CROWDS ON THE SPEEDWAY

Many Drivers Take Advantage of the Pleasant Weather.

HORSES IN FINE FETTLE

Gabe Case, C. Y. Wemple, W. H. McCarthy, and George Huber Exercise Equine Pets—Road in Good Shape.

There was a lively breeze blowing in from the Harlem River over the Speedway yesterday that was welcomed by the large crowd of drivers, who would otherwise have sweltered under the sun. The horses, too, seemed grateful for the cool wave that swept over the river, for the fast ones among them without exception were in excellent fettle, and were ready to take up a brush at the word of command.

The scene along the broad, well-kept driving path was a pretty one, for to the east the Harlem River, dotted with the shells of oarsmen, and with heavier rowboats crowded with gay parties of three or four, ran parallel with the road, while to the west the wall, in some places rising almost perpendicularly, and again a stretch of trees or a part of the bridge stonework, hemmed the drivers in on that side. The pedestrian paths along the Speedway were crowded with visitors, who took as much interest in watching the scenes along the river as they did in watching the speed trials of the bicoded horses. Some of them, who are regular Sunday visitors and who know the points of vantage along the path, gathered on the high ground near the Washington Bridge, from which the best of the brushes could be seen.

The roadbed was never in better condition, for the sprinkling carts had been at work all morning, and they had left enough moisture in the soil to keep the dust down, even under the heavy traffic of the afternoon.

Gabe Case, who has been an enthusiastic member of the road brigade longer than any of the present-day drivers, with the possible exception of Frank Work, can remember, was as happy as a schoolboy on vacation behind his favorite team, Tom and Jerry. Not far behind him came C. Y. Wemple, another of the older members of the driving brigade. Mr. Wemple was out with a chip on his shoulder for any of the ambitious drivers to knock off, for he held the reins over a useful-looking daughter of Repetition, 2:19¼, and before his drive ended he found a couple of good horses that took the dust of his wheels. W. H. McCarthy, who never shows on the speeding ground unless he is behind an animal with plenty of speed, had out Ariel Direct, a handsome three-year-old, that showed as much style as any animal the Speedway has known this season. Ariel Direct is as fast as stylish, and as well-bred, too, being one of the get of Direct, out of a daughter of Nutwood.

Since George Huber insists on driving in a wagon that looks to be twenty years old, newcomers on the Speedway spot him for an easy one to beat, but several that tried yesterday to measure speed with the rakish-looking buggy he drove, reached the end of the journey sadder and wiser drivers, and firmly resolved never again to judge a book by its cover or a horse's speed by the appearance of the wagon to which he is hitched. A. Bauman drove the fast pacer Red Lady, 2:12¼, and Dr. Glover was out behind his favorite roadster, Pegasus. Capt. McDonald had a spin up to the end of the Speedway behind the gray gelding Flash, and W. E. Parsons was, as usual, out behind his pretty pacer, Winola. J. Donnelly took a spin at a fast gait behind his trotter, Glenmore Boy, and Elmer Stevens dashed along behind Motion and Notion, a slashing team of chestnuts, that reeled off a half mile in better than 1:12.

To-day's Entries at Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—The Kensington Hurdle Handicap for four-year-olds and upward. One mile and three-quarters over seven flights of hurdles.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Ben Eder	160	Premier	140
Moslem	152	Trayant	139
Forget	148	Kirvara	136
Waltzer	147	Peter II	132

Moslem and Waltzer, Mr. Chamblet's entry.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Sir Reginald	122	The Corinthian	107
Mike Strauss	115	Mischievous	107
Prestidigitator	115	La Poudre	107
Laureatea	112	King Bramble	107
Standing	107	Eileen Daly	104

THIRD RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Andronicus	112	James Rolt	112
Golden Buckle	112	General Shafter	112
The Burlington	112	Strathcona	112
James M	112	Northumberland	112
Tennette	112	Spangling	112
Desperado	112	Lady Madge	107
Great Neck	112		

FOURTH RACE.—The Patchogue Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward. Six furlongs.

Momentum	114	Hurley Burley	106
L'Alanette	113	Alpen	103
Charentus	113	Armament	103
Handpress	111	A. N. B.	98
Handball	111	Satin Slipper	97
Roysterer	106	Diminutive	96

Roysterer and Charentus, O. L. Richards's entry; Handpress and Handball, P. J. Dwyer's entry.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Kinnikinnic	128	Blue Knot	105
Imp	122	Harmonica	103
Arbaces	112	Handpress	100
Intrusive	112	Sensational	86
Charentus	110		

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Waring	110	Morbid	100
Shoreham	107	Decimal	99
Caribou	107	Precursor	97
Prestidigitator	107	Be Be S	96
Shrove Tuesday	102		

Brookdale Handicap Weights.

Secretary Vosburg, the official handicapper of The Jockey Club, announces the following weights for the Brookdale Handicap for three-year-olds and upward, at a mile and an eighth, to be run at Gravesend to-morrow:

Horse.	Lbs.	Horse.	Lbs.
Banastar	127	Thomas Cat	104
Don de Oro	125	Howard Mann	100
George Keene	119	Mr. Clay	100
St. Cloud	117	Millstream	100
Pink Coat	116	Doctor Eichberg	100
Lanky Bob	115	Sir Hubert	100
Voter	114	His Lordship	100
Filigrane	113	George Boyd	100
Ethelbert	112	Greatland	98
Candleblack	112	Lackland	98
Bangle	111	Nosey	97
Imp	111	Central Trust	96
Handball	109	High Degree	96
Swiftmas	107	Jefferson	95
Box	107	Alpen	95
Warrenton	107	Jeannot	93
Previous	105	Scotch Plaid	92
Automaton	105	King Barleycorn	92
Kingdon	105	Handpress	90
Ways and Means	104	Ellerdale	90
Firearm	104	Danforth	90

Horses May Be Exported from Turkey.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Minister Straus, at Constantinople, has been informed that the law prohibiting the exportation of horses from the Turkish Empire has been revoked, and horses for export here will simply be subject to an export duty of five Turkish liras. This information may be of interest in view of the frequent inquiries about Arab horses wanted in the United States.

The Grand Steeplechase Stakes.

PARIS, June 4.—The race for the Grand Steeplechase Stakes at Auteuil to-day, valued at £5,248, ($26,240,) was won by Tancarville. Bremount's Pride was second, and Peu de Chose third.

Orange Lawn Tennis Tournament.

The Orange Lawn Tennis Club will hold its open tournament for the championship of New Jersey Monday, June 12, on its grounds at Mountain Station, N. J. The winner of the singles will have the privilege of challenging Richard Stevens, who now holds the cup. This cup will become the property of any one who wins it three times, not necessarily in succession.

Preparing for the Big Fight.

The interior of the Greater New York Athletic Club Building at Coney Island is being remodeled in preparation for the Fitzsimmons-Jeffries fight on Friday night next. More seats are being put in and arrangements for better lighting are being made. The machine for the use of the people who have secured the kinetoscope privilege has already been erected.

NEWS OF THE YACHTSMEN.

It is authoritatively announced, according to Yachting, that W. G. Jameson acted in behalf of the Prince of Wales in buying the Britannia before the recently-intended sale. The famous cutter will therefore again be seen under the royal colors, which she carried with such remarkable success for five successive seasons.

According to late reports Emperor William will visit the Solent in Cowes week, on the imperial steam yacht Hohenzollern, arriving July 29, convoyed by a number of German war vessels. The Emperor's Meteor, formerly the American schooner yacht Yampa, will compete for the Queen's Cup in her yawl rig. She recently completed fitting at Southampton and was joined by her crew, who were to take her to Kiel.

Anent the transatlantic voyage before the cup challenger, Shamrock, The Yachting World recalls preceding trips, the record for which is held by Vigilant. Vigilant made the voyage in April, 1895, in 18 days from Southampton. Her best day's run was 270 miles. Her eastward run was made to Tory Island in 14 days 13 hours and 44 minutes. It took Valkyrie II. 27 days to cross from Gourock. The Thistle, in 1887, made the eastward run in 17 days. The Genesta crossed westward in 21 days and consumed the same time on the return trip. The Galatea took 29 days to cross and the Navahoe made the eastward run in 19 days. Valkyrie III. made the westward passage in 29 days and returned in 28 days.

The June number of The Rudder gives the following description of the Yankee of the White Bear Club of St. Paul, Minn., which is to figure in the international race on June 10 at Bay St. Louis with the Dominion of the Royal St. Lawrence Club:

"The Yankee is 35 feet over all, 7 feet 8 inches beam, and has 6 inches draught of hull and 6 feet with centreboard down. Her midship section is scow-shaped, giving her nearly 6 feet 10 inches beam at load water line. Her keel line is a true curve. She is without reserve curves in any part of her hull. The gunwale lines are slightly curved and the bow is a half circle. The freeboard is 13 inches and the deck crowned 3 inches.

"Her displacement in racing with crew is about 1,900 pounds. She is built with bent oak ribs over longitudinal ribs, each 8 inches apart. These are framed together so as to be flush when they receive the planking. The plank is 5-16 inch by 8 inches, single, with joints in centre of logitudinal ribs.

"The centreboard is of steel and weighs 200 pounds. Her mainsail is long on the boom, and the gaff is peaked high. Her mainsail contains about 380 square feet with a jib that makes her total sail area nearly 500 feet, when measured in accordance with the rules. Her sections were carefully designed to make her displacement curve conform with the water-line theory when heeled to any angle, excepting that this curve was corrected so as to allow approximately for the displacement caused by the rise of water at the bow and stern when in motion. She gains on the water line as rapidly as she is heeled and when sailing free uses apparently about 32 feet of hull.

The Defender to be Tried To-day.

NEWPORT, June 4.—The Defender lay at anchor near Fort Adams throughout the day, and all work was suspended save that which was absolutely necessary. W. Butler Duncan, who is in charge of the yacht, and Royal Phelps Carroll were on board for some time. To-morrow the first of the tuning-up trials will begin. The greatest secrecy prevails as to the work that has been laid out for the Defender, and Mr. Duncan refused to talk regarding it. It is reported that the Queen Mab may race with the Defender to-morrow. Mr. Duncan has decided that the yacht shall not be raced on Sundays.

OARSMEN OUT IN NUMBERS.

A Busy Day on the Harlem River—Barge Parties Visit College Point.

Harlem River oarsmen were out in force yesterday. In fact, it was the busiest day on the river this season outside of Decoration Day. This unusual activity was due to the fact that the majority of the oarsmen had given up training for a while, as the next regatta does not occur until July 4, and, yesterday being an ideal day, they endeavored to make up for lost time and enjoy themselves without restraint at their favorite pastime.

All day long the river was alive with everything that was seaworthy, from a light gig to a club scow. Barge parties were most in favor, and, without a single exception, every club on the river launched either its four or eight oared barge and made trips to various points along the Hudson River and Long Island Sound. College Point, on Flushing Bay, was the favorite resort, and thither crews from the Nonpareil, Union, Nassau, and Dauntless Clubs journeyed. The trip across the Sound was rather a rough one, owing to the stiff breeze blowing, and the occupants of the barges received a drenching. The Nassau Boat Club eight-oared barge, which led the way to the Point, was manned by a crew composed of Bacon, bow; Weiman, No. 2; Cleaver, No. 3; McCrudden, No. 4; La Gost, No. 5, Mackay, No. 6; De La Vergne, No. 7, Collard, stroke, and Capt. Fred Vilmar, coxswain. The Nassau four-oared barge was manned by Rogge, bow; Tonk, No. 2; Plumb, No. 3; Toop, stroke, and Irving C. Smith, coxswain.

At the Point a good dinner was enjoyed, after which a game of ball was played.

P. March and J. Smith, also of the Nassaus, made the trip across the Sound in a double shell and had a narrow escape from swamping, owing to the rough water. In order to keep the frail craft afloat it was necessary to bail the cockpit out continually. This the men did with their caps. At the Metropolitan Rowing Club's house there was plenty of life, and during the morning the junior eight, which rowed in the Decoration Day regatta, took a six-mile spin up the river. Capt. Barkenton says that he will enter the junior eight in the Long Island regatta on July 15, with one or two changes in the crew. From the talk heard at the various boathouses yesterday, it is not likely that the Philadelphia regatta on July 4 will receive many entries from the Harlem River clubs.

THE CREWS AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

Columbia Men Rested Yesterday—Discussion as to the Course.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 4.—The Columbia Varsity and freshman crews rested in their quarters to-day. There was no rowing, and the boathouse was deserted. In the morning the oarsmen attended service at Christ Episcopal Church, having been specially invited by the rector, the Rev. S. A. Welkert.

The afternoon and evening were spent in lounging about the house, with a short walk just before dinner. Among the visitors entertained by Columbia to-day were F. S. Bangs, Chairman of the College Rowing Committee, and Silas Hinkley, manager of the Poughkeepsie and Wappingers Falls Railroad.

The daily routine of the Columbia crews, as laid out by Coach Peet, is as follows: 6:30 A. M., rise; 7:30, breakfast; 10:30, short practice row; 1:00, luncheon; 3:00, short walk; 5:00, practice row, somewhat longer than in the morning;) 7:30, dinner; 9:30, retire.

Since the visit of the boat-race officials to Poughkeepsie yesterday there has been considerable discussion about the course over which the Varsity race shall be rowed. When the river was surveyed last Winter two courses were laid out, one at an average distance of 500 feet from the shore, known as the inner course, and another exactly in the middle of the river, known as the outer course.

All previous races have been rowed over the inner course, and no fault has ever been found with it. Now, however, the representatives of the colleges want to use the outer course, on the ground that in case of a postponement because of rough water the river gets smoother inshore sooner than it does further out in the stream, and the inside crew would have so much advantage over its competitors. On the other hand, the officers of the rowing association claim that the alleged advantage is more apparent than real. They point out that the merits of the old course are attested by its successful use in a series of satisfactory races. When it was laid out every known test was used to establish its fairness. It will be very difficult to police the course if it be moved to midstream. No definite decision has yet been reached, but it looks as if the college men would carry their point.

Insane Woman Kills Her Child.

LIVINGSTON, Mont., June 4.—Word has been received here of a tragedy yesterday at Mammoth Hot Springs. A mother took the life of her youngest child and made an attempt to murder her three other children. The woman, Mrs. George Trischman, the wife of a carpenter, is undoubtedly insane. Without a moment's warning, she seized her youngest child, and cut its throat. She then made a determined effort to murder the other children, but after a prolonged and desperate struggle they escaped from the house with slight injuries.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

The New Yorks Win from the Louisvilles at Weehawken—Play a Faultless Game.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	31	11	.738
Boston	27	13	.675
St. Louis	25	16	.610
Chicago	25	17	.595
Philadelphia	23	17	.575
Baltimore	23	18	.561
Cincinnati	21	18	.538
Pittsburg	17	22	.436
New York	17	24	.415
Louisville	13	29	.310
Washington	13	29	.310
Cleveland	8	29	.216

League Games To-day.

Cincinnati at Boston.
Ceveland at Brooklyn.
Louisville at New York.
Pittsburg at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Baltimore.
St. Louis at Washington.

Fast ball was played by the New Yorks at Weehawken yesterday; they vanquished the Louisvilles with the greatest of ease. Nothing that came anywhere near any of them "got away." Gleason's fielding was notably swift and accurate.

The Kentuckians, on the other hand, played a ragged game. They could do nothing with Pitcher Carrick when hits meant runs. Carrick pitched a masterly game, and had the Louisvilles all at sea with his changes of pace and mixtures of shoots. The only runs the visitors made were due to a base on balls and a home-run drive by Hartzell, which got away from Van Haltren because of the uneven ground in the outfield.

The New Yorks fielded without the sign of an error, and their hitting was timely. They "got down to business" right at the outset. Van Haltren hit safely. Grady took his base on balls. Wilson made a single hit, and Gleason followed suit, all of which produced two runs.

Three runs were made in the second inning on O'Brien's single, Carrick's double, a balk, and a base on balls. A couple of bad misplays by Dexter, a balk, a base on balls, and Carrick's two-base hit sent three New Yorkers around in the fourth.

Magee went in to pitch for Louisville in the fifth, and did fairly well. He received poor support, however, five Giants making the circuit in the sixth inning.

The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
V. Hal'n, cf.	2	3	3	0	0		
Grady, c	1	0	1	0	0		
Wilson, lb.	2	2	10	1	0		
Davis, ss	1	2	3	4	0		
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	5	7	0		
O'Brien, lf.	2	2	2	0	0		
Hart'an, 3b.	2	0	2	3	0		
Foster, rf.	2	2	1	0	0		
Carrick, p.	1	1	0	0	0		
Total	13	13	27	16	0		

LOUISVILLE.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hoy, cf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Clarke, lf.	0	0	3	0	0		
Dexter, ss.	0	0	3	1	2		
Wagner, 1b.	1	0	10	1	0		
Hartzell, rf.	1	2	1	0	0		
Ritchey, 2b.	0	1	5	3	1		
Leach, 3b.	0	2	0	2	2		
Kittredge, c.	0	0	1	5	0		
Foors, c.	0	0	1	0	0		
Philippi, p.	0	0	0	2	0		
McGee, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
Total	2	10	24	16	7		

New York	2	3	0	3	0	5	0	0	.	—13
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—New York, 2; Louisville, 1. First base on balls—Off Carrick, 4; off Philippi, 2; off McGee, 4. First base on errors—New York, 3. Left on bases—New York, 9; Louisville, 11. Struck out—By Carrick, 1; by McGee, 2. Home runs—Foster, Hartzell. Two-base hit—Carrick. Stolen base—Van Haltren. Sacrifice hit—Grady. Double play—Carrick, Gleason, and Wilson. Balk—Philippi. Wild pitch—Carrick. Hit by the pitcher—By Philippi, 1; by McGee, 1. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr. Attendance—2,500. Time of game—Two hours.

New Orleans Team to Go to Paterson.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—President Barrow of the Atlantic Baseball League has completed arrangements with Abner Powell to bring his New Orleans team, the leaders of the defunct Southern League, to Paterson. The present Paterson team and the New Orleans team will be combined.

Other Games.

At Newark—Reading, 5; Newark, 3.
At Utica—Utica, 6; Binghamton, 2.
At Buffalo—St. Paul, 15; Buffalo, 11.
At Providence—Hartford, 10; Providence, 9.

NEWS OF THE GOLF WORLD.

The members of the Fairfield County Golf Club, at Greenwich, Conn., began Saturday the first of three competitions for the President's Cup, given by George W. Hubble. It is a handicap match play contest against the bogie score. The second match will be played next Saturday, and the final one on July 1. The third competition for the Queen's Jubilee Cup will be on June 24. This cup was given to the club three years ago by F. E. Vivian Bond, to be played for annually upon the Saturday nearest the anniversary of the Queen's jubilee. The winner of the cup has his name inscribed upon it and receives a small permanent trophy. The Vice President's prizes, given by E. W. Russel, for mixed foursome competition, will be played for on June 30, July 7 and 14. This series will be conducted on the point system, three points to first in each event, two to second, and one to third.

On July 4 the members will hold a sweepstakes contest at 18 holes. Secretary H. L. Cammann has given a cup for handicap competition by medal play on July 8, 15, 22, and 29, and E. N. Norton has presented a cup for a women's handicap match for July 12 and 13. The new Captain, Frank M. Freeman, has given a cup for men to be played for Sept. 16, 23, and 30. The Fairfield golf team will play the Ardsley Club at Ardsley on June 17, and later in the season will play the Staten Island Cricket Club, Brooklawn Country Club, and Morris County Golf Club.

The recently organized Connecticut League of Golf Clubs will hold its first State championship tournament on the links of the Litchfield County Club at Litchfield, from July 18 to July 22. Representatives will be present from the Fairfield, New Haven, Hartford, Brooklawn, Oxford, and Yale Golf Clubs.

The first regular club dance at the Morris County Club was held last Friday evening, and there will be a dance every Friday night this month. The women will play another of their regular competitions for the long-course cup next Wednesday.

A golf team match will be played on June 15 between Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania on the links of the Philadelphia Cricket Club.

The women's championship golf tournament of Philadelphia will be played in that city, beginning Tuesday, June 13. The Huntington Valley Country Club has offered a special prize, known as the Visitors' Cup, to be competed for by those handing in the second best eight scores.

The women's open tournament in Philadelphia which was held last week on the links of the Merion Cricket Club was productive of some excellent contests. Miss Helen B. Davids, former Philadelphia champion, won the medal for the lowest score in the qualifying round. The mixed foursome event was won by Miss Francis C. Griscom and Rodman E. Griscom.

OVER SEAS IN A TINY CRAFT.

An Adventurer Sets Sail, His Only Companion a Cat.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—The little schooner-rigged boat Coke, about thirty feet long and five tons measurement, sailed for Manila to-day. Capt. Freitche, the sole occupant of the vessel, proposes to make a tour of the world in the frail cockleshell. He claims to have crossed the Atlantic in a vessel of even smaller dimensions.

His only companion on the voyage will be a cat, to which he is much attached, and which he calls his mascot, as it has been with him before on long and lonely cruises.

Trolley Car Injures a Child.

Four-year-old Carrie Ostinger was run down by Trolley Car No. 885 of the Flushing Avenue extension line of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company yesterday afternoon near her home, 232 Cook Street, Williamsburg, and narrowly escaped death. The child set out to cross the car tracks at Flushing Avenue and Bogart Street. She ran behind a car going toward the bridge and directly in front of Car No. 885, which was going in an opposite direction, and struck her. She was caught up by the fender, only to roll out again to the side of the track, which saved her life, as the motorman had difficulty in bringing the car to a stop. She was picked up unconscious and suffering from shock and internal injuries, and was removed to her home.

Pennsylvania Primaries.

WEST CHESTER, Penn., June 4.—The Republican primary election in this county yesterday resulted in a complete victory for the Quay forces.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., June 4.—Yesterday's contest in the primaries between the Quay and anti-Quay factions is still in doubt. E. P. Hollinshead, the anti-Quay leader, appears to have won by a small majority, but the Quay leaders are not yet ready to admit defeat.

MAJORITY FOR HENDERSON

Said to Have Received Enough Pledges to Insure His Election.

102 VOTES ARE PROMISED

A Large Additional Number Will Probably Go to Gen. Henderson—Sherman and Payne May Withdraw.

CHICAGO, June 4.—The Record to-morrow will say:

"Congressman David B. Henderson of Iowa to-day received enough pledges, by telegraph and mail, to give him 102 votes in the Republican caucus when it meets in Washington. As ninety-three votes constitute a majority of the Republican representation in the House, Col. Henderson has nine to the good, and more States to hear from.

"The votes pledged to him, and those which he has good reason to believe will be promised to him in a short time, are as follows:

	Pledged.	Probable.
Iowa	11	..
Illinois	14	..
Wisconsin	10	..
Minnesota	7	..
Nebraska	2	..
California	3	..
Kentucky	2	..
Maryland	4	..
South Dakota	2	..
Wyoming	1	..
Ohio	14	1
Massachusetts	8	2
New Jersey	2	2
Maine	2	1
Vermont	1	1
Kansas	5	2
Connecticut	3	3
Indiana	3	6
Michigan	5	7
Missouri	..	3
New Hampshire	1	1
North Carolina	1	1
Oregon	..	2
Pennsylvania	..	29
Tennessee	1	1
Washington	1	1
West Virginia	1	2
Total	102	59

"Word came to Chicago to-day that James S. Sherman and Sereno E. Payne, New York's rival aspirants for the Speakership, will withdraw from the contest in a few days, thus making Col. Henderson's election unanimous.

"When Col. Henderson's mail and telegrams showed that he had passed the majority, with votes to spare, he sent word to his colleagues of the Iowa delegation, telling them there was no need to hold the caucus in Des Moines which had been called for to-morrow to lay out plans for a vigorous campaign.

"He was assured of his election, and was in a position to take his ease and receive congratulations. These were showered upon him yesterday. They came in the mails and over the wires, and were accompanied by extended hands at the Union League and in his rooms at the Auditorium Annex.

"The Henderson campaign for the Speakership of the National House is a record breaker. It really began in Atlantic City, where the House committee of fifteen Republicans named in caucus to frame a monetary bill met a few weeks ago.

"Thomas B. Reed at that time permitted some of his intimate friends to disclose the fact that he was to retire from the House and to go into law business in New York. Col. Henderson was Chairman of the Monetary Commission, and when it was learned that a new Speaker would have to be elected it was suggested that Col. Henderson would be the right man to put in the Speaker's chair."

Col. Henderson said to-day: "I am elected beyond doubt, for I have more than the required number of votes now, and I sit here in this chair with the knowledge that I have not made a single pledge, have not made a single promise of a committeeship, and, what is more, have not been asked to do so. I know there has been more or less said about promises to this man and that, but such talk was based upon a dense ignorance of the situation.

"I do not care to talk policy or politics. If I started in on that sort of thing I might make a mistake. My policy will be to do what is right, my politics to be fair to every one. It is eminently proper to have the Speaker come from the West, and I think my Eastern friends recognized the justice of our claims. It certainly looks that way to me."

Charles E. Littlefield, Republican candidate to succeed the late Nelson Dingley of Maine, has telegraphed that he will give his vote to Mr. Henderson. Congressman Boutelle of Maine has telegraphed a similar assurance.

Attitude of Connecticut Men.

WATERBURY, Conn., June 4.—Congressman N. D. Sperry of New Haven, when asked to-night by a representative of The Republican as to whom the Connecticut delegation would probably support for the Speakership, said that the Connecticut Representatives have not had a meeting yet to confer on the question, and that, personally, he would not commit himself yet. He said, however: "The indications at the present time strongly favor Col. Henderson of Iowa. Many think that, in view of the fact that Speaker Reed is from New England and President McKinley from the easternmost of the central group of States, it would be wise to select the Speaker from the Northwest. Col. Henderson is very popular in the House. He would make a most creditable Speaker."

Nebraska Support for Henderson.

OMAHA, June 4.—The votes of Nebraska's two Republican Congressmen will be cast for David B. Henderson for Speaker. Congressman D. H. Mercer was expected to return yesterday from Washington, but was delayed. It is known out, however, on the best authority, that he wants to be counted among Gen. Henderson's supporters. Nebraska's other Republican Congressman has expressed himself as favorable to Gen. Henderson's candidacy.

Pennsylvania Men for Henderson.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Pennsylvania will add her Congressional vote to that for Henderson, according to Representative Dalzell. He was in town to-day, and announced that he was for Henderson and that the Pennsylvania delegation had decided to vote for him when it meets late in the month.

Sherman Starts for New York.

UTICA, June 4.—Congressman James S. Sherman left to-night for New York, to be gone all the week. He expects to be in the city all the time except Tuesday, when he will be in Washington. Referring to the Speakership contest, Mr. Sherman said to a reporter: "I am still a candidate, and shall continue to be unless a majority of the New York delegation at its meeting Tuesday declares for some one else."

CONGRESSMAN PAYNE HERE.

He Says He Is Still a Candidate for the Speakership.

Congressman Sereno E. Payne arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday as an advance guard of the Republican representatives from this State who are to meet here to-morrow for a conference on the Speakership. Mr. Payne, who has been in Washington for several days studying the situation as seen from there, is still a candidate for Speaker, but he declined yesterday to express any opinion as to his chances of capturing the nomination.

Senator Platt had nothing to say when his attention was called to the Washington dispatches pointing to Gen. Henderson's selection, other than that it seemed as if the West was solidifying for the Iowa candidate. When it was suggested that the action of the Massachusetts and Maryland delegations in declaring for Henderson seemed to indicate that the solidification was spreading over the East as well, the Senator simply smiled.

Republicans of less note who gathered at the hotel during the day were not, however, so chary of conceding the victory of the Western candidate, and among them it was generally admitted that nothing could stop the Hendersoa boom now. The haste of certain Congressmen, who had been non-committal before, to declare themselves for Henderson was taken as the beginning of a rush to climb on the bandwagon which is likely to become a stampede in the next few days.

It will surprise no one if the New York Congressmen at their meeting to-morrow decide to support Gen. Henderson, conceding the futility of endeavoring to nominate either of the two candidates in their own ranks—Sherman and Payne. It is assumed that Senator Platt will consider himself fortunate now if he can capture one or two good committee places for the New York delegation

CONEY ISLAND OPENING UP

Elasticity of Police Board's Rules Evidenced Yesterday.

RESORTS RUN IN FULL BLAST

One Hundred Thousand Persons Visit the Island, and the Police Have a Busy Time of It.

The Police Board's new rules regulating the doings of Coney Island's numerous and diverse places of amusement seem to be peculiarly elastic in their nature and susceptible of a different interpretation each Sunday. This was patent to the hundred thousand or more people who journeyed to the island yesterday. The concert halls which had been closed the previous Sunday the visitor found open and doing a rushing business; while the dancing pavilions which only a week before had been closed for half the day and then opened, but to small crowds, were running full blast.

There was an attempt, however, on the part of the police authorities to show that some sort or other of a law was in force, for the concert hall people were warned that under no consideration should their "sacred concerts" transgress beyond certain limits, while intoxicating liquors—meals or no meals—were to be strictly barred. The limitations set upon the concert halls allowed them to have "singing, pictures, and music," but such a thing as a costume or dancing on the stage was not to be thought of.

In one concert hall the performers treated the law with such respect, and appeared to be so fearful lest they should violate it, that in the chorus singing they remained seated as they did throughout the entire performance. As for the soloists in this hall each one made her appearance as though to the accompaniment of a dirge, while her retirement was characterized by the same slow and melancholy tread.

In several concert halls, however, the timidity of the performers was not nearly so marked. The choruses were sung, as usual, standing, and not infrequently the soloists ventured to trip across the stage at a rate faster than a walk, an incipient high kick being thrown in once in a while for variation. Next Sunday, if the elasticity of the law is further tested, frequenters of the island may see it in all its pristine glory.

For the most part, neither at the dancing pavilions nor in the concert halls were other than "soft drinks" sold; and at nearly all the places policemen in uniform were in attendance to see that these orders were enforced. In two dancing resorts, however, while only "soft drinks" were sold in the pavilions proper, in rooms separated from the dancing parts by partitions four or five feet high beer flowed as freely as water. The proprietors claimed that those portions of their establishments separated from the dancing floor by partitions were "Raines law hotels," and they were allowed to sell as much beer as they chose. It was not even found necessary to press into service the customary stale crust of bread doing duty for a meal.

Equally peculiar in its workings was the law respecting the barkers who take up conspicuous positions in front of theatres, photograph and shooting galleries, and other resorts in order to exploit their shows or goods, and who had been ordered to refrain altogether from crying out. On the west end of the island this order was rigidly enforced, and instead of the sonorous voices which on previous Sundays had assailed the ears, the passersby were treated to a pantomimic show—the barkers silently beckoning the people to pass in to the show or whatever it might be.

In the east end, on the other hand, all was different. The proprietors of the photograph and shooting galleries were in as good voice as ever, and they took advantage of that fact; the "people from Asia" had their performers in conspicuous places, while the exhibitors of a "Cuban wild girl, caught in the Isle of Pines by a detachment of Spanish sailors from the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XIII.," together with their next-door neighbors, who displayed "genuine Philippine warriors," shouted all day long at the top of their voices.

Concerning the day, generally, it was a big one for the island—the biggest, in fact, of the season, with the exception of last Sunday and Decoration Day. People came by boat, by rail, in carriages, and on wheels, and they all seemed to be enjoying themselves. The police, as usual, had a busy day of it, fully fifty arrests being made. These included six suspicious persons, ten unlicensed peddlers, eight scorchers—most of them from Jersey City—and two violators of the excise law. These two were Frank H. Haskell, proprietor of a dancing hall in the Nassau Railway station, and David Dermuth, his bartender.

Of the other arrests, one was William Ward, twenty-one years old, of Coney Island, who stabbed Terence Moore, twenty-five years old, of Fifteenth Street and Tenth Avenue, because he refused to give him 5 cents when he requested it. The wound was made with a penknife, and is a slight one. Henry Way, eighteen years old, of 133 Hudson Street, and Charles McManus seventeen years old, of 108 Charles Street, were arrested, accused of having assaulted a boy, Abraham Hoenig of 96 Attorney Street, in the Sea Beach Palace. Young Hoenig was badly beaten.

The "Spanish soldier," to hit whom three consecutive times costs only 5 cents, was yesterday removed to the burned district, where the proprietor did a splendid business, and succeeded in securing a fair share of the money owned by the patriotic or revengful citizens who tried their luck on the dummy.

NOT HARD TO GET A DRINK.

Tenderloin and Up-Town Resorts Were Generally Open, Though the Bowery Was Dry.

The observance of the Sunday law in this city yesterday was referred to by an old campaigner as "ragged." In witness of the truth of his assertions, he was moderately sober at 10 P. M., whereas he stated that it was his usual habit at that hour to "own the town."

Although the Tenderloin districts and the Bowery were not arid and parched wastes by any means, there were a few places, noticeably along the Bowery, where it was extremely difficult for the bibulous to assuage their thirst.

A few of the smaller concert halls on that thoroughfare were closed altogether, but the majority had notices of "Sacred concerts within." These sacred functions, however, were for the most part gloomy affairs indeed, the only liquid refreshments being such mysterious and enticing beverages as lemon sqush, "hares' necks," sarsaparilla, and ginger ale. Under these chaste stimulants the numbers on the programme were not greeted with hilarious applause.

Some of the patrons were seen coming out of these places with unmistakable evidences of having been bored. The initiated, even in these resorts, however, could sometimes get what they wanted by calling for "root beer," and under certain circumstances a very satisfying glass of sarsaparilla could be obtained by accompanying the order with a violent wink. The Raines law hotels sold liquor freely to customers as usual, and some even without the formality of serving the most slender meal. Most of the resorts, however, had in their employ five or six "non-union" sandwiches which, distributed about the place to advantage, served their purpose.

Apprcaching Fourteenth Street the facilities for accommodating the thirsty became more apparent. In one resort, a short distance above Houston Street, the waiters served "iced coffee" in large cups and saucers. This apparently harmless beverage smelled and tasted like iced beer, and was consumed in great quantities and with exceeding relish by the patrons. Everybody preferred coffee to ginger pop, or even the ample and seductive schooner of sarsaparilla. The resorts on Fourteenth Street sold beer openly, but the customer was required to pay 5 cents extra for a "meal," consisting of a dust-proof sandwich. The waiters did not ask "what will you have with your meal?" but "what will you have with your beer?" One customer last night, in answer to this query, replied that he would take a plate of fried eggs. He got a sandwich.

In the Tenderloin there was no difference between the methods of yesterday from those observed on Sundays in many months. The usual resorts were wide open, and nearly all sold drinks without the sandwich formality. One or two of the more prominent places had a few daintily carved sandwiches placed in view on the tables beside the match boxes simply "in honor of the day," as one propriet

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank.
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS.....$2,750,000

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee. Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
HOFFMAN HOUSE.

Rudolph Kleybolte & Co.
BANKERS, 1 Nassau St. New York.
STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL and SCHOOL BONDS
Descriptive list furnished upon application. Correspondence invited.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
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Investment Securities.
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Loans made against approved collateral.
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DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
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G. W. MORGAN & CO.,
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Orders executed for Investment or on Margin.
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MEMBERS OF CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
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BRANCH OFFICE
FOR OUR LADY CUSTOMERS AT
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Bankers and Brokers,
71 BROADWAY.

E. C. POTTER & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
36 WALL STREET.
Members of New York Stock Exchange

FINANCIAL.

TO BONDHOLDERS
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit for first mortgage bonds of the above-named Railroad are invited to call on or before June 8th, 1899, at CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY, No. 30 Broad Street, for information.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

6% Bonds
8 & 10% Stocks.

We offer the unsold balance of an issue of Treasury stock of the

Amasa Lyon Umbrella Company
at par, $50 per share.

The sale of this treasury stock is made to supply an established and widely known industry with $200,000 increase of working capital with which to enlarge its business; the general prosperity of the country has produced a heavy demand for fine goods.

The "Lyon Umbrella" is the best known and most sought after article of its kind in America; to supply the demand for it additional facilities are required, which this new capital will provide.

The business has been established a quarter of a century, and has at times exceeded $700,000 per annum, at an approximate net profit of 10 per cent., or $70,000; it is expected that with the increased capital a business of $1,000,000 per annum will be done, and that dividends of 10 per cent. per annum will be paid, with a substantial surplus carried forward.

While patents, franchises, etc., are of limited duration, inventions supersede each other, fashions change, the trademark of Amasa Lyon stands in perpetuity; it is the life work of Mr. Lyon, and gives to this company the leadership in its line of business.

Bonds.

We own and offer, among other issues, a limited quantity of Gas Bonds on a solid near-by plant, paying 6 per cent.

Description furnished on request.

Stocks.

As a Bond House we do not "feature" our Stock Department; on account of present conditions, however, we desire to call attention to the fact that the stock market now proves the soundness of the advice we have steadily given our customers; we repeat that earnings must increase or values must shrink; it is idle to suppose that business men will invest their money at 8 per cent.; such conditions will not become normal and lasting for many years; hence, business men are deserting the stock market and are buying outside securities which return more liberal incomes.

W. E. PENTZ & CO.,
Bonds and Stocks,
44 Broad St., New York.
412 Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECURITIES OF THE

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company and its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
H. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
ANGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R.R. Co.

Further deposits of stock and bonds above named will be received by The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York until further notice, under an agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company.

Securities may be withdrawn by non-assenting depositors if the Plan of Readjustment shall not prove to be satisfactory to them.

An amount equal to the interest maturing April 1st, 1899, will be advanced to depositing bondholders.

The Committee is of the opinion that no intelligent Plan of Readjustment can be formulated until a physical examination showing the needs of the property, and an examination of the accounts shall have been completed. The result of such examinations will form a proper basis for a plan. Until the recent changes in the personnel of this Committee and Receivership, satisfactory arrangements could not be made for such examinations. At the request of, and in conjunction with the representatives of the Amsterdam bondholders, expert accountants have been appointed to examine the books and accounts, and an expert has also been appointed for the physical examination. The plan will be formulated as soon as these examinations shall have been completed.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company, and application for their listing on the New York Stock Exchange will be made in due course.

ERNST THALMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.

W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

To the Holders of Trust Certificates for the Preferred & Common Stock of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Voting Trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, you are hereby notified that a meeting of the holders of Trust Certificates issued by the undersigned for the Preferred and Common Stock of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has been called, to be held at the office of said Railroad Company, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, N. Y., on June 26, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon the proposition to increase the amount of said Preferred Stock by the issue of $20,000,000 par value additional of such Preferred Stock, and to increase the amount of said Common Stock by the issue of $10,000,000 par value additional of said Common Stock, in order to carry out the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company, dated December 15, 1898. The transfer books will be closed on June 16, 1899, at three o'clock P. M., and will be reopened June 27, 1899.

Dated New York, May 29, 1899.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
ABRAHAM WOLFF,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES H. COSTER,
Voting Trustees.

5% GOLD BONDS. ENDOWMENT ANNUITIES.
W. J. MADDEN, Mgr. Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.

CAPITAL, - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - $3,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.

DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND GERMANY BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE. TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.
WM. C. EDWARDS, 2d Asst. Treas. and Sec.
JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Dept.

DIRECTORS:

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
August Belmont,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Frederic Cromwell,	Levi P. Morton,
Walter R. Gillette,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Walter G. Oakman,
E. H. Harriman,	Henry H. Rogers,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,

Harry Payne Whitney.

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Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities of the world, collects dividends and coupons without charge, issues travellers' and commercial letters of credit, receives and pays interest on deposits subject to cheque at sight or on notice, lends money on collaterals, deals in American and other investment securities, and offers its services as correspondent and financial agent to corporations, bankers, and merchants.

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BANK OF ENGLAND,
CLYDESDALE BANK, Limited,
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Solicitors,
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London Committee,
ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, Chairman.
DONALD C. HALDEMAN.

North American Trust Company
NEW YORK, 100 BROADWAY.
London, 95 Gresham Street.
Havana, 27 Cuba Street.
Santiago, 10 Marina Street.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....$1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits... $500,000

TRANSACTS a general trust business.
ALLOWS LIBERAL RATES of interest on deposits and trust funds.
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT and Travellers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Agent for the Registration of the stock, and for the transfer of the shares of incorporated companies.
QUALIFIED AND EMPOWERED to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, and assignee, and as receiver and custodian of funds under orders of Court.
THE NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY has been designated "Fiscal Agents of the Government of the United States," in Cuba, and has established offices at SANTIAGO and HAVANA, and is prepared to buy and sell drafts on and to make payments in Cuba, and to transact a general banking business.

OFFICERS:

ALVAH TROWBRIDGE	PRESIDENT
SAMUEL M. JARVIS	VICE PRESIDENTS
ROLAND R. CONKLIN	VICE PRESIDENTS
S. L. CONKLIN	SECRETARY
JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON	TRUST OFFICER

Union Trust Company of New York
80 BROADWAY,
New York, April 29th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the following numbered bonds of the BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPANY were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the Sinking Fund Provision of the Indenture of Trust, viz.:

71	328	347	353
95	437	447	475
127	506	522	538
141	561	568	580
155	591	622	646
160	695	697	704
219	713	717	737
222	753	785	791
241	801	806	819
252	835	847	854
308	866	910	957
979	983		

Said Bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, Trustee. Interest on said bonds will cease Saturday, July 1st, 1899.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

J. OVERTON PAINE,
MEMBER { Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y. New York Produce Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS,
COTTON, GRAIN, &c.
Bought and sold on the New York Exchanges for cash or on margin of 5 to 20 per cent.
MAIN OFFICE,
60 AND 62 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
(Opening on the gallery of the Exchange.)
BRANCH OFFICE, BROADWAY & 30TH ST.
MARKET LETTER ISSUED DAILY.

TRUST CO. OF AMERICA
STOCK
DEALT IN.
CLINTON GILBERT,
2 WALL ST.

U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
Mills Building, 15 Broad St.
New York, May 31st, 1899.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, held at the office of the Company, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, May 31st, 1899, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year:

COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON,
HENRY HART,
ISAAC E. GATES,
EDWIN HAWLEY,
SAMUEL THOMAS,
GEORGE H. MACY,
RUSSELL SAGE,
GEORGE J. GOULD,
R. P. SCHWERIN.
JOSEPH HELLEN, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK.
New York, June 3, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the bank, Avenue D, corner 10th Street, on Wednesday, June 14, 1899. Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

GETTING READY FOR WORK.

In many ways are showing preparations which the strongest men in Wall Street are making for coming security market activity. It isn't necessary to be within the inner circle to see much that is going on. For no campaign in many a day have preliminaries been on a larger, more comprehensive scale; and withal there is almost challenging openness in the plans that are being pursued.

***

Money market arrangements are on a basis not hitherto contemplated by even the most ambitious of projects. Even what was done in this direction following William H. Vanderbilt's coup of the West Shore deal was relatively insignificant. Then it was one strong operator, with allies, confined chiefly to dependents; now they who plan and proceed include by comparison an army. Then interests of consequence were passive or laggard, even if not quietly antagonistic; now there will be shown concert upon the part practically of every financial interest having status. Then "the Standard Oil party" was not in the market, or, at least, not openly and influentially so; now that combination of almost limitless financial resource is in aggressive leadership.

What is contemplated is not of ordinary magnitude.

***

Of course, such far-reaching plans are not consummated over night. Campaigns that are effective must be campaigns that have proper arrangement. And Mr. Rockefeller and his coadjutors are not of the impatient sort. They learned long ago the value of being able to wait; and even casual study of what they have been able to do, and how they have done it, discloses amply how well measured and deliberate are their movements.

Critics, disturbed or overwise, delivering judgments on superficialities are full of prophecies that what these forceful men of Wall Street aim at must fail. Such critics have never yet been able, though, to bay back the moon's rising.

Prudence as well as power is back of what is being undertaken.

***

For the immediate market it is reckless to make forecasts covering possible fluctuations over a point or two's range. While broad plans for the absorption of stocks are being executed, seesaws in the market are natural enough. They who accumulate securities never aim to pay too high for them.

Moreover, some weak spots are in the market—not representative of the general market's situation at all, but reflecting exceptional special conditions. Sugar Trust shares, for example, may be affected by speculative inside relationships; Consolidated Gas can decline under the influence of disclosures that some important insiders have sold out; and there are other stocks not dissimilarly situated.

The general list, as a whole, however, is in healthful shape. Extended short interests exist in most of the standard railroad stocks—and in practically every one of the new industrials.

THE FRANCHISE TAX.

The announcement that local corporation interests are to test the constitutionality of the new franchise tax law was hailed with a good deal of enthusiasm in Wall Street on Saturday. Corporation lawyers generally seem to be of the opinion that the new law will not stand legal test.

One lawyer, an authority on tax matters, pointed out yesterday that the points involved in the present question were tried and decided as long ago as 1868 in a case by the People against J. M. Raymond. The then Governor of the State appointed Raymond a Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments under the Act of April 17, 1867, which removed from local authorities the right to appoint Assessors and Collectors. This act was promptly contested and was declared unconstitutional. According to the decision, the office of Commissioner of Taxes of the City of New York comprises the official duties and functions of offices existing at the time the Constitution of 1846 was adopted; and the act of the Legislature vesting the appointment in the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, was declared unconstitutional.

In the decision it was held that "the Act of 1867 vests the appointment in the Governor and Senate, and thus deprives the city of all local control of the assessment of the property of the people for the purposes of taxation. It thus deprives the people of the city of a right secured to them by the Constitution, and is, therefore, void."

The provision of the Constitution upon which this decision was based—Article X., Section 2—stands now exactly as it did in the old Constitution, no change having been made even in its phraseology.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING.
New York, April 12, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending June 1, 1899, the same to be paid June 5, 1899, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on May 10th, 1899.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on May 10, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on May 22d, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, April 12th, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on May 10, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on May 22d, 1899.

On June 5, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company.

The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of profits of 1¾ % on the preferred stock of this Company, payable at our office as transfer agents of the Company, on the 15th day of June, 1899. The transfer books will be closed on the 7th day of June, 1899, at 2:15 P. M., and will reopen on the 16th day of June, 1899, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on the 15th day of June, 1899.

BARING, MAGOUN & COMPANY,
Transfer Agents.
New York, May 31, 1899.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,
May 29th, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

NATIONAL GRAM-O-PHONE COR.
20th Consecutive (1%) Monthly Dividend.

Executive Office, 874 Broadway, May 26th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the above-named Corporation has declared the regular monthly dividend (Number 20) of ONE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable June 15. Transfer books will be closed from June 5 to June 16. O. D. LA DOW, Secretary.

Office of Weisbach Commercial Co.
40 Wall Street, New York, May 11, 1899.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of One (1) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable June 10, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 31st. Transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from June 1st to June 10th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed. EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, June 2d, 1899.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock and TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Thursday, July 6th, 1899. Transfer books will close on Thursday, June 8th, and reopen on Monday, June 19th, 1899.

S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Mr. GEORGE BLAGDEN, JR., and Mr. DONALD G. GEDDES have this day been admitted to our firm. CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
June 1st, 1899. 51 Wall St., New York.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.85⅜
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.31
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	.06¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05⅞
Molasses, O. K. prime	.34
Beef, family	10.00
Beef hams	19.50
Tallow, prime	.04½
Pork, mess	8.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05¼
Lard, prime	5.25
Butter, Western creamery	18@18½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	17.00

CHICAGO, June 3.—Flour quiet and firm; Winter patents, $3.65@$3.75; straights, $3.35@$3.45; clears, $3.15@$3.25; Spring specials, $4.35; patents, $3.40@$3.80; straights, $2.90@$3.25; bakers', $2.25@$2.60; No. 2 Spring wheat, free on board, 70½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, free on board, 72@73c; No. 2 red, free on board, 78@79¼c; No. 2 corn, 33⅜@33¾; No. 2 yellow corn, 33¾@34¼c; No. 2 oats, free on board, 24½@25¼c; No. 3 white, free on board, 27½@28c; No. 2 rye, free on board, 53¼@59c; No. 2 barley, 36@38c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.01; Northwestern, $1.03@$1.03½; prime timothy seed, $2.25; mess pork, per bbl, $8.05@$8.10; lard, per 100 lb, $4.90@$4.95; short rib sides, (loose,) $4.45@$4.70; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅜@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.85@$4.95; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.20; sugars—cutloaf, $6.02; granulated, $5.52; clover, contract grade, $6.25@$6.45.

COTTON.—Dealings in cotton futures fell off to a mere nothing Saturday, and while this deplorable condition of speculation could be attributed in part to an absence of news from the English market, which was closed on account of a holiday, this explanation failed to account for the indifferent attitude of professionals and investors alike. The opening was quiet and steady, with prices unchanged to 1 point higher. From this level the market made practically no departure during the rest of the session, and, aside from the customary Saturday evening-up transactions, business was almost at a standstill. At the close the market was quiet, yet unchanged to 1 point lower. A careful survey of the situation in this country revealed no changes in the general situation worthy of special consideration. The crop was doing as well as could be expected on the whole, the weather south was clear and mild and cotton goods markets were easily retaining their strong features. Some increase was apparent in the call for spot cotton at interior points of the South, this demand being chiefly of an export nature and for medium to high-grade staple. The telegraphic and mail channels of information brought the usual complaints of damage by insects to the crop, but this source of danger was not greater than in normal seasons. Much interest is manifested regarding the bureau report to come out on the 10th, and already ideas are being expressed as to the probable figures on the acreage subject this statement will show. The ideas of the trade, however, are too vague and mixed to have much weight one way or the other on sentiment.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	5.88	5.88	5.87	5.87@5.88
July	5.91	5.92	5.91	5.91@5.92
August	5.92	5.93	5.91	5.91@5.92
September	5.89	5.89	5.89	5.88@5.89
October	5.93	5.93	5.92	5.92@5.93
November	..	..	..	5.94@5.95
December	5.99	5.99	5.99	5.98@5.99
January	6.03	6.03	6.02	6.01@6.02
February	..	..	..	6.04@6.06
March	..	..	..	6.08@6.09
April	6.12	6.12	6.12	6.11@6.12

Spot cotton in the local market closed steady, with prices unchanged, on the basis of 6¼c for middling uplands and 6¼c for middling Gulf, as compared with 6⅛ and 6¼c, respectively, last year. Total sales of 839 bales included 807 males for export and 32 bales to spinners.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	81⅝	82 7-16	81 7-16	82⅜
September	81⅞	82 7-16	81½	82⅜
December	82⅝	83½	82½	83½
Corn—				
July	39⅝	39¾	39⅝	39¾
September	..	..	..	39½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	75⅝	77⅝	76⅝	77 11-16
September	77⅞	78⅝	77 5-16	78⅝
December	78½	79½	78⅜	79½
Corn—				
July	33⅜	34	33⅜	34
September	33⅞	34½	33⅞	34½
December	..	..	..	33 13-16
Oats—				
July	23	23⅝	23	23⅝
September	20½	20¾	20½	20¾

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—For the first half hour Saturday weakness of a positive character prevailed in the wheat market, to be followed later in the session by an equally sharp rise, in which all of the previous decline was recovered and a little more, too. The advance was attended by active covering among traders, who oversold on the first decline; it also, from its dependence on unfavorable Northwest crop news, inspired considerable buying for long account. Private messages complained of constant and heavy rains all through the Northwest this week, producing serious results in many sections, notably the lowlands. This feature quite effectually offset the Spring wheat receipts of 642 cars, compared with only 164 cars last year, local bears having laid much stress on this movement earlier in the session. The main factor of early weakness, however, was a sharp and unexpected break at St. Louis, especially important as most of the crop news from that section was unfavorable on the idea of general insect damage. Foreign news disclosed few changes abroad. Liverpool was closed. London ¼d lower on futures, and Paris markets partly 5 points lower. Antwerp was ½c net higher. Russian cables indicated continued drought in Southern provinces, with the outlook still very unfavorable. No. 2 red closed 85¾c, free on board, afloat, and 82c, elevator; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 85¼c spot, and 85¼c to arrive, free on board, afloat. On the curb July wheat ranged from 82⅝@82⅞c, closing 82¾c at 1 o'clock.

DULUTH, June 3.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, cash, 79¾; July, 79¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 76¾c; No. 2 Northern, 72¾c.

MILWAUKEE, June 3.—Wheat, No. 1 Northern, 77¾@78¾c; No. 2 Northern, 76@76¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 3.—Wheat in store: No. 1 Northern, June, 74¼c; July, 74¾c; September, 74@74¼c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed 40c elevator, 41c delivered, and 40⅝c free on board, afloat. On the curb July ranged from 39¾c to 39⅞c, closing 39¾c at 1 o'clock.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 31c; No. 3 oats, 30c; No. 2 white, 33c; No. 3 white, 32c; track, mixed, 31@32¼c; track, white, 23@37c; No. 2 white, clips, 33c.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 64¼@65c, and No. 1 Western, 65@65½c, both free on board, afloat; State rye, 60c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 37c, and malting, 45@47c, both cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4@$4.15; Winter straights, $3.60@$3.70; Winter patents, $4@$4.10; Spring clears, $3@$3.20; extra No. 1 Winter, $3@$3.15; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.65@$2.75; no grade, $1.70@$1.75. Rye Flour—Good to fair, $3.10@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.25@$3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $2.05@$2.20, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white, 95c; fine yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 82@84c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $15; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $14.25@$14.50, lake and rail; sacks, spot, $15@$15.50; coarse Winter bran, $16.25@$17.50, latter white; fine, $18; middlings, $16@$18; city feed, $15.50@$16; hominy chop, $13.50@$14.50; oil meal, $23@$23.50.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 3.—Flour and bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $8.25@$8.75; family, $10.50@$10.75; short clear, $10@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $9.50@$10.50; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15.50. BEEF HAMS—$19.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5¼c; 180 lb, 5¼c; 160 lb, 5¼c; pigs, 5¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 5¼@6c; 10 lb, 5¼c; 12 lb, 5¼c; 14 lb, 5c; pickled shoulders, 4@4¼c; pickled hams, 8¾@9c. Western greens, 7½c; Western S. P., 8c; city greens, 8c. Tallow—City, 4½c; country, 4¾c. LARD—$5.25; city lard, $4.90; refined lard, South America, $5.85; Continent, $5.45; Brazil, kegs, $7; compound, city, 4¾c; Western, 4¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5¾c; city lard stearine, 6@6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, June 3—12:30 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess, 60s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 45s. Bacon—Long clear, 30 to 35 lb, 30s; long clear, 35 to 40 lb, 29s 6d; shortclear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 28s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 26s 3d; American refined, in pails, 26s 9d. Butter—Good United States, 65s. Cheese—American finest, white, 50s; colored, 46s 6d; ordinary new, 46s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 23s; Australian, in London, 25s 6d.

COFFEE.—Considering the bearish average of the leading features of interest Saturday, the market for coffee futures showed fair steadiness. On the call prices were unchanged to 5 points lower. Throughout, the greater portion of the short session the trading basis was Friday night's final figures. From opening to close the room contingent were in complete possession of the market, the investment public being unable to derive inspiration, from the various factors in evidence. The cables told of unimportant markets in both Europe and Brazil, with the tendency of prices at those points, if anything, toward a lower level. Our market closed steady, net unchanged to 5 points lower. Total sales of futures were 9,250 bags, including 4,750 bags on the opening call. Shorts were reassured somewhat by the continued free movement from interior points to the ports in Brazil and extensive falling off in distribution of supplies in this country. The market for spot coffee finished the day and week barely steady in tone, with prices largely nominal, on the basis of 6¼c for invoice lots and 6¾c for jobbing parcels of No. 7 Rio.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.75@4.80
July	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.80@4.85
August	..	..	..	4.90@4.95
September	..	..	..	5.00@5.05
October	..	..	..	5.05@5.10
November	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.05@5.10
December	5.35	5.40	5.35	5.35@5.40
January	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.40@5.45
February	..	..	..	5.45@5.50
March	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.50@5.55
April	..	..	..	5.55@5.60
May	..	..	..	5.60@5.70

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 6⅝00; stock, 280,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market net unchanged to ¼ pfennig higher; sales, 11,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market unchanged; sales, 13,000 bags. January, 36.00; February, 36.25; March, 36.50; April, 36.50; May, 36.75; September, 34.25; July, 34.50; August, 34.75; September, 35.00; October, 35.25; November, 35.50; December, 35.75. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 7⅜; exchange, 8d; cleared for the United States, 5,000 bags; stock, 227,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅝c; muscovado, 4⅛c; molasses sugar, 4c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.20, and in bulk $4.70; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.15, and in bulk $4.65; refined, cases, $8.20; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10; deodorized, $10.50. Cottonseed oil—Prime crude, 20½@21c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 18@18c; prime Summer yellow, 25c bid; off Summer yellow, 24@24½c; butter grades, 28@30c; prime white, 29@30c; prime Winter yellow, 30@32c; linseed, American, raw, 39@40c; American, boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 40@42c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $17; Southern, No. 2 soft, $15.50; steel rails, $24.50; pig iron warrants, $12; lake copper, ingot, $18.50; tin, ~~$25.60~~; exchange, lead, $4.47½; brokers' lead, $4.35; spelter,

13—Man. Ry. vs. Amon.
14—People ex rel. Boyd vs. Hertle.
15—Fox vs. Man. Ry.
16—Butman vs. Butman.
17—Rosenthal vs. Cornwell.
18—Whitlock vs. Gould.
19—Lyman vs. Lyman.
20—Coles vs. White.
21—Douglas vs. Hutton.
22—McAdam vs. Farrell.
23—Everdell vs. Hill.
24—Same vs. same.
25—Gibbs vs. Gibbs.
26—Luthins vs. Cameron.
27—Weekes vs. City of New York.
28—In re School Site, 14th St.
29—Riley vs. Brady.
30—Health Dept. vs. Mc-Kay.
31—Black vs. Stursberg.
32—Franklin vs. Moses.
33—Citizens' Sav. Bank vs. Turner.
34—Queen vs. Weaver.
35—Bronx Gas & Elec. Co. vs. Barker.
36—Werner vs. Franklin Nat. Bank.
37—In re Mott Av. Demurrers.
1061—Nichols vs. Joseph Ladue Gold Mining & D. Co.
1062—Grainger vs. 2d N. Bank.
1063—Rowlands vs. Harris.
1064—Tompkins vs. Snier
1065—Lowenthal vs. Com. Lighting Co.
1066—Cox vs. Klotz.
1067—Hardon vs. Dixon.
1068—United Brotherh'd of Cloakmakers No. 1 vs. Perlstein.
1069—Union Associated Press vs. Press Pub. Co.
1070—Brewer vs. same.
1071—Kingsley vs. Friedman.
1072—Same vs. same.
1073—Same vs. same.
1074—Thalman vs. Wormser.
1075—Olmstead vs. Dwight
1076—Sperry vs. City of New York.
1077—Stern vs. Dunn.
1078—Moss vs. Burnham.
1079—Tompkins vs. Shler.
1080—Coddington vs. Duffy.
1081—Kelly vs. S. C. Cath. Mut. Ben. Association.
1082—McCabe vs. Preston.
1083—Badger Paper Co. vs. Conklin.
1084—Waller vs. National Lin. Oil Co.
1085—Morrell vs. Ball.
1086—Corell vs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
1087—Clark vs. Vail.
1088—Hollingsworth vs. Spectator Co.
1089—Arkenburgh vs. Little.
1090—Davidson vs. Tams.
1091—Barney vs. Everard.
1092—Kaulbach vs. Lerch.
1093—United Brotherh'd of Cloakmakers No. 1 vs. Gurewitz.
1094—Same vs. Baumann.
1095—Same vs. Frank.
1096—Symonds vs. Symonds.
1097—Snow vs. Meyerdiercks.
1098—Booz vs. Cleveland School Furniture Co.
1099—Wood vs. Manchester Fire Ins. Co.
1100—Kaulbach vs. Magnus.
1101—Same vs. Sondheim.
542—Export Lumber Co. vs. South Brooklyn Saw Mill Co.
977—Schiffer vs. Steinway.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

2994—Thomas vs. Eighmie.
3322—Sistare vs. Sistare.
3372—Reade vs. Continental Trust Co.
2402—Vietor vs. Lewis.
2806—Lauferty vs. Mut. Reserve Fund Association.
1858—Quinn vs. Quinn.
2427—Vietor vs. Lewis.
3250—Leavy vs. Leavy.
3153—Weston vs. Goldstein.
2646—O'Connell vs. Jung.
3278—Sipp vs. Banner.
3285—C. Graham & Sons Co. vs. Van Horn.
3288—Deering vs. Schreyer.
2998—Reeves vs. Busby.
1822—Cohn vs. Blum.
1410—Krekeler vs. Aulbach. Doeptates.
1364—Jeffries Glass Co. vs. Bolen.
1162—Standard Nat. Bk vs. Nat. Silk Label Co.
2626—N. Y. Asbestos Co. vs. N. Y. Fire Proof Covering Co.
3000—Langhaar vs. Slayback.
2752—Lewisohn Imp. & T. Co. vs. Nellengen.

Highest number reached in regular call on General Calendar, 3402.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Hennessy, and Blumenthal for the People.

1—Michael Epistope.
2—Frank J. Nulty.
3—Frank Pechanandi.
4—Denis Sullivan.
5—Duncan Young, Henry Bauman.
Frederick Schweitzer.
6—Myron L. Bernard, Samuel Keller, James B. Kellogg, otherwise called Jacob Keller.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial. Preferred causes. Calendar clear.

9312—Hume vs. Dolphin.
9544—Felte vs. Payne.
9287—Wilkinson vs. Hagemeyer.
8190—Skelly vs. Weiss.
8429—McKernan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5421—New Brunswick Rubber Co. vs. Weav. Cycle Material Co.
884—Held vs. Finnerty.
9107—Matthieson vs. Man. Ry. Co.
9075—Watson vs. Moriarity.
8885—Bway Theatre Co. vs. Dessau Co.
6803—Nowack vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5477—Gray vs. Richmond Bicycle Co.
7888—Schumann vs. Tewksbury.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

2170—Wanamaker vs. Megraw.
3486—Hoctor vs. Met. St. Ry.
4806—Jones vs. Mayor, &c.
3884—Kummer vs. Kaplan.
4168—Crooke vs. Man. Ry.
4847—Conover vs. Erie R. R.
1968—Latham vs. Allen.
7073—Stokes vs. Stokes.
841—A. Blum, Jr., Sons Co. vs. United Firemen's Ins. Co.
3973—Gerardy vs. Mayor, &c.
4463—Gannon vs. Kieley.
1233—Clifford vs. Mayor, &c.
4945—Eichler vs. German Sav. Bk.
3558—De la Torre vs. Met. St. Ry.
3591—Reilly vs. Met. St. Ry.
4771—Kinoy vs. Goldberg.
4204—Just vs. Reid.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5085.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

4308—Schmidt vs. 24 Av. R. R.
5069½—Morrison vs. Von Rautz.
9476—Delahunty vs. Central Nat. Bank.
2639—Jena vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3062—Fechtig vs. Thorn.
4749—Conner vs. Hogan.
2977—Willig vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2651—McGlynn vs. Union Ry.
3212—Healey vs. same.
4330—Curran vs. O'Brien.
5013—McLaughlin vs. Eidlitz.
2998—Phillips vs. Bendheim.
2906—Same vs. same.
2616—Buchanan vs. Buchanan.
4634—Jackson vs. Van Camper.
2303—Sklarsky vs. Weaver.
9044—Bowles vs. Hertwood.
6510—Kehr vs. City of New York.
7996—Goldsmith vs. same.
7998—Same vs. same.
9258—Champney vs. Allen.
9444—Tamsen vs. City Trust Safe Deposit &c., Co.
9272—Pratt & Whitney Co. vs. Am. Pneumatic Tool Co.
9361—Graham vs. Casselberry.
9802—Haggerty vs. Clausen.
9076—Pfenninger vs. Met St. Ry. Co.
9292—German Nat. Bk. of L. R. vs. Geer.
9103—Brinkman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

4422—Pizzuto vs. N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R.
4451—Prohansky vs. D. Jones Co.
4455—Waubser vs. R. H. Wolff Co.
4479—O'Loughlin vs. Everard.
3609—Alexander vs. Met. St. Ry.
4531—Gundlocher Bundscher Ware Co. vs. same.
4546—Kountze vs. Wilber.
4035—Tuthill vs. Nordsiek.
4090—Murray vs. Quinn.
9509—Same vs. Kraus.
1533—Weidman vs. Everard.
4317—Jacob vs. E. V. Crandall Co.
4819—Hawkins vs. Mayor, &c.
4820—Hawkins vs. same.
3610—Lauber vs. Met. St. Ry.
3614—Noyiels vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3434—Coster vs. 3d Av. R. R.
8819—Kowarsky vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3808—Morgenthau vs. 42d St. R. R.
3851—Eisenberg vs. Schenker.
924—Bach vs. Pfaff.
7294—Schlaefer vs. Brown.
7182½—Olsen vs. Butler.
2207—Garfunkel vs. Riebstein.
3827—Cotter vs. Wittnar.
4007—N. Y. Belting & P. Co. vs. Hilges.
4016—Spielholz vs. Met. St. Ry.
2081—Marrus vs. New Haven Steamboat Co.
2609¾—Paterson S. Bank vs. Mooney.
3541—Brown vs. Macdonald.
3597—Wiggins vs. Met. St. Ry.
3604—Bauer vs. Jenkins.
8872—Man. Elec. Light Co. vs. Wolff.
3777—Schwartz vs. Levy.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3329—Bourosin vs. Met. St. Ry.
3330—Robinson vs. same
2341—Springer vs. Tamsen.
2283—N. Y. Belting & Packing Co. vs. Worcester Cycle Mfg. Co.
3750—Man. Elec. Light Co. vs. Doctor.
4638½—Halprin vs. Schachne.
1900—Hagenbuchle vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1076—Hirschberg vs. Marx.
2303—Zeldon vs. King.
3304—Excelsior Brew. Co. vs. Figundo.
431—Weiler vs. Tamsen.
3027—Goldman vs. De Baum.
2705—Kirshner vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3700—Hopkins vs. Hilton.
3396—Behm vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3331—East River Mill & L. Co. vs. Fox.
3412—Morse vs. Baird.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3674—Ginsberg vs. Brandt Mfg. Co.
1459—Sullivan vs. Cohen
3737—Roby vs. Weekes.
2196—Jacobs vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3154—Eberhard vs. Atlas Safe & M. T. Co.
3717—Hodge vs. Bond.
3719—Hayes vs. Carroll.
1534—Sieverts vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3166—Gaynor vs. Randall.
1612—Van Auken vs. Whitaker.
3667—Swift vs. Orth.
2774—Flanagan vs. Met. St. Ry.
3121—Bergner vs. Krausz.
3714—Delacy vs. Houston St., &c., R. R.
3111—Pierce vs. Payne.
2520½—Lippitt vs. Riverside Bank.
1457—Schnorr vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3669—Gray Litho. Co. vs. Loyd.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

7360—Dewey vs. Lockwood.
7354—Wood vs. Empire State Rubber Co.
7007—James vs. Hancox.
7372—Schrenkeisen Co. vs. Smith.
6948—Storage Battery Supply Co. vs. Kilrally.
6761—Edmiston vs. N. Y. Millinery Supply Co.
7390—Hencken vs. Strong.
7346—Riverside Bank vs. Quintard.
7377—Newman vs. Herrman.
7389—Klatz vs. Int. Registry Co.
6062—Slater vs. Rothschild.
7336—Storm vs. Hess.
7392—Blazo Bell Co. vs. Berger.
7232—Weir vs. Washburn.
7431—Elsterman vs. Kahlen.
7350—Altschul vs. Zagat
7341—Stoddart vs. Crandall.
7218—Kier vs. Lyon.
7414—Bays vs. Am. Bonding & Trust Co.
4440—Ripley vs. Marrell.
4467—Goerts vs. Kluge.
3952—Ziegfeld vs. Hammerstein.
1248—Potts vs. N. Y. & Westchester Water Co.
6461—Savarese vs. D'Apuzzo.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4066.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Cowan, and Sullivan for the People.

1—Payton Percy.
2—John Healy.
3—Frederick Miller.
4—Luigi Mauri.
5—Michael A. Naglliero
6—Mary Moore.
7—Michael Donohue.
8—Francis Reilly.
9—Waldron Moore.
10—James Kiernan, John Gallagher, John Toohill.
11—May Hurley.
12—John Miner.
13—James L. McDermott.
14—John P. Reilly.
15—George B. A. Bushe.
16—Charles W. Haberle.
17—George P. Kinne, Samuel W. Adams.

Pleadings.

1—Henry Schroeder.
2—Carrie Ray.
3—Edward Harrison.
4—Benjamin Wolf.
5—Charles Featherson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and McCann for the People.

1—James F. Hogan.
2—Joseph Bailey, William Keegan.
3—James A. Boylan.
4—Edward E. Smith.
5—John Tighe.
6—Albert F. Fieler.
7—Louis W. Rowe.
8—Joseph Hardt.
9—Edward F. Kiefer.
10—John Nelson.
11—William Cohen.
12—George Ross, Charles Crisple.
13—William Kline.
14—George Henry.
15—Cornelius Hoctor, James Smith, Joseph Rheim.
16—Stephen Smith.
17—Charles Jackson.
18—Charles Isola.
19—George N. Lawrie.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and O'Connor for the People.

1—Otto Silber.
2—Frank Simons.
3—Henry Stern.
4—John Davis, John L. Rogers.
5—James Ferguson, John Murphy.
6—Jacob Kohler.
7—William Kline.
8—Morris Unruh.
9—James Norton.
10—William Smith.
11—William R. Baker.
12—Theodore G. Mayer.
13—William E. Stagg, Morgan E. Stagg.
14—Edward Hunt.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Honey for the People.

1—Charles Wise.
2—Henry Goldstein.
3—John Mahoney.
4—Mabel Raymond, Kittie Meyers.
5—Kittie Meyers, Nellie Mason.
6—Samuel Goldberg, Isaac Goldberg.
7—William J. Harmon.
8—Henry Senese.
9—Mary Senese.
10—Luigi Ruggiero.
11—John Glenn.
12—Paul Silverman.
13—Max Cohen.
14—Maggie Brennan.
15—James J. Sheehan, Mabel Sheehan, Maggie Gilland.
16—William Hill.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department.—Goodrich, P.J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, JJ. Non-Enumerated day calendar.

69—Matter of Cornell Dam.
73—Durham vs. Crosstown R. R.
76—O'Connell vs. Clark.
85—Village of Haverstraw vs. Eckerson.
87—Kelly vs. York.
99—Holbrook vs. Dalton.
100, 101—Hall and Homan vs. Town of Hempstead.
102—Gibbons vs. Coler.
103—Sweeney vs. York.
104—Wood vs. Denton.
105—Matter of Gaul.
106—Simpson vs. Simpson.
107—Niemoller vs. Duncombe.
108—Opits vs. Hammen.
109—De Vito vs. Press Pub. Co.
110—Village of Haverstraw vs. Eckerson.
111—Lawlor vs. Bucklin.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial District—Motion calendar.

Matter of Robinson.
Matter of Robinson.
Johnson vs. L. I. R. R.
Hennessey vs. Muhleman.
Starr vs. Starr.
Peekskill Traction Co. vs. Secor.
Gough vs. Jewett.
Hinman vs. Devlin
Devlin vs. Hinman.
Deuterman vs. Pollock.
Meserole vs. Walsh.
Matter of Manton, dec'd.
Zipp vs. Barker.
Bini vs. Smith.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Smith, J.—Day calendar.

Demurrers.
1270—Fleming vs. Burdenwick.
1271—Petty vs. N. Y. & Brook. Brew. Co.
1272—Gallagher vs. Bryant and others.
1273—Cotignola, an infant, vs. Gallo.
1274—Ketchum vs. Devlin.

General calendar.

1159—Kammerer vs. Kammerer.
1239—Bell vs. Schulze.
1240—Nicoll vs. Schulze.
1230—Goetting, Jr., vs. Weber et al.
1238—Gopen vs. South Brook. Terminal Co.
1233—Weisz vs. Weisz.
1237—Smith vs. Lamb et al.
1234—Phillips vs. Reynolds.
1160—Seitz vs. Seitz.
995—Cummiskey vs. Haley.
1219—Rigney et al vs. Powell et al.
1140—Schenkle vs. Nellie et al.
1218—Walters vs. Walters.
1205—Hill vs. Adler.
1206½—Campisi vs. Ingilsonc.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part III., Dickey, J.; Part V., Edwards, J.

5852—Larkin vs. Washington Mill Co.
7672—Pfeiffer vs. City of New York.
5118—McCarroll vs. Bklyn H. R. R.
3905—McGrath vs. Carlin.
7109—Roberts vs. L. I. R. R.
6405—Bird vs. Mutual Union Association.
650—Kaiser vs. Latimer.
6821—Schenck vs. L. I. Elec. Co.
5968—Bauer vs. Bklyn H. R. R.
7204—Maloney vs. Hoffmann Brewery.
7222—Harrigan vs. Nassau R. R.
8325—Striffler vs. Striffler.
6665—Neary vs. Met. St. R. R.
5278—Campbell vs. Bauland Co.
7240—Hoey vs. Nat. Shoe & Leather Bank.
7227—Uhlig vs. Krieger.
6322—Love vs. City of N. Y.
6990—Hyer vs. Buckley.
6437—Keifert vs. Nas. R. R.
6817—Zanier vs. Wool Exchange.

The following causes if marked ready will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

No case will be set down for trial by stipulation or notice after first week in June term.

4025—Heaphy vs. Brook. Union Gas Co.
5916—Lipsius Brewery vs. Hatfield
2088—McMahon vs. Loew
6084—Rebenkiau vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
7321—Kindler vs. Mason.
7331—Linnane vs. Met. Street R. R.
6034—Bauman vs. Budell.
7130—McDowell vs. Nas. R. R.
6877—Ross vs. 3d Av. R. R.
5090—Hill vs. Woolworth.
5001—Terry vs. Woolworth.
6313—Blixt vs. Hall.
6558—Nichols vs. Nas. R. R.
6820—Eckert vs. Bklyn H. R. R. et al.
5935—McMahon vs. Bklyn H. R. R. et al.
5342—Probst vs. City of Brooklyn.
4846—Fuchs vs. Smithers.
396—Witteman vs. Schwartz.
5135—Robson vs. Nassau R. R.
8168—Hoffman vs. Frank Brewery.
2468—Trapp vs. Bennett.
445—Silverman vs. Simmonds.
3823—Braker vs. Ayers.
7074—Thomas vs. Bklyn H. R. R.
6583—McKenzie vs. Connelly.
6087—Herskowitz vs. Bklyn H. R. R.
7032—Mead vs. Bklyn H. R. R.
6425—Butcher vs. Chissolm.
7405—Payne vs. Rouss.

Highest number reached on regular call, 7341.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Hurd, J.

Emma C. Scannelli, assault; William Pearsall, grand larceny; Robert Duncan, grand larceny; Francesco Garrisi, grand larceny.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part II.—Aspinall, J.

Maggie Ryan and Maggie Huddy, grand larceny; John McLaughlin robbery; Dominic DeCanter, maiming; George Heagle, grand larceny; Charles Abbott, policy; Dominick Garmaro, assault.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Mary A. Bindrim, Mary J. Van Brunt, Michael V. Salvato, Christian Hansen, Peter Kramer, Benjamin Atbury, Diedrich Schriefer, Julia Kern, Thomas Scanlan, Mamie Doscher, James McGinty, Daniel B. Pratt, James O. Frost, Delia A. Mahady, and Alexander P. Gould.

The accounting of Alice Hawkins, William Kammann, Phoebe P. Birch, and William M. Van Schaick.

The estates of Geza C. Liszka, John L. L'Hommedieu, Christopher C. Bennett, John Becker, Edward Aronstrom, and Thomas Kells.

The real estate of James E. Pryor.

The administration of Harris Goldman.

Contested Calendar at 10:30—64—The guardianship of Stella Varzolari. 51—Estate of Thomas J. Leary. 52—Estate of Phoebe Snyder. 43—Accounting of Charlotte Rawlings. 45—Accounting of Donald Davidson.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Eastern District of New York—Common Law Calendar—Thomas, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

6—Keyes vs. Consolidat-ed Ice Co.
2—Corliss vs. Nassau El. R. R. Co.
5—Mathesius vs. Brooklyn H. R. R. Co.
7—Condell vs. Penn. R. R. Co.

Manual Training Association.

The next annual meeting of the American Manual Training Association will be held at the Teachers College on June 30 and July 1. The programme includes papers dealing with the educational aspects, as well as practical results of manual training.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HUGO BAUMANN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,041.

To the creditors of Hugo Baumann of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Hugo Baumann was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 3, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THEODORE E. GORDON, Sr., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Theodore E. Gordon, Sr., of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Theodore E. Gordon, Sr., was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
June 3, 1899. Referee in Bankruptcy.

States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EUGENE KULINSKI and HERMAN LOBY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Eugene Kulinski and Herman Lobl of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Eugene Kulinski and Herman Lobl were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 3, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LAURA BELLE DE GUERVILLE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Laura Belle De Guerville of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Laura Belle De Guerville was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William St., in the City and County of New York, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated June 2d, 1899.

NO. 584.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—ISAAC ROSENBERG and ABRAHAM BARNETT, individually and as members of the firm of ROSENBERG AND BARNETT, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Rosenberg and Abraham Barnett, individually and as members of the firm of Rosenberg and Barnett, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated May 27, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 14, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 553 Hudson Street and 109 and 111 Perry Street, being the northwest corner of those streets, 52.8 on Hudson Street by 44.6 on Perry Street by 64.4 by 61.6, three-story brick and frame tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $37,145.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 331 Eighth Avenue, west side, 82.8 feet north of Twenty-sixth Street, 16 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $25,510.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David R. Daly, referee, 1,371 Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25.11 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $5,404; subject to another mortgage for $30,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Isaac Bell Brennan, referee, 419 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, north side, 245 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 100.11, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $10,882.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, M. Clelland Milnor, referee, 328 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 350 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.10, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,901.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus Van Wyck, referee, 561 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 264.9 feet east of the Boulevard, 18.11 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,814; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus Van Wyck, referee, 553 and 555 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 319.7 feet east of the Boulevard, each 18 by 99.11, two four-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $3,661; subject to another mortgage, on each, $12,000.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, James M. Tully, referee, 438 Water Street, north side, 51.5 feet east of Market Slip, 25 by 60, two-story brick building. Due on judgment, $1,189; subject to another mortgage for $4,848.

By H. C. Mapes & Co., sale to close an estate, 324 West Sixteenth Street, south side, 275 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 41.8 by 39.4 by 25.1, five-story tenement.

REAL ESTATE.

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SURROGATE'S NOTICES.

BEEBE, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT BEEBE, late of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Benjamin B. Kenyon, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, January 28th, 1899.

ARCHIBALD N. BEEBE, Executor.

BENJAMIN B. KENYON, Attorney for Executor, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja30-law6mM

BRADFORD, JULIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA BRADFORD, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Brice B. Browning, No. 287 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of December, 1898.

WILLIAM J. McCREADY, Executor.

THOMAS B. BROWNING, Attorney for Executor, 287 Broadway, New York City. d8 1aw6mM

FITZGERALD, WILLARD L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLARD L. FITZGERALD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 61 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of December, 1898. OLIVE A. FITZGERALD, Executrix. SAMUEL S. THOMAS, Atty. for Executrix, 61 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja2-law6mM

GILBOUGH, JOHN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN W. GILBOUGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of ADAMS & ADAMS, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1899. EMILY C. GILBOUGH, Executrix. ADAMS & ADAMS, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City. my15-law6mM.

GOLDMAN, MANASSAH L.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MANASSAH L. GOLDMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 806, No. 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1899. EDWARD GOTTLIEB, Executor. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York. my1-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH F. JENNINGS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, May 29th, 1899.

MARY J. RYAN, Executrix.
PATRICK C. JENNINGS, Executor.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executors, No. 54 Wall Street, (Manhattan,) New York City. my29-1aw6mM

HOFFMAN, JOHN L.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Moore, Adaline Moore, Margaret L. Hoffman, as executrix, &c., of Elijah Hoffman, dec'd; H. C. Hoffman, as executor, &c., of Elijah Hoffman, dec'd; Mary R. Burd, George B. Bergen, Weber W. Winner, Alma D. Winner, Sarah C. Allen, Jennie Taylor, Dora M. Winner, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN L. HOFFMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 11th day of July next, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a construction of the will and a judicial settlement of the account and proceedings of Adaline Moore, as executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, the 11th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

H. RANDOLPH ANDERSON, Attorney for Executrix. Office and Post Office address, 69 Wall St., Manhattan Borough, City of New York. my22-1aw6wM&jy3

HUTCHINS, FRANCIS W.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Florence M. Oppenheim, formerly Florence M. Hutchins; Eberhard Oppenheim, Harold Oppenheim, and Waldemar Oppenheim, and to all persons interested in the trust created for the benefit of the said Florence M. Oppenheim, (formerly Florence M. Hutchins,) by the last will and testament of FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS, deceased, or in the property held by Julius Goldman, as substituted trustee for her benefit under the said last will and testament, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of June, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Julius Goldman as substituted trustee for the benefit of Florence M. Oppenheim, formerly Florence M. Hutchins; Eberhard Oppenheim, Harold Oppenheim, and Waldemar Oppenheim, under the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at the City of New York, the 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

JACOB STEINHARDT, Attorney for Petitioner 31 Nassau Street, New York City. ap24-1aw6wM&je6

KYLE, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KYLE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Armstrong, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the ninth day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of May, 1899. THOMAS H. KYLE, Executor. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Executor, Borough of Manhattan, 206 Broadway, City of New York. my29-1aw6mM

MARLOR, THOMAS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS S. MARLOR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, Room 721, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1899.

CHARLES S. L. MARLOR, EDWIN M. M. MARLOR, Administrators.

WARREN W. FOSTER, Attorney for Administrators, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. ja3-1aw6mM

MAZAS, CAROLINE, or KUNIGUNDA MAZAS, or KUNIGUNDA ELLRODT, or MARY C. ELLRODT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE MAZAS, or KUNIGUNDA MAZAS, or KUNIGUNDA ELLRODT, or MARY C. ELLRODT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of L. P. Mingey, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New York the 28th day of January, 1899. MARY LORENTZ, Executrix.

L. P. MINGEY, Attorney for Executrix, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ja30-1aw6mM

SCHMITT, GEORGE, JR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE SCHMITT, Jr., late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Marshall, Moran, Williams & McVickar, her attorneys, No. Thirty Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York the twenty-eighth day of January, 1899. CLARA E. SCHMITT, Administratrix.

MARSHALL, MORAN, WILLIAMS & McVICKAR, Attorneys for Administratrix, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f4-law6mM

SEARIGHT, JAMES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES F. SEARIGHT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Lilian Herbert Andrews, Esq., No. 38 Park Row, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of December, 1898.

MATILDA SEARIGHT, Administratrix with the will annexed.

LILIAN HERBERT ANDREWS, Atty. for Admx., 38 Park Row, Manhattan, New York City. d10-law6mM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

Supplemental Citation.

D'OUVILLE, AUGUSTE.—THE PEOPLE OF the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent. To Martin John d'Ouville, Caloza d'Ouville, Amelia d'Ouville, Edward d'Ouville, Louis d'Ouville, Marie d'Ouville, Clarence d'Ouville, Herman Lauchsenring, Lucie Leuchsenring, Edward Leuchsenring, and Lawrence Leuchsenring, heirs and next of kin of AUGUSTE D'OUVILLE, late or formerly of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Leonce d'Ouville of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have certain instruments in writing, bearing date July 15th, 1891, and June 23d, 1898, respectively, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Auguste d'Ouville, late or formerly of the County of New York, deceased. Therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 22d day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past twelve o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at the City of New York, the 27th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ROBERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 71 Broadway, New York. my1-law6wM

THEES, JOHN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. THEES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Sackett & Lang, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1899. ANNA THEES, OSCAR D. THEES, JOHN D. THEES, Jr., Executors. SACKETT & LANG, Attorneys for Executors, 99 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh6-1aw6mM

LEGAL NOTICES.

10c. U. S. Rev. Stamp.

E. D. SHEPARD & COMPANY, Certificate of Limited Partnership.

We, the undersigned, desirous of forming a limited partnership pursuant to the statutes of the State of New York, do hereby certify:

1. That the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is E. D. SHEPARD & CO., and the principal place of business of said partnership is to be located in the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and State of New York.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is dealing in bonds and other securities and a general brokerage and commission business.

3. That the names of all the general and special partners interested therein, (all of whom are of full age,) and their respective places of residence, are as follows:

Edward D. Shepard, residing in South Orange, New Jersey.

Robert W. Speir, residing in the City and County of New York.

Harry A. Ensign, residing in the City and County of New York, and

Augustus T. Post, residing in the City and County of New York, who is a special partner.

4. The amount of capital which said special partner has contributed to the common stock of said partnership is fifty thousand dollars ($50,000.)

5. Said partnership is to begin on the twentieth day of May, 1899, and to end on the first day of May, 1904.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said partners have made, signed and acknowledged this certificate, this nineteenth day of May, 1899.

In presence of Alfred Ely, Edward A. Freshman.

EDWARD D. SHEPARD.
ROBERT W. SPEIR.
HARRY A. ENSIGN.
AUGUSTUS T. POST.

State of New York, } ss.:
County of New York, }

On this nineteenth day of May, 1899, before me personally came and appeared Edward D. Shepard, Robert W. Speir, Harry A. Ensign, and Augustus T. Post, to me severally known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

[Notarial Seal.] EDWARD A. FRESHMAN, Notary Public No. 112, New York County.

my22-1aw7wM

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN THE matter of the voluntary dissolution of the MERCANTILE BENEFIT ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK a final judgment and order was entered in the office of the Clerk of New York County on the 12th day of May, 1899, dissolving said corporation, and that by said order and judgment I was appointed permanent receiver thereof, and have duly qualified as such.

I do hereby require:

First—All persons indebted to said corporation to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to me as such receiver, at my office, No. 100 Broadway, (Fifteenth Floor, American Surety Building,) Borough of Manhattan, New York City, by the 1st day of July, 1899, and to pay the same to me.

Second—All persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation to deliver the same to me as such receiver, at my office, as above specified, by the 1st day of July, 1899.

Third—All creditors of such corporation to deliver their respective accounts and demands to me, such receiver, at my office as above stated by the 1st day of July, 1899.

Fourth—All persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said corporation to present the same in writing and in detail at the place aforesaid on or before the 1st day of July, 1899.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, May 19, 1899. THOMAS P. WICKES, Receiver, etc.

EDWARD S. HATCH, Attorney for Receiver, 100 Broadway, New York City.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—To all persons interested in the estate of the RIPSOM & NEWLAND FUR COMPANY, assigned to Frank L. Tapscott, for the benefit of creditors, Greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of July, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Frank L. Tapscott, assignee of the above-named Ripsom & Newland Fur Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be [L. S.] hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said court, this 18th day of May, 1899.

WILLIAM SOHMER, Clerk.

PAUL R. TOWNE, Attorney for Assignee, 229 Broadway, New York City. my22-1aw6wM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

918 WEST END AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—MARY CONLON, plaintiff, against MARIA LUISA DE FARIA et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thomas C. Smith, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifth Street with the easterly side of West End Avenue; and running thence easterly, along the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifth Street, ninety feet, more or less, to the westerly line of the westerly wall of 256 West 105th Street; thence southerly, along said wall, twenty feet nine inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Fifth Street, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety feet, to the easterly side of West End Avenue, and thence northerly, along the easterly side of West End Avenue, twenty feet nine inches, to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, May 19th, 1899. CHARLES D. CLEVELAND, Referee.

JAMES A. O'GORMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 918 West End Avenue.

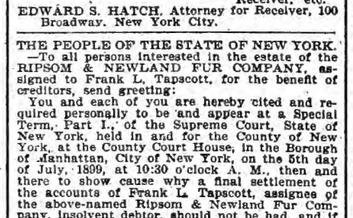

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,205.83, with interest from the 19th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $242.83, with interest from the 19th day of May, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $40.00 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to two prior mortgages aggregating $40,000, with interest thereon from November 6th, 1898, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and the costs and allowances of the suit now pending to foreclose the same.—Dated New York, May 19th, 1899.

CHARLES D. CLEVELAND, Referee.

my22-2aw3wM&W&je12

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Plaintiffs, against THOMAS H. HUBBARD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 27th day of April, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of June, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: And being that part of the property and estate of Hiram Barney, known as "Cedar Knolls," which lies between Riverdale Avenue and Broadway, and is particularly described as follows: Beginning at a stone monument on the easterly line of Riverdale Avenue, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Department of Public Works on a map of the Spuyten Duyvil District, filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in August, 1877, which said monument is 4,201 96-100 feet north and 1,342 69-100 feet west of the origin of co-ordinates established by the Department of Public Parks for surveys in the Twenty-fourth Ward, all courses being referred to the easterly line of Tenth Avenue as a meridian line), and running thence (1) north 83° 16' 10" east, 98 62-100 feet to a stone monument in the centre of a lane or road; thence (2) along the centre line of said lane or road curving to the left with a radius of 167 46-100 feet for a distance of 5-100 feet; thence (3) tangent to said curve north 68° 35' east, 90 29-100 feet; thence (4) north 62° 55' east 58 99-100 feet; thence (5) curving to the left with a radius of 79 80-100 feet for 42 13-100 feet; thence (6) still curving to the left with a radius of 780 feet 190 59-100 feet; thence (7) tangent to the last-named curve north 17° 57' east 276 47-100 feet to a stone monument; thence (8) north 29° 51' 30" east 29-100 feet to a stone monument on the northerly side of the above-mentioned lane or road at its intersection with what was formerly the east line of Hudson Park, and now the division line between the lands of said Hiram Barney and lands of Mrs. Stevens; thence along what was formerly the east line of Hudson Park and along lands formerly of T. Bailey Myers, north (true meridian) 54° 8' east 1,349 feet and 9 inches to the northerly line of Hudson Park, and lands formerly of Garret Garretson on the east of said Banks; thence along said northerly line of Hudson Park first north 87° 45' west (true meridian) 129 feet; thence north 81° 30' west 280 feet; thence north 11 feet 3 inches; thence north 86° 45' west 385 feet along land formerly of Garret Garretson; thence north 89° west 190 feet; thence north 86° 45' west 800 feet; thence north 85° west 106 feet; thence north 84° west along land now or late of O'Mealy, John Coles, and Joseph Delafield, 353 feet; thence along land now or late of said Delafield, north 85° west 257 7-12 feet to the easterly line or side of Riverdale Avenue aforesaid; and thence southerly along the easterly line or side of Riverdale Avenue to the point or place of beginning.

Subject to all rights of way now existing over the said lane or road first hereinabove mentioned.

Excepting and excluding thereout all such parts or portions of the lands above described as have been taken by, and the title thereto vested in the City of New York for an improvement known as the Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, and the streets connected therewith. The said premises herein described and hereby conveyed containing exclusive of the Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, and the streets connected therewith as aforesaid, twenty-seven acres more or less."

Excepting from the premises above-described so much thereof as was released from the lien of the above-described mortgage by a release executed on the 26th day of July, 1895, by the said, The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, to Thomas H. Hubbard and Edward Wells, as executors of the last will and testament of Hiram Barney, late of the City of New York, deceased, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1677, which said monument is 4,201 96-100 feet north and 1,342 69-100 feet west of the origin of co-ordinates established by the Department of Public Parks for surveys in the Twenty-fourth Ward, all courses being referred to the easterly line of Tenth Avenue as a meridian line), and running thence (1) north 83° 16' 10" east, 98 62-100 feet to a stone monument in the centre of a lane or road; thence (2) along the centre line of said lane or road curving to the left with a radius of 167 46-100 feet for a distance of 5-100 feet; thence (3) tangent to said curve north 68° 35' east, 90 29-100 feet; thence (4) north 62° 55' east 58 99-100 feet; thence (5) curving to the left with a radius of 79 80-100 feet for 42 13-100 feet; thence (6) still curving to the left with a radius of 780 feet 190 59-100 feet; thence (7) tangent to the last-named curve north 17° 57' east 276 47-100 feet to a stone monument; thence (8) north 29° 51' 30" east 29-100 feet to a stone monument on the northerly side of the above-mentioned lane or road at its intersection with what was formerly the east line of Hudson Park, and now the division line between the lands of said Hiram Barney and lands of Mrs. Stevens; thence along what was formerly the east line of Hudson Park and along lands formerly of T. Bailey Myers, north (true meridian) 54° 8' east 1,349 feet and 9 inches to the northerly line of Hudson Park, and lands formerly of Garret Garretson on the east of said Banks; thence along said northerly line of Hudson Park first north 87° 45' west (true meridian) 129 feet; thence north 81° 30' west 280 feet; thence north 11 feet 3 inches; thence north 86° 45' west 385 feet along land formerly of Garret Garretson; thence north 89° west 190 feet; thence north 86° 45' west 800 feet; thence north 85° west 106 feet; thence north 84° west along land now or late of O'Mealy, John Coles, and Joseph Delafield, 353 feet; thence along land now or late of said Delafield, north 85° west 257 7-12 feet to the easterly line or side of Riverdale Avenue aforesaid; and thence southerly along the easterly line or side of Riverdale Avenue to the point or place of beginning.

Subject to all rights of way now existing over the said lane or road first hereinabove mentioned. Excepting and excluding thereout all such parts or portions of the lands above described as have been taken by, and the title thereto vested in the City of New York for an improvement known as the Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, and the streets connected therewith. The said premises herein described and hereby conveyed containing exclusive of the Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, and the streets connected therewith as aforesaid, twenty-seven acres more or less."

Excepting from the premises above-described so much thereof as was released from the lien of the above-described mortgage by a release executed on the 26th day of July, 1895, by the said, The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, to Thomas H. Hubbard and Edward Wells, as executors of the last will and testament of Hiram Barney, late of the City of New York, deceased, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1677, which release so much of the mortgaged premises as was released thereby from the lien of said mortgage was described as follows:

"All that part of the said mortgaged lands, situate in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, known and designated as Lot No. 73, in Block No. 5414A, on a map entitled "Map of Van Cortlandt Heights, and Barney estate, situated at Riverdale, 24th Ward, N. Y. City; Douglas Knox, Civil Engineer and City Surveyor, August, 1896," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York as Map No. 435, said property being bounded and described as follows: The northerly line of said plot extends through from Van Cortlandt Circle to Van Cortlandt Circle as laid out on said map, one hundred and seventy-three and sixteen one hundredths feet; the southerly line of said plot extends through from Van Cortlandt Circle to Van Cortlandt Circle one hundred and fifty-five feet; the easterly line of said plot extends along said Van Cortlandt Circle fifty-two and nineteen one hundredths feet; the westerly line of said plot extends along said Van Cortlandt Circle fifty and twenty-one one hundredths feet. Said plot containing three and three thousand and twenty-eight ten thousandths city lots. Together with a right of way to Riverdale Avenue over said Van Cortlandt Circle to both frontages of the plot hereby conveyed."

In accordance with the provisions of said judgment the above-described property will be offered for sale in separate parcels according to the same is plotted and divided on a certain map entitled "Map of Van Cortlandt Heights, the Barney estate, situated at Riverdale, 24th Ward, N. Y. C., Douglas Knox, Civil Engineer and City Surveyor, August, 1896," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 21st day of September, 1897, as Map No. 435, and said property after having been so offered for sale, whether any bids are made for one or more of said parcels or not, the whole of the mortgaged premises shall again be offered for sale as one parcel at an upset price, which shall be the sum of the several highest bids for said property as previously offered in parcels. If any bid is made for the whole, in excess of the aforesaid upset price, the entire property shall be finally struck off in one parcel. If, however, no bid is received in excess of said upset price, the sale of said property, as previously offered in separate parcels, shall stand and be conclusive, and the highest bidder for each of said parcels shall become entitled thereto upon completion of his bid.—Dated New York, May 22d, 1899.

AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as plotted in the map mentioned above:

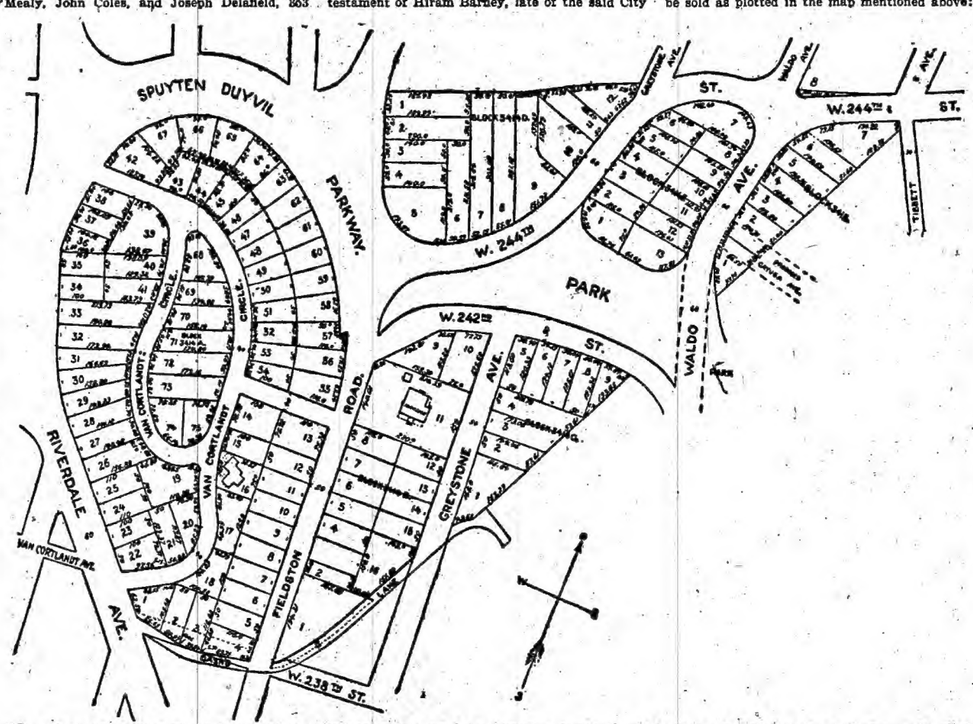

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is the sum of $75,506.97, with interest thereon from the 17th day of April, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $674.94, with interest from the 27th day of April, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $1,010.03 and interest.—Dated New York, May 22d, 1899.

AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, Referee.

my22-2aw3wM&Th&je12

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—TERENCE F. SHERIDAN and others, plaintiffs, against DELLA SHERIDAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the twentieth day of April, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

Parcel A.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sixteenth Street with the westerly side of Avenue C; thence running westerly along the southerly side of Sixteenth Street eighty-eight (88) feet; thence southerly parallel with Avenue C twenty-two (22) feet and nine (9) inches; thence easterly parallel with Sixteenth Street eighty-eight (88) feet to the westerly side of Avenue C and thence northerly along the westerly side of Avenue C twenty-two (22) feet and nine (9) inches to the point or place of beginning, and known by the street Numbers 271 Avenue C and 854 East 16th Street.

Parcel B.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, (formerly of Annexation, Westchester County,) County and State of New York, and more fully known and designated by the Number 233 on a map entitled "Map of the Village of Melrose South, situated in the Manor of Morrisania, bounded by Harlem River and Mott Haven, South Melrose on the south, Third Avenue or Old Boston Road on the east, and the Harlem River on the west," and which said lot Number 233 is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Morris Avenue and Denman Street, (now called 150th Street;) thence running northerly along the westerly side of Morris Avenue fifty-nine (59) feet two and one-half (2½) inches to Lot No. 234 on said map; thence westerly along said last-mentioned lot and parallel with Denman Street, (now 150th Street,) one hundred (100) feet to Lot No. 235 on said map; thence southerly along said Lot No. 235 and parallel with Morris Avenue fifty-nine (59) feet two and one-half (2½) inches to the northerly line or side of Denman Street, (now 150th Street;) thence easterly along said northerly line or side one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 15th, 1899.

AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, Referee.

STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOSSER, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following are diagrams of the property to be sold:

Parcel "A."
16th Street.

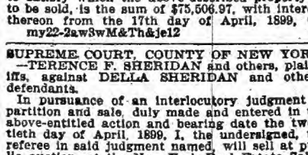

Parcel "B."

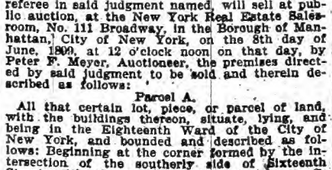

150th Street.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee on Parcel "A" is $150.30 and interest, and for water tax, amount not fixed. and on Parcel "B" $362.55 and interest, and for water tax, amount not fixed.

Parcel A, first above described, will be sold subject to a lease on the store and part of the cellar, expiring December first, 1902.—Dated New York, May 15th, 1899.

AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, Referee.

my18-2aw3wTh&M&je8

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the City of New York, on the 13th day of May, 1899, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against MICHAEL MERKLEN, IGNACE MERKLEN, BENJAMIN MERKLEN and LOUIS SPATZ, lately doing business at Nos. 890 to 896 East Third Street and 157 to 153 Goerck Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Michael Merklen, Ignace Merklen, Benjamin Merklen, and Louis Spatz, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Abram Kling, 96 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of July, 1899.—Dated at New York, this 13th day of May, 1899.

HENRY G. SCHRINKEISEN, Assignee.

ABRAM KLING, Attorney for Assignee, 96 Broadway, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SAMUEL SCHOLLE, plaintiff, against FRANCES BLUMENTHAL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 24th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Eighty-ninth (89th) Street, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-ninth (89th) Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Columbus Avenue with the northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street, running thence northerly parallel with Columbus Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the centre line of the block between 89th and 90th Streets; and running thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with Eighty-ninth Street twenty-five (25) feet; running thence southerly parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street, and running thence easterly along said northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being known by the street No. 117 West 89th Street, and being located in Section 4, Block No. 1,220, on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, May 25th, 1899.

GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN, Referee.

ERDMAN, LEVY & MAYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The premises described below are known as street No. 117 West 89th Street, West 90th Street.

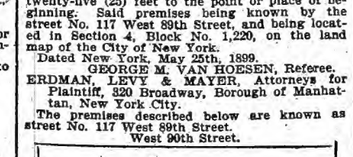

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,643.50, with interest thereon from 22d day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $212.49, with interest from May 25th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $69 and interest.

Dated New York, May 25th, 1899.

GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN, Referee.

my29-2aw3wM&F&je20

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL

Britannic..June 7, Noon | Britannic, July 5, Noon
Teutonic..June 14, Noon | Cymric....July 11, 8 AM
Germanic..June 21, Noon | Teutonic..July 12, Noon
Majestic..June 28, Noon | Germanic..July 19, Noon

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier

NEW YORK TIMES

JUNE 1 — JUNE 30

1899

UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 1965
16_1

The New York Times

PUBLISHED, 1899, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. XL... NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ...where. CENTS.

THE NEWS OF...

Stocks were...

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 86½c; ... 2 mixed, 30½c; cash cotton, 6...

FOREIGN.—The American delegates to the Peace Conference submitted their scheme for a permanent tribunal of arbitration yesterday, and it was unanimously favored by the committee. It is believed that the plan will completely displace the British plan. M. Milhanau, the French Procurator General, is addressing the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus revision hearing yesterday, and that Esterhazy was the traitor and perhaps a swindler, too. He intimated that the famous bordereau was a hoax and that there was no proof that the secrets of the State had been jeopardized. M. Deroulède and Marcel-Habart were indicted of inciting troops to insubordination. There was a tumult in the Assize Court. Major Marchand will be received with unusual honors at the Ministry of Marine to-day. President Krüger of the South African Republic and Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of the Cape Colony and British High Commissioner for South Africa, have arrived at Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, for their proposed conference concerning the Uitlanders. The alarming reports concerning Queen Victoria's health are denied, and it is said no operation will be performed. The shippers of Jamaica will send a delegation to Washington looking to a reciprocity treaty with this country.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Two thousand freight handlers went on strike in Buffalo yesterday, and the grain shovelers may join them.

Edward English of Newburg was attacked by a gang of toughs, robbed, and thrown into the Harlem River last night. Detectives compelled the leader of the gang at the pistol's point to rescue English.

Mrs. Jane L. Stanford, widow of Leland Stanford, executed deeds yesterday conveying the bulk of her fortune to the Leland Stanford University.

The two men charged with obstructing a mail train in the Coeur d'Alenes were discharged by Judge Knowles at Helena, Mont., yesterday, ... rested.

Advices from Dawson ... that there are ... derful output ... miners, who are ... have from $1,... dust.

Inspector W. W... gan proceedin... with a view o... tion in the P... Deputy Chief.

The Board of Al... tion yesterday ... a reception to A...

The War Departm... Otis's report of ... the hostilities ... the operations ... 6. Two officers ... were captured ... Rebels and tor... who favored th...

The police are ma... search for Mar... napped in Centr... do ask for M... $10,000 for the ... the arrest of h... considered yes... dermen, and pr...

The Derby Entry ... Flying Fox, the ... contest with Ir... Sloan. Dislocat... fetlock put a...

The May Grand ... yesterday ... hand... presented at ... intention ... cer... which ... been ... tions.

Secretary Gage ... changes in ... the scope of th...

William ... Cor... vance ... be... with Porto Ri... visions.

The military aut... informally a... has made con... olutionary fund...

The State Depar... abstract of the ... Canal Commis... mends the Child... cost of the wor... 700.

The annual ... ... available with ... report of the A... caused much ... The Secretary ... discharge...

James ... Pl... Alexander Mar... Bellevue Hospit... obstinate ... refu... erysipelas and ... He was to have ... dictment Tuesday...

High Or... Kin... ventus, ... tanic... races at the Gr...

The Cincinnati ... baseball team y... 4. The Brooklyn... the Louisvilles.

George J. Gould's ... polo team were ... a close game wi... Philadelphia Co...

The cruiser Brook... dock to-day ... the injur...

...ICE GIVEN

...or a Permanent Tribunal Is Submitted.

ITS DECISION TO BE FINAL

Proposals Meet Favor Readily Among the Peace Delegates.

British Plans May Be Entirely Set Aside—Disarmament Committee Cannot Agree as to New Inventions.

THE HAGUE, May 31.—The American delegates to the Peace Convention submitted their scheme relating to an arbitration tribunal to-day before the Drafting Committee ... [illegible] ... and I find it is meeting with universal favor."

The Daily Chronicle in an editorial on the American scheme, says: "It is scarcely conceivable that European States, at any rate, would allow three Judges to decide vital questions for them without appeal to a fresh tribunal or to arms."

The correspondent of The Morning Post at The Hague says: "As a private interview to-day between the English and American delegates, their arbitration schemes in opposition to Russia's was considered and met with the entire approval of both parties."

GREAT BRITAIN'S PROPOSAL.

The Secretary to Reside Permanently at the Meeting Place.

THE HAGUE, May 31.—The British arbitration proposal is as follows:

"The Court shall be called 'The Permanent Court for International Arbitration.' Its object will be to facilitate arbitration to nations whenever they fail to adjust their differences by diplomatic means. The court may be summoned at any time, its rules and procedure being established by a convention, which shall not override any special arrangements made by the litigants. A permanent bureau shall be established at Berne, at The Hague, or at Brussels, where the archives shall be kept and whence all communications shall be dated.

"A permanent secretary and clerk, with the necessary staff, shall reside on the spot. Their duty shall be to summon the Court whenever litigants demand. As regards the choice of arbitrators, each of the signatory States shall be pledged to submit to the approval of the other States the names of two persons with the necessary qualifications. These shall be ex-officio members of the tribunal. In case of a vacancy owing to demise or to other causes a successor shall be appointed in a similar manner.

"An application from litigants for the summoning of the tribunal ... [illegible] ... shall meet at ... rants. The court ... manent bureau, ... its sessions to ... to the wishes of ... es. Parties not ... may nevertheless ... the court under ... convention. ... will establish a ... ministration of ... y. This Council ... the bureau and ... all the questions ... Council shall ... appointment ... in fixing sala... President, hav... utions are to be ... State to the ... all be fixed by ... by agreement ... not have led to ... or arbitration, ... all the contend... here be a con... the effect of ... pending mobil... measures or ... arbitration, in ... obligatory in ... words "cases ... Nigra later.

ROBBED AND THROWN IN RIVER.

Detectives Force Leader McGuire at Pistol's Point to Rescue His Gang's Victim.

Edward English of Newburg, N. Y., was attacked last night by a gang of toughs at the Harlem River and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, robbed of his valuables, and then thrown into the water. His cries were heard by some East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station detectives, who happened to be on the bridge, and they ran to his assistance, at the same time rapping for help.

On a vacant lot between the bridge pier and the Paine Grain Elevator the detectives found a gang of individuals making a half-hearted effort to fish a man out of the water. The detectives, with drawn revolvers, called on the gang to surrender, and then ordered the leader, James Maguire of 2,339 Third Avenue, to proceed with the work of rescue.

The man in the river was finally dragged out and his identity revealed. English said he is the son of Michael English, a Newburg contractor. He came to New York to transact some business, and was walking through One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street when the gang, led, he alleges, by McGuire, set upon him.

He says they dragged him into the vacant lot, beat and robbed him, and, taking off his clothing, threw him into the river. He yelled so loudly that some of the ruffians evidently grew frightened and turned to get him out when the police came upon them.

The reserves from the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station were turned out in response to a riot call sent in by one of the policemen who heard the detectives shout for help. McGuire and seven of his followers were placed under arrest. All are bad men, with prison records. They have long infested that particular neighborhood, and many complaints of petty hold-ups and insults have been made.

Usually the price of a can of beer was all the ransom demanded, but of late the gang grew bolder in its operations and detectives have patrolled the vicinity constantly.

EX-GOV. ALTGELD ON TRUSTS.

His Views Told in a Speech Before the Ohio Valley League of Bimetallic Clubs.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 31.—The Ohio Valley League of Bimetallic Clubs, with delegates from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky, is holding its annual convention in this city. The attendance to-day was small. Judge J. P. Tarvin, President of the Bimetallic League, occupied the chair.

One of the principal speakers before the convention to-night was ex-Gov. Altgeld of Illinois. After denouncing "the evils that result from the gold standard" and "government by injunction," he took up the question of trusts and said:

"For a quarter of a century both political ... [illegible] ... file of the Democratic Party in New York is aroused, and it is as devoted to the principles of the Chicago platform as is the party anywhere in the country, and competent judges tell me that Gov. Roosevelt's selection was made possible by the votes of Democrats who preferred to support an open enemy to supporting a Democrat who stood for nothing."

MRS. STANFORD GIVES FORTUNE.

Conveys the Bulk of Her Wealth to Leland Stanford University.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—Mrs. Jane L. Stanford, widow of Leland Stanford, executed deeds to-day conveying to Stanford University the bulk of all her wealth, consisting principally of stocks and real estate, for the improvement and perpetual maintenance of that institution. Deeds were placed in the keeping of Judge Lieb, Presi...

MANAU DEFENDS DREYFUS

Says Esterhazy Is the Traitor and Perhaps a Swindler.

BORDEREAU POSSIBLY A HOAX

French Procurator General Declares that the Secret Dossier Did Not Incriminate the Prisoner.

PARIS, May 31.—The surroundings of the Palace of Justice were almost deserted today when the Court of Cassation resumed hearing the arguments in the application for a revision of the Dreyfus trial. Many of the public seats in the court were empty.

M. Manau, the Procurator General, continued his speech, which was interrupted yesterday by the adjournment of the court, and his voice could be heard throughout the hall contending that Major Count Esterhazy was the author of the bordereau which has figured so prominently in the case, and not Dreyfus. During the course of his remarks he said that, whoever was guilty, somebody had committed the crime of treason. Esterhazy, however, he pointed out, having been acquitted of the authorship of the bordereau, could not again be prosecuted on this ground, even if he were a hundred times guilty. Later, M. Manau said:

"What proof exists that there has been an act of treason of a nature tending to compromise the ... of the State? Are we not, pe... ber of unin... cier though... ence of a... piece of s... of the bo... spondent? ... one which ... sumption— ... man whose ... several ne...

M. Mana... tion of th... the case. ... facts and ... The Procu... secret doc... wound up ... there was ... incriminate...

"We de... such delay ... tion."

This stat... tinuing, M...

"Of the ... M. Cavaig... to justify ... forgeries ... Dreyfus."

This deci...

ANOTHER STRIKE IN BUFFALO.

Two Thousand Freight Handlers Quit Work and Grain Shovelers May Follow Their Example.

BUFFALO, May 31.—With the exception of a few men at the Central Freight House, all the freight handlers on the docks went on strike again at 6 o'clock to-night, 2,000 men being involved. The strikers held a meeting at 8 o'clock to-night, and it was announced that if their grievances were not settled to-morrow the grain shovelers would quit work in sympathy with them. The scoopers' organization was represented at the meeting by a committee.

The trouble started early in the day at the Lehigh Valley freight house, where the men claim that a boss ordered them to take larger loads on their trucks. The men refused to do so, claiming that an agreement existed by virtue of which they were to carry a certain load, and they would carry no more. The leaders of the freight han...

...ET COMMITTEE HEARS CAPT. PRICE

Police Officer Proves an Interesting Witness.

DENOUNCES COUNSEL MOSS

Declares He Allowed Simon Buttner to Perjure Himself.

WILLFULLY HE CLAIMS.

Also Swears Lawyer Brought False Testimony Against Him Before Grand Jury—Other Witnesses' Testimony Unimportant.

...Price of the ... (the Tender... the stand be... committee, ...terday in the ...e Court. As ... of witnesses ... story to tell, ...s of the day, ...ominally un... ...le to finish ...was taken. ... intention of ...e police Cap... ...ements made ...n Buttner, it ...e in the wit... ...ely of an ac... ...responsible. ...e was defer... ...had at least ... successful ...n Mazet, for ...nd his testi... ...ht out some ...he taking of ...ation house. ...stated some ...s mind, Mr. ...ination was ...ped into the ...that he pre... ...ntinue, and ...ntions Capt. ...reat number ...rd. ...nation room ...counsel, and ...aken he ex... ...at he would ...er subpoena. ...e afternoon ...light in his ...0, called the

...O ... CALLED.

...Sixth Ave... ...Elephant," ...up, and was ...of furnished ...bin precinct. ...rmed with a ... documents, ...n Mr. Moss ...g, and said ...w minutes. ...Mr. Moss's ...e calling of ... Moss called ...eing sworn, ...n a place of ...tween Twen... Streets. ... the 2d of ...called at the ...eet?" asked ...kel, prompt... ...d Mr. Moss. ...I took from ...e," said Mr. ...ock P. M., a ...pawnbroker, ...en Twenty-

MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS—1963

that she struck a sunken wreck.

Page 9.

The annual meeting of the New York Produce Exchange was held yesterday.

Page 14.

Jacob M. Patterson died suddenly yesterday morning at his home, in Fordham.

The annual parade and review of the Police Department will take place to-day.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the New York Cotton Exchange was held yesterday.

The Sons of Benjmain yesterday decided to pay endowment funds direct to the widow in the future, and not to her legal adviser.

The steamer Knickerbocker arrived from New Orleans yesterday with her cargo afire, and had to be beached. The passengers were kept in ignorance of their danger.

George [illegible], the Syrian banker of 108 Washington Street, who failed recently, surrendered himself to the police yesterday and was held in court on charges of grand larceny.

The omission of a coupling pin from the Third Avenue "L" road train yesterday morning caused one of the cars to knock a bumper over into the avenue and drop the wheels there also. No one was injured.

Councilman Feller introduced a resolution at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Public Improvements suggesting that the Coney Island Jockey Club be granted a district of Coney Island be set apart for public parks. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Col. Daniel Appleton of the Seventh Regiment says that he and the officers of his command with which were mustered out were gratified by the cordial reception tendered the regiment during the parade. The hilarity and exhibition against the ordinance

Arrivals and Departures.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Weather.—Page 14.
Court Calendars.—Page 14.
Lessons by Telegraph.—Page 14.
Real Estate.—Page 6.
Markets.—Page 6.
Society.—Page 7.
Business Notables.—Page 14.
New Corporations.—Page 14.
Legal Notices.—Page 14.
Insurance Notes.—Page 14.
Railroads.—Page 4.

Miner Killed by a [illegible]

PATERSON, N. J., May 31.—[illegible] Hughes, [illegible] pastor of the [illegible] Church, [illegible] Saddle River, met death [illegible] walking on the Erie tracks near Allendale yesterday. He was struck by an express train at what is known as the Aldinsdale curve. There is a slight curve in the track at this point, and it is thought he did not hear the locomotive's whistle. He was well known throughout Bergen County. He was about [illegible] years old, and leaves a wife.

judges within three months after notification of the decision, on alleging newly discovered evidence or submitting questions of law not heard and decided at the former hearing.

"Article VIII.—This treaty shall become operative when nine sovereign States, such as are indicated in the resolution, shall have ratified its provisions."

The American project was accompanied by a memorandum entitled "Memorandum from the Commissioners of the United States, submitted with their project for a permanent international tribunal." The text of the memorandum follows:

"The proposal herewith submitted takes its form as a resolution looking to action outside of the conference from our instructions. The proposal shows the earnest desire of the President of the United States for a permanent international tribunal for the conduct of arbitration between nations, and the willingness of the President to aid in the establishment of such a tribunal upon the general lines indicated.

"The Commissioners from the United States are ready, without insisting upon the form of their own resolutions, to try to develop the [illegible] heretofore submitted so that they shall embody [illegible] in this plan. It seems to the Commissioners that it [illegible] to associate with [illegible] they may eventuate [illegible] in various [illegible] and arbitrate [illegible] a plan for a [illegible] ration, which [illegible] the American [illegible] Committee [illegible] cipated, [illegible] ections [illegible]

LITTLE FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS.

Only One Case Discovered by the Health Officials This Year.

NEW ORLEANS, May 31.—Miss Grillo, aged seventeen years, living on Royal Street, was reported on Saturday by her physician as being ill, with symptoms of yellow fever. Miss Grillo died Sunday afternoon. An autopsy was held, the result of which was laid before experts, who reached the conclusion that the case presented evidences of yellow fever. Under an agreement with several Boards of Health, the finding of the board of experts was telegraphed to them, and also the fact that there was no other case in New Orleans in any way suspicious.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service has received confirmation of the development of a case of yellow fever in New Orleans, but no additional information has come to him. As precautionary measures, he has ordered Dr. Van Escort of his force to return to New Orleans, and has also given directions [illegible] Carter and Murray to repair there. [illegible] ray goes to consult with Dr. Buchon [illegible] State Health Board, and Dr. Carter [illegible] Cuba, having almost completed [illegible] assigned him there. Dr. Van Escort [illegible] makes his headquarters in New Orleans [illegible] but is at present absent from the city [illegible] inspecting tour.

A telegram received in this city yesterday from the agent of the Southern Pacific Railway in New Orleans says:

"Quarantine established by Texas is against local travel from New Orleans only. No interruption to through traffic, as passengers from points beyond New Orleans can go to Texas or through that State to points beyond, provided they do not stay over in New Orleans."

American Stocks Fall in London.

LONDON, May 31.—On the Street to-day American securities dropped a quarter to three-quarters on rumors of yellow fever in the South. Southern preferreds fell 1.

George F. Edmunds was elected Chairman. In his address Mr. Edmunds said he doubted the immediate outcome of results from The Hague conference, but considered the triumph of international arbitration inevitable.

The following Business Committee was appointed: Everett P. Wheeler, Chairman; Prof. John B. Clark, W. J. Coombs, John I. Gilbert, C. R. Woodruff, John H. Stiness, Robert Treat Paine, Samuel B. Capen, Lyman Abbott, William Hayes Ward, and James Wood.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale made an address eulogizing the efforts of the Czar for peace, and insisting that all minor difference between nations should be settled by arbitration. A number of brief addresses followed.

DECISION FOR E. V. HOBBS.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 31.—By the allowance of the appeal in the case of Hobbs versus the Esquimault and Nanimo Railway Company by the Supreme Court of Canada, E. V. Hobbs, a second-hand dealer of Douglas Street in this city, becomes a millionaire. His victory entitles him to the ownership of what is known as the East Wellington Mine.

Several years ago Hobbs bought 160 acres of land comprised in the Esquimault and Nanimo Railroad grant. The purchase was made without reservation, but when the deed was completed the company included reservation of all coal and all other minerals. Hobbs refused to accept this, and also refused the return of his purchase money, suing for specific performance of contract. The highest tribunal of Canada has now granted the suit, thereby affirming Hobbs's right to the vast coal deposits that are being worked on his property.

Chicago Concern Increases Wages.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Over 1,000 employes of the Crane Company received notice today that their wages had been increased 10 per cent. The company is one of the largest manufacturers of machinery in the West. The increase in the employes' pay is said to be due to a remarkable addition to the volume of the business.

Five Drowned at Toledo.

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 31.—Three women and two men were drowned to-day at the foot of Madison Street in full view of a number of persons on the pier, and so far it has been impossible to locate the bodies or ascertain the names. The party was in a rowboat, and got in the wake of a steamer. The boat was overturned and sank. The crew of the steamer State of New York made every effort to save the party. The river is being dragged.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 31.—The Rev. Dr. George T. Purves of the Princeton Faculty, has received a second call from the First Presbyterian Church of Baltimore. The salary offered is $8,000. When the students learned that he was seriously considering the acceptance of the call a mass meeting was held at noon yesterday in Murray Hall. A number of undergraduates adopted resolutions expressing their esteem for Dr. Purves. If Dr. Purves goes to Baltimore he will have practically the same opportunity with the Johns Hopkins University that he has with Princeton University now. At present Dr. Purves is Professor of the Theological Seminary, co-pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, and preacher in the college chapel.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast will be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Rains were reported yesterday in the United States, except in New England, the Middle Western and Southwestern States and the Rocky Mountain districts. [illegible] Pacific Coast districts the rainfall [illegible] and 0.80-inch respectively, [illegible] Francisco and Eureka, [illegible] Valley, over [illegible] region, and [illegible] thunderstorms [illegible] The maximum [illegible] have been [illegible] and the [illegible] continued [illegible] and [illegible] Region [illegible]

The steamers City of Cincinnati and City of Louisville will each be fitted with luxurious bridal chambers. [illegible] will shine all over the rooms, which [illegible] the largest ever built on lake boats. [illegible] windows will be twice the ordinary size, and will be veiled by curtains of the finest material. Hot and cold water will flow through silver fittings. Marriage licenses will not be published in Chicago or St. Joseph.

DOGS TERRORIZE MONTCLAIR.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 31.—Charles O'Neill, the four-year-old son of John F. O'Neill of Valley Road, Montclair, was attacked by an alleged mad dog to-day, and severely scratched and bitten about the face

AN IDEALIZED GRETNA GREEN.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Arrangements have been perfected to make St. Joseph, Mich., the Mecca for all would-be married folk. Tickets will be sold in Chicago entitling holders to a free marriage at St. Joseph, a magnificent "bridal cabin" on the trip. Should the coupon ticket not be desired, licenses will be sold at St. Joseph for $1. A Justice will be in attendance, the County Clerk's office, and clergymen of all denominations will wait in [illegible] fitted parlor.

Mr. Moss looked confused, turned helplessly to his assistant, tried to find some explanation of the extraordinary state of affairs. Capt. Price's face was wreathed in smiles, and he rubbed his lawyer significantly. Mr. Moss looked again about the occurrence, and the witness maintained that he knew nothing of them. Finally, Capt. Price told Mr. Moss's discomfiture, to his lawyer, and said in a loud aside:

"Why, that's not the man."

Chairman Massel heard the statement. If Mr. Moss did he gave no sign until Mr. Massel said:

"Capt. Price says that is not the man."

"Who is the man?" asked Mr. Moss, turning to the Captain.

"You go find out," was Price's rejoinder.

"Capt. Price, take the stand," said Mr. Moss, when there seemed to be no other way to find out who the man was referred to.

Price responded with alacrity. He grabbed a traveling [illegible], and fairly leaped [illegible] cies in his answer to summons. He [illegible] sworn, and [illegible] mile at the [illegible] Captain seemed [illegible] himself to [illegible]

[illegible] that the [illegible] the [illegible] want him, [illegible] opportunity [illegible] Buttner. He [illegible] the Chairman [illegible] volunteer a statement [illegible] answer any questions [illegible] no one in New York [illegible] to give any assistance [illegible]

CAPT. PRICE SCORES MOSS.

Mr. Massel sided with the Captain, who then flatly denied all that Moss had said, and swore that he did not know him until he was connected with the

CAPTAIN ANXIOUS TO [illegible] HEARD.

[illegible] and turned [illegible] though to [illegible] extraordinary [illegible]

MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times

THE WEATHE
Rain: brisk southwe winds.

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,411. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 80¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40¾c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

FOREIGN.—The American delegates to the Peace Conference submitted their scheme for a permanent tribunal of arbitration yesterday and it was unanimously favored by the committee. It is believed that this plan will completely displace the British plan. M. Manau, the French Procurator General, addressing the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus revision hearing yesterday, said that Esterhazy was the traitor and perhaps a swindler, too. He intimated that the famous bordereau was a hoax and that there was no proof that the safety of the State had been jeopardized. MM. Déroulède and Marcel-Habart were acquitted of inciting troops to insubordination. There was a tumult in the Assize Court. Major Marchand will be received with unusual honors at the Ministry of Marine to-day. President Krüger of the South African Republic and Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of the Cape Colony and British High Commissioner for South Africa, have arrived at Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, for their proposed conference concerning the Uitlanders. The alarmist reports concerning Queen Victoria's eyesight are denied, and it is said no operation will be performed. The shippers of Jamaica will send a delegation to Washington looking to a reciprocity treaty with this country.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Two thousand freight handlers went on strike in Buffalo yesterday, and the grain shovelers may join them.

Edward English of Newburg was attacked by a gang of toughs, robbed, and thrown into the Harlem River last night. Detectives compelled the leader of the gang at the pistol's point to rescue English.

Mrs. Jane L. Stanford, widow of Leland Stanford, executed deeds yesterday conveying the bulk of her fortune to the Leland Stanford University.

The two men charged with obstructing a mail train in the Coeur d'Alenes were discharged by Judge Knowles at Helena, Mont. yesterday, and immediately rearrested.

Advices from Dawson, dated April 29, state that there are evidences of the most wonderful output recorded. Thousands of miners, who are waiting for the first boats, have from $1,000 to $50,000 each in gold dust.

Page 2.

Inspector W. W. McLaughlin yesterday began proceedings in the Supreme Court, with a view of getting back his old position in the Police Department, that of Deputy Chief.

Page 3.

The Board of Aldermen adopted the resolution yesterday to appropriate $150,000 for a reception to Admiral Dewey.

The War Department has made public Gen. Otis's report of the events which preceded the hostilities in the Philippines and of the operations around Manila up to April 6. Two officers of the hospital ship Relief were captured yesterday by the Filipinos. Rebels are torturing the friendly natives who favored the Americans.

The police are making no progress in the search for Marion Clarke, who was kidnapped in Central Park. The proposition to ask the Mayor to offer a reward of $10,000 for the recovery of the child and the arrest of her abductors was favorably considered yesterday by the Board of Aldermen, and probably will be adopted.

Page 4.

The Derby at Epsom was won yesterday by Flying Fox, the favorite, after an exciting contest with Holocauste, ridden by Tod Sloan. Holocauste broke his leg at the fetlock joint and was subsequently killed.

The May Grand Jury, which was discharged yesterday, handed to Judge McMahon a presentment in which the jurors called attention to certain "flagrant attempts" which had been made to control their actions.

Page 5.

Secretary Gage defends the President's changes in removing some officers from the scope of the law.

William F. Corwine says no material advance can be made in American trade with Puerto Rico under existing tariff provisions.

The military authorities in Cuba have been informed by a Spanish merchant that he has made a contribution to an alleged revolutionary fund in the island.

The State Department has made public an abstract of the report of the Nicaraguan Canal Commission. The report recommends the Childs and Lull routes, and the cost of the work is estimated at $118,113,-790.

The announcement that there are no funds available with which to print the complete report of the Army Beef Commission has caused much discussion in Washington. The Secretary of the commission has been discharged.

Page 7.

James Neale Plumb, who shot and killed Alexander Masterton on May 3 died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday, after having obstinately refused to take remedies for erysipelas and gastritis prescribed for him. He was to have pleaded to the murder indictment yesterday.

Page 8.

High Order, Kirkwood, Admiration, Charentus, Montanic, and Pirate M. won the races at the Gravesend track yesterday.

The Cincinnatis defeated the New York baseball team yesterday by a score of 5 to 1. The Brooklyns won another game from the Louisvilles.

George J. Gould and his Lakewood Club polo team were defeated yesterday after a close game with the second team of the Philadelphia Country Club.

The cruiser Brooklyn will go on the dry dock to have the injuries she sustained on Memorial Day repaired. It is supposed that she struck a sunken wreck.

Page 9.

The annual meeting of the New York Produce Exchange was held yesterday.

Page 14.

Jacob M. Patterson died suddenly yesterday morning at his home, in Fordham.

The annual parade and review of the Police Department will take place to-day.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the New York Cotton Exchange was held yesterday.

The Sons of Benjmain yesterday decided to pay endowment funds direct to the widow in the future, and not to her legal adviser.

The steamer Knickerbocker arrived from New Orleans yesterday with her cargo afire, and had to be beached. The passengers were kept in ignorance of their danger.

George Forsly, the Syrian banker of 103 Washington Street, who failed recently, surrendered himself to the police yesterday and was held in court on charges of grand larceny.

A collision of a coupling pin from the Third Avenue "L" road train yesterday morning caused one of the cars to knock a bumper over into the avenue and drop two trucks there also. No one was injured.

Controller Coler introduced a resolution at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Public Improvements suggesting that the Parkville district of Coney Island be made a public park. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Col. Daniel Appleton of the Seventh Regiment says that he and the other officers of his command with whom he talked were much gratified by the reception accorded the regiment during the Memorial Day parade. The hissing, he thinks, was simply an exhibition of a chronic feeling against the organization.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Markets.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 7.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 12.
Local Notes.—Page 14.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 4.

Minister Killed by a Train.

PATERSON, N. J., May 31.—The Rev. E. Hutchins, formerly pastor of the Lutheran Church at Saddle River, met death while walking on the Erie tracks near Allendale yesterday. He was struck by an express train at what is known as the Aldinook culvert. There is a slight curve in the tracks at this point, and it is thought he did not hear the engineer's whistle. He was well known throughout Bergen County. He was about sixty years old, and leaves a wife.

AMERICA'S PLAN FOR PEACE GIVEN

Scheme for a Permanent Tribunal Is Submitted.

ITS DECISION TO BE FINAL

Proposals Meet Favor Readily Among the Peace Delegates.

British Plans May Be Entirely Set Aside—Disarmament Committee Cannot Agree as to New Inventions.

THE HAGUE, May 31.—The American delegates to the Peace Convention submitted their scheme relating to an arbitration tribunal to-day before the Drafting Committee of the Arbitration Committee. The plan differs from the British proposal.

The text of the American arbitration proposals is as follows:

Resolved, That, in order to aid in the prevention of armed conflicts by pacific means, the representatives of the sovereign powers assembled together in this conference be and they hereby are requested to propose to their respective Governments a series of negotiations for the adoption of a general treaty having for its object the following plan, with such modifications as may be essential to secure the adhesion of at least nine sovereign powers, four of whom at least shall have been signatories of the declaration of Paris, the German Empire being, for this purpose, the successor of Prussia, and the Kingdom of Italy the successor of Sardinia:

"Article I.—The tribunal shall be composed of persons nominated on account of their personal integrity and learning in international law by a majority of the members of the highest court at the time existing in each of the adhering States, one from each sovereign State participating in the treaty, and shall hold office until their successors are nominated by the same body and duly appointed.

"Article II.—The tribunal shall meet for organization at a time and place to be agreed upon by the several Governments, but not later than six months after the general treaty shall be ratified by the nine powers, as hereinbefore proposed, and shall organize itself by the appointment of a permanent clerk and such other officers as may be found necessary, but without conferring any distinction upon its own members. The tribunal shall be empowered to fix its place of sessions and to change the same from time to time, as the interests of justice or the convenience of litigants may seem to require, and to fix its own rules of procedure.

"Article III.—The tribunal shall be of permanent character, and shall be always open for the filing of new cases, subject to its own rules of procedure, either by the contracting nations or by others that may choose to submit them, and all cases and countercases, with the testimony and arguments by which they are to be supported or answered, are to be in writing or print. All cases, countercases, evidence, arguments, or opinions in expressing judgment, are to be accessible after decision is rendered to all who desire them and who pay the necessary charges of transcription.

Article IV.—Any and all questions of disagreement may, by mutual consent, be submitted by the nations concerned to this international tribunal for decision, but every such submission shall be accompanied by an undertaking to accept the award.

Article V.—The bench of judges for each particular case shall consist of as many as may be agreed upon by the litigating nations—either of the entire bench or of any smaller number not less than three, to be chosen from the whole court. In the event of a bench of three judges only, no one of those shall be either a native subject or citizen of a State whose interests are in litigation in the case.

"Article VI.—The general expenses of the tribunal are to be equally divided or upon some equitable basis between the adherent powers; but those arising from each particular case shall be provided for as may be directed by the tribunal. The presentation of a case wherein one or both of the parties may be a non-adherent State shall be admitted only upon condition of a mutual agreement that the States so litigating shall pay respectively a sum to be fixed by the tribunal for expenses of adjudication. The salaries of the judges may be so adjusted as to be paid only when they are actually engaged in the duties of the court.

"Article VII.—Every litigant before the international tribunal shall have the right to a rehearing of the case before the same judges within three months after notification of the decision, on alleging newly discovered evidence or submitting questions of law not heard and decided at the former hearing.

"Article VIII.—This treaty shall become operative when nine sovereign States, such as are indicated in the resolution, shall have ratified its provisions."

The American project was accompanied by a memorandum entitled "Memorandum from the Commissioners of the United States, submitted with their project for a permanent international tribunal." The text of the memorandum follows:

"The proposal herewith submitted takes its form as a resolution looking to action outside of the conference from our instructions. The proposal shows the earnest desire of the President of the United States for a permanent international tribunal for the conduct of arbitration between nations, and the willingness of the President to aid in the establishment of such a tribunal upon the general lines indicated.

"The Commissioners from the United States are ready, without insisting upon the form of their own resolutions, to try to develop the proposals heretofore submitted to the conference, so that they shall embody what is essential in this plan. It seems to the United States Commissioners that it ought not to be difficult to associate with the several proposals, as they may severally be developed for mediation in various forms of international inquiry and arbitration by special arrangement, a plan for a permanent tribunal of arbitration, which will embody what is essential in the American resolution."

Both sections of the Disarmament Committee met to-day, and, as was anticipated, failed to agree with regard to the questions of new inventions in armaments.

AMERICAN SCHEME IS FAVORED.

Reported that It Will Completely Displace the British Plan.

LONDON, June 1.—The special dispatches from The Hague to the London morning papers agree that the American scheme meets with much favor, as being eminently practical. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the head of the British delegation, has modified the British proposal, and now suggests that the administrative council should not be international, but should be appointed by the Government of the country where the permanent court assembles.

According to the correspondent of The Daily News the Arbitration Committee has unanimously recommended the American scheme to the conference. The correspondent adds: "This is a speedy and brilliant victory for the partisans of peace, as nobody doubts that the conference will ratify the unanimous vote of the committee. A long debate occurred to-day between the English and American delegates in order to arrive at a compromise upon the Anglo-American schemes as against that of Russia, Sir Julian Pauncefote's plan will be laid on the table to-morrow. The professors of international law at the conference regard the American mediation scheme as practicable, and I find it is meeting with universal favor."

The Daily Chronicle, in an editorial on the American scheme, says: "It is scarcely conceivable that European States, at any rate, would allow three Judges to decide vital questions for them without appeal to a fresh tribunal or to arms."

The correspondent of The Morning Post at The Hague says: "At a private interview to-day between the English and American delegates, their arbitration schemes in opposition to Russia's was considered and met with the entire approval of both parties."

GREAT BRITAIN'S PROPOSAL.

The Secretary to Reside Permanently at the Meeting Place.

THE HAGUE, May 31.—The British arbitration proposal is as follows:

"The Court shall be called 'The Permanent Court for International Arbitration.' Its object will be to facilitate arbitration to nations whenever they fail to adjust their differences by diplomatic means. The court may be summoned at any time, its rules and procedure being established by a convention, which shall not override any special arrangements made by the litigants. A permanent bureau shall be established at Berne, at The Hague, or at Brussels, where the archives shall be kept and whence all communications shall be dated.

"A permanent secretary and clerk, with the necessary staff, shall reside on the spot. Their duty shall be to summon the Court whenever litigants demand. As regards the choice of arbitrators, each of the signatory States shall be pledged to submit to the approval of the other States the names of two persons with the necessary qualifications. These shall be ex-officio members of the tribunal. In case of a vacancy owing to demise or to other causes a successor shall be appointed in a similar manner.

"An application from litigants for the summoning of the tribunal must be sent to the Secretary at the Central Bureau, who will communicate to the litigants a list of Judges from which each litigant shall select as many Judges as may be provided under the arbitration compromise. They shall have the further right of nominating one or more Judges whose names are not on the list.

"The tribunal thus formed shall meet at a date appointed by the litigants. The court will hold sittings in the permanent bureau, with the option of removing its sessions to any other place according to the wishes of the parties or to circumstances. Parties not signatories of the convention may nevertheless obtain the services of the court under conditions established by the convention.

"The signatory powers will establish a permanent Council of Administration of five members and a Secretary. This Council shall enact the by-laws of the bureau and shall have cognisance of all the questions relating to the bureau. The Council shall have unlimited power for the appointment or dismissal of officials and in fixing salaries; and it shall appoint a President, having a casting vote. Its resolutions are to be carried by a majority.

"A contribution from each State to the expenses of the Council shall be fixed by the same, from time to time, by agreement with the signatories."

ITALY'S ARBITRATION IDEA.

Count Nigra Submits His Amendment to the Russian Plan.

THE HAGUE, May 31.—The amendment of Count Nigra, head of the Italian delegation to the Peace Conference, to the Russian arbitration scheme, proposes the following articles:

1.—In the event of the imminence of a conflict between two or more powers, after the failure of all attempts at conciliation by means of indirect negotiations, the contending parties be obliged to have recourse to mediation or arbitration in cases indicated by the present act.

2.—All other cases of mediation or arbitration will be recommended by the signatory powers, but will remain optional.

3.—Each of the signatory powers not involved in the conflict has in all cases, even during hostilities, the right to offer the contending parties its good offices or mediation, or propose that they have recourse to the mediation of another power equally neutral, or to arbitration. This cannot be considered by either of the contending parties as an unfriendly act, even in a case where mediation or arbitration not being obligatory it would be rejected.

4.—A demand for or offer of mediation takes precedence of a proposal for arbitration, but arbitration may or must be proposed, according to the circumstances, not only when there is no demand or offer of mediation, but also when mediation would have been rejected or would not have led to conciliation.

5.—A proposal of mediation or arbitration, until formally accepted by all the contending parties, cannot, unless there be a convention to the contrary, have the effect of interrupting or delaying impending mobilization or other preparatory measures or military operations.

6.—Recourse to mediation or arbitration, in conformity with Article I., is obligatory in the cases of ——

A blank space follows the words "cases of," to be filled in by Count Nigra later.

THE MOHONK LAKE CONFERENCE.

Supporters of International Arbitration Begin Their Meeting.

MOHONK LAKE, N. Y., May 31.—The fifth Lake Mohonk Conference for the Promotion of International Arbitration met at the Lake Mohonk House to-day. Ex-Senator George F. Edmunds was elected Chairman. In his address Mr. Edmunds said he doubted the immediate outcome of results from The Hague conference, but considered the triumph of international arbitration inevitable.

The following Business Committee was appointed: Everett P. Wheeler, Chairman; Prof. John B. Clark, W. J. Coombs, John I. Gilbert, C. R. Woodruff, John H. Stiness, Robert Treat Paine, Samuel B. Capen, Lyman Abbott, William Hayes Ward, and James Wood.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale made an address eulogizing the efforts of the Czar for peace, and insisting that all minor difference between nations should be settled by arbitration. A number of brief addresses followed.

LITTLE FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS.

Only One Case Discovered by the Health Officials This Year.

NEW ORLEANS, May 31.—Miss Grillo, aged seventeen years, living on Royal Street, was reported on Saturday by her physician as being ill, with symptoms of yellow fever. Miss Grillo died Sunday afternoon. An autopsy was held, the result of which was laid before experts, who reached the conclusion that the case presented evidences of yellow fever. Under an agreement with several Boards of Health, the finding of the board of experts was telegraphed to them, and also the fact that there was no other case in New Orleans in any way suspicious.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service has received confirmation of the development of a case of yellow fever in New Orleans, but no additional information has come to him. As precautionary measures, he has ordered Dr. Van Ezdorf of his force to return to New Orleans, and has also given directions to Drs. Carter and Murray to repair there. Dr. Murray goes to consult with Dr. Suchon of the State Health Board, and Dr. Carter goes from Cuba, having almost completed the duties assigned him there. Dr. Van Ezdorf makes his headquarters in New Orleans, but is at present absent from the city on an inspecting tour.

A telegram received in this city yesterday from the agent of the Southern Pacific Railway in New Orleans says:

"Quarantine established by Texas is against local travel from New Orleans only. No interruption to through traffic, as passengers from points beyond New Orleans can go to Texas or through that State to points beyond, provided they do not stay over in New Orleans."

American Stocks Fall in London.

LONDON, May 31.—On the Street to-day American securities dropped a quarter to three-quarters on rumors of yellow fever in the South. Southern preferreds fell 61.

ROBBED AND THROWN IN RIVER.

Detectives Force Leader McGuire at Pistol's Point to Rescue His Gang's Victim.

Edward English of Newburg, N. Y., was attacked last night by a gang of toughs at the Harlem River and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, robbed of his valuables, and then thrown into the water. His cries were heard by some East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station detectives, who happened to be on the bridge, and they ran to his assistance, at the same time rapping for help.

On a vacant lot between the bridge pier and the Paine Grain Elevator the detectives found a gang of individuals making a half-hearted effort to fish a man out of the water. The detectives, with drawn revolvers, called on the gang to surrender, and then ordered the leader, James Maguire of 2,339 Third Avenue, to proceed with the work of rescue.

The man in the river was finally dragged out and his identity revealed. English said he is the son of Michael English, a Newburg contractor. He came to New York to transact some business, and was walking through One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street when the gang, led, he alleges, by McGuire, set upon him.

He says they dragged him into the vacant lot, beat and robbed him, and, taking off his clothing, threw him into the river. He yelled so loudly that some of the ruffians evidently grew frightened and turned to get him out when the police came upon them.

The reserves from the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station were turned out in response to a riot call sent in by one of the policemen who heard the detectives shout for help. McGuire and seven of his followers were placed under arrest. All are bad men, with prison records. They have long infested that particular neighborhood, and many complaints of petty hold-ups and insults have been made.

Usually the price of a can of beer was all the ransom demanded, but of late the gang grew bolder in its operations and detectives have patrolled the vicinity constantly.

EX-GOV. ALTGELD ON TRUSTS.

His Views Told in a Speech Before the Ohio Valley League of Bimetallic Clubs.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 31.—The Ohio Valley League of Bimetallic Clubs, with delegates from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky, is holding its annual convention in this city. The attendance to-day was small. Judge J. P. Tarvin, President of the Bimetallic League, occupied the chair.

One of the principal speakers before the convention to-night was ex-Gov. Altgeld of Illinois. After denouncing "the evils that result from the gold standard" and "government by injunction," he took up the question of trusts and said:

"For a quarter of a century both political parties have denounced corporations, trusts, and monopolies. Nearly every State in the Union has legislated against them. The Federal Government has legislated against them. Yet, in spite of this denunciation, they have gone on multiplying. State legislation has been found to be absolutely futile, because Federal Judges uniformly declared it to be unconstitutional. Federal legislation has likewise been found to be futile. The trusts are masters of the situation. It is evident that to simply go on denouncing trusts is an insult to the intelligence of the American people. They have come to stay, and therefore it is the mission and the duty of the Democratic Party to secure the benefit of the monopoly for the public, for the people. That means municipal and Governmental ownership of all monopolies which is practicable for a Government as yet to control.

"That politician makes a mistake who thinks that by a mere denunciation of trusts you can fool a great number of Democrats in 1900. The people want to know what we propose to do about it. Look at the situation from any standpoint and you will find that the so-called gold-standard Democrats are not earnestly and heartily with us on any of the great questions that now confront our people. By affinity, taste, interest, affiliation, and natural selection they are on the other side.

"I hear it said that we cannot carry the country unless we get New York, and that in order to get New York we must abandon our principles. In the first place I dispute both propositions, and in the second place I want to say that the time has gone by when the Democracy can carry New York on a blear-eyed platform. The rank and file of the Democratic Party in New York is aroused, and it is as devoted to the principles of the Chicago platform as is the party anywhere in the country, and competent judges tell me that Gov. Roosevelt's selection was made possible by the votes of Democrats who preferred to support an open enemy to supporting a Democrat who stood for nothing."

MRS. STANFORD GIVES FORTUNE.

Conveys the Bulk of Her Wealth to Leland Stanford University.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—Mrs. Jane L. Stanford, widow of Leland Stanford, executed deeds to-day conveying to Stanford University the bulk of all her wealth, consisting principally of stocks and real estate, for the improvement and perpetual maintenance of that institution. Deeds were placed in the keeping of Judge Lieb, President of the Board of Trustees, and they will be recorded to-morrow with the Clerk of Santa Clara County.

The stocks involved in the transfer are holdings in the Southern Pacific, 189 shares of the value of $1,000 each in the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern, and shares in the Market Street Railroad, the Rocky Mountain Coal and Iron Company, and the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company. The real estate is mostly ranch property located in San Mateo, Colusa, Tehama, and Santa Clara Counties, and is valued at $317,000.

Mrs. Stanford's reason for making the conveyance at this time was her desire to have her affairs in such shape that in case of accident the university Trustees may secure prompt possession of the estate. The only stipulation accompanying the gift is that no buildings costing less than $6,000 each shall be erected on the campus, and that the number of the female students shall be restricted to 500. This provision was thought necessary for the preservation of the college spirit.

DECISION FOR E. V. HOBBS.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 31.—By the allowance of the appeal in the case of Hobbs versus the Esquimault and Nanimo Railway Company by the Supreme Court of Canada, E. V. Hobbs, a second-hand dealer of Douglas Street in this city, becomes a millionaire. His victory entitles him to the ownership of what is known as the East Wellington Mine.

Several years ago Hobbs bought 160 acres of land comprised in the Esquimault and Nanimo Railroad grant. The purchase was made without reservation, but when the deed was completed the company included reservation of all coal and all other minerals. Hobbs refused to accept this, and also refused the return of his purchase money, suing for specific performance of contract. The highest tribunal of Canada has now granted the suit, thereby affirming Hobbs's right to the vast coal deposits that are being worked on his property.

Chicago Concern Increases Wages.

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MANAU DEFENDS DREYFUS

Says Esterhazy Is the Traitor and Perhaps a Swindler.

BORDEREAU POSSIBLY A HOAX

French Procurator General Declares that the Secret Dossier Did Not Incriminate the Prisoner.

PARIS, May 31.—The surroundings of the Palace of Justice were almost deserted today when the Court of Cassation resumed hearing the arguments in the application for a revision of the Dreyfus trial. Many of the public seats in the court were empty.

M. Manau, the Procurator General, continued his speech, which was interrupted yesterday by the adjournment of the court, and his voice could be heard throughout the hall contending that Major Count Esterhazy was the author of the bordereau which has figured so prominently in the case, and not Dreyfus. During the course of his remarks he said that, whoever was guilty, somebody had committed the crime of treason. Esterhazy, however, he pointed out, having been acquitted of the authorship of the bordereau, could not again be prosecuted on this ground, even if he were a hundred times guilty. Later, M. Manau said:

"What proof exists that there has been an act of treason of a nature tending to compromise the security of the State? Are we not, perhaps, in the presence of a number of unimportant documents, as Gen. Mercier thought, and, consequently, in the presence of a mysterious hoax—an audacious piece of swindling perpetrated by the author of the bordereau upon his foreign correspondent? This is a terrible question, and one which involves the most painful presumption—that of the martyrdom of the man whose innocence seems established by several new facts."

M. Manau's address was largely a repetition of the statements of the Reporter of the case. There was the same array of facts and similar conclusions therefrom. The Procurator General's analysis of the secret documents was very close, and he wound up with an emphatic declaration that there was nothing in the secret dossier to incriminate Dreyfus, saying:

"We do not understand why there was such delay in submitting them to investigation."

This statement caused a sensation. Continuing, M. Manau remarked:

"Of the three secret documents by which M. Cavaignac (ex-Minister of War) sought to justify the condemnation, two were forgeries and the third does not apply to Dreyfus."

This declaration, uttered with impressive solemnity, had an immense effect upon the audience. In conclusion, M. Manau said:

"We assert that several new facts exist of such a nature as to prove Dreyfus's innocence. Therefore, may it please the Court to quash the judgment of Dec. 22, 1894, and send Dreyfus, as a defendant, before such court-martial as the court may decide."

This statement caused applause, which the President suppressed by ordering the court to be cleared before the adjournment.

DEROULEDE IS ACQUITTED.

Marcel-Habert Also Found Not Guilty of Inciting Soldiers to Insubordination—Tumult in Court.

PARIS, May 31.—MM. Déroulède and Marcel-Habert, who have been on trial before the Assize Court here on the charge of inciting soldiers to insubordination in connection with the election of President Loubet, were acquitted to-day.

The court was crowded. The Advocate General made the speech for the prosecution, and in so doing vehemently denounced the remarks made yesterday by MM. Beaurepaire and Hervé, to the apparent displeasure of the audience, who frequently interrupted him. Maitre Falateuf then made the speech for the defense. The court became so crowded that the police were obliged to close the doors, whereupon those who were shut out began banging at the doors.

During the course of Maitre Falateuf's defense of Hervé he read a newspaper criticism of the General, and M. Déroulède, rising, shouted:

"This is treason!"

The President of the Court interrupted M. Déroulède, saying:

"I have been lenient with you. You must be silent."

M. Déroulède, however, continued to declaim, and concluded with turning to the Judge and shouting:

"Now arrest me! Shut me up! For I will not cease my attempts to overthrow parliamentarism!"

A tumult followed these statements. "Bravos" were heard on all sides, sticks and hats were waved, and the Judge ordered the court to be cleared. An officer of the Republican Guard urged MM. Déroulède and Marcel-Habert to leave, whereupon the latter became intensely excited, raised his cane, attempted to strike the officer, and shouted: "Vive Déroulède! A bas les traitres!" The whole audience joined in the uproar, which was continued until the police succeeded in clearing the court.

The closing scenes of the trial were of a decidedly theatrical character. When Maitre Falateuf had concluded his plea for the accused, M. Déroulède rose and thanked his "dear friends" for their excellent defense, and concluded by declaring his readiness to repeat the words which had led to the violent scenes just previously witnessed. M. Marcel-Habert next pleaded with the jury to acquit his comrade. If not, he said, he desired to be incarcerated with Déroulède rather than be free among the insulters of the army.

The jury was absent for twenty-two minutes, during which time the prisoners held a levée. After the jury had pronounced the acquittal of MM. Déroulède and Marcel-Habert the audience rose en masse and invaded the dock, the jury box, and other reserved parts of the courtroom, shouting, "Vive Déroulède!" "Vive le jury!" and singing the "Marseillaise." MM. Déroulède and Marcel-Habert shook hands with every one, and finally M. Déroulède mounted a table and called for cheers for the jury.

As the Republican Guards led M. Déroulède out of the courtroom he was heard uttering threats as to his future action.

After their release MM. Déroulède and Marcel-Habert proceeded to the offices of the League of Patriots, where they harangued their followers. There were slight demonstrations in the streets, and the police arrested a few persons who were shouting "A bas Panama." The crowd attempted to rescue them, but was quickly dispersed.

AN IDEALIZED GRETNA GREEN.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Arrangements have been perfected to make St. Joseph, Mich., the Mecca for all would-be married folk. Tickets will be sold in Chicago entitling the holders to a free marriage at St. Joseph and a magnificent "bridal cabin" on the return trip. Should the coupon ticket not be desired, licenses will be sold at St. Joseph for $1. A Justice will be in attendance at the County Clerk's office, and clergymen of all denominations will wait in a handsomely fitted parlor.

The steamers City of Chicago and City of Louisville will each be fitted with two luxurious bridal chambers. Electric lights will shine all over the rooms, which will be the largest ever built on lake boats. The windows will be twice the ordinary size, and will be veiled by curtains of the finest material. Hot and cold water will flow through silver fittings. Marriage licenses will not be published in Chicago or St. Joseph.

DOGS TERRORIZE MONTCLAIR.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 31.—Charles O'Neill, the four-year-old son of John F. O'Neill of Valley Road, Montclair, was attacked by an alleged mad dog to-day and severely scratched and bitten about the face and shoulders. The little fellow came out of the house to call his father to luncheon, when the dog pounced upon him, biting his lips and nose and otherwise injuring him with its big paws. Policemen finally succeeded in shooting the animal after it had chased several people. A veterinarian examined the dog and said it was a case of rabies. A local physician treated the boy's wound, and hopes to ward off hydrophobia.

This is the second case within a week in which people here have been attacked by supposedly mad dogs. There is considerable criticism of the Town Council because a dog catcher was not secured long ago, as women and children have little protection from the hundreds of homeless dogs that roam through the town. A fortnight ago a young woman was thrown from her bicycle by a dog supposed to be mad, and a man got a wound on his hand covered with the foam from an alleged mad dog's mouth.

ANOTHER STRIKE IN BUFFALO.

Two Thousand Freight Handlers Quit Work and Grain Shovelers May Follow Their Example.

BUFFALO, May 31.—With the exception of a few men at the Central Freight House, all the freight handlers on the docks went on strike again at 6 o'clock to-night, 2,000 men being involved. The strikers held a meeting at 8 o'clock to-night, and it was announced that if their grievances were not settled to-morrow the grain shovelers would quit work in sympathy with them. The scoopers' organization was represented at the meeting by a committee.

The trouble started early in the day at the Lehigh Valley freight house, where the men claim that a boss ordered them to take larger loads on their trucks. The men refused to do so, claiming that an agreement existed by virtue of which they were to carry a certain load, and they would carry no more. The leaders of the freight handlers were at once summoned to the dock, but all efforts to settle the trouble were unavailing, and the men quit.

When the freight handlers at the other docks heard of the strike at the Lehigh freight house they became uneasy and wished to quit at once. They were, however, kept at work until 6 o'clock, when they left in a body. The strikers appointed a committee to wait upon the Superintendent of the Lehigh Valley docks to-morrow morning, and unless they receive assurances that the agreement as to the amount of freight to be carried by each truck will be adhered to, they say the strike will be continued.

THE COEUR D'ALENES STRIKE.

Men Charged with Obstructing a Train Discharged and Rearrested.

HELENA, Mont., May 31.—In the United States Court this afternoon Judge Knowles passed upon the application for a warrant for the removal to the Federal Court of Idaho of John S. Earles and Edwin E. Edwards, the men arrested in Butte on the charge of obstructing a mail train in the Coeur d'Alenes.

The Court denied the motion, and ordered that the men be discharged. They were immediately rearrested on another warrant sworn to by Post Office Inspector Smith and issued by Commissioner Russell. The hearing was postponed until 9:30 o'clock this morning before Commissioner Russell. The question of bail was not mentioned, and the men, who had enjoyed their freedom for only half a minute, were returned to the county jail.

Judge Knowles said he could not see his way to granting the order of removal, because the complaint upon which the men were originally arrested in Butte set up the indictment returned by the Federal Grand Jury instead of charging the offense alleged.

The warrant upon which the men were rearrested was in conformity with the Court's decision, and gave a detailed description of the alleged obstruction of the train in the Coeur d'Alenes.

TO AID CHICAGO TEACHERS.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Superintendent Andrews of the city schools has announced his intention of having his life insured for $10,000 for the benefit of the pension fund for teachers.

In addition he will make the fund his residuary legatee and will use his influence to get teachers, Principals, and all others who may have estates to bestow to make the fund their residuary legatee. He will ask Miss Goggin, the newly elected President of the Teachers' Federation, to appoint a committee to solicit the co-operation of teachers to the scheme.

KLONDIKE'S WONDERFUL OUTPUT

SEATTLE, Washington, May 31.—Advices from Dawson, dated April 29, state that there are evidences of the most wonderful output recorded. Five thousand men are in waiting at Dawson to take the first boats up the river. Half of them are miners, who have from $1,000 to $50,000 each in dust.

The White Pass and Yukon Railroad Company has issued bills of lading on more than a million dollars' worth of gold that is to come out on one of the first river steamers.

There is every indication that the river from Dawson to White Horse Rapids is now open. The lakes will be free from ice by June 4. Fully 2,000 people and thousands of tons of freight are at Lake Bennett waiting for the first steamers. The White Pass Road will be completed to Lake Bennett about July 15.

Dr. Purves Receives a Second Call.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 31.—The Rev. Dr. George T. Purves of the Princeton Faculty, has received a second call from the First Presbyterian Church of Baltimore. The salary offered is $8,000. When the students learned that he was seriously considering the acceptance of the call a mass meeting was held at noon yesterday in Murray Hall. A number of undergraduates adopted resolutions expressing their esteem for Dr. Purves. If Dr. Purves goes to Baltimore he will have practically the same opportunity with the Johns Hopkins University that he has with Princeton University now. At present Dr. Purves is Professor of the Theological Seminary, co-pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, and preacher in the college chapel.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast will be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Rains were reported yesterday in the United States, except in New England, the Middle Western and Southwestern States, and the Rocky Mountain districts. In the Middle Pacific Coast districts the rainfall was heavy, 0.76 and 0.80-inch respectively, being recorded at San Francisco and Eureka, Cal. From the Upper Mississippi Valley, over the Ohio Valley, the Southern lake region, and the Middle and South Atlantic States thunderstorms occurred.

The movements of the barometric depression have been very rapid during the last two days, and the indications are that this condition will continue, causing a rapid succession of local rains and clearing weather in all districts east of the Rocky Mountains during the balance of the week. The Eastern rain area will pass off the Atlantic Coast during to-day, and an area of cloudiness and rain from the West will extend over the Rocky Mountain districts and cover the Central valleys by Friday.

There are no indications of cooler weather for districts east of the Mississippi. Along the Atlantic Coast winds will be brisk from the southwest to-day, with squalls along the New England, New York, and New Jersey Coasts.

Storm signals are displayed at all lake stations, except Duluth.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	52	67	70
6 A. M.	55	69	72
9 A. M.	61	76	80
12 M.	68	78	82
3 P. M.	72	78	86
6 P. M.	67	77	84
9 P. M.	66	73	76
12 P. M.	65	72	74

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 255 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	78¾
Weather Bureau	74
Corresponding date 1898	64
Corresponding date for last twenty years	65

The maximum temperature yesterday was 82 degrees at 3:15 P. M. and the minimum 66 degrees at 4 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 56 per cent and at 8 P. M. 53 per cent.

MAZET COMMITTEE HEARS CAPT. PRICE

Police Officer Proves an Interesting Witness.

DENOUNCES COUNSEL MOSS

Declares He Allowed Simon Buttner to Perjure Himself.

WILLFULLY HE CLAIMS.

Also Swears Lawyer Brought False Testimony Against Him Before Grand Jury—Other Witnesses' Testimony Unimportant.

Police Captain James K. Price of

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Moss had allowed him to

Mr. Moss went pale to
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aptain went on. He accused
having brought false testi-
ast him before the Grand Jury.
ing into his bag, said he had in his
session the evidence to prove what he
said. He said that he had saved Mr. Moss's
life once in the performance of his duty,
and would do it again if called upon.

Finally Chairman Mazet sought to smooth the troubled waters by saying that as he understood it, Capt. Price did not mean to accuse Mr. Moss of willfully allowing false testimony to be offered by Buttner. "That is right, is it not?" he asked of Capt. Price.

"No, it's not," answered the Captain promptly. "I meant just what I said, and I'll take the responsibility for all my statements."

Capt. Price also hinted at a feud that had existed between him and Mr. Moss for years. He said he had not talked to the counsel for years, and, he added, "I would not be talking to you now if I were not under subpœna."

The general impression was that Price had made the best witness so far examined. When his testimony was concluded for the day, Mr. Moss said he might want him again on June 6, and Price said he wanted to go on his vacation as soon as he could. It was finally announced by Mr. Moss that a time mutually agreeable would be decided on for Capt. Price's further examination.

CAPT. PRICE'S TESTIMONY.

When Capt. Price took the stand Mr. Moss asked: I asked you a question a moment ago in response to a remark of yours about Mr. Kaskel, and you said this was not the right man, and you told me to go and find the right man? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, I am finding out. Who is the right man? A.—That is not the man.

Q.—Who is it? A.—A man came in giving that name which is on my blotter. You took that from my blotter. That is part of my police work.

Q.—Were you present when that entry was made? A.—Yes, Sir; and I ordered that entry made there, and that man to be put out of my station house, or any other man who came to me or came to my station house with the same proposition.

Q.—You never looked him up to see who he was? A.—No, Sir; I had no occasion to. I refused the proposition he made.

Q.—Did you understand that he was asking for a consideration from you? A.—I understood he was coming there to know whether he could go bail for the French women, that I am driving out of New York, for a consideration.

Q.—That is, the women would pay a consideration? A.—He wanted to go bail for them.

Q.—What did that mean; that he would go there on their bond for a consideration? A.—He would charge them for the bond.

Q.—You thought that was not to be tolerated? A.—That is a thing I did not tolerate.

Q.—You allow these women that you arrest to go bail by anybody they please? A.—I am compelled by the rules and regulations of the department and the laws of the State and by the orders of my superior officer to take bail from any prisoner arrested for a misdemeanor at my station house.

Q.—Do you know whether the persons who go bail for these people are paid for the bond? A.—I do not.

MR. MAZET ASKS QUESTIONS.

Mr. Mazet—Captain, is there another Kaskel, who is a pawnbroker? A.—There is a man named Kaskel, a pawnbroker, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets. This is not the man that was at my station house. This is a man that I don't know. The man who was at my station house was a man like one of these young men, (referring to reporters.) It was not this man at all.

Q.—Do you know of any other Kaskel? A.—No; I don't know that man.

Q.—Do you know that this man keeps a pawnbroker's shop? A.—I don't know even that.

Mr. Kaskel—I don't even know Capt. Price. I never spoke to him.

The Witness—I know there is a licensed pawnshop between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets; I don't know that this is the man that keeps it.

Mr. Mazet—This is not the man that came to your station house? A.—Positively no. I should judge he was a man twenty-three or twenty-four years of age.

Q.—Did you talk with him? A.—Yes; for a few minutes. Then I showed him the hole the architect left in the building when he completed it. Afterward I thought it was a decoy party or a trick to try and get to try and put me in a false position. I am looking for those things for the last twelve or fifteen years, and Mr. Moss knows all about it, too.

Mr. Moss—Are you acquainted with William R. Nelson? A.—I know the man. There he is, sitting over there, (referring to a person present.)

Q.—How many times has he gone bail for women in the last six months, do you know? A.—I don't know; he went bail last night; he goes bail every night at my station house, with other people.

Where is his place of business? A.—I believe he has two or three places of business. I believe he has one at the corner of Thirtieth Street and Seventh Avenue, and somewhere up town on the west side, and I think probably on Twenty-seventh Street and Sixth Avenue.

Q.—He is quite a property holder? A.—I don't know; only what I hear.

Q.—He goes bail at the station house nearly every night? A.—He goes bail there.

Q.—Do you know whether he gets paid for it? A.—I don't know, except what he has told me.

Q.—What did he tell you? A.—In the month of August last, when I went to that precinct there was some question raised about this bail being given by Mr. Nelson. Judge Deuel, I believe, I appeared before him, and I submitted the matter to the Magistrate. At that time we were working without a manual in the department, owing to the new manual not having been printed. We were working under the old manual, and I went to Mr. Deuel on this old manual and said: "Magistrate, you can give me a little advice." I always go to the Magistrate for my advice, under such circumstances. He says: "Price, I should refuse to take that bail," said there in the court a few minutes, and I saw Mr. Deuel take the very bail that he advised me to refuse to take at the station house.

NELSON SAID HE WAS NOT PAID.

Q.—State the conversation with him. A.—He says: "No, I done it more as a matter of a favor." And I found out that he was known as a political power there, and that all the politicians were after him on both sides of the house, and wanted to use Bob Nelson.

Q.—He denied he was paid? A.—He did. He said: "I did not do it for a consideration."

The Chairman—Did you ask him that question? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Moss—Didn't you hear it stated here by persons that they paid him for it? A.—No, I did not.

Q.—Don't you know that it was so stated? A.—No.

Q.—Are you unaware of the charge that has been made constantly that Mr. Nelson received $5 apiece for each of those bail bonds? A.—The only thing that I heard about that was some tabulated figures made up by Judge Flammer. I stopped the Judge on Broadway and asked him if he had any proof of that, and he said no, and I asked him what I should do, and he said: "Price, I would not take the bail that is offered." I said: "How can I do that, Judge?" "That would be unlawful."

Q.—From July 26, 1898, to April 7, 1899, it appears that there were bailed at the station house 734 persons. You have some figures here? A.—You will never catch me mapping at any time, Mr. Moss.

Q.—And the number bailed by W. R. Nelson was 500 out of 734? A.—That I don't know. I never took any of those bonds myself.

Q.—The total number bailed by Sam Nelson was 93, and the total number by the two Nelsons was 568? A.—That might be; I don't know.

Q.—And then there were bailed by Frank J. Farrell forty-five? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Mr. Nelson is in the saloon business, isn't he? A.—I don't know what business he is in.

Q.—If you don't know what business he is in, how can you safely take his bond? A.—Because he swears to the property and locates it.

Q.—But when he has given 500 bonds in your station house, to say nothing of hundreds of bonds in other station houses and in the courts, how can you be sure that he has a margin of value on his property to stand for those bonds? A.—Because every bond that he gave in my station house is canceled the next morning on the production of the party in court, and that bond ceases to exist.

Q.—How long have you known Mr. Nelson? A.—A number of years.

Q.—You have known him intimately, have you? A.—No, not intimately. I know him as intimately as I know you, Mr. Moss. I know him when I see him. I have spoken to him oftener than I have spoken to you.

Q.—Very much oftener? A.—Yes. I have not spoken to you a great deal in a number of years.

HIS FARRELL A COLORED MAN.

Q.—Now, Mr. Farrell— A.—What Farrell do you mean?

Q.—The name I used a moment ago. A.—I have made inquiry about him the other night. I think you don't know who you are talking about.

Q.—Never mind, tell me who he is? A.—Who do you think he is?

The Chairman—You are to answer the questions which he asks you. The Witness—I asked who he was the other night.

Mr. Moss—Did you ever take him as a bondsman? A.—Never took him in my life.

Q.—And you don't know who he is? A.—Frank Farrell, in West Twenty-ninth Street?

Q.—You are not to ask me questions. Who is Frank J. Farrell, who was accepted as a bondsman in Twenty-ninth Street? A.—Twenty-ninth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, a colored man, the owner of a house.

Q.—He is the man you have accepted as a bondsman? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know anything about the character of Mr. Nelson? A.—I don't know anything wrong about him. I made a good deal of inquiry about him. I want to say, Mr. Moss, what I have heard about him is good. The man who will take care of an old father and mother and feed them as he has done is a good man in spite of what anybody else would say about him.

Q.—That is as far as I want to ask you now. I call for Mr. Ellis.

CALLS BUTTNER A PERJURER.

The Witness—I would rather you would finish with me now. I want to get away and take a rest. I am going away pretty soon. The opinion prevails in New York that you want me, and then you don't want me. I am here to answer any questions.

Mr. Moss—We are through with you, Captain.

The Chairman—I guess you can take care of yourself.

Mr. Moss—Captain, do you want to hear Mr. Ellis's testimony? A.—No, I am tired of hearing that fellow; I am tired of that fellow.

The Chairman—Mr. Stenographer, just strike that from the record.

Mr. Henderson—I would like to ask permission of the committee to ask Capt. Price concerning the charges which were made against him before this committee. I have been before this committee six weeks, and for six weeks I have been waiting to get an answer to my request to examine him. The Captain is on the stand, and I should like to ask him in regard to the charge that has been made against him and give him the opportunity that you gave Mr. Hamilton and that you gave to John McCullagh to contradict the stories that have been put in this record when he was not present and behind his back. He is now on the stand, and I ask for that opportunity now.

The Chairman—I do not propose to refuse Capt. Price every opportunity to contradict testimony that has gone in here.

The Witness—I want to state right now that the testimony given by Simon Buttner in regard to me was absolute perjury, and no man better than Frank Moss knew it. He had the proof of it twelve days before that man testified in this court. I will tell you that that man in his examination swore that there never was an arrest in his place.

Mr. Moss—You understand it has been our intention to give Capt. Price an opportunity to say all he wanted to.

The Witness—It has been stated to all the world that Capt. Price is standing in with Simon Buttner. If Mr. Moss wanted to be honest—

Mr. Henderson—Wait.

READY TO ANSWER ANYBODY

The Witness—Wait a moment, counselor. It is on my blotter showing that I made 104 arrests there, and the man testified here that there never was an arest in his place.

The Chairman—I think you are mistaken. The Witness—I have got a copy of the testimony here.

The Chairman—He said there were some arrests made there. The Witness—There are the stenographer's notes. I have got them.

Mr. Moss—Have you any further statement to make now? A.—Yes; that that evidence was absolutely false in every particular. I am here to answer any questions or to render any assistance to this committee that they want. No man would be more pleased to help this committee than I would. I am extremely sensitive to an injustice.

The Chairman—I understand that, but you are not here to volunteer anything? The Witness—I am not here to volunteer. I am here to answer anything in regard to police business.

The Chairman—Is there anything further you have got to say? The Witness—I am here to answer anybody.

Mr. Henderson—What about the Bowery business? A.—I didn't know that man Buttner until I drove him out of the Broadway Garden at the orders of a Police Commissioner, the Chief of Police, and the Inspector of my district, and spoken to by the Magistrates. I had my men there from the 8th of August to the 6th day of March. I finished with him; I finished that fellow, (pointing,) and I will finish everybody that will keep a dive where a man is knocked out and robbed.

Q.—That is what you are there for? A.—Yes, Sir.

ONCE SAVED MOSS'S LIFE.

Mr. Hoffman—Did I understand you were testifying here that there were 104 arrests in Buttner's place? A.—In and about the place, whether in the place or at the door; female thieves that he had there to decoy men in there. From the 8th day of August to the 6th day of March I kept men there.

The Chairman—These arrests were made prior to your going there, weren't they? A.—No; I am talking about my own work and nobody else's.

Mr. Moss—Now, have you said all you want to say? A.—You know all that, and you let a man testify falsely against me. That is plain talk, Frank Moss.

Q.—Now, Mr. Price, you stop talking to me in that manner. A.—Why?

Q.—You understand perfectly well. A.—Why?

Q.—You are there to answer questions. A.—Why did you ask me in that way? If you asked me anywhere else, I will let you talk the matter over, like man to man.

The Chairman—I have told you we want to be fair with you. Haven't I told you that? The Witness—I believe you.

Mr. Moss—I will say frankly to you, Capt. Price, that I wouldn't care to meet you outside of the courtroom. A.—Why, Frank Moss? Why? Because I saved your life once? That was my duty as an officer, and I would do it again anywhere.

The Chairman—Capt. Price, I think we are through with you on the witness stand.

Mr. Moss—No. The Chairman—Excuse me, Mr. Moss.

MR. MOSS WANTS TO BE FAIR.

Mr. Moss—When the Captain talks in this easy way he will have to be accommodated a little longer. That is all. I want to say to you, Mr. Chairman, if there is anything we are trying to do here it is to conduct this matter fairly; and I want Capt. Price to know anything that is said about him or against him and have every opportunity to meet it, and I propose whenever it is necessary to save him going to Europe to meet those things brought out here. When these things were asked of Mr. Buttner, you know how sudden the whole matter was, how rapidly the questions came out, and how rapidly the answers came out, and particularly the answers made by Mr. Buttner in regard to his place. Mr. Price has said here and elsewhere that I must have known it—no, it wasn't must have known, but did know the facts—because I had his blotters. Your Honor has seen that pile of blotters, which all the time were in the hands of assistants in my office, being examined and tabulated, and the tabulation was not completed until long after Mr. Buttner testified; and when the question was asked of Buttner I had no idea whether there had been arrests made at his place, or any arrest. Now, I am going to ask Capt. Price whether he thinks Mr. Buttner testified falsely as to the number of arrests made, to be kind enough to point out the places in the testimony where he so testified, and then not to come here and say there were 104 arrests made in and around that place, but to make up a record of the names of the persons arrested and the dates when they were, and the places in the blotter where those arrests can be examined, so that we can see just what it is.

The Witness—Yes, and in the meantime—

Q.—Now, Captain—

CAPT. PRICE ACCUSES MOSS.

The Chairman—I think that is an entirely fair proposition—fair to you and fair to Mr. Moss. Now, one moment. I don't think you intend to put the implication on Mr. Moss that he deliberately and intentionally allowed false testimony to be brought out? A.—I do right here, and I will assume the responsibility.

Mr. Moss—One moment. Will you have the courtesy to hear me out? A.—Yes, Sir.

The Chairman—Mr. Moss has stated, and I know from personal knowledge, that neither he nor I ever had an opportunity to examine those blotters. They were voluminous, and we had other matters to talk about at the time that testimony was produced here, and I know he did not, and I did not, have an opportunity to examine those blotters. Are you willing to believe my statement to that effect? A.—I am taking your statement. Will you hear me out?

The Chairman—Yes. The Witness—Then I will have to carry you back some years and show you where that man allowed a man to commit perjury before the Grand Jury. I will show the records of the Grand Jury. I want to show this man's true character. I am here against Frank Moss, and I tell you, Mr. Mazet, and that is plain.

The Chairman—We have nothing to do with that.

Mr. Henderson—I think Mr. Price can hand Mr. Moss that statement now.

The Witness—I can give every item, but it will take time to do it.

Mr. Moss—I am giving you warning, and you shall have every opportunity and every courtesy here; and all I have to say about your personal statements is, you know they are not the truth, and I am not going to consider them. If you have evidence of such things as you say, it was your duty to have me indicted.

HOW HE CLOSED BUTTNER'S PLACE.

The Chairman—Proceed with the examination of the witness. We will have no discussions between counsel.

The Witness—Go ahead.

Mr. Moss—You needn't sit there and glare at me and stick your chin out. Sit back. You look more handsome that way. The Witness—Yes.

The Chairman—Proceed. A.—Go ahead.

Mr. Moss—Sit up and treat me courteously.

The Chairman—We will see that everybody is protected.

The Witness—I am willing to protect Frank Moss and everybody in this room. This is the first time I spoke to you in eighteen years. I had it on my stomach, and have given it to you, and given it right.

Mr. Moss—Now that you have it off your stomach, I hope you feel better.

Q.—Now, you say you have taken measures to close up Ellis's place? A.—I have got that closed.

Q.—Buttner's place? A.—Buttner's place is a pawnshop, and the White Elephant is closed.

Q.—You take the credit now for having closed Buttner's place? A.—No; my command takes the credit.

Q.—You were the commander of the command? A.—Exactly.

Q.—How did you do it? A.—Put the officers there on watch, and arresting the men and prosecuting them.

Q.—Did you ever have him convicted? A.—No, not yet.

Q.—And without getting any conviction, you have succeeded in closing up that place by constant effort? Is that it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And that effort has consisted in placing men at the door continually and arresting the persons that frequent the place and practically making his plant valueless? A.—No, no; arresting women carousing there, people loitering inside for the purpose of robbery, and arresting the proprietor for violations of the law.

Q.—You made it practically impossible to run the business? A.—I stopped the unlawful practices going on there.

Q.—And by that you made it unprofitable and he had to sell out? A.—Yes, Sir.

ELLIS AWAITING TRIAL.

Q.—Will you say the same of the Ellis place, the White Elephant? A.—No, for this reason, that Ellis hasn't been in control of his place on Sixth Avenue for some months previous to the closing of it, but I will say the same with regard to Ellis at 118 West Thirty-ninth Street. The White Elephant was a liquor resort, it ran under a club license, or a club liquor tax certificate. No. 118 West Thirty-ninth Street is a large flat-house; it ran all the time you were Police Commissioner, full of women every evening; you know that.

Q.—How did you succeed in closing Mr. Ellis's place? A.—I haven't got that place closed yet. I have got all the disorderly people out of that house to a great extent, but the house is open.

Q.—You got no conviction against Ellis, did you? A.—Ellis is awaiting trial now.

Q.—You did not yet a conviction? A.—Not yet.

Q.—Have you got a conviction of any one under him? A.—I will change that. I have secured a conviction against Ellis.

Q.—For the White Elephant? A.—No.

Q.—That is what we are talking about. There was a place alongside of Corey's Haymarket, 66 West Thirtieth Street, the Artistic Club, kept by Samuel H. Pickhardt. Did you close that up? A.—Yes.

Q.—How did you succeed in closing that up? A.—Pulled it two or three times.

Q.—Did you get any conviction? A.—Yes.

Q.—Whom did you convict? A.—All the women there.

Q.—Did you get Pickhardt convicted? A.—He is waiting trial.

Q.—Did you get him convicted? A.—No, he hasn't been tried yet.

Q.—Did you get his manager convicted? A.—Yes.

Q.—How was that? A.—Fined the men that was there.

Q.—Had the men found in that place fined for disorderly conduct? A.—Yes.

Q.—But did you have any one convicted for keeping a disorderly house? A.—No, not yet; the case hasn't been disposed of.

HAS CLOSED THIRTY RESORTS.

Q.—Without a conviction, you succeeded in closing four of them up? A.—I have closed them all.

Q.—There are three which we have been talking about? A.—I closed them all.

Q.—There are three? A.—Give me credit for them all.

Q.—Have you closed those three? A.—I have closed a dozen.

Q.—Have you closed those three? A.—Which three, the Broadway Garden, the White Elephant, and Ellis's?

Q.—Yes? A.—Yes.

Q.—Without securing a conviction of the proprietors? A.—No, I secured conviction, if you call a fine a conviction, or if you mean a conviction for keeping a disorderly house, I did not.

Q.—That is what I mean? A.—Because those charges are already standing.

Q.—Then you say there have been places besides those closed, do you? A.—Yes.

Q.—So it is possible for you to close a disorderly resort even if the courts do not convict the proprietors of keeping them, isn't it? A.—I have closed thirty of them.

Q.—Isn't it?

The Chairman—Answer the question. A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Moss—It is possible, isn't it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is there any place, Captain, that you, as a police officer, Captain of your precinct, are unable to close? A.—Oh, yes; it requires evidence to close a place.

Q.—You didn't require evidence to close these three places? A.—Oh, yes; crime committed in the presence of an officer justifying immediate arrest, and then taken to court, and the facts explained to the Magistrate, and prosecuting them.

Q.—What places in your precinct are those that you are unable to close? A.—Nothing.

Q.—Nothing? A.—Nothing, if I can get evidence sufficient to warrant it.

Q.—Is there any place in your precinct that you think ought to be closed, which you cannot get the evidence against, and therefore do not close it? A.—At present I don't recall any.

Q.—Then you think that every place in your precinct that is now open is running substantially without violating the law? A.—No, I don't say that. The law may be violated, but where our officers fail to find evidence we cannot make arrests. I do not say the law may not be violated. I say as Captain of that precinct that I am anxious to receive from the citizens or from anybody evidence of the violation of the law and I will put an end to it.

WOULD CLOSE COLUMBIA CLUB.

Q.—Are there not places there that, according to your judgment as a police officer, are violating the law? A.—I should think so.

Q.—You don't depend entirely upon the force, do you? A.—I have to depend greatly on the force.

Q.—You go out a great deal yourself? A.—I am out a great deal night and day.

Q.—Are you satisfied with the doings at the Haymarket? A.—I know nothing wrong about the Haymarket. I am satisfied with the conduct of it at present. I want to be frank with you. Since I came to that precinct I have never heard of a complaint of an assault or a robbery or an indecent act in that Haymarket. The people that go there behave themselves, and just the minute they get disorderly or unlawful in their conduct, that minute I will go for them.

Q.—Who owns the Haymarket Building? A.—I believe it belongs to an estate.

Q.—Doesn't it belong to Albert J. Adams? A.—No. It belongs to the McMahon estate, I believe.

Mr. Moss—Is Mr. Adams present? (No response.) Now, I will ask you about the Cosmopolitan Club, on Thirty-first Street; Charles H. Smith's place? A.—The Columbia Club.

Q.—The Columbia Club now. Are you satisfied with the conduct of that place? A.—I have got to be.

Q.—Why? A.—There are two liquor-tax licenses there. There is a liquor store down stairs that has a liquor-tax license, and the Columbia Club up stairs has a charter-club license. I don't know that I ought to tell this now. I don't think it is right to explain it here. There are two liquor-tax certificates to-day working.

Q.—I do not want you to go into the particulars of it. Are you satisfied with the conduct of the place? A.—No; I am not satisfied with it, and there are others not satisfied with it, but they have got to have it, as they go within the law.

TOOK DEACONS INTO THE CAIRO.

Q.—What do you say about the Tivoli? A.—That is a new place opened there, and so far as I can ascertain we have made some arrests there for the violation of the liquor law.

Q.—Is it a proper place to be license—in your judgment to be allowed to exist? A.—You will have to ask Mr. Lyman about that.

Q.—There is no discretion as to the licensing of the place? A.—They don't make any inquiry of the police before they issue the license.

Q.—Is that a proper place for you, as a Captain of Police, to allow to exist? A.—Yes; so far as I know.

Q.—What will you say about the Cairo? A.—The Cairo? That is a hot one.

Q.—That is a hot one. Put that down just that way. A.—The Cairo is a place, a full-fledged hotel, with a basement, and a restaurant in the basement; up stairs a smoking room, and I have been in at two or three times—a cafe, ten bedrooms, closes promptly on the minute of 1 o'clock, so far as trafficking in liquor and music is concerned. You can sit and smoke and drink coffee until morning.

Q.—Is it a proper place to exist there? A.—Yes, in my judgment.

Q.—Why did you call it a hot one? A.—Well, because Cairo.

Q.—What do you mean by that? A.—It is considered out in Chicago, in the World's Fair, the Streets of Cairo. Were you out there?

Q.—Do you mean that it has a reputation of being a disorderly resort? A.—No. It is the resort of people of sporting proclivities. Some of our pretty good people in town—the sons of the church—I have met in there. I have met them in there. I took them there. That is plain English.

Q.—You have taken them there to show them the sights? A.—Yes, that is true.

MOSS REFERS TO PROTECTION.

The Chairman—With regard to this Cairo, don't you know it to be the fact that any man can go in there at any hour of the day or on Sunday or week day, and by paying 25 cents for a card can get all the drink he wants? A.—No.

Mr. Moss—Have you had any complaints about the Cairo? A.—None.

Mr. Moss then read a letter written to the Police Commissioners by the law firm of Stanton & Trowbridge, on behalf of the Exporters and Importers' Association, saying a number of the members of the association complained that clerks in their employ had been inveigled into the resort. They asked that the resort be closed up. Attached to this letter was a report by Capt. Price to Inspector Thompson, saying the resort was conducted in an orderly manner by Joseph Osam, and there was no evidence to warrant police action.

Q.—You don't call that a complaint? A.—I recall it now when you read it to me. Will you call that man before this committee?

Q.—I am asking you questions now. A.—There was no larceny committed there, but there was a civil action against the proprietor of that place, and that man that wrote that letter wanted to use it to collect a judgment.

Q.—You stand on that report now, do you? A.—Yes.

Q.—So far as you will testify here, that is a proper place to be allowed to exist? A.—Yes, if any place should be allowed to exist in a city of this size under proper police restraint; there should be; common sense should tell you that.

Q.—Do you know what the law is? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know what a policeman's duty is? A.—Yes.

Q.—To enforce the law? A.—Yes.

Q.—Regardless of his own judgment? A.—We are doing it.

Q.—And if he does not enforce the law, and places are allowed to exist, doesn't that ease the eternal accusation of protection? A.—No. Evil to him who evil thinks. [Laughter.]

Q.—Is it not the fact that the existence of these places is that which leads up to the common belief that they are protected? A.—No.

Q.—Don't you think so? A.—That only emanates from an evil mind.

Q.—You think that the thought that disorderly resorts are protected in this city emanates only from an evil mind, do you? A.—No; I have heard of people saying they were protected. When I went up against Buttner, he told me he was protected. When I went up against Flagg, he told me he was protected. He was indicted by the Grand Jury.

Q.—How about the proprietor of the Tivoli, and the proprietor of the Haymarket, and of the Columbia? Did they say they were protected? A.—When did I go up against them?

Q.—That is what I want to know; did you ever? A.—I never had any occasion, only when any arrest has been made.

Q.—Some you go against, and some you don't go against? A.—I go against anybody that violates the law in my precinct.

HAS BEEN PRETTY BUSY.

Q.—The kind of people that were going to Ellis's White Elephant, I mean the women, the same kind of people that are going to the Cairo, aren't they? A.—No. A gang of organized thieves was going to Ellis's and going to Buttner's, for the purpose of "badgering" and knock-out.

Q.—Where are those people now? A.—The majority of them are in jail, or out of my precinct; I don't know where they are.

Q.—How many women have you arrested since you have been in that precinct? A.—(Referring to memorandum) On the street?

Q.—Yes. A.—About 2,700.

Q.—In what length of time? A.—From Aug. 28 last up to May 29.

Q.—Seven months; 2,700, did you say? A.—Yes. Three hundred of them were discharged.

Q.—Twenty-four hundred held, then, for seven months? A.—All city servants working for the city treasury.

Q.—That is a pretty large number; you must have been pretty busy up there? A.—Go up and ask the citizens there and they will tell you what I have been doing.

Q.—Captain, do you remember the outcry that was made against Capt. Chapman during the former Board of Police when he was arresting seven or eight women a day? A.—No; I never lost any sleep over Capt. Chapman.

Q.—Do you recall the fact that he was "roasted" in the community for arresting seven or eight women— A.—Never gave him a thought.

Q.—Nobody has "called you down" for arresting 2,700 women in seven months? A.—No. I am willing to be "called down" for anything. It is possible for your wife and my wife to walk the streets without being insulted now.

Q.—How is it about Thirty-third Street, near Seventh Avenue, where these disorderly houses are? A.—I would like to know where they are.

Q.—I will have to read you where they are? A.—Don't read. Give me the proof. Give me the straight proofs. Don't read.

Q.—There are disorderly houses in Thirty-first Street, are there not? A.—There are one or two places alleged to be.

Q.—And none in Thirty-second Street? A.—There is a place alleged to be.

Q.—And none in Thirty-third? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—None in Twenty-ninth? A.—There are some there.

"Two Heads Are Better Than One."

One, however, is the portion allotted to the average mortal. If this one aches and will not work properly, it is worse than none. Then the stomach is blamed, or the kidneys and liver are censured. But as a fact, the blood is solely responsible for the condition of these organs. Purify it and they will be made healthy.

The natural blood purifier and tonic is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has been "tried" and never "found wanting."

Humor—*"When I need a blood purifier I take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cured my humor and is excellent as a nerve tonic." Josie Eaton, Stafford Springs, Ct.*

Erysipelas—*"My little girl is now fat and healthy on account of Hood's Sarsaparilla curing her of erysipelas and eczema. It is our family medicine, as we all take it." Mrs. Henry O. Wheatly, 16 Main St., Port Chester, N. Y.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Q.—None in Fortieth Street? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—None in Twenty-seventh Street. A.—No.

NO POOLROOM IN HIS PRECINCT.

Q.—You thought you knew whom I had in mind when I spoke to you about Mr. Farrell. What gave you any idea that I had a particular Mr. Farrell in mind? A.—Because I have heard so much about him.

Q.—You have heard so much about him where? A.—In the talk here and in the newspapers.

Q.—What did you hear? A.—I heard a good deal said.

Q.—What? A.—There was a good deal alleged and nothing proved.

Q.—What was alleged? A.—That he was a friend of the Chief's. The Frank Farrell I have in mind is not the man you are talking about.

Q.—Was it alleged that Frank Farrell was bondsman for the Chief? Was not that your friend Nelson? A.—No, I guess not.

Q.—Did you ever know the Frank Farrell who ran the faro room at 54 West Twenty-ninth Street? A.—There is no poolroom there.

Q.—Not now? A.—There is no poolroom in my precinct and has not been since last August.

Q.—Listen to me. Did you read the testimony of Mr. Wood and Mr. Haas as to their placing bets at 54 West Twenty-ninth Street? A.—No, Sir; I did not.

Q.—Was that fact brought to your attention? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever paid any attention to that place? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever made any arrest there? A.—There was one arrest made there.

Q.—When? A.—The record will show.

Q.—About when? A.—Before this investigation. You will find it.

Q.—Did you find out who kept it? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who kept it? A.—The man that was arrested.

Q.—What about Considine's place, Forty-sixth Street and Sixth Avenue? A.—There were three arrests made.

Q.—When? A.—Previous to your report.

Q.—What was done in those cases? A.—One waiting trial, and the other was discharged.

At this point the session was adjourned.

THE OTHER TESTIMONY.

Police Commissioner Bernard J. York was the first witness called before the committee yesterday, and he handed to Mr. Moss certain documents relating to transfers and details in the Police Department which will be used when Chief of Police Devery has another turn on the witness stand. Mr. York was asked at length concerning police activity that had lately demonstrated itself in regard to concert halls, but he said that no more activity had been lately displayed than before the meetings of the committee.

Then a number of detectives employed by Mr. Moss detailed some of the things they had seen in various concert halls on the Bowery and on Battery Place, and then Warden James J. Hagan of the Tombs was put on the stand. The testimony of the Warden was designed to be negative to that about to follow, as the statement had been made that two women, formerly prisoners there, would tell of abuses in that institution.

Warden Hagan said there were about 360 prisoners in the Tombs, of whom 49 were women, and he then detailed the accommodations for the women. He said that the same food was provided for all classes of prisoners. There was also a restaurant in the place that had been there about ten years. Quite a number of prisoners, the Warden said, patronied this restaurant when they desired dainties not on the regular prison bill of fare.

For dinner, the Warden said, the prisoners had soup, meat, and bread. No knives or forks were allowed, and on holidays there were extras provided. For supper there was bread and tea. The convicted prisoners, known as "stripes," acted as waiters.

"Do the prisoners bathe?" asked Mr. Moss.

"If they don't, we make them," answered the Warden. "They are compelled to bathe every Saturday and wear the clean underclothes we give them."

WARDEN HAGAN NOT ACCUSED.

Warden Hagan said he made no invidious distinctions among his prisoners, but said that on occasions he had yielded to the solicitations of refined women, and had confined them in cells on the upper tier, where they were comparatively private. Mr. Moss asked him if he thought it fair to "virtuous women accused of shoplifting" to compel them to associate with women of the streets.

Warden Hagan again said that he made no distinctions, but that if any woman flaunted her vice in the presence of other prisoners, she was locked up and punished.

The Warden tried to explain how it was that he had refused to give a separate cell to Mrs. Howard, Mr. Moss's witness, but Mr. Moss would allow him to make no explanation except to say that he had finally done so at Commissioner Lantry's request. Mr. Hagan wanted to present affidavits from missionaries and clergymen on the way the Tombs was conducted, but Mr. Moss would not permit it. In this he was sustained by Mr. Mazet, who said that no charges had been made against the Warden.

Ruth Howard was the next witness. She was a member of the notorious fake firm of Deming & Co., and was convicted of forgery on her plea of guilty. Sentence was suspended on account of her turning State's evidence.

She told of having to associate with women of the worst sort, and being compelled to listen to their vile language and stories. She said they smoked cigarettes and sang vile songs. Once, when she was brought across the Bridge of Sighs for trial, she said one of the keepers said, "Hello! here's Ruth," and put his arm around her. She said she had never been compelled to submit to such indignities and made a vigorous protest.

At the conclusion of her testimony, Mrs. Howard said that the Warden did all in his power to keep order in the place, and that Commissioner Lantry was in no way responsible for the conditions under which she suffered.

Mrs. Phoebe Van Buskirk of Bayonne, who was convicted of shoplifting and sentenced to the Tombs, told a story similar to that of Mrs. Howard, whose testimony she said she indorsed in every particular. In answer to a question by Mr. Moss, Mrs. Van Buskirk said that her condition as a "stripe" after her conviction was better by far than her condition before trial. During both periods she was in the Tombs.

WOULD-BE POLICEMEN TESTIFY.

Mr. Moss then brought out testimony to show that a trade is still going on in positions on the police force, but the testimony lost force on this occasion from the fact that Mr. Moss failed to connect the alleged traffickers with any person in the Police Department. Two witnesses testified to having paid money for places on the force which they did not get. The persons who were alleged to have taken the money, and in one instance a receipt was shown and offered in evidence, were arrested and held in police court, but the Grand Jury failed to indict. One of the bribe takers is said to be in an insane asylum.

Roger Sheedy was the first witness on this line. He said he was twenty-nine years old, and looked forty-five. Even Mr. Moss smiled when the witness gave his age. In response to a question by Dr. O'Sullivan, Sheedy swore that Policeman Dugan of the Bedford Park Station had taken him to a man named Hart, who kept a saloon on Broadway, near One Hundred and First Street, and that in Dugan's presence he had paid Hart $400.

Mrs. Sheedy also gave testimony on this subject and in greater detail than her husband. She showed her bank book to prove that she had drawn the money on May 18. She said that Dugan had told her that Hart had a "pull" with Commissioner York, and that her husband would get a special examination. She was out from time to time, and yesterday, she said, she went to an Inspector of Police in Mulberry Street, which one she does not know, and told her story.

Dugan denied it in toto, and the Inspector, she said, told her that he could not do anything in the matter unless she had corroborative testimony showing that her husband had paid the money to Hart through Dugan, and the purpose for which it was paid.

Mrs. John J. O'Brien, wife of Detective Sergeant O'Brien, was called to the stand to give testimony that she had introduced one J. J. Hassett to one Cornelius Cunningham. Hassett, she said, was an insurance solicitor, and Cunningham was a neighbor who wanted to be a policeman. Hassett said he could help him, but Mrs. O'Brien said she knew nothing of subsequent happenings.

GAVE MONEY BUT GOT NO PLACE.

Cunningham swore that Hassett had said that for the $400 he could get him a place on the force. He paid Hassett $200 and got a receipt, which he showed. Then Hassett introduced him to Hart, who, he said, had the money. Later Hart asked for $50 more, and this the witness refused to pay, although Hart promised to fix the matter with the civil service examiners. Cunningham said he called frequently on Hart and protested, and once Hart said to him:

"If Lee Phillips does not make all my men, I'll send him to prison."

Hart also said that he had given up the money to "my people," the witness said, but he refused to tell who "my people" were. Later Cunningham had Hassett arrested, but the Grand Jury failed to indict, although he told the District Attorney that his $200 was offered back to him if he would withdraw his charge against Hassett.

Dr. O'Sullivan asked the witness if he did not know that Hart was in a lunatic asylum, and Cunningham said he did not, although Hart had told him that his friends were trying to put him away. "There was nothing loony about him when he got my money," said the witness with great earnestness.

Capts. Delaney and Diamond, respectively the former commander and the present commander of the Fifth Street Station, in which precinct is situated the Dewey Theatre, were asked about the alleged violation of the building laws there, and said that their jurisdiction did not extend to that matter, which was in the province of the Building Department. Mr. Moss then read at length from the building laws, and offered in evidence a paper to show that four separate plans for alterations to the theatre had been disapproved by Commissioner Brady.

When Manager George J. Kraus was called to the stand he tried to say that the plans had been approved by ex-Superintendent Constable. He was frequently contumacious, and was warned by the Chairman to be more respectful in his answers to Mr. Moss. Once Mr. Mazet called the Sergeant at Arms, but Mr. Kraus went right on, saying that he knew his rights and proposed to have them. He admitted that he had refused to allow one of Mr. Moss's men to inspect the theatre.

McLAUGHLIN WILL FIGHT.

Police Inspector Begins Proceedings with a View of Getting Back His Old Position.

Inspector William W. McLaughlin has begun proceedings in the Supreme Court, with a view of getting back his old position in the Police Department, that of Deputy Chief. Yesterday Justice Beach granted his application for a writ of certiorari compelling the Police Commissioners to review their action in reducing him from the position of Deputy Chief. According to Justice Beach's decision, all the records and proceedings taken by the Commissioners are to be filed in the Clerk's office of the Supreme Court within twenty days.

The writ also calls for the production in court of the rules and regulations prescribed by the Police Board governing the exam

OTIS'S PHILIPPINE REPORT

History of the Early Days of the Conflict.

EFFORTS TO MAINTAIN PEACE

Correspondence with Aguinaldo Before the Outbreak of Hostilities—How the Issue Was Forced.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Secretary of War to-day made public the report of Gen. Otis, mailed from Manila, transmitting the reports of his subordinate officers on the operations around Manila up to April 6. Gen. Otis begins with this statement:

"These military operations are fairly well presented in the reports, and I have little to add thereto; but desire particularly to call attention to the rise and development of conditions and circumstances which resulted finally in war. This I deem to be essential in order to correct the somewhat prevailing impression that the Government of the United States is responsible through deceit or wrongful action for the present existing hostilities."

To this end Gen. Otis gives a short summary of the Philippine insurrection against Spain, laying stress on the fact that a small band of the natives of Luzon, leaders of the rebellion of '96 against Spain, were induced for a monetary consideration to leave the island. These men returned to the vicinity of Manila after the destruction of the Spanish fleet there, being, as Gen. Otis says, "encouraged without authority to attempt the organization of what they were pleased to denominate an independent government or the Filipinos."

Gen. Otis tells of the landing of Aguinaldo from an American vessel, and of the insurgents taking advantage of the active hostilities between the United States and Spain to capture southern points and increase their strength. Independence, Gen. Otis says, was proclaimed by Aguinaldo in August, and as early as June he had warned the United States authorities against the landing of military forces on Philippine soil without first obtaining his consent, because, as he expressed it, "The Filipinos might consider the occupation of Philippine territory by North American troops a violation of their rights." Gen. Otis adds:

It advisable by name, as "Commanding General," a commission composed of the following gentlemen: Mr. Florentino Flores, Ambrosio Flores, and Emanuel Arguieles, that they may together represent me and arrive at an accord with those whom you will name, with the object of using such methods as will normalize the actual situation created by the attitude of your Government and troops.

If you will deign to attend to said Commissioners and through these methods come to some understanding "if only temporary," that will insure the peace and harmony among ourselves the Filipino public would reach a grateful glory.

I am yours General, with the highest consideration, your most respectful servant,

EMILIO AGUINALDO.

To this letter Gen. Otis replied as follows:

"When the United States forces landed from their transports near and to the south of Manila for the purpose of attacking the city, the flotilla on that they were acting as allies of the insurgents and in furtherance of Philippine independence appears to have been conveyed by insurgent leaders."

Gen. Otis describes Aguinaldo's efforts to strengthen his lines in preparation for hostilities with the United States during this time, and explains the growth of the insurgent independent movement by stating that in the absence of Spanish authority many able and conservative Filipinos gave adherence to this seemingly de facto government. Many of these withdrew their adherence when the radical element declared its hostility to the United States.

Describing briefly the tension that existed at the time, Gen. Otis includes in explanation of his course some highly important correspondence that passed between himself and Aguinaldo.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH AGUINALDO.

Early in January, when Gen. Otis was asked by conservative Filipinos to appoint a committee of army officers to meet an insurgent committee and effect a compromise by which peace might be maintained, Gen. Otis refused to recognize an insurgent Government, but was willing to negotiate with Aguinaldo on a commission appointed by him. Aguinaldo's response and Gen. Otis's reply are set out in the following extract from the report:

Malolos, Jan. 9, 1899.

Major Gen. E. S. Otis, General of the American forces of occupation in Manila:

General: I have been informed after the interview between the Commissioners of my Government and Mr. Carman that there will be no inconvenience on your part in naming, as Commanding General, representatives that will confer with those whom I will name for the same object.

Although it not being explained to me the reason why you could not treat with the Commissioners of my Government, I have the faculty of doing the same with those of the Commanding General "which cannot be recognized." Nevertheless, for the sake of peace I have considered

Headquarters Department of the Pacific and Eighth Army Corps,
Manila, P. I., Jan. 9, 1899.

Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, Commanding Revolutionary Forces, Malolos, P. I.

General: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of to-day, and am much pleased at the action you have taken. I greatly regret that you have not a clear understanding of my position and motives, and trust that my explanation, assisted by the conference I have invited, will make them clear to you.

In my official capacity, I am merely the agent of the United States Government, to conduct its affairs under the limits under which its Constitution and laws recognize any national or civil power, not already formally recognized by my Government, unless especially authorized to do so by the instructions of the Executive of the United States. For this reason I was unable to receive officially the representatives of the revolutionary government, and endeavored to make that inability clear to the distinguished gentlemen with whom I had the pleasure to converse a few evenings since. You will bear witness that my course throughout my official connection with affairs here has been consistent, and it has pained me that I have not been able to receive and answer communications of the Cabinet Officers of the Government at Malolos, fearing that I might be erroneously charged with lack of courtesy.

Permit me now briefly, General, to speak of the serious misunderstanding which exists between the Filipino people and the representatives of the United States Government, and which I hope that our Commissioners, by a thorough discussion, may be able to dispel. I sincerely believe that all desire peace and harmony, and yet by the machinations of evil-disposed persons we have been influenced to think that we occupy the position of adversaries.

The Filipinos appear to be of the opinion that we meditate attack, while I am under the strict orders of the President of the United States to avoid conflict in every way possible. My troops, witnessing the earnestness, the comparatively disturbed and unfriendly attitude of the revolutionary troops, and many of the citizens of Manila, concluded that active hostilities have been determined upon, although it must be clearly within the comprehension of unprejudiced and reflecting mind that the welfare and happiness of the Filipino people depends upon the friendly protection of the United States.

The hand of Spain was forced and she has acknowledged before the world that all her claimed rights in this country have departed by due process of law. This treaty acknowledgment, with the conditions which accompany it, awaits ratification by the Senate of the United States and the action of its Congress must also be secured before the Executive of that Government can proclaim a definite policy. That policy must conform to the will of the people of the United States expressed through its representatives in Congress. For that action the Filipino people should wait, at least, before severing the existing friendly relations. I am governed by a desire to further the interests of the Filipino people and shall continue to labor with that end in view. There shall be no conflict of forces if I am able to avoid it; and still I shall endeavor to maintain a position to meet all emergencies that may arise.

Permit me to subscribe myself, General, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant,

E. S. OTIS,
Major General, United States Volunteers, Commanding.

FAILURE OF NEGOTIATIONS.

Gen. Otis says that the negotiations between the two commissions reached no conclusions, as the insurgent members could not submit any formulated statement which they were able to maintain. They presented as the desire of the insurgents absolute independence under the protection of the United States, but the nature and scope of the protection wished for they could not explain, and the conferences resulted in failure. In the latter part of January the insurgents became aggressive, interfering with the American troops and finally led Gen. Otis to address another letter to Aguinaldo calling attention to the arrest by Filipinos of some American soldiers and a newspaper correspondent, and requesting an explanation. Gen. Otis's letter added:

I am doing everything possible to preserve the peace and avoid all friction until the Filipino people can be made fully acquainted with the sentiments and intentions of the American Government, when I am confident that they will appreciate the endeavors of the United States and will again look upon that country as their friend and protector. I also fully believe that the present unrest is the result of machinations of evil-disposed persons.

Aguinaldo replied that the men were arrested inside of his lines for breach of a decree forbidding foreigners to approach the insurgent lines. In a vein of sarcasm he added:

I must state that in consideration of the friendship of the Philippine people for the Americans, the said soldiers have not been imprisoned, but detained, in accordance with the spirit of the decree of Oct. 20 last. They have been lodged in the Gobierno militar, and have been issued the daily rations of our officers. If they have been uncomfortable, it is due to the excessive sobriety of our race, and of our soldiers, who are accustomed to eat but little, and to sleep on the hard ground.

With these explanations I believe, General, you will understand the motive of the detention of your soldiers to-day liberated, and who have been treated with all due consideration. I therefore hope that your determination may be another motive on which to base our friendly relations with the great American Republic, and in consideration of this, I also decree the liberty of the correspondent referred to.

Gen. Otis's report explains that the Americans were not outside his lines and says that he quotes the correspondence merely to show the efforts of the American authorities to maintain peace. He next tells how the American soldiers were openly insulted and how the insurgents had continually labored to strengthen their lines, threatening to drive the Americans out of the island, and how finally, on the night of Feb. 4, the demonstration was made, as told by Gen. MacArthur, which resulted in the killing of a Filipino by an American sentry and the firing on the Americans by the insurgent troops.

HOW THE ISSUE WAS FORCED.

Gen. Otis concludes his report as follows:

"The insurgent army had thus succeeded in drawing the fire of a small outpost, which they had evidently labored with all their ingenuity to accomplish, in order to justify in some way their premeditated attack. It is not believed that the chief insurgent leaders wished to open hostilities at this time, as they were not completely prepared to assume the initiative. They desired two or three days more to perfect their arrangements, but the zeal of their army brought on the crisis which anticipated their action. They could not have delayed long, however, for it was their object to force an issue before American troops then en route could arrive at Manila.

"The movements of troops during the protracted engagement which followed and their success at every point are described in the accompanying reports of the commanding Generals of division. I transmit herewith copies of the most important telegraphic instructions sent from these headquarters to the different organizations of the command, from which the progress of events can be quite accurately traced. I cannot speak too highly of the efficiency displayed by the troops under the most trying ordeals, and where all organizations engaged conducted themselves so courageously it would be difficult to undertake special mention. My Adjutant General, my aids, and other members of my staff conveyed many verbal instructions during the day to points most hotly contested and assisted materially in the repeated successes of the battle.

"During the night of Feb. 4 and the following day, the insurgents of the city were greatly agitated, fearing for their personal safety. A portion, to the number of about 8,000, had been enrolled in a secret society for the purpose of attacking our troops within the city and performing incendiary work while the insurgents pressed us from without. This purpose was well known, and an attack upon our forces, both in front and rear, was anticipated. So admirably, however, had Gen. Hughes, the Provost Marshal General, disposed of 3,000 troops of his command that the rising was suppressed wherever attempted. His action was quick and decisive. Early on the morning of the 5th the police companies so effectively delivered their fire upon these assembling organizations that they were dispersed and discouraged. Their loss in killed and wounded could not have been above fifty or sixty. They made no further very dangerous demonstrations until the night of Feb. 23, when they suffered a most severe punishment.

"The movement on Caloocan, Feb. 10, was made with the intention of placing our northern line in better tactical condition, and consisted in swinging the left of Gen. MacArthur's division to the front. That officer had requested to do this shortly after the 5th inst., but was informed that we would await an anticipated concentration of the enemy on our left, where their activity was daily increasing. It was expected that, if we remained quiet for a short time, the enemy would collect its routed forces, which we could not pursue, and would place them in position on our northern front. Our expectations were partially realized, and when he had massed his forces on our left, which, we were informed, numbered some four thousand, but which, in fact, did not exceed twenty-five hundred, the movement was made and was attended with our accustomed success."

FILIPINOS CAPTURE OFFICERS.

MANILA, May 31—Details regarding the capture by Filipinos of two officers of the United States hospital ship Relief yesterday have just been obtained. The Relief lies in the harbor in front of this city.

Third Officer Fred Heppy and Assistant Engineer Charles Blandford rigged a sail on one of the ship's boats and went sailing along the shore, on the south, opposite the insurgent lines. The boat became becalmed near the shore, and some native canoes with Filipinos on board put out and captured the two men, who were unarmed, and also took possession of the boat.

The United States turret-ship Monadnock quickly sent a boat with a landing party ashore, under cover of her guns, and shelled the shore briskly. The natives, however, rushed the prisoners into the woods before the Monadnock's boat reached land. Persons on board several other ships saw the affair through glasses, but were unable to prevent the capture of Messrs. Heppy and Blandford.

FRIENDLIES ARE OPPRESSED.

MANILA, May 31.—Friendly natives arriving here from the country around San Isidro and San Miguel report that a reign of terrorism has prevailed since the American troops were withdrawn from those parts of the islands. The insurgents who are returning there deal vengeance upon their countrymen who have shown any friendship toward the Americans during the latter's occupation of the territory.

The friendlies declare unoffending people are being murdered daily, and that their houses are being burned and their property confiscated. Plenty of sympathizers with the insurrection remained during the Americans' stay, and they have been reporting these instances of friendliness toward our troops.

The refugees add that the inhabitants were badly oppressed by the native soldiers before the American occupation, but that their condition is worse now. Doubtless there is much truth in these reports, though such stories from Filipino sources are always magnified.

ENOUGH TROOPS FOR OTIS.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The President to-day declared to a Congressman who called that there was not at present any contemplation of largely increasing Gen. Otis's forces in the Philippines. He said that nothing had been received from Gen. Otis which indicated the necessity for more troops beyond the regulars who are to be sent to relieve the retiring volunteers. But the President added that if additional reinforcements should become necessary they would be promptly furnished. A number of Governors of States had advised him that they could furnish regiments in short order if the occasion required. But, at the same time, the President expressed his strong belief and confidence that necessity for mustering in additional volunteers in accordance with the authority granted by the Army Reorganization bill would not be wise.

Secretary Alger was with the President for some time discussing the situation. When he left the White House he denied that Gen. Otis had cabled yesterday that 30,000 troops would be necessary. "Gen. Otis," said he, "had been notified from time to time that all the troops he considered necessary would be supplied to him, and not a word of complaint has come from him. This morning I cabled to Otis, giving him definite information as to the number of regulars he would have after the volunteers are withdrawn.

"Including the Nineteenth Infantry, which was delayed at Ponce by the stranding of the transport Meade, he will have 25,000 regulars. I asked him if more than that number would be required. We desire this information because if volunteers must be mustered in it will require all the time between now and the end of the rainy season to muster them in, equip them, and transport them to the scene of action. We could, if necessary, furnish Gen. Otis with about 5,000 or 6,000 additional regulars without calling for volunteers, but the sending of the additional regulars would reduce the troops at the military posts in this country to a minimum and cramp us somewhat in Cuba and Puerto Rico. We have absolutely no reason to believe that Gen. Otis will request more troops than we can furnish without enlisting volunteers."

NEWS OF LIEUT. GILMORE.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The first direct news of Lieut. Gilmore that has been received for over a week came to the Navy Department to-day. It is taken by the department as a hopeful indication of his situation:

Manila, May 31.

Secretary Navy, Washington:

Escaped Spanish prisoner reports seeing Gilmore and some sailors well. Gilmore allowed horse. BARKER.

THE DEWEY APPROPRIATION.

Board of Aldermen Adopt Resolution to Spend $150,000 on the Admiral's Reception.

The Board of Aldermen adopted the resolution yesterday requesting the Board of Estimate to appropriate $150,000 for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the reception of Admiral Dewey. The Council two weeks ago adopted the resolution, which will go to the Board of Estimate at its next meeting.

When the resolution came up in the form of a favorable report of the Committee on Finance, Alderman James (Rep., Queens,) objected to the amount named, saying that $50,000 would be sufficient.

In reply Alderman McCall, the Tammany leader, stated that he thought that the citizens of New York would be glad to expend $200,000 on the reception, especially as it was not intended to have any public subscription.

"This is a poor city," Mr. James said, "and I don't think we ought to spend this money. Why, our volunteer Fire Department in Flushing gets only $1,000 a year, and when we ask for more we are told there's no money for us." When the vote was taken 47 Aldermen voted in the affirmative and 2—Aldermen James and Folks, (Cit. U.,)—in the negative.

THE HOME FOR ADMIRAL DEWEY.

In order that it may be clearly understood whether it was the intention of Rear Admiral Upshur, retired, when he suggested the gift of a residence in Washington to Admiral Dewey, that the property purchased should become the Admiral's and pass to his heirs, or whether it should remain the permanent home of the ranking officer of the navy, was the subject of a letter written by the Department of History, University of the United States, to Rear Admiral Upshur some days ago.

Under date of May 29 Rear Admiral Upshur replied as follows: "Your inference that it is my preference that a home to be purchased by the free will offerings of Americans for the Admiral of the navy should be occupied by Admiral Dewey as long as he remains at the head of the navy, and then pass to his successors, is entirely correct, and I agree with you further that in that form it would be more acceptable to Admiral Dewey. It has been suggested that if the home of the late Admiral David D. Porter could be obtained it would be peculiarly desirable on account of its location."

OHIO REPUBLICAN POLITICS.

Contest for the Gubernatorial Nomination Very Uncertain—Jones and Nash Leading Candidates.

COLUMBUS, May 31.—With Senators Foraker and Hanna, the Ohio Congressmen, and other leaders all here to-night, the indications are that there may be two opposing slates on the State ticket arranged before the Republican State Convention assembles to-morrow, but nothing definite can be learned as to the combinations to-night.

Senator Hanna arrived early in the afternoon, and he was kept busy conferring with the candidates for Governor and others. This evening he had a long conference with George B. Cox. Afterward Mr. Cox conferred with Nash, Daugherty, and other candidates, and with ex-Senator Kurtz and other leaders, but he still holds secret his plans for Friday.

While Cox was known to be in conference with Senator Hanna, there were rumors that Cox had quarreled with Kurtz and McKisson, and even with Daugherty, but Mr. Cox is said to be on friendly terms with all of them. There are still three leading forces represented by Nash, Daugherty, and the favorite son Kurtz, the latter not yet named, although the indications to-day have pointed strongly to Lieut. Gov. Jones as the man. It is estimated that the first ballot will stand: Nash, 275; Daugherty, 260; Jones, 45, with the other votes between Douglass, Durbin, Hall, Nevin, Smyser, Orr, Shattuck, and Brigham, and 407 necessary to nominate.

The feature of the skirmishing to-night has been the boom obtained by Nash since Hanna's conference and the subsequent tendency of the field to concentrate against Nash.

Senator Foraker left the Southern Hotel early in the evening for the Neil House to call on Senator Hanna and the candidates. There was a very lively scene when Mr. Foraker's party reached the rooms of Senator Hanna. The greeting between the two Senators was exceptionally cordial.

The Foraker party then visited the rooms of all the other candidates. After these greetings Foraker and Hanna, as well as the other leaders, were in secret conferences. It was reported that Foraker had joined Kurtz, Cox, McKisson, and other of the opposition to Nash in a combination to nominate Lieut. Gov. A. W. Jones for Governor.

In addition to the unusual number of candidates contesting for nominations, there are 203 of the 813 delegates contesting for seats. On the report of the Committee on Credentials may depend the selection of the State ticket. It is thought that the thirty-four Nash delegates from Franklin and the eighty-six Cox delegates from Hamilton will be seated on prima facie evidence, but testimony will be offered in hearing the cases of the other five contested counties.

OHIO'S POSSIBLE INFLUENCE.

COLUMBUS, May 31.—The Republican Congressmen of Ohio will meet here to-morrow night at the suggestion of Gen. Grosvenor, to discuss the Speakership question. Mr. Van Voorhis of Zanesville will preside.

"The fifteen Republican Congressmen of Ohio," said Mr. Van Voorhis to-night, "in my opinion, hold the key to the situation in the coming contest. With the forces of Congressmen Payne, Henderson, and Hopkins divided, our united strength will be a powerful factor in deciding the matter. Gen. Grosvenor has assured me that he is not a candidate for the office, and our State being free to pick and choose in a body that contains so many able men, our choice may decide the question."

It is hinted that the question of patronage will be discussed in connection with the question as to Ohio's choice, but it is not yet known whether the caucus will decide to exact a promise from the man they decide to support. The three places under consideration are Sergeant at Arms, Doorkeeper, and Clerk.

Bath Beach Suicide Not Identified.

The police of the Bath Beach Station were unsuccessful yesterday in their efforts to establish the identity of the woman who committed suicide early yesterday morning by plunging into the bay from the pier at the foot of Bay Twenty-second Street. Mrs. Mary Goff, who lives on Bay Twenty-second Street, near Bath Avenue, told the police yesterday that she believed the suicide was her daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Bolster of 19 East Thirty-fourth Street, Manhattan. The body has not been recovered. At 19 East Thirty-fourth Street last night it was stated that Mrs. Elizabeth Bolster had been employed there as a cook for nearly a year. Mrs. Bolster, it was said, left the house about 1 o'clock on Tuesday to visit her mother, Mrs. Mary Goff, at Bath Beach, and did not return.

Ohio Wheat Crop Declining.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 31.—The Ohio crop report, issued to-day, shows growing wheat to be generally on the decline, owing to the ravages of the Hessian fly, rust, and grub. Rain is badly needed in the southern part of the State, where wheat is heading short. In certain localities, according to the crop correspondents, wheat is not worth cutting. Corn is coming slowly and much is being planted over. Tobacco plants are doing nicely.

Rely upon
Platt's Chlorides
as your household disinfectant.
An odorless, colorless liquid;
Powerful, safe and cheap;
Invaluable in the city home;
Indispensable in the country home;
Sold in quart bottles only, by druggists and high-class grocers.

THE HUNT FOR BABY CLARKE

Belief that a Big Reward May Yet Tempt the Abductors.

POLICE CAN FIND OUT NOTHING

Persons Bother Capt. McClusky with "Clues" and Cranks Send Many Letters Signed "Three."

There were few new developments in the Marion Clarke abduction case yesterday, which remains as great a mystery as ever. The most notable action taken so far is a proposition made to the Board of Aldermen by Alderman Muh that the Mayor be authorized to offer a reward of $10,000 for information which will lead to the recovery of the child and the arrest and conviction of her kidnappers. It is thought by those who approve of this course that the importance of the sum may tempt one of those concerned in the plot, if there be more than one person involved, to turn informer.

An evening paper yesterday printed that Capt. McClusky, Chief of the Detective Bureau, had received a communication from the kidnappers, accompanied by a parcel containing trinkets worn by the child on the day she was stolen. Capt. McClusky denied this story.

Arthur Clarke, the child's father, who was in conference with Capt. McClusky during the afternoon, also denied the report.

Many zealous persons continue to come forward with theories and "clues." The theories receive scant attention by the police, but it is affirmed by Capt. McClusky that all information is carefully followed up. Charles Schanz, a lunchman at the New Haven Station at Mount Vernon, declared that he saw a woman answering Carrie Jones's description with a baby that looked like the published portraits of Marion Clarke, board an east-bound train on the night of the abduction. A ticket agent at Norwalk, Conn., is also said to have given information to the local police there of his having seen a man and woman with a baby resembling the missing child. The New York police, however, frankly admit that they attach no importance whatever to this information.

"Why," said an official of Capt. McClusky's office at Police Headquarters yesterday, "scores and scores of people come here who are positive they saw the child on trains and on boats in all sorts of places. When they come down to details their description is invariably found to differ materially from that of little Marion Clarke.

"Another feature inseparable from such a case as this is that it incites the crank letter writer and the idiotic practical joker to do their silly worst. For instance, we get dozens of letters here every day signed 'Three' in the vein of those that have been published once or twice."

Capt. England of the Arsenal said that he had received no orders to have the Park lakes dragged. He does not think such a step is necessary, as everything points to the fact that the nurse took the child out of Central Park. The idea that Baby Marion may be brought back to and abandoned in the Park seems to have taken a firm hold of the persons who promenade there, for every little one taken there to play or who is left on a seat or on the grass for an instant at once becomes an object of interest and close scrutiny.

One theory advanced is that the child may be kept in hiding somewhere in a tenement district of the city.

ALDERMEN ACT IN CLARKE CASE.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday showed its interest in the kidnapping of Marion Clarke by considering two resolutions relating to the case. One requested the Mayor to offer "a reward of $10,000, or any other sum which he may deem proper," to the person who shall give information leading to the recovery of the child and the arrest and conviction of her abductors.

This resolution, which was introduced by Alderman Muh, by request, was referred to the Committee on Police, on motion of Alderman McCall, who said, after the adjournment, that, in all probability, the resolution would be favorably reported and passed at the next meeting.

The other resolution, of which Alderman Goodman was the author, provided that the Law Committee of the board should consult with the Corporation Counsel as to the advisability and desirability of enacting an ordinance which should compel employment bureaus to keep a public register, in which should be entered a record of the place of birth, residence, and personal appearance of all applicants for work. This resolution is intended to make it possible to trace such persons whenever knowledge of their whereabouts becomes a public necessity. It was adopted.

Mr. Gardiner Can Offer No Reward.

District Attorney Gardiner yesterday said that he had examined the contingent account to see if it was in such condition as to warrant him in offering from it a reward for the kidnapped baby, Marion Clarke. He said that to his regret he had found there was not enough money in the account to admit of the contemplated action.

BELLE GREEN ARRESTED.

ELMIRA, N. Y., May 31.—Belle Green was arrested here at 10 o'clock to-night by the local police. She was discovered at the Bijou Hotel, a resort near the Union Depot, by a reporter for The Advertiser, who notified the police.

She answers the description of the girl wanted on suspicion of kidnapping Marion Clarke, the missing New York child. She admitted her name was Belle Green and that her home was in Deposit, but denied all knowledge of the kidnapping and said she had never been further east than Port Jervis.

Although she answers the description sent out by the New York police, there are things in connection with her appearance that lead the police to believe that she is not the woman who did the kidnapping.

KISSED A DIPHTHERIA VICTIM.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Charges of alleged flagrant violations of rules of the Health Department will be made to-morrow against a South Chicago undertaker. The funeral was that of a four-year-old boy, who died May 22. The child, during its illness, was attended by Dr. F. N. Benson, who reported the case to the Health Department as one of diphtheria. Since the child was buried three new eases of diphtheria have broken out in the vicinity, and the Health Department attributed them to the first case.

According to the report of Officer M. G. Connell of the department, after thirty minutes' burial service in a small room the undertaker removed the lid of the casket and invited any one who wished to kiss the corpse. Twenty-five people kissed it. Officer Connell then ordered the crowd to disperse and leave the room, and ordered the undertaker to put the lid on the casket, which he did at once. There were seventeen women and eight men in the room. Some women carried babies in their arms.

Wm Vogel & Son
A Quick Clean Up!
A bargain budget is this, that will cause every bargain expert's eye to gleam. For we have marked down Men's Summer Suits that were $22.00, $20.00 and $18.00 to
$16.75 for Choice.
In the lot are swell Summer Suits of fine imported Cheviots and fancy Worsteds (many silk lined) as well as fine blue Serges (silk lined) and English blue and black Serges. The Waistcoats are single and double breasted—the Trousers are in the latest style. And the Suits will not be here long, for they're marked at the quick moving price of
$16.75
No mistake is made in buying one of the above Suits. It will wear like your best friend—it is full of dignity and appearance and its price means a bargain bonanza.
Broadway and Houston St.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR.—A. De Mattos, London; James Percival, Manchester, England; C. Castendek, Honolulu.

BUCKINGHAM.—Princess Lynor, Germany; Major A. B. Taylor, United States Army; F. R. Mayer, Venice.

CAMBRIDGE.—J. V. McNeal, Baltimore; Drs. William J. Taylor and W. Barton Hopkins, Philadelphia; J. J. Van Alen, Newport.

EMPIRE.—M. McLain, Paris; W. F. Wilson, Chicago.

FIFTH AVENUE.—E. B. Craig, State Controller, Tennessee; Franklin Rout, Paris; Col. B. W. Wrenn, Savannah.

HOLLAND.—B. Henderson and J. M. Rush, London; Charles Gibbs Carter, Pittsburg; the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, Washington; Col. Samuel P. Colt, Providence.

MANHATTAN.—R. Bromley, London; Richard Miller, Switzerland.

MURRAY HILL.—Capt. W. Strickland, India; Charles Payne, Chicago; William Wallace, Washington.

PARK AVENUE.—V. G. Beuttell, London; Dr. Stothard, England.

PLAZA.—John L. Jerome, Denver; A. W. Dewey, Boston.

WALDORF.—A. F. Firth, Lightcliffe, England; H. R. Arbuthnot and Dr. Curtis, London; Craig Lippincott, Philadelphia; M. Diedericksen, Kiel; E. Lehman, Guatemala.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Robbins, C. H. D., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; C. H. D. Robbins, notions and furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Broughton, H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. F. Rhodes, hats and caps; H. Broughton, hats and caps; Hotel Albert.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. E. Stone, linens; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Baumgardner, L. S., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. F. Baumgardner, notions and laces; 43 Leonard Street; Westminster Hotel.

Butler, W. S. & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. N. Jowett, millinery; H. M. Stephens, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

Bliss, C. H., Company, Louisville, Ky.; E. E. Olvey, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Carroll, C. H., Company, Rochester, N. Y.; C. Shupp, notions and ladies' and infants' wear; 377 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; T. Nolan, art novelties and stationery; 2 Walker Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions and fancy goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Elkan, M. M., Macon, Ga., notions and clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. B. Gutman, embroideries; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Green, Joyce & Co., Columbus, Ohio; E. T. Edgerton, prints and ginghams; Hotel Marlborough.

King, H., Washington, D. C., dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; B. W. Landstreet, dress goods; 51 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Levi, S., Amsterdam, N. Y.; clothing; St. Cloud Hotel.

Loesch, George E., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; G. E. Loesch, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Maas & Kemper, Baltimore, Md.; A. Maas, laces and embroideries; Hotel Marlborough.

MacInnes, J. C., Company Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, dress goods, silks, and velvets; G. W. Aubuchon, furnishing goods; 57 White Street.

Meares & Hayden, Scranton, Ohio; W. Hayden, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Meyer Brothers, Meridian, Miss.; J. Meyer, notions and furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

O'Neil, M., & Co., Akron, Ohio; J. J. Fendner, carpets and upholstery goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. B. Patton, silks, velvets, and ribbons; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Rose, A., Vicksburg, Miss., notions and furnishing goods; 22 Howard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Schloss and S. Schloss, woolens; 733 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Siegel, Hillman & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; B. Hillman, notions, laces, silks, and velvets; 531 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Sawyer, George O., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; George O. Sawyer, notions and furnishing goods; M. Newman, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. C. Whitney, ribbons; 454 Broome Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Smith & McCord Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. M. Miller, notions and fancy goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Vendome.

Sisson Brothers & Weldon, Binghampton, N. Y.; A. Dorman, domestics; Hotel Cadillac.

Stutson, F. L., Washington Court House, Ohio; notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; S. L. Warren, upholstery goods; W. C. Harsh, carpets and rugs; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Collins, housefurnishing goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Wear & Boogher Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. E. Ring, linings; 36 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; W. F. Finlayson, kid gloves; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Zadek, B., Corsicana, Texas; notions; St. Denis Hotel.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:31	Sun sets...7:24	Moon rises..12:21

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....1:15	Gov. Isl'd...1:40	H. Gate....3:36
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....1:55	Gov. Isl'd...2:27	H. Gate....4:23

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JUNE 1.

	Mails Close	Vessels Sail.
Cyprian Prince, La Plata	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ithaka, Santiago	1:00 P. M.	.....
New Orleans, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
British Prince, La Plata countries	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 2.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
New York, San Domingo	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3.

Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Allegheny, Kingston	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Queen Antwerp	.....	.....
Caracas, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
City of Rome, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	.....	1:00 P. M.
Hindoo, Hull	.....	.....
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Menominee, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Navahoe, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, St. Kitts	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Prins F. Hendrik, Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamer Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June 13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 14 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Kinshiu Maru, (from Seattle,) close here daily up to June 18 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after May 26 and up to June 29 at 6:30 P. M. on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive June 29. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June 13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June 15 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, May 2; Shanghai, 5; Yokohama, 13, and Honolulu, 22, which reached San Francisco per steamer Empress of China, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Saturday, June 3.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JUNE 1.

Biela, St. Lucia, May 24.
Cilurnum, Gibraltar, May 14.
Hardanger, Gibraltar, May 16.
Isabella, Bordeaux, May 22.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, May 23.
Manila, Naples, May 18.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, May 21.
Santiago, Santiago, May 27.
Santiago de Cuba, Cienfuegos, May 25.
Seguranca, Havana, May 28.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, May 17.
St. Enoch, Antwerp, May 13.

FRIDAY, JUNE 2.

Britannic, Liverpool, May 24.
City of Augusta, Savannah, May 30.
Excelsior, New Orleans, May 27.
Norge, Christiansand, May 19.
St. Paul, Southampton, May 27.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3.

Etruria, Liverpool, May 27.
Martella, Hull, May 22.

SUNDAY, JUNE 4.

La Champagne, Havre, May 27.
Llandaff City, Swansea, May 20.
Peninsular, Lisbon, May 20.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, May 25.
St. Andrew, Antwerp, May 17.
Lyzdene, St. Luc

The Wanamaker Store.

Silk Waists and Lingerie

MORE news of reduced prices, and some of the prettiest goods that even Wanamaker's gets a chance to talk about are concerned in it.

As to the silk waists, look at these imported ones. They are those original and exquisite things that say "Paris-made" in every stitch, line and detail. They are new,—so new that it was their undoing,—they are so new that they are *too late* for the best of this season. So

Instead of $12 to $60
They are $8 to $40

And of course they bring down in their fall the prices of all the remainder of earlier arrivals.

As to the Lingerie, that is also of French make, as a glance at it would tell you. No American embroidery that is known in mercantile circles can ever be mistaken for it. These pieces are gowns and petticoats only, but they are the best of their sorts,

And Sold at One-Fourth Less Than the Regular Prices
Gowns, $2, $2.50, $3 Skirts, $1.50, $2, $2.50

Washable Shirt Waists

Odd lots and broken-up assortments are to be cleared out to-day, and there will be some shirt-waist selling worth watching.

We begin it at half-past nine, because the picking for the first two hours will be especially rich, and every one ought to get a fair chance. Come up to the Second floor, Ninth Street side, near Broadway front, and see what you shall see.

This is a part:—

$1 and $1.25 Shirt Waists for 50c.
$1.50 to $2.75 Shirt Waists for $1

Madrases, percales, lawns and white piques. You will find your size in something, if not in everything.

An All-Silk Gauze Muslin

At 25c. a Yard

Handsome Summer goods than these filmy silks you seldom see; nor cheaper than in this case, for we offer a 60c. fabric for 25c. a yard, and give you a splendid choice, too.

The goods have the appearance of a grenadine in the weaving, with the grenadine combination of filminess and strength, but are made from pure silk, with silk's own lustre. A narrow satin stripe enlivens the surface, and the whole is printed in light, simple, graceful, designs of dot or stripe or flower.

Thirty-five patterns are offered to choose among. Goods will be found in the Rotunda, with a throng about them.

Good Time to Buy Parlor Suits

On some the prices are about half their value; on others they average about two-thirds. To tell first of the best bargain. We have fifty-four mahogany finished suits, the seven patterns of which have been discontinued by their maker. There are 20 styles of coverings from which to choose, and we will make them up to your order.

Wind-up prices are these:—

5 sets at $24.—were $41; 3 pieces.
9 sets at $25.—were $45; 3 pieces.
10 sets at $26.—were $45; 3 pieces.
26 sets at $30.—were $60; 3 pieces.
4 sets at $45.—were $85; 5 pieces.

In addition, these one-of-a-kind suits, that cannot be duplicated, at prices reduced about a third. All well made, in good patterns, handsomely covered.

$25, was $37—Mahogany finished; 3 pieces.
$30, was $46—Mahogany finished; 3 pieces.
$33, was $47—Mahogany finished; 3 pieces.
$35, was $45—Mahogany finished; 5 pieces.
$40, was $63—Mahogany finished; 3 pieces; embroidered backs.
$45, was $72—Mahogany finished; 3 pieces.
$45, was $56—Mahogany finished; 3 pieces.
$50, was $63—Mahogany finished; 4 pieces.
$60, was $70—Mahogany finished; 5 pieces.
$50, was $66—Mahogany finished; 4 pieces.
$55, was $73.50—Mahogany finished; 4 pieces.
$55, was $77—Mahogany finished; 3 pieces.
$63, was $92—Mahogany finished; 5 pieces.
$65, was $95—Mahogany finished; 5 pieces.
$85, was $105—Mahogany framed; 3 pieces.
$85, was $85—Mahogany finished; 5 pieces.
$80, was $155—Overstuffed; 5 pieces.
$150, was $225—Overstuffed; 5 pieces.
$160, was $230—Mahogany framed; 3 pieces.

Fourth floor.

Standard Works at Tempting Prices Here are well printed, suitably bound books—all by famous authors—at almost trifling cost. Note how cheaply in the comparison of publishers' prices with our own:

Rudyard Kipling's Popular Works. 5 vols. $3. Our price, $1.5
Praeterita. An Autobiography. By John Ruskin. 3 vols., gilt top. $2.25. Our price, 75c.
Boswell's Life of Johnson. Edited by Birrell. 6 vols. $6. Our price, $2.90.
Macaulay's History of England. 5 vols., 12mo. $5. Our price, $1.40.
George Eliot's Works. 6 vols., 12mo. $6. Our price, $1.75.
Bulwer-Lytton's Works. 13 vols., 12mo. $9. Our price, $3.7
Alex. Dumas' D'Artagnan Romances. 6 vols., 12mo. $3. Our price, $1.50.
Dickens' Works. 15 vols., 12mo. $9. Our price, $4.25.
Victor Hugo's Select Works. 7 vols., 12mo. $3.50. Our price, $1.75.
Green's Short History of the English People. New Revised Edition. 2 vols., 12mo., gilt top. $1.50.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Ice-wool Shawls Light and dainty, yet affording the needed protection on cool evenings at the shore or in the mountains. All sizes from the little head covering at 40c. to the more ample shoulder shawl at $2.75.

Art Needlework Store, Tenth street.

Black Grenadines Some of silk-and-wool, some of all-silk, some simple in pattern, some wonderfully elaborate, but all high-class and all astonishingly cheap.

There's a story to this, but there isn't room to print it. We'll omit reasons, and come to results:—

THESE IN SILK-AND-WOOL
At $1.60 yd., the regular $2.75 quality—Silk-and-wool Figured Grenadine.
At $1.75 yd., the regular $2.25 quality—Silk-and-wool Plaid Grenadine.
At $2 yd., the regular $3.50 quality—Silk-and-wool Crepon Figured Grenadine.
At $2.50 yd., the regular $3.75 quality—Silk-and-wool Novelty Escurial Lace Grenadine.
At $2.25 yd., the regular $3 quality—Silk Bayadere Striped Camel's-hair Grenadine.

THESE IN ALL-SILK
At $1.50 yd., the regular $2.75 quality—All-silk Figured Grenadine.
At $2 yd., the regular $3.50 quality—All-silk Embroidered Swivel Figured Grenadine.
At $2.50 yd., the regular $3.50 quality—All-silk Chenille Plaid Grenadine.

Important Reductions on Women's Imported Jackets These are some of the very finest things we brought over from Paris to show you just how high the art sartorial could be carried in women's wear. They have stayed their time limit, and not even their artistic beauty can save them any longer from the policy that cries "Move On" to all lagging merchandise.

Colors are black, tan and French gray. Eton, blazer and closed front styles. Embroidered with all that skill and richness that marks the Paris-made garment. Only about 50.

Yesterday, $20 to $60.
To-day, $15 to $45.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Girls' Waists Numerous pretty styles are shown in percale, for sizes 8 to 14 years. They are mostly in attractive stripes and checks. 50c., 75c. and $1. In white pique, prices run from $1.50 to $2.35.

Some light, corded Summer waists for girls 6 to 12 years, at only 25c.
And girls' Nazareth waists, 2 to 12 year sizes, at 15c., 25c. and 35c.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Making Over Old Furniture Especially well prepared now for the re-upholstering and re-finishing of furniture, and for interior wood-work generally that is best and most conveniently done in Summer. Your old furniture can be made to look almost new at no great expense. Send a card, and we'll send a man to submit samples of coverings and to estimate cost. Or let us call for the furniture now, and you may select coverings on your return from Summer home, or at your convenience, with no charge for storage.

Third floor.

Many Handsome Fans If in doubt, buy a fan. This as a timely suggestion in a month so distinguished for gift-making occasions. No bride nor graduate but would be pleased to be remembered with a beautiful fan. There are many of them here—elegant effects by makers close by and exquisite imported affairs. Cost moderate.

White or black gauze spangled fans; $1, $2, $3, $4, and up to $32.
White gauze painted fans; pretty designs; $1 to $26.75.
Pretty black or white fans, spangled or painted, as low as 50c.
Japanese paper fans, 5c. to $1.

Guerlain's Goods The highest-class perfumery and toilet goods in the world, beyond a doubt, and beginning to be well known as such since we made them specialties of our own. Before that their acquaintance was small but appreciative. Now it is large and enthusiastic. But it ought to be larger, so we'll keep telling the news.

We have a complete line of this famous maker's goods, manufactured expressly for us, and on sale nowhere else in America.

The prices are a little higher than in other lines, but people who have tried the extracts and soaps and toilet preparations, seem to think them worth the money.

Some new specialties in this manufacture have just come in.

Tenth street.

Sailor Hats 25c. Each All of this season's best shapes, with narrow ribbon,—the kinds that have been until to-day 40c. and 45c. Twenty-five dozen here from which to choose at 25c. each.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

The Wanamaker Store.

A Word to the Wise

BEFORE the middle of June the Wanamaker Library Club will close.

After that no more sets of the great International Library at half price.

This is not conjecture, but certainty.

To-day there are four styles of binding to choose from. Four different prices to suit your ideas about book money.

Stock is getting very low of some styles. One or more may be withdrawn any day.

Next week if you find there are no more of the very style you like best—don't blame your luck.

If not convenient to come to the store to-day, you would better mail your order.

A word to the wise is sufficient.

Mail this Coupon To-day.

JOHN WANAMAKER, New York.

Enclosed find $1 for membership in the Wanamaker Library Club. Send set to address below. I agree to pay balance in 15 monthly payments.

Name_____

Address_____

The Club Price Is Only One-Half the Publishers' Lowest Price

The complete set (20 big vols.), any binding, is sent to those joining the Wanamaker Club. The membership fee is **ONLY $1.** You are allowed ten days to examine the books. If you choose to return them your dollar is refunded. If you keep them, you pay monthly for 15 months; $2 for cloth binding, $3 for half morocco, $4 for rich three-quarter levant, or $6 for sumptuous full levant, such as delights the connoisseur. We recommend one of the leather bindings as being more appropriate for so large a volume, and more durable. Specimen pages and full information concerning club membership mailed free.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

GRAND JURY APPROACHED

Declared Flagrant Attempts Were Made to Control Its Action.

PRESENTMENT IS SUBMITTED

Molineux Case in Minds of the Jurors When Paper Was Framed—Col. Church, the Foreman, Talks.

The May Grand Jury, which was yesterday discharged, handed to Judge McMahon, in the Court of General Sessions, a presentment in which the jurors called attention to certain "flagrant attempts" which had been made to control their actions. It was also stated that the jurors "are convinced by the facts coming to their notice that serious and painful miscarriages of justice have resulted from outside influences brought to bear by means not recognized or provided by law."

No mention was made in the presentment to any special case where these attempts had been made, and no one in the early afternoon seemed to be able to throw any light on the subject as to whether or not the communication was designed to refer to any specific case. Later, however, it developed that the Molineux case was especially in the minds of the Grand Jurors when the presentment was framed.

The presentment was signed by William C. Church, the foreman of the Grand Jury, and William Milne Grinnell, the Secretary, and is as follows:

Before concluding their labors for the month of May, 1899, the Grand Inquest for the County of New York deem it their duty to call attention to the facts within the knowledge of the court showing that flagrant attempts have been made to control their action by other means than the presentation before them of sworn testimony.

Their oath of office imposes upon the members of the Grand Inquest a solemn obligation not to present any one "from envy, hatred, or malice," or to refrain from presenting any one "through fear, favor, affection, reward, or hope of reward." They should be guarded, therefore, so far as the law will permit, from the approach of those who seek to influence them without assuming the responsibility of complainant or witness, or who desire to prevent impartial judgment by the suppression or the perversion of evidence to accommodate preconceived theories as to criminal actions.

The Grand Inquest are convinced by the facts coming to their notice that serious and painful miscarriages of justice have resulted from outside influences brought to bear by means not recognized or provided for by law. If the Grand Inquest of the county are required to search out crime, not less are they bound by a most sacred duty to protect the innocent, and to punish the guilty only through orderly and legal methods.

The instinct of humanity, even in a barbarous age, provided places of refuge for those suspected of wrongdoing where they might be secure from the hasty judgments of popular prejudice and public clamor. The Grand Jury room should be such a refuge and it should be guarded as a sacred inclosure, to which no one may approach except those summoned there to testify to a knowledge of facts.

Under our modern system there are other means of reaching the minds of those connected with the administration of justice than by personal solicitation. Those, therefore, who seek to influence the court, and the grand and petit juries, which are adjuncts to the court, by improper publication concerning cases pending should be held responsible for contempt of court unless they are able to purge themselves of such contempt.

Even the most exacting jealousy of the rightful and necessary freedom of the press does not hold that this includes the privilege of unlimited libel or the right to imperil the liberty of the citizen by methods subversive of the patient, impartial, solemn, and absolutely unprejudiced administration of justice which should distinguish an enlightened community.

Law is our sovereign and not public opinion, except as it finds expression through changes in the law, and to hold that any individual or any estate is independent of or above the law is to create a privileged class in the most offensive form.

District Attorney Gardiner was present in the courtroom when the presentment was offered, and he, Foreman Church, and Judge McMahon had a conference. The District Attorney said afterward that the Grand Jury had turned over to him a number of letters and other communications that had been received from lawyers and other people during the month.

"One letter, from a lawyer," said Col. Gardiner, "was of such a nature that I was compelled to address a letter to him on the subject. It is a felony to address the Grand Jury except in a legal manner, and the present action of the Grand Jury in making this presentment is most commendable."

Later, Assistant District Attorney Osborne gave out one of the letters which had been turned over by Col. Church, Foreman of the Grand Jury, to the District Attorney's office. This letter, Mr. Osborne said, was from P. J. Tansey of The Mail and Express staff, and was the second one he had written. His first letter, which had been written on Mail and Express office paper, had brought forth no answer save a subpoena from the Grand Jury, and the second letter followed. It was written to Col. Church while the Grand Jury was considering the Molineux case, and read as follows:

I have the honor of receiving a subpoena from the Grand Jury yesterday, but it brought forth nothing more than an interview with Mr. Osborne.

In that interview I learned the name of the doctor of whom I spoke to you yesterday. It appears that the facts are well known in the District Attorney's office. I beg leave to state again that my information points to the doctor as one who saw and spoke with the man who received certain medicines under the names of "Cornish and Barnett."

Well, Mr. Osborne said: "Oh, you mean Dr. Lesser; there is nothing in that." Thus I got the name.

"I haven't the address yet, but undoubtedly Mr. Osborne will give it to you. I find in the directory two physicians of the name, one A. Monae Lesser, whose office is at 233 West One Hundredth Street and residence 19 East Sixty-first Street; the other, George Lesser, of 135 Madison Street.

"I place all these in your hands now, for the reason that I will have no time to investigate this matter to-day, and because the Grand Jury subpoena spoiled my day yesterday.

Attached to the letter, Mr. Osborne said, was a long so-called "brief" of some fifteen typewritten pages which had evidently been prepared by a lawyer. This "brief" took up, in detail, statements made by many witnesses before the Coroner's Jury, and showed wherein they were favorable to Molineux. In addition, the "brief" gave statements of some of the witnesses who were unfavorable to Molineux—made to Tansey after the inquest, and pointed out wherein the evidence and the interviews differed or were at variance.

Mr. Osborne said that after the Grand Jury refused to indict Molineux, and District Attorney Gardiner announced that he would bring the case before another Grand Jury, Tansey wrote a letter direct to Col. Gardiner, in which he said that if the case was submitted to another Grand Jury he would write a letter to the foreman of the new Grand Jury and submit his "brief" a second time. Referring to this, Mr. Osborne said if Tansey wrote a letter to the foreman of the June Grand Jury he would see that some form of punishment followed.

Col. Church, foreman of the Grand Jury, said last evening: "This presentment was intended chiefly as a protest against a very vicious habit of certain newspapers in this city of undertaking to try noted criminal cases in their own columns regardless of the forms of law. These newspapers simply make out a case of their own not based on any sworn evidence, and then proceed to call the Grand Jury or the courts to account for not looking at matters in the same light that they do.

"The newspaper publications to which the Grand Jury took exception related particularly to the Molineux case. Now there is absolutely no truth in the stories about outside influences having any effect upon the Grand Jury in its treatment of that case. The statement was printed that I was acquainted with Gen. Molineux. That is true, but my acquaintance with him has never been of a character to either prejudice or embarrass me in any official action I might take regarding matters in which he is interested.

"Absolutely nothing came before that Grand Jury excepting sworn testimony. In the Molineux case the District Attorney was represented at every hearing. Some letters relating to various matters were sent to the Grand Jury. Of course, any person is at liberty to suggest evidence or proffer information. One letter I took to one of the Judges, and upon expressing the opinion that its contents were not proper matter to put before the Grand Jury the letter was suppressed."

Col. Church recalled the circumstance of a letter having been received from a newspaper man on one occasion, but he did not think that the information or suggestions in the letter produced any results. With regard to this letter, which is printed above, it may be stated that Dr. A. Monae Lesser called at the District Attorney's office about a fortnight ago and offered to put the District Attorney in possession of certain information. It was ascertained on comparing notes that the points he had in mind were already known to the District Attorney.

THE REFORMED CHURCH SYNOD.

Resolutions Denounce Sunday Newspapers, Ball Games, and Concerts.

TIFFIN, Ohio, May 31.—The General Synod of the Reformed Church closed its business to-day. Sunday newspapers, ball games, concerts, theatres, and saloons were denounced. The new Sunday school hymnal was adopted. An amendment creating a court of appeals was laid on the table indefinitely. The Committee on State of the Church reported as follows:

"The danger to be apprehended from certain agencies which are slowly but surely revolutionizing the entire social fabric, the absorption of the wealth of the country in the hands of the few, the steady enlargement of the poorer classes of people, and the gradual diminution of a prosperous and happy middle class, the hope of every thriving State, the rapid increase and intensification of all those social and industrial agencies which tend to make human life a burden of despair to the many and a material paradise to the few—all these things cannot but exert a baleful influence upon and prove a constant hindrance to the progress of the kingdom of Christ upon earth."

Coadjutor for the Chicago Diocese.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Delegates to the Episcopal Convention to-day indorsed the plan of increasing the endowment fund of the Chicago Diocese to $250,000 by means of the ten-year insurance policy method, so that Bishop McLaren may be provided with a coadjutor.

Supposed Murder in Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, May 31.—The body of a man, aged about thirty-five years, was found this morning, covered with coats and blankets, lying in the bottom of a wagon in Seeley's Lane, near the Huntington Road. There were three bullet wounds in the body, two of which were in the left breast; also a fracture of the skull over one eye. The man was alive when found, but died at the hospital without regaining consciousness. It is believed to be a case of murder. The man is said to have been a peddler, living in this city.

Columbus Attorney Shot.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 31.—E. O. Ricketts, a well-known attorney, was shot to-day by David R. Adams, a real estate agent. The shooting occurred in Gay Street, and was witnessed by a crowd of shoppers. The bullet penetrated Rickett's abdomen, inflicting a wound which may cause death. Ricketts was with his wife and sister-in-law when he was shot. Adams surrendered to the police.

French Canadian Kills His Wife.

KEENE, N. H., May 31.—Mrs. Louis Castor, a French Canadian, was shot and killed this forenoon by her husband at the residence of Mrs. William Van Ness. The police are searching the woods in the vicinity for Castor, who fled immediately after the murder.

Tattoo Artist Killed by a Train.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Ernest Devree of Grand Rapids, Mich., who claimed to be the champion tattoo artist of the world, was killed instantly at Blue Island yesterday by a Chicago and Grand Trunk train. He fell between the cars and was crushed under the wheels. The body will be taken to Grand Rapids for burial.

Schooner Governor Ames Floated.

KEY WEST, May 31.—The schooner Governor Ames, which was reported ashore yesterday, was floated this afternoon after 200 tons of coal had been jettisoned. The vessel is apparently uninjured.

PARDEE HALL REDEDICATED.

Postmaster General Smith the Orator of the Day at Lafayette College.

EASTON, Penn., May 31.—Pardee Hall, the principal building of Lafayette College, which was set on fire and destroyed by Prof. Stephens some time ago, was rededicated to-day. The day was a local holiday, and flags were flying from all the prominent buildings in the city.

Following the rededication the following honorary degrees were conferred: LL. D., Charles Emory Smith; D. D., the Rev. John F. Patterson, Orange, and the Rev. John C. Sharpe, head master at Blair Hall; Ph. D., Richard C. Chism, City of Mexico, and Porter Shimer, Easton.

The dedicatory exercises began at 11 o'clock, after the arrival of the train bringing Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, the orator of the day, and Attorney General Griggs. President Warfield presided. A memorial window dedicated to Arlo Pardee, the founder of the building, and William C. Cattell, a former President of the college, was unveiled. Ex-President of the College Knox made the dedicatory prayer. The address by Mr. Smith, on "Educated Men and Christian Progress," followed.

ALIEN LABOR LAW IN CANADA.

Agreement to Hold It in Abeyance Is Being Generally Regarded.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 31.—Mayor Teetzel of Hamilton, Ont., had an interview with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and David Mills to-day in respect to the enforcement of the alien labor law in Canada. The particular matter at issue has already been brought up in Parliament. John Calder & Sons of Hamilton have been importing workmen from the United States, it is said, in violation of the alien labor law.

The Mayor explained the case to the Ministers, and in reply the Premier said that there was an understanding between both Governments to hold the law in abeyance until such time as the work of the Anglo-American conference was over. This had been done everywhere except at Buffalo, where the law was being rigidly enforced. Sir Wilfrid said he had written the United States authorities on the subject, and received a reply that they were endeavoring to comply with the understanding.

If the United States authorities do not see that their officers abide by the understanding, then, it is said, Canada will be relieved of any obligations in the matter. Hundreds of people are crossing from Windsor to Detroit daily, and not one complaint is made.

AFTER DEFUNCT CORPORATIONS.

Job E. Hedges Appointed Deputy Attorney General to Make Inquiries.

ALBANY, May 31.—Attorney General Davies this afternoon announced the appointment of ex-Police Magistrate Job E. Hedges of New York City as an additional Deputy Attorney General. The appointment is to take effect to-morrow. The Attorney General is about to take up a new branch of work through his new Deputy, viz.: The general supervision of the interests of the stockholders in defunct corporations and corporations in the hands of receivers.

It is intended to insist upon the winding up of corporations in receivers' hands hereafter within a reasonable space of time and not to permit receiverships to run along for years and be the prey of unscrupulous attorneys whose sole aim is to drag the corporations through all sorts of litigation.

The Attorney General will, through his new deputy, superintend all such proceedings, and pass upon the accounts of receivers every year. By the adoption of such methods it will be possible to wind up the affairs of embarrassed State banks within a year, as is done by the United States in the case of National banks. Many complaints of delays in winding up the affairs of corporations have been filed with the Attorney General. Mr. Hedges was private secretary to ex-Mayor Strong of New York City.

FREIGHT POOL TO DISSOLVE.

Western Association Will Not Hold Together After July 1.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 31.—Officers of the Western roads have practically agreed to dissolve the Western Trunk Line Freight Association July 1. It has also as good as settled that on the same day three of the four ten-thousand-dollar-a-year Commissioners who have had charge of the pool will be discharged from further duty, the organization to be conducted thereafter as a mere bureau of information under the supervision of the fourth Commissioner.

The three Commissioners who will be set adrift are C. R. Parker, Chairman; S. I. Wellington, Vice Chairman, and H. L. Shute, Treasurer. H. H. Courtright will be retained.

R. S. McKenna Chosen Superintendent.

DOVER, N. J., May 31.—R. S. McKenna, whose father is Superintendent of the Scranton shops of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, has been appointed to succeed Superintendent Baker of the Dover shops, who resigned last week. Mr. McKenna will take charge of the Dover shops to-morrow.

Appointments at Cornell.

ITHACA, May 31.—The Trustees of Cornell University at to-day's meeting appointed Miss Louise Sheffield Cromwell, Ph.D., warden of Sage College and assistant professor of English literature, instead of warden and lecturer as heretofore. Dr. Paul R. Brown was appointed lecturer on surgery, obstetrics, and medicine in the Ithaca branch of the Cornell Medical College. Dr. Brown was formerly Sanitary Inspector in New York.

Shot Father, Mother, and Himself.

MAYVILLE, Mich., May 31.—George Stalker, aged twenty-three, late to-day shot his father twice, his mother once, and then sent a bullet into his own brain. It is thought that the father and mother will recover. Stalker died half an hour after shooting himself. Young Stalker had been drinking, and his parents were remonstrating with him for quarreling with a neighbor. He had made frequent threats of shooting his parents before.

GREAT DERBY AT EPSOM

Sloan's Horse Broke His Leg and Flying Fox Won.

THEY WERE RUNNING TOGETHER

Sloan Was Convinced that He Could Have Won Out—Damocles Second and Innocence Third.

LONDON, May 31.—Flying Fox, the favorite, won the great Derby, for 6,000 sovereigns, at Epsom to-day, after an exciting contest with Holocauste, ridden by Tod Sloan, the latter horse breaking his leg at the fetlock joint in the straight. Sloan was unhurt and was escorted to the weighing room by a squad of policemen, who could scarcely make their way through the dense crowd. Damocles finished second in the race and Innocence third. Holocauste was killed after the race.

Disappointed as is Tod Sloan at his failure to win the Derby, when convinced that he had the race won, his grief at the tragic death of Holocauste outweighs all else.

"I never saw such a horse in my life as Holocauste," he said to the correspondent of The Associated Press this evening, "and I never expect to see such another. He was the gamiest thoroughbred that ever stood on irons.

"I managed to get a good start and led the race around the back turn, keeping close to the rails. At Tattenham Corner Flying Fox was next me, and I called to Cannon at the turn, saying: 'Come in closer, Morny,' as I did not want him to let any one between us.

"Flying Fox had taken the lead; and I then pulled out and again took the lead. Holocauste going splendidly, without urging. I am convinced he had all the steam necessary to win the race easily; but suddenly I felt him going down. He did not throw me. I got both legs on one side of the saddle, when I found one foot caught in the stirrup. I knew if he fell I would go under him; and I held on his neck with both arms until I pulled up enough to dismount.

"The leg had been broken clean off, so that the horse was jamming the stump on the ground at each jump. I never saw such a sight; and yet the horse was so game that I think he would have kept on in the race if it had been physically possible.

"It is impossible to tell how the accident occurred, though the turf was very hard and he may have turned the leg on some obstacle. Of course there was nothing to do but to kill the poor fellow, who had lost his life in the gamiest race I ever rode."

Twelve horses ran, and before the racing began Holocauste receded in the betting from 4 to 1 until 7 to 1 against was vainly shouted. In the meanwhile 3 to 1 was laid on Flying Fox, whose owner was a noticeable figure in the paddock, with his racing colors at his buttonhole.

Flying Fox, with a stable boy on his back and led by his trainer, Mouton, was walked about the paddock before the race, followed by a large crowd of admirers. He was quiet, and his quarters were a mass of muscle. His coat gleamed in the sunshine like bronze. An enthusiast cried: "That horse must fail to be beaten." This opinion was echoed by the crowd of spectators.

Holocauste made but few friends, being light of muscle and having a dull, listless look which bore testimony to the amount of work and traveling the colt has gone through during the last few weeks. There were no signs, however, of his suggested lameness.

Glorious weather prevailed, bright sunshine and a cloudless sky enlivening the spirits of those who journeyed to the Downs in order to be present at the race for the classic Derby Stakes. The usual scenes were witnessed along the roads leading to Epsom this morning, and the familiar crowds assembled on the Downs.

The Prince of Wales and a party, including the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Francis of Teck, Prince Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Portland, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, President of the local Government Board; the Earl of Coventry, the Duke of Westminster, the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Lurgan, and the Earl of Derby, left Victoria Station on a special train for Epsom.

Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, drove to the Downs, as the guest of the Lord Chief Justice, Baron Russell of Killowen, from Tadworth Court. Joseph H. Choate, Jr., formed one of J. Pierpont Morgan's coaching party. Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, the new Military Attaché of the United States Embassy, was also present.

There was the greatest attendance at the race in years. Mr. Choate occupied a box on the Jockey Club stand. Consul General Osborne was accompanied by Col. Thompson and Mrs. and Miss Thompson of Ohio, Col. and Mrs Hunsicker, and Miss Etteon of Paris.

Among the other Americans present were Mrs. Alexander Barrett of New York, Lady Francis Hope, (May Yohe,) Mrs. Edna Wallace-Hopper, Al Hayman of New York, Charles Frohman, T. D. Marks, William Gillette, Edna May, Frank Lawton, J. A. Sullivan, Richard Croker, Col. Webb of Seattle, Loie Fuller, and former Fire Chief McGill of New York.

Sloan's riding of the French horse Holocauste greatly increased interest in the Derby, which had previously been regarded as an absolute certainty for Flying Fox.

All the jockeys were very nervous as they were waiting to enter the course. Cannon on the favorite, Flying Fox, was paler than usual, and his lips twitched. Sloan on Holocauste sat blinking his eyes, and S. Loates on Damocles was persistently stroking his chin. Holocauste led the parade on the course, and Flying Fox brought up the rear. The latter was vigorously cheered.

There was a good deal of unpleasantness from the entrance to the course to the club inclosure, owing to a sudden alteration in the police arrangements, which resulted in 50 to 100 men whose names are famous throughout the land being hustled by policemen as though they were pickpockets.

The race was started three-quarters of an hour late, and when the horses settled down to work Holocauste was driven to the front, followed by Flying Fox. A mile from home the two favorites were clear of the field. Holocauste led into the straight, but directly after Cannon sent his crack out Holocauste's fate was sealed, and it was claimed that the fact that a furlong further on the French horse broke his fetlock joint did not affect the result.

"I heard it snap," said Sloan, who at once dismounted. Cannon, who was holding a strong lead, finished in a canter. A hurricane of cheers greeted the result, and the return of Flying Fox to the inclosure was a triumphant procession. The Duke of Westminster went out to meet his horse, bareheaded, holding his hat in his hand, and led him back to the weighing room. The Duke has won several Derbys, but this is the first time Cannon has won the great race.

The American jockey reached the weighing room just as the victorious Cannon, on Flying Fox, led by the Duke of Westminster, approached from the opposite direction. While it is not generally admitted that Sloan could have won, to many persons it did not look so improbable. He was leading round Tattenham Corner. In response to an inquiry Sloan said: "I am all right, and I am going to ride in the next race." There were three cheers when his number went up.

Flying Fox is undoubtedly a great horse, and it will be a disappointment to many if he does not complete the "Treble Event" with winning the St. Leger.

The Caterham Plate, of 200 sovereigns, at Epsom to-day, was won by Lord William Beresford's two-year-old bay filly Lutetia, ridden by Tod Sloan. Locasta was second and Winnipeg was third. The result was one-sided, Lutetia always holding a prominent position and winning in a canter.

The Stanley Stakes were won by Mr. J. Musker's bay filly Lady Schonberg, by Aughrim-Clonavarn. Sloan rode Lord William Beresford's bay gelding Yumboe and finished second.

The Effingham Plate was won by Mr. T. Simpson Jay's four-year-old chestnut colt Westman, by May Duke-Maid of All Work. The American-bred horse Canderlaria captured second place in this event.

Prince of Wales's Dinner Party.

LONDON, May 31.—The Prince of Wales gave a dinner party this evening at Marlborough House, London, to the Jockey Club. The guests included the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of York, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and most of the aristocratic members.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES edition of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement. Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

CERTIFICATION OF PAY ROLLS.

Examination by Civil Service Commission Will Not Delay Payments.

ALBANY, May 31.—The fear expressed in a good many of the State Departments and institutions that the sending of all payrolls to the Civil Service Commission for certification, as provided for in the new civil service law, would result in seriously delaying payments has proved groundless.

The Civil Service Commission has completed the work of certifying every payroll that has been sent in, and there is no reason why every employe whose pay is due on the 1st of the month should not receive it on time. Some court payrolls and normal school payrolls have not yet been received, and, of course, cannot be certified, but as far as the civil service law is concerned it will not be responsible for an hour's delay in paying off. As this is the first month under the new system, this record is regarded as highly creditable.

State Prison Superintendent Ill.

ALBANY, May 31.—Superintendent of State Prisons Cornelius V. Collins is reported seriously ill at his home in Troy. Word of his illness was received at the State prisons, but the nature of his complaint was not stated in any of the dispatches.

Waterloo Wreck Victim's Double Life.

WATERLOO, Iowa, May 31.—Two women claim the body of Edwin J. Barker, who was killed in the wreck on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad on Sunday morning. One of the claimants is Mrs. E. J. Barker, the widow, who is now on her way from Hot Springs, Ark., to take charge of the remains. The other claimant is Miss Ida Shadville of Neihart, Mon., who arrived in Waterloo last night. She declares that Barker was to have met her in Minneapolis on Sunday, and they were to have been married yesterday. The shock to Miss Shadville when informed of Barker's duplicity was almost as great as the news of his violent death.

BEEF COMMISSION'S REPORT

Announcement that No Funds Exist for Printing It Unexpected.

THE STATEMENT DISCREDITED

President and War Department Well Supplied with Funds—Secretary of the Commission Discharged.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Some extraordinary reason which the War Department will not divulge, appears to have led either the Secretary of War or the President to bottle up the report of the Army Beef Commission, of which Gen. Grenville M. Dodge was Chairman. A few days ago the announcement was made public that because of a diminished or exhausted appropriation it would be necessary to stop all work on the report and to dismiss the employes of the commission.

Since that announcement was made it has been learned that just before it appeared a member of the commission asked a newspaper correspondent here if he would like to have a copy of the report, suggesting that there was a great deal of interesting and important information in it that had not appeared in the newspapers, which did not have access to all the testimony as it was obtained from witnesses.

The correspondent accepted this offer promptly, and the promise was made that a copy of the report would be sent to him in a few days. From the statements made by the member of the commission in question, the correspondent, who is, it may be explained, not one of those who have ventured to criticise the Administration, was given to understand that a considerable number of the reports were completed and ready to be issued.

There is something still more curious in connection with the announcement of the exhausted appropriation for publishing the whitewashing report of the commission. On the day that Assistant Secretary Melkeljohn gave out this statement, the Secretary of the commission, a newspaper man, who has been notably friendly to the Secretary of War since the latter became an object of public censure, received a curt note informing him that his services as Secretary were dispensed with.

The Secretary did not consider this either a proper or effective method of disconnecting him from the commission, and so, it is stated, he promptly communicated to the War Department his understanding that, having received his appointment directly from the President for a board said to be absolutely disconnected with the War Department, he believed that he was entitled to look to the President to be informed when his services were no longer necessary.

The explanation that the fund for printing the report is exhausted is generally received with incredulity. The President and the War Department were never so well supplied with contingent funds as now, except immediately after the appropriation of the National defense fund of $50,000,000. If there were anything in the report which would take from the War Department any part of the obloquy in which it is held, a way would, it is imagined, soon be found to get out the report now embargoed. The assumption by those who had been expecting to derive comfort for the Administration from its pages is that it has been found to contain some disagreeable statements which the foes of the Secretary of War might have flung back at him to show that he ought to have been convicted out of the mouths of his own employes.

If the commission had been composed of men who had business foresight, it is suggested, there could be no excuse for keeping back its report for lack of money to print it. The commission completed and submitted its report under date of Feb. 9. Congress did not adjourn until a month later. Within that month it would have been possible to ascertain just what it would cost to print and distribute the full report, and to ask Congress for the money needed. But the War Department, that has recently assumed to take possession of the commission, insisted, while it was sitting, that it was a thing apart, in which the department would not and could not decently attempt to exercise control so that a request for money to enable the War Department to pay it might have provoked remark.

It is impossible to obtain from officials even a conjecture as to the reason for this abrupt choking off. That the reason is one inspired by fear of the effect of some part of the report's contents is assumed by those who have always regarded the commission with disrespect and its conclusions with disdain.

NO ARMOR FOR WARSHIPS.

But One Firm Bid, and the Price Was Over Congress's Limit.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Burnstine Brothers of San Francisco were the only bidders to-day under proposals inviting steel works to furnish 24,000 tons of armor for the new navy. Their bid was impossible of acceptance, their price being above the Congressional limit and deliveries to begin five years hence. The two concerns which have furnished armor in the past, the Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies, declined to bid. The Carnegie Company wrote:

Referring to your advertisement, &c., inviting proposals for about 24,000 tons of armor plate and appurtenances, we regret to inform you that owing to the conditions in reference to ballistic requirements stipulated in the circular, to fulfil which would necessitate the armor being manufactured under the latest Krupp system, thereby entailing a much increased cost of manufacture, we are unable to tender, under the limiting prices per ton set forth in the proposal. We are quite willing, however, to furnish all, or any part of this armor under the same conditions and prices governing our present contracts for the armor of the Wisconsin and Illinois.

The Bethlehem's letter was of the same purport.

Quartermaster's Clerk a Suicide.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—Robert Creighton, quartermaster's Clerk on the transport Sheridan, has committed suicide by shooting himself through the temple with a revolver. He was fifty years old, a native of New York, and recently arrived here from Manila. Despondency caused by ill-health is the supposed reason for his act.

Fifth Volunteers Mustered Out.

HARRISBURG, Penn., May 31.—The Fifth United States Volunteer Infantry was mustered out to-day at Camp Meade. The regiment entered the United States service on July 13, 1898, and reached Santiago on Aug. 13. Three weeks ago the regiment came to Camp Meade and it has been there ever since. Thirty-eight members of the command, all enlisted men, died of disease, two of the deaths occurring at the present rendezvous. Col. Robert H. Sargeant was presented with a sabre last evening by the officers of the regiment.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The New Orleans has arrived at Pensacola.

The Prairie has arrived at Southport, with the returning North Carolina Naval Militia aboard.

The Nashville has arrived at Natchez, Miss.

The Yosemite sailed yesterday from Gibraltar for Port Said, en route to Guam, carrying Gov. Leary.

The Potomac has sailed from Portsmouth for Boston.

The Amphitrite sailed yesterday from Norfolk for League Island to undergo some repairs.

The Abarenda has arrived at Montevideo on her way to Samoa by way of the Straits of Magellan.

The Chicago has arrived at Aden, from which point she will cruise down the east coast of Africa as far as the Cape of Good Hope, and then cross to Brazil.

The Marblehead has sailed from Rio for Montevideo on her way to the Pacific station.

The Amphitrite has been turned over to the Naval Academy as a practice ship.

The Marietta has been ordered from Norfolk navy yard to Boston, where she will be repaired.

COMMERCE IN PUERTO RICO.

American Trade Said to be Hampered by the Tariff.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, May 22.—William R. Corwine, who was recently commissioned by the Merchants' Association of New York to visit Puerto Rico and investigate its commercial conditions, has just completed a tour of the island, having visited the leading towns and traveled through the cane, coffee, and tobacco districts for the purpose of making such recommendations as may be beneficial to the business interests of both Puerto Rico and the United States.

Mr. Corwine talked with most of the leading merchants here, and has made a careful study of the facts and figures relative to their various industries. As a result, he says that no materfal advance can be made in expanding the trade of the United States in Puerto Rico until Puerto Rican products are admitted free in the United States and a very thorough revision of the tariff on American goods entering Puerto Rico is made.

Goes Farthest in the Kitchen

LIEBIG

COMPANY'S EXTRACT

OF BEEF

adds nourishment and flavor to soups, gravies and delicate entrees and provides a dainty dinner out of materials which would otherwise be insipid and useless.

NICARAGUA CANAL REPORT

Abstract of the Conclusions of the Commission Made Public.

ESTIMATED COST $118,113,790

Childs Route from Brito to Lake Nicaragua and Lull Route from Thence to Greytown Recommended.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The State Department to-day made public an official abstract of the report of the Nicaraguan Canal Commission as presented by Admiral Walker, the head of the commission. The report itself covers 136 typewritten pages and is accompanied by eleven appendices. It is understood to be the intention of the President to submit the full report to Congress at the beginning of the next session. Meanwhile the department states that it will not be possible to make public more of the report than the synopsis furnished to the press to-day. This synopsis says:

"The commission understood that it was required to consider all routes heretofore proposed having any merit, that new routes that appeared to have merit should be developed, and the entire region of canal possibilities should be examined with sufficient thoroughness to enable a just and comprehensive comparison of the various routes to be made, and the most desirable one selected.

"With this view the commission made a careful study of all data bearing upon the Nicaraguan Canal question and organized a large force.

"Much delay to the work and great annoyance to working parties was caused by attempts at revolution and by the strained relations between the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The outbreak of the war between the United States and Spain was also a serious matter.

"The report goes into minute details in respect to all questions connected with the construction of the canal, and says that after mature deliberation the commission has adopted and estimated for the route from Prito to Lake Nicaragua, called the Childs route, and from the lake to Greytown, called the Lull route. This line, leaving Brito, follows the left bank of the Rio Grande to near Bueno Retiro, crosses the western divide to the valley of the Lajas, which it follows to Lake Nicaragua. Crossing the lake to the head of the San Juan River, it follows the upper river to near Boca San Carlos, thence, in excavation, by the left bank of the river to the San Juanillo and across the low country to Greytown, passing to the northward of Lake Silico. It requires but a single dam, with regulating works at both ends of the summit level. The surveys have in general revealed better physical conditions than were hitherto supposed to exist, especially as to the amount of rock in the upper river, whereby it is possible to greatly reduce the estimated cost of construction.

"To determine the proper unit prices for excavation, the average of prices actually paid to contractors in the Chicago drainage canal, which represent cost of plant, prices paid for work done, and contractors' profits were taken. To these prices certain percentages were added for the difference in location, climate, &c.

"In obtaining the estimates for the cost of locks, the prices actually paid for building the Government locks at Sault Ste. Marie were taken, and 33 per cent. was added for the difference of location.

"After giving due weight to all the elements of this important question, and with an earnest desire to reach logical conclusions based upon substantial facts, the commission believes that a canal can be built across the isthmus on this route for not exceeding $118,113,790.

"Col. Haines concurs generally with the views of the other members of the commission, but his estimate of the cost is $134,818,308."

WORKMEN DRANK ANTIMONY.

Employes of Philadelphia Works Put It in the Water Cooler.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—The large number of men employed in the Quaker City Dye Works sweltered at their work to-day, and no part of the plant at Front and Oxford Streets was hotter than the calendar room on the second floor. The men paid frequent visits to the water cooler. At 3 o'clock some one suggested that a quantity of tartaric acid be secured and mixed with the ice water. The suggestion was approved and immediately acted upon.

According to the story told by the men to-night one of the calendar room employes went to the chemist in another part of the building and secured what he thought to be a quantity of tartaric acid. Instead of tartaric acid, however, it was antimony, and unconscious of its deadly nature another employe mixed the poison with the contents of the cooler. Several men went to the cooler and drank of the water. They all complained a few minutes afterward of severe pains.

As several men stopped work and began to complain of being very ill, John Vere, the foreman, told them to brace up and not drink so much cold water. Mr. Vere, who had heretofore refrained from drinking any of the water, then went over to the cooler and drank a cupful of the fluid. He immediately felt shooting pains over the entire body, while his men began to double up and drop in every direction.

When the grave nature of the sickness became apparent, those of the workmen who had partaken of the poisoned water were hurried away to St. Mary's Hospital. A few minutes after they were received there Dr. Robert S. Reid and Dr. Harbridge held a consultation and diagnosed the sickness as antimony poisoning. The stomach pump was at once put into use, and the men whose condition was desperate were restored to consciousness.

Of the seventeen men taken to the hospital, Saville, Mooney, and Eagan were the most seriously affected. To-night Dr. Harbridge stated that Eagan's condition was critical.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORERS SEEN.

The Steamship Cacique Brings News from the Belgian Expedition.

The steamship Cacique, which arrived here yesterday from South American ports, had on board twenty cases of scientific instruments belonging to Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the American member of Capt. Adrian de Gerache's Belgian antarctic exploring expedition. The Cacique fell in with the explorers' vessel, the Belgica, in the harbor of Punta Arenas in the Straits of Magellan.

According to Capt. Barry of the Cacique all the members of the expedition were well and anxious to get home. On March 14 the officers of the Belgica held a meeting to consider plans for the future. Some were in favor of continuing the survey of Magellan's Straits, while others advocated sailing back to Antwerp, considering that enough had already been done to establish the expedition a success. The expedition was considered on the whole satisfactory by the members, although the Belgica did not succeed in getting as far south as many previous expeditions.

The explorers discovered and surveyed a new channel at Alexander Island. Soon after this, in 1897, the Belgica was caught in an ice floe, and remained fast for twelve months, during which time she drifted far to the south and westward. The men had to depend on penguins for fresh meat. Their hunger made them venturesome, and several wandered too far in search for seals and perished. When the vessel was eventually freed it was found that she had been badly damaged by running on a rock, and had to put back into Punta Arenas for repairs.

Christian Scientists Not Indicted.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 31.—The charges against Mrs. Clarence Fowler and Ethel and Lister Barguet, Christian Scientists, who were accused of being responsible for the death of Mrs. Charlotte Barguet, were taken up by the Westchester County Grand Jury this afternoon. Several witnesses were heard, and the Grand Jury refused to indict, as no evidence sufficient to convict was brought out.

SHEEHAN'S ANTI-CROKER WAR.

Will Begin in Earnest To-day—Quarrel Awakening Interest Among Independent Democrats.

John C. Sheehan's war on Richard Croker will begin in earnest to-day, when Mr. Sheehan's friends in the Pequod Club, the Tammany organization of the Ninth Assembly District, will commence sending broadcast over the city enrollment blanks to be filled and sent to the Elections Bureau for filing. Under the new primary law these enrollments by personal certificate are equally valid with those made during the days of registration preceding the last election, and it is the purpose of Mr. Sheehan and his supporters to secure a large enrollment so as to have a heavy force with which to make battle at the primaries in September.

Preparations were made last night to send these blanks to every Democrat in every Assembly district in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and, wherever possible, to place a number for distribution among non-political societies and workingmen's organizations. It was said at the Pequod Club that the German-American Reform Union had sent assurances to Mr. Sheehan of its sympathy with the anti-Croker movement, and that the Engineers' Association had applied for 5,000 of the enrollment blanks for distribution among its members. Besides these, it was said that a number of Irish societies had expressed a desire to take part in the campaign.

Mr. Sheehan declined to add anything to what he has already said in relation to his conflict with Mr. Croker. There had been no conference of anti-Croker Democrats, he said, but he knew that one would be held within a few days.

The quarrel between the Tammany leader and Mr. Sheehan has had the effect of awakening interest among such well-known independent Democrats as John De Witt Warner, Wheeler H. Peckham, and J. W. Gerard, Jr. As yet this interest has not manifested itself in any tendency to take active part in the fight, though Mr. Warner admitted yesterday that such action is among the possibilities. Mr. Warner said that there had been no formal conferences among the independents, although he and Mr. Peckham and Mr. Gerard had talked the matter over informally among themselves.

"We can do nothing at present," Mr. Warner said, "and it is likely that nothing will be done until we see what the trouble will amount to. I met Mr. Sheehan often during his canvass for Congress, and I consider him an especially able and trustworthy man. As between Mr. Sheehan and Mr. Croker I should say that I have a decided preference for the former."

Senator Louis Munzinger, who is a member of the Pequod Club, yesterday declared his fealty to Mr. Sheehan, and announced that he would "stick to the ship even if it sinks." "Mr. Sheehan has taken up men and made them, politically," Mr. Munzinger said, "yet here they are fighting against him. One of these men is Councilman Goodwin. He is an ingrate, and he won't make a show as a candidate for leader in the Ninth District."

Mr. Goodwin's friends deny that he is ungrateful to Mr. Sheehan, and they insist that he is working on the principle that no man can be greater than the organization, and consequently that a district leader who criticises the head of the organization is not fit for the place.

Assemblyman N. Taylor Phillips has been selected by Mr. Sheehan's supporters to become their candidate for President of the Pequod Club. The opposition has selected no one as yet, and may make no contest.

REBELLION PLANNED IN CUBA?

Spanish Merchant Says He Has Made a Contribution to a Supposed Revolutionary Fund.

HAVANA, May 31.—The Military Administration has been informed that a conspicuous leader of the late Military Assembly recently collected a subscription from a wealthy Spanish merchant in this city, representing that it was a contribution to a revolutionary fund.

The merchant says that he gave the money on the assurance that it would secure him a favorable status with the possible future Government. Then, in order to secure favor with the Americans, he revealed to them what he knew. The extent, design and cause of the rebellion are only known to the Americans through this informant, and whether there is any further foundation for the suggestion cannot be ascertained from the merchant, as he says he was told that nothing would be attempted for several months.

Cubans Refusing American Funds.

HAVANA, May 31.—The payment of the Cuban troops continued to-day at Santiago de las Vegas under the supervision of Col. Randall, 109 men receiving $75 each. Payment was refused to twenty-one applicants, who had no arms, and did not furnish the necessary identification. Col. Randall and the pay train left this evening for Melena, where payment will begin to-morrow. Gen. Esquerra, commanding the Cubans near Cienfuegos, has secured positions and holdings of land for 500 of his men, among whom there is a general determination to refuse to accept the American gratuity or to surrender arms. According to advices from Nuevitas the Third Cuban Corps has made a similar decision.

Outlawry in Pinar del Rio.

HAVANA, May 31.—A dispatch from Guanajay says that eighteen or twenty mounted men cut the telegraph wires and entered the town of Mariel, Province of Pinar del Rio, and, while twelve held the avenues leading to the main thoroughfare, firing incessantly, and causing a panic, the others looted a grocery store, carried off the safe in a handcart, and spilled a quantity of rum about the premises, which they attempted to set on fire. No one was hurt. The perpetrators of the outrage escaped by the main road, along the line of the old trocha. The merchant asserts that there was a large sum of money in the safe, but this statement is not believed.

Civil Marriages in Cuba.

HAVANA, May 31.—The decree giving legal sanction to civil marriages only has been approved by the Governor General. A clergyman of any Church, however, may perform an ecclesiastical marriage afterward. By the terms of the decree a certification to the consent of parents, made by an ecclesiastical notary, is no longer to be required. Under the old regime this certification sometimes cost $100. The decree is favorably regarded as tending to increase the separation of Church and State.

Steamship Engineer Asphyxiated.

HAVANA, May 31.—E. Roberts, Chief Engineer of the steamer Iris of Boston, was asphyxiated by carbonic acid gas while cleaning the ship's boilers to-day.

Wedding in London.

LONDON, May 31.—At St. George's Church, Hanover Square, to-day, William Talbot Perry of New York City was married to Miss Grace Wells, daughter of Dr. George Weaver Wells of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Perry will sail for the United States next Saturday.

"MONEY TALKS."

Sign your name and address on the lines below, cut this advertisement out, send it to us, and we will simply dip it in

"FIREPROOFINE"

"Use it in the Wash"

We will return it to you promptly.

If you can then ignite the paper or set it on fire, we hereby agree to pay you

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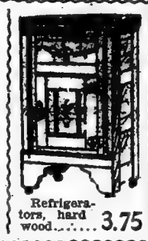

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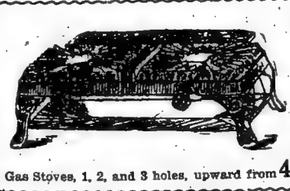

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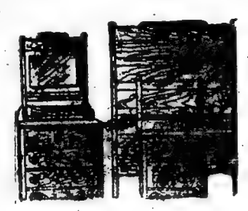

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CIVIL SERVICE RULINGS

Secretary Gage Defends the President's Decision About the Law.

CHANGES WERE RECOMMENDED

Thinks the Deputy Collectors Should Be Appointed by the Collectors at Will—Other Exceptions.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Secretary Gage, in commenting to-day on the President's recent civil service order, said:

"The President has not made a change in the civil service rules that was not urged by the head of the department concerned, and urged with satisfactory reasons why the change would be beneficial to the transaction of public business. I believe that is true of all the departments. While I cannot speak with authority of other departments, it is certainly true with the Treasury. No change was made in the civil service regulations affecting the Treasury that we did not recommend to the President on our own initiative.

"The order is not yet well understood, nor have the reasons for the changes which the experience of administration may explain been comprehended by persons not close to the administration of public affairs. The only large class of places in the Treasury service which have been exempted are the Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue, and politics has had nothing to do with that exemption. I have given the question the most careful study and I do not believe it was either lawful or just to have the places of Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue included in the classified service.

"Section 3,148 of the United States Revised Statutes thus provides:

"'Each collector shall be authorized to appoint, by an instrument in writing, under his hand, as many deputies as he may deem proper, to be by him compensated for their services; to revoke any such appointment, giving notice thereof as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe; and to require and accept bonds or other securities from such deputies. Each such deputy shall have the like authority, in every respect, to collect the taxes levied or assessed within the portion of the district assigned to him, which is by law vested in the collector himself, but each collector shall in every respect, be responsible both to the United States and to individuals as the case may be for all moneys collected and for every act done or neglected to be done by any of his deputies while acting as such.'

"Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue, therefore, are not appointed by the head of the Treasury Department, and are not directly amenable to him. They differ practically from all other employes in any way connected with the department. The law authorizing the appointment of Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue gives the power of appointment to the Collectors. The deputies are responsible to the Collectors only, and not to the general Government. The responsibility to the Government is through the Collector, responsibility for which the deputy must give bonds to the Collector. The Collectors are responsible for the actions of these deputies, both to the public and to the Government, and Congress, recognizing that fact, gave the Collectors the appointing power. I believe therein lies no room for discussion of the propriety of excepting these places from the classified service.

"Another class of exceptions has been the private secretaries to certain bureau heads. The list is not a long one, and it is not the character of place which will be opened to political pressure. A man should be free to choose his confidential secretary, for in no connection does the personal equation, which is quite unmeasurable by the Civil Service Commission, have greater weight.

"The exceptions in the Alaskan service have been made necessary by the great distance from Washington and the time consumed in making certificates and appointments under civil service regulations.

"The half dozen exceptions in the Mint service are of positions where the employes have extraordinary financial responsibility, and these exceptions were recommended by the Civil Service Commission after a careful examination of the conditions.

"It should be noted that in the case of nearly all these excepted places, with the exception of private secretaries, it is provided that the person appointed must successfully pass an examination equivalent to the one held by the commission for positions of like character. There is no letting down in the requirements for ascertained fitness, and in my opinion there will be no deterioration in the qualifications of people appointed.

"I do not regard the changes in any sense a step backward. The order of President Cleveland, bringing as it did every place to which appointment was made by the Secretary of the Treasury into the classified service, with the exception of his private secretary and stenographer, was too broad. I think it was generally conceded at the time it was made that it was too broad. It included in the classified service many places to which at the time no special consideration was given, for it swept in everything. The decision to take out some of these places has not been hasty. The trial has extended now for three years and the number of exceptions compared with the 65,000 places that were included in President Cleveland's order relatively are few. It is a matter of great surprise and satisfaction that experience has not shown that the exceptions now made should be more numerous rather than so few.

CONDEMN MR. McKINLEY'S ORDER.

Resolutions by the Maryland Civil Service Reform Association.

BALTIMORE, May 31.—The following resolutions were adopted to-day at the annual meeting of the Civil Service Reform Association of Maryland:

The Civil Service Reform Association of Maryland expresses the profound regret with which it has learned of President McKinley's action in taking, for the first time in the history of the Executive Department of the Federal Government since the Pendleton bill became a law, an unmistakable step backward in the application of the merit system to the public service of the Nation. It records its conviction that the order of the President withdrawing, wholly or partially, several thousand positions from the protection of the civil service rules, and thus sanctioning their use as a means of corruption in our politics, is no less inconsistent with the principles of good government than with the emphatic and repeated declarations of Mr. McKinley himself, and it deems this measure open to the graver censure because adopted with full warning as to its consequences and despite earnest remonstrances from patriotic citizens.

The association deplores the failure of Congress to provide, so far as practicable, for the selection of employes of the Census Bureau through fair, thorough, and practical competitive examinations open to all citizens, thus avoiding the abuses and scandals attendant on the taking of the last census, due to the selection of many among those engaged in the work solely through partisan or personal favoritism, as a flagrant violation of the promise made by the party now dominant that the application of the merit system "should be extended" wherever practicable, and a sacrifice of the country's interest to the private advantage of politicians.

The association takes pleasure in contrasting with these discouraging and discreditable failures in duty on the part of executive and legislative officers the recent gratifying progress made by the reform in the State of New York under the inspiration and guidance of a Governor whose interest in pure politics and honest government is thus shown to be matter of principle and not matter of profit, and has been better proved than by loud professions at variance with official acts.

New Yale President Congratulated.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 31.—In congratulating Prof. Arthur T. Hadley on his election to the Presidency of Yale, the Connecticut State Librarian, C. J. Hoadly, repeated the language of the Rev. John Davenport, the founder of the New Haven colony, used when he turned over to New Haven and Hartford the funds left by Gov. Edward Hopkins for the establishment of the Hopkins Grammar Schools in the two colonies. The message to the President-elect was: "Quod bonum, felix faustumque sit." Prof. Hadley at once replied: "Et tu quoque salve."

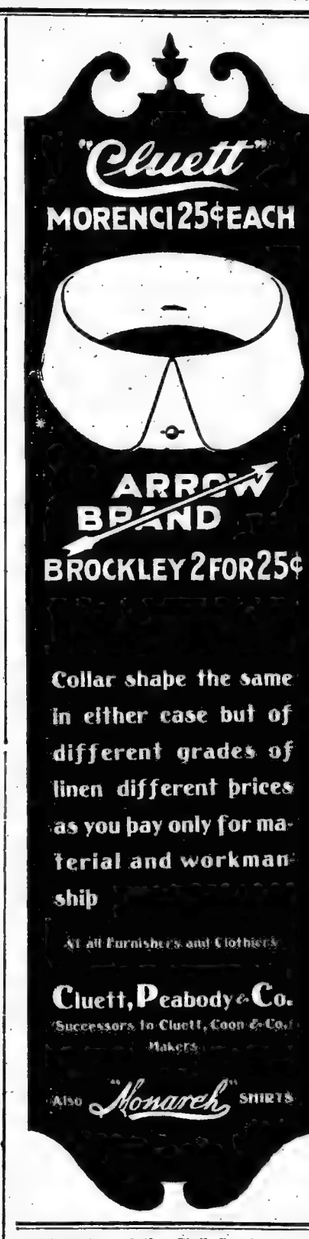

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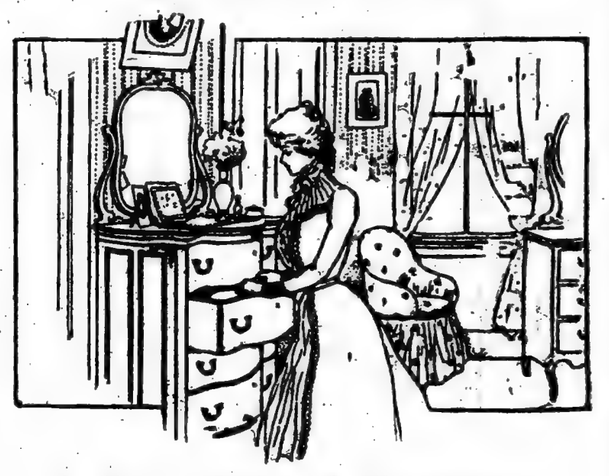

A June Sale of Furniture. Prices Greatly Reduced.

Value—genuine, evident value—is the controlling and salient element of this sale. We hope you will compare our offerings with the alleged bargains that are put forward elsewhere. Our original and regular prices were low—considerably lower than equal qualities are usually sold for. The surest and most conclusive way to properly impress you is to print former rates side by side with those that now rule. This we have done, and the result is pleasing to all who need Furniture. Actual figures are far more emphatic and decisive than words. We depend upon the bare, concise statement of the reductions to convey the full importance of this movement.

Concerning the variety and character of the Furniture involved in this sale: The rallying points of interest centre around Three-piece Bedroom Suits, Odd Dressers, Toilet or Dressing Tables, Chiffoniers, China Closets and Sideboards, in Golden and Antique Oak, Mahogany, Maple and Birch.

Don't conceive the idea that our abnormal price concessions are inspired by faults, or flaws, or imperfections, or blemishes of any kind. That notion would be erroneous—unjust.

The Furniture is ideal—recently received from the factories of the best makers. It combines all the grace, excellence and durability that the most tasteful, artistic and practical people could desire. The only explanation we can give for the liberal reductions is the *true* explanation: We have had a tremendous trade, many lines have been depleted—sold down to one or two pieces—the season for buying Summer Furniture is waning—and we want to clean up and clear out everything that lingers. Here are the details for you to read:

Three-Piece Oak Bedroom Suits.

Reduced from $25.96 to	$20.74	Reduced from $47.74 to	$36.74
Reduced from $30.67 to	$24.99	Reduced from $50.47 to	$41.69
Reduced from $36.06 to	$27.74	Reduced from $51.99 to	$42.24
Reduced from $34.67 to	$29.24	Reduced from $55.31 to	$45.24
Reduced from $43.99 to	$33.74	Reduced from $62.31 to	$49.99
Reduced from $46.16 to	$35.74	Reduced from $66.74 to	$51.24

Three-Piece Mahogany Bedroom Suits.

Reduced from $29.99 to	$23.74	Reduced from $49.03 to	$37.99
Reduced from $36.74 to	$27.99	Reduced from $67.99 to	$54.74
Reduced from $41.87 to	$32.74	Reduced from $64.69 to	$55.99
Reduced from $44.99 to	$32.74	Reduced from $86.52 to	$74.99
Reduced from $49.74 to	$37.99	Reduced from $174.72 to	$127.49
Reduced from $50.99 to	$37.99	Reduced from $226.89 to	$179.99

Three-Piece Maple Bedroom Suits.

Reduced from $25.24 to	$19.74	Reduced from $34.99 to	$26.24

Oak Odd Dressers.

Reduced from $20.31 to	$16.24	Reduced from $39.99 to	$22.74
Reduced from $28.12 to	$21.99	Reduced from $43.26 to	$32.24
Reduced from $29.93 to	$23.24	Reduced from $48.99 to	$38.49

Mahogany Odd Dressers.

Reduced from $30.49 to	$26.74	Reduced from $89.99 to	$69.99

Mahogany Dressing Tables.

Reduced from $19.47 to	$15.24	Reduced from $21.67 to	$17.24
Reduced from $19.04 to	$15.74	Reduced from $24.99 to	$19.99
Reduced from $21.08 to	$16.99	Reduced from $25.91 to	$20.74

Mahogany Chiffoniers.

Reduced from $23.81 to	$17.99	Reduced from $42.67 to	$34.99
Reduced from $27.99 to	$22.99	Reduced from $45.32 to	$36.74
Reduced from $40.24 to	$34.24	Reduced from $54.99 to	$44.99
Reduced from $41.99 to	$34.74	Reduced from $63.34 to	$57.24

Birch Chiffoniers.

Reduced from $15.99 to	$12.99	Reduced from $19.99 to	$14.99
Reduced from $17.34 to	$13.99	Reduced from $22.67 to	$18.24
Reduced from $17.99 to	$14.24	Reduced from $31.99 to	$25.99

Maple Chiffoniers.

Reduced from $17.74 to	$13.24	Reduced from $19.74 to	$15.24

Oak Chiffoniers.

Reduced from $20.91 to	$15.99	Reduced from $35.49 to	$29.99

Mahogany China Closets.

Reduced from $36.06 to	$28.99	Reduced from $64.89 to	$49.99
Reduced from $39.99 to	$32.24	Reduced from $71.28 to	$57.99
Reduced from $50.67 to	$42.99	Reduced from $79.31 to	$64.74

Oak China Closets.

Reduced from $30.29 to	$24.99	Reduced from $52.49 to	$41.74
Reduced from $38.46 to	$31.24	Reduced from $54.41 to	$44.99
Reduced from $40.38 to	$33.74	Reduced from $58.69 to	$45.67
Reduced from $44.56 to	$34.99	Reduced from $63.99 to	$46.99
Reduced from $42.67 to	$35.99	Reduced from $64.74 to	$57.99
Reduced from $48.99 to	$39.99	Reduced from $69.69 to	$59.74
Reduced from $51.99 to	$39.99	Reduced from $86.52 to	$68.74

Mahogany Sideboards.

Reduced from $21.34 to	$17.99	Reduced from $45.34 to	$37.99
Reduced from $22.34 to	$18.74	Reduced from $61.99 to	$51.74
Reduced from $42.67 to	$35.34	Reduced from $74.99 to	$56.99

Oak Sideboards.

Reduced from $56.34 to	$43.24	Reduced from $92.99 to	$68.99
Reduced from $76.99 to	$54.99	Reduced from $95.99 to	$79.99

BOY'S BLOW MAY KILL ANOTHER.

Mother of the Assailant Said to Have Incited the Lad.

PATERSON, N. J., May 31.—Mrs. Jennie Tolman was arrested to-day for aiding and abetting an assault that may result in the death of three-year-old Robert Clark. Mrs. Tolman lives at 462 Graham Avenue and the Clarks at 466 Graham Avenue.

Yesterday the children of both families were playing and got into a dispute. It is alleged that Mrs. Tolman directed her seven-year-old son, William, to strike the Clark child with a stick. The boy did so and young Clark fell to the ground unconscious. A physician was summoned and said the blow brought on brain fever, and the little boy may not recover.

Mrs. Tolman was released on bail. She denies that she directed her boy to hit young Clark.

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WASHINGTON .....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
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FOURTEEN PAGES

M'KINLEY AND ALGER.

Some altogether puerile and playful suggestions have been recently thrown out by editorial and other ingenious persons touching the most appropriate combination to be made in 1900 for the ticket of the Republican Party. Our interesting contemporary The Sun ventured to propose that many controversies could be settled by offering, as a combination on an independent ticket, the names of MILES and SCHLEY. A correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES retorted by proposing a ticket bearing the names of ALGER and SAMPSON.

We had thought of reminding The Sun that a better arrangement of its Miles and Schley ticket would be a reversal of the order of the nominations, giving SCHLEY, who is said to be a Democrat, the first place, and MILES, who is a Republican, the second, for obvious political reasons. As for the Alger and Sampson ticket suggested by the reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES, it is not worth thinking about for a moment. MILES and SCHLEY would certainly have voting friends. The Sun will hardly maintain that a ticket headed by ALGER would have many votes outside the circle dominated by the Adjutant General of the army.

A fair and reasonable arrangement of the Republican ticket of 1900 would be one with the names of MCKINLEY and ALGER at its head. Undoubtedly the fight in 1900 will be made upon a platform indorsing the present Administration. The precarious health of Mr. HOBART may constrain him to decline another nomination, so that a sufficient excuse may be afforded for not renominating the old ticket. But the ideas for which the Administration is to stand would be fitly personified by MCKINLEY and ALGER.

The leading candidate would bring to the ticket whatever of support it might derive from general approval of the domestic and foreign policy of the Government. The successful prosecution of war with Spain, the ready confidence of the people in the President, and his justification of confidence in his personal honesty in disposing of great sums of money intrusted absolutely to his discretion, would not only make him strong, but would contribute needed strength to his side partner.

The President has given and is repeatedly giving everybody to understand that he desires to stand or fall with ALGER. He provided a Beef Commission, which turned out a verdict convicting of misrepresentation every witness who had testified that anything but good beef, proper clothing, healthful camps, wise and attentive physicians, were provided for the volunteers. ALGER, like everybody else, was not satisfied with that verdict, rendered by a pliant court without legal form. He insisted that his full vindication required the conviction of the Major General commanding the army. So a more regular court of inquiry, with four members subject to the whim of the Administration, dug out a verdict that was shockingly unjust to comparatively obscure men, inferentially scathing upon the Secretary of War, and quite inconclusive as to Gen. MILES.

We are informed by gentlemen at Washington who have no occasion for misrepresenting the facts that four members of the Cabinet of President MCKINLEY are convinced that the presence of ALGER in the Cabinet is resented by the public, as it is disapproved by themselves. It seems to us that those gentlemen have a remedy in their own hands. Why do they not "go"? To stay will make it more difficult for Mr. MCKINLEY to secure the nomination of the McKinley-Alger ticket. They will be expected to approve the ticket when it is put up. As good party men they must abide by the caucus if they participate in it.

"MCKINLEY and ALGER: Backward March!" With this ticket and motto there would be no doubt about what was intended by the voter who supported it. Rather than lose a smiling and pacific President, who mortally dislikes "friction," the good people would vote for both, shutting their eyes and noses to visions of blistering carcasses and odors of experimental beef, and "vote the whole." The disciples of GROSVENOR, who consider the abandonment of the merit system by the President as a personal victory, would gladly vote for ALGER, who is incapable of sympathy with a merit system under which, as he is aware, he would have had no sort of chance of a "career." He has played fast and loose with the law in his department, and his crimes have been condoned by his superior in revising the civil service rules.

Nothing, it now seems to us, would more fittingly represent the accommodating spirit of the Administration so well as a ticket with MCKINLEY and ALGER at its top. One is a backsliding reformer, who has almost forgotten that he once declared in Congress of the civil service reform that "the Republican Party must take no backward step." The other is an avowed spoilsman, who has practiced the spoils system under the shadow of the White House and has just been served with a new coat of whitewash in the order revising the civil service rules.

LET US HAVE PLENTY.

Everybody knows that we have found the Philippines a harder nut to crack than we expected. The conclusion that they are fitter for self-government than we supposed is drawn in some quarters as a necessary consequence, but it is by no means a logical corollary. We have known tribes of our own Indians to "put up" a more stubborn resistance than we expected. But we are not aware that ever, even in the most "humanitarian" and Bostonian circles, that fact was once adduced as a reason why we should abandon this continent to its aboriginal possessors.

What everybody, soldier or civilian, who has become responsible for the good order of the Philippines, and who is therefore "charged with knowledge" about them, agrees about is not only that the sword must precede the olive branch, but that the display of force we make must be absolutely overwhelming. The dearest thing we do in the beginning is likely to be the cheapest in the end. It is really not to be thought of that we should be continually abandoning positions that we have taken, and which are of importance either to the strategic or to the political control of Luzon, because we have not the force to hold them. Gen. LAWTON'S estimate of 100,000 men to hold the island may have been exaggerated. We must all hope it was. Gen. OTIS'S present estimate of a force of 30,000 to be maintained at that point we must all hope is sufficient.

And yet it must not be forgotten that even this number is beyond that of the authorized peace strength of the United States Army, and almost half the authorized peace strength "provisionally" authorized by law. Senator GORMAN has done many public injuries in his time, and no public benefit that we are aware of; but we do not think he ever did a more crippling injury to his country than when he persuaded the body which he has persuaded to do so many disgraceful things to emasculate the Hull bill, which was really based upon an intelligent consideration of the National requirements. It must be remembered that every officer and man who joins the United States Army now does so in face of a distinct "notice to quit" on July 1, 1901. It must be remembered also that besides the necessity for a garrison in the Philippines there is the equal necessity for a garrison in Cuba and another in Puerto Rico. This leaves us less than the inadequate garrison we had before the war for domestic purposes, the necessity of which, as a National police, has just been demonstrated anew. We must hamper our administration of the West Indies, and we must strip ourselves of the protection for order which we may any day need at home, for the purpose of supplying the minimum of force we need in the Philippines.

This was the last piece of public mischief done in the Senate by a man who it is to be both hoped and expected will never be allowed to disgrace that body again by his membership. But, since Senator GORMAN did succeed in tying his hands, it is to be hoped that the President will not hesitate to use all the means that are left him to establish order in the Philippines, and that he will not only meet, but anticipate, the exigencies that may arise there. It would of course not be either the most agreeable or the most efficient course for him to issue a call for volunteers. But it will not be his fault if he is forced to that extremity, and the country will not fail to recognize that it is not. It is a vital necessity to maintain an overwhelming force in the Philippines. If we are in any danger of falling short of such a force, it will be the President's duty to use the inadequate means for meeting such a crisis that Congress has left him, and to use those means to the utmost. The people may be trusted to put the responsibility "where it belongs" that he has not been allowed means of meeting such a crisis that are at once more efficient and less disturbing.

CONGRESS AND ARMOR PLATE.

One result of the meddling of Congress with what it does not understand is seen in the failure to receive bids within the statutory limit for the armor plate of the new battleships and other vessels of war authorized by Congress. This failure will no doubt be set down by the more ignorant and weak-minded members of Congress to a "combination" among the makers of armor plate. But this will be only another illustration of the inability of our statesmen to apprehend the workings of the commercial mind.

If there had been any profit, even a moderate profit, in furnishing armor plate at the rate which Congress in its wisdom fixed upon, in complete and complacent ignorance of the actual conditions, as "about right," we may be very sure that the bids would not have been lacking. The beautiful scheme of a Government foundry for armor plate, in which considerations of a commercial kind were to have no place, and in which armor was to be made regardless of expense, by way of rebuking the greed of the regular manufacturers, has now mostly been abandoned. It will be interesting to see what Congress will do when it learns that the hard-hearted manufacturers will not furnish armor plate at its price. The acknowledgment that business men know their business better than Congress can teach it to them will of course not be made in terms. But any arrangement for getting armor plate at the market price will necessarily involve that acknowledgment. And meanwhile the country is, by the confession of Congress, in urgent need of the new men-of-war that Congress prevents it from having.

DIVERSIFICATION IN POLITICS.

The Secretary of Agriculture, as occasional interviews with that officer have shown, is an earnest advocate of the abandonment by the South of exclusive devotion to cotton or sugar or tobacco. He has made several visits to the South since he became Secretary of Agriculture, and wherever he goes in that section he has, with the earnestness of conviction, implored the people to diversify their agricultural efforts, to raise more food and less of the crops which are produced with the least effort or study.

The news from Marion, N. C., of a recent election must lead Secretary WILSON to assume that his admonitions have not fallen on barren ground in that State, which has been raising rather less food than it needed and more cotton than it could sell at a profit commensurate with the labor required to raise that staple. The City of Marion seems to have become interested in the notion of producing hogs. A majority of its inhabitants, according to the report which reaches us, have not been fully won over to the importance of displacing cotton by hog, and have even gone so far as to induce the City Council to pass an ordinance prohibiting hogs from enjoying the privileges of the streets, and banishing hogpens from the town limits.

The issue in the contest was made plain enough. The ticket of the advocates of diversification, who wished to remove all discrimination against hogs, was the "hog" ticket, and all the candidates were "hogs." The opposing candidates were "anti-hogs." The advantages of city hogpens were discussed and disputed. The personal liberty of the hog in Marion's streets was asserted with zeal by the "hogs," and was assailed by the opponents of hogpens with intensity and vigor. The "hogs" prevailed, W. B. RATCLIFF, "hog," being elected Mayor over J. A. MCDONALD, "anti-hog," by a majority of some forty votes.

Hereafter, until Marion changes its mind, any citizen of Marion who desires to erect a hogpen in his back yard, or his front yard, if he so pleases, may do so; and any owner of a hog who can trust his beast to roam about the municipality may permit it to do so without putting a muzzle or a tag upon it. Meantime the neighboring farmers who have not fully accepted the gospel of diversification will learn from the hogkeepers of Marion how corn can be most economically sold by concreting it in pork, and how much more profitable it is to raise pork than to add to the oversupply of cotton at 5 or 6 cents a pound.

When Marion has given its object lesson to the surrounding part of North Carolina and the lesson of hog development has been thoroughly inculcated, we are assured that hogs will be excluded from the pleasant paths of that progressive town, and the hogpen, which a majority of its citizens have voted not to be unbearably odoriferous, will be driven out into the country. The farmers have the remedy in their own hands. Undoubtedly the farmers of McDowell County, if they have heard the advice of Secretary WILSON, are in the way of preventing further contests of this kind if they choose to compete with city folks in illustrating the advantages of diversification. If they will raise more hogs, the citizens of Marion will soon detect something unpleasant in the atmosphere about the dooryard hogpen.

KILLING BY CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

It is not surprising that the Christian Scientists should have been able to call together an audience of three thousand persons to hear Mr. NORTON'S exposition and defense of their mummery. It is not even disquieting. In every community there is a certain percentage of persons reputed to be intelligent who are really feeble-minded. An arrest of mental development, an imperfection in their reasoning powers, or some obscure twist in their make-up leaves them peculiarly exposed to delusions and deceptions, and now and then separates them from the mass of their right-thinking contemporaries, who follow the line marked out by the safe average of human intelligence, while they themselves take to some foolish by-path.

These persons are active-minded. If they were mentally dull and inert they would do the world no harm. Being, however, quick enough and alert, save upon the one undefended side of their minds, they get to work to propagate the delusion of which they themselves are the victims, and among the wholly uneducated and ignorant, that is, among the class whose minds are undefended on every side, they find a congenial medium for the culture of the bacteria of charlatanry and humbug.

If these Christian Scientists dealt altogether with the spiritual part of man, if they pretended merely to cure suffering souls and fit them for immortal joys, the law would have nothing to say. The law of pretty much every civilized land sets up defenses behind which any sort of imposture may be practiced in the name of religion. Of this wide tolerance of religious belief the Christian Scientists are seeking to avail themselves against the visibly growing tendency on the part of the public prosecutors and the courts to hold their practitioners criminally responsible for the deaths they cause. "Christian Scientists in their practice eschew the use of drugs and never use medicine in any form," said Mr. NORTON in his address; "they cannot therefore be called practitioners of medicine. The healing of the sick through spiritual or mental methods is a part of their religion, and as such is no more a matter of legislation than prayer is."

Unfortunately Judges in some States and in England have been fooled by this deceptive reasoning, and looking at the name rather than at the fact have let Christian Science criminals go free. This was notably the case in the Rhode Island decision, the State vs. MYLOID, in which it was held that the use of Christian Science principles for the healing of disease did not constitute "the practice of medicine." Most mischievous use is made of this decision to delude the ignorant and protect the healers in the pursuit of their deadly trade.

The right way has been adopted in Nebraska. The statute of that State declares that "any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine within the meaning of this act who shall operate on, profess to heal, or prescribe for or otherwise treat any physical or mental ailment of another." Under that statute indictments of Christian Scientists are sustained. In Ohio convictions have been had also.

If any Judge with ordinary reasoning powers and a clear head would consider attentively the procedures of these healers we do not see how he could entertain any doubt as to whether the case before him involved religion or medicine. When a healer takes her place at the bedside of a patient delirious with pneumonia or at death's door with typhoid fever, carries on her incantations, and, upon the death of the unconscious and helpless patient, accepts a fee for the same, the court ought to be able to see that it is in much greater danger of shielding the practitioners of a heartless and deadly imposture by a weak and puerile decision than of interfering with the freedom of religion by a finding of exemplary severity. It will not do always to give old forms and ancient rulings the benefit of the doubt against modern intelligence and human progress.

The codes abound with enactments intended to protect the ignorant from the consequences of their weakness and the deceptions to which they are exposed. If we make laws to protect the public against spurious butter, why not make or enforce laws against spurious doctors? A quack is not less dangerous because he takes the name of the Saviour to hide his ignorance and cover his homicides.

In every State where existing laws regulate the practice of medicine and provide for examinations to determine the competence of intending practitioners the Christian Science pretenders can be made to quit their death trade without further legislation if the courts will strip off their religious disguise and see them in their true character as practitioners of medicine without a license and without any educational preparation to fit them for healing the sick.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In the days when the Spaniards knew less about the American Navy than they do now, it was their custom to deliver long and frequent lectures on the untidiness of our warships, on the incompetence of our officers to maintain discipline among the crews, and on the small amount of zeal and patriotism to be expected from sailors picked up at random in the ports of a dozen nations. This sort of nonsense, coming from a source whence accurate information on any subject whatever was then extremely scarce, created only amusement in American minds, particularly in the minds of those Americans who had ever had occasion to visit a Spanish man-of-war. It is an entirely different matter, however, and one much more serious, when, at this very late date, a paper like The London Naval and Military Record quotes from an English provincial journal accusations much like those formerly made by the Spaniards, and does not accompany its quotation with an expression of its instant disbelief. According to The Hampshire Telegraph, the ships of Admiral SAMPSON'S fleet, while at Barbados lately, were "dirty and ill-kept," while the men "were permitted to lounge about and smoke at all times of the day," and "talked to their officers pipe in mouth." And The Naval and Military Record only "finds some difficulty" in accepting this as correct! Why, pray, couldn't it have declared that the picture was a ridiculous caricature, drawn by complete ignorance and peppered with impossibilities and misinterpretations? It might, for instance, have asked The Telegraph's critic on what day and at what hour of the day he made his observations. These are important questions, for a warship just in from sea cannot be expected, and is not expected by those who have a right to expect anything, to be spotless as to her decks or brilliant as to her brass. Then, as to the smoking and the pipes. Was the tobacco consumed while the men were at general quarters or in the dog watches and after meals? In the first case it would have been dreadful indeed, but in the second, the sailors not engaged in actual duty had a clear right to smoke, and were under no obligation to remove their pipes for the Admiral himself—if he approached them, and not they him. The man-of-war's man is not required in any navy to stand at attention through the whole twenty-four hours. In every navy he has certain periods of relaxation—periods that are his own. American naval discipline has vindicated itself too recently by results achieved to be made the object of careless attack, especially by Englishmen.

—San Juan Hill provided no severer tests of courage than those to which the Seventh Regiment was subjected in the streets of New York on Tuesday, and the composure with which the galling fire of hisses and epithets was endured—a fire, moreover, to which no response could be made—should have convinced the attacking army that, whatever the Seventh's faults may be, cowardice is not one of them. And the trial which the regiment underwent had been long expected—a fact that made it not the easier, but the harder, to face. Face it they did, and as a reward, perhaps, they may [illegible] tion of this particular kind. To charge the Seventh's men with personal timidity is merest folly. Only a little reflection on their course at the time when the country wanted volunteers is enough to show that at the worst they but erred in judgment. Long reflection, on the other hand, is not enough to show that the error in judgment was one which the American public will quickly pardon or ever forget. That public has, theoretically, no patience or understanding for the form of patriotism that makes conditions, that thinks of trifles like official rank and regimental identity in an hour when the Nation needs, or believes it needs, defenders. Certain very unpleasant, and, as experience has proved, very unnecessary, things would have befallen the Seventh if its members had volunteered as individuals, and allowed "the organization" to take the chances of war. Among those things, however, is not the thing that befell on Tuesday. Whether it was better to confront the one or the other is a question which the regiment is now engaged, doubtless, in deciding for itself. Its "organization," to be sure, is intact, but—what else is? And organization, after all, is a means, not an end. Most deplorable consequences almost always follow neglect to discriminate between the two, and until the Seventh Regiment can convince others as well as itself that it did not ignore that vital distinction, its honestly earned and thoroughly deserved popularity will remain a thing of the past, a topic for historians.

—Months not a few have passed since the war with Spain began, but still our soldiers in the field are complaining bitterly of the inferiority of their weapons to those of the enemy. It was humiliating enough when the foes were Spaniards; something harder to bear than humiliation is involved now that our antagonists are the half or wholly naked natives of the Philippines. A member of Company H, Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment, writes under date of April 22: "We fought our way from Manila to Malolos with the old Springfield, while the insurgents were armed principally with Mausers, which are up-to-date long-range rifles. Every charge we made was under a heavy fire that we could not answer, because our guns would not carry to the enemy. When we would get within range the insurgents would 'vamose,' leaving their works, but not until they had inflicted loss on us, because they were better armed." That is well worth reading twice. Does it not show that if the attacking Americans had been able to shoot as far as the Filipinos, the dead and wounded on our side would have been very much less numerous than they were? The same letter says: "All this time the guns that were afterward issued to us were lying in the city in boxes. Then, when we received the twenty-five to the company, we were ordered back to do guard duty here at Cavite, and the Iowa boys, armed with the old Springfields, were ordered to the front." As comment on these mysteries the writer only adds: "There were certainly some things done that we cannot understand." There be people whose reflections would have taken another form than that.

—By selecting Memorial Day for firing one of their biggest blasts at a point where it would give the most offense to decent people, the destroyers of the Palisades made a really remarkable exhibition of their cynical indifference to enlightened public sentiment. While a considerable portion of their countrymen were engaged in honoring the memory of those who gave their lives for the Nation, these men were hard at work throwing down a monument about which have clustered for a century the sacred associations of our first army and our greatest hero. Indian Head fell in shattered fragments because stone of the same kind obtained elsewhere would cost a few cents more per ton. The blasters had no other motive. Probably they think of WASHINGTON kindly enough—if they ever heard of him—and probably they have no hatred for the beauties of nature—if they know that such beauties exist. They had the saving of pennies in mind. It's a worthy ambition, in its way, so this fashion of observing Memorial Day must not be regarded too harshly. After all, the people who permit, not the people who do, are the people deserving of blame.

—If THOMAS—better known as "TOM"—PAINE could have attended the unveiling of his bust in New Rochelle, the chances are that he would have been displeased by the evident trouble taken to make the ceremony as offensive to as many people as possible. The managers of the exercises first insulted the National flag by saying that something more indicative of peace was needed for draping the effigy of their hero, and then they wandered off into blasphemous criticism of a poem which, to the satisfaction of most of us, refers to GOD as the Author of Liberty. PAINE, whose taste was far from perfect, might himself have made the latter blunder, but he would never have been guilty of the former one. Why did not his admirers use their time to better advantage? Their obvious duty was to recall the often forgotten fact that PAINE was something more than, something besides, a foe of the orthodoxy of his day.

THE DEMAND NOTES OF 1861.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's TIMES Mr. G. W. Hopping attempts to instruct your readers in regard to the demand notes of 1861. In support of his assertion that an unlimited legal-tender quality (including receivability for customs and all other dues to the United States) kept these notes always at par with gold, he appears to rely mainly upon the reckless statements of one Judge Warwick Martin. It would have been wiser to ascertain the facts.

With a little research he would have found:

(1.) That there were never more than $60,000,000 of these notes issued;

(2.) That upon the suspension of specie payments on Dec. 30, 1861, they fell to a discount below gold;

(3.) That, so far from being favorably affected by the act of March 17, 1862, making them a legal tender for private debts, as well as receivable as theretofore for all public dues, the depreciation actually increased until during the period between July 12 and Sept. 6, 1862, they fluctuated between 7 and 11 per cent. below the value of gold;

(4.) That from the first suspension of specie payments they were never at par with gold until the end of February, 1863—after eleven-twelfths of the whole issue had been retired.

These facts effectually dispose of the contentions of many paper money men that if the "greenbacks" of 1862-64 had been receivable for customs dues as well as legal tender for all other purposes, they would never have depreciated. For if this character of "unlimited legal tender" was unable to keep less than $60,000,000 of currency from falling to 89 cents on the dollar, it seems altogether probable that its influence if spread out over $450,000,000 would have been almost inappreciable.

L. CARROLL ROOT.

New York, May 31, 1899.

INCREASED VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a resident of Manhattan, who bitterly opposed the consolidation with Brooklyn, I feel that I have a right to complain of the present situation. Those who supported the scheme or refused to vote must be assumed to have desired higher taxation, and they should not object now that they have got it.

Brooklyn was well known to be a poverty-stricken and forlorn community, anxious to make a thousand and one improvements, but unable to borrow a dollar for the purpose. To help it out of its difficulties, the wealthy City of New York was [illegible] the taxation of the latter place has been doubled, without any possible benefit to itself. There was no escape, as the new charter, drawn by Seth Low, an ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, and his associates, and "jammed through" the Legislature by Platt, without even a chance for debate, directed that the valuations of old New York, then about 50 per cent., should be equalized with those of Brooklyn, then nearly or quite 100 per cent., and that the tax rate should be uniform.

Mr. Low ordinarily means well, and it is doubtful whether he understood what he was doing, but the others were shrewd men, and as Brooklyn was Republican, Platt's interests, of course, lay there.

An examination of the tax books now shows me that by reason of the increased valuation placed upon my home in Manhattan, in which I have long lived, and the raising of the tax rate to 2.65 per cent., my taxes will be increased this year from $300 to $600, a burden which I am unable to bear, and which will compel me to seek a home out of the State. Meanwhile, I find that both the renting and selling values of my house, in place of advancing, have declined considerably, probably because of forced sales of other similar property.

The mania for reckless expenditure which seems to possess the Republican party, combined with its power and determination in this State to throw every burden upon our unhappy city, must drive large numbers of our best citizens into active opposition, as a matter of self-defense.

Greater New York now pays 70 per cent. of the State taxes, besides contributing over $1,000,000 annually to the country schools, and yet it is allowed only one member of the State Assembly to each 60,000 of inhabitants, the rest of the State having a member to each 30,000, or exactly double representation. Under such a system the city is practically helpless, and the oppression and plundering will continue until we are driven to desperate remedies, and organize a seperate State. When such separation occurs, and the hostile pressure of the country counties is removed, there can be no question that by the operation of natural laws political lines will alter materially here, and that a union of all respectable citizens will create a successful opposition to Tammany.

Then, and not till then, shall we have a decent and economical government, and spend our own money at home. X.

New York, May 30, 1899.

CLEAN AMERICAN WARSHIPS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your edition of to-day is a paragraph from The London Naval and Military Record quoting a statement made by a correspondent in the West Indies, to the effect that the six ships of Admiral Sampson's squadron, recently in that vicinity, were dirty and ill-kept, also that the discipline on board was very lax. The Record seems to doubt the statement regarding discipline, but says it is very probable that the ships were not as spick and span as British men-of-war would be. Do you consider this opinion of The Record's correspondent to be based on facts? The writer served some years in the Naval Militia of this State, and in consequence has been aboard a number of vessels of the United States Navy, and has yet to see an ill-kept or dirty ship, and has not seen any lax discipline. On the contrary, quite the reverse is the rule. The English sailors that have been ashore here at different times, while clean and neat, are no cleaner and not as trim as our own men. Our ships have always had the reputation of being the cleanest afloat. Similar statements by distinguished British and Continental naval officers have been made from time to time, both before and since the late war. I have always heard that discipline was very strict in Admiral Sampson's squadron. T.

New York, May 31, 1899.

RETALIATION AGAINST CANADA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A Washington dispatch of to-day, commenting upon retaliation against Canada, tells us that:

"The Treasury Department has now two courses open. The first is the presentation of an amendment to the Tariff act largely increasing the duties on lumber and forest products imported into the United States from Canada.

"There is possibly another course. A section of the Dingley act authorizes the United States Government, in cases where countries impose an export duty, to add the equivalent of such export duty to the import on such goods coming to the United States."

There is a homely old proverb, "It is not well to bite off your nose to spite your face." This is the way in which the Treasury Department proposes to get even with our neighbors across the border. Either of these two courses would have precisely this effect. By adopting the first we should not only increase the cost of lumber to our own people, but we should denude our own forests to a greater extent than we are now doing, dry up the tributary sources of our rivers more rapidly than ever, lessen our water power, and bring distress upon our farmers. The second method would tend to produce the same effects and in addition would burden us with more taxation than the infamous McKinley tariff has already heaped upon us. All this might be avoided by simple reciprocity, allowing the free interchange of all the farm and fishery products and manufactured articles of both countries. The principal opponents of this beneficent scheme are a few lumber barons on our side, who employ Canadian labor to cut down and make lumber of American trees, and a few New England fishing smack owners who employ Nova Scotia men for their crews. That is the way in which a protective tariff works "for the benefit of American labor." JOHN CODMAN.

Mohegan, N. Y., May 27, 1899.

OUR ARMY IN THE PHILIPPINES INADEQUATE?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is obvious to my mind, and I believe to the public mind, that our army in the Philippine Islands is utterly inadequate to a successful suppression of the rebellion, or rather the resistance to Federal authority. Practically we hold nothing in the Island of Luzon outside of Manila. Soon the rainy season will suspend the campaign until Autumn, and when it is resumed we shall find that we have not only gained nothing, but will have to begin the campaign over again with an army reduced by casualties and sickness. The situation is vexatious, if not discouraging. But whatever may have been thought at first of the policy of a subjugating war by the United States in the Philippine Archipelago, it is now too late to indulge in the tormenting cant of criticism, and every patriotic heart must sustain the honor of the flag.

Now, the remedy is, in my opinion, to call for the 35,000 volunteers authorized by the act of March 2, 1899, without longer delay. "All delays are dangerous in war." As soon as practicable (and this cannot be for several months) we should have a force of 50,000 soldiers in the Philippine Islands. Under present conditions the Filipinos can carry on their guerrilla mode of warfare forever. We should have an army, not only strong enough to whip the insurgents into submission to the authority of the Government, but adequate to hold every captured town and place. A force large enough to accomplish these objects would in the end justify the opinion of those who believe it would be the cheapest and most merciful policy.

Hitherto the President has prudently hesitated to exercise his authority under the act of March 2, but the time has come when he may feel that he can no longer postpone the exercise of the discretionary power vested in him. The country has sustained him from the first, and it will not, I believe, fail him in this.

FELIX ALEXANDER REEVE.

Washington, May 29, 1899.

THE MEXICAN VETERANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I perceive that by the new civil service rules just issued by President McKinley, which exempts about 4,000 officers by its operation, which may be filled, without examination or registration, by veterans of the Spanish-American, as well as those of the civil war, leaves the old veterans of the Mexican war out in the cold. The same fate awaits them in the State civil service, where they cannot claim the advantages of preference, as to percentage, accorded to others. So, too, in the late city ordinance as to licenses, which are accorded free to the young veterans, (?) while the poor old ex-Mexican soldier has to pay for the like privilege. Is this right? Did not the services rendered by the soldiers engaged in the Mexican war redound to the credit and material advantage of the United States? Were not the hardships encountered at that time, owing to the old style munitions of war, far greater than at present? The old flint-lock musket is now replaced by one much lighter; the same with the knapsack and cartridge box. And who is more en- [illegible] of the ex-Mexican soldier, which is defined by the Standard and other dictionaries as "an aged ex-soldier." Although the few surviving must have passed the "three-score-and-ten" mark, there may be some fully able to fill positions in the city, State, or Federal service, who may not be competent to undergo a severe civil service examination in competition with the young men of to-day. A MEXICAN VETERAN.

New York, May 30, 1899.

QUESTION OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the two addresses lately made by clergymen of the Episcopal Church before the Church Club of Brooklyn on the subject of Sunday schools, the difference of the status of those within this Church should be explained.

In the Episcopal Church, Sunday schools hold the same relation to the parishes as, for instance, an altar guild, the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, and other cognate societies. All of these are under the absolute control of the rector or minister in charge of the parish. It is his duty to appoint every officer and teacher in his Sunday school, and he can remove any or all if he chooses without even giving a reason, if he sees fit.

Hence, for every Sunday school that has been or now is in this Church, the rectors and ministers always have been and now are, and are likely to be, wholly responsible. What they lack or fall short of is by ministerial permission, indifference, or neglect. It is at the fountainhead of authority, that can be arbitrary if need be, that alleged shortcomings lie. This is not a new statement, but one that the complaining clergy, and the woeful Bishops alluded to by Dr. Williams, have little heeded. The clergy at the Brooklyn Club so ready to cast aspersions on Sunday schools generally should have confined their remarks to what they participate in individually. How much more sensible and instructive it would have been to have described the model workings of the parishes conducted at Greenbush and in Bushwick Avenue, wherein their proper rectors, no doubt, are performing something that is far superior to that anywhere else. That would mean something after a right spirit. Will these reverend gentlemen try again?

CAROLUS.

New York, May 31, 1899.

"The Sun's" Change of Heart.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

IN THE TIMES of May 28 your correspondent "Simplicicus" asks the reason of the change of heart of The New York Sun, which last Summer attributed the victory of Santiago to Schley, but which now refers to that commander in terms of profound contempt, and enthusiastically gives the entire credit of the victory to Sampson.

It is not difficult to find a reason for this change of opinion. Last Summer the high Republican authorities at Washington had not yet expressed their opinion on the claims of the two Admirals. The Sun is a good Republican paper, and its editor is on terms of personal friendship with Secretary Long, Senator Lodge, and other high Republican officials. Since last Summer the strong personal and political friendship existing between Secretary Long, Senator Lodge, and Admiral Sampson has completely blinded the first two gentlemen as to the merits of Schley, a Southerner, a Democrat, and one not personally intimate with either the Secretary or the Senator. Mr. Long tried hard to push Sampson ahead of Schley and make him a Vice Admiral, which, fortunately, outraged public opinion prevented, while Mr. Lodge wrote in Harper's an absurdly inaccurate account of the Santiago battle and of the naval events leading up to the battle, showing clearly the most unjust and ridiculous bias in favor of his dear friend Sampson. The Sun's change of heart is thus explained.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS.

New York, May 29, 1899.

How to Reduce Gas Bills.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with considerable interest the article that appeared in your esteemed paper of May 30 under the heading of "How to Reduce Gas Bills," and while I agree with your correspondent as to the benefits to be derived from the use of an automatic gas regulator, I would venture to forward a few corrections for publication.

Your correspondent states that any gas fitter or plumber can furnish or adjust a regulator. That is entirely incorrect. Gas regulators can only be had from gas regulator companies, who own patented machines. He also states that they can be bought from $5 up, which is also incorrect. All the regulator companies in Brooklyn, New York, Boston, Chicago, &c., do not sell the machines, but rent them. The rent is adjusted according to the amount of gas consumed, and is generally about one-third of the saving effected by the machine. The saving varies from 15 to 35 per cent, according to the pressure and condition of the pipes, &c., that exist previous to the attachment of the machine, the average saving being 20 per cent.

The writer is a local manager of a gas regulator company who desires that you will publish this in your valuable paper.

JAMES HAIR.

26 Court Street, Brooklyn, May 31, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Rather Give Than Receive.

"Penniless at last!" said she, to herself.
In the meanwhile the conductor stood looking moodily at the five copper coins.—Indianapolis Journal.

Not Attracted.

"I wonder why he doesn't buy him a seat in the United States Senate?"
"Maybe it's because a seat in the Senate isn't imported."—Detroit Journal.

The Lane's Turn.

Quite a number of the gentlemen who are interviewed on the Speakership question are running as hard as they know how for the choice committee Chairmanships.—Washington Post.

The Monkey Tongue.

"Prof. Garnier says that the monkey language has not more than twenty-five or thirty words."
"I suppose that 'old chappie' and 'dear boy' are among them."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Higher Joy.

"Well, did you have a good trip?"
"No. Merely sold a lot of goods to men that wanted them."
"What on earth do you consider a good trip?"
"Selling a lot of goods to men who don't want them."—Chicago Record.

THE DEAD SOLDIER BOY.

James Buckham in Zion's Herald.

He fell not in fierce battle,
He died not in the fray;
Upon no shout of triumph
His spirit passed away;
But weak and worn with fever,
Of camp abuses bred,
Death took him, brave young soldier,
Whom love and glory led.

A year ago—ah, pity!—
How bright and brave his dream!
He saw the banners blowing,
The bayonets a-gleam.
Then rang the longed-for summons,
The beating of the drums.
Alas! the rose of glory
That ne'er to blooming comes.

The brief, proud pageant over,
In Southern camp they bore
The long and weary waiting
For days they never wore,
And there our soldier sickened;
They missed him from his place—
No more toward fame or glory
He turned his longing face.

But died he not a hero?
Aye! noblest of the brave.
His life, all unrewarded
By victor's palm, he gave.
His sacrifice the greatest
That patriot can make—
He yielded his sweet manhood,
Uncrowned, for country's sake.

Then o'er that wasted body
Our shining banner spread,
And lay a wreath of myrtle
Upon the soldier's head.
O mother, father, sweetheart,
Ye are not all who weep—
Beneath the Nation's tablet
Your soldier boy shall sleep!

JAMES NEALE PLUMB DEAD

Slayer of Alexander Masterton Expires at Bellevue Hospital.

WOULD NOT TAKE REMEDIES

He Was to Have Pleaded to the Murder Indictment Yesterday—Story of His Life and Crime.

James Neale Plumb, who on May 3 shot and killed Alexander Masterton at the Burlington apartment house, died at 8:56 o'clock last night at Bellevue Hospital, whither he had been removed in the afternoon, suffering from erysipelas of the face and head and gastritis. He became sick Monday in the Tombs and yesterday afternoon he was so much worse that the Tombs physician, Dr. J. R. Campbell, having recommended it, removal to Bellevue was ordered. The development of the disease from which Plumb died was unusually rapid, partly on account of his obstinacy in refusing to take medicines prescribed.

In speaking of Plumb's illness yesterday, Dr. Campbell said: "Plumb has his own peculiar ideas about medicines and his own case. He absolutely refused to take the medicines I offered, even when he was told that the disease might penetrate the brain." Plumb was carried to Bellevue at 3:30 P. M. in a Tombs ambulance, and soon after his arrival gained a little strength. At 6 P. M. a relapse set in which resulted in death.

Plumb was on the court calendar to plead before Judge McMahon, in Part I. of General Sessions, yesterday morning, to the indictment for murder in the first degree, but when his condition was learned the pleading was postponed indefinitely. The body was placed in the Morgue, and Henry Thompson, Plumb's counsel, notified of his death.

The crime for which James Neale Plumb was awaiting trial when death intervened in his behalf was committed on the afternoon of Wednesday, May 3, in a room on the third floor of the Burlington apartment house, 10 West Thirtieth Street. Alexander Masterton, whom he killed, after the latter had met him by appointment at the Burlington, was a retired banker of Bronxville, seventy-two years old, and bore an excellent reputation. Plumb accused him, however, of having conspired for years to ruin him and when he set out for the Burlington purposing to shoot Masterton to death he carried with him a voluminous typewritten statement, reciting wrongs which he said Masterton had done him in the course of many years, and declaring that "an outraged God" had selected him, Plumb, "as his chosen instrument of earthly vengeance" upon Masterton.

This statement gave a detailed account of events in Plumb's life, with which Masterton was connected, in the last ten years, accusing the latter among other things of having tried to alienate the affections of his wife and children, and to induce his daughter Marie to leave him, of concocting a scheme to marry this daughter to an Englishman, Ramsay Nares, whom Plumb bitterly denounced, and of arranging a marriage between a son, J. Ives Plumb, and a Troy woman whom the father also denounced. These things especially had preyed on Plumb's mind. He said in his statement: "I have borne with patience and fortitude the wicked persecutions and cruel insults that have been heaped upon me in public and in private, and I have suffered everything but death at the hands of this man, but in all these years I have never lost sight of the day when Alexander Masterton would make a personal accounting to me for the great wrong done me."

Plumb was sixty-five years old. In 1861 he married Miss Sarah Ives, the daughter of the late Abram Ives, who was at one time President of the Manufacturers and Merchants' Bank of this city, and who left a life interest in $200,000 to his daughters. Alexander Masterton was a trustee of Mrs. Plumb's estate. Plumb, in his statement, says that before his marriage Masterton denounced him to Mr. Ives as a professional gambler. From that time on, he claimed, Masterton intrigued against him, endeavoring to undermine his wife's confidence in him, and even paying a governess in Plumb's employ to poison the minds of the latter's children against him. Mrs. Plumb died in 1877, and the family went to live at Islip, L. I. In 1885 his son, J. Ives, was married and on April 20, 1888, the day his daughter Marie attained her majority, both she and his daughter Lenita, left him, afterward being set against him, he believed, by Masterton. Marie married Mr. Nares that same day. Plumb also accused Masterton of having hired men to kidnap Lenita.

Both Plumb's daughters commenced litigation against him, the younger trying to have them removed as guardian and the elder suing for an accounting of money he had handled as their general guardian. Both of them failed. Masterton's friends say that Plumb was an extravagant man, and that his original enmity to Masterton was due to the latter's prudent administration of Mrs. Plumb's affairs while she was alive.

A remarkable thing about the crime was, if Plumb's statement was correct, that he had not met Masterton face to face for ten years before the day he shot him. The meeting was arranged by Plumb, who wrote to Masterton telling him that he was going to Europe and must have a personal interview with him before he left this country. The two men met in the Burlington about 1 P. M. on May 3 and were shown to a room. They were heard quarrelling half an hour later, then a scuffle was heard, and next five shots. Then Plumb came out and made a futile effort to escape, being headed off by the Burlington employes. He was perfectly sane when arrested, and said that his statements would show why he had killed Masterton. It was found that four out of the five shots had taken effect on Masterton, and he died in a short while.

Henry Thomyson, Plumb's lawyer at the time, said that his mind had become unbalanced by brooding on his wrongs.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Eugene Schutz, business manager for Chauncey Olcott for a number of years, was married on Monday to Miss May George of Hartford, Conn. Miss George has not been identified with the profession.

The Palace Roof Garden, located on the Grand Central Palace, will be opened to the public on June 10, when a vaudeville programme will be presented. In the event of rain during the season the performance will be transferred to the hall below.

Max Freeman, who has played the part of Chevalier de Brabazon in the revival of "Erminie" since it has been produced at the Casino, will sever his relations with the company at the end of its engagement Saturday night and will hereafter become the directing stage manager of the future Casino productions.

The one hundred and fiftieth performance of "Zaza," which will be given at the Garrick Theatre on Monday evening, will be commemorated by the presentation of a unique souvenir to every woman attending. After the performance David Belasco will tender the members of the company a banquet on the stage. There will be elaborate floral decorations and music by the theatre orchestra.

Manager Richard Dawney of Daly's Theatre received a cable message yesterday from Augustin Daly, in London, saying that his health is fully restored, and that the recent sensational stories circulated were greatly exaggerated. The long and successful run of "The Great Ruby," which has been presented since Feb 9, will probably terminate its engagement in this city on June 10, or not later than June 17, after which the company will separate for the Summer, to organize again early in September for an extensive tour.

When Jefferson De Angelis is not engaged at the Casino rehearsing the new members of his company who will participate in the revival of his opera "The Jolly Musketeer" next Monday night, he occupies his time reading over volumes of manuscripts intended for new productions. While occupied in this work at his home, near Yonkers, Tuesday night, beside an open window, the breezes blew the lace curtains over the gas jet, causing a fire which resulted in considerable damage and a severely blistered hand to the comedian.

Many of the outgoing steamers sailing for Europe yesterday carried among their passengers people who are prominent in both the musical and dramatic professions, prominent among them being Moritz Rosenthal, the pianist, who was on the Majestic. He closed his American tour last Saturday, which was a most successful one. He played in over 120 concerts, including orchestrals and recitals, his personal receipts amounting to over $30,000. Herr Rosenthal, for the next four years, will remain in Europe. On the American liner New York was Miss Yvonne de Treville, one of the prima donnas of the Castle Square Opera Company, accompanied by her mother. Others on this steamer were Lew M. Fields of Weber & Fields and his manager, Leo C. Teller, and George E. Primrose of minstrel fame. The North German Lloyd steamer Friedrich der Grosse carried Miss Julia Marlowe and Max Bleiman and sister.

DEATH OF MALACHI FALLON.

Some of the very old survivors of the Volunteer Fire Department of New York City probably remember dimly Malachi Fallon, who used to run with Engine No. 33, the "Black Joke," sixty years ago, and was in those days the handiest man with his two fists and one of the most dauntless fire fighters of the picturesque and famous organization. He died on May 24 in San Francisco, Cal., of which city he was the first Chief of Police, having retired after long and honorable service.

He was born in Ireland in 1815, but was brought up from childhood in New York.

He and William M. Tweed were privates together in the "Black Joke," which afterward became "Big Six."

In the fighting of fires and firemen, Fallon had his full part. He became Foreman of his company and a power in ward politics. He was one of the first Wardens of the Tombs Prison, and traditions say he was a model officer.

In the days of forty-nine he was a leader among the many New York men who went to the Pacific seeking adventures and fun, with a possible fortune added. His fame as a fearless, honest, shrewd, and rough-and-ready citizen went with him, and when the forces of order began to struggle to bring civilization from turmoil and exuberant criminality, Fallon was called out of the mountains, where he was prospecting, to be Chief of Police.

He appeared in red shirt and high boots, took the oath of office, and went to work with a sweeping arm. He held his place until he had brought quiet from chaos, when he resigned. He had a peaceful and comfortable old age, and died after a brief illness at his sister's home. He never married.

Two Sentences of Death for One Man.

SOMERSET, Penn., May 31.—S. Peter Meyers was to-day found guilty of murder in the first degree for shooting and instantly killing John Lenhart, who had been deputized by his brother, Nelson Lenhart, constable of Summit Township, to assist in arresting the defendant for murdering Michael Karney at Garrett, this county, on Sept. 20, 1898. Meyers was found guilty of murder in the first degree Sunday morning for shooting Karney. The Court will have to impose the death penalty twice on the prisoner. This is said to be without a precedent in the history of criminal jurisprudence in Pennsylvania.

Return of Marchand, Dreyfus Revision Hearing, and Acquittal of Deroulede and Marcel-Habert.

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PARIS, May 31.—The French love heroes. Some millions of them look out for a hero as the Jews look out for a Messiah. They are inclined to regard Marchand as such a man; and he has many qualities befitting the character. M. Forain, the caricaturist, has taken him the gold medal voted by the Black and White Artists. Telegraphing them his impressions, he says:

"Marchand is a nobleman of God's creation. He looks a man whose heroism has been constantly and victoriously tested. He is a man of few words, but the little he says is packed with expression. One can see that he is straight, unsophisticated, and superior to the petty sides of life. His countenance is of ineffable sweetness, but careworn, and in his thoughtful moods severe and almost stern. His eyes are dreamy—the eyes of one used to reading a wide horizon and wondering what is behind."

The Government is taking care not to let Marchand be gobbled by the Nationalists. The Director of the railway terminus where he will arrive in Paris to-morrow has accordingly been instructed to exclude the public from the station, and only to admit the representatives of the Ministers of the Colonies and of Marine, of the Military Governor of Paris, of the Army and Navy Club, whose guests the Marchand Mission will be during their stay in Paris; of the Geographical Society, or of any other constituted bodies qualified to claim admission. Relations of members of the mission who can show police passes will be admitted, but the police have received instructions to prevent the presentation of flowers and to request those who wish to present them to send them to the Secretary of the Army and Navy Club.

Marchand made two speeches at Toulon. They were short and to the point. They had the ring of sincerity, and will enhance his popularity. One will make him the idol of the non-commissioned officers, he having, in justice to those of his mission, paid a tribute of admiration that must gratify the whole class.

Marchand is regarded by emotional people as the victim of Parliamentary Republicanism, and doubtless he thinks so himself. He is to meet with unusual honors to-morrow at the Ministry of Marine, where he is to enter by the Grand Door, opening on the Rue Royale, and to be received at once by the Minister, M. Lockroy. After an hour's conversation he will be the chief guest at a luncheon given in his honor. The other guests will be Vice Admirals, Generals of Marine Divisions of Marine Artillery, the Minister of the Colonies, M. Guillain, and Senators and Deputies prominently connected with Marine and Colonial affairs.

The medal which Meieres tore from the Government in the Chamber of Deputies will be presented at dessert. M. Delcassé, the Foreign Minister, once said to Sir Edmund Monson, the British Ambassador to France: "There is no Marchand Mission," but on the medal is the inscription: "The Marchand Mission; from the Atlantic to the Red Sea; 1896 to 1898." The Government, in promoting Marchand from Captain to Major refrained from speaking of the march on the Nile. This omission was to avoid inflicting a 'pin-prick' on Queen Victoria. "From the Atlantic to the Red Sea" includes the Nile.

The anti-Dreyfusites are not convinced by the declaration of M. Ballot de Beaupre that Esterhazy is the traitor. Indeed, they are all the more obstinate in refusing to admit that Dreyfus is innocent, but the people are so tired of the affair that by the time Dreyfus has returned to France angry passions will probably have subsided.

The Nationalist attacks on President Loubet are hotter than they were yesterday, but they will not come to much. The general situation is such, if France keeps out of war, and this the republic wishes to do. All danger of war with England is over, thanks to M. Delcassé, and there is no immediate danger of war with Germany, although the tall talk of Gen. Herve at the Déroulède trial may irritate the Germans. A delegation of the Senate has called on M. Loubet to ask what the Government thinks of Herve's utterances.

The acquittal of Déroulède and Marcel-Habert is made to seem a slap in the face for the President. Déroulède is popular because he is the author of "Songs of a Soldier" and is thought to be a disinterested patriot. His counsel, Maître Falateuf, with great art, constantly dragged in M. Loubet as a Panamist. His drift was to find in the Presidential election an excuse for Déroulède's call upon Gen. Roget to march on the Elysée. A deeper reason was to inflict a blow on the republic, and especially upon the President, who insists that the Government must not meddle with the Dreyfus case, but must leave it to the Court of Cassation.

The anti-Dreyfus journals celebrate the acquittal this evening by illuminating. They anticipate on their window panes with lime-light effects, the acquittal and "Loubet's discomfiture."

The boulevards are crowded and noisy, but not stormy. The verdict for Déroulède and Marcel-Habert will heighten the enthusiasm for Marchand, but as no important election is imminent and no war in prospect, all this does not signify.

EMILY CRAWFORD.

THE TRANSVAAL CONFERENCE.

President Krueger and Sir Alfred Milner at Bloemfontein.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange Free State, May 31.—President Krüger of the South African Republic and Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of the Cape Colony and British High Commissioner for South Africa, have arrived here for their meeting to consider the demands of the Uitlanders.

President Krüger, on his arrival yesterday, was received by a guard of honor at the railroad station, which was decorated in his honor. He was welcomed by the President of the Orange Free State, M. T. Steyn, and the Cabinet. Salutes were fired and the Transvaal national hymn was played.

Replying to an address, President Krüger said he had come here to work for the welfare of the whole of South Africa and to discuss all questions, except the independence of the Transvaal.

Sir Alfred Milner arrived this evening. President Steyn and the members of the Cabinet of the Orange Free State were at the railway station to welcome him. Salutes were fired and the British national anthem was played.

As Sir Alfred Milner drove through the streets to his residence he received an ovation from the populace. On arriving at the house he found a large gathering assembled singing the national anthem and cheering Queen Victoria. An address of welcome was delivered, to which Sir Alfred made a brief but cordial reply.

"The Most Favored Nation Articles" Terminated by This Country.

BERNE, Switzerland, May 31.—The United States Government has given notice of the termination of Articles 8 and 12 of the Commercial Treaty of 1850, and the Federal Council has decided to accept the situation. The articles will remain in force until March 28 next.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The particular articles of the treaty of 1850 which were terminated were what are known as "the most favored nation articles," the United States Government insisting upon their abrogation because they threatened to injuriously affect negotiations for reciprocity arrangements with other nations. Switzerland consented reluctantly, this Government insisting that otherwise it would terminate the existing treaty between the two countries.

Dr. Norman Shanks Kerr Dead.

LONDON, May 31.—Dr. Norman Shanks Kerr, the inebriate specialist, is dead.

Dr. Kerr was reputed the most skilful physician in England in the treatment of inebriety. He was President of the Society for the Study of Inebriety, and consulting physician to the Dalrymple Home for Inebriates. Among his works were: "Intemperance and Its Remedy," London, 1877; "Wines, Scriptural and Ecclesiastical," London, 1882, and "Inebriety: Its Etiology, Pathology, Treatment, and Jurisprudence," London, 1888.

Prince Arthur Must Live in His Duchy.

GOTHA, May 31.—The Diet has resolved that Prince Arthur of Connaught, heir presumptive to the throne of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, be called as soon as possible to take up his residence in the Duchy, receive a German education, and become personally acquainted with the conditions of his new home. Several of the speakers protested against the idea of the land and people of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha being treated as mere family heritages. Minister of State von Stringe urged that the matter be referred to a commission, but the Diet refused to agree to this.

Hospital Nurse Attempts Suicide.

LONDON, May 31.—A Canadian nurse, Miss O'Neil, said to belong to a leading New York hospital, attempted to commit suicide by shooting herself with a pistol this morning at the Hotel Metropole. The report of firearms was heard in her apartments, and when her room was entered Miss O'Neil was found sitting on a couch, with blood streaming from her head. Friends removed her to a private residence, and it is hoped she will recover. Overstudy is reported to have unbalanced her mind.

Presidential Election in Peru.

LIMA, Peru, May 31.—According to the latest advices as to the progress of the Presidential elections there have been only trifling disorders at two points in the entire country. Senhor Eduardo, the popular candidate for the Presidency, now lacks only 9,730 votes to complete the number requisite for a legal election, and there are forty-one provinces still to be heard from.

Queen Victoria's Eyesight.

LONDON, May 31.—The British Medical Journal to-day says it has the best authority for stating that the alarmist reports in regard to Queen Victoria's eyesight are erroneous, and that the rumors of a contemplated operation on her Majesty's eyes are mere inventions.

Two Killed in German Shipyards.

BERLIN, May 31.—The Director of the Germania Shipbuilding Yards at Kiel, Herr Hagen, fell to-day from the baptismal platform of the Ersatz Kaiser Wilhelm, which is to be launched to-morrow, and was instantly killed. One of the engineers, a man named Kranich, was killed by the falling of an elevator.

Lord Kitchener in Quarantine.

TRIESTE, Austria, May 31.—Lord Kitchener of Khartoum has been detained in quarantine here on board the steamer Semiramis, from Alexandria, where deaths from the plague have occurred.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, May 31.—Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., arrived for the season this evening.

The servants have arrived to prepare Mrs. William Astor's villa for occupancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll have returned from New York and are at their cottage for the season.

Henry G. Marquand is expected for the season to-morrow.

James J. Van Alen has gone to Canada for a month's fishing. He will return to Wakehurst for the season next month.

Mrs. Dickey has arrived at her cottage for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones have arrived on the Narada, and will remain on the yacht for several days before taking possession of The Cloisters for the season. Last evening they entertained several guests at dinner on the Narada.

The Newport Golf Club will open for the season to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs have returned to New York.

Mrs. Stockton, wife of Commander Stockton, will entertain Admiral Sampson and the commanding officers of the fleet at dinner to-morrow evening.

Mrs. Zeigermeier, wife of Ensign Zeigermeier of the Indiana, is visiting here.

Col. Reginald Norman has returned from Egypt.

Arrivals for the season this evening included Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop and Miss Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Brooks and Reginald Brooks, Mrs. J. R. Busk and family, James V. Palmer, George B. De Forest, and Miss Scott.

Mrs. Whitney Warren has returned from New York.

William Cutting, Jr., entertained a number of the officers of the fleet at dinner at the Muenchinger-king cottage this evening.

Mrs. George A. Converse entertained Admiral Sampson at dinner at her cottage this evening.

This morning Gov. Dyer, accompanied by Adjt. Gen. Sackett, Commander W. McCarty Little, and the staff, paid an official visit to Admiral Sampson of the flagship. The party was received with the usual honors. On June 30 the Admiral and as many of the officers of the fleet as can be spared will be the guests of the Squantum Club, where they will partake of a clambake. On the following day the Admiral and his officers will be the guests of the Hope Club of Providence, where a reception will be given in their honor.

Mrs. Weeks Not in Contempt.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 31.—Mrs. Susie Slater Weeks was brought from the county jail to-day and arraigned before County Judge Smith Lent in habeas corpus proceedings brought by her counsel, David H. Hunt, who sought to have Mrs. Weeks discharged on the ground that her committal to jail was illegal. Mrs. Weeks was appointed executrix of her grandmother, Lauretta Slater, and used $2,000 of the estate as her own money. At the final accounting before Surrogate Silkman he decided that the $2,000 which Mrs. Weeks had expended did not rightfully belong to her, and a decree was entered directing her to pay to different persons named the sum of $935. This Mrs. Weeks failed to do, and she was adjudged guilty of contempt. Justice Lent decided that she was not guilty of contempt.

Chile a Prosperous Country.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, May 31.—In his message to the Chilean Congress, on the opening of the Summer session, President Errazuris asserts that the financial situation is prosperous, and that Chile is at peace with the whole world. The revenues are given as 110,000,000 pesos and the expenses of the Government as 102,000,000 pesos. The total imports are 102,000,000 pesos and the total exports 168,000,000 pesos. The message says that the exports of nitrate and copper have been largely augmented. Señor Errazuris proposes the construction of railways and the opening of schools for "practical education." The message will make a very favorable impression upon the country.

Strikers Become Riotous in France.

MACON, France, May 31.—The strikers at Crouset are becoming riotous. They have been throwing stones at the horses of the gendarmes and have hurled lighted torches at the military guardhouse. Troops have been sent to protect the foundries.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The wedding of Miss Goodridge and Mr. John Iselin described in another column, was the social event of yesterday. Many of the guests already out of town drove over in drags to Riverdale from various parts of the country.

The ships went away with full passenger lists. Among those sailing on the New York not already mentioned were Mr. Archibald McCrea, Mr. T. Ashby Blythe, and Miss Blythe, Mrs. Mary Cadwalader, Mrs. John Calvert, Mrs. Theodore Fox, Mr. Harold Fox, Mr. and Mrs. George Willing, Miss and Mr. Willing, and Miss Katherine Wistar of Philadelphia; Mrs. S. Warren Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. J. Clinch Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George Lord Day, and Mrs. Wirt Dexter and Miss Dexter of Boston.

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To-day being the 1st of June there are several weddings in and around New York. Miss Laura Thain, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Thain, will marry Mr. Albert Buckley Nichols at the residence of the bride's parents, 20 East Eighty-third Street. Miss Anna St. Clair Patterson, the daughter of Mrs. David Stewart, and Count Cesare Giovanni Baptista Giuseppe Francesco Alessandro Pio Maria da Conturbia will be married in Baltimore. Cardinal Gibbons will perform the ceremony. Count Vinci of the Legation in Washington will be best man. Miss Mary Patterson, the bride's cousin, will be maid of honor. Miss Martha Swift and Mr. George Gray Hollister will be married at Mamaroneck, and Miss Edith Hard, whose father is President of the Chatham National Bank, in this city, and Mr. Robert Osborn, at Nyack. Two very large weddings in the city will be that of Miss Elizabeth Jordan to Mr. Edward D. O'Brien, the son of Judge Morgan O'Brien, at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, and that of Miss Fanny May, the eldest daughter of the late Lewis May, and Mr. Myron Shafer, at the Temple Emanu-El. The wedding of Miss Smith, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kirby Smith, and Mr. Irving Benjamin will also take place this evening.

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Mr. Frederic Bronson drove the Pioneer yesterday. The passengers were Miss Crawford, Miss Morton, Mr. and Mrs. R. St. John Walker, Mr. Alden Freeman, Mr. H. S. Bates, Miss M. L. Coley, Miss F. Becker, Dr. S. A. Becker, and Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Montgomery.

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The Duke and Duchess d'Arcos left yesterday for Washington. The Duchess, who as Miss Lowery has many friends in New York, received quite a number of callers. The Duke was also a great social favorite at Newport and Narragansett for several Summers, when he was only an Attaché of the Spanish Legation at Washington. Both the Duke and Duchess will be at Newport on a visit this Summer.

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Whatever seemed the element lacking at the Open-Air Horse Show here to make it an absolute social success was not wanting in Philadelphia. The Horse Show opened there on Memorial Day, and in the boxes were Miss Minnie Drexel Fell, Mr. and Mrs. Clement Newbold, Mr. and Mrs. Barclay Warburton, Mrs. Ridgeway and Miss Ridgeway, Mr. and Mrs. George Elkins, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cassin, Mr. and Mrs. Megargee Wright, and, in fact, all Philadelphia society now left in town. Of New Yorkers there were few, the inevitable Charles F. Bates being one of these. Exhibits were made by Mrs. Nino Hayes and Mr. Charles Bates of Westchester. The show will continue the week.

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Last evening took place, at Marlborough House, the annual dinner given by the Prince of Wales to the members of The Jockey Club. There were forty-five guests, but not one was an American. Neither Richard Croker nor William Waldorf Astor was invited. Lord William Beresford, who has won large amounts of money with Tod Sloan, was a guest. The occasion was the night after the Derby. The famous silver service was used, and among the wines the sherry which has been kept in the royal possession since the days of George II. was served, together with 1864 champagne, Comet Madeira, and some very famous old port of 1812.

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Owing to the many house parties and the general uncertainty of the movements of fashionable people, many of the announcements of entertainments in the country have not been fulfilled. Correspondents are apt sometimes to take for granted that which should but does not occur. Mrs. William D. Sloane, for instance, has been announced in all the prints as giving a house party at Lenox over Memorial Day. The "Willie" Sloanes, as they are called by their friends, have not yet opened their Lenox house. They have been confused with the John Sloanes, who had some people this week on a visit. There are as yet very few people at Lenox. Until last week the weather was most uncomfortable. Without any warning, a cold Spring was succeeded by a mid-Summer heat and then again by cold. The Giraud Fosters have arrived in town and were at the play on Tuesday evening. They go to Lenox very shortly. Although Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes are not at Lenox themselves, their house is kept open. The arrivals will begin this week.

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Even people who were booked on the different ships did not leave. It has, owing to the prominence given to bookings, become the custom recently in society to travel incognito or not to book at all. This custom leads to many false announcements being made, as the lists are not to be depended upon.

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The marriage of Miss Teresa Cheesman, eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Hobart Cheesman of 171 West Ninety-Fifth Street, to Hermann Francis Korthener will be solemnized in the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, West Fifty-Seventh Street, this evening, at 8:30 o'clock. Dr. Henry Lubeck, the rector, will perform the ceremony.

The bridegroom will be attended by his cousin, John Ewen of Spuyten Duyvil, as best man, and the bride by her sister, Miss Florence Palmer Cheesman, as maid of honor. Little Dorothy Howland Cheesman, the bride's youngest sister, will be flower girl. The ushers are to be William Sergeant of Spuyten Duyvil, a cousin of the bridegroom; Henry F. Peake, Frederick P. Delgado, Fritz Strothman, and Hubert Cheesman, a cousin of the bride. There will be an informal reception for relatives only at the home of the bride immediately after the ceremony.

A Romance of the War.

Another romance of the late war came to light yesterday by the announcement of the marriage of Lieut. Edward Fowler McGrotty of the Twenty-second Regiment and Catherine Amelia Spilman, which took place on May 27, 1898. When the war broke out and the Twenty-second Regiment went to Camp Black, and McGrotty with it, Miss Spilman was a frequent visitor there. The Lieutenant proposed and was accepted, and they decided to get married secretly. After the wedding at Hempstead, Mrs. McGrotty returned to her mother at the Plaza apartment house. One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. On Lieut. McGrotty's return to New York he went to live with his parents, at 408 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street. The secret leaked out, and both families approved of the marriage, which was made public yesterday. Lieut. McGrotty is engaged in the real estate business.

SMART WEDDING IN BALTIMORE.

Mrs. David Stewart's Daughter to Marry an Italian Nobleman To-day.

BALTIMORE, May 31.—At noon to-morrow Miss Annah St. Clair Patterson, daughter of Mrs. David Stewart, will be married to Count Caesare Giovanni Battista Giuseppe Francesco Allessandro Pio Naria da Conturbia of Milan, Italy. The ceremony will be performed at the Stewart residence, corner of Charles and Preston Streets, Cardinal Gibbons officiating. It will be witnessed by about seventy guests, principally connections of the Patterson and Stewart families, and will be followed by a breakfast.

Miss Patterson has an elaborate trousseau, made in Paris. Her wedding gown is of white satin with a long train, the whole being covered with Point de Venice and rose point lace. She will wear a point lace veil, a family heirloom, and her only jewels will be a chain of pearls, the gift of the Count.

She will enter the drawing room with her stepfather, David Stewart, by whom she will be given away. Miss Mary Patterson Harris will be maid of honor and Miss Mary Patterson and Miss Ann De Butts Shaw will be flower girls. Count Vinci, Chargé d'Affaires of the Italian Legation at Washington, will be best man, and Redmond C. Stewart, W. Plunkett Stewart, Henry Patterson, and F. H. M. Birckhead will be the ushers. Masters Julian Leroy Ridgely and Patterson Harris will be ribbon boys.

Though the Count is said to be descended from a very old house in Europe whose representatives have long been numbered among the nobility, he has no advantage in birth and position over his future wife. Her mother, before her first marriage, was Miss Alice Gerry of New York, and her father, who was a brother of Mrs. W. Hall Patterson, of this city, was a nephew of Mme. Jerome Patterson Bonaparte. Miss Patterson made her début in Baltimore about four years ago.

In 1897 she went abroad and joined at Rome her mother's sister, the wife of Pangirus Bey, who occupies a conspicuous position in the official life of the Italian capital. It was during this visit to Europe that she met the Count and their engagement was announced about three months ago.

Count da Conturbia came to Baltimore the latter part of April, and his fiancée arrived from the other side one week later. The Count also has the title of Marquis. He will sail with his bride the last of this month for Italy, and will go to his villa near Milan. Miss Patterson has an independent fortune, but her fiancé is not considered wealthy.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Iselin—Goodridge.

John H. Iselin and Miss Caroline Lydia Goodridge, youngest daughter of Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, were married yesterday afternoon in Christ Church, at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson. The Rev. Edward Goodridge, an uncle of the bride, officiated. The bride was given away by her brother, F. G. Goodridge. Only relatives and intimate friends witnessed the ceremony. Special trains left the Grand Central Station at 8 and 3:55 P. M., and carried out several hundred guests to the reception, held at Springhurst, the Summer home of the bride's mother.

The bride's gown of white satin was simply fashioned. The sleeves and yoke were of point lace, but the skirt was unadorned. A spray of orange blossoms fell across the front of the corsage. A veil of tulle and a bouquet of white sweet peas completed the costume.

Miss Charlotte G. Wyeth, the eight-year-old niece of the bride and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Edward Wyeth, was maid of honor. She wore white mousseline de soie over silk, with picture hat to match, and carried a bouquet of white sweet peas.

The bridesmaids were Miss Sophie M. Goodridge of Exeter, N. H.; Miss Ethel Iselin, a sister of the bridegroom; Miss Elizabeth Kilseyth Livingston, and Miss Emily Delafield. They wore white mousseline de soie over light-green silk and large white hats. The skirts were almost covered with bands of lace insertion, and each was edged with a tiny ruffle of the same material. The accompanying bouquets were of white sweet peas, inclosed in a fringe of smilax, and tied with green satin ribbon.

Henry Suydam Satterlee was Mr. Iselin's best man. The ushers were Warburton Gouverneur Iselin, a brother of the bridegroom; Austin Corbin, George T. Derby, Archibald Thatcher of Boston, William M. Benjamin, William S. Russell, and F. Laurence Lee.

The church was decorated with snowballs, locust blooms, and other white Spring flowers, massed against a background of palms. The ends of the top pews of the middle aisle were ornamented with a sheaf of the flowers. The gardens of Springhurst furnished all of the decorations used both in the church and at the house.

The drawing room of the house was brightened by mauve orchids, which trailed over the top of the large bay window.

An orchestra played during the reception. The bridal gifts filled an entire room. Among the articles were a chest of table silver from the bride's mother, a silver tea set from the bridegroom's mother; a silver waiter, Adrian Iselin; a silver bowl lined with gold, F. G. Goodridge, and a diamond belt pin, Miss Morosini.

The newly married pair left at 5:30 for their honeymoon trip. The bride's going away gown was of dark blue cloth, with which she wore a large black hat trimmed with ostrich tips to match.

Among the guests at the reception were Mrs. Haslett McKim, Miss Alice McKim, Mrs. Woodruff Sutton, Miss Morosini, Mrs. Margaret Eyre, Miss Eyre, Mrs. Darwin P. Kingsley, Mrs. Charles Willing, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fairfax, Mrs. Edward P. McCrea, Mrs. V. B. Thompson, Miss Nellie Clarke, Miss Dudley, Mrs. L. M. Thorne, Miss Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. William Dodge, Mrs. Herman Dyer, Miss Dyer, the Misses Willing, Mrs. Mathurin Delafield, Mrs. John Livingston Delafield, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, Miss Mazie Delafield, Miss Julia Delafield, Mrs. Wood, Miss Melza Wood, Mrs. T. B. Woolsey, the Misses Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. Lefferts, John L. Dudley, John L. Dudley, Jr., Rufus Thurley, Townsend Pinckney, and Dr. F. Le Roy Satterlee.

Glover—Osgoodby.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 31.—Miss Mary Lucile Osgoodby of New York and William Muir Glover of Montclair, were married here this evening in the Baptist Church, by the Rev. Dr. H. Allen Tupper. The bride is the daughter of George Melvin Osgoodby, a lawyer of New York City, and the bridegroom is a merchant of this place. Three ministers were to have officiated, but two were prevented from being present. One was the Rev. Mr. Brunner, a Baptist minister of Harlem, who is very sick.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Nevada Osgoodby of Elizabeth, N. J.; Miss Mary Russell of New York, Miss May Ballie of Rye, N. Y., and Miss Hazel Russell of New York. The maid of honor was Marie L. Stokem of New York. The flower girl was a niece of the bride, Miss Gladys Osgoodby. The best man was John G. Muir of Washington, D. C., and the ushers, William C. Davis, New York; Cornelius H. Paxton, New York; Warren Batting and John S. Tichenor, Montclair.

The Baptist Church was crowded with guests from New York City, Washington, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Elizabeth, N. J., and Montclair. After the wedding a reception was held in a handsome residence in Forest Street that Mr. Glover gave to his bride as a wedding present. It is furnished elaborately. A feature of the wedding was the décolletée dresses of the bridesmaids. Short sleeves were also worn. The presents were numerous.

Hanan—Hutton.

The marriage of Miss Georgia Elizabeth Hutton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert John Hutton of 232 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, and James Taylor Hanan, also of Brooklyn, took place at 5 P. M. yesterday in St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, St. John's Place, Brooklyn. The rector, the Rev. George F. Breed, officiated. The bride was attended by Miss Bryan, as maid of honor, and Miss Agnes Bryan, Miss Helen Pitcher Woodward, and Miss Christine Burtenshaw, as bridesmaids. Dr. Probasco, who was to have been best man, was kept away by illness. Charles Scofield, Addison Hanan, Russell Whitlatch, and John Jennings were the ushers. The bride was given away by her father.

Mr. and Mrs. Hanan will go abroad in July for a year and a half of travel.

Hamilton—Seixas.

On Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock a very charming wedding was that of Miss Edith Raphael Seixas of this city and Mr. Ralph Bergen Hamilton of Buffalo at Trinity Chapel. The bride was attended by the maid of honor, her sister, Miss Helen Seixas. The best man was Mr. Walter Gray Pietsch of Chicago, and the six ushers were the old college friends of the bridegroom. Following the ceremony at the church there was a small reception at the Seixas home, on West Thirty-ninth Street. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton have left for a short wedding tour, after which they will reside in Buffalo, the home of the bridegroom.

Butterworth—Stoddard.

NEW HAVEN, May 31.—At noon to-day, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ezekiel G. Stoddard, was celebrated the wedding of their only daughter, Miss Esther Ann Stoddard, and Frank Seller Butterworth, the well-known Yale athlete of the class of '95 and a prominent Yale football coacher. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Frederick Davies of New York. Many friends of the bride and bridegroom were present from out of town.

Obituary Notes.

ROBERT MCADAM, aged eighty years, of the firm of Robert McAdam & Sons, cheese exporters of 6 Harrison Street, this city, died suddenly of heart disease at his home in Rome, N. Y., yesterday.

WILLIAM E. KIMBALL, son of William B. Kimball of Bristol, R. I., died at St. Vincent's Hospital on Monday afternoon. He was a lawyer, with an office in this city. He was stricken with apoplexy on Monday morning on West Eleventh Street, and was removed to the hospital in an ambulance.

Mrs. MARY J. DODSON died yesterday at her home, 35 West Sixtieth Street, of Bright's disease. She was born in Millertown in 1824 and was the wife of Silas Dodson, an inventor who claimed to be the first to devise elevated railroads. The burial will be at Philadelphia in the Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

ALBERT PACK, the late Republican candidate for United States Senator, in opposition to Senator Burrows, died yesterday at his home in Detroit from the effects of a surgical operation. Mr. Pack was a close friend of Gov. Pingree. He withdrew his candidacy for Senator before a vote was taken.

GEORGE F. PUTNAM, formerly President of the American National Bank, and ex-President of the Kansas City Club, died at Lenox, Mass., on Tuesday.

Mrs. Hazlett McKim, Miss Alice McKim, Mrs. Woodruff Sutton, Miss Morosini, Mrs. Margaret Eyre, Miss Eyre, Mrs. Darwin P. Kingsley

GEORGE GOULD PLAYS POLO

His Lakewood Club Team Defeated by Philadelphians.

THE GAME WAS A CLOSE ONE

Collier and Dallett Do Good Work for New Jersey—Smith and Zeilan Stars for Philadelphia.

George J. Gould and his Lakewood Club polo team made their first appearance yesterday in a regular contest in the Polo Association's circuit of events. George Gould did play in his first match game about two weeks ago at Meadow Brook, on the Westchester Country Club team, but it was the first appearance of the Lakewood team as an aspirant for polo honors. The game was played on the field of the Country Club of Westchester, and the other team was the second of the Philadelphia Country Club.

A fair assemblage of spectators watched the sport, the Lakewood contingent being represented by Mrs George J. Gould and her two sons, Kingdon and Jay, who have already acquired a practical knowledge of the game; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hamilton, and Mr. and Mrs. E Robbins Walker. Among others present were W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Major J C Cooley, W. H. Sands, J. M. Waterbury, R. G Cary, and Miss Beatrix Hoyt, the three-year woman golf champion of the United States. The polo teams lined up as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, 2D.	Hcp.	LAKEWOOD.	H'cp.
1—S. L. Bodine	2	1—George J. Gould	2
2—W. H. Smith	5	2—J. Dallett, Jr.	5
3—C. B. Zeilan	3	3—P. F. Collier	2
Back—J. F. McFadden	3	Back—H. L. Herbert	2
Total	13	Total	11

Philadelphia allowed Lakewood two goals at the start, and eventually won by the score of 11 goals to 9¾, Lakewood getting penalized one-fourth of a goal for a safety goal. It was a close game, much closer than the majority of polo games, but the lively work was all in the last two periods, when the Lakewood men seemed to play a fast game.

In the first two periods the New Jersey men only scored 2 points, while in the next two they made 8. One of the latter was by Mr. Gould, and was the fifth point he has ever made in an association game. The ball was close to the posts, having been well carried up by Dallett, when Mr. Gould got a good strike at it and sent it between the posts. Young Kingdon and Jay danced with joy when they saw the good play, and watched the remainder of the game with heightened interest.

Of the eight goals earned by the Lakewood team Collier made four, Dallett three, and Mr. Gould one. Collier made some magnificent goals from side shots, and when he made two within six minutes in the last period, a loud shout of approval rewarded his work. Dallett also made many good plays and frequently carried the ball nearly the entire length of the field. The appearance of H. L. Herbert, the veteran Chairman of the Polo Association, was a novelty, as he has not taken part in a regular match for some time. He made an excellent back.

Smith and Zeilan were the stars for Philadelphia. They divided the eleven goals made by their team between them, Smith getting seven and Zeilan four. In the third period, during a hot rid down the field, Bodine fell from his horse, he animal slipping. Bodine kept hold of the bridle and was not injured.

The score summary is: Goals earned—Philadelphia, 11; Lakewood, 8. Allowed by handicap—Lakewood, 2. Lost by penalties—Lakewood, 1, for a safety goal. Total—Philadelphia, 11; Lakewood, 9¾. Referee—E. C. Potter. Time—F. H. Allen.

UNDER WATER 7 1-2 HOURS.

Capt. Louis Sorcho Claims to Have Broken a Record by This Performance.

Capt. Louis Sorcho, the deep-sea diver, who is employed with his wife at the Electrical Show at Madison Square Garden to give exhibitions of the utility of electricity in diving, last night established what he claims is the world's record for length of time under water. Capt. Sorcho remained under water from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 10:30 o'clock last night without once coming to the surface, and without any nourishment being passed down to him. He was relieved from thirst by taking the moisture from the inner plate of the helmet after opening the outer one to enable the moisture from the tank to form on the outside.

This record his manager, C. E. Postley, announced was fifty-two minutes ahead of the world's record, a Scotchman several years ago off the coast of Mexico having staid below for 6 hours and 38 minutes.

The performance was given in a large tank in the basement of the Garden. The tank was faced with plate glass, so that the diver was visible to the spectators at all times. Capt. Sorcho had fixed within his helmet a submarine telephone, from which he could talk to any part of the city, as the telephone was connected with the general circuit. Capt. Sorcho also gave an exhibition of the fish light, the submarine arc light, and his own invention, the deep-sea searchlight. He also showed how divers work among the ruins of a vessel at the bottom of the sea. A thermometer was kept in the water, the temperature varying from 65 to 78 degrees during the afternoon and evening.

LAUNCHING OF THE COLUMBIA.

Set for 8 P. M. June 10—Crews of New and Old Defenders Arrive.

BRISTOL, R. I., May 31.—The announcement was made to-night by Mr. Herreshoff that the Columbia will be launched at 8 o'clock on the evening of Saturday, June 10. At that hour the tide will be unusually high, and the launching can be done with the least effort. Should the weather be fine, the craft will likely be seen when she is launched, but photographers will not be able to use their cameras with any success. The launching will be public.

Twenty-eight men of the crew of the Columbia arrived from Deer Isle, Me., to-day, and ten of the crew of the Defender came from New York. These new arrivals bring the crews of each yacht to the required numbers.

K. A. C. Wins at Cricket.

MOORESTOWN, N. J., May 31.— The cricket team of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club encountered the local club here to-day and won by fourteen runs. The bowling on both sides was unusually good. F F. Kelly and C. H. Clarke for the Knickerbockers and C. B. Wallace, A. C. Wood, and Smith for Moorestown all excelling with the ball. Run-getting in consequence was difficult, but G. A. Gittens, C. H. Clarke, and A. V. Clarke all obtained double figures in the first innings of the Knickerbockers and G. A. Gittens and J. F. Curran in the second, while for Moorestown C. J. Allen, J. B. Graff, and Smith did the best work with the willow.

Columbia Crews to Go to Poughkeepsie

The Columbia University crews will leave this morning for Poughkeepsie on a special train to practice for the race of June 27. All their shells and rowing paraphernalia will be transported with them under the personal supervision of Coach Dr. Walter Peet. The men will go into quarters about a mile and a half from Poughkeepsie. A number of students will accompany the crews.

International Collegiate Challenge.

NEW HAVEN, May 31.—Capt. Thomas R. Fisher of the Yale University track team said this morning that the formal challenge from the English universities, Oxford and Cambridge, for a meet in London with Yale and Harvard had just been received. Its contents will not be announced until after a conference between Yale and Harvard has been held.

Australians and Oxford at Cricket.

LONDON, May 31.—The Australians in the cricket match with Oxford scored 360 runs for four wickets down in their second innings and the match to-day was declared "drawn." Surrey to-day beat the Somerset eleven by an inning and 379 runs.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

LONDON CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Janowski, Tschigorin, Mason, and Cohn the Victors Yesterday—Pairing in the Minor Contest.

LONDON, May 31.—The second round of the international chess tournament was commenced at noon to-day, when the seventh round of the original schedule was adopted and the pairing was as follows: Teichmann vs. Pillsbury, Steinitz vs. Janowski, Lasker vs. Schlechter, Blackburne vs. Cohn, Mason vs. Bird, Tschigorin vs. Tinsley, Maroczy vs. Lee, and Showalter a bye.

At the adjournment at 4:30 Janowski had beaten Steinitz, Tschigorin had beaten Tinsley, and the other games were adjourned. Of these, Pillsbury had the better game against Teichmann, Mason had the better position against Bird, and the others were even. At the conclusion of the day's play the following results were recorded on the official score sheet: Lasker and Schlechter and Maroczy and Lee had drawn their respective games; Cohn had beaten Blackburne, Mason had disposed of Bird, and Teichmann and Pillsbury adjourned their game a second time, but Teichmann had got on even terms with the American champion.

The records of the players up to date follow:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Bird	0	2	Pillsbury	1	0
Blackburne	0	1	Schlechter	½	1½
Cohn	2	0	Showalter	1	0
Janowski	2	0	Steinitz	½	1½
Lasker	1	1	Teichmann	0	1
Lee	1½	½	Tinsley	0	2
Maroczy	1½	½	Tschigorin	1	1
Mason	1	1			

The American player, Marshall, who is playing in the one-round tournament, has won a game against Smith and lost one to Physick.

The pairing in the minor tournament, which is being played as a part of the International Chess Congress, has been arranged as follows:

First Round—Muller vs. Klimsch, Marco vs. Esser, Smith vs. Marshall, Physick vs. Tabuntschikoff, Erskine vs. Jones, and Mieses vs. Jackson.

Second Round—Tabuntschikoff vs. Erskine, Marshall vs. Physick, Esser vs. Smith, Klimsch vs. Marco, Mieses vs. Muller, and Jackson vs. Jones.

Third Round—Marco vs. Mieses, Smith vs. Klimsch, Physick vs. Esser, Erskine vs. Marshall, Jones vs. Tabuntschikoff, and Muller vs. Jackson.

Fourth Round—Marshall vs. Jones, Esser vs. Erskine, Klimsch vs. Physick, Mieses vs. Smith, Muller vs. Marco, and Jackson vs. Tabuntschikoff.

Fifth Round—Smith vs. Muller, Physick vs. Mieses, Erskine vs. Klimsch, Jones vs. Esser, Tabuntschikoff vs. Marshall, and Marco vs. Jackson.

Sixth Round—Esser vs. Tabuntschikoff, Klimsch vs. Jones, Mieses vs. Erskine, Muller vs. Physick, Marco vs. Smith, and Jackson vs. Marshall.

Seventh Round—Physick vs. Marco, Erskine vs. Muller, Jones vs. Mieses, Tabuntschikoff vs. Klimsch, Marshall vs. Esser, and Smith vs. Jackson.

Eighth Round—Klimsch vs. Marshall, Mieses vs. Tabuntschikoff, Muller vs. Jones, Marco vs. Erskine, Smith vs. Physick, and Jackson vs. Esser.

Ninth Round—Erskine vs. Smith, Jones vs. Marco, Tabuntschikoff vs. Muller, Marco vs. Mieses, Esser vs. Klimsch, and Physick vs. Jackson.

Tenth Round—Mieser vs. Esser, Muller vs. Marshall, Marco vs. Tabuntschikoff, Smith vs. Jones, Physick vs. Erskine, and Jackson vs. Klimsch.

Eleventh (and Final) Round—Jones vs. Physick, Tabuntschikoff vs. Smith, Marshall vs. Marco, Esser vs. Muller, Klimsch vs. Mieses, and Erskine vs. Jackson.

Tabuntschikoff, a competitor in the minor tournament, is a professor at Gatschina, Russia. He has a considerable reputation as a strong amateur. This is his first participation in an international contest.

CRUISER BROOKLYN'S INJURIES.

It Is Generally Supposed that She Struck a Sunken Wreck in the Channel on Tuesday.

The United States armored cruiser Brooklyn, which struck a sunken obstruction while rounding the Battery on Tuesday, on her way to the North River to fire a salute opposite Grant's Tomb, yesterday returned to the Brooklyn Navy Yard for repairs from her anchorage, off West Thirty-fourth Street. A preliminary examination of the injuries sustained by the warship was made by Naval Constructors Bowles and Smith yesterday, but the full extent of the damage cannot be determined until the vessel is placed in dry dock to-day. Neither of the Naval Constructors would make known the result of his examination yesterday.

The examination made by the officers of the ship, however, disclosed the fact that one of the frames on the port side, just forward of the midship section of the vessel, had buckled about eight feet from the keel plates. The keel plates are bent, and a number of rivet heads are broken. There is another damaged spot on the starboard side, about 50 feet forward from the other injuries, where a number of plates have been dented and rivets started. Considerable cement is cracked and several small leaks have been started.

As in the case of the battleship Massachusetts, which struck on Dec. 10 last at a spot not far from the place that the accident to the Brooklyn happened, there is a diversity of opinion as to the nature of the obstruction with which the cruiser collided. Capt. Theodore F. Jewell, commander of the Brooklyn, refused yesterday to give any theory for the accident. A gunner named Applegate and several other members of the crew, who were aft when the ship struck, have reported that immediately after the shock of the collision was felt they saw several pieces of timber and a lot of black mud rise alongside the ship. This is taken by the sailors as indicating that the cruiser struck a sunken wreck.

Capt. Jewell declared that the ship was about 400 yards off shore at the time of the accident, following the course of the channel and outside of all reefs. The Brooklyn was in twenty-eight feet of water, he said. The cruiser has a draught of twenty-five feet. There was no pilot on board, because the navigators of the ship were familiar with the shoals and channels laid down on the chart, and there was no need of a pilot's services. The Brooklyn returned to the navy yard without a pilot and met with no accident. Diamond Reef lay on the starboard side of the ship when she struck, and, considering this fact and the fact that the only injuries of consequence sustained by the cruiser are on the port side, the officers cannot understand how they could have been caused by the vessel striking the reef, a theory advanced by some. Lieut. Commander Hodgson, the navigator of the ship, who was on the bridge at the time of the wreck, is one of the officers of the opinion that the Brooklyn struck wreckage of some sort.

Pilots and shipping men familiar with the waters in which the Brooklyn sustained her injuries expressed themselves yesterday as disbelieving that a sunken wreck was lying in the channel, but were inclined to the theory that the vessel ran against Diamond Reef, which is located about 450 yards from the Battery in a line almost due south from South Ferry. This jagged bit of rock lies less than twenty-six feet below the surface in mean low water. It was originally considerably higher, but was cut down by order of the War Department. About two years ago surveys were made for a further removal of the reef, but this work has never been carried out. The course usually followed by vessels of the Brooklyn's draught in passing from the East River at low tide is through the channel lying between Diamond Reef and the sunken reef about 400 yards off the Battery. The depth of water in this channel at low tide is thirty-six feet.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Navy Department has received the following telegram from Capt. Jewell, the commander of the Brooklyn, relative to the accident sustained by that ship yesterday:

In rounding the Battery this ship touched bottom. Damage does not appear severe, but sufficiently serious to require examination at the navy yard. Some frames bent and rivets leaking. Will return to the navy yard unless otherwise ordered.

The department immediately ordered the ship back to the yard and directed that a thorough examination be made. It is feared the Brooklyn will now be laid up in dry dock for many weeks.

The fact that the Brooklyn touched about the same place that the Massachusetts did some months ago, revived the talk at the Navy Department about the existence of an uncharted wreck somewhere thereabouts. Should such a wreck be discovered it would, of course, relieve the officers of the Brooklyn of blame, but it is noticed that Capt. Jewell remarks that his ship touched the bottom and mentions no sunken obstruction as he would have done had he known of such a thing.

It is possible that the examination to be made under the orders of the department of the condition of the Brooklyn may demonstrate at once that a wreck was struck, otherwise there would be a court of inquiry.

Gov. Roosevelt at the Hungarian Club.

Gov. Roosevelt was a guest of the Hungarian Republican Club at a banquet last evening. Gov. Roosevelt, who was greeted with hearty applause, said that during the campaign he had opportunity to learn something about the east side. In his visits to the Hungarian community he had found the people there to be a class who respected law and order, and that good Hungarians made good American citizens. They were also successful and honest politicians. He thanked them for the aid rendered to him in his canvass.

PURSE RACES AT BROOKLYN

A Careless Jockey Caused the Defeat of A. N. B.

ODOM RODE THREE WINNERS

High Order, Kirkwood, Admiration, Charentus, Montanic, and Pirate M. Won the Six Races.

Three victories in the saddle for Odom, two for McCue, and one for O'Connor made the record of the day's racing at the Gravesend track yesterday afternoon. Odom had an easy time winning with Admiration, a comparatively easy one winning with Montanic, and rode a really brilliant race when he won with Pirate M. in the last race of the afternoon. It was plainly his riding that won the latter race, for McCue had the better horse and, if he had attended strictly to business, instead of stopping to look around to see where the other horses were, he would have won his third race, instead of allowing Odom to do that trick. The race was nothing but a selling affair, but it was looked upon as a certainty for A. N. B., who was a strong favorite in the betting. A mile and a sixteenth was the distance, and at the end of six furlongs of the run A. N. B. was three or four lengths in front of the field, which at the time was led by Pirate M. and Holdon. He was into the stretch and straightened away for home with a big lead, when McCue stopped riding to turn around and have a laugh at the boys who were trying to catch him. That laugh of supposed triumph proved a costly one for the backers of the favorite, who should have gathered in all the shekels they had wagered, with a very comfortable increment besides. But while McCue was engaged in chortling over the other jockeys his horse got out of its stride, and the result was that Odom, who had never stopped riding for an instant, got up on the inner rail and stole the race with Pirate M., beating the favorite by about the width of Starr's hand. Then there was mourning in the camp of "Jack" McDonald and his friends and corresponding joy in that of the old Brighton Beach gateman, H. Warnke, who hasn't been so happy as he was yesterday since the day when a race won by Reclare showed him that he had a high-class mare that would win much of the coin of the realm for him.

Perhaps Jockey Clawson threw away a race with George Keene in a similar fashion and over exactly the same course, when O'Connor landed Charentus a head in front of the Whitney horse. But possibly George Keene quit in the stretch, just as he did in the race for the Brooklyn Handicap on Saturday last, and could not have won if Clawson had not stopped to look over the scenery in the rear of his horse, instead of looking for the winning post. At all events, he was beaten when it looked as if he should have won the race. The race was the fourth of the afternoon, had a field of six starters, of which George Keene was the liveliest sort of a favorite, and in which he seemed to outclass all the rest. Lothario was a starter and he was played a bit by his owner, "Pittsburg Phil," to beat the favorite. But he is a counterfeit, if yesterday's exhibition was a fair showing of his merits, which can hardly be believed after that had been said as to his speed and his gameness. He showed neither yesterday and was beaten by Keene and Charentus by nearly a dozen lengths. George Keene and Hapsburg made the running in front of the party for a bit over a half mile, with Lothario and Charentus running like a pair a couple of lengths behind them. At the turn into the stretch Keene went to the front and seemed to be an easy winner, as he had a half dozen lengths the best of it when the horses straightened for the run home. But Odom had a game horse under him, and knew that a race is never ended until the winning post is reached. So he went after the leader, closed the distance between them very rapidly while Clawson was trying to get Keene to going again, and then "nosed him out" of a victory that should have been Clawson's unless, as is possible, the Whitney horse was stopping just as fast or faster than Charentus was closing.

Waring, who was played as a good thing for the opening dash for two-year-olds ran well and in front of his field for four of the five furlongs and then shut up to nothing, and High Order, who had been running in third place, went to the front and won very easily from Withers, who beat Lucky by a head for the place. Waring wound up in sixth place, and the last furlong made him stop almost to a walk. Premature, the favorite, and Midwood got away so slowly at the start that neither had any chance in the race.

Kirkwood had a practical walkover in the second race, in which Roysterer was the only one that could make even a fair showing against him.

Admiration, a maiden three-year-old filly, had things all her own way in the third race, a six-furlong dash, and warranied the support she had. Clonsilla, one of the outsiders, got the second place from L'Allouette, who, like Lambent, followed the leaders at some distance, the latter getting no very vigorous ride from the start, though it is possible that the weight was too much for her, as it plainly was for Cleophus. The latter showed none of that remarkable speed that had been characteristic of her during her past two years on the turf.

Montanic won his first race since he passed into the possession of J. J. Eakins, and the latter was the recipient of a host of congratulations from his army of friends. Montanic was the favorite in the betting, and beat his former stable companion, Inishfree, by a length. "Billy" Lakeland's Scorpio was a hot tip for the race, but he shut up in the stretch, and was fifth in the field of six at the end of the journey, beating only Col. Roosevelt, who has thus far failed to live up to anything like his reputation as a worker in the morning hours when there is no racing on hand.

The Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Weights of ten pounds below the scale. Five furlongs. Time—1:02.

1—High Order, Martin & Larabee's b. c., by Order-Tongese, 112 pounds, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(McCue)
2—Withers, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., 112, 9 to 2 and 8 to 5.....(W. Martin)
3—Plucky, The Regina Stable's b. c., 112, 20 to 1.....(O'Leary)

Pettifogger, 112, 16 to 5, (H. Martin;) Waring, 112, 6 to 1, (Sims;) Premature, 112, 2 to 1, (Taral;) Handicapper, 112, 150 to 1, (Scherrer;) Elnus, 112, 60 to 1, (Odom;) Midwood, 112, 15 to 1, (Bergen.) Belle Arlington, 111, 80 to 1, (Foucon,) and Eileen Daly, 109, 30 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished as named.

Won ridden out by three lengths; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won $1,000 in 1898 or 1899. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Weights 8 pounds below the scale. Non-winners of $750 in 1898 or 1899, not having won at this meeting, allowed 7 pounds; of $500, 12 pounds. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48¾.

1—Kirkwood, M. L. Hayman's ch. c., 3 years, by George Kinney-Tocsin, 96 pounds, 3 to 5 and 1 to 5.....(McCue)
2—Roysterer, O. L. Richards's br. c., 3, 101, 5 to 2 and 2 to 5.....(Odom)
3—Howard Mann, E. P. McDonald's b. h., 6, 109, 15 to 1.....(Taral)

The Gardner, 3, 90, 50 to 1, (Mitchell;) Handpress, 4, 111, 25 to 1, (W. Martin,) and Tania, 6, 108, 100 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won cleverly by four lengths; five lengths between second and third

THIRD RACE.—For mares, three years old and upward. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Non-winners of $1,500 in 1898 or 1899, not having won at this meeting, allowed 5 pounds; of $1,000, 10 pounds; of $600, 17 pounds. Six furlongs. Time—1:14.

1—Admiration, Sydney Paget's br. f., 3 years, by Kingston-Hypocrite, 96 pounds, 9 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Odom)
2—Clonsilla, The Goughacre Stable's ch. f., 4, 111, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1.....(Spencer)
3—L'Alouette, R. T. Wilson Jr.'s b. f., 4, 111, 4 to 1.....(McCue)

Lambent, 6, 110, 7 to 2, (A. Clayton;) Theory, 3, 96, 7 to 1, (O'Conner;) Cleophus, 5, 129, 8 to 1, (Maher;) Whiplash, 3, 113, 15 to 1, (Songer;) Ondondaga's Pride, 3, 108, 100 to 1, (Neuneyer,) and Our Annie, 3, 96, 100 to 1, (Moody,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; a similar distance between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $300, added to a subscription of $10 each, only $5 if declared, to the winner, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48.

1—Charentus, O. L. Richards's b. g., 5 years, by Charaxus-Contenta, 102 pounds, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(O'Connor)
2—George Keene, Sydney Paget's b. c., 122, 3 to 5 and 1 to 5.....(Clawson)
3—Lothario, G. E. Smith's b. c., 3, 108, 9 to 2.....(Songer)

Hapsburg, 3, 98, 12 to 1, (Odom;) Mariti, 4, 92, 50 to 1, (Mitchell,) and Pacemaker, 4, 97, 50 to 1, (Bradford,) also ran and finished as named.

Won driving by a head; ten lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won $1,000. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third; non-winners of $750, not having won three races of any value, allowed 7 pounds; maidens, 14 pounds. Five furlongs. Time—1:02.

1—Montanic, J. J. Eakins's b. c., by Montana-Walnut, 112 pounds, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Odom)
2—Inishfree, Marcus Daly's ch. c., 115, 7 to 2 and even.....(Clawson)
3—Lampglobe, Johnston & Skinner's ch. c., 115, 12 to 1.....(Clayton)

Erwin, 112, 8 to 1, (Taral;) Scorpio, 108, 4 to 1, (Doggett,) and Colonel Roosevelt, 108, 3 to 1, (Songer,) also ran and finished as named.

Won handily by a length; five lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:45½.

1—Pirate M., H. Warnke's ch. c., by Pirate of Penzance-Minnehaha Belle, $1,000, 101 pounds, 8 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Odom)
2—A. N. B., J. E. McDonald's br. c., 100, 7 to 10 and out.....(McCue)
3—Holdon, E. Peters's ch. c., 102, 6 to 1.....(Clawson)

Miss Patron, 96, 12 to 1, (O'Connor;) El Mido, 105, 60 to 1, (Shaw;) Ed Tipton, 101, 15 to 1, (Mitchell,) and Holland, 96, 10 to 1, (R. Lewis,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a hard drive by a very short head; three lengths between second and third.

Entries for Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Six furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Zanone	115	Harry Reed	108
Bannockburn	113	General Shafter	98
Primate	112	St. Lorenzo	98
Ortoland	111	Morose	98
Dr. Parker	108	Big Indian	95
Varus	108	Bessie Taylor	93

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds which have not won $2,000. One mile and a sixteenth.

Gregtland	118	Approval	110
Lackland	113	Manilus	110
Glengar	113		

THIRD RACE.—The Bedford Stakes, for two-year-olds. Four and one-half furlongs.

Misericordia	112	Red Path	102
Flaunt	110	Affect	98
Kitchener	108	Eileen Daly	97
Shonghan	106	Fluke	97
Rochester	105	Mischievous	97
Shrove Tuesday	102		

FOURTH RACE.—The Parkway Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth

Don de Oro	120	George Boyd	112
Filigrane	116	Azucena	105
Handball	114	King Barleycorn	98
Previous	114	Jeannot	92

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies two years old. Five furlongs.

Dangerous Maid	111	High Gale	104
Laureates	111	Manvilla	104
Star Chime	111	Gertrude Lodge	104
The Amazon	111	Shrove Tuesday	104
Neda	104	Jugglery	104
Hathor	104		

SIXTH RACE.—Steeplechase handicap. The full steeplechase course.

Ollindes	162	Floraline	142
Governor Budd	159	Colonel Bartlett	135
Royal Scarlet	140		

Racing at Latonia.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—Racing results at Latonia:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs; selling. Lost Time, 100 pounds, (H. Williams,) 6 to 1, won; Col. Cluke, 97, (Boland,) 15 to 1, second; Winker, 102, (Beauchamp,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:26. Blenheim, Zolo, Howitzer, Rip Van Winkle, Discipline, King Elkwood, Master Ford, and Leetka also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile; selling. Countess Irma, 109 pounds, (Beauchamp,) 6 to 5, won; Almante, 106, (McJoynt,) 6 to 1, second; Dashaway, 104, (Boland,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:48¾. Orme, Assassin, Nellorine, The Naulahka, Meggs, The Doctor, and Merry Barnes also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; selling. Albert Vale, 107 pounds, (E. Ross,) 8 to 5, won; Otto H., 100, (L. Rose,) 15 to 1, second; Elkins, 115, (J. Matthews,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:48. School Girl, Prince Zeno, True Light, Sue Nell, and Violet Parsons also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Salvarse, 108 pounds, (N. Turner,) 8 to 5, won; Mayme M. M., 105, (J. Matthews,) 11 to 5, second; Syria, 105, (E. Ross,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:45. Bannie, Cringe, Ethel Davis, Mattie Haley, Emma Smith, Becky Ban, Coanza, and Lyre also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; five furlongs. May Jane, 110 pounds, (N. Turner,) 3 to 2, won; Lady Elite, 110, (J. Matthews,) 8 to 5, second; Clara Bell, 105, (Beauchamp,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:06¾. Cheat, Edna Gerry, Hattie Fox, My Butterfly, Princess Fredora, Penchant, and Vain Glory also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs; selling. Telstoi, 103 pounds, (Aker,) 10 to 1, won; Mizsoura, 105, (E. Ross,) 2 to 1, second; Nepper, 105, (Harshberger,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:20¾. McCleary, Beekman, Barton, Scrivener, Jerdi, and Tate's Creek also ran.

YALE-HARVARD BOAT RACE.

Committee of Arrangements Announces Its Final Plans.

Justian W. Curtiss, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of the Yale-Harvard boat race, issued a statement last night, giving full details concerning the forthcoming intercollegiate events. The races are to be on June 29. The freshman race will be rowed up stream with the tide, and is to be started at 10 A. M. If it is necessary to postpone the freshman race it will be postponed until the morning of June 30, not earlier than 10 A. M. and not later than 2 P. M. If it is again necessary to postpone the race it will be rowed not earlier than 4 P. M. nor later than 7 P. M.

"The substitutes of the university will row at 3:30 P. M. down stream with the tide. The race will be rowed with four-oared shells, carrying a coxswain. If it is necessary to postpone the substitute race, the future time and conditions in regard to the course shall be decided by the judges representing the two colleges on the referee's boat.

The university race will be rowed downstream with the tide at 4:30 P. M. The race will not be started after 7 P. M., should a postponement be necessary from 4:30 P. M., unless by mutual consent of the Judges representing the two universities on the Referee's boat. If it is impossible to row the race on June 29 it will be postponed until June 30.

No boats besides those carrying the officials will be allowed to follow the course except the launches of the competing crews.

Two observation trains will be run; one on each side of the river. The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad has just completed a line on the east side of the river from New London to Norwich. The New London Northern Railroad, of course, will have an observation train the same as in previous years. The two trains, one on each bank, will certainly be a new and striking feature.

THREATENED RAILROAD STRIKE.

President Maxwell and Men of the Central of New Jersey to Confer To-day.

There is talk in Jersey City and along the line of the Central Railroad of New Jersey of the possibility of a strike which will tie up the road. All depends, it is understood, upon a conference which is to be held to-day between President Maxwell of the road and a committee of the men.

About a month ago each employe of the company received a form which he was supposed to fill out with answers to questions which would give a pretty complete history of the man and his duties. There was considerable opposition, and only a very small percentage of the men sent in the papers properly filled out. A subsequent order commanded the men to obey the first one on pain of dismissal, but in spite of this no more men sent in the blanks.

Instead, a committee of employes called on President Maxwell to protest against the order. This committee represented the different unions to which the employes of the road belong. Mr. Maxwell, it is said, announced that he would deal only with the men as individuals and not through their organizations. This has brought things to a head.

It is said the company has been calculating upon a sweeping reduction in its forces and to follow the policy of the Lackawanna Road, which, like the Central, is largely a Vanderbilt concern, and that the blanks were intended to show just what men might be discharged.

COLORED SAILORS DANCE.

The picnic and midsummer night's festival of the United States battleship Indiana social club given last night at Sulzer's Harlem River Park, seemed to illustrate very clearly that the color line exists in the navy.

Not a white sailor was present. The black man who took tickets explained that the colored men of the Indiana had organized the club, and that none of the whites had joined it.

A few white people from the city attended, the men dancing with their hats on. At 11 o'clock there were about a dozen couples on the floor with an equal number of spectators and ten solemn-looking waiters in the galleries. The colored sailors danced uncovered.

Control of Diamond Match Company.

CHICAGO, May 31.—The Journal says that Edwin Gould has received $1,000,000 from the Diamond Match Company for a controlling interest in the Continental Match Company. Mr. Gould will, it is said, be elected a Director of the Diamond Match Company. It is also stated that a resolution will be adopted by the Directors of the Diamond Match Company recommending the issuance of $3,000,000 more capital, one-third to go to Mr. Gould, an equal amount to be used in acquiring the plants of smaller competitors, and the other million to be offered to the present shareholders at par. The Continental Match Company owns factories at Passaic, N. J., Ogdensburg, N. Y., and Kankakee, Ill.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Are Beaten by Cincinnatis at the Polo Grounds.

LOCALS' RALLY WAS TOO LATE

The Brooklyns Keep Up Their Gait and Win Again from the Louisvilles—Other League Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	28	11	.718
Boston	24	13	.649
St. Louis	24	14	.632
Chicago	24	15	.615
Philadelphia	21	16	.568
Cincinnati	20	16	.556
Baltimore	21	17	.553
Pittsburg	15	21	.417
New York	15	22	.405
Louisville	12	26	.316
Washington	12	27	.308
Cleveland	8	26	.235

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Cincinnati, 5; New York, 4.
Brooklyn, 7; Louisville, 1.
Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 1.
Baltimore, 4; St. Louis, 3.
Pittsburg, 5; Washington, 1.
Boston, 16; Cleveland, 10.

Games To-day.

Cincinnati in New York.
Louisville in Brooklyn.
Cleveland in Boston.
Chicago in Philadelphia.
St. Louis in Baltimore.
Pittsburg in Washington.

Another defeat was administered to the New Yorks by the Cincinnatis at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, but it was anything but an easy victory. The locals made a big bid for victory in their last inning, and for a while the Cincinnati team was nervous, but the game ended when Davis struck out, while there were two bases occupied. Two runs had been scored, bringing the locals' count within one of the visitors'.

Grady's stupid baserunning in the third cost a run, while a wild throw by Carrick in the third helped the visitors to one run.

A noticeable drawback for the home team was the absence of Hartman, the regular third baseman. Puhl, who replaced him, did poor work.

Wilson, who again played first base in place of Doyle, was very much in the game. He made four hits, scored two runs, and batted in a run. Davis's two hits were timely, each sending in a run. O'Brien, in left field, covered a lot of ground yesterday. Indeed, at times he covered the ground that belonged to the regular third baseman. Foster was allowed to take his old position in right field, and did well. He made three hits, one of them resulting in a run.

The New Yorks' one run in the first inning resulted from Wilson's two-bagger and Davis's single. The visitors got a run in the third on hits by Smith and Beckley, aided by Carrick's wild throw to second. In the locals' half of the third Wilson made a hit after two men were out and scored on Davis's three-bagger. Gleason, the next batter, could not bring Davis in.

Two hits, by Miller and McPhee, Peitz's sacrifice, and a fumble by O'Brien in trying to stop Miller's hit, were responsible for the Cincinnatis' two runs in the fourth. The visitors got another run in the seventh on Steinfeldt's three-bagger, followed by Corcoran's hit, and in the eighth Wood's double and Beckley's single added another run to their score.

In the locals' half of the ninth Warner batted for Puhl, and was easily retired. Foster got a hit and Colcolough, who replaced Carrick, hit safely. Van Haltren's grounder forced Colcolough, but Foster scored. Corcoran then missed Grady's grounder and Van Haltren got to third. He scored on Wilson's hit. Davis struck out.

H. A. Bonnell, who has been Secretary of the New York Club since Andrew Freedman has been President, resigned yesterday. He will take a vacation, and then enter business. Mr. Bonnell will remain in office until his successor is chosen. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
V. Halt'n, cf.	1	0	1	0	0			Wood, rf.	1	2	2	0	0		
Grady, c.	0	2	5	1	0			Smith, lf.	1	2	3	0	0		
Wilson, 1b.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE MEETS

The Gratuity Fund System to be Strengthened and Improved.

MORE THAN $7,000,000 PAID OUT

Status of the State's Canals Fully Explained—The Financial Report Shows Prosperity.

At the annual meeting yesterday of the New York Produce Exchange President Brainard made an address, and reports were made by Treasurer E. C. Rice and the Finance Committee, of which E. T. Barrows is Chairman.

Referring to the finances of the Exchange, Mr. Brainard said that the gross income—$313,480.21—was a decrease from 1897-8 of $605, and the gross expenditures—$254,079.50—an increase over the former year of $22,537.18.

Much of this increase is due to $18,004.00 spent in enlarging the electric light plant and in repairs and fixtures. The net surplus of the fiscal year is $58,491.18.

Reference in the address was made to the late Thomas G. Wells, a valued member of the Committee on Information and Statistics. The Relief Committee during the year collected and disbursed $6,238.50, of which $2,587.50 went to the Red Cross Society.

Speaking of the Gratuity Fund, Mr. Brainard said that seventy-four members died, and the gratuity was paid by sixty-seven assessments and seven payments out of the fund. Of this year's surplus, $47,152 has already been paid by the Exchange into the fund. Mr. Brainard recalled the efforts made to alter the gratuity system, so that the payments should not exceed the resources, and the appointment of a special committee to receive suggestions on the subject. This committee is still active. Mr. Brainard added:

Much has been said in criticism of the gratuity system. The payment of assessments has been a considerable hardship to some of our members. It has been found necessary to pass amendments to remedy defects brought to light by experience. The purpose and effect of these amendments has been in each instance to further strengthen the system and preserve its integrity. It must be remembered that since the system has been established there has been paid, including the amount now due, but awaiting final action of the Trustees, to the families of deceased members over $1,000,000. In many instances this gratuity has stood between the beneficiary and absolute want. Many members, believing absolutely in the integrity of the system, have let pass the time when they could make other provision for those dependent upon them.

In view of the present agitation there is a natural anxiety to know how far the by-laws governing the system can be modified by amendment. The committee should first of all settle this question in so far as it can be by legal opinion, by having it passed upon by the highest legal authority obtainable. When the committee shall have completed its task and submitted its final report, we will ask the earnest and thoughtful consideration of the same which the labor involved in its preparation entitles it to.

Trade during the fiscal year Mr. Brainard said had been wealthy. Only one member of the Exchange was posted as unable to meet his obligations. The cash value of the receipts of commodities dealt in on the floor of the Exchange amounted to $422,797,217, an increase over the preceding year of $1,099,290.

"Although," Mr. Brainard said, "the railroads are making some efforts to regain a portion of the lost trade of New York, yet on the whole the loss in export commerce of the port is serious and threatening. At a recent session of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, held in this city, witnesses representing the railroad interests stated that the loss in trade at this port is partially due to the fact that cars at other competing Atlantic ports can be unloaded directly into the steamship. This is undoubtedly one of the causes; and, with the maintenance of the differential, is operative in diverting trade. But the remedy for this lies with the railroads and merchants interested in this port. New York should have the same facilities as are given to other ports. There exists no reason why grain should not be transferred from the cars direct into ocean steamers, except private interests."

On the subject of canals President Brainard stated that the policy of the State regarding canal enlargement still remains in an unsettled position, while the question is one of absorbing interest to the Exchange. The members hope that Gov. Roosevelt's committee will report a plan or policy on the subject that will be satisfactory. On the cost of the canals President Brainard made this assertion:

The canals have not, up to the present time, cost the State one cent; on the contrary, there is a large balance to their credit. The State received from tolls up to the time they were abolished in 1882, $14,648,900. The entire cost of construction and maintenance up to 1895 was $102,345,123, or $12,303,777 less than the amount realized from tolls. Deduct from this the cost of the $9,000,000 improvement, together with maintenance to date, and there is still from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 to the credit of the canals. For the years past, and for the first time in its history, the Erie Canal has ceased to be a factor in wheat transportation, other than as a regulator in rates of freight. Previously it fixed the rate in and carried on an average more than 50 per cent. of the ex-lake wheat shipments to New York.

Mr. Brainard added:

An object lesson is to be learned from Canada. At a cost of upward of $40,000,000 that Government has just completed the deepening of the St. Lawrence Canal system to a depth of fourteen feet. The terminal facilities at Montreal have been greatly improved, elevators erected, &c., and it is the expectation of those interested that a considerable portion of the export grain which formerly has gone by this and other United States ports will be diverted to that route.

In conclusion Mr. Brainard congratulated the Exchange on the success of its efforts for over ten years to have the new Custom House located on the Bowling Green site.

The Produce Exchange Election.

The annual election of officers of the New York Produce Exchange will occur next Monday. A caucus of members, at which nominations will be made, will be held at the Exchange to-morrow afternoon. It is said that Vice President Elliot T. Barrows will head the ticket and will not be opposed

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.86½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.34
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.20
Cotton, middling	.06¼
Coffee, No. 7 R	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05⅝
Molasses, N. K. prime	.34
Beef, family	10.00
Beef hams	19.50
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	8.50
Hogs, dressed, 90-lb	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.25
Butter, Western creamery	.18½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	16.75

CHICAGO, May 31.—Flour firm; No. 2 Spring wheat, 76½@77½; No. 3 Spring wheat, 72@76c; No. 2 red, 79@80c; No. 2 corn, 29½@c; No. 2 yellow, 34c; No. 2 oats, 24¼@25c; No. 2 white, 28c; No. 3 white, 26½@27½c; No. 2 rye, free on board, $8@60c; No. 2 barley, 36@40c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.02; Northwestern, $1.04; prime timothy seed, $2.25; mess pork, per barrel, $7.90@7.90; lard, per 100 lbs, $4.00@4.02½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.40@5.05; dry salted shoulders, (boxed, 4½@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.80@4.85. whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.28; sugars, cut loaf and granulated, $5.52.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Conditions prevalent at the Cotton Exchange, following the resumption of business yesterday, were anything but satisfactory. The volume of business was very small, although the market showed a generally firm undertone, and at night average advance in prices. The foundation of the improvement, such as it was, was the favorable character of the English advices, especially the feature of large spot sales of cotton in Liverpool, aggregating 60,000 bales for two days, closing at an advance of 1-32c, while futures in the English market were also higher. Another favorable factor was the encouraging quality of advices from cotton goods makers and markets. But business became rather slow on 'Change after the market had opened steady at an advance of 10@8 points, with a short-lived interval of activity early in the session, based on covering and moderate investment buying following the bullish feeling awakened by the English cables. Subsequently the market tamed off and assumed local characteristics. The withdrawal of outside support was abrupt and marked. An easier interval followed under cautious liquidation, as crop accounts were not uniform, although in the main they were bearish. There was some complaint of damage to the young cotton in Eastern Texas and in Arkansas as the result of worms and from grass accumulations. There was scarcely any variation to speak of after the opening, and very little trading, with the market finally quiet at unchanged prices to a net advance of 1 point.

Constant prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	5.89	5.93	5.87	5.87@5.88
July	5.93	5.93	5.91	5.90@5.91
August	5.93	5.93	5.91	5.91@5.92
September	5.89	5.90	5.89	5.88@5.89
October	5.93	5.94	5.93	5.92@5.93
November	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.94@5.95
December	5.99	5.99	5.99	5.99@6.00
January	6.03	6.04	6.03	6.02@6.03
February	6.06	6.06	6.06	6.05@6.06
March	6.11	6.11	6.09	6.09@6.10
April	6.13	6.13	6.13	6.12@6.14

Spot cotton in the local market closed steady, with prices unchanged, on the basis of 6¼c for middling upland and 6¼c for middling Gulf, as compared with 6 9-16c and 6 13-16c, respectively, last year. Total sales of 2,570 bales included 2,000 bales for delivery on contract, 200 bales for export direct shipment, and 70 bales to spinners.

LIVERPOOL, May 31.—Spot Cotton—Good demand; sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 14,000 bales; receipts, 7,000 bales; American, 3,000 bales; middling upland, 3 13-32d. Futures opened quiet, buyers at last night's prices; closed quiet at ½@1-64d net advance from Monday night; December-January, 3.20¼@; January-February, 3.20@3.21; February-March, 3.21¼@; March-April, 3.22@; June, 3.21½b; June-July, 3.21½b; July-August, 3.22b; August-September, 3.22@; September-October, 3.21½b; October-November, 3.21b; November-December, 3.20½@. Manchester—Yarns quiet but steady; cloths, small inquiry.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	85⅝	85⅝	83¼	
July	83⅝	84 1-16	82 15-16	83½
September	82¼	82¾	81¾	82¼
Corn—				
May	40	40	39⅝	
July	38⅝	39½	38½	39¼
September	39	39¼	38⅞	39¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	77⅝	78½	77	77¼
July	78¼	79 1-16	78	78⅝
September	78⅝	79	77¾	78⅝
Corn—				
May	32½	33⅜	32¼	33⅜
July	33⅝	33⅝ 32	15-16	33 7-16
September	33⅜	34⅛	33 5-16	33⅝
Oats—				
May	25	25	24	24⅝
July	22⅞	23¼ 22	13-16	23 1-16
September	20	20⅛	19⅝	20 3-16

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—After its strong advance on the curb Monday, the wheat market started off yesterday along the same lines of bullish developments, and for the greater part of the day remained in a strong position, with a sharp advance at one time, in the afternoon, to 84 1-16c for the July option. At the same time such an advance could hardly fail to invite liberal realizing, and sales of this character several times during the day, most notably in the last fifteen minutes, produced violent reactions, and left the market finally very much unsettled, at 3½@3¼c advance over Saturday's official close and about 1½c higher than the last curb figure of Monday afternoon. The Southwest and big Chicago traders, as usual, led all upward movements, the motive being continued very unfavorable crop news, particularly from Indiana. Supplementing this influence, at the start were reports that drought in Southern Russia had made a total failure of the Winter wheat crop and was threatening the destruction of Spring wheat likewise. Continental advices also spoke discouragingly of the Roumanian rye crop. When added to good foreign buying and strong cable news, the early combination of influences from abroad were considered quite favorable to the bull movement, which developed on this side. Subsequent advices, however, from European markets were not so stimulating, as Liverpool lost part of its opening 3⅜@4¼c advance over Saturday's close, and left off 2⅞@4d higher. French markets opened from 25 to 50 points higher, but closed weak at 25@40 points advance, on all positions except May wheat, which was 70 points lower.. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 86½c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 86¼c, to arrive, and 86½c, spot; No. 2 red, 83¾c, elevator.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 31.—Flour—First patents, $4@$4.10; second patents, $3.80@$3.90; first clears, $2.90@$3. Bran—In bulk, $9.25@$9.50.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed at 40¾c, free on board, afloat, spot, and to arrive.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed at 31c; No. 3 oats, 30c; No. 2 white, 33c; No. 3 white, 32c; track, mixed, 30½@32½c; track, white, 33@37c; No. 2 white, clips, 34c.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 64¼@65c, and No. 1 Western, 63@65½c, both free on board, afloat; State rye, 60c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 38c, and Malting, 45@47c, both cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4.10@$4.25; Winter straights, $3.90@$3.75; Winter patents, $3.90@$4.10; Spring clears, $3.10@$3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.10@$3.20; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.65@$2.75; no grade, $1.65@$1.70. RYE FLOUR—Good to fair, $3.10@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.25@$3.50. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $2.05@$2.10, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 95c; fine yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 82@84c. FEED—Spring bran, bulk, $15; sacks, to arrive, 200 lbs, $14@$14.25, lake and rail; sacks, spot, $15.25@$15.50; coarse Winter bran, $16.25@17.50, latter white; fine, $15; middlings, $16@$18; city feed, $15.75@$16.50; hominy chop, $14.50@$15.50; oil meal, $23@$23.50.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 31.—Wheat in store: No. 1 Northern, May, 73c; July, 74¾@74¼c; September, 73¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, 75¼c; No. 1 Northern, 74¼c; No. 2 Northern, 73¼c.

DULUTH, Minn., May 31.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, and May, 79¾c; July, 79¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, and May, 76¾c; No. 2 Northern, 72¾c.

MILWAUKEE, May 31.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 75c; No. 2 Northern, 77½c.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $8.25@$8.75; family, $10.50@$10.75; short clear, $10@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $9.50@$10.50; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15.50. BEEF HAMS—$19.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5¼c; 180 lb, 5¼c; 160 lb, 5¾c; pigs, 5¾c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 5¼@6c; 10 lb, 5¼c; 12 lb, 5c; 14 lb, 5c; pickled shoulders, 4½c; pickled hams, 8¾@9c; Western greens, 7½c; Western S. P., 8c; city greens, 8c. TALLOW—City, 4 9-16@4¾c; country, 4¾@4¾c. LARD—$5.25; city lard, $4.95; refined lard, South America, $5.85; Continent, $5.35; Brazil, kegs, $7; compound, city, 4¾c; Western, 4¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5¾@5¾c; city lard stearine, 6@6½c.

LIVERPOOL, May 31.—Beef—Extra India mess, 60s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 45s. Bacon—Long clear, 30 to 35 lb, 29s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 28s 6d; long clear, 33 to 40 lb, 29s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 28s 3d; American, refined, in pails, 26s 9d. Butter—Finest United States, nominal; good, 65s. Cheese—American finest white, 50s; colored 47s; ordinary, new, 44s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 23s; Australian, in London, 25s 3d.

COFFEE.—Business at the Coffee Exchange was very slack in the way of speculation. The general situation showed weakness. Cables were unsatisfactory from Havre, Hamburg, Rio, and Santos; all these markets reported lower prices. Rio and Santos also reported burdensome receipts, which, in connection with already heavy visible supplies, caused spot buyers to flatter themselves upon their protracted policy of procrastination. The market for futures opened quiet, with prices unchanged to 5 points lower, and subsequently showed a weak undertone, with an entire absence of outside speculative interest, while local sentiment, bearish enough to begin with, was restricted from taking a practical turn, in the way of short sales, owing to the low prices already current, and to the additional fact that the market is supposed to be already somewhat oversold and subject to the possibility of a round-up of the shorts upon the appearance of anything like bullish news. The market was finally easy, 5 to 15 points net lower. Total sales reached 17,250 bags. Spot Brazilian coffee was inactive and weak, closing rather weak at ⅛c decline. No. 7 Rio, invoice lots, 6¼c, and jobbing parcels, 6⅞c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.75@4.80
July				5.80@5.85
August	4.90	4.90	4.90	5.00@5.05
September	5.05	5.05	5.00	4.95@5.00
October	5.15	5.15	5.05	5.00@5.05
November	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.05@5.10
December	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.35@5.40
January	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.35@5.40
February	5.45	5.45	5.55	5.40@5.45
March	5.60	5.60	5.50	5.45@5.50
April	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.50@5.60
May,	5.60	5.60	5.60	

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 3,850; stock, 320,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market closed net unchanged to ⅛f lower; total sales, 7,000 bags. January, 38.75; February, 39.00; March, 36.00; April, 36.25; May, 36.50; June, 34.50; July, 34.25; August, 34.50; September, 34.75; October, 35.00; November, 35.25; December, 35.50. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 7$300; exchange, 7 29-32d; cleared for the United States, 10,000 bags; stock, 236,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅝c; muscovado, 4⅛c; molasses sugar, 4c.

WOOL.—BOSTON, May 31.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say to-morrow of the wool trade: "The wool market has been distinctly quieter the past week. There have been some sales to manufacturers on the new level of values recently established, but consumers are not buying heavily at the advanced quotations. Prices rule firm. In the country there is much excitement, higher prices being paid for the new clip than the wools could possibly be sold for at the seaboard markets on to-day's level of values. It is hinted that if the markets abroad continue firm, a considerable amount of the new clip may be taken for export; that is, if domestic consumers do not come up to the price at which wool is held here. The sales of the week in Boston amount to 2,400,000 pounds domestic and 970,000 pounds foreign, making a total of 4,435,000, against a total of 6,688,000 for the previous week and a total of 2,155 for the corresponding week last year. Sales since Jan. 1, 1899, amount to 100,726,800 pounds, against 50,483,310 pounds last year at this time."

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls, $7.20, and in bulk, $4.70; Philadelphia, bbls, $7.15, and in bulk, $4.65; refined, cases, $7.95; crude naphtha, cases, 8½c; deodorized, $10.50. Cottonseed oil—Prime crude, 20½c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 18@19c; prime Summer yellow, 25c; off Summer yellow, 24@24½c; butter grades, 28@30c; prime white, 29@30c; prime Winter yellow, 30@32c; linseed, American, raw, 39@40c; American, boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 40@42c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16.75; iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $15; steel rails, $24.50; pig iron warrants, $11.75; lake copper ingot, $18.50; tin, $25.70; exchange, lead, $4.47½; brokers' lead, $4.25; spelter, $6.75.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.90; tar oil, barrels, $3.80. Spirits of turpentine, 42@42½c. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.40@$1.42½; E, $1.45; F, $1.50; G, $1.60; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.90; M, $2.20; N, $2.35; W G, $2.65; W W, $2.95.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 31.—Spirits of turpentine, 38c. Resin—Quotations: A, B, C, D, 90c; E, 95c; F, $1.05; G, $1.10; H, $1.15; I, $1.40; K, $1.50; M, $1.95; N, $2; W G, $2.25; W W, $2.50.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 31.—Turpentine, 37½c. Resin, A, B, C, D, E, 90c; F, $1; G, $1.05; H, $1.10; I, $1.30; K, $1.40; M, $1.85; N, $1.90; W G, $2.15; W W, $2.40.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 31.—Spirits of turpentine, nothing doing. Resin, 90@95c. Crude turpentine, $1.35, $2.30, and $2.40. Tar, $1.30.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Poor to choice steers, $4.50@$5.50; oxen, $3.80@$5; bulls, $3@$4.10; choice fat bulls, $4.25@$4.40. CALVES—Veals, $4@6; extra veals and tops, $6.50@6.87½; buttermilks, $3@$3.50; city-dressed veals, 8@10c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Common to choice sheep, $3.75@$5; yearlings, $4.87½@$6.37½; lambs, $5.75@$8. HOGS—$4.10@$4.20; choice State hogs, $4.25.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

LUCAS THOMPSON & Co.—Schedules in the assignment of Lucas Thompson & Co., importers of linen at 40 Lispenard Street, show liabilities of $6,357, nominal assets of $2,368, and actual assets of $1,594.

CHARLES BREWSTER.—Louis Hanneman has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Charles Brewster by Judge Hascall of the City Court on application of Frank D. Somers, a creditor.

THADDEUS A. JUDSON.—William E. Wyatt has been appointed receiver for Thaddeus A. Judson by Judge O'Dwyer of the City Court on application of Charles Fleisch and others, creditors. Mr. Judson was formerly proprietor of the restaurant at 1,118 Third Avenue, but retired from business on March 1.

PUERS & KIENTZ.—Justice Beekman in the Supreme Court has appointed Emil Pensel receiver of assets of Puers & Kientz, bakers, of 257 Seventh Avenue, in a suit brought by Jacques Puers against Leon Kientz, his partner, for a dissolution of the firm on account of dissensions between the parties. The firm was formed on March 1 last.

SUZANNE DROESHOUT.—Suzanne Droeshout, doing business as Suzanne Doria, a dressmaker of 40 West Thirty-seventh Street, has made an assignment to George H. Ball. Dowe, Murray & Hartridge, attorneys for the creditors, say that the liabilities are $14,000 and nominal assets $8,000. The firm was formerly Doria & Cicot. Miss Cicot was lost in the disaster which befell the steamer La Bourgogne.

Out of Town.

ZENO C. SPENCER.—Zeno C. Spencer, who was formerly interested in several large corporations in Michigan, has filed a petition in bankruptcy at Chicago. His liabilities are $78,000; assets, $28,000. The principal creditors are O. S. Garretson of Buffalo, for $40,000 and the National Bank of Battle Creek, Mich., $18,000.

HENRY MILLER.—Henry Miller has filed a petition in bankruptcy at Zanesville, Ohio. He gives his liabilities as $358,787 and assets nothing. This great liability comes from his connection with an abandoned railroad project known as the "Old Calico" Railroad.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday by David Sherman, residing at 140 West Twenty-ninth Street, showing liabilities of $7,034 and no assets.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday by Alden Benedict, an actor, of 1,186 Broadway, with liabilities of $8,100 and no assets. The largest creditor is the H. C. Miner Lithographing Company, which holds Benedict's notes for $2,500, and has, in addition, a claim of $5,000 for merchandise and printing.

Abraham H. Smith, Albert Smith, and Simon Smith, formerly members of the firm of Smith Brothers, at 709 and 711 Broadway, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $7,517 and assets of $119. The claims are all prior to 1892, and all barred by the statute of limitation.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Louis Weintraub, Samuel Golden, and Benjamin Lewis, members of the firm of Weintraub & Golden, dealers in boys' and children's clothing at 22 Clinton Place, by Brigham, Lawrie, Mann & Co.; A. D. Juilliard & Co., and Stevens, Sanford & Handy. The claims of the petitioning creditors aggregate $1,854. They allege that the firm of Weintraub & Golden, while insolvent, transferred to the State Bank of New York $3,500 of accounts, and that they also removed their stock of goods and office furniture.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Charles A. Pearson, formerly proprietor of the Graham House, at Eighty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, now residing at 472 Central Park West. The petitioning creditors are the Swarzschild-Sulzberger Company, David Crowell, and Moore & Haberstroh. They claim that he sold the hotel on Feb. 1 for $5,000 in cash in part payment and that, being insolvent, he immediately turned over this amount to Edward V. Loew, with the intent to prefer him over other creditors

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

The following discharges in bankruptcy were announced yesterday in the United States District Court, Judge Brown: Emma L. Armstrong, Isaac Axelrod and Wolf Horowitz, Jacob Axelrod, Jacob Bernheim, Louis Borgenicht, Abraham Cohen, Annie Devine, Edward S. Ellis, Samuel Fisher, Leo L. Gabriel, Nathan and Abraham Schwab, Edward Grabenstein, James H. Gray, Frank Hermann, Jacob Herman, Solomon Jacobs, Max Jorisch, Harry Leventhal, Frank Meuer, Isaac M. Michael, Louis G. Muller, Jacob Pelzer, Nathan Redlich, Solomon Rosenfield, William H. Ryer, Samuel and Louis Salomon, Abraham Schwab, Michaelis Simonson, and Solomon H. Wartelsky.

Objection to Walton's Petition.

The application of Francis T. Walton, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on April 10 with liabilities of $30,774 and no assets, for discharge from his debts, under the uniform bankruptcy law, on the favorable report of Royal S. Crane, referee, came up before Judge Brown, in the United States District Court yesterday. Upon objection by one of the creditors, the further hearing in the case was adjourned for one week to give the objecting creditor time to perfect his claim. The objection was entered by Julius Lehman of 237 Broadway, as counsel for the Koelker estate of Philadelphia, whose claim is for $14,000, and was made on the ground that petitionor had concealed his assets and had also transferred his property with a view to beginning proceedings in bankruptcy.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARNOLD, Frank—George Cowen	$54
BECKMAN, Leonard—A. B. McDonald	101
BURSLEM, Rodolphin—G. Edwards, executor	413
BOESSNECK, Otto and Hugo E., also Herman Broesel—Jules Warnier and another	127
BREWSTER, Walter F., also Augusta and Ichabod Garrison—Morris Badt	288
BREFSTER, Walter F., also Augusta and Ichabod Garrison—Morris Badt	130
BREFSTER, Walter F., also Augusta and Ichabod Garrison—Morris Badt	182
BLUMBERG, Meyer S., and John L. Oberg—C. M. Rosenthal, costs	108
BENSON, James J.—G. Bass	71
BERGER, Emil, surviving partner, &c.—M. Harris	60
BAER, Max, and Jacob Enoch—C. L. Smith, costs	371
BARKER, Charles W.—R. R. Sebring and others	70
CARNEGIE, Frank J., executor, &c.—C. E. Wright, administrator, &c.	84
CHISLING, Michael—George W. Kingston and another	14,077
CLOYD, William N.—C. H. Nicoll	269
CARTY, James, and James Ward—S. Oppenheimer and others	89
CORNELL, Alonzo B., and Charles H. Worthen—G. R. Williams	235
CRAGE, Donato A., and William E. Tench—John H. Roebling's Sons' Company	233
CHISLING, Michael, and Michael Cowen—A. S. Miller and another	1,431
CLARK, Horace M.—Park & Tilford	133
CUFF, Patrick A.—F. A. Carr	277
CROSIER, Seymour—John Minder	155
CROSIER, Seymour—Isaac Fox	330
BITTNER, Frederick J. and Andrew—P. Frapin and another	124
EKART, Charles—F. B. Hawkins and another	97
FERGUSON, Hial C.—J. J. Neville	322
FRAZEE, Ellis C.—H. Voigt	461
GILBERT, Frank W.—William T. Hookey	42
GIBBONS, Peter—The Brush Electric Illuminating Company	1,843
HERSTEL, Edmond—Bronx Borough Bank	483
HAYMAN, Samuel M.—J. B. Linde Paper Company	119
HOCKENJOS, Robert—Fuchs & Lang Manufacturing Company	65
JOHNSON, Eugene W.—G. H. Downey	141
J. M. GUNST DISINFECTING COMPANY—J. M. Gunst, as President, &c.	121
KAPLAN, Herman—by guardian—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	48
KNUELHANS, Emil—W. Abeles	119
KLINKOWSTEIN, Alexander—M. A. Denike	23
KRIEGER, Frederick—F. Lange	108
LOUD, Richard H.—C. H. Nicoll	51
LANG, Lena—R. Gruhn and another	89
LOEFGEN, John N.—J. Haverstadt	28
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—Lucy Kiernan, costs	292
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—Lisabella T. Jackson and another	1,094
MANNION, Patrick—J. & M. Haffen	1,287
MARTIN, Price A.—C. Brickelmaier	107
MAURER, Aurora, and Milton C. Quinby—John Decker	261
NEW YORK LUMBER CORPORATION—D. O'Sullivan	273
O'CONNOR, William S.—C. H. Nicoll	116
PETRY, Henry—C. Weber	430
PULLMAN, Lillie M.—G. H. Pullman	122
PALMER, William A.—G. F. Brown	1,186
PHYSIOC, Joseph A.—William H. Harrison, executor, &c.	1,465
PROCTOR, James H., and E. B. Black Proctor—G. Mygatt	145
REILLY, William J.—James A. Deering	1,533
ROBERTS, Daniel G.—W. Thorp and another, costs	158
RYAN, William F.—R. Gordon and another	89
SCHWORER, Albert—Herman Fromme	1,022
SMITH, William R.—Celestine Leto	173
SMITH, William R.—A. L. Leto	311
TRAINA, Salvatore—R. Hill	118
THOMAS, George H.—F. N. Le Baron	129
ULLMER, Emma—B. Loewy	50
WOODS, Granville T.—Elmina Carlough	648
WOODS, Granville T.—Elmina Carlough, costs	58
WERTHEN, Charles H.—G. R. Williams	47
THE AMERICAN INVESTORS' COMPANY—C. W. Pope	317
THE QUILL CLUB WHEELMEN OF America—E. J. Masbach	18
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—George S. Crum	1,093
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Livingston C. Smith, administrator, &c.	1,093
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—James W. Blackett	1,079
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—James O'Connell	1,241
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—M. Schneider, administratrix	171
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—T. Rooney	313
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—R. T. Harrison	358
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. K. Sharkey	250
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—New York Manufacturing Company, Limited	53

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Thursday, June 1.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Equity calendar.

15—Union Trust Co. of Indianapolis vs. Boker.
50—Union Trust Co. of Indianapolis vs. Boker.
55—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
58—Christian vs. Smith.
34—Same vs. same.
Issues of law in suits at law.
9—Hoertel vs. Tuck & Sons.
10—Bry vs. Lupton.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—State Bank vs. Parsons.
2—In re Connell.
3—Tanenbaum vs. Schattman.
4—Cox vs. Hanks.
5—Woolf vs. Lally.
6—Montgomery vs. Stoddard.
7—Mawson vs. Williams.
8—Megroz vs. Morison.
9—Decker vs. Dudley.
10—O'Brien vs. Emigrant Ind. S. Bank.
11—De Rigo vs. Lithauer
12—Lanzer vs. Mengelle.
13—Cushing vs. Chambers.
14—People, &c., vs. Mercantile Credit G. Co.
15—H. F. Tuttor Mfg. Co. vs. Emdin.
16—Merrill vs. Peerless Coupler Co.
17—Reardon vs. Kelly.
18—Morrill vs. Klaber.
19—Glies vs. Bohm.
20—Randell vs. Pure Karsch.
21—Toplitz vs. Levering.
22—Barry vs. Klingman.
23—Enwell vs. Hill.
24—Cutolo vs. Cutolo.
25—Galante vs. Galante.
26—Brighone vs. Bini.
27—Kohler vs. Jacobs.
28—Hojer vs. Mahan.
29—Goddard vs. Hall.
30—Pearson vs. Cuthbert.
31—Holt vs. Holt.
32—In re Appleby.
33—In re O'Neill.
34—In re Mayor, &c.
35—British & Foreign Marine Ins. Co. vs. Calef.
36—Markowitz vs. Barth.
37—Koch vs. Frank.
38—People, &c., vs. Sherman Bank.
39—Martin vs. Martin.
40—Pulsk vs. Pomerants.
41—Silverstein vs. Haight.
42—Hoehler vs. Kerrin.
43—United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers vs. Zeller.
44—Kubischta vs. Kubischta.
45—Strauss vs. Strauss.
46—Scheinigur vs. Lieder.
47—Wilkinson vs. Wilkinson.
48—Schell vs. Freise.
49—People, &c., vs. Baul.
50—Perry vs. Levenson.
51—Jones vs. Brown.
52—Ives vs. Ellis.
53—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Nelson.
54—Streubel vs. York.
55—Harris vs. same.
56—Ferre vs. Karsch.
57—In re Fulton Av.
58—Schuhoff vs. Lantry.
59—Schmidtke vs. Moebus.
60—Burke vs. Kearney.
61—Brady vs. Scannell.
62—City of New York vs. Lamson Con. Store Service Co.
63—Carey vs. Moore
64—Corcoran vs. McGowan.
65—Jackson vs. Sullivan.
66—Mehegan vs. Scannell.
67—Burke vs. Burke.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Preferred cause, calendar clear.

9504—Felts vs. Payn.
9416—Steers vs. Crowell.
8019—Chase vs. East River Sav. Inst.
4512—Corto vs. Mayor, &c.
4727—Gomez vs. same.
7700—Sinclair vs. same.
6023—Duffy vs. Union R. Y. Co.
7172—Kokeritz vs. Nostrand.
9277—Kleiner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9497—Halpert vs. Halpert.
9006—Fay vs. Ernst.
5013—Harris vs. Hass.
5971—Spellman vs. Muehlfeld.
8225—Beckley vs. Smith.
8909—Mauson vs. Williams.
9396—Einstein vs. Dunn.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Varnum, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1382—Contested will of Annie Sutherland. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M. Caroline E. Hollister, Abram C. Hull, John W. Ambrose, Charles H. Linsley, Phebe J. Thompson, William Devene, Frederick F. Thompson. At 11

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320 Broadway.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
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National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL BLDG. 222 B'way.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS..... $2,750,000

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
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FINANCIAL.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH OFFICE 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N.Y. Clearing-house.
Management of ESTATES a SPECIALTY, for which REAL-ESTATE MORTGAGES are always kept on hand.
Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-Pres. & Acting Pres.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Sec. and Treas.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Ass't Treasurer.
FRED'K GORE KING, Ass't Secretary.

TRUST CO. OF AMERICA
STOCK
DEALT IN.
CLINTON GILBERT,
2 WALL ST.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, } Vice Presidents.
HENRY H. COOK, }
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

Wanted—Brunswick & Western 4s.
FOR SALE—Southern investments and real estate loans paying 5 to 12%
STOCKS—BONDS—WHEAT ON MARGIN.
AUSTIN R. MYRES,
60 BROADWAY.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

ISSUE OF $750,000 FIVE PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE ELECTRIC RAILWAY DEBENTURE GOLD BONDS.

Payable in the year 1929 at par, or redeemable upon previous notice from the Company in May or November in any year at the price of $525 for each $500 bond in New York.

The NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY of NEW YORK, THE UNION SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY of CINCINNATI and the ST. LOUIS TRUST COMPANY of St. LOUIS have been authorized by THE AMERICAN EQUIPMENT COMPANY, the railway contractors, to receive subscriptions for (1,500) First Mortgage Gold Bonds, each of $500, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, such interest payable in gold and free of all United States taxes, in the months of May and November in every year.

PRICE OF ISSUE $475 EACH $500 BOND.

(Equals 15 per cent. interest for first year, and 5 per cent. thereafter.)

Payable $25 on application, $50 on allotment, and $400 one month after allotment, less 5 per cent.; or payable $5 on application, $10 on allotment, and balance in eight semi-annual payments of $50 secured by the Bond, maturing coupons attached to the Bond will be credited to the purchaser on their due dates less 5 per cent. interest per annum on deferred payments. Any payment can be anticipated to save interest. Half yearly coupons will be attached to each bond. The bonds will be to bearer, but may be registered in holder's name.

The bonds are secured and rank as First Mortgage Bonds of the

KANSAS CITY, BONNER SPRINGS & TOPEKA RAILWAY COMPANY,
OF KANSAS.

Length of railway, 68 miles single track under construction. The traffic, from which it is estimated, when in full work will yield as follows:

Freight (gross)	$500,000.00
Passenger (gross)	360,000.00
Total	$860,000.00
Freight, operating	$333,333.00
Passenger, operating	240,000.00
Total	$573,333.00
Freight, net	$166,666.00
Passenger, net	120,000.00
Total	$286,666.00

Almost eight times more than sufficient to pay the annual interest upon the First Mortgage Bonds now issued.

The American Equipment Company has taken the contract from the Kansas City, Bonner Springs & Topeka Ry. to build the railway from Kansas City to Topeka for an average price of $24,000 per mile, including bridges, and has agreed to accept in payment therefor two thousand acres of land, together with the stock of the Kansas City, Bonner Springs & Topeka Railway Company, and its First Mortgage Gold Bonds, issued not to exceed $15,000 per mile, and guaranteed to be a first mortgage on its completed railway not to exceed that amount, free and clear of all liens and claims whatever, by a certificate attached to each Bond and signed by the National Surety Co., of New York, agreeing to indemnify the holder of such Bond for an amount equal to the face value thereof in default of such being the case.

In accepting the contract the American Equipment Company has had executed an Indemnity Bond in favor of the Kansas City, Bonner Springs & Topeka Railway Company, for $100,000, in default of its not being able to complete the road between Kansas City and Topeka inside of six months from the first day of May, A. D., 1899, according to terms and specifications.

With reference to the great commercial value of the Kansas City, Bonner Springs & Topeka Railway when in full operation, no better evidence need be offered than the following letter from Messrs. John W. Moore, President Kansas City Board of Trade; L. M. Miller, President Zenith Milling Co., and G. L. Brinkman, President Kansas City Milling Co., a committee of business men requested to report on the merits of the enterprise.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 1st, 1899.

JAMES L. BROWN, Esq.,
PRESIDENT THE AMERICAN EQUIPMENT COMPANY.

DEAR SIR:—At the request of various parties desiring to become interested in a profitable enterprise, we, the undersigned, were chosen to investigate the merits of a proposition to build an electric railway up the Kansas Valley to the City of Topeka, by the way of Forest Lake, Bonner Springs and Lawrence, reported as follows as the result of our investigation:

FIRST, That the line projected by the Kansas City, Bonner Springs & Topeka Ry., and for which most of the right-of-way has been secured, is the only practical route for an electric railway between these cities.

SECOND, That the territory through which this line will pass is one of the most productive in the United States, yielding on an average per annum of 5,000 car loads of Potatoes, 4,000 of Fruit, 2,000 of Stock, and almost as many car loads combined of dairy and manufactured products, such as Flour, Paper, Merchandise, Etc.

THIRD, That the Kansas City wholesale houses almost entirely supply the cities of Lawrence and Topeka with their provisions and merchandise.

FOURTH, That the rate of freight charged by the trunk lines now operating between these points is almost as much as the rates charged by the same lines from Kansas City to the Mississippi river or St Louis, a distance of 300 miles or five times the distance between the same point and Topeka, a fact which is due to these cities not being located on the Missouri river, the baseing point designated by all American railways for establishing rates in this section of the country.

FIFTH, That for the foregoing reasons we consider with the better facilities afforded by an electric line stopping wherever required, the same would command the major portion of the traffic mentioned.

SIXTH, That conservatively figuring on the basis of rates now charged, the estimated earnings from freight traffic can be safely put at $500,000 gross per annum, or, after allowing the usual 66 per cent. for operating expenses, $160,000 net.

SEVENTH, That the necessity of such a line for passenger travel is apparent from the following facts, which should assure the earnings from that source, viz.: The cities to be connected have a combined population of 300,000 people; Topeka, the capital of the State, being at one end of the line; Lawrence, the seat of the Kansas State University, in the centre, and Kansas City, the metropolis of the West, at the other end; facts which cannot help but create constant travel between these cities if afforded the proper facilities.

EIGHTH, That Forest Lake, a distance of fifteen miles from Kansas City, and through which this road passes, is the largest and most convenient pleasure lake in the vicinity of these cities, and which, without doubt, would be of great commercial value to this enterprise.

NINTH, That the picturesque and fertile valley through which this line will pass would soon develop into suburban homes, a development which has been neglected by these cities for want of proper transportation facilities.

TENTH, That from the passenger traffic now existing between these cities, we figure on a conservative basis the estimated earnings from passenger traffic should be $360,000 gross, or allowing 66 per cent. for operating expenses, $120,000 net.

In summing up all of the above facts, together with all other circumstances connected with such an enterprise, we feel justified in recommending it to all who may desire a profitable investment, provided the same is not Bonded and Stocked to exceed $30,000 per mile.

Yours truly,
JOHN W. MOORE.
L. M. MILLER.
G. L. BRINKMAN.

The following letter from the Hon. W. S. Cowherd, Congressman and Ex-Mayor of Kansas City, Mo., may be of interest:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3rd, 1899.

JAMES L. BROWN, Esq.,
PRESIDENT AMERICAN EQUIPMENT CO.

DEAR SIR:—I have examined the statement signed by Messrs. John W. Moore, L. M. Miller and G. L. Brinkman of Kansas City, Mo. While I am not sufficiently posted to give an opinion of my own as to the value of the enterprise, I do know that the gentlemen whose names are mentioned above are men of the highest standing in this community, both for personal integrity and business judgment.

Yours respectfully,
W. S. COWHERD.

The estimated cost of constructing the railroad over the right of way secured by the Kansas City, Bonner Springs & Topeka Ry. is given in the following letter from Mr. W. H. Stalnaker, Chief Engineer of that Company:

KANSAS CITY, KANS., April 1st, 1899.

JOHN N. McDANIELD, Esq.,
PRESIDENT K. C., B. S. & T. RY.

DEAR SIR:—At your request I submit in reduced form my estimate cost of constructing the Kansas City, Bonner Springs & Topeka Ry., which in most points agrees with the estimate furnished you by Messrs. Tuttle & Pike, the Kansas City engineers:

Roadbed, Bridges and Stations	$1,050,000.00
Overhead Electric Construction	185,590.00
Power Plant, Steam and Water Power	100,000.00
Distributing Power Stations	25,000.00
Rolling Stock and Equipment	250,000.00
Total	$1,610,590.00

The above estimate is made on a standard guage railroad, with light grades, and suitable for heavy freight traffic as well as fast passenger traffic, also equipped to be operated by steam in the event of insufficient water power.

Yours truly,
W. H. STALNAKER, Chief Engineer.

The Attorneys of the Kansas City, Bonner Springs & Topeka Ry. report as follows on the issue of Bonds now offered:

KANSAS CITY, KANS., April 24th, 1899.

ISAAC H. ORR, Esq.,
TRUST OFFICER ST. LOUIS TRUST COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, MO.

DEAR SIR:—We hereby certify we have carefully examined all particulars connected with the organization of the Kansas City, Bonner Springs & Topeka Ry. Company, and the issue of bonds now made, and find everything in order and strictly in conformity with the laws of Kansas, under which this Company is chartered.

Yours truly,
HUTCHINGS & KEPLINGER,
SAM'L MAHER.
Attorneys.

THE ST. LOUIS TRUST COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS, MO., have accepted the Trusteeship in behalf of the Debenture Bondholders. By the Deed of Trust the complete mortgage is not to exceed $2,000,000, which provides for a double track, also any extensions necessary, and the Trustees will not allow the said Bonds to become negotiable in excess of $15,000 per mile of railroad, nor deliver any part of said Bonds until each mile covered by such amount is completed and turned over to the Company free and clear of lien or any claim whatever.

Copy of the First Mortgage Bond is printed on the prospectus, and certified copies of the Deed of Trust and letters shown in the prospectus can be seen at the Offices of the TRUST COMPANIES heretofore mentioned as authorized to receive subscriptions.

The subscription list will open MONDAY, June the 5th, and close on or before TUESDAY the following week at twelve o'clock noon.

Application will be made in due course to the New York Stock Exchange for an official quotation.

An allotment will be made as early as possible after the close of the subscription, and in case of no allotment the deposit will be returned in full immediately.

In default of payment of the respective installments at their due dates, the allotment and any previous payment will be liable to forfeiture.

The Gold bonds will be issued and exchanged for scrip certificates as soon as practicable after the final payment is made.

Applications should be made on the form accompanying the prospectus, and together with a check for the amount of the deposit, be forwarded to the Trust Companies designated, who will also furnish prospectuses and forms of application if requested.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECURITIES OF THE

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company and its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
ANGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

COLUMBIA COPPER CO.

A well-developed Copper Property of immense resources, located in the heart of the largest dividend-paying district of Arizona, and surrounded by the richest copper mines of the country.

A limited amount of stock offered at

$5 Per Share

Par $10. Full paid and non-assessable.

Mail orders, accompanied by check, filled in the order received.

CAMERON & NOYES,
Stocks and Bonds,
27 STATE STREET,
Boston, Mass.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 6

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED JULY 17, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that forty (40) of the Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Georgia Pacific Railway Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows:

60	138	384	474	601	674	806
80	220	396	475	606	696	922
89	248	402	538	650	777	934
96	262	430	561	651	781	954
101	302	464	588	663	796	
132	318	470	599	683	820	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due August 1st, 1899, in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By E. Francis Hyde, 2d Vice Pres't.

NEW YORK, May 8th, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the forty (40) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

T. STALKNECHT,
With Central Trust Co. of N. Y.
R. D. LANKFORD,
Of Georgia Pacific Railway Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing August 1, 1899, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of August, 1899, at par.

Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By E. F. Hyde,
Second Vice President.

SUGAR.
WILL THE DIVIDEND BE CUT?

You will remember that March 1st we made you a special offer regarding information on Sugar, guaranteeing a 5 Point move in your favor if you acted upon our advice. You will also remember that we advised the purchase of Sugar at 139. Our predictions proved our ability to put you on the right side of this stock.

Our proposition now is: Beginning Monday morning next we will give you a TWO WEEKS' TRIAL of our daily mail or telegraph service to include all information on Sugar for Ten Dollars; or we will give you the information regarding Sugar, telling you when to buy or sell, for which we will charge you

ONLY $5.00.

If you do not take a
FIVE POINT PROFIT ON OUR ADVICE
we will give you the following week's daily advice
FREE OF CHARGE.

A small fortune can be made on this stock if you get on the right side, and a small fortune can be lost if you get on the wrong side. Whether the
DIVIDEND IS OR IS NOT CUT
you want to be on the right side, and we can put you there. Make remittance to-day by Express, Postal, or Telegraph money order.

JNO. H. KIMBALL & CO.,
NO. 50 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company
[OF CALIFORNIA.]
First Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds,
Notice of Redemption.

Notice is hereby given that the First Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of 1893 will be redeemed to the amount of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) now in the sinking fund applicable to such redemption, and bids are hereby invited for the surrender thereof at prices to be named. Bids for the surrender of such bonds for redemption will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, Room 13, Hobart Building, San Francisco, up to the 5th day of June, 1899, at noon.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. J. L. WILLCUTT, Secretary.
San Francisco, Cal., May 3d, 1899.

HOLDERS OF BONDS
OF THE
Michigan Peninsular Car Co.

are requested to communicate with the undersigned, in order to protect their interests, in view of the attempt of the company to force the payment of the principal of this issue.

F. J. LISMAN & CO.,
30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

JUNE DIVIDENDS.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF

N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY,

JUNE 1ST, 1899.

Boone, Ia., Water Works.
Clark Co., Wash., Funding; Refunding.
Clinton, Ia., Independent School District, School Funding.
Creston, Ia., Independent School District, Refunding.
Danville, Ills., School Building.
Decatur, Ills., School Building.
Dubuque, Ia., Water Co. 1st Mortgage Gold.
Galveston, Tex.
Guthrie Centre, Ia., Water Works.
Henry Co., Ills., School District No. 1 School Building (Galva.)
Jefferson, Ia., Water Works.
Jessamine Co., Ky., Turnpike.
La Salle, Ills., School District No. 2.
Lexington, Ky., Refunding.
Menard Co., Ills., Court House.
Norfolk, Va., Atlantic City Ward Improvement.
No. Yakima, Wash., Funding.
Ogden, Utah, School.
Onawa, Ia., Electric Light.
Remington, Ind., Water Works.
Warren Co., Ia., Refunding.
Wilmette, Ills., Fire Engine House; School Refunding; Street Lighting.
Winnetka, Ills., Refunding.

JUNE 2D 1899.

Groton, So. Dk., Water Works.

JUNE 6TH, 1899.

White Co., Ind., Court House.

JUNE 10TH, 1899.

Ft. Dodge, Ia., Independent District Refunding.

JUNE 15TH, 1899.

King Co., Wash., School District No. 99 (So. Seattle.)

JUNE 17TH, 1899.

Pierce Co., Wash., School District No. 3.

JUNE 22D, 1899.

What Cheer, Ia., Independent School District Refunding.

JUNE 30TH, 1899.

Nappanee, Ind., Water Works.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
New York.

COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS DUE IN JUNE ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER JUNE 1, 1899, AS FOLLOWS:

Albion Gas Light Co.
Alliance Water Co.
Boise City & Nampa Irrigation Land & Lumber Co.
Chattanooga Water Works Co., Cons'd Mtge.
Chicago, Burlington & Northern R. R. 6 per cent. 2d mtge.
Columbia Gas Light Co.
Commonwealth Water Co. of New Jersey.
Connellsville Water Co.
Carolina Central R. R.
Elwood Water Co., Ind.
Fairmount Coal & Coke Co.
Huntington Water Co.
Johnston City Water Bonds.
Kearney City Water Co.
Merrill City Water Works Co.
Midland Terminal Co.
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 per cent.
Muncie Water Co.
Napanee Water Works Co.
New Philadelphia Water Co.
New Castle Water Co., City of.
People's Street R'y Co., Scranton, 5 per cent. Gen'l Mtge.
Sharon R'y Co.
Sheldon Axle Co.
Scranton, City of.
Wichita Water Co., Cons'd Mtge.

JUNE 16, 1899.

St. Joseph Water Co.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,

59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

Coupons due June 1, 1899, on the following bonds will be payable at the office of this Company on and after that date:

United States Mortgage and Trust Co., Series E	4s
Ohio State University	4½s
City Gas Company of Norfolk	6s
Garfield Water Company 1st	6s
Spring Lake, N. J.	6s
Territory of Arizona, Capitol Building	5s
L. I. R. R. General	4s
L. I. R. R. Debenture	5s
L. I. R. R. Stewart Line	4s
Brooklyn & Montauk 2d	6s
Everett, Washington, Funding	6s
Sullivan, Ind., Water	5s
Nyack, N. Y., Water	4s
Council Bluffs, Ia., School	4½s
Potomac Electric Company	5s
American Market Company 1st	6s
Snohomish County, Washington, S. D., No. 1, Funding	6s
Snohomish County, Washington, S. D., Nos. 5, 50, 52, and 59.	
Ballard, Washington, Funding	6s
Clarke County, Washington, Funding	6s
Clarke County, Washington, S. D., No. 43.	
Cowlitz County, Washington	6s
Pierce County, Washington, S. D., No. 32.	
Pierce County, Washington, Funding, 6s, Series Nos. 4 and 5.	
Pierce County, Washington, S. D., Nos. 5 and 67, Series A	6s
Skamania County, Washington, Funding	6s
City of Minneapolis, Minn.: Perm. Improvement	4s
Library	4½s

JUNE 15TH, 1899.

City of Minneapolis, Minn.: Perm. Improvement Revolving Fund | 4s
Library | 4s

JUNE 20TH, 1899.

City of Minneapolis, M'nn.: Perm. Improvement | 4s

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,
May 29th, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co.,
New York, May 27, 1899.

The coupons due June 1, 1899, on the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, will be paid on and after June 1, 1899, on presentation at the office of the New York Security and Trust Company, No. 46 Wall Street, New York City.

The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co.,
By A. MARCUS, Treasurer.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.
Treasurer's Office.
Mobile, Ala., May 27, 1899.

Coupon No. 40 of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due June 1, 1899, will be paid on presentation on and after that date at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New York. HY. TACON, Treasurer.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
45 Wall St., May 29th, 1899.

Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company maturing June 1st, 1899, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date. C. G. HEDGE, Vice President and Treas.

THE FIRST MTG. COUPONS OF THE SECOND Avenue Traction Co. of Pittsburg, due June 1st, 1899, will be paid at the Banking Houses of Alex. Brown & Sons, Baltimore, and Brown Brothers & Co., New York.
(Signed) ROSS W. DRUM, Asst. Treasurer.

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Coupons maturing June 1st, 1899, from bonds of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co. will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York. F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

Union Trust Company of New York

80 Broadway.
New York, March 23d, 1899.

The undersigned, the Trustee under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the CECILIA BRANCH, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from CECILIA STATION to LOUISVILLE, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage, providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this Company the installment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($55,000) due on March 1, 1899, and that the undersigned, not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, on notice and request by the undersigned, did, on the 23d day of March, 1899, at its office, in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of Fifty-five Thousand Dollars, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

6,	97,	203,	364,	532,	640,	764,	906,
8,	103,	234,	379,	544,	646,	777,	955,
31,	122,	242,	409,	572,	681,	794,	957,
64,	166,	251,	459,	577,	682,	805,	980,
70,	188,	257,	468,	582,	687,	874,	985,
74,	193,	309,	484,	608,	702,	901,	988,
77,	196,	310,	522,	628,	716,	905.	

Notice is hereby given that the principal of the said above mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned at its office, in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1899, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N. Y. City

THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND STOCKS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE ON AND AFTER JUNE 1ST, 1899:

American Cotton Oil Co., Div., 3% Preferred Stock.
Blackford County, Ind., Court House 5s.
Cin., Rich. & Ft. Wayne Ry. Co. First Mortgage 7s.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Dividend 1¾%.
Dunkirk, Ind., Street Improvement 6s.
Edinburgh, Ind., Water Works 6s, and Principal Bonds Nos. 11 and 12.
Evansville, Ind, School Refunding 5s.
Grant County, Ind., Gravel Road 6s.
Marion County, Ind., County 5s.
Pueblo, Col., Municipal 6s.
Pendleton, Ind., School 6s.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Ry. Co. First Mortgage 7s, Series F. Second Mortgage 7s, Series M.
West La Fayette, Ind., Water Works Co. 6s.

June 5th.

Greenfield, Ind., Improvement Bonds.

June 7th.

Greenfield, Ind., City 6s, Series No. 2.

June 10th.

Marion County, Ind., Refunding 4s.

June 12th.

Hancock County, Ind, Funding 5s.

June 15th.

Whitley County, Ind., Court House 6s.

June 19th.

Greenfield, Ind., Improvement Bonds.

June 20th.

Decatur County, Ind., Annual 6s.

June 30th.

Indianapolis, Ind., Refunding 4s, Series C.

OFFICE OF THE

NorthernPacific RailwayCompany

MILLS BUILDING.
New York, April 12, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending June 1, 1899, the same to be paid June 5, 1899, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on May 10th, 1899.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on May 10, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on May 22d, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, April 12th, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on May 10, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on May 22d, 1899.

On June 5, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT OFFICE OF

Farson, Leach & Company,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
JUNE 1ST, 1899.

Albuquerque, N. Mex., School.
Alexandria, Indiana, School.
Cleburne, Texas. School.
Connersville, Indiana, Electric Light.
Creston, Iowa.
Kirkwood, Illinois, Water.
Klititat Co., Washington, School District No. 9.
McIntosh Co., N. Dakota.
Montpelier, Indiana, Funding.
Multnomah Co., Ore., School District No. 31.
Northfield, Vermont, Electric Light and Power.
South Bend, Indiana, Improvement.
Spring Valley, Illinois, School.
Wallington, N. J., Street Improvement.

JUNE 15, 1899.

South Bend, Irdiana, Improvement.

JUNE 21ST, 1899.

West Indianapolis, Indiana, Funding.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company.

The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of profits of 1¾ % on the preferred stock of this Company, payable at our office as transfer agents of the Company, on the 15th day of June, 1899. The transfer books will be closed on the 7th day of June, 1899, at 2:15 P. M., and will reopen on the 16th day of June, 1899, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on the 15th day of June, 1899.

BARING, MAGOUN & COMPANY,
Transfer Agents.
New York, May 31, 1899.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
Coupons payable at our office,
66 Broadway, June 1, 1899:
Beech Creek Equipment Trust 5s.
Berkeley Oval 2d 6s.
Berkeley Oval Swimming Bath and Gymnasium 1st 5s.
National Pyrogranit Company 6s.
Tuscaloosa Belt Railway Co. 1st 6s.
Washington Central R'way Co. 1st 4s.

INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO.
Six Per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds.

New York, May 20, 1899.

Coupons of the above bonds, due June 1st, 1899, will be paid on and after that date by the company at the office of the Transfer Agents, Messrs. THOMAS & POST, 71 Broadway.

SAM'L THOMAS,
TREASURER.

New York Security and Trust Company,

NO. 46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

COUPONS PAYABLE JUNE 1ST.

Atlanta Gas Light Co.
City of Dallas, Texas.
Plumbing, College Point Elec. Ry. Co.
Lincoln Co., Wash., Bds.
Newtown Ry. Co.
Oregon R. R. & Nav. 4% Bonds.
Venice & Carondelet Ry. Co.
Columbia Southern Ry. Co. 1st M. 5%s.

NATIONAL GRAM-O-PHONE COR.
20th Consecutive (1%) Monthly Dividend.

Executive Office, 874 Broadway, May 26th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the above-named Corporation has declared the regular monthly dividend (Number 20) of ONE PER CENT., on its Capital Stock, payable June 15. Transfer books will be closed from June 6 to June 16. O. D. LA DOW, Secretary.

Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway Co.

The coupons maturing June 1st, 1899, upon the First Mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid, on and after that date, at the Lincoln National Bank, New York.

C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, May 20th, 1899.

The Coupons due June 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the Cahaba Coal Mining Company, will be paid at maturity, at the Fourth Natl. Bank, New York City. J. BOWRON, Treas.

Kewaunee, Green Bay & Western R. R.

Coupons due June 1, 1899, will be paid at the office of the Company, 40 Wall St., New York City. MARK T. COX, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Bank of New Amsterdam,
BROADWAY AND 39TH ST.
New York, May 31, 1899.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held on the 3d instant, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Samuel D. Babcock, John S. Barnes, Frederic Cromwell, Frank Curtiss, Thomas Denny, R. M. Gallaway, G. G. Haven, Al. Hayman, A. D. Juilliard, R. V. Lewis, Richard A. McCurdy, Elihu Root, Thos. F. Ryan, John A. Stewart, Louis Stern, J. Edward Simmons, F. D. Tappan, John C. Terry, Frank Tilford.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. Frank Tilford was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. R. R. Moore was unanimously re-elected Vice-President.

G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
Mills Building, 15 Broad St.
New York, May 31st, 1899.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, held at the office of the Company, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, May 31st, 1899, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year:

COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON,
HENRY HART,
ISAAC E. GATES,
EDWIN HAWLEY,
SAMUEL THOMAS,
GEORGE H. MACY,
RUSSELL SAGE,
GEORGE J. GOULD,
R. P. SCHWERIN,
JOSEPH HELLEN, Secretary.

TH

All of the group declined substantially. American Steel and Wire common sold as low as 58, Federal Steel common at 54½, National Steel at 45 and Tennessee Coal at 56¾. Chicago houses were heavy sellers of the group, and there were also evidences of liquidation by other interests more or less identified with the iron trade. Wall Street houses that are looked upon as headquarters for insiders of the several steel concerns again talked confidently on the stocks, but they were not very active in the market for them, contenting themselves with buying moderately on the decline.

CONSOLIDATED GAS.

Consolidated Gas dropped from 169 to 165½ yesterday, and, although rallying before the close, lost nearly 2 points net for the day.

The trading contingent was not very active in Consolidated, apparently believing that the other local shares presented more opportunities for profits on the short side. Much of the selling looked like liquidation, and some of this came from insiders who have long been prominently identified with the company. It was said that certain interests identified with the Chemical National Bank have begun to liquidate quite a long line of the stock, the recent cut in the dividend having disturbed long-standing investments. The stock received very little support yesterday, and most of the buying came from traders who covered stock put out last week when the dividend cut was announced.

METROPOLITAN A TARGET.

Aggressiveness on the part of bear traders which brought about considerable selling of long stock was responsible for the weakness of Metropolitan Street Railway yesterday. From 220 the stock dropped to 207¾, and closed a little above the lowest, with a net loss of more than 11 points for the day. The stock seemed to receive absolutely no support, and what little demand there was came from traders who covered on the decline. It was quite evident that many stop-loss orders were uncovered on the way down. The trading continent was quite bearish on Metropolitan, using the Ford bill as the principal argument against the stock. Various calculations as to the effect of the new franchise stock on Metropolitan have been made, and most of these are unfavorable. Interests identified with the property, however, say that when the bill goes into effect it will be found to be much less hurtful than is now supposed.

JUNE DISBURSEMENTS.

Computing June interest and dividend payments, The Daily Stockholder to-day will say:

"Interest is payable to-day on $557,422,347 bonds, on which $14,822,719 will be disbursed, against $14,774,354 last year, $15,-062,021 in 1897, $14,892,002 in 1896, and $14,-780,015 in 1895.

"Dividends are payable on stocks of $676,156,304 par value, calling for the distribution of $22,202,438, against $19,431,886 a year ago, $18,656,14[illegible] in 1897, and $19,695,347 in 1896.

"Interest and dividend payments aggregate $37,115,767, as against $34,206,240 last year and $32,638,16[illegible] in 1897, and including payments by the Government and by financial institutions, to-day's disbursements will aggregate about $40,000,000."

THE YEAR TO DATE.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the five months of the present year compare as follows with those of the correspondin months last year:

	1898.	1899.
January	$9,216,694	$24,143,610
February	8,978,797	15,984,896
March	9,947,661	17,682,758
April	5,986,908	16,984,009
May	9,174,552	14,501,350
Total	$43,314,382	$89,586,633
Net increase, 46,272,221 shares.		

The dealings in railroad and miscellaneous bonds make the following comparison:

	1898.	1899.
January	$2,980,200	$142,431,400
February	95,671,910	90,628,200
March	50,844,350	87,201,450
April	27,355,020	83,231,300
May	54,000,100	82,676,140
Total	$ 20,951,060	$ 485,768,490
Net increase, $165,2[illegible]		

State bonds compare as follows:

	1898.	1899.
January	$112,000	$372,000
February	159,800	158,900
March	279,300	671,700
April	77,000	186,000
May	159,500	217,000
Total	$787,600	$1,616,000
Net increase, $848,[illegible]		

Government bonds make the following showing:

	1898.	1899.
January	$800,900	$1,980,740
February	463,500	726,620
March	903,800	1,738,600
April	1,111,300	1,089,360
May	401,000	692,600
Total	$3,686,500	$6,227,920
Net increase, $2,541,[illegible]		

The transactions in all classes of bonds compare as follows:

	1898.	1899.
January	$93,969,160	$144,784,740
February	96,256,210	91,538,720
March	52,017,750	88,811,550
April	28,343,320	84,516,093
May	54,650,660	83,585,740
Total	$ 25,415,760	$491,012,410
Net increase, $[illegible]		

A PITTSBURG OPINION.

Discussing the current stock market situation, Mr. Humphries Miller of Pittsburg says:

"The reaction which is in progress in the stock markets all over the country is ostensibly based upon a diminished Winter wheat crop at home and increased demand abroad, upon decreased imports of merchandise, and increased exports. These, at least, are the factors to which the bears point when signs of reaction first appeared a little more than a month ago, and since then the bears have rung the changes upon them and endeavored to create a pessimistic sentiment. Every one of even limited experience, however, knows that these factors had been reversed the reaction would have been only delayed. It is better that it should come now than that the advance should have continued unchecked. The pace had been so rapid that bona fide investors were temporarily driven out of the markets, and the buying was restricted to a class who merely bought in the expectation of selling to a new set of bulls at a higher price. Naturally, there has been some forced liquidation, and some losses have been incurred by persons unable to carry their holdings over this testing point. We do not believe the decline is going much further. Financial and commercial conditions do not warrant depreciation in the value of good stocks, and there is nothing in the outlook indicating a period of long liquidation and sagging prices. Even the better class of common shares in the great industrials are likely to recover considerably, and we think advantage should be taken of weak days to purchase stocks on a scale down."

SENATOR CLARK ON COPPER.

Senator W. A. Clark, the Montana "copper king," who is at present stopping in this city, is quoted as saying in regard to the existence of a copper trust and the copper situation generally:

"There is nothing existing to-day in the way of a copper trust that I am aware of. Neither is there any combination among producers of copper for the purpose of maintaining or advancing prices. It is true that there has been a consolidation of some large copper interests, notably at Butte, Mon., but this does not include, so far as I know, some of the greatest copper-producing companies in the world, to wit, the Calumet and Hecla, and some other large interests in Lake Superior, the Copper Queen and United Verde copper companies in Arizona, the Rio Tinto and Tharsis in Spain, and even at Butte there are other large interests not comprised in the Amalgamated Copper.

"The apparently high price of copper is the result of the inevitable law of supply and demand. For several years the visible supply of copper in the world has been greatly diminishing, and while the world's production of copper has been increasing at the rate of about 10 per cent. per annum, it has been undoubtedly to meet the demands of consumption; hence the rise in values.

"What is termed the available supply of copper in the world is reckoned as about 20,000 English tons. This is to some extent represented by copper afloat and in store in the district to where it is produced, so that the actual available supply is only about 15,000 tons—about enough to cover the consumption for fifteen days. How long this condition of things will continue it is hard for any one to predict. I know of no new large bodies of copper ore that have been discovered, and it requires about two years to open up and equip a new mine so that it becomes an important factor. Hence it would seem that the price which may be expected to rule in the future will depend largely upon the rate of consumption. Increased consumption has been to a large extent due to electrical equipment. The installation of street railways has been an important factor in this matter. It is supposed that this will be largely extended in Europe, where in some localities at least it has scarcely commenced."

As to the probability of some other metal taking the place of copper, Senator Clark says:

"There is no metal that will serve the purposes to which copper is applied that possesses the requisite qualities of ductility and conductivity. Experiments have been made with aluminium, but I do not believe they are satisfactory; besides, the cost of the metal is more than double that of copper."

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Increase of $23,637 in Big Four's surplus for April, making an increase of $583,201 since July 1.

Eastbound shipments of dead freight from Chicago last week, 80,439 tons, against 92,237 tons for the previous week, and 102,071 for the corresponding week last year.

Treasury stock of the Hudson River Telephone Company to be issued to its stockholders at par in the proportion of one share for each fourteen held by them.

Increase of $53,282 in Omaha's gross earnings for April, making an increase of $546,138 since Jan. 1.

Call by the Herring-Hall-Marvin Reorganization Committee for an installment of $4 a share on the preferred stock and $2 on the common, payable June 12.

Increase of $203,212 in Canadian Pacific's net earnings for April, making an increase of $556,814 since Jan. 1.

Advance of half a cent in postal rate for long sterling exchange.

Decrease of $2,462 in Long Island's deficit for April. Increase of $26,036 in surplus since July 1.

Annual meeting of Pacific Mail stockholders. Election of Edwin Hawley a Director to fill vacancy caused by death of Calvin S. Brice.

Decrease of $86,842 in Northern Pacific's total net income for April, but increase of $419,133 since July 1.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 21 shares of American Exchange Bank stock at 176.

Increase of $42,222 in Central of Georgia's net earnings for April, but decrease of $12,836 since July 1.

Meeting of Directors of Rubber Goods Manufacturing to act on dividend on preferred stock.

Increase of $17,832 in Burlington's surplus for April, making a decrease of $186,815 since July 1.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@3 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days to four months and 3½@4 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $115,826,400; balance, $7,709,083; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $544,363.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2½@2 9-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were $4.86½ for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.85¾@$4.86 for sixty days, $4.88@$4.88¼ for demand, $4.88⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.85⅞@$4.85¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.15⅝ for short; reichsmarks at 94⅝ and 95⅛, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40 9-16@40 11-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20c premium. Boston—10@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial—25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—20c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, May 31.—Operators on the Bourse to-day hesitated until the making-up of prices was fixed. Immediately afterward there was an all-round sharp advance and prices closed strong. Spanish 4s were in great favor, and Kafirs advanced on London buying, which was attributed to favorable Bloemfontein news.

BERLIN, May 31.—Prices were firm on the Boerse to-day and business was quiet. Spanish 4s and Italian securities were harder. Canadian Pacifics made a good recovery, and mining shares were in good demand on favorable manufacturing reports.

FRANKFORT, May 31.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firm, particularly in the case of Spanish 4s.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

$19,000 Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company 5 per cent. mortgage bonds, due June, 1904, coupons June and December, accrued interest from Dec. 1 last to be charged to the purchaser, $1,000 each, 105¼.

$10,000 Second Avenue Railroad Company general consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due November, 1909, coupons May and November, accrued interest from May 1 last to be charged to the purchaser, $1,000 each, 109¾.

100 shares Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company preferred, $100 each, 190.

100 shares Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company preferred, $100 each, 169⅝.

90 shares General Electric common, $100 each, 118½.

100 shares Missouri Pacific Railway Company, $100 each, 40¾.

33 shares Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company common, $100 each, 23⅞.

6 shares Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company preferred, $100 each, 69⅝.

100 shares American Railroad and Navigation Company common, $100 each, 34½.

1 share New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, $100, 214.

40 shares Brighton Pier and Navigation Company, $100 each, $145 lot.

20 shares American District Telegraph Company, $100 each, 36⅝.

20 shares American Spirits Manufacturing Company preferred, $100 each, 28⅝.

80 shares American Spirits Manufacturing Company common, $100 each, 10.

$400 American Spirits Manufacturing Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bond, scrip, 99½.

$1,000 Brooklyn, N. Y., public park 7 per cent. bonds, due 1915, coupons May and November, 1898, (now corporate stock, City of New York,) interest January and July, accrued interest from Jan. 1 last to be charged to the purchaser, 143¼.

$4,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Company 5 per cent. bonds, due 1945, coupons May and November, 118⅝.

10 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 150⅝.

15 shares Brooklyn Academy of Music, (with ticket,) $50 each, 115.

1 share Brooklyn Art Association, $250, $25.

$5,000 Metropolitan Gaslight Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due August, 1901, interest April and October, 110.

$2,000 Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railway first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1933, 40.

50 shares Consolidated Gas Company, $100 each, 167⅝.

35 shares Northern Pacific Railway Company preferred, $100 each, 75¼.

40 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, $100 each, 176½.

$5,000 Kentucky Central Railway Company first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, due July, 1987, interest January and July, 96.

$3,000 Brooklyn and Montauk Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1911, coupons March and September, 110⅜.

10 shares Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn, $50 each, 212.

$15,000 Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railway Company 6 per cent. consolidated first mortgage bonds, due 1921, coupons May and November, 140⅞.

10 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 370.

44 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, $25 each, 1,450.

$6,000 Morris and Essex Railroad 7 per cent. consolidated bonds, due 1915, 142½.

200 shares Atlantic Coast Electric Railway Company, $100 each, 15.

$5,000 Gramercy Sugar Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1923, 75.

9 shares Morris Canal and Banking Company (guaranteed 4 per cent. by Lehigh Valley Railroad.), $100 each, 61.

3 shares Fifth Avenue Bank, New York, $100 each, 3,001.

$6,000 Morris and Essex Railroad 7 per cent. consolidated bonds, due 1915, 142⅝.

$5,000 Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company 6 per cent. bonds, due 1922, interest March and September, accrued interest from March 1st last to be charged to the purchaser, 99.

200 shares York Cliff (Maine) Improvement Company, $100 each, 1.

100 shares Mechanics' National Bank, $25 each, 205½.

$4,000 Morris and Essex Railroad 7 per cent. consolidated bonds, due 1915, 142⅝.

10 shares Rider and Driver Publishing Company, $100 each, 3.

$30,000 Atlantic and Pacific Railroad income bonds (Manhattan Trust Company receipts,) $310 lot.

$4,000 Morris and Essex 7 per cent. consolidated bonds, due 1915, 142¼.

$5,000 Gramercy Sugar Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1923, 75.

25 shares Produce Exchange Trust Company, $100 each, 240.

A. R. Flower Chosen as a Director.

Anson R. Flower of Flower & Co. was yesterday elected a Director of the National Bank of the Republic.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks —Wednesday, May 31, 1899.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
19½	20	636	Am. Car & Foundry...	20¼	20¼	20	20	.....
60	63	350	Am. Car & Found. pf.	64¼	64¼	63	63	–2
35¾	36½	1,995	Am. Smelt. & Ref....	38	38	35½	35½	–3⅝
81	81½	2,337	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	82	82	80	80	–2½
33¾	34½	420	American Cotton Oil..	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¼	–½
20	21	500	American Malting Co.	19	20	19	20	+1
71½	75	200	Am. Malting Co. pf....	72	72	72	72	–1
9¾	10	580	American Spirits Mfg.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
29	30	10	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	.....
58	58¼	20,270	Am. Steel & Wire....	61¼	61¾	58	58¼	–3¼
95½	96	1,970	Am. Steel & Wire pf..	96	96¾	94	95¾	–¾
139¾	139⅞	80,154	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	145	148¾	139¼	139⅝	–5⅜
116	..	120	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	118½	119¾	116½	116½	–1½
34½	35	8,780	American Tin Plate...	36	36	34	34½	–⅞
81¾	83½	1,500	American Tin Plate pf.	83	83	81¾	81¾	–1½
93	94	8,780	American Tobacco	97	97	93	93	–3¾
26⅝	26½	425	Am. Steel Hoop	26¾	26¾	26	26	– ⅛
72	73	30	Am. Steel Hoop pf....	73	73	73	73	.....
54¼	54½	5,400	Anaconda Copper.....	57	57	54½	54½	–1½
17⅞	18	1,600	At., T. & S. F. pf....	18¼	18¼	17¾	17¾	–½
53⅞	54	27,780	At., T. & S. F. pf....	55½	55¾	53½	54	–1⅝
53	54	2,600	Baltimore & Ohio.....	54½	54¾	53	53	–1⅞
74	74¾	1,147	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	74¾	75	74	74	– ⅝
106	106½	74,008	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	112	112	105¾	106¼	–5½
13¼	13¾	900	Brunswick City	15½	15½	13½	13½	–2½
51½	52½	200	Canada Southern	52¼	52¾	52¼	52¼	– ⅝
99¼	99⅝	1,870	Canadian Pacific	99⅛	99¾	99¼	99⅝	+1¼
49⅝	50⅛	4,710	Cent. Pac., ass't pd..	51⅛	52	49¾	50	–2⅜
24	25	1,225	Chesapeake & Ohio...	25	25	23⅝	24	–1⅛
58½	58⅝	900	Chi. Con. Traction...	59	59½	58½	58⅝	.....
127½	127⅝	42,331	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	130¼	130¾	127	127⅞	–2¼
13⅛	13¼	1,810	Chicago Great West...	13½	13½	13⅛	13¼	– ⅛
66	67	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	+ ½
32¾	33½	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	33½	34	33½	34	+ ½
9	9½	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	9	9	9	9	.....
122¼	122⅞	17,805	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	123½	123⅞	121¾	122¼	–1⅝
168½	169½	540	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	169¾	169¾	168	168	–1½
150¾	151½	700	Chicago & Northw....	150	150½	149½	150¾	.....
108¾	109	8,100	Chicago Rock Isl. & Pac.	109¾	109¾	108¼	108⅞	–1⅝
17½	18	600	Chicago Term. Trans.	17	18	16½	18	–1½
49	51	1,050	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	51	51	47½	49	–1
50¾	51	2,270	C., C., C. & St. L....	51⅝	51¾	51	51	–1⅝
42	42¾	1,020	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	44¼	44¼	41½	42	–3¼
43	45	224	Col. Southern 1st pf....	44	44	44	44	–1
17	18	324	Col. Southern 2d pf....	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	– ¼
13	14	400	Col. & Hock. C. & I..	14½	14½	14	14	–1
167	168	8,460	Consolidated Gas	168½	168¾	165¾	167½	–1½
41½	43	300	Consolidated Ice	42	42	40⅝	40⅝	–1⅝
43¾	44	21,535	Continental Tobacco ..	48½	48½	43¾	43¾	–4½
82	82½	1,950	Continental Tobac. pf.	83¾	83¾	82	82¼	– ¾
115¾	116	300	Del. & Hudson, ex div.	117¾	117¾	116	116	–1¾
21⅜	21½	400	Denver & Rio Grande..	21½	21½	21½	21½	– ⅛
75½	75⅞	1,650	Denver & R. G. pf....	76½	76½	75½	75⅝	– ⅛
12½	12⅝	300	Erie	12⅞	12⅞	12¾	12¾	– ⅛
38	38¼	400	Evans. & T. H.	38½	38½	38½	38½	– ⅛
54½	54¾	34,560	Federal Steel	57½	57⅝	54½	55	–2¾
79¼	79⅝	7,775	Federal Steel pf....	81	81	78¾	79½	– ½
117½	118	2,020	General Electric	118	118	117½	117¾	– ½
67¼	67¾	895	Glucose Sugar Ref....	68	68	67	67½	–1⅝
100	100¾	235	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	– ⅛
..	172	892	Great Northern pf....	171½	171½	170	170	–2¼
53	57	13	Hocking Valley pf....	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	.....
111	112	3,000	Illinois Central	113	113	111	111	–2
42¾	43½	4,145	International Paper...	45	45	42	42½	–3
79	80	765	Internat. Paper pf....	80	80	79	79	–1
15	17	600	International Silver...	16	17½	16	16	–1
11⅝	12	100	Iowa Central	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	.....
42	43	100	Iowa Central pf.....	42⅞	42⅞	42½	42½	–2⅝
52½	53	210	Laclede Gas	53	53	52½	52½	– ½
67	68	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½	– ½
64¾	65	33,735	Louisville & Nashville.	66¾	66¾	64¼	64¾	– ¾
104⅝	105¾	26,140	Manhattan Con.	109	109⅝	104½	105	–4
209	210	12,476	Metropolitan St. Ry....	220	220	207¾	209½	–11½
12¼	12½	2,800	Mexican Central	13	13	12¾	12⅞	–1⅛
3¼	3⅜	75	Mexican National cfts.	3	3	3	3	.....
113	115	10	Michigan Central	113	113	113	113	.....
53¾	54½	1,050	Minn. & St. Louis....	56	56	53¾	53¾	–3¼
88	91	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf...	89	89	89	89	–3½
66	68	800	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	68¼	68½	67	67	–2
12	13	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	12	12	12	12	– ¼
31	32	1,940	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf..	33	33	30½	30¾	–2¼
38¾	39½	7,325	Missouri Pacific.....	40½	41	39	39¾	–1¼
36	39	600	Mobile & Ohio.....	38	38	37	37	–3
42½	43	100	National Biscuit Co...	43	43	42½	42½	– ½
97½	98¼	136	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf....	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	.....
30	30	20	National Lead Co....	30	30	28	28	–1½
111	113	165	Nat. Lead Co. pf....	111	111	111	111	.....
..	..	1,965	National Steel	47½	47½	45	45	–1⅞
87½	88	735	Nat. Steel pf.....	87	88	86¾	88	+1½
114	115	2,150	New Jersey Central...	116	116¼	114½	114½	–1⅝
165	170	100	New York Air Brake...	170	170	165	165	–10
129¼	130	6,350	New York Central....	130¾	130⅝	128½	129¼	–1½
29	33	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	30	30	30	30	+ ½
24⅝	24¾	2,900	N. Y. Ont. & West....	25¾	25¾	24⅝	24½	–1
19	19½	640	Norfolk & Western...	19½	19½	19	19¼	– ½
66¾	67	1,900	Norfolk & West. pf....	67¼	67¼	66⅝	66¾	– ¼
10¾	11	4,780	North American	11½	11½	11	11	– ¼
46¾	47	16,545	Northern Pacific	48	48	46⅝	46⅝	–1⅛
73½	73¾	2,698	Northern Pacific pf	76⅜	76⅜	73½	73½	–1¼
37	38	100	Oregon & Nav	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	–2¼
47	47¼	2,320	Pacific Mail	48¾	48¾	46¾	47¼	–1
123⅝	126⅞	4,160	Pennsylvania R. R....	127½	127½	126⅜	126½	– ½
115¾	115¼	19,250	People's Gas, Chicago.	117½	118¼	114½	115¼	–2½
..	220	220	Peo., Dec. & Evans...	2½	2½	2½	2½	.....
44⅜	45	500	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	45	45	44	44	– ⅝
82	86	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	83	83	83	83	+1
..	..	400	Pressed Steel Car....	45	47	45	47	–2½
76	78	200	Pressed Steel Car pf..	76	78	78	78	–1
157	158	375	Pullman Pal. Car Co..	158	158	158	157½	–1
19¾	20	200	Reading	20½	20½	20¼	20¼	– ⅝
56¼	56⅜	15,950	Reading 1st pf	58¾	58¾	56¼	56½	–1
33¼	33¾	8,420	Reading 2d pf	34½	34½	33¼	33⅜	+ ⅝
76½	78	100	Rio Grande West. pf..	77	77	77	77	.....
10	10¼	2,400	St. L. & San Fran....	10⅜	10⅜	9⅞	10	– ⅛
66	71	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	70	70	70	70	.....
35¼	36½	250	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	35¾	35¾	35½	35½	– ⅛
11⅜	12¢	2,800	St. Louis Southw.....	13½	13½	11½	11½	–1⅝
29¾	30½	3,600	St. Louis Southw. pf..	31½	31½	29½	29⅞	–2⅜
45	61	200	St. Paul & Duluth....	46	46	46	46	+1
101	102½	100	St. Paul & Duluth pf..	102	102	102	102	.....
93¼	93⅝	100	St. Paul & Omaha....	93½	93½	93½	93½	+ ⅜
29¾	30	11,645	Southern Pacific	32	32	29¾	30	–2¾
10¾	10⅞	3,300	Southern Railway ...	11½	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	– ⅝
48¼	48¾	10,479	Southern Railway pf..	50	50¼	47⅞	48⅜	–3½
13¾	14¼	410	Standard Dis. & Dis..	14¼	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	–1½
61	62	100	Stand. Dis. & Dis. pf..	62	62	62	62	.....
7¼	7¾	394	Standard R. & T.	8	8	7¾	7¾	– ⅛
56¾	57	16,830	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	58	59	56½	57	–1¼
18	18¾	100	Texas Pacific	19	19	18½	18½	– ½
..	..	10	Third Avenue	200	200	200	200	.....
68	68¼	1,350	Twin City R.	67	67¼	66	66	–1
41¼	41¾	5,725	Union Pacific	41¾	42	41	41½	–1¼
74½	74¾	4,175	Union Pacific pf.....	75¼	75¼	73⅞	74½	–1
24	24¾	930	Union Bag & Paper...	26¾	26¾	24½	24½	–2½
76	77	760	Union Bag & Paper pf.	77	77½	76	76	–1½
47½	50	300	United States Express.	48	48	48	48	– ¾
6	6¼	1,200	United States Leather.	6	6	6	6	.....
68¼	68¾	2,255	U. S. Leather pf.....	69¾	69¾	68½	68½	– ¾
46¾	47¼	2,035	United States Rubber.	47⅞	47⅞	46¼	47	.....
114¾	115	380	U. S. Rubber pf.....	115	115	114¾	114¾	– ⅛
19⅜	19⅝	1,650	Wabash pf	20¼	20¼	19½	19½	– ¾
90¾	91	5,805	Western Union Tel....	91¾	91¾	90¼	91	–1
8¾	8¾	310	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	– ⅛
13⅜	14¼	600	Wis. Cent., when iss.	14½	14½	14	14	– ⅛
49¼	49¼	1,215	Wis. Cent. pf., wh. iss.	49¼	49¼	49	49	– ⅛
¼	⅜	700	Wis. Cent. ctfs.....	½	½	¼	¼	– ⅛
Sales.....		682,217						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked
2s, r., 1891..100		
3s, r., 1918..109	109½	
3s, c., 1918..109	109½	
3s, 1918, sm.108½	109½	
4s, r., 1907, ex int....112	112¼	
4s, c., 1907..113½	114½	
4s, r., 1925..130⅜	131	
4s, c., 1925..130⅜	131	
5s, r., 1904..112½	113	
5s, c., 1904..112½	113	
D. C. 3-65s..118½	..	
Adams Exp..110	113	
Alb & Susq.195	..	
A. C. O. pf. 90	92	
Am. D. Tel. 35	40	
Am. Exp..138	142	
Am. T. & C..100	102½	
Am. Tob. pf.140	146	
Ann Arbor.. 16	18	
Ann A. pf.. 40	42	
B. & O. all pf. in paid.. 67	69	
B. & O. S. W. pf. cfts. 8⅜	9½	
Beech Creek.190	..	
Bost & A. L. pf.104½	..	
B. Un. Gas.130	140	
B., R. & P. 32½	36	
B., R. & P. pf..... 70¼	75	
B., C. R. & N.....105	..	
Cap. Traction 92	..	
Chi. & Alton.190	..	
Chi. & A. pf.185	..	
C. & E. I. 73½ pf.....122	77½ 124	
Chi. & E. I. deb..... 89½	91	
C., I. & L. pf 37	40	
C. & N. W. pf.....190	196	
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.... 95½	96	
C., L. & W. pf..... 37	11 44	
C. L. & W. pf.....	..	
Cleve. & P..184	..	
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.... 3	6	
C. F. & I. pf.100	108	
Col. South.... 5½	6½	
Com. Cable..179	..	
Consol. Coal.. 52	..	
D. M. & Ft. D.....	..	
D. M. & Ft. D. pf..... 90	15 ..	
D., S. S. & A..... 4	5	
D., S. S. & A. pf..... 12	13	
Eighth Ave..380	..	
Erie 1st pf. 34	35	
Erie 2d pf.. 17½	18	
Ev. & T. H. pf..... 76	79½	
F. & P. M. 30	32½	

advance. It opened at 119, sold to 120, and closed at 119¾. Metropolitan bonds brought 93@93½, and the preferred stock 51.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	27
C. & C. Cl., C. & T. Co.	70
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	100
National Biscuit Co. common	42
National Biscuit Co. pf.	97¼
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co.	4
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	15
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	2
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	20
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	16
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	50
North Chicago St. R. R.	24½
West Chicago St. R. R.	119
South Side Elevated R. R.	93¾
Lake St. Elevated	11½
Lake St. Elevated certificates	13⅝
Street's W. S. Car Line	20

REGULAR STOCKS.

American Linseed common	11
American Linseed pf.	49
American Tin Plate common	34½
American Tin Plate pf.	81½
National Biscuit Co. common	42½
National Biscuit Co. pf.	97¼
National Carbon common	19
National Carbon pf.	80½
National Steel common	45⅝
National Steel pf.	87½
Diamond Match	151
West Chicago St. R. R.	119

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, May 31.—The money market generally continues in a comfortable condition, although there is a disposition among some of the banks for the time being to make rates a little stiffer. This, however, is due more to the fact that the June interest and dividend payments are just at hand, rather than to any real change in the general situation. At the Clearing House to-day the loaning rate was still 3 per cent., and New York funds sold at from 10 to 15 cents discount. Money on call was quoted mostly at 3½@4 per cent., though money was offered from outside sources as low as 3 per cent. In time money, trust companies quoted 3½@3¾ per cent. for four to six months on high grade, dividend-paying collateral. National banks in most cases asked and obtained 4 per cent. for nearly all periods. In mercantile paper there was barely sufficient supply to quote close rates. The choicest names passed from 3½ to 4 per cent.

The stock market came in for a big decline. The coppers were especially soft, and the published Lawson reassurance seemed to count for nothing. The support recently given to Amalgamated appeared to be absolutely withdrawn, and its price broke easily to 97¼, with 96 afterward bid and 97 asked. This had a baneful influence on the whole class of coppers, and brought lower prices for some of them than had been recorded in many weeks. Calumet and Hecla was off 30 points from Saturday's closing, to 500. The selling at times was quite heavy, but some of the low prices of the early dealings were bettered somewhat late in the day.

In the general market a "drive" at Dominion Coal, in the course of which one operator sold 1,500 shares or more, was the chief feature. The pressure caused a setback in the price from 53 to 50½, from which, however, there was a partial recovery. Oil was down to 43, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy dropped 12⅝, with indications that much of the selling was for short account. The selling of Sugar and Federal Steel was very heavy.

The closing is one irregular, at the following bid and asked prices:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	10	..	Humboldt	2	3
Allouez	..	1	Mohawk	28	29
Arcadian	50	52	Old Colony	12	12¾
Arnold	1½	1¾	Old Dom	39	39½
Ash Bed	¼	2	Osceola	83	83¼
Atlantic	28	30	Parrot	58	..
B. & Ur. C.	..	30	Shoe	36¼	36½
Bost. & Mon.	340	..	Tamarack	210	216
Butte & B.	78	82	Utah Cons.	39	40
Cal. & Hec.	750	..	Washington	1¾	..
Centennial	..	34½	Winona	14½	..
Franklin	19	20	Wolverine	43½	44

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	260	C. Mass. pf.	75
Bost. & Low.	238	Fitchb'g pf.	116
Bost. & Me.	182	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	113½
Bos. & Prov.	308	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	118½
Bost. Elev.	108	West End	91
Bost. Gas 5s	99		
Cent. Mass.	8		

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	340	N. Eng. Tel.	145
Chi. Stk. Y.	148	U. S. Oil	43¼
Dom. Coal	53	Westinghouse Electric	50
Dom. C. pf.	119	Westinghouse Elec. pf.	64⅞
Erie Tel.	95		
Mex. Tele.	4		

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—Trading was generally inactive to-day. Most of the leaders were weak, although declines were limited in extent. Union Traction receded from 41¾ to 40⅝; Lehigh Valley, 25 to 23¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 64 to 63¾; Cambria Steel, 20 to 19⅝; American Railway, 8⅞ to 8; Bethlehem Iron, 61 to 60; National Electric, 14⅜ to 13 to 14; Tidewater Steel, 10½ to 10, and United Gas, 13⅝ to 13⅞. Houses with New York connections were liberal callers for more margin.

The close was steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	19⅝	19½	Penn. Mfg.	23¼	23⅜
Choctaw	..	55	Phila. Trac.	97¾	98
El. Stge. B.	15	100	Union Trac.	40¾	40⅝
E. S. B. pf.	15	100	U. G. Imp.	157¼	157⅜
E. C. of Am.	13⅝	13⅝	Welsb. Ld.	50	52
Lehigh Val.	23¾	24⅛	W. N. Y. & P.	..	..
Marsden	13⅜	14	Penn.	7⅞	8

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wed.	Tues.		Wed.	Tues.
Alta	.05	.05	Julia	.02	.02
Andes	.04	.04	Justice	.17	.18
Belcher	.32	.32	Mexican	.42	.43
Best & Belcher	.51	.48	Occidental Con.	.30	.30
Bullion	.05	.05	Ophir	1.10	1.05
Caledonia	.59	.58	Overman	.14	.15
Challenge Con.	.33	.32	Potosi	.39	.38
Chollar	.31	.30	Savage	.26	.25
Confidence	.97	.95	Sierra Nevada	.74	.74
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.05	1.05	Silver Hill	.02	.02
Crown Point	.27	.26	Standard	2.50	2.50
Exchequer	.02	.02	Union Con.	.43	.40
Gould & Curry	.20	.20	Utah Con.	.15	.15
Hale & Norc.	.35	.35	Yellow Jacket	.30	.36

Silver bars 61; Mexican dollars, 49¾@50¼; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 15.

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 31.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday.		Saturday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Anaconda	49¼	50½	49¾	50½
Anchoria	95	98	95	97
Argentum	28½	30	29¼	31
Battle	31	32½	32	32½
Columbine	17¾	18½	17	18
Consolidated	9⅞	10¼	10	10½
Damon	17½	18	18¼	18½
Elkton	98	97	91½	92½
El Paso	29	29½	30	30½
Findlay	15	15⅝	14¾	15
Garfield	12½	14⅜	12	14
Gibson	27	30	27¼	27¾
Golden Fleece	33	35	33	35
Golden King	95	100	95	100
Gold Coin	198	200	198	200
Gould	27⅝	27⅞	27½	27⅝
Isabella	80¾	81	76¾	77
Independence	60¼	61	58	59¼
Jackpot	41¾	42½	42	42½
Matoa	30	30½	30½	30⅝
Moon Anchor	105	108	105	108
Pinnacle	17⅞	18	14⅜	14⅝
Pharmacist	5⅞	6	6	6¼
Portland	197	198	196	198
Rawlings	41	45	41	43
Rosa	25½	28	24	25
Union	22¾	22½	21⅞	22½
Vindicator	95	98	95	96½
Work	25¾	25⅞	27¼	27⅝

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, 1¼ to 102⅜; Pennsylvania, ⅜ to 65½; Illinois Central, ½ to 116½; Louisville and Nashville, ¼ to 83⅝, and New York Central, ¼ to 134. Declined—St. Paul, ⅜ to 120⅝; Erie first preferred, ⅜ to 36¼; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅜ to 73¼, and Union Pacific preferred, ⅜ to 77¼. Atchison sold at 18⅜, Erie at 18¾, and Reading at 10½. British consols advanced 1-16, to 109⅞, for money and ¼, to 110⅛, for the account.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Announcements of dividends and coupons to be paid by the following companies and firms will be found in the advertising columns: Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, United States Mortgage and Trust Company, Knickerbocker Trust Company, New York Security and Trust Company, N. W. Harris & Co., Winslow, Lanier & Co., and Farson, Leach & Co.

Dividends have been declared by the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company and the National Gramophone Corporation.

Pacific Mail Steamship Election.

At the fifty-second annual meeting yesterday of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. these Directors were elected: Collis P. Huntington, Henry Hart, Isaac E. Gates, Edwin Hawley, Samuel Thomas, George H. Macy, Russell Sage, George J. Gould, R. P. Schwerin. Mr. Hawley succeeds the late Calvin S. Brice.

President Huntington's report showed gross earnings, $4,140,713, against $4,064,220 last year, operating expenses, $3,024,377, against $3,443,077, and net earnings, $1,116,335, against $620,543. The balance for the current year is $818,328. $298,011 having been deducted for the loss of the steamship Starbuck. The company has ordered two steel steamships of a gross tonnage of 10,000 tons to be 550 feet in length, 18 knots speed, with accommodation for 143 first-class and 1,230 steerage passengers. There has been paid on account of these steamers $320,000. The company has expended $129,477 in the purchase of a controlling interest in lighterage companies in Guatemala. The company is free from all debt except current expenses and had cash on hand April 30 of $1,142,806.

Wheat Higher in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Wheat rose 2¼c today, touching 78⅝@79c for July, the highest price in several months. Profit-taking caused a reaction, which left a net gain of 1⅜@1½c. The market opened excited, at 1¼c over Monday's close. An exceptional advance at Liverpool and rumors that the Winter crop of Russia had been ruined by dry weather stimulated the bulls to a high pitch of enthusiasm which lasted until near the close, when, on realizing, which had been carried on heavily all day, caused a ¾c reaction. An improvement in the export demand at the seaboard and a decrease of 1,276,000 bushels in the visible supply helped the advance.

Manhattan Railway and the New Tax.

Vice President and General Manager Alfred Skitt was asked yesterday at the weekly meeting of the Directors of the Manhattan Railway Company if the Franchise bill had worked or was likely to work disadvantageously to the interests of the company. He replied that, so far from this being the case, no interruption had been caused to the plans of improvement, which will be advanced to completion as rapidly as possible.

William M. McCord's Health.

William M. McCord of the grain house of Henry D. McCord & Son, who last January was stricken with typhoid fever, was cordially greeted on the floor of the Produce Exchange yesterday. He has entirely recovered his health.

Expect Mr. Morgan in Two Weeks.

J. Pierpont Morgan of J. P. Morgan & Co., who is in Europe, is expected here in a couple of weeks. He is a Director of the National Bank of Commerce, and when he returns the resignation of President William W. Sherman, which takes effect not later than July 1, will be acted on.

Portrait for the Produce Exchange.

In the Call Room of the New York Produce Exchange to-day a portrait of Evan Thomas, a former manager of the Exchange and one of its most prominent members, will be added to its gallery.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Gardink & Fox of Terre Haute have been appointed agents of the Maryland Casualty Company.

Charles A. Farnham of Cincinnati has been appointed agent of the Union Assurance Company of London.

The Insurance Press states that the Esopus Co-operative Fire Insurance Company of Esopus, N. Y., has been incorporated.

Parker & Millen of Detroit have been appointed the agents of the Indemnity Mutual Marine Assurance Company of England.

Little Rock (Ark.) papers, just previous to the anti-trust law decision of the State Supreme Court in favor of the insurance companies, contained several advertisements in which "underground" New York brokers offered to place insurance on Arkansas property.

Henry E. Hess, the new manager of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, will take charge of the affairs of the Exchange to-day, relieving William A. Anderson, Superintendent of the Survey Bureau of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, who has been acting manager of the Exchange since its organization on March 8.

The biennial meeting of the Fire Insurance Salvage Corps of Brooklyn will be held next Monday for the purpose of deciding on the question of sustaining the Salvage Corps and determining the maximum amount of expenses to be incurred during the next two fiscal years. The annual election of officers and Directors will also be held.

A quiet canvass is being made in the interest of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association in regard to the practicability of forming new local boards in suburban territory to displace the boards which were recently organized by local agents, but have not been recognized by the companies because of the absence of a fixed commission agreement. If the canvass meets with success a meeting of the Suburban Association will be called.

Several prominent fire underwriters said yesterday that there is some prospect that the New York Fire Insurance Exchange at its next meeting will be asked to so define the powers of the Arbitration and Grievance Committee in regard to the hearing of appeals on brokerage cases as to require the resubmission of cases to the Brokerage Committee for a new trial if additional evidence is presented. A member of the Arbitration and Grievance Committee said that it might be necessary to prevent that committee from sitting as a trial committee if friction with the duly constituted trial committee is to be avoided.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Empire State Construction Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—Isaac Davega, Charles E. Taller, and Harold Nathan, New York City.

Campbell Knitting Mills Company of Elmira; capital, $80,000. Directors—Charles E. Bruce, Elmira; Fernando B. Rogers, Rochester; George W. Clark, Hoosick Falls.

Versailles Produce Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Martha H. Stout, Brooklyn; Albert E. McMulkin, and Charles B. Hovey, New York City.

Hart-Ayres Plumbing Company of Brooklyn; capital, $25,000. Directors—Charles Hart, Joseph F. McLean, Andrew Halsey, and Richard Bergen, Brooklyn; Paul Ayres, Ocean Side, Queens County.

Melodia Company of New York City, to carry on a music store; capital, $5,000. Directors—Kate B. Truax, Craemford, N. J.; Joe Cooper, Jersey City; William M. Crane and James E. Heath, New York City; Frank J. Van Orden, Newark, N. J.

THE ROBERTSON WILL CASE.

Claim of the Doctor's Widow Paid and Will Is to be Probated.

It is probable that those interested in the will of the late Dr. Thomas Seton Robertson will not have it contested, but will settle all differences out of court. A. H. Hummel, one of the beneficiaries under the will, said yesterday that the matter was virtually settled

"About two years preceding Dr. Robertson's death," said Mr. Hummel, "there was a misunderstanding between the doctor and Mrs. Robertson, and Mrs. Robertson left him to reside with relatives in Massachusetts, with whom she incurred a bill which is unsettled. In the bequest which left the bulk of Dr. Robertson's fortune to the Vermont Medical University the doctor stated that he was not unmindful of the fact that his wife was living, and the amount now due was contracted by the widow at a time when she was entitled to support from her husband. As attorney for the estate, I thought that it was only just to her that this amount should be paid, so I wrote to the Directors of the Medical University, the chief beneficiary under the will, advising the payment of this claim, and have received the authority to do so. This is in accord with the understanding between Col. R. G. Ingersoll and myself, and will result in the only contesting claimant, the widow, withdrawing her objections. The document will be admitted to probate, and the bequests carried out to the letter."

Elm Street Improvements.

Mayor Van Wyck sent to the Board of Aldermen yesterday a communication in which he said that he had received numerous complaints about the disturbed condition of Elm Street incident to the widening which has been in progress for years. This condition, the Mayor was informed, was due to the neglect of the Municipal Assembly to pass the necessary resolutions providing for the regulation of the street surface and the changes in the sewers. He urged immediate action. In compliance with this letter from the Mayor the Aldermen adopted the resolutions, some twenty in number, and consequently the completion of Elm Street improvements may be said to be in sight.

Mount Tom Monument.

The Soldiers and Sailors' Monument Commission yesterday agreed on the design known as "The Temple of Fame," which will be erected upon the summit of Mount Tom, at Eighty-third Street and Riverside Drive. The monument, which will be of Massachusetts white marble, will be 80 feet high, with a diameter of 36 feet. It will cost about $250,000. The design is by Broughton Brothers, architects. Before it can be finally adopted the design must be approved by the Monument Art Commission, to which it was referred.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Little Business of Importance at Private Contract—The Day's Dealings at Auction.

Mrs. Rosina Vollhart has sold to John J. Roberts the seven-story apartment house known as the St. Bevan, at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, on a plot 50 by 100.11. The buyer gives in part payment sixteen lots on Tremont and Mapes Avenues, comprising a plot 225 by 190.

F. E. Mainhart has sold for the estate of Susan M. Maurer the three-story dwelling 215 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 17 by 50 by 100.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to Feinberg & Freedman, for improvement, the old buildings 218 and 220 East Eleventh Street, 44 by 94.

The same operators have bought from the Roy estate the four-story dwelling 61 Irving Place, 27 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from John M. Ohmels 114 Seventh Street, 25 by 90.10.

Watkins Brothers, the builders, report the sale of the 19.6-foot dwelling 432 West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, to Mrs. Emma L. Chadwick. This is the twentieth house sold by these builders in this street.

Arthur Gorsch has sold for a Miss Lambert to a client, for $16,000, the three-story brick and stone front dwelling 112 East Ninety-fifth Street, 15.6 by 55 by 80.8.

William M. Ryan's Decoration Day sale of 135 lots at St. Raymond Park, Westchester, resulted in the disposal of thirty-seven parcels. The lots sold were on Green Lane and St. Raymond and Parker Avenues, and the prices ranged from $400 to $685 each.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

534 West Twenty-ninth Street, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick and stone stable; public auction sale, to J. C. Carter.....$16,500

250 East Sixty-eighth Street, 16.8 by 100.5, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; executor's sale, to G. Leiner..... 8,700

By Samuel Goldsticker.

278 Seventh Avenue, southwest corner of Twenty-sixth Street, 24.8 by 100, three-story brick tenement, with store, and a four-story brick tenement, and one-story frame store at the rear on Twenty-sixth Street; to George McGovern..... 37,050

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

12 Coenties Slip, 28.8 by 34.8, five-story brick building; partition sale, to the defendant, Jeremiah P. Robinson..... 12,750

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 219 West Thirty-third Street, north side, 200 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Maximus A. Lesser, referee, Houston Street, north side, 180 feet east of Goerck Street; running through to East Third Street, 20 by 158 by 20.2 by 155.6, vacant; also, Houston Street, northwest corner of Tompkins Street, 200 by 149.1 by 201.8 by 123.6, vacant; also, all right, title, and interest of the mortgagors to the plot, running through from Houston to Third Street between the two foregoing parcels; also, all right, title, and interest of mortgagors to water front, between Houston and Third Streets on the East River, Dumpling Dock Judgment, $17,968; subject to another mortgage for $85,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 218 East Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 275.9 feet east of Park Avenue, 20.10 by 102.2, five-story brick flat.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 309 East Forty-second Street, north side, 132 feet east of Second Avenue, 17 by 100.5, three-story brick dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, Decatur Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Ninety-second Street, proposed, eight lots, 22, 24, and 28-foot frontages, and varying in depth from 58.3 feet to 86.9 feet.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 112 Eas Eighty-sixth Street, south side, 158.10 feet east of Park Avenue, 18.8 by 102.2, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By William Kennelly, trustee's sale, 1,339, 1,341, and 1,343 Webster Avenue, west side, north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, each 20 by 90, three-story brick and frame flats; 1,357 and 1,359 Webster Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of the foregoing, each 25 by 90, two four-story brick double flats; 1,147 Stebbins Avenue, west side, 70 feet south of Home Street, 17.9 by 68.7, two-story brick and frame building; 1,004 Home Street, south side, adjoining the foregoing at the rear, 23.8 by 58.9 by 19.6 by 42.5, two-story frame building; also nine lots, each 25 by 90, on the east side of Clay Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventieth Streets.

By D. Phoenix & Co., executor's sale, 13 West Eighteenth Street, north side, 260 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 92, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Obed H. Sanderson, et al., 28 Park Row, north side, 125 feet east of Tryon Row, 24.10 by 95.3 by 25 by 95, three-story brick building, with store.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Warren W. Foster, referee, 234 East Fortieth Street, south side, 215.2 feet west of Second Avenue, 20 by 72.8, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $1,765; subject to another mortgage for $10,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles A. Runk, referee, 28 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 312 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 21 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $20,301.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Meyers, referee, 317 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,643.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Eightieth Street, south side, 175 feet east of Crotona Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 50, and a one-story frame stable, 20 by 16; C. A. Beckley of 686 Tremont Avenue, owner; J. E. Kerby, architect; cost, $3,200.

Nos. 1,094 and 1,096 Franklin Avenue, for two two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 19.10 by 48.3; Elizabeth Morris of 1,106 Franklin Avenue, owner; E. R. Will, architect; cost, $7,000.

Decatur Avenue, east side, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street, for a two-story and basement frame dwelling, 21 by 53; Brick, owner; John E. Kerby, architect; cost, $3,500.

Bronx Park Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 18 by 40; Thomas Gallagher, Van Nest, owner; Charles Knauff, architect; cost, $2,700.

Poplar Street, south side, 249 feet west of Main Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 35; Charles Knauff, owner and architect; cost, $3,500.

Nos. 420 and 422 Grand Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with stores, 39 by 88; Horowitz & Parnace of 29 Canal Street, owners; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $40,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of Eighty-second Street, for a one-story brick store, 32.9 by 25.10; D. W. Bishop, Lenox, Mass., owner; A. E. Westower of 1,402 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,500.

Central Park West, southwest corner of Seventy-first Street, for a ten-story brick flat, 92.9 by 125; Alonzo B. Kight of 102 West Eighty-first Street, owner and architect; cost, $625,000.

Grace Avenue, northeast corner of Glebe Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 50; Edward Boehm, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $3,500.

Seventy-eighth Street, 225 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for a six-story brick flat, 50 by 87.2; W. G. Horgan of 205 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $60,000.

Second Street, south side, 202 feet west of Fourth Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 24 by 44; Gustave Kolle of 27 White Plains Road, owner; G. H. Van Auken of 31 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

Seventy-seventh Street, northeast corner of the Boulevard, for a three-story brick dwelling, 25.10 by 87.6; Peter Doelger of 339 West One Hundredth Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, $85,000.

Alterations.

Third Avenue, northwest corner of Tremont Avenue, to a three-story frame hotel; Benson estate, premises, owner; John E. Kirby, architect; cost, $800.

Seventy-sixth Street, southwest corner of Central Park West, to a two-story brick church; Church of the Divine Paternity, premises, owner; H. S. Bush of 160 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 27 West Thirty-third Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, 25 by 77; W. W. Astor of 21 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; John Downey, builder; cost, $10,200.

No. 1,128 Washington Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Mrs. M. F. Hackman, premises, owner; A. Arctander of 360 Alexander Avenue, architect; cost, $800.

No. 836 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; Isidor Wormser, premises, owner; J. H. Duncan, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 342 West Sixteenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement, Herman Goelte of 154 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, owner; A. O. Hoddick of 51 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $1,800.

No. 15 Catherine Street, to a two, four, and five story brick bakery; Frank C. White, owner; W. H. C. Hornum, architect; cost, $3,000.

Boston Road, east side, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; John Keller, agent; Louis Falk of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 573 and 575 First Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; W. G. Wagner, premises, owner; A. V. O'Connor, architect; cost, $500.

Plans for a New Apartment House.

Alonzo B. Kight submitted plans and specifications to the Department of Buildings yesterday for a ten-story apartment house, to be erected at 107 to 110 Central Park West, southwest corner of Seventy-first Street, on a plot 92.0 by 125, at an estimated cost of $625,000. Mr. Kight, who is the owner and architect, will have to pay to the Park Commissioners $3,353 for seven bay windows which project on Central Park West, and on Seventy-first Street, based on a charge of $10 per foot on the park side and $5 per foot on the street. The Department of Parks has jurisdiction over streets facing parks and for a distance of 150 feet on abutting streets, and has authority to make such charges for projections outside of the building line.

Plans Filed by a Church.

The Church of the Divine Paternity filed plans yesterday through Architect H. S. Bush for the completion of the basement in its new edifice at the southwest corner of Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street. The basement will be used as a lecture room and for the Sunday school. The improvement will cost about $5,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, May 31.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 75.8 ft s of 92d st, 50x100; Frederick W. Sauer et al, to Maria A. O'Reilly..... 100

AVENUE A, w s, 44.3 ft s of 78th St, 19.3x94; Theresa Wagner to Franz Hempelmann..... 8,000

AVENUE B, e s, extends from 17th to 18th St, 184x138; John P. Browning to Myer Hellman..... 5,850

AVENUE D, n w corner of 13th St, 105x108; Willard S. Sawyer to Lidie Sawyer. 1,500

BOSTON ROAD, n s, 110 ft w of 170th St, 25x88.9x irregular; George H. Romer and others to Alexander Spier and another..... 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner 101st St, 100.11x225; Henry C. Irons & another, to The Seaford Realty Co..... 1

COLUMBUS AV, 861, n e corner of 102d St, 25.1x75; Solomon Levi to Solomon A. Fatman..... 45,650

COMMONWEALTH AV, Lots 109 and 110, Block C, map of property of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate, 25x100; Katie Oliver to John McBride..... 1

CONVENT AV, 55, e s, 20x100; Frederick J. Jessup to Mary B. Jessup..... 1

FORDHAM AV, w s, 1,320 ft from King's Bridge Road, 130x240; St. John's College, Fordham, to John J. O'Brien..... 1

JEFFERSON AV, s e s, Lots 136 to 157, map of lands of Samuel Ryer homestead; Kate B. Noel to F. R. Minrath..... 1

LENOX AV, s e corner or 110th St, 100.11 x75; Henry C. Raynor and others to Hermann Strauss and another..... 100

MADISON AV, n e corner of 116th St, 100x50; Rosina Vollhart to John J. Roberts..... 1

PARK AV, s e corner 81st St, 25.6x100; Park Av, e s, 25.6 ft s of 81st st, 25.6x100; William B. Pope to Charles T. Geyer..... 1

PENFOLD AV, s w corner of Suburban Place, 100x160; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to Ernest Hall..... 9,050

ROOSEVELT ST, 18 and 20, 34.9x irregular; August Bruggemann to Samuel Shapiro..... 1

SILVER ST, n w corner of Roselle St, 25x 97.2x25x95.4; Irving Washburn, referee, to Theodore Diehl..... 1,410

STANTON ST, n s, 25 ft w of Goerck St, 24.5x75x24.5x75; Amalie Cohn to Henry L. Goldberg..... 22,000

TINTON AV, e s, 201.6 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x95; Sylvester Pope and others, executors and trustees, to Frank Guth and another..... 2,050

WADSWORTH AV, proposed, e s, 175 ft s of 187th St, proposed, 25x150; Catherine Bohlman and another to Frederick Hubert..... 1

WEBSTER AV, e s, 125 ft s of Anna Place, 75x178x81.3x186.2; also, Brook Av, w s, 50 ft n of 170th St, 25x90; Sylvester Pope and others, executors, to William Rosenzweig and others..... 15,425

WEEKS ST, n e corner of 173d St, 100x 100; Sarah A. Cousins and others to Mary Finn..... 1

1ST AV, 2046, e s, 25x84; Arthur Gorsch and wife to Louis Lese..... 1

1ST AV, 961, w s, 25.2x100; Samuel Levy and wife to Aaron Herzberg..... 25,000

1ST AV, 2,548, e s, 25x100; Samuel Levy and wife to Arthur Gorsch..... 1

8TH AV, 2,548, e s, 25x100; Isaac Mayer and wife to Flora Strauss..... 10

10TH AV, n e corner of 159th St, 50x 126.6 to St. Nicholas Av, 25x126.1; David J. Stein to the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company..... 1

42D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 19x 100.11; George Schwegler to Mary E. Muivihill..... 100

113TH ST, n s, 36 ft e of Park Av, 16x 100.11; Joseph L. O'Brien to Isaac Davis. 7,100

113TH ST, n s, 36 ft e of Park Av, 16x 100.11; Sylvester L. H. Ward to Joseph L. O'Brien..... 5,000

113TH ST, 54 West, 16x100.11; Louis Lese and wife to Arthur Gorsch..... 1

116TH ST, 315 and 317 East, 50x100; Martin Schemmel and wife to Louis Lese.. 1

118TH ST, n s, 90 ft e of Madison Av, 120x100.11; George F. Johnson to Isaac M. Bernstein..... 33,500

122D ST, 102 East, 18x76; Mary E. Fanning to Michael O'Reilly..... 10,750

122D ST, n s, 325 ft e of Park Av, 26.3x 100.11; William Hayes to Frank E. Laegen..... 10,000

122D ST, 325 ft East of Park Av, 26.3x 100.11; William Hayes to Frank E. Laegen..... 10,000

124TH ST, n s, 335 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 53x100.11; Catharine O'Connor to E. C. Potter..... 1

129TH ST, s s, 460 ft w of 5th Av, 50x 99.11; 25th St, 47 East, 50x99.11; Sarah B. French to Samuel W. French..... 1

130TH ST, 108 West, 15x99.11; Rachel Axelrod to Anna W. Hornthal..... 16,000

135TH ST, 13 West, 17.8x99.11; Elizabeth L. M. Van Dolzen to William F. Donnelly..... 1

135TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Willis Av, 50x100; Thomas D. Husted to George F. Picken..... 6,000

147TH ST, n s, 556.4 ft w of Brook Av, 54.1x100; Aaron Herzberg to Samuel Levy and another..... 46,000

153TH ST, n s, 124 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; Harris Mandelbaum and another to John R. Salmon..... 1

164TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Trinity Av, 25x 120; also 164th St, n s, 225 ft w of Trinity Av, 25x120; Anton Rinschler to Jacob Riehl..... 100

177TH ST, n s, 222.5 ft e of Prospect Av, 225.8x190.4x225.8x190.2; John J. Roberts to Rosina Vollhart..... 1

Leases Recorded.

AUFHAUSER, Samuel, to Mary Shrader and another; Madison Av, 1,614, 3 years. $1,050

BEREND, Harry, to Archer Melker; 47 Rutgers St, 3 years..... 600

BLOCH, Arthur and Samuel, to Frank J. Keyes; 414 and 416 East 23d St, 5 years. 2,700

CORN, Henry, to Abraham Beller; 122 and 124 5th Av; 2 West 18th St, and 5 and 7 West 17th St, third and fourth floors, 5 years..... 16,000

DELANO, Laura A., and others, trustees, to Hugh J. Grant; 6th Av, n w corner of 54th St, 21 years..... $1,750, 2,250

KAHN, Lena, to George Kahn; 2,812 24 Av, 10 years..... 2,700

KEEKER, John H., guardian, &c., to Manhattan Dairy Company; 1,355 Amsterdam Av, 12 years..... 400

RYAN, James J., to Ralph D. Palma; 84th St, 338 East, 3 years..... 720

SCHAEFFER, Isidor A., to Abraham Greenberg; 208 East Broadway, second floor, 2 years..... 504

SIEGEL, Anna, to William J. Neary; Park Av, s e corner of 129th St, store, &c., 4 years..... 780

SWAN, Margaret, and another to Herman Klein and another; 58 and 60 Manhattan St, stores, &c., 5 years....$1,500, 1,800

VAN DUSEN, Hiram, executor, &c., to Ann Roth; 402 East 122d St, 5 years.... 204

WALKER, John, to Robert E. Hastings and another; West Broadway, n w corner of Spring St, store, &c., 5 1-12 years. 2,500

WILLENBROCK, John, to Margaret Lenz; 2,348 8th Av, store, &c., 5 years..... 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ABELMAN, Abram, and Kate Rosenbaum to Max Kobre; St. Ann's Av, n w corner of 157th St, 2 months..... 1,000

ASKEY, Robert L., to the Bradley & Currier Company; 27th St, n s, 267.8 ft w of 7th Av, 3 months..... 1,775

ASKEY, Robert L., to Frederick G. Potter; 27th St, n s, 267.8 ft w of 7th Av, ½ year..... 2,500

ASKEY, Robert L., to Francis Pease; 27th St, n s, 267

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HORTON, PETER C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER C. HORTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 32 E. Water Street, in the Village of Peekskill, Westchester County, N. Y., on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of December, 1898.
STEPHEN D. HORTON, Executor.
ROBERT McCORD, Attorney for Executor, Peekskill, N. Y. d8-1aw6mTh

JENKINS, JOHN JAY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JAY JENKINS, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1899. WILLIAM F. STRALEY, JAMES H. JENKINS, Executors. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. ja26-1aw6mTh

GAHREN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES GAHREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of February, 1899. AUGUSTE GAHREN, CHARLES F. BAUERDORF, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. 22-law6mTh

GOODWIN, SAMUEL T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL T. GOODWIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis D. Haines, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of February, 1899. ALFRED J. GOODWIN, Administrator. FRANCIS D. HAINES, Attorney for Administrator, 150 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MATHEWS, JAMES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES F. MATHEWS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of September, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of March, 1899. JOHN VERNON BOUVIER, Jr., Atty. for Administratrix. KATE P. MATHEWS, Administratrix, etc. mh2-law8mTh

PATTERSON, WILLIAM T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM T. PATTERSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of April, 1899. REBECCA PATTERSON, Administratrix. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Administratrix, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ap13-law6mTh

PALMER, ANN MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MARIA PALMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Foster & Thomson, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of February, 1899. EDWIN PALMER, GEORGIANNA MacFARLAND, Executors. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. f23-1aw6mTh

ROGERS, WILLIAM M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. ROGERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Chalmers Wood, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of April, 1899. MARGARET E. MINTON, Administratrix. CHALMERS WOOD, Attorney for Administratrix, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap27-1aw6mTh

STARR, DANIEL E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL E. STARR, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorneys, Messrs. Wolf, Kohn & Ullman, No. 203 Broadway, in the said Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of July next.—Dated New York, January 18th, 1899. PAULINE STARR, Administratrix. WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 203 Broadway, New York City.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, by the grace of God free and independent, to AUGUST SEHLBACH, individually and as administrator of Gertrand S. A. Sehlbach, deceased; Augusta Dax, Emmy Meta Dax, Albert Sehlbach, Albert Ernst Sehlbach, Gertrude Anna Sehlbach, Oswald Sehlbach, Anna Renz, Emilie Wulling, individually and as personal representative of Emil Sehlbach, deceased, and Meta Sehlbach, August Sehlbach, and William Diestel, as trustees under the last will and testament of Ernst Sehlbach, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of the said Ernst Sehlbach, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of June, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Meta Sehlbach, August Sehlbach, and William Diestel, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and County, at the City of New York, the 4th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

FRED. W. & ALFRED E. HINRICHS, Attorneys for Accountants, 115 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. my4-law6wTh

WAGNER, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WAGNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of G. R. Westerfield, Room 806, No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of May, 1899. EUGENIE A. W. GAGE, Executrix. G. R. WESTERFIELD, Attorney for Executrix, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my4-law6mTh

WADSWORTH, JOHN HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HENRY WADSWORTH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Gilbert M. Speir, No. 62 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of August next. Dated New York, the 1st day of February, 1899. WILLIAM P. WADSWORTH, Administrator.

GILBERT M. SPEIR Attorney for Administrator, No. 62 Wall St., Manhattan, New York City. f2-law6mTh

WOOLF, GEORGE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George C. Woolf, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Eustis, Foster & Coleman, No. 80 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1899. LOUVESA C. WOOLF, Administratrix.

EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. my11-2aw8mTh

WATROUS, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. WATROUS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at office of Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll, No. 16 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of February, 1899. GEORGE D. WATROUS, Administrator. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Administrator, 16-22 William Street, New York City. f23-1aw6mTh

WILLCOX, JAMES K. H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES K. H. WILLCOX, late of the City of New York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the sixteenth day of June next.—Dated New York, the fourteenth day of December, 1898. SAMUEL MARSH, DAVID WILLCOX, Executors. OPDYKE, WILLCOX & BRIETOW, Attorneys for Executors, 20 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d15-1aw6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Plaintiffs, against THOMAS H. HUBBARD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 27th day of April, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of June, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: And being that part of the property and estate of Hiram Barney, known as 'Cedar Knolls,' which lies between Riverdale Avenue and Broadway, and is particularly described as follows: Beginning at a stone monument on the easterly line of Riverdale Avenue, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Department of Public Works on a map of the Spuyten Duyvil District, filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on August 7th, 1877, which said monument is 4,201 96-100 feet north and 1,342 69-100 feet west of the origin of co-ordinates established by the Department of Public Parks for surveys in the Twenty-fourth Ward, said point being also distant 50 feet to the easterly line of Tenth Avenue as a meridian line), and running thence (1) north 83° 16' 10" east, 98 62-100 feet to a stone monument in the centre of a lane or road; thence (2) along the centre line of said lane or road on a curve to the left with a radius of 187 46-100 feet for 48 5-100 feet; thence (3) tangent to said curve north 68° 35' east, 90 29-100 feet; thence (4) north 62° 53' east 58 99-100 feet; thence (5) curving to the left with a radius of 750 feet 190 59-100 feet; thence (6) still curving to the left with a radius of 750 feet 190 59-100 feet; thence (7) tangent to the last-named curve north 17° 57' east 276 47-100 feet to a stone monument; thence (8) north 23° 15' 30" east 29-100 feet to a stone monument on the northerly side of the above-mentioned lane or road at its intersection with what was formerly the east line of Hudson Park, and now the division line between the lands of said Hiram Barney and lands of Mrs. Stevens; thence along what was formerly the east line of Hudson Park and along lands formerly of T. Bailey Myers, north (true meridian) 54° 8' east 1,340 feet and 9 inches to the northerly line of Hudson Park, and lands formerly of Garret Garretson now, or late of David Banks; thence along said northerly line of Hudson Park first north 87° 45' west (true meridian) 129 feet; thence north 81° 30' west 280 feet; thence north 11 feet 3 inches; thence north 86° 45' west 385 feet along land formerly of Garret Garretson; thence north 89° west 130 feet; thence north 86° 45' west 300 feet; thence north 85° west 106 feet; thence north 84° west along land now or late of O'Mealy, John Coles, and Joseph Delafield, 353 feet; thence along land now or late of said Delafield, north 86° west 257 1-2 feet to the easterly line or side of Riverdale Avenue aforesaid; and thence southerly along the easterly line or side of Riverdale Avenue to the point or place of beginning.

"Subject to all rights of way now existing over the said lane or road first hereinabove mentioned. Excepting and excluding thereout all such parts or portions of the lands above described as have been taken by, and the title thereto vested in the City of New York, for improvement known as the Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, and the streets connected therewith. The said premises herein described and hereby conveyed containing exclusive of the Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, and the streets connected therewith as aforesaid, twenty-seven acres more or less."

Excepting from the premises above-described so much thereof as was released from the lien of the above-described mortgage by a release executed on the 28th day of July, 1896, by the said, The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, to Thomas H. Hubbard and Edward Wells, as executors of the last will and testament of Hiram Barney, late of the City of New York, deceased, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Block Series (Conveyances) Section 13, Liber 3, Page 488, on the 29th day of July, 1896, in which release so much of the mortgaged premises as was thereby released from the lien of said mortgage was described as follows:

"All that part of the said mortgaged lands, situate in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fieldston Road as the same is laid out on a map of the Barney estate, distant five and sixty-nine one hundredths (5.69) feet northerly from the northeasterly corner formed by the intersection of the said road with the northerly side of West Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street as the same is laid out on a map of West Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street is shown on the filed map of the Commissioner of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City of New York, and running thence northerly along Fieldston Road one hundred and ninety-four and thirty-one one hundredths (194.31) feet; thence easterly at right angles to same one hundred and fifty-seven and nine one hundredths (157.09) feet to the centre of Dash's Lane; thence in a southerly direction and along the centre of said Dash's Lane to the point or place of beginning.

"Reserving, however, a right of way over said street or lane called Dash's Lane to said The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and to all persons claiming under the mortgage above referred to."

And also excepting from the premises above described so much thereof as was released from the line of the above-described mortgage by release executed on the 11th day of October, 1897, by the said The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York to Thomas H. Hubbard and Edward Wells, Junior, as executors of the last will and testament of Hiram Barney, late of the said City of New York, deceased, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Block Series (Conveyances) Section 13, Liber 4, Page 197, on the 12th day of October, 1897, in which release so much of the mortgaged premises as was released thereby from the lien of said mortgage was described as follows:

"All that part of the said mortgaged lands, situate in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, known and designated as Lot No. 78, in Block No. 3434, on a map entitled 'Map of Van Cortlandt Heights, the Barney estate, situated at Riverdale, 24th Ward, N. Y. City; Douglas Knox, Civil Engineer and City Surveyor, August, 1896,' and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York as Map No. 435, said property being bounded and described as follows: The northerly line of said plot extends through from Van Cortlandt Circle to Van Cortlandt Circle as laid out on said map, one hundred and seventy-three and sixteen one hundredths feet; the southerly line of said plot extends through from Van Cortlandt Circle to Van Cortlandt Circle one hundred and fifty-five feet; the easterly line of said plot extends along said Van Cortlandt Circle fifty-two and nineteen one hundredths (52.19) feet; the westerly line of said plot extends along said Van Cortlandt Circle fifty and twenty-one one hundredths feet. Said plot containing three and three thousand and twenty-eight ten thousandths city lots. Together with a right of way to Riverdale Avenue over said Van Cortlandt Circle to both frontages of the plot hereby conveyed."

In accordance with the provisions of said judgment the above-described property will be offered for sale in separate parcels according to the same is plotted and divided on a certain map entitled "Map of Van Cortlandt Heights, the Barney estate, situated at Riverdale, 24th Ward, N. Y. C., Douglas Knox, Civil Engineer and City Surveyor, August, 1896," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 21st day of September, 1897, as Map No. 435, and said property after having been so offered for sale, whether any bids are made for one or more of said parcels, or not, made the whole of the mortgaged premises shall again be offered for sale as one parcel at an upset price, which shall be the sum of the several highest bids for said property as previously offered in parcels. If any bid is made for the whole, in excess of the upset price, the entire property shall be finally struck off in one parcel. If, however, no bid is received in excess of said upset price, the sale of said property, as previously offered in separate parcels, shall stand and be conclusive, and the highest bidder for each of said parcels shall become entitled thereto upon completion of his bid.—Dated New York, May 22d, 1899.

AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as plotted in the map mentioned above:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is the sum of $75,506.97, with interest thereon from the 17th day of April, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $1,001.03 and interest.—Dated New York, May 22, 1899.

AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—TERENCE F. SHERIDAN and others, plaintiffs, against DELLA SHERIDAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the twentieth day of April, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

Parcel A.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sixteenth Street with the westerly side of Avenue C; thence running westerly along the southerly side of Sixteenth Street eighty-eight (88) feet; thence southerly parallel with Avenue C twenty-two (22) feet and eight inches; thence easterly parallel with Sixteenth Street eighty-eight (88) feet to the westerly side of Avenue C, and thence northerly along the westerly side of Avenue C twenty-two (22) feet and nine (9) inches to the point or place of beginning. Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Broadway, (formerly the Boulevard,) distant 74 feet 11 inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said westerly side of Broadway with the northerly side of 132d Street; and running thence westerly, parallel with 132d Street, and part of the way through a party wall 75 feet; thence northerly, parallel with Broadway, 25 feet; thence easterly, parallel with 132d Street, 75 feet, to the westerly side of Broadway; thence southerly along the westerly side of Broadway 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Broadway, (formerly the Boulevard,) distant 74 feet 11 inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said westerly side of Broadway with the northerly side of 132d Street; and running thence westerly, parallel with 132d Street and part of the way through a party wall 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Broadway 25 feet; thence easterly, parallel with 132d Street and part of the way through a party wall 100 feet to the westerly side of Broadway; thence southerly along said westerly side of Broadway 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 11th, 1899.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

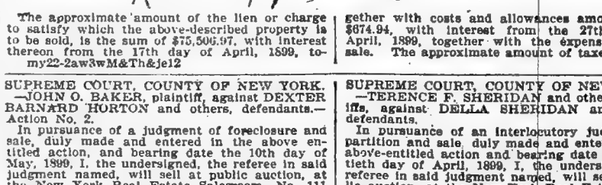

Nos. 2,165 and 2,167 Boulevard.
132d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $44,973.06, with interest thereon from the 4th day of May, 1899; together with costs and allowances amounting to $487.65, with interest thereon from the 10th day of May, 1899, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $447.78 and interest.—Dated New York, May 11th, 1899.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee.
my15-2aw3wM&Th&je6

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN O. BAKER, plaintiff, against DEXTER BARNARD HORTON and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 10th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 6th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Broadway, (formerly the Boulevard,) distant 99 feet 11 inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Broadway with the northerly side of 132d Street; and running thence westerly parallel with 132d Street and part of the way through a party wall 75 feet; thence northerly, parallel with Broadway, 25 feet; thence easterly, parallel with 132d Street, 75 feet, to the westerly side of Broadway; thence southerly along the westerly side of Broadway 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Broadway, (formerly the Boulevard,) distant 74 feet 11 inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said westerly side of Broadway with the northerly side of 132d Street; and running thence westerly, parallel with 132d Street and part of the way through a party wall 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Broadway 25 feet; thence easterly, parallel with 132d Street and part of the way through a party wall 100 feet to the westerly side of Broadway; thence southerly along said westerly side of Broadway 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 11th, 1899.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

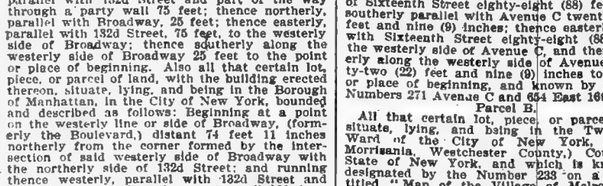

Nos. 2,165 and 2,167 Boulevard.
132d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $44,973.06, with interest thereon from the 4th day of May, 1899; together with costs and allowances amounting to $487.65, with interest thereon from the 10th day of May, 1899, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $447.78 and interest.—Dated New York, May 11th, 1899.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee.
my15-2aw3wM&Th&je6

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LAHEY, FRANCIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS LAHEY, late of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Francis Lahey & Sons, Number 162 East 86th Street, in said borough and city, on or before the 15th day of July, 1899.—Dated New York, January 10th, 1899. JAMES LAHEY, WILLIAM T. LAHEY, JOSEPH LAHEY, RICHARD LAHEY and CHARLES S. GREGOR, Executors. W. B. HARISON, Atty. for Executors, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York. ja12-1aw6mTh

NORDLINGER, JACOB D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB D. NORDLINGER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of William Bondy, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of June next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1898. MINA NORDLINGER, Executrix; LOUIS NORDLINGER, CHARLES A. WIMPFHEIMER, Executors. WILLIAM BONDY, Attorney for Executors, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d1-1aw6mTh

RIEFFEL, MARIA E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA E. RIEFFEL, late of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business at the office of Frank L. Hallher attorney, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1899. AUGUSTA E. LEIES, Administratrix.

FRANK L. HALL, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. mh22-1aw6mTh

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—P. BALLANTINE & SONS, a corporation, plaintiff, against JOHN J. MULQUEEN, as executor, &c., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 1st day of May, 1899, and entered on the fifth day of May, 1899, in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, and of the County of New York, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the City of New York, and known as Number thirty-two (32) Hamilton Street, which lot of ground is bounded northerly in front by Hamilton Street, easterly by the land now or late of Elisa J. Costello, known as Number thirty-four (34) Hamilton Street; southerly by a lot fronting on Cherry Street, now or lately belonging to Julia Edgar, and westerly by ground now or formerly of Elizabeth Lewis, and contains in front on Hamilton Street twenty-eight (28) feet two (2) inches in rear twenty-six (26) feet eight (8) inches, in length on easterly side sixty-six (66) feet one (1) inch, and on the westerly side, fifty-nine (59) feet six (6) inches, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, May 9th, 1899.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

CHARLES C. SUYDAM, Attorney for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, showing the street upon which such property is located, viz.: Hamilton Street; the street number is No. 32 Hamilton Street; the number of feet to the nearest cross street is two hundred and forty feet and nine inches east to Market Street.

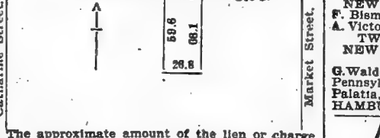

The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the above property, to satisfy which the said property is to be sold, is thirty-seven hundred and ninety-five dollars and thirteen cents ($3,795.13,) with interest thereon from March 3, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to one hundred and ninety-six dollars and sixty cents, ($196.60,) with interest thereon from May 1st, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is six hundred and thirty-five dollars ($635) and interest.

The said premises are sold subject to a first mortgage of four thousand dollars, ($4,000,) and interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum from June 1st, 1897.—Dated New York, May 9th, 1899. JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee. my15-2aw3wM&Thju6

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WALTERS, FRANK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK W. WALTERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 612 Ninth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of January, 1899. ANNIE M. WALTERS, Executrix. I. NEWTON WILLIAMS, Attorney for Executrix, 39 Liberty St., N. Y. City. ja26-1aw6mTh

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Thursdays and Sundays.

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HOTEL TARIFF GUIDE GRATIS

e.p. means European plan, a.p., American; op., open
Adirondacks, N. Y., Hotel Ampersand, op. Je. 17
do Grand View Hotel, op. June 12
Albany, N.Y., Hotel Ten Eyck, a.p., $4 up, ep. $2 up
do .....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $3 up
Asbury Park, Grand Central, $3 to $10 wkly, ap $2
do. ...Hotel Columbia, a. p., $3 to $4
Atlantic City, N. J. Hotel Rudolf, a. p., $4.
Hotel de Ville, ap, $3; coach meets all trains.
Grand Atlantic Hotel, a. p., $3; e. p., $1.50.
The Roman, a. p., $3 up; e. p., $1.50 up.
Baltimore, Md., The Carrollton, a. p., $2.50 up
Bernardsville, N.J. Somerset Inn. Closes Oct. 28
Block Island, R. I. ...New Hygeia, op. June 1
do. Sea Side House; genuinely rural
do. Spring House; commanding location
do. Connecticut House; $10 to $15 wkly
do. ...Vaill Hotel, on the bluffs
Catskill Mts. Catskill, Prospect Park Hotel, a. p., $2.50
do Catskill Mount. House, opens June 24.
July, daily rate, $3. Elevation, 2,250 ft.
Haines Falls, Laurel House, a. p., $2.50 up
Hunter, St. Charles Htl., a. p., $14 wkly up.
Charming situation. Elevator. Booklets.
Hunter, West End Hotel, $10 weekly up.
Tannersville, Rogers's Mt. Hse., $10 wkly.
Chicago, Ill., Chicago Beach Hotel, Lake Shore and 51st St. Boulevard, a. p., $4 up. High class Transient and Tourist Hotel. Geo. B. Ross, Mgr.
Dresden. Unique position. Belle Vue Hotel.
Exeter, Eng. Royal Clarence Hotel, ep, $1; ap, $3
Glen Summit, Pa. Glen Summit Htl. July to Oct
Great Barrington, Mass., Berkshire Inn. A. P. $3 up; ftge. 350 ft.; charmg. sur'gs; booklets.
Greenfield, Mass. Mansion House, a.p., $2.50, $3
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep, $1 up; ap, $3up
Lake George, Silver Bay, N. Y. Silver Bay Hse. Op. June 1st. A. p., $2.50 to $4. Booklets.
Lakewood, N. Y. .....Kent House, Waldmere
Larchmont, N. Y. Mitchell House, op. Ap. 1
Larchmont Manor, Victoria Htl. $15 wkly up
London, St. Ermin's. Westminster, High Class Residential Hotel. Unexcelled for cuisine, comfort. Moderate tariff
Long Branch, N.J. Scarboro Htl. (Farmer Ashton)
do Hotel Pannaci..A. p., $4 up. Now open. Ger. Pannaci, Prop.
Montreal, Can. Place Viger Htl. a.p. $3 up; ep. $1 up
Millbrook, N. Y. .The Halcyon. Opens June 1
Naples, Italy, (splendid view south) Parker's Htl
Narragans't Pier, R.I., "The New Gladstone;" nr. ocean; surrond'd by shaded lawns. R.H. Stearns
do .....Hotel Bristol
Niagara Falls, N. Y. International Htl, ap. $3.50
Newburg, N. Y.... The Palatine, a. p., $3 up
New Castle, N.H., The Wentworth, op. July to Oct.
New Orleans, La. New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
New York. Fifth Avenue Hotel, a. p., $5 up
do Cosmopolitan Htl. (Chambers & W. B'y) ap. $1up
do .....Holland House
Old Orchard, Me., Hotel Fiske, a. p., $18 w'kly up
do. Sea Shore Hotel, a. p., 15 weekly
do. Old Orchard House, a. p., $16 wkly up
Omaha, Neb. ...Iler Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
1,000 Islands. The Westminster, a. p., $3.50 up
1,000 Island Park, Columbian Htl, a. p., $2.50 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50 up
do (Restaurant Alc. & Tdh.) The Lafayette, e.p. $1up
Pluckamin, N. J. ...Kenilworth Inn, a. p., $12 to $18 weekly. Jas. Brown, Jr.
Pittsburg, Pa. Htl. Schenley, ep., $1.50up; ap., $4up
Pittsfield, Mass. The Wendell, a. p., $3; e. p., $1
do .....The Maplewood, a. p., $3
Plymouth, Eng. Grand Hotel, e. p., $1; a. p., $3
Plainfield, N. J. .The Revere, $12 to $20 weekly. Send for booklets.
Portland, Me., New Falmouth; perfect throughout
Quaker Hill, N. Y. ...Mizzen Top, op. June 18
Saratoga Spgs. .The Kensington, opens June 24
Stamford, Conn. Shippan Pt. Htl. a.p. $15 wkly up
Staten Island. .Pavilion Hotel, $14 & up wkly
St. Louis, Mo. Planters' Htl, e.p., $2 up; a.p., $4 up
Rockport, Mass. Turk's Head Inn, a.p. $17.50 wk
Vienna. .Highly rec.; Hotel Meissl & Schadn.
Washington, D. C. .Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
Wiesbad'n, (Ger.) Rose Htl, ep. 3marks, ap, $2.50up
White Mts. Profile Hse. & Cottages, op. July to Oct. Golf links, etc. Send for booklet.
York Harbor, Me. .Marshall House. Booklets

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL
Britannic..June 7, Noon | Britannic, July 5, Noon
Teutonic..June

CONEY ISLAND TO BE A PARK

Board of Public Improvements Adopts Mr. Coler's Views.

TRACT WILL COST $3,000,000

Payment Can Be Made in Twenty-Year Municipal Bonds, Instead of by Assessment Bonds.

The first steps totward abolishing Coney Island's sphere of pleasure, which is slowly rising from its ashes, and establishing in its stead a public park, were taken at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Public Improvements, when the following resolution, which was introduced by Controller Coler, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the Board of Public Improvements be and hereby is requested to report to the Board of Public Improvement at a meeting to be held Wednesday, June 14, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M. a tentative amendment to the map or plan of the City of New York which shall show a public park in that part of the Borough of Brooklyn, formerly known as the Town of Gravesend, and commonly designated as Coney Island, extending along the water front of the Atlantic Ocean approximately from Sea Gate to Brighton Beach, and extending back from such water front such a distance as may in his judgment seem appropriate and desirable, together with a statement of the assessed valuation of the property so included within the limits of said proposed park, and an estimate of the cost of acquiring the same.

With the resolution, the Controller presented a map, showing in detail the changes which he advocated. Originally the Controller favored a park which would include only the section known as "the Bowery," but on investigation he found that it would cost little more to turn the entire "island" into a public pleasure ground. His map shows a tentative plan for the acquirement by the city of so much of the natural island as is included between Coney Island Creek and Gravesend Bay on the north and the ocean on the south, and Ocean Parkway and the Concourse on the east, and the village of Sea Gate on the west. This wipes out the entire area which is known as "Coney Island," and its dives, bathing pavilions, boarding houses, hotels, and other resorts.

Included in this tract, then, is a five-acre park site and several charitable institutions. It is Mr. Coler's suggestion that these institutions should not be disturbed. The assessed valuation of the property involved is $1,868,950, and Mr. Coler believes that the entire tract can be acquired by the city for $3,000,000. He favors the purchase, under condemnation proceedings, and expects that payment can be made by the issue of twenty-year municipal bonds instead of by the issue of assessment bonds. In this way the entire cost would be laid against the whole city rather than upon adjacent property.

According to an official of the Finance Department, few of the titles to the property are perfect. The land was formerly known as the "common lands of the Town of Gravesend," and the transfers to private owners, it is said, were made in a way that left much to be desired as to their regularity.

The Coney Island Park matter came up before the Aldermen on a resolution offered by Mr. Schneider (Tammany) requesting the Board of Public Improvements to order the purchase of the land. Before the resolution was half read, several of the Brooklyn members jumped to their feet with objections. They felt that the resolution should emanate from the Aldermen from the district affected, who is Mr. Keegan. Subsequently Mr. Schneider's resolution was referred to Mr. Keegan, whose ruffled Aldermanic dignity was thus smoothed over.

Mr. Coler's plan was indorsed at a meeting of the Methodist Episcopal ministers of New York held yesterday morning at 150 Fifth Avenue.

COL. APPLETON IS GRATIFIED.

Pleased with the Seventh Regiment's Memorial Day Parade—As to the Hissing.

Col. Daniel Appleton of the Seventh Regiment said yesterday that he was well pleased with the reception accorded the regiment during its participation in the Memorial Day parade, and thinks that the parade gave the friends of the organization a desired opportunity to show that their appreciation of it was as keen as ever. The demonstration of unfriendly feeling to the regiment he considers simply an exhibition of a chronic feeling of hostility on the part of the people who did the hissing.

Col. Appleton was seen in his offices, at 72 Fifth Avenue, and was asked whether there was any truth in the published report that he might resign as a result of the Memorial Day disturbance.

"It's the first I have heard of my resignation," he said, "and I didn't notice any disturbance. In fact, I am very much gratified with the way the regiment was received. I received more applause than ever before in my life. I didn't know I was so well liked. The whole parade showed how much the regiment was thought of by the people."

"Didn't you hear any hissing?"

"Of course," was the reply, "every one heard that. It was simply an indication of feeling on the part of a certain class of people who dislike the Seventh. But the applause we received made the whole reception very gratifying."

"Was the contrast between your reception this year and your reception on previous occasions unpleasant?"

"Yes," the Colonel replied, unhesitatingly. "On this occasion the enemies of the regiment were more outspoken than usual."

When asked what he thought was the cause of the hostile feeling, Col. Appleton replied:

"I don't know, unless it is that we do our duty. Some people, you know, don't like to see a man do his duty."

Col. Appleton also said that he would remain with his regiment as long as his services were of any use.

NEWBURG, May 31.—A resolution was adopted on the evening of Memorial Day by about twenty of the organizers of the Lincoln Association of Newburg, indorsing and upholding the action of the Seventh Regiment during the war between the United States and Spain. The resolution was suggested by the reports which came to the meeting of the treatment of the regiment during the day along its line of march in New York. The greatest indignation was expressed at the meeting, especially by some of the veterans of the civil war, who spoke about the patriotism and bravery of the regiment.

Revision of Customs Laws.

The Committee for the Revision of the Customs Laws, representing the Merchants' Association of New York, held a meeting for the purpose of organization at the rooms of the Merchants' Association yesterday afternoon. Mr. John Gibb of Mills & Gibb was elected permanent Chairman, and Mr. S. C. Mead and Mr. F. B. De Berard of the staff of the Merchants' Association were selected as Executive Secretary and Statistical Secretary, respectively. Resolutions were adopted stating the Chairman would appoint a delegation to call on Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, to request him to select a representative to take part in the inquiry. Messrs. S. C. Mead, F. B. De Berard, and William R. Corwine were appointed a committee, and will leave for Washington early next week.

Sought to Kill Jefferson McWilliams.

Shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man who says he is William R. Shaw of 349 Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, entered the office of the Adams Express Company, at 12 West Twenty-third Street, and called for Jefferson McWilliams, the President of the Manhattan Delivery Company, which has an office with the Adams Express. Shaw declared he would shoot Mr. McWilliams on sight. The office contained a number of people at the time, and there was some excitement. A policeman was summoned, and he placed Shaw, who was intoxicated, under arrest. In one of Shaw's pockets was found a loaded revolver. He was formerly employed by the company, but was discharged two years ago.

"King of Forgers" Sentenced.

Charles Meline, styled the "King of the Forgers," of 424 West Forty-sixth Street, who was last week convicted for forging the name of Royal S. Crane to a check for $188, which he cashed at the National Broadway Bank, was sentenced by Judge McMahon in Part I of the General Sessions Court yesterday to four years and six months in prison.

FIRE ON A STEAMSHIP.

The Knickerbocker Arrives with Cargo Ablaze—Passengers Ignorant of Their Danger.

The Cromwell Line steamship Knickerbocker from New Orleans, carrying a cargo of freight and forty-five passengers, came into port early yesterday morning with fire raging in two of her holds. The flames were discovered early Monday morning, and for forty-eight hours the vessel had made a running fight of it. Three lines of hose were kept constantly in operation pouring water in the hold.

After the vessel had reached her dock the fire was fought for nearly five hours. Three men were taken from the hold, overcome by the heat and smoke, and then the vessel was taken to the Jersey flats, off Liberty Island, and beached in order to save her cargo. It was not until 2 o'clock in the afternoon that an alarm was sent to the fire boats.

The most remarkable part of the affair, it is said, was the ability of the ship's officers to keep their passengers in ignorance of their danger while at sea, and the attempts of the Cromwell Line officials at the pier to keep the matter from the authorities, in the hope that they could extinguish the fire and keep it a secret.

The Knickerbocker passed the Hook at 7 A. M. She steamed up the North River, making no signals.

She left New Orleans on May 24. Her cargo consisted of 2,000 bales of cotton, besides a large consignment of rice, molasses, and hides, all of which was stowed in the three freight compartments which are supposed to be effectually separated by transverse bulkheads.

At 4 o'clock on Monday morning, when the vessel was off Cape Hatteras, the messroom steward discovered a thin cloud of smoke issuing from a ventilator on the port side. Capt. Post was notified, and all the ventilators were closed with canvas. An examination showed that the fire was among the bales of cotton and molasses casks, directly under the forward dining room, which was used by the steerage passengers.

The passengers were informed that the fire was of little consequence, and that the hose which had been run into the hold was kept there simply as a matter of precaution. For nearly two days the men were unable to stay in the firerooms for more than a few moments at a time owing to the heat, as the fire raged fiercely.

The first outside knowledge that anything was wrong was known about three hours after the vessel arrived, when three longshoremen, who had been been at work in the hold were carried out on the pier unconscious. They were Patrick Kelly of 8 Albany Street, James Powers of 103 Greenwich Street, and Patrick McCarthy of 8 Albany Street. The men were sent to their homes, and the police were not notified. A patrolman was told that the fire was of no consequence. General Manager Allen of the company was present and gave orders to allow no one aboard the ship.

After getting about 700 packages of cargo out of the hold, it was found that the fire had communicated from the main hold to the forehold. Then it was decided to ask for help, and the fireboat Zophar Mills was sent for. The Knickerbocker was run aground on the flats in eighteen feet of water. The tugs Baltic and Edwin Hawley and the fireboat New Yorker helped to put out the fire.

The Knickerbocker is an ordinary coasting steamer of 1,642 tons. She was built in 1873.

LEGAL NOTES.

DELIVERY UNDER CONDITIONAL SALE.—Edwin W. Adams and another contracted to sell certain lumber to James MacIntosh, who agreed to pay for it by note at sixty days. When the delivery was completed, the sellers mailed to the purchaser a statement of the quantity and purchase price, with a notice that the terms of payment were a note payable at sixty days from date. A letter accompanied the statement, requesting the purchaser to send the note in accordance with the terms. These were received at the purchaser's place of business, but the note was never delivered. While the sellers were endeavoring to procure the note, the purchasers' agents, who made the purchase, were engaged in forming a corporation to acquire the business and assets of the vendee, and when it was formed, they refused to give a note, and claimed the corporation had become vested with title to the lumber. In an action by Adams and Timens against the Roscoe Lumber Company, the Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment below, in favor of the plaintiffs, holding, by Judge O'Brien, that the title would not pass to the vendee until the condition had been fulfilled, although the property had been actually delivered into his possession, the vendor not having waived the condition. Whether the vendor of the goods by delivering them without exacting the note, had waived the condition, was a question of fact, depending upon the intention of the parties.

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BEQUESTS TO MISSIONS.—Mrs. Mary Ann Crane, by her will, executed on Nov. 17, 1803, divided her residuary estate between the Board of Home Missions and the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. She died on the 10th of January, 1894, within two months after making her will. The question came before the Fourth Appellate Division, on appeal from decree of Surrogate, in Matter of Norton, whether the provision of the Laws of 1848, declaring that devises and bequests to corporations organized under that act should not be valid unless the will was executed at least two months before the death of the testator, was applicable to the Board of Foreign Missions. The court holds, by Justice Follett, presiding; Justice Hardin and Justice Spring dissenting, that the Law of 1862, incorporating that board, and declaring that it should be subject to the liabilities and provisions contained in the Revised Statutes, did not operate to subject the corporation to the provisions of this law of 1848, notwithstanding the fact that in the fourth and fifth editions of the Revised Statutes, Chapter 319 of the Laws of 1848, was published as a part of Chapter 18 of Part I. of the Revised Statutes.

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POWER OF APPOINTMENT BY WILL.—Mrs. Catherine Lowerre, who died in 1875, by her will gave one-sixth of her residuary estate for the use of her granddaughter, Adelaide L. Lockwood, the amount to go, upon the latter's death, to her surviving issue, and in default of issue, she was empowered to dispose by will of the bequest, one-half to her surviving husband, if any. Adelaide, who, when her grandmother died, was fifteen years old, married sixteen years later Elwood Mildeberger, at the same time executing a will giving, if she died without issue, "all the rest, residue, and remainder of my estate to my husband, Elwood Mildeberger." The Court of Appeals, by Chief Judge Parker, reversing the judgments below, held, in an action by John E. Lockwood, as substituted trustee, against Mr. Mildeberger and others, that this residuary clause operated to execute the power of appointment conferred upon the testatrix by the will of her grandmother. It is held that by force of the statute, (Laws of 1896, Chapter 547, Section 156,) when a will purports to dispose of all the testator's property, it operates as an execution of a power of appointment, unless the intent that it shall not so operate appears expressly, or by necessary implication.

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UNREASONABLE RESTRAINT OF TRADE.—The City of Buffalo brought suit in one of its municipal courts to recover from the Collins Baking Company the penalty imposed for violation of the city ordinance providing that all bread baked and sold, or offered for sale, by licensed bakers in that city should be made into loaves weighing not less than one and one-half pounds. The Fourth Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment below, dismissing the complaint, holding that the ordinance was an unwarrantable interference with the right of individuals engaged in selling one-pound loaves in that city, where it appeared that there was a demand for one-pound loaves, and that their price and weight were conspicuously stamped on them and the price was ratably the same as for larger loaves.

Henry C. Woodruff Set Free.

Henry C. Woodruff, who was arrested on a charge of being concerned in the affairs of the American Investors' Company and with being implicated in some of the frauds charged against its members, was discharged by Magistrate Olmsted in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday. There was no evidence against him. Woodruff told the Magistrate that on Monday last he had been measured and photographed for the Rogues' Gallery. He appealed to the Magistrate to prevent this. Magistrate Olmsted said that he was helpless. Woodruff's attorneys say they will appeal to the courts to prevent the sending of the photograph and description to the Rogues' Gallery.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

25 styles of straw hats may mean an embarrassment of choice; but it certainly means any sort you want; $1.90 to $3.

Serge.

The very wide wale is the most stylish; the very fine and soft, the most dress. Both extremes and all betweens; $15 to $30.

Low shoes, if you want real foot comfort; $4.50 and less.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE SONS OF BENJAMIN.

Endowment Funds Are to be Paid to Widows and Not to Legal Advisers.

The fourth day of the proceedings of the thirteenth annual convention of the United States Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of the Sons of Benjamin, which is being held in the Murray Hill Lyceum, was marked yesterday by amendments being made to the constitution and by-laws, as recommended by the annual report of the Grand Master.

District Deputy William Morris of Philadelphia was the Chairman of the Committee on the Grand Master's Report, and nearly everything which he recommended went through, but not without opposition. One suggestion was to provide a fund to pay traveling expenses for the Grand Master and his staff. The Grand Master has no salary.

"If I go to San Francisco to look after local lodges," said Grand Master Levy, "I want my railroad fare paid, and I think that the 15,000 prosperous citizens in this order want their representative to stay at a first-class hotel. If I don't get my expenses, I will not do any more traveling for the order."

"I move the Grand Master be allowed $250," said Mr. Straus.

"Make it $500!" "Make it $5,000!" came from different parts of the hall, and the sum of $500 was finally agreed on.

A more complete system was provided for banking endowment moneys, but the Executive Council was authorized to reduce the amount of the bond required of the endowment Treasurer, which is now $10,000. Another new clause forbids any grand officer of a kindred order to hold office in the Grand Lodge of the Sons of Benjamin. By another change, unclaimed endowment moneys will be put at interest for the benefit of widows and orphans.

Death benefits amounting to $1,000 each will hereafter be paid direct to the widow, and not to her legal representative.

These officers were elected: Grand Master—Ferdinand Levy, New York; First Deputy Grand Master—Louis Lindeman, New York; Second Deputy Grand Master—D. J. Zimmer, Cleveland; Third Deputy Grand Master—Philip Gates, New York; Grand Treasurer—Philip Freund, Syracuse; Grand Secretary—A. Silverstein, New York; Grand Assistant Secretary—L. B. Franklin, New York; Endowment Treasurer—George Baron, New York; Grand Guard—Samuel Acher, New York; Grand Counselor—Mitchell Levy, New York.

The convention adjourned to meet in Detroit on July 4, 1902.

There was considerable discussion about appropriating money for a hospital for consumptives to be built in Denver, Col. The institution is to be erected from contributions by the Jewish people of the United States, and will probably be non-sectarian. The question was finally referred to the Committee on Finance.

NO RIGHT TO GO TO WAR.

Sanat Jansen Dismissed from Carpenters' Union for Going to Cuba.

Sanat Jansen, a Dane, who weighs 225 pounds, has been in bad luck for a year. He broke his left collarbone while at work on the transport Berlin at Santiago, and the Brotherhood of Carpenters, of which he was a member, dismissed him for going to war, although his wife paid his dues during his absence. Yesterday morning he fell on West Street and dislocated his shoulder, and was nearly shot by a pistol discharging in his pocket. Although a powerful man, he roared with pain when the Hudson Street Hospital surgeons set his shoulder.

Jansen lives at 84 Summit Street, Brooklyn, and is working as a night watchman, being unable to secure work on account of his suspension from the Carpenters' Union. He had just arrived in Manhattan from Hoboken yesterday when he met with the West Street mishap, and the explosion of the weapon attracted a number of passers-by. As Jansen remained on the ground people imagined that he had either committed suicide or had been shot. Several men lifted him to his feet, and an ambulance was summoned.

Jansen carried a pistol because he thought he would need it as a watchman. He said that his union told him that a carpenter had no right to go to war.

Squadron A Off to Camp.

Squadron A, Major Oliver B. Bridgman, will leave the armory for its tour at State Camp at 4 P. M. to-morrow. Its first stop will be at Van Cortlandt Park in the evening. Saturday morning camp will be broken, and Sing Sing will be reached by 3 P. M., where camp will be pitched. Leaving there early Sunday morning the squadron should get to Peekskill by noon Sunday. The troopers will be accompanied on horseback by Gov. Roosevelt, Major Lee of the British Army, Major Gen. C. F. Roe, Col. Hoffman, Col. Olin, and Major Greer of Gen. Roe's staff, and Adjt. Gen. Andrews. Troop C of Brooklyn will go to camp with the squadron.

Alleged Swindlers Held.

Four of the five men arrested last week in connection with the alleged swindlings by the Financial Agency Company of 38 Park Row were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon before Magistrate Pool. The prisoners are S. Wolfe Brown, Charles D. Marshall, Robert A. Cameron, and Edwin C. Barr, who were released on bail furnished by G. Percival Stewart. Simon G. Fish, the fifth man, who is out on $150 bail, but who did not appear for a hearing yesterday, was given until Friday to appear.

Mysterious Broadway Roof Fire.

A pile of rubbish on top of the vacant building at 72 Broadway was set on fire in some unaccountable way yesterday afternoon. The fire was first noticed by tenants of the surrounding high buildings, who notified Policeman Hart. No one knows how the fire started. For about half an hour the Broadway cars were stopped, a large crowd gathered, and the reserves of the Old Slip Station were called out.

Furniture and Truck Burned.

A truck belonging to Geiger & Braserman of 71 Essex Street, and drawn by a team of horses and loaded with furniture, caught fire at Delancey and Allen Streets yesterday. The truck was loaded with pier glasses, chairs, mattresses, burlaps, and some other articles, said to be worth $336. They were almost entirely destroyed, as well as the truck. It is thought a spark from a locomotive on the elevated road set the goods on fire.

Men's Underwear.

Men's Frox Neck Shirts,—(without buttons,)—made of fine Gauze, Sea Island Cotton, with silk finish,—Lisle Thread, and fine quality Mercerized Cotton.

Morley's English Balbriggan and Lisle Thread.

FURLEY & BUTTRUM'S Merino, All Wool and Silk and Wool Gauze.

Novelty Striped and Plain Silk Underwear.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

JACOB M. PATTERSON DEAD

Passed Away Suddenly Yesterday at His Home in Fordham.

HAD BEEN IN GOOD HEALTH

Seized with an Attack of Indigestion, Followed by Heart Disease—His Active Career.

Jacob Morrill Patterson died suddenly yesterday morning at his home, in Fordham. Mr. Patterson was in his sixty-first year. He had not complained of feeling ill for months, and his sudden illness and almost immediate death was a great surprise to his friends and family, who supposed that he was in the best of health.

His death was very similar to that of ex-Governor Roswell P. Flower. It was preceded by an attack of indigestion, and it is supposed that heart disease followed. In his case, however, death came within less than a half hour after he had the attack of indigestion, and after he felt that he had entirely recovered from the effects.

On Decoration Day, as had been his custom for many years, Mr. Patterson went to the Lutheran Cemetery, with the J. L. Riker Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and made a memorial address. He was in apparent good health, but when he reached home in the evening he remarked to his wife that he felt tired, and was getting too old to march and speak.

He was entirely well, he said, on going to bed. At 3 o'clock, however, one of his daughters heard a glass fall and shatter on the floor. This was followed by the noise of a falling body, and, as the sound came from her father's room, she called to the family for help. It was found that Mr. Patterson had left his bed to get some medicine for indigestion and had fainted.

He soon recovered consciousness, and said he was all right. He went at once to bed and consented to have physicians called in. Two doctors who visit the family were summoned, but Mr. Patterson died while in a second fit of unconsciousness at 3:30.

Like his father, Jacob M. Patterson began life as a butcher. He was born June 20, 1838, and as a youth, although he had had some training in the public schools and academies, entered his father's shop, and later succeeded him, carrying on the business for years. He soon became deeply interested in politics, however, and gradually drifted out of active business and into politics, casting his lot with the Republican organization.

As a politician Mr. Patterson was successful, in so far as minor affairs were concerned, and he was the recognized leader of the old Tenth District for a long time, and even after he had moved out of it his word was weightier than the word of any man within it. He remained faithful to that part of the organization controlled by Senator Platt, and his political loyalty was rewarded by appointment to many offices.

His first position was that of Pension Agent, to which he received the appointment from President Grant. The following year he was elected to the State Legislature as Assemblyman. In 1876 he was appointed Excise Commissioner; in 1879, Clerk of the Common Council, and in November of the same year he was appointed Police Justice. This office he held until 1890. In 1885 he was admitted to the Bar. He was also Chairman of the Republican County Committee in 1876, and Chairman of the Executive Committee of that body from 1890 to 1893.

His party rewarded him also by sending him as a delegate to all the National Conventions between 1880 and 1896. He was very active in the organization of Republican clubs, and was himself a member of the Republican Club, the Union Republican Club, the Fordham Club, and the Progress and North Side Republican Clubs. In 1895 he was appointed by Gov. Morton Commissioner of Quarantine in this city, and this office he held at the time of his death.

Mr. Patterson was a fighter always, and was ever at work for his organization and his party. His district, the old Tenth, (at one time, in 1882 and 1883, known as the old Seventh,) was Democratic, it was supposed, at the time he was nominated for the Assembly, but he carried it by about 2,000.

When the war was being waged between Mr. Lauterbach and Mr. Brookfield, Mr. Patterson took the side of the organization man, Mr. Lauterbach, and was largely responsible for the latter's success. His most interesting political battle was with John Milholland, when the latter wanted to become Chairman of the Republican County Committee. Mr. Patterson fought him vigorously and aided in defeating him. Although a fighter by instinct, he never cherished ill will against any one.

In person, Mr. Patterson was a striking figure. He was six feet three inches in height and powerful in proportion. He married Leah Granger in 1860. She and his three unmarried daughters survive him.

Upon receiving news of his death, Senator Platt, Cornelius Van Cott, ex-Judge Henry C. Botty, Judge Blanchard, and a number of other prominent men of the city and State sent messages of condolence to Mrs. Patterson.

Chairman Quigg has called the County Committee together at 4 P. M. to-day to take appropriate action upon the death of Mr. Patterson, and the Union Republican Club will meet at 8 P. M. to-day for the same purpose. The Progress Club, which was formerly the Patterson Club, will take action to-morrow night.

The funeral will be deferred until Sunday, if possible, as Mrs. Patterson does not wish the body buried until that day. Final arrangements, however, will be decided on to-day.

A Hundred Girls Escape from Fire.

Fire was discovered in the six-story brick building at 37 West Third Street last evening. The blaze started on the third floor of the structure, which was occupied by M. Perlstein, manufacturer of cloaks and suits, and worked its way to the upper floors. The fire was extinguished with a loss of $25,000, covered by insurance. At the time the fire started there were 100 girls and several men at work in the corset factory on the top floor. They made their way to the street quickly and in an orderly manner. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A Water Tower Saves a Building.

The big seven-story brick building at 54 and 56 Fulton Street, corner of Cliff, was threatened with destruction by a fire which started on the fourth floor at 6:15 o'clock last evening. By the prompt use of Water Tower No. 1 the structure was saved. The two upper floors were occupied by the Manhattan Tin Can Works, and were gutted before the tower stopped the progress of the flames. Chief Croker estimated the fire loss at $30,000.

More Bicycle Policemen.

The Board of Police Commissioners has decided to increase the number of men in the bicycle squadrons in this borough and Brooklyn. About twenty-five men will be added. The additional bicycles needed have been bought, but the men have not been selected.

For Town or Travel.

Suits

of bright, attractive patterns of goods,

Prices $10 up to $26.

Also of

Solid Blue Serges,

Prices $10 up to $22.

The cut, fit, make, material, so positively superior that good dressers find them eminently satisfactory.

Straw Hats,

Correct styles, $1.50, $2.50

Hackett, Carhart & Co.,

Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

Refreshing.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

A few drops added to half a glass water refreshes and invigorates.

Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

COTTON EXCHANGE MEETING.

President Robinson Laid Stress Upon What He Termed the Inequalities of the Tax Law.

At the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the New York Cotton Exchange, held yesterday, President Thomas M. Robinson reported, for the Board of Managers, on the affairs of the year. He noticed with commendation the action of Congress in appropriating money to improve New York Harbor. Of the war and State taxes he said:

We deem it not improper to say that the internal revenue law, commonly known as the "war tax," while bearing more heavily upon this than many other industries, has been cheerfully paid by the members of the Exchange, and we have made no attempt to have the disproportion in the tax adjusted, because of the great need which still exists for money by the Government. But while business men are willing to stand much, when necessary as a war measure, an effort should be made at the next session of Congress by the interests discriminated against to effect an adjustment of the taxes, because the stamp tax is likely to continue for a considerable time, and may become a permanent feature of internal revenue.

We are confronted by a condition of affairs with regard to State taxation unparalleled in the history of the city, because the law is fraught with inequalities even greater than have previously existed. The increase in both the tax valuation and the tax rate will, we believe, prove more burdensome to the real estate interests in this section of the city than to any other, and the members of this Exchange will doubtless have to meet a large increase in taxes on their property the coming year. A combined effort by this and other organizations interested should, we believe, be made before the assembling of the Legislature again, by memorial to his Excellency Gov. Roosevelt, to interest himself in the removal of this inequality.

In consideration of the favorable condition of the finances of the Exchange, the Treasurer's report showing a surplus of $18,906.60, the Board of Trustees favors the fixing of dues at $50 for the coming year, and recommends that $20 be credited to each membership from the earnings of the building and of the Exchange.

The Trustees of the Gratuity Fund reported a balance surplus of $64,080.74. There are 450 outstanding memberships, of which $294 are entitled to a gratuity of $5,000. The others rate from $4,500 to $1,000.

THE NEW ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

Part of It Will Be Probably Open to the Public in July—Mr. Hornaday's Plans.

In the third annual report of the New York Zoological Society, just issued, the assurance is given that, if the rapid progress now being made in the work of establishing a zoological park in this city continues without interruption, the public will be welcomed in at least a section of the park by the middle of July. The society has fulfilled its obligations to the city in the matter of raising funds and expending them; it has assumed control of the grounds in South Bronx Park allotted for use as a zoological park, and it has undertaken the speedy erection of the necessary quarters for the animals.

A fund of $125,000 promised by the city authorities, on condition that the society should raise $100,000 within a specified time, has been made available within the last year by the Board of Estimate, and the Department of Parks for the Borough of the Bronx has been actively engaged in carrying out the society's scheme of ground improvements. About one hundred and fifty men are now employed in the various kinds of work in progress in the new Zoological Park. Animals are being engaged for delivery subsequent to July 1.

The building fund, which was raised by subscription, amounted to $130,550 at the time this report was prepared. Prior to April 1 the elk house had been completed in all essential particulars, and finishing touches were being put on the bird house, the reptile house, the bear dens, and the ducks' aviary. The excavations for the buffalo house were completed and the foundation and side walls were ready for the woodwork. There has been considerable planting of trees, and a three-acre nursery has been established in the northeastern part of the park on ground that had previously been used for agricultural purposes. The aggregate cost of all the buildings and animals' quarters thus far constructed and in process of construction will be about $90,000. Up to May 1 nearly $40,000 had been actually paid out.

This annual report, which is signed by Chairman Henry F. Osborn, Secretary Madison Grant, and the members of the Executive Committee speaks with satisfaction of the friendly attitude of the city authorities toward the zoological park project. The society and the city's representatives have worked in perfect accord. In addition to its labors for the Zoological Park, the New York Zoological Society has accomplished an important work in the way of protection of native American birds and animals. The protection of native animals is one of the three main objects for which the society was organized. In accordance with a resolution adopted at the latest annual meeting, William T. Hornaday, the director of the society, made a systematic inquiry, (said to be the first ever made,) covering nearly the whole of the United States, into the present condition of bird life, as compared with that of fifteen years ago, and the causes of any important changes which have taken place. The result of this inquiry showed such a startling percentage of decrease that it attracted wide attention to the subject and aroused an earnest demonstration on the part of lovers of birds.

Mr. Hornaday submits a report, giving in detail the steps that have been taken in creating the park. On the subject of forestry work he says: "From the first moment of possession the Zoological Society has recognized the serious nature of the responsibility it has assumed touching the protection and preservation from decay and general deterioration of the magnificent forest in the Zoological Park. It has long been apparent to the society that its duty toward the trees and shrubs of the park is not even second to its obligations toward the live animals which soon will be installed.

* * * Hundreds of trees are endangered by decaying cavities that are steadily eating into their trunks. Many fine chestnut and oak trees have been partially burned out at the roots by fires that were purposely built against or within them. All such cavities, whether due to fire or decay, require to be filled up water tight, either with stone and Portland cement, or with pieces of zinc very carefully fitted. All dead limbs require to be cut away, and hundreds of dead trees, which are literally a standing menace to the safety of the public, must be cut down."

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

MEN'S PAJAMAS.

This morning, we have ready a special purchase of Men's Fine Pajamas, manufacturer's broken lines and samples.

Lot 1.—275 Suits of Colored Woven Madras in stripes and checks, light weight, fast colors, usually sold at $1.50 and $1.75,

$1.10 per suit.

Lot 2.—300 Suits fine feather-weight, White Pajamas, of basket weave Madras and French Cross-bars with military or turn-down collars, trimmed throughout with colored silk trimmings, usually $2.00 & $2.50,

$1.55 per suit.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

BIG POLICE PARADE TO-DAY.

Chief Devery Will Ride at the Head of About 5,000 Men—Review by Mayor Van Wyck.

The annual parade and review of the Police Department will take place to-day. It will be the largest parade ever held by the police, and it is estimated that nearly 5,000 members of the force, including officers and men, will be in line. There will be five regiments, divided into ten battalions of ten companies each, besides a large force of mounted men, bicycle riders, and patrol wagons.

Chief Devery will ride at the head of the parade on the horse known as Bullet. The parade will start at the Battery at 1 o'clock, and march over the following route: Battery, up Broadway to Twenty-third Street, to Madison Avenue, to Fifty-seventh Street, to Fifth Avenue, down Fifth Avenue, passing in review at grand stand, Worth Monument, and then dismissing.

Mayor Van Wyck will be the reviewing officer, and the Police Commissioners will inspect the lines. At the reviewing stand the Rhinelander medal for valor will be presented to Patrolman John E. Schellp of the Lee Avenue Station, Brooklyn. President McKinley and Gov. Roosevelt were invited to review the parade, but they have written saying they will be unable to be present.

Chief Devery's staff will consist of Chief Surgeon Dr. Stephen G. Cook, Capt. Thomas Killilea, Capt. Andrew J. Thomas, Capt. John T. Stephenson, Acting Capt. John Cooney, Sergt. James Donovan, Sergt. Thomas McCormick, Sergt. John McNamara, Sergt. Michael Smith, Sergt. Francis A. Creamer, and Sergt. John F. Flood. The Chief's flag will be carried by Roundsman Smith, with staff, consisting of three mounted patrolmen.

The First Regiment will be under command of Deputy Chief Cortright, and the First Battalion under command of Inspector Adam A. Cross. Capts. Delaney, S. F. Brown, W. F. Kirchner, and Sheehan will march at the head of companies in this battalion. In the second battalion, under command of Inspector W. L. Thompson, there will be Capts. William Thompson, Hasslacher, Wigand, and O'Brien.

Deputy Chief John Mackellar will have command of the Second Regiment, and Inspector Harley of the Third Battalion. In this battalion will be Capts. Donohue, Walsh, Vredenburgh, Hogan, and Martens. In the fourth battalion, Inspector Brooks, there will be Capts. Eason, Halpin, Elbert O. Smith, England, Dean, Fitzpatrick, and Herlihy.

The third regiment will be under command of Deputy Chief P. E. McLaughlin, and the Fifth Battalion, under command of Inspector John H. Grant. In this battalion there will be Capts. Haughey, Albertsch, Moynihan, and Chapman. In the sixth battalion, Acting Inspector Kane, there will be Capts. Westervelt, Price, Diamond, and Titus.

Deputy Chief Clayton will command the fourth regiment, and Inspector Donald Grant the seventh battalion. In this battalion will be Capts. Schultz, Steinkamp, and Frers. In the eighth battalion, Inspector Brennan, will be Capts. Druhan, Reardon, Hardy, Velsor, and McNamara.

The fifth regiment will be under command of Acting Deputy Chief William W. McLaughlin, and the ninth battalion, Inspector Murphy, Capts. Ennis, White, Bodell, Lawson, M. Campbell, Culien, Edward Brown, Wohlfarth, and Knipe. In the tenth battalion, Acting Inspector Campbell, will be Capts. Renny, Burford, Short, Blake, O'Reilly, and Driscoll.

Sergeants will march at the head of other companies in battalions not under command of Captains.

The assignments of bands will be as follows:

First Regiment—First battalion, Twelfth Regiment Band; second battalion, Seventy-first Regiment Band.

Second Regiment—Third battalion, Thirteenth (Brooklyn) Regiment Band; Fourth Battalion, Sousa's Band.

Third Regiment—Fifth battalion, Seventh Regiment Band; sixth battalion, Fourteenth Regiment Band.

Fourth Regiment—Seventh battalion, Sixty-ninth Regiment Band; eighth battalion, Ninth Regiment Band.

Fifth Regiment—Ninth battalion, Eighth Regiment Band. tenth battalion, Twenty-third (Brooklyn) Regiment Band.

SYRIAN BANKER SURRENDERS.

George Forzly Held for Examination on Charges of Grand Larceny.

George Forzly of the firm of George Forzly & Co., bankers for Syrians, at 103 Washington Street, charged with grand larceny by a number of the depositors in connection with the recent failure of his bank, yesterday afternoon surrendered himself to Policeman O'Connor in City Hall Park. About 700 angry Syrians gathered around Forzly's place a week ago upon finding that he had disappeared. It was said that he had $50,000 of their savings.

Three complaints were made against Forzly. The complainants appeared in the Centre Street Court. The chief complainants were R. Salleby and his sister, Louisa Aramone, who had bought a draft for $181 from Forzly on the Imperial Ottoman Bank at Beyrout, Syria, which, it is claimed, was dishonored. Forzly was held for examination on Monday.

MEETING OF ANTI-BRIGGS MEN.

Some One Who Attended Betrayed Confidence, Says Dr. Van Winkle.

The Rev. Dr. E. H. Van Winkle, rector of St. Clement's Protestant Episcopal Church, when asked last evening in regard to the meeting held at the St. Denis Hotel for the purpose of forming a plan of action against the element in the Church supporting Dr. Briggs, was indignant that the meeting had become public.

"There has been a gross breach of confidence," he said, "on the part of some one. We are all pledged to secrecy for the successful fulfillment of our purpose. I do not know the names of the committee appointed to formulate plans, and would not disclose them in case I did know. I will merely say that the Briggs case is not closed."

The Rev. Dr. George Houghton, when seen at his residence, declined to discuss the subject.

Findley Arrives and Is Held.

Samuel M. Findley, the Tax Collector of San Luis, Obispo County, Cal., whence he disappeared on Nov. 19, 1898, with, it is charged, about $15,000 of the county's money, arrived here yesterday from Lima, Peru. He was on the steamship Advance, and was accompanied by Assistant Superintendent J. G. Fraser of the Denver office of Pinkerton's Detective Agency. The detective had traced Findley through Mexico and Central America to Peru. When $8,000, which Findley had on deposit in a Lima bank was attached for his bondsmen, though he could not be extradited, he returned voluntarily rather than be left penniless in South America. When he landed yesterday he was arrested by Central Office detectives acting for the California authorities. Magistrate Olmsted, in the Centre Street Court, yesterday held Findley for thirty days to await the arrival of extradition papers from California.

AMUSEMENTS.

KOSTER & BIAL'S

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Fair and cooler; southwest to west winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,412. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 84⅝c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅝c.; cash cotton, 6¼c.

FOREIGN.—Lieut. Col. du Paty de Clam, implicated before the Court of Cassation as the probable instigator of some of the forgeries in the Dreyfus case, was arrested in Paris. The Dreyfus hearing was closed, and it is expected that a decision on the question of revision will be announced to-morrow. Major Marchand arrived in Paris and was received with official honors and a great popular demonstration. A committee of the Peace Conference has decided in favor of excluding flattened bullets and explosive bullets from the uses of warfare, but many important questions are still left unsettled by the committee because of the pronounced differences of the various delegates. The German warship built to replace the ironclad Kaiser Wilhelm was launched at Kiel yesterday, Emperor William making a speech and the Grand Duchess of Baden christening the vessel. The Reichstag has received the German Anti-Strike bill. The dynamite monopoly is one of the problems to be settled by the conference in the Transvaal. John Smart, the Scottish landscape painter, died yesterday. A political upheaval has taken place in Chile.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Frank J. House, formerly Principal of the High School at Fayetteville, committed suicide.

The Texas Health Department refused to admit freight from New Orleans, even after disinfection, owing to fear of yellow fever.

Edwin Gould has disposed of the interests of the Continental Match Company to the Diamond Match Company, which practically will control the market.

As the result of two deaths from diphtheria in Chicago in which the patients were treated by Christian Science, the Health Board, it is said, will compel the employment of medical attendants.

The opponents of Judge Nash, Senator Hanna's candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Ohio, combined and defeated him in the preliminary work of the convention at Columbus. H. M. Daugherty appears to be in the lead in the contest, but his nomination is not assured.

Page 3.

Yesterday's session of the Mazet committee was almost entirely taken up with an inquiry into the Department of Taxes and Assessments.

Police Captain Price was last evening served with a subpœna to appear before the Mazet committee to-day. The Captain threw the paper on the ground, and told the messenger he would not obey it.

Page 4.

The steamer Angola arrived in port yesterday from Calcutta with a deckload of animals, all in good condition.

"The Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War" has been organized. Gov. Roosevelt is one of the incorporators.

Gen. Otis cabled the War Department that 30,000 men would be needed for the effective control of the Philippines. Secretary Alger said that the President might call for 10,000 volunteers in case a sufficient number of regulars could not be spared.

Page 5.

The Puerto Rican Commission has submitted its report to the Secretary of War.

The new home of the Princeton Club, at 72 East Thirty-fourth Street, was opened last night.

The Society of Old Brooklynites presented a silver spoon to the infant son of a sixty-year-old member last night.

Rev. Dr. W. D. Buchanan formally resigned the pastorate of the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church yesterday.

The new Spanish Minister, Duke d'Arcos, called on Secretary Hay and made arrangements for his presentation to the President to-morrow.

The Academy of Design property, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, was sold to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company yesterday for $440,000 in cash.

That some effort is being made to unite Democrats holding diverse financial views in Mr. Sheehan's anti-Croker movement is believed to be indicated by a statement made yesterday by Wheeler H. Peckham.

Page 8.

At the Gravesend track yesterday Affect won the Bedford Stakes, for two-year-old fillies; Don de Oro the Parkway Handicap, Bannockburn, Approval, and Star Chime the flat races, and Olindo the steeplechase.

Page 9.

James A. Tyng yesterday made for a second time the amateur record of 82 in golf at Short Hills, N. J.

The New York baseball team lost another game to the Cincinnatis yesterday. In Brooklyn the home team again defeated the Louisvilles.

Page 14.

The National City Bank will ship $1,000,000 in gold to England on the steamer Lucania to-morrow.

Henry R. Rogers, the spiritualist, was in court again yesterday. A bicycle dealer accused him of larceny.

The cornerstone of the National University will be laid on Dec. 14 by the George Washington Memorial Association.

August Hennig holds a matrimonial agent to blame for the loss of a prospective bride, whose dower was reputed to be $150,000.

In the will of Sam T. Jack, filed for probate yesterday, a wish is expressed that his widow shall become the wife of his brother.

The chimes of St. Patrick's Cathedral, which have been in place for two years, are to be operated by a new contrivance invented by Hartford C. Champ.

Three men were injured at a fire in Third Avenue yesterday. One of those hurt was William Clark, a fireman who saved lives at the Windsor Hotel fire.

The feature of the June meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday was an address on America's Interests in the Far East by ex-Minister to Siam Barrett.

The fire in the main and fore holds of the steamer Knickerbocker was extinguished yesterday, and she was towed to her pier and the work of removing her burned cargo was commenced.

The Police Department turned out 5,000 strong for its annual parade yesterday. The Rhinelander Medal for valor was presented to Patrolman John E. Schelpp, who was immediately promoted to roundsman.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 14.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.

Fined for Advertising Liquor Dealers.

LOWELL, Mass., June 1.—C. H. McCleery, editor of The Lowell Morning Mail, was fined $100 by Judge Hadley of the Municipal Court here to-day for soliciting custom for liquor dealers by inserting liquor advertisements in The Mail. A similar charge against President Stone of The Morning Mail Corporation was placed on file. Mr. McCleery appealed. The case grew out of attempts to enforce the no-license vote of the city at the last election.

Consul General Pratt and Aguinaldo.

LONDON, June 2.—The correspondent of The Times at Singapore says:

"In the Supreme Court here to-day (Thursday) E. Spencer Pratt, United States Consul General in the Straits Settlements, obtained an ad interim injunction against the sale of Mr. Forman's book, 'The Philippine Islands,' alleging that it grossly misrepresented his (Mr. Pratt's) interviews with Aguinaldo, with whom, he declared, he made no agreement."

Died of Drinking "Pop."

DUNKIRK, N. Y., June 1.—Albert C. Allenbrand, twenty-seven years old, died yesterday. His death is attributed to excessive drinking of "pop," which was followed by epileptic fits. It is said that during three days of last week Mr. Allenbrand consumed the contents of nearly sixty or seventy bottles of "pop" a day.

DU PATY DE CLAM GOES TO PRISON

Probable Instigator of Dreyfus Forgeries Under Arrest.

FIRST ACCUSED BY M. ZOLA

Termed "the Diabolical Author of the Judicial Error."

Evidence All Points to Him as the Chief Agent in the Plot to Ruin Dreyfus and Save Esterhazy.

PARIS, June 2—1 A. M.—Lieut. Col. du Paty de Clam, seriously implicated by the recent proceedings before the Court of Cassation as the probable instigator of some of the forgeries that have figured in the Dreyfus affair, was placed under arrest at half past 7 last evening (Thursday) and taken to the Cherche Midi Military Prison.

The officer sent to arrest him visited his house thrice before he found him, and declined to give any information as to why the arrest was made.

The Libre Parole, anti-Dreyfusite, publishes a letter this morning from Du Paty de Clam to the Minister of War, M. Krantz, protesting against "the attacks of which I am the victim," and claiming the right to be permitted to prosecute his calumniators, or, as an alternative, asking "the favor of a trial by some court or other."

Lieut. Col. du Paty de Clam has been the prime mover in the conspiracy against Dreyfus from the beginning. In 1894 he was a commandant attached to the Bureau of Statistics in the French War Office. It was he who first noticed the alleged resemblance between the handwriting of Capt. Dreyfus and that in the bordereau. He was charged by the Minister of War, Gen. Mercier, with the investigation of the case, and it was he who sent the municipal police to probe into the past of the suspected officer, and who drew up an indictment, which, owing to its fantastic character, could not be used at the court-martial.

Du Paty de Clam, on Oct. 15, 1894, invited Dreyfus to come to his office, where according to an article published in L'Eclair of Sept. 14, 1896, supposed to have been written by the former, the following scene took place:

> On his arrival du Paty began to dictate to the Captain a letter, of which the terms were identical with those of the bordereau, and which began with the words "I am just setting off." The closing words of the bordereau were: "I am just setting off for the manœuvres." But du Paty wrote or dictated the Eclair article from memory.]
>
> At these first words the Captain turned pale; his hand trembled, his pen wavered.
>
> "But, pray write straight, my dear fellow!" said the Commandant.
>
> Dreyfus tried to recover himself, but almost at once his hand was shaking and trembled nervously.
>
> "What is the matter, there?" asked du Paty.
>
> "My fingers are cold," he answered after some hesitation and stammering. That day the temperature was fairly good, and there was a fire in the bureau. The Commandant continued to dictate, but Dreyfus soon said:
>
> "I don't know what's the matter with me, but I find it impossible to write."
>
> M. Cochefert, Chef de la Surete, and Commandant Henry, employed in the Department of Statistics, entered the bureau. M. Cochefert stepped up to Dreyfus, laid his hand on his shoulder, and said: "In the name of the law, I arrest you."
>
> "But why? What do they accuse me of?" said the Captain.
>
> "You know very well," replied du Paty. "Your emotion in writing the letter which I dictated to you just now is sufficient proof."
>
> "I assure you I do not understand," replied Dreyfus, in confusion.
>
> "Come, come! It is useless for you to argue before such evidence. Your treason is discovered."
>
> The Captain continued to protest his innocence, saying that he was the victim of an error or of an act of vengeance; but the Chef de la Surete put an end to the scene by handing him over to Commandant Henry, who at once led him off, and made him get into the carriage which was waiting at the door of the Ministry. * * * Ten minutes later the carriage stopped at the prison called the Cherche Midi, and the two officers went in unnoticed by any one toward the Chief Detective's room, where Commandant Forzinetti, the Commandant of the Paris military prisons, awaited him.
>
> The fact that the above account of the arrest is contained in the indictment in almost the same words and was repeated by du Paty in his testimony before the Court of Cassation is considered proof that du Paty either wrote or dictated the Eclair article.

In the testimony given by Commandant Forzinetti before the Court of Cassation the following statement was sworn to:

> "From the 18th to the 24th of October du Paty came, specially authorized by Mercier, to interrogate the prisoner. Before seeing Dreyfus he asked me if he could not enter the cell noiselessly with a lamp in his hand strong enough to cast a sudden glare full on the Captain's face, for he wished to take him by surprise in such a way as to nonplus him. I told him that it was impossible, that I did not have such a lamp, and that, even if I did, I would not permit him to use it in the way he suggested. * * * After Oct 27 du Paty came nearly every day to subject the prisoner to fresh interrogatories and writing tests; he had never any other aim than to extort a confession, against which Dreyfus incessantly protested."

Du Paty, in the capacity of investigating officer, secured the graphologists who testified at the court-martial Dec. 19, 1894. He himself was one of the more important witnesses.

According to the testimony of Esterhazy before the Court of Cassation, it was du Paty who was the go-between of the War Office and Esterhazy, after the denunciation of the latter by Mathieu Dreyfus, Nov. 15, 1897. It was du Paty working with Esterhazy who forged the false telegrams sent to Picquart between Nov. 3 and 11, 1897, with the object of implicating the ex-Chief of the Secret Intelligence Bureau in a supposed conspiracy of the Jews to substitute Esterhazy for Dreyfus as the writer of the bordereau. Then Paty, as the agent of the War Office, which was manœuvring to shield Esterhazy, had daily meetings with the latter, sometimes in disguise and in mysterious places.

Du Paty laid down the lines of action for the guidance of Esterhazy. He engineered the whole mode of defense, from dictating letters for Esterhazy to send to the Ministry to the rules by which Esterhazy should govern himself when placed on trial charged with writing the bordereau, Jan. 9, 1898. Esterhazy testified before the Court of Cassation that, knowing du Paty to be the instrument of the General Staff charged with his protection, he obeyed all his instructions implicitly. He was sure of being acquitted.

Last September, during Gen. Zurlinden's brief incumbency of the Ministry of War, du Paty was retired. It was then said in Paris that he would be made the scapegoat of the General Staff should the case of Dreyfus ever be revised.

At this time the words written by M. Zola, which appeared in the letter "J'Accuse!" printed in L'Aurore, two days after Esterhazy was acquitted, may be recalled. Zola wrote:

> "The people are asking with stupefaction who are the protectors of Commandant Esterhazy. First of all, standing in the shadow, is Lieut. Col. Du Paty de Clam, who invented everything. His hand betrays him by his absurd methods. * * *
>
> "I accuse Lieut. Col. Du Paty de Clam of having been the diabolical author of the judicial error, unconsciously I am ready to believe, and of having then defended his pernicious work for three years by the most absurd and culpable machinations."

DREYFUS HEARING FINISHED.

The Court of Cassation Expected to Announce Its Decision in the Case To-morrow.

PARIS, June 1.—The Court of Cassation at noon to-day resumed hearing the arguments in the application for a revision of the Dreyfus case. The same audience as on the previous days of the hearing was present, but the rest of the Palace of Justice was deserted.

Maitre Mornard, counsel for Mme. Dreyfus, resumed his speech, reviewing the facts in favor of Dreyfus. His argument was largely a repetition of facts already covered by MM. Ballot-Beaupré and Manau. He warmly eulogized the report of M. Ballot-Beaupré and applauded the conclusions arrived at by M. Manau. He protested against the idea that, even for the sake of the honor of the army, might should dominate over right. He said the army itself was thirsting for honor and justice to be rendered, and he pointed out that the army could not be dishonored by the acknowledgment that a judicial error had been committed. In conclusion he said:

"I am awaiting your verdict, believing it will prove to be the blessed dawn which will throw upon our beloved country the light of concord and truth." [Applause.]

The President of the court then announced that sentence would be delivered at one of the approaching sessions of the court. It is generally surmised that this means sentence will be delivered on Saturday, at the opening of the sitting of the court.

RETURN OF DREYFUS TO FRANCE.

Expected to be by the Lafayette, Leaving Fort-de-France June 10.

COLON, Colombia, June 1.—The French steamer Lafayette, Capt. de Chapelin, from St. Nazaire, France, May 9, for Colon, by way of Fort-de-France, Martinique, French West Indies, arrived here to-day. Dreyfus is not on board.

The Cayenne steamer, on which he presumably will leave French Guiana, touches successively at Surinam, (Dutch Guiana,) Demerara, (British Guiana,) Trinidad, St. Lucia, and Fort-de-France, where she will connect, in the ordinary course, on June 10, with the Lafayette returning to France.

It is very improbable that the French Government, in taking Dreyfus back for a new trial, would send him so far West as Colon, although a report to this effect was circulated here.

According to a dispatch received from Paris on May 12 The Petit Bleu that day announced that ten members of the Republican Guard and four gendarmes had left St. Nazaire on the previous Tuesday on board the Lafayette, to form an escort to bring Dreyfus back to France, and that his return might be expected by the end of June.

Italy Knew Esterhazy's Guilt.

LONDON, June 2.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Lieut. Col. Panizzardi (Military Attaché of the Italian Embassy in Paris when Dreyfus was condemned) informs me that the Italian Embassy always knew that Esterhazy wrote the bordereau."

A LOVER, BUT NO LUNATIC.

Chicago Man Put Ink on His Face, Thinking It Was Cologne.

CHICAGO, June 1.—August Mader, a young German, is the victim of peculiar circumstances, according to the statement he made in defense of a charge of insanity. His friends saw him on the street with his face smeared with ink. They accepted this as an indication of mental derangement and had him arrested. He told the Court he put the ink on his face under the impression it was cologne.

He is infatuated with a young woman in the neighborhood. To make himself agreeable when in her presence he has been in the habit of putting cologne on his hair and face. He appeared to be rational, and the case was continued to give the jury time to investigate it.

FAILED TO LECTURE ON ART.

F. Hopkinson Smith's Dispute with the Arche Club of Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 1.—F. Hopkinson Smith, who delivers lectures at $150 a lecture, contracted to speak before the Arche Club last February on an art subject, and instead gave readings from his writings. Several people left the hall. The Arche Club resolved that it would pay Mr. Smith only half the stipulated wage for the lecture. Mr. Smith demanded the full $150, and after long correspondence had resulted in his failure to obtain anything more than $75, he refused to accept a penny.

Thereupon the Arche Club paid Mr. Smith's agent the commission the lecturer owed her and sent the balance of the $75 to the Vacation Schools Fund, to be used in charity. It is to be called the "F. Hopkinson Smith money sent by the Arche Club."

A STRIKE IN BALTIMORE.

Seven Hundred Shipbuilders and Boilermakers Quit Work.

BALTIMORE, June 1.—Seven hundred men, employed as shipbuilders and boilermakers in the various shipbuilding plants of the city struck to-day, and as a consequence the shipbuilding industry is practically at a standstill. The men on the 1st of May waited on their respective employers and requested that their hours of labor be reduced from ten to nine per day without a reduction of pay. Their wages range from $2.25 to $3 per day. The employers were allowed thirty days to consider the request. Not having received satisfactory replies, the men this morning declined to go to work. The firms involved are the Columbian Iron Works, the R. M. Spedden Company, the E. J. Codd Company, the James Clark Company, and Charles Reeder & Sons. They will hold a meeting at 11 o'clock to-morrow to consider the demands of the strikers.

ONE SCHOONER SINKS ANOTHER.

The Mattie Holmes, Struck by the Ada Ames, Goes Down.

NEWPORT, June 1.—At 11 o'clock this morning the schooner Ada Ames, Capt. K. C. Emery of Rockland, Me., put into this harbor with her fore rigging carried away, her bulwarks stove in, her rails smashed, and a boom lying across the forward part of the vessel. On board were Capt. Charles C. Mattox and five seamen of the Mattie Holmes, with scarcely clothing enough to cover them. Capt. Mattox and the five seamen had left their vessel sinking half way between Watch Hill and Point Judith.

According to the stories of Capts. Mattox and Emery, there was a dense fog yesterday morning, and when the vessels were between Watch Hill and Point Judith they collided head on. The Holmes began to sink at once, and a boat was lowered from the Ames in response to cries for assistance, and they reached the sinking craft none too soon, as when they got alongside of the Holmes the decks were nearly awash.

Capt. Mattox and his crew had not time enough to save any personal effects, and escaped with only what clothing they had on when the schooners struck. In less than five minutes after the collision the Holmes had sunk. In the crash the big jibboom of the Holmes was torn from its stays and fell on the deck of the Ames.

The rescued seamen were sent to their homes in Maine. The Mattie Holmes was a 160-ton vessel, and was built in Brewer, Me., in 1865, and hailed from Bangor. At the time of the collision she had on board a cargo of 295 tons of coal, and was bound for Brewer, Me. The Ada Ames had a cargo of 2,800 barrels of lime, and was bound for New York.

The Captains say that the accident was unavoidable, and that every precaution was being taken, but the fog was so dense that it was practically impossible to distinguish the quarter from which the fog signals were coming. Both Captains filed protests with Deputy Collector Ball, and each gave his version of the collision, which did not differ in material detail. The Ada Ames will remain in this harbor until she receives orders from her owners as to whether repairs shall be made here, or when the vessel reaches the port to which her cargo is consigned.

DIES BY DRUG AND ROPE.

Ex-High School Principal Fixes a Noose About His Neck and Inhales Chloroform Fumes.

SYRACUSE, June 1.—Prof. Frank J. House, who from 1892 until last Spring was Principal of the High School in Fayetteville, committed suicide last night by hanging himself in an old lime mill.

In the Winter of 1898 Mr. House became interested in the temperance cause, taking an active part. The objections he encountered and his work at school were too great a tax on his nerves, and he was compelled to leave the school. He went to Clifton Springs, but his case rapidly became worse, and he finally fell into acute melancholia. He was then taken to Ogdensburg and became well enough to be brought home.

There is no bridge across the creek near the lime mill, and Prof. House had to wade to get to the spot. At about 9:30 o'clock last evening he was found in the third story, hanging by a rope from a beam about five feet high. By his side lay a small bottle of chloroform, which he evidently had used. It is thought that after placing the rope about his neck he inhaled the chloroform, and, becoming unconscious, fell into the rope and that completed the deed. He was on his knees when found. He was a graduate of Hamilton College and leaves a widow and two children.

ATE POISONED ICE CREAM.

Many Eastport Residents Taken Sick After Attending a Festival.

About two dozen persons, residents of Eastport, L. I., were poisoned by eating ice cream Wednesday night while attending a festival under the auspices of the Methodist Church. Some of the people stricken complained of great pain soon after eating the cream, while others did not complain until they reached their homes.

Dr. Rogers, the village physician, was kept up all Wednesday night attending the sufferers, and said there were plain symptoms of poisoning in nearly every case. None of the persons stricken is in a dangerous condition. Until a thorough investigation has been made Dr. Rogers said he could not tell whether the poison was contained in the cream or whether it was the result of the cans being in an unclean condition when the cream was put into them.

There is scarcely a house in Eastport that has not one or more victims.

QUEER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Truck Jumps Out from Beneath a Coach on Atlantic City Train.

ATLANTIC CITY, June 1.—What might have been a serious accident occurred a short distance this side of Pomona Station this afternoon. The forward truck of the next to the last car of the 4 o'clock West Jersey and Seashore express train from Philadelphia to this city jumped from the rails, out from beneath the car, and tumbled into the ditch beside the track, while the train was rushing along at the rate of sixty miles an hour.

The coupling with the car ahead held the front section of the truckless coach above the tracks until the engineer, who had been immediately signaled, slackened speed, and it then settled down and slid smoothly upon the rails until the train was brought to a stop.

The passengers were only slightly shaken up, and many in the car did not know anything unusual had occurred until the forward section of the coach began to settle and glide along the rails.

Railroad Wreck in Montana.

MISSOULA, Montana, June 1.—There was a head-on collision this afternoon between No. 2 east-bound and an extra freight going west about twenty-five miles west of Plains Station. A tramp, who was stealing a ride, was killed, and a brakeman was seriously injured. Both engines and the mail car, which fortunately contained no mail clerks, are total wrecks.

YELLOW FEVER QUARANTINE.

Texas Bars New Orleans Freight, Even After Disinfection.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 1.—State Health Officer Blunt to-day received a telegram from New Orleans, sent by Surgeon Nydeseger of the Marine Hospital Service, inquiring if Texas would receive freight from New Orleans after it had been disinfected by the Marine Hospital Service in conformity with the revised regulations of the Atlanta Conference. Dr. Blunt replied that Texas was not a party to the Atlanta Conference, and that he could not allow goods to enter Texas from any yellow fever infected district, since the lives and health of the people of Texas were of far more importance than commerce.

Unofficial advices of additional cases of yellow fever in New Orleans continue to reach the State Health Department here. It is alleged in these unverified reports that there are several cases in that city.

No Apprehension in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 1.—By direction of the Louisiana Board of Health at its meeting to-day, the following telegram was forwarded to the several State Boards of Health interested in the reported case of yellow fever in this city:

"Representatives of the board, with representatives of the boards of Alabama and Mississippi, accompanied by Surgeon Murray of the United States Marine Hospital Service, inspected all his hospitals and hospital records in New Orleans, and found nothing suspicious. It is probable the several Inspectors will make their final report to-morrow. Nothing justifies the slightest apprehension."

Yellow Fever Outbreak Not Alarming.

The following dispatch was received yesterday from New Orleans at the office in this city of the Southern Railway Company: "There has been one case on which a radical difference of professional opinion exists. Do not believe we are likely to have another, at least not now. If I am correct, the trouble will blow over."

EDWIN GOULD'S MATCH COUP.

He Sells the Continental Interests to the Diamond Company.

Edwin Gould, President of the Continental Match Company, has disposed of that corporation's interests to the Diamond Match Company for the consideration of $1,000,000. The plants of the former company, situated at Passaic, N. J., Ogdensburg, N. Y., and Kankakee, Ill., will be turned over to the Diamond Company.

With the addition of several independent factories which the Diamond Match Company now has options on, it will practically control the entire output of matches in the United States.

To pay for the buying and running of these new factories stock to the amount of $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 will be issued. This stock will be sold to the stockholders of the company at par. It is expected that, with practically all competitors removed, the new capitalization will be able to earn 15 per cent.

Mr. Gould, it is reported, will be one of the Directors of the Diamond Company. A statement will be given out to the public to-day by Mr. Gould.

Delightful West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie excursions daily, except Sunday, by ALBANY DAY LINE. See advs.—Adv.

OHIO REPUBLICAN STRIFE

United Opposition Trying to Beat Hanna's Candidate for Governor.

DAUGHERTY NOW IN THE LEAD

Judge Nash, Favored by Hanna, Second, but Apparently Beaten in the Preliminary Skirmishing.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 1.—The outcome of the Republican State Convention, which began here to-day, is as much in doubt to-night as it was before the opening session was held. A combination appears to have been formed against Senator Hanna, and against Judge George K. Nash as his candidate for Governor; but whether or not the members of the combination can agree upon any of the other candidates is uncertain.

Senator Hanna sustained a defeat at the meeting of the State Central Committee this morning, at which the representatives of all the candidates opposed to Judge Nash acted together in making up the preliminary roll of the convention. At about the same time Senator Foraker made a speech which showed clearly that he had joined the anti-Hanna forces. When the members of the McKisson delegation arrived from Cleveland they serenaded Senator Foraker at the Southern Hotel, the headquarters of the anti-Hanna and anti-Nash men. The Senator said he joined them in putting on his fighting clothes, and added:

"We are on the eve of a great political battle, and Ohio is to play a most important part in this battle, and I say to you that she must be right. This convention is a most important one, and if we are to have right and prestige with us we must let the people of our party have a voice in our councils. I say here and now that I believe you men to be loyal, legal representatives of your party, and I hope to see you seated in the convention."

Harry M. Daugherty, the leading opponent of Judge Nash, was also serenaded, and made a speech, in the course of which he said: "I have no quarrel with any man within or without the Republican Party, unless he should by mistake forget that it is within the province of the people to make the candidate for Governor."

This has been a Daugherty day as much as yesterday was a Nash day. The conferences continue, however, and the field may next turn against Daugherty. There is as yet no winning slate, and there are those who believe that no winning combination can be formed until after the test of balloting. Among the features of the day were the speeches at the hotels, which were bitter and defiant, and those at the convention, which were all for harmony. The leaders are spending the night in contests and conferences that are not very harmonious.

While Daugherty apparently has had the best of it all day, at the conferences in the morning, in the selection of committees in the afternoon, in the demonstrations at the convention, and in the proceedings of the committees to-night, yet he is regarded only as the leading candidate, and not yet as a winner. Nash will be a close second, and Lieut. Gov. A. W. Jones a much closer third than has been anticipated. In the field, R. M Nevin of Dayton is looming up, while none of the others seem to be gaining outside of their respective districts.

Dougherty is not only a leader in the prospective balloting, but he also has the best organization of any of the candidates. He has workers from every county and an organized army about him. Senator Hanna and Judge Nash, as well as many others, have been surprised at his organization.

The convention assembled shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon and adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, so as to allow the committees to meet to-night. The auditorium in which the convention met has a seating capacity of 6,000, and standing room was in demand, the factional fighting having attracted the largest attendance from the different counties that ever attended an Ohio convention. There were demonstrations when Senators Hanna and Foraker entered the hall.

Cyrus Huling, Chairman of the State Central Committee, called the convention to order, and announced the following temporary organization: Chairman—Congressman Winfield S. Kerr of Mansfield; Secretary—E. L. Lampson of Ashtabula; Sergeant at Arms—Frederick Bader of Cincinnati.

Mr. Kerr, upon taking the chair, made a long speech, devoting a large portion of his time to praise of the administration of President McKinley and advocacy of the policy of expansion. After a brief argument in favor of the protective tariff idea, as embodied in the Dingley law, he spoke as follows on the currency question:

"We promised in 1896 that if given the power we would make such amendments to our currency laws as would correct their evils and plant our monetary system upon a basis sound and enduring. No power was given to us to make amendments until the election of the present Congress, and within forty days after it had come into existence a Republican committee of its members met and prepared a plan to fulfill that pledge. As a member of that committee I am not at liberty at this time to disclose even the substance of its determination, but as a member of the Republican Party I am at liberty to declare what the Republican Party proposes to do, now that it has power in both branches of Congress and in the Executive. It proposes to enact into form of law the gold standard, and then it proposes to keep every dollar in use in the country to that standard. It is going to do this so that hereafter no doctrinaire or mountebank, catching the people off their guard, can thrust disorder and demoralization into our financial affairs at home and discredit us abroad."

The President's recent action in exempting a large number of positions from the operation of the civil service law was indorsed by Mr. Kerr, who accused Grover Cleveland of insincerity and of simply desiring to keep Democrats in office when he placed these and other positions in the classified service. He declared that the Republican Party was opposed to trusts, instancing the action of the Attorney General of Ohio. In conclusion, referring to the factional fight now going on in the convention, he said:

"And now, my Republican brethren, let us have peace. Rivalry and competition for place or position in power may have strained a little the bonds of our affection, but it must not, it cannot, break the ties which bind us to the Republican Party. Now and here, in this splendid Republican presence, looking into the faces of our heroes living, and looked upon by the picture faces of our heroes dead, in the name of the Republican Party and all it has done for our country, let us strike hands, and, following the lead of McKinley and Foraker and Hanna and Grosvenor and Bushnell and the rest, let us go forth from this convention united and to victory."

At the conclusion of the Chairman's address Senators Foraker and Hanna, Gov. Bushnell, and ex-Gov. Charles Foster were called upon, and all made brief speeches urging harmonious action. Senator Foraker said the great duty of Ohio Republicans was to get together. United, they were invincible, and divided they were beaten in advance. There had not been in the present generation such an important election in Ohio, he said; none ever more easy for the Republicans to carry, and yet never one they could more easily lose. Senator Hanna urged that it would be necessary for all to work together if the Republicans were to win in Ohio this year.

The first session of the convention closed with the appointment of committees.

At the meetings this evening the combination against Judge Nash had a bare majority and secured control of the committees, including the Committee on Credentials, but the Hanna and Nash men still claim a majority of the delegates by counties.

The Committee on Permanent Organization decided to report in favor of making the temporary organization permanent. Congressman Kerr, who will thus preside throughout the convention, is for Daugherty.

The new State Central Committee tonight elected Vivian J. Fagin Chairman and P. W. Durr Secretary.

OHIO VALLEY SILVER CLUBS.

Convention at Louisville Reiterates Its Confidence in Bimetallism and the Chicago Platform.

LOUISVILLE, June 1.—At to-day's session of the Ohio Valley League of Bimetallic Clubs, President James P. Tarvin was reelected. A committee, including John P. Altgeld of Illinois George Fred Williams of Massachusetts, W. J. Overmeyer of Indiana, M. J. Semonin of Kentucky, Allen Y. Clark of Indiana, and James P. Tarvin of Kentucky was appointed to co-operate with the National Democratic Committee in perfecting the organization of the party throughout the country.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

"First—Our faith in bimetallism is vindicated by events. The necessity for the restoration of the double standard was acknowledged by the President and Congress in 1897, when a committee was sent to Europe to entreat other nations to aid in establishing bimetallism, and the failure of the committee to secure European co-operation confirms the friends of free coinage in their belief that relief can only come by the independent action of the United States. The present ratio of 16 to 1 is the only ratio at which bimetallism can be restored or opposition to it confined to those who oppose bimetallism at any ratio and to those who misapprehend or ignore the reasons which led three National conventions to adopt it. That whatever paper money needs to be issued in this country to supplement a gold and silver currency should be issued directly by the Government of the United States without the intervention of any bank or corporation whatever.

"Second—We favor and recommend the adoption by the National Convention in 1900 of the Chicago platform of 1896 without change.

"Third—We especially favor and recommend the adoption by the Democratic National Convention of 1900 of the financial plank in the Chicago platform of 1896 without any change.

"Fourth—We believe that the trust is the result in a large measure of the methods that have been used, among which is the demonetization of silver, by which the volume of currency has been kept below the demands of business. We favor the destruction of the result as well as the removal of the causes. The establishment of independent bimetallism at sixteen to one would do more to cripple or to destroy the organization and operation of the trust than any other single act. We favor and recommend, therefore, the adoption by the National Convention of 1900 of an appropriate and specific declaration against the organization and existence of the trust, and a promise of legislative and executive action tending to its extermination.

"Fifth—We hereby express our continued confidence in William Jennings Bryan and favor his nomination for the Presidency of the United States in 1900."

THE FAITH CURE IN CHICAGO.

Health Board May Require Contagious Disease Patients to be Treated by Medical Attendants.

CHICAGO, June 1.—As the result of the fact that two cases of death from diphtheria in which the patients had been treated by Christian Science methods only have come within the past few days to the notice of the Coroner's office, the Health Department has decided, it is stated, to take steps to compel those having charge of cases of contagious disease to provide for them medical attendance.

"We, the jury, censure the said Mrs. Smith for treating the said Edna Holle in the said Christian Science faith, thereby jeopardizing her own health and that of others," is the verdict returned by a Coroner's jury yesterday in the case of Edna Holle, four years old, who died at 755 West Chicago Avenue, from diphtheria. The child's mother did not tell the jury the full name and the address of Mrs. Smith.

The attention of the Coroner was called during the day to a similar case at 711 West Adams Street, where Nathaniel True, four years old, died from diphtheria after having been treated by Christian Science methods. A Coroner's jury was convened in this case and postponed the inquest till to-morrow.

Christian Science Hearing Postponed.

BUFFALO, June 1.—The Kinter Christian Science hearing has again been postponed, this time until June 10, in order that some of those interested might attend the Christian Science meeting in Boston next Sunday.

An Aged Couple Wed.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 1.—Samuel W. Bell, seventy-eight years of age, and Mrs. Mary A. Jernee, seventy-three years old, were married to-day. The Rev. W. W. Knox performed the ceremony. Mr. Bell lost his wife thirteen years ago. Mrs. Jernee's husband died about three years ago. She kept a boarding house, and Mr. Bell boarded with her. Both have grown children. Mr. Bell was formerly Street Commissioner of this city.

Predicts Snow for Next Week.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 1.—Devoe, "the sawmill weather prophet," last night lectured in Hackensack on "Why We May Have Snow in June," and predicted that snow would fall in this part of the country next week.

A CHICAGO CONSTABLE'S WOE.

Went to Collect a Debt of One Cent and Was Knocked Down.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Constable Connors and an assistant went to Frank Huhn's saloon to levy an attachment, calling for 1 cent, and costs amounting to $4.75. Huhn refused to pay and went for his attorney. While he was gone Connors jumped the bar for the cash box. Mrs. Huhn knocked him down, and the two men and the woman rolled over fighting.

Huhn came back with an attorney, and guns were pulled as the fight went on, all five sprawling on the floor. An alarm brought twelve policemen, and it took them all to restore quiet and escort the fighters to the station.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast will be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Rain or thunderstorms have occurred in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys, and in the Atlantic States, except in New England. Rain has also fallen from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific.

The temperature has fallen in the upper lake regions and the middle and lower plateaus, and remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

A storm of considerable intensity has developed in the Middle Rocky Mountain region, Pueblo reporting a pressure of 29.42 inches, and Amerillo southwest wind of forty-six miles an hour.

There has been a decided rise in pressure over the lake regions and on the North Pacific Coast.

Threatening and unsettled weather may be expected to-day in the Ohio Valley, the Middle and South Atlantic States, fair in New England and the lower lake region, and showers in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys.

The weather will grow colder in New England and Eastern New York, in Kansas, Northern Texas, Colorado, and Indian Territory. Light southerly winds will prevail on the Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1898.	1899.	TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	63	68	72
6 A. M.	62	66	74
9 A. M.	69	71	82
12 M.	74	80	87
4 P. M.	75	84	86
6 P. M.	71	82	85
9 P. M.	61	73	80
12 P. M.	60	77	76

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	80½
Weather Bureau	75½
Corresponding date 1898	66½
Corresponding date for last twenty years	68

The maximum temperature yesterday was 84 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 66 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 76 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 58 per cent.

MARION CLARKE FOUND AT LAST

went to Sloatsburg, passing Conklin and Herlihy on the way. At Sloatsburg he took the 2 o'clock train for New York, saying he was going to notify his wife's friends and would return to Haverstraw at 5 o'clock.

Charleston arrived at Garnerville at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon with the prisoner and child, and went to the office of Justice of the Peace Herbert.

The baby answered the description of Marion Clarke, and her features tallied with the newspaper pictures of the lost child.

Justice Herbert found the birthmark worn by Marion Clarke.

"We've found the baby! We've found the baby!" cried the old man, with tears running down his cheeks. Meantime Detective Herlihy, who had been hot on Charleston's trail, had arrived at the Justice's office with photographs and complete description of Marion Clarke.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE FATHER.

After making comparisons and examining the child, he drove to Haverstraw, two miles away, and telegraphed to Arthur Clarke, in this city, that he believed little Marion was found.

The news of the exciting occurrences had aroused the whole country-side, and the residents of every town within ten miles packed into Garnerville to get a glimpse of the baby.

The woman prisoner and the baby had been removed from Justice Herbert's office to his residence. The house was besieged by hundreds of eager questioners. Farmers and townspeople thronged outside and cheered and waved their hats, and many women were weeping. The woman prisoner sat through it all in dogged silence, refusing to give any definite information about herself or the child.

At 6:36 o'clock Mr. Clarke arrived in Haverstraw in company with Central Office Detective Morris.

The bereaved father was met at the station by a tremendous crowd who cheered and followed him slapping him on the back and shouting all sorts of encouraging words. Judge Redmond of Haverstraw, who has taken a great interest in the case, was ready at the railroad station with a fast team. With Detective Herlihy, Clarke entered the vehicle and with Judge Redmond and the two detectives started for Garnerville, followed by scores of vehicles and horses and men on foot. Arrived at Justice Herbert's residence at Garnerville the desperate man fairly fought his way through the dense throng at the door and rushed into the room.

IDENTIFIED BY THE FATHER.

"Where is she—where is she?" he cried, "where is my child?"

A woman held the baby out to him. Instantly he snatched it up and smothered it with kisses and caresses.

"This is my child," he cried. "This is my little Marion. Oh, this is the baby!"

At first the child did not seem to recognize him, probably being confused by the noise of the crowd. After fondling the baby for a few moments he took it to the wall where a number of his own photographs and those of Mrs. Clarke had been hung by the detectives, who had brought them from the city.

"Who is that, Marion?" he said, pointing to Mrs. Clarke's photograph.

"That's mamma," said the little girl.

"And who is this?" pointing to his own picture.

"Papa," came the response.

"And where is mamma?" again asked the anxious father.

Without hesitation the child pointed to Mrs. Clarke's photograph.

Taking the baby up to the mantel, where a little pearl trinket belonging to the Clarke household had been laid, the father asked:

"Now, what does Abe do?" With a faint, mischievous smile the child snatched the trinket from the mantel and shook it violently.

It recalled to the childish recollection some little incident of home, and after that she recognized her father, and, clasping her little arms about his neck, nestled her head up under his chin.

WOMAN PRISONER BREAKS DOWN.

Then the woman prisoner, who had been sitting quietly by, broke down completely. She sobbed wildly for a moment, and then swooned away. When she was removed she continued to weep, and became almost hysterical. Between her sobs she acknowledged that the baby was Mr. Clarke's child, but all that could be got from her was that when in New York six or seven days ago she was approached by an actress with the baby and told to take it. The actress, she said, gave her a roll of bills and said: "I am going to adopt this baby, but I want you to care for it for a while, when I will call for it. If I do not call for it, I will send you money to pay for its keeping." The woman said she knew the actress's name, but refused to divulge it.

The child was not dressed yesterday in the same clothes she wore when she was abducted. She had on a brand-new dress that had never been laundered, but her face was rather dirty.

SEEMED WELL CARED FOR.

She seemed to have been well cared for. She had three scratches on her face, as if by twigs while being carried through woods.

The woman was taken to the new City Jail and held for a hearing, which will take place at 10 o'clock to-day.

The crowds were so wild with excitement over the finding of the baby that they paid little attention to the woman as she was being driven off to jail.

Meanwhile Marion Clarke had been dressed in a new frock presented to her by Mrs. James W. Gillies of Haverstraw, and, in the arms of her happy father, was driven to the home of Judge Redmond at Haverstraw, the journey being one continuous ovation. Arrived at the Redmond residence, a crowd of more than 1,000 persons gathered about the house waving hats, cheering, and shouting as if crazy.

The crowds were augmented rapidly until by the time the party left for New York fully 2,000 wildly excited men and women were at the station, the local police making the fight of their lives to keep the women from mobbing the little girl.

LEFT ON A SPECIAL TRAIN.

The father and child, accompanied by detectives and others, left Haverstraw on a special train of one coach at 8:50 o'clock, amid the most exciting demonstration that ever occurred in Haverstraw.

The woman who was arrested with Marion Clarke does not answer the description of Carrie Jones, the nurse girl who took the child out in Central Park on the day of its abduction, but the detectives asserted yesterday that they thought they recognized in her an old offender. They refused to state their suspicions more definitely.

The woman used to be known in the vicinity of Sloatsburg, having taught school five years ago in Johnsontown, a little village near Sloatsburg. She was then known as Jennie McNalley, according to the residents of Sloatsburg she was born in Goshen, N. Y., where her father is said to be the editor of a weekly newspaper.

Many think that this accounts for the style of paper used by the persons signing the word "Three" when they wrote to Mr. Clarke on the day that the baby was kidnapped. She is about twenty-one years old, about 5 feet 6 inches in height, and was neatly dressed yesterday in a blue suit and wore a light straw sailor hat.

She had a large roll of bills with her, and immediately retained Lawyer Irving Brown of Haverstraw to represent her at the hearing to-day.

It was ascertained that the woman and baby had been boarding for a week with a family named Youmans, near Sloatsburg.

ARREST OF THE MAN.

The arrest of the man, who gave his name as McNalley, and claimed to be the husband of the woman, took place soon after Mr. Clarke and the detectives had left the Justice's house. He returned to West Haverstraw on the train which left New York at 5:45, and was driven at once to the house.

As soon as he arrived Justice Herbert ordered the sitting room cleared, and the husband and wife met alone, save for the crowd of curious country folks who gazed in through the half-open windows. The woman cried bitterly, and all she could say was, "I knew you would come."

Afterward to the Justice the man admitted that he had been with the woman that morning, and that he had been to the city attending to some "money matters." He then gave his name as James Wilson, and on its being pointed out that he had called himself McNalley earlier in the day, he said: "Well, my name isn't Wilson, but it will do for to-night." He cautioned the woman against making any statement to the reporters.

They conversed together in low tones, and once the man was heard to say: "Don't drag the poor girl's name into this affair."

About 9 o'clock Deputy Sheriff Charleston announced to the Justice that he was ready to drive the prisoner over to the jail at New City. Again she cried and clung to her husband. He soothed her, saying that all would come out right. Turning to Justice Herbert, he asked permission to accompany her to the jail. This was refused.

ASKED TO BE ARRESTED.

"None but prisoners can go."

"Then, arrest me," said Wilson.

"Well, I'll do that. I arrest you as being an accessory to the kidnapping," said the Squire.

The man thanked him, and the woman looked relieved. Soon after, the Deputy Sheriff, with two assistants, called for them and they were driven in a light carriage across to New City.

The man who claims to be the woman's husband is about thirty years old, tall, clean-shaven, and dark-eyed. He was dressed in a dark suit and wore a shirt with heavy blue bars across it.

Another story of the arrest is told by Detective Sergeant Herlihy. He says that about a week ago Capt. McClusky telegraphed to Sheriff Charleston: "Keep Ramapo Valley under surveillance."

ANOTHER STORY OF THE ARREST.

This had the effect, he said, of making the authorities vigilant. About five days ago Austin Conklin, a grocer here, saw the Wilson woman and the child. He suspected that something was wrong, and they kept her under surveillance. He telegraphed Capt. McClusky to send some one up to try and identify the child, and as a result Herlihy was sent up there. Then, according to the detective, Charleston got wind of the affair and made the arrest five minutes before he arrived on the train.

Charleston openly charges that Detective Herlihy is making a play for the glory of the affair.

"The arrest was mine," he said yesterday. "I secured the warrant, and was bringing the woman and child back to the Justice's when I met this Detective Herlihy. He said to me: 'I was on the track of the girl, but you got ahead of me. Let the heads ones in New York know that I assisted you. Another favor that you can do me is to let me send a telegram to Headquarters.'"

Charleston refused to do so, and the ride became a race, in which Herlihy won. He telegraphed Headquarters, and, according to the Deputy Sheriff, threatened to "fix" him for his part in the affair.

THE WILSON WOMAN.

According to the people in St. Johns, the Wilson woman first made her appearance in the neighborhood about the time the child disappeared. She was at that time accompanied by the man who was arrested and another woman, who, the local authorities believe, may have been the nurse. They appeared to have plenty of money, and as soon as the Wilson woman had secured a room at the Youmans, the other one disappeared.

THE DRIVE TO THE HOME.

The special train arrived at Weehawken at a few minutes before 10 o'clock. As the locomotive headlight was seen outside the long shed a cheer went up from the many watchers who had assembled, numbers of whom ran down the track. Before the train had been brought to a standstill it was surrounded by the spectators, and those who had charge of the child had considerable difficulty in making their way to the ferryboat, waiting in the slip.

A few minutes before, Chief of Police Devery, Capt. McClusky, Chief of the Detective Bureau, and Detective Sergeant Herlihy had boarded a boat leaving the New York side at 9:45 o'clock, intending to meet the train. As their boat reached the New Jersey slip Mr. Clarke, holding Marion in his arms, was seen on the forward deck of the outgoing boat. The party from Police Headquarters recognized Clarke and his child immediately. So did every one else on the incoming boat, and in a moment excitement reigned.

CAPT McCLUSKY MISSES A FERRY.

"Hold that boat!" shouted Capt. McClusky, as the wheels of the outgoing ferryboat began to revolve. "Hold the boat!" echoed Chief Devery.

Their orders were in vain, for the steamer had left the slip. Capt. McClusky ran hurriedly up a ladder leading to the roof of his boat and demanded that the pilot require the other boat to stop. He was told that he was too late. Already the steamer was well out in the river. As she passed another steamer three whistles were sounded as a salute.

Capt. McClusky rushed to a telephone and ordered that Clarke and his baby be held on the New York side until he had a chance to get over. The boat containing the police officials soon started on her return. So anxious were her passengers that they swarmed out on the bow as she neared her slip. On reaching the New York ferry house, Chief Devery and Capt. McClusky leaped hurriedly ashore, and found Mr. Clarke and little Marion waiting in the baggage room. There were congratulations and handshaking all around, and Mr. Clarke and the baby were hustled into Chief Devery's carriage, with Capt. McClusky and a detective, and the vehicle, a rubber-tired hack, behind a team of powerful bays, started away at a rapid burst of speed. A NEW YORK TIMES reporter followed the carriage all the way to the house, thus having an opportunity to witness a most remarkable demonstration in the streets through which the carriage passed.

THE DRIVE TO THE CLARKE HOME.

As the carriage left the ferryhouse, a cheering crowd ran alongside until the pace of the horses left them far behind. Hastening up Forty-second Street, the carriage turned into Ninth Avenue, and then into Forty-third Street to Eighth Avenue. From the very moment it started until it arrived at the house, the people on the streets seemed to know that the missing baby had been found. Windows were thrown open as the horses clattered by. People ran to the curbing and began to cheer. Women waved their handkerchiefs, and small boys tore after the carriage as if in the wake of a fire engine.

As the carriage turned into Eighth Avenue the driver started the horses into a gallop. This pace continued until Fifty-ninth Street was reached. Pedestrians scrambled right and left to get out of the way. The team turned into Fifty-ninth Street in a little less than seven minutes from the time it left the ferry. Several wheelmen, in their endeavors to get out of its path, plunged from their machines to the asphalt. By this time it was attended by a consort of horseless vehicles, but finding the pace dangerous they fell behind.

"There goes Baby Clarke!" shouted those on the sidewalk. "Three cheers! They've found the baby!"

OUTSIDE THE CLARKE HOME.

The drive up Fifth Avenue to Sixty-fifth Street was comparatively quiet, but when the carriage turned into that street and passed Park Avenue hundreds came running to meet it. Approaching the house of Mr. Clarke, between Third and Lexington Avenues, a roar went up from a crowd of fully five thousand people, who were waiting in front of the premises. Into this crowd the carriage dashed, sending people tumbling pell-mell to clear a path. Cheer after cheer went up from the crowd, which was suddenly fluttering hats and handkerchiefs.

"Oh, is the baby all right?" asked a mother, tremblingly, as she held her own little one tightly to her breast.

"It is," was the reply.

"Thank God," she exclaimed and in a moment was lost in the throng which had surrounded the carriage.

Mr. Clarke carried the child up the steps and into the house. The crowd broke loose in one continuous cheer, which lasted fully five minutes.

"To the window! To the window!" followed the cry. "Bring the baby to the window."

The blinds of an upper window were thrown open, and a woman appeared. She waved her hand to those in the streets.

"To the window!" thundered a hundred voices.

A chubby, golden-haired baby in its mother's arms, a tiny hand fluttering a salutation to a cheering multitude, a background of joyous faces in a gaslit room, constituted a second-floor window scene that will linger long in the memories of the people who stood in front of Mr. Clarke's home. The limelight was as dramatic as it was joyful. The mother stood at the window with the child clasped to her breast. The crowd went almost wild.

THE BABY ARRIVES.

"Here they come! Here they come!" shouted scores of voices not far away from the Clarke residence, and the gruff commands of the police to "Make way there!" had scarcely reached the ears of the people who stood in a dense mass in front of the house, before a galloping team dashed up to the curb. Four policemen endeavored to keep the surging crowd away from the carriage, and the three detective Sergeants vainly tried to keep a passage way clear to the foot of the doorsteps. The instant the carriage stopped a man, whose features were not discernible in the darkness, but whom the eager crowd rightfully took to be Mr. Clarke, jumped from the vehicle with a child in his arms.

There was a tumultuous shout of exultation, and as father and child ran up the stone steps the crowd pressed eagerly after him. Emerging from the carriage immediately after were Chief of Police Devery, Capt. McClusky, and Police Sergeant Frank Morris. All of these police officers accompanied Mr. Clarke into the house, and the front door was quickly closed.

CHEERING THE BABY.

All the time Mr. Clarke and his child were in sight the cheering was kept up lustily. Every one in the crowd was trying to get as close to the house as possible. When there was a lull in the applause of enthusiasm some one proposed "Three cheers for Baby Marion," and all joined in the shout. Next cheers were given for Mr. Clarke and for Mrs. Clarke, and after the cheering subsided calls were heard for Baby Marion.

"Bring the baby to the window!" was the cry that went up in kindly tones from the multitude, and almost immediately the darkened windows of the Clarke apartments became light, and as the shades were lifted the sympathetic watchers beheld a spectacle that stirred them to a pitch of enthusiasm that surpassed all previous demonstrations. Cheer followed cheer as Mrs. Clarke, robed in white and showing in her face unmistakable traces of sickness, appeared at the window with the recovered babe in her arms.

MARION WAVES TO THE CROWD.

She smiled as she waved her hand feebly at the tumultuous multitude. Next she took one of Marion's little hands in her own and waved that for a few seconds. The father of the child meanwhile expressed his own delight by waving his arms from another window. Thrice the mother and babe retired from view and were recalled to gratify the exuberant enthusiasm of the crowd.

After a few minutes the shades were again drawn down at the windows of the Clarke apartments, and the greater part of the crowd accepted that act as an indication that the family desired to be left alone with their joy. Within a short time thereafter not more than a score of curious individuals remained in front of the house.

THE MOTHER'S FIRST GREETING.

When Mr. Clarke dashed up the stairway to his apartments with Baby Marion in his arms he found his wife eagerly awaiting him in the doorway of their sitting room. With outstretched arms she received the child she had mourned as lost, and, pressing it close to her heart, murmured, "My baby! Thanks be to God." Near Mrs. Clarke stood her mother, Mrs. Betz, and her friends Mrs. McGrath and Miss Catharine McGrath. For an instant they thought that the overjoyed mother would faint, and they stretched their arms to sustain her. Then came the sound of the sympathetic and joyous cheers from the street, and, in the language of one of her friends, "Mrs. Clarke gained fresh strength directly."

MARION CLARKE'S CONDITION.

Marion was sleeping when her father carried her from the carriage into the house, but she awakened when she was placed in her mother's arms, and gave an affectionate sign of recognition. She was in excellent condition and bore evidence of having had good care. She wore the same white dress and little white cap that she had on when she left her home while playing in Central Park. One of the touching features of the scene at the window was when the mother took off the little white cap and waved it in sight of the cheering crowd.

Mr. Clarke remained in his apartments not more than five minutes after the demonstration in the street had ended. Accompanied by Chief Devery and Capt. McClusky he walked over to the Sixty-seventh Street Police Station, where he talked with the reporters. He was nervous and appeared to be fatigued. "When I first saw my baby Marion in Haverstraw," said Mr. Clarke, "there were so many persons about me, but afterward, when she was alone with me, she knew me, and put her little arms around my neck.

"When I got home I found my wife waiting for us in a room by herself. I could not say a word, but just handed the baby to my wife. Of course she was rejoiced to get Marion back, and just hugged and kissed her and gave thanks to God for her restoration. Marion is all right, and so is my wife now. The doctor told me that all the medicine my wife needed was her lost baby, and, now that she has her, she will be all right.

"I owe many thanks to the police of New York City. For three days my wife has been very sick, and had not the police been so active her hopes would have failed."

IN AND AROUND CLARKE HOME.

Soon after the news had gone abroad that Marion Clarke had been found in New Jersey people began to assemble in the vicinity of the three-story brownstone house in which the Clarkes live. The open windows of their apartments on the second floor were objects of much interest to the passers-by. At 5:30 o'clock knots of expectant people were scattered along the sidewalks on each side of the street. An hour later scores of women were seated on the doorsteps which commanded a view of the Clarke domicile, and whenever a face appeared at any one of the three windows of the Clarke apartments there was a craning of necks and an extra buzz of comment.

Expectation that the child would be brought home early in the evening caused constant accessions to the assemblage. Soon after 7 o'clock several hundred persons were there in waiting. It was an orderly and a sympathetic crowd. Now and then a mild type of crank appeared and endeavored to gain access to the house, but a few words from Detective Sergt. Weller, who stood guard at the door, sent the crank away.

MRS. CLARKE'S FIRST NEWS.

A little before 6 o'clock a telegram addressed to Mrs. Clarke was delivered, and the inference that it was an assurance of her baby's recovery quickly spread through the waiting crowd. This inference was strengthened a few minutes afterward, when a neatly dressed woman appeared at one of the windows of the Clarke apartments and with smiling face and pantomimic gestures conveyed to a neighbor across the way the knowledge that good news had been received. By clasping her arms as if embracing a child and nodding her head affirmatively she clearly indicated not only to her neighbor but to scores of keen-sighted watchers that the missing child was safe.

Meanwhile the size of the crowd in the street steadily increased. Many hundreds of children wandered bareheaded and arm in arm up and down the roadway. Scores of shopgirls and laboring men tarried on their way to their homes, and strangers in the neighborhood attracted by the crowd stopped to witness the home-coming of the kidnapped child. From 6 o'clock until nearly 8:30 o'clock the appearance of little Marion was momentarily expected by the watchers in the street who had only rumors and the vague reports of the newspaper "extras" to guide them. There were now three detective Sergeants on duty on the block, besides four policemen in uniform. The policemen dealt leniently with the crowd, but endeavored to keep the people on the sidewalks moving.

A MESSAGE FROM CAPT. McCLUSKY.

A tremor of excitement ran through the waiting crowd when a district telegraph boy mounted the steps of the Clarke house a little after 8 o'clock. He left a telegram at the door and shuffled away without answering any questions. A few minutes later one of the Detective Sergeants made the announcement that the message was from Capt. McClusky, and congratulated Mr. Clarke on the recovery of her baby. An hour afterward another statement came from the house, that Mr. Clarke was on his way home from New Jersey with Marion, having left West Haverstraw by special train. According to the calculations of the police officers, father and child were due at the house about 10:30 o'clock.

On receiving this intelligence the waiting crowd diminished somewhat in size. Most of the children were called to their homes and some of the patient watchers, who had begun their vigil before 7 o'clock, were disheartened by the prospect of another hour's wait, and went away. Still there were enough left in the neighborhood to give the police considerable trouble in keeping the way clear for vehicles and pedestrians.

THE MOTHER WILL GET WELL.

A number of relatives and friends of the Clarke family called at the house during the evening and were admitted to Mrs. Clarke's presence. Dr. John Lennon, one of her attending physicians, saw her about 8 o'clock and found her greatly improved and stimulated by the news that her baby had been recovered. She had been sufficiently well to sit in a rocking chair nearly all the afternoon. Dr. Lennon said after his visit that he did not apprehend any further trouble from her illness.

The shades of the Clarke windows were drawn soon after dark, and some of the friends of the family came out and took seats on the high doorsteps. There were Mrs. Clarke's three brothers, William, John, and Thomas Betz, and their sister, Miss Nellie Betz. The latter was astir constantly, running in and out of the house, and she was the first one of the family circle to discern and announce the approaching carriage which bore the recovered baby to its home.

STORY OF THE POLICE SEARCH.

Capt. McClusky, who from the first had been formally denying that any clues of importance had been found, last night freely told what the police had done in the matter. He showed that a positive clue to the child was obtained on Thursday of last week, and that the police had been following it up assiduously. Two experienced detectives were sleeping within a few miles of the missing child last night,

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and Capt. McClusky says they would have discovered its whereabouts without a doubt. Said Capt. McClusky:

"Last Thursday, through an anonymous letter, we traced the nurse girl, Carrie Jones, to 231 Twenty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, a small wooden cottage, rented by Mrs. James Cosgriff, who lets furnished rooms. The letter had been mailed to us by her. It appears that on Saturday, May 20, the day before the abduction, a blonde woman about twenty-five years of age called at the house and hired a room for $1.75. She gave no name. She had a parcel with her which contained some baby's clothing and a white straw hat, with a sharp pointed crown, and trimmed with blue material, edged with lace. Mrs. Cosgriff particularly noticed this hat, because the woman tried it on Mrs. Cosgriff's little child. The woman hired a hallroom for $1.75, and announced that if the weather was fine she would come the next day and bring her sister and the baby with her. She added that she might stay two weeks or six months, but that this would depend upon circumstances.

"The next afternoon, about two hours after little Marion Clarke had been abducted, Mrs. Cosgriff saw her new lodger coming along the street and apparently looking for the house. After locating the house, she beckoned to a dark-haired girl who was standing with the baby in the doorway of a near-by flathouse, and they went up stairs to the room. The blonde woman said her name was Mrs. Davis; that she was the mother of the child, and that the dark-haired girl was her sister. As soon as the latter entered the room she put the baby on the bed and dropped into a chair.

"Mrs. Cosgriff says she made them some tea, and they sat around until the evening. At 7 o'clock the woman who said she was Mrs. Davis went out for a couple of hours, and on her return the new lodgers retired.

"The next morning they had coffee and fed the baby. They bought a fresh egg for the child, and asked whether they could not arrange to get milk from the same cow. Mrs. Cosgriff said it struck her as being peculiar that the child should appear fond of its aunt, whereas it would not go to its mother.

THE STRANGERS LEFT SUDDENLY.

"The next day—Monday—Mrs. Cosgriff went out, leaving the house in charge of a woman. She did not return till 9 o'clock at night. During the morning the woman she had left in charge also had occasion to leave the house, and when she returned she found on the table the following letter, addressed to 'Mrs. Cosgriff':

"'Mrs. C.: You will be surprised to find us gone, but I got a telegram at Flatbush Avenue saying that Will, my husband, had fallen from a ladder and was badly injured. I am half crazy and would wait, but must catch a train which leaves the Forty-second Street Depot in New York at 4:40. It is now 3 P. M. Thanks, very much. I would have enjoyed staying if I could.

"'Mrs. GEORGE W. DAVIS.

"The women had evidently learned through the newspapers that the abduction had become known to the police, and had also read the description given of the baby, and, fearing recognition, had at once taken their departure.

"Their hasty action, the fact that the child would not go to its supposed mother; the fact that Mrs. Davis should in the letter have alluded to her husband as 'Will' and signed herself 'Mrs. George W. Davis,' struck Mrs. Cosgriff as being suspicious, especially as the child answered the description of little Marion Clarke. She therefore sent us a letter saying information about the child might possibly be obtained at her house.

"Detectives Hughes and Armstrong went there and showed her a portrait of the missing child, which Mrs. Cosgriff immediately recognized. We also knew beyond a doubt that it was the Clarke baby from a peculiar remark made by the dark-haired girl to the child, and which Mrs. Cosgriff recalled. It was, 'Now, show us how Mr. Brown laughs.' Mr. Brown is a friend of the Clarke family, and it appears has a habit of laughing very heartily, and at the same time of throwing up his hands. The child, when asked to show how Mr. Brown laughed, would throw up her little hands and laugh in imitation of Mr. Brown.

OVERHEARD THEIR TALK.

"By careful questioning Mrs. Cosgriff was also led to recollect that on the Sunday night she had overheard the women talking about some place ending in 'burg,' but she could not recall the other part of the name. She had also heard them mention that it would cost them $2.50 to get there. Questioned about the dress of her lodgers, she said that when the women came there on the Sunday the dark-haired girl was attired in a black skirt and bodice, a brown jacket, and a brown straw hat. The blonde woman wore the white and blue check waist that Carrie Jones was described as having, and a skirt to correspond, so that the women must have changed or exchanged their clothing immediately the abduction occurred. The baby, too, was not wearing the little white silk cap and red rose-colored dress she had on when taken from the house, but the straw hat the blonde woman had had in the parcel the previous day, and a dress of common blue material. The other things had been wrapped in a newspaper.

"Acting on this clue of 'burg,' we got a time table, and sent detectives to scour every place up the Hudson ending in 'burg.' In this way Detectives Armstrong and Reidy slept at Newburg last night, within a few miles of where little Marion was found, and unquestionably would have located her.

"We could not communicate with them this morning, and when a dispatch came to Headquarters from a citizen of Sloatsburg, N. Y., this morning, saying a lost child had been found there, Detective Herlihy at once started for that place. The dispatch was as follows:

"'Send some one to identify lost child at Sloatsburg.'

"At 2:50 a dispatch came to me from Herlihy, who wired from West Haverstraw, which is the telegraph station for Sloatsburg and Garnersville. It read:

"'Pretty certain we have Clarke baby here at Garnersville. Send man with Clarke at once to identify. Await your orders at West Haverstraw.'

IDENTIFICATION COMPLETE.

"At 3:22 came another telegram reading:

"'Have had Mrs. Carey examine baby found. Identification complete.'

"This was soon followed by another dispatch saying:

"'Hats correspond.'

"This needs some explanation. When Mrs. Cosgriff described the straw 'witch' hat worn by the baby when it was brought to her house, we took her to a store and had her select one exactly like it. I had a dozen similar ones made, and these were given to the detectives who have been tracing the child outside of this city.

"I knew then that it was the Clarke baby, sure enough, but, having been disappointed by so many identifications, I would not make any positive statement about it until Mr. Clarke, who meanwhile had gone to West Haverstraw, accompanied by Detective Sergeant Morris, had identified his child himself.

"At 7 o'clock Mr. Clarke telephoned:

"'I have identified baby. Accept my congratulations.'

"I am more relieved and delighted than I can say. At no time in the annals of the Detective Bureau have so many detectives been sent out of this city on one particular case. Fifteen men have been working along the Harlem, Hudson River, West Shore, and Erie Railroads.

"Since that baby disappeared we have received no fewer than 2,400 letters, all of which have had to be read. Every letter addressed to the Clarkes was sent to me by arrangement with the Post Office authorities. In this way many incredible, disgusting, and atrocious communications to the distressed parents have been intercepted. Only three came from the kidnappers. The first of these, notifying Mrs. Clarke that her child had been stolen, is familiar to all who have followed the case, having been published in the newspapers. The second came the next day. It was written on the same kind of paper as the note of the previous day, and was also written in capital letters. It read:

LETTERS FROM KIDNAPPERS.

"'Be patient. O. K. Further notice.'

"There was no signature. It had been mailed at Post Office Branch E, at Twenty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue.

"On Wednesday of last week came the final letter. It had been mailed from Station O, and contained a little cross, a medal of St. Anne, and a little satin heart that the child had worn suspended from her neck inside her clothing. It was written in a similar manner to the others, and was couched in the following terms:

New York, May —.

Mr. Clarke: A great mistake has been made. Our agents got the wrong person. This is strictly confidential, and we shall be deeply pained if you show this to McClusky, or give it to those fresh young college men, the reporters.

We put you on your honor. We are the American Mafia, and our object is to injure rich men who do not give up $100 a year dues to us when we communicate with them. We have a "little list" and a few subscribers, and will have more. We have been organized some time and will devise various schemes to "do" rich people who do not contribute—enough. McClusky knows nothing of this. We will return your baby at once and we do not wish one cent from you and are sorry for your worry and notoriety.

Pay no attention to the army of fakirs who will pester you. Our men thought your nurse worked for a rich man just off Fifth Avenue whom we had approached and who did not contribute to us. I have come all the way from Chicago to take personal charge of this matter and return your child. Your maid, notwithstanding the esteemed World, Journal, and so forth, is as green as the proverbial grass and swallowed a good story readily, and has been in hysterics half the time since we have had her detained in our place. Your baby is well and a perfect little gem, and you will get her back as soon as it is safe for my henchmen. That is, when these crazy, erratic, dope-hitting reporters get through trothing at mouth. Your child will probably be dropped in Boston or thereabouts, but we will notify you in whose hands it is, of course some innocent outsider. So be patient and don't worry. We don't wish to harm your little one or yourself.

Pardon this lengthy letter and don't mind the notes signed "Three" with three dashes, which one of the men wrote as a side speculation after he found he had the wrong girl and baby. I stopped his game as soon as I reached here. That came from one of the child to show good faith and convince you I am sincere. Pay no attention to any communication unless signed

MEPHISTO SECUNDO,
King of the American Mafia.

"Among the disgusting letters addressed to the Clarkes, and which of course they have not seen, is one that made my blood boil with indignation to think that anybody could be so cowardly, such a villain, even though he be a crank. It was a long letter, and described with harrowing details how the child had been slain and cut up into little pieces."

CAPT. McCLUSKY'S STATEMENT.

"I have told you all I possibly could," said Capt. McClusky last night. "At the present juncture I cannot say anything further for publication. I have made no further statement than that given to THE NEW YORK TIMES."

Capt. McClusky said he thought great credit was due to the police for the manner in which they had been handling the case. He declared that with the information now in his possession he was convinced that all those concerned in the plot would be captured before many hours had elapsed. Asked whether he knew who had written the Mephisto Secundo letter or had any clues or suspicions as to the writer, Capt. McClusky said it was a question that for obvious reasons he could not answer.

Chief of Police Devery also expressed the view that great credit was due to the Detective Bureau. He, however, admitted that the police had been materially aided by the newspapers. "Had it not been for the publicity they gave to the affair and the widespread interest they aroused, the baby might never have been found," said he.

HOW THE CHILD DISAPPEARED.

Little Marion Clarke left the home of her parents, at 159 East Sixty-fifth Street, in charge of her nurse, Carrie Jones, about 11 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, May 21. She was in a perambulator, and the nurse was to take her to Central Park for her usual daily outing. About a quarter of an hour later Mr. Clarke also went out for a stroll and made his way leisurely to the Park. When he reached the waiting house opposite the Arsenal he found his own baby carriage standing empty. In reply to his inquiries the woman attendant there told him that she had seen the nurse take the baby from the perambulator and walk over toward the menagerie. The nurse asked this woman attendant to watch the baby carriage, saying that she wanted to take the child to see the animals.

Mr. Clarke searched through the different animal houses, but found no trace of the nurse or the baby. About 1 o'clock P. M. he became suspicious and called the attention of the police in the Arsenal to the matter. A policeman was sent out with the father to look around the Park on the supposition that the nurse had simply wandered away further than she intended. At 3 o'clock Mr. Clarke gave up the search and went home. He had scarcely reached there when a boy delivered the following letter at the door of his home:

Mr. Clark: Do not look for your nurse and baby. They are safe in our possession, where they will remain for the present. If the matter is kept out of the hands of the police and the newspapers you will get your baby back safe and sound. If, instead, you make a big time about it and publish it all over, we will see to it that you never see her alive again. We are driven to this by the fact that we cannot get work, and one of us has a child dying through want of proper treatment and nourishment. Your baby is safe and in good hands. The nurse girl is still with her. If everything is quiet, you will hear from us Monday or Tuesday. THREE.

Detaining the messenger on a pretext, Mr. Clark sent word to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station House, and a policeman at once responded and took the boy into custody. Close questioning failed to elicit any further information from the lad than that a woman whom he never saw before had accosted him at Second Avenue and Sixty-second Street and gave him 5 cents to deliver the note.

DEMONSTRATION IN A THEATRE.

During the second act of "The Man in the Moon," at the New York Theatre last night, Comedian Sam Bernard stepped down to the footlights and told the audience that Marion Clarke had been found. The audience broke into a demonstration such as has not been witnessed since the days of the war when the brilliant achievements were announced every night. It was during the first part of the second act, where the scene is laid on the water-front of the East River, when Christie MacDonald, with a child clasped in her arms sang her pretty song entitled "My Sweet Child," that Sam Bernard made his brief speech. He held up his hand for an instant and said:

"I know it will please the audience to hear that Marion Clarke has been found." Without giving Mr. Bernard an opportunity to finish, the entire audience began to applaud and cheer. The boys in the gallery waved their hats and shouted, and it was over ten minutes before the outburst subsided and the performance could proceed.

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THE LATE JACOB M. PATTERSON.

The Funeral to be Held at Noon on Friday at the Family Home.

The funeral of Jacob Morrill Patterson, who died suddenly on Wednesday at his home in Fordham, will take place at noon on Sunday at the family residence in High Bridge Road, near Jerome Avenue. The Rev. Mr. Johnson of the Fordham Baptist Church will conduct the services. After the services at the house special cars will take the family and mourners to the Forty-second Street Station, where carriages will be waiting. The interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Magistrate Flammer of the Essex Market Court, yesterday afternoon adjourned court out of respect to the memory of Mr. Patterson. Magistrate Flammer, in adjourning the court, said that Mr. Patterson had been a Judge of the court, and that he had been a personal friend of his for thirty-five years. The Magistrate eulogized the dead Judge highly.

The Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee met in the committee's headquarters in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Building, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon and passed resolutions of regret on the death of Mr. Patterson. The resolutions referred to Mr. Patterson as "upright in his principles, loyal to his convictions, and resolute in action."

"Judge Patterson," continued the resolutions, "earned and retained to the end of his life the confidence and affection of all who knew him, and especially of those who, like the members of this committee, were brought into frequent and close relations with his strong and gentle nature. As a leader of the Republican Party in the County of New York, intrusted with grave responsibilities, Judge Patterson gave constant proof of that true-hearted patriotism and that devotion to the public interests which must always distinguish successful leadership. The high place to which he rose in the councils of the party was won by indomitable courage, steadfast purpose, and sincere faith in upright principles."

FUNERAL OF JAMES N. PLUMB.

His Son and Brother-in-Law to Take Charge of the Body.

The body of James Neale Plumb, who killed Alexander Masterton May 3, lies in an undertaker's establishment, awaiting burial in the family plot at Greenwood Cemetery. Plumb died in Bellevue Hospital on Wednesday night, and his body was taken from the Morgue yesterday, where it remained unclaimed for fourteen hours.

After Plumb's death at 8:50 o'clock P. M. Wednesday, the body was sent to the Morgue to await a claimant. Henry Thompson, a lawyer at 3 Wall Street, the legal adviser and friend of Plumb while he was in the Tombs, called at the Morgue yesterday morning at 11 o'clock and found that no one had been there to take away the body. He then summoned Undertaker John J. Molony of 400 East Twenty-sixth Street and commissioned him to remove the body to his establishment and embalm it, saying he would be responsible for all expenses incurred if no member of Plumb's family claimed it.

Later in the day J. Ives Plumb of Islip, L. I., a son of the dead man, telephoned Molony that he and Plumb's brother-in-law, George H. Hughes, would take charge of the funeral. It was then arranged to hold private funeral services at the undertaker's to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, after which the body will be taken to the cemetery and interred by the side of Plumb's wife.

Stock Transfer Revenue Tax.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Internal Revenue Bureau has received a large number of inquiries as to the truth of the statement which, it is said, has appeared in a number of daily papers to the effect that a twenty-five-cent stamp is no longer required on assignments on the back of stock certificates. Acting Commissioner Williams has replied that the office has never made such a ruling, but holds that if a power of attorney is executed in connection with any transfer of stock, as is usually the case, a twenty-five-cent stamp is required because of such power. Where no power of attorney is executed, there is, of course, no power of attorney to be taxed.

No Hamburg-American Ship Wrecked.

LONDON, June 1.—The local officials of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, on being informed to-day that a report had been circulated in the United States that an accident had befallen either the steamer Patria or the steamer Patricia of the Hamburg-American Line, replied that they had no reason whatever to believe there was any foundation for the report as to either vessel.

An Attack at San Fernando.

LONDON, June 2.—A special dispatch from Manila says that the insurgents attacked the outposts of the Fifty-first Iowa Regiment at San Fernando, and that two Americans were hit.

AT THE HOTELS.

CAMBRIDGE—Princess Salm Salm, Carlsruhe.

FIFTH AVENUE—Mrs. U. S

MAZET COMMITTEE HEARS ABOUT TAXES

Inquiry Into Mr. Feitner's Department Not Fruitful.

MR. SHEEHY CHIEF WITNESS

Says Commissioners Are Satisfied with Work of the Assessors.

STATEMENT BY MOSS

Counsel Refers to Capt. Price's Attack and Says Witnesses Must Be Respectful—Dr. O'Sullivan Makes Things Very Lively.

Yesterday's session of the Mazet committee was almost entirely taken up with an inquiry into the Department of Taxes and Assessments, with a view to showing that the assessed valuations on real estate had been increased this year entirely out of proportion as compared with other years, that the assessing was done by incompetent men, that the Commissioners had failed to exercise due vigilance over these Assessors, and that both as regards real and personal assessments Tammany Hall leaders and men prominent in the Democratic Club had been unduly favored.

Commissioner Sheehy was the principal witness, but Mr. Moss, the counsel, failed to elicit much testimony of importance from him beyond the fact that the Assessors, in his opinion, had done their duty as best they could, and that he and his colleagues were satisfied with them. So far as the increases in valuations were concerned, Commissioner Sheehy could only say that they had been made in an effort to equalize taxes throughout the five boroughs. He either could not or would not explain this statement, nor give in detail the manner in which the figures were obtained.

During the morning session there were several brushes between Mr. Moss and Dr. O'Sullivan, the attorney for the city officials, and in the course of the session Mr. Moss felt impelled to make a statement, which was virtually a reply to the attack made on him by Capt. Price on Wednesday.

MR. MOSS'S STATEMENT.

As soon as Chairman Mazet had called the committee to order, Mr. Moss arose and said:

"Mr. Chairman: In introducing the first witness of the day, I want to make a short statement as to the purpose and reason for the giving of testimony. The resolutions under which this committee is acting recite certain conditions which, it is alleged, exist, and which, in the preliminary report, was stated by the committee to exist. Those conditions have already been considerably illuminated by the conduct of certain witnesses upon the stand.

"I have always been willing and am still willing, and will continue to be willing, to subordinate my personal feelings and my personal pleasure at all times, even to the malice of the witnesses, if it be necessary to exhibit in their persons and in their action the truth of the general accusations which have been made.

"It is for that reason that I have many times refused to resent direct insults offered to me by witnesses on the stand, because I have considered what they did and what they said were of the strongest kind as illuminative testimony showing the conditions which have been alleged to exist.

"I venture to say that no legislative committee has ever before sat in this city, or in any city in this State, and received such abuse, both as members of the committee and as counsel—I do not believe any such committee has ever been treated with like impertinence and impudence by witnesses, or with so much concentrated opposition.

"And I think it is a proper thing to bunch all that class of testimony together in our minds and see what it has shown, what it tears to. It shows that we, as a committee and as counsel—I make this statement after consultation with my associate here—stand against an organized condition in the attempt to develop the facts, because to the simplest, the plainest, the most straightforward, the most gentlemanly questions that counsel can possibly frame are made—"

DR. O'SULLIVAN INTERRUPTS.

Dr. O'Sullivan here arose to speak, but he was called to order by the Chairman, who exclaimed, "Now, doctor, sit down!"

Dr. O'Sullivan managed to cry out, "I ask you to hear me!" but Mr. Mazet again ordered him to sit down.

Dr. O'Sullivan's protest caused Mr. Moss to exclaim wearily: "I am tired of this kind of interruption from Dr. O'Sullivan. I am the counsel for the committee, and you are here by sufferance."

Mr. Mazet again demanded that Dr. O'Sullivan take his seat, but Dr. O'Sullivan cried out: "I ask that the stenographer note that this gentleman is making a statement."

The Chairman refused this request, saying: "The stenographer will note nothing at your request."

Mr. Moss began again: "Mr. Chairman—"

"No, Mr. Moss," said Mr. Mazet. "Do not interrupt the proceedings, but continue with your statement."

"I will not interrupt," replied Mr. Moss. "I am here to do my duty."

"Are we here to receive testimony, or are we here to receive the bold and unqualified statements of the counsel who yesterday was accused by a witness on the stand with having committed a crime, and who has not yet answered that accusation?" asked Dr. O'Sullivan.

"I ask for the exclusion of Dr. O'Sullivan from this committee's work," retorted Mr. Moss. "We might as well settle this question right here. I must be free from these interruptions by Dr. O'Sullivan, and I must be allowed to continue in my work as counsel for this committee. If not, he must be excluded from this committee's work or I will have to retire from it."

"I am here before the committee," Dr. O'Sullivan began.

"You must take your seat, doctor; you must sit down," said Chairman Mazet.

MR. HOFFMAN IMPATIENT.

This time Dr. O'Sullivan obeyed, and Mr. Hoffman took up the cudgels in his behalf, saying:

"I desire to say I don't believe it is necessary at this time to sum up any part of the evidence. If Mr. Moss desires to sum up when the evidence is all in, I believe in giving him the opportunity, but I don't believe it is necessary at this time that the testimony be summed up. The committee is here to hear the evidence, and I think the committee ought to be given credit for some common sense in knowing what takes place before it. It is absolutely unnecessary, this continual summing up."

"Now, Mr. Chairman, am I to proceed?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Yes, Sir," said Mr. Mazet, "go on, but make it as brief as possible."

"No, Sir, I will make it as long as I think it is necessary," retorted Mr. Moss.

"Well, make it as brief as you think you can," said Mr. Mazet.

Mr. Moss then continued: "You must remember, Mr. Chairman, that you put me here in this position not only to stand these remarks, but to take the brunt of all the attacks, and I know what that means. I do not take up time unnecessarily when it is a matter of my feelings; they are of no consequence, but this is a matter of the work of this committee.

"Now, I had just tried to say that the conduct of these persons, evidently proceeding by concert, shows what we have to contend with, and what we, as counsel on this side of the bar, have to contend with, and it has become necessary, on account of the latitude that witnesses have taken to themselves, to take the time of this committee for the explanation of matters which are not germane to the issue.

"In the case of Capt. Price yesterday questions the simplest, the plainest, the most gentlemanly possible were asked him, and he, instead of answering those questions, turned about and began a tirade against counsel, which, if it were true, was of no consequence whatever to this investigation."

DR. O'SULLIVAN WARNED.

"Oh, oh, no!" ejaculated Dr. O'Sullivan.

"Dr. O'Sullivan, sit down," said Mr. Mazet.

"He actually charged this gentleman with crime," retorted Dr. O'Sullivan.

"Dr. O'Sullivan, if you repeat this I will exclude you from the room and from any connection with this committee," replied Mr. Mazet. "I warn you now."

"There is no occasion for Mr. Moss to defend himself," put in Dr. O'Sullivan.

"Now, Dr. O'Sullivan, if you repeat this performance I will exclude you from this room," said Mr. Mazet. "I am trying to treat you with all fairness, and I hope you will do the same with the committee."

"I recognize that," said Dr. O'Sullivan.

"You must not interrupt Mr. Moss," added Mr. Mazet. "We will hear what he has to say."

"I have not thought it necessary, Mr. Chairman, to make any defense of myself," then continued Mr. Moss. "I have been in this community too long and have been too conspicuous in these matters to notice the irrelevant accusations of one who on the stand has shown his character and his browbeating and his general characteristics.

"But, Mr. Chairman, more importance has been given to that little circumstance than the facts have warranted. The matter has been blazoned abroad and has been taken up as a matter of great significance, and for that reason I have caused another subpoena to be served upon Capt. Price, to require his presence here to-morrow to substantiate the accusations that he has made.

"That, you see, takes time and space which we ought not to have to give, and I would not think of doing it were it not for the prominence that has been given to the matter by those who are taking interest in the work of this committee.

WITNESSES MUST NOT ACCUSE.

"Now, this is what I have to say. What has happened upon that stand in the actions of numerous witnesses must convince the committee; as it has convinced counsel, that it will be absolutely necessary for us all to require witnesses to answer questions and not to travel outside of the question and vent their spleen and make accusations.

"When people are under fire, and the fire is hot, and the accusations touch, it is a favorite performance to point to some other man, but it involves our proceedings and makes necessary the doing of things that take time and space."

"Mr. Chairman, this is absolutely a criticism of the Chairman's government of this investigation," put in Dr. O'Sullivan.

"Mr. Chairman, I have already asked you to exclude Dr. O'Sullivan from the committee," said Mr. Moss.

"This is a criticism of the method of conducting the proceedings," again declared Dr. O'Sullivan.

"It is not necessary for you to protect the committee at all," answered Mr. Mazet. "We will take the responsibility for everything that is done."

"Now, Mr. Chairman," said Mr. Moss, "that is the suggestion of counsel, and counsel will act upon it from their side, and undoubtedly will be united in the work. We are entitled to respectful treatment. This committee represents one of the three great branches of our State Government.

"There is no tribunal that is entitled to more respect, and that is more dignified under the law, than this body that sits here. We owe it to ourselves; we owe it to the community. Having sufficiently illuminated this condition, now to hold the witnesses to a strict line:

"Now, Mr. Chairman, the defiance of this committee had its beginning yesterday, its progress, its full flower in the testimony of Capt. Price, and its consummation last night. You will see that what I have said proceeds not from a disposition to talk, but from a disposition to warn this committee of what we are against, and a disposition to protect myself and those who are working for me. I have already become aware of many things that I had to take notice of for my own personal sake, and now I call the next witness."

CHAIRMAN MAZET TALKS.

"I wish to say one word in connection with what you have stated," said Mr. Mazet. "So far as reflections that may have been made against you are concerned, they have no weight whatever with the members of this committee; your reputation and standing in this community are fixed, and no statement that may have been made here will have any effect, and it has not had any effect, upon this committee.

"So far as the action of the witnesses on the stand is concerned, this committee of the Legislature has taken due note of their attitude during the sessions of the committee, and their attitude has influenced this committee more forcibly than anything that has come out by word of mouth from the witnesses.

"The attitude of these people toward a government of which they are a part, and which they have themselves sworn to support and maintain, being, as they are, officers representing the law, and sworn to uphold law and order, have had their due effect on this committee of the Legislature, and will receive proper care and attention at the proper time. That is all I care to say at this time."

Mr. Hoffman then said: "I desire to say at this time that so far as the minority membership of this committee is concerned, we do not think time should be taken up by the counsel to this committee in unnecessary speeches in commenting upon the evidence and in summing up from time to time. This committee understands its duties. It understands the evidence as it comes from the witnesses, and it will make a proper report to the Legislature at the proper time."

"May I make a statement?" asked Mr. Henderson. "I want to make the suggestion that if counsel is going to do as he says, and that is to ask Capt. Price to substantiate the charges he made, I will give him the names of some of the witnesses who may be subpoenaed."

"You may arrange that between yourselves," said Mr. Mazet, and the first witness was called.

TESTIMONY OF THE WITNESSES.

John R. Wood, one of the detectives employed by the committee, was sworn. Wood told of visits he had paid on Wednesday night with a companion to a resort at 299 Bowery. At the time of his visit the place was filled with disreputable characters, who were sitting at tables drinking. Just as he was about to leave, he said, a public official whom he did not know whispered to the proprietor, and after that there seemed to be a disposition to hold the witness and his companion. As they were leaving, Capt. Chapman with a squad of police entered the place and ordered it closed.

From the Bowery resort the witness and his companion went to 54 West Thirty-first Street, a gambling house. They gambled, and as they were leaving they were followed by a large man, whom they identified as "Bob" Nelson, well-known as a professional bondsman, who struck at Wood, missing him but striking his companion, Joseph S. Harris, in the mouth. A policeman who stood by, the witness said, attempted to strike Harris, and finally ordered both men to "move along" or he would "run thm in."

Commissioner Edward C. Sheehy of the Department of Taxes and Assessments was then called to the stand. He was a member of the Democratic Club, he said, and knew Mayor Van Wyck and Richard Croker. His appointment, he said, was made by the Mayor, although he had never spoken to any one about the matter. His experience in tax matters, he declared, was confined to the interest which he, as a broker and real estate owner, had taken in them.

Mr. Moss then endeavored to fix the responsibility for inequalities in assessing property. The witness was reluctant, however, to admit fully that this responsibility lay with the Commissioners, but asserted that the Deputy Commissioners were responsible. These Deputies are appointed by the Tax Commissioners, who have the power of removal if charges are preferred. After a good deal of sparring Mr. Sheehy said that the responsibility finally came back to the Commissioners who had appointed the Deputies.

Having settled this point, Mr. Moss read the names of all the Deputy Commissioners and to each Mr. Sheehy gave a certificate of competency and honesty. Many of these men, Mr. Sheehy explained, were employed in the office under the Strong administration. He declared that he had never heard of any complaint affecting the ability or character of the Deputy Commissioners.

MR. FEITNER INTERRUPTS.

Mr. Moss then inquired if the witness had ever heard any complaint that the assessments made in former administrations were not fairly and honestly made. Before Mr. Sheehy could reply, President Feitner of the Tax Department, who was sitting near, excitedly exclaimed:

"These men that he is now speaking of are the men that were turned out, who belonged to the former administration, and if he is seeking by this a purpose to put back those men, by which they can take money from the city and its taxpayers, I protest against it."

The Chairman—Who is that gentleman?

Dr. O'Sullivan—He is the President of the Tax Board.

Mr. Moss—I will simplify the question. I do not know what Mr. Feitner is talking about. I am not on any fishing expedition. We are here to find out how this department is being managed, in the interest of the taxpayers.

Dr. O'Sullivan—Mr. Moss has shown all through this investigation that he did not know what he is talking about.

The Chairman—Mr. Feitner, you will have your opportunity to be heard at the proper time.

Mr. Moss—Now let us understand each other a little better, Mr. Sheehy. Can you point out to us the Deputy Tax Commissioners who have been acting under your administration, who came over from the former administration? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Sheehy, in reply to a question, said that he had no desire to criticise former administrations. The assessment for 1898, he believed, was done honestly by men who had been in the department for years. Getting down to taxation problems in figures, Mr. Moss inquired by how much this year's total assessment exceeded that of last year. Mr. Sheehy moved uneasily in his chair and at first said he did not care to reply without consulting the records, but finally admitted that it probably amounted to $250,000,000. This increase, he said, was made on the general principle of equalization.

OFFERS A PROTEST.

President Feitner again broke into the examination by asking "May I be heard?"

The Chairman—What is it you want to say?

Commissioner Feitner—If this is a premeditated attack upon the part of this committee—

The Chairman—You will not be permitted to make any such remark.

Commissioner Feitner—The evidence taken thus far shows that it will lead up to a premeditated attack on the part of this committee in order to destroy the assessments—

Mr. Moss—I am going to put Mr. Feitner on the stand.

Commissioner Feitner—I want to call the attention of the committee that this is being done under my protest so far as the city is concerned—

The Chairman—You may take your seat, and the stenographer will strike these remarks from the record. You will have an opportunity to say whatever you may wish to say when your turn comes."

After this digression, Mr. Moss asked if the increase was made on the principle of equity, why it should not have applied equally to every lot. To this, Mr. Sheehy said that there had been no effort to assess on percentages, but on the marketable value of property. The assessment of 1898 was levied on the marketable value of property, Mr. Sheehy said, but the conditions were different from those of 1899.

Mr. Moss—I understand. It was fixed in 1898 by competent men, was it not?

Mr. Feitner—I beg your pardon. That is a legal conclusion, and he has no right to ask a layman to pass upon a legal conclusion.

The Chairman—Take your seat. If you do not take your seat, you will have to leave this room.

Mr. Feitner—That is only a legal conclusion which he asks.

The Chairman—The stenographer will strike this from the record.

MR. HOFFMAN EXPLAINS.

Mr. Feitner—The question that he asks—

The Chairman—Mr. Feitner, I shall have to insist on your taking your seat. I shall insist upon your maintaining order and decorum and respect for the committee. And if you do not, we will have to remove you from the room. You will be called on the witness stand, and you will then have every opportunity to make such statement as you may desire. You are a gentleman, and you should behave like a gentleman.

Mr. Feitner—I can enter my protest.

Mr. Hoffman—It might as well be stated by me, if the witness does not explain it, that there are over 100,000 cases pending against the City of New York as the result of taxation, and if certain evidence comes out, it is going to assist those parties who are fighting the city of New York, and who are now litigating these cases against the city, and it will thus prejudice the rights of the city. I want to explain that that is what the result of this evidence will be, it will be giving those persons who have cases against the city the advantage of knowing the city's position.

Mr. Moss—Very well. Why should they not have that advantage?

The Chairman—You are assuming, Mr. Hoffman, that this witness is going to give this particular sort of evidence.

Mr. Hoffman—You are prejudicing the rights of the City of New York, and I want to call the attention of this committee to that fact. If you desire to go on and proceed at this time upon these lines, with that explanation by me, I have no desire to interrupt you.

Mr. Moss—I am asking these questions to get at the truth from the very head of the department, and the truth can hurt nobody. It certainly will not help the city to do injustice to its citizens. If testimony given by Mr. Sheehy is illuminative to the court in cases that are pending, why, it is the very highest service we can do to the city and its citizens.

AS TO INCREASED TAXATION.

Mr. Sheehy explained that the Deputy Commissioners went out and made the assessments without any instructions which would tend to make the assessments uniform throughout the city. The Commissioners, he declared, had no right to give any such instructions, as the charter was explicit on that point.

Mr. Moss—Now, Mr. Sheehy, if the increase for 1898 was about $73,000,000 and the increase for 1899 about $327,000,000, what were the conditions that made it appear to you and your subordinates that the real estate value of the city had increased nearly $300,000,000? A.—Mr. Moss, you will have to ask the deputies who made the assessment.

Q.—I know, but you are over them. Have you any knowledge, as a real estate man for thirty years, and as one of the heads of the department, of any conditions which have caused an increase in the actual value of real estate in Manhattan and the Bronx of nearly $300,000,000 in one year? A.—None, except the equalization of the other boroughs under the charter.

Q.—How did the Board of Taxes and Assessments determine that it would be necessary to increase the tax assessed values for New York and the Bronx $327,000,000 in order to equalize? A.—In each borough there is a chief deputy; in each borough those chief deputies consulted the Chief Deputy of Manhattan, who was at the main office, and the two—the assessments from the different boroughs that chief deputy has conveyed to the other deputies the condition of things under the charter and under the Greater New York.

Q.—You left it entirely to them? A.—Not entirely; not entirely.

Q.—Why, Mr. Tax Commissioner, the action of those chief deputies was just as much subject to your review as the action of the ordinary deputies, was it not? A.—I am aware of that.

Q.—And in so important a matter as this, where the increase was on the highest ratio that has been known in the history of the city, do you mean to say that you and your colleagues did not find out what the assessments were and how much it would be necessary to charge up against the Borough of Manhattan? A.—We have always been in steady communication with our deputies and our chief deputies, and on the question of equalization New York City had to stand its burdens of this Greater New York under the charter, and to equalize this Greater New York the property had to be equalized in Manhattan as well as in other boroughs.

CANNOT EXPLAIN INCREASES.

The proceedings were here interrupted so as to receive from the representatives of various city officials who had appeared on behalf of their superiors in answer to subpoenas documents conveying information for the use of the committee in its future investigations.

When the examination of Mr. Sheehy was resumed Mr. Moss asked what this year's tax rate would be. "I can't tell," Mr. Sheehy replied, "but I hope it won't be more than $2.45—I should like to see it $2.40." Mr. Sheehy went on to say that Tammany Hall is interested in cheap taxes, but when pressed as to its interest in higher salaries he declined to talk.

Mr. Moss called to the attention of the witness the fact that in 1898 the Western Union Building, 195 Broadway, was assessed at $1,500,000 and The Mail and Express Building at $575,000, and that in 1899 the former building remained at $1,500,000 while the latter was raised to $690,000, and asked him to explain the increase. Mr. Sheehy, however, retreated behind his statement that the increase was in the interest of equalization.

All the Lower Broadway properties, he said, were assessed at their full market value, and the deputies had used their best judgment. Mr. Moss instanced buildings in various parts of the business section of the city on which the assessment had been raised, often as high as 100 per cent., and others which remained stationary at the figure fixed last year, and asked how that happened. Mr. Sheehy made the same reply.

The trend of Mr. Moss's inquiry was next toward the disparity in the increases in the assessments as between brewing concerns and gas companies. It was shown that while the former escaped increase the latter had to stand heavy advances on their properties. Mr. Sheehy made no effort to explain this condition, but referred the committee to the deputies and the field books in the tax office.

BOOKS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Moss's questions covered the entire Borough of Manhattan from the Battery to Harlem, and from river to river, and embraced several hundred pieces of property, but in each case the witness only replied that the deputy was the only good authority or that conditions might have changed since last year.

Mr. Moss then inquired why the books of the Tax Department were not kept open all the time for the inspection of the persons interested. Mr. Sheehy declared that they were, but Mr. Moss contradicted this, saying that he himself had been put to much annoyance and trouble by the rules of the office, which required lawyers to apply for permission to look at the entries regarding particular properties. This, Mr. Sheehy explained, was for the purpose of giving everybody an equal chance for access to the books and of keeping out attorneys who vexed the time of the office by senseless inquiries.

After the noon recess Mr. Moss placed on the stand Charles F. Dillon, a subpoena server for the committee, who told of an effort to serve Capt. Price while the police parade was forming. The Captain, so Dillon said, refused to accept the subpoena, but, addressing the witness, exclaimed: "Go away from here. I'll throw you off the dock, you crook."

"Have you ever had any dealings with Capt. Price which would warrant him in calling you a crook?" Mr. Moss asked.

"No, Sir," witness replied.

"Well, serve the subpoena this afternoon. We'll let this bully have his say," said Mr. Moss.

MR. SEXTON FORTUNATE.

J. S. Harris, who had accompanied Detective Wood in his visits to disorderly resorts and gambling houses on Wednesday night, told of his experiences, and swore that he had been assaulted by "Bob" Nelson at 54 West Thirty-first Street.

Harris was followed by George P. Hammond, Jr., a produce dealer, who is spending a vacation in helping collect evidence for Mr. Moss. He testified about the resort which the previous witness had testified, and said that he had never seen the police interfere with it.

Commissioner Sheehy was recalled and again questioned as to increases in valuations in certain sections. Mr. Moss showed from the records that while such resorts as McGurk's, Miner's Theatre, Volks Garden, and other places along the Bowery escaped increases in assessments other properties in the same neighborhood were less fortunate. The witness gave his customary answer to all inquiries along this line.

Mr. Moss, reading from the records again, showed that the houses adjoining that in which Police Commissioner Sexton lives, in West Eighty-second Street, had been raised from 14 to 57 per cent., while the assessment on Mr. Sexton's house had been reduced 10 per cent. This Mr. Sheehy could not explain, though he declared emphatically that Mr. Sexton's politics had nothing to do with the reduction.

MR. FEITNER SWORN.

President Feitner of the Department of Taxes and Assessments was next called. Mr. Moss asked him if he had prepared and brought a statement showing the increases in the expenditures in the department, to which question Mr. Feitner, with a smile, responded in the affirmative. In handing the paper to the counsel Mr. Feitner assured him that anything that the Tax Commissioners did not have in court then would be produced later.

This offer was lost on Mr. Moss, who immediately delved into the statement and found out that among the appointments made by the Commissioners was that of Annie C. Moore, Mr. Feitner's secretary and sister-in-law. Another point elucidated was the fact that Deputy Commissioner Charles F. Moore is Mr. Feitner's brother-in-law. It also came to light that Irwin A. Powell, Mr. Feitner's son-in-law, is chief clerk of the department in the Borough of Queens. Mr. Moss then read the names and got the history of the appointees of the department who get more than $1,500 a year.

From the salary list Mr. Moss jumped to the matter of assessments for personal taxes. He expressed dissatisfaction with the report presented by Mr. Feitner because it was not made out in detail. The first name upon which Mr. Moss based a question was that of John D. Rockefeller. Mr. Feitner turned to his report and found that Mr. Rockefeller had been notified of his personal assessment (figures not given) and had made no appearance for the purpose of claiming reduction or exemption.

Against the name of J. Pierpont Morgan was a memorandum showing that Mr. Morgan had claimed to have no property above his debts other than non-taxable assets, and that he had consented to an assessment for $400,000 instead of $1,600,000, the original assessment.

PERSONAL TAX SYSTEM UNFAIR.

It appeared in the course of the examination that George J. Gould was not assessed, and Mr. Feitner declared that the only reason he could give for this was that Mr. Gould's name was not on the rolls. In response to a question, Mr. Feitner said that the system of personal taxation in this city is a sifting system.

"We are substantially sifting the wheat from the chaff in connection with the individuals and their business interests and so on," said Mr. Feitner. "A man comes in and swears off one year; he don't go on for a year or two or three years afterward, and if he goes on then it is on some assumption that he has made some mincy, or we have some indication of him relieving himself of his debts, or something of that sort."

Mr. Moss—You begin by a guess, don't you? A.—You might call it more or less a guess, but it is based upon general information as to the residence, the business that the man has, and so on.

Q.—You have no legal power of inquiry by which you can compel information, have you? A.—No.

Q.—You have to make up a list of such persons in the community as you think have money, and then you have to guess at the amount of money which you think they have? A.—You can call it a guess. Of course it is an estimate; it is the best opinion of the Deputy.

Q.—You have no power to make that estimate upon any exact examination; you have to get your information where you can. A.—That is true.

The system, Mr. Feitner added, was very defective, and it works great injustice. The majority of persons paying personal taxes are persons of relatively small means, while men of great wealth frequently escape.

SHEEHAN'S POSITION IN DOUBT.

Continuing his inquiry on this line, Mr. Moss took up the names of leading Tammany men and asked about their personal assessments. In the number were Randolph Guggenheimer, J. Sergeant Cram, Thomas J. Brady, Francis J. Lantry, Mr. Feitner himself, James J. Coogan, Hugh J. Grant, William Sohmer, Isaac Fromme, Thomas F. Grady, Patrick Divver, Timothy D. Sullivan, Patrick Keenan, John B. Sexton, John F. Carroll, and Charles F. Murphy, none of whom was assessed for personal property, and Peter F. Meyer, Thomas J. Dunn, George C. Clausen, E. C. Sheehy, Andrew Freedman, and George W. Plunkitt, all of whom had sworn off their taxes either in whole or in part.

Mr. Moss next took up the Democratic Club, and asked if it was not generally understood that city officials and employes were expected to become members of the club. To this Mr. Feitner answered that he did not so understand it. The committee's counsel then asked if the men mentioned above were not members of the club and of the Tammany organization. Each was taken up separately, and to each query Mr. Feitner answered in the affirmative. Finally Mr. Moss asked if John C. Sheehan was not the leader of his district and a member of the Democratic Club. To this Mr. Feitner answered: "I don't know."

Mr. Moss—You don't know whether he is the leader of his district, do you? A.—Well, I am not sure.

Q.—Well, de facto? A.—And de jure.

Q.—And further, deponent sayeth not, at present? A.—No.

Q.—He is a member of the club, though, isn't he? A.—Yes.

With this pleasantry, Mr. Moss stopped his inquiry for the day.

The committee will meet again at 10:30 o'clock this morning. Mr. Moss said last evening that Capt. Price will probably be the first witness. Mr. Feitner will also testify.

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PRICE WILL GIVE MOSS PROOF

Says He Can Corroborate Charges He Made Before Mazet Committee—The Lawyer Skeptical.

Capt. Price declared yesterday that he will give Frank Moss all the proof he wants in corroboration of the statements made by him on Wednesday against the Mazet committee's counsel the next time he goes on the stand. "Mark you," he said, "when I do appear I'll give Moss as lively a time as he ever had."

The statements made by Capt. Price while on the witness stand that he had once saved Mr. Moss's life, and that the latter was guilty of subornation of perjury in producing a witness whose testimony he knew to be false were treated somewhat lightly by the committee's counsel yesterday. Mr. Moss was asked what he intended to do.

"I did not intend to pay any attention to Capt. Price's talk," replied Mr. Moss. "Such a man is ordinarily not worthy of attention, but owing to the latitude given to him by the committee, and the undue prominence given by the newspapers of the proceedings, I thought it best to have him come here and produce proof of what he says.

"He can have all the opportunity he wants to do so. Like men of his class and kind, he seeks to cloud the real issue by making charges against some one else. But no sensible man will believe what he says, and except for all this noise about the matter, I simply would not pay any attention to the fellow."

"Did Capt. Price ever save your life?" Mr. Moss was asked.

"I do not know what Capt. Price is talking about when he makes that statement. I have absolutely no recollection of such an episode. It is quite in line with other things he has said."

Mr. Moss was asked if he had heard the statement that Capt. Price was afraid to face the Lexow committee and had tried to get away from it, and who was responsible for it. "I heard it," was the reply. "Recorder Goff made it while he was acting as counsel for the Lexow committee, and, furthermore, he had to rush in and get a subpoena to serve on Price to prevent him going to Europe."

"But you have heard that Capt. Price has stated that he was never at any time afraid to testify before the Lexow committee?" was suggested.

Mr. Moss laughed. "He was afraid, and he knows it," was the reply.

In relation to another point in the Lexow investigation, Mr. Moss was asked if he knew that the testimony of a man named Applegate, who said he had given Capt. Price $100 for protection in a green goods case, was false; that afterward Applegate confessed that he had been hired to give perjured testimony, saying he knew nothing in relation to Capt. Price, and that Capt. Price now has this confession.

"I don't remember Applegate, nor the circumstances," replied Mr. Moss.

"So Moss says he will give me a chance to prove what I said about him, did he?" queried Capt. Price. "Well, I'll give him everything he wants, and more than he bargains for. I called him a coward and a subcrner of perjury in the Buttner matter. I can prove it. Furthermore, what I said about saving his life is true. He's got a mighty short memory—I guess not. Frank Moss knows well enough.

"This affair of saving his life occurred in the early eighties, while Moss was counsel for the notorious Business Men's Association in Twenty-seventh Street. Moss persecuted an old man. He afterward died and the man's son held Frank Moss responsible for what he called his father's murder. He started out to kill Moss. I stopped him, took a revolver from his hand, and saved Moss's life. The would-be murderer was young then. He is a reputable man, and now in business in this city. Now, Moss knows this. If he denies it I will bring the man before him, and the gun, too. I'll give him absolute proof."

"My characters," the Captain went on with flashing eye, "includes the traits of the Indian, the rattlesnake, and the bulldog. I have the Indian's quiet persistency on the trail; like the rattlesnake, I warn before I strike, and like the bulldog, when I get hold of a man I never let go. Since that time Moss has been my enemy. I decline to give out names and facts to support my charge now. Wait until I get on the stand.

"Moss can be very sure that I never would have said what I did unless I had incontestable proof. I submit that it was unfair for Moss to try to shut me off, but I got back at him, and now I can say that when I get through with him he will be a discredited counsel.

"When he gets such men as Ellis and Buttner to testify, the work of the committee is discredited in advance. Their testimony would not go in any court. The trouble with Moss is, when you come right down to it, that he has to depend upon the Ellises and Buttners and can't get an honest witness to appear for him."

In referring to Applegate, the Lexow witness, Capt. Price said he had his confession of perjury in testifying against him, and would be pleased to show it to the Mazet counsel, should he desire to see it.

Capt. Price laughed when told that Mr. Moss had said he was afraid of the Lexow Committee. "There is no use going into that over again," said he. "Moss knows that statement to be a lie. I never had any more hesitation then than I have now. I can discuss that with him, too."

CAPT. PRICE SPURNS SUBPOENA

Ordered to Appear Before the Mazet Committee To-day, Says He Will Not Do So.

Dusty and weary Capt. Price limped into the West Thirtieth Street Police Station at 6 o'clock last night after the parade. Sinking into a chair he said: "I've hurt myself. My foot is badly sprained. I did it at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. I either sprained my ankle, ruptured a ligament, or wrenched a tendon."

The Captain walked with apparent difficulty, and was assisted by the Sergeant into the Captain's private room. He was hardly seated when a young man, very much excited and carrying a sealed envelope, burst into the station. Looking hastily around he caught sight of the Captain. Without further ado he made a dive into the Captain's room, and placed the envelope in his hand with the exclamation:

"There! It's done now," and he waited to see the effect.

He did not have long to wait. Capt. Price evidently suspected what was in the package, and he tore it open hastily, read it, and then, turning to the Sergeant, said, excitedly:

"Sergeant, this boy has just brought me a subpoena from the Mazet committee to appear before it to-morrow morning. Well, I won't go. I was before the committee and got excused until next Tuesday. I will not obey it. I was under the care of a doctor, and now I'm hurt besides. It's a shame the way that committee is treating me."

Then turning angrily to the messenger the Captain said: "Tell 'em I won't come." That was all. The subpoena was tossed to one side, and the Captain sent out for his physician.

Mr. Moss, when asked to make a statement regarding Capt. Price's treatment of the subpoena, said: "If he threw my summons on the floor this evening, he must have taken it in his hand, and hence was legally served. His attorney, Mr. Henderson, assured me this afternoon that Price would appear to-morrow, and appear he shall unless physically unable in the court's eyes."

Chief of Police Devery called at the West Thirtieth Street Station shortly after 11 o'clock to see Capt. Price. When told that the Captain had retired some time before he immediately drove away.

MR. MAZET ON COMMITTEE'S WORK.

Will Continue Steadily for Two Weeks —Hopes to Attain Object.

Chairman Mazet of the Mazet Committee was in conference with several other members of the committee at the Cadillac Hotel last night. He declined to go into an extensive talk concerning the future work of the committee. He said that the committee will continue steadily for about two weeks.

"This is not the time," he said, "to make any statement as to future witnesses. We have an object to attain, and hope to attain it."

LUTHERAN GENERAL SYNOD.

Resolutions Against the Army Canteen and the Seating of Congressman-Elect Roberts of Utah.

YORK, Penn., June 1.—The adoption of the report of the Committee on Ministerial Acts, at a session of the General Lutheran Synod, which lasted until near midnight last night, was the cause of much rejoicing among the delegates at this morning's session.

The report of the committee on an official church paper was the first business to receive consideration of the Synod to-day, and the entire morning was devoted to its discussion. The Rev. Mr. Hamma, Chairman of the committee, in his report recommended the publication of such a paper by a committee of seven, to be appointed by the President of the Synod, the paper to be started as soon as the committee is financially warranted. The report was amended to postpone action two years and adopted.

President Breckinridge reappointed the old Common Service Committee, the place of the Rev. Dr. F. W. Conrad, deceased, being taken by the Rev. Dr. J. C. Keller. The Committee on Literary and Theological Institutions made its report this afternoon. In the committee's opinion, while the schools have made progress, it will be necessary for the Church to address itself to the work of more fully endowing and equipping the colleges and theological seminaries.

The Committee on Resolutions, in its report, requested President McKinley "to enforce the law of Congress abolishing the army canteen in the letter and spirit in which Congress manifestly passed the law; that the construction of the law as given by the Attorney General greatly astonishes us, and that until the Supreme Court of the United States construes this law, the sober and law-abiding people of our common country have the benefit of this beneficent legislation of our National Congress."

The committee also reported the following:

"Resolved, That we protest against the seating in our National Congress of Brigham H. Roberts, Congressman-elect from Utah, and that we respectfully request that he be not given a seat in that body."

At the session of the Synod this evening President Breckinridge announced the appointment of the Rev. A. O. Mullen of Watsontown, Penn., as Statistical Secretary. The standing committees were also announced, and final adjournment was reached at 11 o'clock to-night, after the exercises celebrating the anniversary of the Deaconess Board were concluded.

BAPTISTS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Election of Officers of the Home Mission Society.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—The following officers have been elected by the American Baptist Home Mission Society: President—Stephen Greene, Massachusetts; Vice Presidents—E. M. Thresher, Ohio, and W. G. Brimson, Illinois; Treasurer—F. R. Hathaway, New York; Auditors—Edgar L. Marston and L. A. Requa, New York; Corresponding Secretary—L. J. Morgan, New York; Recording Secretary—The Rev. Dr. A. F. Hobart, New York.

Managers, First Class, Expiring 1900—C. R. Hetfield, Brooklyn, vice D. A. Watterman, deceased; Second Class, Expiring 1901—The Rev. L. M. Haldeman, New York, vice the Rev. Dr. C. Wolfkin, resigned; Third Class, Expiring 1902—The Rev. Dr. E. T. Hiscock, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; the Rev. Dr. E. Lathrope, New York; the Rev. Dr. W. E. Bitting, New York; the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, New York; the Rev. Wallace Butterick, Albany, N. Y.; E. T. Tomlinson, Ph. D., Elizabeth, N. J., and the Rev. Dr. F. J. Parry, Waterbury, Conn.

At the meeting of the Home Mission Society to-day Dr. Morehouse read the following telegram, which was signed by the First Baptist Church of Skaguay, Alaska: "Alaska stretches her hands to God. Pray for and help Alaska." Dr. Morehouse then asked all Baptists who could do so to attend a convention in Skaguay next year.

Unitarian Festival in Boston.

BOSTON, June 1.—The annual Unitarian Festival was held in Music Hall this evening. John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, presided, and there was a large attendance of clergy and laity. The speeches were all of a general character and none dealt with National topics. Even Secretary Long, from whom it was expected that some statement might be made as to the intentions of the Administration in the Philippines, was silent on the matter, and confined his remarks to topics of a religious character. The Rev. Charles G. Ames responded for the ministers, Gen. W. W. Blackmar for the laity, and Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells for the wives of the ministers. The last speaker of the evening was the Rev. William D. Simonds of Madison, Wis.

Rockefeller Assessments No Lower.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 1.—The books of the Assessors of North Tarrytown, which were opened for public inspection to-day, show that the Assessors have ignored the court decisions in the Rockefeller cases. In the case of John D. Rockefeller the assessment is fixed at $

The Wanamaker Store

Our free delivery system has been extended to cover the New Jersey coast resorts from Seabright to Sea Girt, including Monmouth Beach, Long Branch, West End, Elberon, Deal Beach, Allenhurst, Interlaken, North Asbury Park, Asbury Park, Bradley Beach, Avon, Belmar, Como, Spring Lake and Sea Girt. Goods bought in this house will be delivered in Atlantic City without charge, through the Philadelphia service.

Passed in Review

These are some prominent offers of the past few days, in which there remains enough merchandise to justify another notice. Twice-told tales of these kinds need no apologies for their repetition.

Of the All-silk Gauze Muslins, spoken of yesterday, there remains one-half. Twenty-five cents a yard for a sixty-cent fabric, and prettier Summer goods never were shown at this store.

Of the Imported Silk Waists, spoken of yesterday, one-third remains. These are the very best productions of the very best Paris designers. $8 to $40 each, now. They were $12 to $60.

Of the "Swift-Sure" bicycles, there remain a few only, but those are worth coming for if you are a man and can ride a 22-inch frame. $17.50 for a $40 value, as values were measured early in the season.

Summer Costumes

Part of this is a bargain story, for many of these suits are selling at very heavy reductions from the prices you thought low a few weeks ago.

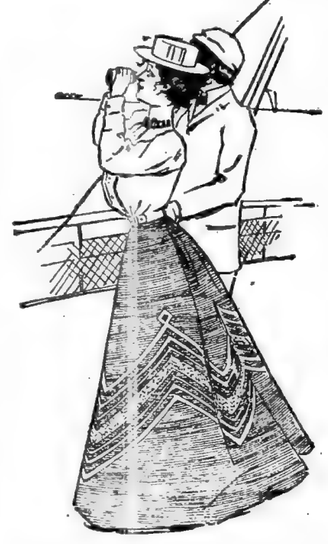

But the bargain story is not all;—the strength of this lies as much in comprehensiveness as in cheapness.

We haven't any limitations to our costume store, except those that are fixed by questions of quality and faithful service. Beyond those there is no line drawn. We reach all wants, all conditions, all purses, all tastes. And where we reach, we satisfy.

What is it in a Summer costume? Tailored and snug for travel and cool days? Fluffy and airy and cool to look upon for blazing days, on beach or piazza? Plain and stout and serviceable for rough and ready service, or exquisitely elaborate for festal evenings? They're all here, in styles you cannot duplicate and prices that will suit you.

Tailored Suits, $7.50 to $50
(Almost all are new prices)
Summer Dresses, $5.50 to $35
Summer Skirts, 75c. to $21

Silk Waists Reduced These are of New York design and the occasion is a pendant to the offering of the imported waists previously announced.

Of satin or taffeta, plain colored or striped, and more styles than you will bother to count. Prices will interest you most, after noting the excellence of the goods themselves. Prices are

$3.50 to $6

They were $5 to $10.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Black Shoulder Capes These are the light little ornamental things of silk and lace and passementerie that find their best usefulness in Summer-time.

We have marked fifty of them

$6.75 Each

Prices up to now have been $8 and $10.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Women's Light-weight Knit Underwear Every desirable kind that expert searchers for the best could discover is here—purchased in such quantities, too, that brings them here directly from their makers at less than the usual cost, so are these goods sold—always lower than the market prices. Only a few qualities are mentioned below. Many others to show when you come in.

RIBBED VESTS
Of fine lisle thread; white ribbed; low neck; short sleeves or sleeveless; neatly trimmed and finished; 25c. each.
Of ribbed silk, mixed; low neck and arm-holes with fancy crocheting; pink, sky blue, white, cream, lavender or black; 50c. each.
Of Swiss ribbed all silk; low neck, sleeveless, or with attachment at arm-holes that takes the place of a shield; white, black and colors; $1 each.
Of plain pure silk, with fancy trimmed necks; white, pink, blue, lavender, black and white; handsomely embroidered; bow knot fronts; $3.50 each.

RIBBED TIGHTS
Of Summer weight white lisle thread; knee length; open; 50c. each.
Of light weight merino or silk-and-cotton; all white; knee or ankle lengths; open; finished and trimmed with silk; $1 each.
Of fine white silk-and-wool; knee or ankle lengths; open, $1.50 each.
Of white Swiss ribbed all silk; knee length; open; excellent quality, $2.50 each.

UNION SUITS
Of fine white ribbed merino; low neck; closed front; also high neck, short or long sleeves; $1.50 each.
Of white ribbed silk-and-cotton; high neck; long or short sleeves; $2 each.
Of light weight Swiss ribbed silk-and-wool; low neck; closed front; $4.25; high neck, short sleeve, $4.75; same, with long sleeves, $5.25.

Broadway.

Silk Gloves There's an excellent collection of these here—all the good kinds. The Kayser glove, of course. These in various tans, gray, mode, pearl, black and white. Four qualities at 50c., 75c., $1 and $1.25. A ticket with every pair of Kayser gloves that entitles the purchaser to a new pair should the finger tips wear out before the gloves.

Tenth street.

Seersucker Petticoats Thirty dozen underskirts of attractively striped seersucker are here to-day at 65c.—an exceptionally good value. All with deep umbrella ruffles and French band.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Summer Shoes For All Occasions Men's, women's, children's. Light, medium, heavy. For home wear, for seashore or mountains, for evenings and for sport. Very many, and only worthy kinds. Uniform excellence of qualities and invariable moderateness of price. Just hints from great assortments:

OXFORD SHOES FOR MEN, $3
Of patent leather and of kid and calf, black or tan; welted soles, of course.
OXFORD SHOES FOR WOMEN, $2
Of kidskin, tan or black; a dozen toe shapes to choose from.
OXFORD SHOES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS
Black or tan, with heels or spring heels.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Values in Men's Clothing Worth Considering Don't stop to think long, however. Promptness is imperative when bargains like these occur. Stylish, seasonable clothing, such as this, and priced as are these lots, must soon find wearers.

At $12—A clear-up of men's cassimere, cheviot and worsted suits, all in desirable patterns, correctly cut and well made. Prices have been $15, $18 to $25. A fair proportion of the higher-priced suits.
At $5—Bicycle suits for men; fancy plaids and Irish homespuns; the new riding trousers. A good $8 value.
At $2.50—Golf vests in excellent assortment; would still be reasonable if this price were doubled.

Boys' Suits and Trousers In one style alone we have been selling 200 suits a week. There are about 125 left that ought to go in a day, for a better value is but seldom offered. $3.85 buys a double-breasted jacket suit and extra trousers of neat all-wool materials. Sizes 7 to 16 years.

825 boys' knee trousers, all-wool, at 50c. a pair. 75c. would be a low price.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

French Gilt Brooches at Half Prices Handsome imported pieces in many unique styles. A list is given below, showing the former and present prices, but to see the collection is still more interesting:

Turtles, set with rhinestones and colored stones, $2.25 and $2.50; formerly $4.25 and $5.
Butterflies, set with rhinestones and colored stones, $1.50 to $10.75; formerly $3 to $21.50.
Lizards, set with colored stones, $1.75 to $6; formerly $3.50 to $12.
Spiders, at $3.50; formerly $7.
Turtles, $3.75 and $4.75; formerly $7.75 and $9.50.
Dragon Flies, $1.50 to $10.50; formerly $3 to $21.
Numerous other designs with settings of rhinestones, colored stones and imitation pearls, from $1 to $8; all at half prices.
Also a few bracelets set with fancy stones, from $3.75 to $8.50; formerly $7.50 to $17.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth Street.

Lawn and Garden Tools Everything that a suburban lawn or city flower bed can demand for their care, carefully chosen both for quality and prices.

The Wanamaker Lawn Mower, 10 in., $2.25; 12 in., $2.50; 14 in., $2.75; 16 in., $3; 18 in., $3.25.
The Brighton Lawn Mower, 12 in., $1.85; 14 in., $1.90; 16 in., $2.15.
Garden Hose, 3 ply, 7c. ft.; 4 ply, 10c.; 5 ply, 12c.
Sprinklers, 25c., 40c., 50c. and $1.
Grass Shears, 25c. and 60c.
Galvanized Watering Pots, 30c. to 70c.
Japanned Watering Pots, 12c. to 75c.
Hose Nozzles, 35c. Grass Hooks, 15c.
Garden Trowels, 12c. Garden Weeders, 5c., 10c.
Mole Traps, 90c. Wheel Barrows, $2.25, $3.30.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

MAY CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS

Secretary Alger Says 10,000 May Be Needed for the Philippines.

OTIS ASKS 30,000 MEN IN ALL

The President and Secretary of War Considering the Possibility of Sending Enough Regulars.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Replying to the inquiries of the secretary of War, Gen. Otis telegraphed to-day that he was still of the opinion that 30,000 troops would be necessary for the effective control of the Philippines.

Secretary Alger took Gen. Otis's cable to the President, and after conference with him said that the text of the dispatch would not be made public, as it contained other matters besides an answer to his inquiry of yesterday.

"It reaffirms Gen. Otis's estimate made some time ago," said Secretary Alger, "that 30,000 men would be sufficient to cope with the situation. As I stated yesterday, the regulars now on the way or under orders to go to the Philippines will give Gen. Otis about 24,000 or 25,000 men after the withdrawal of the volunteers."

"Where will the additional 5,000 or 6,000 men for whom Gen. Otis asks come from?" the Secretary was asked.

"That has not been definitely determined as yet," he replied. "We may be able to take the additional troops asked for from the regulars now located in this country, Cuba, and Puerto Rico, or it may be found advisable to muster in volunteers."

"In case it is decided to call for volunteers, will the call only be for the 5,000 or 6,000 men necessary to bring Gen. Otis's total up to 30,000?"

"If volunteers are called for," replied the Secretary, "the call probably will be for 10,000 men."

MANILA CASUALTY LIST.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The following additional list of wounded has been received from Gen. Otis:

THIRD INFANTRY.

HELLRIEGEL, JACOB, Sergeant Company K; chest, slight; May 23.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

CASTNER, ALONZO B., Company F; foot, severe, (accidental;) May 29.

FIFTY-FIRST IOWA.

COMBS, WALTER, Corporal, Company I; forearm, slight; May 31.

STEVENSON, CLIFFORD P., Company H; thigh, moderate; May 31.

STRETCH, HARLEY, Company I; chin, slight; May 31.

TILLY'S MURDERERS PUNISHED.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The War Department has received the following dispatch from Gen. Otis:

Manila, June 1.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Smith reports from Negros that he has punished insurgents who murdered Capt. Tilly; that eastern coast of island now under American flag and inhabitants ask protection against robber bands; the bands pursued into mountains by us and native troops severely punished. OTIS.

Funeral of Col. Stotsenburg.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The funeral of Col. John M. Stotsenburg of the First Nebraska Regiment, who was killed in the Philippines, took place at Arlington Cemetery this afternoon. The Rev. S. J. Wallace was the officiating clergyman, and three troops and the headquarters band of the Third Cavalry participated in the funeral ceremonies. President McKinley, Secretary Alger, and Adjt. Gen. Corbin were present. Among the many tokens of esteem placed upon the grave were two handsome floral tributes from President McKinley and Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn.

Customs Receipts at Manila.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn made public to-day the detailed receipts from customs at Manila for the months of January, February, and March, 1899, and comparisons therewith for the years 1893 to 1897 inclusive. A comparison of receipts with 1893 shows the following:

	January.	February.	March.
1893	$217,074.19	$148,300.51	$130,241.79
1899	385,389.96	267,214.21	292,161.94

These receipts embrace import and export duties, tonnage dues, fines, and all other port charges.

Brig. Gen. Schwan Going to Manila.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—At the request of Gen. Otis, Brig. Gen. Theodore Schwan, chief assistant to Adjt. Gen. Corbin, has been ordered to duty in the Philippines. Major Hopkins, military aide to Secretary Alger, is also going to Manila on an inspection tour, but probably will not start until October, when he may be accompanied by Cols. Hecker and Bird.

Filipino Actors to be Admitted.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—It has been decided to allow the company of Filipino actors now detained at San Francisco to enter the United States for the purpose of giving exhibitions. They will be required, however, to furnish a bond that they will return to their homes after the expiration of their engagment.

Lawton and MacArthur Assigned.

MANILA, June 1.—Gen. Lawton has been assigned to command of the defenses of the city and troops forming the line around Manila, which will be his division. Gen. MacArthur commands the outlying garrisons and the troops holding the railroad and river.

Gen. King Returns from Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—The transport City of Puebla arrived to-day from Manila. Among her passengers is Gen. King.

Convicted of Murder at Hudson.

HUDSON, N. Y., June 1.—John Schmidt, who has been on trial in this city for the past two weeks before Judge Betts for the murder of William Hilderbrandt at Philmont, Columbia County, on Sept. 12, 1893, was found guilty of murder in the first degree at 9 o'clock to-night. A stay of sentence was granted until Monday noon, when arguments will be heard for and against a new trial. The crime of which Schmidt was found guilty was the murdering of his step-son, nineteen years old. They walked down the Harlem Railroad track, and the next day the boy's body was found with the head crushed in. Schmidt was arrested, and made his escape. After an absence of five years he returned to his former home and was again arrested. He confessed to the killing, but his plea was self-defense.

Payment of Excise Law Judgments.

ALBANY, June 1.—The State Commissioner of Excise to-day received drafts from the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland for the payment of judgments for violation of the excise law recovered against the following-named parties, for whom that company was surety: Shenandoah Social Club, $1,768; True Friends Social and Literary Circle, $1,733.13; Gramercy Club, $1,985.33, and the Young Men's Cosmopolitan Club, $1,743.22, all of New York City; total, $7,249.68. In each case the judgment in favor of the State has been assigned to the surety company.

"Anti-Spitting" Law for Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Va., June 1.—Some time ago a sanitary commission composed of heads of several city departments was organized to frame such sanitary ordinances as were deemed essential to the maintenance of public health. The commission completed its work to-day, including the framing of an "anti-spitting" ordinance, imposing a fine of from $10 to $25 on every man who spits upon the sidewalks, in public halls, in street or other cars, or in rooms, &c. The ordinance will be submitted to the City Councils next week for enactment into law.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement. Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Ad

STILL PAYING OFF CUBANS.

One Hundred and Seventy-six Received Their $75 Yesterday—Charges for Identification Stopped.

HAVANA, June 1.—Col. Randall, continuing the distribution of the American gratuity, paid $75 each to 176 men to-day at Melena, this province. He used the freight shed at the Melena railway station as his office. Fifty applicants were rejected, either because they had no arms or because their names were not on the rolls or because they lacked proper identification.

He discovered that some of the Cuban officers who have been objecting to their men receiving the bounty were in the habit of charging $5 for each identification. This practice was promptly stopped, but since the exposé Col. Randall has been suspicious of most identifications made by officers, although when an officer personally presents the record Col. Randall is virtually compelled to accept it. The gratuity is welcomed, he finds, except among the officers, and he has no doubt that they would offer no objections if they also were included in it.

REBEL BAND NEAR HAVANA.

Capt. Guerra, a Mulatto, Said to Have Ninety Well-Equipped Men.

HAVANA, June 1.—Patricio Valdez and Antonio Perez, citizens of Havana, say that on Monday, while in search of work, they reached Rincon, in this province. They found no work there, but a Cuban Captain gave them food and a night's lodging, and on the next day they resumed their search. Eventually they arrived at the Plantation Delicias, between Rincon and Santiago de las Vegas, which they entered with the intention of gathering fruit.

Suddenly they came upon men in drill suits, evidently sentinels. Whistles were blown, and others emerged from the bushes. A tall mulatto, called Capt. Guerra, gave Valdez and Perez food, afterward asking them if they wanted to join his band and seek their fortunes. This they refused to do. At the house there were good horses, and the party, which numbered about ninety, had a flag, which was a small duplicate of the Spanish flag, except that instead of arms it bore a triangle inclosing the letters "U. N. C." The men were well armed, and apparently had money.

Cubans in Havana say that José Manuel Guerra, a mulatto Captain, who disappeared from the army last April, answers the description given of the leader of the band. La Discusion, publishing the story, says that Guerra offered to send money monthly to the families of men who would join him.

To Revive Agriculture in Cuba.

HAVANA, June 1.—Governor General Brooke and the Governors of the military departments had a conference lasting three hours to-day regarding the general situation in the island. The principal topic was how to revive agricultural life and how to give work instead of food to the destitute. The property of buying oxen and implements was strongly urged by Major Gen. Wilson, Governor of the Matanzas-Santa Clara Department, and his arguments received full consideration. A majority of the conference, however, was rather opposed to this plan, and no definite conclusions were reached. The full exchange of views, however, probably will result in greater uniformity of administration.

FEW MEN TO CARE FOR GUNS.

Immediate Need of Enlistments for the Artillery Service.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—A phase of the army situation that is receiving considerable attention from those interested in the artillery arm of the service is the increasing shortage of men to care for the constantly increasing number of guns in the coast defenses.

This question, indeed, may have considerable bearing on the question of whether a call for volunteers will be necessary. There are not enough artillerymen, it is claimed, to take care of the modern guns already installed on the coast defenses. It is pointed out by those familiar with the situation that the guns themselves are suffering for want of attention. The emplacements for the heavy modern guns are built with mathematical accuracy.

In the big coast guns the whole problem is worked out by mathematics, and if the gun and its foundations deteriorate all the fine work in their original construction goes for nothing.

The Meade Leaves Ponce.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, June 1.—The United States transport Meade sailed to-day for the United States, having on board the Nineteenth Infantry.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The gunboat Manila has arrived at Hongkong, where she will be overhauled.

The torpedo boat Mackenzie has arrived at Newport.

The Nashville has sailed from Natchez for Pensacola, whence she will come North.

ACCUSED OF MISCEGENATION.

New Jersey Volunteer Married a Mulatto Girl in South Carolina.

GREENVILLE, S. C., June 1.—George Hamilton of Company K, Fourth New Jersey Regiment, which was camped here last Winter, married a mulatto girl, Missey Lives. The ceremony was performed by a negro preacher, Thomas Mills. To-day warrants were issued for Hamilton, his wife, and Mills. Mills and the woman were arrested, but Hamilton has disappeared, and, it is supposed, has gone to his home in Camden, N. J.

The minimum penalty for miscegenation in this State is a $500 fine or twelve months' imprisonment, or both.

WEST POINT EXAMINATIONS.

Board of Visitors Effects an Organization.

WEST POINT, June 1.—The annual examination of the second, third, and fourth classes of cadets of the Military Academy began this morning. The second and third classes are being examined orally in philosophy and mathematics respectively, and the fourth class in written French. It will require one week to complete the examinations now in progress, and in the meantime there will be outdoor military exercises every afternoon. This afternoon there was a dress review of the Corps of Cadets in honor of the Board of Visitors. To-night there was an open-air concert.

The following organization was effected by the Board of Visitors to-day: President—Gen. Egbert L. Viele of New York; Vice-President—Col. W. D. Mann of New York; Secretary—Thomas M. Jett of Illinois.

Fish Commissioner's Expedition.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Fish Commissioner Bowers to-day informed the President that he was about to send out the most extensive scientific expedition ever arranged by the commission. The expedition will sail on the Albatross in charge of Prof. A. A. Agassiz to explore portions of the Pacific Ocean. Among the islands to be visited are the Marshal, Society, Friendly, Fiji, and Gilbert groups. The trip will require eight months. The expedition will leave San Francisco in August. Mr. Bowers said to-day that the output of the commission this year would be double that of any previous year except the last.

One Convict Kills Another.

TRENTON, N. J., June 1.—John Weiss, an inmate of the New Jersey State Prison, was stabbed to-day by a fellow-convict named Alfred Brown, alias "Kid Miller." Weiss died shortly afterward in the prison hospital. The men were at work in the cook house, and Brown jostled Weiss, and the latter struck Brown in the face. Brown grabbed a knife and stabbed Weiss. Weiss was serving a term of two years from Essex County for forgery. Brown was sentenced from Hudson County in 1897 to ten years for breaking and entering. He is a professional thief, and is well known to the New York police.

President Visits Mr. Hobart.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Notwithstanding the pressure of visitors at the White House to-day, the President quietly slipped out of his office and walked over to Vice President Hobart's house to pay the latter a visit. Mr. Hobart and his family leave for Long Branch to-morrow night.

John R. Thompson Memorial Exercises

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., June 1.—The John R. Thompson memorial exercises will take place on June 12 in the University of Virginia. The exercises will include the unveiling of a portrait of John R. Thompson.

STEAMER ANGOLA A NOAH'S ARK

Arrives from Calcutta with a Great Variety of Birds and Beasts on Her Deck.

A modern Noah's ark floated through the Narrows yesterday and anchored off the foot of Forty-second Street, Brooklyn. It was the British steamer Angola, Capt. Carruthers, which arrived from Calcutta with animals, birds, and reptiles in infinite variety. There never was such a howling, screeching, cackling, braying cargo brought into this harbor. The upper decks of the vessel gave one the impression that all the residents of the jungle had concluded to emigrate to America. There were grinning baboons and solemn, methodical looking orang-outangs, Bengal tigers that snarled and whined, sacred Hindoo cows that mooed plaintively, and elephants slowly eating bales of hay in their own peculiar manner. Enormous boas writhed in agony at being statred at by Himalayan bears, and abaft the binnacle a cassawary was trying to swallow the loose blocks and tackle.

The Angola left Calcutta seventy-three days ago and made a long, rough trip to New York. In addition to a general cargo of merchandise she took on board a deck load of animals, birds, and reptiles consigned to a firm of animal dealers on Greenwich Street. The goods are intended for the firm's Summer opening, and include a complete line of every grade and fully warranted. The animal fancier who cannot find what he wants in the Angola's cargo would be hard to please. There is the latest thing in the monkey tribe to be found among the forty specimens on board. The Angola started with 110, but the bad weather was too much for over half of them. Among the survivors are a number of baboons and one orang-outang. There are two Bengal tigers. One of them is said to be the largest in captivity. The Himalayan bear family is represented by four specimens, and there are three adult and one baby leopard. Other animals in the collection include 1 lynx, 11 mongeese, 8 moose, 7 flying foxes, 2 black antelopes, 2 sambu deer, 1 four-horned ram from the Asiatic Mountains, 2 elephants, and 1 sacred cow of India. There are also 8 Asiatic mynas, rare birds, which swear in several Hindu dialects. The snake family is represented by 40 specimens, principally boas, several of which are of gigantic dimensions, one being fourteen feet in length. It was said that fully one-half the original consignment died on the voyage, among the victims being an elephant, 70 monkeys, and 40 snakes.

The creature comforts of this rather heterogeneous company were administered by Charles Selle, a mild-mannered man. His lot on the voyage over, he said, was not a particularly happy one. One of the baboons is a baby and has to be fed on whisky and condensed milk. This youngster is particularly affectionate, so much so, that when it shakes hands with a stranger it refuses to release its grasp and has to be pulled away by main force. The elephants were not tied up yesterday, but roamed about the decks in a free and easy way. The animals will be brought to the city to-day.

MAYOR FAGAN REMOVES BONTA.

Was Superintendent of Police Telegraph System in Hoboken.

President A. K. Bonta of the North River Light, Heat and Power Company yesterday received a letter from Mayor Fagan of Hoboken relieving him from his position as Superintendent of the police telegraph system, which position Mr. Bonta has held for four years. The salary is $400 a year. It was also reported that Mr. Bonta was to be relieved from his position as Superintendent of the fire alarm system, the salary of which office is $1,000 a year.

The reason for Mayor Fagan's action could not be learned. It is known, however, that Mr. Bonta on Monday night informed the Tax Commissioners that the city could get a man to do his work for less money. At the same meeting Mr. Bonta, as President of the North River Light, Heat and Power Company, offered to light the City of Hoboken free of charge until the end of the present fiscal year in return for a franchise allowing the company to operate in the city. The Tax Commissioners adopted resolutions advising the Common Council to accept Mr. Bonta's offer.

NEW SPANISH WAR ORDER.

Gov. Roosevelt Named as One of the Incorporators.

ALBANY, June 1.—There was incorporated with the Secretary of State to-day "The Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War," the principal office of which is to be in New York City.

The Directors are Theodore Roosevelt, Albany; Henry C. Taylor and Walter J. Sears, Brooklyn; Wallace F. Randolph, Frank W. Toppan, Charles H. Parks, Parker W. West, Leonard Chenery, L. L. Seaman, W. Butler Duncan, Jr., John T. Hilton, A. J. Bleecker and A. B. Fry, New York City; Theodore C. Zerega, Newport, R. I.; J. W. Clows, Governors Island, and E. E. Hardin, Staten Island.

The membership list is limited to those who have served on the active list, or performed active duty (and who are still in the service or have received honorable discharges) as commissioned officers, regular or volunteer, during the war with Spain, or who participated in the war as naval or military cadets. Upon the death of any member of the organization his eldest son or oldest male descendant shall be eligible to election as a member of the order.

CLINTON H. SMITH FAILS.

Insufficient Capital the Cause of a Shirtmaker's Financial Ruin.

Clinton H. Smith, shirt manufacturer, at 35 East Tenth Street, called a meeting of his creditors yesterday to put his affairs in their hands. Mr. Walter of Bernheimer & Walter was chosen Chairman. Mr. Smith, it was stated, has been doing a large business, but did not have sufficient capital to handle it. He expected to get $50,000 to use in the business, but was disappointed. His liabilities are about $60,000, and assets consisting of a fine plant worth, it is estimated, at least $20,000, and stock on hand, $20,000. He did not make any definite proposition of settlement to the creditors, but expressed his willingness to do whatever the creditors wished. The creditors suggested that he make a deed of trust of all his assets for their benefit.

Mr. Smith has been identified with the shirt trade for over twenty years, and made a specialty of fine goods. For a number of years he was connected with two shirt manufacturing companies, and started the present business after he left those companies in August, 1895, claiming a capital of $50,000. Deputy Sheriff Maguire received a writ of replevin yesterday against Mr. Smith from Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner for $1,577 for goods sold to him by the H. B. Claflin Company.

No Strike on Jersey Central.

There were no outward signs yesterday morning of a threatened strike on the Central Railroad of New Jersey. At Communipaw, N. J., it was difficult to induce the railroad men to discuss the affair. It was learned, however, that the men are all waiting to hear the report of the committee which, it is understood, had a conference with President Maxwell at the New York office of the company yesterday. This committee was made up of one member from each of the different orders of the Knights of Labor, to which the engineers, firemen, conductors, and other employes of the road belong.

Government Tender Runs Aground.

The lighthouse tender and buoy setter Cactus ran aground on Ben's Point, in Gardiner's Bay, early yesterday morning, but floated off at high tide just before noon. The Cactus left Greenport Wednesday night with the Lighthouse Inspectors for New London. There was a heavy fog during the night and the boat ran on the sandbar about two miles west of the old beacon on Orient Point, L. I., a mile off shore. It is not supposed that she is much damaged.

Twelve-Inch Rifle Tested.

For two days tests of the machinery of the big 12-inch rifle just placed in position upon the breastworks at Fort Schuyler have been in progress and everything works satisfactorily. The new gun is 55 feet long and carries a 675-pound projectile over ten miles. It commands Long Island Sound and can be turned almost completely around in a circle, so as to sweep the East River in the direction of Manhattan.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

KILLED PLAYING SOLDIER.

A Ten-Year-Old Boy of West Hoboken Accidentally Shot.

Frederick Hilken, ten years old, of 285 Clinton Avenue, West Hoboken, was instantly killed yesterday by the accidental discharge of a rifle. He and Frank Corbett, nine years old, and George De Miller, seven years old, were playing soldiers in the carpenter shop of William Kolbing, who is De Miller's grandfather, and were using a rifle which they had found standing in a corner. The gun proved too heavy for any of them to handle, and as it was being passed from one to another it fell to the ground. The concussion discharged it, and the bullet struck Hilken in the head.

Both the Corbett and the De Miller boy were arrested. Each told the same story. They claimed not to have known the gun was charged, and that they had only just picked it up when it went off. The boys were held for the action of Coroner Greenleaf.

BEAT HUSBAND WITH UMBRELLA

Mrs. G. Q. Brown of Philadelphia Created a Scene in Railway Station.

A well-dressed couple attracted much attention by a wordy quarrel in the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, Jersey City, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Suddenly the woman closed a parasol she carried and struck the man several blows on the head. She also seized him by the coat and had partly torn off the collar before Policeman Boyle could reach them. He took them both to the Wayne Street Police Station.

There the man described himself as George Q. Brown of 2,101 Greene Street, Philadelphia. The woman, he said, was his wife, and they were on their way home. This statement she confirmed, giving her name as Mildred Brown. She said the quarrel was occasioned by her husband taking her pocketbook, which contained $1,000. The husband admitted taking the book and offered it to his wife, who threw it back at him.

Mr. Brown said he was a brother of Frank T. Brown, Vice President of the Plant Steamship and Railroad Company, whose home is at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. They went to Dobbs Ferry about two weeks ago to visit his brother, he said, but he returned to New York on Monday, and his wife later joined him. Almost her first act, he said, was to throw a bottle of ink over a light suit he wore, and to which she took exception.

"Well, if I did," said Mrs. Brown, "you have no right to find fault, for I at once gave you $100 to buy a new suit."

The couple finally patched up their trouble and left for Philadelphia by the 8 o'clock train.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	4:39	Sun sets 7:23	Moon rises 12:48

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	2:15	Gov. Isl'd	2:46
	P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	2:51	Gov. Isl'd	3:26
H. Gate	4:42		
H. Gate	5:22		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JUNE 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
New York, San Domingo	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, JUNE 3.		
Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Allegheny, Kingston	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Queen, Antwerp	.....	.....
Caracas, La Guayra	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
City of Rome, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	.....	1:00 P. M.
Hindoo, Hull	.....	.....
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples	.....	.....
Knickerbocker, New Orleans	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M. 3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	8:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Menominee, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Navahoe, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, St. Kitts	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Prins F. Hendrik, Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
TUESDAY, JUNE 6.		
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Troja, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamer Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June 813 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 84 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Kinshiu Maru, (from Seattle,) close here daily up to June 88 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after May 826 and up to June 89 at 6:30 P. M. on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive June 89. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June 813 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June 815 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, May 2; Shanghai, 5; Yokohama, 13, and Honolulu, 22, which reached San Francisco per steamer Empress of China, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Saturday, June 3.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JUNE 2.

Britannic, Liverpool, May 24.
Excelsior, New Orleans, May 27.
Hardanger, Gibraltar, May 16.
Isabella, Bordeaux, May 22.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, May 23.
Manila, Naples, May 18.
Norge, Christiansand, May 19.
Santiago, Santiago, May 27.
Santiago de Cuba, Cienfuegos, May 25.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, May 17.
St. Enoch, Antwerp, May 13.
St. Paul, Southampton, May 27.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3.

Comanche, Jacksonville, May 31.
Etruria, Liverpool, May 27.
Martello, Hull, May 22.
Vigilancia, Havana, May 30.

SUNDAY, JUNE 4.

Catania, San Juan, May 29.
Ivydene, St. Lucia, May 27.
La Champagne, Havre, May 27.
Llandaff City, Swansea, May 20.
Madiana, St. Thomas, May 30.
Peninsular, Lisbon, May 20.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, May 25.
St. Andrew, Antwerp, May 17.

MONDAY, JUNE 5.

Anglo-Australian, Shields, May 30.
Arkadia, San Juan, May 30.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, May 28.
James Brand, Shields, May 22.
Lowenburg, Bremen, May 20.
Leona, Galveston, May 29.
Fresco, Para, May 24.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6.

Acacia, Gibraltar, May 26.
Algiers, Galveston, May 30.
Altai, Port Limon, May 30.
El Monte, New Orleans, June 1.
Friesland, Antwerp, May 27.
Hudson, New Orleans, May 31.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, May 26.
Tauric, Liverpool, May 27.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7.

Athos, Santa Martha, May 31.
Bulgaria, Hamburg, May 25.
Edam, Rotterdam, May 27.
Kims, Gibraltar, May 29.
Europe, London, May 26.
Lahn, Bremen, May 21.
Montavr, Gibraltar, May 24.
Teutonic, Liverpool, May 31.

Arrived.

SS Stalheim, (Nor.,) Hilt, Smyrna, &c., April 20, with mdse. to Barber & Co.
SS Aurania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool May 28 and Queenstown 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:11 P. M. 31st.
SS Matanzas, Rogers, Tampico May 24, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:06 P. M. 31st.
SS Segurance, Hansen, Havana May 28, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:40 A. M.
SS Biela, (Br.,) Allen, Rio Janeiro, &c., April 26, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 4:45 A. M.
U. S. transport Buford, Stinson, San Juan &c., May 23, with mdse. and passengers and soldiers to U. S. Quartermaster's Department. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.
SS Angola, (Br.,) Carruthers, Calcutta, &c., March 24, with mdse. to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.
SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Dalldorf, Rotterdam May 17, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at noon.
SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah May 29, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean

SPANISH MINISTER'S WORK

The Duke d'Arcos to be Presented to the President To-morrow.

HE CALLS ON SECRETARY HAY

Commercial and Other Treaties to be Negotiated and a Consular System Re-established.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The new Spanish Minister, Duke d'Arcos, called at the State Department at 2:45 this afternoon to pay his respects to Secretary Hay and to make arrangements for his presentation to President McKinley. The Minister went alone, the French Ambassador having arranged for the visit. Arrangements were made for the presentation of the Minister to President McKinley on Saturday at 11 A. M. It is possible that United States Minister Bellamy Storer will be received in Madrid at the same time.

Duke d'Arcos, at his quarters in the Arlington Hotel, talked to-day in an informal manner on his plans, official and personal. He said he probably would remain in Washington until the latter part of June, when he and the Duchess would go to some Summer resort on the New England coast. In the meantime, he said, he would look about for a home and legation offices, and if possible would get the residence on Massachusetts Avenue formerly occupied by Ministers de Lome and Polo. As to the legation staff, the Minister said he would have with him only two Secretaries, Señors Riano and Pastor. As to the treaties to be negotiated, he said:

"There is no purpose, so far as I know, to take up the matter of new treaties at once. At least, I have given it no consideration thus far, and I do not know that either of the Governments has outlined its plans. Of course, there will be need of new treaties of commerce, navigation, extradition, and the like, but it remains to be determined what they will be and when they will be taken up. It may be Mr. Hay will have some suggestions to make on that subject. Otherwise, it is hardly likely to come up before I go away, as the hot Summer months are not an auspicious time for the tedious work of treaty making."

The Minister was asked as to the plan for re-establishing the Consular representation of Spain in the leading cities of this country and in Cuba and the Philippines. He said this service would be re-established at once, and that some of the leading Consular officers were already selected. A Consulate General will be established at Havana, Señor Segrario being the first occupant of that office. Señor Segrario was formerly First Secretary of the Spanish Legation here, and later Spanish Minister at Colombia. He is now in Washington, and will start soon for Havana. After he has placed the office on a proper footing he will return to the diplomatic branch of the Spanish service.

Duke d'Arcos said the only other selections made so far were those of Señor Nevarro as Consul General at New York and Señor Petisto as Consul at New Orleans. Señor Nevarro was Consul at Baltimore many years ago. Señor Petinat was at New Orleans up to the outbreak of the war, when he went to Panama, where he has since remained. The Minister said that doubtless appointments would be announced for Manila and other places before long.

The talks between the French Ambassador and the Duke d'Arcos have shown that there is nothing further to be done by the new Minister in regard to the Spanish prisoners still held by the Filipinos. "I am sure the United States has done everything possible in this regard," said the Minister. "This is evident from the course of Gen. Otis in placing at the disposal of Gen. Rios, our Spanish military officer in the Philippines, 1,500 Filipino prisoners to be exchanged for Spanish prisoners held by Aguinaldo. But the Filipinos refused to accept the 1,500 of their own people, and no exchange was possible.

"It is hard to understand the motives of such people. They are not willing to take back their prisoners, nor are they willing to give up Spanish or American prisoners, who must be a heavy charge upon them in the way of furnishing food, shelter, &c. There is some mysterious reason for this. But, so far as I am concerned, there are no further requests to make concerning the prisoners, as the American authorities are doing everything possible to secure their release."

Speaking generally, Duke d'Arcos said he was glad to come back to America, for, notwithstanding all that had occurred, he was still an admirer of this country, its people, and its institutions. He recalled with satisfaction how he had spent a good part of his early life in Washington and had then studied American affairs and established a wide acquaintance, later taking an American woman as his wife.

APPEAL OF A RUSSIAN EXILE.

President McKinley Asked to Intercede for a Civil War Veteran.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—An appeal has been made to the President by Adolph Lipszyc, a veteran of the civil war, to intercede for him with the Russian Government and secure a pardon for him. The appeal was made to the President on Decoration Day by Lipszyc, who bears many wounds, and was brevetted in 1863 a First Lieutenant for gallant service in the Union Army.

Lipszyc came to the United States from Russia in 1854, served in the civil war, and was afterward a clerk in one of the executive departments in Washington. In 1886 he went to Russia to obtain his portion of his father's estate. He was arrested and convicted on the sole charge that he had become an American citizen without the consent of the Russian Government.

Secretary Hoyard protested that this was in violation of treaty stipulations, and that the United States would never consent to recognize the right of a nation to deprive a naturalized citizen of his rights, but nothing came of the protest, and the Russian Government banished Lipszyc and deprived him of his property rights.

The petitioner recites that he thinks this an auspicious time—during the Disarmament Congress—to obtain a pardon and thereby obtain his portion of his property.

Lively Chase After Supposed Burglar.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 1.—Shortly before 10 o'clock last night a man tried to force an entrance into the Sisters of Charity Home, adjoining St. Patrick's Church. The frightened nuns gave an alarm, and the fellow fled. Search was made for him, and he was discovered in old St. Patrick's Church, now used as a hall by St. Patrick's Temperance cadets. The supposed burglar jumped through a window and took to his heels. Some boys near at hand gave chase, and soon a crowd was in hot pursuit of the fugitive, who was a good sprinter, and led his pursuers a lively chase before he was overhauled. Then he showed fight, but was quickly overpowered and handed over to the police. The prisoner gives his name as Thomas Conan of Mattawan, N. J. He talks so peculiarly that the police think he may have escaped from an asylum.

The Orange School Teachers' Fight.

ORANGE, N. J., June 1.—The Teachers' Committee of the Orange Board of Education failed to include in a report to the board last night, recommending the appointment of teachers, the names of Miss Laura M. Reed, Principal of Park Avenue School; Miss J. Clotilda Brennan, Miss Hannah Owen, Miss Martha Williamson, Miss Grace A. Bondit, and Miss Emma A. Schmidt. It was for the retention of these teachers that a hard fight was made a short time ago. Members of the board say that the teachers are to be reappointed at the next meeting. Many people think an attempt has been made to shelve the teachers, despite public opinion.

Buffalo Strike Is Settled.

BUFFALO, June 1.—An agreement on weights, &c., was reached at a conference this morning between committees of the striking freight handlers and the employers. The agreement was ratified later at separate meetings of dock men and house men, and the men voted to return to work to-morrow morning.

Tennessee Bank Cashier Indicted.

MEMPHIS, June 1.—The Grand Jury in the United States Court to-day returned two indictments charging H. L. Armstrong, cashier of the Continental National Bank, with perjury and making false entries. Armstrong gave a $5,000 bond.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN SOLD.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Buys the Property for $440,000 in Cash.

The Academy of Design property at the northwest corner of Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue has been purchased by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The deed which was placed on record yesterday gives the consideration as $440,000. The transaction was a cash one, and the purchasers will take immediate possession. That the property would be bought by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which already owned the entire block front on the north side of Twenty-third Street, between Fourth and Madison Avenues, with the exception of this corner, has been a foregone conclusion. In fact, negotiations were closed and contracts signed some time ago, but the formal transfer of title has been deferred until after the closing of the Spring exhibition of the academy and the disbanding of the various classes for the season.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has not yet decided just what will be done with the property. It is the present plan, however, not to tear down the building, but if possible to alter it in some way so that it will produce enough revenue to be termed a "taxpayer." If this should not prove feasible, the structure may be replaced by a two or three-story building similar to those which the Metropolitan Company has just completed on the adjoining Twenty-third Street lots. There is no possibility apparently that the Academy building will be razed and rebuilt in one of the parks. The Park Commissioners did not look upon this scheme favorably when it was agitated several weeks ago, and, furthermore, this plan would involve the new construction of two sides of the building in similar design to the present street frontages.

The sale of the Academy is the closing event in the career of what has been for nearly forty years one of the most widely known buildings in the city. The ground, a plot 80 feet on Twenty-third Street by 99 feet on Fourth Avenue, was purchased in 1860 for $50,000 from William Niblo, the proprietor of Niblo's Garden, who was at that time an extensive holder of real estate. The building was completed in 1864 at a cost of $200,000. It is an interesting fact that the Committee on Site, before determining upon the Twenty-third Street corner, seriously considered the purchase of the block bounded by Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets, Broadway, and Fifth Avenue, which it could have had at that time for $52,000.

The new site of the Academy, the block front on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Tenth Streets, facing the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, was bought in March, 1897, for $245,000. A temporary brick structure, which will be ample for housing the classes of the Academy, is now building on the One Hundred and Ninth Street side of this plot. Plans for the permanent structure have been completed by Architects Carrere & Hastings. James D. Smillie, Treasurer of the Academy, said last evening that it was impossible to say when the work would be commenced.

"We want to see our way clear financially," he said, "before we go ahead. The new building will cost about $400,000. At present we have less than $300,000 on hand. Exhibitions are no longer remunerative, and we have invested $100,000 as a sort of contingency fund. Our temporary building will not be adequate for exhibition purposes, but next Spring's event will certainly take place, as there are plenty of outside galleries available."

TROOP C NOT TO GO TO CAMP.

Adjt. Gen. Andrews Revokes His Order Because Men Objected.

Word was received at the armory of Troop C, in Brooklyn, from Albany last night to the effect that Adjt. Gen. Andrews had revoked his recent order for the troop to go into camp at Peekskill this Summer as the result of a conference between Gov. Roosevelt and Brig. Gen. James McLeer of the Second Brigade and Capt. Bertram T. Clayton of Troop C after the Memorial Day parade.

Many of the men in the troop who were in service in Puerto Rico during the war with Spain last year were not disposed to sacrifice the time this year for camp duty, and in deference to their wishes the order was countermanded.

INJURIES TO THE BROOKLYN.

Will Take About Three Weeks and $8,000 to Repair the Cruiser.

The examination of the injuries sustained by the cruiser Brooklyn while rounding the Battery on Tuesday, made by Naval Constructor Bowles of the navy yard, shows that the warship is not seriously damaged. Constructor Bowles found that the outer bottom of the cruiser near the keel had been strained, the injury being between Frames 23 and 40. Abaft Frame 40 three frame angles have been cracked, a number of keel plates started, and several brackets bent. Nearly the whole keel shows evidence of having been strained, but very slightly. No leaks of consequence were found. Constructor Bowles says that the accident has not rendered the cruiser unserviceable, but he believes that she should be docked for repairs now, while she is at the yard. The damage, he believes, will take about three weeks' time to repair, at a cost of $8,000.

The Brooklyn will be docked as soon as she can be relieved of her coal, ammunition, and stores. It was stated at the yard yesterday that a Board of Survey had been appointed to examine the ship's injuries. If any action is taken looking to the fixing of the responsibility for the accident, it will probably not be taken until the Board of Survey has reported the result of its findings.

As to whether the Brooklyn struck bottom or hit a sunken wreck there still seems to be some doubt. "I can't say what it was we struck," said Capt. Jewell, Commander of the cruiser. "I have been told that a coal barge was sunk in the channel last Winter, but whether it was that we hit or not, I don't know. If the charts are not wrong we should have had plenty of water at that point, and, considering our distance from shore, we should not have touched bottom."

A man who represents himself as Augustus Murphy, Captain of the tug C. N. Murphy, has written to Capt. Jewell stating that he followed the Brooklyn on her course down the East River and saw her touch bottom. Capt. Murphy, however, declares that he is certain the Brooklyn was in the best of water at the time of the accident.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—In view of the accident to the Brooklyn at the entrance of the East River there is considerable interest at the War and Navy Departments in a bill that was left pending before the last Congress on the deepening of the upper section of the New York Harbor. A survey was made of the shoals around the battery and Governors Island by Major Adams of the Engineer Corps in 1896-7. The estimated cost of the work was $2,210,000. The estimates provide for the removal of Diamond and Coenties Reefs and the deepening of the main channel between the battery and Governors Island eastward to the Buttermilk Channel.

Chicago's Parks to be Connected.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Expert engineers throughout the country will be afforded an opportunity to suggest plans for the proposed boulevard link connecting the Lincoln and South Park systems if the mode of procedure discussed at a conference held to-day by Commissioner of Public Works McGann and City Engineer Ericson be adopted. To bring about sharp competition the proposition contemplates that prizes of $5,000, $3,000, and $2,000 be offered for the three best plans submitted for a viaduct or a subway.

The Automobile Contest.

In the contest for the automobile at the Electric Show at Madison Square Garden, to be presented to the actress who receives the largest number of votes cast, the poll at 9 o'clock last night stood as follows: Maude Adams, 8,808; Lillian Russell, 7,725; Mrs. Leslie Carter, 7,200; Viola Allen, 5,201; Edna May, 3,761; May Irwin, 3,906; Julia Marlowe, 1,288; Ada Rehan, 901.

Death of Edwin Ferry.

NEWARK, N. J., June 1.—Edwin Ferry, sixty-nine years old, a resident of West Orange, was stricken with apoplexy near the corner of Market and Comes Streets, this city, late yesterday afternoon. He died last night at the City Hospital. Mr. Ferry was born in Brooklyn, and had lived in West Orange since 1870.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

FRIEDMAN MUST PAY UP.

The Bankrupt Fire Wrecker Ordered to Turn Over $31,587 for His Creditors' Benefit.

Adolph Friedman, the bankrupt fire wrecker, who had fire sales stores at 8 East Fourteenth Street and on Eighth Avenue, near Twenty-fourth Street, has been ordered by Referee in Bankruptcy George C. Holt to pay to the trustee elected by his creditors $31,587.

Mr. Friedman, in his examination at the instance of Blumenstiel & Hirsch, attorneys for the trustee, gave as one of the reasons for the disappearance of a large amount of money which he drew from the bank, that he lost $19,581 in a Fourteenth Street car just a few days before his failure. As to the rest of the money, he asserted until near the close of his examination that he had used it in his business, but when cornered he asserted that he had paid a part of it to Frank Ransom, proprietor of a club. The referee, in his opinion, says: "It is possible, of course, to lose money out of a pocket, and to pay it away in business, and in gambling without keeping any record of such payments. But when a bankrupt admits that he received over $37,000 in cash during the month before his bankruptcy, while he was hiding from his creditors, and gives such an inherently improbable account of what has become of it, entirely unsupported by other witnesses, it is essential that all his testimony upon material subsidiary points should be truthful, and that he should satisfactorily explain all the suspicious circumstances surrounding the transaction which are capable of explanation. But, in my opinion, the bankrupt upon his examination has given in various instances willfully untruthful evidence, and has failed to explain satisfactorily the most suspicious attending circumstances."

Mr. Friedman testified in his examination that he opened an account in the Fourteenth Street Bank in November and closed it in December, and that immediately after he closed it he threw the bank book and vouchers into the waste basket. He repeatedly answered that he could not remember the last check which he drew on that bank, but when Blumenstiel & Hirsch produced a transcript of Mr. Friedman's account with the bank, he then remembered he drew $19,581 in currency Dec. 3 last, which he claimed he lost out of his pocket on the same day in returning from the bank to his store. Blumenstiel & Hirsch traced various payments of customers' checks in cash, which Mr. Friedman did not explain satisfactorily. The referee decided that "I believe that in these and other instances his testimony is willfully false, and that the rule applies in this case that the entire evidence of a witness who has willfully testified untruthfully upon a single material point may be wholly rejected.

"Moreover, the bankrupt, in my opinion, has failed to make any satisfactory explanation of the most suspicious circumstances in the case. Why did he open the Fourteenth Street Bank account at all? He had two regular bank accounts. Why did he need another unless he was preparing to hide his money from his creditors? Both the other banks in which he kept accounts were creditors, and would have been interested in investigating the conduct of a business man who was drawing out large sums in currency. Why did he draw the $5,000 on Nov. 26, the $11,183 on Dec. 1, and the $19,581 on Dec. 3 in currency? Why did he ask Steinfeld on Nov. 29 and Dec. 3, and Ehrich Brothers on Dec. 3 to indorse on their regular business checks for $1,945, $2,012, and $4,000 respectively, each made payable to his order, a direction making them payable to bearer, and then draw the amounts in bills? Why did he ask Schwartz on Dec. 6, at his house at night, to deposit Ehrich Brothers' check for $2,500 in Schwartz's bank account, and to bring him the cash for it the next day? Why did he ask Ransom to collect the Saks check for $1,547 for him, receiving the cash from it on Dec. 14, the very day the petition was filed against him? Why were not all these checks deposited in one of his regular bank accounts in the ordinary course of business? Why did he not deposit the bills and check against them? Why cannot he remember any business customers to whom or any business purpose for which he paid out any of this money?

"No explanation whatever is given on these points except his assertion, made late in his examination, that he paid $4,000 or $5,000 to Ransom for gambling debts. He said he had lost $10,000 in all at Ransom's club, but that only $4,000 or $5,000 was lost after Dec. 5. Ransom was called as a witness, and denied that Friedman had lost any large amount at his place."

Regarding Friedman's story of the loss of $19,581 going from the bank to his store the referee says: "Such a story is practically incredible on its face, and when all the circumstances in this case are taken into consideration, I cannot avoid the conclusion that it is a pure fabrication. I have no doubt that Friedman opened the Fourteenth Street Bank account in order to be able to draw out the deposits in currency; that the quarrel with the cashier was a sham quarrel on Friedman's part, got up to explain the closing of the account; that all the money drawn from the Fourteenth Street Bank and collected on bearer checks was obtained in contemplation of bankruptcy, and with the fraudulent intent of hiding it from his creditors, and that the money or the substantial part of it is now hidden somewhere in his possession or under his control." The referee also says that a check for $1,183 on Dec. 1 may possibly have been used for some business purpose, or more probably for living expenses, and the trustee's counsel does not ask to have it paid over. Friedman did play poker frequently at Ransom's, and it is barely possible that he lost $5,000 there, but the referee does not believe it, for Friedman made no claim to have lost any such amount at poker until late in his examination, and Ransom—in the referee's opinion of the two the more credible witness—denies it. Still it is possible, the referee says. Men on the edge of bankruptcy sometimes play high, hoping to save themselves. An order of this kind, the referee says, which if disobeyed involves the bankrupt's imprisonment for contempt, although perfectly proper in a clear case, should not be granted when the bankrupt absolutely denies that he has the money, and the evidence that he has it is only inferential. If there can be any reasonable doubt whether the bankrupt can comply with the order, The referee has concluded after much hesitation to allow a deduction of $5,000 for money alleged to have been lost on gambling, but as to the residue, amounting to $31,387, the motion to pay the trustee is granted.

Blumenstiel & Hirsch said that this is the most important decision yet rendered under the Bankrupt act, and if Friedman does not disgorge it means imprisonment for him, and it will be a most striking warning to those who contemplate fraudulent failures.

FROM PARIS TO THE TOMBS.

Messenger Boy's Jaunt on Stolen Money Gets Him Into Trouble.

Carl Wonderman, fifteen years of age, and repentant, is in the Tombs for the little matter of a jaunt he took to Paris in company with another lad, Henry Myer, on money which did not belong to him. Up to May 4 Carl was an American District Telegraph messenger at the Exchange Court office. On the morning of that day he was sent to collect coupons. He received $237.50 from the Union Trust Company and a check and some other coupons at two Wall Street institutions.

Some time later Carl met the Myer youth in East Broadway. Myer became very friendly; and presently the boys found themselves on a ferryboat bound for Jersey City. There the Myer boy persuaded Wonderman to throw away his uniform and buy a citizen's suit. Developments came rapidly after that, and, as it appears, Carl did what Myer wanted him to do.

The boys went to Philadelphia, where they spent some of the money, and returned the next day, taking La Gascogne for France. What followed is told in a letter dated May 10 from Arnaud De Foliard, at the American law office. He wrote to Mr. Wonderman at his home, 168 Suffolk Street, saying that Carl had thrown himself upon the mercy of the Consul General after two days of sightseeing in Paris, and confessed to taking the money and running away. M. De Foliard sent both boys back by the next steamer, which proved to be La Gascogne, and which arrived on Sunday. The boys had no money when they arrived. No one met the boys, but soon after reaching here Myer disappeared, and has not been seen since. Carl gave himself up, and is now awaiting trial.

Among the features of THE NEW YORK TIMES ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT next Sunday, June 4, will be a full page portrait of Andrew Carnegie, accompanied by portrait of H. C. Frick, head of the Carnegie Steel Company; snap shots of scenes along the Coney Island Cycle Path; views of the new Princeton Library; portraits of stage celebrities; illustration of sheep-shearing by machinery; view of elevated road's last property room; portraits of A. T. Hadley, Yale's new President; Rev. Dr. James M. King, the new Presiding Elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church, New York District, and Rear Admiral Albert S. Kenny, the new Pay-Master General of the Navy.—Adv.

WHAT PUERTO RICO NEEDS

Insular Commission Reports to the Secretary of War.

SEVERAL REFORMS SUGGESTED

Financial Condition of the Island—Legalization of Marriages—The Separation of Church and State.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Insular Commission appointed by the War Department to investigate the affairs of Puerto Rico and to report upon all matters relating to currency, laws, taxation, judiciary, public improvements, education, and civil affairs generally has made a unanimous report to the Secretary of War.

The report takes up all questions separately, discusses them at considerable length, and makes recommendation upon them. The Commissioners say that all classes and conditions of the Puerto Rican population are ready and willing to accept American institutions and to be content with them, and in general they recommend the establishment of such laws, general, district, and municipal, as will give to the people of Puerto Rico substantially the same protection and the same laws which are now enjoyed by the people of the United States.

The report discusses the financial condition of the country, and says that it is largely the outgrowth of Spanish institutions. The currency amounts to about $11,600,000, a larger sum than was in circulation prior to American occupancy. The commission recommends that the Spanish bank bills be redeemed and that the bank be no longer permitted to issue currency. It also recommends that as soon as possible the Puerto Rican money which is now in circulation be supplanted by United States currency and that the exchange be made at the expense of Puerto Rico.

The commission considers at some length the question of concessions and franchises, and recommends "such a generous settlement of this question as will give to Puerto Rico every opportunity for advancement and improvement and encourage the investment of moneys in the way of building railroads and other public improvements of all kinds, all to be regulated in such a manner as shall be to the best interest of the people of the island, and all to be under Government control; all such concessions to be granted only after proper advertisement in newspapers in Puerto Rico and the United States and then sold to the highest bidder at public sale, all to be subject to the control of the Government of the island and all franchises so granted to be regulated and directed for the benefit of the people."

A great many of the people are represented to be living in concubinage because the expenses of the marriage ceremonies under the old system were so great that the people could not afford to secure the necessary permits and the offices of the priests. In consequence of this condition of affairs it is suggested that the marriage and divorce laws of the island be at once remedied so as to make marriages compulsory, to require husbands and wives and those now living together to make record of their cohabitation, and to legalize all such marriages, together with the issue of them.

The report recommends the establishment in the island of the public school system of the United States and that the English language be taught in the schools, competent teachers to be employed and the school fund to be kept separate. It says that the children of the island are very bright, unusually apt and quick to learn, and exceedingly anxious to attend the public schools. And that if opportunity is afforded them they will quickly prove their ability to profit by the advantages given them, and within a reasonable time will show to the world that Puerto Ricans are not unworthy to be considered a part of the United States.

Recommendation is made that there shall be a complete separation of Church and State, and that property, including cemeteries, purchased with public money shall be declared property of the Government, except such churches as are used for religious services exclusively, the title of which might be allowed to remain in the congregations now occupying them. It is also suggested that public cemeteries be established under the exclusive control of the authorities, and that the practice of the disinterment of the remains of the dead be prohibited forever, except under proper health regulations or for reburial by friends.

Recommendation is made for a reform of the judicial system of the island along American lines. The division of the country into districts similar to the counties in the States of the United States is also suggested. The Commissioners recognize vested rights in the island and recommend that they be protected. Another American method recommended for adoption is that for the recording of deeds, the present system being very cumbersome and expensive.

Other recommendations are as follows: Better postal facilities, the maintenance of the postal and military telegraph now on the island as part of the postal system, and that an early census of the people be taken.

The Commissioners take occasion to say that the reports concerning starvation on the island are without foundation, and say that, while the people are poor, there is no danger of starvation, as the island is so rich and produces so much tropical fruit of all kinds that it is almost impossible to starve people in such a place.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.

Annual Meeting of the Company Held Yesterday in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 1.—At the annual meeting of the Chicago and Northwestern Road, held here to-day, the Board of Directors submitted the following statement for the year ended May 31, which was adopted:

Gross earnings, $37,933,299; operating expenses, $23,592,382; interest on bonds, $6,232,495; taxes and revenue tax stamps, $1,168,971; sinking fund, $202,000; interest paid in advance of maturity on bonds, $138,795; income from investments, $543,977, leaving a total net income of $7,142,633, from which is deducted $3,523,270, paid out in dividends of 7 per cent. on preferred and 5 per cent. on common stock, leaving a surplus for the year over all charges (land income not included) of $3,619,363, a net increase of $1,300,493 over last year. A considerable portion of the surplus has already been expended on track elevation in Chicago and for other important works of construction.

The retiring Directors, W. K. Vanderbilt, F. W. Vanderbilt, H. McK. Twombly, Byron L. Smith, Cyrus McCormick, and John I. Blair, were re-elected.

This Youth Saw Much Service.

A very small boy in a very big suit of soldier clothes was arraigned before Magistrate Kramer, in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. He was Benjamin Olsen, veteran of the Spanish war, just returned from service in Puerto Rico and Cuba. Benjamin is fourteen years old, and hails from somewhere in Chicago. According to the lad's story, he was cast adrift by his father about a year ago. He went to Fort Sheridan, where he was adopted as a mascot by the Eleventh Infantry. Later he went to Milwaukee, where he fell in with the Third Wisconsin, and went to Puerto Rico with the regiment, acting as a juvenile sutler to the soldiers. The boy was mustered out in Milwaukee with the regiment, became connected with the Fifth Missouri, and finally returned to Puerto Rico with the Third Cavalry. He next became an assistant cook in the Fifth Infantry and went to Cuba. He came back to this country the last time with a detachment of the Fifth, and Lieut. Hyde turned him over to the Children's Society in Brooklyn. An effort will be made to find his friends.

Knickerbocker Trust Election.

At a special meeting yesterday of the Board of Directors of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, the following officers were elected: Charles T. Barney, President; Frederick L. Eldridge, First Vice President; Joseph T. Brown, Second Vice President; Alfred B. Maclay, Secretary and Treasurer; Frederick Gore King, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer. A. Foster Higgins was elected a member of the Executive Committee and Charles W. Gould a member of the board and of the Executive Committee.

Succeeds the Late ex-Gov. Flower.

Anson R. Flower was yesterday elected a Director of the New York Air Brake Company to fill the vacancy created by the death of his brother, Roswell P. Flower.

PRINCETON CLUB'S NEW HOME.

House Formally Opened—Plan for Alumni Representation on University Board of Trustees.

The Princeton Club of New York took possession last night of its new home, 72 East Thirty-fourth Street, amid much enthusiasm and with a confident feeling, shared by the many alumni who gathered to do honor to the occasion, that its future was to be a prosperous one. M. Taylor Pyne of the Class of '77, the President, opened the annual meeting, and John L. Cadwalader, '56, read the report of the committee on alumni representation.

This report, which contained a definite plan for the securing of increased alumni representation on the Princeton Board of Trustees, was unanimously adopted, as were some resolutions proposed by Mr. Cadwalader, which provided that the committee should continue in existence and should do everything in its power to get the Board of Trustees to adopt its plan. The committee reported as follows:

"Application should be made to the Board of Trustees to confer upon the alumni the right to nominate candidates to the Board of Trustees for each third vacancy which shall from time to time arise, until the alumni shall nominate one third of the Board, by proposing to the Trustees the names of three graduates of the university of more than ten years' standing, one of whom the Trustees shall select. . . . Application should be made for an amendment to the charter if deemed necessary. The persons so to be appointed to hold office for a period of five years, and to be subject to renomination by the alumni for a single further term in succession; the voting privilege to be open to all graduates of the university of five years' standing who shall express their continued interest in the welfare of the university by continuing their names upon the roll of the alumni and paying some nominal sum to the Treasurer to be appointed."

The Executive Committee reported a membership of 1,025, and the announcement stirred up applause. The Nominating Committee submitted names for the next year's officers, and the nominees were unanimously elected, as follows: President—C. C. Cuyler, '79; Vice President—John L. Cadwalader, '56; Treasurer—George B. Agnew, '91, and Secretary—F. W. Stelle, '93. John W. Alexander, M. Taylor Pyne, J. W. Aitken, A. H. Joline, R. E. Bonner, Charles Scribner, W. F. Dunning, P. D. Handy, Job E. Hedges, Tracy H. Harris, Charles W. McAlpin, P. A. Rollins, C. Ledyard Blair, and George W. Burleigh were also elected Directors to constitute the council.

The new home of the Princeton Club is a handsomely furnished and attractive building, owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., who formerly occupied it. When Mr. Vanderbilt moved further uptown he leased the house to Arthur M. Dodge, and now the Princeton Club has taken a five years' lease of it. There are two dining rooms, a billiard room, a reception room, a smoking room, a card and writing room, a library, fifteen bedrooms, and a large number of bathrooms. It is finished in old oak.

Among those present last night were John W. Alexander, Tracy H. Harris, Alexander Mason, William Allen Butler, A. H. Joline, Job E. Hedges, Albert G. Milbank, W. B. Parsons, A. C. Imbrie, Charles B. Bostwick, E. W. Hamilton, and R. B. Smith.

Evert J. Wendell of the Harvard Club has given the Princeton Club a fine life-size photograph of a tiger.

THE CHINESE FAIR OPENS.

Grand Central Palace Invaded by Celestials and Incense.

The sound of the tom-tom and the smell of incense invaded a part of the Grand Central Palace yesterday evening, the occasion being what is said to be the only Chinese fair ever held. The floor of the building given over to this entertainment was a dazzling sight yesterday. Orientals in their native garb radiated in booths strung with quaint bric-a-brac and laden with an infinite variety of packages of tea, while Caucasians and Celestials dressed in the clothes of the American man wandered about among the varied attractions and paused admiringly before a joss house or an opium layout.

The fair will last through June 10, being open on week-days from 1:30 to 10:30 P. M., and on Monday evening, which will be Dewey night, the Chinese naval heroes who fought under Dewey are expected to come on from Philadelphia and make merry with their countrymen. Postmaster Van Cott had the honor of opening the fair last night. A. S. Williams, who is managing the organization, introduced him as one of the best Postmasters the city ever had, and a true friend of the Chinese, who speak of him in enthusiastic terms. Mr. Van Cott spoke in a low voice, with his hands thrust down into his trousers pockets, and with an evident determination to do his duty written on his countenance. Mr. Van Cott paid a tribute to Chinese valor as illustrated in their service under Dewey. "I hope," said he, "that the time will soon come when the Chinese will be admitted into this country on an equal footing with the people of other nations."

An American orchestra followed Mr. Van Cott, and later a Chinese orchestra held sway, and the walls echoed to the strange melody of beating gongs. There is a Chinese theatre where Celestial actors render dramatic themes nightly in their own tongue. An opium layout and a fantan layout in charge of an evident adept add to the attractions of the entertainment.

OLD BROOKLYNITES CELEBRATE.

Give a Silver Spoon to the Infant Son of a Member.

At a regular meeting of the Society of Old Brooklynites, in the Brooklyn Hall of Records last night, the eight-month-old son of Thomas B. Jones, who is sixty years old and lives at 484 Fifth Street, Brooklyn, was made the recipient of a solid silver spoon, which Dr. James L. Watson, an ex-President of the society, presented on behalf of its members. The spoon was given to the society in 1891 by a local firm of jewelers, and was at that time offered as a prize to the first member of the society who should have a male child.

The offer was regarded in the light of a joke, although at each succeeding annual meeting the President has called for a claimant. At the last annual meeting, however, which was held about a month ago, Mr. Jones, whose son was born last October, claimed the spoon, and he was requested to bring the child to the next regular meeting.

After the ceremony of presentation was concluded it was voted that a silver cup should be presented to the next member who should have a male child, and it was further provided by means of an amendment that in the event of twins the prize should consist of two cups.

The City's New Fire Limits.

The Building Code Commission, which is preparing a new code, the final draft of which will be presented to the Municipal Assembly soon, is now engaged in fixing the fire limits of the various boroughs. The officials of the Fire Department have recently sent in suggestions regarding these limits, but numerous changes are contemplated. William J. Fryer of the commission said last evening that the fire limit question probably would be disposed of within a week.

The Rev. W. H. Hudnut Accepts a Call.

The Rev. William H. Hudnut, pastor of Grace Presbyterian Church, Stuyvesant and Jefferson Avenues, Brooklyn, has accepted the call of a Presbyterian church at Youngstown, Ohio, to become its co-pastor. The Rev. Mr. Hudnut will resign the pastorate of Grace Church on Sunday morning, to take effect July 1. Mr. Hudnut's action is said to be the outcome of the refusal of Grace Church to erect a new building on its property.

School's Forty-third Anniversary.

CONCORD, N. H., June 1.—The exercises commemorative of the forty-third anniversary of St. Paul's School were held to-day in the school chapel. The address was delivered by Bishop Henry Y. Satterlee of Washington. Bishop Potter of New York and Bishop Niles of New Hampshire assisted in the services.

Hessian Fly Near Geneva, N. Y.

GENEVA, N. Y., June 1.—Owing to the work of the Hessian fly, a large amount of wheat has been destroyed in this vicinity, which is quite a wheat-growing section. Within a week, it is thought, the entire crop will have been laid waste. The Hessian fly is one of the worst wheat-destroying insects known. The farmers will suffer considerable as a result of the ravages of this insect.

Alvah Trowbridge's New Office.

Alvah Trowbridge assumed yesterday the Presidency of the North American Trust Company. He was the recipient of many congratulations. He attended a meeting of the Directors, but no action was taken on the resignations of Vice Presidents Jarvis and Conklin.

PENNSYLVANIA BRIBERY CASES.

Several Defendants Waive Preliminary Hearings and Give Bail to Answer the Charges Against Them.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 1.—Ex-Senator John J. Coyle and Michael J. Costello of Philadelphia, against whom information has been made for conspiracy to bribe in connection with the passage of the McCarrell Jury bill and the Senatorial contest in the last Legislature, to-night entered bail in $800 each and waived a hearing. The Commonwealth Trust Company furnished their bond. Mr. Coyle also gave bail on the charge of corrupt solicitation. The local attorneys for the other defendants in the bribery cases have advised them to furnish bail at their homes, and waive a hearing for court.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., June 1.—Congressman M. K. Kulp was arrested here this evening on the charges of having attempted to bribe Representative Brown of Union County to vote in the interest of Quay for re-election as United States Senator, and for alleged perfury while testifying before the Legislative investigating committee. Mr. Kulp waived a hearing and entered $800 bail for appearance at court.

BOYERTOWN, Penn., June 1.—Representative Chad B. Spatz of this county, for whom warrants of arrest have been issued, charging him with having offered Representatives Hill and Miller of Northampton County a bribe to sign a paper pledging their votes to George A. Jenks, the Democratic caucus nominee for United States Senator, to-day appeared before a Justice of Peace and waived a hearing. He was held in $800 bail. Mr. Spatz surrendered himself on the advice of counsel.

HOT WEATHER AND MOSQUITOES

Both Combined to Make New Yorkers Uncomfortable Yesterday—Record Not Broken, However.

Straw hats, hot weather talk, and the appearance of the mosquito all combined to make yesterday a June 1 conforming to all requirements. The hats and the talk were everywhere during the day, while late advices from the upper parts of the city were that the disturbers of nocturnal peace had arrived in force and for good.

The weather man was inconsolable because, while trying to make everybody as uncomfortable as possible, he had not broken the record. The mercury climbed up to 84 at 3 P. M., which was three degrees lower than it had reached at the same hour last Sunday.

Even the humidity, which usually assists so ably in the cellar-wilting process when the temperature is not equal to the task, did not make a particularly good showing, ranging as low as 58 per cent. and never above 76 per cent.

But statistics do not make a cool day, and for one of the first of the season yesterday did quite well in contributing to the general discomfort. A well-developed thunder shower was scheduled to arrive early in the evening, but in some way went astray or decided to go for some hotter place than New York. A light breeze made things a little more comfortable after 6 o'clock.

The misery-loves-company individual found considerable relief in standing in a shady doorway and watching the policemen mop their brows as they trudged along up Broadway. In addition to the prostrations reported in the parade Louis Bernard, fifty years old, of 11 Delancey Street, was overcome at 5 Bowery and removed to Gouverneur Hospital.

DANISH STEAMER GOES ASHORE.

Wrecked Off Newfoundland, Crew Escaping with Difficulty.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 1.—The Danish steamer Orion, Capt. Callesen, from New York May 27 for Copenhagen, carrying a general cargo of flour, pork, poultry, and grain, with a crew of forty-five men, besides twenty shipwrecked seamen going as passengers by her, went ashore this morning at daybreak at Fresh Water Point, seven miles west of Cape Raye, and became a total wreck.

A dense fog was prevailing at the time, and the ship struck while going at full speed, crushing in her fore compartment and tearing out her bottom.

The crew and passengers escaped with great difficulty, but without serious injury, being hoisted up the cliff by coast fishermen. The Orion lies filled with water to her second cargo. What is above water is likely to be saved.

THE RACE FOR SPEAKER.

Gen. Henderson, Congressman Payne Says, Is

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-town .....1,269 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON .....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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FOURTEEN PAGES

THE BEGINNING OF THE TROUBLE.

We hope the American Philfilipinists will have the candor to read Gen. OTIS's report upon the train of events which led up to the outbreak of hostilities between our troops and the insurgent Filipinos. They have pretty generally believed, or said, that Gen. OTIS's men were the aggressors and were responsible for the beginning of the trouble. If they still believe, or say, after reading the General's report, that we were the aggressors, that fact will be evidence that their partiality and favor for the Filipinos are so great that they refuse to accept the testimony of an American officer against them.

The truth is now made clear by this official report. It is shown that the patience and forbearance of our men under insult and indignity were remarkable. Gen. OTIS was as considerate of AGUINALDO as one would be of a froward child. Our kindness and indulgence were thrown away, for it is now made plain that AGUINALDO was resolved to be content with nothing short of the recognition of his Malolos Government, and failing that he determined to drive our forces out of Manila.

Gen. OTIS went to the full extent of his powers in consenting to send Commissioners to confer with Commissioners appointed by AGUINALDO as chief of the insurgents in the hope of reaching an understanding that would avert the threatened trouble. Certainly no one but a rabid anti-imperialist can withhold from Gen. OTIS the simple justice of admitting that his letter of Jan. 9 to AGUINALDO is most kind considerate, and mollifying. We quote one passage which establishes impregnably the right and justice of our position toward the natives who were even then insolent and provocative in their behavior:

"The Filipinos appear to be of the opinion that we meditate attack, while I am, under the strict orders of the President of the United States, to avoid conflict in every way possible. My troops, witnessing the earnestness, the comparatively disturbed and unfriendly attitude of the revolutionary troops and many of the citizens of Manila, conclude that active hostilities have been determined upon, although it must be clearly within the comprehension of unprejudiced and reflecting minds that the welfare and happiness of the Filipino people depend upon the friendly protection of the United States. The hand of Spain was forced, and she has acknowledged before the world that all her claimed rights in this country have departed by due process of law. This acknowledgment, with the conditions which accompany it, awaits ratification by the Senate of the United States, and the action of its Congress must also be secured before the Executive of that Government can proclaim a definite policy. That policy must conform to the will of the people of the United States, expressed through its representatives in Congress. For that action the Filipino people should wait, at least, before severing the existing friendly relations.

"I am governed by a desire to further the interests of the Filipino people and shall continue to labor with that end in view. There shall be no conflict of forces if I am able to avoid it, and still I shall endeavor to maintain a position to meet all emergencies that may arise."

That is not the letter of a warrior seeking cause of quarrel. Contrast its tone with the spirit shown by the insurgents:

"During the latter part of January the insurgents along their established lines and within the city exhibited increased aggressiveness, assuming a defiant attitude, so much so that our troops were gathered well in hand to meet any demonstrations which might be attempted. Insurgent armed parties entered far within our lines and defied our troops to resist their approaches. To arrest these proceedings, our officers and citizens of Manila connected with the insurgent Government were sent to insurgent general officers at various places along their lines to request that they keep their men in check, which the latter invariably promised to do, paying, however, little heed to their promises."

Even when five men belonging to the Engineer Corps were arrested while engaged in making surveys for the map of Manila, Gen. OTIS made no such display of resentment and authority as the outrage would have justified. He merely sent to AGUINALDO "to make inquiry and request your action in this matter." The men were released, but on the evening of that day an insurgent approached one of our outposts, which Gen. OTIS says was at least 150 yards within the American lines, and refusing to halt or answer the challenge, the sentry discharged his piece. The insurgent troops at once opened fire on our men. It is the opinion of Gen. OTIS that the insurgents had deliberately manoeuvred to draw the sentry's fire in order to make it appear that we committed the first hostile act. The zeal of their men precipitated the crisis, but they would not have delayed long, for "it was their object to force an issue before the American troops then en route could arrive at Manila."

The military power could hardly have been used with greater forbearance than was shown by Gen. OTIS. We think it must be admitted, also, that in directing the acts of Gen. OTIS, the President employed the civil power wisely and humanely in the interests of peace. It is very easy to say that Mr. MCKINLEY ought to have strained every point to avoid war. But what was the situation? At the conferences of the joint commission the insurgent Commissioners "presented as the desire of the insurgents absolute independence under the protection of the United States, but the nature and scope of the protection wished for they could not explain, and the conferences resulted in failure." Only the rash and perfectly heedless critics of the President will pretend that he ought to have recognized the independence of the insurgents at the outset. Yet that was the indispensable first step they demanded. They were not fit for independence even under our protectorate. We should have increased our responsibilities in the East by an altogether unknown quantity had we granted their request. That step taken then would have been immensely difficult to retrace after it had proved to be a misstep. Besides, Congress alone can determine the political status and future of the Filipinos, and Congress was not last Winter in possession of information enough for intelligent action.

Costly and distressing as have been the results of the outbreak, we do not think the candid observer will find grounds for censure of either the President or Gen. OTIS. They both earnestly and conscientiously sought peace. So far as now appears, the war that ensued could not have been avoided by us except at the risk of greater evils.

MR. GAGE'S APOLOGY.

Secretary GAGE has taken a good many burdens on his shoulders since he entered the service of the public in the Treasury Department, some of which have seemed to his friends outside of politics to be worse than gratuitous. He began by consenting to appointments in New Orleans that were denounced as shameful by the best Republicans in Louisiana, and were explained only as the fulfillment of corrupt ante-convention bargains. Between these and the recent changes in the Board of Appraisers in this city—changes made on the same principle as that professed by Mr. CROKER in his judicial nominations and not a whit more decent than the worst of these—there has been a long series of sacrifices of official propriety and compromises of the standard of honor accepted in private life that must have sorely tried the Secretary. We do not at all pretend to understand the grounds on which he has felt it to be his duty to take part in affairs that as an upright business man he could hardly regard with patience. Possibly he may have thought that if he should throw up his place in disgust, Mr. MCKINLEY and Mr. HANNA would only get some one even more pliable than he, and that by remaining he could do some good to offset the evil to which he is forced to consent.

But if this is the explanation of Mr. GAGE's presumably reluctant assent to the very shady policy of his superior in the matter of appointments, it cannot be accepted as the excuse for his apology for the recent sweeping curtailment of the merit system by the President. He declares that as far as his department is concerned, he asked for the curtailment. Why? Because he thought that the efficiency and purity of the service would be promoted? Because better men could be got without the application of competitive tests? Because the records show that the men appointed under the rules have in a single instance been shown to be incompetent or dishonest? Not at all. He does not pretend that any of these things influenced him, and he could not, for he is too honest to base his action on misrepresentation of facts. The whole history of his department proves that in every branch the men who have come in on their merits solely under the tests of competition are more energetic, capable, efficient, and faithful than those appointed at discretion.

All that Mr. GAGE can say for the change is that the law is doubtful in the case of Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue and that it is not "just" that a Collector should not have the selection of men for whom he is financially responsible. Yet every deputy has to give an ample bond; there is no instance of a Collector losing money by a bonded deputy; and the records of the bureau show that the men appointed on merit have been far more careful and vigilant than those who were chosen under the old system. Surely Mr. GAGE is not so innocent as to believe that the appointments outside of the rules are really made at the discretion of the Collector and not in accordance with the dictates of the politicians. He knew better than that when he was a simple civil service reformer in Chicago, and he must have learned a good deal since.

It is all bad business. Even Mr. GAGE dares not pretend that the President's order was made for the improvement of the service. If he does not believe that it was made to please the politicians and to aid WILLIAM MCKINLEY in manipulating next year's conventions, he is blind to evidence that is exceedingly strong. We can understand such a policy from Mr. MCKINLEY. We cannot understand why Mr. GAGE, instead of apologizing for it, does not expose and denounce it.

THE AMERICAN PLAN.

The plan of a court of arbitration which our Commissioners have submitted at The Hague represents an immensely long stride upon the road of civilization and progress. It is creditable to this Nation that it has offered to the world so humane and reasonable a way of settling troubles that in the past have customarily been settled by the brutalities and wastes of war. It is a matter of pride that our plan has found such favor.

The two great virtues of the American plan are these: It proposes that differences of every kind whatsoever shall be submitted to the court, and it proposes that in offering to submit its case a nation shall agree to accept the award.

When the subject of arbitration was before the Pan-American Congress, several Central and South American nations declared that they could not submit questions involving the national honor or the alienation of territory. That reservation destroys the value of arbitration. If nations are to arbitrate in the hope of averting the curse of war it is manifest that they ought to arbitrate the matters they are most inclined to fight about.

Of course the American plan assumes human perfectibility. Perhaps the assumption is a trifle premature. Resort to the court cannot be made compulsory. If the war spirit should be aroused again between France and Germany we fear it would be difficult to persuade the French to use the court. In the situation that existed between the United States and Spain on the first day of April, 1898, the most urgent persuasions of other powers might have failed to get the case before the arbitrators. Even if we had consented to let the Maine go in, would Spain have permitted the question of her quitting this hemisphere to go to arbitration?

Nevertheless, an agreement on the part of nine or more leading powers to set up and maintain a court of arbitration would be a large gain for the cause of peace. Some wars would be avoided, and the avoidance of even one would be a salutary triumph for the principle.

MR. CORWINE ON PUERTO RICO.

The salvation of the trade of the United States from the stifling effect of high tariffs has been the fact that within the Union trade was absolutely free. Apparently the Administration is determined that our new possession in the Antilles, Puerto Rico, shall suffer all the evils of protection with none of the relief to be got from trade with the United States. It enforces a tariff against imports from the United States and enforces a tariff in our ports against exports from Puerto Rico.

No wonder that Mr. WILLIAM R. CORWINE of the Merchants' Association should report that in this double bondage the trade of the poor little island is being strangled. Under the rule of Spain, Puerto Rico had at least practically free trade with the mother country and its colonies, which took its tobacco, its coffee, and some of its sugar, and paid for them in goods lightly taxed or untaxed. The Administration, pending action by Congress, has the power to fix the conditions of trade. It began by the preposterous rule that all ocean trade should be treated as American coasting trade—that is, should be confined to American vessels. As there were no American vessels, this was equivalent to forbidding all trade, and the ridiculous order was rescinded amid the general laughter and contempt of the business world. But the tariff conditions remain oppressive and ludicrous.

It is high time that the Administration should decide that Puerto Rico, being now an integral part of the territory of the United States, should enjoy as nearly complete freedom of commerce as the exigencies of the revenue will permit. And so far as revenue is concerned, much more can be got from a moderate tax on property if trade is free than from a tax on trade so heavy as to suffocate it. Indeed, the United States could better afford to pay all the expenses of a good local government, prudently and honestly managed, than to destroy business by our repressive tariff rates.

A FEW PERSISTENT UNBELIEVERS.

None are so blind as those who will not see. Even to this day there are persons at large and having access to pens, ink, and paper who will have it that the Maine was blown up by an explosion of her own magazine.

We are very sorry to see that our good friend Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH of Toronto is one of the unconvinced. In his recent article in The Contemporary Review, in treating of the causes that led to the war with Spain, he expresses an opinion which it seems to us no man can hold unless he has deliberately resolved that his mind shall be unaffected by the evidence of facts and the testimony of experts:

"But what fired the popular heart was the destruction of the Maine, which, in all probability, was accidental, being caused by the ignition of coal in the bunkers, of which there have since been three cases in American vessels, while there was not a shadow of ground for imputing it to the Spanish Government."

It will be remembered that the examination of the wreck of the Maine by the board of inquiry revealed the fact that her keel had been blown upward through the vessel and that the plates of her hull had been blown inward. Prof. SMITH is willing to believe that "in all probability" these effects were produced by an internal explosion.

In the very remarkable series of articles which The Century Magazine published in its issue for May, presenting the story of the Santiago fight as told by the Captains of the American vessels, there are two references to the fate of the Maine. One occurs in the narrative of Capt. COOK of the Brooklyn, which we here quote:

"We were now steaming for Santiago. Just as we were abeam of the burning wreck of the Viscaya, and at about three-quarters of a mile from her, the forward magazine of the wreck blew up, throwing a column of fire and debris high in the air, from which fiery serpents of variegated colors flew in all directions. It was a terrible explosion, but it did not lift her keel or blow her plates inboard."

The other reference to the Maine is found in the article written by Capt. CHADWICK of the New York, which we also reproduce:

"It is a curious coincidence that three members of the Maine inquiry board were present at Santiago to receive thus dramatically, in the condition of the Spanish wrecks, positive confirmation of their conclusions about the manner of the destruction of the Maine."

It is no doubt terribly hard for a man of strong opinions to shut his mind against prejudice and keep it always open for a candid examination of facts. But it is quite impossible for even the most gifted man to influence very much the moral judgments of the people without candor and open-mindedness. If he shows prejudice they get to distrust him and cease to attend to him.

THE BICYCLE POLICE.

It is reported that twenty-five men are to be added to the bicycle police in Manhattan and Brooklyn. The force is too small, and even a larger increase than this is needed—three times as many could be used to advantage.

But if the new men are to be chosen and disciplined according to the methods now prevailing, especially in Manhattan, they will be of very little use. There is nothing in which the demoralization of the police force by the intrusion of politics is more plainly and sadly shown than in the steady decline of the bicycle squad. When it was first established under the immediate direction of Commissioner ANDREWS, now Adjutant General, the severest and most intelligent tests were steadily applied, not only for the original detail, but for continuance on the squad. Every man had to be, and to continue to be, an expert rider, active, fearless, and faithful. An appointment was regarded firstly, not as a "soft snap," but as an honor, because it was a recognition of special qualities, of which the possessor had a right to be proud.

The "pull" has changed this almost altogether. The force has been much altered; and more even in character than in personnel. And the worst of it is that the Commissioners seem neither to know nor to care.

The arrest of Lieut. Col. the Marquis DU PATY DE CLAM is a highly significant incident in the Dreyfus affair. It is a purely military arrest; the charge is that of procuring and aiding in the forgery of documents connected with the administration of the army, and the prisoner is confined in the military prison of Cherche Midi, where the hapless Capt. DREYFUS was taken after his arrest. If not the first, this is by far the most important, step taken really to vindicate the "honor of the army" by the punishment of those who have betrayed the army and made it seem responsible for horrible injustice and revolting crime.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—As several of our delegates to the Peace Convention are the occupants—when at home—of lofty positions in the educational world we can see no appreciable unfairness in subjecting the documents which they produce or which pass through their hands to a minuteness of criticism that otherwise might savor of incongruous pettiness. Surely when college Presidents make excursions into the domains of statesmanship and diplomacy it behooves them not only to attain to general clarity of expression, but to use words and construct phrases and sentences with elegance and care. But examine the resolution with which our representatives prefaced their arbitration scheme. It begins by proclaiming the intention "to aid in the prevention of armed conflicts by pacific means." That, if uttered in ordinary conversation, or even if written by a humble and more or less irresponsible paragrapher, would have done well enough perhaps, but as English submitted to the scrutiny of the nations it is grotesquely bad. We will not pretend inability to understand what the delegates meant, but why didn't they put "by pacific means" where it belongs and so make meaning and saying correspond. Two lines further along in the resolution appears "assembled together"—permissible tautology, no doubt, but tautology nevertheless, and therefore open to just objection. Two lines below "assembled together" appears something really vicious—to wit, "negotiations for the adoption of a general treaty having for its object the following plan." A treaty which had for its object a plan, instead of the adoption and execution of a plan, would be a rather poor thing. Several American colleges, and they not the least famous, have been charged with neglecting the study of the English language and with graduating large numbers of students who are either ignorant of or unversed in that language's niceties and resources. The accusations have been denied and admitted. The facts in the case, and a side light on their explanation, are to be derived from the appearance of slipshod writing in an instrument of such grave moment as the one from which we have quoted.

—Owing, doubtless, to the complexity of emotion that underlies the observance of Memorial Day, there is a divergence of opinion as to whether demonstrations of joy or of sorrow are the more congruous with this anniversary—whether the participants in the exercises of the day should emphasize the heroism of their dead or the death of their heroes. That there is misapprehension even as to the official, Governmental view of the case is made very plain by a letter in which a correspondent of The Sun tries to tell what that view is. He first complains at the number of half-masted flags that appeared in this city on Tuesday, and then says: "An order from the Secretary of War prescribes that the flag should be displayed at full mast. We are honoring the dead who died that the Nation might live, not mourning them." That is right as to the existence of an order and half right as to what the order is. As right has no degree, half right is wholly wrong. The order in question was issued April 12, 1897, and is to the effect that on Memorial Day the National flag should be hoisted at half mast and a dirge be played, as signs of mourning for the dead, but at noon the flags should be raised to the top of the mast, as a sign of honor for the dead, and there remain until sunset. This is a fairly successful compromise with the difficulties of the situation, and the rule thus laid down might well be followed by those to whom the authority of the Secretary of War does not extend. With the passing away of the generation that has a personal memory of the civil war, the sadness of the anniversary is disappearing, but we now have a new class of veterans to take up the decoration of soldier graves as a pious duty. In an address delivered at Portland, Me., this week, Gen. CHARLES PORTER MATTOCKS made eloquent reference to this circumstance. "Many of us, my comrades," he said, "will soon be too feeble to 'keep the touch of elbows' in the street parades. The sad and solemn duties you have performed for more than thirty years must be transferred to other hands. We whose eyes are now looking toward the setting sun ere quite willing to leave the memories of the soldiers of 1861 in the hands of the soldiers of 1898, nor do we believe that the American people will forget the sacrifices which the soldiers of both these wars willingly incurred."

—According to rumors from Hongkong which are published in San Francisco, Lieut. HOBSON is now expiating the lack of discretion with which he was charged while on his way to the Pacific Coast. The stories of his kisses reached the Far East before him, it seems, and, unless the San Franciscan authority is mistaken, the American officers there, from Admiral DEWEY down, have not only accepted the stories as true, but they have taken much pains to show their disapproval of indiscriminate osculation. Of the Admiral it is said that, instead of summoning Lieut. HOBSON to Manila, he kept the young man at Hongkong, nominally to look after the reconstruction of the Spanish cruisers, and really to avoid a closer acquaintance with him. Further, it is declared that the Lieutenant has been coldly treated by all the American naval men who have visited Hongkong since he arrived there, and that one party of officers deliberately and obviously avoided meeting him. Their conduct is said to have caused a lot of gossip in the city, some observers crediting it to jealousy and others to honest disapproval of HOBSON's escapades. Whichever it was, the officers "avoided HOBSON to such an extent as to take apartments at a hotel some distance from the regular rendezvous of all naval officers, because HOBSON had already taken quarters at the latter place." The yarn ends thus: "The conduct of his comrades does not, from all accounts, seem to worry HOBSON in the least. He finds no difficulty in taking a prominent part in the social life of Hongkong, and is gaining many favors beyond the reach of his less prominent comrades." All this is interesting enough, in its way, but we should be extremely sorry to believe that there is a word of truth in it.

—Proof in large quantities will be required to convince the average American that Gen. BROOKE has acted wisely in making a civil ceremony essential to the legality of a Cuban marriage. His excuse for doing it, doubtless, is that he thus continues in force a system with which the island has had experience since 1870, but the value of the excuse is far from enormous. Gen. BROOKE—or those of whom he is the mouthpiece—has not hesitated to prescribe other insular customs that were discordant with our notions, and he has done it in cases where the resulting dissatisfaction was not negligible because of the importance of the reforms effected. Smoking in street cars, public appearances with nether shirts exposed to view, and even cockfights are not matters of vital import to Cuba's destiny. At any rate they are things that could have waited with safety for some more convenient season. Marriage laws are different. The existing system was bad in that in practice, though not in law, it made two payments compulsory—one to the State on pain of temporal penalties and one to the Church under threat of trouble in the future. The result was failure in innumerable cases to marry at all. By continuing the compulsion with respect to the civil ceremony, both of them are in effect perpetuated. The proper course would have been to let a declaration of intent before witnesses have the same effect that it has in this country, to make marriage easy as well as cheap, and to let everybody who wanted to be decent and respectable to choose the method under as few restrictions as possible.

WILL NOT SUPPORT MR. McKINLEY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial on May 25 you refer to the "Anti-Imperialist League," and ask "Is it growing?" I am a constant reader of THE TIMES—not a Bryanite, not in favor of free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, and have been a supporter of the Administration up to the time of the signing of the protocol.

I know of at least twenty-five of my personal friends who can say the same, who are about equally divided between the two political parties, and none of us will under any circumstances support Mr. McKinley again because of his Philippine policy, or any other candidate for President who favors it. This is a small number, but if you who favor "imperialism" or "expansion" by force could know how many are leaving your support you would not have asked that question.

You say, "If Mark Hanna, Thomas C. Platt, William McKinley, and others like them should authorize the use of their names by the league, &c., then, indeed, we should know for sure how this country felt, for these men not only attentively study but promptly heed public opinion." This statement seems so curious that your readers feel that you are treating this important question too lightly.

Could any one ever accuse Mark Hanna of heeding public opinion, except to see where the dollars were for himself? Will you not agree with me that Mr. Platt is for anything that will result in carrying a few more express packages—and the power to himself to fill a few more offices? Your paper has reported him as saying, "So long as commerce is benefited I am in favor of expansion," and there is little doubt that he has no higher motive.

William McKinley said at the outbreak of the Spanish war, "This is a war for humanity—a war for conquest would be a crime," and yet, as soon as he could, he began a war for conquest. It will not do to say this war is for peace, for during all the discussion on the treaty and increase of the army during the last session of Congress he would answer no questions as to policy, and his supporters claimed that it would take 50,000 men to handle the Philippines.

There can be no doubt that he fully intended to subdue those people at any cost and try and make himself a war President and open the way for speculation for his friends. To our officers in the Philippines, to our commission at Paris, to our Administration at Washington, the Filipinos plead for their independence. We knew their desire, and the whole Administration turned a deaf ear to them. They had been fighting for their liberty long before McKinley thought of the war for Cuba, and no President of the United States has ever so debased himself politically before.

It would indeed be strange if such men as you mention, utterly void of Christian feeling and sympathy, should be held up as patterns for those who would not murder a liberty-loving people thousands of miles from our shore, who never did us an injury, and, more than this, would not have by deception forced our volunteers into such an ignoble war, when they had started for a noble purpose. Why has the President been so long in giving the volunteers an opportunity to return?

If you will kindly print this article you will greatly oblige many readers, and an editorial on the subject what the present policy should have been may enlighten them. Why should not the Filipinos have the same hope of liberty that the Cubans have?

You will find that unless you can give better reasons than we have yet heard the people will not march for McKinley and brutal war as they did for "sound money." "War for conquest would be a crime" is all that will be needed to defeat him, and it will not be kept out of the campaign, as you suggest in your editorial of May 30.

CLARENCE WARREN.

New York, May 30, 1899.

MARRIAGE LAWS OF CUBA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On your editorial page yesterday, speaking of the changes in the marriage laws of Cuba and Puerto Rico, you say: "A system that practically abolished marriage of any sort for a large portion of the population can hardly stand comparison with one which, whatever its faults, does encourage and make cheap and easy the regularization of all unions. * * * Hitherto those fees (church fees) were very large, enormous, considering the resources of the islands." Many of your readers who look to you for "light" ever since The Sun turned its back on the Democratic Party would like to hear something more definite on this point. It is useless to refute sweeping assertions unless by sweeping denials. Now, Mr. Editor, give us facts. What was the ecclesiastical system in force in Cuba and Puerto Rico that practically abolished marriage of any sort for a large portion of the people? What were the enormous fees demanded? or, in other words, how much were the parties obliged to pay in order to get married?

Christ has said to His Apostles, "Freely you have received, freely give," and although a present to the officiating clergyman be a long-established custom, yet I scarcely believe that Catholic Spain would tolerate for an instant in her colonies a custom that would force thousands of her people into lives of sin. You will meet an occasional money-grabbing priest even in these United States who will refuse absolutely to marry parties who come to him unless they plank down $10 before the ceremony, but fortunately such Judases are very rare. If you can give us facts and figures in regard to the practical abolition of marriage among a large portion of the peoples referred to, we shall endeavor to find out the explanation of those facts.

CONSTANT READER.

New York, May 22, 1899.

THE NEW HALL OF RECORDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The contention of the Controller that the decoration of the Hall of Records be delegated to the supervision of the Art Commission, highly commendable in spirit, is still not well considered.

The Art Commission has no such power under the charter, and it will be seen by Mr. Coler that if it were empowered to select artists, the judgment of their work would be embarrassing, if not provocative of undue leniency.

The old custom of submitting competitive work without name carries wisdom engendered by experience of fallible humanity.

I think the best results may be attained by leaving all this to the architect, who, as he is to be held responsible, should be left to unify his own conception, and the Art Commission may be trusted to maintain in its component parts a high standard.

We have in the "decoration" of the Congressional Library a warning against the delegation of authority to bodies not competent to make reasonable use of it, and we may be thankful if we escape another such humiliation in the new building for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

The Fine Arts Federation, composed of three delegates each from eleven art societies, is required under the charter to present a list "of not less than three times the number," from which the Mayor shall appoint an architect, a painter, a sculptor, and three laymen, who, together with the Presidents of the Public Library, the Metropolitan Museum, and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and the Mayor, ex-officio, constitute the Art Commission, to whom all works of art intended for the city shall be submitted for final judgment.

This commission, it will be seen, represents in six of its members, through the eleven societies, about every artist of demonstrated ability in the United States—through the Mayor, the citizens of New York in general, and through their Presidents three great institutions for and of enlightenment.

This seems a wisely formed commission with proper limitations of power and well-adjusted checks and balances, without which power may not be safely delegated; and we may reasonably expect of it comparatively enlightened and righteous judgments.

The community in general, and artists in particular, will have cause in the future, no doubt, to be thankful for the projection of this commission for its protection of the city from the "unsightly" and certain organizations of artists from foolish pretensions which subject us to ridicule.

I feel myself under an obligation to Mr. Coler for his apparent appreciation of the gravity of this matter. An official so enlightened will not fail to see, I am confident, that Mr. Thomas should be left to carry his work, in his own way, to a unit of expression, and to feel that his hands will be upheld by the artists and the people of the city, through our Art Commission.

WILLIAM RUDOLF O'DONOVAN.

New York, May 27, 1899.

NAMES FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg to suggest, through your superior paper, that the schools of a cosmopolitan city like New York be named after great American soldiers, sailors, and authors. In doing away with the school numbers one would feel a greater interest in saying he attended the "Washington Grammar School," or the "Dewey Grammar School." The school number stands for nothing, and means less; while a change as suggested would create a greater pride in the school named after a great American, and keep before the schoolboys and schoolgirls great examples for them to follow. The flag which floats over every school house is the inspiring symbol for our youths to emulate, while the school name over the doorway would ever keep before the pupils the names of great leaders in American thought and action. President Little of the Board of Education has already said he would give the subject due consideration; in the meantime let us hear from the teachers and pupils as to naming our schools after great Americans, and see if we can do away with the present system of numbering our school houses. Why, even flat houses and hotels are given names instead of being known by numbers. I do not doubt that the School Board would acquiesce in making the change suggested if the teachers and pupils would make their desire known through your popular journal, THE TIMES.

H. R. OSTROM.

DR. BRIGGS AND CAPT. DREYFUS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An Irish layman wishes to say a few words in your valuable paper on the following subjects: "The Rev. Charles Briggs" and "Dreyfus." The one a Christian and the other a Hebrew. The one persecuted by his own Church for years; the other wronged and persecuted almost to death by his own Government which he would willingly die to defend. Both cases are equally bitter to endure. Not since the days of the cruel Spanish Inquisition has any Christian suffered such persecution as Dr. Briggs. He has now joined a church where truth and liberty abide. In old England he will meet at every step the goodness and civilizing influence of the noble Anglican Church, where God is worshipped in the beauty of holiness. Since the days of Moses and Joshua no other association could show such progress from a religious standpoint.

As a scholar and preacher, old England will give him a kind welcome. I hope he will pity and forget this council or club of high priests and Pharisees who so strongly objected to his ordination.

In almost 2,000 years we find these high priests and Pharisees have made no spiritual improvement. They opposed to the uttermost the mission and teachings of Christ, its founder; those high churchmen have again and again tried to rob the Church of her honest name—Protestant Episcopal Church. We know as a fact that many of those men are a weakness to some of their flocks. And now, if those high priests are right, the noble martyrs, Cranmer, Ridley, Latimer, and others, have died in vain.

O France, you cannot destroy the Hebrew race. God has preserved it, according to His premises, through the long ages, scattering its people as His witnesses among all the nations of the earth. They saw the destruction of Pharaoh and his kingdom, also of ancient Greece and Rome, and will likely see more, for God is mindful of His promises to their fathers, Abraham and his seed, forever.

THOMAS J. KAVANAGH.

No. 1,547 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

THE RUBRIC ON RESERVATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me a few words of comment on the article, "No Rubric Against Reservation," by "Churchman," in your issue of today. The rubric in question reads as follows, "and if any of the consecrated bread and wine remain after the communion, it shall not be carried out of the church; but the minister and other communicants shall, immediately after the blessing, reverently eat and drink the same." This rubric, "Churchman" says, "has no reference to reservation, but is directed against the sacrilegious use of the consecrated elements by removing them from the church."

Permit me to point out that if irreverence of profane handling had alone been aimed at, that object would have been most effectively secured by ordering reservation in a tabernacle on the altar. The reason why such reservation was forbidden (as it most clearly is) was to preserve from the irreverence of superstitious use, just as the irreverence of profane use was forbidden by the command not to take the consecrated elements out of the church.

The superstitious use (which had been in vogue) is indicated in the last clause of the twenty-eighth article: "The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was not by Christ's ordinance reserved, carried about, lifted up, or worshipped." And also in the last clause of the twenty-fifth article, "the sacraments were not ordained of Christ to be gazed upon, or to be carried about, but that we should duly use them."

In regard to the decree of the Council of Nicea concerning the administration of the sacrament to dying persons, the English and American Churches have made ample provision for carrying it out by supplying a short office for "the communion of the sick," in which the sick person participates as well as in the mere reception of the elements consecrated elsewhere and by the appended rubric by which the minister is directed to assure a penitent and believing person prevented from communicating that "he doth eat and drink the Body and Blood of Our Saviour Christ profitably to his soul's health, although he do not receive the sacrament with his mouth."

In view of these facts and the distinct wording of the Rubric or Reservation, it is impossible to make the shall not of that rubric mean "may if you prefer"—or the mandatory shall to mean "need not." No wonder that the whole body of the Bishops of the English Church, recently met to consider the subject, unanimously declared that reservation was positively forbidden and was in no case to be allowed.

ARCHDEACON.

New York, May 30, 1899.

RITUALISM AND VESTMENTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why, in the name of all that is beautiful and sincere in Christianity, do not the people discontinue this perpetual "nagging" in the newspapers anent the Church, ritualism, vestments, &c.? Those to whom church, ritualism, and vestments mean something real and vital cannot but be pained to see words with meanings so sacred to them used in such a profane and aggressive manner. They mean nothing to the other side, and they simply use the columns of the secular papers to show off their supposed knowledge and erudition, with the desire of controversy ever ready in mind, but not indeed and in word, not doing their Master's will, but their own. They cannot be true workers for the coming of Christ's kingdom; they are not "spiritually minded," and cannot, therefore, discern the meaning of gifts which God grants to the understanding of His own people, and by His people I mean such as work for peace, unity, and concord, in His Church. Nowhere in all the New Testament can your correspondent, "I. H. Bronson," find any teaching that would make for a religion such as his words would indicate to be his own, so utterly devoid are they of the catholic law of love.

"We dare not make ourselves of the number, or compare ourselves with some that commend themselves, but they measuring themselves by themselves, and comparing themselves among themselves, are not wise." Second Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians, x., 12.

PAX.

New York, May 30, 1899.

Restoration of the Holy Sacrament.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the last time I would ask the privilege of a word in reply to "Churchman's" effort to prove that no rubric in the American Prayer Book forbids the restoration of the holy sacrament. "Churchman" refers to "a book" on the subject, which, not being the Book of Common Prayer, does not enter into the question. The words of the rubric are very plain: "The ministers and the communicants shall immediately after the blessing reverently eat and drink the same." If the elements are eaten as ordered, how can they be reserved? I do not intend to prolong the discussion, but ask only space for these few words.

A CHURCHWOMAN.

New York, May 30, 1899.

"Luck of Eden Hall" a Translation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES you state that Sir Richard Musgrave, arriving on the Britannic to-morrow, is the possessor of a glass goblet known by the name of the "Luck of Eden Hall," which forms the subject of one of Longfellow's most exquisite and popular poems. Allow me to correct this item in telling you that Longfellow's poem is a translation and a version of the poem "Das Glück von Edenhall," by the famous German poet Johann Ludwig Uhland, (1787-1862,) and is merely adapted from it. I think that Longfellow would be the last to object that this fact always gets mentioned, as it means only doing justice to Uhland.

A GERMAN-AMERICAN.

New York, May 31, 1899.

Dirty Steps of St. Paul's Cathedral.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The London Naval Record, as quoted in to-day's TIMES, criticises unfavorably the cleanliness and order of American naval vessels, as compared with the British. The statement may be correct; if so, it is without excuse on our part and does us no credit. As an offset, I may say that not many years ago I attended Sunday morning service at St. Paul's Cathedral, London. I stood long enough on the steps and front platform while awaiting the opening of the doors to notice the disgracefully dirty and unkempt condition of the same. Had some Saturday night carousal been held there it could not have been worse. Fancy such a criticism as possible and applied to Trinity Church, New York!

G. P. K.

Cooperstown, N. Y., May 31, 1899.

A Tribute to Malachi Fallon.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I had the pleasure of knowing Malachi Fallon in 1844 when he kept the Ivy Green in Elm Street. I enlisted in the First Regiment of New York Volunteers, and went to California in 1846. In 1849 I was in San Francisco, where I met Malachi Fallon. Again he and Judge James went with me to Wood's Creek, afterward changed to Jamestown, in honor of the Judge. In all the time I had the pleasure of his acquaintance he was a most genial companion, never given to quarreling, and never carried a weapon, so far as I know. He was, in fact, the Prince of Good Fellows. Peace to his ashes.

JOHN H. WELSH.

New York, June 1, 1899.

Rich and Poor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The duty of the rich toward the poor is to make them contented with their lot; the duty of the poor to themselves is to be discontented with their lot. That the opposite is accomplished mostly accounts for many of our troubles.

ALFRED WALKER.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 1, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Prompt Agreement.

"Only a fool would argue with a woman!" he asserted angrily.

"Precisely!" she replied.—Chicago Post.

Profitable Scheme.

"How does that fellow Smith make a living? I never heard of his working."

"Has a scheme of his own. He is a cornet player. He makes a business of renting quarters in flats. The landlords invariably pay him a good round sum to get out."—Detroit Free Press.

One Exception.

"I am reduced from affluence to beggary!" he faltered.

In as few words as possible she broke their engagement.

"I wish to show," she observed haughtily, "that women, contrary to general report, do not necessarily care for things just because they are reduced!"—Detroit Journal.

Speechless.

"Is yonder building the deaf and dumb asylum?" asked the searcher after information.

"I think it must be a dumb asylum," replied the one who gives information with difficulty. "At all events, although I have lived near here for years, I have never heard it speak."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

LONGING.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

O to lie down on the fresh, green sward
Under the blossoming tree!
To hear the tinkle of distant bells
And the hum of the busy bee!

O to inhale the sweet perfume,
To hear the wild oriole's lay,
And O to be free from the tyranny
Of work for a blissful day!

O to be far from the smoke and the roar
That burden existence in town—
To blissfully lie 'neath the dome of the sky
And watch the pink petals come down!

And yet if I could lie down on the grass,
Out there, I will bet you a dollar
That a horrible bug or a worm of some kind
Would find its way under my collar.

MAJOR MARCHAND IN PARIS

African Explorer Received with Distinguished Honors.

BIG POPULAR DEMONSTRATION

Shouts of "Down with Panama" Cause the Arrest of a Number of Persons in the Throng.

PARIS, June 1.—The civil and military authorities and a big crowd of people went to the railroad station at Lyons at 1 o'clock this morning in order to welcome Major Marchand, the African explorer, on his way to Paris from Toulon, and a great concourse began assembling around the Paris depot of the Lyons-Paris Railroad at an early hour to-day. Members of the League of Patriots arrived in wagonettes decorated with garlands and flags.

A tremendous shout of "Vive Marchand!" announced the arrival of the explorer's train at 9:10 A. M. A victoria was sent by the Minister of Marine, M. Lockroy, to convey the Major to the Ministry of Marine, where a luncheon was given in his honor. The carriage was literally covered with flowers, and had a tri-color flag at each corner, while the coachman's whip was tied with tri-color ribbons.

Major Marchand and the representative of the Minister of Marine, Lieut. Darriens, entered the vehicle, which, on emerging from the railroad station, was greeted with storms of cheering. All present, with the exception of the officers and non-commissioned officers on the sidewalk, uncovered their heads as the explorer passed. The military men saluted in military fashion.

Delirious enthusiasm marked every step of Marchand's progress along the Boulevard Diderot to the Henri Quatre Bridge. On either step of the carriage stood a policeman, who kept the explorer's admirers from entering the vehicle. The procession, in which were several carriages conveying Marchand's non-commissioned comrades and officers sent to greet the explorer, proceeded along the quays to the Boulevard St. Germain, headed by a detachment of Horse Guards. There was frantic enthusiasm along the entire route. The crowds, in spite of the efforts of the police, broke into the procession, cut off Marchand's carriage from the others, and surrounded it, cheering and waving hats and sticks.

The procession arrived at the Place de la Concorde at a walking pace and stopped in front of the Ministry of Marine, where Marchand entered. The other carriages finally arrived with Capt. Baratier, Dr. Emily, Ensign Dye, and the other members of the expedition. The crowd noticed there was no flag hanging from the Ministry of Marine, and shouted for one, whereupon the occupants of a house opposite threw a flag to the crowd. The police, however, seized it and prevented the flag from being attached to the Ministry building after some hard scuffling.

The Minister of Marine and Major Marchand then appeared on the balcony, and the other members of the expedition followed, formed a group, and repeatedly bowed to the spectators, who acclaimed them until they were hoarse. The Place de la Concorde was black with people, and the houses on the Avenue de l'Opera, at the corner of which the Military Club is situated, and the adjacent streets were decorated with flags.

An enormous crowd gathered in front of the Military Club and cheered for the army. The interior of the club was decorated with flags and flowers. Squads of Municipal Guards, mounted and on foot, eventually cleared the Avenue de l'Opera and diverted all traffic from it. Marchand and his companions then lunched at the Ministry of Marine, a number of Generals and Admirals being among the guests.

After listening to congratulatory speeches, Major Marchand received from the Minister of the Colonies, M. Guillain, a medal commemorative of the expedition. A delegation from the military newspapers then presented a sword of honor to the explorer, after which Major Marchand, accompanied by the Minister of Marine, drove to the Elysée Palace at 3 o'clock. The crowds along the route cheered the army, the Marine Minister, and Marchand. Immense throngs of people surrounded the palace, and shouts of "Down with Panama!" caused the arrest of a number of those who gave vent to their feelings in that manner.

After a tour of the other Ministries, Major Marchand reached the Military Club. The space in front of the building had been cleared by the police, and the explorer's arrival was the signal for an outburst of cheering. There were immense crowds in the neighboring streets, the windows were filled with spectators, and the roofs were covered with people. Major Marchand and Capt. Baratier appeared on the balcony of the club in response to cries, which were then redoubled.

M. Déroulède, who, with M. Marcel-Habert, was acquitted yesterday by the Assize Court of inciting soldiers to insubordination in connection with the election of President Loubet, passed the Military Club this afternoon and ostentatiously saluted the officers standing on the balcony. The crowd then recognized M. Déroulède and acclaimed him.

The demonstrations continued until a late hour in the evening, the crowds parading and shouting the now familiar cries, and singing the "Marseillaise." A Royalist band, carrying a flag, was dispersed by the police, and an attempt to create a demonstration in favor of Déroulède was quickly drowned by cheers for Marchand and the army.

A dramatic scene occurred at the Military Club in the course of the evening. Major Marchand, in response to loud cheering, appeared upon the balcony with the Minister of Marine, M. Lockroy, and the Minister of War, M. Krantz, on either side of him, and shouted "Be united. Vive la France. Vive la Republique." The throngs went wild with excitement.

The Military Club's reception to the members of the mission was a very brilliant affair. Gen. Zurlinden, Military Governor of Paris, other officers of high rank, and the Ministers were present. Speeches were made by M. Lockroy and Gen. Zurlinden, who paid eloquent tributes to the work of the expedition. Major Marchand, after a brief expression of thanks, made a tour of the rooms, shaking hands with those present, while the band played martial music.

The Chamber of Deputies this evening adopted a resolution of thanks to Major Marchand for his services in Africa, and to Gen. Gallieni for his brilliant administration in Madagascar. The resolution was opposed by M. Albert Joseph Walter, Revolutionary Socialist, Deputy for St. Denis, who was vigorously hooted.

The demonstration in the Place de l'Opera was not surpassed by anything of the kind during the Boulanger agitation. Fully 30,000 people congregated there, and when the mail coach returned from Versailles and was obliged to run into the excited crowd, it had a narrow escape and was saluted with hostile cries. The people made an ugly rush for the vehicle, but the police executed two energetic charges and enabled the passengers to alight safely.

MARCHAND'S PLEA FOR HIS MEN

PARIS, June 1.—Marchand is here. There is great enthusiasm, but no noisy demonstrations. A few flags have been unfurled in his honor. Every one he sees is favorably impressed by him.

He arrived in Paris at 10 o'clock this morning and has been on the move ever since. He attended the State luncheon at the Ministry of Marine, where he received a gold medal and a sword of honor. The Nile was prominently symbolized, too, on the sword handle by a crocodile and a palm tree.

The company at luncheon was chiefly official. Many Admirals, Generals, and other naval and military commanders attended; and they were all in full-dress uniform. Marchand, as the chief guest, took Mme. Lockroy, the wife of the Marine Minister, into the banqueting room. The gracious and still most attractive daughter-in-law of Victor Hugo wore a heliotrope satin gown, shot with green. Her daughter, now Mme. Hugo-Chaucot, was in a light blue flowered foulard, with a corsage of Venice guipure.

At luncheon Marchand pleaded with Mme. Lockroy for his Senegalese sharpshooters to have an opportunity to visit Paris. He told her that the prospect was their great incentive to exertion in the march across Africa. Whenever their courage flagged, Marchand cried to them, "Bons! Another strong effort to make sure of seeing Paris!" This electrified them. They are all now at Toulon; and he told Mme. Lockroy that he strongly felt his promise should be kept, and that their deep disappointment prevented him enjoying himself. Mme. Lockroy repeated what he said, talking across the table to her husband; and all the company sympathized with the explorer. It is now settled that his brave Sharpshooters are to come to Paris.

The set-out of the table at luncheon was original, charming, and poetic. The floral decorations were entirely of wild flowers, blue, red, and white. Mme. Lockroy thought Marchand and his companions would prefer, after their long sojourn in Africa, the flora of the French woods and fields to any other. Did they not also better symbolize a democratic army than cultivated flowers? Another consideration was that they are less staring. Wild oats and grasses lent grace to the floral harmony.

Marchand looks a hero after Victor Hugo's heart. He is silent, thoughtful, modest without bashfulness. He might almost be an American, so strong an impression does he give of unaffected stoicism and dauntless firmness. His face is deeply lined and careworn; but the sweetness of his countenance is indescribable. He seems gentleness itself when the lines relax into a smile.

EMILY CRAWFORD.

GERMAN ANTI-STRIKE BILL.

BERLIN, June 1.—It was learned this afternoon that the Reichstag to-day received, contrary to expectations, the anti-strike bill. Its provisions are now less stringent than the Emperor at first intended. The measure provides that whoever threatens to forcibly prevent persons from going to work will be sentenced to a maximum of a year's imprisonment. Where there are extenuating circumstances a fine of 1,000 marks will be imposed.

The same punishment will be meted out to those who threaten a boycott to compel employers or employes to desist from work, or who, during a lockout, try to force employers or employes to yield to their demands, or whoever threatens to maltreat or otherwise molest non-strikers. The bill is not likely to pass before the adjournment of the Reichstag, and it is not likely to pass at all in its present shape.

SUICIDE OF MISS D'ARCHE.

LONDON, June 1.—Miss Louisa D'Arche, not Miss O'Neil, as cabled yesterday, the Canadian nurse who shot herself with a pistol yesterday morning at the Hotel Metropole, died this morning. She was forty years of age, and resided at Yonkers, N. Y. Overstudy is said to have unbalanced her mind.

Miss D'Arche was formerly President of the New York Nursing Association. Her brother is editor of The Winnipeg Press. Miss O'Neil, her companion, came from New York to take her back, owing to the mental trouble from which Miss D'Arche was suffering.

The suicide of Miss D'Arche was evidently premeditated. She left a letter to the effect that her projected removal to New York, under the care of Mrs. T. U. G. Whitt and Miss O'Neil of New York City, preyed upon her mind.

Miss D'Arche left all the money she possessed—about $200—to a friend with whom she was residing in London.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 1.—So far as can be ascertained no one here knows Miss Louisa D'Arche, who shot herself in London yesterday, and who died there to-day. The cable advices say she claimed Yonkers as her home, but if she lived here no one seems to have known her. She may have lived at some boarding house.

THE TRANSVAAL DISPUTE.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange Free State, June 1.—Among the most important points that President Paul Krüger of the Transvaal Republic and Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of Cape Colony and British High Commissioner for South Africa, will have to discuss at their conference here in regard to the demands of the Uitlanders will be the question of the dynamite monopoly under which the Uitlanders are groaning, and which the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, has used his utmost endeavors to remedy. But a Blue Book on the subject, issued to-night, shows that matters in this connection have practically reached a deadlock.

The Blue Book opens with a letter from Mr. Chamberlain, dated Jan. 13, reviewing the whole question and protesting that the monopoly was inconsistent with the London Convention. To this the Transvaal Government replied, under date of March 9, controverting the arguments of Mr. Chamberlain, and stating that her Majesty's Government was not entitled to a protest.

Mr. Chamberlain, on April 21, however, renewed the British protest, adding that her Majesty's Government reserved its rights. In answer to this the Transvaal Government replied, on May 22, with two curt sentences, to the effect that it abided with the views expressed in its communication of March 9.

JOHN SMART, PAINTER, DEAD.

LONDON, June 1.—John Smart, R. S. A., R. S. W., the landscape painter, died to-day.

John Smart was one of the last of the old English school of landscape painters—the school of Crome and Gainsborough and Prout. He devoted himself principally to delineations of the Highland scenery of Scotland, his native land. "The First of Winter's Snaws," exhibited at the Royal Scottish Academy in 1874, and the "Gloom of Glen Ogle," which was brought to this country for the Philadelphia Exposition of 1876, are generally regarded as his finest works.

The artist was born in Edinburgh Oct. 16, 1838. His father was Robert Campbell Smart, the famous engraver. John Smart was educated at the Leith High School and received his first instruction in art at the school of the Board of Manufacturers. In 1853 he was apprenticed to an engraver, but, as he showed great talent for landscape, he became a pupil of Horatio McCulloch, R. S. A. He was an original member of the Royal Scottish Water Color Society and was elected an A. R. S. A. in 1871 and an R. S. A. in 1877.

Besides being a famous artist, Mr. Smart was a celebrated golfer, continuing to play regularly on the Leith links until a short time ago. His series of etchings called "The Golf Greens of Scotland" is now rare and sought after by collectors.

Jamaica's Reciprocity Scheme.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 1.—The reciprocity delegation will sail for the United States on Tuesday. The scope of the commission is restricted to representing Jamaica's position and securing the best possible terms. But the delegates have not the power to enter into an agreement, owing to the proviso of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, that the project cannot be entertained should there be an appreciable loss of revenue involved under the new tariff. Nevertheless, the public is confident that, in view of the positive alternative of Canadian annexation, the United States will accept Jamaica's terms as the only means of retaining the West Indian trade.

Eastern Nicaragua Quieting Down.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, June 1.—President Zelaya has issued a decree removing Eastern Nicaragua from the operation of martial law. The members of the British colony here have given a banquet under the management of the British Consul Nicoll. It was followed by a ball, which was largely attended by the best native and foreign society. The Nicaraguan Government was represented by one Cabinet Minister.

The Anglo-American Commission.

LONDON, June 1.—Replying to Sir Edward Temperley Gourley, Advanced Liberal, member for Sutherland, in the House of Commons to-day, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, William St. John Brodrick, said the Anglo-American Commission adjourned until August, and that the negotiations are proceeding. But, he added, it was impossible to make any further statement on the subject.

Operation on Prof. Richardson.

BERLIN, June 1.—Locke Richardson, the elocutionist and dramatic reader, underwent an abdominal operation yesterday at the hands of Prof. Bergmann as a last resort to save his life. A malignant cancerous tumor was partly removed, but he is not expected to survive. The wife of the professor is a guest of Mrs. Andrew D. White.

Political Upheaval in Chile.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, June 1.—A political upheaval has taken place here. The Liberals have united and will bring about the fall of the Conservative Government.

PEACE DELEGATES AT WORK.

Flattened and Explosive Bullets Opposed by the Committee—Important Questions Still Unsettled.

THE HAGUE, June 1.—The First Commission, by a vote of 18 to 3, has adopted a resolution prohibiting the use of the dumdum, or flattened bullet. Italy, Austria, and Great Britain formed the minority. It was also resolved to prohibit the use of explosives from balloons and explosive bullets.

An agreement was found to be impossible on all the important proposals, and the conviction is growing more than ever that the work of the First Commission is doomed to failure. The Second Section of the Red Cross Committee is also encountering difficulties, as the American and British members are opposing the proposed regulations as being too stringent.

Commission No. 2 has appointed a small committee to settle the details of the method of extending the Geneva convention to maritime warfare. The American delegates proposed to apply to private property at sea the article of the Brussels convention, excluding from capture private property on land.

An objection was raised to a discussion of the proposal on the ground that it was not covered by Count Muravieff's circular, and eventually it was decided to refer the matter to a plenary sitting of the conference, which is expected to reject the proposal since France, Russia, and Great Britain oppose it.

The American mediation scheme was unanimously adopted at yesterday's sitting of the sub-committee, which embodied as Article 7 the scheme prepared by the sub-committee, with few alterations.

LONDON, June 2.—The correspondent of The Daily News at The Hague says:

"Mr. Frederick Holls, secretary of the American delegation, is the author of the American mediation proposals. In one of the most forcible and lucid speeches the conference has yet heard he argued the utility of special mediation, as illustrated by the lessons of the Hispano-American war. He said that, had Spain and America been each assisted by a mediator, peace would probably have been arranged after the battle of Manila."

Sir Julian Pauncefote Honored.

LONDON, June 1.—It has been definitely ascertained that Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to the United States and head of the British delegation at the Peace Conference, will be elevated to the peerage, and that the announcement will be made in the list of the Queen's birthday honors, which will be issued to-morrow.

LAKE MOHONK CONFERENCE.

LAKE MOHONK, N. Y., June 1.—Increased interest and larger numbers characterized the second day's proceedings of the Mohonk Arbitration Conference. The Rev. Edward E. Hale reviewed the history of arbitration during the past thirty years, and the Rev. Dr. William Hayes Ward set forth the differences between the proposals for a court limited as to time by Russia and those for a permanent tribunal provided in the British and American propositions.

Everett P. Wheeler followed, and showed the difference between the Geneva tribunal and that of Great Britain and Argentina. James Wood explained how the American articles had been formulated on the propositions of the Bar Association. Dr. Ward and Mr. Wood declared the impossibility of coercive arbitration. Other remarks were made by Mrs. Donald McLane and G. G. Mercer of Philadelphia.

In the morning further addresses were made by Martin Jones and Judge Alden Chester, of Brooklyn, on "Progress" set forth the assistance rendered to the cause of arbitration by trade, and declared that the people must see to it that Governments did not exceed their prerogatives. Other addresses were made by John Crosby Brown of New York, Gen. A. C. Barnes of Brooklyn, W. L. Scruggs of Atlanta, Ga., and the Rev. Dr. George Dana Boardman.

In the evening Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of The Outlook, delivered an address. He contrasted the skepticism existing with the cause of arbitration a few years ago with the progress so rapidly made the past years. Whatever came from the Czar's conference, the cause of arbitration by a permanent international court, he said, was winning its way. Irresistibly business interest, the cause of ethics, of humanity, and of religion were all conspiring to make certain the establishing of an international tribunal. This did not mean an end of all wars, which view was utopian, but it did mean the alleviation of their misery.

The spirit of the meeting was apparently conservative.

GERMAN WARSHIP LAUNCHED.

KIEL, June 1.—The German warship, built to replace the iron-clad Kaiser Wilhelm, was launched to-day in the presence of Emperor William, who named her Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. The Grand Duchess of Baden performed the christening.

There was a brilliant gathering of Cabinet officers at the launch, including the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron von Bülow; the Minister of Public Works, Herr Thielen; the Secretary of State for the Interior, Count von Posadowsky-Wehner; Baron von Koeller, Governor of Schleswig-Holstein; Gen. Count von Waldersee, and many officers of high rank.

In addition to the Emperor and the Grand Duchess of Baden, the Empress of Germany, the Crown Prince of Germany, Frederick William, and the Grand Duke of Baden were present. The imperial party landed at noon and were welcomed by Secretary of the Navy Tirpitz and Herr Krupp. The party ascended a platform and the Emperor made a speech as follows:

"Wrought of iron, the rigid, lifeless form of the ship stands before us to be launched. Her lines scarcely appeal to our sense of beauty, yet the moment she plunges into the waves she becomes wedded to the deep, and comes in contact with the sea, whose endless magic none can withstand. She gains life and vital force, and is manned by hundreds of gallant seamen. Guided by able officers she proudly rides the waves, a sample of the great German defensive strength, and of which our Fatherland has such urgent need.

"She was conceived by the minds of tried brain-workers. Forged into shape by the hammers of hundreds of industrious Germans, this colossus, before being wedded to the deep shall be given a name to recall the great ruler whose name the old Prussian battleship bore with honor for thirty years, the name of King William. May the name remind us of him as the great organizer of the army and forger of the mighty weapon.

"May peaceful citizens and traders see in that name an exhortation that the German Empire protects its own everywhere. May the laborer and mechanic looking at this ship be reminded of the first German Emperor's fatherly solicitude, to which he once gave expression in a most striking message. As the old iron-clad symbolized the King, so shall this ship symbolize the Emperor, to whom alone we owe the Empire, and who, in all humility, as the instrument of God, knew how to bring together the German Princes and peoples."

"By the hand of the revered daughter of Emperor William, I christen thee Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse."

The Grand Duchess here broke a bottle of champagne against the side of the vessel, which, amid loud cheers, glided into the water.

Financier Assaulted by an American.

JOHANNESBURG, June 1.—One of the leading financiers here, a man named Eckstein, has been assaulted at the Standard Bank by Thomas Regan, an American, who struck him in the face with a whip and with his bare fist, smashed his eyeglasses, and threw him to the ground. Regan, before he was overpowered, resisted desperately and again struck Eckstein after having been arrested. The affair has caused a great sensation here.

Radical Reforms Needed in Spain.

MADRID, June 1.—Premier Silvela, addressing a meeting of the majority Senators and Deputies to-day, urged the necessity of radical reforms, which, he believed, could be realized without recourse to a dictatorship. During the course of his remarks the Premier said that if his programme for rehabilitation called the country would fall under a dictatorship, which, he added, would be productive of the greatest evils.

Fatal Duel at Klausenburg.

BUDAPEST, June 1.—A fatal duel with pistols was fought yesterday at Klausenburg between Prof. Oberschall of the Pressburg Law Academy and Herr Putuoky. The latter was shot through the head. The quarrel which led to the duel was caused by a jesting remark made by Prof. Oberschall.

Mr. Choate Pleads for Mrs. Maybrick.

LONDON, June 2.—The Daily Chronicle announces that Mrs. Florence Maybrick is likely to be liberated shortly, as the result of the pressure brought to bear by Joseph H. Choate, United States Ambassador, in favor of reopening the case.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday being the 1st of June was one of weddings. There were quite a number in town, and a few in the suburbs, accounts of which will be given in another column. The "exodus," as it is called, from town continues, and the extreme heat drove many people away from the city. Fifth Avenue at last shows a Summer abandonment. There are very few people in town, and these are merely passing through. Yesterday Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Miss Gerry, and Mrs. Charles Childs were on Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Arthur Kemp and Mrs. Clarence Mackay were in town the beginning of the week. In entertainments there is nothing whatever going on.

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On the Fuerst Bismarck, which sailed yesterday, were booked Mr. and Mrs. Wilson B. Chisholm and the Misses Chisholm, Mr. J. S. Cushman, Mr. W. B. Chapin, Mrs. Julien T. Davies and the Misses Davies, Mrs. Stuyvesant Le Roy, Dr. and Mrs. Guiteras, Mr. A. P. Plant, and Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sothern.

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Among the arrivals on incoming ships is that of Mrs. Astor, who will open her Newport house the second week in June. Mrs. Astor has been subjected to much annoyance by a report published in The London Times to the effect that she was about to marry Dr. Alexander Clark, the physician to the American Embassy. It is needless to say the story was fiction.

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Mr. James Van Alen was in town yesterday, where he put up at the Cambridge. He goes for a week's fishing or more in Canada, and will pass some little time at Newport before sailing again for England, where he has many engagements during the social season.

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On the coach Pioneer yesterday, Mr. F. K. Sturgis entertained Mrs. H. J. Chisholm, Miss Moore, Mrs. George W. Moore, Frederic Bronson, C. W. Lyman, and H. J. Chisholm, Jr. The whip was Mr. Reginald Rives.

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Among the departures yesterday for Newport were Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, who have closed their Fifth Avenue house for the season. Mrs. Hugh T. Dickey also left for Newport yesterday, where she will open her cottage.

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The opening of the tournament at Baltusrol yesterday drew to that place a large and fashionable assemblage, all of whom are lovers of golf. The weather, sultry in town, was delightful. After the games, tea was served in the clubhouse. Among those present were Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Miss Wilmerding, Miss McAllister, Mrs. Henry P. Toler, Mrs. John Stewart, Mrs. Fellowes Morgan, Miss de Barry, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Samuel Campbell, Bruce Price, A. M. Robbins, and Louis Keller.

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The polo tournament to-day at Westchester will attract the fashionable element known respectively as the Westchester and the Meadow Brooks sets. The players, Messrs. Foxhall Keene, J. E. Cowdin, Larry Waterbury, Stanley Mortimer, Columbus Baldwin, William C. Eustis, H. Payne Whitney, and Benjamin Nicol. There will be tea served at the Country Club after the games and several dinners are arranged for the evening.

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To-morrow will be the last of the two receptions given by Miss Susan de Forest Day on her yacht Scythian, which is anchored off Whitestone. The bookings on the outgoing ships are not very large and there will be no entertainments in town, but a few dances at the various casinos attached to the country clubs.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, June 1.—This afternoon a reception was held in honor of Admiral Sampson at the War College by Commander and Mrs. C. P. Stockton, and over 300 guests attended. The guests were received in the library by Commander and Mrs. Stockton, who, in turn, presented the Admiral. The college was profusely decorated, while the library and hallways were ornamented with stately palms and plants, and on the upper hall the band from the training station furnished the music for the reception and for the dancing later. The reception was one of the most enjoyable yet given among the naval colony, and is the forerunner of a number of social functions which will be given in honor of the great Admiral. Among the many present were Prof. Agassiz, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Barger, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Commander and Mrs. W. McCarty Little, Miss Little, Admiral and Mrs. O. E. Matthews, Lispenard Stewart, Miss Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown, Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webster, the Misses Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mr. Thomas Dunne, Miss Dunne, the Rev. Henry Morgan Stone, the Rev. E. H. Porter, Mrs. George A. Converse, Miss Converse, Cope Whitehouse, Col. John Hare Powel, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Powel, Mrs. F. H. Chadwick, Mrs. C. L. Best, Miss Best, Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Rees, Commander and Mrs. McLean, Lieut. Commander Holman, Capt. and Mrs. John McGowan, Miss McGowan, Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King, Capt. Lundeen, Lieuts. Stone and Hubbard of Fort Adams, Mrs. H. C. Taylor and the Misses Taylor, Major D. W. Lockwood, Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor, Miss Grosvenor, Col. and Mrs. Henry Lawrence, Col. and Mrs. E. M. Neill and Miss Neill, Lieut. and Mrs. Chambers, Hon. and Mrs. D. Fearing, Mrs. Paul Dahlgren, Miss Dahlgren, Capts. Chadwick, Taylor, Ludlow, and Sigsbee, Flag Lieut. Staunton, and many officers from the fleet and torpedo training stations and Fort Adams; Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Roland King, Mr. and Mrs. L. Lorillard, John Bolt, Mr. and Mrs. L. Q. Jones, Mrs. Walter L. Kane, Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Miss Corry, Mrs. Samuel Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Emmons, Miss Hayden, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Mason and Miss Mason, Miss Norman, and many others.

Mrs. Taylor, wife of Capt. Taylor of the battleship Indiana, will entertain at dinner to-morrow in honor of Admiral Sampson.

Mrs. F. E. Chadwick, wife of Capt. Chadwick of the flagship New York, has arrived here, and will pass the season in Newport. Many of the families of the officers of Admiral Sampson's fleet will pass the season in Newport and Jamestown.

The servants of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, as well as those for Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and United States Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, have come to prepare their Newport cottages for occupancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel F. Barger have arrived for the season.

Flag Lieut. Staunton of the flagship New York will make arrangements with the racing crews of the fleet for the race to be pulled between the racing crews of the fleet and those of Newport for the trophy offered by F. P. Garretson, and it is now believed that the race will take place over the Belmont-Garretson course on the afternoon of June 10.

Dr. and Mrs. Clement Cleveland and family will arrive for the season on Monday next.

The memorial window erected in the Belmont Memorial Chapel at the Island Cemetery last week by August Belmont in memory of his wife, Mrs. Bessie Morgan Belmont, has been completed and represents St. Elizabeth.

Mrs. Lyman Josephs is expected for the Summer to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Davis will arrive for the season on Tuesday next.

Mr. and Mrs. William Thompson are having Villano prepared for occupancy.

Mrs. Stockton will entertain at dinner in honor of Admiral Sampson on June 5.

The Newport Golf Club opened for the season to-day, and the number of players on the links was quite large for the opening day.

The second day of the War College course to-day was devoted to the reading of a very able lecture on "Naval Strategy" from the pen of Capt. A. T. Mahan, United States Navy. The subject was ably handled and read by Lieut. Murdock, one of the college staff, owing to the absence of the author, who is a member of the Peace Commission. The officers of the fleet attended the course.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., may rent another cottage for the remainder of the Summer, as it is understood they would rather have a cottage nearer to the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Burnham of Boston have arrived at Lyndenhurst for the Summer.

William J. Norman of New York is here.

Col. Hasbrouck, United States Army, will arrive at Fort Adams to-morrow to assume command of that garrison and the Seventh Artillery.

Mrs. Robert Goelet returned to Newport this evening. Mr. Dewitt, manager of the Goelet estate, is her guest.

Mrs. J. D. F. Lanier has arrived for the season.

One of the latest designed automobile bicycles has arrived for use of Royal Phelps Carroll.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Livermore are the guests of Mr and Mrs. Mortimer Brooks, the parents of Mrs. Livermore.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel will arrive for the season on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Powell has returned from New York.

Among those registered at the Casino are George P. Eustis, and the following naval officers: Arthur Burtis, P. Fitzsimmons, C. L. Hussey, L. G. Henerberger, F. W. O. Scott, and Chester Wells.

Mr. and Mrs. Harley T. Proctor have arrived at Wee Bush for the season.

Mrs. J. Fred Pierson and Miss Pierson have gone to Poland Springs.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Schafer—May.

Miss Fanny May, the eldest daughter of the late Lewis May, for many years President of Temple Emanu-El, was married last evening to Myron Schafer, son of Simon Schafer, at the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gotthelf, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman. The temple was decorated with palms and white Spring flowers and trailing vines. The bride, who was given away by her uncle, A. Wolff, Jr., wore white satin, draped with point d'esprit. The veil was tulle. The maid of honor, Miss Josephine May, wore white mousseline de soie, trimmed with Valenciennes lace.

The bridesmaids were Miss Marion Einstein, Miss Elsie May, sister of the bride; Miss Rita Wallach, Miss Simah Moses, Miss Adele A. Neustadt, Miss Emily Wolff, a cousin of the bride; Miss Minnie Schafer, cousin of the gridegroom, and Miss Beatrice Borg. The flower girl was the bride's youngest sister, Miss Lois May, whose costume was pink silk. The best man was Edward Schafer, cousin of the bridegroom, and the ushers were Leonard Schafer and Charles Schafer, cousins of the bridegroom; Percy Wolff and John Wolff, cousins of the bride; Harry Hockstader, Elbert Brussels, Alfred Siedenberg, Arthur Cahn, Melville Stern, Max Kaufmann, S. Morril Bauhner, George Cohen, an uncle of the bridegroom, Arthur Lehman, Dr. William Gordon Lyle, and Charles Guggenheimer. A reception was held at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. May, at 21 East Seventy-fourth Street.

Osborn—Hard.

NYACK, N. Y., June 1.—A beautiful June wedding took place at Grace Episcopal Church at 5 o'clock to-day. The bride was Miss Edith Laura Hard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Hard of South Nyack, and the bridegroom Mr. Robert Osborn, son of the late John Osborn of South Nyack. The bride's father, George M. Hard, is President of the Chatham National Bank, New York City. The decorations were of yellow and white.

The Rev. Franklin Babbitt, rector of Grace Church, was the officiating clergyman. The ushers were Melville and Sherwood Hard, brothers of the bride; William J. Parslow and William Polhemus. John Osborn, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. Mrs. James P. Geddes of Brooklyn, formerly Miss Lila Brownell of Nyack, was the maid of honor.

The bride's gown was an elegant creation, white crepe de chine, with rich lace trimmings. Four bridesmaids attended the bride and the matron of honor, Miss May Osborn, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Katherine Berthoff, Miss Helen Stewart of Nyack, and Miss Belcher of New York City. The bridesmaids wore gowns of white Swiss, trimmed with lace, with yellow satin belts and collars. The bride was given away by her father. After the wedding the newly married couple, with their attendants and guests, were driven to River Lawn, the beautiful home of the bride's parents, where a reception took place.

Da Conturbia—Patterson.

BALTIMORE, June 1.—No wedding of recent years in Baltimore has created so much interest as that of Miss Annah St. Clair Patterson of this city to Count Cesare da Conturbia of Milan, Italy, which took place to-day. The ceremony was performed by Cardinal Gibbons, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. David Stewart.

The bride entered the drawing room, where the ceremony was performed amid elaborate floral decorations, with Mr. Stewart, by whom she was given away. She wore an exquisite creation by Francis of Paris of crepe de chine lace and mousseline de soie. The foundation of white satin was covered with white crepe de chine, ending in a long train, the skirt let in deep panels of point de venice, while around the bottom was a flounce of round point. The high-necked bodice was elaborately trimmed with lace and mousseline de soie. Her veil was of point lace worn by her mother, and an heirloom. It was held in place by a tiara of diamonds in the shape of a coronet. She also wore a rope of picked pearls, one of the gifts of the Count. Her bouquet was of white orchids.

After a reception a wedding breakfast was served, during which a musical programme was rendered. This afternoon the Count and Countess left for a journey including points of interest in this country. They will return to Baltimore for a time before sailing for Italy.

Stewart—Ballard.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 1.—Jefferson D. Stewart and Abby Ballard, daughter of Charles T. Ballard, former President of the Board of Trade, were married in Christ Episcopal Cathedral at noon to-day. The wedding was a most elaborate one. The decorations in the cathedral alone cost $900. There was a full choir, and an elaborate wedding breakfast followed at the home of the bride's parents, where the details of decoration were no less conspicuous than those at the cathedral.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart this afternoon left for New York, whence they will sail Saturday for a year's tour in Europe. The bridegroom's present to the bride was $100,000 in cash, in an elaborately made treasure box. Mr. Stewart was identified with the Ohio Falls Car Manufacturing Company until its absorption by the trust. He transferred all his holdings, and is now one of the strong men in the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company.

Meeder—Chandler.

Miss Mary Jessup Chandler, daughter of Dr. William J. Chandler, was married to Henry Bayden Meeder of South Orange last night, in the Trinity Presbyterian Church of South Orange, N. J. More than 1,400 invitations had been sent out. The marriage was solemnized by the Rev. Asa Wynkoop, pastor of the church. The maid of honor was Miss Susan Chandler, sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids Miss Katherine Clements of Sandy Hill, N. Y.; Miss Elsie Milligan of Elizabeth, and Miss Mabel Milligan of Auburn, N. Y. The best man was Frederick H. Meeder, brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers Gilbert M. Milligan and Albert F. C. Milligan of Elizabeth, cousins of the bride; George Delano of South Orange, and Henry M. Chandler, brother of the bride. The bride wore her grandmother's wedding gown of white brocaded satin. A reception was held at the home of the bride on Milligan Place.

Greene—Campbell.

SCHENECTADY, June 1.—A wedding that attracted a number of people from New York occurred here this afternoon, when Miss Harriet Mumford Campbell was united in marriage to George De Bockton Greene. Miss Campbell is a daughter of the late Douglass Campbell, and Mr. Greene is a son of the late Capt. S. Dana Greene, United States Navy. The bridesmaids were Miss Beattie, Schenectady; Miss Cox, Cherry Valley; Miss Farnam, New Haven, Conn.; Miss Bennett, Hartford, Conn., and Miss Alice Maude Baldwin and Miss Marion Gregory, New York. Mr. Greene was attended by his brother, S. Dana Greene, as best man, and the ushers were Robert S. Hale, Boston; Carleton Greene, Philips Burgess, Henry P. Maury, William A. Campbell, and Douglass Campbell of New York.

O'Brien—Jordan.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Jordan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas De Milt Jordan, and Edward D. O'Brien, the son of Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, took place yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, in West Seventy-first Street. The rector, the Rev. Matthew A. Taylor, performed the ceremony. The maid of honor was Miss Clara Ince. The bridesmaids were Miss McBride, Miss Annette Peck, and the Misses Louise and Gwendolyn O'Brien, sisters of the bridegroom. The best man was John O'Brien, and the ushers were Frank Jordan, Harry Coxe, P. Tecumseh Sherman, Maurice C. Spratt, Andrew Fee, and Nash Rockwood. A reception followed at the residence of the bride's parents, 58 West Eighty-eighth Street.

Flash—Wickes.

Oscar Terrill Flash and Miss Florence Wickes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Wickes of 44 West Twenty-seventh Street, were married yesterday noon in Trinity Chapel, the Rev. William H. Vibbert, rector, officiating. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents. The bride was attended by Mrs. W. A. Jennings, as matron of honor, and as bridesmaids by the Misses Marsie Davidson of Florida, Louise Gerardin of Boston, Katherine Hogan, and Blanche Carmer of Stroudsburg, Penn. Edward A. Parmele was the best man, and William Willard Fair, Dr.

AT THE GRAVESEND RACES

Olindo Defeated Governor Budd in a Grand Steeplechase.

FAVORITES WON THREE RACES

Affect Won the Bedford Stakes and Don de Oro Captured the Parkway Handicap.

While the best race of the day at the Gravesend track of the Brooklyn Jockey Club yesterday was the steeplechase which wound up the day's sport, there had been a lot of pleasure preceding it. One of these pleasures was the appearance of the annual Walden-Morris-Littlefield "bluff," which has come to be looked for with each recurring season. It is a trifle earlier than usual this year, but it has turned up all right. This time, instead of Correction or Mirthful or that "nervous" horse The Friar, it is all about Filigrane, winner of the Metropolitan Handicap at Morris Park, who was beaten at Gravesend in a race against Half Time, in which the general criticism was that Filigrane's defeat was due to the very poor riding of one Littlefield, who was in the saddle. The colt is partly owned and managed by A. H. Morris, one of the heirs to his father's stables and the millions accumulated in the Louisiana Lottery. Among other things young Morris inherited was the trainer R. Wyndham Walden and his son-in-law, Fred Littlefield, who was some years ago a jockey of rather ordinary merit, and who has been trying to convince the public that he still remains a jockey. He has convinced young Mr. Morris that this is a fact, and now Mr. Morris wants to convert the public to his belief. So Mr. Walden brings out his annual challenge. This year it is to the effect that he will match Filigrane against any three-year-old in the country to run any distance from a mile up to four miles for anywhere from $5,000 to $20,000 a side, Littlefield to ride Filigrane. He kindly neglects to stipulate who must ride the horse accepting the challenge. There seems to be no string tied to the challenge in any direction this season.

On the same afternoon that this challenge went abroad there was shown to some members of the press a letter Mr. Morris had written to Littlefield, in which, in brief, he tells him that he need pay no attention to the newspaper criticisms of his riding of Filigrane in the race in which he was beaten by Half Time, because he (Morris) was satisfied with the ride. Mr. Morris winds up by saying that the comments of the papers were merely the barometers of the bets of the racing writers. Mr. Morris was unfortunately right in one or two instances, as to the writers, perhaps, but he can no more understand that there are newspaper writers who do not bet on the races about which they write than can certain people who are daily visitors to the track believe that he does not back his own horses when they win, or lay against them when they lose. That is, of course, absurd. Mr. Morris does not back his horses nor does he lay against them in spite of all slurring gossip to the contrary, but races for the love of the sport. He is not in the habit of dispensing his princely income in any such fashion. Newspaper writers of any experience know that and do not, therefore, charge against him in kind what he charges against them. Most racing writers simply regret the blind loyalty to Mr. Walden and son-in-law Littlefield which has lost so many rich stakes to one who has done so much for the interest of the sport and the building up of the thoroughbred breeding interest as he has. As a class, they love the sport for the sport's sake, not so much as does Mr. Morris, but are not so blinded as he to the defects of his jockey, and criticise his errors of omission, but no more, than they do those of their riders in one of which is more infallible than is the pet of his stable, Fred Littlefield. Letter and challenge were laughed about considerably and added much to the merriment of the crowd, not all of whom are so enamored of Littlefield as a rider as is Mr. Morris. The letter did credit to Mr. Morris's loyalty to his jockey, through whom it was given semi-publicity without Mr. Morris's consent, so he says.

To return to the racing, which, after all, was of the most interest. It was a good day's sport and was fairly satisfactory to the crowd, even though but three of the favorites won, for each of the other three winners was well backed by the men who were within earshot of the tips. So the layers got none the best of the public during the day. In fact, the victory of Bannockburn in the opening race was a hard blow to them, as the winner was backed down from 8 to 1 at the opening to 3 to 1 at the close, and the ring lost a lot of money to the men who had the tip that "Pat Dunne would pull off a couple of good ones during the day." This was a good tip, for he not only won the opening race with Bannockburn, but won the second with Approval, Willie Martin riding each, and each winning with the very comfortable odds of 3 to 1 against it at the close.

Betting had been going on for some minutes for the first race, with Zanone as a starter, Odom having weighed out to ride him, before it was learned that the horse had wrenched his shoulder on the way to the track, and was so sore that he could not run. Then Harry Reed was made the favorite before the Bannockburn money flowed into the ring, and he remained the favorite to the end of the speculation, but the best he could do was to finish in fourth place, though he had the best of the start and was in front to the head of the stretch. At that point his old legs gave way under him, and Bannockburn, who had been chasing him, went to the front and won as he pleased. Dr. Parker, making a very strong bid in the straight, was a good second, and Primate got the third honors, while old Harry Reed ambled home in a crippled condition.

Lackland was made a hot favorite for the second race, but the best he could do was to finish third to Approval and Glengar, the former, another of Dunne's good things, winning by a length, after Glengar, having raced the others to a standstill, had to himself give up to the superior speed of the Chicago colt. Martin rode one of his best races on the latter, and when Martin does ride well he rides very, very well. So it is perhaps needless to say that he won in hand, for he knows how to save a horse, and he did it in this case.

There was no race at all for the Bedford Stakes for two-year-old fillies. John Daly's mare Affect, getting away handily, was in front all the way, and none of the others could ever catch her. Flaunt and Kitchener, both of whom were hot tips for the stake, had the fight for the second money between them, the former getting it by a narrow margin, while the latter only beat Mischievous for third honors by a nose.

Filigrane having been scratched for the Parkway Handicap, that event was simply an exercise gallop for Don de Oro, who led practically all the way. It was probably a good thing for the betting public that Filigrane did not start, as the Don was such a good horse yesterday that at the weights there is little doubt but he would have beaten Filigrane handily. Azucena and King Barleycorn both tried to have a bit of a race with him, but neither was speedy enough to catch him, and so he came home alone. Jeannot, cleverly ridden by Odom, made a wild rush at the end of the journey and grabbed the second honors from Azucena very cleverly, the latter just beating Previous for the small end of the stake.

Star Chime had things all her own way in the fifth race, in which she had the best of a ragged start. She won by a length and a half, Marvelle and Dangerous Maid having a pretty brush for the place, which the former won by half a length. Shrove Tuesday, about which there was a lively tip, was fourth, and Neda and Hathor, who followed those named home, never had a chance to win, owing to their disadvantage at the start.

As a wind-up there was the steeplechase. Only a quartet started, but all were backed by strong followings. All but Col. Bartlett finished, but he bolted at the fourth obstacle, when in front, and would go no further. Royal Scarlet fell at the same jump, but Cochrane caught and remounted him and trailed home for the third money. With these two out of it, Olindo and Gov. Budd were left to fight it out, and they made as pretty a race as was possible with two horses. The race was at about two miles and a half, and for over a mile of that distance they ran together like a team, first one and then the other having a slight advantage in the runs over the flat portions of the course, the pair generally taking the jumps at the same instant. Both were staggering toward the end when they came to turn from the field to the dirt track. Gov. Budd was twice bumped into by Olindo, once as the pair were making for the track just after the last jump, and again as they swung into that track, but it did not seem to make any difference with the result, for Olindo was apparently the speedier of the pair on the flat. He won the race by a neck after a hard drive to the wire. A claim of foul was made by Gov. Budd's rider after the finish, but it was not allowed.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Six furlongs. Time—1:14¼.

1—Bannockburn, P. Dunne's br. c., 4 years, by Hayden Edwards-Bettie Blaise, $1,000, 113 pounds, 3 to 1 and even.....(W. Martin)
2—Dr. Parker, Smith & Co.'s b. c., 3, 110, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Spencer)
3—Primate, J. E. Madden's ch. c., 4, 112, 20 to 1.....(Simms)

Harry Reed, aged, 106, 2 to 1, (Maher;) General Shafter, 3, 98, 15 to 1, (O'Conner;) St. Lorenzo, 3, 98, 13 to 5, (McCue;) Ortoland, 4, 111, 30 to 1, (J. Slack;) Big Indian, 3, 98, 60 to 1, (Settey;) Bessie Taylor, 3, 98, 60 to 1, (Wilson;) Morose, 3, 98, 200 to 1, (Miles,) and Varus, 4, 108, 80 to 1, (Moody,) also ran and finished as named. Zanoni, aged, 115, 6 to 1, (Odom,) was withdrawn shortly after the betting opened as he went lame in his preliminary gallop.

Won ridden out by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds which have not won $2,000. Purse $700, added to a subscription of $10 each to the winner, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. Weights 8 pounds below the scale. Non-winners of $750 allowed 5 pounds; of $500, 8 pounds, maidens, 15 pounds. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48¾.

1—Approval, P. Dunne's br. c. Passard-Ruperta, 110 pounds, 3 to 1 and even.....(W. Martin)
2—Glengar, William Jenning's br. c., by Dutch Roller-Lena, 113, 5 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Neville)
3—Lackland, Perry Belmont's br. c., 113, 9 to 5.....(Spencer)

Greatland, 118, 5 to 2, (Maher,) and Manlius, 110, 20 to 1, (Everett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won cleverly by a length; a length and a half between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Bedford Stakes, for two-year-olds. Purse, $1,000, added to a subscription of $50 each, $15 forfeit, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Four and a half furlongs. Time—0:53¾.

1—Effect, John Daly's br. f., by His Highness-Easily, $1,100, 98 pounds, 3 to 1 and even.....(McCue)
2—Flaunt, J. B. Lewman's b. c., by Forester-Display, 110, 5 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Clayton)
3—Kitchener, W. Beverly's blk. c., by Himyar-Lady Agnes, 108, 4 to 1.....(H. Martin)

Mischievous, 97, 50 to 1, (Wilson;) Misericordia, 112, 15 to 1, (Littlefield;) Fluke, 97, 9 to 2, (O'Connor;) Shreham, 106, 8 to 1, (Maher;) Rochester, 110, 6; (Spencer,) and Red Path, 102, 8 to 1, (Odom,) also ran and finished as named.

Won ridden out by two lengths; a short head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Parkway Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse, $1,000, added to a subscription of $50 each, or only $15 forfeit if declared by 2 P. M. the day before the race, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:47¾.

1—Don de Oro, J. Boden's ch. h., 5 years, by Rayon d'Or-Bella Donna, 120 pounds, 7 to 10 and 1 to 4.....(Spencer)
2—Jeannot, W. H. Clark's ch. c., by Springbok-Annapolis, 4, 92, 12 to 1 and 2 to 1.. (Odom)
3—Azucena, G. J. Long's b. f., by Pardee-Starlight, 4, 105, 15 to 1.....(McCue)

Previous, 4, 114, 4 to 1, (O'Conner;) King Barleycorn, 5, 98, 10 to 1, (Mitchell,) and George Boyd, 4, 112, 60 to 1, (Brown,) also ran and finished as named.

Won pulled up by two lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies two years old. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each to the winner, of which $100 to the second, and $50 to the third. To carry 118 pounds. Non-winners of $750, not having won at this meeting, allowed 7 pounds; maidens, 14 pounds. Five furlongs. Time—1:02.

1—Star Chime, G. B. Morris's b. f., by Star Ruby-Chimera, 111 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Everett)
2—Manvilla, S. S. Brown's b. f., 104, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(McCue)
3—Dangerous Maid, J. R. & F. P. Keene's ch. f., 111, 8 to 1.....(Spencer)

Shrove Tuesday, 106, 6 to 1, (Maher;) Neda, 104, 5 to 2, (Clawson;) Hathor, 104, 8 to 1, (Bullman;) Laureates, 111, 30 to 1, (Doggett;) Gertrude Lodge, 104, 40 to 1, (Mitchell;) The Amazon, 111, 8 to 1, (Songer;) Jugglery, 104, 30 to 1, (Moody,) and High Gale, 104, 40 to 1, (O'Conner,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half; half a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Steeplechase Handicap. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, only $5, if declared, to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. The full steeplechase course. Time—4:52.

1—Olindo, F. Gebhard's ch. g., aged, by Oneko-Sophoronia, 162 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.. (Mara)
2—Governor Budd, Sydney Paget's b. g., 6, 158, 5 to 2 and 7 to 10.....(Owens)
*Royal Scarlet, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. g., 6, 146, 9 to 2.....(Cochrane)

*Fell, but was remounted, and finished in time for third money.

Colonel Bartlett, 4, 135, 4 to 1, (Finnigan,) one of the starters in the race, bolted and did not finish.

Won in a hard drive by a head; three hundred lengths between second and third.

Racing at Latonia.

CINCINNATI, June 1.—Racing results at Latonia:

FIRST RACE.—One mile; selling. Hand D, 101 pounds, (Beauchamp,) 7 to 5, won; Rollins, 106, (Aker,) 9 to 1, second; Howitzer, 98, (H. Williams,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:48¾. Dictate, Royal Choice, Rockwood, Kathie May, Swordsman, Infelice, Asran, and Dolly Regent also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Lignite, 104 pounds, (Beauchamp,) 4 to 5, won; Ida Ledford, 101, (Sheppard,) 10 to 1, second; Honeywood, 105, (Gross,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:06¾. Caloocan, Isabinda, and El Trovia also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs. Jennie Clay, 100 pounds, (Beauchamp,) 8 to 2, won; Preliminary, 104, (E. Ross,) 16 to 5, second; Juanetta, 107, (C. Murphy,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:35. Full Dress, Beana, Louisville Belle, Freak, and Miss Josephine also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile; selling. Monadour, 92 pounds, (Silvers,) 3 to 5, won; Klakringle, 99, (Turner,) 18 to 1, second; Elkin, 114, (E. Ross,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:48½. Hampden and Mizzoura also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Phallas, 108 pounds, (N. Turner,) even, won; Pharaoh, 106, (E. Ross,) 6 to 1, second; Honest Run 102, (C. Murphy,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:00¾. Summer, Burt, Belchance, Postmaster Bailey also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Hanlon, 108 pounds, (N. Turner,) 11 to 5, won; Lost Time, 100, (H. Williams,) 6 to 1, second; Corialis, 97, (W. Hughes,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:21. Osmond, Marietta, Misbehance, Hannie Annie M., Elsie M., and Lucy M. also ran.

SLOAN'S RIDING AT EPSOM.

American Jockey Wins One Race and Finishes Second in Another.

LONDON, June 1.—At the third day of the Epsom Summer meeting, to-day, Mr. J. B. Leigh's four-year-old bay colt, The Wyvern, ridden by "Tod" Sloan, won the Royal Stakes. Thirteen horses ran six furlongs. The betting was 7 to 1 against The Wyvern.

The Great Surrey Breeders' Foal Plate was won by Mr. Arthur James's colt, O'Donovan Rossa. Lord William Beresford's colt Democrat, ridden by Sloan, was unplaced. Fourteen horses ran five furlongs. The betting was 6 to 1 against O'Donovan Rossa and 9 to 4 against Democrat.

The Horton Plate was won by Goon, Sloan rode Mismanagement, the property of Mr. A. L. Duncan, and finished second. Twenty-two horses ran. The betting was 9 to 4 against Mismanagement.

The Durdans Plate was won by Lord Ellesmere's four-year-old bay colt Pheon, "Tod" Sloan rode Lord Stanley's chestnut colt, Loreto, but was unplaced. Eleven horses ran over the Derby course. The betting was 5 to 1 against Loreto.

Columbia Crews at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 1.—The Columbia Varsity and Freshmen crews arrived today from the University boat house on North River and went into their training quarters, preparatory to beginning active practice on the Poughkeepsie course, over which the New Yorkers are to row in competition with Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin Universities on June 26 and 27. The Columbias are the first of the colleges to arrive for the race and they will have the advantage of long practice.

Sails for the Defender.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 1.—The new mainsail and foresail for the Defender were put on this afternoon, and the former will be about three feet higher than the old one. Everything has been made ready to put the topmast on, and the Defender will probably be ready to leave here early next week.

Tugs Tied Up on the Lakes.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 1.—There is a complete tie-up at the heads of the lakes of the Inman and Singer tug lines, which do all the vessel loading. The longer engineers and skippers have struck, and their tugs, as well as the Inman tugs, are quietly reposing at the docks. The strikers are willing to help keep the vessels off the beach, but will do no more, and no tugs are available tonight.

Championship Tennis at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 1.—The tennis championship of Yale seniors was won this afternoon by Winchester Noyes of Brooklyn, N. Y., who defeated Richard Hooker of New Haven in a five-set game, the score being 4—6, 6—2, 6—4, 4—6, 7—5.

Body Found in Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 1.—A human body was taken from the Whirlpool this afternoon. It is supposed to be that of a man named Staley, who was drowned off Grand Island in November last.

The question whether the Philippine Islands offer valuable opportunities for business enterprise is answered by a writer in Appletons' Popular Science Monthly for June.—Adv.

IOWA HORSES AT AUCTION.

Consignment Brought by W. C. Bryant Fetches Good Prices.

High-class saddle and harness horses under the hammer brought out a large crowd of bidders to the sale yesterday at the American Horse Exchange, and prices for the stock offered ranged from $200 upward to $3,850. The animals were the consignment brought from Iowa by W. C. Bryant, but only part of the lot were sold. The remainder, with those owned by Douglass Brothers, also of Iowa, will be sold tonight.

The star of yesterday's sale was Little Bonnie, a seal-brown gelding, 14.1 hands, by Bonnie Wilkes, 2:14, for which T. W. Lawson of Boston paid $3,850. The little gelding is one of the showiest and speediest horses ever seen in a New York sales ring, and he should be a coming competitor at the next Horse Show. He steps as high and can go as fast as his sire, and his new owner considers him a bargain at the price.

Nathan Straus bought up a number of horses for Macy & Co. He paid $2,200 for Cuckoo and Alarm, a pair of brown geldings that traveled splendidly together, and $1,025 for Cyrano and Cylo, a fashionable-looking, trotting-bred pair. Walter Lee of Black Rock, Conn., paid $1,000 for Petite and Tres Joli, both trotting bred, and Theodore F. Miller secured Adric and Inkle, also a trotting-bred pair, for $1,650.

The summary:

Little Bonnie, seal brown gelding, 5 years, 14.1 hands, by Bonnie Wilkes (2:14)—dam by North Star Duke; T. W. Lawson, Boston	$3,800
Petite, ch. m., 5 years, 14.2½ hands, by Mammon, and Tres Joli, ch. m., 6 years, 14.2¼ hands, by Mammon; Walter Lee, Black Rock, Conn.	1,000
The Cuckoo, br. g., 5 years, 15.3½ hands, and Alarm, br. g., 6 years, 15.3½ hands; F. H. Macy & Co.	2,200
Cyrano, ch. g., 5 years, Robert Rysdyke and Cylo, 15.3 hands, by Son of R. H. Macy & Co.	1,025
Parado, g. g., 6 years, 15.1 hands, by Adrian Wilkes—dam by Bashaw; Theodore F. Miller	300
Patience, ch. g., 5 years, 15.1 hands, by the Stamey horse and Pattern, m. g., 6 years, 15.1 hands, by the Stamey horse; John F. Gibson	450
Trust Me, g. g., 6 years, 15.3 hands, by Canada Joker, dam by Green's Bashaw; R. H. Macy & Co.	390
Tobey, br. g., 5 years, 15.2½ hands, by Onmore-Betty, by Almont, and Trig, br. g., 5 years, 15.2½ hands, by Barber, dam by Wilkesmont; John F. Gibson	825
Webb W. Smith, b. g., 5 years, 15.2 hands, by Son of Governor Sprague, dam by Waveland Chief; John F. Gibson	200
Adric, br. g., 5 years, 15.2 hands, by Adrian Wilkes, and Inkle, br. g., 5 years, 15.2 hands, by Inkus, 2:14; Theodore F. Miller.	1,650
Sylvia Joy, b. m., 5 years, 15.2 hands, by Silver Wilkes; W. W. Noyes	575
Miss Chesire, blk. m., 6 years, 14.1 hands, by Canadian Joker, dam by Comet; H. D. Babcock	300
Buskle, b. g., 5 years, 15.1 hands, by Earl McGregor, (2:21,) and Procter, b. g., 5 years, 15.3 hands, by Bob Proctor; L. F. Boyes	700
Miss Nancy, b. m., 5 years, 16 hands, by Rosmos-Ginger, by Jo Green; E. S. Reynal	525
Peck, b. h., 6 years, 16 hands, by Escort-Bonny, by Starlight Golddust; E. S. Reynal	600
Judge Hubbard, b. h., 6 years, 16 hands, by Sterlingham, dam by Wapsey Bashaw; A. D. Housman	350
Blaney, b. g., 6 years, 15.3 hands, by Broham; Dr. George Clark	225
Meddler, br. g., 5 years, 15.3 hands, by French Coacher Dadies, dam by Bashaw; J. F. Gibson	210
The Dude, ch. g., 5 years, 15.3 hands, by Elisha dam by Old Champion; James T. Hyde	305
Dona, g. g., 5 years, 15.3 hands, by Adrian Wilkes, dam by Escort, and Dart, ch. g., 9 years, 15.3 hands, by Harbinger Chief—dam by George Wilkes; C. H. Tweed	775
Aldrich, b. g., 5 years, 16.1 hands, by Lord Wellington, dam by Aldrich's Mambrino Patchen, and Athens, br. g., 6 years, 16.1 hands, by Escort, dam by Royal Revenge; J. F. Gibson	435
Vogue, br. g., 5 years, 16 hands, and Fad, b. g., 5 years, 16 hands; J. F. Gibson	700

GOLF IN MARYLAND.

Play for the Cups of the Baltimore Club Begun.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 1.—The open golf tournament of the Baltimore Country Club began to-day on the links of the club at Roland Park. Play for the Associate Members Cup, and the Baltimore Country Club Cup was started to-day, the former being disposed of. Messrs. Cassard and Jenkins of the Baltimore Country Club; Bohlen and Forrest, Philadelphia Country Club; Lynch and Davis of Lakewood, and Murphy and Lafferty of the Chevy Chase Club, Washington, contested. After a hard struggle the Philadelphians were victorious. They made the gross score of 352. Baltimore was second with 370, with Chevy Chase third.

Great interest centred in the contest for the Baltimore Country Club Cup. The conditions are thirty-six holes, medal play. The best sixteen to qualify. The play of Findlay S. Douglass, the American amateur champion, was watched with keen interest. Considering that he had never been over the course before, his score of 165 is remarkable.

The scores of the remaining fifteen who qualified follow: T. C. Jenkins, 171; F. H. Bohlen, 173; H. M. Forrest, 179; Jaspar Lynch, 180; H. B. Gilman, 183; F. L. Woodward, 184; G. C. Lafferty, 185; C. H. Moore, 186; O. F. Perin, 191; H. Wylie, 197; W. D. Young, 199, and H. Cass, 199. The second round and semi-finals will be played to-morrow, the finals to go over until Saturday.

HIGHER TAXES IN MICHIGAN.

The House Increases the Rate on Insurance and Telephones.

LANSING, Mich., June 1.—The House passed a bill making a specific tax on fire insurance companies of other States of 5 per cent. on their gross earnings in Michigan, this being an increase of 2 per cent., or more than one hundred thousand dollars annually. The same body increased the tax of telephone and telegraph companies from 2 to 3 per cent. on their gross earnings, and fixed the tax of express companies at 5 per cent. on purely Michigan business.

Previous to 1898 express companies paid only 1 per cent., and the rate fixed to-day is said to be excessive. The House also passed to third reading a bill providing for a State Tax Commission of three members, each to receive a salary of $2,500 a year, the commission to have supervisory control of assessing officers and corporations.

OHIO VOTES FOR HENDERSON.

Eleven Congressmen Declare for Him in the Speakership Fight.

COLUMBUS, June 1.—Republican members of Congress from Ohio held a conference to-night to consider the attitude of the Ohio delegation on the Speakership. Twelve of the fifteen Ohio Republican members were present, but the three absentees had previously agreed to abide by the decision of the majority. The absentees were J. H. Bromell, Alonzo Danford, and Stephen Morgan.

After a full discussion an informal ballot was taken, which resulted in nine votes for Henderson, of Iowa and three for Sherman of New York. Then a formal ballot was taken, and the vote stood eleven for Henderson and one for Sherman. The following Representatives voted for Henderson: Burton, Dick, Grosvenor, Kerr, Lybrand, Phillips, Shattuc, Southard, Taylor, Van Voorhis, and Weaver.

Seth W. Brown voted even on the last ballot for Sherman, saying that he did not think it wise to pledge the whole delegation so far in advance of the session of Congress.

TITLED PRISONERS IN COURT.

Baron and Baroness de Bara Accused of Swindling in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 1.—A case of international interest was begun before Judge Kohlsaat in the United States District Court today, when Baron Edgar de Bara and his wife Fannie were placed on trial on charges of carrying on an extensive swindling scheme through the United States mails.

A long legal fight is expected before the case goes to the jury for a verdict. Eleven indictments were returned against the Baron and Baroness by the last Federal Grand Jury. Four of the witnesses who will testify against the titled prisoners have arrived in Chicago from England. They are Henry Gottle, Thomas Allen, George Kirby, and John White. Twenty-five other witnesses will be called by the Government during the trial.

The De Baras were arrested at St. Augustine, Fla., Jan. 3. The base of their alleged illegal operations was in Chicago. It is claimed that De Bara and his wife induced a large number of foreigners to invest in a bogus phonograph company.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

Wm Vogel & Son

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

For purposes of advertising our Men's Shoe Department, where all good qualities of Men's Shoes shall be had at lower prices than anywhere else, we offer

Men's Summer Shoes

at

$2.35

This is a special lot of Men's Shoes, of Russia Calf, Box Calf and best quality Russet Calf, in Bulldog, London, Opera, Cambridge and all the new modish lasts, with single and double extension solid oak tanned soles. Every pair strictly hand-sewed welt.

'Tis an honest $3.50 Shoe that we're offering at $2.35.

Broadway and Houston St.

WHEAT FOR EDIBLE PASTES.

Big Demand Throughout Europe for a Certain Quality of Hard Wheat Which Thus Far We Have Not Grown.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—United States Consul John C. Covert, writing from his post at Lyons, France, has transmitted to the State Department a report on a special quality of wheat for the making of alimentary pastes in France and other European countries which is worthy of attention. "In several European countries," says the report, "the different forms of edible pastes known as macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, nouilles, &c., are produced in very large quantities. From a small and somewhat local business it has become a large, prosperous, and constantly increasing industry, upon which millions of people depend for their food.

"The manufacture of these preparations of flour was first carried on in a small way in Sicily and Southern Calabria, and then on a much larger scale in Naples. In the enterprising business centre of Genoa it became a staple article of trade, and an improvement in quality was followed by a rapid increase in demand. At Marseilles, the different branches of the industry were specialized. There the selection, purchase, and preparation of the proper kind of wheat for paste making became a distinct trade, or rather constituted a separate branch of commerce and manufacture. There are now importers and brokers in these special kinds of wheat, grinders of the semoule, and a class that sells the semoule to paste-makers. It has thus become easy for manufacturers to obtain the precise quality of wheat desired for the different pastes.

"It is estimated that the French output of these pastes is from 120,000,000 to 170,000,000 pounds per annum, and this product is unquestionably destined to increase greatly. To Americans it may seem strange that the power to purchase wheat foods is only now becoming general in most of the civilized countries. Thirty years ago black rye bread was universally consumed by the working classes and the peasantry in France; now it is rarely found in any bakery, and is eaten only in the country. The President of the millers' syndicate of this city tells me that the masses of the French people want white wheat bread, and the best of it. The new and better methods for the manufacture of the edible pastes are coincident with the sudden and widespread increase in the use of wheat foods. The continued growth of this industry will depend upon the special kinds of wheat, for a decline in consumption would immediately follow any attempt to manufacture pastes of ordinary wheat.

"Paste makers are unanimous in the opinion that American wheats will not answer their purposes; but, when one considers the almost endless variety of our soil and climate, it seems that some locality must be found where a suitable wheat can be grown. What is wanted is a hard wheat, containing a large percentage of gluten and a relatively small percentage of starch. Our wheat is lacking in both these desiderata. But all gluten is not alike. Some chemists tell me that the excellence of the gluten depends upon the relative quantities of two substances which they have extracted from it—to wit, gliadin and glutenine. It may be, however, that the quality of gluten depends upon some other elements. But there is a tendency to attribute excellence of gluten to a proper proportion of gliadin and glutenine.

"An American chemist, Mr. Edwin W. Serrel, now living near Lyons, has carefully investigated this subject, and informs me that the wheat which is now considered the best is that grown in the neighborhood of Taganrog, Russia; the next is from Algeria. The best wheat grown in France—considered better than the American product—is from the neighborhood of Clermont-Ferrand.

"Rapidity of growth and ripening is considered of prime importance in the production of the desired qualities in the wheat. These are the chief factors in the Taganrog product. If our farmers could produce such a wheat, it would find more uses than in the pâtes alimentaires, above referred to. There would be an excellent market in years of drought in Russia.

"Millers and bakers in France have found that bread is improved by putting into it a larger amount of gluten than is found in French or American wheats, and as a consequence very hard wheats—the Taganrog, generally—are mixed with the others. These wheats cannot be raised in France, and must be imported, and they are the only kinds which are always sure to find a market in this country.

"The great development of American exports and the enormous trade balances in favor of the United States are at this moment exciting the utmost alarm, and it is possible that American producers may be compelled to fight increased efforts to bring about a more even balance of trade. If it be remembered that the French people eat more bread than any other people in the world; that, generally, France needs very little ordinary wheat, but that she always will need a very considerable percentage of hard wheat, ('hard' is not understood in the American sense in France,) it will at once be seen that there is a possibility of finding a large opening for American agricultural products in this country, not to speak of the great consumption of hard wheat in such macaroni and spaghetti eating countries as Italy and Spain.

"Moreover, as the experience of the French has proved that an admixture of hard wheat, in small quantities, improves the quality of the bread, it is reasonable to infer that this practice will extend to other countries, further enlarging the market for hard wheats. The authority quoted above expresses the opinion, after a long study of the varied climate of the United States, that all hard wheats can be produced there, if the matter receive the proper attention. These wheats are now grown to a certain extent in Tunis, Algeria, India, and Canada, as well as in Russia. Very little, however, reaches this country from Canada."

Yale's Ivy from Nathan Hale's Home.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 1.—Thomas Fisher Lawrence, Chairman of the Yale Ivy Committee, has selected an ivy from the home of the revolutionary spy Nathan Hale, in Coventry, to be planted by the senior class in the university this year. He visited the patriot's old home in Coventry a few days ago and obtained a suitable slip from the ivy that is growing there, and it will be transplanted by the senior class at commencement this month.

Another Fire at Coney Island.

A fire started at Coney Island at 12 o'clock last night in the photographing establishment of Daniel Stein, on the Bowery, near Stratton's Walk. The fire was caused by the upsetting of a pot of varnish on a gas stove. There was some excitement on the Bowery and three alarms were turned in. The fire was soon under control. The damage was placed at $50.

Increased Wages in Rolling Mills.

LEBANON, Penn., June 1.—To-day the Pennsylvania Bolt and Nut Works made the third voluntary increase in wages in six weeks in the puddle and rolling mill departments. From June 5 puddlers will receive $3.25 a ton, while six weeks ago they received only $2.50. It is expected that other iron companies will make a like increase.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), SIXTH AV.

The Muslin Underwear Sale.

It is needless to advertise that this sale is still going on. The presence of throngs indicate that women are in touch with the movement. In fact, the sale could not "go on" unless they contributed their active enthusiasm. This is precisely what all frugal women are doing, and business intensifies daily. Varieties are still intact; prices are still irresistible. Many attractive items have been added to the original array.

Continuation of the Furniture Sale.

The reductions are absolutely genuine. That's why they created such a furor. The buying started early, and its progress is phenomenal. Some of the items recited in yesterday's papers have vanished. However, there are many strong bargains still to be had.

Wash Goods.

"Cottons!" "Cottons!!" "Cottons!!!" That's the June Dress Goods cry. The Macy stock is complete—supreme. We would be lacking in our duty to you did any other condition exist. Make a circuit of the Cotton circle. Not a weave is missing; not a style is absent that is worthy of representation. Our collection is prodigal and thorough. Mere quantity is an insignificant consideration; we stress and emphasize quality, beauty and cheapness. They are the vital and salient tests. The little-priced fabrics, in their way, are as imperious in their claim upon your attention as the rich, top-lofty novelties from Ireland, Scotland and the provinces of France. All kinds are here in abundance, and at rates that mean a clean saving for you.

Remnants and odd pieces of imported Dimity, Gingham, Percale, Lawns, Organdies and Outing Flannel, worth up to 19c; choose at random for 5c.

India Linons, natural color, every woman knows how fashionable they are and how well they wear; meant to retail at 18c; our price 8c.

Duck Suitings, best grade, white polka dots on black and navy grounds, also solid black, navy, cardinal, tan, light blue and pink and white, 8c.

Corded Lawns, Batistes and Bookfold Madras, dependable colors in all the latest patterns, 32 in. wide; you can't match them at our price, 10c.

American Percales, one hundred designs to select from. Full 36 in. wide; our price, 11c.

Bayadere Corded Ginghams, one of the pronounced novelties of the season, eight exquisite colors and three distinct "corded" effects, our price 12c.

Cotton Covert Cloth, ideal for bicycle suits, the very best quality, plain and striped effects, fifteen color combinations, 34 in. wide, 14c.

Irish Dimities, imported direct from Belfast, over a hundred dainty and artistic patterns, all colors, retailed all around at 25c., our price 19c.

Piques—They sustain their leadership; we are showing a full line, late designs and solid black, navy, cardinal, light blue and pink, 24c.

Children's Wash Dresses.

These garments at the prices make home sewing one of the most extravagant things you can do.

Children's Dresses, made of cotton prints, front yoke and ruffle of white pique, sizes 4 to 14 years, 79c.

Children's one-piece Dresses, made of striped and figured cambrics, trimmed with deep ruffle, edging of embroidery, sizes 4 to 14 years, $1.14.

Children's Dresses, guimpe style, made of striped lawns, trimmed with inserting and embroidered ruffle, sizes 4 to 14 years, $1.63.

Children's one-piece Dresses, made of pink and blue chambray, embroidered yoke, shoulders and cuffs, trimmed with ruffles of fancy white pique, sizes 4 to 14 years, $2.28.

Children's tailor-made Skirts, of white pique, trimmed with straps and buttons, $1.31.

$1.69 for Women's $3.00 Bicycle Boots.

An old story—a true story. The maker had five hundred pairs of Women's Tan and Black—Vici Kid Bicycle Boots, 15 inches high, unlined and "coin" toes, all sizes and widths. He needed money. That's why we now offer you a real $3.00 value in footwear at $1.69. *He needed money.* A column couldn't express more.

15c. for Women's 30c. Hose.

Frequently the origin of Bargains holds an interest for buyers. We are never timid in presenting the whys of our values. A full and free account of the cause that justifies reductions instructs you and simplifies the advertising for us. Here's the direct and straightforward story of these Hose—the whole truth.

The purchase, consummated several weeks ago, was a very advantageous one. Five hundred dozen pairs was the quantity involved. The lot included plain and ribbed Lisle Thread and superior Egyptian Cotton. Black and colored grounds divided by bright-tinted lines into an infinite variety of stripes and plaids. Fast dye, of course. We placed them on the counters at 22c. and 29c. About two hundred dozen pairs remain. They'll go fast enough when their present price is known—15c. Finer qualities at prices correspondingly low.

Women's Sailor Hats.

They are natty and serviceable—stylish and summery. Those truths can't be obscured by a doubt. Their position in the warm-weather wardrobe of women is fixed and firm. They are securely intrenched by the power of universal popularity. All we need do is to prove the economy of our prices. For illustration:

Women's Jumbo Sailor Hats, black and navy silk ribbon bands, width of brims and heights of crowns just exactly right. Were they wrong at those points we couldn't consistently call them bargains at any price.

47c. for the 65c. qualities.
69c. for the 85c. qualities.
89c. for the $1.25 qualities.

5c. for

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Cincinnati Wins Another Game at the Polo Grounds.

ERRATIC PITCHING THE CAUSE

Colcolough, New York's Pitcher, Liberal with Bases on Balls—Brooklyns Again Defeat Louisville.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	29	11	.725
Boston	25	13	.658
St. Louis	24	15	.615
Chicago	24	16	.600
Philadelphia	22	16	.579
Cincinnati	21	16	.568
Baltimore	22	17	.564
Pittsburg	16	21	.432
New York	15	23	.395
Louisville	12	27	.308
Washington	12	28	.300
Cleveland	8	27	.229

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Cincinnati, 7; New York, 3.
Brooklyn, 8; Louisville, 7.
Boston, 12; Cleveland, 6.
Philadelphia, 7; Chicago, 1.
Baltimore, 3; St. Louis, 2.
Pittsburg, 11; Washington, 10.

Games To-day.

Louisville in New York.
Cleveland in Brooklyn.
Cincinnati in Boston.
Pittsburg in Philadelphia.
Chicago in Baltimore.
St. Louis in Washington.

It was the most erratic kind of pitching that caused the New York's defeat at the hands of the Cincinnatis at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon. Colcolough, whom Manager Day discovered somewhere in South Carolina, was the offender. He was reported to have been the real thing when first secured by the Giants, but for about four innings yesterday he could not pitch well enough to beat an ordinary semi-professional team. He could not locate the plate half the time and when he did get the ball over, the Cincinnatis met it with their bats.

By the time Colcolough became a bit tuned up, the game was lost, as the local team could do but little with the pitching of Phillips. The New Yorks got thirteen hits—5 more than their opponents—but with the exception of the sixth inning, they were scattered. The locals, with a few exceptions, played as though they were suffering with that oft expressed tired feeling. Even the umpires performed poorly, particularly Andrews, who did not see Hartman touch out Beckley in the second inning. This gave the visitors a run that was not coming to them, but it made no material difference to the ultimate result.

The visitors played a fast fielding game, so did Davis and one or two other members of the local team. Steinfeldt and Corcoran cut off several of the locals' chances to score by brilliant pick-ups and throws. Davis helped complete a neat double play and was also very much in the game in the hitting line. He came to the bat four times and cracked out as many base hits. O'Brien played a fine game on left field; some of his catches were cleverly made.

Two bases on balls, as many hits, a sacrifice, coupled with a fumble by Davis, enabled the Cincinnatis to score three runs in the first inning. In the locals' first inning after one was out, Grady hit a grounder which Steinfeldt picked up and then threw under the grand stand, and Grady made a circuit of the bases. Colcolough got in some of his erratic work in the second, when three bases on balls, an error by Davis, and another by Umpire Andrews, gave the visitors a brace of runs. Two baggers by Beckley and Corcoran added one run to their score in the fourth. In the eighth a base on balls and two singles gave them their seventh run. Hits by Wilson, Davis, Gleason, and O'Brien gave the New Yorks their two runs in the sixth. In the inning the four hits were made consecutively but the three following batters were easily retired, although a hit or two at this stage of the game would have meant disaster to the visiting team. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Van Haltren, cf	0	1	5	0	0
Grady, c	1	1	7	1	0
Wilson, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Davis, ss	1	1	4	2	3
Gleason, 2b	0	2	2	2	1
O'Brien, rf	0	2	2	3	0
Hartman, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
Doster, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Colcolough, p	0	0	1	1	3
Warner	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	11	27	13	4

CINCINNATI.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Wood, rf	2	0	1	1	0
Smith, lf	1	1	0	4	0
Beckley, 1b	1	3	14	1	0
Steinfeldt, 3b	1	0	0	7	1
Corcoran, ss	1	2	3	5	0
Miller, cf	0	1	3	0	0
McPhee, 2b	2	0	3	3	1
Peitz, c	1	1	8	1	0
Phillips, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	8	27	18	2

*Batted for Colcolough in ninth.

New York	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3
Cincinnati	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—7

Stolen bases—Corcoran, Beckley. Two-base hits—O'Brien, Beckley, (2.) Corcoran, Wilson. Double plays—Davis and Wilson; Corcoran and Beckley. First base on balls—Off Colcolough, 9; off Phillips, 2. Struck out—By Colcolough, 3; by Phillips, 1. Wild pitch—Colcolough. Left on bases—New York, 9; Cincinnati, 10. First base by errors—New York, 2; Cincinnati, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Andrews.

BROOKLYNS WIN AGAIN.

The Team Defeated the Louisvilles Through Good Batting.

The Brooklyns won their fourth straight game from the Louisvilles at Washington Park yesterday. Both teams batted hard, but the Brooklyns did the strongest work in this line. Maul's pitching just suited the Louisvilles, and he was relieved by Dunn in the fifth inning. Score:

LOUISVILLE.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Hoy, cf	3	3	0	0	1
Clarke, lf	0	1	1	0	1
Dexter, rf	1	2	1	0	0
Wagner, 3b	1	1	1	4	0
Decker, 1b	1	2	17	0	0
Hitchey, ss	0	0	2	1	4
Woods, 2b	0	2	1	2	2
Kittridge, c	0	1	2	3	1
Phillippi, p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	7	14	24	10	9

BROOKLYN.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Casey, 3b	0	2	3	0	1
Keeler, rf	0	1	2	1	0
Kelley, lf	1	1	4	0	0
Dahlen, ss	2	3	6	3	0
Jones, cf	1	1	1	1	0
McGann, 1b	1	1	8	0	0
Daly, 2b	2	2	2	3	2
Farrell, c	0	2	0	1	0
Maul, p	1	0	0	3	1
Dunn, p	0	1	1	3	0
Total	8	14	27	15	4

Louisville	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	—7
Brooklyn	0	3	1	0	2	2	0	0	x	—8

Home runs—Hoy, Kelley. Three-base hit—Clarke. Two-base hits—Kittridge, Farrell. First base by errors—Louisville, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Louisville, 9; Brooklyn, 8. Struck out—By Phillippi, 2. Stolen bases—Dexter, (2.) Wagner, Phillippi. Sacrifice hits—Woods, McGann, Farrell. Bases on balls—Off Phillippi, 3; off Maul, 1. Double play—Daulen, unassisted. Hit by pitched ball—By Maul, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

Philadelphia, 7; Chicago, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—By bunching their hits the Philadelphias managed to take the last game of the series from Chicago. The Chicagos' eight hits were scattered through six innings and were of little benefit. Score:

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	3	2	0	0	x	—7

Base hits—Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 10. Errors—Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Chicago, Boyle and Donahue. Philadelphia, Donahue and Weyhing. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Baltimore, 3; St. Louis, 2.

BALTIMORE, June 1.—The Orioles won an exciting ten-inning game to-day and made it three straight from St. Louis. Both pitchers were in fine form and but for errors behind them not a run would have been scored. Score:

Baltimore	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1—3
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Base hits—Baltimore, 7; St. Louis, 8. Errors—Baltimore, 2; St. Louis, 5. Batteries—Baltimore, McGinnity, and Robinson; St. Louis, Cuppy and O'Connor. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr.

Boston, 12; Cleveland, 6.

BOSTON, June 1.—The Clevelands again steamed a good lead in the game with Boston to-day, only to lose it through the heavy batting of the Champions. Collins's fielding and batting were the features of the game. Score:

Boston	0	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	0	—12
Cleveland	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—6

Base hits—Boston, 15; Cleveland, 4. Errors—Boston, 0; Cleveland, 2. Batteries—Boston, Willis and Clarke; Cleveland, Sudhoff and Sugden. Umpires—Messrs. Smith and Burns.

Pittsburg, 11; Washington, 10.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Rowdy ball playing, which came near resulting in blows between Mercer and Bowerman, disgusted many of the spectators at to-day's ball game between Washington and Pittsburg, and finally required the services of a policeman to keep the peace. The trouble was occasioned by Mercer apparently taking the ball from Bowerman and thereby preventing the former being cut off at the plate. The visitors won the game by a very close shave after starting out with a lead of 10 runs in the third inning, Pitcher Baker going to pieces in this inning and giving way to Herring and Mercer. McCarthy was knocked senseless while at the bat by a ball thrown by Catcher Butler. Score:

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	1	0	—10
Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—11

Base hits—Washington, 14; Pittsburg, 14. Errors—Washington, 1; Pittsburg, 3. Batteries—Washington, Baker, Herring, Mercer, and Butler; Pittsburg, Leever, Tannehill, Gardner, and Bowerman. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Warner.

Marylanders Defeat Jaspers.

The baseball team of the University of Maryland was defeated by the Jaspers of Manhattan College in a lively game at Jasper Field yesterday afternoon. The score by innings:

University of Maryland	0	2	3	2	1	0	0	1	0	—9
Manhattan College	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	—3

Batteries—University of Maryland, Goodrich and Owens; Manhattan College, Castro and Agnew.

Other Games.

At Binghamton—Binghamton, 12; Auburn, 11.
At Worcester, Mass.—Cornell, 7; Holy Cross, 4.
At Cortland—Cortland, 3; Oswego, 1.
At Lewiston, Me.—Tufts College, 7; Bates, 3.
At Andover, Mass.—Andover, 7; Lawrenceville, 2.
At Worcester, Mass.—Worcester, 6; Providence, 4.
At Hartford, Conn.—Springfield, 7; Hartford, 5.
At Lancaster, Penn.—Lancaster, 9; Paterson, 1.
At Richmond, Va.—Richmond, 4; Allentown, 3.
At Wilkesbarre, Penn.—Wilkesbarre, 5; Reading, 2.
At Scranton, Penn.—Scranton, 7; Newark, 0.
At Indianapolis—Minneapolis, 5; Indianapolis, 2.

Reporters Receive Their Trophy.

The Coogan Silver Plate, won by the City Hall newspaper reporters in their baseball game with members of the Municipal Assembly, was formally presented to the reporters by Borough President Coogan yesterday. The plate is fastened to an oaken backing, and is very handsome. It bears the figure of a baseball field and half a dozen players, with the following inscription: "Presented by James J. Coogan to the City Hall Reporters' Club, winners of the baseball game between the City Hall reporters and the Municipal Assembly, at the Polo Grounds, May 13, 1899."

NEWS OF THE YACHTSMEN.

The annual regatta of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club, which will be sailed to-morrow off the clubhouse at College Point, will bring together all of the smaller craft which have attracted attention in these waters in the races thus far held. The entries are as follows:

Schooners—Gaetena, A. S. Williamson.

Sixty-five-foot Sloops—Whiteaway, F. H. Boynton.

Fifty-two-foot Sloops—Moccasin, J. H. Mason, Jr.; Acushla II., H. W. and A. G. Hanan.

Forty-three-foot Sloops—Eurybia, Charles Pryer; Gurnard, L. H. Zocher; Nautilus, John J. McCue; White Wing, W. H. Hall, and Hussar, James Baird.

Thirty-six-foot Sloops—Anoatok, Oswald Sanderson; Memory, E. Hope Norton; Paiute, H. C. & W. B. Beam, and Viking, H. A. Quackenbosh.

Thirty-foot Sloops—Haydee, A. D. Morstadt; Ounnonicke, R. Sands; Idylla, A. V. O'Connor, and Narika, F. T. Corneli.

Special Thirty-foot, L. W. L. Class—Hera, R. N. Ellis; Carolina, Pembroke Jones, and Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.

Thirty-foot Cabin Catboats—Dot, C. T. Pierce; Bogota, C. C. Beard, and Leisure, F. B. Myrick.

Twenty-five-foot Cabin Cats—Dolphin, George H. Montrose; Osage, A. C. Nickerson; Kite, R. M. and S. H. Goddard, and Thisbe, W. D. Reed.

Twenty-five-foot Knockabouts—Alyce, W. D. Hennen, and Oiseau, H. L. Maxwell.

Twenty-one-foot Knockabouts—Spindrift, S. C. Pirie; Kittie, Hazen Morse; Midge, F. W. Moyer, and Mongoose, Simeon E. Ford.

Twenty-one-foot open cats.—Constance, C. H. P. Corry, and Ox, Robert N. Bavier.

Eighteen-foot open cats.—Lobster, T. J. S. Flint, and Winnetonka II., Whiting Brothers.

L. D. Huntington, Jr., is building a one-rater at New Rochelle to enter the trial races for the Seawanhaka Challenge Cup, held by the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club.

The sloop Dragoon, purchased by Julian Schley of Savannah, and recently arrived there, won the first race in which she entered the other day, but was counted out on account of a foul. It appears that she had to foul another boat or go ashore and she took the chances of a foul. She is shortly to race against a Charleston boat for the inter-State championship trophy. This was formerly rowed for, but of late has been made a yachting trophy. Charleston held it until last year, when it went to Savannah, and the latter city will make a hard fight to keep it.

A. Homer Skinner of Fall River is having a schooner built from designs by his brother, H. M. C. Skinner. She is to be 60 feet 6 inches over all, 40 feet load-water line, 14 feet beam, and 6 feet draught.

The work at Webber's, New Rochelle, has been considerably delayed owing to Mr. Webber having been the victim during the Winter of sciatic rheumatism.

The new yawl building for Mr. Hartshorn at his yard in New Rochelle is nearly ready.

The American Yacht Club had the largest and most successful opening of its history on Memorial Day at Milton Point. Many newly elected members were present, as were nearly all the prominent near-by residents, fully a hundred stylish turnouts bringing them thither. There were strong music and a ladies' tea at 5 o'clock. The management this season comprises some very active members, who propose to run the club on liberal principles and to provide each week some interesting features, such as musicales, dances, regattas, and games on the extensive lawns. The clubhouse at Rye occupies one of the finest sites on the Sound.

The sloop yacht Calamity, after undergoing extensive alterations, will go into commission from College Point next week. She is in command of Capt. W. C. Mulker.

A PASTOR'S WOMAN SECRETARY.

Church Members Object to Her and a Break Is Threatened.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 1.—There seems to be a possibility of a split in the flock of the Rev. Howard T. Widdemer, which forms the First Congregational Church.

Mr. Widdemer came to Asbury Park a few years ago as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. He was recognized as an unusually good preacher, and drew large congregations. In the course of time peculiar stories began to circulate about him. There was a division of the members, and the majority stood by their pastor. The adherents of the pastor insisted that if any one had anything against him they should prefer charges and substantiate them. This course was never pursued, consequently his followers would not forsake him, and they left the First Presbyterian Church in a body and formed the First Congregational Church.

All went well until within the last few weeks, when, because of failing eyesight, the pastor engaged a woman secretary to whom he might dictate his sermons, letters, &c. This revived the talk, and many members objected to a female secretary. Now matters have assumed such a state that the official board of the church have found it necessary to make an investigation, in order to see whether or not any of the late reports are well-founded. Several sessions of the Deacons' committee have already been held, and the rumored reports have been discussed at length. Last night they were in session until a late hour, but no official information has been given out.

It is said that Mrs. Widdemer was one of those who opposed the woman secretary.

Ill-Health Leads to Suicide.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., June 1.—Joseph Seelig, aged sixty-five years, senior member of the firm of J. Seelig & Son, clothing manufacturers, committed suicide to-day by stepping in front of a fast express train on the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad. Ill health for the past few years is assigned as the cause of the suicide.

Chicago Child Killed by a Horse.

CHICAGO, June 1.—John Lind, a coal dealer, living at 3,118 Princeton Avenue, and his four months' old son Raymond, were attacked to-day by a horse which was frightened by the child's white dress in a barn at the rear of 3,153 Princeton Avenue. The boy was trampled to death and Lind received probably fatal injuries.

GOOD GOLF AT SHORT HILLS

James A. Tyng Again Makes the Amateur Record.

FIRST HOLE IN SIX STROKES

Fifty-four Players, Representing Twenty-one Different Clubs, Took Part in Yesterday's Contest.

James A. Tyng, who has won two golf club championships within the past week, those of Morris County and Baltusrol, continued his good work yesterday in the opening round of the Baltusrol Club's three-day tournament on the links near Short Hills, N. J. In the qualifying round he again made the amateur record score for the course of eighty-two strokes, held by himself, and won the special cup given for the lowest record of the day. His game was very steady, the worst hole being the first, 470 yards, for which six strokes were needed. That hole was made once in four strokes by Charles F. Watson of the Morris County Club, when playing off the tie for the last places.

Next to Tyng came Archer M. Robbins of the St. Andrews Club, who turned in a record of 84 from very accurate golf, and he showed that is getting back into his customary high class game. R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook, who defeated Douglas at Lakewood, came up in a tie for third place at 86 with T. T. Reid of Montclair. Some of the other good men in the first sixteen who qualified for the Governors' Cup, the chief trophy, were H. P. Toler, Louis P. Bayard, Jr., former intercollegiate champion; Howard A. Colby, Dr. O'Connor, F. M. Bacon, and W. Y. Marsh.

Six tied at 94 for the last three places, and the three who lost in the play-off fell into the consolation set, for which the second sixteen were eligible. Four tied for the last two places here also. The others, twenty-two in number, became the inconsolables, by which name the special cup is called, given by Bruce Price, for their competition to-day. The large number of fifty-four players, representing twenty-one clubs, turned in scores. They are as follows. Tyng's winning record being given in full:

GOVERNORS' CUP CLASS.

James A. Tyng, Morris County—
Out .....6 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 4—40
In .....4 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5—42

Total.....82

	Out.	In.	Total.
Arden M. Robbins, St. Andrews	42	42	84
R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook	41	45	86
T. T. Reid, Montclair	42	44	86
H. P. Toler, Baltusrol	44	43	87
Howard A. Colby, Essex County	44	44	88
Dr. Burdette O'Connor, Stat. Island	41	47	88
Louis P. Bayard, Jr., Baltusrol	43	46	89
A. Z. Huntington, Scranton Country	43	46	89
Allan Kennedy, Montclair	43	47	90
Edward Leavitt, Fairfield	47	45	92
W. B. Cheney, Orford	47	45	92
Francis M. Bacon, Jr., Morris County	47	46	93
E. F. McGlachlin, Dyker Meadow	44	50	94
W. Y. Marsh, Morris County	43	51	94
Charles F. Watson, Morris County	52	42	94

CONSOLATION CLASS.

J. R. Wilmer, Baltusrol	51	43	94
George T. Toffey, Jersey City	48	46	94
Bruce Price, Baltusrol	46	48	94
D. Brandreth, Mount Pleasant	47	48	95
P. C. Hubbard, Montclair	49	46	95
L. H. Graham, Baltusrol	46	49	95
H. B. Ashmore, Baltusrol	48	47	95
W. C. Ridgeway, Jersey City	52	44	96
Vincent Hochmeyer, Harbor Hill	48	48	96
W. L. Gunther, Westbrook	47	49	96
Garry B. Adams, Crescent	48	48	96
Grenville Kane, Tuxedo	51	46	97
R. L. Waterbury, Baltusrol	49	48	97
Grier Campbell, Baltusrol	48	50	98
Arthur Taylor, Oakland	51	48	99
Paul Wilcox, Montclair	47	52	99

THE INCONSOLABLES.

	Out.	In.	Total.
Paul B. Cooke, Harbor Hill	48	51	99
C. C. Harmstad, Jersey City	49	50	99
R. W. Candler, Baltusrol	48	52	100
W. C. Tuthusan, Baltusrol	51	49	100
H. W. Slocum, Baltusrol	53	47	100
George W. Case, Jr., Baltusrol	49	52	101
T. C. Ennever, Montclair	46	57	102
Arthur J. McClure, Fearbright	52	50	102
Prof. J. E. Banton, Baltusrol	49	57	103
J. I. Jones, Crescent	49	54	103
Sidney Maddock, Crescent	54	49	103
Dr. E. O. Mitchell, Powelton	47	56	103
Gerrit Smith, Richmond Hill	51	52	103
Olaf Sangstad, Hillside	56	48	104
E. V. Connett, Jr., Baltusrol	53	52	105
George B. Jenkins, Essex Co	54	51	105
W. R. Thompson, Crescent	54	51	105
C. B. Van Brunt, Crescent	53	52	105
A. D. Weekes, Jr., Oyster Bay	53	52	105
G. C. Mackenzie, Baltusrol	51	56	107
H. G. Cortis, Essex County	54	56	110
C. A. Whitaker, Baltusrol	58	55	113

One match play round in each of the chief events was played in the afternoon, with the following results:

Governor's Cup, First Match Play Round—Tyng beat Huntington, 7 up and 5 to play; Colby beat Leavitt, 2 up and 1 to play; Robbins beat Bacon, 3 up and 2 to play; R. C. Watson, Jr., beat Marsh, 2 up; Bayard beat Kennedy, 3 up and 1 to play; Tolyer beat C. F. Watson, 1 up, (19 holes;) Reid beat O'Connor, 3 up and 2 to play; Cheney beat McGlachlin, 6 up and 5 to play.

Consolation Cup—First Match Play Round.—Graham beat Hockmeyer, 1 up, (19 holes;) Campbell beat Kane, 1 up, (19 holes;) Brandrith beat Price, 7 up and 6 to play; Wilcox beat Toffey, 1 up; Hubbard beat Waterbury, 1 up; Adams beat Wilmer, 5 up and 4 to play; Ashmore beat Taylor, 4 up and 2 to play; Ridgeway beat Gunther, 2 up.

The tournament will be continued to-day with two rounds in each of the above events.

Cregan Re-elected Captain.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 1.—At a meeting of the members of the track team this afternoon John F. Cregan was elected Captain for the coming year. Cregan will take a post-graduate course next year. He was Captain this season and won in the mile run at the intercollegiate games last Saturday. In 1898 he won both the mile and half-mile events. Cregan comes from Schenectady, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL ATHLETICS.

Manager of the Oxford-Cambridge Team Talks of the Meeting with Yale and Harvard.

LONDON, June 1.—Mr. Charles N. Jackson, bursar, or treasurer, of Hertford College, Oxford, who will have charge of the Oxford and Cambridge athletic team which will compete with the team representing Yale and Harvard here next month, said this evening:

"I have received the Yale and Harvard provisional acceptance of the Oxford and Cambridge challenge, but I am unable to give out the text of the challenge until the details are settled, as a promise to that effect has been given to the Americans. I may say, however, that the English universities have been assured that a considerable amelioration has been effected in America as regards the organization of college athletics there, particularly in respect of the status of amateurs. This is especially true at Yale and Harvard, which, rightly or wrongly, England regards as the heads of the American college system.

"Information which has recently reached here leads us to believe that these universities are doing their best to remodel their athletics on the same basis as Oxford and Cambridge, and it is in consequence of this that the proposed contests are being arranged. Such a meeting, we believe, will be of much benefit to athletics in England, as well as in America, because it will show the world that the universities of both countries have decided that their athletics must be absolutely divorced from the least taint of professionalism.

"To attempt a match on any other ground would be useless; and it is relative to the best means of carrying this out that a temporary pause in the arrangements has occurred. Personally, I have no fear. The preliminaries will be speedily completed. It may be necessary to call a meeting of Oxford and Cambridge to consider the American suggestions; but I hope the latter will be so modified that they can be presented to the committee in complete form, only needing a formal ratification. Then we can prepare forthwith for the contests, arrange a general course of training for the events, and complete our plans to entertain our American guests.

"It has not yet been decided whether it is to be compulsory upon all parties to have all four universities represented in each event, or whether each side may construct teams in its own way. In any event, those having the matter in hand are most sincerely desirous that the meeting should occur and be a credit to all concerned. The date has not yet been decided upon. We hope now that July 22 may be selected, as July 15 would conflict with the Sandown Park (Eclipse) Meeting, a fashionable event. Much interest has already been awakened in athletic circles, and this will increase rapidly as soon as the preliminaries are complete."

From unofficial circles at Oxford to-day the following lists of the men who, it is said, will compose the English teams were received:

Event.	Oxford.	Cambridge.
100-yard-dash	C. R. Thomas	A. L. Hind
Quarter-mile-run	A. M. Hollins	C. G. Davison
Half-mile run	G. F. W. Struben	H. E. Graham
Mile run	R. B. Arnold	A. Hunter
Three-mile-run	A. R. G. Wilberforce	H. W. Warkman
High jump	H. S. Adair	W. P. Tomlinson
Long jump	C. C. Vassall	L. R. O. Bevan
Ham'r throwing	J. D. Greenchields	L. O. Baines
Weight throwing	I. D. Greenchields	G. W. Clark
120-yd. h'dle race	H. R. Parkes	W. P. Tomlinson

CHESS TOURNAMENT IN LONDON.

Two Unfinished Games Are Decided and Result in Draws.

LONDON, June 1.—There was no regular round played to-day in the international chess tournament now in progress in this city, but the two games left unfinished from previous rounds were decided. Teichmann and Blackburne and Pillsbury and Teichmann drawing their games. Appended are the scores of all the competitors up to date:

Name.	Won.	Lost.	Name.	Won.	Lost.
Bird	0	2	Pillsbury	1½	½
Blackburne	½	1½	Schlechter	½	1½
Cohn	2	0	Showalter	1	0
Janowski	2	0	Steinitz	½	1½
Lasker	1	1	Teichmann	1	1
Lee	½	½	Tinsley	0	2
Marcoxy	1½	½	Tschigorin	1	1
Mason	1	1			

Australians Win at Cricket.

LONDON, June 1.—The first test cricket match between All-England and Australia opened at Nottingham to-day. Glorious weather prevailed, and the wicket was perfect. About 15,000 spectators were present. The Australians won the toss, went first to the bat, and at the close of play had scored 238 runs for eight wickets down.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

SUZANNE DROESHOUT.—Judgments for $3,555 were entered yesterday against Suzanne Droeshout, dressmaker, of 60 West Thirty-seventh Street, who made an assignment on Wednesday in favor of Debenham & Co.

MORSE OIL AND PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY.—An attachment for $2,216 has been obtained against the Morse Oil and Pharmaceutical Company in favor of Gurn E. Lott on a note made by the company to Augustus Clason, who delivered it to Strathers, Wells & Co., who transferred it to Mr. Lott. The attachment was obtained on the ground that it is a New Jersey corporation.

GEORGE A. DENHAM.—Two judgments aggregating $7,247 were entered yesterday against George A. Denham in favor of Augustus C. Fisher. One of the judgments was for $4,876 on a note made by Mr. Denham in Boston on Feb. 15, 1892, to the order of the Merchants and Miners' Bank of Tallapoosa, Ga., and the other for $2,371, dated April 20, 1893, to the order of R. L. Spencer. Mr. Denham was served with the summons at 13 William Street.

Out of Town.

HURLEY & CASHMAN.—Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell received an attachment yesterday against Hurley & Cashman, shoe manufacturers, of Lynn, Mass., for $6,127 in favor of J. Walter Thompson for balance due for advertising. It was served on a wholesale shoe firm in this city.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Walter E. Woodford of 860 Broadway has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $55,950 and no assets. The debts were contracted as a partner in the firm of H. Edgar Hartwell & Co., decorators, formerly at 28 West Twenty-third Street, who made an assignment on Dec. 23, 1885. The principal creditors are W. H. Jackson, $11,000, borrowed money; W. H. Jackson, E. C. Jackson, and J. H. Hankinson, $17,000, for merchandise.

Morris Wiederman and Jacob Rosenbaum, who composed the firm of Wiederman & Rosenbaum, builders, formerly of 29 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,080, of which $14,453 are secured by bond and mortgage, and assets $1,400 in outstanding accounts. Mr. Wiederman has individual debts of $11,320, and no assets.

Joseph F. McGovern, bartender of 802 Eighth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $15,391 and no assets. His principal creditor is George McGovern, $13,943, balance due on notes, for goods sold and delivered, and for cash loaned.

Tobias Kemelhor of 76 East Broadway has filed a petition in bankruptcy, individually and as a member of the firms of Kemelhor & Hirschberg and Kemelhor & Fred, clothing manufacturers, of 738 Broadway, who dissolved in 1895. His liabilities are $23,936, and no assets.

Henry Waixel, cigar salesman of 321 East Seventieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,290 and no assets.

A meeting of the creditors of Fleisch & Co., neckwear manufacturers of 568 to 574 Broadway, was held yesterday at the office of Referee in Bankruptcy J. J. Townsend at 45 Cedar Street. The schedules showed total liabilities $235,412, and assets $94,260. About twenty-five claims were filed, and James T. Franklin was elected trustee.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARCTANDER, Arthur and Annie—Joseph W. Flynn	
ARMSTRONG, George E., and George E. Walmers—E. A. Gross and another	$1,833
ARMSTRONG, George E., and George E. Walmers—P. A. Welch and others	1,196
BAIRD, Matthew—W. Nelson	712
BENNETT, Abraham—S. Lipsohn and another	485
BROWNELL, Caroline F.—C. Lehmann	77
BLUSTEIN, Herman, and Mary Epstein—The People, &c.	175
BERLIANT, Joseph, and Frank Doran—The People, &c.	1,000
BRENNAN, Charles M.—W. D. Rusher and another	230
BARRE, Libanio—Beadleston & Woerz	476
COGAN, Peter—S. Goldstein	113
CHADIL, Anna, Joseph A., and Martha—S. Solomon	838
CORDUKE, Joseph—Beakes Dairy Company	161
CROOKS, Ellen, and Jacob Edler—The People, &c.	300
DENHAM, George A.—Augustus C. Fisher.	2,371
DENHAM, George A.—Augustus C. Fisher.	4,876
DROESHOUT, Suzanne—F. Debenham and others	1,437
DROESHOUT, Suzanne—F. Debenham and others	2,117
DEVLIN, Michael—T. O. Sullivan	165
DUFFY, Edward A.—The Mayor, &c., costs	331
FOSKETT, Catherine J.—S. Goldstein	117
FEINSTEIN, Samuel—T. J. McMahon, costs	28
FUERST, Michael, and Jacob Krenkel—The People, &c.	2,500
FLYNN, Hugh, administrator, &c.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	109
GILMAN, Charles W., and Charles Randall—I. Gartner and another	192
GUNST, Jacob M.—J. M. Gunst Disinfecting Company	444
GOLDSMITH, Arthur C.—G. C. Longley and another	450
GRUTE, Nain, and Will R. Wilson—H. C. Le Sourd	98
GRUTE, Nain, and Will R. Wilson—T. MacLarney	111
GRUTE, Nain, and Will R. Wilson—M. E. Billings	129
GLYNN, Timothy B.—M. J. Makewen	17
HALLIDAY, Sarah J.—E. E. Anderson	128
HUBBARD, Norman, Jr.—Louis C. Raegener, receiver	87
HERMAN, Louis—Louise Dolger, Sr., and others	91
HERRLICH, Charles, executor—C. Kuhn	1,255
INGALLS, William—J. L. Daly	31
JAMES, George E.—Henry W. Corbett	459
KRUPP, Andrew—The Garden City Company	63
KETCHUM, Edgar—C. L. Miller	220
KRANKEL, Joseph, and Simon Sussman—People, &c.	1,000
KLEE, Sigmund—L. R. Adams	365
KERNIN, John—R. Grainger	119
LEVY, Benjamin—D. Valenti	40
LOOS, Charles W.—Brotherhood Wine Company	77
LEVY, Isaac, and Vincenc Masin—The People, &c.	1,000
MILDEBERGER, Minard D.—D. H. Olmstead	504
MEADER, John F.—A. Reichardt	152
MULLER, Frederick—J. H. McGurk, costs	23
NADEAU, Thomas—Seide Fur Company	199

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
80 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
ST. PAUL BLDG. 222 B'way.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS.....$2,750,000

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Redmond, Kerr & Co. } Bankers.

DEALERS
High Grade
Investment Securities.
41 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.

U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.

Branch Offices: 292 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St.
487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg
56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St.
87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex.
16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
HOFFMAN HOUSE.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK
GEORGE H. ROBINSON,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

Sutro Bros. & Co.,
BANKERS,
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.
56 Broadway, N. Y. 121 S. 5th St., Phila,
PRIVATE WIRE CONNECTION TO
Phila., Baltimore, Washington, Atlantic City.
SPECIALTY,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on the above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON AND GRAIN.

FINANCIAL.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company
[OF CALIFORNIA.]
First Consolidated Mortgage
Gold Bonds,
Notice of Redemption.

Notice is hereby given that the First Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of 1893 will be redeemed to the amount of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) now in the sinking fund applicable to such redemption, and bids are hereby invited for the surrender thereof at prices to be named. Bids for the surrender of such bonds for redemption will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, Room 13, Hobart Building, San Francisco, up to the 5th day of June, 1899, at noon.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. J. L. WILLCUTT, Secretary.
San Francisco, Cal., May 3d, 1899.

NEWPORT AND CINCINNATI BRIDGE COMPANY.
Pittsburgh, Pa., June 1st, 1899.
BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.

Newport & Cincinnati Bridge Company four and one-half per cent. bonds to the amount of Fourteen thousand dollars ($14,000) will be purchased July 1st, 1899, at the Agency of the Company, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New York City, under the following provisions of the mortgage:

"Sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds will be received at the agency of said Bridge Company, in the City of New York, on or before the day prior to the time of making such purchase, and bonds offered at the lowest price, not exceeding par and interest, will be accepted and paid for. Should bonds of different holders be offered at the same price, the number of bonds so purchased shall be on a pro rata basis, as near as practicable, in proportion to the whole number of bonds offered."

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

TRUST CO. OF AMERICA
STOCK
DEALT IN.
CLINTON GILBERT,
2 WALL ST.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $2,750,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Four Hundred and Fifty-nine (459) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

212	2743	4321	9471	14222	18950	31828
231	2770	4331	9753	14261	19145	31982
266	2773	4590	9820	14306	19158	32063
414	2813	4788	9824	14356	19509	32227
415	2877	4834	9826	14443	19512	32241
613	2895	4917	9901	14638	19521	32285
624	2903	4918	9926	14689	19572	32373
719	2916	4920	10173	14670	19648	32388
726	2983	4931	10198	14717	19657	32661
727	3068	5104	10202	14720	19662	32758
743	3077	6243	10224	14733	20039	32788
745	3099	6274	10289	14818	20056	32947
753	3108	5524	10262	14864	20455	32982
989	3130	5567	10429	14868	20463	33031
1022	3132	5666	10438	14839	20739	33043
1141	3167	6768	10503	14944	20832	33054
1147	3191	6768	10796	14950	21079	33128
1329	3192	5821	10807	15064	21425	33209
1442	3265	5883	10810	15500	21619	33244
1455	3270	6014	10826	15502	21621	33250
1493	3271	6209	10635	15520	21623	33251
1595	3272	6214	11045	15526	21679	33290
1599	3273	6216	11125	15589	21681	33292
1601	3309	6315	11139	15612	21863	33552
1604	3310	6471	11172	15637	21945	33701
1637	3368	6477	11234	15639	21959	33754
1639	3371	6599	11314	15692	28515	34021
1640	3458	6804	11400	15715	28725	34046
1700	3498	6851	11519	15718	29374	34895
1761	3559	7008	11549	15769	29126	34998
1763	3560	7033	11631	15775	29338	35053
1764	3562	7034	11726	15846	29546	35170
1802	3563	7064	11791	16032	29581	35184
1809	3564	7252	11813	16055	29604	35259
1818	3567	7466	11839	16067	29609	35999
2103	3570	7527	11892	16223	29610	36085
2204	3572	7541	12019	16226	29619	36384
2206	3574	7767	12023	16342	29627	36956
2207	3575	7837	12110	16380	29910	36996
2247	3583	7877	12119	16414	29922	39258
2312	3594	7905	12156	16487	29980	41474
2319	3596	7923	12205	16557	29976	41483
2445	3618	7952	12224	16789	30034	41624
2463	3645	7954	12311	16842	30136	43699
2464	3648	8127	12327	16849	30162	43847
2478	3655	8210	12542	17025	30279	44190
2522	3663	8223	12701	17147	30358	44401
2524	3690	8231	12857	17156	30450	44826
2526	3691	8237	12884	17175	30539	45071
2591	3697	8241	12879	17189	30548	45090
2592	3731	8350	12907	17195	30803	47108
2593	3738	8364	13035	17302	30832	47170
2605	3743	8416	13071	17303	30850	47171
2606	3749	8424	13189	17471	30913	47291
2613	3750	8474	13203	17959	30986	47333
2614	3753	8493	13211	18010	31093	49571
2619	3754	8486	13512	18246	31279	50063
2646	3759	8553	13851	18315	31379	50543
2651	3761	8738	13926	18317	31410	51663
2660	3766	8743	13973	18400	31562	51762
2671	3767	8937	14026	18425	31600	52072
2672	3773	8941	14058	18483	31622	52356
2690	3898	9024	14198	18723	31663	52590
2734	3927	9087	14171	18740	31708	53145
2739	3930	9226	14172	18928	31827	53197
2742	4188	9456	14199			

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to July 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE. By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.
New York, January 14, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Four hundred and fifty-nine (459) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

S. H. CREIGHTON,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SCHMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Two hundred and thirty-two (232) of the General First Mortgage $1,000 Coupon Bonds, and Fifty (50) of the General First Mortgage $5,000 Registered Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or a total par value of Four hundred and eighty-two thousand dollars ($482,000) were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage numbered as follows, viz.:

$1,000 COUPON BONDS.

319	3084	6040	10702	14844	19536	31883
408	3085	6123	10717	14910	19571	32013
730	3087	7242	10738	14985	19670	32269
732	3307	7330	10817	14986	19675	32478
733	3383	7714	11047	15214	20053	32899
1140	3399	7751	11163	15274	20079	33148
1143	3552	7877	11261	15389	20416	34500
1151	3565	7887	11326	15571	20706	34745
1287	3569	7896	11331	15690	20795	35186
1306	3573	8226	11335	15617	20857	35236
1454	3577	8406	11579	15716	20940	37052
1492	3582	8412	11899	15792	21774	37283
1526	3620	8421	11928	15794	21883	39659
1605	3649	8452	11969	15806	21932	39718
1624	3653	8453	12094	15821	21997	39789
2370	3745	8459	12223	16063	29242	39869
2371	3751	8676	12835	16278	29424	39968
2373	3757	8813	12862	16331	29606	40020
2392	3760	8831	13024	16407	29775	42336
2478	3924	8910	13793	16551	29822	43323
2523	3925	8924	13968	16558	29977	43842
2562	3932	9058	13986	16591	30193	44124
2590	3934	9582	14037	16809	30360	45182
2666	3936	9607	14089	16871	30466	45392
2673	4018	9858	14163	17158	30478	46575
2753	4072	10082	14255	17397	30601	46833
2812	4785	10177	14323	17449	30605	48486
2878	4845	10180	14359	18361	30833	49671
2911	4846	10186	14383	18744	31377	51358
2971	4996	10200	14498	18941	31733	51368
3074	5667	10550	14523	19235	31761	51760
3078	5832	10651	14524	19286	31781	52282
3079	5960	10690	14831	19389	31875	53037
3080						

$5,000 REGISTERED BONDS.

1353	4550	13148	14267	15764	17165	20501
1456	5174	13197	14295	15830	17351	20916
1529	5331	13293	14489	16045	17477	
1808	6243	13708	14832	16085	17483	
2304	6467	13823	14918	16177	17604	
2894	6469	13846	15373	16719	17630	
3319	12678	13864	15482	16799	18598	
3643	13108	13895	15746	17008	19043	

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to July 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

All the outstanding COUPON bonds issued under said mortgage have now been called for redemption.

Registered bonds should be assigned to "Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, for redemption."

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE. By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.
New York, May 15, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the 232 Coupon and 50 Registered Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

CHAS. E. HUMPHREYS,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York County.

FINANCIAL.

We offer $200,000
Treasury Stock of

The Amasa Lyon Umbrella Company,

CAPITAL, $500,000,
814 Broadway, New York City,
and Retail Branches,
at Par, $50 per Share, full paid and non-assessable.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO., New York, Registrar of Stock.
BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Counsel.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

AMASA LYON.
SILAS B. DUTCHER, Pres. Hamilton Trust Co.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, Pres. Metropolitan Savings Bank.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Vice President The New York Savings Bank.
WILLIAM F. PETERS, of The C. Kenyon Co.

The sale of this treasury stock is made to supply an established and widely known industry, with $200,000 increase of working capital, with which to enlarge its business; the general prosperity of the country has produced a heavy demand for fine goods.

The "Lyon Umbrella" is the best known and most sought after article of its kind in America; to supply the demand for it additional facilities are required, which this new capital will provide.

The business has been established a quarter of a century, and has at times exceeded $700,000 per annum, at an approximate net profit of 10%, or $70,000; it is expected that with the increased capital a business of $1,000,000 per annum will be done, and that dividends of 10% per annum will be paid, with a substantial surplus carried forward.

While patents, franchises, etc., are of limited duration, inventions supersede each other, fashions change, the trademark of Amasa Lyon stands in perpetuity; it is the life work of Mr. Lyon, and gives to this company the leadership in its line of business.

We will sell in one-share lots or upwards, 10% to accompany subscriptions, balance payable on allotment.

W. E. PENTZ & CO.,
BONDS AND STOCKS,
44 Broad St., New York.
412 Drexel Building, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECURITIES OF THE

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company and its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
ANGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R.R. Co.

Further deposits of stock and bonds above named will be received by The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York until further notice, under an agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company.

Securities may be withdrawn by non-assenting depositors if the Plan of Readjustment shall not prove to be satisfactory to them.

An amount equal to the interest maturing April 1st, 1899, will be advanced to depositing bondholders.

The Committee is of the opinion that no intelligent Plan of Readjustment can be formulated until a physical examination showing the needs of the property, and an examination of the accounts shall have been completed. The result of such examinations will form a proper basis for a plan. Until the recent changes in the personnel of this Committee and Receivership, satisfactory arrangements could not be made for such examinations. At the request of, and in conjunction with the representatives of the Amsterdam bondholders, expert accountants have been appointed to examine the books and accounts, and an expert has also been appointed for the physical examination. The plan will be formulated as soon as these examinations shall have been completed.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company, and application for their listing on the New York Stock Exchange will be made in due course.

ERNST THALMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.

W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 16th, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE FOLLOWING ISSUES, OR COUPONS THEREFROM:

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company 100-Year Five Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of 1888.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Six Per Cent. Loan of 1872.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Six Per Cent. Loan of 1874.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Loan of 1879. (Account Parkersburg Branch Railroad.)
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Five Per Cent. Bonds, Loan of 1885. (Account Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.)
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Four and One-Half Per Cent. Terminal Mortgage Bonds.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Four and One-Half Per Cent. Loan of 1883, Philadelphia Branch.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Five Per Cent. Loan of 1877. (Account Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago Railroad.)
Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Under decree of the U. S. Circuit Court, District of Maryland, entered May 15th, 1899, in "Consolidated Causes," "The Mercantile Trust Co. vs. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company et al." every holder of such Bonds, or Coupons, is hereby notified to **PRESENT THE SAME FOR PAYMENT** on or before **JUNE 17TH, 1899**, to the undersigned, at the office of the Receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Baltimore, Maryland, and that **INTEREST ON THE SAME WILL CEASE FROM AND AFTER JUNE 17TH, 1899.**

A. S. DUNHAM,
ARTHUR L. SPAMER,
Special Masters.

FINANCIAL.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL

REORGANIZATION.

The plan for the reorganization of the Wisconsin Central system, dated April 10th, 1899, has been declared operative by the reorganization managers, and copies can be had on application to the United States Trust Company of New York or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, or to either of the undersigned.

Holders of Wisconsin Central Company First Mortgage Bonds; of Wisconsin Central Railroad Company Common Stock; of Packwaukee & Montello R. R. Co. Common Stock; of Minnesota, St. Croix & Wisconsin R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds, St. Paul 8% Terminal Mortgage Notes, 8% Purchase Money Mortgage Notes; of Wisconsin and Minnesota R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds; of Chippewa Falls & Western Railway Co. First Mortgage Bonds; and holders of Certificates of Deposit or Trustees' Certificates of Boneficial Interest representing any of the said securities, are requested to deposit the same with United States Trust Company of New York or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, under the said plan, on or before June 3d, 1899. Certificates of deposit will be given on receipt of such securities.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit of United States Trust Company of New York, representing Wisconsin Central Company First Mortgage Bonds, are not required at present to deposit their Certificates.

Holders of Wisconsin Central Co. and Wisconsin Central Railroad Co. Joint and Several Improvement Bonds; Wisconsin Central Railroad Company First Series Bonds, Second Series Bonds, Penokee Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds; Chicago, Wisconsin and Minnesota R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds, Income Bonds, Improvement Notes, Preferred Stock, Common Stock; Milwaukee and Lake Winnebago R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds, Manitowoc Division First Mortgage Bonds, Manitowoc Division Scrip, Manitowoc Terminal Mortgage Notes, Income Bonds, First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock, and Central Car Co. Stock; or Certificates of Deposit or Trustees' Certificates of Beneficial Interest representing said securities, will, upon transfer and delivery of the same to the United States Trust Company of New York or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, on or before June 3d, 1899, receive in cash the amounts respectively provided in the said plan.

HOLDERS OF
WISCONSIN CENTRAL COMPANY
Income Bonds.
Preferred Stock.
Common Stock.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT of Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, representing said Income Bonds, Preferred Stock and Common Stock.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT of United States Trust Company of New York, representing said Income Bonds.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT of Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, representing United States Trust Company certificates for said Income Bonds, are hereby NOTIFIED:

That in order to participate in the benefits of said proposed reorganization, they are required to deposit the said bonds, stocks, and certificates with the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY of New York or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY of Boston **ON OR BEFORE JUNE 3, 1899**, and that at the time of said deposit they are required **to pay the first instalment** of twenty-five per cent. of amounts payable by them respectively, as provided in the Plan, to wit:

On account of Income Bonds, $50.00 for each $1,000 bond or certificate therefor deposited;

On account of Preferred Stock, $5.00 for each share or certificate therefor deposited;

On account of Common Stock, $2.50 for each share or certificate therefor deposited.

The certificates of deposit of each of above-named Trust Companies so deposited under the Plan will be returned after being stamped as assenting to the Plan and first instalment paid.

Depositors of Income Bonds will receive Certificates of Deposit of the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY under the Bondholders' Agreement of Jan. 23, 1895; depositors of Preferred and Common Stock will receive Certificates of Deposit of the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY under the Security Holders' Agreement of Jan. 12, 1898, such certificates of each Trust Company being stamped as assenting to the Plan and first instalment paid.

New York, May 16, 1899.

GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of Reorganization Committee.
JOSEPH S. DALE, Secretary,
24 Exchange Place, New York.
Maitland, Coppell & Co., 24 Exchange Place, N. Y.
Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall St., New York.
Edward Sweet & Co., 38 Broad St., New York.
Reorganization Managers.

ELYTON COMPANY SECURITIES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

To the Holders of the Receipts and Trust Certificates issued for Elyton Land Company 6 per cent. Dividend Trust Bonds; Elyton Company stock; Elyton Company First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds:

That the Plan for the Reorganization of the Elyton Company under agreement dated October 4th, 1898, has been prepared by the Committee of Reorganization, consisting of Messrs. William Halls, Jr., Chairman; Augustus W. Kelley, Alexander D. Seymour, Thomas G. Jones, and William T. Hardie, and that said Plan was formally adopted by the unanimous vote of the Committee, at New York, on May 26th, 1899. A copy of said plan has been lodged with each of the Depositories named in the agreement, viz.: Union Trust Company of New York, Birmingham Trust & Savings Compaiy, Birmingham, Alabama, and Whitney National Bank, New Orleans, and notice is hereby given of the adoption of the Plan, and that said Plan shall become binding upon all the said holders who shall not withdraw stock or bonds represented by his certificate on or before June 20th, 1899. The agreement provides that unless such withdrawal of securities be made, the assent of the depositor to and his ratification of said Plan shall be conclusively and finally assumed, conferred, and given, and shall be irrevocable.

Copies of the Plan may be obtained by depositors on application to any of the above-named Depositories. C. C. RAWLINGS, Secretary.
No. 80 Broadway, New York, May 29th, 1899.

U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

DIVIDENDS.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company.

The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of profits of 1¾ % on the preferred stock of this Company, payable at our office as transfer agents of the Company, on the 15th day of June, 1899. The transfer books will be closed on the 7th day of June, 1899, at 2:15 P. M., and will reopen on the 16th day of June, 1899, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on the 15th day of June, 1899.

BARING, MAGOUN & COMPANY,
Transfer Agents.
New York, May 31, 1899.

INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO.

Six Per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds.

New York, May 20, 1899.

Coupons of the above bonds, due June 1st, 1899, will be paid on and after that date by the company at the office of the Transfer Agents, Messrs. THOMAS & POST, 71 Broadway.

SAM'L THOMAS,
TREASURER.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, June 24, 1899.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock and TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Thursday, July 6th, 1899. Transfer books will close on Thursday, June 8th, and reopen on Monday, June 19th, 1899.

S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Co.

40 Wall Street, New York, May 11, 1899.

The Directors have this day, declared a dividend of One (1) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable June 10, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 31st. Transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from June 1st to June 10th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed. EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Office of WATSON & GIBSON,
Bankers and Brokers, 65 Broadway,
New York, June 1st, 1899.

We have this day admitted to our firm Mr. WILLIAM J. ALPERS.

WATSON & GIBSON.

Office of EDWARD SWEET & CO.
38 Broad St.

We have this day admitted to our firm Mr. FREDERIC BULL and Mr. HENRY W. BULL.

EDWARD SWEET & CO.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—One hundred shares of Canada Southern Railway ctf. No. 24110, in the name of Lummis & Parsons. All persons are cautioned against negotiating same. A suitable reward will be paid on return to P. J. GOODHART & CO., 33 Wall St., New York.

Heavy Imports Recorded.

Appraiser Wakeman received reports yesterday showing that the number of invoices received at the Public Stores last month was 21,082 and the number returned to the Collector was 21,430. The excess in the number returned was of course due to the fact that the Appraiser's force was catching up on the heavy April business.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
Mills Building, 15 Broad St.
New York, May 31st, 1899.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, held at the office of the Company, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, May 31st, 1899, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year:

COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON,
HENRY HART,
ISAAC E. GATES,
EDWIN HAWLEY,
SAMUEL THOMAS,
GEORGE H. MACY,
RUSSELL SAGE,
GEORGE J. GOULD,
R. P. SCHWERIN,
JOSEPH HELLEN, Secretary.

The New York Steam Company,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
New York, May 25th, 1899.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE NEW YORK STEAM COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 2 Cortlandt Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 13th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Trustees, and the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Friday, June 9th, until the morning of June 14th, 1899.

E. F. SEADLER, Secretary.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.,
16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.

The annual election for Directors of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1899. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL SLOAN, Jr., Secretary.

New York Produce Exchange Bank,
New York, May 25, 1899.

The Annual Election for Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held in this Bank on Monday, June 5th, 1899. Polls open from one to two o'clock P. M. WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

MAY TREASURY STATISTICS.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business May 31, 1899, the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to $1,168,891,407, a decrease as compared with last month of $3,695,857. This decrease in the debt is accounted for by an increase in the cash on hand. The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest-bearing debt, $1,046,048,730; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,218,350; debt bearing no interest, $389,208,420. Total, $1,436,475,500. This amount, however, does not include $555,517,613 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury held for their redemption.

The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows: Gold, $261,201,427; silver, $508,110,172; paper, $46,605,783; bonds, deposits in National bank depositories, disbursing officers' balances, &c., $82,149,681; total, $898,067,063. Against this there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $630,482,969, leaving a net cash balance in the Treasury of $267,584,094.

The monthly comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures for May, 1899, shows the total receipts to have been $44,786,013, as against $30,074,818 for May, 1898. The disbursements amounted to $40,513,004, as against $47,849,909 for May last year, leaving a surplus for last month of $4,273,009.

The receipts from customs amounted to $18,367,906, a gain as compared with May, 1898, of nearly $5,000,000. From internal revenue the receipts were $23,720,729, a gain of about $9,200,000. Miscellaneous receipts were $2,697,377, a gain of $581,000. For the eleven months of the present fiscal year the receipts were $469,089,829, a gain as compared with the corresponding period last year of over $98,000,000.

The disbursements during the last eleven months amounted to $573,709,972, as against $395,523,105 for the corresponding period last year.

The monthly statement of the Controller of the Currency shows total circulation of National bank notes on May 31, 1899, to have been $242,064,554, a decrease for the month of $649,779 and an increase for the year of $14,451,709.

The circulation based on United States bonds amounted to $206,305,954, a decrease for the month of $1,660,333, and an increase for the year of $10,150,019. The circulation secured by lawful money amounted to $35,758,600, an increase for the month of $1,010,553, and an increase for the year of $4,301,690. The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $230,600,310, and to secure public deposits $71,172,940.

The monthly report of the Director of the Mint shows the total coinage at the United States Mints during May, 1899, was $7,804,566, as follows: Gold, $4,803,400; silver, $2,879,416; minor coins, $121,750. The number of standard dollars coined was 2,214,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@3 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days to four months and 3½@4 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $263,420,216; balance, $10,604,102; Sub

accumulates until the actual maturity of the issue in 1942. The contest is being watched with much interest on account of its bearing on all premium bonds.

SOUTHERN PROSPECTS.

A dispatch received in Wall Street yesterday, reviewing business conditions in Louisville and Nashville territory, said:

"The Birmingham Car Service Association reports the car movement at that centre 800 per cent greater than at this time last year. Activity in the iron, coal, and coke districts, together with the enlarging export demand for Southern pine, is causing the development of good traffic throughout Louisville and Nashville territory. The earnings of the road liberally reflects this in handsome gains over last year. The Southern iron centres are all busy and many cognate industries are being drawn to Birmingham and other large Southern centres. A heavy accretion of new traffic will be experienced when, about six weeks hence, the new steel plant built by the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company will start running. It will have a capacity of 1,000 tons a day. In order to supply iron, the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company will blow in more furnaces. It will have fifteen in blast in July, as against nine on Jan. 1. The reduction in export freight rates is of paramount importance to the Southern iron trade. As late as 1895 it was found difficult to do an export business. The Louisville and Nashville Directors set to work to make it possible to build up a large export iron trade. Their policy of building up the port of Pensacola to that end has been crowned with success. Frequently rates from Pensacola to European ports have been cut down 30 per cent. owing to the numbers of new steamship lines that now put into that port. Exports of the two principal Southern iron companies have been as follows:

	T. C. I.	Sloss Co.
1894	.....	100 tons
1895	25 tons	191 tons
1896	44,890 tons	26,250 tons
1897	82,380 tons	45,896 tons
1898	100,460 tons	66,927 tons

"Exports in 1899 will largely exceed those of 1898, and a rapidly expanding export trade is expected. The lumber trade is now contributing a good deal of paying freight. Cuba, South and Central America, the United Kingdom, and the Continent of Europe are the principal buyers. Last week Cuba took 600,000 feet, South America 1,500,000 feet, and the United Kingdom 3,000,000 feet."

WESTERN WINTER WHEAT LIGHT

CHICAGO, June 1.—The Corn Belt, in its monthly summary of the crop situation for the month of May, says: "From information gathered by over 600 correspondents scattered throughout Nebraska, Iowa, Northern Kansas, Northern Missouri, and Northwestern Colorado, the indications are that Winter wheat has suffered from Winter-kill enough to affect the yield at least one-half."

In the grain market to-day profit-taking and changing over into September caused a drop of 2¢@2¼¢ in July wheat to-day. Large Northwest receipts and weak cables caused a weak opening in wheat. Reports of further damage by Hessian flies encouraged enough buying during the first hour to check the decline. But offerings increased as the market sagged. The bulls appeared ready to sacrifice a large slice of their recent profits, and the bears pressed every advantage. Liquidation became general near the end.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of twenty-five shares of Phenix Bank stock at 110.

Increase of $117,872 in Louisville and Nashville's net earnings for April, making an increase of $470,466 since July 1.

Increase of $1,775 in Rio Grande Southern's surplus for April, making an increase of $21,277 since July 1.

Decrease of $117,256 in Union Pacific's net earnings for April, but increase of $1,-129,033 since July 1.

Deficit of $8,361 shown by Houston and Texas Central for April, against net earnings of $36,213 in the same month last year.

Election of William H. Lamprecht of Cleveland, Ohio, Philip Kearny, and Harris A. Wheeler as members of the Stock Exchange.

Increase of $17,773 in St. Louis and San Francisco's net earnings for April, but decrease of $80,273 since July 1.

Increase of $32,354 in Denver and Rio Grande's surplus for April, making an increase of $39,209 since July 1.

Reduction in the Bank of Bombay's rate of discount from 6 to 5 per cent.

Increase of $22,822 in Mexican Central's net earnings for April, but decrease of $858,-of $218,883 since January 1.

Election of Anson R. Flower as a Director of the New York Air Brake Company, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of ex-Gov. Flower.

Increase of $30,402 in Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling's net earnings for March, an increase of $29,383 since July 1.

Sale by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to local bankers of $8,200,000 3½ per cent. Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis fifty-year gold bonds, to be issued in place of maturing bonds.

Increase of $124,558 in Southern Pacific's net earnings for April, but decrease of $858,-447 since July 1.

Application to the Stock Exchange to list $3,280,000 Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds and $500,000 Mexican Central Railway consolidated 4 per cent. bonds.

Decrease of $11,005 in St. Joseph and Grand Island's surplus for April, making a decrease of $170,408 since July 1.

Special meeting to-day of the stockholders of the North and West Chicago Street Railway Companies to turn over the properties to the new Chicago Union Traction Company.

Increase of $29,549 in Western New York and Pennsylvania's net earnings for April, but decrease of $110,611 since July 1.

Increase of $72,804 in New York, Ontario and Western's gross earnings for April, making an increase of $151,497 since July 1.

Denial by officials of the Erie Railroad of the report that the company is to build a new and direct line from Cleveland to Marion, Ohio, to connect with the Chicago and Erie.

No change in the Bank of England rate of discount.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Continental Trust Company invites holders of certificates of deposit of the first mortgage bonds of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Company to call on or before June 8 for information.

P. J. Goodhart & Co. and Simon Borg & Co. announce that they have sent out notices calling in the cash subscriptions to the Federal Sewer Pipe Company. This company was incorporated under the laws of Delaware, with a capital of $25,000,000, controlling about forty-three plants throughout the country.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that it has sold to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Speyer & Co. $8,200,000 3½ per cent. Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis fifty-year gold bonds, to be issued in place of maturing bonds. The new 3½ per cent. bonds are issued under the same mortgage as the existing 4½ per cent. and 4 per cent. bonds of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, and are guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Company.

Sale of the Old Custom House.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Secretary of the Treasury has announced that he will open bids for the purchase of the present Custom House building in New York at 2 P. M. July 3. The upset price is $3,000,000. A cash payment of $70,000 is required and the remaining payments may be made at times to be agreed upon. Four per cent. will be charged on deferred payments. Every bid must be accompanied by a certified check for $150,000. The Government will occupy the old building until the new one is completed, and will pay rental at the rate of 4 per cent. on the purchase price.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, June 1, 1899.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
110	113	81	Adams Express	111	112	111	112	.....
18½	19	1,175	Am. Car & Foundry	19⅝	19¾	19	19	—1
62	64	421	Am. Car & Found. pf.	61	63	61	63	.....
138	142	30	American Express	140	140	140	140	.....
33⅜	34¼	850	American Cotton Oil	34½	34¾	34	34	— ¼
90	91	30	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	90	90	90	90	.....
36¼	36¾	1,810	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	35½	36⅛	35¾	36	+ ⅛
81⅞	82¼	2,050	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	81	81⅞	80½	81⅞	+1⅛
19	21	225	American Malting Co.	20	20	20	20	.....
73	75	150	American Malt. Co. pf.	76	76	76	76	+4
9⅜	10⅛	630	American Spirits Mfg.	9⅝	9⅝	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
28	31	100	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	29	29	29	29	—1
50¼	59⅜	15,370	Am. Steel & Wire	57⅜	59⅜	57⅜	59¼	+1¼
94¾	95½	700	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	94⅝	95	94⅝	95	— ⅜
144	144¼	71,728	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	140	144⅝	139½	144¼	+4½
116	117	10	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115⅝	.....
33½	34	2,675	American Tin Plate	34	34½	33¾	34	— ¼
82	83	100	Am. Tin Plate pf.	81	81	81	81	— ¾
93¼	94	16,806	American Tobacco	90	93¾	89½	93½	+ ½
53	53¼	10,795	Anaconda Copper	51½	53⅛	51½	53	—1¼
26⅜	26¾	710	Am. Steel Hoop	26	26½	26	26½	+ ½
73	74	1,150	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	73	74	73	73	+1
17¾	17⅞	1,335	At., T. & S. F.	17¾	17¾	17½	17⅝	— ⅝
53⅞	54	24,635	At., T. & S. F. pf.	53¾	54⅛	53⅛	54	.....
51⅜	52	2,210	Baltimore & Ohio	53	53	51	51½	—1½
73	73½	1,850	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	74	74	73	73	+ ⅛
107	107¼	67,871	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	106	108	104⅞	107⅛	.....
13	14½	10	Brunswick City	13¼	13½	13¼	13¼	.....
50	51	200	Canada Southern	51½	51½	51	51	—1½
99	99¼	300	Canadian Pacific	99	99	99	99	— ⅛
50½	50¾	3,000	Central Pac., ass't pd.	50⅜	50¼	50	50½	+ ⅛
23⅜	24	1,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	24¼	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
57¼	57¾	600	Chicago Con. Traction	58	58	57¼	57½	—1½
127¾	128	21,485	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	127⅝	128⅛	126⅞	127⅜	— ⅛
121¼	123½	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	122½	122½	122½	122½	—1
13¼	13¼	3,250	Chicago Great West.	13⅜	13⅜	13	13¼	.....
65	68	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	66	66	66	66	—2⅜
32¼	33	450	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	32⅜	33⅞	32⅜	33⅞	— ⅛
8	9	710	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	8½	8⅝	8	8½	— ½
36¼	40	1,500	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	32½	36	32½	36	—1
122¼	122⅝	18,500	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	122¼	123	121¾	122⅝	+ ⅝
169	169½	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	169	169	169	169	.....
149¾	150	1,825	Chicago & Northw.	149⅝	149⅞	148	149	—1⅛
108¾	109	5,985	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	108⅝	109	108	108¾	— ⅛
17	18	400	Chicago Term. Trans.	18	18	18	18	.....
47	48	220	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	48	48	48	48	—1
50¼	50½	1,600	C., C., C. & St. L.	50⅜	51	50¼	50½	— ⅛
95	96½	210	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	95⅜	95¾	95¼	95½	— ⅜
41⅜	41½	1,350	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	41⅜	42	41¼	41½	— ⅛
5⅜	5½	160	Colorado Southern	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
42	44	32	Col. Southern 1st pf.	42	42	42	42	.....
16	17	51	Col. Southern 2d pf.	16½	17	16½	16½	.....
12¾	13	200	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	13½	13⅝	13	13	—1
168¾	169	3,300	Consolidated Gas, ex d.	166	169	168	168½	+1
43½	45	23,668	Continental Tobacco	43½	44½	40½	44½	+ ⅝
82	82	6,350	Continental Tobac. pf.	82	82	80¾	82	— ¼
116	116½	730	Delaware & Hudson	116	116½	115½	116	.....
21¼	21½	1,225	Denver & Rio Grande	21¼	21¾	21¼	21¼	— ¼
75⅜	75½	1,650	Den. & R. G. pf.	75⅝	75⅝	74⅞	75⅜	— ⅛
13½	15	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13¾	—2¾
12	13	50	Erie	12¼	12⅞	12¼	12¼	.....
...	...	50	Erie 1st pf	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	.....
54⅞	55¼	26,340	Federal Steel	54½	55½	53¼	55	.....
79	79¼	7,740	Federal Steel pf.	79¼	80	78⅝	79½	— ⅝
...	...	10	Ft. Worth & D. C.	16	16	16	16	.....
21	23	200	Ft. Worth & R. G.	22	22	22	22	—5
117¼	117¾	1,865	General Electric	117½	117½	117	117	— ½
66⅝	66¾	560	Glucose Sugar Ref.	67	67	66⅝	66⅞	— ½
165	170	50	Great Northern pf	170½	170½	170½	170½	.....
107½	108	225	H. B. Claflin Co.	107½	107½	107½	107½	+ ¼
110½	111	1,545	Illinois Central	110	111¼	110	110¾	— ½
40¾	40⅞	5,625	International Paper	40¼	41	40	40½	—2
78	79	460	Internat. Paper pf.	78½	78¾	78½	78½	— ½
14½	15½	900	International Silver	16	16	15½	15½	— ½
11⅞	12	100	Iowa Central	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	.....
10¼	12	300	Kanawha & Michigan	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10½	— ⅛
9½	10	50	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	.....
53	54½	100	Knickerbocker Ice	53	53	53	53	— ½
77	79⅝	30	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	80	80	80	80	.....
51	53	175	Laclede Gas	52½	52½	52½	52½	.....
15¾	16	70	Lake Erie & West	16	16	15¾	15¾	.....
67	67½	200	Lake Erie & West. pf.	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	— ⅜
63⅝	65⅜	16,625	Louisville & Nashville	64⅞	65⅜	64⅝	65⅜	+1
105¼	105½	20,785	Manhattan Con	105¼	106⅜	103¾	105¼	+ ⅛
204	208½	22,980	Metropolitan St. Ry.	200	211	202	208	— ¾
123	125	1,215	Mexican Central	12¼	12¼	11½	11⅞	— ⅜
3¼	3½	1,330	Mexican National ctfs.	3½	3½	3	3¼	— ⅛
113	115	100	Michigan Central	113	113	113	113	+ ½
53¾	54	1,110	Minn. & St. Louis	53¾	54	52½	54	+ ½
89	91	430	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	90	90	90	90	+1
24	26	300	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	26	27	25	25	—2
63	65	200	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	66	66	65	65	—2
11⅜	12¼	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12	12	12	12	.....
31½	33¾	1,150	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	30⅞	31½	30¾	31¼	+ ⅜
39½	39⅞	7,725	Missouri Pacific	39¼	40	38¾	39⅝	+ ⅛
35¼	36½	600	Mobile & Ohio	36	36½	35¾	36	—1
185	...	20	Morris & Essex	185	185	185	185	.....
42	42½	1,250	National Biscuit Co.	42¼	42½	42	42	— ⅛
97	98¼	150	National Biscuit Co. pf	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	.....
28¼	28½	1,690	National Lead Co.	28¾	28¼	28	28	.....
110	112¼	200	National Lead Co. pf.	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	— ¼
44⅜	44¾	2,690	National Steel	45½	45¾	44	44¾	— ¼
87½	88	800	National Steel pf.	88	88¼	88	88	— ⅛
114	114½	2,020	New Jersey Central	115	115	114	114	— ½
159	165	200	New York Air Brake	165	165	160	160	—5
127¾	128	7,385	New York Central	128¼	128⅞	127	127⅝	—1⅝
212	214	70	N. Y., N. H. & H.	213	213	212	212	.....
24⅜	24⅝	5,500	N. Y., Ont. & West	24¾	25	24¼	24¾	+ ¼
19½	19¾	1,200	Norfolk & Western	19¼	19⅝	18⅞	19⅜	+ ¼
66¼	67	700	Norfolk & West. pf.	66½	66½	66	66½	— ¼
11	11¼	2,110	North American	11	11	11	11	.....
46⅝	46⅝	20,265	Northern Pacific	46¾	46¾	45¾	46⅜	— ¼
74⅜	74⅝	5,492	Northern Pacific pf	75½	75½	73	74	—1½
7⅞	9	200	Ontario Mining	...	8	8	8	.....
33	38	200	Oregon R. & Nav.	35	35	35	35	+ ¼
35	40	200	Pacific Coast	38	38	38	38	—2
46⅝	47	2,890	Pacific Mail	47	47½	46½	46½	— ⅝
126⅛	126½	5,100	Pennsylvania R. R.	126¾	126¾	126	126¼	— ½
115⅜	116	23,810	People's Gas, Chicago	115¾	115⅞	114¼	115⅜	+ ¼
2¾	2¾	200	Peo., Dec. & Evans	2¾	2½	2½	2½	.....
44½	45	510	P., C., C. & St. Louis	44⅞	45	44½	44½	+ ½
45¾	46	600	Presed Steel Car	47	47	44¾	44¾	—2¼
78½	79	300	Pressed Steel Car pf.	78	78	78	78	.....
156	158	1,050	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	157¼	157¼	156	156	—1⅝
19½	20	540	Reading	19½	19½	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
56½	56¾	8,270	Reading 1st pf.	56¾	57	55⅝	56⅛	.....
33¼	33⅝	3,650	Reading 2d pf.	33½	33½	33	33¼	— ⅛
77	79	225	Rio Grande West. pf.	78	78	78	78	+1
131	...	10	Rome, Water. & Og.	131	131	131	131	.....
4	4¼	300	St. J. & G. I.	4	4	4	4	.....
39	40½	150	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	41	41	41	41	+2½
9	10	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	9	9	9	9	— ½
9¾	10¼	120	St. Louis & San Fran.	10	10	10	10	.....
35¼	36	1,270	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	36	36½	35	35⅜	+ ⅛
11¾	12	1,250	St. Louis Southw.	11⅜	12¼	11⅜	12¼	+ ⅝
29¾	30	3,500	St. Louis Southw. pf.	29½	30	29	29¾	— ⅛
45	55	225	St. Paul & Duluth	50	50	50	50	+4
93	94	300	St. Paul & Omaha	93	93	92¾	93	— ½
30½	30¾	7,550	Southern Pacific	30	30¾	29¾	30½	+ ½
104	105¼	4,900	Southern Railway	104½	105	103¾	103¾	— ⅜
48⅝	48¾	4,670	Southern Railway pf.	48⅜	49	48¼	48⅝	+ ¼
13	14	1,100	Standard Dis. & Dis.	13	13½	13	13	— ¾
60¼	62½	650	Stand. Dis. & Dis. pf.	61	61	60	60	—2
7⅞	8	670	Standard R. & T.	7⅞	8	7	8	+ ¼
58½	58¾	8,190	Tenn. Coal & Iron	58	58¾	56	58⅜	+1⅜
17¼	17½	2,400	Texas Pacific	18	18	17¼	17½	—1
...	...	100	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	13	13	13	13	— ½
180	190	200	Third Avenue	190	190	190	190	—10
66⅝	68	750	Twin City R. T.	66½	67½	66¼	66¾	+ ⅜
39⅝	39⅞	16,165	Union Pacific	41	41	38⅝	39⅝	—1⅝
73¾	73⅞	10,760	Union Pacific pf	74	74½	72	73¼	—1
24	24¾	1,970	Union Bag & Paper	24	25	24	24	— ½
78	83	1,011	Union Fag & Paper pf.	77	79¼	77	79	+3
5¾	5⅞	800	United States Leather.	5¾	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
68¼	69	3,565	U. S. Leather pf.	68⅞	69	68	68⅜	+ ¼
48⅞	49	7,745	United States Rubber	47	49⅝	46⅞	48⅞	+1⅝
114⅞	115⅞	570	U. S. Rubber pf.	115	115	114¼	114¼	— ⅝
7¼	8	15	Wabash	...	7¼	7¼	7¼	.....
19⅜	19⅝	2,395	Wabash pf	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
88½	88¾	18,425	Western Union Tel.	90¾	90⅝	87¼	88¼	—2⅜
8¼	8¾	1,010	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	8⅜	8⅞	8¼	8½	— ⅛
22	23½	540	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	23	24⅜	23	23⅜	— ⅛
...	...	530	Wisconsin Central	...	⅝	⅝	¼	— ⅛
1	...	500	Wisconsin Central pf.	...	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
Sales.....		652,106						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100	...	Homestake	70	73
3s, r., 1918	109	109½	Ill. C., l. 1	100	...
3s, c., 1918	109	109½	Iowa C. pf.	42	43
3s, 1918, sm.	108½	109½	Jol. & Chi.	180	...
4s, r., 1907	112¼	112¾	K. & D. M.	3	4
4s, c., 1907	113¾	114½	K. & D. M. pf.	...	...
4s, r., 1925	130½	131½	Keok. & W.	35	50
4s, c., 1925	130½	131¼	Keok. & W. pf.	98½	101
5s, r., 1904	112½	113	Lake Shore	208	...
5s, c., 1904	112½	113	Long Isld.	68	72
D. C. 3-65s	118½	...	Manh. C. R.	150	...
Alb. & Susq.	195	...	M. C. R. pf.	105	...
Am. Coal	130	...	Man. Beach	20	25
Am. Tel.	35	40	Md. Coal pf.	58	75
A. T. & C.	100	102½	M. W. S. El.	...	...
Am. Tob. pf.	140	146	of Chi.	13	14½
Ann Arbor	16	18	M. W. S. El.	...	...
Ann A. pf.	40	42	of Chi. pf.	50	52
B. & O. S. W. pf. ctfs.	8½	9¼	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	102	...
Beech Creek	100	...	N. L. O. ctfs.	3½	4
Boat A.L. pf.	100	...	Nat. Starch.	5	7½
B. Un. Gas	130	140	Nat. St. 1st pf.	48	65
B., R. & P.	32½	36	Nat. St. 2d pf.	...	...
B., R. & P. pf.	70¼	75	N. Cent. C.	37	39
B. C. R. & N.	105	...	N. Y. C. & St. L.	12½	14
Chi. & Alton.	189	...	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	72
Chi. & A. pf.	185	...	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	28	33
C. & E. Ill.	73	75	Norf. So.	33	75
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	89½	91	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	190	193
C. & N. W.	190	...	Pac. C. 1st pf.	69½	72
C. & N. W. pf.	187	194	Pac. C. 2d pf.	44	48
Cleve. & P.	184	...	Peo. & E. 1st pf.	82	88
C. C. & I.	...	...	Penn. Coal	375	385
Dev. & I. pf.	3	6	Peo. & East.	4	5
C. F. & I. pf.	100	108	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	82	85
Con. Cable	179	...	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	184	...
Consol. Coal	52	...	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. sp.	183	...
Consol. Ice	42	43	P. & W. pf.	7	8
Cons. I. pf.	85	92	Quicksilver	2½	3
D., L. & W.	164	167	Quicksil'r pf.	9	10
D. M. & Ft. Dodge pf.	90	...	Rens. & Sar.	194	...
D., S. S. & A.	4¼	5	Rio G. W.	38	40
D., S. S. & A. pf.	11⅞	13	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	67	69½
Eighth Ave.	380	...	St. L. & S. F. pf.	101	102½
E. & T. H.	38	38½	St. P. & Om. pf.	170	180
Ev. & T. H. pf.	76	79½	S. buil. ctfs.	61	62
F. & P. M.	39	82½	Sixth Ave.	200	...
F. & P. M. pf.	60	64	T. & O. C.	...	20
Glucose pf.	105	106½	T. & O. C. pf.	...	40
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	100	...	U. S. Exp.	47	50
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	100	...	U. & B. R.	170½	...
Hocking Val.	...	25	W.-F. Exp.	125	130
Hock. V. pf.	54	50½	W. C., w. i.	13⅜	14¼
Hawaiian S.	110	...	Wis. C. pf., w. i.	43⅝	49

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday: American Biscuit bonds, 108; Bingham-ton Gas 5s, 92; Fern. Coal Company, 15; Journeay & Burnham, 4; Journeay & Burnham, pfd., 25; New York Biscuit bonds, 111; Retsof bonds, 73; Retsof stock, 12; Whitney Safety Fire Arms, 50; Cuban bonds 1869, ¾ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1872, ½ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1896, 7 per cent.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
3,270	At., T. & S. F. pf.	53⅞	54¼	53⅝	54⅛
50,910	Am. Sugar Ref.	140	144⅞	139⅝	144¼
100	Am. Tobacco	91½	92⅞	91½	92⅞
10	Am. Spir. Mfg.	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
970	Am. Steel & W.	58¼	59⅜	57⅝	59
37,770	Brooklyn R. T.	106	107⅞	104⅞	107¼
15,850	Chi., Bur. & Q.	127½	128¼	126¾	126¾
12,030	Chi., M. & St. P.	122¼	123	121¾	122⅝
1,080	Chi., R. I. & P.	104¾	109	104½	109
20	Ches. & Ohio.	24	24	24	24
720	Cont. Tobacco	43¼	43⅝	41⅝	43¼
100	Consol. Gas	167½	167½	167½	167½
50	Den. & R. G. pf.	75	75	75	75
7,850	Federal Steel	54¼	55¾	53¾	55¾
180	Federal Steel pf.	79½	79½	78¾	79½
5,040	Louis. & Nash.	64⅞	65⅞	64⅛	65⅞
4,720	Manhattan	105	106½	103¾	105½
770	Mo. Pacific	39⅝	39⅞	38½	39⅝
20	Mo., K. & T. pf.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
10	North American	11	11	11	11
60	N. Y. Central	129	129	128	128
2,540	Northern Pacific.	46⅞	46⅞	45¾	46⅛
190	Nor. Pacific pf.	75¾	75¾	73⅝	73⅝
150	Pacific Mail	47	47¼	46¾	46¾
10,940	People's Gas	115¾	115¾	114¼	115⅜
40	Reading	19⅝	19⅝	19¼	19⅛
240	Reading 1st pf.	56⅝	56⅝	55¾	55¾
60	Southern Ry.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜
180	Southern Ry. pf.	48¼	49	48¼	48¼
10	Stand. R. & T.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
310	Tenn. Coal & I.	56	57⅛	55¾	57⅛
1,640	Union Pacific	41	41	39	39⅜
520	Union Pac. pf.	74⅜	74½	72⅝	72⅝
80	U. S. Rubber	47½	47½	47¼	47⅜
130	U. S. Leath. pf.	64¾	65¼	63¾	63¾
1,710	Western Union.	90½	90½	87⅝	88⅛
161,050					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$30,000	At., T. & S. F. adj.	81⅜	81¾	81⅜	81⅜
80,000	St. L. S. W. 2d.	63⅜	63⅝	63⅜	63½
$110,000					

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$267,584,093
Gold reserve	228,415,236
Net silver	5,249,757
United States notes in the Treasury	14,248,592
Treasury notes of 1890

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.84¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.31½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	.06¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.00¼
Sugar, granulated	.05⅜
Molasses, O. K., prime	.34
Beef, family	10.00
Beef, hams	19.50
Tallow, prime	.04½
Pork, mess	8.50
Hogs, dressed, 100-lb.	.05¼
Lard, prime	5.23
Iron, No. Northern, foundry	17.00
Butter, creamery, Western	.18½

CHICAGO, June 1.—Flour firm; No. 2 Spring wheat, 77@78c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 73@77c; No. 2 red, 79½@80c; No. 2 corn, 33¼c; No. 2 yellow corn, 33⅝@33½c; No. 2 oats, 24¼@25c; No. 2 white, 28@29½c; No. 3 white, 26¾@27½c; No. 2 rye, 56¼@57c; No. 2 barley, 30@40c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.02; Northwest, $1.04½; prime timothy seed, $2.20; mess pork, per bbl, $7.90@8; lard, per 100 lbs, $4.92½@4.95; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.40@4.65; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.80@4.85; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $6.30.

COTTON.—The bulletin board on the Cotton Exchange yesterday recorded insignificant price variations and the pit presented a lifeless scene during the greater part of the session. Helped by encouraging cables from Liverpool, bulls succeeded in securing an advance of 1 to 2 points on the first call, but, finding the investment public indisposed to lend their aid, gave attention exclusively to the readjustment of straggling accounts pending further developments not only at Liverpool, but in the South as well. As a matter of precaution, some of the less confident shorts sought cover around the opening, but soon withdrew from the market. Aside from the cable news, there was little yesterday on which to base new ideas. The weather in the South was unchanged, crop reports indicated much the same conditions as have been prevalent during the early part of the week, receipts at interior points and the ports were light, American spot markets were quiet and strong, Southern spot markets were steady to firm, with a moderate demand, and the export movement was small. The investment public exhibited every symptom of stock madness to the neglect of cotton, thus leaving the latter dependent entirely upon their own resources for incentive. Close upon the news that the plant was taking on squares and coming into bloom in some of the more favorable portions of the belt, were reports that the dreaded boll weevil had made its appearance and was beginning operations in a most vigorous manner. Cut worms and grasshoppers also entered into complaints, as did the assertion that insufficient moisture was retarding growth in the Southern districts. The market closed quiet, with prices 1 point lower to 1 point net higher.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	5.88	5.88	5.87	5.87@5.88
July	5.92	5.92	5.91	5.91@5.92
August	5.93	5.93	5.91	5.91@5.92
September	5.90	5.90	5.88	5.88@5.89
October	5.94	5.94	5.92	5.92@5.93
November	5.95	5.95	5.94	5.94@5.95
December	6.00	6.00	5.99	5.99@5.99
January	6.04	6.04	6.02	6.02@6.03
February	6.06	6.06	6.05	6.05@6.06
March	6.10	6.10	6.08	6.09@6.09
April	....	....	....	6.11@6.13

Spot cotton in the local market closed steady, with prices unchanged, on the basis of 6¼c for middling uplands and 6¾c for middling Gulf, as compared with 6¾c and 6¾c, respectively, last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: New Orleans, 5¾c; Mobile, 5 11-16c; Savannah, 5¾c; Charleston, 5 9-16c; Wilmington, 5¾c; Norfolk, 6c; Baltimore, 6¼c; Augusta, 5¾c; St. Louis, 6 13-16c; Memphis, 5¾c.

LIVERPOOL, June 1.—Spot cotton—A good business doing; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American, 12,000 bales; receipts, 5,000 bales; American, 5,000 bales; middling uplands, 3 13-32d; futures opened steady and unchanged; closed quiet, net unchanged to 1-64@2-64 higher; December-January, 3.29@3.21; January-February, 3.29d; February-March, 3.21@3; March-April, 3.22d; April-May, 3.23d; June, 3.21@3; June-July, 3.21@3; July-August, 3.22d; August-September, 3.22d; September-October, 3.22d; October-November, 3.21@3; November-December, 3.20@3.21. Manchester yarns in moderate demand. Cloths more slowly.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	83½	83½	81⅝	81⅞
September	82¼	82¼	81⅝	81¾
December	83	83	81⅞	81⅞
Corn—				
July	39½	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛
September	39½	39½	38⅞	38⅞
Lard—				
June				5.22

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	78⅛	78⅝	76⅝	76 9-16
September	77⅞	78¼	77	77
December	77⅞	79	77¼	77¾
Corn—				
July	33 5-16	33⅜	32 15-16	33
September	33⅜	33 13-16	33 7-16	33 7-16
December	32⅝	33 1-16	32⅜	32⅞
Oats—				
July	23	23 1-16	22⅞	22⅞
September	20 3-16	20¼	20	20⅛
Lard—				
July	$5.00	$5.00	$4.97½	$5.00
September	5.05	5.12½	5.05	5.12½
Ribs—				
July	4.47½	4.53	4.47½	4.53
September	4.62½	4.67½	4.62½	4.67½
Pork—				
July	7.87½	8.00	7.87½	8.00
September	8.02½	8.15	8.02½	8.15

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Bears made a successful raid on the wheat market yesterday, attacking the July option with such vigor that it dropped within ¾c of September, whereas the previous day it was a cent above that option. This relative steadiness of the late positions was based on good cash trade, it being on spot that September was entitled to more support than it had been receiving of late. Most of yesterday's news was distinctly bearish, while such of it as justified a bull interpretation received little attention from the trading element. Prominent among the sellers were professionals and foreign houses, whose offerings represented purchases of the last few days, when bull crop and other news was at its height. Two of the most important weakening influences of the day were Parish cables from Liverpool and Northwest receipts of 928 cars, against 210 cars a year ago. The English decline of ¾d was reflected in Paris by unchanged markets. Antwerp, however, closed ¼d net higher. Failure of export houses to take advantage of the sharp decline in spot still further weakness to our market in the late afternoon, so that final prices were practically low point for the day and 1@1¼c under the previous night.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 1.—Wheat in store: No. 1 Northern, June, 73c; July, 73¾c; September, 72½c. On track: No. 1 hard, 74¾c; No. 1 Northern, 73½c; No. 2 Northern, 72½c.

MILWAUKEE, June 1.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 77¾@78¼c; No. 2 Northern, 76c. Rye—No. 1, 55½c. Barley—No. 2, 41c; sample, 36@41c.

DULUTH, June 1.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 78¼c; July, 78½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 75¾c; No. 2 Northern, 71½c.

CORN—No. 2, 39¼c, elevator; 40½c, delivered, and 40¼c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 closed at 31½c; No. 3, 31c; No. 2 white, 33½c; No. 3 white, 32½c; track mixed, 31@33c; track white, 34@37c; No. 2 white, clips, 34c.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 64½@65c, and No. 1 Western, 64@65½c, both free on board, afloat; State rye, 60c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 38c, and malting, 45@47c, both cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4@$4.15; Winter straights, $3.60@$3.75; Winter patents, $4@$4.10; Spring clears, $3@$3.15; extra No. 1 Winter, $3@$3.15; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.65@$2.75; no grade, $1.65@$1.70. RYE FLOUR—Good to fair, $3.10@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.25@$3.50. CORN MEAL—Kiln dried, $2.05@$2.20, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 65c; fine yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, $2@$4c. FEED—Spring bran, bulk, $15; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $14@$14.25, lake and rail; sacks, spot, $15.25@$15.50; coarse Winter bran, $16.25@$17.50. MIDDLINGS—Winter, fine, $15; middlings, $17@$18; city feed, $15.75@$16.50; hominy chop, $13.50@$14.50; oil meal, $23@$23.50.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 1.—Flour, unchanged.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.20, and in bulk, $4.70; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.15, and in bulk, $4.65; refined, cases, $8.05; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10; deodorized, $10.50. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, 20½c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 18@19c; prime Summer yellow, 25c; off Summer yellow, 24@24½c; butter grades, 29@30c; prime white, 29@30c; prime Winter yellow, 30@32c; linseed, American, raw, 39@40c; American, boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 40@42c.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $8.25@$8.75; family, $10.50@$10.75; short clear, $10@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $9.50@$10.50; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15.50. BEEF HAMS—$19.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5¾c; 180 lb, 5¼c; 160 lb, 5½c; pigs, 5¾c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 5¼@6c; 10 lb, 5¼c; 12 lb, 5¼c; 14 lb, 5c; pickled shoulders, dull and weak, 4¢@4¼; pickled hams, 8¾c; Western greens, 7½c. Western lard, 5c. TALLOW—City, 4½@4¾c; country, 4¾@4¾c. LARD—$5.25; city lard, $4.90; refined lard, South American, $5.85; Continent, $5.45; Brazil, kegs, $7; compound, city, 4¾c; Western, 4¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5½@5¾c; city-lard stearine, 6@6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, June 1.—Beef—Extra India mess, 60s; prime mess, 55s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 45s. Hams—short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 40s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 26s; American, refined, in pails, 26s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 24 to 30 lb, 32s; short rib, 18 to 20 lb, 29s 6d; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lb, 29s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 29s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 28s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 29s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 28s 6d. Butter—Good United States, 65s. Cheese—American finest white, 60s; American finest colored, 47s; ordinary, new, 46s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 23s; Australian, in London, 23s 3d.

COFFEE.—Early developments on the Coffee Exchange yesterday conclusively demonstrated that sentiment in local circles had undergone something of a change over night. This improvement was particularly noticeable on the short side and demand from this branch of the trade was largely responsible for an advance of 5 points on the more active positions at the opening. For several days past the opinion has been expressed that the market was in an oversold condition and in a position to turn sharply on anything like bull news. In face of bearish advices from Brazilian and European markets and a further accumulation of supplies at the various points the world over, a number of the less confident shorts sought cover around the opening and continued to take advantage of every opportunity throughout the day to reduce obligations and place themselves in a more secure position. Longs were slow to profit by this turn in affairs and put forth practically no effort to bring about a decided uplift in values. At the close the market was steady, unchanged to 5 points net higher.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

June	....	....	....	4.75@4.85
July	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85@4.85
August	4.85	4.90	4.85	4.90@4.95
September	5.00	5.05	5.00	5.01@5.05
October	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.05@5.10
November	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.05@5.10
December	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.35@5.40
January	....	....	....	5.40@5.45
February	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45@5.50
March	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.50@5.55
April	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.55@5.60
May	....	....	....	5.60@5.65

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 6$700. Hamburg—Net unchanged. Havre—Net unchanged. January, 35.75; February, 36.00; March, 36.00; April, 36.25; May, 36.50; June, 34.00; July, 34.25; August, 34.50; September, 34.75; October, 35.00; November, 35.25; December, 35.50.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅝c; muscovado, 4⅛c; molasses sugar, 4c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $17; Southern, No. 2 soft, $15.50; steel rails, $24.50; pig iron warrants, $12; lake copper, nominal, $18.50; tin, $28.70; exchange lead, $4.47½; brokers' lead, $4.25; spelter, $6.75.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.00; tar oil, barrels, $3.60; spirits turpentine, 41¼@42c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.40@$1.42½. F, $1.45; F, $1.50; G, $1.00; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.90; M, $2.20; N, $2.35; W G, $2.65; W W, $2.95.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 1.—Spirits turpentine, 37c; resin: A, B, C, D, 90c; E, 95c; F, $1.05; G, $1.10; H, $1.15; I, $1.25; K, $1.40; M, $1.70; N, $1.90; WG, $2@$2.10; WW, $2.25.

WILMINGTON, June 1.—Spirits turpentine, 30½@37c; resin, 90@95c; crude turpentine, $1.35, $2.30, and $2.40.

CHARLESTON, June 1.—Turpentine, 36½c; resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Live cattle, 10½@11¼c; tops, 11¾c per lb, dressed weight; sheep, 13@14c dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 8¾c per lb. CALVES—Common to choice veals, $4@$6; buttermilks, $3.25; mixed calves, $3.50@$4.12½. City dressed veals slow at 7½@10c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Common to prime sheep, $3.25@$4.75; culls, $2.75@$3; yearlings, $4.50@$6.37½; 10 cars Southern lambs sold at $7@$8. Buffalo lambs, $7. HOGS—$4@$4.20.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealing Confined to Small Properties—Activity on the East Side—Auction Sales.

Schrag & Richtberg, in conjunction with George W. Mercer, have sold for Gertrude Leslie to William C. Strange the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 42 West Twentieth Street, 25 by 92.

J. Edgar Leaycraft has sold for A. Stewart the two four-story brownstone-front dwellings 214 and 216 West Forty-eighth Street.

McVickar & Co. have sold for David H. Hyman to a client the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 57 East Sixty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.5.

J. Romaine Brown & Co. have sold to a client the three-story tenement 217 West Twenty-ninth Street.

It is reported that Charles E. Johnson has resold the four-story dwelling 34 West Thirty-fourth Street, 22.6 by 100, purchased by him about two weeks ago.

Horace S. Ely & Co have sold for the Shrady estate to Lowenfeld & Prager the old building 2,031 Third Avenue, 25 by 100. The same brokers have also sold to A. Levy the old buildings, on lot 22.9 by 100, at the northeast corner of Sixth Street and Avenue D.

It is reported that the Benedict estate has sold 115 West Thirty-second Street, a four-story dwelling and stable on lot 25 by 100.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for the estate of Joseph Kahn to Lowenfeld & Prager the four-story building northwest corner of Madison and Oliver Streets, 23 by 75; also, for Lowenfeld & Prager to Fay & Stacom, for improvement, 114 Seventh Street, 25 by 91.

John Peters and Harry J. Sachs have sold for A. Bachrach to E. Quittner the six-story double tenement, with stores, 156 and 158 East Second Street.

Leopold Hutter has sold to a builder a plot, 125 by 200, on the south side of Hillside Street, 125 feet east of Broadway.

Wesslau & Hogenauer have sold the five-story flat 77 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 100.5.

Barnes & Weinstein have bought the four-story front and rear tenements 288 and 290 East Houston Street, 40.5 by 80; also, from the Post estate, the two five-story double tenements 117 and 119 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, each 25 by 90 by 100.11.

B. and W. Blumenthal have sold for Abraham Freedman to Abraham Siegel for improvement the four-story building 101 Avenue B, 20 by 93.

The Mercantile National Bank took title yesterday to the property 189 Broadway, adjoining its present building at the southwest corner of Dey Street. The grantors are Charles Remsen and others, executors, and the stated consideration $350,000.

The deed was recorded yesterday by which the New York Realty Bond Exchange and Trust Company takes title to the Real Estate Exchange Building, 59 to 65 Liberty Street. The consideration, according to the deed, was $580,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

219 West Thirty-third Street, 20 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling, executor's sale, to Mrs. M. A. Donnelly.....$12,200

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

309 East Forty-second Street, 17 by 100.5, three-story brick dwelling, public auction sale, to William Delaney.....8,050

Decatur Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Street, proposed, eight lots, 22, 24, and 28 foot frontages, and varying in depth from 83.3 feet to 86.9 feet, public auction sale, to William Buhler.....7,600

By William Kennelly.

1,341 Webster Avenue, each 20 by 90, three-story brick and frame flats, trustee's sale, to Mary Stanton.....6,050

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

13 West Eighteenth Street, 25 by 92, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, executor's sale, to H. J. Hayden.....49,300

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

234 East Fortieth Street, 20 by 72.3, four-story brick tenement, foreclosure sale, to A. Schwartz.....12,775

317 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling, foreclosure sale, to William W. Vaughn.....13,412

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Emanuel Blumenstiel, referee, 81 Pine Street, south side, 67.4 feet west of Water Street, 30.6 by 93.11 by 30.6 by 90, seven-story brick building; 128 Water Street, west side, 40.8 feet south of Pine Street, adjoining the foregoing at the rear, 24.2 by 65.8 by 22.9 by 59.7, seven-story brick building. Due on judgment, $118,929.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, John Proctor Clarke, referee, 567 Second Avenue, west side, 39 feet north of Thirty-first Street, 19 by 62, four-story brick tenement, with store.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Isaac Bell Brennan, referee, 160 West Fifty-third Street, south side, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 19 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,098; subject to another mortgage for $10,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas C. O'Sullivan, referee, 776, 778, and 780 Eighth Avenue, east side, 60.10 feet south of Forty-eighth Street, 89.5 by 100 by 89 by 100, three five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $50,765; subject to another mortgage for $135,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Timpson Place, west side, 59 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, for a two-story frame workshop, 20 by 50; Morris Dietsch, owner; F. Lohse of 906 Westchester Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

Fordham Road, south side, 81.5 feet east of Grand Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling and shop, 22 by 46; Mary J. Nevills, owner. F. E. Albrecht of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street and Jerome Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

Potter Place, northwest corner of Mosholu Parkway for a two-story frame dwelling, 15.6 by 24; Patrick Kennedy, Bedford Park, owner; Ahnemann & Younkheere, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 191 Henry Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with store, 25 by 76.6; Lippman & Gold of 143 Madison Street, owners; Horenburger & Straub of 123 Bowery, architects; cost, $18,000.

Eighty-ninth Street, 98.8 feet west of Columbus Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, 22 by 85 and 27 by 86; Mark E. Stevens of 62 Liberty Street, owner; Charles E. Manning of 58 East Eighty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $76,000.

Valentine Avenue, east side, 2,500 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 52; J. H. Metzler of 2,054 Valentine Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $3,000.

West Broadway, southwest corner of Grand Street, for an eight-story brick factory and store, 84.4 by 27 by 34.4 by 34.4; Ruth Livingston, owner; Wagner & Jahn of 109 University Place, architects; cost, $65,000.

Alterations.

No. 27 West Eighty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mrs. Leopold Stern, premises, owner; Herts Brothers, architects; cost, $900.

No. 220 Avenue A, to a four-story brick store and tenement; John J. Astor of 840 Fifth Avenue, owner; Frank H. Meyer, lessee; Frederick Ebeling, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 440 and 442 Park Avenue, to a six-story brick tenement and office; German-American Finance Company, owner; Edgar R. Bourne of 18 Broadway, architect; cost, $700.

Nos. 1,733 to 1,737 Madison Avenue and 68 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, to three five-story brick flats; Martin Frank of 51 East Ninety-third Street, owner; Collins Building and Construction Company, architects; cost, $8,500.

No. 75 Greenwich Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; Philip Smith of 178 Sixth Avenue, owner; Ernest W. Gries, architect; cost, $1,200.

Park Avenue, southwest corner of Thirty-first Street, to a four-story and basement brick clubhouse; Cornelius Vanderbilt, owner; Princeton Club, lessee; R. L. Walsh, builder; cost, $900.

One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, north side, 300 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; William Kramer of 351 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, owner; Andrew Ebson, architect; cost, $500.

No. 524 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a two-story and basement stone and frame tenement; Michael del Giudice of 524 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; G. Schwarz, architect; cost, $1,200.

STREET OPENINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

ASSESSMENTS COMPLETED.—(Offices of the Commissioners are at 90 and 92 West Broadway, except when otherwise specified.)—Trinity Avenue, from Dater Street to Westchester Avenue; hearing for objectors on June 14, 4 P. M.; report to be made to the Supreme Court, Special Term, Part III., June 30. East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, from Mott Avenue to Exterior Street; hearing for objectors on June 9, 3 P. M.; report to be made to the Supreme Court, Special Term, Part III., June 23. Public place, bounded by East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Courtlandt Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, and the New York and Harlem Railroad; hearing for objectors on June 8, 11 A. M.; report to be made to the Supreme Court, Special Term, Part III., June 23. East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, from Lind Avenue to Jerome Avenue; hearing for objectors on June 7, 11 A. M.; report to be made to the Supreme Court, Special Term, Part III., June 23. Addition to the Public Driveway, on its westerly side, between One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and High Bridge Park; hearing for objectors on June 13, 2 P. M., at the offices of the Commissioners, 253 Broadway, Rooms 312 and 313; report to be made to the Supreme Court, Special Term, Part III., June 30.

NOTICES OF APPLICATIONS FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS OF ESTIMATE AND ASSESSMENT.—Lyman Place, from East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Stebbins Avenue to Freeman Street, for a first-class street or road, June 13. Carter Avenue, from East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street to Tremont Avenue, for a first-class street or road, June 13. For the opening and extending of Undercliff Avenue, where the same adjoins Bergdorf Place, as laid out under Chapter 640 of the Laws of 1897, June 13. Certain lands lying between Spuyten Duyvil Road and the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, extending from a point opposite Johnson Avenue to about 650 feet in a southerly direction, to be used for a public park, June 13. East One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, from Third Avenue to Park Avenue, for a first-class street or road, June 13. Public place, bounded by Morris Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, and East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, June 13. For the opening and extending of the lane between Mott Avenue and Walton Avenue, from East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, for a first-class street or road, June 13. Randall Avenue, from Truxton Street and Leggett Avenue to the Bronx River, for a first-class street or road, June 13. Chisholm Street, from Stebbins Avenue to Intervale Avenue, for a first-class street or road, June 13. Johnson Avenue, from Spuyten Duyvil Road to West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, for a first-class street or road, June 13. Canal place, from East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street to East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, for a first-class street or road, June 13. Ittner Place, from Webster Avenue to Park Avenue, for a first-class street or road, June 13. Marmion Avenue, from Crotona Park north to the Southern Boulevard, for a first-class street or road, June 13.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, June 1.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 49.11 ft n of 148th St, 25x100; Anna C. Brintzinger and another to Julia C. Dedrick and others.....$1

ANTHONY AV, e s, 328 ft n of Burnside Av, 21x110x25x115; Michael Neubauer to James Kelly.....1

AVENUE A, e s, 61.5 ft n of 88th St, 20x75; Michael Springer to Bertha Eynier.....11,200

BANK ST, n s, 82.10 ft w of Washington St, 60.3x97.8x irregular; Margaretta K. Welsh and another, executors, to Western Electric Company.....42,000

BROADWAY, 189, w s, 25.6x98.8x25.10x99.6; Charles Remsen and another, executors, to Mercantile National Bank.....350,000

BROADWAY, w s, 108th St, 0.2x93.9; Le Grand K. Pettit and wife to Spencer C. Judson.....1

BRONXDALE AV, s w corner of Morris Park Av, 75.8x107.5x irregular; also Lots 148, 151, 153, 154, map of 211 lots, portion of Downing Estate, Van Nest Station; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to John Mullally.....3,500

BRONXDALE AV, w s, Lots 48 and 49; same map, 50.6x100.8x50x115.11; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to John Mullally.....500

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 91st St, 25.8x100; James Stillman to Zelah Van Loan.....1

DELANCEY ST, 101, s w s, 22x66.6, with gore on strip adjoining; Crescentia Baumann to Harris B. Greenberg and another.....13,000

EDGECOMBE AV, 68, s e corner of 138th St, 20x88; John J. Egan and others to Walter D. Starr.....1

ELDRIDGE ST, 163, w s, 25x100; Clara Schmidt to Benedickt A. Klein.....1

GRAND ST, n w corner of Attorney St, 25x100; West End Av, n w corner of 104th St, 20.11x88; Avenue B, 2x100; Mulberry St, 87, w s, 25x100; Mulberry St, 82, 25x100; Hamilton St, 40, s s, 27x100x25x100; Henry T. McNulty to Edward O'Reilly.....1

GRAND ST, n s, 25 ft w of Attorney St, 39x100; Charles L. Adrian and wife to Philip Horowitz and another.....1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s s, Lot 42, map of Wardsville, 50x190; John J. Brady to Mary C. Brees.....300

LENOX AV, n e corner of 137th St, 24.11 x100; Lambert Suydam to Michael J. Keenan.....19,250

LENOX AV, e s, 23.10 ft n of 117th St, 50x101; Henry Rothschild and wife to Samuel Bauer.....10

LEXINGTON AV, 1,511, e s, 25x95; James Noble and another to Hannah Putzel..100

LIBERTY ST, 59 to 65, n w corner of Liberty Place, 83.5x96.11x84.6x91.3; the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, to the New York Realty Bond Exchange and Trust Company.....580,000

LOT 55, map of land of S. F. Myers, Throgg's Neck, 25x150; Pauline A. Austin to Elizabeth Gallagher.....1

LOTS 10 and 11, Block 4, amended map of Mayes estate; Joseph Donovan to Cornelius S. Maley.....1,500

LOTS 2, 2½, 3, and 3½, Block 2,913, map of 176 lots, Bathgate estate; E. H. Aube to Frank V. Glidersleeve.....$480

MADISON AV, w s, 75.5 ft n of 56th St, 25x75; Harriet Littauer and others, executors, to Alfred C. Bedford.....75,000

MADISON ST, s w corner of Clinton St, 26.8x80.5; James Gormley to Isidore Jackson.....1

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 17.7 ft n of 105th St, 16.8x75; W. L. Molyneaux and wife to Estella Seymour.....12,000

MOTT AV, e s, 25x227x25.6x221.7; Frank A. Gearon to Joshua Lazarus.....Exch.

OOSTDORP AV, s e corner of Clover St, 100x100; Eugene C. Potter to George F. Quinlan.....1

ORCHARD ST, 27, w s, 24.2x100x24x100; Abraham J. Jacobs and another, executors, to Max Cohen.....28,000

PARK AV, 1,768, 1,710, 1,712; Myer Reiss and wife to Elias Gussaroff and another.....1

PARK AV, s e corner of 82d St, 25.2x100; Isaac Mayer to Simon E. Bernheimer and another.....100

PARK AV, e s, 109.1 ft s of 174th St, 50x irregular; James C. H. White and the Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company.....4,500

PARK AV, e s, 25.2 ft s of 82d St, 77x100; Isaac Mayer to Max Radt and another.....1

PROSPECT TERRACE, w s, 39 ft n of 13th St, 16.6x100; William C. Bridge; George W. Booth to Stuart A. Brown.....100

RIDGE ST, 136, 24x60; Abraham and Solomon Schneider to Mark Hamerschlag..22,004

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 106th St, 20.11 ft to 105th St x200x irregular to 106th St x300; Jane Whiting and others to Joseph Hamershlag and another, 8-5 parts.....1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 106th St, 201.10 ft to 105th St x200x irregular to 106th St x300; John H. Davis and another, executors and trustees, to Joseph Hamershlag and another, 1-5 part.....72,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 106th St, 201.10 ft to 105th St x200x irregular to 106th St x300; George C. Rives, executor, to Joseph Hamershlag and another, 1-5 part.....72,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 59.10 ft s of 108th St, 40.2x100; Samuel G. Bayne to Perez M. Stewart and another.....100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 100 ft s of 108th St, 0.11x100; Atlas Improvement Company to Perez M. Stewart and another.....100

SEDGWICK AV, w s, 25 ft n w from w s of Cedar Av, runs s 25x w 112.6x n 25.4x e 106.4; Wells Sponable to George Stelts.....4,800

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 238.4 ft n of 155th St, 10x91.11x9.8x88.3; Charles H. Shaw, individually and as executor, to the Washington Heights Free Library..5,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 207.3 ft n of 155th St, 31.1x88.3x30x80.6; William F. Buckley to Jennie M. Tompkins.....16,000

SUTTON PLACE, e s, 83.9 ft s of 59th St, 16.8x75; Frederick Sauter and wife to Henry Jenson and wife.....8,300

THOMPSON ST, 224, e s, 25x85; Victor Vizet to F. B. Lord.....17,500

THOMPSON ST, e s, 275 ft n of Bleecker St, 25x85; Ellen D. Brown to Franklin B. Lord.....17,500

WALKER ST, 37, s s, 19x80; Ellen M. Doubleday to Mary L. Gaylord, executrix and trustee.....400

WAVERLEY PLACE, s s, 50 ft e of Greene St, 33.4x81.10x33.4x81.8; Viola Hahn and another to Charles A. Chesebrough.....1,000

WEST END AV, s w corner of 3d St, 20.11x79.3; Ella Jenkins to Annie E. Bolande.....1

1ST AV, s w corner of 113th St, 201.10 ft to 112th St x200; John Dwight and wife to Moritz L. Ernst and another.....1

1ST AV, e s, 50.8 ft n of 90th St, 25x94; William R. Maywald to Conrad and Louisa Schoenefeld.....1

1ST AV, e s, 25 ft n of 25th St, 24.8x25; Anna Kruse to Annie T. Kruse and others.....1

1ST AV, n w corner of 25th St, 24.9x100; Anna Kruse to Annie T. Kruse and others.....1

2D AV, 128, e s, 26x125; the United Hebrew Charities to Benedict A. Klein.....27,500

2D AV, w s, 22 ft s of 105th St, 20.11x irregular; Margaret Jaeger to Lena Maas.....1

2D AV, w s, 22 ft s of 106th St, 20.11x irregular; Franz Jaeger to Lena Maas, quit claim.....1

2D AV, w s, 89.8 ft n of 30th St, 19.8x77; Paul Kreyling to Caroline Steiner.....14,000

4TH ST, 233 and 235 East, 49.6x96; Herman Locks and wife to Samuel Harris.....1

4TH ST, 69 and 71 East, 50x100; Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine to Louis and Benjamin Nieberg.....1,000

4TH ST, 108 West, w s, 22.10x85.10; Louis Hannemann, referee, to Annie Haliaman..12,500

4TH ST, s s, 150.3 ft w of Avenue A, 25.1x96.2; August Ruff and wife to Elisabetha Lahner and others.....21,500

5TH AV, e s, 76.8 ft s of 80th St, 25.6x100; Kate B. Bellonl to Simon H. Stern..97,500

8TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100; Caroline Beck and others to Morris Weiss and another.....1

8TH AV, n w corner of 21st St, 28.3x100x irregular; Sophie L. M. Pel to Henry A. Mauser, 3-19 part.....1

8TH AV, w s, 25.8 ft s of 91st St, 25x100; James Stillman to Zelah Van Loan..1

10TH ST, 361 East, 20.10x½ block; Christopher Byrnes to Harris Freedman and another.....13,000

10TH ST, 363 East, 20.10x½ block; Henry Gartner, as executor, to Barnet Feinberg and another.....13,000

11TH ST, 357 East, 20.10x½ block; Elinor Conway to Charles Friedman and another.....13,000

11TH ST, 618, 620, and 622 East, 56.3x94.8; C. William Wertz and wife to Adolph Wexler.....82,500

11TH ST, 620 East, 18.9x94.9; George Fischer to Adolph Wexler.....1

13TH ST, n s, 133.6 ft e of 3d Av, 16.6x103.3; Ludwig Strauss to Elias Stone..1

13TH ST, 112 West, 20x103.3; Mary E. Turner and another to Thomas F. Bardon.....1

23D ST, n w corner of 4th Av, 80x98.9; the National Academy of Design to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company..440,000

25TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.8; Anna Kruse to Annie T. Kruse and others.....1

27TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 6th Av, 25x98.9

EDUCATIONAL.

Princeton University Examinations 1899.

Examinations for admission to the Freshman and Sophomore Classes of all departments of Princeton University will be held in the City of New York under the direction of Professor H. D. Thompson, Ph.D., of Princeton, on THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JUNE 15 AND 16, 1899, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Lecture Room of the NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL, SYNDICATE BUILDING, 25 NASSAU ST.

Students intending to enter the Freshman Class one year later may pass at this time a preliminary examination covering a portion of the entrance requirements.

A PRIZE OF $100 will be given by THE PRINCETON CLUB OF NEW YORK to the applicant who at such time and place shall pass the best full entrance examination to the Academic Freshman Class, the prize to be paid after matriculation.

For catalogues, examination papers, and further information apply to

TRACY H. HARRIS, 45 Cedar St.
GEORGE WM. BURLEIGH, 11 William St.
FREDERICK W. STEELE, 111 Broadway.
ANDREW C. D BRIE, 18 Vesey St.,
or to Prof. WILLIAM LIBBEY, Princeton, N. J.

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MEETINGS.

EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the members of the Educational Alliance will be held at the Vestry Rooms, Temple Emanu-El, at the corner of Fifth Av. and Forty-third St., in the City of New York, on the 11th day of June, 1899, at 8:15 P. M., for the purpose of considering an Agreement between the Educational Alliance and Hebrew Free School Association of the City of New York, bearing date May 9th, 1899, signed by a majority of the respective Boards of Directors of said corporations and under their respective corporate seals, providing for the consolidation of such corporations and prescribing the terms and conditions thereof and the mode of carrying the same into effect, and of acting on said Agreement in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 472 of the Laws of 1899 of the State of New York.

Dated New York, May 18th, 1899.

FELIX M. WARBURG, Secretary.

HEBREW FREE SCHOOL ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the members of Hebrew Free School Association of the City of New York, will be held at the Vestry Rooms, Temple Emanu-El, at the corner of Fifth Av. and Forty-third St., in the City of New York, on the 5th day of June, 1899, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering an Agreement between the Educational Alliance and Hebrew Free School Association of the City of New York, bearing date May 9th, 1899, signed by a majority of the respective Boards of Directors of said corporations and under their respective corporate seals, providing for the consolidation of such corporations and prescribing the terms and conditions thereof and the mode of carrying the same into effect, and of acting on said Agreement in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 472 of the Laws of 1899 of the State of New York.

Dated New York, May 12th, 1899.

SAMUEL I. HAMBURGER, Secretary.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH BERLIANT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,012.

To the creditors of Joseph Berliant of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Joseph Berliant was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 9th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 1, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LENA K. BUELLESBACH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,023.

To the creditors of Lena K. Buellesbach of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Lena K. Buellesbach was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 2, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—AMASA LYON, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Amasa Lyon, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 1st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 14th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—DAVID MANN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that David Mann, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 18th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 14th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATH'L A. PRENTISS, Referee.

NO. 1,036.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS MARGOVITZ, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Morris Margovitz of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Morris Margovitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 140 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 1, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—EDWARD MILLER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Edward Miller, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 31st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 14th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB SCHWARTZ, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Jacob Schwartz of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1899, the said Jacob Schwartz was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 1, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BROSNAN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BROSNAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Rastus S. Ransom, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of March, 1899. FRANCIS X. BROSNAN, Executor; MARY T. BROSNAN, Executrix. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Attorney for Executors, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh24-1aw6mF

DUNDON, ARTHUR H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR H. DUNDON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Elbridge G. Duvall, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1899. EVA B. DUNDON, Executrix. ELBRIDGE G. DUVALL, Attorney for Executrix, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City. ap7-1aw6mF

EHRHARDT, ALBERT.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Carl Ehrhardt and his widow, children, or legatees or next of kin and heirs at law, if any; Fanny Rosa Ehrhardt, as widow of William T. Ehrhardt, deceased, and as administratrix of the personal chattels and credits of William T. Ehrhardt, deceased, and as general guardian of Charles Ehrhardt, an infant, over fourteen years of age; Charles Ehrhardt, an infant, over fourteen years of age; Emmy Rabe, Wm. Rabe, Jr., the Arion Society, the German Hospital and Dispensary, in the City of New York, Frederick W. M. Kamm, August J. Rollé, and to all persons interested in the estate of ALBERT EHRHARDT, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Frederick W. M. Kamm and August J. Rollé, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

my5-1aw6wF

FOLGER, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY FOLGER, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Richard P. Lydon, No. 58 Pine Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 24th day of June, 1899.—Dated New York, the 16th day of December, 1898.

TERENCE FARLEY, Executor.
RICHARD P. LYDON, Attorney for Executor, 58 Pine Street, N. Y. City. d16-1aw6mF

GADE, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY GADE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same in writing and in detail at the place aforesaid on or before the 1st day of July, 1899.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, May 19, 1899.

THOMAS P. WICKES,
Receiver, etc.

EDWARD S. HATCH, Attorney for Receiver, 100 Broadway, New York City.

J. S. HALEY & CO.—Notice is hereby given that the firm of J. S. HALEY & CO., Steam Fitters and Engineers, late of 81 Centre St., Manhattan Borough, New York City, has been dissolved by the death of Josiah S. Haley, and that the business will hereafter be conducted by Patrick T. Brady, sole surviving partner in said firm, under the said firm name and style of "J. S. Haley & Co.," at the City of New York, all outstanding liabilities of said firm are to be met, and all bills hereafter contracted in firm name are to be paid, by said Patrick T. Brady.

PATRICK T. BRADY.

City and County of New York, ss.:

On this 23d day of May, 1899, before me personally came Patrick T. Brady, to me known and known to me to be the individual described in, and who executed, the foregoing certificate, and he thereupon duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.

GILBERT J. McGLOIN,
Commissioner of Deeds,
New York County.

Internal Revenue Stamps Canceled.

je2-2aw3w

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 22th day of May, 1899, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against Thomas P. O'Malley, lately doing business in Borough of Manhattan, New York City, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Thomas P. O'Malley for the benefit of creditors, at his place of business, Room 1,041, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, June 1st, 1899.

PATRICK M. HANNIGAN, Assignee.
IRA BLISS STEWART, Assignee's Attorney, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, dated and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 31st day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned assignee, for the benefit of creditors of John J. Mulcahy, will sell at public auction at the Rotunda of the City Hall in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, by Louis Levy, auctioneer, on the 13th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, the claims mentioned in Schedule B, annexed to the account of said assignee, filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 13th day of March, 1899.

ROBERT A. DAVIS, Assignee.
G. W. HOPKINS, Attorney for Assignee, 7 Beekman Street, New York City.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—FRANCES C CHALLENOR, plaintiff, against ADELAIDE DUBUGET and Louis G. de Bertram, Jacques Bouchet and Park and Tilford, a corporation, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 17, 1899.

MANICE, ABBOT & PERRY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 55 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Adelaide Dubuget: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Aimet F. Jenks, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 24th day of May, 1899, and filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City and State of New York.

MANICE, ABBOT & PERRY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 55 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York, U. S. A. my26-1aw6wF

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ELBERT S. CARMAN, plaintiff, against NOAH BRYANT KELSEY, Ida C. Kelsey, Melville Kelsey, Matilda Dunning, Ann A. Scrymser, Sarah A. Dusenbury, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated February 10th, 1899.

WILLIAM A. BELCHER,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address 39 Liberty Street, New York City.

To Noah Bryant Kelsey, Ida C. Kelsey, Melville Kelsey, Matilda Dunning, Ann A. Scrymser, Sarah A. Dusenbury. The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 27th day of March, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.

WILLIAM A. BELCHER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

OGDEN, LIZZIE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. J. H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LIZZIE B. OGDEN, otherwise known as Mrs. H. C. Ogden, or Elizabeth C. B. Ogden, or Elizabeth C. Ogden, or Elizabeth B. Ogden, or Elizabeth B. C. Ogden, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, office of Saunders, Webb & Worcester, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of January, 1899. EULALIE H. NORRIS, Admt. ja6-1aw6mF

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, County of New York, held at Part I. thereof in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of April, 1899. Present, Hon. Henry W. Bookstaver, Justice. In the matter of the application of the Directors of THE DURLAND RIDING ACADEMY COMPANY for a voluntary dissolution.

Upon all the papers and proceedings heretofore had and filed herein, and upon the annexed affidavit of J. Adriance Bush, duly verified April 12th, 1899, by which it appears that Daniel Lord, Esq., who was named as sole referee herein by order duly entered herein on March 6th, 1899, has departed this life, and upon proof of due service of a copy of this order as proposed, and of the notice of motion herein, and of said annexed affidavit of J. Adriance Bush, upon the Attorney General, it is upon motion of J. Adriance Bush, attorney for petitioners,

Ordered, That said order of March 6th, 1899, be, and the same hereby is, amended nunc pro tunc as of said March 6th, 1899, as follows: By substituting in the place and stead of the words in said order of March 6th, 1899, "Daniel Lord, Esq., counsellor at law, of No. 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York," the words "Franklin B. Lord, Esq., counsellor at law, of No. 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York." Ent.

H. W. B., J. S. C.

my19-1aw4wF

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN THE matter of the voluntary dissolution of the MERCANTILE BENEFIT ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK the judgment and order was entered in the office of the Clerk of New York County on the 12th day of May, 1899, dissolving said corporation, and that by said order and judgment I was appointed permanent receiver thereof, and have duly qualified as such.

I do hereby require:

First—All persons indebted to said corporation to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to me as such receiver, at my office, No. 100 Broadway, (Fifteenth Floor, American Surety Building,) Borough of Manhattan, New York City, by the 1st day of July, 1899, and to pay the same to me.

Second—All persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation to deliver the same to me as such receiver, at my office, as above specified, by the 1st day of July, 1899.

Third—All creditors of such corporation to deliver their respective accounts and demands to me, such receiver, at my office as above stated by the 1st day of July, 1899.

Fourth—All persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said corporation to present the same in writing and in detail at the place aforesaid on or before the 1st day of July, 1899.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, May 19, 1899.

THOMAS P. WICKES, Receiver, etc.

EDWARD S. HATCH, Attorney for Receiver, 100 Broadway, New York City.

J. S. HALEY & CO.—Notice is hereby given that the firm of J. S. HALEY & CO., Steam Fitters and Engineers, late of 81 Centre St., Manhattan Borough, New York City, has been dissolved by the death of Josiah S. Haley, and that the business will hereafter be conducted by Patrick T. Brady, sole surviving partner in said firm, under the said firm name and style of "J. S. Haley & Co.," at the City of New York, all outstanding liabilities of said firm are to be met, and all bills hereafter contracted in firm name are to be paid, by said Patrick T. Brady.

PATRICK T. BRADY.

City and County of New York, ss.:

On this 23d day of May, 1899, before me personally came Patrick T. Brady, to me known and known to me to be the individual described in, and who executed, the foregoing certificate, and he thereupon duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.

GILBERT J. McGLOIN,
Commissioner of Deeds,
New York County.

Internal Revenue Stamps Canceled.

je2-2aw3w

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 22th day of May, 1899, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against Thomas P. O'Malley, lately doing business in Borough of Manhattan, New York City, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Thomas P. O'Malley for the benefit of creditors, at his place of business, Room 1,041, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, June 1st, 1899.

PATRICK M. HANNIGAN, Assignee.
IRA BLISS STEWART, Assignee's Attorney, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, dated and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 31st day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned assignee, for the benefit of creditors of John J. Mulcahy, will sell at public auction at the Rotunda of the City Hall in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, by Louis Levy, auctioneer, on the 13th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, the claims mentioned in Schedule B, annexed to the account of said assignee, filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 13th day of March, 1899.

ROBERT A. DAVIS, Assignee.
G. W. HOPKINS, Attorney for Assignee, 7 Beekman Street, New York City.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF QUEENS.—THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY FOR HOME-BUILDING AND SAVINGS, plaintiff, against EDWARD EGAN and "Ann" Egan, his wife; Patrick Egan and "Bessie" Egan, his wife; William Egan and "Catharine" Egan, his wife; John Egan and "Delia" Egan, his wife; James Egan and "Emma" Egan, his wife; Timothy Egan and "Fanny" Egan, his wife; Jeremiah Egan and "Gertrude" Egan, his wife; John Egan and "Henrietta" Egan, his wife; William Egan and "Ida" Egan, his wife; Edmond Egan and "Jane" Egan, his wife; Edmond Casey and "Louise" Casey, his wife; John Casey and "Marian" Casey, his wife; Patrick Casey and "Nellie" Casey, his wife; James Casey and "Olive" Casey, his wife; William Casey and "Pearl" Casey, his wife; Timothy O'Connor or Connors and "Rose" O'Connor or Connors, his wife; Patrick O'Connor or Connors and "Susan" O'Connor or Connors, his wife; James O'Connor or Connors and "Sarah" O'Connor or Connors, his wife; Jeremiah O'Connor or Connors and "Teresa," O'Connor or Connors, his wife; John O'Connor or Connors and "Ursula" O'Connor or Connors, his wife; James Hannen and "Winifred" Hannen, his wife; the names "Ann," "Bessie," "Catharine," "Delia," "Emma," "Fanny," "Gertrude," "Henrietta," "Ida," "Jane," "Louise," "Marian," "Nellie," "Olive," "Pearl," "Rose," "Susan," "Sarah," "Teresa," "Ursula," and "Winifred," being fictitious, the real first names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiff; Maggie Egan, Hannah Egan, Catharine Casey, Margaret Casey, Ellen Casey, Mary Casey, Nora O'Connor or Connors, Mary O'Connor or Connors, Maggie Hannen, Molly Hannen, Catharine Hannen, and their respective husbands, if any, whose names are unknown to plaintiff; Kate Collins and Jeremiah Collins, her husband; "Richard" Casey, husband of Mary Casey, deceased, (the name "Richard" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff); "Christopher" O'Connor or Connors, husband of Johanna O'Connor or Connors, deceased, (the name "Christopher" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff); "Henry" Hannen, husband of Margaret Hannen, deceased, (the name "Henry" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff); Mary Curran and Deborah Cronin; all persons unknown to plaintiff having or claiming to have an interest in the premises described in the complaint herein; such unknown persons being herein described as the heirs-at-law or devisees, if any, (other than those above-named) of James P. Egan, deceased, and their respective wives and husbands, if any, all of whom and whose names are unknown to plaintiff; all other persons unknown to plaintiff having any title to, interest in or lien upon said premises described in the complaint herein, which title, interest or lien is or has been derived from, through, or under any heir-at-law or devisee of James P. Egan, deceased; George E. Plitt, (tenant,) Anne Egan, widow of Timothy Egan, deceased; Thomas McMahon, executor of the last will and testament of James H. Egan, deceased, defendants.—Summons—Trial desired in Queens County.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, March 27, 1899.

DeLAGNEL BERIER, Plaintiff's Attorney. Office and Post Office address, 34 Park Row, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To Edward Egan and "Ann" Egan, his wife; Patrick Egan and "Bessie" Egan, his wife; William Egan and "Catharine" Egan, his wife; John Egan and "Delia" Egan, his wife; James Egan and "Emma" Egan, his wife; Timothy Egan and "Fanny" Egan, his wife; Jeremiah Egan and "Gertrude" Egan, his wife; John Egan and "Henrietta" Egan, his wife; William Egan and "Ida" Egan, his wife; Edmond Egan and "Jane" Egan, his wife; Edmond Casey and "Louise" Casey, his wife; John Casey and "Marian" Casey, his wife; Patrick Casey and "Nellie" Casey, his wife; James Casey and "Olive" Casey, his wife; William Casey and "Pearl" Casey, his wife; Timothy O'Connor or Connors and "Rose" O'Connor or Connors, his wife; Patrick O'Connor or Connors and "Susan" O'Connor or Connors, his wife; James O'Connor or Connors and "Sarah" O'Connor or Connors, his wife; Jeremiah O'Connor or Connors and "Teresa," O'Connor or Connors, his wife; John O'Connor or Connors and "Ursula" O'Connor or Connors, his wife; James Hannen and "Winifred" Hannen, his wife; the names "Ann," "Bessie," "Catharine," "Delia," "Emma," "Fanny," "Gertrude," "Henrietta," "Ida," "Jane," "Louise," "Marian," "Nellie," "Olive," "Pearl," "Rose," "Susan," "Sarah," "Teresa," "Ursula," and "Winifred," being fictitious, the real first names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiff; Maggie Egan, Hannah Egan, Catharine Casey, Margaret Casey, Ellen Casey, Mary Casey, Nora O'Connor or Connors, Mary O'Connor or Connors, Maggie Hannen, Molly Hannen, Catharine Hannen, and their respective husbands, if any, whose names are unknown to plaintiff; Kate Collins and Jeremiah Collins, her husband; "Richard" Casey, husband of Mary Casey, deceased, (the name "Richard" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff); "Christopher" O'Connor or Connors, husband of Johanna O'Connor or Connors, deceased, (the name "Christopher" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff); "Henry" Hannen, husband of Margaret Hannen, deceased, (the name "Henry" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff); all persons unknown to plaintiff having or claiming to have an interest in the premises described in the complaint herein; such unknown persons being herein described as the heirs-at-law or devisees, if any, (other than those above-named) of James P. Egan, deceased, and their respective wives and husbands, if any, all of whom and whose names are unknown to plaintiff; all other persons unknown to plaintiff having any title to, interest in or lien upon said premises described in the complaint herein, which title, interest or lien is or has been derived from, through, or under any heir-at-law or devisee of James P. Egan, deceased; George E. Plitt, (tenant,) Anne Egan, widow of Timothy Egan, deceased; Thomas McMahon, executor of the last will and testament of James H. Egan, deceased, defendants.—Summons—Trial desired in Queens County.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, March 27, 1899.

DeLAGNEL BERIER, Plaintiff's Attorney. Office and Post Office address, 34 Park Row, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To Edward Egan and "Ann" Egan, his wife; Patrick Egan and "Bessie" Egan, his wife; William Egan and "Catharine" Egan, his wife; John Egan and "Delia" Egan, his wife; James Egan and "Emma" Egan, his wife; Timothy Egan and "Fanny" Egan, his wife; Jeremiah Egan and "Gertrude" Egan, his wife; John Egan and "Henrietta" Egan, his wife; William Egan and "Ida" Egan, his wife; Edmond Egan and "Jane" Egan, his wife; Edmond Casey and "Louise" Casey, his wife; John Casey and "Marian" Casey, his wife; Patrick Casey and "Nellie" Casey, his wife; James Casey and "Olive" Casey, his wife; William Casey and "Pearl" Casey, his wife; Timothy O'Connor or Connors and "Rose" O'Connor or Connors, his wife; Patrick O'Connor or Connors and "Susan" O'Connor or Connors, his wife; James O'Connor or Connors and "Sarah" O'Connor or Connors, his wife; Jeremiah O'Connor or Connors and "Teresa," O'Connor or Connors, his wife; John O'Connor or Connors and "Ursula" O'Connor or Connors, his wife; James Hannen and "Winifred" Hannen, his wife; the names "Ann," "Bessie," "Catharine," "Delia," "Emma," "Fanny," "Gertrude," "Henrietta," "Ida," "Jane," "Louise," "Marian," "Nellie," "Olive," "Pearl," "Rose," "Susan," "Sarah," "Teresa," "Ursula," and "Winifred," being fictitious, the real first names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiff; Maggie Egan, Hannah Egan, Catharine Casey, Margaret Casey, Ellen Casey, Mary Casey, Nora O'Connor or Connors, Mary O'Connor or Connors, Maggie Hannen, Molly Hannen, Catharine Hannen, and their respective husbands, if any, whose names are unknown to plaintiff; Kate Collins and Jeremiah Collins, her husband; "Richard" Casey, husband of Mary Casey, deceased, (the name "Richard" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff); "Christopher" O'Connor or Connors, husband of Johanna O'Connor or Connors, deceased, (the name "Christopher" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff); "Henry" Hannen, husband of Margaret Hannen, deceased, (the name "Henry" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff); all persons unknown to plaintiff having or claiming to have an interest in the premises described in the complaint herein; such unknown persons being herein described as the heirs-at-law or devisees, if any, (other than those above-named) of James P. Egan, deceased, and their respective wives and husbands, if any, all of whom and whose names are unknown to plaintiff; all other persons unknown to plaintiff having any title to, interest in or lien upon said premises described in the complaint herein, which title, interest or lien is or has been derived from, through, or under any heir-at-law or devisee of James P. Egan, deceased; George E. Plitt, (tenant,) Anne Egan, widow of Timothy Egan, deceased; Thomas McMahon, executor of the last will and testament of James H. Egan, deceased, defendants.—Summons—Trial desired in Queens County.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, March 27, 1899.

DeLAGNEL BERIER, Plaintiff's Attorney. Office and Post Office address, 34 Park Row, New York City, Boro' Manhattan.

my12-1aw6wF

SUPREME COURT.—Plaintiff desires trial in the County of New York.—HOWARD THAYER KINGSBURY, plaintiff, against JOHN H. LENTH, Charles Dieudonne Elizabeth Euphrat, and Théophile Euphrat, her husband; Henry Bätjer, Alfred Leeb, Ferdinand Hartwig, and Louis Nova, composing the firm of H. A. Bätjer and Co.; Henry R. Koecher, and Antonie Koecher, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 31st, 1899.

HOWARD THAYER KINGSBURY,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address No. 20 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendants Nellie Elizabeth Euphrat and Théophile Euphrat, her husband; Henry R. Koecher, and Antonie Koecher: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 31st day of May, 1899, and on the 1st day of June, 1899, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County, City and State of New York, which said complaint was originally filed on the 22d day of May, 1899.

Dated June 1st, 1899.

HOWARD THAYER KINGSBURY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

je2-1aw7wF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOSEPH HABERMAN, plaintiff, against ISAAC WOLF and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly

THOUSANDS CHEER POLICE

Bluecoats on Parade, with Devery at Head, Make a Fine Showing.

AWARD OF RHINELANDER MEDAL

Patrolman Schelpp, Who Receives It, Promoted to Roundsman—Ovation for Capt. Price.

The Police Department turned out 5,000 strong for its annual parade yesterday afternoon, and after a march of nearly ten miles through sweltering streets and beneath a broiling sun, it was reviewed by the Mayor and the Police Commissioners, backed by nearly all the heads of the various municipal departments.

The men were on their mettle, and it is acknowledged that they made the finest showing ye made by the police force. Thousands of citizens stood along the line of march, and although it was a hot and arduous task for the policemen, they came along with quite as much vim and snap at the end of the procession as they did when the line swung into Broadway at the Battery and the march was taken up.

Chief Devery rode ahead astride of his big horse Bullet, that pranced and cavorted during the long march quite as much as though it did not support over 250 pounds of commander. If the multitude did not enthuse along the line of march to any great extent when the bulky form of the Chief hove in sight, he was repaid for any shortcomings on this score by the reception he got from his friends on the reviewing stand at Madison Square.

There was some change in the formation of the parade over previous years. The bicycle squad and mounted division, which usually rode behind the Chief and his staff and at the head of the column, were relegated to the rear. There was nothing to detract attention from the commander of the force, who came on followed by his staff, some distance ahead of the first company of infantry, headed by Capt. Delaney.

OVATION FOR CAPT. PRICE.

Here and there along the line there was a little burst of applause for the Chief, but by far the greatest enthusiasm was manifested for Capt. Price, Capt. Sheehan, Capt. Chapman, Inspector Adam A. Cross, commanding the first battalion; Sergt. McCoy, leading the Upper Broadway Squad; Sergt. Oliver Tims who swung along as if thirty years in the department had not whitened his head and halted his steps; Capt. Vredenburgh, his breast covered with medals won in many a fight for the Union; Capt. Moynihan, also resplendent with medals, and many of the commanders of outlying districts whose friends had taken up positions near the reviewing point.

Capt. Price received something of an ovation all along the line. He commanded the Fifth Company in the Sixth Battalion, which was also the color company, and whenever the Tenderloin commander was recognized he was received with cheers and applause. This culminated when he passed the reviewing stand. As he raised his baton to salute the Mayor and Commissioners a yell went up from the stands on both sides of the square that could be heard a mile.

This flattering reception came so suddenly and unexpectedly that Capt. Price in his confusion dropped his baton just as he was about to salute and his company nearly fell over him as he stooped to pick the baton up. He recovered it, however, in time to make his salute, and the line swung on as cheer after cheer arose from the assembled thousands.

Capt. Chapman of the flowing whiskers seemed next in favor. There was no mistaking him, for there is not on the force another Captain with whom he could be confounded. He marched well in front of his company with swinging stride, and the applause that everywhere greeted his appearance seemed to please him mightily.

GEN. WHEELER SEES THE PARADE.

The two stands near the Worth Monument, in Madison Square, were a riot of color, and the hundreds of umbrellas that were raised to keep off the fierce glare of the sun made the stands look at first as if they were about to soar into space like huge balloons. They were crowded to their utmost capacity, and the many women fluttered their handkerchiefs and clapped their gloved hands as their favorites marched by.

The stand on the west side of the square was occupied by the reviewing party. Among the first persons to arrive were Commissioner of Education Little and Gen. "Joe" Wheeler. Roundsman Kennel of the Mayor's office, who knows every one of note, spied the veteran and the Commissioner at once, and sought to lead them to a seat near that to be occupied by the Mayor. Gen. Wheeler, however, took a seat at the end of the stand. When Mayor Van Wyck arrived he persuaded the General to stand with him in the forefront, and throughout the review Gen. Wheeler stood at the right of the Mayor, and looked approvingly on the marching files of bluecoats.

The arrival of the Mayor at 3:30 o'clock in a victoria, accompanied by President York and attended by his color-bearer, was the signal for a great burst of applause that began in the stand and was taken up by the thousands congregated about until it swept in a wave up and down Fifth Avenue.

A few minutes later Police Commissioners Hess, Sexton, and Abell arrived in an open carriage, and there was another burst of applause. Then as the Mayor led Gen. Wheeler to a place in the front of the stand some one cried out three cheers for "Joe" Wheeler, and they were given with a will, a mighty "Tiger" accompanied by a great shout of laughter winding up the applause.

RHINELANDER MEDAL PRESENTED.

The column could be seen coming down the hill up Fifth Avenue, when Chief Devery rode down, saluted, and amid a burst of applause informed the Mayor that the parade was drawn up for review. The Chief dismounted and stood in front of the stand, and then followed the prettiest ceremony of the day—the presenting of the Rhinelander medal for valor to Patrolman Schelpp of the Lee Avenue Station, Brooklyn.

At a sign from President York Schelpp, who is a fine looking young fellow, marched across Madison Avenue, accompanied by Capt. Copeland. He halted directly in front of the stand, and after saluting, uncovered, while President York made the presentation address. Alongside of President York stood Philip and T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, the donors of the medal, and Schelpp swallowed a big lump in his throat as President York addressed him.

President York's first words were lost in the applause that greeted the appearance of the young hero. He told of the pleasure that was his in being able to reward extraordinary valor, and said that although the recipient had been singled out for the honor about to be conferred upon him, it was by no means to be inferred that there were not many other brave and valorous men in the department who could wear with honor a badge of courage.

"The police force," said Mr. York, "is by right the pride of the citizens of New York. Every man from the Chief down is always ready and willing to do his duty; no matter what the personal sacrifice involved may be, and no matter what others may say, and no matter what the attacks from without may be, the force is a credit to the city. Criticism does not swerve them from the clear path of duty, and I think I but voice the sentiments of the community when I say that I am proud of them. [Great applause.] It is with a special pride, therefore, that I ask the Mayor to present to you, Patrolman Schelpp, this medal which you have fairly won by your bravery."

SCHELPP MADE A ROUNDSMAN.

Schelpp came a pace nearer the stand, and, leaning over, Mayor Van Wyck pinned on the policeman's breast the handsome gold emblem. Turning to Chief Devery, who stood by, Mayor Van Wyck said: "If the civil service regulations can be waived in this instance, I would like to suggest that so brave a man be made a Roundsman."

"Yes, make him a Roundsman, Chief!" yelled a hundred men.

"I recommend Patrolman Schelpp for promotion to Roundsman," said the Chief, turning to President York.

"And the board, now in session," responded Mr. York, "indorses the recommendation of the Chief. Roundsman Schelpp, perform your duty."

Schelpp bowed to the Mayor and the Commissioners, and, turning, bowed also to the cheering thousands at his back. Then, with head erect and glistening eyes, he marched off, his medal on his breast, the proudest man in the New York police force.

John E. Schelpp was chosen to receive the Rhinelander Medal for a valorous act he performed on the night of April 14, 1898, when he rescued a woman and six children from a burning house at 188 Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn. A few weeks before that he was also mentioned for bravery for assisting two other officers to rescue twenty persons from a burning building, at Harrison and Wallabout Streets. Schelpp was appointed to the force on Oct. 23, 1896, and has ever since been attached to the Lee Avenue Station. He is twenty-nine years old, having been born in Boston on April 3, 1870.

MAZET COMMITTEE IMPRESSED.

Following this ceremony the Commissioners and the Mayor, with Chief Devery, drove along the lines of policemen extended on Fifth Avenue northward from Twenty-ninth Street. After they returned to the stand, the marching columns filed by in perfect time and step and with a precision that would have done credit to any regiment of militia. It was 5:30 o'clock when the last company marched by. The rear of the line was brought up by fourteen platoons of mounted men, under command of Sergt. William C. Egan; the Bicycle Corps, commanded by Sergt. Dennis Sweeny, and the patrol wagons.

Among those on the stand with the Mayor and the Commissioners were Controller Coler, President of the Borough of Manhattan Coogan, District Attorney Gardiner, Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly, ex-Register Levy, Health Commissioner Jenkins, Bernard J. Martin, Mayor's Secretary Downs, Bridge Commissioner Shea, Corporation Counsel Whalen, Register Fromme, William Leary, John F. Carroll, ex-Inspector Williams, and many members of the Council and Board of Aldermen.

An incident of the parade was a review of the force by the members of the Mazet committee. They stood at Franklin Street and Broadway, the parade passing that point during the recess of the committee. Mr. Mazet said later that he was much impressed with the soldierly appearance of the men, and Mr. Costello jokingly remarked that this was the only time the police had interfered with the committee, as it had been stopped when it wanted to cross Broadway.

The only incidents that marred the day occurred when Sergt. James B. Ferris of the Bronx Park Station and Patrolman Graham of the Bridge Squad were overcome by the heat. Ferris dropped at Forty-first Street and Madison Avenue, and after being attended by his comrades, was taken to the New York Hospital. It was said last night that he was in good condition. Graham was taken to Bellevue, where he was brought around. William Hemmings, a musician, was also stricken, but recovered sufficiently in the New York Hospital to be sent home.

ST. PATRICK'S CHIMES TO RING.

The Bells of the Cathedral to be Operated by Electricity and Compressed Air.

Ever since the chimes of St. Patrick's Cathedral, which rank among the largest and most tuneful in existence, were installed two years ago difficulties have been encountered in finding a system by which they can be operated. These difficulties have now been overcome, and it is expected that in two weeks the cathedral will possess a system of chimes more perfect and more easily operated than any other either here or in Europe.

The chimes of St. Patrick's Cathedral are the first to which the new system, the invention of Hartford C. Champ, has been applied. The power used is compressed air, controlled by electricity from a keyboard hardly larger than that of a typewriter.

Yesterday morning, in the presence of Archbishop Corrigan, most of the clergy of the cathedral, the Trustees, the organist, and others, the first general test of the new system was made. It proved successful in the highest degree. Each bell, from the great seven-thousand pounder to the little one of 500 pounds, was tested separately. There are nineteen bells in all, and separate mechanism has been made for every one. Each bell rang true, and the inventor afterward rang chords combined of two or more bells, using the keyboard, which is situated in the sacristy of the church, 500 feet away from the belfry, as if it were a piano.

The great advantage of the new system over all others, and also over the old ringing by hand, is that the intensity of the notes can be regulated with the greatest ease. From a note the vibration of which shakes the belfry to a sound that is hardly perceptible the entire gamut of tone is at the disposal of the operator. The systems of chimes worked by electricity, such as that in use at Grace Church, only produce notes of uniform intensity, and were it for this reason alone Mr. Champ's invention would be the greatest improvement in bell ringing for centuries.

The old clappers on the bells have been retained, but Mr. Champ has connected them with his system by an ingenious device. The motor which supplies the power is in the boiler room of the cathedral, at the Fifty-first Street end of the building. The bells themselves were cast by MM. Paccard in Savoy, France, early in 1897. They are of exquisite construction and design, a frieze in low relief of festoons of flowers and grapes running around the outer rim, and each bell having a separate design. They are in two tiers, seven above and twelve below. The clappers are double, one end striking at a time.

At present only a temporary keyboard is in place, while the mechanism of the airpipes needs a little extra work, and the permanent regulator is to be attached, which will take two weeks to complete.

H. G. Wynn has acted as consulting engineer for the cathedral Trustees during the placing of the new mechanism. At first the Trustees were disinclined to try the new system, but Mr. Wynn's reports on its satisfactory character soon convinced them that it would be a success.

STEAMER KNICKERBOCKER SAFE

Fire in Her Holds Extinguished and Burned Cargo Being Removed.

The coasting steamer Knickerbocker of the Cromwell Line, which arrived here on Wednesday morning with a fire raging in her main and fore holds which ultimately necessitated her being beached on the Jersey flats off Liberty Island, was pumped out yesterday afternoon and towed back to her pier on North River, the fire having been extinguished. The work of removing her water-soaked and partially burned cargo was begun, the packages being transferred from the steamer's holds to lighters. It is feared that the wet bales of cotton below decks, which have swelled considerably, may have strained the sides of the vessel. As the fire was quite extensive, there is a probability that during the two days it was burning at sea fully half of the 2,000 bales of cotton was destroyed.

The salvage which will fall to the tugboats Baltic and Edwin Hawley, which assisted the fireboats in saving the Knickerbocker from destruction, will prove an additional expense to the Cromwell Line. The firemen assert that a serious blunder was committed by those in charge of the vessel in attempting to extinguish so extensive a blaze without calling the department the moment the vessel arrived. The firemen also say that the owners of the steamer made a serious mistake in not calling for help, as the adjoining shipping was in danger.

Fined for Threatening to Shoot a Man.

William R. Shaw, a middle-aged man, who lives at 349 Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, and who threatened on Wednesday to shoot Jefferson Williams, the President of the Manhattan Delivery Company, was fined by Magistrate Pool, in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. Frederick Yeager, an agent of the company; Shaw's son, and several others testified that the accused man was respectable and peaceable save when he indulged in liquor. Magistrate Pool imposed a fine of $10 upon Shaw for carrying a concealed weapon and $5 for his disorderly conduct. The fines were paid.

Report on Coney Island Fire.

Fire Marshal Brymer has made his report to Deputy Commissioner Tully of the investigation into the cause of the recent fires which destroyed a part of Coney Island. Mr. Brymer states that the first fire was caused by two negroes, who were seen to force their way into the Scoville cottage shortly before the flames were discovered there. The negroes, he believes, were robbers, and dropped lighted matches while hunting about for plunder. The second fire, which was discovered an hour after the first, in Sypher's Hotel, Mr. Brymer believes was started by tramps, who had built a small fire under the board walk to keep warm.

AMERICA IN THE FAR EAST

John Barrett Tells Chamber of Commerce of Conditions There.

IMMENSE TRADE WITHIN REACH

Expansion Now, He Declares, Is a Synonym for Commerce—Suggests Policy in China.

The feature of the June meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, at which Morris K. Jesup presided, was an address on America's interests in the Far East by John Barrett, ex-United States Minister to Siam.

Of the risk in allowing the Philippine question to mask the Chinese crisis, Mr. Barrett spoke at length. "While," he said, "we are conducting a campaign in the Philippines we must not for a moment overlook China. Our material interests in China must not be hidden in all this discussion of expansion and imperialism. China invites our attention and exploitation commercially to-day even more than the wonderful and resourceful group of islands that we have taken from Spain. The dangers threatening our trade in China are even greater than those which excite our fears in regard to the Philippines."

Discussing the comparative importance of the Philippines and China, Mr. Barrett said the foreign trade of the Philippines amounts to $32,000,000 a year, and may, under American control, reach $100,000,000, but China's foreign commerce is $250,000,000 a year, and should increase, with the "open door" and freedom of trade, to $350,000,000. The total foreign commerce of other Pacific-Asiatic lands is $300,000,000 a year. Last year the commerce of Hongkong amounted to $250,000,000, and that of Singapore to $180,000,000, the largest portion of which concerns China and neighboring countries. Add to this the trade of China proper and that of other Asiatic countries, and a total of nearly $1,000,000,000 is reached.

"Let us in passing," continued Mr. Barrett, "not forget these immense aggregates for Hongkong and Singapore, because, as never before, with their proximity to Manila, they appeal to us with a practical meaning. Shall we, in the face of them, retreat and leave the prize to others or shall we advance and win our reasonable share? While I would cast no reflection upon the honest opinions of men who oppose our policy of expansion in the Philippines and insistence on the 'open door' in China, I would beg to suggest that in this instance expansion is a synonym for commerce, and commerce is the lifeblood of nations."

Mr. Barrett asserted that America is to-day the arbiter of China's future, and stands alone as the only great power not committed to the destructive and divisional policy of England, Russia, France, Germany, Austria, and Italy. The speaker insisted that in the face of such a grave responsibility America should either contend that this policy cannot go any further, or, if it is to go further, America should at once have a definite understanding with the powers concerned that they will guarantee the practical and permanent operation of the principle of the "open door" without discriminating duties or differential rates in their respective sections of control.

Mr. Barrett presented his views of the policy the situation demands as follows: First, America should stand for the integrity of China; second, if the integrity cannot be preserved, to insist that throughout each and all of the separate "areas of influence" America shall, in the spirit and letter of the Pentsin treaties, have equal rights of trade with all nations, including the one in control; third, America should direct her best diplomatic and commercial energies toward safeguarding her interests, which the division of the empire and the consequent annulling of the treaties might seriously curtail and possibly destroy; and, fourth, if the empire is divided, to secure possession of a port for a naval rendezvous and commercial base in the North of China.

In conclusion, Mr. Barrett said: "I would call your attention to the wonderful effect upon American prestige and influence in the Far East wrought by the late war. Formerly our Ministers and Consuls were continually tampered by the fact that America was considered everywhere a 'little' power. Now she is recognized from Batavia and Bangkok to Peking and Tokio as the power of the Pacific."

Mr. Barrett was applauded when he closed his address. A motion by Gustav H. Schwab that the thanks of the Chamber be voted to Mr. Barrett was seconded by George F. Seward, ex-Minister to China. He said that he did not believe that the disposition to break up China exists as strongly as it seems to exist, and that he thought that the movements which have taken place there have been more or less political movements between European States, which at any time may stop, and the integrity of China agreed upon. Mr. Seward did not desire that in a vote of thanks the Chamber should be unalterably committed to ideas of expansion. The vote of thanks was unanimous.

An invitation to a dinner, to take place in London in the middle of 1900, tendered by the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce to the Council of the New York Chamber of Commerce was accepted. Resolutions recognizing the obligations of the Chamber to its late President, Alexander E. Orr, were adopted.

A resolution offered by H. Wallerstein that a committee of ten be appointed to make arrangements for the members of the Chamber to join in the reception of Admiral Dewey on his arrival at this port was referred to the Executive Committee.

The Chamber adjourned to Oct. 5.

THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

Cornerstone to be Laid by George Washington Memorial Association.

The George Washington Memorial Association, organized to promote the establishment of a National university and to raise a fund for the erection of an administration building of the university when it shall be established, held a meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel yesterday afternoon, when it was decided to lay the cornerstone of the proposed university Dec. 14 next, the centennial of the death of George Washington. Mrs. Henry R. Mallory, Chairman of the New York committee, presided. She made an appeal for funds to carry out the work.

Mrs. Ellen A. Richardson, President of the association, spoke on the "Development of the Thought," and quoted Washington as having said to one of his friends, who spoke of a National university: "Young man, you are a prophet inspired to speak what I am confident will one day be realized." Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and of the Ohio State Committee, emphasized the fact that the association must either abandon all hope of carrying out Washington's plan or work earnestly. Dr. William J. McGhee of the Smithsonian Institution and Dr. Egbert Guernsey, Mrs. L. D. M. Sweat of the Maine committee, and Mrs. I. St. John Gaffney also spoke. Mrs. Gaffney said she did not claim to be a prophet, but, nevertheless, she had confidence in the association's work, and would make the unqualified statement that the cornerstone would be laid on Dec. 14 next. Among those present were Mrs. Henry R. Mallory, Brooklyn; Mrs. Frank Northrup, New York; Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Lima, Ohio; Mrs. Herbert A. Claiborne, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. George S. Bigelow, Boston; Mrs. J. Hubley Ashton, Washington; Mrs. William T. Carter, Philadelphia; Mrs. H. H. Adams, Greenwich, Conn.; Mrs. Ansel Oppenheim, St. Paul, Minn., and Mrs. Angus Cameron, Wisconsin. A meeting of the Board of Trustees is to be held at 10 o'clock this morning.

Coney Island Caterers Object.

About twenty Summer resort proprietors and amusement caterers of Coney Island, Bath Beach, North Beach, and other places met yesterday at Bergen Beach to discuss methods to have the new police orders respecting Sunday attractions either modified or abolished. The result of the meeting was the appointment of the following committee to visit Mayor Van Wyck and lay the grievances of the Summer resort men before him: Percy G. Williams of Bergen Beach, William Texter of Ulmer Park, W. C. Foster of North Beach, W. T. Grover of Brighton Beach, and Frederick Henderson of Coney Island.

Will Close Saturdays at Noon.

Arnold, Constable & Co. will close their store on Saturdays at 12 o'clock, noon, during the months of June, July, August, and September.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

Under the powerful sun of an unusually active business, plums are ripening earlier than usual.

In little and big boys' suits, the assortment of sizes is already smashed; prices are lowered; picking is now in order.

For the youngster: sailor suits, Guernsey suits, double-breasted sack suits and extra trousers.

For the big 16-year-older: long trouser suits.

For young men with chests not over 35 inches, a few suits that we can't better, even though made last Spring, $10.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

250 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE WILL OF SAM. T. JACK.

Wish Expressed that His Widow Shall Become His Brother's Wife.

The will of Sam T. Jack, actor and theatrical manager, was filed for probate yesterday in the office of the Surrogate. His estate is valued at $75,000. The testator leaves one-third of his property to his wife, Emma, and one-third to his brother, James C. Jack, and divides the remaining one-third between his father, William S. Jack, his mother, his sister, and several nephews and nieces.

A provision in the will states that it is his wish, "first and foremost," that his brother James and his widow Emma shall become husband and wife.

The petition for the probate of the will says that there is living among his heirs an illegitimate child, Mabel Hazelton, who lives with her mother, Mabel Hazelton, an actress, at 309 East Fourteenth Street. No provision is made for her in the will.

H. R. ROGERS IN COURT AGAIN.

The Spiritualist Is Accused of Fraud by a Bicycle Dealer.

Henry R. Rogers, the spiritualistic medium, who said he was a physician and lived at 318 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, was a prisoner before Magistrate Crane in the Harlem Police Court yesterday. He was charged by Helmuth Kranich, Jr., of 16 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street with the larceny of $50.25. Kranich alleges that on July 6, 1896, he sold Rogers a bicycle. Rogers agreed to pay $25 down and the rest in installments of $16.17. He paid the $25 and first installment. Rogers claimed that his wife, from whom he is divorced, was to pay the difference, and the serving of the warrant upon him was the first intimation that he had that the money was not paid.

Magistrate Crane said:

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself. You are a great operator. You did up poor Mrs. Beach and now you are trying to do up this complainant."

Rogers was held in $500 bail for examination this morning.

Rogers was sentenced to a short term in Sing Sing Prison a few months ago. His term expired last Monday.

THE TORN-UP STREETS.

Work of the Car Companies Said to be Progressing Fast.

Certain portions of Third Avenue, Broadway, and West Broadway are in a state of confusion, owing to the excavations made by the street railway companies for repairs. Inquiries were made yesterday regarding the reasons for delay in the work. Deputy Commissioner of Highways William M. Shannon said:

"The City Government has not expressed any dissatisfaction with the railway company's work of restoring the streets. No time limit has been set when the work must be finished. Delay in delivery of castings and frequent interruptions by traffic make a it long job. We have no fault to find at all."

The Third Avenue people have not said when they expect to complete their work. Edward Lauterbach, counsel for the Third Avenue Railroad Company, said yesterday:

"We have hired the best contractors we knew, and believe they are pressing the work with all possible expedition. It is a tedious matter, and we cannot possibly say when our task will be finished."

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company said that his company had practically completed all the underground work of changing from the cable to the electric system.

A partially successful attempt was made to clear Broadway for the police parade. The work was continued throughout several nights preceding the parade.

DID NOT WIN $150,000 BRIDE.

August Hennig Holds a Matrimonial Agent to Blame for His Loss.

August Hennig, employed as assistant janitor in the East First Street Public School, who lives at 45 East First Street, has been dancing attendance at the Yorkville Court House almost daily for the past week, endeavoring to secure a summons against Mrs. Erhlich, who, he says, conducts a matrimonial agency at 138 East Sixtieth Street. He claimed she had prevented him from getting a rich wife.

"I want her exposed in the interest of justice," he said yesterday, "to prevent her humbugging other men who want to get married to rich women."

Hennig is thirty years old. He declared to a group of men in the Court House that he was positive Mrs. Ehrlich was responsible for his failure in getting a rich wife.

"I tell you I saw her. She was all right. She had $150,000, and I was very much impressed with her. Her name was Chester and she comes from Mount Vernon."

Magistrate Meade took little stock in his story and refused to grant him a summons. Hennig says he read an advertisement in a newspaper on April 9, that a beautiful young woman with $150,000, gentle and true, wanted to get married. The applicant was invited to call on Mrs. Ehrlich at 138 East Sixtieth Street. He was informed by Mrs. Ehrlich that she kept a "private matrimonial club" and it would cost him $5 to become a member. Hennig became a member.

He says that Mrs. Ehrlich introduced him to Miss Chester, and that she told him to write to her at Mount Vernon. He did so but the letter came back stamped, "Can't be found."

Internal Revenue Receipts for May.

The receipts from the sale of war revenue stamps at the office of Collector Charles H. Treat of the Second Division for the month of May topped the high record for the month of March by about $50,000. The total sales amounted to $1,704,483.30. The bulk of these receipts was from the sale of documentary stamps, which amounted to $1,230,891.44. The revenue from the sale of cigar stamps was $231,961.12; proprietary, $77,457.06, and beer, $75,431. The total receipts for April were $1,494,231.72, and for the month of May, 1898, $231,964.49.

Moving the Health Department.

The work of moving the Health Department from its old quarters on the top floor of the Criminal Court Building to the new apartments in the old New York Athletic Club, at Fifty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue, began yesterday. The fire-proof files are among the articles to be moved. They are very heavy, and must be taken apart piece by piece. There are also about 100,000 record books to be taken away. It will take about six weeks to move.

Orphan Asylum Quarantined.

The Protestant Episcopal Orphan Asylum was placed under quarantine yesterday on account of an outbreak of scarlet fever there.

Shirts.

Stock Shirts,—made on the premises by expert cutters and finishers.

Materials:—Madapollam, Satin Broché, Scotch Madras, Cheviots, Oxford Cloths and fine Linens.

A variety of weaves, including mercerized stripes, and a wide range of colors and designs with the new Parisian combination of yellow, red, and black.

Flannel Shirts in novel shades.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

LEGAL NOTES.

QUESTION OF NEGLIGENCE.—Calvin G. Branch sought to recover damages from the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for severe injuries which he sustained while attempting to pass over a crossing of the company's road in Lincoln Avenue, Tonawanda. It appeared that Branch was driving slowly in a covered milk wagon, the doors and windows of which were open, and that he was watching for trains, but that, owing to obstructions, he could not, until he was within twenty feet of the first track, see a train approaching from the west. At that point he could see about one hundred feet to the west, and as he advanced his range of vision extended until, at the track, he could see nearly half a mile in that direction. He had almost cleared the track when his wagon was struck by an east-bound train, which was moving at a speed of about twenty-five miles an hour, and had given no signal of its approach. A judgment for dismissal of the complaint on the trial of his suit in the Niagara County Supreme Court has been reversed by the Fourth Appellate Division. The court held unanimously, in an opinion by Justice Spring, that, under the circumstances, the question whether the plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence was one of fact for the jury.

***

GIVING A DEED FOR LIFE SUPPORT.—Mrs. Catherine Stehle, and her late husband, Andrew Stehle, occupied premises in Rochester, which were conveyed by them to Sophia Stehle and others, by quit claim deed made in July, 1896, the grantees agreeing in the deed, as part consideration for the conveyance, to support and maintain the grantors during their natural lives. After the death, within a year, of Andrew Stehle, they treated his widow in such manner that she properly refused to live with them longer, and brought suit to set aside the deed. The trial court dismissed the complaint, but the Fourth Appellate Division has directed a reversal, holding, per curiam, that as the defendants did not offer to maintain Mrs. Stehle elsewhere, though she was not entitled to have the deed set aside, when she did not offer to return the benefits received under it, she was entitled to have the amount necessary for her support declared a lien upon the premises. When the proper amount was ascertained which should be allowed to her for her support, it would be made a charge upon the premises.

***

TAXING AN AWARD.—William P. Lyon and Jere M. Lyon owner real estate in Westchester County, which was acquired by the City of New York in condemnation proceedings. The Messrs. Lyon refused to accept an award of $10,000, on the ground of its inadequacy, and the money was deposited in a trust company to the credit of the owners. The Second Appellate Division has confirmed the report of the Commissioners, and the same tribunal held that the Town Assessors were justified, under the tax law of 1896, in assessing the owners upon the $10,000 so deposited. On further appeal the Court of Appeals has now affirmed that decision.

***

TRANSFER TAX.—John W. Masury, acting in good faith and with the sole purpose of providing for his adopted sons, who were his grandsons, executed deeds of trust in all of which except one the net income of the trust was to go immediately to the beneficiaries and the principal was at a certain date to be paid over to parties designated. In the other case the net income was to go to the father or his order during his life, and after death to one of the adopted sons during the latter's life, and afterward to those who might be designated in the will of such adopted son or to his children. This deed was afterward modified by a writing directing that the income of the trust fund be paid to the father until that authority should be revoked by him in writing. Each deed reserved the right to Mr. Masury "to revoke and annul the same during my lifetime." In transfer tax proceedings, the Court of Appeals has affirmed the decision of the Second Appellate Division, holding that the property transferred by all the trust deeds except the one referred to constituted no part of the property of the father at the time of his death, and was not properly included in any appraisal of his estate for the purpose of taxation under the Transfer Tax act; the deed not having been "made in contemplation of the death of the grantor, vendor, or donor, or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment at or after such death."

The Sutherland Will Contest.

More testimony in the contest over the will of the late Anna Sutherland was heard by Surrogate Varnum yesterday. The case has been dragging in the courts for months. The contestant is Katherine C. K. Hagan, the wife of Dr. H. H. Hagan, of 41 West Fiftieth Street, and a daughter of the testatrix by her first husband. Mrs. Hagan charges that her mother was an habitual drunkard and an irresponsible spendthrift. Mrs. Sutherland died in September, 1897. Her first husband, Mr. Kimball, obtained a divorce from her many years ago, and she later married Robert Sutherland, an Englishman, who died in 1893. Mrs. Sutherland's father was Thomas Fleming, who left a large fortune at his death. Mrs. Hagan says that in a fit of mental aberration her mother was induced to sign away her interest in her brother's estate, valued at $200,000, to Louis Sone, in consideration of an annual income of $6,000. This income was only for life, and Mrs. Hagan asserts that at the time of the execution of the agreement Sone was aware that Mrs. Sutherland had not long to live. By the terms of her mother's will, executed on April 3, 1897, Mrs. Hagan received $4,000 and a proportionate interest in the residue of the estate. The hearing will be continued today.

Two New Cases of Smallpox.

Two new cases of smallpox were reported yesterday to the Board of Health. Frederick Keller, twenty-five years of age, of 311 East Forty-eighth Street, was removed from his home to the reception hospital. The rest of the people in the house were vaccinated and the premises were disinfected. Mabel Anderson, eighteen months old, was removed from her parents' home, 47 Renwick Street, to the reception hospital, also suffering from the disease.

The Proposed Coney Island Park.

Controller Coler yesterday declared that his scheme for transforming Coney Island into a public park was favored by all the city authorities, and that by the time the plan reached the Municipal Assembly there would be a general demand for the park. The cost of buying the land and laying out the park would be small, he thought, in comparison to the benefits which would result.

A lively article on the negro question, from the Southern point of view, appears in the June number of Appletons' Popular Science Monthly.—Adv.

Warm weather weights in Underwear,

at remarkably low prices for the qualities we offer.

White Lisle Thread, $2.00 a suit.
Silk Finished Balbriggan, $2.00 a suit.
English Balbriggan, $4.00 a suit.
Fancy Stripe Balbriggan, $3.00 a suit.

For Extreme Hot Weather:

Lisle Thread Net Shirts and Sateen Drawers, $1.50 a suit.

Hackett, Carhart & Co., Broadway, Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

SPECIAL ITEM IN GLOVES

(To-day and To-morrow)

Ladies' 2-Clasp Real Kid Suede Gloves in Tan, Mode, White and Black at $1.00 pair. Worth $1.50.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

THREE INJURED AT A FIRE.

Fireman Clark, Who Saved Lives at the Windsor Hotel, Was Hurt Seriously in a Feat of Daring.

Three persons were injured at a fire yesterday morning in the dyeing and cleaning establishment of Ernest Sheer at 433 Third Avenue, a three-story brick building. The fire started from an explosion of naphtha and $4,000 damage was done.

The injured persons are:

Fireman WILLIAM CLARK, lacerated wound of thigh by broken glass.

ERNEST SHEER, burned about the body.

MORRIS MONKOFFSKY, burned about the arms and hands.

Sheer and Clark were taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Clark distinguished himself at the Windsor Hotel fire and he has been hurt twice since that event.

The fire began in the rear of the shop. Sheer and Monkoffsky and a woman employe were in the shop at the time. There was an instant blaze after the explosion and the flames shot out so quickly that, although all three ran out of the store, Sheer's coat caught fire. Monkoffsy's hands and arms were burned as he tried to get past a big flame.

Some one shouted that a woman was still in the building and Fireman Clark made for the entrance. The flames and smoke were coming out, but Clark got down on his hands and knees and crept across the doorsill. Policeman O'Rourke of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station dragged him out, telling him he would lose his life.

"If there is a woman in there I'm willing to take a chance of my life in getting her out," said Clark. "If I don't get killed, I'll get her out."

He started again. The heat of the flames smashed the big piece of plate-glass in the window and many of the pieces fell on Clark. He had to stagger out. He was pale and the blood was coming from his side.

"I'm hurt," he said, "but I don't think I'm so bad that I can't go in."

But men seized him and carried him to the drugstore. A Bellevue ambulance surgeon said he feared the femoral artery was severed.

Clark's condition is serious.

In passing the house after the fire Mrs. Catherine Wheeling, sixty years old, of 437 Sixteenth Street, who got inside the fire lines, fell over an awning frame and broke her nose by hitting a hose coupling.

Fireman William H. Clark was one of the heroes of the Windsor Hotel fire on March 17 last. While the members of Truck 7 were raising an extension ladder to the fifth floor on the Fifth Avenue side, Clark, fearing it would get up too late, had built a chain of scaling ladders from the top of a thirty-four-foot ladder which was against the building to a fifth-floor window, from which Mrs. Joseph Howard, Jr., and a negro servant were preparing to jump. He held them back from the window until the extension ladder reached to it, when he, with the assistance of Firemen William Ryan and Richard O'Brien, got them safely down to the street.

Boarders Rescued from Fire.

The lives of many persons were imperiled yesterday morning by a fire in the building at 103 North First Street, Williamsburg, occupied as a factory. Adjoining the building is a four-story tenement, and the flames spread with such rapidity that it soon caught, and it was with much difficulty that the inmates escaped. Several were rescued by the police and firemen. The fire started in the tailor shop of Joseph Luby on the second floor. His loss is $1,500. The ground floor was occupied by the National Lime Company, which places its loss at $500. The tenment house was damaged to the extent of $3,000.

New Secretary for Rapid Transit.

The Rapid Transit Commission held its weekly meeting in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, 32 Nassau Street, yesterday. President Alexander E. Orr was absent, but the remainder of the commission was present. A successor to Lewis L. Delafield, as Secretary, was chosen. The successful man is Bion L. Burrows. Mr. Burrows is a graduate of Cornell University, and also studied law. He was at one time secretary for Ambassador White of Germany, and during the administration of Mayor Strong was his private secretary. The salary will be $2,500.

Importation of Old Type Metal.

A committee called on Appraiser Wakeman yesterday, representing the Allied Printing Trades Council, and stated that a complaint had been received from Samuel B. Donnelly, President of the International Typographical Union, regarding the importation of old type metal. It was alleged that certain stuff brought in under this guise was really made up of valuable electrotypes, which the local workmen objected to. The duty is in either case 25 per cent. ad valorem, but as the value of old metal is much less than that of electrotypes, the duty would be correspondingly smaller.

New Assistant District Attorneys.

District Attorney Steele of Kings County yesterday appointed Edward H. M. Roehr, ex-Assemblyman from the Sixth District, and Herbert H. Kellogg of the First Ward assistants in his office. Both are young lawyers and will be assigned to police court work.

New Under Sheriff for Kings County.

Sheriff Creamer of Kings County yesterday appointed William G. Bogenschultz Under Sheriff in place of Hugh McLaughlin, who died recently. Mr. Bogenschultz is a Democratic leader of the Fourteenth Assembly District.

O'Neill's.

Rough and Ready Sailor Hats.

The correct block and the finest quality made.

75c. each.

CLOSING OUT DRESS SHAPES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

AMUSEMENTS.

KOSTER & BIAL'S
TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT TO WITNESS
THE GREATEST VAUDEVILLE SHOW EVER PRESENTED

DALY'S THEATRE. Broadway & 30th St. Every Evening at 7:50. THE GREAT RUBY. Over 125 times to excited crowds! "It is a Revelation!"—Journal. "Throbs with vital interest!"—Times "The Bal

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Fair followed by increasing cloudiness; variable winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,413. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:
FOURTEEN PAGES,
WITH
REVIEW OF
BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 84¾c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅝c.; cash cotton, 6¼c.

FOREIGN.—It is reported that the Court of Cassation has decided almost unanimously in favor of revision of the Dreyfus case. Major Esterhazy, according to The London Daily Chronicle, called last evening at the office of that paper and confessed that he wrote the bordereau in obedience to orders. It was learned that the charges against Lieut. Col. du Paty de Clam, who was arrested on Thursday evening, were forgery and uttering forgery. A report was published in Paris that he had attempted to commit suicide. Major Marchand was the guest of honor at a brilliant reception given by the French Colonial Minister. The Queen Regent of Spain announced the cession to Germany of the Ladrones, Carolines, and Palaos in the Pacific Ocean. Officials of the State Department at Washington said that this Government would not object to the transfer. Ambassador Choate conferred with Lord Salisbury in regard to the Alaska boundary dispute. The result of the meeting has not been made public. The Queen's birthday honors were announced. No new peers were created and no additional distinction was conferred upon Sir Julian Pauncefote. The Chilean Ministry has resigned. Johann Strauss, the famous waltz composer, is believed to be dying in Vienna.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Arkansas officials believe that bonds of that State held by the executor of a New Yorker are counterfeits.

A train on the Union Pacific was held up near Wilcox, Wyoming, early yesterday morning. The express car was blown open and the contents secured by the robbers.

The Ohio Republican Convention nominated Judge George K. Nash, Senator Hanna's candidate for Governor, and adopted a platform indorsing the Administration of President McKinley.

Samuel C. Le Maistre died suddenly on Thursday night at Asbury Park. He was attending the wedding of his son, C. H. Le Maistre, when he suddenly became unconscious. Death was due to heart disease.

Page 4.

Arrangements have been made to carry a case to the Court of Appeals to determine the constitutionality of the franchise tax law.

James J. Russell of the Ninth Assembly District discussed at length yesterday the causes of the revolt against John C. Sheehan.

Gov. Roosevelt was the guest of Senator Platt yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The new franchise tax law was the subject of discussion.

William J. Bryan addressed the Ohio Valley Bimetallic League at Louisville, and the convention adopted a resolution opposing imperialism.

Mr. Hopkins of Illinois has abandoned the Speakership contest and the Illinois Republican delegation in Congress will support Henderson of Iowa.

Page 5.

Two reports have been received by the War Department from Capt. Abercrombie, commanding a military reconnoisance in Alaska.

Page 7.

Ex-Gov. Elisha Baxter of Arkansas died at his home in Batesville, Ark., yesterday.

The Samoan Commission, up to May 19, had devoted its time to making preliminary inquiries.

Gov. William H. Ellerbe of South Carolina died yesterday from consumption at Sellers, Marion County, S. C. He is succeeded by Lieut. Gov. Miles B. McSweeney.

Peter Graham, aged fifteen, of Bridgeport, Conn., has confessed that he committed the murder of a peddler there on Wednesday.

Page 8.

The Cabinet decided that it would be unnecessary to call for volunteers for service in the Philippines.

A court of inquiry has been ordered to inquire into the circumstances of the accident to the cruiser Brooklyn.

There is a serious breach between Major Gen. Roe and Brig. Gen. Butt. The latter has for some time been on the point of resigning and a crisis is expected any day.

The Lima, Toledo and Cincinnati Railway Company, incorporated at Columbus on Thursday, will parallel with an electric road the steam railroad from Toledo to Dayton, where connection will be made for Cincinnati.

Page 9.

Stanley Mortimer was rendered unconscious yesterday by a collision on the Polo Field at the Westchester Country Club.

The cup defender Columbia will be launched at Bristol, R. I., on June 10, and a week later will sail her first race off Newport.

The New York baseball team yesterday defeated the Louisvilles by timely batting in the ninth inning. The Brooklyns defeated the Clevelands.

Page 14.

Mr. Marks Arnheim has imported from England the prize St. Bernard dog Black Mask.

Squadron A, accompanied by Gov. Roosevelt, rode to Van Cortlandt Park yesterday and went into camp en route to Peekskill.

The banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co. will shortly become a trust corporation, with ex-Gov. Morton holding an important position in its direction.

Nicholas Cotschelas, a Greek, was caught making counterfeit coins yesterday in a dark room at 101 Greenwich Street by three Secret Service Agents.

F. W. Kelsey, formerly a Chairman of the Joint Committee on Tariff Classification, says that a remedy can easily be discovered to obviate the losses and delays that occur in the Custom House in regard to perishable materials.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
Business Troubles.—Page 11.
Yesterday's Prices.—Page 3.
Insurance Notes.—Page 8.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 8.
Markets.—Page 11.
Society.—Page 7.

EX-GOV. ALTGELD TO RESIGN.

Wants a New Democratic Committee on Ways and Means.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 2.—The report that ex-Gov. Altgeld of Illinois would resign from the Committee on Ways and Means of the National Democratic Committee was confirmed in a statement made by him to-day.

"As far as my dissension is concerned," he said, "I can't say that there is any. I will resign, and I feel sure all the other members will do the same thing. We have been on this committee long enough, and should give others a chance.

New Japanese Consul for Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Nosse Tatsugoro, Consul of Japan in Chicago, has been transferred to the Port of Fusan, in Korea, and will leave for the new post as soon as he is relieved by Tosiro Fugita, who is to succeed him. The newly appointed Consul entered the foreign service as Secretary of the Consulate at San Francisco, where he remained three or four years. Then he was transferred to Mexico. Returning to Japan, he was made Consul to Singapore, and later was sent to Bangkok, where he was promoted to the position of Consul of the first rank, and was made Secretary of the Japanese Legation there.

Cost of the Extra Session at Albany.

ALBANY, June 2.—The Controller to-day passed upon the warrants for the expenses involved in the extra session of the Legislature. The total cost was $11,659, of which $6,653 was for mileage and $4,704 for salaries.

Best train for Toronto—New York Central's Pan American Express, leaves Grand Central Station every night at 8; arrives Buffalo, 7:25; Niagara Falls, 8:40; Toronto, 10:50 every morning.—Adv.

DREYFUS CASE WON AT LAST

Work of the Court of Cassation Practically Finished.

ALMOST ALL FOR REVISION

Decision to be Rendered To-day in Favor of the Prisoner.

Councilors of the Court Expected to Go Beyond the Report Submitted by M. Ballot-Beaupre.

LONDON, June 2.—The Paris correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"The work of the Court of Cassation is practically finished. Each of the Judges gave his opinion to-day, (Friday,) and only formalities remain.

"The Councillors were almost unanimously in favor of revision, and the decision to be given to-morrow will be even more energetically in favor of Dreyfus than was the report of M. Ballot-Beaupré. It will declare that the 'canaille de D——' document is in no way applicable to Dreyfus."

PARIS, June 3.—The Echo De Paris announces this morning that the Court of Cassation has virtually finished its labors in connection with Dreyfus revision. It says that at yesterday's sitting, after three hours' deliberation, only six Councillors had given their opinions; whereupon the President of the court, desiring to shorten proceedings which threatened to be interminable, proposed a vote by "yes" or "no" on important questions.

Six ballots were then taken, and the result of the decision will be delivered about noon to-day, (Saturday.) It will send Dreyfus to trial by a new court-martial.

The Figaro asserts that Mme. Dreyfus has been authorized to inform her husband that MM. Ballot Beaupré and Manau have reported in favor of revision and of a new trial. They received in return a reply saying:

"Full of emotion. I salute the hour of justice, which I have never despaired of; and I await with absolute confidence the appearance of my husband before his future judges."

The decision in the case of Col. Picquart will be rendered on Tuesday. It is expected that the case will end by the abandonment of the prosecution.

The Libre Parole publishes the report of an interview with Gen. Mercier, formerly Minister of War, who defends Lieut. Col. du Paty de Clam's conduct during the Dreyfus trial in 1894, and adds that there can be no question as to his own arrest, as M. Dupuy, who was Premier during the trial, was aware of all that passed, and approved everything.

Several papers assert that the decision of the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus case will not be rendered before Monday.

M. LOUBET WANTS TO RESIGN.

PARIS, June 3.—Le People Français is responsible for the statement that President Loubet yesterday (Friday) announced his intention to resign, but that the Ministers persuaded him to remain in office.

ESTERHAZY CONFESSES ALL.

Admits He Wrote the Bordereau in Obedience to Orders to Supply Evidence of Treason.

LONDON, June 3.—The Daily Chronicle says that Major Comte Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy called at its office late last evening (Friday) with a confidential friend, and, after declaring that the time had arrived when the whole truth should be told, although hitherto, by reason of constant orders and inducements, he had kept silence on the essential point, made the following statement:

"The chiefs of the army have disgracefully abandoned me. My cup is full, and I shall speak out.

"Yes, [raising his voice and glaring around,] it was I who wrote the bordereau. I wrote it upon orders received from Sandherr."

Esterhazy, The Chronicle says, then proceeded to explain that for months before 1894 moral proofs had been obtained of leakages which were only possible through an officer belonging to the Ministry of War, and it was necessary to catch the guilty party by material evidence. Hence the bordereau.

When asked what the chiefs of the French General Staff would say to this confession, Esterhazy, shrugging his shoulders, disdainfully replied:

"They will lie as they know how to lie; but I have them tight. I have proofs that they knew the whole thing and share the responsibility with me, and I will produce the proofs."

He then denounced the chiefs as a "set of scoundrels who have abandoned me basely," and added: "But at one time they used to come to thank Mme. Pays for her assistance."

Esterhazy asserted that, quite recently, the chiefs sent M. Laguerre, a former Deputy, to London with seductive offers to him to keep silent.

"Now they are using threats," he shouted; "but I will not be deterred."

The Daily Chronicle got Esterhazy to sign the notes of the interview.

PARIS, June 3.—La Fronde says: "M. Krantz, the Minister for War, and M. Ballot de Beaupre, the reporter for the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus affair, yesterday received from Esterhazy a communication confessing the authorship of the bordereau and asking a safe conduct to enable him to come to Paris to give explanations."

ARREST OF DU PATY DE CLAM.

Forgery and Uttering Forgery the Charges Against Him—Attempt at Suicide Reported.

PARIS, June 2.—The arrest last evening of Lieut. Col. du Paty de Clam, who in 1894 was charged with the investigation of the first charges made against Dreyfus, was ordered after the Minister of War, M. Krantz, had consulted with the Premier, M. Dupuy. The prisoner, who is confined in the military prison of Cherche Midi, is charged with forgery and uttering forgery. It is not yet known whether he will be tried before a court-martial or a disciplinary court.

The Petit Republique published this morning a report that Lieut. Col. du Paty de Clam had attempted to commit suicide in prison.

The Echo de Paris said that Gen. Zurlinden, the Military Governor of Paris, had consented to the provisional release of Col. Picquart, who is in prison on the charge of revealing documents concerning the national defense, on the demand of Gen. Marquis de Gallifet. This report was denied to-day, as well as the statement published by several papers that the prosecution of Gen. Mercier, the former Minister of War, was contemplated.

MORE HONORS FOR MARCHAND.

African Explorer Entertained by the French Colonial Minister—Case of Du Paty de Clam.

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PARIS, June 2.—Though excitement is high and sixty brawlers are in detention, things are fairly quiet. The members of the Marchand mission are now the guests of the Colonial Minister, M. Guillain, and his reception in their honor this evening is a really brilliant affair. The Pavillon de Flore, where it is going on, is the end building of the Palace of the Tuileries, on the side next the river, and at present partly occupied by the Colonial Office. It was rebuilt for the late Prince Imperial.

The rooms are lofty and of noble size, but few. Picked people, therefore, only were invited—Senators, Deputies, naval and military personages, authors, and artists. Statues of Dupleix, whom Lord Clive defeated in India, and of Louis XIII., both long abandoned, were placed at the foot of the grand stairway, and seemed to emerge from a mass of flowering shrubs. Prince Henry of Orleans was invited as an explorer, Prince Roland Bonaparte as a patron of geographical exploration, the three sons of President Carnot as traditionally interested in all the glories of France, and M. Alfred Mezieres of the Academy as head of the Parliamentary committee which carried in the Chamber of Deputies the Marchand medal vote.

Not to give England another "pin prick," the Government would only have rewarded the mission for traversing Africa from the Congo to a point west of the Nile; but M. Mezieres insisted on the medal, testifying that the mission had marched from the Atlantic to the Red Sea, thus including the Nile. A coincidence was that M. Delcasse's Anglo-French Convention was presented to the Senate on the same date as the Marchand mission received the medal.

The Union of Non-Commissioned Officers of Marines will give a banquet in honor of the mission to-morrow, and will present an album, signed by 40,000 non-commissioned officers and officers who have risen from the ranks. This is a most significant circumstance, or would be if Marchand were a Boulanger, for it would betray a dangerous situation.

Lieut. Col. du Paty de Clam's arrest is sure to occasion startling revelations. Gen. de Boisdeffre, however, is safe. He is associated with the Franco-Russian treaty. He was a personal friend of the late Czar and enjoys the friendship of Nicholas and the Empress Dowager. To hunt him down would be offensive to the Court of Russia.

EMILY CRAWFORD.

Dreyfus in Good Spirits.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 2.—Advices received here from Cayenne, capital of French Guiana, say that all preparations have been made for transferring ex-Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, imprisoned on Devil's Island, to the charge of officers from Paris, who are said to be coming on board the French steamer Lafayette, which, it is alleged, will take the prisoner direct from Devil's Island on her return voyage to France. The advices add that Dreyfus has been in the enjoyment of good spirits since he was notified that he was to be taken back to France for the purpose of undergoing a new trial.

$25,000 IN GOLD STOLEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—The strong room of the Oceanic Steamship Company's steamer Alameda, which arrived to-day from Australia and Honolulu, was robbed on the voyage, $25,000 in gold being missing. While the Alameda was at Sydney thirty boxes, containing 150,000 English sovereigns, were put in the treasure room of the vessel, consigned to San Francisco. In each box were 5,000 sovereigns, and each was duly sealed and labeled.

Every precaution was taken in loading the money. The boxes of coin, weighing ninety pounds each, were taken by porters up the gangplank and down a narrow passage leading to the strong room. At the entrance of this passage the purser and first officer of the steamer were stationed to count the boxes. It was the duty of the first officer to keep his eyes on each man with the burden of gold till he entered the vault, where the third officer of the vessel was stationed to receive the money.

Neither the purser nor the first officer checked off the boxes, but both counted them. The purser says he will make oath that thirty boxes were taken on board, but the first officer is not so certain. Unquestionably the money is not here, although the shipping bills show that it was given into the care of the steamship company. Either the money was stolen at Sydney by some of the deckmen or else it was stolen from the vault of the ship at Honolulu.

The police have arrested five men who came on the steamer on suspicion, but no charge has been placed against them as yet, and the authorities for the present refuse to disclose their names.

AFFAIRS OF DEFUNCT BANKS.

ALBANY, June 2.—Joh E. Hedges of New York, the newly appointed Deputy Attorney General, arrived in Albany to-day and took the oath of office. His duties are to wind up the affairs of defunct banks which are in the hands of receivers.

In connection with this line of work, Attorney General Davies has received a complaint from creditors of the defunct Merchants' Bank of Lockport, directed against the way the receivership there has been conducted, and praying him to close up its matters as specdily as possible.

The bank failed in October, 1893, and William C. Greene was appointed receiver. Statements made at that time showed that the bank would probably pay 75 per cent. Up to the present time only 40 per cent., according to the statement of the creditors, has been paid, and that was all in the first year. The creditors further allege in their communication to the Attorney General that there are several pieces of real estate that might have been sold at fair prices, but that Mr. Greene is holding them for a rise in value.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS INSANE.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Mrs. Ellen L. Gilson and her daughter Gertrude, both insane from overstudy of the subject of Christian Science, were in court to-day. The demented women lived with the head of the family, a grain and stock farmer of Blue Island, at their city residence, 215 Sixty-first Street.

The daughter, who was a teacher in the Pullman kindergarten, began last January to show signs of becoming mentally deranged. Later she became possessed of a hallucination that she was called upon by the divine powers to kill and sacrifice two or three children of about the age of two years, for the benefit and salvation of unbelievers. The condition of Mrs. Gilson is said to be quite bad, and her hallucination was that her husband was endeavoring to poison her. Both women will be sent to some private sanitarium for treatment.

ELECTRIC CAR OPTION EXPIRED

Proposed Purchase of New England Works Said to Have Fallen Through.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., June 2.—The electric car syndicate option on a number of New England car works expired to-day. A short time ago representatives of the syndicate interviewed the officials of several of the largest car works. It was the intention of the syndicate to consolidate all of the electric car manufacturing interests in New England. General Manager Evans of the Newburyport Car Works said that E. P. Shaw, who has large interests in several street car lines in Massachusetts, was at the works to-day, and said nothing in relation to the matter. Mr. Evans added that he thought the deal had fallen through.

The outlook for car works in New England is excellent, and many of the plants are rushed with orders. The reason stated for the failure of the proposed deal is the inability of the syndicate to get the owners of the plants to agree to the terms offered.

ARKANSAS BOND SWINDLE?

State Officials Believe that Securities Held by a New York Estate Are Counterfeit.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 2.—A letter of inquiry from the executor of a New York estate, addressed to State Treasurer Little, has unearthed a bond swindle which already amounts to $175,000, and which State officials believe may, on investigation, run up into the millions. The letter is from William L. Jaques, 158 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, New York City, and is as follows:

"Dear Sir: As executor and heir of my father's estate, Edward J. Jaques, deceased, I desire to make inquiries regarding some seventy bonds, 6 per cent., of the State of Arkansas, series issue 1870, of which the inclosed list are the numbers and now held here. The bonds are under an agreement for settlement between the State of Arkansas and the bondholders, to be consummated in this present year, 1899. Will you kindly let me know at your earliest convenience what the prospects are looking to a settlement. Any information concerning the bonds that would be of service to me in the settlement of my father's estate, I would greatly appreciate."

Then follows a schedule of seventy bonds in the possession of Mr. Jaques of the series issued Jan. 1, 1870, bearing 6 per cent. interest. Seventeen of these bonds, ranging in number from 3 to 420, are shown on the State bond record to have been redeemed and canceled, with the exception of two, which are now in the permanent school fund and actually in the vaults of the State Treasury. How Mr. Jaques could have the same bonds in his possession is a riddle that can be solved only on the supposition that they are counterfeits. Mr. Little points out the fact that a bond of that issue could have been readily forged by changing the numbers. The remaining fifty-three bonds are as valueless as the paper upon which they are printed, as they came within the limits of those repudiated by the Fishback amendment.

The appearance of these bonds is taken by State authorities as evidence of a gigantic swindle having at some time in the past been perpetrated, and the State Bond Board will endeavor to ascertain to what length it was carried, and, if possible, locate the guilty persons.

William J. Jacques said last night that his father had bought the bonds in question from the State of Arkansas and that he had come into possession of them as executor and one of the heirs. Whether or not the securities were counterfeits, Mr. Jacques said, remained to be proved.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Ambassador Choate Confers with Lord Salisbury—Result of the Meeting Not Known.

LONDON, June 2.—The United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, conferred with Lord Salisbury at the Foreign Office this afternoon on the Premier's invitation relative to the position taken up by the Canadians on the Alaskan boundary dispute.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The officials here were aware that Ambassador Choate had a conference to-day in London with Lord Salisbury concerning the Alaskan boundary dispute, but as to the results they are as yet in ignorance. In view of the fact that the conference was held at the invitation of the British Premier, some hope is felt that Canada may modify her attitude so as not to block settlement of the boundary line by arbitration.

OTTAWA, June 2.—In the House to-night Sir Charles Tupper read a newspaper cablegram from London stating that newspaper dispatches from New York and Washington "continued to abuse Canada for daring to reject the agreement between Lord Salisbury and Mr. Choate regarding the Alaska boundary." The cablegram said that the British public desired to know whether Canada had been "duly consulted in the negotiation of this agreement," and that, if not, "Canada would receive much sympathy."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that the British authorities had kept the Canadian members of the Joint Commission fully informed of the negotiations between the Foreign Office and the American Ambassador at the Court of St. James's. As the Yukon boundary question was no longer pending before the Joint Commission, he said, he hoped that before the end of the session some statement of the commission's discussion of the subject might be laid on the table.

LOUISVILLE CAPITAL RETIRED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 2.—The tax features of Kentucky's new Constitution are playing havoc with financial interests in Louisville. Yesterday the Bank of Commerce distributed $400,000 of its surplus, and the Third National gave notice of a second reduction of capital stock. Since the year 1893, when the new Constitution went into effect, nearly $3,500,000 of capital in Louisville financial institutions has been liquidated, and it is the opinion of the leading local financiers that the process will continue. Said one of them to-day:

"Consolidations of capital among banks and trust companies and other means of reducing capital stock on which the burdensome State tax falls are the talk of the hour among financiers. Many of these will shortly become realities."

Not only is this true, but many institutions are seriously contemplating a complete liquidation. This is caused largely by the immense amount of idle money lying in their vaults, as well as by the exceedingly low rate of interest at which money is loaned.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast will be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Light rains have occurred on the Middle and South Atlantic Coast, in the Missouri Valley, and Rocky Mountain region. The temperature has fallen in the Missouri Valley and Middle Rocky Mountain region, has risen slightly in the Ohio Valley and Middle Atlantic States, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

The storm which developed Thursday in the Middle Rocky Mountain region has moved slightly eastward, and has caused thunderstorms in the Upper Mississippi and Middle Missouri Valleys. A ridge of high pressure extends from the East Gulf to Ontario, and as this ridge moves eastward, threatening weather will prevail from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic Coast. Thunderstorms will prevail to-day in the Missouri, Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and the lake regions.

Light northwesterly winds will prevail on the Middle and North Atlantic Coast, and variable winds on the South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	60	68	74
6 A. M.	58	68	77
9 A. M.	64	70	81
12 M.	69	76	87
3 P. M.	68	83	86
6 P. M.	66	82	85
9 P. M.	63	78	79
12 P. M.	60	74	74

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	80¾
Weather Bureau	74¾
Corresponding date 1898	63½
Corresponding date for last twenty years	66

The maximum temperature yesterday was 83 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 66 degrees at 5:15 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 82 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 84 per cent.

Montauk Steamboat Company Ltd., Steamer to Sag Harbor, Shelter Island, Greenport, and Orient. See excursion column for particulars.—Adv.

"Tell Him to His Teeth" that Benzolyptus Tooth Powder is the best antiseptic dentifrice you have ever found. At all druggists.—Adv.

CARRIE JONES UNDER ARREST

Found in Summit, N. J., and Makes a Confession.

A TOOL OF THE BARROWS

Officials Clash Over Kidnappers in Rockland County.

McCLUSKY BOTHERED.

Prisoner Calling Himself Wilson Is George B. Barrow, the Black Sheep of a Prominent Arkansas Family.

Belle Anderson, alias Carrie Jones, the nurse girl who abducted Marion Clarke, was arrested last night in Summit, N. J., and she is now in charge of Sheriff Kelly at that place. She has made a full confession of her part in the plot, maintaining that she was forced into it by the Barrows, who used her as their tool.

It is understood that the Anderson woman traveled between here and Summit several times this week, returning there after each visit she made to the Mills Hotel Annex.

Capt. McClusky knew nothing of the arrest of Belle Anderson last night, and said he had his detectives scouring the city for her, and that she would surely be found.

IDENTITY OF CARRIE JONES.

The strange disappearance of Belle Anderson, who is undoubtedly the nurse girl "Carrie Jones," caused quite as much excitement among the Mills Hotel employes as the connection of Barrow with the case. The Anderson girl was known at both of the Mills Hotels, where at different times she had worked as a waitress. She had also been employed as a waitress at the Puritan Restaurant, at 148 Bleecker Street.

What seems to clinch the belief that she is "Carrie Jones" is the statement made yesterday afternoon by a man employed in a managing capacity of the culinary department of Mills Hotel No. 2, on the east side. The man's name is known to the police, but he has absolutely no connection with the affair.

"There is no doubt in my mind," said he, "that Belle Anderson is 'Carrie Jones.' She came to Mills Hotel No. 1 in March, 1898, through an agency. She worked there six weeks, and then went to the Puritan, where she remained seven weeks. While there she boarded with a Mrs. McAvoy, in West Sixteenth Street. Later she came here, worked three weeks, and was discharged for some misconduct.

"I knew her quite well while she was here, and, in fact, have taken her out. I have a tintype of her, and since this case came out I have compared the picture I have with an excellent newspaper picture, and am prepared to say that Belle Anderson and 'Carrie Jones' are one and the same person.

"But I know that she never did anything like that of her own accord. She lacks aggressiveness and is too mild and too easily frightened to initiate any scheme of that kind. She was put up to it."

SEEMED TO BE REFINED.

To all who know her, Belle Anderson, for that is her right name, is a girl of some refinement of character, judging from her demeanor; is fairly well educated, and seemed in birth and breeding to be above her associates.

In connection with the Barrows began in March, 1898, when she first went to work in Mills Hotel, No. 1. Six weeks ago she went to live with the Barrows in their flat, but left three weeks ago, or at the time when Carrie Jones appeared at the Clarkes. She told the Mills hotel managers that her home was in Summit, N. J., where she lived with her stepfather, but his harsh treatment, she said, drove her from home, and she came to New York. She said that her father was Capt. Anderson of the English Army and that she was born in England, coming to this country when a child. More than that brief sketch of her early life none of her associates or former employers seems to know.

While Belle Anderson first boarded with the Barrows, and for nearly a year before, she received the attention of a man named Joseph Rogers. He was at one time a butcher in Mills Hotel No. 1, but later joined the hospital corps and went to Cuba. Afterward he returned to this country and is now in Newport, as a letter received by her a short time ago shows. It is positively asserted, however, that Rogers has no knowledge of the case nor of the present whereabouts of the Anderson girl.

WAS SEEN WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

The last time she was seen in the vicinity of Mills Hotel in Bleecker Street was on Wednesday night. She was then walking rapidly along the street, near Sullivan Street, and going toward West Broadway. This information came from a man employed at Mills Hotel No. 2, who said his name was George Wilson. He said the Anderson girl appeared to be excited and was without her hat. One of her acquaintances spoke to her, but she answered him quickly and passed on. The last time previous to that was on Sunday night, when she visited the flat of John Fairley, a bricklayer, who lives with his wife on the sixth floor of the Annex, opposite the Barrow flat.

The police yesterday seized four letters in the Barrow apartment and from their letter box. One letter was also found in an ash barrel in the rear. Janitor Dahl said the letters received there had been addressed variously as "Mrs. George Barrow," "Mrs. Barrow," and "Mrs. Addie Beauregard."

The letter found in the ash barrel was from Mrs. Barrow's mother, and was dated at Goshen, May 6. It read in part as follows:

My Dear Addie: I am in awful trouble. [Here are described family troubles.] When you come up to Goshen bring that with you. If your father ever gets hold of George there will be trouble on account of George marrying you under an assumed name. When you come out be sure to bring that. The table clothes and napkins you spoke of I have ready. Father's gone lame and I am compelled to do all the work, and pitch hay out of the hay stack.

MAMA.

The sentence "* * * bring that with you" is supposed by the police to have reference to the baby.

At 223 West Sixteenth Street, where Mrs. McAvoy was reported to have kept boarders and among them Belle Anderson, it was said that Mrs. McAvoy had moved away two weeks ago.

THREE WARRANTS ISSUED.

Capt. McClusky Takes Measures to Gain Possession of the Prisoners.

That she was not arrested before, Capt. McClusky affirms, is in a large measure due to the action of the Rockland County authorities in refusing to surrender the prisoners held in New City Jail under the names of James Arthur Wilson and Jennie Wilson, thereby seriously hampering the work of the New York Detective Bureau.

Arguments upon Capt. McClusky's demand for the surrender of the prisoners will be heard by Justice Isaac J. Herat Garnerville on Monday.

The woman prisoner was positively identified yesterday by Mrs. Cosgriff of 237 Twenty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, as the blonde woman who, describing herself as Mrs. George W. Davis, hired a room at her house the day before the abduction and spent the night of May 21 there with Carrie Jones and the baby. It has also been established that the Wilsons, or McNallys, as they have also described themselves, lived under the names of Mark and Addie Beauregard at the Mills Hotel Annex, in Varick Place, with a Miss Belle Anderson, who was Carrie Jones.

The real name of the man is George Beauregard Barrow. He is a native of Little Rock, Ark., and he belongs to a prominent family there, his father having been a Judge and President of a bank. It appears that he was compelled to leave his native town. He married his wife and fellow-prisoner in Jersey City in 1895, and since that time has been working in New York in various capacities, having among other things engaged in newspaper work.

The motive of the abduction yet remains a mystery. Capt. McClusky still declines to say what the police theory is, or whether they have secured information that others besides the two prisoners and the nurse girl were concerned in the plot.

WARRANTS FOR THE "THREE."

Warrants for the arrest of James and Jennie Wilson and Carrie Jones on the charge of abduction were issued by Magistrate Meade, in Yorkville Court, yesterday morning, upon an affidavit made by Arthur W. Clarke, who went to the court accompanied by Detective Sergeant Morris. Mr. Clarke and the detective had a long interview with Magistrate Meade in the latter's private room. At the conclusion of the interview, Detective Morris, armed with the warrants and a copy of the affidavit, started at once for New City.

The affidavit, which was drawn by Clerk Cocheron of the court, was as follows:

Arthur W. Clarke of 139 East Sixty-fifth Street, aged forty-two years, occupation salesman, being duly sworn, deposes and says that on the 21st day of May, 1899, at the City of New York, in the County of New York, James Wilson, Jennie Wilson, and Carrie Jones, all acting in concert with each other, did feloniously lead, take away, and detain a certain female child named Marion Clarke, who is the daughter of this deponent, and who is actually and apparently under the age of sixteen years, to wit, of the age of twenty months, with the intent to keep or conceal her from her parents or to extort or obtain money or reward for the return of the child, which is violation of Section 211 of the Penal Code of the State of New York, subdivision 2.

Deponent further says that the defendant, Carrie Jones, was employed by deponent as a nurse and had charge of the said Marion, and about the hour of 10:45 o'clock A. M. said date, she, the said Carrie Jones, took the said Marion from deponent's house at the above address in a baby's carriage for a ride in Central Park, and after leaving the deponent's house with the said Marion, deponent did not see the said Carrie Jones again, and did not see the said Marion again until June 1, 1899, when deponent saw her in the care and custody of the defendant, Jennie Wilson, in Garnersville, Rockland County, N. Y.

Deponent further says at about the hour of 12 o'clock noon May 21, 1899, deponent found his baby carriage in which the said Carrie Jones had taken the said Marion out riding in Central Park empty, and deponent's wife thereafter received a letter signed "Three" saying "Do not look for your nurse and baby, they are safe in our possession, where they will remain for the present. If the matter is kept out of the hands of the police you will get your baby back safe and sound. If, instead, you make a big time about it and publish it all over we will see to it that you never will see her alive again."

Wherefore, deponent charges, the said James Wilson, Jennie Wilson, and Carrie Jones were acting in concert with each other, and feloniously kidnapping the aforesaid Marion Clarke, and prays that they may be apprehended and dealt with according to law.

ARTHUR W. CLARKE.

While Detective Sergeant Morris was procuring the warrants, Detectives Reidy and Armstrong were sent to 231 Twenty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, the home of Mrs. Cosgriff, where Carrie Jones and the blonde woman who described herself as Mrs. George W. Davis went after the abduction. They were instructed to bring Mrs. Cosgriff to Police Headquarters. She arrived at Capt. McClusky's office with her baby. The child was placed in the care of Matron Travers, and the mother was sent with the two detectives to New City to see whether she could identify Mrs. Wilson as one of the women who brought Marion Clarke to her house.

THE SHERIFF OBJECTS.

On their arrival at New City Sheriff Blauvelt informed them that Mrs. Cosgriff would not be allowed to see the prisoner. He also refused to deliver the prisoners on the warrants secured by Detective Sergeant Morris. He said that he was acting under instructions from District Attorney Wyre of Rockland County, with whom he had been in consultation at Nyack, and also from Assemblyman Irving Brown, counsel for the prisoner.

The detectives thereupon telephoned to Capt. McClusky for instructions, and the Chief of the Detective Bureau at once left for Nyack, where he had an interview with District Attorney Wyre. The latter informed him that it had been decided to hold the prisoners for trial in that county, under the provision of the code which says that a kidnapper may be arrested, tried, and convicted in a county where the crime of kidnappinig is committed or in any county where the kidnapper is caught with the child or in any county where the kidnapper may live.

Capt. McClusky conceded that the Rockland County authorities had the right to hold the prisoners, but urged that they should be turned over to him in order to facilitate his task in unraveling the mystery in which the case is still involved and the arrest of Carrie Jones. His arguments, however, were in vain, and he then went to New City, Sheriff Blauvelt having consented to allow Mrs. Cosgriff to see the woman prisoner.

IDENTIFIED BY MRS. COSGRIFF.

Mrs. Cosgriff immediately identified her as the woman who, under the name of Mrs. George W. Davis, had hired a room from her, in which she stopped for a while with Carrie Jones and the Clarke baby.

Capt. McClusky then made a formal demand upon Sheriff Blauvelt at the Rockland Court House, at New City, for the surrender of both prisoners. It was formally refused. Arguments upon the demand will be heard by Justice Isaac J. Herbert in his office at Garnerville on Monday at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Subpoenas will be issued for Arthur Clarke, father of the abducted child, and other witnesses.

On his return to New York Capt. McClusky was in a very indignant frame of mind.

CAPT. McCLUSKY'S STATEMENT.

"The trip was entirely unsuccessful and disappointing," said he. "The authorities up there refused to turn the prisoners over to us, nor could we obtain any information from them. They have seriously handicapped us, and I cannot for the life of me understand such action on the part of public officials.

"At Nyack I saw the District Attorney and explained the case to him thoroughly. I pointed out that the crime of which the prisoners are accused was committed in New York City, that the principal witnesses are here, and that it was of the highest importance in the interest of justice that we should have the persons already arrested on hand where we could get from them certain information required. The District Attorney replied that the local authorities having taken up the case proposed to go on with it as the Code gave them the power to do.

"Of course the Code does give them that right, but it is stretching it a little too far in the present case, I think.

"I told them that I had brought Mrs. Cosgriff to identify the woman prisoner and made a demand upon Sheriff Blauvelt that she be allowed to see her. After consulting with his counsel, Mr. Mulien, he consented and we went on to New City, where Mrs. Cosgriff recognized the woman at once as the Mrs. Davis who had hired her room. The prisoner's attorney, Assemblyman Brown, had cautioned her not to speak. She told me that she would like to make a statement to me, but would first have to ask Mr. Brown, as I knew that there was no getting anything out of her.

Continued on Page 2

SENSATIONAL SCENE AT MAZET SESSION

Mr. Henderson, Ordered to Leave Room, Refused.

FOUGHT SERGEANT AT ARMS

Obeyed Capt. Price, Then Served Papers in a Damage Suit.

SET-BACK FOR MOSS

Wanted Tenderloin Commander to Specify Charges and Was Accused of Trying to Get Information for His Own Use—Mr. Feitner's Examination.

The most sensational scene that has yet happened during the sessions of the Mazet Investigating Committee took place shortly after the session was convened yesterday morning in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, when Henry Clay Henderson, the attorney representing the interests of Police Captain Price, was ejected from the room in which the investigation was being held

and by Mr. Moss that the committee had no power to do anything other than to have any person precipitating such a scene in the sessions of the committee arrested for disorderly conduct.

CAPT. PRICE ON THE STAND.

When Capt. Price was sworn, Mr. Moss said—Capt. Price, you have been asked to come here this morning for one purpose. I understood from your counsel and yourself that this is pay day, and we don't propose to keep you but for one purpose. The Witness—Will you speak a little louder, please?

Q.—Certainly; don't you hear? A.—I am a little hard of hearing, Mr. Moss.

Q.—I ask you to specify the charge made by you against me on the stand, to the effect, as I understood it, that I had induced a witness to testify falsely before a Grand Jury.

Mr. Henderson—Now, Mr. Chairman—

The Witness—May my counsel say something now, Mr. Moss?

Mr. Henderson—Before that question is answered, I want to say it became my duty as counsel for Capt. Price to advise him, in view of the fact that he has not been permitted to examine witnesses, in view of the policy of the committee, the committee has no power to compel him to testify upon the subject, and in view of the fact that the witnesses to be called must be called and examined by Mr. Moss, he must not attempt in this place to specify any more definitely than he has the charges made against Mr. Moss. I regret as much as anybody could that in the examination here a few days ago the outburst upon the stand took place. I am speaking now personally. I believe it could have been avoided if the ordinary method of procedure had been adopted. You recall that I requested permission of the Chairman to examine Capt. Price upon the Buttner allegations.

The Chairman—Pardon me one moment.

Mr. Moss—Counsel should not reflect on the committee.

Mr. Henderson—I do not desire to reflect on the committee. I don't presume that what Mr. Mazet did—

MR. HENDERSON NOT RECOGNIZED.

The Chairman—Pardon me one moment. This committee does not recognize that any witness on the stand is entitled to be represented by counsel, and we do not recognize you as being authorized by the committee to represent Capt. Price here, or any other counsel to represent any other witness. As a matter of courtesy to you, however, we will permit you to make the statement, but we want you to understand that in permitting you to make that statement we do not recognize you as being entitled to appear as counsel.

Mr. Henderson—I have no comment to make on the decision of the Chairman.

The Chairman—The decision of the committee.

Mr. Henderson—The decision of the committee. But I want to say that I believe that the committee would be courteous enough, if Capt. Price was to go into that question, to permit me to propound such questions as I think would bring out the Buttner matter, as I instructed the Captain. But instead of doing that the Chairman asked the Captain to contradict it, and so the outburst came out, and so I, acting for Capt. Price, find that the committee was responsible for the result. I have advised Capt. Price that this is not the time or place or the court to pass upon that matter, and directed him to decline to answer any questions on that subject.

Mr. Hoffman—I understand you to say that if you are permitted to represent Capt. Price, and to call such other witnesses as Capt. Price may be advised, that you are willing to substantiate the charges which he has made.

Mr. Henderson—I believe that Capt. Price can substantiate what he says. I do not believe that it is within the scope of this inquiry to go into that matter. I do not think the scope of the committee is broad enough by any possible construction to compel the attendance of witnesses here and to force them to testify on that subject. In other words, the question of the culpability of Mr. Moss was never referred to this committee, and I believe that no immunity can be given to any witness who appears before this committee.

THE WITNESS ADMONISHED.

The Chairman—Now, Mr. Henderson, you will have to stop.

Mr. Moss—What is your answer?

The Witness—I will read my answer. [Taking a paper from his pocket.]

The Chairman—Can't you answer the question without reading from the paper? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Moss—I object to his reading from a document. I ask for a specification of the charge which he has made against me. The Witness—I am willing to answer this question.

Mr. Moss—Answer the question.

The Chairman—You must conduct yourself in a respectful and orderly manner on the witness stand. The Witness—I will do it, Sir.

Q.—You are here as an officer of the court, presumably willing to uphold the law and the dignity of the court? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you been on the force? A.—Twenty-five years.

Q.—And you are a man that is sworn to preserve law and order and who is presumed to set a good example? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In performing your sworn duty you must conduct yourself in a respectful and orderly manner and answer questions as they are put to you, in a respectful and proper way, and not in an improper and impertinent manner? A.—I will not.

Mr. Moss—You need not read from any paper, but answer the question? A.—I cannot answer the question without reading from this paper.

Q.—Why not? A.—Because I have drawn up the answer to the question you asked me.

Q.—Is that in your own handwriting? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—From your own dictation? A.—Partly.

Q.—Under the circumstances, you may read it? A.—[Reading]—I have no desire to withdraw or modify any statements which I have made concerning Mr. Moss—

MR. HENDERSON COMBATIVE.

Q.—Now, wait a moment. A.—I ain't through with this answer yet.

Q.—That is not an answer to my question? A.—Wait until it is finished, and it will be.

Q.—No, you cannot answer questions in that way. We are not here to listen to you read an essay or anything of that kind. The question asked of you is to specify your accusations made from the witness stand that induced a witness to testify falsely before the Grand Jury. In the first place, I ask you who was the witness?

Mr. Henderson—I direct Capt. Price to refuse to answer the question. The Witness—By advice of counsel I refuse to answer.

Q.—No. I see that that is not an answer to the question. I could see from what you have read that what you have written upon that paper is not an answer to the question. Do you decline to state who the person was? A.—I desire to answer your question as asked.

Mr. Henderson—I advise the witness not to answer the question, under advice of counsel.

The Chairman—You will have to leave the room, Mr. Henderson, unless—

Mr. Henderson—With all respect to this committee, I will not leave the room while my client is upon the witness stand and while I live. That might just as well be understood now as at any time.

Mr. Moss—I submit, Mr. Chairman, that that is absolute defiance.

The Chairman—Mr. Sergeant at Arms, you will remove this man from the room.

Mr. Hoffman—I desire to state that I am not in accord with that ruling, and I protest that this committee has no right to order an attorney who is here in a representative capacity from this room. The Legislature has no such power, and it was never contemplated by this resolution, and I protest against such outrageous proceedings.

WITNESSES AND COUNSEL.

Mr. Clarke—Mr. Chairman, this is not a novel proposition, under the law of the State of New York. I take it that my brother Henderson, who is thoroughly familiar with the decisions and statutes, knows as well as I do that this question has been passed upon by the Court of Appeals of this State, and that it has there been adjudicated in the most formal manner in the matter of the People ex rel. McDonald vs. Keeler, in 99 New York. Under the investigation of 1884, when the Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New York was being investigated, the precise question as to the rights of a witness to be represented by counsel and to refuse to answer questions by advice of counsel came before the Court of Appeals. Under precisely similar circumstances a witness was upon the stand, and counsel had been recognized by courtesy for the same purpose, and in the course of the examination the witness declined to answer upon the advice of counsel, and the counsel advised him not to answer. He was thereupon brought before the bar of the House, was ordered to be arrested and committed to the common jail, and he sued out a writ of habeas corpus.

The main question before the Court of Appeals upon the ultimate appeal was as to the right of the witness to be represented by counsel and the authority of counsel to advise him, under the advice of counsel, to refuse to answer questions; and the Court of Appeals, one of the ablest benches that this court has ever known, in a unanimous opinion, pronounced by Judge Rapallo, concurred in by Judge Earl, concurred in by Judge Andrews, concurred in by Judge Danforth, concurred in by all of that able bench, held that a witness being examined in a legislative proceeding had no right, Constitutional or legal, to be represented by counsel, and could not refuse to answer. When he had refused to answer, the counsel having been kept quiet under the orders of the committee, that that made a contempt of court, and that he was properly incarcerated in the common jail.

And if counsel, after the courteous way in which he has been permitted to make the statement which he has made, proceeds, against the direction of the committee, to instruct a witness under such circumstances, he commits, in my judgment, one of those contempts in the face of the committee for which he can be compelled to obey the direction of the committee, if he remains in the courtroom, and if he declines, can be thrown from it, if necessary.

HENDERSON ORDERED TO HIS SEAT.

Mr. Henderson—Mr. Chairman, am I permitted to say anything in reply to what Mr. Clarke has said?

The Chairman—No, Sir; you are not. You will resume your seat.

Mr. Hoffman—In the case which Mr. Clarke has referred to, counsel was permitted by the committee to appear for a witness, and had that courtesy extended to him. In this case no such courtesy has been extended. This witness, as any other witness, has a right to come into this chamber here in the sessions of this committee, and be represented by an attorney, and if the counsel believe that the witness for whom the attorney appears is interrogated concerning matters over which this committee has no control, and an answer to which might tend to affect the witness's interests, I submit that the McDonald case does not hold, that counsel should not be permitted to advise his client to refuse to answer.

Mr. Henderson—I wish to suggest to Mr. Hoffman that the Sergeant at Arms has no power whatever, under the statute, nor has this committee any power—

The Chairman—That remains for the committee to decide. Mr. Henderson—No; it remains for the court to decide, not the committee.

The Chairman—You will take your seat, Mr. Henderson—Yes, Sir.

The Chairman—And keep your seat if you want to remain in this room. If you do not keep your seat, you will have to leave this courtroom. Mr. Henderson—We will determine that question when we come to it.

The Chairman—We will come to it very soon. Mr. Henderson—You cannot come to it too soon.

Mr. Clarke—May I suggest to my friend, Mr. Hoffman, that he has not read the case referred to so recently as I have. The language of the Court of Appeals is emphatic, broad, not upon any precise question then presented, but upon the general proposition examined, and all the rights under the Constitution and laws for the representation of people under trial, in any forum, to be represented by counsel considering the whole question of the right of representation, and conclude that, "In our opinion, there is no Constitutional or legal right to be represented by counsel by a witness in a legislative proceeding."

The Chairman—The committee will assume the responsibility, and anything expressed by Mr. Hoffman will not deviate us from that conclusion in the matter.

Mr. Hoffman—I understand the law and the decision, I believe.

CAPT. PRICE FIRM.

Mr. Moss (to the witness)—Now, I ask for an answer to the question? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You needn't read any paper. I ask you to specify the name of the man? A.—I can't answer that question without consulting the notes that I have here.

Q.—What is the name of the man? A.—I can't answer that question without consulting the notes I have here.

Q.—Consult your notes, and give me the name of the man who was suborned to perjure? A.—By advice of counsel at this time, I decline to do it unless permitted to read my answer.

Q.—You are not permitted to read the paper. You can refer to it for the purpose of refreshing your memory, and after referring to it you can state the name of the person suborned to commit perjury? A.—I have no desire to withdraw—

Q.—No; answer the question.

The Chairman—Do you know the name of the man? The Witness—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What is it? A.—I read—

Q.—Never mind—what is it? A.—By advice of counsel, I refuse to give his name.

Q.—You made that accusation, after having had the advice of counsel for nearly a month, didn't you? A.—No.

Q.—You had consulted with your counsel, and he has been in attendance before this committee for a long time, has he not? A.—He was an attendant here, I believe, on several days.

Q.—And he was in attendance when you gave the testimony, was he? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you give that testimony after having talked it over with your counsel, Mr. Henderson? A.—No; I don't believe I was advised by Mr. Henderson on the subject.

Q.—Do you not think, Mr. Witness, when you take the responsibility of making a matter of that kind public, if you believe it to be true—wait—that you should in fairness and in common justice and in fair play, when you are asked to specify, give the name of the person you charge? A.—I have assumed that responsibility, Mr. Moss, and assume it now, and reiterate that.

WANTS TO REFER TO RECORDS.

Q.—You have assumed the responsibility, but refuse to give the name of the person? A.—I will give it when permitted by any man in my plain way to do it.

Q.—I ask his name. Never mind any paper. You have said his name is not on the paper? A.—I will answer that question in my own way.

Q.—In what month and year did it happen? A.—I will have to refer to my records for that.

Q.—What year was it in? A.—I can't say without referring to the records. I have got it all.

Q.—What proceeding was it in? A.—You know as well as I do.

Q.—I am asking you the question? A.—I would have to refer to the record.

Q.—Who was the person charged? A.—I would have to refer to the record.

Q.—You know the person charged? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who was it? A.—I decline by advice of counsel to answer at this time.

Q.—Was it you that was charged? (The witness laughed.) No, no, don't laugh; it is a laughing matter. Answer the question. A.—I decline, by advice of counsel, to answer any question pertaining to this matter unless permitted to do so fully.

Q.—You will not say whether you were the defendant in question before the Grand Jury? A.—My name is not Frank Moss.

Mr. Moss—I ask to have that stricken from the record and the witness admonished. Q.—Were you under examination before the Grand Jury? Answer my question.

ACTING UNDER COUNSEL'S ADVICE

The Chairman—Capt. Price? The Witness—I don't want to be insulted.

Q.—You are not being insulted. A.—I don't want to be abused by this man.

Q.—He is not abusing you. A.—I am acting under advice of counsel.

Q.—He is not abusing you at all. A.—I decline, under advice of counsel, to answer any question unless permitted to do so from the paper I have here for that purpose.

Mr. Moss—You decline to answer whether you were the defendant in this case? A.—You have received my answer, Mr. Moss.

Q.—Was that a case involving a district in the precinct—the Twentieth Precinct—which you commanded? A.—I have answered your question.

Q.—You decline to answer? A.—No, I don't decline to answer; but I decline to answer the way you want me to.

Q.—Answer that question.

The Chairman—You are directed to answer the question. The Witness—Am I permitted to refer to my notes?

Mr. Moss—You can refer to your records and notes, but you must not read from that paper. A.—I must read from it, because them is my thoughts.

Q.—If you can find the facts in that paper, whether it was a matter concerning your administration of the Twentieth Precinct, if you don't know that yourself, you may refresh you recollection, and you can look at that. A.—You are mistaken about the precinct, Mr. Moss.

Q.—What precinct was it? A.—That isn't the Twentieth.

Q.—What precinct is it? A.—It is now the Nineteenth.

Q.—What precinct was it then? A.—When?

Q.—At the time you speak of? A.—The Twenty-ninth.

Q.—The Twenty-ninth; are you speaking of the Tenderloin precinct? A.—No; I am speaking of that section of the city between Fourteenth and Twenty-seventh Streets, Fourth and Second Avenues, now the Nineteenth Precinct.

AS TO SUBORNATION OF PERJURY.

Q.—Now, then, did the case arise in connection with territory in your precinct? A.—I believe it did.

Q.—And in what street? A.—I will have to look at my record to answer that.

Q.—Have you nothing to refresh your recollection? A.—Yes; I have a whole bag full of things here.

Q.—Look at anything now that refreshes your recollection and tell us what district was under investigation by the Grand Jury when you say that subornation of perjury was? A.—In which case do you mean?

Q.—I am speaking of the case in which you coolly made the accusation that I had induced a witness to testify falsely before a Grand Jury. A.—That refers to the Twentieth Precinct.

Q.—That refers to the Twentieth Precinct? A.—Yes. Do you refer to the—

The Chairman—You have answered the question.

Mr. Moss—Just answer the question.

The Chairman—Strike out the balance of that answer. Just answer Mr. Moss's question.

The Witness—By advice of counsel I decline to, Mr. Mazet.

Q.—Then do not argue it. A.—No.

Mr. Moss—You were Captain of the Twentieth Precinct, were you not? A.—Yes.

Q.—And that precinct included West Twenty-eighth Street? A.—From Seventh Avenue—

Q.—From Seventh Avenue west? A.—Yes.

Q.—And that street included the well-known flats called Soubrette Row? A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever hear of Soubrette Row? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where is Soubrette Row? A.—I don't know.

Q.—You have heard of it? A.—I have heard of that name.

Q.—It was in your precinct? A.—No; not that I am aware of.

Q.—Was it in Thirty-ninth Street? A.—There was flats in Thirty-ninth Street which got that title from some people of your profession—some of your aides—men in your employ.

Q.—It was generally referred to in the newspapers as Soubrette Row? A.—I don't know what is referred to in the newspapers. I don't place any dependence on the newspapers.

Q.—It was referred to in the newspapers as Soubrette Row? A.—I don't know.

MOFFITT NOT HIS FRIEND.

Q.—Were there not flat houses let out in furnished apartments to women in that street? A.—By Ellis; yes.

Q.—And by Moffitt? A.—It was so asserted.

Q.—And Moffitt was a friend of yours? A.—No, Sir; he was railroaded.

Q.—Who railroaded him? A.—He was not a friend of mine, but he was railroaded.

Q.—You never prosecuted him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Who railroaded him? A.—I could not tell you.

Q.—Was not Moffitt one of the persons under accusation before that Grand Jury of which you speak? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was not Moffitt indicted by that Grand Jury? A.—No.

Q.—Was not Cohen the owner of some of those flat houses indicted by that Grand Jury? A.—I don't know that. I know there was one innocent man, named Thomas Blessing, who was indicted by that Grand Jury, and who was indicted as the result of a plot.

Q.—And Blessing was a friend of yours? A.—No.

Q.—You stood up for him? A.—I will stand up for any innocent man who is persecuted and railroaded.

Q.—On account of complaints made in your precinct the Grand Jury was investigating charges that involved Moffitt, Cohen, Blessing, and yourself? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you not go before that Grand Jury as a witness yourself? A.—I did.

Q.—You did? A.—Yes, and destroyed your ability as an officer and as a witness there.

Q.—Exactly. There were complaints— A.—You know that Grand Jury took a vote.

Q.—I am not asking you anything.

The Chairman—Mr. Price, you will answer the questions, and nothing else.

PROTEST OF RESIDENTS.

Mr. Moss—Are you aware that a large number of residents of that street—Thirty-ninth Street—went to the police court and protested against your failure to suppress disorderly resorts in that street—do you know that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You do? A.—I was called before that Grand Jury as a witness.

Mr. Moss—You have answered the question.

The Chairman—Strike that last answer out as irresponsive.

Q.—You know now that a large number of residents of that street went before Police Magistrate Voorhis to protest against your neglected duty regarding those disorderly houses in your precinct? You have already said yes to that? A.—I don't know that a large number of them did.

Q.—Well, a number of them? A.—I know one individual calling himself D. J. Osgood went there.

Q.—And you met D. J. Osgood on the street a few months ago in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel and stuck your chin into his face? A.—I don't know that. I don't admit that.

Q.—And you threatened to assault him, so that he had to run into the Fifth Avenue Hotel to save himself? A.—That is not true, and you know it is not true.

Mr. Moss—I move to strike that out. The Chairman—Strike it out.

Q.—Let me read you the names of the persons who signed that petition. A.—I object to hearing them.

Q.—Joseph Frank and H. Allen, 218 West Thirty-ninth Street; Edward Beck, No. 222; E. Earley, No. 216; G. Lockhart, No. 214; G. V. Melville, No. 248; G. Sterling, No. 270; William A. Reid, No. 272; E. Kemble, No. 234; M. Robinson, No. 224, and D. J. Osgood, No. 270. A.—You have got the whole business in the last name.

NAMES WERE FORGERIES.

Q.—Strike that out, please. Do you remember those names? A.—I remember the name of D. J. Osgood.

Q.—Do you remember the names I have read? A.—I investigated them, but they were forgeries; they were got by trick and device.

Q.—Strike that out.

The Chairman—One moment. I have here a newspaper account of the proceedings before Judge Voornis, saying that of the petitioners seven were in the anteroom? Were you one? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you remember that seven of them were in the anteroom? A.—No, I don't. There were some of them, and they refused to testify; they didn't want to be led into a trap by D. J. Osgood.

Q. (reading)—"I suggested that a conference of you be called, and that a co-operation between the police, yourself, and the Court be formed, which will inquire into the condition of this block. We are all desirous of purging this part of the city of its evil denizens. Inspector McAvoy will have to depend largely for information against them on you, in order that he may proceed. In your petition you make no specific complaints. Tell me the numbers of the houses in which you have seen wrongdoing. We propose to go about it openly."

Then it is stated that one Charles Moffitt was stated to be the owner of Nos. 257, 261, 269, 253, 257 to 261, which were pointed out as houses of disorderly character; the Ashland House; 228 West ——. I have lost the rest of that. Do you remember the Justice talking in that way? A.—Yes; the Justice found that we did not bunko him.

Mr. Moss—Strike that out. The Witness—He is here in town, and he will come forward if you want him.

APPEAL TO SUPT. BYRNES.

Mr. Moss—Strike that out. I will now read the following in this newspaper: "Capt. Price Scored Again. Uprising of Citizens of His Precinct. Complaints on File. Desire to Purify the Block. His Contemptuous Treatment of Inspector McAvoy." Do you remember those articles? A.—I do not. Newspapers are full of information, but they are not always reliable, Mr. Moss.

Q.—Here is the petition itself which these gentlemen signed. A.—I have got that petition.

Mr. Moss (reading)—"New York, Aug. 31, 1894.—Thomas Byrnes, Superintendent of Police, New York City: The undersigned property owners and persons interested in the block on Thirty-ninth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, respectfully call your attention to the fact that a number of houses and flats located on that block are occupied by immoral people, and that some of the reputed owners, one of whom has been indicted, continue to allow their premises to be occupied for immoral purposes.

"Ladies living on the block scarcely dare to open their front doors after nightfall, and cannot sit on their stoops or in their front yard without being subjected to insults and being compelled to see repellent sights. In one house the front shades are never raised for fear the children will see sights on the street which will bear blighting marks in future years.

"Children of respectable parents cannot play on the street without coming in contact with hoodlums. Young people of character on the street are drawn into these dens of vice, and are seen leaving in the early hours of the morning. Property owners, on account of the conditions, are unable to rent to desirable tenants.

"The Captain of the precinct does not afford any relief, although we are satisfied that he knows fully the character of every house in the block. We therefore appeal to you, as the chief executive officer of the Police Department, and we beg you will correct the existing evils. The citizens of Thirty-ninth Street are in earnest, and will adopt such measures as are within their power if the Police Department fails longer to perform its duty.

NOT READ CORRECTLY.

Q.—Was that the petition? A.—Not that I am aware of. That was a statement made by your client, D. J. Osgood. That is only a newspaper article. It is not evidence in court.

Q.—Do you remember the petition? You heard it read in court? A.—I remember the effort made by Mr.—

Q.—Do you remember the petition? A.—I hold that petition.

Q.—Have I read it correctly. A.—No.

Q.—Produce the petition. A.—I will have to go up to the Headquarters to get it, or the station house.

Q.—You can produce the petition when you come again on the 6th of June? A.—I don't think I will be here then.

Q.—You will. You will be subpoenaed. A.—I will not, if my health won't warrant it.

The Chairman—Strike that from the record.

Mr. Clarke—Now, Captain, you are a sworn officer— The Witness—Mr. Clarke, I respect you, but I don't other people.

Mr. Moss—Now, then, Captain, after this gathering of citizens— A.—There was no gathering of citizens.

The Chairman—One moment. Don't discuss. Wait till he finishes the question.

Q.—After this appeal of citizens to the Police Justice, leading to a conference in the police court, do you know that these persons and others applied to the Society for the Prevention of Crime for relief? A.—I don't know anything about it other than this, that some of the Society for the Prevention of Crime that you speak about was living in one of the flathouses with a woman—his name was Bennett.

Mr. Moss—I ask that that be stricken out. The Witness—Let me come down to plain, cold truth, if you want it.

Mr. Moss—Now read the question, and let us get a respectful answer, and a direct answer.

The Chairman—Read the question.

Mr. Moss repeats question. A.—I know nothing about the society. There was no conference of citizens in a police court. There was an effort made by Mr. Moss's client, Mr. Osgood, to degrade certain people and property in the block. It was investigated by Judge Voorhis and found to be untrue.

DR. PARKHURST MENTIONED.

Q.—Now, Capt. Price, at the time that you went before the Grand Jury, as you have testified, and this matter was inquired into, did you see the other witnesses that were waiting to testify? A.—Which matter do you refer to?

Q.—The matter in which you have said that subornation of perjury occurred? A.—Yes, I saw the witnesses before the Grand Jury. You let Dr. Parkhurst into the Grand Jury room—

Mr. Moss—Strike that out.

The Chairman—Strike it out. The Witness—to commit perjury—not willful perjury, but to swear falsely—you did.

Mr. Moss—Stop.

Mr. Clarke—Captain, Captain, now.

Mr. Moss—Let us see if we have got the record right. He said it let Dr. Parkhurst into the Grand Jury room to commit perjury. The Witness—Not willful perjury.

The Chairman—Do you want that to stand?

Mr. Moss—Yes; let that stand.

Q.—Now, Dr. Parkhurst was a witness? A.—I don't know; you ought to know; I didn't see him.

The Chairman—Capt. Price, you answer that question. The Witness—I don't know.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Osgood there as a witness? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you see several society detectives there as witnesses? A.—No; I did not.

Q.—Do you know that there went before the Grand Jury a number of the officers and detectives of the Society for the Prevention of Crime to complain of your neglect of duty regarding that district? A.—No. I know there was a job put up to indict me.

Q.—Oh, yes. A.—Wait a minute. I will answer your question. I applied to the Supreme Court for the records of the Grand Jury, and hold them to-day, and the proof indisputable of having me indicted for perjury.

Q.—What was the perjury? A.—I decline at this stage of the proceedings to produce that. I will in any court of record where you want to bring me.

MR. MOSS'S CHALLENGE.

Q.—Having reiterated your charge—your slander—in the name of justice, fair play, of you, as an officer of the Police Department, I demand that you state who the perjurer was, and how he was produced there? A.—By advice of counsel I decline to answer at this stage, but will meet you in any court of record where you choose to bring me.

Q.—We are here, Sir— A.—This is not a court of record.

Q.—I remind you, witness—wait!—that you have chosen this forum to make that accusation, after having waited for five years. Now, in the forum of your own choice, make your charge good, Sir. A.—It is with you to bring me to any place where I can make this good on record.

Q.—I have you here now, and you are up to the line—cross it. A.—I am right here in front of you.

Q.—Cross the line and tell me? A.—No. I am ready here to meet you in any court of justice where you may bring me.

The Chairman—He states that under the advice of counsel, he declines to produce the proof.

Mr. Moss—That was after reiterating the statement, Mr. Chairman. The Witness—I decline to give you the proof.

Mr. Moss—Now, I will ask you if, as the result of the testimony given by the residents of that block, by Dr. Parkhurst, by other officers and agents of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, is it not a fact that several persons, occupants and owners of disorderly houses in that block, were indicted? A.—It is absolutely untrue, as the result of that petition.

Q.—I am not saying as the result of that petition; I am saying as a result of the testimony in that proceeding. A.—No.

MR. MAZET REFUSES ADVICE.

Q.—Was anybody indicted? A.—Dennett of Chicago was the unfortunate man.

Q.—Never mind Dennett of Chicago.

The Chairman—The stenographer will read that question and you can answer it. The Witness—I am ready to answer.

Q.—You needn't argue with me. I don't want to argue this matter with you. A.—I want to ask you a little advice.

Q.—You want to ask my advice? A.—Yes. You are Chairman of this committee.

Q.—Do you want advice? A.—Yes, you are a lawyer and I am not. I am here under protection, and I am here to a finish with Mr. Moss.

The Chairman—I decline to give you any advice under the circumstances.

Mr. Moss—I move that that be stricken out, that he is here to a finish with Mr. Moss. The Witness—That isn't on the record; that is only talk between us.

The Chairman—Strike out all of that last statement. We are not here for any fireworks. We are here for business. The Witness—I am not playing to the gallery.

Q.—Now, as to the testimony as to which you say part was perjured testimony, was Blessing indicted? A.—That is a—

Q.—Was he indicted? A.—Yes, and dismissed after investigation, and has a civil suit pending for $50,000 now, and you are the lawyer in that case.

Mr. Henderson—We are here examined by counsel who is defending that suit, and who is trying to get evidence against him.

The Chairman—I will take care of this proposition.

Mr. Moss (to the witness)—Now don't laugh at me. The Witness—I will laugh.

Mr. Henderson—I don't think you understand the proposition now, Mr. Chairman, or you would not hesitate for a moment.

The Chairman—I comprehend it; I understand it thoroughly.

MOSS COUNSEL IN LAWSUIT.

Mr. Henderson—Do you understand there is a lawsuit pending against these people, and that Mr. Moss is their counsel? The Witness—I understand it.

Mr. Henderson—Then I shall advise Capt. Price to decline to answer.

The Chairman—You have already advised him to decline to answer.

Mr. Moss—Mr. Chairman, I think it is necessary to be firm. You have already warned Mr. Henderson that if he addressed you again he would have to leave the room.

The Witness—I will leave the room if my counsel leaves the room.

Mr. Moss—If you think you are in a position to go, you may go.

The Chairman—Mr. Moss, this committee is of the opinion that unless this witness answers the question now he be removed from the room with his counsel at once. That is the ruling of the committee.

Mr. Hoffman—I desire it to be recorded that Mr. Boland and myself dissent; that this committee has no power to make any one leave the room; that it is contrary to the statutes of the State of New York, and that the question is an absolutely unfair question; that it is a question concerning this matter; that this witness who is being interrogated is being interrogated in a matter now pending in the courts in which the counsel for this committee is attorney for a party in the action.

Mr. Moss—Just one moment, Mr. Chairman; let the record be correct on this matter. I understand the proprieties of practice as well as any one does, and have strenuously and continually endeavored to subordinate my feelings and personal interest wherever they came in play. I have not asked a question concerning the Blessing matter and do not intend to ask a question concerning the Blessing matter which can in any way affect any action pending.

MR. MOSS EXPLAINS.

The Chairman—There is an action pending?

Mr. Moss—There is an action pending resulting, as Capt. Price has said, from the fact that the indictment against Blessing was dismissed by the District Attorney, and Blessing has sued Mr. Osgood for false imprisonment. That action is pending, and I say that will not be inquired into at all. I merely asked the fact whether Blessing was indicted and whether that was a part of the testimony.

The Chairman—I understand. It is a matter of record, anyway.

Mr. Moss—It is a matter of record.

The Chairman—Ask whether he has any knowledge.

Mr. Moss—We have finished that part. (To witness) Q.—Now, I ask you was not Jacob Horn, owner of 268 West Thirty-ninth Street, indicted at that time? A.—On my complaint that man was inuicted.

Q.—It was on your complaint, was it? A.—Yes, my complaint.

Q.—Then, Sir, when the officers and agents of the society took you and these people in before the Grand Jury, then you made a complaint against Mr. Horn, did you? A.—Nobody took me there. I went there in discharge of police duty.

Q.—You knew the matter was being inquired into at that time? A.—No, I never gave the society a thought.

Q.—It was a mere coincidence, was it, that you were there when Dr. Parkhurst and the other agents were there? A.—I wasn't there when Dr. Parkhurst was there.

Q.—Why, Capt. Price, I saw you there myself. A.—Well, you must have been hidden somewhere. I didn't see you.

Q.—Was Florence Burns indicted? A.—Florence Burns?

Q.—Was Edward Moffit indicted? A.—At that time?

Q.—Yes. A.—I think not.

Q.—You are not sure of those things, are you? A.—Moffitt was indicted after I left the precinct.

Q.—And were there not a dozen witnesses against those different persons? A.—I never heard of a dozen against them.

WITNESS BEFORE GRAND JURY.

Q.—You never heard of it? A.—No. I heard of two people against Blessing—Chicago May and Dennett. They lived in one of those flats and got evidence against this man.

Mr. Moss—I ask to have that stricken out as not responsive.

The Chairman—Strike it out. You have answered the question.

Mr. Moss—Mr. Dennett is not here to testify for himself, and it is not necessary to have his character brought into this matter. There is too much of that. (To witness) Q.—Now, against whom was the testimony directed that you say was perjury? A.—Against me.

Q.—Against you? A.—Yes.

Q.—By whom? A.—You.

Q.—Was I a witness? A.—By you.

Q.—Was I a witness? A.—You put up the job.

Q.—Was I a witness? A.—Yes; you were a witness.

Q.—Was I before the Grand Jury? A.—Yes.

Q.—Are you sure of that? A.—The minutes will show that.

Q.—Are you sure of it? A.—I am so informed.

Q.—Are you sure of it? A.—I say I am so informed.

Q.—You have been testifying here on oath? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Wait a minute. You have been testifying here on oath, and it is as much perjury for a man to testify what he does not know as it is for him to testify falsely. You testified that I was a witness before the Grand Jury. Is that true? A.—I am so informed by the records of the Grand Jury.

Q.—Do you know it? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who was the person who gave the false testimony? A.—I decline at this stage of the proceedings to tell you that. I will tell it in a court of record if you will bring me there.

Q.—What was the false testimony? A.—I decline to answer that.

MR. HENDERSON DEFIANT.

Mr. Moss—Mr. Chairman, you have made a ruling relative to this witness, and I bow to it. Where is that subpoena, Mr. Laimbeer.

Mr. Laimbeer (producing a paper)—Here it is. Mr. Moss takes a paper from Mr. Laimbeer and hands it to the witness. The Witness—What is this?

Mr. Moss—I understand it is the ruling of the committee that if this witness refuses to answer a question again he and his counsel must leave the room.

The Chairman—Yes.

Mr. Moss—I bow to the ruling of the committee.

The Witness—If you want me to leave the court I will go.

The Chairman—You have been ordered to leave the room by the committee. Mr. Henderson, you are also directed to leave this courtroom.

Mr. Henderson—I respectfully decline. As a spectator in this courtroom, I decline to leave it.

The Chairman—Capt. Price is not on the witness stand. If you wish to remain as a spectator you may do so.

Mr. Henderson—But I ask permission to remain as counsel.

The Chairman—You may remain as a spectator only.

Mr. Henderson—I claim the right to remain in this courtroom.

Mr. Moss—If there is no misunderstanding, I ask the Chairman to vindicate his authority and his direction. The conduct of Mr. Henderson is not courteous as a spectator. He has been acting as counsel, and presumably his relation continues. If he says he is now here as a spectator, I withdraw my motion.

Mr. Henderson—I decline to make any agreement.

Mr. Moss—He declines to make any agreement.

Mr. Hoffman—He has been representing Capt. Price ever since this investigation proceeded.

The Chairman—Mr. Henderson has stated that as a spectator he will not leave. The committee has modified its ruling, that if he desires to remain as a spectator it will permit him to do so as long as he does not interrupt the proceedings.

Mr. Moss—That is satisfactory to me, if he accepts that statement.

SAY LAWYER DREW A KNIFE.

Mr. Henderson—I accept no statement. I am here as an American citizen, and propose to exercise that right.

Mr. Clarke—I object to any American citizen coming up to this committee and addressing it in that manner.

The Chairman—No man has the right to address the committee as Mr. Henderson has addressed it, and I direct the Sergeant at Arms to remove him from the room.

Mr. Henderson—I will not submit to it. I have a right to remain here. (The Sergeant at Arms then advanced toward Mr. Henderson, in response to the request of the Chairman to remove him.)

The Chairman—You put that knife away.

Mr. Henderson—I will not go away. I have an absolute right here, and I will stay here.

The Chairman—You have been directed to leave this room.

Mr. Fallows—I want it to appear on the record that Mr. Henderson took a knife out of his pocket. (At this time nearly every one in the courtroom was on his feet.)

The Chairman—Every man will be seated or leave the room at once. Every man in this room will be seated at once. I want to have it noted on the record that Mr. Henderson drew a knife here.

Mr. Henderson—I did not draw a knife.

The Chairman—I saw you draw a knife. Capt. Price, I ask you, as an officer of the law, to assist the Sergeant at Arms to assist this man from the room.

(Mr. Henderson then left the room, at the solicitation of Mr. Price.)

Mr. Fallows—I want the stenographer to note that Mr. Fallows saw Mr. Henderson draw a knife from his pocket.

The Chairman—Every man in this room will be seated or leave it at once.

Mr. Moss—Does anybody represent the President of the Police Board?

The Chairman—I want that man with glasses there to come forward. (A man with glasses then came forward and spoke with the Chairman for a moment or two.)

The Chairman—I want every man who is present and who saw Mr. Henderson draw a knife to note it on the record. Mr. Fallows, you were present and saw it?

Mr. Fallows—Yes, I saw it.

Mr. Clarke—Yes, I saw it.

MR. FEITNER'S TESTIMONY.

President Feitner of the Tax Department was on the stand all during the afternoon, and for a greater part of the morning, and Mr. Moss, by repeatedly questioning him on the same subject, sought to draw out from him his opinion as to the equalization of taxation in the various boroughs. Mr. Feitner submitted to the ordeal with great good humor, answering all questions put to him promptly, and supplying Mr. Moss with a great number of department records and reports showing the work done by the board and the deputies.

It was only when Mr. Moss made speeches instead of asking questions that Mr. Feitner protested. He said that he thought more than ever before that Mr. Moss was trying to attack the taxation imposed by his department, and Mr. Moss denied this by asking the President if he ever knew him (Moss) to appear before his board in the capacity of attorney for any one who wanted his taxes reduced. Mr. Feitner said he had no such knowledge.

Mr. Feitner objected also when Mr. Moss characterized the testimony given and placed upon it his own constructions. Mr. Feitner said such a course was manifestly unfair, and should not go on record, but in no instance did the Chairman order any of this matter stricken out.

Mr. Moss frequently interjected remarks about the "terrible judgment" of the deputies, these generally following Mr. Feitner's statements that property values had been fixed according to the deputies' best judgment. "You can see," said Mr. Moss once, "how great and wonderful and awful and terrible is the judgment of the deputies."

"I can see nothing of the kind," retorted Mr. Feitner, "and I think it manifestly unfair that you should be allowed to make such a statement."

Mr. Feitner said at the opening of his examination that he had received a letter from the Statistical Bureau in Washington, saying that the system of taxation in New York was the best in the country. He said the letter had been lost, but promised to get a copy from Washington for the committee.

TAX SYSTEM NEEDS REVISION.

"Then you don't think there is any necessity of this tax revision that is proposed to be done by the Tax Revision Commission?" asked Mr. Moss.

"I believe that the moneyed interests of this State will not permit a revision of the personal tax law. That comes from my experience."

"That is not the point. Do you think the tax system needs revision?

"I believe it does,"

HANNA MAN WINS IN OHIO

Judge George K. Nash Receives the Nomination for Governor.

THE ADMINISTRATION LAUDED

President's Modification of Civil Service Rules Commended by the Republicans of His State.

Governor—GEORGE K. NASH.
Lieutenant Governor—JOHN A. CALDWELL.
Auditor of State—W. D. GUILBERT.
State Treasurer—ISAAC D. CAMERON.
Attorney General—JAMES M. SHEETS.
Supreme Court Judge—W. D. DAVIS.
Member of the Board of Public Works—FRANK HUFFMAN.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 2.—The Republican State Convention nominated to-day Judge George K. Nash, the favorite of Senator Hanna for Governor, and ex-Congressman John A. Caldwell, the candidate of George B. Cox of Cincinnati, for Lieutenant Governor. What was generally called the Hanna-Cox combination controlled a large majority of the 813 delegates, but it did not exercise its power beyond the nominations of Nash and Caldwell. The conference at which Senator Hanna, Mr. Cox, and others reached a satisfactory understanding did not conclude until 9 A. M., an hour before the convention assembled. It was all over then with Mr. Daugherty and the other candidates for Governor.

Outside of the unusually animated contests for the nominations, the feature of the convention was its universal indorsement of President McKinley. When the plank in the platform commending the President for the "judicious modifications of the civil service rules recently promulgated" was read, there was an enthusiastic demonstration.

Owing to the conferences of leaders last night and this morning it was late before the convention resumed work to-day. It was 10:20 o'clock when Chairman Kerr began rapping for order.

The reports of the Committees on Rules and Order of Business and on Permanent Organization were adopted, and then Chairman Kerr called for the report of the Committee on Credentials. The action of this committee, seating the Cox delegates from Hamilton County, the Holcomb delegates from Cuyahoga, and the Nash delegates from Franklin, was approved without opposition.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following platform, which was adopted unanimously:

The Republican Party of Ohio reaffirms the principles declared by the St. Louis platform.

We earnestly indorse the great Administration of William M. Kinley. It is distinguished to a remarkable degree in the history of National Administrations. Under the last Democratic Administration, and as a result of the Democratic principles and policy, our industries were destroyed, capital and labor were unemployed, the poor suffered as never before in our history, agricultural products could not be sold because consumers could not earn money with which to buy, and every branch of trade felt the blighting influence of the Democratic tariff reform idea. The Treasury of the United States was depleted, and the gold reserve disappeared. The Government borrowed money to pay current expenses, increasing the public debt in times of peace by hundreds of millions of dollars. The Democratic Party proposed to the people, as a remedy for all these Democratic ills, a depreciated and dishonest currency, which intensified every evil.

During all that period of depression and distress the Republican Party stood fast for the principles and policies under which American industries had been built up and had flourished beyond example—the principles and policies under which the people had prospered and the Nation had grown great for a generation; stood fast for a sound and honest currency, and in 1896 elected to the Presidency William McKinley, the best exponent of Republicanism and true American ideas and policies, the friend of every American industry, and the wise and patriotic defender and advocate of honest money. Under his splendid Republican Administration public credit has been restored, the prosperity of the people has developed, our commerce has grown great, our trade, domestic and foreign, has increased to a degree never before known, and the people are looking with confidence for greater things to come.

The magnificent achievements of our army and navy in the war with Spain for the liberation of the down-trodden and oppressed people of Cuba from the galling yoke of Castilian despotism, accomplished under the master guidance of a Republican Administration, are necessarily subjects for highest encomium by a convention of Ohio Republicans. To the same master guidance, controlled by the great principles that have shaped the high destiny of the Republican Party from Lincoln to McKinley, the people can safely commit the solution of the momentous problems of the future of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands. Their wise solution will vastly increase our foreign trade, spread American civilization abroad, and add to the honor and power and glory of this great Nation.

We commend the President for the judicious modifications of the civil service rules recently promulgated.

For the National defense, for the reinforcement of the navy, for the enlargement of our foreign markets, for the employment of American workingmen in the mines, farms, mills, factories, and shipyards, we demand the immediate enactment of legislation similar to that favorably reported to each branch of the Fifty-fifth Congress at its last session, so that American built, American owned, and American manned ships may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce.

We commend the action of the Seventy-third General Assembly of Ohio in passing the stringent law now on our statute books prohibiting the organization of trusts, and we denounce such unlawful combinations as inimical to the interests of the people. We congratulate the people of the State upon the fact that a Republican Legislature enacted this law and we demand its rigid enforcement. We pledge our party to such further legislation as experience may determine necessary to prevent the formation and operation of such iniquitous and dangerous combinations.

The counties were then called for the presentation of names for the nomination for Governor. The name of H. M. Daugherty was presented by James W. Holcomb, Chairman of the contesting Cuyahoga delegation that had just been seated. The name of Judge George K. Nash was presented by Henry C. Taylor of Franklin County, and that of Judge L. W. Hull was presented by Judge E. W. King of Sandusky. Other names presented were those of Lieut. Gov. A. W. Jones, Frank A. Durban, and Albert Douglas.

The first ballot for Governor resulted: Nash, 296; Daugherty, 211; Jones, 76; Nevins, 82; Douglas, 60; Durban, 46; Hull, 39; Orr, 17; necessary to a choice, 407.

On the second ballot the changes were so much in favor of Nash as to indicate his nomination. Mr. Cox practically settled the matter by casting the eighty-six votes of Hamilton County solid for him. Mr. Holcomb of Cuyahoga and Attorney Hahn moved to suspend the rules and make the nomination unanimous, but the ballot was proceeded with, resulting as follows: Nash, 446; Daugherty, 230; Nevins, 55; Douglas, 43; Durban, 31; Jones, 27.

The nomination of Judge Nash was made unanimous and Mr. Daugherty made a speech congratulating the convention upon its choice. Senators Foraker and Hanna and ex-Gov. Charles Foster escorted Judge Nash into the hall, and he accepted the nomination, promising to conduct an active campaign.

Ex-Congressman John A. Caldwell was nominated for Lieutenant Governor on the first ballot, his opponents being Capt. E. S. Wilson of Ironton and J. Park Alexander of Akron. W. D. Guilbert of Caldwell was renominated for Auditor of State without opposition. The ticket was completed by the nomination of Isaac D. Cameron of Lisbon for State Treasurer, James M. Sheets of Ottawa for Attorney General, W. D. Davis of Marion County for Supreme Court Judge, and Frank Huffman for member of the Board of Public Works.

The convention adjourned at 3:45 P. M.

George K. Nash.

George K. Nash, the Republican nominee for Governor of Ohio, was born in 1842, in Medina County, Ohio. He worked on a farm until he was sixteen years old, when he went to Oberlin College. He enlisted early in the civil war, and served through it as a private soldier. After the war he taught school for a year, and then began the study of law in the office of Judge Warden of Springfield. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1867. For one year he was editor of The Ohio State Journal.

In 1871 Mr. Nash entered political life, being elected Prosecuting Attorney of Franklin County. To this office he was re-elected in 1872. He was a candidate for the Attorney Generalship in 1877, but was defeated. Afterward he again stood for this office, and was elected twice in succession. He was a popular official, and at the close of his second term he was nominated by the Republicans for Congress. Later he served as a Judge of the State Supreme Court. For years he has been closely associated politically with Senator Hanna. In four campaigns he acted as Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—After a period of complete rest, lasting since his return from Thomasville, Ga., about two months ago, Vice President Hobart left here to-night for Long Branch, where he expects to spend the Summer and Autumn. Accompanying the Vice President were Mrs. Hobart, Dr. Newton of Paterson, N. J., and P. J. McHenry.

B. Altman & Co.

COMMENCING THIS DAY, WILL CLOSE THEIR STORE ON SATURDAYS AT 12 O'CLOCK (NOON), DURING THE MONTHS OF JUNE, JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

JOHN A. ZEREGA MISSING.

Elderly Resident of the Martinique Apartment House Is Reported Absent Early This Morning.

At 1:30 o'clock this morning the West Thirtieth Street Station police were asked to send out a general alarm for John A. Zerega, seventy years old, a wealthy citizen, living in the apartment house The Martinique at 54 West Thirty-third Street. His son reported his disappearance.

Mr. Zerega said that his father had not been seen since early in the evening, when he went out for his accustomed walk. He had never before been absent in this way, and the family is much alarmed.

Capt. Price's men at once began a search of the Tenderloin for the missing man.

TRAIN ROBBED IN WYOMING.

Express Car on the Union Pacific Blown Open and Rifled.

OMAHA, June 2.—Just before daylight this morning, in the midst of drenching rain, Union Pacific Train 1, which left Omaha yesterday morning, was stopped by robbers just beyond Wilcox, Wyoming. The robbers blew up the express car with dynamite, severely wounding the engineer, and then escaped to the mountains. According to the officials of the express company, the robbers obtained only a very small return for their crime. A posse under command of the Sheriff of Carbon County is in pursuit and officers are confident of capturing the robbers.

Union Pacific officials received their first information of the affair from Engineer Jones of the train which was robbed. His message was as follows:

First section No. 1 held up a mile west of Wilcox. Express car blown open, mail car damaged. Safe blown open; contents gone. We were ordered to pull over bridge just west of Wilcox, and after we passed the bridge the explosion occurred. Can't tell how bad bridge was damaged. No one hurt except Jones; scalp wound and cut on hand. JONES, Engineer.

The robbers boarded the train at Wilcox at 2:09 A. M. As the bridge was reached one of them crawled into the cab, and at the point of a gun ordered Engineer Jones to pull across the bridge and stop. Meantime the rest of the gang were at work in the express car. Just as the engine pulled off the bridge there was a tremendous explosion that scattered pieces of the express car for a hundred feet in every direction. The end of the mail car was stove in, and several stringers knocked out of the bridge.

It only required a few minutes for the robbers to rifle the safe, which was blown open by the explosion. They took its contents, signaled their confederate on the entire, and before the passengers and train crew were aware of what had happened were off for the mountains.

It required two hours to clear away the wreckage so that the train could proceed to Medicine Bow, the next station, from which the report was sent. The Sheriff was notified at once, and with a posse started in pursuit of the robbers. It is not positively known just how many there were of them, but as only four were seen by the trainmen it is believed that number constitutes the party.

A later telegram says that the bent of the bridge was shattered, but has been repaired so as to permit of the passage of trains.

The passengers were badly scared, but the robbers made no effort to molest them.

The official information states that the safe contained very little of value. Nothing is said in any of the dispatches regarding the express messenger, but it is thought that no harm has befallen him.

SAMUEL C. LE MAISTRE DEAD.

Succumbs to Heart Disease at the Wedding Reception of His Son.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—Samuel C. Le Maistre, aged fifty-six years, of Asbury Park, died suddenly late last night at the wedding reception of his son, Charles H. Le Maistre, and Miss Florence H. Clothier.

The festivities were drawing to a close, and Mr. Le Maistre was bidding the bridal couple good-night, when he sank unconscious into his son's arms, dying in a few minutes. Death was due to heart disease, superinduced by excitement.

Mr. Le Maistre was a well-known resident of Asbury Park and had been in business at Cookman Avenue and Emory Street for many years.

TO MOVE BUDAPEST BUILDINGS.

Chicago Man Has a Contract for Transferring Nine Structures.

CHICAGO, June 2.—L. P. Friestedt of the L. P. Friestedt Company has brought to Chicago the distinction of introducing modern building removal methods in Europe. He has closed contracts for changing the location of nine structures in the City of Budapest, Hungary, which the reconstruction of the street system has made imperative.

The American system of building removal was unknown, but hints of its possibilities had reached the Government engineers, and under the direction of the President of the Ministry an investigation was begun which ended in American engineers being invited to bid on the moving of public and other structures.

PRICES OF STEEL ADVANCING.

Structural Material Up $5 a Ton Owing to the Rise in Pig Iron.

PITTSBURG, June 2.—Makers of steel structural material have a combination to control prices and all the mills are members. A meeting was held yesterday and the price of structural material was advanced $5 per ton. Angles and beams have been selling at $30 per ton in Pittsburg. The advance to $35 was held back as long as possible, as the structural material makers did not want to retard building operations. They were reluctant to raise the price, but high priced pig iron made it compulsory. Steel plates also were advanced $5 per ton in the early part of the week. Pig iron, Bessemer grade, is selling at $18 in Pittsburg, and small lots have commanded higher prices. It will undoubtedly be $20 before another week ends.

Foundry irons are scarce and advancing 25 cents a ton at a jump. Dealers say they do not have to make any effort to dispose of stocks. Pipe manufacturers have been holding stock at from 10 to 15 per cent. higher prices than the list discount calls for, and it is expected that an official advance will be ordered before the National Tube Company takes hold of the plants. It is said that $30 is being asked for steel billets. This could not be confirmed. A sale of 1,000 tons was made at $28 at the mill. Track supplies have been advanced 25 cents per hundred pounds and coil chain has had another advance of one-tenth of a cent a pound.

To Teach English Shipbuilders.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Herbert Mosher and J. Copelan, expert operatives from the South Chicago Shipyards, sailed for England today, to introduce in that country pneumatic riveting machines of American manufacture. The machines, which are designed especially for use in the construction of steel vessels, were introduced in the shipyards here about a year ago, causing a short-lived strike of the men who previously did the work by hand. A recent visit of representative shipbuilders from the Clyde, who inspected the workings of the pneumatic riveters, resulted in the mission just undertaken by the South Chicago workmen.

CARRIE JONES UNDER ARREST

Continued from Page 1.

If the woman has made a confession, as has been rumored, they did not tell us anything about it. In fact, we couldn't get information of any character from them.

SERIOUSLY HAMPERED.

"The action of the Rockland County authorities has handicapped us very seriously. It is inconceivable. If we were to act in that way in this city, very few out-of-town places would ever get the prisoners whose surrender they apply for. The real time to question prisoners you want to get information from is when they are under the shock of arrest, not when they have had time for reflection and are advised by lawyers to hold their tongues. I attribute our delay in getting hold of Carrie Jones to their action. The girl was in this city yesterday at the Miss Hotel Annex, in Varick Place.

"I saw the man Barrow up there. Of course he wouldn't talk. On his card he is described as being the representative of The Goshen News and Monroe Herald. I haven't any record of his having been arrested before in this city, but his record, I understand, is a pretty bad one. We found among his effects in this city paper similar to that on which one of the kidnappers' letters was written.

"We have full details of the movements of the Wilsons from the time the baby was taken from this city. On May 23 Addie Wilson, or McNally, in company with another woman whom she introduced as Miss Belle Anderson, and who me now know was Carrie Jones, called with the baby at the house of Mrs. Waldron, at Sloatsburg, and asked whether they could obtain board. They hired her horse and drove to St. John's, where they stopped at the house of Frank Opeman. They remained there four nights.

On May 25 Wilson appeared. He remained a short time, and then returned to New York, whence he said he had come. On the 27th Wilson reappeared in Sloatsburg. They hired Mrs. Waldron's horse again and went to St. John's, where they got board at the house of one Charles Youmans for the wife and baby. On Sunday last Mrs. Wilson hired Mr. Youman's horse and drove to Sloatsburg. She took the baby part of the way, leaving her on the road with Youmans's daughter.

"In a short time Mrs. Wilson returned, took the baby along with her, and returned to the house. On Wednesday Mrs. Wilson went to the Post Office in Sloatsburg, where she received two letters, after which she returned to her boarding place. The woman Belle Anderson had left the vicinity just at the time that Mrs. Wilson removed to the Youmans's house."

SURE IT WAS CARRIE.

Capt. McClusky said that there could be no doubt that the dark woman who was at Mrs. Cosgriff's house was Carrie Jones. The girl, he said, left a collar at Mrs. Clarke's house. It is stamped "Earl & Wilson, No. 12½," and is marked with the laundry number "920" and a triangle. One of the women left a collar of the same size and bearing similar marks in Mrs. Cosgriff's house. Detectives Price and Campbell were set to work to ascertain where the collars had been laundered, and found a woman who keeps a laundry and who identified the marks. He would not give the woman's name or address.

It was announced in a morning paper yesterday that a man who drove up to the Clarke house late Thursday night had been arrested and held at the Easy Sixty-seventh Street Police Station by order of Capt. McClusky. The latter denied that there was any truth in the statement.

Mrs. Cosgriff is the only person not an official who has been allowed to see the so-called Wilson woman. No one apart from her counsel is allowed to communicate either with her or her husband for any purpose whatever.

Assemblyman Brown, the woman's counsel, declined to talk about his plans last night. He, however, expressed his confidence that his client would be acquitted, and said as to the male prisoner that there was no evidence upon which he could be held.

District Attorney Wyre and Lawyer A. S. Tompkins, who has been assigned to assist him, gave as their reason for opposing the transfer of the trial from Rockland County to New York the fact that they have no proof that the prisoners committed the crime in New York, but they do know that they committed the crime in the county. They assert the woman had the kidnapped baby with her when arrested in this county. They say they have no proof that the prisoners were the guilty ones in the city.

It was learned last night that a large number of detectives are scouring the Ramapo Mountains in an effort to obtain a clue to the whereabouts of Carrie Jones, it being thought in Rockland County that she may be in hiding there.

MRS. WILSON'S LIFE IN GOSHEN.

GOSHEN, N. Y., June 2.—Mrs. J. A. Wilson is a daughter of Irving McNally, deceased, a son of J. J. McNally by his first wife. She was adopted by the present Mrs. McNally. She is a compositor and has worked in her grandfather's printing office.

Four years ago she was married in Jersey City to a man who gave his name as J. A. Wilson, but whose real name is said to have been Barrow.

During Addie McNally's residence in Goshen her character was respected. The marriage of Barrow and Miss McNally was a blow to Mr. and Mrs. McNally, but the latter forgave her. She married the man when he was traveling under the assumed name of Wilson, it is said.

DID NOT SUPPORT ADDIE.

He proved to be a poor support for Addie, and she worked in her father's office after her parent had a stroke of paralysis about a year ago. She set type and wrote copy for The Goshen News. When questioned as to when they had seen Mrs. Wilson, or Barrow, Mrs. McNally said that she had been at Goshen about three weeks ago and had been expected up again this week.

When asked as to a letter which the young woman had sent her, Mrs. McNally said that she did not know where it was, and that there was nothing in it of any consequence except that she was coming up to see her this week.

The letter given below was received today. It was written in a man's clear business hand, and, as Mr. McNally said, did not resemble much as Mr. Barrow was much worried. The letter was dated Garnerville and was as follows:

"Dear Ma: I have been arrested in the kidnapping case. I have to stay here tonight. Will telegraph you to-morrow. It is a mistake. Don't worry. Arthur was with me, and I have a good lawyer. Of course it will all be explained at the trial. The child whom they have identified was left with me. I myself am innocent. Love. ADDIE."

Mrs. McNally was very much disturbed over her stepdaughter's position. She says that the girl has probably been led away by the man. She said that Addie was at their house about May 12. She was accompanied by a woman, who was introduced as Belle Anderson. The two women hired a horse and drove to Monroe, where they spent the night with the Fitzgeralds. Belle Anderson, Mrs. McNally says, answers the description published of the nurse girl, Carrie Jones, exactly. She is convinced, though she dislikes to believe it, that Belle Anderson was the nurse girl in question.

THE McNALLYS INCENSED.

The McNallys are particularly incensed against the man who married Addie. They say that his father, John C. Barrow, is a Judge at Little Rock, Ark., and that his brother, J. C. Barrow, Jr., is a member of the Arkansas Legislature. He had been in New York about six months when he met Addie, five years ago. When she brought him to Goshen, the guardians of the girl told him not to come in the house, but he did.

Mrs. McNally says that he said he intended to marry Addie if she would have him. They forbade Addie marrying him, and she promised that she would not. They were married, however, in Jersey City. On a later occasion Barrow told Mrs. McNally he could make Addie do anything he wanted to. He was ordered out of the house by Mrs. McNally.

Regarding the letter which Mrs. McNally wrote to Mrs. Barrow Thursday, she said: "Addie wrote me from Sloatsburg a few days ago that she had lost the mileage book and editorial pass on which she traveled. In the meantime the book had been found between the radiator and the side of the car and sent to us. I wrote her that the book had been sent to her New York address.

"Then she wrote me that the book had been found in the mail box of her flat without any envelope on it. I addressed the letter to her 'Mrs. George Barrow, care Beauregard.' I do not care to give the street address, for if Addie is implicated in this terrible affair I do not want to be in any way responsible for additional trouble."

Being asked what "care of Beauregard" meant, she said: "His real name is George Beauregard Barrow, and he went by that name and Wilson, and George and Arthur as first names. They lived down town on the west side, and the postal authorities will know the address. I expect that I will go to New City to see her, yet I hardly know how to go."

THE CAREER OF BARROW.

The identity of J. J. McNally, alias James Wilson, alias Mark Beauregard, who is held with the woman Jennie Wilson for complicity in the kidnapping case, was yesterday established beyond a doubt. His real name is George Beauregard Barrow, and latterly his residence has been at 13 Varick Place, an annex to Mills Hotel No. 1, this city, where, with his wife, "Jennie Wilson," he occupied three rooms on the sixth floor under the name Mark Beauregard. His father is Judge John C. Barrow of Little Rock, Ark., one of the most prominent residents there and President of the Bank of Commerce of Little Rock.

Barrow was given a good education, but he developed early a wild disposition. He first gained unenviable notoriety by seriously robbing Clark Miller, son of a prominent Baptist minister of Little Rock, but on account of his family connections the matter was hushed up. About four years ago the clubhouse of the Little Rock Athletic Association was blown up by dynamite, and Barrow was arrested and charged with the crime. He was convicted, but on a new trial a reversal of the verdict was obtained. The motive alleged for the crime was because the application of Barrow for membership to the club had been rejected, twenty-one blackballs being cast against him. After his acquittal the sentiment continued so strong against him that finally he was forced to leave the town.

HIS APPEARANCE IN THIS CITY.

Exactly how long he has been in this city is not a matter of record. It was probably when he left Little Rock. Since his arrival in the city his occupations have been as many as they have been diverse. A student of law in his earlier days, he evidently found the legal profession either not to his liking or not sufficiently remunerative for one of his kind, for there is no record of him at any time while here having been employed in any law office. On the other hand, however, it has developed that within the short period of three years, in which time his movements in this city can certainly be traced back, he has been employed as Inspector of delivery routes for The Evening Post, as one of ex-Police Captain McCullagh election deputies, as timekeeper for a firm of contractors, as conductor on a Broadway cable car, where as "No. 900" he earned the title of the "handsomest conductor on the road," and, up to within a few days ago, as driver of an automobile for the Electrical Vehicle Company. In addition he claims to have been a reporter, and it may be that he was also employed as detective in a Broadway store.

His general reputation in all these places seems to have been the same—handsome, suave, smooth of tongue, well-educated, fairly steady in his habits, and of considerable assurance.

WANTED TO NOTIFY MRS. CLARKE.

As an evidence of the fact that he does possess considerable assurance, it is said that immediately after the discovery of the kidnapped child on Thursday he left West Haverstraw, came to this city, and deliberately went to the Clarke residence—evidently with the intention of telling Mrs. Clarke about the recovery of the child. Refused admittance there, he returned to West Haverstraw and coolly asked to be arrested with his wife.

Four years ago, in the Centenary Methodist Church, in Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City, under the name of James Arthur Wilson, he married A. Margaret McNally, the woman now under arrest with him. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. C. Dutcher, then pastor of the church.

Of the various occupations in which he has been employed since his arrival in this city the first that seems to afford definite and certain information about him is that of Inspector of delivery routes for The Evening Post. This position he took about three years ago. He remained with the paper about six months, until December, 1896, when he was discharged, the position never having been assured as a permanent one. When he took the position he said that he was Mark Beauregard of New Orleans, and said that he had been employed in a Broadway auction house.

BARROW WITH THE POST.

J. Elcock, the Assistant Manager of the Post's circulating department, describes Barrow, or Beauregard, as "tall and slender, with dark hair and eyes, and about twenty-eight years old. He was good-looking and an easy talker."

"He left us," said Mr. Elcock, "to take a job as conductor on the Broadway cable road. One newspaper printed his picture in connection with a story, naming him 'the Beau Brummell of fare collectors.' Soon afterward I saw him and asked him how he was getting along. He said he was prospering, getting $12 a week, and had made enough money to get married and support a flat. Upon my expressing surprise as to how he could support a wife on his small salary, he replied that his wife was the daughter of the publisher of a paper up in Goshen, N. Y., and that she worked at her trade as a typesetter, helping him to support their establishment.

"I heard of him after that, as a promoter of some political club in the Ninth Ward, a minor Tammany organization controlled by James Boyle. I wouldn't swear he and this Wilson are one without seeing him, but if the two are not the same, it is a remarkable coincidence."

J. C. Cook, the manager of The Post's circulat on department, said that Barrows had served before his time, but he knew something about the man.

"From what I can learn he was not only an easy, but a 'big' talker," said Mr. Cook. "Toward the end of his term of employment with The Post he talked a great deal. Some of the boys here who remember him say that he talked a great deal about politics; expressed the hope that one day he would get into the Assembly, where 'he would get rich in the Winter by accepting bribes'"; and later his turn for Congress would come. He was steady and reliable.

AS A BROADWAY CONDUCTOR.

Barrow's name is on the books of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company at its Fiftieth Street office, and there he is well known and remembered by employes of the office and many conductors.

"Oh, yes, I remember him well," said one of the conductors to a reporter yesterday. "He was a good conductor. As I understand it, he wrote articles for the newspapers when he was with the road."

In January last, still retaining the name Beauregard, Barrow secured employment as a driver of automobiles for the Electric Vehicle Company, 1,890 Broadway, and there he has been employed ever since. At that time he wore a mustache, but about a month ago he shaved it off.

C. J. Brennan, Superintendent of Delivery of the company, said yesterday that Beauregard claimed to belong to the Southern family, and that the late Confederate General G. T. Beauregard was a relation. Mr. Brennan said that the man's habits were regular.

EARNED $14 A WEEK.

In answer to a question, Mr. Brennan said that Barrow had made about $14 a week, had dressed neatly, but not with extravagance, and that his reputation among his fellow-employes was that of being a saving man. Mr. Brennan said: "He came to us with a recommendation from Naughton & Co., contractors, who are changing the Third Avenue Railroad's roadbed, having been a timekeeper for them. He told us he was a lawyer by profession, and he could quote Shakespeare 'by the yard.'"

"His last work with us was on Tuesday, when he was excused on sick leave. The last I saw of him was on Thursday afternoon, when he came to the office about 5 o'clock and drew $6 that was due him and then engaged a cab. I thought it rather peculiar that he should spend his money for a cab, and made a remark to him to that effect. He laughed it off, saying: 'Oh, that's all right. In a few days you will know more about this thing.'

"Then he rode off in the cab. As to what happened after that the driver of the cab, R. Meade, will tell you."

R. Meade, to whom the reporter was referred, told a brief but interesting story.

"It was just exactly 5:10 o'clock when we started out," he said. "I remember the time perfectly. Beauregard, as we knew him, seemed a bit nervous. He told me to take him to 159 East Sixty-fifth Street, as he had some business to attend to, and of course I did as I was told. When we reached there he got out, went up the steps, and was about to pull the bell, when he was stopped by some man, who I afterward learned was Detective Sergeant Calhoun, who asked him what he wanted. I didn't hear Beauregard's answer, but at any rate it must not have been satisfactory, for the detective would not let him in, and after a short conversation Beauregard came down the stairs very much flushed and excited.

"'Take me back to the stables, old man,' he said.

"I started to do as he told me, but when we came to Fifth Avenue he changed his mind and called out to me: 'I guess we had better go to the West Shore Depot. Drive me there.' Accordingly I did so, leaving him at the West Shore ferry, at Forty-second Street, at 5:40 o'clock. After that I went back to the stables."

HE WAS A COOL CUSTOMER.

Detective Calhoun, in speaking of this experience with Barrow, referred to by Driver Mead, said yesterday: "To think of my having talked with this man right in front of Clarke's house, and then letting him go. He drove up in an automobile, and as coolly as you please, asked to see Mr. or Mrs. Clarke. I asked him if he was acquainted with Mr. Clarke, and he said that he had called to see him on business. When told that Mr. Clarke was not in, the young man asked me who I was, and I showed him my shield. He then remarked that he was in the employ of the Automobile Company, and had called to give Mr. and Mrs. Clarke some information. He then drove away."

Definite information about Barrow is not easily secured. It appears, however, that between the time of his service as conductor and automobile driver he served as Deputy Superintendent of Elections. Superintendent McCullagh has a faint recollection of the man applying for a position as Deputy. A record on the books, found by Chief Deputy Van Dusen, showed that on Nov. 5, 1898, Mark Beauregard, married, giving his age as twenty-six, and his residence as Varick Place, applied and was appointed. He said he was a timekeeper and clerk, and was last employed by Arnold, Constable & Co., Broadway and Nineteenth Street. He served till after election, earning $20. He made one report of alleged false registration, which came to nothing.

Another position which it is not improbable he held was as a detective in Charles Broadway Rouss's store. Manager Timberlake of that establishment said yesterday: "The description which the newspapers give of the man Wilson or Barrow corresponds with the man employed by us. He was a Southerner, tall, handsome, and somewhat inclined to be a sport and a drinker. He left us about four months ago."

At the office of Naughton & Co., 1,001 Third Avenue, from whom Barrow obtained his letter of recommendation to the vehicle company, it was said yesterday that Barrow may have worked there, but that nothing was known about his career.

CLAIMED TO BE A REPORTER.

Among the numerous claims which Barrow put forth was one that he was a reporter on The Evening Journal. This claim he made soon after he took his quarters at Varick Place to Paul Dahl, janitor of the building. He said he had been in hard luck, and had been working at odd jobs, but had at last "landed" a position as a reporter on The Evening Journal. Mr. John Eckel, City Editor of The Evening Journal, denied yesterday that Barrow had ever been a reporter on the paper.

In the immediate neighborhood of his Varick Place residence, Barrow was well known under the name of Beauregard. He was regarded as a "high roller," and a man who at times talked as though he felt he was above the people with whom he associated. He was, however, well liked by many. Latterly Barrow had been drinking a great deal.

He spent much of his time at a little Italian wine shop across the street from his home. Paul Dahl, the janitor, had for some time regarded the couple with suspicion, especially Barrow, and wanted to get rid of them. His wife was seen for the last time around the place on the Saturday before the kidnapping. Her husband was there off and on, and the last time he appeared at the house was on Thursday shortly after 3 o'clock, just after his arrival from West Haverstraw and before his appearance at the Electric Vehicle Company's establishment.

LATELY HAD PLENTY OF MONEY.

The residents in the vicinity of his home note it as rather a significant, if not suspicious fact, that while before the kidnapping Barrow did not appear to have much money, the last time he appeared he boasted of being "flush." In this connection it was learned that he had had $200 on deposit in the Manhattan Savings Bank, but had some time ago drawn all of it out except $30. This remaining $30, so Barrow told some of his friends about the place, he drew out of the bank on Thursday. Some time previous to the kidnapping Barrow showed Janitor Dahl a pawn ticket for a watch calling for $90.

Since the publication of the Clarke affair Barrow redeemed the watch and gloatingly told the janitor of the fact. Where he got the money outside of his small deposit in the bank is a mystery the police have not yet been able to solve. The janitor says that he had made up his mind to tell Barrow on Thursday afternoon to get out of the place, but the latter, after going to his apartment, came down stairs on a jump and brushed by the janitor almost on a run and got out of sight before he could be stopped.

Janitor Dahl was outspoken in his feelings against Barrow. He said that, in his opinion, Barrow had put up the job and persuaded his wife and the Anderson woman to help him out, the object being, of course, to "make a stake."

"I'll bet," added Dahl, "that Barrow and his wife have been 'badgering,' and the kidnapping case was only one of their schemes. I had begun to think they were 'crooked,' and would have put him out yesterday if I could have caught him. Barrow was around here Sunday night. Then he went away and came here Thursday. If only I had thought he was mixed up in this business I'd have had the reward."

WENT TO VARICK PLACE JULY, 1898.

According to J. A. Brown, the purchasing agent of Mills's hotels, the Barrows came to the Varick Place house July 13, 1898, and had remained there continuously.

"Beauregard, as we knew him," he said, "was employed here for a time, and his wife worked for us occasionally as a waitress at both hotels. The wife got a place here the first time saying that her husband was out of employment except occasional odd jobs, and that she had to do something to help along. The woman worked several weeks, and then stopped saying that her husband had secured employment. From time to time thereafter Mrs. Barrow worked in the dining room when we wanted extra help.

"Of course, no one around here ever connected them with the kidnapping of the baby. He frequently astonished some of his acquaintances by quoting Shakespeare and Browning. I regard him as a very 'smooth article.'"

HIS MARRIAGE IN 1895.

As for Barrow's marriage in Jersey City on Feb. 23, 1895, under the name of James A. Wilson, there can be no doubt. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. C. Dutcher, then pastor of the Centenary Methodist Church, but now pastor of the Linden Avenue Methodist Church in the Greenville district.

The Rev. F. S. Cookman, now pastor of Centenary Church, went over the records yesterday. He found that the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. E. C. Dutcher on the date named. The bridegroom described himself as James Arthur Wilson, twenty-two years old, of 862 Ninth Street, New York. The bride said she was A. Margaret McNally, twenty-one years old, of Goshen, N. Y. The record also showed that Mr. Wilson gave Mr. Dutcher a fee of $2.

PAYMENT OF THE REWARDS.

The New York Journal announces that of the two-thousand-dollar reward which it offered for the return of Marion Clarke, $1,000 has been paid to Mrs. Ada B. Carey, Postmistress at St. Johns, and $1,000 has been deposited with a trust company for Marion Clarke, the baby, because she "helped to identify herself" by recognizing her father and in other ways. This money will remain with the trust company until Marion comes of age.

The New York World has handed over its one-thousand-dollar reward to Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau, who shall decide to whom it shall be awarded. A like disposition has been made to Capt. McClusky of the $500 offered by Theodore B. Starr, the jeweler.

High class Scottish tweeds

still retain their hold on masculine fancy; no wonder;—is there any fabric more stylish or appropriate for Summer wear? And at your price.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only,
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

JOHN HEIN DEAD.

The guest of honor at the celebration of the completion of the German Hospital, Brooklyn, in Arion Hall, last evening, was to have been John Hein, who had been most instrumental in the establishment of the hospital. Just as the festivities were about to begin word was received at the hall that Hein had died at 7 o'clock last evening at his home, 63 Union Avenue. The news was a great shock to the gathering, but it was too late to postpone the celebration, and the programme for the evening was carried out.

The death of Hein closed a strange and remarkable life—the life of a man who had never known a day free from pain and who, with a sympathy born of his own sufferings, had devoted his all to the relief of his distressed fellows. Hein was born in 1818 in Kissingen, Bavaria. He was a sickly child and was never well during the eighty-one years of his life. At his birth the doctors said he could not live a week.

When Hein reached the age of ten, feeling that good health would be forever denied him, he resolved that he would devote his life to the accumulation of money with which to relieve the sick and destitute. At that age he began the keeping of a diary, in which, from day to day, down to within two weeks of the time of his death, he recorded the impressions and sensations of a man forever ill.

This diary, which had grown to a number of volumes, he kept in an old tin box. Hein was a man of fine intellect, a poet, philosopher, and musician, and the entries in his diary, some of them in verse, form a remarkable life story most remarkably told.

Hein came to this country in 1850 and started a tinsmith shop in this city. Twenty years later he retired with a fortune of $60,000. Thereafter he devoted himself to the one great purpose of his life, relieving the sufferings of his fellows. His wife died fifteen years ago, and since then he had lived alone. He was one of the originators of the Brooklyn German Hospital, and gave $30,000 toward the building fund.

He also gave $15,000 to the New York German Hospital.

Mr. Hein declared that he was holding on to life through sheer will power; he wished to live to see the Brooklyn German Hospital, the dearest project of his latter years, established, and then he would die, he said.

A NEW YORK LAWYER SUED.

CHICAGO, June 2.—J. Reed Littell, who is described as a lawyer, with a considerable practice, living at the Imperial Hotel, New York, is made defendant in a suit for divorce filed in the Circuit Court here by Mrs. Mabel R. Littell, who for the past year has lived in Chicago. In the petition Mrs. Littell declares that she was married to the defendant May 16, 1889, at Washington, and lived happily with him till May, 1896, when, without just cause or provocation, he deserted her and left her to provide for her own support and the care of their two children, Mabel, aged nine years, and Joseph Reed Littell, eight years old.

Mrs. Littell asserts that her husband earns at least $4,000 a year, and is amply able to provide for the maintenance of his family. She asks that he be compelled to pay alimony and that the marriage be dissolved.

SLOT MACHINES TO BE BURNED.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Three thousand dollars' worth of slot machines seized by the police some time ago will be burned by the authorities.

For months they have been held, pending a knowledge of a proper disposition to be made, but during the morning Chief Kipley received an opinion from Corporation Counsel Walker, in which he stated that under Section 267 of the Criminal Code the city authorities had the right to confiscate and destroy any device which was operated for

While Mr. Kipley declined to state just when or where the destruction would take place, yet it is understood that to-morrow is the appointed time. Fire will be the means employed to carry out the majesty of the law. The machines have been stored in the Chief's office, in the City Custodian's quarters, and in the storeroom of the City Hall. They represent the result of many raids lately made on down-town cigar and other stores where in the past the elusive nickel-in-the-slot machine game has been played.

FOR WIRES ALONG THE CANAL.

ALBANY, June 2.—Superintendent of Public Works Partridge will grant permission to the Hudson River Power Transmission Company to erect poles and string wires along the canal, provided

The Wanamaker Store.

Summer Dress for Women

WHEN we say (as we do say), that there was never such another showing as this in any American store, we speak with the calm confidence of accurate knowledge. Facts as big as this need no verbal embroidery. No exaggeration could be bigger than many of our simple truths.

Largest in quantities, greatest in varieties, supreme in exclusiveness, unrivaled in beauties. A quartette of stout claims.

Add a fifth;—we permit no lower price than our lowest price. Whatever we sell is fairly priced, and no price is fair that is higher than others ask for the same qualities. So, when we say fair prices, we say it all.

Summer gowns have the preference in the present demand, of course. Twelve Dollars to Sixty dollars. Specialties in golfing, wheeling, walking and yachting costumes, are abundant and constantly new. Tailored suits in light-weight fabrics add the bargain element. We show some serge suits at $7.50, that include lines that have been selling at $12. At $10, suits that have been $18. At $20, suits that were $38. At $25, suits that were $45.

Separate skirts? Perhaps seventy styles. 75c. to $21. Pique skirts in the new styles are especially plentiful, pretty and cheap.

Surprises in Summer Hats We place on sale to-day about 100 pretty and cool-looking hats for hot-weather wearing. Their foundation is a high-grade of light Italian straw known as Leghorn. The trimmings are delicately tinted chiffons, sheer muslins and laces, especially point d'Esprit and net intermingled with flowers as pretty and as seasonable as the hats themselves.

There is no prettier finish to a costume than we offer in these cool and dainty hats.

Their prices?

A surprise;—$5 and $6.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Some Lillian Corsets If there were any better corset than the Lillian, we'd have it for our own. But we havn't found it yet, and don't expect to find it.

Another thing we cannot find is a woman who has worn the Lillian,—and then discarded it for another make.

Here are a few Summer hints:

At $1.75—Of strong net; well boned; short, medium and long waist.
At $2.25—Of very fine net; extra long waist. Same in very light batiste at $3.
At $2.50—Empire girdle; of real whalebone; trimmed top and bottom with lace. Also Empire ribbon girdle, at $6.
At $3.75—Bias cut; of coutil; long waist; short over hips; curved bust and hips; in white only.
At $6.50—Silk batiste; with fancy embroidered figures; bias cut and low bust; short hips. Same in long waist, with white, pink, blue and cream grounds, embroidered, at $10.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Girls' Separate Skirts Washable Of duck, pique and crash, mostly in white and navy blue; variously trimmed in pretty styles. There's a large assortment here. Choosing is easy; likewise, prices, some of which are here quoted. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

At 75c.—Of crash; 3 rows white or navy blue braid; larger sizes, $1.
At $1.—Of navy blue duck; 2 rows of white piping; larger sizes, $2.75.
At $1.15—Of white duck; trimmed with bands of ribbon and braid; larger sizes, $1.50.
At $1.50—Of navy blue and white pique; trimmed with buttons; larger sizes, $2.25.
At $3.—Of white pique; bands of insertion; lengths 32 to 40 in.

Other qualities up to $7.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Lawn Negligees Cool, attractive house-gowns in numerous pretty figured patterns and in solid colors. Made in the new styles; variously trimmed with lace, embroidery, ruffles and ribbon.

At 75c.—Figured patterns; Empire neck with lance sailor collar and ruffle; sleeves edged with Valenciennes lace; shield with one row of embroidery insertion.
At 85c.—Checked or striped; square yoke, back and front, of fine plaits; ruffle around yoke, edged with Valenciennes lace; ruffle on collar and sleeves; row of ribbon at neck.
At $1.50—In solid colors; square neck, back and front; large bretelles; edged with Valenciennes lace; ruffle on neck edged with Valenciennes lace.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

White Lawn Aprons You have only to see these lawn aprons at these prices to recognize the false economy of making any for yourself. You couldn't get the materials alone for the price of this finished work.

And scores of styles,—more than you could evolve if you tried. These are, taken all around, about the cheapest aprons we have ever offered in regular stock. Prices are from 25c. to $2.50 each. The 25c. values are especially remarkable.

Main aisle, Broadway.

White Lawn Sacques Pretty ones of good quality at only 75c. Then with gradual advances they rise to $8.50. Handsome new styles in plenty.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Serge Suits Ready to Wear Some days ago we spoke of our way of making and selling serge suits to measure. Very few of our offers have received more attention and appreciation.

Now for the other side,—serge suits ready to wear.

A part of this story is identical with the other:—the cloth part. We have a very strong regard for serges, developed from a close acquaintance with good ones, extending over a period of more than a quarter of a century. We like real serges, and abominate their imitations. The kind we use ourselves you may judge from this:—

We positively guarantee all our serges, even in the lowest-priced suit, to be all wool and nothing else; that the color will remain perfect under all conditions, that all seams are sewn with silk.

This promise holds good indefinitely,—as long as enough of the suit is left to wear with decency.

At $10—A good, well made, thoroughly reliable serge suit, in blue or black.
At $12—Single and double-breasted sack suits in blue serge; handsomely trimmed and carefully finished.
At $15—Double and single-breasted blue serge sack suits. Most clothiers ask $18 and $20 for these.
At $18 and $20—Blue serge single-breasted sack suits; lined throughout with a navy blue silk to match the goods. A splendid suit and priced $5 to $7 less than most clothiers ask.

Men's Bicycle Clothing A number of unusually attractive bargains in this line await you to-day. Late styles, good qualities, and new prices, like the following:

At $5—Bicycle suits in desirable patterns, well made and durable, $8 kinds.
At $3—Bicycle trousers that sell ordinarily at $7. The new riding breeches style; check worsteds in four patterns.
At $2.50—All-wool bicycle trousers, in new style. Good $4 values.

Boys' Summer Clothing Excellent values here in boys' clothing, always. Unusually good bargains, often. Worthy, stylish, warm-weather clothing at particularly interesting prices to-day, among which are:

At $1—250 boys' washable sailor suits; linens, Galatea stripes and grass cloth; sizes 3 to 12 years; values up to $2.
At $2.75—A lot of sailor suits in light colors; handsomely trimmed; were $5 and $6.
At 35c.—Boys' washable knee trousers, in stripes; linen, crash and brown linen.
At 65c.—500 all-wool cheviot knee trousers; $1 kinds.
At 50c.—100 doz. boys' blouses in gingham, percales, seersuckers and cheviots; an especially good value.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Madras Shirts At 50c. About 150 dozen in this lot,—stylish madras shirts in new colorings and patterns; with attached or detached cuffs. There are values in this collection up to $1.50—plenty of the higher-priced kinds. 1,800 shirts may seem a good many. But they'll go quickly enough at half a dollar each.

Men's Belts At 50c.—Many Other Kinds The assortment of the half dollar belts here is exceptional, and so are the values. Both London and American makes; imitation pigskin and cowhide, in tan shades, mode and black, with nickel-plated or covered buckles; with rings or without.

Large variety of other qualities—in new styles, all reasonably priced.

Men's Garters, 25c. a Box There are 500 boxes here this morning, each containing 3 pairs of lisle thread garters with nickel trimmings—the quality that sells usually for 25c. a pair. You may have three pairs of these for that price to-day,

Men's Furnishings Goods Store, Ninth street.

A Sale of Water Colors and Artotypes Numerous desirable subjects, all tastefully framed, and all fairly priced yesterday at $4 and $5. To-day take your choice at $2.50. Two lots:

Water colors, with gilt frames and brass corners, white and gilt mats, size, 17x28 in.
Hand-colored artotypes on green mounts with gilt frames; size, 20x24.

Fifth floor.

Some Bicycle and Golf Accessories We have a number of the "Calcium King" gas lamps, with a surprise tacked to them in the shape of a price of $1.90 each; instead of the customary $3.50. Lamps are perfect in every way, and our guaranteeing goes with them.

Some Burdick cyclometers at 40c. instead of 75c. These are "barrel" cyclometers of excellent make and accurate resultants. They are not quite as fresh and shiny as they were—that's the why of the bargain.

Golf clubs? Certainly,—almost all makes in them that you will care for. Among these a number of slightly shopworn clubs that we will sell for 40c. each, instead of $1, $1.50, $2. If you smash a few of these in your early efforts there's little harm done.

Golf balls,—Silverton, Eureka, Woodly Flyer, Al Black, Davidson and Trump. Three dollars a dozen for all except the Davidson,—that's $4.

Basement.

A Very Large Showing of Stationery We are showing on a Tenth Street aisle table the new "Wanamaker Periwinkle" paper for which we predict immense popularity, if beauty and goodness have any influence.

The paper is in three sizes. It is a high-finished stock, tinted an indescribable but exquisite shade,—approaching the lavender, but not quite reaching it; an elusive shade that is like nothing in nature except the color of some sea-shells. A beautiful tint to look at, a good tint to write upon. And as new as can be.

25c. a Pound 100 Envelopes, 40c.

Broadway.

Pillow Cushions At 25c. A five-line notice in our news columns, plus the very powerful influences of their beauty and cheapness, resulted in our selling 1300 of these cushions in two days. There are 1500 more, and with this renewed notice, to-day will see the end, or near it.

Think of these in connection with the Summer porch or hammock, and then look at them in reference to their own goodness. Filled with clean, fluffy cotton, covered with art-cretonnes, in a half-hundred choices of design and color. Twenty-five cents each.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Spachtel Scarfs and Shams Of course there's a need developed in the Summer home for some of these. If not, there will be later, and it's well to consider that this offer is for *now* and not for later.

Fresh new goods, straight from St. Gall to us, and first shown only within a day or two. And as cheap as pretty.

50c. to $2 Each.

Broadway.

About Carpet Sweepers Choose from numerous good kinds, priced from 85c. to $7. One sort is called The Wanamaker Carpet Sweeper—it had to be a superior machine to gain that name.

"The Wanamaker" is made by the well-known Bissell Company. It possesses all of the qualities essential to a perfect sweeper—cycle bearings, dust-proof axles, and raveling collector. $2.50 for the Japanned style; $3 for the nickeled. Demonstration in the Basement, Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DESIRES.

Resolutions Covering Many Subjects Adopted by the Congress.

WICHITA, Kan., June 2.—The Trans-Mississippi Congress adopted to-day resolutions indorsing the Louisiana Purchase Fair, and urging favorable Congressional action upon the proposed Government loan of $5,000,000 toward the desired $15,000,000 fair fund. The Congress indorsed "free homes" and the opening of Indian reservation lands, Statehood for all the Territories, establishment of two new Cabinet offices—Mines and Mining and Commerce and Industry—and the establishment of a National Academy for training Consular officers, taking their appointment out of politics.

In the Resolutions Committee interest centred in the fight on the irrigation resolutions. The issue was made between those who urged that the Trans-Mississippi Congress should wholly indorse the policy of the National Irrigation Congress, advocating Federal storage reservoirs, and the leasing of the public grazing lands by the States without cession, and those who advocated the absolute and unconditional cession of all the public lands to the States and Territories. After a long fight the committee indorsed the resolutions and policy of the National Irrigation Congress. These resolutions were adopted by the entire congress.

Earthquake in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—A sharp earthquake shock was felt throughout North and Central California at 11:19 o'clock last night. The vibrations in this city continued for four seconds and were from north to south. No serious damage is reported, but glassware and windows were broken, and plastering cracked in various parts of the city. The capstone of the cornice over the entrance to the Odd Fellows' Building was thrown to the sidewalk, through which it fell into the Grotto Restaurant. Reports from the interior of the State show that, while the shock was quite severe, no one was injured and the property loss will be nominal.

ENGLISHMAN DROWNS HIMSELF.

Reginald Heintz Throws Himself from a Yacht Into Lake Michigan.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Reginald Heintz, an Englishman, threw himself into the lake last night from the private yacht Peri, in which, with three Chicago friends, he was sailing near the four-mile crib. Despite immediate and strenuous efforts by his companions to rescue him, he was drowned and his body is in the deep water near the crib. This was the second attempt at suicide which Heintz made within a few hours. While at the office of a physician in the afternoon he tried to cut his throat with a surgical instrument and was only prevented from doing so after a struggle.

F. H. Skinner, a dentist, one of the men in the boat with Heintz, told the police that the Englishman was only a casual acquaintance, and that his companions were not even aware of his address. Mr. Skinner further told the police that Heintz lived on small remittances from England and that he drank a good deal.

The Wanamaker Store.

In the Closing Days

SINCE announcing the early closing of the Wanamaker Library Club we have sent out over 3,600 volumes of the International Library in a single day.

To-day is the last Saturday that you will have four styles of binding to choose from. Early next week the cheapest binding must be withdrawn.

Store is open all day. If you have been thinking of securing a set of our special edition at half price, you would better stop thinking—and *act.*

The International Library Appeals to All Classes

Hebrews and Christians, Protestants and Catholics, clergymen and lawyers commend the International Library in highest terms. The school authorities in New York, Brooklyn and many other cities endorse the International. Eminent literary men and women have written enthusiastically about it. The heads of the greatest public libraries in the world have examined the International and say it is the greatest collection of good reading ever brought together in a single set.

The two classes of people that care most for the International are the ambitious young and middle-aged people who cannot afford a college training, and the deeply read book men, who find never-ending delight in renewing their acquaintance with the world of books through the International's carefully selected and ably edited volumes.

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Enclosed find $1 for membership in the Wanamaker Library Club. Send set to address below. I agree to pay balance in 15 monthly payments.

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Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts., N. Y.

PLATT SEES THE GOVERNOR

Mr. Roosevelt Was the Senator's Guest at Breakfast.

THEY DISCUSSED THE TAX LAW

Personnel and Programme of the Special Legislative Committee Considered.

The meeting between Gov. Roosevelt and Senator Platt, which the Governor announced before he left Albany would take place this week, occurred yesterday morning, when Col. Roosevelt was Senator Platt's guest at breakfast at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Chairman B. B. Odell of the Republican State Committee also was present, having come down from Newburg for the purpose.

The conference was of the Governor's seeking, it appears, and his going to the Fifth Avenue instead of having Senator Platt come to him at the home of his sister, on Madison Avenue, was explained by the fact that the Senator had several times been the Governor's guest, and that this was in the nature of a return courtesy. Nevertheless there were those who recalled that this was the second time since the passage of the original Ford bill seriously offended the organization that the Governor had gone to the Senator, and who based on that the criticism that the chief executive of the State was making too many concessions to the head of the organization.

According to Chairman Odell and Senator Platt, the principal subjects discussed while the meal was in progress and afterward were the new franchise tax law and the methods of its administration, and the personnel and programme of the special legislative committee on taxation, which is to sit during the recess and report at the next session. The execution of the new law being entirely in the hands of the Board of State Tax Commissioners, who were appointed without any idea that they would ever have such responsibility, the Governor is much interested in their having every possible assistance given them in devising a fair and practical method of fixing the value of the franchises which come under the law. He described the steps already taken by the Commissioners to prepare for this task, and expressed the belief that by the time the law goes into operation on Oct. 1 next, a satisfactory system will have been perfected.

It was brought out at the conference that no change in the personnel of the Tax Commission is possible for the present. Martin Heermance, who has been Chairman of the commission, is a hold-over, and Gov. Roosevelt announced two months ago that he expected to appoint somebody in his place, the understanding at Albany being that the organization demanded Mr. Heermance's retirement. The change was not made, however, while the Legislature was in session, and, under a law passed by the Legislature of 1898, in view of the possibility of a Democrat being elected last Fall, the power to make ad interim appointments was taken from the Governor. An effort to put the law back as it was, made last session, failed.

The Special Taxation Committee provided for by the Legislature on the Governor's suggestion has not yet been completed. Messrs. Stranahan, Higgins, and Grady have been appointed as the Senatorial members, but Speaker Nixon has not yet named the four Assembly members, for the reason, it has been alleged, that the Governor and the organization differed as to who should be chosen. This, it is said, was talked over by the Governor and Messrs. Platt and Odell, and it was stated afterward that the names of the Assembly members probably would be announced next week. This was taken to indicate that an agreement was reached on the subject. Both the Governor and the organization leaders are keenly interested in this committee since it is expected that it will undertake to amend and perfect the franchise tax law, and considerable difficulty is being experienced in finding the right men for it. It is settled that Jotham P. Allds, the majority leader in the Assembly, will be on the committee, and Assemblymen Gherardi Davis of this city and Merton E. Lewis of Rochester have been regarded as possibilities, Mr. Lewis being one of the men on whom Mr. Platt and the Governor are said to have split.

Lead Poisoning in Canned Milk.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 2.—Irving Stratemeyer, fourteen years old, was thrown into convulsions this afternoon and narrowly escaped death. He ate a can of condensed milk. Dr. Turner said that the boy showed signs of lead poisoning. When found the boy was sitting in a chair unconscious. The prompt administering of mustard water by his mother saved the boy's life.

Killed Himself When His Wife Died.

MOBILE, Ala., June 2.—John Tice of Atlanta, Ga., who was visiting his son, Henry Tice, clerk of the Southern Hotel here, committed suicide by taking poison to-day, on receiving news of the death of his wife in Atlanta. The news of his wife's illness reached him too late to permit of his going to her bedside, and when she died he declared he would kill himself.

Stonemason Killed by a Derrick Car.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 2.—Dennis Dunn, aged thirty years, a boss stone mason employed by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, was run over by a derrick car in the switching yards this morning and died at the hospital this afternoon. His hips and left arm were badly crushed.

TO FIGHT THE FRANCHISE TAX.

Test Case to be Taken to the Court of Appeals on the Ground that the Law Is Unconstitutional.

ALBANY, June 2.—The first assessment made by the State Board of Tax Commissioners under the new franchise tax law will be disputed in the courts under a writ of mandamus to restrain the board from usurping the functions of local tax officers in violation of Section 2 of Article X. of the Constitution. The Tax Commissioners and the Governor have been made aware of this fact. If the mandamus holds until the determination of the proceeding in the Court of Appeals, the law can hardly be enforced, at least in New York City, before October, 1900, causing a delay of one year, even if the law is finally declared constitutional. The regular assessment rolls in New York City are prepared in September of each year, and the courts do not sit until October.

The argument against the constitutionality of the law prepared by the opponents of the measure alleges that in the case of the People vs. Raymond, 37 New York, 428, the Court of Appeals held an act of the Legislature conferring upon the Governor the power of appointing the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments in the City of New York unconstitutional under Section 2 of Article X. of the Constitution. That section provides that all city, town, and village officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by the Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns, or villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose. In this case, after referring to the powers and duties of Assessors, the court answered the argument that additional powers and duties had been conferred upon the Tax Commissioners, and that therefore the office was a new one, by saying:

"If they can thus be made new, the section of the Constitution above quoted may readily be made a mere nullity. I am far from conceding that it would be competent for the Legislature to take from the city all control over the assessment of the property of the city for purposes of taxation, and vest this power in the central authority, by conferring powers upon the officers or boards upon which they conferred it over other subjects, and imposing duties upon them entirely foreign to those of making the assessment. The plain intention of the section of the Constitution in question was to preserve to localities the control of the official functions of which they were then possessed, and this control was carefully preserved, consistent with the power of the Legislature to make needful changes; by restricting the power of appointment of other officers to perform the same functions to the people, or some authority of the locality. Any other construction would render the section in question, when applied to the cities of the State, substantially nugatory. It is not enough that the name of the officer is changed or the powers enlarged to authorize the Legislature to confer upon the Governor the appointment of officers to discharge the duties performed by city officers at the adoption of the Constitution."

The opponents of the law say that it is clear that under this decision of the Court of Appeals, which has never been modified or qualified, it would be incompetent for the Legislature to authorize the Governor to appoint officers to assess real property or personal property in cities. The plain command of the Constitution, they say, requires such functions to be performed, and such powers exercised, by officers appointed either by some local authority of the city or elected by the electors thereof. There is no difference in principle, it is argued, between the Legislature authorizing the appointment by the Governor of an officer to make local assessments for the purpose of taxation and the act in question, which transfers absolutely to State officers appointed by the Governor the power of making such local assessments. The act, they allege, is but a studied attempt to evade the constitutional provision.

In a very late decision of the Court of Appeals, it is pointed out, such attempts have been frowned upon, condemned, and declared nugatory. In the case of the People vs. Howland, 155 N. Y., 280, it was held, "When the main purpose of a statute, or a part of a statute, is to evade the Constitution by effecting indirectly that which cannot be done directly, the act is to that extent void because it violates the spirit of the fundamental law. Otherwise the Constitution would furnish frail protection to the citizen, for it would be at the mercy of ingenious efforts to circumvent its objects and to defeat its commands."

It is argued that of all the powers conferred upon city, town, or village officers, none is of more importance or interest to the citizens thereof than is the power of assessment of property for the purposes of taxation. The exercise of this power reaches directly every citizen possessed of property. Hence it is of the first importance to such citizens, and one of the shields for their protection, that they should have voice and part in the selection or appointment of officers who are to assess their property and so impose upon them a tax. This protection is secured to them by Section 2 of Article 10 of the Constitution, which the bill in question, it is asserted, plainly violates in conferring the power of assessment upon a State Board appointed by the Governor, in whose choice and selection neither the citizens nor the authorities of the locality are permitted any voice or power.

It is understood that the State Tax Commissioners, Gov. Roosevelt, Senator John Ford, Controller Morgan, and Tax Clerk Merrill will meet here the second week in June to discuss the manner of enforcement of the new tax law. Mr. Merrill, the only expert as yet consulted, believes that there will be a great deal of trouble in determining the value of franchises. The plan presented by Senator Ford is to take the market or actual value of all the indebtedness of each corporation, exclusive of debts for current expenses, and the market or actual value of all stock of every kind issued, and the total will be the value of all the assets of the corporation. Deduct the actual or market value of all the tangible property in its possession and there remains the value of the intangible property, or the franchise.

THE REVOLT AGAINST SHEEHAN.

James J. Russell of the Ninth Assembly District Declares that a Change Is Necessary.

James J. Russell of the Ninth Assembly District, and who is in the revolt against John C. Sheehan's leadership, in commenting yesterday upon the situation in that district, said:

"The opposition to Mr. Sheehan's leadership in the Ninth District is not of recent growth. It had assumed big proportions as far back as a year ago last March. Very many of the best men in the district believed then that, as he had lost his influence with the organization and the appointing power, he should, in justice to the people of the district, have tendered his resignation. This he did not do."

"Was Mr. Croker back of and supporting this movement against Mr. Sheehan last year?" Mr. Russell was asked.

"Not at all," he replied; "on the contrary, Mr. Croker absolutely refused to let us use his name in any way as being engaged in the movement against Mr. Sheehan. In fact, he sent Thomas F. Smith, his private secretary, to our meeting to dispel many rumors that had been afloat to the effect that it was Croker's fight against Sheehan.

"In regard to the present movement against him, which is a renewal of the old one, there was published in the daily papers of May 24 an interview given out by him in which he said: 'It is the same old crowd that tried to do me before, only there are fewer of them now than formerly. I beat them three to one, and I can do it again.'

"On May 24 Sheehan alleges that it is the same old crowd that tried to do him before, while on May 29 he tried to shift the blame on to Mr. Croker, when he said: 'I know absolutely that Croker ordered that I be turned down. He has asked for a fight, and he'll get a good one. I don't believe that John F. Carroll, who is acting leader, had any knowledge of the order.'

"We are much inclined to think," Mr. Russell continued, "that Mr. Sheehan desires to occupy the position of martyr in this controversy.

"Plainly speaking, Mr. Sheehan has been the leader of the Ninth District for the last eighteen months in name only. During this time the district has been practically without a leader, and a change is desirable for many reasons, the principal one being that it may be put in working order to meet the issues to be presented in the coming Presidential campaign."

J. C. Sheehan in a New Firm.

The fact became known yesterday that John C. Sheehan has retired from the firm of O'Brien, Sheehan & McBean, contractors, with which he has been connected for several years, and has formed a new connection, with Wernberg & Co. of Pittsburg, bridge and railway constructors. Mr. Sheehan becomes the New York representative of the firm, which will be known as Wernberg, Sheehan & Co. His place in the old firm will be filled by Arthur McMullen. These changes were decided on several weeks ago, and will, Mr. Sheehan declares, have nothing to do with his political undertakings. Mr. Sheehan said that there was nothing in the report that his firm had been discriminated against by city officials, and he denied positively that his change of business connections had been brought about because of such attacks.

CHICAGO DEMOCRATS MEET.

They Say that They Have No Connection with J. C. Sheehan.

The Chicago Platform Democrats, following the example of the leaders of the sound-money wing of the party, repudiate any connection with the Sheehan anti-Croker movement.

This was brought out at a meeting of the Chicago Platform Democracy held last night at Teutonia Hall, Third Avenue and Sixteenth Street. About thirty of the fifty members who are to constitute the Executive Committee of the State Committee were present. Several new members were elected, and reports from up the State were received which were said to be encouraging.

A committee was appointed to secure headquarters for the organization. It is expected that the headquarters will be located in the neighborhood of Broadway and Twenty-third Street.

The Chairman of the meeting announced that the Chicago Platform Democrats desired it to be understood that they had nothing to do with John C. Sheehan and his new anti-Croker movement. They had no sympathy, it was explained, with the school of politics to which Mr. Sheehan belongs, and no confidence in the sincerity of his professions of desire to purify Tammany. They did not propose to be made monkeys of if they declared, to pull Mr. Sheehan's chestnuts out of the fire. They regard his as merely a local district fight, while there is a contest which has as its object the capture of the State delegation to the next National convention.

The Gift to Stanford University.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—S. F. Loeb, President of the Leland Stanford University Trustees, is quoted as saying that the property deeded to that institution by Mrs. Stanford is worth $38,000,000 and could be converted into $15,000,000 cash. The gift of 300,000 shares of Southern Pacific stock will not affect the management of the road. The Searles and Crocker interests in the Southern Pacific Company are pledged to protect the interests of the Stanford University. It is understood that all of Mrs. Stanford's remaining property will eventually become part of the university endowment. Mrs. Stanford is said to be in poor health. On Wednesday next she will start for Europe.

Statue of Gen. John Fulton Reynolds.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—The Board of Commissioners of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the erection of the equestrian statue of Major Gen. John Fulton Reynolds on the battlefield of Gettysburg has issued invitations to attend the unveiling ceremonies, which will take place July 1.

HENDERSON FORCES GROW

Mr. Hopkins of Illinois Abandons the Speakership Contest.

PLEDGES THE IOWAN SUPPORT

Action Taken as the Result of a Conference of the Illinois Republican Delegation.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Congressman A. J. Hopkins this afternoon withdrew from the National Speakership contest in favor of Col. D. B. Henderson of Iowa. Nine of the fourteen Republican Congressmen in the Illinois delegation were present at a meeting held in the Grand Pacific Hotel this afternoon. After four hours' discussion behind closed doors it was decided to withdraw Mr. Hopkins's name and support Col. Henderson. The conference was harmonious. Mr. Hopkins made the following statement:

"I have had a full conference with the Illinois Republican delegation in Congress to-day and the situation of the Speakership contest was fully discussed, including the action of our neighboring States in declaring for Col. Henderson of Iowa. My colleagues and I realize the great responsibilities devolving upon the Fifty-sixth Congress and the necessity for perfect harmony in the Republican Party. To further prolong my candidacy, whether successful or unsuccessful, it is thought might result in embarrassment to the successful candidate in the proper administration of his great office.

"Believing as I do that my retirement from the Speakership race at this time will simplify the situation and conduce to harmony in the party, with consequent best results to the whole country, I have, with the approval of the Illinois delegation, decided to withdraw from the Speakership contest. After my withdrawal and further conference by the delegation, it was decided to support Col. Henderson's candidacy for the Speakership, in which action I fully concur. My withdrawal and the subsequent action of the Illinois delegation were had without any consultation with Col. Henderson, or any of his supporters, and without his or their knowledge."

At the conclusion of the conference Mr. Hopkins sent the following telegram to Col. Henderson at Dubuque, Iowa:

"I have decided to withdraw from the Speakership contest and the Illinois delegation has determined to support your candidacy. I wish you every success."

STATEMENT FROM SHERMAN.

He Comments on the Withdrawal of Hopkins of Illinois.

SYRACUSE, June 2.—The Post-Standard will to-morrow print the following signed statement from Representative Sherman:

Utica, June 2, 1899.

To the Editor of The Post-Standard:

Answering your request for a statement in reference to the Speakership contest, accompanied by your statement that Mr. Hopkins of Illinois had withdrawn in favor of Mr. Henderson, and that the Illinois delegation had decided to vote as a unit for Mr. Henderson, I have only to say that, assuming both statements to be correct, and that the entire Illinois delegation had decided to follow Mr. Hopkins to Mr. Henderson, (and both statements are only assumed,) also that Mr. Henderson has the entire Wisconsin and Indiana delegations, also certain claimed support in other States—Kansas, Dakotas, and elsewhere—he is still over twenty votes short of a majority of the Republican membership of the Fifty-sixth Congress.

Unless a current report with reference to Ohio is correct I have not lost the support of a single member upon whom I counted. Mr. Henderson is not yet selected as the Republican choice for Speaker.

So far as I am concerned, I have striven to eliminate sectionalism from this friendly contest. Whoever is chosen Speaker it will be unfortunate if the selection be based upon sectional lines or be, even remotely, the result of any promises or deals.

I am certainly still a candidate.

I simply state broadly that I am in accord with my party and with the Administration.

JAMES S. SHERMAN.

To Discuss the Speakership.

A conference of the Republican members of Congress from this State has been called to meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel next Tuesday, June 6, to consider the question of the Speakership. The meeting is expected to decide whether the delegation will vote as a unit for one of the New York candidates—James S. Sherman or Serano E. Payne—and, if so, for which, or whether the members will be left to vote their personal preferences. The meeting will not be; it was explained last night, in the nature of a caucus, but simply an informal exchange of views.

OHIO VALLEY BIMETALLISTS.

Mr. Bryan Addresses the Convention at Louisville—Anti-Imperialist Resolution Adopted.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 2.—The formal visit of William Jennings Bryan to Louisville under the auspices of the Ohio Valley Bimetallic League was reserved for to-day, though he was here Wednesday night at the banquet to Judge Tarvin, given by the Young Men's Democratic Club. Mr. Bryan left Mammoth Cave early this morning and was met at Glasgow Junction by a local reception committee. He was received at Union Station by an escort and a tremendous crowd. Mr. Bryan held a reception for half an hour in the parlors of his hotel, where he shook hands with hundreds of citizens. After luncheon he was driven to the Auditorium, where he spoke to a large audience. He said in part:

"The Democratic Party adopted at Chicago a platform which applied Democratic principles to the conditions then existing. The conditions existing to-day require the application of the same principles. No question brought to the attention of the people by the last campaign has been settled.

"The Republican Party did not declare the existing gold standard satisfactory, but declared that it should be continued until foreign nations would join in international bimetallism. The Republican President elected in the last campaign sought to carry out the platform promises by sending Commissioners to Europe to secure international bimetallism. These Commissioners failed to secure international co-operation.

"The Republican Party in the next campaign must declare either for the gold standard or for the restoration of bimetallism. If it declares for the gold standard it must defend the principle of gold monometallism, which it refused to defend in 1896. If it declares for bimetallism, it must either favor independent bimetallism, as the Decratic Party did in the campaign of 1896, or it must make another attempt to delude the people by the promise of foreign aid.

"The Ohio Valley Bimetallist League, which is holding its third annual convention in this city at this time, has adopted resolutions declaring that the contest for independent bimetallism at the ratio of 16 to 1 must be continued. I am in hearty sympathy with this determination. The demand for the restoration of bimetallism does not mean that there are no other issues before the people, but it means that this issue cannot be laid aside or surrendered until the financial policy of the American people is determined by the American people themselves, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

"I want to talk to those who are espousing that half-way cause known as the Gold Democratic Party. I wish to say that to the men who withdrew from the party in 1896 are mistaken in a large measure, and if I can help them to see the light and regain them as supporters of the party I feel that the time will come when they will thank me for it."

The remainder of Mr. Bryan's address was devoted to a condemnation of trusts, the gold standard, and the so-called imperialistic policy of the Republican Administration, along the same lines followed by him in previous speeches.

Before adjournment the convention unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"We declare and denounce the imperialistic policy of the National Administration toward the Filipinos as repugnant to the Bill of Rights and contrary to the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence."

Mr. Bryan made another speech this evening, in which he attacked trusts and advocated an income tax. Later he was the principal guest at a banquet at Pendennis Party Hall.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

New York Congregations' Plans for the Summer Made.

FEW CHANGES FROM LAST YEAR

Episcopal Churches Will Remain Open —How Pastors Will Spend Their Vacations—The Union Services.

Summer plans of leading churches in Manhattan and Brooklyn show no increase in union services, and very little change in the proportion of churches to be closed for the season. Summer supplies contain many names included in the same list last year. All Episcopal churches will remain open, though a very few will diminish the number of their services, and assistant ministers will be heard.

The Brick Presbyterian Church will have President Stryker of Hamilton College, and the Old First Presbyterian Church the Rev. Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus of Chicago. The Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church will be kept open, except during August, with different supplies, some of them from abroad. The Madison Square Presbyterian, the Fifth Avenue Collegiate, and the Messiah Unitarian Churches and the Broadway Tabernacle will be closed. In the following list are practically all of the prominent Manhattan and Brooklyn churches to be closed this season. Unless otherwise noted, they will be closed during July and August. Churches not named in this list may be reckoned as among those to keep open all Summer:

Church of the Puritans, Presbyterian, is to be closed during August; Harlem Presbyterian is to be closed during July; Pilgrim Congregational, St. James's Methodist, Mount Morris Baptist, New York Presbyterian, All Souls' Unitarian, Messiah Unitarian, Lenox Avenue Unitarian, Divine Paternity, Universalist; Second Harlem Collegiate, to be closed during August St. Bartholomew's Episcopal may be closed in August for cleaning; St. James's Lutheran, Holy Trinity Lutheran, and Grace Reformed Church are to be closed evenings; the Fourth Presbyterian is to be closed for four weeks; the First Collegiate Reformed and the First Moravian Church are to be closed during July.

Brooklyn churches that will be closed during July and August, unless otherwise noted, are as follows: Throop Avenue Presbyterian, to be closed evenings; First Presbyterian, Clinton Avenue Congregational, Second Presbyterian, Reformed Church on the Heights, Lee Avenue Congregational, Church of the Saviour, Second Unitarian, and Classon Avenue Presbyterian are to be closed during August, and Washington Avenue Baptist is to be closed during July.

Indications are that only a small proportion of the ministers of the city will this year go abroad. Most of them say they will go next year, when there is a World's Christian Endeavor Convention at the Paris Exposition; also jubilee festivities in Rome and the Passion Play at Oberammergau. This Summer the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke will go to the north coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs is to deliver the commencement address at Smith College, Northampton, this year, and goes then to Shelter Island. The Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson will preach a series of sermons in the Broadway Tabernacle during June on justice, temperance, &c. He will go then to the Detroit Christian Endeavor Convention, where he is one of the speakers, and from there to Massachusetts to rest. The Rev. Robert Collyer is going to the Maritime Provinces of Canada. The Rev. George P. Eckman of St. Paul's Methodist Church will summer at Martha's Vineyard. The Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith says he will spend July and August on Long Island. The Rev. Dr. J. Douglas Adam and the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay are to go to Scotland. The Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder will summer in the Berkshire Hills. The Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman will speak at Detroit and at the Winona Bible Conference. The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur is going to Cuba and Puerto Rico, where he will accumulate material for lectures next Fall. He is to lecture at Denison University, at Blacksburg, Va., before the State School of Technology; to preach in Tremont Temple, Boston, and to lecture at Round Lake. The Rev. Dr. F. De Sola Mendes will lecture at the Jewish Chautauqua. The Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell is to summer at Easthampton, as will the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton and the Rev. Dr. D. H. Greer. The Rev. Dr. W. P. Odell will go to New Hampshire and the Rev. Dr. W. T. Sabine to New Lyme, Conn. The Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown of St. Thomas has gone to Europe. The Rev. Dr. E. S. Tipple contemplates a trip to Alaska.

Fifty or more Presbyterian ministers and Elders have arranged to pass the month of August at Northfield, where they have rented an entire dormitory, and have made special arrangements for ministers and their families. This idea grew out of some "quiet hours" and all-day prayer meetings which members of the New York Presbyytery held last Spring, the whole being an attempt to improve conditions in that body.

The principal union services in Manhattan and Brooklyn are: The Reformed Church on the Heights, the First and Second Presbyterian, in the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn; the Lee Avenue and New England Congregational and five other Eastern District congregations, at St. John's Methodist Church, Brooklyn; the Clinton Avenue Congregational at the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian, Brooklyn; the Pilgrim Congregational, St. James's Methodist, and Mount Morris Baptist, at the Church of the Puritans, during July, and Harlem Presbyterian during August; the Scotch, Park, and Fourth Presbyterian, Manhattan, the First Harlem Collegiate and the Second Harlem Collegiate, at the first-named church a part of the time and the last-named during August; the Classon Avenue Presbyterian, the Puritan Congregational, at the Washington Avenue Baptist, Brooklyn.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for June 11.

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SUBJECT—Christ Risen. John xx., 11-20.

GOLDEN TEXT—Now is Christ risen from the dead.—1 Cor., 15-20.

When John—the only one of all the Apostles—stood near the Cross and saw Jesus of Nazareth—his dearest friend on earth—die in agony and shame, it must have touched him to the very quick. Undoubtedly he could not understand it. It was the death of all his expectations, the crushing of all his fondest affections, and the mysterious cutting off of a career which promised much for the welfare of himself and of all Israel. He knew that Jesus did not deserve such a death, that the title on His Cross was true, but that it was put there only in mockery of its truth. But why should One so holy, so wise, so powerful, and gracious in ministering to the welfare of all about Him be cut off in the midst of His days, and by a death so cruel and ignominious?

Every sensibility of his nature must have been stunned by the mysterious dispensation, and when he took Mary, the Mother of Jesus, tenderly "unto his own home" (xix., 27,) it was to a home dark and desolate with grief and fear. The future had no ray of hope to illuminate its gloom, the present was filled with sorrow, and the past with loving remembrances which could never be repeated. What did it all mean? Why were they thus bereaved? Many a believer, since then, has passed through the same experiences and asked the same questions.

For three days Mary and John communed together over their sorrow at their home, or with their fellow-mourners behind closed doors, "for fear of the Jews." But none could help the others, or bring light into their own darkness. On the third day, however, when the Jewish Sabbath had passed, four of their company hastened to the sepulchre "as it began to dawn," (Matthew, xxviii., 1.) "very early in the morning," (Luke, xxiv., 1,) "at the rising of the sun," (Mark, xvi., 2,) that they might complete the embalming of the body of their friend and teacher. They were Mary of Magdala, a town near the Sea of Tiberias; Mary, the wife of Alpheus, and mother of James and Joses; Joanna, wife of Chuza, Herod's steward, and Salome, wife of Zebedee, and John's own mother. Whether the others knew of their errand or not, we are not told, but it is probable that they did, and that each one, according to his or her ability, had contributed to buy the "sweet spices" (Mark, xvi., 2,) which they had prepared." (Luke, xxiv., 2.) A quarternion of Roman soldiers was delegated to attend to the Crucifixion of Jesus, but a quarternion of women, all loving disciples, undertook the anointing of His body for the burial.

THE EMPTY SEPULCHRE.

They were, however, denied the privilege. They found the sepulchre empty, there was no "body" there to anoint. Amazed and troubled, one of them hastened back to tell of the wonderful fact. It was Mary of Magdala. The first ones to whom she told it were "Simon Peter, and the other disciple whom Jesus loved," or John. (v., 2.) At once "they ran both together," to see if the report was really true, and John, outrunning Peter, "came first to the sepulchre." (v., 4.) Looking in he saw that it was empty. Evidently, however, the tomb had not been robbed, for the grave clothes were lying in their places, but the body which they had enwrapped was not within their folds. They could not understand it.

He and Peter had seen their Master take the dead daughter of Jairus "by the hand, and the maid arose" at His word. (Matthew, ix., 25.) They had seen Him touch the bier of the widow's son at Nain, and at His command "he that was dead sat up and began to speak." (Luke, vii., 15.) And without either seeing or touching Lazarus, they had heard Him simply say, "Lazarus, come forth," and the dead had been restored to life again, (xi., 43.) Moreover, they had heard Him say concerning His own life, "I have power to lay it down, and I have power to take it again," (x., 18.) And time and again He had told them that He should be crucified, "and the third day rise again." But in this supreme hour of sorrow—like many since then—all the instructions they had received, and all the manifestations of power and love they had witnessed and experienced, were all forgotten. So, sad and confounded, they went back to their companions, little realizing that it was their own want of understanding and of faith which kept from them peace and comfort. Even when Mary of Magdala come again, and told them all "that she had seen the Lord," (v. 18,) and that He had actually spoken to her, still they "believed not." (Mark, xvi., 11.)

But afterward, when they had found for themselves that it was really true that He had risen as He said He would, the story of Mary must have deeply impressed the loving mind of John. He is the only one of all the evangelists who makes the slightest allusion to it, excepting St. Mark, and he simply states that "He appeared first to Mary Magdalene, out of whom He had cast seven devils," (Mark, xvi., 9.) Evidently, however, she must have told how "He appeared" over and over again to John, for he tells it to us in all of its details with as much fullness and pathos as if it had been his own personal experience.

It was, in fact, the first ray of light that entered into his troubled soul. It assured him that his dearest and truest friend was still alive, and then he saw a new meaning in the wonderful declaration of that friend, "I am the Resurrection and the Life," and, "because I live, ye shall live also," (xi., 25; xiv., 19.) Then he understood that he had found the antidote for sorrow, especially the sorrow that comes from bereavement. So has every believer found it since the days of John, "for if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with Him," (1 Thess. iv., 16.)

This story of the interview of Jesus with Mary is, however, more than an interesting story of how the risen Jesus reveals Himself to the sorrowing and comforts them. It is the first proof that the world ever had that Jesus of Nazareth did actually rise from the dead, and she, "out of whom He had cast seven devils," occupies the unique position of being the very first human being who actually saw Him alive again. Moreover, she was the first of all the children of Adam to receive the high commission, "Go to My brethren and say unto them, I ascend unto My Father and your Father, and to my God and your God." (v. 17.) She—who saw Him first of all—was thus the first preacher of the true Gospel, and Paul, the great apostle, who says that "last of all He was seen of me also," had no other and no fuller commission than she. The Gospel which he preached, he says, was "that Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures, and that He was buried, and that He rose again the third day according to the Scriptures." (1 Cor., xv.,1-4.)

THE CHAIN OF PROOFS.

During forty days the chain of proofs, which began with this interview of Jesus with Mary, grew in length and strength. These proofs were "many" and "infallible." (Acts 1: 3.) They were very important, very unique, and very significant.

They were of vast importance, because of all the incidents in Jesus ministry on earth, excepting His seasons of private prayer, and His special temptation in the wilderness, this was the only one that was not seen by some human eye. His incarnation, His circumcision, His presentation in the Temple, His baptism, His teaching, His miracles, His transfiguration, His agony in the garden, His death on the cross, His ascension into heaven, were events which could be readily proved by eye-witnesses. But not so His resurrection. None but God and His angels saw that. Other positive proof was therefore needed to establish the fact among men beyond all gainsaying.

The proofs given were also very unique. They were given to none but to His own disciples, and not at all times to them. They varied also in character and circumstances with each individual to whom they were given. But when they were given they were always personal and always irresistible. To all who were not His disciples the fact that He had risen from the dead was merely a matter of hearsay; they never had any visible proof of it as a reality.

This made them very significant for all time. Before His death He was always visible to all about Him, whether friend or foe, disciple or rejecter, excepting on two or three occasions when He "hid Himself" (viii., 59,) and passed through their midst without being perceived. After His resurrection, however, He was always invisible, excepting on a few occasions, when He revealed Himself only to His own. The very first disciples, therefore—even Peter and John and all of the apostles—had no other proof of a risen Saviour than we ourselves have, or that the latest believer on earth will probably have. The proof that was of any practical value to them was not the testimony of those who could say We have seen Him ourselves, or the testimony of Scripture, even when unfolded by Him, but it was the personal revelation of Himself to each one. It is so now, for "no man can say that Jesus is the Lord, but by the Holy Ghost." (First Corinthians, xii., 3.) It probably will always be so to the end of time. (First John, v., 10.) It is always a spiritual revelation to His own children.

During the forty days between the resurrection and the ascension of Jesus there were ten of these special revelations made, of each of which the Scriptures give us a more or less full account. Five of them were given on the first day between the rising of the sun and midnight. The other five were given at uncertain and irregular intervals during the other thirty-nine days. Time and space permit us now, however, to only mention them in the probable order of their occurrence. They were:

On the First Day.—1—To Mary Magdalene. (Mark, xvi., 9; John, xx., 11-17.) 2—To at least three other women. (Matthew, xxviii., 9; Luke, xxiv., 10.) 3—To Simon Peter, (Luke, xxiv., 34; First Corinthians, xv., 5.) 4—To Cleopas and his companion. (Luke, xxiv., 18-35; Mark, xvi., 12.) 5—To a number of Disciples in Jerusalem. Thomas being absent. (John, xx., 19-24; Luke, xxiv., 36-43; Mark, xvi., 14.)

During the Thirty-nine Days.—6—To a number of Disciples in Jerusalem, Thomas being present. (John, xx., 26-29.) 7—To several on the Sea of Galilee. (John, xxi., 1-24.) 8—To "above 500 brethren at once," probably on a mountain in Galilee. (First Corinthians, xv., 6; Matthew, xxviii., 16.) 9—To the Apostle James. (First Corinthians, xv., 7.) 10—To a number of Disciples at His Ascension near Bethany. (Luke, xxiv., 50, 51; Acts, i., 9-11.)

The Scriptures also give us an account of another revelation, to which St. Paul refers when he says: "And last of all, He was seen of me also as of one born out of due time." (First Corinthians, xv., 8.) Since then an innumerable company in all lands have had their eyes opened to see Him. Their names "are written in the Lamb's Book of Life." (Revelation, xxi., 27.) Many more are yet to be added to their number.

HOW JESUS REVEALED HIMSELF.

When Jesus revealed Himself to those early disciples it was always in the same body as that in which they had known Him during all of His earthly ministry. He Himself called attention to it, saying, "Behold My hands and My feet, that it is I, Myself; handle Me and see; for a spirit hath not flesh and bones as ye see Me have." (Luke, xxiv., 39, 40.) He ate, and drank, and walked, and talked with them the same as He had always done. He never tarried with them, however, for any length of time. But when He disappeared from their sight they were perfectly sure that He was just as alive as when they saw Him in their midst. And when He ascended into the heavens, and "a cloud received Him out of their sight," it was the same kind of disappearance as before, only for a longer time. But it was accompanied with the promise, "This same Jesus which is taken up from you into heaven shall so come in like manner as ye have seen Him go into heaven." (Acts i., 11.) His disciples are still looking and waiting for the fulfillment of that promise.

As we saw last week, when Jesus died upon the cross, the work of man's redemption was "finished." Nothing more could be added to it to make it more complete even by Jesus Himself. What place, therefore, has the resurrection in God's most gracious plan?

With reference, it may be answered, it added nothing to its completeness, but it added much to its graciousness. It proved beyond all question that man's redemption had been "finished" by One fully able to accomplish it, for He was "declared to be the Son of God with power, by the resurrection from the dead." (Romans, i., 4.) This had been claimed many times, and in many ways before, but now it was "declared with power." It set the great seal of God to the work of His own Son, that no man in all time might ever hesitate to put his fullest trust in Him as a Divine Saviour, for "if God be for us, who can be against us?" (Romans, viii., 31-34.)

Moreover, it not only proved that man's redemption had been accomplished by God's own Son, but it proved that by His death it was fully accomplished. For, as the apostle says, He "was delivered for our offenses, and was raised again for our justification" (Romans, iv., 25,)—not, as some have interpreted it, that we might be justified, but because we had been already justified. If He died "for"—or on account of, or because of—"our offenses," then He rose again "for"—or on account of, or because of "our justification." By all the laws of language, the word "for" must have the same meaning in both members of the sentence.

When He died every demand of the law had been satisfied. In His life, "without sin," He had met all of its claims for perfect obedience or righteousness, and by His death He met to the full its demand for the penalty pronounced upon transgression. The law then had no further claim upon Him, and His body, being without sin, could not "see corruption." (Acts, ii., 24-31.) It must rise from the dead. Therefore the apostle says with all boldness and with all earnestness: "If Christ be not risen, then is our preaching vain, and your faith is also vain; ye are yet in your sins." (1 Corinthians, xv., 14-17.) If Christ be not risen, then redemption was not finished by One acceptable to God, or by One able to save the penitent and believing sinner. "But now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept. For since by man came death, by man came also the resurrection of the dead." (1 Corinthians, xv., 20, 21.)

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

How did John probably look upon the death of Jesus?

What was done on "the third day," and what is said of it?

How did they find the sepulchre, and what was then done?

What had Peter and John seen and known, which should have prepared them for the resurrection of Jesus?

How did John probably come to tell of the interview of Jesus with Mary so fully, and what is said of its effect upon him?

Why is the interview of Jesus with Mary more than an interesting story, and what is said of Mary?

How long were these proofs continued, and what is said of them?

Why were they important?

What made them unique?

What gave them great significance?

How many times did Jesus reveal Himself to the disciples?

What subsequent revelations are referred to?

In what body did Jesus appear, and what is said of His ascension?

What did the resurrection prove as to the person of Jesus of Nazareth?

What did it prove concerning His work?

How had Jesus met every demand of the law, and why could not His body "see corruption?"

If Jesus be not risen, what then?

ROME'S UNIVERSAL JUBILEE.

Purpose of It as Set Forth in the Papal Bull Issued on Ascension Day.

Copies of the Papal bull proclaiming the Universal Jubilee of the Holy Year, which was issued in the portico of St. Peter's Basilica, on Ascension Day, have been distributed among the Bishops and Archbishops in the United States. The proclamation orders that the jubilee shall begin from the first vespers on Christmas Day, 1899, and end with the first vespers on Christmas Day, 1900. The proclamation is in part as follows:

"This forthcoming manifestation on the part of Catholics of their faith and piety will also have the further object of expressing their detestation of the impieties which have been uttered or perpetrated during our time, and of making reparation for the insults offered to the sacred divinity of Jesus Christ, especially those committed in public. And now, if we are really in earnest, the form of satisfaction most desired, and at the same time the most real and manifest and the most plainly marked as genuine, is true repentance for sin, and then, having implored peace and pardon of God, to fulfil with greater zeal the duties necessary to virtue, or to resume those that have been neglected. And since the Holy Year offers such favorable opportunities for this object as we pointed out at the outset, it is equally clear that it is desirable and even necessary that all Christian people should gird themselves for the task, full of hope and courage.

"During this year of jubilee we grant and concede mercifully in the Lord a plenary indulgence, remission, and pardon for sin to all the faithful of either sex who, truly penitent and having confessed and communicated, shall piously visit the Basilicas of the blessed Peter and Paul, also of St. John Lateran and St. Mary Major, at least once a day for twenty days, consecutively or at intervals, according to natural or ecclesiastical compunction, i. e., reckoning from the first vespers of one day till nightfall on the following day. These are the conditions for those who are living in Rome, whether they are citizens or visitors.

"But those who come from a distance shall devoutly visit the same Basilicas or at least ten days, reckoned as indicated above, and shall there pour forth their pious prayers to God for the exaltation of the Church, the extirpation of heresies, concord among Catholic Princes, and the salvation of Christian people.

"Since, however, it may happen that some, in spite of the best of intentions, may be unable either to fulfil the conditions above laid down in whole or in part, being prevented by sickness or other legitimate cause while in the city or on the way hither, we, in consideration of their good will, as far as we may in the Lord, grant that, provided they be truly contrite, purified by confession and strengthened by the holy communion, they shall share in the above-mentioned indulgence and pardon as if they had actually visited the Basilicas indicated on the days appointed by us."

BRIGGS' ORDINATION CONDEMNED

The Catholic Champion Disapproves Bishop Potter's Action.

In the columns of The Catholic Champion of the current issue appears an article which is condemnatory of Bishop Potter in the matter of the ordination of Dr. Briggs. It is the first utterance on the subject of the whole "advanced" wing of the Episcopal Church in the diocese. The article is headed "Dr. Briggs," and is, in part, as follows:

"A great injury has been inflicted on the Church of God as to two sacred treasures and trusts committed to her, namely, the oracles of God and the priesthood. Those who have protested against the ordination of Dr. Briggs have made no mistake in the fact of protesting. They were bound to do it. It looks as if they had been outwitted, and perhaps had not been as vigilant as they might have been. The same things may be true in greater or less degree of others who have had part in the miserable business.

"We look upon the heresy for which Dr. Briggs stands and for which the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese of New York stands with him as a delusion. It is a very cunning delusion and one which is running its course of temporary success with flying colors. Therefore it cannot be charged that men who have fallen before it are altogether bad or deliberately intend to be unfaithful.

"The persons who are answerable are the clergyman who recommended Dr. Briggs, (Drs. Huntington, Peters, and Tiffany;) the Standing Committee, and, chiefly, we regret to say, the Bishop.

"Catholic priests (and especially Bishops) must hound heresy because their ordination vows strictly bind them to that occupation. By the Holy Ghost we will be ready, with all faithful diligence, to drive away and banish from the Church all erroneous and strange doctrines contrary to God's Word. We fear it must be confessed that in this Briggs case we were not 'ready.' Dr. Clendenin indeed was ready to refuse to have the sacrilege committed in his church, thanks be to God. Not a few of the clergy were ready, that is, they feared not to protest and to ask Bishop Potter to defer the ordination. But if we had all read Dr. Briggs and had made notes, and had had our material in shape to say, in exact words, 'This man teaches thus and so, whereas the doctrine of the Church is thus and so'; if a large number of priests had themselves known these particular facts about this particular man and had put their names to such a written protest, it may be that Bishop Potter would have proceeded notwithstanding, but it would have been more difficult for him to have done so, and we should have done charitably in giving him a strong and serious warning."

A NEW HARLEM PASTOR.

The Rev. Mr. Nichols of Minneapolis to Come to Holy Trinity Church.

The Rev. H. P. Nichols of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, Minneapolis, has accepted a call to the rectorate of Holy Trinity Church, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, which has been vacant since the death of the Rev. Dr. C. D. W. Bridgman in February last. He will assume charge of the parish in September next.

This call was extended to the Rev. Mr. Nichols on May 8 by the Vestry of Holy Trinity Church, and his acceptance was received last night.

The Rev. Mr. Nichols, who was born in Salem, Mass., is forty-five years old. He is a graduate of Harvard, class of '71, and was later graduated from the Divinity School at Philadelphia. He was a delegate to the General Convention in 1895, and again in 1898. For eight years he was assistant minister of Trinity Church, New Haven, and for the past seven years has been rector of St. Mark's Church, Minneapolis.

Christian Scientists in Boston.

Christian Scientists of Manhattan and Brooklyn, to the number of 1,500 or more, start to-day on the annual pilgrimage to Boston. Some have already gone. Special trains have been chartered. In the Mother Church in Boston to-morrow four religious services will be held. Scientists are to journey thither from every part of the country. All First and Second Readers in Manhattan and Brooklyn Christian Scientist churches, it is said, will be absent to-morrow. The first services to-morrow will, in part, consist of spiritual communion, with Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy present. This spiritual communion will be repeated in the home churches at the same hour one week later. On Tuesday next the annual election of officers of the society will be held in Boston.

Jewish Chautauqua to Meet.

The Jewish Chautauqua Society is to hold its annual session this year at Atlantic City, from July 14 to 30. Its programme for this, its third, season shows a Summer assembly having National interests. Among the lecturers this year are Prof. George Adam Smith of Glasgow, Scotland; President Hall of Union Theological Seminary, Prof. Richard Gotthell of Columbia University, the Rev. Moses Gries of Cleveland, whose liberal tendencies have made him undertake the attempt to substitute Sunday for the Saturday Sabbath; the Rev. Dr. F. De Sola Mendes, Prof. Leon H. Vincent, a son of the Methodist Bishop; the Rev. Dr. Marcus M. Jastrow of Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. Louis Grossman of Cincinnati, and the Hon. Simon Wolf of Washington.

A Call to Consecration.

An unusual call to consecration will be ordered by Archbishop Corrigan at the morning services in St. Patrick's Cathedral to-morrow, for the three days beginning Tuesday, and to be binding upon all Catholics in the archdiocese. This call is made at the direction of the Pope, and will be issued to all Catholic dioceses throughout the world. Not since 1873 has a similar call been made, and the occasion for making it at this time is the Peace Conference in session at The Hague. The three days' consecration are fixed to immediately precede the annual Feast of the Sacred Heart.

The Conference Deposes Dr. Austin.

WINDSOR, Ontario, June 2.—The trial of the Rev. Dr. B. F. Austin, ex-Principal of Alma College, St. Thomas, on a charge of heresy, before the London Methodist Conference yesterday, was a sensational one. Dr. Austin startled the Conference by declaring himself an ardent believer in modern spiritualism. He said that he had been converted by a woman mind reader of Detroit. He was frequently hissed. The Conference unanimously deposed him.

Church Notes.

"Christ's Model Creed" will be the subject of a sermon to-morrow evening by the Rev. Robert Bruce Smith in the Riverside Baptist Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-second Street.

The consecration of the Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, at North Pelham, will occur this morning at 10 o'clock. This will mark the eightieth birthday of the rector, the Rev. Cornelius W. Bolton.

According to the custom which is observed at the Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church, to devote the first Sunday of each month to a "People's Praise Service," the second in the series of services will be held to-morrow evening.

Frank Moss, counsel for the Mazet investigating committee, will speak before a mass meeting at the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, to-morrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

The Rev. John Balcom Shaw, who has recently returned from the General Assembly, will preach to-morrow at the morning and evening services in the West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street.

Evangelist Radcliffe will begin his "Twilight Meetings" to-morrow evening at 6:30 o'clock at Abingdon Square, Hudson and Bank Streets. There will be a chorus of seventy-five voices. Mr. Radcliffe and others will make brief addresses.

The Rev. Dr. Steele will deliver a sermon on the subject, "Jacob's Ladder," to-morrow morning in the Willett Street Methodist Episcopal Church. "Lost and Found" will be his subject at the evening service, on the Marion Clarke kidnapping case.

The Rev. James T. McGovern, a former member of the Society of the Paulist Fathers, who has recently returned from Santiago, will preach on "The Religious Condition of Cuba" to-morrow evening in Christ's Mission, 142 West Twenty-first Street.

WOMAN'S CLUBS' FEDERATION.

The Council Decides that the Next Meeting Be Held in Milwaukee.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—The Council of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs of America began its sessions to-day, Mrs. Rebecca D. Lowe of Atlanta, Ga., President, presiding. The Board of Directors decided to appoint Mrs. Lowe to succeed Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin of Chicago as the representative of the federation at the Paris Exposition, and to at once make application for space at the exposition.

Mrs. I. H. Bucknalter, a member of the Committee on Programme for the next biennial meeting of the General Federation, reported that it had been decided to hold the meeting in Milwaukee June 4 to 9, 1900.

A heated argument followed the presentation by Mrs. A. Louise McCollagh of a recommendation from the Women's Club of Worcester, Mass., that delegates to the General Federation consist of representatives of State federations instead of clubs' representative. The proposition was finally negatived.

STATUE OF ROCHAMBEAU.

The President Expresses Cordial Approval to Ambassador Cambon.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The French Ambassador has received the following letter from Secretary Hay, expressing the cordial approval of President McKinley of the project to erect a statue to the distinguished French officer Rochambeau, at the place of his birth:

"Excellency: The President directs me to acknowledge the receipt, through your kindness, of the letter of the committee of the City of Vendome having charge of the erection of a statue to the Gen. Comte de Rochambeau.

"He trusts that Your Excellency will express his thanks to the committee for their courtesy, and assure them of the interest which he and all Americans feel in this tribute to the memory of one of the most distinguished heroes of the war of independence. The renown of those gallant Frenchmen who then fought by the side of our own soldiers will always serve as a tie of friendship between the two nations.

"I am, my dear Ambassador, with sentiments of the highest consideration, your obedient servant, JOHN HAY."

The committee referred to has been formed in Paris, and includes many distinguished men of France, with Lemyre de Vilers, member of the Chamber of Deputies, honorary Ambassador and former Governor General of Tonkin, Cochin China, and of Madagascar, as President of the committee. The statue will probably be unveiled in September or October.

New Vessels for the Ward Line.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—The William Cramp & Sons Shipbuilding Company has received contracts from the Ward Line for two steel steamers, which will ply between New York and Havana. The first will be completed in a year and the second in eighteen months.

EXPLORATION IN ALASKA.

Two Reports Received by the War Department from Capt. Abercrombie—Assistance to Destitute Miners.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Assistant Secretary of War Meikeljohn has received two reports from Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, Second Infantry, United States Army, commanding a reconnoisance up the Copper River country, from Port Valdez, Alaska, one dated May 8, and the other May 10.

Capt. Abercrombie reports that upon disembarking his expedition at Port Valdez, he organized two surveying parties, the first consisting of Oscar Rohn, topographer, and E. C. Worthington as assistant, together with axemen and chainmen. To this party was given the meandering of the shore line of Port Valdez and Swan Port East, for the purpose of determining tide limits and the Summer flow of glacial streams emptying into the head of the bay from the Valdez glacier and Lowe River country, and also to take soundings to determine the best anchorage and the most desirable ground for the terminal of the trail.

The second party was placed under Oscar Palmer, topographer, who was sent up to the mouth of Keystone Cañon to pick up the topography through that cañon and over the ridge forming its northern wall. Capt. Abercrombie states that neither party had as yet made a preliminary report.

On his arrival at Port Valdez, Capt. Abercrombie found the conditions there to be those usually attending the opening of a new country. Many of the miners were entirely broken down in spirit and finances. Their pleas for aid were pathetic. Men would break down and cry when free transportation out of the country was refused, while the anarchistic element was in evidence. The scurvy had thoroughly demoralized almost every one. Capt. Abercrombie at once rented and cleaned three filthy cabins, and organized a relief hospital, with cookhouse, bunkhouse, and dog-team transportation to haul scurvy-striken persons over the Valdez glacier from the interior. He also employed the destitute as far as his authorization would allow him, and in this way injected a feeling of confidence and security into the general mass that was magical in its effect.

On April 29 Capt. Abercrombie sent out an organized trail crew to the mouth of Keystone Cañon, where he built a storehouse and placed a supply of stores. In order further to employ the destitute, Capt. Abercrombie has established a temporary hay reservation, where he will cut and bale hay.

FOR AN INTERNATIONAL COURT.

Declaration of Principles Adopted by the Arbitration Conference in Session at Lake Mohonk.

LAKE MOHONK, N. Y., June 2.—The Lake Mohonk Arbitration Conference today adopted the following declaration of principles:

We urge the immediate establishment of a permanent international court, which shall be open to all nations for the adjudication of whatever controversies may arise between them and which they are unable to settle by diplomacy or mediation. In the constitution of this court we urge the application of the same principles which experience has shown to be most conducive to the ends of justice in judicial controversies between individuals. In this highest of human tribunals the Judges should be selected solely for their recognized ability, learning, and impartiality.

During the past few years the cause of arbitration has made wonderful progress. Since our last meeting a treaty between Italy and Argentina has been negotiated. This marks a great advance over all former arbitration treaties, in that it provides for the settlement of all disputes that may arise between them, questions of honor not being excepted.

Within the past year another event of transcendent importance has occurred in the summoning by the Czar of Russia of a great international conference to consider how war can be averted and its burdens reduced. This conference marks an epoch in the history of the world. It is the first great step toward the federated peace of the world. The Czar is entitled to gratitude and respectful admiration for his noble initiative. Earnestly do we hope that the work so auspiciously begun at The Hague will go forward until at last and at no distant day the peace of the world shall rest on the sure foundation of justice and nations be relieved from the well-nigh intolerable burdens of war.

We must not forget, however, that the work of that conference is only preliminary and that the results of its deliberations must be submitted for ratification to the several Governments there represented. We therefore earnestly resolve to do what we can to promote popular intelligence and quicken the popular conscience to the end that when this subject comes before our representatives at Washington there shall be no doubt as to what the people demand in this time of supreme opportunity. We believe that the gratifying progress already made and the inspiring hopes which we confidently entertain for the future are because men are learning the moral righteousness of peace and because God rules the world.

It was voted that a copy of the platform be sent through the proper channels to The Hague Conference, the King of Italy, and the President of the Argentine Republic. The following message was sent to the American representatives at The Hague:

"The fifth annual Arbitration Conference extends congratulations on progress made, confident of American support for international arbitration tribunal."

Addresses were delivered as follows: By Dr. Rowan Thomas, on "Difficulties in the Way of Arbitration"; by Samuel B. Capen, on the "Importance of Public Opinion"; by Edward Atkinson, on the "Influence of Commerce in Promoting Arbitration"; by Prof. John B. Clark, on "Peace as Insured by Economic Law"; by the Rev. Dr. Philip S. Moxom, on "The Prospects of International Arbitration"; by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott on "The Forces at Work for Arbitration."

Among the features of THE NEW YORK TIMES ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT next Sunday, June 4, will be a full page portrait of Andrew Carnegie, accompanied by portrait of H. C. Frick, head of the Carnegie Steel Company; snap shots of scenes along the Coney Island Cycle Path; views of the new Princeton Library; portraits of stage celebrities; illustration of sheep-shearing by machinery; view of elevated road's lost property room; portraits of A. T. Hadley, Yale's new President; Rev. Dr. James M. King, the new Presiding Elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church, New York District, and Rear Admiral Albert S. Kenny, the new Paymaster General of the Navy.—Adv.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th St., Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Pastor.—Rev. Adelbert Hudson of Buffalo will preach at 11 A. M.; the public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. M. K. Schermerhorn will preach at 11 A. M.

A MEETING FOR WORSHIP OF THE Religious Society of Friends, 15th St. and Rutherfurd Place, to-morrow, 11 A. M. Dr. Edward H. Magill of Swarthmore will be in attendance. All cordially invited.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Cor. 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, Pastor, will preach at 11. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES, Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St. Evening, 7:45. Rev. James O'Connor, Pastor.—Rev. James T. McGovern, formerly member of the Paulists, preaches. Subject: "Religious Condition of Cuba."

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St. Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M.; the pastor will preach.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St.—The pastor, Charles H. Eaton, D. D., will preach, 11 A. M., "God Our Shield"; no evening service.

AT 18TH STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church.—Rev. W. McKenard Darwood, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BROADWAY, 68th.—Madison C. Peters, 11, "Prepaid Prayers." 8, "Stealing from the Government." Welcome.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street,
Henry van Dyke, Pastor.
Service, Sunday, June 4th,
Dr. van Dyke will preach at 11 A. M.
Sacrament of the Lord's Supper
at close of the service.
Weekly evening meeting, Wednesday, at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Corner Broadway and 34th Street,
Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor.
Public worship, with preaching by the pastor, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
9:45 A. M., Sunday school and Bible classes.
Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.—Holy communion 8 and 10 A. M.; morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion 11 A. M.; evening prayer 5 P. M.; choral service and sermon 8 P. M. The rector will preach morning and evening.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches morning and evening. Evening, "Legislative Dominance of the Bible," in Series on Bible.

CAMP MEETING SERVICES SUNDAY 4 P. M.—Jane Street Church, near 8th Av. Chaplain Robert Edwards, "The Swedish Sankey," speaks and sings. Mr. Radcliffe, leader.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 113th St.—Services Sunday, June 4; 9:30 A. M., holy communion and address

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-town .....1,289 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON .....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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HAS MR. MAZET A BACKBONE?

From CROKER to PRICE the witnesses connected with the City Government who have appeared before the Mazet committee have behaved precisely like members of a band of malefactors summoned before a tribunal they neither respected nor feared. They have defied the committee. They have refused to answer its questions. They have been insolent to its counsel and to its Chairman. By utterance, tone, gesture, grimace, and their whole bearing they have expressed their contempt for this committee sent here by the Legislature to investigate the workings of the City Government under Tammany administration.

Yesterday for the first time Chairman MAZET showed that he realized his position and his power. He comes here invested with all the dignity and the power of the Legislature of the State of New York. He has had to deal with a class of witnesses whom it is not inaccurate to describe as some of our toughest citizens. They have behaved like blackguards, and he has weakly tolerated their insolence and contumacy. He has permitted them to treat the Legislature of the State of New York, represented by his committee, with boisterous contempt. Very late in the day and with evident hesitation and reluctance he has consented to use his power to protect his dignity.

He has made a beginning, but he has not gone far. We do not know to what extent good advice will be wasted on Mr. MAZET. But if he is a man and if he has the backbone and the spunk of a man, as well as a due sense of the dignity he should uphold and the power at his command, which is the whole power of the State, he will now take advantage of the opportunity these men of Tammany have put into his hands to conduct an examination of such memorable and exemplary sternness that they will never want to undergo its like again to the day of their death.

We accordingly advise Mr. MAZET to determine first what he wants to prove or expose by his witnesses and then to compel them to answer the questions of counsel. If he or Mr. Moss knows of misdoing in this city in any of the departments they have the power to compel witnesses to tell the truth about it. And when he gets a criminal, a bully, or a blackguard on the witness stand he has the same means to compel him to be respectful that any court of law has, and he should employ them with the same rigor.

The committee's investigation has exposed a good deal of evil in this city, but it has not made as good an impression on the community as it ought to have made. Lost ground can be regained if Chairman MAZET will stiffen his backbone and use the strong hand.

But perhaps the backbone and the policy of the committee are not in Mr. MAZET's keeping. We have not the honor to be in the confidence of Mr. PLATT.

THE RECOVERY OF THE BABY.

It would be deeply discreditable to this community if, since the "Clarke baby" was kidnapped, the progress of the search for it, and the final recovery of it, had not been the uppermost topic of news, that which most interested most people. Nothing in public affairs was, or by right ought to be, anything like so important or interesting. We must be human beings before we can be patriots. And the crime is one to which every family feels itself to be exposed, and against which every family feels itself to be helpless. If the parents of this child had compounded a felony by buying it back, at the cost of all their possessions and of all their expectations, nobody would have blamed them if it had appeared that in no other way could they have recovered their child. On the contrary, everybody would have held them monsters if they had stopped at any sacrifice or at any illegality. And that is precisely the state of feeling which would have made such a precedent most dangerous. The success of a single kidnapping, through the extortion of ransom, would have made all parents of little children feel that they were at the mercy of the meanest and basest criminals. There is no child, "however watched and tended," that is not exposed many times to be stolen by a thief who is content to bide his time. And it is shameful to human nature, but it is true, to say that that there would be no lack of child-stealers, in any community in the world, as soon as it had been shown, by even one successful theft, that there was money to be got by stealing children.

Now that the child has been recovered, the private interest of its parents in the prosecution of the kidnappers has very likely lapsed. The child has come back none the worse, and they may be almost grateful to those who did it no harm. All the more reason why the public interest should not lapse. All the more reason why the law should at once and mercilessly be put in force, that we should insist on the punishment of those who, having stolen a child through greed, might have been induced to return it, or might have been induced to make away with it, through fear. The Penal Code of this State makes ample provision for such a case. The maximum penalty is imprisonment for fifteen years, and there is every reason why the maximum penalty should be inflicted. The only "extenuating circumstance" is that the thieves were not also murderers, and that is not really an extenuating circumstance, because the criminals had not yet been brought to that strait of desperation in which they might have contemplated murder as the only way out. Moreover the case seems to be quite clear and the evidence ample. Prosecution should be prompt and merciless.

We cannot help drawing from this case the same moral we have had occasion to draw from so many others, of the enormous value of publicity as a detective. The official force was no nearer a solution of the problem on the day the child was found than it had been on the day when the child was lost. They were completely at fault. Not one of their clews had led to anything. We do not say this to discredit them. On the contrary, their work seems to have been both zealous and intelligent. But the newspapers had turned every one of their readers into a detective. It was they which had disseminated knowledge of the crime and knowledge of the reward, and had set the minds of a great many readers on the latter, including those who earned the reward. And, moreover, even a crude reproduction of a photograph, it must be allowed to our illustrated contemporaries, is a much better means of identification than the most elaborate and graphic description. It was publicity that restored the kidnapped child, and is likely to secure an exemplary punishment of the kidnappers. Even when we are most justly indignant about the abuses of publicity, we ought not to forget its enormous benefits.

THEY DISCLAIM SHEEHAN.

Mr. SHEEHAN'S liking for BRYAN impairs the efficacy of his dislike of CROKER, as we told him it would. Apart from his primary motive, which is revenge, and his possible destination, which is the silver camp, his uprising against the boss is praiseworthy. These are serious points of weakness. They rob him of sympathy and following at the outset, when he needs both.

There must be one hundred and fifty thousand Democrats in the great City of New York who would like to see Mr. CROKER put down and the affairs of the party intrusted to an organization that would manage them less selfishly than Tammany Hall and with a more decent regard for the good of the party and of the community. These are Democrats not in affiliation with the party machine in this borough or in Brooklyn. They are reputable men, attached to the principles held and declared by their party prior to 1896, and they take interest enough in politics to feel very much ashamed of the men who have been set up to rule the city, in part by their own votes. It doesn't take downright stealing to make a voter yearn to see the party in power thrown out of the places it holds.

The defiant vulgarity of the chief officers of the City Government, their studied and successful efforts to make themselves offensive to all decent men, their close relations, business and social, with degraded, disgusting, and semi-criminal persons whose vile trades flourish by their indulgence, and the atmosphere of "toughness" which pervades every public office are quite as revolting to the respectable classes in this community as felonies and flagrant immorality could be. The disgust which these Tammany qualities provoke is an emotion strong enough to constitute a practical basis for political action.

But of most of these one hundred and fifty thousand Democrats it can be unhesitatingly affirmed that Mr. JOHN C. SHEEHAN is not "their kind." He has been so long a part of the Tammany organization and active in its work that it must be assumed that he approves Tammany methods and if he came into CROKER'S political estate himself would administer it in CROKER'S way. That is not reform—or at least, not reform of a kind that interests the independent Democratic voter, without whose help Tammany can never be overthrown. In fact, SHEEHAN'S revolt looks to this class of Democrats very much like the usual quarrel over district politics. The ending of such rows is either that the leader of the revolt is placated with power and patronage, or is sent off, as PURROY was, to starve or turn Republican.

Mr. SHEEHAN'S identification with the Bryanite wing of his party is positively fatal to his aspiration to become the leader of a moral uprising against CROKER. The Democrats to whom he must make his appeal are almost altogether sound-money men. Even now they begin to rise up and disclaim him. The most important thing to be accomplished in the politics of this Nation and its divisions down to the smallest is the uprooting and absolute destruction of the doctrines of W. J. BRYAN. So long as Tammany sets itself against free silver and Mr. SHEEHAN is known to favor it, his revolt cannot thrive here except he take away from CROKER CROKER'S own men. As for them, salaried, well fed, and sleek, is it likely that they long in any considerable numbers to eat the husks that fall from the hands of SHEEHAN?

"GOLD STANDARD."

The Hon. W. S. KERR of Mansfield, Ohio, Chairman of the Republican State Convention and a member of Congress, is also a member of the caucus committee appointed to devise a measure for the reform of the currency which can pass both houses. In his address to the convention he said that "the Republican Party proposes to enact into form of law the gold standard, and then it proposes to keep every dollar in use in the country to that standard. It is going to do this so that hereafter no doctrinaire or mountebank, catching the people off their guard, can thrust disorder and demoralization into our financial affairs at home and discredit us abroad."

This is a little grandiloquent, but it admits of only one meaning, and that a sound one. Mr. KERR in the convention was recognized as opposed to Senator HANNA, but he would hardly venture on so unqualified a statement as this without feeling that the Congressional committee of which he is a member would back him up. And it is particularly noteworthy that Mr. KERR does not choke at the plain phrase "gold standard." That is a novelty in Ohio politics. Even the President—the President more than all others, perhaps—has fought shy of it, and has employed a variety of beautiful paraphrases for which he has so well-developed a talent. Mr. KERR'S blunt use of it shows that the old notion of placating the silver men by vague talk of international bimetallism has been abandoned. It was always absurd and illogical, and exposed the party to ridicule and really strengthened the Bryanites. Let us hope that we have heard the last of it.

A DISHONEST FLEA.

For weeks past newspapers in various parts of the country have been publishing articles explaining that the President's order cutting down the merit system would only right a wrong committed by President CLEVELAND in 1896. CLEVELAND, it was elaborately stated, had "covered" by the rules a great number of places to which he had appointed Democrats, thus preventing their removal. This statement is substantially indorsed by Secretary GAGE. It also appears in the speeches at the Ohio State Convention. It has been alluded to by the President himself in interviews during the past few months, though he has not committed to it himself fully.

So far as the statement implies that any new order was necessary to secure the removal of any one, Democrat or not, appointed by Mr. CLEVELAND, or included in the order of May 6, 1896, it is absolutely unfounded. The right of removal was not affected by President CLEVELAND'S order. It remained entirely unimpaired. Any appointing officer, after that order as before, could remove any subordinate for any reason satisfactory to himself and not forbidden by the law itself. He could not avowedly remove a person because he was a Democrat, and he cannot do that now. But he could remove him for that reason, if he chose to do so and not avow it, because he was not, by the Cleveland order, or by any rule, required to state his reasons for removal.

It is true that by an order of President MCKINLEY himself, issued in July, 1897, the right of removal was somewhat restricted, and it was required that a person removed should be informed of the reasons for his removal and given an opportunity to explain. But even under this order, the discretion of the superior officer was left practically unrestricted because the reasons for removal could be very general and vague, such as "for the good of the service," and any explanation offered by the subordinate could be disregarded. It follows, therefore, that when Mr. MCKINLEY takes this large number of places out from under the rules, he does not make it one whit easier to remove any Democrats who may now be in them, and he does not intend to do so. That was entirely easy before.

What he does and what he intends to do is to make it possible after removal to fill the vacancies with Republicans who could not stand competition with other applicants. Of course Republicans who could stand competition would get in any way. But that would not help the politicians for two reasons. In the first place, the Republican who is most useful in getting delegates is rarely able to come out ahead in a competition. In the second place, if he could, he would not recognize his "pull"; he would be independent of the politicians; he would be "little better than one of the wicked" Democrats or Mugwumps. The main purpose of the order was to extend the power of the politicians, and it would be more honest to acknowledge it.

THE ADMIRAL AND THE ALDERMEN.

The present Board of Aldermen is following with great accuracy the precedent set by its unlamented predecessor of old days. One of the things that compelled the reduction of the power of that body till it had no substantial powers left was its frightful extravagance in "junkets." From the time of "Japanese Tommy" and earlier it was in the habit of wasting huge sums of public money for the personal gratification of its own members and to enable them to put themselves forward to distinguished guests, foreign and native, as the representatives of a community of which the really representative members, and indeed all the decent citizens, were deeply disgusted and mortified at being represented by them.

The new board is promptly relapsing into the ways of the old board, as it was perfectly certain beforehand that it would do. The wonder is, as we have said before, that anybody, and that especially the Commissioners who drew the charter, should have imagined that they would not, and that the mere increase in the area and population of the city would quicken the sense of civic responsibility on the part either of the Aldermen or of their constituents. In fact, the bigness of the city seems to have induced in the Aldermen only the emotions excited, according to tradition, in the mind of BLUCHER by the magnitude of London: "What plunder!"

Certainly the Aldermen of the older and smaller New York would have considered with some apprehension a proposal to intrust themselves with the spending of $150,000 in entertaining a returning Admiral. This sum would promise an orgy much beyond that of Japanese Tommy, or even of KAMEHAMEHA, which was one of the latest and greatest of the old municipal sprees, and one in which the hosts found, as they decidedly will not find in the case of Admiral DEWEY, a congenial partaker of the municipal bounty. When we come to think of the number of hacks, steamboats, brass bands, kid gloves, "lunches," and dozens of champagne which $150,000 will procure for the enjoyment and glorification of the Fathers of the Greater City, the prospect becomes appalling. And yet there were only two members of the board, Messrs. JAMES of Queens and FOLKS of Manhattan, who had the manhood to resist this shameful waste. The other forty-seven members present enthusiastically voted to throw away and burn up $150,000.

The proposition is the more outrageous when we reflect what could really be done for DEWEY with the sum that the Aldermen have voted for a junket to themselves under pretense of doing him honor. It would buy that official residence for himself and his successors in the command of the navy which Admiral UPSHUR, who first brought forward the project for a home for the Admiral, explains to have been his intention. Of course, the Aldermen would have had no right to vote such a sum for such a purpose. But they would have come much nearer meeting the views of their constituents by voting it for that purpose than by voting it to themselves. It is to be hoped the Board of Estimate will reduce this monstrous appropriation to decent proportions. And it is confidently to be expected that the people will again insist that the "co-ordinate branch" shall be deprived of all substantial powers when it has once more abundantly shown that substantial powers conferred upon it will be abused.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—From the contents of an envelope which some kindly and thoughtful Bostonian has sent to this office we have been able to glean a lot of interesting information about astrology and astrologers. Most important, perhaps, of the facts submitted for our consideration is this one—that on July 1 Boston's at present slightly dimmed reputation as a centre of literature and learning is to be rubbed bright again by the appearance there of the initial number of The Sphinx, "the only magazine in America devoted entirely to teaching and demonstrating the science of Astrology!" This valuable periodical will be conducted by a person whose competency for the job cannot be questioned, since she is "a recognized authority both in England and America," and anybody who can be at the same time in two countries so far apart—in a geographical sense, at least—is obviously well qualified to explain and to illustrate the mysteries of life. As evidence of the utter disinterestedness which marks the magazine's founder, she refuses to monopolize its inevitably enormous profits, but will sell Sphinx stock in quantities to suit at the rate of $1 per share. Capitalists should subscribe at once if they expect to get any, for "there is every reason to believe that such an investment will prove a very profitable venture." Its editor says so, and that settles it, for the future is an open book to her, thanks to the loquacity of the stars. Boston, we have no doubt, is all of a flutter over the imminence of The Sphinx. Well it may be. If there is anything that Boston, by a stretch of the imagination, can be said to need, it is a good, trustworthy organ of prophecy. Mr. ATKINSON'S pamphlets, though useful in their way, are irregular as to date of appearance, so that one cannot confidently count on getting them week by week, fresh and gassy from the tripod. Then his range of view is so limited. He can only see the approach of direst disasters, and who wants to be anticipating disasters all the time? The Sphinx person is different. She has a sharp eye for great events, of course, but then she takes a feminine interest in little, homely, everyday things like lovers' quarrels and the course of the stock market. Several of her friends have allowed her to publish—over modest initials—their letters thanking her for past tips on "Sugar," "Tobacco," and the like. One of them writes: "I think it was remarkable that you should tell me when I called upon you last August that Sugar would sell above 170 in February or March, 1899, and I hope you will be as successful in the future in figuring the movements of the stock by your science." A tip of this sort, it seems, is called a "speculum"—a mirror projected into the future, as it were, and reflecting "good things" back into the present. The Sphinx will give lots of them. Happy Boston!

—Some of the leniency with which the "Christian Science" quacks are treated by the public in general, and Judges and jurymen in particular, is presumably due to an impression that they can harm none, but willing victims—that nobody is hurt by the miserable cult unless he or she voluntarily invites the ministrations of its exponents. Only from the prevalence of this idea, combined with an altogether commendable though obviously misdirected scrupulousness about infringing upon personal liberty in matters even nominally connected with religious belief, can one understand the course thus far taken in the "Christian Science" homicide cases now on trial in Buffalo and Mount Vernon. At both places the apparent desire is to avoid action, to give the prisoners the benefit of every doubt and quibble that can be raised, and to deprive the words "practice of medicine" of any except their oldest and most literal meanings. Yet in one of these cases the victim was a child, therefore incapable of self-defense and in no sense voluntary. And out in Chicago they have just had conclusive evidence that "Christian Science" puts others than willing dupes and their children in deadly peril. In two instances within a week the reckless and ignorant wizards have tried their silly spells on patients suffering from diphtheria. Deprived of the care and attentions that even savages would have given them, of course the patients died. That is a fact of some importance for them, but of vastly wider importance is the fact that the malignant disease was allowed to run its fatal course without a single precaution against its spread, and scores and hundreds of people, many of whom, perhaps, had never heard of "Christian Science," were allowed to expose themselves to infection. This is a phase of the question that those upon whom falls the duty of interpreting and executing the law may well ponder. If they did so they might less often refuse to indict and punish the creatures who deny the very existence of disease.

—Complaints with which it is easy to sympathize are made by The Albany Journal because of the failure of the State authorities to provide adequate protection for the colonial land grants and records stored in the Secretary of State's office. These documents are of the highest historical value, and of more than small pecuniary value. Many of them are unpublished, and of only a few are there any duplicates in existence, yet all the special guarding they receive is that of the locks on the glass-doored bookcases in which they are stored. Mr. CHARLES V. HOOPER, the clerk of the Land Board, carries the keys and appreciates the worth of the documents, but he cannot always have an eye on them, and as they are public records, any one who wishes to handle and examine the old papers must be allowed, under the present system, to do so without effective oversight. As a result, several of the more interesting pieces have already disappeared. The most notable loss was that of the original record of the purchase in 1670 of Staten Island from the Indians for a certain quantity of wampum and something else, vaguely set down as "divers other considerations." This unique paper was stolen some time ago, and was not missed until Mr. HOOPER noticed it offered for sale by a reputable New York dealer in old books. Examination of it and comparison with the bound volume of similar documents from which it had been torn left no doubts as to its identity. In this instance the treasure was recovered, but nobody was punished for the theft, since the thief could not be found. It was followed back through the hands of several innocent purchasers, and finally the search led into the mountains in Ulster County, to a man who did quite a business in old documents. The man from whom this person said he bought the paper proved to be dead, and that ended the investigation.

—It is much to be regretted that any one should see in criticism of Spanish marriage laws as applied in what till recently were Spanish colonies an oblique attack upon the Catholic Church. The letter which we published yesterday over the signature of "Constant Reader" showed evidences of an inclination to deny with warmth the accuracy of those who have asserted the direct connection between the many irregular unions characteristic of Cuban society in its lower grades and the size of the fees which have been demanded for the solemnization of marriages. Our correspondent's argument seemed to be that Spanish priests were no more likely to make a great point of getting their fees than American priests are. The facts, as reported by many and trustworthy witnesses, are against this contention. Unless a multitude of observers are strangely mistaken, marriage used to be absolutely beyond the financial resources of a considerable part of the Cuban population. This proves the existence of an evil system which was simply one phase of the whole theory of Spanish rule. The Spaniard who becomes a priest does not thereby cease to be a Spaniard, or to think and act along Spanish lines. Recognition of this truth is no attack on, no reflection upon, anything except—Spanishness.

—Eulogies of the bicycle are common enough, but such praise as the steel steed received from the Secretary of the Navy, in a speech delivered this week before the assembled Unitarians of New England, has been heard rarely indeed. "I used to fear," said Mr. LONG, "that with these extravagant and exaggerated fortunes, these accumulations of great wealth, there might come some sharp violence between the rich and the poor. But how does that difference between the rich and the poor manifest itself? What is the one symbol that used to mark the poor man from the rich man? I have sometimes thought it was summed up in just this one fact—that the rich man could ride while the poor man goes afoot." Then came the astonishing part of the speech: "That whole danger has been entirely dissipated. Not by teachings of the Church, not by any new theology, not even by the sweet persuasion of religion, but by the invention of a man who ought to have a monument erected to him as much as the man who discovered ether, or MARTIN LUTHER—by the invention of the man who invented the bicycle. The bicycle is the great safety of modern days. The man who owns a bicycle rides his own steed. He throws his dust in the face of the man in the carriage, so that it is no longer pleasant to ride our country roads in a coach and four." It is hard to see just how the theory works out, but there is evidently something in it for anybody who hunts long enough.

CUSTOM HOUSE RULES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems that some one has made a rule that no one can be admitted to the dock at the arrival of steamers without a pass signed by the steamship company and approved by the Custom House.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse arrived on Decoration Day. There were many people who had friends on board who could not meet them, because there was no one to furnish them with a pass.

My own experience will show what the public are expected to undergo by the little people in power, or the people who have a little power.

I arrived in New York Monday night to meet two ladies who were to come on the Kaiser Wilhelm, and who expected me to be on the pier when they landed to take them to the hotel and to help them in any way that they found it necessary, they not being accustomed to the ways of American travel and the gentle Custom House officer of the United States.

On Tuesday morning I at once started out to get the necessary pass, though the porter at the hotel told me that the Custom House would be closed, but I was sure that as there was the rule requiring a pass there would be some one to give it. I went to the company's office and found that closed, also to the Custom House, which was closed, though I succeeded in unearthing a watchman, who suggested that I try the Barge Office; at the Barge Office I was informed that I ought to have got my pass on Monday, and I had to explain that I had only come to the city the night before and so could not have done so; upon this I was informed that there was nothing to be done, but that the speaker himself would be at the dock and would pass me.

When I went to the dock I was informed that the Deputy Surveyor would be there when the boat landed, but till then I could not pass. I waited an hour and a half, and all the passengers were landed, but I was not allowed to enter.

About half an hour after the passengers were landed I saw the man, with whom I talked at the Barge Office, and I was at last allowed to go and hunt up the persons whom I had come to meet, and whom I found in a great state, thinking that they had been deserted on a foreign shore.

I do not know whether this rule was made in Washington, or if it originated at the New York Custom House; but it seems that nothing short of a Congressman would be such an ass as to make such a rule and not provide some way that it could be carried out on a holiday.

All the trouble of myself and of my fellow-sufferers might have been avoided if the great intellect which originated this idea had gone a little further and forbidden any steamship to land her passengers on a National holiday.

As to myself, being an American citizen, I of course knew that I had no rights that a public officer need respect, though I felt none the less indignant, and I determined to do as the Englishman does when he thinks himself imposed upon, viz., write a letter to The Times. KICKER.

Newport, R. I., May 31, 1899.

THE "NEW MEMORIAL DAY."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot let your leading article of to-day on the "New Memorial Day" pass without a word of protest. Speaking of the subjugation of the Philippines and the proper course for the individual to take who is called upon to take part in the campaign, and who yet regards it as immoral, you say: "Even those who question whether his country has a right to call upon him must not dispute that it was his duty to obey the call. The spirit of the famous lines,

"'Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs not to reason why,'

is the spirit of patriotism." And you proceed to lay down the rule that in a democracy a patriot must "surrender at the call of his country, not only his opinion, but his life, in a cause in which he may not himself believe."

Is not the statement of this sentiment a sufficient refutation of itself? Is it not really the morality of the Pleiocene Age? If reason is the crowning glory of man, then men who admit that it is not theirs "to reason why" are of all men the most unmanly. For me to assist a cause which I believe to be wrong, and then to unload my responsibility upon the shoulders of Congress or President, is virtually to plead the baby act. Your principle would justify me, if I chanced to be a Turkish subject, in massacreing Armenian women and children at the bidding of the Sultan; it is a morality for slaves, and not for freemen.

You have quoted Tennyson, (and, by the way, when he said "Theirs not to reason why," he was not considering a matter of conscience, but merely a foolhardy risk of life;) I set Lowell over against him, and I believe that eventually Lowell's opinion will prevail:

"Ef you take a sword and dror it,
An' go stick a feller thru,
Guv'ment ain't to answer for it,
God 'll send the bill to you."

ERNEST H. CROSBY.

Rhinebeck, N. Y., May 31, 1899.

PROMPT ACTION NECESSARY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I hope you will not take it as a flattery when I tell you that your editorial, "A Firm Policy Now," in your issue of the 29th inst. is the best I have read in a good while, and to explain why I think so. I will add that I find therein a decided improvement on the view point, which you were pleased to take all along on the Administration's Philippine policy, and which, to my mind, was not in harmony with your conservative, patriotic, and independent attitude of former days.

While I agree with the most essential points of your editorial, I beg leave to make a few remarks thereon, viz.:

1. I fully share your well-founded apprehension of the serious aspect of things, both in the Philippines and Cuba, but, while I have been laboring under it for many months, I regret that yours is coming so late when a great deal of mischief has been done which could have been averted. However, it is not too late to mend things, provided you wish to help in mending by using the powerful influence which a paper of your traditions and standing must needs wield, especially since its popularity has grown with the reduction of its price! But there is no time to be lost now, and, as you have gotten to the point of "soberness" in warning the President that this is no time to turn back or to look back, you must not stop there, but go ahead, quickly and energetically, and, taking the cue from Col. Bonaparte, who in answering the anti-imperialists, said that it was easy to kick, but not half as easy to advise, you must openly and fearlessly tell the President what you think would be the best to do to get himself out of the scrape, which is ours likewise.

2. We all know, that Mr. McKinley has the great mass of people behind him, and that he, in his anxiety to serve his fellow-citizens best, and get their "encore" votes in 1900, is anxiously and modestly waiting for advice, which he is never ready himself to give. But we also know that as long as he is continuing in his policy, which is no policy at all, and as long as he will let that "despicable" Aguinaldo so successfully interfere with our benevolent aggression and criminal assimilation (or vice versa) campaign, and as long as our heroical and self-sacrificing little band out in the Philippines will be mercilessly slaughtered and made to melt away, as the snow before the wind, without better results than have been attained hitherto, it will be a long while before "the people of the United States, the people of the entire civilized world" will "look to see him finish the work he has begun."

3. Mr. Editor, you rightly say that "wisdom and firmness" are so "pre-eminently desirable" in Washington just now, and that there is "lack of decision!" But you don't come out squarely and say that imperialism, expansion, and colonial policy do not go hand in hand with the benevolent, democratic frock coat, and that the military coat, the gun, and the bayonet, and a great many of the latter two articles, are much better, and, in fact, the only initiatory means fitted for it. You do not say that honest and experienced soldiers, who speak from knowledge, have held and hold that our army in the Philippines is not adequate to the great task, and that these heroic boys have only one life each to lay down at the altar of the moloch called imperialism.

Why don't you say right out that we must raise an army of 150,000 men for the Philippines, one of 50,000 men for Cuba, and last, but not least, a reserve army of 150,000 well-armed, well-drilled, and still better officered men at home in the United States to draw from, and ready to jump in at a moment's notice in case of emergency?

That is really what Imperialism means. "Aut Caesar aut nihil" is the watch-word; there is no middle way! Militarism is the entering wedge for imperialism and the initial investment for a nation which intends to spread humanity and civilization, and incidentally wants to get a little profit out of it besides.

4. Another thing is, you must tell our President not to let our good-natured Generals and professors be fooled by our foxy, rebellious Oriental friends. It was a serious mistake they made about five weeks ago to treat Aguinaldo's envoys as if they were the representatives of a legitimate power whom we are at war with. They should have been treated as rebels against our authority, and kept under lock and key in Manila. Maybe a great deal of useless bloodshed would have been averted that way, and less encouragement for the prolongation of warfare into the rainy season engendered.

5. Lastly, the same principles apply for Cuba, only with a slight variance in treatment and in figures. If we want peace, and that is surely what we all want, speedy action is necessary. We do not now discuss what is to become of the islands we now occupy, or rather make an effort to occupy. That belongs to a different chapter.

Let us first occupy and hold them de facto, or, if we cannot do that, at the same time upholding our dignity and fulfilling the duty we owe to humanity, (not metaphorically, but literally speaking,) let us wake up from that horrible nightmare, let us act like men of honesty and courage, let us say "Pater peccavi," and—quit.

ALEXIS LUDWIG.

Leonia, N. J., May 31, 1899.

STOP BLOODSHED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your support of the President in what thousands of thoughtful citizens believe to be an unholy war is a marvel to me. Gen. Otis has permitted his men to do cruel and cowardly deeds in the name of the United States. "Criminal aggression" has characterized the movements of his army. Instead of regarding the approach of an insurgent to one of our outposts as a foolhardy act of a half-witted Filipino, and arresting him, our sentry shot the man. The personal opinion of Gen. Otis as to the motives of the Filipinos at this initial moment plunged this country into a series of attempts to "benevolently assimilate" the inhabitants of those far-away islands by fire and sword, and by murderous deeds which, if photographs and written reports may be relied upon, should bring the blush of shame to every American cheek.

When a man makes a mistake, if wise, he admits it. So, I take it, should the President be. It was a mistake to appoint a hard man who has been a fighter of Indians—a professional subjugator—to command our forces in the Philippines. He was not the man for the hour, and the sooner the President supersedes him and concentrates the army at Manila, where only defensive warfare shall be tolerated, the better will it be for our beloved country. I do not believe in the shibboleth, "My country; right or wrong, my country," for "my country and righteousness" has a better significance. Do your best, Mr. Editor, to stop bloody work, and establish liberty in those far-away islands—liberty founded upon the principles of the "Prince of Peace."

THOMAS ELGAR.

New York, June 2, 1899.

HOW TO REDUCE GAS BILLS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An automatic gas controller is necessary to keep the pressure uniform. This is an undeniable fact, and all gas experts recommend the use of the same where the pressure varies over forty times in the twenty-four hours. Your correspondent under this heading in your very reputable paper of May 31, endeavored to clear up some errors in what had been stated in your issues of Monday and Tuesday last.

Any plumber or gasfitter can attach a controller to equalize the pressure at the meter so that the same is uniform and does not vary whether one or more lights are in use; without it the pressure always increases at the burners when the number of burners in use are reduced. But as he states, these controllers must be purchased of the gas regulators companies manufacturing the same, or they are attached by these companies to the meters for a cash payment, with a guarantee that the same is warranted for ten years, and in order to prove this, they are also sold on installments of half the savings effected by the use of the controllers, if desired; they are also rented as previously stated, on terms fixed as near as can be adjusted to about one-third of the saving.

The gas company cannot alter the pressure so as to give uniformity in the pressure required, nor can it be done at the meter, because of the number of variations referred to above. An automatic gas controller is the watchman by the meter preventing waste and the poisonous results from inhaling unburnt carbon and hydrogen when the gas is being consumed at the street pressure.

SAMUEL CHITTICK.

New York, June 2, 1899.

A WOMAN'S VIEW OF IT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I could scarcely refrain from clapping aloud as I read to-day's editorial, "McKinley and Alger." Although not a voter, (and I hope I never shall be compelled to be a voter,) I must tell you how your editorial completely voices my sentiments. I hope everything possible will be done to bind together the names of McKinley and Alger. I for one am tired of the hypocritical position of most Americans—hissing Alger while they cheer McKinley. McKinley has chosen to hang Alger about his neck; let us take every opportunity to point to the unwieldy burden. Let us link the names of McKinley and Alger so they will go down to posterity as symbols of moral weakness, indifference to public opinion, backsliding from the principles of a party platform, submission to bossism, and imperial egotism. A. N. M.

New York, June 1, 1899.

Criticises the President's Policy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Clarence Warren, in a letter published in THE TIMES of to-day, expresses my views exactly; also the sentiments of a large number of my friends who voted, worked, and spent their money to elect Mr. McKinley. I believe in gold, and am not a believer in the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 or at any other ratio. There will have to be a very poor man nominated against Mr. McKinley for him to get my support again. What, with his imperial policy, Algerism, and his backwood step in the civil service question, I believe that the Republican Party will find it very hard to elect Mr. McKinley again if the Democrats nominate a half-way decent man.

CONSTANT READER.

New York, June 2, 1899.

Mr. McKinley in 1900.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Does he hope for a re-election with Secretary Alger as the head of the War Department and the old Springfields still in the hands of our brave soldiers in the Philippines? A vast number of men are doing a heap of thinking these hot days, and they have votes, too, but they want the proper arms for our brave soldiers and plenty of smokeless powder.

AN OLD REPUBLICAN.

New York, June 1, 1899.

Cubans' Attitude Toward Americans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There was an anti-American meeting called by some Cuban agitators at this place night before last. As no one seemed willing to ante first, the game failed, the most virulent thing said being to the effect that all the men sent here in official capacity by the Americans acted with such disregard for Cuban amour propre as to cause the greatest possible amount of hard feeling. This remark was an untrue generalization of perhaps one instance. The main agitator, the editor of La Independencia, (a Cienfuegos paper which contains no news, but devotes itself to the dissemination of republican literature,) upon seeing the sentiment of the gathering suddenly found that he was in no physical condition to make a speech.

Cuba would gladly become an American State if she could do so in such a way that the world could see that it was her choice.

E. E. E.

Cienfuegos, Cuba, May 29, 1899.

NUGGETS.

A Money Getter.

"Everything pusher puts his hand to seems to turn into money."

"Yes. Why, he could write poetry and make it pay."—Philadelphia North American.

Rare Devotion.

"Do you think Dolly's fiancé loves her?"

"Indeed, he does! Why, he went and made love to that pretty Allbright girl, just to give Dolly a chance to cut her out."—Collier's Weekly.

Not an Equivalent.

Grigson—So Miss Knitter has given you the mitten?

Folby—That doesn't trouble me half so much as the many pairs of gloves I have given her.—Boston Transcript.

Just as He Said.

"I thought," said the disappointed friend, "you told me this election was going to be a walk-over."

"Well," answered the former candidate, "it was. I was the doorstep."—Washington Star.

Not a Fair Divide.

Brown—That new milkman seems to be getting the cream of the trade in this part of the city.

Jones—He takes good care that none of his customers gets any.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Families Smaller Now.

"Are small families the rule down your way?" said a Pittsburg man to a visitor from South Carolina.

"They are now, Sir," replied the Southerner. "I have but seventeen children myself, while at my age my father had twenty-two or twenty-three."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

THE PALISADES.

[The heading of a news article in THE NEW YORK TIMES of May 31 reads: "Wiping Out the Palisades—Memorial Day Signalized by the Destruction of Indian Head—A 10,000 Pound Dynamite Blast."]

Majestic rampart of the Hudson's shore,
Where laps the broad Atlantic's westering tide,
Must perish now thy beauty and thy pride?
Cursed be the blast thy noble headland tore!
Not where Niagara's mighty torrents pour
Their towered yeast, has ever eye beheld
A fairer vision of our country's eld,
Tree crowned, than awed the Half Moon's crew of yore.
Think'st thou God reared these solemn walls for gain,
Thou sordid quarryman? Is there no mine
For paving stones save in this antique vein
Where sleeps a grace enthrallingly divine?
Put forth thy hand, O Nation! Wipe the stain
Of sacrilege from this, thy noble shrine!

G. H. EMERSON.

SPAIN'S EMPIRE VANISHING

Transfer of Islands to Germany Announced by Queen Regent.

THE LADRONES AND CAROLINES

Considered Useless to Retain Such Minor Dependencies After Great Losses of Territory.

MADRID, June 2.—The Queen Regent today opened the Cortes with the usual ceremonial, and in the speech from the throne announced that the Marianne, Caroline, and Palaos Islands were ceded to Germany by the late Spanish Cabinet. In the course of the speech, her Majesty said:

"At the opening of the Cortes all the sorrows which have wrenched our hearts, through the disasters which have visited our country, are reawakened. We must preserve sadness in order to derive experience therefrom, but the woes of our country are of such a nature that reticence and silence avail better than complaints.

"When peace with the United States was concluded, parliamentary troubles caused a change of Cabinet, and the present Cabinet was formed. Under the constitution it belonged to me to ratify the treaty by laying it before the chamber. There remained under our control the Carolines, Palaos, and most of the Marianne Islands. But the former Cabinet believed it useless for Spain to retain such minor appanages of our ancient empire, and signed with the German Emperor a convention offering to cede those territories under the law, which will be submitted immediately to the chamber.

"Our foreign relations are cordial and friendly. We specially owe to the Pope recognition of the many times he has given us his moral support.

"The most important, most urgent, and most difficult task before you is to balance the budget and liquidate the debts resulting from the war through ordinary and permanent sources of income. Thanks to the severely economic policy projected, the Government will not ask fresh sacrifices of the country, except such as can be equitably divided among all classes. With the ordinary budget will also be presented schemes to liquidate the charges created by the loss of possessions and colonial campaigns."

The Queen Regent then referred to the financial measures, and expressed confidence that the nation would show the same resignation during peace as it showed during the war, adding:

"For the times are critical, and it is impossible during the present session to do all that is necessary. But during the next session there will be projects for the reorganization of the army and navy, based on obligatory service; for improving the public services, decentralizing the provincial and municipal administrations, and reforming the penal code and electoral laws."

The Marianne, or Mariana, Islands, also known as the Ladrones, are a group of twenty islands, of which only five are inhabited, in the Pacific, mostly between latitude 13 and 21 north, and longitude 144 and 146 east. They are of volcanic origin, densely wooded, and very fertile. They were discovered by Magellan in 1521, and were called Las Islas de los Ladrones, (the Islands of the Thieves,) from the thievish disposition of the natives. They were also named the Mariana Islands, in honor of the Queen of Philip IV. of Spain. The population is about 8,000, and the capital town is San Ignacio de Agana, situated on Guahan Island.

The Caroline Islands, otherwise known as the New Philippines, form a great archipelago of the Pacific Ocean, claimed by Spain, but practically independent. They are regarded as including the New Islands on the west, and the Mulgrave Archipelago in the extreme east; but the Carolines proper lie between these extremes, and contain hundreds of small islands, arranged in forty-eight recognized groups. In its widest sense the name Caroline Islands is nearly synonymous with Micronesia, a collective name applied to certain groups of small islands in the Pacific. The people of these islands do not speak the true Polynesian language, but employ several dialects kindred to one another, and more remotely so to the Malay tongue.

The Palaos Islands are a small group adjacent to the Caroline Islands, and are sometimes looked upon as forming part of them.

SPAIN'S ACT NOT QUESTIONED.

Her Cession of Islands to Germany Satisfactory to This Government.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The news of the cession by Spain of the Ladrones, Carolines, and Palaos in the Pacific Ocean to Germany does not seem to create surprise among State Department officers. A prominent officer, who would not be quoted, said that there had been some prospect that such a cession would be made, and he had not heard that any objection would be offered by the Government of the United States. The assumption of control of those islands by Germany would certainly be better for the people than the continuance of Spanish domination, and so far as the United States was concerned there might be reasons given for cordially approving German control. Just at this time, he said, a war to injure this country, and it might be of great advantage in completing negotiations regarding other controversies.

There is no assertion that Germany sounded the Department of State before proceeding with the effort to obtain control of the former Spanish islands, but it is not doubted that the unofficial assurance was obtained that the cession to Germany would not meet with protest from Washington. Secretary Hay said to-night that the question of cession was not one concerning which the United States would be consulted.

The dispatch containing the news was shown to the German Embassy officials to-night, but Ambassador von Holleben said that he had no comments to make. He had received no information, he said, as to the cession.

Sovereignty over the Carolines was formally adjudged by the Pope in 1885 to be in Spain, and the Spanish title was admitted by Germany and Great Britain. This was after a rather prolonged dispute, opened by Germany raising her flag over the Island of Yap. Portugal first acquired the Caroline Islands, but Spain soon wrested the group from her. German interests in the Carolines are relatively extensive, and have been fostered by a provision of the Pope's award, he, as arbitrator, having awarded sovereignty to Spain, but reserved to Germany special trade facilities.

The Ladrone Islands, which are embraced in the cession, of course do not include Guam, over which the American flag now flies.

The Elections in Peru.

LIMA, Peru, June 2.—Only 6,872 votes are now required to complete the legal third of the electorate necessary to constitute a valid election of the Presidential and two Vice Presidential candidates. Forty provinces have yet to make their returns, and no doubt the necessary number will be more than made up. The news that a rebellion had broken out at Iquitos, on the Upper Amazon, caused profound disgust here.

Settlement of a French Strike.

LE CREUSOT, France, June 2.—The general strike at the Creusot Works, which began about a fortnight ago, terminated to-day, the company having consented to grant the increase in wages asked for, to reinstate the strikers, and to pay them for the time during which they were idle because of the strike.

Weather Bureau at Colon Closed.

COLON, Colombia, June 2.—The United States Weather Bureau, which was opened here last September, has finally been closed, its site being out of the track of the hurricanes. The instruments are to be transferred to Jamaica.

Member of Parliament Dead.

LONDON, June 2.—Robert Cox, member of Parliament for South Edinburgh, in the Liberal Unionist interest, is dead. He was born in 1845, was a manufacturer, and favored imperial federation and free trade between Great Britain and her colonies.

American Divorce Case in London.

LONDON, June 2.—Mrs. Clara Jakobowski is suing here for a divorce from her husband, Edward Jakobowski. The parties were married in New York during 1896.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY HONORS.

Alma-Tadema Knighted—British Consul General Here in the List—No Peerage for Pauncefote.

LONDON, June 2.—The Queen's Birthday honors were announced to-day. Alma-Tadema, the artist, and J. A. Boyd, Chancellor of the High Court of Ontario, are knighted. Henry M. Stanley, M. P., is made a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

Sir Charles Howard Vincent, M. P., and Mr. James Rennell Rodd, Secretary of the British Consulate General in Egypt, are made Knight Commanders of St. Michael and St. George. In the case of Mr. Rodd the honor is bestowed as a reward for his successful mission to Abyssinia in 1897. Sir Charles Vincent was honored for his services during the recent Anarchist Conference at Rome.

Mr. Percy Sanderson, the British Consul General at New York, is made a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, and Capt. John L. Burr of the British second-class cruiser Intrepid, for his recent services at Bluefields, is made a Companion of St. Michael and St. George.

The extremely meagre honor list is a matter of general surprise, as well as considerable disappointment to many. No new peers have been created, although, in quarters usually inspired, it had been asserted that Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador to the United States, would at all events be raised to that dignity.

Neither are there any new privy councillors. Such baronetcies, knighthoods, and orders as have been conferred have gone largely to the scientific and learned professions and to members of the Permanent Civil Service. A few officers have been rewarded with Special Service distinctions.

Among the honors interesting to Americans, in addition to those already cabled, are a Baronetcy for Prof. John Scott Burdon-Sanderson, Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford University; orders of Knight Commander of the Bath for Mr. W. H. Preece, President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and Prof. Michael Foster, Professor of Physiology at Cambridge University, and the order of Companion of St. Michael and St. George for Capt. the Hon. Maurice Bourke, Commodore of the North American Fisheries Station, in recognition of his services in protecting the fishery interests of Newfoundland.

Jean de Reszke receives the Royal Victorian Order, fourth class.

FIRE IN A LONDON DOCK.

British Steamer Banffshire Seriously Damaged and One Life Lost.

LONDON, June 2.—The British steamer Banffshire, Capt. Stewart, from Wellington, N. Z., March 28, via Las Palmas May 12, for this port, was seriously damaged by fire to-day in the Victoria Dock here. A man on board of her was killed.

The first, second, and third holds of the Banffshire were burned out. Her decks and starboard plating above the waterline, from her bows to the hatch abaft the engine room, were badly buckled. Her saloon was endangered, and the vessel was flooded from the engine room. A warehouse near her was destroyed by the flames.

WRECK OF THE ORION.

Crew Now at St. John's and Much Cargo May Be Saved.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 2.—The crew of the Danish steamer Orion, Capt. Callesen, from New York on May 27 for Copenhagen, with a general cargo, which went ashore yesterday morning at Fresh Water Point, seven miles west of Cape Race, and became a total wreck, arrived here this evening.

The men say that the ship will hold together probably for several days yet, and the salvers are busily engaged in getting out as much of the cargo as is possible. All that is above the lower decks is likely to be saved undamaged, while the heavier goods—tierces of pork, hams, and the like—stowed lower down, will not suffer much from the immersion, and, in all likelihood, will be got out before the wreck goes to pieces.

The Patria Safe at Hamburg.

HAMBURG, June 2.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Patria, Capt. Bauer, which left New York May 20 for this port, arrived here yesterday, thus, so far as this steamer is concerned, definitely setting at rest the report which reached the United States that an accident had befallen either the Patria or the Patricia of the same line. It is not believed that there is any foundation for the report, The Patricia, which sailed from New York May 27 for this port, is expected to arrive here safely in due course of time, about June 6.

Jumped from a White Star Liner.

QUEENSTOWN, June 2.—Considerable excitement was occasioned during the voyage of the White Star Line steamer Cymric, Capt. Lindsay, from New York May 24, which arrived here at 1:13 P. M. to-day, by the suicide of a Hungarian steerage passenger named Joseph Lichtner, who jumped overboard. Lichtner's wife recently died in New York. A little daughter of the suicide was on board the steamer and the passengers subscribed £50 for her benefit.

Boat Run Down; Two Men Drowned.

CATSKILL, N. Y., June 2.—The steamer City of Hudson, near Tivoll, last night, ran down a rowboat containing two fishermen named Clum and Moore. Both of the men were drowned before assistance could reach them.

Chilean Ministry Resigns.

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 2.—The Chilean Ministry has resigned.

The Chilean Ministry was reorganized Dec. 20 last, under Senhor Martinez, in part as follows: Premier and Minister of the Interior—Senhor Carlos Walker Martinez; Minister of Foreign Affairs—Senhor Ventura Blanco Viel; Minister of Finance—Senhor Rafael Sotomayer; Minister of War—Gen. Suber-Caseaux.

Grant of $150,000 for Lord Kitchener.

LONDON, June 2.—In the House of Commons to-day the Government leader, Mr. A. J. Balfour, presented a message from the Queen recommending a grant of £30,000 ($150,000) to Major Gen. Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, the Sirdar of the Egyptian Army.

London Yachting Editor Dead.

LONDON, June 2.—Capt. Henry Horn, the well-known yachting editor of The Times and for many years associated with The Field, died yesterday evening. He was a practical, qualified master, formerly commanded several yachts, and sailed in some of the first America's Cup races.

Johann Strauss Reported Dying.

VIENNA, June 2.—Johann Strauss, the famous Austrian composer, now in his seventy-fourth year, is believed to be dying. He is suffering from an acute aggravation of bronchial catarrh, of which ailment he has long been a victim.

Secretary Alger Leaves Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Secretary of War and Mrs. Alger left the city for the East on the midnight train over the Pennsylvania Railroad. They will visit their home in Detroit, after which the Secretary will go to the lumber regions in Minnesota, where he has large private interests. Mr. and Mrs. Alger will go by way of Boston, where they will pay a visit to their son Capt. F. M. Alger, who is a senior at Harvard, and then proceed to Grand Mere, Canada, to visit another son, Russell A. Alger, Jr. Their daughter, Mrs. Pike, will join them in New York, as will Mrs. Alger's sister, Mrs. Frank Russell, at Bridgeport, Conn., and accompany them to Detroit. The Secretary expects to be absent about three weeks.

Koster & Bial's Roof Garden.

Koster & Bial will inaugurate their roof garden season to-night, weather permitting, being the first of the local managers to inaugurate this Summer style of amusement. Manager Aarons has made many changes on the roof of his theatre for the convenience and comfort of his patrons. The entire programme, which has been presented in the Music Hall during the week, will be transferred to the roof garden, which has been named the Aerial Palm Garden. The programme for to-night includes Harry Gilfoil, Monroe and Mack, Miss Louise Gunning, Miss Truly Shattuck, the Four Emperors of Music, Joe Flynn, Stinson and Merton, Miss Josie De Witt, Prof. Leonidas, Mme Arniotis, Golden Gate Quartet, Hale sisters, Miss Nellie Burt, Pantzer Trio, Gilbert and Goldie, Hanson and Nelson, Frobel and Ruge, Griffiths Brothers, and the Cleriee Sisters.

THE COMMISSION AT APIA

Preliminary Inquiry Into the Status of Samoan Affairs.

CASE OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE

He Claims Final Jurisdiction Concerning the Kingship and the Commission Avoids Making Any Reply.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—The steamer Alameda, from Australian ports, via Apia, Samoa, and Honolulu, arrived here to-day and brings the following from The Associated Press correspondent at Apia, dated May 19:

"The United States steamer Badger, bearing the Commissioners of the United States, Great Britain, and Germany, arrived at Apia May 13. The Commissioners have elected Mr. Tripp, the American representative, Chairman. On their arrival they received letters of welcome from King Malietoa Tanu and from Mataafa. Both letters were acknowledged. The Commissioners are reticent as to their proceedings. It does not seem to be their purpose to hold any public sessions.

"Up to date they have been busily engaged in preliminaries and a careful study of the situation. They have had interviews with three Consuls, the Admiral and Captains of the British warships, the Chief of Police, and representatives of the London Mission Society and the Roman Catholic mission. Their inquiries seemed directed to a thorough and exhaustive examination of all concerned in connection with the trial and proceedings in the Kingship matter. This afternoon they are to have an interview with King Tanu and to-morrow with Mataafa. Mataafa and five of his chiefs are coming to Apia at the request of the Commissioners and they have guaranteed him a safe passage to and from Apia.

"In connection with the Kingship proceedings, the Commissioners wrote asking the Chief Justice if he would forward them a copy of the docket on file in the Supreme Court. This the Chief Justice did. At the same time he, in writing, informed the Commissioners that he did so from a desire to aid them in their investigation; that he claimed for himself and his court, notwithstanding their presence in Apia, the full power and functions of the court as exercised in the past and that his action must in no way be regarded as abrogating those powers or privileges. The Supreme Court decision in the Kingship matter was final and not subject to revision at the hands of the Commissioners.

"The Commissioners in reply were noncommittal, and simply acknowledged the receipt of the Chief Justice's letter. The Chief Justice has been informed by the Chairman of the commission that the Commissioners while in Apia do not intend in any way to interfere with the powers or jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and that the court will pursue the even tenor of its way.

Dr. Solf, who was nominated as President or the municipality, arrived by the last steamer from San Francisco. He is on the horns of a dilemma. A President sent out by the three treaty powers, yet he is no President, for the reason that he was unable to get into office and assume his duties before the arrival of the Commissioners. Before he came to Apia he was informed that as there was only one provisional government in Samoa, he had better apply on his arrival to the Consul to be put into office. The Berlin treaty requires that the President shall be appointed by the Samoan Government. When he got to Apia he found Tanu installed as King and recognized by the United States and Great Britain, but not by his own Government.

"Dr. Solf is an official on the foreign service list of the German Government. He could not and would not be allowed to act until he had obtained his appointment, but he could not, in the face of his Consul's and the Government's attitude, apply to and thereby recognize Tanu and his Government. He awaited the arrival of the Commissioners. They have superseded all hitherto existing authority in Samoa, and as such do not see the necessity at the present for a President. Dr. Solf applied for the Secretaryship of the High Commission, but this will be conferred on Mr. Morgan, who came out as Commissioner Tripp's private secretary."

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, June 2.—This evening Mrs. H. C. Taylor, wife of Capt. Taylor of the battleship Indiana, gave a dinner in honor of Admiral Sampson. The guests included Admiral Sampson, Capt. Chadwick of the New York, Flag Lieut. Staunton, Capt. Ludlow of the Massachusetts, Capt. Sigsbee of the Texas, Capt. Taylor of the Indiana, Capt. McGowan of the Training Station, Commander Stockton of the War College, and Commander McLean of the Torpedo Station. The decorations were American Beauty roses and American flags.

Next Wednesday Commander and Mrs. C. McLean will give an afternoon tea at the Torpedo Station in honor of Admiral Sampson and the officers of his squadron.

The Rev. Alfred Lee Royce, Chaplain of the New York, will preach at Emmanuel Church on Sunday.

Miss Maude Wetmore has arrived for the season.

Mrs. George W. Cutter is the guest for the Summer of Miss E. H. Hooper of Boston, who has taken the Weeden cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Nicholas Brown, who have been at Hot Springs, are now en route here for the season. It is expected that soon after their arrival they will select a site for the erection of a cottage.

The announcement of the engagement of Miss Dresser to Vicomte Romain D'Osmoy of France was a surprise to the cottagers, but the news was received with satisfaction, and was discussed on all sides. Miss Dresser has been a devoted worker for Emmanuel Church.

Mrs. W. Earl Dodge of New York has arrived for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. William Page Thompson are expected at Villino in a few days.

Frederick H. Paine has returned from Washington for the Summer.

Henry G. Marquand has arrived at Linden Gate for the season.

Mrs. A. Livingston Mason will hold a reception on the afternoon of June 14 at her cottage, Halidon Hall in honor of Admiral Sampson and his officers.

The Rhode Island Automobile Transit Company has obtained a franchise from the Legislature, Newport not being included, for the establishment of public vehicle stations. The franchise is so worded that the City Council will decide whether public stations shall be allowed in Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., have returned from New York.

Manager Bull of the Newport Opera House has extended to Admiral Sampson an invitation to attend the performance of "The Idol's Eye" on Wednesday evening next.

The Newport Clam Bake Club will hold its first bake of the season on July 4 at the clubhouse. The annual election of officers will be held the same day. The officers at present are Center Hitchcock, President; Frederick H. Paine, Secretary and Treasurer, and O. H. P. Belmont, Hermann Oelrichs, Royal Phelps Carroll, and H. H. Hunnewell, Jr. The membership is limited to 100, and there is a long waiting list. One vacancy, caused by the death of Robert Goelet, is to be filled.

Henry Clews is having his cottage prepared for early occupancy.

Mrs. George C. Mason of Philadelphia has arrived for the season.

Bishop Clark and his family have arrived at the Cram cottage at Second Beach for the Summer.

Miss Bishop has arrived at the Hoffman cottage.

Mrs. C. C. Perkins of Boston has arrived at her cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Hutton of Baltimore have arrived at Shamrock Cliff for the season.

Bathing was begun here to-day. It was the warmest day so far of the season.

Mrs. Gordon Norrie and Miss Norrie and Mrs. D. D. Williamson and Miss Williamson of New York are at Bateman's for the Summer.

James Brown Potter has arrived for the season.

Mrs. Potter Palmer arrived here this evening to inspect Beaulieu, which Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer have engaged for the season, and which they will shortly occupy.

Mrs. E. J. Berwind arrived at the Elms for the season last evening.

Gould Hoyt arrived from New York this evening.

Mrs. Edward King of New York is registered at Hartmann's.

The yacht Nahma is being provisioned and will shortly sail for New York, where she will be coaled, and will start for Europe. Mrs. Robert Goelet will join the vessel with her two children later on for a cruise in the Mediterranean.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The protracted heat had the effect of driving away every one nearly from the city yesterday. It did not in the least affect the ardor of the golfers, and at Baltusrol the struggle for the championship went on with much vigor. There was a very large attendance of fashionable people. At Ardsley there was the customary golf, and at Morristown the links were crowded.

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The rumor of the engagement of Miss Susan Le Roy Dresser, the eldest daughter of the late Capt. George Warren Dresser, to the Vicomte Romain d'Osway has just been talked of in Paris, and the cables brought the rumor here yesterday. Miss Dresser is the only unmarried sister of Mrs. George Vanderbilt, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, and Mrs. Grenville Merrill, the wife of the rector of the Episcopal church at Tuxedo. She is a direct descendant of Peter Stuyvesant and a granddaughter of the late Daniel Le Roy of this city. She is also a sister of Mr. Daniel Le Roy Dresser, who married Miss Burnham. The Vicomte d'Osway is said to have a château at Boissy-le-Chatel, in the Department of Eure, and a town house in Paris. His age is given as thirty-eight, while that of Miss Dresser is given as thirty-six. The wedding will take place very shortly in Paris.

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To-day will be the last trip of the coach Pioneer. The season has been quite successful, although there have not been many fashionable parties, as in former years. According to custom, the horses will be sold at public auction next week.

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Miss Susan de Forest Day will give the last of two receptions on board the Scythian, which is anchored off Whitestone, this afternoon. A band has been engaged, and there will be tea and a collation. Miss Day expects soon to go on a cruise.

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There is a family meeting of the Grant family at present in the city. Miss Julia Dent Grant is with her mother, Mrs. Frederick Grant, at their residence, 25 East Sixty-second Street. Mrs. Ulysses Grant is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mrs. Potter Palmer has gone to Chicago.

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Announcement has been made of the engagement of Mr. Samuel Cornell of Buffalo to Mlle. Manzé of Florence. Mr. Cornell's mother was at one time a prominent member of Mr. Daly's company. Her stage name was Miss May Fielding. Her second husband is Mr. Diaz-Albertini. Mr. Cornell was visiting his uncle, Mr. Edward Scovell, at Florence when the engagement was announced. Mr. Scovell married Miss Marcia Roosevelt of this city.

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There are quite a number of ships departing to-day. On the Kaiser Wilhelm II. are booked Mrs. George Griswold, Mrs. J. M. Hood, Mrs. J. B. Hayden, Miss Hayden, and Mr. and Mrs. George C. Wood. On the City of Rome are Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Emmett, Miss M. Pomeroy, Mr. and Mrs. John Addison Porter, and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Osmer.

On the St. Paul, which is due to-day, are Mr. and Mrs. William Arnoux and Mr. Reginald Norman, who were on the Paris; Theodore M. Davis and Miss Edith Davis, Mrs. J. W. Griswold and the Misses Griswold, Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Lawrence, and Dr. and Mrs. Weir Mitchell.

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The death at Lausanne of Jules Brugiere was quite a shock to the community. Mr. Brugiere was the representative of one of the oldest New York families. For nearly a century the family name has been connected with social events in the history of New York, and the famous fancy ball given at his mother's, Mrs. Charles Brugiere's, at 30 Broadway, was the first of the kind ever attempted in this city, and it is always referred to in the history of similar events. The Brugieres were one of the first French families to make New York their home. They were importers. Mr. Jules Brugiere had retired from active business, and had lived for some years abroad. He married Miss Sarah Van Buren, a relative of Martin Van Buren, and an aunt of Travers Van Buren, who died in this city, at the apartments he had always occupied with James Gordon Bennett, about ten years ago. Mr. Jules Brugiere was one of the oldest members of the Union Club. The Brugiere family is related by marriage to the Montants, the Morgans, the Du Viviers, the De Ronges, Chazournes, and other well-known French families in this city. For many years the only business done by the family has been the collection of rents from their real estate.

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On the Lucania are booked by latest reports Mrs. C. B. Boynton, Mr. and Mrs. Melville Brown, Mr. and Mrs. James Coats, Miss Delaplaine, Mrs. Michael P. Grace and the Misses Grace, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds, Miss Elizabeth Remsen, Mr. John L. Riker and the Misses Riker, Mr. Raimond de Madrazo, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Stern, Mr. and Mrs. J. Scott McComb of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.; Mr. Dundas Lippincott, and Mr. Robert Ralston Stewart of Philadelphia.

On the Graf Waldersee for Hamburg are booked the Countess Festetics-Freibeisz, the Rev. and Mrs. E. Walpole Warren, and Mr. G. Moller.

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Mrs. Potter Palmer was seen at the Robinson, at Newport, yesterday. Mrs. Palmer was asked if any definite time had been set for the wedding of her niece, Miss Julia Dent Grant, to Prince Cantacuzene of Russia, and the reply was: "There is no date yet fixed for Miss Grant's wedding beyond the decision that it is to occur in the Autumn."

Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, accompanied by Miss Grant, will arrive at the villa known as Beaulieu, the property of W. W. Astor, on June 15, several weeks earlier than is usual for the Palmers to arrive here. There is a general renovation of the cottage now being completed, on the occasion of Mrs. Palmer's tour of inspection at this time, and upon the conclusion of the visit to Beaulieu to-morrow, Mrs. Palmer will return to New York and go thence to Chicago.

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Miss Annie Dodd Loughram, niece of Mrs. John McWilliam, and George Robert Percy will be married Tuesday evening, June 6.

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Dr. Samuel Morley Evans and Miss Ellen James Hoe, daughter of Robert Hoe, 12 West Thirty-sixth Street, will be married on June 15 at 3 P. M. in the West Presbyterian Church, West Forty-second Street. The Rev. Dr. Anthony Evans, brother of the bridegroom, will perform the ceremony, which will be followed by a small reception at the home of the bride. Miss Ruth Hoe will be her sister's maid of honor. Frank Evans will be best man. The ushers will be Robert Hoe, Jr., and Arthur J. Hoe, brothers of the bride.

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The wedding of C. W. Maury and Miss E. L. Flanders will take place next Tuesday afternoon, June 6, at the bride's home, 25 East Thirty-eighth Street. Only relatives and intimate friends will be present at the reception which will follow. Miss Turnure will attend Miss Flanders as maid of honor. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. William M. Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation.

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The wedding of Miss Ida Selma Rosenthal, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rosenthal, and Edouard Joseph Solomons, will take place Tuesday evening, June 6, at the home of the bride, 161 West Eighty-sixth Street. Dr. Pereira Mendes will perorm the ceremony, which will be followed by a reception. Miss Carrie Rosenthal will be her sister's maid of honor. Misses Annie and Alma Davis will be the flower girls. The best man will be Oscar M. Rosenthal. The ushers selected are Joseph Marcus Davis, Lucian Nathan, Gustave Nathan, and Joseph Steiner.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Phelps—Burnet.

The wedding of Dudley Phelps of New York to Miss Margaret Groesbeck Burnet of Cincinnati took place in the latter city on Thursday. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry M. Curtis, in the Mount Auburn Presbyterian Church. Mr. Phelps is connected with the law firm of Knevals & Perry, and is a member of the University and Union League Clubs.

Lamb—Gillman.

NEWPORT, June 2.—At the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Gillman, this evening, Miss Mabel Elizabeth Gillman was married to Lieut. Lamb of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers. Lieut. Lamb's regiment was stationed at Fort Adams last Spring.

WILLIAM H. ELLERBE DEAD

Governor of South Carolina Succumbs to Consumption.

WAS RE-ELECTED LAST YEAR

His Course Recently Had Been a Difficult One—Is Succeeded by Lieut. Gov. Miles B. McSweeney.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 2.—Gov. Ellerbe died at his home, in Sellers, Marion County, to-day, after an illness of four months. Consumption was the cause of death.

Miles B. McSweeney, the Lieutenant Governor, will probably take the oath of office, and assume the Governorship to-morrow.

William H. Ellerbe was a native of South Carolina, and was about forty years old. He was a member of a prominent old family of the Pee Dee section, and his relatives and connections are generally people of influence.

Mr. Ellerbe was one of the earliest and most enthusiastic followers of the revolt against the old leaders of the State's politics, and was elected Controller General on the ticket headed by the present Senator, B. R. Tillman, in 1890. He was a popular and efficient officer. In 1896 he and other members of his family were identified with a movement to combine the forces of the opponents and more moderate followers of Tillman. Mr. Ellerbe was nominated for Governor as the representative of conciliation and was elected by a very large majority. It was generally believed in South Carolina that his strength was so formidable that Tillman was glad to make terms with him, and to refrain from opposing if not actually helping him.

Gov. Ellerbe, by his course from 1896 to 1898, made many enemies. He was accused of bad faith by both the factions he was supposed to represent. His work, however, was very difficult and delicate, as jealousies among factional leaders and among the followers of the two factions were rife, and the feeling was yet bitter. He was fiercely assailed, and in the campaign of last year had five opponents. Charges and counter-charges were freely exchanged, and on several occasions there were serious fears of personal combat.

The opposition was finally concentrated on the Prohibitionist candidate for Governor, but Gov. Ellerbe defeated him by a small majority. It was said that the Governor on the eve of the election captured a considerable number of conservative votes by a private promise that he would favor modifications of the dispensary law, of which he had been the representative and champion. He was suffering from consumption while making the canvass, and had been gradually failing since his inauguration.

A widow and six children survive Gov. Ellerbe. They will inherit his valuable properties in Marion County.

Miles B. McSweeney, who succeeds Mr. Ellerbe as Governor, will be the first Governor of South Carolina who has literally risen from the ranks. He has come to the top with neither family nor friends behind him.

He was left fatherless in Charleston when four years of age. Six years later he went on the streets to earn his living selling newspapers. Later he clerked in a bookstore and attended night school. Then he became "galley boy" in a job printing office. A scholarship at Washington and Lee University was offered to the Charleston Typographical Union, for the most deserving young man in a Charleston printing office. It was awarded to young McSweeney, but after staying at the university part of a session he was forced to leave for lack of means to pay for board and clothing.

After again working in a printing office Mr. McSweeney, with a capital of $65, moved to Ninety-Six, and made his first journalistic venture. He purchased a second-class outfit for $500, paying $55 cash. Within the year he paid for his paper. Later he started The Hampton Guardian, at the new county seat. There he has since remained. He has been twice a delegate to National Democratic Conventions and was a member of the 1895 Constitutional Convention. He has taken much interest in military affairs and in education, and has been for years a Trustee of the South Carolina College.

Mr. McSweeney was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1896, and again elected last year without opposition.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Ex-Gov. Elisha Baxter.

Ex-Gov. Elisha Baxter of Arkansas died at his home in Batesville, Ark., yesterday.

Elisha Baxter was born in Rutherford County, North Carolina, on Sept. 1, 1827. His education was received in the public schools of his native county. He removed to Arkansas when a young man, and soon rose to prominence in that State. He became Mayor of Batesville in 1853. In 1854, and again in 1858, he was elected a member of the Legislature. When war was declared between the States he took part on the Union side, and was promoted in 1863 to the Colonelcy of the Fourth Arkansas Mounted Infantry. At the end of the war he was elected a United States Senator, but was not permitted to take his seat, on the ground that his State had not then been legally reconstructed. From 1868 to 1872 he was Judge of the Third Judicial District of Arkansas, and in the Spring of 1872 he was nominated for Governor by the wing of the Republican Party which supported Gen. Grant, the Liberal, or Greeley, wing nominating Joseph Brooks. There was no Democratic domination, the Democrats generally favoring Brooks.

This election led to one of the most bitter conflicts of the reconstruction period. The vote was canvassed by the General Assembly, and Baxter was declared elected. Brooks alleged that fraud had been practiced at the polls, and appealed, unsuccessfully, to the Legislature, the United States Circuit Court, and the State Supreme Court. He finally brought suit against Baxter in one of the State District courts, and, in the absence of counsel for Baxter, obtained a judgment against him, and proceeded to eject him forcibly from office. The quarrel between the candidates for the Governorship spread rapidly to their adherents throughout the entire State. Many took up arms to support the cause of one or the other. There was even some bloodshed, but more was prevented and order restored by the timely arrival of Federal troops.

Both parties then appealed to the President, but Gen. Grant refused to interfere until he had the opinion of his Attorney General. Although the vote had been canvassed Jan. 6, 1873, it was not till May 15, 1874, that the President's decision settled the dispute. The decision favored Baxter, and Brooks's faction immediately disbanded. In a message to Congress Feb. 5, 1875, Gen. Grant expressed the deliberate opinion, however, that Brooks had been legally elected. Baxter held the office until the adoption of the new State Constitution, in the Autumn of 1874. He had been declared elected for the full term of four years, and the new Constitution reduced the term to two years. The Republicans, despite the fact that even the President had acknowledged that his decision, which seated Baxter in an office to which he had not been elected, was an error, urged Baxter to hold on to the office for two more years, or for the full term of four years. This he refused to do. His subsequent life was uneventful.

Jules E. Brugiere.

Jules E. Brugière, one of the old-time merchants of New York, died on Thursday at Lausanne, Switzerland. He was born in this city, and was the son of Charles Brugière. The family originally came from Limoges, France, and the father engaged in business in San Domingo. On the outbreak of the insurrection and massacre of the whites there, Charles Brugière came to this country and went to Philadelphia, where he established the largest dry goods business of the time under the name of Brugière & Tessiere. When the line of the Havre Sailing Ship Company was established in New York, the firm moved to this city, about 1826. After the panic of 1837 the firm closed up its affairs and paid all its creditors in full.

Jules Brugière was brought up in this city, and his first venture in business was with A. T. Stewart & Co., where he remained for several years. Then he went into the sugar brokerage business, and was one of the founders of the firm of Brugière & Aviles. The partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Brugière continued in the sugar brokerage business on his own account. Next he engaged in the real estate business.

He married Sarah Van Buren, daughter of Dr. W. H. Van Buren, and was prominent socially. He was a brother of Mrs. Chazournes, Mrs. N. De Vivier, Mrs. A. P. Montant, and Mrs. L. Palmieri, and also of Charles Brugière and William Brugière. About five years ago he took up his residence in Europe. He leaves a wife.

Robert Cox, M. P.

A cable dispatch was received yesterday by Mr. John M. Chapman of the Morris County Golf Club announcing the death at Aix-le-Bains of Robert Cox, M. P., whose home was near Edinburgh, Scotland. To golfers in America Mr. Cox will ever be held in grateful memory, as he presented to the United States Golf Association the one-thousand-dollar silver and enameled cup for the women's golf championship of this country. He was deeply interested in open-air sports, and in golf particularly. He presented the cup three years ago, and it was first played for on the links of the Morris County Club, where Mr. Cox had many friends. He visited this country for the purpose of witnessing the first competition for his cup in the Fall of 1896. It was then won by Miss Beatrix Hoyt, who has held it ever since, and Mr. Cox made the presentation speech. Mr. Cox was an honorary member of the Morris County Club at Morristown, N. J.

Obituary Notes.

OLIVER A. WESTFALL, a member of the New York Produce Exchange, who dealt in hay at 601 West Thirty-third Street, died on Thursday in his home at Mount Vernon.

JONATHAN LITTLE HYDE died at his home, 416 West Twentieth Street, yesterday. Mr. Hyde was born in this city in 1821, and for the past forty-five years had been a member of the importing firm of J. E. Hyde & Sons. He is survived by three sons and two daughters.

CYRUS J. GOOD died Thursday at his home in Prohibition Park, S. I., after a short illness. He was the owner of the old Continental, now the St. James Hotel, in Port Richmond, in which Aaron Burr, who killed Alexander Hamilton, died. Mr. Good was eighty-three years of age.

EDWARD THOMSON, son of William A. Thomson, ex-President of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, died yesterday morning at his home, 73 West Eighty-eighth Street. Funeral services will be held on Sunday at Rhinebeck, N. Y. Mr. Thomson was born in New York in 1845.

The Rev. JOHN HENRY GAYLORD, a retired Methodist clergyman, died at his residence, 95 High Street, Springfield, Mass., yesterday. He was a native of Gaylordsville, Conn., an alumnus of Wesleyan University, and for many years connected with the New England, Vermont, and New York East Conferences. The burial will be at Gaylordsville.

Mrs. MATILDA W. MORRIS, wife of Capt. Thomas L. Morris, died at her home, 101 Belmont Avenue, Jersey City, on Thursday, from consumption. She was born on Staten Island in 1846. Besides her husband, she is survived by three sons and a daughter, Mrs. W. T. Edwards. She was the daughter of "Mother Young," who was conspicuous in Methodist Church circles.

GEORGE H. BARRETT died yesterday morning at Ashburnham, Mass., aged sixty-six years. He was Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment in the civil war. In 1880 he represented the Ashburnham district in the Legislature, and since 1876 he had been Secretary of the Board of Trustees of Cushing Academy. He was a Director of the First National Bank of Ashburnham.

Mrs. DORA T. VOORHEES, widow of Commodore Voorhees, who was formerly at the head of the New York Yacht Club, was found dead at her home in Washington yesterday. Heart failure is supposed to have been the cause of death. Mrs. Voorhees was well known in literary circles, and bes

NO VOLUNTEERS FOR OTIS

The Cabinet Decides that a Call Is Unnecessary at Present.

RAINY SEASON ENDS FIGHTING

Active Operations to be Suspended for a Couple of Months—Some Chafing at Such Delay.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Cabinet, at its meeting to-day, decided that there was no present necessity for the enlistment of volunteers. The situation was gone over at the Cabinet meeting very fully before this conclusion was reached. The President stands ready at any time it may appear necessary to authorize the enlistment of volunteers, should more men be deemed necessary, although hoping that such a contingency may not arise.

Gen. Otis is to have the 30,000 men for whom he has asked. The additional 5,000 or 6,000 troops necessary to make up the 30,000 are to be taken from the regulars now serving in Puerto Rico, Cuba, and this country. The rainy season is now on in the Philippines, and aggressive field operations will have to be suspended for a couple of months at least.

The contingent in the War Department which is in favor of quick action and a speedy end to the Oriental campaign, even at a large present expenditure, is chafing at delay. On the other hand, the more conservative element points out that the rainy season has already commenced in the Philippines, and that it would be a waste of men and resources to throw a large body of volunteers into the islands at the beginning of the sickly months, and to have them cramped in barracks till they could come out in the Fall and work off their malaria campaigning through the swamps.

The Administration's advices from Prof. Schurman of the Philippine Commission have been uniformly optimistic, and it is understood that further advices of the same tenor were received to-day. This view was borne out also by the press dispatches, which spoke of social galeties in Manila for the benefit of the friendly native population.

It is said that there is no difficulty about putting into Manila any number of troops this Government may elect to send. The War Department has a large and well-equipped fleet of transports, both in the Atlantic and the Pacific. Several of these are already on the way to Gen. Otis with regular troops and can be returned promptly and sent with fresh forces, if necessary, while the Logan and the Thomas are at present without assignment on the Atlantic Coast, and could be called on at any time. It is not thought, however, that these will be called on at present, as the prospect now is that the active campaign in Luzon is finished till the end of the rainy season.

Coincident with the withdrawal of the volunteer troops from the Philippines, Brig. Gens. Hale, Smith, and Funston will be relieved from further duty in that country and ordered home for muster out, with the organizations with which they were identified before the elevation to brigade rank. It was to meet this prospective reduction in the number of general officers serving in the Philippines that Brig. Gens. Bates, Young, Grant, and Schwan were ordered to the islands. Gens. Bates and Grant are now on their way across the Pacific, and Gens. Young and Schwan will leave San Francisco within the next few weeks.

BRILLIANT BALL AT MANILA.

Leading Natives Entertained by the United States Commission.

MANILA, June 2.—The United States Philippine Commission last night gave one of the most brilliant balls Manila had ever seen. It was one of a series of entertainments intended to foster friendship between the Americans and the natives. The commission has the handsomest residence in Manila, overlooking the harbor. The grounds surrounding it were illuminated, while the house itself was decorated with the American colors.

The newly appointed Judges, Gen. Otis, a number of other American officers, and many wealthy natives were present. There was a display of gorgeous native toilets, and many jewels were worn, and the array of handsome women surprised the Americans. There was a long programme of American and Filipino dances, followed by the rendering of several instrumental selections, closing with "The Star Spangled Banner."

GEN. KING PREDICTS A LONG WAR.

The Situation in the Philippines He Describes as Most Serious.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—Brig. Gen. Charles King, who arrived here yesterday on the transport City of Puebla from Manila, in an interview said:

"The situation in the Philippines is most serious. The people of those islands will keep up a guerrilla warfare, and there is no telling when the hostilities will cease. They retire to the fastnesses of their mountain retreats when they are whipped and hide in the jungles. Subsisting on practically nothing, they have no need for a base of supplies. It will necessitate a large force of men to subjugate them completely.

"The war in the Philippines is by no means ended. The intrenchments of the natives are equal to the best that the most civilized military nations have produced. Under the Spanish régime the Filipinos learned something of war, and we are receiving evidence of this every day.

"The volunteers who have fought in the Philippines are a splendid lot of men, capable and accomplished fighters. They behave like veterans when under fire, and there is no limit to their courage. Their record in that awful country will adorn pages of American history recently made and yet unwritten."

Gen. King will remain in this city a few days, and then leave for the East.

Travels of Senator Beveridge.

MANILA, June 2.—United States Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana, who came to the Philippines some time ago, has made a fortnight's trip in the southern islands, visiting Iloilo, Negros, and Cebu. During his tour he talked with the Chief of Jolo, who has 2,000 fighting men under his command, and who professes friendship for America, which friendship, he hinted, might be strengthened by the continuance of the annual subsidy of $12,000 formerly paid by the Spaniards. Senator Beveridge will leave here on Saturday. He intends to travel in China.

Sailing of the Sheridan Delayed.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—The transport Sheridan will not go to the Philippines as soon as was expected. Under a hydrostatic test of the boilers, two socket bolts blew out, and it will take about twenty-five days to repair the damage. The City of Puebla probably will be rechartered to carry the troops intended for the Sheridan. The soldiers selected for this expedition are Troops A and F of the Fourth Cavalry, two companies of the Fourteenth Infantry, and 1,275 recruits. The date previously fixed for the departure of the Sheridan was June 11.

No Burials from Transports at Sea.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Requests have come to the War Department that no persons dying on transports coming to or going from the United States to Manila shall be buried at sea. The Secretary of War has taken this matter up, and an order to that effect has been issued. For this purpose it has been necessary to detail an expert embalmer for duty on each transport. The department has a sufficient number of these men already in the service, and the assignments have been made.

Lieut. Col. Craig Going to Manila.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Lieut. Col. Robert Craig, Signal Corps, has been ordered to accompany a detachment of the Signal Corps from San Francisco to Manila, and on arrival there to report for assignment as Signal Officer of the Department of the Pacific, to relieve Major Richard E. Thompson, ordered to San Francisco.

Mrs. Van Auken Again at Bellevue.

Mrs. Adelaide Van Auken, widow of Henry Van Auken, stepson of Supreme Court Justice Andrews, who was treated at Bellevue Hospital last April for the morphine habit, was again received at that institution yesterday. She was found on First Avenue, near Thirty-first Street, early in the morning suffering from the excessive use of cocaine.

ACCIDENT TO THE BROOKLYN.

Court of Inquiry Will Convene at the Navy Yard Monday.

Word was received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday from Washington that a court of inquiry had been ordered to inquire into the circumstances of the accident to the cruiser Brooklyn on Tuesday last. The court, which will convene on Monday at 1 o'clock, is composed of Rear Admiral Remey, Capt. Merrill Miller, Capt. Wadleigh, with Lieut. W. J. Sears as Judge Advocate.

Capt. Jewell of the Brooklyn yesterday received a letter containing information relative to the probable cause of the mishap to the cruiser. The letter was from a Capt. Shaughnessey of 8 South Street, who stated that during the time of the ice jam in the harbor last Winter a coal barge was sunk at about the spot where the Brooklyn struck. The sinking of the barge, he says, was never reported to the harbor authorities.

Several pilots, however, who witnessed the accident, said that they saw the Brooklyn heel far over to port when she took the bottom to the north of the channel on a twenty-foot shoal that extends off the Battery wall opposite the Liberty Island steamboat wharf. The tide had just begun to fall, and the river was clear of passing craft. They scouted the idea that there is any sunken wreck anywhere off the lower end of Manhattan Island.

Torpedo Practice at Newport.

NEWPORT, June 2.—During the coming week, provided there is no change in the present plans, there are to be some important drills under the direction of the regular officers of the Torpedo Station and those who have been temporarily attached to the station, for a special course in torpedo and torpedo boat work. The officers of the fleet will be invited by Commander McLean to go on board the torpedo boats and witness the drills. The torpedo boats Dupont, Morris, Winslow, Mackenzie, and Stiletto will be used, and it is probable that the Porter will have arrived in time to participate in the drills also. There will be no attacks at night on the warships in the course of the present stay here, but on their return from Boston, which will be in the latter part of June, attacks of this description will take place.

Navy Officers Rescue Three Boys.

LYNN, Mass., June 2.—Mrs. Alice Ives Breed, wife of Francis W. Breed of this city, was awakened at 4 o'clock this morning by cries, which apparently came from the harbor. She caused her husband to call Lieut. W. B. Fletcher and Lieut. J. L. Jaynes of the United States Navy, who are on duty here and who live near the Breed home, and the two officers put out in a boat, and were just in time to rescue three lads who had been clinging to an overturned yacht all night. The boys, who started for Lynn from Swampscott last evening, were nearly exhausted and were on the point of sinking.

Infantry Ordered to Alaska.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—In conformity with the determination heretofore reached by the War Department to relieve the troops who have been on duty in Alaska throughout the past Winter, the department has ordered Companies E and L, Seventh Infantry, to report to Gen. Shafter at San Francisco for transportation to Alaska. Company E is in the Department of the Lakes and Company L in the Department of the Dakotas.

Major Heistand's Departure Delayed.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Owing to the fact that Gen. Schwan has been withdrawn from the office of the Adjutant General for service in the Philippines, the War Department has been obliged to suspend the operation of the order detailing Major Heistand to duty as Military Attaché to the Paris Exposition Commission. Major Heistand was to sail on the St. Paul Wednesday, but will defer his departure until Autumn.

Schedule of Newport War College.

NEWPORT, June 2.—The following is the schedule of the War College for the week ending June 10: June 5—A review of the strategical features of the New England Coast, by Lieut. Commander Murdock, and war games; June 6—Lecture on "Naval Strategy," by Capt. Mahan, and war games; June 7—Strategical war games for the whole day; June 8—Lecture on "Naval Strategy," by Capt. Mahan, and war games.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Prairie has sailed from Norfolk for Lambert's Point for coal.

The Piscataway has sailed from Portsmouth for New York.

The Potomac has sailed from Sea Cliff for New York.

The Marietta has sailed from Port of Spain for New York.

The Chicago sailed to-day from Aden for Zanzibar.

Major Keck in Bicycle Collision.

Major Frank Keck of 473 Manhattan Avenue, one of the heroes of San Juan, and Frank Pixotto of 164 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, both on bicycles, collided last night at Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Twentieth Street. Pixotto's wheel was wrecked, and Major Keck's hand was painfully cut and bruised. Pixotto insisted on payment for his wheel, placing all the blame on the Major. Major Keck insisted that he was blameless, and declined to pay. However, he handed his card to Pixotto and suggested that the matter could be better talked over in the Major's office this morning. Pixotto insisted on his demand, and Policeman O'Neill stopped the controversy by taking both men to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station. The Sergeant in charge there ruled that the Major was too prominent a citizen to be held on such a trivial charge, and ordered his release, advising Pixotto to institute a civil suit if he wanted payment for his wheel.

Dr. H. R. Rogers Released.

Dr. Henry R. Rogers, fifty-three years old, of 318 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, the Spiritualistic medium who was arraigned before Magistrate Crane in the Harlem Court on the charge of larceny on Thursday, was rearraigned yesterday and discharged. Dr. Rogers was released from the penitentiary on Wednesday after finishing a sentence of three months for an assault upon Detective Sergeant Brown of the Central Office.

Immediately upon his release he was rearrested upon a warrant secured by Helmuth Kranich, a piano manufacturer, who charged Dr. Rogers with fraud in the purchase for $50.25 of a bicycle on the installment plan. Before being arraigned yesterday Dr. Rogers made a settlement with the complainant.

Police Board on Concert Halls.

A committee representing the proprietors of the concert halls at Coney Island, Bergen Beach, North Beach, and Ulmer Park, waited upon the Police Board yesterday afternoon to object to the enforcement of the new regulations adopted by the board last week regarding the selling of liquor in the concert halls on Sunday. President York informed the committee that the board intended to enforce the law in every respect, and said that no discrimination could be shown. He said that it might be necessary to revoke all licenses. He thought that to take away the licenses would be the best way to solve the Sunday question.

Injured on the Way to a Fire.

The two upper floors of the five-story brick building at 321 Pearl Street, occupied by R. E. Carey, a dealer in plumbers' materials, were gutted by fire at 10 o'clock last night. The loss is estimated at $10,000. While Fire Patrol No. 1 was going to the fire, George Tingen was thrown off the wagon as it whirled around the corner of Beekman and Pearl Streets. His body struck against an elevated railway pillar. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital in a serious condition. Pinken is twenty-nine years old and lives at 398 Hudson Street.

Fatal Fall Down Elevated Steps.

Alexander B. Phyfe, fifty years old, an investment broker of 137 Broadway, living at Mills Hotel No. 1, fell down stairs at the Bleecker Street Station of the Sixth Avenue Elevated Railroad last night and fractured his skull. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it was said he would die.

Cambridge Honors a Chicagoan.

CAMBRIDGE, England, June 2.—The Duke of Devonshire, as Chancellor of Cambridge University, to-day conferred a degree on Prof. Michelson of Chicago. The Public Orator, in presenting Prof. Michelson's candidature for the degree of Doctor in Science, described him as "one of the most brilliant investigators in the domain of light and radiation."

New Yorker Killed by a Train.

Robert Hazenwood of 1,954 Third Avenue, this city, was struck by a train yesterday at Rye, N. Y., and killed. His body was removed to the morgue.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ARRESTED.

Former Assistant Warden of the Tombs Prison in Jail in Havana.

HAVANA, June 2.—Alfonso Lopez, Chief of the Detective Bureau, believing that he had located the men who recently entered the apartment of Major Gen. Wilson and carried off his watch, some money, and other valuables, asked Major Gen. Ludlow for authority to raid the Washington Café gambling rooms.

Permission was given, the raid was made, and Lopez arrested thirty-five men, including Mr. Behan, formerly an Assistant Warden in the Tombs Prison, New York City, and now a clerk in the Quartermaster's office, and one other American civilian. Bail was refused under the law prohibiting the bailing of arrested parties until a preliminary hearing has been had. Mr. Behan attempted to thrash a policeman, but was finally confined in Vivac, subject to the action of the District Magistrate.

Chief of Police Mario Menocal was so much incensed at Lopez for ignoring him in the matter and applying to Gen. Ludlow for permission to make the raid, that he has since discharged the Detective Chief, whose successor has not yet been selected.

THE PROPOSED AID FOR CUBANS.

Gens. Carpenter and Wood Disapprove Giving Oxen and Houses.

HAVANA, June 2.—The proposition to give oxen and houses to all Cubans desirous of engaging in agriculture, which came before the conference held yesterday between the Governor General and the Governors of the departments, was not received with enthusiasm, the Governors of the Departments of Puerto Principe and Santiago regarding it with especial disfavor.

The former, Gen. Carpenter, says that his province is almost entirely cattle and pasture, and he thinks any surplus money should be divided among the provinces, to be used in the best way possible, according to the judgment of the provincial authorities, who would render an account to Governor General Brooke.

Gen. Leonard Wood of the Santiago Department believes that the best way to help the Cubans would be to give them as much public work as possible. They could then save money and buy cattle and land, if they should so desire. Thus their families would be helped, the public and the island would be benefited, and the self-respect of the individual would not be lost.

A Notorious Brigand Killed.

HAVANA, June 2.—La Lucha publishes a dispatch from Puerto Padre, saying that outlaws last night made an attack upon the Plantation San Manuel. The watchmen fired at the marauders, but the latter escaped with ten yoke of oxen. A search this morning revealed one of the brigands dead in the main road. The body was recognized as that of Aucrta, a well-known negro desperado.

Dr. Jolliffe in a Havana Hospital.

HAVANA, June 2.—Dr. C. C. Jolliffe, the former army contract surgeon, who was arrested last March in connection with the death under suspicious circumstances of Mr. Balk, and who has been in prison ever since, without trial, has now beeen transferred to the hospital. He is exceedingly weak and partially deranged. Barton, the man originally charged with being his accomplice, was released last month without trial.

Cuban Customs Receipts Increase.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Figures received by Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn show that the customs receipts for Cuba for the nine weeks beginning March 15 and ending May 13, 1899, were $2,533,915.93. The receipts for the week ending May 13 exceeded those for any previous week under American occupation by $21,612.

To be Inspector General for Cuba.

CONCORD, N. H., June 2.—News has reached this city that Major Robert H. Rolfe, Inspector General, United States Volunteers, stationed at Havana, has been appointed Inspector General of the Division of Cuba, vice Gen. Oswald H. Ernst, United States Volunteers, relieved. Major Rolfe was Colonel of the First New Hampshire Volunteers in the Spanish war.

PEACE CONFERENCE WORK.

All New Projects to be Discarded—Arbitration Plan Drafted.

THE HAGUE, June 2.—The special commission to which projects have been referred has decided unanimously to discard all projects not coming directly within the precise aim of the Peace Conference.

The third commission has finished the work treating upon good offices and mediation. It has welded the various projects into one, which will be submitted for discussion on Monday. When the discussion is concluded the commission will resume its examination, drafting a single arbitration scheme based on the various projects submitted.

RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE PRAISED.

Cologne Gazette Says Minor States Cannot Control the Conference.

BERLIN, June 2.—The Cologne Gazette, commenting upon the Peace Conference, says:

"The correct attitude of Russia in furthering the aims of the conference is generally recognized, but the attitude of a majority of the less powerful States tends to nullify its labors. They display a desire for an ideal condition of things under which differences in the relative strength of nations would disappear.

"If, for instance, as we believe recently happened, great powers, with such varied interests as Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, and the United States, find themselves together in a minority, it is unnecessary to be a prophet to say that, in such a case, a resolution of the majority must remain a dead letter."

TRIED TO CRUCIFY HERSELF.

Vermont Woman Drove Spikes Through Her Feet and One Hand.

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 2.—While impelled with the insane idea that on a certain day she must crucify herself, after the manner of the crucifixion of Jesus Christ upon the cross, Della Dutully, forty-two years of age, a domestic, drove a spike through both feet and one hand, using a hammer, this forenoon, and lay down to die.

She was taken to the hospital, where she was calm and apparently in no great pain. She will recover if blood poisoning does not result from the nails. The woman said she had known that she must do the thing for several days, and that the day was actually some time ago. She said it was her atonement for sin.

NEW NOSE FOR A WAR HERO.

Spaniard Disfigured It, but Surgeons Restored Its Shape.

The physicians connected with Bellevue Hospital last evening placed a new nose on a man. The patient was Laurraine Hays, son of John Malcolm Hays, a wealthy sugar planter of New Orleans.

Hays at the outbreak of the late war became a member of the Ninth Infantry. He participated in the charge up San Juan Hill, and had reached the top of the hill when he received a bullet in the leg. At the same time he was hit on the nose by a Spaniard with the butt of his gun.

When Hays returned to New York he went to Bellevue Hospital and received treatment for the bullet wound, also for the wound inflicted by the Spaniard to his nose. The wound to the nose healed rapidly, but the member was badly disfigured. He decided to undergo an operation to have the shape of his nose restored, and it was witnessed by a large number of physicians.

An incision was made on the right side of the nose and the skin was pushed back, while the bone was removed. In the meantime a piece of rubber had been molded into the shape of a nose. This was inserted in the place occupied by the bone, and the skin was sewed over it. The surgeons say Hays will have a perfectly shaped nose when the bandages are removed.

Made a Witness Stop Chewing Gum.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Judge Baker to-day interrupted the unintelligible testimony of a witness in court by saying: "Take that stuff out of your mouth. How do you expect me to hear what you are saying when your mouth is filled with a wad of gum? This practice of gum-chewing on the witness stand must stop. If you talk as plainly as you can the jury will have trouble enough hearing you, without your making it worse by rolling that great wad under your tongue."

One Year in Prison for Scannell.

Edward Scannell, a half-brother of Commissioner John J. Scannell of the Fire Department, who was tried and convicted on the charge of having accepting a bribe of $250 to obtain a position for Frank McGowan in the Fire Department, was yesterday sentenced in the Court of Special Sessions, to one year in the Penitentiary.

ROE AND BUTT AT VARIANCE

The Brigadier General Thinks His Rights Have Been Infringed.

ON THE POINT OF RESIGNING

Scene in Twelfth Regiment Armory Narrowly Averted—Trouble Over the Ninth.

Well informed military circles are just now excited over a serious break between Major Gen. Roe, commanding the National Guard of the State, and Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, the commander of the First Brigade. So serious has been the feeling of Gen. Butt against some of the methods pursued by Gen. Roe that he has been for some time on the point of sending in his resignation. It is expected a crisis will come any day.

Gen. Butt, it is understood, believes his rights as a brigade commander have been interfered with to the disadvantage of his brigade. Several times he has come into direct collision with Gen. Roe, or members of his staff. Officers of the Twelfth Regiment have been telling of a narrow escape from a scene in the armory a few night ago during the annual inspection and muster.

The Inspecting Officer was Col. Edwin M. Hoffman of Gen. Roe's staff. Gen. Butt, as the commander of the brigade of which the Twelfth is a part, was present at the ceremony, but only for a short time. As he entered the armory he looked with surprise and wonder about him. "Where is the Twelfth Regiment?" he asked of an officer standing on the floor.

"Why, this is the Twelfth," was the answer.

"No, this isn't the Twelfth I expected to see, and that ought to be here," said the General.

He looked over the big armory floor and made a hasty count. There were exactly 326 officers and men on the floor. Some had uniforms and some had not. Gen. Butt shook his head, turned on his heel, and walked out.

Gen. Butt's sudden departure caused much comment in the regiment, of which he was at one time Colonel, and in which he is very popular. The officers the next day learned that Gen. Butt's anger was caused by the issuance of an order disbanding the Fourth Battalion of the regiment by Gen. Roe. It is said that the order was issued without consultation with Gen. Butt or Col. Leonard, commandant of the Twelfth.

The battalion was formed on the disbanding of the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment after the war closed. Lieut. Col. C. J. Seiter was placed in command, and four companies were incorporated in it. It was to be used as a feeder for recruiting when the Twelfth returned. The idea was Gen. Butt's, who believed that the arrangement would enable the Twelfth to be speedily recruited.

When the order was issued disbanding the battalion, Gen. Butt found that in the process of reorganization it would be very difficult to secure any recruits. Gen. Butt's contention was that if the battalion had not been disbanded its whole strength could have been thrown into the Twelfth on its return into the guard. Those who were close to Gen. Butt a few days after the inspection say he spoke bitterly of what he considered the interference of Division Headquarters.

Following the inspection came the resignation of Major Charles S. Burns, Senior Major of the regiment and Senior Line Major in the State. It was understood that disgust at the condition of things was a large factor in his resignation. This loss to the regiment and the brigade is said to have stirred up the Brigade Commander more deeply still.

Word of the troubles in the Twelfth Regiment reached officers of the Ninth, and they recalled the scene at their armory a few days before at the annual inspection of the Ninth. Col. Hoffman was the inspecting officer there also. The regulations of the State call for an inspection by regiment, and not by battalions. When Gen. Butt entered the armory he found a battalion forming on the floor for review by the inspecting officer.

"What does this mean?" asked Gen. Butt, sending for Col. Morris. As soon as Col. Morris came up, Gen. Butt asked by whose authority the regiment was turning out in battalions.

"By order of Gen. Roe's Inspector, I understand," answered the Colonel.

"I sent you orders to turn out in proper military fashion, and I want it understood that my orders are to be carried out. I want this regiment formed as a regiment, as it should be, first, and after that you can have all the battalions formed you choose. But I want my orders obeyed."

Col. Morris immediately stopped the battalion review and formed the Ninth as a regiment. This action by the Brigade Commander caused much discussion in the Ninth, for only a short time before Gen. Butt had recommended the trial of an officer who was under charges. His recommendations were overruled by the Major General, who favored allowing the officer to resign without being tried.

This nettled Gen. Butt, who has always said from the day of his election that if he could not command his own brigade he would resign. More than once he has told his brother officers: "If Brigade Generals are to be only clerks for higher authorities, it is time the whole system was changed." Gen. Butt stood up stiffly for this principle last Summer, when he called Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast to account for going over his head in a brigade matter.

At the time of these differences in the Ninth Regiment Gen. Butt, it is said, went to Gen. Roe's office and protested against any interference in his command. It has since been said that the language on that occasion was the most emphatic kind, and that when Gen. Roe said that the Brigadier had misconstrued his actions and that there was no intention of interfering with him, Gen. Butt brought his fist down upon the table and replied:

"I don't care whether you call this interference or not. I don't want any more of it. Either I am going to be in command of my brigade or I am not. The State has made me a commander of a brigade. If I am to be gone over in everything, it is time for me to quit." Several officers in an adjoining room heard the high words.

From this meeting is said to date the strained relations between the two Generals, which reached a culmination on Memorial Day, when Gen. Butt declined to accept the invitation of Gen. Roe to luncheon at his house after the parade, announcing a previous engagement to dine with his staff at Delmonico's. Gen. Butt, when asked yesterday if the relations between himself and Gen. Roe were strained, said:

"It would be unmilitary for me to discuss in any way my relations with my superiors."

"Is it true that you have protested against alleged interference in your brigade?" he was asked.

"I cannot answer that question any more than I can the other."

"Were you consulted by the division commander in the matter of the disbanding of the provisional battalion of the Twelfth Regiment?"

"I was not consulted," said the General.

"Do you consider the fact that the orders were issued over your head as an affront?"

"I cannot discuss that point."

As to the luncheon, Gen. Butt said merely that he had a previous engagement. Officers of Gen. Butt's staff, though not allowing their names to be used, were unanimous in declaring that they would support the General in every move that he made.

Flames Cut Off Their Retreat.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 2.—A fire destroyed the residence of Charles T. Jacobus, in Montclair Heights, near the Passaic County line, this afternoon. Two women were badly burned while making their escape from the building. The fire was caused by the explosion of a gasoline stove in the kitchen, throwing the oil in all directions. On the upper floor of the house at the time were Mrs. John Boxale, a relative of the Jacobus family, and Miss Jacobus, a daughter of the owner of the house. They received no warning of the outbreak of the fire, which cut off their retreat by the stairway when they tried to escape.

Yellow Fever in Brazil.

LONDON, June 2.—Cable advices received here from Bahia, Brazil, say yellow fever is raging there. It is added that half a dozen young Englishmen, employed as clerks, have died of the fever, that the English Chaplain at Bahia is also a victim, and that the American Chaplain is burying the Englishmen.

Troops to Guard a Kentucky Court.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 2.—The local battalion, three companies of the First Regiment, State Guard, received orders last night to move on Monday to London, Clay County, Ky., to attend the Baker trial. It is feared that the continuance of the Baker-Howard feud will result in violence.

NEW RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Sir Cavendish Boyle to Arrange for One with British Guiana.

Among the passengers on the White Star liner Britannic, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, were Sir Cavendish Boyle, K. C. M. G., and Sir R. J. and Lady Musgrave.

Sir Cavendish Boyle, who is the Secretary for British Guiana, comes to this country to assist Reginald Tower, Charge d'Affaires of the British Embassy at Washington, in negotiating a reciprocity treaty with Commissioner Kasson covering British Guiana. In addition to the drafting of a reciprocity treaty in the interest of British Guiana, Mr. Tower will endeavor to secure a similar measure covering the Barbados.

Sir Richard J. Musgrave is a young Baronet of considerable wealth, and is a stepson of Lord Brougham.

CARNEGIE'S LATEST DONATION.

Gives $50,000 to the Stevens Institute to Erect a New Laboratory.

President Henry Morton of Stevens Institute, Hoboken, some time ago had a conversation with Andrew Carnegie in regard to additions and improvements he wished to make to the institute, but which he found impossible for lack of funds. One of the additions Prof. Morton suggested was a building to be used for an engineering and chemical laboratory. Mr. Carnegie listened attentively, but did not say whether he approved the plan or not. When Prof Morton opened his morning mail yesterday he was surprised to find the following letter:

Skibo Castle, Dornoch,
May 20, 1899.

Prof. Henry Morton, Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J.:

My Dear President: It would give me the very greatest pleasure to devote $50,000 to the building of the engineering laboratory, as you suggest.

We owe much to Stevens, for very many valuable men have come to us from it.

We have just arrived here and received a most enthusiastic welcome from all the people. The best thing you could do for your holidays would be to come to see us. All very well. Kindest regards to Mrs. Morton and yourself, Mrs. Carnegie joining. Always yours truly,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Prof. Morton said that the erection of the building would begin as soon as the funds were received. The new structure will be two stories high, and of brown stone. The first floor will be devoted to machinery. The second floor will be fitted up as a lecture hall. A similar building will be erected for the chemical laboratory. The department will be in charge of Prof. Leeds and Dr. Stillman.

NOT DEALING WITH CRIMPS.

The British Consulate Refutes Charges by Havelock Wilson, M. P.

The officials of the British Consulate have been considerably exercised by the charges recently made in the British House of Commens by Mr. Havelock Wilson, member for Middlesborough, that the shipping office of the Consulate in this city was regularly frequented by crimps, shipping masters, and touts, who were permitted to stand at the very counter over which seamen were paid and take their money from them. Mr. Wilson, who was in New York for several months during the early part of 1897, in describing his experience at the consulate said that he was an eye-witness to a brutal assault on a seaman in the passage of the shipping office because the sailor had refused to hand over his money to one of the crimps.

Vice Consul Smithers, when seen yesterday, admitted that boarding house runners and others were allowed in the shipping office at 2 State Street. "We act on the theory," he said, "that it is better for a sailor to settle his business with those people within the protection of the Consulate rather than outside, where he would be in danger of having all his money taken from him. There never was an assault committed on a sailor in this office. The assault which Mr. Wilson evidently referred to took place in a passageway in this building, but having no connection with this office.

"The statement that the British Consulate is in league with ship owners and boarding house keepers to evade the United States shipping law is absolutely untrue. It is true, however, that men are being signed at a shilling rate for different periods. This is being done right along, and it may be done to evade the shipping law, but we have nothing to do with the matter. If a sailor says that he is willing to work for a shilling it is none of our business."

THREW WATER ON THE WIDOW.

How Clinchy Pere Dampened Mrs. Cheshire's Ardor for His Son.

Alexander Clinchy of 240 East Twenty-fifth Street has an opinion of his own respecting widows. Mrs. Sarah Cheshire, forty years old, who lives at 245 East Twenty-fifth Street, is a widow, and, according to Clinchy, is determined to marry his son. Clinchy, to cool the widow's alleged ardor in that direction, on Thursday threw a pail of cold water over her. For this Mrs. Cheshire had him brought into the Yorkville Police Court yesterday.

"Mrs. Cheshire," explained Clinchy to Magistrate Meade, "wants to marry my boy, and I've had a lot of trouble preventing her from doing so. George, my boy, doesn't want her."

"Judge, he called me a termagant, a chatterbox, and a screw!" broke in Mrs. Cheshire.

"A shrew, madam, as Shakespeare has it," corrected Clinchy, with fine scorn.

"How old are you, Mr. Clinchy?" asked the Magistrate.

"I am seventy-three years old, Sir," was the response.

"Where is your boy?" said the Magistrate.

"Here I am, your Honor," came from a deep voice, as a brawny man stepped bashfully forward.

"Well, this beats me!" exclaimed the Magistrate. "So you are the boy the widow pursued, are you? How old are you?"

"Forty-five," replied George. "The trouble is, Judge, she's stuck on me and wants to marry me, but I don't want to marry."

"I'll tell you how it was, Judge," interjected the elder Clinchy. "My boy was sitting on the stoop, when the widow came along and stopped to talk to him. Seeing what she was up to, I got a pail of water and I threw it, but it didn't hit her."

The Magistrate decided that Clinchy's "boy" was old enough to take care of himself, and put the father under bonds to keep the peace.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

William H. Byrnes has been elected President of the New Orleans Board of Fire Underwriters.

The Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange will meet again next Tuesday, when it is expected that several new cases against licensed brokers will come up for trial.

The Associated Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company, which did not enter the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, has issued a circular offering to pay a brokerage commission of 25 per cent. on metropolitan business. The Exchange companies are authorized to pay 15 per cent. to licensed brokers, who have pledged themselves to give the preference to members of the Exchange in the distribution of business.

President F. C. Moore of the Continental Insurance Company denied yesterday that there was any significance in the fact that he had not withdrawn his letter of conditional resignation. He said that the letter was sent to the Arbitration and Grievance Committee, because one of the latter's rulings was opposed to the primary condition of the entrance of the Continental into the Exchange, but that the rescinding of the ruling canceled the force of the latter. He added, further, that no company wished the Exchange to break.

There was considerable talk in plate glass insurance circles yesterday of an attempt to form another plate glass insurance rating compact in this city, as a result of the successful effort to reorganize the Chicago plate glass insurance compact this week. The President of one of the companies affected said yesterday that the greatest obstacle to a revival of the New York compact was the long standing controversy between the Fidelity and Casualty Company and the Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company over the Montgomery and Funkhauser agency in Chicago.

Several insurance companies, including the Home Life Insurance Company and the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company, have already stopped doing business in the State of North Carolina because of the provisions of the new Craig law, requiring all companies authorized to do business in that State to take out a North Carolina charter. The law was enacted to prevent the companies of other States from transferring North Carolina cases from the State courts to the Federal courts. A number of other companies are considering the advisability of retiring from that State.

Jewelers' Associations Combine.

Justice Beach signed an order in the Supreme Court yesterday, permitting the consolidation of the New York Jewelers' Board of Trade and the New York Jewelers' Association, under the title of the Jewelers' Association and Board of Trade. The new association will have 388 members.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

NEW BUFFALO RAILWAY STATION

If Erected It Will Be the Largest in the World.

The New York Central, the West Shore, the Erie, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Lehigh Valley, and other railroad companies whose lines have terminals in Buffalo, have been asked by some of the residents of that city if they will co-operate in a scheme for the establishment of a great union station there. Already a company has been organized by Buffalo capitalists, with William C. Cornwall, President of the City Bank, at its head, to take charge of the matter. The proposition is to build the largest railway station in the world at a cost of several million dollars, and have all railroad trains that have business in Buffalo arrive and depart from it.

Representatives of most of the railroads interested have unofficially expressed themselves as in favor of the idea. President E. B. Thomas of the Erie wrote to the Buffalo people that if all the other roads were willing to go into the scheme, his company would be pleased to consider it. The New York Central management has not yet signified its intentions in the matter. The plan of the new Buffalo station practically contemplates a vast extension of the present station owned by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

NEW OHIO ELECTRIC ROAD.

The Lima, Toledo and Cincinnati Railway Company Incorporated.

LIMA, Ohio, June 2.—The incorporation of the Lima, Toledo and Cincinnati Railway Company at Columbus yesterday is in furtherance of a project to parallel with an electric road the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton steam railway from Toledo to Dayton, a distance of 143 miles, where connection will be made with the electric line already in operation to Cincinnati and intermediate points.

Contracts will be let for the construction of the line within the next few days. The road will be equipped with the latest cars, capable of making fifty-three miles an hour with perfect safety, and the best steel will be used. Two construction gangs will be put on the line, working north and south from this city. The electric line will pass through all the towns touched by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, between Toledo and Dayton, except where it is considered better to divert the traffic to larger towns.

The company is capitalized at $500,000, which will be increased to $2,500,000 when work is begun.

THE CHICAGO RAILWAY DEAL.

Stockholders of North and West Companies Agree to Terms Offered.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Stockholders of the North and West Chicago Street Railway Companies to-day voted to lease the two systems to the Chicago Union Traction Company, the concern formed by a number of New York capitalists. At neither meeting was any objection interposed to the conditions of the transfer of the property, the Boards of Directors of both companies having previously acted favorably upon the terms of agreement. President Charles T. Yerkes announced his retirement as an active official of the Chicago street railway companies.

The new company has an authorized capitalization of $35,000,000, of which $15,000,000 is to be 6 per cent. preferred and $20,000,000 common stock. Only $12,000,000 of the preferred stock will be issued for the present.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD TAX.

The Pullman Palace Car Company Protests Against a New Law.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 2.—Under authority of an act of the Legislature passed last year, the State Board of Assessors of Railroad Property met here to-day to assess for taxation palace car, telegraph, telephone, and express companies. The concerns named are required to make returns of their capital stock, and their investments, mileage, or business in this State.

The returns of the Pullman Palace Car Company, the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies, the Bell Telephone Company, and the Southern Express Company were filed. The Pullman Palace Car Company protested against the right of the State to tax any of its property, declaring the act unconstitutional and void. It asserted that it conducted no business in this State, simply furnishing to railroad companies sleeping and parlor cars for use in operating the roads, reserving to itself the right to collect a certain price from such passengers as use those cars for the extra luxuries furnished.

Subject to this protest, the company reported that its capital was $54,000,000, only $10,250,000 being invested in furnishing cars to railroads; that the officers of the company do not know the market value of the stock; that the total number of miles of road over which its cars were run was 129,679, and the mileage in South Carolina was 1,060 38-100.

LAUNCHING OF COLUMBIA

Cup Defender Will Leave the Ways June 10 at Bristol, R. I.

CEREMONY WILL BE PUBLIC

First Trial Race Will Be with the Defender a Week Later Off Newport—Summer Plans for the Yacht.

The following telegram was received at the New York Yacht Club yesterday afternoon by Secretary Oddie:

New Rochelle, N. Y., June 2, 1899.

J. V. S. Oddie, 67 Madison Av.:

Columbia will positively be launched June 10. C. O. ISELIN.

When seen at his home at Premium Point yesterday Mr Iselin said: "We have as yet made no binding programme for the Columbia, but I can outline the plans for her as they now stand. As the Herreshoffs have already announced, unless some accident or unforeseen delay occurs, the Columbia will be launched at Bristol at sundown on June 10. The launching will be public, as usual. Any one who desires may see the yacht put overboard. As soon as she is floated the work of rigging her will begin. I cannot say how long this will take, but if she is as near completion as we hope to have her when she goes overboard, she ought to be sailing within a week afterward. We will not then try her in Narragansett Bay as was done with the Defender, but we will take her to Newport and sail her with the Defender off that city. We may give her several informal trials in that way, and then she will be brought here for the special race with Defender off Sandy Hook on July 1."

Asked if the Columbia would sail with the Defender, as reported, at the Larchmont regatta on July 4, Mr. Iselin said that it was doubtful. "That announcement," said he, "was unofficial. We do not ourselves know whether or not the Columbia will appear there. It depends, of course, to some extent upon the result of the race of July 1."

Mr. Iselin said that the Columbia was not as yet entered in any race for July except the special one with the Defender off Sandy Hook, but it is the plan to give her plenty of racing during the month. Both boats will be taken back to Newport, and will be raced together frequently. It is the intention to tune both boats up to the highest pitch, and they are likely to be raced every day over the Newport course.

"During most of the month of July," said Mr. Iselin, "the boats will be at Newport, as our plans now stand, but these are subject to change."

The two big sloops will take part in the cruise of the New York Yacht Club during August, and will presumably have daily brushes. After the cruise they will be put in shape for the trial races off Sandy Hook, which are to take place during the first two weeks of September. The remaining time before the cup races will be spent bringing the boat which has been shown to be the best in the trial races up to the top notch of preparedness for the meeting with the Shamrock.

Mr. Iselin said that there were two reasons for keeping the Columbia at Newport during the early training-up work. One was that the waters thereabouts were freer from traffic, and the other was that the boats would be within convenient reach of the Herreshoffs for any needful repairs.

Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan, who is the principal owner of the Columbia, will not return from abroad in time to be present at the launching of the yacht. His new steam yacht Corsair is about completed at Fletcher's, in Hoboken. She took a run down the bay on Tuesday in charge of Capt. C. E. Bailey and Chief Engineer Hermes. She has been out nearly every afternoon since for a shaking-down of her engines and a smoothing of their parts. There has as yet been no attempt to get her speed-going qualities, and, in fact, her indicator gear for an official test with technical observations is not yet ready. She was out again on Thursday, and with her engines turning 180 times a minute made 17.3 knots.

The Corsair is not only a large and costly craft, with rich fittings, but she is built on lines that appeal to the eye of the yachtsman and to the deep-water sailor as well, and her great size is calculated to win for her the notice of those salt-crusted old fellows who are prone to look upon the pleasure craft as mere toys. A criticism, however, which has been made by those who have had opportunity of inspecting her accommodations is that the living quarters seem cramped for so large a vessel.

One goes aboard expecting to find a spaciousness in her cabins in keeping with the size of the hull, but an inspection of her deckhouses show everywhere the sacrifice which has been made to machinery. One large deckhouse covers the engines, and in two others are dynamos and a galley. In two houses, one forward and one aft, is found a suggestion of the pleasure purposes of the vessel. One of these covers the companionway to the library and staterooms and the other—that forward—covers the companionway to the dining room. These deckhouses are roomy enough, yet seem small for a vessel so large, while the quarters below strike one as being similarly cramped, and cut up in a maze of connecting rooms, baths, and passageways. Again to get from the staterooms aft to the dining saloon it is necessary to go out into the weather and traverse the deck.

The Corsair is built for a "fast one," they all say, and she bids fair to meet all expectations in that respect. She will go up the Sound to-day to adjust her compasses, and next week she will go down the bay again, and perhaps outside. She will be in readiness to meet her owner when he returns from abroad about the middle of the month, and may perhaps delay her official speed trial until after his return.

Columbia's Topmast at Bristol.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 2.—The topmast for the Columbia reached here from Boston today. It is of Oregon pine, 62 feet long, and needs but little more work to put it in condition for use. The Defender's topmast in the races of 1895 was 57.42 feet long. The Columbia's topmast was made by the East Boston Spar Company.

YALE UNIVERSITY CREWS.

Preparations for the Intercollegiate Race with Harvard.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 2.—The Yale University rowers took their final spin on the harbor this afternoon previous to their departure for New London, where they will finish their training for the intercollegiate race with Harvard on June 29. There was no attempt to row the four-mile stretch today, and the work was light. Capt. Allen is authority for the statement to-night that the crew as a whole is rather light, due more to the effect of the difficult weather than hard work.

"We have tried for the last three weeks to [illegible] up in order to prevent any slump," he [illegible]. "No member of the crew is in the condition out of condition, and we hope to avoid any such complications. The time we cannot give for publication, but we have not for at least three weeks covered the four-mile stretch, and when we last did so the time was poor. The boat is even on the water and the technique is very good."

The crew is made up of twelve men includes the four oarsmen who will row the four-oared race with a similarly constituted crew from Harvard. The first crew is composed of Stroke Williams, No. 7; Niedecken; 6, Capt. Frederick Allen; 5, Brown; 4, Flint; 3, Griswold; 2, Wilkes, and Bow Greenleaf. The four-oared crew will be stroked by Brock and the others will be: No. 2, Cross; 3, Greenway, and 4, Mitchell.

DIXON DEFEATS BERNSTEIN.

Woman in Male Attire Was on Hand to See the Bout.

"Joe" Bernstein of this city and George Dixon of Boston fought a stubborn twenty-five-round battle at the Broadway Athletic Club last night and at the end Dixon was awarded the decision by Referee "Johnny" White. There was an unusual stir in the [illegible] before the preliminary bout was put on, a woman in male attire was observed. She was dressed like a sport, and the [illegible] manner in which she poised [illegible] the choking cough her attempts to smoke [illegible] attracted attention. [illegible] escorted out of the building.

[illegible] fought at 124 pounds, [illegible] beaten about the body, [illegible] as many blows as he [illegible] Dixon, too, and at [illegible] latter's left eye in very bad

RACING AT GRAVESEND.

A Number of Suburban Candidates to Take Part in To-day's Contests.

A lot of Suburban horses will have trials in the races at the Brooklyn Jockey Club track to-day, as there is a handicap at a mile and a quarter in which Tillo, Warrenton, Maxine, Jefferson, Thomas Cat, Jeannot, and King Barleycorn are all named as starters. In other races there are also sent out as starters the Kentuckian, Bannockburn, and Danforth in the first race, Jean Beraud in the third, and Howard Mann, Scotch Plaid, Jefferson, and King Barleycorn in the sixth, all of which are eligible for the big race two weeks from to-day. So the races will have exceptional interest. The full list of entries follows:

Entries for Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap, for all ages. Six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Bannockburn	124	Blarneystone 108
Cesarion	122	Danforth 107
Cormorant	120	Imperator 107
The Kentuckian	110	Bardella 107
Armament	116	Chopin 105
Toluca	115	Judge Tarvin 105
St. Clair	115	Brahmin 103
Vertigo	114	Sweet Caporal 103
Satin Slipper	114	McMeekin 98
Concord	113	Fennetta 98
Oliver Mc	109	Hanwell 97

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter.

Tillo	126	George Boyd	104
Lanky Bob	119	Jeannot	95
Warrenton	110	King Barleycorn	94
Maxine	108	Knight of the Garter	90
Jefferson	107	Holland	85

Maxine, formerly Fleur de Lis.

THIRD RACE.—The Hudson Stakes, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Homestretch	112	Prince of Melbourne	112
King's Courtier	112	Magnificent	112
High Order	112	Midwood	112
Vulcain	112	Maribert	112
Trumpet	112	Withers	112

Homestretch and King's Courtier, E. O. Pepper's entry.

FOURTH RACE.—The Carlton Stakes, for three-year-olds. One mile.

Jean Beraud	126	Rhinelander	119
The Bouncer	119	Filon d'Or	116
Armament	119	Half Time	116
Lothario	119	Prestidigitatrice	114

Jean Beraud and Rhinelander, Sydney Paget's entry.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling. Five and one-half furlongs.

Waring	112	Prestige	103
Gold Lack	107	Makaland	102
Allowance	107	Yocolo	102
Margate	106	Cupid	102
Pilsbarr	106	Precursor	102
Midwood	105	First Whip	100
Manvilla	104	Ross Clark	100
Cavalcade	104	Pirate J.	97

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Howard Mann	112	Dan Rice	104
Scotch Plaid	108	Free Lance	103
Merry Prince	106	Wolhurst	102
Handpress	106	King Barleycorn	101
Twinkler	105	Merlin	101
Jefferson	105	George B. Cox	96
Estaca	105	Diminutive	90
Decanter	104	Morose	86

Racing at Latonia.

CINCINNATI, June 2.—Racing results at Latonia:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs; maiden three-year-olds. Colonel Cluke, 112 pounds, (N. Turner,) 7 to 5, won; Fineem Respice, 105, (Fox,) 8 to 1, second; Great Pride, 112, (Overton,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:28. Pelleus, Rice, Effie L., Contented, Lancashire, Star Dust, Wagnet, Sam Sturgis, Anthem II., and Orso also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Lady Curzon, 112 pounds, (Beauchamp,) 3 to 5, won; Brown Thrush, 102, (Ross,) 9 to 2, second; Milda, 103, (J. Matthews,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:07½. Lady Kent, Harvest Queen, Kattie O., and Cassodan also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; selling. Rollins, 101 pounds, (Beauchamp,) 12 to 1, won; Pan Charm, 108, (J. Matthews,) 3 to 1, second; Loyalty, 105, (W. Jones,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:48. Countess Irma, Albert Yale, Nepper, Guide Rock, and Cumba also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards; selling. Pete Kitchen, 99 pounds, (Scoville,) 60 to 1, won; School Girl, 97, (Landry,) 4 to 1, second; Vox, 95, (H. Wilson,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:53½. Mayme, Fatherland, Fresco, Midglin, Almante, and Swordsman also ran. Waukauga left at the post.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Decoy, 103 pounds, (J. Matthews,) 4 to 5, won; John Yerkes, 103, (Crowhurst,) 4 to 1, second; Lew Kraft, 102, (H. Williams,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:06. Rodd, Gilbert, Commonwealth, Attorney, and Carbuncle also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Louisville Belle, 98 pounds, (Silvers,) 9 to 2, won; J. E. Cline, 100, (Sheppard,) 2 to 1, second; Discipline, 106, (J. Matthews,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:20. Pat Garret, Lucky Jim, Surveyor, and Over Jordan also ran.

Racing Notes.

Plaudit, Sailor King, and Handsel are declared out of the Suburban Handicap, which is to be run June 17.

Goodwin's Official Turf Guide, No. 4, with all the racing up to date tabulated in concise form for reference, was issued last evening. It grows more and more valuable with each issue.

Following are the weights for the Kensington Hurdle Handicap, at one mile and three-quarters, to be run at Gravesend on Monday: Challenger, 168 pounds; Ben Eder, 160; Governor Budd and Doctor Catlett, 153 each; Moslem, 152; Dutch Skater, 150; Forget and Lansdale, 148 each; Waltzer, 147; Populist, 143; Premier, 140; Trayant, 139; Captain Piersall, 138; Kinvara, 136; Wolhurst, 135; Duoro and Fixed Star, 134 each; Peter II., 132, and The Tory, 130.

SLOAN'S RIDING AT EPSOM.

He Wins One Race, but Loses the Oaks Stakes by a Bad Start.

LONDON, June 2.—At the fourth day of the Epsom Summer meeting to-day Mr. H. Hardy's four-year-old bay filly Queen of Song, ridden by Tod Sloan, won the Walton Plate. Six horses ran; five furlongs. The betting was 3 to 1 against Queen of Song.

The one hundred and twenty-first renewal of the Oaks Stakes was won by Mr. Douglas Baird's bay filly Musa, by Martagon-Palmflower. Tod Sloan finished second on Mr. P. Lorillard's bay filly Sibola. Twelve horses ran, the distance being about one mile and a half. Previous to the start Musa, ridden by Madden, was quoted at 20 to 1 against. The odds on Sibola were 7 to 4. A great crowd was present to witness the Oaks, including the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and a host of notabilities. There was a tremendous upset when Sloan, on Sibola, for whom the race was regarded as a certainty, lost to an outsider. Sibola got a bad start, and would have won in another stride or two.

The Acorn Stakes was won by Mr. Arthur James's bay filly Dum Dum, by Carbine-Charm. Sloan rode Lord William Beresford's bay filly Lutetia, but was unplaced. Thirteen horses ran; five furlongs. The betting was 2 to 1 against Lutetia.

The Glasgow Plate was won by the St. Frida filly. Lord Derby's five-year-old bay filly Weybridge, ridden by Sloan, was second, and Mr. E. Cassel's four-year-old bay gelding Chon Kina was third. Fourteen horses ran; six furlongs. The betting was 4 to 1 against Weybridge.

LONDON CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Pillsbury, Tschigorin, Steinitz, Maroczy, Lasker, and Janowski Win Their Games in the Third Round.

LONDON, June 2.—The third round of the international chess tournament was played to-day at St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster, in this city. The pairing of the players was in accordance with Round 15 of the Berger system, and the players, therefore, met each other in the following order: Mason vs. Steinitz, Tschigorin vs. Teichmann, Tinsley vs. Maroczy, Bird vs. Pillsbury, Cohn vs. Janowski, Schlechter vs. Showalter, Lasker vs. Lee, and Blackburne a bye.

When the recess was taken at 4:30 P. M. the state of affairs was as follows: Mason and Steinitz had not finished their game and left it in an even position; Tschigorin had beaten Teichmann; Tinsley and Maroczy also had not finished their game, but the latter had the much better position; Bird had lost to Pillsbury; Cohn had been vanquished by Janowski; Schlechter and Showalter had drawn, and Lasker had beaten Lee. In the evening session Steinitz beat Mason and Moraczy defeated Tinsley.

Following is the record up to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Bird	0	3	Pillsbury	2½	½
Blackburne	½	1½	Schlechter	1	2
Cohn	2	1	Showalter	1½	1½
Janowski	3	0	Steinitz	1½	1½
Lasker	2	1	Teichmann	1	2
Lee	½	1½	Tinsley	0	3
Maroczy	2½	½	Tschigorin	2	1
Mason	1	2			

The American player Marshall won a game in the minor tournament, playing against Erskine, this evening.

West Point-Annapolis Football Game.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 2.—It was announced here to-day that there will be a football game between the naval cadets and West Point this season. It will be played at Franklin Park, Philadelphia, Dec. 2. There has been no game between the two academies for several years.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Defeat Louisvilles in the Ninth Inning.

GLEASON'S TIMELY BASE HIT

It Sent Wilson Home with the Winning Run—Brooklyns Also Win Out in the Last Inning.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	30	11	.732
Boston	26	13	.667
St. Louis	26	16	.625
Chicago	24	17	.585
Philadelphia	23	16	.590
Baltimore	23	17	.575
Cincinnati	21	17	.553
Pittsburg	16	22	.421
New York	16	23	.410
Louisville	12	28	.300
Washington	12	29	.293
Cleveland	8	28	.222

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 13; Louisville, 12.
Brooklyn, 11; Cleveland, 10.
Boston, 6; Cincinnati, 4.
St. Louis, 7; Washington, 2.
Baltimore, 4; Chicago, 2.
Philadelphia, 4; Pittsburg, 3.

Games To-day.

Louisville in New York.
Cleveland in Brooklyn.
Cincinnati in Boston.
Pittsburg in Philadelphia.
Chicago in Baltimore.
St. Louis in Washington.

The New Yorks won another ninth-inning victory at the Polo Grounds yesterday, defeating the Louisville team by a score of 13 to 12. The locals made a good uphill fight, but their playing, as a rule, was poor. The Louisvilles played a poor game also. Eleven errors were credited to the New Yorks, offset in a measure by the eighteen base hits made by them.

The locals were handicapped, as they had a mixed team after the second inning. Davis had to retire because of a bad finger, and this brought Wilson to shortstop and Warner on first. Then Hartman was removed from the game for disputing a decision of Umpire Andrews. This made another change necessary, and Foster was taken from right field and sent to third, while Colcalough, a pitcher, looked after right field.

Doheny pitched indifferently in the early innings, and the visitors secured a big lead. The New Yorks hit Cunningham's curves from the start, and after they had brought their score up to nine in the seventh inning, the pitcher was asked to retire, and McGee was substituted.

McGee did well for one inning, the eighth. The score was 12 to 11 in favor of Louisville when Van Haltren came to the plate in the ninth inning. Van Haltren got a base on balls, and advanced to third on Grady's single into centre field. Grady then tried to steal to second and was easily retired. Wilson hit a bounder that carromed off of McGee's hand, and the hit netted two bases, Van Haltren coming in with the tieing run. When Warner popped a puny fly to Woods there was little hope left. Gleason, however, dropped a safe hit back of third base, and Wilson raced across the plate with the winning run.

Seymour will be pitted against the Louisvilles to-day. Fred Knowles, who was financial manager while the club was on the road last year, will succeed Horace A. Bonnell as secretary. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	B	H	P O	A	E	LOUISVILLE.	R	B	H	P O	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	3	2	0	0	0	0	Hoy, cf.	2	0	1	0	1	0
Grady, c.	1	3	3	8	2	1	Clark, lf.	1	2	3	0	0	0
Wilson, 1b, ss.	3	3	4	2	4	0	Dexter, rf.	2	2	2	0	0	0
Davis, ss.	1	0	2	0	0	0	Wagner, 3b.	3	1	3	0	0	0
Warner, 1b.	1	2	6	1	0	0	Decker, 1b.	1	2	3	0	2	0
Gleason, 2b.	3	3	4	3	3	0	Powers, 1b.	0	0	4	1	2	0
O'Brien, lf.	1	1	3	1	0	0	Ritchey, ss.	1	2	2	2	3	0
H'lman, 3b.	0	0	0	0	1	0	Woods, 2b.	0	0	4	3	1	0
Cole'l'gh, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	0	Kittr'ge, c.	1	1	5	1	0	0
Foster rf, 3b	0	0	2	1	1	0	Cun'g'm, p.	0	0	1	2	0	0
Doheny, p.	0	1	0	4	0	0	McGee, p.	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total.	13	18	27	14	11	1	Total.	12	12	*26	14	6	

*Two out when winning run was scored.

New York	3	0	3	0	1	2	2	0	2	—13	
Louisville	4	4	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	—12	

Stolen bases—Woods, Clark, Warner. Two-base hits—Wagner, Wilson. Three-base hit—Grady. Sacrifice hit—Clark. First base on balls—Off Doheny, 5; off McGee, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Hoy, Foster, Clark. Struck out—By Doheny, 8; by Cunningham, 2; by McGee, 1. Passed ball—Grady. Wild pitch—Doheny. Left on bases—New York, 11; Louisville, 10. First base by errors—New York, 6; Louisville, 6. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Andrews.

BROOKLYNS FINISHED STRONG.

Scored Ten Runs in Three Innings and Defeated the Clevelands.

The Brooklyns defeated the Clevelands at Washington Park yesterday when a victory for the visitors seemed assured. Up to the eighth inning they led by a score of 10 to 3, with Carsey, the Cleveland pitcher, doing good work.

In the eighth, however, Carsey seemed to lose his effectiveness, and after giving two bases on balls and being hit safely three times, he was replaced by Hughey. The latter was no improvement, and the Brooklyns added seven runs to their score before the inning ended. In the ninth a few wellplaced hits won the game for Brooklyn.

Kennedy, who started in to pitch for Brooklyn, was batted out of the box in two innings. Yeager replaced him, and did fairly well. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	B	P O	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	B	P O	A	E
Casey, 2b.	1	4	0	0	0	Dowd, cf.	1	2	3	0	0
Keeler, rf.	1	1	0	1	0	Harley, lf.	3	2	5	0	0
Kelley, lf.	2	3	2	0	0	Quinn, 2b.	0	1	4	2	1
Dahlen, ss.	2	1	3	2	0	Cross, 3b.	1	0	1	3	0
Jones, c.	1	1	4	0	0	McAllister, rf.	0	2	1	0	0
McGann, 1b.	2	0	14	0	0	Lockhead, ss.	1	1	1	1	1
Daly, 2b.	1	1	1	3	1	Tucker, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0
Farrell, c.	1	0	3	0	1	Zimmer, c.	2	4	2	1	0
Kennedy, p.	0	0	0	0	1	Carsey, p.	2	1	0	2	0
Yeager, p.	0	0	0	4	0	Hughey, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	11	11	27	18	4	Total.	10	13	*26	9	2

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	7	1	—11	
Cleveland	2	1	2	3	0	2	0	0	0	—10	

Two-base hit—Harley. First base by errors—Cleveland, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 4; Brooklyn, 14. Struck out—By Carsey, 1. Sacrifice hit—McGann. Stolen base—Casey. Base on balls—Off Carsey, 10; off Hughey, 3; off Kennedy, 2; off Yeager, 1. Double plays—Daly, Dahlen, and McGann; Yeager, Dahlen, and McGann. Hit by pitched ball—By Carsey, 1; by Yeager, 1. Wild pitch—Kennedy. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly. Attendance, 2,400.

Boston, 6; Cincinnati, 4.

BOSTON, June 2.—Brilliant playing on the part of the Bostons won the game today from Cincinnati. Score:

Boston	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	—6	
Cincinnati	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	—4	

Base hits—Boston, 11; Cincinnati, 7. Errors—Boston, 3; Cincinnati, 1. Batteries—Boston, Nichols and Clark; Cincinnati, Hahn and Peitz. Umpires—Messrs. Smith and Burns. Attendance, 2,500.

Baltimore, 4; Chicago, 2.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 2.—The Baltimores scored their fourth consecutive victory to-day, defeating the Chicagos by good batting in the fourth inning. Score:

Baltimore	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	—4	
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—2	

Base hits—Baltimore, 10; Chicago, 8. Error—Chicago. Batteries—Baltimore, Kitson and Robinson; Chicago, Callahan and Nichols. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr. Attendance, 1,888.

St. Louis, 7; Washington, 2.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Young had the Washingtons guessing to-day, while Dineen was batted frequently. The visitors' playing was not as fast as was to be expected from a club out for the pennant. Score:

Washington	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2	
St. Louis	1	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	—7	

Base hits—Washington, 3; St. Louis, 10. Errors—Washington, 1; St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Washington, Dineen and McGuire; St. Louis, Young and O'Connor. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Warner. Attendance, 1,000.

Philadelphia, 4; Pittsburg, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—With the score tied in the ninth, La Joie won the game for the Philadelphias by batting out a home run. Score:

Pittsburg	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	—3	
Philadelphia	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—4	

Base hits—Pittsburg, 8; Philadelphia, 10. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Pittsburg, Tannehill and Bowerman; Philadelphia, Platt and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald. Attendance, 2,033.

Other Games.

At Worcester—Worcester, 8; Springfield, 7.
At Providence—Providence, 6; Hartford, 2.
At Fordham—Fordham College, 6; University of Maryland, 5.
At New Haven—Yale Freshmen, 14; Lawrenceville Academy, 2.
At Toronto—Rochester, 4; Toronto, 2.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 6; Milwaukee, 0.
At Montreal—Montreal, 3; Syracuse, 0.
At Lancaster—Lancaster, 8; Paterson, 2.
At Scranton—Newark, 7; Scranton, 4.

HURT ON THE POLO FIELD.

Stanley Mortimer Rendered Unconscious in a Collision—He Ran Into J. C. Cowdin.

An unlooked for event in the polo game yesterday on the field of the Westchester Country Club brought the match to a sudden end. The contest was one of the biggest polo games of the season, and was between the Meadow Brook Club and the Westchester Polo Club of Newport.

It was in the third period, when both teams were playing a hot and lively game, that Stanley Mortimer, playing for Westchester, crashed into J. C. Cowdin of the same team, and men and horses were knocked down and rolled upon the ground.

The accident occurred almost directly in front of the spectators' pavilion, which was crowded with women. Stanley Mortimer was seen stretched unconscious on the turf. In falling, the pony partially rolled over him. The pony got up and cantered off to the paddock on the opposite side of the field.

Cowdin, although he received a bad fall, was up unhurt in an instant. It was chance that two or three other riders escaped going down in the collision.

Men immediately ran to render assistance, and the wife of the injured man, who had been in the pavilion, was quickly on the field and by her husband's side. A tub of ice and water was carried to the side of the unconscious man.

Harry Payne Whitney applied ice and water to Mr. Mortimer's head; Oliver W. Bird fanned him vigorously, and Mr. Mortimer recovered his senses and was lifted into a carriage and driven home.

The accident happened just after Westchester got the ball and started with it up the field. Cowdin hit it and was dashing after it, in line for it again, when Mortimer, after crossing his man, turned and crashed into Cowdin, Mortimer being unable to control his pony.

It was decided to postpone the game until next Friday, and none of the points made yesterday will count.

The competing teams were as follows:

MEADOW BROOK.		WESTCHESTER.	
1. W. C. Eustis	6	1. Stanley Mortimer	2
2. C. Baldwin	3	2. J. C. Cowdin	9
3. H. P. Whitney	7	3. Foxhall P. Keene	10
Back. B. Nicoll	8	Back. L. Waterbury	7
Total	29	Total	28

Meadow Brook allowed Westchester one goal. The playing was lively and dashing from the start, scoring being much more frequent than in the former game, when Westchester won by 8 goals to 5. Mortimer made the first goal in six and a half minutes. Eustis, by two pretty plays, made the first goal for Meadow Brook fifteen seconds later. In three minutes he made another; then goals followed by Cowdin, two by Whitney, and one by Cowdin at the end.

In the second period 7 goals were made, two by Eustis, two by Keene, and one each by Whitney, Cowdin, and Mortimer. In the third period Baldwin, Keene, and Waterbury each made a goal before the accident occurred. The score then was 10 for Westchester and 8 for Meadow Brook. Foxhall Keene played in much livelier form than three weeks ago at Meadow Brook, and his goal in the third period was the star stroke of the day. He sent the ball between the posts from a back stroke well off from one side of the field.

The largest throng of spectators was present that has been seen at a polo game this season, and a long line of stylish traps lined the shady side of the field. Some of those who watched the sport were Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Bird, Major J. C. Cooley, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Potter, W. D. Hatch, H. L. Herbert, Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Allen, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Cary, Mrs. George H. Holt, Mrs. Ellis Hoffman, R. M. Montgomery, J. I. Blair, Jr., Charles Bohlen, E. Robbins Walker, Frank Jackson, H. G. Vinqut, W. D. Roby, and Alexander Morten.

The score summary, so far as the game was played, was: Goals earned—Meadow Brook, 8; Westchester, 9. Allowed by handicap—Westchester, 1. Total—Meadow Brook, 8; Westchester, 10. J. Dallett, Jr., referee; J. M. Waterbury, timer.

BALTUSROL GOLF TOURNEY.

Contests for the Governors' and Consolation Cups Brought Down to the Final Round.

The contests in the Baltusrol Golf Club's tournament yesterday at Short Hills, N. J., for the Governors' and Consolation Cups were brought down to the final round. For the chief event James A. Tyng and Louis P. Bayard, Jr., the former intercollegiate champion, will meet to-day, while L. H. Graham and H. B. Ashmore will meet for the Consolation Cup. Tyng's victories during the day were over Howard A. Colby and R. C. Watson, Jr. The summary:

Governors' Cup.—Second Round—L. P. Bayard, Jr., Baltusrol, beat Henry P. Tuller, Baltusrol, by 5 up and 4 to play; W. B. Cheney, Orford, beat T. T. Reid, Montclair, by 2 up and 1 to play; James A. Tyng, Morris County, beat Howard A. Colby, Essex County, by 4 up and 3 to play; R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook, beat A. M. Robbins, St. Andrew's, by 1 up in 19 holes.

Semi-final Round—Bayard beat Cheney by 2 up and 1 to play, and Tyng beat Watson by 3 up and 2 to play.

Consolation Cup.—Second Round—L. H. Graham, Baltusrol, beat Greer Campbell, Baltusrol, by 5 up and 4 to play; Paul Wilcox, Montclair, beat Dunbury Brandreth, Mount Pleasant Field Club, by 4 up and 3 to play; P. S. Hubbard, Montclair, beat Garry B. Adams, Crescent Athletic Club, by 3 up and 2 to play; H. B. Ashmore, Baltusrol, beat W. C. Ridgeway, Jersey City, by 1 up in 23 holes.

Semi-finals—Graham beat Wilcox, by 1 up in 19 holes, and Ashmore beat Hubbard by 5 up and 3 to play.

The Inconsolables' Cup resulted in a tie at 197 strokes for the thirty-six holes, between T. C. Ennover and Emil Stoehr. The players and scores are:

	1st Round.	2d Round.	Total.
T. C. Ennover, Montclair	94	103	197
Emil Stoehr, Baltusrol	99	98	197
Sidney Maddock, Crescent	103	96	199
W. C. Cushman, Baltusrol	100	100	200
G. C. Mackenzie, Baltusrol	108	92	200
G. B. Jenkinson, Essex County	99	102	201
C. O. Harmstad, Jersey City	107	97	202
Dr. G. O. Mitchell, Rowelton	103	100	203
H. G. Curtis, Essex County	98	106	204
Garrit Smith, Richmond Hill	102	102	204
R. W. Candler, Baltusrol	97	110	207
C. A. Whittaker, Baltusrol	104	103	207
A. J. McClure, Searbright	104	104	208
W. R. Thompson, Crescent	110	110	220

An incident of the day was the establishing of a new record for the course by the professional, James Anderson. He did the eighteen holes in 73 strokes, beating his former record of 78. The score is:

James Anderson—

Out	5	5	3	4	4	4	3	4	3—35
In	5	4	4	4	4	3	5	5	4—38
Total									73

The tie for the Inconsolables' Cup will be played off to-day, and, in addition to the other events, there will be an open handicap.

Test Cricket Match in England.

LONDON, June 2.—In the first test cricket match between All England and Australia, which began at Nottingham yesterday, the All England eleven were all out in their first innings to-day with a total of 192 runs. At the close of play to-day the Australians had scored 93 runs for one wicket down.

INTERNATIONAL ATHLETICS.

Burke, Harvard's Swift Runner, Debarred by the Conditions.

NEW HAVEN, June 2.—T. R. Fisher, Captain of the Yale track team, though for three days he has had the formal challenge from Oxford and Cambridge to Yale and Harvard for a track meeting in England about the middle of July, still refuses to make the challenge public until after a conference has been held between Yale and Harvard. It was learned to-night, however, that the terms of the challenge embodied the following condit

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FINANCIAL.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company
[OF CALIFORNIA.]
First Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds,
Notice of Redemption.

Notice is hereby given that the First Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of 1893 will be redeemed to the amount of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) now in the sinking fund applicable to such redemption, and bids are hereby invited for the surrender thereof at prices to be named. Bids for the surrender of such bonds for redemption will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, Room 13, Hobart Building, San Francisco, up to the 5th day of June, 1899, at noon.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.
J. L. WILLCUTT, Secretary.
San Francisco, Cal., May 3d, 1899.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company.
CAR TRUST SERIES "A."

Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 31, 32, 52, 58, 135, 137, 148 147, 198, 199, 230, 262, 263, 270, 384, 889, 658, 708 710, 735, 802, 898, 979, 1,022, 1,025, 1,029, 1,072, 1,080, 1,140, 1,151, 1,173, 1,187, 1,196, 1,197, 1,203 1,217, 1,220, 1,251, 1,364, 1,435, 1,451, 1,504, 1,514, 1,570, 1,692, 1,696, 1,704, and 1,749 have in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company to Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest on the 1st day of July, 1899, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.

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FINANCIAL.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECURITIES OF THE
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company and its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
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DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING,
New York, April 12, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending June 1, 1899, the same to be paid June 5, 1899, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on May 10th, 1899.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on May 10, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on May 22d, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, April 12th, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on May 10, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on May 22d, 1899.

On June 5, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company.

The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of profits of 1¾ % on the preferred stock of this Company, payable at our office as transfer agents of the Company, on the 15th day of June, 1899. The transfer books will be closed on the 7th day of June, 1899, at 2:15 P. M., and will reopen on the 16th day of June, 1899, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on the 15th day of June, 1899.

BARING, MAGOUN & COMPANY,
Transfer Agents.
New York, May 31, 1899.

International Paper Company.

30 Broad Street, New York, May 21, 1899.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. (1½%) on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, for the quarter ending June 30, 1899. Also, declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) on the Common Capital Stock of the Company, for the quarter ending June 30, 1899.

Both of the above dividends payable July 1st, 1899, to stockholders of record of June 10th, 1899. Transfer books of preferred and common stock to close at noon on the 10th day of June, 1899, and reopen on the 1st day of July, 1899.

WARNER MILLER, Secretary.

NATIONAL GRAM-O-PHONE COR.
20th Consecutive (1%) Monthly Dividend.

Executive Office, 874 Broadway, May 26th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the above-named Corporation has declared the regular monthly dividend (Number 20) of ONE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable June 15. Transfer books will be closed from June 6 to June 16. O. D. LA DOW, Secretary.

American Car & Foundry Co.,
St. Louis, June 1, 1899.

Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No. 1.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of 1¾% on the preferred capital stock of the company be declared and paid on Saturday, July 1st, 1899, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, June 10th, 1899. Transfer books will close Saturday, June 10th, and reopen Monday, July 3d. WM. McMILLAN, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,
May 20th, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M, July 6th, 1899. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, June 24, 1899.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock and TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Thursday, July 6th, 1899. Transfer books will close on Thursday, June 8th, and reopen on Monday, June 19th, 1899.

S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

EDEN MUSEE AMERICAIN CO., (Limited.)

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. has been declared, payable June, 15th, 1899, to stockholders of record of June 8th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from June 5th to June 16th, 1899. FRED. VIEWEG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7th, 1899,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF CHARLES H. CONTOIT, DEC'D.
$50,000 Brooklyn City R. R. 1st Mtge. Consld. 5 p. c. Bds., due July, 1941.
$50,000 Broadway & 7th Avenue R. R. 5 p. c. Mtge. Bds., due June, 1904.
$50,000 Canada Southern Ry. 1st Mtge. (new issue) Guar. Bds., due July, 1908.
$25,000 Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co. 5 p. c. Skg. fund Deb. Bds., due 1933, Regstd.
$25,000 Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co. 5 p. c. 25-year Deb. Bds., due 1909, Regstd.
$50,000 Central R. R. of New Jersey Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., due July, 1987, Regstd.
$25,000 Detroit & Mackinac Ry. Co. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., due June, 1995.
$112,000 Houston & Texas Central R. R. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., due April, 1921.
$22,000 Louisville & Nashville R. R., (Cecilia Branch,) 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Skg. fund Bds., due March, 1907.
$49,000 Morris & Essex R. R. Consld. 7 p. c. Bds., Guar., due June, 1915, Regstd.
$25,000 Michigan Central R. R. 1st Mtge. on Detroit & Bay City 5 p. c. Bds., due Mch., 1931, Regstd.
$11,000 New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Deb. of 1889, 5 p. c. Bds., due Sept., 1904, Regstd.
$67,000 New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Deb. 5 p. c. Bds., due Sept., 1904, Regstd.
$50,000 Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg R. R. 1st Consld. 5 p. c. Bds., due July, 1922.
$50,000 3d Avenue R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. 50-year Gold Bds., due July, 1937.
$50,000 United Traction & Electric Co., (Providence & Pawtucket Street Ry.,) 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., due March, 1933.
$30,000 City of Baltimore, Md., 5 p. c. Water Stock Bds., due July, 1916, Regstd.
$100,000 City of Boston, Mass., 4 p. c. City Loan Highways Bds., due July, 1915, Regstd.
400 shs. Detroit & Mackinac Ry. Co. common (Central Trust Co. Certfs.)
712 shs. Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
214 shs. Butchers & Drovers' Natl. Bank.
666 shs. Phenix National Bank.
133 shs. N. Y. Bowery Fire Ins. Co.
400 shs. Stuyvesant Ins. Co.
$6,000 Certf. State of Indiana—Wabash & Erie Canal Prefd. 5 p. c. stock, dated 1846 & 1847.
$1,800 Certf. State of Indiana—Wabash & Erie Canal Prefd. 5 p. c. stock, dated 1853.
BY ORDER OF WM. M. HOES, ESQ., PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.
$7,000 People's Gas Light & Coke Co. of Chicago 1st Consld. Mtge. Bds., 1943.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
77 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
$8,000 Pennsylvania Co. 4½ p. c. Gold Bds., Regstd., 1921, Guar.
$8,000 Central R. R of N. J. Gen'l. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., Regstd., 1987.
$8,000 Chic., St. Paul & Minn. R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., Regstd., 1918.
$5,000 West Shore R. R. 4 p. c. Guar. 1st Mtge. Regstd. Bds., 2361.
$1,500 Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé Ry. 4 p. c. Genl. Mtge Bd., 1995.
$1,000 Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé Ry. Adj. Bd., 1995.
$5,000 Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. 1st Consld. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., Regstd., 1921.
$2,000 Nash., Chat. & St. Louis Ry. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Regstd. Bd., 1913.
$10,000 Chi. & No. Western Ry. 7 p. c. Genl. Con. Mtge. Bd., Reg., 1902.
$10,000 N. Y. & Harlem R. R. 7 p. c. Con. Mtge. Reg. Bd., 1900.
$4,000 Chic., St. Louis & New Orleans R. R. 5 p. c. Con. Mtge. Reg. Bds., 1951.
$4,000 N. Y. Lack. & Western Ry. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., Reg., 1921.
$2,000 Illinois Central R. R. 3½ p. c. 1st Mtge. Bd., Reg. 1951.
$2,000 Chic. & Alton R. R. 6 p. c. Skg. Fd. Bd., Reg., 1903.
$3,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Bds., Reg., 1937.
$2,000 Mil., Lake Shore & West. R. R. 1st Con. 6 p. c. Bd.; Reg., 1921.
$4,000 Evansville & Indianapolis R. R. 1st Con. 6 p. c. Bds., Guar., Reg. 1926.
$4,000 New York & Erie R. R. 4th Extnd. 5 p. c. Mtge. Bds., Reg., 1920.
$2,000 Lake Erie & Western R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bd., Reg., 1937.
$7,000 Pennsylvania Co. 4½ Gold Eds., Regstd., 1921, Guar.
$5,000 do. do. do. do. do.
$17,500 Dolgeville Electric Light & Power Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1927.
$10,000 Utica Belt Line Street R. R. 1st 5's, 1939.
$4,000 Jersey City 6 p. c. Water Bds., 1909.
$65,000 Jersey City 6 p. c. Water Bds., 1910.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
52 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
4 shs. Bank of America.
5 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
3 shs. Central Trust Co.
4 shs. 4th National Bank.
14 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
53 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
40 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
15 shs. Bank of the State of N. Y.
10 shs. Central Nat. Bank.
7 shs. Nat. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
$2,000 City of Pittsburg 4 p. c. School Bds., (Highland Dist.,) 1902.
$1,000 Commercial Cable Co. 1st Mtge. Regstd. 4 p. c. Bds., 2397.
2 shs. Saratoga & Schenectady Ry.
$1,000 Village of Martin's Ferry, Belmont Co., Ohio, 5 p. c. Water Works Bd., 1923.
$1,900 Chic. & No. West. R. R. Deb. 5 p. c. Bds., 1909.
$2,000 Western Gas Co. of Mil., Coll. Trust 1st 5's, 1933.
32 shs. Denver Union Water Co.
5 shs. Utica, Chenango & Susq. Valley.
113 shs. Phenix Natl. Bank.
$450 Ann Arbor R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bd., Scrip.
29 shs. Rochester Street Rway.
9 shs. Morris Canal & Banking Co. Guar. 4 p. c.
10 shs. Gansevoort Bank.
1,000 shs. Mechanical Rubber Co. Prefd., (Hypothecated.)
$5,000 Gramercy Sugar Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1923.
$5,000 Kings Co. Electric Light & Power Co. 1st 5's, 1937.
$7,000 Union Ferry Co. 1st 5's, 1920.
$500 Riding & Driving Club of Bklyn. 5 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$5,000 Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. 1st 6's.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
Mills Building, 15 Broad St.
New York, May 31st, 1899.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company held at the office of the Company, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, May 31st, 1899, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year:

COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON,
HENRY HART,
ISAAC E. GATES,
EDWIN HAWLEY,
SAMUEL THOMAS,
GEORGE H. MACY,
RUSSELL SAGE,
GEORGE J. GOULD,
R. P. SCHWERIN.

JOSEPH HELLEN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Willson Aluminum Co. for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 99 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on the 15th day of June, 1899, at 11 o'clock in the morning.

Transfer books will close on the 10th day of June, and will open on the 19th day of June.

Dated June 2d, 1899.

GEO. F. SEWARD, Secy.

NOTICE.—NEW YORK AND LONG ISLAND Bridge Company, 192 Broadway, New York. The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the New York and Long Island Bridge Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 192 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 5th, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors, to hold their offices until the first Monday of June, 1900, and for the transaction of any other business authorized to be done at an annual meeting. The polls will remain open one hour.

JOHN F. KEANY,
Acting Secretary.

New York Produce Exchange Bank.
New York, May 25, 1899.

The Annual Election for Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held in this Bank on Monday, June 5th, 1899. Polls open from one to two o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN,
Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, May 31st, 1899.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. Anson R. Flower was unanimously elected a Director of this Bank for the ensuing year. C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Mr. GEORGE BLAGDEN, JR., and Mr. DONALD G. GEDDES have this day been admitted to our firm. CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
June 1st, 1899. 51 Wall St., New York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR DESTROYED.—Six certificates of stock of the NATIONAL TYPOGRAPHIC COMPANY in name of OTTMAR MERGENTHALER, aggregating five hundred and fifty shares. Application has been made for the issue of substitute certificates. Finder or possessor of any of these certificates should address R. F. ROGERS, 45 Broadway, New York City.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 2—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$266,328,424
Gold reserve	228,873,223
Net silver	5,311,355
United States notes in the Treasury	14,008,102
Treasury notes of 1890	973,514
Total receipts this day	2,172,180
Total receipts this month	3,208,563
Total receipts this year	472,298,393
Total expenditures this day	1,396,000
Total expenditures this month	4,310,000
Total expenditures this year	577,019,972
Deposits in National banks	32,058,152
Silver bullion	943,607
National bank notes received for redemption	285,624
Government receipts:	
From customs	825,571
Internal revenue	1,169,597
Miscellaneous	177,011

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 2	522,929
To date this year	90,760,638
Corresponding date last year	44,793,308

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 2	$2,014,000
To date this year	$497,830,910
Corresponding date last year	$338,773,160

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 1½@2½ per cent.; at three months, 3; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¼@3½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car. & Fdy.	1	Illinois Central	2½
Am. C. & F. pf.	1	Int. Paper	1
Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Iowa Central	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	3¾	Kanawha & Mich.	1
Am. S. & R. pf.	1½	Louis. & Nash.	¾
Am. Steel & Wire	2¾	Manhat. Con.	3¼
Am. S. & W. pf.	1	Met. Street Ry.	5
Am. Sugar Ref's	2¾	Mexican Central	1
Anaconda Copper	2½	Minn. & St. L.	1½
Am. Tin Plate	2¾	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Am. Tin Plate pf.	2	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
Am. Tobacco	1½	Missouri Pacific	2
Am. Steel Hoop	¾	Nat. Biscuit	⅞
Am. Steel H. pf.	1	National Lead	½
At., T. & S. F.	¾	National Steel	3
At., T. & S. F. pf.	2	Nat. Steel pf.	1
Balt. & Ohio	1¼	N. J. Central	2½
Balt. & O. pf.	⅜	N. Y. Air Brake	8½
Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	1⅞	N. Y. Central	1⅞
Brunswick	½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	2
Canada South	1	N. Y., O. & West.	⅞
Cent. Pac., as. pd.	½	Norfolk & S.	½
Ches. & Ohio	1¼	Norfolk & West.	¾
Chi. Cons. Tract.	1¾	Nort. & West. pf.	1½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	2	Northern Pacific	1⅜
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	1	North. Pac. pf.	1½
Chi., I. & L. pf.	4	Pacific Mail	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1¼	Penn. Railroad	1⅛
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	People's Gas. Chi.	⅞
Chi., R. I. & P.	1	Pac. Coast Co. 1st	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅞	Pressed Steel C.	1¼
Chi. Term. Trans.	1	Reading 1st pf.	1⅜
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	2	Reading 2d pf.	¾
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½	Southern Pacific	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	3	St. L. & S. W. pf.	1¼
Consolidated Gas	1½	St. P. & Duluth	½
Cont. Tobacco	1⅜	Southern Ry. pf.	1½
Delaware & Hudson	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	3½
Den. & Rio Grande	1⅜	Texas & Pacific	1
Den. & R. G. pf.	1¾	Union Pacific	1⅝
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1½	Union Pacific pf.	1½
Federal Steel	3⅝	Un. Bag & Paper	¾
Federal Steel pf.	2½	Un. B. & P. pf.	1
General Electric	¾	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Glucose Sugar	⅞	U. S. Rubber	2⅝
H. B. Claflin	1½	Wabash pf.	⅝
		West. Un. Tel.	1⅜

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting	½	Laclede Gas	½
Am. Malt. pf.	2¾	M., St. P., & S. S. M.	1¾
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	½	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	2
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Quicksilver	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	1¾	Quicksilver, Dist. pf.	1½
Del., L. & W.	2	Third Avenue	4¾
Great Nor. pf.	2		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Int. & G. N. 3d	1	N. Y. Cent. deb. 5s	1½
Iowa Cent. 1st	1½	San A. & A. P. 4s	1

Bonds Declined.

B., C. R. & N. coll. tr. 5s	2	Col. Mid. 2-4s	1
C., I. & L. ref. 5s	2⅜	Pacific Coast 1st	1
		Wabash 2d	1

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

An innings for common sense; bear manipulation exhausted; natural rallies—a security market of a sudden revolutionized. This was the record of Wall Street yesterday.

The whole Stock Exchange list improved. Bonds went up, stocks rose materially; it was an exceptional part of the market that did not show substantial betterment.

Still on parade were all the old tattered scarecrows; not a grewsome fable maker was off duty; every apostle of depression was hustling. Only there was a departure of effectiveness from the work of the cross-grained crew. Wheat crop extermination ceased to be a bugaboo; and with it was gone, as well, all the influence of all the other fabrications of an unusual Wall Street silly-season. Just an innings of common sense had opened—that's all.

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In many parts of the market there was hurried covering of short contracts by professional traders who for weeks have been selling stocks they didn't own. But the factor that most counted in furthering the market's improvement was not merely a covering of shorts or any other professional performance. The day and its record represented a day that was the public's, a record that was made by the public's buying.

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Playing an exceptional part in what came about was the incident of the unexpected exportation of $1,000,000 gold. Wall Street learned in the morning newspapers of that engagement and was surprised; all the bear contingent saw opportunities for new raiding capital in it, and with much cleverness there was use of it. But no scarecrow that ever limped into Wall Street ever got cooler reception. Instead of nervousness being incited by it, there seemed to be spontaneous agreement on every side that here was finally the event to mark the end of the bear campaign. And the list of final net changes for the day—as above quoted—shows significantly the thorough effectiveness of this confidence.

It has been weeks since commission house transactions were as extensive as yesterday was the record. The "public" was in evidence.

IN THE EXCHANGE MARKET.

Messrs. Charles Schumacher & Co. said yesterday in their regular weekly letter discussing the sterling exchange market:

"Within two days after our last weekly market review exchange jumped up nearly ⅛ per cent. By last Saturday it had gained another 1-32@1-16 per cent., but reached its height Thursday morning, with demand sterling within 1-32 per cent. of the gold export point. At about noon on Thursday the market began to give way, and closed heavy, at a decline of nearly 1-16 per cent. from the highest point of the day. To-day a further decline of 1-32 per cent. took place all around.

"Although demand sterling never came nearer than 1-32 per cent., or, say, ¼c of the price at which gold could be shipped abroad without loss, $1,000,000 in bars is actually in course of shipment by the steamer Lucania, sailing Saturday.

"When an operation of this kind is deliberately made at an actual loss the party making it must have a special object in view. What the object may be in this instance is left to the imagination.

"The supply of exchange, of course, is comparatively small and below the demand, as usual at this season, although a fair amount of bills from all parts of the interior and from Canada came into the market this week.

"Freddrs abroad the conditions were even less favorable this week than last, inasmuch as our money market has had a further decline, while the English discount market has advanced to 2½ per cent.

"In spite of these unfavorable conditions, a short interest to a fair amount has been accumulated so far, which is bound to increase as the season advances. The promise of large merchandise exports and consequent low rates of exchange next Autumn will no doubt induce many of our merchants and bankers to draw more liberally during the next few months. The London discount market being a shade easier to-day, might possible return to 2@2⅛ per cent., where it stood three or four weeks ago. If so, sixty-day bills would advance to a figure here which would offer our merchants and bankers an additional inducement to draw more liberally.

"Our stock market has had one of its periodical fits of hysteria lately, but from which it is now gradually recovering. Should this improvement continue, perhaps our money market would improve also, as it always does when stocks are active and higher. If so, exchange would no doubt come forward in sufficient amounts to render gold shipments unnecessary during the rest of the Summer."

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the third week of May to-day will cover seventy-eight roads, and will show 5.95 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

3d Week of May.	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
Previo'y rep'd. (57 r'ds).	$6,346,835	$453,399	$40,782
Alabama Gt. Southern	34,066	4,376	.....
Chattanooga Southern	1,231	.....	338
Chicago & W. Mich.	38,708	7,300	.....
C., C., C. & St. Louis	236,462	.....	4,272
D., Gd. Rap. & West.	27,524	.....	3,421
Duluth, S. S. & At.	45,458	3,814	.....
Ft. Worth & Denver C.	32,424	.....	432
Gulf, B. & Kansas C.	6,040	1,637	.....
Kan. City, Ft. S. & M.	78,822	.....	1,938
Kan. C., Mem. & B.	27,190	.....	2,272
Kansas City & Omaha	4,812	107	.....
Louis., E. & St. L.	31,600	4,224	.....
M., E. & St. L.	78,541	5,892	.....
Mobile & Birmingham	7,660	2,717	.....
Norfolk & Western	292,144	56,540	.....
Northern Pacific	447,008	.....	41,253
Oregon R. R. & Nav.	156,842	6,574	.....
Pittsburg & Western	61,987	.....	4,851
Santa Fe, P. & P.	16,568	268	.....
Texas Central	4,576	70	.....
Western N. Y. & P.	59,400	5,100	.....
Total, (78 roads)	$8,056,064	$552,078	$99,459
Net increase, (5.95%)	.....	452,619	.....

THE GOLD SHIPMENT.

Wall Street indulged in a good deal of guessing yesterday as to the real meaning and significance of the National City Bank's shipment of $1,000,000 gold on the Lucania to-day. Exchange market authorities insisted that the transaction was not a profitable one to the bank, and for this reason they declined to look upon it as a purely commercial transaction. Officers of the bank, however, stated that the operation was in the usual course of business, and was conducted at a small profit to the institution.

The Street hunted for a motive behind the transaction. All sorts of explanations as to the reasons for the shipment were made, but none of these were based upon exchange market conditions, nor upon the bank's own explanation of the transaction. It was insinuated that the shipment is made to influence the local money market, rates having fallen to a lower level than banking interests are desirous of seeing maintained. In other quarters it was thought that the exportation is in some way connected with the financing of the Amalgamated Copper Company, and in still others it was believed that the $20,000,000 Spanish indemnity transaction has left the bank short, and that it has been found more advisable to send the gold abroad than to meet the balance with sterling exchange bills. The fact that the National City Bank is engaged in the financing of the Amalgamated Copper Company and also in the Spanish indemnity transaction was the basis for these opinions.

That Wall Street looked upon the transaction as altogether insignificant was shown by its failure to in any way affect the stock market. Even bear traders did not use the shipments as an argument for their short sales.

ST. PAUL'S FOURTH WEEK.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the fourth week in May were made public last evening. They aggregated $1,000,832, and show the following, as compared with the previous six years:

Increase over 1898	$135,309
Increase over 1897	223,886
Increase over 1896	275,542
Increase over 1895	284,163
Increase over 1894	251,598
Increase over 1893	144,603

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For the month of May St. Paul's earnings show the following increases over the preceding years:

Increase over 1898	$254,764
Increase over 1897	650,306
Increase over 1896	752,027
Increase over 1895	865,853
Increase over 1894	750,232
Increase over 1893	308,370

SUGAR AND MR. LAWSON.

Sugar Trust's strength yesterday was largely the outcome of short covering. The bear pool in the stock that has recently been so aggressive and so successful in breaking Sugar from above 160 during the past two weeks was said to have covered its stock, and this story, coupled with the reliable statements that the Sugar Trust dividend on Wednesday will be at the usual rate, led to considerable buying by the smaller traders, nearly all of whom were on the short side of the stock. Commission houses were also fairly large buyers of Sugar during the day, and were generally responsible for the stock's steadiness in the afternoon, where there seemed to be a lull in the covering movement.

It was noticeable that in the last hour Sugar, while quite active, was barely steady, although the rest of the market was all buoyant, and new higher prices for the day were being made. Some brokers who gave much attention to the stock's market yesterday were inclined to credit Mr. Keene with the late selling of the stock. Some Sugar Trust bulls professed to find encouragement in the strength of the Steel and Wire stocks

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, June 2, 1899.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
110	113	20	Adams Express	111	111	111	111	...
19¼	20	700	Am. Car & Foundry	19½	20	19½	20	+1
63½	67	120	Am. Car & Found. pf.	64	64	64	64	+1
34¾	35	150	American Cotton Oil	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	+ ⅜
90	92	19	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½	...
39⅜	40	1,296	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	36	40	36	39⅞	+3⅞
83¼	83½	1,430	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	82	83¼	81½	83¼	+1⅝
136	139	90	American Express	140	140	140	140	...
19	20	200	American Malting Co.	20	20	19½	19½	+ ½
74	76	1,100	Am. Malt. Co. pf.	74	74	73	73¼	-2⅜
9⅜	10	1,080	American Spirits Mfg.	9⅜	10	9⅜	10	+ ⅛
62	62¼	31,586	Am. Steel & Wire	59⅝	62¼	59	62	+2⅝
96	97	1,416	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	95	96	95	96	+1
146½	146¾	39,127	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	144¼	147	143¼	146⅝	+2⅝
...	...	12	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	117	117	117	117	...
53	55¼	3,450	Anaconda Copper	53½	55⅛	53½	55⅛	+2⅛
36¼	37	1,945	American Tin Plate	34	36½	34	36⅝	+2⅝
84	...	220	American Tin Plate pf.	83	88	83	85	-2
94⅝	95	7,495	American Tobacco	93	95¼	93	95	+1½
27⅞	28	1,780	Am. Steel Hoop	26¾	27¼	26½	27¼	+ ¾
74¾	75	1,210	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	73¾	74¾	73¾	74	+1
17⅜	17⅝	1,950	At., T. & S. F.	17½	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅜
55⅞	56	22,100	At., T. & S. F. pf.	54	56	53⅞	56	+2
52½	53	926	Baltimore & Ohio	51⅝	52⅞	51⅝	52⅝	+1¼
73	73⅜	337	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	73½	73⅜	73¼	73⅜	+ ⅜
111⅞	112	44,270	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	107	112	106⅝	112	+4⅞
13¾	14	300	Brunswick City	14	14	14	14	+ ⅛
52	53	440	Canada Southern	50½	52	50½	52	+1
99⅜	99½	1,200	Canadian Pacific	98	99⅝	98⅝	99⅝	+ ⅜
51	51¼	1,100	Cent. Pac., ass't pd.	50¼	51	50¼	51	+ ½
24⅞	25	2,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	23⅞	25	23⅞	25	+1⅛
59	61	2,415	Chi. Con Traction	57½	59	57½	59	+1⅝
129½	129¾	23,615	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	127⅞	129¾	127¾	129¾	-2
13⅜	13½	1,855	Chicago Great West.	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
66½	67	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	67	67	67	67	+1
33¼	33½	250	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	32½	33⅜	32½	33⅜	- ⅛
40	41	1,300	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	36½	40	36½	40	+4
122¾	122⅞	29,970	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	122⅜	123⅞	122⅜	123⅞	+1¼
160½	170	210	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	170	170	170	170	+1
152	153	500	Chicago & Northw.	150½	152	150	152	+3
110¼	110¾	3,460	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	108¾	110¾	108¾	110⅝	+1⅞
19	20	900	Chicago Term. Trans.	17⅜	19	17⅜	19	+1
49¾	50	255	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	50	50	50	50	+2
51¼	54	850	C., C., C. & St. L.	50¼	51⅝	50¼	50⅜	+ ⅛
96	98	310	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	96	96	96	96	+ ½
2	2½	100	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	2¼	2½	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
44¾	45	3,010	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	41¾	44¾	41⅝	44½	+3
5¼	5¾	450	Colorado Southern	5¼	5¾	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
43	45	150	Col. Southern 1st pf.	45	43	43	43	-1⅜
16¼	17	200	Col. Southern 2d pf.	16	16	16	16	...
13	14	900	Col. & H. C. & I.	13	13	13	12⅞	...
170	170½	2,315	Consolidated Gas	168¾	170¼	168¾	170	+1½
45¾	45⅞	3,745	Continental Tobacco	44½	46	43	45⅞	+1⅝
81⅝	81¾	1,485	Continental Tobac. pf.	82½	82½	81½	81¾	- ⅛
117	117¼	300	Delaware & Hudson	117	117	117	117	+1
161½	162	200	Del., Lack. & West.	167	167	167	167	-2
22¼	22⅝	4,200	Denver & R. G.	21½	23	21½	23	+1⅜
77¾	77½	2,725	Denver & R. G. pf.	75½	77⅞	73½	77⅛	+1⅜
14⅝	15½	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	14	14	14	14	+ ¼
12¾	13	200	D., M. S. & At. pf.	12½	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	+1⅛
38½	39	333	Evans. & T. H.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	...
58½	58⅝	24,435	Federal Steel	54⅜	59	53⅝	54⅝	+3⅝
81	81¼	5,585	Federal Steel pf.	79½	81¼	79½	79½	+1⅜
117⅜	118	550	General Electric	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	+ ⅜
67¼	68¼	310	Glucose Sugar Ref.	67	67	67½	67	+ ⅛
168	170	300	Great Northern pf.	163½	169½	168	168	-2
107¾	108¾	210	H. B. Claflin Co.	108	108¾	108	108¾	+1¼
53	57	32	Hocking Valley pf.	53	54¾	53	54¾	...
112¼	113½	600	Illinois Central	111	113¾	111	113¾	+2⅝
41¾	42¾	3,165	International Paper	41	41¾	41	42¼	+1
78¾	79	200	International Paper pf.	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	+ ⅛
15½	16	775	International Silver	16	16¼	15½	16	+ ⅛
12	12½	5,000	Iowa Central	12	12⅜	12	12¾	+ ⅛
10	12	200	Kanawha & Michigan	11¼	11¼	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
9¼	9⅜	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
51	53	200	Knickerbocker Ice	53	53	53	53	...
74	79	100	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	78	78	78	78	...
52	53	120	Laclede Gas	52	52	52	52	...
15½	16	100	Lake Erie & West.	16	16	16	16	...
68	75	100	Long Island	65	65	65	65	...
66¼	66¾	32,360	Louisville & Nashville	63¾	67	63¾	66½	+ ⅝
12½	18½	18	Met. W. S. El. of Chi.	13	13	13	13	...
51¼	53½	113	Met. W. S. El., Chi. pf.	51	51	51	51	...
108¾	108¾	20,500	Manhattan Con	105	108¾	104¾	108¾	+3¼
212½	213	8,830	Metropolitan St. Ry.	209	213	209	213	+5
12⅜	12⅞	900	Mexican Central	12¼	12⅝	12	12⅝	+1
3⅜	3¼	1,900	Mexican National ctfs.	3⅛	3⅜	3	3¼	- ⅛
55	57	320	Minn. & St. Louis	55	55½	55	55½	+1½
91	91½	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	91	91	91	91	+1
22	24	400	Minn., St. P. & S. M.	24⅞	24⅞	24¼	24¼	-1⅝
64¼	65	425	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	63	64¾	62¾	64¾	- ¼
12	13	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12	12	12	12	...
32¾	33	600	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	31½	33	31¼	33	+1½
41⅝	41⅞	6,140	Missouri Pacific	39¼	41⅝	39¼	41⅝	+2
37	41	250	Mobile & Ohio	35¾	36	35¾	36	+ ⅛
42⅞	43¼	270	National Biscuit Co.	43½	43½	42¾	42¾	-1
...	98¼	50	National-Biscuit Co. pf	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	...
28⅜	29½	550	National Lead Co.	28½	28¾	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
47¾	48	3,050	National Steel	44¼	47¾	43¾	47¾	+3
89	91¾	1,515	National Steel pf.	88	89	89	89	+1
115½	116¼	1,025	New Jersey Central	114¼	116½	114¼	116½	+2
168¼	171	525	New York Air Brake	160	168¼	160	168¼	+8½
129¼	129¾	4,045	New York Central	128¼	129⅝	127½	129⅝	+1⅝
212	216	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	214	214	214	214	+2
25⅝	25¾	5,000	N. Y., Ont. & West.	24⅞	25⅞	24⅞	25⅝	+ ⅞
69	75	150	Norfolk Southern	70½	70½	70½	70½	+ ½
20	20¼	3,450	Norfolk & Western	19¾	20⅜	19¾	20⅜	+ ⅝
67¾	68	1,921	Norfolk & West. pf.	67	67⅝	66⅝	67⅜	+1¼
11¼	11¾	450	North American	11	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
47¾	47¾	7,330	Northern Pacific	46⅝	48	46½	48	+1⅜
75½	75⅝	2,480	Northern Pacific pf.	74⅜	75½	74½	75½	+1½
...	...	100	Ontario Mining	8	8	8	8	...
33	35	300	Oregon R. & Nav.	33	33	33	33	-2
47	47¼	4,015	Pacific Mail	46⅜	47¼	46½	47	+ ½
127⅜	128	3,550	Pennsylvania R. R.	126½	127⅝	126¼	127⅜	+1½
117⅜	118	11,050	People's Gas, Chicago.	116¼	118	115⅜	117⅜	-2
2¼	2½	117	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
45	45¼	400	Pitts., C., St. L.	44¾	45¼	44¾	45¼	+ ⅛
45⅞	47½	565	Pressed Steel Car.	46	46	46	46	+1¼
78½	79	10	Pressed Steel Car pf.	80	80	80	80	...
3	3	400	Quicksilver	2½	2½	2½	2½	...
19⅞	20	500	Reading	20	20	20	19¾	+ ⅛
57¾	58	19,430	Reading 1st pf.	57½	58	56¾	57⅞	+1⅜
34	34½	1,780	Reading 2d pf.	34	34	34½	34	+ ⅜
10	10¼	200	St. Louis & San Fran.	9¾	10	9¾	10	...
35½	36	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	33½	35½	33½	35½	+ ¼
12¼	12½	650	St. Louis Southw.	12¼	12⅝	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
30⅜	31	150	St. Louis Southw. pf.	30½	31	30½	31	+1½
51	54	440	St. Paul & Duluth.	50½	50½	50¼	50½	+ ½
93	94	200	St. Paul & Omaha.	93	93	93	93	...
31¾	31¾	5,200	Southern Pacific	30¾	31½	30¼	31½	+1
10⅝	10¾	940	Southern Railway	10¾	10¾	10⅜	10¾	+ ⅜
49⅜	50	2,780	Southern Railway pf.	48¾	50½	48⅝	50½	+1⅜
12¾	13¼	1,040	Standard Dis. & Dis.	12⅝	13	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
57	60	300	Stand. Dis. & Dis. pf.	58	59	58¼	58¾	-1⅞
7¼	8	200	Standard R. & T.	7	7¾	7	7⅜	+ ¼
61¾	62	28,640	Tenn. Coal & Iron	59⅝	62¼	58⅝	61¾	+3⅛
18½	18¾	2,100	Texas Pacific	17½	18½	17½	18¼	+1
189	190	375	Third Avenue	190	190	185¼	185¼	-4½
66¾	67¼	500	Twin City R. T.	67	67	67	67	+ ¼
40⅜	41	3,500	Union Pacific	40¼	41	39¾	41	+1⅜
74⅜	74½	7,310	Union Pacific pf.	73⅜	74½	73¼	74½	+1¼
24½	25	940	Union Bag & Paper.	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
79	82	800	Union Bag & Paper pf.	80½	80½	80	80	+1
5⅞	7⅛	2,040	United States Leather.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	...
69½	70	471	U. S. Leather pf.	69	69¼	69	69¼	+ ⅜
51⅜	51⅞	5,740	United States Rubber	49¼	51⅜	49¼	51⅜	+2⅝
114⅞	116	30	U. S. Rubber pf.	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	...
7⅞	8	710	Wabash	7½	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅜
19⅝	20	1,450	Wabash pf.	19½	20	19⅜	20	+ ⅝
125	130	26	Wells-Fargo Express.	125	128	125	128	...
89¾	90	5,387	Western Union Tel.	88¾	89¾	87¾	89⅛	+1⅝
8¾	9	1,000	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅜
23	25	224	Wis. Cent. 2d pf.	24½	24¾	24¼	24¾	+1
...	...	150	Wis. Cent., when iss.	14	14	14	14	...
48¾	49¼	200	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	- ¼

Sales..... 522,929

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
110	A., T. & S. F.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
30	A., T. & S.F.pf.	54⅜	55⅞	54⅜	55⅞
41,550	Am. Sugar Ref.	144	147¾	143½	147
...	Am. Steel & W.	60	62½	58¾	62
20	Am. Tobacco	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
2,300	Bay State Gas	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
23,190	Brook. R. T.	106	111	106	111
9,350	C., B. & Q.	127⅞	129⅝	127¾	129⅝
7,790	C., M. & St. P.	122⅞	125⅝	122¾	123⅝
30	Ches. & Ohio	24	24	24	24
1,490	C., R. I. & P.	108	110¾	108	110⅝
310	Con. Tobacco	44¼	46¼	43½	46¼
90	Can. Southern	51	51	51	51
30	Chi. G. West.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
11,440	Federal Steel	55⅛	58⅝	55⅛	58⅝
380	Federal Steel pf.	79½	81	79½	81
1,490	Louis. & Nash.	65⅞	67	65¾	66⅞
5,490	Manhattan	105	108¼	104⅝	108¼
1,550	Mo. Pac.	39¾	41⅝	39¾	41
150	Mo., K. & T. pf.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
30	N. Y., O. & W.	25⅞	26	25⅞	25⅞
220	North. Pac.	46⅞	47⅞	46⅞	47⅛
690	North. Pac. pf.	75⅝	75⅞	75	75⅜
...	Pacific Mail	46¾	47	46¾	47
7,120	People's Gas	116¾	117¾	115½	117⅝
20	Reading	19⅝	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜
880	Read. 1st pf.	56¾	57½	56½	57½
40	Read. 2d pf.	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¾
30	Southern Ry.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
160	Southern Pac.	49½	49½	49	49½
50	Stand. R. & T.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
2,020	Tenn. C. & I.	58⅝	62½	58⅜	61⅞
240	Union Pacific	40	40⅞	39½	40⅞
330	Union Pac. pf.	73¾	74	73¾	74
100	U. S. Rubber	51⅜	51⅞	50½	51⅞
60	U. S. Leather pf.	69	69⅜	69	69⅜
940	Western Union.	88	89	87⅜	89

130,600

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$24,000	A., T. & S.F.adj.	82¼	82½	82¼	82½
5,000	O. S. L. Inc. A.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
15,000	St. L. S. W. 2d.	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜

$44,000

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 2.—After opening at 150, 2 points higher than last night's close, Match dropped to 148 and closed there, having sold to 150 again in the meanwhile. Metropolitan preferred was stronger, opening at 51½ and selling to 52¾, closing at 52½. Linseed preferred sold to 49 from the opening at 48¾, but fell to 48, selling later at 49 and closing at 48½. The common ranged from 9⅞ to 10¾, closing at 10½. Biscuit opened at 42½, sold up a point, and closed at 43¼. Steel improved to 47 at the close; it opened at 45 and sold as low as 44¼. The preferred opened at 89, sold off ½ point, and brought 90 afterward, closing at 89. Metropolitan bonds brought 96¾@96½. Canal and Dock stock advanced a point to 77. West Chicago closed ½ higher at 119½. Lake Street Elevated opened at 16½ and sold to 17¾, closing ⅛ under that. Tin Plate opened at 34½ and closed at 36½. The preferred closed at 85, a gain of 3 points.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	28
Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Co.	77¼
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois ex div.	147½
National Biscuit Co. pf.	43
National Biscuit Co. pf.	47½
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co.	4
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	13
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	2
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	20
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	10
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	30
North Chicago Street Railroad	246
West Chicago Street Railroad	119¾
South Side Elevated Railroad	98½
Lake Street Elevated	17
Lake Street Elevated, trust ctfs.	14½
Street's W. & C. Line	20¾

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891-1900	...	...	Jol. & Chi.	180	...
3s, r., 1918-1909	109¾	109¾	K. & D. M. 3	4	
3s, c., 1918-1908	109¾	109¾	K. & D. M. pf.	15	16
3s, 1918, sm.	108¾	109¾	Kan. & T.	35	50
4s, r., 1907	112¼	112¾	Keok. & W.	40	60
4s, r., 1907	113¾	114½	Lac. G. pf.	99½	101
4s, r., 1925	130½	131¼	L. E. & W. pf.	67	67½
4s, c., 1925	130½	131¼	Lake Shore	203	...
5s, r., 1904	112½	113	Mah. C. R.	150	...
5s, c., 1904	112½	113	M. C. R. pf.	105	...
D. C. 3-65s	118½	...	Man. Beach	20	25
Alb. & Susq.	195	...	Md. Coal pf.	58	75
Am. Coal	130	...	Mich. Cent.	113	115
Am. D. Tel.	35	40	M. & St. L.	...	...
A. S. M. pf.	29	32	Mor. & Es.	185	...
A. T. & C.	100	102½	N. Lead. pf.	110	112½
Ath. Tub. pf.	140	146	N. L. O. cfs.	3½	4
Ann Arbor.	16	18	Nat. Starch.	5	7½
Ann A. pf.	40	42	Nat. St. 1st pf.	48	60
B. & O. S. W. pf. ctfs.	8½	9½	Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	23
Beech Creek.	100	...	N. Cent. C.	37	39
Best. A. L. pf.	95½	...	Registered	...	...
B. Un. Gas.	130	140	Iowa Cent 1st 5s	104	114
B., R. & P.	32½	36	West N Y & Penn 1st	113	115
B., R. & P. pf.	71	75	2d	112	115
B. C., R. & N.	105	...	West N Y & Penn gen 3-4s	113½	...
Chi. & Alton.	180	...	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	69½	71
Chi. & A. pf.	185	...	Pac. Coast	35	40
C. & E. I. pf.	73½	76½	Pac. C. 1st pf.	82	88
Can. Gt. W. deb.	89	91	P. C. 2d pf.	55	64
C., I. & L.	8½	9	Penn. Coal.	375	...
C. & N. W. pf.	190	193	Peo. & East.	4	5
C., L. & W.	11	...	P., C. & St. L. pf.	82	85
C. L. & W. pf.	37	44	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	184	...
Cleve. & P.	184	...	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. pf.	183	...
C., C. & I. Dev. pf.	3	6	P. & W. pf.	7	8½
C. F. & I. pf.	102	108	Pul. Car.	156	158
Com. Cable.	179	...	Quicksil'r pf.	8	10
Consol. Coal.	52	...	Rens. & Sar.	194	...
Consol. Ice.	42½	43	R. W. & O.	31	40
Consol. I. pf.	85	90	R. G. W. pf.	77	80
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	90	...	St. J. & G. Island	4½	4¾
D. S. S. & A.	4½	5	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	39	45
Eighth Ave.	380	...	St. J. & G. 2d pf.	9	10
Erie	12⅝	13	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	67	69
Erie 1st pf.	34	36	St. P. & D. pf.	101½	103
Erie 2d pf.	17⅜	18	St. P. & Om. pf.	170	180
Ev. & T. H. pf.	76	79½	Scrip.	61	62
F. & P. M.	30	32½	Sixth Ave.	200	...
F. & P. M. pf.	60	64	T. & O. C.	...	20
Glucose. pf.	105	107	T. & O. C. pf.	...	40
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	100	...	Tol. St. L. & K. C. 1st, tr co ctfs	50	55
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	100	...	U. S. Exp.	47	50
Hock. Valley	23	25	W. Cent. ctfs.	⅛	¼
Hawaiian S.	110	...	Wis. C. pf. ctfs.	1½	2½
Ill. C. L.	100	...			
Iowa C. pf.	42½	44			

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

American Biscuit bonds, 108; Binghamton Gas 5s, 91; Fern. Coal Company, 15; Journeay & Burnham, 4; Journeay & Burnham preferred, 25; New York Biscuit bonds, 111; Retsof bonds, 73; Retsof stock, 12; Whitney Safety Fire Arms, 50; Cuban bonds, 1869, ¾ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1872, ½ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1896, 7 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 2s, registered 3,000 ..... 109¼
U S 2s, coup 500 ..... 109⅝
500 ..... 108⅞
U S 4s, coup, 1907 4,000 ..... 113⅜
500 ..... 113⅝
U S 4s, coup, 1925 6,000 131
Adams Express 4s 9,000 ..... 106½
3,000 ..... 106⅝
1,000 ..... 106⅞
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 2,000 93
Atch, Top & Santa Fe adjust 4s 1,000 ..... 81⅞
69,000 82
10,000 ..... 82⅜
2,000 ..... 82¾
32,000 82
9,000 ..... 82⅛
Gen 4s 13,000 103
15,000 ..... 103¼
500 ..... 103⅜
15,000 ..... 103⅛
Atlantic & Danv 1st 4,000 102
Balt & Ohio 3½s 1,000 ..... 100¼
34,000 ..... 100⅞
5,000 ..... 100⅝
Balt & Ohio 4s 1,000 102
3,000 ..... 102⅛
2,000 102
24,000 ..... 102⅝
5,000 ..... 102¼
Broadway & 7th Av 1st con 5s 4,000 ..... 121¼
B'klyn Rap Tr 5s 3,000 112
B'klyn W & W Co 5s 10,000 92
Bur. C. R. & N 1st 2,000 ..... 107½
Col tr 5s 1,000 ..... 115⅛
Canada So 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 110½
Cent Ga. Ry con 5s 20,000 ..... 95⅝
6,000 ..... 95½
4,000 ..... 95⅞
24,000 ..... 95⅜
Cent Ga. Ry 1st inc 5s 4,000 ..... 40½
Cent Pac 1st, when issued 35,000 ..... 102⅝
Cent Pac, San Joaq Br 6s, Speyer & Co. ctfs 10,000 20F 113
Ches & O gen 4½s 13,000 94
Ches & O con 5s, registered 1,000 117
Chi, Bur & N 5s 10,000 107
Chi, B & Q con 7s 2,000 ..... 116⅝
4,000 ..... 116⅞
Chi, B. & Q. Neb Ext 4s, reg 3,000 ..... 111⅛
Chi & E Ill gen 5s 10,000 114
Chi, Ind & Louisv refund 5s 3,000 ..... 108⅛
Chi, Mil & St P gold 7s 1,000 168
Chi, M. & St. P. Chi & P W Div 5s 2,000 ..... 123⅞
6,000 124
Chi & N'w'n S. F. Deb 5s, 1933 1,000 ..... 122½
Chi Term Tran 4s 1,000 ..... 102¼
Col Midland 2-4s 12,000 63
Col & Hudson 1st 4s 2,000 ..... 86½
4,000 ..... 86⅝
5,000 87
Den & Rio Gr 4s 5,000 104
5,000 ..... 103⅝
Dul S S & A 5s 15,000 ..... 115½
Elmira, Cort & N 6s 5,000 ..... 100¼
Erie gen lien 4s 6,000 ..... 72½
Erie 4s, prior bds 10,000 ..... 93¼
35,000 ..... 93½
1,000 ..... 93⅝
50,000 ..... 93¾
50,000 94
Gal, H & San A. Mex. & Pac Div 5s 5,000 103
7,000 ..... 103¼
Grand R & Ind 1st 1,000 ..... 113¼
Han & St J con 1,000 122
Hocking Val 4½s 8,000 ..... 101½
26,000 ..... 101⅞
12,000 102
H & Tex Cent 1st 5s 31,000 113
H & Tex Cent gen 5s 10,000 89
Int & G N 3d 7,000 ..... 62⅛
Iowa Cent 1st 5s 3,000 112
5,000 ..... 112½
3,000 113
3,000 ..... 113½
6,000 114
10,000 112
2,000 ..... 112⅞
8,000 ..... 113½
Kan City & Pac 1st 5,000 70
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s 2,000 ..... 109⅝
L S & Mich So 3½s 5,000 ..... 110¾
Long Island g m 4s 5,000 98
Louisv & Nash col tr 4s 10,000 ..... 88⅜
Unified gold 4s 12,000 ..... 86⅝
Metro Elev 2d 1,000 ..... 101¼
Mex Inter 1st 4s 5,000 88
Met St Ry gen 5s 15,000 ..... 122¼
5,000 ..... 123⅛
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 11,000 ..... 93¼
2,000 ..... 93⅞
Mo, K & T 2d 3,000 ..... 66½
Mo, K & T of T 5s 8,000 ..... 88½
Mobile & Ohio, Mont Div 5s 1,000 109
Nash, C & St L con 25,000 106
2,000 ..... 106⅞
N Y Cent & Hud, Mich Cent col 3½s 5,000 ..... 101½
N Y Cent Deb 5s 3,000 ..... 100¼
N Y, Chi & St L 4s 11,000 107
N Y, Ont & W refund 4s 15,000 ..... 126¾
N Y, Sus & W g m 1,000 97
5,000 ..... 97⅛
Nor & W Ry con 4s 500 95
2,000 95
5,000 20F 94⅞
North Ohio 1st 15,000 ..... 102¼
Nor Pac gen lien 5s 2,000 ..... 67¼
3,000 ..... 67⅜
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s 6,000 .....

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Lenox Avenue Corner Sold—Other Sales of Vacant Property and Dwellings—Dealings at Auction.

Charles M. Rosenthal has sold to John Fish for improvement the plot of four lots at the northeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Peter Wagner, to Fritz Hill, for $35,000 the four-story limestone-front dwelling 7 West Ninety-fifth Street, 20 by 60 by 100.

Charles A. Du Bois has sold for the Bradhurst estate to John Brown three lots on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 250 feet west of Broadway. This plot will be a corner on the proposed Riverside Drive extension, with a frontage of 100 feet.

Clarkson & Edgar have sold for Sarah C. Goodhue the five-story flat 16 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, 25 by 100.5.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought the three-story dwelling 243 East Fortieth Street, 14 by 98.9 by 98.9.

John R. Davidson has sold for Henry R. Elliot to a Mr. Finlay, for about $13,000, the three-story dwelling 45 West One Hundred and Fifth Street.

Thompson & Martin have sold for Bernhard Freund to an investor the five-story brownstone-front flat 170 East One Hundred and Eighth Street.

B. & D. Weil Blumenthal have sold for Henry Schumacher, Samuel Schumacher, and C. Milhelser, to Lowenfeld & Prager, the three four-story dwellings 356, 358, and 360 East Eighth Street.

Burrill Brothers of Brooklyn report the following sales in that borough: For A. McBride to W. W. Johnstone, for $10,500, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 201 Park Place, near Vanderbilt Avenue.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William Kennelly.

31 Pine Street, 30.6 by 39.11 by 30.6 by 40, seven-story brick building, together with 128 Water Street, adjoining the foregoing at the rear, 23.2 by 45.8 by 22.9 by 59.7, seven-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn.....$110,000

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

567 Second Avenue, 19 by 62, four-story brick tenement, with store; partition sale, to the plaintiff, Charles Braun..... 12,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

160 West Fifty-third Street, 19 by 100.5, four-story stone-fronted dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Seth R. Johnston..... 14,375

776, 778, and 780 Eighth Avenue, 89.5 by 100 by 89 by 100, three five-story brick flats, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Edward Dillon..... 196,220

28 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 21 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Josephine Kuhne 19,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Sedgwick Avenue, west side, 196 feet north of Perot Street, for two two-story stone and frame dwellings, 20.6 by 52.2; Julia C. Henderson of 377 Cauldwell Avenue, owner; J. W. Limer of 2,537 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $9,000.

No. 112 West End Avenue, for a frame shed, 10 by 22; Thomas Devine, owner and architect; cost, $25.

Nos. 42 to 48 Twenty-eighth Street, for a six-story brick flat, 65 by 84.9; J. W. Noble, Jr., of 100 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, owner; H. Seldern of 130 Broadway, architect; cost, $150,000.

Nos. 949 and 951 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, for a three-story brick and frame storage and stable, 30 by 50; Emma Quandt, premises, owner; Moore & Lansdale, architects; cost, $4,000.

Creston Avenue, west side, 300 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21.10 by 49.10; Thomas Sattler of 1,774 Morris Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 628 to 638 West Twenty-ninth Street, for a two-story brick office, 14 by 16; Ray estate of 20 West Thirty-sixth Street, owner; A. R. McDonald, architect; cost, $500.

Alterations.

No. 581 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a three-story and basement frame tenement; McNeill estate, owner; J. W. Liner, architect; cost, $800.

Fox Street, west side, 227 feet north of Home Street, two-story and attic frame dwelling; Lena Reinschmidt of 1,235 Fox Street, owner; Frederick Reinschmidt, architect; cost, $800.

Newell Avenue, west side, 250 feet north of Elizabeth Street, to a two-story and attic frame hotel, C. Baudouine, owner; W. M. Ronzee, architect; cost, $500.

No. 884 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick dwelling; W. Emlen Roosevelt, premises, owner; A. C. Mackenzie, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 465 to 469 West Broadway, to a six-story brick factory; John J. Lattemann of 367 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, owner; the Rusling company of 26 Cortlandt Street, builders; cost, $700.

Eighty-third Street, south side, 150 feet west of Third Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Lena Hall of 422 East Eighty-first Street, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $1,000.

Washington Street, southwest corner of Horatio Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mrs. Louise Gorman of 96 Horatio Street, owner; Frank Kenney, lessee; John Maher & Son of 36 Eighth Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 217 West Sixty-fourth Street, to a one-story brick office; Hayman Brothers, premises, owners; C. W. Hansen, architect; cost, $250.

No. 518 East Sixteenth, to a four-story brick flat; Joseph Alber of 522 East Sixteenth Street, owner; Henry Regelman, architect; cost, $550.

No. 9 East Fourteenth Street and 10 East Twentieth Street, to two five-story brick warehouses and stores; Goelet estate, owner; John H. Vorbach of 160 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $900.

No. 481 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick hotel; Joseph McCole, owner; J. H. Kimball of 119 West Forty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $350.

TROUBLE OVER A STRIP OF LAND.

Rear Wall of Restaurant Encroaches on Adjoining Property.

Leon Flouret, the restaurateur, made application yesterday in the Supreme Court for an injunction to restrain Henry Corn from tearing down the rear wall of the buildings 126 and 128 Fifth Avenue, southwest corner of Eighteenth Street, now occupied by Mr. Flouret. Mr. Corn formerly owned this corner, and Mr. Flouret holds a lease on the lower floor and part of the second floor, made during Mr. Corn's ownership, which has four years yet to run.

The buildings encroached about one foot on the adjoining Eighteenth Street lots, which have recently been purchased by Mr. Corn, and on which he is about to erect a tall modern business structure. Mr. Corn, since making the lease to Mr. Flouret, has sold the corner to a Mr. Bell, and now the owner of the adjoining property desires to avail himself of the foot of ground covered by the encroachment.

Mr. Corn according to Mr. Flouret, was aware of the existence of the encroachment when he made the lease. Mr. Flouret claims that under the circumstances he, as lessee, cannot be interrupted in his occupation of the premises.

It is understood that negotiations are pending by which the present owner of the corner buildings will acquire a clear title to the strip of land that is causing the trouble, but in the meantime Mr. Flouret does not intend to be left without a rear wall to his restaurant if he can help it.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, June 2.

ALLEN ST, 137, w s, 20x70; Annie E. Phillips and others to Benedict A. Klein. 8,500

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 24.11 ft n of 130th St, 25x99.1; Gertrude L. S. Sills to Julia C. Dedrick and another 1

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 159th St, 50x128.6x50.3x136.1; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Frederick Brandt..... 100

ANN ST, s s, 25x99; Fulton St, 87, n s, 25.5x92.2x25.4x61; Mary A. Goodspeed and another to Emil Bloch..... 100

ANTHONY AV, e s, 300 ft n of Burnside Av, 25.5x110.6x25x123.10; Katie Koch to James Delahenty and another..... 1

AVENUE C, n w corner of 6th St, 105x108, Unionport; Amalie Saltmann to Edwin Beller 6,200

BLONDELL AV, e s, 96.4 ft s of East Chester Road, 25x83.4x25.8x89; Annie Moore to Jacob Rauskowsky and another. 3,000

BROADWAY, w s, 26.3 ft n of 55th St, runs n 77.4; w 74.10; s 100.5 to 55th St x e 25; n 25.5; e 69; Joseph Hamerschlag and another to Peter Wagner 1

BROADWAY, s e corner of 97th St, 19.6x60.6x64.11; Amos F. Eno and others to Henry L. Eno 26,000

BROADWAY, w s, 41.5 ft n of 54th St, 62.2x79.11x44.8x60.3; Amos F. Eno and others, executors, &c., to Henry L. Eno. 62,000

BROADWAY, 859, w s; 29th St, 112, e s, 20x96.9; Canal St, 196, s s, 25x75; Alice P. E. Washburn to Kate St. C. Washburn ..... Gift

BROADWAY, e s, 89.8 ft s of 57th St, 24x75x23.8x84; also Broadway, e s, 113.8 ft s of 57th St, 26.10x70; Amos F. Eno and others, executors, to Amos F. Eno.. 70,000

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, n w corner of Broadway 75x90; Amos F. Eno and others, executors, to Henry L. Eno 81,000

CATHARINE ST, s e s, a half of Lot 79, map South Washingtonville, 25x100; Frank N. Glover, referee, to Martha Carpentier 1,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 91st St, 50.8x100; Zelah Van Loan to Edward Hirsh and others 1

CENTRAL AV, s e corner of Mount Hope Place, 231.8x85.11x irregular; also Creston Av, s w corner of 183d St, 93x95; Sylvester Pope and others, executors &c., to William E. Brooker and another..... 24,600

CLINTON AV, w s, 170.7 ft s of Jefferson St, 25x137.6,25x137.5; William T. Lavelle to Martin A. Cregan..... 100

CLINTON AV, e s, 26.4 ft n of John St, 66x150; William H. Sutcliffe to James G. Patton..... 900

CLINTON PLACE, n s, 225 ft w of Grand Av, 25x100; A. J. Connick and wife to Charles E. Cady 1

CLINTON PLACE, n s, 225 ft w of Grand Av, 25x100; Anna M. Terry, individually and as administratrix, to Charles E. Cady 1,200

COLUMBIA ST, e s, 275 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Abraham Solomon and another to Fredericka Kelberger 88,250

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of Jefferson St, 25x100; Ephraim B. Levy to Cornelius Levy ..... --

DAWSON ST, n s, 77.8 ft e of Beach Av, 100x100; Simon Danzig and another to William H. Holmes..... 1

DAWSON ST, 1,108, e s, 25x100; George F. Johnson to Charles Ehret and wife..... 7,250

DESBROSSES ST, n w corner of Washington St, 30x75, also Desbrosses St, n s, 50 ft w of Washington St, 3x75x2.6x75; Annie Y. Boardman to James Pyle..... 1

FOREST AV, e s, 37.9x135, being part of Lot 18, map of Woodstock; David Quill to John J. Bell..... --

FULTON AV, 1,230 to 1,240, 43x108x41x111.5; Jessie Smith to T. G. Smith..... 1

GRACE AV, e s, 150 ft n of Lyon Av, Westchester, 100x130; Richard M. Henry, referee, to Charles H. Edgar..... 400

GRAND ST, 386, e s; Julius Landauer and another to Louis Rothstein... 30,700

GUION PLACE, n s, 125 ft e of St. Lawrence Av, 25x80; Frank W. Gordon and another to William A. Kingston..... 1

HENRY ST, 322, 25x95.1; Henrietta Spiegel to Sarah Alexander..... Exch.

HOUSTON ST, n s, 60.2 ft w of Mulberry St, 2.3x24.3x24.1, gore; Baldwin Schlesinger to Isaac Schlesinger..... 1,650

HOUSTON ST, 38; 27.7x100.8x17.7x100.6; Leo and Baldwin Schlesinger, executors, &c., to Isaac Schlesinger..... 94,000

HULL AV, w s, 225 ft s of Scott Av, 25x110; James Sawyer to Henry Weitman 970

HULL AV, w s, 200 ft s of Scott Av, 25x110; James Sawyer to Julia A. Gainey.. 1,000

INTERIOR LOT, 24.11 ft n of 180th St, and 99.3 ft e of Amsterdam Av, runs n 25x e 0.11x25x0.11; Gertrude L. S. Sills to Julia C. Dedrick and another..... 1

INTERIOR LOT, 100 ft n of Grove St, and 96.1 ft e of Bedford St, runs e 54.2x n 11.16x w 25.4x n 5x w 22.4 to alley x s 5x w 7.6; also gore in deed Peters & Wheeler; Ulysses S. Grant to Elizabeth Grant..... --

JEFFERSON ST, 31, e s, 25.1x103.4x irregular; Michael Fay and another to Joseph Freedman 37,000

KELLY ST, e s, 75 ft n of Westchester Av, runs e 39.5x s 39.5 to n s of Westchester Av x w 39.5x n 52.6x w 52.6 to Kelly St x 25; William H. Sutcliffe to James G. Patton..... 900

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 100 ft n of 183d St, 25x100; Sylvester Pope and others, executors, &c., to Nathan B. Levin..... 1,625

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 56.8 ft s of 95th St, 18x95; Annie Berger to Rachel Shewitzer and another 10

LIBERTY ST, 111, 25x101.2; Amos F. Eno and others, executors, to Henry L. Eno.. 73,000

MADISON ST, 346, s s, 24.7x95x24.7x96.4; Joel Sammit to Nathan Schancupp..... 1,000

MANHATTAN AV, e s, 17.3 ft s of 106th St, 17x70; Henrietta Bartlett to Albert G. Havens..... 14,000

MANHATTAN ST, n w cor Lot 71, map of South Washingtonville, 25x100; Frank N. Glover, referee, to Francis Probst..... 1,000

MANIDA ST, n s, 157.9 ft n of Spofford Av, 24x100x23x100; the Pelhamdale Land Company to Lewis A. Cushman..... 7,249

MELROSE AV, e s, 26.7 ft n w of 3d Av, 53.9x51.7x62.11x15.11; Helen M. Fritz, by guardian, to Thomas F. Somers..... 4,158

MOHEGAN AV, e s, 129.10 ft n of 175th St, 25x70; Edmond C. Allcot to Margaret McDonald..... 4,200

PARK AV, n e corner of 95th St, 25.8x90; John Rankin and another to John Ottendorfer 1

PARKER AV, w s, Lot 55, map of Hudson P. Rose, St. Raymond's Park; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Thomas L. Newman 600

PERRY ST, 38, 20.10x95; John W. Jones to to Bryon Coss and another..... 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 315, 21x100; Louise V. Weber to Helen J. Erickson..... 100

ROSELLE ST, w s, 120.4 ft n of Silver St, 25x125; Irving Washburn, referee, to Alexander F. Runge..... 900

RUTGERS ST, s e corner of Madison St, 22x104.6; Isaac Levenson to John Katzman and others..... 39,351

SCOTT AV, s w corner of Hull Av, 45x100; Murry C. Danenbaum to Henry R. Knopf 2,400

SEDGWICK AV, w s, at stone monument at intersection, w s of Cedar Av, runs s 25x w 108.4x n 25.4x e 104.1; Wells Sponable to Charles F. Kalle and another 5,250

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 207.3 ft n of 155th St, 31.1x88.3 to Aqueduct Av, 30x80.6; Jennie M. Tompkins to Washington Heights Free Library..... 1

STANTON ST, 207, s e corner of Ridge St, 60x19; Isaac Sprung to Mark Hamerschlag 25,850

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 125 ft n of Home St, 25x100; John Luhrs and wife to Martha Graham..... 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 75 ft s of Bainbridge Av, 25x101x25x100; Bainbridge Av, s s, 193.3 ft w of Suburban St, 50x116; Nathan Ritter and wife to William J. Broderick 6,300

TEASDALE PLACE, n s, 599.9 ft w of Trinity Av, 25x100; John H. Rogan, referee, to Edward Winslow..... 6,000

TEASDALE PLACE, n s, 624.9 ft w of Trinity Av, 25x100; John H. Rogan, referee, to Edward Winslow..... 6,000

TREMONT AV, s s, 195.8 ft w of Prospect Av, 30x99.4x30x99.3; Assad G. Khouri to Morris Prowler 10,000

THOMPSON ST, 11, 19.6x100x19.9x100; William A. Spencer and wife to Lewis G. Back..... 7,000

UNION AV, w s, 119 ft n of Wall St, 75x200; Frederick Bishop to Anthony Smyth 100

UNION AV, w s, 119 ft n of Wall St, 75x160; Anthony Smyth to David Wilson.... 100

UNION AV, 664, e s, 25x95; Elmira M. Dickinson to J. C. Stevens 1

WALTON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 177th St, 25x65; Sylvester Pope and others, executors, &c., to Nathan B. Levin 825

WEST FARMS ROAD, n s, in e line Methodist Episcopal Church property, runs e 19.10 to Silver St x e 17.7x n 78.9x s 76.5; Irving Washburn, Referee, to M. J. Regina Dillon..... 670

WOODLAWN ROAD, e s, 130.9 ft n of Webster Av, 136.7x350.2x irregular; Thomas H. Knopf to Henry Knopf..... 2,400

1ST AV, 2,261, n w corner of 116th St, 22x78; John Ottendorfer to Alexander Cameron ..... Omitted

1ST AV, n w corner of 1st St, 26x58.10x33.2x57.11; William Lane to William Emrich 26,595

2D AV, w s, 50.8 ft n of 87th St, 50x75; Meta Haack and others, individually and as executor, to Peter and Philomena Spies 48,700

2D AV, e s, south part of Lot 47, map of Olinville, 37x100; Fannie C. Steinert to Sarah A. Briggs..... 1

2D AV, 769, w s, 24.8x80; J. M. Levy to George Ranger..... 1

3D AV, w s, 51.1 ft n of 82d St, 25.8x102.2; Henry Gerken to John H. Paradies 100

5TH AV, e s, 50.11 ft s of 118th St, 25x85; Henry Marks and wife to Kassel Oshinsky..... 1

5TH AV, w s, 55.11 ft s of 113th St, 25x100; August Brakmann and wife to Ludwig Traube 28,900

7TH AV, n s, 50 ft e of 24 St, 27.6x105; Benjamin De F. Curtis to John R. Reay 2,250

8TH AV, s e corner of 119th St, 25.11x80; Andrew Kane to Peter Doelger..... 100

8TH AV, n e corner of 152d St, 49.11x100; Jacob Bartscherer to Robert Wallace 1

8TH AV, e s, 100.5 ft n of 46th St, 20x100; Louise Jagle and others to Cecilia Potosky 24,750

8TH AV, e s, 24.11 ft n of 141st St, 50x100; Caroline V. Ferguson to George Robinson 23,000

9TH AV, n e corner of 30th St, 24.8x61; Margaret Middleditch to Michael Scanlon 5,000

9TH AV, e s, 25.1 ft n of 40th St, 24.8x72; John Kramer and wife to William Netheiser..... 27,500

9TH AV, 454, e s, 24.10x100; Sarah Alexander to Henrietta Spiegel..... Exchange

12TH AV, w s, centre line between 157th and 158th Streets, 99.11 ft to 157th St, x—x—, with land under water; 12th Av, w s, centre line between 157th and 158th Streets, runs e 50 ft to the centre of 12th Av, x s 129.11 ft to the centre of 157th St, x w 50 ft to the w s of 12th Av, x n 129.11 ft, with strip now used by railroad; Charles Adams to William W. Miller..... 1

2D ST, 236 East, 24.9x105.10; Solomon Littenberg to Samuel and Harris Goodman. 1

5TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x96.2; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Rosa Hertz.. 42,000

10TH ST, 53 East, 28x94.9x27.10x24.9; Emilie Schulz to Samuel Sachs..... 1

10TH ST, 442 to 446, s s, 70.1x92.3x irregular; Josephine Friedman to Michael Fay and another 1

18TH ST, 3 and 5 West, 49.4x92; Jacob Hirsh to Mary A. Goodspeed and another 100

22D ST, n s, 120 ft w of 5th Av, 54x98.9; Henry Day, executor, to Sarah E. Morse 90,000

29TH ST, 217 West, 23x98.9; Katie Greig to William Wilson, Jr..... 1

47TH ST, n s, 431.3 ft e of 10th Av, 18.9x100.5; Myron H. Oppenheim, referee, to Mary A. Keogh 10,650

54TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 20.10x100.5; Joseph Golding to Robert F. Weir. 65,000

55TH ST, s s, 344 ft e of 1st Av, 100x100.5 x irregular to 54th St; Edward Schweyer and another, executors, to Charles J. Ficken 25,000

62D ST, 105 East, 20x63.3x20x62.2; Caroline B. Finley to Alexander Cameron.... 1

62D ST, 135 West, 25x100.5; Charles A. Grandjean to Elisa V. Palmer and another 1

64TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of Broadway, 100x100.5x irregular; Amos F. Eno and others, executors, to Amos F. Eno..... 72,500

65TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 18x100.5; John S. Browning to Anna B. Bliss and another..... 1

65TH ST, 8 East, 25x100.5; Lois H. Lyman to Anna B. Bliss and another..... 100

67TH ST, n s, 40 ft w of Park Av, 20x100.5; Augustus Stoner to Edith W. L. Brush 37,500

68TH ST, 30 West, 20x100.5; John J. Egan and another to Laura W. de Mauriac... 100

78TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Madison Av, 25x102.2; Stanley Mortimer and wife to Eliza L. W. Stevens..... 57,000

83D ST, s s, 250 ft e of 4th Av, 25x102.2; Morris Kraus to Charlotte and Joseph W. Lambrecht 1

90TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Charles Bassler to Robert Mozer and another 22,500

95TH ST, 112 East, 15.6x80.8; Charlotte Lambrecht to Rachel Geiger..... 1

97TH ST, 5 and 6 East, 37.8x100.11; Alexander Cameron to Caroline B. Finley. Exchange

97TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.11; James B. Fitzgerald to Sarah Harris 1

104TH ST, 54 East, 25x100.11; Flora Pohalski to Abraham Schellinsky..... 15,000

109TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; David Christie and wife to Moses Misch..... 1

110TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.11; John Larkin to Mariangiola Menella 9,000

114TH ST, n s, 5, 7, and 9 West, 76.6x100.11; Dorothea Weibel to William Knoepke..... 100

115TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.11; Alessandro D. Paoli to Agostino Pescatore 12,500

117TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Emma E. Church to Teresa Pandozza..... 15,000

120TH ST, 68 and 70 East, 45x100.11; Meyer Reiss to Morris J. Simon..... 1

127TH ST, s s, 185 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Stephen D. Burnett and another to John F. Johnson 100

127TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; John Fitzgerald to Catherine M. Yunglin 1

132D ST, 26 and 28 West, 66.8x99.11; Robert Wallace and wife to Jacob A. Zimmermann 1

142D ST, n s, 400 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Hugo Wegener to Rudolf Graf and another 100

148TH ST, s s, 283.4 ft w of Boulevard, 16.8x99.11; Louis H. Schnakenberg and wife to Charlton W. Crane..... 15,000

149TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15x96; Patrick H. Lynch and wife to Eben Hatfield..... 1

156TH ST, n s, 173 ft e of Westchester Av, 74x84.7x144.9x64; Simon Danzig and others to Samuel Cowen..... 1

156TH ST, s s, at Westchester Av, 56.5x100x irregular; Sylvester Pope, executor, &c., to Milton E. Oppenheimer..... 26,950

159TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100x102x100; Kathleen G. Clyne to Sarah M. Lyons..... 1

162D ST, 664 and 666 East, 34x100; J. Crawford Stevens to Elmira M. Dickerson 1

169TH ST, s s, 68.8 ft e of Prospect Av, 21.2x77.2x21.3x76.9; Eugene A. Bowman and others to Eugene H. Judah and wife.

188TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 25x100; Frank P. Lockwood and wife to Caroline E. Feuerfile 100

Leases Recorded.

BEAKMAN, August, to Charles Arnheim; 1,356 5th Av, 3 years..... $540

BENTZ, George K., to Louis Teven; St. Mark's Place, 24, west; 97.6; 3 years. 2,100

BRIDGE, William F., to Childs Unique Dairy Company; 42 East 14th St, 43 East 13th St, and 123 University Place, 21 years..... $5,000, 18,000

EHRET, George, to Henry Wichl; Manhattan Av, s e corner of 130th St, 5 years..... 1,680

FISHER, Daniel A., to Thomas P. Carroll; 399 Greenwich St and 59 Beach St, 5 years..... 2,400

GRUNWALD, Marie H., to Ida B. and Kate S. Washburn; Broadway, w s, between 17th and 18th Sts, one-quarter part, 5 years 4,000

HEUSERFELDE, Josoline C., to John F. Steeves; 188th St, s s, 125 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 25 ft to Bassford Alley, installments 900

KEOOH, Mary A., to Nathan Ritter; Bainbridge Av, s s, 193.3 ft w of Suburban St, 2 years..... 1,275

KEOOH, Mary A., to Nathan Ritter; Bainbridge Av, s s, 218.3 ft w of Suburban St, 2 years..... 1,275

RODERICK, William J., to Nathan Ritter; Southern Boulevard, e s, 75 ft s of Bainbridge Av, 2 years..... 1,750

BROOKER, William E., and Charles H. Schroeder to Sylvester Pope and others, executors, &c.; Central Park West, w s, 25.3 ft n of 176th St, 5 years..... 5,250

BROOKER, William E., and Charles H. Schroeder to Sylvester Pope and others, executors, &c.; Creston Av, s w corner of 183d St, 3 years..... 2,500

BROOKER, William E., and Charles H. Schroeder to Sylvester Pope and others, executors, &c.; Central Park West, s e corner of Mount Hope Place, 3 years..... 7,000

BRADY, Peter, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 476, Block P, map of Mapes estate, 1½ years 300

BRUGNELLI, Virginia, to John M. Rider and another; 117th St, n s, 95 ft w of Lenox Av, demand..... 1,000

BURSTEIN, Louis, and Joseph Reissand to Ida Burnstein, 111th St, n s, 358 ft w of 5th Av, demand..... 28,000

CAHILL, Thomas, to Fanny Lomas, Jr.; 176th St, n s, 25 ft e of Walton Av, 3 years 3,500

CAMPBELL, John, to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 11 and 12, map of H. P. Rose, St. Raymond's Park, 24th Ward, ½ year.. 600

CAMERON, Alexander, to William Rankin; 2,261 1st Av, 1 year..... 3,000

CAPLAN, Henry R., to George Ehret; 67 St. Mark's Place, 3 years..... 2,000

CARROLL, Thomas P., to Bernhelmer & Schmid; 399 Greenwich St, saloon lease, demand 5,000

CLARK, Nathan E., to the Irving Savings Institution; Madison Av, n e corner of 87th St, 5 years..... 168,000

CLARK, Nathan E., to the Irving Savings Institution; Madison Av, n e corner of 87th St, 5 years..... 95,000

CLARK, John and Josephine Blundell, administratrix, &c.; 165th St, n e corner of Tinton Av, 1 year..... 2,000

COHEN, Frances A., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 52d St, s s, 245 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years..... 12,000

COLLINS, Isabella C. and Valentine M., to Martin Burns; 223 West 44th St, 3 years 11,000

COWEN, Samuel, to Simon Danzig and another; 38th St, n s, 173 ft e of Westchester Av, ½ year 5,950

CRUMP, Belle and George A., to the Wappingers Savings Bank of Wappingers Falls, N. Y.; 5th St, s s, 120 ft w of White Plains Road, 1 year..... 3,000

CUSHMAN, Lewis A., to Helen E. Wardwell; Maida St, w s, 157.9 and 231.9 ft n of Spofford St, 3 years..... 3,000

CUSHMAN, Lewis A., to Pelhamdale Land Company; Maida St, w s, 157.9 and 231.9 ft n of Spofford St, 1 year..... 2,400

DE HART, John, to Joseph Hamershlag and another; 93d St, s s, 200 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year..... 37,500

DEWEY, William C., to Jacob Hirsh and Alfred Cutwillig; 80 and 82 4th Av, 1 year 20,000

DILLON, M. J. Regina, to Henrietta F. Mead; West Farms Road, n s, at e line of property of Methodist Episcopal Church, runs e 19.10 to Silver St, &c., 3 years.. 402

DODGE, Henry C., to Austin B. Fletcher and another, trustees, &c.; 36th St, n s, 75 ft w of 11th Av, 1 year..... 4,000

DOOLEY, Louis, to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 48 and 49, map of H. P. Rose, St. Raymond's Park, 24th Ward, 10 years..... 1,400

DREYFUS, Julius, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 110 Madison St, demand..... 21,000

DREYFUS, Julius, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 110 Madison St, demand..... 15,000

EMRICH, William, to William Lane; 1st Av, s w corner of 1st St, 1 year..... 12,000

EMRICH, William, to William Lane; 1st Av, s w corner of 1st St, 1 year..... 6,085

FELDMAN, Bella and Frank, to Loitie Schlussel and others, executors; 102 Madison St, 3 years..... 15,500

FERNANDEZ, Marie H., to Ida B. and Kate S. Washburn; Broadway, w s, between 17th and 18th Sts, one-quarter part, 5 years 15,500

FEUERFILE, Josoline C., to John F. Steeves; 188th St, s s, 125 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 25 ft to Bassford Alley, installments 900

FROMAN, Soloman, to Sophia Matzke; 163d St, s s, 116.7 ft e of Forest Av, 5 years 3,500

GAINEY, Julia A., to James Sawyer; Hull Av, w s, 200 ft s of Scott Av, 5 years 400

GERHARDS, Catherine, to Emily Doescher; 85th St, n s, 148 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years 5,000

GETTY, Hugh, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 359 West 26th St, 5 years 6,000

GOODMAN, Samuel, and Harris to Isidore Jackson and another; 236 East 2d St, demand 1,450

GRANT, Thomas J., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 169th St, n s, 157 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years.. 4,000

GRANT, Elizabeth, and others to Robert I. Murray and others, trustees; Christopher St, s s, adjoining land of Ann Marie, and — Peters; also interior lot, 100 ft n of Grove St and 90.1 ft e of Bedford St, &c., 1 year 4,000

HALL, George O., to Franklin B. Lord and another, trustees; Broadway, s e corner of 166th St, 8 years 22,000

HARRIS, Sarah, to James B. Fitzgerald; 97th St, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years.. 16,000

HARMS, Henry, and John Meyer to Levantia W. Cox and others, executors, &c.; Avenue B, s w corner of 83d St, 5 years..... 15,000

HATFIELD, Eben, to Mary C. Schultze; 149th St, s s, 190 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 11,000

HAYES, George, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 71 9th Av, 5 years. 18,000

HERTZ, Rosa, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 5th St, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, demand 4,500

HIRSCH, Edward and Henry, and another to James Stillman; Central Park West, s w corner of 91st St, 2 years..... 50,000

HOLMES, William H., to Simon Dansig and another; Dawson St, n s, 77.8 ft e of Beach Av, one-half year..... 7,700

JOHNSON, John F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 14 West 127th St, 3 years 7,000

JUDAH, Eugene H., and Margaret, to Eugene M. Bowman and another; 169th St, s s, 68.8 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 years. 1,600

KALJE, Charles F. and Mary J., to Wells Sponable; Sedgwick Av, w s, at stone monument at said Av and w s of Cedar Av, installments 4,950

KEENAN, Michael J., to Lambert Suydam; Lenox Av, n e corner of 137th St, 1 year 14,750

KEOCH, Mary A., to the United States Trust Company; 47th St, n s, 431.3 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years 7,000

KEOOH, Mary A., to Helen A. Phelps; 47th St, n s, 431.3 ft e of 10th Av, 2 years 1,000

KILPATRICK, James, to Mary W. Rogers; Boulevard, e s, 25 ft s of 131st St, 5 years 22,000

KINGSTON, William A. and Annie F., to George De Silva; Gulon Place, n s, 125 ft e of St. Lawrence Av, 3 years..... 27,000

KLEIN, Benedict A., to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 128 2d Av, demand..... 30,000

KNOW, Edward M., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 212 Broadway, 3 years 300,000

KROEHLE, Charles J., to Randolph Guggenheimer; 55th St, s s, 344 ft e of 1st Av, extends to 54th St, 5 years..... 18,000

LEVINE, Nathan B., to Sylvester Pope and others, executors, &c., Lexington Av, e s, 9 of 183d St, 3 years..... 1,137

LEVINE, Nathan B., to Sylvester Pope and others, executors, &c.; Walton Av, w s, 100 ft s of 177th St, 3 years..... 577

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to American Mortgage Company; 3d Av, e s, 75.11 ft n of 111th St, 1 year.. 14,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to American Mortgage Company; 3d Av, e s, 75.11 ft n of 111th St, 1 year.. 2,000

LURIA, Arthur S. and Georgina Moses; 140th St, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 1,000

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; Park Av, e s, corner of 100th St, demand 52,000

MANUELLA, Marianjiola, to John Larkin; 110th St, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year.. 750

MARSHALL, Gilbert N. and Sarah E. and Lelia R., to Alice P. E. Washburn, as committee, &c.; 859 Broadway and a parcel on Canal St, indefinite, one-quarter part of all, 1 year 29,022

MARSHALL, Lelia R., to William H. Sage; 112 West 29th St, one-eighth part, 1 year 883

MARSHALL, Sarah E. and Gilbert N. Marshall, to William H. Sage; 119 West 29th St, one-eighth part, 1 year..... --

McCAFFREY, Joseph J., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 18th St, s s, 178 ft e of 5th Av, 4 years..... 110,000

McCAFFREY, Joseph J., to Emanuel Heilner and Moses J. Wolf; 18th St, s s, 178 ft e of 5th Av, ½ year..... 23,214

McGOWAN, Catherine V., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 4, map of H. P. Rose, St. Raymond's Park, 24th Ward, 4 years.... 650

MEEHAN, Patrick, to Bernheimer & Schmid, 188 Bleecker St, leasehold, demand 3,000

METZLER, John H., to John F. Steeves; Valentine Av, e s, 299.8 ft n of 180th St, one-third year..... 12,000

MORRISON, John, to John H. Thorn; part of Lots 27 and 28, map of villa sites at Riverdale, property of Joseph Rosenthal, 3 years 600

MURRAY, Mary and John H., to Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Rogers Place, e s, 552.4 ft n e from n w s of Westchester Av, installments 1,500

NEIHEISER, William, to George Groz; 9th Av, e s, 25.1 ft n of 49th St, installments 16,000

NOLL, Henry, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Orchard St, s e s, 68.10 ft s w of Houston St, 1 year..... 10,000

NYE, George W., to Hermann Brewing Company; 240 Broadway, saloon lease, demand 1,800

OPPENHEIMER, Milton E., to Sylvester Pope and others, executors, &c.; Westchester Av, n s, at n s of 166th St, 3 years 16,500

O'DOWD, Emma, to Fannie H. Youngs, trustee; Commonwealth Av, e s, 125 ft n of Tacoma St, 3 years.....

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS ARONWITZ, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis Aronowitz of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Louis Aronowitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 1, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES T. ASKEW, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles T. Askew of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Charles T. Askew was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 2, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—WILLIAM R. BASSETT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William R. Bassett, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 25th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 14th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 1, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BEECHWORTH BRUMBAUGH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,045.

To the creditors of Beechworth Brumbaugh of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Beechworth Brumbaugh was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 10th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 2d, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX BERNSTEIN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Max Bernstein of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Max Bernstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 1, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—BENJAMIN H. COHN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Benjamin H. Cohn, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 31st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 14th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOHN DUNN and DAVID DUNN, (composing the firm of DUNN BROTHERS,) Bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.

To John Dunn and David Dunn, (composing the firm of Dunn Brothers,) of the City of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said John Dunn and David Dunn were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated June 2d, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—PETER E. FINEGAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Peter E. Finegan, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 18th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 14th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE FORZLY, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of George Forzly of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said George Forzly was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Referee, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 1, 1899.

NO. 1,007.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NETTIE A. GERLACH, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Nettie A. Gerlach of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Nettie A. Gerlach was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 2, 1899.

NO. 980.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE HOWE WINKLER, bankrupt.

To the creditors of George Howe Winkler of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said George Howe Winkler was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 2, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH A. FRANK, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph A. Frank, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 26th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 21st, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.
Dated June 2d, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH FUCHS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Fuchs, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 27th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 14th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LEWIS R. HAMERSLY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Lewis R. Hamersly, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 26th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 14th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—LOUIS N. LEVUSSOVE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis N. Levussove, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 31st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 14th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

NO. 728.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—JOHN B. MASON, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John B. Mason, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 26th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 14th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee.

NO. 1,051.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of BENJAMIN N. RHODES, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Benjamin N. Rhodes of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Benjamin N. Rhodes was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 2, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS F. SHIELDS and JOHN DOUGHERTY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,050.

To the creditors of Thomas F. Shields and John Dougherty of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Thomas F. Shields and John Dougherty were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 2d, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC LESSELBAUM, bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,038.

To the creditors of Isaac Lesselbaum of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Isaac Lesselbaum was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, referee, No. 71 Broadway, New York City, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 2d, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of SEM SILBERMAN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy, No. 953.

To the creditors of Sem. Silberman, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Sem Silberman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOHN DUNN and DAVID DUNN, (composing the firm of DUNN BROTHERS,) Bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.

To John Dunn and David Dunn, (composing the firm of Dunn Brothers,) of the City of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said John Dunn and David Dunn were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated June 2d, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—PETER E. FINEGAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Peter E. Finegan, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 18th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 14th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS STERNE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,018.

To the creditors of Morris Sterne of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Morris Sterne was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 1, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROSE WILLNER, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Rose Willner of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of April, A. D., 1899, the said Rose Willner was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, on the 15th day of June, A. D 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 1, 1899.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN THE matter of the voluntary dissolution of the MERCANTILE BENEFIT ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK a final judgment and order was entered in the office of the Clerk of New York County on the 12th day of May, 1899, dissolving said corporation, and that by said order and judgment I was appointed permanent receiver thereof, and have duly qualified as such.

I do hereby require:

First—All persons indebted to said corporation to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to me as such receiver, at my office, No. 100 Broadway, (Fifteenth Floor, American Surety Building,) Borough of Manhattan, New York City, by the 1st day of July, 1899, and to pay the same to me.

Second—All persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation to deliver the same to me as such receiver, at my office, as above specified, by the 1st day of July, 1899.

Third—All creditors of such corporation to deliver their respective accounts and demands to me, as such receiver, at my office as above stated by the 1st day of July, 1899.

Fourth—All persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said corporation to present the same in writing and in detail at the place aforesaid on or before the 1st day of July, 1899.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, May 19, 1899.

THOMAS P. WICKES,
Receiver, etc.
EDWARD S. HATCH, Attorney for Receiver, 100 Broadway, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

J. S. HALEY & CO.—Notice is hereby given that the firm of J. S. HALEY & CO., Steam Fitters and Engineers, late of 31 Centre St., Manhattan Borough, New York City, has been dissolved by the death of Josiah S. Haley, and that the business will hereafter be conducted by Patrick T. Brady, sole surviving partner in said firm, under the said firm name and style of "J. S. Haley & Co.," at the City of New York. All outstanding liabilities of said firm are to be met, and all bills hereafter contracted in firm name are to be paid, by said Patrick T. Brady.

PATRICK T. BRADY.

City and County of New York, ss.:

On this 23d day of May, 1899, before me personally came Patrick T. Brady, to me known and known to me to be the individual described in, and who executed, the foregoing certificate, and he thereupon duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.

GILBERT J. McGLOIN,
[L. S.] Commissioner of Deeds,
New York County.
je2-2aw3w

O'GRADY, ELLEN.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order made by the Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 18th day of May, 1899, and entered on said day in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against ELLEN O'GRADY, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name and style of O'Grady & Co., that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said Ellen O'Grady, for the benefit of her creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Adams & Adams, No. 320 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 12th day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, May 27th, 1899. THOMAS H. BRADY, Assignee. ADAMS & ADAMS, Attorneys for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York City, (Manhattan.)
my27-1aw6wS

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof to be held in the City of Binghamton on the 5th day of July, 1899, at the opening of court on said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, praying for an order permitting the corporation "THE GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK CITY" to change its name to "THE GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC ASSOCIATION."

THE GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK CITY.
By THOMAS M. OSBORNE, President.
UNDERWOOD, STORKE & SEWARD,
Attorneys for Petitioner, Auburn, N. Y.
my13-1a6wS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BYRNE, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 6th day of April, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. BYRNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM G. BYRNE, Executor. ROSS & GREENE, Attorneys for Executor, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

BURR, AARON H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AARON H. BURR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 12th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New York the 18th day of March, 1899. WALLACE S. JOHNSON, LIZZIE M. SAYRE, Executors. DAYTON & SWIFT, Attorneys for the Executors, No. 20 Broad St., N. Y. City.

DE SIMARD, EMILE VINCENT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILE VINCENT DE SIMARD, Vicomte de Pitray, late of the Republic of France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 1,005, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1899. JULIUS GOLDMAN,
ja21-1aw6mS Ancillary Administrator.

ENSIGN, HERMON L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMON L. ENSIGN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, 99 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 20th day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April 1899. ABRAM KLING, LEWIS M. SEAVER, Executors. CHARLES H. DANIELS, Attorney for Executors, 95 Nassau St., New York City.
ap15-1aw6mS

GIESER, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. GIESER, late of Cos Cob, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of April, 1899. HENRY S. CLOVER, Executor. RICHARD L. SWEEZY, Atty. for Executor, 62 William Street, New York City.

GREEN, ALICE S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALICE S. GREEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Edward S. Savage, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 12th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of December, 1898. DOUGLASS GREEN, Administrator. EDWARD S. SAVAGE, Esq., Attorney for Administrator, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
d10-1aw6mSa

GUTMAN, REGINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REGINA GUTMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 20 Maiden Lane, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the fifth day of January, 1899. SAMUEL AUFHAUSER, Executor. FELIX H. LEVY, Attorney for Executor, 27 Pine Street, N. Y. City.
ja7-1aw6mS

KERR, LAWRENCE R.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Leonard R. Kerr, Caroline Kerr Hance, Thorndike S. Loeser, Charles Mck. Loeser, Margaret A. Everett, Catharine Francis, Harriet F. Elliott, Sarah Francis Ridgeway, William Francis, Charles Francis Connor, Henry Fowler Connor, Ethel D. Connor, Emma Hayes, Juliet Hyneman, John M. Eddy, Lawrence R. Eddy, William C. Eddy, Walter Ashe, William Jolley, Frank Jolley, and to all persons interested in the estate of LAWRENCE R. KERR, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Leonard R. Kerr, as surviving executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and show cause (1) why the final account filed herein on May 2d, 1891, should not be reopened, (2) and the consent of Mary Kerr, deceased, thereon vacated, (3) and the decree thereon filed May 22d, 1891, vacated, modified or stated in accordance with petitioner's objections, in accordance with the order of this court filed herein May 12th, 1899, and the petition herein filed May 17th, 1899; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 17th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
my20-1aw6wS

GREGOR, CHARLES R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES R. GREGOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 314 Columbus Av., in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of February, 1899. CHARLES S. GREGOR, Executor. W. B. HARISON, Attorney for Executor, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
225-1aw6mS

MATTHEWS, LOREE SCHUYLER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOREE SCHUYLER MATTHEWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Edward Hassett, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of January, 1899. RUTH K. HODGMAN, Administratrix. EDWARD HASSETT, Attorney for Administratrix.
ja14-1aw6mS

MOONEY, CHRISTOPHER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTOPHER MOONEY, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas J. Pursell, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of January, 1899. WILLIAM MOONEY, CHRISTOPHER MOONEY, WILLIAM MOONEY, Executors. THOMAS J. PURSELL, Attorney for Executors, 132 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
ja7-1aw6mS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

VAHLBRUCH, CARLOS.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To the Attorney General of the State of New York, Ernst Vahlbruch, Paul Vahlbruch, Gertrude Vahlbruch, Carlos Rahlfs, Theodore Rahlfs, Otto Rahlfs, Ernst Rahlfs, Bernhardine Vahlbruch, Emma Vahlbruch, Heinrich Vahlbruch, the heirs and next of kin of CARLOS VAHLBRUCH, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Theodore C. Wyckoff of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Carlos Vahlbruch, late of Valencia, United States of Venezuela, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York on the 20th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, Surrogate of our said County, the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
EARLEY, HEATH & STEWART, Attorneys for Petitioner, 35 Nassau St., New York City.
je8-1aw6wS

MOEHRING, SOPHIE.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Marie Hill, Herman G. C. Moehring, Josephine Stephani, Maria J. Lawrence, Sophie E. M. Leith, Marie Hill, as administratrix with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits of SOPHIE MOEHRING, deceased; Ludwig Dreyfuss, and Samuel Sachs and all persons interested in the estate of SOPHIE MOEHRING, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting: You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 25th day of July, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Julius Goldman, as administrator with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 22d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
my27-1aw6wS

PONTIN, WILLIAM S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. PONTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John L. Clark, No. 49 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of December, 1898. JAMES DUNNE, ARTHUR T. SHAND, Executors. JOHN L. CLARK, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
d8-1aw6mS

SCHRAG, PHILIP.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP SCHRAG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 545 Pearl Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of March, 1899. EBERHARD FABER, Executor. FORBES & HAVILAND, Attorneys for Executor
m10-1aw6mS

WEST, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, made December 22, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE WEST, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Holt & Gaillard, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of December, 1898. HELEN P. WEST, STUART P. WEST, Admrs. HOLT & GAILLARD, Attys. for Admrs., 141 Broadway, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOSEPH HABERMAN, plaintiff, against ISAAC WOLF and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23rd day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at 111 Broadway, on the 16th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by George R. Read, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and appurtenances thereon, situated in the City of New York, and known as Nos. 237-239 East 78th Street, and more particularly bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of 75th Street, distant 125 feet west of the northwest corner of 75th Street and Second Avenue, running thence westerly along 75th Street, 53 feet and 4 inches; thence northerly, parallel with Second Avenue, 102 feet and 2 inches; thence easterly, and parallel with 75th Street 53 feet and 4 inches, and thence southerly and again parallel with Second Avenue 102 feet and 2 inches to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, May 25th, 1899.
QUINTON CORWINE, Referee.
LEWINSON, KOHLER & SCHATTMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 119 Nassau Street, New York City.

East 76th Street.

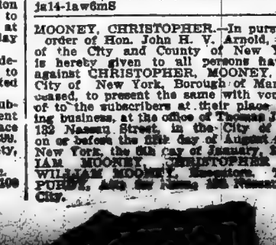
Third Avenue.
102' 2"
53' 4"
125
Second Avenue.

SQUADRON A OFF FOR CAMP

Col. Roosevelt, Who Accompanies It, the Centre of Interest.

TROOPERS MAKE FINE SHOWING

Tents Pitched for the Night in Van Cortlandt Park—Governor Enjoying Himself in the Saddle.

Squadron A rode to Van Cortlandt Park yesterday afternoon and went into camp en route to Peekskill. The squadron is accompanied by Gov. Roosevelt, who has run away from being Governor, and is enjoying himself with the swing and sway of a horse in motion, the clattering of many hoofs, and the creaking of girths and saddles.

The squadron was ordered to leave its armory at 4 o'clock, and it left at 4 o'clock precisely, each of the three troops full, every buckle tongue in its proper hole according to regulations, and every sabre and carbine swinging from its saddle at precisely the correct slope. Many of the friends of the squadron were in the galleries of the armory, and many others were gathered on the neighboring pavements.

The average New York City matron apparently acquires her ideas of the horse from the Book of Job, and believes that not only is his neck clothed in thunder, but that his general characteristics and methods are those of lightning, that he is likely to strike at great distances and in uncertain directions, and to do awful execution upon friend or foe with the breath of his nostrils. If she happens to have a baby, she has firm convictions that every horse, and more especially every horse employed in military service, is diabolically intent upon the destruction of her offspring.

For these sufficient reasons she has a certain fearful awe of and admiration for the warrior who is supposed to do battle on and with a horse. Therefore she looked on timorously and with thrills while the horses of Squadron A were being prepared for marching, and when one of them pulled on his halter or curvetted or reared, she made little backward rushes and permitted herself the luxury of a faint scream.

The average New York boy, however, is of sterner stuff, and he went wherever he was permitted to go, mixed himself among the hoofs of the horses, and escaped injury with the fine lack of his kind. Then with the faultless intuition of his kind he knew that Gov. Roosevelt was in the armory, and just what door he would appear from, and gathered at that door and made trouble for the policemen who guarded it.

Troop 1 saddled and formed on the south side of Ninety-fifth Street, its right resting on Park Avenue. Troop 2 saddled in the armory stables, and formed on the north side of Ninety-fifth Street, its right resting on Madison Avenue. The staff, non-commissioned staff, and Troop 3 formed in the ring and rode out into Ninety-fourth Street as the Adjutant's call sounded at 4 o'clock.

The boys in a mass and many men were gathered at the Ninety-fourth Street door. Every man who wore spectacles received a cheer, which was promptly and scornfully nipped off by a fureman in knickerbockers, who shouted, "Aw, that's not Teddee." When Gov. Roosevelt did appear his juvenile admirers gave the best imitation of a good American roar of welcome their treble pipes could achieve, and were reinforced by older voices and clapping of hands by the women looking on from a safe distance.

When the squadron had ridden around into Ninety-sixth Street and come easily and promptly into the marching column of fours it had all the external indications of a body of riding and fighting cavalry. All the men wore campaign hats, gray shirts, gauntlets, blue breeches, with yellow stripes, and boots. Some of them had yellow handkerchiefs twisted about their necks. Many had the sleeves of their shirts turned up above the elbows or cut off there. No man so far forgot himself as to attempt to look dressed up. The boys, of course, admired the absence of ornamentation, and especially the evident absence of undershirts, which met their views of rational Summer costume.

Gov. Roosevelt rode a strong dark bay horse. He wore a slouch hat, a sack suit of dark gray check goods, a red and white check flannel shirt, and a check tie, with dark russet boots fitting closely to the leg. He acknowledged the greeting he received with a broad smile and a wave of his hand.

The advance guard consisted of ten men under Lieut. Cogning. It rode three blocks ahead. The main body was led by the Governor, with Major-Gen. Roe and Lieut. Col. Lee, Military Attaché of the British Embassy, on his right, and Adjt. Gen. Andrews on his left. Major Bridgman was, of course, in command of the squadron. Capt. Badger commanded Troop 1, Capt. Cammann Troop 2, and Capt. Reed Troop 3. The noncommissioned staff, hospital corps, and wagon train brought up the rear. There were two ambulances and five baggage wagons.

The squadron rode through Ninety-sixth Street to Fifth Avenue, then into Seventh Avenue at One Hundred and Twelfth Street; through One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street to St. Nicholas Avenue, out that avenue to Broadway, and on Broadway to the Park. The squadron moved nearly all the way at a walk. There was not altogether half a mile of trot or gallop, the main body waiting for the wagon train. There were only three halts, and they were very brief, the first to tighten girths and the others to wait for the wagon train.

Gov. Roosevelt was talking in an animated way to the officers around him along the whole route. During the stops he exchanged brief greetings with the people who gathered about him, and occasionally made some boy the hero of his neighborhood for the afternoon by addressing some laughing remark to him.

The spectators along the line of march evidently admired and appreciated the squadron. A cavalryman's trousers, like meerschaums, seem to imbibe value from age, and the greater the obvious age of a man's breeches the more he seemed to be admired. When, in addition to a disreputable pair of legs, a man was adorned with a black briarwood pipe in his teeth or stuck in his hatband, and rode a horse branded "U. S.," he was at once acclaimed one of the foremost heroes of the Puerto Rican campaign. But there was no doubt that Gov. Roosevelt was the centre of interest.

A block would be in its normal afternoon condition. Suddenly a wild-looking boy would dash along shouting at the top of his lungs, "Here comes Teddy Roosevelt!" Then there would be an exodus of boys, an outpouring of inhabitants upon stoops, and a sudden population of windows, with handclappings and cheers. The Governor had a continuous escort of running and cheering boys, those of each neighborhood following him to the limit of its jurisdiction, all the way to King's Bridge. Some of his admirers who had bicycles handy accompanied him to the Park.

Capt. Schmittberger of the police, mounted and accompanied by three mounted men, met the squadron at the bridge, where Gov. Roosevelt shook hands with him cordially. The squadron reached the Park at 6:40 o'clock. A large number of people waiting there applauded warmly as the body of men rode across the field to the camping place about two hundred feet from the old manor house.

At 7:35 o'clock, as the shadows were darkening the woods upon the surrounding hills, the cooks' fires were blazing and snapping cheerfully along the edges of the camp. The row of headquarters tents was up, with Gov. Roosevelt busy writing in one of them; the other tents were rising fast, and the horses were in lines along the tether ropes, comfortable and covered for the night.

Reveille will be sounded at 5 o'clock this morning, and the command will move at 8. It will halt for luncheon about half way between Van Cortlandt Park and Sing Sing.

Gov. Roosevelt was evidently enjoying himself in camp last night and said he was much impressed by the quick and orderly methods of the men.

Answers to Correspondents.

"M. R." asks if there are any evening schools in this city where a young man of moderate means may prepare for the study of law; also if there are any evening law schools. The New York Preparatory School, 35 West Forty-third Street, prepares students for the Regents' examinations, which must be passed before admission to the law schools. For a fee of $25 the student receives tuition until he has passed the examinations, regardless of the time occupied. The New York Law School conducts evening classes at 7 and 9 West Eighteenth Street. The tuition fee is $100 per school year.

New Route to Coney Island.

A new route to Coney Island will be opened probably within a fortnight by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The company is now making connections with the Culver route at Ninth Avenue and Twentieth Street, and when the connection is made trolley cars will, it is understood, be operated from the Broadway and Hamilton Ferries to Coney Island.

ROYAL
-BAKING-
POWDER.

will aid the cook as no other agent will to make

The dainty cake,
The white and flaky tea biscuit,
The sweet and tender hot griddle cake,
The light and delicate crust,
The finely flavored waffle and muffin,
The crisp and delicious doughnut,
The white, sweet, nutritious bread and roll,—
Delightful to the taste and always wholesome.

Royal Baking Powder is made from PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR and is absolutely free from lime, alum and ammonia.

Baking powders made from alum cause dyspepsia.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK

JUMPED FROM A FERRYBOAT.

Mrs. Paul L. Bayles, Whose Mind Is Unbalanced, Attempts Suicide.

Mrs. Paul L. Bayles, a young woman, attempted suicide yesterday morning by leaping from the Staten Island ferryboat Southfield, which had left the Whitehall Street Pier at 9:50 o'clock yesterday morning, opposite Bedloe's Island. She was sitting with her five-year-old daughter and her mother-in-law, Mrs. John Bayles of Echo, L. I., just abaft of the starboard wheel, when, without warning, she sprang from her chair and flung herself overboard, striking her head against the guard rail. The ferryboat Robert Garrett was passing, and its crew joined that of the Southfield in saving the woman, who was rescued by Quartermaster Frederick Collins of the Southfield and two deckhands named Louis Ambrose and William Van Pelt. Mrs. Bayles was unconscious when taken from the water. Her mother-in-law said that she had been mentally unbalanced for some time. When the Southfield arrived at St. George the woman was placed under arrest and taken to the Smith Infirmary, in Brighton.

Mrs. Bayles's home is at 79 South Eighth Street, Brooklyn. She is the wife of a traveling salesman. Mr. Bayles is not at home. Several months ago his wife was taken ill, and was removed to a sanitarium in the northern part of the State, where she remained until last Sunday. A close watch was kept upon her, as she seemed to act queer at times, but she managed to elude the vigilance of her watchers on Monday morning, and disappeared. A general alarm was sent out, as it was feared then that she would commit suicide. Monday night she was found wandering near the East River at Astoria. Yesterday, with her mother-in-law and daughter, she was going to visit friends in Staten Island.

DENIES SANAT JANSEN'S STORY.

Delegate Says He Was Not Dropped from the Union for Enlisting.

Frank Gilliard, delegate of the Brotherhood of Carpenters to the Building Trades' Council, yesterday afternoon denied there was any truth in the story that Sanat Jansen of 84 Summit Street, Brooklyn, was dismissed from the union for going to war. Jansen, who is a Dane, broke his collar bone while at work on the transport Berlin at Santiago, and since his return from Cuba has been working as a night watchman.

On Tuesday morning he fell on West Street and dislocated his shoulder and was nearly shot by a pistol discharging in his pocket. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where the surgeons set his shoulder. He complained of being unable to obtain work at his trade since he had been dismissed from the union for going to war, although his wife paid his dues during his absence. He said that his union told him that as a carpenter he had no right to go to war.

Delegate Gilliard said that he did not know who Jansen was, but would investigate the matter at once in order to learn how Jansen came to make such a statement. He said further:

"The constitution of the Brotherhood of Carpenters contains a clause which leaves a member without benefits if he goes beyond its jurisdiction. But early last Spring, and right after the declaration of war with Spain, almost all of the local unions affiliated with the brotherhood took action so that members who served Uncle Sam would not lose their dues, and some unions went so far as to provide for the families of men who enlisted."

John S. Henry, Secretary of the Central Federated Union, also said that the story could not be true, as over 90 per cent. of the unions exempted their members from all dues during volunteer service. "Eighty per cent. of the men who enlisted," he said, "were workingmen. This story is a 'fake' on the face of it, for no member could be deprived of his benefits if his wife or any relative paid his dues for him."

Woman Suicide Unidentified.

The woman who registered at the Metropolitan Hotel on Thursday morning as S. A. Brown and who attempted suicide there on the same night by taking poison, died at 5 o'clock yesterday morning in Bellevue Hospital. She registered from Boston, without prefixing "Mrs." or "Miss" to her name. The initials on the effects of the woman, which were supposed to be "H. L. S.," are now thought to be "L. S. H." A gold Waltham watch was found on the clothing, numbered 3015562. On the inside of the case is the number V 7923 and the trademark of the Waltham Watch Company. She had some articles which bear the mark of B. F. Larrabee, 55 and 57 Temple Street, Boston, Mass. The laundry mark of the clothing was 224.

Gottfried Walbaum Marries.

Among the marriages filed with James Havron, Clerk of the Hoboken Health Board, yesterday was that of Gottfried Walbaum of 801 Washington Street, Hoboken, and Mary Agnes Tierney of 18 West Sixty-first Street, New York. The ceremony was performed last Sunday night by the Rev. Dr. Richter of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church. Mr. Walbaum was one of the "Big Four" of Guttenberg race track fame. He was divorced from his first wife about two months ago.

To Bury J. Neale Plumb To-day.

Lawyer Thompson, the counsel of J. Neale Plumb, who died in Bellevue Hospital Wednesday night, has arranged to have the body interred to-day in Greenwood Cemetery.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE DELAYS

Frederick W. Kelsey Says a Remedy Can Easily Be Found.

THE SYSTEM MUCH AT FAULT

Suggests Steps Importers Should Take to Secure Prompt Passage of Merchandise.

Frederick W. Kelsey, who from 1895 to 1897 was Chairman of a Joint Committee on Tariff Classification and Revision of the Florists' Club, and the National Florists' Association, has these views on Custom House matters:

"The delays and losses at the Custom House here appear to call for prompt and effective remedy. These losses are distributed and fall upon people all over the country, and become an onerous burden, as unjust as it is unnecessary. There is no tangible or valid reason why most or all perishable material should not be promptly passed at all Custom Houses of the country. Many of the excuses given for vexatious and costly delays have little foundation in fact. With competent and efficient customs service and care in the making of invoices and marking of cases for import, perishable goods could at least be cleared and passed promptly, as has been the case under previous tariff laws.

"Many of the remedies proposed are utopian and impracticable. Reforms in administration are not usually accomplished by 'throwing bricks.' In my cases I may be a system may be at fault as much as, or, possibly, more than individuals. Again, many of those who are now loudest in their complaints are themselves largely responsible in having injected into the present tariff legislation and administration every possible obstacle to importations, including in some instances almost prohibitory rates of duty. It is not surprising that many in the Government service should continue this spirit, and consider it their patriotic and official duty to cause delay, cost, and loss in the execution of the law created under such conditions.

"The simplest remedy for the uses and abuses in question will be found the most effective: First—By co-operation with the Treasury Department, and the Collector of Customs to secure a modification of the present order, so that perishable goods will be, as formerly, subject to wharf examination immediately on the discharge of a steamer's cargo. Second—Assist as far as may be the Appraiser's Department in determining a fair market value—for such material as may be open to questionable valuation—as provided by law. Third—Have all invoices made out in detail, specifying the marks, contents, and prices of each case, and each case marked accordingly and stamped with the name of the country whence shipped.

"These changes would promptly remove many of the causes that have led to trouble and loss heretofore, and would in a great measure, obviate future delays and loss at all Custom Houses. Another radical improvement might be accomplished were the appointments for this branch of the customs service made for reasons of competency and special fitness. With men thus selected much of the confusion, alleged discriminations, and injustice would immediately disappear.

"Some features of the administrative portion of the Tariff act would, if properly amended, also lessen the chances of needless loss. Arbitrary provisions of that law intended no doubt to prevent injustice in practical execution frequently result in exactly the reverse condition, and such marked injustice as to demand modification at the next session of Congress. Should the press and those directly interested take up this subject on the right lines I believe that practically all of the evils complained of that have been in so many instances the past year the occasion of such heavy losses, can be promptly and permanently corrected."

Age Limit Removed.

The State Civil Service Commission has decided to repeal all rules and regulations fixing maximum age limits for positions the duties of which necessitate that their incumbents be of full age or upward. This renders all veterans of the civil war eligible to examination for appointments and promotions in the public service, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the State.

Columbia University Commencement.

Commencement week at Columbia University begins to-day, and will continue until next Thursday. The Rev. Dr. McConnell will preach the baccalaureate sermon. At 8:30 P. M. on Monday the seniors will give their class dance in the gymnasium. The seniors of Barnard College will give their class dance in the college on Tuesday evening. The degrees and honors of the university will be awarded in the gymnasium at 11 A. M. Wednesday. At 2 the Alumni Associations and classes will hold their reunions, and a general meeting of the Alumni will be held in the gymnasium at 4 P. M., when Gov. Roosevelt will deliver an address. Thursday the week closes with the commencement of Teachers' College.

That miserable feeling: head all stopped up, fever, aching bones and incapacity for work, show your need of a doctor's advice, or of a doctor's prescription like JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

THREE WOMEN INJURED IN FIRE.

Two Burned, One Partly Suffocated, in Boarding-House Blaze.

Three women were injured yesterday in a fire in the five-story apartment house at 254 West Thirty-eighth Street. Two were burned and one was overcome by smoke.

The injured women are Mrs. Winifred Ford, Mrs. Pelly, who were burned, and Carrie Thompson, who was overcome by smoke.

The fire started in the kitchen of the fourth floor, occupied by Mrs. Ford's husband, James A. Ford. There were several pieces of clothing drying around the range, which ignited. Mrs. Ford, who was in the room, tried to beat out the flames with her hands and was badly burned. Mrs. Pelly heard the cries of Mrs. Ford, and she rushed into the room. She too, tried to extinguish the flames, and was injured.

The women rushed from the burning room screaming. Other boarders became excited and rushed into the street. Mrs. Pelly and Mrs. Ford fell in the hallway, and were carried out and cared for by neighbors.

Miss Thompson left the place when the fire started, but ran back to save something. She was carried out by firemen, and was removed to the Roosevelt Hospital.

GREEK COUNTERFEITER CAUGHT.

Nicholas Cotsobelas Found Making Coins by Secret Service Agents.

Nicholas Cotsobelas, a Greek residing at 139 East Thirteenth Street, was arrested yesterday morning by Secret Service Agents Henry, Brown, and Tyrrell at 101 Greenwich Street, where he was caught in the act of making counterfeit half and quarter dollars. The Secret Service officers had to break in the door of the room where Cotsobelas was working. The room was small and dark. Cotsobelas, who had hardly any clothing on, was sitting beside a red-hot stove, on which was a kettle filled with molten metal, which he used in making the bogus coin. Two plaster of paris molds, one for half dollars and one for quarter dollars, were found.

In the quarter-dollar mold rested an unfinished counterfeit coin. A number of ladles, files, tools, some antimony, and powdered glass were seized. Cotsobelas was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields and was held in $5,000 bail.

Chief Hazen says that the prisoner is a member of the Greek banditti, of which John Zigourus, who was yesterday sentenced to death by Recorder Goff for the murder of Serranto Ferrantos, was the leader. Cotsobelas is about thirty-five years of age, and says he has been in this country nearly two years.

OBJECTS TO DEWEY THEATRE.

New York Sabbath Union Complains About Its Sunday Performance.

William S. Hubbell, Secretary of the New York Sabbath Union, and R. Fulton McMahon, his alternate, appeared in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning to bring charges against "Morris" Krause," as proprietor of the Dewey Theatre on Fourteenth Street. It is believed that the summons was meant for George Krause, who answered when the summons was called out, and who is reported to be in partnership with Senator Timothy D. Sullivan as proprietors of the theatre.

Mr. Hubbell said that he wished to make charges against the theatre because of the performance which took place there last Sunday night. He says that a dress performance was given, and that liquors were sold. George Krause answered the summons, and Senator Sullivan was with him. Magistrate Meade asked Mr. Hubbell and Mr. McMahon if they were ready to prove that Krause and Senator Sullivan were the proprietors of the Dewey Theatre, and Mr. McMahon answered that they were not, as they only knew it from hearsay. Senator Sullivan said that the theatre is conducted in an orderly manner.

Magistrate Meade adjourned the hearing until Tuesday to allow the complainants time to get evidence.

Arrested on a Charge of Forgery.

Walter C. Holly, twenty-eight years of age, of 175 Fourth Street, Jersey City, was arraigned in the Gregory Street Police Court to-day on complaint of Sheriff M. G. Grandy of Elizabeth City, N. C. Sheriff Grandy accused Holly of swindling and forgery in North Carolina. Holly was traced to Jersey City by George F. Dougherty, a Pinkerton detective. Dougherty had been on the lookout for Holly for a long time, and says that Holly has been engaged in swindling operations in different cities in the South, as well as in New York State, representing himself as the agent of a party of capitalists. Holly said that he was a plumber.

La Gascogne's Departure Delayed.

The French Line steamship La Gascogne, which was expected to leave for Havre with passengers and mails at 10 o'clock to-day, will not sail until next Monday. While testing the machinery of the vessel it was discovered that three of the four blades of the liner's propeller were loose, and that repairs were absolutely necessary before the steamship can go to sea. A movable coffer dam has been put in position around the stern of La Gascogne, and mechanics are engaged making repairs to the steamer's screw. The loosening of the blades was probably caused by the screw coming in contact with water-logged wreckage on the last voyage.

Everybody and his brother is buying a gray flannel suit.

We deem it only fair to our friends and customers to tell them that while our stock is seemingly ample, variety large, it is not going to withstand any such furious onslaught.

Suits $11.50 to $20; coats and trousers sold separately.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
599 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

MORTON, BLISS & CO. CHANGES.

Firm Will Soon Become a Trust Corporation, with Mr. Morton Holding an Important Position.

The banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co. will shortly become a trust corporation, with ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton holding an important position in its direction, probably that of Chairman of the Board of Directors. The title of the incorporation may be the Morton Trust Company. On this subject the members of the firm give no information, and do not name the capital of the trust. One of the firm said yesterday:

"The rumors about the change are practically correct, but Mr. Grinnell is in Europe and Mr. Bliss has gone to the Adirondacks, and many details have to be arranged. All I care to say is, first, that reports that there has been a misunderstanding among the partners of this banking house are without foundation. Arrangements are being made to form a trust company of this house, and in due time a statement will be issued. Reasons for the change are that the trust method is a convenient form of doing business, and the tendency of the times is in that direction."

The existing firm was formed Dec. 31 last, the former reorganization taking place in 1888. The present partners are Levi P. Morton, Richard J. Cross, George T. Bliss, the Stock Exchange members, William Morton Grinnell, and W. Redmond Cross. W. R. Cross succeeded George Bliss last December. It is said that Mr. Bliss will retire to manage his father's estate, and that Mr. Grinnell will form a law partnership, while the financial interests of both and those of the other partners will be in the trust company, which will have its headquarters in the offices of the present firm, at Liberty and Nassau Streets.

The banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co. succeeded the mercantile house of Morton & Grinnell, established in 1854. Morton, Bliss & Co. and its London house, Morton, Rose & Co., were established in 1863. The parent house and its branch became noted in the financial world by operations in funding the debt of the United States, the disposal of the bonds of the United States, the financing of the payment of the Alabama award of Geneva, amounting to $15,500,000, and that of the Halifax fisheries award of $5,500,000. Morton, Rose & Co. were the fiscal agents of the United States Government from 1873 to 1884.

LEGAL NOTES.

AN UNGUARDED SIDEWALK EXCAVATION.—Edward O'Hara was non-suited on the trial of his action against the City of Buffalo to recover damages for injuries he sustained through falling into a trench dug across a sidewalk. The trench, six feet deep, was to make connection with a sewer. The earth thrown upon the sidewalk during the excavation of the trench was partially removed, leaving for some distance from it a clear space of two feet in the centre of the walk, and a pile of earth eighteen inches high extending across the walk, immediately adjacent to each side of the trench. Eight days after the trench had been opened, O'Hara, while walking along the sidewalk on a dark and foggy night, observing the pile of earth on the side of the trench, stepped over it and into the trench, which was unguarded. The evidence showed that he was away from home during the day, and had no knowledge of the existence of the trench; that at the end of it, in the street, fifteen feet from the sidewalk, there was a red lamp, the light from which did not penetrate to the sidewalk, and that there was an electric lamp thirty-five feet distant, whose light was intercepted by poles. The Fourth Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Spring, has directed a reversal, holding that the city was guilty of negligence in permitting the excavation to remain unguarded and unlighted, and that O'Hara was not, as matter of law, guilty of contributory negligence, because, upon discovering the pile of earth across the sidewalk, he failed "to stop and find out what it was." Justices Follett and McLennan dissented.

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POWER OF DISPOSITION WAS NOT GIVEN.—The late John W. Southack, by his will, charged upon his residuary estate an annuity to his wife so long as she lived or remained his widow. On her remarriage or death, the income was directed to be divided into seven parts, one part to go to each of the seven children, respectively, during their lives. Upon the death of each child the testator gave "one-seventh part of all my estate to his or her heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns forever." All the children survived their mother. A daughter, dying in 1898, by her will made a brother and sister her sole devisees. Upon an accounting by the substituted trustee of the testator the question arose whether the principal of the share, the income of which was received by the deceased daughter, passed to her devisees or was to be distributed among her heirs and next of kin. That is, did the clause referred to give, by implication, a power of disposition to each of the children of the decedent? Surrogate Varnum has decided that no power of disposition was intended to be created, and he therefore holds that the words "executors, administrators and assigns" refer to the heirs of the children, and not to the children themselves.

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LARCENY AND RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—When John Rivello was tried upon indictment for receiving stolen goods, evidence was given that under an arrangement between him, when he was given the privilege of removing rubbish from a factory, and an employe of the manufacturer, that employe placed in the rubbish box pieces of goods belonging to his employer, which Rivello took, paying money for them to the employe. There were found upon the premises of the accused goods which had been concealed in the rubbish box and been removed by his servants. The First Appellate Division, affirming Rivello's conviction for receiving stolen goods, held that this evidence was sufficient to sustain a conviction under the indictment. The fact that Rivello might, under the evidence, have been convicted of larceny, it was held, did not prevent his conviction, under the same evidence, of the crime of receiving stolen goods.

Produce Exchange Nominations.

At a caucus yesterday of members of the New York Produce Exchange the following regular ticket for officers was nominated and will be voted next Monday: President—Elliot T. Barrows; Vice President—Frederic H. Andrews; Treasurer—Edward C. Rice; Managers—Frederick V. Dare, Vincent Loeser, Henry A. McGee, William Hamilton, Andrew J. Toomey, and R. E. Annin; Trustee of Gratuity Fund—E. P. Hopkins. It is not likely that an opposition ticket will be nominated, but there may be several independent candidates for the office of Vice President.

Five Policemen Dismissed.

The Police Commissioners yesterday dismissed five policemen for various reasons. The names of the men and the reasons for their dismissal follow: Policeman James Buckley, Lee Avenue Station, Brooklyn; intoxication and violation of the rules. Patrick Mulcahey, Hamilton Avenue Station, Brooklyn; intoxication. Charles Tristam, East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station; absent from post for five days without permission. John Driscoll, Fourth Avenue Station, Brooklyn, intoxication, and Thomas F. McGowan, Fulton Street Station, Brooklyn

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Smith, Gray & Co.

NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

For Hot Days.

Tropical Clothes are here all ready-to-put-on.

Many styles to select from and many new fabrics that you'll not find outside our doors.

Everything else in fashionable Summer apparel for Men and Boys.

Bathing Suits, $3 to $8.
Negligee Shirts, silk bosom, $1.50.
Mercerized Balbriggan Underwear, $1.00.
Bicycle Hose, $1.00 to $3.50.
The New Wales Tie, 50c.
Union Taffeta Silk Umbrellas, $1.50.

Straw Hats, late braids $2.50 to $4.

Prompt attention to out-of-town orders.

BROADWAY, Cor. 31ST ST.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

MUSIC ROOM FANCIES

for June wedding gifts. Piano benches from $6.25, chairs from $8.00; strong, slender beauties, in quiet designs—proper for the room where sound and simplicity reign.

Music cabinets in rich array of woods and styles from $6.00. Some of the most charming Vernis-Martin designs have paintings of cherubs, of pastoral scenes, of symbols and allegories, executed in so masterly a manner as to make Boucher jealous.

Such pieces, like a Japanese jar, often add just the decorative color needed.

For artistic and economical gifts

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET.

A PRIZE ST. BERNARD.

Black Mask, with a Long Pedigree, Imported for Marks Arnheim.

If owners of St. Bernard dogs continue to add to their collections in the manner in which some of the prominent exhibitors have been doing since the last bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club, the St. Bernard class next Spring will be a large one.

The latest aspirant for prize honors is Black Mask, imported for Mr. Marks Arnheim. He is a large dog, with a bright orange body, a white face and white feet, and nine inches of his flowing tail is of the same color. Black Mask is by Emmett, a son of Burgundy and Lesbia, and his dam is Nell, whose pedigree traces back through Le Prince to the best St. Bernard blood. He has won prizes in England at Brighton, Liverpool, and Manchester.

THE ANDREWS DIVORCE.

Mother Wants Her Son, Whom She Claims Father Abducted.

The referee appointed to try and determine the suit for an absolute divorce brought by Mrs. Mary Fithian Andrews against her husband, Clarence Andrews, has been filed in the office of the County Clerk. It will be presented for confirmation in the Special Term of the Supreme Court. The summons in the suit was served on Mr. Andrews at his address, the New Lyric Club, North Leicester Square, London, England. He has an income of his own, but his estate suffered at the hands of Francis H. Weeks, a lawyer, who is now in Sing Sing Prison. Weeks had charge of part of Mr. Andrews's property while that gentleman was in Europe, and converted it to his own use.

Mrs. Andrews charged her husband with misconduct in Santa Barbara, Cal., and in other places. He went to London, and she, too, went abroad, taking her son with her. Last July she met her husband in Paris, and she claims that he admitted that he had gone to Europe to avoid the service of a summons in the suit for divorce.

While in Paris, she also claims, her son was secretly taken from her by her husband, who placed the boy in a private school in England. She demanded in her suit that she be granted the custody of her son, and also an allowance for his maintenance and education. Mr. Andrews, in the Winter of 1897-8, conducted a series of entertainments at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria under the auspices of the Society of Musical Arts. He is a member of the American Fine Arts Society and other organizations.

WANTS LABOR LAW ENFORCED.

Mayor Van Wyck Admonishes the Heads of Municipal Departments.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday sent to all heads of municipal departments a copy of the recent amendments to the labor law of the State, with a letter in which he urged that the law be enforced, not only according to the letter, but also according to the spirit. He also suggested that all public officers should see that proposals and contracts for public work shall contain such provisions, in clear language, as will insure the complete enforcement of the law.

The amendment referred to provides that eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work for all classes of employes in this State, except those engaged in farm and domestic service; that contracts to which municipal corporations are a party and which involve the employment of labor shall stipulate that no laborer shall be required to work more than eight hours a day, and that the legal wage shall be not less than the prevailing rate for a day's work in the same occupation in the locality in which such work is done.

Contracts which do not contain these provisions may be considered void, and public officials who violate or evade, or permit violation or evasion of the law, may be suspended, either by the appointing power or by the Governor, and, besides, may be deemed guilty of malfeasance in office and punished accordingly.

Richmond School Deficiency.

The Richmond Borough School Board held a meeting at Stapleton last night, when the Finance Committee presented its report, which showed that there will be a deficiency in the general fund at the close of the year of $39,713.06. This amount is equal to the salaries of teachers for two and a half months, and unless relief is given all of the schools in the borough must be closed from the middle of October until after Jan. 1, 1900. A resolution requesting the Central Board of Manhattan to provide some way out of the difficulty was passed.

Licenses for Department Stores.

A hearing was to have been held before the Councilmanic Committee on Law yesterday on Councilman Sulzer's ordinance providing for a license fee of $500 on each department in the so-called department stores of this city. Sufficient notice had not been given to the proprietors of these stores, however, and none of them was present, so adjournment was taken until June 16. Mr. Sulzer said similar ordinances are in effect in Chicago and Buffalo, and that it is the intention to model the local law on them as nearly as possible.

Repaving of the Streets.

The Committee on Boroughs of the Municipal Council held a meeting yesterday to consider the resolution appropriating $2,000,000 for repaving in the five boroughs of the city. Representatives of the Pavers and Rammers' Union requested that the repaving be done with Belgian blocks instead of asphalt, in order that the money might be distributed among the members of that organization. No action was taken on the resolution.

A blue serge Suit & A straw Hat.

Our serges are all trustily dyed blues, and of the newest weaves,

$10 & $12 buys good suits.
$15 & $18 buys better suits.
$20 & $22 buys the best suits.

lined — half lined — un-lined — silk lined.

Our Straws are small and large braids and every becoming width of brim, $1.50, $2.50.

fancy bands — blue bands — black bands.

A White Madras Negligee Shirt, $1.50.

Open Late This Evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.,

Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

For Summer, Light Jaeger PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

New York: 16 West 23d St. 166 Broadway.
Brooklyn: 504 Fulton St.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate promotes digestion and corrects acidity of the stomach.

Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

KOSTER & BIAL'S

TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT TO WITNESS TO-NIGHT

THE GREATEST VAUDEVILLE SHOW EVER PRESENTED

Opening of the Roof Garden.

DALY'S THEATRE. Broadway & 30th St. Every Evening at 7:50. THE GREAT RUBY. Over 125 times to excited crowds! "It is a Revelation!"—Journal. "Throbs with vital interest!"—Times "The Balloon Scene surpasses all sensations!"—Herald. MATINEES TO-DAY & WEDNESDAY AT 2.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M. FELIX MORRIS. CHING LING FOO. McIntyre & Heath. Biograph. Hayes & Lytton.

Entire Mat. To-day! The Great Golden Spectacle! THE NEW YORK! THE MAN IN THE MOON! & Promenade de Luxe. Miles-Stavordale Quintet. June 12—Opening of the Aerial Magnolia Grove!

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evgs, 8:10. Matinée To-day. Monday—150th Perf.—Carter Souvenir. MRS. LESLIE CARTER in ZAZA.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th St. Matinées To-day and Wednesday. THE SEASON'S GREATEST COMEDY HIT. HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

CASINO! Erminie! Last Mat! Last time To-night. Its Greatest Cast! Francis Wilson, Lillian Russell, T. Q. Seabrooke. Nxt Mon.—Jeff De Angelis, "The Jolly Musketeer."

COLUMBUS. VICTORIAN CROSS. MATINEE TO-DAY.

42d, B'way, & 7 Av. HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA Eve., 8:15. Mat. to-day, 2:30 Rogers Bros. in A REIGN OF ERROR.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Last Day—KING OF THE OPIUM RING. LAST MATINEE TO-DAY, 2. EVE., 8:15.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT Mat. To-day. in A ROMANCE OF ATHLONE

ELECTRICAL SHOW Ends TO-NIGHT—See It.

SWIMMING. INSTRUCTION FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN. Berkeley Swimming School, 23 West 44th Street.

Baseball, Polo Grounds To-day, 3:30 P.M. LOUISVILLE vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c.

THE TURF.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

June 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15.
6 Races To-day, 2:30 P. M.
HUDSON STAKES, $3,500.
CARLTON STAKES, $5,000.
Music by Conterno's Concert Band.
Field Stand 50 Cents.

Special train via L. I. R. R. direct to grand stand from 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y., leave at 12:40, 1:00 Parlor Cars, 1:30 P. M. Whitehall St., N. Y., via 39th St. Brooklyn Ferry, 12:00, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20 P. M.

BROOKLYN TRAINS leave BROOKLYN BRIDGE via 5th Av. Elevated and P. P. and C. I. R. R. every 10 minutes.

LOOKING FOR MRS. BURKE-ROCHE

Said to Have Come to New York to Meet Process Servers.

Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court, granted another adjournment of one week yesterday, in the hearing of the habeas corpus proceedings brought by James Booth by Burke-Roche against his former wife. The writ was issued several days ago, and by its terms Mrs. Burke-Roche is ordered to produce her fifteen-year-old daughter, Cynthia, in court.

Mrs. Burke-Roche could not be located by process servers, and on Thursday had not been served with a copy of the writ. It was said in court yesterday, however, that she had returned to the city on Thursday night for the purpose of allowing herself to be served.

Ever since Mrs. Burke-Roche obtained a decree of divorce from her husband she has had the custody of their three children. The husband complains that he has not been allowed to see his daughter Cynthia, and has instituted the present proceedings to compel his wife to allow him to see the girl.

Statue for Morningside Park.

The Park Board met yesterday, and bids were opened for the preparation of the ground and the base and pedestal at Morningside

JUNE 1899

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1899. SIXTEEN PAGES.

100 Books for Summer Reading.

Three weeks from to-day (June 24) THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will print a special number devoted to books for SUMMER READING. ONE HUNDRED such books will be selected from the books of the past twelve months, and with each title will be printed a descriptive notice. The endeavor will be to restrict the selection to the best books for Summer reading that have been published during the period named.

So wide was the interest shown in the Summer Reading number issued last year and in 1897, that readers will be glad to know how confident the editor is that the number for this year will much excel in interest those published before. The paper will be enlarged for this occasion to double its usual size—that is, it will comprize 32 pages—and the variety of reading matter, aside from this special feature, will be large and striking.

And this paper, including the regular Saturday issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, will be sold for ONE CENT.

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The New York Times,
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art,
$1 Per Year.

Notes and News.

One of those literary rarities that occasionally are discovered in a great city like Paris has recently come to light in a hitherto unpublished novelette by Honoré de Balzac. The discovery was most opportune, for the French are just now celebrating the famous writer's centenary. Strange as it may seem, the novelette is without a title. This is extraordinary, for Balzac usually determined on his titles before putting pen to paper. As is quite natural under the circumstances, the literary man who has the manuscript in his possession water colors, by a prominent French painter. It is reported that Meyer Brothers & Co. have secured the publishers' rights on what will doubtless be a marvel of bookmakers' art as well as a literary monument to the author, who, it has been said, was "an artificer who built like a giant and finished like a jeweler."

The most recent copies of L'Aurore to reach this country contain the opening chapters of Emile Zola's new novel, "Fécondité." Like "Paris," it is a literary kaleidoscope of the French middle class that is only just beginning to see hope on the horizon of their toil and education. The action of the first few pages takes place in a suburb of Paris, and there the reader is introduced to the hero, Mathieu Froment, a young designer, in a manufactory of agricultural and other machines. Mathieu is the son of the ex-priest Pierre Froment, who will be recalled by the readers of "Lourdes," "Rome," and "Paris." The novel starts off well, and gives every promise of being one of absorbing interest. As we have already announced, it will be presented in English in the Autumn by the Macmillan Company.

"The Dreyfus Story" is a little volume of less than 100 pages published by Small, Maynard & Co. The author is Richard W. Hale, a Boston lawyer. He does not write for experts of the case, but it is his humble desire that the reader may be able to put down the book at the end and say: "I think I understand now what it is all about." There is no doubt that the general reader will be able to do this. Mr. Hale writes simply and with great clearness, and with a marvelous trick at condensation. The story is brought down to the present day—the eve of the decision of the case before the Cour de Cassation. In his chapter, "The Legal Situation," the author deals intelligently with a theme that is little understood by Americans, and is hence less appreciated.

The Oliphant autobiography is not the only book of its kind that Dodd, Mead & Co. have on their lists for early publication. There is another work in literary biography. It is called "Reminiscences of the Life of Edward P. Roe," to which are added sketches and other papers of an autobiographical nature. The text is edited by his sister, Mary A. Roe. The death of the Rev. Mr. Roe occurred over ten years ago. His novels are still widely read by people who believe that every story should be adorned with a moral, and who are pleased if the writer gives plenty of incidents. The Rev. E. P. Roe was a master of incidents, and the moral always appeared in the last chapter in a mixed dish with the climax. In spite of these artistic blemishes, or possibly because of them, he is without doubt the most popular American novelist of this generation. And his "Reminiscences" will certainly please the myriad readers of his novels, just as children are pleased with a peep behind the scenes at a pantomime.

"Richard Carvel," Mr. Winston Churchill's new novel, makes its appearance under unusually auspicious conditions from the press of the Macmillan Company. Nearly two editions had been exhausted before the day of publication was reached. The book appeared simultaneously in New York, London, Toronto, and San Francisco. Negotiations are at present going on for the publication of separate editions in the British colonies. Such is the remarkable advent of a semi-historical novel by the man who wrote "The Celebrity."

Longmans, Green & Co. have been vainly trying for the last fortnight to publish "The Life of William Morris," by J. W. Mackail, M. A. The trouble is that there has been such an unexpected call for the book that the supply arranged for was utterly inadequate to meet the demand. It was quite expected that the demand would be large in England, but that William Morris was such a favorite in America was not appreciated.

A peculiar feature of "Who's Who," published by the Macmillan Company, has just been the cause of resentment among some English authors; not against "Who's Who," but based on the revelations made in that convenient, red-bound volume. It seems that Dr. Conan Doyle started the ball of resentment rolling by addressing a letter to The Chronicle of London, in which he complained that the system that enabled one man to review the same book for several publications was not altogether nice. The letter created much discussion in London literary circles, and at first its accusations were deemed too sweeping, until one of the authors, who took Dr. Doyle's part, discovered that several of the best-known book critics included a very few identities whose numerous pseudonyms, practically unknown before, were found unexpectedly revealed between the covers of "Who's Who." In the future it is a question as to who will consult the vol-

IN THE ARCTIC NORTH.

Frederick G. Jackson's Account of the Thousand Days He Spent There.*

A book that will recall Nansen's "Farthest North" and other best works on arctic travel and exploration is Frederick G. Jackson's "A Thousand Days in the Arctic." It narrates in a striking manner the experiences of the Jackson-Harmsworth polar expedition, and is a fascinating tale of nearly three years of remarkable experiences in the midst of darkness, danger, and privation. The inception of this expedition was due to the author, a sturdy and enterprising young Englishman, who had for several years been engaged in research in various arctic regions. Through the public spirit and great generosity of another young Englishman, Alfred C. Harmsworth, the Jackson party was thoroughly equipped and sent out to make a scientific exploration of the newly discovered Franz Josef Land, only some parts of the southern shores being then known. Hope was reasonably entertained that the party might reach far to the northward, thereby affording facilities for a nearer approach to the north pole than had hitherto been secured.

That the brave men made a splendid success of their venture there can be no doubt. Franz Josef Land was discovered in 1873 by the Austro-Hungarian expedition under Weyprecht and Payer. Two Englishmen, Leigh Smith and Dr. William Neale, supplemented the work of the Austrians in 1880, adding the only information obtained to the advent of the author's party into that remote region. The latter demonstrated by long and arduous labor that Franz Josef Land was a group of small islands, and practically of no value as a way to the pole, as it had previously been supposed to be. This being ascertained, Mr. Jackson and his staff devoted themselves to finding the geographical limits of the archipelago, mapping it thoroughly, and making a scientific examination of the fauna and flora. The present work is a popular book, the scientific work of the expedition being reserved for a subsequent volume.

The party, consisting of the author and seven companions, none of whom had previous arctic experience, set sail from London on July 12, 1894, in the Windward, a vessel specially fitted for an arctic journey. Additional equipment was taken aboard at Archangel, and at the village of Kharborova, a Samoyad settlement on Waigatz Island, thirty Ostiak and Samoyad dogs were put on the boat. These animals proved very valuable in the sledging expeditions, and about the only fault the author noted was their propensity for killing each other. At the end of the first year the author wrote as follows about them: "They are little better than wolves, and soon there will be none left but the strongest (or luckiest) dog. They have a cowardly way of falling upon a single dog and mauling it to death." About a dozen dogs were thus killed during the three years. The trip to Franz Josef Land, was much delayed by ice, a wide barrier of which miles in extent, prevented their making a landing, and at one time it looked as if the party would be unable to reach land. On Sept. 8 Winter quarters were established on Northbrook Island. A living hut, stable for the ponies, houses for the dogs, and storage sheds for the supplies were erected under the lee of immense basaltic cliffs. It was impossible for the Windward to escape from the grasp of the ice floes with which she was surrounded, and the crew reluctantly settled down to a dreary polar Winter. This unexpected increase in the number to be fed necessitated particular care in the distribution of the rations. As nothing but canned meat had been included in the stores, the problem of securing fresh meat presented itself, but, fortunately, was easily solved. Polar bears visited the vicinity of the little settlement frequently and fell an easy prey to the excellent marksmanship of Jackson and a few others of the party. During the first Winter over sixty bears were killed, thus furnishing an abundant supply of fresh meat not only for the eight members of the expedition, but also for the crew of the Windward. The author describes the typical bear hunt, which took place in January, 1896, when the long arctic night prevailed:

"Armitage and I started off with our rifles and some of the dogs, and after casting about for some time managed to get the dogs on to the track of the bear, which was making off toward the open water to the south of the ship. After a long chase in the darkness of over two miles I succeeded in coming up with him and killed him with one shot from my double Express rifle. I sent back to the ship to bring up a sledge party and sledge, I staying with the bear to avoid the very good chance otherwise of losing the spot in the darkness on the distance from the ship. I took a seat in a hummock for a few minutes, feeling rather blown and warm after my chase, but soon the cold (it being 31 degrees below zero) made itself felt, the bitter wind and driving snow blew through my clothes, and I was soon glad to march rapidly up and down to keep from freezing. * * * After a while he let them loose on the spot, having marked his course by the stars. We had a very heavy pull over the rough, ice-hocky ice in the

darkness and in the teeth of a gale of wind, driving snow beats it. Most of us got more or less frost-bitten about the face and hands, and two of the men have large blisters on their wrists."

The author makes the following interesting statement about bears: "The opinion I have formed after three years spent in Franz Josef Land is that polar bears do not, strictly speaking, hibernate at all, but that only the females lay up for a very considerable time to bring forth their young. Such bears retire into a hole in the snow, which becomes covered over with snow, leaving only a small aperture for breathing purposes. Bear meat would not be relished by persons of fastidious tastes, but it proved a most acceptable addition to the author's larder, and was soon relished by all. Bear's liver has been put down by other arctic explorers as poisonous, and the author, after a few experiments with fried bear's liver and suffering from severe nausea, vomiting, and headache for about six hours after partaking of it, became quite satisfied that it was poisonous. This is probably due to some alkaloid in it, or to the action of the juices of the stomach upon some substance in the bear's liver, which then becomes poisonous.

The sun appeared above the horizon for the last time in 1894 on Oct. 18, and then commenced the four months' Winter, when perpetual darkness made life dreary and monotonous. The members of the expedition lived in a small log hut brought from the Archangel, and the crew remained on the vessel. The days were passed in reading, writing, photography, scientific work, astronomical observations, cooking, tailoring, carpentry work, and various domestic labors. To these labors all soon adapted themselves, and in a short time life settled down into routine channels. Skiing and football were the chief sources of outdoor amusement, and both furnished plenty of fun and bruises. Christmas, 1894, was celebrated with a special feast, at which roast bear was the pièce de résistance. Singing, accompanied by a music box, finished up the day's enjoyment. Feb. 22, 1895, was a day of great rejoicing, for then the long arctic night came to an end, and the sun rose for the first time in over four months, the upper limb (refracted) appearing above the horizon for about three hours.

During four months the only natural light was that of the moon and stars. All of the party were afflicted with sleeplessness, a feature of life which appears to be coincident with the long nights of the arctic Winters. On April 16, perpetual day began and a sledge journey, the second one undertaken, was started toward the northeast. After an interesting trip of nearly a month's duration, the party returned to the hut. As a result of the discoveries of that short trip the map of Franz Josef Land was entirely altered and 270 miles of new coast lines were discovered. It was also demonstrated that horses were the most useful animals for sledge transportation. During the sledging trips the weather was bitter cold, and while the thermometer did not sink to —54 degrees F., as noted during some of the Winter days at the hut, yet it remained freezing cold and frostbites were of daily occurrence. All the food froze as hard as a rock, bear meat, pemmican, condensed milk, sardines, and butter becoming like adamant, and tested the strongest knife to make impressions upon them. Of course no fire could be had during such journeys. Men, dogs, and ponies slept in the open. The dogs were fastened to pegs, the ponies were blanketed and tied to a hummock of ice, and the men, after cooking their dinner by a spirit lamp, got into their furs, (which were as stiff as galvanized iron from the frost,) and then lay down on the frozen ground and tried to snatch a few hours' rest.

Several large walruses were killed during the Winter, and while their flesh was coarse and unpalatable, it was used when no other fresh meat was obtainable, and was an excellent addition to the dog food. As the season advanced, efforts were made to release the Windward from the clutch of the ice floes, and after much sawing, blasting, and melting, the boat was freed, and on July 3 steamed away, leaving the plucky explorers to at least a year more of voluntary exile. The Summer of 1895 was devoted to additional exploring trips. During one of these to the Northwest the party had an experience in a small rowboat in the open sea that came near terminating the expedition. They were caught in a furious gale, lost their sea anchor, were almost swamped, and with nothing to eat for three days but a few raw dovekies, they just managed to reach land. This vividly recalls some of the experiences of the Jeannette survivors, as described by Melville's "In the Lena Delta." About the only vegetation discovered in the archipelago was scurvy grass, a large supply of which was gathered and packed away for Winter use. There are no trees in Franz Josef Land, and nothing grows higher than six inches. The experience gained during the first Winter enabled the little party to make the best preparations for the coming months of solitude and darkness. Large quantities of loons, gulls, dovekies, and other edible birds were shot, then frozen and put away for Winter. The larder was further increased by several bears, seals, and walruses. Driftwood was gathered and storm protectors erected, and when the long polar night of 122 days commenced, on Oct. 19, everything was in good shape.

About every species of the animal life was utilized as food, and when one of the ponies was hung by his halter, he was immediately cut into quarters and added to the larder. The ponies proved by far the most useful animal for sledge dragging. They were hardy, and when the supply of oats and hay was about exhausted easily accustomed themselves to eating prepared dog biscuits or bear meat. Some reindeer sent the author during the latter part of his sojourn at Franz Josef Land proved worthless. In his experience "one hardy 'eat-all' pony or horse is better than fifty spindles away from their natural conditions of life." Sickness was practically an unknown thing to the party. One ounce of lime juice per day was administered to each member of the boat's crew while they were under the author's control, this being required by the regulations of the Board of Trade. Being doubtful of its efficacy as a preventive of scurvy, he did not insist upon the members of the land party using it. The abundance of bear meat seemed to suffice, and neither scurvy nor any other serious illness afflicted any of the party during their three years in the arctic.

On June 17, 1896, one of the party, while looking through a field glass, discovered a man on the ice about four miles distant. The author went out to meet him and saw—

"A tall man on ski, with roughly made clothes and an old felt hat on his head. He was covered with oil and grease, and black from head to foot. His hair was long and dirty; his complexion appeared to be fair, but dirt prevented me from being sure on that point. * * * It struck me that his features, in spite of the black grease and long hair and beard, resembled Nansen, whom I had met once in London in 1893."

And so it proved to be. Nansen and Lieut. Johansen having attained 86 degrees 15 seconds north latitude after many vicissitudes of fortune, decided to try and reach Spitzbergen by the way of Franz Josef Land. These intrepid explorers had left their Winter hut on a small island and paddled for about 100 miles in frail canvas-covered boats about 12 feet long, 2½ feet wide, and 1¼ feet deep, called kayaks, finally reaching Franz Josef Land. From there they had intended to undertake the hazardous feat of paddling in these puny boats through 200 miles of storm-tossed and ice-encumbered ocean to Spitzbergen. But good fortune cast their lot with the Jackson-Harmsworth party, by whom they were clothed, fed, and heartily entertained. After a visit of nearly two months they embarked on the Windward, (which had arrived on July 26 with supplies for the author,) and were landed at Vardo. The enthusiastic welcome given them by the world is still fresh in the memory of all. Their meeting with Jackson and his party was a most fortunate thing for Nansen, and in his book, "Farthest North," he made ample and heartfelt acknowledgments of the hospitality and kindness extended to him by the author.

Many superb aurora borealis were visible during the three years' stay in the frozen zone, one of which the author vividly pictures as follows:

A very fine aurora occurred at 8 P. M., shooting out thick bands across the sky with fringes of bright green to deep rose, recurring scintillating, and decaying rapidly. A corona in the zenith. It started about 6 degrees above the horizon. The colors were more intense than any we had yet seen, and it gave far more light, brightening up the whole country to the horizon. The deep rose tint that the edge of the streamers often became changed into purple. Nearly the whole aurora would occasionally disappear, and then in a few minutes reappear with great brilliancy. It lasted an hour. The aurora borealis vibrates over the east cupola of the heavens in ever-changing colors, rapidly altering in tint from yellow to green, rose and purple. Now it opens out and again contracts in endless change, breaking into serpentine bands, which fold up and again unfold, and dart rapidly from the horizon to the zenith, lighting up the whole landscape with its soft rays. The whole sky is a blaze of glory, when suddenly these spirit fires fade away and only a few faintly luminous tracks of its former magnificence remain. In a few minutes its scintillating streamers flash forth again, and the kaleidoscopic maze of light is repeated, yet ever different. Not a sound is heard, and all is breathless stillness.

On Aug. 6, 1897, the expedition embarked with their valuable scientific collections and pet walrus on the Windward, which had returned to take them home. Needless to say, their welcome at London in September was cordial and sincere. But few explorers have passed three consecutive years in the arctic regions, certainly none when escape was possible. Yet Jackson and his companions cheerfully undertook the task, and regretted that circumstances did not permit them to remain at Franz Josef Land and continue their investigations. This brief sketch of some of the work done by the party will give a slight idea of the delightful character of the author's story of their experiences. It is a book which is difficult to lay aside after once commencing it, and will be recognized as one of the most interesting tales of adventure in the whole list of books treating of arctic exploration. The style of the work, while plain, is decidedly straightforward and dramatic in its simplicity. The illustrations from photographs by the author are remarkably interesting and unique. The maps show even better than the text the remarkable discoveries made by this enterprising party.

A "Stickit Minister."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The exception taken by A. B. D. to this expression is apparently well founded, though I have frequently heard the term used in Scotland. Sir Walter Scott, in describing Dominie Sampson, calls him a "stickit minister," and afterward makes Meg Merrilies call him a "stickit stibler"—a stibler being a ludicrous designation for a prokationer, or one without a settled charge.

But we must not always look for great accuracy of thought in these colloquial expressions. Witness the term "liquid air," now so much in use. The expression "liquid air" is a contradiction in terms. "Liquefied air" is what is meant, but the term "liquid air" has become so common that it is doubtful if it will ever be corrected.

JOHN PHIN.

Paterson, N. J., May 27, 1900.

"Fortune's My Foe," by J. Bloundelle-Burton, author of "The Scourge of God" and the "Clash of Arms," was published this week by D. Appleton & Co.

CHINA.

What Lord Charles Beresford Believes About the Regeneration of That Land.*

Lord Charles Beresford went to China on a mission confided to him by the Associated Chambers of Commerce, and in his preface he writes: "I frankly admit that I did not fully grasp the dimensions of a problem the solving of which is only possible by clear thought and decisive action—qualities which have been conspicuously absent from our dealings with China during the late difficulties in the Far East." In pursuit, then, of information, Lord Beresford visited Peking, Tient-sin, Tangshan, Nieu-Chwang, Che-Foo, Wei-hai-wei, Kiao-chau, Shanghai, Nankin, Wuhu, Kiukiang, Chinkiang, Kiangnin, Hankow, Foo-Choo, Swatow, Amoy, Hongkong, Canton, and Wuchow, and he presents in detail their respective commercial conditions. In addition to the foreign trade of China, he inspected Chinese forts and arsenals, taking note of the Chinese fleets, the railways, the waterways, examined into the finance and currency, and studied the matter of trades, treaties, and tariffs.

Invited to Japan, Lord Charles saw there much which interested him, which he briefly describes. Returning to England, via the Pacific, he landed at San Francisco, reached New York in February last, and it was as if only the other day that he addressed our Chamber of Commerce.

Lord Charles's visit was, then, purely a commercial one, but it was impossible for him to ignore the political issues. "In China commercial and political questions cannot be separated." It is then the opinion of the author of the volume under notice "that England's future commercial success and prosperity depend entirely upon the treatment of the present political situation," and that "the policy adopted by the British Government now will determine the life or death of British trade with China in the future. As the trading interests of Japan and the United States are identical with those of Great Britain with regard to the future development of trade with China I traveled home through these two countries in order to obtain the opinions of the various Chambers of Commerce in this important matter." As far as gaining information in regard to China, Lord Beresford puts it amusingly when he writes that the matters he wanted to know about were imparted by two classes of persons. There was the merchant who said, "Speak out"; the other who said, "Speak gently." His duty, the author says, is "to speak the truth."

Lord Charles strongly objects to what has been heretofore the foundation of European commerce in China, known as "spheres of influence." These always are indefinite, and subjected to encroachment. One "sphere" interferes with another. What Lord Charles advocates is the great policy of the "open door." In the author's interview with the Tsung-li-Yamen, presented by Prince Ching, Lord Charles first discussed the topic of the open door, and the Prince seemed to have at once understood how difficult was the protection to foreigners and their property in China, owing to the inefficiency of the army. Lord Beresford's reply was—

"that if a tenth part of the sum that the Chinese have had to pay as indemnity for the loss of life and property had been devoted to military organization, such losses would not have taken place. I also pointed out that if even the sum supposed to be devoted for military purposes in the provinces were expended as intended, China would have an army of from 200,000 to 300,000 men without a penny of extra taxation being placed upon the people."

The English officer added that had there been a national, not a provincial, fleet, the Japanese would never have obtained such easy victories, and that "China would not now be in its deplorable position, politically and financially."

To cure present conditions in China, Lord Charles proposes that the Chinese Government should adopt the following measures, and that foreign nations should insist on their being carried out:

"1. An imperial coinage.
"2. Reform in method of collecting land tax.
"3. Removal of restrictions on the export of grain.
"4. Modification of salt monopoly.
"5. Right of foreigners to reside in the interior and trade.
"6. Protection of trade marks and copyright.
"7. Removal of remaining restrictions on inland navigation.
"8. Abolition, or at least limitation, of likin dues.
"9. Facilities for working minerals.
"10. Establishment of bureaus for regulation of finance, railways, roads, ports, telegraphs, &c.
"11. Establishment of a trade intelligence department."

Strange to say, Lord Charles found that Russian influence was stronger in China than was the English:

"From my conversation with Chinese authorities, foreigners as well as British, in Peking, an opinion was distinctly formed in my mind that British prestige is certainly below that of Russia. I hardly ever made a suggestion to any prominent Chinese official which I thought might lead to the security of British trade and commerce that I was not met with the question, 'But what would Russia say to that?' or words to that effect.

"The idea is gaining ground all over China that Great Britain is afraid of Russia. Whenever I expressed astonishment at such a thought being entertained, the individual or individuals to whom I was speaking referred to some of the following recent events—viz.: Great Britain being afraid to support Japan when Japan was ordered out of Korea and the Shantung Peninsula; the objections which prevailed against Great Britain advancing the loan to China; the Talienwan and Port Arthur incidents, and the Shanhaikwan Railway incident.

"A prominent bank official summed up the situation very tersely by saying: 'Sixty-four per cent. of the whole foreign trade with China is British. There should be a corresponding percentage of influence, but British influence is in inverse ratio to British trade."

The difficulty of holding property in China is thus explained:

To show how little chance there is at present for developing trade by opening up the mineral resources of China, I quote the following case:

A British subject had bought a property in the locality containing coal; his title and register are not contested. They bear the stamp of the Yamen. On this gentleman asking for permission to work the coal, the Taotai of the locality refused, giving as his reason that the working of coal mines was not provided for in the treaty.

The people of the district are perfectly agreeable that this gentleman should open up and work the mine. Some of the Chinese themselves are deriving a good income near here by working surface coal.

There is a company composed of English and American residents here, and at Wuhu, who have bought certain mining properties, and are in possession of the Chinese deeds duly executed and stamped by the local native authorities with the official seal. One of these deeds states that the properties were bought for mining purposes, and the other states that the properties may be put to any use the owner likes, yet the senior provincial authority will not allow these gentlemen to work their mines. This is another case which shows how necessary it is if trade is to be developed to secure by treaty such rights and privileges as will permit capital to be invested.

Chinese Government officers are almost always corrupt, and exist so as "to squeeze."

The provincial officers of all grades receive bare pittances for salary. They often have to pay very large sums before they take office, borrowing the amount of the "squeeze" from Chinese banks, or among their own friends. The consequence is that the officials make as much as they can during their term of employment, in order to repay themselves for the amount it cost them to obtain office. In addition to this they expect to pay for the expenses of keeping up the necessary state of their position, and to make a good sum over as a sort of retiring allowance when their period of office is completed. As a matter of fact, unless they get into disgrace they usually succeed in doing all this, and it is therefore perfectly easy to understand the enormous leakage in the revenue collected before it is remitted to Peking. One of the first necessities of financial reform in China is a system of public accounts and proper salaries to all officials. China has ample funds for all purposes, including the provision of an efficient military and police, but she must be assisted from without if the present corruption is to be replaced by honest and capable financial administration.

As to the Chinese Army, Lord Charles writes:

There are different systems in every province and in every army as to pay, food, and clothing. In some armies the men are paid to feed and clothe themselves. In other armies they are fed and clothed. This matter is left entirely in the hands of the General commanding. As the Generals, like all authorities in China, only have a nominal salary, they make large profits or squeezes during their command. In order to report an instance, I questioned one of those in command when in Peking. He informed me that he commanded 10,000 men. I ascertained that all he actually commanded was 800. His method is common in China. He receives the money to pay and feed and clothe 10,000 men. If his army was to be inspected, he hires coolies at 200 cash (5½d.) a day to appear on parade. This is well known to the inspecting officer, but he receives a douceur to report that he has inspected the army and has found it in perfect order.

The army is entirely a voluntary service, but when once a man has joined it, it is difficult, if not impossible, to leave it.

Occasionally a regiment drilled by European officers was found fairly effective, but they were the exception. Lord Charles noted not less than fourteen different kinds of small arms, many of them the rejects of European armies. The Chinese still hold fast to an absurd weapon, the gingal, a weapon between nine and ten feet long:

They are different lengths in different armies. * * * Their weights vary from forty to sixty pounds. Three men are required to handle them. When in action, the gingal is laid along the shoulders of two men, while the third man fires it. I also saw bows and arrows. * * * It seems incredible, but some of the soldiers are still practiced in shooting with bows and arrows at a target. When at Peking I saw them practicing in an open space near the observatory. Hitting the target is a detail of minor importance; the real merit consists in the position or attitude of the bowman when discharging his shaft.

Visiting the leading Chinese forts, Lord Charles describes some of their features:

In one of these forts there was a heavy battery of sixty-ton muzzle-loading guns, which were loaded by depressing the muzzle into the magazine. I ventured to point out to the General the danger of this proceeding, and the likelihood, through careless sponging, of the magazine being blown up.

The General congratulated me on my acumen, and immediately showed me where a magazine had exploded the year before from the same cause, and had been rebuilt for a probable repetition of this accident, which cost no less than forty-two lives.

At another fort I asked to see the powder used in the heavy guns, and was shown some powder of Chinese manufacture. I suggested that such powder was not suitable and might burst the gun. The General in command replied, "Yes, it does; we have lately blown the breech off two twelve-inch fifty-ton Krupp guns, and killed and wounded thirty men." Before this conversation I had observed in a fort some distance off two twelve-inch Krupp guns fitted with Armstrong breech mechanism, and on inquiring the reason had been informed that the breech had been blown off, owing to the use of Chinese powder at exercise. These guns had been beautifully converted at the Shanghai Arsenal.

Here is a powder factory at Canton:

I was shown an old powder factory, and

*THE BREAK-UP OF CHINA, WITH AN ACCOUNT OF ITS PRESENT COMMERCE, CURRENCY, WATERWAYS, ARMIES, RAILWAYS, POLITICS, AND FUTURE PROSPECTS. By Lord Charles Beresford. With portraits and maps. New York and London: Harper & Brothers.

observed it had open grating windows. On remarking to the Mandarin that such want of precaution was dangerous and it was liable to cause explosion, he replied, "Yes, that is true; it blew up two years ago and killed and wounded twenty men. We have rebuilt it, but do not intend to use it again."

At the Nanking arsenal and machine works for making guns and ammunition Lord Charles sees this:

The Chinese manager and officials did not appear to know what they were making, or why they were making it. The machinery, which is modern, and of first-class make, is entirely devoted to making obsolete and useless war material. A large number of small guns are being made throwing about a one-pound shell. There are, too, some five-pounder guns being made on the Krupp pattern, but without limbers, the guns' crews being supposed to carry the ammunition. I asked the official in charge to show me how. He attempted to do this with the aid of some coolies, but soon saw its impracticability. He had never tried it before. Some of the machinery here was making one-inch four-barrel Nordenfeldts—an obsolete arm. The greater portion of the machinery was directed to making gingals. The Chinese authorities showed me with great delight that they have fitted a Mauser breech-loading action to some of these weapons. One of these Mandarins informed me that the bullet would go through four inches of wood, and observed with some pride and satisfaction that no nation had a similar weapon. It was heart-breaking to see both officials and workmen taking pleasure and using diligence in the manufacture of costly but absolutely useless war material.

As a contrast, there was Japan. Lord Charles found here a truly patriotic zeal. At the military arsenal at Osaka he saw gun manufacture thoroughly carried out. He visited various factories and the great electric plant at Kioto, all the machinery excellent, costing $250,000 and furnished by Americans. This sum was found by the Municipal Council, who were responsible for the same and its successful carrying out.

Arriving at San Francisco, Lord Charles visited the Union Steel and Iron Works, where the Oregon was built, and his comment is, "This yard has the reputation of continually turning out men-of-war vessels at from one to two knots over the contract speed." Lord Charles acknowledges the courtesies he received in the United States in the most graceful manner and writes of our "unbounded hospitality, kindness, and cordiality."

As to the dangers of the "sphere of influence," Lord Charles believes they are already threatening, for once that the Chinese recognize that there is no home authority then will come riot and bloodshed, which Europeans individually will do their best to repress. Then their own Governments will interfere, and the result will be the breaking up of China. Causes of irritation among foreign powers will be constant, and are likely to lead to European wars. You never can tell where will happen the explosion, brought about by a single spark. "The effete condition of the Chinese Government entirely alters the mutual relations of her foreign neighbors," and that gives the exact opportunity for greedy European powers.

The open door? Is that possible? Has not Russia shut a long line of doors very tight in the northern street of China? And is she not preparing for future encroachments? And there is no power on earth that will prevent future rulers of Russia from possessing an extensive seaboard on that Pacific Coast which was once called China. The question for the future, to my mind, is this: "Are the great trading nations of the world going to allow the powers that seek only territorial aggrandizement to blockade the wealth of China and shut the open door in their faces?"

There is an old French maxim which reads, "A door must be either open or shut." To keep it open, Lord Beresford would wish to have it never closed. The idea is truly a heroic one. To carry out this plan would mean the reorganization of a population of some hundreds of millions, (supposedly 400,000,000,) and this consisting of the most conservative people in the world, separated by some thousands of years from the ideas of to-day. The conclusion of this most valuable work, to be studied by all interested in the business of the world, is: "Our choice with regard to the Chinese Empire is simple—we may choose to wreck or we may choose to restore."

Royal Geographical Society Medals.

If the practical outcome of the French scheme of colonization may be questioned, the recent explorations made by Frenchmen are of a remarkable kind. The Royal Geographical Society will give to two Frenchmen—Capt. Binger and M. Foureau—the two royal medals. From 1887 to 1889 Capt. Binger carried out an extensive series of explorations in that vast area included within the bend of the Niger. During the last twelve years M. Foureau has made the exploration of the Sahara. In 1890 he traveled over 1,500 miles, fixing the latitude and longitude of not less than thirty-five places. Six years ago he penetrated as far as the Tassili plateau. The Royal Geographical Society accords to M. Foureau a first place among modern African explorers.

The society awarded the Murchison Medal to Mr. Albert Armitage for his work in connection with Fridtjof Nansen's Arctic Journey in 1895-96. The Back Memorial to the Hon. David Carnegie, for having made twice across the Australian scientific exploration of Spitzbergen, and the Back Grant one will be given to Capt. Sykes for his three journeys through Persia. Today, June 3, these various presentations are to take place, on which occasion Mr. Choate, as our representative, is to give Sir John Murray the medal of the American Geographical Society for his valuable contributions to scientific geography.

True Versus False Education.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

"True Versus False Education" is the title of an essay by Mr. Henry Herzberg appearing in the February issue of The Coming Age. Mr. Herzberg makes a strong appeal to a degenerate people for pure morals and a higher life. He tells in a scholarly and lucid style of the decay of man's spiritual and physical condition, ascribing a false educational system as the cause.

Carefully collected data from reliable sources are given in support of the theory that with the increase of learning and of higher wages immorality is steadily gaining ground. Intellectual activity in France has caused a diminution in the number of marriages, the result of which is an alarming decrease in the birth rate.

America is by no means exempt from these evils. False educational systems here, as in other countries, tend to foster the spirit of "rationalism," to "subvert morals," and to eliminate the religious element from man's nature.

An overweening desire for personal ease is effecting a disregard for the obligations imposed by nature upon members of society. There is a laxity in the standard of our moral and physical laws, a breaking away from primitive customs, a canker is corroding the home and the State—institutions that form the basis of civilization. Following successively is found a condemnation of political systems that lead men into a labyrinth of trusts and political knavery, whose enervating effects warp the moral vigor of a people, institutions that render men dependent upon State bounty, thereby "deadening man's vital energies."

After making a thorough diagnosis, a cure for the malady is prescribed. The rules advised by Mr. Herzberg are stringent in their methods of reform; he gives no quarter. Right and wrong are sharply defined against a background of natural law. Existing circumstances are not a sufficient plea for the delinquent. He does not regard man as an unwilling victim of a modern complex social system, but as a free agent, who has voluntarily broken and defied for successive generations laws that tend to moral elevation and physical perfection.

It is of prime importance to awaken in the mind of the student a reverence for the Creator and for all things—to effect if possible a love for moral heroes, for "thus does the love for moral greatness engender pure thoughts." The mind should not be made a tool for the acquiring of facts; "instead a seat of judgment where human considerations and actions are accurately weighed and determined."

A temperate development of the physical being and an upbuilding of the spiritual nature that brings man into sympathetic touch with his own species. A different curriculum is advised for the sexes; a difference, perhaps, too pronounced. In minor details this necessity is obvious, but the deduction might not be illogical that if one imperfect educational system has appealed to both sexes with sufficient force as to have caused depravity unlimited, (as has been shown,) might not one system sufficiently perfect suffice to reclaim the whole? A system the purity and loftiness of which would "lead men to the very shrine of God," should be given to woman in its entirety, due regard being paid to her mental and physical calibre.

So sublime a system of higher education, taught by competent and honest teachers, could not fail in its results to remove the stigma of "so-called," as applied to higher education.

This essay justly claims the attention of all persons in authority and in all conditions in life. It is not designed for a special class; it does not pander to public sentiment, and it will not perish with the taunts of the ungodly; it is truth, and contains a plea for regeneration to all thinking men and women.

PAUL G. CARR.

New Market, Md., May 8, 1899.

An Atlas.*

Cram's Standard American Railway System Atlas of the World is a most comprehensive work. There are maps of the United States on a large scale and with a clear imprint. The foreign maps are full in details and compiled from the charts of the principal geographical societies, and positions are stated to be absolutely correct. To the general cartography of the volume there have been added the maps of some fifty cities. Besides these there is an index of the United States, showing the true location of all railroads, towns, villages, and Post Offices. Populations, banks, Post Offices, and express companies are indicated. The work is very complete in a statistical sense.

*CRAM'S STANDARD AMERICAN RAILWAY SYSTEM ATLAS. 1899. New York and Chicago: George F. Cram.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

The Cathedral Church of Durham. By J. E. Bygate, A. R. C. A. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 60 cents.

The Real Hawaii. By Lucien Young, U. S. N. 16mo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.50.

The Naval Annual, 1899. T. A. Brassey, editor. 8vo. New York: D. Van Nostrand & Co. $6.

The International Year Book. Edited by Frank Moore Colby, A. M. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

A Study in the Warwickshire Dialect. By Alfred Mayhew, B. A. (Columbia). 12mo. New York: Macmillan Press.

The Life of Henry Wise of Virginia, 1806-1876. By Barton H. Wise. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.

The Story of Jerusalem. By Cecil Hood. 16mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

Everything About Our New Possessions. By Thomas J. Vivian and Ruel P. Smith. 16mo. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. 60 cents.

A History of the Jewish People. By Charles Foster Kent, Ph. D. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

The Rough Riders. By Theodore Roosevelt. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

The Break-Up of China. By Lord Charles Beresford. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $3.

A History of Bohemian Literature. By Francis, Count Lutzow. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1.50.

POETRY.

The Man with the Hoe, and Other Poems. By Edwin Markham. 12mo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.

Poems of Nature and Life. By John Witt Randall. 8vo. Boston: George H. Ellis.

Idylls of the Sea. By Frank T. Bullen, F. R. G. S. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

Ethics and Revelation. By Henry S. Nash. 16mo. New York: Macmillan Company. $1.50.

The Two Kingdoms. By Rev. Thomas McGrady. 16mo. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke Company.

Sermons, Biographical, and Miscellaneous. By Benjamin Jowett, M. A. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

Border Lines in the Field of Doubtful Practices. By H. Clay Trumbull. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.

The Making of a Man. By James W. Lee. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25.

The Messages of the Bible. By Sanders & Kent. 18mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Why Men Do Not Go to Church. By Cortland Myers. 12mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 60 cents.

Christian Missions and Social Progress. By the Rev. James S. Dennis, D. D. 8vo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $2.50.

FICTION.

The Porcelain Painter's Son. A Fantasy. By Samuel Arthur Jones, M. D. 16mo. Philadelphia: Boericke & Tafel. $1.

A Gentleman Player. By Robert Neilson Stephens. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

The Repentance of a Private Secretary. By Stephen Gwynn. 12mo. New York: John Lane. $1.25.

A Deliverance. By Allan Monkhouse. 12mo New York: John Lane. $1.25.

Outsiders—An Outline. By Robert W. Chambers. 16mo. New York: F. A. Stokes & Co. $1.25.

The Maid He Married. By Harriet Prescott Spofford. 16mo. New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co. 75 cents.

The Passion of Rosamond Keith. By Martin J. Pritchard. 12mo. New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.50.

A Little Legacy and Other Stories. By Mrs. L. B. Walford. 18mo. New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co. 75 cents.

A Fair Brigand. By George Horton. 18mo. New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.25.

The Wolf's Long Howl. By Stanley Waterloo. 16mo. New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.50.

A Girl of Grit. By Major Arthur Griffiths. 12mo. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. 75 cents.

Windy Creek. By Helen Stuart Thompson. 18mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

The Cable Story Book. By Mary E. Burt and Mary L. Cable. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 60 cents.

Pierre and Jean. By Guy de Maupassant. 16mo. New York: Brentano's. $1.25.

Oliver Iverson: By Ann Devoore. 18mo. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

D'Arcy of the Guards; or, The Fortunes of War. By Louis Zinn Shipman. 16mo. New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

Bross. By Henry Seton Merriman. 12mo. New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

The Awakening. By Kate Chopin. 18mo. New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

Rule of the Black Eagle. By Russell D. Smith. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

Trial Other Women. By Amelie Appleton. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

Letters to Dead Authors.

By ANDREW LANG.

The Evening Post will begin on June 10th the publication in its Saturday supplement of a series of four letters by Andrew Lang. Like his famous book, they bear the general title of "Letters to Dead Authors," and are the beginning of another series in that vein.

The first of the series will be published for the first time in

The Evening Post

SATURDAY, JUNE 10.

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FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOOKS BOUGHT and sold at BARTLETT'S, 83 East 22d St.

My Young Man. By Louis Albert Banks. 12mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 75 cents.

The Wind Among the Reeds. By W. B. Yeats. 12mo. New York: John Lane.

The Decadents. By C. W. de Lyon Nicholas. 16mo. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. 50 cents.

The Launching of a Man. By Stanley Waterloo. 12mo. New York: Rand, McNally & Co. $1.25.

In Quest of Life. By Thad W. Williams, M. D. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

Tom Huston's Transformation. By R. J. Love. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

Twin Oaks. By Whitfield G. Howell. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Lady of the Flag-Flowers. By Florence Willkinson. 16mo. New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.50.

From Comte to Benjamin Kidd. By Robert Mackintosh. 16mo. New York: Macmillan Company. $1.50.

An Introduction to the Study of Dante. By John Addington Symonds. 16mo. New York.: The Macmillan Company. $2.

Angling and How to Angle. By J. T. Burgess. Revised by R. B. Marston. 16mo. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.

Outline of Practical Sociology. By Carroll D. Wright, LL. D. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

Yale, Her Campus, Class Rooms, and Athletics. By Lewis Sheldon Welch and W. Camp. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 12mo.

The Foreign Policy of the United States. Political and Commercial. Addresses and Discussions. American Academy of Political and Social Science. 8vo.

Vital Science Based upon Life's Great Law. By Robert Walter, M. D. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 12mo. $1.50.

Cornell Studies in Classical Philology. By Benjamin Ide Wheeler, &c. 8vo. 75 cents.

Tristram Lacy, or the Individualist. By W. H. Mallock. New York: The Macmillan Company. 12mo. $1.50.

La Police de L'Avenir. By M. de Goron. Paris: Ernest Flammarion. 16mo.

Haute et Basse Pègre. By M. de Goron. Paris: Ernest Flammarion. 19mo.

Masques and Mummers. By Charles Frederic Nirdlinger. New York: De Witt Publishing House. 12mo.

Benedicite, or the Song of the Three Children. By G. C. Child Chaplin, M. D. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 12mo. $1.50.

A Spring Song. By T. Nash. London: J. M. Dent & Co. 18mo. 60 cents.

The Afghan Knife. By R. A. Steendale. New York: Brentano's. 18mo.

Studies in the Psychology of Women. By Lazzi Marholm, translated by Georgia A. Hutchison. New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co. 18mo.

The Bee People. By Margaret Warner. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 12mo. $1.25.

Favorites at Home and Abroad. By various authors. Lynn, Mass.: Souvenir Publishing Company. 12mo.

Wilcox Readies. By Julia Augusta Schwartz. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 18mo. $1.25.

Dante Interpreted. By Elphinstone Wilson. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 18mo. $1.25.

Fields, Factories and Workshops. By Peter Kropotkin. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 12mo. $1.50.

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Events in His Life as Disclosed in Letters He Wrote.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

GEN. JAMES GRANT WILSON.

The foremost American historians are generally accepted to be the order named—Bancroft, Prescott, and Motley—although Carlyle, in conversation with the present writer, claimed that to arrive at their proper standing the order should be reversed. Said the Chelsea sage: "I have read Prescott's and Bancroft's books once, but this," pointing to an open volume on his library desk, "is my second reading of Motley's 'Dutch Republic'—a gran' history book." But whether Bancroft's place is rightfully first or last among the Americans mentioned, the following extracts from several of his letters now before the writer will not perhaps be without interest to some of the many readers of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

Writing from Washington when past fourscore, the venerable historian says: "I have your letter and have made one or two corrections in the article about myself which you kindly sent me, and which from internal evidence I think my friend Ripley must have written. [The author of the article was Dr. Allibone.] There is one point which was further reaching than is mentioned in the article. Great Britain, you will remember, for a long period of years refused to concede that her emigrants, whether from Great Britain or Ireland, to the United States, might throw off their allegiance to their mother country and become citizens of the United States. The principle involved in this question was the one which I had to discuss with the Government of Prussia, and in a treaty obtained the formal recognition of the expatriation at the will of the individual emigrant. A certain degree of supremacy still attaching to several States, I negotiated with them all, one by one, a corresponding treaty. England watched the course of negotiations, resolving to conform herself to the principle which Count Bismarck might adopt for Prussia. It was this treaty with the German powers which in fact settled the question for Great Britain, who immediately upon it gave up the claim to perpetual allegiance and accepted for its own dominions the principle which Prince Bismarck had accepted for Germany: So that the treaty with Prince Bismarck was in fact a settlement of the whole question with Great Britain.

"Great Britain had raised a doubt as to the interpretation of the treaty settling the northwestern boundary of the United States. I, who had been a member of the Polk Cabinet when the treaty was framed, and who, as Minister to England after the formation of the treaty, saw the first beginning of the attempt in England to change the line in a way very much to the interest of Great Britain, and at the time I successfully prevented the progress of the attempt. Mr. Seward had with England agreed on Switzerland as an arbiter, and had further agreed that the arbiter might make a compromise boundary. This was a kind of confession that would naturally incline the mind of the arbiter to a compromise decision which might grievously offend neither party. Soon after Mr. Seward's death I, who was then Minister at Berlin, wrote to the Government that where each party consented to a compromise a compromise was pretty certain to be the decision of the arbiter; and that if they would adhere strictly to the point that the arbiter should have nothing to do but to decide the meaning of the treaty, and would agree to the King of Prussia as the arbiter, I believed that Prussia would not be swayed by any family connections; but would certainly deliver a righteous verdict, and I recommended that that course be adopted. Gen. Grant's Cabinet, which followed Mr. Seward, never for themselves entertained the idea of a compromise, and they adopted my proposal of referring the matter to the King of Prussia. The argument and the reply to the argument of Great Britain were written, every word of them, by myself."

The settlement of the Oregon question, which brought us perilously near war with the mother country, was Mr. Bancroft's last public service. At the opening of the argument submitted to the German Emperor in December, 1871, he said: "The treaty of which the interpretation is submitted to your Majesty's arbitrament was ratified more than a quarter of a century ago. Of the sixteen members of the British Cabinet which framed and presented it for the acceptance of the United States, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Aberdeen, and all the rest but one (Mr. Gladstone) are no more. The British Minister at Washington who signed it is dead. Of American statesmen concerned in it, the Minister at London, the President and Vice President, the Secretary of State, and every one of the President's Constitutional advisers except one have passed away. I alone remain, and after finishing the threescore and ten years that are the days of our years, am selected by my country to uphold its rights."

Writing from his Summer home at Newport, Mr. Bancroft says: "I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter from Spa, (Belgium,) and am very glad to learn that I am so kindly remembered by von Ranke and others in Berlin. * * * I shall be very glad to see the journal of which you write, and hope that you will bring it with you when you come this way. * * * I was trained to look upon life here as a season for labor. Being more than fourscore years old I know the time for my release will soon come. Conscious of being near the shore of eternity, I await without impatience and without dread the beckoning of the hand which will soon summon me to rest."

Almost a decade after writing the above letter, on the invitation of Mr. Bancroft, who had then abandoned his favorite exercise of riding on horseback, the writer accompanied him on an afternoon walk from his home in Washington. Arriving in Georgetown, where we turned after a half hour's stroll, and thinking the venerable man of ninety might be tired, it was suggested by his companion that they should take a passing street car and ride back. To this suggestion the vigorous old veteran promptly exclaimed, "Sir, are you fatigued?" and so they completed their three miles' walk. At a dinner table that evening the historian caused a laugh at the expense of the writer, who was present, by announcing that having invited his friend Gen. —— to go with him for an afternoon walk, he became fatigued and wanted to ride back!

In December, 1885, Mr. Bancroft transmitted to Leopold von Ranke the first testimonial of honorary membership in the American Historical Association. Dr. von Ranke, then in his ninetieth year, and the most distinguished living exponent of historical science, writing from Berlin in the following February to Mr. Bancroft, at that time President of the society, said: "In reply to your kind communication, I gratefully accept the position of an honorary member in the association to which I have been elected. It gives me great satisfaction to belong to a society pursuing beyond the ocean the same aims that we on this side are striving to achieve. Such unity of studies binds together peoples widely separated, yet allied by ancient kinship. It fills me with especial joy to see Mr. George Bancroft, one of the masters in our science, extending his hand to me from afar—a man who during his residence in Berlin bound me to him by ties of reverential friendship."

THE GENTLEMAN ADVENTURER IN LETTERS.

Those who have read the interesting story of the Rough Riders, as told by Gov. Roosevelt in his book on the subject, must have been struck by the eagerness with which that familiar type of humanity, the gentleman adventurer, hastened to join the standard of the regiment. In all ages the gentleman adventurer has played a most important part, and even such sacred wars as the Crusades would not have come to much without his aid. The Spanish Armada was largely manned by the representatives of this type of humanity, and the flag of Sir Francis Drake could not have flown as a gonfalon of terror in the West Indies without him.

It has been supposed, perhaps, that the gentleman adventurer was more in evidence in the days when the single warrior and the good Toledo blade were the conspicuous figures, but the soldier of fortune has survived till our own time, though perhaps he is not so romantic when struggling for a commission among a horde of small fry politicans at Washington as when doing deeds of daring in the Lowlands or cutting his way to a knighthood at Cressy. But the type is one which has been very prominent in literature and is likely to continue to be so, unless the Little Father on the banks of the Neva succeeds in making a reality of his beautiful dream of the time when the

"War drum throbbed no longer and the battle flags were furled
In the parliament of man, the federation of the world."

One need not go further back than the middle of the sixteenth century to meet with one of the most gallant of all the gentlemen adventurers who have figured in literature. This was Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey. Though he was the son of a noble house, this man carved his way to fortune with his sword in the wars of Scotland and France, and then he went into Italy and learned how to write sonnets. He gave us our first English sonnets, and in the end he died on the scaffold. He has been the theme of more than one singer or romancer, and he was himself a literary man.

However, it is not of such as he that one most naturally thinks when the gentleman adventurer is mentioned. The most familiar of the genus at the present moment is that prince of swashbucklers, the dashing d'Artagnan. He is the real, typical gentleman adventurer, and all the world loves him. He would not be welcomed in the polite society of the metropolis, for he was not polished. But there is something in the man that wins the heart of his fellow-man and is quite irresistible to his fellow-woman. The most peaceable of writers have not wholly escaped the influence of this sort of man. It might surprise some to know that even that supposedly bucolic work, Sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia," is not free from his influence, and that there are some pretty good reproductions of the chivalric spirit of the times in the book. And as for Edmund Spenser, with his gentle knights pricking across the plains, there is no question of his admiration for the gentleman who looked to win fame and fortune with the sword. In Shakespeare one may find the gentleman adventurer at his best and at his worst, for there never were two such extremes of him as the admirable, lithe Orlando, and the fat, stertorous Sir John Falstaff. There is a touch of his spirit, too, if not of his fortune, in Prince Hal, and there is more than this in the nature of Mark Antony.

How many times has the pen of the poet or the novelist touched the wonderful deed of Sir Walter Raleigh, the finest deed that ever a gentleman adventurer conceived? Is he not, indeed, the very quintessence of the type? There were no braver men of the class with Columbus and probably none who would have been half as quick with the suggestion of an act that would lead the way to greatness. And even in Raleigh's day there was rare Ben Jonson writing his "Every Man in His Humor" and making of Captain Bobadil as fine a picture of the gentleman adventurer as one can find in the early literature. Then followed a time which was not good either for literature or the gentlemanly adventurer. But it has furnished the material for many a romance in which this type of humanity is conspicuous. This was the time of the struggle between the Puritan and the Cavalier. Who has not read the story of the gay gallant with his low-crowned and feathered hat of Flemish beaver, his broad embroidered belt, and his chased Spanish sword, his silken sash, his steel gorget, and his long curls? Who has not read the stories of his folly, of his staking a fortune on a single throw of the dice, and of his living to repent his folly when the dour Puritan was still in the possession of all that he once owned? Then, indeed, the ruined gentleman hid in the mountain fastnesses, while

"Far below the Roundhead rode
And hummed a surly hymn."

Does not the world love this man? Can any satire like "Don Quixote" or "Hudibras" make him an object of ridicule?

Little chance had the gentleman adventurer in literature in the excessively proper days of Swift and Pope and Addison, though there is no manner of doubt that Dick Steele had all the talents of one himself. He has made a figure in fiction, and a very good specimen he is of the gentleman adventurer fallen upon an evil and prosaic time of peace. But it was a period of rest for the type, and it had little enough to do in the world of letters till the day of Scott. And then he came into his own again and evidently to stay. For after the advent of Ivanhoe and the chosen company that came with him from the teeming imagination of the Wizard of Abbotsford, the place of the gentleman adventurer in literature seemed to be established for all time. Even Dickens and Thackeray could not quite ignore him, while the revival of the romance in our own day has made him the foremost figure of fancy.

Who would part company with Allan Breck Stuart or David Balfour? And where are there to be found finer specimens of the type of which we are speaking? And who has not a warm corner in his heart for the brave young esquire of the remarkable Sir Nigel Loring, leader of the famous "White Company"? And how should we bear to lose the excellent Micah Clarke? In a word, what are the most picturesque figures in the novels of Conan Doyle and Stanley Weyman and Anthony Hope and the rest of them but modern or ancient gentlemen adventurers? Rudolph Rassendyl, heaven bless him, was a gentleman adventurer if ever there was one, though he did not have to make his fortune by being one.

But, after all, the most convincing of all the gentlemen adventurers of literature is the glorious Gascon, d'Artagnan, and it is because of this that he is now in so much evidence on the stage. And yet behind all his popularity there must be a feeling which is not simply one of artistic appreciation. The people as a whole is not artistic. It is the personality of the Gascon that wins. And that is triumphant because there is still in the deep heart of this commercial age a love for the gay and gallant gentleman who goes out to find glory or death. That feeling issued in action when the call came to ride to the freeing of Cuba with a band of adventurous spirits made up of men of all types. The gentleman adventurer, who had sought in vain for the excitement necessary to his soul in the football "scrimmage" or in the cross-country run, seized the opportunity and went to fight with Roosevelt's Rough Riders, just as the gentleman adventurer of old went to the Crusades with Richard Coeur de Lion or to the wars in France with the banner of the White Company.

"It is an evil age for the gypsily inclined among men. He who can sit squarest on a three-legged stool he it is who has the wealth and the glory," said Robert Louis Stevenson. But it was a very peaceful time when he wrote that. The wealth is, indeed, for the sitter on the office bench, but there is still a chance for glory in the open, and there is much the same spirit in the heart of man to-day as there was when the gentlemen adventurers in the trail of Xenophon joined with the ten thousand, smote their shields together, and cried "Thalassa! Thalassa! the sea! the sea!"

W. J. HENDERSON.

FLORA MACLEOD.

Some efforts, good-natured or otherwise, having been made to identify "Flora Macleod," the lady takes this hunting up of her own personality in high dudgeon. The lady writes to her publishers, Archibald Constable & Co., that she is very much annoyed and that no one has so far spotted her, and she concludes "that her name is her own and that all she asks is the courtesy of good breeding and common sense—a courtesy which is the right of all, and surely imperative of a woman acting by and for herself."

UNIVERSITY HONORS FOR KIPLING.

It is the belief of The London Academy that Mr. Kipling will not be long lacking honors from the universities of both England and America. The McGill University of Montreal has started the ball rolling by conferring the degree of LL. D. upon the poet and story teller. To this news our London contemporary adds a quatrain which is not bad:

Why have you been so long, McGill?
Where were you when our friend was ill?
It's surely wrong to wait until
He's well to "doctor" him.

GEN. SHERMAN.

A Sketch of His Life in the Great Commanders Series.*

The last literary work of Gen. Manning F. Force before his death was the preparation of a biographical sketch of his former chief, Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, for the Appleton Series of Great Commanders. A failure of health compelled the author to ask Gen. Jacob D. Cox, another of Gen. Sherman's military family, to write that portion of the work from the expedition to Meridian to the setting out upon the march to the sea, and the entire period subsequent to the review in Washington at the close of the war. Gen. Force had commanded the First Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, and Gen. Cox the Twenty-third Army Corps. Both had been intimately associated with Gen. Sherman, and were in every way qualified to do justice to this task.

The subject of this sketch was one of the most picturesque figures of our great civil conflict. His character was absolutely spotless. He was more than a great commander. He was a delightful companion, frank and outspoken on all subjects, vigorous in intellect, clear in comprehension, and prompt in decision. In his personal memoirs he gave the world an authentic and valuable sketch of his ancestry and early life. Biographies and histories without number have told of him and his famous march to the sea, and it could scarcely be expected that either Gen. Force or Gen. Cox would be able to add much to the voluminous information on this subject previously extant. It is therefore gratifying to find much in the present volume that evidently appears for the first time in collected form. Gen. Cox prepared two volumes, "Atlanta" and "The March to the Sea," for the Campaigns of the Civil War Series, and prior and subsequent to the appearance of those volumes conducted a lengthy correspondence with Gen. Sherman, interesting portions of which are incorporated in this book. The recently published correspondence between John and William T. Sherman and Gen. Schofield's "Forty-six Years in the Army" furnished material which has assisted the author in the preparation of this work.

The early features of Gen. Sherman's military experience have been overshadowed by the celebrity attained by the march to Atlanta and the sea. In the unsettled, unorganized condition of commands during the early part of the war he was shifted from one post to another, and but few people recall the fact that he commanded a brigade in the disastrous first battle of Bull Run. While at Louisville, before his assignment to duty under Halleck, Sherman made the famous statement that 60,000 men were needed to expel the rebels from Kentucky and 200,000 more for offensive movements toward the Gulf of Mexico. The newspapers hearing of it spoke of his insane demand, then called him insane, and finally demanded his dismissal from command. While this estimate was largely in excess of what was commonly supposed to be sufficient, subsequent experience showed that his judgment was correct. Upon reporting at St. Louis, Halleck sent him on a tour of inspection. Seeing the need of an advance of troops to check a threatened attack of the Confederates under Price, he ordered two divisions forward for that purpose. Halleck decided that Sherman was excited, if not imprudent, so gave him twenty days' leave of absence, and countermanded the order for an advance. The official war records show, however, that Halleck subsequently made precisely the same movement which Sherman had contemplated in his orders. Fortunately for the Nation, Sherman avoided taking offense at this treatment, and at about the time Grant was winning his first laurels at Forts Henry and Donelson, Sherman was assigned to command the district of Cairo. It was not until Grant was absolute in the Western command that Sherman had a full opportunity to demonstrate his ability as a fighter and commander. The story of his brilliant achievements at Vicksburg, Jackson, Chattanooga, and Meridian is familiar to all students of history. As for Atlanta and the renowned march to the sea, we venture that many generations of Americans to come will enthuse over the familiar song "Marching Through Georgia." just as vehemently as do the young and old of the present day.

Van Horne and other historians have intimated that Sherman was in some measure to blame for Sheridan being made Lieutenant General instead of Thomas. Sherman and Thomas had been classmates at West Point, were Lieutenants in the same regiment for ten years, and at times each held a command subordinate to the other. In their private intercourse they were like schoolmates of boyhood, and the cadet nicknames were those they used to each other. Their friendship ended only by death. Gen. Sherman said in a letter to Gen. Cox:

"When Van Horne intimates that Grant [illegible]

[illegible] SHERMAN. By Gen. Manning F. Force, Gen. Oliver O. Howard, Gen. [illegible]

and I did not do Thomas full justice he simply is ridiculous. Thomas leaned on me, and never to the hour of his death did he have reason to believe that his memory was less precious to me than my own. Never since the world began did such absolute confidence exist between commander and commanded, and among the many mistakes I made I trace some to his earnest, vehement advice. Those that attributed to Thomas that calm, gentle, yet forcible character, entirely misconceived the man. No man in my army had more little causes of grievances, none chafed more over little things. When Sheridan was made Lieutenant General I was peacemaker between him and Grant. Thomas was vehement, abusive, and violent. Grant was kind, firm, and conciliatory. Thomas was too slow in his combinations at Nashville, and the impatience of Grant, Lincoln, and all in the East was natural. The glorious result at Nashville was partly the result of accident and partly of design—a truth that may be said of all collisions. But Nashville was not as conclusive as Van Horne thinks he has proved. The final result was at Richmond, and there I think Grant is entitled to all honor."

Sherman and Thomas were both very able but very unlike in temperament. They supplemented each other admirably, but there can now be little doubt that Sherman's restless energy, his physical inability to tolerate a standstill, was the quality which made the advance through Georgia a glorious ending of the campaign and of the war. After he had cut his lines of communication and started on his march from Atlanta to Savannah, The London Times said, editorially: "He has cut himself off from his base so completely and deliberately that he cannot even send intelligence of his movements. He has converted his entire army into a flying column for an expedition involving most formidable distances. * * * Nevertheless, he is beyond doubt both an able and a resolute soldier, and he may know better than any of his countrymen what are the real chances of his enterprise. That it is a most momentous enterprise cannot be denied; but it is exactly one of those enterprises which are judged by the event. It may either make Sherman the most famous General of the North or it may prove the ruin of his reputation, his army, and even his cause together."

When the news came that he had reached the sea, The Times said:

"Gen. Sherman's campaign in Georgia will undoubtedly rank hereafter with the most memorable operations of modern war. The fact that after marching nearly 100 miles, from Chattanooga to Atlanta, he should then have marched 250 more, and brought his army, after all, in good condition and efficiency to the seacoast, is a testimonial of professional qualities of no common order. The most remarkable exploit during four years of conflict has been achieved by a comparatively small army, with a loss of only a fiftieth part of its numbers."

Gen. Sherman has not been noted as a disciplinarian, and it was often said that his army could march and fight but had no discipline. Gen. Cox relates an incident that would seem to refute this allegation:

"On the morning of the 2d of November the advance brigade of Leggett's division moved out on time, but the brigade which was to follow next was not ready. An aide de camp notified the commander to move in five minutes or fall to the rear; at the expiration of five minutes the tardy brigade was still not ready, and the one which was to have formed the rear took its place. On reaching camp in the evening, an order was issued relieving the commander and returning him to his regiment, disbanding the brigade and assigning the regiments to one of the other brigades, and directing the headquarters' records and furniture to be packed in a wagon in the division train."

Sherman's successful flanking manœuvres stamped him as one of the greatest soldiers of his age, and that he could defeat the powerful armies opposed to him with such a comparatively small loss of life among his own troops stamps his military career as one of the highest order. It could scarcely be said that another volume was needed to add to his fame or perpetuate the memory of his great deeds. The biography here offered by his comrades in arms is concise, accurate, and remarkably free from adulation, and will serve as a useful handbook not only of the great life it commemorates but also of the central figures of that drama and an outline of the strife itself.

A History of South America.*

To follow our various sister republics in South America and their good or bad fortunes, is somewhat of a difficult task, and "The History of South America," written by "An American," does its best to make what is a complex business clear to us. After describing the conquest of South America follows the colonization. The great trouble in South America was "the ruinous monopoly * * * maintained by Spain by absurd regulations with such transmels and restrictions that the commerce of the mother country with her colonies must necessarily be concentrated in a few hands." Describing the Council of the Indies the author writes:

"The Council of the Indies, which was the most remarkable tribunal of the Spanish monarchy by its dignity and powers, was established by Ferdinand in 1511 and regulated by Charles V. in 1524, to take cognizance of all ecclesiastical, civil, military, and commercial affairs. * * * This orders of the King and of this Council are what constitute the 'Collection of the Laws of the Indies,' which, as a distinguished modern historian observes, is nothing else than a casual pile of orders made for different objects and for different cases, and therefore strange and incoherent, while there is no abuse that does not find support in them."

With a Machiavellian policy, as the author has it, Spain so managed as to divide the people. The horrors of the Peruvian mines, the aborigines being made to labor for life, are dilated on, and the statement is made that in Peru alone there were 8,000,000 victims. The author has no love for the

[illegible] HISTORY OF SOUTH AMERICA. By An American. [illegible]

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Catholic clergy in general, and a particular dislike for the Jesuits.

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At the conclusion the following may be cited:

"It was our mother country which transformed or converted the Indians, almost all uncivilized, and many of them cannibals, into civilized men, and that if the industrial and mercantile regulations of South America before the War of Independence cannot be compared with those of England and the other European nations at the same period, that is owing to the fact that Spain was a century behind the other nations of Europe, having remained stationary while they were completely transformed by the impulse of the philosophical ideas of the eighteenth century."

As to present conditions the anonymous writer says:

"Unfortunately the colonial habits did not disappear suddenly on the departure from these countries of the last Spanish soldier. Intellects still remained oppressed even after the body had broken off all its chains. Spain left behind her a terrible religious fanaticism. The Jesuitical dictatorship and the military dictatorship found the same fount of support—ignorance. This is the cause of those continued crises, of those revolutions and counter-revolutions whose sad result is to accustom the people to the sight of bloodshed."

If Spain was the mother of Latin America, she has shown a cruel way in her maternity. This is what, according to our author, should be the future plans of the South American republics:

"Not permitting the clergy to interfere under any pretext in the heated and personal struggles of political parties; to attract European emigrants, thus promoting the cultivation of her immense lands, and the development of industry and commerce; that the supreme magistracy of the military element, inclined by nature to Cæsarism, which is the most degrading of despotisms, be proscribed."

Such influences as the United States may have on the future of South America our author does not dwell on—he seems rather to lean on some possible rapprochement between old Spain and the young Latin [illegible]

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STEVENSON.

The "Bonus" Volume of the Limited Edinburgh Edition Now to be Had Separately.*

This book is made up of widely varying Stevensoniana—some serious and others trifling, but all most interesting. With a few modifications, the contents of the volume comprise what was included in the "Bonus Volume," presented to subscribers to the limited Edinburgh edition of Stevenson's works. It is therefore of the greatest interest to all Stevenson collectors, who are not subscribers to the Edinburgh edition. It is bound in half Roxburghe, was printed by Constable of Edinburgh, and is limited to 300 copies, 250 of which are for sale. The book contains an interesting prefatory note by Sidney Colvin, describing its contents and its value to collectors.

It opens with the "Charity Bazaar," originally printed in Edinburgh in 1868, which in pamphlet form is a rarity and commands high prices. Then follow two sets of "Lighthouse Verses" from the notebooks of 1869 and 1870, dating from the early days when Stevenson was making professional rounds to inspect the works being constructed by the family firm. Two papers on "Lighthouse Illumination" and on the "Thermal Influences of Forests" follow, which formerly appeared in the transactions of Scottish societies; the former having gained a prize, a silver medal, so that Stevenson often laughingly remarked that he had deserted his intended profession "with flying colors."

Then come selections from later notebooks—"Reflections and Remarks on Human Life," written at least partly in California, during the Autumn of 1879; a draft, as Mr. Colvin says, "of one of several treatises on practical morality," begun and several times given up, treated always "from an unconventional point of view, • • • with the stimulating touch of one who has both felt and pondered such problems keenly for himself." A few selections will show, but most inadequately, the originality and interest of these reflections. For instance, writing of "Solitude and Society" Stevenson says:

"A little society is needful to show a man his failings; for if he live entirely by himself he has no occasion to fail, and, like a soldier in time of peace, becomes both weak and vain. But a little solitude must be used, or we grow content with current virtues and forget the ideal."

And again:

"Solitude is the climax of the negative virtues. When we go to bed after a solitary day we can tell ourselves that we have not been unkind nor dishonest nor untruthful; and the negative virtues are agreeable to that dangerous faculty we call the conscience."

Comparing selfishness and egoism, he says:

"An unconscious, easy, selfish person shocks less than one who is laboriously and egotistically unselfish. There is at least no fuss about the first, but the other parades his sacrifices, and so sells his favors too dear. Selfishness is calm, a force of nature, but egoism is a piece of vanity; it must always take you into its confidence; it is uneasy, troublesome, seeking; it can do good, but not handsomely; it is uglier, because less dignified, than selfishness itself."

But just one more extract from an article, every line of which is deeply interesting:

"Courage is the principal virtue, for all the others presuppose it—if you are afraid you may do anything. Courage is to be cultivated, and some of the negative virtues may be sacrificed in this cultivation."

"The Ideal House," the next paper, is thought to have been written about 1884, shortly after Stevenson's marriage, and when he was about taking possession of a house at Bournemouth. The description is, as the title would imply, a fancy sketch, and only one extract can be chosen to show how charming Stevenson could make a "Castle in Spain":

I have left to the last the little room for Winter evenings. This should be furnished in warm, positive colors and sofas and floor thick with rich furs. The hearth, where you burn wood of aromatic quality on silver dogs, tiled round about with Bible pictures; the seats deep and easy; a single Titian in a gold frame; a white bust or so upon a bracket; a rack for the journals of the week; a table for the books of the year, and close in a corner the three shelves full of eternal books that never weary—Shakespeare, Molière, Montaigne, Lamb, Sterne, De Musset's Comedies, (the one volume open at "Carmosine" and the other at "Fantasio,) the "Arabian Nights," and kindred stories in Weber's solemn volumes; Burrow's "Bible in Spain," "The Pilgrim's Progress," "Guy Mannering" and "Rob Roy," "Monte Cristo" and the "Vicomte de Bragelonne," immortal Boswell, sole among biographers; Chaucer, Herrick, and the "State Trials." The bedrooms are large, airy, with almost no furniture, floors of varnished wood, and at the bed head, in case of insomnia, one shelf of books of a particular and dippable order, such as Pepys, the "Paston Letters," Burt's "Letters from the Highlands," or the "Newgate Calendar."

Next follows a preface to the "Master of Ballantrae," written in the Pacific in 1889. This paper, which is strongly reminiscent of the Edinburgh office of his old friend, Charles Baxter, writer to the Signet, was suppressed by Stevenson, who afterward wished it should be used in the definitive edition. The rest of the book is given up to exact fac similes (on specially made paper, with an R. L. S. watermark, so as to clearly distinguish from the originals) of the Daves Platz cuts and verses. They were written and engraved by Stevenson during the Spring and Summer of 1882, and, with one exception, were printed by Lloyd Osbourne, then a boy of twelve. The cuts to the "Black Canyon" and to "Moral Emblems" were done on soft wood, apparently pieces of packing boxes. Those to "The Graver and the Pen" and to "Moral Tales" were on regularly prepared boxwood. With the exception of three, which have been lost, these illustrations are printed—a difficult task—from the original blocks, which have since been given to the Boston Library. In the Edinburgh Bonus volume the illustrations are all from process blocks.

Five cuts, without texts, are also given; one on the title page, the printer's mark of The Davos Press; a map of a lead soldier war, "The Botanist," "The Smuggler's Cave," and "Lord Nelson and the Tar." Two tales in verse complete the contents of the "Medley," the former of which is in fac simile of two styles of Stevenson's autograph. In 1883 he used two distinctively different hands, one sloping but loose and formless, the other upright, neat, and clear. So different are these two styles that it seems hard to realize they can be done by the same hand.

The portrait in the front of the volume is from a platinotype enlargement of a roughly printed amateur photograph by Lloyd Osbourne, of which Sidney Colvin writes: "Happy accidents of lighting, attitude, and expression, more than make up for technical imperfections." This volume, as a whole, is a valuable addition to any Stevenson shelf, particularly so as showing the lovableness, originality, and many-sidedness of Stevenson the man.

*A STEVENSON MEDLEY. London: Chatto & Windus. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., importers. $20.

The E D. French Catalogue.*

A book has lately been issued which will prove of much interest to ex-libris collectors, and which, both from its importance and from the fact that the edition is strictly limited, will be eagerly sought for whenever it makes its appearance in the auction room; the edition having been fully subscribed for before publication. The book, which is beautifully printed, is the work of the Marian Press, and is limited to 120 copies, only 100 of which were for sale. It contains a full list, with adequate descriptions, of Mr. French's work in book plates down to the present time. The descriptions are particularly useful where plates have been printed in different states, or where slight alterations have been made.

The catalogue is the work of Mr. Paul Lemperly of Cleveland, the well-known book collector, who is also much interested in book plates, and especially so in Mr. French's work, his collection of the latter being practically complete. Mr. French, as is well known, ranks easily first among American book-plate designers, his work comparing very favorably with that of the English artist, C. W. Sherborne, whom he may be said to rival in the beauty and clearness of his design and the accuracy and delicacy of his use of the graver. The list shows Mr. French to have finished 133 plates, many of them of the greatest beauty and perfection of detail, since the appearance of his first plate, which was dated 1893. Many of these plates are well known to New York people, as, for instance, that of the Groller Club; that of The Players, designed by Howard Pyle, but engraved by Mr. French; two for the library of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; that of the Colonial Dames; the Thomas Addis Emmet plate for the New York Public Library; the Biltmore Library (George Vanderbilt) plate; those for Princeton University, Vassar Alumnae Historical Association, the Edward Tompkins McLaughlin Memorial, (Yale University,) and the Child Memorial, (Harvard University,) besides many plates, all most interesting and varied in design, for prominent American collectors, as well as one or two made for prominent Englishmen.

The book is well illustrated, with an interesting portrait of Mr. French, a view of his studio at Saranac Lake, and four book plates, printed directly from the original coppers. Mr. Lemperly's ex-libris, which forms part of the title page, shows the interior of an old monastic library, seated figure of monk, books everywhere, and the following quotation from Thomas a Kempis: "Here you have heaven and earth and all that goes to make up life." The second plate, that of Samuel Smith Sherwood, shows a beautifully engraved bit of Sherwood Forest, with Robin Hood and his merry men in the foreground. The Henry Rogers Winthrop plate has a vignette landscape view, with seated figure reading, while the last plate, that of Arnold Wood, is much plainer in design, but is very pleasing, and a good example of a distinctive phase of Mr. French's art. The volume is a charming specimen of the work of the Marian Press, a book not only most useful to ex-libris collectors, but one which will certainly rapidly increase in value.

*A LIST OF THE BOOK PLATES ENGRAVED on Copper by Mr. Edwin Davis French, Cleveland, Ohio. Printed for subscribers. 1899. $2.25 net.

The Origin of "Yankee Doodle."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Permit me to join in the swelling chorus appreciative of your SATURDAY REVIEW. All in all, it has not even a rival. But I vote for a 12 by 8 inch form.

As a contribution to the discussion, always interesting and lately revived, respecting the origin of "Yankee Doodle," I inclose a copy of a letter I lately found among some old papers. It has never been published, and is, verbatim et literatim:

To Mr. Abram E. Wandle at
Albany.

Dr Abram

This day we have everything Ready to saile down the Lake, when we Shall have Revenge of our Enemies for all they have done to the Country this Several years past, the Yankie doudles his our only Hope, they are taking of sending of our Regt. first, all the troops are in great Spirits & good health I write you this few lins to shew you that I am not forgetfull of my good friends My Compts to Mamie Betty Connie Philip & Except of the Same from—
Dr Abram

Your most huml Sevt
Lake George 27 June J. A. GRAY
1758

The above is of some interest, as indicating that although in 1758 the Colonial troops were known as "Yankee Doodles" the term had then the twang of novelty. The writer was an officer in Lord Abercrombie's expedition that, in July, 1758, passed in pomp up Lake George, to be disastrously repulsed by the French before Ticonderoga. J. F. MONTIGNANI.

Albany, N. Y., May 24, 1899.

RAMAKRISHNA.

The Life and Sayings of the Hindu Ascetic.*

Ramakrishna, the subject of the present work, was a Hindu Sannyasin or Mahatman. A Sannyasin is an ascetic who has severed himself from all worldly thoughts and desires. The Bhagavad Gita says "he is to be known as a Sannyasin who does not hate and does not long anything." These men give themselves over to obtaining absolute self-control in everything. They inflict upon themselves penances, and often terrible tortures, and give up their whole life to the desire for reaching the state of yoga or concentration. Ramakrishna was one of these devotees. He was a Vedantist or follower of the system developed by Sankara Acarya. The word Vedanta means "the end of knowledge" or "the goal of the Vedas." This religion is still practiced by a large number of Hindus under the direction of "Svamis" or masters.

Ramakrishna, was born Feb. 20, 1833, in the Village of Kamarpukar. As in the case of most Oriental priests and prophets, myths and fables have grown up around his birth and early years, by means of what Müller calls "The Dialogic Process," but which it would be easier and more correct to call simply "tradition." "At the age of six he was well versed in the Puranas, the Ramayana, and the Mahabharata." His knowledge of these works must have come through Bengali translations, as we know that he never knew a word of Sanskrit. He became a follower of the Goddess Kali, and had charge of a large temple in her honor near Calcutta. He began to have visions, and these gave him such a desire to attain yoga that he entered upon a twelve-year course of tapasya or asceticism. During these years he never slept for a moment, and seldom took any food. A Vendantist disciple then converted him to his faith. Still later Ramakrishna had some thoughts of embracing Christianity, as he recognized the good in it. Every religion seemed good to him, as each was, after all, only a different means of arriving at the One, the Eternal and Undivided Existence, Knowledge, and Bliss. He had years before been married to a mere child, whom he had entirely neglected. She now, hearing rumors of her husband's great sanctity, came to him and humbly pleaded to be allowed to prepare his meals and minister to his wants. This he graciously suffered, and thenceforth she became one of his most ardent followers. She is yet living and preaching her husband's religion to all who care to hear it.

Throughout the course of his life Ramakrishna delivered sayings or logia which have been carefully preserved by his disciples. These form the second half of Prof. Müller's book. Unfortunately, according to the statement of one of his friends, "Ramakrishna's language was at times abominably filthy." Max Müller hastens to explain this lapse from good taste in his saint thus: "As to his filthy language, we must be prepared for much plain speaking among Oriental races. There is, however, a great difference between what is filthy and what is meant to be filthy." Prof. Müller then goes on to explain that many passages even in the sacred books of the East have to be omitted in English translations. He then describes the indecency of the S'atakas of Bhartrihari, the Indian epigrammatist, and concludes the paragraph thus: "A most useful edition of all the S'atakas has lately been published by Purohit Gopi Nath, Bombay, 1896." This bibliographical information seems somewhat misplaced.

On the whole, it seems that while Ramakrishna was a person of great earnestness, he was ignorant, filthy, and debased, and it will always remain a source of wonder to scholars that Max Müller cannot find something better to employ his spare time upon than in writing the biography of a man so entirely uninteresting to Europeans as was Ramakrishna. It would have been in better taste also for Prof. Müller to have called himself the editor of this book, for he certainly is not the author of it.

Some of Ramakrishna's utterances are of a very high level of thought, some of a very low order, and some seem to us even blasphemous. A few of the more characteristic are here given:

As the same sugar is made into various figures of birds and beasts, so one sweet Mother Divine is worshipped in various climes and ages under various names and forms. Different creeds are but different paths to reach the Almighty.

Man is like a pillow case. The color of one may be red, another blue, another black, but all contain the same cotton. So it is with men; one is beautiful, one is black, another is holy, a fourth wicked; but the Divine dwells in them all.

It is true that God is even in the tiger, but we must not go and face the animal. So it is true that God dwells even in the most wicked, but it is not meet that we should associate with the wicked.

God tells the thief to go out and steal, and at the same time warns the householder against the thief.

The Lord can pass an elephant through the eye of a needle. He can do whatever He likes.

God is formless, and is with form, too, and He is that which transcends both form and formlessness. He alone can say what else He is.

The sun is many times larger than the earth, but owing to the great distance it appears like a small disk. So the Lord is infinitely great, but owing to our being too far from Him we fall very, very short of comprehending His real greatness.

The locomotive engine reaches the destination itself, and also draws and takes with it a long train of loaded wagons. So likewise act the Saviours. They carry multitudes of men, heavily laden with the cares and sorrows of the world, to the feet of the Almighty.

When the shell of an ordinary cocoanut is pierced through, the nail enters the kernel of the nut, too. But in the case of the dry nut the kernel becomes separate from the shell, and so when the shell is pierced the kernal is not touched. Jesus was like the dry nut, i. e., His inner soul was separate from His physical shell, and consequently the sufferings of the body did not affect Him.

The swan can separate the milk from water; it drinks only the milk, leaving the water untouched. Other birds cannot do so. Similarly God is intimately mixed up with Maya, (illusion;) ordinary men cannot see Him separately from Maya. Only the Paramahmsa (the great soul, a pun on the word "hamsa," which means both soul and swan,) throws off Maya, and takes up God only.

A perfect man is like a lotus leaf in the water or like a mudfish in the marsh. Neither of these is polluted by the element in which it lives.

So long as a man calls aloud "O God! O God!" be sure that he has not found God, for he who has found Him becomes still.

Why does the God-lover find such pleasure in addressing the Deity as Mother? Because the child is more free with its mother, and consequently she is dearer to the child than any one else.

A born farmer does not leave off tilling the soil though it may not rain for twelve consecutive years, while a merchant who has but lately taken himself to the plow is discouraged by one season of drought. The true believer is never discouraged, if ever, with his lifelong devotion he fails to see God.

A true devotee who has drunk deep of the divine love is like a veritable drunkard, and as such cannot always observe the rules of propriety.

So long as the iron is in the furnace it is red hot, but it becomes black as soon as it is taken out of the fire. So also is the worldly man. As long as he is in church or in the society of pious people, he is full of religious emotions, but no sooner does he come out of those associations than he loses them all.

Common men talk bagfuls of religion, but not a grain of it, while the wise man speaks little, but his whole life is a religion acted out.

What you wish others to do do yourself. Verily, verily, I say unto you, that he who yearns for God finds Him.

*RAMAKRISHNA, HIS LIFE AND SAYINGS. By the Right Hon. F. Max Muller, K. M. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1899.

Crockett's "The Black Douglas."*

Accuracy in fact and ardor of imagination seldom hunt together, but both are necessary to the making of good historical romance, and the writer who chooses that field for his labor assumes the double burden. We all know how Scott did it.

Mr. Crockett's new story is much more dignified in style and varied in incident than its prototype, "Castle Dangerous"; his characters are more natural, and there is less melodramatic display; what we miss is the gusty conviction by which the reader is swept into the fray regardless of anachronistic obstacles. Mr. Crockett does not "make believe" quite enough.

The Black Douglas of "Castle Dangerous" is, of course, the Crusader, the Douglas who added the bleeding heart to the family arms by his defense of the heart of Bruce, the swarthy "Knight of the Tomb," the savage in warfare, and in the company of women the "Douglas, tender and true," of the ballad. He marked the very pinnacle of romantic interest in the fortunes of the Douglas family, who dated back so far that they said of themselves: "You may see us in the stem, you cannot discover us in the root; you may see us in the stream, you cannot trace us to the fountain."

The Black Douglas of Mr. Crockett's story is William, sixth Earl of Douglas, whose fate is celebrated in the old verse:

"Edinburgh Castle, toun and tour,
God grant you sink for sin,
And that even for the black dinnour
Earl Douglas gat therein."

According to Mr. Fraser's "Douglas Book," he was under fifteen when he became Earl. Scott makes him sixteen, Burton seventeen. At most, he was merely a stripling, whose arrogance was the inherited coin of centuries of pride, and this boyish aspect of his dreaded sovereignty Mr. Crockett brings out with a very human touch. His ancestors had bold nicknames—"The Doughty," "The Hardy," "The Grim,"—and courage is naturally the keynote of his character, but in the novel it assumes a restraint and repose not indicated in the ordinary stories of him. At the "black dinnour," for example, where he is betrayed, there is no leaping up and clapping hand to sword at the entrance of the ominous bull's head, but dignified composure; and his final attitude toward the Lady Sybilla, who has brought him to his death, is not quite the attitude of a boy, even granting the tuition of centuries of precedent. It is courage so devoid of bitterness and bluster, so graced with gentleness, that we can find its source only in an extreme of moral san-

*THE BLACK DOUGLAS. By S. R. Crockett. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. 1899.

ity, which a boy with even such a boy's experience could hardly reach.

Historically correct or not, the opportunity is given to do honor to one of the finest and rarest types of manliness.

There are pleasant passages which show that Mr. Crockett has not fallen off in his ability to draw young lovers. The idyl of Shalto Macklm and Maud Lindesay has in it much that is charming, and the pastoral effect in the dream of good omen that comes to the Little Maid of Galloway is refreshing at the end of a gloomy period.

It is said that Mr Crockett has been ten years at work over "The Black Douglas." The gain over his earlier books lies in the direction of dignity and sobriety of style. Much that was cheap and adventitious in his former methods has been discarded, and there is no longer excess of sentiment.

It may be noted with satisfaction that Mr. Crockett's book shows no sign of having been adapted to histrionic ends. It makes a very good novel, but it would make a very poor play, and we may reasonably hope never to see it tortured into a working resemblance to drama.

A Fine Book on Golfing.*

Here, at last, between covers of the true golfer's scarlet, stamped in gold, is the best tribute to the Royal and Ancient Game which has yet been published; probably, all things considered, the best book about golf ever written. Mr. Hutchinson admits that the literature of golf already seemed ample, but there is plenty of room for this latest addition to it. Mr. Hutchinson's own ability as a writer on his favorite sport, and as an editor of the writings of others upon it, is not to be questioned. He treats in his lucid vivacious way of the history of golf, and contributes important chapters, entitled "How to Practice," "Methods of Play," and "Clubs and Balls."

"Golf as a Game" is the topic of Mr. H. H. Hilton, one of the amateur "cracks," while the famous "professional," J. H. Taylor, writes of "Approaching," in which he is unsurpassed, and "Practical Club-making." Miss Pascoe treats, with knowledge, of golf as a game for women, while Mr. Whigham writes of "Golf in the United States," and so thoroughly does the new book "cover" its subject that information upon the laying out and keeping of greens is imparted within its covers by experts in those matters.

The collection of portraits of golfers in action illustrates as clearly as pictures can the form and method of amateurs like Tait, Hilton, Blackwell, Fergusson, Laidlay, Blyth, Hutchinson, Graham, and Whigham, and "professionals" so renowned as Willie Park, Braid, Taylor, Fernie, Herd, and the wonderful Harry Vardon. From these plates one derives an idea of the wisdom of a golf maxim laid down by Taylor: "Each one will do well to abide by his own individuality." Truly, those who do best in golf abide strongly by their own individuality.

From Mr. Hilton's essay one derives the idea that the game of golf has been greatly improved since the halcyon days of "Young Tom Morris." But he does not commit himself as to the relative influence of horse-mowers, improved balls and modern clubs, and mere skill in bringing about this result. Taylor's chapter on "Approaching" is a model, and ought to be worth the rather steep price of the book to any earnest young student of the game. Golf is not cheap anyhow, and cannot be made "popular," in the canting sense of that word. Taylor actually manages to tell one in clear terms how he uses his mashie so perfectly, which is most rare. His description of his approach at seventy yards or under, and how he puts "cut" on the ball, will be a revelation to most of his readers.

A Story by Gen. King.*

A new story by the popular writer of military romance, who is still called on his title pages "Captain" King, ought to be doubly welcomed in this hour, when the author has just won new honors in the field and become a general officer. "A Trooper Galahad" is a smoothly written and eminently readable tale. The Galahad is Capt. Barclay. The scene is Fort Worth in the early seventies.

Barclay is appointed to the command of a troop of cavalry in place of a highly popular veteran forced out of the service by the Consolidation act. This does not prepossess the garrison in his favor. A girl who once jilted him is now the wife of a young officer at the post. That does not make the assignment more agreeable to Barclay. All sorts of stories are told of him, of his supposed priggishness and his vast wealth, accumulated in lucky mining ventures. But he needs but be seen to be admired. Though a "doughboy"—an ex-infantryman—he rides well and knows cavalry tactics. He is brave and generous. He can fight with his fists, when need be, and is no woman's fool.

If any reader of the book finds Barclay a little too good to be true, compensation is at hand in the very human failings of most of the other characters. The ladies of the post are all well sketched, with a hint of the cleverness and humor of the military revelations of Thackeray, whom Gen. King honestly admires. The drinking and gambling officers, the loquacious non-commissioned officers, the settler, the doctor, and the children are all true types.

A chase after a gang of "road agents" and the rescue, not without bloodshed, of a Paymaster's train, lead to some choice, the warlike flavor which a military story ought to possess.

*THE BOOK OF GOLF AND GOLFERS. By Horace G. Hutchinson. With contributions by Miss Amy Pascoe, H. H. Hilton, J. H. Taylor, H. J. Whigham, and R. Maclean. With 73 photogravure Illus. Fcp. 8vo, pp. 318. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co. $2.

*A TROOPER GALAHAD. By Capt. Charles King, United States Army. Illustrated. New York: R. H. Russell. Cheaper ed.

FELIX MOSCHELES.

A Volume Containing Fragments of His Autobiography.*

Felix Moscheles's family have long been well known to us; first, through his father's reputation as a musician, through the books written or edited by his mother, such as the "Life of Moscheles," by Charlotte Moscheles, and "Recent Music and Musicians," edited by the latter from her husband's diaries and correspondence. The son's name was also familiar as editor and translator of his celebrated godfather's (Felix Mendelssohn's) "Letters to Ignaz and Charlotte Moscheles." But it was not until the appearance of "In Bohemia with Du Maurier" that we realized what a charming style Felix Moscheles had. The present book is, as its title would suggest, fragmentary; but it is so vividly written that, like much of Du Maurier's own work, the times and the people really live for us. We don't seem to be reading at all, but sitting quietly in the corner of some great room and listening to and watching the various persons mentioned. You have no part in the talk, but it's quite your own fault. You choose to sit there silently rather than enter into the life going on about you.

Mr. Moscheles thinks it regrettable that "one cannot write one's reminiscences without mentioning one's self. * * * Between self-laudation and mock-modesty there is not much to choose, and if you try to steer clear of the one you are sure to fall into the other." If the middle ground could always be as well taken as here, there would surely be little ground for anxiety.

The book is a well-printed volume of nearly 400 pages—not one of which is dry. Indeed, the story, if story it can be called, flows along so smoothly that we are not surprised to find Moscheles saying: "The writing of the present chapters has often been a source of great pleasure to me, for I say with Bolingbroke, in 'Richard II.,' 'I count myself in nothing else so happy as in a soul remembering my good friends.'" The book really is not at all in the nature of an autobiography, but rather a history of the friends he was so fortunate in, and is interspersed with delightful little stories, many of which seem quite new.

Moscheles's early impressions of accompanying his father on concert tours; his lectures on extravagance from his mother, with the effect, "I am bound to confess that I was never radically cured—I have periodical relapses when the old craving comes upon me * * * and I revel in a bargain, and exult when I have picked up something. * * * Whilst the glorious fit is on, I am privileged to forget all I learnt in the sum-total lesson." How natural it all sounds!

Joachim was not yet fourteen when, in 1844, he came to London to play at the Philharmonic concerts. After singing at Moscheles, Mendelssohn, who was also in London, wanted to take the young violinist to a musical party. So the two boys started off to buy white gloves; Joachim impressing the young Felix as being such a nice, unaffected boy and the two became good friends. Two years later, in Leipsic, the former attempted to give Felix violin lessons, but two or three attempts showed conclusively it was a hopeless undertaking. Numerous are the musical reminiscences; Ignaz Moscheles was very outspoken in his admiration for Liszt, describing him as an "absolute monarch by virtue of his princely gifts, outshining all else." Felix also recalls his father's playing duets, both in private and in public, with Liszt, and his graceful remark. "It is a genuine treat to drive sparks from the piano as we dash along. When we are harnessed together in a duet we make a very good pair—Apollo drives us without a whip." Mendelssohn and he were even more fond of playing together, or, as it often happened, improvising on a given theme. He also adds that in those days "concerts" were given, but in these more egotistical times we have one man's work—the recital. All the stories, both of the public and private side of Mendelssohn's intimacy with the Moscheles family, are of unusual interest, but are perhaps more familiar to us than are some other parts of the book—as, for instance, Felix Moscheles's early acquaintance with Malibran, Labiache, Thalberg, and Dante Rossetti, all of whom made a deep impression on his boyish fancy. His early Leipsic memories—1847-8—are full of Mendelssohn, including all the details surrounding the latter's early death; shortly after which event he made a water color sketch of the study, "which all yet stood as the master had left it."

The story of the Paris days—the Atelier Gleyre, where Du Maurier, Whistler, Poynter, and other celebrated men also studied, is a fascinating chapter, embracing the story of the life and death of his first friend, Claude Raoul Dupont, so simply and beautifully told that it is an idyl in itself.

But if we do not hasten on, there will not be time to refer to Moscheles's first visit to our shores, in 1868, when he had as fellow-passengers Irving and Terry, also on their first journey here. Among his letters of introduction, Moscheles brought one from Robert Browning, a sort of "circular letter" to whomever it may concern," ending in this charming fashion: "Should my dear friend, the painter Moscheles, meet with any individual whose sympathy I have been privileged to obtain, whatever favor and assistance may be rendered to him or his charming wife will constitute one more claim to the gratitude of Robert Browning." Moscheles was very well received here, painted many portraits, and comments not unfairly upon his American impressions. Among his sitters were Dr. Fordyce Barker, Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn, the Erastus Cornings, and the then Governor, Grover Cleveland, with whom he had long and interesting talks.

Another of his prominent sitters was Mazzini, to recollections of whose London days a whole chapter is devoted, and of whom Moscheles says: "To have known Mazzini means ever to remember him, to hear his voice, to feel his influence, and to recall his outward form." A reproduction of the Mazzini portrait given in the book shows a most striking face, and would seem to be a very pleasing and unforgetable portrait.

Another chapter is given up to the Rossinis, and includes many laughable stories at Madame Rossini's expense. But the last chapter of all is perhaps the best part of the whole book. Entirely taken up with Browning, it contains a reproduction of the portrait Moscheles made of him in 1884, which is now at the Armour Institute in Chicago. Barrett Browning, too, came often to Moscheles's studio. "Pen," as he is called, hesitated for a long while whether to devote himself to music or to painting, but finally chose the latter, on the advice of Millais, who was much pleased with one of his sketches. When his son first began to exhibit, no father could have been more interested in a son's reputation than was Browning, and praise from Leighton, Millais, and others was always particularly grateful. All the studio talk in this chapter is unusually delightful, including the pun Browning is said to have made on the artist's name. The latter was painting a shell picture, and was anxious to find a good title for it, whereupon the poet suggested he call it "More Shells by Moscheles."

The book is one to be read and reread, but its charm is so much that of "the altogether" that extracts do not do it justice. Just one may be given, however, part of a description of the poet's study in De Vere Gardens, which Moscheles painted after Browning's death. Nothing had been changed:

"All here—only our poet's away— * * * On his table lay a book he had shown me as one he treasured—a little Greek Bible. On the last leaf was written, 'My wife's book and mine.' Pictures of his son hung on the walls; so, too, a portrait of his wife when a little girl, by Hayter; one of Hope End, the house in which she lived; and one of the tomb in the English Cemetery in Florence, where she lies buried. Another reminiscence of her is the low chair to the right of the table; she at all times liked low seats, and that chair was a favorite with her."

An Unethical Book on Ethics.*

Is there anything more disheartening than the sight of some one floundering in a marsh and ignoring the road before him which leads directly to the goal he wishes to reach? Mr. George T. Lemmon in his latest work, "The Eternal Building," presents such a spectacle. His idea is "the making of manhood," and he is evidently conscientious and sincere in his attempt to write a book which shall be of valhe to young people in helping them form strong, noble character. How far he falls short of his ideal will be apparent to the most careless reader who picks up the volume out of sheer curiosity attracted by the exceedingly pretty cover.

The many delinquencies in style, the cheap attempt to appear familiar with history and its great men by the recitation of lists of names at every opportunity, the ranting tone of the book might be forgiven on the plea that such things suit Mr. Lemmon's audience, (for he appears to have written before,) but the confusion of thought and lack of logic in his discussions cannot be said to strengthen his argument, and his whole point of view, somewhat akin to the "honesty is the best policy, with an accent on the policy," doctrine, is scarcely what one would expect of a teacher of ethics, much less of religion.

He rails against materialism, yet a large part of the book is concerned with the fact that it helps one's wordly success to possess a good character. Sentences such as "courtesy is the best paymaster on earth," with which the book abounds, remind one strongly of "The Art of Worldly Wisdom" written by Balthazar Gracian, the Spanish Jesuit, early in the seventeenth century, but Gracian did his religion the honor to keep it separate from his worldly ambition.

Even the chapters at the end of the book which treat particularly of faith and religion base the main arguments on the fear which comes over unbelievers on approaching death, and the unhappiness of this life spent without the knowledge of salvation and the realization of the forgiveness of sins; in other words, for your own peace of mind be a Christian—for it pays.

If modern as well as primitive Christianity does not teach that, it is to the higher rather than to the lower in man to which all appeal must come, let us return at once to certain periods in the Middle Ages or to extreme Puritanism, which resembled each other closely in the fact that all religions and moral teaching rested on fear. That Mr. Lemmon is in many ways a pronounced Puritan is apparent by his arraignment of the three worst sins which beset the youth of our time, which he declares to be tobacco, liquor, and dancing. It will surprise most people to see these three bracketed together, though if in Mr. Lemmon's opinion they are equally evil he is quite right in warning his readers against them; but it is doubtful if necessary to employ for method what is used in a certain class of modern

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play to teach morals—namely, by presenting, dwelling on, fairly gloating over vice. There are passages in Mr. Lemmon's book which no one would wish a young girl or boy to read, so coarse and evil-minded are the ideas which the author says he laments having to utter, but on which nevertheless he appears to dwell and enlarge. It is on this account as well as because of its lack of high ethical tone that the book not only fails to produce the effect at which the author aims, but in many cases a directly opposite result will probably be reached. To the thinking young person the arguments will appear flimsy, and to the careless youth the coarse suggestions may do much to bring about the evils Mr. Lemmon dreads. If the author had realized that it is more artistic to present an ideal of life unincumbered by "thou shalt nots" but insisting strongly on "thou shalt," and that that ideal would appeal more effectively to all readers than one complicated and debased by continual references to the reward of virtue, he would not have floundered about so sadly, as it were, in a marsh; he would rather have had a firm road beneath his feet, for spite of cynics the world ever responds to the highest appeal—righteousness for righteousness' sake.

The Brooklyn Library.

The forty-first annual report issued by the Board of Directors of the Brooklyn Library makes an excellent exhibit. The progress of this library is marked. During the last year 2,532 volumes have been purchased, and the receipts from donations and other sources make a total of 24,948 additions. This includes the fine library presented by Mr. James Bell. The collection contains 10,425 volumes. One section of this Bell library includes 2,498 volumes on history, geography, and travel. The total number of volumes in the Brooklyn Library is 146,153. It is particularly rich in bound periodicals. The reference department contains 1,891 volumes, and during the year 15,000 persons visited the library for the purpose of reference, writing, and study. The average daily attendance in the reading rooms has been large, and shows no falling off from former years. The total of volumes taken out for home reading numbered during the last year 88,941. The Brooklyn Library has six distinct deliveries, and has in this way distributed 4,886 volumes. The officers for 1899-1900 are: President—James L. Morgan, Jr.; Vice President—Simeon B. Chittenden; Secretaries—Theodore L. Frothingham and Frederick A. Ward; Treasurer—Henry Sanger Snow. The many literary workers in New York and Brooklyn, with the general public of readers, all acknowledge their indebtedness to Mr. Willis A. Bardwell, the librarian, and to James B. Cobbledick, the Assistant Librarian. Thanks are due, too, to the various committees composing the working staff of the Brooklyn Library.

The New York Times
Saturday Review of Books and Art.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1909.

WILLIAM MORRIS'S INFLUENCE.

The publication of the Mackail life of William Morris is reviving and bringing into new prominence the old discussion as to whether Morris is to be regarded entirely as an artist or partly as a master workman, as well as the question of his influence on the world in general. The opinion held by many seems to be so unjust or so prejudiced, or, in fact, formulated either with little regard for real facts or through ignorance of conditions, that a passing reference to Morris and his work may well be made at this time.

Leaving entirely out of the question William Morris the writer, let us glance at what Morris the decorator and designer has done, and also at the publications and influence of the Kelmscott Press. But first let us examine part of a recent article on Morris in The New York Tribune, which represents the popular attitude toward him so well that it may be given here:

> No amount of talk, in a biography or anywhere else, will ever prove that Morris was anything but an artist, and this is now being admitted. His history as a designer of wall papers, chintzes, furniture, and so on confirms the judgment. He preached in season and out of season for many years that what the world needed was beauty in the humblest things, beauty in the homes of the poor and moderately well off; but when he came to put his artistic gifts at the service of his beneficent ideas, he forgot to make beauty accessible to people with small purses. Some Morris products are inexpensive; most of them, looking from the standpoint of the average householder, are positively costly. And the publications of the Kelmscott Press put the last touch of incongruity to Morris's propaganda. A practical man, such as he tried to be, would be expected to make books not only beautiful but serviceable. The Kelmscott publications were scarcely ever designed on lines fitting them for daily use in the library; they were meant to be put in cases and admired as though they were specimens of some curious art; and how difficult it is for the world at large to possess them may be judged from the price at which a complete set is held by one bookseller. He wants £550 net cash for the fifty-two works in sixty-six volumes, printed by Morris, and he is likely to get the sum he asks. Could the man who fosters this kind of thing be regarded as a Socialist? He was an artist, an epicurean, all his life long.

This statement seems manifestly unfair. It is difficult at the present day to understand what the condition of things was at the time when Morris began his crusade against the extreme ugliness of the architecture, interior decoration and furnishings that then existed. Nor is it quite easy to trace the growth of an influence which, while producing such great results, has worked largely through indirect means. Is it not almost an axiom, too, that after certain reforms have been brought about, gradually perhaps, so that we have become so habituated to them that we scarcely realize the vastly different conditions from which we started, the work of the reformer is practically lost in our satisfaction in the result?

William Morris, realizing the hopeless ugliness of a machine-made age, an age where utilitarianism was the only aim, took the ground that a revolution could only be brought about by producing fabrics, furniture, and hangings, where beauty and suitableness were the first considerations. The glorification of handwork necessarily meant the production of expensive articles. But can we not see how the beauty and suitableness of such work resulted in the gradual awakening and education, not only of the consumer, but also of the manufacturer and the workman? In all trades, as in all professions, the influence of the best and highest examples is incalculable. We who remember the extreme ugliness of the furniture and hangings of twenty years ago, and the utter impossibility of getting anything plain and good at a reasonable price, with the result that now the average workingman may have a more artistic home than was then possible for a man with a dozen times his income, perhaps scarcely realize how this has come about, or how large a proportion of our indebtedness is due to Morris and his followers. It is equally true that never could worse results be found than at the present time—but this condition is due to lack of taste on the part of some portion of the public, and exists not because good things are out of our reach financially.

The establishment of the Kelmscott Press has been followed by most important results in all departments of printing. It cannot be said properly that these books were not intended and are not suited for "daily use in the library," outside of the question of their expense. That these books were not for the rich only has already been pointed out in these columns. "Gothic Architecture," a beautiful example of the plainer issues of the Kelmscott Press, sold in London for about 90 cents at the time of its issue in 1898. Nearly two years later a copy was bought in New York for the very moderate price of a dollar and a half. Is it Mr. Morris's fault that the same book fetches to-day more than twenty times its original value?

A glance at the auction prices brought by the Delane copies of the Kelmscott books, as compared with their publication prices, will show that the individual values of these books have increased from double up to a dozen times their original prices. This condition has been brought about—not in any way through Mr. Morris's own act, but simply through the demand for these perfect specimens of book making. The Delane copies aggregated £460, so that the price above referred to, £550, represents a considerable advance on the auction valuation. But many of these very books were originally published at $1 or $2, notably some of the very issues which have shown the most rapid increase in value, so that many persons have had opportunities of adding one or more specimens of this press to even the smallest collections, which might seem effectually to meet and controvert the theory that the Kelmscott books were issued and intended solely for the rich man. Even had this been the case, which clearly it is not, there would still remain the immense influence Morris has exerted upon printing in general—not upon books only, but on all other departments, until now even publishers' announcements take the delightful form of those recently issued from the Caslon Press.

In any estimate of William Morris, therefore, one ought to see the fairness of a less partial attitude and acknowledge that his influence was widespread and for all time. Even granting that the finest results of his work in various fields are, from their very scarcity and more or less prohibitive value, in the hands of the few, yet the influence of such work is shown to-day in all directions, and will continue to be felt for a long time. Therefore, is it not possible that William Morris may have had all the more influence and prestige as a Socialist from the very fact of his having been first and foremost an artist?

HENRY JAMES'S "MORALITY."

Why does Henry James do it? That is the question. Why does he lend his extraordinary skill to the treatment of worthless subjects?

Or is the subject of "The Awkward Age" worthy, after all, and is that really a great work, destined to survive, and to be admired in the twentieth century?

One must tread gently in the paths of criticism, if he fears ever to be found in the wrong. It was an authority no less august than The Edinburgh Review which described "Henry Esmond," when that masterwork first appeared, as "a parody in three volumes" and declared that its reader "felt always that he was listening to falsetto tones."

Still, at the risk of being found in the wrong by the next generation, we must stick to our belief that "The Awkward Age" is an unworthy book for a writer so able as Henry James, a waste of splendid skill, a monument of futility.

That it is going to be widely read proves nothing to the contrary. That it will be the most talked-of novel Mr. James has written in some years, while that veritable marvel of poetical suggestion and narrative power called "The Turn of the Screw" all but "fell flat," so far as the multitude of readers was concerned, does not alter our conviction. And while it is quite free from all grossness of expression and the faintest hint of vulgarity, it is surely as "immoral" as Wycherley, for it pictures a state of shameless, pagan lawlessness existing in London society, and much less "moral" than Fielding.

The question of the moral effect of any work of art is one not to be lightly touched upon. If the art is good art, the subject true, and the treatment faithful, discussion of the moral effect of the result may safely be left to the rank Philistines and sensationalists. We have poignantly quoted the words "moral" and "immoral" in applying them to Mr. James. We do not honestly believe that a line he writes will ever injure a person of sound and healthy mind.

But the fact remains that his present subject is polite vice, quite unrelieved by any show of virtue that can be fairly said to redeem it, and the wonder is why, with his exquisite taste, he ever chose such a subject. He clearly has no "purpose," like Ibsen's advocacy of the doctrine of individualism; he clearly does not aim to be preacher or reformer. It must be that he has his bad moods, when all mankind seems evil to him, and, the habit of work being upon him, tales like "In the Cage" and "The Awkward Age" are the results. We ought not to complain, perhaps, in view of the good moods which produce books in which vice stands in truer proportion to virtue, and the effect is uplifting rather than depressing, books like "Princess Casamassima" and "The Tragic Muse."

AMONG THE PARIS BOOKSTALLS.

The best, or, at any rate, the most interesting of the bookstalls along the Seine, in Paris, are those on the left bank. These are less apt to be seen by tourists, and finding their customers among the students of the Quartier, cater almost exclusively to them. It is well known that they are a unique institution in Paris life.

The term "stall" is common, but is a misnomer, for they consist merely of a row of tin-covered boxes placed along the top of the embankment. The boxes are uniformly painted a green that soon grows weather-stained, and the cover of each is fastened down by a padlock. The vendors are poor, but they lead a luxurious life. It is as distinctly care-free, Parisian, and social as that of the "boulevardier." One can tell time and read the barometer by watching the boxes on the embankment. If the weather is sunny and pleasant, the covers are wide open; if it is showery, the sleepy lids remain half shut, so that rain may be carried off on sloping roof, and if the day is yet young the lids are fast closed. At 10 o'clock in the morning there are very few that are open on the left bank; at 11 o'clock their number is slightly increased; at noon there is a scene of animation. Probably it does not pay to open them earlier. Student life is much the same the world over. It is late to bed and late to rise, and then a rush to lecture that leaves scant time for dallying over books and prints with a view to buying. So these bookmen of the street luxuriously conform their hours to the leisure of the students, and if it is too wet and stormy to linger by the river bank, there is holiday along the Seine.

When the trade is in full blast perhaps the most striking feature of it is the attention it attracts. All along the bank there is a row of men poring over the books. The system is very simple. One seller may have two-score visitors examining his wares, and yet no more than he can manage, for the proportion of customers to visitors is small, and he concerns himself only with the former. Each proprietor has a series of boxes. There is one price for all the wares in each, and the series represents a perfect gradation. The first box is marked "10 centimes," (2 cents,) and every separate thing in it is for sale at that price. The next is 15 centimes, the next 20, the next 25, the next possibly half a franc, and so on up to a franc, which is 100 centimes, though it hardly represents 20 cents. Beyond that many of the series do not extend except by one box, which is unmarked, and which contains the treasures of the collection at various high prices. Books are by no means the only wares. There are a great many engravings and wood cuts, on the left bank, some architectural and mechanical drawings, and the collections of postage stamps form a familiar object. Obviously one rarely has occasion to ask the price of an article. You look the wares over at your leisure, and when you have found what you want, you thump on the walk with your cane or umbrella, and the proprietor, who has probably had his eye on you all the time, comes around for his money.

It is true, perhaps, as is claimed, that the old glory of the bookstalls has waned, that their owners have become educated, and that the time has gone by for picking up treasures for nothing. However that may be, they are full still of fascinating interest to the novice who has thrills—possibly unscientific but pleasant—at the sight of very old dates, parchment covers, and illuminated capitals, for these things may be seen in the bookstalls to-day—though the latter not very often. There are a good many old magazines, and there is a quite pitiful array of scientific pamphlets. These fill the cheapest boxes, and the titles make you smile, for they promise such mighty things. They pretend to convey information that would be so precious to the world, if it were reliable, and yet are sold for one cent or two. But you find your smile fading as you think of the work that was put into them, of the midnight oil that was burned, of the hopes with which they were launched on the world, and the perfect pride with which they once filled some loving woman's heart. You hope that he never saw the pamphlet fallen to this low estate, and you guess that these bookstalls may be sometimes sad places to visit.

To the loitering American, the English-printed books have of course a special interest. I saw "Robinson Crusoe" in one of the boxes, and felt near home. It was curious to speculate on the story that lay back of its getting there. In another box was Allen and Greenough's Caesar. It was marked a franc and a half, and its appearance there—at that price—rubbed off old scores. A strange book to run across in another of the boxes was a publication of a series of lectures that appeared in book form in America a few years ago under the title of "Philanthropy and Social Progress." They were by Prof. Giddings, Jane Addams, and others, and were delivered before the School of Applied Ethics at Plymouth, Mass., in 1892. There was an introduction by Prof. Henry C. Adams. If there was temptation to take offense at this book's appearance at this time in a second-hand bookstall on the Seine, the misery of the feeling could find plenty of company. There was a French edition of the "Works of Lord Byron," beautifully bound, and in the best of condition, even to the gilt edges of the pages. The two volumes, at 80 centimes each, waited a purchaser. And if this were not enough, there was an account, translated from the French and published in London, of "The Revolutionary Spirit Preceding the French Revolution." It was in good condition, well bound, and offered at 20 cents. "Sermon Essays," "Morale Idyls," and works of this class were in the cheapest box of this book store for light-hearted students, while a series of nine of our own Columbian stamps (canceled) was among the treasures, and was offered under the caption, "Etats Unis Jubilé," at a franc sixty-five.

C. M. R.

Paris, May 18, 1909.

BOOK NEWS IN LONDON

[Copyright, 1909.]

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

LONDON, June 2.—Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett is writing a novel at her place in Kent, where she constantly entertains American guests. She intends to spend the Winter in America.

Mark Twain is now in London arranging for an edition de luxe of his works in twenty-five volumes. He will go to America in September.

Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice has undertaken an authentic "Life of Lord Granville."

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"Reminiscences of a Professional Politician," shortly to be issued by the New Century Press, will contain anecdotes of Gladstone, Parnell, and others.

Sydney Grier is writing a sequel to his "A Crowned Queen." He is also engaged on a novel founded on a Calcutta legend of a lady supposed to have survived the horrors of the "black hole" and who was afterward imprisoned and eventually rescued. This work will be published by Blackwood in the Autumn, and will be entitled "Like Another Helen."

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"Sir Paul Pindar, and Other Plays," is the title of a volume by Harry Neville Mangham, the dramatic critic, which the Messrs. Richards will publish shortly.

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Blackwood is about to publish an account of wireless telegraphy by J. J. Fahie, who mentions a Dundee man as having foreshadowed Signor Marconi's discovery long ago.

H. N.

A Library With More Readers Than Books.

Hunger for books, desire for information and amusement—could they be better explained than by directly copying the words of the librarian of the East Side House Settlement, at Seventy-sixth Street and the East River? "In one day, with three of us working just as rapidly as possible, the line of people waiting their turn to have their books checked on their way into the library overflowed, ran down the steps, and out into the street, while the line of people who had selected their books and were on their way home extends all around the library, and it was kept in order, as was also the line on the stairs, by four monitors selected from our larger boys."

Evidently in the East Side House Settlement there are more readers than books, the demand being beyond the supply. Does it not seem hard that a child cannot get a book of fairy stories because it is out? Think of being cut off from "Alice," and another girl, a slow reader, keeping the book an outrageous length of time! It is, then, duplicate, triplicate volumes of juvenile fiction that this library wants, and wants them at once. But should those interested in this excellent work have no juvenile books, there are innumerable other volumes, not of an imaginative kind, which would be welcomed, for those who come for books at this Settlement are of all ages and tastes. To sum it all up exactly, writes Mr. Edwin White Gallizard, the librarian, "We need to increase our work—a new room, a new assistant, a flight of stairs on the outside of the building for exit, many more books, and a good printed catalogue." With 8,160 volumes, the annual circulation of this Settlement's library is 60,000 volumes.

Mr. Peffer No Longer Editor.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

The Star and Kansan, at Independence, Kan., announces that ex-Senator Peffer, who has been writing its editorials, can no longer have any connection with the paper. Evidently the publisher of The Star and Kansan was not consulted by the Senator before the latter deserted Populism, for the publisher says: "Having believed in Mr. Peffer's sincerity, we are loth to accuse him of deliberate treachery, but, since no denial, correction, or retraction of his interview has appeared, we are impelled to the conclusion that Mr. Peffer is guilty of double-dealing. Relations between himself and this paper are at an end."

NATHAN HALE.

His Life as a Student at Yale, Compiled from the College Records—Facts Uncollected Heretofore.

Nathan Hale, to whom a statue will in all probability be erected on the Yale campus before the bicentennial year, 1901, left few memorials of his stay in New Haven while a student at the college. Beyond a few books, dog-eared and yellow with age, and one or two personal effects, Yale has nothing at the present day by which to remember one of the most famous of her early graduates. Curiously enough, the only two buildings that were up in Nathan Hale's day are still standing, inclosed by the fine quadrangle of Vanderbilt, Welch, and Lawrance; but everything else is gone that could remind one of the latter days of the eighteenth century. Standing in front of Old South Middle, the patriot spy, if he were alive to-day, might easily think himself back in the days of 1770, but were he to look past the Athenaeum he would find himself in a different world. Probably in the doff of the student hat to the Faculty, the bowing of Prex out of chapel, the occasional and perfunctory hazing of a freshman, and the presence of tutors in the dormitory entries Nathan Hale might find himself partly at home, but all of the other college customs and traditions would be new to him, although old to those of the present day at Yale.

When Nathan Hale came to Yale College in the Summer of 1770 he was one of a class of thirty-eight men, nearly all of whom were under seventeen years of age. Hale was himself sixteen, which was not considered an early age at which to enter college. There were just ninety-nine students in the college when he entered, and the teaching force was equally meagre, there being besides Prof. Daggett, who also acted as President, four tutors, one in charge of each class. These tutors were Samuel Wales, M. A.; Joseph Howe, M. A.; Joseph Lyman, D. D., and Buckingham St. John, M. A. Besides these in the management of the college were thirteen fellows, who acted as trustees; a Treasurer, Roger Sherman, Esq., and a corporation's Secretary, Mr. Warham Williams. In 1770 there were but two college buildings erected, though the old Connecticut Hall must have been still standing. These were Old College, now South Middle, built in 1752, and the New College, now the Athenaeum, built in 1763. The latter was then used as a chapel and recitation hall and South Middle as a dormitory. The remainder of the square now occupied by the campus dormitories and the modern recitation halls was then filled up with private dwellings.

Nathan Hale was a studious young man, and he seems to have passed into the college from his father's tutelage without any difficulty. His brother, Enoch Hale, the grandfather of the Rev. E. E. Hale, two years Nathan's senior, entered the class of 1773 with him. The entrance examinations of his day were not as severe as those of to-day, and a successful candidate had only to know Latin, Greek, and the elementary sciences. Hale entered well prepared in arithmetic, reading, and writing, and in Sallust, Cicero, and the Greek Testament, which was the full requirement. The reading of the college rules of a few years later required a candidate for entrance to be "able extempore to read, Construe, and Parce Tully, Virgil and the Greek Testament: to write true Latin in Prose and to understand the Rules of Prosodia and Common Arithmetic, and shall bring Sufficient Testamony to his Blameless and Inoffensive Life," rules that were probably not different to any extent in 1770 except in the Latin authors named.

There is very little that is known of Nathan Hale's life in New Haven during the years 1770-3 except an occasional mention of him in the letters of the time. That he was a remarkable man, even in the early years of his college life seems evident from these notices of him. President Timothy Dwight, who came to the college as tutor in 1771, had a very high opinion of him as a student, and addressed to his memory some of his most poetic lines. An old resident of the town, at whose father's house young Hale was a frequent visitor when a student, wrote in 1848: "Hale was a notable specimen of a man. He was six feet high, perfectly well proportioned in figure, and with a deportment the most manly I have ever seen. His chest was broad, his muscles firm, his face had a benign expression, his complexion was roseate, and his eyes light blue. He had light brown hair, and his speech was low and sweet. He went out into the town society to some extent. All the girls fell in love with him and wept when they heard of his fate." Jared Sparks wrote a little later of him: "Hale possessed genius, taste, and order. He was distinguished as a scholar and gained universal esteem and confidence."

At the time that Hale entered, Yale was undergoing a trying ordeal. When Dr. Daggett took his place at the death of President Clap he found the college losing in membership and in influence. The first act of his régime was the appointment of several new teachers to the Faculty. In 1771 Nehemiah Strong was chosen Professor of Natural Science in the college, and Timothy Dwight and John Trumbull tutors. With the coming of these last two named a literary atmosphere sprang up in the college that spread throughout the men, and Hale seems to have caught the fever with the rest. Nathan Hale seems to have been both a scholar and an athlete while at Yale. The range of athletic exercise was somewhat limited at this period of the history of the college; there was little sport but the occasional kicking of a football down the long grassy courts in the college yard, vaulting, wrestling, and leaping. And there has but little come down to us of Hale's prowess. Until a much later date, however, the marks were still shown on the green of a prodigious leap made by Hale, though the distance is not noted. This was just west of the old State House, which was torn down in 1888, and, like George Washington's throw across the Potomac, lived in the memory of his contemporaries, so that old men of 1850 remembered pointing it out to admiring visitors as the finest thing ever done at Yale in the athletic line. He seems to have been an all-around man at Yale, as, besides having something of a reputation as an athlete, he was famous as a literary man and debater. He was one of the first members of the famous old society of Linonia, which was in full force at Yale as late as 1870, and which fathered the Brothers' Society, both of which have since given way to the secret societies and the Yale Union. Linonian tradition has it that "Messrs. T. Dwight, Nathan Hale, and James Hillhouse" made the first contribution of books to this society in 1772, and were in reality, though not in fact, its founders. Linonia had been in existence several years before Hale came to New Haven. At the annual celebration of Linonia at the end of Hale's junior year a comedy was "enacted," known as "The Beaux's Stratagems," in which Nathan Hale and James Hillhouse took part, and at which all the belles in the town were present. The succeeding year Hale "made and delivered" an epilogue at the Linonian celebration, the title of which unfortunately is not preserved. He seems to have been recognized as a literary light by his classmates, for it is recorded that he kept up an epistolary correspondence with several of them on literary subjects while in college, "and would correct the compositions of the fellows." He engaged in this way in a fiery correspondence that nearly led to blows with his classmate Benjamin Talmadge, afterward, oddly enough, famous as the capturer of Major André, over the use of "the comparative degree in common speech." While interested in purely literary matters, Hale was also an adept in science, as the lines in President Dwight's eulogy read:

> "With Genius' living flame his bosom glowed,
> And Science lured him to her sweet abode."

He purchased a number of books of science, so that his library took on almost altogether a scientific aspect, and bought at one time a new dictionary of "Arts and Sciences" that was a standing wonder to his classmates, and, indeed, if history is right, with one of the tutors. It is not known where Hale roomed while at the college. No college catalogues were printed up to 1782, and there is no record known to be extant regarding Hale's boarding place. As only seniors roomed on the campus up to 1703, it is safe to say that most of his life here was spent in private houses in the town. Little else is known of Nathan Hale's career in New Haven except his graduation, the last to be publicly held until 1781. The college records show that he was graduated in the first third of a class of thirty-six men, taking first honors. At his commencement Hale took part in a syllogistic dispute, followed by a forensic debate, with Benjamin Talmadge and Ezra Samson. This was spoken in Latin from prepared papers and was on the topic: "Whether the education of daughters be not, without any just reason, more neglected than that of the sons." It is recorded that Hale won the debate and that he championed the daughters. In Nathan Hale's class were a number of men who afterward took prominent parts in the Revolutionary War, the first indications of which were to be felt in the Colonies in the early seventies. All of his patriot classmates were officers in the American Army, and all but him outlived the war. Graduating with him were the following who went to the front for the Colonies: Brevet Major Roger Alden, Deputy Commissary Royal Flint, Captain of Governor's Guards James Hillhouse, Captain Connecticut Troops Stephen Keyes, Adjt. Elihu Marvin, Chaplain Ezra Samson, Capt. Ezra Selden, Major Benjamin Talmadge, Captain of Massachusetts Troops Joshua Lamb Woodbridge, and Major John Palgrave Wyllys.

At Yale, though the records of his life are meagre, Nathan Hale must have participated in the political excitement of the time. A few months after he came to New Haven a meeting of the towns in this colony was held here to protest against the "infidelity" of New York in regard to the tea duty. Hale must have been a hanger-on at this meeting, as were all the college students, and this may well have been his first experience of the feeling of the times. It was a period of great excitement in Yale College, and the disputes and debates among the students all took on a political character. Some of the subjects which were debated before Linonia were whether American goods are not superior to foreign made, whether the Colonies are not self-governing at the present, whether the tea duty is legal, &c. As Hale was a regular attendant at these debates, it is safe to surmise that he was a frequent speaker. Indeed, he had hardly graduated in 1775 when he spoke at a town meeting at New London on the receipt of the news of the battle of Lexington, and his thrilling address fired the citizens to instant service: "Let us march immediately, and never lay down our arms until we obtain independence!"

At Yale Nathan Hale must have lived very much the same life that his contemporaries did. The rules of the college at that time were very strict. The students had to attend chapel every morning at 6 o'clock and every evening at the same hour, and they were fined a penny when tardy, and a half-penny if they came in after the "Introductory Collect" had been read. Hale, with the remainder of the students, had to bow to all the members of the Faculty when he met them on the college or street, and had to raise his hat to all the President or any members of the corporation were in sight on the college campus. He had to be in his room all day and all night, except for a half hour after breakfast, an hour and a half after dinner, and from prayers to 9 o'clock in the evening. "And to this end," read the college rules of the time, "the President or the Tutors shall by Turns or as they can visit the Students' Chambers after 9 o'clock to see whether they are in their chambers." The students ate together in one large room in "Yale College," and were waited upon by needy students under the eyes of the tutors. There were two wells sunk behind South Middle, the remains of which can be seen to-day, and the students had to draw their own water and carry it to their rooms. The students were ordered on a fine of 2s. 6d. not "to play at carûs or dice, or any game upon a wager, or go to a tavern within two miles of the college." They could not go out of the college yard without hat or coat, or two miles out at any time during term time. Hale when a freshman had to undergo the hazing of the day, and was probably forced to run errands with the rest of the class for upper classmen, tutors, and even the President himself. Fines were provided for a freshman who refused to do this, and expulsion commonly followed if the rebellious student held to his point.

While an undergraduate Nathan Hale studied the curriculum of the day laid down for the students. This consisted of the "tongues" and logic for the first year; rhetoric, geometry, and geology for the second; natural philosophy, astronomy, and mathematics for the third year, and metaphysics and ethics for the last. An old college record of the time adds the fact that Saturdays were allotted for the study of divinity, and that "on Fridays about six at once shall declaim in the hall in Latin, Greek, or Hebrew, and in no other language." On the 15th of July two hours were given annually to an examination of the students' proficiency, and the successful were graduated from their classes. Nathan Hale was graduated among the first thirteen in a class of thirty-six, and entered the teaching profession, as did nearly all of the early graduates of the college. When the war broke out he enrolled as a volunteer at once, resigned his school teacher's desk at New London and enlisted as a Lieutenant in the Seventh Connecticut, when he was sent immediately to Boston. In 1776, when he was but twenty-three, and but three years out of college, he was executed as a spy at the hands of the British. When he was captured he had his Yale diploma with him, and his Latin notes of the lay-out of the enemy's fortifications. But these insignia of his education only hastened his fate, and he was hanged as a spy in New-York City Sept. 22, breathing at the last a patriot's brave words, like the man that he had shown himself to be at Yale.

EDWIN OVIATT.

New Haven, Conn., June 1, 1899.

HAGGARD ON AGRICULTURAL ENGLAND.

How pleasantly and entertainingly passes along Mr. Rider Haggard's "A Farmer's Year" in Longman's Magazine. You read of corn, of beets, potatoes, of horses, cows, sheep, of rabbits, foxes, of crows, swallows, and then there are absurd comments on landlords, publicans, and farm laborers. You get an insight into English rural politics. Then Mr. Rider Haggard tells you of old churches, parsons, clerks, choirs. Many are his experiences. He has reared a pony, and the beast shows temper, and when harnessed flings himself on the ground, and cuts his knees, thus taking, "in all probability, eight or ten pounds off his value." Now comes in good advice: "No young horse should be driven without knee-caps." Ventilate your haystacks, Mr. Rider Haggard tells you. School matters, religious service, charities, all occupy the writer's attention. There is a certain tempered conservatism which pervades "A Farmer's Year." With his broad and extensive reading, many are the references to English country ways of two and three hundred years ago, and he draws on his African experiences. Mr. Rider Haggard's "She" may be read for some time to come, but his experiences as a farmer will certainly be a lasting contribution to English agricultural life at the close of the nineteenth century. If Mr. Hardy is theoretical in regard to the English rustic, Mr. Rider Haggard's acquaintance with him is practical and exact.

KEATS AND LAMB.

At the beginning of May two medallion portraits, one of John Keats, the other of Charles Lamb, were put in position in the entrance of the Passmore Edwards Free Library at Edmonton, England. Mr. Frederic Harrison was the spokesman for the occasion. He said that there "could be no second to Lamb in prose, no second to Keats in verse." Comparing to-day with the past, Mr. Harrison declared that "the present engine-turned-double-action system of teaching with cramming, constant work at high pressure, and examination upon examination was not favorable to the cultivation of literary genius."

"THE CATHEDRAL BUILDERS."

There is being prepared for Charles Scribner's Sons a very elaborate and elegantly illustrated work to be called "The Cathedral Builders; The Story of a Great Guild." The author is Leader Scott, honorary member of the Accademia delle Belle Arti of Florence. There will be eighty full-page illustrations of the more famous of the world cathedrals. The work will be divided into four books, treating respectively of: I., "Romanic-Lombard Architects"; II., "The First Pointed Ecclesiastics of the North"; III., "Renaissance Architects"; IV., Italian Gothic and Renaissance Architects.

500 WORDS ENOUGH.

Words the Noble List Must Include.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Granting that the average man uses only 500 words, what are they? The beginning of a list is appended. In the case of verbs the infinitive only is given, but the educated man's use of the verb includes tenses which the ignorant seldom employ; the pronouns are given only in one case, although here again the vocabulary of the man of letters is richer than that of the illiterate.

The names of the first two persons of the Trinity, the days of the week, the days of the months, and the numeral adjectives, added to this list, will bring the number above 500, and it contains no abstract nouns, no scientific terms, very few words applying to mechanical operations; only two theological terms, no names of coins, and few of more than eight letters. Now, hope and fear and joy and memory are words of which the humblest have need; the poorest have some avocation with a special vocabulary and all use coins even if they have but few of them.

Are not 500 words rather a small allowance? Possibly by excluding the articles, particles, and personal, relative, and adjective pronouns, and the numeral adjectives from the computation one might make 500 adjectives, adverbs, nouns, and verbs sufficient for conversational purposes, but that would be hardly fair. T. S. B.

Boston, May 15, 1890.

I	Egg	Strap ("to frock")
You	Butter	Train
He, she, it	Cheese	Umbrella
A, an	Milk	Parasol
The	Sugar	Rubbers
About	Molasses	Waterproof
Across	Fritters	Flannel
After	Steak	Cotton
Against	Tea	Linen
Among	Coffee	Silk
Around	Chocolate	Satin
At	Tobacco	Velvet
Before	Cigars	Fur
Behind	Pipe	Handkerchief
Beside	Candy	Veil
Between	Gum	Clasp
Beyond	Beer	Hairpin
By	Whisky	Clothes
Down	Wine	Apron
Except	Rum	Bracelet
For	Gin	Easter
From	Brandy	Ball
In	Porter	Dance
Into	Cider	Boat
Of	Pig	Ship
On	Date	River
Through	Prune	Hill
To	Peach	Mountain
Up	Cherry	Lake
With	Quince	Pond
Without	Horse	Tree
And	Cow	Flower
As	Sheep	Sew
Because	Goat	Lard
But	Mouse	Bee
If	Rat	Fly
Or	Cat	Mosquito
Since	Dog	Snake
That	Jackass	Wolf
Though	Elephant	Stone
Yet	Lion	Rock
Oh!	Bear	Grass
This	Tiger	What
Each	Whale	Cats
Every	Shark	Island
Some	Alligator	City
Other	Monkey	Village
One	Dish	Copper
Any	Plate	Iron
All	Cup	Tin
Such	Saucer	Nickel
No, none	Spoon	Brass
Whole	Knife	Thimble
Both	Fork	Axe
Yes	Pan	Hatchet
Who	Bowl	Hammer
What	Salt	Gun
Which	Spice	Sword
Ever	Yeast-powder	Cannon
Now	Pepper	Steam
Then	Mustard	Thunder
Near	Vinegar	Lightning
Far	Catsup	Storm
Last	Sauce	Shower
First	"Preserves"	Cloud
Middle	Pickles	Snow
Low	Salad	Hail
High	Sweet	Rain
Good	Sour	Needle
Bad	Fresh	Gold
Fine	Dry	Quicksilver
Pretty	Moist	Lead
Ugly	Wet	Silver
Drunken	Water	Tin
Stylish	Fire	Be
Elegant	Earth	Have
Splendid	Air	Live
Genteel	Wind	Hate
Real	Sky	Buy
Quite	Heaven	Sell
Cheap	Hell	Cheat
Nasty	House	Steal
Nice	Home	Kill
Mean	Step	Read
Rude	Door	Write
Polite	Hall	Count
Smart	Stairs	Go
Saucy	Room	Come
Mad	Roof	Run
Quick	Floor	Walk
Slow	Wall	Dance
Fast	Window	Jump
Afraid	Shutters	Fly
Brave	Glass	Swim
Old	Handle	Ride
Young	Fence	Sail
Light	Yard	Learn
Dark	Mantel	Borrow
Tall	Chair	Lend
Short	Table	Give
Little	Bed	Take
Big	Bureau ("chest of drawers," "dressing-case")	Tear
Square	Shelf	Follow
Sharp	Closet	Die
Long	Nail	Live
Many	Cricket	Fight
Few	Chimney	Begin
Scarce ("Skurse")	Stove	Finish
Enough	Gas	Help
Much	Lamp	Hinder
Well	Coal	See
Ill	Wood	Feel
Thousand	Oil	Taste
Million	Oven	Smell
Bargain	Kettle	Hear
Bread	Frying pan	Touch
Meat	Rolling-pin	Climb
Potatoes	Sieve	March
Cake	Grater	Think
Vegetables	Tub	Suppose
Cucumbers	Faucet	Eat
Corn	Carpet	Like
Beans	Sofa	Dislike
Lamb	Washstand	Play
Pudding	Coat	Work
Iced cream	Vest	Find
Pie	Pantaloons	Lose
Plum	Shirt	Swear
Nut	Hat	Speak
Walnut	Stocking	Ask
Chestnut	Shoe	Answer
Almond	Boot	Shout
Orange	String	Laugh
Lemon	Glove	Cry
Apple	Button	Study
Strawberry	Ring	Stay
Raspberry	Pin	Stop
Huckleberry	Dress	Put
Blackberry	Bonnet	Rise
Fowl	Jacket	Sit
Chicken	Sack	Stand
Turkey	Cap	Lie
Goose	Tassel	Sleep
Game	Ribbon	Try
Bird	Lace	Drink
Fish	Feather	Bathe
Oyster	Collar	Wash
Lobster	Cuff	Iron
Clam	Sleeve	Scrub
Liver	Waist	Sweep
Tripe		
Doughnut		
Onions		

A Test That Does Not Prove It.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The "test" of the Baltimore Clubmen is interesting, but it is hard to see how it can prove either that "the average man does not employ more than five hundred words in conversation," or that "a well-educated man rarely possesses a vocabulary of more than a thousand words." It would seem to prove merely that in a half hour's discussion on the tariff, the one man found use for 510 words of his vocabulary, and the other for 573 of his. The lawyer used more words than the physician. This fact by no means proves that the physician had a smaller vocabulary than the lawyer. Probably it indicates only that he was off his own ground. Suppose the conversation prolonged and a variety of subjects introduced—the Briggs controversy, expansion, the Peace Conference, the philosophy of Martin Dooley, Ph. D., Kipling's poetry, the management of the B. and O. R. R. Suppose, moreover, the constraint of peculiar circumstances removed, does the Baltimore correspondent feel disposed to venture a guess as to the vocabulary that his legal and medical friends would then display?

An unexpected access of curiosity on the subject has led me to spend some hours in the illuminating society of Webster's International Dictionary, (1807).

From A to Z are 1,681 pages of definition, of which 108 are devoted to words beginning with A. From these 108 pages I have made a list of words likely to be used by a fairly educated person who avoids technical language and pedantry. Proper nouns and adjectives were rejected; also, derivatives, though in very many cases these might fairly be allowed to stand with the primitive, e. g., agreeable. The first fifty words of the list are abandon, abbreviate, abdicate, abdomen, abduct, abhor, abject, ablaze, able, abnormal, aboard, abolish, aboriginal, abortion, abominable, about, above, abreast, abridge, abroad, abrupt, abscess, abscond, absent, absolute, absorb, abstain, abstruse, absurd, abundance, abuse, academy, accent, accept, accident, acclamation, accommodate, accomplish, according, account, accumulate, accuracy, accursed, accusation, accustom, ace, acid, acknowledge.

Could a person be called even fairly educated, who could not in conversation command every one of these words? Yet of common words like these a list of 407 is before me, the result of repeated revision. Among the words cut off are abase, abate, abet, ablution, abound, above board, absolve, abstemious, accede, accelerate, accredit, accrue, achieve—most of which might fairly have been admitted. Before revision the list contained 618 words, which, by the addition of "literary" words (e. g., "afield," and the more common technical terms, would have been increased to 800.

But let 500 be taken as the number of words beginning with A in the conversational vocabulary of educated persons. The letter A occupies something less than one-fifteenth of the whole space given to definitions. Now, 500 times 15 equals 7,500.

By no means is it asserted that the average educated person has command in conversation of 7,500 words. It is doubtless true that considerable subtractions should be made from this estimate. Yet do not these simple data encourage one to hope that the power of expression and the power of thinking which it implies are broader, deeper, and more discriminating than some would have us believe? M. B. R.

Yonkers, N. Y., May 15, 1890.

Not a Fair Test.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In reading Dr. Lamdin's "test" of an educated man's vocabulary, it appears to me that the test was not a fair one, for I claim that the conversational words used by the lawyer instead of being only 573 will actually be more than 1,000. Every subject a person talks about will bring different words, and if the lawyer can use 573 words on protection and next week you give him expansion or the Mazet committee to discuss, you will find that he will use several hundred words not used in the protection debate, all these should be added to his vocabulary; then if your stenographer could follow him around for a month, you would find that his list of words, instead of being between 300 and 600, would figure between 1,000 and 1,500.

This subject was brought up at dinner table a few weeks ago, and in order to make a test we took a friend's letters containing in all 3,500 words, and by count, omitting proper names and counting as one words derived from the same root, the test showed the lady to have used 420 different words, and her vocabulary was not exhausted, for she had not touched upon fashions and many other subjects dear to a woman's heart. HENRY CARRINGTON.

New York, May 18, 1890.

For Deaf-Mutes Only.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have read with interest the views of sundry of your correspondents anent the vocabulary of ye "Average Man," but I disagree with the general consensus that allows to him only a few hundred words. One of your friends relates a story of a doctor and a lawyer, who sat down together and talked for the space of ten minutes upon the subject of the tariff. And when the judges came to render judgment they found that the champion of free trade had hurled 565 words at his opponent, whereas the advocate of protection could allege but 537 in defense of his client, whereupon the former was declared victor. Your correspondent adduces this as evidence of the comparative poverty of the vocabularies of the people. But do not the facts, rightly interpreted, insinuate quite the contrary?

First, we must remember that the gentlemen discoursed for a very brief period, quite insufficient to thoroughly glean even the narrow field wherein they were confined. Moreover, they could have talked as well on forty other topics, each with its own peculiar ideas, and words to express them. While some words—mostly verbs and prepositions—would be used in all, the same nouns and adjectives would scarce serve for free trade, Briggs case, ball game, and beef inquiry. Then again our writing vocabulary is far more extensive than our speaking one—for we have opportunity to pause and select. Altogether, if we should accord to each disputant as many thousands as in their talk they used hundreds, I think we should still do them less than justice.

To ascertain roughly the extent of my own vocabulary, I culled from sixty pages of the Students' Standard Dictionary, taken at random, in blocks of ten pages each, from different parts of the volume, the words which I employ in speaking and writing. I counted as one word all those derived from a single root, as access, accession, accessory, &c., though these are indisputably all different words in good standing. The results for each ten pages varied between 140 and 160 words, averaging a little over 15 words per page, or, for the whole volume of 800 pages, upward of 12,000 words. I attempted to be strictly just in my selections, but I realize that it is easy to mistake and to claim as one's own words which though intimately known are not in fact used by one's self. With every allowance, however, for natural vanity, there must remain a band of full 10,000, of whom I assert ownership, and whom I will marshal in defense of my title should any wight impugn it. Possibly I have a more numerous retinue than the "Average Man," for, besides my own specialty, law, I have a speaking acquaintance with many of the liberal arts and sciences, with electrical and mechanical engineering, biology, philosophy, and sundry other departments, each of which maintains a considerable terminology within its appanage.

Of course I do not pretend to an intimate, exhaustive knowledge of 12,000 words, nor of 10,000 nor 8,000—to be able to define their every sense and to differentiate their every shade. But the use of a word in any of its senses fairly includes it in one's vocabulary. S. P. G.

P. S.—I see in this morning's TIMES (Sunday) a letter from Mr. Duane, who, employing the same method, seems to corroborate my results. I hope we shall hear no more of the 500 vocabulary, except from deaf-mutes. S. P. G.

Brooklyn, May 21, 1890.

Another Test.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Apropos of the discussion concerning the number of words in common use, let me tell you of an experiment which seems to show that the number employed in the test described in your issue of the 13th was far below the normal. A little over 500 seems to have been the number of words required for a debate on the tariff; probably a debate on any other single topic would show about the same. To answer the real question, it would be necessary to ascertain the number of such topics on which the ordinarily educated person could carry on a debate.

My experiment was with a little boy, between two and three years of age, who was brought up to speak only French, and most of his vocabulary was learned from his nurse, a very intelligent girl of seventeen, with nothing more than what we would call in this country "a common school education." Taking a schoolbook, (French Principia, Part II.,) with a vocabulary of 13,000 words, the child's mother and myself went through this vocabulary, marking the words we knew he used, admitting only those we had heard him use, and excluding inflected parts; and this process was checked by the nurse. When we came to count the words marked afterward, to our astonishment it ran up to 678.

It is scarcely credible that when a child of two has a vocabulary of that number, with his very limited powers of conception, an ordinarily educated adult should not have a vocabulary measured by some considerable multiple of this.

Would not the English Bible afford a fairly close measure of the ordinary English vocabulary? There must be a negligibly small number of words in it not in common use and not replaced by modern names of inventions and the like. A computation could be reached in ten minutes, with a concordance, of the number of words used in the Bible. W. H. S.

New York, May 15, 1890.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

"Octogenarian" of this city, who very kindly favors THE SATURDAY REVIEW with a sketch of Philip James Bailey, the author of "Festus," is informed that THE REVIEW'S sketch of Mr. Bailey's life was taken from Allibone, who distinctly says that the poet was the son of the proprietor of The Nottingham Mercury. Mr. Bailey, however, had reached the age of twenty when "Festus" was written, and not when it was published.

To a "New York Constant Reader" we reply that John Fiske's is in many ways the best short history of the United States, "History of the United States for Schools," (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1,) that it would be difficult to name "the three greatest American orators," but that among the early men Webster, Clay, and Calhoun are of course great, and that among the good books on oratory are these: Raymond's "Orator's Manual," Genung's "Practical Elements of Rhetoric," Boston, Ginn & Co., 1886; Hill's "Principles of Rhetoric," New York, Harper & Brothers, 1878; Bascom's "Philosophy of Rhetoric," New York, Harper & Brothers, 1866; Day's "Elements of the Art of Rhetoric," New York, Harper & Brothers, 1867; Whately's "Elements of Rhetoric," New York, Harper & Brothers, 1846; Quackenbos's "Advanced Course of Composition and Rhetoric," New York, Appleton & Co., 1854; Coppée's "Elements of Rhetoric," Philadelphia, Eldredge & Brother, 1880; Hart's "Manual of Composition and Rhetoric," Philadelphia, Eldredge & Brother, 1878; Parker's "Aids to Composition," Boston, Ginn & Co., 1888; Genung's "Rhetoric of Rhetorical Description," Boston, Ginn & Co., 1888; Wendell's "English Composition," New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1891; Bain's "English Composition and Rhetoric," New York, D. Appleton & Co., 1887; Shaw's "Complete Manual of Elocution and Oratory," Cincinnati, H. Cranston & Stone, 1888; Bantin's "Art of Extempore Speaking," New York, Lockwood, 1878, and Delanmosne's "Art of Oratory," New York, Werner, 1884.

William Writer of Dayton, N. Y., may have to advertise for Eager's "History of Orange County," though a dealer in rare books might be able to supply him with a copy. Our correspondent should write to the Lenox Library of this city in reference to the history of the Kortright family of New York.

From Summit, N. J., E. C. Jewett writes, asking where he can secure copies of "Shakespeare and His Friends" and "Hieronymus Jobs."

We would advise R. D., who has in his possession a letter thought to have been written by Washington to Franklin to take it to the Lenox Library, where he will very probably receive information as to its authenticity.

A. H. P. of Brooklyn desires information concerning an old English ballad that relates to the legend of "The Madonna and the Cherries."

"The Admirable Lady Biddy Fane," by Frank Barrett, about which L. V. G. of New York writes, was published in London in 1888. Its author, who is an English novelist of some standing, has also written "Fettered for Life," "Folly Morrison," "Found Guilty," "The Great Hesper," "His Helpmate," "Honest Davie," "John Ford," "Lieutenant Barnabas," "Little Lady Linton," "The Prodigal's Progress," "A Recoiling Vengeance," "Under a Strange Mask," and other novels.

W. E. Coleman of 224 Phelan Building, San Francisco, wishes to know the name of the present publisher of Wilson's "Treatise on Punctuation," formerly published by Crosby & Nichols, Boston.

T. O. D., a Brooklyn admirer of THE REVIEW, would like to find two poems which appeared in The Boston Journal during 1887 or 1888, one entitled "The First Trial by Jury," and the other describing the tree on which Christ was crucified.

The lines beginning "I could not love thee, dear, so much, loved I not honor more," about which A. M. H. asks, were written by Richard Lovelace. Our correspondent also wishes to know who wrote the following lines:

> "Just a-wearyin' for you,
> All the time a-feelin' blue
> Waitin' for you, wonderin' when
> You'll be comin' home again."

H. W. Lane of Russell, Penn., desires to find the poem of which these lines are a part:

> "Then blithely sings the merry boy,
> As the homestead farm he tills;
> Then hurrah for old New England,
> And her cloud-capped granite hills."

A sketch of "Hugh Conway" is also asked for by our correspondent. According to Allibone, Frederick John Fargus ("Hugh Conway,") was born in Bristol, England, in 1847 and died in 1886. The son of an auctioneer, he succeeded to his father's business in 1868 and conducted it until 1883. He wrote "A Life's Idyils, and Other Poems," London, 1879; "Called Back," Bristol, 1883; "Bound Together," London, 1884; "Dark Days," London, 1884; "At What Cost, and Other Stories," London, 1885; "Carriston's Gift," Bristol, 1886; "Living or Dead," London, 1886, and "Lays and Lyrics," London, 1887. In poetry he occupied a minor place, and in fiction was a crude Wilkie Collins, without Collins's gift of construction and characterization.

We are indebted to H. P. Goddard of 12 West Preston Street, Baltimore, and to Dudley Tenney of 44 West Fifty-second Street, this city, who write concerning the first edition of Longstreet's "Georgia Scenes." Mr. Tenney's copy of the book, printed in Augusta, Ga., in 1835, is undoubtedly of the first edition, and his copy of the book issued by the Harpers in 1840 of the second edition. In his invaluable "Dictionary of Books Relating to America" Joseph Sabin places the various editions thus: Augusta, Ga., 1835, 12mo, pp. 235; New York, Harper & Brothers, 1840, 12mo, pp. 214, plates; New York, (ibid.,) 1843, 1848, 1850, 1858, and 1869; Macon, Ga., Burke, Boykin & Co., 1864, 8vo, pp. 230. Longstreet was not included in Foley's "American Authors," though he should have been.

James H. Conklin sends this communication: "In connection with the mention in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of the recent sale of a copy of Eugene Field's 'Tribune Primer,' I would inquire if that epoch-making work was originally published in Denver. That seems to be implied, but I have a copy published in Brooklyn by Frederick Tredwell, (and copyrighted by him in 1882,) and I had thought that that was of the original and only edition. There is no date in the book other than the date of copyright. The title reads, 'The Model Primer, by Eugene Field of The Denver Tribune, &c.'" The facts as to the first edition of "Tribune Primer" were given by Luther S. Livingston in the fourth part of his account of "The First Books of American Authors." (See The Bookman, December, 1898.) During the Autumn of 1881 Eugene Field, then managing editor of The Denver Tribune, wrote for his paper "a series of little skits of a few lines each, with short sentences, and with capital letters liberally used, like the first lessons in reading printed in children's primers." In 1882, or during the last days of 1881, a collection of ninety-four of these sketches was printed, forming a small pamphlet of forty-eight pages, exclusive of the pink paper covers, with this title page, "Tribune Series No. II. Tribune Primer. By Eugene Field." A little later Frederick Tredwell compiled from the pages of The Denver Tribune a little book called "The Model Primer," which he printed at 9 Boerum Place, Brooklyn, in 1882. In 1883 he issued, at 78 Nassau Street, New York, another edition, similar to the other, save for the title page and a notice of imprint below the copyright notice on the verso of the page. "The Model Primer" contains twenty of the sketches printed in The Denver Tribune, eighteen of which were

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used by Field in his book, and illustrations by L. Hopkins. Collectors of Field aim to have both "The Denver Primer" and "The Model Primer," as the latter is not a reprint of the former. Our correspondent is in possession of a book that is rare, the only copy sold at auction in late years being Foote's, which fetched $21 in 1895.

Aiden S. Huling writes from Topeka, Kan., asking if there is an edition of the Letters of Junius, with an index, and notes explaining the numerous allusions to matters which have become obscured by the lapse of time. Rutledge published in 1880 the "Letters of Junius, with Woodfall's Notes," in two volumes.

Mrs. A. T. O'Connor of Hobart, N. Y., wishes the title of a book of quotations which costs less than $6. There are several which may be named, including: English Dictionary of Quotations," by P. H. Dalbrae, Macmillan, $2; Bartlett's "Familiar Quotations," $3; "Quotations for Occasions," by K. B. Wood, Century Company, $1.50; "Dictionary of Terms, Phrases, and Quotations," by H. Percy Smith, Appleton, $3; "Dictionary of Quotations," by J. Wood, Warne, $2.50.

The sequel to Mrs. Craigie's "School for Saints," about which Joseph H. Craig of 188 Warren Street, Brooklyn, asks, has not been published.

The sonnet entitled "The Harp Under the Stair," concerning which L. S. S. writes, appeared in Harper's Magazine during 1898.

We are not familiar with the "prose idylls" of the writer whose name, Henry Miller, of 352 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, states, was mentioned in 1886 in connection with that of Richard Henry Stoddard.

J. H. S. of this city requests those readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW who have an intimate knowledge of the tablets placed in various places down town to commemorate episodes in our city life to give a list of these memorials.

Mrs. Pell of Orlando, Fla., wishes to know something about Frank Y. Buller, the author of "The Cruise of the Cachalot."

The exact title of Sir George Grove's book on Beethoven, which L. C. S. asks for, is "Beethoven and His Nine Symphonies." London, Novello, Ewer & Co., 1896.

J. B. wishes to know whence the verses on British slang, which Mr. Larned recently quoted in THE SATURDAY REVIEW, come.

Aaron Vanderwerker of 242 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, kindly informs us that the book of travels printed in Delft in 1746 and asked for some time ago by John A. Kleman of New York, is to be found in the Dutch collection in the State Library at Albany, and also in the collection of the late Mrs. Martha J. Lamb. The John Quincy Adams document, which is owned by a friend of our correspondent, should have, we think, a fair value in money. A dealer in autographs could probably best tell what it is worth. We do not know the value of the ten-dollar bill of 1851 which our correspondent possesses.

A sketch of the literary career of J. F. Tracy is asked for by Wilson Baldwin of 64 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, New York.

James Lane Allen has published nothing since "The Choir Invisible." This is written in reply to A. S. E., who also asks where can be found the best description of an old-fashioned country "Husking Bee."

Our Connecticut correspondent who lately wrote to THE SATURDAY REVIEW in reference to old American newspapers should correspond with Mr. Wilberforce Eames of the Lenox Library, or with Mr. Robert Kelly of the New York Historical Society.

The "Encyclopedia Perthensis," which Z. R. possesses has only a nominal value in money.

From Portland, Me., A. E. D. sends this communication: "'A. R. C.,' who asks in THE SATURDAY REVIEW the origin and meaning of the lines:

"'You and I;
What matter by what meanders we are here,' &c.,

will find them in Browning's 'In a Balcony,' very near the end of the poem. The meaning is plain when they are taken in connection with the rest of the poem."

We are obliged to M. R. S., who sends us a very interesting and suggestive letter in reference to Browning's lines, and to a Syracuse friend of THE REVIEW, who also wrote.

Miss Sabina Callahan wishes to inform Caroline Halsted Royce that "Princess Amelie" and "Salvage" were written by Elisabeth Wormley Latimer, and that "Justina" is by Mrs. S. W. Weitsel.

The address of E. W. Hornung, the Australian novelist asked for by Arthur Y. Harthill of 14 Central Park West, is, we think, Sydney, Australia. He might be addressed, however, in care of his publishers, Cassell & Co., London.

The copy of Burns's "Poems," Edinburgh, 1812, possessed by A. M. Laing of 5181½ Congress Street, Portland, Me., is worth perhaps 50 cents. Only the Kilmarnock Burns, 1786, the first Edinburgh edition of his poems, 1787; the first London edition, 1787; the Philadelphia and New York editions, both in 1788, and the second Edinburgh edition, 1793, have great value. The late A. C. Lamb of Dundee, at whose sale, in February, 1893, in Edinburgh, an uncut Kilmarnock Burns fetched £285 15s., had many editions of Burns's "Poems," most of which brought such sums as 12s. 6d., 15s., and 2s.

THE SATURDAY REVIEW does not know where "A Reader" can secure in New York books on fireworks; but for his convenience the titles of three works on the subject are here given, with publishers' names and published prices: Dr. W. H. Browne's "Firework Making for Amateurs," London, Routledge & Co., 2s. 6d.; Bentley's "Pyrotechnist's Treasury," London, Chatto & Windus, 4s. 6d.; Lieut. Col. W. A. Ross's "Pyrology or Fire Chemistry," London, Trübner, 25s.

D. B. H. of Louisville, Ky., writes to inform "H. C. F." that the essay he is in search of may be found in the Rev. Robert Collyer's "The Life That Now Is," Boston, Lee & Shepard, 1872.

The lines beginning "I shot an arrow in the air," &c., are Longfellow's, and "A Reader" will find them in his collected poems.

H. M. W. has in his possession an illuminated manuscript on the title page of which is written in an old-time hand: "Collegi Wengensis Almae," below which appears in lettering the following:

"Sacro sancti Altaris accensus morem
Consuetudinem ecclesia Romanae in,
Coenobio nostro Wengensi usur."

Our correspondent would like to know when and where this manuscript was written.

In reference to the statement that there are but five genuine specimens of Shakespeare's handwriting—the signature on the poet's will and two deeds—A. P. W. of this city says: "I believe it is not disputed that the words "By me," above Shakespeare's signature, at the foot of his will, are in his handwriting."

A Brooklyn "Constant Reader" wishes to know something about an engraving he possesses called "Christ on Calvary." "There are several figures in the group, and the entire work is colored in very subdued tones. The size of the engraving is 36x42, and in the lower corners are the words, 'Pinht par Steuben,' 'Grave par Jazet.' Under the title is a line which reads: 'Published, London, March 1, 1847, E. Gambert, Junior, Berners St.'"

Mrs. D. H. Van Nostrand of 384 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street is anxious to obtain a copy of a poem by J. G. Holland, describing a bear hunt in the Town of Wardsborough, Vermont.

"The Marrow of Divinity" and the other book about which a Brooklyn correspondent writes have scarcely any value in money.

The names of the authors of the lines that follow are asked for by A. O. B.:

"His honor in dishonor stood,
And faith unfaithful kept him falsely true."
"They are rough with the salt of the sea,
They are brown with the brand of the sun."

S. A. P. inquires: "From what play or poem is the following, and to whom do the lines refer:

"Which one is that, stooped somewhat in the neck,
That walks so with his chin against the wind,
Lips sideways shut? A keen faced man—lo, there,
He that walks midmost."

The lines refer to John Knox, and are from Swinburne's tragedy, "Chastelard," Act I., Scene 1.

We are obliged to the correspondent who tells us that Mrs. Ritchie's "Beauty and the Beast" appeared in "Bluebeard's Keys and Other Stories," New York, Harper & Brothers, 1875. Sidney G. Breton of Charleston, S. C., also writes that the story is to be found in a volume of Mrs. Ritchie's writings, published in Boston in 1869, by Fields, Osgood & Co.

THE SATURDAY REVIEW thanks Miss Charlotte Petch of Westwood, N. J., "J. L. H." of Astoria, L. I., and Miss Martha G. McCann of 220 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, who have written in reference to "C. D. S.'s" communication concerning "The Silent Voices," by Tennyson, which our correspondent had possibly in mind. We print the poem as it was sent by "J. L. H." and Miss McCann:

THE SILENT VOICES.

When the dumb Hour, cloth'd in black,
Brings the dreams about my bed,
Call me not so often back,
Silent Voices of the dead,
Toward the lowland ways behind me,
And the sunlight that is gone!
Call me rather, silent Voices,
Forward to the starry track
Glimmering up the heights beyond me—
On, and always on!

"K." writes from Lakewood: "Mr. Henderson, in his article 'War, Art, and Mr. Howells,' alluded to the Indian epic poem 'Ramayama.' Could you tell me whether the poem has any good English translation, and, if several, which is considered the best? Also, is there any book giving a general idea of Indian myths? Unable to find out for myself, I am writing to THE SATURDAY REVIEW in hopes that my questions will fall within its province to answer. May I also speak of the pleasure and stimulus THE SATURDAY REVIEW has proved to me, and add another voice to the plea that the paper should still continue to be a weekly review." There is an English translation of the "Ramayama," by R. H. T. Griffith, five volumes, London, 1870-74. Our correspondent can find abundant information about the poem in the article on it in Johnson's Encyclopedia, also in the article on Sanskrit Literature in the Encyclopedia Britannica, where he will also find a good general review of the Indian myths.

Edith W. Cook writes: The following notes are offered to "F. D.," who writes from Flushing with regard to the authorship of an English translation, now in her possession of Caldwin's "La Vida es Sueno," bearing the publication date of 1830, Den's Florence MacCarthy, the Irish poet and translator of Calderon, in the introductory to his version of "Life Is a Dream," states that previous to his own, no complete English translation of "La Vida es Sueno" had appeared, with the exception of one by John Oxinford, published in the Monthly Magazine for 1826, and which, being in blank verse, does not represent the form of the original." In George Lewes's little work on the Spanish drama, published in 1845, there are given some striking extracts from the various

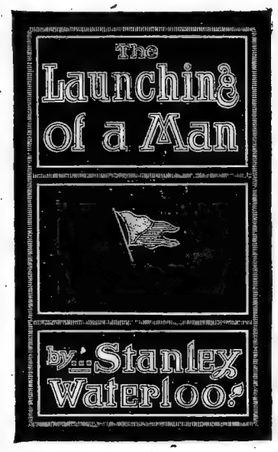

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Trench's translation is stated not to be complete, giving only certain scenes in the play, not the whole drama. In the preface to some of his earlier translations from Calderon, published by Charles Dolman, London, 1853, MacCarthy refers to a translation of certain scenes in "La Vida" appearing in the Monthly Chronicle, Vol. III., and printed previously to the Oxenford translation in the Monthly Magazine. In this same preface he mentions Fitzgerald's translation, just appearing in print, of six of Calderon's dramas, in which the "Life Is a Dream" was not included. MacCarthy's own version of "Life Is a Dream," which maintained the form of the original Spanish verse, was not published until 1873, the publisher being Henry S. King & Co., London.

Several correspondents have asked for the address of "The Art Collector," a semi-monthly journal devoted to the arts and crafts. The publication office is at 52 Broadway, New York.

A new novel by Kassandra Vivaria, otherwise Mrs. Heinemann, is among the copyrighted editions of foreign novels, with "Manders," by Mr. Elwyn Barron, published last Autumn in London; "My Lady's Honour," by Mr. Barron and Mr. Wilson Barrett; "The River of Pearls," by M. René de Pont-Jest, with sixty pictures by M. Felix Regamey, and "In Guiana Wilds," by Mr. James Rodway, a story of wild peoples strange in fiction. "Catharine Duval," by M. Ludovic Halévy; "St. Francis of Assisi," Brother Leo's account of the saint, edited by M. Paul Sabatier and translated by Mr. Sebastian Evans, will be added to the Round Table Library, and among miscellaneous books are "The Unchanging East," by Mr. Robert Barr; "South Africa as it Is," by Mr. F. Reginald Statham; "Hungarian Literature," by Dr. Emil Reich, and "Studies in Foreign Literature," by Miss Virginia M. Crawford; essays on M. Rostand, M. Sienkiewics, Signor d'Annunzio, and others.

Children's books will be beyond counting next Christmas if one may judge by this firm's beginning. "Old Father Gander," by Mr. Walter Scott Howard, with pictures showing Mr. Gander's tribulations in rearing his offspring; a book of fairy tales by Mr. S. Baring Gould, "The Voyage of the Adventure," by Mr. Henry St. John; "A Child's History of Spain," by Mr. Leonard Williams; "Little Bermuda," by the late Maria Louise Pool; "The Wild Ruthvens," an American edition of a very successful story by Mr. Curtis York; "King Pippin," by Mrs. Gerard Ford; "The Adventures of a Siberian Cub," translated from the Russian: "The Little Colonel's Neighbors," by Miss Annie Fellows Johnston, and "Little Peterkin Vandyke," by Mr. Charles Stuart Pratt of "Little Folks," are some of the titles. "The Woodranger," by Mr. G. W. Brown, the first of a series of five stories of the region on the Vermont border of New York, will appear rather early in the season.

Mr. Kingsbury's translation of "Cyrano de Hergerac," "Mademoiselle de Bernyl," and "Ye Lyttle Salem Maide," by Miss Pauline Bradford Mackie, have been taken from the list of the late firm of Messrs. Lamson, Wolffe & Co., and all the Richmond publications will now be issued by Messrs. Page & Co. Chief among these is "Fire," by Signor Gabriele d'Annunzio, whose three especially ugly books were, it appears, deliberately written as the first part of a trilogy showing the triumph of evil, and grouped as "Romances of the Rose." "The Maidens of the Rocks" was one of three "Romances of the Lily." "Fire" is a "Romance of the Pomegranate," and portrays the struggle between good and evil. It remains to be seen whether the policy of issuing the evil books first was an error or a wise measure.

"M. H. A." asks whether there is any work like John Fiske's "Cosmic Philosophy" which is recent enough to show the advance since that work was published. Our correspondent also asks: "Has J. Graham Brooks or any one written a work from which one could get advice as to how to help intellectually a community of ignorant mill hands?"

"Ignoramus" is informed that George Du Maurier had two arms. Our correspondent desires to know the history of the picture called "The Countess Potocka."

Edward Baker writes from 14 John Bright Street, Birmingham, England: "In answer to 'Unique,' I can supply any numbers or sets of the 'Study.' I can sell No. 1 for 10c. unsealed, free. I can also supply 'Le Jardin,' illustrated by Beardsley, Wahlberg and Rhead, price 25c."

Mrs. J. C. De Mott of this city is informed that the publication of "Rescue to the New," by the late Dr. Peters, is by Swanson, Sheldon & Co., Chicago.

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JUNE

Mrs. Sherwood Describes the Windsor Calamity and Her Own Escape.

It is now the time to mark, as the smoke clears away the lessons, the sorrows, and the losses of that great calamity of March 17 which swept the Windsor Hotel off the earth. The loss of life, although large, was not so great as that in the Brooklyn Theatre, perhaps; but it was severe enough to cause anguish to many hearts, and the uncertainty, the gloomy cloud, which still hangs over the fate of many cannot but oppress and terrify the many who seek their comfort in an inn. The wounded women, on crutches, with delicate hands torn by ropes as they descended, are all about us, and the losses which we feel and understand better as every day's needs reveal them to us must always remain a perpetual regret. Although the Windsor was a splendid and a fashionable hostelry for the accommodation of the traveling public, and known, especially to the better class of English travelers, as a favorite house for a temporary stop, the Windsor was essentially a home. Year after year its commodious apartments sheltered the same families, and people who went for a week staid for years. It had a quiet elegance, a home feeling, and the arrangement of its second floor has not been surpassed by any hotel in the world, so far as I know. Three beautiful parlors in front gave everybody a view of the gay panorama of Fifth Avenue. Its octagon parlor was a quiet place for music and reading. The grand hall, opening up to the roof by an open shaft, was thorough for ventilation, and the grand dining room, the largest single arch in town, was unsurpassed for coolness, light, and good breathing effects. People who had been cremated nightly in other hotels came to the Windsor and breathed more freely and deeply. This room, lighted by eight large windows, let in the Winter's sun most healthfully; but, strange to say, it was the coolest room in Summer in New York. Here for years, under a series of accomplished hosts, went on an unbroken record of good eating and careful serving. Indeed, so famous were they for having almost impossible luxuries that it was boasted that during the blizzard of March 12, 1888, fresh strawberries were served every day! When asked where he got them, the steward replied: "In the roof garden."

This excellent ventilation was a great feature of the Windsor. Up stairs the corridors were open at both ends with windows which kept everything like bad odors and bad gases away. No epidemic ever had any hold there excepting the last Winter, when the grip raged, as it did everywhere.

I lived all over it in the nine years in which I made it my home; but I got to like best an apartment on the sixth floor, into which the sun poured all through the dreary Winter, when it shone anywhere. I used to rise at 5 to see Venus as the morning star, (in great beauty this Winter,) and after another nap would again draw my curtains to see the sun rise, in a bit of scene painting of opal and ruby which would have made the fortune of any theatre in town. On cloudy mornings when a sea fog made the aerial perspective worthless for taking an observation, the sun would seem to hang like a red ball near my window—so near to me that, had I been less in awe of his Majesty, I could have extended my hand to him. Then, after enjoying the levee, I would go back, draw my curtains, and take another nap.

The views from these upper windows of the Windsor were very lovely, stretching over countless spires to Weehawken on the one side and to Long Island on the other. So warm and sheltered were these apartments that one could raise flowers in the windows, and no fire was necessary. They were very much in demand by rheumatics and invalids, and one lady who had a valuable collection of paintings and rare books, took one of them, for the fine light, alas! Filled thus as the sixth story was with a very sympathetic crowd of people who enjoyed the immunity from noise and the presence of the sun, no one thought of danger or fire, although it was often brought to our attention by Mr. Wetherbee, that master of organization, whose energetic rule had done much to bring the Windsor to perfection. He was always afraid of fire, and had no hesitancy in saying when he left the Windsor for the Manhattan: "I am glad to leave this tinder box, this fire trap."

However, his partner, Mr. Hawk, kept his young family in a beautiful apartment on the sixth floor, which had nine different modes of escape from its windows; and yet there perished Mrs. Leland and her beautiful daughter Helen, who, overcome by the smoke of that sudden fire, dashed across the corridor and threw herself from a window on the Forty-seventh Street side. It is the impossible which happens.

I never borrow trouble anywhere. I always let it come the whole way, quite certain that it will arrive when it is necessary. So that I do not remember ever being afraid of fire in all these years. During the last Winter, when I had a very severe fit of illness, I occasionally looked out at my iron fire-escape just outside my window and then laid a warm dressing gown and slippers where I might don them speedily. I cannot now understand my temerity, my foolishness. I hid away the unsightly rope hung there for my safety, and the subject of fire was the one thing which troubled me least.

As for being as frightened as one ought to have been, nobody was. The Windsor Hotel protected many thousands for nearly thirty years, and then burned down in thirty minutes. We who were miraculously saved watched that holocaust with wonder that we had been so lapped in Elysium. Perhaps the ceaseless pit-a-pat of the watchman at night kept us quiet. The house Hawk & Wetherbee, and Mr. Leland kept it up. Indeed, one of these surviving watchmen told me that "the fire could not have occurred in the night," and perhaps the confusion of St. Patrick's Day, the open windows, the absence of the men whose duty it was to watch fire, helped to the final catastrophe.

I started by appointment at 2:30 o'clock to go down to call on Miss Helen McKinley, on the lowest floor on the Fifth Avenue side of the Windsor, on that fatal day. Something induced me to linger and take a final look at that apartment which I was never to see again. It looked very cheerful, with a great pot of tulips blossoming in the window and throwing out a flaunting flag of encouragement to the reluctant Spring. Its red and white draperies, and its Roman blankets were imprisoning the sunbeams, and around the walls hung the portraits of my family and friends. Friendly photographs found a leaning against the wall. My favorite books were on my bookshelves, and my heavily laden and disorderly writing table showed the life of the busy woman. My needlework lay on a chair, and my half-read novel on the table. Bric-a-brac from all over the world was spread about, and under the Roman and Spanish blankets were chests containing the accumulations of a lifetime, in letters, souvenirs, manuscripts, journals, and all that a woman can wear. I had made this agreeable corner my Winter home. I had been forced into invalid habits, and I had made it so cheerful and pretty that I could scarcely bear to leave it, and as I look back upon that momentary lingering, I cannot but feel that it was intended as a farewell by those mysterious spirits whom we call our guardian angels, who, however, forced me to move on to safety.

I think I had not been down stairs at that hour three times during the Winter. I certainly had never made a call at that time. As I crossed the vast parallelogram which separated me from the elevator I perceived a strong odor of kerosene, and as Warren Guion, our Casablanca, as he was about to prove himself an hour later, opened the door for me, I said: "Have you broken a kerosene lamp?" "No, Madam," said he, "there is no such thing in the Windsor Hotel."

When I alighted from the elevator on the lowest floor he told me it was 2:30 o'clock.

Perhaps I chatted with the ladies twenty minutes in the McKinley parlor before we saw an agitation in the ranks of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, which was deploying at the head of the procession. Then a puff of smoke came down from the seventh story. "Ah," said I, "a little fire in an upper room." I had often seen such put out. I felt quite lethargic and unlike moving until some ropes came down past the window, and finally a woman, who fell prone from her rope. Then I opened the door into the hall which led to the Forty-sixth Street door, and two firemen seized me, lifted me across a burning bit of matting, and deposited me in Forty-sixth Street. The one glance which I gave backward showed me the flames in the elevator shaft.

Hurried across that crowded street, already full of engines, people, and ambulances, I looked up at the burning house. Tremendous flames and smoke were bursting from the seventh story, and a few were creeping up from the ground floor on the furthest corner of the Madison Avenue side. Down the fire-escapes women were crawling, and others were painfully gesticulating at the sixth story windows.

Those magnificent fellows, the New York firemen, were already putting up ladders to rescue the latter. Such courage had they, such unselfish devotion to duty, such inspirations! The blood of heroes and martyrs seemed to be surging in their veins. Greater than the courage of a soldier in battle is their courage. Greater than a wild Indian's is their indifference to pain. Superb is their resource and invention. What steady pulses, strong beating hearts, and good breath must they have as they take a woman from a sixth story burning room, throw her over a shoulder as if she were a bag of meal, and bring her down one of those little scaling ladders. They seem to tread on air and to be indifferent to the law of gravitation. When they have a life to save, the angels lend them their wings. Alas! I saw sadder sights, as women threw themselves from these windows, were picked up by ambulances, and carried off to hospitals.

In the barber's shop where I had taken refuge were some poor hysterical mothers who had come up from down town and whose children were in the Windsor. I never heard whether they met again. One by one an old acquaintance from the Windsor who had come down a fire-escape in dressing gown would wander in, hurt, wounded, and yet composed and sensible. It was rather the habit for the Windsor House ladies to lie down after luncheon for a short sleep before going to afternoon church or for a drive. They were an industrious and energetic set, devoted to shopping, and doubtless got very tired. To this habit many of them owed loss of life, as well as loss of all their rings. Had they paused a moment to pick up a cloak, they perhaps would have been burned to death.

It was curious that the lame, the invalid, the very sick people all escaped, or should I say nearly all? In my corridor was a poor girl dying of consumption. The firemen carried her down and she is even getting well. A lady lay dying of heart disease. The shock improved the muscular action of her heart. She is now well.

Not only were there miraculous absences from rooms, escapes like mine; but there were people who left for the South twenty minutes before the fire, and fortunately took all their belongings, favorites of fortune; while others lost beautiful collections of pictures, much jewelry, and trunks stored in the house by leaving them behind.

I do not know how many little children were lost, but I know, thank God! of three who were saved. Our pet, going back for some ladies up stairs after the policemen had tried to get him out of his elevator, had previously saved my three little grandchildren by telling them that I was not in my room. He had no idea of fire, but he did what he did for these children from kindness. They went out on the balcony to see the procession, and a cool, strong nurse led them through burning rooms to their safety. Of the dear friends whom I have lost, I especially mourn Mrs. Simmons of Frederick, Md., who was in the rooms exactly under mine, terribly burned, and who died in a hospital on Sunday. Another whose fate is wrapped in mystery was Mrs. Auld, a very charming old lady of the South, around whose gray head we were wont to gather of an evening, and others endeared by the companionship of years and whose kindness to me in my recent illness I can never forget. Particularly do I regret that kind-hearted man, Warren F. Leland, whose attention to his people in illness was almost like that of a nurse or a physician. I was glad when I heard that he had followed his beautiful wife and daughter, for they should not have died, and I did not see how he could live without them.

I found shelter for the afternoon and the night in the hospitable house of Mrs. Seligman, 2 East Forty-sixth Street, directly opposite the burning Windsor, which I saw blaze all night. I hope I may never be in such need of a shelter as I was on March 17; but if I am, I hope that any place may look as safe to me as did Mrs. Seligman's laundry, a great, spacious, comfortable city house, stretching back indefinitely. I suppose some other people may have as good a basement, but I do not know it. Here at 7 o'clock my sons found me, safe, unburned, unscared, and at the end of an awful afternoon. The first puff of smoke was visible from the Windsor to me at 3 o'clock P. M. At 3:30 the walls had fallen!

Now, what lesson for the future is there in this? That we should learn the simple theory of the knotted rope at a gymnasium; that the rope should be covered, so that it will not lacerate the hands. Down such a rope any one could escape were there two rests for the feet. The next thing is, when in smoke, to stuff one's handkerchief in one's mouth if a wet towel is not at hand. And, after all, absence of body is better than presence of mind. That was the rather ignoble method which I tried. Any one is apt to be overcome with smoke, against which there is no prevention.

As I watched that burning pile all night I came to the conclusion that of all the elements fire was the most beautiful and most wicked. How it licked up our noble dining room, our vast and clean kitchens! How it fed on that famous wine cellar! How it gloated in blue flames over our trunks! How it would seem to gain new strength from the perpetual streams of water which those patient firemen poured in all night, and how graceful and many columned it was!

The walls were fallen, but two chimneys remained, and in one of them burned the little gas fire around which the men used to sit and smoke in the office. There, with its neat, definite, gilded, fluted columns, the little fire held its own. No one thought to put it out. The place looked hospitable to the last.

It would be like writing a history of our civilization to describe the many famous people I have seen at the Windsor, from Patti holding the hand of Nicolini to President McKinley and Admiral Schley. Famous people in art, in science, in social life, and in literature passed before us. It was a liberal education to live there, and see them go by. There seemed to be always a majority of the better element, of gentlemen and of ladies. It was well fitted, with its fine banqueting hall, for great fêtes, which went on constantly.

But nothing disturbed that calm domestic and comfortable peace which reigned within those walls. It was an embodied comfort, without a disturbing element, and I am grateful for its nine years' shelter; grateful, too, that I escaped the terrific fate which would have awaited me; perhaps, had not accident taken me to the lowest floor at the critical moment.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

MRS. HARRISON'S NEW NOVEL.

"The Circle of a Century" is the suggestive title of a new novel by Mrs. Burton Harrison, which will begin, as has been announced, in the issue of The Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia of June 10. The two periods of New York society, a century apart, yet connected by the kinship of the characters, are said to be very graphically described. Part I. pictures New York at the close of the Revolution; Part II. is the metropolis of to-day. Each part is a complete novelette by itself.

"Zack," who it will be remembered had Charles Scribner's Sons bring out for her a volume of short stories last Winter, has just finished a somewhat ambitious novel, which is to go through Blackwood's as a serial tale before being presented in book form. The June number of Blackwood's, which contains the first installment of "Zack's" story, also presents a brief work, edited by Prof. Edward Dowden. It is the narrative of "A Prisoner Under Napoleon," written for Admiral Sir George Cockburn's amusement by a certain Robert James, Lieutenant in the Royal Navy.

A most valuable work has just appeared from the press of André, Paris, which, it is to be hoped, will not have to wait long for an English translation. It is "Fashoda: La France et l'Angleterre," by M. Robert de Caix. In it is presented a careful statement of the Anglo-French relations in Africa and much light is thrown on hitherto shadowy points. The expedition of Bonchamps is described, and the story of the remarkable journey of Major Marchand is related.

SALES.

The Mieville Pictures.

The collection of the late Mr. John Louis Miéville was disposed of in London by Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods. The pictures sold were remarkable in character. The catalogue had 101 numbers, and the pictures realized a total of £41,751. With very few exceptions the prices paid exceeded by far those of former years.

The modern English pictures, twelve in number, included an example of David Cox, a shepherd, with dog, driving sheep, dated 1850—305 guineas; two pictures by G. F. Watts, each on panel, neither of which has been engraved or exhibited, a fair-haired girl, nude, reclining on white and crimson drapery—620 guineas, and a nymph, nude, holding an orange—780 guineas. The most important of the nine examples of the early English school was a beautiful work by G. Romney, a portrait of a young boy in white dress, with golden hair, nursing a dog, 23 inches by 19 inches; this was in the Sam Mendel sale of April, 1875, when it sold for 210 guineas; it realized 1,650 guineas. Next to the Romney, so far as regards money value, was a portrait of a girl in white muslin dress, holding a pearl necklace; this picture, which measures 30 inches by 25 inches, and was purchased for 38 guineas in 1871, was catalogued as by J. Opie, R. A., but it is generally thought to be the work of a much better painter; it realized 1,480 guineas. Other pictures in this section included R. P. Bonington, a sunny landscape, with a stream, a peasant woman on a white horse, an old man, and a girl, signed and dated—310 guineas—this is from the Gillott sale in 1872, when it fetched 200 guineas; two works of George Morland, gypsies seated round a fire near a wood—730 guineas—this was engraved by Ward, and sold at the Levy sale in 1876 for 420 guineas, and an interior of a stable, with a white horse and peasant picking up straw—220 guineas—this little work on panel cost 50 guineas in 1883; two small works of P. Nasmyth, river scenes, 270 guineas and 250 guineas; Sir J. Reynolds, portrait of Dr. Hawkesworth, 29 inches by 24 inches, painted in 1773, and engraved by Watson—240 guineas, and R. Wilson, a view of Slon House, 36 inches by 54 inches—530 guineas—from the Novar sale in 1878, when it realized 270 guineas.

The chief attractions of the modern foreign pictures were the four examples of C. Troyon, which together contributed 14,150 guineas to the day's total. The highest prices hitherto realized for examples of this master in England were 3,500 guineas in 1888 for Mr. Waring's picture known as "The Ferry," and 4,700 guineas in 1891 for the Bolckow picture "Going to Market." These prices were greatly exceeded when "The Dairy Farm," dated 1857, a view of high pasture land looking over a level plain, with several cows and figures, 44 by 64 inches, which, starting at 1,000 guineas, quickly reached 6,400 guineas; the second picture, a cattle market and fair in France, by the sea, is dated 1859, 44 by 68 inches, 3,600 guineas; the third picture, a view on the French coast, is on panel, 18 by 14 inches, and is said to be the one which realized 530 guineas at T. Creswick's sale in 1870; this picture sold for 2,600 guineas; the fourth, a Flemish peasant woman, in blue and red dress, driving geese across a meadow, on panel, 12 by 9 inches, came from the Bullock sale of 1870, and now sold for 1,550 guineas. Other foreign modern pictures included: P. J. Clays, "A Breeze on the Scheldt," on panel, 32 by 50 inches, 215 guineas; J. B. Corot, "The Moat," 24 by 18 inches, 900 guineas; N. Diaz, a nymph, in blue and white robe, signed, 10 by 8 inches, 270 guineas; Jules Dupré, a river scene, 7 by 10 inches, 265 guineas; E. Frère, a scene in a bedroom, with a little girl in blue dress, seated, a small boy kneeling before her saying his prayers, 1860, 14 by 11 inches, 280 guineas; this picture realized 655 guineas at the Gillot sale in 1872, and is one of the few among Mr. Miéville's collection which showed a considerable "drop"; L. Knaus, a rustic interior, with a peasant skinning a hare, 1859, 850 guineas; two by Baron H. Leys, interior of a Renaissance apartment with table spread and serving woman, 300 guineas, and "The Arrival," a scene in a courtyard, 380 guineas; A. Mauve, a landscape, with man and woman in a cart, 265 guineas, and A. Stevens, a lady in a black dress, seated on a red sofa, 300 guineas.

Of pictures by old masters, the more important of those of the Dutch school included: A. Brauwer, an interior, men playing cards, on panel, 430 guineas; J. Van de Capelle, a frozen river scene, skaters playing golf, signed and dated 1653, 460 guineas; at the Henderson sale in 1882 this realized 245 guineas; Gonzales Cocques, Dr. Van Ruyter lecturing on anatomy, with landscape and animals painted by Gysels, and the architecture by Ghering, on copper, 300 guineas; this is described in Smith's Catalogue, No. 15, and at the Oppenheim sale, in 1864, it fetched 115 guineas; three examples of A. Cuyp, a sunny river scene, on panel, 410 guineas; at the Bredel sale, in 1875, this brought 310 guineas; two peasants conversing with two men, 450 guineas, and a landscape in the artist's early manner, on panel, 13 inches by 20 inches, 980 guineas; F. Hals, portrait of Count Falkenstein, in black dress, 29 inches by 24 inches, 260 guineas; this is an old copy of the picture in the Berlin Museum, and at the Levy sale, in 1876, it brought 285 guineas; J. Van Huysum, flowers in a terra cotta vase, 700 guineas; this picture is described in Smith's Catalogue, No. 38; at the Destouches sale, in 1794, it was sold for 4,000f., in the Bagot sale, 1826, for 175 guineas, at the Clare and Bond sales of 1866 and 1874 it realized 500 guineas on each occasion, and at the Barclay Field sale of 1886 it brought 460 guineas; A. de Loreni, interior of a cathedral, with figures introduced by Terburg, 1650, was sold for 360 guineas; at the Wardell sale, in 1859, it fetched 460 guineas; F. Mieris, a lutter playing a hurdy-gurdy, 400 guineas; at the Oppenheim sale of 1864 the price was 38 guineas; W. Mieris, an interior, 1704, 600 guineas; this was also in the Oppenheim sale and realized 180 guineas; A. Van der Neer, a river scene, sunset effect, 250 guineas; at the Cope sale, 1872 it sold for 240 guineas; two examples of G. Netscher, a lady in white playing a guitar, 700 guineas; at the Ruysch, a vase of flowers, 29 by 22 inches, 65 guineas; at the Cope sale in 1872 this brought 400 guineas; J. Ruysdael, landscape near Haarlem, cloudy sky, 350 guineas; from the Delafield sale of 1870, 375 guineas; Jan Steen, "The Unexpected Return," one of the figures is a portrait of the artist, on panel, 700 guineas; at the Crawford sale in 1806 this realized 60 guineas, and at the Levy sale in 1876, when it was described as "The Doctor's Visit," it brought 195 guineas; D. Teniers, portrait of the artist, signed with initials, 370 guineas; W. Van de Velde, a sea piece, 270 guineas; P. Wouverman, an army on the march, 380 guineas; at the sale of the Marquis de Marialva in 1824 this brought 1,500f., and at Sir F. Roe's sale in 1857, 320 guineas, and J. Wynants, a river scene, 105 guineas.

The principal pictures of the Italian and Spanish schools were: F. Guardi, a view of the Doge's Palace and the Piazzetta of St. Mark, 530 guineas; at the Levy sale in 1876 this realized 175 guineas; Murillo, "The Nativity," on marble, 100 guineas; and Velasquez, portrait of the artist, in black dress with white collar, 260 guineas.

Old Silver.

A collection of old English plate was dispersed under the hammer by Debenham, Storr & Sons, in Covent Garden, London, when the following high prices were realized: A plain coffee pot by Paul Lamerie, £87 3s., (35s. per oz.) a beaker, 1620, 55s. per oz.; a silver-gilt cup by Paul Storr, £142 14s., (28s. per oz.) another, £107; a two-handle cup and cover, £74, (21s. 6d. per oz.) a Queen Anne silver tumbler, 80s. per oz.; a silver box, 1680, £21 10s.; two Apostle spoons, (one dated 1690,) £23; a muffineer, 20s. 6d. per oz.; a tea urn, £50 15s., (16s. 6d. per oz.) a two-handle cup, £30; a pair of candelabra, £54; a two-handle tray, £30, and a pair of sauceboats, 19s. 6d. per oz.

Rare Books.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge of London sold recently a collection of rare books. Those most worthy of notice were: Izaak Walton, "The Compleat Angler," 1653, a copy of the excessively rare first edition, but a fine example, and "sold not subject to return"—£91; Sir Walter Scott, "Tales of My Landlord," first series, and the first and second volumes of the third series, first editions in the original boards—£28 10s.; Lord Tennyson, "Oenone," 1857, the excessively rare privately printed edition—£35; W. M. Thackeray, "Esmond," 1852, first edition, with presentation inscription from the author to the "Rev'd. W. W. Stoddart"—£43; Lyndewode, "Constitutiones Provinciales," printed at Oxford by Rood & Hunte, 1483, wanting three leaves, which are usually absent from most copies—£51; "Horæ Beatæ Mariæ Virginis," a fine illuminated manuscript in vellum of the fifteenth century, with twenty-six miniatures—£44; "La Nef des Folles," Paris, 1501, exceedingly rare—£24 10s. John Milton, "Paradise Lost," 1667, the first edition and with the first title page—£89; the original holograph manuscript of Sir Walter Scott's reviews of "Memoires du Compte de Morline," 1828, and "Le Duc de Guise à Naples," 1828, thirty leaves quarto—£20; Thomas Gray, "Ode Performed in the Senate House at Cambridge, July 1, 1769," uncut—£10 10s.; Ben Jonson, "Workes," 1616-40, first collected edition—£18 15s.; "Romaunt de la Rose," 1529—£17; "Psalterium cum Canticis," &c., an interesting manuscript of the fifteenth century, probably by an English scribe, with several hundred finely painted and illuminated initials, &c., in a genuine specimen of old London binding—£31 10s.; Dante, "La Commedia," 1481, with three of the excessively rare engravings by Baldini—£16 10s., and Guido Cauliacus, "Ye Collectorile in Cirurgicale," &c., a very choice and interesting English manuscript of the fourteenth century, with 14 fine ornamental painted and illuminated initials—£130. The sale also included a "genuine lock of hair of the Emperor Napoleon sent by Capt. Poppleton to Mrs. D. Le Vaux, Datchet Common, Windsor, Nov. 5, 1817," accompanied by the original letter from Capt. Poppleton—£5 5s., and a number of drawings by George Cruikshank, notably two for "The Steam Excursion," in "Sketches by Boz," £38.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold recently among a curious and rare collection of books "The Troublesome Raigne of John, King of England," the first and second parts, printed for Sampson Clark, 1591. Until this copy appeared in the market the only one known was that in the Capel collection, Trinity College, Cambridge, which was reproduced in fac simile a few years ago. It was from this play that Shakespeare wrote his version, about the year 1595, of "The Life and Death of King John," which first authentically appeared in the folio edition of his plays in 1623. The copy sold wants the title page to the first part, but in other respects it is much finer than the Capel copy. The price given was £510. It was, so it was understood, bought for an American collector. At the same time there was an imperfect copy of Higden's "Polycronicon," from Caxton's Press, circa 1483—£111; J. de la Fontaine, "Contes et Nouvelles," 1762, the "Parmiers-Gérard" edition—£25 10s.; C. J. Dorat, "Les Baisers," 1770—£22; C. Dickens, "Sketches by Boz," 1836, a fine, clean copy of the first edition—£29; a copy of the second issue of R. Jugge's "Newe Testament," 1553—£17 5s.; an imperfect copy of "The Byble," translated by Myles Coverdale, of which no complete copy is known—£45; an imperfect copy of the first edition of the Great or Cranmer's Bible, 1539—£26 10s., and "Polliphili Hypnerotomachia," 1499. David Garrick's copy, with his bookplate—£25 5s.

Messrs. Robinson & Fisher sold recently in London a portion of the collection of books made by Sir George Clerk. The following were the most notable volumes:

Æsop, "Fabelas et Vita," &c., printed at Augsburg by A. Sorg, circa 1490, with the spirited wood cuts inscribed, 28l; George Scot, "The Model of the Government of the Province of East New Jersey in America," Edinburgh, 1685, 48l; J. M. W. Turner, "Liber Studiorum," a complete set of the very fine United States builders' edition, 1859, 48l; Rembrandt, "Hundred Guilder Piece," 1654, 30l; Rembrandt, "Three Crosses," 1653, 30l; Rembrandt, "Christ Healing the Sick," 1649, 30l; Rembrandt, "Christ Presented to the People," 1655, 30l; Rembrandt, "Christ Preaching," 1652, 30l; Rembrandt, "Christ Crucified between the Two Thieves," 1653

STRAY TOPICS.

The Myths of the Old Testament.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Seeing in THE NEW YORK TIMES of a recent date an allusion to Dr. Lyman Abbott and "Jonah and the Whale," it has occurred to me to ask why that divine should lay such stress upon that particular story, when there are many others in Holy Writ far less deserving of credence than that one? Such, for example, equally astounding among others, are the legends of the axe which, contrary to the known laws of gravitation, floated on the water; the speaking of Balaam's ass; the transforming of Aaron's rod into a serpent; Daniel's three friends in the fiery furnace; the ascent of the prophet Elijah to heaven in a chariot of fire; the standing still of the sun; the act of a loving, kind, and merciful God destroying the Canaanites and Amalekites by massacring innocent women and children, and telling his instrument in this brutal fight that thus "he had found favor in his sight"; the admission of a prescient and omniscient Creator that (in view of man's wickedness) he "repented that he had made man on the Earth," and finally, the statement that God "desireth not the death of a sinner, but rather that he should turn and live," when, creating him with such frailties, renders this impossible, but still, if he does not "turn and live," he is to be relegated to eternal torment!

Again, has it not struck you that God's punishment of the serpent in the Garden of Eden—"upon thy belly shalt thou go • • • all the days of thy life"—presupposes that the serpent hitherto and before this curse had walked on his tail? Now, did the serpent's locomotion before this consist of a hop? If so, a natural history of that time (if one was written) would greatly differ from one of the present day! I write this in no spirit of levity—far from it—but simply to show how preposterous this legend is.

Again, regarding the story of Adam and Eve. Every scientist knows that man has existed on the earth several hundred thousands of years. Some geologists claim a million of years; but let that estimate go. Say, 300,000. Now, this time would, of course, antedate Adam's creation many thousands of years, according to Biblical chronology. Hence, the story of Adam and Eve, which, by the way, Prof. Fiske has lately conclusively shown, was taken from a Persian tradition and put into writing soon after "the captivity," becomes a myth. Therefore, as has been logically said, what becomes of the Fall of Man, the Redemption, and the Incarnation? For, if there was no Fall of Man, there can be no need of the Redemption, and if there was no need of the Redemption, there can be no motive for the Incarnation. Thus, the whole scheme of salvation, with all its miraculous appurtenances, apparently falls to the ground. Indeed, I think it will not be questioned that even theologians, by no means ranked as "liberal," have given up "the authenticity and authority of Genesis."

And once more. Astronomers tell us that the telescope reveals some 20,000,000 of worlds. Is it therefore likely that our little planet—a mere pin-point in creation—should have been selected for the working out of a scheme of salvation? It might be possible, as Prof. Goldwin Smith says, "to imagine Deity stooping from a limited heaven to redeem the inhabitants of earth. It would have been hardly possible to imagine a Being who fills eternity and infinity becoming for the redemption of one speck in the universe, an embryo in the womb of a Jewish maiden, and for this stupendous doctrine our principal evidence is the anonymous work of a mystic writer."

WILLIAM L. STONE.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., May 22, 1899.

D'Artagnan to the Rescue.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Any dealer in prints who should try to palm off the portrait of "Pierre de Montesquiou, Conte d'Artagnan, Maréchal de France," for that of the d'Artagnan of Dumas, should beware of "what's frequent in palms, that is dates."

D'Artagnan's real name was Charles de Batz Castelmore, son of Bertrand de Batz, seigneur of Castelmore, and of Françoise de Montesquiou; he assumed the domainial surname of d'Artagnan, which distinguished a younger branch of the house of Montesquiou, to which his mother belonged.

He says himself in his memoirs: "They say of me that I am not a d'Artagnan, except on the female side, and that I am only a Castelmore."

As he died, according to St. Simon, at the siege of Maestricht, in 1673, and as Pierre de Montesquiou, Conte d'Artagnan, did not die until 1725, their separate identities are easily differentiated.

It is very interesting, however, to know that a d'Artagnan of the same family became a Marshal of France in 1709, an honor which Dumas makes his dying hero receive upon the battlefield.

Dumas has adhered pretty closely to historical facts, as far as d'Artagnan personally is concerned.

The three volumes of "Memoires de M. d'Artagnan," lately republished in Paris, have been translated into English, although I have only come upon the first volume in a London edition. "Miladi" is a historical character, deeply in love with René du Bec-Crespin, Marquis du Vardes. The villainous trick which was played upon her by D'Artagnan in the semblance of du Vardes is told at length.

It would be interesting if the manuscript memoire du Comte de la Fère could be published, to which Dumas refers, so that one might know if Athos really was a grand seigneur, instead of the ordinary swashbuckler of the d'Artagnan memoirs.

And so with Porthos and Aramis, out of whom Dumas has evolved such masterpieces of fiction. CHARLES H. WARD.

The Message of John Ruskin.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In last Saturday's REVIEW there was a lengthy account of the work and art standing of William Morris, whose life was dedicated not to art for art's sake, but to art to elevate the lowly and to spread the manifestations of and a love for the beautiful everywhere. His work was parallel with the efforts of John Ruskin, who enthused artisans with the possibilities of embellishment on the ordinary implements of household life. I had often read and pondered on the majestic utterances of Ruskin on art, architecture, and the never-fading glory of Turner's landscapes, but even he, with his fine understanding and massive faculties, failed to simplify and bring within easy reach the charms of beauty and show the infinite gradations of its development that may be apprehended by our finite minds. To hear Newell Dwight Hillis in his exposition on beauty is to be admitted through the very portals of poesy. "Beauty is truth and truth beauty," as Keats has said in his immortal poem. The world is a grand thought seeking through the machinery of things to find visible expression. Raffael's canvases are thoughts of God copied through aspiration and nobility of power for man's permanent delight. Prodigies of music and art are only the inheritors of the achievements of mountain-minded ancestors. Paganini was accounted the greatest violinist, but he was born with a prodigious bunch of nervous muscles in the wrist that foretold his coming eminence. Emerson's great-grandfather was one of the hardest students and lovers of scholarship of his time. Even Abraham Lincoln owed to heredity much of his sturdiness of character and indomitable pluck. The Pope was offered the other day by the Czar of Russia $1,000,000 for a canvas only a few feet square. Thirty cents was the original amount of the artist's investment in raw material, and the difference of $999,999.70 represented the value of genius. Everything in art is copied, and nature is the great storehouse for inventors and geniuses. The eye of an ox gave Galileo the plan of his telescope. The human eye was duplicated in the later invention of the telescope. Photography arose from the study of the more complex relations of the eye, and the phonograph originated in Edison's mind through the suggestiveness of a call from nature. The first door hinge was made by a girl, and her copy was the bending hinge in the human arm. She was, therefore, the first impulse that started man upward toward civilization, as she was the inventor of the first tool, the chisel. Beauty is ripeness, maturity, strength, soundness, and accuracy. Genius is amplitude of power, fertility of resource, fidelity to truth. God throws a lovely purple over the grape to show its ripeness, touches the apple with a beautiful red to display its soundness, transfigures the sheaves of wheat with a golden glamour to evince its maturity, and irradiates the soft texture of the new-born infant's flesh with a delicate pink to call attention to the purity of the blood beneath.

A great lecturer or preacher can hardly be followed by the ambitious pencil strokes of stenographers, a number of whom sadly gave up in despair when the rush of the speaker's eloquence smote them into effortless attention. A year ago I heard Hamilton Wright Mabie address just such a gathering on the "Illusions of Life," and there came into my life the promptings and impulses of higher aims and nobler efforts. Last night the foremost influence at work upon the graduates' minds was this stirring, heartfelt address by Mr. Hillis on the principles and attainableness of beauty and its everlasting charms. J. F. F.

New York, May 20, 1899.

Mr. Howells's Edict of Banishment.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Under the inspiration of a horror of violence and bloodshed, natural and fitting in any one, and especially in one who limits his literary view to the placid ways of conventional life, Mr. Howells recently issued an edict banishing war from the domain of art, past, present, and to come. Doubtless Mr. Howells repented when his words glared back at him in the inexorable literalness of print, and it would be petty to dwell upon such a lapse of a busy writer, but his defenders and apologists betray some striking misconceptions.

Mr. Ernest H. Crosby in last Saturday's REVIEW offers to amend or interpret Mr. Howells, arguing that since the best thought of the present age condemns war, a modern war cannot inspire high art. Departing from the real issue, he speaks of the glorification of war, unmindful that it is many a year since great writers or painters have thought of glorifying war or any other evil. He overlooks the fact that war, evil in itself and with all its revolting features, brings into prominence great qualities that in peace, while not dormant, are comparatively inconspicuous. The self-sacrificing courage that caused thousands of peace-loving men, both North and South, to fight without bitterness in defense of opposite principles that either party held unimpeachable, is a source of inspiration that Homer lacked. The quiet courage that calmly plans and daringly executes, the joyous bravery that conquers tremendous odds, the patient endurance of hunger, pain, and disease, as well as the spectacle of a mighty struggle are inspiring, whether exhibited in peace or war.

Aside from all this, it must not be forgotten that art is judged not by the subject but by the treatment. All features of human life, all its passions and emotions, are within the province of the writer and the painter, and while war exists it will thus contribute to literature.

Mr. Crosby, in invoking the aid of the satirist, commits a too common error when he accepts as true Byron's epigrammatic line, "Cervantes laughed Spain's chivalry away." Had that been true, "Don Quixote" would better have remained unwritten, for there is ample room in Spain and the rest of the world for true chivalry. Cervantes ridiculed the absurd romances—the dime novels of his day—but Don Quixote, his delusions aside, remains for the admiration and respect of all ages, a pure idealist and a chivalric, honest gentleman.

As to whether or not any great literature has been inspired by warlike deeds of the present century, it is clearly bootless to inquire, for work that I confidently believe to be great and enduring Mr. Crosby and others will reject with equal positiveness. Time must be the umpire, and, unhappily, we shall probably not be present when he gives his award. But I am afraid that the critics are against Mr. Crosby.

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

New York, May 23, 1899.

No Marked Worship of Kipling.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I am much amused at the gentle and friendly passage of arms between yourself and "THE TIMES Reader" who objects to "your worship of Kipling"; and I have no doubt that he will agree with me that you are blameless in placing the one article about Kipling's own edition.

It may relieve the mind of "TIMES Reader" if you publish the few lines I am addressing you now, and they may be worth nothing except as affording such relief, for there will not be found in this communication any marked worship of Kipling. It seems that a word ought to be expressed somewhere and by somebody (some time ago a note of that purport appeared under "Topics of the Times" in an issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES) deprecating the action of Mr. Kipling in bringing suit against one of our most honored, honorable, and scrupulous publishing firms. It is very hard to discover what the ground of the action is, and prima facie the New York public and the American public would decide in advance that the Putnams could commit no offense that any author could possibly procure a condemnation of before a court of justice. Mr. Kipling had better refresh his mind with the delightful history of the original Putnam's dealings with Washington Irving; and the traditions have been well preserved by the sons, and the reputation for honor and honesty added to, if possible. Some of the gloss of the idol is necessarily rubbed off, in the estimation of many worshippers, by this ill-advised step of Mr. Kipling.

Another word in the same direction will refer to "Captains Courageous." I am not setting up as a detractor (my nature is not at all iconoclastic) of the idol. I confess to too much admiration of Mr. Kipling's wonderful work, where it is wonderful. But I cannot say that "Captains Courageous" is quite up to many a story in "The Day's Work." It fails in the way that so many modern novels are failing, which shrink from the opportunities for difficult situations and sustained invention and skillful denouement of intricate plot, which the story itself suggests. The account of experiences on the fishing schooner is interesting, and sometimes even thrilling. It shows intimate acquaintance with the details of the handicraft. But the story itself runs along too easily; the men on the schooner are too uniformly "good" in their various ways. For artistic and "fictional" purposes there should have been at least one "villain" among them, who should have made Harvey's trials a little more severe and his transformation so much the more triumphant. Aside from the fact that this would have made his complete change more convincing, (it seems too quickly and easily accomplished now,) this more complicated situation would have given more range for the power of invention, in the playing of adverse natures against each other in the events of human life and the development of character. There are some other turns in the story of the "Captains" where a lover of real painstaking fiction would have looked for a less smooth run of the fates, and where skill or genius would have more boldly tackled adverse and disturbing elements, only to weave them all into a happy issue through unexpected combinations.

We may say the same thing in passing about another popular story, that of "David Harum." Of course we recognize the purpose of the author to draw a picture of this hero as a characteristic type of man of his day and neighborhood; and the rest of the tale was to be a mere framework, comparatively tame, and meant to be so. Else we might have looked for Mary Blake's appearance among the guests of the Verjooses at Homeville, and some exciting mixing up of things by John's falling half in love with Miss Clarcy, or her falling wholly in love with John. All these opportunities for good story-telling are simply waved aside, even though a veteran novel reader is fully expecting something of the kind. But, taking the case of David Harum himself, why is not our expectation of trouble fulfilled and satisfied after that rascal of a creditor threatens bodily violence and is vigorously ejected from the "bank parlor?" Strange that he should so meekly disappear from the story. And then the discharged cashier; why does he go off to a distant city and do nothing to make difficult and bitter the path of John Lenox? Are there no "villains" in Homeville; no mean, small natures, to render his life a burden by conspiring against him; by trying to take down his supposed city pride, by making trouble and misunderstanding, (partially succeeding,) between Harum and his employer, playing off the two noble characters against each other, in their weak and their strong points, and thus, (as in the other instance,) making more convincing the result in the entire satisfaction of the two men with each other, each in his excellence the result of such vastly differing environments, and showing gloriously how on the highest planes of character and nobility all men are compeers and brothers.

By the standards of the great masters of fiction "Captains Courageous" and "David Harum" make things go altogether too smoothly and just calmly steer away from alluring and fascinating difficulties, obviously in their pathway, for perhaps no other reason than that they are difficulties. But art is sacrificed by this love of ease. Mentioning only the novels that have been "the rage," lately, (quite apart from their intrinsic merit,) we find that "Ships that Pass in the Night" and "Choir Invisible," offend against this same canon of art which we have presumed to set up, and that "Hugh Wynne" alone seems to have dared to encounter some of the complications that the "villain" produces in novels as well as in plays, and, for that matter, in real life. DANIEL VAN PELT.

Astoria, L. I., May 29, 1899.

The Tone of the Viola.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Mr. Henderson is one of the foremost American writers upon musical topics, (many of your readers would say the best of all,) and it is very rarely that he is caught napping, but in his latest work, entitled "The Orchestra and Orchestral Music," it is stated, according to an article in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of May 13, that the "tone of the viola is quite unknown to the average concertgoer."

The writer of the article referred to cites the "Harold in Italy" symphony of Berlioz to the contrary. Even better known to the average concert and opera goer, however, is Raoul's first air in "Les Huguenots"—"Plus blanche que la blanche hermine"—wherein he describes his romantic meeting with a fair unknown, who, as we afterward learn, was the daughter of the Comte de Saint Bris. For this number Meyerbeer has supplied a somewhat elaborate viola obbligato, which is quite as conspicuous as, say, the violin obbligato to "Salut, demeure" in "Faust."

Mr. Henderson will certainly have to revise his statement in the next edition of his book. A. E. G.

New York, May 25, 1899.

Poe's Habits Not Due to Fatalism.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

It seems to me that "C. B. M." in his fling at Poe, is uncharitable to the poet and incorrect in his estimate of beliefs as affecting character. Poe lived in a convivial age, when drunkenness was not considered as bad as in our day, and when, as yet, the pulpit was silent on the liquor traffic. Why should he be condemned more than any of the prominent men of his day who drank to excess? No man ought to be condemned for not being in advance of his age. Even the Father of his Country was a slaveholder and Cotton Mather an advocate of witch torture!

I do not believe Poe was a fatalist in any sense, except that now adopted by the intellectual world, namely, that we are all largely creatures of our environment. But assuming that he was, this would not account for either his genius or his habits. Temperament, something born in him, and beyond doubt much more to do with his habits. For aught we know, his intemperance was inherited.

It is tiresome, in this day, to hear, from persons who ought to know better, the opinion expressed that there is any connection between a man's religious views and his moral character. Our State prisons are full of people with the most orthodox beliefs. It was just on such false assumptions that in ancient times heretics were not permitted to live. It was said that their religious belief necessarily made them monsters of iniquity, &c., and so the secular Governments condemned them to prison and to death on account of their beliefs. Some think that those who do not believe in their Christianity ought to be placed under some sort of a ban even to-day. But such feeling is but a relic of barbarism. I am not a fatalist, but I know that a fatalist can lead just as good a moral life as a Christian. No philosophers of the age can be counted as having so much influence on the intellectual classes as Schopenhauer and Herbert Spencer, and if they are not fatalists they are certainly not Christians. Let us have in our day what the world never yet has had—perfect toleration of thought and belief. Let every one's life be the sole standard of his excellence.

Some also think that the reckless bravery shown by our soldiers in the present war—a bravery never equaled in the history of the world—is due to the fact that so few believe in a future life of either reward or punishment—at least in the non-existence of hell. I do not think this is so, but if otherwise, then the destruction of the fear of hell makes of our people better soldiers, and no doubt better citizens in other respects. So we see the argument of your correspondent proves so much that it destroys itself. A. B. C.

Grass Valley, Cal., May 20, 1899.

"The Romance of Graylock Manor," by Louise F. P. Hamilton, will be brought out June 15 by Rand, McNally & Co. This book carries with it a certain pathetic interest, owing to the fact that the author, who was the wife of Major Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, United States Volunteers, died shortly after completing the manuscript. The story is one of life in the South with a background of historical scenes.

JUNE

ART AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The twenty-third annual report of the Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts of Boston has just been issued. Differing from our Metropolitan Museum, the Boston Museum receives no aid from city or State. Mr. William Endicott, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, notes that the total number of visitors for last year was 202,205, a falling off of 26,253 from the previous year. This diminution took place chiefly on Sundays, "a fact explained in part by the prevalent use of the bicycle, leading many to out-of-door amusement."

The Trustees received the princely bequest of their late associate, the Hon. Henry L. Pierce, of $730,000. This bequest is without restriction. Under the will of Mrs. Julia B. H. James, the museum received $146,509, the income of which is to be used for the purchase of works of art. Other bequests in money and objects of art have singularly enriched the museum. The need of more ample accommodation is a pressing one. If the museum is to afford instruction in the fine arts, "a lecture room becomes a necessity." Certain precautions have been taken, due to the erection of new buildings in the immediate vicinity of the museum. There has been some trouble with owners of grounds in the immediate neighborhood of the museum, and the erection of buildings over eighty feet in height, such structures cutting off the light.

The report of the curator of the classical antiquities is of great interest. Mr. Edward Robinson includes in his recent acquisitions marbles, bronzes, gems, jewelry, terra cottas, vases, glass, and Arretine molds. In bronzes, there have been forty-seven additions, and in vases sixty-four new examples. The curator gives a clear description of the most remarkable of the recent acquisitions. In the bronzes, there is a Corinthian helmet, practically intact, save a hole or two, which suggests the manner in which its wearer met his death. In jewelry, Mr. Robinson notes a gold earring, the most wonderful specimen of the goldsmith's art known. Froehenner attributes it to the fifth century B. C., and declares that it reflects the period of Phidias, and the horses worked on it those after the design of the Parthenon. More than two-thirds of the report are devoted to the description of the objects belonging to classical antiquities.

Many new Japanese paintings and prints have been added to the collection, and so rich is the museum in objects of this special character that Mr. Arthur W. Dow, the curator, writes that "scarcely half could be placed on exhibition at one time," and that there is urgent need of more space for the disposition of these and many other objects. In the print department, Mr. S. R. Koehler shows a total of 13,658 numbers, against 13,295 in 1897, an increase of 363 numbers. The list of officers for 1899 is: President—William Endicott; Treasurer—Charles Lowell; Director—Charles G. Loring; Curator of the Print Department—S. R. Koehler; Curator of Classical Antiquities—Edward Robinson; Curator-Secretary—Benjamin Ives Gilman; Keeper of Japanese Pottery—Edward S. Morse; Keeper of Japanese Paintings and Prints—Arthur W. Dow; Executive Committee—William Endicott, Francis Bartlett, Samuel D. Warren, Francis Blake, and Charles G. Loring; Committee on the Museum—J. Elliot Cabot, W. P. P. Longfellow, Edward W. Hooper, William Sturgis Bigelow, Arthur Astor Carey, Charles A. Cummings, and Charles G. Loring; Finance Committee—William Endicott, Nathaniel Thayer, and Edward W. Hooper; Committee on the Library—Charles Eliot Norton and W. P. P. Longfellow.

Studying the South Kensington Museum, not as to the art treasures it holds, but simply in a constructive sense, the story of it is pretty generally called by the English public an example of Governmental delay. The idea of the establishment of such a museum, due to Prince Albert, was a necessity after the exhibition of 1851. There was a vast assemblage of art objects left in the hands of the Government, and no proper place to store them in. A science and art department was then established. For the erection the Government gave £60,000 and twelve acres of ground were bought from the Commissioners of the Exhibition. The collections had been temporarily exhibited at Marlborough House. On the ground thus bought, iron sheds of a most ungainly character were put up. They were hideous, and were generally designated as the Brompton Boilers. In time these ghastly things were removed, and then began the true project of erecting buildings worthy of a science and art department. A good deal of money had been already expended in purchasing art objects.

Capt. Francis Fowke, who was an officer of engineers, planned the first South Kensington Museum buildings, and his architectural ideas were fairly good. Unfortunately he died in 1865. Whether engineers are or are not architects need not be discussed. The style carried out by him was the Italian Renaissance, with the blendings the drawings for the Albert Hall, which were somewhat magnified after his death.

In 1867 the Natural History Museum was commenced, and was built after the designs of Mr. Alfred Waterhouse. Then came complaints on the part of English architects in general. They insisted that all future plans for additions to the museum should be open to competition. The Government acceded to the proposition, and the successful architect was Mr. Aston Webb, and the result of the competition was made public in 1891. Eight years elapsed, however, before anything was done. The money wanted was some four hundred thousand pounds, and when the English Government has to spend $2,000,000 for art it has to save that money. Mr. Aston Webb had, of course, many difficulties to overcome. The construction which was to be, had to be assorted to the old ones, and such architectural unions are more or less troublesome. The conscientious architect thinks twice before he will entirely extinguish the ideas of those who have built up their structures before him. "Free classic," a rather loose indication, was given to the style of the older buildings. Something which predominated in the former construction were bands of white marble, which ran through the brick courses. These bands the English critics dubbed as the "ham sandwich style," and in the United States those who have a dislike for such contrasts call it the "zebra style."

"Victorian Renaissance" is the term applicable to Mr. Aston Webb's general architectural conception. Looking at the plan as it is shown on paper, there seems to be much variety. From the centre there rises something like the Giralda tower of the Seville Cathedral. On the elevation there are four domes, flanked by minarets. The many windows are arched. The decorations of these show both French and Gothic feeling. It may take three or four years before the structure is finished, the four frontages taking up, respectively, 600 and 400 feet. It was on the 17th of last month that that most gracious lady, Queen Victoria, laid the foundation stone of the new buildings, to which are to be given the official title of "The Victoria and Albert Memorial."

The sale of three Rubenses, formerly belonging to the late Sir Cecil Miles, and of certain noted pictures by the great Italian masters was one of the recent events in London. "The Holy Family," by Rubens, was sold for 8,500 guineas; "The Conversion of St. Paul" for 1,950 guineas, and "The Woman Taken in Adultery" brought 1,950 guineas. "The Conversion of St. Paul" was sold in 1806 for 4,000 guineas and some time later for 3,300 guineas.

At the sale "A Portrait of a Gentleman," by Frans Hals, brought 3,000 guineas, and "A Portrait of a Lady," by the same artist, 2,000 guineas. Romney's "Portrait of Mrs. Frances Newbery" brought 1,650 guineas. Hoppner's "Portrait of a Lady," supposably Shelley's first wife, 1,380 guineas.

It cannot be said that the works of Turner are appreciated in block as they used to be. At recent sales in England discrimination was shown. Turner was an uneven worker. He did not always finish his pictures, because he had too many under way at the same time. At the sale of Turners which formed a part of the Fowler collection, several of the Turner pictures brought very much less than had been paid for them some years ago. In one instance the diminution was over 50 per cent. But when Turner's masterful work, "The Church of the Salute," was put up, it brought £8,610, and it had been sold in 1870 for £2,683. Turner's "The Vicar of Oxford," bought in 1875 for £1,281, was disposed of for £4,200. At the same sale a landscape of Hobbema brought £9,555. This price for the old Dutch master has only been once surpassed. At the Dudley sale a Hobbema found a purchaser at £10,000.

M. Vassili Verestchagin in The Contemporary Review treats of Meissonier, and certainly in no complimentary terms. What hurts "The Reminiscences of Meissonier" is that the Russian artist is too prone to contrast the French artist with himself. And this is in bad taste. M. Verestchagin has, too, his fling at Detaille, who when painting a soldier's buttons makes them "all shining alike." Meissonier's pictures, the Russian artist declares, are all alike. In the famous canvas "The Attack of the Cuirassiers" the soldiers are as "like one another as drops of water." Verestchagin declares that at the beginning Meissonier showed neither power nor originality. His success, so it is intimated, arose because "society got tired of enormous canvases and hypocritically noble subjects of the stiam classics and romantics, as well as of historical anecdotes." But above all, miniature pictures became necessary when the size of rooms was reduced.

M. Verestchagin will surely break up the happy relationships supposably existing between the French and the Russians.

The redecking, refurbishing, or "fixing up" at St. Paul's Cathedral in London calls forth a brilliant reminiscence from Mr. Charles Phillips directed against the Puritans. Carlyle, with imperfect knowledge of the man and his motives, but with the intuition of a poet, did him justice. The need of a man of straw vigorously to combat with is felt, however, by many illuminative writers in the departments of criticism and history. Moreover, Prof. Beesly has won much of his renown as a "rehabilitator," and his "Life of Danton" is likely to be rather more popular with the "general reader" than Hilaire Belloc's more scientific and less "emotional" work.

The present biographer dwells at greater length than his predecessor upon the youth of his hero. He has been at pains to ransack the records of Arcis-sur-Aube for facts about the family. But, from first to last, he presents no fact of real importance that may not be found in Belloc's study. And in spite of the somewhat hysterical tone of the abuse of Danton's enemies in some of the chapters, he presents no clearer picture of Danton than does Belloc, who does not hesitate to admit that the great rival of Robespierre was a sort of demagogue.

No one will be harmed by Mr. Beesly's tone, however. Indeed it may do more good to the cause of historical truth, generally, than Mr. Belloc's more moderate tone. It will arrest attention. And the new "Life," as a whole, must be accepted as an interesting and candid contribution to the history of the French Revolution.

Being a "rehabilitator," Mr. Beesly gives much space to the charges made against Danton's honesty, charges which have long been disregarded, and in support of which there exists not a hint of legal evidence. He makes much ado, also, about the all but baseless accusation that Danton directly inspired the September massacres for the sake of disproving it in his thorough and workmanlike way.

Prof. Beesly's chronicle is particularly rich in anecdote of a sort that would have served small purpose in Belloc's study. Here is one relating to Danton's schooldays. His master at Troyes had announced as the subject of a "theme" Louis XVI.'s coming coronation at Rheims:

"'Thoroughly to master one's subject,' said Danton, 'one must see it with one's own eyes. I should like to see how they make a King.' So, telling only some of his friends among the boys, who lent him money for his journey, he set off for Rheims without asking his master's leave, and, passing by Arcis without visiting his family, was present in the cathedral when the young King, with his hand on the Bible, swore to reign according to law and for the good of the nation.

"On his return, and when his schoolfellows crowded round to hear his story, he had little to tell of the ceremony and the gorgeous decorations, but graphically described the setting at liberty of a number of birds in the cathedral, with the comment, 'Pretty liberty that, to flutter between four walls without a crumb to eat, or a straw for a nest.' The courtiers, too, with their 'Le Roi est mort! Vive le Roi!' struck him as a set of chattering magpies."

Wherefore, it seems, Danton in his youth must have been a bit of a prig. But we must make allowances for the biographer's enthusiasm. In his account of the causes of the Revolution, Prof. Beesly out-Carlyles Carlyle, and stands abreast with the most romantic of the romance writers in confounding the symptoms with the disease, but he tells his story well. His graphic and touching account of the last scene in Danton's life will serve to close this brief notice:

"The sun was declining as they reached the Place de la Révolution, where the Revolution's 'First Apostle' and its real hero were to die. It was a lovely evening of a lovely Spring, such a Spring as old men said they had never before known. The lilacs on the terraces of the Tuileries were in full blossom; the air had the warmth of midsummer rather than April. The unhappy men themselves, all in their prime, must have felt with an additional pang that in the midst of life they were in death. Herault de Séchelles was the first beheaded. He tried, as he passed, to embrace Danton, but the executioner's men would not let him. Danton said to them, 'Fools, you cannot hinder our heads meeting in the basket presently.' As one by one his friends were summoned, he said to each some word of consolation. He himself was the last to die. Who does not know his last words? Thinking of his wife, he said: 'My beloved, shall I no more behold thee?' then, 'Come, Danton, no weakness,' and then to Sanson, the executioner: 'Show the head to the people; it is worth while; they do not see the like every day.'"

The portrait of Danton, used as a frontispiece, is the same as that reproduced by Mr. Belloc, copied from the painting in the possession of the Danton family, and attributed to David. A likeness of Danton's mother and a picture of the house in which he was born at Arcis are also used as illustrations.

Another Life of Danton.*

Mr. Beesly's treatment of his subject in his "Life of Danton" differs greatly from that employed by Mr. Belloc in his admirable "Danton: A Study," which was reviewed in these columns not long ago. The present biographer goes in, with vehemence and enthusiasm, for "rehabilitation." His book is, above everything else, a defense. That method suits his mood, and has produced an eminently readable book, so, perhaps, we ought not to object to it. But, really, Danton's memory needed no rehabilitation. Condorcet and others among his contemporaries who were not his partisans

*THE LIFE OF DANTON. By E. S. Beesly. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 12mo, pp. 320.

Merriman's "Dross."*

This is a peculiar book. It is not at all likely to impress the critical reader as one displaying any marked literary qualities, and the observant reader will note in it some of those discrepancies of construction which are not uncommon in fiction even of a high order. Yet the story is interesting, and some of the characters, while they are not of an unusual kind, are very well drawn. Furthermore, the author has described a very melodramatic situation in an unmelodramatic style, which imparts to it an air of realism.

The action of the story is laid partly in Paris and partly in England at the time of the Franco-Prussian war. The war itself has very little to do with the story beyond leading an aged French nobleman and a friend to convert all their property into bank notes with the idea of saving their wealth in troubious times. One of these men intrusts his money to the other, and then the whole sum suddenly and mysteriously disappears. The aged nobleman, Viscount de Clerichy, accuses his former secretary, Charles Miste, of stealing the money. He had employed Miste as a confidential agent to get the bank notes out of the country.

The shock of the discovery is too much for the friend, Baron Guiraud, who has given his money to de Clerichy to keep for him, and he drops dead of apoplexy. Then suddenly the Viscount also disappears, and a letter to his wife announces that he has committed suicide. His body is found in a river and identified by the clothing and articles in the pockets. In the beginning of the tale, however, this man has employed as secretary a young Englishman, the disowned son of a wealthy father. The young man promptly falls in love with the Frenchman's daughter, Lucille, and has the favor of the mother, who was married many years earlier in the French fashion, to a man whom she did not love. She is planning to get her daughter married to a lover.

This young gentleman, who has been cut off without a shilling for refusing to marry a woman selected by his father, comes to the aid of the unfortunate French lady and her daughter, and when it becomes necessary for them to fly from their native land because of the approach of the victorious Germans to the capital, he offers them a refuge in England at the one house which is still his property. It is here that the reader will find his faith most sufely tested, for this disinherited young man seems to have a good deal more money at his disposal than he could possibly raise even by the devious processes so often described in English stories.

However, he installs the women in his house, and then sets out to find Charles Miste and the money. There are bits of detective work, varied complications, elusions, disguises, and postings in hot haste, and finally the two men meet and fight it out with pistols on the top of an Alpine pass. Of course Miste is killed, not the Englishman. But the end is not yet. There is a still further mystery to be unveiled, but what it is it would not be fair to the author or the publishers to tell. The characters which are most successfully drawn are those of Baron Guiraud's son, Alphonse, and John Turner, an old English banker in Paris, who is a man of the world, and acts the rôle of Deus ex machina at a critical point in the story.

"The Queen of the Swamp."*

Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois are the four States in which Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood finds the scenes of her "The Queen of the Swamp, and Other Plain Americans," and their time ranges from 1846 to 1898, ending with a sketch of one who died in the Spanish war. They describe the life and reflect the thought of the Middle West, that curiously composite district in which meet so many strains of Eastern blood, and in which one village may faithfully reflect New England thrift, while the next is Southern in its prodigal hospitality. Two stories testify to the further blending of Swedish and French blood, and nearly all bear witness to the sincere piety natural to the people. Nearly all the tales are cheerful, but two, "The Babe Jerome" and "The Fairfield Poet," are sad, and one, "A Kentucky Princess," is grave in theme, and, although brief, describes a woman of singular nobility. The first three stories afford material for the sociologist in their description of the courtship and marriage customs of the Ohio of half a century ago, when the foreign opinion of American manners was the topic of rural American gossips.

*THE QUEEN OF THE SWAMP, AND OTHER PLAIN AMERICANS. By Mary Hartwell Catherwood. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 12mo, pp. 300.

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1898

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.
Fair; brisk and variable winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,413. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 4, 1899.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

FOREIGN.—The decision of the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus case was publicly announced yesterday in Paris, quashing the verdict of the first court-martial and ordering a new court-martial to be held at Rennes, France, where the prisoner will be taken from his prison in French Guiana for a second trial. It is said that Germany will pay 25,000,000 pesetas to Spain for the Caroline and other islands, and that Spain will reserve three coaling stations there. Johann Strauss, the famous composer of dance music, is dead at Vienna. Earthquakes are reported in Montserat, British West Indies. Marquis Pidal has been elected President of the Spanish Chamber of Deputies. Lieut. Winston Leonard Churchill, youngest son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, is making a distinct hit in British politics. United States Ambassador Choate has discussed Canadian issues including the Alaska boundary dispute with the Marquis of Salisbury, and it is now believed that the lines of arbitration between the three countries involved will be made easier. There is hope of an early liberation of Mrs. Maybrick through the efforts of Ambassador Choate.—Pages 1, 7, and 19.

Page 1.

The Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce of New York has been elected President of Brown University.

Senator Hanna intends to sail next Saturday for the South of France, where he will undergo a course of treatment for rheumatism.

It was announced yesterday that the publishing houses of Harper & Brothers and the S. S. McClure Company had formed an alliance entailing changes in the personnel of both concerns.

Bella Anderson, or Carrie Jones, the nurse who kidnapped Marion Clarke, says that the Barrows, whose tool she was, intended to steal many children and demand ransom for them. She is held in Union County Jail, in Elizabeth, N. J., to await action by New York officials.

Page 3.

There was little wind for the Knickerbocker Yacht Club regatta, sailed yesterday off College Point.

Squadron A arrived in Sing Sing yesterday on time, having ridden the twenty-one miles from Van Cortlandt Park in six hours.

Page 4.

The Yale men won the intercollegiate bicycle championships at Berkeley Oval yesterday.

The polo team of the Philadelphia Country Club defeated yesterday the team of the Westchester Club.

More than 10,000 persons witnessed yesterday the opening, under the auspices of the Recreation League, of the outdoor gymnasium in Seward Park.

At the Gravesend track yesterday High Order won the Hudson Stakes, Lothario the Carlton Stakes, and Judge Tarvin, Holland, Matilda, and Merry Prince the other races.

Page 6.

James A. Ting, L. H. Graham, and C. F. Watson were the victors in the chief events yesterday of the Baltusrol Club's tournament.

The Louisvilles defeated the New York baseball team yesterday by a score of 6 to 2. In Brooklyn the Clevelands were defeated by a score of 13 to 4.

Page 7.

President McKinley received the new Spanish Minister yesterday.

Followers of Mataafa say he will never recognize Malu as King of Samoa.

Between twenty-five and thirty Indians were drowned in the Lake of Clouds yesterday. The two long boats containing a party crossing to the reservation collided.

Page 8.

Gen. Wood reports from Santiago that stories of brigandage in his district come from irresponsible persons and mean nothing.

Page 12.

It was learned yesterday that the disagreement between Major Gen. Roe and Brig. Gen. Butt will come before Gov. Roosevelt for settlement in a few days.

The American Line steamship St. Paul, which arrived yesterday from Southampton, had on board between thirty and forty passengers of the wrecked steamship Paris. Many of them told interesting stories of their experiences at the time of the accident.

Local bankers are not in the least disturbed by the reports that country banks are withdrawing and will continue to withdraw their business from this city because of the tax imposed on country checks for collection. They say that in the end the money will return here by the law of financial gravitation.

Page 17.

The wedding of Miss Marie Wainwright and Franklyn Roberts, her leading support, was a surprise in the theatrical profession.

John Eustis Jameson, M. P., appeared in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday as complainant against a Holland House bellboy, who was accused of having robbed him.

Page 19.

Henry Norman, in his weekly cable letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, notes that, while it is not precisely a dignified or an impressive fact, it is a fact nevertheless, that British domestic politics at this moment centre round the Mahdi's disinterred corpse. The proposed grant of £30,000 to Gen. Lord Kitchener will be fought strenuously by Morley and his supporters. The Dreyfus case is treated in detail, and new facts in relation to Esterhazy's recent confession are given. It is shown that not one jot or tittle of evidence remains against Dreyfus. It is stated that the authorities of the General Staff of the French Army were not only plotting in a conspiracy to fasten guilt upon an innocent man by methods of every conceivable baseness, but that among them were several positive thieves. Large secret service funds have gone regularly month by month into the pockets of these thieves. Count Esterhazy in addition to his confession already made, promises more of an interesting nature. Praise is accorded Zola and Francis de Pressensé, foreign editor of Le Temps, for their noble work in the Dreyfus case. Grau has arranged his dates for the coming American operatic season. In London it is not believed that Germany's new possessions in the Pacific will be of any value to that country.

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SENATOR HANNA GOING ABROAD.

Intends to Stay in the South of France Until Cured of Rheumatism.

CLEVELAND, June 3.—Senator Hanna will probably leave Cleveland next Friday, and expects to sail on Saturday for Europe.

"My rheumatism has not improved at all of late," said the Senator to-day. "In fact, it has been growing worse, if anything, and I realized some time ago that I would have to do something.

"It took a great effort for me to delay going abroad until after the State convention. But the convention is over, and I can now leave the country with a clear conscience. I expect to start on Friday. I will not put in my time sightseeing. I can assure you. I will try to get my health back. I have been working so long for other people that I think it high time I should do something for myself. I will remain in the south of France until the rheumatism has entirely left me. On the advice of physicians, I will undergo a thorough course of treatment."

Senator Hanna will be accompanied by his wife, his daughter, Miss Ruth Hanna, his niece, Miss Lucia McCurdy, and Miss Phelps.

ANOTHER TRIAL IS GRANTED DREYFUS

Decision of the Court of Cassation Made Known.

SHOUTS OF "VIVE LA JUSTICE!"

Prisoner Will Be Taken to Rennes for Trial Immediately.

Crowds of People Heard the Announcement of the Court of Cassation—The Next Step Outlined.

PARIS, June 3.—The Court of Cassation to-day rendered a decision in favor of a revision of the Dreyfus case and ordering a new court-martial, to sit at Rennes, sixty miles from Nantes, for the trial of the prisoner.

Previous to the announcement of the verdict, crowds of people assembled at the Palace of Justice and in its neighborhood, awaiting the decision. Perfect calm prevailed. When the doors of the Court of Cassation were opened an immense crowd of people attempted to rush through the entrance, and for a time there was great confusion and uproar.

The session opened at 3 o'clock, when the President of the court, Mazeau, after reminding the audience that all demonstrations were interdicted, gave judgment in the following tenor: The court, after hearing the report of the Premier President of the Civil Chamber, the Prosecutor General's findings and the application of Maitre Mornard, counsel for Mme. Dreyfus, in the new Article 443, Paragraph 4, of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to the effect that a revision of judgment can be demanded when new facts are produced or unknown documents showing the innocence of the condemned; in view of the judgment of Oct. 29, 1898, rendered by the Criminal Chamber, ordering an inquiry and declaring that the demand for a revision of the Dreyfus case was presented in proper form; in view of the results of said inquiry, in view of the presentation to the court-martial of a secret document bearing the words "Ce canaille de D—," and seeing that the communication of this document is proved by the depositions of M. Casimir-Perier, Gen. Mercier, and Gen. de Boisdeffre, and seeing that M. Casimir-Perier has declared he heard from Gen. Mercier that the document bearing the words "Ce canaille de D—," submitted to the court-martial, was believed to indicate Dreyfus, and that in addition Gens. Mercier and de Boisdeffre, who were invited to say whether they knew if said communication had occurred, refused to reply, thus acknowledging it; seeing that by the revelations subsequent to the verdict the communication to the court-martial of a document was capable of influencing their minds, and now regarded as applicable to Dreyfus, constitutes a new fact calculated to establish the innocence of Dreyfus; seeing that the crime charged against Dreyfus consisted of furnishing to a foreign power secret documents connected with the national defense, accompanying which was a missive styled a bordereau, undated, unsigned, and written on filigraned paper which is no longer manufactured, and that two authenticated letters, written on the identical paper, dated contemporaneously with the bordereau, were discovered in the house of Esterhazy, the writing upon which experts have declared to be the same as that of the bordereau, which facts were unknown to the court-martial, and tending to establish the innocence of Dreyfus; seeing that the alleged confessions of Dreyfus to Capt. Lebrun-Renaud are disproved, in view of these arguments and without submitting others, the court quashes and annuls the verdict of condemnation of Dec. 22, 1894, against Alfred Dreyfus, by the First Court-Martial of the Military Government of Paris, and sends the accused before a court-martial at Rennes, to be specially appointed to conduct the new trial.

This judgment is to be printed and transcribed on the docket of the first court-martial, alongside the decision which is annulled.

The decision, which was pronounced at 3:40 P. M., says the prisoner is to be retried on the following question: 'Is Dreyfus guilty of having, in 1894, practiced machinations or had communication with a foreign power or its agents, with the view of facilitating acts of hostilities in the case of a war with France, or having furnished the means therefor by furnishing notes or documents retraced on the bordereau?"

The audience received the decision with cries of "Vive la justice! Vive la loi!"

Premier Dupuy has summoned the Ministers of the Interior, Justice, War, Navy, and the Colonies to meet to-morrow morning in order to confer upon the measures to be taken to bring Dreyfus back to France.

Calmness prevailed throughout the evening and the boulevards and cafés presented their ordinary aspect. The evening papers, which gave the text of the judgment of the Court of Cassation, were eagerly bought, but did not produce any sensation. The public generally accepted the decision as a logical result of the recent revelations.

There is an unconfirmed rumor that alarming news has been received by the Colonial Office respecting the health of Dreyfus.

LAW IN THE DREYFUS CASE.

The decision of the Court of Cassation rests upon the established facts that a document was shown to the Dreyfus Court Martial behind the back of the defendant; that this document was the letter containing the phrase "Ce (cette) canaille de D—" which Gen. Mercier, Minister of War, had declared to President Casimir-Périer referred to Dreyfus, and that the statement of Capt. Lebrun-Renaud that Dreyfus had confessed to him was disproved.

The functions of the Court of Cassation, besides deciding questions of law, include the reviewing of certain criminal cases that are brought to its attention in the proper manner. In most cases anybody interested may petition the court to review a case. There is one exception. Where a petition is based "on a new fact, or new documents unknown at the period of the first trial . . . tending to establish the innocence of the condemned person," the petition must be made to the Minister of Justice, who, if he find the proof sufficient to establish the question of reasonable doubt, shall order the court to review the case.

It was in this way that the revision of the Dreyfus case has been brought about. The petition of Mme. Dreyfus to Minister Sarrien included the statement that the Henry forgery tended to discredit other testimony given before the court-martial, and made the charge that because of the introduction of secret evidence the trial had been illegal.

The court could have made its decision in one of three ways: It could have denied the prayer for revision, it could have declared the condemned man innocent, or it could have done just what it has done—ordered a new trial.

The quashing of the sentence of the court-martial was a necessary preparation to ordering a new trial, and does not constitute "annulation de jugement." The code is very clear on this point. "Annulation de jugement" "declaring a sentence contrary to law—with the consequent action of prosecuting the Judges is a function of the Minister of Justice alone. Still, the decision of the court often gives the grounds on which this may be done, as in the present case. It now becomes incumbent upon the Minister of Justice to take action in the prescribed manner.

VIOLATIONS BY THE COURT-MARTIAL

Here again the code is plain. The decision of the court establishes as a fact that Article 101 of the Code de Justice Militaire was violated by the first court-martial. This article declares in substance that all the evidence in a case must be made known to the defendant and to his counsel.

Article 441 of the Code d'Instruction Criminelle describes the manner in which the Minister of Justice may proceed against Judges who have violated the military law above cited. In a similar manner Gen. Mercier, whose criminal action is established, if not defined, in the decision, may be proceeded against.

As so much has recently been said concerning the "Ce canaille de D—" document mentioned in the decision it may prove of interest here to tell all about it. The letter of which the above phrase forms a part was one of a series exchanged between Lieut. Col. Schwarzkoppen, the German Military Attaché, and his colleague of the Italian Embassy, Lieut. Col. Panizzardi, in 1893-4. These letters were personal in character and contained bits of society gossip. They were secured by French spies connected with the Secret Intelligence Department, photographed, and allowed to proceed on their way. The letter particularly referred to tells of a certain "M. D—," who objected to the attention that the writer (Schwarzkoppen) was paying to his wife, and after dealing in certain personalities, by which it is inferred that "M. D—" was attempting to blackmail the gallant attaché, the note ended with the phrase: "Décidement ce [cette] canaille de D— devient trop exigeante." ("Decidedly this rascal D— is becoming difficult to please.")

It is this letter that, according to the decision of the Cour de Cassation, Gen. Mercier declared to the President of the French Republic, referred to Dreyfus, and it is the famous passage in this letter, read with the name of "Dreyfus" in place of the initial "D" that secured the conviction of the prisoner.

CASIMIR-PERIER'S RESIGNATION.

The decision of the Court of Cassation also throws some light on the resignation of M. Casimir-Périer of the Presidency, which occurred Jan. 15, 1895. Following the semi-official statement in Le Figaro of Nov. 28, 1894, that Germany was the Government with which France had been dealing, von Münster, the German Ambassador in Paris, called on President Casimir-Périer for an explanation. On the following day Gen. Mercier was asked to acquaint the members of the Cabinet with the facts of Dreyfus's guilt. What he said is intimated in the text of yesterday's decision. The account of what then followed is taken from a contemporaneous and authoritative source:

"Three depositions were made by von Münster to M. Dupuy, President of the Council, and to M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Three times, and to each of these men, the Ambassador stated that . . . never, directly or indirectly, had Capt. Dreyfus been in communication with the German Government. Finally he offered himself as a witness before the court-martial. Dreading the violence of the attacks from the Radical press, the Government took no further notice of these depositions than to publish, through the Havas Agency, two ambiguous articles."

On Jan. 13 President Casimir-Périer had a long conference with Gen. Mercier. On the 14th the Dupuy Ministry resigned, owing to the fact that it was unable to maintain a majority in the Chamber in regard to railway conventions, and on the 15th the President resigned, after a long interview with the German Ambassador. A number of reasons have been assigned for this resignation.

In regard to Capt. Lebrun-Renaud's statement mentioned in the decision, this first received the sanction of authority by Minister of War Cavaignac in his speech of July 7, 1898. Lebrun-Renaud also swore to the statement before the Court of Cassation. He declared that Dreyfus said to him after his arrest:

"The Minister knows that I am innocent; he sent word to me to that effect in prison by Du Paty de Clam, and he knows that if I took certain documents they are unimportant ones, and it was only that I might obtain documents of importance," (de sérieux).

This alleged confession has been interpreted, owing to its self-contradictory features, in many ways. The Court of Cassation now repudiates it.

FUTURE PROCEDURE.

And now, what will the decision of the Cour de Cassation entail upon the prisoner of the Ile du Diable? What will be the future process of law in his case? In answering these questions, one or two features that characterized the first court-martial should be borne in mind.

The Dreyfus court-martial of Dec. 19-22, 1894, was composed of the following officers: Col. Maurel, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Infantry, President; Lieut. Col. Echerman, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Infantry; Commandants Frorentin and Patron of the One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth; Commandant Gallet, Fourth Mounted Chasseurs; Capts. Roche, Thirty-ninth Line, and Freystoetter, Marine Infantry. Commandant Brisset conducted the prosecution as commissary of the Government.

According to certain minutes of the procedure recently revealed, on the assembling of the witnesses, Commandant Brisset demanded that the case be heard in camera. Maître Demange, the counsel for Dreyfus, opposed this. He said: "Since the only piece of evidence [the bordereau]—"

Here he was interrupted by Col. Maurel, who said: "There are other interests at stake than those merely of the accusation and defense."

The acte d'accusation, or indictment, was then read, and the witnesses called.

THE 1894 VERDICT.

On Dec. 22. ." The single question having been put to the members of the court, 'Is Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, Captain in the Fourteenth Regiment of Artillery, detailed for staff duty and to successive details in the separate departments in the General Army Staff, guilty of having in 1894, at Paris, delivered to a foreign power, or to its agents, documents concerning the national defense? and has he thus dealt with or had communication with that foreign power, with the effect of inducing it to commit hostilities against France or of furnishing it with means therefor?' the court declare unanimously, 'Guilty,' and hereby do condemn Alfred Dreyfus, whose titles are given above, unanimously, to the punishment of perpetual banishment in some fortified place."

As the crime with which ex-Capt. Dreyfus is charged is one concerning the national defense his trial may be held anywhere on French territory. The choosing of the new court-martial devolves upon Minister of War Krantz. The first court-martial, as has been seen, was held in Camera, and there was no civil authority on law present at the secret deliberations. Should the President of the second court-martial so decree, the second trial may proceed in the same way. In English and American law the rights of the individual are considered superior to considerations of State. In France this is not so. It is left entirely within the hands of the Judges to decide whether certain procedure is likely to be hazardous to established principles or to questions of State policy—domestic or international; and they govern the proceedings of the court accordingly.

Dreyfus will not be tried in accord with allegations in the original indictment in which the only incriminating document was the bordereau. The code permits the introduction of fresh evidence, however. But this evidence must first be submitted to the Court of Cassation for approval.

If the second court-martial shall fully establish the innocence of Dreyfus, he may then demand full compensation from the State and complete rehabilitation for the injustice done him.

THE NEW COURT-MARTIAL.

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PARIS, June 3.—The Court of Cassation revises the Dreyfus case and orders a new trial before a court-martial at Rennes. Every one expected this decision; still it caused a hush of astonishment. It was received in court with jubilant cries of "Vive la Justice!" The Jewish world rejoiced at the Saturday afternoon services in the synagogues.

Telephone messages from the law courts apprised the Senate and Chamber of Deputies of the decision. In the former there is a strong Dreyfusite majority. In the latter the Dreyfusites are in the minority, but are extremely energetic and aggressive. The Rights are thoroughly anti-Dreyfusite. The announcement of the decision was posted in the lobby, which happened to be crowded,

Continued on Page 2.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Still at Work on the Various Proposals for Arbitration—Several Plans to be Welded.

THE HAGUE, June 3.—The Drafting Committee of the Peace Conference to-day held an important meeting, at which M. de Staal, head of the Russian delegation; Sir Julian Pauncefote, chief of the British delegation, and Count Higra, chief of the Italian delegation, were present.

Articles 7 to 12 of the Russian proposal bearing on arbitration were agreed to almost without modification, though the American delegates declared that they could not admit the provisions of Article 10 that monetary questions and questions concerning intereceanic canals should be compulsorily submitted to an arbitration tribunal.

The entire Committee on Mediation and Arbitration will meet on Monday to review the work accomplished by the Drafting Committee. The latter will take up on Wednesday the most important question of all—Article 13, which deals with the establishment of an arbitration court.

It is expected that the American, British, and Russian proposals will be welded into one, and there is every indication of a universal desire to reach the establishment of a system of permanent arbitration, the German delegates, whose opposition formerly was feared, declaring themselves as desirous as the other members of the conference to arrive at such a conclusion.

BERLIN, June 3.—The Hague Peace Conference has largely occupied public attention this week. All the papers have freely commented on its doings. The news that it had really taken up the subject of international arbitration came as a great surprise to many. The leading papers at first refused to believe it.

The Kreuz-Zeitung, often the reflector of the views of the army and upper circles, acknowledged that Sir Julian Pauncefote and Mr. Andrew D. White have played a clever game on M. De Staal, and then declared that the idea of arbitration of such a sweeping nature as Great Britain proposed was untenable and out of the question so far as Germany was concerned, as it would open the door to constant foreign interference in the internal affairs of nations.

THE PRESIDENCY OF BROWN.

The Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce of New York Elected to the Vacancy by the Corporation.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 3.—The Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce of New York has been elected President of Brown University. The name of Dr. Faunce was reported by a special nominating committee, and his election was unanimous, twenty-one of the forty-five members of the corporation being present.

A member of the Nominating Committee stated to-day that that body would not be likely to make the mistake twice of inviting a man who would decline the invitation, referring to the Rev. Dr. Taylor, President of Vassar, who refused to accept the nomination This is taken to mean that Dr. Faunce will accept the call to Brown.

A petition from the students asking permission to build bonfires on the campus at celebrations was referred by the corporation to the Faculty, with full power to act. A resolution was passed instructing the Senior Fellow, the Chancellor, and the Secretary of the corporation to prepare resolutions indorsing the movement to raise $2,000,000 endowment. These resolutions are to be presented at a meeting of the corporation the latter part of this month. The corporation's resolution announcing the policy of the university to be for strengthening existing departments rather than establishing new ones.

The Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, received a telegram from the Brown University Corporation last evening stating that he had been elected President of that institution. The official letter bearing the news is expected on Monday.

Dr. Faunce will not say that he will accept the Presidency. "I must think it over," he said last night; "and it will take some time to think it over. I can only say that I have been honored by Brown University, but I have made no decision regarding the acceptance of the Presidency."

The Young Men's Bible Class of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, of which Dr. Faunce is President, held a special meeting last night to urge their pastor not to accept the position. The meeting was largely attended, but was held with closed doors. Several of the members of the class spoke, and appealed to Dr. Faunce to remain with the church, mentioning the good work that he had accomplished since he had been its pastor. One member said: "There is no man men who can fill the President's chair of Brown University, but only one who can fill the pulpit of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church."

Dr. Faunce answered at length, and said that he could never be parted from the memories of the church wherever he went, and he had not gone anywhere yet. He thanked the members of the class for the interest they had shown, and closed by saying, "I must go where God calls me."

Dr. Faunce was born in Worcester, Mass., Jan. 15, 1859. He fitted for college at Concord, N. H., and entered Brown University in 1876. He won the Greek prize, the prize for elocution, and was class orator at commencement. He was graduated from Newtown Theological Seminary in 1884, and was ordained pastor of the Springfield (Mass.) Baptist Church in August of the same year. He remained in Springfield until 1890, when he accepted the call from the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church.

Dr. Faunce has been resident preacher during two periods at Harvard University, and is announced for a third period this year. He was instructor in mathematics at Brown University in 1881-2, and then went abroad to study German and philosophy at the University of Jena. In 1894 the honorary degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Brown University.

He made a deep impression on the Brown students when he preached the baccalaureate sermon in 1897. In effective public speaking, in progressive conservatism, and in his power over young men, Dr. Faunce is considered a particularly strong man for Brown.

NEW WHISKY TRUST FORMING?

Reported Pennsylvania Combination with $30,000,000 Capital.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—The Evening Telegraph to-day prints the following:

"The organization of the Hannis Distilling Company, Moore & Sinnott, J. A. Dougherty & Sons, and the Philadelphia Pure Rye Distilling Company of this city, and several other like concerns in the neighborhood of Pittsburg, into a whisky trust will be effected on July 1. The Manhattan Trust Company of New York is underwriting the project, and it is said that capitalists who control the other whisky combines, American Spirits Company and the Kentucky Warehousing Company, are also largely interested in the latest trust.

"The name of the concern, which will include the leading local distillers, will be the Philadelphia and Maryland Pure Rye Distilling Company, and the capitalization will be $30,000,000. The syndicate has already accepted the Hannis plant, the options expiring thereon on May 1, and the options on the others will expire July 1.

"It is said that the amalgamation of all the whisky trusts is being seriously considered, and that such an outcome is looked for."

$15,000,000 Car Wheel Company.

TRENTON, N. J., June 3.—The International Car Wheel Company, capital $15,000,000, was incorporated to-day. The company will manufacture car trucks and wheels. The incorporators are: P. H. Griffin, T. Guilford Smith of Buffalo; Edgar McDougall, T. J. Dummond, Montreal; Albert D. Bosson, Boston; H. L. Satterlee, New York; Howard K. Wood, Jersey City, and J. Fred Pierson, Ramapo, N. Y.

Montauk Steamboat Company Ltd.
Steamer to Sag Harbor, Shelter Island, Greenport, and Orient. See excursion column for full particulars.—Adv.

PUBLISHERS IN ALLIANCE

Harper & Brothers and S. S. McClure Company Make a Deal.

FUTURE PLANS NOT ANNOUNCED

Management and Principal Officers of Both Concerns Will Remain Unchanged.

Announcement was made yesterday that the publishing houses of Harper & Brothers and the S. S. McClure Company had formed an alliance entailing changes in the personnel of both concerns. The effect of this coalition, it was said by members of both firms, would be the realizing of specific publication plans. What these plans are could not be learned, though it was stated that none of the publications of the interested firms would be affected.

There will be no change in the management of either company beyond the selection of members of each for officers in the other. John W. Harper, the President of Harper & Brothers, will become Second Vice President of the S. S. McClure Company, and J. Henry Harper and H. Sleeper Harper will assume offices in the same company. S. S. McClure will be elected a Vice President of Harper & Brothers, and John S. Phillips, Albert B. Brady, and Frank N. Doubleday will become officers in that firm.

S. S. McClure, the founder of the company which bears his name, sailed for Europe yesterday. John S. Phillips, who has been associated with him for years, explained the deal which had been made between the two firms. Mr. Phillips said: "The arrangement between Harper & Brothers and the S. S. McClure Company is an alliance, rather than a consolidation. The management and principal officers of both companies remain unchanged.

"Mr. McClure and some of his associates will hold the minor offices in Harper & Brothers and some of the members of Harper & Brothers will become officers in the S. S. McClure Company. We have had certain publishing plans that it seems could be better carried on by a coalition of this sort. It is impossible to say more than that the alliance is made with a view of realizing certain specific publication plans. We cannot at this time speak definitely about these plans."

In speaking of the alliance John W. Harper said yesterday: "We have some plans looking toward developments in the magazine world in a field in which Mr. McClure has been very successful. Mr. McClure believes, too, that our facilities would enable us to carry out together certain important publishing plans of his, since we have one of the largest printing plants in the country. So, finding a number of points of common interest, we decided to work together.

"It is that end several of our people have become interested in the S. S. McClure Company, and Mr. McClure, with his associates, has become interested in Harper & Brothers. We regard Mr. McClure and his associates, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Brady, and Mr. Doubleday, among the most successful men in the publishing world, and although we had the very highest opinion of their abilities before we entered upon this matter, an investigation of their business showed that they had done a great deal more than even we had imagined.

"We therefore welcome Mr. McClure and his associates, and while we do not contemplate any marked changes and will manage the business in the same conservative manner that has characterized the house, yet the new developments which this will bring us will no doubt inure very greatly to our benefit."

The firm of Harper & Brothers was founded in 1817 by James Harper, afterward Mayor of New York, with whom was associated his brother John, under the firm name of J. & J. Harper. In 1833 Joseph Wesley Harper and Fletcher Harper, were admitted to the copartnership, and the name of the firm was changed to Harper & Brothers, under which title it has remained ever since. At first the firm devoted itself entirely to the publication of books, in which they met with phenomenal success.

In 1850 Harper's Magazine was established, and seven years later Harper's Weekly was started. In 1867, Harper's Bazar was issued for the first time, and in 1881 the publication of Harper's Young People was begun. Almost from its establishment the firm occupied its present quarters, at Frankfort and Pearl Streets.

In 1853 the business home of the firm was destroyed by a fire which consumed stock estimated value at over $1,000,000, on which there was only $250,000 insurance. This catastrophe only served to impel the members of the firm to greater effort, and before the embers had cooled, arrangements had been made with printers in this city, Boston, and Philadelphia for the reproducing of their books, and plans for the construction of the present building were well under way.

James Harper, the head of the original firm, died on March 27, 1869, as the result of being thrown from his carriage in a runaway accident. He was succeeded by Joseph Wesley Harper, who died on Feb. 14 of the following year. Shortly after the deaths of his two brothers, John Harper withdrew from active business, and the firm was reorganized by the admission of several of the sons of the original partners. Fletcher Harper, the last of the four brothers, died on May 29, 1877.

Since then and up to the present time, the business has always been in the Harper family. In 1897 the firm was incorporated. The present firm consists of John W. Harper, President; James Thorne Harper, Secretary; Henry S. Harper, Treasurer, and John W., Henry S., Joseph Henry, John, James Thorne, Horatio R., and James Harper, Directors. The capitalization is $2,000,000.

The other firm which is a party to the alliance is of comparatively recent date. It was established in 1884, when S. S. McClure, who was for some time connected with the Century Company, started a news and literary press association, which furnished articles on special subjects for newspapers throughout the country. Subsequently, Mr. McClure conceived the idea of publishing a low-priced magazine, and from the start his success was far beyond even his expectations. About two years ago Frank N. Doubleday was taken into the firm, and the publication of books was begun.

For many years Mr. Doubleday had been in the employ of the Scribners, for whom he had charge of the publication of the "Outward Bound" Edition of the works of Rudyard Kipling. After entering into business with Mr. McClure, he was largely instrumental in obtaining the services of Mr. Kipling for the new firm. Under his direction, the series of stories which compose "The Day's Work," Mr. Kipling's latest book, were gathered together. The book publishing department of the S. S. McClure Company is conducted as the Doubleday & McClure Company.

The officers of the S. S. McClure Company are: President—Samuel S. McClure; Secretary—Albert B. Brady; Treasurer—John S. Phillips; Directors—S. S. McClure, Robert McClure, Frank N. Doubleday, John S. Phillips, Albert B. Brady, and Edwin C. Martin. The company is capitalized at $100,000.

Oil Lease on a Pine Board.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., June 3.—An oil lease executed by Josephine Passeo to W. R. Myers, written upon a pine board, was admitted to record here to-day. Myers, who is an employe of the Lunts Torpedo Company, had examined the property, when Miss Passeo's brother, who had her power of attorney, appeared. Myers desired to lease the Passeo farm, and offered a bonus and $60 a year for it. The offer was accepted, and Myers, having no paper on hand, and, fearing that someone else would get ahead of him, proposed that the document be drawn up and acknowledged on a board.

Democrats Win at Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 3.—The Democrats elected their entire municipal ticket to-day, with the exception of the City Solicitor, and secured eleven out of thirteen Councilmen. The successful candidate for Mayor is Dr. John C. Fahey. He was elected by about 500 plurality over George W. Bush, Republican.

Increased Steamship Service
By Plant Line Boston to Halifax, Hawkesbury, Charlottetown. Literature, 290 Broadway.—Adv.

FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A Vigorous Campaign Begun Against the Rebels at the Mouth of Laguna de Bay.

MANILA, June 4.—A vigorous campaign was begun yesterday against Gen. Pio del Pilar's force of 2,000 rebels in the foothills at the mouth of Laguna de Bay and in the towns of Cainta, Taytay, and Antipolo, under the supervision of Gen. Lawton. Gen. Hall, with twenty-five hundred men, moved southeast from the Pumping Station, and Col. Whalley, who relieved Gen. King in command of his brigade, proceeded east from San Pedro Macati, the two divisions approaching each other.

Col. Whalley captured Cainta with small loss, the rebels fleeing before the advance of the United States troops. Gen. Hall drove the Filipinos from the vicinity of Mariquina, sweeping them toward Col. Whalley's column.

MANY TOWNS IN DARKNESS.

Fire in an Electric Plant at Mount Vernon Destroys the Supply of Light.

It was reported early this morning that fire had started in the switch room of the Union and North River Electric Light Company, at Mount Vernon, and had destroyed all of the attachments.

As a result of the fire Mount Vernon, Wakefield, Larchmont, Mamaroneck, and New Rochelle are in total darkness.

Extra men are at work repairing the damage, but it is reported that it may be days before light can be furnished to the towns supplied by the company.

KILLED BY STORM IN KANSAS.

Two Dead, Several Injured, a Round House Leveled, and Crops Damaged.

KANSAS CITY, June 3.—Two people were killed and several were injured in a fierce storm general throughout Kansas late last night and this morning. A deluge of rain, amounting to from three to four inches, was followed by a wind storm approaching the proportions of a tornado.

Near Valley Centre Mrs. William Thompson, sixty years of age, was struck by lightning and killed, and eleven miles northeast of Stafford George W. Ritter was killed and two of his family were injured, their house being blown away. At Pratt the Santa Fé roundhouse was leveled and near Abilene crops were damaged by the overflowing of creeks.

O. H. P. BELMONT SLIGHTED?

Discourteously Treated at the Bimetallic Club's Banquet in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 3.—O. H. P. Belmont made a trip to Louisville especially to accept an invitation to be present at the banquet given to W. J. Bryan by the Ohio Valley League of Bimetallic Clubs, and found himself discourteously treated, all because he is considered a "gold bug," though a Democrat.

When it was found that Mr. Belmont had been invited to come here many appeals were made to President Tarvin of the league to prevent his coming. Protests fell around Tarvin like flies about a sugar barrel, but he declared he had nothing to do with the invitation and blamed the Executive Committee. Mr. Belmont attended the various meetings of the league, but was not called upon to speak. At the Bryan banquet he was not even on the list of speakers. There were many calls for him, but ex-Senator Blackburn refused to deviate the order of speakers.

Finally at 1 o'clock this morning, when two-thirds of the people had gone, Mr. Belmont was called. He spoke against trusts, but was received coolly.

NO MAIL FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Action of Texas Authorities Is Causing Complaint in That State.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 3.—No mail has entered Texas from New Orleans since May 29, and the business men of this State who have important connections with New Orleans are loud in complaint of the action of those in authority in keeping their mail back. This remarkable condition of affairs is the direct outcome of the quarantine established against New Orleans by State Health Officer Blunt several days ago on account of the yellow fever case in that city. The marine hospital service physicians reported to the United States postal authorities that there was no need for fumigating mail originally passing through the New Orleans Post Office destined for Texas, and Dr. Blunt has positively refused to permit the entrance of such mail into the State unless it has been fumigated. The State and postal authorities have been at loggerheads over the question ever since the quarantine was declared, and as a result business interests are suffering.

Dr. Blunt stated to-day that the fumigation process could be conducted in the New Orleans Post Office at an insignificant cost per day. He received a letter from Superintendent Gaines of the Railway Mail Service to-day, in which the latter says: "The Marine Hospital people report to the department at Washington that there is no yellow fever in New Orleans, and that fumigation would be an unnecessary expense. They therefore will not order fumigation. I desire to call your attention to the very large business interests of the people of Texas that are being interfered with by Quarantine."

Gov. Sayers wired to Surgeon General Walter Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service at Washington as follows:

"Please see the Postmaster General and get him to order mail from New Orleans to Texas fumigated, and if no other case of yellow fever occurs in New Orleans within the next six days, quarantine regulations will be relaxed. Private but reliable information leads us to doubt the accuracy of official reports as to the yellow fever situation."

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast will be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm central Friday night in the Middle Rocky Mountain region has moved rapidly to North Dakota, increasing in intensity, Bismarck reporting a pressure of 29.22 inches, and Huron a southeast wind of forty-four miles an hour.

Rain has fallen in the Missouri and Northern Mississippi Valley and the Upper Lake region.

Storm signals are displayed on Lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, and Pepin.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	60	67	70
6 A. M.	58	65	69
9 A. M.	64	70	73
12 M.	69	77	81
4 P. M.	68	79	82
6 P. M.	66	79	78
9 P. M.	63	69	75
12 P. M.	60	67	72

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows

Printing House Square	75
Weather Bureau	70
Corresponding date 1898	64
Corresponding date for last twenty years	66

The maximum temperature yesterday was 80 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 60 degrees at 5:30 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 61 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 58 per cent.

California and Yellowstone Park.

and that his peculiar demeanor is due to the fact that he expects the paper to help him through when the pinch comes. The fact that some other newspapers at once hinted at the existence of a state of affairs as outlined was enough, the police say, to change all the plans, and it is impossible to foreshadow what the consequences will be should the suspicions of the detectives be found to be well founded.

After a sleepless night, during which she cried often and bitterly Bella Anderson was yesterday taken from the house of Detective Kelly in Summit, where she was kept during Friday night, and brought to the county jail in Elizabeth. She was first conducted to the office of Justice Hughes and put through a preliminary examination. Mrs. Henderson, the young girl's aunt, accompanied her and tried to cheer her through the trying ordeal.

THE POLICE READ THE PAPERS.

Meanwhile Detectives Price and Campbell having read their morning papers early and learned that the girl was in custody, started off post haste for Summit. They were in the Justice's office when Bella was brought in, and they at once presented the warrant issued by Police Justice Meade in this city on Friday. Campbell asked that the woman be turned over to the detectives as representing the New York authorities, but City Counsel Williams contended that this course was not permissible without extradition papers. Mrs. Henderson asked that the prisoner be admitted to bail, but this the New York detectives earnestly opposed. Justice Hughes finally decided to hold the girl without bail to await the action of the New York authorities.

Bella, Kelly, and two other officers, followed by the crowd that had gathered in the Justice's office and in the neighborhood, then went across the street to the Summit Hotel to await the arrival of Arthur Clarke from New York, he having been told to come on at once to identify the nurse. A few minutes after the party entered the hotel Mr. Clarke arrived, accompanied by Detective Funston. The girl saw him directly he entered, and she reddened to the roots of her hair. Then she hung her head, while tears ran down her cheeks.

Mr. Clarke walked directly up to the girl, who trembled at his approach. He looked at her steadily for a minute, as if debating what to say, and then exclaimed:

"Hello, Carrie; you led us a long chase, didn't you?"

The girl shuddered and muttered an inaudible reply. Clarke and Detective Funston then left the room, and the girl, with Kelly and the local detectives, drove to Elizabeth.

The girl prisoner had been expected there, and many persons on foot and on bicycles followed the carriage to the street to the jail. During all the ride Bella kept her head bowed and wept silently. The commitment on which the girl is held is as follows:

State of New Jersey, Union County, ss.:
To the Constables, Sheriff, and Keeper of the jail of said county:

Whereas Bella Anderson, alias Carrie Jones, stands charged before me, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, that the said Bella Anderson, alias Carrie Jones, is a fugitive from justice from the State of New York, and requisition papers will be issued for her return to the said State on the charge of abduction of a child, these are therefore in the name of the State of New Jersey to require you said Constables, or any one of you, to take the said Bella Anderson and deliver her safely to the Sheriff of said county or keeper of the common jail thereof at the said jail, who is required to receive the body of the said Bella Anderson into his jail and custody and her safety to keep until such requisition papers are obtained, not exceeding thirty days, and thence deliver by due course of law, and for so doing this shall be your warrant.

Given under my hand and seal this 3d day of June, 1899. JOHN W. HUGHES,
Justice of the Peace.

The detectives stood by while Bella gave her pedigree. She said her name was Bella Anderson; that she was foreign born; twenty-one years old; had been in this country twelve years, and was married. She said that last year she was secretly married to Joseph Pine, a stationary engineer in Jersey City. He is now supposed to be in Newport, and the girl was much worried because he would hear of her disgrace. While there is not the faintest suspicion attaching to Pine, the police see in this another incentive for the girl to act as she has done. They believe that Bella hoped to impress her husband with her cleverness and surprise him with her show of wealth when she received her share of the ransom money. She said that Barrow told her she could go to Europe with the money she got, and she said she hoped to be able to take "Joe" with her.

FOND OF BABY MARION.

It is evident from the girl's story that she was very fond of Baby Marion, and would have tried to keep harm from coming to her. She says the baby hated the Barrow woman, and cried whenever she took her. Bella slept with the baby in Sloatsburg, and said that when she saw the little one playing and seemingly not fretting for her parents her conscience was relieved.

"Marion and I had so many good romps," said the girl, with the innocent air of a country girl unable to conceive the enormity of her crime.

When she was sent back to New York and given money she bought a bicycle with it and rode around where there were policemen, presumably in the neighborhood of Headquarters. She enjoyed the fact that when she laughed at the sleuths who were "scouring the city" for her they thought she was flirting with them. Then, when finally told by Barrow that she must go somewhere, she went at once to her former home, the place of all others where she would be most likely to be found.

The police contend that all these things show that the girl was dominated by a stronger mind, and it is their opinion that the Barrow woman was the dominating influence. Already there is the ever-ready talk of hypnotism as attached to the case, but whatever this may amount to, it is thought that the demeanor of the girl will show her not to have been hardened, and will in all probability result in making her expiation lighter than it would otherwise have been. It is understood that she will not be allowed to turn State's evidence with any promise of immunity. She and her accomplices can be readily convicted without that.

It is understood that search is being made for a man named Hughes, a hunchback who lodged with the Barrows at the Mills Hotel Annex, 3 Varick Place. Hughes disappeared from the hotel about a week ago. It is said that he had plenty of money and spent it freely. It was also reported that he was or had been a bookkeeper in the employ of Naughton & Co., contractors, but one of the heads of the firm last night denied that any man answering Hughes's description was employed in their offices.

Capt. McCluskey said a requisition for Bella Anderson would be made without delay.

Concerning the action of the Rockland County officials in refusing to give up the Barrows, he waxed sarcastic.

"I shouldn't wonder," he said, "if they are holding a cabinet council up there to consider the advisability of requesting the extradition of Carrie Jones from New Jersey. Maybe, though, now the rewards have practically been distributed, they won't be so anxious to hold the prisoners."

MAY APPEAL TO THE GOVERNOR.

Asked whether he proposed, in the event of his being unable to obtain the Barrows, to appeal to Gov. Roosevelt, he declared that he had not decided yet what action he would take.

"The Rockland County officials," he said, "have a perfect right under the law to keep the prisoners, and the Governor could only exercise moral suasion. I have no doubt, however, that were he to request them to turn the Barrows over to us they would do so."

Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier, who in the event of the kidnapping case being transferred to this county will be assigned as the prosecutor, yesterday said:

"I think the question of comity between the counties will prevail, and all reasoning points to that result. While the whole State, and, indeed, the whole world, is interested in a case of this kind, nevertheless New York City is the birthplace of this cruel and inhuman crime, and every person feels personally interested in the great outrage that has been committed, and apart from all legal consideration, is profoundly interested sentimentally in its own children, and anxious that swift punishment overtake the offenders.

The Penal Code defines the crime of kidnapping to have been committed when a person wilfully leads, takes, entices away, or detains a child with intent to keep or conceal it from its parents, guardian, or other person having the lawful care or control thereof or to extort or obtain money or reward for the return or disposition of the child or with intent to steal any article about or on the person of the child.

"That an indictment for kidnapping may be tried either in the county in which the offense was committed or in any county through or in which the person kidnapped or confined was taken or kept while under confinement or restraint. The crime is punishable by imprisonment for not more than fifteen years. The District Attorney of this county has every means and facilities for the prompt and vigorous prosecution of this case."

BELLA'S BROTHER.

Inquiry was made last night at the apartment houses at 124, 126, and 128 East Twenty-fourth Street as to the whereabouts of Samuel Anderson, the brother of Bella Anderson, who, it was reported, had been prowling about the Rockland County Jail yesterday. It had been said that Anderson was missing from the flats, where he was employed as assistant janitor.

One of the janitor's aids said that Anderson was not missing, but had left the city early in the morning, on receipt of a telegram from Sheriff Kelly of Summit, N. J., telling him to come to that place at once. The janitor knew all about this, it was explained, and Anderson had not left his work without permission. His mother lives in Summit, it was said.

Anderson is about twenty-one years old. He is much worried over his sister's plight. He is thought well of by his employer.

"Things Ill Gotten Are Ill Spent."

This is true of the man whose physical condition has forced him to call upon his nerves to sustain the rest of his system. The overdrawn business man is overdrawn because he lacks capital. The capital of the physical man is pure, wholesome, life-giving blood.

Make this capital for yourself and do not overdraw. The best blood-giving banker is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It lends and gives interest, too. You cannot beat that. If your physical bank account is low, see what this banker will do for you.

Weakness—*"My daughter was weak and lost her appetite. We recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as it cured her." Wm. F. Haynes, Brysonia, Pa.*

The Blood—*"Was tired out, had no appetite until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. It built me right up and I can eat heartily." Etta M. Hager, Athol, Mass.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE BARROWS HINT AT A STORY

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., June 3.—When George Beauregard Barrow, alias J. J. McNally, alias James Wilson, alias Mark Beauregard, was informed in his cell to-day of the arrest of Bella Anderson, he maintained the same silence he has kept ever since his arrest, simply saying, "I have nothing to say." Not even a change of expression could be noticed.

His wife at first seemed even more indifferent than he over the matter. When asked if they did not want the morning papers they said: "No, we know enough about this case already."

Both stuck to the idea that when the proper time comes for them to talk they will do so, and would say something. Mrs. Wilson seems to be even more careful of divulging anything than her husband, for when a note was sent in to them informing them of the fact that their dupe had been arrested and asking Barrow if he had anything to say he took the proffered pencil and prepared to write his answer. He was stopped by his wife, who told him not to write anything. He sent back word that he had nothing to say.

As to the source whence he received the large sums of money which he has had at his command for the past few weeks he simply smiles and says it came legitimately and time would tell.

Later in the day Mrs. Wilson's calmness left her and she became sick. The Sheriff, on his return from New York, where he had been to subpoena witnesses for the hearing, was summoned to Nyack for a consultation with District Attorney Wyre and Congressman Tompkins. Sheriff Blauvelt said that he had spent a very pleasant hour with Assistant District Attorney Unger talking over the case while in New York City.

About noon Fred Tashlein of 388 West Forty-ninth Street, New York City, made his appearance and aroused considerable curiosity by his efforts to see the prisoners. He claimed to be a friend of Barrow. He was unsuccessful until the Sheriff returned. He said that he had come to bring his friend some money and cheer him. The Sheriff allowed him a short consultation, which took place in the Sheriff's presence. Tashlein said he was a motorman in the employ of an electric vehicle company at Fifty-third Street and Broadway.

No new effort was made by the New York officials to gain possession of the prisoners, but three Central Office men are still at New City. Mr. Brown, the attorney for the prisoners, says that the case will be tried in Rockland County, as the Sheriff could not possibly let them go if he, (Mr. Brown,) the District Attorney, and County Judge all requested it done. Mr. Brown also says that, in his opinion, there are more brains back of this case than are possessed by these two prisoners, as well as plenty of money.

Sheriff Blauvelt to-day subpoenaed Mrs. Cosgriff as a witness at the hearing before Justice Herbert on Monday.

While it seems to be admitted that the Rockland County authorities are justified in holding the prisoners for trial in this county, the sentiment of a large number of the people is against such proceedings. Many taxpayers are among the objectors. They say they do not want to pay an expense which should be borne by New York City. Attention is called to the fact that there will be no Grand Jury in Rockland County before next October. If Justice Herbert, before whom it is expected the prisoners will be examined next Monday at Garnerville, should hold the Wilsons for the next Grand Jury, they will have to remain in jail here for at least four months.

District Attorney Wyre said to-day that he believed Mrs. Barrow would be well enough for the examination at Garnerville on Monday, and that the examination would take place then. Mr. Brown, the woman's counsel, says she is too ill and will not have an examination on Monday.

BABY CLARKE IS NOT WELL.

Arthur Clarke, the father of Marion, said last evening that the child was not well and was a little feverish. Dr. O'Neil, the family physician, said that the child's illness was due to excitement, and that there was no cause for alarm. He said that with rest the child would be entirely well in a few days. Mr. Clarke said that both his wife and himself were well.

Owing to Marion's illness, the police were given orders to keep persons from congregating in front of the Clarke residence. There was a large crowd in front of the house last evening, but they left when told to do so by the policemen.

SAY PINE LEFT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 3.—A plumber said to be well acquainted with Carrie Jones, and reported to have been employed on the villa now in course of construction for Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, was with other plumbers sent back to New York Friday night, as his work was completed. The man in charge of the work did not know whether or not this man, who was called Rogers or Pine, was the alleged husband of Carrie Jones or Bella Anderson.

Biograph Picture of Baby Clarke.

There was a lifelike reproduction of the baby, Marion Clarke, and her mother at Keith's Union Square Theatre last evening by the biograph. The picture represents the mother entering a room with the youngster in her arms, and suddenly she stops to place the child on the floor, who, in a most natural manner, looks up at its mother in absolute surprise, and then apparently takes in its surroundings in amazement.

Boy Killed by a Wagon.

Henry Bauer, fifteen years old, living with his parents at 408 West Thirty-eighth Street, was run over by a wagon and instantly killed last evening at Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue. Young Bauer was riding with Mathew Hess, a truckman of 49 West Thirty-ninth Street. At Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue the wheels of the wagon became fastened in the street car tracks. In the sudden jerk of the wagon when the horse pulled it out from the tracks Bauer was thrown from the wagon and one of the wheels passed over his neck. Hess was arrested and will be arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court this morning.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY

British Foreign Office Makes Public the Proceedings.

HOW THE DIFFERENCES AROSE

Claims that Americans Were Not Content to Abide a Final Decision of the Commission.

LONDON, June 3.—The Foreign Office issued a Parliamentary paper to-night, giving in detail the proceedings of the Joint High Commission in Washington on Feb. 18 relating to the British proposals for arbitration on the Alaskan boundary. It says the British Commissioners proposed the immediate appointment of an arbitral tribunal to determine the boundary between Alaska and Canada from the southernmost point at Prince of Wales Island to Mount St. Elias in accordance with the Anglo-Russian treaty of Feb. 28, 1825, the tribunal to consist of three jurists, one nominated by the Privy Council, one by President McKinley, and the third to be selected by the two nominees. The rules governing the arbitrators were as follows:

A—Adverse holding or prescription during a period of fifty years shall make good the title. The arbitrators may gain exclusive political control of the district, as well as settlement thereof, sufficient to constitute adverse holding or make prescriptive title.

B—The arbitrators may recognize and give effect to rights of claims resting on any ground valid according to international law or principles of international law that the arbitrators may deem applicable to the case which are not in contravention of Rule A.

C—In determining the boundary, if the territory of one party shall be found by the tribunal to have been at the date of this treaty in occupation of the subjects or citizens of the other party, such effect shall be given to such occupation as reason, justice, the principles of international law, and the equities of the case require.

The other articles provide for a meeting sixty days after the printed articles are submitted; that all questions, including the final judgment, shall be determined by a majority of all the arbitrators, the decision, if possible, to be rendered within three months of the close of arguments, and the employment of necessary assistance of scientific experts, each Government to pay its own expenses and the other expenses to be equally divided.

The concluding article provides that the high contracting parties shall engage to consider the result of the proceedings as a full, perfect, and final settlement of all questions referred to the arbitrators. The Americans accepted the proposals as the basis of adjustment, but proposed, in addition to the Anglo-Russian treaty, that the boundary should be defined in accordance with the Russo-American treaty of cession, or as the same shall be established by the tribunal, under rules hereinafter provided, the tribunal to consist of six impartial jurists of repute, three to be nominated by the Privy Council and three by the President of the United States. The Americans also proposed an amendment to one of the rules, as follows:

In considering "coast" referred to in said treaties, it is understood that the coast of the continent is intended and that all towns and settlements on tidewater settled under authority of the United States and under jurisdiction of the United States at the date of this treaty, shall remain within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States.

The British Commissioners regretted that they were absolutely unable to accept the suggested modification to their proposition because the suggested American tribunal did not provide a tribunal which would necessarily and, in the possible event of differences of opinion, finally dispose of the question, and because the amendment to Rule C was a marked and important departure from the rules of the Venezuelan boundary reference which left all such questions to be determined by the tribunal, and because the words added by the United States claim that an effect should be given to their occupation of land in British territory which justice, reason, and the equities of the case do not require.

The British Commissioners also objected that the language used with reference to the coast was opened to misconception and they were of opinion that it was useless to further press the negotiations at present, and that they must refer the matter to their Government for an exchange of views in respect to the constitution of the tribunal.

The Americans inquired whether the British Commissioners had considered the question of selecting an umpire from the American continent. The British members replied in the affirmative, adding that they thought it most objectionable in view of the policy long maintained and recently reasserted by the Government of the United States toward other nations on the said continent. The selection of an umpire by any such nation would not offer a guarantee of impartiality, which was the first qualification requisite.

The Americans then proposed to proceed to settle the remaining subjects, as they thought it would be unwise to defer adjustments so nearly concluded. Several subjects were so far advanced as to assure the probability of a settlement. If, then, all differences except one could now be adjusted, would it not be most commendable to advance neighborly friendship, and could not the respective Governments be trusted to settle the principal remaining difference by direct negotiation?

The British Commissioners replied that all questions should be deferred until the boundary was disposed of, either by agreement or by reference to arbitration, because the manner in which they were prepared to adjust some other important matters must depend upon whether it would be possible to arrive at a settlement of all questions which might at any time occasion acute controversy and even conflict.

THE DISPUTES WITH CANADA.

Ambassador Choate and the Marquis of Salisbury Have Discussed the Lines of Arbitration.

LONDON, June 3.—United States Ambassador Joseph H. Choate, at the conference which he had with the Marquis of Salisbury at the Foreign Office yesterday, submitted dispatches from the officials at Washington, who have considered the points raised by the Canadians in the Alaska boundary dispute. These are treated generally, but two points were specially treated, the first defining the line of arbitration to which it is proposed to submit the Alaskan question, and, second, the American view of the Lynn Canal strip claim.

A prominent Foreign Office official said Canada's proposition on the first point may be accepted by both parties, and that the fifty years' valid title clause may be made the base of negotiations, in which case they will practically proceed on the Venezuela lines.

The Marquis of Salisbury's handling of the British end of the negotiations of the Anglo-American Commission is regarded confidently, not only by his supporters, but by his political opponents, and there is reason to believe that in informal communications with the leaders of the Opposition the Government was able to assure itself of the sympathy of the Liberals in a coming arrangement satisfactory both to the United States and Great Britain.

Herbert Henry Asquith, the former Home Secretary in Lord Rosebery's Cabinet, spoke openly to-day of the desire of himself and his colleagues on the front Opposition bench that the question should be adjusted without the semblance of antagonistic dealings with the United States. He said:

"They consider Lord Salisbury is conducting the negotiations tactfully. I am not sure our Canadian brethren have approached the question with the calmness of the United States. The feeling on our side of the House of Commons undoubtedly is that the question is capable handling, that no impediment will be raised by Lord Salisbury, and that a via media will be found. The difficulty is the tendency which is beginning to assert itself both in Canada and the United States to restrict the area open to compromise, which increases the difficulties of diplomacy. I have nothing but praise for the spirit which the Washington authorities have shown throughout, while the Canadians have shown a tremendous tenacity, which, however, is necessary in dealing with the sharpest-witted business people in the world."

WASHINGTON, June 3.—It is learned at the State Department that the negotiations now in progress at London between Ambassador Choate and Lord Salisbury relate entirely to the arrangement of a modus vivendi to avert danger of a hostile collision on the Alaskan border during the present season, at least. It is expected to resume the negotiations for the settlement of the whole boundary question when Sir Julian Pauncefote returns to Washington from The Hague. There is every reason to believe the attempt to secure a modus vivendi will succeed, but the basis cannot be disclosed at this time.

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$185.00,

either in cash or easy monthly payments, for new case style "O" in Rosewood finish, 7⅓ octaves; fully warranted; durable, reliable and of good tone quality.

This instrument may be exchanged at any time within five years from date of purchase for a new WEBER PIANO or a new WHEELOCK PIANO, when a fair allowance will be made, or if exchanged within one year the full price will be allowed.

Catalogues and full particulars mailed free to any address.

WEBER WAREROOMS.
Corner Fifth Ave. and Sixteenth St.

THIEF CHASED IN BROADWAY.

Hundreds of Persons Run After a Man Who Stole a Watch Near 30th Street.

A man running rapidly and followed by hundreds of persons who were yelling "Stop thief!" created excitement in Broadway, between Twenty-sixth and Thirtieth Streets, last evening.

While standing in a crowd of persons who were listening to a preacher at Thirtieth Street and Broadway, Detective Bernard Smith of the Brooklyn Bridge Station saw a man take a watch from another man's pocket and run down the street. Every person in the crowd followed.

The thief threw the watch away, and it was picked up by the victim. The crowd kept up the chase. At Twenty-sixth Street and Broadway Detective Smith overtook the robber.

He was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, where he described himself as William White, twenty-three years old, of 231 East Twenty-fourth Street. He said he had no occupation. The prisoner was locked up.

While looking out of the window of the station house, the detective saw a woman who he knew was in the crowd. He went out and asked the woman if she had seen White take the watch from the man's pocket. She replied that she had; that she had the watch, and that the man, who was her husband, would not make a complaint. Detective Smith asked to see the watch, and it was handed to him. He then took it in the police station and turned it over to the Sergeant. The woman was informed that if her husband wanted the timepiece he would have to go to Jefferson Market Court this morning and make a complaint.

The woman said her husband's name was Robert White and that he lived at 559 West Twenty-sixth Street.

FELIX FUENTES BURIED.

Cuban Patriot Escaped from Captivity and Became a Merchant in This City.

Funeral services were held yesterday for Felix Fuentes, one of the oldest and most prominent Cuban patriots in this city, who died Thursday at his home, 170 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street. The interment was in St. Michael's Cemetery.

Mr. Fuentes was born, in 1834, in Cuba. As a young man he took a great interest in the politics of the island, and, although warned and threatened, he joined the patriot forces and was very outspoken in his views. In 1869 he was seized and thrown into the Cabanas Prison, and, after an apology for a trial, he was sentenced to be exiled to Fernando Po, one of the Spanish possessions on the west coast of Africa. With the assistance of an Englishman named Townsend, he and fifteen of his companions escaped in a canoe, and reached the Port of Calavar.

From Calavar Fuentes took passage on the English mail steamer Biafie and reached Liverpool, from whence he sailed to New York, reaching here in September, eight months after his arrest in Cuba. He was received by the Cuban Junta of this city, and later became its Secretary. Up to the time of his death he was in the export commission business. Four sons and one daughter survive him.

MORE VESSELS FOR THE ARMY.

Transports and a Hospital Ship to be Fitted Out at Once.

The Government has given orders to fit out a few more vessels for the transport and hospital service. These vessels are the transports Thomas and Logan and the hospital boat Missouri. It is believed that they will go to the Philippines.

The transports will be furnished with all the modern improvements for the safety and comfort of the troops. The plumbing and ventilation will be the best, and shower baths will be fitted up for the soldiers. The Missouri will be ready in a month, but four months will elapse before the Thomas and the Logan will be ready for sea.

The transports Sedgwick and Kilpatrick are also undergoing repairs, and when ready they will ply between here and the West Indies. The first trip that the Kilpatrick will make will be to Cuba to fetch back horses and mules. The small hospital ship Aid, formerly the old Bay State, which was commissioned by the State of Massachusetts to bring home the sick of its contingent, is being renovated for the service in the West Indies. She will be employed in going round Cuba to carry supplies to the small ports where the water is shallow.

Col. Jones, at the Armory Building, said yesterday that a vessel is to sail weekly from New York to Puerto Rico and Santiago to carry troops and supplies and forage fatted animals. A line will also be established between this city and Havana to carry recruits and bring back discharged soldiers who are entitled to transportation. A steamer will start weekly or every ten days, and the first transport on this line, Col. Jones said, will be the Buford, which is scheduled to leave on Tuesday.

FARMER AND WIFE MURDERED.

Horrible Crime at Manor, Texas, Supposed to be the Work of Negroes.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 3.—One of the most horrible murders known in the criminal annals of Texas was committed about 8 o'clock last night near Manor, this county, the victims being G. W. Engburg and his wife, a well-to-do young couple who resided on a farm there. The crime was discovered at an early hour this morning, when the two bodies were found lying in the bedroom of their home.

The surroundings indicated that Mr. Engburg was called to his door just before he retired last night, and that as he opened the door he was shot through the head with buckshot. His wife was shot through the head with a pistol by another assassin, standing near an open window. The murderers then entered the room, and a desperate struggle must have taken place between the wounded couple and their murderers.

The assassins completed their work by cutting the throats of both their victims and otherwise mutilating their bodies. The house was thoroughly ransacked for money and valuables, and it is believed that a considerable sum was found.

Immediately upon the discovery of the crime Sheriff White was notified, and he instituted a search for the guilty parties. He learned that two negroes, employed by Mr. Engburg, were missing, and he placed a posse on their track. Their capture is expected to-night, and, unless they are hurried from the county, they will be lynched.

The excitement over the double murder is intense, and it will probably take a strong force of men to resist the prospective lynchers.

A HOG CONQUERS A BULL.

Fierce Fight Between the Two Animals in West Virginia.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., June 3.—A high-bred Devonshire bull, owned by James A. Bell of Spencer, Roane County, attacked a hog which invaded his pasture yesterday. The hog stood his ground, and as the bull rushed at him, head down, he stood aside and caught his assailant by the nose. Roaring with pain, the bull shook the hog in the air for a few moments, finally tossing him aside unhurt.

The bull then made a second attack on the porker, the latter assuming the same tactics and receiving three broken ribs. On the third round the hog fastened its teeth into the bull's throat, and held on until the brute dropped to the ground exhausted from loss of blood. A number of farmhands, who had witnessed the fight, then forced the animals apart. The bull's injuries are so serious he will have to be killed, but the hog is not dangerously hurt. The fight lasted twenty minutes.

Maude Adams Gets the Automobile.

The voting contest that has been in progress at the Electrical Show at Madison Square Garden was concluded last night. The automobile for the most popular actress was won by Maude Adams, with 14,764 votes. The next in the list was Lillian Russell, who polled 13,615.

ANOTHER TRIAL IS GRANTED DREYFUS

Continued from Page 1.

and was received with great varieties of feeling.

The anti-Semitic journals had predicted that a new trial would be ordered at Amiens, where the Radical spirit predominates. Rennes is the capital of Catholic Brittany; but Gen. Lucas, commanding the Tenth Artillery Corps there, is a Jew. This will assure the Judges being unbiased by clerical feelings, but will afford the anti-Dreyfusites an excuse for keeping up the agitation on the ground that the court martial is packed. There is no permanent court martial at Rennes as there is in Paris—only a permanent parquet, or prosecuting board.

The Government Commissioner charged to prepare the case against Dreyfus will be Major Carriere, a Catholic, and Capt. Jacquet, a retired officer, will report on the evidence at the court-martial. Gen. Lucas will choose seven officers for Judges. He has seven infantry regiments, two cavalry and two artillery brigades and one battalion of engineers to select from. The General feeling throughout Brittany is hostile to Dreyfus. However, acquittal is certain, since there was never any case against him save the bordereau and the "Canaille de D—" letter. We know now that the documents are inapplicable to Dreyfus.

What has caused surprise is the form of the judgment. Mr. Ballot-Beaupré rested the whole case of revision on the bordereau being by Esterhazy. He was of the opinion that the court could not entertain arguments tending to annulment, inasmuch as the Minister of Justice did not move in the matter, and he alone could demand proceedings for annulment. The Court of Cassation goes on two new facts—namely, that the bordereau was by Esterhazy, and the secret communication to the court-martial of the "Canaille de D—" letter.

The latter is extremely grave for Gen. Mercier; and, indeed, for M. Dupuy. He was Prime Minister in 1894 and was informed of all that went on. It was possible to regard, in good faith, Dreyfus as the author of the bordereau. It was vamped up in conditions that probably will ever be a mystery.

Esterhazy again impudently declares himself the author. He says that Col. Sandherr ordered him to write it. Gen. Mercier, M. Dupuy, and the court-martial might have been deceived about the authorship, but the secret communication betrays the cloven foot of a devilish agent somewhere. This new fact is not denied. Gens. Mercier and de Boisdeffre refused as witnesses before the Court of Cassation to answer questions thereupon, and their silence was interpreted as assent, particularly as ex-President Casimir Perier deposed that Gen. Mercier told him of the communication.

The "Canaille de D." letter could afford cause for annulment, and it is thought to have been brought into the judgment to enable Dreyfus hereafter to pursue before the low courts both Generals and other members of the General Staff. Proceedings in criminal law can be taken and pecuniary damages claimed.

It is a terrible lookout for the threatened Generals, even though the Czar protects de Boisdeffre. EMILY CRAWFORD.

EMILY CRAWFORD SUMS UP.

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PARIS, June 3.—Col. Du Paty de Clam is confined in the cell where he tortured Dreyfus. He showed himself a torturing inquisitor, bereft of conscience. What an awful awakening there must now be of the hidden monitor! Nemesis has been less halting than usual in overtaking him. I am told that he was preparing to escape to Belgium when he was arrested.

Mme. Du Paty de Clam is a sister of the Duke d'Ursel, a great Belgian nobleman, who is also Governor of the Province of Hainault. Her first cousin is Count Mun, head of the Catholic party in the French Chamber of Deputies. Her brother recently married a daughter of Comte and Comtesse de Franqueville, née Erard. They are owners of the Château Muette, at Passy, which was formerly a royal shooting lodge. The château stands in a large park with stately avenues of ancient trees planted 200 years ago.

Mme. Du Paty de Clam had the Clerical Party behind her, and Col. Du Paty de Clam was protected by his cousin, M. Cavaignac. He, feeling himself forsaken, is likely to make revelations.

Gen. Mercier (former Minister of War) shows nervousness, though not the white feather. He, too, was advised to go abroad, but he will not do so.

Before Col. Du Paty de Clam's arrest his description and photographs of him were sent to the frontier Commissioners of Police.

A pathetic feature of the Dreyfus case is the eleven long supplicatory letters to President Faure from Devil's Island. Dreyfus fancied that Gen. de Boisdeffre and M. Faure were his friends, and he wrote to them accordingly. His whole heart, soul, and exasperated nerves were expressed in these letters. No wonder that M. Faure, in dying, supplicated all those whom he had injured to forgive him. "Those" meant, coming from Faure's lips, Dreyfus and his family. The late President suffered himself to be blackmailed into hindering the work of justice, and Nemesis took him up also. Were he still alive, the event of today could not have happened. President Loubet has stood out against all tampering with the Judicature.

Col. Picquart's memorial was adopted, though in terms, by the Court of Cassation. He is still in prison, but will probably be released next week.

The judgment of the Court of Cassation was communicated to Dreyfus, and orders had been sent to convey him to Brest. Mme. Dreyfus is ill. The great joy after the prolonged tension is the cause.

Major Marchand is ill from the luncheons, dinners, and ovations he has received. He wishes to go home, and will leave soon. His being here prevents hot excitement about Dreyfus. EMILY CRAWFORD.

EMILE ZOLA OVERJOYED.

LONDON, June 3.—An interview was secured this evening with M. Emile Zola, who is now living in strict retirement near the Crystal Palace, but who proposes to return to Paris early next week. M. Zola was naturally overjoyed at the outcome of the Dreyfus revision proceedings, and in the course of the interview said:

"I knew the light was finally bound to break through the mass of falsehood, calumny, and forgery, and that Dreyfus would be restored to liberty and honor, and myself no longer forced to live in exile."

He was greatly pleased at the prospect of a speedy return to France, and declared he felt assured all would acknowledge that his actions were justified by events. "Armed with the truth," said M. Zola, "I knew all must come right."

M. Zola has given to Loie Fuller, the American dancer, a dozen photographs of himself, bearing his autograph, for a charity bazaar, over one of the stalls of which Miss Fuller will preside during the coming week. Miss Fuller has already disposed of the pictures at five guineas each.

INTEREST IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The decision in the Dreyfus case excited much interest in official and diplomatic quarters, particularly at the French Embassy, and the disposition was to accept the conclusions of the court as final and for the best interest of all concerned.

Those holding responsible positions were loath to discuss a case which has aroused such keen feeling, but in a well-informed quarter it was stated that the decision was particularly important in taking the trial to the quiet Brittany town of Rennes. This removes the case from the excitement and contention of Paris and allows the future inquiries to proceed with calmness.

ESTERHAZY'S CONFESSION.

The report published yesterday by The London Daily Chronicle that Major Esterhazy had confessed his authorship of the bordereau confirms the revelations made in The Observer of London on Sept. 25, 1898. These revelations were said to have been dictated to a representative of The Observer by Esterhazy. Owing to the fact that Rochefort and Drumont immediately sent an emissary to London to "fix" Esterhazy, the latter was induced to discontinue his revelations, and to repudiate those already uttered.

Thus it became the general belief that the statements in The Observer were not authentic, and this belief was emphasized when Esterhazy made a sworn denial of them before the Court of Cassation in a way that seriously implicated the representative of The Observer with whom he had had dealings. Esterhazy's signed statement in The Daily Chronicle establishes the authenticity of The Observer's article, if not the truth of the facts therein revealed.

Here are a few of the more important passages in The Observer's article:

"I wrote the bordereau at the request of Col. Sandherr, Chief of the Secret Intelligence Department in 1894, now dead. It was intended to constitute material proof of Dreyfus's guilt. * * *

"Col. Sandherr, who was an Alsatian like Dreyfus, but intensely anti-Semitic, determined to forge this proof. He was convinced of the accused man's guilt, but it was necessary for the purposes of the court-martial that documents should exist. * * *

When Col. Sandherr told me to write out the bordereau I did so without the slightest compunction. * * *

"I wrote the bordereau because Col. Sandherr told me to do so. I knew, of course, the purposes it was intended to serve; I knew I was committing a forgery, but I also knew that all intelligence departments in all countries were run on precisely the same lines, and that it was impossible to refuse to assist in any other way.

"The letter containing the phrase 'Cette canaille de D—,' which is genuine and was really written by Col. Schwarzkoppen, did not refer to Dreyfus at all."

Certain statements that Esterhazy made in The Observer have since been proved to have been without foundation in fact. First, he said he was connected with the General Staff. "L'homme de l'Etat Major," he called himself, and alleged that he belonged to the counter-espionage. Gen. de Boisdeffre has denied this. On Dec. 4, 1897, Gen. Billot, then Minister of War, transmitted on behalf of Gen. de Boisdeffre to the Agence Havas an official note in the following terms:

"Gen de Boisdeffre has never seen or known Commandant Esterhazy, to whom he has never made, or caused to be made, any communication whatsoever."

Gen. de Boisdeffre, as Chief of the General Staff, must have given orders to Esterhazy, had the latter been a member of the counter-espionage. Moreover, had Esterhazy been employed in the duty he claims, both Gens. Gonse and de Boisdeffre would have replied to Col. Picquart's accusations: "You are on a false track. Esterhazy is not a Prussian spy. He is a spy in our own employ."

Esterhazy asserted in The Observer statement that the initial "D." mentioned in the "Ce Canaille de D—" letter referred to a certain Dollfus, a building contractor near Nice. This has been proved to be incorrect. Esterhazy also said that this document was not introduced at the Dreyfus court-martial. This also has been proved to be incorrect by the nature of the decision of the Court of Cassation arrived at yesterday.

THE CHRONOLOGY OF THE CASE.

1894.

April 1-12—Esterhazy wrote the bordereau.
Oct. 13—Bertillon declares the bordereau to be in the handwriting of Dreyfus.
Oct. 15—Dreyfus visits Du Paty de Clam, is examined by him and arrested by M. Cochefert, turned over to Henry, and taken to the Cherche Midi Military Prison.
Dec. 9.—The indictment or l'Acte d'Accusation drawn up by d'Ormescheville.
Dec. 19—The trial of Dreyfus begins.
Dec. 21—Mercier, Minister of War, introduces the secret evidence before the court-martial.
Dec. 22.—Verdict of Dreyfus's guilt made public.

1895.

Jan. 5—Dreyfus publicly degraded in the yard of the Ecole Militaire in Paris.
Feb. 9—The French Chamber passes a bill which decrees that Dreyfus shall be transported to French Guiana.
June 1—Lieut. Col. Georges Picquart succeeds Sandherr as Chief of the Secret Intelligence Department.

1896.

May 3—The Petit Bleu, implicating Esterhazy, brought to Picquart from Schwarzkoppen's office at the German Embassy.
June 1—Picquart acquaints Gen. Gonse with his theories about Esterhazy's guilt.
July 8.—Picquart lays the facts in the case against Esterhazy before Gen. de Boisdeffre, Chief of the General Staff.
Sept. 4—False reports of the escape of Dreyfus printed in the press.
Sept. 14.—The famous article in L'Eclair appears. [This article was written by dictated by du Paty de Clam, and contained a garbled version of the bordereau, an account of the circumstances of Dreyfus's arrest, the existence of the "Cette canaille de D—" document, and the fact that this document was introduced at the Dreyfus court-martial without the knowledge of the prisoner.]
Nov. 6.—Henry forges his letter, which contains the name "Dreyfus" in full.
Nov. 1.—Bernard Lazare's first pamphlet, "La Vérité Sur l'Affaire Dreyfus," is published in Belgium.
Nov. 10.—Le Matin publishes the fac simile of the bordereau.
Nov. 16.—Picquart dismissed from the Secret Intelligence Department and succeeded by Henry.
Nov. 18.—M. Castelin makes his appellation in the Chamber, which is replied to by Gen. Billot, who succeeded Gen. Mercier as Minister of War, and who declares that on his honor as a soldier

SQUADRON A IN SING SING

Governor and Troopers Warmly Greeted by Country People.

EVERYTHING GOING SMOOTHLY

Mosquitoes Found Cavalrymen Too Tough, and All Slept Well in Camp at Van Cortlandt Park.

SING SING, June 3.—Squadron A to-day rode the twenty-one miles from Van Cortlandt Park to camp here in six hours, making three stops. Much of the distance was ridden between lanes of people who gathered at the sides of the roads and greeted and applauded Gov. Roosevelt and the cavalrymen.

Everybody in the camp at Van Cortlandt Park, which was officially called "Camp Roosevelt," slept well, excepting those who were by regulations and orders of the day forbidden to sleep. The mosquitoes called in the late afternoon, tasted of the squadron, found it tough and seasoned and universally flavored with horse, and went away in disgust to look after the passengers on Broadway. A few million gnats sailed over from Jersey, tried the same experiment, and also departed. Therefore slumbers were peaceful.

Breakfast was cooked and eaten, the stock was cared for, rubbed, curried, and fed, and when the bugle sounded the "general" the tents crumpled, fell, and disappeared in a flash. Everything was saddled, hitched, cinched, and ready to move when the wrist watches marked 8 o'clock. There was some delay, however, in watering by platoons, and the wagons moved slowly, so it was 8:35 when the last of the column cleared the park.

Before the baggage wagons at the rear were out of sight of the Park the demonstrations at the front began. The formation was as it was yesterday, except that the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, Chaplain of the squadron, had joined and rode with the staff.

Yonkers and the preliminary and final outskirts of it were all agog. United States flags, varying from huge to little, were everywhere. Several prominent buildings in the main part of the town were decorated with broad yellow banners bearing large A's. The Governor's faithful friends, the boys, had provided themselves with flags, small cannon, and large enthusiasm, and they waved and banged away and cheered continually.

In the main street around the City Hall there was a crowd which looked like a New York parade gathering. People had evidently driven in from the country miles around, and there was a tangle of vehicles and bicycles and a press of humanity from which hearty cheers for the Governor arose, accompanied by a steady noise of vigorous hand-clapping. To all these demonstrations the Governor invariably responded in the same way—caught his slouch hat by the crown with his right hand, lifted it clear of his head, held it so a moment or two, and replaced it.

The first halt was made at Greystone, Samuel J. Tilden's place outside of Yonkers, which is plastered all over with flaring notices of an auction sale. Gov. Roosevelt dismounted at the main entrance, and remained there ten minutes, chatting with members of his staff, and waiting for the squadron to come up.

Dobbs Ferry was reached at 10:55 and was found in a blaze of fervor. Everybody went through in a trot, roads and grades being favorable. At the Ardsley Club Casino there was a halt, and the Governor went in and remained ten or fifteen minutes.

It was an ideal cavalry raid through a friendly country. At each gate, at the entrance to each avenue, and wherever a cross road or path came in, there was a group of people, men, women, and children, and a show of flags, and flags and handkerchiefs, and hats waved a welcome, and the voices all united to pronounce it—a welcome to the Governor first, and then to the men who followed him and were "good boys who went to war."

The squadron lunched about five miles from here, and the tin plates needed little washing after the hungry men had dealt with them. The canteens all gave forth the mournful, hollow sound of tin wailing of emptiness and desolation.

The camp here is Camp Roe. It is in Nelson Park, on the left of Broadway as one enters Sing Sing, and is a wide hillside, covered knee deep with grass, and falling to a little stream with steep banks, fringed by a heavy growth of oaks and willows. It was reached officially at 2:45, fifteen minutes ahead of schedule time.

The work of making camp was begun in five minutes after the head of the column dismounted. Long before the rear rode in the musical tinkle of the rising of tent stakes was resounding on all sides. In twenty minutes the horses were ranged and haltered along the tether ropes. In the meantime Gov. Roosevelt had stretched himself flat on his back on the grass under a tree and gone fast asleep. He brought into camp with him about a bushel of flowers given him by small and large girls on the road.

Nothing on the whole trip seemed to please him so much as to ride out of his place in ranks and stoop low to take a bunch of blossoms from some very little lady in sunbonnet or broad, white hat. On these occasions his bows were most profound, and he reflected the self-satisfied smile with which the donor returned to her companions.

Just before the end of the hour "the general" was sounded, and the tents shot up like huge mushrooms in the high grass, while the flavor of broiling beef stole from where the smoke of the cook fires curled up among the trees along the ravine, and bare-armed cavalrymen tugged hurriedly at great tubs of ice and butter and "hustled for grub."

Gov. Roosevelt roused sleepily, and sniffed at the surrounding odors, then came broad awake and sat up and sniffed again. Then he strode up the hill to his tent, where he presented the appearance of a man waiting for a desired summons.

Major Bridgeman is delighted. He says everything so far has been done on the exact minute, smoothly and handily and soldier fashion.

Capt. Reed is officer of the day. The squadron will start at 7 o'clock in the morning for camp at Peekskill, and will have some hill-climbing to do.

Seventh's Commissary Men in Camp.

BABYLON, L. I., June 3.—Lieut. James Wotherspoon, with the commissary detachment of the Seventh Regiment, arrived here to-day, and went into camp at Oak Neck Point on the bay front below West Islip. The camp is pitched for the purpose of instructing the detail in practical camp work in advance of the regular field duty before them at Peekskill. Much of the work will be theoretical, but everything practical that can be gone into will be done.

IN MEMORY OF TEXAS HEROES.

Monument Being Erected at Galveston to Commemorate the Wresting of the State from Mexico.

GALVESTON, June 3.—The memory of the heroes who wrested Texas from the domination of Mexico and were instrumental in adding thousands of square miles of territory to the United States is, after the lapse of many years, to be commemorated in an appropriate manner.

The late Henry Rosenberg, a well-known banker, who died some time since, bequeathed nearly a quarter of a million dollars to public enterprises, and among other items his will set aside $50,000 for the erection of a monument to commemorate the deeds of the heroes who participated in the struggle for Texas's independence. The monument, which is rapidly approaching completion will, it is expected, be the finest work of the kind in the South.

It is located at the intersection of Broadway and Rosenberg Avenue—the two widest streets in the city. The foundation is 24 feet square and 4½ feet deep. The monument, which is constructed of gray granite from the celebrated quarries at Concord, N. H., stands 70 feet in height. It is composed of four columns, each weighing twelve tons, said to be the largest single columns ever used in a work of this character. Surrounding these columns is a capstone, upon which is inscribed the words "Patriotism," "Honor," "Devotion," "Courage." On this capstone there will be placed a bronze figure twenty feet high, emblematic of Texas crowning the heroes of the revolution, with a wreath of laurel. The figure holds in one hand a sword entwined with flowers.

The north front of the monument has the following inscription: "A tribute from Henry Rosenberg to the heroes of the Texas Revolution of 1836," and on the same side there will be a bronze panel 3½ by 9 feet, representing the battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836. Above it will be a bronze medallion of Gen. Sam Houston, the Texan Commander in Chief, flanked by allegorical representations of Peace and War.

On the south front there will be a bronze panel commemorating the fall of the Alamo fortress at San Antonio, and a medallion of Stephen F. Austin, one of the founders of the Texan Republic, surrounded by allegorical figures.

On the east face will be a seated female figure 7 feet high in the attitude of unsheathing a sword and offering defiance. This represents Texas in October, 1835, when under Mexican dominion. The bronze panel on this side commemorates the massacre of the Georgia battalion commanded by Col. J. W. Fannin by the Mexicans at Goliad, or La Bahia, after they had surrendered as prisoners of war.

On the west face there will be a bronze figure of "Peace." The bronze panel on this side commemorates the capture and surrender of Santa Ana, the Mexican President-Dictator, at the battle of San Jacinto, who is represented brought before Houston, who is reclining, wounded, under the shade of an oak tree.

Around the sub-base of the monument there will be a number of busts in bas relief. The statue groups, bas reliefs, and other bronze work have been executed in Rome by Prof. Amaties. Prof. Amaties was required to submit his work to the College of Sculptors at Rome for approval.

TABLETS TO DEAD SOLDIERS.

Memorials to the Sixth Infantry and Gen. Egbert Soon to be Unveiled at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—The preliminary details of the ceremonies to take place at Fort Thomas upon the occasion of the unveiling of the great bronze memorial to the Sixth United States Infantry July 1 have been announced by the Chamber of Commerce Committee of this city. The completion of the work will be celebrated in an impressive manner, and will probably bring enormous crowds to the military post, situated upon the river, in the Kentucky Highlands, just above the city.

It has been announced further that another tablet, that erected to the late Gen. Harry C. Egbert, who led the Sixth at San Juan Hill and who was killed in the Philippines with the Twenty-second Infantry last March, will be dedicated on the same day. It is possible that the sister of Lieut. J. Garesché Ord, whose name is honored upon the tablet to the Sixth, will unveil the one to Gen. Egbert. The daughter of Capt. Alexander M. Wetherill will unveil the tablet to the regiment, the name of this officer heading the list of the dead of the Sixth Infantry.

The sixth tablet is a massive and beautiful work in bronze, weighing nearly a ton and being 10 feet high and 8 feet wide, the largest cast in the country so far, and the most important tribute to the regular army ever erected in the United States. It will be set in the west front of the lofty stone water tower, which stands at the entrance of the garrison, some 500 feet above the decks of the river steamers passing Fort Thomas. The Egbert tablet is also a large bronze one, 6 feet long, 4 feet high, and will be set into the south front of the same tower. It is an elaborate and costly work.

As a testimonial to the citizens of Cincinnati for their tributes to the regular army, the Secretary of War, through Senator J. B. Foraker, has recently given to Fort Thomas two great bronze cannon, captured at Santiago, to be placed beneath the tablets at the tower. These guns were cast at Barcelona in 1738.

HENDERSON IN CHICAGO.

Consults Illinois Congressmen About His Speakership Campaign—Mr. Hopkins Said to be Disappointed.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Congressman Henderson of Iowa came in to-day and had a long conference at the Grand Pacific Hotel with Congressman Hopkins on the Speakership question.

"I am deeply gratified at the attitude of the Illinois delegation," said the Iowa Congressman after his conference with Congressman Hopkins. "The action was taken wholly without my knowledge, and the first intimation I had of it was the notification I received from Mr. Hopkins. I am deeply appreciative of the manly and generous treatment I have received at the hands of Mr. Hopkins and his colleagues in this State."

Mr. Henderson will remain here until Monday night. To-morrow he will consult several members of the Illinois Congressional delegation concerning his campaign.

It was rumored to-day that in yesterday's caucus of the Illinois Congressional delegation Congressman A. J. Hopkins did not favor the suggestion to withdraw from the Speakership race. He desired to continue in the field, it is alleged, but was outvoted by other members, and in the end was obliged to submit to the wishes of the majority. Mr. Hopkins is said to be greatly disappointed, but sincerely hopes to see a Western man elected Speaker, and believes Henderson of Iowa is sure to win.

When reminded that his name is frequently mentioned in connection with the nomination for Governor, Congressman Hopkins smiled and shook his head. "I am tired of running for offices which I do not get," said he. Mr. Hopkins, it is said, hoped that if he remained in the contest a change in the situation might occur which would put him in the running notwithstanding the lead acquired by Henderson. The Illinois members told him plainly, however, that he had not one chance in a hundred and that no good end could be served by staying in the field and keeping his colleagues bound to a losing fight.

While he was here Mr. Henderson heard of his indorsement by South Dakota.

MASSACHUSETTS FOR HENDERSON.

Republican Congressmen Agree Upon Him in Boston.

BOSTON, June 3.—A meeting of the Republican members of the Massachusetts Congressional delegation was held here to-day to consider the question of the Speakership. The names of all the candidates were considered and their merits carefully discussed.

Mr. Moody was the unanimous choice of the delegation, but after a statement from Mr. Moody, and a free and full discussion of the situation, it was deemed inexpedient that Massachusetts should present a candidate. Then the other names proposed for nomination were carefully considered, it being agreed that those present would act upon the views of the majority.

A decided majority favored the nomination of Col. Henderson of Iowa, and accordingly it was agreed that the delegation should support Col. Henderson. Mr. McCall agreed to this result by letter. Mr. Sprague sent word that if present he would vote for Mr. Sherman. Mr. Lawrence was absent.

New York and the Speakership.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Col. Alexander of Buffalo, who has been arranging for the excursion to Buffalo of South American diplomatic officers who are to look over the Pan-American Exposition plan, said to-day that he had no doubt that the meeting of New York Republican members of Congress in New York on Tuesday would determine the attitude of the delegation with regard to the Speakership contest. He did not think that either Sherman or Payne Could withdraw without first giving their colleagues a chance to say what they were disposed to do. He is greatly impressed with the progress made by Gen. Henderson in his canvass, and says that if there is to be one candidate and Henderson is to be the man, there will be no more talk about a sectional Speaker. Henderson, he says, is broad and strong, and no man who knows him will utter a syllable to suggest that sectional prejudice will control him for one moment.

Maryland Votes for Henderson.

BALTIMORE, June 3.—The Maryland Republican Congressional delegation, comprising William B. Baker, Frank C. Wachter, Sidney Mudd, and George M. Pearre, met in Washington to-day and indorsed David B. Henderson of Iowa for Speaker. The availability of all the candidates was discussed before the vote was taken.

Congressman Fowler for Henderson.

Representative Charles N. Fowler of the Eighth New Jersey District telegraphed the Associated Press yesterday as follows: "Believing that the long public service and the peculiar fitness of Mr. Henderson of Iowa entitles him to the Speakership in the Fifty-sixth Congress, I shall favor him for that position."

Two More Votes for Henderson.

SIOUX CITY, June 3.—Congressman Burke of Pierre positively pledged his support here this morning to Henderson for Speaker. Congressman Gamble of Yankton was already for the Iowan, and Burke's decision was reached after a conference with him here last night.

GOV. ROOSEVELT TO CADETS

He Speaks on National Preparation and Individual Honor.

FAULTS MUST BE RECOGNIZED

He Says the Country Must Profit by Past and Present Mistakes—A Reception to Him at Sing Sing.

SING SING, June 3.—Two thousand people gathered to-night to hear Gov. Roosevelt speak and cheered his vigorous utterances in favor of National preparation for emergencies and individual development of character. The Governor was followed by Major Gen. Roe, who declared the National Guard of this State to be in thoroughly good condition, and by Col. Lee, British Military Attaché, who expressed his admiration for the American military school system and for Gov. Roosevelt as a soldier.

The occasion was a reception to the Governor and his staff by the Village Trustees. The cadets of St. John's School were reviewed by the Governor and staff, and acted as escort to the reception hall, the schoolhouse.

The Governor roused the enthusiasm of the cadets by reminding them that their military instructor was a good soldier of the Rough Riders. Complimenting the cadets on their appearance and drill, he reminded them from their own experience that drill and preparation are necessary to make a good soldier. Patriotism alone, he said, will not do it.

The local post of the Grand Army was present in uniform, and the Governor, referring to these veterans, said: "You are fitting yourselves to stand equal with them in your country's annals if you shall be needed; it will be your power and glory if the demand comes in your time that you will respond to it as these, your fathers, did."

The Governor named and spoke in warm praise of a New York house which paid the salaries of twenty-six of its men who volunteered for the war and held their places for them until they returned, and said this example had done much to induce him to sign the bill to pay State employes who volunteered.

"As an American citizen," he exclaimed, "I am ashamed to say that there are firms in this State which discharge employees who become National Guardsmen, if they are called into service; and some of these firms have large property interests to be protected. If their property was in danger I would protect it, but it would be because I respect the law, not because I respect them."

He urged frank acknowledgment of the faults of the American forces in the recent war and at the present time. "You may be called upon," he said, speaking directly to the cadets, "to face the problems of war. You must always face the problems of peace. The responsibility for the country's glory or shame is on the individual, in his business, in his family life, or as a citizen of the Commonwealth. You cannot afford to be pessimists or ignorant optimists. Your business and your duty are to work and do your full part to make things right. Remember not to be afraid to face a disagreeable truth. For instance, in the management of our army in the future we should profit not only by the experiences which brought glory to the American name, but by those which are not to our credit. Let us face facts honestly, however unpleasant or humiliating they may be, and see that they shall never happen again.

"Make up your minds that the country shall be ready next time. Do with the army as we have done with the navy. If our men do not learn to drill and shoot they will not hit when it is necessary for the country's welfare and honor that they shall hit. You remember how it was with the navy. We were fifteen years forming it. It practiced; and Santiago and Manila Bay tell the result. I hope it will practice more.

"With our seacoast defenses it is so that the big guns can only be fired two or three times a week, and we do not know whether we can depend on them or not. It is poor economy to save powder in time of peace that it may be wasted in time of war.

"We cannot do our duty abroad," he said in conclusion, "if we do not do it at home. Our country will never be safe until the time comes when it will be an insult to any man in public place to think it necessary to say that he is honest. I urge you to have the widest toleration in matters of opinion, but to have no toleration at all when it comes to matters of the ten commandments and the golden rule. Those are fundamental, essential principles, which must live in the heart of every American citizen, and by which every man asking place or political power must be tested.

"It is a fine thing to have a strong, sound body and a trained and capable intellect, but the real thing to cultivate and develop is character—courage and persistence and firmness and the willingness to do your duty at any cost or risk. Do not cultivate mere smartness or success at the expense of honesty. You cannot afford any success at the cost of your self-respect and the respect of your fellow-men."

Major Gen. Roe in his speech said: "It is said and thought by many people that our State National Guard is demoralized, but it is not true. We have nearly 15,000 men, and there was a splendid exhibition of the strength and character of the force in New York City on Decoration Day. I am told by good judges who saw that parade that it compared favorably in all respects with the best in the history of the Guard."

When Lieut. Col. Lee of the British Army was called upon Gov. Roosevelt rose and said: "Col. Lee was with us at Santiago, and I want to say that there is no better soldier and the American Army and American people have never had a better friend than he is."

A ringing cheer followed this introduction. Col. Lee, in his speech, praised Gov. Roosevelt as a soldier. He said that few things in the country had impressed him as a military man more than the military training of American schools. It would be an enormous advantage to the country in the event of war, and was a vast advantage to the young men themselves in time of peace. He earnestly wished that England had a system of the same kind, and he intended to give his best efforts as Military Attaché to bring the subject to the direct attention of his Government.

Says He Is an A. T. Stewart Heir.

Application was made yesterday before Justice Garretson, at Long Island City, to strike from the June calendar the case of Alexander Stewart against the Garden City Improvement Company. The plaintiff claims to be a nephew of the late A. T. Stewart. The application was made with a view of having Justice Garretson grant an order to appoint a commission to go to Belfast, Ireland, to take testimony tending to prove that the plaintiff was a rightful heir of Alexander T. Stewart.

Mr. Holmes of the firm of Russell & Holmes, counsel for the Stewart estate, opposed the application. Lawyer Hopkins, for the plaintiff, claimed that A. T. Stewart did not leave any will, and no citations were issued. Mr. Holmes said he would prove this claim to be ridiculous, and produced in court the will of Mr. Stewart, which was made in 1876. Justice Garretson took the papers and adjourned the case until June 17.

Mate Who Served with Farragut Dead

Herman J. Wissing died at his home, 1,032 Garden Street, Hoboken, on Friday. He was born in Hoboken in 1843. He entered the navy, and during the civil war was Master's Mate of the steamship Virginia, under Admiral Farragut. After the war he entered the service of the Stonington Steamboat Company. Fourteen years later he became a pilot on the Hoboken Ferry.

Emperor William Donates a Prize.

There is much rejoicing among the members of the United German Singers of Brooklyn over the receipt of a letter by Bernard Klein, the Secretary of the United Singers, announcing that Emperor William of Germany had consented to give a prize to be contested for at the grand National singing festival, which is to take place in Brooklyn in 1900. The letter was from the German Ambassador at Washington, Dr. Arthur von Holeben, and was in answer to a letter President S. E. Saenger of the United German Singers had written to the German Emperor requesting him to give a prize for the festival. Just what the prize is the Emperor will give is not yet known.

$11,000 in Hand for Dewey Home.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—A meeting of the Dewey Home Fund Committee was held to-day. It was decided to push the efforts to raise a subscription of $100,000, and there was no manifestation of discouragement because the fund has grown slowly. The amount in the hands of Treasurer Reberts is close to $6,000. The committee to-day received notice from a New York newspaper that it has about $5,000 in hand, which will soon be forwarded. This makes a total of $11,000 now in sight, with innumerable agencies yet to hear from.

After a hearty dinner at night, Drink "Zoolak" in the morning. Soda Fountains—Druggists.—Adv.

ELECTRICITY lights our city.
ELECTRICITY runs our street cars.
ELECTRICITY causes wagons without horses to go.
ELECTRICITY permits us to talk great distances.
ELECTRICITY will do our cooking and heating.
ELECTRICITY will soon do everything.
ELECTRICITY will take care of your house during the Summer months better than caretakers or servants, at much less expense, and you will find your house in better condition upon your return in the Fall.

HOLMES ELECTRIC PROTECTIVE CO.,
Havemeyer Bldg., 26 Cortlandt St.,
518 Broadway, 729 Sixth Avenue,
or any District Telegraph Office.

LITTLE WIND FOR YACHTS

Knickerbocker Club Races Off College Point Disappointing.

MANY FAST BOATS ENTERED

The Long Course Fourteen and a Half Miles, the Little Fellows Sailing Ten and a Half Miles.

Shifting light winds interspersed with calms marked the twenty-fifth annual regatta yesterday of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club, off College Point. This was particularly disappointing because of the interest aroused by the entry of a large number of the best boats that have raced this season and the prospect of seeing them together. The steamboat Favorite took a large party to the regatta, in charge of Secretary Sinkinson, while the Regatta Committee, of which Oscar H. Chellborg is Chairman, had a tug.

The preparatory gun was fired at 12 M., and at 12:10 a sixty-five-foot class started, Whileaway being the only one to cross the line. At the same time the sloops Liras and Moccasin crossed, about fifty yards apart. At 12:15 Anoatok crossed with the gun, followed by Memory, sailed by T. Fleming Day; White Wing, Singular, Paiute, Hussar, Nautilus, Ouananiche, Narika, and Water Lily. At 12:20 the three special thirty-foot Herreshoff boats, Hera, Carolina, and Esperanza, crossed in order given.

The cabin cats were started at 12:25, crossing as follows: Dolphin, Leisure, Thisbe, Bogota, Dot, Win or Lose, Osage, and Kite. The knockabouts were started at 12:30, Spindrift and Alyce having a walk-over in their respective classes. The small open cats started at 12:40, Lobster being followed by Kazaza, Constance, and Spunk.

In addition to the regular prizes, club boats raced for the Alcedo Cup, one leg of which had been won by the Whileaway. The Moccasin won yesterday. In the early part of the race Memory got aground on Hoffman's Flats, opposite Whitestone, and was hauled off by a tug. The accident made it a walk-over for the Anoatok.

It was a beat to Throgg's Neck, and there the boats lost the wind, Liras being then the leader. A new wind then sprang up from south-southwest, and Anoatok and the three Herreshoff thirty-footers caught it first and passed Liras. The direction of the new wind allowed the boats to start their sheets a little and lay a course for gangway buoy, making it a close race.

The wind continued to haul till it was southwest, making the leg a run, and the larger boats set spinnakers to starboard. The order of rounding Gangway Buoy was as follows:

Anoatok, 2:50:45; Carolina, 2:51:10; Hera, 2:51:40; Esperanza, 2:51:45; Alyce, 3:05:25; Dot, 3:10:45; Liras, 3:12:20; Moccasin, 3:14:10; Hussar, 3:16:05; Win or Lose, 3:22; Whileaway, 3:24; Narika, 3:24:45; Spendrift, 3:25:20; Anananiche, 3:26:05, and Nautilus, 3:26:10.

The leaders luffed into the wind on rounding the buoy, save Esperanza, which held on for a while, finally going about in the lee of Hera, which had forced the others to turn wide. Anoatok was slow gathering way, and when all laid courses toward Manhasset Bay in the windward work for home she was the last. Hera had a slight lead, with Esperanza almost even on the starboard beam, but to leeward.

From this point it was a drift with the tide for a while, and until the leaders reached Whitestone. Carolina then felt the touch of a catspaw, and forged into the lead. A new wind came up then from the south, and the leaders came home with starboard nails nearly awash, but many of the others were still rounding the buoy at Throgg's Neck and carrying little breeze with them.

The long course was 14½ miles, while the little fellows had a course of 10½ miles, which was to and around Big Tom Buoy, off City Island, all leaving the marks on the starboard hand in turning. The summary follows:

CABIN SLOOPS—65-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:10 P. M.

	Length.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Yacht and Owner.	Feet.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Whileaway, F. A. Boynton	6.19	7:53:48	7:49:48

CABIN SLOOPS—52-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:10 P. M.

Moccasin, S. H. Mason, Jr.	7:43:06	7:33:06
Liras, T. J. McCahill	7:50:24	7:40:24

CABIN SLOOPS—43-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:15 P. M.

Nautilus, John J. McCue	8:00:47	7:45:47
White Wing, W. L. Hall	7:49:11	7:34:11
Hussar, James D. Baird	7:54:02	7:39:02

CABIN SLOOPS—36-FOOT CLASS.

Start 12:15 P. M.

Anoatok, Oswald Sanderson	7:42:41	7:27:41
Memory, E. Hope Norton	7:50:51	7:35:51
Paiute, H. C. and W. B. Beam	8:02:01	7:47:01

CABIN SLOOPS—30-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:15 P. M.

Ouananiche, R. Sands	Not timed.	
Narika, F. T. Cornell	8:10:13	7:55:13
Water Lily, T. Kiernan, Jr.	8:06:11	8:01:11

CABIN SLOOPS—30-FOOT CLASS—SPECIAL.

Start, 12:20 P. M.

Hera, R. N. Ellis	30.00	7:24:30	7:04:30
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	30.00	7:21:18	7:01:18
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer	30.00	7:51:06	7:31:06

CABIN CATBOATS—30-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:25 P. M.

Dot, C. T. Pierce	29.58	7:49:47	7:24:47
Bogota, C. C. Beard		8:14:49	7:49:49
Leisure, F. T. Myrick	27.96	8:07:50	7:42:50

CABIN CATBOATS—25-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:25 P. M.

Dolphin, Geo. H. Montrose	24.15	8:14:45	7:49:45
Osage, A. C. Nickerson	23.50	8:03:42	7:38:42
Kite, R. M. and S. H. Goddard	23.50	Not timed.	
Thisbe, W. D. Reed		Not timed.	
Win or Lose, J. S. Appleby	23.40	7:59:06	7:34:06

KNOCKABOUTS—25-FOOT L. W. L. CLASS.

Start, 12:30 P. M.

Alyce, W. D. Hennen	25.00	Did not finish.

KNOCKABOUTS, 21-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:30 P. M.

Spindrift, S. C. Pirie	21.00	8:04:51	7:29:51

OPEN CATBOATS, 21-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:40 P. M.

Constance, C. H. P. Corry		5:54:17	5:14:17
Spunk, C. E. Silkworth		5:54:30	5:14:30

OPEN CATBOATS, 18-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:40 P. M.

Lobster, T. J. S. Flint	14.98	Did not finish.	
Kazaza, T. J. McCahill	18.00	5:46:49	5:06:49

OPENING AT MANHASSET BAY.

Douglaston Yacht Club Goes Into Commission—The Annual Regatta Next Saturday.

The veriest lubber could have safely struck his last match and got a light for all the breeze that rippled the surface of Manhasset Bay yesterday afternoon. As it was not a race day for the Douglaston Yacht Club, which is about to change its name to Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, the quality of wind did not so much matter, and a jolly party set about enjoying the club's going into commission. Most of the club's fleet was in attendance at the regatta of the Knickerbocker Club, but there was a sufficient number of craft to give a showy appearance to the anchorage of the new clubhouse with their dress of bunting and to properly salute the raising of the club's burgee at 4 P. M.

The schooner Agnes had a remarkable display of flags flying from every stay. Then there were the flagship Lambkin, the yawl Zena, and a lot of little craft. The club has built an eating pavilion at the water's edge, and here about a hundred sat down to a shore dinner. Commodore Clay M. Greene had a party of his Lambs' Club friends present and they provided a deal of entertainment after dinner and during the evening reception.

The club's annual regatta will be sailed next Saturday. The start will be made at noon, off the clubhouse. The regatta will be open for all regular classes, 43 feet and under, and for the "special 30-foot" sloops and the one-design dories.

The larger yachts will sail a course of about twenty-one miles to Matinicock Buoy and return. Cabin catboats and knockabout yachts will sail a course of about twelve miles around Execution Reef and return. Open catboats and all other small yachts will sail a triangular course in Manhassett Bay.

Entries are invited from all regularly organized yacht clubs, and are to be made to Charles P. Tower, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, 150 Nassau Street, New York.

Williams College Athletes.

AMHERST, Mass., June 3.—The Williams College athletes were easy winners of the first meet of the new Tricollegiate League here to-day, scoring a total of 64 points against 38 by Amherst and 33 by Wesleyan.

A Tender Secured for the Shamrock.

It was announced in shipping circles yesterday that Sir Thomas Lipton had chartered the big oceangoing tug James A. Lawrence as a tender for the yacht Shamrock.

Yale Law Students Beaten.

The Yale Law School baseball team was yesterday defeated by the nine of New York University at Morris Heights by a score of 13 to 6.

DE WOLF HOPPER TO MARRY?

It Is Reported That He Will Wed Miss Nella Bergen Immediately.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 3.—A Fargo, N. D., special to The Journal says that Nella Bergen, the opera singer, who secured a divorce here, is to marry De Wolf Hopper, the operatic comedian, at once.

Persistent rumors prevailed yesterday among members of the theatrical profession that De Wolf Hopper will this week or some time in the near future be married to Miss Nella Bergen.

The rumors have been positive, but lack confirmation, although it is rumored that some of the intimate friends of Mr. Hopper and Miss Bergen have been informed of the day and place of the wedding.

Mr. Hopper was seen at the Lambs' Club last night, but absolutely refused to either confirm or deny the report, or say anything on the subject.

Capt. John Reardon, the father of Miss Nella Bergen, was seen last night at the Greenpoint Police Station. He said: "The rumor that my daughter is to marry De Wolf Hopper is absolutely untrue. She is not engaged to him. My daughter is, of course, annoyed that this report should have been circulated."

Miss Bergen, who is staying at her father's house, could not be seen.

IRON PIER FOR NORTHVILLE.

Residents Desire the Long Island Road to Help Them Build It.

NORTHVILLE, L. I., June 3.—The project of building an iron pier off this place into Long Island Sound has been revived by the recent sale of the Montauk Steamboat Line to the Long Island Railroad, and it is hoped that President Baldwin will take an interest in the matter, as the entire success of the scheme depends upon the steamer connection. About $7,000 has been subscribed in cash and land by the farmers and other residents of the place toward the pier which would cost about $15,000.

Henry Case, a dock builder of Manhattan, who built the iron pier at Coney Island, has agreed to build the proposed dock here at the price named, and to take $3,000 in the stock himself.

Those in charge of the enterprise say that if the Long Island Railroad Company does not care to take any steps in the matter an effort will be made to induce the Stonington, Rhode Island, or other New England lines to send their boats here once a day each way on their trips to and from New York. At present the farmers have to drive five miles to either Riverhead, Jamesport, or Mattituck to reach a water shipping front.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

A Number of Regents Said to Desire President Angell's Resignation.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 3.—The Washtenaw Evening Times printed a statement to-night as follows: "There are three members of the Board of Regents who stand ready to promote President Angell's resignation, and there are others on the board who will accept it if it is tendered."

The article adds that there were no Regents who did not respect President Angell's services in advancing the university's interests, but that they feel that a younger man is necessary to perform the more active duties of the position. The paper stated further that Dean Hutchins had been called back from Iowa City, where he had gone in answer to an offer of the Presidency of the University of Iowa, by a telegram from some of the Regents making definite offers regarding the matter.

President Angell is popular here, and the statement has caused much comment.

THREE RUNAWAY BOYS CAUGHT.

They Wanted to Go to Texas and Make Their Fortunes.

Three lads who had made up their minds to run away from home and go to Texas and shoft for themselves were handed over to their parents at the Old Slip Police Station last night, by whom they were taken home. The boys were George Blancard, fifteen years old, of 329 East Eighty-seventh Street; George Roggenmann, sixteen years old, of 314—across the street, and Oscar Walther, seventeen years old, of 329 East Eighty-sixth Street.

They were all neatly dressed in knickerbockers when they went aboard the Mallory Line steamer Alamo yesterday. They had little or no baggage, as they had made up their minds to rough it and work on cattle boats. One of the boys had money, and instead of waiting for a cattle boat, he bought tickets for all hands, paying $54.50 for three emigrant tickets.

Capt. Hicks of the Alamo saw the lads, and at once became suspicious. He questioned them and soon found that they were runaways. Accordingly he called Policeman John Dunn, who took the boys to the police station. They had $27 left. A book telling of the exploits of Jesse James was part of their belongings.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:20	Sun sets...7:26	Moon rises..1:47

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....11:1	Gov. Isl'd...4:49	H. Gate....6:45
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....4:39	Gov. Isl'd...5:14	H. Gate....7:10

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, JUNE 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Caribbee, Barbados	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6.

Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Troja, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7.

Britannic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hildur, Curacao	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8.

Bremen, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Santiago, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamer Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June $13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June $4 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Kinshiu Maru, (from Seattle,) close here daily up to June $8 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after May $26 and up to June $9 at 6:30 P. M. on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive June $9. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June $18 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June $15 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JUNE 4.

Catania, San Juan, May 29.
Chattahoochee, Savannah, June 1.
Isabella, Bordeaux, May 22.
Ivydene, St. Lucia, May 27.
La Champagne, Havre, May 27.
Llandaff City, Swansea, May 20.
Madiana, St. Thomas, May 30.
Martello, Hull, May 22.
Peninsular, Lisbon, May 20.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, May 23.
St. Andrew, Antwerp, May

SIX RACES AT GRAVESEND

High Order Won the Hudson Stake for Two-Year-Olds.

TILLO SOLD TO W. C. WHITNEY

Holland Defeated the Suburban Horses in a Slow Race—Lothario Won Carlton Stakes for "Pittsburg Phil."

A crowd of unusually liberal proportions, even for a Saturday half holiday, was at the Gravesend race track yesterday afternoon, attracted by what promised to be a day of exceptional sport. Two stakes were on for decision—the Hudson, for two-year-olds, and the Carlton, for three-year-olds. As an additional tit-bit, there was a race at a mile and a quarter, in which a lot of the horses engaged for the Suburban were to have a chance to try conclusions and show whether they had a chance for the big handicap which is to be run two weeks later. The scratching of Tillo and King Barleycorn from the latter destroyed what of interest there was in that event from a sporting standpoint and left it only an ordinary event for speculation.

It was Tillo that the crowd particularly wanted to see, as there have been reports flying about that he would be a dangerous horse in the big race of the year, as he was working in such shape that he had a good chance to again win the event. But yesterday morning Sydney Paget, the business manager of W. C. Whitney's racing stable, purchased the horse from John E. Madden at a price which was not divulged, but which rumor had it was $10,000. Mr. Paget had the horse scratched, and so the public was deprived of a chance to see him get a part of his work for the big event in a race. This was a grievous disappointment, and when King Barleycorn was also scratched interest in the affair oozed away, except for those who wanted to have a bet down.

So, too, interest in the Carlton Stakes was killed by the drawing of the pencil through the names of Jean Beraud, Rhinelander, The Bouncer, and Armament, leaving it a four-horse affair. It was stated, in a semi-official way, that Jean Beraud would not start in any race until the running of the Realization Stakes on July 4, for which Whitney champion is to have a special preparation. Mr. Whitney wishes only to win the big events of the turf, and to that end his horses that are good enough are to be kept out of races in which there is any chance of injury to their stake chances. This is, of course, good racing policy to the man who can afford it, but it is a disappointment to the lovers of the sport, who are fond of seeing horses of high class perform as often as possible.

THE SUBURBAN PRELIMINARY.

Even with Tillo scratched the Suburban preliminary as the second race might appropriately have been called, was the most interesting and important race of the afternoon. It effectually disposed of the chances of a lot of animals that are in the Suburban, some of whose owners have fancied they would have a chance for the big racing prize of the Spring season. Run in 2:09, as the race was, and with the winner—Holland—a horse that was no extreme sort of outsider in the speculation that the bookmakers laid anywhere from 50 to 1 to 100 to 1 against his chances, it was evident that the field had no Suburban timber in it unless the animals shall improve by several pounds and seconds in the two weeks before Suburban Day. Holland is not a Suburban candidate. Lanky Bob, who by some mysterious dispensation of Providence had run second for the Brooklyn Handicap, was made favorite in the speculation, and remained a choice all through the betting. There were tips galore, and Jeannot, Warrenton, Thomas Cat, and Jefferson carried a lot of money, but by people who believed that some one was to win with the race. Holland, the lightest-weighted of the party, and who was not believed, even by his owner, to be able to do any better than get into the money, was the rank outsider of the lot.

From the same point that a week ago the horses started on their journey for the rich Brooklyn Handicap this Suburban lot were sent away again yesterday, and Jefferson were sent to the front at once to make the running for the party, and Holland followed them like a shadow. All the rest of the bunch, except Lanky Bob and Knight of the Garter, were well together, the two exceptions trailing along in the rear. So they ran through the back-stretch and around the far turn to the straight run for home. Then there was a general closing. Thomas Cat on the rail and Warrenton on the outside going up to the leaders. Under pressure both Jeannot and Jefferson "chucked it up," and Holland, Thomas Cat, and Warrenton went into a scramble for the money. There was a driving finish, and Holland, apparently the freshest and gamest of the lot, managed to get the prize by a head from Thomas Cat on the very last jump. Warrenton, who got the third money, was half a length behind Thomas Cat, and a couple of lengths in front of Jeannot, who beat Jefferson the same distance, both of them well tired out.

A STAKE FOR HIGH ORDER.

After that race the crowd settled itself for the first of the stake events, the Hudson Stakes, for two-year-olds, at five furlongs. Prince of Melbourne was the favorite, with High Order a hot second choice on the strength of the good race he ran on Thursday last at the same distance, and while carrying the same weight. The Keene candidate, Doubler, who was an added starter, was considered to have too much weight by the sharps, yet he was well played by those who had the glamour of his victory at Morris Park in mind. There was practically no race to it, for High Order rushed to the front at the start and kept in front to the end of the journey, winning very easily by a length from Maribert, who was a couple of lengths in front of Trumpet, with Wither's following him. For some reason unexplained, the third money was given to Withers, though Trumpet seemed to be entitled to it. This made no difference perhaps, except to the people who had bet on Trumpet in the full place books, but these did a lot of growling, and were trying to solve the problem on the home-bound trains after the races were over.

Doubler, taking up his penalty, could not give fifteen pounds to the other horses, and finished in fifth place, just as His Royal Highness had done under similar conditions on the opening day of the meeting. That set the horsemen to chatting about the merits of the two-year-olds of the year. The natural conclusion was that there is no really high-class horse out this year, certainly not in either Doublet or His Royal Highness, else they would not have been beaten as they have been by horses not generally considered to be in the same class as that pair. Such weight as they took up would never stop a really high-class horse.

LOTHARIO WON THE CARLTON.

The Carlton Stakes for three-year olds at a mile had but a quartet of starters of which Half Time was the fancied one in the speculation. Yet he proved to be an easy victim to Lothario, who has generally been believed to be a sort of a "gold brick," as he has done so badly in his races in spite of his fast work in the morning trials. It is possible that the colt has been unfit in his past races and that he is just now coming to his form. At all events he ran quite like a racehorse just at the end yesterday, when Half Time, well tired out in his effort to beat Prestidigitatrice, was ready to quit. So Lothario unexpectedly captured the stake by a neck from Half Time, who beat Prestidigitatrice four lengths. Filon d'Or must be a rank counterfeit, for he could not get into the fight, even though the mile was run no faster than 1:42.

THE OTHER RACES.

Judge Tarvin gave the talent an eye-opener in the opening dash at six furlongs. He was backed by a lot of good people who knew of his Western form, and that he had done some very fast work over the track, and these gave the layers a scorching, backing him down from 12 to 1 at the opening of the betting until he was 6 to 1 at the close. He was in front from start to finish. Possibly he won because there was "nothing doing" with Bannockburn. This horse, who ran so fast on Thursday, was given the easiest sort of a ride, in the regular old Guttenberg style, by Willie Martin. If Martin's reins had broken and Bannockburn could have gotten to the front, as he apparently wanted to, there might have been a different tale to tell.

After the stakes there came a scramble for maiden two-year-olds, in which a field of fifteen ran, with Mauvilla the favorite and the winner. Waring and Middwood ran fast enough to get the second and third money from the lot of no-account horses that finished behind them.

A selling race at a mile and a sixteenth wound up the day's sport, and was won by Merry Prince. He had all his old-time speed and made a clever showing of it in the last half furlong, after Dan Rice seemed to have the race well in hand. There was a sharp scramble for the purse, for Merry Prince won by less than a length, and Dan Rice, Decanter, Wolhurst, and Scotch Plaid were only heads apart just behind him.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap for all ages. Purse, $750, added to a subscription of $10 each, only $5 if declared, to the winner, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. Six furlongs. Time—1:15.

1—Judge Tarvin, J. J. Eakins's b. c., 3 years, by Lord Harrington-Eurie, 105 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(O'Leary)
2—Toluca, Sydney Paget's ch. f., 3, 115, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Clawson)
3—McMeekin, C. T. Patterson's b. c., 2, 98, 12 to 1.....(Odom)

Vertigo, 3, 114, 12 to 1, (Littlefield;) Bannockburn, 4, 124, 9 to 2, (Martin;) Oliver Mc, 3, 100, 30 to 1, (Sims;) Sweet Caporal, 3, 106, 8 to 1, (Spencer;) The Kentucklan, 3, 119, 40 to 1, (Everett;) Fennetta, 4, 98, 300 to 1, (Blair;) Bardella, 4, 107, 20 to 1, (McCue;) Brahmin, 3, 103, 100 to 1, (Collins;) Comcrant, 3, 120, 7 to 1, (Taral;) Chopin, 3, 105, 30 to 1, (Maher;) Armament, 3, 116, 15 to 1, (Clayton;) Blarneystone, 4, 109, 20 to 1, (Doggett;) Danforth, 4, 107, 60 to 1, (J. Slack,) and Imperator, 5, 107, 60 to 1, (Makin,) also ran and finished as named.

Won ridden out by a neck; a similar distance between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $10 each, only $5 if declared, to the winner, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:09.

1—Holland, J. E. Madden's ch. c., 3 years, by Hanover-Katrina, 85 pounds, 60 to 1 and 20 to 1.....(R. Lewis)
2—Thomas Cat, W. C. Eustis's b. h., 5, 105, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(O'Leary)
3—Warrenton, W. L. Oliver's b. c., 4, 110, 4 to 1.....(Clawson)

Jeannot, 4, 95, 4 to 1, (Odom;) Jefferson, 6, 107, 7 to 1, (Collins;) George Boyd, 4, 104, 12 to 1, (Brown;) Lanky Bob, 4, 119, 7 to 2, (Everett;) Maxine, formerly Fleur de Lis, 5, 108, 10 to 1, (Bullman,) and Knight of the Garter, 5, 91, 30 to 1, (Mitchell,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a hard drive by a very short head; half a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Hudson Stakes, for two-year-olds. By subscription of $50 each, or $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1899; $100 additional for starters. The club to add an amount necessary to make the gross value of the race $3,500, of which $400 to the second and $200 to the third. Winners of a race of the value of $3,500 to carry 5 pounds extra. Non-winners of $2,500 to be allowed 10 pounds. Five furlongs. Time—1:01⅘.

1—High Order, Eastin & Larable's b. c., by Order-Tongese, 112 pounds, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(McCue)
2—Maribert, C. Fleischmann's Sons' b. c., by Albert-Miss Mary, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(W. Martin)
3—Withers, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., by Hanover-Dilemma, 112, 15 to 1.....(Odom)

Trumpet, 112, 20 to 1, (Maher;) Prince of Melbourne, 112, 2 to 1, (Everett;) King's Courier, 112, 30 to 1, coupled with Homestretch, (Foucon;) Homestretch, 112, 30 to 1, coupled with King's Courier, (Clawson,) and Magnificent, 112, 7 to 1, (H. Martin,) also ran and finished as named.

Won ridden out by a length; a length and a half between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Carlton Stakes, for three-year-olds, by subscription of $150 each, half forfeit, or $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1898, or $25 if declared by Jan. 1, 1899, the club to add an amount necessary to make the gross value of the race $5,000, of which $700 to the second and $300 to the third. Non-winners of $2,500 in 1899 allowed 7 pounds. One mile. Time—1:42.

1—Lothario, G. E. Smith's b. c., by Longstreet-Brunette, 119 pounds, 5 to 1 and even.....(H. Martin)
2—Half Time, P. J. Dwyer's ch. g., by Hanover-Pandora, 116, 3 to 5 and 1 to 5.....(Clawson)
3—Prestidigitatrice, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. f., by Springfield-Active, 114, 8 to 1.....(Littlefield)
4—Filon d'Or, J. J. Hyland's ch. g., by Rayon d'Or-Fides, 116, 6 to 1.....(Taral)

Won in a hard drive by a neck; four lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Four and a half furlongs. Time—1:09⅘.

1—Mauvilla, S. S. Brown's b. f., by Troubadour-Senorita, $1,500, 104 pounds, even and 1 to 2.....(McCue)
2—Waring, J. E. Madden's b. c., 112, 8 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Sims)
3—Middlewood, Green B. Morris's ch. c., 105, 10 to 1.....(Everett)

Prestige, 103, 10 to 1, (J. Slack;) Precursor, 102, 10 to 1, (Wilson;) Pirate J., 97, 100 to 1, (J. Callahan;) Cavalcade, 105, 12 to 1, (Bullman;) Pillager, 106, 60 to 1, (Songer;) Gold Lack, 109, 10 to 1, (H. Martin;) Margate, 106, 15 to 1, (Maher;) Ross Clark, 100, 75 to 1, (Pheland;) Yoloco, 102, 60 to 1, (Mitchell;) Makaland, 102, 30 to 1, (Miles;) First Whip, 100, 100 to 1, (H. Hadley,) and Allowance, 108, 40 to 1, (Hewitt,) also ran and finished as named.

Won ridden out by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each to the winner, of which $100 to the second, and $50 to the third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:47½.

1—Merry Prince, J. Hyland's ch. h., 6 years, by Prince Royal-Merry Nelly, $800, 106 pounds, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(H. Martin)
2—Dan Rice, Hayman & Franks's ch. c., 4, 104, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Maher)
3—Decanter, F. R. Hitchcock's b. c., 4, 104, 10 to 1.....(O'Leary)

Wolhurst, 5, 102, 4 to 1, (Clawson;) Scotch Plaid, 4, 108, 5 to 1, (Spencer;) Handpress, 4, 106, 40 to 1, (Bullman;) Free Lance, 5, 103, 8 to 1, (Odom;) George B. Cox, 4, 96, 6 to 1, (McCue;) Estaca, 5, 105, 6 to 1, (Everett;) Diminutive, 3, 99, 15 to 1, (Mitchell;) Merlin, 4, 100, 100 to 1, (J. Slack,) and Morose, 3, 86, 200 to 1, (Miles,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by three parts of a length; four lengths between second and third.

Racing at Latonia.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—Results of to-day's races at Latonia:

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs; selling. Nora S., 95 pounds, (H. Wilson,) 30 to 1, won; Juneatta, 94, (C. Murphy,) 7 to 1, second; Samivel, 104, (J. Mathews,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:16⅘. Marietta, Lochine, Winker, Lucy M., Blenheim, Norma Taylor, John Boone, Spree, and Sis Vic also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Lamachus, 107 pounds, (E. Ross,) even, won; Strathbook, 113, (J. Mathews,) 9 to 5, second; Highland Lad, 113, (F. Turner,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:03⅘. Summer, Absolute, and Pharaoh also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; selling. Monadour, 91 pounds, (Silvers,) 9 to 5, won; Kriss Kringle, 107½, (N. Turner,) 7 to 1, second; Bon Jour, 100, (J. Mathews,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:44⅘. Elkin, Eberhart, Victorine, Richardson, and Salvado also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Latonia Oaks; for three-year-old fillies; net value, $4,390; one and one-quarter miles. May Hempstead, 122 pounds, (N. Turner,) 9 to 10, won; Freak, 112, (E. Ross,) 15 to 1, second; Preliminary, 109, (J. Mathews,) 25 to 1, third. Time—2:10. Souchon and Rush also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. May Jane, 107 pounds, (N. Turner,) 1 to 5, won; Clara M., 100, (Boland,) 15 to 1, second; My Butterfly, 100, (H. Williams,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:04⅘. Zazel, Valnglory, and Aida Dunn also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Carlotta C., 110 pounds, (Scoville,) 20 to 1, won; Hampden, 107½, (N. Turner,) 5 to 1, second; Bertha Nell, 99, (Shepard,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:17. Dutch Comedian, Semi-colon, Scrivener, Trimmer, and Teucer also ran.

JOCKEY SLOAN'S FAILURES.

The American Rider Denounced by Many Who Have Lost on His Mounts—Holocauste's Collapse.

LONDON, June 3.—The sensational collapse at the Derby on Wednesday of the French horse Holocauste, whose death represented a loss of $30,000 to his owner, was an intense disappointment to the large French contingent which came over to see what was confidently predicted to be a victory for their representative. The Paris papers are furious, and blame the Epsom authorities for leaving the course in a disgracefully dirty condition, for it is gravely declared Holocauste slipped on a piece of orange peel.

There was a great rush for relics after Holocauste was slaughtered. His ears, mane, tail, and hoofs were cut off, and the gipsies did a roaring trade in selling bunches of hair cut from their own gray horses and palmed off as genuine Holocauste souvenirs.

A well-known veterinary surgeon, Marcus Stevenson, who witnessed the accident, attributes in a published interview the disaster to Sloan's method of riding, declaring that if the jockey had been sitting in his saddle instead of crouching on the horse's neck he could have helped Holocauste to recover, after a first mistake, when he ricked his ankle. Holocauste, he adds, was then going very well, and, fifty yards further, Flying Fox was only a neck ahead when Holocauste stumbled again and broke his pastern. Sloan, according to Stevenson, has no control over his mounts, and "his method extorts speed by frightening his mount, as Johnny Gilpin did."

Holocauste's owner, M. J. De Bremond, certainly does not share the foregoing views. He said emphatically to a representative of The Associated Press: "Sloan's jockeyship was consummate, and it is acknowledged on all sides that he had the race well within his grasp when the accident occurred. It was indeed ill-luck to have victory snatched from me. Moreover, in Holocauste I lost a pet. The sympathy expressed on all sides will be extended to Sloan, whose disappointment is second only to mine."

The fickleness of popularity is beginning to demonstrate itself in the case of Tod Sloan, whose recent failures have wrecked many of his supporters. His big backers, like Riley Grannan and the Dwyers, have pocketed their losses like true sportsmen and have retired to America. It is the small fry, who, while Sloan succeeded, reaped a harvest and are now losing, cannot find words enough to denounce him. One of these, on returning from Epsom last night, filled the corridors of the Hotel Cecil with his rantings against the honesty of Sloan's Oaks failure, until the hotel officials had to remonstrate. Col. "Tom" Ochiltree declares himself a heavy loser, and says Sloan is a great jockey for five furlongs, but when every one expects him to win and backs him heavily, he is left at the post, and that in no other way in the world could he have lost the Oaks.

In spite of the clatter of disgruntled losers, Sloan maintains hope of ultimate success this season. Of 108 mounts he has now won 37, while Otto Madden heads the list with 50 wins out of 261 mounts, and Loates has 43 wins out of 201 mounts, so Sloan has won 35 per cent. of his races, and the best English pockey has only won 19 per cent.

Sloan at Kempton Park Races.

LONDON, June 3.—"Tod" Sloan rode Sir R. Waldie Griffith's six-year-old bay horse, Eileen Algas, and was unplaced to-day in the Sunbury Handicap Plate at Kempton Park, J. H. Peard's Merry Methodist winning the race. The Kempton Park Two-Year-Old Plate was won by Sir R. Waldie Griffith's colt Rice, with Sloan up. The June Plate was won by Charina. Sloan rode Eileen Algas in this race, but was unplaced.

POLO AT WESTCHESTER CLUB.

Home Team Easily Defeated by Players from the Philadelphia Country Club.

The polo teams of the Westchester Country Club and the Philadelphia Country Club met yesterday on the field of the former club in their game for the Country Club cups. The contest was to have been held to-morrow, and the final match on Friday, but in consequence of the forced postponement of the Meadow Brook and Westchester game on Friday until next Friday, the final game for the County Club cups will be played to-morrow.

The Philadelphia Country Club defeated the second Meadow Brook team last Monday, and the drawings brought it against the Country Club of Westchester yesterday. Philadelphia won, and as the victor is to play the team that won last Wednesday the Philadelphia first will meet the Philadelphia second, which defeated Lakewood.

The teams yesterday lined up even, each being credited with seventeen goals handicap. The teams were:

PHILADELPHIA.	Hdcp.	WESTCHESTER.	Hdcp.
1. M. G. Rosengarten, Jr.	4	2. L. H. Allen	2
2. C. E. Wheeler	5	3. R. L. Waterbury	7
3. G. McFadden	4	Back. E. C. Beeckman	4
Back. R. E. Strawbridge	4	Total	17
Total	17		

Waterbury was the star player for Westchester. Beeckman also added considerable strength to it. The team work of the Philadelphians was superior, and Wheeler and McFadden were its strong men. The Philadelphians outplayed their opponents in carrying and backing the ball, which the final score shows, 14 goals for Philadelphia and 4 for Westchester.

In the first period Rosengarten made 3 goals, Wheeler and McFadden each 1, all for Philadelphia, and Allen made 1 for Westchester. In the second period Waterbury added 1 more for the latter team, while McFadden made 1 and Wheeler 3 for the Quakers. Potter and Beeckman each made 1 for Westchester in the third period, and Rosengarten and Wheeler did the same for Philadelphia. The latter two scored 3 in the last period, Wheeler getting 2.

LONDON CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Janowski, Pillsbury, Maroczy, and Teichmann Win in the 4th Round.

LONDON, June 3.—Play in the International Chess Tournament was resumed at St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster, in the City, to-day, when the fourth round was begun according to No. 1 of the Berger schedule. The players therefore met as follows: Janowski vs. Schlechter, Pillsbury vs. Cohn, Maroczy vs. Bird, Teichmann vs. Tinsley, Steinitz vs. Tschigorin, Lasker vs. Blackburne, Showalter vs. Lee, and Mason a bye.

When the recess was taken at 4:30 P. M. the following results had been recorded: Janowski had worsted Schlechter, Maroczy had disposed of Bird, Teichmann had beaten Tinsley, and the other games were adjourned. Pillsbury and Blackburne had the better positions against Cohn and Lasker, respectively, but the other games looked even. In the evening session the following additional results were arrived at: Pillsbury beat Cohn, Steinitz and Tschigorin drew, Blackburne defeated Lasker, and Showalter defeated Lee. The game between Marshall and Jones in the minor tournament was not finished.

The scores of all the competitors up to date follow:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Bird	0	4	Pillsbury	3½	½
Blackburne	1½	1½	Schlechter	3	1
Cohn	2	2	Showalter	2½	½
Janowski	4	0	Steinitz	2	2
Lasker	2	2	Teichmann	2	2
Lee	1½	2½	Trinsley	0	4
Maroczy	3½	½	Tschigorin	2½	1½
Mason	1	2			

Orange Lawn Tennis Club Opening.

ORANGE, N. J., June 3.—There was the usual big attendance of society people at the nineteenth annual opening of the grounds of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, at Mountain Station, this afternoon. A brass band played on the lawn, and refreshments were served in the clubhouse. The courts were occupied all the afternoon by local players. The most interesting match of the day was between M. D. Chase, the New York Tennis Club crack, and William A. Larned, the former holder of the Middle States championship. Larned was not in his old-time form. He won the first match, 3—6. The other two went to Chase by 6—2, 6—4.

Amateur Tennis Champion Beaten.

LONDON, June 3.—In the amateur tennis championship contest at the Queen's Club to-day H. E. Miles beat Sir Edward Grey, the holder of the championship.

SICK AFTER EATING CHEESE.

Four Children of a Brooklyn Family Taken Seriously Ill.

Four children of Michael J. Duffy of 492 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, were taken seriously ill after eating cheese on Friday night. The children are Katie, thirteen years old; John, eleven; Edward, nine, and Joseph, 7. The only member of the family who did not eat cheese was Margaret, four years old. John was the first one taken ill, and he was seized with nausea and intense pain twenty minutes after he had finished eating. A few minutes later the other children were stricken.

Mr. Duffy went for a doctor, but the physician was out. He waited in the doctor's office until morning, and then went home. By breakfast time the children had rallied and were able to be around, with the exception of John, who was still quite sick. The case was reported yesterday to the Fifth Avenue Police Station, and the police are investigating it.

NEW CARS TO BRIGHTON BEACH.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit to Run Them Over Elevated Structure.

A traffic agreement is in contemplation between the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company, by which the Rapid Transit will operate cars over the elevated structure to Brighton Beach. A ten-cent fare will be charged from the bridge. Twenty-five new cars are ready to put on the rails as soon as the roads begin working under the agreement.

The Brighton Beach route between Flatbush and the ocean began operating a through service from Manhattan yesterday. The road was started on a ten-minute schedule, with as many intermediate cars as the traffic required.

The third rail has been laid on the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad as far as Sixteenth Street. It is expected that the road will be equipped as far as Thirty-sixth Street by next Sunday. Many of the Brooklyn Elevated stations are being equipped with incandescent lamps.

An Italian Steamer Founders.

GIBRALTAR, June 3.—The British steamer Eddie, Capt. Kerwin, has passed here from Malta, May 29, on her way to New York. She signalled that the Italian steamer Minerva foundered on June 1, and that her crew is missing. Her master and second engineer were saved.

NEWS OF THE YACHTSMEN.

The new Darroch propellers which were put on George W. Quintard's screw yacht Saranac have had a trial, with gratifying results. These screws have been described in this column. The trial took place Memorial Day, and Capt. Belmont reports that they gave the craft an additional speed of one and one-eighth miles an hour. She was formerly an eleven-mile boat. The Saranac is a small boat, being of only twenty tons, with a length of ninety-two feet. Her engines are of fifty horse power. The present wheels are experimental, and a new pair are to be made, with certain modifications, which, it is expected, will still further increase the speed of the yacht.

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The Rudder, which has been carrying on a propaganda against the restrictive rule policy, contains in its June number a letter over the signature of Thomas Clapham of Roslyn, N. Y., who says: "Much of the yacht racing of to-day on Long Island Sound is manipulated and misregulated by a small minority of men, most of whom are really incompetent to design, build, or sail a boat effectively." The correspondent then announces his purpose to build and offer as a prize to be sailed for by small boats a fully rigged racing boat of special model, between sixteen and twenty-four feet in length. The race will be sailed over one of the courses of the Sea Cliff Yacht Club and under the management of that club. The conditions are to be as follows: Open to the free entry of all catboats not exceeding 14 feet on the water line or 18 feet 6 inches over all. No restrictions as to beam, model, method of construction, or type, except that catamarans are barred. No restrictions as to area of sail, but only one sail may be carried. No boat may carry a centreboard, fin, or keel weighing over seventy pounds. No boat to have more than two men aboard, and any boat sailed single-handed to receive five minutes' headstart. No shifting ballast permitted. The offer is made, the writer says, because he wishes to see at least one race sailed untrammeled by "rocking-chair" restrictions.

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A marked change has come over the yacht basins in the last ten days. Many yachts reported as fitting out a fortnight ago have completed fitting, and are now away in commission, while others, inclosed with storm coverings of wood or canvas, are now being put in readiness to go into commission.

Richard Stevens's new steam yacht Aileen, under charter to William Patterson of this city, has arrived at Hoboken from the yards of her builders at Chester, Penn.

The schooner yacht Wayfarer, owned by Mr. Patterson, is in dry dock at Tebo's.

Joseph R. De La Mar's schooner Fleetwing is in dry dock at the same basin, having some of her planking renewed and undergoing a thorough overhauling.

Among the craft in at Tebo's are Horace A. Hutchins's steam yacht Jathniel, in commission; Edward T. Hunt's schooner Intrepid, which is fitting out; the steam yacht America, which is in dry dock; A. S. Luria's Prebla, fitting out, and the steam yacht Charavi, fitting out.

Blakely Hall's auxiliary bark Hildegrade has gone out of commission at Port Jefferson.

Capt. Foos has been appointed sailing master of the steam yacht Nooya.

Capt. August has been appointed sailing master of the yawl Flying Cloud, owned by James Laughlin, Jr., of Pittsburg, Penn.

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The new one-hundred-ton steam yacht building at Ofeldt's, South Brooklyn, for W. H. Gillett, the actor-playwright, is receiving her planking. Nearby, at Attlewood's, a sort of house boat, designed to serve as a floating bath, is building for August Belmont. It is to be towed to his place at Glen Cove. The hull will be 32 feet long, 13 feet beam, and 2 feet 4 inches deep. Upon it will be built a house fitted with all conveniences for the bath.

S. T. Valentine of Brooklyn has purchased the twin screw steam yacht Echo from F. J. H. Merrill of Albany.

Capt. Hank Haff is busy getting Commodore Forbes's schooner Volunteer ready at Naushon and expects to have the famous old cup defender in good shape very soon. It is said that she will not be raced this season.

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The Year Book of the Yacht Racing Association of Massachusetts for 1899, compiled and printed by Secretary A. T. Bliss, has just been issued in a neat and attractive form. In addition to the regular association information, the book contains the Quincy Cup conditions, the knockabout specifications, the association cabin restrictions, with tables, a list of the season's open races, and handsome pictures of the championship winners of 1898, together with their records.

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Edward C. Jewell writes in The Boston Journal concerning the Columbia: "The Columbia is to be classed with the fin type of boats. Her main intention of design abandons the principles of Defender quite radically. The midship section has a rounder, firmer curve from the rail to below the bilge, with a floor almost straight and quite a bit flatter than Defender's. Instead of keeping to the idea in the design shown in modern keel boats, Defender among the number, of getting some displacement by a slow, easy turn of the floor into the keel, Columbia has a sharp curve in the frame at the garboard as can safely be bent in the steel angles.

"This departure from the 'S' shape of the waistframes, with good deadrise, displacement gained in the lower part of the body, and a softer bilge, which all mark the keel type, in favor of a higher centre of buoyancy, effected by the cutting of the displacement at the keel and the filling out the bilge, as well as flattening of the floors a bit, marks the 'points' of the thoroughbred fin-type in Columbia."

This authority has the bow of the Columbia very full, the bilges being carried out into the overhang, a characteristic of the best designed fins. Another alleged feature not common to ninety-footers, according to Mr. Jewell, is a slight tuck in the stem, which, although very slight, is said to be sufficient to steal a couple of feet in measurement length. This is said to be accomplished by flattening the bow frames from the 'V' shape into a nearer approach to a flaring "U" shape, thus cutting off the angle of the frame sections and the water lines at that point. The conclusion drawn is that this bow, with a stern much wider and fuller than the Defender's, will give sailing lines, when heeled, nearer twenty feet than ten feet longer than the Defender's.

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Of the crew of the cup challenger Shamrock the Clyde correspondent of The Boston Globe says: "The crew are trained and experienced yacht sailors, belonging to the small town of Britlingsea, on the River Colne, in the County of Essex, the southern boundary of which is the River Thames. Britlingsea, Wivenhoe, and Rowhedge are small towns on the Colne River, whose inhabitants are nearly all yacht sailors, and have been so from father to son for generations. The considerable town of Colchester, further up the Colne, is also the home of many yacht sailors. The yacht sailors on the Colne, after the Summer's yachting closes, occupy themselves with oyster dredging and sea fishing about the sandbanks at the mouth of the Thames or go to sea in steamers or other merchant vessels.

"At Southampton, Portsmouth, and Gosport there are also a great many yacht sailors who, with the yacht sailors of the Colne, man the pleasure navy. These sailors are a peculiar class. They are very clannish and prejudiced in their own favor and strangers do not get on with them. Mixed crews of these English yacht sailors and Clyde yacht sailors have been tried aboard yachts, but they will not work together.

"Capt. Hogarth, who is to command the Shamrock, belongs to Port Bannatyne on the Clyde, and has gained the highest reputation as a racing Captain, latterly in Fife's famous sixty-five-footer Isolde. His racing of the cutter has been described by the English press as faultless, and a fitter man to sail could not be named, but the Britlingsea sailors believe they have all the yachting talent among themselves, and to assure them Sir Thomas Lipton has appointed Capt. Wringe of Britlingsea, mate of the Shamrock. Capt. Wringe has a good reputation, and, after several Captains had charge of Fife's Ailsa, Wringe proved that Ailsa was quite as fast as Watson's Britannia, and finished up the season by showing that she was faster."

THE DEFENDER AT NEWPORT.

Trip Down the Bay Showed the Yacht Has Lost None of Her Speed.

NEWPORT, June 3.—The yacht Defender arrived from Bristol this evening. Before sailing for New York, it is expected that she will have a number of tuning up trials.

The trip down the bay, which was as smooth as a mill pond, demonstrated that the yacht had lost none of her old speed. Under a jib, staysail, and mainsail, she made excellent headway, despite the fact that there was not a strong breeze. The naphtha launch May followed the Defender from Bristol as a tender. The Defender arrived without her topmast set, which was shipped shortly after 8 o'clock this evening. W. Butler Duncan was at the helm during her trip here. The yacht came to anchor astern of the Nahma, near Fort Adams.

This evening Mr. Duncan came ashore and joined Mrs. Duncan at Dellmain Cottage. The first spin will be to-morrow.

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INTERCOLLEGIATE REGATTA.

Arrangements for Races to Take Place at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 3.—The officers of the Poughkeepsie-Highland Rowing Association and the Board of Stewards of the Colleges this afternoon decided the dates and hours of holding the three events of the intercollegiate regatta between Cornell, Columbia, Pennsylvania, and the University of Wisconsin on the Poughkeepsie course. The programme, as arranged by them, is as follows:

June 26, 4 P. M.—Four-oared race between crews representing Cornell and Pennsylvania over a two-mile course.

June 26, 5 P. M.—Eight-oared race between the Freshmen of Cornell, Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin over a two-mile course.

June 27, 5:30 P. M.—Eight-oared race between 'Varsity crews of the four colleges over the four-mile course.

It was announced that the Pennsylvania crew would come to Poughkeepsie on June 15, the Wisconsins on the 18th, and Cornell probably on the 19th.

The observation train will be made up of forty-seven platform cars, carrying tiers of seats like a long, moving grand stand. Each college will have ten cars for which to sell tickets. One car in the middle will be used as a signal car and for railroad officials; another car in the middle will be reserved for the press, and five cars will be sold in Poughkeepsie.

This evening Dr. Peet took out both of the Columbia crews for practice. They had been out once before earlier in the day, but a northwest wind blowing against the flood tide made the water too rough, and after a few spurts close in shore the oarsmen were dismissed. They took a long walk this afternoon, and in the evening, the water being smooth, each eight rowed up the river three miles and return. There will be no rowing to-morrow.

THE OHIO NOMINATION.

Nash's Victory Considered Not Hanna's, but Nash's Own.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Many post-convention opinions are heard here, particularly from Ohio men, to account for the change that appeared to overcome the Columbus convention between Thursday night and Friday morning. Every prophet inspired by Foraker seems to have received a disparaging blow, and Hanna's admirers do not know whether to crow or to weep.

"This was not Cox's victory, not Hanna's, nor yet Foraker's defeat," said a well-known Western man, who discussed the outcome at Columbus. "It was Nash's victory. Nash, in my estimation, is a bigger man than Hanna, or Foraker, or Cox. His worth has been appreciated in Ohio for many years. He has aspired to be Governor, and he has sought the nomination. As ill-luck would have it, whenever he saw his way pretty clearly, some occasion has arisen for him to step aside and yield the nomination to some man who had excited no animosities, and who could be chosen more wisely. This year, I believe, Nash decided that his time had come. If Hanna had been away, Nash would have had more votes than he received. Hanna hurt him; Foraker could not touch him. Cox was not considered by anybody who favored Nash.

"Instead of being obliged to Hanna for 'pulling him through,' Hanna ought to acknowledge that the general confidence in Nash pulled Hanna through. He is a strong man, one of the best in Ohio at this time, and quite unembarrassed by any load of obligation to the leaders, who came near to dividing his forces between them. This talk about what Hanna or anybody else did for Nash is pure rot."

VACANCIES IN CITY COURTS.

Mayor to Appoint Magistrates and a Special Sessions Justice.

There will be three vacancies on the bench of City Magistrates for the First Division next month, which are to be filled by the Mayor. In influential Tammany circles it is said that Magistrate Charles E. Simms, Jr., will succeed himself, and that ex-Justice Edward Hogan will be appointed in place of Magistrate Herman C. Kudlich. Magistrate Thomas F. Wentworth's probable successor is not known.

The Mayor also will have the appointment of a successor to Justice Ephraim A. Jacob of the Court of Special Sessions, and Justice John B. McKean of the Seventh District Municipal Court is mentioned as likely to get the place. Herman Joseph may, it is said, take Justice McKean's place in the Municipal Court.

Assemblyman Daniel E. Finn is understood to be planning to

The Great Triple Alliance of Clothing Bargains,

Meaning the sale of the three great clothing stocks bought from Garson, Meyer & Co., of Rochester, N. Y.: Naumburg, Kraus & Co., of New York, and Bernheimer & Arnold, of New York,

At 50c. on the Dollar,

filled our clothing store Saturday as it was never filled before. People just simply fell over each other trying to be waited on, and try as we may, many of our patrons had to wait quite a while. We are glad and sorry for it at the same time. Sorry we had to discomfort any one, glad that the values offered found so ready appreciation.

We'll be still better prepared Monday. As we buy so we sell, is the rule of the sale. We bought unquestionably the greatest values we ever secured, and we offer to you, therefore, in turn, better clothing bargains than ever any one else was in a position to display.

Space permits the mention of but a few of the many great bargain lots—but the few will suffice to show you that this is the greatest clothing chance of the year.

Men's Black Dress Coats and Vests, wholesale value $8.00; sale price 4.50
Men's Choice Business Suits, wholesale value $10.00; sale price 5.50
Men's Fine Serge Suits, wholesale value $12.50; sale price 7.50
Men's High Grade Worsted Suits, wholesale value $16.50; sale price 9.50
Gentlemen's Very Finest Suits, wholesale value $20.00; sale price 11.50
Men's Finest Spring Top Coats, wholesale value up to $20; sale price 9.00
Men's Woolen Trousers, wholesale value up to $2.50; sale price 1.00
Men's Worsted Trousers, wholesale value up to $3.00; sale price 1.75
Boys' Splendid Woolen Suits, wholesale value up to $2.50; sale price 1.50
Small Boys' Vestee and Sailor Blouse Suits, wholesale value $3.50; sale price 2.00
Boys' Fine Suits, wholesale value up to $5.00; sale price 3.00
Young Men's Fine Suits, wholesale value up to $8.50; sale price 5.00
Boys' Washable Suits, wholesale value up to $1.00; sale price 50c
Boys' All-Wool Knee Pants, wholesale value up to 50c; sale price 19c

All paid purchases of $5 or more delivered

Freight Prepaid

to any railroad station within the following States:
Maine, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

We deliver daily

to all the seashore resorts from the Highlands to Asbury Park; also at Rockaway Beach, Arverne and Far Rockaway and on Long Island Sound at Larchmont, Orients, Mamaroneck, Rye Neck, Harrison, and Rye.
Orders by mail or telephone promptly attended to.

Summer Prices Now Prevail in the Millinery Department,

and that means, of course, a still further reduction in the price of all trimmed and untrimmed millinery, flowers for trimming, etc. Come to-morrow and see our new summer creations in headgear. They will surprise and delight you. You won't find anything so good, so pretty, or so cheap anywhere else. Here are some special bargains for to-morrow:

Trimmed Hats, Mull Hats, these fluffy, dainty, bewitching creations, suitable for seaside and mountain wear, in black, white or colors; very special for Monday, at . 2.50
Another Lot of Those Exquisitely Trimmed Hats, the beauty of which defies description, at the very low special price of 5.00
Untrimmed Hats. A clearing up of many different broken lines, not many of any one kind, but all of the desirable kind, at a fraction of their former price, or, each 10c
The New, Rough Straw Sailor Hat, banded in white, trimmed with black ribbon, jaunty and correct in shape; special at, each 35c
Ladies' Sailor Hats, of Split Straw, have double brim, all made on the new block and correct in shape, have silk bands and leather sweat bands; very special at each 1.00
Artificial Flowers for Trimming. Warm weather has wilted the prices, but not the flowers. They're still as natural in appearance and as beautiful as ever. To-morrow we will offer an enormous assortment, comprising the remnants of flowers of different species, at the very low special price of, per bunch 10c

The Semi-Annual Trade Sale of Silk Ribbons

Takes place this week—welcome news, no doubt, to the ribbon-loving women of New York, many of whom will vividly recollect the great ribbon sale of last January, when within the space of one week more ribbons were sold in The Big Store than ever before in the history of any store in the land.

And when we tell you that for the coming sale our display exceeds double the exhibit of its illustrious predecessor—you will have some idea of the wealth of beautiful Ribbons that will greet you here to-morrow.

As to prices—we'll let them preach their own sermon. It won't take an expert to see the bargain in every yard of the many miles of glistening Silk Ribbons. We believe that quality for quality and price for price the following offerings were never even approached in this country.

At 5c. a Yard—Fancy Plaid and Polka Dot Ribbons, No. 7, in all shades; also No. 12 Black Belting, 2-inch wide.

At 10c. a Yard—3¼ inch wide Plain Taffeta Ribbons in all new and desirable shades, also fancy stripe, Satin and Gros Grain Ribbon, and 1,000 pieces of No. 1 Satin and Velvet Ribbons in colors only. These come in 10 yd. pieces.

At 15c. per Piece—500 Pieces of No. 4 Plain Color Gros Grain, Draw String and Fringe Edge Ribbons, 10 yards to a piece, worth 50c., in this sale for fifteen cents.

At 15c. a Yard—Moire Taffeta, Plain Taffeta, Double Faced Satin Cord Edge Ribbons in all the desirable colors, including white, cream and black.

At 17c. a Yard—Satin and Gros Grain Ribbons, all silk and good bright colors, 4 inches wide, regularly sold everywhere for 25c.

At 20c. per Piece—Narrow Ribbons being in great demand, we offer 2,000 pieces of No. 2 satin and Gros Grain Ribbon, in desirable colors, including black and white, in 10-yard pieces, at 20c. per piece.

At 19c. a Yard—500 pieces of double-faced Satin Cord Edge Ribbons, superb qualities, new, bright colors, also black, all of them 3¼ in. wide.

At 29c. a Yard—600 Pieces of No. 60 Roman Bayadere Ribbons, in all the new and most desirable color combinations of the season, very suitable for belts, ties, scarfs or hat ribbons; not sold elsewhere for less than 49c.

At 39c. a Yard—200 Pieces of superb quality double-faced Satin Sash Ribbons, cord edge, 6-inch wide, colors white, cream, maize, blue, rose, pink, cardinal, turquoise, violet, black and others; every yard worth fully 75c.

A Sale of White Goods, Wash Fabrics and Dress Linings.

Here's a list of offerings for Monday's sale which will afford thrifty buyers an excellent opportunity to save money on their purchases, for goods of a similar quality cannot be had anywhere else at these quotations.

India Linens, very fine and sheer, at, per yard . . 6½c
Fancy Checks and Stripes at, per yard 6½c
Light Blue Piques at, per yard 6½c
(The above three items come in short lengths only and are worth fully double the prices asked.)
White Silk Mull, extra wide, at, per yard . . . 22c
White French Organdies, about 2 yds. wide, at, per yard 25c
Extra Heavy English Piques, very special, at, per yard 25c
Colored Piques, in all sorts of stripes and colors, at, per yard 5c
Welt Piques, in fancy stripes and all colors, at, per yard 8c
Dotted Mull, in 500 various styles and colors, at, per yard 8½c
Batiste, a fine fabric for Summer wear, at, per yard . 9½c
Sheer Organdies, in navy and cadet blues, various styles, at, per yard 10c
Indian Dimities, beautiful styles, as good as any 25c. per yard kind sold anywhere, here at, per yard . . 12½c
Bicycle Suitings, in 25 colorings, at, per yard . . 12½c
Linens and Bedding for Summer Use, all at the very lowest of prices.
Bleached Damask, 2 yds. wide, at, per yard . . 50c
Dinner Napkins, all linen, at, per dozen . . . 1.25
Huckaback Towels, hemmed, of a good, liberal size, at, per dozen 1.20
Sheets of strong cotton, well made, for single beds, each 25c
Sheets of strong cotton, well made, for double beds, each 42c
Pillow Cases, hemmed or hemstitched, 45x36 inches, each 9½c

Clearance Sale of Sample Parlor Suits

at Greatly Reduced Prices. One of the Season's "Good Things."

It is customary with us at this season of the year to dispose of our samples of high-grade parlor suits at prices so ridiculously low as to make it an object for you to purchase, even though you have no pressing need for one. We will, therefore, offer you to-morrow your choice of 26 different patterns of parlor suits, with handsomely carved frames, some beautifully inlaid with French marqueterie, brass and pearl, and covered with high-grade satin damasks, silk velours and Roman silk plushes. Each suit contains 5 pieces, and among the assortment are many that sold readily during the season for $125. You may have your pick to-morrow for just **55.00**

Only One Suit in any one pattern. The early comers will, therefore, have the choicest bargains of the lot.

Carpets, Rugs and Mattings for the Summer at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Make your home as cool, comfortable and cozy as possible for the warm summer months. These goods and these prices will enable you to do it to a great extent and at a very small cost. No such values offered elsewhere to-day.

Carpets. Special offering of single rolls and short lengths, in patterns which we will not continue to keep after this season, comprising 5 and 6 frame body Wilton Carpets, worth from $2.25 to $2.50 per yard; Bigelow Axminster Carpets, worth $1.75 per yard; extra quality Wilton Velvet Carpets, worth from $1.50 to $1.75 per yard; all on sale Monday; your choice at, per yard 1.00

Mattings. Just received 1,500 rolls of new fresh Chinese and Japanese Mattings, just the thing for a summer floor covering, cool, clean and healthful, and best of all, cheap in price. Former prices, per roll of 40 yards, $5, $8, $10 and $12; to-day's prices, only $3.95, $5.75, $7.45 and . 9.75

Japanese Cotton Warp Mattings. Former prices, per roll of 40 yards, $9.50, $11.50, $12.50 and $13.50; reduced to-day to $6.95, $8.45, $9.95 . . 11.50

20 yard rolls at HALF.

Rugs—Wilton Rugs, all wool, will not fade, in handsome patterns and colorings, at half their real value; 26x54 inches, at, each, only 95c
Double-Faced Smyrna Rugs, in handsome colorings, 9x12 feet, at, each, only 7.50
Double-Faced Smyrna Rugs, all wool pile, extra heavy in quality. Oriental styles and colorings, 7 ft. 6 in x 10 ft. 6 in.; regularly worth $23.50 each; to-morrow's special price, only 11.50

Upholstery Department.

Hot bargains in cool goods—the lowest prices offered anywhere for such high grade hangings.

Ruffled Swiss Curtains, of a good, reliable quality; to-morrow's price, per pair, $1.25, 95c., 69c. and . 45c
Ruffled Net Curtains, with lace insertions and edges; to-morrow's price, per pair, $3.75, $2.25, $1.75 and 1.25
Embroidered Sash Muslin, 3,000 yds, at a sacrifice; positive 25c. to 40c. value; to-morrow's price, per yard, only 12½c
Bobbinet, with lace edges and insertions, of a fine quality; reduced from 50c. and 60c. per yard to . . 29c
Point de Calais Sash Lace, double bordered, fine net, in handsome designs; worth 60c. per yard; to-morrow's price, just 25c
Imported Madras Curtains of the very finest quality; worth fully $12.50 per pair; to-morrow's price, per pair 5.75

Baby Carriages. Give your baby a daily outing in a good Baby Carriage, and see that it gets plenty of fresh air and sunshine. Every dollar spent on it now will return to you tenfold in the years to come. Your children may be the prop on which you will lean in your old age, and the stronger the prop the better. Every one can afford to own a fine Baby Carriage at our prices—the lowest in the land, quality considered. For to-morrow we offer

A Special Assortment of Baby Carriages, comprising some 30 different designs and styles, the latest and best in every respect. These carriages have shellacked reed bodies and are upholstered throughout with detachable cushions, made of figured velours, broadcloths, Onica cord, plush and cab cloth, fitted with fine rubber-tire wheels, patent brakes, imported gearings, and finished with dainty parasols of satin, covered with lace and mounted on strong adjustable rods; the equal of these carriages cannot be found anywhere at the price, which is but 9.75

We have just added an immense line of Go-Carts, some of them new in design. The prices are the lowest in the market. Inspection invited.

The Hayes Dental Association (Incorporated).

Magnificent Parlors on Balcony, Main Floor Rear.

Plates in One Day—Impression of your mouth at 10 A. M.—your plates finished and inserted before 6 P. M. the same day.

Our Popular Double Value Full Plate . . 8.00

The best work of skilled specialists in every department of dentistry, at *Half its cost elsewhere.* Consultation Free.
E. P. Hayes, D. D. S, Manager.

The Semi-Annual Sale of Women's Muslin Underwear.

Fine materials, handsome and exclusive designs, superior fit and finish, the warm weather and OUR LOW PRICES have all contributed to the great success of this sale. It has made the hit of the season thus far, and its popularity seems to grow, for our sales are larger every day. We have decided to continue it a little while longer, and will add to it from time to time, as lots are sold out, new attractions of equal merit, both as to style and price. Here are some specials for to-morrow's sale, the like of which, we are quite certain, can't be had elsewhere at anywhere near the prices asked:

Women's Muslin Empire Gowns, have tucked front, wide collar, finished around neck and sleeves with hemstitch, at, each 45c
Women's Muslin Gowns, in three styles; empire, with embroidery on front, neck, revers, and sleeves; V-neck, with yoke of tucks and insertion, sleeves and neck finished with Hamburg edging; or high neck, with fine tucked yoke and sleeves, square bertha, neck and sleeves finished with wide embroidery; your choice Monday, at 59c
Women's High Neck Muslin Gowns, with Hubbard yoke, have clusters of fine tucks and insertion, tucked sleeves, neck and front trimmed with embroidery, at, each 75c
Women's High Neck Muslin Gowns, have Hubbard yoke of all-over embroidery, tucks and hemstitching, tucked sleeves, front and neck finished with embroidery, at, each 89c
Women's Muslin Skirts, have dust ruffle, French band, umbrella flounce, finished with 6-inch tucked ruffle, at, each 39c
Women's Muslin Skirts, have dust ruffle, French band, wide double umbrella lawn flounce, trimmed with wide embroidery insertion, at, each 75c
Women's Muslin Skirts, have wide umbrella flounce with three rows of Torchon insertion and are finished with Torchon edging, dust ruffle and French band, at, each. 98c
Women's Muslin Skirt, with wide embroidery ruffle on cambric umbrella flounce, dust ruffle, French band, at, each 1.25
Women's Muslin Drawers, finished with wide cambric ruffle, at . 19c
Women's Drawers, in two styles, one of cambric, with wide lawn ruffle, trimmed with Torchon insertion and wide lace; the other of muslin, finished with wide embroidery ruffle, with tucked heading, at 65c
Women's Muslin Drawers, have French bands; wide hem, and are finished with cluster of tucks, at . . . 12c
Women's Cambric Drawers, have wide umbrella ruffle, made of tucked lawn, with Torchon insertion and edging, at 55c
Women's Fine Muslin Corded Band Chemise, with open front, reinforced sleeves;
Women's Muslin Chemise, with embroidered circular yoke, sleeves and neck; or,
Women's Muslin Chemise, with round yoke of alternate rows of tucks and insertion, trimmed neck and sleeves; your choice of the 3 styles at . . 39c
Women's Muslin Skirt Chemises, have tucked and embroidered yoke and sleeves, finished with small cambric ruffle, with wide ruffle and cluster of tucks at bottom; here at 39c
Women's Short Muslin Skirts, have yoke band, wide hem, and are finished with cluster of tucks, at . . 25c
Women's Cambric Corset Covers, in 3 styles, with V neck, lace or embroidered trimmed, at 21c
Women's Cambric Corset Covers, have neck and sleeves finished with Valenciennes lace, with beading and ribbon insertion, at 35c
Women's Kimona Lawn Dressing Sacques, in plain and light fancy colors, at 95c
Women's Lawn Dressing Sacques, with wide collar and sleeves trimmed with lace edged ruffle and finished with ribbon, at 55c
Women's Black Sateen Skirts, light weight, have umbrella flounce, and are finished with two ruffles and three rows of cording, at 65c
Women's Plain Colored Percale Skirts, have wide ruffle, set on umbrella flounce and finished with 5 rows of white corded braid, at 1.35

The World's Greatest Grocery.

Sells only STRICTLY PURE FOODS, many of which are put up under our own immediate supervision. And never forget that even the lowest priced goods must have absolute merit to find entry here.

Sugar: H. & E. Refined Granulated Sugar, 20 lbs. 1.00
Succotash: Hazel Succotash, prepared correctly from the finest Maine sugar corn and creamiest Lima beans, extra green, small and tender, per doz., $1.25; per can . 11c
Tomatoes: Quinton or Hazel Brand Tomatoes, surpasses the fresh article procurable at this season; are packed with unusual care and cleanliness; or Fancy Maine Sugar Corn, per doz., $1.15; can . 10c
Baking Powder: Hazel Baking Powder, composed of the purest materials, compounded on a scientific basis, 5-lb. can, $1.40; 1-lb. can 29c
Extracts: Hazel Vanilla Extract, prepared with care, that purity and strength may be retained for the consumer, 4-oz. bottle 35c
Macaroni: Hazel Imported Macaroni, Vermicelli or Spaghetti, our own importation, from France, per doz., $1.30; per can 11c
Sugar Cured Hams and lean strip Bacon, per lb. 9 1-2c
Jellies: Hazel Pure Fruit Jellies, assorted, in tumblers, guaranteed absolutely pure and free from all adulteration . . 23c
Olives: Hazel Extra Selected Queen Olives, first selection from Italy's best groves, 20-oz. bots. 42c
Olive Oil: Hazel Olive Oil, product of the world's best olive groves, pt. bot . 33c
Catsup: Hazel Tomato Catsup, made from strictly red-ripe Tomatoes, without fermentation, seasoned with pure, fresh-ground spices, and containing to the full extent the natural flavor of the tomato, per doz., $2.00; per bot. 17c
Capers: French Nonpareil Capers, doz. bots., $1.75; bot. 15
Pickles: Crown Pickles, assorted, Gherkins, Chow Chow or Mixed, pt. bots. . . 8c
Soups: Armour's Assorted Soups, qt. cans 14c
Van Camp's Macaroni and Cheese, in tomato sauce, full 3-lb. can 10c
Canned Fruits: Hazel Extra California Fruit, Lemon Cling or Yellow Crawford Peaches, Golden Apricots, Bartlett Pears, Egg or Green Gage Plums, selected from those portions of California where the soil and climate are best adapted to the development of these fruits, 3-lb. cans, per doz., $2.50; per can 22c
Coffees: Mocha and Java Coffee, makes a rich, fragrant and delicious cup, unexcelled anywhere for the same price, 4 lbs., $1.00; 1 lb. 28c
Teas: All kinds, strictly high grade Teas, sold usually at 60c. and 65c. per lb.; rich and aromatic flavor; green, black or mixed; your choice of 37 kinds; 5-lb. tin canister, $2.00; lb. 43c
Dried Fruits: Fancy Santa Clara Valley Prunes, 10 lbs. 50c
Loose California Muscatel Raisins or English Cleaned Currants, lb. 5c
Citron, Orange or Lemon Peel, lb. . . 10c
Brown Bread: Boston Brown Bread Preparation, large packages 13c
Preserves: Preserved Raspberries, Apricots, or Pears, in qt. glass jars, exceptional value 18c
Soaps: Hazel Laundry Soap, made of finest ingredients; you must use soap; then use the best; 16-oz. bars, well matured, box, $2.65; cake 4 1-2c
Starch: 40-lb. box Laundry Starch, per box, $1.30; lb. 3 1-2c
Armour's Woodchuck Soap, 100 cakes in box, per box, $1.95c.; cake . . . 2c

Monday's Sale of Women's Suits, Skirts and Waists,

all at greatly reduced prices, the like of which cannot be had elsewhere. The following quotations will give some idea of the magnificent values we are offering:

2 Specially Selected Lots of Women's Suits, all choice, up-to-date garments, tailor-made, with silk-lined jackets, made from new and desirable fabrics, many suits being silk-lined throughout, representing regular $22.50, $25 $27.50, $30 and some $35 suits—just 173 suits in the two lots—here to-morrow at the following remarkably low prices:
LOT 1—$12, $15, $16.50 and $18 Suits at 6.95
LOT 2—$22.50, $25, $27.50 and $30 Suits at 15.00

Women's Wash Skirts, made of fine white pique; have strapped seams, full width—deep hem and tailor stitched, worth $2.00 each; special for to-morrow at 1.15
White Pique Skirts, of extra quality, beautifully braided, with black and white braid, deep hem and full width, button trimmed; value $3.50; special for to-morrow 2.50

A June Sale of Women's Shirt Waists at August Prices!

We will place on sale to-morrow a magnificent collection of 1,000 dozen **High Class Shirt Waists,** divided into 3 lots, at 3 very special prices, as follows:
Lot 1, your choice at, each 33c
Lot 2, your choice at, each 85c
Lot 3, your choice at, each 1.25
Other houses would ask you 69c. for the cheapest waist in this assortment, and $2.00 or $2.50 for the finest ones.

A Leather Goods Sale.

Whether you travel a long or a short distance or stay at home, you'll need some of these goods, and you won't be able to get them anywhere at the prices at which we now offer them to you.

Dress Suit Cases, of olive or russet color sheepskin, with inside straps, leather protected corners, brass-plated locks and catches; equal to any $4.50 case on the market:
22-in. size at 2.70
24-in. size 2.95
Dress Suit Cases, made of genuine cowhide, linen lined, with shirt pocket, 4 inside straps, leather covered corners, brass-plated lock and catches; special to-morrow, as follows:
22-in. size or 24-in. size . . . 5.00
Club Bags, of grain leather, tan colored, the new, deep shade, muslin lined, with inside pocket and nickel-plated trimmings, 3 sizes, as follows:
12-in. 1.95
15-in. 2.50
18-in. 3.00
Club Bags of genuine alligator skin, of fine selected stock; are leather lined and have inside pocket, brass plated lock and catches, leather stitched handle, and are full cut; 3 sizes, as follows:
14-in. 3.50
16-in. 4.20
18-in. 4.50
Telescope Cases, muslin lined, with leather covered corners, leather stitched handles, and three heavy straps; 3 sizes, as follows:
16-in. 55c
18-in. 65c
20-in. 75c
Telescope Cases, muslin lined, all leather bound, heavily rivetted, leather covered corners, 3 heavy leather straps and stitched handle; 3 sizes:
18-in. 1.05
20-in. 1.15
22-in. 1.35
Waterproof Holdalls, in a number of styles, at the following low prices:
2.65, 3.75, 4.65, and 5.50
Leather Shawl Straps, at, each, 19c., 25c., 39c., and . . . 48c
Drinking Flasks, leather covered, with nickel plated screw tops, 2 sizes,
½-pint 45c
1 pint 65c
Collapsible Drinking Cups, nickel plated, in cases, each . 23c
Chatelaine Bags, of real seal and morocco, full size, all leather lined, with inside pockets and nickel plated spring locks, at, each 95c
Music Rolls, made of grain leather, in black or colors; have leather stitched straps and buckles, at, each 39c
Leather Belts, in black, white and colored grain leather, with patent skirt fasteners in black or in real morocco, cowhide or patent leather; a choice of many different styles for 25c
Leather Belt and Bag combined, in brown, tan and green, suitable for walking or bicycling, at, each . . 39c
Beaded Elastic Belts, a large and varied assortment, at prices ranging from 45c to $3.50, according to the quality of the beads and elastic.
Special, for Monday, a Black and Turquoise Belt, in a very pretty design, at 95c
Leather Combination Pocket Books, in real seal, morocco, or wild steer; all leather gussets, and leather lined, with any initial, at, each . . . 1.15
Woolen Steamer Rugs, all plaid or plaid and plain black, with 4-inch fringe; 25 patterns to select from, at, each 4.50

Wines and Liquors.

We told you last week of the Wine Sale. *500 cases of Rhine Wine bought from one of New York's most exclusive hotels.* Our opening sale was a great success and we sold a large number of cases.

Many of the best judges in New York bought them. *We are sure they will return* for more, on account of the extraordinary quality, and then the price is less than half what you'd have to pay ordinarily. If you appreciate fine Rhine Wines this is the time to buy. They are the genuine "Ferdinand Estel" Wines, and if they are not satisfactory in every respect you may have your money back at any time. These are the prices:

Laubenheimer, regular price, (1893) case, qts., $9.00; our price . . . 4.70
Laubenheimer, regular price, (1893), case, pts., $10.00; our price . . . 5.25
Niersteiner, regular price, (1893) case, qts., $12.00; our price . . . 5.50
Niersteiner, regular price, (1893) case, pts., $13.00; our price . . . 6.00
Deidesheimer, regular price, (1889) case, qts., $13.50; our price . . . 6.75
Deidesheimer, regular price, (1889) case, pts., $14.50; our price . . . 7.25
Rudesheimer, regular price, (1889) case, qts, $16.00; our price . . . 7.50
Rudesheimer, regular price, (1889) case, pts., $19.00; our price . . . 8.00

See What 25c. Will Buy in Our China and Glass Dept.

Tea Cups and Saucers, handsomely decorated in colors and gold, large variety of decorations, each, at . . 25c
Cut Glass Water Tumblers, rich brilliant cutting, each 25c
Jardinieres, large size, fine rich, soft Rookwood colors, rococo designs, special at 25c
Water Bottle, full size, rich design, imitation of cut glass 25c
Condensed Milk Jars with Saucer, handsomely decorated 25c
Jugs, 2 qt. size, English porcelain, decorated in colors and gold, at 25c
Cuspidores, large size, thin porcelain, decorated in colors, at 25c
Plates, assorted sizes, fine china, richly decorated in colors and gold, worth from 40c. to 75., special, each, at 25c
Tumblers, thin blown glass, handsomely engraved, 12 for 25c
Large Assortment of Odds and Ends, Bric-a-Brac, worth from 40c. to 75c., special at . . . 25c
Imported Bronzes, assorted subjects, at . . . 25c
Shaving Mugs, fine china, handsomely decorated, at . 25c
Milk Jugs, assorted sizes, fine decorated china, at . 25c
Cup, Saucer and Plate to match, English porcelain, handsomely decorated in colors and gold, 3 pieces, at 25c
Buckingham Tea Pots. assorted sizes and shapes, at . 25c

Commencement Gloves.

Two specially attractive offerings at extremely low prices

We will place on sale to-morrow, Monday, a very fine lot of White Kid Gloves, suitable for commencement exercises; these goods are first class in every respect, perfect in fit, style, and quality.
4 Pearl Buttons or 2 Clasps at, per pair . . . . 1.00 and 1.50
Also a fine assortment of long Suede Gloves, in white and tints, imported from the best makers and guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction:
12-button lengths at 1.45
16-button lengths at 1.85

Notions. There's nothing more important than the little trifles, and there's no store in the land that carries a larger stock or sells them cheaper than we do. Here are some prices for to-morrow's sale that make good our assertion:

Cotton Bone Casing, silk stitched, in black, white or gray, and white with colored stitching, per piece of 9 yards 9c
Lisle Belting, in black and white, per piece of 10 yards (worth 50c) 25c
Best Quality of Black and White Prussian Binding, 9 yard pieces, at 10c
Real Shell Whalebone, 36 inches long, per doz., 90c., each 9c
The Liberty Dress Shields, none better made, are rubber lined, nainsook covered, and every pair is warranted.
Sizes. No. 2. No. 3. No. 4. No. 5.
1.25 doz. 1.50 doz. 1.75 doz. 2.19 doz.
11c. pair. 14c pair. 16c. pair. 20c. pair.
The Fairy Feather Weight Dress Shields, finest grade,
Sizes. No. 2. No. 3. No. 4. No. 5.
89c. doz. 1.00 doz. 1.25 doz. 1.50 doz.
8c. pair. 10c. pair. 12c. pair. 14c. pair.
Black Velveteen Binding, 1¼ inches wide, in 5 yard pieces, each 10c
Brush Braid, all desirable colors, per yard . . . 3c
50 Yards Black Machine Silk, per doz. spools . . 15c

Sewing Machines.

We offer the only strictly high grade Sewing Machine sold by any general store in this city. It is an improvement on the latest Singer Sewing Machine, and is made by one of the best manufacturers, whose name is stamped on each and every machine. It is practically noiseless, has self-threading shuttle, automatic tension and latest attachments, and comes in polished oak, 5-drawer, drop-head style, which has the appearance of a table when closed. We guarantee to keep this machine in good repair for a period of 5 years from date of purchase, and will cheerfully instruct all purchasers in its use. Come and see it in operation. If it isn't all that we claim for it, you can have your money back. Think of it! A strictly first-class, high grade sewing machine for only 15.50

GOLF ON BALTUSROL LINKS

James A. Tyng Captures the Governor's Cup, the Chief Trophy.

HIS GAME WITH BAYARD CLOSE

L. H. Graham Gets Consolation Cup and C. F. Watson Wins in the Open Handicap.

James A. Tyng, L. H. Graham, and Charles F. Watson were the victors yesterday in the chief events of the closing contests of the Baltusrol Club's open golf tournament at Short Hills, N. J. Tyng, who won the cup for the lowest score on the first day, and who within a week has won the amateur championships of both the Baltusrol and Morris County Clubs, continued his victorious career by taking the Governor's Cup yesterday, the chief trophy in the tournament. He met Louis P. Bayard, Jr., the former intercollegiate champion from Princeton, and after a long and close match, won by 2 holes and 1 to play. It was a thirty-six-hole round. Tyng finished the morning half one in the lead.

They started off rather poorly, taking six each for the first hole, and the second was also halved in four. Then Tyng got the lead at the next hole by getting it in three from a long twenty-five-foot put. Bayard made the ninth hole cleverly in three, and honors were then even. They continued even up to the fifteen, but of the next three Tyng made two and Bayard one.

The afternoon round was a hot one, six of the first nine holes being halved. Tyng had a lead of three holes at the tenth, his largest lead of the day, and at the seventeenth or thirty-fifth played, the game ended in Tyng's favor. The scores:

James A. Tyng, Morris County—
(FIRST ROUND.)

Out	6	4	3	4	5	4	4	5	4	—39
In	4	5	4	6	6	7	5	6	4	—47—86

(SECOND ROUND.)

Out	6	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	—42
In	3	4	5	5	5	6	7	4	.	—39—81

Total.....167

Louis P. Bayard, Jr., Baltusrol—
(FIRST ROUND.)

Out	6	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	3	—39
In	4	6	5	5	5	7	6	5	5	—48—87

(SECOND ROUND.)

Out	6	5	3	5	5	5	4	5	5	—43
In	4	5	5	4	4	7	6	4	.	—39—82

Total.....169

The final round for the Consolation Cup was between H. B. Ashmore and L. H. Graham, both of the Baltusrol Club. Ashmore had the lead for three-quarters of the journey, but in the end he allowed Graham to beat him by the score of 2 up and 1 to play. At the close of the morning round Ashmore was two holes ahead. He increased this to three at the end of the first nine in the afternoon. The tenth was halved, and then, of the next seven, Ashmore lost six, which meant sure defeat. The scores:

L. H. Graham, Baltusrol—
(FIRST ROUND.)

Out	7	5	5	5	6	5	4	6	4	—47
In	5	4	6	5	8	6	5	5	6	—48—95

(SECOND ROUND.)

Out	5	6	5	4	5	5	4	6	3	—43
In	4	5	4	6	6	6	4	.	.	—39—82

Total.....177

H. B. Ashmore, Baltusrol—
(FIRST ROUND.)

Out	6	5	4	5	5	7	4	3	4	—45
In	5	4	6	6	5	7	7	4	4	—48—93

(SECOND ROUND.)

Out	6	5	5	4	5	3	4	6	3	—41
In	4	6	6	5	5	7	7	6	.	—46—87

Total.....180

The open hand cap had over forty competitors, nearly all of whom turned in scores. C. F. Watson, one of the qualifying men for the chief cup, received the generous handicap of 11 strokes, and from 86 gross it gave him the net figure of 75. His actual score was only one more than the best gross score of the day, 85, made by A. Z. Huntington of the Scranton Country Club, and the latter won the gold medal. The handicap contestants were, with scores of 83 or under:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Charles F. Watson, Morris County	86	11	75
A. Z. Huntington, Scranton	85	9	76
Sidney Maddock, Crescent	87	11	76
Granville Kane, Tuxedo	89	10	79
L. Daniels, Marine and Field	94	15	79
W. A. Larned, Baltusrol	87	7	80
J. A. Brower, Essex County	92	12	80
H. B. Ashmore, Baltusrol	93	12	81
D. Brandreth, Mount Pleasant	89	8	81
Adolphe de Iberg, Richmond	96	15	81
Dr. B. O'Connor, Staten Island	89	8	81
F. M. Bacon, Jr., Morris County	91	9	82
Charles O'Connor, Richmond Hill	91	8	83
Thornton Conover, Newark	95	12	83
John G. Bates, Jr., Westchester Golf Club	97	14	83
L. H. Graham, Baltusrol	95	12	83
A. J. McClure, Seabright	97	14	83
James A. Tyng, Morris County	86	3	83

MANY GOLFERS AT ARDSLEY.

F. L. Eldridge Wins Class A Handicap and J. C. Parrish B Event.

A large crowd of golfers kept the Ardsley links near Dobbs Ferry busy all day yesterday, nearly three times the number of players being out on the course than the ones who turned in scores for the regular competitions. The Class A handicap was won by F. L. Eldridge in the net score of 73 strokes, and his gross score of 82 was the best of the day. James C. Parrish won the Class B event in a net score of 80, and the women's putting match was won by Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane. The players and scores were:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
F. L. Eldridge	82	9	73
D. H. Adams	85	9	76
H. M. Billings	83	3	80
F. F. Chrystie	98	15	83
H. F. Brooks	92	7	85
H. B. Gayley	95	10	85
George P. Cooke	99	12	87
J. E. Sheffield	98	11	87
J. W. Bird	102	15	87
C. Bacon	102	10	92
De Lancey Nicoll	104	10	94

CLASS B.

J. C. Parrish	105	25	80
R. D. Farley	102	20	82
T. L. Montague	117	30	87
Edwin Gould	114	25	89
O. W. Buckingham	113	22	91
C. F. Birchild	124	31	93
R. R. Remington	115	20	95
S. Deming	117	16	101

The principal scores in the women's putting match were: Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane, 38; Miss Lockwood, 40; Mrs. F. L. Eldridge, 40; Miss J. L. Williamson, 40; Mrs. Fargo, 41; Miss Grace Williamson, 42; Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren, 44; Miss McCormick, 45, and Miss Lillian Bowles, 46.

The Powelton Club Golf Tourney.

Golfers who attend the tournament of the Powelton Club, at Newburg, this coming week will find the links much improved over last year. The turf is firm and springy, the tees are of turf, but the putting greens are a little backward. A well played ball will nearly always have a fine lie for the next shot. The traps and bunkers are well placed, so that a topped ball is penalized the regulation one shot. The playing distance is 2,651 yards, and every hole will be found the full distance claimed for it. The distances of the holes are 362, 142, 215, 197, 462, 324, 222, 400, and 327 yards, and the par score is 5, 3, 4, 4, 6, 5, 4, 5, 4—40.

A raised bunker 100 yards away guards the second green. The third green is a slanting one at the base of a steep hill. A long drive with a short approach, which may be dead, gives a possible three. The fourth hole is straightaway, with a bunker at 120 yards. The sixth hole requires a carry of 112 yards to clear the bunker. A brassie from a fair drive carries the second bunker to the putting green. It may be wise to play this hole pawkishly by not trying to carry the second bunker, as a mashie pitch from the near side is very easy. The seventh hole is an ideal one. The tee is situated on a knoll west of the hole. A good drive carries to the base of a second knoll, and a careful approach reaches the slanting green, giving a possible three. A pulled ball may reach the pond. The eighth hole is beautifully situated. A topped ball goes into the pond, but a good one is on the top of the knoll for a brassie. A drive of 120 yards will clear the brook in the valley between the tee and the home green.

The first sixteen players in the qualifying round Thursday morning will be eligible for the Powelton Cup, and a gold medal will be given for the lowest score. The second sixteen will qualify for the Consolation Cup, and if enough entries are received a third cup will be offered. The final rounds for the cups will be played on Saturday at 36 holes, and there will also be an eighteen-hole handicap tournament. Entries should be sent by Wednesday evening to James S. Taylor, Secretary of the Powelton Club, Newburg, N. Y.

Marine and Field Golfers.

The men and women of the Marine and Field Club, near Bath Beach, played a mixed foursome golf tournament yesterday on their club links. Mrs. and Dr. D. A. Fuller won the prizes in a net score of 96 strokes. The players were:

	Gross.	H'c'p.	Net.
Mrs. Fuller and Dr. D. A. Fuller	119	23	96
Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Aldridge	113	12	101
Miss Hodges and W. M. Jarland	135	30	105
Mrs. F. B. Anderson and E. H. Kinney	135	30	105
Mrs. Jarland and C. A. Denton	123	18	105
Miss C. Searles and Peter Fletcher	124	15	109
Miss Garrison and L. S. Eaton	154	43	111

The men's handicap was won by F. H. Wilkinson in a score of 90—22—77.

Richmond County Golfers Active.

The Richmond County Country Club links at Staten Island were well filled with competitors yesterday in the class A and class B monthly handicaps. In the former C. W. Taintor and Marvin Davis tied for the lowest net score at 82 strokes, and R. P. G. Buchlin won the class B event with a net score of 79. Albert E. Paterson made the lowest gross score of the day, 83 strokes, which equals the amateur record for the course.

Apawamis Golf Team Wins.

A team match between the Apawamis and Bedford Golf Clubs was played yesterday on the Apawamis links, at Rye. The home club won by an overwhelming victory, defeating the Bedford men by 36 holes to 0.

Games on the Cricket Field.

Local cricketers had a busy time yesterday, for the opening games in the series of the New York Cricket Association took place, and there were also many championship matches of the Metropolitan League played. At Prospect Park, Brooklyn, the Manhattan Cricket Club won an easy victory over the New York Club, by 212 runs. The Staten Island Club, at Livingston, S. I., defeated Newark by 52 runs, and 5 wickets to spare. The Brooklyns, champions of the New York Association, were defeated by Kearny by the narrow margin of 3 runs, and the Paterson Team A won from the Kings County Cricket Club, at Prospect Park, by 108 runs.

Australians Draw with All England.

LONDON, June 3.—The Australian cricketers, in the first test match with All England, which began at Nottingham on Thursday, declared their second innings closed to-day with 230 runs for eight wickets down. After All England had scored 155 runs in the second innings, for seven wickets down, the match was declared drawn.

School Boys Break Records.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., June 3.—Three records were broken in the fourth annual championship track and field games of the New Jersey Interscholastic Athletic Association, held on the grounds of the South Orange Field Club this afternoon. In the hundred-yard dash A. G. Buckenham of the Stevens School finished in 10 1-5 seconds, two-fifths of a second less than the record; W. A. Wrightson of the Newark Academy lowered the record for the two-hundred-and-twenty-yard hurdle from 29 1-5 seconds to 28 2-5 seconds, and in the eight-hundred-and-eighty yard run, R. McNaughton of the Montclair High School established a new record of 2 minutes, 5 1-5 seconds—2 2-5 seconds less than the former record. In the contest for points the Montclair High School athletes finished first, Newark Academy second, and Newark High School third.

Western Colleges' Field Games.

CHICAGO, June 3.—The annual field games of the Western Intercollegiate Association took place to-day on Ravenswood Field. The University of Chicago team won a rather easy victory, a total of 46 points being placed to its credit. Notre Dame College was second, with 33 points, and Michigan third, with 27. The Wisconsin men failed to realize the expectations of their admirers, scoring but 14 points.

Long Distance Race for Automobile.

Dr. A. A. Webber, one of the best pistol shots of the world, who lives in North Sixth Street, near Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, has had a motor carriage built at Kokomo, Ind. Instead of having the carriage shipped as freight, it will race here against time. Any damage that may be sustained on the long journey will fall on the makers. The start will be made in a few days.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

NEW BRANCH LINE OPENED.

New York, New Haven and Hartford's Extension to Groton.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 3.—Amid great enthusiasm along the line, the new branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, from the Thames River drawbridge at New London to Allyns Point, on the east bank of the Thames River, was formally opened to travel this afternoon. At Allyns Point the new track connects with the old track of the Norwich and Worcester Road to Norwich, which is under lease to the New London. The old track has been relaid with heavy rails. The new branch gives a more direct route between Worcester and New York.

For thirty years—ever since the Norwich and Worcester laid its track to Allyns Point—this extension to Groton has been promised, and frequent surveys have been made. A year ago the work of construction began. Much blasting through granite ledges and filling in of deep coves were necessary. The line closely parallels the Thames River its entire length. It is so close to the four-mile boat-race course used by the university crews that an observation train run on the new road will afford a better opportunity than has ever been presented before for seeing the races.

Superintendent C. C. Elwell of the new division ran the first passenger train to-day between New London and Norwich. At his invitation, several hundred members of the Boards of Trade of these two cities made the trip. Two-more trains begin running on regular schedule.

NIAGARA GORGE RAILROAD CO.

New Corporation to Handle Niagara Falls and Lewiston Properties.

ALBANY, June 3.—The Niagara Gorge Railroad Company, organized with a capital stock of $1,000,000, to-day filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of incorporation. The company is organized to operate the road of the Niagara Falls and Lewiston Railroad Company, which has gone into voluntary dissolution. It extends from Onondaga Street, Lewiston, along the water's edge of the Niagara River to the City of Niagara Falls.

The company will also control the franchises of the Niagara Falls Tower Company, the Buttery Whirlpool Rapids Company, the Niagara Rapids View Company, Limited, and the Niagara Whirlpool Rapids Elevator Company, all of which were owned by the dissolved railroad company. The capital stock is divided into 10,000 shares. The Directors are Francis V. Greene, Avery D. Andrews, and George V. Turner of New York City, and Herbert P. Bissell, Edward W. Eams, Clarence M. Bushnell, William C. Cornwall, J. Henry Metcalf, Bert L. Jones, and Herbert H. Hewitt of Buffalo.

Directors Meetings in Chicago.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 3.—The Directors of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad, at Hudson, Wis., to-day re-elected the old officers with the addition of James T. Clark, to be Second Vice President, a newly created office, as a reward for Mr. Clark's excellent work in the past as General Traffic Manager. The usual semi-annual dividend on preferred stock was declared, payable in New York Aug. 21. Prior to the meeting of the Directors the stockholders met at Hudson and re-elected all those Directors whose terms had expired. The stockholders of the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad also met to-day, re-electing the former Directors.

Canadian Pacific's Mountaineers.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has just imported three of Switzerland's most experienced and intrepid Alpine climbers, and has sent them out to help visitors tackle the British-Columbia Rockies in the vicinity of Banff, The Lakes in the Clouds and the Great Glacier. They are sturdy, picturesque fellows, these mountaineers, wearing gray suits and broad-brimmed hats, set off with black cock feathers. They are decorated with the gold and enamel medal of the Alpine Club and other trophies of their calling. There may be some "tall climbing" done by Canadian Pacific tourists this Summer.

ACTIVE DAYS FOR GOLFERS

Programme for the Amateur Championship Is Issued.

NEWBURG GAMES THIS WEEK

President's Cup Contest at Morris County Will Begin Saturday—Westchester Golf Club's New Links.

Secretary Robert B. Kerr of the United States Golf Association issued during the past week the official programme for the coming amateur championship, to be held on the links of the Onwentsia Golf Club, at Lake Forest, near Chicago, Ill. The conditions are similar to the event last year. All the rounds will be thirty-six holes, the qualifying medal-play round coming on Monday, July 3, and the leading 32 contestants will continue at match play until Saturday, July 8, when the final round will be played. No other events will be held during the week.

The winner will become the acknowledged amateur golf champion of the United States for the ensuing year, and will hold the one-thousand-dollar silver cup presented to the association by the late Theodore A. Havemeyer. He will also receive a gold medal for permanent possession. The second man will get a silver medal, and bronze medals will be awarded to the third and fourth men.

President H. C. Chatfield-Taylor of the Onwentsia Club, in a recent interview regarding the coming championships, stated that he thought the number of entries would be about eighty. This would be more than twenty less than last year, but the location, of course, causes that, and eighty competitors is enough, at any rate, for a big tournament. Mr. Chatfield-Taylor says that the club has hired for the season Ferry Hall Seminary, which is not far from the Onwentsia Clubhouse, and it will be run as a hotel during the tournament. It has accommodations for 150 persons, and an omnibus line will be run every day during the tournament week between the club and Ferry Hall.

The Onwentsia Club extends the privileges of its links and house to intending competitors for one week previous to the tournament, and most of the Eastern golfers who enter will undoubtedly reach Chicago the last week of June for the purpose of acquiring some practice on the championship course. Entries must be made to Secretary Kerr at 26 Broad Street, New York, on or before 6 P. M. Monday, June 26. The entry fee is $5, and competitors must send their names through the Secretaries of their respective clubs. This will be the first of the big championship events of the year. The open and women's championships will be held in the Fall, and the intercollegiate event will also be played then.

NEWBURG GAMES THIS WEEK.

The open tournament for the coming week will be played on the links of the Powelton Golf Club, at Newburg, N. Y. It will be the second annual contest given by this young but progressive club, and the opening round on Thursday will show a good contingent of local golfers. The chief prize will be the Powelton Cup, and there will also be a consolation cup and a handicap cup.

The coming Saturday will be an important one for the public course at Van Cortlandt Park, as the third competition for the Morrisini Cup will be played on that time. It will be eighteen holes, medal play, and is only open to golfers who are not members of regularly organized clubs. There probably will be about thirty starters.

The first competition for the President's Cup will be held on Saturday on the Morris County Golf links, at Morristown, N. J. The contest has been arranged on somewhat novel lines for a golf tournament in this country, although many of like character are played in England and Scotland. The event will be conducted by hole play against a bogie score of 86 strokes for the course, each contestant receiving as his handicap 70 per cent. of his medal-play handicap. The 86 established for this event is somewhat higher than the regular bogie, and is as follows:

Out	4	3	4	5	5	5	6	4	6	—42
In	4	5	6	7	5	3	4	5	5	—44

Total.....86

The first sixteen players in next Saturday's match will qualify to continue the contest at match play, under similar conditions, and the final round will be thirty-six holes on Saturday, July 8. The cup will be won outright. The Greens Committee, under whose auspices the competition will be conducted consists of Ransom H. Thomas, W. Alston Flagg, G. G. Kip, E. T. Nichols, and R. H. Williams.

The Oakland Golf Clubs of Bayside, L. I., will hold a mixed foursome contest on its links next Saturday, and the club team will make a journey to Nutley on the same day to play the Nutley Golf Club. The annual open tournament of the club will begin June 15 and continue three days.

The Staten Island Cricket Club will play its first team match of the season against the Harbor Hill Golf Club next Saturday.

RHODE ISLAND GOLFERS BUSY.

Golf seems to be more active at Providence, R. I., than ever before, perhaps one reason being the existence of the recently organized Wannamoisett Golf Club. The links of this club and the Agawam Hunt Club have been kept very lively during the past month. A. M. Coats, who is on the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association; J. T. Mauran, Abram Barker, and others who will be seen later in the season at Newport and Narragansett, have been frequent competitors. In the recent handicap qualifying round for the President's Cup at the Agawam Club, Mauran and Coats failed to qualify. Barker and N. S. Campbell tied for the best gross score, at 85 strokes, and the others who qualified were G. R. Parsons, B. M. Smith, H. Congdon, Edward Vernon, D. F. George, A. D. Chapin, Jr., W. L. Mauran, and R. B. Parker. The last three tied for the eighth place, and they will play off to decide who stays in. The final round will be played on June 17.

The championship team of the Huntington Valley Country Club, near Philadelphia, is continuing its victorious career without a setback. It only has one more game to play in the interclub series for the team championship of Philadelphia, with the Aronimink Golf Club, a much weaker organization than others that have been beaten. The Huntington Valley team has not had a defeat, having vanquished the Merion Cricket Club, the Philadelphia Country Club, and the Philadelphia Cricket Club. It won the team championship last year and is practically sure of the honor for a second season. The Huntington team has some able golfers, including W. P. Smith, the Philadelphia champion; C. S. Starr, Marion R. Wright, A. H. Smith, J. C. Patterson, S. E. Hutchinson, H. P. Smith, W. Thompson, H. B. McFarland, Percy C. Madeira, and H. W. Farnum. The Merion Cricket Club stands second in the championship series.

Several of our golfing women will be seen in the women's open tournament to be held in Philadelphia June 8, 9, and 10. From the Morris County Club Mrs. William Shippen, Miss Alice Day, and Miss Cornelia J. Willis have accepted invitations, and they are now practicing faithfully on their links in order to do credit to their club. The list of golf fixtures for June at the Morris County Club includes events for every Saturday and Wednesday. On Saturday, June 24, there will be a men's open handicap, and on Friday, June 30, a women's match for all who have done the long course in 138 strokes or less.

Tournament at Myopia.

The Myopia Hunt Club, which, with its new eighteen-hole course, can now claim one of the best links in the vicinity of Boston, will give a tournament, open to all golfers in the United States Golf Association, on June 16 and 17. Several handsome prizes will be offered, and the popularity of the Myopia Club will insure a good attendance.

The Park Golf Club of North Plainfield, N. J., has had several prizes offered for competition by the members this season. E. S. Hooley has given a cup for the men and women juniors, to be played for up to July 10. Mrs. C. W. McCutcheon has given a cup for handicap competition by men for each Saturday, ending Oct. 28, the member making the greatest number of points to receive the trophy. W. J. Buttfield has given a cup under similar conditions for women. Richard Cass, a professional, who has recently arrived from Scotland, has been engaged as greens keeper.

The Knollwood Country Club, near White Plains, which has been very quiet recently in the golf world, although formerly it gave numerous tournaments, has announced an invitation event for June 29, 30, and July 1. It will be conducted on the customary lines of the open tournament.

The Laurence Harbor Country Club of Morgan, N. J., had the largest number of competitors out on its links last Memorial Day of the season. The cup given by Mortimer M. Singer for bogie competition was won by John Montgomery Ward. Among the other players were N. Pendleton Rogers, James Pitt, Jr., Joseph F. Stier, W. Anderson Polk, Edward C. McComb, Arthur R. Parsons, Hunter Wykes, John R. McComb, Gerald D. Brosseau, James L. Barley, Edward J. Gavegan, Sheridan S. Norton, Cyrus E. Staples, and Allen M. Rogers.

Miss Beatrix Hoyt, who is now holding for the third successive year the women's golf championship of the United States, has been incorrectly reported as being in poor health, and on that account as not likely to be seen in many competitions this season. While the latter is probably true, the fact is not due to Miss Hoyt's ill-health. She was an interested observer last week of one of the polo games at the Westchester Country Club, and has been playing casually around the links. Miss Hoyt stated last year that she would not compete again for the National championship, and it is probably in following out this determination that she has taken no active part in golf this season.

The Westchester Golf Club, whose links between West Farms and Westchester have become deservedly popular among a large number of members within the last two years, will move to new quarters, between the Morris Park race track and William's Bridge, in the Fall. Negotiations are now pending for a five years' lease of a large and fine tract of land upon which, in time, an eighteen-hole course will be laid out. Nine holes will be arranged at first, and the club hopes to have them ready for its open tournament in October or November. The present links continue to be well filled with players, and the club team is more active than ever.

The Cowesset Golf Club is a new Rhode Island organization for the enjoyment of the game. A new house has just been erected and opened and the links contain nine holes, laid out on about fifty acres of land. Col. Walter R. Stiness is President and a number of interesting events will be held this season.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

RICHARD GLEDHILL.—Schedules of Richard Gledhill, dealer in wall paper at 8 East Forty-second Street, show liabilities of $3,075, nominal assets of $692, and actual assets of $148.

ALFRED J. ENO & Co.—Deputy Sheriff Maguire has received an attachment against Alfred J. Eno & Co., stock brokers of 52 Broadway, who abandoned their offices on Oct. 15 last for $1,733 in favor of Dexter Hiscock for cash deposited with the firm on stock transactions.

CLINTON H. SMITH.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss has received two executions for $2,156 against Clinton H. Smith, shirt manufacturer at 35 East Tenth Street, who made an assignment Friday in favor of William E. Thomas, as trustee of William F. Garner, whose business is carried on under the style of Garner & Co.

A. & R. WEIS.—The Sheriff has received an execution for $7,377 against Albert and Robert Weis of 28 Howard Street in favor of John E. Gale, doing business as the Gale Stove Manufacturing Company, for the amount now due on a judgment obtained against them in Galveston, Texas, on Oct. 22, 1894, where they did business as Weis Brothers.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Abraham, David, Isaac, and Jacob Lichtenstein, who composed the firm of J. Lichtenstein & Sons, dry goods dealers at 64 and 66 West Twenty-third Street and 273, 275, 281 to 287 Grand Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy. The liabilities are nominally $326,291, of which $67,000 were secured by transfer of accounts and store fixtures, and since their failure thirty-nine claims, aggregating about $80,000, have been settled by Rebecca Lichtenstein, and the creditors' names were put in the schedules as a matter of form on account of judgments. Among the claims settled by her were the Elie Weiland Company, $25,018; James McCreery, $10,461; William Openhym & Sons, $7,180. The secured claims were the Garfield National Bank, $30,000, on which a judgment has since been entered for $16,982; Butchers and Drovers' Bank, $30,000; Mechanics and Traders' Bank, $7,000, on which judgment has been entered for $2,454. The firm went out of business on Dec. 27, 1894.

Alfred D. Brink, promoter, at 62 Broadway, who resides at Tarrytown, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,627 and assets of $1,000. Mr. Brink's liabilities were principally incurred in a theatrical venture, and his assets consist of the scenery and stage property of the play "The Great Diamond Robbery." He owes $1,665 for salary to sixteen actors and actresses, among whom are Jennie Reiffarth, $238; Lizzie May Ulmer, $127; E. Guy Spangler, $205. He also owes $284 for royalty, $523 to John Henry Smallpage of London for clothing, and to John J. Kennedy of this city $150 for clothing; Edwin Knowles, $500 on a note; F. F. Oakes, $500 for borrowed money, and the balance of the liabilities are for printing and storage of property.

George E. Guerrier, advertising agent, at 41 Park Row, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,667 and nominal assets of $6,598 in worthless notes and accounts. The liabilities are to many newspapers in thirty States, from Maine to California, and also in Canada. He owes the Western Union Telegraph Company $501 for telegraphing.

Moses F. Goldstein of 603 Broadway has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $49,700 and no assets. He was formerly a wholesale dealer in hosiery at 456 Broadway, and failed in November, 1895.

Samuel Kohn, salesman, residing at 109 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,573 and no assets. All the debts were contracted in Salt Lake City, Utah. The American National Bank of Salt Lake is a secured creditor for $6,000, mortgage on property in that city.

Patrick Duffy, liquor dealer of 13 East Fifty-ninth Street, who resides at 1,051 Sixth Avenue, and Anne Duffy of the latter address filed separate petitions in bankruptcy yesterday. Patrick Duffy's liabilities are $16,466 and Anne Duffy's $20,788. Both have no assets. They jointly owe Bernheimer & Schmidt, brewers, $6,362 on a note, and the West Side Bank is a creditor of Anne Duffy for $4,809.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AURELIO, Di Maio—G. Cinque	$213
BRITT, Mary—Jacob Greenberg, costs	27
BROWN, William G.—S. Kirnan	174
CONE, Moses H.—Robert Herbst, costs	119
CALENDER, Frank—William Malberg	49
COBB, Albert E.—I. M. Jenkins	120
DORIS, James—Henry and George Wellbrock	101
EBRIGER, Edward H.—Judd & Co.	84
GLEDHILL, Richard—F. W. Devoe and C. T. Raynolds Company	109
GRABAU, Hans E.—Patterson Brothers	99
GRANGER, George—W. Malberg	85
GREENALGHE, Annie—W. Malberg	39
HULETT, Frank M.—S. G. Patterson	382
HARTMAN, William C.—W. Berger	54
HASCALL, Melvin C.—James Thedford	105
HACKMAN, Andrew — Charles Welde, Commissioner, &c	110
HIRSCHBERG, David—N. P. Cohen	190
JOHN, Edmund—C. Welde, Commissioner	110
LORD, Louise M., executrix—Cora Morris	347
LANIGAN, James F.—Aspell & Co.	134
LINDNER, Ernest—Frederick R. Vernon and another	550
LEWIS, Matthew C., and Charles F. Mairs —William Ulmer	1,220
LINEHAN, Daniel, and John Touhill—A. Worms and another	311
MIQUET, Jules and Eugenie—J. Parent	385
MERRILL, Horace E.—Louis C. Raegener, receiver, &c	558
MAINE, William L., and Alfred P. Smith —James E. Nichols and others	207
NEWMAN, Mary—Herman Gilbert	35
NIKOLAUS, John—Charles Bondy	30
REYNOLDS, Francis—Charles Welde, as Commissioner, &c	110
SIRE, Henry B.—Morris Newman	135
SMITH, Clinton H.—Garner & Co.	1,684
SMITH, Clinton H.—Garner & Co.	522
TOUSEY, Frank—Charles Welde, Commissioner	110
VAN VLECK, Robert B.—G. W. Ballou, costs	89
WALLACE, Thomas G.—C. Mantel	178
WILLNER, Clarence—W. W. Noles	40
WEIS, Albert and Robert—John E. Gale	7,377
THE NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILroad Company and the Manhattan Railway Company—John E. Palmer and others	2,474
CHEVRAH MAKOWER, ANSCHEI POland, Achim Anachnu Makowa, and Chevra Bnei Izchek—Chevrah Medrash, Anschei Makaver, City of New York, costs	143
ZOLLER, John—W. Zoller, costs	99

A Sergeant Accidentally Killed.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Gen. Greely has received notification that Sergt. Hugo Behnne of the Signal Corps, United States Army, died at Matanzas, Cuba, on Friday as a result of an accident. He originally entered the service with the Twelfth New York Volunteer Infantry.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Louisvilles Defeated New Yorks in a Well-Played Game.

IT WAS A PITCHERS' BATTLE

Dowling, the Visitors' Pitcher, in the Better Form—Brooklyns Win an Uninteresting Game.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	31	11	.738
Boston	27	13	.675
St. Louis	25	16	.610
Chicago	25	17	.595
Philadelphia	23	17	.575
Baltimore	23	18	.561
Cincinnati	21	18	.538
Pittsburg	17	22	.436
New York	16	24	.400
Louisville	13	28	.317
Washington	13	29	.310
Cleveland	8	29	.216

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Louisville, 5; New York, 2.
Brooklyn, 13; Cleveland, 4.
Boston, 8; Cincinnati, 2.
Pittsburg, 15; Philadelphia, 3.
Chicago, 14; Baltimore, 5.
Washington, 11; St. Louis, 2.

Game To-day.

New York vs. Louisville in Weehawken.

Lack of hitting when base hits were needed is what caused the New York's defeat at the hands of the Louisvilles at the Polo Grounds yesterday. Seymour was in good form, holding the visitors down to eight hits and scoring nine strike-outs, but his pitching was of no avail since the team could not do any timely batting.

Dowling, the Louisvilles' pitcher, was in better form than Seymour in that he kept the locals from hitting safely when runs seemed imminent. He was well supported as was Seymour, the team in its present crippled condition playing a brilliant fielding game.

The quick work of Outfielders Clark and Hartzell cut off chances to score by some brilliant catches. Hartzell caught a ball that Seymour hit in the first inning, for which the little light-haired fielder received a well-deserved ovation. He ran for the ball, and, finding a rope in front of him, leaned far over and caught the ball, although the hit looked good for a home run.

A number of the visitors' hits which counted against Seymour were of a "scratchy" order. The hit, however, that Leach sent into deep centre field for a home run in the fourth inning was as clean a hit as was ever made on the grounds. There was a Louisville player on first base at the time, so that the hit really gave the visitors the runs that won the game.

In the final inning the locals became aggressive, and the crowd which had started to leave returned to their seats, expecting a repetition of Friday's ninth-inning victory. Seymour, the first New York batter in this inning, tried to get in a safe bunt and came to grief. Van Haltren hit a sharp grounder to second that counted for one base. Grady then hit into the left field stand, the hit netting two bases, but the quick fielding of Clark prevented Van Haltren from scoring. Wilson then popped a foul, which Wagner caught, and Warner ended the game when he hit an easy grounder to Dexter.

The New Yorks will play a regularly scheduled game with the Louisvilles this afternoon at the grounds of the West New York Field Club, in Weehawken. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	B	H	P O	A	E
Van H'n, cf	0	2	1	0	0	
Grady, c	1	2	7	2	1	
Wilson, ss	0	0	3	2	0	
Seymour, p	0	0	1	4	0	
O'Brien, lf	0	0	0	0	0	
H'tman, 3b	0	1	1	3	0	
Foster, rf	0	1	1	0	0	
Clark, 1b	0	1	1	8	0	
Leach, 2b	1	1	1	2	0	
Total	2	8	17	21	1	

LOUISVILLE.	R	B	H	P O	A	E
Hoy, cf	0	0	1	0	0	
Clark, lf	1	1	1	0	0	
Dexter, ss	1	0	0	3	2	
Wagner, 1b	0	1	12	1	1	
Hartzell, rf	1	1	3	1	0	
Ritchey, 2b	0	1	3	3	0	
Leach, 3b	1	1	1	2	0	
Kittridge, c	1	1	5	1	0	
Dowling, p	0	0	1	2	1	
Total	5	8	27	13	4	

SALE OF SPAIN'S ISLANDS

Is to Retain Three Coaling Stations, One in Each Group.

THIS COUNTRY WAS CONSULTED

Report from Madrid Puts 25,000,000 Pesetas as the Price, but Another from Berlin Says 10,000,000.

MADRID, June 3.—Germany, it is announced, will pay 25,000,000 pesetas for the Caroline, Palaos, and Marianne Islands. Spain retains three coaling stations, one in each group, and Germany undertakes to defend these stations in case of war. Germany, in addition, grants to Spain the most favored nation rights in Germany and in the colonial islands.

BERLIN, June 3.—The announcement of the cession of the Caroline and other islands to Germany met with a most favorable reception here. The papers which commented upon it laid stress on the success of German policy, which, it is pointed out, accomplishes now what Prince Bismarck was unable to do in 1885.

The arrangement, however, requires the sanction of the Reichstag, which will fix the price.

A high official says that the "acquisition of the Carolines is a valuable rounding out of the German colonial possessions. At the same time no other power is injured, but the contrary is rather the case."

"The negotiations began as soon as it became known that the United States would obtain the Philippines. The United States and Great Britain did not raise any objections."

The officials of the United States Embassy say that the United States Government has been kept informed of every step taken by Germany since the Autumn, and that German ownership of the islands in no way interferes with American plans and policy.

It is reported in diplomatic circles that Germany pays 10,000,000 pesetas for the islands.

Responding to a statement of The London Standard that the cession of the Carolines is Germany's reward for diplomatic services rendered by her to Spain, the Berliner Neueste Nachrichten says that the "insinuation is more than counterbalanced by the much more reasonable utterances of The Times and Morning Post regarding the cession." It adds that the assertion that Germany did not show equal honest neutrality to either side during the Spanish-American war, as well as the "untrue supposition that Germany had intended to acquire possession of the Philippines or part thereof, have been refuted by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron von Buelow, in his speech in the Reichstag, when he was applauded by all parties."

The same former Bismarck organ, being also the organ of the German Colonial Party, looks upon the cession of the islands as a symptom of the existence of very friendly relations between the United States and Germany.

The Post of this city, a strong Governmental paper, writing in a similar strain, thinks the cession is "an indirect proof of the restoration of the most cordial terms between the two countries," pointing out that a treaty by which Germany becomes a neighbor to the United States in the Pacific Ocean "would hardly have been concluded if Germany had not been perfectly assured that the appearance of her flag in the Caroline Archipelago would not create any kind of hail feeling in Washington."

The extension of German sovereignty in the neighborhood of the Philippines The Post also says "is the best refutation of the allegations which have been made, as pertinaciously as unsuccessfully, with regard to the disturbance of the good relations between the United States and Germany."

LITTLE REGRET IN WASHINGTON.

But Naval Men Believe This Country Should Have the Islands.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—There is no change to-day in the attitude of the Department of State and the Administration concerning the cession by Spain to Germany of the Carolines, Marianna, and Pelew Islands. No regret is expressed anywhere, except in the Navy Department, because the United States, in securing other Spanish possessions in the Pacific, did not ask for these as well as the Philippines and the Sulus.

When Commander Bradford appeared before the American Peace Commissioners at Paris, he stated his opinion that the Carolines, including the Pelews, possessed many advantages as coaling stations and harbors. In the hands of an enemy they would offer a serious menace to the line of communication between the Pacific coast and the Philippines. He named Ualan, or Kusaie, and Yap as islands with excellent harbors, and said that Guam would not be sufficient for a coaling station. If the United States took one of the Carolines, he said he would suggest the taking of Ponape, as best suited for its purposes. He described the Carolines and the Ladrones as mere dependencies of the Philippines, and stated that if the United States did not acquire all the Spanish islands the Germans would. "I think," he said, "it is probable that the balance of the Spanish possessions in the Pacific not acquired by us will go to Germany. Germany has long desired to possess the Carolines, and she hoisted her flag at Yap in 1886. Our missionaries have been in the Caroline Islands for fifty years, and all that has been done to educate and civilize the natives there has been done by American missionaries."

This has been the opinion of most navy officers, and it has been somewhat regretted that the Commissioners did not take all of Spain's Pacific Islands while taking the Philippines. At the Department of State, however, it is believed that with the coaling station at Guam, the United States, holding the southernmost of the group directly in the way between Hawaii and Manila, will have enough for all its necessities.

Some British imagination was not unexpected when the announcement was made of the acquisition by Germany of the islands. It is said that Great Britain might protest with as much propriety as the United States, and it is assumed that she would object with much deeper feeling. It seems to be quite true that the United States has not had anything to say in this matter, but that does not mean that the Department of State did not know that Germany contemplated being the owner of the islands.

It is explained that Americans can understand why objection was not urged by the United States by trying to think what would have been said by this Government if Germany had protested against the cession of the Philippines to this country.

It is the general opinion that Spain has made a very good bargain in the price she is said from Madrid to have obtained for the Pacific Islands. The cash compensation is about equal to the sum of $5,000,000 in United States money, which, it is believed, would alone be full compensation. But, in addition, the guarantees afforded by Germany are regarded as extraordinary. The permission to Spain to retain three coaling stations, and, above all, the undertaking to protect these in time of war, are certainly of great value. In fact, it is said that the undertaking to protect the coaling stations for Spain may be regarded as in a sense committing Germany to an alliance, for it is conceivable that to execute the guarantee Germany may be placed in a position where she must go to war for Spain's sake. The concession that Spain may enjoy favored treatment in trade with Germany and her colonies is said to be of value so far as the mother country is concerned, but of little importance in respect to the colonies of Germany. Spain has never been able to make any headway in trade with colonies on even terms with Germany, and even where she held sovereignty, as in the case of the Carolines, German trade interests took the lead.

It is said at the State Department that our Government is not likely to be advised officially of this transaction until perhaps Ambassador White, at Berlin, reports it to the department as an item of information. The reason for this is that the transfer nominally concerns nobody save the two parties to it, there being no dispute as to the title of Spain and her right to make a transfer, and no questions as to spheres of influence, or any of the latter-day niceties of diplomatic meddling to warrant the interference of third parties.

Ambassador White Obliged to Move.

BERLIN, June 3.—The United States Ambassador will be compelled to give up his residence on Lenne-Strasse, one of the finest and most fashionable quarters in Berlin. The house has been purchased by the Government of Baden as a residence for its legation. Mr. White will leave next April. He is greatly annoyed at having to move.

BANK OF ENGLAND RESERVE.

Recent Neglect to Protect It Provoking Much Hostile Criticism.

LONDON, June 3.—The recent neglect of the Bank of England to protect its gold reserve has made a deep and unfavorable impression in the city, and is evoking an unusual amount of hostile banking criticism. Many of the Directors themselves are said to be greatly dissatisfied with the recent management, during which the bank concentrated its whole attention on increasing its purely banking business, neglecting its duties as the holder of the country's ultimate banking reserve. The Statist, in a strong article on the subject this week, says:

"England is absolutely dependent on the amount of gold held by the bank, which is over eleven millions less than the amount held by the Associated Banks of New York. The total stock of gold in the bank is now a little over thirty millions, while the Bank of Russia holds a hundred millions."

The Statist also declares the country ought not again to be exposed to the danger and humiliation it "had to face during the Baring crisis through the bank's neglect of its duty."

BRITISH SAILORS' DESERTIONS.

Reports from Consuls in This Country Suggest Remedies.

LONDON, June 3.—Admiral Edward Field (retired) brought up in the House of Commons last month the question of "crimping" and of the desertion of British sailors, chiefly in American ports. The upshot was that the British Consuls were requested to report on the subject, and an interesting Blue Book was issued to-day, comprising the reports of the Consuls at New York, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Portland, Ore., describing the operations of the boarding house keepers and shipping masters in alluring men to leave their ships.

Consul Fraser, at Baltimore, urges that steps be taken to eliminate the shipping master, and suggests the establishment of a department attached to the Consulates, similar to the Marine and Mercantile Offices of Great Britain, to deal with the payment and engagement of seamen.

Consul Moore, at San Francisco, suggests that the boarding house keepers there could be checkmated by the concerted efforts of the masters of ships, and could be kept out of the vessels, as they are no longer in such a strong position as to make an organized fight. The treaty providing for the arrest of deserters has not proved of much service, owing to the expense of the proceedings.

Consul Laidlaw, at Portland, Ore., urges Great Britain to conclude a comprehensive Consular Convention with the United States, giving the latter the same exclusive jurisdiction as enjoyed by the French and German Consuls.

Consul Clipperton, at Philadelphia, thinks the prospects of checking desertions in the United States are not encouraging.

The general gist of the reports appears to be that the sailors desert in order to secure the higher rates of wages obtainable in American ports, but that the number of desertions is decreasing.

WORKING FOR MRS. MAYBRICK.

Ambassador Choate Is Hopeful of Securing Her Liberty.

LONDON, June 3.—Those who have been working in favor of Mrs. Florence Maybrick will not be surprised at her release at any moment, now that United States Ambassador Joseph H. Choate has had two interviews on the subject with the Marquis of Salisbury, at which his strong representation of the American view of the matter met with a most promising reception. Mr. Choate, since his arrival in England, has taken the liveliest interest in the case. He has received every shred of information in the matter, has asked for high judicial opinions, and his own legal knowledge has given him exceptional facility in dealing with the intricacies of the case.

One of Mrs. Maybrick's advocates, a well-known worker of the Liberal Party, J. H. Levy, provided Mr. Choate with a specially compiled dossier of the whole case, in the collation of which he received the advice of the highest legal authorities in the kingdom, including the Lord Chief Justice, Baron Russell of Killowen, and Lord James of Hereford, Attorney General to the Prince of Wales, one of the calmest judicial minds, who definitely states that the position as taken by Henry Matthews, the former Home Secretary, now Viscount Llandaff, is absurd, and shows, in the strongest light, the present confused state of the English criminal law.

Mr. Choate received the most definite instructions from Washington, the gist being that he was to press for an immediate revision of the case, as the United States Government considered the time had arrived for such immediate consideration of it. To these instructions and the spirit in which they are being carried out by Mr. Choate, who said, "I will see this thing through," Mrs. Maybrick's impending freedom will be largely due.

Emperor's Advice to Jaguar's Crew.

BERLIN, June 3.—A guest at the Kiel festival reports that one of the incidents was the visit of the Emperor to the new gunboat Jaguar, which is leaving to-morrow for the purpose of joining the German fleet in Chinese waters. Assembling the crew, his Majesty addressed them, saying he hoped they would try to rival the glorious crew of the Iltis in fidelity to country and Emperor, adding: "And don't let the Chinese out there spit in your faces." The crew responded with tremendous cheering.

Engagement of Archduke Francis ?

BERLIN, June 3.—It is said that a marriage has been arranged between Archduke Francis Ferdinand and Princess Mathilde, daughter of Prince Ludwig of Bavaria. The Archduke, as heir to the Hapsburg throne, was warmly received by the German Emperor during his stay in Berlin this week.

FIRST ROOF GARDEN OPENED.

Crowds Turned Away from Koster & Bial's Resort.

A more perfect night could not have been desired by the management of Koster & Bial's for the opening of their roof garden—the first one this season—last evening. Every available inch of space on the roof was occupied, and many hundreds were turned away. Many improvements have been made on the roof since last Summer. More light has been obtained by installing 600 gas jets and 700 electric lights. New cane-bottom chairs and marble top tables have been added and potted palms and plants scattered here and there.

The entire programme which had been presented during the earlier part of the week in the music hall, consisting of twenty specialties, was transferred to the upper part of the building.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Alfred Klein, the comedian, his wife, and brother, Charles Klein, the author, sailed yesterday for Europe. They will remain abroad two months.

Miss Alice Nielsen, who closed her season a week ago last night in Chicago, is on her way to Honolulu, where she will rest for a couple of months.

Arrangements were recently completed by Mrs. Fiske's manager with Percy Anderson, the London artist, who will design the models for the costumes to be required in the production of "Becky Sharp."

Thomas H. Davis and William T. Keogh, comprising the theatrical firm of Davis & Keogh, have dissolved partnership. Mr. Keogh will in future be connected with the vaudeville firm of Lykens, McGarvie & E. J. Nugent, while Mr. Davis will continue the conduct his productions.

The schedule of attractions at the Garrick Theatre for next season has again been changed by Charles Frohman. Instead of Miss Annie Russell following Mrs. Leslie Carter's supplementary season of "Zaza," Otis Harlan in his new play, "My Innocent Boy," will be seen.

Charles Dickson, who soon after his starring tour through the West under Jacob Litt's direction in "Mistakes Will Happen," took up the role of Col. Hector Von Donnerblitz in "In Gay Paree," will resume his starring tour in the former piece at Milwaukee on Sept. 3.

H. H. Canby, recently manager for Miss Julia Arthur, denies he will direct the tour of Thomas Q. Seabrooke next season. He has sold to the comedian the rights of a comedy adapted from the French by Louis Harrison and J. Cheever Goodwin which is called "Who Killed Cock Robin?" and which will be presented in this city next season.

Charles Plunkett succeeded Max Freeman in the part of Chevalier De Brabasor at the matinée performance of "Erminie" yesterday, and he will continue in the rôle for the remainder of the tour, which continues for two weeks more.

Three more theatres closed their doors for the season last night—the Academy of Music, which will reopen on Aug. 31, with Andrew Mack in his new play by Ramsey Morris, "The Last of the Rohans"; the Columbus Theatre, and the Grand Opera House.

THE KINGSHIP OF SAMOA

Mataafa's People Say He Will Never Acknowledge Tanu.

REBELS KEPT AWAY FROM APIA

They Are Forbidden to Come Within an Area of 72 Square Miles—Necessity of Disarmament.

APIA, Samoa, May 19.—Since Admiral Kautz's proclamation of April 23, directing Mataafa and his following to keep beyond certain defined limits around Apia, the prescribed district covering an area of twelve miles long and six miles broad, and which was followed by a notification to Mataafa that unless the rebels were outside the prescribed limits in twenty-four hours fire would be opened upon them wherever they could be reached, there has been no conflict with the rebels.

Capt. Sturdee of H. M. S. Porpoise, accompanied by the Rev. William Huckett of the London Mission Society, as interpreter, paid the rebel camp at Falenia a visit the day following, and in order to avoid mistakes in the future, went over the boundary line with several Mataafan chiefs, who promised to keep the peace until the commission had time to act. The district which the rebels have evacuated is quite large enough to supply food to the Malietoans in Apia, and thus one of the great difficulties of the naval authorities has been obviated.

Since the rebels went to Falenta a strong patrol of 700 or 800 men daily make the round, seeing that all is quiet and that no looting or damage is being done by Malietoa's followers. Several cases of looting have been reported, and where it has been possible to find out the offenders, they have been severely punished. The damage caused by the friendlies has hitherto been very small, as compared with the Mataafans'. The large fort at Lotopia has been destroyed by the Malietoans, and it is reported that Mataafa is highly enraged as this, claiming that in the event of his wishing to return to it after the commission had made known its decision he ought to have been allowed to do so. In the meantime, he is building forts inland of the town of Falenta, and his followers stoutly declare that even if the commission is unanimous against him, he will never acknowledge Tanu as King, and will fight it out to the bitter end.

These assertions may be only talk, but the question of the Kingship does not seem to lie within the scope of the commission. Tanu was publicly crowned by the American and British authorities, and was saluted with royal honors by the Philadelphia and the Tauranga on the occasion of his coronation, and of his formal visit at the warships since the armistice has been in force. His chiefs and Tamassese, the Vice King, are carrying on the Government in a way that performs all the functions of a good and stable Government, and they are in possession. Tanu is King de facto as well as de jure. In addition, there are now in Apia, 3,500 male adults, carrying 2,700 rifles, supporting him. This means that absolutely half of Apia is at present supporting Tanu as King of Apia.

In the meantime the rebels are strengthening their positions, sending out messengers for their sympathizers to come and join them, and are busily engaged manufacturing cartridges. Deserters from the Mataafa camp say that on the occasion of the Falke last visiting Saluafata some of the rebel chiefs went off to the ship and asked for a supply of ammunition. The request was refused, to their great disgust. The loyalists, on the other hand, are fortifying around Apia, and are being daily drilled and instructed by officers from the different warships. A four-inch gun has been taken from her Majesty's ship Tauranga and is now mounted at Mulum in such a position as to command the whole of the western portion of the municipality. The great question is, Will the Commissioners order the disarmament of the natives? If they do not, it is the opinion of almost every white resident that these islands will no longer be safe to live in.

Thanks to magnificent weather, a splendid supply of fresh water and meat daily the troops are in the best of health, and officers and men alike, now that they are accustomed to the islands and to their work, are all looking well.

It is the intention of Admiral Kautz to leave here three days after this writing. He sees that the commission will be a long time over its labors, and that during that time nothing will be done by the war vessels.

German Rights in Samoa.

BERLIN, June 3.—At the annual meeting of the Colonial Society this week, the Samoa question was discussed animatedly, and it was resolved that the "deep national indignation aroused by the occurrences at Apia can only be obliterated by the full maintenance of our treaty rights there." This is significant from the fact that Duke John Albrecht of Mecklenburg, an intimate, confidential friend of the Emperor, presided.

German Commander at Apia Decorated

BERLIN, June 3.—Commander Schoenfelder of the German warship Falke, which was at Samoa during the recent troubles there, has been decorated with the Order of the Red Eagle of the third class, with the Ribbon and Crown.

MEXICAN DEBT CONVERTED.

Five Per Cent. Loan for Nominal Sum of £23,000,000 to be Taken Up—Subscriptions to be Offered Here.

BERLIN, June 3.—A dispatch received here from Paris says the negotiations with the Mexican Minister of Finance, J. J. Limantour, for the conversion of the entire external debt, have been concluded, and that a 6 per cent. loan, for the nominal amount of £23,000,000, guaranteed by the customs, redeemable in forty-five years, and inconvertible for ten years, has been taken over by the Bleichsroeders, the Deutsche Bank, the Dresden Bank, J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York, J. S. Morgan & Co. of London, and the National Bank of Mexico.

The new loan will be offered for subscription in New York, the amount placed there being employed in the partial payment in cash of the 6 per cent. external debt.

NIAGARA SAILS FOR NORWAY.

Howard Gould May Buy the Lakes of Killarney for $250,000.

CORK, June 3.—Howard Gould's steam yacht Niagara sailed this morning on a cruise to Norway. She will call at Kingstown, Belfast, and Oban. George N. Kirkpatrick, whose wife is on board the Niagara, arrived on the Umbria, and will embark on the yacht at Belfast, where other guests will join her.

The Goulds gave a brilliant party on board the Niagara yesterday evening. The guests included Rear Admiral and Mrs. Lake, Col. and Mrs. Bates, several naval and military officers and their families, and members of the Royal Cork Yacht Club. The Niagara was splendidly decorated for the occasion.

It has been suggested that Mr. Gould purchase the Lakes of Killarney, which could be had for $250,000. This would make him very popular in Ireland. He spoke seriously regarding the purchase, saying that he would decide before his final departure for Norway. It is said that Mrs. Gould warmly favors the idea.

Bismarck's Place in History.

BERLIN, June 3.—The press is agitated about the recent utterances of the Emperor and the Grand Duke of Baden, denying that Prince Bismarck had any share in unifying Germany. Most of the papers take vigorous exception to these statements. Even the moderate National Zeitung says to-day: "Ideas are what determine men and things, and the ideas which shaped the Prussian policy from 1863 to 1870 were Bismarck's. The German people's veneration of William I. is deep and unchangeable, but he is only called William the Great in official speeches. National sentiment and also history will not apply the title."

Passengers on the Campania.

LIVERPOOL, June 3.—The Cunard Line steamer Campania, which sailed for New York to-day, had among her passengers Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, President of the Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada, and Moreton Frewen.

JOHANN STRAUSS IS DEAD.

The Famous Composer of Dance Music and Orchestra Leader Expires in His Seventy-fifth Year.

VIENNA, June 3.—Johann Strauss, the famous composer, is dead.

Johann Strauss was the eldest son of Johann Strauss, "the waltz king," and was born at Vienna Feb. 12, 1825, while his father was conducting his famous orchestra at the Coliseum. When the father's good fortune was whispered to him, his "Pesther Waltz" was being played, and the orchestra congratulated the composer by striking up his "Wiener Freuden." The child, who was handsome and hazel-eyed, but frail, was destined to surpass in fame and ability as a composer and leader not only his brothers, Josef and Eduard, but his renowned father, so that he is recognized as the head of this famous family of composers of operas, orchestra leaders, and creators of dance rhythm. Finck wrote aptly of Johann second: "It is not often that a man of genius has a son who attains greater eminence than himself, but in this case the palm must be awarded to Johann Strauss, Jr., whose creative power was not only greater than that of his brothers, but soared into regions of which even his father never dreamed."

After all, the son's rise to eminence may be considered as a natural result of race and associations. It will be remembered that the ruling spirit in the father prompted his composition of "Das Leben ein Tanz"—"Life is a Dance"—waltz, that the Strauss family changed waltz dancing to the form in which we now know it, and that Vienna to-day, as at the birth of the younger Johann, preserves the tradition of playing "those irresistible waltzes that first catch the ear and then curl round the heart, till on a sudden they invade and will have the legs."

Young Johann, following his mother's wish, studied church music when almost a child, and acquired a thorough musical education. An uncle had destined him for the army, but when eight years old he composed and played a waltz on his father's birthday, and so delighted his parents that his career was decided on. At fifteen he was an excellent violinist, and had mastered the technique of composition and counterpoint, and in 1841 he was a violinist in his father's orchestra. In 1844, at the age of nineteen, he had his own orchestra, which was a rival to his father's. The Viennese, after a little wrangling over the merits of father and son, declared each equally worthy of patronage.

Fame and honor came apace to the son. When he was twenty-three years old he had published more than 200 musical numbers, among them the famous Kathinka polka. At the age of twenty-six, by the death of his father, he inherited the latter's orchestra and united it with his own. His fame then was European, and in 1855 he was commanded to St. Petersburg by the Emperor of Russia and entranced and captivated the subjects of the Czar at Tsarokoe Selo. Visits to London and Paris followed. At the Paris Exposition of 1867 Strauss's Orchestra was one of the chief attractions. Johann had then given up his baton, except for extraordinary occasions or the production of some new composition of his own. He had on his marriage, in 1862, to Henriette Lumpaziar canteriez Henrietta Treffz, been appointed Hoffkapellmeister to the Emperor of Austria, and he yielded his baton to his brothers Josef and Eduard. He had inherited a comfortable fortune from his father, and as years wore on this was vastly increased by his copyright receipts and the profits of his orchestra. His golden jubilee was celebrated at Vienna Oct. 15, 1894, fifty years after he first took up a baton at Dommayer's Casino, at Hietzing.

In his compositions, Johann Strauss's memory will be green for ages. He will be forgotten when the choral "Beautiful Blue Danube" waltz has been heard for the last time. Of the dance music numbers which have delighted countless audiences and homes may be cited "New Vienna," "Morgenblatter," "Sounds from the Vienna Woods," "Kunstlerleben," "Weinerblut," "Bonbons," "Wein, Weib, und Gesang," and "Carneval's Botschafter." For the last quarter of a century Strauss's productions have been in the field of light opera. They include the operettas, "Die Fledermaus," "The Merry War," "Prince Methusalem," "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief," "Gypsy Baron," "Indigo," and "Ritter Pasman," all very charming and melodious compositions.

Strauss made a tour of America after leading an orchestra at the Boston Peace Jubilee.

EARTHQUAKES IN MONTSERRAT.

Forty-five Shocks in Five Hours Cause Loss of Life and Much Damage.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 3.—Advices from the Island of Montserrat, one of the British West Indies, report that forty-five earthquakes occurred in a period of five hours on May 17, and that these were followed by frequent isolated shocks.

Much damage was done to buildings and growing crops, and a few fatalities occurred. The population, the advices say, is demoralized.

The Island of Montserrat, which is one of the Leeward Group, is twelve miles in length and eight miles in maximum breadth, having an area of forty-seven square miles. It is mountainous and much broken, with a volcanic soil, and is well adapted to sugar and coffee culture. It is called the most healthful and pleasant of the West India islands.

Girl Immigrants Seek Friends.

Two young Irish girls who arrived here last week are unable to find their friends, and the immigration authorities are anxious for them to appear and take the girls. One of them is Maggie Friend, from the Parish of Kilmoll, in the County of Mayo, who came on to visit her sister Mary. Mary, the girl said, lived at 258 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, but it was found that she had left that house. The other is Mary Kearse, who came from the Parish of Carn, in Clare County, and had the address of Della Lacey, at 54 East Fifty-fifth Street, Manhattan. That house is closed. The girls were placed in the custody of Father Henry of the Irish Immigrant Home, at 7 State Street, and they may be sent back unless friends appear to claim them.

Western Lumber Men Increase Prices.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—The Pacific Coast export lumber manufacturers have consummated arrangements which will make the price of shipbuilding material much higher from now on than it has been for a long time past. The combination is composed of all of the Pacific lumber mill companies in British Columbia, Washington, and Oregon, controlling the entire output of pine on the coast. Under the new schedule lumber has been advanced about $1 per 1,000 feet, and the advance takes place at once.

Decision Against Nassau County.

Justice Jenks, in Long Island City, yesterday rendered a decision against Nassau County, in an application to compel County Treasurer Phipps of Queens County to hand over to Treasurer Eastman of the new county all unexpended balances in county road funds appropriated for Nassau County towns while a part of Queens County. The application was made in the name of Treasurer Eastman, and the amount involved is said to be $100,000.

Gold on the Lucania for Europe.

The steamer Lucania, that sailed yesterday, carried gold bullion valued at $1,000,000 sent to the other side by the National City Bank to meet its checks presented for payment. Among the passengers were Miss Bliss of Washington, Samuel H. Austin and wife of Philadelphia, Mrs. Joshua Lippincott of Philadelphia, Raimond De Madrazo, the portrait painter, of New York, and R. R. Stewart of Philadelphia.

French Shore Claims in Canada.

ST. JOHN'S N. F., June 3.—The Colonial Government declines to re-enact the legislation extending the French Shore modus vivendi beyond the close of the present year, thus throwing the onus of passing the objectionable enactment to coerce the colonial fishermen upon the British Parliament. It is expected that this will have the effect of bringing about a speedy settlement of the question.

New President of the Spanish Chamber

MADRID, June 3.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day elected Marquis Pidal President of that body.

DUKE OF ARCOS RECEIVED

President McKinley Greets the New Spanish Minister.

SCENE AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Cordial Expressions Attend the Formal Resumption of Diplomatic Relations Between the Two Nations.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Diplomatic relations with Spain, broken off April 21, 1898, were formally resumed at 11 o'clock to-day, when President McKinley greeted the Duke d'Arcos, the newly-accredited Minister to the United States, in the Blue Parlor of the White House. Simultaneous in Madrid, if the programme arranged was carried out, Bellamy Storer, the new United States Minister to Spain, was being presented to Queen Christina, the Regent during the legal minority of his Catholic Majesty Alfonso XIII.

The speeches of to-day were especially notable. They were plain spoken and devoid of the usual hazy diplomatic phraseology. The ceremony was exceedingly simple. Promptly at 11 o'clock, the hour set, the two carriages containing the Duke d'Arcos, Secretary Hay, and the Secretaries of the new Spanish Minister, Señors Riano and Pastor, reached the White House. Quite a crowd collected to catch a glimpse of the new Minister. The party was immediately ushered into the Blue Parlor. The Duke was attired in his diplomatic uniform. Across his coat he wore a scarlet sash and on his breast sparkled the insignia of half a dozen orders. He carried his plumed chapeau in his left hand and the copy of his address in his right. The Secretaries were likewise attired in diplomatic uniforms. On reaching the Blue Parlor they were presented by Secretary Hay to Col. Bingham, who remained with them while the Secretary of State retired for a moment. He immediately reappeared with President McKinley, to whom he presented the Duke d'Arcos and Señors Riano and Pastor.

The President was cordial but dignified in his greeting. The Spanish Minister then read his address in Spanish. He stood a little in advance of his aides, facing the President, while a little to the rear and right of the President stood Secretary Hay. Col. Bingham and Assistant Secretary Cortelyou stood upon the left. The Minister said:

"Mr. President: I have the honor to place in your Excellency's hands the royal letter by which her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, in the name of her august son, King Don Alfonso XIII., accredits me near this Government in the capacity of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. I have come to renew the relations of friendship which have existed from of old between Spain and the United States, and which were interrupted by the war of last year. The treaty of peace, which Spain has signed, put an end to that war, and now, looking only to the future, Spain desires that her relations with this Republic may be as friendly as they were in times past, and from the days in which this country was struggling to gain its independence. It is my task to contribute to the renewal of these relations, to strengthen them, and to draw them closer; and, in the discharge of it, I hope to be aided by the kindness and co-operation of your Excellency and of your Government."

The President responded as follows:

"Mr. Minister: I receive with the greatest gratification the letter by which her Majesty, the Queen Regent of Spain, in the name of her august son, King Alfonso XIII., has accredited you near this Government as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. You will find, Mr. Minister, a cordial welcome in store, not only from those whose friendship you acquired during your residence, but from all our people, who rejoice as I do, at the renewal of the ancient bonds of amity which, with a brief interruption, have united our nations for more than 100 years. That these friendly relations may be confirmed and strengthened, to the advantage of both peoples, is my earnest wish, and I can assure you that every member of this Government will heartily co-operate with you to that desirable end."

It was noticeable that the Duke of Arcos, in referring to the gratification with which Spain resumed the friendly relations with the United States that had existed for over 100 years, plainly said that these relations had been broken by war while the President delicately spoke only of the relations interrupted for a short time. At the conclusion of the addresses, the President stepped forward and shook hands cordially with the new Minister, and they engaged in conversation in a low tone for a minute or two. The President gracefully inquired after the health of the Queen Regent and the King. He courteously referred to the Duke's former residence in this country and his many friends here, and repeated the assurances of the concluding words of his formal greeting that every one here would united in making the Minister's stay in this country pleasant and satisfactory. The party then retired and drove to the Arlington Hotel.

The ceremony to-day was in striking contrast with the meeting that occurred in the same room on April 7, 1898, two weeks before diplomatic negotiations were broken off, when the representatives of the six great powers of Europe, Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Austria, and Italy, made a final effort to avert the impending war by presenting a joint note of the powers in the interest of a peaceful solution of the Cuban problem. The President, upon that occasion, still clung to the hope that peace would reign, but he distinctly impressed the representatives of the powers that Spain must afford the necessary guarantees for the re-establishment of order on the island. The President's words, showing his genuine desire to avoid a conflict at arms, but his firm resolve that order must come out of the chaos then reigning in Cuba, are recalled here now.

"The Government of the United States," he said, "recognizes the good will which has prompted the friendly communication of the representatives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Russia, as set forth in the address of your Excellencies, and shares the hope therein expressed that the outcome of the situation in Cuba may be the maintenance of peace between the United States and Spain by affording the necessary guarantees for the re-establishment of order in the island, so terminating the chronic conditions of disturbances there, which so deeply injure the interests and menace the tranquility of the American Nation by the character and consequences of the struggle thus kept up at our doors. * * * The Government of the United States appreciates the humanitarian and disinterested character of the communication now made on behalf of the powers named, and for its part is confident that equal appreciation will be shown for its own earnest and unselfish endeavors to fulfill a duty to humanity by ending a situation the indefinite prolongation of which has become insufferable."

Secretary Hay will give a dinner next Tuesday evening in honor of the Duke of Arcos. This will be the first social and semi-official courtesy extended to the representative of Spain. The French Ambassador, M. Cambon, will give a dinner in honor of the Duke and Duchess on Wednesday evening next. There will be a notable assemblage of Cabinet officers, Ambassadors, and distinguished officials.

Cambon Resigns His Trust.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The French Ambassador, M. Cambon, called on Secretary Hay to-day and formally surrendered the representation of Spanish interests, which he has conducted for some time. This step followed the presentation of the Duke of Arcos as Spanish Minister, and the assumption by him of the duties thus far performed by the Ambassador.

H. C. Miner Sues Weber & Fields.

Henry Clay Miner has brought an action in the City Court to recover $1,250 from Weber & Fields. Mr. Miner claims that George Kraus, the former proprietor of the music hall, had the property heavily mortgaged to him, and that he had control of the lease. Weber & Fields agreed to hire the hall from him for the unexpired term of the lease, and to pay $5,000 a year in excess of any amount that they might be compelled to pay for the lease on its renewal. Weber & Fields recently obtained the renewal of the lease for twenty-one years, and Mr. Miner claims that they should have paid him the $5,000 stated in the agreement for that time. He applied to them for payment, but they refused to acknowledge the agreement valid.

Passengers on the City of Rome.

The steamer City of Rome, which sailed yesterday for Glasgow, carried, among other passengers, Mr. and Mrs. John Addison Porter, Prof. Iverach, the Rev. F. J. Nugent, and William S. Baxter, United States Navy.

MANY INDIANS ARE DROWNED.

Two Boats Collide on the Lake of Clouds—The Occupants All Lost.

LAGGAN, Alberta, June 3.—Between twenty-five and thirty Indians, including men, women, and children, were drowned in the Lake of Clouds, near the Canadian Pacific Railway, while crossing to the reservation to attend a potlatch.

They were traveling in boats rudely manufactured of cariboo skins, when the long boats collided. Both vessels were rendered useless and the entire party was lost. A third vessel bearing the skins of deer, bear, cariboo, mountain sheep, and goats, and manned by four Indians, reached the spot as the last survivor slipped from the capsized boat and disappeared in the Glacier-Fen waters of the lake. Dense clouds were resting over the surface of the lake and were responsible for the accident.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John W. A. Cluett.

John W. A. Cluett of Troy died suddenly in his apartments at the Waldorf-Astoria on Friday evening. His death was due to heart trouble. Mr. Cluett and his wife came to this city about two weeks ago and were preparing to sail on a pleasure trip around the world. They had planned to spend about three years in traveling, and had booked passages for Europe. Mr. Cluett became ill while in the hotel on Friday evening, and died soon afterward.

Mr. Cluett was sixty-six years old. He was one of the leading citizens of Troy, being best known as a member of the large collar and shirt manufacturing company. He was born in Wolverhampton, England, but came to this country at an early age. His father founded the music business in Troy, now conducted by other of the sons. John W. A. Cluett began his career in the collar business in 1858, and in 1863 became a manufacturer. He was deeply interested in religious matters, giving liberally for the support of churches and religious societies. He also took an active interest in scientific subjects, and was an extensive traveler.

Mr. Cluett leaves a wife and two daughters. The former was Miss Elizabeth B. Bontecan. The daughters are Mrs. C. Vanderbilt Barton of Colorado Springs and Miss Louise B. Cluett of Troy.

Henry I. Hoyt.

Henry I. Hoyt died at his home, Highwood, South Norwalk, Conn., shortly before noon yesterday from a general breaking down of the system caused by old age. He was one of Norwalk's oldest and most respected residents. Mr. Hoyt was in his eighty-fifth year. In his younger days he was identified with Norwalk manufacturing interests, being the founder of the Norwalk Spirit Factory, now of New York, Norwalk, and Bridgeport. He was assisted in this enterprise by Thomas Morrison, the firm name being Hoyt & Morrison. Later he was interested in the Norwalk Iron Works, and for a number of years was President of the company. Upon retiring Mr. Hoyt reaped an enormous profit, it is said, for his interest in both concerns. He had also been connected with the Lincrusta Walton Company of New York. He had also many New York investments, and was a financier of note. Being of a quiet and retiring disposition, Mr. Hoyt shunned public office and never entered politics. He is survived by three daughters and three sons—Mrs. Brent Good, Mrs. H. M. Roof of New York, Mrs. William Coley of Bridgeport, Frederick T. Hoyt of San Francisco, Frank Hoyt of Brooklyn, and Augustus Hoyt of St. Louis.

John C. Mott.

John C. Mott died at Warminster, Bucks County, Penn., on Friday night, after a short illness. He was born in Half Moon, Saratoga County, Sept. 3, 1849, and was the son of Samuel R. Mott, who was at one time a member of the Assembly from Madison County. Mr. Mott had lived in this city for many years, and at the time of his death was Secretary, Treasurer, Director, and New York manager of the Genesee Fruit Company, Secretary and Director of the Weston-Mott Company of Utica, and a member of the firm of S. S. Mott & Co. of this city. He was a member of the New York Athletic Club. Twenty-seven years ago he married Miss Isabella T. Stewart of Newark, who survives him. Mr. Mott also is survived by a son, Charles S. Mott, and a daughter, Miss Edith S. Mott, both of this city. The funeral will be held from his residence, 230 Central Park South, and burial will be at Hamilton, Madison County.

Col. George N. Terry.

Col. George N. Terry, the first proprietor of the Hoffman House, died in Atlantic City, N. J., on Friday night. Col. Terry was a native of Providence, R. I., where he was born sixty-one years ago. He went West when young, and with his brother engaged in several hotel enterprises. He lived in Lima, Ohio, for several years. From that city he went to Cleveland, where he was also engaged in the hotel business, and shortly after the Hoffman House was opened in this city in 1864, he became its proprietor. Col. Terry was an importer of high-class cattle from Europe, and his race horses were noted on Western tracks. Thirty years ago he retired from the management of the Hoffman House. He was unmarried. His body will probably be taken to Providence for burial.

Thomas Woodson Lowell.

Thomas Woodson Lowell died yesterday at his home, 28 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Claremont, N. H., in 1841, coming of an old New England family, and received his schooling in Bellows Falls, Vt., Milwaukee, and Buffalo. In 1859 he came to New York

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

Our Mail Order Department enables our out-of-town friends to buy as easily and cheaply as our in-town patrons. No order is too small to receive our most careful attention. All orders are filled the same day they are received, and every inquiry is answered with the utmost dispatch.

As heretofore, our free delivery service includes the sending of all purchases and mail orders to any railroad station within a radius of 100 miles. When the purchase or mail order amounts to $5.00 or more, the goods will be sent free of charge to any railroad station in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the New England States.

Goods ordered from any point on Long Island where we have an agency will be delivered at purchaser's house free of charge.

Our June Sale of Muslin Underwear.

It is just four weeks ago that we inaugurated what proved to be the most important and successful of a long line of remarkable Muslin Underwear triumphs. You'd scarcely look for a repetition of the opportunity within so short a time, yet such is the progressive spirit of this store that we're able to announce another offering of these goods that will not only equal, but will even *surpass* its notable predecessor of last month. The sale begins to-morrow with the largest assortment of the highest quality garments that Brooklyn has ever seen. These goods were made for us under the most favorable conditions. The materials are the best that have ever been used and each garment is cut and finished with a carefulness that will commend it to the most exacting critic.

Gowns.

Masonville muslin Gowns, high neck, Mother Hubbard yoke, finished with feather stitching, cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves 29c

Masonville muslin Gowns, V neck, with four insertions of embroidery and cluster tucks in yoke, cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves, others Empire, with insertion of embroidery across front and yoke of cluster tucking..... 39c

Masonville muslin Gowns, V neck, with four insertions of cotton torchon lace and cluster tucks in yoke, lace ruffle on neck and sleeves..... 49c

Berkeley cambric Gowns, Empire and V neck, prettily trimmed with insertions and ruffles of cotton torchon lace and ribbon—others Masonville muslin, V neck, with two wide insertions of choice embroidery in yoke, embroidered ruffles at side and on neck and sleeves 69c

Berkeley cambric Gowns, high neck, with six insertions of embroidery and clusters of fine tucks in yoke, embroidered ruffle on neck and sleeves, others V neck, with six fine insertions of embroidery and tucks in yoke, embroidered ruffle on neck and sleeves 97c

Masonville Muslin and Berkeley Cambric Gowns, Empire, with wide insertion of fine embroidery across front, and two insertions at side, embroidered ruffle at sides, and on neck and sleeves, others V neck, with insertion of fine embroidery around yoke and yoke of cluster tucking, embroidered ruffle on neck and sleeves..... 97c

Berkeley Cambric Gowns, Empire, with three insertions of fine embroidery and ribbon across front, two insertions at side, embroidered ruffle at sides and on neck and sleeves; others high neck, square yoke, with two insertions of fine embroidery and fine tucks in yoke, embroidered ruffle around yoke and on neck and sleeves..... $1.23

Nainsook and Cambric Gowns, square neck, with insertion of torchon lace and embroidery, insertion back and front, lawn ruffles over shoulder edged with torchon lace, lace ruffle on neck and sleeves, others in cambric, square neck, with three insertions of Maltese lace and two insertions of embroidery in front and revers of Maltese lace and embroidery insertion, edged with lace, lace ruffle on neck and sleeves.. $1.98

Drawers.

Masonville Muslin Drawers, with hem and cluster tucks above 15c

Masonville Muslin Drawers, with ruffle of embroidery and tucks above, open and closed..... 29c

Masonville Muslin Drawers, with ruffle of choice embroidery and tucks above, open and closed..... 39c

Berkeley Cambric Drawers, full umbrella ruffle with insertion and ruffle of cotton torchon lace, open and closed; others muslin with deep ruffle of embroidery and tucks, open and closed..... 49c

Cambric Drawers, lawn umbrella ruffle, tucked, with insertion and edge of lace, open and closed..... 69c

Cambric Drawers, with full ruffle of choice embroidery and fine tucks above..... 79c

Berkeley Cambric Drawers, lawn umbrella ruffle with insertion and ruffle of Maltese lace, open and closed; others, with full umbrella ruffle of choice embroidery and tucks, 97c

Corset Covers.

Masonville muslin Corset Covers, high neck, felled seams, pearl buttons, perfect fitting..... 8c

Berkeley cambric Corset Covers, V neck, trimmed with cotton torchon lace, others cambric, trimmed with embroidery..... 12c

Corset Covers, V neck, trimmed with embroidery back and front..... 19c

Corset Covers, with draw string at waist, round neck, trimmed with embroidery and ribbon back and front, others V neck, trimmed with choice embroidery..... 25c

Nainsook Corset Covers, round neck, with insertion and edge of point de Paris lace, and ribbon run beading, pleated back, draw string at waist, others cambric, square neck, with insertion and edge of fine embroidery, also ribbon trimmed 48c

Nainsook Corset Covers, round neck edged with embroidery, tucked front and back, draw string at waist..... 79c

Corset Cover, round neck, trimmed with Maltese lace and embroidery insertion back and front, tucked front and back, also Lawn Corset Covers to the waist, with three insertions and edge of Point de Paris lace, lace edge on sleeves..... 97c

Chemise.

Good quality muslin Chemise, with corded band..... 25c

Muslin Chemise, round neck, with two insertions and edge of embroidery..... 49c

Nainsook Chemise, square neck, with two insertions and edge of torchon lace, also ribbon run beading—others with Point de Paris lace, and others trimmed with embroidery.... 97c

Walking Skirts.

Muslin Walking Skirts, with umbrella ruffle of choice embroidery, also dust ruffle..... 79c

Muslin Skirts, cambric flounce with three insertions and ruffle of cotton Torchon lace, also dust ruffle; others with full ruffle of choice embroidery, also dust ruffle..... 97c

Cambric Skirts, tucked lawn flounce, with deep ruffle of fine embroidery, also dust ruffle..... $1.69

Cambric Skirts, tucked lawn flounce, with two insertions and ruffle of Maltese lace, also dust ruffle; others with tucked flounce, wide insertion and full ruffle of fine embroidery, also dust ruffle..... $2.98

Cambric Skirts, tucked lawn flounce, with two wide insertions of Maltese lace, double ruffle of Maltese lace and dust ruffle..... $4.69

Under Skirts.

Muslin Under Skirts, with cambric ruffle and tucks above 29c

Berkeley Cambric and Masonville Muslin Underskirts, with ruffle of embroidery and fine tucks above..... 48c

Cambric Underskirts, tucked flounce, with edge of fine embroidery..... 69c

Cambric Underskirts, lawn flounce, with three insertions and edge of lace..... $1.23

SECOND FLOOR.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sale Millinery and Flowers.

MATTHEWS

Sale Skirts and Underwear

Assortments kept up, full as possible during the seasons. Mail orders receive our prompt and careful attention.

A Special Event in Women's Shoes: $2.25 and $2.50 Shoes, all at $1.15 a Pair.

1,200 pairs of Women's Shoes have come to us for quick selling at less than ½ their original prices, made of Dongola Kidskin in button and lace, with McKay Sewed Flexible Soles, kid and patent leather tips, there are six styles of lasts and toe shapes, including the Philadelphia, square, opera, and full round toes, but not all sizes in every style. They have silk top facings, solid oak soles, and are splendid fitting, well made and stylish, notwithstanding the very low price at which we are selling them. Every pair is guaranteed and can be depended on to give the best service. Widths C, D, E, EE, sizes 2½ to 7; on sale Monday at $1.15 a pair.

None sent on approval. It will pay to buy for one year's supply in advance.

SILVER WARE---June Weddings.

Means many gifts to be purchased. We display in our Silver Ware Department many requisites which few homes do not demand.

Rich Cut Glass Sugar Bowls and Creamers, handsomely mounted with sterling silver, special at $3.00 each.
Sterling Silver-Mounted Wine Corks, special at $1.39 each.
Sterling Silver Individual Butter Plates, new designs, special at 69c. each.
Sterling Silver Individual Celery Dips, gold lines; special 48c.
Rich Cut Glass Salts and Peppers, heavy sterling silver tops, new designs; special at 48c. each.
Cork Screws, Stag handles, handsomely mounted with sterling; special at 98c.
Sterling Silver Tea Spoons, Colonial and fancy designs, special at 49c. each.
Sterling Silver Souvenir Coffee Spoons, gold bowl, Admiral Dewey's Flagship "The Olympia," special at 22c.
Quadruple-plated Fruit Bowls, new designs, plain burnished finish, gold lined, special at $2.25.
Quadruple-plated Candelabra, Colonial design, three lights, special at $3.00 each.
Quadruple-plated Soup Tureens, fluted design, plain burnish finish, beaded edge, 2-quart size; special at $3.98.
Soup Ladles, to match Tureen, A1 plate; special at 89c.

TEA SET SPECIAL.

Quadruple-plated Tea Sets, consisting of Teapot, Sugar Bowl, Gold-lined Spoon Holder and Creamer, satin finished, beautifully engraved, special for Monday $4.48; regular price $7.50.
Quadruple-plated 14-inch Waiters, to match set, special at $1.98.
Fruit Knives, triple-plated, beaded handles, special at $1.75 dozen.

SHIRT WAISTS.

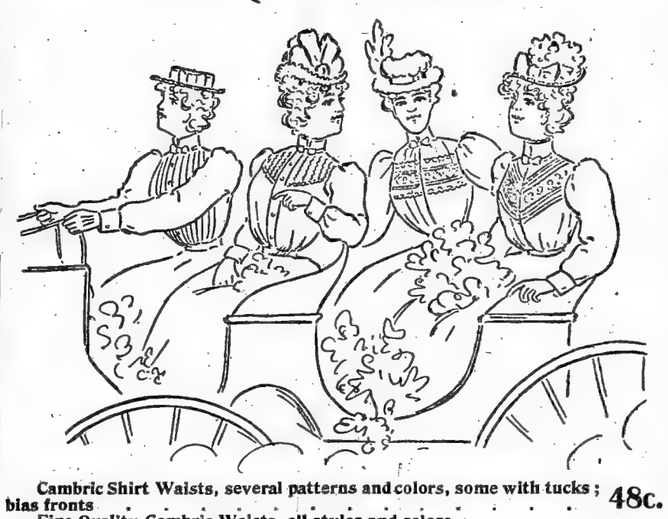

Cambric Shirt Waists, several patterns and colors, some with tucks; bias fronts ..... 48c.
Fine Quality Cambric Waists, all styles and colors, laundered collars and cuffs ..... 68c., 78c., 98c.
White Satin Striped Shirt Waists, bias effects, yoke back with tucks; our $1.48 kind; special ..... 98c.
Fine Quality White Lawn and Pique Shirt Waists, in a variety of styles, embroidered inserting, tucks and lace 98c., $1.48, $1.84, $1.98
Aprons, White Lawn Aprons, waitress size, satin stripe ..... 19c.

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston & Smith Streets, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues.

SPECIALS.

SPECIAL JUNE CLEARING SALE OF

LADIES' SUITS

at a General Reduction of One-Third from former prices. This will make a very interesting week for the Ladies of Brooklyn.

No. 1—Ladies' Black Cheviot Serge Suits, jackets all silk lined, skirts percaline lined, and made up in the newest styles; regular price, $10.98; sale price, $7.49.

No. 2—Ladies' black and colored Suits, Cheviots, and Fancy Mixtures, Jackets all silk lined, the Skirts lined with French percaline, velvet bound. Regular price, $16.98; sale price, $9.98.

No. 3—The entire balance of our stock of Imported Suits, variety of styles and cloths, elegantly made and finished, regular price from $20 to $30, sale price, $14.49.

LADIES' SILK WAISTS.

French Taffeta Silk Waists, plain and fancy patterns, all new and fresh, best value in the country, at $3.49; worth $5.00.

LADIES' and MISSES' COTTON SHIRT WAISTS.

Largest assortment in either city; every new waist is here for 49c. up.

Misses' and Children's Dresses for Anniversary Wear at Reduced Prices.

White Lawn French Organdies and Swisses, elegantly made, from $2.89 up to $12.00.

WRAPPERS.

1,000 Ladies' French Percale Wrappers, neatly trimmed with fancy braid, at 88c., worth $1.19.

BOYS' CLOTHING

Warm Weather Clothing at our usual low prices! Recent large cash purchases enable us to offer fine, high grade Boys' Clothing at less than cost to manufacture them.

Strictly All Wool Double Breasted Suits, 7 to 16 years, worth $3.00; selling at $1.98.

Very Fine Double Breasted Dress Suits, 7 to 16 years, worth $4.50; selling at $2.98.

Special lot Fine Sailor Suits, blue with red collar, shield; worth $3.50; selling at $1.98.

Vestee Suits, 3 pieces, 3 to 8 years; a most beautiful selection reduced to $1.98.

Suits with vests for boys 11 to 16 years, a special lot marked down to $3.98.

Tan Covert Top Coats for country use, 3 to 14 years; $3.50 quality; Monday, $1.98.

Washable Suits, over 3,000 suits divided into four lotes; Lot 1, 49c; lot 2, 69c; lot 3, 89c.; lot 4, 98c.

Washable Knee Pants, 3 to 10 years, double print, fast color, at 19c.

Knee Pants, all wool, extra strong, good patterns, worth 75c.; Monday, 49c.

Boys' Shirt Waists and Blouses, all styles. See our large assortments.

Men's and Boys' Serge, Alpaca, and Office Coats, large variety, all sizes.

Boys' Hats and Caps, beautiful Straw Hats, also Crash, Duck, and Pique Hats.

Long Pants Suits, 14 to 20 years, 50 styles; $9.00 suits, Monday, at $5.95.

CLOTHING, Second Floor.

Ladies' Shoes and Oxford Ties For Monday at Special Cut Prices.

Ladies' Hand-Sewed Shoes and Oxford Ties, two assortments of toes, shoes button and lace, with patent tips and Dongola uppers; Ties in russet and black kid; $2.00 quality, $1.39.

$3.00 Ladies' Shoes, $1.69; width B to E E; sizes 2½ to 7; in fine kid and cloth tops and black vesting tops; button and lace; with kid and patent leather tips, four assortments of toes. Yours Monday, $1.69.

Ladies' Hand-Sewed Diana in Kid and Russet, seamless, with patent leather tips, width B to E, $3.00; value at $1.98.

Ladies' Hand-Sewed High Heels Oxford in kid and patent leather, $3.50 to $4.00 values; Monday, $2.49.

Misses', Children's, and Boys' Shoes and Slippers for anniversary wear in large assortment of styles.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN

SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

Men's extra quality Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers in all sizes, drawers made with double seats and pearl buttons, 35c. and 39c.

Men's Fine French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, nicely trimmed, drawers with strap, double gusset and pearl buttons, 49c.

Men's Summer Weight All Wool Shirts and Drawers, all sizes and worth $1.00 and $1.25, 59c.

Ladies' extra fine quality Ribbed Vests, trimmed with silk lacing and silk ribbon in neck; long, short, or no sleeves; all sizes, regular and extra large, 25c.

Complete lines of Children's, Ladies', and Men's Lisle Thread, Wool, and Cotton Underwear at popular prices.

MONDAYS.

Tremendous Bargains in Muslin Underwear Department.

These goods are well made, full width and length, made of good muslin, cambric and nainsook, and trimmed with embroidery, lace, insertion, and ribbon.

CORSET COVERS.

At 19c. V shape, trimmed with embroidery and insertion, value 29c.

At 21c. V shape back and front, trimmed with fine embroidery, value 35c.

At 39c., 49c., and 59c. V, square, circular shape neck, fine cambric and nainsook, trimmed with embroidery or lace.

DRAWERS.

At 39c. Good muslin, cluster tucks, and trimmed with embroidery.

At 49c. Good muslin and cambric, trimmed with lace, insertion, and embroidery.

CHEMISE.

At 29c. Extra quality muslin, tucked fronts, others with embroidery edge.

At 39c. and 49c. Good muslin, pompadour and open front, cluster tucks and insertion and edge.

SKIRTS.

At 49c. Good Muslin, deep ruffle and cluster of fine tucks.

At 69c. Good Muslin, deep ruffle, trimmed with lace insertion.

At 98c. Good Muslin, deep umbrella ruffle, cluster tucks and embroidery and lace.

GOWNS. GOWNS.

At 39c. 4 insertions of embroidery and cambric ruffle.

At 69c., 79c., 89c., 98c. Empire, V, and square shape neck, trimmed with lace, embroidery and insertion and ribbon, extra good value.

GROCERY SPECIALS.

Mint Sauce, made from pure meadow mint, half pint bottle, 22c.

Beech Nut Bacon, sliced, in pound glass jars, 23c.

Guava Jelly, Florida's purest, in small glass jars, 20c.

Flour Special, Pure Food Brand, every pound guaranteed, per barrel, $4.40.

Nutcoa—The newest and best shortening—3 lb. can, 40c.

Concentrated Soups—Easily made—Add pint boiling water—Beef, Mock Turtle, Ox Tail, Consomme, and Tomato. Can, 10c.; per dozen, $1.10.

Horse Radish Mayonnaise—A new condiment—half pint bottle, 13c.

Teas—All our teas being of high grade and delicate flavor, make exceptionally fine iced tea. Pure Food Brand, all varieties and blends, Pound 60c.; Extra Selected Teas, Pound, 45c.; Choice Teas, 30c.

PRAISE FOR ENSIGN DAVIS.

Admiral Dewey Recounts His Valiant Service with a Colt Automatic Gun Ashore Near Malolos.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Navy Department has made public a report from Admiral Dewey recommending the advancement of Ensign Cleland Davis ten numbers above his present rank for strikingly gallant services rendered in connection with Gen. MacArthur's division in the engagements ashore near Malolos and Caloocan. The report presents the peculiar situation of a naval officer being recommended for promotion by the commander of an army corps, and this recommendation being approved by the Admiral of the fleet.

Ensign Davis's exploit consisted in volunteering to take ashore a Colt automatic gun from the Helena and co-operate with Major Young of the Utah Battery in MacArthur's advance on Caloocan. He reported on Feb. 27 with three marines, the regular gun crew, and remained ashore until April 5. During this time his gun and detachment accompanied the artillery in the forward movement, and at the attack on Cabalalan he practically saved a detachment of the Fourth Cavalry from being wiped out in attacking an insurgent intrenchment.

The cavalry had suffered severely in attacking a very elaborate redoubt, losing 35 per cent. of their number in killed and wounded. At this time a gun of the Utah Battery and Ensign Davis, with his Colt gun, were brought forward under cover to within 125 yards of the insurgent trench. The combined fire of these two pieces absolutely silenced the redoubt.

On March 27, Ensign Davis, at his own request, advanced to the bank of the Marilas River within seventy-five yards of an insurgent trench on the opposite side. Here, as in the previous case, he was under a vicious fire, but again he succeeded in absolutely clearing the trench and forcing the surrender of about twenty men who remained in it alive. On March 29 he again went into action on the railroad bridge at Garguinto under a dangerous crossfire, and on March 31 again co-operated in the artillery attack on Ponta Maloios. On April 4 he went forward to the Quingua River and pushed the automatic gun forward to a position on the opposite bank within 250 yards of the enemy's trenches. Here he was temporarily in command of one of Lieut. Fleming's guns during the latter's absence, and here, as in the other places, was under a vicious fire. On finishing his shore service he was recommended for promotion by Major Young, with warm indorsements from Gen. MacArthur and Gen. Otis.

Ensign Davis, in his own report, makes some pertinent comments on the probable value of light automatic guns co-operating with field artillery. He suggests the feasibility of each battery carrying at least one of these guns on the limber of the larger pieces, saying that it gives to the battery all the support of a company of infantry and with the advantage of being able to fire over the heads of advancing troops with perfect safety, as was done at Guiguinto. He remarks on the fact that in looking over one trench, Col. Funston and Sergt. Smith found one insurgent dead with five holes through his body in the space that could be covered by a man's hand, all of them the work of the automatic gun.

Admiral Dewey, in transmitting his report on Ensign Davis's expedition, says: "Ensign Davis was a volunteer for this duty ashore with the army. He was engaged in all actions against the insurgents that took place on the northern front of the army between Feb. 27 and April 4, and performed valiant service and rendered valuable aid to our troops. I therefore commend him to the department, and recommend that he be advanced ten numbers in his grade.

"The crew for the Colt's gun consisted of Corp. Thomas F. Prendergast and Privates Howard Buckley and Joseph Melvin, United States Marine Corps. These men performed their duty under most trying conditions in the most satisfactory manner and deserve high praise. I hope the department will reward in a suitable manner their services."

ARMY RATIONS AT MANILA.

The Board to Inspect Components Recommends But Little Change.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The War Department has received the following cablegram:

Manila, June 2.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Under War Department directions, May 6, approved report board on proper components of ration. Recommends no change in field and travel ration, but modified garrison ration as follows: Issue fresh beef eight and bacon two days; one day's salmon in lieu of beef if desired; reduction ration fresh beef and flour to sixteen ounces, two ounces rice, two dried fruit in lieu of beef, two ounces oatmeal in lieu of flour, no savings; issue beans, rice, fresh vegetables, coffee, tea continued in quantities as at present. Sugar ration increased to twenty pounds with syrup in lieu as now authorized increased for use with oatmeal or dried fruit, no savings; vinegar reduced one half, pickles substituted; no other modifications; full report mailed. OTIS.

It is a matter of congratulation to the department that there is no radical change recommended, the opinion having been all along that the present ration, which is the result of 100 years of experience and experiment, is the most scientific and satisfactory that could be obtained. Other reports on the same subject have been called for from the several departments, but that from Manila is the first to be received.

THE MANILA WEATHER BUREAU.

British Authorities Request that Storm Warnings Be Discontinued.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—At the request of the British authorities the War Department has directed Gen. Otis to suspend the issue of storm warnings for Hongkong and the China coast heretofore issued from the Manila Observatory.

The suspension of the storm reports has received attention from many official and diplomatic quarters, including the British and French Embassies, the State and War Departments, and the Weather Bureau. The warnings related mainly to typhoons, which are dangerous in those latitudes. The system was established by the University of Manila, conducted by Spanish Jesuits, and the weather service was in charge of a meteorologist, who was educated at Georgetown College here.

The British authorities protested that as they had their own weather service for Hongkong and the China coast, it was confusing to have an outside service, and the suspension was accordingly ordered from Washington. Strong efforts are being made to have the matter reopened, on the ground that an injustice has been done to the observatory authorities at Manila.

THE LATE COL. STOTSENBERG.

Charges of Ill-Treatment of His Regiment Are Found Groundless.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The War Department made public a statement containing reports received from Gen. Otis, at Manila, concerning the charges preferred by relatives and friends of the enlisted men of the First Nebraska Volunteers against the late Col. John M. Stotsenberg, who commanded that regiment when he was killed. The charges embraced allegations of ill-treatment of the men of his command, and were accompanied by a resolution of the House of Representatives of the Nebraska Legislature requesting a complete and thorough investigation of the matter.

Gen. Otis, under orders from the War Department, had the charges investigated, and, according to the statement issued today, found them groundless. The men and officers of the First Nebraska were enthusiastic in their praise of the late Colonel. Gens. Otis and MacArthur also speak in eulogistic terms of Col. Stotsenberg.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S PLANS.

He Will Not Visit England, but Will Come Leisurely Home.

HONGKONG, June 3.—Admiral Dewey's health is still improving, but he is keeping very quiet at the Peak Hotel, only once having come down to the city, and accepting no invitations.

He will sail on Tuesday. According to his present plans he will not visit England on his homeward journey, but will proceed straight to Gibraltar and thence to New York, where he expects to arrive at the beginning of October after a leisurely voyage.

TO ENTERTAIN ADMIRAL DEWEY.

He Will Be Received by Lieut. Commander Miller at Morristown.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 3.—Admiral Dewey soon after his return from Manila will visit Morristown as the guest of Lieut. Commander Henry W. Miller, retired, President of the Morris County Savings Bank. Lieut. Commander Miller has received a letter from Admiral Dewey, dated on board the flagship Olympia April 25, announcing his intention of visiting Morristown.

The Admiral and Lieut. Commander Miller were cadets together at the Annapolis Naval Academy. The friendship formed then has continued ever since. On two former occasions Dewey visited his old schoolmate at Morristown.

Admiral Dewey referred in his letter in a touching manner to his previous visits to the hospitable home of Mr. Miller. The long homeward journey, with its attendant receptions, is evidently dreaded by the Admiral. He says in his letter that if he survives the trip he will with pleasure visit Morristown and "pull the latchstring at McCullough Hall, and pull it hard, too."

FROM MANILA NEWSPAPERS.

Comments of American Papers Published There on the Situation.

The latest mails from Manila have brought a batch of American newspapers published in the capital of the Philippines. There are now three American newspapers in the Far East, following up and recording the victories of the National arms. They are The Manila Times, Freedom, and The American.

The Manila Times of April 28 gives an extract from the Filipino account of the battle of Caloocan as published in The Republica. It is as follows:

"Hear the story of Caloocan. And hear it from one who, seated on the outermost battlements of the ancient city wall, with the distant din of deadly conflict ringing in his ears, writes hastily by the fading light of the setting sun as the triumphant army of Filipinos scours the country in pursuit of the panic-stricken and fugitive foe!

"On Saturday, 11th of February, the Yanquis opened a fierce attack upon Caloocan, determined to regain their lost prestige, but our valiant Filipino troops, who do not even know what fear is, drove them back easily, and chased them beyond their own lines. We inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, but they managed to scramble off with their dead, leaving not a single corpse on the field, in order to deceive us. They think that if we cannot find any dead we shall feel discouraged and be discredited among our own people. But it is a fool's game!

"Minister of War Luna was on top of Caloocan Church directing operations. From time to time he proceeded to the foremost lines, inspecting the positions, noting the progress of events, and giving here and there a word of commendation or admonition. Again and again the Americans attempted to break through our lines, but each attempt was weaker than the preceding one, until at last, enfeebled and utterly dispirited, they broke into complete and ignominious rout. The day was ours!"

The refrain of "The White Man's Burden" has reached Manila; and the editor of Freedom has this to say about it:

"What are the white man's burdens? Possibly the embalmed beef controversy heads the list. Then there is the fairy tale press not unheard of in Manila; the weary, insipid, vapid, twaddle of the anti-expansionist; then comes the owl-like editor, who criticises the United States for teaching the Filipinos how to become a great nation; and many other burdens which spring from stupidity, ignorance, and bigotry."

The Manila papers have more to say about Col. Funston than even the papers of Kansas. Columns are devoted to describing and praising his exploits.

"Freedom" seems to share some of the prejudice against Hobson that is reported as being felt by naval officers in the East. It makes the following comparison between Dewey and Hobson and Grant:

"Hobson is an exuberant boy, to whom flattery, adulation, and women's kisses are the music of the spheres and the nectar of the gods. Dewey's whole nature revolts against that which Hobson loved and Grant did not fear. The splendid fighter, going unflinchingly in when an enemy's fleet is to be blown out of the water, stands dismayed and trembling at the prospect of facing howling mobs of American patriots and avalanches of American femininity."

The American quotes the following from a letter of Bishop Thoburn from Manila, published in The Malaysia Message:

"The military situation in Manila is somewhat complicated, and the opinions of parties are different concerning it. Americans without exception are confident that the American Government will permanently hold the islands, but nearly all Europeans take a different view. The opinion of these authorities is owing no doubt in a large measure to their respective wishes. Be the cause what it may, I do not find Europeans very partial to the American cause in Manila. The Americans, on the other hand, have not only a personal interest in the cause, but the war fever is on them, and they are naturally somewhat sanguine in their hopes."

Spanish Troops All Leave Manila.

MADRID, June 3.—A dispatch from Manila received to-day announces that Gen. Rios, with the remainder of the Spanish troops, has sailed for Spain.

GEN. WOOD ON BRIGANDAGE.

Governor of Santiago Says the Reports Come from Irresponsible Persons and Mean Nothing.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The War Department has received a lengthy report from Gen. Wood at Santiago, in which he says that he has just returned from a long trip through the interior and along the north coast of Santiago Province. This, with the preceding trip, completed about ten days ago, has included every town of importance in the province, as well as most of the smaller ones. The people are all at work, peaceful, contented, and, as far as one can see, fairly happy. Gen. Wood, speaking of the alleged brigandage in his province, says:

"The reports which had alarmed the citizens in the vicinity of Sama and Banes were, as far as I could learn, circulated by an old scoundrel called Feria. He has spent his time apparently in circulating reports of brigandage, and actually inciting some men to commit lawless acts in order to give color to his reports, and followed up this work with telegrams to Havana requesting that he be authorized to pursue the bandits, and incidentally be given a command and big pay. I took him off quietly, and told him that my orders to my officers and to the Guardia Rural were to give all men of his description a short shrift if they were caught engaged in any work of this sort; that he was a marked individual, was closely watched, and would be summarily dealt with.

"Most of these reports that have reached you have been got up in this way, and they mean nothing. Now and then there is a case of stealing or robbery, just as there is in all our Western States, but nothing more. The whole problem to-day in Cuba is work. Put the idle people who are reading the incendiary press to work; relegate to a back seat the politicians whose present importance rests solely on the attentions they are receiving from our people, and they will not have followers enough left to give them the slightest importance or weight in the community."

Gen. Wood says that the people who are creating the disturbances in Cuba do not represent 2 per cent. of the population. He believes there is enough money, with the revenues, to find work for the idle, not to the detriment of the Administration, but to its everlasting benefit.

PAYMENT OF THE CUBANS.

Money Paid to Men Surrendering Arms at Melena and Guines.

HAVANA, June 3.—The payment of insurgent soldiers was continued yesterday at Melena. One hundred and seventy-six men each received the $75 allotted to each soldier turning in his arms, and forty-four applicants were rejected for various causes.

Some three hundred Cubans, who sometime ago turned in their arms to Col. Acos, complained that he will not return them, and that consequently they are unable to get their money. The matter will be investigated.

The Cubans at Guines are receiving their allotment to-day.

The Floating Dock at Havana.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Allen said to-day that the Government had not changed its plans in regard to securing the large floating dock at Havana, which under the treaty of peace was retained by Spain. The dock is to be sold at auction next Tuesday. Some time ago the Government made an offer of $287,000, and this has not been withdrawn, nor has Spain rejected it. It will continue to stand, and there is a reasonable prospect that it will secure the dock.

Troops Guard a Kentucky Court.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 3.—One hundred picked riflemen of the First Kentucky Regiment and a Gatling gun battery left to-day by a special train for Clay County, in the mountains, to serve as guard during the trial of Thomas Howard for murder. Howard is connected with parties to a bitter feud, and it was regarded as necessary to have troops present to prevent violence.

Convict's Wife Commits Suicide.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—Mrs. Clarence Murphy, known here as Mrs. Herbert Clark, committed suicide here yesterday by swallowing carbolic acid. The woman came here three years ago to join her husband, the absconding cashier of the Bank of Lynn, Mass., who embezzled $47,000 of the bank's funds. He was extradited, and is serving a twelve-year sentence for his crime. Mrs. Murphy before her marriage was Miss Margaret Sullivan, a wealthy resident of South Boston. It is said that she gave the police the information which led to the arrest of the fugitive.

YUKON TRANSPORTATION RATES.

Seattle Reports a "War" and Victoria an Increase of Prices.

SEATTLE, Washington, June 3.—The steamer Humboldt, from Alaska, reports that navigation has been resumed in the lakes and upper Yukon River. The transportation companies are engaged in a rate war, and the fare from Lake Bennett to Dawson has been cut from $100 to $25.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 3.—Freight and passenger rates to Dawson, via St. Michaels, have been raised. The new rates from Victoria are: To Dawson, first class, $200; second class, $150; Galvin and Cape Nome, $90 and $75; St. Michaels, $75 and $60. Freight to Dawson, under five tons, $125 a ton; over five tons, $100 a ton; to Galvin and Cape Nome, $40 and $35; St. Michaels, $30 and $25.

Mrs. Helena T. Brown Incompetent.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 3.—A Sheriff's jury to-day decided that Mrs. Helena T. Brown of New York, eighty-six years of age, and an inmate of Bloomingdale Asylum, is incompetent to control her property, which is said to be considerable, and James T. Lockwood of White Plains was appointed a Commissioner to take charge of it.

Degree for John T. McDonough.

ALBANY, June 3.—St. John's College of Fordham, N. Y., will confer the degree of Doctor of Laws upon Secretary of State John T. McDonough. The Secretary of State has notified the college authorities that he will be pleased to accept the honor.

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JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

(Founded 1844.)

ALL MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

TO-Morrow Will Be

YOU CAN'T TEAR THESE SILKS.

Black Silk Monday.

THEY WON'T CUT NOR TURN RUSTY.

$1.25 Foulards at 58c.

Some folks may call this "ruining business," but hear the story.

Briefly put, these Silks are the entire Black Foulard product of America's foremost silk manufactory. The quality is a very fine twill, with a slightly satin finish; drapes prettily for house or dressy wear, is soft and cool. Crowning these features is its sturdy quality—"wears like iron," if that term is ever applicable. Pull as you will, you can't tear them. For Summertime the Foulard has no superior.

Last week you bought these Silks in the regular way for $1.25 a yard.

To-morrow you buy them in an unusual way at less than half price---**58c.**

NOTE:—We bought these Black Silk Foulards subject to manufacturer's slight imperfections. We cannot detect any defects, so think it impossible for any one to find them. Our guarantee for merit stands back of every inch.

High-Grade Tailor-Made Suits

Prices from $45.00 to $75.00

To-morrow $29.00

This closing out of fine Tailor Made Suits is a matter of importance to-morrow. It means that you can buy them for less than you would have to pay for their tailoring, alone. Therefore, if planning a suit to be made before going abroad, to the mountains, or any other place, this price-saving is worth looking into. The Suits are this Spring's European and American models; no two of them alike. There are tight fitting, single and double breasted styles, in English checks, cheviots, French broadcloths and serges. Eton styles in broadcloth and mixed effects, trimmed and in strictly tailor finish; no blacks. Were from $45 to $75; any choice **$29.00**.

Another lot of Suits of the same class as those mentioned above, but made for young girls between the ages of 16 and 20, or for small women. Some are handsomely trimmed and others are finished in elegant simplicity; all are beautifully tailored. Prices ranged from $25.00 to $35.00—to go at **$19.00**.

Your Traveling Bag.

There is a certain secure comfort in knowing that one carries away with her a good looking bag. And there's a good deal of convenience, too, when you have need of such an article. Prices quoted below ought to insure quick sales.

Genuine Alligator Bags, leather lined and covered frames with inlays; trimmings of solid brass; handsome and stylish looking affairs,—

12-inch, **$2.45** 15-inch, **$3.45**
13-inch, **$2.75** 16-inch, **$3.75**
14-inch, **$3.25** 17-inch, **$3.95**

Women's Oxford Ties

A lot of women's Black and Tan Oxfords, made of Vici kid, with the new shaped toes, are offered to-morrow at **$2.00.**

Have you seen the J. & B. Special? It is a high-grade Shoe at a medium price.

24 to 42 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PROGRESS ON THE COLUMBIA.

The Adjustment of the Stern Piece Has Delayed the Other Work, and There Is Still Much to be Done.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 3.—The delay occasioned in adjusting the stern piece on the Columbia has caused the other work to lag somewhat. At best it is a slow job, fitting the stern piece and putting it in place. Its elliptical shape and slightly curving outline consumed a deal of time in getting the exact fit. The bolting on is another slow job, but when entirely completed it will give to the yacht a fine appearance. It resembles the stern piece of the Defender very much, although not as deep, the end of the boat being extended out further.

The planking of the deck would have been finished Friday if it had not been for the delay occasioned by the bolting on of the stern piece. The job is near its end, however, and present indications show that next Tuesday will see everything completed. There were no planks laid Memorial Day, and none of the regular hands at the boat shop was working but the sparmakers and sailmakers. The calkers from Providence started in that morning, and, beginning at the forward end, came near catching up with the carpenters the latter part of the week.

So close is the deck of the Columbia to the floor above in the south construction shop that the calkers have barely enough room to swing their calking mallets. The planking of the deck was carried on from forward toward the after end. The planks are of selected white pine. In some instances where slight blemishes were discovered some of the planks have been discarded. Following close after the men laying the deck planks are a number of other carpenters fitting and fastening the hatch coamings in their places. These are formed of light wood after the style used on the deck of the yacht Defender.

The waterline has not been marked out as yet, but next week this will be done. The lower part of the lead keel, which was bare until a week ago, now shows a nicely finished sheathing of Tobin bronze plates fastened to the lead with good-sized bronze screws. The finishing up of the interior is far being carried along, but there will be some riveting of the straps to be accomplished when the craft goes into the water. There will be quite a quantity of rivets to be driven next week on the shell.

Hathaway and his sailmakers are having busy times in the sail loft, not only getting the new sails ready for the Columbia and Defender, but also for twenty-five or thirty other racing craft of small size that are soon to leave the harbor. The cloths in the three mainsails of the Columbia are 20 inches wide.

The crew of the Columbia have settled down to hard work in polishing up the underbody of the yacht. They were fitted out with white canvas service suits on their arrival on board the St. Michaels, but the first day's polishing on the hull of the boat made the suits appear as though they had been worn by the men for many weeks. The emery cloth in the hands of these men puts the plating in a very fine condition. Those of the crew who sailed on the Defender seem to give the other men a sort of inspiration in accomplishing their work. They talk cheerfully of the coming contest with the Shamrock, and speak as though they entertain no forebodings of defeat. Already they feel as though Capt. Barr is the right man as skipper of the Columbia.

On Thursday morning the sparmakers uncovered the head of the big Oregon pine mainmast of the Columbia, recently brought to Bristol from East Boston. It is lying on supports on the wharf at the south end of the works. Although well roughed out when it was landed on the Herreshoff wharf, an inch has been hewed off both sides of the masthead. The rigging is all fitted, and in another week the riggers from Billman's loft will be here to loop it over the masthead. Practically speaking, the forward end of the Columbia is finished, but it will take all of next week to get the after end in shape for launching.

Much hustling is being done in fitting the rudder for hanging. Its frames are very stout; in fact, more so than were the rudder frames of the Defender.

Through the courtesy of Capt. Reuben Ireland of the steam tender St. Michaels a reporter had the opportunity to view the craft last Thursday from pilot house to hold and from stem to stern. It is doubtful if another steamer could be found better adapted to the use she is to be put during the yachting season than the St. Michaels. Her interior is a model of neatness, although as yet everything on board is not quite fitted up.

The crew of the steamer is comprised of nine persons—Capt. Ireland, Chief Engineer Stethin, an assistant engineer, three firemen, and three deckhands. For the Columbia's crew and the steamer's crew there is one steward, four cooks, and eight waiters. The second deck contains the cabins of Mr. and Mrs. Iselin. They are of good size and located directly under the pilot house. Capt. Barr and his officers have staterooms on the second deck. The officers of the boat have staterooms on the hurricane deck.

There is a good-sized hold, where all the spare fittings of the Columbia will be carried. At present several members of the crew are busied doing fancy rigging work. Ropes of manila and hemp and various grades of cotton duck are being worked by hand into numerous ship fittings for the Columbia by her trained seamen.

Preparations for the sailing of the Defender to New York have been going on in Bristol Harbor all the week. The mainsail and forestaysail have been bent and the flying jib done up in stops ready to be sent out on the stay. The sail covers have been refitted, and the past two days have been placed over the sails.

Another old suit of sails was placed on board the schooner Caroline, Defender's tender, last Friday morning, besides quantities of rigging and a few smaller spars. A large ice chest is placed on the deck of the tender, while the hold is well filled up with stuff to be used as the Defender needs it in racing. The Defender, it is understood, will be given a trial spin to-morrow by the designer, to see how the new steel spars will set.

William Butler Duncan, who has been given the management of the old cup champion, is to be on board also, to take observations of the craft while she is under sail. The hollow steel spars, taken as a whole, reduce the weight above the deck about two tons. Although having a new mainmast, its head is rigged nearly in the same style that the old wooden one was rigged.

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Exposition of Southern Products.

An exposition of natural and manufactured products of the South will be held at the Grand Central Palace, commencing Oct. 25 and ending Dec. 1. The enterprise is indorsed by the Merchants' Association and other mercantile bodies, and is under the management of the Southern Exposition Company, of which the following are the officers: Col. John J. Garnett, Director; Montgomery Maze, Treasurer, and B. E. Greene, Secretary. Opportunity will be offered by the Exposition to the educational institutions and educators of the South to show the progress of their labors and the success which their efforts have met. To this end a special department has been constituted. The Merchants' Association of New York is fully in co-operation with the Southern Exposition Company, having indorsed the undertaking in a series of resolutions and appointed a committee to act with the management. All the leading Southern railroads have expressed their intention of making excursion rates to the Exposition.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Small Dealings Indicate Beginning of Summer Season.

FEW IMPORTANT TRANSACTIONS

Sales by Brokers—Dull Week at Auction—University Heights Lots This Week's Feature—Other Offerings.

There has been every indication of Summer in the real estate market of the last week. Some of the more optimistic point to the interruption caused by Tuesday's holiday and express the hope that active dealing has not been suspended until the Fall. There are doubtless many who would gladly share this hope if there had been anything in the reports of the last few days to justify it.

As it is, however, dealing seems to be confined to parcels of low value, with an occasional trade involving fair-sized properties. The east side speculators have been unusually active, and their operations, together with the purchases of dwellings and of plots by builders, have made up the week's business. Rumors have not been lacking of large transactions, some of which do not exist and others of which are in that uncertain stage of "about to be closed." In fact, the sale of John F. Carroll's plot of three lots at Ninety-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, reports of which were current early in the week, still awaits the signing of the contracts.

There is, nevertheless, such a thing as a good Summer business, and if there is little that is sensational in the next three months there is opportunity for activity which may result in a readjustment of interests to the benefit of the Fall market.

The 1st of June was the occasion of the passing of title on three important properties—the Real Estate Exchange Building, 189 Broadway, adjoining the Mercantile National Bank, and the Academy of Design, at Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

According to report, Henry Corn has effected a trade by which he disposes of the recently completed ten-story building at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, 27.8 by 100, with an "L" adjoining on Nineteenth Street 70 by 92. Mr. Corn was not in the city yesterday and further details of the deal were not obtainable.

Oppenheimer & Hamerschlag have sold to J. C. Umberfield for improvement a plot of six lots on the north side of One Hundred and Fifth Street, between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive.

Thomas J. McGuire has bought the northwest corner of Mount Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 100 by 100, and will erect a seven-story apartment house on the plot.

The Knox Memorial Church has sold to Joseph L. Buttenwieser for about $42,000 the old church edifice on the east side of Ninth Avenue, 75 feet south of Thirty-ninth Street, 50 by 100.

John S. Ascough has sold for August Oppenheimer two lots on Central Park West, 50.11 feet south of Ninety-eighth Street.

Arthur Gorsch has sold to Louis Lese the five-story flat, with stores, 2,046 First Avenue, 25.4 by 82, taking in part payment the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 54 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 16 by 55 by 100.

Salomon Marx has sold to Otto F. Degener the plot on the north side of Ninety-eighth Street, 200 feet east of Madison Avenue, 100 by 100.11.

Joseph L. Buttenwieser has bought the old buildings 137 and 139 Allen Street, 40 by 70.

Mayer S. Auerbach has sold the lot 1,078 Madison Avenue, near Eighty-first Street, 25 by 100.

M. Bargebuhr has sold for John Effinger the five-story double flat 1,449 Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.

M. F. Kerby has sold for Albert Blechner to Israel Lebowitz the northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and Washington Avenue, a plot 100 by 100.

The Auction Room.

The week's business at auction was of small volume and of very ordinary character. With two or three exceptions, voluntary offerings fell flat. There was considerable interest shown, however, in several of the legal sales, notably in the partition of 13 West Eighteenth Street, which was sold to Howard L. Hayden after lively competition for $49,000. The southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, sold under foreclosure, also brought out a number of bidders and realized for the defendants nearly $9,000 over the amount due on judgment. Another of John Pettit's properties, 81 Pine Street, running through to 128 Water Street, went under the hammer on Friday, and, as has been the case at previous offerings of his holdings under foreclosure, went to the plaintiff for less than the incumbrances. In this instance the Dime Savings Bank took the property for $110,000—$8,900 less than the amount of the liens against it.

With the sale on Tuesday of the 250 lots at University Heights belonging to the Cammann estate as a feature, there is ample promise of a good week's business ahead. Auctioneer Ryan reports an unusually large demand for the handsomely illustrated book maps of the sale, while the natural advantages of this tract for building sites, as well as the fine surroundings of the property and its increasing accessibility, leave little room for doubt as to the success of Tuesday's offering.

Of general interest on account of the historic associations of the property will be the sale of Samuel J. Tilden's country seat, Greystone, on Wednesday. Auctioneer Ryan will sell the property at noon on Wednesday at the front door of the Manor House, Yonkers. The mansion itself, together with the conservatories, stables, and other buildings, on a plot of about fifty-eight acres, will form one parcel, while the tract of about fifty-five acres situated east of Broadway, in Yonkers, suitable for subdivision into residence sites, will be sold separately. Immediately after the Tilden property has been disposed of Mr. Ryan will conduct an executor's sale involving a four-story building at Main Street and Buena Vista Avenue and several smaller parcels in Yonkers.

Among other offerings announced for the week at 111 Broadway are seven lots at Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, to be sold by Auctioneer Harrett on Tuesday, and the buildings 249 to 253 West Broadway, southeast corner of Walker Street, to be put up by executor's orders on Wednesday. Important among the foreclosures is the Manhattan Worsted Mills property, running through from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth to One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, just west of Eleventh Avenue, a plot 125 by 100.10.

There were recorded last week 299 mortgages for $3,646,589, of which 108, for $1,151,721, were at 5 per cent.; 115, for $1,211,148, were at more, and 76, for $1,283,720, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 327 mortgages, for $4,555,030, of which 143, for $1,733,830, were at 5 per cent.; 141, for $1,337,700, were at more, and 43, for $1,483,500, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JUNE 5.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sales, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 553 Hudson Street and 109 and 111 Perry Street, being the northwest corner of those streets, 52.8 on Hudson Street by 44.6 on Perry Street, by 64.4 by 61.6, three-story brick and frame tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $37,145.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 331 Eighth Avenue, west side, 82.8 feet north of Twenty-sixth Street, 16 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $25,510.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David R. Daly, referee, 1,371 Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25.11 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $5,404; subject to another mortgage for $39,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Isaac Beli Brennan, referee, 410 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, north side, 245 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 100.11, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $10,882.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, M. Clelland Milnor, referee, 328 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 350 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,901.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus Van Wyck, referee, 561 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 264.9 feet east of the Boulevard, 18.11 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,514; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus Van Wyck, referee, 553 and 555 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 819.7 feet east of the Boulevard, each 18 by 99.11, two four-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $3,561; subject to another mortgage on each for $12,000.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, James M. Tully, referee, 438 Water Street, north side, 51.5 feet east of Market Slip, 25 by 60, two-story brick building. Due on judgment, $1,189; subject to another mortgage for $4,848.

By R. C. Mapes & Co., sale to close an estate, 324 West Sixteenth Street, south side, 275 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 41.8 by 39.4 by 25.1, five-story tenement.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6.—By William M. Ryan, partition sale, Frederic J. Middlebrook, referee; 250 lots at University Heights, belonging to the Cammann estate, and situated on the southerly side of Fordham Road, Sedgwick, Andrews, and Aqueduct Avenues, Loring Place, East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, and Harlem River Terrace.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., public auction sale, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Broadway, three lots, each 25 by 99.11; 548 and 550 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Broadway, each 16.4 by 99.11, two three-story brick dwellings; 25 and 127 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 40 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 50 by 99.11, four-story brick stable; Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Second Avenue, four lots, each 25 by 100.11.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 107 West Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 84 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 16 by 49.4, four-story brick building. Due on judgment, $18,166.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, Audubon Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, four lots, 20 and 25 foot frontages by 100 feet in depth; One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, south side, 100 feet east of Audubon Avenue, adjoining the rear of the foregoing, one lot 25 by 95, and two lots, each 25 by 95.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Nathaniel S. Smith, referee, 1007 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, northwest corner of Broadway, 24.11 by 100, together with 2,161, 2,163, and 2,165 Broadway, adjoining, each 25 by 100, and 2,167 Broadway, adjoining, 25 by 100, five four-story brick flats, with stores in the corner building. Due on judgment, $124,188.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James R. Torrance, referee, 32 Hamilton Street, south side, 240.9 feet west of Market Street, 28.2 by 46.1 by 26.8 by 59.6, three-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $3,892; subject to another mortgage for $4,000.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, B. W. B. Brown, referee, 218 Edgecombe Avenue, east side, 105.10 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 17.2 by 77.2 by 16.11 by 74.10, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,695.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7.—At the front door of the Manor Hall, Yonkers, at noon, by William M. Ryan, partition sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, the country seat of the late Samuel J. Tilden, known as Greystone, situated on the Hudson, above Yonkers. The property will be sold in two parcels, between which Broadway is the dividing line.

At the front door of the Manor Hall, Yonkers, at 12:30 P. M., by William M. Ryan, executor's sale, southeast corner formed by Main Street, Yonkers, and the land of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, irregular plot about 60 by 72, with two-story brick stable; Main Street and Buena Vista Avenue, northeast corner, 50 by 66.8, four-story brick office building, with stores; Main Street, southeast corner of Buena Vista Avenue, two lots, each 25 by 100.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Joseph A. Welch, referee, East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, northwest corner of Melrose Avenue, 24.4 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $1,629; subject to another mortgage for $23,795.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry M. Whitehead, referee, 448 West Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 108.6 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 27 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with one-story frame building at the rear. Due on judgment, $9,900.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank D. Arthur, referee, 123 Avenue C, west side, 20 feet south of Eighth Street, 19.4 by 83, three-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $4,980.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, John Yard, referee, 62 John Street, south side, 75.1 feet west of William Street, 22 by 101.9 by 17.11 by 102.3, four-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $51,991.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 251 and 253 West Broadway, southeast corner of Walker Street, 37.4 by 57, five-story brick building with stores; 249 West Broadway, adjoining, 18.08 by 60, five-story brick building, with store, and privileges in a three-foot alley leading to Walker Street.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., trustee's sale, 347 and 349 First Avenue, west side, 20 feet north of Twentieth Street, each 17 by 60, two four-story brick single flats.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., sale to close a partnership, Villa Avenue, east side, 71.6 feet south of Van Cortlandt Avenue, six three-story frame flats, with stores, each 16.8 by 100; East Two Hundred and Sixth Street, south side, 244.3 feet west of Mosholu Parkway, 25 by 125, vacant; East Two Hundred and Sixth Street, adjoining the foregoing on the west, three three-story frame flats, each 16.8 by 125; East Two Hundred and Fifth Street, north side, between Mosholu Parkway and the Concourse, 28 by 105.7 by 25 by 118, vacant.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Chase Mellen, referee, 1,263, 1,265, and 1,267 Park Avenue, east side, 123.11 feet south of Ninety-eighth Street, each 25 by 75, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on 1,263, $14,877; on 1,265, $14,866; on 1,267, $14,874.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry Kropf, referee, 102 East Ninety-eighth Street, southeast corner of Park Avenue, 75 by 25.11, five-story brick flat; 104 East Ninety-eighth Street, south side, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, on 102, $21,018; on 104, $15,345.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 129 and 131 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 300 feet east of Seventh Avenue, each 25 by 99.11, two five-story stone-front flats. Due on judgment, on each, $10,920.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Benjamin W. B. Brown, referee, 642 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 415 feet west of the Boulevard, 15 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,321.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John J. McCauley, Jr., referee, Lots 29 and 30 on the map of the Briggs estate, at William's Bridge, being the northwest corner of Briggs Avenue and Fourth Street, 115 by 110.4, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,000.

By Peter M. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James R. Ely, referee, 553, 555, and 557 West One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, north side, 275 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 50 by 74, three three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $3,622; subject to other mortgages for $22,000.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, John D. Kernan, referee, 573 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 154.11 feet east of the Boulevard, 18 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,496.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8.—By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Charles E. Lydecker, referee, 605 to 611 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, running through to 604 to 610 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 125 by 199.10, two and four-story brick factories. Due on judgment, $75,250.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 234 East Forty-fifth Street, south side, 194 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 56.8 by 28.5 by 70.3, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on contract, $12,719.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Augustus C. Brown, referee, 326 Henry Street, south side, 150.6 feet west of Jackson Street, 25 by 94.10, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $14,853.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 327 and 329 East Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 200 feet west of First Avenue, 50 by 100.11, two six-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $9,139.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles M. Jackson, referee, 118 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 275 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 24.11 by 99.11, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $24,318.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 1,851 Third Avenue, east side, 62.9 feet north of One Hundred and Second Street, 18 by 105, three-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $10,760.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Augustus Van Wyck, referee, 271 Avenue C, southwest corner of Sixteenth Street, 22.9 by 88, four-story brick tenement, with store, and a two-story brick stable in the rear; Morris Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 34.2 by 100, vacant; Morris Avenue, west side, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 100, vacant.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Jacob W. Kahn, referee, Graham Street, east side, 256.9 feet north of Morris Park Avenue, 50 by 95, vacant. Due on judgment, $435.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9.—By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, George E. Mott, referee, 101 East Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,183.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William H. Law, referee, 500 West Broadway, west side, 148 feet north of Houston Street, 25 by 75, five-story brick tenement, with store, and a four-story frame tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $17,400.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 230 East Third Street, south side, 288.7 feet west of Avenue B, 24.9 by 103.11, leasehold, three story brick dwelling, with store, and a four-story brick building at the rear.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Nelson Smith, referee, 235 West End Avenue, west side, 36.5 feet south of Seventy-first Street, 16 by 82.10, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,280.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 283 and 285 East Fourth Street, for two seven-story brick flats, with stores, 24.9 by 83.2; Urry Goodman, of 104 Rivington Street, owner; Nathan Langer, architect; cost, $36,000.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, northwest corner of First Avenue, for a six-story brick and stone flat, with stores, 25.11 by 95; Karp & Barbig, of 1,103 Second Avenue, owners; Max Muller of 12 Centre Street, architect; cost, $35,000.

First Avenue, west side, 25.11 feet north of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, for three six-story brick and stone flats, with stores, 25 by 87; Karp & Barbig, owners; Max Muller, architect; cost, $75,000.

Forest Avenue, east side, 344 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for three three-story frame flats, 21 by 70; Joseph Merthaler of 242 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner; M. V. B. Ferdon, architect; cost, $15,000.

No. 429 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, for a two-story brick dwelling, with store, 30 by 26; Henry Pretsch of 24 West Sixteenth Street, owner; Spence & O'Hea, architects; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 225 feet east of Twelfth Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, 25 by 82.2; Daniel MacM. Niven of 45 Broadway, owner; John De Hart, architect; cost, $80,000.

No. 307 to 311 West Thirty-seventh Street, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 85.3; John D. Karst, Jr., owner; Louis Korn of 37 Malden Lane, architect; cost, $40,000.

No. 139 Chrystie Street, for a six-story brick flat, 23.9 by 86.6; H. C. Miner of 40 Riverside Drive, owner; B. W. Berger, architect; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 563 feet east of Pleasant Avenue, for a one-story brick factory, 50.6 by 100; Delaplain estate of 51 Liberty Street, owner; F. A. Rorke, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 121 East Tenth Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, 25 by 79.7; August Raff of 52 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $20,000.

Sheriff Street, northeast corner of Rivington Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 70.9; Solomon & Hember of 141 Norfolk Street, owners; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $25,000.

Henry Street, southwest corner of Scammel Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 25 by 73.11 by 73.8; Max Muller of 21 Attorney Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 551 and 553 Grand Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 46.7 by 62.2 by 45; Stolarsky & Rosenberg of 127 Orchard Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 69 and 71 East Fourth Street, for two six-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 87.3; Melberg Brothers of 133 Crosby Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $50,000.

Alterations.

No. 805 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick and stone dwelling; William L. Bull, premises, owner; Carrere & Hastings of 28 East Forty-first Street, architects; cost, $40,000.

No. 111 East Thirty-ninth Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; Frank A. Otis, owner; Trowbridge & Livingston of 287 Fourth Avenue, architects; cost, $6,000.

Fortieth Street, northwest corner of Broadway, to a seven-story brick hotel; Elliott Zborowski, owner; B. W. Berger of 121 Bible House, architect; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 32 and 34 East Fifty-seventh Street, to two five-story brick and stone schools; Peebles & Thompson School, owner; S. G. Slocum, architect; cost, $5,000.

Union Avenue, southwest corner of Nelson Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; James Brannigan, owner; W. A. Gorman, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 342 Lexington Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mrs. C. A. Duyster, premises, owner; G. A. Freeman, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 57 West Sixty-eighth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; H. Rothschild, owner; Frederick Jacobson of 34 West Eighteenth Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

Van Cortlandt Terrace Sale.

The opening sale of Van Cortlandt Terrace restricted villa plots, on Wednesday, June 14, promises to prove a strong attraction to home-seekers. The sale will begin at 10 o'clock in the morning, rain or shine, at the office, on the ground. A special discount of 20 per cent. will be given purchasers at this sale, and only one-half of the property will be offered. The other half will be reserved for the increase in values which is expected to follow. Trains will leave One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street for Van Cortlandt Terrace every half hour. The railway service is an all-night one, and the fare 5 cents. The property is just north of the New York City line, and is bounded on the north by Valentine Lane, on the south by the New York City line, on the east by Broadway, and on the west by Riverdale Avenue. The land lies opposite Van Cortlandt Park, and has a fine, healthy location. Its environment, accessibility, conveniences, and the restrictions which have been placed around it make it a most attractive place for home-seekers possessed of moderate means.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, June 3.

ALDEN PLACE, s s, 100 ft e of Webster Av, 17x81.6x17x81; Jacob Bartscherer to Emil Simon 1

AVENUE D, w s, 26 ft n of 9th St, 20.6x70; Bertha Feldman to Isaac Goldberg... 1

BOULEVARD, e s, 60 ft s of Valentine Av, 50x100; Arthur O'Neill to John J. O'Brien 1

BROADWAY, n w corner of 98th St, 100.11x100; Abraham Boehm and others to Emilio Vigna 100

BRONXDALE AV, n w corner of Kinsella Av, 50.6x92.3x50x99.6; Ellen Collins to Ann Graham 1

CONVENT AV, n e corner of 148th St, 18x85; Roger A. Ryan, referee, to Metropolitan Trust Company, as trustee..... 19,000

EAGLE AV, n w corner of 161st St, 25x100; Simon Uhlfelder and another to Julius Figliulo..... 3,600

HENRY ST, 189, n s, 25x87.6; Samuel Wacht to David Feigensohn..... 1

LOT 7, map of 160 lots, Maximilian Morgenthau property; Maximilian Morgenthau and wife to Jennie M. Tompkins... 1

MADISON AV, w s, 105 ft n of 183d St, runs s 35x w 70x n 17.6x w 23x n 17.6x e 93; Agatha Callahan to Margaret Barnes 1

MANHATTAN AV, s e corner of 119th St, 100.11x95; Frederick Brandt and wife to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company..... 1,000

MORRIS PARK AV, n e corner of Delancey Place, 45.5x92.8x45x87; William Lahey to Ann Graham 1

PERRY ST, 28, s s, 100 ft w of Waverley Place, 25x85; John W. Smith to Jacob Kottek 100

ROCKFELD ST, n s, 350 ft e of Marion Av, 25x127.3; Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association to Amalia Lenbuscher 1

STANTON ST, s e corner of Attorney St, 25x100; Rachel Shweitzer to Annie Berger 1

WEBSTER AV, s s, 500 ft e of Woodlawn Road, 75x127.2x75.9x138.1; Fanny Hess to Henry R. Knopf 3,650

WOOSTER ST, e s, 48.1 ft s of Houston St, 46.11x75; Viola Hahn to William C. Thornton 62,000

1ST AV, n w corner of 112th St, 100.11x100; Moritz L. Ernst and others to David Karp and another..... 1,000

2D AV, w s, 49.1 ft s of 10th St, 15.1x100; William A. Borst and another, executors, to Giuseppe Termini..... 17,000

67TH AV, w s, 48.8 ft n of 119th St, runs w 75.2x s e 7.9 ft to 67th Av x 20.8 ft e Elkan Kahn and another to Mary K. Hogan 10,500

2D ST, s s, 313.1 ft w of Avenue C, 24.9x80.1x25.1x78.0; William H. Schmid, executor, to Emma Beck and others.... 21,000

11TH ST, 25 East, 25.6x103.3x25.5x103.3; Manhattan Av, n w corner of 115th St, 100.11x100; Frank D. Heyward to the Fifth Avenue Trust Company..... 1

13TH ST, s s, Lot 326, map of Unionport, 100x216 to 12th St; Wellington C. Newby to Mary J. Diehl; correct deed published May 30 as Lot 236)..... 3,100

14TH

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,

Office 149 Broadway, N. W. Corner of Liberty St., N. Y. City (Singer Building).

Sale Absolute, Without Reserve,

by order of the

Supreme Court—in Partition,

Under the direction of FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Esq., Referee.

Estate of Sarah B. Cammann, Deceased.

250 Choice Lots

on

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS, 24TH WARD,

New York City,

on

Fordham Heights Road, Aqueduct Ave., Andrews Ave., Loring Place, Sedgwick Ave., Cedar Ave., Cammann Place, East 184th St., Harlem River Terrace,

Will be sold at auction on

Tuesday, June 6, 1899,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City.

For private residences and villa sites

these lots are unsurpassed, being situated on very high, healthy ground, surrounded by handsome residences, adjoining the University of the City of New York. Magnificent views of the Harlem and Hudson Rivers, Washington Heights, the Palisades and Speedway. Public parks, churches, schools, clubs, &c., in vicinity.

The FORDHAM HEIGHTS Station of the Putnam Division of the N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. is at the property, where trains may be had at all hours to New York City, over the Sixth and Ninth Avenue Elevated Railroads.

Also by all trolley cars of the 23d and 24th Wards, connecting with Jerome Ave. route. Jerome Ave. trolley within 750 feet of the property.

Titles guaranteed to purchasers free of cost by the Title Guarantee and Trust Co. of New York City.

Terms Very Liberal.

75 per cent. may remain on Bond and Mortgage for 3 years at 5 per cent. interest.

Remember the day and date of sale as opportunities to purchase choice lots such as above are few and far between.

Illustrated book maps and particulars of

FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Esq., Referee, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

PIERRE W. WILDEY, Esq., Plaintiffs' Attorney, 31 Pine St., New York City.

Or at the office of WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer, 149 Broadway, New York City.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,

Will sell at auction, at 12 o'clock noon,

At the front door of the Manor Hall, in the City of Yonkers, Westchester Co., N. Y.,

WEDNESDAY, June 7, 1899,

Supreme Court Partition Sale,

under the direction of THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Esq., Referee,

New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations, Plaintiff,

vs

George H. Tilden et al., Defendants,

THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE

Hon. SAMUEL J. TILDEN,

"GRAYSTONE,"

YONKERS, WESTCHESTER CO., N.Y.

situated on very high ground, commanding magnificent and sublime views of the Hudson River, the Palisades, and the surrounding country, comprising 13⅜ acres of land, with a large frontage and water rights on the Hudson River; also a frontage on both sides of Warburton Av. and Broadway; also frontage on Odell and Palisade Avs.

WILL BE SOLD IN TWO PARCELS.

PARCEL NO. 1,

containing 58 acres, extends from Broadway to the Hudson River, and includes the magnificent Graystone Mansion, stone stable, and carriage houses, vast hothouses and conservatories, frame dwelling and stable, lawns, drives, stately trees, shrubs, &c.; also water rights along the Hudson River.

PARCEL NO. 2,

containing 5⅝ acres, extends from Broadway to Palisade Av., and is level and undulating land, suitable for villa and residential sites. This property is convenient to Yonkers and Harriman Stations on the N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R., also to St. Andrew's Station on the Putnam Division of the N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R.

CARTER & LEDYARD, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 54 Wall St., New York City.

Permits, illustrated maps, and further particulars at office of WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer, 149 Broadway, (Singer Building,) New York City.

D. PHŒNIX INGRAHAM, Auct'r.

By order Central National Bank.

18 CHOICE VACANT LOTS

ON

Morningside Heights,

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION BY

D. PHŒNIX INGRAHAM & CO.,

Thursday, June 15, at noon,

At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

4 LOTS,

S. W. Cor. Morningside Av. West and 118th St.

4 LOTS,

S. E. Cor. Amsterdam Av. and 118th St.

10 LOTS,

South Side 118th Street, Between Morningside Avenue West and Amsterdam Avenue.

75 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE at 4½ per cent. for one or three years.

Maps and further particulars may be obtained of Messrs. Duer, Strong & Whitehead, Attorneys, 30 Wall St., or of the Auctioneer, 111 Broadway, Room B. Telephone 2481 Cortlandt.

D. Phœnix Ingraham, Auct'r,

will sell at auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, 111 Broadway,

TUESDAY, JUNE 6, AT NOON, 125 AND 127 EAST 129TH ST.

Two Lots, 50x99.11, with four-story brick building.

548 AND 550 WEST 140TH ST.

Two three-story high-stoop brick and brownstone Dwellings, ready for occupancy.

139TH ST., NORTH SIDE.

100 feet east of Broadway, three vacant Lots, ready for improvement.

98TH ST., SOUTH SIDE.

200 feet east of 2d Av., four vacant Lots, ready for improvement.

For maps and further particulars apply to CHARLES W. DAYTON, Esq., Attorney, Lord's Court, No. 27 William St., or the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway. Telephone, 2,481 Cortlandt.

Richard V. Harnett & Co., Auct'rs

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

TUESDAY, June 6,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

AUDUBON AV. & 172D ST.

TWENTY CHOICE LOTS,

Four 25 ft. front and three 20 ft. front.

70 per cent. on mortgage, 3 years, at 4½ per cent.

THORNTON, EARLE & KIENDL, Attorneys, 38 Park Row.

WEDNESDAY, June 7.

EXECUTOR'S SALE,

ESTATE OF GUSTAV FREYGANG.

By order Henry Freygang, John K. Krieg, and Henry Merz, Executors,

WEST BROADWAY AND WALKER STREET,

SOUTHEAST CORNER,

Plot 50x37 feet, with three 3-story and cellar buildings, with stores, and 3 ft. alley adjoining.

FREDERICK C. CRAIN, Attorney, Times Building.

Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

REAL ESTATE.

THE GRAND OPENING SALE

of Van Cortlandt Terrace restricted Villa Plots will take place WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, at 10 o'clock A. M. sharp, rain or shine, at office on ground. A special discount of twenty per cent. will be given to purchasers at this sale, and only one-half of the property will be offered. Trains leave 155th St. every half hour. For map, booklet, price list, &c., address or call upon WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM STEWART, office on grounds, Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

HETTY GREEN SAYS:

"I would advise any person with a few thousand dollars at their command to invest it in real estate.

"I regard real estate investments as the safest means for investing money. It does not always bring a steady interest, but it is less likely to depreciate in value than stocks, which are always somewhat uncertain—therefore, I consider real estate is the collateral to be preferred to all others."

INVEST YOUR MONEY

Where it Will Make Money.

Put your money into Van Cortlandt Terrace restricted Villa Plots. Investments made at Grand Opening Sale, Wednesday, June 14, at 10 A. M., at office on grounds, will double, yes, treble, in value.

It is as safe and far more profitable than depositing your money in bank.

Every one will be wanting Van Cortlandt Terrace restricted Villa Plots in a few weeks. Buy at the Opening Sale and get the Twenty Per Cent. Discount.

TAKES SAGACITY AND COURAGE.

Now is the time to buy Van Cortlandt Terrace restricted Villa Plots, but it takes sagacity and courage to buy property when it is cheap. After these plots have doubled and trebled in price, which they surely will do in the near future, then there will be plenty of buyers. Our advice is to investigate now and buy at the Grand Opening Sale, which takes place Wednesday, June 14, 10 A. M., at office on grounds.

REAL ESTATE.

VAN CORTLANDT TERRACE

ON THE HUDSON

Is the first property North of New York City Lines; is bounded on the North by Valentine Lane, on the South by New York City Line, on the East by Broadway, and on the West by Riverdale Avenue; lies OPPOSITE VAN CORTLANDT PARK. The finest and healthiest location in New York State.

ATTRACTIONS.

Antiseptic air, superb scenery in every direction, idyllic walks and drives, cool nights, no mosquitoes, good neighbors, churches, schools, stores, water, paved avenues, sewerage, mail, police, fire, and railroad service; in fact, every comfort the most exacting can desire, with all the advantages of Van Cortlandt Park and New York City, without the tax burden.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Trains on New York & Putnam Railroad, connecting with Ninth Avenue express trains of the Manhattan Elevated, reach Wall Street in 45 minutes, Shopping and Theatre Districts in 30 minutes. New York Central trains reach Grand Central Depot (42d Street) in 30 minutes.

Commutation Tickets, including the Elevated Railroad fare, 10 cents. Thirty-five trains each way daily, including Sundays. TRAINS RUN ALL NIGHT.

TROLLEY CARS.

Broadway and Riverdale Avenue Trolley Cars now pass property, and will be running to Battery in a short time for 5-cent fare, which, combined with the present railroad accommodations, will give VAN CORTLANDT TERRACE the most convenient all-day and the best all-night railroad service out of New York City.

EVERY ONE WISHES A HOME,

And due care should be taken in its selection. It is around the home that centres all that is dear in life. The human mind reaches its height of cultivation only when surrounded by home influences and pure air. If you wish your children to breathe pure air, drink pure water, and play on nature's blanket, where they will develop mentally and physically, buy a home at VAN CORTLANDT TERRACE.

IF YOU WANT YOUR WIFE

To live, enjoy life, and have good health, take her from the four-wall prison apartment or block house where she now merely exists. If you wish to enjoy good health yourself, live where you have trees, vines, flowers, grass, and a large piazza to enjoy Summer evenings, and where there is quiet and rest every night.

A DOLLAR HERE, A DOLLAR THERE.

A home is not acquired in a day from a limited income, yet there never was a time when men of moderate means could get a home with so little cash and on such easy payments, and at so low a rate of interest, as they can to-day at VAN CORTLANDT TERRACE. And what an incentive to work is the prospect of owning a home! A few years of self-denial, and the opportunity is secured. A dollar here, a dollar there, quickly counts up, and the results of a few years put you in full possession of your own home at VAN CORTLANDT TERRACE. Does it not seem criminal to neglect such an opportunity?

VISIT EVERY SUBURB

of New York, then come to VAN CORTLANDT TERRACE, and you will be convinced at once there is no place to be compared to it, that VAN CORTLANDT TERRACE is the finest and healthiest suburb in New York State, and at the prices at which you can buy now BIG PROFIT IS CERTAIN. Call and talk it over with Mr. Stewart.

HOW TO GET TO VAN CORTLANDT TERRACE.

Take Sixth or Ninth Avenue Elevated trains to 155th Street, then New York & Putnam Railroad to Caryl Station, or jump on your wheel and ride North on Broadway to New York City Line.

For Plan, Booklet, Price List, etc., call upon or address William Cunningham Stewart; Office on Grounds, Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

REMEMBER the first purchasers get the choicest plots and make the most money. There will be a big advance in values before the year is out. If you are looking for an investment that will double, yes treble, in value, or want a desirable location for a home, it will pay you to see Van Cortlandt Terrace restricted Villa Plots. Trains leave 155th Street every half hour. For Plan, Booklet, Price List, etc., see or address William Cunningham Stewart, office on ground, Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

THE GRAND OPENING SALE

of Van Cortlandt Terrace restricted Villa Plots will take place WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, at 10 o'clock A. M. sharp, rain or shine, at office on ground. A special discount of twenty per cent. will be given to purchasers at this sale, and only one-half of the property will be offered. Trains leave 155th St. every half hour. For map, booklet, price list, &c., address or call upon WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM STEWART, office on grounds, Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

ANDREW CARNEGIE ECHOED

What shrewd observers in every progressive city will confirm, when he stated that more fortunes have been made from the rise in real estate than from all other causes combined. The knowledge of where a city is to be built, enlarged or extended insures safe and very large returns to the sagacious investor. New York is extending north rapidly, therefore there is no place in the State where there is so tempting and safe a field for investment as in Van Cortlandt Terrace restricted Villa Plots at prices they will be sold for at the Grand Opening Sale Wednesday, June 14th, at 10 A. M. sharp, at office on grounds.

PEOPLE TALK

about this place and that place being the place to live or invest money. Well, look at every place you hear of and every place advertised, and after you are thoroughly posted visit Van Cortlandt Terrace and you will be convinced at once there is no place compares with Van Cortlandt Terrace for choice residential purposes or safe investment, for reasons too numerous to mention. Buy at the Grand Opening Sale, on Wednesday, June 14th, 10 o'clock A. M., at Office on Grounds, and get the Twenty Per Cent. Discount.

PEOPLE OF MEANS AND REFINEMENT.

New York is the only city in the United States where people of means and refinement live in cooped-up apartments, but they are not going to do so much longer.

Indications unmistakably point to the fact they are going to get out of the crowded districts, go north of Manhattan Island and locate at Van Cortlandt Terrace, on the Hudson. The finest and healthiest suburb in New York State. Why? Because they can catch glimpses of blue skies, have beautiful scenery, PURE air, plenty of elbow room, five-cent fare, the most convenient all-day and best all-night railroad service out of New York City, and be able to reach the business, shopping and theatre districts in thirty minutes.

REAL ESTATE.

LIKE A-

IT WILL FLASH ACROSS YOU HOW EASILY, HOW CHEAPLY, YOU CAN GET A CHARMING

HOME MIDST REFINED SURROUNDINGS

AT

INGLESIDE

FLUSHING, (N. Y. City,)

IF YOU WILL ONLY INVESTIGATE.

ONLY 35 MINUTES From BROADWAY, N. Y., via 34th St. Ferry.

SEND FOR BOOKLET AND PASSES.

We will let you select your home-site now and build for you any time later. You save by this.

Branch Office, 419 E. 34th St., Right at Ferry.

Realty Trust

60 AND 62 LIBERTY ST.

MONEY TO LOAN

on Bond and Mortgage at

4 & 4½ %

GEO. R. READ,

10 WALL ST. (7120)

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE BROADWAY COR.

West 29th Street.

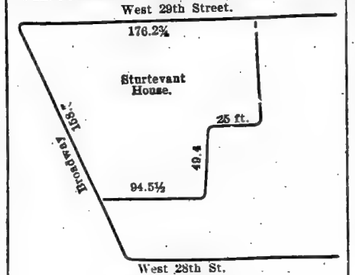

West 28th St.

For particulars, etc.,

APPLY TO

GEO. R. READ, 10 Wall St.

OR (7123)

ALEXANDER S. PORTER, 27 State St., Boston.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE.

751 5TH AVE. at 58th St.

1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St.

HEAD OFFICE 10 WALL ST.

A.—BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE, $100 UP, $5 monthly; no interest, no taxes; discount for cash; corners on Jerome Av. for stores; 1½ miles from city; fare, 5 cents; water, gas, police, schools, mail service; near St. Joseph's Seminary; money loaned to build; free excursion daily, Sunday included, 2 P. M., from Grand Central Depot, (Harlem Division;) manager wanted; salary to competent party; 10 per cent. commission paid to any person influencing sales. GUNTHER PARK CO., 59 West 33d St.

THREE FAMILY AND STORE NEW APARTment, 27th, near 8th Ave.; $38,000; mortgage, $29,000; rents $4,200; no reasonable offer refused. Amsterdam Ave., new, corner facing three streets; big bargain; builder must sell. Four all rented two-family flats; price, $30,000; mortgage, $19,000, on 114th, near 8th Ave.; exchange for lots entertained. HENRY HELLMAN, 115 Broadway.

168TH ST. AND GERARD AV., NEAR JEROME Av.—Detached cottage, 11 rooms and bath; complete sanitary plumbing; hardwood trim; 45 minutes Rector St. Inquire on premises. JOHN J. McLEAN.

BROADWAY CORNER PLOT VACANT; FINEST location in Brooklyn for theatre, music hall, or large business house. IGNATZ MARTIN, 1,135 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ATTRACTIVE HOUSES,

ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

THESE PERFECT 3 STORY HOUSES,

WITH TWO-STORY EXTENSION,

ONLY $11,500,

If located in Manhattan would cost from $25,000 to $30,000. These modern stone houses are located on Midwood St., near Flatbush Av., two blocks from Willink entrance to Prospect Park; 30 minutes to New York; trolley connections to all parts of the city; elegant, restricted neighborhood. The houses are finished in latest and most approved style, containing all known modern improvements; swell and square fronts, box stoops, saloon parlors or foyer halls, with heavy beamed ceilings; hardwood mantels, open nickel plumbing, tiled bathroom. For further particulars apply W. A. A. BROWN, owner, Flatbush Av., corner Midwood St. Open Sundays all day; evenings until 9.

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

ELMHURST, L. I.

12 Minutes from 34th St. Ferry.

COMMUTATION 6½c., INCLUDING FERRY TO NEW YORK. TROLLEYS TO ALL FERRIES AND ACROSS BRIDGE, 5 CENTS. NEIGHBORHOOD RESTRICTED, AND ITS CHARACTER ESTABLISHED. HOUSES BUILT TO ORDER FROM PLANS. SEVERAL COMPLETED.

CORD MEYER & CO.,

Elmhurst, L. I. 62 William St., N. Y.

A LOVELY COTTAGE, 9 ROOMS, ELEGANT order, shade, fine roads, 16 minutes 34th St. Ferry; send for photo; a bargain. OWNER, 35 Wilson Av., Flushing.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Choice Residences **ALONG THE SOUND,** on the **HUDSON RIVER,** north shores of Long Island and **BAR HARBOR SPECIALTIES. FOR SALE OR TO LET.**

Cyrus Field Judson,

503 5TH AVE. 7 WALL ST., N. Y.

LAWRENCE, L. I.—Large, elegant house; 16 rooms; newly painted and furnished; beautiful grounds and stable; near to clubhouses, golf links, and sea beach. Dr. WEIR, 37 West 33d St. Telephone 2308, or agent, McTIGUE, Far Rockaway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—40 LOTS FRONTing on Grand Boulevard and Concourse; also plots on Manhattan Island. HENRY HELLMAN, 115 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.

Pan-American Exposition Buffalo, 1901.

Brilliant Chance for Bright Investors.

Do you know what the Pan-American Exposition really is? Do you appreciate its vast importance to the commercial interests of the United States? Are you aware of the boom which it has already given to the real estate interests of Buffalo, especially to property adjacent to the Exposition grounds? I control the property which surrounds the Exposition site, and I shall be glad to give full information to every applicant in regard to this most desirable form of investment. Write for full particulars now, as the best property will undoubtedly be taken up first.

FREDERICK B. ROBINS,

REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENTS, 52-55 Erie Co. Bank Bldg., 115 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y. New York City.

THE BIRKBECK COMPANY,

No. 3 Cooper Union,

4TH AV. AND 8TH ST., NEW YORK,

Offer for sale AT LOW PRICES AND ON EASY TERMS the following properties TAKEN UNDER FORECLOSURE:

Two-story Dwelling, seven rooms, bath and laundry, ON FULTON AV., CITY; complete, at cost to company ..... $4,000.

Elegant Cottage, finished in superior style; steam heated, modern plumbing, boiler, bathroom, stationary tubs; concreted cellar; ten minutes from SPARKILL DEPOT, AT $3,750; small cash payment, easy terms on balance..... $3,750

Elegant Queen Anne Residence, new, at Mount VERNON (CHESTER HILL).—Eleven rooms, hardwood finish, slate roof, granite foundation, black pointing; all conveniences; elegant finish; small cash payment; easy terms for balance $7,500

A very handsome Residence AT EAST ORANGE, N. J., on D., L. & W. R. R., eleven miles from city.—Twelve rooms and cellar, hardwood finish; all conveniences; lot, 70x100 feet; corner Park Av. and 16th St.; a choice residence locality; will be sold to realize investment; small cash payment; easy terms for balance; price $10,000

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE, Furnished, To Rent

A well-known banker, who desires to go abroad for a year or two, wishes to rent his residence to desirable party. House practically new. American basement, 25-foot front, situated near Riverside Drive, in refined and quiet street, with beautiful view of river. Furnished in exquisite style, with gas and electric light, and must be seen to be appreciated. Price, $300 a month. As a real home it has few equals on Manhattan Island. Address or apply CHARLES E. SCHUYLER & CO. 1,026 Boulevard, (Broadway,) New York.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, FOR A TERM OF years, the desirable house 26 West 72d St. Apply on premises.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A.— FLATS. A.—

LIGHT, WELL-VENTILATED FLATS; Rents, $25 to $40; hot water supply. Apply on premises, 402 West 58th St., or J. E. WHITAKER, Broadway, near West 74th.

AMSTERDAM AV., 993.—4-5 rooms; bath; steam; hot water; selected families; $16-$20. Inquire janitor.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

RED BANK.—Loveliest large river cottage to let, furnished to suit; highest requirements; airy rooms, shady grounds, all improvements; stable; boating, bathing, fishing; if wanted, rent half. PARTICULARS, 133 East 65th St., New York.

AT ORANGE, N. J.

A gentleman's residence; new and completely furnished; good elevation; fine lawn and grounds; stable; every convenience; immediate possession. S. F. JAYNE & CO., 254 West 23d St. and 55 Liberty St. Telephone, 462-18th St.

Rumson Road, Seabright.

Low Moor, Monmouth Beach & Elberon, N.J. FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT D. B. KEELER, JR., 9 Pine St.

THE WYCHMERE COTTAGES,

Cape Cod, (Harwich, Mass.,) well furnished; bathrooms; set tubs; safe plumbing; fine bathing; forests; cool climate; circular. J., 71 E. 87th St.

FURNISHED FOURTEEN-ROOM RESIDENCE; stable; on Hudson, near city; large grounds, river frontage, broad piazzas; all improvements; reduced rent. HALSEY, Room 70, 271 Broadway.

LONG BRANCH.—Elberon ocean front; 4 desirable furnished cottages; sale or rent; two best on Jersey coast; others Norwood, Pleasure Bay. WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch.

AMITYVILLE, L. I.—Furnished house, 11 rooms; hot and cold water; bath; acre of lawn; fine shade; convenient to water and station; terms reasonable. Address JOHN P. HAFF.

NEW JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

LONG BRANCH, ELBERON,

Monmouth Beach, N. J. Sale or rent, desirable furnished cottages, $300 to $1,000.

WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch Station.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

SMALL STORE

in the Stove and Plumbing-Supply District to let at a very moderate rate.

Apply to Janitor, 101 Beekman St., or

SAMUEL FROTHINGHAM,

51 Liberty Street.

A FEW VERY DESIRABLE

Large and Small Offices

to let in the Beekman Building, southwest corner of Beekman and Pearl Sts., at reduced rents; best freight and passenger elevator service; modern building, with all improvements and splendid light. Inquire of janitor on premises or

Samuel Frothingham,

51 LIBERTY ST.

THREE LOFTS, EACH ABOUT 50x80 FEET, suitable for any business. Inquire 176 Wooster

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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON

MONDAY, June 12th, 1899

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE

AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, ESQ., REFEREE.

133

Choice and Valuable LOTS

ON

SPUYTEN DUYVIL PARKWAY, RIVERDALE, WALDO, AND GREYSTONE AVENUES, 242D AND 244TH STREETS, VAN CORTLANDT CIRCLE, FIELDSTON ROAD, AND DASH'S LANE, VAN CORTLANDT HEIGHTS,

24TH WARD, NEW YORK CITY.

For book maps, and further particulars, apply to Davies, Stone & Auerbach, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 32 Nassau St., or at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction, on

THURSDAY, JUNE 8TH, 1899,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE,

AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, ESQ., REFEREE,

4-story brick tenement, with store, and two-story brick stable, with lot,

NO. 271 AVENUE C,

SOUTHWEST CORNER 16TH ST.

Also 2 Valuable Lots,

NORTHWEST CORNER

MORRIS AV. AND 150TH STREET.

For maps, &c., apply to Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 280 Broadway, and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Closing out auction sale of 411 Building Lots in the village of Hempstead, situated on Linden, Elm, Maple, Franklin, Beech, Laurel, Grove, Graham, Sycamore Avenues, Hastings Place, and Mill Road, on Saturday, June 10, 1899, at 1:30 o'clock, on the premises.

The above is known as the Butler property, five minutes' walk from the depot, and has been beautifully laid out, with well-formed streets and avenues, and, being in the corporate limits, is considered very desirable either for building purposes or safe investment. Numbered stakes showing location of each lot.

Fifty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years at 5 per cent., if so desired. The above property is sold free and clear of all incumbrances. Music to enliven the occasion. Every lot offered for sale will be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve.

Any person looking for a safe investment is invited to examine and attend this sale, as the owners have decided to close out their interest in the property. Come and be convinced; there are already a number of beautiful dwellings built on this property.

To attend this sale: Trains leave L. I. City to Hempstead, 9:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., and 12:30 P. M. Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, 9:25 A. M., 10:55 A. M., and 12:30 P. M.

For maps and terms of sale apply to T. F. ARCHER, Jamaica, N. Y. City.

EVA H. VON WAHL,
MARY E. HASTINGS,
ELLEN WASSON, } Owners.

Sale positive, Rain or Shine.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

BY ORDER OF

United States Trust Co., Executor, ESTATE OF JOSEPHINE L. HORTON, DEC'D,

at 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom,

Monday, June 5, Noon,

28 Lots and 2 Dwellings,

Desirably Located as Follows:

1,304 AND 1,306 FRANKLIN AV.,

e. s., 73 ft. n. 169th St., each 2 story, attic, and basement frame dwelling, lot 23x120 (sold separately,) near "L" station and trolley lines.

LOTS OPPOSITE CROTONA PARK.

CROTONA PARK SOUTH, s. w. corner Clinton Av., 5 lots.

BEDFORD PARK LOTS.

BRIGGS AV., e. s., 171 ft. south of 200th Street, (So. Boulevard,) one lot.

199TH STREET, (Garfield St.,) n. s., 119 ft. west of Bainbridge Av., 3 lots.

200TH STREET, (So. Boulevard,) n. s., 125 ft. west of Valentine Av., 4 extra deep lots.

WOODLAWN HEIGHTS LOTS.

233D STREET, (Grand Av.,) n. e. cor. Oneida Av., 11 lots.

287TH STREET, (Oakley St.,) n. s., 175 ft. east of Oneida Av., 2 lots.

90 per cent. can remain on mortgage at 5 per cent.

Send for book-maps to James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway, or EDWARD W. SHELDON, Attorney, 45 Wall St., N. Y.

CHAS. A. BERRIAN, Auct'r

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

186th Street and Vanderbilt Av., FORDHAM,

24th Ward, New York City,

THURSDAY, JUNE 15TH, 1899,

at 12 o'clock, at New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 B'way, by order of

J. A. LANE, TRUSTEE,

PARK (VANDERBILT) AVE., northeast corner of 186th St., 8 lots, each 25x100 feet.

HASSFORD PLACE, west side, 312.8 feet north of 183d St., 4 lots, each 25x85 feet.

Maps and full particulars with J. A. Lane, Trustee, No. 320 B'way, or Auct'r, No. 141 B'way.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE

The fact that the Fairview Park Golf Links is one of the best in the country only shows the care exercised in every detail of this 72 acre property, which is offered for sale to the proper parties—not necessarily to the wealthy only, for there are plots of all sizes. I am, however, using every endeavor to provide homes that shall be congenial each to the other.

Call for further particulars, or, better yet, visit the property. Every day at 2:30 the ticket seller at Grand Central (Harlem Div.) will point out my representative, who will take you there in thirty minutes.

ARTHUR MIDDLETON ROSE, OWNER,

121 West 42d Street.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A PLOT of ground on Quay Street, Brooklyn, about 82 city lots, with 700 feet of water-front on the East River, convenient to 10th and 23d Street Ferries to New York City. GEORGE W. PALMER, 781 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn

PENNSYLVANIA BRIBERY CASES.

Trials to Begin in the Dauphin County Court June 15.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 3.—The trials of the members and ex-members of the Legislature and others arrested on charges of conspiracy or bribery during the recent Senatorial fight and attempt to pass the McCarrell Jury bill will begin on Thursday, June 15. This was decided to-day at a conference between District Attorney Miller and private counsel for the House Prosecuting Committee.

The trials will take place in the Dauphin County Court, and subpœnas are being issued. The defendants include ex-Senator Boyle of Schuylkill County, a Democrat; ex-Representative Moyles of Lycoming, Byrne of Fayette, ex-Congressman Kulp of Northumberland; Parker H. Titus of Bangor, who was arrested to-day at Easton; Michael J. Costello, Frank B. Jones, and Robert Evans of Philadelphia.

Representative Spatz of Berks County, a Democrat, will also be tried, charged with offering money to Representatives to sign a paper pledging their vote for George A. Jenks, Mr. Quay's Democratic opponent, as long as he remained a candidate.

EASTON, Penn., June 3.—Parker H. Titus was to-day arrested by a Constable on a charge of conspiracy to bribe. He gave bail in the sum of $800 for his appearance before the Dauphin County Court on June 12. Titus is the man who is said to have attempted to bribe Representative Hill to vote for Quay for United States Senator.

The Hebrew Citizens' League.

The Hebrew Citizens' League of Jersey City has filed articles of incorporation with County Clerk John G. Fisher. One of the objects of the league will be to induce all Hebrews who are not naturalized to become citizens at once. Another is to protect them in their legal rights. The officers of the league are: President—Louis Strang; Vice President—Samuel Lastag; Treasurer—Harris Stelerman; Financial Secretary—Henry Walsberg; Consul—Peter James; Sergeant at Arms—William Stelerman.

Dr. Scudder Resigns as Chaplain.

The Rev. Dr. John L. Scudder, who has been Chaplain of the Fourth Regiment, N. G. N. J., for twelve years, yesterday sent his resignation to Col. Smith. Mr. Scudder said that his duties as pastor of the First Congregational Church would no longer allow him to retain the position. Dr. Scudder will probably be succeeded by the Rev. Joseph McDowell, rector of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, who was Chaplain of the Fourth New Jersey Volunteers during the war with Spain.

Sandbagged Man Dies in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, June 3.—Thomas Alexander, the negro laborer from Chicago who was sandbagged during the strike of the scoopers on the docks, is dead. The Coroner has no clue as to the identity of the assailants of Alexander. A charge of murder will be preferred against them if they are caught.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE AT AUCTION.

By JOHN N. GOLDING, Auctioneer.

OF THE

MANHATTAN WORSTED MILLS,

CONSISTING OF

Ten lots of land at 129th and 130th Streets, 100 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, New York City; and the valuable factory buildings thereon.

(Will be sold on the premises, 608 W. 130th Street, on

THURSDAY, JUNE 8th, 1899,

at twelve o'clock noon.

Sale is made to satisfy an equitable lien in favor of the defendant in the suit entitled George H. H. Butler against Frederick C. Prentiss.

The steam-engine, boiler, and steam apparatus will be sold with the buildings, and the machinery, combs, spinners, winders, etc., for the manufacture of worsted yarns, will be sold separately at eleven o'clock, same day.

Dated New York, June 2d, 1899.

CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Referee, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

SMITH & DOUGHERTY, Esqrs., 7 Nassau St. N. Y., Attorneys.

LOCKWOOD & HILL, Esqrs., 115 Broadway, N. Y., Attorneys.

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SUMMER HOMES ON LONG ISLAND,

BY THE OCEAN AND SOUND.

"SUMMER HOMES," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 120, 950, 1,313 Broadway. Ticket offices foot East 34th St., and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, Flatbush Avenue Station L. I. R. R., and 118 Broadway (Eastern District,) Brooklyn, or send 4c. in stamps to H. M. Smith, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, N. Y.

ATTENTION! THE CLIFFWOOD, SEA CLIFF.—Ideal location, overlooking Hempstead Harbor. Extensive piazzas, commanding alpine and marine views, across Sound to Palisades; magnificent sunsets. Shady grounds. Atmosphere dry, malaria unknown; cool nights. Golf, tennis; excellent bathing, fishing, yachting. Macadamized roads. One hour City Hall. Accommodates sixty. Moderate terms. Unexceptionable table; positive specialty. MRS. CECIL PENTON, Proprietor. Complete information Manhattan Apartment Company, 1133 Broadway.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
Will Open June 15.
T. F. Silleck.....Manager

Oriental Hotel
Will Open June 22.
Jos. P. Greaves.....Manager
ROOM 22, 102 BROADWAY, N. Y.

A STRICTLY REFINED FAMILY HOTEL.
CLIFTON HOUSE.
Right on Water Front. BONAIRE, L. I.
(Post Office address Patchogue, N. Y.)
FAVORITE HOTEL on Great South Bay.
75 minutes from L. I. City. 200 rooms. Music. Write for booklet. JENKINS & CLIFFTON, Props.

Fort Lowry Hotel and Cottages.
BATH BEACH, L. I.
Now open; first-class accommodation at moderate rates for the season; one of the most select houses at the Beach; large, beautifully laid-out grounds.
J. L. LOWRY, Proprietor.

ARGYLE HOTEL,
BABYLON, L. I.
Select family hotel, 36 miles from New York City, on Great South Bay; accommodates 400. Terms, &c., N. Y. office, 1,133 B'way. WARREN JACKSON, Mgr. E. L. McGURN, Prop.

HOTEL ARGYLE,
Bay 22d St. & Cropsey Ave., Bath Beach.
Now open. Thoroughly renovated and refurnished by new Props., NUFER & LIGHTE, Props. the Argyle, Pierrepont & Fulton Sts., B'klyn.

MORICHES INN.
CENTRE MORICHES, L. I.
Now open. New and handsomely furnished hotel; all latest improvements. Most healthful spot on Great South Bay. Terms reasonable.

BELL HOUSE,
Large airy rooms; surf and still-water bathing, yachting, cycling, lawn tennis, golf; bountiful table.
C. M. DINGWALL,
Bellport, L. I.

SEA CLIFF HOTEL—Sea Cliff, L. I.
North shore; elevated, picturesque, healthful. Wide piazzas; large shaded grounds; excellent cuisine; fine roads; bathing, boating; bowling alleys; tennis; billiards. FLEET & DAILEY.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.—The Clary Cottages adjoining spring; park, and bathing house; grounds offer superior accommodations; open June 1st to Oct. 15. Reference required. J. D. CLARY.

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Lake Champlain,
The Adirondack Mountains,
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Absolute health at moderate cost,

2,000 feet above the sea. Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk. Send 7 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below, the Superbly Illustrated Book "SUMMER HOMES," of 172 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, &c.

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J. C. ANDERSON,
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A model Summer Resort. ALWAYS COOL, situated on Great South Bay, overlooking the ocean; Surf and still water bathing; fine sailing, ideal roads for bicycling and driving; handsomely appointed and select family hotel. Capacity over 250. Perfect cuisine, pure water, ballroom, orchestra, dancing. Two hours from New York. Send for illustrated booklet.

GEORGE E. HALLOCK, Proprietor.
E. E. CAUTHEN, Manager.

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Cottages and Inn now open.
Hotel opens early in June.
UNEXCELLED RAILROAD SERVICE AND NEW BOULEVARD LEADS TO THE HOTEL NEW STABLES AND NEW COTTAGES.
For rooms or cottages apply
TELEPHONE 21A, LONG BEACH, or New York office, 12 West 23d St.
A. E. DICK.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.

BAY SHORE, Long Island. | ONE HOUR FROM N. Y. OPEN MAY 30.

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AND COTTAGES.
F. M. ROGERS, Proprietor. | MOST FASHIONABLE RESORT ON LONG ISLAND.
Delightful combination of seashore and country. New York Office, Holland House, Mr. ORMES, 1 to 5 P. M.

AMITYVILLE, LONG ISLAND.
30 MILES FROM NEW YORK CITY.
THE INN open June to October.
HOTEL NEW POINT, OPENS JUNE 24.
Always cool; 150 feet from Great South Bay. Table and service of the best; electric lights; rooms with private baths. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN. Good roads for bicycling. Man in attendance. Accommodations for 40 horses. Reasonable terms. E. HATHAWAY. At Times Building, New York, (Room 46,) Wednesdays.

The Edgemere,
EDGEMERE, L. I.,
Will Open June 20th.
J. H. BRESLIN.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
OPEN JUNE 15 TO OCT. 1.
Accommodations, rates, etc., may be had of Mr. Fred C. King, Hotel Netherland, New York.

Saratoga.
The Grand Union
Open June 15 to Oct. 1.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors,
NEW YORK OFFICE
WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL
(33d St. entrance.)

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
CONGRESS HALL
OPENS JUNE 29TH. Accommodates 1,000 guests.
POPULAR PRICES.
300 ROOMS.....$3 PER DAY
300 ROOMS.....$3.50 AND $4 PER DAY
CLEMENT & COX, Proprietors.
H. S. CLEMENT, Manager.

THE EVERETT HOUSE,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
This select family hotel, situated on Broadway, will be open from June 1 until October 1; terms reasonable. Apply to P. M. SUAREZ.

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29th of May to last of September; $4 per day and upward. Send for illustrated Souvenir pamphlet. R. G. SMYTH, Lessee, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

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LOVELY SPOT FOR SUMMER OUTING. FINE CAMP SITES AND COTTAGES TO LET. Golf course, Boating, Fishing, Hunting, Lawn Tennis, Billiards, Bowling, Fine Casino for Entertainments and Dancing. Through Wagner Palace Car from New York to Childwold. Opens June 20th. For information address,
After June 1st, N. Y. office, Fred. H. Scofield, Metropolitan Building. | CHAS. E. LELAND, Buckingham Hotel, N. Y. City.

ADIRONDACKS.
The Ampersand
Opens June 17th.
ATTRACTIVE GOLF LINKS.
NEW YORK OFFICE, WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL, 21 West 33d St.

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WAYSIDE INN AND COTTAGES,
on LAKE LUZERNE, 5 hours from New York. This delightful resort will be under the management of F. M. COLEMAN, late Proprietor of the EVERETT HOUSE, New York. Open June 22d to October. Golf, Tennis, Boating, Fishing. Write for pamphlet. New York address until June 15th, EVERETT HOUSE, Union Square.

The Algonquin,
Adirondacks.
SPECIAL RATES FOR JUNE.
A delightful month in the mountains. For booklet address JOHN HARDING, Algonquin, N. Y.

THE CHATEAUGAY.
AT UPPER CHATEAUGAY LAKE.
ADIRONDACKS.
Opens June 20th. For terms, &c., address C. W. BACKUS, Merrill, N. Y.

RALPH'S ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.
NOW OPEN. FOR CIRCULARS AND TERMS ADDRESS. J. W. HUTTON, RALPH, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS.—Otter Lake Hotel, Otter Lake, N. Y.; modern improvements; vegetables from hotel gardens. For booklets address J. H. WILCOX, Manager.

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Catskill Mountains
is via the
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The new standard gauge line over the Stony Clove and Kaaterskill Railroads completes the all-rail route to this great health and pleasure resort. Through cars, including buffet drawing room cars, will commence with the summer schedule in effect June 25th, to run to Hunter, Tannersville, Haines Corners, Laurel House, Hotel Kaaterskill and Catskill Mountain House.

Send six cents postage for Summer Book with list of hotels and boarding houses.

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New York office, Decker Building, 33 Union Square (Room 75.) S. J. CORNELL, Manager.

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CATSKILL MOUNTAINS,
Opens June 29. Elevation 2,900 feet.
Through trains from New York in four hours.
Address J. A. BODKIN,
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JEFFERSON HEIGHTS, CATSKILL, N. Y., OPENS JUNE 15. Accommodates 300. Golf, tennis, good wheeling and fishing; season rates very moderate. New York office, Decker Building, 33 Union Square, (Room 75.) F. A. BACH, Manager. GRANT & CORNELL, Proprietors.

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Two hours from New York by Harlem R. R.
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Golf Links and all other amusements.
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First-class family hotel; private baths; elevator; excellent table. Address THE VICTORIA, Larchmont, N. Y.

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Directly on the beach.
A thoroughly modern hotel; under new management. For terms and illustrated booklet, address
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HOLLYWOOD, WEST END, N. J.
Will open June 20th.
For rooms, etc., apply to
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Season opens June 22.
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Situated on bluff facing ocean.
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The Elberon,
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This unique Summer resort opens for the season SATURDAY, June 10. For rooms and particulars address J. V. JORDAN.

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Illustrated descriptive booklet, terms, and diagrams of rooms on application.
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Ocean bathing, river fishing and boating. Open June 21st, under Personal Management of Ferdinand P. Earle. Address or call for Mr. Leslie, (now at the seashore.) Take boats via Atlantic Highlands, (Depot Normandie.)

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Every modern equipment; capacity, 300. Evening dinners. Orchestra. Elevators. Illustrated booklet upon application only. 10th season.....WRIGHT & FROST.

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85 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferries. Altitude 800 feet. GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.

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Fifty yards from surf. 18th season; accommodates 200; table the best; $2 to $2.50 per day; $8 to $12 per week. C. H. PEMBERTON.

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Opens June 24, under management of J. R. PALMER, of Lakewood, N. J.

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The Great WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, Opposite Hotel Earlington, will be open from June 15 to October. The Sulphur water is a specific for rheumatism, gout, sciatica, etc. Was built in 1890, and contains all the accepted European methods of treatment of the above-named diseases.

HOTEL EARLINGTON.
Modern and Complete.
FULL ORCHESTRA and Concerts Daily.

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Located in Earlington Park. Moderate rates. The above hotels will be open JUNE to OCTOBER. Walontha Golf Club, Bicycle Oval in Earlington Park, Billiard Hall and Bowling Alleys. Finest driving and bicycle roads. For rates, information, illustrated books, etc., call or address
E. M. EARLE & SON,
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Hotel Childwold, Adirondack Mountains, N. Y.
Paul Smith's Hotel, Adirondack Mts., N. Y.
The New Mathewson, Narragansett Pier, R. I.
Hawkhurst, Richfield, Conn.
The Waumbek, Jefferson, White Mount'ns, N. H.
Profile House, White Mountains, N. H.
The Vendome, Boston, Mass.
The Wentworth, New Castle, N. H.
The Rockingham, Portsmouth, N. H.
Hotel Hunterston, Netherwood, N. J.
Monmouth House, Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
Ocean View Hotel, Block Island, R. I.
The New Frontenac, 1,000 Islands, N. Y.
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Comfortable, well kept hotels, patronized by NICE people, offering
"A DELIGHTFUL COMBINATION OF SEASHORE AND COUNTRY LIFE."
Bathing, yachting, fishing, beautiful macadamized roads for driving and bicycling, ample grounds for tennis and croquet, well appointed golf links.
OUR COTTAGES OFFER MANY INDUCEMENTS TO THOSE WISHING TO ENJOY SUMMER LIFE, with the privacy of their own home, without the inconvenience of housekeeping. Circulars.
BLANCHARD & HAGER.

FENWICK HALL,
SAYBROOK POINT, CONN.
Coolest resort on the Atlantic Coast; new ownership; new management; redecorated and replumbed; excellent golfing grounds, macadam roads, boating, bathing, fishing; opens June 24. Write for handsome illustrated booklet giving Indian legends of Saybrook, written by the war correspondent Edward Marshall.
JOHN R. CHATFIELD,
Hotel Jefferson,
Union Square, New York.

ORCHARD POINT INN,
(formerly Held House,)
Greenwich, Conn.
Opens May 1, under new management; 45 minutes from New York on New Haven Railroad; beautifully situated on Long Island Sound, near Belle Haven; boating, bathing, golf, and tennis; exposed plumbing; electric light.
Furnished Cottage, nine rooms; rent for season; meals privately or at inn. Address Post Office Box 115, above, or DAVENPORT, 432 5th Av.

LAKE VIEW IN THE PINES,
on Lake St. Catherine,
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OPEN JUNE TO OCTOBER.
7½ hours from New York. Every amusement; boating, fishing, and bathing; bath, exposed plumbing. Orchestra. Write for descriptive booklet. Address PETER J. GRIFFITH, Prop.

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A beautiful location on the widest part of Long Island Sound; especially desirable for families; ELECTRIC LIGHT. MUSIC AND ALL SEASHORE AMUSEMENTS.
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MIDDLETON SPRINGS, VERMONT.
Noted for its famous springs; golf, &c. Send for booklet. S. GRAHAM, Prop. Also Hotel Biscayne, Miami, Fla.

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PASSACONAWAY INN
YORK CLIFFS, ME.
Attractive Golf Links, Boating, Bathing, Fishing. HARVEY & WOOD, 373 Commonwealth Av., Boston; 3 Park Place, New York.

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Rockland Breakwater, Rockland, Maine.
Beautiful Ocean and Mountain surroundings. Handsome equipment, electric lights, golf links, lawn tennis, sea bathing, and boating. Perfect cuisine. The purest Water in New England. Send for Booklet. Open in June.
N. P. SEWELL.

THE SCOTLAND OF AMERICA—LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, Vermont, Canada; grandest mountain and lake scenery; bass and trout fishing. No dew, cool; telegraph, private baths; ideal boating, beautifully situated cottages. Particulars OWL'S HEAD HOTEL, 3 Park Place, New York.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—The Inn, New Marlboro, Mass., short drive from Lenox, highest and healthiest point in Berkshire. New management. Strictly first-class. Automobile to depot.
WALSH & ANDERSON.

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.—THE BEN MERE Inn is a delightful place to pass the Summer. Write for illustrated circular.

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MILFORD, PIKE CO., PA.
95 miles from N. Y. City, via Erie Railroad; accommodates 300; most charming resort on bank of Delaware River; 1,000 feet above sea level; spacious and well shaded grounds; magnificent roads; golf, bowling, tennis, boating, bathing, fishing, &c.; no mosquitoes; cool nights; cuisine unexcelled. Send for illustrated booklet. P. N. BOURNIQUE, Prop.

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DELAWARE WATER GAP.
Opens June 10; 2¾ hours from New York, D., L. & W. R. R. L. W. BRODHEAD.

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HOTEL STRAUBINGER, WITH DEPENDANCE AUSTRIA.
In the centre of the city, beautiful situation; 220 elegant furn. salons and bedrooms. Lift, electric light. Baths from the celebrated Gastein Thermal Spring. Greatest comfort, moderate prices.

EMS BATH, GERMANY. HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE, 1st class. Opp. Royal Baths Park. Patronized by Americ. Families. Electric light. Lift.

SCHLANGENBAD CELEBR. SPRING against nerv. and female diseases. Season 1st May—30th Sept.

BASLE: HOTEL EULER.—1st cl. opp. Centr. Stat. Garden; lift, elec. light throughout.

MEETINGS.

EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the members of the Educational Alliance will be held at the Vestry Rooms, Temple Emanu-El, at the corner of Fifth Av. and Forty-third St., in the City of New York, on the 5th day of June, 1899, at 8:15 P. M., for the purpose of considering an Agreement between the Educational Alliance and Hebrew Free School Association of the City of New York, bearing date May 8th, 1899, signed by a majority of the respective Boards of Directors of said corporations and under their respective corporate seals, providing for the consolidation of such corporations and prescribing thereof and the mode of carrying the same into effect, and of acting on said Agreement in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 472 of the Laws of 1899 of the State of New York.

Dated New York, May 16th, 1899.
FELIX M. WARBURG, Secretary.

HEBREW FREE SCHOOL ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the members of Hebrew Free School Association of the City of New York, will be held at the Vestry Rooms, Temple Emanu-El, at the corner of Fifth Av. and Forty-third St., in the City of New York, on the 5th day of June, 1899, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering an Agreement between the Educational Alliance and Hebrew Free School Association of the City of New York, bearing date May 8th, 1899, signed by a majority of the respective Boards of Directors of said corporations and under their respective corporate seals, providing for the consolidation of such corporations and prescribing the terms and conditions thereof and the mode of carrying the same into effect, and of acting on said Agreement in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 472 of the Laws of 1899 of the State of New York.

Dated New York, May 12th, 1899.
SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

Iron Steamboat Co.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Leave 22d St., N. R., Hourly, 9:00 A. M. to 9:00 P. M. Leave Pier 1, N. R., Hourly, 9:30 A. M. to 9:30 P. M. Leave New Iron Pier, Coney Island, Hourly, 10:40 A. M. to 10:40 P. M.
Excursion Tickets, 25 Cents.

SPECIAL EXCURSION
to
BRIDGEPORT AND ROTON POINT,
SUNDAY, JUNE 4.
Iron Steamboat "Cygnus"
will leave foot 22d St., N. R., 10 A. M., will leave Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 10:30 A. M. will leave Bridgeport 4:30 P. M., will leave Roton Point 5:30 P. M.
Fare Round Trip 50 Cents.

ALSO SUNDAY, JUNE 4.
GRAND SPECIAL EXCURSION
up the beautiful Hudson to
NEWBURGH.
Iron Steamboat "Sirius"
will leave Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 10:30 A. M., will leave foot 22d St., N. R., 11 A. M., will leave Newburgh 4:30 P. M.
Fare Round Trip 50 Cents.
Music and Refreshments.

CONEY ISLAND,
VIA BROOKLYN UNION ELEVATED RY.
On Sunday trains will leave Brooklyn Bridge 8:40, 9:10, 9:40, 10:00, 10:20, 10:40, 11:00, then every 15 minutes until noon; 10 minutes' headway till 1 P. M.; then every 5 minutes until midnight. Returning last train leaves Coney Island 1 A. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH,
VIA NEW YORK & ROCKAWAY BEACH RY.
Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y.
Sundays 7:00, 9:10, 10:10, 11:20 A. M.; 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:50, 6:50, 8:40 P. M.
Last train returning 11:30 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
DIRECT TRAINS FROM BROADWAY FERRIES, VIA BROOKLYN UNION "L" R. R., on Sunday leave Broadway Ferry hourly from 6:04 to 9:04 A. M., half hourly from 9:04 A. M. to 8:34 P. M. Last train from Rockaway Beach at 10 P. M.

EUROPE
H. GAZE & SONS Estab.
TOURIST AGENCY 1844
R. H. CRUNDEN, Gen'l Agt.
FORTY PROGRAMMES, all Europe, now ready—say where you are going. Individual trips. Escorted parties, Round the World. Tourist Gazette, 100 pp. free. 113 Broadway, New York.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier...9:00 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

MONTAUK STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
LIMITED.
The steamer Shinnecock will leave Pier 15 E. R. (adjoining Wall Street Ferry) on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 5:00 P. M. commencing Tuesday, June 6th, for Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, and Sag Harbor. Returning, leave Sag Harbor, Shelter Island, Greenport, and Orient, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings.
H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager.
Long Island City, N. Y.

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INSTRUCTION.

LANGUAGES.
R. D. CORTINA ACADEMY,
44 West 34th St.,
SPANISH, Portuguese, Italian, FRENCH, the SPECIALTIES of the ACADEMY. CORTINA METHOD in 20 lessons (25th edition.)

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(J. H. Morse's.)
423 Madison Av., N. Y.
English, Classical, and Mathematical courses. Thoroughly Graded for Boys from 8 to 18. Individual training for younger pupils; woodwork. Applications received now for Fall term.

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1122 B'way, N. Y.—75 Court St., B'klyn.
Special Courses for Spring and Summer in all languages. Best instruction, moderate fee; also English lessons to foreigners, and books for self-instruction in French, Spanish, and German. Send for circulars.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS.
109 West 54th St. 669 Madison Av.
Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. New Term opens Sept. 20. Branch School, Oct. 2d.
JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

HOME, BOARDING, AND DAY SCHOOL FOR Girls, 607 Fifth Av.—College preparation. Superior musical advantages. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles Huntington Gardner.

THE OSSINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 32d year begins Sept. 27.

BOOK—New French method; specimen, 38c., (half price.) Professor BERGER, 853 Broadway, New York; French lessons.

SWIMMING. INSTRUCTION FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
Berkeley Swimming School, 23 West 44th Street.

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MIRIAM COYRIERE'S TEACHERS' AGENCY, 150 5th Av., New York; colleges, schools, and families supplied; teachers placed; musical department.

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FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway, Telephone 1888 Franklin.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M.; the pastor will preach.

CHRIST CHURCH, 71ST ST. AND BOULEvard, Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning services at 11; evening prayer at 5 P. M.; Sunday school, 10 A. M.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH IN THE BOUWERIE, 10th St. and 2d Av.—Rev. Charles Henry Babcock, D. D., will officiate. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer at 8 o'clock. The public is cordially invited to attend.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

W. D. GRAND'S
GREAT SALES
AT
THE AMERICAN HORSE EXCHANGE, Broadway and 50th Street, New York,
ON TUESDAY NIGHT,
JUNE 6TH, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
MESSRS. TICHENOR & CO.'S
SECOND GREAT SPRING SALE
of
HIGH STEPPING MATCHED PAIRS
and
STYLISH SINGLE HORSES.
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT,
JUNE 7, AT 2 P. M.,
SPECIAL SALE
of
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY
HIGH CLASS
SEASONED HORSES,
CARRIAGES, HARNESS, ETC.,
ENTRY BOOK OPEN
ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT
AT 8 O'CLOCK.
MES

PARIS'S PASSENGERS TALK

Ex-Judge Arnoux Commends the Bravery of the Crew.

A LITTLE BOY'S HEROISM

Seven-Year-Old Kenneth Davis Repeated the Lord's Prayer When the Steamship Struck.

The American Line steamship St. Paul, with more than 300 passengers—between thirty and forty of whom had been on the wrecked Paris—arrived in port yesterday from Southampton, after an uneventful passage. Among those who had been passengers on the Paris were ex-Judge W. H. Arnoux, with his wife and daughter, Mrs. John R. McArthur; James Arthur, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Archer, Frederick A. Jeanie, A. Lewis, Mrs. Lewis, George H. Taylor, Blanche Taylor, Dr. J. S. Lawrence, Mrs. Lawrence, Master Harold Lawrence, Miss Geraldine Lawrence, Mrs. Holme Davis, A. Joseph Mingold, and Dr. and Mrs. S. Weir Mitchell.

Mrs. McArthur's husband was Assistant Secretary of the Peace Commission in Paris, and is now in the Philippines, attached to the Philippine Commission. Ex-Judge Arnoux brought home the body of his daughter, Helene, who died in Paris, France, and whose body was on the steamship Paris at the time of the accident.

In speaking of the wreck ex-Judge Arnoux said:

"I was sound asleep at the time of the accident and was wakened by my daughter and my wife, who occupied a stateroom adjoining mine, and who themselves had been wakened by the shock.

"'The boat is aground,' they said to me. 'Get up at once.'

"While we were dressing several stewards came down, and their words and manner had a reassuring effect upon us. When we had dressed we went on deck, where we found excellent order and discipline. The officers and crew behaved grandly. Indeed I should like to say through the columns of THE TIMES that I think their conduct under the circumstances was magnificent. The very first thing that was ordered done after the accident was the shutting of all openings between compartments, and the next was the lowering of the lifeboats. Later the boats were raised, so that if it were necessary the passengers could be put into them direct.

"During a part of this time a slight rain was falling. We waited patiently until daybreak—the stewards in the meantime serving us coffee—and then we were transferred to the lifeboats and from them to the tender, and by that means to Falmouth. The fact that not a passenger suffered so much as a scratch and that no baggage was lost shows how excellent must have been the discipline and management.

"As for the cause of the accident I simply cannot account for it; nor did I hear any of the officers endeavor to give any explanation of it. I saw Capt. Watkins as soon as I got on deck after the accident, and he said to me that in his opinion there was no immediate danger, and we had no reason to be alarmed."

One of the most interesting stories of the wreck is told by Mrs. Holme Davis of London, who, with three children—the eldest Kenneth, a boy seven years old; the next a boy four years old, and the youngest, a nine months' old boy—was traveling unaccompanied. Her destination was San Luis Obispo County, Cal., where she is to meet her husband.

"I was wakened by the fearful shock as we rushed on the rocks," she said to a TIMES reporter yesterday, "and got up at once, feeling that some awful calamity had come upon us. Just as I was about to open the door of my stateroom to make inquiries, I heard a woman say, 'Is it our last?' and in reply a man's voice exclaimed 'Yes, I fear so.'

"Then my little boy, Kenneth, turned to me—for I had wakened my two oldest children at once.

"'Are we drowning, mother,' he asked.

"'I don't know, dear,' I said; 'I don't know.'

"'Oh, mother,' he said, 'something has happened. I must pray,' and then and there the dear little soul got down on his knees, and, amid the tumult and excitement, the hurrying of people past our room, and the shouting and crying, he said the Lord's Prayer as he had been taught to say it almost from the day he could talk.

"Then one of the stewards came to my room and told me to take the children and come up on deck at once. That was an awful moment for me. I had three children, and I didn't know which to take first. Just then I looked out of my door and saw that the stairs were blocked and that people everywhere were standing about with life-preservers on.

"That decided me. I thought there could be no hope for me in such a crowd at such a time with my three children, and so, rather than desert any one of them, I sat down in my cabin and waited—simply waited.

"Finally the steward came down to me again and told me there was hope that we would all be saved and for me to come on deck now. The stairway by this time was cleared, and I was able to get all my children up.

"It seems to be admitted that the women behaved better than the men. Only one woman fainted, and only one went into hysterics, while many of the men were well-nigh frantic."

Aurel Joseph Mingold, an Alsatian, on his way to Dawson City, which he left in January last, and who has traveled the world over as explorer and hunter, and had been in two other wrecks, was another of the St. Paul's passengers who had been on the Paris. His wife and their children, one a baby in arms, accompanied him.

"I have been in two other wrecks," he said yesterday—"on the English man-of-war Wisp when she was wrecked in the early '80s in the Yellow Sea; and on the English yacht Pandora, which was wrecked off the Scotch coast in 1887—and I must say that in view of my former experiences the discipline and the order on the Paris after the accident were nothing short of remarkable. We didn't know at first at what minute we might go down and yet the Captain and his officers and crew were going around as coolly as though they were on dry land and no such thing as accident were known."

Howard C. Smith, a lay missionary of the Christian Missionary Alliance in Sierra Leone, Africa, said his experience in getting off the Paris was not exciting. He had awakened when the ship struck, and immediately dressed, when he heard a pounding at his door and one of the ship's crew shouted to him to come out. This same performance was repeated all through the ship.

One of the officers of the St. Paul, in speaking of the Paris, said:

"One big fellow in the steerage, a German, came near raising a panic among the passengers. He stood over six feet, and weighed about 225 pounds. He was asleep when the ship struck the rocks. The big fellow jumped up and yelled in German: 'Help! help! Save me! We're sinking!' He continued to yell, and just as the first of the ship's crew came up he flopped down on his knees and began to pray. He was finally persuaded that he had some chance of life left."

Investigation of Appraiser's Office.

The Commission of Special Agents for the Treasury which has been investigating the charges against Appraiser Wakeman has sent its report to the Secretary of the Treasury on two subjects that came within the investigation. One was the question of the valuation of chocolate and the other was in the examination of sugars. Mr. Whitehead, the Chairman of the commission, said yesterday that he could not make public the nature of the report. An order has been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury modifying a previous order of the department. Formerly the Appraisers determined the value of goods by taking their market value in this country. The new order declares, in effect, that the market value in the United States is to be considered only when the market value of the foreign port is not ascertainable.

Alleged Poolroom Owners Discharged.

Charles M. and Harry Creamer, who were arrested on Tuesday for running a poolroom at 164 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, were yesterday discharged by Magistrate Steers in the Flatbush Court. The detectives who arrested the Creamers testified to having found some telegraph wire, schedules of races, and other implements in the shop. The Magistrate discharged the prisoners without waiting for their defense, saying that there was not sufficient evidence to hold them. He rebuked Assistant District Attorney Roehr for not producing more evidence.

That miserable feeling: head all stopped up, fever, aching bones and incapacity for work, show your need of a doctor's advice, or of a doctor's prescription like JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

MISS DAY ENTERTAINS.

Many Attend the Second and Last of Her Receptions on Board the Yacht Scythian.

Miss Susan De Forest Day yesterday gave the second and last of two receptions on board her yacht Scythian, anchored off Whitestone Landing. The white vessel glistened in the sunlight, and, fanned by soft breezes, was an inviting spot to the many guests present, who had left behind them the heat of the city.

Cool-looking green wicker chairs were scattered here and there about the deck. The little cabin, with its couch cushions and other pretty furnishings was gay with numerous vases of snowballs, American Beauty and pink roses, placed where they would show to best advantage. The little adjoining bedroom had its share of blossoms, and the dining room, where the collation was served, had not been neglected in the same respect.

Miss Day, who received her guests on deck, wore a gown of soft, white cloth, trimmed in rows of narrow black velvet. The corsage was ornamented in front by white satin ribbon brought from the shoulders and knotted in the centre with heavy cream lace. A white leghorn hat, trimmed with American Beauty roses and lace, completed the costume.

Steam launches took the guests to the yacht from a station of the New York Yacht Club, directly across from where the Scythian was anchored. Miss Day, with Mr. and Mrs. William S. Fanshawe and David Wilcox, will begin this morning a cruise of about a week's duration, at the end of which the Scythian will return to Whitestone Landing pending a longer cruise.

Among the guests yesterday at the reception were Mrs. De Navarro, Commodore Van Santvoord, Miss Van Santvoord, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Gen. and Mrs. Swayne, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Higginson, Mrs. Frederick Rierson, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Whitehouse, Mrs. James Lande Bickman, Miss McAllister, Mr. and Mrs. Temple Merritt, Mrs. William Starr Miller, Allison Armour, Richard Welling, Mrs. Frederick N. Goddard, Miss Nora Godman, Mr. and Mrs. Pinchot, Mr. Schermerhorn, Mr. Kinerick, Miss Julia Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Waddington, C. Stacy Clark, and Percy Bramwell.

Engagement Announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Williams of Norman Road, Newton Highlands, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Florence May, to Mr. Waldo Edwards Nason, Amherst College, '91, of this city, formerly of Boston.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, June 3.—This evening Gordon McKay gave a dinner at his cottage at Ochre Point in honor of Admiral Sampson. The table was ornamented with American Beauty roses and small American flags. The guests included Admiral Sampson, Capt. Chadwick, Flag Lieut. Staunton, Dr. T. A. Kenefick, Mrs. George A. Converse, the Misses Converse, Miss Bennet, the Misses Yardley, and Charles H. Roberts.

Mrs. Potter Palmer has returned to New York. Before leaving she inspected the work in progress at Beaulieu, and ordered additional mechanics to be employed in order to hasten the improvements.

Lispenard Stewart will leave Newport on Monday for New York. He will make his annual tour of inspection of the State charity institutions.

Dr. and Mrs. Clement Cleveland and family have arrived for the season.

Mrs. Butler Duncan arrived for the season to-day.

Roger Winthrop has joined his parents at Althorpe.

Capt. McGowan of the Training Station will give a dinner on Wednesday in honor of Admiral Sampson.

The first of the weekly afternoon dances given by the officers of the torpedo and training stations at the War College was set for to-day, and was largely attended by cottagers and officers of the fleet.

Mrs. George Henry Warren returned from New York this evening, and will remain for the Summer.

The servants of Mrs. F. O. French and Mrs. John Clinton Gray have arrived.

The Misses Stone returned from New York this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. William Page Thompson have arrived for the season.

Edward King of New York has arrived.

Mrs. Harriman and her son, Arthur Harriman, are the guests of Joseph Harriman.

Preston Redmond is here from the West after an absence of three years.

Miss Cushing, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Cushing, arrived for the season this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Richmond of Philadelphia are the guests of Mrs. Richmond's sister, Mrs. Howard Smith.

Ross R. Winans, after his arrival at his villa from Baltimore to-day, started on a tour of inspection of the Castle Hill district to see what the city had done since last season in the way of better protection against fire. He found that nothing for his immediate vicinity had been accomplished, and gave orders for the installation of fire hydrants on his premises. Mr. Winans is much displeased at the inadequate fire and police protection given to the large taxpayers on Castle Hill, and before long a delegation of cottagers will protest to the City Council and will ask that adequate police and fire protection be given to them.

It is reported that Stuyvesant Fish will pay the tax on his property on Carroll Avenue, and thus end the controversy with the city.

Mrs. F. T. Robinson has arrived at the Sargent cottage for the season.

James Barber, formerly steward of the Down Town Club of New York, has arrived at the Newport Golf Club to take charge of the restaurant.

Miss Burrows has arrived for the season at her cottage on Cliff Avenue.

Miss Foster of Boston has arrived at her cottage, on Le Roy Avenue.

Princess Lynar is the guest of her sister, Mrs. James A. Swan, at the latter's cottage, on Gibbs Avenue.

A. O. D. Taylor has sold for Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. McCagg to Miss Ellen Mason of this city and Boston, whose villa, on Rhode Island Avenue, was destroyed by fire last Winter, the cottage, land, and stable known as Brent Lodge, on Gibbs Avenue, for $31,000. Mr. and Mrs. McCagg will occupy their cottage this Summer.

Capt. and Mrs. Theodore F. Kane and Capt. and Mrs. John Bartlett and Miss Bartlett are at the Robinson.

On Monday evening women parishioners of Trinity Church will present Gilbert's musical comedy, "Creatures of Impulse," in the Guild House for the benefit of the church. The cast will include Lieut. Hussey, Hugh L. Taylor, C. S. Lee, Miss Little, the Misses Hunter, Ralph Rogers, Miss Wilson, Miss Alice Little, and Miss Shelby Converse. A number of specialties will be introduced, including a fancy dance by Miss Augusta Hunter.

THE NEW HALL OF RECORDS.

Architect Thomas May Not Have the Choice of Artists.

The Board of Estimate at its meeting this week will again consider the plan of John R. Thomas, architect of the new Hall of Records, for the interior adornment of that structure. With the exception of the provision that the selection of the mosaic artists and sculptors shall be left to the architect, Mr. Thomas's plans meet with the approval of the entire board. On this particular point, however, Controller Coler and President Guggenheimer of the Municipal Council agree that the choice of these artists should be left to the Municipal Art Commission. Both these officials declare that they will oppose Mr. Thomas's suggestion, not because they do not wish him to have the expenditure of the $95,000 involved, but because they feel that the work comes entirely within the province of the Art Commission. Mr. Guggenheimer, in particular, objects to the ignoring of the commission in a matter of this kind, because, as he says, "the Art Commission, which is composed of men who are recognized authorities, was created for this very purpose, and if it is ignored in this instance its utility will be attacked."

To Deport Henry T. Walsh.

The immigration authorities have decided to deport Henry T. Walsh, who arrived a few days ago by the steamer Bremen, on which he had stowed himself away at Southampton. His brother-in-law, Amos M. Titus; his wife, Madeline, and his father-in-law all united in asking Commissioner of Immigration Fitchie that he be sent back.

Subscriptions to Dewey Home Fund.

The following subscriptions to the National Dewey Home Fund have been received by THE NEW YORK TIMES: Mrs. Charles Kellogg, 11 East Eighty-second Street, $10; William Foster, Irvington, N. Y., 20 cents; "M. S.," $2.

Finicky About Your Clothes?

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In our Custom Departments all the best weaves from the world's best mills to select from—the best tailors in New York to interpret your ideas—and, finally, the satisfaction that comes with buying at 1/3 less than exclusive tailors' prices.

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Veers of the Fashion Wind.

Many of our dainty, light-hued bedroom designs, with carvings suggestive of sea and country beauty are now reduced.

MAPLE BEDROOM SUITES
$25.00, $48.00 & $85.00
(Reduced from $37.00, $59.00 & $112.00.)

The economical always "BUY OF THE MAKER."

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NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

TO ACT IN BUTT-ROE WAR

Gov. Roosevelt Will Summon the Generals Before Him.

ANNOYED OVER THE WRANGLING

Officer Close to Gen. Roe Says His Superior's Actions Have Been Misunderstood.

It was learned yesterday that the disagreement between Major Gen. Charles F. Roe and Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt will come before Gov. Roosevelt for settlement in a few days. Both officers, it is said, will appear before the Commander in Chief, who will hear what complaints Gen. Butt has against the administration of National Guard affairs by Gen. Roe, and decide whether or not any change can be made to advantage.

Many of the points in the dispute have become known to the Governor, and, although no one can say which side he favors, it is known that he is much annoyed over the various troubles in the Guard, and desires to smooth things over. It was reported yesterday that one of the chief reasons for the Governor's presence with Squadron A on the march to Peekskill was to get not only Gen. Roe's views in an off-hand way, but also to get the opinions of others, which he thought he could best do during the informalities of a march when he could meet the men in another relation than that of Commander-in-Chief.

Gen. Butt was generally commended last Summer throughout the Guard for the stand he took against Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, as already told in THE TIMES. The Adjutant General at that time ordered the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment to Creedmoor without consulting the Brigadier General. Gen. Butt thereupon issued an order to the brigade announcing that if any officer obeyed orders which were not properly sent to him he would be court-martialed. Gen. Butt went further and called the attention of Gen. Tillinghast to what he considered an interference with the rights of the brigade commander. From that time on the authorities at Albany changed their attitude in all matters relating to the brigades of New York.

The present troubles are an echo of the similar differences which Brig. Gen. Fitzgerald used to have when he was in command of all the National Guard forces on Manhattan Island. He was always contending that his headquarters was little better than a bureau for the transmission of official papers, and that the Albany authorities had taken away all power of brigade commanders and centralized the power in their own hands.

This, Gen. Fitzgerald maintained, was the greatest source of danger to the Guard, and Gen. Butt was warned when he took the office that, despite the reorganization, he would have the same fight on his hands. Gen. Butt said that he was not going to take the office to spend his time wrangling with his superiors, and it was understood then that he would take the earliest opportunity of finding out just what were his rights as a brigade commander.

An officer who is very close to Gen. Roe said yesterday: "The actions of Gen. Roe are evidently misunderstood, and personally I believe the sole desire of the Major General is to advance the interests of the Guard in every way possible and keep it in the smoothest working order. I know that it has been claimed by some that he has been too accessible to enlisted men as well as officers, but, on the other hand, it is a grave question whether this is not an advantage to the force, because if the Guard is going to be run on the Czar principle there is always danger of an unjust discrimination and star-chamber proceedings.

"This privilege, of course, must not be abused by subordinates in airing their troubles or seeking information, or the discipline of the Guard would be impaired. An officer of Gen. Roe's experience knows just how far he can go in this direction without detriment to the Guard. I have known of several scandals that have been averted in this way."

Manhattan's New Motive Power.

A story that the Manhattan Railway Company had decided to use the multiple-unit system of electricity in place of steam traction was not corroborated at the offices of the company yesterday. Vice President Skitt said that he knew of no such decision or of any decision as to electrical equipment, and classed the story as "periodical." From another source came an expression of opinion that no decision on a system of electrical equipment will be reached by the Manhattan management until well on toward the Fall.

Contractor Cunningham Sues the City.

George Cunningham, the contractor who cleaned the sewer basins of Brooklyn, and whose bills Controller Coler refused to pay, has brought suit against the city. He applied yesterday to Justice Maddox of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for a peremptory writ of mandamus, compelling the Controller and Auditor of Accounts John E. Gouldsbury to audit and direct payment. Justice Maddox took the papers and reserved his decision.

Stern Brothers

will place on sale to-morrow a large collection of

Ladies' Muslin, Cambric, Nainsook and Lawn Undergarments

consisting of

Night Robes,	59c, 67c, $1.25, $1.50
Drawers,	32c, 50c, 69c
Chemises,	35c, 69c, 95c
Walking Skirts,	75c, $1.00, $1.43, $1.95
Col'd Lawn & Linen Skirts,	98c, $1.35, $1.95
Lawn Dressing Sacques,	75c, 98c, $1.25

	Linen	Mohair	China Silk
Golf, Tourist & Bicycle Bloomers	98c	$1.90	$3.25

Stern Brothers

Will offer to-morrow, on second floor

Girls' Sailor Suits of white duck or tan linen, 3 to 10 yrs., Value $2.95 — at $1.69

Girls' Eton Suits of white pique; military braiding and silk embroidered emblem on waist, 6 to 14 yrs., Value $5.00 — at $2.95

Balance of Misses' Tailor-made Fly Front and Eton Cloth Suits 14 and 16 yrs., Formerly $15.00 to $23.50, — at $8.50

Misses' Silk Waists of fine corded taffetas, 14, 16 and 18 yrs., Value $6.50, — at $3.95

Stern Brothers

To-morrow, in their Dress Goods Sections

2200 Yds. Double-width All-wool Black and Colored Etamine Grenadines, Value 95c yd., — at 39c

3000 Yds. Black All-silk Figured Grenadines in desirable designs, Value $1.00 yd., — at 45c

1800 Yds. Double width All-wool Albatross Cloth in the newest colorings for summer wear, — at 42c

Stern Bros

will offer Monday in their Ladies' Cloak Dep'ts

Jackets of Black Cheviots or Tan Covert Cloths, lined with taffeta silks or satin, $4.50, $7.75, $11.50

Golf Capes of English Reversible Cloths or Scotch Plaid Rugs, $5.75, $8.50, $11.75

West 23d St.

Stern Bros

direct attention to their large assortment of Ladies' Suits of Organdies, Batistes, Piques, Linens and Duck

Also Ladies' Separate Skirts

Of Crash, at $1.95

Of Tan Linen, with insertions of Hamburg Embroidery, at $3.25

Of White Pique elaborately trimmed with white embroidery, at $4.75

West 23d St.

BUCHANAN GUARDIANSHIP CASE

Paternal Side of the Family Victorious After Three Years' Suit.

The fight which has been maintained in the Surrogate's Court for over three years between the maternal and the paternal relatives of Charles L. Buchanan, J. Roderick Buchanan, and Adelaide Buchanan, who are still minors, and who were left an estate of about $50,000 under the will of their mother, Adelaide Buchanan, has at last terminated in a victory for the paternal side of the family. Surrogate Varnum yesterday handed down a decision in which he declines to remove William Buchanan, the paternal grandfather of the children, from the position of general guardian to them, to which he was appointed by ex-Surrogate Arnold.

Mrs. Buchanan, the mother of the children, died in 1896. She left her estate in trust to her children, and appointed her father, William L. Taylor, and her sister, Jennie Taylor, as their guardians. She had previously obtained a decree of divorce from her husband, Charles P. Buchanan. Almost immediately after her death, and before her will was admitted to probate, her divorced husband applied to Surrogate Arnold for letters of guardianship over his children, and obtained an order appointing him as their guardian.

His father-in-law, Mr. Taylor, and his sister-in-law, Miss Jennie Taylor, who held the appointment under the will of the infant's mother, at once applied for his removal, on the ground that he was an unfit person to take care of them. Buchanan resigned and handed over his rights to the general guardianship of his children to his father, William Buchanan, who succeeded in getting letters from the Surrogate appointing him to the position vacated by his son.

Mr. Taylor and his daughter, in whose possession the children have been since their mother's death, it is alleged, outside the jurisdiction of the courts in this State, then asked that his letters of guardianship be revoked, and that they be permitted to retain the children in their possession.

Surrogate Varnum in his decision says that he finds Mr. Buchanan a person of unquestioned standing and of ample means, honest, competent, and responsible, and who is not liable to be influenced unduly by anything adverse to the best interests of the children.

Answer to a Correspondent.

"Appreciative Reader" writes that some time ago it was reported that the Manhattan Railway Company might have a station in the vicinity of One Hundred and Tenth Street and Manhattan Avenue, speaks of the necessity of such accommodation for residents of this neighborhood and asks for the latest news on the subject. Officials of the Manhattan system say that the rumor of a project to construct a station at the point indicated was due mainly to guesswork. They add that such additional accommodation has been discussed with other plans to improve the efficiency of the elevated service, and that such a project may be seriously considered when electrical equipment of the system is arranged.

Mr. Phyfe Dies of His Injuries.

Alexander Phyfe, the broker, of 137 Broadway, living at Mills Hotel No. 1, who fell down stairs at the Bleecker Street Station of the Sixth Avenue Elevated Railroad Friday night and was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital with a fractured skull, died yesterday morning.

"CONVERTED GAMBLER" IN JAIL

Henry Meyer Charged with Robbing His Employer.

Henry Meyer had his picture taken for the Rogues' Gallery at Police Headquarters yesterday. He was arrested at 48 Avenue A by Detectives O'Neill and Aikman of the Leonard Street Station on the charge of grand larceny. The complainant is Franklin J. Minck, a merchant of 204 Duane Street, for whom Meyer had been bookkeeper for nearly three years.

Meyer, the police say, has served a term of three years in the Kings County Penitentiary for the forgery of several checks. According to himself he is a reformed gambler, and he has written a book on the subject. It is entitled "Life Staked at Cards, by Henry Meyer, the Converted Gambler." He will be arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court to-day.

PLUCKY WORK AT A FIRE.

Firemen Burned While Attaching Hose—Policeman Rescues a Woman.

Fireman George Cowen and Engineer McDermott of Engine Company No. 8 and Policeman Weinberg of the East Fifty-first Street Station did some plucky work at a fire at the northwest corner of First Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street yesterday afternoon.

The fire broke out in the show window of a millinery and furnishing goods store owned by H. Neugrosch and managed by Daniel Wallack. The fire gained such headway that by the time the nearest engine came the whole front of the store was in a blaze and the flames were reaching out across the sidewalk. When Engine Company No. 8 drove up Driver Cowen saw a hydrant directly in front of the store, the only available one within many feet. Without heeding the warning of those around, he drove up to it, only turning his horses out of the heat, and then he and Engineer McDermott jumped down and started to attach the hose.

The flames were within four feet of them, and in the work of attaching the hose the two men had their hands and arms badly burned and blistered. They attached the hose, however, and their quick work under difficulties saved the building, as the flames were soon gotten under control.

The burns of the firemen were dressed by the surgeon of an ambulance from Flower Hospital, which had come when the alarm was sent in.

The fire in the meantime had caused a panic among the people in the house. Policeman Weinberg of the East Fifty-first Street Station went into the building in search of people who had not been warned, and found Mrs. Emma Paulus on the third floor. She had fainted from fright. The policeman carried her down to the street, where she revived.

To Run as Far as the Post Office.

An arrangement has been made between the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Third Avenue Railroad Company which will permit the extension of the Fourth and Madison Avenue line of the Metropolitan system down to the Post Office. This matter has been in dispute between the two companies for more than two years. The work of constructing the Metropolitan sub-trolley from the present terminus at the bridge to the Post Office will begin very soon.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

An Unquestionable Opportunity in Silks.

24 inch White Figured India and 27 inch Plain White Habutai, specially imported for Graduation purposes . . . . . 55c. yard
24 inch Lyons Printed Silk Foulards, small and medium figures in Navy and White, Royal Blue and White, and Black and White 49c. yard
20 inch Lyons Printed pure Silk, Liberty Satins, 25 new styles and colorings . . . . . 45c. yard
Stripes and Checks in Taffeta imported for Summer waists, White ground with either Navy or Black color effect . . . . . 49c. yard
19 inch Plain Taffeta, bright finish and reliable, White, Colors and Black . . . . . 65c. yard
WASH FABRICS—500 pieces Anderson's Zephyrs, Checks and Stripes, fast colors, regularly sold for 25c. yard, at . . . 15c. yard
500 pieces Percales, 35 inches wide, all new designs, fast colors, 12½c. yard
3,000 yards Imported Fabrics, Lawns, Batistes, Pique, Dimity, and Organdies, value 15c. . . . . 9c. yard
100 styles in French Percales, absolutely fast colors . . . 25c. yard

TAX ON COUNTRY CHECKS

Local Bankers Not Afraid of Losing Business Because of It.

THEY THINK IT A JUST CHARGE

The Gain to Other Cities Through the Withdrawal of Business Here Said to be Only Apparent.

Some excitement was created in financial circles yesterday by the circulation of several rumors in reference to the results upon the business of the banks of this city of the rule adopted by the New York Clearing House to charge a small percentage on the collection of out-of-town checks. One of these rumors was that the country collection business is rapidly drifting to Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities in this section of the country, to the detriment of New York. Another was that certain banks and trust companies in this city and in New Jersey and Pennsylvania are organizing a system of clearance by which they will dispense with the intermediary services of New York, and do their own collecting free. A third rumor was that the banks of Connecticut, and possibly those of Massachusetts and the other New England States, were organizing a similar Clearing House system, as a retaliatory measure upon this city.

The bankers of New York were not, however, disturbed by any or all of these rumors. The last two were emphatically denied, and the first, in reference to the increase of business in Philadelphia, was declared to be a temporary result of the new rule and of no significance whatever. There was a strong consensus of opinion that the low charge put upon this business will result in benefit to the banks of this city, and that neither Philadelphia nor any other city has an opportunity because of it to reap a harvest of collecting business at the expense of New York.

The Clearing House regulations in regard to the collecting of these out-of-town checks are as follows:

"For items collected for the accounts of, or in dealings with the Governments of the United States, the State of New York, or the City of New York, and for items payable in the Cities of Boston, Mass., Providence, R. I., Albany, N. Y., Troy, N. Y., Jersey City, N. J., Newark, N. J., Philadelphia, Penn., Baltimore, Md., no charge shall in all cases be discretionary with the collecting bank, and the same shall not be governed by the provisions of these rules and regulations.

"For all items from whomsoever received, (except on those points declared discretionary in Section 2,) payable at points in Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin, the collecting banks shall charge not less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the amount of the items respectively.

"For all items from whomsoever received, payable at points in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, and Canada, the collecting banks shall charge not less than one-quarter of 1 per cent. of the amount of the items respectively."

These rules were adopted in March, and went into effect April 1. Since that time, or within two months, it is said that the out-of-town collection business of Philadelphia has increased something like $15,000,000, and it has been further estimated that of this $6,000,000 represents the apparent loss to New York for the time under consideration. An official of one of the largest banks of the city, in speaking of this matter yesterday, said:

"This is an apparent loss only. It is true that many of the country or out-of-town bankers have opened accounts in Philadelphia, and in other of the points we call 'discretionary' in the Clearing House regulations, and are doing their 'foreign' collecting through these banks, to avoid the small charge for the service made by the banks of this city. A number of our own friends, bankers of Connecticut and other States, have told us so; but we have merely said, in reply, that matters would turn out all right, and the arrangement would be found to work to the satisfaction of all concerned.

"The apparent gain of $6,000,000, or say of $15,000,000—for it does not matter which sum it may be—by the banks of Philadelphia at the expense of New York represents merely the readjustment of business, and is entirely temporary. All this money will soon find its way, inevitably, to this city. It must come here. It will flow here by the law of financial gravitation, which draws all the money of a country toward the financial centre. Some of it, about $2,000,000, I am told, has already found its way here, as the rest of it will find its way here.

"It is a little remarkable to the general public that this money must come to New York, and that it cannot stay in Philadelphia, and that it cannot be handled in that city with ease or profit. You will find that money gets clogged in Philadelphia. Country bankers—we use the term, of course, to indicate bankers outside of New York—will soon find that after they have had a large amount of money collected in Philadelphia the banks there will have no way of sending it to their customers save through the medium of the express train. This is because the banks of that city have not sufficient exchange facilities, and cannot return this money in checks, as the New York banks can. They would have to wait to pick up a check here and a check there, and the customer, in the meantime, would get impatient and have his money sent by express. This would cost either him or the bank more than the low charge made for the service by the banks of this city. In fact, these charges were based upon the express service, the cost of transmitting money from place to place, which must always be the true basis of exchange. The money that I have spoken about as having already come to this city from Philadelphia came by express. If they cannot get the exchange, they will have to send it back by inconvenient and antiquated methods. This will soon prove too costly and too inconvenient, and you will find this money flowing back to New York, and the collecting business conducted as formerly, with the exception of the small charge for the service.

"The truth is that a great many business men expect the banks to do their business for nothing. Instead of sending money to other places and paying the express or other charges for carriage, they go to their bank and expect the bank to do the same thing, in a far better way, absolutely without cost to them, but at the cost of labor and time to the bank. The small charge is poor compensation for the service, and it is not enough to intervene in any way whatever, except temporarily, with the great collecting business of this city. The rule is probationary for three months, and I believe that the banks of this city will be so pleased with its working that they will continue it. In my opinion, it is not injuring our business in the slightest degree, and it will soon be a relief and benefit to the banks."

COUNTRY BANKERS MEET.

A "Group" Meeting in This City at Which the Country Check Tax Is a Subject of Discussion.

The bankers in Group VI. of the New York State Bankers' Association held what they call their "Spring meeting" yesterday at the Murray Hill Hotel. The "group" takes in the territory in seven counties along the Hudson River, north of New York County. C. F. Van Inwegen, the Chairman of the group and President of the First National Bank of Port Jervis, presided. Among those present were: W. Van Norden, President of the National Bank of North America; Alvah Trowbridge, President of the North American Trust Company; Bradford Rhodes, President of the Mamaroneck Bank at Mamaroneck; James M. Brush, President of the Bank of Huntington, and Chairman of Group VII., the Long Island group; C. A. Pugsley, President of the Westchester County National Bank, at Peekskill; T. L. Wood Carpenter, President of the Mount Kisco National Bank; David Cromwell of the White Plains Bank; Peter J. Elting, President of the Citizens' National Bank, at Yonkers; Henry F. Sammis, Vice President of the Bank of Huntington; Edward D. Stannard, Cashier of the National Bank of Brewster; Charles C. Cooks, President; N. V. Clark, Vice President, and H. R. Taylor, a Director of the Cornwall Bank, and R. G. Brewer, Cashier of the Mamaroneck Bank. Frank Barber, Cashier of the Sullivan County National Bank at Liberty, acted as Secretary.

At the business session Mr. Cromwell, on behalf of the Executive Committee, presented a report on the state of business, which was said to be generally satisfactory throughout the group, and rather better than at this time last year.

When the informal speaking began after the luncheon it was soon made evident that the recent action of the New York Clearing House in imposing a charge for handling "country checks" was a subject very close to the hearts of most of those present. Even the New York City bankers who were present as guests had something to say on the matter. Mr. Van Norden took up the subject at once.

"We New York bankers are rather perplexed just at present," said he, "somewhat in the clouds, because of the recent action of the Clearing House in the matter of country checks. The new rule is like the rain, it falls on the just and the unjust alike. I can believe the newspapers—or some of them—bankers are a class who have the good of their fellow-men at heart. They have in view the welfare of the community—and incidentally dividends. The community exaggerates the importance of bankers. Because some banks recently stopped loaning money on 'industrials,' many persons jumped to the conclusion that the time had come to put a check on that line of investments, and that the banks had reached an understanding to that effect. Of course, that is sheer nonsense. So far as I know, there has been no discussion, much less arrangement, among bankers regarding the matter. Each bank simply manages its affairs as may seem wise to its officers, and if a particular institution decides not to advance money on certain securities, that is simply its own affair. There is scarcely even comity among bankers.

"Now, as to the matter of out-of-town checks, we bankers have very little to do in such matters. We have a Clearing House Committee—we have to have some one to do our thinking, you know, and they do it. The committee fixes something up, and tells us to vote for this, and we obediently do it."

Before introducing the next speaker, Mr. Van Inwegen said he was glad to know that it is the Clearing House which is solely responsible for the new rule about checks. He explained that he personally did not feel so very greatly aggrieved by the new regulation. If the country bankers found that they had to suffer, they would make somebody else pay for it.

Mr. Trowbridge, discussing the subject, said: "There are two sides to this question—and perhaps three. First, there is your side, and then there is ours. We all understand that. But there is a third party, who makes the trouble for the other two, and that is the man who makes a check when he hasn't the money in bank to meet it. He sends the check to New York, and calculates that by the time it gets back to his town—six, eight, or ten days later—he will be able to raise the money. Three-fifths of the checks that come to New York are not good when they start. You may doubt that, but I know it to be true.

"There is another thing to be considered. Banks in New York are not selling merchandise. Yet because we try to make an arrangement that shall make our business pay we are accused of trying to antagonize the business interests of the whole country. Still another point is the position of the Post Office and the express companies in this matter. Often while a country banker is trying to make a little business with two or three checks the express companies will sell dozens of money orders at 7 or 8 cents apiece. In 1898 over 78,000,000 Post Office money orders were issued payable in New York, and the express companies did nearly as much business in that manner. They come to us by the basketful. We check them off by a machine, and they go to the Clearing House to be paid. I give you this to think about. While your customer is pestering you with checks that are not good the man whose check is good pays 8 cents to the express company. Let the country bankers and others get together and talk this over."

The Chairman read a letter from W. E. Frew of the Long Island City Bank. Mr. Frew advocated the establishment of a country Clearing House which would attend to these country checks. He said such a Clearing House would cost less proportionally than the New York City Clearing House.

Mr. Pugsley talked on currency reform. He advocated the gold standard.

Mr. Rhodes spoke briefly, returning to the check question. He said that this was simply a matter of business and of getting educated up to the situation. If the country bankers fail to educate the New York bankers up to the point of giving up their new regulation he supposed they would have to educate themselves to get fond of it.

Mr. Cromwell said the trouble of some country banks is due to their being too greedy. The cost of collecting a check, he thought, was just as legitimately a part of their expenses as rent or clerk hire.

Mr. Barber also took a favorable view of the situation, and said that his bank is entirely satisfied with it.

A Message from the Sea.

The Anglo-American Cable Company received yesterday the following message from its steamer Minia, which is rep

Sunday
June 4-1899

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

Henderson's Election as Speaker Considered a Certainty.

ARBITRATION AND THE SENATE

Upper House of Congress Likely to Guard Its Privileges—Cats' Meat in American Post Offices.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—About all the Republicans here have come to the conclusion, owing to some events that have occurred within a week, that Gen. David B. Henderson of Iowa will easily win the Speakership fight. That the West would have the Speaker in the Fifty-sixth Congress was apparent from the first, if only the West should decide it to be desirable and politic. The whole vote of the Republicans, without deciding any of the many contests that are to be passed upon, is 185, and of this number more than 100 come from the West.

As long as it appeared to be at all probable that the West would divide, there was a chance for Sherman of New York, unless there was persistence on the part of Payne of the same State to try for votes. From day to day are coming in reports of the adhesion of large bodies of Western Representatives to Henderson. Hopkins of Illinois, who succeeded in getting the indorsement of his own State, lost ground at once when Henderson began to put forth efforts to reach the prize. And Mr. Payne's intimation that "it looks like Henderson" struck quite as hard upon Sherman's "boom" as any capture of votes might have fallen.

Some desperate efforts are forecasted of the opponents of Henderson to defeat him by associating his campaign with the renewal of the old "hog combine" that farmed out the patronage when Mr. Reed was elected Speaker of the Fifty-fifth Congress. That may yet turn out to be a strong card in the hands of the opposition, for the "combine" was always as much detested as feared. But the suggestion of the use of the combination was calculated to hurt Sherman, for if the "combine" was to win, with a New York Doorkeeper to come out of it, the candidate for Doorkeeper would naturally seek the most popular candidate, and not one from his own State just for State pride.

Of course with improvement in Henderson's chances the Iowa candidate has become suddenly more popular than ever; men are discovering qualities of command and direction in him that simply liked him a fortnight ago, and his general superiority over his competitors will be declared everywhere until it happens that he has been overcome by another. That, in the general estimation, is not likely to occur. Gen. Henderson can only be defeated, in the estimation of the practical politicians, by a miraculous upheaval.

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Speakers are seldom elected because they are "good fellows," and that will not be the best reason to be given for choosing Gen. Henderson, but if he be elected there will be a "good fellow" in the Speaker's place for one term at least. No more warm-hearted man lives, probably, than David B. Henderson. He was born in Scotland, a fact that some of his opponents have referred to to put him out of the race, the assertion being made that he is ineligible for the Speakership because, having been born in a foreign country, he cannot succeed to the Presidency, and is therefore unfit to be made Speaker.

But that objection ought to have been made to Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, who is much nearer to the Presidency, in the eye of the law, than Henderson would be if he became Speaker. Henderson is a stirring orator, of the sort to which Senator Frye belongs as a class—loud, strong, and often vehement. When he is for a cause, no one doubts it. He is so constituted as to be unable to carry water on both shoulders. Grumblers against the Reed rules and Czar methods must know before they vote for Henderson or that he believes that the House ought to stand by itself, and when it adopts rules and elects a Speaker he ought to be allowed to direct the representatives of the party who elected him.

It is not probable that the declarations of Hopkins, Sherman, and others that they favor allowing the House to have its own way will draw from Henderson any retort. If the House desires to change the rules so that business shall be directed by a committee or by the whole House, which is absurd, it can do so. That would be true with any Speaker. Henderson is too much of a politician to pledge himself to any course that would emasculate the Speaker as an officer.

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Everybody calls Henderson "General," though he was never more than a Colonel. But he has had severe experience as a soldier. Going into the army of volunteers in 1861 as a private in the Twelfth Iowa Regiment, he won a First Lieutenant's commission and lost his leg. On account of this disability he was discharged in February, 1864, but he was back again in June, 1864, as Colonel of the Forty-sixth Iowa. From that time to this he has either walked with an artificial leg or with crutches, according to the season of the year and the condition of his wound.

He came to Washington with the Forty-eighth Congress, and has been here ever since. When occasion calls for it, he can make about as aggressive a partisan speech as one would ask to hear. An hour later he may be seen riding up town by the side of the man whom he addressed most fiercely, apparently on the best of terms with him. He provokes no cherished resentments. Always a friend of his fellow-soldiers, he is sensitive beyond the average of sensitive soldiers of the Union about the "coffee-coolers" and the "camp followers" who have brought reproach upon the army of the republic. If elected, he will be a friend of the veterans, but not a law-breaker or a promoter of beggary by veterans.

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Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio will scarcely regard Henderson as an ideal candidate. Henderson is a believer in civil service reform. Grosvenor would have everything distributed as spoils. Henderson as Speaker may protect the system from the attacks which Grosvenor contemplates making upon it. In his hands will be the making of the Committee on Civil Service. Mr. Reed took care that it should be made up so as not to do harm. Gen. Henderson may insist that it be so composed that it shall do good.

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Next week there is to be a festival at Glen Echo, near this city, for which elaborate preparations have been made, and which was postponed in consequence of the coincidence of the dates chosen for it and for the peace jubilee. It is to be an encampment of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. When first conceived it was destined to be held at Falls Church, over in Virginia, but Glen Echo, on this side of the Potomac River, was decided to be more advantageous, because of the frequency of communication with that point.

There is a large colony here of men and women who lived and participated in the Confederacy, and the Daughters are mostly the daughters of soldiers of the rebellion. The programme of exercises is elaborate, including music, orations, historical chapters, and, incidentally, refreshments. A good deal of interest has been excited in the decoration of the amphitheatre at Glen Echo Park, and the Confederate Association has supplied its collection of Confederate flags to be used on the occasion. President McKinley has consented to attend one session of the celebration, and it is expected that he will have something to say to the crowd. With good weather, there is sure to be a great attendance on that day.

Some of the money to be received as the result of this encampment is to be used in defraying the cost of removing the Confederate dead from Arlington Cemetery and placing them in a Confederate cemetery, to be procured. An entertainment is to be given on June 6, at Falls Church, of a local character, when a gentleman of Leesburg, Va., will tell the story of Mosby's exploits, a story of persistent interest to that locality. Glen Echo is a pleasure resort on the banks of the Potomac, less than an hour's ride from the central part of Washington by trolley lines that reach to all parts of the city.

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Senator Stewart of Nevada does not expect to see the Senate adopt any report by the American delegates to The Hague peace meeting that contemplates a "dodge" of the Senate of the United States. Talking a day or two ago about the pending proposition for a permanent board of international mediation, he declared that it looked to him like another effort to dispense with the Senate.

"That," said Mr. Stewart, "was the reason why the arbitration treaty was defeated. Secretary Olney and President Cleveland had contrived a way of settling troubles without the consent of the Senate, which is apt to be regarded by Presidents as sometimes a bother. I have not canvassed the Senate to ascertain how its members will take a treaty which may deprive the body of its Constitutional prerogatives, but I would venture to assert that it would not take it kindly. I assume that whatever the Commissioners approve of must first be passed upon by Congress, or at least by the Senate.

"When we come to consider the mediation plan, and the impossibility of getting a European power to decide in our favor in any case between a European power and the United States, I fancy the Senate and the country will be satisfied to trust a while longer to the old-fashioned way of diplomacy. Of course, no half dozen men, however able and peaceful in their disposition, can commit the people of the United States to any scheme matured at The Hague. Yes, it will be time enough to boast of what has been done when the Senate has had a chance to pass upon it."

Senator Stewart is like Senator Chandler in doubting the expediency and necessity of subjecting the United States to the dictation of any other two powers that may be asked to determine a question affecting only two of them.

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Cat-meat is regularly allowed for by the Post Office Department through the Salaries and Allowance Division. George W. Beavers of that division looks out for the tabbies, and knows why they came to be regarded as necessary and therefore to be encouraged and decently supported. While Beavers was a Post Office Inspector some money that had disappeared was traced to a rat's nest, where it had been reduced to fragments to feather a corner in which was a brood of young rats. Cats were introduced, and rats stopped eating letters.

An allowance is made to the New York office of $5 each month for cat-meat. The attendance of cats at the meat distribution is reported as regular and prompt. Recently the St. Paul office asked for an increase of the allowance from $5 to $10. It was argued that the St. Paul cat should have a pint of milk each day. That would require 365 pints, at 5 cents a quart in Summer and 6 in Winter. For milk alone the estimate was $10.40. But it was estimated that at kitten harvest time the consumption of milk would be increased, and it would have to be maintained until the kittens were able to set up housekeeping on their own account.

As an illustration of the industry and utility of this office cat, it was stated that in two months it had killed not less than 125 rats. Her two highest runs were 9 and 7. The department has no doubt that it gets the worth of all the money expended in feeding the official rat catchers.

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When the mercury is marking 82 degrees and the breeze is not worth considering, theatre managers do not usually expect to fill their houses, and few of them would think of drawing anybody to a theatre here to see a Shakespearean play after May has set in. But on Thursday night the National Theatre was crowded—so crowded that those who came unprovided with seats beforehand had to go to the top of the house and pay reserved prices or stand behind the back rows of the orchestra circle. And while they fluttered innuemrable fans to subdue the heat, they were so interested and pleased with the performance of "Romeo and Juliet," by the Frohman Company, with Miss Maud Adams, that they most cordially applauded every scene, called out Miss Adams, Mr. Faversham, and Mr. Hackett over and over again, and even had liberal approval for Mrs. Jones's Nurse. And now Washington is taking up the discussion provoked in New York and elsewhere as to whether Miss Adams's Juliet is the Juliet of Shakespeare or merely the notion of the young artist. And the critics really do not seem to help the matter much. They do not bite their thumbs at Miss Adams, but they do bite their thumbs.

E. G. D.

NEW HAMPSHIRE GOES TO SEA.

Masts of the Naval Militia's Ship Will Be Removed.

The ship New Hampshire, the floating armory of the First Naval Battalion of this city, went to sea yesterday morning. She did not go far, and her crew did not even have an opportunity for a dog watch. No storms were encountered, no whales spouted, no dolphins sported under the lee bow. Nevertheless, it is four years since the old ship left her moorings at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street, and she did so yesterday morning with a clearly manifested reluctance which caused her crew to fill the surrounding atmosphere with the picturesque language of the forecastle.

Three navy tugs pulled her away from the mud behind Bellevue Hospital and took her to the navy yard, where she is to be further likened unto a Noah's Ark by the removal of her masts. The old spars are in the way, and their removal will give the naval militiamen more room for their deck work.

WALL STREET EXPRESS TRAIN.

Runs from Hanover Square to Willis Avenue in 22 Minutes.

The Manhattan Railway Company on May 27 added to its east side service a Wall Street express without heralding or advertising. It is a "rocket" train, as it covers the distance between Hanover Square and Willis Avenue in twenty-two minutes. The train starts from South Ferry and makes but two stops—at Hanover Square and at Thirty-fourth Street.

One of the trains made the trip from Hanover Square to Willis Avenue in seventeen and a half minutes, but this could hardly be repeated except under the most favorable circumstances, chief of which would be the closing of the Harlem River draw. There is no Wall Street express on Sundays or public holidays. The schedule follows:

	Saturday. P. M.	Week Days. P. M.
South Ferry	12:17	3:17
Hanover Square	12:20	3:20
Thirty-fourth Street	12:27	3:27
Willis Avenue	12:42	3:42

The ordinary schedule time for accommodation trains between Hanover Square and Willis Avenue is forty-four minutes. The train which leaves Hanover Square at 12:20 P. M. connects at Willis Avenue with the 12:48 train north-bound.

WEST INDIAN RECIPROCITY.

Treaties Likely to be Made for Three Colonies of Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Sir Cavendish Boyle, Government Secretary of British Guiana, was presented to the Secretary of State to-day by the British Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Tower. Sir Cavendish has just arrived from London, and his special mission is to assist in negotiating a treaty of reciprocity for the West Indian Colony.

Reciprocity Commissioner Kasson and Mr. Tower have already made considerable progress on the treaty, and Sir Cavendish will now bring to the negotiation the benefit of his intimate knowledge of the commerce of Guiana, as well as the views held by the British Colonial Office on the matter of trade exchanges. The meeting to-day was preliminary and social, and arrangements were made to have Mr. Kasson, Sir Cavendish, and Mr. Tower proceed with the business detail next week.

Mr. Tower has also received word from the British Foreign Office that a commission from Jamaica had been authorized to come here and aid in framing a reciprocity treaty. This clears up a matter which was involved in considerable doubt. Mr. Tower will represent the Home Government, while the Jamaicans will give that aid which their personal familiarity with the island's affairs will make effective.

At the same time, Mr. Tower will conduct negotiations for a treaty for the Barbados, so that three distinct treaties are hoped to come out of the present negotiations. The expectations of the officials, both at the State Dpartment and at the embassy, is that the treaties will be completed within the next few weeks and before the Summer exodus from Washington occurs. It is said that the negotiations are quite simple, and that no obstacles are anticipated.

CHICAGO TOPICS OF A WEEK

Mrs. Emmons Blaine to Endow a Large College of Pedagogy.

MUCH TUBERCULOSIS IN MILK

A Vigorous Campaign Begun to Prevent the Spread of the Disease in This Way—The New Yacht Veva.

CHICAGO, June 3.—A great institution of learning, which primarily will be a college of pedagogy, but which will have a much larger scope and purpose than any mere normal school existing, is to be founded in this city by Mrs. Emmons Blaine. A liberal endowment—its figures have not been given officially, but it is reported to be $500,000—will be made by Mrs. Blaine within a few days, and that sum is to be considerably augmented by other Chicagoans. Although the scheme has been quietly brought near to completion, no intelligence of it leaked out until Wednesday evening, when Col. Parker, Principal of the Cook County Normal School, tendered his resignation to the Board of Education. Immediately afterward Col. Parker announced the project for the new school for teachers. He is to be its President. So far as outlined, the institution is to be much like the New York Teachers College, but with more departments. Briefly, it will be for the education of leaders in the field of education, for the training of Principals and Superintendents and the general benefit of the public-school system. A plan is also being considered for establishing a model school for children in connection with the college in a poor district of the city. It is said that Mrs. Blaine was encouraged to undertake the enterprise by the success of the college for teachers which she founded last year in connection with the University of Chicago. Mrs. Blaine, who lives at 344 Erie Street, is a daughter-in-law of the late James G. Blaine and a daughter of the late Cyrus H. McCormick, who bequeathed a large fortune to her.

War having been declared upon tuberculosis in milk by medical men in this city, a "tuberculosis congress" is to be convened here at a date to be decided shortly. Dr. Arthur R. Reynolds, Chicago's Health Commissioner, who has been energetic in fighting the bacteria in the city's drinking water, is the commander of the forces which are going to make milkmen sell pure lacteal fluid or go out of business. He is to be aided by the Chicago Medical Society and by some unaffiliated practitioners. The society has appointed Dr. Fernand Henrotin, Dr. Frank Billings, Dr. W. A. Evans, and Dr. John W. Robinson a committee to assist Dr. Reynolds. It is declared that hundreds of deaths, especially among infants, are due each year indirectly to the drinking of milk from deseased cows. The new crusade has aroused especial interest because of the tuberculosis convention in Berlin, and the warning that has come from it. Medical men state that in many dairies two-thirds of the cows are afflicted with tuberculosis.

There is floating in the Calumet River, receiving its finishing touches from a squad of busy workmen, a little yacht that is expected to represent Chicago in the international yacht races this Summer on the great lakes. Of course the Veva—that is the small craft's name, it having been launched and christened Tuesday at the yards of the Peare, Lytton, and Smith syndicate in South Chicago—will have to win its right to compete with the Canadian boat that is to try to hold the cup on the other side of the line, but its builder, A. G. Cuthbert, confidently prophesies such a result of the coming test races. The Chicago Yacht Club hopes to win back the cup that is the emblem of international yacht-racing honors, and its members are trusting much to the Veva.

On his way to New York Capt. Charles D. Clay of the Seventeenth United States Infantry stopped in the city this week for a brief time, registering at the Leland Hotel. Capt. Clay is fresh from the Philippines, and the main object of his long trip is to receive surgical attention in New York for a rifle shot wound in the neck. He was wounded in one of the last battles of the campaign that resulted in the capture of Malolos, through which he served with a gallantry that received special mention from Gen. Otis. Capt. Clay said that at least 75,000 troops are needed to bring about peace in the Philippines, that statement following a description he gave of the difficulties with which the American soldiers contend. Capt. Clay's home is in Lexington, Ky., and he will visit that place before proceeding to New York.

A vision of great things in the underground railway line has dawned upon the Chicago City Council as a result of the agitation for a driveway to connect the North and South Side boulevard systems. The idea has assumed, however, a rather more practical shape than a mere dream. With the proposition for a bridge across the river for pleasure traffic, there sprang up a kindred proposition to make the link a subway instead. This was at the Council meeting Monday night. The proposal met with so much favor that the Public Works Commissioner, Mr. McGann, was instructed to make estimates for the subway. On top of this order came another for estimates for giant conduits under the entire down-town district, and this was also adopted. The Aldermen supporting the measure have in ultimate view a scheme for replacing the down-town surface road loops with underground passenger car traffic. But the project is not so likely to develop important things as is the subway idea. Bicyclists and drivers of buggies want the boulevard link; a subway will cost not much more than a viaduct, and will be more convenient, and so the tunnel plan is not unlikely of consummation—when, however, no one is able to predict.

Society women are to meet and talk with working women about matters of mutual interest next Tuesday. The occasion will be the housewarming that is to mark the opening of the active career of the Chicago Business Women's League and of the new clubrooms in the Atwood Building. Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mrs. Emmons Blaine will make addresses. Both of these women are members of the club, as are Mrs. Charles S. Farnum, Mrs. Arthur J. Eddy, and Mrs. John Dupee. The club was originated last Fall through efforts of the National Woman Stenographers' Association, and since then it has absorbed several other women's organizations. The results have been obtained through the efforts of the business women and the liberal encouragement of the society women who have been enlisted in the enterprise.

R. B. P.

Starving Family Dispossessed.

Herbert E. Williams of 129 Milton Street, in the Greenpoint part of Brooklyn, in the Ewen Street Police Court, yesterday, charged Christian Thompson, a consumptive, with refusing to vacate two rooms he had been ejected from with his wife and three children three days ago. Thompson lives in the rear of 177 Huron Street, which property is owned by Williams. On account of his ill-health he has been unable to work. His wife, who was the only support, is now ill, and the children are in want of food. The unfortunate family was dispossessed, but again took possession of the rooms, having no other shelter. Their household effects consist of two small beds, the rest of the furniture having been pawned to keep the family from starving. Thompson told the Magistrate that he would try to find shelter for his sick wife and starving children by Monday, and would then vacate the place.

Girl Frightened Away Burglars.

The twelve-year-old daughter of Mrs. Jane Tuitt, who lives in apartments over the clothing establishment of Max Blatt, at 312 Grand Street, in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn, was awakened early yesterday morning by burglars at work in the store. She saw a large pile of clothing in the back yard. She and her mother screamed, and the two burglars fled. They left behind them their coats and hats. Policeman McConeghy fired four shots at the fugitives. The burglars, however, escaped. Entrance had been effected to the store by sawing off two iron bars from a rear window.

The Rev. Dr. Ray's Resignation.

The Rev. Dr. J. L. Ray, Ph. D., who has been pastor of the Central Baptist Church, at Marcy Avenue and South Fifth Street, Williamsburg, for more than two years, has accepted a call to the First Baptist Church of Phoenixville, Penn. He has tendered his resignation to his congregation.

BERNHARDT'S NEW HAMLET

French Actress's Idea of the Philosophy of Shakespeare.

PRAISE SHOWERED UPON HER

She Thinks Her Work Will Not Be Perfect for a Year—Massenet's New Opera Produced.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 26.—We have left politics, and we are not thinking much of painting, and the Dreyfus case is in abeyance, because the spirit of Shakespeare has suddenly made an apparition in the town, and our minds are absorbed with Hamlet and his philosophic ideas, and Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's personification of him, and with the question whether he was fat or thin; whether his locks were black or golden.

To tell the truth, Mme. Sarah has solved all these problems to the satisfaction of all playgoers—for the time being, at any rate. Later on, of course, when the marvelous first impression of her acting has in some measure worn off, we shall begin discussing whether her interpretation of Shakespeare's most powerful and tragic creation is final or not. Personality means so much that I doubt whether any one at the end of the fifteen tableaus into which M. Marcel Schwob has divided his translation, when the curtain falls upon Sarah borne away upon a steel buckler by four Danish Captains, when the dead march has played itself out, and the guns have roared, and the last handclap has died away, does not think that this is Hamlet as the part has never been played before—the real Hamlet whom Shakespeare himself would have applauded to the echo.

It is strange that after all these centuries which divide us from the poet's lifetime it should be a woman who reveals Hamlet to us. But so it is. Sarah Bernhardt, with that amazing intuition and subtlety of perception which are her leading intellectual and artistic qualities, takes our hand in hers and places it right over Shakespeare's heart. Shakespeare is said not to have had a great opinion of women. He was the Kipling of his period in that respect. Whether his misogynist philosophy guided him or not in his delineation of Ophelia it would be difficult to determine. In Hamlet he certainly created a complex type which generations of male actors have failed so far to understand.

HAMLET FAIR AND SLIM.

Whether it be a German, an Italian, an American, or an English Hamlet, we have been accustomed hitherto to meet with a ranter, a black-haired melancholy monstrosity. Mme. Sarah Bernhardt shows us a fair-haired, slim, nervous, excitable youth, corrupt with the corruption of extreme innocence, pessimistic with a philosophy which is still in its teens. Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's Hamlet is in love with Ophelia as a lad would be just after leaving school, and he gives her the good advice which smacks of the Greek authors he has been made to construe, and he is royal with it all, for he is a Prince, and, though he says rude things to her, he says them with the tenderness and the naïveté of a child by which their venom is destroyed.

But child as he is—a blasé spoiled child, who is growing into a decadent young man—he has the superstition and the inherited savagery of a Dane of the Middle Ages. So when he is with his mother this lurid side of his character shines forth, tempered by sudden lapses into the dreamy, sardonic tenderness natural to him; it exhibits itself in wild outbursts of buffonery, in which the hopeless and unrestrained boyhood has a leading part. He is alternately respectful, insulting, tender, appealing, passionately loving, and with a profoundly philosophic, with a philosophy born of utter naturalness; a philosophy all the more true because it is so profoundly unconscious of itself.

What he has to say about death, whether it be the death of Polonius, whom he kills under circumstances which rouse a boyishly ruthless sense of the absurd, or whether it be about Yorick, whose souvenir excites the sentimentality which all children cherish about their earliest childhood—it is always essentially young. He is as young as Ophelia, and the two die, morally, hand in hand, victims of the same fate. Sarah has understood all that, and much besides. Hamlet, as she reveals him to us, loves Ophelia, loves his mother, loves his father, loves Horatio, but he loves Life and Love and Hamlet more than all. And it is the tragedy of a vigorous, passionate, life-loving personality, overwhelmed by the doom of circumstances, which Hamlet works out.

"To be or not to be, that is the question." Whether it were better to be simply the Prince of Denmark and cynically accept the situation as it is, to live the egoistic life in which one's own pessimism inclines one to condone the mother, forget the ghost, and love Ophelia, or be Hamlet, assume the fatal burden which fate has imposed, play out the tragic poem to its bitter end, and with the vision of the inevitable doom before one's eyes still live and die magnificently, en maitre. "Ah, that's wormwood!" ("Absinthe, absinthe, absinthe!") And all the phases of this incomparable story of a soul in pain are, no doubt, which was Shakespeare's own story perhaps, Mme. Sarah Bernhardt interpreted to us with a clearness and a precision and an artistic grasp of her rôle which were beyond praise.

AN INTELLECTUAL REVELATION.

It is not often that a piece of acting is a great intellectual revelation. In this case it was so. Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has never played with so much power before. Her Hamlet is the crowning glory of her artistic career. And she feels and recognizes this herself. I have had a brief conversation with her on behalf of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and she assured me that never in her life was she so in love with any rôle as with that of Hamlet. I have already expressed, or at least hinted my belief, that no male actor ever came near Sarah in this part. There is precisely a point of femininity in the character which the male full-grown artist has invariably missed, and which is part and parcel of its youthfulness.

And yet Sarah assures me that it will take at least a year before she will be satisfied with her own interpretation of the rôle. She feels that in every one of Shakespeare's sentences there is a profundity of philosophy to which it is excessively difficult to give the necessary accent and relief. Her elocution never quite copes with all that Shakespeare is saying through the mouth of Hamlet. There are phrases and aphorisms of great philosophic import which it is difficult to avoid passing unperceived—so rich is the text in pearls of price. But in time Mme. Sarah Bernhardt hopes that her rendering will become more and more a sequent and convincing interpretation of Shakespeare's full thought. She is studying the part still—complete as her impersonation seemed to me. By the time she reaches America with it, it will be in fullest maturity. And this amazing woman, whose youthful travesty cuts a few years off Hamlet's life, is nearly sixty!

THE MENDES-VANOR DUEL.

Curiously enough, the French, who do not and never did like Shakespeare—whose minds are still in a great measure Voltairean—have not applauded Mme. Sarah Bernhardt as she deserves. She has of course a faithful and cultured following which suffices to fill her theatre, but the masses are not pleased that she should act Shakespeare. This hostility was the main cause of the dispute between M. Georges Vanor, a dramatic critic, and M. Catulle Mendes, which has led to an unusually dangerous duel, M. Mendes receiving a rather nasty dig in the stomach from his adversary's sword. However, M. Mendes, who has fought many duels in his lifetime, will recover from this one.

The quarrel arose as to whether Hamlet was fat and fair, or thin and dark, and it became passionate when the merits of Mme. Sarah's acting were discussed. M. Mendes is a great admirer of Sarah. M. Vanor is, also, but he prefers her in French parts, and his epigrammatic mind does not appreciate Hamlet's philosophic vagaries. So the two critics, who are old friends, came to blows, with the shocking result already mentioned. No one has been more horrified at this untoward incident than Sarah herself, who is a friend of both combatants. Fortunately M. Mendes's wound is not fatal, and he is now reconciled with M. Vanor, who is really an excellent fellow, of infinite wit.

MASSENET'S NEW OPERA.

A great musical event has been the production of M. Massenet's new comic opera, "Cendrillon," at the Opéra Comique. It is, I hear, the last work which this eminent composer means to write for the theatre, and it has had an enormous success, which is expected to equal, if not to surpass, that of "Cyrano de Bergerac" at the Porte St. Martin. M. Massenet has deserved to succeed, for he has written some charming airs in his new work, and has remained faithful to the genius of French music without attempting to graft on to it a sham Wagnerianism.

His music is as light as a fairy's footsteps; a magical shower of gold dust; a gossamer shimmer. And though the Wagnerian critics scoff, it is as Massenet meant it to be, and as it should be, and is entirely successful. Never before has the old fairy legend of Cinderella been more charmingly told and staged, or wedded to more delightful music. The audience is transported into the land of Watteau, over which a good fairy has cast her spell.

DEATH OF ROSA BONHEUR.

I must close this letter with a brief reference to Rosa Bonheur, whose death took place this morning at Fontainebleau. What old memories her name recalls! She was not by any means the oldest French artist living, and yet she seems to have been painting so much longer than anybody else. The earliest anecdote I think I ever heard about any contemporary painter was about her, and, as I subsequently ascertained, many years afterward, that it was not true, there is no need to repeat it.

The story of her first youth has always been somewhat of a mystery. We know that she was the daughter of a painter, and she has a still surviving brother, a painter like herself of cows and deer, who, though not without talent, has never obtained the slightest popular recognition. Her father's work has also not survived in public estimation. Rosa herself was a genius. And she had the temperament and physical appearance of a man—a great leonine head, not unlike that of Balzac, covered with a shock of iron-gray hair, cut not exactly short, but about as long as the late Ernest Renan's, covering the coat collar and just sweeping the shoulders.

In her studio she wore man's clothes, and only put on a skirt when she had done working, retaining her man's jacket and waistcoat, and the velvet skull cap, cocked over one ear, à la Sardou. She had the misanthropy of an old man, (in later life,) and received very few visitors. She was rich, but her paintings did not bring her all the wealth she had a right to, for many years ago she made an arrangement with a French firm of picture dealers, who benefited extensively from her output, which was large, for she was an indefatigable worker. As a painter she was really admirable, and had few, if any, of the defects which are characteristic of her sex. She was not unduly imitative; and her brush was as vigorous as a man's.

Indeed, she was one of the very few female painters of any time who can rank as a "master," and in France, at any rate, there is no woman of equivalent talent to claim her mantle. There are other cow painters who are perhaps as good—notably the American Parisian, Mr. Bisbing; but as a woman she was unique. Since 1867 she has not exhibited at the Salon until this year, when there was a question of giving her the medal of honor, but she modestly refused it on the ground that her picture was too insignificant.

A passionate student all her life, her profound knowledge of animal life was largely acquired at the Paris slaughter houses, and it was the brutal conduct toward her of the butcher lads on these occasions—they are drawn from the dregs of the Paris population—which first induced her to assume man's clothing.

Rosa Bonheur had a passionate devotion for her poor old father—the raté artist, she the applauded genius—and she never quite recovered her spirits after his death, fifty years ago, in the very year that she won her first medal at the Salon. She never married. She was of Israelitish origin, and the only woman in France who wore the coveted decoration of an officer of the Legion of Honor.

ROWLAND STRONG.

BRIGANDAGE IN SARDINIA.

The Italian Government at Last Taking Energetic Steps to Stamp It Out—A Whole Province Terrorized.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 19.—The Italian Government is at last realizing that the increase of brigandage in certain parts of Sardinia, and especially in the Province of Sassari, is becoming serious, and steps are being taken by the authorities to bring the bandits to justice.

The Sardinian newspapers are filled with particulars as to the vast scale on which brigandage is being carried on. The condition of the inhabitants of Sassari has for some time past been intolerable. For some years the law in those regions has become a mere name, and all attempts at its regular enforcement have been unsuccessful. The bandits and outlaws continually terrorize the peasants and villagers.

Many landed proprietors and farmers who have been unfortunate enough to fall into the bad graces of these ferocious bands of outlaws have been unable to find any real protection against their threats, depredations, and persecutions, and have had either to literally abandon their possessions and leave the country or to remain in constant peril of their lives, shut in their houses in a state of siege. Many have been murdered in their homes or in the public highways in the near neighborhood of the towns and guardhouses.

The assassins have so increased in numbers and boldness as to hold the entire province in a continual state of alarm and suspense, defying the police and gendarmerie and forcing the inhabitants into a secret obedience of their rule by their too often carried out threats of vengeance. Favored by the wild nature of the mountain country, and relying upon the enforced protection of many of the peasants, they have almost invariably escaped the various expeditions of the carabinieri against them and have remained absolute masters of the whole territory which they infest.

The civil and military authorities have now been ordered to take decisive steps toward rooting out the evil. The authorities in question have naturally come to the conclusion that the only means of bringing things to an end is to take strict measures with all those found affording any protection to the outlaws or having any relations with them. Though many of these unfortunates have been forced into unwilling complicity, on pain of death and other menaces, it has also become known that many have been in voluntary league with the bandits, so that the latter were working into one another's hands by means of a network of spies and accomplices.

The police, gendarmes, and carabinieri planned a bold and decisive move, and on the night of May 14 arrested contemporaneously over 300 persons, men and women, in various parts of the province. Among these were several relatives of the outlaws, a large number of officials holding various positions in the smaller towns, from that of Mayor down, and some wealthy landed proprietors. The names of the arrested were published, and have created a great sensation.

The towns and villages have been placed under military rule, and determined efforts are being made to capture the remainder of those harboring and assisting the brigands before taking final measures for rooting these latter out of their mountain strongholds by a combined advance on the part of the troops and carbinieri.

Many of the accused have fled to the mountains, and allied themselves with the bandits, while others have given themselves up to the authorities. At Orani and Nuoro two of the brigands, Luigi Tolu and Francesco Satta, have been captured by the mounted police. Much satisfaction has been evinced by the Italian press at this decisive though tardy step on the part of the Government. Meanwhile there will be some lively work between the carabinieri and the desperadoes during the next few weeks, and the public is anxiously awaiting developments.

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We have 10 or 12 different styles, colors, decorations, etc., of full-sized toilet sets, which we are selling complete with jar at (See cut)..... $3.45

UMBRELLA JARS.

Rustic umbrella jars, in combined tints of red, yellow and olive, suitable for the country, at..... $1.90 each.

ENGLISH SERVING PLATES.

English serving plates with very pretty border decorations, having the appearance of $15 or $20 plates; they would be good value at from $6 to $9 per dozen; we will sell about 100 dozen of these plates, commencing Monday, at.. 25c. each.

DOULTON CUPS & SAUCERS.

English Doulton A. D. Coffee cups and saucers, pretty border decorations in sage green..... 10c. each.

SOUP TUREENS.

We have recently been closing our several patterns of dinner ware, and for some reason the soup tureens have not sold. We must have the room, and in order to hurry them along we will sell English Porcelain full-sized soup tureens, of artistic blue pattern, at..... $1.50 each.

Soup plates to match, same decoration..... 10c. each.

COTTAGE DINNER SETS.

We wish to call your attention to two new patterns of cottage dinner sets which have just arrived. One has a brown border decoration with flowers running toward the centre in Lavender with sage green leaves, each piece has gold edge, set for 12 persons complete $19.95

Same set as mentioned above in green border decoration, quite suitable for the country, same price.

If you wish something at a less price than these, we can supply you, or if you want something more expensive we can furnish them. Never before have we had the pleasure of calling your attention to as complete a line of dinner ware as we are now showing, there being between four and five hundred different patterns to select from.

GLASS WARE.

Several new patterns of Baccarat glassware have been added. One is especially adapted for yacht furnishing. We have exceptional facilities for decorating glassware either in gold or with engraved monogram; special designs or emblems will be submitted.

CUT GLASS SALAD BOWLS.

Our variety of salad, fruit or berry bowls is undoubtedly very much larger and more complete than can be found elsewhere in the City. We mention one lot which are 8 inch, handsomely cut; beautiful design and well polished; you have your pick of several different patterns..... $4.50 each

CLARET SET.

Rich gold glass claret set, consisting of 12 claret glasses and one claret jug, in white satin lined leatherette case complete... $29.75

50, 54 West 22d Street.
WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

"Buy China and Glass Right"
HIGGINS & SEITER
FINE CHINA
RICH CUT GLASS.

FOR THE JUNE WEDDINGS

We can only say that once more we have outdone ourselves—and that's a volume in a single line.

Never has New York's favorite Gift store been so crowded to overflowing with everything that's beautiful in Glass and China.

Never has it been quite so easy to demonstrate that nothing is more appropriate or satisfactory for a Wedding Present than what you can purchase here;

Or that the same amount of money which expended for things of gold or silver would produce an insignificant result, will, in Glass or China—especially here where the cost is always

"At Least ¼ Less Than Elsewhere,"

make a magnificent showing of articles, than which nothing can be more beautiful or fit. We mention the following merely as

SUGGESTIONS.

Cut Glass Sterling Silver Mounted

Several weeks ago a large manufacturer of cut glass came to us with his entire stock of glass, which had been made especially for silver mounting, he having decided to close out this department of his business. We bought it at a mere fraction of its original cost. A large portion of it has been mounted with sterling silver, and coming as it does at the height of the wedding season, we call this to your attention. There are not many articles of a kind, but a good many different kinds. A great many people have a special fondness for the combination of cut glass and sterling silver, which certainly is very pleasing. We mention below a few of these prices.

PUNCH BOWL.

Large, very richly and deeply and handsomely cut footed punch bowl, with magnificent hand-chased sterling silver top. Fair price would be $200, but we offer it for..... $1.25

There is only one of these punch-bowls.

LOVING CUPS.

Large size, three-handled richly cut, beautifully polished loving cups, with sterling silver mounting, hand chased..... $23.15

Larger size..... $30.00

SMELLING SALT BOTTLES.

Large size, plain panel cutting w. ground glass stopper, and sterl. silver and gold mounting. Ordinal. would sell at $5, special at this time..... $2.00 each

Small smelling salt bottles, intended to carry in the hand, ordinarily would sell for $1.50; there are about 100 of these at.. 35c. each.

CLARET JUGS.

Beautifully cut claret jug, hand chased sterling silver mounting, quart size. $9.00 each.

CIGAR JARS.

There are several patterns of cigar jars, all equally rich and beautifully cut and with

THE CHILD-LIFE OF SPAIN

Characteristics of Youth as Observed in the Capital.

INFANTILE THEATRE VISITORS

The Thirteenth Birthday of Alfonso XIII.—Child-Royalty in Spanish Art—Influence of Murillo.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

MADRID, May 17.—While the larger children of Madrid are busy with their own plays of politics, bullfights, and flirtation, the little ones have happy afternoons in the great historic park of the Buen Retiro. Convents, palaces, and fortifications have all made way for the children's romping ground. Resting on a rustic seat in the leafy shade, with the rich, thrilling notes of the nightingale answering the bell call of the cuckoo from the deeper groves beyond, one may watch these budding Spaniards to heart's content.

It is well to observe them from a distance, however, for their young voices are of the shrillest. Among the boys, an energetic few are developing muscle by tag and leapfrog; more are flying kites, cracking whips, twirling slings, and brandishing the terrors of pewter swords; while at every turn, beside some flashing fountain or beneath some spreading oak, one comes upon a group of urchins playing at toro with the cheap, gaudy capes of red and yellow manufactured for the children's sport. The girls are skipping rope, rolling hoop, teaching one another the steps of the Sevillana and the jota, and whispering momentous secrets in statue-guarded grottos, or thickets of flowering shrubs, or whatsoever safe, mysterious nook their fluttering search can find.

Here is a school out for its daily airing, a pretty procession of rainbow-clad little damsels, marshaled by the black-veiled figures of graceful nuns, and pacing with all decorum down a crowded avenue, but the moment the troop turns into some sequestered by-path how it breaks into a shimmering confusion of butterflies, darting hither and thither in those jewel-green lights and sea-green shadows, the nuns casting their dignity to the winds and scampering with the swiftest. Wandering after we come, perhaps, upon an open space where the smaller boys are gathered, delicate little lads riding horse-headed sticks, digging with animal spades, and tossing big, soft, red and yellow balls, while mothers and nurses sit about in circle on the stone benches, calling out sharp-toned cautions to their respective charges.

BABY DIGNITY.

And everywhere in the park are toddling babies, clasping dolls, tugging at gay balloons, dragging wooden donkeys on wheels, and tumbling over live puppies. They are pale, engaging, persistent little creatures, with a true Spanish inability to learn from experience. I saw one aristocratic cherub, white as snow from feathered cap to ribboned shoes, take ten successive slappings because he muddied his hands. The angry nurse would make a snatch for the naughty fingers, roughly brush off the dirt, and cuff the culprit soundly. His proud little mouth would tremble; he would wink hard and fast, but there was not a tear to be seen, not a cry to be heard, and no sooner had her peasant mistress released him than back went the baby's quaint little mire. A gorgeous civil guard finally distracted her attention, and the last view I had of the child showed him blissfully squatted in the very middle of a puddle, splashing with arms and legs.

White is almost the universal wear of the prattling age in the Buen Retiro, although now and then flits by some lily fairy with saffron sash and harmonious saffron stockings, or costume similarly touched by pink or blue. The Scotch plaids, too, are in some favor as sashes, and at rare intervals we may see a tot sombrily attired in a stout plaid frock. But the whole of this childish multitude is thickly flecked with the mourning suits, complete to the bits of black gloves and even to jet studs in the collars. Among the sad sights of the Retiro this Summer is an epileptic boy, lad and half supported between two sweet-faced, youthful ladies, both "widows' crêpe," who screen him with cases as his fit takes him and he foams and screams in piteous helplessness. This pathetic trio, ever seeking seclusion, is ever followed by a retinue of idlers, who, for all their curiosity staring, are silent and sympathetic.

The nursemaids are not the least attractive feature of the kaleidoscopic picture. Most wear white caps, fastened with gilded pins or knots of rose or russet, but the nurses counted the best, from the mountain provinces of Santander, are distinguished by bright-colored handkerchiefs twisted about the head. Here, as in the Elisées, baby wagons are seldom seen. The nurses carry in arms the black-eyed infants who bite away at their coral necklaces quite like little Yankees.

YOUTHFUL LOVEMAKING.

But Spanish traits soon declare themselves. In the centre of the park is an artificial pond, where lads in their first teens, too old for play, lean languidly over the iron railings, and, while they throw crumbs to the flock of forlorn-looking ducks or watch the dip of the red oar-blades that impel the pleasure boats, brag of their amorous adventures and exchange the scandal of the Prado. Sometimes their love chat is of sweeter tenor, for many of these schoolboys have already spoken their betrothal vows, which the Church will not let them lightly break. Spaniards often marry under twenty-one, and even a recent wedding in Madrid, where neither bride nor bridegroom had reached the age of fifteen year, is hardly thought amiss in view of the fact that there is parental money to maintain them.

And why was the stately City of Valladolid under a reign of terror for half the week just past, with shutters up, doors barred, and women and children kept at home for safety, while bands of young men swayed in bloody struggle through her ancient squares and streets, but because a cadet and a student must needs lose heart to the same maid? Cupid, not Santiago, is the patron saint of Spain. And Cupid, for all his mischief, has some very winning ways. Our boyish sentimentalists of the Buen Retiro, for instance, easily fall into song, and the native melodies, always with something wild and Oriental in their beat, ring across the little lake into the woods beyond till the birds take up the challenge and every tree grows vocal.

The more favored children of the capital may be seen in force at the matinées in the Apolo, Lara, and Larzuela. Afternoon performances are given only on Sundays and the other Catholic fiestas, which last, numerous enough, are well within reach of the Puritan conscience. At these matinées more than half the seats in the house are occupied by juvenile ticket holders, from rows of vociferous urchins in the galleries to round-eyed babies cooing over their nurses' shoulders. If the play is an extravaganza, abounding in magic and misadventure, the glee of the childish audience is at its height.

INFANT THEATREGOERS.

The close attention with which mere three-year-olds follow the action is astonishing. "Bonito!" lisping voices cry after each fantastic ballet, and wee, white hands twinkle up and down in time with the merry music. When the clown divests himself, one by one, of a score of waistcoats or successively pulls thirty or forty smiling dairy maids out of a churn, little arithmeticians all over the house call out the count and dispute his numbers with him. When the dragon spits his shower of sparks, when chairs sidle away from beneath the unfortunates who would sit down or suddenly rise with them toward the ceiling, when signboards whirl, and dinners frisk up chimney, cigars puff out into tall hats, and umbrellas fire off bullets, the hubbub of wonder and delight drowns the voices of the actors.

The house is never still for one single instant. Babies cry wearily, nurses murmur soothingly, mystified innocents pipe out questions, pass rebuke and explain, exasperated old bachelors hiss for silence, saucy boys hiss back for fun—altogether the Madrid matinée affords a far better opportunity to study child life than to hear the comedy upon the boards.

The dramatic instinct, so strong in Spaniards, is constantly manifested in the children's plays. I know of one overflowing nursery where the nifios have amused themselves for months in fashioning paper fleets and repeating the naval battles of the war, duly sinking the Spanish squadrons because they "prefer to play the truth." If only they may live to be Ministers of State! The most common house toy in Spain is a wooden or paper theatre, and in many of these all over the peninsula we may be sure that the Cuban campaign is going on to-day with more or less ragged armies of dolls as dramatis personæ. The little people play at repatriados with much gusto, and make believe die of hunger and exhaustion in the streets of Malaga," where such deaths have taken place in only too grim earnest.

INTEREST IN THE BOY KING.

The boy King of Spain is, of course, a fascinating figure to his child subjects. The Queen Regent has a Summer chalet at San Sebastian, on that artistic little bay called the Concha. Indeed, it is so tiny and so perfect, with its jasper mountains and sapphire waves—which are ingeniously arranged to throw a diamond surf and make a music quite like real sea water—that I never could believe it anything but a bit of wonderful jewel work. On those red-letter days when the King takes a sea dip, children come running from far and near to see him step into these mother-of-pearl waters, with two stalwart soldiers gripping the royal little fists. And no sooner has the Court returned to the sumptuous, anxious Palace of Madrid than the boy bathers of San Sebastian delight themselves in playing King, mincing down the beach under the pompous military escort that they take turns in furnishing one another.

In Madrid, too, the sightseeing crowds that gather before the royal palace or at the doors of the Iglesia del Buen Suceso, where the Queen Regent, with her "august children," sometimes attends the Salve on Saturday afternoons, are thickly peppered with little folks, eager to "see the King." They are often disappointed, for the precious life is jealously guarded, especially while the Carlist cloud still broods above the throne. A fortnight since, a man with a revolver under his coat was arrested on suspicion in the vestibule of the Theatre La Comédia, where the Queen was passing the evening. Skeptical Madrid shrugged its shoulders and said: "Stuff and nonsense! When the Ministers want the Queen to sign a paper that isn't to her liking they make a great show of devotion and pounce down on some poor devil as an Anarchist to frighten her into being meek and grateful." And, in fact, the prisoner was almost immediately released for lack of any incriminating evidence. Ever since, nevertheless, the royal movements have been more difficult to forecast, and, on the daily drives, the kinglet is often missing from the family group.

But, undiscouraged, every afternoon the children fringe the palace side of the Plaza de Oriente, hoping to see the royal carriage go or come with their young sovereign, whose portrait, a wistful boyish face above a broad lace collar, is printed in one of their school reading books above the inscription: "To the Head of the State honor and obedience are due." Expectant urchins, in the all-enveloping black pinafores that remind the eye of Paris, with book satchels made of gay carpeting over the shoulder, shake out their smudgy handkerchiefs, often stamped with the likenesses of famous toreros, and help themselves to one another's hats in readiness to salute, but the elegant landau, preceded by an escort of two horsemen, dashes by so swiftly that their long waiting is rewarded only by the briefest glimpse of bowing bonnets and of a small gloved hand touching the military cap that shades a childish face.

ALFONSO'S THIRTEENTH BIRTHDAY.

It is a pale and sober little face, as I have seen it, but Madrilenos resent this impression and insist that his youthful Majesty is "sturdy enough" and as merry as need be. They are especially sensitive about him just now, for he, Alfonso XIII., godson of Pope Leo XIII., is thirteen years old to-day—an iteration of the unlucky omen that really ought to be satisfied with the loss of the Spanish colonies. His mother, in honor of the date, has distributed $5,000 among orphan asylums and other charities, and there was a grand reception in the Hall of the Embassadors this afternoon, where the slight lad in cadet uniform, enthroned beside the Queen Regent, between the two great lions of gilded bronze, received the congratulations of a long procession of bowing Ministers, Admirals, Captain Generals, prelates, and those haughty grandees of Spain whose ancient privilege it is to wear their hats in the royal presence, but the shrinkage of his realm since his last birthday must have been uppermost in the mind of even the young lord of the festival. Pobrecito! One wonders what thoughts go on behind those serious brows of his, when, for instance, he looks down from his palace windows at the daily ceremony of guard mounting in the courtyard. It is such a gallant sight; the martial music is so stirring; the cavalry in blue and silver sit their white steeds so proudly, with the sun glistening on their drawn swords, and the wind tossing their long white horsehair plumes, that all these tales of defeat and loss must puzzle the sore boy heart and cast confusing shadows on the path before him.

Little as the Spaniards love the Queen Regent, to whom they cannot pardon her two cardinal offenses of being "a foreigner" and of disliking the bull fight, they have a certain affection for Alfonso XIII., "the only child born a King since Christ." Indeed, Spain seems to have been always sympathetic toward childhood in palaces. Enter this wonderful Almeria of Madrid, where those plumed and armored Kings, on richly caparisoned chargers, whom we have come to know in the paintings of the Museo del Prado, seem to have leaped from the canvases to greet us here in still more lifelike guise, albeit not overgraciously, with horse reined back and mighty lance at poise. Any fine morning they may all come clattering out into the Plaza de Armas—and where will the United States be then? Here stands a majestic row of them—Philip II. in a resplendent suit of gold-inlaid plate-armor; Maximilian, whose visor gives him the fierce hooked beak of an eagle; Sebastian of Portugal, with nymphs embossed in cunning work on his rich breastplate, and Charles V. three times over, in varieties of imperial magnificence.

But even these stern warriors is a hollow square of boy princes, and of noble niños, whose visors hide their identities in long oblivion. The armor of these childish figures is daintily wrought, with tender touches of ruffs and cuffs, scallops and flutings, and rosettes. Often only the upper half of the body is incased in steel, the slender legs playing the dandy in puffed trousers of striped velvet—scarlet, green, and buff—silk hose, and shoe slippers. Little Philip III. proudly displays a diminutive round shield, with a relief of battle scenes in gold. The plate armor of little Philip IV. is stamped with lions and castles, eagles, and spears. And his little son, Don Baltasar Carlos, bestrides a spirited pony and wears at the back of his helmet a tuft of garnet feathers.

PICTURES OF ROYAL CHILDREN.

The Prado Galleries abound in royal children. This same infante, Don Baltasar, is seen here in the foreground of a lonely landscape, with desolate blue hills beyond and driving clouds above. But all the more bright and winsome glows the form of the six-year-old horseman, the gold-fringed, pink sash that crosses his breast streaming out far behind with the speed of his fearless gallop. This boy, who died at seventeen, is pictured again in a hunting suit, with gun in hand and hound on either side. But the genius of Velasquez is at its perfect best in the world-renowned painting of "Las Meninas," whose central figure is the little daughter of Philip IV., sitting for her portrait. Such a doll as she is, with her prim fluff of hair, cruelly stiff bodice, and balloon skirts, all in the pale colors of the unripened soul within. Her gratified parents, reflected in the mirror, beam upon the group, her ugly dwarfs tease the drowsy dog, and one of her charming maids kneels to her with a tray of cakes and wine, but the solemn puss, undiverted, will not stir from her pose nor alter the set of her small features until the artist, standing half disdainfully before his easel, gives the word. She has waited for it now hard upon 250 years, but the centuries beat in vain against that inflexible bit of propriety.

Even the royal burial vaults beneath the grim Escorial have in their chill grandeur of marble halls an especial Panteon for babies, princely innocents whose lives are reckoned in months more often than in years. Gold and blue and red brighten their great white sepulchre, and above the altar smiles the Christ child, with the graven words: "Suffer the children to come unto me." But for Alfonso XIII. a sombre sarcophagus waits in the haughtiest and gloomiest of all the Panteons, where only Kings, and Queens who were mothers of Kings may lie.

It is not royal childhood alone that is dear to this strange, romantic, monstrously inconsistent heart of Spain. The cruelty of Spaniards to horses sickens even the roughest Englishmen, yet almost every voice softens in speaking to a child, and during these three months in Spanish cities I have seen nothing of that street brutality toward the little ones which forces itself upon the daily notice in Liverpool and London. Spanish children, though less fresh and wholesome than young Britishers, are peculiarly attractive, largely because of their careful training in the courtesies of life. There is an old-fashioned exaggeration about their set phrases of politeness. Just as the casual caller kisses the lady's feet, in words, and she reciprocates by a verbal kissing of his hand, so the school children respond to the roll call with a glib: "Your servant, Sir." Ask a well-bred boy his name, and he rattles back: "Jesus Herrera de la-Chica, at the service of God and yourself." They learn these amenities of speech with their first lispings.

INFANTILE POLITENESS.

I was much taken aback one day by a rosy youngster twenty months of age. Not in the least expecting the infant to understand, I said to his young aunt, who was exhibiting him with pretty pride: "What a fine little fellow!" Whereupon that precocious roly-poly ducked his head in my direction and gravely enunciated: "Es favor que Usted me hace."—"It is a compliment you pay me." I could hardly recover from the shock in time to make the stereotyped rejoinder: "No es favor, es justicia."—"No compliment, but the truth." To this Don Chubbykins sweetly returned "Mil gracias"—"A thousand thanks"—and I closed this uncanny dialogue with the due response: "No las merece"—"It does not merit them."

Servants, neighbors, passers-by, beggars, all prompt the children in these shibboleths of good manners, adorning the precept with example. "Would you like to go with us to the picture gallery this afternoon?" I asked a laddie of artistic tastes at a boarding house tea. "Si, señora," he replied, whereupon several of the boarders, greatly scandalized, hastened to remind him, but in the gentlest of tones, of the essential addition "con mucho gusto," to which we were bound to reply: "The pleasure will be ours." The girls, even more than the boys, are bred in these formal fashions of intercourse. Every morning they ask if you have rested well, and express grief or gratification, according to your response. In the Gulick school, mere midgets of six and eight, returning from class, will not close the doors of their rooms if you are in sight, though perhaps seated at a reading table in the further end of the corridor, lest they should appear inhospitable. I have seen a thirsty child of seven, heated to exhaustion with the sun and fun of an Andalusian picnic, refuse to touch the water which some good Samaritan had handed up to the dusty carriage until the glass had been offered to every one else, driver included, leaving, in the sequel, little enough for her. On our midnight return from the Feria, this same niña of gentle memory, staggering and half crying with sleepiness, would nevertheless not precede any of her elders in entering the home door. "After you," she sobbed, with hardly voice enough to add: "And may you all rest well!" "The same to you," chorused the adults, trooping by, and her faint murmur followed: "Many thanks."

"Shall I give you this fan when I go away?" I asked her once, "or would you rather have it now to take to the party?" She wanted it then and there, but what she answered was: "I shall be best pleased to take it, when you like best to give it."

You must beware of saying to a little Spanish maid: "What a beautiful rosebud in your hair!" Instantly the hand is busy with the pins. "It is at your disposal." You hastily protest: "A thousand thanks, but no, no, no! It is very well placed where it is." Off comes the flower, notwithstanding, and is fastened into your belt. For when the elder sister has insisted on giving you (until the next ball) those dancing slippers which you so rashly admired, and the sister's novel went home the night before without his cloak, because you had approved its colors, (although he sent his servant around for it before breakfast,) what can the children do but follow suit?

SPANISH LOVE FOR CHILDREN.

Yet, although little Spaniards are so punctiliously taught to put the pleasure of others before their own, the affection lavished on them in the household circle is most indulgent and passionate. I observed one day a brusque young fellow of twenty-four, whom we had thought a hard, prosaic, catch-penny sort of person, suddenly gather a four-year-old nephew to his heart and cover the dimpled face with kisses, while the look in his own black eyes was the look of a St. Antony. I stood last week in a crowded cathedral and lost all sense of the service in contemplation of an ugly mannikin, with coarse features and receding forehead, who held a frail baby boy clasped tight against his breast. It was a blue-eyed, fair-haired wean, with a serious, far-away expression, and from time to time, attracted by the gilt of the ceiling, it raised a tiny pink forefinger and pointed upward, while the father's animal face, never turned away from the child, became transfigured with love and worship. He took the baby out, when it had fallen asleep upon his shoulder, and it was good to see that dense throng open and make a lane for him, every man, however brutal or frivolous his aspect, being careful not to jostle that drooping, golden head.

But Spanish children, so caressed and so adorned, are nevertheless modest in their bearing, and fall shyly back before a stranger. I remember a beaming grandfather displaying to us two blushing little dons, bidding them open their eyes wide that we might contrast colors, turn back to back that we might measure heights, and in various ways put their small selves on show, all which they did in mute obedience, but at the word of release flew together, flung their arms about each other's necks, rolled under the nearest table, and curled up into the least possible bunch of bashful agony.

It would be strange, indeed, if children were not beloved in the country of Murillo. Spain has let the most of his beggar-boy pictures go to foreign collections, but she has cherished his Holy Families and cherub-peopled Annunciations. Such ecstatic rogues as those Andalusian cherubs are! Their restless ringlets catch azure shadows from the Virgin's mantle; they perch tiptoe on the edges of her crescent moon; they hold up a mirror to her glory and peep over the frame to see themselves; they pelt St. Francis with roses; they play peek-a-boo from behind the fleecy folds of cloud; they try all manner of aerial gymnastics. But a charm transcending even theirs dwells in those baby Christs that almost spring from the Madonna's arms to ours, and those boy Christs that touch all boyhood with divinity. The son of the Jewish carpenter, happy in his father's workshop with bird and dog; the shepherd lad whose earnest eyes look toward his waiting flocks; the lovely playmates, radiant with innocent beauty, who bend together above the water of life—from these alone might Catholic Spain have learned the sacredness of childhood. But Spain first showed Murillo the vision that he rendered back to her.

KATHARINE LEE BATES.

FOR AN AUTOMOBILE CLUB.

Conference Called to Consider Plans for a Unique Organization.

A meeting of those interested in automobiles has been called at the Waldorf-Astoria for Wednesday evening, June 7, at 8:30 o'clock, by Whitney Lyon. The object of the meeting is a discussion of the desirability of organizing an Automobile Club. The call sent out by Mr. Lyon says:

"It has been thought desirable to call this meeting of owners or intending owners, of these vehicles for a conference looking toward the formation of a club which in due time shall have a clubhouse, where the carriages may be properly housed and cared for by competent mechanics, and where may be found also a library of literature upon the development of the automobile, as well as suitable meeting rooms for social intercourse and general interchange of views upon the subject. It is proposed to restrict the membership to owners, of good social standing, and to eliminate strictly any trade interests, following the general lines which have been so successful in establishing the well-known organizations abroad."

TENEMENT-HOUSE IMPROVEMENT

Charity Organization Society Suggests Many Radical Changes.

The Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society has for some time been considering a number of suggestions to be made to the Municipal Building Code Commission, and held a conference May 12 for a full discussion of the matter. According to Charities, the official organ of the society, Richard Watson Gilder urged "the necessity for a new tenement-house investigation at the present time, and called the attention of the conference to the fact that his commission had recommended much more radical legislation than the Legislature had seen fit to grant. That, while the commission had not secured many changes in the laws affecting the percentage of the lot permitted to be occupied, it had secured more stringent laws as to semi-fire-proof construction, and had accomplished the opening of small parks and recreation piers in the crowded districts and the destruction of the most unsanitary buildings."

A series of twenty-five suggestions was offered by the Secretary "as supplemental to but not in conflict with the present tenement-house laws." The suggestions relate chiefly to sanitation. One of these is:

"Every tenement house hereafter erected and every building not now used as a tenement house, but hereafter altered to be used as a tenement house, shall be provided with at least one bath tub or shower bath for the use of tenants, to which the tenants shall have access, in a separate apartment, and such bath tub or shower shall be provided with a proper and suitable supply of water and shall be furnished with proper pipes and traps, constructed in accordance with the plumbing regulations of the Department of Buildings of the City of New York. Where there are more than twenty families in any such house there shall be provided an additional bath tub or shower bath for every twenty families or fraction thereof in excess of twenty families."

Another calls for the fire-proofing of the first floor of every tenement house, and another suggests that "no wooden buildings of any kind whatsoever shall be placed or built on the same lot with a tenement house."

THE HEAVENS IN JUNE

Summer Solstice to Arrive in a Little Over Two Weeks.

TWO ECLIPSES THIS MONTH

The Moon Will Be Totally Hidden, but Not to New Yorkers—Saturn to be in His Glory.

Time brings us each year a most important astronomical event in which all are interested, and that is the arrival of the sun at the most northerly point in its career, or the Summer solstice, as it is called. It reaches that point just before the 21st day of the month arrives from an astronomical point of view. Ever since a few days previous to last Christmas it has been journeying in this direction. This movement, is, of course, apparent only. To the average thoughtless person, though, it is the sun, and not the earth, that seems to do the moving, and this notion is deferred to in all popular references to phenomena of this kind. So firm a hold had this idea on the mind of a colored preacher down South that he assured his congregation that "the sun do move," and we have not been informed of his having changed his opinion.

Old Sol dashed across the line in March, when the noon mark was exactly overhead to residents at the equator, and, speeding northward, he will just graze the Tropic of Cancer, and will then turn and begin his six months' journey to the southward, leaving the long days to be shortened, and strike an average length with the shorter nights.

THE PROMINENCES ON THE SUN.

We have heard more or less about the prominences on the sun, and astronomers tells us that the solar globe is entirely covered with an ocean of fire on which constantly rise rose-colored flames of a gigantic height, and from which tremendous eruptions proceed. There such perpetual fireworks exist that the true figure of the sun should be represented by a globe surrounded by a rose-colored flame. The substances which produce the phenomenon of the prominences are generally incandescent gases raised toward the upper regions by forces of which the origin is still unknown. These substances are not simply shot up in a straight line; they are also animated with vortex motions, which give to the luminous jets the appearance of spirals, of which the axes take all positions, from the vertical to the horizontal. Reaching a certain height, the luminous masses change their aspect and become nebulous, like smoke which vanishes in the air. They continue to ascend, but they are diffused by degrees, and end by fading away.

The phenomenon which strikes us most when we observe an eclipse of the sun with the naked eye is the brilliant halo of light which surrounds the moon, and which has received the name of corona. The ancients had noticed it, and they concluded in consequence that the eclipse was never total. Three well-defined regions are generally distinguished in the corona, although the lines of separation are not sharply marked. The first and the most vivid of these regions is the brilliant ring which is found immediately in contact with the sun. Round this first layer, and in immediate contact with it, is found another region, where the light is still rather vivid. Above this begins the halo properly so-called. It is often irregular, and its outline, far from being uniform, often presents inequalities, and sometimes very deep cavities. On June 7 there is a partial eclipse of the sun, but this year we are not destined to see these solar eclipses in this portion of the world, and so for the present are denied a view of the corona. Our possessions are now so much more extensive than they were that while possibly we may not be able to say that the sun never sets on them all we can say in this instance that we are to be counted in, for way off in Alaska they are promised a fine view of this interesting spectacle, so perhaps we may be able to read of something new, although totality is generally looked for to develop the new features.

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.

On June 22 there is a total eclipse of the moon, but we here are again excluded from the spectators. The beginning is to be seen in the eastern portions of Asia and throughout the Pacific Ocean and the western portions of North America; and the end, in Asia, the eastern portions of Africa, and the Middle and Western Pacific Ocean. At this time the moon is at the full, a new moon happening on the 8th, first quartering on the 16th, and last quartering on the 29th. There are seven planetary conjunctions with the moon: On the 5th a conjunction with Venus, on the 7th, one with Mercury; on the 8th with Neptune, which is the closest for the month. On the 14th the growing crescent comes up with Mars; on the 19th with Jupiter; on the 21st with Uranus, closing on the 22d for the month with a meeting in which Saturn is the star performer.

The moon at the full is so low down in southerly declination that on rising it will seem very near and large, and throughout the warm Summer evening will be a beautiful sight in the sky.

Venus is now about two hours ahead of the sun at the hour of rising, but this interval is reduced by half an hour before the month closes, as the fair planet is on its way toward superior conjunction with the sun, which phenomenon will occur in September. After that we shall have to begin to watch for the queen to appear in the western sky as soon as the sun's brightness fades away sufficiently to bring out the planet's disk on the blue sky. The revolution of Venus around the sun is performed in a period of 224 days 16 hours 49 minutes and 8 seconds; or about seven and one-half of our months. While we count 100 years the inhabitants of Venus reckon 162, and those of Mercury 415. On such worlds the years pass still more quickly than here, so that those who fret at the rapidity of our calendar would there be disconsolate.

WHAT PLANET-DWELLERS THINK.

Mercury is still a morning star, and will remain in that category until the 14th, when it will be in superior conjunction with the sun, and we shall have it as an evening star until after the middle of August. The inhabitants of Mercury see us shining in their sky at midnight as a splendid star of the first magnitude. Venus and the earth are the two most brilliant objects in their starry nights. The earth and moon form to them a double star. The inhabitants of each planet have all, originally, believed themselves the centre of the universe, because they do not perceive their own motion, and, like the Chinese, they declare they occupy a central empire, the rest of the universe being superfluous or given up to barbarians.

Neptune and the new moon are in conjunction on the 8th, but we cannot see either, as the sun's overpowering rays effectually hide them from us. From this we may naturaly infer that the planet is drawing on toward conjunction with the sun, and our inference is quite correct, as the event takes place on the 15th, when we lose Neptune from the realm of the evening stars until after his opposition with the sun in the latter part of December. This distant planet takes more than a century and a half to make the circuit of the sky, and the year of the Neptunians is more than 164 years of ours. We do not yet know the duration of the diurnal rotation of Neptune; it may be very rapid, like those of Jupiter, Saturn, and Uranus. Great improvements in optics will still be necessary before we can succeed in magnifying this pale disk so as to discover the aspects of its surface, and thus reveal its motion of rotation.

SATURN IN HIS GLORY.

Saturn is really the most interesting and important of the planets for the month, as he rises in opposition to the sun on the 11th and we have him in his most favorable point of view. At this time he is larger and more brilliant than at any other portion of his course, and he will decorate the evening sky night after night with his steady serene glow. Unhappily for the picturesqueness of the tableau, at the time of his conjunction with the moon the latter's disk is too bright and full for proper scenic effect, although the meeting is a fairly close one. It is unfortunate that we can never see the wonderful rings that distinguish this planet from his fellows, except obliquely, at the epochs when they appear to us most open. Twice in the Saturnian revolution—that is to say, about every fifteen years—we see them with their maximum of opening; seven and a half years after that, and with a period of fifteen years also, they are presented edgeways, and disappear twice.

Mars is still numbered among the evening stars and we find it in conjunction with the growing crescent of the moon on the 14th, but with too much clear sky between the two to make the meeting one of interest. The planet has dwindled so in size that his cheerful ruddy face no longer has the prominence it once had. We find him close to some of the smaller stars that form the constellation of the Crab.

Jupiter is still a very attractive feature of the evening, as he shines high overhead about 9 o'clock every evening, and while not so dazzlingly brilliant as he was a month or so ago he is still the most conspicuous star of the evening. We shall have him with us for some weeks to come, although he is getting smaller in size as he draws in toward the sun. Uranus comes also under the head of the evening stars and as he was a fairly close conjunction with the moon on the 21st we can form a satisfactory idea of his location in the heavens. It is aggravating to know that so beautiful and wonderful a heavenly body as this exists, to know a great deal about his motion and just about where he is located, but to be denied a sight of his face.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Major Bridgman's command will be relieved at the State Camp next Saturday by the Twenty-third Regiment, Col. Smith, and the Third Battery, Capt. Rasquin. Following these organizations the details to camp are as follows:

June 17 to 24—Seventh Regiment, Col. Appleton, and First Battery, Capt. Wendel.

June 24 to July 1—Second Battery, Capt. Wilson, and the Fourth, Tenth, Eleventh, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-third, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, and Fortieth Separate Companies. The latter organizations will be in command of Col. R. T. Emmet of the First Regiment.

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Major Gen. Roe has decided upon the dates for the annual team competitions for the State Brigade Prizes and the individual competition for the Governor's Cup. The competition for the State, Naval Militia, First, Second, and Fifth Brigade Prizes will be shot for at Creedmoor on Thursday, Sept. 14. The Governor's and Adjutant General's matches will be shot for at Creedmoor on Friday, Sept. 15. The competition for the Fourth Brigade Prize will be held at the range at Tonawanda on Saturday, Sept. 2. The Third Brigade Prize will be competed for at the range at Bath, on the Hudson, Saturday, Sept. 9. The following dates for supplementary practice days at Creedmoor are also announced: Marksmen and sharpshooters, Aug. 5, 12, and 19, Sept. 4 and 23, Oct. 7, 14, and 31; marksmen and expert class, Aug. 26, Sept. 30, Oct. 21 and 28. Members of the Guard proceeding to Creedmoor for supplementary practice will not be furnished transportation by the State.

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The Seventh Regiment Glee Club, lately reorganized under the leadership of Mr. Charles B. Hawley, will give a concert next Tuesday evening at Mendelssohn Hall. The club will have the assistance of the following well-known vocalists: Miss Gertrude May Stein, contralto; Miss Ethel Crane, soprano, and Mr. Robert Hosea, baritone. Tickets may be had of members of the club.

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The O'Donohue Trophy for shooting at Creedmoor, which was thought to have been won by Company H of the Seventh Regiment, has been won by Company F, Capt. Stelle. By an incorrect transposition of the scores in the volley firing, Company F was credited with only 57 centres, instead of 133. The corrected score is as follows: 128 bull's-eyes, 133 centres, 57 inners, 27 outers. Company H now takes second place, with Company B third.

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Capt. Loyal L. Davis of Company K, Second Regiment, of Glens Falls, has been elected Major and has passed the examining board. The Rev. Edward P. Esterbrook of Rockton has passed the board as Chaplain of the regiment.

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The First Naval Battalion has qualified at Creedmoor 200 men out of 205 men present. The number of men to qualify in the various divisions were as follows: Staff, 10; petty staff, 6; First Division, 47; Second Division, 50; Third Division, 35; Fourth Division, 33; Engineers' Division, 18. The volley firing resulted as follows:

	Men Present.	Bull's-Eyes.	Centres.	Inners.	Outers.	Total.
First Division	44	43	79	72	47	241
Second Division	47	56	109	100	54	319
Third Division	32	17	35	46	35	133
Fourth Division	40	41	64	49	35	189
Engineers	18	12	13	15	19	59

The volley firing was won by the Second Division. Commander Duncan has again put up a cup for shooting at Creedmoor, the terms being as follows: The division qualifying the largest number of marksmen and sharpshooters at Creedmoor during the season, being the winner; it becoming the permanent property of the division winning it three years in succession. The New Hampshire, the home and armory of the battalion, has been taken from her moorings at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street to the Brooklyn Navy Yard to have her masts removed, as they are unsafe, and for the general overhauling of the ship, after which she will be taken up the Sound to Whitestone, where she will anchor for the Summer. The Third Division, under the command of Lieut. W. J. Henderson, had charge of her removal to the yard. In the Fourth Division the night for recruit drill has been changed from Thursday to Friday night. There has been a marked improvement in the drilling of these recruits, who have been enlisted for some time. The recruits are still coming into the division. This keeps the petty officers very busy, as they have to be divided into various squads, according to the degree of perfection they have attained. The new ones beginning with the elementary drills and learning to tie knots and elementary lessons in seamanship. The boat crews of the Fourth Division after the parade last Tuesday, went up to see the races of the Harlem regatta, and J. R. and R. H. Crawford, who are members of the division and members of the New York Athletic Club, were successful in a number of events. The new navy cutters have been received, and are very completely equipped. Every Sunday at least one boat crew from the Fourth Division takes a trip, returning Monday, and that division also sends out Sunday boat parties.

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A review of the Sixty-ninth Regiment will, it is understood, be held by Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, Fifth Brigade, at the regimental armory on or about June 10. On this occasion a handsome bronze trophy, offered to the regiment by Edward Kemp, a veteran of the Seventh, will be formally presented. The trophy is to be competed for in rifle shooting among the several companies. The regiment will proceed to Creedmoor Thursday, June 15.

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Second Lieut. Charles P. Shinn of Company C, Thirteenth Regiment, has been unanimously elected First Lieutenant. He first joined the military service some years ago as a member of the Twenty-second Regiment, and was one of its best duty-doing members. He served with the Thirteenth Battalion as First Sergeant of his company, and is very highly spoken of. Capt. George H. Kemp of Company L, recently elected, has passed the Brigade Board.

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The appointments on the non-commissioned staff of the Twenty-third Regiment have been made by Col. Smith as follows: Battalion Sergt. Majors Fred A. Seifken and Frederick A. Guild. Mr. William G. Tuttle has been appointed Hospital Steward.

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An election will be held in the Fourteenth Regiment for a Colonel to-morrow night, which it is expected will result in the choice of Capt. B. C. Clayton of Troop C. Capt. Clayton is a graduate of West Point, and is said to be a very promising candidate. Company D has unanimously elected Second Lieutenant Joseph C. Griffin First Lieutenant. Lieut. Col. Kline has invited the members of the regiment to attend memorial services at Greenwood Cemetery this afternoon in honor to deceased members of the regiment. The Rev. J. O. Wilson, Chaplain of the regiment, will conduct the services, and the War Veteran Association of the regiment will also take part. The members of the regiment will attend the memorial services in uniform, and will first assemble at the armory. First Lieut. James Howe, who resigned recently, has received his honorable discharge.

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In the parade of the Twenty-second Regiment on Memorial Day the command turned out twelve commands of sixteen files, which is considered a very satisfactory showing. Company H has elected Lieut. A. H. Dyett of Company I Captain, in place of Isherwood, appointed on the staff of Col. Bartlett. Capt.-elect Dyett is a very popular officer, and served with the regiment in the volunteer army. An election for a Second Lieutenant in Company B will be held to-morrow night, which it is said will result in the unanimous choice of First Sergeant Joseph Turney. Sergt. F. Bolig of Company K has been appointed First Sergeant.

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Second Lieut. Robert Byers of Company E, Seventy-first Regiment, who served with that command in the Cuban campaign, has been unanimously elected First Lieutenant of the company in place of Hill, promoted Captain. The turn out of the regiment in the Memorial Day parade was fifteen commands of sixteen files, which, it is claimed, was second in point of numbers to the Seventh Regiment. The trouble in Company K, it is said, is about over, as Lieut. John M. Thompson, whom the company disliked to serve under, will, it is understood, resign in a few days. In fact, this is considered such a surety that candidates for the Captaincy are already in view.

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The successor to Major Charles S. Burns of the Twelfth Regiment, who resigned a short time since after some thirty years' service, will, it is understood, be Capt. George R. Dyer, who is one of the most popular officers of the Twelfth, and served with it in the volunteers from its muster in until its formal muster out Capt. Dyer is a son of Gov. Dyer of Rhode Island.

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Battalion Quartermaster Sergeant C. Whitney of the Seventh Regiment will sever his connection with the regiment on account of business. Adjt. George J. Weaver, who resigned some time ago after service of over fifteen years, has received a full and honorable discharge; his successor, it is understood, will be Battalion Adjutaunt De Witt C. Falls.

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These officers of the Forty-seventh Regiment who resigned a short time since have been honorably discharged: Lieut. Col. W. H. Hubbell, Quartermaster Charles H. Chase, Capts. George C. Butcher, Edward J. Olden, John S. Strouse, and Daniel C. Sullivan, Lieuts

RECENT GOSSIP IN BERLIN

The Emperor's Visit to Wiesbaden Spoiled by Camera Fiends.

VIRCHOW ON THE CONFERENCE

Admission of Women to Universities—Mr. Armour Better—Butchers Want American Sausages Barred.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 20.—Potsdam was en fête on Saturday to welcome the imperial pair on their return from Wiesbaden. After the round of festivities in the Hessian oasis their Majesties are glad to get back for a short time to the Potsdam New Palace, the only castle out of the fifty he owns in which the Emperor feels really at home. People who returned from Wiesbaden at the same time as their sovereigns say that the festivities this year surpassed anything yet seen at Wiesbaden. At the theatre the clou of the season was naturally "Eisenzahn," (Iron Tooth,) the new drama of Major Lauff, who is supposed simply to hold the pen for the Emperor. The work only obtained a succès d'estime. It is a glorification of the monarchical idea in the person of Frederick II., and the action moves round the conflict of the Hohenzollern ruler with Peter Ryke, the bad Mayor of Berlin. In view of the existing crisis in Berlin Municipal Government, many people have interpreted "Iron Tooth" as an exposition of the Emperor's views concerning the proper attitude of the burghers toward their ruler. Whether the Berliners will take the lesson to heart with regard to the Revolutionists' Cemetery remains to be seen. Besides attending the theatre the Emperor made daily excursions on foot and on horseback while at Wiesbaden, and on these occasions was the victim of cyclists and camera fiends as much as ever. Shortly before he left the castle he would be surrounded by a group of wheelers armed with kodaks, who escorted him during the whole ride. It was useless for him to endeavor to escape, as when he spurred his horse his tormentors also increased their speed. One day his Majesty lost patience entirely and gave expression in very strong terms to the annoyance caused to him. In future, however, the imperial pair do not suffer much from the inquisitiveness of tourists. If strangers post themselves on the route to take snap shots there is generally a policeman in the neighborhood who advises them to move on. The Berliners themselves claim to be too polite to take snap shots of the Emperor.

Prof. Virchow has been interviewed respecting the Peace Conference by Ange Morre, the well-known French writer. In the course of his remarks Virchow complained that modern Governments, instead of directing the national policy, often yield to movements of public opinion provoked by ignorant demagogues. He continued: "We see an example of this lamentable lack of energy on the part of Governments in what has recently happened in the United States. This civilized country was precipitated into a barbarous and iniquitous war—as are all wars—by the culpable agitation of an imbecile demagogy and the notorious incompetence of the Government. The United States thus sinned against humanity and against civilization. Let us hope that, finally reawakened to a sense of its errors, the great American Nation will repair, so far as is possible, the enormous fault it has committed."

THE "SECESSION" PICTURE SHOW.

The "Secession" exhibition of fine arts contrasts favorably with the old Salon. A great advantage has been scored by limiting the exhibits to less than 400 carefully selected works. This relieves the eye of the labor of selecting interesting pictures from among a multitude of worthless potboilers which vitiate the aesthetic sense. The Secessionists have installed their pictures in the new building specially built for them in Charlottenburg, and the appropriate disposition and lighting of the various rooms is another factor of their success. Böcklin shows a new masterpiece, "Nessus and Delanira," and some portraits. Leibl's thirteen canvases are all noteworthy, and his "Village Politicians" is a production of exceptional value, both in conception and execution. Liebermann wins new laurels with a color study, "Dutch Orphan Girls." Olde exhibits a striking portrait of Klaus Groth, the Platt-Deutsch poet. Stück, Skarbina, Leistikow, and Trübner also make commendable displays.

A petition from the Berlin Women's Union demanding the admission of women to universities and to the State medical examinations came up for discussion in the last sitting of the Prussian Landtag. At present women attend several German universities, but their admission depends on the tolerance of the university authorities and cannot be claimed as a right. In Berlin each individual professor decides whether he will admit women students to his lectures. A number of professors welcome women, but others take care to keep them out. Some professors give their formal consent to a woman's attendance at their lectures, but make her feel she is an intruder if she avails herself of the privilege. Those women who have braved all the ordeals to which skirted students are subjected are not admitted to the State examinations, and are compelled to go to Switzerland to take their diplomas. Halle University recently allowed some women to take the medical examination, and a scandalous agitation on the part of the male students resulted. In the Prussian Landtag Dr. Langerhans and Herr Wetekamp, the spokesmen of the Progressive Party, advocated the women's cause, while Herr Schall, the Conservative orator, approved of the Halle students' manifestation and declared that women are unfitted to study medicine. "Our ideal," he said, "is the German woman, not the American woman." The majority of members sided with the anti-emancipationists, and the house shelved the matter by passing to the order of the day.

J. B. Jackson, the First Secretary of the American Embassy, returned from his vacation on Friday to assume the duties of Chargé d'Affaires during Ambassador White's attendance at the Peace Conference.

P. D. ARMOUR'S HEALTH.

Philip D. Armour of Chicago is at Bad Nauheim. His health has much improved since his arrival there, and the local doctors now hold out hope of a recovery. When he reached Nauheim, Mr. Armour's heart disease had brought him to such a critical state that everybody who saw him thought he could not live a week. Some wonderful recoveries have resulted from visits to Nauheim, and it is hoped that the treatment will be efficacious in the present case.

Matchmakers are anxious to force a husband on Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, and scarcely a month passes without it being reported that she has promised her hand to some impecunious Princeling. The latest candidate is Prince Alexander of Teck, whose merits and graces are being trumpeted in certain circles in the hope that he will be invited to visit Holland. In the Dutch colony of Berlin the suggestion that Holland's Queen should espouse a Teck is flouted as a monstrosity. The Tecks issue from the union of Alexander of Würtemberg with a morganatic spouse, the Countess of Rhedey, and the marriage of the Queen of Holland with a Teck would be a mésalliance which are rather punctilious about such questions. Teck's chances of success are infinitesimally small. Prince Eugene of Sweden and Prince William of Wied, Wilhelmina's cousin, are other much-talked-of candidates.

The name of Bleichröder was brought forward in the law courts in a curious manner on Saturday. A certain Gustav Märker, formerly a detective, was condemned some time ago to three months' imprisonment for stealing 50 marks from his landlady. He was supposed to be employed at Bleichröder's Bank. One evening he came home with a broken nose and staid in the house the next day. The 50 marks disappeared from a wardrobe that day during the landlady's absence, and it was concluded that Märker staid in the house to steal this money. Immediately after his condemnation Märker lodged an appeal, and in his plea demanded that Herr von Bleichröder be subpoenaed. He asserted that on Nov. 5 he was asked by Frau von Bleichröder to come into her private apartments. The lady wanted an introduction to two high police officials, Herren Stüwe and von Meerscheidt-Hüllessem. While she was talking Herr von Bleichröder suddenly appeared, and in a fit of jealousy struck Märker in the face with a sabre he seized from a decorative collection of arms hanging on the wall. Herr von Bleichröder was subpoenaed, but there are two Bleichröders—George and Hans—and as the summons did not mention which was meant neither attended the court. The case has been adjourned, and both Bleichröders will be summoned for the next hearing.

Medical visitors to Berlin this Summer should not fail to pass a day at the exhibition of aids for nursing the sick, which was opened on Saturday by Prof. von Leyden, before an audience comprising Prof. Virchow, Princess Elizabeth von Hohenlohe, Mayor Kirchener, Probst von der Goltz, Herr Bosse, the Minister of Education, and Baron von Gossler, the Minister of War. Of the two sections of the exhibition the first contains a unique display of special furniture and appliances for the sick room and every imaginable form of nourishment for invalids. The other section, specially devoted to nursing proper, is remarkable for the completeness of the department dealing with the care of consumptive patients.

WANT MORE GERMAN CARDINALS.

Reports to the effect that Prince Max of Saxony will be created a Cardinal in the next consistory are being circulated in letters from Rome, but are absolutely without foundation. Prince Max is at the beginning of his ecclesiastical career, and did not adopt it with a view to honors. It would be easy to find precedents for the creation of young Cardinals of high birth in the history of the Church, but such creations belong to the past, and would today be distasteful both to the clergy and the laity. At the same time Germany is anxious that a new German Cardinal should be created as soon as possible on account of the fact that a conclave for the election of a Pope may be necessary at any time. Since Cardinal Krementz's death Germany has but three representatives in the Sacred College, namely, Cardinals Ledochowski and Steinhuber, who reside in Rome, and Cardinal Kopp, the Prince-Bishop of Breslau.

The Emperor has decided that henceforth officers in uniform shall be allowed to ride bicycles in the streets of Berlin. Up till now the rule that officers could only mount the steel horse when in mufti has practically barred them from using the wheel, as the army regulations compel them to wear uniforms almost exclusively. The Emperor further allows the use of the bicycle during service hours, so that we shall shortly see officers spinning out on their machines to the shooting ranges and exercise grounds.

ANTIQUITIES PLOWED UP.

The deep-plowing machine is coming to the front in Germany as a discovered of antiquities. On the municipal farms near Französisch-Bucholz, where plowing to a depth of 30 centimeters was being done by steam power, a magnificent bronze sword was turned up by the plow some weeks ago, and now a similar find is reported not far from where the first was made. Both weapons belong to the fifth or sixth century B. C., and have been sent to the Museum.

To-night a meeting takes place in Berlin for the purpose of founding under the name of the Schiffbautechnische Gesellschaft a German society on the lines of the British Institution of Naval Architects.

The Berlin Butchers' Union has petitioned the President of the police to prohibit the sale of American sausages in the streets of the city. For some months past itinerant merchants have taken up their stand at street corners of populous districts every evening for the purpose of retailing American sausages from carts drawn by dogs. The competition hurts the shop keepers considerably.

Frau Vilma Parlaghi, the well-known painter, is engaged to a Russian Prince. The marriage will take place in Dresden. The pair will visit New York next year.

Two duels have taken place in the neighborhood of Berlin during the week. Pistols were used in both cases. In one an officer fought with a civilian in consequence of some hot words exchanged in an all-night restaurant. The officer was hurt slightly in the arm by the first shot and fell after the second ball, which wounded him in the chest. The other duel took place between two civilians, one of whom was the brother of a young lady to whom a promise of marriage had been made but not kept. The Lothario received a bullet which traversed his chest. He is not expected to recover.

An anti-Semitic movement is in progress in certain Freemason lodges in Germany. In the Royal York Grand Lodge a motion was recently introduced to make adherence to the Christian faith a condition of admission. Prince Carolath Schönaich combatted the resolution, which was rejected by a large majority. The Jew-baiting press claims that in several lodges affiliated to the Royal York the anti-Semitic movement is very strong, and that a secession may result.

Darmstadt is menaced with a revolution arising out of a schoolboy's idleness. He was the son of a Superintendent of Education named Dettweiler, and as he had neglected his studies, one of the gymnasium teachers, Dr. Ahlheim, "crammed" him for the examination. Young Dettweiler was, however, not only lazy, but extravagant, and to obtain pocket money sold copies of his crammer's notes to several of his schoolfellows. Of course they passed their examinations brilliantly, rendering their more studious classmates justly jealous. It became known in the town how the black sheep of the gymnasium came out first on the class lists, and a complaint was lodged. An investigation was made, and Dr. Ahlheim was blamed for cramming young Dettweiler and removed to another gymnasium. This punishment appeared too mild for the Darmstadt parents, and the campaign begun in the local press was continued. On Tuesday last the whole sitting of the lower house of the Diet was devoted to a discussion of the incident. The Minister of State announced that a new investigation had been begun and promised to inform the House of the result when it was completed. But this did not satisfy the Diet, and a dozen orators vented their indignation. The galleries of the House contained a large audience, a most unusual occurrence in the Hessian Parliament.

SALARIES OF STAGE STARS.

Buenhe unde Welt gives this week some amusing stories about the exorbitant salaries demanded by certain stage stars. When Caterina Gabrielli went to St. Petersburg at the request of Catherine II., she asked for a salary of 20,000 rubles. "What!" exclaimed the Empress, "I can have two Field Marshals for that money." "Then your Majesty can get the Field Marshals to sing for you," scornfully replied the diva. In 1891 the manager of the Pesth Opera House wanted to engage Giulio Perotti for an eight months' season. The tenor asker for 30,00 gulden and the Iron Cross. The manager replied, "I do not dispose of the Iron Cross, and, although I dispose of 30,000 gulden, I certainly shall not give them." A comrade of Perotti asked him how he could ask for 30,000 gulden for eight months, when Count Szapary, the Prime Minister, only received a salary of 32,000 gulden a year. Perotti's answer was: "I doubt, though, whether the public gets half as much pleasure from Count Szapary as from me." Catalini received from Napoleon, for singing twice at St. Cloud, 5,000f. in cash, a pension of 12,000f. yearly, and the use of the Paris Opera House for two concerts, which realized 50,000f. Catalini considered this poor pay, and disdainfully refused Napoleon's offer of 100,000f. and a month's vacation annually if she would stay in Paris. In London she received 250,000f. for the season. When in England Catalini and her husband were invited to spend several days at Stowe House. During the visit Catalini never refused to sing when requested, but on taking leave presented her host with a bill, which ran: "For singing seventeen songs, £1,700." J. PARSLOW.

GERMANY'S MERCHANT MARINE.

Second Only to That of England and Rapidly Increasing in Size.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—J. C. Monaghan, United States Consul at Chemnitz, writes to the State Department as follows in regard to Germany's merchant marine:

"It is interesting to note this empire's eagerness to equal England as a mercantile and manufacturing State. This city, hundreds of miles inland, organized last week a branch of what is known as the National Union for increasing the fleet. In the industrial development that has assumed gigantic proportions in the last forty years, the mercantile marine has not only kept pace with internal progress, but has done much to increase its fields of operation. Germany's fleet is second only to that of England. In 1875 Germany's merchant marine numbered 4,062 ships, with 1,068,000 registered tons net; in 1895 she had 3,665 ships, with 1,554,000 tons; in 1898, 3,693 ships, and 1,555,000 tons.

"While the number of ships is smaller, the number of tons, compared with 1875, has increased 50 per cent. The falling off is in sailing ships. In 1875 there were 4,303, with a capacity of 878,385 tons, and 299 steamers, with 189,908 tons; in 1885 there were 3,607 sailing ships, with 880,345 tons, and 650 steamers, with 413,943 tons; in 1895, 2,622 sailing vessels, with 630,856 tons, and 1,043 steamers, with 893,046 tons; in 1898, 2,522 sailing vessels, with 585,571 tons, and 1,171 steamships, of 969,800 tons. In general, a steamer is thought to be able to carry three times as much as a sailing vessel of the same size. The falling off in sailing ships from 4,303 in 1875 to 2,522 in 1898 was more than made up for in the increase of steamers from 299 in 1875 to 1,171 in 1898. The regular crews numbered, in 1898, 42,428 men. The average was 5.7 men to a sailing ship and 24.3 to a steamer.

"German writers point with pride to the fact that whereas formerly a good many, if not quite all, of the big ships were built abroad, they are now built in German shipyards by German mechanics, with German materials. All that is now needed, they say, is a powerful fighting marine. The empire's interests are in every part of the world. These must be protected. Germany will probably give attention next to building a large and powerful fleet."

FREAKS OF THE MISSOURI

How the River Has Changed Its Course and Buried Treasure.

SHIPS LYING UNDER MEADOWS

Rich Cargoes Covered by Soil Deposited by the Stream and Guarded Now by Timber.

OMAHA, May 30.—By the fickleness of the Missouri River a square mile of Nebraska adjacent to Omaha has this Spring been dumped over on the Iowa side. By a similar change in the current years ago it gave a slice of Iowa to Nebraska, and this tract has been decided by the courts to belong to Iowa still, although it is now a part of Omaha, and is covered with houses. What they will do about this square mile which has just been set over in Iowa is a question for deliberation.

Two years ago there was much fear lest the city be left high and dry without water. The water works are situated at Florence, five miles north. There is a bend in the river just above the village, and during the high water two years ago the current began cutting across lots, until it was within a quarter of a mile of an old channel through which it used to flow in the latter fifties and early sixties. Had it been able to reach this old course the stream would have rushed down it, and the water works, upon which Omaha depends for her water, would have been left three miles from the river. Happily, this did not occur, and riprapping since may prevent the catastrophe, although the city is not yet out of danger, and there is no telling what the floods this Spring may do.

The fickleness of the Missouri is well known in the West. There is never a year in which it does not change its course for a few rods at least. As a result, one never knows where to find it. Should one go away for a year, on his return he would be as likely to find it a mile away from its old channel as in it. These changes cut strange freaks at times. Recently in removing snags from the channel they were found to be at exact right angles to it. This meant that when they were left the river was running directly across its present course. These snags had been there until covered with soil, after which timber four feet thick had grown over them. They were so hard that dynamite was used to get them out.

It is for this reason that there are few if any sunken steamboats in the Missouri River. They are all a mile or so out in the country and the grass is growing over their graves or the farmer is plowing corn over their remains. As they almost always sink in shoal water, in time the sand would be washed from under them and they would float down stream. But it is rarely that the river gives them a chance for this. A year is time enough for it to change its mind, and before twelve months have gone the channel may be flowing at right angles to its old course or bending its way a mile or so to the right or left of the wreck. Then the soil begins to accumulate and in a couple of years the thrifty cottonwood is growing over it.

Every now and then some one begins searching for one of these sunken steamboats, and for a time the papers are filled with stories which almost rival in interest the searching for pirate gold. Some of these boats which went down carried with them cargoes which would be valuable if recovered now. For instance, a steamer which was sunk at Arabia, in Missouri, was filled with whisky, which at its present age would sell for a handsome fortune if it could be raised.

There is another boat further north which also has on board a cargo which would make the man who dug it up wealthy. As long ago as 1865 the Bertrand, loaded with miners' supplies, among which was a large quantity of mercury, went up the river bound for Butte, Mon. This mercury was sealed up in cast-iron jars, and there were 35,000 pounds of it. When near De Soto and Fort Calhoun the boat ran upon a snag and sank. While attempts were being made to save the cargo, the steamer Cora passed up the stream, and when a mile above the Bertrand she also ran upon a snag. Work was at once abandoned upon the Bertrand and the whole force transferred to the Cora, (which was easily handled,) in order to try to save her. The attempt was successful, but in the meantime the Bertrand sank beyond recovery, or at least so low that work upon her was abandoned.

In 1896 a Government Survey located the sunken boat, and again eleven years later Bertrand Bend, so called from the steamer, was marked out upon the Government maps by the surveyors. At this latter date the prow of the boat was still visible above the water, and a farmer living near Blair, Washington County, Neb., mortgaged his farm to raise money to secure the Bertrand's valuable cargo. He spent all his money in raising two or three barrels of fish from the hold, and then was obliged to retire a ruined man.

Two years ago three men entered the office of Surveyor Grover in Omaha and asked for a dip needle. Their questions as to how it worked caused Mr. Grover to suspect that they were after sunken treasure, and he remarked after they went out that he would wager his office that they were looking for treasure trove.

"Those men are going to look for something in the Missouri River," he remarked. They were, but Mr. Grover did not know it for certain until a week later, when they returned and begged for his assistance. When the three men secured the dip needle they returned to Bertrand Bend, and the next night began the search for the lost steamer. The whole night was wasted in experimenting, as none of them knew that in operating the needle it must be held straight north and south. As a result of this ignorance, they found that, apparently, metal was hidden all over the Missouri bottom. At last, in the gray of the morning, one of them, who was a little brighter than the other two, took the needle down to the river bank, and found that it dipped there as well as anywhere else.

This convinced them that they did not know how to hunt treasure trove—at least in the Missouri bottoms—and they went after Mr. Grover. He visited De Soto and heard so much about the wrecked steamers that he also caught the fever and wrote to Washington for the early Government surveys. They were sent to him, and, to his surprise, he found the location of the Bertrand wreck marked upon them. To an old surveyor, with the map and figures, the latitude and the longitude, it was no difficult task to go back to De Soto and in half a day drive his stake over the remains of the lost steamer.

But instead of being in the middle of the river, as it was thirty-four years ago, it is now a mile and a quarter from the bank and in the middle of a meadow. The wreck occurred due east of a sand bar, which is now a mound in the field. While making his survey Mr. Grover met the old county Surveyor of a quarter of a century ago, who came out, and, after taking his bearings, walked directly to the spot Mr. Grover had located and stated that was where the Bertrand had gone down.

Some digging was done a year ago, but the enterprise cannot be carried to a successful termination without capital, as the wreck is twenty feet under ground, with ten feet of water and several feet of quicksand to go through. As fast almost as a man digs, the water and the sand rush in and undo what he has done. The cargo, when abandoned, was valued at $100,000, and was paid for by the St. Louis Underwriters, for whom J. M. McGeath of Omaha was the agent.

LEGAL NOTES.

GUARDIANSHIP OF INFANTS.—William Buchanan, the paternal grandfather of Charles, Roderick, and Adelaide Buchanan, was appointed their general guardian in December, 1896, by the Surrogate's Court, but on account of family differences, aggravated by religious differences, the children were a few days previously abducted by members of their mother's family, and have since been kept out of the jurisdiction of the Surrogate's Court, or so concealed that the guardian has been unable since to find them. Recently an application was made by the maternal grandfather for the removal of Mr. Buchanan as such guardian. Surrogate Varnum has denied the application. If no guardian shall ever been appointed by the court, Surrogate Varnum says he might feel at liberty to exercise a wider discretion. "But I find a guardian already appointed, the paternal grandfather of the infants, a gentleman who, I am satisfied by the proof before me, is a person of unquestioned social and business standing and of ample means, who, although not young, is in the full possession of all his faculties, and is not, as has been suggested, liable to be unduly influenced by those adverse to the children's best interests. He agrees, in the papers before me, that the relatives of the minors on the maternal side shall have full opportunity to see the children as they may wish, whereas the relatives on the maternal side have not only denied a similar request on his part, but have carried the children out of his reach and out of the jurisdiction of this court. The question as to what may be best for the children's interests may be a doubtful one; but I accept the responsibility imposed upon me, and decline to remove the guardian heretofore appointed by this court, who, I am satisfied, is honest, competent, and responsible, and who is one of the nearest relatives of the minors."

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PHOTOGRAPHING OF CRIMINALS.—Justice Truax of the Supreme Court was asked to grant a writ of peremptory mandamus to restrain the Police Commissioners from taking a photograph of Thomas Joyce and placing it in the Rogues' Gallery after he had been convicted of an assault and sentenced to six months in the Workhouse. It was shown, in response, that Joyce had frequently been arrested and that he was an associate of criminals. Justice Truax denied the application, holding that these facts were sufficient to warrant the action of the Commissioners. Justice Truax quotes from Prof. Tiedeman's treatise on the limitations of police power: "Another phase of police supervision is that of photographing alleged criminals and sending copies of the photographs to all detective bureaus. If this be directed by the law as punishment for a crime of which the criminal stands convicted, or if the man is in fact a criminal, * * * there can be no Constitutional or legal objection to the act, for no right has been violated." Referring to the definition given in the Consolidation Act of the duties of the Police Board in this city, the Court states them to be, among other things, to preserve the public peace, prevent crime, detect and arrest offenders, and protect the rights of persons and property. "One of the ways to prevent crime and to protect the rights of persons and property," Justice Truax says, "is to know who are habitual criminals, and the surest way that such persons can be recognized is by their photographs. But it is well settled that a mandamus will issue only to compel a public officer to perform a duty imposed upon him by law. There is no duty in respect to the matter now before the Court imposed upon the Police Commissioners. If the Commissioners have wronged the relator at all, that wrong is in the nature of a libel, for which he has an adequate remedy at law."

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MISTAKE IN A DEED.—George H. Perrior, while owner in possession of certain premises in Onondaga County, attempted to convey them to one Goodwin, but owing to the error of a scrivener the deed, dated Jan. 29, 1877, by its terms conveyed only the east half of a brick partition wall described in it, "and also all the dower right and interest of the party of the first part as widow of the late Samuel Larned, deceased, of, in, and to the following described premises, viz.," following which was a correct description of the premises to be conveyed. The widow of Larned at the date of the deed was dead. In an action of ejectment commenced Jan. 25, 1898, by Perrior, the grantor in such deed, against Wilbur S. Peck, the successor in title of the grantee, to recover the premises described, in which the mistake of the scrivener was interposed as a defense, the Fourth Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Spring, has decided, affirming judgment for the defendant, that the deed might, in accordance with the intent of the parties, be construed as a conveyance of the entire premises, and that it was unnecessary to direct a reformation of the instrument. It was held, however, that the defendant, as grantee in possession of the land, might, in defense of the action of ejectment in which his title was attacked, seek a reformation of his conveyance, and that the statute of limitations did not begin to run against his right to a reformation until he knew of the distinct flaw in the deed, or became cognizant of the adverse claim. It was a question whether, while he remained in possession, the statute would ever run against his right to a reformation.

THE OLD HARTFORD REBUILT.

Admiral Farragut's One-Time Flagship to Go in Commission as a Training Ship.

An event of peculiar interest in the American Navy will take place in September, when the sloop of war Hartford, Admiral Farragut's famous old flagship, which has been reconstructed, will be placed in commission at the Mare Island Navy Yard. The Hartford is to be used exclusively as a training ship for recruits, and will be the first vessel in the navy to be devoted to such a purpose.

As soon as she is put in commission the Hartford will come to the Atlantic Coast and it is very likely that New York will be given a chance to once more behold the battle-tried craft with which the name of Farragut is so closely associated in history.

When the Hartford gets here she will probably be ordered to Connecticut waters for a brief stay, the people of the City of Hartford having expressed a desire to present the famous ship with a silver service.

The Hartford was launched at Boston in 1858. As originally built she was full rigged, 225 feet long on the water line, had a beam of 44 feet, a displacement of about 2,250 tons, and drew 16 feet of water. She carried nearly 20,000 square feet of canvas and was fitted with the best engines and boilers made in those days. Her armament consisted of fourteen nine-inch smooth bore guns and a number of other guns of lesser calibre.

The career of the Hartford in the war of the rebellion is a matter of familiar history. Her usefulness as a fighting craft departed with the advent of the modern armor-clad, and she was relegated to a place in "Rotten Row," at the Mare Island Navy Yard, there to go the way of all obsolete naval craft. But half a dozen years ago it was decided to convert the famous old vessel into a training ship, and authority was given for her reconstruction.

The work of rebuilding the Hartford was begun in 1894. The war with Spain interrupted the progress of the work, but it has since been resumed and is now practically complete.

Except in name the Hartford is substantially a new ship, having been fitted with modern machinery and armament. She is now bark-rigged, and in place of her old smooth-bore rifles carries 13 five-inch guns of the rapid-fire type, 4 six-pounder and 1 three-pounder rapid-fire guns. Her steaming speed will be about 12 knots an hour, and, with the help of her canvas, she is expected to make 15 knots.

Commander John M. Hawley has been assigned to the command of the Hartford, and Lieut. Alexander Sharp, Jr., who commanded the spunky little Vixen in the war with Spain, will be her executive officer.

Following out a new plan of the Navy Department to give the Central and Western States a chance for proper representation in the enlisted branch of the navy, Lieut. Sharp will spend the time between now and the date of the commissioning of the Hartford enlisting men in the sections named. About 300 men are to be recruited in this fashion, and these, with a force of about 150 experienced seamen, will form the complement of the famous ship on its first cruise as a training vessel.

J. Neale Plumb Buried.

James Neale Plumb, who killed Alexander Masterton, was buried in Greenwood Cemetery yesterday. As no communication had been received from any member of Plumb's family, Mr. Thompson, his lawyer, buried the body.

Burial of Gunner's Mate Garrett.

Sydney William Garrett, late Gunner's Mate, United States Navy, who served the big guns in the after turret of the battleship Indiana in the fight with Cervera's fleet, will be buried from the old John Street Methodist Episcopal Church, in this city, under the auspices of the Farragut Association of Naval Veterans, Port of New York, this afternoon at 2 o'clock. After the services in the church the remains will be taken to the United States Naval Cemetery, in Brooklyn, for interment. A detail of United States marines from the barracks will fire a volley over his grave.

An Appeal for an Aged Widow.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $50 toward the support of an aged widow, without children or relatives. She is seventy years old and infirm. She has applied for admission to a home, but it will be at least a year before she can be received. With the small amount asked for, the little she can earn will be supplemented, and she can live comfortably till the home has a vacancy. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

Friends Write to Mayor Van Wyck.

Mayor Van Wyck has received a letter from the New York yearly meeting of the Society of Friends, which concluded its session in this city on Thursday. It says: "The New York yearly meeting of the Religious Society of Friends, now in session, desires to call thy attention to the use of indecent pictures in theatrical and other poster advertising, and to respectfully request thee to use the influence of thy great office to secure the enforcement of existing ordinances which provide for the suppression of this demoralling practice." The letter is addressed "Esteemed Friend."

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Shirt Waists.
White Linen, Piqué, Lawn and Silk
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Mohair, Dimity, and Pongee Skirts,
Dressing Sacques, Kimono Wrappers.
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SEND POSTAL TO YOUR DEALER OR TO C. P. GOERZ, 52 E. Union Square, for list of the famous Double Anastigmat lenses for all photo purposes.

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Empire State Engraving Co., 11 Spruce St., is prepared to furnish superior class of half-tone & line work. Tel. call 4764 Cortlandt. Open day and night.

PICTURE FRAMES.
EST. 1848.—Thomas A. Wilmurt's Sons, makers of fine gold frames, 54 East 13th St., 3d door west of Broadway. Repairing and regilding done in the neatest manner.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE is printed by The Carey Printing Co. If you are in the market call 24 and 26 Vandewater St., or phone, 1762 Cortlandt.

SURE POP INSECT POWDERS.
Sure Pop Insect Powder is guaranteed to kill cockroaches, water bugs, &c. Call or address ADOLPH ISAACSEN & SON, 86 Fulton St., N. Y.

VOICE PRODUCTION AND SONG.
ALBERT GERARD THIERS, VOICE PRODUCTION and Song.—Voices tried Mondays and Wednesdays, 2 to 4. Studio, 649 Lexington Av.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
LINDO BROS. Broadway, Corner 29th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought.

WHEN INTERESTED
IN BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE CONSULT GEO. W. PALMER, 781 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn. List of desirable property for sale cheerfully submitted.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.
HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
New twin-screw steamers ROTTERDAM and STATENDAM, (8,300 and 10,500 tons, respectively.) Twin-screw S. S. ROTTERDAM, June 10, 10 A. M., for Rotterdam via Boulogne-sur-Mer. First Cabin, $65 up; Second Cabin, $37. S. S. EDAM, June 15, 10 A. M., for Amsterdam direct. Saloon Rates, $40 up.
Apply at Company's Office, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

EUROPE.
ST. LOUIS, JUNE 14th.
One vacancy; small party of ladies. Address MISS H. M. BARBOUR, 81 Columbia Hts., Brooklyn.

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Hawaiian and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
CHINA .....June 9|NIP. MARU....June 27
DORIC .....June 17|RIO JANEIRO....July 6
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
JAPAN, CHINA, and PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...June 19, Aug. 21, Nov. 6
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HAWAIIAN ISLANDS FIJI, and Australia.
WARRIMOO.....June 29|AORANGI.....July 27
For rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.
COOK'S PARTIES.
The pace has become so hot, and we are kept so busy supplying telegraphis and other demands, that the day for particularizing in these notices is well nigh past. Very little accommodation is vacant on any steamer for the next six weeks, but the remainder is at your service.
Cook's Fourth June Party—28th Season—85 days, $750, including All Expenses, steamer "Furst Bismarck," June 29. A splendid tour, visiting the whole of the continent of Europe, with a special feature of the English Cathedral cities. Party nearly complete; telegraph us.
Attractive Vacation Tours to Europe and America during June, July, and August. Tickets for independent travel at home or abroad, and every requisite for every traveler.
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FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
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SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
Bremen.....Thurs., June 8, 10 A. M.
Prinz Reg. Luitpold....Thurs., June 15, 10 A. M.
Barbarossa.....Thurs., June 22, 10 A. M.
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Sailing at 11 A. M.
Kais. Wm. II....June 5|Saale .....June 24
Ems .....June 10|Aller .....July 1
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"S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm II." will sail on Monday, June 5, at 11 A. M. for Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

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TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS LINE.
NEW YORK—PARIS—LONDON—HAMBURG.
A. Victoria, Je. 15, 10 AM|F. Bismarck, Jy. 27, 10 AM
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TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
NEW YORK—LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG.
Also New York—Hamburg Direct.
Pennsyl., Je. 10, 6:30 AM|Patria, July 1, 11:30 AM
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Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.
St. Paul.....June 7|St. Paul.....June 28
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*These steamers carry Cabin and third-class passengers at Three-eighth Rates.
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From Pier 54, North River, foot of West 24th St.
Anchoria...June 10, noon|Ethiopia...June 24 noon
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City of Rome.....June 24, 10 A. M.|July 1, noon
Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d Cabin, $30 to $35. Steerage, $23.50 to $25.50.
For book of tours and particulars apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

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MARQUETTE.....June 17th
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ALL NEW STEAMERS LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO FENCHURCH STREET STATION, LONDON, FOR $50 EACH, AND UPWARD.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

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"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
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WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY

In commenting upon the doings and movements of society just now it would possibly be well to adopt the general formula of the old-fashioned almanac and write down the face of the calendar "Expect much golf about this time." Golf seems to be a hot-weather game, and the warmer it becomes the more enthusiastic are its votaries. To find society just at this time is to go to the various golf links, and those who are not abroad will be discovered there either engaging or watching the progress of the adopted National game. Tennis is heard of only once a year, when the Newport Casino has the annual championship, and it would not be surprising now that the Country Club has succeeded the Casino for fashionable functions if a golf week should eclipse tennis in the near future. Polo will have its own. It has been holding on quite well this week in Westchester, where the games have been very well attended. There are few more delightful suburban resorts than the Country Club, and its dining room, with its view of the Sound, is ideal in this June weather, and the short drive from the railway station to the grounds reminds the guest of a lane in Devonshire. Perhaps the hawthorn is missing, but then it is rather late for that English bloom, which is more indicative of early Spring.

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Americans have been called a restless people. One day society has quite a gathering in town, notwithstanding it is officially out of the season and the heat is supposed to be intense. The next will see some at Newport, others on the Hudson, a few booked for Europe, and others again at all kinds of suburban and country resorts. New York now claims an area for its suburbs which extends almost to Philadelphia. But New York society is only blindly following London. Last week the cable stated that the Duchess of Marlborough had determined to pass the period of her mourning in Paris, and that she had State apartments at the Hotel Ritz, where sovereigns this year have been refused. At the end of the week beautiful in black and diamonds, she was beaming from a box at Covent Garden, applauding Jean de Reszke with all the fervor of a true American. Mrs. Arthur Paget was in London, was at Biarritz, was in Paris—you can take your choice. Mrs. Pierpont Morgan and Miss Morgan were in Venice and in Paris. Mrs. Astor was in Paris and in London. Mrs. Griswold Grey's name appeared signed to a protest concerning the Custom House here, and she was in Paris and had looked in at Dinard. The Willie Astors were at the London house, at Cliveden, at their new shooting box near Perth, and had made plans to go to Ireland. And so on.

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Newport, after all, is only a few hours from New York, and a run can be made from any of the Hudson River country seats down to New York for the play and supper and back again home, reaching there a little after midnight, even now as far away as the John Jacob Astors. Long Island is still a little more difficult. Just now people are cruising in their yachts, and not a day elapses that some dozen or more are not reported around the waters of New York. Miss Susan De Forest Day has anchored off Whitestone, and yesterday she gave the last of two receptions. These are rather original entertainments, and have been made quite delightful by the way in which Miss Day has asked musical and artistic and literary people to meet the exclusively fashionables. In fact, Miss Day's receptions have been the only entertainment except the weekly dances at the different country clubs and casinos which take place with great regularity on Saturday evenings.

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Newport has been very dull but none the less enjoyable. It has been freer from fogs this Spring and it has been more livable in consequence. It is still a bit damp down at the seaside, and the Long Island and Jersey coast resorts are filling very slowly. Correspondents, however, are most enthusiastic and great seasons are predicted for the Atlantic Coast. Oyster Bay is coming up, and Mrs. Frederic Bendict's dance there on Wednesday will be a very jolly event. The clubhouse of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian was opened last Friday. On Memorial Day the clubhouse was formally placed in commission for the season, and there was a dance at the clubhouse beginning at 9 o'clock. Dances will be given at the clubhouse on the evenings of June 17 and July 4.

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Yesterday sounded the knell of the coaching. The Pioneer made its last trip, and this week the horses are to be sold. The few devotees to coaching were faithful to the last. Reginald Rives and Frederic Bronson drove the Pioneer day after day, fair or foul weather. Sometimes there was quite a representation of fashionable people aboard, but on other occasions the coach was taken by strangers from other cities. T. Suffern Taller did not make the proposed trips from the Union Club to Tuxedo. During the races at Morris Park he ran his Lightning almost daily. Mrs. Taller was only on a few occasions a passenger with him. Mr. and Mrs. Taller were last week at Tuxedo.

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Philadelphia has made quite a success with its horse show, and society was well represented. There were not many New York people present. The fashionable element at Philadelphia usually go to Bar Harbor, and people in consequence remain much later in town, as the season does not begin at the Maine resort until the dog days. The John R. Drexels will, of course, be at Newport, where many of the Drexel family will congregate. Mr. and Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren have gone to Colorado Springs for a while, but they will be at their Seabright home later.

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According to a published report of the engagement of Miss Susan Le Roy Dresser, the daughter of the late Capt. George Warren Dresser, United States Army, and the Vicomte Romain d'Osway of Paris, the George Vanderbilts will not come over until July, but will remain until the wedding, which, it is stated, will take place in a few weeks. The Cornelius Vanderbilts, however, are due here on the 12th, and their names will be found in the cabled list of one of the incoming European ships. Mr. and Mrs. John Bensford are also due today. Mrs. Ogden Mills will remain abroad for some time, and Mrs. Storrs Wells and her daughter will be abroad the Summer. If some of the cabled reports be true—and nearly all of them must be taken with more than one grain of salt—Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg is having such a gay time in London that she may not be over for some weeks if not months, although she has taken a cottage at Newport. Mrs. Ladenburg may be looked for at any day, as the London season is now already on the wane. Mr. and Mrs. John Hammond, who are now at Lenox, sail for Europe about the middle of June.

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In fact, the London season per se is a fiction. A few weeks of opera, Parliament, and some notable balls at great houses, and that is all there is to it. After the May drawing-rooms it dwindles considerably. The off season, on the contrary, except a very few weeks in midsummer and again about Easter, is growing to be the most popular. The South African millionaires and the Australian magnates absorb much of the season proper. England is so small, the country is so beautiful, and rural life so attractive then that many of the fashionables let their town houses at a vast profit for these few weeks, and enjoy them when the crowd has gone. The most notable balls this year have been those given in Winter at the various great country houses. A week or two of State entertainments, the drawing-rooms, and some few political parties, and that is all there is of the rest. This year the Queen makes her stay very short, the Princess of Wales is absent, and there is really a scarcity of royalties.

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Mrs. Ronalds continues to give her weekly parties and musicales, which are as much in vogue during January as in the present season. This year she is at the house of her daughter, Mrs. Ritchie. Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds will be in London next week. Lady Randolph Churchill has been seen much at the opera and is wearing half mourning for her mother-in-law. Mrs. Bradley Martin has just arrived and Lady Craven has already been giving dinners in the combined Sherman-Bradley Martin house. As already announced, William Waldorf Astor will give a ball for the début of his daughter Pauline, who has already made her bow at the drawing-room and has been seen at one or two of the great entertainments given by the English peerage. A ball will also be given by Mrs. Henry White to introduce her daughter. These are perhaps the principal items of interest which concern Americans.

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The wedding in London this week of "Loulou" Harcourt and Miss Burns is of much interest to Americans, as the bride is a niece of Pierpont Morgan. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan are expected in London for the ceremony, and the bride-elect has received many handsome presents from her American relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., have made their home in London for some time, and have a large circle of acquaintances. Mrs. Morgan goes out much more than she did in this country.

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The weddings in New York this past week were plentiful. The marriage of Miss Soutter and Dr. Edgar was perhaps the most picturesque, as such ceremonials are far and few between now at old Trinity, and the city becomes violently excited when such an event takes place. There certainly was a great crowd gathered around Trinity last Monday. The many friends of the young couple who had come down to witness the ceremony were prepared for a long journey. The majority of them arrived in automobiles and horseless cabs, thus giving a "tail of the century," as it is called in Paris—1800 being compared to a great comet—effect. It was certainly a peculiar mingling of the modern and the antique. The ceremony itself was beautiful, and Trinity lends itself well to spectacular effects. The floral decorations were few, but well suited to the severe interior of the church.

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Springhurst, the country home of Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, is an ideal spot for a large entertainment, and those who were present at the Iselin-Goodridge wedding reception, held there last Wednesday, counted themselves fortunate indeed. The bride's desire that only relatives and close friends should witness the ceremony, together with the small seating capacity of the church, caused the larger part of the guests to be bidden only to the festivities at the house. It was characteristic of the homelike spirit of the entire affair that the decorations should have been left to the care of the gardener, Mr. Welch, who has been in the employ of the Goodridge family ever since Mrs. Iselin was a little child. He therefore knew the refined simplicity of her taste and was better fitted to see that they were gratified than a florist with an elaboration of city ideas at his finger's tips. Therefore the snowballs and locust blooms within the little church were but a hint of those blooming outside, which filled the air with a subtle fragrance, most delightful.

After many of the guests had congratulated the newly married couple they paired off and sought the beauties of the open. The sloping, smooth-mowed lawn was taken possession of by them, and the wearers of the softly-tinted summery gowns doubtless did not half realize how much their presence heightened the prettiness of the natural picture.

The special trains, which left the Grand Central Station at 3 and 3:55 P. M., were each met at Riverdale by a large number of carriages and stages, which quickly conveyed the guests to the house, and afterward back to the trains. There was nothing to mar the pleasure of the whole trip, as great care had been given to the arrangements for the comfort of the visitors.

Mr. and Mrs. Iselin's honeymoon trip will not be a lengthy one.

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"Atlantic City and a finish up at Newport is the wedding journey in this country of Count and Countess da Conturbia, whose marriage was solemnized in all grandeur on Thursday last. The Count, by the way, rejoices in a variety of names, all equally beautiful, for in the license he is called Cesare, Giovanni, Batista, Giuseppe, Francesco, Allesandro, Pio, Maria da Conturbia. The wedding was one of the most interesting that has taken place in Baltimore for many a year, the bride being connected with numerous well-known people, the Pattersons, Wilsons, and Bonapartes, as well as her family in the North upon her mother's side, who was Miss Alice Gery before her marriage. Count Vinci of the Italian Legation at Washington, was best man. Miss Mary Patterson Harris was the maid of honor. The attendants, indeed, were all in some way connected with the Pattersons, Wilsons, or Stewarts. The ushers were the Messrs. Henry Patterson, Redmond and Plunkett Stewart, and Harry Birckhead. The flower girls were Misses Mary Patterson and Nannie Shaw, and the ribbon boys Masters Patterson Harris and Julian Le Roy Ridgely. The Stewart's home was a mass of flowers, palms, handsome plants of all kinds, and the Cardinal officiated. The bridal party entered through the Turkish room, and walked slowly toward the end of the long music room, where a bower of plants and lights were arranged. The orchestra, hidden behind palms, played softly during most of the ceremony. Mr. Stewart, the step-father, gave the bride away. Mrs. Stewart wore a gown of beautiful satin, trimmed with jewels and laces. The bride wore satin, point lace, and pearls, the veil an heirloom in her mother's family. The maid of honor and flower girls were gowned in organdy, white and pink. The presents were superb—much silver from relatives and friends in Baltimore and jewels from the other side. The Count's mother sent an emerald necklace, very handsome and effective, an old family piece—his godmother, a large diamond butterfly; one of his sisters, a pearl pendant and another a diamond star. Mrs. Stewart gave a diamond tiara. Mme. Pangirus Bey, the aunt of the Countess, sent a diamond crescent. After the ceremony a breakfast was served for a hundred people, nearly all relatives or connections. It was a seated affair and very handsome, the upper portion of the house being used for the occasion, as well as the large dining room. During the breakfast cables from abroad came to the Count from friends and relatives—a dozen or more—wishing him and the Countess happiness." So writes a correspondent from Baltimore.

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This week the William D. Sloanes arrived at Lenox. They reached there on Wednesday. Mrs. David Lydig and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Frank Sturgis, have already opened their cottages. The Stokes house is open, although Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes are abroad. Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane and Miss Sloane have been at Lenox for some weeks. The Giraud Fosters were in town until late in the week, but are due at Lenox this week.

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Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor have been at their place on the Hudson. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs has been in and out of town, and for a few days had as guest her sister, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. She is in town to-day. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., is in Paris, where he has been attending art sales. Mr. and Mrs. Seward Webb are at Burlington, Vt. Mrs. Webb was in town last Friday. Mrs. McK. Twombly has cards out for a luncheon at Florheim this week. Mrs. Levi P. Morton and the Misses Morton are at Ellerslie. Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget are on Long Island.

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A few little items about the Whitsuntide abroad were that Sir Edward and Lady Colebrooke had left for a ten days' stay in Paris, and that there was some possibility of their coming over to Newport this Summer. Mr. Reginald Ward was at Brighton, much benefited by a trip to Biarritz. Lord William Beresford and his wife, Lily, Duchess of Marlborough, were having a large house party at Deepdene, and among their guests was Mr. Adrian Hope.

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Not a few will go to Alaska this Summer, although the Klondyke has somewhat dropped out of fashion. Among the parties is one of which Mr. Raoul-Duval is chief. His guests are Comte George des Garets and the Marquis de San Martino.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., will remain in New York until the middle of June, as their Newport house is not ready. Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson remain in town until late in June. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney have been stopping with Mr. William C. Whitney at Westbury. This week they have been in Westchester following polo.

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Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Jackson and Miss Elizabeth Jackson were among those who returned last week from Europe. Miss Jackson was getting her trousseau. She has been in Paris for about two months, sailing Easter week. The Princess Lynar and her daughter, who will be at Newport this Summer, and who came over this week, are Americans. The Princess was a Miss Parsons. Her sister married Mr. Henry Higgins of London, one of the largest stockholders in the Covent Garden Opera House. Mr. Moreton Frewen, who married a sister of Lady Randolph Churchill, sailed for this country yesterday.

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The wedding of Miss Mary Dickey and General James M. Varnum will take place at Grace Church at noon Wednesday, June 14. There will be a wedding breakfast, for relatives only, after the ceremony, at the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. Chas. Denston Dickey.

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Mr. Rudyard Kipling will leave Morristown this week for a short sojourn on Long Island. Mr. Kipling's health is improving.

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Many ships arrived late yesterday and more will come in to-day. Among those who are expected back from their European trip are Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, who sailed shortly after Easter. They will go to Southampton this Summer.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The wedding of Miss Alice Barton Bolton, the daughter of Thomas Bolton of West Farms, to E. Harris Janes of New York will take place at noon on Thursday, June 8, at Grace Church, West Farms. The bride's only attendant will be her sister, Miss Fanny Auguste Bolton. Frank Harold McLaury will act as best man for the groom, and the ushers will be William Alfonse Rolin, Stephen Wray, Horace Brightman, Francis Livingston Pell, Richard Leo, Leopold Leo and William Hervey Bolton, the bride's brother. All of the principals and attendants at this function are well known in the best society of the Borough of the Bronx, and the wedding has created a great deal of interest among the residents of that section of the city.

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One of the rumored engagements is that of Miss Helen Garretson, a débutante of this Winter, to Mr. Charles V. V. Gunther, the broker.

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Miss Elsa Blun, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis P. Blun of 15 West Seventy-sixth Street, and Louis Long will be married at Delmonico's at 6:30 P. M. June 7. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gotthell of Temple Emanu-El. Miss Madeline Blun will be maid of honor and Bernard Long best man. The bridesmains will be Miss Olga Blun, Miss Edith Gugenheim, Miss Viola Solomon, Miss Louise Byner, Miss Jennie Dryfes, and Miss Cora Mehrbach. Percy Straus, Harry Gelsing, Edward Richards, Benjamin Sharps, Harry Sheurman, Edwin Blum, Edward Long, and Arthur Long are to act as ushers.

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A very pretty home wedding will be that of Miss Estelle Sloan, daughter of Col. Thomas E. Sloan, to Mr. Charles Arthur Cone on the evening of June 7.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Dwyer have sent out cards for the wedding of their cousin, Miss May E. Maume, and Mr. Henry H. Meyer, Wednesday evening, June 7, at their residence, 309 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. The ceremony will take place at the Church of the Holy Rosary, One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, near Second Avenue, earlier in the evening.

NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 3.—Several years ago Commodore Gerry purchased the estate where his villa, Seaverge, stands. It has been so much improved that few would recognize the place as the same which the Commodore purchased.

To begin with, the cottage has been materially improved without in a manner that has called forth many favorable comments. Within the decorations are among the most beautiful in the cottage colony, while no finer ballroom is to be found here. Nothing has been omitted about the grounds that would add to their beauty. As for the greenhouses and their products, they are not duplicated here.

The engagement of Miss Dora Havemeyer to Lieut. Commander Winslow of the United States steamship Indiana was a surprise to the cottagers here, as Miss Havemeyer has not as yet been introduced formally. The function was to take place here this season, and instead there may be a marriage. The bridegroom-elect is well known in Newport, having been for a time stationed here, and he made many friends among the cottagers. Miss Havemeyer, like her sisters and brothers, has always been popular with the younger set, and is a talented and highly accomplished young woman. It would not be surprising to hear at any time that Lieut. Commander Winslow had been detached from the Indiana and sent to duty at the naval station here. Mrs. Havemeyer and her family are expected at Freidham in the near future.

During the week there have been many persons registering at the Casino and the Golf Club, which are in the pink of condition. In fact, they never looked better. Considerable money has been expended at both places during the Spring, and the expenditures have been well directed. Undoubtedly the Golf Clubhouse will be more than ever used at night during the season for the large dances, as the cottagers consider the clubhouse one of the most charming of places for the holding of such entertainments. The building is highly elevated, and the breezes from the Atlantic so close by add much to the other natural advantages of the pretty spot.

The "social strategy board," of which Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs are members, with Mr. Belmont as legal adviser, will soon have a meeting, and the plans for a large social function which will open the entertaining will be discussed. These ladies last season gave together the affair of the season at Mr. Belmont's farm in Middletown, known as Grey Craig. The affair was termed a dinner picnic, and its memories still live in the minds of the hundreds of cottagers who attended the affair.

Of course Mrs. Oelrichs has not the cottage this season to do any entertaining, but next season her new villa will be completed, and then the "board" will have another large cottage to hold their social events in. But in the meantime there are three splendid places for entertainments—Mrs. Fish's, Mrs. Belmont's, and Mr. Belmont's farm in Middletown. Mrs. Fish is to introduce her eldest daughter, Miss Marion Fish, during the season, and the occasion, it is expected, will be a ball at Crossway.

The loss of the Brices from the cottage colony this Summer will be very much felt here during the Summer months, especially on Saturday evenings, when the "at homes" were given. They began with a dinner, and then a hundred or more guests would drop in and enjoy a concert given by artists. The highest-priced vaudeville artists were brought on from New York to entertain the guests, and never was a Saturday evening considered dull while the Brices were in Newport. Few large entertainments are ever given on Saturday evenings here, and the affairs which were held at Bellevue Avenue mansion enjoyed by the cottagers, and on many occasions broke the monotonous dull spell from Friday night to Sunday evening.

At this writing about half the cottage colony are occupying their cottages, and within the next two weeks many more cottagers will have arrived for the season. Already there have been a few small dinners, luncheons, and afternoon receptions, while a few have been entertaining. Along Bellevue Avenue each pleasant afternoon can be seen so many handsome horses and carriages that one would be led to believe that the month was July instead of June. At the Golf Club there are large gatherings. The links are more popular with the cottagers than ever. The journey to the Golf Club heretofore made on the bicycle is now made in a carriage.

The bicycling fad among the women of the cottage colony appears to have died a natural death. Although the baggage arriving for the cottages includes quite a large number of wheels, very few of the ladies are to be seen on the highways or the learning grounds. Driving by the ladies during the morning hours, however, appears to be more than ever in vogue, and some of the daintiest basket carts ever seen here are now in use. The men have not abandoned the bicycle by any means, for a stroll past the reading room will show a large display of wheels.

During the past week there were several visits made by persons desirous of building cottages in Newport to extensive lands in the location of the Golf Club, which location appears to be in considerable demand ever since the Newport Golf Club was established. These lands for the most part belong to the Newport Hospital Corporation, and where now stand rocks and pretty hills will sooner or later begin the erection of handsome cottages.

A year ago there was considerable discussion among the cottagers relative to the tests with the then new mortar battery at Fort Adams, until the predictions of the army officers were verified. Nothing like a shock was experienced by the cottagers who live close by, and even at the fort little concussion was experienced, despite the fact that some very high-power and the most modern guns in this country were tested. Since last Fall a number of additional guns have been placed along the harbor front and over at Jamestown for the proper defense of both Newport and Narragansett Bay, and before many months additional high-pressure rifles will be mounted. Experts declare, however, that the cottagers have no cause for alarm.

Fort Adams will soon be fitted with handsome new barracks and officers' quarters and other buildings, which will be an ornament to Newport and Narragansett Bay, instead of the wretched quarters and buildings both officers and enlisted men now occupy.

Recently I. Townsend Burden and William Dehon King made the usual application to become citizens of this city, and it is currently reported that several other Summer residents will do likewise. A year ago quite a number of the cottagers became citizens, and a number of others were to do likewise, but, for some unknown reason, the citizen papers were never taken out.

It is said that the majority of the most prominent cottagers intend to remain later in the Fall at their Newport cottages than heretofore, and to come here much earlier than has been the custom. One of the leading cottagers was asked a few days ago why it was that there were so many cottagers in Newport at so early a time as this, and he replied that the cottagers had simply found out that Newport was the place in Spring as well as in the Summer, and that they were coming to realize this fact more and more every year.

The following is a list of the cottagers who have arrived for the season: Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Mr. Roland King, Mrs. Shirley Erving, Miss Hattie Gammell, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Mr., and Mrs. Harold Brown, Mrs. John Carter Brown, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King, Mr. and Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Mrs. Henry Rice, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Sweet, Mr. John Bolt, Mr. J. Nelson Howard, Mrs. C. L. Best, Mrs. W. T. Burroughs, Miss Emily O. Gibbs, Mr. J. Burke Wolfe, Miss Wolfe, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew M. Zabriskie, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Q. Jones, Col. and Mrs. Edward M. Neill, Mrs. Paul A. Dahigren, Dr. and J. J. Mason, the Hon. J. B. Eustis, Major and Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs, Mrs. C. C. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, the Hon. and Mrs. Sidney Webster, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor, Miss Grosvenor, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Pembrooke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Buchannan Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mrs. John O'Brien, Mrs. William B. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mrs. Walter L. Kane, Mrs. William Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby, Mrs. Joseph Stone, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Ross R. Winan, Col. and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Swan, Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCreery, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. L. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mr. Gordon McKay, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.; Mrs. J. R. Busk, Mr. James V. Parker.

The servants for Mrs. Astor arrived during the week to prepare Beechwood for occupancy. It is believed that Mrs. Astor intends to come for the season much earlier than usual, as many others are doing.

The harbor during the week has had many yachts within its anchorages and already the yachting festivities have been begun by Mr. and Mrs. Pembrooke Jones on board the Narada.

SOUTHAMPTON.

There were many visitors at Southampton this past week. The opening handicap of the season was at the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, but there were also quite a few people who devoted the day to business, either examining the cottages as yet unrented or else fitting up those which they had engaged for the season. Mr. Henry G. Trevor's large cottage, Meadowmere, was the scene of what was probably the first large dinner party of the year, at which Mr. Nathan H. Lord, Miss Julia Clark, Mr. George R. Schieffelin, Mr. A. A. Bibby, and Miss Laura M. Day were among the numerous guests. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Van Ingen spent Memorial Day at the Meadow Club. Among the other guests at the clubhouse during the course of the week were Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Atterbury, Mr. and Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Miss Sands, Mr. and Mrs. R. Clarence Dorsett, Mrs. Hugh L. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele, Mr. Charles T. Barney, Mr. Ashbell Barney, the Misses Barney, Mr. C. B. Canfield, Mrs. Henry M. Day, Miss Laura M. Day, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clark, Miss Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hubbard, Miss Kemble, Mr. George E. Wood, and Col. Henry May. Col. May is stopping at the clubhouse while his newly rented cottage is being put in order. Mr. Charles Coster was also at the Meadow Club for a part of the week, which was probably his last visit, as he contemplates taking possession of his own residence in a short time.

Mr. J. Hampden Robb will have as his guests as soon as the season begins Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston.

Dr. and Mrs. George A. Dixon have settled for the Summer in their pretty cottage—By-the-Way. Mr. L. C. Murdock, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Waller, Jr., Mrs. J. L. Lamson, and Mr. Henry E. Coe are among the other old residents who have arrived for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay and Miss Barclay, who have been staying in Lenox, Mass., since last Fall, have taken one of Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas's Old Town cottages. Mrs. and Miss Barclay were at the Meadow Club during the week. Mrs. Benjamin Brewster will share the Humphreys cottage with Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Jennings.

Mr. F. O. De Luze, who has been in Southampton several times during the Spring inspecting vacant cottages, has finally taken one of Mrs. Alfred Nelson's Fair Lea houses. Mr. J. T. Atterbury will again occupy his own cottage. Mr. Howard Townsend, who was stopping with Gen. Thomas H. Barber, has taken possession of Mr. E. R. Kennedy's Bonnie Dune, which he has rented for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Olyphant, who have been stopping in their own cottage, Dune Eden, for some time past, had as their guests during the week Mr. and Mrs. George Lee Weed, Jr.

Mr. William B. Hornblower, who arrived for the season last week, is the latest victim to the tyranny of the Southampton Electric Light Company. Like Mr. James L. Breese and a few others, he insisted on having his cottage wired by a New York firm, and the local company accordingly refused to supply him with electricity for the Summer. Unlike Mr. Breese, however, Mr. Hornblower has not seen fit to supply himself with a private plant, and in consequence will be compelled to rely on lamps as the only means of illumination. The fight between the New York cottagers and the Southampton company shows no signs of abating, but, on the contrary, waxes hotter as time wears on. Many of the residents are in a condition similar to Mr. Hornblower's owing to the fact that because of the present arrangement the electric wires extend only through certain parts of the town. The cottagers are unwilling to have many of the principal avenues disfigured by unsightly poles, such as are commonly erected here, and the company, for some unknown reason, steadfastly refuses to lay underground wires. Talk is rife among the oppressed of more private electric plants, but the latest and probably most feasible suggestion yet made is that of illuminating the different cottages through the agency of gasoline. Several residents have announced their intention of making the experiment.

One of the features of the proposed new extension which is to be added to the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club next Autumn will be a large swimming bath. Close upon the announcement that the Kirby House will not receive guests this Summer, but has been rented as a private residence by Col. Henry May, comes the intelligence that the Brunswick Hotel will in all likelihood remain closed for the season. The Brunswick was generally conceded to have the finest situation of any of the hostelries, being built near the edge of Shinnecock Bay and having an excellent view of the country for miles around. It was a favorite resort for those late in the Summer guests who were unable to secure cottages, and bore the reputation of always being crowded. The last proprietor, Mr. William Platt, has accepted the stewardship of the golf club of Lakewood, N. J., and up to the present no one has taken his place.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Aymar Sands and Miss Sands, who have been spending the past week at the Meadow Club while fitting up their cottage, have decided to leave for Lake Mohonk, N. Y., Monday, returning to Southampton by the latter part of the month.

LONG BRANCH.

Everything is in readiness at this famous resort for the Summer's rush, with the exception of the leading hotels, which will not be open for business for about two weeks yet, but the cottagers have been arriving in large numbers the whole week, and to-day nearly every cottage is occupied.

All the cottagers, as well as the year-around residents, are expecting a good season, and they have every reason to expect it, one of the principal ones being that they will be honored by the presence of Vice President Hobart, who will spend the Summer months here at Mrs. Norman L. Munro's residence at Norwood Park. It is not known when the Vice President and his family will arrive, but it is believed they will be here by June 10. The cottage was leased by the Vice President on May 15 at a rental of $4,000.

The grounds are handsomely laid out with shrubbery, flowers, statuary, abundance of shade trees, and a fountain, and cover a space of fully 500 feet square. The cottage has a large basement, where all the cooking and laundry work is done. On the ground floor are the reception room, breakfast and dining rooms, and parlor. The reception room is in green, the parlor in white and gold, the breakfast room in blue and white, and the dining room in mahogany. The dining room and breakfast room contain some beautiful pieces of ware, one set of "gold" glass being especially noticeable. This set Mrs. Munro imported from Italy at a cost of $5,000. On the second floor there are the library, five bedrooms, and a Turkish corner. One of the rooms is in lavender and white, another is in green and white. The bedroom that the Vice President will likely occupy is in mahogany, the decorations being in blue, with hand-painted flowers. Another bedroom is in white and gold, while an adjoining apartment is in white and old rose. The Turkish corner, which is often called the "cozy corner," has an Oriental canopy, with an abundance of rugs, seats, and a table to correspond. The third floor has six bedrooms and a sewing room.

The cottage overlooks all the handsome Norwood Park cottages, about twenty-five in number, as it stands on an elevation of about 50 feet. The Vice President's nearest neighbors will be William D. Harper, Richard Deeves, Charles Lederman, and W. C. Hoagland, all New Yorkers.

Martin Fecheimer is now occupying his new villa on Elberon Avenue.

Max Drey of New York is occupying Hollywood Cottage No. 12.

H. B. Vanderhoef and family are at North Long Branch for the season.

J. M. Limburger is occupying the Talbot cottage, on Lincoln Avenue.

E. Wasserman is at Hollywood Cottage No. 8 for the Summer.

The Pennsylvania Orphanage at Elberon opened for the season on Wednesday. Mrs. J. Edgar Thomson, as usual, will have the management of this institution.

Judge William O'Dea of New York is occupying Castle Wall, on the Hill, formerly the Summer home of the late Rev. C. Frederick Hoffman.

Hugh Smith of Newark, a well-known Democratic politician, leased the Castner cottage this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn have taken possession of their Ocean Avenue cottage. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis J. Reckendorfer will pass the Summer with them.

Charles Lederman of New York has rented the Albaugh cottage on Cedar Avenue for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. John Parker of New York took possession of their country seat on the Monmouth Road this week.

Mrs. and Mr. M. Sternberger were at the McWood cottage the beginning of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Brent Good of New York are at their Monmouth Beach cottage for the Summer.

Mrs. John Shoemaker of Newark is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Pickering at their Ocean Avenue cottage, North Long Branch.

Joseph Jonnason and family of New York were among the Hollywood arrivals this week.

C. H. Ward, who recently leased the Leech cottage at West End, is occupying it for the Summer.

Henry Rosenwald of New York, who purchased the Gen. Horace Porter cottage at Elberon last Winter, has arrived with his family.

Mrs. S. Loeb and family are at West End for the Summer. They are occupying the cottage that was formerly the Elberon Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Marks Arnheim are enjoying their new Ocean Avenue villa at Elberon.

The Rev. and Mrs. William Stockton of Trenton have been the guests of the Rev. and Mrs. Henry B. Edwards, Branchport Avenue, during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Livingston are at their Cedar Avenue villa for the Summer.

Gen. and Mrs. Thomas T. Eckert are at their Elberon home.

L. Cohen and family of New York are domiciled in the Hertzig cottage at West End.

Dr. Baruch took possession of the Bates cottage on Cedar Avenue this week.

Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Shanley of Newark will take possession of Green Gables next week.

Mrs. J. W. Albaugh, Jr., left Tuesday for Atlantic City, where she will spend the Summer.

Mrs. Wilbur Fiske True of Washington Street gave a dinner on Thursday to Miss Florence E. Hazard, Prince Francis von Auersperg, and the six bridesmaids and six ushers who will officiate at their wedding on Wednesday, June 14.

Howell Woolley, son of John W. Woolley of Bath Avenue, and Miss Gertrude Oliffe of New York City, will be married at the home of the bride, 120 West Forty-third Street, on Wednesday, June 7.

Mrs. G. Dewitt Seymour tendered a farewell reception Tuesday afternoon to her niece, Miss Amanda Seymour.

Miss Emily Brinley entertained the committee of the Chattle Memorial Fountain Fund at her Broadway residence Friday evening.

Mrs. Hannah C. Poole celebrated her ninetieth birthday this week at her home on Broadway.

L. Goldberger and family are at Barbour Cottage No. 4, Elberon.

I. Rosenwald has taken possession of the Billings cottage.

John Frankenheimer and family of New York have arrived at their new Elberon cottage for the Summer.

Solomon Guggenheim of New York has purchased the Fitler cottage at Elberon of Mayor M. N. Nolan of Albany, N. Y.; the cottage is occupied for the Summer by F. W. Slavin of New York.

Mrs. H. V. Thorne, widow of Inspector Thorne, who is at present stopping at the Palmer cottage, will sail for Europe next month, to remain during the Summer.

St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Sunday school subscribed $200 toward the Chattle Memorial Fountain that was unveiled Decoration Day.

Some of the cottages that are run in connection with the Elberon Hotel have been leased to Dr. Muir, J. W. Deering, John R. Dos Passos, and William Clark.

Mr. and Mrs. V. Henry Rothschilds will spend their Summer abroad. Their two handsome Norwood cottages have been leased to John C. Sheehan of New York and President Ellas of the Third Avenue Railroad.

The country seat of W. E. D. Stokes, at North Long Branch, was leased this week to J. Hecht of New York at a rental of $2,500.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Banner, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Sellgman, and Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Summer residents of West End, will spend the greater part of the season of 1899 abroad.

Abner H. West, for more than a quarter of a century Captain of the Seabright Life Saving Station, has resigned from active service.

Preparations are being made for the opening of the popular Hotel Brighton on June 15.

The Elberon Memorial Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay minister in charge, will open its doors for the season on Sunday. William Campbell will be Superintendent and Adam Worth Assistant Superintendent of the Sunday school.

Three recent rentals of cottages were made to the following persons: Van Note cottage, Bath Avenue, to G. S. Strassburg; Applegate's cottage, Westwood Avenue, to Edward R. Cohen, and the Bayard cottage, on Chelsea Avenue, to Seymour Bookman, all of New York.

Commissioner Thomas McKenna has rented his new Morris Avenue cottage to W. D. Fitler of New York.

The restaurant of the Hotel Lenox has been leased to Mrs. W. Maya of New York.

At last Sunday's jubilee services, held in the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, on Third Avenue, $7,530.03 were raised by subscription toward putting a new addition to the church, which is to cost $10,000.

The United States Hotel will be managed this year by Samuel Prosky of Brooklyn. The hotel will be opened for the season on Saturday, June 24.

Up to the present time Allenhurst Hotel at Allenhurst has a ten weeks' booking of guests that will bring in $35,000 in business.

ASBURY PARK OPENING.

Every Hotel and Boarding House Already Filled—Record-Breaking Season Predicted.

ASBURY PARK, June 3.—The outing season in Asbury Park and Ocean Grove—the Twin-Cities-by-the-Sea—has opened with a rush,

THE WEEK AT THE THEATRES

John Blair's experiment with an Ibsen "social drama."—"Gengangere," the most repulsive and most powerful of the lot—did no harm to him or to Ibsen's reputation in America. It is announced that the receipts somewhat exceeded the expenses, which, of course, were small. From this fact some consolation may be derived by the few who either believe in Ibsen as a great moral reformer as well as a dramatist and poet, or recognizing the technical merit of his plays, think their occasional performance beneficial to the cause of dramatic art.

There was a waiting line of men and women at Carnegie Lyceum ticket office Monday evening, and doubtless a large proportion of the people who crowded the audience room paid for their seats. Some of them probably expected from the name, "Ghosts," a show as thrilling as Mr. Tripler's experiments with liquid air, and when they found it was nothing but a few persons talking in a plainly furnished room they went home. Others, who were evidently bored from the very beginning, endured it all. But for once at an Ibsen performance both of these kinds of people were in the minority.

It is the habit of most folks never to use their minds in the theatre. The performance must overcome their indifference and awaken their emotional sympathies without any help from them, or it fails. A play that must be intently listened to is always, from their point of view, a worthless play. If any considerable number of persons can be taught, by experiments with Ibsen, to listen in the theatre, much good will be accomplished. Fine plays, treating delicately of the workings of character on character, will then be possible. Ibsen and Ibsenism are only means to a desirable end. The doctrine of heredity, the theory of individualism, the failure of law, the futility of order, the needlessness of personal decency do not count for anything in this matter. Ibsen's teachings are quite unimportant. But his skill in constructing a play and in revealing traits of character in dialogue is matchless.

The general performance of "Ghosts" last Monday night was not so smooth and good as that given some years ago in Berkeley Lyceum, under the direction of Charles J. Bell. Pastor Manders, Engstrand, and Regina were not so capably and understandingly portrayed as they were by Arthur Lawrence, G. H. Leonard, and Eleanor Lane. But Ibsen never had a larger audience in New York or one in which the proportion of rapt listeners was so large. The portrayals of the widow and her stricken son, too, were admirable. Mary Shaw's facility has not been lately so well demonstrated, while John Blair never before revealed so wide a range of power.

"Rouédrama" is a term lately invented in London to describe a kind of play like Pinero's latest and the still later "Wheels Within Wheels" of R. C. Carton. The type is not new, but as old as if not older than the English Restoration. Mr. Pinero and Mr. Carton have merely adapted the tone and manner of the long-established comedy of intrigue to contemporary London life. Mr. Carton's new work seems not to compare favorably with Mr. Pinero's in original observation and wit, but to be, nevertheless, a smart and effective piece, objection being made chiefly to its lack of sympathetic interest. Mr. Carton's dialogue has been rarely marked by real wit. Here is a passage from The London Times's review, relating solely to the text of "Wheels Within Wheels":

The vulgar, blatant James Blagden is describing the grand doings which followed on his coming into his estate. "There were banquets and fireworks, all the tenants turned out, and that kind of thing," he explains. "Why did you turn out the tenants?" returns his bored companion, whose mind is occupied with other things. "You promised you'd leave the talking to me at Victoria," says Sir Philip Curtoys, M. P., in his most pompous manner. "Yes, but I changed my mind at Clapham Junction," returns the irrepressible Blagden. This is scarcely wit, but it passes for it well enough on the stage, and it is in this sort of quick fence that Mr. Carton is seen at his best. His more elaborate efforts are apt to fall. "The Venetian blind leading the blind" was received by the house with the nervous laugh of imperfect comprehension, and even prolonged consideration fails to reveal its meaning.

The story of the play is purely conventional, but the treatment is said to abound in piquant effects:

Lady Curtoys, the wife of an intolerably priggish member of Parliament, has become entangled with a certain Egerton Vartrey, who makes use of an indiscreet letter of hers which he possesses to induce her to run away with him. The elopement duly takes place, but Mrs. Onslow Bulmer, Curtoy's sister, has already broken feloniously into Vartrey's rooms at night with the aid of Lady Curtoys's latchkey, (we find her doing it in Act I.,) and destroyed the letter. She therefore follows Lady Curtoys and Vartrey to the inevitable inn in the country, and the former, who seems to have accepted the elopement without enthusiasm from the first, is readily persuaded to return to her husband as soon as she learns that Vartrey's hold over her has been destroyed. Mrs. Bulmer further contrives that Sir Philip shall believe that it is with her and not with his wife that Vartrey (who is a married man) has eloped, and Sir Philip, finding her with Vartrey when he arrives at the inn in pursuit, is of course convinced. An ingenious comedy scene follows, in which Mrs. Bulmer solemnly allows herself to be persuaded to give up Vartrey and Vartrey acquiesces with feigned reluctance.

If not the principal, yet as it turns out the most important character in "Wheels Within Wheels" is Blagden, the wealthy, boisterous cad. He belongs to the family of cads and vulgar roysterers who have pervaded English comedy since Congreve created Ben the Sailor. Blagden is rich, good humored, gullible, and lacking in the moral sense. In the portrayal of this personage Arthur Bourchier has made a hit. When he was acting "juvenile leads" and "light comedy" dawdlers at Daly's Theatre in this city Mr. Bourchier always seemed out of his element. Doricourts and Charles Surfaces were clearly not for him. Lately, however, he has been coming to the front in England as a "character actor." His sketch of the eminent Dr. Johnson in a little play by Leo C. Trevor, his portrayal of the well-meaning but hopelessly vulgar "ranker" in the same author's "Brother Officers," and now his acting in the rôle of Blagden have given him new fame and started him on the right road.

Droll Bernard Shaw seems to have quite outdone himself in the Roman drama called "Caesar and Cleopatra," written to correct Shakespeare's errors, and supply Forbes Robertson and Mrs. Patrick Campbell, both rather serious actors, with congenial new rôles. Here is one of his "stage directions," referring to Cleopatra:

She is seized with a strong desire to stick her tongue out at Ptolemy, but refrains for fear the action might appear unqueenly.

This is as deliciously subtle as a "stage direction" of our own Mr. Howells in his operetta called "A Sea Change," in which he required one of the personages, a shop girl, to express "fine resentment."

Shaw's Cleopatra is sixteen years old, pert and mischievous. She has lost her white cat, Pasht, and quarreled with her nurse, Ftatateeta, and, having wandered away from the palace of the Ptolemies, has fallen asleep in the arms of the sphinx when she is awakened by mighty Caesar, aged fifty-four. Cleopatra addresses the noble Roman as "Old Gentleman." Here is a bit of their conversation:

CLEOPATRA.
(Snatching Caesar's laurel crown.)
I know now why you wear this; it's to hide your bald head.
CAESAR.
(Testily—replacing the trophy.)
Don't talk about that.
CLEOPATRA.
Why not?
CAESAR.
Well, do you like to have people tell you what a child you are?
CLEOPATRA.
No, I hate it.
CAESAR.
Same here. I hate to be told how old I am.

The most striking peculiarity of Bernard Shaw's "Theatre"—to use the French term—is that his personages are all either Bernard Shaws or mere puppets. Bluntschli, Dick Dudgeon, Mrs. Warren, and Candida are just so many assorted Shaws.

The cable dispatches dealt very briefly with the death of Carlotta Grisi. Comparatively few readers of American newspapers, perhaps, ever heard of her. Those who had must have thought she died early in the Victorian era. Yet she was only eighty years old. She was a cousin of the more famous Giulia Grisi, the singer, and was a dancer from her sixth year. In the forties she was the most famous solo dancer at the Paris Opera.

Hers was truly the golden age of the ballet. Among her contemporaries were Fanny Elssler, Marie Taglioni, Fanny Cerito, and Lucille Grahn. With Taglioni, Cerito, and Grahn, Carlotta Grisi took part at Her Majesty's Theatre, London, in the famous pas de quatre, with which, it was said, Lumley, then manager of the Italian opera, "killed ballet."

Really, the excitement about Sarah Bernhardt's Hamlet in Paris seems to be feverish. The correspondents of most of the London newspapers have been infected, too. Of praise and the expression of wonderment there are columns. Of graphic description, thus far, little or nothing. That in her first scene with Polonius she was "curiously meditative and serious" and gave to the scene with the courtiers "a fantastic extravagance that was as original as effective" is surely not illuminative criticism. The London Times's correspondent actually found an Englishman in the stalls who could talk thus extravagantly: "I have seen all the great tragedians in 'Hamlet' for thirty years, but only now have I seen 'Hamlet' acted to perfection." Tut, tut! The English-speaking Hamlets of the last thirty years have included, not to speak of Fechter, Booth, Irving, and Walter Montgomery.

Sarah Bernhardt, as most of us believe, is, with all her deficiencies, the greatest dramatic artist of her age. Her genius is unsurpassable. But her Hamlet, at its very best, can be no more than a piece of brilliant whimsicality. The female Hamlet long has been known on the stage, but can never be highly esteemed.

Paris, under the influence of Bernhardt's genius, thus amazingly manifested, and of MM. Morand and Schwob, (who seem to have translated "Hamlet" as Mark Twain translated Heine, preserving "all the facts,") has been enjoying one of its periodical fits of enthusiasm for Shakespeare, which M. Jean-Jacques Jusserand points, she has been subject to for nearly two centuries. Still, the French do not really understand or like Shakespeare.

Besides Zangwill's "Children of the Ghetto," to be first acted here next October, we are likely to have another drama of modern Jewish life. "The Ghetto," by the Dutch dramatist Heyermans, is to be translated and adapted for the London stage by Chester Bailey Fernald, author of "The Cat and the Cherub," and will doubtless live to cross the Atlantic. Why could not Mr. Cahan turn his story of our own Ghetto, "Yekl," into a smart little play?

Gillette is in London talking over "Sherlock Holmes" with Conan Doyle. That particular tale called "A Scandal in Bohemia" is to form the basis of the play, in which Gillette will act the wonderful detective, and Dr. Moriarty will be a character almost as prominent as Sherlock himself.

Meanwhile, in the big show at the New York, Sam Bernard continues to appear nightly as Sherlock (or is it as Conan?) "in spite of Puck and Judge."

E. A. D.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Bill in the Combination Theatres and Music Halls.

EDEN MUSEE.—The new group of People Talked About is practically completed. Extensive changes and additions have been made to all of the groups representing scenes or personages of the civil war and the war with Spain. In the Winter Garden new views have been obtained for the cinematograph, including scenes from different parts of the world.

DALY'S THEATRE.—"The Great Ruby" is drawing its engagement to a close, and two possible dates are now set for its termination, June 10 and June 17. Manager Dorney is seriously considering the advisability of closing this coming Saturday night, if the public shows a disposition to stay away owing to the hot weather.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—A strong bill is again presented at this house for the present week. Odell Williams and his company in their amusing sketch entitled "The Judge," and Idelene Cotton and Nick Long in "Managerial Troubles." Miss Cotton will, in addition to her sketch, give some personations of Anna Held, Mrs. Fiske, and many other prominent celebrities. The remaining part of the programme will include McIntyre and Heath, Hays and Lytton, and Ching Ling Foo.

CASINO.—Beginning to-morrow evening, the Jefferson De Angelis Opera Company will give a revival of "The Jolly Musketeer" for a brief engagement. The cast has been somewhat changed since the opera was first produced at the Broadway Theatre early last Fall. Miss Hilda Clark will sing Maud Hollins's part, Miss Marie George will be in Miss Bertha Waltsinger's rôle, and Queenie Vassar in the part played by Miss Helena Frederick.

THE NEW YORK.—"The Man in the Moon," with the effect of the warm wave counteracted by the number of other theatres which recently closed, continues to draw large audiences nightly.

GARRICK THEATRE.—It has been definitely decided to bring Mrs. Leslie Carter's season to a close on June 17. The last fortnight will begin with a souvenir celebration, when the one hundred and fiftieth performance will occur.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—"His Excellency the Governor" has completed the first month of its performances, and the continued demand for seats indicates that the play is likely to run for many more weeks.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA.—The Rogers Brothers in "A Reign of Error" and "Ka-za-za" are doing so well that the management hesitates about announcing the date of their closing.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—A programme of unusual excellence is offered this week. George Fuller Golden will be the leading feature, while others on the bill will be Dolan and Lenhaar, Touhey and Mack, Seville and Stewart, James Rosco, the three Millo brothers, and Nelson and Hansen.

The style and cut of your clothing will add a great deal to your photograph. Special sale of black vicuna thibet for coat and vest, with a genteel striped trousering, suitable for dress wear, suit to order, $20.00.

Novelty for midsummer wear is our Outing Flannels—many new designs in stripes and mixed colorings, made full skeleton, suit to order, $16.00. Trousers, $4.00. Nothing cooler or pleasanter for hot weather.

We give you present and future protection—a year's guarantee or money back!

Samples, Fashion Booklet, free.

ARNHEIM,
OUR ONLY STORE,
BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

IN THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

An Interesting Memento of the Remarkable Hungarian Violinist, Remenyi.

Edouard Remenyi, the Hungarian violinist, was known all over the world. His strongly marked individuality and his vigorous expression of unique opinions led many to suppose that the tenor of his daily thought ran toward eccentricity. There may have been grounds for the belief, but there is reason to think that Remenyi's musical faith was founded on a firm basis. Through the courtesy of Charles R. Baker, formerly Remenyi's manager, THE TIMES is enabled to publish for the first time a characteristic essay on Bach by the Hungarian. As all musicians look to Bach as the fountainhead of their art it is interesting to note how profound was Remenyi's admiration for him. The essay is herewith given precisely as the author wrote it:

A Somewhat Ethereal, but Nevertheless a Truthful Essay on John Sebastian Bach, by Edouard Reményi. October, 1896.

Written in an observation car coming from Telluride to Rico, Colorado, amongst the most glorious scenery imaginable, and impressed by the sublime sights, the following lines were written under the impulse of the moment:

SHORT ESSAY ON BACH.

If you want music for your own and Music's sake—Look up to Bach.

* * *

If you want music which is as absolutely full of meaning as an egg is full of meat—Look up to Bach.

* * *

If you want music full to repletion of rhythmic melody, harmony, and counterpoint, dropping down on you as easily as a tepid Summer rain—Look up to Bach.

* * *

Counterpoint without which grand music is unimaginable, and the knowledge of which makes and constitutes the musician, was part and parcel of Bach's great musical brain, the cosmopolitan receptacle of pure and always perfect musical ideas.—Counterpoint, which is the proof of a musician, was to Bach mere child's play; therefore, look up to Bach.

* * *

If you want absolute music, without any deviation from the sublime line of Beauty, and without any void whatever or useless padding, which we find sometimes in grand music, even of some of the great masters, for such absolute music, with its absolute sublime line of beauty—Look up to Bach.

* * *

If you want four, five, and six-part writings, with as much ease as if written by five or six angels with ethereal breathing—Look up to Bach.

* * *

If you want drama, if you want tragedy, comedy, even sublime farce, jollity, humor—Look up to Bach. He had the absolute gamut of every human feeling, with the exception of satire, which has, to my ideas, no heavenly attribute.

* * *

If you want to hear how they can or may sing in the Seventh Heaven, listen to his music in the "Mathews Passion," and you will know what constitutes the ingredients of heavenly music.

* * *

If you want to hear a fugue written with the ease and absolute naturalness of a heavenly endowed Legerdemain, from the celestial abode—Look up to Bach.

* * *

If you want to hear real endless melody in all his part-writing—Look up to Bach.

* * *

If you want to hear a Concert as might be ordered by the Good Lord in High Heaven, the Leader of that Orchestra is sure to be Bach.

* * *

If you want to hear so-called Catholic music, or so-called Protestant music—Look up to Bach.

* * *

I say so-called, because his music is neither Protestant nor Catholic—it is religious music, to put it correctly. It is music in its most absolute Catholicity—good for Heaven and earth—and for such music—Look up to Bach.

* * *

If you want to discover all the germs Music might possess—Look up to Bach.

* * *

If you want absolute beauty, and all that that Beauty may and can suggest—Look up to Bach.

* * *

If you want to know something in music, study Bach, and he will be of more service to you in one day than any other immortal musician in a month.

* * *

If you want to know who is the embodiment of a Musical Archangel, point to Sebastian Bach! And the billions of Cherubs, Seraphs, and Angels in Heaven, will nod to you, and the Good Lord will give His glorious Patriarchal and Universal consent.

* * *

Children of tender age, who learn music and, after having acquired the necessary and elementary rudiments, and after having "somehow" learned how to play the scales in a tolerable way, ought to be put at once to play the two-voiced pieces so wonderfully full of jollity and Simon Pure invention by Sebastian Bach. A child put to such a task in a playful way and endowed with only a little talent, would make astonishing progress, and thus save a great deal of precious time and unnecessary trouble in after life, and would be through studying Bach in his tender age and be almost of unerring judgment in music, and especially such a musical child would never say in after life such absolute nonsense we hear all the time uttered even by good artists: "This is a good piece for an encore"; or "It takes with the public," and such encore pieces would never see the light of the day, trashily compiled, (not composed,) by so many musical nincompoops all over the world.

* * *

Anyhow, Bach ought to be the daily bread, the Shibboleth, the talisman, the panacea, and the vade mecum of every musician, and if that would or could be the case, then Music would be the Art of Arts, and, although being, to my ideas, not yet rightly treated, it is already an Art and Science combined; sent to us from Heaven as a consoling medium and solace between here and there, and of which the embodied Archangel is Sebastian Bach!

* * *

Bach was, and remains to this very day, the most unconscious and unbiased musician who ever lived, with the exception, perhaps, of Franz Schubert.

Bach composed every day something, and after having composed it, put the composition as naturally as naturalness is imaginable in the cupboard, where most of them remained mute during his lifetime, to be uncupboarded, (not unearthed) after his death—and only part of it—Oh, misery! (because the then world thought so little of it.) Oh, shame! That a great deal of this divine music treasure went as waste paper. Yes, as waste paper! To a sausage dealer in Leipsic, to wrap up sausages. And to this most horrible and atrocious barbarity only a futile accident put a stop, and it was, that one of his many sons, Philip Emanuel Bach, his most gifted son, just returned from England, where he gave concerts, happened to pass in the street where the sausage dealer distributed his indigestible sausages to the unsuspecting Hausfrauen of the then not overmusically cultivated public of Leipsic—and Philip Emanuel Bach in passing the store of the virtuous sausage maker and dealer, happened to recognize that the music papers, with the music written on them, happened to be the handwriting of his deceased father—had still reverence for him, and repurchased, for a trifling sum, the to-be-wasted music paper for sausage packing purposes. Yes, this is the holy truth, of this most ungodlike sausage story. Man, think of it for a moment—a lot of manuscript of J. Sebastian Bach sold as waste paper to a sausage dealer for packing purposes! It makes one shiver with horror to think of it! I invite all good musicians, who think that music is a divine art, to bow every day of their natural life at the shrine of John Sebastian Bach.

And now, before finishing my article on Bach, which is in this part not ethereal at all, and before finishing this small essay on the greatness of Sebastian Bach, let me mention another sad fact. Scarcely was the great man dead, I believe the very day of his death, his successor was elected by the wise (?) Council, (of Aldermen of Leipsic,) and, although no equal could have been elected for the place of Organist at the Thomas Schule, but the successor was a very unworthy one, and it would have been easy, very easy, to find a fine musician, if not a great one. But what do City Aldermen generally know about art matters? Let me say a few words more for the present, and to finish this hastily written short essay under the immediate impression of grand and sublime scenery: that to my ideas, John Sebastian Bach was not only the most Godly musician, but is the very embodiment of music in its crystalline supreme serenity!

* * *

If you want Heavenly music sent down to Mother Earth—Look up to Bach!

MUSICAL MATTERS AT HOME.

The young French violinist Henri Marteau will make a short tour in America this coming Fall under the direction of the Henry Wolfsohn Musical Bureau. He expects to remain here only two months, and will most likely open his tournée in New York City in the early part of November. Mr. Henry Wolfsohn was a passenger on the Fürst Bismarck, which sailed for Southampton last Thursday. He was accompanied by Mrs. Wolfsohn and Miss Clara Wolfsohn. Mr. Wolfsohn, who represents and manages many most successful and brilliant concert attractions in this country, has gone abroad for a much needed rest, and will also close contracts with several prominent European concert performers to visit this country during the coming season. While in Paris Mr. Wolfsohn will arrange for the début of Rosenthal in that city, and also for a series of concerts to be given by Lillian Blauvelt, the American soprano.

Henry Peakes talked about "The Chimes of Normandy" to a Pittsburg reporter thus: "It is curious how 'The Chimes' was first produced here," he said. "You know Planquette did not give it that name. When it was first produced in Paris it was called 'The Bells of Corneville.' The man who was conducting the dramatic department of The New York Herald in 1877 bestowed the American name on it. I was with the Hess & Castle Opera Company at the time, and C. D. Hess had gone abroad to secure Thomas's 'A Summer Night's Dream,' an opera adapted from Shakespeare's 'Midsummer Night's Dream.' In Paris he chanced to hear this opera and he immediately cabled to call off the first engagement, adding that he would send over 'The Chimes' for translation. He instructed Castle to have The Herald man translate it. This was done, and to make the American copyright strong, the title was changed. Mignonette had been the name of the prima donna rôle, but it was changed to Serpolette, and the part of Jean Grenicheaux was carved from a part that had originally been Robin More. Emily Melville was our Serpolette, and I was given the part of Gaspard. I had been singing heavy basso rôles and I refused Gaspard, because of the little opportunity for singing, but Castle finally persuaded me to take it because of the opportunity to act, and I made the hit of my life in it." Mr. Peakes is quite right in his last statement, and he might have added, with justifiable pride, that the light opera stage of to-day has no such singer and actor as he was in his prime.

The eastern division of the American Union of Swedish Singers held a festival in Mechanics' Hall, Worcester, Mass., on Thursday and Friday nights under the direction of Arvid Akerlind.

The Charleston Musical Association has just closed its season of three concerts. Anderton's "Yule Tide," Sullivan's "On Sea and Shore," and Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Nacht" have been given. The association will give three more concerts next season. The chorus numbers 100, and is trained by Mme. Barbot.

The Wednesday Morning Musicale of Nashville has just closed a busy season. The value of the work of such an organization may be judged by the following list of concerts:

Nov. 23, 1898—Song recital, Miss Vesey.
Nov. 23, 1898 (evening)—Piano recital, Fanny Bloomfield-Zeisler.
Feb. 1, 1899—Wagner programme.
Feb. 7—Song recital, Katherine Bloodgood, contralto.
Feb. 9—Cantata, "Olaf Trygvasson," (Grieg,) solo and chorus.
March 6—Piano and song recital, Miss Cosgrove and Mrs. Thurston.
March 15—"Olaf Trygvasson," repeated by popular demand.
April 17—Programme of the ensemble music on Thomas's programme.
April 18—Chamber music. Miss McCandless, piano; Mr. Lampert, violin; Mr. Tavenner, 'cello.
April 20—Thomas Orchestral Concert, Tabernacle. (Club assisted in bringing.)
April 21—Thomas Orchestral Concert, Tabernacle.
May 10—Song recital, Mrs. M. S. Lebeck.
May 11—Song recital, Miss Mary Lee Leftwich.
May 15—Song recital, Justin Thatcher, tenor, Chicago.
May 10—Afternoon musicale, Chaminade Club, by special invitation of the musicale.

Nashville has also a Philharmonic Club and a Tuesday musicale, which do creditable work.

In a recent lecture in Pittsburg Mr. Frederick Archer said that Emil Sauer is probably the best of the reigning pianists, showing sentiment and musicianly ability, and playing with some soul in his work. But the others are merely musical acrobats. Rosenthal, for instance, advertises his rapid finger work; Paderewski cultivates his long hair and is a tremendous success, and then every one must cultivate long hair to be a pianist. The lofty originality of a man who can regard Mr. Sauer as a greater pianist than Paderewski is entitled to the most reverential admiration.

MUSICAL MATTERS ABROAD.

Mr. F. H. Cowen starts from London for Canada shortly as examiner in music on behalf of the Associated Board, and will be absent about three weeks. Mr. Cowen does not leave till after the production of his new work, written at the invitation of the Philharmonic Society. This is a concert-stück in E flat major, of important dimensions, filling ninety-eight pages of the closely written manuscript score. The piece is for pianoforte and orchestra, and, as the solo executant will be Mr. Paderewski, amateurs may safely conclude that it has very brilliant features.

From the balance sheet of the late Gloucester Festival it appears that the principal singers cost £1,033 as against £1,185 in 1896. The orchestra ran to £826 from £803, the advance being due to an increased number of violins. The expense of the chorus was £792, as against £812. Only £196 4s. was spent in advertising, and refreshments for singers cost no more than £1 4s. 6d.

"Some one has just called my attention," says Joseph Bennett in The Telegraph, "to a cryptic contemporary utterance. It refers to the waltz in Gounod's 'Faust': 'That the waltz itself is essentially ridiculous is the fault of the composer. And the fault has been atoned by the cordial appreciation of two generations.' Does this mean that Gounod having composed a ridiculous piece of music, the public have atoned for his fault by appreciating his work?"

The second act of "Lohengrin" was omitted in the recent performance before the Queen at Windsor because of the lengthy duets in the dark. The whole of "Das Rheingold" is omitted for the same reason. "H. M. S. Pinafore" was announced for revival the Savoy Theatre, London, yesterday.

The obsolete custom of praising Mlle. Bauermeister every time she appears on the stage survives in London in company with the worship of Mendelssohn.

M. Lamoureux and Mr. Willie Schutz (for some years M. Jean de Reszke's American agent) now officially announce in the legal columns of the French papers particulars of their scheme to produce Wagner's operas in Paris during the exhibition period. M. Lamoureux brings into the affair the sole right, granted by Mme. Cosima Wagner, to perform "Tristan und Isolde" in France, and will also devote his time and care to the direction of the artistic side of the enterprise. Mr. Schutz, on his part, brings into the scheme the lease of the Théâtre Nouveau, and will manage the business details. M. Saléza has been offered the part of Tristan. A private joint stock company has been formed, with a capital—apparently by no means too large for such an enterprise—of £3,000, the 150 shareholders, however, each contributing £20 for the sake of art alone, and being mere sleeping partners, without having any voice in the management.

A Munich correspondent writes to London that the new opera, "Der Fremdling," ("The Stranger,") the book of which is by Felix Dahn, and the music by Heinrich Vogl, the tenor of the Munich Opera House, was produced there early last month with great success. Book and music are quite Wagnerian, especially the latter, as was to be expected of a composer who is also the foremost interpreter of the Baireuth school. Baldur the god of the sun, is to wed, but instead of taking the goddess Freia as his wife, he has betrothed himself to a mortal, Nanna, the Queen of Nordland. Odin is ready to accept her as goddess, if she undergoes certain trials in proof of her love and faith. This she agrees to do. In pursuance of her determination she is accused of witchcraft, and is condemned to be buried alive. As she leaps into the open grave to keep her faith with the Stranger, viz., Baldur, the latter rises with her from the pit in full glory and takes her as a goddess to Asgardh, the home of the gods. Fräulein Ternina, as Nanna, our correspondent says, surpassed herself, acting with great fervor. Vogl himself, as Baldur, was suffering from horseness, but sang nevertheless with his accustomed art. There was quite an ovation at the end of the performance for the popular tenor-composer.

Mme. Patti gave a concert at Albert Hall, London, a few days ago. She sang "O luce di quest' anima," "Caro Nome," "Batti, Batti," "Per pietà dicesti," "Angels ever bright and fair," and the inevitable "Home, Sweet Home."

Mr. Maurice Grau's opera company will leave London for America on or about Sept. 15, a month earlier than usual, as the tour opens in California in October. M. Jean de Reszke will not join the troupe till later.

Negotiations are in progress for the production of Mr. de Lara's Monte Carlo opera, "Messaline," at Covent Garden.

It is said that for his two performances at Mr. Astor's house this Summer M. Paderewski will receive £2,000.

Mlle. Chaminade will be in London this month, and will give a concert of her works at St. James's Hall on June 9.

JEAN DE RESZKE'S ART.

J. F. Runciman in The Saturday Review.

Last week I spoke of his voice as probably the most magnificent tenor voice there has been, and the phrase did not accurately define my meaning. I did not mean the mere quality of the voice; there are other tenors who have some tones as rich and beautiful as Jean's best; there are tenors who have better upper notes, and some who have better lower ones. I did mean that it is hard to imagine a voice—one would not believe the thing possible if Jean did not come to Covent Garden to demonstrate it—which is fine in quality throughout, upper notes and lower notes being good, which is able to chant every sort of music from Donizetti at his most facile to Wagner at his most impossible, and which has such an enormous variety and range of tints. He spoils us for every other tenor. I tremble to think of listening to "Tristan" at Munich this year, "Tristan," with a German tenor! Some of my friends will have it that Jean, though a great artist, is not a genuine tenor, and I am beginning to wonder what on earth a genuine tenor is. People tell me that Edward Lloyd is merely a light English tenor; that Tamagno is not a tenor but a fog-horn; that Jean is not a tenor but a high baritone. One might as reasonably say that a 'cello is not a 'cello but an overgrown fiddle. It seems to me sufficient if a man tainly not bass or baritone, and certainly not either alto, contralto, or soprano. Of course it may be conceded that Jean's voice has a flavor of baritone which is absent from Edward Lloyd's; but what of that? It is undeniably quite distinct from a baritone; in fact, I decline to believe that anyone would have thought of identifying the two kinds of voices, had not Jean once been a baritone. To me it is the most wonderful voice now singing; more wonderful than even Melba's, and chiefly wonderful because of the beauty of its perpetually shifting tone colors. That beauty enthrals you in the love scene in the second act; any one hearing that act alone would declare that no more could be done with the human voice. But that is as nothing compared with the staggering virtuosity (of a sort) of his performance in the last act. He commences with a cold, empty tone, a tone that sends a shudder through one; gradually the voice becomes warmer, richer, fuller, till it vibrates with the delirium of passion; then, when he begins to despair again, the timbre suddenly changes back to the chilly tint of the beginning and one feels as if a sudden puff of rainy wind had blown through the theatre; then once more we get the delirium and his voice glows; and the dying cry, "Isolda"—that cry which we have all heard sentimentalised, barked, coughed, gasped, or hiccoughed—is delivered with a perfection of color and intensity far beyond any description in words. All this art of coloring the voice lies on top, so to speak, of the ordinary vocal art. There are plenty of singers—or, at least, a few; one must be cautious in speaking of tenors—who can play their instrument as well as Jean in certain passages; but Jean can sing every passage as well as they sing their best, and then, over and above that, the instrument is capable of this ever-shifting color, and Jean knows how to use it.

MISS WAINWRIGHT'S MARRIAGE.

Wedding of the Actress and Franklyn Roberts a Surprise to Theatrical People.

Surprise was manifested in theatrical circles yesterday over the announcement of the marriage of Miss Marie Wainwright and Franklyn Roberts, her leading support during the past season, at St. George's Church, in Stuyvesant Square, on Thursday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. W. Cheatham, and only intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom were present.

Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, accompanied by Mrs. Roberts's daughters, sailed yesterday for London, as passengers on the Atlantic Transport liner Menominee.

They will spend the entire Summer on the Thames, and upon their return to America Mrs. Roberts will apear in Brady & Ziegfeld's play, "Mlle. Fifi," taking the rôle played by Miss Rose Coghlan—that of the mother-in-law—and Mr. Roberts will become a member of Charles Frohman's company, which will present "Phroso" in the principal cities of the country.

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JOHN E. JAMESON, M. P., ROBBED

Appeared as Complainant Against Holland House Bellboy, but Asked for Leniency.

John Eustis Jameson, a member of the English Parliament, appeared in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday as complainant against a bellboy who had robbed him. The accused boy is Arthur L. Du Plessis, twenty years old, and has been employed in the Holland House for about a month.

Soon after the bellboy's arrival complaints began to be received at the office that articles of jewelry had been stolen from the rooms of guests. The Detective Bureau was accordingly notified, and Detectives Price and Kiernan were assigned to the case.

The attention of the detectives was first attracted to Du Plessis because they noticed that he was a good dresser. By keeping an eye upon him after he left the hotel, they discovered also that he dined at expensive hotels, and was much in the company of young women.

By inquiry at several pawnbroking establishments Du Plessis was soon discovered to have an income aside from his salary. Long after this fact was discovered the detectives did not feel warranted in arresting Du Plessis, because the guests who owned the stolen articles had left the city. Finally Mr. Jameson returned to the city, and he was made the complainant in the case against Du Plessis.

Mr. Jameson was robbed of two shirt studs, one of them valued at $90. This was the only one Mr. Jameson would mention in his complaint, because he was anxious to make the case against the bellboy as light as possible. When the case came up before Magistrate Pool, Mr. Jameson pleaded for leniency for the young offender, and it was largely due to his pleadings that the ball in the prisoner's case was fixed at $500.

Nearly all the articles which Du Plessis is accused of stealing are diamonds, and have been recovered. The value of them was about $500.

Mr. Jameson was formerly a Major in the British Army.

THE OLD SCOTS' MONUMENT.

On the Site of the First Presbyterian Church.

FREEHOLD, N. J., June 3.—The contract has been awarded for the foundation of the monument to mark the site, near this place, of the Old Scots' Meeting House, the First Presbyterian Church in America. The monument is to be ready for unveiling in the third week in October, when the New Jersey Synod will meet at Asbury Park.

The granite for the monument has been quarried in Ireland, Scotland and New England, in honor of the three men who constituted the first Presbytery in this country and ordained John Boyd as first pastor of the Old Scots' Church in 1706. The church was torn down long ago, but the Old Scots' burying ground is still visited by tourists.

This mother church was located near Bradevelt. The earliest official records extant of the Presbyterian Church in this country begin abruptly in the midst of the ordination of John Boyd, on December 29, 1706, in the Old Scots' Meeting House of Freehold. The first two pages of the original manuscript have been lost, and, therefore, it is not claimed positively that the Old Scots' Church was the original Presbyterian Church in America, but only that it is the first one referred to in the existing records. Francis Makemie, as Moderator; Jedidah Andrews, of Philadelphia; and John Hampton, then recently from Ireland, composed the Presbytery which ordained John Boyd. Walter Ker was the Elder of the old church. The Rev. William Tennent, Jr., wrote in 1774:

"It was the first in East Jersey on the west side of the Raritan River, which was settled with a Gospel ministry. This was owing to the agency under God of some Scotch people that came to it, amongst whom there was none so painful in the blessed undertaking as one Walter Ker, who, in the year 1685, for his faithful and conscientious adherence to God and His truth as professed by the Church of Scotland, was there apprehended and sent to this country under a sentence of perpetual banishment."

A pilgrimage was made to the site of the Old Scots' Church in June, 1895, under the auspices of the Synod of New Jersey. The pilgrimage received the indorsement of both the Southern and Northern General Assemblies by the appointment of delegates to it, and resulted in a call for the erection of a monument to commemorate the events and the men thus intimately connected with the beginnings of the organic Presbyterian Church in America.

On the gables of the monument four bronze historic seals will be placed, and on one side will be a bronze tablet with the Latin inscription from the tomb of John Boyd, who died in 1708.

A suitable plot of ground at Old Scots' has been conveyed by deed to the Trustees of the Synod of New Jersey, and the monument proper is now nearly completed.

Princeton Men in the War.

College men will be interested in the "Record of Princeton Men During the Spanish-American War," just compiled by direction of the Faculty by Prof. William Libbey, and which will be published with the approval of the Trustees for distribution next week at the one hundred and fifty-second

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 4, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-town .....1,289 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON .....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
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GERMANY AND SPAIN.

When the treaty of Paris was concluded between the United States and Spain, the latter ceded to the former the Philippine Islands and the Island of Guam, the largest of the group known as the Ladrones, or the Marianne Islands. With that treaty the interest of the United States in the Spanish possessions in the Pacific or elsewhere was determined and disposed of. Now that it suits Spain to cede and Germany to acquire the Carolines, the Ladrones, with the exception of Guam, and the Palaos, or Pelew, group attached to the Carolines, there is no reason why our Government should concern itself with the change. There is no reason why we should not regard the transaction with satisfaction, since the islands pass from the hands of a Government unfortunately unable to administer them with vigor or skill to the hands of a powerful and capable Government, with commercial traditions and the habits and aspirations of modern times.

This, we take it, will be the view generally accepted throughout the world. Politically, so far as can now be seen, and with no knowledge of the specific conditions of the transfer, it has no significance for the United States. Our own recently acquired possessions, the Philippines, came to us as one of the unforeseen and unintended results of a war undertaken with no reference to them. They are rather an obligation than an asset. Our mission is to reduce them to order, to develop them as far as possible in the line of modern civilization, and in doing so to open them to the commerce of the world. For a long time to come they can yield us no advantage, if indeed they shall ever do so, and whatever that advantage may ultimately be, it would not have induced us to seek the possession of the islands. In the performance of the task that we have taken on ourselves, the influence of the possession by Germany of colonies also derived from Spain is likely to be helpful rather than otherwise. The query suggested by The London Chronicle, "how the United States will like to have Germany planted on the high road between San Francisco and the Philippines," is easily answered. The "high road" is wide enough for free passage for all, and Germany is in no sense objectionable, either as a traveling companion or as the keeper of a wayside station.

It is easy to see why Germany should desire the Carolines, where she has considerable commercial interests which were expressly reserved to her in the arbitration by the Pope a dozen years ago, when the political title was recognized as being in Spain. The acquisition is in the line of the recent German policy of colonial expansion. We have regarded that policy as in some respects less advanced and less favorable to civilization than the British because it has heretofore involved a certain exclusiveness in commerce. But the exclusiveness of Germany is far less, at its worst, than that of Spain, and must, with the development of trade, gradually cease. All the forces of modern life are against it. It is practically impossible that Germany can really profit by restrictions, and her people are too shrewd not to recognize the fact in due time.

Meanwhile the policy of the Spanish Government, or rather of the Queen Regent, on whom the statesmen of Spain have thrown the responsibility in no chivalrous spirit, is wise. The last remnant of a vast colonial empire is given up because it cannot be held with any hope of advantage, and the surrender leaves Spain in far better shape to concentrate all the energies of her people upon home interests. Pathetic as is this last incident in the melancholy experience of failure, it clears the way for something simpler and less imposing, but far more promising.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

It may not be particularly "symptomatic" that the latest stages of the "Dreyfus case," which not so long ago was gathering crowds to mob some lonely advocate of justice and decency, should have passed with scarcely any popular excitement in the most excitable of towns. There has been MARCHAND and glory, there has been DEROULEDE and some fun, to distract the attention of the populace. And these distractions have been lucky. The discovery, on the part of an individual, that he has been making an ass of himself, and that all his neighbors know it, is humiliating but wholesome. The ensuing tragedy takes place entirely within the private theatre of his own breast. But when everybody is in the same boat and the whole community has gone crazy together there is some danger that it will resist even the plainest demonstration, and even organize "counter-demonstrations" against it.

It is hard to say just when the French people came to its senses upon the Dreyfus case, or rather the Parisian populace, for there is abundant evidence that the mass of the French people has never been excited by it. Probably it is only since the publication of the detailed evidence in the Figaro that it has become impossible for any Parisian who cared about his reputation for good sense to pretend that DREYFUS was guilty. The gallant and unfortunate Major MARCHAND is likely to turn out to have been the last Frenchman to maintain that theory, and his admiring countrymen will forgive him because having been so long out of France he could not be expected to be "in the movement."

But evidently enough the matter cannot stop here. The arrest of DU PATY DE CLAM is very well, and the man is doubtless a great scamp. But he was a subordinate, working, if not under orders, at all events working for professional recognition and promotion. The chief criminal, the first and least excusable perjurer, and the chief suborner of perjury, is Gen. MERCIER, some time Minister of War. The circumstances all suggest that he deliberately and knowingly sacrificed DREYFUS. It is plain that any prosecution will be a farce that does not begin with MERCIER. In that case, if it is honestly conducted, there is no telling where it will end.

AN INCOMPLETE DEPUTATION.

Speaker REED made an exhibition of that Mephistophelean humor of which he possesses so large a share in making his list of appointments to the Board of Visitors at West Point. For he named as a member of the board Mr. MARSH of Illinois. One would suppose that it would be particularly unpleasant for that statesman to visit the Military Academy just now, except under the protection of a strict incognito. For it was Mr. MARSH who, in his capacity of member of the Military Committee and Chairman of the Committee on the Militia, began in the House the onslaught which ended in the destruction of the bill for putting the army on a war footing, which was reported from the committee a year ago last April, and which the House killed by a vote of about three to one. The bill had the sanction of all experts as providing, not perhaps an entirely adequate apparatus, but the most nearly adequate that there was any chance that Congress could be brought to accept, for fighting the then inevitable Spanish war. It was to adopt the modern organization for the regular army and to increase its war strength to 104,000 men. The debate on the part of the majority was a wonderful exhibition of presumptuous ignorance and of shameless demagogism. The particular malefaction of Mr. MARSH was not that he made one of the most outrageous speeches, for he did not. It was nothing like so outrageous as the speech of Mr. KNOWLES of South Dakota, who had the courage to assure the House that when he was in the Army of the Potomac, "as useless as a regular" was a common expression in that army. It was nothing like as ridiculous as that of Mr. LEWIS of Washington, with his sparkling antithesis of "gilded military satraps on the one hand and tasseled society sapheads on the other." The special offense of Mr. MARSH was that he brought some show of authority, by reason of his membership of the two committees, to the ignorance and prejudice of the irresponsible members. It was he who thought feasible the project of fighting a foreign war with amateurs. It was he who told the House, as one having authority, that the militia of the States was in a condition to fight Spain, and ought to have an opportunity to do so. His words were: "We have in this country now a National Guard, numbering 104,000 men, well drilled, well equipped, well clothed, well armed, and well able to meet any emergency that might arrive," and that nothing might be wanting to complete his subsequent humiliation, he added, at the suggestion of another member, "and well officered."

We all know now how much of truth and sense there was in all this. There is not a man, nor a woman, nor a child of school age in the United States who does not know what dreadful rubbish the Chairman of the Militia Committee and member of the Military Committee was talking, who does not know that the war in Cuba was fought by the regulars and the regulars alone, and that if we had relied upon the forces invoked by Mr. MARSH we should have been disgracefully defeated by a fourth-class power. There can be few members of the House who are not anxious to have their parts in that debate forgotten, and Mr. MARSH is not one of them. But for the sake of the country it ought not to be forgotten. And Mr. MARSH must be either highly pachydermatous or else feel particularly sheepish at visiting the one place where, while he is quite safe not to be reminded of the nonsense he talked in Congress, he must also be quite certain that it has not been forgotten.

While the cynical Speaker was about it, we wish he had made his deputation complete by adding to it the judicious LEWIS and the graceful KNOWLES. It is very seldom that a Board of Visitors is able to make any recommendations about the Military Academy that commend themselves to experts. Mr. REED seems to have taken the view that the board is appointed for the instruction of its own members. There are no statesmen who need that instruction more than those we have named. If they were to spend a week at West Point, they would learn what it meant and what it stood for. They would see and hear, in the classrooms as well as on the parade ground, as plainly as KIPLING'S engineer heard and saw it in the movement of his machines, the lesson of the value of

"Law, Order, Duty and Restraint, Obedience, Discipline."

If they were strictly segregated and forbidden to keep each other in countenance by talking politics, so that the effect of the place could have a chance to sink in, the wildest of our demagogues could not fail to derive, from such a sojourn, benefit and shame.

THE LICENSE OF LAWYERS.

The proceedings of the Mazet committee the other day seem to have been enlivened by a remarkable exhibition on the part of Dr. O'SULLIVAN and subsequently dulled by his absence. It will be agreed that the license of a lawyer in insulting witnesses and third parties must be very gross indeed in order to attract any attention whatever. In this case it was so gross as to elicit an indignant protest from Mr. Moss and a just rebuke from the Chairman.

A woman appeared to testify against abuses in the conduct of the Tombs, and the condition of things there is in many respects very bad if her testimony is to be believed. Of course, she must have been an inmate of the place in order to be a competent witness, and her credibility is to that extent impeached. But it also appeared that the charge against her had been one of swindling and had nothing to do with what in a special sense is regarded as the "moral character" of a woman. It was at all events evident that she had not so far lost a woman's sensibility as to listen with complacency to indecent talk or to submit tamely to indignities from keepers and court attendants.

In what capacity Dr. O'SULLIVAN was present has not clearly appeared, whether as the special counsel of the officials implicated by this testimony or as general counsel for any Tammany officials who might be implicated in any offense. It is at least evident that he had no standing at all except by the courtesy of the committee. It was in these circumstances that he thought it becoming to intimate that the witness was either a highly polygamous person or had been going about under many aliases. This he did by addressing her under three or four names to which she not only refused to answer, but which she indignantly declared that she had never borne, insisting that the name under which she was subpoenaed was the name of her lawful and only husband.

However this may be, it may have been "professional," but it was clearly not gentlemanlike for a volunteer lawyer to insult her, and indirectly to impeach her testimony, as Dr. O'SULLIVAN did, by assuming that she had committed offenses for which she had not been indicted and which he did not offer to prove. And yet it must be owned that what is surprising is not that a lawyer should have permitted himself such a license as that other lawyers should have rebuked him for permitting it to himself. It seems that if the committee had been strictly a court, and he had been present under a regular retainer, the incident might have passed without remark or rebuke. It is the laxity of Judges, of course, which encourages the license of lawyers. It is to be hoped the day will come when in the practice of law as well as in "personal journalism," nobody will be able to plead a professional privilege to violate common decency, and when a man who finds himself obliged to resort to ungentlemanlike practices in the way of business will not be regarded as a gentleman even when not professionally engaged.

OUR RETIRED ARMY.

An examination of the latest statement of the condition of the Treasury shows that it is highly probable that the expenditures for pensions during the fiscal year will be slightly less than the appropriation made for that purpose by Congress. On May 31 they had reached $129,018,043. In June the outgo will be between $10,000,000 and $11,000,000. The appropriation was about $141,000,000. It is evident that the appropriation will not all be used.

There is reason to believe that the pension claim attorneys who have been instigating attacks upon the Pension Commissioner and asking for his removal because he has respect for the law and the rights of the taxpayers, will raise a loud outcry if it shall be found that they have not been able to loosen the restraints of law so as to defeat the course of nature, which should, if not thwarted by legislation, at some time or another lighten the burden which the pension system has been increasing for many years.

The people of the United States are not properly subject to the rebuke of ungenerous treatment of the veterans and their widows and orphans. No nation in the world, a world very extravagant in its allowances to live soldiers, soldiers who are prepared to fight and die, is so free with its bounty to inactive soldiers as is this Nation. Russia, with 130,000,000 of population, and gross annual Government expenditures of $715,000,000, spends only $155,000,000, or 22 per cent., to maintain a standing army of 1,000,000 soldiers—the largest standing army in the world.

Look at the situation in France and Germany. France has a population of 39,000,000. For all Government expenses her outlay is $680,000,000, of which $145,000,000, or again 22 per cent., is for the maintenance of an active army of 589,000 men. Germany, with a population of 52,000,000, has an annual budget of $330,000,000, of which $135,000,000 goes to support a standing army of 585,000 soldiers.

What of the United States? With a population of 75,000,000, and disbursements in 1898 of $532,000,000, and with a standing army in 1899 of something like 60,000, it is still expending, on account of a war ended in 1865, thirty-four years ago, the prodigious sum of $141,000,000 annually to maintain a standing retired army. This army numbers about 1,000,000 persons, or about as many retired soldiers as are maintained in Russia's active army for $155,000,000.

In course of time this anomalous army must diminish and disappear; but in the meantime it is encouraged to be nefariously active by the scoundrelly pension attorneys, who stand behind the rank of veterans who are rapidly losing their right to pensions, and perhaps some of their ability to resist the debasing instructions of the sharks who educate them to make merchandise of their patriotism. It is a melancholy subject to contemplate, this surrender of the Grand Army of the Republic to the men who take advantage of a secret and oath-bound organization to use it to denounce the Pension Commissioner who is subject to restraint by the law and the Congress. The time cannot come too soon for a revival of patriotism in the order. Let it come from within the order before the youngest veteran has passed the reforming age.

MILK BOOTHS IN THE PARKS.

In New York City Mr. STRAUS last year undoubtedly saved hundreds of lives by the simple means of making it possible for mothers to get sterilized milk for their little ones. On May 15 Mr. STRAUS, together with some friends and co-workers, went to Randall's Island to celebrate the first anniversary of the installation of his plant for sterilizing milk for the poor children in the Infants' Hospital. Those who are cognizant of the fearful infant mortality at this institution for many years past will not fail to appreciate, at its full value, the good work accomplished by this practical philanthropist. The system of feeding these poor waifs that has been in vogue during the past year includes not merely the use of sterilized milk, but an elaborate system of basket containers and individual feeding bottles, containing the milk and bearing the name of the infant for whom the milk is intended. In 1897, or before Mr. STRAUS stretched out a helping hand and arranged for the sterilization of milk here, 1,181 children were treated, with 524 deaths, or a mortality of 44.36 per cent. In 1898, or during the first year of the working of this new system of feeding the infants in this hospital, 1,284 children were treated, with 255 deaths, or a mortality of 19.8 per cent.—a reduction of nearly 25 per cent.

But Mr. STRAUS's plan needs systematization, extension throughout the entire city, and the whole year, and realization in every city of our country. The local distributing centres in a city should be so numerous and the milk so cheap that no child will be compelled to use impure milk.—From The Philadelphia Medical Journal, May 27.

We commend these remarks to the attention of the Mayor and the Board of Estimate. Mr. NATHAN STRAUS has an application before the board asking that the city construct permanent booths in Tompkins Park, City Hall Park, Central Park, and Battery Park to take the place of the temporary structures in which his sterilized milk has heretofore been supplied. There is some question, we believe, as to the propriety of the expenditure, and the application still awaits action.

We think it is too late in the day to question either the beneficial nature or the unselfishness of Mr. STRAUS's efforts to supply perfectly wholesome milk to the poor children of New York. For proof of the benefits of the undertaking reference may be had to medical testimony, to the infant mortality tables, and to the common experience and observation of the people of the city. It is not a business that Mr. STRAUS is carrying on. If it were his booths would be excluded from the parks altogether except in so far as they filled a public need and increased the comfort of those who use the parks. The merely nominal price at which the milk is sold and the actual giving away of the bottles upon the presentation of a certificate from a charitable organization show plainly enough the nature of the work. It is a form of public benefaction of which the authorities of the city may properly take favorable cognizance. As Mr. STRAUS has pointed out in a letter to the Mayor, the money spent in providing facilities for carrying on this humane work would be saved to the city many times over in the resulting diminution in hospital and charity expenditures.

While the parks must be kept free from defacement and improper use, we do not think it can any longer be asserted that these sterilized milk booths are not of such public convenience and utility as to justify their presence in the parks where children resort in Summer. Refreshments of a far more questionable nature are sold in the parks for profit. It is a logical and moral impossibility to draw a line that will admit "pop," chewing gum, and lemonade and exclude healthy milk.

Mr. STRAUS, we believe, has offered to put up the permanent booths at his own expense if the board and the Mayor cannot see their way clear to the use of public money for the purpose. There ought to be no hesitation about accepting such an offer. Of course, the structures would be passed upon by architectural authority, and would be removable if after experience of them the public did not approve their continued presence in the parks. It seems to us, however, that this charity has gone beyond the experimental stage, and the city ought to provide the facilities demanded for its accommodation.

THE CHIMES OF GRACE CHURCH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The inmates of this hotel were interested in reading the article on the chimes of St. Patrick in THE TIMES of this morning, from which I make this extract:

> The great advantage of the new system over all others, and also over the old ringing by hand, is that the intensity of the notes can be regulated with the greatest ease. From a note the vibration of which shakes the belfry to a sound that is hardly perceptible the entire gamut of tone is at the disposal of the operator. The system of chimes worked by electricity, such as that in use at Grace Church, only produce notes of uniform intensity, and were it for this reason alone Mr. Champ's invention would be the greatest improvement in bell-ringing for centuries.

The chimes of Grace Church, which with its architecture and surroundings is a perpetual delight for our eyes, are equally offensive to our ears, so that it is doubtful if we derive more of pleasure or of pain from our neighborhood. We have for a long time protested against their "intensity." We did not know what was the matter with these chimes which have caused one case of suicide and many cases of nervousness amounting to a mild insanity in our house, but we know now that it was intensity. That is to say that, whereas, when in former days a single part was played by hand, now that a double part is played by electricity the discord has become intense. If Mr. Champ can persuade the rector and Vestrymen of Grace Church to adopt his invention, he will earn the lasting gratitude of the proprietor and the guests of the

New York, June 2, 1899. ST. DENIS.

"THE LUCK OF EDEN-HALL."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your "German-American" correspondent in THE TIMES of this morning appears to be ignorant of the fact that the original poem entitled "The Luck of Eden-Hall" is the work of neither Uhland nor Longfellow, but is a composition of J. H. Wiffen of London, a member of the Society of Friends, whose first work was published in 1812. The poem is a spirited ballad of fifty-two stanzas, and describes the rape of the talismanic goblet from a fairy banquet by the good Lord Musgrave. Toward its conclusion the ballad runs:

"Joy to thy banner, bold Sir Knight!
But if your goblet break or fail,
Farewell thy vantage in the fight!
Farewell the luck of Eden-Hall!"

* * * * * * *

Though years on years have taken flight,
Good fortune's still the Musgrave's thrall,
Hail to his vantage in the fight!
All hail the Luck of Eden-Hall!"

Uhland, apparently for the sake of that moralizing which is the ruin of much good poetry, took the unwarrantable liberty of breaking the lucky goblet, which is, in fact, still whole, and annihilating the Musgraves, who still flourish. A poet has no more right to pervert an established poetical legend than a historian has to falsify history, and Uhland's poem had better never have been written, or at least should have been allowed by Longfellow to remain in German literature alone where it could not be confronted and contradicted by the true legend. I am sorry to hear that the translation is considered "one of Longfellow's most exquisite and popular poems." I have always considered it very weak.

There is a burlesque ballad by Lloyd, telling how the Duke of Wharton, after drinking from the famous glass, dropped it, and how the fortunes of the Musgraves were saved by the butler, who caught the "luck" in a napkin. It is said that the glass is enameled in colors, and bears the letters "I. H. S.," showing that its original functions were ecclesiastic and not convivial. Eden-Hall, unlike "American," should be hyphenated. It is the name of a village on the western bank of the River Eden, in Cumberland. ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

344 West Fifty-eighth Street, New York, June 2, 1899.

CUBAN MARRIAGE LAWS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to the letter of "Constant Reader," published in to-day's TIMES on the marriage laws of Cuba and Puerto Rico, and the fees charged by clergymen of the Catholic Church, I would say on the authority of a number of Cuban friends and men of education who have studied this question, as well as the reports of Gens. Brooke, Wood, and others of the War Department, that such large fees were charged by the clergy for performing the ceremonial marriage as to make the same prohibitive in thousands of cases.

It is well known that under the Spanish system the wages of the lower grades of laborers in Cuba and Puerto Rico were wretchedly small and barely sufficient in many cases to provide coarse food, a little clothing, and a few minor wants, even to the single men. Luxuries were unknown. The savings, therefore, of the single man of this class were very small, and the marriage fees were so great in proportion that from one to two years' savings were required to pay the Church and civil marriage fees; the greater part, however, were Church fees. These fees varied somewhat in different places, but they were always sufficiently high to make them a thing to be avoided if possible.

Now how was it possible to avoid them where the State Church had a monopoly? There was but one way of doing it, and that way a very simple one to people whose moral senses were not unduly refined. As a Cuban cigarmaker informed me it cost him $60 in fees alone to get married, and he had to save nearly three years to get that much. Under such conditions what else was to be expected?

If your correspondent, "Constant Reader," desires exact information as to what "Catholic Spain" tolerated in this respect, let him interview half a dozen or so Cuban cigarmakers of this city on the subject, and he will be greatly enlightened as a result. He will then be able to judge whether or not "Catholic Spain" tolerated this sinful practice for the purpose of increasing the emolument of her clergy.

I would also refer him to the records of the War Department for the past nine months, consisting of reports of the Generals in command in Cuba and Puerto Rico. The whole question is of too delicate a nature for open discussion in the columns of a newspaper. VERITAS.

New York, June 2, 1899.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read in to-day's TIMES a letter signed by "Constant Reader," asking for facts regarding the marriage fee evil in Cuba and Puerto Rico. He (or she) seems to doubt the corruption of the Spanish priests. Well, I could give your correspondent facts by the yard, as I was employed in the military customs service at Ponce during the Winter of 1898-99, and heard of many instances of the kind.

I know of cases where as much as $50, yes, even $100, was demanded by the Church to perform the marriage service—a sum that it would be utterly impossible for one of those poor peons to raise. They could as easily give a thousand dollars.

If your correspondent will read the section of the report of the Insular Commission, printed in to-days TIMES, touching on that subject, will be convinced.

GEORGE E. CURTIS.

Norwalk, Conn., June 2, 1899.

RESERVING THE SACRAMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the various letters which have appeared in THE TIMES on this subject no mention has been made of two very important facts. In the prayer of consecration the priest is bound to say: "We and all others who shall be partakers of this holy communion." We, i. e., this congregation here present. Now, who are all the others who shall be partakers of this holy communion? They must be the sick, to whom the early Christians sent the holy communion, as Justin Martyr says. No wonder, then, that the House of Bishops at the last General Convention but one, that held in Minneapolis, expressly put forth in its pastoral letter, which every clergyman of the Church was obliged to read to his congregation, this declaration: "The ordinary (the Bishop) may in cases of extreme necessity authorize the reserved sacrament to be carried to the sick." The Bishops, therefore, have asserted their right, all rubrics to the contrary notwithstanding, and proclaimed it to every congregation in the land, and consent has been given to many parishes in large and crowded districts to so reserve for the sick. Any discussion which leaves out the express statements of the prayer of consecration in the Prayer Book and the declaration of the House of Bishops comes far short of a full statement of the position of the Protestant Episcopal Church on the question of the reserved sacrament for the sick. CHURCHMAN.

Jersey City, N. J., June 2, 1899.

Medical View of the Reserved Sacrament.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We would call the attention of your readers to the fact that a petition signed by 768 medical men, from all parts of England and Wales, has recently been presented to the Convocation of the Church of England advocating reservation of the Sacrament for the sick. This petition points out that—

> There are many exceptional cases in which the "office for the communion of the sick," provided in the Prayer Book, is too long and its use detrimental, and occasionally even dangerous, to the sick person. Such exceptional cases are: (1) Acute disease; (2) long-standing wasting diseases, such as the later stages of consumption and cancer; (3) infectious diseases, where the priest and others are unnecessarily exposed to infection, and liable to spread it; (4) cases of sudden emergency, in which there is no time to consecrate the elements; (5) where there is no convenient place in which the Sacrament can be reverently celebrated. As professional men, they think that the Sacrament should be administered in the way that is easiest to the sick and dying.

This is in line with a statement made in the pastoral letter of the House of Bishops of the American Church issued in 1895, expressly sanctioning reservation done with the consent of the Ordinary, i. e., the Bishop of the diocese. The great doctrine of the ever-abiding, real presence of Christ in the Sacrament, held by the American and Anglican Churches as well as by the Holy Orthodox Churches of the East and by the Roman Catholic Church, is thereby honored and maintained. This is really the point of the whole question. A canon of the Latin Church says that primarily the Sacrament is reserved that "the parish priest may always have the Eucharist ready when any one shall be ill so that he may be communicated at once, and not die without communion." The Roman Catholic Church in her canons also restricts reservation to certain altars, giving to the Bishop of the diocese the right to say whether or not in any particular church it is wise or unwise to reserve the Sacrament. Eucharistic worship is a consequence of reservation, and to many people a great source of consolation, but it is not the main reason for such a usage. Private Eucharists in certain places may be edifying, but in large parishes and especially in the tenement-house districts of New York City communions made with the reserved species of the Sacrament are more reverent and more practical.

Rev. JAMES G. CAMERON, Vicar.
Church of the Holy Cross, Avenue C, New York, June 2, 1899.

IS IT UNCONSTITUTIONAL?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A careful study of the new Franchise Tax act of this State leaves no apparent escape from the conclusion that its unconstitutional provisions render the entire act absolutely void.

The importance of the tax reform element of the act sinks into insignificance in comparison with the importance of the Constitutional doctrine on which the act is based, which, if sound, practically nullifies the fundamental guarantee provided in our State Constitution for the preservation of municipal self-government.

The Constitutional provision in question is found in Section 2 of Article X. of our State Constitution, which, since its first adoption in the Constitution of 1846, has read as follows:

"All city, town, or village officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns, or villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof, as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose."

It is now well settled that this clause of the Constitution not only prohibits the Legislature from authorizing the Governor to appoint to any city, town, or village office in existence when this Constitutional provision took effect, but also prohibits the Legislature from transferring any of the substantial functions of such a city, town, or village officer to any officer or board not chosen by the municipality in the manner provided by the Constitution.

The franchise tax law defines a special franchise as including all tangible property consisting of the structures in the streets, maintained or operated by the specified corporations, together with the intangible right or franchise to maintain and operate the same. It then takes away from city, town, and village Assessors the function which they have always exercised, of assessing the value of all such tangible property in the streets, and transfers such function to a board of three State officers appointed by the Governor, who are solely empowered to make such assessment, and who are required to certify their assessment to the local Assessors, and the local Assessors are bound to enter the same, without the exercise of any judgment or discretion on their part, on their local assessment rolls.

As well might the Legislature provide that a State board should exercise a veto power over the acts of the Common Council of a city, and certify their veto to the Mayor, who should be required to transmit the same as his veto to the Common Council; or that a State board should adopt municipal ordinances for each city and certify them to the Common Council of the city, to be recorded by the Common Council as city ordinances.

If the Constitutional basis of the franchise-tax law is sound, then there is no protection whatever against legislation turning over the entire local Government of every city, town, and village to State officers appointed by the Governor or named by the Legislature, and surrendering to the State machine the entire control of the local Government of our cities, towns, and villages.

There can be no question that city, town, and village Assessors are city, town, and village officers within the meaning of this Constitutional provision, and that their essential and substantial functions, as established at the time this Constitutional provision went into effect, cannot be transferred to any officer or board chosen otherwise than by the people or authorities of the municipality, as required by the Constitution.

The Court of Appeals, in the People vs. Raymond, 37 N. Y., 428, holding an act unconstitutional, which provided that a Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments of the City and County of New York should be appointed by the Governor, said:

"There is no question but that the office in question is exclusively a city office. * * * Precisely the same essential functions were performed in making, equalizing, correcting, and delivering the assessment rolls by the ward Assessors, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, that were contemplated to be performed by the Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments, by the act in question. Although the names of the officers and their mode of appointment has been changed, the result to be accomplished by the one is identical with that of the other. * * * The act of 1867 vests the appointment in the Governor and Senate, and thus deprives the city of all local control of the assessment of the property of the people, for the purpose of taxation. It thus deprives the people of the city of a right secured to them by the Constitution, and is therefore void. * * * In effect, the Legislature has divided the duties of Assessors as they existed in 1846, and have given an important part of them to Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments. The Assessors are elected by the city and county authorities, or divisions of them, and under Article X., Section 2, these Commissioners must be elected in the same manner. * * * The present law is in violation of this principle."

In People vs. Albertson, 55 N. Y., 50, the Court of Appeals said:

"The theory of the Constitution is that the several counties, cities, towns, and villages are of right entitled to choose whom they will have to rule over them, and that this right cannot be taken from them and the electors and inhabitants disfranchised by any act of the Legislature, or of any or all of the departments of the State Government combined.

"This right of self-government lies at the foundation of our institutions, and cannot be disturbed or interfered with, even in respect to the smallest of the divisions into which the State is divided for governmental purposes, without weakening the entire foundation, and hence it is a right not only to be carefully guarded by every department of the Government, but every infraction or evasion of it to be promptly met and condemned; especially by the courts, when such acts become the subject of judicial investigation.

"The Constitution cannot be evaded by a change in the name of an office, nor can an office be divided and the duties assigned to two or more officers under different names and the appointment to the offices made in any manner except as authorized by the Constitution, and courts will scrutinize acts of the Legislature and see that the Constitution is not evaded and its intent frustrated by a mere colorable change in the designation and title or the duties of an officer, when the appointment is taken from the locality, and will hold the act void unless the change is real and substantial."

This language was quoted with approval by the Court of Appeals in Rathbone vs. Wirth, 150 N. Y., 459, and the settled disposition of the court to prevent any evasion of this Constitutional provision was further manifested by the following additional declarations of the court in that case:

"It ought not to require much of argument to show the importance of this clause in our Constitution, or what its presence means for our political institutions. Its very presence in the Constitution of the State since 1846 evidences the importance which the people attach to the preservation of this right in the management of their local affairs. It means the right to choose their local officers, in all its reality, or it means nothing. If it does not mean that the people have reserved the right of administering existing local offices by officers of their own choosing, whether it be done directly, through an election, or, indirectly, through the method of an appointment by some of their local authorities, I am at a loss to understand its significance, or in what consists its peculiar value. * * *

"It cannot be denied that legislation of this character has an inimical tendency, and, unless the check of the Constitution is strictly enforced by the courts, it may develop a germ of menace to local self-government, to the presence of which we should not suffer ourselves to be blinded by any partisan considerations, or until it becomes too late to extirpate it. I believe the principle to be too useful and too healthful a part of our governmental system to be denied its full effect, and, while it is recognized in the fundamental law of the State, the court should not be reluctant to enforce it whenever a case fairly involving its efficacy is presented. The judicial power was intended to stand as a bulwark against all legislation which impairs any of the Constitutional guarantees. * * *

"The question is no less than this: Having a written Constitution, shall we, and may we, disregard one of its commands, and, though the court is set as the people's bulwark against legislation which contravenes Constitutional provisions, shall it add the Legislature when overstepping the limits assigned to its action? We cannot dispose of the question as one of legislative discretion, for, if we construe away such an express provision, upon however so plausible a theory, we open the door to future attacks upon the fundamental law, which underlies the structure of the State. * * *

"The true interpretation, scope, and meaning of this section of the Constitution has been frequently passed upon by this court, and it has been uniformly held that its obvious purpose was to secure to the people of the cities, towns, and villages of the State the right to have the local offices administered by officers selected by themselves. It was designed to protect and give force and effect to the principle of local self-government, which has always been regarded as fundamental in our political institutions, and to be the very essence of every republican form of government. The local government, even in the smallest division of the State, is the preparatory school in which the citizen acquires the rudiments of self-government, and hence these institutions have been justly regarded as the nurseries of civil liberty. * * *

"If the statute now before us, either in form or substance, violates these principles, it cannot and ought not to be upheld. It is conceded that the Legislature had no power to appoint the Police Commissioners, and what it cannot do directly it cannot do indirectly. It cannot extend the term of office of a local officer who has been already elected, for the plain reason that for the extended period of time it is virtually an appointment. A Constitutional provision cannot be evaded under color of exercising some other general power which the Legislature may possess." L.

NUGGETS.

Tragedy in Plaids.

"Miss Jigger and I have fallen out for good."

"What was the trouble?"

"She wanted me to wear a waistcoat to match her parasol."—Chicago Record.

Not Reckoned With.

O'Hoolihan—Do ye moind the foolishness av the Peace Conference, Grady?

Grady—Phat ut is?

O'Hoolihan—Thryin' to bring about gin'ral peace an' no riprisintitive av owld Oireland there.—Philadelphia North American.

A Convenience.

"My daughter was once engaged to a plumber."

"She didn't marry him?"

"No; we broke it off; a druggist will do just as well, and it is so nice to have a soda fountain in the family."—Detroit Free Press.

Her Hurry.

She had paused with her pen in the air.

"What's the matter?" asked the other girl; "can't you finish your letter?"

"Yes. But I don't feel quite sure whether I ought to say 'yours truly' or 'yours respectfully' or 'yours sincerely.'"

She thought awhile longer, and then exclaimed:

"I know what I'll do. I'll sign it 'yours in haste.'"—Washington Star.

Expert Recommendations.

Two burglars, after working on a safe all night, acknowledged themselves completely baffled by the new combination, and were gathering up their tools in disgust.

"Say, Bill, I'll tell yer how we kin make something out o' this job."

"W'at yer mean?"

"Let's hunt up the manufacturer of this safe an' sell him our testimonials."—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

MISSING.

Bushrod W. James, LL. D., in Christian Advocate.

The pages were scanned each morning
With eagerly anxious eyes,
For the war cloud had frowned its warning—
Had broken and dimmed the skies;
There were echoes of cannon rattle,
And news of the fearful strife,
Where the gain or the loss of battle
Was freighted with loss of life.

A victory won? Cheer madly!
But gaze not the stained field o'er,
For Freedom's fair robes are sadly
Begrimed with the smoke and gore!
There are faces in calmest slumber
That never a sound shall wake—
There are wounded and maimed whose number
Will many a roll call break!

There is shrieking and sad, low moaning;
There is agony all suppressed;
There are pitiful cries and groaning,
And sighs from the sore distressed!
The banners are torn and spattered
With powder and trampled mud;
And O, there are garments tattered
And reeking with precious blood!

But the battle was won, and flying
The news of the war was sent;
While over the dead and dying
The pitiful moonlight bent.
And over each long, slim column,
"The Wounded," "The Missing," "The Dead,"
Bent eyes with expression solemn—
O'er-dimmed with the tears they shed.

Dead! Swiftly the sad news greeting
The heart that has hoped in vain
Makes the lips, the one word repeating,
Grow white in the grasp of pain.
"Dead!" Ah! his life was given
To honor his country's fame!
But sadly the hearts are riven
Who weep o'er each martyr's name.

"Wounded!" a strong limb shivered
To shreds by a cannon ball!
Hands gone that in pride delivered
Their all to the Nation's call!
And cripples to tell the story
Of all that the day had done—
Of the fight and the field of glory
Blood-red in the setting sun.

Our dead we will bury sadly,
Above him the flag shall wave,
Whose honor had won him gladly
To rest in the soldier's grave!
We speak of him ever proudly,
Though never a word of fame
May have shouted his praises loudly,
Nor hallowed the soldier's name.

Our wounded we ever cherish,
They were ready to fight and die!
To some it were less to perish
Than broken and bruised to lie,
And hear of the army spoken,
Of the fights that were won or lost—
But they know not how fair a token
They are of Rebellion's cost.

But tell us, where are the "Missing"?
In prison to pine away?
Or, when the fierce balls came hissing,
Were they scattered so far away
That their comrades could never know them
By the fragments about the field?
Did only their absence show them
They, too, had been forced to yield?

Are they lying within some valley,
In reach of the tramping feet,
That gladly in triumph rally
Or stumble in swift retreat?
Are they raving for cooling water,
And lifting their burning eyes
Away from that field of slaughter,
Far up to the starlit skies?

O, tenderly blow above them
Sweet winds of the gentle night,
And whisper of those who love them,
And soothe them till morning light
Shall bring them relief and shelter
And ease from their racking pains—
But O, must they writhe and welter
And die on those blood-wet plains?

Are they resting beneath the river,
Forced down by the rushing foe,
With never an eyelid quiver
To show that they feared to go?
Some day will we see them coming
Maimed, pallid, and almost dead?
Ah, hope in the heart is humming,
It

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Opposition to the Proposed Grant to Gen. Kitchener.

PARLIAMENT DISSOLUTION TALK

Dreyfus's Prospective Vindication and Du Paty de Clam's Arrest:

Esterhazy's Disregard for Truth—The Heroes of the Dreyfus Revision—Services Rendered the Public by Noted Journalists—Operatic Stars for New York.

(Copyright, 1899.)
Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 3.—It is not precisely a dignified or an impressive fact, but it is a fact nevertheless, that British domestic politics at this moment centre round the Mahdi's disinterred corpse. Any hope that Morley would abandon his intention of moving to refuse assent to the Queen's message proposing a grant of £30,000 to Kitchener disappeared when Rosebery selected this intention for denunciation in his last speech. Two classes of members will vote with Morley; first those mysterious beings who think that an error of taste by a great soldier outweighs his conduct of one of the most brilliant little campaigns in history; second, those who like Dilke, disapprove of the Government's whole Egyptian policy.

As in every case when there is an opportunity of criticising British policy, a considerable number of Irish members will support Morley. These three sections combined may show a strength of between fifty and sixty. It is a significant fact that not a little anxiety has been felt in Liberal circles as to which way the present Liberal leader himself would vote. Campbell Bannerman will, however, vote with the Government for the grant, possibly even on the second motion. Meanwhile conservative discussion of a dissolution proceeds. The National Review, a leading Tory monthly, contains a striking anonymous article strongly urging dissolution this year on the grounds that the Liberal Party is wholly disorganized at this moment.

Rosebery's speech, it is asserted, has alienated the Irish Party; the question of Romanism in the Church is only avoided for the moment, and will shortly recur in a more dangerous form; the country will soon resent the Conservative failure to fulfill their pledges about old age pensions; an increase of the National expenditure will necessitate fresh unpopular taxation for the next budget; in foreign affairs a crisis cannot be much longer postponed, and, finally, several incapable members of the present Cabinet must be weeded out.

All these, the article concludes, demand that the Conservative Party should have a successful election behind them, rather than a doubtful one in front. Point is given to this contention by a sweeping Liberal victory at Southport, where Curzon's seat, originally won by Naylor Leyland, has been won again by Sir George Pilkington, with a largely increased majority. For my own part, however, I do not believe that these arguments will induce the present timorous Cabinet to take such a strong step.

It is possible, however, that Balfour, by adopting a frankly apologetic attitude, may deprive Morley's motion of all force.

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The Dreyfus Case.

Probably before this cable reaches you Dreyfus, the degraded traitor and convict, will have become again Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, in full uniform, with the cross of the Legion of Honor upon his breast. So ends the most despicable political crime of civilized history—a crime which leaves an indelible disgrace upon France, and may indeed prove to have been the first public symptom of her downfall as a great power. The Court of Cassation met secretly yesterday, and decided upon one merely formal alteration in Ballot-Beaupré's report. The court is expected to publish its verdict to-day. Orders have been already given for placarding this in every Commune throughout France.

The last placarding was a speech of Cavaignac, declaring, amid the unanimous enthusiasm of the Chamber of Deputies, that three documents conclusively proved Dreyfus's guilt. Two of these have now been shown to be forgeries, while the third did not refer to Dreyfus at all.

Du Paty de Clam is now imprisoned in the very cell where he tortured Dreyfus. Against Dreyfus himself not one fact or tittle of evidence remains, and to cap the climax, to-day Esterhazy's confession that he himself wrote the bordereau at the orders of Col. Sandherr appears. This confession has long been a foregone conclusion, and as I myself was the vehicle of Esterhazy's original revelations, I speak not without knowledge.

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Esterhazy's Character.

In this connection Esterhazy's character presents one curious puzzle. He is a man absolutely destitute of moral sense, with the single exception of a certain dogged devotion to military obedience. Lying is as natural to him as breathing. He lies when he knows perfectly well that the ensuing hour will disprove his words. At my first interview with him he demanded angrily to know why we English mixed ourselves up so furiously in a matter which did not concern us. I replied that whether Dreyfus was innocent or guilty was a matter of comparative indifference, but we were convinced that his trial had been illegal and that civil justice was the most precious possession of civilization. Next day he wrote a long letter saying in reference to me that the hypocrisy of these English made him sick. The letter was published in fac simile in a Brussels newspaper. The next time we met I said: "I have treated you with entire courtesy. I have accepted your statement that everything you did was done in obedience to orders. I have not written a word reflecting upon your character. Why do you profess friendly sentiments to me and write such a letter the next day denouncing 'my sickening hypocrisy'?"

He instantly vociferated that he had never written a word about me. Thereupon I took the newspaper containing his letter from my pocket and handed it to him. At first he explained at great length it was a forgery made up by piecing different pieces of his writing together. When I laughed at this he shifted his ground and declared that it was a private letter written to his lawyer in Paris and stolen in post by the French police. This was easily disproved by its contents. Then he admitted that he had written the letter and after he returned to his hotel he wrote me the following letter:

Sir: I have to thank you for your courtesy and to express to you my regrets at an incident which proves, at least, what ignoble and cowardly methods the Dreyfusards employ. So far as you are concerned I have only to congratulate myself on my relations with you, and beg you to believe me your obliged servant, COUNT ESTERHAZY.

This letter shows him to be destitute among other things of a sense of humor. Of that I have a more amusing example. I had occasion to require him to sign a certain engagement. Subsequently this engagement did not seem to me sufficiently binding, so I drew up another which he signed. I requested him to return the first. He did not have it with him, but observing my reluctance to exchange the second engagement before getting back the first, he seized a sheet of paper and wrote as follows:

"Sir: If to-morrow I have not returned to you the signed contract I authorize you to say that Commandant Esterhazy has broken his word."

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A Sample of His Duplicity.

I value greatly this interesting autograph. A final example of his methods is afforded by the fact that having entered into an engagement with The Chronicle yesterday that his confession should appear exclusively there, he proceeded to the office of The Times, where it appears in the same words this morning. He threatens further disclosures. These, if he ever publishes them, will show that the authorities of the general staff were not only leagued in a conspiracy to fasten guilt upon an innocent man by methods of every conceivable baseness, but that among them were several positive thieves.

Large secret service funds have gone regularly month by month into the pockets of these thieves. These secret funds are audited yearly secretly by a high official. Not long ago this official discovered a wholesale theft. Every pressure was brought to bear upon him to prevent him from exposing it. Finally he consented to retire upon his pension and leave the audit to a successor appointed for the purpose. One other incident showing Esterhazy's extraordinary character may be of interest at this moment. His dismissal from the army involved a loss of his pension, amounting to 6,000 francs a year. He greatly desired a military rehabilitation, but still more, being penniless with starvation before him, he cherished the hope that his silence might be bought by granting him this pension. This was why he would not confess sooner the authorship of the bordereau, which all on the inside knew perfectly well he had written.

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A Band of Heroic Frenchmen.

For this confession he was offered a sum of money to be invested in a British Government annuity which would pay him 6,000 francs a year for life. He took twenty-four hours to consider the offer, then refused it. I made him this offer myself, so I know. There are a hundred curious stories of the secret sides of this affair which might be told, but, not to weary you, I will confine myself to one. Now that all is revealed there can be no harm in saying that a little band of heroic Frenchmen who acted as a sort of Secret Revisionist Committee had for a long time absolute detailed knowledge upon every point. The origin of every document and the share of every actor were perfectly familiar to them. For reasons difficult sometimes to understand, they only published these so far as was absolutely necessary to win their way step by step.

I went to France once with some documents secretly placed in my hands, to discover, if possible, whether they were genuine or bogus. Of course the authorities could not be consulted. Indeed, knowing through telegrams that had passed that I was bringing these documents they caused me to be followed by police spies to discover with whom I went to confer. The spies were thrown off the scent and I attended an informal meeting of the committee of which I have spoken.

I was invited to read the documents aloud, and as I began one of those present drew a document from his pocket and followed my reading. He had been for a long time in possession of the original copy, and he corrected only two words in my document, which was otherwise exact.

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Fickle Paris.

French public sentiment, always fickle, will probably accept the ceremony of Dreyfus's rehabilitation as merely an exciting spectacle and an excuse for a holiday.

Already Paris is more interested in other matters. Marchand, the dark, tired, bewildered explorer, made an anti-Dreyfus, anti-English speech on landing, but since then he has preserved rigidly a correct attitude. The acquittal of Déroulède, however, amid wild enthusiasm, of the crime of high treason, which he ceaselessly boasted he had committed, has once more plunged serious Paris into a panic because of the fresh proof it affords that the Government is paralyzed by a military and clerical anti-Semite coalition. All correspondents send a gloomy forecast regarding the future of the republic. Probably nothing will happen yet, but certainly anything may.

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Zola's Letter Recalled.

Now that Du Paty has been arrested as an arch conspirator it may be recalled that Zola in his famous letter, "J'accuse," wrote: "I accuse Lieut. Col. du Paty de Clam of having been the diabolical artisan of a judicial error and of having since defended his evil work by the guiltiest and most insane machinations." To-day Zola, Scheurer-Kestner, Clémenceau, Guyot, with others less prominent, are shown to have been the heroes of the revision, and if President Faure had lived they would undoubtedly have been its martyrs.

Above all, Francis de Pressensé, foreign editor of Le Temps, is the one man who has engineered to success this appalling fight for right. He justly appears to-day as one of the most splendid figures of modern times. Again and again the authorities tried to get him killed. Once even under the pretense of rescuing him by a cavalry charge, they drove him back among the mob at Lyons clamoring for his blood. He was knocked senseless. "Blows," he said to me, "were rained on my gray old head." But he recovered to fight harder than ever.

If civil justice be indeed the coping stone of civilization no man has ever better earned the title of savior of society than this heroic journalist.

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The Work of Journalists.

Attention is called here, by the way, to the fact that journalists at the present moment are rendering great service to the public welfare. Sir Alfred Milner began life as a journalist. Indeed it was his resignation of his post on the editorial staff of The Pall Mall Gazette that procured me an invitation to join that paper. It is not too much to say that to the efforts of Stead the Peace Conference is in a considerable measure due. E. T. Cook, the editor of The Daily News, who did much to end the great engineers' strike three years ago, this week succeeded in getting the employers in the building trades to meet in a conference under his chairmanship, and has thus settled the plasterers' strike, which long threatened to involve the whole country in an industrial war.

Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India, was of course for years a regular correspondent of The Times. The discoverer of Livingstone, who has opened up so much of Africa to civilization, even though this be only the Belgian form of it, and who becomes this morning Sir Henry Stanley, is of course a journalist.

By profession even Lord Salisbury supported himself, while a younger son, by journalism. John Morley edited The Pall Mall Gazette for years.

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An Operatic Success.

Tristan, at the opera last night, was the culmination of Grau's management. Up to a fortnight ago he was not satisfied with the artistic side of his performances, but now he is convinced that a finer rendering of Wagner's masterpiece was never given here, and this is the best omen for the coming American season.

All details are gradually being settled for America. Dates are now finally fixed. They are San Francisco, Oct. 2, for three weeks; St. Louis, Oct. 30; Chicago, Nov. 13, for three weeks; Boston, Dec. 4, for a fortnight; New York, Dec. 18, for fifteen weeks. Contracts are signed with a majority of the artists for the American tour. Grau left to-day for Paris to meet Calvé, who is having a great success, and if possible he will conclude an engagement with Edouard de Reszke. Nordica will sing from the beginning, and Bispham probably.

Jean de Reszke's well-known disinclination for prolonged tours will, it is hoped, yield to persuasion.

At any rate New York will hear every one of the great artists, and Grau is confident that the coming season there will be splendid, indeed unapproached, for opera.

Critics are agreed that Nordica's re-entry as Isolde shows her as even having improved in dramatic power, while her exquisite voice was never heard to better effect. Her second act was an unsurpassable triumph.

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Germany's Tenacious Policy.

Germany has given proof of the tenacity of her foreign policy. Since 1885 she has sought to secure the Carolines, even at one time perilously straining her relations with America by her ill-timed efforts. Few comments are made here, except that the Kaiser will reap a fresh harvest of popularity, and there are expressions of doubt whether the new possessions will be of any value to Germany.

HENRY NORMAN.

AUTOMOBILES IN LONDON.

An American Company Is Building a Plant to Make Them.

LONDON, June 3.—Considerable interest is being aroused here in auto-cars. The Dukes of Marlborough and Manchester are doing all they can to start the fashion. A great automobile show will be opened on June 17 at Richmond by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. There will be tests of hill climbing and races between fast trotting horses and automobiles.

An American company is establishing works at Coventry for the purpose of building motor cars invented by a son of Hiram Maxim. The capital is said to be $500,000, and the company, it is added, means to rush the construction of automobiles, which has been almost neglected in England, and it is believed that with the great superiority of the American cars, coupled with labor-saving machinery, the company will get a clear six months' start in the market over its English rivals. The new departure has already created anxiety, and some of the biggest cycle firms are contemplating similar ventures.

An Automobile Race Planned.

CLEVELAND, June 3.—Alexander Winton, the automobile inventor of this city, speaking of the deposit of 20,000f. as a forfeit by M. Charron, the winner of the French automobile races for a 1,000-mile race with the Winton machine, says: "I am glad to see that the Frenchman means business. I shall cover his forfeit money at once. I am willing to race him either in Europe or America. The race, it is thought, will be run between New York and Chicago.

The Proposed Treaty with Germany.

BERLIN, June 3.—There have been several conferences this week between Secretary Jackson of the United States Embassy and Under Secretary Richthoven of the Foreign Office, anent the proposed commercial treaty. The matter is making little progress, as Germany still insists on claiming, under the most favored nation clause, all advantages resulting from last year's French treaty, without granting any equivalents. The United States Government, however, is not prepared to admit the claim.

German Officer Accused of Treason.

BERLIN, June 3.—Edwin Pfiugh, a former officer of Engineers, recently manager of a big Belgium arms manufacturing firm, was arrested on Monday at Eupen, near the Belgo-Prussian frontier, and taken to Leipsic to be tried for high treason. He is charged with betraying German military secrets, and with obtaining, by bribery, models of the new army rifle and new ordnance.

Rains Destroy Bridges in Chile.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, June 3.—Tremendous rains have destroyed the railroad bridges south of here, and communication is interrupted.

NEW INVENTIONS IN VIENNA

Tests of Herr Salzenberger's Wonderful Ball Burner for Gas.

GREAT ILLUMINATING POWER

Much Saving in Cost—Nernst's Experiments with a New Electric Lamp—Roentgen Ray Improvements.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, May 22.—Rapid as are the improvements in electric lighting, gas lighting is also making progress—improving in order to hold its own in the competition. The work of Auer von Welsbach, to whom the gas companies of the world ought to erect monuments, because at the right moment he saved thousands of millions invested in gas works, will soon be surpassed if the newly invented "ball-light" justifies the hopes entertained regarding it. This light was recently tested in the vast courtyard of the Vienna Town Hall, and the result seems to indicate the imminence of a revolution in illuminating. Wooden partitions separated the courtyard into three parts, each devoted to a different kind of light. In the first two were the strongest lights hitherto known—the electric arc and Welsbach lights—the third being illuminated with ball light. As a standard of price 17.1 kreutzers (about 6½ cents) per hour was adopted. It was demonstrated that for that money one could obtain two arc lamps of 400 candle power; i. e., an 800 candle power light.

This new light takes its name from the peculiar form of the burner. The invention consists for the main part in the application of compressed coal gas. Several attempts to use compressed gas for lighting purposes had previously been made, but without success. Herr Salzenberger is the first that has succeeded in solving the problem.

The inventor employs a current of compressed gas, which, mixed with air, supplies to a specially constructed burner a non-luminant flame with a very high temperature, and in that flame there shines a mantle similar to a Welsbach mantle, with an intensity of 1,200 to 1,500 candles. The mantle gives out a rather yellowish light, agreeable to the eyes, and so bright that the small print of a newspaper can be read at a distance of fifty metres.

The burner, unlike the Welsbach, is supplied with an inner and an outer current of air. The incandescent body consists of two mantles 45 centimetres long, drawn one over the other, of a coarse texture, and so impregnated that their ash consists of 96.75 per cent. of oxide of thorium and 1.25 per cent. of oxide of cerium. To prevent the mantle from flying away or falling to pieces under the high pressure of gas, it is attached to the foot of the burner by means of a net of asbestos threads.

When the burner is in use the top of the mantle is blown out like a balloon. The result is that the rays of light are sent out horizontally, but they are dispersed in all other directions, so that the light is utilized to the very utmost. It was this shape of the mantle that induced Herr Salzenberger to name his invention "Ball-Light."

For lighting large spaces such as streets, squares, and railway stations, ball lights would, like arc lights, be inclosed in globes of milk or opal glass, and suspended from high poles. A pressure pump worked by a two-horse power motor serves to pump the compressed gas into a tank, the size of which is such that it holds just a day's supply. Ten to twenty ball-light lamps are attached to one block station. Each lamp consumes 900 litres of gas an hour, and the mantle on an average lasts for 200 to 300 hours, so that, reckoning an average of six hours use a day, a mantle lasts a month.

SAVING IN COST.

If, instead of a standard of 17.1, it had been sixteen candle power, the expense per hour would be for an arc light 0.342 kr., for a Welsbach lamp, 0.304, for a ball lamp, only 0.114.

To take an example on a larger scale, say a town of 110,000 to 120,000 inhabitants, and 90,000 metres of streets, lighted by about 1,370 Welsbach lamps. To supply their place 900 ball lamps would suffice, placed 100 metres apart, and the streets would, for the same money, be so brightly lighted as to enable anybody at any spot to read small newspaper print easily. If, on the other hand, only the amounts of light given by the Welsbach lamps were required, the expense would be reduced to a quarter of what it is now. Of course, the economy is far greater if the comparison be made with the ordinary fan-tail burners, which have only fourteen to fifteen candle power.

However, it is felt that gas has had its day, and so the world is impatiently waiting for the Nernst electric lamp. Everybody is acquainted with the Welsbach lamp, and what it means for gaslight. The Nernst lamp means precisely the same for electric light—a considerable increase of illuminating power and at the same time a reduction in price. How Prof. Walter Nernst of Goettingen made his ingenious invention will be seen from what he himself said on the subject the other day.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PROBLEMS.

In the year 1877 Jablochkoff patented an electric lamp, in which china clay or some similar substance was heated by the sparks from an induction coil, and then kept incandescent by the current from the coil. On account of its low effective power, but before all probably because of the manifold dangers attending the use of intensities of several thousand volts, this lamp never came into use, and is now wholly forgotten.

Prof. Nernst, unacquainted with this patent, was by purely theoretical conclusions led to the belief that electric incandescent lamps with carbon or other metallic conductors cannot be made with a high effective power, but that in principle such would be possible with second-class (electrolytic) conductors. It is a well-known fact that every source of light gives off not only rays of light, but also rays of heat, but that the latter in no way serve the purpose for which the lamp is intended, but uselessly consume energy (in an ordinary incandescent lamp about 97 per cent., in an arc light some 90 per cent.) The higher the temperature of the light-giving source is raised the more favorable becomes the relation between light and heat, and the better light of the arc lamp rests solely on the much higher temperature to which the carbons can be brought than that which the carbon filament of an incandescent lamp would permanently bear. As, however, practical considerations prevent the temperature of our present electric lamps from being considerably raised, there is little prospect of an increase in the amount of light.

A certain analogy to the professor's problem is offered by the production of the light of a gas flame. As long as carbon particles were the sole bearers of the light, a considerable loss was always caused by radiating heat, and so the substitution of substances which do not furnish a normal spectrum, particularly the Welsbach mantle, was therefore a great piece of progress.

PROF. NERNST'S DISCOVERY.

In order to raise the Welsbach mantle to a high temperature, and thus to make it highly incandescent, it sufficed to put it into the gas flame. But there was still the unsolved problem as to how it would be possible electrically to heat magnesium and other oxides. Apart from the formation of sparks, great intensity of electricity cannot penetrate and heat such substances, on account of their high isolating capacity; "the use of sparks of great intensity to make fireproof bodies white hot," as it runs in Jablochkoff's application for a patent, is in practice almost hopeless. It is an established fact that in a molten condition oxide and other electrolytes are very good conductors, but it is hopeless to operate with molten bodies. The theory laid down some years ago by van T. Hoff concerning solid solutions made one at least suppose that there exist solid electrolytes possessing sufficient practical conducting capacity, and Prof. Nernst experimentally proved that mixtures of oxides, for example, of magnesia and porcelain, at high temperatures, become surprisingly good conductors.

But there was another consideration, that as the galvanic current chemically decomposes electrolytes, the current which makes the electrolyte incandescent would destroy it by its chemical action. When, however, Prof. Nernst used alternating currents he found the electrolysis too slight to do damage, as he had expected. Later he found a means of rendering the much more powerful electrolysing constant current practically innocuous.

PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES.

But still it is not possible to construct a lamp with an incandescent body which isolates when cold, for after the circuit has been closed the incandescent body as an isolator remains quite cold. But if, at the same time, the incandescent body is warmed, it becomes slightly conductive. A weak current passes through it, raises its temperature more and more, the incandescent body becomes an excellent conductor, and remains so as long as the circuit is closed. Consequently previous warming of that body is necessary, and by combining an electrolytic incandescent body with an external source of heat always ready, a serviceable lamp is obtained. The complete incombustibility of the oxide makes the protective vacuum of the ordinary incandescent lamp superfluous.

The simplest way of warming the incandescent body beforehand by means of a match. That is cheap, but not convenient enough. Another way is to unite an incandescent body to an electric heater, which is shut off in some suitable manner by the current which flows through the incandescent body; thus we obtain an automatic lamp, but one that gives out light only some ten or twenty seconds after the closing of the current. Thus the professor has constructed a lamp with a fixed heater and one with a movable one.

It may perhaps be supposed from this description that all difficulties are already surmounted, and that now the wholesale manufacture of the lamps might begin, and Prof. Nernst himself confesses that a year ago he shared the same opinion. At that time he did not know what hindrances have to be overcome before an apparatus acting well in the laboratory is introduced into general use, and even when the wide chasm between the first idea and its actual application, or, as one usually says, between theory and practice, has been bridged over. Yet from the laboratory to practical everyday use a long, thorny road has to be traversed.

THE ROENTGEN RAY.

At a meeting of the Gesellschaft der Aertzte here, Dr. Gustavus Kaiser reported on a number of new applications of the Roentgen rays in medicine and surgery. The time of exposure has been reduced from two hours to a few minutes, and the effectiveness of the new apparatus has been so extended that almost all parts of the body can now be examined. It is of particularly great importance for fractures of the bones, the position and size of the heart, and for all sorts of internal abscesses. Most of these things were difficult to treat because it was impossible to get a clear idea of them. All the evil consequences attending the application of these rays, which often prevented their use, can now be entirely avoided.

Dr. JOHANNES HOROWITZ.

TROUBLES IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Racial and Party Prejudices Are at High Tension There.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPE TOWN, Africa, March 5.—In view of the increase in the garrisons of the British possessions of South Africa and of the unrest in the Transvaal causing an exodus, especially of women, that recalls the crisis of three and a half years ago, an incident not without significance recently occurred in the British colony of Natal, the least Dutch, with the exception, of course, of the Portuguese territory of Dalagoa Bay, of all the South African colonies and States. Natal adjoins the South African Republic, and on the border is situated Majuba Hill, where took place the battle in which Gen. Colley lost his life. Much has been said and written in disparagement of Colley, especially in regard to the Boer campaign. In his biography of Colley, Gen. Butler has sought to prove Colley to be entirely blameless and a soldier of the highest character and ability. Although, besides possessing some skill in literature, a gentleman of culture, and a soldier of merit, Gen. Sir William Butler, the commander of the British forces in South Africa, will probably be best known outside of British territory through the fame of Lady Butler. It may perhaps be necessary to state that Lady Butler is the Miss Thompson whose celebrated pictures of "The Roll Call" and "The Last Muster," at first caused such incredulity on the part of the critics that military scenes could be painted with such force by a woman.

The incident in question was occasioned by the visit of one whose appearance and conversation unmistakably declared him to be Dutch to the British garrison at Fort Napier, in Natal, where he showed great interest in the soldiers and all that was to be seen in the camp. By some means he had managed to get smuggled in, and invited all and sundry to the canteen. He himself gradually succumbed to the benign influence of the products of the Natal brewery, and in this condition confidentially informed his military friends that he was from the Transvaal, and had been at the battle of Majuba. He had many questions to ask about the number of men, stores, ordnance, and other matters pertaining to the camp and soldiers, "standing beer" to an ever-widening circle of newly found friends and clamorous admirers, till a big private, who holds pronounced views of his own in regard to the Transvaal and its President, suddenly dealt him a violent blow which sent him staggering against the wall.

Without allowing the poor Dutchman to recover, the wearer of her Majesty's uniform continued the assault by banging him all about the place, and even when the victim managed to escape outside the barracks the red-coated bully followed him up and renewed the assault. He was found next morning in a shocking condition in an out-of-the-way corner, with hat, money, and boots gone. It is declared that the Dutchman was a spy sent by the Transvaal Government.

Another significant incident occurred at the Empire Music Hall at Johannesburg. A few individuals in the gallery, in the course of a display of cinematograph pictures, hissed at the picture of Queen Victoria in the jubilee processsion. They were speedily repressed, but when the President appeared in the last picture, and was greeted with, besides cheers, catcalls and hisses, those who indulged in the latter were not repressed. It seems strange that at Johannesburg disrespect should be allowed to be shown to the head of the Government, but not to a foreign ruler.

The result of the elections in Cape Colony has come as a great surprise and bitter disappointment to those who are responsible for them. When, in consequence of his share in the Transvaal raid, the Hon Cecil Rhodes found it necessary to resign his position as Premier of the colony, Sir Gordon Sprigg was appointed as his successor, and many of those who were formerly followers and friends of Rhodes became alienated from him. Sir Gordon Sprigg, who, of course, is a partisan of Rhodes, held the reins of office with difficulty till nearly a year ago, when they were wrested from his hands and a Bond or Dutch party came into office.

Seeking to recover their lost position, the Progressive or Rhodesian party forced the hands of the Government in the matter of the Redistribution bill, of which the recent elections were the outcome. These have resulted, with here and there an exception, in favor of the Bond, and, although there are three of four more elections yet to take place, it is beyond doubt that the Government, instead of its former majority of one will now have a working majority of at least six or seven. In consequence, the league, a powerful imperialist body, is greatly incensed, and accuses the Government, among other things, of being "guilty of something trending dangerously near treason." In support of this accusation they state that a few weeks ago the Bond Ministry caused the legend "On Her Majesty's Service" to be substituted on Government stationery by the imprint "On Public Service." In this matter the average unprejudiced person would be inclined to think the action of the Government one of common sense rather than treason, but the accusation of the league will serve to show to what a height party, or racial, feeling runs in South Africa.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S BIRTHDAY.

It Was Officially Celebrated in London with Great Display.

LONDON, June 3.—The Queen's Birthday was officially celebrated to-day in London. The chief event was the trooping of the colors this morning on the Horse Guards parade. The immense concourse present included United States Ambassador Joseph H. Choate and most of the prominent Americans now in this city. Detachments of the Grenadier Guards, Coldstream Guards, and Scots Guards participated in the ceremony, accompanied by their massed bands. The Prince of Wales appeared, in Field Marshal's uniform, attended by the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of York, and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, preceded by a brilliant headquarters staff and the royal equerries.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of York, Princess Charles of Denmark, and the Duchess of Connaught reviewed the ceremony from the windows of the Horse Guards. After an inspection of the troops by the Commander in Chief, Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, the royal party took up a position at the saluting point, and the troops marched past to the music of the massed bands.

The St. Louis Grounds on Mud.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 3.—The American Line steamer St. Louis, Capt. Randle, ran aground near Calshot Castle, at dead low water. She merely grounded on the mud, and proceeded immediately afterward. She passed Hurst Castle at 3:45 P. M.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE STATEMENT OF PANIZZARDI.—It was reported on Friday from Rome that Lieut. Col. Panizzardi, who was Military Attaché of the Italian Embassy in Paris at the time Dreyfus was convicted, had made a statement to the correspondent of The London Daily Mail in which he said that he always knew that Esterhazy wrote the bordereau. Within a few weeks the anti-Dreyfus papers of Paris have asserted that the Government never claimed that Dreyfus had direct dealings with the German Embassy, but that he carried on his negotiations with Panizzardi, who in turn transmitted the matter received to his colleague of the German Embassy, Lieut. Col. Schwarzkoppen. Commandant Henry exclaimed at the first Zola trial, "We never contended that Dreyfus had direct relations with the Germans." Just previous to this trial Henri Casella received a visit from the Italian Attaché, who made a statement which Casella tried in vain to introduce before Zola's Judges. Here are a few of the passages from the statement, which again and again Panizzardi has unofficially declared to be correct: "Schwarzkoppen could do nothing in 1894. His real mistakes began in 1896, when the bordereau was published. When, in 1894, the first brief note appeared announcing that a French officer was suspected of having betrayed his country, my friend Schwarzkoppen was in a fearful state. He came to me and said: 'I think my man has allowed himself to be caught.' A few days later the papers alleged that the traitor was a Jewish officer. * * * Schwarzkoppen came again to see me. 'It was a false alarm,' said he, and indeed the German Military Attaché, even after Dreyfus's condemnation, continued to receive notes and documents from the same source, and written in the same hand. When, in 1896, Le Matin published the fac simile (of the bordereau) Schwarzkoppen rushed in to see me and exclaimed: 'My dear Panizzardi, this time they have got him, my man is captured, it is indeed his handwriting.' This, then, was when my friend ought to have revealed everything. I myself should have bravely gone to my King and asked his permission to tell everything. All the officers of the Italian Army would have approved me. * * * Just before Schwarzkoppen went home to Berlin he came to me and said: 'The bomb will soon explode. I give you this information in advance. My man is Commandant Esterhazy.'" M. Casella remarked that Col. Schwarzkoppen, as an honest man, was bound to speak out, and he asked Col. Panizzardi whether he could not begin by saying something. The latter replied that, not being himself directly concerned, his Government forbade him to intervene; but that Col. Schwarzkoppen certainly ought to speak out. It was shortly after this interview that Herr von Buelow, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, spoke thus before the Budget Commission of the Reichstag: "I will therefore limit myself to declaring, in the most formal and categorical manner, that there has never existed any relations whatsoever between any German agent and ex-Capt. Dreyfus."

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A NEW LAW FAVORING FRENCH PRISONERS.—It may be recalled that Dreyfus was detained a prisoner in the military prison of Cherche Midi for seventeen days before he was allowed to communicate with his counsel, M. Demange. Since that time a new law has been passed which gives prisoners the right of communicating with counsel within twenty-four hours after their arrest. This law has just been placed in operation. It is expected that one of the immediate consequences of the measure will be to put a stop to those "confrontations" at the Morgue which are so dramatic a feature of French criminal procedure, and which have been so often utilized by Parisian novelists. With a view to bringing a murderer to confess he is taken to the Morgue and there brought face to face with the body of his victim. Every artifice is used to make the confrontation as impressive as possible, as it is hoped that the terrible sight he is compelled to gaze on will so trouble the murderer that he will lose command of himself and make a clean breast of his crime. When he enters the room he can see nothing, as the stone bench on which the body is exposed is concealed by a curtain. The examining Magistrate (juge d'instruction) presses him with questions, and then, at what he considers the opportune moment, gives the signal for the curtain to be drawn aside. The murderers who have stood the ordeal without flinching are comparatively few. The majority of them exhibit the utmost terror and beg that they be taken away. There is a chair in the room where the confrontations take place in which the majority of the most notorious murderers of the last thirty years have been seated. Their names are inscribed on its back, one of the first being Troppmann, who, just before the Franco-German war, butchered an entire family. French criminal counsel having found that these confrontations almost always result in the confusion of their clients, have looked into the matter, and believe they have discovered that the examining Magistrate has no legal right to subject a prisoner to this ordeal. For the future they are going to advise their clients to refuse to allow themselves to be taken to the Morgue. A test case is expectant to arise soon.

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RUSSIA SUPPRESSING ENTERPRISING JOURNALS.—In explaining Russia's movements in Asia, it has been necessary to quote from time to time in these columns extracts from The Transcaspian Observer, and from the Siberian Commercial Gazette. It may be recalled that on April 17 last a passage was presented from the former which recited the details of a Russian scheme for conquering India. The Observer has now been warned by the Czar's Government to cease printing articles of that nature, and the Gazette has been ordered to suspend publication for eight months. The faults of the two journals have been almost opposite in character. It is a well-known fact in European diplomatic circles that the imperial authorities have been greatly annoyed by the frequent publication in the Continental press of details concerning, not only the gradual development of Siberia, but also exposing the defects in the construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway, the shortcomings in the system of civilization, and the ever-increasing state of lawlessness that has come about in certain towns. As this outspokenness is quite opposed to Russian ideas and methods, the Minister of the Interior has begun to wage war upon it by suppressing the Gazette. The publications in the Observer, besides containing information that it was desired to keep secret, were deemed to be of such a nature as to antagonize Great Britain. Hence that paper has been "warned," although actually an ardent supporter of the Czar and of his Government. Outspoken journals in Russia are usually "warned" three times, and then, if they persist in disregarding the warning issued by the Censor of the Press, they are suspended for a few weeks at the most, and sometimes only for a few days. The severity of the action of the Ministry of the Interior in the present case is said to be causing a great outcry in commercial circles, and in industrial centres. In St. Petersburg agents of Trans-Ural merchants say that commerce and industry have received a blow from the Ministry from which it will take at least a year to recover. It is pointed out that Siberia is now waking from its long Winter sleep, and traders and merchants have to make the most of the few Summer months, with their chief source of information closed to them.

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COL. MARTYR'S EXPEDITION EXCITES APPREHENSION IN LONDON.—It will be recalled that when Major Macdonald of the British Army was forced to give up his attempt to reach Fashoda by marching north from Uganda, he left Col. Martyr with a few officers and a battalion of Soudanese troops to complete the journey. Lord Kitchener after waiting some time for Martyr to make his appearance, dispatched Col. Sparkes up the White Nile to look for him. This officer has now returned without any tidings of the missing party. Hence there is said to be considerable apprehension felt in Downing Street over the matter. With the small force at his disposal Col. Sparkes found it impossible to break through the "sudd" which chokes the Bahr-el-Jebel. It is now some time since any direct news was received from Col. Martyr. If the Government is in possession of later information, the London press says, it ought to be made public, if only to allay the anxiety of the friends and relatives of the dozen Europeans who are with the Colonel. When last heard from, Col. Martyr was still in the Belgian enclave. That was at the beginning of February. Lord Salisbury has publicly stated that permission had been given Col. Martyr, if he thinks it desirable, to retrace his steps to Uganda, with which protectorate, it is deemed, he should still be in touch by means of the series of posts he has established on the Nile. The question upon which the London press demands information is whether the Colonel has decided to go on toward Khartoum or has determined to return to Uganda. Downing Street ought to know, it is maintained, and, if it does not, it could easily ascertain the facts by means of the Belgian carrier service from Stanley Falls. Major Chatlin, who is to command the Belgian force on the Upper Nile, is expected to arrive at Lado about the middle of this month. There is now, it is believed, no regular dervish garrison on the Nile itself.

CIVILIZATION OF SIBERIA

Proposition to Abolish the Present Convict-Exile System.

TYRANNY IN BALTIC PROVINCES

Increase of the Russian Navy—Harsh Treatment of the Jews—Restraints Upon the Czar.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ST PETERSBURG, May 21.—The proposition just made by the Russian Government to abolish the Siberian convict system is but another, and certainly not the least important, step toward the complete transformation of Siberia from its present condition to one of the most prosperous districts of the empire.

In connection with this question of European civilization in Siberia, too much importance cannot be attached to the inauguration to the new Academy of Philology at Vladivostock. This academy, as I have before pointed out, is destined primarily to turn out an élite of interpreters, Consuls, and business men to serve Russia's interests in the Far East. All Russian students will be admitted to this academy, provided they have previously been graduated from a classical, professional, military, or theological school. The list of courses given in the first catalogue of the academy includes, besides all the European languages, the principal languages and dialects of Eastern Asia, such as Japanese, Mongolian, Chinese, Hindustanee, and Korean. International law, philosophy, political economy, the history and geography of China, Japan, and Korea will, likewise, be taught at the Vladivostock Academy.

This new institution of learning marks another step on the road to progress since the accession of Nicholas II., as the Academy of Vladivostock is destined to render great services to Russian diplomacy, science, and commerce in Asia. Native Japanese, Korean, Chinese, and Mongolian professors will teach the Oriental languages at the academy. Besides, the students will, during the Summer holidays, be taken to China, Japan, Korea, or Mongolia, as the case may be, so that they may become thoroughly familiar with the language, customs, and business methods of these respective countries. The Russians hope that, thanks to the academy, in another quarter of a century they will completely dominate the Asiatic world, both intellectually and commercially.

There has been of late a reawakening in Russia of the old race hatreds which have always divided the Slavs and Teutons. The hostility of the Austrian Germans against the non-Teutonic elements of the empire finds its counterpart here in Russia in the Baltic provinces. Though the fact is not generally known, the German aristocracy of the provinces has turned the country into a second Ireland, which is even more to be pitied than the land of St. Patrick. The personal intervention of the Czars Alexander II., Alexander III., and Nicholas II. has done much to relieve the downtrodden people from the tyranny of their aristocratic landlords. Nicholas II. has gone further than his predec

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

"No small thing has made me as happy for a long time," said the woman, "as those transfers from the elevated to the surface cars and vice versa."

"Yes, of course," said the man, with a superior smile, "anything in the nature of a bargain appeals to a woman."

"It is not that at all," responded the woman indignantly. "It is all on account of the pennies. It is several years now since I have been able to give them to the conductors without a humiliating loss of self-respect. I manœuvre in every way to get five-cent pieces, but with my best efforts I will be out of them occasionally, and then to give the conductor a ten-cent piece means almost certainly to get five pennies. Even then I don't dare to give them back to the next conductor, and my pocketbook gets filled with them.

"Now in the eight-cent fares I have a satisfactory and legitimate outlet for them, and life, as far as street-car traveling is concerned, is worth living again."

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There never was an event connected with a hitherto unknown family that attracted as much interest as the loss of little Marion Clarke. The night that the papers announced that she was found every one on the street cars read the account of the finding before anything else, and where two women were together one woman could be heard reading the story aloud to her companion. Two women always got one paper between them. They never thought of buying two different papers as two women would do. Servants were interested in the case and more than one mistress sat down the first thing the next morning and read the story to her maid, both the listener and the reader shedding genuine tears of sympathy. It was a sorrow that touched every woman's heart and showed that there is one interest that all classes of women hold in common.

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"Knowledge is Power" was the somewhat trite text that the Rev. Dr. McConnell of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, took for the address he made to the graduating class of the Brooklyn Heights Seminary last week, but he redeemed his text by his sermon. He told the girls above all things to keep to the attractive accomplishments they had learned, and to be, above all else, good and beautiful. That may not seem to many people exactly orthodox advice, and Dr. McConnell evidently thought that himself.

"I am now going to make a suggestion," he said, "which may startle you. You have often heard that a course of study such as you have pursued is made up of solid acquirements and what are termed accomplishments. I would advise that you hold on to the accomplishments if in later years you find it necessary to let one or the other go. Educated women are in more danger of forgetting their accomplishments than of forgetting the solid acquirements. It is the graces and gifts of accomplishments to which you should hold on. Woman means two things—goodness first, then beauty. These are the characteristics of the sex by endowment of God. Through the cultivation of these graces and gifts you will maintain goodness and conserve beauty."

Dr. McConnell's profession has undoubtedly brought him into intimate relations with the family life of the people, and he knows that when a woman has a house to care for, two or three children to keep well dressed, and the domestic economies from which few women are exempt to practice, she is apt to give up entirely to the serious business of life, and he urges the young girls to keep their hands on the accomplishments which make cushions for the hard routine of the world more comfortable for themselves and every one else.

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There are some very charming people in Chicago and some of the very prettiest girls who have visited New York have come from the Windy City. But if the papers are to be believed there are some very peculiar people who live there also. One of these is a girl who has written to The Times-Herald for instruction upon a point of etiquette. It is a deep point. "When you are invited to spend the night," she says, "does it mean that you are also invited to breakfast the next morning?" Evidently one poor girl has been grudged her morning cup of coffee and roll at some hospitable Chicago house where she has been "spending the night."

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But they are also very good in Chicago. Much better than a great many people are around New York. Another young woman who is uncertain what Madame Grundy expects of her, writes to The Times-Herald dispenser of good form to ask: "What do you think of the practice of riding either on horseback or awheel or of golfing on Sunday morning?" The young woman questioner then goes on to explain that it is not as a matter of right or wrong that she wishes the question answered, but a matter of etiquette. Mary Manners, who solves the problems of social may-or-may-not-be, replies to this one solemnly. It is almost possible to hear her severe tones and see her compressed lips as she answers:

"The people whose opinion you would value do none of these things on Sunday."

It is to be hoped that the names of the New York people who play golf on Sunday will never, never get in the papers and reach the West. It would be such a long list and such a comprehensive list that it might shock Chicago into giving up golf altogether and perhaps having a curfew bell to inculcate a high moral standard that would be able to resist all temptations such as Sunday golf playing and bicycle riding.

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There is one place where they are to have a curfew bell if the women of the town can bring it about. That is in Attleborough, Mass. Attleborough is a small place covering a good deal of territory, and devoted chiefly, as far as its business interests are concerned, to the making of cheap jewelry. The people live well and pay their bills when business is rushing and the factories are working over hours, and at other times depend upon the trades people and kind friends who have money to loan. Each man keeps a trotting horse and a cow which serve for amusement and the necessities of life in dull times. There are eight organizations in the place, including a Mother's Club, which are banded together in an endeavor to have a curfew law passed. Attleborough is a quiet place, whose chief excitement is the trolley which was introduced some few years ago. It would not seem that it had more evils to combat than other places that it must have the law interfere in behalf of its children. It looks as if the mothers of the place could not be the genuine article, but a cheap plate, like Attleborough jewelry.

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"You are always reading things about the beauty of a soft voice," says the girl who is blessed with one that is low, ladylike, and musical, "and I have never given it any thought until recently, and now I begin to believe there is something in it. I think one instinctively lowers the voice in asking a favor, and I am sure that I have done so without thinking of it. I don't know that I ever should have noticed it if my attention had not been called to one of the girls, who speaks rather loudly, and I noticed that though she is a pretty and attractive girl, she does not—well, get her own way as often as she likes. I came to the conclusion, then, that it was her voice. Now I take pains, whenever I want anything, to ask in my very softest voice, and even if it is my own brother I am asking I usually get it. Selfish? Why, of course not. I always want what other people will like."

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The introduction by the Americans of the Mother Hubbard to the little girls of Puerto Rico was a perfectly natural step to be taken, and only followed the precedents of earlier historical effort in the way of clothing. It has never been generally known where the Mother Hubbard originated. It is a comfortable garment, not altogether beautiful; public opinion has been raised against it in times past, and its too common use has been tabooed by popular taste. The origin of the gown, which makes it so appropriate for the Puerto Rican children, was in Honolulu, where the missionaries, in the early days, designed it for the native belles. It had many advantages, the chief among them being that it was light and cool, and easy to make, as Honolulu maidens were not skilled in needlework. History does not state whether the gown received its name in Honolulu in those early days, but undoubtedly it did. The missionaries, devoting their lives to the work of doing good to others, had but little time for reading outside their religious books, but they were all of them familiar with the classic works of Mother Goose. The Mother Hubbard of her annals was an eminently respectable dame, and in the bare state of her closet she sufficiently resembled the improvident Honolulu dames to make her name seem, to the not too critical missionaries, a very acceptable one for the newly invented frock for the tropics.

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Women are making so much trouble in all parts of the world. Even in Germany they cannot be properly subjugated. In Hildesheim the gossiping girls will persist in walking three in a row and the police have been obliged to intervene. The Chief of Police has had a big placard put up in a conspicuous place which reads:

"It has of late been frequently observed that young ladies, walking several together, or gathering in groups of three or even four, think it unnecessary to leave sufficient room for wayfarers to pass them in the principal thoroughfares. Although these gatherings of young ladies produce a very agreeable impression, still they seriously disturb the convenience of the public traffic, and cannot be tolerated. I therefore call attention once more to the illegality of such obstructions and hindrances, and earnestly request that the practice may be discontinued, and I may be spared the painful duty of interfering officially."

That is a polite and gentlemanly Chief of Police, and similar insinuating notices might be placed to advantage at the crossing of some American streets and in the cars where three people occupy the space of four.

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"If you are late in putting out your seed," says the woman who has a garden, "if you will only remember to soak your sweet peas and nasturtiums over night you will find that they come up much more quickly."

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"I have an infallible rule for the management of a husband," says an amiable married woman. "If he comes home at night very tired I keep everything very quiet for him, and have very little to say until after the soup course at dinner. By the time that course is over the soup has, as it always will do, warmed the very cockles of a tired man's heart, and he is in a good mood for anything and everything that may follow."

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Two girls who dress very simply are the daughters of Secretary Hay in Washington. They wear the simplest of wash gowns in their morning walks, with plain little sailor hats, and they are frequently to be seen with the grandniece of the Russian Ambassador, charming Mlle. Cassini, and the three conversing together in French.

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At one of the recent up-town matinées there was a young girl who looked like a bit of Summer in the wrong place. Who ever thinks of Summer in connection with a theatre? This girl was perhaps fifteen or sixteen, with skirts reaching an inch or two below her boot tops. Her gown was of white pique; with it she wore a jacket of bright scarlet and a little plain round sailor hat. She was a pronounced blonde with a pretty, soft, girlish complexion, one of those very fair blondes who look prettier in red than in anything else, and she made a dainty picture as she stood for a few moments outside the theatre at the close of the play.

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Presentation at Court in England is always a function which requires those who participate in it to have had a good gymnastic training. It is an ordeal that needs strength and endurance. But Dame Fashion, who is doing much that is sensible in the midst of her many follies, is working for better things in a small way. The May Drawing Rooms are the important ones of the year when new things are to be looked for from the modistes, and this year the novelty is in the trains, which are of butterfly weight compared with those which have been. The velvet and brocade trains have been supplanted by those more in keeping with the gauzy materials that are to be found in all the modish frocks, and the transparent train is as beautiful as the other and relieves the wearer from a great burden. The train is of some of the many thin materials now in vogue or of cloth of gold or silver, lined with tulle and edged with the same. Some of them are massed with sequins, or sewn with crystals and wired at the edge to give the proper sweep which the heaviness of the materials used heretofore has given. On some of the trains are flowers like the ribbon flowers which have been used so much, but made appropriately of mousseline de soie, tinted by hand. While these trains are beautiful and comfortable they have nothing to recommend them from an economical standpoint, for they are expensive and not durable. A train will not live to be made into a whole evening gown for less formal occasions.

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The girl who has a mother with a button box is congratulating herself upon having a wise and thoughtful parent. She is now overhauling the button box to find elaborate hatpins for herself. Old rhinestone buttons make attractive ones. They are well made and more attractive than many of the heads of pins that cost $1 or more, and a young woman can have one made for 10 or 15 cents. When the girl is of a particularly economical frame of mind she is not above sewing the button on her hat in the place where her hatpin ought to go, surreptitiously slipping the ordinary dull black hatpins out of sight for real use, and she has the ornamentation of the button as well as the reputation for having pretty hatpins, and it doesn't cost her a cent.

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"I can't get over a feeling of shame at the irregularity of the breakfast hour in my house," says the woman who was brought up to better things from a housekeeper's point of view. "You read in the housekeeper's guide of the neatly dressed maid who knocks at the bedroom doors a half hour before breakfast is ready, knocks again when the meal is ready to be served, when the whole family descends to the dining room. The maid who knocks at the bedroom doors of any of the members of my family will not be welcomed. The men of my family usually have their breakfasts at a certain time. Sometimes I take breakfast with them. If I have been up late the night before I do not. I reserve my forces. It is better for me and better for the family altogether. My conscience does not trouble me, but I can't help feeling a little shocked, as it comes to me with the force of newness when I hear the mother of another family say that she slept until 9 o'clock and left her children and husband to go off without her assistance."

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"It is a pretty little hat, isn't it?" said the girl, "and you could never guess where it came from. The church poor-box. It is one of the ridiculous things that came to us to be sent to the heathen in foreign lands. Of course we couldn't send it, but we took off the trimmings for other purposes and I took the bonnet. Not expecting to use it? Certainly not. But in a case of need I wanted just such a little lace and jet affair, and being something of a milliner I trimmed it, and it is so pretty that I am not going to give it up. Oh, yes, I know where it came from and its whole history. The woman in the parish who has the most money and the least sense sent it. She ordered it for herself, didn't like it, never wore it, and with much graciousness presented it to us for the heathen. We smiled a little among ourselves as we took it, and now I smile quietly to myself as I imagine what Mrs. Blank, with all her snobbishness, would think if she knew that I was wearing one of her cast-off bonnets. I don't even dare to tell my mother about it, she would be so horrified. But I really do need it, and I don't know of any poor creature who needs it more."

WHEN THEY GROW UP.

How aggravating, truly,
To the fond parental mind,
Which has ruminated sorely
On the manner and the kind
Of employment for the first-born
When he becomes a man,
To find that this same infant
Has evolved a diff'rent plan.

Here's little Percy Sunbeam,
Whom his mamma's training hard
To become, when he grows older,
A soulful, singing bard.
Does Percy take it kindly?
No; his ma is pained to note
That Percy's great ambition
Is to don a "copper's" coat.

And Reginald de Richblood,
As per mamma's decree,
Is designed as a musician
To bring the world to knee.
Does Reginald seem willing?
Well, within his childish eyes
There's a token that he reckons
That the iceman's just his size.

De Vere de Vean de Coogan
Has a manner, oh! so quaint,
That his mamma deems his mission
Is to teach the world to paint.
And perhaps it is; but "dearest"
From his field has strayed afar,
For he aims when he has "growed up"
To conduct a trolley car.
W. H. in Philadelphia North American.

GIRL'S HOSPITAL EXPERIENCE.

All a Pleasure, and Even the Operating Room Had No Terrors—Operating Robe and Stockings Not Pretty.

"A hospital has nothing but pleasant associations for me," says the girl who knows, "and you will never find me out of one again when I am ill, providing I can help it. It is much more convenient than it is to be ill at home. You are made perfectly comfortable, you have the best of attendance, and you do not feel all the time—if you are well enough to feel anything—that the family is being entirely upset and made half sick as well from the nervous strain.

"It is less expensive, too, I believe. When one has had illness in the family, and knows how many towels and how many pieces of bed linen a good nurse feels are necessary for the welfare of her patient, and what a trouble and expense it is to get it laundered, to say nothing of the other expenses, the cost of hospital treatment seems small.

"One is not quite in the swim nowadays if one has not had an 'operation performed.' Those words seem to be a sort of open sesame to special select circles, and from the number of people who use them one would think that there was not a thoroughly sound person in the community. So I have had my 'operation performed,' and for the people who don't belong to the select circle and who don't know the experience it may be interesting.

"In the first place the time for me to go to the hospital was one of the hottest of hot periods in the Summer, so if I lived through that and can still say hospital life is a delight I think every one ought to believe me.

"The first step was the going to the hospital, and that I did all by myself, took a car and went down there. I had stipulated that I must be allowed to go alone. I knew that I should be able to stand on my own part of the trouble, but to have a sympathizing family around would unnerve me completely.

"I had made up my mind that I would be cool. I had perfect confidence in the hospital and also in the doctor, which were two important points. Then, perhaps, one thing which may have helped to give me confidence was that I had nerved myself once or twice before, thinking that I was to be operated upon with the use of cocaine and that is much worse than undergoing an operation in the regular way. The nurses themselves do not like a cocaine operation, I learned afterward, for the suffering of the patient tries their nerves. So having lived through the thought of that I was prepared for anything that would not be as bad.

"I reached the hospital, announced myself, and was shown upstairs to my room which was everything that could be desired. Then I began to have callers. The first was the historian, who took down the hygienic history of my family, all sorts of things about myself, &c., everything almost, though he very politely refrained from asking my age, which I had given down stairs. Then came the Superintendent with similar questions, the doctor asking my personal hygienic history, whether I had ever had an operation performed before, taken ether, &c. Then came the nurse.

"All this was in the afternoon of the day before the operation was to take place and the nurse took the first step toward the real preparation for it. That was an alcohol bath, and then much to my surprise came a bandage. If the operation is to be upon the arm you are bandaged tightly on the arm, or if it is upon the side you are bandaged around the whole body to keep the blood from the place where the operation is to be, as far as possible.

"That was the only thing for me that night, and I was at liberty to enjoy myself as I pleased. I had brought down an exciting book, the room was comfortably lighted with electricity, and I was my own mistress until morning. I could sit up or go to bed as I pleased, and I sat up and read until I felt sleepy.

"Everything about a hospital is so clean that it is a delight and evidently they had a good chef at my hospital, for every meal was delicious. There were none of the delicacies of the season that were not served me, and everything in the daintiest way, a regular course dinner, the tea and chocolate in individual pots, and the china all most attractive.

"The next morning I had a light breakfast and about an hour before my particular doctor was expected to arrive the nurse came to get me ready.

"There was a bath of ether this time, and I had to don the hospital regalia. That was not attractive. It consisted of two garments, a nightdress, or the equivalent for one, and a pair of stockings. The nightdress was a funny, plain, coarse affair, opened in the back. I asked the nurse if I couldn't wear something of my own prettier than that, but she advised the hospital garb, and I put it on. It was marked in big letters on the outside, with the words, "Private Patient Department," to identify me probably if I got lost in the wards. But I would not have gone far in it. The stockings were funny white things, marked with big letters on the toes. Those stockings would have kept me in good humor if nothing else. I laughed every time I looked at the lettered toes.

"I only indulged in two more little vanities after those were on, and that was to ask if I couldn't wear something to keep the stockings up, and my side combs, because I knew I should look such a fright with my hair down over my face on the operating table.

"My clinic robe was on the bed, and when I was dressed with my hair braided down my back, I was ready as soon as the doctor should arrive. The costume was not uncomfortable for a hot day, and I sat down to go on with my book. I had reached a most thrilling part in it, so the time passed quickly, though the doctor did not come when he was expected.

"My carriage—a wheeled chair, with a man to roll it—was outside the door, and there they stood for an hour or two waiting for a whistle which would notify the nurse the moment the doctor arrived, and then I must start off. When that finally did come she was with me in an instant, my clinic robe was slipped on, and I was in the chair, and we were on the elevator before I knew it.

"The nurse went with me to the etherizing room, where there was one of the surgeons and the surgical nurse, to whom I was introduced. There was another nice little chair to get into which also had wheels—the etherizing chair. The surgeon asked me a few questions—had I ever taken ether before, &c.—then I was in the chair, and a cone was drawn over my face. My doctor came in then.

"'How do you do, Miss Blank?' said he. 'I can see you, but you can't see me.'

"'How do you do?' I answered, and that was the last I knew until I opened my eyes and said again:

"'Oh, I feel better!'

"'Would you like to see some of your friends?' asked the nurse.

"There I was in my room again, there was the same nurse, and I was a creature all puffed up with bandages, and before me, in spite of my injunctions, were some of my relatives.

"I had gone into the operating room and come out again with a normal pulse, and though the rolls of bandages and pounds—more or less—of cotton batting were not very comfortable, I was as well as could be under the circumstances. I had made up my mind that I would not be excited, and I had not been.

"The first thing I asked was if I had talked on the operating table, because people do say silly things, and that was the one thing I had been afraid of. But I hadn't said one word.

"Then began a pleasant routine of eating, reading, and receiving calls from nurses and doctors, and being always in readiness for my doctor. He might come any time in the day, and I must be in my room ready for him, and, even if the bandages had only been adjusted ten minutes before, off they came again when he arrived. He took part of them off for good the first day, it was so hot, and then I was more comfortable.

"That was all there was to it. I was to stay at first a long time. Then the time was shortened; then the next time I asked the doctor he said: 'You can go home today, if you like. There is no reason for your staying here.'

"So I went home—wearing some bandages, to be sure—and now I shall never have any but pleasant associations with a hospital, and I don't believe there is any treatment more satisfactory in any kind of illness for one's own good or for that of the family."

INTEREST IN ROPE CLIMBING.

Women Took It Up this Year—May Be Rope Drill Classes Next.

Rope climbing has been popular in New York the latter part of the gymnasium season. There were so many serious results from the lack of knowledge of how to get down a rope safely, where even there was not loss of life, that in the gymnasiums there was an increased interest in it, and the women gymnasts who had previously considered it too heavy work turned to it with enthusiasm and made, consequently, some progress.

"Would it be possible, do you think," a reporter asked Miss Daisy M. Elliott, who has been connected with the Berkeley gymnasium since its days in the Berkeley Lyceum Building, when it was the property of a number of stockholders, of whom Miss Helen Gould was one, "for a woman, if she understands the science of coming down a rope, to put her foot around it and then come down without injury if she had not previously tried it?"

"A great deal can be done in a time of excitement that could not be done at another," said Miss Elliott, "and it is possible that such a thing might be done safely if two or three previous trials had been made, but it would be doubtful if it could so be done the first time. Things that pupils in a gymnasium can do in the gymnasium they cannot do always outside. The presence of the instructor gives them confidence. It is to be seen even in the matter of vaulting. A girl who goes over the bar successfully when the instructor is standing by will balk at it if she happens to be away. She hasn't the confidence.

"A woman does not do as well as a man, anyway, because she is not accustomed to as much freedom of motion. Since there have been so many fires in New York there has been a renewed interest in rope climbing, and it has been proposed that another year we have a rope drill and form classes and have nothing else taught. I hardly think it will be done, and I should suggest, anyway, that other exercises be taken with it.

"One of the girls here has told me that she has made a practical trial of her ability to go down a rope and that she did descend from a third-story window without any trouble. She was not one of the venturesome athletes either, and I was very glad to hear that she had been able to do it. It means a great deal to undertake anything like that when there is not the necessity and the consequent excitement.

"We learn here to climb the rope before we go down it, and that is the most difficult part. The girls sometimes climb one rope and reach over to another and go down that. This comes under the head of heavy gymnastics, and every one is not care to take it. The work is laid out in a regular course, which comes in order. Children sometimes are able to climb the ropes at the end of the first season; older people seldom or never do. A girl under sixteen will do best at it. Over sixteen the girls have perhaps been wearing tight clothes, and they seldom or never have the freedom of motion of the boys. The older people get to rope climbing by the second season, but the seasons for most of them are short.

"Rope climbing is an excellent exercise to develop the muscles of the chest if it is properly done, but there is a great difference. You see some people use the arms and you will see that they do it in a way which contracts the chest and which is consequently detrimental. Swinging by the rings is on the same principle and may be done well or badly, as the chest is or is not contracted. The chest and upper arms are chiefly developed by these exercises, and of course the lower arm muscles to some extent.

"The beginner takes practice with the bar, first raising and lowering the body while the feet are on the floor to help support it. It is naturally easier for a light, slender person to come down a rope than for one who is stout. There is less weight to support. I don't know that it makes any difference whether a person is tall or short. There are a number of other things which tend to make rope climbing easier, and confidence is one of them. Women who are timid are not as successful as those who are not, though they may overcome that."

SHE WAS RIGHT.

"I cannot sing the old songs now,"
She trilled in alto cracked—
And those who heard her try all vow
She couldn't, for a fact.
—L. A. W. Bulletin.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S SUGGESTIONS.

If you will only have bare floors and rugs in your house there need never be a regular housecleaning period. The house will be cleaned from week to week, and carpet cleaning as an exceptional function will not be known.

***

Don't use tea leaves to clean a delicate carpet. They will be sure to stain it. Damp bran or newspapers dampened and torn will answer the purpose. Sweep the way of the nap of the carpet. Never shake rugs from the end; too much weight comes on them and they are liable to be torn or strained; shake them from the sides. Turn them face downward to be swept, or the dust will be ground into them. Salt used on a carpet collects dampness and rusts the tacks.

***

For taking spots from carpets use ammonia or ox gall and water. For the former use two tablespoonfuls of household ammonia to four quarts of water. Half that amount will be all that will be needed usually. Use one tablespoonful of ox gall to a quart of water. Take a sponge or flannel, not too wet, and rub until nearly dry. Lime spots can be removed with vinegar. Use quickly and wash off. For soot cover quickly with salt or corn meal and sweep up. For ink, pour milk over the place and as it becomes discolored absorb it with blotting paper or coarse butcher's paper. Then wash with warm water and castile soap. Cover grease spots with pulverized magnesia or cornstarch, Fuller's earth or buckwheat flour. Cover with brown paper and place over it a slightly warm iron. Where the color has been taken out it can sometimes be restored by sponging with weak vinegar or spots made by an alkali by using chloroform.

***

If you have looked carefully around the window sills for buffalo moths during March and February you will not have much trouble with them later. But they are at work during all seasons of the year in warm rooms. They have a taste for colors, frequently eating the red from rugs and can often be caught on small pieces of red flannel placed around their haunts. A pepper tea made of one-quarter pound of red pepper steeped in a gallon of water is good for carpet pests, which do not like the vicinity of the floor washed with it. A bottle of soft tar kept open in closets will help to keep moths away.

***

Turpentine and linseed oil in equal parts make a good mixture for furniture. For sun streaks a solution, one-third sweet oil and two-thirds alcohol, is an excellent mixture. A soft cloth slightly dampened with kerosine will restore the polish.

***

Bare floors should be wiped daily, but they should be well swept with a hair brush before wiping. Mattings should be swept twice or three times a week. Sweep with a brush and then go over them with a cloth on the broom. Salt and water is very good for a matting, but the matting should be rubbed dry after the salt has been used.

***

Do you clean your ivory piano keys and knife handles with alcohol? A solution of two-thirds of alcohol and one-third of sweet oil will take ink stains from wood. But if they are fresh stains and not large, before trying that take a soft cloth, breath upon the stain, then rub gently while the spot is damp and soft from the breath, and there are ten chances to one that the spot will rub out without trouble.

***

Every good housekeeper who enjoys the light from a good oil lamp should keep always on hand a little brush to clean the holes in the burners, the lungs of the lamp. The lamp should be taken apart every day. That is, it should be opened to allow the gas to escape, and then carefully filled. There is no danger of an explosion if this is done. The reservoirs should be washed out once a week to insure a clear flame. When the lamp is put out the wick should be turned down low and the flame blown out across the chimney. If the wick is turned down below the tube when the lamp is not lighted the wick will not feed over the edge and there will be no odor. It is never necessary to do anything more than to rub the wicks to take off the black crust that forms at the top. If the wicks become gummy they can be soaked in vinegar and thoroughly washed and dried. Chimneys may be tempered by putting in cold water and allowed to come to a boil. In lamps where the reservoir is glass a little coarse rock salt makes the oil give a clearer light, but it must not be used where there is anything that will rust.

***

Do you remember that to keep your tablecloths in good condition the coffee and tea stains must be looked after carefully? Place the spot over a bowl and pour boiling water through it so that it will strike the stain with some force. When the stain is an old one and dried in, it must soak in the boiling water. And don't be afraid of the water. You can not take out the stain with a pint or a quart. Have plenty of it. Chocolate stains require cold water at first, but if washed in chloride of lime, must be used with great care. Boiling water takes out fruit stains and wine stains also after the place has been covered with salt. The Frenchwoman drops a pinch of salt on the tablecloth as soon as she discovers one. Never use hot water for blood stains, but warm with soap. The sun will take out scorch marks either when the linen is put on a platter and covered about an inch deep with water, or put in the sun dry.

***

Chamois makes as durable and satisfactory a duster as can be used. To keep it clean it must be washed in soap suds, dried in the shade and rubbed dry. It will hold a little dampness and is satisfactory in this way for dusting. Imitation chamois is also very good and less expensive. Dusters should be kept for the purposes for which they are intended and should never be used for anything else.

***

Don't throw away the trimmings from your new tablecloths. Those long linen threads you will need when your tablecloth begins to break a little. With them you can prolong its span of life many days. Also try in ironing your tablecloths to have them folded in different ways to vary the creases so that the wear will not come always in the same place.

***

Dollies and carving clothes should be rolled on a stick or roll of paper after they have been ironed, without being folded. The centrepieces should never be rolled tightly if they are embroidered. A piece of soft paper and flannel should be placed under them. Your heavy linen will not need starch, but the old linen will be better for a little starch and blueing. See that your laundress uses the heavy irons for the linen.

***

The prettiest gift at a wedding the other day was a book of doilies made like an old-fashioned needle book. It was of white linen marked in white on the outside, "Doilies," while inside were flannel leaves with sheets of blue tissue paper and alternately between them thirteen beautiful embroidered doilies, the work of one of the bride's friends.

***

Linen will last much longer if soaked and then steamed or boiled without rubbing. Let it boil about five minutes. Wrinse very thoroughly. Did you ever notice iron rust spots in your linen for which you could not account? Those were caused by the laundress who was careless about wrinsing and left the soap in.

***

Of course every good housekeeper sees that the stains are removed from the linen before it goes into the wash. If it is not convenient for you to use lemon juice and salt to take out iron rust spots, it may be easier to buy lemon salts to keep on hand for such an emergency. The salts are somewhat stronger than the lemon. Grass stains will always yield to cream of tartar if the spot is wet and well rubbed.

In the Clubs.

The Council of the General Federation of Women's Clubs met in Philadelphia last week and discussed the reorganization of that body. The Worcester Woman's Club has taken the initiative, asking that the delegates to the Federation be representatives only of State Federations, and not of individual clubs, so large a number making the organization unwieldy. Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, President of the New York State Federation, spoke against the motion and it was not carried. A programme proposed for the next biennial meeting of the Federation was opposed as not paying sufficient attention to domestic science. The matter was left in the hands of the programme committee. There may be a committee appointed to communicate with the State Federations and report with regard to a reorganization of the Federation by the first of next March.

***

The Women's Clubs of Maryland are preparing to organize a State Federation in the Fall.

Women Decorate Graves.

A committee from the Women's Relief Corps of the Seventy-first Regiment decorated the graves in the plot belonging to the regiment in Mt. Hope Cemetery on Decoration Day. A laurel wreath and cut flowers were placed on each grave, and in the centre of the plot a standard piece marked "71st N. Y. V.," in immortelles.

Answer to Request.

The hourly nursing done in New York is by the members of the Bellevue Graduates' Association, which has its registry office at 6 East Forty-second Street.

HANDSOME WOMEN

Often owe their charms to a luxuriant growth of hair. Those not blessed with such a gift should examine our

Patented Human Hair Goods,

which imitate nature to perfection and can not be detected.

Our

Waves, Wigs and Bangs,

CONSTRUCTED

Without wire, lace or net,

must be appreciated this kind of weather. An inspection will convince you that these are the only perfect goods.

SHADES AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

MARCEL AND FRENCK WAVING A SPECIALTY.

THE W. A. BARRITT Co., 54 W. 23d St.

Headquarters for Marguerite Creams and Elgin Goods.

A PHILANTHROPIC BUSINESS

Homes Found Free of Charge for the Great Army of Boarders.

A LITTLE WOMAN DOES IT

She Has a Boarding Directory and a Real Estate Agency and a Variety of People to Satisfy.

The sign says "Blank & Co., Board Directory and Real Estate Agency." The homeless citizen who steps in to see about buying, hiring, or boarding is inclined to think at first that the firm has stepped out and taken the business along. The room is large and attractive, in a building devoted to business and studios. The little woman who occupies the room is well suited to it, but she does not suggest a hard-headed real estate agent or any other kind of a real estate agent.

But that is where the casual observer makes a mistake and a little woman who does not seem to be more than a schoolgirl may have a good fund of common sense and experience.

"It is my belief," said the old man who poses as a philosopher, "that when a woman is not in her proper place taking care of some good man's home she is doing the next best thing when she provides something that is needed to help make a home for some one else."

That is what the little lady in black, who is Blank & Co., is doing, for she guides the footsteps of many guileless mortals to comfortable havens in the great city where they can have as many of the comforts of home as possible. One of the great trials in boarding is not that the boarding places are so bad or that the people are hard to please, but that the places and people are not selected with regard to each other's requirements.

That is what the little woman who bears the whole responsibility of a business upon her shoulders says. She has grown up in this particular business. She took her post-graduate course, when she left school, at a small desk beside the one where her mother was conducting the business she is now carrying on herself. It is a business that is a real philanthropy, but probably that is not the reason that either member of the firm of Blank & Co. took it up, but because it was profitable—the reason why so many charming and cultivated women have gone into business in recent years.

"I do all the work of a regular real estate agency," says the little agent, speaking of her work, "but, of course, there are a great many agencies in the city, and my chief business is the board directory. It is a difficult thing for a person coming into the city to find a satisfactory place to board. There are a great many boarding places in the city, but to find just the right kind of a place unless you are well acquainted, or even, then, is quite a task. That is where I help people. All they have to do is to come to me, tell me the number of persons in the family—if there is a family—the ages of the children, the number of nurses, and the price they wish to pay, and I will give them a list of places from which they may be able to select one that suits.

"They tell me about the average price they wish to pay, for, of course, I understand that if they get something a little superior to what they expect they are willing to pay a little more, or if it is a trifle below the standard they may not pay as much. All that I do for them without charge, and I can usually please them.

"The business is well established, and my mother was well known, and all the best houses in the city were registered with her. I have grown up in the business, so that I know all the places perfectly, have seen the houses, know the people in charge of them, and the location of their rooms, what they ask for each, know what kind of a table is set, and when people come for a boarding house I know just where to send them. The proprietor of the boarding house who is registered with me pays me a commission when the room is taken.

"I never take a fee before that, for I am independent.

"The business is not a mere matter of registering houses and sending the first people who come in to the first place I have on my books if the rooms that are vacant agree with the price. There is a great deal of tact required. Two sets of people may come to me and ask for the same kind of rooms and be willing to pay the same price, but I would send them to different places. Perhaps they may give me an idea of the general style of house they want, but if not I form an idea of what they would like from their general appearance.

"For instance, one family I would send to a house where the guests were in the habit of stopping in the parlor after dinner for conversation, where there is a piano in the room, some one who plays and a general home atmosphere. Then another family will ask for exactly the same kind of rooms and pay the same price, but I will send them to a house where no one knows any one and where every one in the house goes to his or her own room after each meal, and there is as little sociability as there would be at a big hotel. That is where one requires some experience and judgment and a knowledge of the different houses.

"There is everything to be found in New York, from the room for $7 or $8 up to $50 a week. It is difficut to find anything for the lowest price, and it would be a hall-room and not in one of the first-class houses. The highest board would call for a second floor front room in a first-class house, with a parlor dining room. There is a great change in the matter of boarding in the last few years. The hotels are making bids for a great deal of the patronage that has gone to private houses heretofore. The great apartment hotels that have been put up have made a great difference in things.

"At one time people would pay a hundred dollars or more a week for a single room and engage it for a year and have their meals served privately. Such people now will go to a hotel, and it is very difficult to get any one to take a room for a year, though there are some people who do. There is no decrease in the number of people who are boarding now, and there are so many places where boarders are taken that it would not seem possible that there could be people enough to fill them.

"Some people find it cheaper to board, some board because they have so much trouble with servants, and others because they are out of town so much of the time that it is not worth while to keep house in the city. There is one other change that has come into the business recently, and that is where people living well in handsome houses are throwing them open for one reason or another and letting rooms to strangers.

"It may be that there is such a tendency to go into business that people who have objected to letting any one into their houses at one time, do not think of it now, and it may be that they need the money. But whatever the reason is, there are a great many people, who they are no one would imagine, who are letting furnished rooms in their houses.

"'I have more room than I need, now that my family is small,' one woman who lives in a magnificent house said, 'and with accommodations for them I have visitors from Fall until Spring, and I am wearied with entertaining. It will be much more satisfactory to me to have the rooms occupied than to have them as they are now.'

"But imagine the good fortune of the people who get into such a house. It is a magnificent house, exquisitely furnished. Everything in it is a gem of its kind. Every picture is a work of art, a study in itself, and the walls are lined with pictures and the halls are veritable art galleries. The rugs are the finest work of Oriental hands, bought not because there was need of a floor covering, but because they were treasures worth buying. Everything in the house is the same.

"The rooms that have been taken form a small suite or a bedroom, sitting room, and a private bath. Breakfast is served in the rooms, and is the only meal taken in the house. The servant at the appointed time takes that to the private sitting room, and the two families are as entirely independent of each other as if they lived in separate houses. The people who have taken the rooms are more than pleased with their good fortune. The mistress of the house is equally delighted. She would never know that there were people in the house, and instead of visitors who must be entertained, she gets a handsome check each month, and it is one that is thankfully given by the people, who feel that they are indebted to her.

"In a case like that it is necessary to have a mediator between the people who wish rooms and the people who have them to dispose of. Advertising would be a matter entirely out of the question, and it is an incidental of which a woman would not speak even to her friends.

"Among the most popular people who take furnished rooms are doctors. They must have certain privileges, and they pay for them. They usually take rooms in houses where there are only furnished rooms. They do not like boarding houses, as there are too many people around, and they do not like the odor of cooking in the house. They are not satisfactory guests, either, in boarding houses, for it is not pleasant to other guests to have sick people around. But in a private house there is no objection to this, usually, and the doctor, if he is reasonably well treated, is likely to become a permanent guest. Young doctors are particularly popular, if it is certain that they will pay their bills.

"I have some bachelor apartments on my books—handsome houses, where the rooms are arranged in suites and where breakfasts are served and where, if a man is ill, he can have everything required in the way of delicacies prepared for him, as some of the apartment-house residents have in Winter when they have been so ill that they have required the services of a trained nurse. Men are better cared for usually than women, because they are, as a rule, considered more desirable guests.

"It is always more difficult to place a woman than a man in a suitable boarding house. If a woman takes a hallroom it does not make so much difference, but if she is a woman who can afford to pay more she is sure to be more or less trouble in the house. She goes shopping and has her packages sent home, and she sometimes sends them C. O. D. They are sure to arrive just at dinner time, when every one is busy, and there is change to make and a fuss generally. Then if she takes furnished rooms, if she does not say anything about it at first, she is pretty sure to want to do a little cooking, and if she says it is only going to be a cup of tea it is liable to materialize into a chop or a steak. A man and his wife are more satisfactory than a single woman, for the proprietor of a boarding house always wishes to make as much money as possible and a room let to two people brings in more money.

"It is necessary to be as particular about people who are sent to the different houses as the houses to which they are sent. A great many of my customers are people who have been coming to me for a long time. I know all about them personally and others are likely to come through them, and so I feel that they are well recommended. If I am the least in doubt about boarders I have no rooms that will suit them. When I send people to a place it is a guarantee that they are all right and they can be sure that the place to which they go will suit them.

"It is very seldom that I have any trouble. It is possible to make a mistake, but that does not happen very often. I had some trouble with a New England woman once, but that was simply because the kind of a place she wanted would not agree with her price. It was not because she was not able to pay, for she had been paying enormous rates at a hotel. Board is more reasonable in New England than here, and possibly for that reason she was trying to bring New York prices down to a New England standard.

"I gave her rooms at the prices

CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

Memorial Day.

"Every soldier's grave made during our unfortunate civil war is a tribute to American valor.

"And while, when those graves were made, we differed widely about the future of this Government, these differences were long ago settled by the arbitrament of arms, and the time has now come, in the evolution of sentiment and feeling, under the providence of God, when, in the spirit of fraternity, we should share with you in the care of the graves of the Confederate soldiers."—President McKinley at Atlanta.

Once more we gather under skies of May,
When lilac blossoms, and when violet blows,
And on these grassy graves we weave a spray
Of Northern lily and of Southern rose.

Once more we hear the blue bird's song afloat,
The thrush's piping in the dewy dell;
We thrill to hear the Northern robin's note,
And stand ensnared by Southern mockbird's spell.

Once more the winds through odorous orchards blow,
The creamy hawthorns through the fences twine;
Lo! all the sunrise splendors are aglow,
Like cataracts of red and golden wine.

We bring a wreath, O martyrs numberless,
Who perished that your country still might live;
Who fought and bled, the unborn babe to bless,
That we should still be brothers, and forgive.

But now we come, not as in bygone years,
When anger poisoned sorrow through and through;
When no one cried, through blended love and tears,
"Forgive them, for they know not what they do!"

Thank God, those days have now forever passed,
With all their strife of party, clique, and clan;
The Northerner, the Southerner, at last
Is simply, solely, an American.

On Santiago summits we unite
The grizzled foes of Chickamauga's day;
The hatreds of a Shiloh sink from sight
Beneath the waters of Manila Bay.

Above your graves, exultant anthems swell,
When Peace and Love have healed the battle's blows;
We flush with pride to think those fought so well
With these, so brave to overcome such foes.

Peace be to Lee, whose honor shall not cease;
To Stonewall, of the valor-vibrant name;
Peace be to Grant, who longed so much for Peace,
To Lincoln, of the everlasting fame!
—Harper's Weekly.

Fire Fighting.

Hugh Bonner in Ainslee's Magazine.

The steam fire engine, while very complete in all its appointments, has almost reached the limit of its useful capacity as an all-round apparatus for general use.

The engine of the present day is also deemed inadequate on some occasions to combat successfully with fire in these tall buildings when great power and forcing capacity are required, and the question of an auxiliary plan, with an abundant supply of water, has been brought before the city authorities for consideration. The plan suggested is the underground pipe system supplied with high pressure service, and laid expressly to withstand the severe strain likely to be placed on it in any section of the city, and is recommended as the most feasible auxiliary to the present system.

With this plan of underground pipes, tested to a high pressure (such pressure to be maintained by pumping machinery) and an abundant supply of water, either cistern or salt, we could not only cope with any fire that might occur in the highest of our office buildings, but with those as well that are used for warehouse and mercantile purposes.

There is an imperative need at the present time for just such a system in many sections of our city to enable the department to more successfully cope with fires. It should be introduced gradually, displacing many of the large engines now maintained and operated by the department at a great disadvantage, particularly so in season of heavy snowfalls, such as we have just passed through, though we have managed, with the aid of triple teams, to haul these heavy engines to fires, notwithstanding the obstacles encountered during the recent Winter. Nevertheless, the time has arrived when the steam engine should be displaced by the gradual introduction of the underground system, using either fresh or salt water. No other city in the world is favored with so abundant a supply of water as we have surrounding our city; and this advantage should be utilized to the extent of giving that protection to this city which its improvements and valuations so justly demand.

The Japanese Hot Bath.

From Chambers's Journal.

Here is a point that English folks might learn from the Japanese. The reason we are inclined, in this country, to catch cold after taking a hot bath in the daytime is that we do not take it hot enough. If only you have the water as near boiling point as possible, there is no fear of your getting cold afterward. The Japanese revel in these hot tubs. They take them three and four times a day. In some districts of Japan, I believe, the people are amphibious; for months at a time they live practically in the water. A Japanese once called upon me, and he apologized, at the outset of our conversation, for being so unmannerly and dirty, for he had only had time to take two hot baths that day.

The Rascality of Christian Science.

From Blackwood.

In the pursuit of her science she (Mrs. Eddy) had discovered that the cures would not work with out a sacrifice on the part of the patient, a pecuniary sacrifice which she assessed at £1 a week, or £8 a visit, payable in advance, since, as an eminent healer deliciously explains in a letter to one of her patients, "the running up of bills for healing is contrary to the spirit of Christian science." This is the whole structure of Christian Science is a pinnacle of sacrifice. The patient sacrifices to the healer; the healer sacrifices to Mrs. Field-King; Mrs. Field-King sacrifices to her tradesmen, or possibly (for this we do not know) to Mrs. Eddy herself, in the form of a commission on the profits.

Mrs. Eddy alone enjoys immunity from sacrifice, as is only just, seeing that she is, as it were, patentee of the system. As one of her most trusted followers declared, "Mrs. Eddy has a keen sense of the more practical side of life and a shrewd business instinct. For that reason some have even accused her of worldliness." As she charges £90 for three weeks' training as a healer, and claims to have in attendance of 3,000 pupils, and has sold 100,000 of her book at 14s. none will question the aptness of this loving description.

A Day Ahead of the Almanac.

From Self-Culture.

An interesting circumstance incident to Magellan's circumnavigation of the globe and discovery of the Philippines is that every degree Magellan sailed westward added four minutes to his day, until, when he reached the Philippines, the difference in time amounted to about sixteen hours. Curiously enough, this escaped the notice of all. Elcano, the only Captain who made the entire circuit, was not aware, "when he returned to the longitude of his departure, that his ship's logbook" was about a day behind "the time of the port his long-continued westward course had brought him back to. The error remained unnoticed also in the Philippines till 1844, when it was decided to pass over New Year's Day for once altogether." Thus it appeared that the Philippines, instead of lying far to the west of Spain, the direction in which the discoverers had sailed, might more properly be spoken of as lying about eight hours east of Spain. When it is noon in Madrid it is about 8:20 in the evening in Manila, and about 7:10 in the morning at Washington.

The Glacier Streams of Iceland.

From The Geographical Journal.

All the glacier streams of Iceland possess the common characteristics of carrying down large quantities of pebbles and clay and of spreading out over the lowlands in a network of anastomosing channels. Generally they emerge from their parent glaciers with a pretty steep fall and gather heavy burdens of pebbles and débris from the moraines—so heavy, indeed, that when the strength of the current diminishes the stream cannot carry its load, but drops it. The river bed thus gets choked up, the current divides. The strongest branches force their way through the débris, encounter fresh obstacles, run into one another, coalesce with other branches, gain accessions of power, once more burst through the deposits of gravel, send off small side arms, again diminish in volume, and so go through the whole process afresh. Thus there is an unceasing struggle between the glacial torrents and the masses of gravelly débris, giving rise to an incessantly changing network of interconnected channels.

One day a river branch will be swollen to the dimensions of a dangerous river, the next day it will contract to the compass of an insignificant rivulet. A minute often suffices to cause a stoppage, a division of the current, the carving out of a new bed. Some of these streams become dammed up till they form lakes, which overflow and inundate many square miles of the adjacent country. Some cut out such deep channels through the glacial débris that they do not shift their courses for many years. One of these glacial torrents, therefore, often presents a picture of an extremely complicated network of hundreds of branches, inclosing between them a multitude of islands of clay and sand, which are equally as variable as the rivers themselves. It may be accepted as an invariable law with regard to the glacial streams of Iceland that they never empty themselves into the deep fjords. In all cases where they formerly did so the fjords have become choked with sand, gravel, and clays.

Two Old Epitaphs.

Rider Haggard in Longmans.

Here are a couple of curious epitaphs from Wootton Church. On a stone, under the symbol of a skull and cross-bones and an hour glass with wings rising from it, is cut:

My breath is stopt,
My glass is run,
My life is cropt,
And I have done.

The second is from a brass:

In Wootton porch among these stones
I craved leave to lay my bones
Erasmus Stanhow inter'd is heere
The 1 October the 78 year.

This is confirmed by the registers, which state that "Erasmus Stanhaw of St. Margarite in Suffolk was buried heere Oct. ye 1st 1678."

In the register box was a torn piece of paper, which proved to be an interesting memento of the time when, in order to give encouragement to the wool trade, every corpse must by law be wrapped in a woolen shroud. Here is a copy of it:

"Elizabeth Wirr made oath 19th Jan. 1756 that the Body of Anne Squire Deceased and Buried in the Church of Wootton, was not wrapt, or Bound up with any material, But Sheeps wool only and that the Coffin was not lined or Faced with any thing but Sheeps Wool only.

"Sworn before me Francis Johnson Vicar of Brook.

"In Presence of ANNE CHURCH
MARY LINCOLN."

An Earthquake in Mexico.

From The Spectator.

We have had an earthquake, and I have never had a sensation like it, either physically, mentally, or spiritually. I was up here writing in my room, which opens with French doors on to a large stone balcony overlooking the court in which the fountain is. For some time there was an increasing trembling, which I at first thought was the moving of furniture, though it seemed strange that it should shake a heavy stone building; but when I began to feel dizzy, I said to myself, "earthquake," and I then went out on to the balcony, and, sure enough the whole building was visibly swaying and the large hanging lamps swinging like censers. There was no noise, which made it all the more weird. I ran downstairs and found every one hurrying into the street, (it was in the afternoon,) and in the wide street which opens into the Alameda (public gardens) at this point was a very impressive scene.

All traffic had stopped still, and there were hundreds of people in little groups on their knees praying, some aloud, some to themselves, the men with their hats off; those who were not kneeling were holding on to one another, as no one could stand steady. The lamp-posts were swinging like trees in a wind. Some people were calm, others in abject terror. I can't say that I was not afraid at all, though as soon as I was out of the building I couldn't see the chance of any danger. The earth was not any longer trembling or shaking, but swinging, which was most demoralizing. I felt something as though a solemn and dignified nightmare had come true; or as though we had been suddenly transferred to somewhere near the Presence where the working of nature was going on. It was very strange, indeed. No one was hurt in our part of the town, and I can see now how very little danger there really was, for there was plenty of time to get into the open.

Gladstone and Wine.

From "The Life of Gladstone," Sir Wemyss Reid.

The subject of wine interested him; he was fond of trying different varieties, and had a great liking for port. Often expectant guests—especially ladies—looking forward to a delightful conversation at dinner, would be sadly disappointed by finding Mr. Gladstone launched upon the topic of wine, which even he could hardly raise to sublime heights. It has been whispered that his taste in wine was not above criticism, but upon this point it would be rash to express an opinion. He once told the present writer that, in his younger days, he at one time kept some peculiar Greek wine on his writing table to sip while at his work; but he very soon discovered that it was a most unwholesome habit, and left it off. Since that time he never drank wine between meals. He said that if he had ever given in to the temptation to use alcohol as a spur to the hard-worked brain he would have been lost.

The Poet's Wife.

She brings her pretty knitting (bless her!)
Or mystic threads, for making laces,
That by-and-by will serve to dress her
In new and, no doubt, charming graces.
She sits and rocks, her rocker chiming,
In measured cadence, to my rhyming.

Sometimes with eye that proudly glistens
I read a sonnet I have written;
She counts her stitches while she listens,
Or pulls a thread, to make it fit in—
And, with her gaze intent upon it,
Asks "what they pay me for a sonnet?"

She little knows of rhyme or metre,
And cares still less, but asks me whether
Chiffon and roses would look sweeter
To trim her hat, than jet and feather?
And while I'm "framing odes to Cupid"
She tells me "Poetry is stupid!"

But oh, her eyes! . . . Her silken lashes—
Her hair's sweet mutinies . . . the dimple
In cheek and chin . . . the outward flashes
Of inward smiles . . . her tranquil, simple,
Entrancing air! . . . Did she but know it—
She is the reason I'm a poet!
MADELINE S. BRIDGES in The Ladies' Home Journal.

Sound English Sense in Egypt.

From The Spectator.

One principle deserves special notice. It is that of using English heads but Egyptian hands. In practice this means the policy of never putting an Englishman into any post which could not be just as well filled by a native. In other words the Englishman is only used in the administration where he is indispensable. Where he is not, the native, as is only just and right, is employed. The outcome of this is that Lord Cromer's work in Egypt has been carried out by "a body of officials who certainly do not exceed one hundred in number, and might possibly, if the figures were rigorously examined, be somewhat lower." Lord Cromer adds, however, that "these hundred have been selected with the greatest care." In fact, the principle has been—never employ an Englishman unless it is necessary in the interests of good government to do so, but then employ a first-class man.

The result is that the inspiring force in every department of the Egyptian State is a first-class English brain, and yet the natives are not depressed by being deprived of their share of the administration. The Egyptians, that is, do not feel the legitimate grevance that is felt by the Tunisians and Algerians when they see even little posts of a couple of hundred a year filled by Frenchmen.

Former Taxation in the Philippines.

From Gunton's Magazine.

The descendants of the early Spanish settlers, who have acquired in the course of time a strain of native or Chinese blood in their veins, termed Spanish mestizos, constitute an important element of the Philippine population. They belong to the merchant and landed classes, and also hold positions as clerks and subordinates in the Government's employ. The mixed races, which have resulted from the marriage of the natives with foreigners of many different nationalities, form a large and influential part of the community. The Chinaman has produced an extensive progeny. The pure-blooded Spaniards, if the militia is excepted, did not number over 20,000, many of whom were only temporary residents. The non-residents were generally connected with the Government, and lived in the islands for the sole purpose of making a fortune out of the people, to be spent later in Spain.

Under the mediaeval character of Spain's Government the Captain General, Deputy Governor, and head officials, aided by powerful religious orders, imposed and collected the most exorbitant taxes. There was a six-dollar poll tax, an income tax, a carriage tax, a tax for cutting down a tree, killing a hog, running an oil press, keeping a horse, for all legal and official documents, for every cocoanut tree; and moreover there existed a most iniquitous exaction of fifteen to forty days' free labor for the Government in raising products on which Spain had a monopoly. The result was that Spanish officials soon filled their coffers to overflowing. If trouble arose in collecting the taxes, the dwellings of the delinquents were frequently burned, and they themselves were liable to be chased by vicious dogs. The poor colonists expended all their labor in futile attempts to meet their Government dues, and yet this Government secured them few personal or property rights, made no internal improvements, furnished no relief in times of distress, provided no adequate system of education, nor studied at all to better their condition. Is it not natural that such abuse and injustice should cause repeated insurrections and revolts?

Napoleon's Skin Troubles.

From Harper's Magazine.

Napoleon Bonaparte, as First Consul and as Emperor, was the victim of a malady which caused him to seek the advice of the most distinguished physicians of Paris. It is a little shocking to modern sensibilities to read that these physicians, except Corvisart, diagnosed the distinguished patient's malady as "gale répercutée"—that is to say, in idiomatic English, the itch "struck in." It is hardly necessary to say that no physician of to-day would make so inconsiderate a diagnosis in the case of a royal patient. If by any chance a distinguished patient were afflicted with the itch, the sagacious physician would carefully hide the fact behind circumlocutions, and proceed to eradicate the disease with all dispatch.

All of which goes to show how easy it may be for a masked pretender to impose on credulous humanity; for nothing is more clearly established in modern knowledge than the fact that "gale répercutée" was simply a name to hide a profound ignorance; no such disease exists, or ever did exist. Gale itself is a sufficiently tangible reality, to be sure; but it is a purely local disease of the skin, due to a perfectly definite cause, and the dire internal conditions formerly ascribed to it have really no causal connection with it whatever. This definite cause, as every one nowadays knows, is nothing more nor less than a microscopic insect which has found lodgment on the skin, and has burrowed and made itself at home there. Kill that insect, and the disease is no more; hence it has come to be an axiom with the modern physician that the itch is one of the three or four diseases that he positively is able to cure, and that very speedily. But it was far otherwise with the physicians of the first third of our century, because to them the cause of the disease was an absolute mystery.

When We Grow Old.

When we grow old, dear love, and from my eyes
The light and brilliance of my hot youth dies,
And all the fairness you are praising now
Casts but its wraith o'er lip and cheek and brow,
While one by one our golden visions flee—
I ask you—will you love me faithfully
When we grow old?

When time shall turn these sunny locks to gray,
From my trim form all beauty take away,
When grace and ease and elegance are gone
And naught is left Love's fires to feed upon,
You, whom I chose my king among all men,
Still your heart's queen, shall I be reigning then—
When we grow old?

God keep you ever happy by my side!
Though age may stem this fevered passion tide,
When worn and weary down Life's vale we stray,
Be my heart's anchor as you are to-day;
Be my true love that shall the closer cling
Through all the changes coming years may bring;
Our faith upheld—count this our lasting gain
That we so live that Love undimmed remain
When we grow old!
—ANNIE G. HOPKINS in The Pall Mall Magazine.

Manufacturing a Snowy Road.

Verestchagin in The Contemporary.

"How did you paint the snowy road in your picture of 'Napoleon in 1814'?" I asked Meissonier. He picked out from under the table a low platform, about a metre and a half square, and said:

"On this I prepared all that was required—snow, mud, and ruts. I kneaded the clay, and pushed across it this piece of cannon several times, up and down. With a shod hoof I then pressed the marks of the horses' feet; I strewed flour over it, pushed the cannon across again, and continued to do so until I obtained the semblance of a real road. Then I salted it, and the road was ready."

"What did you salt it for?"

"To get the brilliancy of the snow. Why do you smile? How else could you do it?"

"It was very ingenious," I answered. "Je vous fais mes compliments. But, if I had been you, I should have gone to Russia, where nearly every road is dug up in the way you represented, and should have painted a study from nature."

"Yes! But nos autres Parisiens do not move about so easily."

The Abuse of Public Charity.

Controller Bird S. Coler in Appletons' Popular Science Monthly.

The city does not spend its own money cheaply. Of the appropriation of $1,941,215 for the support of the Department of Charities for the current year, the sum of $520,626 is allowed for the payment of salaries of Commissioners and employes. No private business could long endure if conducted on such a basis. Some of the institutions where hundreds of homeless waifs from the streets are cared for—institutions semi-public in character, managed by men of more than local reputation as experts in such work, societies founded by men and women whose lives have been devoted to doing good—show by their annual reports that more than half their income is paid out in salaries. One institution that received $30,000 from the city in 1898 and $20,000 from all other sources, reported a salary account of $31,000. Another, receiving $100,000 from the city and $120,000 in donations, had a salary account of $115,000. For every five persons supported by public charity there are three persons employed on salary in the work of relief. Of every $5 paid out by the City Treasury to relieve the sick and destitute, $2 is absorbed by the salary and expense account.

Mop Fairs.

From Good Words.

Statute fairs, otherwise termed hiring and mop fairs, are so called because they were especially founded by statute to act as informal registry offices for servants desirous of finding places, and masters and mistresses anxious to engage the same. Established under an act of Queen Elizabeth, these fairs were, until comparatively recently, very popular, and the name still survives in many towns, particularly in those of the midland counties, although the hiring of servants by these means has now almost entirely died out. Mop fairs were usually held immediately after the harvest had been gathered in, and lasted three days, called, respectively, "First," "Main," and "Runaway" hirings. The latter, it is said, owed its suggestive title to the fact of its being frequented by servants who had been hired on the previous days, and from discontent or otherwise had run away from their places and wanted fresh ones.

The servants stood in rows, males together, females together; hence the period over which the fair lasted was also known as the "John and Mary days." Unfortunately these fairs grew to be attended by much discreditable dissipation, and, acting under the advice of the late Lord Lyttleton, a scheme of servant registration was formulated throughout the Counties of Worcestershire and Warwickshire to take their place. Of course, the hiring that ensued on these occasions was practically confined to the farmer and small landowner classes, and it was thought that the latter would have their requirements far better suited by a proper method of registration instead of this haphazard system for filling up domestic vacancies. The last genuine mop fairs, held in the neighborhood of Birmingham a few years back, culminated in such drunken disorder that the Chief Commissioner of the county police, in giving evidence on the subject, suggested that, according to his experience, the word "mop" could only be interpreted in the sense of lowering an inordinate amount of liquor!

Music and the Puritans.

From Notes and Queries.

Macaulay wrote as if the whole body of Puritans thought it sin to "touch [play] the virginals." The Puritans did, indeed, forbid all amusement on the Sabbath, re-enact Queen Elizabeth's statute against the disreputable street minstrels, and object to the use of the organ in worship; but they did not object to everything pleasant. The organ was in those days used not in the same way as now, either in England or abroad. Thomas Mace of Cambridge, who was in York during the siege, (1644,) says in "Musick's Monument" that in York Minster the congregation sang a psalm tune accompanied by the organ, a custom which he had heard of nowhere else. That custom is now universal; but the ordinary use of the organ in the seventeenth century was to add brilliancy to the vocal music sung by the choir, and all possible embellishment by florid runs seems to have been employed.

The Puritans objected to that style of sacred music; and so should we object if it were heard now. The result was a blind rage which led to the destruction of several cathedral organs, and to a law that all organs should be removed from churches; and as this is popular knowledge, it has gradually developed a legend that the Puritans objected to all music, and that the art was prohibited during the Commonwealth. Several musical historians have stated or implied so much, but it is an absolute and unqualified falsehood.

The practice of secular music was in no way interfered with; and not only Cromwell, Milton, Whitelocke, but also Hutchinson and others of the leading Puritans were among the best amateurs of the day. And they were not exceptions. Milton, in "Areopagitica," (1644,) writing in Puritan London, says that lutes, violins, and guitars were to be found "in every house." Only the Quakers objected to music in itself; and the art was flourishing during the Commonwealth, when more music was published than during the whole reign of Charles I.

High Art in Cookery.

From Puck.

Scalloped Oysters.—Select firm, plump oysters, and scallop them evenly and neatly with a pair of sharp scissors. Now, with a needle threaded with pink silk, if for a pink tea, or blue if you wish Blue Points, work a buttonhole stitch round the scallop. When finished, press carefully on the wrong side with a hot iron.

Shirred Eggs.—Carefully remove the shell from a fresh egg, and hold the white and yolk firmly in the left hand. Now, with a fine needle and thread, gather the material in straight rows about half an inch apart. Draw up to the required fullness and fasten neatly the ends of the thread.

Snow Pudding.—Take about four quarts, say four and a half, of fresh snow. Wash in several waters and put it to soak in hot water over night. In the morning knead it up and set it by the fire to rise, add some melted glue, and set aside to cool.

Chicken Patty.—This dish is a lost art, as Patti is no chicken.

Egg Plant.—(See incubator.)

The Imperial Body Guard.

From The London Truth.

The Cent Gardes foundered with the Second Empire in 1870. The corps dated from the time of the Crimean War, when a visit from Queen Victoria was expected. The tallest and finest looking men and officers were selected from the cavalry. There were 137 of the former and 11 of the latter, but the number of men was increased to 208 Their function was purely decorative, and they chiefly served within the palace. What swells the officers were in their sky-blue uniform bedight with gold lace! The corps had regulations of their own. They were on no account, when on duty, to stir unless to salute the Emperor or the Empress, and only then when specially ordered. The worst breach of discipline would have been to forget they were to be motionless as caryatides.

One day Marshal Castellane, a vain, old, peppery personage, had occasion to see the Emperor soon after the creation of the Cent Gardes. Two of them kept guard beside the door opening from the anteroom on the presence chamber. They remained in the regulation attitude—that is to say, with the right arm horizontally stretched out, and holding a musket by the bayonet. The butt end rested on the ground. The Marshal was in uniform. Furious at not being saluted, he asked the one nearest to him what he meant. The Cent Garde seemed neither to see nor to hear. Castellane lost self-restraint and abused him. Still the soldier remained impassive. The irate Marshal sent for Col. Verly to complain. The Colonel failed to make him understand that approval and not chastisement was due. Thus the matter was brought before the Emperor, who gave the complainant a sharp rap on the knuckles by expressing his pleasure at the Spartan attitude of a household guard who was bound to ignore every rank but the imperial.

The Cruel Mantis.

From "True Tales of Insects," L. N. Badenoch.

It is as observant and quick as a monkey, as sly and stealthy as a cat; it is the tiger, not the saint, of the insect world. Its so-called devotional attitude is simply nothing but a lying in wait for what the gods may send in the shape of food. Establishing itself, as if in rapture, upon some twig or leaf, it will remain thus absolutely stationary, prepared to seize any unwary insect that may fall within convenient reach. After it exhibits a wonderful degree of patience, let us say an insect happens to alight within a short distance of it. Instantly it catches sight of the new-comer and begins, with slow, silent tread, to steal toward it. So imperceptible the motion, it can only be appreciated by steady and prolonged watching. At the same time the forelegs, which up till now had been bent back upon themselves, commence to open. Little by little the hunter creeps near its unconscious prey, its goggle eyes staring upon this object of absorbing interest. At last it is close enough to strike, and with celerity of movement the eye cannot follow a formidable foreleg is shot out to its full length and brings back the victim, hopelessly secured and crushed between the shank and thigh, and scarcely more than a moment is lost ere the body is torn to pieces and devoured.

Johneen.

Sure he's five months old, an' he's two foot long,
Baby Johneen.
Watch yerself now, for he's tarrible sthrong,
Baby Johneen!
An' his fists 'll be up if ye make anny slips—
With finger-ends rosy the same as daisy-tips—
But he'll have ye attend to the words of his lips,
will Johneen.

There's nobody can rightly tell the color of his eyes,
this Johneen,
For they're partly o' the earth, an' still partly o' the skies,
like Johneen.
So far as he's thraveled he's been laughin' all the way,
For the little soul is quare an' wise, the lit-tle heart is gay;
An' he likes the merry daffodils, he thinks they'd do to play
with Johneen.

He'll sail a boat yet, if he only has his luck,
young Johneen,
For he takes to the wather like anny little duck;
boy Johneen;
Sure them are the hands now to pull on a rope,
An' nate feet for walkin' the deck on a slope,
But the ship she must wait a wee while yet, I hope,
for Johneen.

For we couldn't do wantin' him, not just yet,
och Johneen.
'Tis you that are the daisy, an' you that are the pet,
wee Johneen!
Here's to your health, an' we'll dhrink it to-night,
Slainte gal, avic ma chree! live an' do right,
Slainte gal, avourneen! may yer days be bright,
Johneen!
—MOIRA O'NEILL in The Spectator.

The Woman Porter of Martinique.

From Chambers's Journal.

At the age of nine or ten she can carry a heavy basket or tray containing a weight of from twenty-five to thirty pounds. She then begins to go on long peddling journeys with her mother, elder sister, or responsible female friend, walking barefoot as many as fifteen miles a day. At eighteen she is vigorous and tough as a mountain pony, and, like most mountain-bred women, she is comely. She carries now upon her head a tray and burden of from 120 to 150 pounds, earning less than 30s. a month by traveling fifty miles a day as an itinerant seller. Forty or fifty miles a day, always bearing a burden of over 100 pounds—for stones are added as the tray is emptied of merchandise, to maintain the customary weight—and this for an income of a franc a day! Out of this franc she has her food and sleeping quarters to procure, and her clothes to get. Twenty francs a year will keep her in clothes.

A brief chemise and a light calico robe constitute her traveling apparel. On her head she wears a soft toche, or pad, upon which the tait (tray) is placed. She wears no shoes; she needs none. The soles of her feet are toughened to something like india-rubber, feeling no asperities of surface, bidding defiance to the sharpest flints. Her food is simple—5 sous a day for bread or biscuits, a few sous for a ragout, a few sous for some cheap liquor to mix with her drinking water; perhaps 15 sous in all. Her sleeping quarters might be expected to bring her daily expenses up to a franc; nevertheless, such is her ability to economize that she not only manages to live on her income, (which seems incredible,) but actually saves enough to set herself up in some simple business when her youth and physical powers decline.

Hereafter.

As one who waking in the night
From off the pillow lifts his head,
While o'er him comes a sudden dread,
And yet he dare not seek a light,

And so he will not search it out;
There may be naught, he does not know,
But lest to surety doubt may grow
He lies and hugs his trembling doubt.

O anxious soul, by thoughts oppressed
Of that dread future, far yet near,
Cease to essay the question here;
Death will respond or else give rest.
—E. B. in Lantern World.

Lord Kelvin's Lecture.

From Cassier's Magazine.

Eggs, jellies, shoemaker's wax, treacle, all sorts of stuff, are used to illustrate the lectures, and homely experiments are recommended to the student, even the humble teaspoon, "so ill-adapted to the purpose for which it is intended," being pressed into the service. In the famous egg experiment he shows how Columbus might have gained his object without breaking the egg. When boiled and set spinning on a table, the egg rises and spins on its end. Unboiled eggs, owing to the fluidity of the interior, do not rise, but if set spinning and then suddenly stopped and immediately released, they continue their motion for a little time. Once, the result of a students' plot, raw eggs were substituted for the boiled ones, but science could discriminate, and the verdict was unhesitatingly given: "None of them boiled."

He revels in experiments, and is always at home and serenely happy, whether among forests of organ pipes and tuning forks, or in a sea of bottles and vessels for experiments on capillarity, or surrounded by globes and tops to illustrate astronomy. From the close of the prayer, with which, according to the ancient custom, the lecture is opened, until the end of the hour, his body as well as his mind is never at rest. With restless energy he will dart off to the blackboard to illustrate what he has been talking about, his gown streaming out behind him. Loud applause greets his efforts as he wrestles with gyrostats, or works energetically at the brake wheel to illustrate the principle of rope dynamometry.

The appearance of the ballistic pendulum is always hailed with delight by the class, for one of the classical experiments is to be performed—the determination of the velocity of a bullet by firing it into the heavy wooden bob of the pendulum and noting the displacement produced. Armed with an old Jacob rifle, with which, when a volunteer, he used to practice, Lord Kelvin comes to the front of the lecture table, kneels, takes deliberate aim, amid great amusement and excitement, pulls the trigger, and, before the smoke has subsided, is busy at the blackboard with the calculation.

His students are proud of him, admiring his energy and enthusiasm, respecting him for his profound knowledge and his grand work, loving him for his gentle, unassuming nature.

Relations with Spain.

From The Review of Reviews.

Nothing would seem to stand in the way of the early resumption of very cordial relations between the United States and Spain. The last installment of the $20,000,000 Philippine indemnity has been duly paid over by our Government. Spaniards and Spanish interests in Cuba are looking to the United States for justice and fair play, with a full sense of security and with no ill-feeling whatever. Among the good results of the war and the peace treaty must be mentioned the wiping out of all claims on the part of the citizens and Government of the one country against the other arising out of the circumstances of the Cuban war of rebellion. Thus Spain is debarred from making any claims against the United States on the score of filibustering and the fitting out of unlawful expeditions analogous to our Alabama claims against England. American citizens who owned property in Cuba will not, on the other hand, bring claims against Spain for losses incurred by them in the period of the insurrection.

The war liquidated all old scores, and the United States and Spain begin their new account on a clean slate. As victors, the American people have no possible ground for cherishing any grudges, and Spaniards cannot afford to indulge any permanent ill-will. The Spanish press has for the most part entirely dropped the subject of the war, although Uncle Sam's tribulations in the Philippines form the theme of an occasional sarcastic paragraph or jeering cartoon.

The West Indian Fer-de-lance.

From Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

The fer-de-lance is found also on the Islands of Martinique and Santa Lucia, where the natives counteract its virus with a decoction of jungle hemlock, and the basis of its gruesome reputation seems to be the fact that it does not warn the intruders of its haunts, after the manner of the cobra or the rattlesnake, but flattens its coils and, with slightly vibrating tail, awaits events. If the unsuspecting traveler should show no sign of hostile intent he may be allowed to pass unharmed within two yards of the coiled matador, but a closer approach is apt to be construed as a challenge, and the vivoron, suddenly rearing its ugly head, may scare the trespasser into some motion of self-defense—he may lift his foot or brandish his stick in a menacing manner. If he does he is lost. The lower coils will expand, bringing the business end, neck and all, a few feet nearer; the head "points," like a leveled rifle, then darts forward with electric swiftness, guided by an unerring instinct for the selection of the least-protected parts of the body.

And the vindictive brute is ready to repeat its bite. For a moment it rears back, trembling with excitement, and, if felled by a blow of its victim's stick, will snap away savagely at stumps and stones, or even, like a wounded panther, at its own body.

A Marriage Fee.

From The Homiletic Review.

A clergyman of Georgia was once standing in the Court House when a Hoosier came in to see the ordinary in order to procure a marriage license. The countryman asked for "a pair of licenses," and on making the purchase necessary to being united in the holy bonds of matrimony inquired of the ordinary: "Who can I git to marry me?" The ordinary replied that he could perform the ceremony, or the parson, standing near, would probably accommodate him. The countryman turned to the parson and asked if he would marry him. The parson readily consented, and asked the would-be bridegroom, "Where's your gal?" He replied, "Out yonder—in the street." The parson said "Fetch her in." Then she was "fotch" in and the "knot tied." The bridegroom asked the parson the amount of indebtedness incurred, and was told that no charge was made, but that he always left the matter for the bridegroom to decide. The latter replied: "I've got no money. I've got a load of punkins out yonder; I'll give you a punkin."

Whittier Color Blind.

Gosse in The Bookman.

"Mr. Whittier greatly surprised me by confessing that he was quite color blind. He exemplified his condition by saying that if I came to Amesbury I should be scandalized by one of his carpets. It appeared that he was never permitted by the guardian goddess of his hearth to go 'shopping' for himself, but that once, being in Boston, and needing a carpet, he had ventured to go to a store and buy what he thought to be a very nice, quiet article, precisely suited to adorn a Quaker home. When it arrived at Amesbury there was a universal shout of horror, for what had struck Mr. Whittier as a particularly soft combination of browns and grays proved, to normal eyes, to be a loud pattern of bright red roses on a field of the crudest cabbage green. When he had told me this, it was then easy to observe that the fullness and brilliancy of his wonderful eyes had something which was not entirely normal about them."

The Timbers of the Chesapeake.

From Notes and Queries.

The timbers of the Chesapeake form part of a floor mill at Wickham, near Fareham, Hants. Wickham is four miles north of Fareham, its nearest station of the London and Southwestern Railway, and is the same place which gave birth to William of Wykeham, the founder of Winchester and New College.

The Chesapeake was brought to Portsmouth, but never used in the British Navy. She was sold by the Government to a Mr. Holmes for £500. He broke up the vessel, took several tons of copper from her, and disposed of the timbers, which were quite new and sound, of beautiful pitch pine, for building purposes. Much of the wood was used in building houses in Portsmouth, but a large portion was sold in 1820 to Mr. John Prior, a miller of Wickham, for nearly £200. Mr. Prior pulled down his old mill at Wickham and constructed a new one with this timber, which he found admirably adapted for the purpose. The deck timbers were 32 feet long and 18 inches square, and were placed unaltered horizontally in the mill. The purlins of the deck were about 12 feet long and served without alteration for joists. Many of these timbers still bear the marks of the Shannon's grapeshot, and in some places the shot are to be seen deeply imbedded in the pitch pine.

HARLEM ADVERTISEMENTS. | HARLEM ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO.

125th St.—West.

Profitable Reading.

No catchpenny phrases or methods necessary here—plain talk and a comparison of our prices with those of down-town houses bring the discreet shopper to us. These items, merely a few of thousands equally as good:

June Sale

of White and Colored

Babies' Dresses.

(sizes 6 mos. to 3 yrs.)

An opportunity to save 25 PER CENT. on the Dresses for the little ones.

NAINSOOK DRESSES with tucked, and hemstitched yoke, back and front, trimmed with embroidery 45c

FINE NAINSOOK OR LAWN DRESSES, with round or square tucked yoke, also in waist effects, trimmed with ruffles, edged with Val. lace or embroidery . 79c

FINE NAINSOOK OR LAWN DRESSES, with pointed yokes or Empire style and waist effect, with embroidered insertions and hemstitching, finished with embroidered ruffles, some edged with lace; some skirts hemstitched 95c

WAIST DRESSES of fine White Lawn, embroidered or tucked yoke, with double ruffle across shoulders, skirt trimmed with two ruffles edged with lace, others trimmed with embroidery 1.49

PERCALE DRESSES, in pink and blue stripes, yoke with embroidered insertions and white braid, finished with ruffles . 39c

COLORED LAWN DRESSES, with solid round yoke of embroidery, or in waist style with square yoke, ruffles neck and sleeves, edged with lace . 75c

COLORED CHECKED LAWN DRESSES, yoke of fine embroidered or lace insertions; also Guimpe Dresses, round neck, ruffle edged with lace . 98c

A sample line of Children's Fine Colored Dresses, in Dimity, Lawn and Gingham; various styles at remarkable prices.

Shirt Waists.

A large assortment of Ladies' fine Shirt Waists in odd sizes at remarkably low prices, consisting of white dotted Swiss with fancy lace and satin stripes, also plain colored chambray, dotted pique, madras or percale in plain and corded effects, all at 98c

Ladies' Shoes.

Three bargains picked from hundreds. Dependable and up-to-date sorts only at most attractive prices:

LACE OR BUTTON BOOTS of tan or black Vici Kid, hand welt, extension soles, military or concave heels, coin, bull dog or opera toes with patent leather and tips of same; elsewhere $4.00 per pair, for Monday and Tuesday 2.89

LADIES' OXFORDS of Tan Russia Calf or Black Vici Kid, mannish effect, light weight, a very swell tie, elsewhere $3.48 per pair, for Monday and Tuesday 2.98

LADIES' OXFORD TIES of black or tan Vici Kid, hand welt, corrugated soles, just the thing for wheeling, formerly $2.50 per pair, for Monday and Tuesday 1.98

Furniture.

Steel has advanced 30 per cent. and is still going up; but here are Steel Bedsteads for MONDAY at prices even lower than our former rock-bottom figures:

WHITE ENAMELLED STEEL BEDSTEADS, very heavy and with solid brass mounts, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, at . 2.25

WHITE ENAMELLED STEEL BEDSTEADS, very heavy brass rail, mounts and spindles, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, at 5.45

OUR NUMBER "ONE STAR" SPRING, with heavy woven steel wire fabric, all sizes. 1.98

OAK FINISHED WASHSTANDS, with three drawers, closet and high splasher back, at 3.49

SOLID OAK BUREAUS, handsomely finished, and with large bevelled plate mirrors, at 6.95

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270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL BLD'G. 222 B'way.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS.....$2,750,000

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
HOFFMAN HOUSE.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 292 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Rudolph Kleybolte & Co.
BANKERS, 1 Nassau St. New York.
STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL and SCHOOL BONDS
Descriptive list furnished upon application. Correspondence invited.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Sutro Bros. & Co.,
BANKERS,
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.
56 Broadway, N. Y. 121 S. 5th St., Phila.
PRIVATE WIRE CONNECTION TO
Phila., Baltimore, Washington, Atlantic City.
SPECIALTY.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on the above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON AND GRAIN.

FINANCIAL.

CRAMPS' SHIPYARDS CO.,
UNITED ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO.,
INTERNATIONAL TRACTION SUBS.,
CHICAGO & ALTON SUBS.,
OMAHA WATER WORKS CO.,
DENVER UNION & WATER WORKS CO.,
ST. JOSEPH (MO.) GAS CO.,
WESTERN (MILWAUKEE) GAS CO.,
CONSOLIDATED GAS CO. OF NEW JERSEY
BONDS AND STOCKS
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26 BROAD STREET.
Established 1868. Tele. 2137 Cortlandt.

TRUST CO. OF AMERICA
STOCK
DEALT IN.
CLINTON GILBERT,
2 WALL ST.

MONEY.—Oftentimes people are placed in a position where a little financial help will be of great assistance, and they do not wish to borrow of friends for various reasons.
We can help you. We loan money in a hundred different ways, with or without security, small or large amounts; in fact, we can help you anyway. We also advance money on rents. Room 729, 150 Nassau St.

CAPITAL PROCURED, MONEY TO INVEST; money invested for others; corporations organized; stocks and bonds of all kinds purchased and sold; business of firms, corporations, and individuals audited and certified; stocks and bonds registered and trusteed; investigations made for investors; act as trustee in all capacities; facilities unlimited. IMPERIAL TRUSTEE AND AUDIT CO., 220 Broadway, New York.

Bulls and Bears of Wall Street is the title of the latest and best book published on stock speculation. Methods of successful operators explained. Send 10 cents in stamps or coin for copy. JOHN B. McKENZIE, 11 Broadway, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

COPPER

Our Copper Exhibit at Electric Show, Madison Square Garden, N. Y., was a fascinating attraction. We extracted the gold, silver, and copper from the ores every evening before large crowds, proving the richness of our property.
ANITA MINING CO. OF NEW YORK. CAPITAL STOCK $500,000. OPERATING THE PROMONTORIO AND ANITA COPPER MINES AT BOLANOS, STATE OF JALISCO, MEXICO.
For the purpose of installing a forty-ton smelting plant, a compressed air plant to operate the drills in the mine, and an electric light plant that will give the company an income of not less than $1,000 a day, (equal to 60 per cent. of the total capitalization,) a limited amount of stock will be sold at

50 Cents a Share. Par Value, $1.

We have 20,000 shares left at this price, the balance, 10,000, will be raised to $1.00. We would advise you to secure your stock without delay.
Fraser & Chalmers, 30 Broadway, New York, have shipped our entire Power Plant. Other smelters will be added as fast as required.
We expect this stock to be worth $20 a share inside of a year after the machinery is running. Will have plant in operation in four months. Can increase output of mines to 200 tons or greater as development progresses. We are working in ore that will assay $700 gold to the ton. This is a marvelous opportunity and comes once in a lifetime. Full information, prospectus, &c., may be obtained from our Fiscal Agents.
JOSHUA BROWN & CO., Bankers, 45-47 Wall St., N. Y.

6% Bonds 8 & 10% Stocks.

We offer the unsold balance of an issue of Treasury stock of the

Amasa Lyon Umbrella Company
at par, $50 per share.

The sale of this treasury stock is made to supply an established and widely known industry with $200,000 increase of working capital with which to enlarge its business; the general prosperity of the country has produced a heavy demand for fine goods.
The "Lyon Umbrella" is the best known and most sought after article of its kind in America; to supply the demand for it additional facilities are required, which this new capital will provide.
The business has been established a quarter of a century, and has at times exceeded $700,000 per annum, at an approximate net profit of 10 per cent., or $70,000; it is expected that with the increased capital a business of $1,000,000 per annum will be done, and that dividends of 10 per cent. per annum will be paid, with a substantial surplus carried forward.
While patents, franchises, etc., are of limited duration, inventions supersede each other, fashions change, the trademark of Amasa Lyon stands in perpetuity; it is the life work of Mr. Lyon, and gives to this company the leadership in its line of business.

Bonds.

We own and offer, among other issues, a limited quantity of Gas Bonds on a solid near-by plant, paying 6 per cent.
Description furnished on request.

Stocks.

As a Bond House we do not "feature" our Stock Department; on account of present conditions, however, we desire to call attention to the fact that the stock market now proves the soundness of the advice we have steadily given our customers; we repeat that earnings must increase or values must shrink; it is idle to suppose that business men will invest their money at 3 per cent.; such conditions will not become normal and lasting for many years; hence, business men are deserting the stock market and are buying outside securities which return more liberal incomes.

W. E. PENTZ & CO.,
Bonds and Stocks,
44 Broad St., New York.
412 Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, May 30, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECURITIES OF THE

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company and its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—
First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.
Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.
Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.
In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.
Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their resepective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.
WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. S. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R.R. Co.

Further deposits of stock and bonds above named will be received by The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York until further notice, under an agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company.
Securities may be withdrawn by non-assenting depositors if the Plan of Readjustment shall not prove to be satisfactory to them.
An amount equal to the interest maturing April 1st, 1899, will be advanced to depositing bondholders.
The Committee is of the opinion that no intelligent Plan of Readjustment can be formulated until a physical examination showing the needs of the property, and an examination of the accounts shall have been completed. The result of such examinations will form a proper basis for a plan. Until the recent changes in the personnel of this Committee and Receivership, satisfactory arrangements could not be made for such examinations. At the request of, and in conjunction with the representatives of the Amsterdam bondholders, expert accountants have been appointed to examine the books and accounts, and an expert has also been appointed for the physical examination. The plan will be formulated as soon as these examinations shall have been completed.
Negotiable receipts will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company, and application for their listing on the New York Stock Exchange will be made in due course.
ERNST THALMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL
W. E. GLYN.
W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

WANTED.
Trust Co. of America
STOCK.
Clarence H. Wildes & Co.,
36 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

$900,000

SILVER SPRINGS, OCALA & GULF R. R. CO.
FIRST MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS.

Dated, July 1, 1888. Due, July 1, 1918. Interest, January and July. Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each.
Principal and Interest Unconditionally Guaranteed in Gold by the
SAVANNAH, FLORIDA & WESTERN RY. CO.
(PLANT SYSTEM,)
By indorsement on each Bond.

NET EARNINGS OF SILVER SPRINGS, OCALA & GULF R. R. CO.

Year ending June 30, 1896	$83,388.59
Year ending June 30, 1897	84,773.95
Year ending June 30, 1898	103,556.73
Six months ending Dec. 31, 1898	81,128.00
Necessary for annual interest on bonds	44,480

Average for 3½ years, almost two and one-half times interest on Bonds.

Above earnings from R. B. Smith, Secretary Savannah, Florida & Western Ry. Co.; last six months taken from Commercial and Financial Chronicle of February 25th, 1899.

Reported net earnings for the years ending June 30, 1896 and 1897, almost twice the amount necessary for interest on bonded debt, and for the year ending June 30, 1898, about 2½ times the bond interest, and report for six months ending December 31, 1898, shows for six months almost twice the amount necessary for the bond interest for the entire year ending June 30, 1899. Taking this as a basis, the year would show net earnings of almost four times the bond interest, independent of the additional security furnished by the guarantee.

Mortgage covers 4,000 acres of land per mile in addition to railroad and equipment, and is limited to $15,000 per mile; proceeds of sale of land to be applied to Sinking Fund to retire Bonds.

Total Bonds issued, $1,120,000, of which $8,000 already retired by Sinking Fund.

The Savannah, Florida & Western Ry. Co. declared a dividend payable January 15th, 1899, of two per cent. on their capital stock of $9,412,000.

Price, 91 and interest, netting about 4.70 per cent.

EDWARD C. JONES & CO.,
1 Nassau St., New York.
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

MERCANTILE TRUST & DEPOSIT CO
Baltimore, Md.

BANKING HOUSE
HAIGHT & FREESE
NEW YORK, 53 BROADWAY.
PHILA., S.W. COR. 4TH & WALNUT ST.
BOSTON, 85 STATE STREET.
CONNECTED BY PRIVATE WIRES.
Execute orders in STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, and PROVISIONS on the New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago Grain and Stock Exchanges for investment or to be carried on margin of 3 to 5 per cent., at 1-16 commission. Interest allowed on margins and deposits subject to check at sight.
Write or call for our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL." This publication has become a text-book to the speculating and investing public, being the most condensed statistical history of the stock and bond market ever issued by any Banking House.
Gives range of prices of Stocks, Wheat, Cotton, and Provisions for 10 to 30 years, latest financial reports, and statements of earnings, dividends, &c., of all railroad and industrial corporations whose shares are listed on the principal exchanges.
It is indispensable to the investor and operator in determining the value of Stocks and Bonds, and is up to date in everything pertaining to the markets of the world.
We are pleased to present it FREE upon mailed or personal application, as well as designate stocks which in our judgment will prove most profitable to the investor.
Twenty years' experience, largest clientele, most commodious offices, best brokerage service. Branch Office, 1132 Broadway, N. Y., near 26th Street.
A STOCK, GRAIN, AND COTTON LETTER issued daily, and SENT FREE on request.

6% INTEREST 6%

The Mercantile Co-operative Bank
Cor. 23d St. & Lexington Av.
Assets $1,098,000. Surplus, $100,000.
Issues 6% Coupon Certificates.
Denominations, $25, $100, and $500.
Interest Coupons payable semi-annually at the Knickerbocker Trust Company.
Better Security Than Industrial Stocks,
for the reason that the Mercantile Co-operative Bank loans its funds only on Real Estate, New York City and vicinity. Further information and particulars of earning capacity of the Bank furnished upon application.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus.....$2,750,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Prest. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Prest.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Chas. S. Fairchild, Jno. G. McCullough, Wm. H. Appleton, Edward Uhl, Wm. L. Strong, Frederic R. Coudert, James J. Hill, E. Aymar Sands, Wm. F. Buckley, John W. Sterling, Stuart G. Nelson, John A. McCall. Hudson Bongland, H. Walter Webb, James Stillman, James A. Blair, Edward N. Gibbs, Frank W. Stearns, M. C. D. Borden, Edm. D. Randolph, Aldace F. Walker.
This company is authorized to act as Executor Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.
BOND DEPARTMENT.
CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

If This Should Catch The Eye
of any one looking for an absolutely safe investment yielding large returns, full particulars can be had by calling on or addressing O. E. MADDEN, 20 Broad St., New York.

5% GOLD BONDS. ENDOWMENT ANNUITIES. W. J. MADDEN, Mgr. Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

SUGAR

WILL THE DIVIDEND BE CUT?
You will remember that March 1 we made you a special offer regarding information on Sugar, guaranteeing a 5-point move in your favor if you acted upon our advice. You will also remember that we advised the purchase of Sugar at 189. Our predictions proved our ability to put you on the right side of this stock.
Our proposition now is:—Beginning Tuesday morning next we will give you a TWO WEEKS' TRIAL of our daily mail or telegraph service to include all information on Sugar for Ten Dollars; or we will give you the information regarding Sugar only, telling you when to buy or sell, for which we will charge you
ONLY $5.00.
IF YOU DO NOT TAKE A
Five-Point Profit on Our Advice
we will give you the following week's daily advice
FREE OF CHARGE.
A small fortune can be made on this stock if you get on the right side, and a small fortune can be lost if you get on the wrong side. Whether the DIVIDEND IS OR IS NOT CUT
you want to be on the right side, and we can put you there. Make remittance to-day by Express, Postal, or Telegraph money order.
TO OUR CODE HOLDERS—MONDAY:
SNIPE SUGAR.
JNO. H. KIMBALL & CO.,
NO. 50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
For the accommodation of our many patrons, who have found our down-town offices overcrowded, and also for the accommodation of those clients and prospective clients for whom it is inconvenient to visit the Wall Street district, we beg to announce that we have opened very commodious and attractive
BRANCH OFFICES:
NO. 30 WEST TWENTY-THIRD ST.,
adjoining Stern Bros.' establishment.
ON PARLE FRANCAIS. SE HABLA ESPANOL. MAN SPRICHT DEUTSCH.
CHESTER B. LAWRENCE, JR.,
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York.
STOCKS, HIGH GRADE BONDS, GRAIN.
Commission, 1-16 per cent. Margins, 3 to 5 per cent. Interest charges never exceed 6 per cent.
Main Offices, 32 & 34 Broadway, N. Y.
Special Ladies' Department at Branch Office.
DAILY MARKET LETTER, giving correct logical views and special information, furnished gratis to clients and prospective clients.
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WALL STREET TICKER
Speculators and those interested in Wall Street subscribe for it on sight. Not a dry publication of confusing tables, but a bright, breezy exponent of
MARKET NEWS.
The best Financial Weekly published. Subscriptions $1.00 per year, 3 months for 25c., postpaid.
SAMPLE COPY FREE.
WALL STREET TICKER,
45 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

DIVIDENDS.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company.
The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of profits of 1¾ % on the preferred stock of this Company, payable at our office as transfer agents of the Company, on the 15th day of June, 1899. The transfer books will be closed on the 7th day of June, 1899, at 2:15 P. M., and will reopen on the 16th day of June, 1899, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on the 15th day of June, 1899.
BARING, MAGOUN & COMPANY, Transfer Agents.
New York, May 31, 1899.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,
May 29th, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.,
16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.
The annual election for Directors of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1899. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
SAMUEL SLOAN, Jr., Secretary.

New York Produce Exchange Bank,
New York, May 25, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held in this Bank on Monday, June 5th, 1899. Polls open from one to two o'clock P. M. WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK.
New York, June 3, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the bank, Avenue D, corner 10th Street, on Wednesday, June 14, 1899. Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	336	339	340
4th week May	$108,576	$102,678	$95,448
Month	346,233	318,304	295,889
From July 1	3,589,752	3,381,006	3,088,848
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	509	509	509
4th week May	$68,112	$58,214	$45,892
Month	170,392	164,407	132,222
From July 1	1,937,198	1,717,139	1,430,708
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	251	251	251
4th week May	$34,890	$29,471	$26,000
Month	106,450	96,937	81,012
From July 1	1,145,390	1,163,558	873,256
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
4th week May	$43,158	$34,474	$24,282
Month	140,941	119,830	76,244
From July 1	1,404,130	1,275,014	1,030,631
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY'S gross earnings for May—			
Brooklyn Heights	585,758	510,320	470,892
Brooklyn U. El	178,662	116,880	139,757
Nassau Electric	211,669	187,145	173,073
Total	976,089	814,345	783,222
For eleven months to May 31—			
Brooklyn Heights	5,465,429	4,898,459	4,627,172
Brooklyn U. El	1,849,313	1,434,387	1,460,784
Nassau Electric	1,941,010	1,532,036	1,566,261
Total	9,255,752	8,164,882	7,654,217
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER for April—	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$103,659	$95,685	$7,994
Operating ex	41,816	31,504	10,312
Net earnings	61,843	64,161	*2,318
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	988,025	924,407	63,618
Net earnings	606,915	622,721	*16,806
*Decrease.			
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN for April—	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross earnings	$56,336	$57,047	$55,457
Operating ex	49,774	47,979	54,415
Net earnings	6,562	9,068	1,042
From July 1 to April 30—			
Gross earnings	591,418	566,478	574,916
Net earnings	80,019	110,933	93,093
COLUMBUS, SANDUSKY & HOCKING for April—			
Gross earnings	52,576	48,434	61,318
Operating ex	49,651	47,110	52,313
Net earnings	2,925	1,324	9,015
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	703,490	646,483	.....
Net earnings	62,441	103,436	.....
PEORIA & EASTERN for April—			
Gross earnings	151,322	157,847	120,098
Operating ex	113,506	119,306	115,029
Net earnings	37,814	38,541	5,069
From July 1 to April 30—			
Gross earnings	1,566,306	1,559,566	1,358,377
Net earnings	378,960	411,493	289,554
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for April—	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$424,159	$360,101	$64,058
Operating ex	321,666	376,406	*54,740
Net earnings	102,493	*16,305	118,796
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	5,023,190	4,598,295	429,885
Net earnings	1,492,285	1,104,824	387,461
*Decrease.			

Cotton Exchange Nominations.
This ticket of nominations for officers of the New York Cotton Exchange will be voted on to-morrow: President—Thomas M. Robinson; Vice President—Samuel T. Hubbard, Jr.; Treasurer—George Brennecke; Managers—George W. Baily, John L. Bullard, Eustratius A. Fachiri, J. Temple Gwathmey, Hermann Hagedorn, George F. Jones, Robert P. McDougall, James F. Maury, David H. Miller, Hermann Norden, Marcus J. Parrott, Robert H. Rountree, William Tubbs, Frederick Van Riper; Trustee of the Gratuity Fund—Levi C. Lathrop.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Fierce contests are just now waging in Wall Street. Not in a long while has there been such fighting. The market isn't broad, but back of such transactions as make up fair daily aggregates much vehemence shows.

For about a month bear speculators have been more or less in control of the security market; they have been alert, industrious, and adroit. They have made the most of bugaboos manufactured to order. Exterminating Western grain harvests has been one of their minor performances.

At the end of last week indications appeared of a disposition upon the part of conspicuous leaders on the bear side to change front. Some of them—and the one who is biggest of them—were then large coverers of outstanding short contracts. But as quotations sagged during the early part of this week, they who had been credited with conversion to the bull side flopped back again to the bear position, and with more aggressiveness than ever proceeded to pursue hammering tactics. Quotations until a couple of days ago were thus kept under pressure and some material recessions were forced. On Friday morning came the bear campaign's climax, announcement then being made of the engagement by the chief of New York's banks of $1,000,000 of gold for export. Among the professional rank and file publication of this exportation had the effect of inciting much bearish feeling, and before the market opened for the day Wall Street was filled with gloomy predictions of dreadful things that might be brought about. So many and so different were the theories given currency apropos of this gold export engagement that observant outsiders could not fail to be much mystified as to what are and what are not reasonable operative elements in the financial situation.

Within an hour after the market had opened, however, marked changes came into the sentiment of the Street; and instead of demoralization, actual buoyancy ruled. They who most count in influencing Stock Exchange values were become convinced that finally all that was worst among bear possibilities was known.

According to independent international exchange authorities this $1,000,000 gold shipment was to be rated as an exceptional transaction; in the ordinary course of business such a shipment, so the majority of Exchange brokers aver, was possibly only at a loss. However this may be, certain it is that Wall Street sentiment was helped rather than hurt by the incident, and, along with much covering of short contracts, the stock market became active and strong.

Yesterday's course of prices was affected somewhat by a bank statement which was less favorable than generally had been anticipated, there being a loss somewhat beyond $1,000,000 in surplus reserve held by New York's associated banks. But, relatively, such a change is of consequence smaller than can be taken to represent any warrant for lasting influence upon financial conditions, and during the coming week Saturday's bank exhibit will probably cut small figure.

One fact made very clear throughout recent Stock Exchange records has been the continuous confidence of that part of the public which recently bought and still holds stocks. Scarecrows have not at all terrified such investors. They have held on. The little buyers of stocks, having only the protection of slim margins, were forced to liquidate; but the great volume of stocks recently bought by the public has not been subject to raids or raiders; the holders of such stocks are in the market on what they themselves regard as the warrant of calculation; recognizing the healthfulness of trade conditions, the evidence of widespread prosperity, the almost universal betterment in National, commercial, and industrial conditions, they have made investments not as a pastime, not for mere speculation's sake, not at all as gamblers, but as business men undertaking business engagements; and thus they hold on confidently.

Recently it has much looked as if professional workers to force security market declines were beginning to recognize the fact of the staying power of this new element in the stock market; and resiliency at the end of the week may not unfairly be attributed somewhat to this new recognition. Thus, in the vernacular of Wall Street, stocks have been "scraping along on bottom"—the fact which probably more than most others has induced covering transactions upon the part of operators recently most largely active on the bear side.

From every part of the country continues to come the daily record of good times—capital prospers, labor has satisfactory employment, activity and progress have succeeded stagnation and losses. Not in one or two but in practically all business quarters the same condition shows. The country has good times—this is all; but this is much.

Taking here once again, and possibly for the hundredth time, the doctrine of Jay Gould—that iron and steel are the best of business barometers, and that "as iron goes, so must go the stock market"—business tests must be taken to signify what is most encouraging. Pig iron now has a price higher than steel rails commanded last year; finished steel plates worth $18 and $20 a ton in 1898 are in 1899 commanding substantial premiums beyond $40 a ton. Nails have doubled in value. Coke sells at 100 per cent. advance. In practically every iron and steel department similar phenomenal advances are in evidence. If Mr. Gould's gospel be safe to depend upon, prosperity by the iron and steel barometer test is assured beyond all past precedent, beyond all forecasts ever registered.

About half a score of iron and steel properties now have their securities dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange; most of them have been lately introduced, representing recent consolidations. And over half of these new industrials are about to have their common shares put upon dividend bases, and practically all of them have preferred shares already paying dividends. If new activity and strength in securities are to develop, some of these iron and steel properties will figure as conspicuous leaders in the improvement. With phenomenal market values for product ruling, with demands for output running far beyond supply, with contracts for deliveries at top prices extending months and months in advance, it will of course be easy for the bigger properties to make extraordinary profit exhibits.

By way of illustration can be quoted here official figures, not hitherto made public, for one of the most important of these new iron and steel properties—the American Steel and Wire Company. Its first fiscal year began at the beginning of this calendar year, and from Jan. 1 to the 1st of May it had piled up net profits of $3,700,000. May's net reached $1,200,000, while the June schedule assures over $1,200,000 of net profits—the total for the first six months of the year thus reaching $6,100,000.

These profits have resulted from contracts made in advance at figures much below what are now trade prices. But if the remaining six months of the year, wherein materially advanced prices obtain, do not at all exceed the May and June profits, there will be from July on to the end of December $7,200,000 to add to the $6,100,000 of the first six months of the year, or a total for the twelve months of $13,300,000. To pay the 7 per cent. annual dividend upon the company's preferred stock requires $2,800,000, leaving a surplus of $10,500,000, equivalent to over 20 per cent. upon the corporation's outstanding $50,000,000 common stock.

Extraordinary even to the extent of being phenomenal is an exhibit like this; but the naturalness of it is amply disclosed in the wonder-working changes that since this time a year ago have come into every branch of the iron and steel industry.

What is by these remarkable figures shown to be true of the American Steel and Wire Company is probably relatively true of most of the other great properties engaged in the varied branches of this same trade.

And iron and steel makers are not the only prospering interests; they are really but representative.

SATURDAY.

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 3	286,363
To date this year	91,048,501
Corresponding date last year	45,044,977

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 3	$923,300
To date this year	$498,753,210
Corresponding date last year	$340,615,160

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 1½@2½ per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¼@3¾ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel Hoop	1	Met. Street Ry	1½
Am. Malting	⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1½
Am. Malting pf	1⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1⅝
Am. Steel & Wire	¾	National Lead	⅞
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	1	National Steel pf	⅛
Am. Tin Plate	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	3½
Am. Tin Plate pf	1¾	Pacific Mail	⅛
Am. Tobacco	1	P., C. C. & St. L.	1¼
Canada Southern	1⅛	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	2
Central Pac., ass. pd.	½	Pressed Steel C.	2⅛
Chi. Cons. Trac	1⅛	Pressed Steel C. pf.	1
Chi. G. W. pf., A	1	Pullman Car	1
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1¾	Reading	⅛
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¼	Reading 2d pf.	⅛
Consol. Gas	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅛
Consol. Ice	1¼	St. Paul & Omaha	1
Delaware & H.	1¼	Stand. Dist. pf.	⅛
Des M. & Ft. Dodge	1½	Twin City R. T.	⅛
Gen. Electric	⅛	Union Bag. & P. pf.	1
Glucose Sugar	⅛	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Gt. Northern pf.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅛
Int. Paper	1¾	Wis. Cent. pf., w. i.	⅛
Int. Paper pf.	1		
Int. Silver	1¼		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	1	Federal Steel pf.	⅛
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	⅝	H. B. Claflin	⅝
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	½	Mo. Pacific	⅞
Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅝	N. J. Central	1¼
Brook. Rapid T.	1⅛	Northern Pacific	1
Ches. & Ohio	½	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	⅛	Southern Ry. pf.	⅛
Chicago & N. W.	1	Union Pacific	⅞
Denver & Rio G.	⅝	West. Union Tel.	1⅛

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Col. Fuel & Iron 5s	1

Bonds Declined.

Brook. Union Gas 5s	1	Rich. & Dan. deb. 5s	1
G., H. & H. 5s	1	San A. & A. P. 4s	1
Iowa Central 1st	1		

Yesterday's half session was characterized by two distinct movements in prices. The opening was strong, and during the first hour many sharp advances were made throughout the list. The movement was a continuation of the upturn of Thursday and Friday, and was evidently the result of continued short covering and commission house buying. Fear of an unfavorable bank statement, however, began to affect the market at the beginning of the second hour, and from that time on to the close stocks were rather weak, the whole market selling off after the publication of the weekly Clearing House figures. There was more or less realizing and some short selling by the traders before the close, and it was evident that professional traders as well as outsiders were considerably disappointed by the bank showing.

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In the early strength, the Industrial shares, led by the Federal Steel and American Steel and Wire stocks, were most conspicuous. Upon the stocks of these two properties dividend anticipations were effective. The Grangers were active and strong, St. Paul's unexpectedly good statement for the fourth week of May creating better sentiment on the group than has existed for some time. Local traction shares also advanced sharply at the opening, short covering being influential to this end. The Northern Pacific and Union Pacific stocks and, in fact, practically all of the International group showed heaviness, even when the rest of the market was bullish. This was not the result of foreign selling, however, for the London market was closed on account of the Queen's Birthday celebration and there were no arbitrage transactions whatever.

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Recessions from the high level after the publication of the bank statement were general. Those stocks which had been strongest in the morning all experienced a setback, and, although the majority of the net changes were advances, final figures were, in most instances, considerably below the highest of the day.

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While commission houses were somewhat more active than they have been of late, it was in the main a professional market. It was short covering by the traders that was chiefly responsible for the early strength, and it was selling by the same class of speculators that led to the declines of the last hour. Keene brokers were credited with heavy selling, particularly on the local traction and Granger groups. The day was devoid of important news developments, the St. Paul statement and the Clearing House exhibit being the only matters of consequence.

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The weekly bank statement was less favorable than was anywhere expected. In fact, there had been anticipation of an encouraging showing, and even traders counted upon figures that would hold the market strong and enable them to put up fresh lines to shorts. But the Clearing House exhibit disappointed these hopes. It was generally expected that the heavy liquidation in the stock market during the past ten days would be reflected in a further decrease in loans. Instead, the loan account showed an increase of nearly $700,000—insignificant in itself, but disappointing to people who anticipated much larger figures on the other side of the account. The banks lost $1,134,000 in cash holdings—also an unexpected development. Surplus reserve decreased $1,223,000, and deposits showed a small increase of $856,000. Taken all in all, the bank figures seemed to show plainly that the recent liquidation of speculative accounts has been offset by the repurchases of securities during the past three or four days.

According to yesterday's figures, the New York

garding property. The announcement that local transportation interests are to contest the constitutionality of the new franchise tax law was considered a bull point on Brooklyn, as it was on all local stocks. Semi-official denials of the dividend story encouraged the bears, and was advanced as a reason for much of the late selling.

The Flower contingent and other friends of Brooklyn Rapid Transit continued quite bullish on the stock. They point to the recent heavy increases in earnings, and insist that business this Summer is going to be much larger than has been anywhere anticipated. Insiders are said to own more of the stock than they ever held before, and it is frankly admitted that a large part of these holdings are of a speculative character and have been accumulated in anticipation of a substantial upward movement during the coming Summer.

SUGAR TRUST DISAPPOINTING.

Again yesterday Sugar Trust disappointed the Street by persistently refusing to join in the general advance of the morning and by developing considerable weakness when the general market softened in the afternoon. The trading contingent was inclined to bull the stock, believing that the Directors next Wednesday will declare the regular quarterly 3 per cent., and figuring that there should be a rise in the stock in anticipation of this development. The point that there will be no change in Sugar Trust dividend seems to have been well scattered around the Street—in fact some people are inclined to be skeptical upon the matter because of the industrious way in which the tips have been distributed. People close to the Sugar Trust management, however, are confident that the regular 12 per cent. rate will be maintained, declaring that the trust is quite able to keep up this rate for some time to come, even though earnings are cut down to a minimum through the sugar-trade war.

Traders at present identified with Sugar Trust in the market seem to be placing much more significance upon what Mr. Havemeyer may say before the Industrial Commission than upon the question of dividends, having apparently settled to their own satisfaction the dividend question. It is feared that Mr. Havemeyer may make some statements in his testimony that will not be favorable to the market position of the stock.

MANHATTAN ELEVATED.

Sentiment on Manhattan Elevated among insiders and among important Wall Street interests seems to be quite bullish. Mr. Sage's recent statements that the company is doing the largest business in its history and at the lowest ratio of expense attracted more or less attention on the Street, but important bulls upon the property are laying more stress upon pending developments of great importance than upon current conditions or earnings. The electric equipment of the property does not seem to be used as a bull point at the moment, and, in fact, the several good things now in evidence in Manhattan affairs seem to be passed over by large holders of the stock, their whole confidence being based upon matters of which they say the public as yet has no knowledge.

These "pending developments" and "matters of which the public has no idea" have probably some connection with recent heavy buying by Metropolitan Street Railway interests. A steady accumulation of Manhattan has been in progress for some time past, and although the buying has been well disguised, people who have been watching the stock say there is no doubt that the Whitney-Widener-Elkins contingent and their friends have been the heaviest purchasers. The natural inference of this is that some sort of a combination, or at least a working agreement, between Metropolitan and Manhattan is in contemplation. All attempts at investigation along these lines are met with positive denials on the part of both Metropolitan and Manhattan interests. Yet the recent buying of Manhattan is looked upon as significant by many of the shrewdest of Stock Exchange brokers.

FEDERAL STEEL'S DIVIDEND.

Federal Steel common was notably strong during the first hour yesterday, and evidently the buying of the stock was in anticipation of coming dividends. Wall Street seems to be making much of the fact that Federal Steel is to become a 5 per cent. dividend payer July 1, although this is by no means news. The Executive Committee announced more than two months ago that 6 per cent. dividends had been decided upon, and would be begun by the payment of a 1½ per cent. quarterly payment early in July. This decision was reached after the committee had made a careful analysis of the company's financial position, and had made close calculations as to the future earnings on business already contracted for. Since the Executive Committee took this step there has been still greater improvement in Federal Steel's business, and the company now, according to insiders, is in a much better position to pay dividends on the common stock than it was when the matter was decided upon.

THE GRANGER SHORT INTEREST.

All of the Granger stocks moved up yesterday on short covering and on buying by some of the more important commission houses. St. Paul's heavy increase in gross earnings for the fourth week of May was probably the most potent influence on the group, but Burlington was the most active and most conspicuous of the shares. Wormser brokers were at all times heavy buyers of Burlington, taking between 4,000 and 5,000 shares. Other traders were also principal sellers. Chicago houses were surprisingly inactive in the stock, but their few operations were on the buying side. Much of the short interest in Burlington and in the other Granger stocks is located at Chicago, and the bullish sentiment on wheat prevailing in that city has kept back any extensive covering of these shorts. Local traders are also on the short side of the Granger group, although during the past two days many of these contracts have been taken in.

WHEAT MARKET SITUATION.

The Chicago and local wheat markets developed decided strength last week, in five and a half trading days West and four and a half days here. In the last hour of trading yesterday there was a sharp and well-sustained advance, the closing quotations being the highest of the day. Subsequently, on the curb, there was a continuance of the upward movement to ¼c. On the local curb, July wheat, which closed at 82¾c, rose to 83 1-16c. Post-market privileges were bullish, and at wide range here, calls being 83½c and puts 82½c. The advance in the last hour of trading yesterday in wheat—upon close to actual close—was ⅝c. In Chicago, the wheat futures in the week advanced: July, 1⅞c; September, 3c, and in New York: July, 2 3-16c, and September, 3½c. Corn advanced and sustained the wheat market. The net gain for corn futures at Chicago was: July, 1¼c, and September, 1⅝c, and New York: July, 1 5-16c, and September, 15-16c. High Chicago July wheat was 79 7-16c, May 31, and July corn, 33⅜c, same date, and the local high records for those options on that day were: Wheat, 84 1-16c, and corn, 39½c. The range of July wheat in Chicago yesterday was 77¾c to 78⅝c.

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The course of the leading wheat and corn futures at Chicago and New York during the week is shown in the following tables of closing prices:

CHICAGO FUTURES.

Wheat—	May 27.	29.	*30.	31.
July	75⅞	75¾	.	78⅝
	June 1.	2.		3.
	77	77 11-16		77⅝
September	75⅝	75¾		78⅛
	77¼	76⅝		79⅝
Corn—				
July	32⅝	32¾		33 7-16
	33 7-16	33⅜		34
September	33⅛	33½		33⅝
	33½	33 15-16		34½

NEW YORK FUTURES.

Wheat—	May 27.	29.	*30.	31.
July	80 6-16	.	.	83½
	June 1.	2.		8.
	81¼	81¾		82⅜
September	79⅝	.	.	82¼
	81⅞	81⅜		82¾
Corn—				
July	38 9-16	.	.	39¼
	39¼	39½		39⅞
September	38 11-16	.	.	39½
	38⅞	39⅜		39⅝

*Holiday.

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Speculation during the week was under singular conditions, with Winter wheat harvesting well under way in Navarro County, Texas, and Spring seeding just finished in the Red River district, with favorable prospects in each case. The bull fulcrum, however, was the fairly well authenticated statement that Europe is short 160,000,000 bushels of wheat, with doubtful conditions existing in many countries and the Russian crop in Bessarabia a failure. Other factors in the advance were a lessening of Argentine exports, improved export business here, and unfavorable conditions in the Northern Winter and Spring wheat belts. Taken all in all, it was a nervous week for the short interest, and the bulge of yesterday was partly due to a reluctance to go short over Sunday. Then the flour markets, awakening from $4.05 a month ago to $5.20 at date, showed progress of consumption enough to create a milling demand, and the vitality of the "hold your wheat" policy is evidenced in many sections by farmers who ignore offers at current advanced rates for the contents of their cribs and bins. The present week should establish the extent of damage by abnormal Winter conditions to Winter wheat and enable experts to give some kind of a computation between the original estimate of a 375,000,000-bushel crop and the latest pessimistic calculation, which puts it at only 225,000,000 bushels.

SAVINGS BANK INVESTMENTS.

Supt. Kilburn Gives a List of Purchasable Railroad Securities.

ALBANY, June 3.—Superintendent Kilburn of the State Banking Department gives out the following list of railroad securities which "satisfy all the conditions presented in the Krum bill to broaden the list of securities in which the savings banks of this State may legally invest a percentage of their deposits," in addition to those specified in his circular letter issued last year:

Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville Railroad Company—First mortgage, first general consolidated refunding mortgage.

Maine Central Railroad Company—Consolidated bonds, extension bonds, Maine Shore Line Railroad bonds.

Michigan Central Railroad Company—First mortgage bonds, 5 and 6 per cent.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company—General mortgage, navy yard mortgage, real estate purchase money, Delaware Avenue Market, Delaware Avenue, Bloodgood property.

Delaware and Hudson Company—First mortgage Pennsylvania Division registered coupon.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company—First consolidated mortgage.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company—Consolidated mortgage bonds and scrip, Iowa Division mortgage sinking fund bonds, Nebraska Extension mortgage sinking fund bonds, B. and M. Railroad in Nebraska consolidated mortgage sinking fund bonds, Rep. Valley Railroad mortgage sinking fund bonds; Ottawa, Oswego and Fox River Valley Railroad bonds, Atchison and Nebraska Railroad bonds, Lincoln and Northwestern Railroad bonds.

Boston and Maine Railroad Company—Eastern Railroad certificates of indebtedness, (United States gold,) Eastern Railroad certificates of indebtedness, (£319,600,) Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway Railroad bonds, real estate mortgages.

Illinois Central Railroad Company—Extension sterling bonds, sterling sinking fund bonds, sterling bonds of 1906, sterling bonds, gold bonds, Kankakee and Southwestern, (Midland Division,) Chicago and Springfield Railroad, (gold,) Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, (gold,) St. Louis Division, (gold,) Louisville Division, (gold.)

Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company—General gold mortgage bond, Iowa Midland, Escanaba and Lake Superior, Iowa Division, Milwaukee and Madison, Chicago and Tomah, Menominee River Railroad, Des Moines and Minneapolis, Ottawa C. F. and St. Paul, Northern Illinois, Madison extension, Menominee extension, Consolidated S. F. Cy., C. R. and Mo. R., Third Division, N. W. Union, M., L. S. and W. consolidated first; M., L. S. and W., Marshfield Extension; M., L. S. and W., Michigan Division; M., L. S. and W., Ashland Division; Wisconsin Northern.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company—Consolidated first mortgage, gold bond mortgage, Kalamazoo and White Pigeon, Detroit, Monroe and Toledo.

New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company—First mortgage, N. Y., P. and B. Railroad, Shore Line Railway Company, Housatonic Railway Company.

BANK STATEMENTS.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows a decrease in reserve of $1,223,125. The banks now hold $42,710,600 in excess of legal requirements.

The following table gives the comparison of last week's statement with that of the preceding week:

	May 27.	June 3.	Changes.
Loans	$745,923,400	$746,902,200	Increase. $678,800
Deposits	889,705,100	890,061,600	356,300
Circulation	13,765,700	13,639,900	*125,800
Legal tenders	59,483,500	59,530,800	47,300
Specie	206,876,500	205,695,200	*1,181,300
Reserve	266,360,000	265,226,000	*1,134,000
Res. required	222,426,275	222,515,400	89,125
Surplus	43,933,725	42,710,600	*1,223,125

*Decrease.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$23,530,375	$22,204,575	$43,991,450
Jan. 14	28,263,075	25,968,775	52,172,525
Jan. 21	34,083,675	31,275,200	57,067,800
Jan. 28	39,232,025	35,649,450	59,148,250
Feb. 4	37,147,575	34,781,625	54,340,050
Feb. 11	35,511,825	32,437,050	51,648,225
Feb. 18	34,373,825	25,688,450	55,065,950
Feb. 25	30,334,900	22,959,325	57,520,975
March 4	24,378,125	20,823,500	55,556,925
March 11	23,203,000	22,721,425	52,868,350
March 18	19,074,175	28,060,100	48,108,975
March 25	18,557,425	33,851,475	48,895,750
April 1	15,494,850	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 8	15,018,825	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 15	19,471,525	37,348,075	46,966,900
April 22	24,175,900	43,525,100	49,237,900
April 29	25,524,075	44,504,675	48,917,625
May 6	19,351,950	43,916,475	44,085,975
May 13	27,137,625	46,997,225	44,400,500
May 20	34,031,525	50,715,250	45,988,950
May 27	43,933,725	53,704,600	46,616,100
June 3	42,710,600	52,249,700	45,320,825

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$42,710,600	1894	$77,965,100
1898	52,249,700	1893	20,987,500
1897	45,320,825	1892	23,679,750
1896	18,486,300	1891	6,687,600
1895	39,667,900	1890	4,910,375

Imports Specie at Port of New York May 27 to June 2 Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
K. Wilhelm II	Genoa	$40
Caracas	Curacao	900
Caracas	La Guayra	500
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Silvia	St. John	157
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Pr. Fred. Hendrik	Port au Prince	36,484
New York	Monte Cristi	85
Silvia	St. John	520
New York	Macoris	200
Alvance	Colon	732
Alps	Jeremie	3,600
Alps	Jeremie	965
American Silver Coin—		
Silvia	St. John	150
Silver Bullion—		
Orizaba	Vera Cruz	8,651
Saratoga	Santiago	134
Menominee	London	3,618
Troja	Tampico	44,280
Gold Bullion—		
Havana	Havana	395
Ardanrose	Puerto Cortes	176
Saratoga	Santiago	308
Menominee	London	20,760
Advance	Colon	7,658
New York	Puerto Plata	200
Troja	Tampico	10,427
Silver Ore—		
Seguranca	Vera Cruz	3,400
Seneca	Vera Cruz	4,815
Finance	Panama	90
Total		$154,300

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from May 29 to June 3 Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Destination.	Amount.
May 29	Trave	London, S. B.	$213,230
May 29	New York	London, S. B.	213,000
May 21	Furst Bismarck	London, S. B.	233,295
May 31	Lydia	Progreso, G. C., (U. S.)	2,000
June 1	New York	San Domingo, G. C., (Span.)	314
June 1	New York	San Domingo, G. C., (U. S.)	2,414
June 2	Lucania	London, G. C.	1,225,000
June 2	Lucania	London, S. B.	255,800
June 2	Pr. F. Hendrik	Haiti, G. C., (U. S.)	20,000
June 2	Alps	Haiti, G. C., (U. S.)	500
Total			$2,165,053

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

May 10	Cherokee	San Domingo, G. C., (U. S.)	$3,275
May 20	Mashona	Port Natal, S. B.	686
May 26	Ardandhu	Cape Gracias, S. C., (Peru)	1,350
May 26	Irrawaddy	Port Spain, S. C., (Mex.)	2,481
May 26	Irrawaddy	Port Spain, G. C., (U. S.)	10,000
May 27	Ella	Giboru, S. C., (U. S.)	2,000
Total			$2,184,845

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Savannah, Florida and Western Railway Company, (Plant system,) guarantees to pay the principal and interest of the first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, issued by the Silver Springs, Ocala and Gulf Railroad Company; $900,000 of these bonds are offered by Edward C. Jones & Co., New York and Philadelphia, and the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore at 91 and interest, netting about 4.70 to investors. The vendors say that the average net earnings of this road for the past three and one-half years were almost two and one-half times the total interest on bonds.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, June 3, 1899.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
110	113	22	Adams Express	113	113	111	111	.....
19	20	300	Am. Car & Foundry	20	20	19⅞	20	.....
61	64	575	Am. Car & Found. pf.	64⅜	64⅜	63	63	— 1
38¼	39	1,040	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	39½	39½	38½	39¼	— ⅛
82	82½	345	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	83⅜	83½	82½	82⅝	— ⅜
34½	35	110	American Cotton Oil.	34½	34½	34½	34½	— ⅛
28	28½	900	Am. Steel Hoop	28	28½	28	28¼	+1
74	74½	250	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	75	75	74	74	.....
20¼	21	200	American Malting Co.	20	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
75	76	100	Am. Malting Co. pf.	75	75	75	75	+1½
9¼	9⅝	200	American Spirits Mfg.	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
62⅝	63	23,155	Am. Steel & Wire	62½	64⅛	62	62⅝	+ ⅛
96	97	741	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	97	97	96⅞	97	+1
145	145½	22,605	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	146⅝	146⅞	144½	145	— 1⅛
117	..	20	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	.....
36⅝	37	1,324	American Tin Plate	36	37¼	36	37	+ ⅝
84½	84½	350	Am. Tin Plate pf.	84	84¾	84	84¼	+1¼
95¾	96⅛	4,610	American Tobacco	97½	97⅝	95	96	+1
54½	54⅞	2,050	Anaconda Copper	55½	56¼	55	55	— ⅝
17⅞	18	1,750	At., T. & S. F.	17⅞	18⅜	17⅞	18⅛	+ ¼
55¼	55⅝	12,450	At., T. & S. F. pf.	56	56⅝	55⅝	55⅝	+ ⅛
52½	53	600	Baltimore & Ohio	53	53	52⅞	52⅞	+ ⅛
73½	74	1,100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	73½	73⅝	73½	73½	— ⅛
110	110¼	27,715	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	112¼	113	110	110¼	— 1⅜
13⅝	14	100	Brunswick City	14	14	14	14	.....
52½	53½	200	Canada Southern	53	53⅞	53	53⅞	+1⅛
51⅛	51⅝	600	Cent. Pac., ass't pd.	51⅝	51½	51¼	51½	+ ⅛
24½	24⅞	400	Chesapeake & Ohio	25	25	24½	24½	— ½
60¼	60¼	800	Chicago Con. Traction.	59½	60½	59½	60½	+1½
129½	129⅝	11,320	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	130½	130½	129¼	129¼	— ⅝
13⅝	13¾	1,135	Chicago Great West.	13½	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¼
67	68	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	67¾	68	67¾	68	+1
41¼	42	600	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	40½	41¾	40½	41¾	+1¾
122¾	123⅝	10,550	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	124½	124½	122¾	123⅝	— ¼
169½	170	150	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	170	170	170	170	.....
151½	152	200	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	152	152	151	151	—1
110⅛	110½	1,420	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	110⅝	110⅝	110¼	110¼	— ⅝
49½	50½	300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	49	50	49	50	.....
52¼	53½	1,100	C., C., C. & St. L.	53	53	52	52	+1½
44	44¼	700	Colorado Fuel & Iron	45	45⅛	44½	44½	.....
43	45	25	Col. Southern 1st pf.	45	45	45	45	.....
15	16	120	Col. Southern 2d pf.	16½	16½	16	16	.....
12⅞	13½	320	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	13	13¾	13	13	.....
46	46⅛	8,797	Continental Tobacco	46½	47	45⅞	46¼	+ ⅜
81¼	82½	850	Continental Tobac. pf.	82½	83	81½	82½	— ¼
171	172	1,100	Consolidated Gas	170	172	170	170½	+ ½
42	42⅜	220	Consolidated Ice	42⅞	43	42⅞	43	+1¼
..	90	20	Consolidated Ice pf	88	90	88	90	.....
118	118⅝	1,800	Delaware & Hudson	118½	119	118¼	118¾	+1¼
166	167	110	Del., Lack. & West.	167	167	167	167	.....
22¼	22⅜	2,250	Denver & Rio Grande.	22⅝	22⅝	22½	22¼	— ⅜
76¾	77	511	Denver & R. G. pf.	77⅝	77⅝	77½	77½	.....
15	17	225	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	15½	15½	15½	15½	+1½
58¾	59⅛	23,472	Federal Steel	59½	60	58⅝	59	+1⅛
80⅞	81	3,730	Federal Steel pf.	81¼	82	80¾	80¾	— ⅞
118	118½	725	General Electric	118¼	118½	118	118⅜	+ ⅝
68	68½	730	Glucose Sugar Ref.	68	68½	68	68	+ ½
106¾	107	430	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	106¾	107	106¾	107	+ ¼
169	170	100	Great Northern pf.	169	169	169	169	+1
107⅜	108¼	100	H. B. Claflin Co.	108	108	108	108	— ⅝
70	73	25	Homestake	72	72	72	72	.....
112¼	113	150	Illinois Central	113½	113½	113⅛	113⅜	+ ⅝
43	43½	1,685	International Paper	43	43¾	43	43	+1½
79	80	520	Internat. Paper pf.	79	80	79	79⅞	+ ⅛
17	17⅛	200	International Silver	16	17	16	17	+1¼
12½	12¾	100	Iowa Central	12¼	12½	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
42¼	44	10	Iowa Central pf.	43	43	43	43	.....
9¼	10	30	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	10½	10½	10¼	10½	.....
66⅜	66⅞	4,450	Louisville & Nashville	66⅞	67	66¼	66¾	+ ⅛
108½	108¾	12,725	Manhattan Con	109	109½	108¾	108¾	— ⅛
55½	57	10	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	55	55	55	55	.....
214½	214⅞	6,965	Metropolitan St. Ry.	214	215½	213	214¼	+1¼
12⅝	13	1,310	Mexican Central	13	13	12¾	12¾	.....
55	56½	200	Minn. & St. Louis	55½	55½	55	55½	.....
91½	92	70	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	92	92	92	92	.....
25½	27	2,950	Minn., S. P. & S. M.	25	25⅞	25	25	+1⅜
66½	67½	1,500	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	65	67¼	65	66⅝	+1⅝
11⅜	12	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12	12	12	12	.....
32⅜	33⅛	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	33⅛	33¼	33⅛	33¼	+ ⅛
40⅜	41	7,005	Missouri Pacific	41⅜	42	41	41	— ⅝
42¾	43	200	National Biscuit Co.	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	.....
29	29½	200	National Lead Co.	29	29	29	29	+ ⅛
3½	4	60	Nat. Linseed Oil ctfs.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	.....
47½	47⅝	2,020	National Steel	47½	48¼	47½	47½	+ ⅛
89½	89¾	350	National Steel pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½	+ ⅛
116	116	800	New Jersey Central	116	116	115¾	115¾	—1¼
170	175	100	New York Air Brake	172	172	172	172	+3½
129⅜	129⅞	3,030	New York Central	130	131	129⅞	129⅞	+ ⅛
25⅝	25¾	3,800	N. Y., Ont. & West	26	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
20⅝	20⅞	1,592	Norfolk & Western	20¼	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
67⅞	68	310	Norfolk & West. pf.	68	68	67¾	67¾	.....
11¼	11½	520	North American	11¼	11½	11¼	11¼	.....
46⅞	47⅛	5,350	Northern Pacific	47⅞	47⅞	46¾	47	—1
75⅜	75¾	1,340	Northern Pacific pf.	75¾	76	75⅝	75⅝	+ ⅛
70½	72	110	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	70	70	70	70	.....
39½	41	500	Pacific Coast	38	38	38	38	.....
47¼	47¼	1,200	Pacific Mail	47½	47¾	47¼	47½	+ ⅛
128	128⅛	5,410	Pennsylvania R. R.	128	128½	127⅝	128¼	+ ⅜
117¼	117⅜	3,000	People's Gas, Chicago.	118	118⅜	117	117½	— ⅛
46	46½	350	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	45⅝	46⅜	45⅝	46⅜	+1¼
84	85	110	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	85	85	85	85	+2
48½	49	200	Pressed Steel Car	48½	48¾	48½	48¾	+2½
70	80	250	Pressed Steel Car pf.	79¼	79¼	79	79	+1
156	158	137	Pullman Pal. Car Co.	157	157	157	157	+1
20	20¼	200	Reading	20⅜	20⅜	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
57¼	57½	4,250	Reading 1st pf.	58	58	57	57¼	— ⅝
34	34¼	300	Reading 2d pf.	34½	34½	34⅜	34½	+ ⅛
40	45	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	41	41	41	41	.....
10	10½	400	St. L. & San Fran.	10½	10½	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
12¼	13	100	St. Louis Southw.	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
31⅜	31½	700	St. Louis Southw. pf.	31	31½	31	31½	+ ⅛
94	95	100	St. Paul & Omaha	94	94	94	94	+1
31¼	31½	1,100	Southern Pacific	31½	31⅝	31½	31½	.....
10⅜	10⅝	1,300	Southern Railway	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	.....
49½	49⅝	1,330	Southern Railway pf.	50¼	50½	49½	49½	— ⅝
12⅝	13	410	Standard Dis. & Dis.	13	13	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
59	60	200	Stand. Dis. & Dis. pf.	59	59	59	59	+ ⅛
8½	8¾	100	Standard R. & T.	8½	8½	8½	8¼	.....
62	62⅝	100	Tenn. Coal & Iron	62	62⅝	61¾	61¾	— ⅛
18½	18⅝	300	Texas Pacific	18½	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
67½	68	100	Twin City R. T.	67½	67½	67¼	67½	+ ⅛
41¼	41⅞	400	Union Pacific	41¼	41⅞	40⅝	40½	— ⅛
74½	74⅝	1,800	Union Pacific pf.	74½	74⅝	74	74⅜	— ⅜
24¼	25	1,266	Union Bag & Paper	24⅞	25	24⅜	25	+ ⅛
80	82	488	Union Bag & Paper pf.	82	82	81	81	—1
5⅞	6	800	United States Leather.	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
69⅝	70	775	U. S. Leather pf.	69⅝	70	69⅝	70	+ ½
51⅝	52⅛	3,195	United States Rubber.	52½	53	51½	52	+ ½
114⅞	116	100	U. S. Rubber pf.	115	115	115	115	+ ½
7⅝	7⅞	210	Wabash	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	.....
19⅜	19⅞	550	Wabash pf.	20	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
87⅞	88	4,623	Western Union Tel.	89¼	89½	87⅝	88	—1⅞
8⅝	8⅞	300	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	.....
23	24⅛	50	Wheeling & L. E. 2d pf	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	.....
..	..	200	Wis. Cent., when iss.	14	14	14	14	.....
49¼	49⅜	500	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	49½	49½	49½	49½	+ ⅜
Sales		286,863						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100	..
3s, c., 1918	109⅜	109⅝
3s, c., 1918	109⅝	109⅞
3s, 1918, sm.	109	110
4s, r., 1907	112⅜	112⅝
4s, c., 1907	113½	114½
4s, r., 1925	131¼	131¼
4s, c., 1925	130½	131¼
5s, r., 1904	112⅝	113
5s, c., 1904	112⅝	113½
D. C. 3-65s	118½	..
Alb. & Susq.	195	..
Am. Coal	140	..
A. C. O. pf.	90	92
Am. D. Tel.	35	40
Am. Exp.	135	139
A. S. M. pf.	28	31
A. T. & C.	100	102½
Am. Tob. pf.	140	145
Ann Arbor	16	18
Ann A. pf.	40	42
B., W. & S. W. pf. ctfs.	8½	9½
Beech Creek	100	..
Bost A.L. pf.	104¾	..
B. Un. Gas.	180	140
B., R. & P.	32½	36
B., R. & P. pf.	75	75
B., C. R. & N.	105	..
Chi. & Alton.	160	..
Chi. & A. pf.	185	..
C. & E. Ill.	73	74
C. & E. I. pf.	..	..
C. G. W. pf.	124	..
C., B. & Q.	121½	123½
Cal. Gt. W. deb.	89	91
C., I. & L.	8½	9
C., I. & L. N. W. pf.	192	195
C. T. & T.	18½	19
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	96½	98½
C., L. & W.	..	11
C., L. & W. pf.	37	42½
Cleve. & P.	184	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	1½	2
C., C. & I. Dev. pf.	3	6
C. F. & I. pf.	105	108
Col. South.	5¼	5⅝
Com. Cable	179	..
Consol. Coal	52

week in 1898, an increase of 52.0 per cent., with the same week in 1897 a gain of 102.1 per cent., and with 1896 a gain of 136.5 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1898, was 20.3 per cent., as compared with 1897 a gain of 48.4 per cent., as compared with 1896 a gain of 68.6 per cent.

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday: American Biscuit bonds, 108; Binghamton Gas 5s, 92; Fern. Coal Company, 15; Journeay & Burnham, 4; Journeay & Burnham preferred, 25; New York Biscuit bonds, 111; Retsof bonds, 73; Retsof stock, 12; Whitney Safety Fire Arms, 50; Cuban bonds, 1868, ¾ per cent; Cuban bonds, 1872, ½ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1896, 7 per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 3.—The money market closes the week with the situation easy and of little likelihood to change immediately. Of the $3,500,000 City of Boston loan recently placed at 2.85 per cent, $1,000,000 went to two local trust companies, and the balance to New York. On the latter amount both Boston and New York brokerage houses obtained commissions.

The stock market to-day showed further recovery on the coppers, and a fair amount of strength outside of sugar, although the course of the New York market made for a lower closing than the day's best.

The market was firm, however, up to the end, and closed with some gain to its credit. Montana was prominent in the coppers, selling up to 349, from 335, and closing at 340. Butte crossed 80 and closed at about 79. Tamarack had a net gain of 9 points, and Old Dominion 1¼, while Parrot lost ½. Calumet was back again to 800. Bonanza was up to 6, notwithstanding a reported denial of the Standard Oil option rumor.

Dominion Coal, United States Oil and Rubber made the best showing outside of the coppers, each having several points to its credit. Higher prices are predicted for all at no late day, with Dominion Coal coming in for first favor.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	10½	..	Old Colony	10¾	11
Allouez	8½	9	Old Dom	39¼	39½
Arcadian	48	50	Osceola	82¼	83
Arnold	12	12⅝	Parrot	57	58
Ash Bed	1½	2	Pioneer	2⅜	..
Atlantic	2¼	..	Quincy	150	..
Baltic	28½	30	Rhode Isl	9	9½
B. & Cr. C.	5⅛	5¾	Santa Fé	12¼	12½
B. & Mont.	340	345	Santa Ysabel	13½	14
Butte & B.	78	79	Shoe	36¼	37
Cal. & Hec.	800	805	Tamarack	217	..
Centennial	43	44½	Utah Cons	40½	41
Franklin	19½	20	Washington	2	..
Humboldt	2	3	White Knob	..	17½
Isle Royale	45	45½	Winona	14½	15
Mohawk	27	27½	Wolverine	43	44

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	258	..	Cen. Mass. pf	66	75
Bost. & Low.	238	..	Fitchburg pf.	..	116½
Bost. & Me.	182	..	N.Y.&N.E. 6s	113½	114
Bost. & Prov.	300	..	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	118½	119
Bost. Elev.	106	..	West End	92¾	..
Bost. Gas 5s	..	91			
Cent. Mass.	14	15			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	335	340	Mex. Tele	3⅞	4
Ch. Stk. Yds.	143½	149	N. E. Tel.	..	145
Dom. Coal	52	52½	U. S. Oil	44¾	45
Dom. Coal pf.	118	..	W'st'h'e Elec.	48	49
Erie Tel.	92	93	Ws. Elec. pf.	65	..
Lamson Store	42	43			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Match to-day closed at 140, a gain of half a point. Steel opened at 47, and, after selling to 48, closed at 47½. Metropolitan Elevated preferred advanced from 89½ to 55½, closing there. Its bonds closed at 106½, a slight gain. The rest of the list stood nearly pat. Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	28½
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co	77½
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	147¾
National Biscuit Co. common	43
National Biscuit Co. preferred	97½
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co.	4
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	13
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	2
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	20
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	10
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	30
North Chicago Street Railroad	245½
West Chicago Street Railroad	120⅝
South Side Elevated Railroad	95½
Lake Street Elevated	17⅞
Lake Street Elevated trust certfs.	15¾
Street's West Side Car Line	20¾

IRREGULAR STOCKS.

American Linseed common	10¼
American Linseed preferred	48½
American Tin Plate common	36¾
American Tin Plate preferred	84
National Biscuit Company common	42¾
National Biscuit preferred	97⅜
National Carbon preferred	80
National Steel common	47½
National Steel preferred	89
Diamond Match	148
West Chicago Street Railroad	120

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—General firmness prevailed in the local market to-day, but trading was exceedingly dull. There was some good buying of Union Traction, Cambria Steel, and Electric Company of America at fractional advances over yesterday's prices. Breger Manufacturing was moved up ½, to 7½, and Daylight Prism was advanced from 34 to 37¼ on sales of odd lots. With these exceptions, no other feature was developed in the trading. Sentiment on the Street was more bullish, however, as the bank statement, in view of the 1st of June disbursements, was not regarded as unfavorable. The market closed steady at these prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	19⅝	19¾	Marsden	14½	15
Choctaw	35	35	Penn. Mfg.	23¼	23½
El. & P. 4s	99⅛	100	Phila. Trac.	98	98½
El. St. Bat.	143	155	Union Trac.	41¼	41⅝
El. S. Ba. pf.	145	155	U. Gas Imp.	159	160
El. Co. of A.	16½	16¾	Welsb'h Lt.	51	52
Lehigh Val.	23¼	24	W., N.Y. & P.	7¾	7⅞

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Union Cloak Company of New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—William A. Butts, James B. Emory, Max Heron.

American Plating Machine Company of New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Frederick Parker, Thomas P. Haggerty, L. M. Parker.

New York Hard Rubber Novelty Manufacturing Company of New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—Alexander A. De Witt, Joseph D. Herr, Jr.

De Witt Company of New York, to promote and finance industrial enterprises; capital, $50,000. Directors—Alexander A. De Witt, Joseph D. Herr.

J. J. Bonneau Company of New York, to manufacture and deal in mahogany veneers and woodwork; capital, $10,000. Directors—Joseph J. and Lincoln Bonneau.

Victor Manufacturing Company of New York, to manufacture adjustable chairs; capital, $1,000. Directors—Nathaniel B. Harmon, L. E. N. Porter, Neille E. Hunt.

Marion Co-operative Creamery Company, Limited, of Marion, Wayne County; capital, $2,000. Directors—Henry C. Allen, Charles L. Tassell, J. E. Snyder, Charles N. Stearns, William H. Cole.

Suffolk Fertilizer Company of Amagansett, Suffolk County, to deal in fish fertilizer; capital, $50,000. Directors—Charles B. Hobbs, Jesse Stearns, Clarence P. Leggett, William S. Haskell, Anson McCook Beard.

CURRENT SPORTING NOTES.

The Athletic Committee of the New York Athletic Club has decided to substitute a scratch high jump open to schools and colleges for the handicap high jump at the games at Travers Island next Saturday.

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The annual all-round championships of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States will be held under the auspices of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club at its field in Bayonne, N. J., on Tuesday, July 4, commencing at 1 P. M. The all-round consists of ten events, and the following is the order: 100-yard run, putting sixteen-pound shot, running high jump, 220-yard run, throwing sixteen-pound hammer, pole vault for height, 120-yard high hurdle, throwing fifty-six-pound weight for distance, running broad jump, one-mile run. The scoring will be on the Amateur Athletic Union percentage basis. The handicap high jump will be substituted by a scratch high jump.

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There are other attractions than horses at Brighton Beach these days. Morning and afternoon half a score of busy professional pedestrians circle around the track fitting themselves for the coming go-as-you-please race at Madison Square Garden that begins on June 12.

Hegelman, the veteran; Guerrero, who is walking better than at any time since he has been in New York, and Golden, who is a veteran at the game, are already fit to begin the race. Capt. Boynton, who attempted to walk around the world, will be one of the contestants. Glick, Cox, and Craig, of Newburg, and Day, the English pedestrian, are among the other entries received thus far.

The men will be divided into relays, owing to the passage of the recent law prohibiting continuous events, and while half the party rest twelve hours the other half will be jogging over the tanbark track in the Garden.

A COLUMN FOR RACEGOERS

Guaranteed Stakes a Good Thing for the Racing Associations.

RACING EVENTS NEXT WEEK

Don de Oro Talked Of as a Possibility for the Suburban — Others That Will Start in the Big Race.

So far as it has gone, the meeting of The Brooklyn Jockey Club has been a most satisfactory one to racegoers and a most profitable one to the stockholders of the club. With such an enormous attendance as there was on Brooklyn Handicap day and on Memorial Day, the profits of the meeting will be simply tremendous, for the purses have been for moderate amounts, and there have been no guaranteed stakes to which the club has had to add any considerable amount of money, with the single exception of the Brooklyn Handicap. In fact, the subscriptions to several of the stakes of this sort exceeded in amount the guaranteed value, so that the owners have been racing only for money paid in by the horsemen, the club adding nothing at all. This was the case with the Expectation Stakes for two-year-olds, run on the opening day; the Hudson Stakes, which were raced for yesterday, for horses of the same age, and the Carlton Stakes for three-year-olds, also run yesterday. With such a showing for "guaranteed stakes," which cost the club nothing at all, stakes of this sort will probably become popular with the racing associations, in spite of the growling among horsemen about furnishing money to race for and letting the clubs reap all the benefit. It looks like a good thing for the clubs and a very bad one for the horsemen, unless they happen to be stockholders in the clubs, when they get a part of their money back in dividends. This guaranteed stake business seems to be about as fat a thing as the managers of the racing associations have yet devised to save money for themselves.

During the coming week there is nothing striking on the card for decision at the Gravesend track, unless it be the Kensington Hurdle Handicap, to be run on Monday, until the meeting of Saturday. On that day the Great American Stakes for two-year-olds and the Broadway Stakes for three-year-olds are both to be run. The former is one of those guaranteed affairs which cost the club nothing. It is guaranteed to be worth $12,500. The nomination, declaration, and starting fees, with only seven horses to start, will make the stake worth upward of $15,000, so that The Brooklyn Jockey Club will not have to add a single penny to this attraction. To the Broadway Stakes the club adds $1,500. The Great American will bring together most of the best of the youngsters that have started this year, the eligible ones including His Royal Highness, Doublet, Pupil, Modrine, Kitchener, St. Finnan, Pettifogger, Trumpet, Withers, Knight of Rhodes, Maribert, Petruchio, Vulcain, Waring, Oneck Queen, and McMeekin. There will probably be a large field and a lively race, as owners have lost their fear of both Doublet and His Royal Highness since both have been beaten, and the stake is worth the gamble of the payment of the starting fee, $250. In the Broadway Stakes it is possible that there will be a meeting between Filigrane, Half Time, Ahom, and Macleod of Dare, as all of them are eligible to start. The chances are, however, that Filigrane will be reserved for the Suburban, to be run just one week later.

Besides the hurdle race on Monday there will be the running of the Patchogue Stake, a selling affair for three-year-olds and upward. On Tuesday the card includes the Criterion Stakes, for two-year-old fillies, in which Star Chime, Fond Hopes, Virginia Earle, Dangerous Maid, and Oneck Queen may meet, as all are eligible to the race. The Brookdale Handicap, at a mile and an eighth, is also to be run on that day, and it looks to be another stake for Don de Oro, as Filigrane and Banastar will not go in it, though Ethelbert, Box, George Keene, Lanky Bob, Ben Holladay, and Handball may be in the field if the trainers happen to fancy the allotments of the handicapper, which will be made public on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. There are no stake races on Wednesday. On Thursday there are the Manhansett Stakes, for two-year-olds, at four and a half furlongs, and the May Stakes, for three-year-olds, the latter a selling affair at six furlongs. No racing is down for Friday, and the card for Saturday has already been referred to.

TALK ABOUT SUBURBAN HORSES.

Don de Oro has come forward as a fancy for the Suburban by his performances during the week, backed by his forward running in the Brooklyn Handicap, when, after being about the last horse to get in motion, he mowed down his field and finished a good fourth, just outside of the money. It is believed that the horse will be able to do better justice to his trainer and jockey over the Sheepshead Bay track, as there is a long straight run in the stretch in which he will be able to get to going before he strikes the curves, and thus be in the fore of the fight in the back stretch. It is unfortunate for his owner that this erratic performer is so slow to get started, as this puts him at a great disadvantage in the early part of a race. But good as he is just now, it will take a rare good one to beat him out if he ever happens to strike his stride in good shape when the Suburban is run.

Banastar, who is in splendid condition, and who has been doing all that has been asked of him ever since the Brooklyn Handicap, will be the favorite in the betting in all probability, and Mr. Allen, who trains him, believes that he will be able to do what no thoroughbred has as yet done—put both of the big Spring handicaps to the credit of his owner. With Maher riding, Banastar will have to get away at the head of the bunch in order to win, for Maher is still troubled with "nerves." It was Banastar's forward position at the start alone that gave him that chance in the Brooklyn, which proved so profitable to the Tammany Hall men, who have not yet ceased opening wine with the money they won by backing him for the big race.

Filigrane will be a certain starter in the race, and he may have the benefit of an even better jockey than McCue, if one can be had, though McCue certainly rode him for all he was worth in the Brooklyn Handicap. If Filigrane lasts long enough to be in the money, he will do better than have many of the three-year-olds of the past, who were certainly as good and probably better horses than he. Filigrane may have one more race before the Suburban, but that will probably be all, as his trainer prefers to have his charges run their races in their work, and never spares them in those morning trials. That is the "old school" method of training, and good enough, perhaps, when a man has a stable of a hundred horses or so, most of which he is at liberty to break down in carrying out his theories if he cares to. There is no chance that there will be a match race as a means of "vindicating" Littlefield for his defeat of the horse in the race against Half Time. No one has taken the funny Walden challenge seriously, of course, as it was simply Mr. Walden's method of showing his faith in the ability of his son-in-law as a jockey.

Tillo has been working in a fashion which has encouraged a belief that he will be able to win the big race again this year, a fact which his owner, John E. Madden, takes no pains to conceal. He is said to have shown a mile over the Sheepshead Bay track in 1:41½ early last week, going as strong and looking as fine as he ever did in his life. As Tillo has turned out, it looks as if his owner secured a bargain when he got him for $5,000, for even if he does not win the Suburban, there are a host of races of lesser importance that he will surely be able to win.

The general belief is that the field for the race will be about as large as that which started for the Brooklyn Handicap, but it is too early yet to tell this with any degree of certainty.

BRUTALITY AT THE STARTING POST.

Flax Spinner probably will be laid up for some time as the result of a lashing he got while at the post in one of the races last Tuesday, and Trillo was badly injured by the same sort of treatment at the hands of one of the assistant starters in Mr. Fitzgerald's employ. These men have been in the habit of swinging viciously about the horses' legs, while at the post, big whips, known in the South and West as "black snakes." They are vicious things to hit a horse with, as they cut the flesh or raise huge welts, and the practice has now been stopped by order of the Brooklyn Jockey Club Stewards, who never should have allowed it at the beginning. Trainers have complained of the practice for some time, but unavailingly, until Mr. Foxhall Keene happened to go to the post to see a start. Then he saw the abuse in all its viciousness and brutality, and at once complained to the track Stewards, who put a stop to performances that seem to be needless. There has also been a complaint that the mouths of horses have been torn by the starter's assistants in the yanking processes to which horses have been subjected when they have not behaved as they should behave at the start.

A BREEDING EXPERIMENT.

Horsemen interested in both the thoroughbred and the light-harness horse are watching with much interest the growth of a filly recently foaled at the farm of J. Malcolm Forbes, in Massachusetts. It is a daughter of Nancy Hanks, the unbeaten trotting mare and the one-time champion at that gait, by Meddler, the unbeaten English thoroughbred. Mr. Forbes does not expect that this filly will ever develop into a famous trotter, though she will be given a chance to show speed, if she has any, when she is old enough to be put to the test. It is from her as a brood mare that Mr. Forbes hopes to get the first two-minute trotter the world has ever seen. His argument is that the stamina and gameness of the thoroughbred which courses in her veins will give to her offspring by a trotting stallion a degree of those qualities that the colder-blooded trotter lacks, even though she as a trotting horse should prove to be as flighty and unsteady as do most animals with so heavy an infusion of the running blood. Unless the filly should show signs of steadiness and phenomenal speed, which she is not expected to do, she will in her early life be mated to either Arion, 2:07¼, or Bingen, 2:06¾, both of which horses are the property of Mr. Forbes. In the produce of that union he expects the horse of phenomenal speed, and he says he is willing to wait until that time for the proof of the correctness of his theories of the breeding of the trotter. These theories are, after all, only those of the late Senator Stanford of the famous Palo Alto stud of California, and theories in the development of which the late Senator met with a degree of success.

FOUR-MILE ROWING COURSES.

Coach Lehmann Argues Against Shortening This Distance in Contests.

R. C. Lehmann, who came over from England some years ago, to teach the Harvard boat crew the correct English "stroke," has contributed to the controversy now raging over the proper length of a rowing race course. His letter appears in the Harvard Crimson of this week. Mr. Lehmann is decidedly in favor of four miles. He says:

"I do not know what arguments may have been used in support of the proposal to decrease the distance. Probably, however, the chief arguments would be: (1) that the exhaustion entailed by a four-mile race—especially on the losers—is too great; (2) that this exhaustion would be sensibly diminished if the distance to be rowed was curtailed by a mile, and (3) that four-mile races are always won and lost in the first three miles, the fourth mile, therefore, making no difference to the result, while increasing the distress of the competitors. My experience does not dispose me to attach great force to any of these arguments."

With regard to the exhaustion following a four-mile race, he says:

"I admit that I have seen many men exhausted and distressed at the end of a four-mile race, but I cannot recall a single instance of an Oxford or a Cambridge man who did not recover completely in a very short time." He thinks the American oarsmen ought to do as well. "I have, for my own part, no doubt whatever that the young American, provided that he is carefully trained and prepared, is in every way as capable of supporting the exertion and of resisting the fatigue involved in a four-mile race (or, indeed, in any contest of strength and endurance) as his British cousin."

As to the diminution of exhaustion by shortening the course, Mr. Lehmann has this to say:

"An oarsman starts in a race with a certain stock of strength and vitality, which he unconsciously lays himself out to distribute over the distance he has to compass. He can exhaust it (and himself) as readily and as completely in two miles as in three, in three miles as in four."

He does not think that a crew which is ahead at the end of the third mile will necessarily win the race. "I admit," he says, that in England we have generally found this to be true, but there are at least three instances that prove the contrary, and those three are in themselves sufficient to prevent us from ever entertaining the idea of cutting down our university boat race from four to three miles."

In conclusion he says that he has looked at the matter mainly from the point of view of an English oarsman, and adds: "There may be some special reasons, of which I know nothing, that induce American oarsmen to advocate a change in the distance of the interuniversity race. The arguments I have attempted to controvert are those which my recent visits to America cause me to look upon as those most likely to be used in a discussion of the question."

WOMAN'S REMARKABLE WILL.

The Instrument by Which Mrs. A. H. Newbett of Jersey City Disposed of Much Property.

A remarkable will was filed with James Lillis, Surrogate of Hudson County, at Jersey City yesterday, by Justice of the Peace Edward Hayes, who drew it. It purports to be the last will and testament of Augusta Hohn Newbett, who died in the Marion District of Jersey City on May 5. Apart from the phraseology of the will, a bequest to Gustav Newbett, the woman's husband, is vitiated under the law of New Jersey by the fact that he was allowed to sign the will as a witness. The document is as follows:

"March 25, 1899, In the name of God, Amen, I, Augusta Hohn Newbett, real estate owner, do make and declare this is my last will and testaments in manner and form fowling.

"First I resign my soul in hands of the Almight god hoping and believing in the remission of my sins by the merits and meditations of the Almight God and of his son Jesus Christ, and my body I commit to the earth to be buired at the descretion of my Executors herein after named and my Woridly Estate I give and devise as follows, first, I give and devise to my son Henry Newbett and Edward Newbett the sum of $5,500 to be eualy devied between them when the come of age to their Heirs and Eaecetery, for evers and also I give and divise to my husband Gustav Newbett the sum of $5,500 to be eualy divied between Dollars with all my Household effect and I do make my Husband Gustave Newbett to be my chief executor and Garduan of my Two Sons Henry and Edward Newbett.

"And I do hereby appoint my trusty husband Gustav Newbett my loving Husband Executor of my last will and testament and will is and I do hereby Expresly declasre that my said Executor or Executors with an accountable for more of the aforesaid money or estates than he or they shll actually receive or shall come to his hands or with or with or for any loss as shall happen of the said moneys or Estate or any part of personal estates so as such loss happens without his fault or neglects and finally all the rest residue and remainder of all my Estate real and personal whatsoever not here before personally disposed of after my Funeral Expencis and other charges and deductions as forsaid I do give and devise to my Husband Gustav Newbett. In witness I put my hnd seal this March 25 in the year of our Lord 1899.

"EDWARD HAYES.

"Justice of the for Hudson County City of Jersey City and State of New Jersey.

"Signed, Augusta Hohn Newbett, 302 Armstrong Place, Witnesses, Freda Clemenson, Adelia C. Benson, 184 Duncan avenue, Jane (X) Lane, 25 West Side avenue; —mark, Gustav Newbett, 183 Duncn avenue."

To this is appended the following codicil:

"And lastly my express will and meanings is and I do hereby or and appoint that if any defference dispute question or controversy shall be moved or happen concerning any matter or thing in this my will given or bequeathed expressed or contained than there no suit or suites shall be brought commenced or procuted for or concerning the same but the same shall be referrod wholly to the award order and determination of my Husband Gustav Newbett and what he shall order or direct or determine therein shall be binding and condusive to all and every person and persons therein concerned.

"AUGUSTA HOHN NEWBETT.

"Witness Edward Hayes

"Justice of the Peace."

Surrogate Lillis said he would lay the will before Judge Blair in the Orphans Court to-morrow.

Wheat Rules Strong in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Wheat ruled strong to-day, July closing with a gain of ⅞c. The sentiment among wheat traders at the opening was rather bearish, owing to heavy Northwest receipts, poor shipping demand, and weak outside markets. The tide soon turned, however, on covering, influenced by confirmatory reports of damage by drought in the Black Sea territory. Domestic crop news was also discouragingly bad, and added to the advance, the market closing within a fraction of the top.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Use the Celebrated Carlsbad Pine Cone Soap.

Candy Store and Soda Fountain in the basement.

A "Victory Organized" Monday.

To borrow a phrase from Napoleon, to-morrow is "victory organized"; there can be no flank movement to defeat a day which is sure to be one of great selling when fortified by an army of merchandising opportunities almost greater than ever, and that can be but half rollcalled by our announcement. It is overcoming circumstances to be able to offer the most seasonable things in the very height of their popularity at prices much under ready selling market quotations. And it's a measure of this store's never ceasing effort to furnish you the very best of everything at so small a margin of profit that it must be made up by large selling.

We will deliver all purchases free of charge at any railroad station within a radius of 100 miles. When the purchase amounts to $5.00 or more the goods will be sent free of charge to any railroad station in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Thousands of Silk and Cotton Waists at Cost of Material.

Our selling of these popular garments last Monday was the largest we have ever known, but that was only an intimation of what we have succeeded in preparing for you to-morrow—an almost endless variety, thousands of the very best waists, both silk and cotton, ever shown, and we offer them to you at about the cost of the materials. All garments are carefully and artistically made and up to date in every detail.

THE SILK.

$2.98; regular $4.98.

300 Taffetas Silk Waists, in stylish checks and stripes, tucked and full front. Extraordinary values in black and white stripes and checks; in the lot 75 fine Corded Wash Silk Waists, one in a box.

$3.98; regular $5.50 and $6.00.

350 extra fine Taffetas Silk Waists in handsome shadings, tucked front, corded back, very stylish stripes, corded front, dress waist sleeves.

$4.98; regular $6.00 to $7.50.

250 handsome Silk Waists—black, solid tucked yoke, fine Plisse—assorted colors, stylish plaids, stripes. Do not miss this lot.

$1.98; regular $2.98.

150 ONLY—assorted styles of Japanese and China Silk Waists and Wash Silk, tucked front and plain full front.

THE COTTON.

29c.; regular 50c.

Good Percale Waists—neat checks and stripes, detachable collars, covered seams.

49c.; regular 75c.

Fancy Lawn and Percale Waists in very desirable colorings, as dark medium, up-to-date and stylish.

69c.; regular $1.00.

Fine Percale and Fancy Lawn in the celebrated Dorly and other prominent makes, dainty colorings.

98c.; regular $1.50.

Fancy Lawn, Gingham and Percale in ten different styles, all of prominent makers, very pretty stripes, checks and figures in this lot, some pretty pink, also blue, with white tucked, embroidered yoke. Excellent values at $1.25, $1.45, $1.79, $1.98.

The celebrated King Waist at $1.59, $1.98, $2.98.

Misses' and Children's Waists—In Percale and Lawn, 49c., 69c., 98c. In White Lawn, 98c., $1.45.

White Lawn Waists, full front, pearl buttons, at 79c.

White Lawn Waists, in a number of styles, tucked yoke; others with 2 and 3 rows of embroidery, 98c.; regular $1.50.

Fine White Lawn Waists of the celebrated Geisha make, handsome embroidered yoke, at $1.19; regular $1.69.

Finer qualities at $1.45, $1.79, $1.98, $2.69.

Endless variety of the still finer at $3.98, $4.98, $5.98.

$4.98 Instead of $14.00 to $15.00 for Tailor-made Suits.

250 stylish Suits in Cheviot, Venetian, Broadcloth or English Serge. Top Coat, lined with tailors' serge, circular skirt; colors include black, navy or brown; shape and workmanship guaranteed perfect (no alterations made on these suits.) These suits are sold with the distinct understanding that they can neither be exchanged, credited or sent C. O. D.

And 125 Suits, at about 30 per cent. less than regular, in odd sizes; many different effects in Venetian, Homespun, Cheviot, etc, some entirely silk lined, at $11.98, $14.75, $18.50 and $21.00.

Misses' Tailor-made Suits, $7.90 to $19.95, reduced from $13.75 to $28.00. 150 Tailor-made Suits, 14 to 18 year sizes, including Eton, Fly-Front and Top Coat effects, with plain circular or tunic effects, some entirely silk lined; a representation of fashionable shades, including grays, castors, blues, browns, also blacks. "Closing out" the entire stock in 5 lots, viz., $7.90, $10.50, $12.75, $15.50 and $19.75; reduced from $13.75, $16.50, $18.50, $22.50 and $28.00.

The Extraordinary in Summer Skirts. 1,200 at About 1-3 Less Than Regular Prices. They are an assortment of Crash, Linen and Pique Skirts; lengths from 40 to 44 inches, waist bands 22 to 30 inches, all well made, with a deep hem, so that they can be relaundered. In Linen Crash, 89c., $1.10 and $1.55. In Tan Holland Linen, $1.10 and $1.85. In Pique, $1.10, $1.45 and $2.75.

In addition to above we have an especially excellent variety of Summer Skirts in Linen and Cotton materials, including Denim, Pique, Duck, Galatea, etc., handsomely embroidered and braided, and other entirely new effects; prices from $2.50 to $20.00.

Bicycle Skirts: The circular shape, well tailored, perfect in fit and finish, in Gray and Brown Mixtures of Blue Venetian Cloth, $5.75; in Crash, $1.85; Duck, $2.10; Linen, $2.90.

A Clearing Sale of Summer Silks.

Such prices as these might well attract attention even in midwinter; but now, when every yard is the very kind of silk sought for and you want for summer use, the offering is a phenomenal one. For instance:

3,300 yds. Japanese Kai Kai Silks 33c.—They are a beautiful lot of Wash Silks, Stripes, Checks and Taffeta Plaids, large variety and this season's best styles.

4,800 yds. Japanese Habutai 48c.—Habutai Wash Silks, Striped, best quality, best assortment of styles and colorings; every yard guaranteed to wash like a pocket handkerchief.

7,500 yds. Imported Taffetas 75c.—We have secured 4,000 yards of (extra wide) 21-inch imported Taffetas in White, Ivory, Cream, Ciel Blue, Turquoise, Pink, Cerise, Rose, Maize, Nile, Ruby, Cardinal, Porcelain and Black. These have the beautiful bright lustre and the touch which belong only to the fine imported silks.

3,900 yds. Japanese extra quality Corded 39c.—A large assortment of Kai Kai and Corded Wash Silks in Checks, Stripes and Fancy Plaids.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

Charles Murphy to Attempt Mile a Minute, Paced by Locomotive.

PATCHOGUE CARNIVAL EVENTS

L. A. W. Arrangements for Wheelmen at Paris Exposition—Zimmerman Handicap—Club Runs.

One of the features of the bicycle carnival to be held at Patchogue, L. I., June 29-30 and July 1 will be an attempt by Charles Murphy to ride a bicycle a mile in one minute. This exhibition will take place on June 30. Murphy will be paced by a locomotive. The Long Island Railroad will make special preparations for the race against time. There is a two-mile spur between Farmingdale and Hicksville, over which a board track is being constructed. A wind shield will be attached to the rear end of a coach attached to a locomotive. This will be painted black, with a white line in the centre to guide the rider. The two-mile stretch will enable the locomotive and rider to have about half a mile to get up speed and half a mile to slacken. After the mile is covered, the shield will be raised, giving the rider the benefit of the rush of air to slacken his speed.

Murphy is confident that he can beat the alleged record of 1:01 3-5, made last year in the West. It will not be his first experience at record breaking. He will ride a wheel geared at 120.

The committee having the arrangements of the carnival in charge expects that more than three thousand cyclists will visit Patchogue. Thursday, June 29, will be devoted to the reception of the officers of the New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen. In the evening the semi-annual meeting of the division will be held.

On the following day a run will start in the morning for Babylon, where Murphy is to try to ride a mile in one minute. In the afternoon there will be a run east and west on the cycle paths, and a clambake on Fire Island. Saturday, July 1, there will be a run to Port Jefferson, and in the afternoon the bicycle races will be held. The carnival will end in the evening with a grand bicycle parade.

The Long Island Railroad Company will make one fare for the round trip. The company will run bicycle cars on trains to be specified. These cars will be equipped with a carefully devised system of rubber-covered racks, in which bicycles are carried in safety. Hotel rates will also be reduced for the carnival.

The following is information for cyclists who ride to the resort:

Patchogue is fifty-two miles from Brooklyn and can be reached by many different routes. It has long been noted as the turning point for century runs over the famous Merrick Road, which is remarkable because it is perfectly level its entire length. From New England points, Patchogue may be reached by New London, Conn., boat to Greenport, L. I., thence by wheel over the cycle path through Riverhead to Eastport; from there over the South Shore Road to Patchogue. Or from Greenport by ferry to Shelter Island; from there by cycle path through Sag Harbor to Bridgehampton; thence west over the South Shore Road, by the famous Shinnecock Hills to Patchogue. A shorter route from New England is as follows: From Bridgeport, Conn., to Port Jefferson, L. I.; from Port Jefferson by wheel over the cross-country cycle path, through the woods and over the backbone of Long Island. From New York or Brooklyn those riders who prefer a route combining hill climbing and coasting, made particularly agreeable by the fact that great trees shade almost the entire run, can take the North Shore route by the way of Flushing, Roslyn, Huntington, to Port Jefferson; thence across the path.

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While in Europe President Keenan of the League of American Wheelmen will complete the appointment of league representatives to all Continental countries. This will be done as much for convenience to members who contemplate a visit to Paris during the exposition as for those who will visit Europe this year.

It is expected that there will be thousands of cycling enthusiasts visiting Paris next year, and the representation in Paris will receive every attention. It is proposed to open headquarters in Paris this Summer, with a competent representative in charge, that all cyclists desiring information regarding the exposition may get it from a reliable source. The bureau will act in conjunction with the representatives of other countries, so that those who wish to tour abroad may have tours outlined for them in advance.

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A one-mile handicap race, open to League of American Wheelmen amateurs only, will be decided on June 22 at Mineola, under the auspices of the Queens County Agricultural Society. The race will be held in conjunction with the thirty-third Summer meet of the society, which begins on June 21. Entries close with A. Schwalbach, 471 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, June 15.

***

Entry blanks are being distributed for the opening meet of the Atlantic Athletic Association, to be held at the Manhattan Beach track on June 17. The star event will be the Atlantic sweepstakes, at two miles, the winner of which will receive $500. The Seaside dash, at one-third of a mile, will be worth $185. The amateur events on the programme include a three-mile novice race, half-mile metropolitan district championship, and a one-mile handicap race.

***

Arthur Gardiner, who had an excellent claim on the championship last year, and Earl Kiser, the representative from Ohio, sent in their entries to the Ambrose Park manager yesterday for the big Zimmerman handicap, which will be the feature of the race meet at Ambrose Park on June 10, when ex-Champion Zimmerman will make his reappearance in competition. In addition to the big handicap, there will be a mile, open for the professionals, with $185 cash as an inducement, as well as a half-mile novice, quarter-mile dash, and two-mile handicap for the amateurs, with medals and diamonds as prizes. Entry blanks may be obtained from A. Reeves, Secretary, 150 Nassau Street, New York.

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The Madison Wheelmen's regular schedule run for to-day will leave the clubhouse, 1,666 Madison Avenue, in two sections. The first will start for Rockaway at 8:30 A. M. The second division will leave at 2:30 P. M. for Valley Stream, L. I., and will meet the first division on the return trip about 6 o'clock.

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The Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New York will have a joint club run and outing on Sunday, June 25, at Donnelly's Pavilion, College Point. Reports up to date indicate that twenty clubs will participate, among them the Harlem, Century, Royal Arcanum, Pontiac, Prospect, Madison, Chelsea, Riverside, Triumph, Ianthe, Staten Island, and Richmond County.

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The following is the weekly road report issued by the L. A. W. for the information of the cycling public:

Long Island—The rain in the early part of the week has put both macadam and country roads in good condition; all improved roads in Queens and Nassau Counties in first-class shape. The country roads have had more work done on them this year than usual, and as the riding season is well advanced, the sidepaths nearly everywhere are good. Many cycle paths are now settled and repairs have been made wherever wind or storms made them necessary. Road to Far Rockaway in good shape. Road to Long Beach, running all the way across from Mineola, is completed. The Rocky Hill Road to Willets Point and Crocher's is good. Middle Neck, Manhassett, and Great Neck Road have been completed. Road to Port Washington, from Manhassett, in perfect condition. The road from Mineola to Roslyn through Sea Cliff, Glen Head, and Glen Cove, is completed and in good condition. Oyster Bay Road in fine shape. Jericho Pike and the road through Hicksville, Amityville, and Passapequa is completed and makes a pleasing change from the usual Merrick Road run to these points.

The Suffolk County Sidepath Commission has been appointed and is a strong team of enthusiastic and representative men. The price of a license is set at 50 cents. Tags have been selected and will be ready in about ten days.

New York and New Jersey Roads—Dirt roads of Tappan, N. Y., sandy and dry. Macadam and earth roads of Goshen, N. Y., good. Macadam and earth roads of Westfield, N. J., all good. Macadam roads of Rahway, N. J., fine; earth roads good.

Cyclists in making use of this information should keep in mind the weather conditions, as a rainstorm may make an ordinary country road, which has been reported in good condition, nearly unridable, while a few hours of sunshine with a brisk wind will put a macadam or gravel road, reported muddy, in good condition. Touring cyclists desiring detailed information concerning routes

JUNE 1899

The New York Times.

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

Copyright, 1899,
THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. XLVIII....No. 15,413.
SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIXTEEN PAGES. JUNE 4, 1899. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

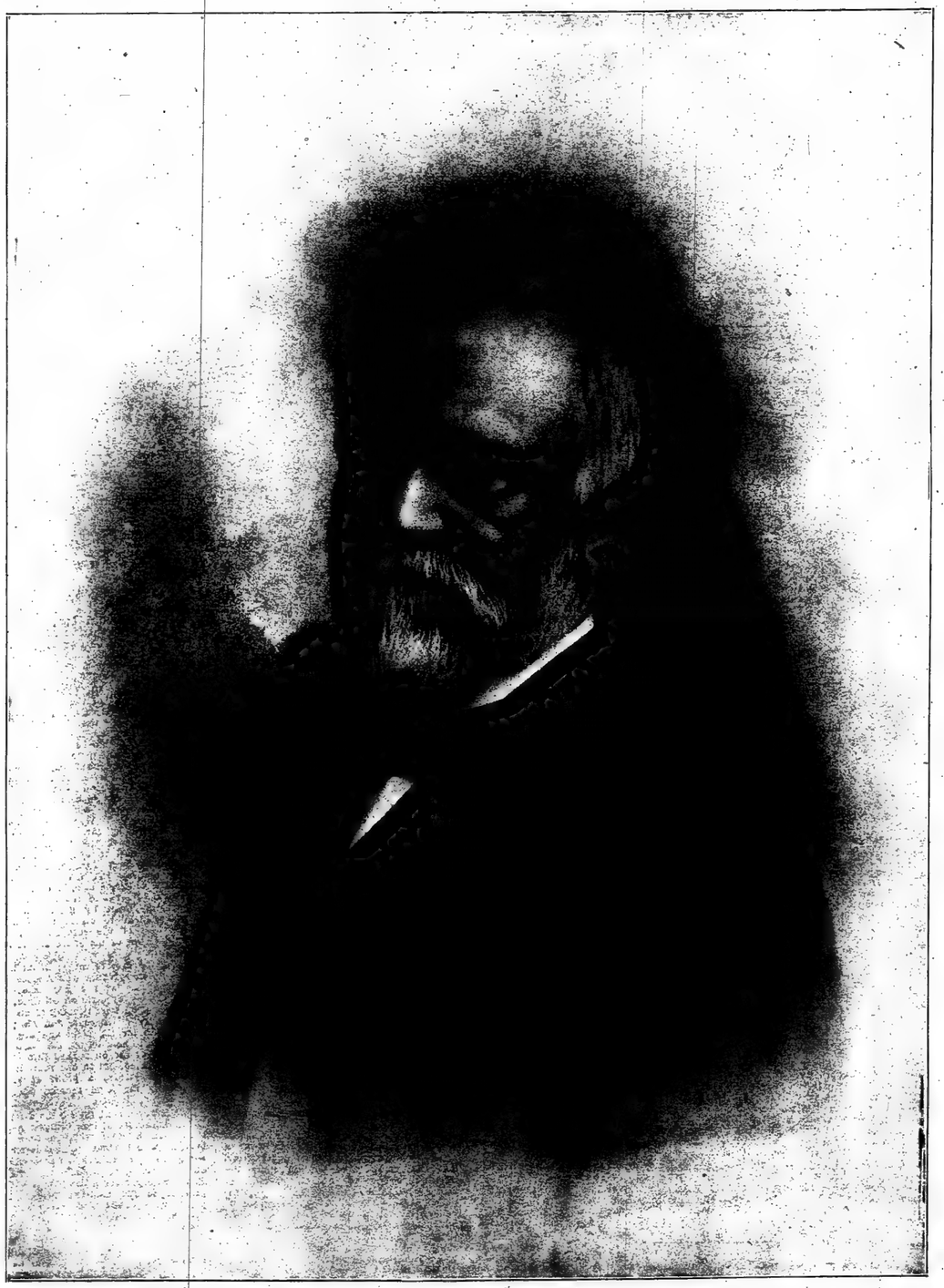

From a Copyrighted Photograph by B. L. H. Dabbs, Pittsburg, Penn.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

The New York Times
Illustrated Magazine Supplement.

JUNE 4, 1899.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

The tyranny of caste in certain parts of India seems to be still unbroken, though there are not wanting signs that there will soon be a general revolt on the part of the educated classes against its exactions. Quite recently a certain Indian gentleman, who had received his early education in London, came from the interior to Bombay and was entertained by an old English friend there. On his return to his town the gentleman, whose name is Krishna-Shastri Chiploonkur, was summoned before a native court and ordered to pay a fine of 500 rupees for having broken the ordinances of his caste. At the trial a certain merchant of the place deposed that the defendant, while in Bombay, had partaken, in company with his English friend, of ice-cream, fruit, and jelly. All this seems to us very peculiar. Of course, much might be said in defense of the prisoner on the grounds of personal liberty, but that does not alter the fact that for the promotion of good digestion and as a safeguard against common stomach complaints, these particular caste ordinances are probably without their equal in statutory law.

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A recent number of The Psychological Review contains an article from the pen of Havelock Ellis on "The Evolution of Modesty." The writer seeks to show that modesty is founded on a fear of disgusting others. Many examples are drawn from the life of primitive peoples in support of this theory. Miss Isabelle Hapgood relates in her "Russian Rambles" that when she bathed with Russian ladies she was obliged to dispense with a bathing costume or they would have thought that she was attempting to conceal some physical defect. If Mr. Ellis's theory is correct the sensations of a Russian lady as she puts on the conventional bathing garb at a watering place in Southern Europe may be more readily imagined than described. The case of Russian bathers in Russian waters is hardly a case to the point. It is merely a custom of the country. We have customs here that are just as wonderful to the foreigner. The sense of shame antedates, we believe, the emotion of modesty. In highly cultivated communities it is an entirely different thing. The fear of disgusting others may have been the cause of certain acts of modesty performed by primitive man and by remote savages, but these acts do not show that the individual performing them possessed the quality of modesty. Modesty is a visible outgrowth of civilizing conditions, an unconscious attitude that the individual maintains toward self, and entirely without regard to the feelings of others.

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A German scientific journal has recently published a set of rules to be followed by all the habitués of the fragrant weed if they would best fulfill the "true functions of tobacco," so it is said. These rules are rather startling, and, although undoubtedly very excellent in their separated details, leave little for the smoker to perform when taken in a single dose. They read: "1. Don't smoke on an empty stomach. 2. As tobacco is bad for the digestion, do not smoke after meals. 3. Do not smoke while at work, or while on horseback or on a bicycle, or when you converse, no matter what may be your subject. 4. Do not draw the smoke through the nose. 5. Never inhale the smoke. 6. Do not smoke in bed, either in the evening or morning—danger of fire. 7. Rinse the mouth after having smoked and wash out the pipe with alcohol and warm water. 8. Hold the pipe in the hand and never between the lips. 9. Break the pipe in the coalhod and burn the tobacco in the garret and the rooms to kill the flies and other insects—for that is the only true function of tobacco." Decidedly a society for the eradication of smoking is at work in Germany. But we doubt that the specious rules will deceive the Heidelberg student as to their real import.

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It is among the things not generally known that the guinea obtained its name from the gold from which it was made having been brought from the Guinea Coast by the African Company of traders. The first notice of this gold was in 1649, during the Commonwealth of England, when on April 14 of that year the Parliament referred to the Council of State a paper presented to the House concerning the coinage of gold brought in a ship lately arrived from Guinea for the better advancing of trade. But it was in the reign of Charles II. that the name was first given to this coin. It is also among things not generally known that when the guinea was originally coined the intention was to make it current as a twenty-shilling piece, but from an error, or, rather, a series of errors, in calculating the exact proportion of the value of gold and silver, it never circulated for that value. Sir Isaac Newton in his time fixed the true value of the guinea, in relation to silver, at 20s. 8d., and by his advice the Crown proclaimed that for the future it should be current at 21s.

Should Take Precautions.

From Tit-Bits.

Old Lady—That parrot I bought off you uses dreadful language.

Bird Dealer—Ah, Mum, you should be werry careful what you sez afore it; it's astonishing how quick them birds pick up anythink.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

A MAN who in the afternoon of life deliberately retires from active business, with a sound body, unimpaired vigor of mind, and a fortune of considerably more than $150,000,000, with the avowed intention of devoting himself to philanthropic pursuits, possesses, it must be conceded, extraordinary qualities. Not yet 65 years of age, Andrew Carnegie has worked his way up by the force of his own personality from poverty to great wealth; from obscurity to an international reputation and a high place in the esteem of his fellow-men.

Mr. Carnegie's progress toward the pinnacle of business success has been marked by a constant succession of deeds of beneficence, in which communities as well as individuals have shared. While making millions he has given away millions—wisely and carefully in most instances, but with unstinted liberality. Few men in this practical, workaday age have so completely exemplified St. Paul's saying: "He which soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully." Mr. Carnegie's public and semi-public gifts aggregate from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000, and still he is able to retire from business with a fortune that places him in the front rank of the world's rich men.

Andrew Carnegie began his career as a bobbin boy in a cotton factory in Allegheny City, Penn., on a weekly wage of $1.20. He was eleven years old when he landed in this country, in 1846. He came with his parents and brother from Dunfermline, Scotland, where he was born on Nov. 25, 1835. His father was a master weaver, but his work in Dunfermline fell off after the introduction of machinery, and he brought his family to the United States in the hope of finding more favorable conditions. The family settled in Allegheny City, where father and sons found work. Andrew soon grew dissatisfied with his prospects as a bobbin boy, and looked about for better employment. He found it for a while in an engine room, where he tended the engine and fired the boiler with wood chips. In the meantime he read such books as he could get, and practiced penmanship. He was promoted from the engine room to a clerkship in the office of the factory.

Factory work, even at its best, was distasteful to young Carnegie, however. He yearned to get out into the bustling world where he could see people and learn something new from day to day. He learned that messenger boys were wanted in the Baltimore and Ohio telegraph office in Pittsburg. He felt that such a chance would fill his cup of happiness to the brim, and after some persuasion he induced his father to accompany him to Pittsburg and intercede for him with the then Superintendent, James D. Reid. His application was successful and he was told that he would receive $2.50 a week. Many years afterward Mr. Carnegie enjoyed telling the story of his early experiences as a messenger boy. "After I got my coveted job," he was wont to say, "I was constantly on nettles for fear I could not keep it. At that time I was an utter stranger in Pittsburg. I knew nothing about the streets there, and the firm names on the messages which were given me to deliver were all Greek to me. I made up my mind not to fail, however, and I walked through the business streets early and late and learned all the addresses by heart. After that I felt safe."

With a keen and watchful eye for every opportunity for advancement, young Carnegie had not been in the telegraph office many months before he had acquired a smattering of telegraphy. He became proficient in receiving messages by ear alone, and one morning, when he happened to be in the office alone, an important message to a well-known resident of Pittsburg came into the office. He wrote it out and delivered it at the proper address. Superintendent Reid heard of the incident and soon afterward appointed Carnegie an operator at a salary of $25 a month. At this period the future master of the iron and steel industry in this country was sixteen years old and the head and main support of his family. His father died soon after becoming naturalized, leaving to Andrew the highly prized legacy of American citizenship. Here is the manner in which Mr. Carnegie obtained his first capital, as told by himself: "While I was in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company there were six newspapers in Pittsburg, consequently six copies of the press dispatches were received in our office. The man who had the job of making these copies received $6 a week for it. When he offered me $1 to do his work I gladly agreed. I was working for myself now on an independent contract, doing something beyond my salaried task. That dollar a week I considered my own. It did not go to the family support. It was my first capital."

From a Photograph by B. L. H. Dabbs, Pittsburg, Penn.

HENRY CLAY FRICK,

The Administrative Head of the Carnegie Steel Company.

When Thomas A. Scott was Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Andrew Carnegie became acquainted with him, and by his diligence and self-reliance made a favorable impression on the noted railroad man. When Mr. Scott offered him $35 a month to become his private telegraph operator young Carnegie eagerly accepted the place. He not only liked Mr. Scott, but he believed that it would be to his permanent advantage to be associated with him; and he was right. Mr. Scott was the first person to show him how money could be made to earn more money. It was while he was Mr. Scott's private secretary that the great railroad man told him that if he could raise $600 he could buy ten shares of Adams Express stock, which was paying dividends of 1 per cent. a month. Young Carnegie had no money, having put all of his savings into a home for his mother. He, however, told his employer that he could raise the $600, and after talking the matter over with his mother it was determined to mortgage their house. The Adams Express stock was bought, and in time the dividends lifted the mortgage. Meanwhile the young secretary made steady headway in the confidence and regard of his employer. One morning Mr. Scott was late in reaching his office. There had been an accident on the Eastern Division of the Pennsylvania Road. The through express was away behind time and several freight trains were waiting on the sidings for the express which had the right of way.

"I ascertained the situation from the telegrams which I found on Mr. Scott's desk," says Mr. Carnegie, reminiscently, "and I sat down to do what I believed Mr. Scott would do if he were there. There was only one track on the Pennsylvania line at that time, so I made up my mind to hold the express train back and set the freight trains moving. I wired to the conductor of the express that I was going to give the freight trains three hours and forty minutes of his time and told him to answer me so that I might know that he understood the situation. He answered me that he did. I then wired to the conductor of each freight train, and started the whole string of them. Each telegram was signed 'Thomas A. Scott.' When Mr. Scott reached the office he was in a great stew. He had heard about the accident and all the trains being late, and as he sat down to his desk he said: 'Here it is 10 o'clock and the express not in, all the freight trains hung up, and the devil to pay. Wire—'

"Here I interposed with 'Excuse me, Mr. Scott, but I have sent all of the telegraphic orders that I thought you would send. Here are copies of my telegrams, and I think that you will find the through freight already in the yards.'

"Mr. Scott looked at me very keenly for a minute, but he never said a word. He looked over the telegrams I had sent in his name, and still said nothing. In fact, he never said a word to me about the matter. A few days afterward J. Edgar Thomson, the President of the road, came into our office, and, laying his hand on my shoulder, asked, 'Is this Andy?'

"'Yes, Sir,' said I.

"'Well, I have been hearing about you,' said he, laughing. 'Scott told us the other night what that little Scotch devil of his had been doing.'"

Andrew Carnegie went with Mr. Scott to Washington after the beginning of the civil war. When Mr. Scott decided to accept the office of Assistant Secretary of War, he told his secretary that the Government needed the services of both of them. Railroad communication between Annapolis and Washington had been broken, and Mr. Carnegie at once set to work with a force of men and repaired the road. He rode into Washington on the first locomotive that made the journey, and was wounded on the way. He has always contended that he was the third man wounded in the war of the rebellion, and he tells the story as follows: "Between Elbridge Junction and Washington the Confederates had pinned the telegraph wires to the ground, thus grounding the current. Observing this from my seat in the locomotive cab, I got down to release them. The very first wire which I unfastened bounded up and struck my cheek, cutting quite a severe gash in it. When I got to Washington I was covered with blood."

The greater part of the time that he was in Washington, Mr. Carnegie had charge of the Government telegraph office, and he helped to make up the war telegraphic cipher system. He saw a great deal of Lincoln and Stanton in those days. In the Summer of 1862 both Scott and Carnegie returned to the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and soon afterward Mr. Carnegie was made Superintendent of Mr. Scott's old division. While holding this position he met T. T. Woodruff, who had invented a sleeping car. Carnegie saw the practical value of the invention, and induced Col. Scott to adopt it. A sleeping car company was formed, and, although owning nothing but his Adams Express stock, Mr. Carnegie subscribed for some of the stock. He raised the money to make his first payment by getting a friendly bank President to discount his note for $217.50. All of the subsequent payments were made out of his share of the receipts of the cars.

Among the first to invest in oil lands in Western Pennsylvania was Andrew Carnegie. Together with a few associates he bought the Storey farm on Oil Creek. Large quantities of oil were running to waste from a prolific well. Carnegie and his partners paid $40,000 for the farm and dug a pond big enough to hold 100,000 barrels of oil. A great deal of the oil soaked into the earth and evaporated, but in one year the $40,000 investment yielded a profit of $1,000,000. Eventually the farm became worth on a stock basis $5,000,000.

Mr. Carnegie next turned his attention to the manufacture of iron bridges. As a railroad man he had foreseen that wooden bridges would come to be regarded as worthless for railroad purposes. They burned and were broken too often. He therefore organized a company for the purpose of building cast-iron bridges and the plant was called the Keystone Bridge Works. The business of this company soon grew so large that it required all of Mr. Carnegie's time and attention, and he therefore resigned the Pennsylvania Railroad Superintendency. In 1868 he visited England, and while there he observed that iron rails were being discarded by the railroad companies for steel. He was convinced that in the course of time all railroads would use steel rails only, and upon his return to this country he built at Pittsburg a plant for the Bessemer process of steel making and started in to make steel rails for American railroads. A few years

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Arthur Twining Hadley, M. A.,
The New President of Yale University.

afterward he bought the Homestead works and by 1888 he and his associates were the owners of the seven steel works in and about Pittsburg. Not long ago the monthly output of the Carnegie Steel Company's works amounted to 160,000 tons of steel rails and 140,000 tons of pig iron.

Speaking recently of his success Mr. Carnegie said: "An important attribute to success in life is the faculty of availing one's self of the labor of others. In pursuance of this policy I have found it well to bestow interests in my business upon those who rendered me exceptional service. My partners are not merely partners, but a band of devoted and faithful friends. Such methods as I have used to insure success are always and must always be equally powerful and potent at all times. My motto is, 'Honesty, industry, and concentration.'"

Knowing by experience the difficulties encountered by poor working boys in getting an education, Mr. Carnegie has, since he became a rich man, set apart a liberal portion of his income for the establishment and endowment of educational institutions and free libraries. His readiness to found free libraries, his friends say, actually amounts to a mania. "When I was a hard-working lad down in Allegheny, Penn.," said Mr. Carnegie some time ago, "there was a Col. Anderson who announced one day that he would be in his office every Saturday to lend books from his private library to working boys and men. I was one of the boys who took advantage of his generous offer. He had only about 400 volumes in his library, but they were valuable books, and I shall never forget the enjoyment and instruction I gained from them when I was too poor to buy books myself. Is it any wonder that I decided then and there that if ever I had any surplus wealth I would use it in lending books to others?"

Following is a list of the principal gifts bestowed by Andrew Carnegie upon communities in this country and in Scotland: To the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg, $2,000,000, with an additional $1,000,000 endowment of the same institution; Carnegie Institute at Allegheny, $300,000; Homestead Institute, $500,000; Johnstown Library, $300,000; Braddock Institute, $500,000; library in Fairfield, Iowa, $40,000; Duquesne Institute, $500,000; Bellevue Medical College, $76,000; Greensburg Library, $60,000; Pittsburg Observatory, $20,000; library in the town of Carnegie, $210,000; Washington Library, $250,000; Pennsylvania State College Library, $100,000; Edinburgh Library, $250,000; Dunfermline (Scotland) Library, $90,000; Dunfermline Technical School, $50,000; Ayr (Scotland) Library, $50,000; Stirling Library, $30,000; Aberdeen Library, $5,000; Jedburgh Library, $10,000; Inverness Library, $8,500; Wick Library, $15,000; Peterhead Library, $5,000; Dumfries Library, $50,000.

Only recently Mr. Carnegie has given and pledged sums aggregating $2,000,000 more for educational purposes in this country. These latest gifts include $250,000 for a free library in Washington and $100,000 each for similar institutions in Richmond and Atlanta. His munificence made possible the large and useful Carnegie Music Hall in this city. New York has also been benefited by the Carnegie Laboratory, which cost about $50,000. Mr. Carnegie has presented free baths to a number of communities, and he has expended a good-sized fortune in the purchase of college scholarships which he has given away.

Personally Mr. Carnegie is approachable, affable, and agreeable. He is a fluent and entertaining talker, and is exceedingly handy with the pen. He has published several books and pamphlets, the most notable being "Notes of a Trip Around the World," "An American Four-in-Hand in England," and "Triumphant Democracy." Both of the first-named books were printed originally for private circulation, but the demand for them was so incessant that Mr. Carnegie consented to their being put on general sale. "Triumphant Democracy" was written as a grateful tribute of an adopted son to the Republic which had made his career possible. This book was published in 1886, and within a very short time it attained a sale of 40,000 copies. Its aggressive republicanism and contempt for monarchical institutions aroused some tart criticism in England, but that merely stimulated the sale of the book. The Grand Jury of the City of Wolverhampton went so far as to present "Triumphant Democracy" as a treasonable production. This caused most of the intelligent Englishmen to laugh. In spite of the sentiments expressed in this work Mr. Carnegie has a great number of friends in Great Britain. His Summers are usually spent in Cluny Castle, Scotland, which he purchased a few years ago. This castle—the ancient home of the chiefs of Clan Macpherson or Clan Chattan—is a rambling structure that spreads itself over several acres of ground in Laggan, near the high road between Kingussie and Fort William in Scotland.

Andrew Carnegie is a member of a score or more of clubs and associations in this and other cities. He was one of the Vice Presidents of the Nineteenth Century Club for several years. To the principal scientific institutions and societies in this country he is a liberal contributor.

Mr. Carnegie was, from the first, very much opposed to the acquisition of the Philippine Islands by the United States. As early as last October, immediately upon his return from his annual trip to Europe, he uttered the following admonition through the medium of THE NEW YORK TIMES: "Business is the child of security and peace. The entrance of the United States as a new power in the Far East will set every one of the present powers to a study of the question from a new standpoint. We shall be compelled to increase our navy. We must pay for a large standing army, and there is neither rest nor security for us. • • • The development of one State in the Union in peace and security will outweigh all the increase of profit we can get from foreign trade in any of the worthless possessions which we can attempt now to take. The Philippines have a certain trade which cannot be greatly increased, the wants of the people are few, barbarians are no customers, civilized people are the consumers for our products."

Henry Clay Frick, who has been associated with Andrew Carnegie since early in January, 1882, was born in West Overton, Westmoreland County, Penn., Dec. 19, 1849. His father owned and cultivated a small farm in the heart of what in recent years has been known as the Connellsville coke region. His grandfather ran a gristmill in the same neighborhood. Young Frick received a fair country school education, and when a young boy he began to support himself by working in his grandfather's mill. He tried clerking in a dry goods store at Mount Pleasant for a while, but that was not to his liking. He learned to keep books, and while working in that capacity for his grandfather he looked into the coke business and became convinced that it contained great possibilities.

With the limited capital at his command Mr. Frick purchased an interest in a coal tract near Broadford, Fayette County, Penn., and in partnership with other young men he built fifty coke ovens. This venture prospered, and soon afterward Frick and his associates were able to double the number of their ovens. When the panic of 1873 came Mr. Frick's partners, embarrassed by indorsements, were obliged to sell their interests, and Mr. Frick induced certain friends to buy them. As the financial depression became more and more aggravated others in the coke business were compelled to sell, and Mr. Frick and his friends either bought or leased every oven thus thrust on the market. The revival of business justified this far-sighted proceeding, for in many instances the annual profits of the leased ovens exceeded the value of the ovens.

Within a few years Henry C. Frick's great business success earned for him the title of "the coke king." He not only controlled the output and the selling price of coke, but he bought enough coal mines to keep his ovens supplied for an indefinite period. Although the manufacture of coke was a separate industry, coke was such an important element in the iron and steel industry that it soon became necessary for the big iron and steel manufacturers to take Mr. Frick into their calculations. Andrew Carnegie is credited with being the first man to recognize Mr. Frick's ability and his relative importance to the iron and steel business. Up to 1878 Mr. Frick carried on business in his own name. Then he took E. M. and W. Ferguson into partnership, with the firm name of H. C. Frick & Co. In January, 1882, the Carnegie Brothers paid $1,500,000 for a half interest in the business of Frick & Co. A few months later this business was reorganized under the name of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, with Mr. Frick as President, and in 1889 the capital was increased to $5,000,000. Mr. Carnegie was anxious to have Mr. Frick identified with his iron and steel business, and the latter bought an interest in the firm of Carnegie, Phipps & Co. When W. L. Abbot retired from that firm, early in 1892, Mr. Frick succeeded him as Chairman of the board. On July 1, 1892, all of the Carnegie interests were consolidated with a capital stock of $25,000,000, and Henry C. Frick was made the administrative head of the entire concern. Mr. Frick married a Miss Childs of Pittsburg, where he has a handsome home.

The development of the protracted and bitter labor troubles at Homestead in July, 1892, found Mr. Frick the actual head of the Carnegie Steel Company, Mr. Carnegie being then abroad. Early in that exciting period he declared, after breaking off negotiations with the Wage Committee of the strikers: "It has become a question whether the Carnegie Company or the Amalgamated Association shall run the plant at Homestead, and we have decided to run it ourselves." A few days afterward an Anarchist crank named Bachman walked into Mr. Frick's office and fired a bullet into that intrepid employer, wounding him seriously. This incident caused widespread excitement.

ONE OF THE "INDIAN KETTLES" ON THE SHORE OF LAKE GEORGE.
Supposed to Have Been Formed During the Glacial Period by the Whirling of Small Stones in Eddies of Water.

THE REV. JAMES M. KING, D. D.

The new Methodist Presiding Elder of the New York district was a surprise, such as often comes out of the itinerant system, in spite of the fact that church official boards like more and more to manage their own supplies. The Rev. Dr. James M. King, long one of the most prominent members of the New York Conference, was without a pastorate, and engaged as General Secretary of the League for the Protection of American Institutions. The Rev. Dr. McMillan says he is the ablest living authority on politico-ecclesiastical matters. The Rev. Dr. E. S. Osbon was Presiding Elder, and his term had not expired. Suddenly the latter brings up as pastor of the Park Avenue Church, and the Rev. Dr. King is Presiding Elder. The unexpected happened.

The Rev. Dr. King comes from Girard, Penn., of Massachusetts stock, which was pioneer in American Methodism. He is a graduate of Wesleyan, a Psi U, and had a leg broken in football, Wesleyan having been one of the first of the smaller colleges to pay attention to the game. He began to preach on charges in and around Troy just at the close of the civil war. In 1874 he came to the New York Conference, and has ever since been a conspicuous figure in American Methodism. He represented it at London in 1881 when Methodism of the whole world got together for the first time, and was one of the Secretaries in 1891, when Methodists of the world met in Washington. He has been a member of three of four General Conferences, and very likely will represent Methodists two years hence when another Ecumenical Conference is to be held in London. He is honorary Corresponding Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance for the United States, and each year the subjects for the Week of Prayer in January pass through his hands for approval before being sent to the churches of the world. In this country, where this week is steadily declining in general observance, the Rev. Dr. King has tried several methods for bringing it into prominence again, but none have greatly succeeded, though their failure is in no way chargeable to the Alliance Secretary.

The new Presiding Elder is best known, perhaps, in connection with his league. His new book, "Facing the Twentieth Century," has a good deal to say about the Roman Catholic Church. He does not attack the Catholic Church as a religion, but condemns what he describes as its political activity, arguing that politics and ecclesiasticism ought to be divorced.

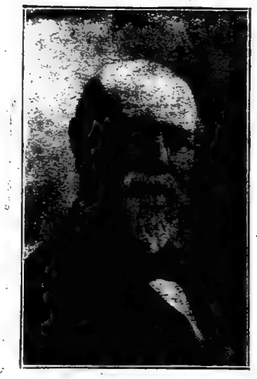

The Rev. Dr. James M. King,
New Presiding Elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church, New York District.

MY LITTLE LOVE.

My little one's eyes are as blue as the sea,
They are blue as the skies above;
Her lips coral red, teeth white as the pearls,
And her voice speaks the language of love.

Tiny feet flying swift, where the incoming tide
Breaks, light as the wind-driven spray;
When in foam-flakes 'tis swept from the crests of the waves
Into mist, as it drifts o'er the bay.

Her laugh, so seductive, is silvery sweet,
Her smile's like the sunshine, ere clouds come between.
She's a creature of impulse, of whims and of fancies,
A sprite most bewitching, my fairy, my queen.

O'er the Ocean of Life may she sail onward happily,
And God's angels guard her from storm evermore;
Until safe from the turmoil of tempest, or shipwreck,
My little love rests on Eternity's shore.

—GERTRUDE DONALDSON in St. Paul's.

INDIAN KETTLES OF LAKE GEORGE.

Many are the explanations and good the stories told regarding the origin of the famous Indian kettles or potholes that abound along the shores of Lake George, N. Y. However, there can be no doubt that nature is directly responsible for their creation. Scientists say that they were formed by the constant twirling around of small stones that were held captive in the eddies of the water that once covered these shores during the glacial period.

These potholes, or Indian kettles, as they are more generally called, vary in size from a few inches to three or four feet in diameter, and some of them twelve or more feet in depth and formed in solid rock and exceedingly smooth internally.

The position of the potholes, one to the other, is not such that would give much credence to the traditional yarns that have been handed down concerning their formation by the Indians in which to make their soups, &c. The largest hole of this sort (thirty feet in diameter) is at Coboes, and was discovered in 1896 in building one of the large knitting mills at that place. In it was found the skeleton of a huge mastodon, which was mounted and placed in the State Geological Rooms at Albany.

A splendid illustration of one of these potholes and of its size is here reproduced from a photograph taken by Frank Jennings of Brooklyn, N. Y., last season. It gives one a good idea of the size and of the rock in which they are formed, and this particular one is fifteen feet deep. Similar holes in process of formation are not uncommon, though of smaller size, in places where turbulent waters run over rocky basins or where the sea beats on a rocky shore.

When Woman Comes Into Her Own.

From The Detroit Journal.

There are burglars in the house. Of that no doubt remains.

The man has risen and is searching for something in the darkness.

"Have you mislaid your revolver?" falters the wife.

"No, my necktie," falters the man.

For after all he is only a man.

The Main Point.

From The Chicago Post.

"I want to enlist to go to the Philippines," said the seedy-looking man. "I am a good fighter."

"That is of minor importance," answered the recruiting officer. "Are you a good swimmer?"

Hard Picking.

From the Kansas City Independent.

"Dear me!" groaned the cannibal chief, as he led the Bowery soldier off in the direction of the culinary department, "how can he be anything but tough?"

JUNE

THE DRAMA

Ellen Burg.

MAUDE DURBIN (Mrs. Skinner) was first seen, conspicuously at least, on the New York stage, as Prologue in Mme. Modjeska's most commendable production of "King Henry VIII.," at the Garden Theatre. Dressed as a page she delivered, with piquant grace, the lines beginning:

"I come no more to make you laugh: things now,
That bear a weighty and a serious brow."

In Mr. Skinner's recent starring tours Mrs. Skinner played the opposite parts to the "star." Manifestly, she was somewhat overweighted in Portia and Ophelia. But lately she has been acting the heroine of "Rosemary" with excellent effect.

F. R. Benson may be a "coming man" in the English dramatic field. He long has been known as a studious and ambitious actor, and a provincial manager of fine repute. His direction of the annual Shakespearean revivals at Stratford-on-Avon has increased his fame. He produces Shakespeare's plays with fidelity to the text, with careful interpretation, and with suitable, if not dazzling pictures. In the absence of Sir Henry Irving from the London Lyceum next Winter, Mr. Benson will temporarily fill his place.

The newest and least intelligible of the Juliets in flying from the eager advances of the slangiest of recent Romeos has got (in the picture) as far away from the stage of the New York Theatre as the bridge in the roof garden upon which Mr. Oscar Hammerstein's pet simian used to spend his evenings. The timid but German-American Juliet is Sam Bernard, while his impetuous Romeo is Marie Dressler.

The Original Actress of Ibsen's Nora.

Betty Hennings, the original Nora of Ibsen's Doll's House, is shortly to appear in that play in Paris, the arrangements having been recently made in Copenhagen by Lugné-Poë of the Théâtre de l'Oeuvre. It is twenty years since Fru Hennings created the part of Nora at the Theatre Royal in Copenhagen. The actress began her theatrical career as a ballet dancer, but her health not proving robust enough for dancing, she turned her attention to comedy, making her first appearance as Agnès in "L'Ecole des Femmes." Of late years Fru Hennings has acted chiefly in Ibsen's dramas.

A Machine for Applauding.

A Vienna newspaper gravely describes a new machine which, it is said, will render the ordinary theatrical claque of the European theatres superfluous. The inventor, Herr Zimmermann, has ascertained that two leather sacks, filled with air, when brought violently together make a noise precisely like that produced by the clapping of hands. He placed pairs of leather sacks in hidden places throughout a theatre, and then connected them by wires with the wings, so that they could be set in motion by electricity on a button being pressed. The prompter in the wings controls the apparatus in all parts of the house, and can produce applause from the gallery, the pit, or the stalls at will.

Herr Zimmermann asserts that his invention is now in use in several theatres in Paris and Berlin, but declines to say in which ones.

F. R. Benson,
As Richard II.

Photograph by Pach Bros., New York.

MAUDE DURBIN,
(Mrs. Otis Skinner.)

Bisson Accused of Plagiarism.

Alexandre Bisson, the smart and prolific

CORA POTTER AS OLIVE ARNISON,
In "Carnac Sahib."

KYRLE BELLEW AS OLIVIER,
In "Robespierre."

ROSA BOOTE.
Of the London Gaiety Theatre.

JULIET FLEES FROM ROMEO.
Marie Dressler and Sam Bernard.

French farce writer, has been accused of stealing the plot of his successful piece called in Paris "Le Controleur des Wagons Lits," and in New York, "On and Off." Jules Lecoq declares that some years ago he showed M. Bisson a play called "Les Victimes d'Auguste," which he proposed that they should both sign jointly, a name as well known as that of Alexandre Bisson being calculated to draw the public. Now "Le Controleur des Wagons Lits" and "Les Victimes d'Auguste" are so strangely similar in plot that M. Lecoq feels justified in asserting that he has been plagiarised by M. Bisson. The latter denies the charge altogether, and states that he took the story of his play from a bigamy case in the papers. The curious circumstance is that M. Bisson says he declined to go partners with M. Lecoq in "Les Victimes d'Auguste" because the play was too much like another of his own previously produced, "Feu Toupinel." The necessary inference would be that all three pieces are similar. But "Feu Toupinel" is the original of "Mr. Wilkinson's Widows," which is not much like "On and Off."

"Come Here" Again.

A new comedietta by Margaret Young, called "Variations," lately acted at a benefit in London by Ellen Terry and Frank Cooper, is thus described: "It was but a duologue between a lady, ambitious of appearing on the stage, and a theatrical manager, who attempts to put his visitor off with excuses. Rarely, indeed, have the powers of this actress been shown to greater advantage than in this little sketch, in which she plays in several exciting situations, each leading up to the final cry, 'Come here!' Most effective of all was that in which she is supposed to be a feverishly anxious mother, who, seeing her infant child on the brink of a precipice, crawls toward the spot, breathlessly anxious lest her approach should startle the little one, until with fear and trembling she ventures to whisper the words already mentioned. The power of the imagination to realize an exciting situation, when powerfully acted, was perhaps never more conspicuously displayed than it was in the profound silence of the spectators of this little scene—played as it was without any aid from scenery or romantic costume." This is, of course, the sketch called "Come Here," adapted from the German by Augustin Daly, and used by Mme. Janauschek when she made her first appearance as an English-speaking actress in 1871.

"A Woman" on the Stage.

The title of a new play in London, "A Woman's Sacrifice," has put a newspaper writer in a reminiscent mood. He recalls plays named "A Woman's Caprice," "A Woman's Error," "A Woman's Freak," "A Woman's Guilt," "A Woman's Heart," "A Woman's Idol," "A Woman's Reason," "A Woman's Revenge," "A Woman's Secret," "A Woman's Silence," "A Woman's Stratagem," "A Woman's Truth," "A Woman's Vengeance," "A Woman's Victory," and "A Woman's Whim."

D'Artagnan's House and Name.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The D'Artagnan referred to on Page 5 of the last issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE, to whom the house in the Rue de Richelieu was transferred in 1689, cannot possibly be the D'Artagnan of Dumas, for the simple reason that the latter, according to Saint-Simon, (Tome VII., Page 110, Edition Hachette,) was killed before Maestricht in 1673!

The last paragraph of the "Mémoires de M. D'Artagnan," gives the date of the King's (Louis XIV.) departure from Paris as the 1st of May, 1673, on the road to Lille, and closes: "Then we marched straight upon Maestricht, which the King had decided to attack in the first place."

The King rejoined his army on June 10. The necessary lines of csatravallation were established, and trenches opened on the 19th.

On Sunday, the 25th, the Governor of Maestricht made a desperate effort to repulse the French by exploding two mines, while himself leading a brilliant charge in another direction.

The French stubbornly held their ground, but reinforcements were sent for from D'Artagnan's company of mousquetaires, who had already been fighting all night, and had suffered greatly. D'Artagnan led the charge in person, and was found dead at the front.

The King was much affected at his loss, as he esteemed him highly, and would have promoted him to a high position had he lived. Maestricht capitulated July 2.

The real name of the D'Artagnan of Dumas was Charles de Batz de Castelmore, son of Bertrand de Batz, Seigneur of Castelmore, and of Françoise de Montesquieu. He acknowledges in his Mémoires, (Volume III., Page 125, Edition la Librairie Illustrée,) that he is only a D'Artagnan in the female line, (having assumed the domanial title of D'Artagnan, distinctive of the House of Montesquieu, to which his mother belonged.)

Pierre de Montesquieu of the same family, and quite possibly his nephew on the mother's side, was born in 1640, became Marshal of France in 1703, and died in 1724, at the age of eighty-four.

A little attention to dates would prevent any confusion as to these two D'Artagnans.

CHARLES H. WARD.
159 West Seventy-third Street, New York, May 27, 1899.

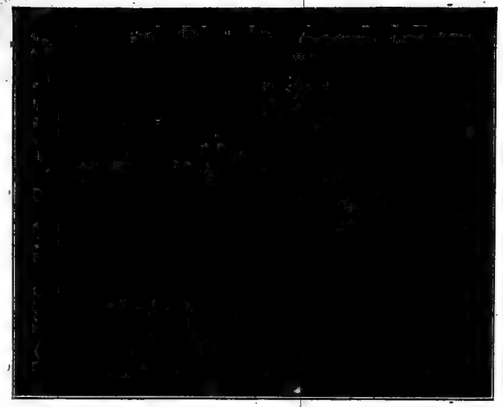

"REFLECTIONS, NIGHT."

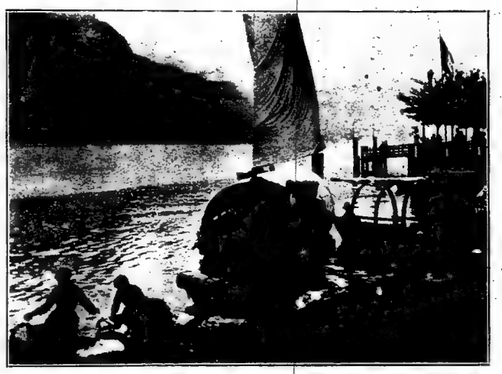

"AT LAKE COMO."
From a Photograph Which Won the Gold Medal at the Exhibition at Buda-Pest.

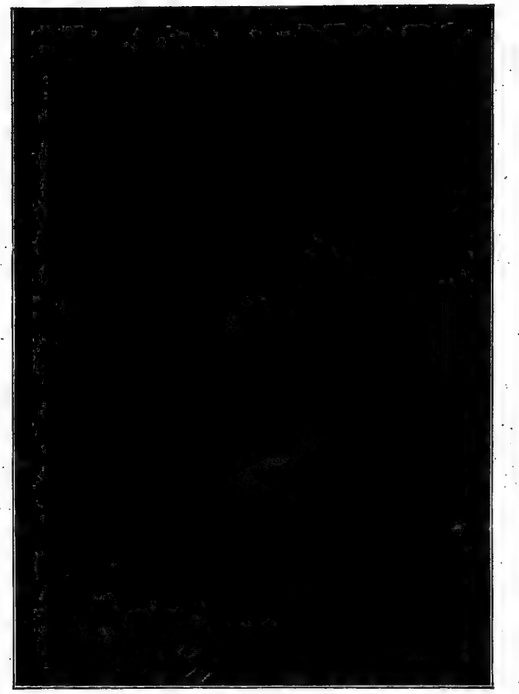

"THE CARD PLAYERS."

"SNOW AND SKY."

THE PHOTOGRAPHER AS ARTIST.

NOTWITHSTANDING the number of amateurs who dabble in photography, despite the magazines devoted to what the Germans call "light printing," the public is very far from realizing that there is as great a difference among photographers with regard to the quality of their productions as among painters. To most people a photographer is just a photographer; if he knows how to avoid using the same plate twice over, he is all right. If he is expert at reproducing paintings in the regulated light of a studio he is supposed to be able to photograph just as well in the open air, and vice versa. Anybody can use a camera, and the art of developing negatives is something any one can learn with industry.

The reverse of the medal is perceived when one examines the exhibited work of Mr. Alfred Stieglitz at the Camera Club. It does not require an advanced knowledge of photography to recognize something very different from ordinary photographs in the specimens, representing fifteen years of study, which dot the sides of the hall. Some of them have the precious quality of paintings or water colors; they are photographs from nature, but one feels the artist behind the camera. Take the little "Snow and Sky" landscape as an example. It is more like the reproduction of a charming painting than the usual photograph of a landscape, yet it is taken directly from nature. The photographer found a bit of natural composition and, awaiting the right moment, made the picture with such precautions as experience has taught him to take, and then developed it with the further advantage of the methods at his command. Those methods, that experience, are not such as professional photographers use, for the very good reason that the professional works for the public, and the public has a fine, healthy, barbaric taste for what is bad.

For instance, the public likes photographs that have very sharply cut outlines and lots of light on them. They scorn "atmosphere"; they want each part of a photograph of scenery to look as definite and decisive in lines as that same part will look when the spectator turns his eyes on it alone. But the artist wants the whole to appear without undue accentuation of separate parts, just as we actually see a landscape as a whole, without fixing our attention especially on a portion of it. A peculiar difficulty in the way of attaining this result in photographs is the question of focus; the focus too near or too far affects the relative position of objects, makes this one too definite and strong with regard to others or that one too vague and feeble.

An example of the focus cleverly gauged and of a manipulation of the negative that results in a picture charged with atmosphere and quality is "The Old Mill," a bit of the village of Gutach, in the Black Forest, Germany, which has been painted over and over again by Munich artists, but exists no longer, because the villagers could not endure anything so antiquated, tumble-down, and moss-grown. It was taken in 1894 with the platinum process, direct from nature, while another print of the same old millwheel is an enlarged photogravure.

It used to be thought impossible to get good modeling in photographs of the figure in the open air, where no assistance could be had from screens and top lights and other helps to the cabinet photographer. "Weary" (1890) is an attempt to prove the contrary. The little German peasant girl posing with her eyes shut as she rests her head on her bundle of faggots, offers so completely all the modeling in face, arms, and legs, that an easy-going painter might use the photograph instead of the living model and paint a picture after it which would give him standing as a realist in oils. This photograph took a gold medal in 1890 and a silver medal in 1892 in London.

"The Letter Box" took the silver medal here last year. It is a picture in the artistic sense, representing types of the Black Forest, and shows the modeling of faces and limbs in a remarkable fashion. "The Card Players" is another direct photograph in the broad daylight which has won silver medals at the Philadelphia exhibition of 1893 and at Toronto in 1897. This is a genre picture like a painting by Meissonier or Zamacois. The players are three Munich students; they have just returned from the

"THE LETTER BOX."

From an Open-Air Photograph by A. Stieglitz.

Künstler Fest in their fanciful mediaeval costumes, and have seated themselves to a game of cards at a table on a veranda without a roof. Much earlier work is "At Lake Como," figured here. It won a gold medal at Budapest in 1889, although it by no means represents Mr. Stieglitz's attainment later.

When Mr. Stieglitz is compared with other amateurs, it is seen that he does not arrange groups, but waits till nature throws them in his way, as in No. 31, "Watching for the Return," (not reproduced here,) where the fishermen's wives on a gusty day stand in a close group on the right, and a smaller knot of three are detached to the left. The sabots on their feet and the caps that dot the surface of the cluster of women form fine notes in the view. The inhabitants of Katwyk are said to resent being photographed, perhaps with a lingering fear of the evil eye, but Mr. Stieglitz took advantage of the excitement over the appearance of the fishing fleet in the offing.

"Winter, Fifth Avenue," represents a success in a pioneer effort in 1893, which was earned by five hours of labor with the camera in the driving snow. One sees the falling snow as well as the soft deep ruts in that which has already collected on the street. Silver medals were won by this photograph in Vienna and London. "A Dreary Day" is another snow scene, with omnibus and four-in-hand in the city street. "Reflections, Night," shown here, is the first photograph with living figures taken at night with the aid of such light as the atmosphere contains; it is the result of an exposure of less than one minute, and shows the Savoy Hotel.

Mr. Stieglitz certainly runs the gamut of variety in his work. Here is a "German Country Road" on the outskirts of Munich, which looks like a very fine pen and ink drawing, and yonder is a woman's head, treated as a vignette, printed in two colors through the employment of a new way of using platinum paper. By a peculiar "gum" process, a photograph can be printed like No. 83, "At Anchor," on a rough Whatman paper, with the result that it looks like a charcoal sketch. This process is shown in the "September Landscape," under No. 72, one specimen of which is printed in red bichromate of gum and another in black bichromate of gum on toned paper. The red looks like one of Fragonard's red chalk sketches. Purely picturesque, but a remarkable achievement in photography, is "A Black Forest Well." (1894,) where the shadows of leaves on the pump are given with marvelous fidelity.

Mr. Stieglitz is in photography what the plein-airists are in painting. He studies in the open air and is not rebuffed if a hundred plates are spoiled, so long as he attains his purpose at the last. To gain such effects he must be a great master in the art of exposing parts of a plate to the light for varying lengths of time, softening the sun's work by interposing glass of varying thickness and practicing a thousand sleights of hand. He has won triumphs in night photography, in views during snow and rainstorms, in street work when all is glittering with water or frost. He has called chemistry to his aid and gained his point oftener than one would easily believe by going counter to the hard and fast rules of the profession, as the example in "Mending Nets," the figure of a girl seated in the open, which has been enthusiastically admired and bemedaled in France and England. The rule as to focus is here violated, and the result is a very charming, thoroughly artistic picture. Devoting his time to the Camera Club, the editing of the quarterly "Camera Notes," and to experiments in photography, Mr. Stieglitz is opening up new vistas in an art which suffered at first through the inartistic natures of its expounders, but has shown in the hands of artists a field for itself and a reason for its existence beyond the merely mechanical purpose of reproducing facts coldly without the touch of art. CHARLES DE KAY.

QUAINT SCHOOL RULES.

A quaint copy of rules hanging in the reading room of the Morristown Library throws considerable interesting light on the school methods in earlier days.

The rules were compiled for the benefit of the students in the old Morris Academy, which was established about 1816, and contain various serious admonitions for the outbreaks of youthful exuberance common to students, couched in the dignified language of the day. Some of them, however, have a decidedly ludicrous sound at the present time, particularly the rule threatening to publish in a newspaper of extensive circulation the names of all students who absent themselves from public examinations or are guilty of disorderly conduct, which will be tolerated. Another rule forbids "swearing, fighting, Sabbath breaking, pilfering fruit, trespassing on any person's land, or any other disorderly and disgraceful conduct," and the penalty is to be "punished by expulsion." Another rule forbids "playing in the Academy at any time, cutting tables and benches or abusing books; all shooting of gunpowder, by gun, squib, or otherwise, in and about the academy, as well as every other amusement that may injure the house, or anything in or about the house, are positively forbidden." Another rule forbids "playing

Music

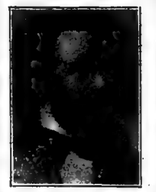

Rheinberger.

IF any one is laboring under the delusion that the musical season of 1908-9 was not one of considerable importance he will do well to look over the list of new works made known in the course of it. The musical editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES has taken the time and the trouble to go over the record for the information of those who have not one of their own and to make a list of the novelties of the season. Here it is with the dates of the production:

Sept. 6—Sousa and Klein's operetta, "The Charlatan."

Sept. 20—Smith and Englander's new operetta, "The Little Corporal."

Sept. 27—Smith and Herbert's operetta, "The Fortune Teller."

Oct. 30—Rimsky-Korsakow's "Capriccio Espagnol."

Nov. 15—Strange and Edwards "Jolly Musketeer."

Nov. 23—Adele aus der Ohe's suite in E major.

Dec. 3—Walter Damrosch's "Manila Te Deum."

Dec. 4—Bourgault-Ducoudray's symphonic poem, "L'Enterrement d'Ophelie."

Dec. 4—Bourgault-Ducondray's symphonic "Vivian."

Dec. 14—MacDowell's symphonic poem, "Launcelot and Elaine."

Jan. 3—Henry Holden Huss's trio, opus 4, revised version.

Jan. 17—Minor piano novelties played by Joseph Weiss.

Jan. 30—Smith and De Koven's "Three Dragoons."

Feb. 20—Minot piano novelties played by Joseph Weiss.

Feb. 23—D'Indy's symphonic poem, "Istar."

March 7—Arthur Foote's quintet in A minor.

March 10—Mancinelli's opera "Ero e Leandro."

March 14—F. X. Arens's quartet, opus 12.

March 14—Bruno Oscar Klein's sonata for violin and piano, opus 10.

March 16—Horatio Parker's "Adstant Angelorum Chori."

March 17—Piano novelties by MacDowell at his recital.

March 22—Chabrier's "Bourrée Fantasque."

March 23—Mrs. H. A. A. Beach's sonata for piano and violin, opus 34.

April 16—Perosi's "Resurrection of Lazarus."

April 21—Sonata in G for piano and violin, and songs by Walter Damrosch.

That does not seem to be a very large list for a city which professes to be musical as New York does, but it must be borne in mind that the opera almost monopolized the attention of the public in the season which is now a matter of history. This, of course, carries us back to the old discussion of the question whether there is any hope for the future of music in this town when the whole of the fashionable public is given over to the worship of the opera singer. But that is a question which will not be satisfactorily settled till we have a good permanent orchestra. When that time comes we shall know just where we stand.

In the season which has now departed there were only six orchestral novelties. That seems a very small number. It might have been larger if the conductors had not indulged in their childish custom of trying to show how much better each of them can conduct this or that work than the other. They always deny that they do this, but the records seem to be against them. If, however, we had a firmly supported permanent orchestra we would probably hear many more novelties. For the conductor of such an organization could not afford to let his programmes become either monotonous or mere epitomes of rivalry of some other band. The list which has been given does not include any of the new works produced by the Manuscript Society, because they stand on a basis which makes them useless as examples of the activity of the season.

Operatic novelties, of course, are not to be expected in large numbers. The production of Signor Mancinelli's "Ero e Leandro" was due entirely to the friendly feeling of Maurice Grau for his conductor and his reliance on the existence of a similar feeling in the public breast. As long as the general public displays the same reluctance to listening to novelties that it has in the past, we shall not be troubled with the consideration of new operas. If one casts his eyes across the water to London he may easily see that a similar state of things prevails there. Mr. Grau is expending all his ingenuity at Covent Garden in arranging new combinations of singers in the old operas. Some of his combinations are of a nature to make an American opera goer stare, but as long as he does not offer them to us we need not care for the woes of the Londoners. They appear to be a very easily satisfied body of people.

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Several correspondents have written to the musical editor of THE TIMES to ask for a list of books on music which are of the kind that will enable the amateur to gain an insight into the nature and aesthetics of the art. There are several such works—in fact more of them than the average music lover will take the trouble to read. The writer will not hesitate on that account, however, to mention a few of them. The first topic which the music lover must take up is form, and on that no better book is to be had than Percy Goetschius's "Homophonic Forms." It is a new work and an excellent one. The title is the most formidable part of it. There are several good little books in the Novello series of primers on musical subjects, and I do not hesitate to recommend to the music lover the primer on form. There is also a good book on this topic by W. S. B. Matthews.

It is also a good thing for the music lover to learn to read at sight, and for this purpose I can heartily recommend Frank Damrosch's "Popular Method of Sight Reading." There is no book which the music lover can read with greater profit that H. E. Krehbiel's "How to Listen to Music." This book covers much of the ground which the music lover could traverse otherwise only by reading a number of volumes. It is written in a clear, comprehensive style and is excellently illustrated. No one can afford to neglect Dr. Hubert Parry's "Evolution of the Art of Music," a work which occupies an acknowledged position as a standard authority. It should be read in connection with one of the small histories of music which treat the subject in a more elementary manner. There are several of these works, and the reader will do well to select that one which seems best to meet his particular wants.

There are two works dealing with the aesthetics of the art which should be read by every one who desires to get an insight into the principles which underlie the composition of music. These are Dr. Hanslick's "The Beautiful in Music" and Ambros's "Boundaries of Poetry and Music." One of these is the antithesis of the other in point of view. Dr. Hanslick comes pretty near to denying all spirituality to music, and holds it to be chiefly sounding forms. Ambros combats this theory, and endeavors to show just how much music can express without calling in the aid of text. Both are intensely interesting and full of suggestion to the music lover. He will find his field of speculation largely widened after reading them, and even if he is unable to agree with either of them he will derive much benefit in the strengthening of his grasp on the artistic principles by which composers are guided.

It would be easy to mention many other works which will be of profit to the reader, but when he has read these he will be able to choose for himself. There are plenty of books dealing with special branches of the art, such as Sir George Grove's "Beethoven and His Nine Symphonies," but the student will not have much trouble in discovering these books after he has read those which I have mentioned. The demand for works which open up the meaning and purpose of music to the listener is constantly growing, and this is a good sign. It is argued by some that the reading of such books is not necessary to the enjoyment of music, but that is a matter which depends on what one regards as enjoyment. Hundreds of people go to concerts of fine music and never hear anything except here and there a pretty, melodic passage. Others get as far as the detection of orchestral tints, and some even recognize the reappearance of a theme in a transformed state. But only those who have a knowledge of the fundamental principles of form ever really fathom the depths of a composition.

To say that it is sufficient to hear just what lies on the surface is equivalent to saying that all the great masters were guilty of waste of time and thought in devising the complex organization of modern music, and that the three centuries during which composers labored at developing the technic of composition were devoid of results. The symphony exists, and it is a highly organized artistic form. When a composer sits down to write one he embarks upon one of the most difficult feats of the human intellect. It is certainly treating him with scant honor to say that it is not worth while to try to hear what he has devised for us to hear. If we are to listen only to the simple melodic theme, then there is no reason why a work for orchestra should be any different in construction from the ballad of the music hall. Yet Beethoven and Mozart and Haydn all busied themselves in working out elaborate compositions in the symphonic form, and the world has elected them to posts of high honor among its geniuses. Of course it is easier to be of the number of those who having ears hear not, but it is not creditable to persons having the gift of human intelligence. W. J. HENDERSON.

ADELE LEWING, PIANIST.

Thomas Q. Seabrooke.

Francis Wilson as Cadeaux, the Thief, in "Erminie."

SONNET.

The fleeting hours of time flow swiftly on.
Ev'n as the current of yon running stream,
Which now goes babbling softly, 'mid the gleam
Of silver pebbles: soon to rush anon,
In ever-growing fury, on its way,
Uprooting trees, and bearing from our sight
The old landmarks, far out into the night
Of the dim past. And we the meanwhile stay
Beside it, gazing with reverted eyes
On joys departed; or else forward strain,
Seeking the unknown future to explore,
Heedless that God, behind us and before,
Has drawn a screen, through which we gaze in vain.
Who fills each hour with good alone is wise.
—M. C. C. in Chambers's Journal.

Why She Cycled.

From Pick-Me-Up.

"I thought you didn't care for cycling?"

"I don't, but I've promised Ma not to walk out with Tom Peabody, and I never break my word."

Where the Fun Was.

From Pick-Me-Up.

"Well, Johnny, did you get a good place in the exam?"

"Yes, thank you, Miss; me and Billy Wigges got next the stove."

Ignatz Brull,
Composer.

1899

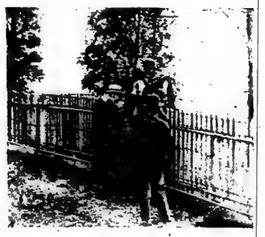

A RAID ON A GARDEN.

AN AFTERNOON ON THE PATH.

A PRETTY STRETCH ON THE CYCLE PATH.

THE OCEAN END OF THE CYCLE PATH.

UNCLE SAMBO TAKES A SPIN.

CYCLERS' REST IN A CORNER OF PROSPECT PARK.

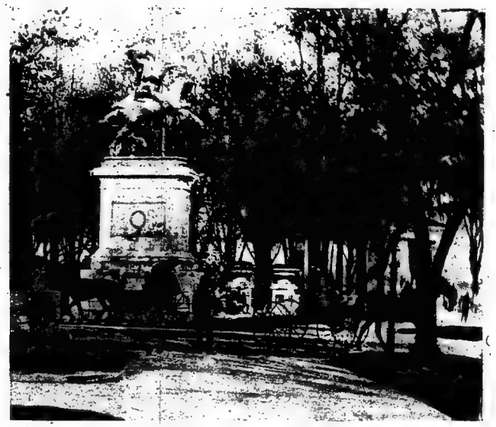

LEAVING THE PARK FOR THE CYCLE PATH.

RRIAGE ROADS BETWEEN THE CYCLE PATHS.

BEGINNING OF THE CYCLE PATH AT PROSPECT PARK.

THE LIBRARY OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.

PRINCETON glories in her library. It is just that she should, and no visitor to that historic university town will ever criticise the pride as undeservedly placed. With a magnificent building, the largest on the Princeton campus, as conveniently arranged inside for its purpose as it is architecturally pleasing on the exterior, and with over one hundred thousand volumes upon the shelves, the library furnishes a wealth of interesting and delightful material to the littérateur, the student, and the lover of quaint, rare, old volumes. It is a place in which hours may be profitably spent, and there is little wonder that the students, attached to it as they are by daily association, come to regard it as one of the great prizes of their university life.

The chief glory of Princeton's famous campus is Nassau Hall, that venerable pile which means so much to Princeton, and whose walls bear the marks of British cannon balls, made during the battle which has added additional honor to the little town. Patriotism and scholarly attainments have ever been characteristic of the old college of New Jersey. Witherspoon, the most famous of its Presidents, was not afraid to affix his signature to the Declaration of Independence, and in the first library room of the college the American Congress held its sessions in 1783.

It is an interesting fact that soon after Congress met the annual commencement of the college was held, and the Rev. Dr. Ashbel Green, afterward President, delivered the valedictory oration of the graduating class, and made a personal address to George Washington, who was present. This original library room, with its collection of about three thousand volumes, was destroyed by the fire in 1802 which injured a large portion of Nassau Hall.

This was the second destruction of the library, for during the occupation of the town by the British in the Revolutionary War Nassau Hall was transformed into a barracks and a hospital, and the library was ruthlessly plundered. In this way it is probable that the library presented to the college in 1755 by the Colonial Governor, Jonathan Belcher, was so thoroughly scattered that at the present time only one of the 474 volumes he gave is known to exist. This is Johnston's "Psalms of David," and contains Gov. Belcher's autograph. It occupies, as it should, a post of honor in the exhibition room among many other rarities.

The Princeton library of to-day is the result of modern energy and growth. Its history is old, but up to about twenty-five years ago the library possessed nothing particularly commendable, either in its building or the number of volumes. In 1879 there were 44,000 volumes; in 1890 this had grown to 85,000, and now the number has advanced to 112,000. This however, does not include all the books available to Princeton students. That is the number in the regular library building. The theological library in Lenox Hall numbers 65,000 volumes, while the two Princeton Society libraries contain about 20,000 more, making a grand total of 200,000 volumes which Princeton can claim as her own.

It is, therefore, only within recent years that particular attention has been centred upon the library, and its growth is becoming more apparent year by year. Over 10,000 books and pamphlets were added in 1898, and one of the most encouraging features lies in the increasing number of gifts from the alumni.

The recent sesquicentennial, in 1896, commemorative of the one hundred and fiftieth year of Princeton's foundation, was a memorable one in many ways, but in none more so than to the library. The present magnificent building is directly due to that event. It has been combined with the Chancellor Green Library, or rather the latter is now one of the wings of the library itself, and is used as the general reading room. This Chancellor Green Library was the first step toward larger and better facilities. It was opened in 1873 and is the gift of John C. Green, who presented $120,000 for the erection of a suitable library building, while a few years later he gave $40,000 more for the endowment of a regular librarian. It was named in honor of his brother, Henry W. Green, for many years Chancellor of New Jersey.

ENTRANCE TO THE PRINCETON LIBRARY, FROM THE COURTYARD.

The building is one of the handsomest on the campus, and its pleasing exterior, covered with ivy between the stained-glass windows, is one of the most picturesque sights of the many which may be seen on the college grounds. In design the building is octagonal, with two wings, the total length being 160 feet. The main octagonal building is fifty feet in height, and these interior octagons make delightful alcoves for study. Each is supplied with a table, and the books upon the adjoining shelves are arranged with reference to some particular topic. For instance, one alcove is devoted to American history, and others to the classics, philology, foreign history, and general literature.

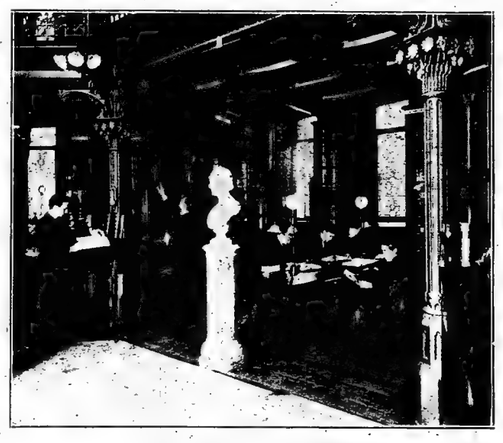

ALCOVE IN THE READING ROOM.

CHANCELLOR GREEN LIBRARY, NOW PART OF THE PRINCETON LIBRARY.

Over these main alcoves is a gallery containing eight more study and reading rooms, entirely open to the main floor. Marble busts of some of the early Presidents are placed at the entrance to each alcove, and one of Chancellor Green faces the entrance to the room. About 200 readers can be accommodated at the tables. They are all supplied with electric lights, as the library is now open until 10 o'clock in the evening. The shelves in this reading room hold about 35,000 volumes. These include the latest and most necessary working books in every department of study, and are free of access to all students. The other volumes are stored in the large stackroom of the new building.

The reference librarian has his desk at one end of the reading room, and he is always ready to assist investigators in special lines of work and to send to the stackroom for additional volumes. He also has telephonic communication with the head librarian and all other parts of the building, so that there is hardly a question of information that cannot be answered at once. This telephone system is worthy of notice in itself, for the library is supplied with over twenty telephones, and they contribute greatly to the convenience of the different departments.

The main reading room is the most interesting part of the library. At certain hours of the day nearly every alcove will be filled with students, each intent in his own particular line of study. There is always perfect silence, the only sounds being the occasional rustle in turning a leaf, the quiet footfall as some one enters, or the faint noise of a book being drawn from its place on the shelves. Comfort and scholarly ease are the attributes of the Chancellor Green room, and it is an ideal place for quiet study and research.

Passing out from this cheerful domain of books we enter the passageway in which the delivery desk stands guard at one end, and at both sides of which are the main entrances to the library. An open corridor on one side leads to the exhibition room, and here, in a smaller room by itself, is the famous collection of death masks presented to Princeton by Laurence Hutton. Behind the delivery desk is the large stackroom, divided into five floors, each one crowded as closely as convenience will permit with the lightest and most approved stacks for the university library.

Now we are in the new building, which has been in use only a year or two, and whose accommodations will remain open for new additions for many years to come. The building is in the form of a hollow quadrangle, 160 feet by 155 feet. The interior court is 75 feet square, and over the western entrance is a magnificent tower, containing a clock, and from which a grand view of all the buildings on the campus can be obtained. The name of the donor of the building has never been divulged, but a gift of $600,000 was made through Mr. M. Taylor Pyne of the class of '77, and in the expenditure of the money he was aided by Mr. Junius S. Morgan, who was made associate librarian two years ago. Both of these men have enriched the library by many valuable gifts.

The stack room occupies all of the northern hall. It is five stories high, the floors of glass, admirably lighted, and as free from the accumulation of dust as modern appliances permit. The light and graceful structure of the open end system, the glass floors, white enamel ends and white painted rim, together with the admirable amount

Entrance to the Princeton Library.
View of the Clock Tower, Looking Into the Courtyard.

1899

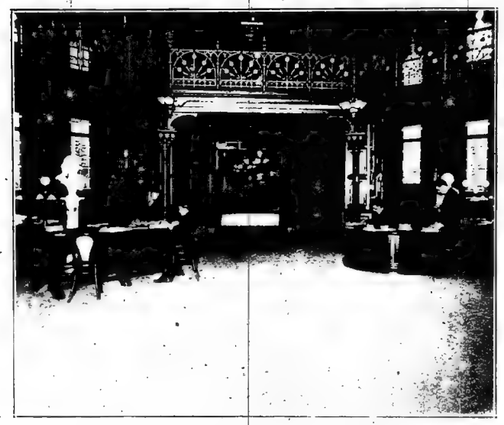

MAIN READING ROOM, CHANCELLOR GREEN LIBRARY.

of area in the windows, produce an exceptionally light and attractive stack room from the technical standpoint. Even on the ground floor, where the light area is much less than above, practically the same amount of light is obtained by the use of Luxfer prism glass. It is expected that the electric light will be needed in the daytime only on the very darkest days and toward the end of the afternoon. Nevertheless the whole building has been furnished throughout with electric lights. When it becomes necessary the south hall will be supplied with stacks in a similar manner.

Those who have had the interests of the Princeton Library deeply at heart have builded with an ambitious eye into the future.

"How many volumes can you store in this hall?" the librarian was asked.

The answer came back as readily as though the attainment was not considered a stupendous undertaking.

"We have stack room here now for half a million volumes, and with the opposite hall yet to fill one million volumes can be stored without the slightest fear of overcrowding."

With 112,000 volumes now to its credit, it will be seen that the future has great possibilities for the Princeton Library, but Mr. Richardson feels confident of his first half million before very long. The Harvard Library recently has passed the half-million mark and triumphs over all other university libraries in this country.

The Princeton librarian is Ernest Cushing Richardson. He was appointed in 1890, and under his supervision the library has been entirely classified and has never been in a better condition for convenience and use than it is at present. V. Lansing Collins is the Reference Librarian, and his thorough mastery of all the details makes him a valuable assistant.

Another admirable feature that has been well considered in the erection of the new building is the seminary system. There are about forty or fifty of these smaller rooms that can be utilized for special branches of seminary work. Eight are now in operation. Each room is devoted to a particular branch for deeper research and study, and is used by those students who are making a special study of such branches. The idea, as commenced, and which will probably be continued, is to have these rooms furnished and supplied with books by alumni or other friends of the college.

Among the seminaries which have been so equipped is the English literature room, which is entirely supported by Charles Scribner; the classical room, by George A. Armour, and the biological room, by Charles W. McAlpin. The class of '88 has endowed the political economy room. The donors of three or four of the other rooms have not yet been made public.

No visitor to the library can afford to come away without giving some attention to the treasures in the exhibition room. Most of the book rarities are kept in glass-covered cases, and even if one is not a lover of musty tomes, he cannot fail to be interested at many of their curious and historic features. The Junius S. Morgan collection of fine old editions of the classics, particularly rich in Virgil, is the most valuable special collection, and in completeness it ranks among the best half-dozen in the world. The British Museum has more copies of Virgil, but not so many early editions as in this admirable set given by Mr. Morgan.

It is unusually rich in editions of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The prize of the lot is a copy of the first Virgil printed from type, in Rome, 1469. It is one of only six known copies, and came from a Jesuit monastery at Strasburg. For many years it was in the library of Lord Hopetoun, and was sold with his collection in London in 1889.

Another very interesting volume is David Garrick's Virgil, which contains the famous actor's bookplate. It is a queer little volume, printed at Ancona in 1566. Other rare classics are the first edition of Aristotle, printed by Aldus at Venice about 1495; the first edition of Thucydides, 1502; the first Euripides, 1503; the first Plato, 1513, all printed in Venice by Aldus. Besides these choice Aldines, there are many of the rare Elzevirs and several illuminated manuscripts. One of these is the Comedies of Terence, made in Pavia in 1402, and an entertaining feature about it is a Latin sentence at the back of the volume, which when translated says:

"I gave five ducats of gold for this in the house of Lord George at Pavia." Then beneath is a prescription for pills, probably the owner's favorite remedy for numerous ills.

There is also a very excellent collection of early printed American books. Among them are three of the rare "Titan Leeds' American Almanack," printed by William Bradford, the years being 1726, 1730, and 1731. These have recently been loaned by Miss Elizabeth Harris. A curious volume of great Princetonian interest is entitled "The Military Glory of Great Britain, An entertainment given by the late Candidates for Bachelor's degree at the close of the Anniversary Commencement in Nassau Hall, Sept. 29, 1762." The volume was printed by William Bradford in Philadelphia. What is probably the first library catalogue ever printed is a small volume printed by James Parker at Woodbridge, N. J., in 1760, giving a list of the books in the college at that time.

Philip Freneau, the Revolutionary poet and later a newspaper editor, is represented by his own volume of Pope, bearing his autograph and the following entries on a fly-leaf:

"Feb. 1, 1768. This day I entered Penelopen School, Rev. Alex. Mitchell, teacher. Nov. 7, 1768. Entered as Student at Princeton College. Graduated at that Seminary, Sept. 28, 1771."

Jonathan Edwards's Hebrew Bible, a large folio with the celebrated theologian's autograph; a small, well-worn Bible belonging to Samuel Davies, the fourth President; the Rev. Aaron Burr's account book, and the

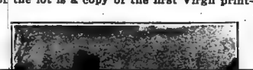

SHEARING SHEEP BY MACHINERY AT SYCAMORE, ILL.

ters and documents in the Pyne-Henry collection, including letters of George Washington, all the Princeton Presidents, and many others prominent in early American history. There are also many interesting college diplomas of the last century, among them being President James Madison's diploma as LL. D. in 1787. The Pyne-Henry collection has about 800 pieces, and many of the letters have never been published. A recent autograph gift has been one of over 150 early letters relating to the history of the college, bequeathed by the late Judge Ashbel Green.

It is impossible at the present time to give any detailed account of these entertaining autographs, but as a good morsel for closing the following items appear in an original bill for the Trustees' dinner in 1771:

To 37 Dinners	£4	12	6
" 23 Bottles of Wine at 5 sh	5	15	
" 8 Bottles Porter	0	16	
" 6 Bottles of Beer	0	9	
" 3 double bowles of Punch	0	9	
" 3 do Todoy	0	6	
" tea for 13 Gentlemen	0	13	
	£13	0	6

And this is signed and approved by John Witherspoon, who was President at the time, and, beside his other attainments, was a reverend doctor. FRANK W. CRANE.

SHEARING SHEEP BY MACHINERY

Machinery for shearing sheep has taken the place of hand work in many of the Western States, and so quick is the operation that one man has been known to shear 210 sheep a day. The general average, however, is about 100. Four minutes is the minimum time for shearing a sheep by this process. Long Brothers of Sycamore, Ill., have clipped no less than 15,000 sheep with the new machines.

The wool is taken off in one piece, leaving the sheep as smooth and clean as though it had been shaved. The only force the shearer has to exert is to hold the sheep and guide the clippers. About one pound more wool is obtained from each sheep than was possible by the old way. The shearers get 7 cents a head for every sheep they shear, and usually get about eight pounds of wool from each animal.

THE ELEVATED RAILROAD'S LOST PROPERTY ROOM.

A curious, out-of-the-way room on Greenwich Street has in it as varied an assortment of articles as ever tempted the eye of the average shopper. It is the lost-property room of the Manhattan Elevated Railway. From bird cages to milk cans, and scarf pins to legal documents, the room is always filled with an ever-increasing variety, which gives it the appearance of bewildering confusion. A little investigation, however, shows that great care is taken in the grouping of the articles, and the first appearance of the room, that of an auction room, is soon changed, when the orderly array is noticed.

The apparent confusion comes from the arrangement of the articles in the order and place of their discovery. The only exception to this is in the case of umbrellas and canes, which are arranged together.

The system of gathering and identifying lost articles is surprisingly simple. A conductor, on finding anything left in the car, immediately makes a record of the time and run of the train, and at the end of the run turns it over for transfer to the lost-property clerk, who puts a ticket on it for identification.

To recover one's lost property one has only to go in person to the lost-property room, where the lost article is returned upon proper identification. False identifications are so rare that little "red tape" has to be gone through.

It will be seen in the accompanying picture that umbrellas and canes predominate. Pocketbooks are also found in considerable numbers, though rarely containing much money. The clerk is looking for a book highly prized by the owner, though of little intrinsic value. Articles not called for within a certain time are sold at auction.

The articles called for during the course of a day would make up a strange catalogue, and include pretty nearly everything portable known. A lady who asks for a lost switch of hair is followed by a gruff old man who wants to know whether the clerk has "come across a set of teeth for a woman with a large mouth," and his place is taken in turn by a demure miss who left her "rat" in one of the cars.

Burglars' tools are rarely called for.

Prof. Rufus B. Richardson, Director of the American School at Athens.

He Will Shortly Become Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

A PARADOX.

'Tis paradoxical, but true,
That love is blind, and seeth too.
Love blind? That cannot be,
Else had he not led me
To one so fair.
Love blind? That must he be
To make one such as thee
My presence bear.
That love is blind yet seeth too
Is paradoxical, but true.
—Pall Mall Gazette.

Misinformed.

From Punch.

Mrs. Mayfair—I hear that your son is a great student, and spends most of his time over the midnight oil."

Mrs. Jones, (a rich parvenu, in pony carriage)—Not a word of truth in it. We 'ave helectric light hall over the 'ouse, and Halfred 'as a 'ole chanticleer in 'is room!

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

EVERY schoolboy in his second year's study of United States history frequently meets with the term "underground railroad." It seems to have an actual existence, particularly if he amplifies his study with outside reading concerning the period before the civil war. Its line grows in definite directions, and stations seem to grow up along the way as he reads of the escape of slaves from the Southern States through the North to free Canada. But most teachers in the public schools will reply to his eager questions that the term "underground railway" was merely figurative and simply referred to the various modes adopted by the Northern abolitionists who broke Federal laws in order to rescue the Southern negroes from bondage. In this, however, they would be in error—to what extent is revealed by Wilbur S. Siebert's book, "The Underground Railroad: From Slavery to Freedom," (the Macmillan Company.)

At the threshold of this sketch it may interest the reader to know the origin of the mysterious line the rails of which were invisible, yet laid in definite, unchanging directions, and the stations of which concealed the dusky passengers and gave them food and help until their train arrived. To Mr. Rush R. Sloane of Sandusky, Ohio, the author is indebted for the information. In 1831 a fugitive named Tice Davids came over the line and lived just back of Sandusky. He had come direct from Ripley, Ohio, where he crossed the Ohio River. "When he was running away," relates Mr. Sloane, "his master, a Kentuckian, was in close pursuit and pressed him so hard that

From a Portrait in Possession of the Hon. Simeon Dodge of Marblehead, Mass.

Ellen Craft.

Disguised as a Young Planter. She Escaped to Boston in 1848, Bringing Her Husband with Her as a Valet.

when the Ohio River was reached he had no alternative but to jump in and swim across. It took his master some time to secure a skiff, in which he and his aid followed the swimming fugitive, keeping him in sight until he had landed.

"Once on shore, however, the master could not find him. No one had seen him; and after a long search the disappointed slave-master went into Ripley, and when inquired of as to what had become of his slave said he thought 'the nigger must have gone off on an underground road.' The story was repeated with a good deal of amusement, and this incident gave the name to the line. First 'underground road,' afterward 'underground railroad.'" Thus we see that the name was invented before the line was constructed, but, with the continued disappearance of slaves in the South and their reappearance again in Canada, the line began to have a definiteness in the mind of slave owners even before the line itself was in thorough running order. The mystery enshrouding these disappearances completely bewildered and baffled the slave owners and their agents, who were soon heard to declare "There must be an underground railroad somewhere."

From "The Underground Railroad from Slavery to Freedom."
Copyright, 1898, by The Macmillan Company, N. Y.

LEVI COFFIN, THE REPUTED PRESIDENT OF THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

Mr. Coffin and His Wife Aided More Than 3,000 Slaves in Their Flight.

And now as to the actual existence of the road. On Page 112 of his book the author presents a map of the country covered by it. The various lines and branches are definitely marked in red ink and all stations are particularly indicated as is usual on most railway charts. The reader can have no doubt of the terrible actuality of the roadway even before he has followed the author along the lines and witnessed the scenes at the remotest and most isolated way-stations, for, in the introduction to the volume written by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University, the elaborate plan and scope of the Underground Railroad is set forth in unmistakable terms. Prof. Hart writes:

"The painstaking map of the lines of the Underground Railroad 'system' is a historical contribution of a novel kind, and it is impossible to gainsay its evidence, which is expounded in detail in one of the chapters of the book. The result is a gratifying proof of the usefulness of scientific methods in historical investigation; one who lived in an anti-slavery community before the civil war is fascinated by tracing the hitherto unknown stretches north and south from the centre which he knew. The map bears testimony not only to the widespread practice of aiding fugitives, but to the devotion of the conductors on the Underground Railroad. How useful a section of Mr. Siebert's map would have been to the slave-catcher in the fifties, when so many strange negroes were appearing and disappearing in the free States! The facts presented in the brief compass of the map would have been of immense value also to the leaders of the Southern Confederacy in 1861 as a confirmation of their argument that the North would not perform its Constitutional duty of returning the fugitives; yet there is no record in this book of the betraying of the secrets of the Underground Railroad by any person in the service. The moral bond of opposition to the whole slave power kept men at work forwarding fugitives by a road of which they themselves knew but a small portion. The political philosophers who think that the civil war might have been averted by timely concessions would do well to study this picture of the wide distribution of persons who saw no peace in slavery."

The Underground Railroad, then, was an actual system in scientific operation.

Prof. Hart continues: "Amid all the varieties of anti-slavery men, from the Garrisonian abolitionist to faint-hearted slaveholders like James G. Birney, it is interesting to see how many earned a reputation as heroes. Prof. Siebert has gathered the names of about 3,200 persons known to have been engaged in this work—a roll of honor for many American families. Everybody knew that the fugitives were aided by Fred Douglass, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Gerrit Smith, Joshua Giddings, John Brown, Levi Coffin, Thomas Garrett, and Theodore Parker; but this book gives us some account of the interest of men like Thaddeus Stevens, not commonly counted among the sons of the prophets; and performs a special service to the student of history and the lover of heroic deeds, by the brief account of the services of obscure persons who deserve a place in the hearts of their countrymen. Men like the Rev. George Bourne, the Rev. James Duncan, and the Rev. John Rankin, years before Garrison's propaganda, had begun to speak and publish against slavery, and to prepare men's minds for a righteous disregard of Fugitive Slave Acts. Joseph Sider, with his carefully sub-divided peddler's wagon, deserves a place alongside the better known Henry Box Brown. The 35,000 stripes of Calvin Fairbanks, seventeen years a convict in the Kentucky penitentiary, range him with Lovejoy as an anti-slavery martyr. The Rev. Charles Torrey had in the work of rousing slaves to escape the same devotion to a fatal duty as that which animated John Brown. And no one who has ever heard Harriet Tubman describe her part as 'Moses' of the fugitives can ever forget that African prophetess, whose intense vigor is relieved by a shrewd and kindly humanity.

"The quiet recital of the facts has all the charm of romance to the passengers on the Underground Railroad; whether traveling by night in a procession of covered wagons, or boldly by day in disguises; whether boxed up as so much freight, or riding on passes unhesitatingly given by abolitionist Directors of railroads, the fugitives in these pages rejoice in their prospect of liberty. The road sign near Oberlin, of a tiger chasing a negro, was a white man's joke; but it was a negro who said, apropos of his master's discouraging account of Canada: 'They put some extract onto it to keep us from coming'"; and neither Whittier, in his poems, nor Harriet Beecher Stowe in her novels, imagined a more picturesque incident than the crossing of the Detroit River by Fairfield's 'gang' of twenty-eight rescued souls singing, 'I'm on my way to Canada, where colored men are free,' to the joyful accompaniment of their firearms."

Benjamin Drew.
A Friend of the Colored Refugees.

I have thought it best to give this copious extract from the pages written by Prof. Hart, for it is absolutely impossible in the

1899

Richard H. Dana, Jr.
Counsel for Colored Refugees in Boston, Mass.

few citations from the volume that we shall make to give more than a vague idea of the enormous scope of this book of 500 pages, including a very exhaustive appendix. The reader will readily understand the prodigious difficulties that Prof. Siebert was obliged to encounter in the preparation of his work. Not only did it require patient inquiry and research among the persons known to have been connected with the cause and among Government and private archives, but, in a vast mass of pamphlets and books already printed on the subject, the most careful discrimination had to be exercised, as it did in separating the truth from the romance in the many legends and stories that have grown up in certain border communities concerning the mysterious Railroad. As Prof. Siebert himself says: "Patience and care have been required to overcome the difficulties attached to a subject that was in an extraordinary sense a hidden one; and the author has constantly tried to observe those well-known dicta of the historian; namely, to be content with the materials discovered without making additions of his own, and to let his conclusions be defined by the facts, rather than seek to cast these 'in the mold of his hypothesis.'"

Nearly half a century after the enactment of the first fugitive slave law, negotiations between Kentucky and the three adjoining States across the Ohio were entered into. But these States were very loath to pass laws which should inflict severe penalties upon those persons engaged in the unselfish sacrificing cause of liberating the slaves. The history of these negotiations and laws is definitely traced by the author, who reveals the remarkable paradox that the Underground Railroad developed, not as so many liberal institutions have developed, through severe persecution, but through laws that were intended to be evaded at every opportunity. So much for the attempt of the Southern States to force the States north of the line and to have the "slave thieves" punished.

The loss of slave property was in no wise diminished, "and the outcry of the South for a more rigorous National law on the subject was by no means hushed. In 1850 Congress met the case by substituting for the Fugitive Slave act of 1793 the measure called the second fugitive slave law. The penalties provided by this law were, of course, more severe than those of the act of 1793." Thus is elaborated the record of fugitive slave legislation, which, with an adequate history of the institution of slavery itself in America, forms the background for the stirring scenes and incidents that are related concerning the operation of the Railroad.

One of the most interesting features in the running of the line were the messages sent from station to station bearing information concerning the arrival of passengers. The wording of these dispatches was most natural, simple, and innocent, and yet, to the station masters and to the conductors they carried a fateful meaning. Says Prof. Siebert: "Much of the communication relating to fugitive slaves was had in guarded language. Special signals, whispered conversations, passwords, messages couched in figurative phrases, were the common modes of conveying information about underground passengers, or about parties in pursuit of fugitives. These modes of communication constituted what Abolitionists knew as the 'grape-vine telegraph.' The signals employed were of various kinds, and were local in usage. Fugitives crossing the Ohio River in the vicinity of Parkersburg, in West Virginia, were sometimes announced at the stations near the river by their guides by a shrill tremolo call like that of the owl. Col. John Stone and Mr. David Putnam, Jr., of Marietta, Ohio, made frequent use of this signal. Different neighborhoods had their peculiar combinations of knocks or raps to be made upon the door or windows of a station when fugitives were awaiting admission. In Harrison County, Ohio, around Cadiz, one of the recognized signals was three distinct but subdued knocks. To the inquiry, 'Who's there?' the reply was, 'A friend with friends.' Passwords were used on some sections of the road. The agents at York, in Southeastern Pennsylvania, made use of them, and William Yokum, a constable of the town, who was kindly disposed toward runaways, was able to be most helpful in times of emergency by his knowledge of the watchwords, one of which was 'William Penn.'"

But to return to the messages. Here are a few specimens given verbatim, sent from one station to another, bearing information concerning the arrival of passengers:

Beipre, Friday Morning.

David Putnam:
Business is arranged for Saturday night

"GIRL WITH DEAD CANARY."
From the Painting by Jean Baptiste Greuze.

be on the lookout and if practicable let a carriage come & meet the caraWAN. J. S.

Low Moor, May 6, 1850.

Mr. C. B. C.,
Dear Sir: By to-morrow evening's mail, you will receive two volumes of the "Irrepressible Conflict" bound in black. After perusal, please forward, and oblige,

Yours truly,
G. W. W.

Dear Grinnell: Uncle Tom says if the roads are not too bad you can look for those fleeces of wool by to-morrow. Send them on to test the market and price, no back charges. Yours,
HUB.

Many instances of the disguises of passengers on the road are recorded. "In the transit from station to station some simple disguise was often assumed. Thomas Garrett, a Quaker of Wilmington, Del., kept a quantity of garden tools on hand for this purpose. He sometimes gave a man a scythe, rake, or some other implement to carry through town. Having reached a certain bridge on the way to the next station, the pretending laborer concealed his tool under it, as he had been directed, and journeyed on. Later the tool was taken back to Mr. Garrett's, to be used for a similar purpose. Valentine Nicholson, a station keeper at Harveysburg, Warren County, Ohio, concealed the identity of a fugitive, a mulatto, who was known to be pursued, by blacking his face and hands with burned cork. Slight disguises like these were probably not used as often as more elaborate ones. The Rev. Calvin Fairbank and John Fairfield, the Virginian who abducted many slaves from the South, resorted frequently to this means of securing the safety of their followers. Mr. Fairbank tells us that he piloted slave girls attired in the finery of ladies, men and boys tricked out as gentlemen and the servants of gentlemen, and that sometimes he found it necessary to require his followers to don the garments of the opposite sex. In May, 1843, Mr. Fairbank went to Arkansas for the purpose of rescuing William Minnis from bondage. He found that the slave was a young man of light complexion and prepossessing appearance, and that he closely resembled a gentleman living in the vicinity of Little Rock. Minnis was therefore fitted out with the necessary wig, beard, and mustache, and clothes like those of his model; he was quickly drilled in the deportment of his assumed rank, and, as the text proved, he sustained himself well in his part. On boarding the boat that was to carry him to freedom he discovered his owner, Mr. Brennan, but so effectual was the slave's make-up that the master failed to penetrate the disguise."

Many other stories are related of the remarkable and successful disguises assumed by the slaves while being assisted along the line to the North. And now something about the stations of the Underground Railroad.

"During the long process by which the slave with the help of friends was being transmuted into the freeman he spent much of his time in concealment. His progress was made in the night time. When a station was reached he was provided with a hiding place, and he scarcely left it until his host decided it would be safe to continue his journey. The hiding places the fugitive entered first and last were as dissimilar as can well be imagined.

"Slaves that crossed the Ohio River at Ripley, and fell into the hands of the Rev. John Rankin, were often concealed in his barn, which is said to have been provided with a secret cellar for use by the slaves when pursuers approached. The barn of Deacon Jirch Platt, at Mendon, Ill., was a haven into which many slaves from Missouri were piloted, by way of Quincy. A hazel thicket in Mr. Platt's pasture lot was sometimes resorted to, as was one of his hayricks, that was hollow and had a blind entrance. Joshua R. Giddings, the sturdy anti-Slavery Congressman from the Western Reserve, had an out-of-the-way bedroom in readiness for fugitive slaves. The attic over The Liberator office, in Boston, is said to have been a rendezvous for such persons. A station keeper at Plainfield, Ill., had a woodpile, with a room in the centre, for a hiding place. The Rev. J. Porter, pastor of a Congregational church at Green Bay, Wis., was asked to furnish a place of hiding for a family of fugitives, and at his wife's suggestion he put them in the belfry of his church, where they remained three days before a vessel came by which they could be safely transported to Canada." This list of illustrations could be almost indefinitely continued.

It is needless, perhaps, to say that the Underground Railroad was not a formal organization, with a President and other officers, a regular membership, and a treasury from which to meet expenses. The road, although lacking actual and complete organization, yet developed along natural lines, so that in the end it almost seemed that some great power conceived and executed all operations. The complete sympathy with the cause and the unselfish devotion shown by the separate individuals engaged in freeing slaves brought about the same result that actual organization and an all-ruling power would have produced. The thing seemed to work as if by fate. This is the reason why, now that it is over, the system bears scientific analysis.

"The need of organization," says the author, "was not felt, except in a few localities. It was only in towns and cities that the distinction of 'managers,' 'contributing members,' and 'agents' began to develop in any significant way, and even in the case of these places the distinctions must not be pushed far, for they indicate merely that certain men, by their sagacious activity, came to be called 'managers,' while others less bold, the contributing members, were willing to give money toward defraying the expenses of some trusty person, the agent, who would run the risk of piloting fugitives."

Such was the mysterious road, and, as Prof. Siebert says in closing, "in view of all this, it is safe to say that the Underground Railroad was one of the greatest forces which brought on the civil war, and thus destroyed slavery."

W. L.

Dr. Samuel G. Howe,
Who Made a Valuable Report on the Life of Fugitive Settlers in Canada in Behalf of the United States Freedman's Inquiry Commission in 1863.

Gerrit Smith, M. C.
The Multi-Millionaire, Whose Mansion at Peterboro, N. Y., Was a Station.

COMPANIONS.

A hundred times my feet have trod the way,
At last we tread together, you and I;
Yet never seemed so swift until to-day—
Your heart conjectures why.

A hundred times my years have heard the song
Of bird and wind we, listening, make our own;
Yet never seemed its notes so pure and strong
When I was here alone!

A hundred times I thought, "How fair to see
The young grass is, and ev'ry leafy bough!"
How beautiful the Wintry world might be
I never guess'd till now.

And if—ah! if we two must part again,
And on our solitary journeys go,
I shall be thankful, even in my pain,
That love has bless'd me so.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

Diplomacy.

From The Chicago Post.

"There will have to be a change at my house," he said with determination. "I've been altogether too easy-going with my wife, and it's got to stop. She will have to learn who is head of the house, and I am going right now to tell her what's what and who's who, and generally lay down the law to her."

"But you're headed away from home."

"Yes; I'm going to the office to write it out and mail it to her, and then I'll take a run up to Milwaukee for a few days before going home."

Albert S. Kenny,
The New Paymaster General of the Navy, Who Succeeds Rear Admiral Edwin Stewart.

"MUCHAS GRACIAS, SENOR."

The Letter of a Lonely Petitioner and Its Sorrowful Answer.

THERE be times when the gods weary of their cruelties to the children of men just sufficiently to be willing to make some sort of reparation; wherefore it would seem good, in offering up a petition, to make a second choice, as the dry goods merchants advise when they send forth their little packets of samples from which to order; this makes it easier for the firm to give satisfaction.

Her letters to him were very wild and passionate affairs—as his to her, for that matter; there could be no question of the love between these two, or the misery that separation meant to both. Such letters of love and longing they were, so tender, so from-the-heart written, but so hopelessly devoid of information concerning every-day affairs. Out of a week's collection, for instance, one alone contained something that could not be translated into just "I love you," and there were twenty pages before these few facts appeared. Even men observe how the same air runs on in spite of the opposition tune and presently drowns it out altogether:

"The oldest son came home from Mexico yesterday. He appears to approve of me—compliment not returned—at least he threatened to sing for me; but the guitar, praise be, was 'broke,' (everything always is 'broke' on the ranch.) I don't want any dark, black greasers singing me things full of 'corasons' and 'sols de mi almas.' I hope he goes back to Mexico to-morrow. He has a mine there, and here, too. Everybody has a mine in these foothills. I will borrow a cooking spoon and make me one—oh, to-morrow, of course.

"The weather waxeth warm—a few thousand; this is a charming place, anyway—something like your Summer resort, I fancy. I shall soon be qualified to apply for a position as stoker on a liner, and I look like a cheap edition of 'The Geisha,' toddling about, as I do, with a paper fan.

"While doing the guidebook trick I will mention the fact that the rations are as villainously like yours as the climate, and cooked! During the intermission we will express our respective opinions of our cooks. 'Maria, make some beans para comida,' sings out the good Señora, and Maria makes them. 'Beans is good, they sticks to the ribs.' Quotation from the classics. True, true. Subsequently Rosa warms them up in lard; then the good Señora does her turn—more lard; the balance of the girls repeat—always more lard—same beans. The god of a real Spanish kitchen may not be the Lard Can, but in all these half-and-half-and-half families they never miss a chance to genuflect to it. Along about the fourth day maybe we get some new beans, maybe we don't. We also have squash, sometimes, fried in—certainly plus—garlic. It is very nice; it would remind you of turkey dressing.

"Why don't I move? There is but one other house in the district that contains more than two rooms. I called there the other day. The woman was about to compound a fruit cake—listen to the rich, swell sound of that—'Oh, the proud day,' for her daughter was going to be married. She, the mother, was stoning the raisins with her teeth—front teeth. I do mean it; my right hand is up, and when did thy servant ever tell to thee the thing that was not, mine own? Perhaps, though, the teeth had just come from the store. Then 'the loathely lady' opened the oven door. I never did like fruit cake—please pass the beans.

"Forgive me telling you this atrocious yarn, and never think, dear heart, that I consider these things grievances. Under other circumstances I would; as it is, they amuse me, they do more. I am glad to be so situated. For why? Because, beloved, we are faring so nearly alike in these particulars. Your awful peril I may not share; but we can both abuse the climate, and we dine together. Oh, my love, my love, does this sound childish to you, or can you see what is between the lines—that I so long to be with you, to love you and cheer you, to help and comfort you, to nurse you if the sad need be, to dare death with you? Death? Why do I write the word? There is no danger—say there is no danger, dearest; the good God could not be so cruel, when I have implored Him to keep you safe. But if—if they kill you, then I pray, I-pray, death take me, too. Ah! that I might hope that the prayer would be granted—and, more, that I might 'go out' even after the manner of your going; for—whence comes the thought I know not, perhaps it is a heritage from some pagan ancestress who loved as I love long ages ago—it seems to me that only by suffering as you may suffer, and dying as you may die, I shall find you again.

"And yet, O thou dear one, I could not go with you, now. Weary years might I have to wait, for there is the grandmother—the poor little, helpless grandmother, who took me when I was left an orphan, and who now has none to care for her but me; and, besides, I should have to stay a while. Will you hold it wicked in me that I should not grieve when there was no longer need to wait? I could not mourn when it would mean that I was free to follow you. For then I should follow. I hold with the ancients—the wise, old ancients—that one's life is one's own, to dispose of when one will. But duty, that hard and vinegary mistress I must serve, takes from us all that makes life pleasant—takes from us even the choice of life or death. And what will she give in return? A cold, sour smile to me living, a line on the marble, perhaps, to me dead.

"What is the matter with me? I am actually imagining you dead, whereas you are probably this minute playing poker with the boys, or spinning yarns. Beat me for writing such a dismal letter, but listen: Last night you came to me—almost—and I reached out my arms to you; but you said, 'Wait, my Colonel wants me, dear,' and you were gone. Was it the joy of seeing you at all, or the desolate sense that overcame me when you turned away, that woke me instantly? I slept again, and again I saw you; but all was black—black; and you were afar off and indistinct, as was all else—and again I awoke. It troubles me, this dream; but let me not think it portends evil. 'The Colonel was only calling me to tea,' you said, and 'of course it's dark when there is no moon.'"

Sunset, and Bernardo, oldest hope of the house of Vasquez, was almost home, a mere matter of ten miles being left out of the sixty that lay between the ranch and town. He was a trifle tired for several reasons, one of them being that for many hours of the sweltering Summer's day his road had lain across scorched and barren plains. He finished up what liquor he had left and tossed the flask away, as this first thought occurred to him, then breathed a simple curse touching his horse's gait, (the animal's condition had best not be gone into,) was about to plant his spurs, when he caught sight of something, and drew rein instead.

That something was a white spot in the cañon far below the road. The vegetation thereabouts not running much to that hue, he scrutinized it carefully, hopefully, for some moments. Satisfied, at length, that he was not mistaken, he first dusted off his face and clothes with his bandana, drew out a silk handkerchief and tied it about his neck, smiled a self-satisfied little smile, smoothed his mustache, and remarked "Muy buena la chanca," softly to himself, then left the road and plunged down the mountain side.

She whose white waist had thus betrayed her presence, paid small heed to the noise Bernardo made forcing his way through the undergrowth. She had heard the same sound time and again that afternoon—the brush was full of cattle—and, moreover, she was extremely busy with a broken latigo, so it was a distinct surprise when a voice called out:

"You been break something? Shall I fix for you?" And Bernardo jumped from his horse and stood beside her.

"Oh, but you frightened me!" she cried. "Yes, you can help me if you will be so kind. See, the rivets came out here, and I haven't anything to mend it with but a shoestring, and that isn't strong."

He took out his knife and sliced off a piece of buckskin that held on one of the saddle buttons, and proceeded to repair the damage.

"Why are you so far from the ranch by yourself?" he queried.

"Rosa and I have been over the mountain to see Mrs. Silva," she answered. "Miguel and the baby are very sick, and Rosa staid to help take care of them. I had to come back."

"That give me the chance to ride with you." This overture not meeting with any response, he went on: "You not say you are please."

"Of course, it is more pleasant to have company to ride with," she compromised.

"You been keep away from me all the time since I come; you never go for the ride with me, but with Juan and Carlos."

"Oh! they are boys." She was growing nervous at the turn the conversation was taking; the more so because she had kept out of his way heretofore, as he charged, thinking it wiser so to do. "Look! your horse is going off," she cried, by way of changing the subject. The animal really had moved a little.

"He will not go; he is all right."

"I'll hold him, anyway." She moved over to the horse and busied herself by flicking the gnats away from his face. "Did you bring the mail from town?" she continued presently, "I almost forgot to ask you."

He stopped his work and patted his vest. "What you will give me for a letter?" he said.

"Have you one?" she exclaimed, joyfully. "Oh! give it to me, please."

"You not tell me what you give." This time he drew a letter half way from his pocket.

"Oh, give it to me," she pleaded, and he did not fail to note the eager quiver in her voice or the swift, lovely color that sprang to her face as she caught sight of the envelope bearing two crossed flags.

"Please, Bernardo."

He stepped back and said: "Come and get it."

It has been before remarked that he had been drinking a little; it would not have detracted from the girl's growing fear of him had she realized that, besides being of a hot-blooded race and very plainly infatuated with her for some time past, he was at present at the amorous stage of semi-intoxication.

She shook her head. "Let me have it, do; and hurry with the saddle," she urged, adding, "we will be late for supper, and your mother will not like it."

"You must give me a kiss, first." He had said what he had come to say.

"Don't be silly."

But he would not be denied. "A little one," he insisted, and caught her to him. "Why you not kiss me, querida? You know I been loving you long time—ever since I see you that night I come. I tell my mother I going to ask you marry with me. Don't be mean to me." He touched her lips lightly as he spoke.

With an extra effort she tore herself from his arms. "Keep away; let me be! I will tell your father! I don't like you! I won't, I won't, I say! Keep away!" It was childish to the last degree, but she was beside herself with rage and terror. She stooped and picked up a good-sized stone. For the space of a lightning flash she had a mental vision of herself standing as an angry child of ten might, hurling defiance at its foe: "I'll fire a rock at you," and she smiled at the remembered words. "Don't you dare come near me," she half sobbed, "or I will throw this straight in your face."

Bernardo smiled fondly, a bit mockingly, as he surveyed her approvingly from beneath his half-closed lids. It was so much more interesting this way. "You can hit nothing. You not mad with me—you only make believe."

Thud! She had thrown it; but when was a woman ever known to hit what she aimed at? It struck his foot. The effect was primarily, a sharp pain in that locality; secondly, a partial transition on his part from the affectionate to the bad-tempered stage. He caught her easily enough, and held her in spite of her struggles; he kissed her over and over.

"You will let me kiss you now as much as I want," he panted; "you will love me and marry with me."

"You?" she laughed, scornfully. "I love him, him—my soldier, whose letter you have. Marry you! I am married to him—there, you know now. I have told no one, because I must work till he comes back from the war, and I feared I could not get a school if it was known. Now let me go, Bernardo; you see it is useless for you to hope. Give me my letter."

But her confession had only inflamed him the more. At the mention of the letter again he held her fiercely to him. "I will not. I will tear it up, and then you shall see what."

But with one last, supreme effort she had wrenched herself free, tearing the letter from him in the same endeavor. And now she runs, with the speed of a hunted creature, to his horse.

Baffled, enraged, he pursues her, but for a moment Providence seems to be on her side, for he catches his spurs in a tough vine and comes to earth. But she is not so to escape. With an oath he draws his pistol from his belt and fires. To give him his due, angry as he is, partially irresponsible, too, his benevolent intention as he sights is merely to put a ball through the horse, or so close as to put him to flight before she can mount. But just as the light flashes along the barrel she reaches the animal's side and turns her head. With a cry she springs to one side—the wrong side—and takes the bullet in her breast.

He stops the blood as best he can; he weeps and prays to her to forgive, to Heaven to save; he leaves her now, to catch one of the horses and bear her home.

All this time her clasp on her letter has never relaxed, and as she opens her eyes and finds herself alone, with trembling fingers she tears off the envelope. There are two letters inclosed. She reads a line or two of the one, then reads the other through, once, twice—it is very short—and yet again. She takes up the first now, but does not try to read it, only presses it to her lips in a long, long kiss, as though the senseless paper were her love's warm mouth; finally she hides both letters in her dress and closes her eyes again. A little, tender smile dawns upon her face.

Thus, through the mist of his tears of agony and remorse Bernardo sees her and marvels. He wonders more, when, as he raises her in his arms, she lifts her beautiful eyes to his with no reproach in their glance, only the same sweet smile that hovers round her mouth.

"Muchas gracias, Señor," she breathes, for, you see, just then it did not matter much, in her estimation, that she was going to die; she forgot for the moment the poor little grandmother, and what might have been. With this letter had come one from the Colonel. They had killed her soldier.—A. B. SMITH in The San Francisco Argonaut.

A DANCING GIRL.

Song cannot show with what strange grace
Dark daughter of a dancing race,
How do you weave your secret spells?
You lightly lift your frock of lace,
Sewn thick with little silver bells. . . .

You hold us with your haunting eyes . . .
And in your hair so soft and long
Our souls are snared: yet, we are wise,
We know you through your gay disguise—
You are a witchgirl weird and strong!

A pagan creature, with the grace
Of the lost childhood of the world. . . .
And in your pale, fantastic face,
And in your smile we seem to trace,
The fairy, with its bright wings furled!

A water-nymph you may have been,
With heavy lilies in your hair . . .
Or mermaid swinging in the green
Deep sea . . . or dryad stretched unseen
Among frail leaves and blossoms fair. . . .

Now, from a lighted stage you glance,
Smiling, O Sorceress unknown!
And we who watch you in a trance,
Enchanted by your mystic dance,
Forget how sad the world has grown. . . .
—OLIVE CUSTANCE in The Sketch.

The Washington Point of View.

From the Washington Star.

"How do you know that man does not belong in this city?"

"Oh," answered the detective, "that's easy. I watched him while he read his newspaper. He smiled all the way through the baseball news."

A Great Comfort.

From The New York Weekly.

Conductor—We have missed the connection, and you will have to wait at this station six hours.

Old Lady (who is a little nervous on the railroad)—Well, I'm safe for six hours, anyway.

JUNE

THE WORLD OF SPORT

AMERICA'S YOUNGEST GOLFER.

NEILA VAN BRUNT can lay claim to the proud distinction of being the youngest golf player, probably, in America. At any rate, there is no doubt that she is the youngest devotee of the links in this part of the country. She is only six years old, but as pretty and vivacious a little girl as any one would wish to see.

She is the daughter of Cornelius Van Brunt, one of the leading golfers of the Crescent Athletic Club, and she comes by her golf enthusiasm naturally, for the Van Brunt house is close by the Crescent Club links at Bay Ridge, and frequent observation of her father's game led her to emulate his example. She did not lack for golf encouragement, for the entire Crescent Club to a man has made a golfing pet of her, and she readily commands the right of way when she appears on the links in her dainty white dress and with her set of cunning little clubs.

James Laing, the Crescent golf professional, has actually fallen in love with his fair little pupil, and one day last year he filled her heart with joy by presenting to her a complete set of little clubs. The shafts are not more than two or three feet long, and the heads appear extremely diminutive beside her father's big clubs, but they fit Nella to a nicety. Very often, when a player drives a poor ball, a fellow-clubman will say:

"Why, man, you ought to see Nella Van Brunt drive a ball. If you are not careful she will beat you yet."

Nella has now been playing a trifle over a year, beginning the game when less than five years old.

"Beat that, if you can," is suggested in the tone of Mrs. Van Brunt as she speaks of her daughter's golf experiences.

She plays about four or five times a week, and, as she has not yet been able to find a partner of her own size or age, she generally plays with her father, and they say over at the Crescent Club that it has been nip and tuck on more than one green. She has played over the nine-hole course several times, and can get her ball out of a sand bunker as skillfully as a much older golfer. Her set of six clubs consists of a driver, brassie, midiron, mashie, niblick, and putter. She has a little boy for her clubs, and one of the most diminutive caddies is assigned to her when she goes out for her usual morning game.

Future aspirants for women's championship honors would do well to consider Neila Van Brunt in their calculations, for before long she may do some surprising work in the big tournaments. W. M. Campbell, who is one of the Crescent's able golfers, took a number of snapshots of Neila in different poses during one of her recent games, and the picture of her is one of the best he secured.

Neila Van Brunt.
Eight Years Old and the Youngest Golf Player.

NEW YORK'S LEADING COLLEGE GYMNAST.

The intercollegiate gymnastic contest held last March in the gymnasium of the New York University brought into prominence a young New Yorker who had up to that time a reputation for skill in indoor athletics confined almost entirely to his own college. In competition with representatives from Yale, Harvard, University of Pennsylvania, Cornell, Columbia, and several other colleges, Frank J. Belcher, Jr., 1900, of New York University carried off second honors in the all-round championship contest. His total score was only 8½ points behind that of the champion, R. G. Clapp of Yale. This makes him the leading college gymnast in New York City.

Although Belcher is a New England boy by birth, his home has been in New York City for several years past. He entered New York University in the Fall of 1896, when eighteen years of age, and began work in a gymnasium for the first time as a member of the freshman class, for which regular gymnasium work under the physical director, F. H. Cann, is compulsory. He very soon began to excel his classmates on different pieces of apparatus and attracted the attention of Mr. Cann, who encouraged him in learning movements and in practicing regularly.

The most remarkable thing in Belcher's career in gymnastics has been his rapid progress. Three years ago he scarcely knew one piece of apparatus from another. To-day he is New York's foremost college gymnast. A determination to succeed in this branch of athletics, shown in his persistent practice, has in that time put the young athlete in the first rank. Day after day, when, after recitation hours, his collegemates were seeking diversion of other kinds Belcher has been in the college "gym," getting the mastery over some new movement. Judicious exercise has given him the requisite muscular power, and practice has given him remarkable control over his muscles. He is fearless in the execution of his feats and yet not reckless. He uses his head to good advantage, studying and analyzing the movements he undertakes. The apparatuses upon which he does the best work are the side-horse, the parallel bars, and the flying rings. In the above-named intercollegiate contest he won first place for his performance on the first and second place for his performance on the last two.

Belcher's popularity and ability as a leader are attested by his recent election to the Captaincy of the New York University gymnastic team for the third successive year. His work has been an inspiration to his fellow-gymnasts, and under his leadership, and aided by his clever performances, the team has achieved success in all the indoor athletic contests undertaken with other colleges. These have been gymnastic meets with Lehigh, Wesleyan, Rutgers, and Lafayette, and in all Belcher's strength and skill have counted much in bringing victory to his college. His excellent record for scholarship shows that it is possible for a good athlete to be also a good scholar.

A BUNCH OF FRANK GOULD'S ST. BERNARDS, VALUED AT $24,000.
La Princess, Presto, Santa Monica, Marrelcroft, and Active.

A SUNDAY AFTERNOON ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

WHAT IT COSTS TO CYCLE IN FRANCE.

Quite recently we published an account of some of the disagreeable things the foreign wheelman will encounter in France this Summer. But it seems that we did not include the full list of inconveniences. Here are more particulars concerning the payments required of the tourist whose stay does not extend over a period of three months: (1) The customs duty of 220f. per 100 kilogrammes, and (2) a stamp duty of 60c., charged upon the temporary permit, which takes the place of the metal plaque every resident wheelman receives, and has to produce as evidence that he has paid the cycle tax of 6f. The amount deposited under (1) is refunded—but usually only after much vexatious delay—when the cycler leaves the country, but the member of one of those cycling associations recognized by the French Government, is free to enter without payment upon production of the necessary credentials. The stamp duty of 60c. chargeable under (2) has to be paid by all visiting cyclists without distinction, and it is, of course, not returnable. It will be collected by the customs when the machine is landed, but the Cyclists' Touring Club has already made arrangements whereby the delay that usually attaches to formalities of this description will, at any rate in the case of its members, be reduced to the lowest limit. It may be added that the regulation requiring all cyclists to carry attached to their machines a metal plate engraved with their name and address is still in force in France.

A Century Hence.
From Tit Bits.

"General, an overpowering force of the enemy on bikes has attacked our left!"

General—Sound the retreat and order the tack brigade to protect our rear.

F. J. Belcher, Jr.,
University of New York's Crack Athlete.

JUNE 1899

CASTORIA

Chas. H. Fletcher

CASTORIA

The Last Straw.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Briggs is dreadfully near-sighted. You know that hat his wife wears with all those black plumes in it?"

"Yes, I've seen it."

"Well, Briggs thought it was the head of a feather duster, and he tied it to his cane and brushed a lot of spider webs from the porch ceiling before his wife caught him at it."

One Umbrella Less.

From The New York Weekly.

Mr. Spinks—Why under heavens did you give Billington that cotton umbrella? He'll never bring it back.

Mrs. Spinks—The only other one in the rack was silk.

"You should have given him that."

"Humph! If he wouldn't return the cotton one why should he return the silk one? Tell me that, Mr. Spinks."

Mr. Spinks—The cotton one was his.

By Comparison.

From Pick-Me-Up.

Fried—And so the members of the committee at the Academy sent this picture back! What fools.

Artist—Aye, what fools!

Friend—It would have given their own pictures such a chance, you know.

Amid the Carnage.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"My heart is still in the cause," exclaimed the Filipino chieftain, "but I'm getting awfully tired of this fighting!"

Then, having rested a moment, he resumed his headlong flight.

Promotion.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"I believe," said Uncle Allen Sparks, "it is customary to call a common jack tar a seaman. But when he gets to be an Admiral it's the fashion to speak of him as a seadog."

Not to be Missed.

From the Philadelphia North American.

"You are worn out," said the doctor. "You must take more sleep."

"Sleep!" exclaimed the patient, "and my husband talking in his dreams as he never talked before!"

Experienced.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

"Have you ever speculated in stocks?"

"No; but I was held up by a highwayman once."

Cooking Utensils

If stamped with "E. & C." trade-mark

AGATE

Are Safe

Because to each article is attached a chemist's certificate, guaranteeing that it is free from arsenic, antimony, lead, or any other poisonous ingredient.

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La Republique Francaise vs. Carl H. Schultz.

United States Circuit Court, Southern District of New York, for the Second Circuit.

Wallace, Circuit Judge:

Upon the proofs in this case it is clear that the name "Vichy" is not a trademark or trade name of the complainants in the strict legal sense of the term, but is a geographical name applied by them as well as various other owners of mineral springs at or near Vichy in the Department of Allier, France, to designate the locality of origin and indicate the general characteristics of the waters. The bill can only be maintained upon the theory of unfair competition by the defendants in applying that name to the artificial mineral water manufactured and sold by them in this country. Canal Company vs. Clark, (13 Wall, 311;) Columbia Mill Company vs. Elkorn, (150 U. S. 460;) The Anheuser Busch Brewing Association vs. Piza, (23 Blatch., 264;) Newman vs. Alvord, (51 N. Y., 189;) Wotherspoon vs. Currie,, (L. R. 5 H. L., 508-513.)

For fifty years or more artificial mineral waters approximating more or less closely in their ingredients and properties to the natural mineral water have been prepared and sold by the name of "Vichy" by manufacturers in Europe and in this country. **Natural waters lose their original virtues more or less when removed from their sources, while artificial waters manufactured under pressure of carbonic acid gas remain intact in all their ingredients.** Mr. Schultz began the manufacture of artificial water in New York City in 1862, and from that time until the present bill was filed, a period of thirty years, continued to make and sell it in large quantities here, advertising it as "Schultz's Vichy Water." His earliest circular to the trade in the record contains this statement: **"The mineral waters will be made with the greatest care and according to the best analyses known, so that they will not differ from the natural springs."** As was said of him in a quite similar case by Judge Coxe, (City of Carlsbad vs. Schultz, 78 Fed. Rep. 471,) "the case is devoid of any element of actual fraud, and the defendant has acted in good faith throughout." **His product acquired a high reputation for its purity, was prescribed extensively by physicians, and was considered by many to be preferable for therapeutical purposes to the natural waters.** It became popular as a beverage, being kept by druggists generally to be drawn from fountains, or sypnon bottles, and sold by the glass. The labels used by Schultz were widely dissimilar from those used with the natural water. "It is apparent that he was solicitous to have the water identified with his name as its manufacturer; and that so far from attempting to palm it off upon the public as the natural Vichy water, he sought to commend it as **an artificial water, having substantially the ingredients and properties of the natural water, but of greater excellence and purity than the water made by his competitors."** If any part of the public bought or used his product, supposing it to be the natural Vichy water, they must have been very ignorant or very careless persons.

Assuming that the use of the name "Vichy" in connection with the artificial water made by Schultz may have tended to divert to some extent sales of the water of the complainants, I do not think it tended appreciably to confuse the identity of the two articles.

If it should be assumed, however, that Schultz's use of the name did tend to some extent to confuse the identity of the two articles, the case presents the question whether, after he had used it for nearly thirty years publicly and notoriously, without any interposition on the part of the complainants, the latter can be heard to assert the right to an injunction. It is impossible that the owners of the natural waters should not have known that wherever they were extensively sold artificial waters were being made and sold extensively by the same name. If the artificial waters had been made and sold as purporting to be the natural waters, there would be less equity in the defense of laches and acquiescence; but they were not. They were made and sold to supply a demand for artificial waters, having properties similar to those of the natural water. It is very late to ask the intervention of equity to suppress a course of business which originated innocently, and has been so generally adopted. Equity is indisposed to assist parties who have slept upon their rights, and acquiesced in their appropriation by others for a great length of time. The unexampled delay and acquiescence in the present case, I think, should defeat the action. Woodmanse & Hewit Manufacturing Company vs. Williams (37 U. S. Ap. 109;) Lane & Bodly Co. vs. Locke (150 U. S. 193;) McLaughlin vs. People's Railway Company (21 Fed. Rep. 574.)

The bill is dismissed with costs.

(Indorsed.)

United States Circuit Court, Southern District of New York. Second Circuit.—La Republique Francaise and Others, vs. Carl H. Schultz.—Opinion, Wallace C. J.—United States Circuit Court, filed May 23, 1899. John A. Shields, Clerk.

(N. Y. Law Journal. Advertisement.)

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We have reduced this branch of our business to an absolute science, and guarantee thorough satisfaction. Our

Latest Perfected Wigs for Ladies & Gentlemen

are so artistically constructed that they defy detection. Surprisingly natural, comfortable, and stylish

WAVY SWITCHES

Which we are making a feature of. A most graceful and charming effect is obtained when one of these beautiful Wavy Switches is artistically interwoven with your own hair. Our Artists will instruct you how to arrange them.

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The Real Danger.

From The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

"I am beginning to think," said the arctic explorer, "that we won't find the north pole this time."

"And I am beginning to feel," responded his disheartened companion, "that our relief expedition won't find us."

The New Club.

From Pschutt.

Frida—We girls are getting up a secret society of our own.

Fritz—Indeed! What's the object?

Frida—I don't know yet, but I'll tell you all about it after I'm initiated.

W. H. MALLOCK'S NEW NOVEL.

Tristram Lacy; or, The Individualist.

A Novel in the author's keen, clever, witty, characteristic style.

Cloth, $1.50. Ask your bookseller for it.

A Pastoral.

From The Detroit Journal.

The country, ah, the country!
The country is what I love!
With unpaved earth beneath me,
And unscraped sky above!

Pretty Dolly Madison
And other maids of yore,
Had linen masks sewed tightly in
The sunbonnets they wore.
But nowadays these modern maids
Won't hear of such a fix,
The sun and wind may do their worst,
They all use CUTELIX.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Fair; light south to southeast winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,414. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:
TWELVE PAGES,
WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW
AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 85⅝c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40¾c.; cash cotton, 6¼c.

FOREIGN.—A violent mob attacked President Loubet of France at a race course at Paris yesterday. Comte Christiani striking him on the head. The President was rescued with difficulty by the police and Republican Guards, and left the grounds amid hisses and volleys of eggs. Greatest excitement prevailed, and 130 more or less prominent persons were arrested. It has been decided to send a ship to take Dreyfus back to France immediately, and he will probably arrive there June 28. Emile Zola has returned to Paris, and asks that the notice of the sentence passed upon him by the Versailles Court be served. The American Line officials have given up the wrecked steamship Paris to the underwriters and salvagers, who are preparing to make another attempt to save her.—Page 1.

Page 1.

Attorney General Monnett of Ohio has filed papers in additional suits against trusts in that State.

A large party of Central and South American Ministers, their families, and the attachés of legations left Washington for Buffalo last night. At Buffalo they will be the guests of the Directors of the Pan-American Exposition of 1901.

The vigorous campaign started against the Filipinos in Morong Province, on the border of Laguna de Bay, by Gens. Hall and Lawton is being successfully executed. The town of Antipolo, a mountain stronghold, was captured yesterday, the Filipino losses being very heavy.

Page 2.

Mrs. Johanna Schilling killed herself and her two children yesterday in the tenement house at 305 East Eighty-fourth Street.

Harold T. Desmond, an English merchant in Manila, says that the men of some of the Kansas regiments have unearthed large sums of money in and around Pateros.

The woman who registered at the Metropolitan Hotel on Thursday as "S. A. Brown" and killed herself with morphine poisoning, was identified yesterday as Miss Lizzie S. Holt of Boston, and her body was removed to that town.

Page 3.

Frank Moss, of counsel for the Mazet Committee, yesterday addressed a mass meeting in the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association on the administration of the City Government.

The National Civil Service Reform League has issued a statement declaring the order of President McKinley of May 29, changing the civil service rules a backward step of the most pronounced character.

Four hundred and seventeen Cuban soldiers at Guines have already received their share of the United States Government's bounty, and the payment will continue today. Col. George M. Randall has broken a tendon of his left leg, but declines to give up the work.

Page 7.

Gov. Roosevelt and Squadron A reached the State Camp for Instruction shortly after noon yesterday after a five-hour march from Sing Sing.

The annual communion service of the mother church of Christian Science in Boston was held yesterday. Three services were held in order to accommodate the thousands of Christian Scientists now in Boston. At each of them the address of the Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy was read.

Page 8.

The hundred thousand persons who journeyed to Coney Island yesterday found that the new rules of the Police Board regulating the doings of the numerous places of amusement there are very elastic.

Page 12.

Mrs. Thomas F. Gilroy, wife of ex-Mayor Gilroy, died yesterday of heart disease.

The funeral of ex-Quarantine Commissioner Jacob M. Patterson took place yesterday.

Warden Adelson Johnson of Sing Sing and Miss B. M. Sherwood of New Rochelle were married at Irvington yesterday.

The Rev. Dr. Hillis preached the sermon to the Adelphi College graduating class last night. He said the law of compound interest explained the rise of nations.

At a test of the Fire Department, under Acting Chief Croker, yesterday morning Engines Nos. 31 and 29 threw seven streams simultaneously across Broadway from the roof and six of the floors of the St. Paul Building.

The Rev. Dr. John M. Henderson, who has been appointed pastor of the Bridge Street African Methodist Episcopal Church of Brooklyn, yesterday preached before the congregation, which was hostile to him because of his light color, and won them over. He said that he might have got on better by using walnut juice on his face, but that that would have been deceitful.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Pages 9 and 10.
Markets.—Page 9.

CONFER WITH MR. McKINLEY.

Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn and Gen. Corbin at the White House After Midnight.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn and Adjt. Gen. Corbin had a conference with the President after midnight this morning.

They had been summoned by the President, it was understood.

What the nature or result of the conference was can only be conjectured as yet, as the parties to it declined to discuss it.

Mr. Meiklejohn and Gen. Corbin were with the President about half an hour, leaving shortly before 1 o'clock. The lateness of the meeting attracted more than usual attention, as there has been no recent occasion for late conferences. Upon returning to his hotel Mr. Meiklejohn said in response to all inquiries that there was nothing to make public, and that the subject under consideration was not of a serious character.

OHIO ANTI-TRUST LITIGATION.

Attorney General Monnett Files Papers in Additional Suits.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 4.—Attorney General Frank Monnett interprets the unanimous adoption by the Republican State Convention of the anti-trust resolution as an authorization by the party for him to go ahead with anti-trust litigation. He said to-night:

"I shall begin proceedings against the Steel Trust and the Tobacco Trust next week. The basis of the suits against these corporations, in the shape of complaints of their being trusts in the meaning of the Valentine-Stewart act, have been on file in this office for some time." The usual method will be adopted of filing a quo warranto petition demanding that the company proceeded against be ousted from the enjoyment of its charter privileges.

Attorney General Monnett has mailed to Cleveland for introduction in the Cuyahoga Circuit Court an additional suit against the Brewery Trust. He continues the filing of the pending suits against the trust, the Cleveland and Sandusky Brewing Company, as formal notice to discontinue the trust relation. The papers mailed are in a suit to collect $3,000 damages at the rate of $50 a day. This is the penalty prescribed by one section of the Anti-Trust act for failure to dissolve a trust.

Mr. Monnett has also sent to the American Sugar Refining Company a warning under the same section of the law. This warning consists of notice to discontinue doing business in this State so long as the trust relation is maintained, on pain of suffering the $50 a day penalty.

RIOTERS ATTACK PRESIDENT LOUBET

Chief Executive of France Mobbed at the Races.

RESCUED WITH DIFFICULTY

Police Have a Desperate Battle with His Assailants.

CABINET MEETS HASTILY.

Situation Discussed and Measures Taken to Enforce Order—Comtesse Boni de Castellane Conspicuous Among the Rioters.

PARIS, June 4.—President Loubet, accompanied by the Premier, M. Dupuy, and the Chief of the Military Household, Gen. M. C. Bailloud, drove to the Auteuil races this afternoon, closely followed by Mme. Loubet in a second landau. As they drove along the Avenue des Champs Elysées, the crowd bowed respectfully, but on arriving at Auteuil, they were met by a violent demonstration, evidently organized, and directed against the President.

There was a storm of hoots, yells, and cries of "Panama!" "A bas Loubet!" and "Vive l'Armee!" A few shouts of "Vive Loubet!" were drowned in the clamor.

A strong force of police kept order and arrested many of the disturbers, including a man who tried to force his way to the President's carriage.

During the second race the clamor increased in violence, and was plainly directed by a committee of the League of Patriots, collected with their supporters both before and behind the Presidential stand, around which a formidable affray proceeded.

During the Grand Steeplechase many blows were struck, and several policemen were injured in their endeavors to prevent an invasion of the Presidential stand.

STRIKES AT M. LOUBET.

At the crisis of the excitement, while shouts of "Vive l'Armee" and "Vive Déroulède" were heard on all sides, Comte Christiani rushed toward the President, brandishing a stick, and directed a blow against him, striking his hat.

The crowd rushed upon Christiani, who only escaped severe handling by being taken under police protection. The whole race course, particularly the inclosure, witnessed scenes of the wildest excitement.

Comte Christiani was thrown, trampled upon, and severely bruised in the melee. He is a grandson of a General who was well known during the empire.

During the demonstrations a number of hats labeled "Resignation" were picked up.

COMTESSE DE CASTELLANE'S PART.

Comtesse Boni de Castellane, who was Miss Anna Gould of New York City, placed herself at the head of the Jeunesse Royaliste, and marched up and down the lawn shouting "Vive l'Armee." Comte Boni de Castellane and his brother Jean were arrested, but soon liberated.

Comte de Dion, when arrested, resisted and fought with his cane, smashing it on a policeman's head and causing the jeweled top to fly off, striking a journalist. He was detained in custody. Altogether about 130 arrests were made, one being that of M. Dansette, Deputy Mayor of Armentières.

Most of the persons arrested represent some of the best families in France. Comte Christiani is held on a charge of attempting to strike the President. Comte D'Aubigny D'Assy is charged with wounding Police Inspector Grilliere and another policeman.

Some of the spectators say that when M. Dupuy called upon the Chief of the Municipal police, M. Touny, to interfere and to stop the manifestations, the police acted too hastily and violently, thus fomenting, instead of allaying, the irritation.

Inspector Grilliere, who was hit in the nape of the neck by a loaded cane, was carried away insensible, and now lies in a dangerous condition.

It is asserted that the President's hat was pressed down over his face by Christiani's stick, and that the occupants of the carriage were hit with eggs while returning to the Elysee.

PROMINENT MEN ARRESTED.

Among those now in custody are MM. de Clermont Honnerre, De Remuzat, De Beaumont de Villiers, De Neuville, De Panisse Passy, De Ferry, and De Mun, son of Comte Albert De Mun, the well-known Deputy for Finistere.

Several others scarcely less prominent were arrested. At a late hour this evening many influential persons sought to obtain the release of these aristocratic prisoners, but the Prefect of Police refused all such requests, and removed all the prisoners to cells.

During the demonstration M. Rochefort, editor of Intransigeant, was seen, and an attempt was made to induce him to lead the manifestation, but he discreetly slipped away.

President Loubet remained all the while quite unmoved, talking to the Premier, while the officers of his military household were defending him against violence. Finally, after thirty arrests had been made, the Prefect of Police ordered the Republican Guards to surround the Presidential stand.

THE PRESIDENT DEPARTS.

Demonstrations and counter-demonstrations continued until M. Loubet left the race course at 4:20 P. M., the arrival of his carriage being the signal for an indescribable tumult. The mounted guards with difficulty opened a passage through the crowd, the President being pursued to the last with hoots and yells. Even eggs were thrown.

It was noteworthy, however, that the people generally cheered him loudly, the cheers increasing as he drove toward the Elysee, which he reached safely at 4:45 P. M.

The principal leaders of the demonstration were M. Joseph Lasies, Anti-Semite and Nationalist, Deputy for Gers, and M. Firmin Faure, Anti-Semite and Nationalist, Deputy for Oran, Algeria.

Police Inspector Grilliére, who had his head seriously wounded in the mêlée, has since been decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor in recognition of his devotion to duty.

On returning to the Elysée Palace, M. Loubet received many sympathizing callers. It seems certain that the demonstration was organized by the Jeunesse Royaliste, the Ligue des Patriotes, and the Anti-Semites, the rallying sign being a carnation in the buttonhole.

Count Christiani is a member of the Steeplechase Society, a very select body, and his conduct has produced the greatest indignation.

THE CABINET CALLED.

A special Cabinet council was summoned at 9 o'clock this evening to consider the situation, and important measures were concerted to be submitted to the President at another council to-morrow for the preservation of order. The Ministers, who were in session until 11 o'clock, maintain strict reserve as to the nature of these measures, but a semi-official note has been issued, which says:

"The Government will act with the greatest energy and will impose respect for the President and for the State."

It is reported that a number of fresh arrests will be made to-morrow morning.

The events of the day will lead to an important discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, where the Government will demand a vote of confidence.

There is some fear of a renewal of the disturbances, although the police precautions are of the most thorough character, and at a late hour this evening more or less excitement is still observable on the boulevards.

MARCHAND AN ISSUE.

Major Marchand, whom the Government has granted leave of absence to visit his father and who should have left Paris at 9 o'clock this evening, asked to delay his departure, lest this might be the signal for some demonstration.

It seems that it was intended to give the Marchand mission a big ovation. The Government got wind of the affair, and kept Marchand out of the way although Capt. Baratiere and the other members of the expedition were there. The Derouledists, balked of their opportunity, evidently vented their spite upon the President.

The Race-Course Committee apologized to M. Loubet, who replied that he could not think of holding them responsible. He remarked to an important personage that he did not intend being intimidated into resignation.

RIOT WAS PREMEDITATED.

(Copyright, 1899, The Associated Press.)

PARIS, June 4.—It was a premeditated riot that took place to-day on the weighing ground of the Auteuil race course. The object of the rioters was to insult President Loubet, and perhaps, in the heat of faction and fight to get rid of him.

The State tribune was invaded by a number of swells. One of them, Count Christiani, raised his cane to strike the President with all his might. The blow was averted by Gen. Bailloud, and the cane, descending on M. Loubet's hat, crushed it down, forcing it over his face like a candle extinguisher.

Mme. Bailloud fainted. Christiani was beaten black and blue by the gentlemen around the President, and was carried away by six policemen, he kicking and plunging, and the blood spurting from his nose.

One hundred and thirty arrests were made in the weighing ground. Most of those taken up were society gentlemen.

M. Loubet had been forewarned of a plot to insult and assail him; and instead of driving to the races with his wife, he drove with the Premier, M. Dupuy, and Gen. Bailloud, Mme. Loubet following with two ladies in another carriage.

The news that Major Marchand had been sent from Paris annoyed the crowd, but the common people were decently behaved all the way to the race course, and it was only when the Presidential carriage entered the weighing ground that the row began.

Count de Dion gave the signal in front of the Presidential tribune. He was promptly arrested, but his arrest served as an excuse to his friends to cry "Down with Panama!" "Resign!" "Down with Traitors, Jews, and Dreyfusites!" The windows on the ground floor of the Presidential tribune were broken, and several ladies in the President's party up stairs fainted.

After the first race M. Loubet, pale and greatly cut up, but firm, retired. A large body of police and members of the Republican Guard had hard work in protecting him, and they finally took his carriage out of the inclosure by an uncrowded byway. Riotous fellows, posted in groups along the way to the Elysée, kept on insulting the President.

Mme. Loubet remained to the end of the races. She burst into tears on learning by telephone that her husband was safe back in the palace. A stormy sitting is expected to-morrow in the Chamber of Deputies.

EMILY CRAWFORD.

SHIP SENT FOR DREYFUS.

His Military Rank and Title Restored —He Will Arrive in France About June 26.

PARIS, June 4.—The Cabinet Council this morning decided that the French second-class cruiser Sfax, now at Fort de France, Martinique, should proceed immediately and bring Dreyfus from the Isle of Devils to France. The cruiser is expected to arrive at Brest about June 26, when Dreyfus will be handed to the military authorities, and lodged in the military prison at Rennes.

His conviction having been annulled by the United Chambers of the Court of Cassation, his military rank and title are restored to him. He will occupy an officer's cabin on board the Sfax, and will be allowed on deck from 1 to 4 o'clock every afternoon.

The papers point out that the Court of Cassation voted unanimously for revision and only debated the process whereby it should be carried out.

The decree of the court was communicated to Mme. Dreyfus at the house of M. Hadamard, her father. She immediately sent the following dispatch to her husband:

"The Court of Cassation proclaims revision, with a new trial by court-martial. Our hearts and thoughts are with you. Let us share your immense happiness. Tenderest kisses from all."

The Figaro says that throughout the day congratulatory telegrams have been flowing in upon Mme. Dreyfus, M. Mathieu Dreyfus, and Maitre Mornard, their counsel.

Lieut. Col. Picquart, on being informed of the court's decision, said:

"There is nothing better to be hoped for."

All the revisionist papers acclaim the decision as the triumph of truth, justice, and law, and express the hope that all France and all right-minded men will bow before the decree. They appeal for reconciliation and calmness.

The anti-revisionist papers consider the duty of all to submit in order to restore peace to the country. A few of them affect to "await with confidence the verdict of the new court-martial," implying that this will be another condemnation.

M. ZOLA RETURNS TO PARIS.

Writes to the Public Prosecutor Asking for a Notification of the Sentence Pronounced Upon Him.

PARIS, June 4.—Emile Zola, who has returned to Paris, has written asking the Public Prosecutor to send to his residence a notification of the sentence which the Versailles Court passed upon him in the libel action growing out of the charges which he brought against the officers who conducted the Esterhazy court martial.

The Aurore has a long article from M. Zola, entitled "Justice." He says that he did not go into exile in order to flee from justice, but to gain time, so as not to allow the feeble glimmer of light, then daily increasing, to be extinguished.

"At no matter what price," he continues, "the innocent had to be saved and a most frightful moral disaster for the country to be averted."

After alluding to the bitterness of exile, M. Zola adds:

"I return because the truth is manifested. I do not return to cause trouble or demonstration. I wish neither applause nor reward, even if any believe I have merited it. My one reward is in the thought of an innocent man whom I have aided to draw from the tomb."

On July 18, 1898, the second Zola trial was begun at the Versailles Assizes. Before the proceedings had gone far, Maitre Labori, M. Zola's counsel, denied that the court had jurisdiction in the case, as the alleged libel contained in the letter "J'accuse" had been committed in Paris, where L'Aurore, the paper in which it appeared, was published. This was not allowed by President Périvier. M. Zola and his counsel then left the court. The maximum sentence, one year's imprisonment and a fine of 3,000f., was pronounced by default. M. Zola went immediately to England, where he remained until yesterday. From this sentence M. Zola appealed through counsel. The appeal was rejected.

Subscription for Mme. Dreyfus.

PARIS, June 4.—The Rappel publishes a letter from M. Herve de Kerchant asking it to open a subscription in order to "offer a testimony of sympathy to Mme. Dreyfus, who has suffered and struggled, never despairing of justice."

OWNERS GIVE UP THE PARIS.

She Has Been Turned Over to the Underwriters and Salvagers.

LONDON, June 4.—The American Line steamship Paris, now on the rocks near the Manacles, has been handed over to the underwriters and salvagers, who are preparing to make another attempt to float her.

There has been no change in her position since the last attempt to tug her off.

WHY THE WREATH WAS REFUSED

Emblem on Floral Tribute from ex-Confederates Was Objected To.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 4.—The Grand Army of the Republic posts of Columbus received considerable notoriety last week on account of their refusal to receive a floral tribute from ex-Confederates of the South, to be placed on Union graves here. The Floral Committee, which rejected the emblem, has prepared a statement explaining the matter. It says:

"The Chairman of the committee, in accepting the wreath, did not know what entered into the formation of the emblem. When it was learned that the design contained the American flag, supported by an arm clothed in the Confederate gray above and an arm clothed in blue beneath, many members of the Grand Army of the Republic entered their protests against the placing of the emblem upon the mound, and it was rejected."

$100,000 Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, June 4.—A fire which originated in the storehouse of the Potter Wall Paper Company, Washington and Scott Streets, to-night, did damage to the amount of $100,000. The Potter Company's loss on stock will reach $60,000 and the damage to their building is estimated at $20,000. Other losers are: Buffalo Belting Company, $10,000; Forbush & Brown, shoe manufacturers, $5,000, and Irving Kester & Co., seeds, $5,000. All the losses are covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Veterinary Surgeon a Suicide.

PITTSBURG, June 4.—Dr. Robert Jennings, Jr., a veterinary surgeon of this city, committed suicide to-day by taking poison. Several weeks ago he had some trouble with his wife, and she brought suit, charging felonious assault. The case was to come before the Grand Jury to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Thunderstorms and rains have occurred in the lake regions, the Upper Mississippi, Lower Missouri, and Red River Valleys, and in Florida. Rain has also occurred on the North Pacific Coast. It has grown cooler in the Missouri and Red River of the South Valleys, and in the Northern Rocky Mountain and plateau regions. It has grown warmer in the lower lake region and Ohio Valleys.

Partly cloudy weather will prevail in the Atlantic States, except rain in Florida, threatening weather in the Ohio Valley, and showers in the Lake regions, Missouri, and Upper Mississippi Valleys. Cooler weather may be expected in the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys. Southeasterly winds will prevail on the North Atlantic Coast, and easterly winds on the Middle and South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	58	66	70
6 A. M.	58	70	72
9 A. M.	62	75	80
12 M.	65	78	85
4 P. M.	65	77	84
6 P. M.	62	76	81
9 P. M.	59	70	76
12 P. M.	57	67	73

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	71⅓
Weather Bureau	72
Corresponding date 1898	61
Corresponding date for last twenty years	67

The maximum temperature yesterday was 80 degrees at 11:30 A. M. and the minimum 66 degrees at 3 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 55 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 53 per cent.

EVIDENCE AGAINST BABY KIDNAPPERS

Some of Marion Clarke's Clothing Found in Barrow's Flat.

ALSO AN IMPORTANT LETTER

New Jersey Authorities Will Surrender Bella Anderson.

Grand Jury Will Return Indictments To-day—Abductors Only Expected to Get $300 Ransom.

Detective Peppertet, acting under instructions of Capt. McClusky, discovered another bit of evidence yesterday against Mr. and Mrs. Barrow and Bella Anderson, which, with the confession of the latter, practically clinches the case against the kidnappers of little Marion Clarke. The detective searched the apartment of the Barrows at 13 Varick Place, and discovered hidden in the wall behind the plumbing of the kitchen sink the dress, cape, and underclothing which the child wore when she was abducted by the Anderson girl, then known as Carrie Jones.

A further find was made of a letter or memorandum to Barrow's wife, torn and thrown into the range, and three rugs belonging to the Electric Vehicle Company, which the detective found on the beds in the flat. The discovery of the rugs alone, and they have been identified by the automobile company, constitutes a case of grand larceny against Barrow, while the identification of the child's clothing by Mr. and Mrs. Clarke gives the police the evidence they have been searching for since the arrest of the kidnappers.

Capt. McClusky made the announcement of the discoveries last evening. He said that from a conversation overheard between Mr. and Mrs. Barrow in the New City Jail on Saturday he sent Detective Peppertet to make the search. Peppertet arrived at the flat yesterday about noon. He entered the flat alone, not even allowing the janitor, Julius Dahl, to go with him.

The first things the detective discovered after a general survey of the flat were the rugs. After working for a time in the two front rooms, in which the beds, furniture, and walls were thoroughly examined, Peppertet proceeded to turn the kitchen upside down.

CLOTHING BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

When he came to the sink, he noticed that the wallpaper was torn and seemed to cover a little hole in the plaster just below the bottom of the bowl. It was scercely noticeable at first, but a closer look showed that the plaster had been carefully removed and a hole made, which proved to be large enough to admit of the clothing.

The detective put his hand in and pulled out the child's dress, and following it came the cape and then the underclothing, all the garments being rolled up separately into the smallest bundles possible. There was no mistaking them. The dress was the same rose-colored affair with white lace trimming, and the cape all red with white trimming on the sleeves.

Peppertet found several torn letters in the stove, but the only one which seemed to thrown any light of importance on the case is taken by the police to be either a letter to his wife or a memorandum of their defense which he hoped to pass to his wife, then in jail.

Capt. McClusky explains this by saying that it was written after Mrs. Barrow had been arrested at Sloatsburg and Barrow was allowed to go by Sheriff Blauvelt. Barrow, it will be remembered, came down to New York with the evident purpose of advising Bella Anderson to get out of town and to plan a line of defense for his wife to follow.

Whatever it was, Barrow abandoned his intention by throwing it into the stove, evidently relying upon being able to get a chance to talk to his wife, and not then expecting he would be arrested by the Rockland County authorities on his return there. The letter is written in a scrawl, and in parts almost, if not quite, unintelligible. Many of the words are abbreviated.

LETTER WRITTEN BY BARROW.

From its contents, the police think that Baby Clarke was taken to the flat by the conspirators and her clothing changed for that found upon her. The letter is as follows:

"G. (girl) named C. (Carrie) brought baby Sun. (Sunday) to our house 9:30. Asked wife to take it to country. Paid $20. four $5 bills. Wife knew girl in West Eighteenth Street. Monday afternoon came to Sloats. (Sloatsburg) with a friend, who left and went back to Harlem, where she lived. Wife went over to Brook. (Brooklyn) and I became suspicious and came up, and was on the way to train to carry baby down for inspection when Sheriff stopped me. Last Sunday, husband was out at time C. (Carrie) came."

Then follows a word that looke like "lovingly."

When Detective Pepperted satisfied himself that there was nothing more in the flat he gathered up the clothing and rugs and took them to headquarters. The letter was in several pieces, and took some time to paste together and decipher.

The child's clothing was wrapped in a bundle about 4 o'clock and taken to the Clarke home in East Sixty-fifth Street. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke identified it at once, and even little Marion, who was in her mother's arms, patted the rose-colored garment much as she would a doll that had been long lost and unexpectedly come to light.

Capt. McClusky said last evening that so far as the New York police are concerned the case is about as complete as it can be. "We are now in shape," he added "to go right ahead. The finding of these clothes and Bella Anderson's confession give us overwhelming evidence. We feel immensely relieved.

"To-day, for the first time since the abduction, I have allowed myself some rest, for heretofore this case has been on my mind constantly. We concede that we did not catch the abductors, but nevertheless we have done good work, and that is not throwing any bouquets at myself."

McCLUSKY FOR NO CLEMENCY.

"Are you going to let Bella Anderson turn State's evidence?" was asked.

"I shall oppose that," was the reply. "There has been a heinous crime committed in this community, and I think an example should be set by sending all three to prison. If there is any clemency shown, it should be extended to Bella Anderson.

"Although she did the actual kidnapping, I can see from our investigation where she was made a tool of. To a degree she was unsophisticated. Barrow and his wife simply twisted her around their fingers, and she was weak-minded enough to follow blindly in their lead."

Capt. McClusky, Mr. Clarke, Mrs. Cosgriff, and Detectives Morris and Herlihy have been summoned by District Attorney Gardiner to appear before the Grand Jury to-day, when indictments for all three prisoners will be returned. Capt. McClusky said last night that neither he, Mr. Clarke, nor the detectives would go to Rockland County to-day in answer to the summonses with which they have been served, as it was discovered that they had not been signed by a Judge sitting in the county.

Capt. McClusky is represented at Haverstraw by two of his men—Detectives Armstrong and Reidy. They are armed with warrants and will arrest the prisoners there if by any chance the Rockland authorities should turn them loose from lack of sufficient evidence at hand. The Captain declined to say yesterday what plans the department has formed for getting Barrow and his wife down here if the Rockland people remain obdurate.

It is inferred, however, that Gov. Roosevelt will be appealed to to-day. The Governor cannot order the Rockland authorities to deliver the prisoners to the authorities of this county. He can, however, use moral suasion, setting forth that the crime was committed in New York County and that this is the only proper place for trial.

Capt. McClusky, while not outlining his plans, spoke confidently yesterday, and seems to feel that the prime conspirators will be in New York within a few days at most. In the case of Bella Anderson, he said, application will be made to Gov. Voorhees after indictment by the Grand Jury to-day, and he will get the papers to-morrow morning. By Wednesday, he said, she would be in New York.

"There is one thing certain," remarked Capt. McClusky. "The Rockland people cannot try the Barrows without Bella Anderson's presence, and I do not think she will leave this county. That is my firm impression."

JOSEPH PINE SAW McCLUSKY.

Much speculation has been made during the past day or two concerning the whereabouts of Joseph Pine, whom Bella Anderson says is her husband. Pine's possible connection with the case is cleared up by Capt. McClusky, who says that Pine came down here last Wednesday from Newport, where he had been employed. He appeared at Police Headquarters, and, according to Capt. McClusky, gave a satisfactory explanation that he knew nothing about the case or lately about Bella Anderson. He denied that they had been married and said that he had known her for a year or more.

"I never supposed she had nerve enough to steal a child," Pine told Capt. McClusky. "She always seemed too timid for any such work as that." Pine is still in the city, but remains under cover, for "police reasons." It is supposed he will be able to throw some light on the case when Capt. McClusky gets ready to bring him forward.

A great many persons connected with the case have speculated upon the fact that Barrow should have gone back to Rockland County after his wife's arrest, knowing that that fate was undoubtedly in store for him when he could have saved himself by going elsewhere. Capt. McClusky is inclined to attribute Barrow's action to affection for his wife.

"It may be said that Barrow had just enough manhood left in his composition," said Capt. McClusky, "not to leave her in the lurch or enough love for her to want to be with her in time of trouble. He is certainly sharp enough to have known the probable consequences of his movements otherwise, or else perhaps he underestimated the intelligence of the police and became overconfident."

Dahl, the janitor of the Varick Place flats, who has known Barrow well, attributes Barrow's action leading to his arrest to liquor. "Barrow had been drinking for weeks previous to the kidnapping," he said, "and after the child was stolen simply kept it up. The day he was arrested he left here at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. His face was flushed and he seemed dazed, maybe from drink and maybe from fright."

Contrary to expectation, there was but a small crowd around the Clarke house yesterday, and this was composed mostly of children. In anticipation of a larger number, a policeman was kept on the block all day. Marion Clarke, who was reported ill on Saturday night, was much better.

RANSOM EXPECTED ONLY $300.

It was learned last night that the ransom the kidnappers expected to obtain was only $300. The amount was fixed upon after some wrangling among the three accomplices now in custody, as being a sum which it was within the means of the Clarkes to pay.

It had been agreed by Barrow and his wife and Bella Anderson that the latter should kidnap a child wherever she could get a place as nurse girl, and that the ransom should be made as high as the apparent means of the child's parents would permit them to pay. For weeks "Carrie Jones" sought to secure employment with a wealthy family. Failing in this, she took the first place which presented itself.

In the light of this knowledge particular significance attaches to one of the two or three thousand letters in Capt. McClusky's possession, and which was not considered to be of any importance, as it was believed to have been written by a crank. This letter was a lengthy, rambling screed, not written in capitals like the ones which are known to have emanated from the kidnappers. It ridiculed the deductions drawn by the newspapers from the three lines under the signature "Three" on the bona fide letters received by Mr. Clarke showed that these letters probably were written by a person familiar with printing, (a word underscored by three lines indicating that it is to be composed in capital letters,) and declared that the three dashes obviously meant $300, the amount of ransom the kidnappers expected.

Bella Anderson yesterday secured as her legal adviser Frederick A. Marsh of Elizabeth, N. J., who is an ex-Senator, an ex-Assemblyman, and was for eight years Prosecutor for Union County, a position which he relinquished at the end of last year. To him she reiterated her assertion that George Beauregard Barrow planned the coup, and that she and Mrs. Barrow were the only other persons who knew anything about it. She denied positively that any newspaper was, as has been insinuated, connected with the conspiracy.

TO SURRENDER BELLA ANDERSON.

No opposition to the woman's extradition will be made, either by her counsel or the New Jersey authorities. This assurance was given yesterday by Gov. Foster M. Voorhees, Nicholas J. C. English, Prosecutor for Union County, and Lawyer Marsh.

"There is no reason for keeping her here that I am aware of," said Gov. Voorhees, at his home in Elizabeth. "Of course, if some one were to claim that she is not the person wanted, I should have to take such claim into consideration.

"A case in which opposition to extradition on this ground did come before me a few months ago. It was that of an Italian who lived in Newark, I think it was, and went over to Hempstead, L. I., to kidnap his sweetheart, with the result that a number of persons got hurt. His family brought as many as fourteen or fifteen witnesses to prove an alibi. All swore on their oaths that he was not the man named in the extradition papers. We had to hold him for a time. It was proved that he was the culprit sure enough, and he turned State's evidence. Thereupon he was promptly handed over to the New York police.

"In this Carrie Jones case the only question for me to decide is whether the person mentioned in the requisition papers is identical with the person in the custody of the officials of this State. If she is, I shall be, as I have always been, most happy to honor the requisition of the Governor of the State of New York."

Asked his opinion about the case, Gov. Voorhees said: "It is a most extraordinary affair, to judge from what I have read about it. The manner in which these kidnappers have eluded the police is especially extraordinary." Gov. Voorhees declined to give his views anent the action of the Rockland County officials in refusing to surrender the Wilsons or Barrows to the authorities of this city.

Prosecutor English talked with equal freedom about the extradition question, but declined to give his opinion of the case. "I was not in Elizabeth yesterday," said Mr. English, "and have not yet had an opportunity to call at the prison, so that I am not very familiar with the situation.

"This woman, however, will be detained for a reasonable time in order that requisition papers for her may be presented. We cannot send her to New York unless these papers are forthcoming, but we shall be pleased to honor them when they are."

WOMAN'S LAWYER TALKS.

Lawyer Marsh said that the only possible ground for objection to the prisoner's extradition that he could see would be if it were made on the strength of affidavits instead of an indictment, and even then he did not think any benefit could accrue to his client by opposing the demand. Mr. Marsh said he did not know whether he would be retained to defend her in this State, although this was possible. "At present," said he, "I have only to do with the New Jersey end of the case, and I can be of little assistance to her here."

Mr. Marsh was requested to act as her counsel by Bella Anderson herself. "I had occasion to call at the jail on Saturday," said he, "and she asked to see me. She

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FIERCE FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES

Lawton and Hall Routing the Rebels in Morong Province.

WILL SWEEP THE PENINSULA

Antipolo, a Mountain Stronghold, Taken After a Hard Battle.

Plan to Surround the Filipinos in Morong and Capture Them Fails, the Rebels Escaping to the Mountains.

MANILA, June 4.—The position of the American troops to-night indicates that they will to-morrow sweep the peninsula of Morong, the land projecting to the south into Laguna de Bay, where the insurgents are supposed to have a large force, near the town of Morong, as well as the battery on the western shore of the peninsula, which recently smashed the propeller of the gunboat Napidan.

Gen. Hall is marching from Antipolo, about six and a half miles northwest of Morong, toward the peninsula, with his forces spread out to cover a large section. Col. Truman, with the First North Dakota Regiment and the Twelfth Infantry, is advancing along the coast of the lake from Taytay, incidentally clearing several small towns, while Col. Wholley, with the First Washington Regiment, has landed on the peninsula above the town of Morong. The army gunboats Napidan, Covadonga, and Oeste are in a position to co-operate.

The original plan was to surround the forces of Gen. Pio del Pilar so that he must retreat to the Morong peninsula, where capture would have been inevitable. This was not a complete success, because Gen. Hall's column found the country full of handicaps to marching. There were several streams to be bridged or forded, and the troops frequently floundered through morasses, waist deep in mud, an experience which under the terrific sun exhausted the Americans quite beyond endurance. Most of Gen. Pio del Pilar's followers are supposed to have escaped northward, probably reaching Bosoboso, a stronghold in the mountains.

Col. Wholley, having successfully completed his share of the movement, brought the Washington regiment to the River Pasig, where last night about midnight the men embarked upon cascoes and started for their destination under the convoy of the gunboats.

They encountered a repetition of the experience undergone by almost every expedition on attempting to enter Laguna de Bay, as the boats went aground in the shallows at the mouth of the river, and were detained there several hours.

Major Gen. Lawton, in the meantime, was indefatigable, riding from one force to the other and supervising the loading of the cascoes, without sleep for two nights. Gen. Hall's column, which assembled at the waterworks, or pumping station, late Friday night, under cover of a moonless sky, consists of the Second Oregon Volunteers, who marched to the point of rendezvous from the city barracks; a battalion of the Second Wyoming Regiment; four troops of the Fourth Cavalry, one mounted on the big American horses which so impressed the natives, the others unmounted; two battalions of the Fourth Infantry, one battalion of the Ninth Infantry, the first six companies of the First Colorado Regiment, and two mountain guns. The men rolled themselves in their blankets and lay upon the wet grass for a few hours under a drizzling rain.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning (Saturday) they began to cross the San Mateo River and about noon easily repulsed a large band of Filipinos about twelve miles east of Manila, between Mariquina and Antipolo.

The Oregon Regiment, the cavalry, the artillery, and the Fourth Infantry, accomplished this task driving the insurgents from the hills, the other troops being held in reserve, but afterward joining the main column in the pursuit toward the sea.

A running fight was in progress all the afternoon. A Filipino outpost first attacked a few American scouts, whereupon the Fourth Cavalry formed a long skirmish line and easily drove the insurgents into the hills. Then the Oregon Regiment moved across a wet, soggy rice field in extended order toward the hills, where it was believed a large force of the enemy had concentrated. When the Oregonians were within about a mile of the position, the Filipinos opened a heavy fire, the Americans replying and pressing forward more rapidly.

After a few volleys the insurgents were seen scattering over the crest of the hills in every direction, and their panic was increased when the artillery opened upon them and the shells began to explode all around them, undoubtedly causing great loss of life. The bombardment by the batteries and the musketry was maintained for nearly half an hour, after which not a Filipino could be seen on the hills, and not a shot came from the position.

The heat was intense, and the troops suffered greatly,

who had already entered the town and found it deserted. Gen. Hall's objective point was Antipolo, ten miles off, and there was desultory firing all along the line of march. The gunboats could be heard shelling the hills in advance of the column.

The column, after driving the rebels from the foothills near Maria Chino, about noon yesterday, with a loss of but two or three slightly wounded, proceeded with all possible haste toward Laguna de Bay, the Fourth Cavalry in the lead, the Oregon Regiment next, and the Fourth Infantry last. At 5 o'clock these three regiments fought their second battle of the day, and it resulted, like the first, in the complete rout of a large Filipino force located in the mountains and having every advantage of position. In this fight the American loss was four killed—three of the Fourth Cavalry and one Oregonian—and about fifteen wounded. The Filipino loss could not be ascertained, but the terrific fire which the Americans poured into them for half an hour must have inflicted severe punishment. In this engagement our troops made one of the most gallant charges of the war, and the enemy was forced to flee in the greatest disorder.

It was the intention to press on to Antipolo last night, but this was found impossible, owing to the two fights and the constant marching for more than twelve hours, with nothing to eat since morning, and no supply train in sight. The troops, moreover, suffered from the intense heat, many being prostrated, and all greatly exhausted. Consequently they bivouacked for the night on the second battlefield.

The cavalry, the Oregonians, and two companies of the Fourth Infantry had just crossed a small creek about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and entered upon a sunken road, from which they were emerging upon a small valley surrounded on all sides by high and heavily wooded hills, when the rebels, concealed in the mountains on the three sides of the plain, opened a hot fire and sent showers of bullets into the ranks of the Americans. The latter deployed immediately in three directions.

Then came a charge across the rice fields and ditches up the hillsides, from which the shots came all the time pouring in a terrific hail, while the air resounded with the constant rattle of musketry. The Fourth Cavalry, being in front, suffered the severest loss when the attack opened, two of their killed being Sergeants, and the other a private. The Oregonian killed was a private.

The natives were unable to stand the vigorous firing of the Americans long, and at the first sign of their wavering the cavalry, Oregonians, and Fourth Infantrymen broke into wild cheers and charged still faster up the hillside, pouring in volley after volley until the enemy left the places where they were partially concealed by the thicket, fled over the summit in the wildest confusion, and disappeared in the surrounding valleys.

After the fight was over the firing was continued by the Americans for more than an hour in clearing out the bush and driving away straggling Filipinos.

The troops, after stopping for the night on the battlefield, started at 5 o'clock this morning for Antipolo where it is expected a strong resistance would be made. Antipolo is a place far up in the mountains, which the Spaniards had said the Americans could never capture. It has cost Spain the lives of 300 troops.

The progress of the column was considerably delayed while passing up the steep mountain grade by a small band of insurgents, but these were effectually routed by the Fourth Cavalry, which was in advance, and the troops reached Antipolo in a few hours.

Our lines were immediately thrown around on three sides of the town, and then the final advance was made. But it was found unnecessary to fire a shot. Not a rebel was visible, and the town was entirely abandoned. Two hours later, after a conference between Gen. Lawton and Gen. Hall, the column proceeded toward Morong to drive away any rebels found in that quarter. When the start was made for Antipolo in the morning the Oregon Regiment and the Ninth Infantry were left behind as a rear guard, and there was considerable firing along their lines in clearing the enemy from the high hill between their position and the lake.

ALGER ON THE MANILA ARMY.

Says It Has Not Been Decided to Send More Troops.

BOSTON, June 4.—Secretary of War Alger, with Mrs. Alger, Russell A. Alger, Jr., Mrs. Frank Russell, and Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Pike left Boston to-night for Detroit by the way of Montreal. In the course of an interview the Secretary said that the matter of calling for volunteers for service in the Philippines has not been decided, but probably would be when President McKinley returned from his visit to New England.

Gen. Alger was asked if Gen. Otis had said that 30,000 troops were sufficient to subjugate the natives, and he replied that Gen. Otis had at no time said that he required more than 30,000 troops. He said further: "We have still 25,000 regulars, including the artillery, that we can call on to reinforce the army of Gen. Otis. If needed we could send off 5,000 of these in a week, and thus allow Gen. Otis the full force which he says he requires for the subjugation of the insurrection."

A $600 Sword for Funston.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 4.—To-morrow an order will be placed with a New England factory for a six-hundred-dollar sword, to be presented to Gen. Funston on his return from Manila. This sum has been contributed by Funston's admirers in Kansas. The sword is to be specially engraved.

WITH THE TWENTIETH KANSAS.

How That Regiment Under Funston Charged Intrenched Filipinos and Drove the Insurgents Back.

From The Chicago Record.

In the Field Before Calumpit, via Manila, April 25.—This is the story of the Twentieth Kansas and how that regiment charged an intrenchment filled with Filipinos, got across the Quingua River, and drove the insurgents back to the next stronghold. It is not the first nor the second time the Kansas boys have got what they went for, and they went in like veterans. We lay in the dry bed of a creek that made the firing line from 6 o'clock on, but no big advance was made until 10 o'clock, when the armored train came down the track with its one six-pound gun—a gun that had done duty on the transport Sheridan, firing salutes at the sun as the flag came down at retreat—two Hotchkiss guns and a Gatling. The Utah battery was over on the right with Gen. Hale, who was given time to make a flank movement. The Kansas boys were peeping through the trees where there was an opening, and grimly they sat there, too, keeping ears open for an order. Col. Funston, the son of the "former Congressman" from Allen County, Kan., stood near his horse cracking his riding boot with his whip.

Then the six-inch gun opened the fight on the American side. The Filipinos had been firing toward us for fifteen minutes, and Lieut. Bridges, in command of that train, sent the first shot. Incidentally the dust flew from the trench down the track, and a cheer went up before the report of the piece had died from the ears of the men in the ravine. Again and again that long, black piece rang up the echoes. Then the rapid-fire came into range and began its belching. But when the Gatling began to purr the Kansas boys were ready for their charge across the open. Gen. Hale got his Utah battery in position on the extreme right and began throwing shells into the enemy's camp. Now, there should not have been trouble for those Filipinos, even then, because their intrenchments were very strong, but the shells evidently brought fear to the hearts of the dark-skinned fighters.

Then it was that Col. Funston said: "Come on, boys," and they wanted no second invitation. Out into the open they went, with the Gatling throwing bullets over their heads and the six-pounder and the Hotchkiss hurling heavy pieces far into the trenches. It is a long way across that cornfield, and the corn was not past the second plowing. The tracks left there are evidence that there was no hesitancy in the attack. Col. Funston led them on fully half a mile, when they came right in the face of a fire directed point-blank at them from the trenches. One man dropped out and came back. He had a wounded hand, and it was useless for the time being. On the brown regiment went, past a clump of bamboos, where the Mausers were biting and whistling, until at last it reached the ditches along the railroad track and dropped into them.

"Who goes across with me?" called Col. Funston, and there was a chorus of "Here!"

"It's a swim."

"We can swim," came the answer.

"But I don't want the regiment just now, I'll take you all later."

So the Colonel picked out Lieut. Ball of Company E, Corp. McNulty of Company E, First Sergt. Enslow of Company K, and Privates Weaver, Case, and Cooper of Company K, with Capt. Boltwood of Company F. Now it was a case of follow your leader, and never did a daring spirit lead his followers into a more dangerous place. The river, with its broken bridge, was between those men and the Filipino trenches, and out of the portholes came the shots. A volley went up from the edge of the ditch that blew dust from those ports, and woe to the dark head that appeared above. The Colonel ran out onto the bridge and across the timberless structure. Behind him were his picked men.

The missing span was on the enemy's side, but the boys hopped along and came to the end only to see their Colonel whip off his riding boots and jacket and glide down a bamboo pole into the water. He went clear out of sight in that plunge, but came up, sputtering, within five feet of the broken span. This helped him along, and before the last man was down the pole Col. Funston had his hands on a long native canoe. In the men clambered, and, with bullets flying over them in both directions, paddled across.

Squad by squad the Kansans went across, under cover of their reserve fire, and when enough were there to make a company they went up the bank around the edge of the trenches and sent a flanking fire down along the bamboo embankment. The Filipinos fled toward Gen. Hale, and the Colorado boys and Col. Funston held the trench—the first man across the River of Quingua and the first man into the Filipino stronghold.

Where the reserve lay, as this is written on this 25th day of April, the ground is covered with empty shells, and Capt. Russell of the Signal Corps has his tent pitched where one firing squad "pumped lead." He has to push the shells to one side to make a comfortable place to spread his blanket. So it is in every depression along that front and wherever a bit of protection offered in the field. In some places there is a trail of shells across that field of growing corn.

The Filipinos fled and left bomb-proof retreat which did not show the mark of a bullet. They fled before those Kansas boys from trenches which a civilized army never would have left, and would have held against a mighty force. But Filipinos do not fight that way. They are building a trail of breastworks far into the north, and retreat from one to the next as they must.

After all was over and Gen. Hale and the Nebraska boys had plunged through the river at the right and had taken possession of the mile of earthworks along that side the Kansas Colonel thought he might put on dry clothes. So he slid down the iron girder of the broken bridge span, swung his boat around as a ferry, and climbed up to the bridge and a crowd of admiring friends. There was no hand-clapping and no hand-shaking just then. It is true the Colonel looked a little as though he had been pulled out of a watery grave somewhere.

"Here's your boots, Sir," an orderly said.

"Ah, thank you. No use to put 'em on, though. What I need is socks."

"I have a dry pair here for you, Sir."

"Good boy. They must be yours."

There was no reply to this. Some one suggested dry clothes.

"No," was the reply, "they will be dry in a little while now, and they feel good."

Then this little man, who some people will call a hero, sat down there in the sun and took off his wet socks and put on the dry ones, and then pulled on his boots with their brass spurs.

"How did it feel going across there, Colonel?" some one asked.

"Kind of ticklish like, I reckon—eh, boys?" addressing some more wet members of his party who, by the way, had no dry socks offered to them. "They are poor marksmen. Come to think of it, a bullet might have knocked off a piece of this iron bridge and caused damage. That would be accidental shooting." And with that the Colonel gave the hand of the Chaplain a hearty shake and walked off to join his regiment, which had been deployed in a long line to the left.

The incident seemed to be forgotten. It was not as much commented on as a goal kicked from field or a hard dash and a touch-down in a Thanksgiving football game. But history has yet to be written.

Then the boys took the river, figuratively, for as soon as they were at liberty there was a yell and a dash for the bank, and the Quingua River had more white people in it than it had ever held before. The Nebraskans, who were holding the intrenchments that they and the Kansans had won, came down from the north side, and with the First Montanas and the Fifty-first Iowas were all in it, splashing about merrily.

On the river bank the soldiers ate their lunch. It was a little late, but coffee was made and each man had his hardtack and cup. The heat of the afternoon was kept off with shelter tents stretched upon bamboo poles. The men told the experiences of the day, but as these boys are now veterans they dwelt longest on the fact that some days when they had done real fighting they had not had coffee at 1 o'clock.

The moon came up clear and round at dusk, and shone down on the army all night long. Their camp fires were cheery, the bamboo fuel occasionally popping up like a Springfield rifle. But all did not sleep. One company shouldered muskets at sundown, and went on outpost duty. To-morrow they are to march across the bridge, for the Engineering Corps has made a pair of stairs down and another up. But they will not cross quicker to-morrow than they did to-day.

In the field before Calumpit, April 26.—The Kansas boys went across the bridge in single file this morning. They followed the single file of the Montana boys, and are to go right up to Calumpit. They will keep the enemy engaged while the Utah Battery boys get a gun in position to help the American forces to break through what are believed to be the strongest trenches yet built. During the day there was constant firing on the front from Filipino sharpshooters, and occasionally from the insurgents' field-piece. But the sharpshooters make the most trouble.

HARRY A. ARMSTRONG.

KANSAS SOLDIERS FIND MONEY.

They Are Reported to Have Unearthed Large Sums In and About Pateros, Luzon.

Harold T. Desmond, an Englishman, who has been a merchant in Manila for the last ten years, arrived in this city recently, en route to London. Mr. Desmond says that one of the most startling things about the war in the Philippines was the fact that a great amount of buried treasure was found by some of the American troops.

"No less than $10,000 was found in one day in Pateros," said Mr. Desmond, "by one of the Kansas regiments. One man found $3,300, one $3,000, one $1,200, and another $600. Several sums of $400 or $500 were unearthed. One morning in the latter part of April a find of $1,000 was made, and one particular Corporal has made three finds of $500, $700, and $800, respectively. In all, it is a conservative estimate that no less than $80,000 has been dug up in Pateros and other small towns. It is known that in one building which a Kansas regiment had occupied for three days, one man found $1,000 buried under the floor. The planks were torn up, and the owner of the coin had evidently made an attempt to secure it before being driven out of the building. Most of this money is in Mexican silver dollars, and must be divided by two to meet its value in United States coin. Some English and Spanish gold was also found, and, I believe, several twenty-dollar gold pieces.

"The statement I have made of the amounts found may seem exaggerated, but I assure you that they were given to me by the best authority—agents of my house, who reside in the towns. One of my agents wrote that most of the money was buried in the ground, under houses, or 'cached' in stone walls. Some was dropped in cisterns and streams. The largest sum found was $4,200. For obvious reasons, the names of the men finding the money have not been made public. They are not known outside their regiments."

BUSINESS AFFAIRS AT MANILA.

A Demand for Reduction of Customs Rates—Many Claims Pending.

MANILA, May 2.—Americans engaged in legitimate business have addressed a joint letter to the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, begging that body to use its influence with the Executive at Washington looking to a reduction of the prohibitive customs duties. The Spanish customs rates are still exacted. A forty-yard piece of American drilling costs, laid down at Manila, $3.18½ Mexican. The duties are, first, 20 cents a kilo, then 10 per cent. on the amount of the duty, then 8 per cent. on a valuation imposed under the Spanish régime of $1.33 per kilo, making a total of $2.33½. A can of fruit weighing 2½ pounds has a duty of 16 2-3 cents gold upon it, equal to its cost plus freight and insurance.

Why these Spanish duties are continued is a conundrum to all. A year has passed and not the least reduction has been effected. If it be the desire of the Administration to shut out American products from the Philippines, then its purpose has been well accomplished. If the Government would reduce the present duties one-half, abolish the 10 per cent. and consumption taxes levied by Spain as a war measure and devote the heavy tonnage dues on vessels to the fund that is supposed to be destined for the improvement of the port, in lieu of taxing goods 8 per cent. upon a high fictitious valuation for these works, American articles will sweep the market despite the ten years' equal rights granted to Spain by the treaty of Paris.

An excuse for delay in lowering the present tariff is the hardship that importers and holders of stocks who paid duties under the prevailing rates might suffer by a reduction. This excuse is not tenable, as stocks are light and importations are practically suspended.

There has been little mention thus far of the magnitude of the foreign claims the United States will have to pay as a consequence of the present strife. The damages by loss of traffic and destruction of the property of the Dagupan-Manila Railroad, an English corporation, will amount to a million or so. Claims for robberies, burning of houses, and losses in Manila and Iloilo are boundless. The French Consul having charge of the Spanish interests has been obliged to employ an extra clerk, owing to the numerous claims.

The management of the Manila Post Office is deserving of high praise. On every side its methods and its able official are commended, and were every department of government conducted in a similar manner but little complaint would be heard.

FREE OF $65,000,000 DEBTS.

What the Federal Courts Have Done for Petitioners Under the New Bankruptcy Law.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Since the Federal bankruptcy law went into effect, thousands of debtors have been relieved of over $65,000,000 of debts. The number of petitioners discharged in the different districts and the amount of liabilities obliterated are approximately as follows:

	Discharges.	Amount.
Chicago	400	$6,000,000
New York City	757	18,925,000
Springfield, Ill.	214	2,250,000
Indianapolis, Ind.	123	300,000
Madison, Wis.	95	2,000,000
San Francisco	70	870,000
Grand Rapids, Mich.	7	44,000
Detroit	89	1,800,000
*Kansas City		10,000,000
Minneapolis	287	4,000,000
Newark	50	1,000,000
Pittsburg	1	6,000,000
Utica	800	2,000,000
New Haven	88	1,000,000
Littleton, N. H.	15	44,000
Wilmington	1	9,000
Providence	35	800,000
Fargo	7	115,000
Fort Smith	12	300,000
Louisville	184	1,500,000
Chattanooga	109	750,000
Baltimore	152	760,000
Richmond	27	220,000
*Atlanta		280,000
*Dubuque		97,000
Jacksonville	14	90,000
*Little Rock		625,000
*Macon, Ga.		500,000
Hendersonville, N. C.	70	75,000
Austin	79	250,000
Mobile	11	51,000
Raleigh	85	300,000
*Kosciusko, Miss.		84,000
Omaha	237	600,000
Sioux Falls		180,000
Topeka	25	100,000
Denver	143	850,000
Cheyenne	3	43,000
*Los Angeles		400,000
Seattle	35	1,200,000
Carson City	3	15,000
Phoenix	7	100,000

*Amount of liabilities obliterated; estimated by [illegible] the court, who were unable at the time to refer to their records.

MEXICO'S GOLD DEBT DEAL.

J. Pierpont Morgan Is Still Figuring in the Transaction.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 4.—The news of the conversion of Mexico's 6 per cent. gold debt in Europe on the new basis of 5 per cent. excited much attention here. When all the details of the arrangement are made known by the finance department of this Government it will be seen that the arrangement is even more favorable to the Government than at first appears.

J. Pierpont Morgan of New York offered some months ago to take the conversion in hand, and he is still participating in the business. The Mexican gold bonds are now several points above par, but fourteen years ago, when President Diaz began his new financial programme, they were quoted at only 19 in Europe.

POLICEMAN SAVES TWO BOYS.

Jumps Into the North River and Brings Both at Once Ashore.

Policeman Thomas J. Daly of the Church Street Station rescued two boys from drowning at Pier No. 6, North River, yesterday evening. They were John Norton, eight years old, of 59 Washington Street, and James Burns, ten years old, of 73 Washington Street, who were playing on the bulkhead of the pier and fell into the river.

Daly heard the boys' cries, and ran across West Street, threw off his blouse, and jumped in after them. The boys seemed to be afraid they were to be arrested, and at first they tried to swim away from the officer, but they were poor swimmers and would have drowned but for Daly, who grabbed Burns, and, placing him on his back, struck out for Norton, who was losing strength, and, grasping him by the arm, swam to the pier, where the three were pulled out of the water by willing hands.

The boys were not suffering much from their impromptu bath, and were sent to their homes. Daly went to the station house in his wet clothes, reported the case, was sent home for a change of clothes, and went back on post. He saved two lives at the Battery last Summer.

SCHLEY LEAVES CHICAGO.

The Admiral Is on His Way to New York Now.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Rear Admiral Schley left for New York this afternoon, accompanied by Mrs. Schley. The last public function in the programme prepared for the Admiral's entertainment in Chicago was a luncheon at the Union League at noon to-day. In the course of the speech he made the Admiral spoke in complimentary terms of the Administration's conduct of the war. "The man who makes no mistakes makes no war," he said.

Referring to Cervera's predicament while in the Harbor of Santiago, Admiral Schley said: "No Admiral in history faced a harder proposition. If he deserted Gen. Linares and came out he would be hanged when he reached Spain. If he waited in the harbor and was captured, he would likewise be hanged when he returned to his own country, and if he came out he knew his ships were bound to be destroyed."

Bodies of Three Babies Found.

The police of Maspeth, Borough of Queens, have a case on their hands that thus far has defied their attempts at a solution. While crossing a field near Maurice Avenue, Maspeth, on Saturday morning, a party of children discovered three odd-looking bundles wrapped in newspapers that, upon investigation, revealed the bodies of three dead babies. The bundles were lying near the tracks of the New York and Queens County Railroad, and were partially concealed by some bushes in a way that might easily have escaped detection. This discovery strengthens the belief of the police that a baby farm exists in the vicinity, as a number of bodies of infants were found some time ago in a pond. Coroner Ruoff believes that the babies were killed by the administering of frequent and powerful doses of drugs and has ordered that an autopsy be held.

The Adventures of a Stolen Horse.

A horse stolen from the stables of John Richards & Son, lumber dealers, of First Street, Jersey City, delivered himself from captivity and called the police by a violent and rather dangerous demonstration yesterday afternoon. The animal was being ridden through Fourth Street and ran into Alexander Lundon, five years old, of 158 Fourth Street, knocked him from a bicycle, and kicked him severely. This caused the arrest of John Nicholson, eighteen years old, of 156 First Street, who was riding the horse, and was held to await the result of the boy's injuries. Then it developed that the horse had been stolen. He was returned to his stable triumphant, while Nicholson was locked up, charged with stealing him. The injured boy is not in danger.

Steamer Strikes an Iceberg.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 4.—The new British steamer Hatasu, Capt. Peters, eight days out from Chicoutimi for Manchester with a cargo of pulpwood, arrived here to-day badly damaged by collision with an iceberg on Thursday last, 250 miles off the coast, near the outer edge of the Grand Banks. The steamer ran into a dense fog and struck the iceberg, which was lying almost level with the water. Both bows were stove in three feet above the waterline back nearly to the forward bulkhead. She was compelled to jettison part of her cargo to make port. The steamer will dock for repairs.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

EVIDENCE AGAINST BABY KIDNAPPERS

Continued from Page 1.

begged me to look after her, and I promised to do so while she remained in this State. She was under the impression that she was to be taken to Rockland County because the other prisoners were arrested there, and appeared surprised when I told her that she would be turned over to the New York City police. She did not seem to mind where she went, however.

"This afternoon I went to the jail again and talked with her. She confirmed all that she said in her confession that has appeared in the newspapers.

"I found her in fairly good spirits. I really do not think she appreciates the gravity of the offense with which she is charged. Barrow, she says, promised to assume all the responsibility if any unpleasant consequences resulted from the abduction, and she seemed to think that if anybody was to be punished it was he.

"I explained to her the enormity of the crime and in what manner the law provided for its punishment, but this did not disturb her equanimity to any extent. She gave me the impression of having been led into it and used as a tool, and yet she is a bright girl, there is no question about that, and seems well able to take care of herself.

"She told me that Barrow had shown her how easy it was to make money by kidnapping children, and how he had abducted a child in Chicago and obtained $1,000 ransom. The Barrows, she said, had had one child, but it had died. Children did not take to Mrs. Barrow at all, she declared, and little Marion would not go to her. 'Those stories about her crying for her popper and her mommer,' she said, scornfully, 'are not true.'

At least she didn't cry when she was with me, and was perfectly happy." She asserted that when Mr. Clarke was taken to Summit to identify her he did not know her at first.

"Until I told her she knew nothing about that 'burg' clue furnished by Mrs. Cosgriff, and was greatly astonished. She said she thought the only clue furnished was given by the janitor of the Varick Place flat—that she had lived in Summit."

The woman and Mr. Marsh that none of her relatives had yet called at the jail, but that it was likely that her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, in whose home she was arrested, would do so to-day.

"It looks as if my brother had abandoned me, but uncle will stand by me, I know," she said. "But, oh! I do hope mother won't come to see me. I couldn't bear to look her in the face."

Mr. Marsh asked her whether any other charge had ever been made against her or whether she had at any time in her life done anything that could be brought against her now. She replied, emphatically:

"No, never! Never before have I done anything I am ashamed of."

BARROWS' EXAMINATION TO-DAY.

Arrangements have been completed at the New City jail for the transfer of Barrow and wife to Garnerville for the examination to-day. A strong guard has been secured to accompany the prisoners, as it is believed there may be some trouble.

Mr. Brown, counsel for the prisoners, again declared yesterday that the trial will be held in Rockland County. The sentiment of the taxpayers and hundreds of others in the county, however, grows against keeping them, and it is possible that an emphatic expression of that sentiment may result in changing the course of the officials.

The New City Jail was yesterday the centre of attraction for Rockland County's sightseers, who visited it in swarms to see the Barrows. The most important visitor of the day was Mrs. McNally of Goshen, who on her arrival was immediately escorted to the cells occupied by the Barrows. Mrs. McNally, who is about seventy-two years of age, shows the effect of the strain she has been under since the arrest of her granddaughter.

While the prisoners were out exercising, Barrow was identified by a former acquaintance, and Jennie, his wife, was also identified at the same time by Freddie Lang as the woman from whom he received the letter which he delivered to Mrs. Clarke the day the baby was kidnapped. It is said that the amount of money the prisoners had when arrested has been greatly exaggerated, and that their supply is very limited.

Gov. Roosevelt said yesterday afternoon at Peekskill that nobody had spoken to him yet of a requisition on the New Jersey authorities for Bella Anderson, or of inducing the Rockland County authorities to surrender the Barrows.

LABORER COMMITS SUICIDE.

Schaubade Cuts His Throat While Suffering from Alleged Derangements.

Carl Schaubade, a German, committed suicide last night in the presence of three other persons by cutting his throat with a razor at 975 Second Avenue. It is believed that the man's mind was unbalanced. Schaubade secured a room at the house last Friday night, saying he was from Philadelphia, a laborer, and out of employment. Last night some of the boarders heard noises coming from the top floor of the house where Schaubade's room was located. As three of the boarders, who went to investigate, reached the top floor, they saw Schaubade come from his room into the hall with a razor in his hand. He opened his mouth as though to speak, and then without a word drew the razor across his throat. He died almost instantly.

In the man's room were found two letters, one to a Mr. Yankenhamer, whose name he had used as a reference to secure the room, and the other to the German Consul here. In the first letter Schaubade wrote that he must give up the struggle; that his life was not worth living. In the other he informed the Consul that he had a brother a teacher in the German War College, and a nephew in the Tenth German Artillery, and that he, himself, had served in that regiment. He wrote incoherently of having by throwing something from his window accidently injured a pedestrian in Philadelphia, and that he feared arrest for this.

TORNADOES IN IOWA.

One of Them Turns a House Upside Down—Nobody Killed.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 4.—A tornado swept the country west of Dyersville early to-night. At some points the path of the storm was a mile wide. The operator at Thorpe, Ia., reported buildings and cars blown over. The neighborhood of Kellogg, Ia., also suffered.

ROCK RAPIDS, Ia., June 4.—A tornado last night struck a house occupied by Adolph Juergensen and family, turned it bottom upward, and entirely demolished it. None of the family was killed, but some were painfully bruised. The storm blew down barns and scooped up earth in several places as it passed on north into Minnesota. The path was only a few rods wide.

Car for Brazil Built in Georgia.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 4.—The Georgia Car Manufacturing Company shipped its first order to South America to-day. It is a sample car for a railway at Peto, Brazil. The car is of the standard narrow pattern, and, except the wheels, which were brought from Birmingham, all the work was done here. The trucks are of steel, and constructed for the road for which the car was built. The car was shipped in about twenty-five boxes. It goes to New York, and thence to Santos. It is the first to be built under a number of contracts for South American roads.

Policeman Shoots His Assailant.

ROCHESTER, June 4.—Police Lieut. Davenport shot and probably fatally wounded Fred B. Prince, aged twenty-three, last night at South Park. A gang of toughs attacked two bicyclists, and a fight ensued. When the officer arrived the gang beat him to his knees. Davenport drew his revolver and shot Prince, the bullet passing through the shoulder, penetrating the left lung. The man will probably die. Davenport was badly cut in the fight.

Trolley Car Passenger's Neck Broken.

Michael Douges, forty years old, of 484 Henderson Street, Jersey City, was instantly killed last night while he was returning from Bayonne on an open trolley car of the North Jersey Line. When the car reached Orient Avenue Douges leaned over the guard rail and was struck by a car going in the opposite direction. His skull was fractured and his neck broken.

Hot Day in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 4.—The mercury at 1 o'clock registered 96 degrees, which exceeds by 2 degrees the highest record ever reached before so early in June.

Two Killed by a Train in Ohio.

NEWARK, Ohio, June 4.—Harry Jones and Andrew Haines were killed to-day by a Pan Handle train. The train struck their buggy, dashing it to atoms. Mercer, the third occupant, escaped by jumping.

WOMAN SUICIDE CLAIMED

"S. A. Brown" Identified as Miss Lizzie S. Holt.

BODY TAKEN TO BOSTON

Two Men, One Claiming to be Her Nephew, Allowed to Take the Remains—Mystery in Their Actions.

The woman who committed suicide at the Metropolitan Hotel by taking poison on Thursday last has been identified as Miss Lizzie S. Holt of Boston. She was, it is alleged, a member of a well-to-do family, and was herself the owner of some valuable oil stocks and much handsome jewelry. She had been despondent and melancholy for two years, it is said, though for what reason her family did not know. The clerk at the Metropolitan Hotel, who registered her, thought that she was in bad health, but Coroner's Physician E. J. Donlin of 129 West Houston Street, who performed the autopsy upon the body, stated last night that she was in a healthy condition before she drank the poison which killed her.

The woman is described in the Coroner's certificate as being thirty-three years old, single, and with no occupation. Dr. Donlin thinks that she left Boston Wednesday to come to New York, with the determination to kill herself while here.

A well-dressed man called at the Morgue Saturday night at 10 o'clock, and giving his name as G. S. Tucker of Boston, asked to see the body. He said it was that of Miss Holt as soon as he saw it, and asked permission to move it. The authorities at the Morgue referred him to Dr. Donlin, on whom he called at a later hour.

When told that he would have to make an affidavit to certain facts, Mr. Tucker went away and telegraphed to Charles E. Holt at Boston, a nephew of the dead woman. A man who claimed to be of that name came to New York yesterday morning. He and Mr. Tucker made the necessary statements and were given the body. It was prepared for shipment and placed in a handsome casket and was taken to Boston by the two men yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Holt made every effort to conceal the identity of the suicide's family.

He paid the hotel bill and undertaker with cash, and when asked his address, said a letter addressed to Box 1,455, Boston, Mass., would reach him. Dr. Donlin asked him what his business was, and he declined to answer unless it were absolutely necessary. The question was not pressed. In order to complete the identification Mr. Holt showed the Coroner's representative a letter written, he said, by the woman to some members of her family. He carefully concealed the address. The letter informed the recipients that they would never see the writer alive again, and begged them to keep the details of her death as quiet as possible.

It contained directions as to the disposal of her belongings, referring to her heirs by their first names. The oil stock was left to a person named in the letter as "May." After requesting that she be buried in Mount Auburn Cemetery, she ended the letter abruptly, signing it simply "Lizzie." Miss Holt drove up to the Metropolitan Hotel Thursday morning last in a coupe. She carried a small handbag and a silk umbrella. She registered as "S. A. Brown, Boston." The wife of Mr. Herdling, proprietor of the hotel, noticed the woman's nervousness and dejection.

When Mrs. Herdling came into the hotel at 9 o'clock Thursday night, she asked about the woman. No one had seen her since noon, and a hallboy was sent to her room. She was found lying on her bed, fully dressed and dying. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where she died Friday morning. The Coroner's physician determined death to have been caused by morphine poisoning.

The men who identified the body asked for the woman's jewelry and effects, which included a gold watch having on it the monogram "L. S. H." in sapphires, some rings and pins, and a diamond tiara. The authorities refused to give them up unless the men were identified by some one known in New York. Mr. Holt and his friend left the jewelry behind them. They said one of them would return this week and get it.

BOSTON, June 4.—The men who identified "Mrs. S. A. Brown," the suicide of the Metropolitan Hotel, in New York, to-day reached Boston to-night with the body. One of them is a man who called at Police Headquarters here yesterday, and told the officer in charge that he knew the woman. The name which he gave in New York was, he said, an assumed one. He declined to disclose her correct name, or to give his own, and departed, saying that he would go on to New York and make the identification.

This man gave the name of Charles E. Holt to the New York authorities, and gave his Post Office address. There is no Charles E. Holt in Boston, according to the directory, and the Post Office box in question is in an entirely different name, but what name the people at the Post Office refuse to state.

The men arrived on the 9 o'clock train and sent the body to an undertaker on Tremont Street, where they left it for the night. Then they went away and the reporters who were on the case were unable to trace their movements.

The man who called at Police Headquarters told the officer in charge that the woman had written him a week ago that she intended to go to New York and kill herself, but that he had not taken her seriously.

Mrs. Charles Thomas, living at 921 Albany Street, has read the printed descriptions of the woman who committed suicide at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, Thursday night, and is positive that the person who gave the name of "Mrs. S. A. Brown" is no other than her friend Mrs. Henrietta Lena Southwick, who disappeared very mysteriously last Fall and has not been heard from since.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:30 A. M.—Fifth Avenue and Fifth Street, S. Caremenski; damage $50.

2:45 A. M.—121 West Thirteenth Street, Mrs. Barton; damage $100.

5:30 A. M.—173 Madison Street, Isaac Lefkowitz; damage slight.

8:30 A. M.—156 Second Avenue, I. Rosenfeld; damage $1,000.

9:30 A. M.—483 East One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, Tony Rosetto; damage $1,000.

10 A. M.—One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Brook Avenue, owner unknown; damage $50.

10:15 A. M.—Westchester Avenue and White Plains Road, F. Odell; damage slight.

1:20 P. M.—987 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, John A. Anderson; damage $200.

1:50 P. M.—170 East One Hundredth Street, Simon Buttman; damage $25.

2:25 P. M.—118 Chrystie Street, owner unknown; damage slight.

3:20 P. M.—122 Forsyth Street, S. Weingert; damage slight.

6:20 P. M.—975 Third Avenue, B. Connergert; damage $5.

8:30 P. M.—1 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, C. Bachold; damage, $5.

7:30 P. M.—20 Broad Street, Commercial Cable Company; damage $200.

7:35 P. M.—126 Avenue C, B. Diamont; damage $10.

8 P. M.—58 Allen Street, D. Levenstraw; damage $10.

8:25 P. M.—498 Tenth Avenue, Bernard Murphy; damage $100.

Rosa Bonheur's Modesty.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

PARIS, May 19.—Rosa Bonheur has just administered the most uncompromising snub to sundry of her self-appointed friends and champions. The medal of honor of the Salon is to be awarded next week, and the intrigues that invariably precede its bestowal are in full swing. For purposes of advertisement a paper, written and printed by women for problematical purchasers of either sex, started a campaign in favor of granting the medal to Rosa Bonheur, who, for the first time for many years, has a picture in the Salon. That the veteran artist is worthy the honor in a general way goes without saying, but the medal, which is given to the picture of the year rather than in virtue of past achievements, would miss its purpose if it were to be allotted to Rosa Bonheur, whose single canvas is quite unimportant. Moreover, the lady journalists did their best to spoil their already weak case by bringing the most malicious accusations against the artists with whom the gift of the medal lies. Rosa Bonheur has now nipped this spurious agitation in the bud by writing a letter to M. Jean Paul Laurens, the President of the Champs Elysées Salon, in which she forbids her name to be mentioned in connection with the medal. "It would be ridiculous," says the great animal painter, "that the insignificant picture I exhibit this year should receive so high an honor." The lady journalists may now regret that they spoke.

ENGLAND IS ALARMED.

The Loss of Her Iron Trade to Germany and the United States.

From The London Mail.

Three startling events in the industrial world have followed each other in rapid succession. These taken separately are sufficiently sensational to awaken the British manufacturer and workman by showing that our trade is quickly vanishing.

Grouped together, these three events of the past few months constitute an alarming illustration of a great nation's industry on the point of collapse.

First came the purchase of fifty locomotives by English railway companies from America. Then followed the Atbara Bridge, bought by the Egyptian Government from America. Now comes the construction of the swiftest and almost the largest ship in the world in a German shipyard.

Foreign rivals have taken our trade with our own colonies. Foreign rivals have invaded England itself with products which only the English, it was thought, could make. And now, as a fitting climax to our loss of trade in the empire and in England, our supremacy upon the sea is gone.

The Americans are underselling our manufacturers of steel and iron in the markets of the world, and actually exporting thousands of pounds' worth of machinery to England, where a short time ago American locomotives were absolutely unknown.

The Germans, who a few years ago were having their ships built in England, now hold the ocean record, and have insured the record to themselves for many years to come.

The Atbara Bridge, ordered about Feb. 1, was delivered aboard ship complete on March 7. The Americans are making thirty locomotives for the Midland Railway and twenty locomotives for the Great Northern Railway, and the first of these, ordered early in the year, will be running in England before the Spring is over.

The facts in regard to the Deutschland, the great new ship being built in Germany, are even more startling.

Seven years ago, when Germany wanted a good ship, she was obliged to come to England for it, and now she is building bigger and faster steamers than those laid down in British yards.

In 1892 Great Britain launched, in round figures, 1,000,000 tons of shipping for herself, besides 24,000 tons for Germany. In the same year Germany launched 99,000 tons from her own yards, making a total of 123,000 tons against Great Britain's 1,000,000. Last year (1898) we launched practically the same amount of tonnage for ourselves. But the total quantity launched from German yards was 168,000 tons, or nearly double the output of 1892.

These figures refer to bulk, but now comes the question of individual ships. How do the German steamers compare with the British?

Here again it is only necessary to quote figures from Lloyds returns and allow them to tell their own tale:

Vessels of over 10,000 tons launched in—

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CIVIL SERVICE WEAKENED

National Reform League Condemns President's Recent Order.

OPENS OVER 10,000 POSITIONS

Condones Grave Offenses and Permits of Practices That May Make Competitive Examinations Rare.

The National Civil Service Reform League has issued a statement, in which it says that, after mature consideration, it regards the order of President McKinley of May 29 changing the civil service rules as a backward step of the most pronounced character. The statement continues:

"The order follows a long succession of violations of both the spirit and the literal terms of the law and rules in various branches of the service, and must be considered in its relations to these. Its immediate effects, which have been understated, may be set forth as follows:

"1. It withdraws from the classified service not merely 3,000 or 4,000 offices and positions, but, as nearly as can now be estimated, 10,100. It removes 3,693 from the class of positions filled hitherto either through competitive examination or through an orderly practice of promotion, and it transfers 6,416 other positions in the War Department, filled hitherto through a competitive registration system, under the control of the Civil Service Commission, to a system to be devised and placed in effect by the present Secretary of War.

"2. It declares regular at least 1,000 additional appointments made temporarily, without examination—in many cases in direct disregard of the law—in branches that are not affected by the exceptions, but that remain nominally competitive.

"3. It permits the permanent appointment of persons employed, without examination, for emergency purposes during the course of the war with Spain, thus furnishing a standing list of many thousands from which positions in the War Department may be filled, without tests of fitness, for a long time to come.

"4. It alters the rules to the effect that in future any person appointed, with or without competitive examination, or without any examination, may be placed by transfer in any classified position, without regard to the character or similarity of the employments interchanged, and after non-competitive examination only.

"5. It permits the reinstatement, within the discretion of the respective department officer, of persons separated from the service at any previous time for any stated reason.

EFFECT OF THE CHANGES.

"The effect of these changes in the body of the rules will be of a much more serious nature than that of the absolute exceptions made. It will be practicable to fill competitive positions of every description either through arbitrary reinstatements—or through original appointment to a lower grade, or to an excepted position without tests of any sort, or even by transfer from the great emergency force of the War Department, to be followed in any such case by a mere 'pass' examination. As general experience has proved, the 'pass' examinations in the course of time degenerate almost invariably into a farce.

"It will be practicable also to restore to the service at the incoming of each new Administration those dismissed for any cause during the period of any Administration preceding. That such a practice will lead to wholesale political reprisals, and, coupled with the other provisions referred to, to the re-establishment on a large scale of the spoils system of rotation and favoritism, cannot be doubted.

"The Republican Party at its last National Convention embodied in its platform the following declaration and pledge:

"The civil service law was placed on the statute book by the Republican Party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable.

Mr. McKinley, in accepting the nomination of the party for the Presidency, indorsed and reaffirmed that pledge in these words:

"The pledge of the Republican National Convention that our civil service laws 'shall be sustained and thoroughly and honestly enforced wherever practicable' is in keeping with the position of the party for the past twenty-four years, and will be faithfully observed. Our opponents decry these reforms. They appear willing to abandon all the advantages gained after so many years' agitation and effort. They encourage a return to methods of party favoritism, which both parties have often denounced, that experience has condemned, and that the people have repeatedly disapproved. The Republican Party earnestly opposes this reactionary and entirely unjustifiable policy. It will take no backward step upon this question. It will seek to improve, but never degrade, the public service.

ADMINISTRATION'S ATTITUDE.

"It must be said, though with profound regret, that the civil service law, as it stood at the date of the convention and at the time of Mr. McKinley's election, has not been 'thoroughly and honestly enforced'; that conspicuous opportunities that have been offered for its extension 'where practicable' have been rejected; and that, finally, by the personal action of the President, steps are taken that undo much of the progress made in the past and introduce a spirit into the service the influence of which can hardly fail to produce general demoralization.

"To make plain the full significance of the situation, a brief review of the past attitude of the Administration toward civil service reform is required.

"Congress by an act of July last exempted from classification all clerks and others to be employed for the war emergency purposes. This action was based on misrepresentations made on the floor of the House of Representatives respecting the resources of the Civil Service Commission. When it was shown later that the commission was prepared to offer as many competent clerks as might be required at the shortest notice, the mistake was not corrected.

"The Secretary of War, though left free to choose the method of selection, failed to call on the commission. Appointments for field service were largely made through the engineers, and were legitimately of the emergency order. Those made by the Secretary directly were not. Many hundreds of these were made without examination, to the exclusion of candidates regularly qualified and registered as such on the eligible lists of the commission.

"At the succeeding session of Congress the Census bill was passed with a positive provision that the great force of clerks and statisticians to be appointed should be selected by the Director without competitive examination if he so chose and without the participation of the Civil Service Commission in any sense.

"This action had been preceded by a public discussion of the subject, and in the course of this it had been shown, in part by the statements of previous Directors, that the census of 1890 had been extravagantly costly and imperfect, in consequence of the rejection of the competitive plan in organizing the bureau at that time.

"At the height of this discussion the President, in sending his annual message to Congress, urged the passage of the bill, but failed to recommend the application of the competitive merit rules in the manner that had been proposed. Thus the second opportunity to extend the system where plainly practicable was put aside. Neither have other extensions that might be effected by independent Executive action alone as yet been made.

RULES PRACTICALLY IGNORED.

"The failure of the Administration to maintain the system as it existed has long been apparent. When President McKinley was inaugurated, the revised civil service rules of President Cleveland had been in operation for nearly a year. To continue to give these rules effect in the branches newly classified, the Civil Service Commission required essentially, the co-operation of the appointing officers themselves. In many cases such co-operation was refused.

"In July of 1897 President McKinley promulgated an additional rule the effect of which was that for the first time the reasons for removals were required to be stated in writing and an opportunity afforded the person concerned to make an explanation—an order which was very generally, and especially by this league, hailed with warm satisfaction, as an evidence of his support of civil service reform.

"But in many important branches this rule, as well as those of earlier date governing appointments, was practically ignored. In the Internal Revenue Service and the Department of Justice, in certain bureaus of the Interior Department, in the Government Printing Office, and in many of the larger Post Offices and customs districts, the rules in general were violated with impunity. In both these and other branches, moreover, various methods of circumventing the law were practiced, and many temporary appointments were made without examinations, to be followed frequently by the positive failure of the department officers to aid in securing permanent appointees.

"While in those branches of the service where the law has been longest in effect its observance continued to be satisfactory, the transgressions occurring in these others have been so numerous that an unfortunate tone has been given to the whole.

"Respecting the Internal Revenue Service and the branches of the Department of Justice outside of Washington, the claim was made that certain sections of the Revised Statutes warranted the setting aside of the civil service law, although the latter was of subsequent enactment and practically all-embracing in its scope. The fallacy of this contention was clearly shown by the Civil Service Commission in a published brief, and no written opinion in its support has at any tme appeared. The violations of law, however, continued.

SCORNED EXECUTIVE ORDERS.

"In every part of the country subordinate officers, both in these two departments and in others, maintained a position of open rebellion against the authority of the President, and treated the Executive orders with contempt. When an appeal was made by the Civil Service Commission to the Treasury Department to end this condition by declining to allow the payment of salary to persons holding positions illegally, the newly appointed Controller, Mr. Tracewell of North Carolina, gave a remarkable opinion, to the effect that the civil service law had no force other than that given it by the Executive directly, and that, whether persons were appointed in accordance with the law or not, they must be paid their salaries unless the Executive, in each case, directed otherwise.

"Letters were addressed to President McKinley by this league at various times, asking that the necessary steps be taken for the correction of the abuses developed and for the discipline of those officers directly responsible for them. Adequate corrective measures were not, however, taken, and, so far as the league has been able to discover, in no case has an individual violator of the law been punished.

"Not only were these bad examples permitted to stand, but among the unclassified branches removals for avowedly political reasons were made sweepingly. A conspicuous example of this exists in the Consular Service, where 90 per cent. of the salaried officers were changed.

"The order that is now issued condones most, if not all, of the infractions of the law itself, by removing the positions in question wholly from the competitive class or by approving the appointments outright. To accomplish this, it removes permanently from the competitive lists many positions and classes of position for which experience has shown competition is not only practicable, but peculiarly desirable and important.

PROTEST OF THE LEAGUE.

"During last Autumn, when the scope of the order was in some degree anticipated, many protests were made to the President by organizations of citizens and by individuals. The protest of this league, submitted under date of Oct. 28, was accompanied by a statement of the arguments against specific changes, arguments that have not as yet been refuted.

"It was shown that in the case of many of the positions in view department officers who had fairly tried the merit plan had testified publicly to the successful results, and that for others on the list the Civil Service Commission had held some of the most satisfactory of its examinations. It was shown that officers accepting minor fiduciary positions may be required to furnish a bond, in addition to the passage of an examination for appointment or promotion, as is already the practice in many of the most important branches of the classified service.

"The speciousness of the claim that exceptions were necessary to permit unrestricted personal selections for positions of confidence or trust was shown by reference to the fact that where positions of this character had already been filled in violation of the law, the appointees had been selected generally for political reasons only, not by the superior officer himself, but by political agents, and in many cases with so little regard to fitness that the conduct of the public interests had suffered in consequence.

"It was pointed out that the exemption of large classes of positions analagous in character to other classes remaining competitive would serve as a stimulus for fresh demands and as a precedent for further concessions.

"Beyond these considerations, it was urged that a retrograde movement in the development of our administrative system would be peculiarly unfortunate and inopportune at a time when it is proposed to extend that system to distant dependencies and to offer the advantages of a stable and competent civil service to other peoples.

"These arguments, however, had little weight. The order is more comprehensive than had at any time been apprehended. It not only condones grave offenses, and in so doing reduces materially the area of the competitive system, but it opens the way widely for practices that may make competitive examination in the future the exception rather than the rule.

MR. CLEVELAND'S ACTION.

"It has been said, in defense of the action taken, that, inasmuch as President Cleveland, in May, 1896, extended the rules in such a manner that many of his appointees were 'protected' and 'partisan advantage' thereby gained, some correction of this sort was necessary; and, again, that the attempt to apply the rules in these cases had been attended by 'embarrassing friction and delay.'

"It should be said, in fairness to Mr. Cleveland, that not a third of the offices classified by him on the date in question were of the class subject to frequent change and that no person holding any one of these was protected from removal on any grounds within the discretion or caprice of his superior officer. Until the order of President McKinley of July, 1897, was signed, the power of removal was practically unrestricted. This has been shown repeatedly, in the public press and on the floor of Congress; it should hardly require repetition.

"It has been shown quite as clearly that the friction and delay to which reference has been made was due for the most part to outright opposition to the law on the part of officers whose duty it was to aid in its enforcement. If this were to be taken as a sufficient reason for exceptions, it is to be feared that no class of positions whatever would be safe.

"The argument in this particular is met completely, in fact, by the following testimony of the Civil Service Commission, contained in its recent annual report:

"The commission regrets to report that there has not at all times been that co-operation and effort on the part of some officials in carrying out the law and rules which are required by the statute. * * * It has been found that in all cases, as soon as the officers in charge give unqualified support to the system and unite with the commission in its suitable and reasonable application, little embarrassment or difficulty has been experienced, and decided benefits to the service have been demonstrated almost from the beginning.

"Although, for the first time since the passage of the Pendleton act, important ground has been lost, it is hoped that the recovery of that ground will not be long delayed. The attempt made to take the 'starch' out of the law in New York, with which this backward step is to be classed, has already resulted in a reaction that has placed the reform in that State in a more advanced position than ever before.

"The league expects confidently that the enlightened public opinion of the country, which of late years has so vigorously pronounced itself in favor of the development and extension of the merit system, will not only prevent the restoration of the spoils system in any degree, but will rally for renewed efforts to carry the civil service reform movement to its final consummation."

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MOSS ON CITY'S CONDITION

Mazet Committee's Counsel Addresses Young Men.

SIMPLE PATRIOTISM NEEDED

Lawyer Was to Have Talked on "Gentleness," but Changes His Mind and Scores City Officials.

Frank Moss, of counsel for the Mazet Committee, addressed a mass meeting in the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday afternoon. There was a large crowd present, drawn out by the hope that Mr. Moss would have something to say about the administration of the City Government. It was not disappointed; for Mr. Moss, although his intended subject was "Gentleness," devoted himself entirely to the condition of municipal affairs as it has been revealed, according to his view, by the testimony before the Legislative Investigating Committee.

The only women present were the four Park sisters, the cornetists, who furnished the music for the meeting. Although the air in the hall was hot to suffocation, the audience stuck it out for an hour and a half, and wildly applauded almost everything that Mr. Moss had to say about the condition of the city administration and the things necessary to be done in order to remedy existing evils.

In introducing Mr. Moss, the Chairman said that he had won the admiration and respect of all by the fearless manner in which he is discharging his duty, and called him "the man on the firing line." This brought forth much applause, and Mr. Moss arose blushing and confused. "I did not expect this," he said. "I believe it is easier to face my enemies than my friends." This started more applause, and as soon as quiet was restored Mr. Moss continued:

"I did not intend to talk about matters in which I have been engaged for some time. I had intended to talk about 'Gentleness' to-day. [Laughter.] But this reception, and other circumstances, lead me to talk about the city.

"I have, at times, almost felt like drawing back from the work that is engrossing my attention and that of my associates. To stand before this city, and not this city only, but before the country and the whole world, and ruthlessly pull off the mask, and show the kind of freedom we have here to-day, the kind of free government we enjoy—I tell you frankly that I almost shrink from it.

"You will understand the position and the feelings of one who cherishes the fair name of his country and city, and who yet must show to all the people of this country and of the world that the government of this city—government of the people, by the people, and for the people—is a sham.

"Here we have recorded day after day the exact testimony of witnesses, going everywhere and read everywhere, causing those who do not love us, those who hate the republican form of government, to repeat for years to come the statements made by the rulers of our city. If I thought that this would be all that this work would result in—simply in painting for the people a picture of depravity and of the failure of free institutions—I would not have the heart to do it.

"Those who rave and bluster and threaten are of no significance. They disturb nobody. But if the result is to be only to implant in the breasts of our enemies and of our friends doubts as to the possibility of honest government and general righteousness, then we may well stop.

"What would be the greatest success of this work would be the conviction that grows stronger and stronger that the crying need of this country and of this city is a revival of simple patriotism in the hearts of the common people. It makes no difference who carries the elections, or what party succeeds, or what leader is up or down, so long as the heart of the people beats true; so long as the political party or leader must register the will of the people and bow to that will.

"Are the people whose fathers starved at Valley Forge to remain silent and not bestir themselves, merely because a brother, or a relative, or friend might lose his job if they spoke? And yet this is the kind of patriotism that thousands in this city are following to-day. We read of young lawyers allying themselves to this or that party so that they may be in position to get the references of Judges of the same political faith.

"These men will gather on the Fourth of July and swing the flag, and cheer as loud as anybody; and perhaps in some Spanish war they will put guns on their shoulders and fire at the enemy, and suffer at the hands of that enemy, and then come back and close their mouths and put their hands in their pockets lest they should do something against those who are despoiling their country, and who are more dangerous enemies of their country than any they have met on distant battlefields.

"We are doubtless making a lamentable exhibition of American manhood at this time. The finger of scorn is pointed at us to-day. But I believe that this is not the only picture we are putting on the canvas. Let the world know that there are patriotic men in New York, men who will give their lives, if necessary, for the principles of honesty and patriotism. If we can do this, this investigation we are making will not be in vain. In itself a little thing, it will soon pass out of existence. Let us have the kind of manhood that will stand as the mark for the assassin, if necessary.

"I believe that we are in one of the critical periods of this country. Where is there a city without its bell ring? Where is the city without its belief in that heresy, that honest government in great cities is an impossibility? I cannot now think of any time in the history of this country when an appeal went out to its young men more strongly than now. I cannot recall a more heroic period than this.

"It is less hard to be a hero in public. The soldier goes into battle and receives a wound in the face. He bears the wound bravely, for he is not ashamed of it. People point to it with pride in his courage. But it is different in such times as these when a man may be struck down, and no one knows whence comes the blow.

"I have refused again and again to speak in public at this time. I have a horror of posing. But I have allowed my feelings to lead me on in this talk, because I am myself working for something more than the committee and for something more than mere temporary results.

"The thing that I want to get into the hearts of the people at this afternoon to put into yours—a love for their country and for their city that will concentrate the powers of their hearts, minds, and bodies upon the beautiful city that is your own home, and which is being despoiled by robbers and traitors.

"The man who violates the rights of the people, especially when he does it after he has taken an oath to defend their rights, is no less a traitor than the man who fires upon the flag.

"We must not let our party affiliations or our friendships lead us so far from the standard of duty as to influence us to do anything for the benefit of those friends of our party that will interfere with the rights of the people or jeopardize liberty and justice. This is the evil that is gnawing at the vitals of our country. I do not know what will be the result, but I do know that we are there, and there to stay."

Next Sunday afternoon, at the same place, Major Frank Keck will speak on "Lessons from the Cuban Campaign."

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THE CUBAN SITUATION.

Gen. Collazo Publishes a Statement Declaring that the Island Cannot Prosper as Now Governed.

HAVANA, June 4.—Gen. Collazo publishes in The Herald of Havana a letter expounding the Cuban idea of the situation. He says, in part:

"A good deal of the discussion now in progress shows that the real situation is misunderstood. Both the Americans and the Cubans desire the independence of the island—the Americans because they are pledged to it and the Cubans because of patriotic and political considerations. Between the two stands the Washington Administration, representing the important business interests involved. There is no doubt that the beauty and the rich possibilities of Cuba have aroused in many of our visitors a greed which is responsible for the attempt to create the notion that the country is warlike, whereas the fact is that the Cubans are so docile that even the desperation of hunger will not lead them into wrongful action.

"The offer of charity affronts the dignity of our people, and the gratuity of $3,000,000 insults them. The United States Government, if it intends to free the island, should pay what is due the army in the form of a loan to Cuba, which Cubans would gladly and easily repay. We do not want gifts, and the course hitherto followed discredits the American Government among us and inspires distrust. The Cubans have been deceived for four centuries, and it is only logical that they should be suspicious now. They were formerly taught that the Americans had an honest home administration which conformed strictly to law and knew no favoritism except that based upon merit.

"In practice here the Cubans see just the contrary exemplified. No one among us sees in advance the measures to be promulgated; the caprice of the military chiefs is paramount; the people are a lifeless factor, that can exert no power, nor even protest except in public meetings and the press. The Cubans are starving, while hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent upon palaces for the American commanders, who apply the military or the Spanish law, as their whim suggests. Charity, such as is offered, must be in any event useless because inadequate. Cuba will not recuperate without $50,000,000 to finance her agriculturists and without paying the army what it deserves. In this way recuperation can be accomplished. All that is necessary is the will of the American Administration."

MANY CUBANS PAID AT GUINES.

Col. Randall Broke a Tendon of His Left Leg, but Did Not Give Up Work.

HAVANA, June 4.—According to a dispatch from Guines, Col. George M. Randall, who, with the pay car and his escort, arrived there yesterday to continue the payment of the Cuban troops, slipped on a piece of banana peel to-day and broke a tendon of his left leg. Though in great pain, he declines to give up the work he has in hand, and was in attendance all day at the disbursement office.

When the pay car arrived at Guines yesterday it was met by a large crowd, and the guards had considerable work in keeping the people back. Col. Randall made 174 payments yesterday and rejected 37 applicants. The payments made to-day brought the total up to 417, and there was a large crowd still waiting at 5 o'clock, when the office closed. Probably all day to-morrow will be required to complete the payments.

The crowds were orderly. It was reported that Gen. Herdandez had made threats against soldiers who should accept American money, but in the course of an interview this afternoon he asserted that he had given arms to all soldiers who were desirous of making application.

Several planters in the vicinity of Guines complain of recent robberies of stock, and a delegation waited upon Col. Randall to-day to ask assistance in obtaining guards. The Alcalde assured Col. Randall that he would organize a force to protect the property.

IMPORTATIONS AT HAVANA.

The Report for February Shows that Cuban Trade Is Active.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Acting Secretary of War Meikeljohn has received from Havana a general statement of articles of merchandise imported into that port during the month of February, 1899, showing the countries from which the importations were made. Other reports of a similar nature are expected to be filed with the Secretary of War covering other ports in the Island of Cuba. The reports for March, April, and May are daily expected.

As an evidence of the business done at the Port of Havana for a single month, and that the shortest month of the year, there were 337 packages of agricultural implements, weighing 12,181 kilos, imported from the United States, and 712 packages, weighing 5,457 kilos, from England. All of these packages were imported free of duty, as there is no tariff upon agricultural implements imported into Cuba.

During the same month there was imported from the United States to Havana 375,988 liters of beer, from England 13,601 liters, and from other countries 2,647 liters.

During February there was imported into Havana from the United States 357,287 kilos of codfish, from England 118,400 kilos, and from other countries 27,123 kilos.

In crockery England leads the list of any single country, there being imported from that country 29,428 kilos against 3,475 kilos from the United States, while there was imported from other countries 21,087 kilos.

In glassware the United States leads, with 45,238 kilos, England furnishing only 3,070 kilos, while from other countries the importations amounted to 108,328 kilos.

In hardware the United States again leads, with 188,931 kilos, England following with 55,425 kilos, and other countries 41,203 kilos.

Of miscellaneous provisions there were received from the United States 915,797 kilos, while from England there were only received 281,450 kilos, and from all other countries 1,857,147 kilos.

Spain leads in the exportation of wines and liquors to Havana, there being received at that port in February from Spain 1,063,268 liters, the United States furnishing 42,334 liters, France 13,117 liters, England 3,468 liters, and other countries 11,014 liters.

In table wines Spain also occupies the first place, supplying practically the entire market. Very little table wine is exported from the United States, the importations from this country into Cuba being more in the line of alcoholic liquors.

A VETERAN LAID TO REST.

Funeral of Gunner's Mate Garrett of the Indiana.

Funeral services were held yesterday afternoon over the body of Sydney William Garrett, gunner's mate of the battleship Indiana, who served in the after turret of that vessel in the fight with Cervera's fleet off Santiago. The services were held in the old John Street Church, as Garrett had requested, under the auspices of the Farragut Association of Naval Veterans, which he joined last November. Six of Garrett's shipmates acted as pall bearers, and there were delegations present from the Farragut Association, the Boggs Naval Veteran Association of Newark, the Naval Cadets, and the Sylvan Grove Lodge, F. and A. M., as well as many sailors from the Brooklyn, the Vermont, and the Buffalo.

A drum and bugle corps headed the funeral procession from the church to the Naval Cemetery in Brooklyn, where the body was interred. Garrett was born in England. He had served ten years in the United States Navy and four months ago took his discharge, but it had been his intention to re-enlist last week. His death was caused by typhoid pneumonia.

Death of Private A. J. Haines.

Arthur James Haines, a private of Company F, Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, died Saturday night at his parents' home, 454 Wythe Avenue, Williamsburg, of fever contracted while the regiment was at Puerto Rico. Haines was nineteen years old. He marched with the regiment upon its return, was taken ill when he reached his home, and never left the house afterward. At his bedside when he died was the Rev. Dr. James Darlington, rector of Christ Church, Brooklyn, the former Chaplain of the regiment. The funeral will take place to-night from Christ Church, and will be attended by the members of the company. The burial will take place to-morrow in Evergreen Cemetery.

Physical Examinations for West Point

WEST POINT, June 4.—Of the fifty-five candidates examined yesterday physically for admission to the Military Academy, only three were rejected—Martin of Indiana, Warwick of Alabama, and Merritt at large. Young Merritt is a nephew of Gen. Wesley Merritt. He was rejected on account of his eyes, but probably will have another examination later on. There are about 175 candidates yet to be examined for their physical fitness.

KILLED CHILDREN AND SELF

Double Murder and Suicide in an East Side Tenement.

RESULT OF DOMESTIC QUARREL

Mrs. Schilling Had Been Accused by Her Husband, and When She Swore Out a Warrant He Left Her.

Mrs. Johanna Schilling, thirty-five years old, and her two daughters—Gertrude, ten years old, and Edna, eight years old—were found dead yesterday afternoon in their home, in the tenement at 305 East Eighty-fourth Street. All had been asphyxiated by gas. From letters left by Mrs. Schilling there is no doubt that the woman murdered her children and committed suicide.

For eight years the Schilling family have lived at the same address. Otto Schilling, the husband, is a tailor, employed at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundredth Street. The family lived nappily to all appearances, but a quarrel that had been long smoldering broke out a week ago yesterday. When the husband reached home that day he quarreled with his wife and accused her, it is said, of unfaithfulness. Mrs. Schilling visited a lawyer, and upon his advice went to the Harlem Court and asked for a warrant for her husband's arrest. Magistrate Crane granted it.

When Schilling got back from work Monday night he found a court officer awaiting him with a warrant. He was so frightened that he ran up the stairs, and escaped over the roofs. The officer did not pursue him, and his wife learned later that he had taken refuge with friends.

Neither mother nor children were seen yesterday. Robert Kaufman and his brother-in-law, Anthony Schmidt, live in the flat just across from that occupied by the Schilling family. At luncheon they talked over the quarrel between Schilling and his wife, and were still discussing it when Mrs. Kaufman called to her husband and told him that gas was leaking somewhere.

Kaufman and Schmidt investigated and traced the escaping fluid to the Schilling flat. Looking through the transom, they saw that all the openings had been carefully sealed with paper, and, suspecting something was wrong, they broke in the door.

Going to the rear bedroom, they found lying on the bed the body of Mrs. Schilling. Beside her, and clasped in one of the mother's arms, was the body of little Edna. Gertrude had evidently tried to get out of the room. Her body was found lying face downward toward the doorway. She had fallen against the corner of a sewing machine, and there was a trace of blood on it where she struck.

Looking about, the two men found several sealed letters on a table. They were addressed to relatives and friends, and each had the house number written plainly. Kaufman called in a boy and hurried him with the letters to the persons designated. One was to the husband.

Schilling was among the first to arrive. He threw himself upon the bodies, and, sobbing, begged for some sign of recognition. In German he accused himself for being so "thoughtless," as he expressed it, and, turning to those in the room, sought to explain that it was their first quarrel, and he hoped every day that it would be adjusted.

In her letter to her husband, Mrs. Schilling wrote that she forgave him for what he had done and asked him to forgive her. "We have been too hasty," she wrote, "and it was so lonesome here. I take all the blame. I was always your good wife, Otto, and I love you dearly. God, forgive us. Good-bye."

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:29	Sun sets...7:27	Moon rises...2:22

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....5:06	Gov. Isl'd...5:44	H. Gate....7:40
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....5:30	Gov. Isl'd...6:04	H. Gate....8:00

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JUNE 5.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Caribbee, Barbados	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Hevelius, Pernambuco	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hildebrand, Para	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6.

Aurania, Liverpool	11:00 A. M. *12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Troja, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7.

Britannic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hildur, Curacao	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kyarven, Grenada	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8.

Bellucia, La Plata	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Bremen, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Excelsior, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Ilsenstein, Santiago	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan; per steamer Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June §13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Kinshiu Maru, (from Seattle,) close here daily up to June §8 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after May §26 and up to June §9 at 6:30 P. M. on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive June §9. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June §13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June §15 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JUNE 5.

Anglo-Australian, Shields, May 30.
Arkadia, San Juan, May 30.
Catania, San Juan, May 29.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, May 25.
Fresco, Para, May 24.
Isabella, Bordeaux, May 22.
Jydene, St. Lucia, May 27.
James Brand, Shields, May 22.
Leona, Galveston, May 29.
Lowenburg, Bremen, May 20.
Martello, Hull, May 22.
Peninsular, Lisbon, May 20.
St. Andrew, Antwerp, May 17.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, May 17.
St. Enoch, Antwerp, May 13.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6.

Acacia, Gibraltar, May 26.
Algiers, Galveston, May 30.
Altai, Port Limon, May 30.
El Monte, New Orleans, June 1.
Friesland, Antwerp, May 27.
Hudson, New Orleans, May 31.
Manilla, Gibraltar, May 24.
Seminole, Jacksonville, June 3.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, May 26.
Tauric, Liverpool, May 27.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7.

Athos, Santa Martha, May 31.
Bulgaria, Hemburg, May 25.
Edam, Rotterdam, May 27.
Ems, Gibraltar, May 29.
Europe, London, May 26.
Lahn, Bremen, May 31.
Montarr, Gibraltar, May 24.
Teutonic, Liverpool, May 31.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8.

British Trader, Antwerp, May 27.
Montcalm, London, May 28.
Nueces, Galveston, June 1.
Prinz Regent Liutpold, Bremen, May 27.
Sorrento, Hamburg, May 25.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, June 1.
California, Gibraltar, May 27.
Campania, Liverpool, June 3.
Colorado, Hull, May 28.
Cufic, Liverpool, May 3.
Palatia, Hamburg, May 28.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10.

Citti di Palermo, Gibraltar, May 22.
Cluden, Amsterdam, May 27.
Comal, Galveston, June 3.
St. Louis, Southampton, June 3.

Arrived.

SS Madiara, (Br.,) Fraser, Barbados, &c., with mdse. to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 1:45 A. M. 5th.

SS Richmond, Catherine, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Catania, Furlong, San Juan, &c., May 16, with mdse. and passengers to New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Co.—vessel to Bowring & Archibald. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Olinda, (Ger.,) Hansen, Baracoa, &c., May 27, with mdse. and soldiers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 3d.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Poirot, Havre May 27, with mdse. and passengers to Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 6:36 A. M.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Hunter, Bristol May 17 and Swansea 20th, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:50 A. M.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Potjer, Rotterdam May 25 and Boulogne 26th, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:20 A. M.

SS Pocklington, (Br.,) Davies, Barbados May 27, with sugar and passengers to John Farnsvessel to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:55 A. M.

SS Beverly, (Br.,) McGrath, Port Maria, ½c., May 29, with mdse. and passengers to American Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:45 P. M.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah June 2, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Manuel L. Villaverde, (Span.,) Aldamiz, Havana May 31, with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Princess Anne, Boaz, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

U. S. transport Dixie Gurn, Matanzas May 30 and Havana June 1, with passengers to United States Quartermaster's Department. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., June 4, 9:30 P. M., southwest, moderate breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Neustria, (Fr.,) for Lisbon, &c.
SS Navahoe, (from Boston,) for Charleston, &c.

Miscellaneous.

Twenty-four passengers of the SS Manuel L. Villaverde, (Span.,) from Havana, were sent to Hoffman Island for observation.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 4.—SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 8:20 A. M. to-day.

SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) Capt. Richter, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Bremen to-day, not previously.

SS Montcalm, (Br.,) Capt. Shallis, from London for New York, passed Prawle Point to-day, not as previously reported.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Bence, from Antwerp for New York, passed Scilly to-day.

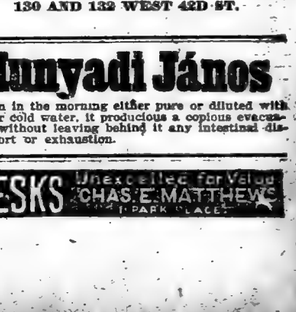

Your Outings

will be made doubly enjoyable by wearing a suit of FEATHERWEIGHT SERGE, the lightest cloth woven. Will help preserve your mental equilibrium on the hottest days. Suit to order, $15.50, from a selection of six different weaves and shades of blue.

Write for Samples.

SIX LITTLE TAILORS
BROADWAY, opposite Post Office.
BROOME AND BOWERY.

The "New"
Anti-Rusting Tinware.
Guaranteed Not to Rust.
LEWIS & CONGER,
130 AND 132 WEST 42D ST.

Hunyadi János
Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it producious a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

DESKS Unexcelled for Value CHAS. E. MATTHEWS 3 PARK PLACE

Wanamaker SHOE NEWS

Is the Most Important News in To-day's Newspapers.

BY actual count One Hundred and Twenty Thousand and Seven Hundred Pairs of Shoes are included in our extra offerings to-day. Not a plunger's spasm of excitement but a merchant's plan, calmly formed and thoroughly executed, appears in this announcement. The purpose is to make at the height of the season a sale of shoes that for cheapness and magnitude is without precedent. That purpose is accomplished to-day.

The shoes are all new. Their equals are selling at fifty per cent. higher prices throughout the shoe trade generally. In shapes and finish they are up to the minute.

The regular shoe store on the main floor is undisturbed.

The special offering is in the upper shoe store—fifth floor reached by ten elevators. Two elevators on the south side of the store will run express to add to the public convenience for this sale.

Men's Shoes.

First. They are all regular two-and-a-half dollar shoes. The price is

$1.40

They include:

Tan willow calf, laced, stout soles, full round toes.

Tan kidskin, laced opera toes.

Black satin oiled leather, laced and Congress, full globe and opera toes.

Second. They are all regular three dollar shoes. The price is

$1.70

They include:

Russet calf, laced, stout soles, English and bull-dog toes.

Brown kidskin, laced flexible soles, English and opera toes.

Black box and waxed calfskin, laced, full round toes with tips.

Third. They are all regular three and one-half dollar shoes. Price is

$2

They include:

Patent leather, laced and Congress, cloth and kid tops,—elegant full dress shoes.

Black waxed calfskin, laced, welted soles, full English and London toes.

Black and brown kidskin, laced, welted soles, London toes.

Tan and brown Russia calfskin, laced, welted soles, various stylish toe shapes.

Fourth. They are all regular three and one-half dollar shoes of very extra quality. The price is

$2.30

They include:

Tan Russia calfskin, laced, Oxfords, welted soles, full bulldog toes.

Black box calfskin, laced, welted soles, half London toes.

Tan kidskin, laced, welted and stitched soles, half London toes.

Women's Shoes

First. They are all of regular One Dollar and a Half value. The price is

$1

They include:

Black kidskin, laced and buttoned, flexible soles, patent leather and plain tips, half opera toes.

Black and tan kidskin Oxfords, turned soles, half opera toes.

Second. They are all of full Two and One-half Dollars' value. The price is

$1.40

They include:

Black and brown kidskin, laced and buttoned, kid and cashmere tops, flexible soles, plain and patent leather tips, medium opera toes.

Black and brown kidskin Oxfords, laced; kid and cashmere tops, flexible soles of various thicknesses; several toe shapes.

Third. They are all of full Three Dollar value. The price is

$1.70

They include:

Patent leather, laced, kid and cloth tops, flexible soles, opera toes, both narrow and full.

Black kidskin, laced, cashmere tops, flexible soles, patent leather tips, narrow opera toes.

Black kidskin, laced and buttoned, welted and stitched soles, patent leather tips, broad opera toes, medium heels.

Fourth. They are all of very high quality materials and full three dollar and half value. The price is

$2

They are all of black kidskin, laced and buttoned, welted and stitched soles, kid and patent leather tips, various toe shapes; in every detail are of the latest styles.

Boys' Shoes

Well worth two and two and one half dollars. The prices are

Sizes 12 to 2, $1.25
Sizes 2½ to 5½, $1.50

They include tan Russia calfskin and black box calfskin, laced, extra strong soles, broad English toes.

Children's Shoes,

Tan and black kidskin, common sense lasts, up-to-date styles, solid soles. The same as we have sold at 90c. for sizes 5 to 8. $1.20 for sizes 8½ to 10½. $1.40 for sizes 11 to 2.

The prices are now

65c., 80c. and 95c.,

respectively. These shoes are from the best makers of children's shoes in this country.

Richness and Cheapness in Silks.

These are tempting prices. The mere reduction in the figures is attractive and properly so. But it's not alone the prices that count.

Big things in silk-selling are a part of our daily store life, and we wouldn't waste much time or talk on limited quantities or commonplace values. The silks of this morning are neither limited nor common. Thousand of yards—remarkable aside from their cheapness.

This is a part of a sweeping clearance effort. It was many years ago that we ceased to cuddle our Summer stocks through the Winter. These are silks of Spring and Summer, 1899. Not one yard shall be sold in the Spring and Summer of 1900. And this is why;—we offer *now.*

$2 and $2.50 Silks at $1 and $1.50. 85c. Silks, 39c. to 40c.

Silks once 35c., now 20c.—A printed Gros d'Londres, in beige, reseda, green and olive.

Once 50c. and 65c., now 25c.—Rich cotton-back Satins, pinks and blues, two shades of each.

Once 40c. to 85c., now 30c.—Rich Printed Foulards, Printed Japanese Silks.

Once 75c., now 35c.—Rich Printed Shanghai Silks, large quality in blue and white.

Once $1 and $1.25, now 40c.—Richly Printed Foulards and Shanghai Silks; stripes, figures or flowers.

Once 80c. and 85c., now 40c.—Plain Colored Taffetas; orange, lavender, old rose, and violet.

Once 75c., now 45c.—Rich Corded Taffetas; white cords on lavender, blue, turquois, pink, and beige.

Once $1 to $1.35, now 50c.—Rich Printed India Silks; Double Corded Taffetas; Fancy Taffetas in stripes and figures; Plain Colored Taffetas in old rose, orange, cerise, red, metallic blue, gray, and lavender.

Main aisle.

$1 and $2 Silks at 50c. to 75c. 75c. Silks, 25c. to 45c. 35c. Silks, 20c.

Once $1.10, now 55c.—Rich Satin Stripe Taffetas, white with new red beige, cardinal and cerise; also rich Swiss Taffetas with hair-lines of color on white.

Once $1 to $2, now 60c.—Round Cord Bengaline, in nile. Also beautiful Fancy Figured and Striped Taffetas in fresh colorings. And rich Corded Satin Stripe Taffetas.

Once $1.50 to $1.65, now 70c.—Rich Plaid Taffetas; rich Canalae Striped Taffetas; rich Warp Printed Taffetas.

Once $1.25, now 75c.—Rich Gros d'Londres, in cream. Also 28-in. Liberty Satins in ivory white.

Once $2, now $1—Rich Satin Stripe Taffetas, in green and white.

Once $2.25, now $1.25—Rich French Taffetas; blue with plaid stripe.

Once $2 to $4.50, now $1.50—Rich White Silks and Satins; figures and stripes; some moire. Also rich Parisian Evening Silks, for opera wraps and theatre waists; exquisite colorings.

Tenth Street Aisle

An Astonishing Tale of Brushes

There are several thousand of these brushes, but it's a one-day tale, for a better offer we have seldom had the pleasure of presenting.

Really good, solid-back, real-bristle hair-brushes, as you know, cost from 50c. to $4.50 each. What do you think of the $4 grade offered at 75c.? And that's only a part.

The goods are called "seconds,"—for what reason you would never guess nor care. In every respect they are absolutely perfect, save that in the final polishing of the woods slight scratches, sap-marks and tiny cracks were developed. Not one of these so-called imperfections would affect your choice any; in fact, a careful examination of twenty brushes taken at random revealed visible faults in four only. They may have been present in the other sixteen, but if they were the writer couldn't find them.

There are hair-brushes of all kinds and sizes, in real ebony, olive-wood, satin-wood and foxwood, intended to retail at from 50c. to $4.

Prices are 25c., 50c. and 75c.

There are ebonized hair-brushes, mounted in sterling silver, for 50c., 75c. and 85c.

There are fine, French, four-row tooth brushes, in a large assortment of sizes for Ten Cents each.

There is a good assortment of bath brushes, with adjustable handles, at 20 and 25c. each. Fairly priced at 75c.

On a special table,—Tenth Street Aisle.

A Timely Towel Sale

Thousands of dozens; the most wanted goods; the nick of timeliness, and the lowest prices ever marked on equal grades and quantities.

That is the gist of a Wanamaker linen story detailed in full below, that has even more than the usual economic importance.

There couldn't be a time in the year when such a chance as this would be better appreciated. Not one word of what follows should be missed.

At 8c.—Huckaback, with fringed ends; 16x31 in.
At 8c.—Good bleached crash towels for the kitchen; 17x31 in.
At 10c.—Extra heavy crash towels; 17x35 in.
At 10c.—Fringed huckaback; 17x35 in.; the usual 12½c. quality.
At 10c.—Snow white Turkish bath towels; 17x42 in.; our 12½c. kind.
At 12½c.—Bleached Turkish bath towels; large size; heavy quality.
At 10c.—Hemmed huckaback; good quality; 17x33 in.
At 18c.—Big hemmed and fringed Turkish bath towels; 25c. kind.
At 18c.—Heavy hemmed huckaback; 18½x37½ in.
At 18c.—Big handsome fringed damask towels; various prettily colored borders; 23x48 in.; regular 25c. kind.
At 18c.—Damask towels with fringed ends; colored border and plain white; 24x49 in.; 25c. quality.
At 25c.—Extra heavy bleached Irish huckaback; hemmed ends; 21½x39 in.
At 25c.—Fine quality German huckaback; hemstitched ends; 21x43 in.
At 25c.—Irish huckaback; fringed ends; 23x44 in.
At 35c.—Fine quality Irish huckaback; fringed ends; famous "Old Bleach" make; 23½x42 in.; 50c. quality.
At 35c.—Big handsome snow white German damask towels, with knotted fringe and drawn work borders; 24½x48 in.; regular 50c. grade.

TOWELING

At 8c. yd.—Bleached and brown twilled crash; heavy, durable goods; 12½c. kind.
At 10c. yd.—Loom twilled crash.
Fine grade bleached twilled crash; colored line border; 17 in., 16c. kind, at 12½c. yd. 19 in., 18c. kind, at 15c. yd.

Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts,

A Quartette of Dress Goods Bargains

Gauze Muslins, made of pure silk, deftly striped with satin, daintily printed with the prettiest and "coolest" of designs. Filmy, shimmery, simply-rich, that's the fabric we are selling for 25c. a yard, and making a stir therewith. The price up to last Thursday, here and everywhere, was 60c. a yard. We began with 20,000 yards. We have barely 6,000 yards left,—two days more will end it.

PINEAPPLE GRENADINE, an ever-faithful favorite, at 39c. a yard. Distinctly a midsummer dress fabric, and here's a bargain in it long before mid-summer needs are apparent. Sixty-odd patterns. The lowest previous price was 48c.

SCOTCH GALATEA STRIPES at 18c. a yard. It's a 30c. grade of the well-known goods, for they are real Scotch exportations,—not the American copy thereof. A notable fabric for children's Summer dresses. 17 designs to choose among.

BLACK MOHAIR CREPONS,—reduced prices on 23 designs like this:—

$1.75 and $2 grades at $1.50 yd.
$1.50 and $1.75 grades, $1.25 yd.
$1.25 and $1.50 grades at $1 yd.

In and about the Rotunda.

More About Women's Tailored Suits

These are late-season prices, and are as low as they are likely to get. It may seem a little odd that the difference in time between a Monday and a Monday should make a $50 suit become a $25 one. But such is mercantile life, the tenets of good merchandising. Tailored costumes in many styles and cloths, but all our own, and consequently all they should be. Two examples of what an advancing season does with fair prices.

At $25 each—An assortment of styles in just the cloths and colors you are choosing when your choice is free. Scarcely two alike. There are many suits in this lot that were priced at $45 and $50 one week ago.

At $40 each—A number of the finest styles we have shown this season, in the richest materials this Spring's fashions knew. Some of these were $75; more were $60.

Second floor, Broadway.

WOMEN LAWYERS MEET.

Plan at East Orange to Form a Feminine Bar Association.

The women lawyers of New York City and vicinity met on Saturday afternoon for the first time. They met at the invitation of Miss Mary G. Potter of the New York Bar, Miss Mary Philbrook of the New Jersey Bar, and Dr. Mary D. Hussey of the class of 1898 of the New York University Law School at the residence of Dr. Hussey, on Arlington Avenue, East Orange.

The meeting was held under the trees, where refreshments were served in the intervals of business. Fourteen New York and three New Jersey lawyers were present, besides sixteen graduates of the New York University Law School who have not yet taken the bar examinations. Most of these lawyers have received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the New York University, although one graduate of the Cornell Law School was present.

There was a lively discussion, in which most of those present took part, as to organizing in some manner for mutual benefit. After many views had been expressed the following committee was appointed to consider the question and call another meeting: Miss Gail Laughlin, Miss Mary G. Potter, Miss Rosalie Loew, Miss Mary Philbrook, Dr. Mary D. Hussey, Mrs. Dangerfield, and Mrs. Rose Levere.

Miss Mary Philbrook of Newark, attorney for the New Jersey Legal Aid Society, presided, and among those who took part in the discussions were Mrs. Levere, Miss Edith A. Reiffert, Miss Laughlin, a graduate of the class of 1898 of the Cornell Law School; Miss Isabella Pettus, President of the Alumnae Association of the Women's Law Class; Miss Rosalie Loew, one of the attorneys for the New York Legal Aid Society; Mrs. F. H. Carpenter, attorney for the Society of New England Women; Mrs. Dangerfield Potter, Miss Alice Serber, Miss Julia A. Wilson, and Miss Ethel R. Evans.

Appreciated in Washington.

"Baseball's a great institution," exclaimed the acrimonious man.

"I thought you were against it?"

"I used to be, but I've changed my mind. It's a great thing. There ought to be more of it. It gives people something to talk about besides politics."—Washington Star.

The Wanamaker Store.

Success Succeeds Success

A year ago we closed the Wanamaker History Club because we had sold our edition of Ridpath's History—at an average saving of $25 to each of our club members.

That was the largest transaction in books we know anything about—with one exception.

Now we are closing the Wanamaker Library Club because our edition of the International Library will be entirely sold out within the next nine days.

The Library Club has been a greater success than the History Club. The saving to each club member averages $44.

Almost every day since the close of the History Club we have had to refuse orders for Ridpath's History from people who wanted to secure the reduced price after it was too late.

No doubt there will be hundreds, thousands likely, who will come in to buy the *International Library* after June 14th, only to find that the half-price chance is gone.

WILL IT BE YOU?

Suppose you take a set of the International to the country with you this Summer instead of paper novels? Wouldn't you get just as much fun out of the Library? Its editors tried to select the most interesting things from the best books in all the world. Wouldn't you be just this much ahead—that you would have the satisfaction that always comes from doing something worth while?

The 20 big volumes of the International contain the *best* stories, the *best* poems, the *best* essays, the *best* of everything that has ever been written. The wisest book experts in Europe and America made the selections. Is it likely you could choose better for yourself? Even if you could choose better, isn't it worth while to have their selections before you, just to compare your own with?

And the illustrations—503 of them—all full page and beautifully executed, a big picture gallery of the persons, places and subjects famed in song and story.

They will be the favorite books in every home they enter.

Mail this Coupon To-day. (T.)

JOHN WANAMAKER, New York.

Enclosed find $1 for membership in the Wanamaker Library Club. Send set to address below. I agree to pay balance in 15 monthly payments.

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

The Club Price Is Only One-Half the Publishers' Lowest Price

The complete set (20 big vols.), any binding, is sent to those joining the Wanamaker Club.

The membership fee is **ONLY $1.** You are allowed ten days to examine the books. If you choose to return them, your dollar is refunded. If you keep them, you pay monthly, for 15 months, $2 for cloth binding, $3 for half morocco, $4 for rich three-quarter levant, or $6 for sumptuous full levant, such as delights the connoisseur. We recommend one of the leather bindings as being more appropriate for so large a volume, and more durable. Specimen pages and full information concerning club membership mailed free.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts., N. Y.

TWO CENTURIES OF TEA

Virtues the Chinese Believed They Found in the Plant.

THE WORLD'S FAVORITE DRINK

First Tea Imported from China—Then the Japanese and Formosa Varieties Grew More Popular.

While investigating the history of tea, an English writer came across a rare manuscript in the British Museum giving a quaint summary of the virtues of the herb called tea or chée. It was dated Oct. 20, 1686, and purported to be a translation from the Chinese, as follows:

1. It purifies the Blood that which is Grosse and Heavy.
2. It vanquisheth heavy Dreams.
3. It easeth the Brain of heavy Damps.
4. Easeth and Cureth giddiness and pains in the Heade.
5. Prevents the Dropsie.
6. Drieth moist humors in the Heade.
7. Consumes Rawnesse.
8. Opens Obstructions.
9. Clears the Sight.
10. Cleanseth and Purifieth humors and hot Liver.
11. Purifieth defects of the bladder and Kidneys.
12. Vanquishes superfluous Sleep.
13. Drives away dizziness, makes one nimble and Valiant.
14. Encourages the Heart and drives away Feare.
15. Drives away paines of the Collick.
16. Strengthens the inward parts and quickens the understanding.
17. Strengthens the Memory.
18. Sharpens the will and quickens the understanding.
19. Purges safely the Gaul.
20. Strengthens the use of due benevolence.

From the foregoing it seems that the "cup that cheers" was a beverage very highly esteemed in England 200 years ago. Its introduction was an event of great significance. Its medicinal and wholesome qualities had been proclaimed in advance, and its arrival was hailed with delight as a substitute for intoxicants.

Tea did not became a popular beverage for a long period, as the masses were precluded from drinking it by reason of its exorbitant price. The Dutch East India Company monopolized the traffic and supplied the limited demand for many years. Later, when England and other nations effected treaties with China, tea became an extensive article of commerce in Europe. It figured conspicuously as a bone of contention between the mother country and her colonies in 1773 in Boston and other ports. It was a luxury enjoyed by the aristocracy in the colonies up to 1790, in which year 88 pounds were imported direct from China in an American vessel. In the next decade the entire importation was 1,343 pounds. In 1801-02 came 9,451 pounds; in 1815-16 came 20,820 pounds. A portion of this was exported to England. The consumption in 1820 was less than one-half pound per capita. From this date up to 1850 the importations were about equal to the consumption, which had increased to 1.22 pounds per capita.

At this period the treaty ports, namely, Foo-Choo, Shanghai, Amoy, Hongkong, and Canton, were declared open. The influx of China's productions increased slowly, as the transportation was made in old hulks, which required from twelve to fourteen months for each voyage. Later, the clipper ships replaced these, and the time was lessened to five months. The Suez Canal reduced the time to sixty days, and now the Pacific Mail steamers and railroads deliver goods from China and Japan in this city within thirty days.

Previous to 1856 China produced nine-tenths of all the tea grown. The varieties comprised green, English breakfast, or Congow, Oolong, Powchong, and Bohea. The advent of Japanese tea in 1855-6 opened a new feature in the United States markets. Its first appearance was not inviting, as it was uncolored, and was packed in uncouth wooden boxes, unmatted. The science of preparation was then unknown to the Japanese. There was apparently no limit to the production of this tea, and its cup quality was delicious. When a treaty was concluded with Japan in 1859 Americans gained access to the tea markets of that country, and without delay proceded to manipulate the leaf so as to make it more acceptable in our markets. The distinctive feature of the tea in infusion popularized it, and the demand soon exceded that of all other kinds. This remained the case for a number of years.

In 1869 Formosa tea was introduced here direct from the virgin soil. Its advent produced no little excitement, as the tea was superior in every respect to any then imported. When it was exposed in bulk it filled the room with a delightful odor, and from the infusion came a flavor resembling the extract of flowers—a perfect bouquet—the higher grades excelling in this respect. This character of tea is in greater demand and consumption in excess of all other kinds.

Tea is picked each year from May to September. The first picking is in May, the second in June and July, and the third in August and September. The latter comprises inferior grades and refuse.

During the civil war Congress imposed a duty of 29 cents per pound on tea. Gradually prices advanced, until the best grades of green tea sold from first hands at $1.50 to $2.50 a pound. The lowest grade was 90 cents; Formosas, $1.75; Foo-Choo, $1.50; Amoy Oolongs, $1 to $1.25, &c. These prices were maintained until the duty was removed in 1872, from which time prices declined down to 1883, when the Tea Adulteration bill became a law. Under the operation of this law millions of pounds of tea unfit for consumption were rejected. The Government appointed examiners for the ports of New York, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, and Tacoma. Under their supervision the rejections were submitted to a Board of Arbitrators. If their rejections were sustained, the tea was reshipped or destroyed. Like most laws a way was found to evade it, and relief was sought and found in the Standard law of April, 1897. This proved to be a sanitary measure, and no impure or unwholesome tea is now admitted. This law was rendered necessary by the fact that foreign capital was largely employed to throw upon the markets of this country the refuse and impure stock from China and Japan. No other country would admit it. No other country admitted tea free of duty.

Previous to 1875 all engaged in the importation of tea prospered and made fortunes. During the civil war and up to that date every dollar invested paid from 25 to 100 per cent. profit; since, there have been very few years when the profits exceeded the losses. Some of the largest and oldest houses in China have been wrecked in the last decade, such as Russell & Co., Colgate, Baker & Co., and Adamson, Bell & Co. These failures forced many here to retire. Many dealers of prominence in the trade here twenty years ago were forced into retirement and are forgotten.

The increased production of tea in Ceylon and India during the last ten years, in addition to that from China and Japan, has tended to depress values. A review of the yearly importations for twenty years is interesting: In 1875 this country received 63,000,000 pounds value, $22,000,000; in 1890 the receipts were 83,000,000 pounds, and the value $16,000,000; in 1895 the figures were 98,000,000 pounds, and the value $13,000,000; in 1896 110,000,000 pounds and $13,500,000 in value, and in 1897, 93,000,000 pounds, and $12,000,000 in value.

It will be observed that receipts increased 75 per cent. and values decreased 45 per cent. This is largely accounted for in the excess of inferior goods.

The consumption in the United States in 1896 was 100,000,000 pounds, or about 1.36 pounds per capita. At the same time, in England and her possessions, 221,000,000 pounds were used, or 5.65 pounds per capita.

It may be of interest to many to know the rates of duty on tea imposed by the United States from 1816 to 1872. These were as follows: In 1816, transported by United States vessels, 28 cents a pound; by foreign vessels, 38 cents a pound. This was changed in 1830 to 12 cents in the case of United States vessels and 20 cents in the case of foreign vessels. From 1832 to 1842, when entering by United States vessels, tea was admitted free, when on foreign vessels the duty was 10 cents a pound. During the civil war, on Aug. 5, 1861, a fifteen-cent duty was imposed. Dec. 24, 1861, it was changed to 20 cents. June 30, 1864, an additional 5 cents was added, making it 25 cents. This rate was continued to July 14, 1870, when it was reduced to 15 cents a pound. May 1, 1872, it was made free, and until June 13, 1898, it was exempt from duty.

J. A.

KANSAS AS A WOOL COUNTRY.

Remarkable Records of Shearings Reported by the State Department of Agriculture.

TOPEKA, June 3.—A suggestion as to the adaptability of Kansas for wool production is afforded by well-attested records of some of its flocks, which are easily accessible, says Secretary F. D. Coburn of the Kansas Department of Agriculture in the board's recent quarterly report devoted to "The Modern Sheep." One of these, consisting of several hundred head of thoroughbred and high-grade merinos, has had for many years and still has its home in Sedgwick County.

At a public shearing a four-year-old ram of this flock, weighing 120 pounds after shearing, yielded a fleece of one year and sixteen days' growth, weighing, wholly without artificially weighting or "doctoring," 52 pounds—by 7¼ pounds the heaviest authenticated year's growth ever shorn. The same ram, when two and three years old, sheared 37¼ and 44¼ pounds, respectively, making an average yield of 44 3-5 pounds for each of the three years, or more than any year-old fleece ever previously taken from a sheep. The two heaviest fleeces ever taken from a sheep in two consecutive years were also his.

This animal was born and reared in Kansas, and his sire at one time produced a fleece of 33 pounds and 13 ounces, which weighed 18 pounds 4 ounces of cleansed wool ready for the spindle, or 2 pounds and 2 ounces heavier than any cleansed fleece of which there is record. While the foregoing is a wonderful record for a single sheep, the ram mentioned does not by any means stand alone in the phenomenal yields of wool in Kansas, for to this same Kansas flock to which he belonged stands the credit of producing the heaviest fleece ever shorn from a yearling ram—28 pounds; and also 28 pounds—fourteen month's growth—from a yearling ewe.

In addition to all this, there was sheared from a three-year-old ram a fleece of one year and three days' growth, weighing forty-six pounds; from a ewe, a fleece weighing thirty pounds. Forty-seven two-year-olds averaged twenty-seven and a quarter pounds; twenty-seven yearlings made an average of a small fraction less than eighteen pounds per fleece, while the entire registered flock of 247 head made the remarkable average of eighteen pounds twelve ounces each. Three breeding rams sheared thirty-eight and a half, forty-one, and forty-one and a half pounds respectively; a five-year-old ewe, with a sucking lamb, twenty-seven pounds fourteen ounces, and a yearling ram, twenty-four and three-quarter pounds. Taken all together, this showing is so remarkable as to be well nigh incredible, but as the shearing was done in public, the weights, as published, can be verified by numerous reputable witnesses.

In view of the above, it is interesting to know something of the management of these sheep. They were never permitted to go hungry nor want for pure water; they were carefully housed each night during the Winter and at all times when the weather was stormy. In the Winter these sheep were fed principally on corn, corn fodder, and sheaf oats, along with a light ration of cottonseed meal. The cottonseed meal kept them in a good, healthy condition, and has much the same effect as feeding turnips, beets, and other roots. While it seems to be an excellent food for producing heavy fleeces, it is not esteemed equal to corn for fattening. For rapid fattening, a ration of corn in the morning and cottonseed meal in the evening were found to give very satisfactory results.

THE MURDER OF COL. FOUNTAIN.

Capt. Curry Says that Cattle Thieves Conspired to Kill Four Men.

HILLSBOROUGH, New Mexico, June 4.—Capt. George Curry, former Sheriff of Lincoln County, has arrived here and discloses information that has been heretofore well guarded concerning a conspiracy to murder four men, of whom the only one actually killed was Col. Fountain. Capt. Curry does not implicate Lee and Gilliland, who are now being tried for the murder of Col. Fountain and his son, but says:

"If the Court will admit my evidence I can tell who planned the killing and who vainly lay in wait for Col. Fountain at a time before he was killed.

"'Slick' Miller, one of my prisoners, made a confession to me, which I have kept secret, having no occasion to divulge it till now. There were three men in the plot, and all had been indicted for stealing cattle. I had been instrumental in some of the cases, and they agreed to put me out of the way, too. James E. Cree of the V. V. Cattle Company, a large Scotch syndicate, was to be killed. I told him quietly what I knew, and he, fearing that he would yet be murdered, returned to Scotland and is waiting until this affair is settled. W. C. McDonald of the Carrizzo Cattle Company, another who was active in the prosecution of the cattle thieves, was to murdered, as was Col. Fountain, who was the attorney for the Southeastern New Mexico Cattle Company. Miller was convicted of cattle stealing, and the two other conspirators carried out but a part of their agreement."

Capt. Curry added that Miller told him that the bodies of Col. Fountain and his son are buried in the White Sands, near the Sacramento Mountains. A thorough search of these sands may disclose the bodies, but it is feared that the drifting nature of the soil will have buried them too deep. Capt. Curry held a conference with the attorneys for the defense, and the indications are that they will use him as a witness.

WESTERN TOWN ON WHEELS.

Sold Out to a Rival Town, with Which It Is to be Consolidated.

EL RENO, Oklahoma, June 4.—Mountain View, Oklahoma, that was organized in a day, broke another record to-day. A rival town existed a mile and a half west, and it was deemed advisable to consolidate it with Mountain View.

Oakdale, the rival, was purchased outright for $34,380, and now is on wheels and strung out on the road to Mountain View.

This is probably the first case of buying a whole town that the annals of the West record.

A Chicago Coroner Commits Suicide.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Deputy Coroner M. F. Mandelbaum committed suicide at his home late last night, shooting himself through the head. It is not known why he did it. Last Fall he was struck on the head at a ward meeting, and his assailant was instantly killed by some one. Mandelbaum was prominent as a Republican politician, and had held several offices. He was born thirty-eight years ago in Rochester, N. Y., but had lived here since his childhood. He was married and had several children.

Ship Timber Manufacturer a Suicide.

WARREN, Ohio, June 4.—W. C. Stiles, a well-known ship-timber manufacturer, committed suicide to-day. Ill-health was the cause. He owned large mills in Ohio and Tennessee. He was a member of the Sixth Ohio Cavalry during the civil war.

Senator Fairbanks Off for Alaska.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Senator Fairbanks of Indiana and Mrs. Fairbanks and Controller of the Currency Dawes, with Mrs. Dawes, left here to-day for Seattle, where they will embark on the McCulloch for a visit to Alaskan points.

IN THE TEXTILE MARKETS

Demand for Dry Goods Causes Advances in Several Lines.

DRESS GOODS BUSINESS QUIET

Little Change Noted in Condition of the Cotton Goods Market—Imported Hosiery Active.

The general tone of the dry goods market as a whole still continues to show improvement. The manufacturing clothier is beginning to do business in earnest, and has during the week placed a number of good duplicate orders for Fall weights. As conditions now are, any business done by the clothier must almost immediately be reflected to the primary market, and the next few weeks will develop without doubt an excellent amount of trading.

The advance on piece dyes started the ball rolling, and during the week several important lines have been advanced on an average of 5 per cent., and one or two reported as having advanced 7½ per cent. These advances have included all worsted fancies and cotton-back fancy worsteds and cotton-mixed. Some lines of woolens also have been very sharply advanced. One line of fancy cassimeres is reported to have been raised 10½ points, but the line is practically sold up.

In regard to the piece dyes, which have been advanced from 5 to 7½ per cent., this does not seem to act as a check in any way on the clothiers' demand, but, on the contrary, they are even more anxious today to place good contracts if reasonably quick deliveries can be promised. These promises cannot always be given, and this leads to the "shopping" on the part of the clothier for the goods almost regardless of prices.

Cady worsteds are being contracted for in a gratifying way. The market is pretty well cleaned up on these goods, and indications point to further advances in the near future. Piece-dyed serges are also very popular in all weights from 12 ounce to 24 ounce, though 16 ounce weights take the bulk of the orders. Fancy worsteds are in good demand, particularly stripes. This demand is for all grades, ranging from $1.50 up to $3.5 per yard, though the best business by far is on lines costing from $1.75 to $2.50 per yard.

Fancy cotton mixed worsteds have been quite lively in prices, ranging from 75 cents to $1.25, with the best business at $1.10 and $1.15. Cheviots in novelty fancies have had the biggest business of that line, at around $1.25. Patterns and colorings of a bright, nobby character are most popular, and are to be found in great varieties. All-wool cassimeres from $1 to $2 show a fair business, but it is not up to the other lines.

All agents are speaking confidently of the approaching Spring season. There is a considerable speculation in regard to the price basis. The market will naturally wait for the "combination" to set the pace. There is some danger that the smaller mills will hasten their opening on account of the already well-cleaned-up condition of the light weights. In fact, contracts have already been taken at an advance of only 2½ cents over current ruling prices.

There is an increase to be noted in the supplementary business for overcoatings. This is not as yet general, and some agents have felt very little of it. Plain and fancy-backed coverts at from $1 to $1.75 have secured business. Kerseys are quiet, although some business is coming to hand for $1 and $1.25 goods. There are inquiries for $1 all-wool kerseys, but nothing of consequence found. Friezes are fairly active at from $1.05 to $1.15 for 34 and 36 ounce goods. Beavers are slow and chinchillas moderate.

Wool and worsted dress goods are quiet, as a rule, though there has been some fair trading. There have been a number of buyers in the market, but their purchases have run to broadcloths, henriettas, cashmeres, serges, &c. It is not possible to form any clear idea of what fabrics will take the lead when the regular business finally develops, but for plain goods it looks the brightest. In fancies, stripes are placed on zibeline plaids. Crapons are expected to hold their own, both in imported and domestic makes. Homespuns will undoubtedly be good. There is a moderate business coming forward in cloakings, in venetians and kerseys, and something in coverts and beavers.

There is practically no change to note in the condition of the cotton goods market. Business has been refused for brown cottons in heavy sheetings, though the demand has been good. Prices are without change. Lightweight coarse and fine brown and gray goods are also very firm. Bleached cottons, owing to the non-availability of supplies, are quiet, except for forward delivery. Blue denims show more activity, on a basis of 9 cents for nine-ounce goods.

Dark fancy calicoes for Fall have been fairly active, both from buyers on the spot and salesmen on the road. Standard makes accept orders "at value only," except in one or two cases, where sellers have accepted 5½ cents, long price. There is a quiet business in light fancies, but the market is well cleaned up.

There has been a most satisfactory and steady business in imported hosiery. All fine lines are very short, and prices are exceptionally strong. Extracted goods, particularly in blue and black, have been received very favorably, although the selling is largely confined to the small polka-dot effects.

There is little life to be found in the underwear department. The reorder business has not yet begun to show much activity, and the lightweights are doing very little. This is expected at just this season, and the agents are not very much disappointed at it. Flat goods are still looking for the business that was formerly accorded them, but they are not all taken up yet, although as a rule most of the production is disposed of by the 1st of April.

Fancy underwear for the warm weather has, taking the season through, been a good line, and the market is in a good condition in this direction. In the Fall lines, there have been some very fine goods shown in fancies, not as a rule, of the glaring colors that have been seen this Spring, but in those that will appeal to good taste. Some of the patterns and colorings will not only sell well, but will materially assist in the trimming of the windows of any retail store.

DISCONTENT AT SANTIAGO.

Gen. Brooke Appoints a Press Censor to Regulate Newspapers.

SANTIAGO, June 4.—In view of the continued publication of inflammatory editorials in the local press, Governor General Brooke has issued an order directing the appointment of a press censor for Santiago. The editors are indignant, but the public generally is pleased.

The seditious articles have not been in any sense an expression of the general opinion. Several anonymous letters have been received by United States military officers here threatening an uprising at an early date unless certain concessions, essentially preposterous, are granted. One of these communications names June 20 as the date fixed for an outbreak.

New Race Track for Havana.

HAVANA, June 4.—Several influential residents are planning to form a stock company and to buy land suitable for a jockey club and race track, the intention being to have a meeting in February, continuing for a week. Large purses will be offered, and the enterprise will be conducted in connection with the American Southwestern Circuit, the horses leaving here in time for the Spring races in New Orleans. Lieut. Mitchell of the Signal Corps, Assistant Auditor Halford, and the enlisted man, who were injured in yesterday's races, are doing well, and no anxiety is felt regarding any of them.

Capt. Brickley's Valuable Lantern.

A valuable war relic is in the possession of Capt. W. C. Brickley of 373 Quincy Street, Brooklyn. It is the old lantern which has been kept in Santiago for more than two centuries. In 1580 it was presented to the Morro Castle by a Spanish Admiral, who had used it on his flagship. It was afterward removed to the arsenal, where it illuminated the courtyard for over seventy-five years.

Embargo on Mail for Texas Removed.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 4.—State Health Officer Blunt to-day acceded to the demands of business men of Texas who have interests in New Orleans, and issued instructions for the admission of New Orleans mail into Texas, provided that new mail clerks are substituted at the Louisiana border. Dr. Blunt received a telegram from the Marine Hospital Service surgeons this morning, declaring that the recent case in New Orleans which led to the establishment of the Texas quarantine was not yellow fever.

THE WORLD'S COAL OUTPUT.

This Country Will Probably Soon Lead All Others in Production, but Takes Low Rank in Exports.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The coal production and consumption of the world during the past fifteen years are presented in some tables just prepared by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. These show that while the United Kingdom is still the largest coal producer of the world, the United States is a close second, and if the present rate of gain is continued, will soon become the leading coal producing country of the world.

The coal production of the United Kingdom in 1897 was 202,000,000 tons, that of the United States 170,000,000 tons, Germany 91,000,000, France 30,000,000, Belgium 22,000,000, Austria-Hungary 12,000,000, Russia nearly 10,000,000, Australasia nearly 6,000,000, Japan over 5,000,000, British India 4,000,000, Canada nearly 4,000,000, and Spain 2,000,000. No other country reached 1,000,000 tons in production.

The United States has gained much more rapidly during the fifteen years under consideration than has the United Kingdom or any of the important coal producing countries of the world, her gain during the fifteen years being over 73 per cent., and that of the United Kingdom less than 24 per cent. The announcement just made by the geological survey that the coal product of the United States in 1898 was 219,836,000 short tons against 226,287,000 for Great Britain shows that the United States will soon become the leading coal producing nation.

As an exporter of coal, however, the United States takes low rank in proportion to its production, and stands fourth in the list of countries. In 1897, the exportations [illegible] from the United Kingdom were 48,000,000 tons, from Germany 12,000,000, from Belgium over 5,000,000, and from the United States a little less than 4,000,000. In 1898, the quantity exported was slightly above 4,000,000 tons. Australasia comes next to the United States, her exports amounting to nearly 3,000,000 tons, while France exported about 2,500,000, Japan 2,000,000, and Canada about 1,250,000 tons in 1897.

France is the largest coal importing country, her importations in 1897 being nearly 12,000,000 tons, while Germany imported 6,000,000, Austria-Hungary 5,000,000, Italy 4,250,000, Canada nearly 4,000,000, Belgium nearly 3,000,000, Russia 2,500,000, Sweden over 2,250,000, the United States nearly 1,500,000, and Australasia 7,000,000.

Great Britain is also the largest consumer of coal in proportion to population, her coal consumption in 1897 being 3.87 tons per capita, that of Belgium 2.70 tons, the United States 2.42, Germany 1.58, Canada 1.25, France 0.98, Australasia 0.97, Sweden 0.50, Austria-Hungary 0.37, Spain 0.19, Italy 0.13, Russia 0.09, and Japan 0.07 of a ton per capita.

According to these figures, which are summarized from a report of the production of the principal countries of the world, just issued by the British Government, the United States now produces about 30 per cent. of the coal of the world, the coal production of the fourteen countries enumerated being in 1897 566,000,000 tons, of which the United States produced 170,000,000, while in 1883 she produced but 27 per cent. of the total coal product. The 1898 figures make an even more satisfactory showing for the United States.

CALLS LABOR MEN SELFISH.

Delegate Perrine Rebukes Trades Unions at a Meeting of the Central Federated Union.

Delegate William A. Perrine of the Iron Moulders yesterday administered a rebuke to the selfishness of trades unions at the meeting of the Central Federated Union. He read a letter from Assemblyman Streifler expressing regret that the Central Federated Union had passed a vote of censure on Assemblyman John J. O'Connell for voting in favor of the bill permitting locomotive and marine engineers to obtain licenses as stationary engineers after passing a satisfactory examination. The letter said that it savored of injustice to censure Assemblyman O'Connell, as he had always been a friend of labor unions. A similar letter was received from J. P. Hooley, Chairman of the Workingmen's State Federation. Many unions had been in favor of the bill, it said, and Mr. O'Connell thought that he was carrying out the wishes of organized labor in voting for it.

Then Delegate Perrine said: "The trouble with New York unions is their darned selfishness. They call capitalists selfish, but they could give the capitalists points when it comes to intolerance. The New York unions want to build a wall around themselves, and let no one work at their trade. If people came from New Jersey to work here, that have as good a right to work as any one else, they are called scabs. What right have stationary engineers' unions here to keep other people from working at their trade if those people are crowded out in other branches through such changes as the use of electricity for steam? The New York unions are making a laughing stock of themselves, and if they do not adopt a more liberal and sensible policy they will gain the contempt of every good citizen."

The Central Federated Union received a letter from the War Department in reply to a letter from the union asking whether the department was responsible for Gen. Merriam's actions in the Coeur d'Alene district. The gist of the reply, which has been published, was that Gen. Merriam had done his duty.

Delegate Harris said he was shocked at the reply, which meant nothing at all. He said: "I do not object to the General's preserving the peace, but I do object to his edicts calling on the men to leave the labor unions, and in referring to the unions as criminal organizations. Trades unions have always been in favor of peace. It was the other side that created the disturbance. During the railroad strikes in Buffalo the railroad companies burned 300 old cars, and said that the strikers did it."

Delegate Hawkes said that at a conference of representatives of labor unions held last week at 28 Lafayette Place resolutions were passed denouncing Gen. Merriam, and demanding his recall, and that copies of the resolution had been sent to all unions, with a request to indorse the resolution, and send it to the War Department. The meeting sanctioned the action of the conference, and directed the Secretary to write to the War Department stating that its reply was unsatisfactory, and asking for the revocation of Gen. Merriam's order in regard to trades unions.

A letter was received from the Druggists' League, whose bill for shorter hours was killed, saying that it was going to demand the passage of a municipal ordinance for drug stores. This ordinance will provide that drug stores may "open on Sundays and legal holidays and after 8 P. M. on weekdays only for the sale of surgical dressings and medical supplies on the written order of a practicing physician for immediate use under penalty of $50 fine for every violation of the ordinance." The letter further said that soon the Druggists' League would organize a system of sanitary pharmacies.

Delegate Thimme of the Druggists' League said that Gov. Roosevelt had many friends among drug store proprietors; that the Lieutenant Governor was closely allied to the drug trade, and that Senator Platt was formerly a druggist.

The matter was referred to the Committee on Municipal Legislation.

THE BAKER AND HOWARD FEUD.

Col. Williams of the Lexington Battalion May Need Reinforcements.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 4.—Friends and relatives of the members of the Lexington battalion of the State Guard, which left here yesterday for Clay County to prevent trouble between the Baker and Howard families while some of the former are being tried for killing members of the Howard family, are greatly alarmed over the news that Col. Williams has asked that more troops be held in readiness to reinforce the battalion at Manchester.

Col. Williams adds that the men are deserting, and that Surgeon Wheeler did not appear as ordered, thus leaving the battalion without a doctor. Owing to reports which Col. Williams has heard at London about arms and ammunition being shipped to the Howards, he fears there will be an attempt to take the Bakers away from the troops and kill them.

Col. Williams also states in his telegram that troops are needed in London to prevent bloodshed over the failure of the jury in the case of Lawyer E. K. Wilson to agree last night. The people accuse Judge Colson of ruling in favor of the prisoner. The lives of both Colson and Wilson are threatened.

Unknown Spanish Steamer Wrecked.

LONDON, June 4.—It has just been learned that an unknown Spanish steamer was wrecked last night near Sunderland. Nothing further of the disaster is known here.

NOTICE: Our wagons make daily deliveries along the sea coast, from Atlantic Highlands to Ocean Grove and all intermediate points.

Real Silk Values.

Printed India Silk. The spinning is smooth and even and will wear wonderfully. The grounds are navy blue, prettied with printed white patterns, small, neat effects, 27 in. wide, remarkable value at 39c.

White Pongee Silk, a limp, clingy, filmy fabric, with the real crepe de chine finish. It will not crush or crack, it will launder like linen, ideal for Summer, 30 in. wide; many stores ask $1.00; our price, 58c.

Corded Taffeta Silk, very high grade, all the dainty, delicate, charming summer tints. The cords are firm and decided—they rise like silken welts, forming plaids and stripes, 27 in. wide; the same silks are sold elsewhere at $1.75 and $2.00; our price $1.09.

Black Taffeta Silk, extra fine lustre, especially adapted for waists and traveling dresses, 24 in. wide; this quality cannot be duplicated under $1.00; our price, 79c.

Black Peau de Soie, soft, mellow finish rich, brilliant black. We secured these goods just in time to escape the effect of the recent advance. They are worth $1.50; our price, 99c.

Women's Suits.

Women's Suits, made of good quality cheviots, in navy and black; jaunty reefer coat, lined throughout with taffeta silk; gored circular skirt, lined with percaline; worth $12.00; our price $7.81.

Women's Suits, made of good cheviots, in navy and black; fly-front coat, lined with black taffeta silk; gored circular skirt, lined with percaline; worth $15.50; our price, $10.98.

Women's Suits, made of fine fabrics, fitted, Eton and reefer coats, new shaped skirts, entire garment lined throughout with superior quality taffeta silk; worth $35.00; our price, $19.99.

Women's Skirts.

Women's Skirts, made of crash, trimmed with straps and buttons; also of plain white pique, linen and polka dotted duck, $1.31.

Women's Skirts, made of white pique, linen and satin finished denims, plain or trimmed in a variety of styles, $5.86.

Women's Bicycle Skirts, made of Oxford cheviots, gored style, deep facing and rows of stitching, $3.24.

Women's tailor made Skirts, of gray homespuns and black cheviots, gored circular style, lined with percaline, worth $7.50; our price, $4.98.

$3.91 for $5 Linen Skirts.

This item is entitled to extra emphasis. You've never seen the equal of these skirts for the money. They are made of strong, good quality linen, lapped tailor seams, panel front, habit back, very latest effect. The cloth is thoroughly shrunk. A drenching in the hardest thunder shower of summer will not affect their shape or injure the fitting. They are regular $5.00 values, but we make the price $3.91.

Children's Jackets.

Children's jaunty double-breasted Reefers, made of white pique, new style sailor collar, trimmed with inserting and embroidery edging, sizes 4 to 10 years, $1.88.

Children's Reefers, tailor made or with trimmed sailor collars, wool mixtures, lined with taffeta silk, sizes 4 to 14 years, worth $4.75; our price, $2.98.

Art Embroideries.

Hemstitched linen Tray Cloths, stamped with floral designs, open drawn work corners, size 18x27 in.; sold elsewhere at 25c.; our price, 16c.

White linen Photograph Frames, white enamelled moulding, cabinet size, stamped with floral designs, sold regularly at 41c.; this sale, 19c.

Hemstitched Scarfs, extra double hemstitched border, stamped with floral designs, size 17x50 in.; sold elsewhere at 50c.; our price, 29c.

Two Hosiery Specials.

Men's prime "Hermsdorf" black cotton Half Hose, guaranteed real Maco, absolutely fast and stainless, double soles, high spliced heels; 12c.

Children's fast black and tan Hose, derby ribbed and one-one ribbed; tans are of superior lisle thread, double knees, full regular made; blacks and seamless and full regular made; 19c.

Men's Belts.

Men's Belts, made of fine quality pigskin grain leather, lined and stitched, horseshoe buckle, worth 75c.; our price, 43c.

Women's Belts.

Black beaded Elastic Belts, one inch wide, hand made beaded buckle, sold regularly at 49c. this sale, 29c.

Hair Brooches.

An immense assortment of ten and fourteen carat gold Brooches, all the fancy shapes, plain and enameled, set with imitation and real pearls, made with wide, strong, firm tongues. Similar Brooches are sold elsewhere from $3.50 to $30; our prices range from $2.49 to $24.94.

Exceptional Corsets.

The well-known "J. B." Corsets, covered with fine jeans, solidly boned; white, drab and black, worth $1.00; our price 49c.

Another line of "J. B." Corsets, covered with pretty fancy figured materials, trimmed with lace and ribbon, worth $1.25; our price, 59c.

Women's Wrappers.

Women's Wrappers, made of sheer lawn, daintily figured, ruffle around yoke and trimmed with Valenciennes lace, at 69c.

Women's Wrappers, made of figured lawn, fancy white yoke, trimmed with good quality embroidery, at 99c.

Women's Wrappers, made of thin, white lawn, ruffle around yoke, also on skirt, exceptional value at 99c.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), SIXTH AV.

14c. for 40c. Imported Novelty Cottons.

Weaves—Zephyr Ginghams and Madras Cloth. Styles—plain, corded, tucked and tufted. Designs—broche figures, bayadere and cluster stripes, plaids and checks. Colors—more tints and beautiful combinations than we can describe or catalogue. Widths—28, 30 and 32 inches. Real value—25c., 30c., 35c. and 40c. Our price—14c. Quantity—15,000 yards.

The foregoing are the skeleton details of a transaction in Imported Novelty Cotton Fabrics that holds much interest for every thrifty woman. We've never seen more attractive goods of the same character; we know such qualities never before retailed under 25c., 30c., 35c. and 40c. Your choice while they last at

WORTH 25c. WORTH 30c. WORTH 35c. WORTH 40c. — OUR PRICE **14c.** OUR PRICE — WORTH 25c. WORTH 30c. WORTH 35c. WORTH 40c.

Continuation Sale of Undermuslins.

Corset Covers.

Women's Corset Covers, made of good strong muslin, high neck, square yoke and felled seams; our price . 5c

Women's Corset Covers, made of nice cambric, square yoke trimmed with embroidery edging; our price . 10c

Women's Corset Covers, made of good cambric, V-shaped and square yoke, trimmed with wide and narrow embroidery; our price . . 14c

Women's Corset Covers, made of soft cambric, square yoke, trimmed with one row of inserting and edging; our price 18c

Women's Corset Covers, made of fine cambric, V-shaped yoke, trimmed with tucks and one row of edging and inserting; our price . . 24c

Women's Corset Covers, made of choice cambric, square yoke, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and embroidery inserting; our price . . . 29c

Women's Corset Covers, made of excellent cambric, low neck style, trimmed with lace and embroidery edging; our price 36c

Women's Corset Covers, made of nice cambric, neck cut low, trimmed with two rows of lace inserting and ribbon beading; our price . . 49c

Women's Corset Covers, made of splendid cambric, V-shaped back and front, trimmed with tucks and fine embroidery; our price . . . 58c

Finer qualities at prices correspondingly low, ranging up to $3.99.

Walking Skirts.

Women's Walking Skirts, made of good strong muslin, umbrella shaped, cambric ruffle and neat tucks; our price 36c

Women's Walking Skirts, made of good strong muslin, umbrella shaped, lawn ruffle, embroidery and dust ruffle; our price 49c

Women's Walking Skirts made of good strong muslin, umbrella shaped, cambric ruffle, trimmed with tucks and embroidery edging 49c

Women's Walking Skirts made of good strong muslin, umbrella shaped, lawn ruffle, trimmed with two rows lace inserting and edging . . . 58c

Finer qualities at prices correspondingly low, ranging up to $12.99.

Women's Drawers.

Women's Drawers, made of cambric, yoke band, hemmed and finished with two clusters of three tucks, 18c

Women's Drawers, made of good muslin, trimmed with tucks and finished with wide embroidery ruffle; our price, 49c

Women's Drawers, made of good muslin trimmed with tucks and inserting, finished with embroidery ruffle, 49c

Women's Drawers, made of good muslin trimmed with graduated tucks and fine embroidery ruffle; our price, 58c

Women's Drawers, made of fine cambric lawn ruffle, trimmed with Valenciennes lace inserting and ruffle, 58c

Women's Drawers, made of fine cambric, lawn ruffle, two rows Valenciennes lace inserting and lace ruffle; our price, 74c

Women's Drawers, made of fine cambric, lawn ruffle, three rows lace and two rows embroidery inserting and lace edging, 98c

Women's Drawers, made of fine cambric, trimmed with wide umbrella-shaped embroidery flounce; our price, 98c

Finer qualities at prices correspondingly low, ranging up to $5.24.

Women's Chemises.

Women's Chemises, made of good strong muslin, finished with plain band, good workmanship; our price, 16c

Women's Chemises, made of good strong muslin, some with cambric ruffle, some trimmed with lace edging; our price, 18c

Women's Chemises, made of good strong muslin, finished with corded band, ample width and generous length, our price, 24c

Women's Chemises, made of good strong muslin, round yoke, trimmed with tucks and two rows of inserting and edging; our price, 36c

Finer qualities at prices correspondingly low, ranging up to $5.99.

Night Gowns.

Women's Night Gowns, made of good strong muslin, high neck and V-shaped yoke, trimmed with cluster of tucks and cambric ruffle; our price . 24c

Women's Night Gowns, made of good strong muslin, yoke of tucks and two rows of inserting, finished with ruffle 29c

Women's Night Gowns, made of genuine Masonville muslin, trimmed with clusters of tucks in V-shape effects and beading, finished with ruffle; our price . 36c

Women's Night Gowns, made of good, strong muslin, square yoke, varied tucks, trimmed with Valenciennes lace inserting and Valenciennes ruffle; our price 49c

Women's Night Gowns, made of good, strong muslin, trimmed in V-shaped effects, clusters of tucks, four rows fine inserting and embroidery ruffle; our price 58c

Women's Night Gowns, made of fine cambric, square yoke formed by two rows of lace and one row of embroidery, ruffle trimmed with lace and embroidery 74c

Women's Night Gowns, made of fine cambric, square yoke, trimmed with five rows inserting and finished with deep embroidery ruffle; our price 98c

Finer qualities at prices correspondingly low, ranging up to $10.42.

Underskirts.

Women's Underskirts, made of good, strong muslin, nicely hemmed and tucked, liberal fulness and length; our price 18c

Women's Underskirts, made of good, strong muslin, finished with wide cambric ruffle, trimmed with lace edging; our price 36c

Women's Underskirts, made of good strong muslin, finished with wide cambric ruffle and three rows of hemstitching; our price . . 58c

Women's Underskirts, made of cambric, fine tucked lawn ruffle, trimmed with Valenciennes lace edging . 74c

Finer qualities at prices correspondingly low, ranging up to $1.84.

Embroideries at Nearly Half Price.

8c. for 12½c. Qualities.

Nainsook Edgings, small, neat, dainty "baby" patterns, designs one inch wide and margin five inches wide; worth 12½c.; our price 8c.

10c. for 15c. Qualities.

Nainsook Edgings, open, showy, elaborate patterns, designs two inches wide and margin five inches wide; worth 15c.; our price 10c.

14c. for 25c. Qualities.

Nainsook and Swiss Edgings, large variety, beautiful patterns, designs four inches wide and margin six inches wide; worth 25c.; our price 14c.

16c. for 35c. Qualities.

Nainsook and Swiss Demi-Flouncings, fine, handsome patterns, designs five inches wide and margin ten inches wide; worth 35c.; our price 16c.

$2.99 for $5.00 Waists.

Women's Waists, made of striped corded taffeta silk, finished with stylish stock collar, lined throughout, all the light, cool colors, including white, pink, cerise, oxblood, turquoise and old blue—the cords are white; worth $5.00; our price, $2.99.

$5.49 for $10.00 Waists.

Women's Waists, made of rich, heavy, handsome taffeta silk; sleeves, body and collar lavishly corded; lined throughout; all colors—white, pale, blue, purple, lavender, pink, cardinal, castor, gray and others; worth $10.00; our price, $5.49.

29c. for Women's 50c. Petticoats.

One hundred dozen Women's Striped Gingham Skirts, finished with one ruffle, worth fifty cents; our price twenty-nine cents.

49c. for Women's 98c. Lawn Kimonas.

We refrain from giving the cause that created this bargain. It is not necessary. The FINAL effects of such an unusual trade triumph is interesting enough—and probably all that you care to read.

One hundred dozen Women's Kimona Dressing Sacques, made of crisp, clear, airy, white lawn with broad lavender, pink and blue borders. We've sold hundreds of the identical garments this season at 98c. This lot will be closed out at 49c.

Men's Undershirts.

Men's pure white cotton merino Undershirts and Drawers, pearl buttons, 34c.

Infants' Long Slips.

Infants' Long Slips, made of cambric, box plait down front, embroidery ruffle on neck and sleeves; our price . 19c

Infants' Long Slips, made of cambric, two clusters of three tucks and one box plait down front, cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves 19c

Infants' Long Slips, made of nainsook, three clusters of three tucks across front and embroidery edge; our price 39c

Infants' Long Slips, made of nainsook, cluster tucks, one box plait down front and embroidery edge on neck and sleeves 39c

Low Priced Pictures.

Photographs, hand colored, one inch gilt border, Florentine corners, outside measurement 19x24 inches, were $3.98; this sale, $1.98.

Oil Paintings, Venetian marines, by Fabre, two inch gilt frames, outside measurement 13x27 inches, were $9.98; this sale, $4.98.

Photogravures, hand colored, "Love Is Blind" and mate, after Maud Goodman; four inch Flemish oak frame, gilt lining and Florentine corners, outside measurement 25x38 inches, were $13.47 each; this sale, $9.98.

Cameras and Supplies.

Klondike Cameras, $2.69.

Bedford film Cameras, $3.74.

Hawk Eye, Jr., Cameras, $5.99.

Bo-Peep B. Cameras, $9.98.

Good Groceries.

Teas—Finest quality Lily White Chop, small young leaves, delicious flavor and aroma, equal in quality to that sold elsewhere at $1.00 per pound; our regular price, 68c.: Formosa Oolong, Young Hyson, English Breakfast, Japan Mixed (Young Hyson and Oolong), this sale 54c

Vienna Coffee—Blend finest Maracaibo and high grade coffee, commonly sold as Java and Mocha at 25c. per pound; our regular price, 19c.; granulated, roasted in the bean, this sale 15c.

Baking Powder, Red Star brand, finest quality, strictly pure, none better made—5-lb. can, reg. price, $1.29; this sale 99c. 1-lb. can, reg. price, 29c.; this sale 22c. ½-lb. can, reg. price, 15c.; this sale 12c.

Home Use Ammonia, for laundry and toilet use, quart bottle, regular price, 19c.; this sale 15c.

Lemon Cling Peaches, large ripe fruit heavy sugar syrup, regular price, 22c.; this sale 17c.

SPECIAL: Apply at superintendent's desk for a transfer card. It will greatly facilitate shopping throughout the store. This system enables you to buy from all departments without making a payment until your final purchase is made.

Cut Glass Tableware.

One thousand choice pieces of Cut Glass including Celery Trays, Berry Bowls, Flower Bowls, Salad Bowls, Water Bottles, Pitchers, Pickle Jars and Decanters, sold elsewhere and really worth from $5.00 to $9.50; we offer them to-morrow at $3.47.

Cottage Dinner Sets.

English Underglazed Decorated Dinner Sets, containing one hundred pieces, beginning at $5.97 and ranging up as high as you care to pay.

Haviland Decorated and Gilt Dinner Sets, containing one hundred pieces, beginning at $19.97 and ranging up as high as you care to pay.

Quadruple-Plated Silver:

Bon Bon Dishes, twenty styles, some gold lined, 59c.

Nut Bowls, fancy crimped sides, gold lined, 89c.

Crumb Trays and Scrapers, $1.39.

Chocolate or Cold Tea Pots, several styles to select from, $1.49.

Cake Baskets, new design, $1.69.

Pie Plates, inner dish, $1.98.

Tea Sets, including Tea Pot, Sugar Bowl and Cream Pitcher, $3.98.

Tables and Rockers.

Bamboo Porch Tables, top covered with grass cloth, 59c.

Bamboo Tabourettes, large size, top covered with grass cloth, 74c.

Bamboo Tea Tables, large size, 24x24 in. top and tray covered with grass cloth, $2.34.

Bamboo Parlor Tables, large size, Japanese pain ted top, $4.49.

Porch Rockers and Arm Chairs, large size, double woven splint seat and back, $1.99.

Reed Sewing Rockers, high back and low arms, $1.99.

Rockers, mahogany finish, large size, high back, upholstered with velour in a variety of colors, $3.24.

Morris Chairs, made of solid oak, brass rod, reversible imitation leather cushions, $3.99.

Beds and Couches.

Divans, for easy corners, full size, all spring edge, upholstered with denim in your choice of colors, $5.49.

White enamelled Iron Beds, brass trimmed, all sizes, $1.99.

White enamelled Iron Beds, brass rail and knobs, extended foot rail, $4.99.

White enamelled Cribs, brass trimmed, including mattress, $6.41.

Wire Springs, heavily woven, for wood or iron beds, all sizes, $1.74.

Mattresses, made of short hair, covered with best A. C. A. tick, full size, $5.99; single size, $3.99.

Carpets—In Annex.

Tapestry Carpets, nine and ten wire grade; better tapestry carpets cannot be found; they are worth 75c., but because the patterns are not strictly new, we'll sell them at 54c.

Tapestry Carpets, highest qualities, the newest and most desirable designs and fine color combinations; worth 80c.; a lucky purchase enables us to sell them at 69c.

Body Brussels Carpets; examine them carefully—you'll not discover a fault. None exists. Goods that are commanding $1.35 elsewhere; we'll close out several patterns at $1.15 and 72c.

Velvet Carpets, choicest Wilton production, freshest designs and latest colorings; the lot includes a large variety of effects for halls and stairs; worth $1.60; our price $1.24.

Japanese Matting.

Eight hundred rolls Cotton-warped Japanese Matting, a tempting assortment of patterns in various bright, clean, strong shades of blue, brown and green; each roll contains full forty yards; our own direct importation; worth $11.00; we'll sell them at $7.69.

Rugs for Summer.

Bromley's reversible Rangpur Smyrna Rugs, beautiful colorings and designs,

Size 6 x 9 ft., our price $4.69.
Size 7½x10½ ft., our price $7.89.
Size 9 x 12 ft., our price $10.24.

Imperial Smyrna Rugs, new designs and colorings,

Size 6 x 9 ft., our price $13.74.
Size 7½x10½ ft., our price $21.24.
Size 9 x 12 ft., our price $28.13.

Upholstery Goods.

Muslin Curtains, dotted and figured, plain fluted ruffle, worth $1.25 per pair; our price 82c.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, Irish Point and Brussels designs, worth $3.75 per pair; our price $2.69.

Irish Point Lace Curtains, handsome designs, worth $6.00 per pair; our price, $4.74.

Mosquito Canopies, made of fine quality net, turnover frames, for single beds, $1.49; ¾ beds, $1.74; full size beds, $1.98. White Enamelled Rods for cottage curtains, including fixtures, 14c.

Japanese Bead and Bamboo Portieres worth $1.25 to $2.25; our price, 74c. and $1.57.

Screens, made of solid oak or mahogany, covered with red, blue and green denim, embroidered in white, worth $12.50; our price, $9.99.

Tapestry and Damask, 3,000 pieces, some 1½ yds. length, suitable for cushion covers, worth 30c., 50c., 75c., $1.25 and $2.00; our price, 15c. 24c., 44c., 89c. and $1.24.

Heavy Satin Faced Tapestry, worth $2.00 per yard; our price, $1.44.

Sofa Pillows, covered with figured Sateen, corded edge, size 24x24 inches, 73c.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-town .....1,289 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON .....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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MR. GAGE ON THE TREASURY.

In The North American Review for June, Mr. LYMAN J. GAGE, Secretary of the Treasury, has a very remarkable article, which we urge every business man who cares to look beyond the events of the week to read and study.

If one stops to think of it, it is a pathetic article. We are fond of calling ours a great country. In the energy of its people, in the range and extent of its territory and its resources, in the growth and capacity for growth of its population and its industries, it is undoubtedly a very great country. The achievements of its Government in the direction of revenue and loans are the admiration and despair of the financiers of the Old World, and its rescue from blunders and vices under which any other country would stagger is a constant source of wonder. Mr. GAGE'S simple statement of the history of his department in the Spanish war is a striking instance of that to which we refer. At the close of the year, after paying $240,000,000 for war expenses, he found himself with $62,000,000, all in gold, more than he had at the beginning. He had spent a war loan of $200,000,000 (for which the subscriptions had reached $1,400,000,000) and $40,000,000 of revenue, and the Treasury was stronger by one-third than when war was declared. Never was there a more impressive demonstration of the enormous reserved strength of the American Nation, and rarely has any other nation been capable of such a demonstration.

Yet the finance minister of the Nation, with this tremendous power of meeting emergencies, now comes before his fellow-countrymen to tell them that the financial system which he is called upon to carry on is so defective and so mistaken that at any time it may inflict "perils and losses" exceeding all those due to commercial hazards; that it may "put all trade and industry at a standstill," bring the Treasury to the "verge of ruin," and cause to the country "appalling disaster." Nor is this the statement of inference and apprehension; it is based on what has actually taken place within the last half-dozen years. And it is not made by any "theorist" or "doctrinaire" or "closet student" of finance; it is made by one of the most successful practical bankers of the Union, the head of the Treasury, with two years of experience in office behind him, at a time when on the surface everything in his department is in excellent condition, and when he is moved to utter his warning only by the overwhelming conviction of the inherent perils in the system he has had to administer.

The vice of the system of which Mr. GAGE gives warning is in the currency. The Treasury furnishes the money of the country; it is obliged to redeem that currency or to keep it at par with gold; for this supreme purpose it has no resources except the revenue provided with no direct reference to that purpose; in any time of excitement or alarm the gold reserve on which depends the general credit of the currency is exposed to depletion. The business of the country is inextricably and unnecessarily bound up with the Treasury. The remedy is to divorce them. As Mr. GAGE says:

> The chief problem is this, How to dissociate the natural function of the Treasury, which, simply stated, is the collection of the public revenue and the payment of public expenditure, from the unnatural features of note issues, gold redemptions, and the maintenance of a parity between two large volumes of metallic money, possessed of a commercial disparity equal to the difference between one-half and one. The duties involved in the present system the Treasury is poorly organized to perform. The effort to perform them will always be expensive and full of dangers to interests both public and private.

Is not this a curious problem to be brought before a country so powerful and prosperous as our own? A great trading and producing people, with practically boundless resources, reaching eagerly for the markets of the world, engaged in a competition that requires the utmost use of all its credit, is asked to free that credit from its perilous dependence on the Treasury. Why, in the name of common sense, should such dependence exist? Why, when we have suffered incalculable loss and injury from it, should we not put an end to it? The problem is plain enough. The solution depends largely on the firmness and energy with which the President shall press the problem upon Congress.

THE INTERNATIONAL BALANCE.

For two years we have exported no gold to London. During those two years we might have imported gold. Europe owed us a great deal of money. Our heavy exports of merchandise and foodstuffs had given us a large credit balance over there. As the money was earning something there and the interest rate remained low here we allowed it to stay there instead of importing it in the form of gold.

Very gradually, through the return to us of our securities held in England and our increasing imports, this balance has been drawn down, until we now see signs that it is nearly or quite wiped out. There is now a state of apparent equilibrium between the two markets. Gold will not come here and it cannot be exported to London at a profit at the present rates of exchange. The export of a million dollars in gold last week is symptomatic of the existing condition. There may have been very good and sufficient reasons for the transaction, but they were not of the ordinary commercial nature. Still, as the gold was sent, it is evident that we are near a condition where moderate exports of gold in the ordinary way might take place. This is the time of the year when such a movement is usually expected.

We think England's buying or refusing to buy our securities is the factor which will determine whether we export much gold during the coming twelve months. As was foreseen last Winter, our imports of merchandise have largely increased. During the five years of depression we bought sparingly abroad. Last year the war wrought much greater havoc with trade than was warranted either by its magnitude, its cost, or its importance. Now the country is prosperous and money is plenty. Naturally, we begin to buy freely again. The customs receipts for May were $5,000,000 greater than for May, 1898. The same conditions of prosperity which swell our imports increase the expenditure in travel and pleasure-taking abroad. Letters of credit and exchange drawn against merchandise imports will make two big items in the balance sheet this year.

We have no item of increase to enter on the other side of the account except the relatively small one of exports of manufactures, unless through growing confidence and favoring prices England begins to buy freely our shares and bonds. It is still too early to say with any approach to precision how much wheat we shall raise. The crop may turn out better than was expected a month ago. But we know that it is not to be one of our great crops. It is already evident that we cannot rely upon exports of foodstuffs to offset the increase in imports and in expenditure abroad.

The markets of London and New York are now in such a condition that any considerable change in balances might set gold flowing either way. The present tendency is visibly toward London. The forces that have produced that tendency are still active. If they continue in operation we may expect to see some gold go out. If it does not go, that fact will be evidence that some of the invisible items in the international account have increased to a degree that checks the present tendency. It is our recent high prices, of course, that have stripped the London market of our securities. That element must obviously be considered in any forecast about the future movement of American securities.

TWO VIEWS.

The declarations made in the Ohio Republican State Convention as to the President's civil service order suggest to The Tribune some reflections as to the motive for the order and as to how it will work. They are sensible and pertinent. The Tribune says:

> "It is all a matter of spirit. If these modifications are made for good reasons not connected with politics, and can be applied without opening the door for the spoilsmen, they will justify themselves, even if they do violate our preconceived opinions of wise civil service rules. But if Mr. KERR and his Ohio friends have the correct view of the new rules, and they are the throwing down for political reasons of the bars which Mr. CLEVELAND put up, then they are a political blunder and a moral wrong. No matter what motives actuated sucessive Presidents in extending the rules, the rules as extended brought about a great improvement in the public service. The Republican Party and President MCKINLEY accepted what had been done and promised to uphold it. They cannot break those promises without discrediting themselves with the people, and those who proclaim the new order of the President's a concession to politics really represent him as breaking his promises. Yet they pretend to be his closest and most devoted friends. The modifications will be judged by their fruits, and if their first fruit is a season of joy for spoilsmen, there is too much reason to fear the final verdict will be that the tree was bad. But perhaps the spoilsmen's joy is premature and foolish. For the President's sake we hope it is. And we believe the President means it to be."

We do not undertake to solve the question of the President's motives in withdrawing from the merit system so large a number of places. In December last when the subject of the proposed exemptions was under discussion at the meeting of the Civil Service Reform League, it was explained by some friends of the President that he believed that it would strengthen the merit system to remove the chief causes of complaint against it. If this were his motive it would be necessary to show that all the complaints thus silenced were just. No public apologist of the order has as yet undertaken to do that. As The Tribune points out, it is extremely unfortunate for the President that the very politicians whose complaints he sought to satisfy claim that his order was made to give to his party the "legitimate results of victory."

We are sure that all friends of reform would rejoice to know that the politicians are wrong and that the order was not made for political reasons. It rests with the President to prove this. If he will declare that appointments to the exempted places must be made without reference to party; that appointments of Republicans only will be regarded as a violation of the spirit of the order, and will be followed by the removal of the appointing officer, and if he will act promptly and consistently on this declaration no one will question his fidelity to his principles. We can see no other way of proving it.

PROSPERITY AND POPULISM.

Evidence accumulates that calamity in its most appalling form has descended upon the calamity howlers and is pursuing its ravages unchecked among them. We called attention the other day to Mr. O. H. P. BELMONT'S remark about the burdens that now overwhelm the country, and enumerated some of them—great business activity, large bank clearings, high wages and plenty of work, increasing railroad earnings, and prosperity, insolent and ruthless, stalking through the land. From the latest reports of Dun and Bradstreet we get news of further burdens and fresh disasters.

From Dun's report we gather this disquieting information about burdens:

> April failures were the smallest ever reported in any month. May failures are nearly $2,000,000 smaller, only 62.8 per cent. of the smallest previously reported in any month, and only 34.3 per cent. of those in May last year.

This is a piece of negative evidence of the extent to which the blight of prosperity has settled on the land. From the same authority we glean positive proof:

> More than twenty years ago the demand for iron was called the industrial barometer, and it claims the place yet when the demand passes all belief. Many more furnaces have gone into blast, and yet the famine grows more severe; pig has risen this week 50 cents to $1 at Chicago, and Grey Forge 25 cents at Pittsburg, billets actually selling there for $5 more than the standard price for steel rails. Plates are so needed that $5 premium is paid for June or July delivery. Structural works are far behind, and are expected to advance prices. Sheet works cannot fill orders, though 2.35 is paid for black No. 27 at Pittsburg, and bars are stronger, with cut nails 10 cents higher. Pig iron has advanced 8.5 per cent. in May, and finished products 2.6 per cent. Coke works are overcrowded, and prices are higher.

Bradstreet's report tells the same story. It bears this testimony to the piling up of our already ponderous burdens:

> For the month of May, bank clearings at 74 cities aggregate $8,313,375,478, a decrease of 4.4 per cent. from the record total in March, but an increase of 56 per cent. over May a year ago, of 100 per cent. over 1897, of 114 per cent. over 1894, and 65.7 per cent. over May, 1892.

This is enough to make a Populist groan and a Bryanite long for the peace and silence in a Trappist monastery. It simply kills their business. The enormous demand for iron destroys the demand for the principles of Ocala and Chicago. While a premium is gladly paid for June delivery of steel plates, calamity speeches are a drug in the market, and the people exhibit an immense and exasperating patience about Bryanism and 16 to 1. They are in no hurry at all about delivery. A couple of thousand years hence is plenty soon enough.

What a cheerful outlook for a campaign organized on the calamity and burden plan next year!

THE CRIME AND THE CRIMINALS.

It would be a mistake to suppose that the decision of the Cour de Cassation has re-established the honor of France. The act of tardy justice is due to the tireless exertions of a few Frenchmen and to the supreme contempt of the world. The decision is not an act of rehabilitation for France. It is the confirmation of a monstrous revelation. It lays bare to the world not only rottenness in the French social system, but a diseased structure upon which the republic has in part been reared. The remedy is not to be found in a fantastic coup d'état, but in the honest suffrages of the French people—in their contrition, in their sincere endeavor.

Not yet should the world forgive the most atrocious travesty on justice of the age. The victim, in considering these things, is a mere point of location. The personages incriminated are of exalted rank and power. The principles involved are vital to national existence.

MERCIER, Minister of War, to save his political career, caused an innocent man to be convicted of high treason through forgery and perjury.

Ministers of War BILLOT and ZURLINDEN committed perjury in order to preserve the "honor of the army" by perpetuating MERCIER'S crime.

Ministers of Justice GUERIN, DARLAN, and SARRIEN, knowing the truth, closed their ears to the distressing cries for justice. It does not extenuate SARRIEN'S crime that he bowed at length to the inevitable.

Nor is the assumed density of Minister of War CAVAIGNAC'S mind rendered less mocking and atrocious by the confession he wrung from HENRY, the forger.

The next in rank in the army, the next in rank in the magistrature, obeyed the will of their superiors. Gens. DE BOISDEFFRE, GONSE, DE PELLIEUX, CHANOINE, and DE LUXER plotted through perjury and invoked forgery to maintain the original crime and to shield the real traitor ESTERHAZY. Col. MAUREL and Commandant RAVARY induced two courts-martial to participate in the growing conspiracy. Presidents of the Assizes DELAGORGUE and PERIVIER allowed the functions of their courts to be prostituted to the false "honor of the army." And Councillor TEZENAS, the legal adviser of the General Staff, advised treason as the only stay to the truth that was advancing.

But creatures were needed to carry out the dirty details of the conspiracy from its very inception. Officers in whom anti-Semiticism amounted to insanity must be made to understand that the time for indulgence in their passion was at hand. Pliable and simple-minded officers must be taught that when "the honor of the army" was at stake, all crimes were permissible. First stands DU PATY DE CLAM, "the diabolical author of the judicial error," whose anti-Semitic zeal showed MERCIER the way to his crime. How well DU PATY has lived up to the desires of his chief and to his own dark yet fantastic ambition the story of the Dreyfus case reveals. Then come Col. SANDHERR, Commandants LAUTH, GRIBELIN, and HENRY, and LEMERCIER-PICARD. Forgers and perjurers all. Fate has placed its hand heavily upon these, the valets. HENRY and LEMERCIER-PICARD were murdered or committed suicide. SANDHERR died from a miserable disease. DU PATY DE CLAM seems in a fair way to expiate the crimes of the legion.

But that is not all. There are others, low in rank, who have been made the servants of these malefactors, while in the ranks of the civilians stand the men who have given their moral support to the whole miserable business. Some of their names are of world-wide fame: PERE DIDON, BRUNETIERE, ROCHEFORT, DRUMONT, VERVOORT, JUDET, DEROULEDE, and even a President of the Cour de Cassation, QUESNAY DE BEAUREPAIRE.

It is the terrible extent of the conspiracy that has grown up around a judicial error, and the conditions that have made this conspiracy possible, that cause the true friends of France to shudder or to grieve to-day.

JEFFERSON INTERPRETED BY BRYAN.

The editor of The North American Review has accorded space to W. J. BRYAN to present in the June issue of that periodical his interpretation of the political principles of THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The leader of the forces of repudiation, fraud, and dishonor has no difficulty at all with the earlier declarations in that compact statement of principles in the message of 1801, which for nearly a century, until the Silver Republicans and Populists foisted BRYAN upon it, was the creed of the Democratic Party. "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none" is an easy text for him. He dilutes it, amplifies it, and pads it out to fill nearly four pages.

JEFFERSON'S views about a well-disciplined militia, a standing army, and the supremacy of the civil power present no embarrassments. But glancing ahead, one clause beyond the declaration about the supremacy of the civil authority, the eye of BRYAN fell upon a pronouncement of Jeffersonian doctrine that palsied his pen hand, abruptly shifted the current of his composition, and whirled him in an instant through a century of time and across a multitude of intervening questions down to the consideration of our policy in the Philippines.

"The honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith"—that was the clause in JEFFERSON'S message of 1801 that like an angel with a flaming sword barred the way to W. J. BRYAN.

As when the subject of hemp is mentioned in the presence of those justly suspected of murder; when terriers are introduced to the society of rats; when a horse ridden in the night time along a forest path chances upon a bear of unusual size; when the burglar with his swag drops from the window plump into the arms of a stalwart policeman; as the scared sinner when he listens to an expository discourse on high temperatures in the future life—so W. J. BRYAN, when he read JEFFERSON'S words on the honest payment of debts and the preservation of the public faith, shuddered, squealed, reared in terror, felt his hair rise, and a cold and guilty sweat bedewed his epidermis.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—At last the destroyers of the Palisades have found, not a defense—that, of course, would be impossible—but a defender, which is the next best thing, and enough to justify the rock-rippers in enthusiastic self-congratulation. Their friend in direst need is The Poughkeepsie Eagle, which, for reasons beyond our knowledge and hardly within the range of our imagination, endeavors to make out that the outcry against the despoilers of nature and the desecrators of historic associations is a case of much ado about nothing—or less. According to The Eagle, it is only "when New York papers run short of material" that they use the ever-convenient quarrymen as a topic. Now Poughkeepsie is near enough to this city and The Eagle is near enough to being a newspaper to render it strange indeed that so foolish a statement should have been put in print there. The backwoods humorist and other people with no conceptions at all of metropolitan journalism can be excused for believing that the difficulty of finding "something to fill up with" is ever arising in the modern newspaper office, just as it did in the days when people and information traveled by sailing vessels and stage coaches. Poughkeepsie editors, however, know or should know that "material" never "runs short" at present, but runs exceeding long, and "filling up" is always a matter of laborious selection from an almost overwhelming supply. But The Eagle does more than impugn the sincerity of the papers that express indignation over the wreck of the Palisades. It declares that no wrecking is in progress. "Judging," it says, "from what one sees from a Hudson River train the Palisades stand there about the same as ever. In one or two spots some of the débris that has fallen since the upheaval in the paleozoic age has been disturbed, but the rocks still stand the same." That is indeed interesting! Perhaps if The Eagle did its "judging" at closer range than from across a wide river it would discover, as have the papers which send reporters into the quarries, that the Palisades are really falling day by day and at a rapid rate. That done, it would not be so much impressed as it seems to be by "the thought of the remarkable providence that placed untold millions of cords of the best known stone for road making right at the doors of the largest city in America."

—What may be taken as the utmost admissions which real physicians can make with respect to "Christian Science" appear in an article contributed to The Medical Record by Dr. THOMAS G. HILLIS of this city. "Divested of all nonsensical ceremonies," he says, the sect's only claim to notice is the fact that "by the exercise of great faith and a concentration of will power, under the direction and control of a high priest of that calling, a sick person may buoy himself up until the disease, which they claim he has not, has spent itself, or exhausted its force." There is in the human system, according to Dr. HILLIS—and to common knowledge, it might be added—a latent energy that can be called into activity by the exercise of will power, and certain people have a more or less peculiar faculty for inspiring such exertions of the will. "This," the article proceeds to assert, "is the sum total, body and spirit, of the faith curist's creed when reduced to the equation of scientific exactness. It is not appropriate for the cure of disease, nor sufficient to entitle one to the title of Doctor of Philosophy or Doctor of Medicine either. There are diseased conditions, however, that we will consent, if he is so disposed, to have him try his hand on. They are certain forms of dementia, melancholia, and chronic hysteria; they may be, and doubtless are, legitimate subjects of medical investigation, but the profession will not complain much if the Christian healer makes of them a special study and leaves the cure of acute and general disease to the physician who is supposed to be qualified in such matters." That is just what the "Christian Scientists" will never do; indeed, they cannot, without abandoning every one of their pretensions. And, with all due respect for professional opinion in a professional matter, we think that Dr. HILLIS admits too much when he admits that there is any field, however small, in which the pseudo-scientists can safely be permitted to work. How are they, without medical knowledge, to know where that field is, or where its limits are, and why should it not be adequately cultivated by Dr. HILLIS and his reputable confrères?

—Ever since Gen. (then Col.) FUNSTON sent home a letter in which he expressed the hope that "the blighting curse of Populism might be removed from Kansas at the next election" there have been grave doubts among the Populistic politicians of that State whether the little volunteer was quite so glorious a hero as had previously been supposed. The doubts grew as time went on, and the "blighting curse" phrase rankled deeper and deeper. Finally it was decided that FUNSTON was the product, if not the invention, of an adroit press agent! This amiable theory has been set forth at great length and in minute detail by The Atchison Globe. It declares that the press agent's name is JOHN M. STEELE, that he is an experienced newspaper man, and that he has taken great pains to exploit the Twentieth Kansas Regiment and such of its officers as—well, as he deemed it expedient to bring and keep before the public eye. STEELE is himself a member of the regiment, and before he left San Francisco made terms for letters with a number of Western papers. Hence, according to the theory, the rise to fame of FUNSTON and Major METCALF, and hence, too, the obscurity, mitigated only by occasional brief disparagement, of Lieut. Col. LITTLE. One hardly knows whether to be disgusted or amused by this revelation—not of the press agent's existence, but of vengeful anger on the part of the politicians whom FUNSTON'S words offended. Beyond question the exploits of the Kansans, both privates and officers, have not been kept hidden under a bushel. Why should they have been concealed? On the other hand, the angry Populists will try in vain to make the country at large believe that STEELE, even if he had tried to do so, could have done more than tell the truth. If he has done it well, that was his business as a newspaper man, and if the telling did not interfere with his duty as a soldier—and nobody says it did—Kansas ought to be grateful for whatever advertising he has given her and her sons. The idea that STEELE could influence the regular correspondence or the commanding Generals is absurd, and neither the one nor the other have shown any suspicions as to the reality of FUNSTON'S courage or the brilliance of his exploits.

—Several correspondents of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW have demonstrated their keen interest in the question as to how many words are included in the average man's vocabulary, and some of them have prepared lists of the words which, in their opinion, are about all that such a man is accustomed to use in writing and talking. There is, of course, no way of settling this problem conclusively, even in the case of a single individual, for every one of us knows a vast number of words for which we have very little use, but which, if occasion arose, would come to our tongues or pens as readily as do the remarks that follow an assault on a thumb by a tack hammer. More practically important than the question of how many words a man does or can use is the question of how many he must use to meet the common exigencies of every-day life If that could be ascertained, together with a knowledge of what those absolutely necessary words are, the task of acquiring a working knowledge of foreign languages would be vastly simplified. It is a commonplace of experience that the vocabularies so laboriously obtained from grammars and phrase books fail miserably when confronted with the demands of travel abroad. The pilgrim can say a multitude of useless things, but in too many cases he finds that he cannot say what he wants to say. RICHARD BURTON had a list of 300 words that would, he declared, carry him through any country, and MACAULAY had another of the same sort. Neither of them, so far as known, ever got into print—which is a great pity, for both BURTON and MACAULAY managed to learn new tongues with surprising speed.

THE CONEY ISLAND PARK PLAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish that I might do more than idly indorse the Coney Island Park plan of Mr. Coler. It is a scheme the unfeasibility of which seems its only obstacle, but let this obstacle be removed, and who shall say that a Coney Island Park, with green shade trees and rambles and dells and lawns, together with that sublimest of ozone breezes, is a delight not worth the paying and working for? But I have for many months had a somewhat more sanguine plan—not for the redemption of Coney Island, that I do not consider,) but for developing to its fullest usefulness the one spot of all about the growing City of New York where tired humanity of all classes seeks recreation and rest with the best hope of finding them.

For long I have believed that Coney Island, from east to west, and from the creek to the ocean, should be (every inch of the whole isle, mind you, to include Manhattan, Brighton, West Brighton, and Sea Gate, formerly Norton's Point,) a huge public park, not a flat surface of sand and scorching sun, but, cost what it may, a green retreat of hills and dales, "swept by ocean breezes," unparalleled by a public park anywhere—all this for the humanity of New York.

The city is growing; to endure life the people must breathe the fresh air occasionally, but some cannot well afford more than a few cents to pay for such. They go to Coney Island to seek it. What do they find? Heat, stench, crowds, (for West Brighton is the Mecca of all Coney's visitors,) and—disappointment, time and again. Maybe some will say: "Those who go to Coney Island, go to see the sights; they would not use a green park; or they would go to the near-at-home parks." The weary and footsore pleasure-seekers from among the city's toilers who flock by thousands to Coney Island to sit just under the iron piers; just in the shade somewhere, to be within the sphere of the salt breezes—these are the folks, (and these would multiply and multiply again were Coney Island a combined Prospect or Central Park and a Coney Island with its bracing air;) these are the workers whom my ideal Coney Island is designed to benefit. Ask those who don't go to the island why they don't. Most of them will tell you that the crowd is too great and the sun too hot and the place too noisy. Make it green and cool and quiet; make it more tempting than any cheap, dissolute form of spending Sundays and holidays. Then learn, if, though it cost a hundred million of dollars, it will not make New York a happier and cleaner city; if it will not make her citizens healthier and teach them the road that leads away from unhappiness.

Teaching the people by such means that the simplest and least violent enjoyments are most wholesome will educate and ennoble them better than type can do it.

Then what can be so fruitful as this country spot of green next to old ocean—yet right at the city's door—where all, fortunate or unfortunate in the universal pursuit, can come and be rejuvenated? Public baths and parks and broad streets are good—I believe heartily in them—but when a whole day comes, tempt the poor workers to leave their familiar streets for a day's journey.

But whether my plan embracing the whole island is followed, or but a few single squares are improved for the purpose, I say, "Three cheers for Coney Island Park!"

JAY KAY.

Brooklyn, June 1, 1899.

Dancing on the Sidewalk.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From our window I have just noticed a little incident that I wish might be explained. In front of a toy store in Chambers Street is a big swing that the proprietor kindly allows children to use, and the policemen do not molest the swingers, swing they ever so high. Just now a hand-organ struck up a waltz. Two little girls sprang from the swing and began dancing on the walk. Instantly "one of the finest" swooped down upon them, and in that peculiarly 'cussed" aggravating way that only policemen have, made them stop their antics. He then turned and walked away a few steps, casting back his eyes to see that the children were not repeating the dance, then coming back and driving them away, though they had not resumed their disorderly conduct. They got in the swing again, and were happy—as least as happy as they could be. Now, what I want to know is this: Why is it more harmful for the little girls to dance on the walk than it is for the same two to swing in a big swing that might do some harm?

R. A. DIX.

New York, June 3, 1899.

FORGOTTEN TEXAS HISTORY.

The Lone Star State Part of the Louisiana Purchase.

From The St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press.

When did Texas first become a part of the territory of the United States? Probably almost every reader of The Pioneer Press will answer: "At the time when the independent Republic of Texas was annexed to the United States, just prior to the Mexican war." But this reply would be wholly inaccurate. A recent debate in the Legislature of Texas on a resolution providing for the representation of that State in the Louisiana Purchase celebration at St. Louis in 1903, has recalled the fact—forgotten by pretty nearly everybody outside of a limited circle of individuals who have made a special study of obscure points in American history—that Texas was included in the Louisiana Purchase. It became United States territory in 1803, at the same time with what is now the larger part of Minnesota. France claimed Texas as a part of Louisiana from the time of La Salle, whose last explorations were made on Texas soil, and who was there murdered. In the several cessions and retrocessions of Louisiana, Texas was always included. Spain, after Jefferson had purchased Louisiana, set up a claim to Texas as a separate territory, but that claim was ignored by the United States, which for sixteen years held sovereignty there. But the region was little thought of, and when our Government purchased Florida of Spain, in 1819, our claim upon Texas was surrendered as part of the purchase price.

It is due to the intense State pride of the Texans that this bit of history has been so well preserved in their grand Commonwealth. Every scrap of history, every bit of biography relating to any individual who has had aught but the most commonplace part to bear in the "making" of Texas, is preserved as a priceless treasure; and to be able to point to an ancestor among those who planned with Austin or fought with Houston or Bowie gives one a distinction akin to that conferred in New England upon the descendant of one who "came over in the Mayflower."

In its history, in its present development, and in its unbounded possibilities, the State certainly justifies the enthusiasm of its citizens. From its northeastern to its southernmost corner, the distance is greater by some 200 miles than from St. Paul to its northern boundary. Cotton and wheat grow side by side; the production of the latter cereal in the "Pan Handle" having already become so large as to attract National attention. When Northern immigration began to flow in, the new-comers found little agriculture beyond the raising of cotton and corn and a breed of razor-back hogs. The complaint of the "old settler" was, "You can't raise anything in Texas." Now the boast is, "There's nothing that won't grow in Texas." And the State is preparing to make such a demonstration of this fact at the celebration in 1903 as shall set all doubts to rest.

AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL.

Are Home Consumers Taxed for the Benefit of Foreigners?

From The London Economist.

In the annual statistical report of the American Iron and Steel Association for the year 1898 attention is directed to the great change that has taken place during recent years in the relative proportion of the American imports and exports of iron and steel. In 1880, it is pointed out, the States imported iron and steel and manufactures thereof to the value of £16,087,000, and exported like articles to the value of £3,031,000, whereas in 1898 the value of such exports was returned at £16,544,000 and the imports at £2,495,000, thus completely reversing the conditions of eighteen years ago.

Particularly within the past four months, it is added, "English iron and steel and machinery manufacturers have been startled by a series of surprises which have marked the entrance into their own home markets of formidable American competition on lines that had previously experienced only fitful Continental competition. That a far-away country with a protective tariff should build up iron and steel industries that would beard the British free trade lion in his den is a revelation that they had not dreamed of. But the unexpected has happened." And it must at once be conceded that the Americans have cause to feel gratified at the great development of their iron and steel industries.

If, however, the question of protection or free trade be raised, one is tempted to ask why, if the supremacy of the States in these industries is so great as is represented, it should be necessary to guard them against foreign competition by excessive import duties? Are they not strong enough to stand by themselves? Or is it not the case that the success of the American manufacturers in competing in foreign markets is due in some measure to the fact that, owing to the tariffs, they are able to exact such big profits from the home consumers that they are able to sell abroad cheaper than would otherwise be possible? And is it such a splendid thing, after all, to tax the home consumer for the benefit of the foreigner?

CHAFFING THE LAUREATE.

Queer History and Grammar in His Queen's Birthday Madrigal.

From The London News.

The Poet Laureate's "madrigal" for the Queen's Birthday is distracting to the students of literary texts.

> With wisdom, goodness, grace, she filled
> For fifty years the Throne,
> And whatsoe-er her people willed,
> That will she made her own.

Sixty-two years would have been nearer the mark, or allowing for poetic license, at least sixty. The next stanza only makes matters worse.

> More long, more loved, she reigned than all
> The Kings of days gone by,
> Sceptres may fade and empires fall,
> Her name will never die.

In reigning for fifty years she did not reign "more long" than her predecessors. It was only the last jubilee that broke the record. What can it mean? Perhaps this. The two jubilees had to be brought in, and the first stanza refers to the first. This being dismissed, so to speak, as an account settled, the poet proceeds to deal with the second, in which the Queen surpassed all by attaining the honors of "more long." Fifty years was one achievement celebrated; the subsequent ten or twelve years was another. Still it might have been more clearly put.

We are now informed semi-officially that the time allowance was corrected, and that the second line, as actually sung, read:

> Year after year, the Throne.

It was evidently an emergency line suggesting the labors of the last moment, and there was reason for deep thankfulness that it did not snap in the mouths of the choir. But we are now driven to the conclusion that it was never in their mouths at all. The Court Circular, which cannot err, prints the first version in its account of the proceedings, and sticks to the "fifty years." Which is right? According to the semi-official notification, certain inaccuracies crept into the earlier draft, "owing to the Poet Laureate's absence in Italy." Perhaps it was left to one of the clerks. To all appearances it was corrected by another; and, indeed, in our humble judgment, the Poet Laureate never saw it from first to last. Thus, the one whom we will now call the Second Clerk, having before him the lines:

> More long, more loved, she reigned than all
> The Kings of days gone by,

shubbed the First Clerk by altering them to

> Monarchs of days gone by,

which, of course, serves the situation for the female branch. He also rubbed out the last word of "sceptres may fade," which, no doubt, is a ridiculous performance for sceptres, and gave us "sceptres may pass." It is clear that both Clerks were perilously near "goodness gracious" in the opening line.

Sense About Incense, &c.

From The London Truth.

I am not a man of religious extremes. I have read with wonder the trial before what the Archbishop of Canterbury says is not a court in respect to incense, for I cannot understand why any one should either insist on incense being used during a religious service or why he should object to its use. What is incense? Nothing more than certain substances, which, when put into a pot and waved to and fro, produce an agreeable odor. As a rule, a number of persons in a building, whether it be used for sacred or secular purposes, are unpleasantly odoriferous. I should therefore personally prefer that incense were used in all assemblages that I am likely to attend. If any one were to "cense" me, say, in the House of Commons, I should be obliged to him. Why, then, treat its use or non-use in churches as a matter of importance?

My feeling is much the same in regard to vestments. I can remember when the entire Low Church Party was in a state of frenzy because some of the clergy wore surplices in the pulpit. At present this usage is almost universal. I should have thought that the question is rather what a clergyman says than what he wears, and that, provided the true faith be preached, the clothing of the preacher is immaterial. If churchmen really hope to retain the respect of the sane portion of the community they would do well to eschew these millinery quarrels, which are more befitting fashionable ladies than priests.

Environment More than Heredity.

From The St. Louis Republic.

Lecturing not long ago in Chicago before a literary club, a distinguished jurist declared that "the doctrine of heredity of crime is true. Statistics prove it." Hardly. Many learned students of criminology hold a different view. Weissman and many other eminent authorities maintain that "the acquired characteristics of the parent do not pass to the child by inheritance." This opinion was reaffirmed by Mr. Brace of the Children's Aid Society of New York when he said: "No matter what the parents may be, if the child is taken away at an age so early that it has not understood the wickedness about it, and is placed in a country home, it is almost certain to do well." Wines, Davis, and numbers of other sociologists unite in declaring that "fully 85 per cent. of the crimes in cities is due to evil environment." A good way to stop the increase of crime is to remove the children, wherever possible, from the influence of vicious surroundings and example.

As Modest as He Is Brave.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

Gen. Funston has written letters generously to his friends all over Kansas and most of these letters have been published. Yet not in one of them has there ever appeared one syllable about his own achievements. He has never talked about "leading his regiment," about giving this or that order, about anything he has done or said in the line of duty, and we do not now recollect of a sentence that carried even the knowledge that he was in command of the Kansas regiment. He has bestowed praise most liberally upon his fellow officers, and never fails to speak enthusiastically about the enlisted men, but keeps himself wholly in the background. In short, Gen. Funston seems to have the modesty which goes with true merit.

The Road to Wealth.

Andrew Carnegie in The London Mail.

"In my opinion the secret of moneymaking depends chiefly upon five things: Push, 'squareness,' clearheadedness, economy, and rigid adherence to the rule of not overworking. Too much work is worse than no work at all. It undermines the constitution and unfits a man mentally and physically for the battle of life. Ten hours a day of steady work is as much as any man—no matter how robust—ought to attempt. In addition to these things avoid being too grasping; better make a small profit by sure means than attempt to make a larger one by uncertain and risky measures."

NUGGETS.

Dampened His Enthusiasm.

"Why did you quit your country club, old man?"

"Couldn't stand the heavy dues that fall out there."—Detroit Free Press.

His Compliment.

Miss Passe—Cholly seems to think that I'm keeping my age remarkably well.

Miss Curt—Yes, he told me that he never heard of a single instance where you gave it away.—Philadelphia Record.

Would Get It.

"No malaria about here, I suppose," said the prospective Summer boarder.

"Naw," replied the rural landlord. "We hain't never had no call fer it, but ef it's to be had down to the village I reckon as how we'll git it fer you."—Chicago News.

He Concurred.

Miss Vassar—Don't you think Miss Springglove is a charming poetess?

Uncle Solomon—Oh, yes, a very sweet poetess, and her cousin, Miss Chalmers, is a charming paintress, and her Aunt Lucrece is an excellent sculptress, and her mother used to be an excellent dishwasheress.—Harlem Life.

The Relapse.

"Let me see," said Dr. Wise, "what is your occupation?"

"I am one of the street-cleaning gang, Sir."

"It is as I suspected," said the doctor. "You need exercise. It is the way of all persons who follow a sedentary employment."—Boston Transcript.

BALLAD OF APPLIED SCIENCE.

Elliott Flower in Chicago Evening Post.

Oh, shrewd, indeed, was Martha Brown,
A woman famed throughout the town
For wisdom quite beyond the ken
Of e'en the wisest of the men.

Resourceful, earnest, one who would
Devote herself to doing good,
Her words of censure came to be
A source of pain and misery.

There being lack of time to say
All that she would by light of day,
For admonitions, forceful, deep,
She found herself neglecting sleep.

Her husband's welfare seemed to her
To call for lectures, lest he err,
And yet, forsooth, try as she might,
She found she couldn't talk all night;

While he, in hopes her needed rest
Would force her to leave unexpressed
The thoughts he could not tolerate,
Remained away each night till late.

Oh, foolish man, who thinks he can
On woman's voice thus place a ban!
Oh, silly one, who thinks he may
Beat woman's tongue in such a way!

For, though at first it worked quite well
There came a time when it befell
That voice, with warnings shrill and trite,
Kept at him all the livelong night;

Nor paused for breath, nor let him speak,
Nor showed a sign of growing weak,
But ever, ever, loud and clear,
With harsh reproaches smote his ear.

Night after night, although he found
His wife in sleep that seemed quite sound,
No sooner was the light put out
Than all his faults he heard about;

Night after night he crawled in bed,
Believing he'd escaped the dread
Denunciations strong and long,
But always found that he was wrong.

And then in desperation he
Declared his willingness to be
The best of husbands, if but she
At night to sleep would leave him free.

But, puzzled yet, he asked at length
The secret of her vocal

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS

Annual Communion Service of the Mother Church at Boston.

ADDRESS OF MRS. EDDY READ

Four Services Held in Order to Accommodate the Thousands of Christian Scientists Now in Boston.

BOSTON, June 4.—The annual communion service of the mother church of Christian Science here, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, was held to-day. The service was on the subject of the sacrament, and in accordance with the usual method prevailing in the Christian Science churches the sermon consisted of alternate references from the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker G. Eddy, these selections bearing upon the subject of spiritual communion, which is the communion believed in by Christian Scientists.

There were four services, in order to accommodate the great number of Christian Scientists present, amounting to upward of 6,000, who came from all parts of this country, and a number from England, Australia, and Canada. At each service the auditorium was filled to overflowing, and many hundreds were unable to obtain entrance. Thousands flocked into the edifice merely to kneel in silent communion for a few moments. As fast as each service was concluded and the congregation had departed another great concourse streamed into the church, and the simple service was repeated.

The communion was devoid of symbols. At each of the services the worshippers knelt for a few moments, after which the first reader, Septimus J. Hanna, invited those present to join in the communion. His words of invitation were: "I now invite all present, whether members of this Church or not, and communicants of other churches, if there be any present, to enter with us into the inner sanctuary of Saul for a brief moment, into the holy of holies, into the secret places of the most high, for there is nothing as near as infinite love."

In addition to the communion service the fact that the annual church meeting of the mother church is to be held on Tuesday also attracted many who might not otherwise have been in attendance. This annual church meeting is held for the purpose of electing the various officers of the mother church, readers, and some auxiliary officers, such as members of the Board of Lectureship and the Board of Education. The present membership of the mother church is about 13,000, and judging from present indications fully 50 per cent of the membership will be present. About 2,500 new members will be admitted to membership in the mother church at this communion.

MRS. EDDY'S ADDRESS.

The following address of the pastor emeritus of the mother church, the Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy, was read at each communion service by John W. Reeder:

"My Beloved Brethren: Looking on this annual assemblage of human consciousness, health, harmony, growth, grandeur, and achievement, garlanded with glad faces, willing hands, and warm hearts, who would say to-day, 'What a fond fool is hope'? The fruition of friendship, the world's arms outstretched to us, heart meeting heart across continents and oceans, bloodless sieges and fearless triumphs, the well done already yours, and the undone waiting only your swift hands are enough to make this hour glad. What more abounds and abides in the hearts of these hearers and speakers pen may not tell.

"Nature reflects man and art pencils him, but it remains for science to reveal man to man, and between these lines of thought is written in luminous letters, O man, what are thou? Where art thou? Whence and whither? And what shall the answer be? Expressive silence, or with finger pointing upward—thither! Then produce thy records, time table, log, traveler's companion, &c., and prove fairly the facts relating to the thither-ward—the rate of speed, the measure of travel, and the number en route. Now what have you learned? The mystery of godliness—God made manifest in the flesh, seen of men, and spiritually understood? And the mystery of iniquity—and how to separate the tares from the wheat—that they consume in their own fires, and no longer kindle altars for human sacrifice. Have you learned to conquer sin, false affections, motives, and aims—to be not only says but doers of the law?

"Brethren, our annual meeting is a grave guardian. It requires you to report progress, to refresh memory, to rejuvenate the branches, and vivify the buds, to bend upward the tendrils and incline the vine toward the parent trunk. You come from feeding your flocks, big with promise; and you come with the sling of Israel's chosen one to meet the Goliaths.

PROGRESS OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

"I have only to dip my pen in my heart to say all honor to the members of our Board of Lectureship connected with the mother church. Loyal to the divine principle they so ably vindicate, they earn their laurels; history will record their words, and their works will follow them. When reading their lectures I have felt the touch of the spirit of the Mars Hill orator, which always thrills the soul. I have the great pleasure to report that within the last month there have been added to this Board the talent, influence, and experience of the distinguished Hon. W. L. Ewing of Chicago and Judge J. R. Clarkson of Omaha, Neb.

"The members of the Board of Education, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Metaphysical College, have acquitted themselves nobly. The students in my last class in 1898 are stars in my crown of rejoicing.

"We are deeply grateful that the church militant is looking into the subject of Christian Science, for Zion must put on her beautiful garments, her bridal robes; the hour is come; the bride (Word) is adorned, and lo, the bridegroom cometh! Are our lamps trimmed and burning?

"The doom of the Babylonish woman referred to in Revelation is being fulfilled. This woman, 'drunken with the blood of the saints and with the blood of the martyrs of Jesus, drunk of the wine of her fornication'—would enter even the church, and retaining the heart of the harlot and the purpose of the destroying angel, pour wormwood into the waters—the disturbed human mind—to drown the strong swimmer struggling for the shore—aiming for truth—and if possible poison such as drink of the living water. But the recording angel, standing 'with right foot on the sea and his left foot on the earth,' has in his hand a book open and ready to be read; that uncovers and kills this mystery of iniquity and interprets the mystery of godliness—how the first is finished, and the second is no longer a mystery or miracle but a marvel, casting out evil and healing the sick. And a voice was heard, saying, 'Come out of her, my people' (hearken not to her lies) 'that ye receive not her plagues, for her sins have reached unto heaven, and God hath remembered her iniquities.'

"'Double unto her double, according to her works; in the cup which she hath filled, fill to her double. * * * for she saith in her heart, I am no widow. * * * Therefore shall her plague come in one day, death and mourning and famine, for strong is the Lord God who judgeth her.' That which the revelator saw in spiritual vision will be accomplished, the Babylonish woman is fallen, and who should mourn over the widowhood of lust, of her 'that hath become the habitation of devils, and the hold of every foul spirit and the cage of every unclean bird'?

THE ONE THING NEEDFUL.

"One thing is eternally here; it reigns supreme to-day, to-morrow, forever. We need it in our homes, at our firesides, on our altars, for therewith win we the race of the centuries; and we have it only as we live it. This is that needful one thing, divine science, whereby thought is spiritualized, reaching outward and upward—to science in Christianity, science in medicine, in physics, and in metaphysics.

"Happy are the people whose God is all in all; who ask only to be judged according to their works; who live to love. We thank the Giver of all good for the marvelous speed of the chariot wheels of truth, and for the steadfast, calm coherence in the ranks of Christian Science.

"On comparison, it will be found that Christian Science possesses more of Christ's teachings and example than all other religions since the first century. Comparing our scientific system of metaphysical therapeutics with materia medica we find it completely overshadows and overwhelms it, even as Aaron's rod swallowed up the rods of the magicians of Egypt. I deliberately declare that when I was in practice out of 100 cases I healed 99 to the 10 of materia medica.

"We should thank God for persecution and for prosecution if thereby ensue a purer Protestantism and monotheism for the latter days of the nineteenth century. A siege of the combined centuries, culminating in fierce attack, cannot demolish our strongholds. The forts of Christian Science, garrisoned by God's chosen ones, can never surrender. Unlike Russia's armament, ours is not costly as men count cost, but it is rich beyond price; stanch and indestructible on land or sea; it is not curtailed in peace, surrendered in conquest, nor laid down at the feet of progress through the hands of Omnipotence. And 'wherefore'? Because it is 'Peace on earth, good will toward men'; a cover and a defense adapted to all men, all nations, all times, climes, and races. I cannot quench my desire to say this, and words are not vain when the depth of desire can find no other outlet to liberty. 'Therefore * * * let us go unto perfection; not laying again the foundation of repentance from dead works.' Heb. vi., 1.

THE RECENT PROSECUTIONS.

"A Coroner's inquest, a Board of Health, or class legislation is less than the Constitution of the United States, and infinitely less than God's benign government, which is no respecter of persons. Truth crushed to earth springs spontaneously upward, and whispers in the breeze man's inalienable birthright—Liberty! 'Where the spirit of the Lord is there is liberty.' God is everywhere, nor crown nor sceptre nor rulers rampant can quench the vital heritage of freedom—man's right to adopt a religion, to employ a physician, to live or to die according to the dictates of his own rational conscience and enlightened understanding. Man cannot punish a man for suicide—God does that.

"Christian Scientists abide by the laws of God and the laws of the land, and following the command of the Master they go into all the world preaching the Gospel and healing the sick. Therefore be wise and harmless, for without the former the latter were impracticable. A lack of wisdom betrays truth into the hands of evil men as effectually as a subtle conspirator; the motive is not as wicked, but the result is as injurious. Return not evil for evil, but overcome evil with good. Then whatever the shaft aimed at you or your practice may be, it will fall powerless, and God will reward your enemies according to their works. Watch and pray daily that evil suggestions in whatever guise take no root in your thought or bear fruit. Oftimes examine yourselves and see if there be found anywhere a deterrent to truth and love, and hold fast that which is good.

DANGERS OF THE NATION.

"I reluctantly foresee great danger threatening our Nation—imperialism, monopoly, and a lax system of religion. But the spirit of humanity, ethics, and Christianity sown broadcast—all concomitants of Christian Science—is taking strong hold of the public thought throughout our beloved country and in foreign lands, and is tending to counteract the trend of mad ambition.

"There is no night but in God's frown; there is no day but in His smile. The oracular skies, the verdant earth—bird, brook, blossom, breeze, and balm—are richly fraught with divine reflection; they come at love's call. The nod of spirit is nature's natal.

"And how is man, seen through the lens of spirit, enlarged, and how counterpoised his origin from dust, and how he presses to his original, never severed from spirit! O ye who leap disdainfully from this rock of ages, return and plant thy steps in Christ, truth, the stone that the builders reject. Then will angels administer grace, do thy errands, and be thy dearest allies. The divine law gives to man health and life everlasting—gives a soul to soul, a present harmony wherein the good man's heart takes hold on heaven—whose feet can never be moved. These are His green pastures beside still waters, where faith mounts upward, expatiates, strengthens, and exults.

PRACTICAL ADVICE.

"Lean not too much on your leader; trust God to direct your steps. Accept my counsel and teachings only as they include the spirit and letter of the Ten Commandments, the beatitudes, and the teachings and example of Christ Jesus. Refrain from public controversy; correct the false with the true, then leave the latter to propagate. Watch and guard your own thoughts against evil suggestions and against malicious mental malpractice, wholly disloyal to the teachings of Christian Science. This hidden method of committing crime—socially, physically, and morally—will ere long be unearthed and punished as it deserves. The effort of disloyal students to blacken me and to keep my works from public recognition—students seeking only public notoriety, and whom I have assisted peculiarly and striven to uplift—has been made too many times, and has failed too often for me to fear it. The spirit of truth is the lever which elevates mankind. I have neither the time nor the inclination to be continually pursuing a lie—the one evil or the evil one. Therefore I ask the help of others in this matter, and that, according to the Scriptures, my students reprove, rebuke, and exhort. A lie left to itself is not so soon destroyed as it would be with the help of the truthtelling. Truth never falters or fails; it is our faith that fails.

"All published quotations from my works must have the author's name added to them; quotation marks are not sufficient. Borrowing from my copyrighted works without credit is inadmissible. But I need not say this to the loyal Christian Scientist—to him who keeps the commandments. 'Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures,' has an enormous strain put upon it, being used as a companion to the Bible in all your public ministrations as teacher, and as the embodiment and substance of the truth that is taught—hence my request that you borrow little else from it should seem reasonable.

"Beloved, that which purifies the affections strengthens them, removes fear, subdues sin, and endures with divine power; that which refines character humbles, exalts, and commands a man; and obedience gives him courage, devotion, and attainment. For this hour, for this period, for spiritual sacrament, sacrifice, and ascension we unite in giving thanks. For the body of Christ, the life that we commemorate and would emulate—for the bread of heaven whereof if a man eat he shall live forever'—for the cup filled with loving restitution, redemption, and inspiration—we give thanks. The signet of the great heart, given to me in a little symbol, seals the covenant of everlasting love. May apostate praise return to its first love, above the symbol seize the spirit, speak the 'new tongue,' and may thought soar and soul be."

Many Will Visit Mrs. Eddy.

CONCORD, N. H., June 4.—The annual communion service of the Christian Scientists in Boston to-day, and a number of meetings of the mother church to be held the coming week, will be followed by visits of large numbers of Christian Scientists to the home of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, at Pleasant View. Last year the number of those who visited Mrs. Eddy amounted to over 1,000, including persons from every part of the country. A token of regard for Mrs. Eddy, a forerunner of many which will come during the week, was received to-day from an English nobleman who is attending the services in Boston.

Able to Appear Against Faith Curist.

Lizzie Kranz, the twelve-year-old child whose left leg was amputated in the Eastern District Hospital, Brooklyn, several weeks ago, after having been treated by Mrs. Barbara Miller, a faith curist, will be able to leave the institution to-day and appear in the Adams Street Police Court against Mrs. Miller. The girl will be taken from the courtroom to her home, 112 North Eighth Street.

Swiss Minister's Daughter Killed.

THE HAGUE, June 4.—Miss Roth, daughter of Dr. S. Roth, Swiss Minister at the Court of Berlin and chief of the Swiss delegation to the Peace Conference, was killed in a railway accident last Thursday at Flushing, on the south side of the Island of Walcheren, at the mouth of the Western Scheldt.

A Stenographic Feat.

From The London Telegraph.

Concerning the stenographic prowess of the late Mr. Thomas Allen Reed, whose death was recorded in these columns yesterday, a correspondent sends a curious anecdote. The late shorthand writer was once on professional business in Liverpool, and staid in the same hotel as Charles Mathews, the actor. The latter had appeared in "My Awful Dad," and after the performance he strolled into the smoking room. Having heard of Mr. Reed's expertness as a note taker Mathews challenged the reporter to jot down certain passages from the character of Puff in Richard Brinsley Sheridan's "Critic." Reed expressed his willingness to have a try. Mathews, who was one of the best "patter" speakers on the stage, began to gabble the lines with startling rapidity, and the other strained every nerve to follow him. When the test was finished, Reed, whose notes, despite the terrific speed at which he had been writing, were of neat and legible outline, merely inserted a vowel mark or two and handed them to an assistant who was called into the room, and who transcribed the characters, with but few mistakes, backward! "I should hardly have thought it possible, Mr. Reed!" was the astonished Charles Mathews's comment.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

HOW DREYFUS WAS CONVICTED.—Le Petit Bleu of Paris says it has obtained from an authoritative source an account of the final secret deliberations of the Dreyfus court-martial on Dec. 22, 1894. This account is deemed of interest in Paris, as it is considered to be a leakage from the archives of the General Staff, intended to shift the responsibility of directly introducing the secret evidence from the shoulders of Gen. Mercier, the Minister of War in 1894. The account in Le Petit Bleu says that on the conclusion of the proceedings the Judges withdrew to consider the question of conviction. The President, Col. Maurel, after summing up, told the Judges that the bordereau had been taken from the War Office of a foreign power. Then he showed the text of three documents: (1.) The document "Ce canaille de D—." (2.) A document for comparison, intended to verify the handwriting of the previous paper and signed "Bourcur." (3.) The copy of a report on the alleged acts of Dreyfus prepared by du Paty de Clam. This report consisted of two pages and a few lines. Panizzardi's telegram was not shown to the Judges either in its falsified form or in its original terms, but Col. Maurel made the following statement: "The Minister possesses the copy of a telegraphic dispatch which emanates from a foreign Government. This telegram is overwhelmingly against Dreyfus, for it leaves no doubt as to the relations of the accused with the agent of a foreign Government." "That was all," adds Le Petit Bleu, "the vote began, and the rest is known." In a recent review of the contents of the secret dossier Le Figaro says: "The General Staff maintains that the treason was committed for the benefit of Germany, through Panizzardi. Now Panizzardi, telegraphing to his Government, declared that he had had nothing to do with Dreyfus. On the other hand, the German Government and Schwarzkoppen have affirmed that they had no relations with the prisoner. Dreyfus, after his condemnation, always protested his innocence. If Dreyfus had consented to make confessions, Gen. Mercier promised a mitigation of his punishment. Now, the punishment has been terrible. It even exceeds in cruelty the limits allowed by law."

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LE FIGARO UNDERTAKES ANOTHER MISSION.—As is well known, Le Figaro began to publish the testimony in the Dreyfus case given before the Cour de Cassation on March 31 last. It finished with the testimony about the middle of May, and then began to sum up the case in the light of the evidence presented. Later it instituted a series of attacks on the War Office, declaring that there were traitors still employed there and that important documents continued to be stolen. These attacks have been followed by a series of articles in the defense of ex-Lieut. Col. Georges Picquart, who, it is said, is about to be released from prison by order of the Cour de Cassation. In speaking of the pneumatic message card) petit bleu (the is accused of having forged, that Picquart is although the name of Esterhazy was scratched out and subsequently rewritten, traces of the original letters are visible. When the name was inserted after erasure different ink from that used when the missive was penned was employed. Col. Picquart, continues Le Figaro, has been accused of having been the life and soul of a plot, the alleged plot of the so-called Dreyfus syndicate to substitute Esterhazy for Dreyfus.) Yet even as late as November, 1897, he was a total stranger to Senator Scheurer-Kestner, to M. Mathieu Dreyfus and his relatives. Le Figaro adds: "Such are the charges brought forward by the General Staff, and on July 13 Col. Picquart will have been a year in prison."

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APPREHENSION CREATED BY THE PRESENCE OF A GERMAN WAR VESSEL AT BREST.—For the first time since the Franco-German war a ship of the German Imperial Navy put in at Brest, the French naval station, the other day. There is said to be considerable excitement over the event in Brest, and not a little apprehension is felt in Paris. The vessel was the Hela, bound for Lisbon. Her commander said that she put in at Brest on account of the illness of one of her crew. After the customary salutes had been fired the German Captain called on Admiral Barrera, the Maritime Prefect, and requested the latter to allow one of his men, who was ill, to be taken in at the French Naval Hospital and put under medical care. Admiral Barrera gave his consent, and the sailor having been placed in the hospital, and some visits exchanged between the French and German officers, the Hela left Brest for Dover. Since her departure the excitement in the town has increased. It is reported by the medical authorities that the man left behind is not seriously ill, and could easily have borne even a long voyage. It is also reported that the French naval authorities deem the action of the German commander an ingenious blind to enable him to inspect at his leisure the roads of Brest Harbor and the northern squadron of the French fleet anchored there. Many persons in naval and military circles at Brest freely express the opinion that the German played a clever trick upon the commander of the port. It is not explained, however, how the Hela could have been prevented from putting in at Brest supposing Admiral Barrera had thought that the visit was really a spying expedition.

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WIRELESS TELEGRAPH AS AN ENGINE OF WAR.—The Paris papers contain interviews with Dr. Le Bon, in which the French savant makes the announcement that he hopes shortly to apply the principle of the so-called wireless telegraphy, or the Herty rays, to an apparatus by which warships may be annihilated. He says that he has already produced formidable results from a coil of fifty centimètres worked by a current of 110 volts. He says the doctor, by the means of proper lenses, a way be found to project parallel electric radiations so that they shall not lose their intensity by distance, just as we send afar pencils of luminous rays, as strong along their whole line as they are at the source, then an electrician sitting at his window could destroy a whole fleet of ironclads. This destruction, according to the doctor, could be done simply by turning on each of the warships a jet of electric radiations. The jets or rays, on reaching the electric coils in the vessels, could create an atmosphere of sparks which would cause the shell and torpedoes on board to explode. With the same reflector and radiations explosions could be produced in forts, in artillery parks, and even in the gallery with cartridges of soldiers. Dr. Le Bon is a well-known authority on physical phenomena, and has been led to make the experiments to which he refers after the discovery of the properties of electric waves by M. Branby, professor at the Catholic Institute of Paris, and the friend of Signor Marconi, whom he is said to have added in wireless telegraphy experiments.

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BELIEF THAT THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN COMPACT WILL NOT BE RENEWED.—It is expected in Vienna that a serious Ministerial crisis will arise this week, the outcome of which will be that the Hungarian Government will win at every point in refusing to renew the Ausgleich, or economic-commercial compact, on Austria's terms. As was intimated in a cable dispatch published May 27, the resignation of the Austrian Cabinet is looked for in Vienna. The chances in favor of Hungary are now said to be more favorable than ever. For two years the Hungarian Premiers have had the full support of their Parliament, while during that time the Austrian Legislature has been paralyzed by obstructions. Baron Banffy, the Hungarian Premier, was recently sacrificed to oblige Austria. His successor, Herr von Szell, who is now in Vienna with other Hungarian Ministers, in order finally to close the deliberations about the Ausgleich, declares himself unable to enter any new negotiations, and that the Ausgleich compact as fixed by his predecessor must be accepted. Count von Thun, the Austrian Premier, asserts his inability to accept this as it stands, and, as all Austria oppoed it, the Cabinet, it is said, will fail in suggesting new deliberations. The position of Herr von Szell is considered in well-informed circles to be so strong that the Emperor, who must come to a decision this week, will accept the Hungarian programme. This will also, it is said, bring about the downfall of Count von Thun, whose prospects of restoring domestic peace in Austria are believed to have much declined since the publication of the national and political demands of the United German parties and the consequent religio-political movement.

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SUPPOSED CAUSES OF FRENCH DECADENCE.—In a recent number of L'Autorité of Paris Paul de Cassagnac, writing in criticism of the recent work, "What is the Cause of Anglo-Saxon Superiority?" says: "Not only are we not superior to the Anglo-Saxons, but we have sunk so low that we ought to be happy now if we can ever equal them. We are undoubtedly a decaying nation, and the cause of our decline is our want of respect for all the traditions of the past, our renouncement of religion, and our general indifference to everything." L'Echo de Paris also has an article on French decadence, which it attributes to the loss of initiative among Frenchmen, who, seem, the writer says, more and more content to imitate and copy other nations blindly.

SQUADRON A REACHES CAMP

Greetings Along the Route for the Governor and Troopers.

PEEKSKILL'S HEARTY WELCOME

Thousands of Cameras Leveled at Col. Roosevelt—Busy Scenes After the Arrival in Camp.

PEEKSKILL, June 4.—Squadron A rode into camp at 12:20 to-day after a journey from Sing Sing, of which the most notable incident was the reception at the town of Peekskill, in which practically the entire population participated.

Maintaining its record of promptness, the squadron left Camp Roe at 7 o'clock this morning. After covering two miles the men were halted to water their horses, and, as the distance to be traveled was easy the proceeding was conducted in leisurely fashion. It was nearly 8 o'clock when the march was resumed.

Along the road the scenes were like those of the day before. The country is not so thickly settled as that between Van Cortlandt Park and Sing Sing, but everybody in each neighborhood gathered at some shady and convenient place in Broadway to display flags and wave greetings and applaud the squadron generally, and Gov. Roosevelt especially. Also to take photographs. The Governor must have been photographed 2,000 times between the squadron armory and here.

Some kind of picture-making apparatus stared him in the face wherever he turned, and if he had attempted to "look pleasant," for each amateur and professional who leveled a camera on him he would have ridden all the way with a smile frozen on his countenance. It is likely that the last twenty or thirty miles of photographs, if they are ever developed, will show him with a hunted expression like that of a scouting cavalryman dodging through a strange country and apprehensive of ambush. If he found himself being "took" from a coppice, or "snapped" at from beneath an avenue he would turn his head to find somebody with an apparatus trained on him from a stone wall or a fence.

It is a curious illustration of the general egotism of the amateur that he or she evidently usually supposed that the idea of photographing the Governor on horseback at the head of the cavalry was purely original, and had occurred to nobody else. Many of the operators advanced in conspicuous places and accompanied by admiring friends took aim with ostentatious deliberation, presumably expecting the subject to pause or pose. If he had posed for everybody who made an attempt upon him he would be yet posing somewhere on the road below Parrytown. He always tried to look unconscious when he found one of the portentous glass eyes glaring coldly at him, but no human being and few animals have succeeded in looking unconscious before a camera. Probably an oyster, not being remarkable for an expressive countenance can do it, but it is beyond human capacity.

Yet it appears that pictures of the Governor are needed in Westchester, for despite the innumerable pictures of him of various kinds that have appeared in newspapers and magazines in the last ten years, and despite the further fact that he was the only man in the line not in uniform and could not possibly be anybody else, the demands to have him pointed out were constant.

THE ARRIVAL AT PEEKSKILL.

There was some protest in Peekskill against the riding through of the squadron on Sunday, and it is said that some kind of communication was sent asking that the journey be so arranged that church services be not interrupted. Gov. Roosevelt heard nothing of this, but Major Bridgeman, on his own motion, hurried matters so as to avoid annoyance. He hit it exactly right. Peekskill was reached at 10:45 o'clock. That not only gave the Sunday school children a chance and allowed those who have conscientious scruples against seeing processions on Sundays to be forced to see this one on their journey to church, but it permitted everybody who wished to view the squadron and attend service to do both comfortably.

A delegation of fifty mounted wheelmen met the Governor two miles out of Peekskill and escorted him into the town, where he was met by Vosberg Post, G. A. R., and the local Sons of Veterans, in uniform, preceded by a fife and drum corps, and escorted to the outskirts. Many flags were displayed on dwellings and business houses, and at the centre of the town the sidewalks and sides of the roadways were crowded with people, who clapped their hands and cheered.

The march may be truthfully and briefly described as forty miles of warm welcome and evidence of popular admiration and good will for the Governor and the squadron. It is impossible to say how either would have been received without the other, but it is certain that combined they have been highly honored and have every reason for pride. There has hardly been one place on the whole route where there was not in sight a large or a small group of people or a display of flags or some other evidence of kindly feeling and greeting.

It has been continuous and apparently spontaneous; it has been generally informal, and it has been not only in the voices of the people, but in their faces. There have been smiles of pride and pleasure everywhere. It was notable that at many of the great estates and famous country places the owners and their families at the entrance gates, and the working people and servants short distances away, were equally hearty in their welcomes and apparently equally pleased.

As for Gov. Roosevelt himself, he has enjoyed every moment of the way—except for the photographers. The horseback exercise, the camping, watching the work of the men, and receiving the greetings of the people have been constant pleasures to him. He considers the trip as a holiday, and has felt it to be one.

The fifteen miles to-day were made in a little less than five hours. The dust was at times so thick that the men could not see three files ahead of them. This caused some disarrangement at times and led to the occasional sarcastic inquiry from along the line, "Is that a file in front or are we doing some kind of new formation?"

ARTILLERY SALUTE FOR THE GOVERNOR.

But when the squadron band lined up at the edge of the camp and began to play "Hail to the Chief" and two guns of the First Battery, under First Sergt. Jansen, began to spit smoke over the bluff and crack out the Governor's salute, the squadron rode up the last long hill in beautiful order and obviously happy, for there was the wide stretch of beautiful level turf stretching in front, with snow-white new tents up and ready for the men on one side and sheds empty, swept, and garnished for the horses on the other. Discipline forbade the riders from saying anything, but it did not suppress the whinnies of delight with which the steeds told the general feeling. Most of the men were decorated with plumes of green branches or locust blossoms in their hats, it being the fad of the morning to so adorn the battered headgear.

The squadron was lined up on the parade ground and saluted while the flags were raised and "The Star Spangled Banner" was played, and then it was "column left" to the sheds, where there was first unsaddling and then unpacking, and the development of mysteries and surprises. A cavalry horse must be unbridled and unsaddled according to rule, and woe to the trooper who, under the eye of his superior, becomes tangled in the intricacies of the bridle and handles by the bit instead of the crown piece. Saddle with combined feed bag and horse cover at the back and the blouse rolled up on the pommel, and the saddle bags at the side, must be placed behind the tethered horse at a given number of paces.

When the unpacking comes, the surprise comes. The ability of a cavalryman to pack things in his feed bag is a wonder. The telescope valise and the Saratoga trunk are insignificant receptacles compared to the feed bag, which is like the high hat of a conjurer. The owner continues to draw things from it until the grass all about is covered with the assortment, and nobody looking on would be more astonished to see white rabbits, pigeons, a few cages of canaries, and a baby carriage unpacked.

The men on their way to their tents were curious objects. Each carried a carbine, pistol in the holster, sabre, saddle bags, cup and canteen, sleeping blanket, and some of the unpacked miscellany. Attacked by a foe at that crisis, each man would have fought to the death, for no man could have run a step. As it was, the line jingled and clattered as it moved until it sounded like a herd of belled cattle astray.

At 5 o'clock there was service, conducted by Chaplain Morgan, and soap and water, brushes and razors, and the seclusion of tents had achieved a huge miracle. Where sunburned and dust-powdered, bare-armed, booted, grimy, and dingy hard-riding troopers had disappeared, there reappeared through the tent flaps at "church call" some two hundred smug, clean, spick-and-span young men, with spotless white duck trousers, blouses of shining blue, and parade caps, every button and shoe polished and brilliant. To witness and admire the result of the transformation there were several hundred people, including a large proportion of women.

By that time three small mountains of baggage and express packages had disappeared within the tents. Some of the packages are marked "glass." They are supposed to contain pickles, jellies, and sweetmeats of various kinds.

The squadron surgeon reports that there was not even a slight ailment or casualty or a demand for a prescription on the way. The men are physically in absolutely perfect condition and fit for a week of hard work, which they are likely to get. Not a horse has gone lame or fallen sick. Hardly a dozen shoes were cast on the march.

COL. ROOSEVELT PRAISES TROOPERS.

The Governor in his tent this afternoon said that the one regret he had for the trip was that he failed to see the children of the orphan asylum at Peekskill, who, he understood, expected to meet him. As to the military he said:

"I am extremely pleased with the squadron. I regard its being in camp here as of infinitely less importance than the journey, and the practice it gave. It does not teach them as much to live in tents with floors as to be out on the march, pitching tents and cooking.

"If they march long enough they will be caught in a rain, and that helps. This camp is an infinite improvement on work in the armory, but more and more each year I hope to see the conditions of the outings of the Guardsmen approximate to those of actual service in the field. This camp was a long step in advance when it was started, and it serves a very useful purpose now. But more and more we shall devote attention to field work proper. A great advancement in this direction has been made this year. The code is much simpler. Officers and men now live exactly alike.

"You recollect when it was otherwise, and the officers were shut in. I want the officers and men to fare alike. Officers who share the fare and the dangers of their men can lead them anywhere. Of course officers will not do the manual work of camp, for they have other things to do. I will not tolerate any military lawlessness or anything like disobedience among men, but I intend that as the men fare so must the officers."

Lieut. Col. Lee of the British Army, when asked how the march and work of the squadron had impressed him, said that the high opinion he had formed of that part of the body which he had seen in service in the South had been confirmed by his observation of the whole.

When asked if he had any criticisms, he said he did not know that he had—probably not; but that his official position would make it improper for him to announce any. He had admired very much the quiet, orderly, soldierly conduct of the men on the march, and the smooth, businesslike way in which the camp work was done.

He could not compare them with any body of British militia because the yeomanry constituting the British mounted militia was purely a volunteer organization. There is really no militia cavalry force in England.

For the twenty-four hours beginning this afternoon Capt. Cammann will be officer of the day and Lieut. Barry officer of the guard.

Gov. Roosevelt will leave here to-morrow for West Point, accompanied by Col. Lee and Col. Hipson of Canada. They go at the invitation of Col. Mills, the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, whose guests they will be. The Governor will leave West Point for New York on Tuesday and will attend the commencement exercises of Columbia College, where he will be made an LL. D. He will not be able to get back to camp until next Sunday.

Peekskill's New Trolley Line.

PEEKSKILL, June 4.—Peekskill's trolley line to the "short ferry" to the State camp was completed this afternoon. It will probably increase the attendance at the camp largely, making access easier and cheaper. One car began to run as soon as the last rails were down, and a sort of general jubilee was held. The entire town was busy watching the fare register and keeping tab on the conductor and in learning to dodge the new danger.

BICYCLE POLICEMEN ACTIVE.

Roundsman Schuessler Finds a Man with an Indestructible Head.

Yesterday was one of the busiest days that the bicycle police have had since the squad was organized. At 10 o'clock last night they had made sixty-five arrests, and they were still active. The charges were principally for failure to provide lamps and bells. An occasional scorcher was also captured. In every instance the men left their wheels as a guarantee of their appearance in court. The women generally seemed to have complied with the law, or it may have been gallantry on the part of the policemen which granted them immunity, for up to a late hour not one of the gentler sex had been apprehended. The prisoners were of all degrees and many nationalities. There were white and black men, and one Chinaman was taken, protesting much, but without avail.

Dr. Samuel Bookman, twenty-nine years old, of 9 East Sixty-second Street, was on his way home and had reached Fifty-ninth Street without interference yesterday evening. Noticing Bicycle Policeman Van Keuren just a block ahead, and remembering that he had no lamp, the doctor dismounted and walked by the policeman. When he thought himself safe, he remounted and rode leisurely away. Van Keuren made after him, and caught him just as he was trundling his wheel into the areaway at home. Van Keuren placed him under arrest, and, says Bookman abused him shamefully all the way to the station, and told him continually that he was an intimate friend of Commissioner Hess, and that he, Van Keuren, would better look for another place without delay. At the station he told the Sergeant of his "pull," and was furious when ordered to be searched. He had to be dragged to his cell.

John H. Chase, twenty-eight years old, of 217 West Thirty-fifth Street, according to Bicycle Roundsman Schuessler, has the thickest head of which the policeman knows. Chase collided with United States mail wagon No. 15, loaded, at Eighth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street. He did not hurt the mail wagon and, strange to say, the mail wagon did not much injure him, although, according to Schuessler, the rear wheel passed squarely over Chase's head and came down on the pavement with an audible thump. Schuessler lifted him to his feet and asked him if he wanted to go to a hospital.

"No, Sir," he replied emphatically. "I'm going right home." He remounted his slightly damaged wheel and rode away.

A Lockjaw Cure.

From The London Globe.

This affection, when caused by a wound, has long been considered incurable, and it is only of late years that a few instances of successful treatment have been recorded, the most striking being those effected by the Indian woorali poison and by enormous doses of alcohol. Two cases are reported in which all the alarming symptoms were removed by violent perspiration. The first was that of a young man of twenty-two, who had the misfortune of having his hand caught in the gearing of a thrashing machine; part of the skin was carried off, but in the course of a fortnight everything seemed progressing toward a speedy cure, when one morning the patient awoke with a strange rigidity in his jaws, violent pain all over the sternum, intermittent difficulty of breathing, and convulsive starts in the lower limbs. A doctor being called in, immediately proceeded to throw the patient into violent perspiration. For this purpose he had hoops put under the bedclothes in order to prevent their contact with the body, and then got four deep pots filled with quicklime, which he slightly moistened with water.

To prevent the skin from being scorched each pot was wrapped in linen and then placed on each side of the patient, orders being given to the family to moisten the quicklime from time to time, and to change it when exhausted. The heat engendered was so intense that on the first day the bedclothes caught fire, which, however, were speedily extinguished. As for the perspiration, it was so immoderate as to pass all belief. On the fifth day all tetanic symptoms had disappeared, except a little stiffness in the jaws; the patient was in a state of complete prostration, which was, however, removed by good nourishment, and a few days after all traces of the dangerous affection had disappeared. The second case was that of a day laborer, who, when the doctor came, appeared in a dying state. He at first denied having had any wound; but upon examination an injury caused by a hobnail was discovered on one of his great toes—a circumstance the patient had forgotten. The treatment was the same, and attended with the same result.

Negro Excursions Prohibited.

From The Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.

The State Board of Health has ordered a stop put to negro excursions, to prevent the spread of smallpox.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Isaac Gale Johnson.

Isaac Gale Johnson, sixty-eight years old, died Saturday at his home in Spuyten Duyvil after a brief illness. Mr. Johnson was born in Troy, N. Y., and was graduated in 1848 from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. He then gave two Winters to special studies in Philadelphia, after which he entered upon the manufacture of malleable iron, locating his plant at Spuyten Duyvil.

Of late years he had been interested in projectiles, and made many interesting experiments of scientific value. He secured a patent for a cap for armor-piercing shells, which was purchased by the Navy Department, and proved its value and efficiency in the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet. He was well known in Westchester County, and was on the boards of several insurance companies and banks.

For many years he was a Deacon in the Warburton Avenue Baptist Church, and up to the time of his death was Superintendent of a union Sunday school, near his home. His widow, who was Miss Jane E. Bradley of Sunderland, Vt., and five sons, all of whom have been associated with him in his business, survive him.

The funeral will be held at 10:30 o'clock this morning from Mr. Johnson's late residence.

Obituary Notes.

MRS. ELIZA METCALF, wife of Chaplain Metcalf of the Dannemora (N. Y.) Prison, was found dead in bed at the home of her sister, in Bristol, Vt., yesterday morning.

CALVIN CLAFLIN, sixty-five years old, died on Saturday of Bright's disease at St. Luke's Hospital. Mr. Claflin was born in Franklin, Mass. He came to this city in 1852 and engaged in the sale of straw goods up to the time that his illness compelled him to go to the hospital. He married Miss Belle Adams of Franklin. A widow and one daughter survive him. The burial will be at Franklin.

CHARLES R. LARRABEE, a resident of Chicago since 1844 and for several years Treasurer of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, died on Saturday night at his residence, aged seventy-four years. One of his sons is the Rev. E. A. Larrabee, rector of the Church of the Ascension, 405 Dearborn Avenue. Mr. Larrabee was born at Ticonderoga, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1825, and was the son of Lucius C. and Calista Larrabee.

PHILIP HENRY SAVAGE, clerk of the Board of Trustees of the Boston Public Library, died yesterday at the Massachusetts General Hospital from appendicitis. He was the son of the Rev. Minot J. Savage, and was born at North Brookfield, Mass., Feb. 11, 1868. He was graduated at Harvard in 1893; the next year studied in the Divinity School, and later taught English composition in the college until appointed to the Boston Library. He had written several volumes of poetry.

BENJAMIN F. CLARK, eighty-four years old, one of the oldest produce merchants in New York, died Friday afternoon. He was born in Rensselaer County, N. Y., and came here in 1834. After working a year for his br

CROWDS ON THE SPEEDWAY

Many Drivers Take Advantage of the Pleasant Weather.

HORSES IN FINE FETTLE

Gabe Case, C. Y. Wemple, W. H. McCarthy, and George Huber Exercise Equine Pets—Road in Good Shape.

There was a lively breeze blowing in from the Harlem River over the Speedway yesterday that was welcomed by the large crowd of drivers, who would otherwise have sweltered under the sun. The horses, too, seemed grateful for the cool wave that swept over the river, for the fast ones among them without exception were in excellent fettle, and were ready to take up a brush at the word of command.

The scene along the broad, well-kept driving path was a pretty one, for to the east the Harlem River, dotted with the shells of oarsmen, and with heavier rowboats crowded with gay parties of three or four, ran parallel with the road, while to the west the wall, in some places rising almost perpendicularly, and again a stretch of trees or a part of the bridge stonework, hemmed the drivers in on that side. The pedestrian paths along the Speedway were crowded with visitors, who took as much interest in watching the scenes along the river as they did in watching the speed trials of the blooded horses. Some of them, who are regular Sunday visitors and who know the points of vantage along the path, gathered on the high ground near the Washington Bridge, from which the best of the brushes could be seen.

The roadbed was never in better condition, for the sprinkling carts had been at work all morning, and they had left enough moisture in the soil to keep the dust down, even under the heavy traffic of the afternoon.

Gabe Case, who has been an enthusiastic member of the road brigade longer than any of the present-day drivers, with the possible exception of Frank Work, can remember, was as happy as a schoolboy on vacation behind his favorite team, Tom and Jerry. Not far behind him came C. Y. Wemple, another of the older members of the driving brigade. Mr. Wemple was out with a chip on his shoulder for any of the ambitious drivers to knock off, for he held the reins over a useful-looking daughter of Repetition, 2:19¼, and before his drive ended he found a couple of good horses that took the dust of his wheels. W. H. McCarthy, who never shows on the speeding ground unless he is behind an animal with plenty of speed, had out Ariel Direct, a handsome three-year-old, that showed as much style as any animal the Speedway has known this season. Ariel Direct is as fast as stylish, and as well-bred, too, being one of the get of Direct, out of a daughter of Nutwood.

Since George Huber insists on driving in a wagon that looks to be twenty years old, newcomers on the Speedway spot him as an easy one to beat, but several that tried yesterday to measure speed with the rakish-looking bay he drove, reached the end of the journey sadder and wiser drivers, and firmly resolved never again to judge a book by its cover or a horse's speed by the appearance of the wagon to which he is hitched. A. Bauman drove the fast pacer Red Lady, 2:12¼, and Dr. Glover was out behind his favorite roadster, Pegasus. Capt. McDonald had a spin up to the end of the Speedway behind the gray gelding Flash, and W. E. Parsons was, as usual, out behind his pretty pacer, Winola. J. Donnelly took a spin at a fast gait behind his trotter, Glenmore Boy, and Elmer Stevens dashed along behind Motion and Notion, a slashing team of chestnuts, that reeled off a half mile in better than 1:12.

To-day's Entries at Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—The Kensington Hurdle Handicap for four-year-olds and upward. One mile and three-quarters over seven flights of hurdles.

Horse.	Pounds.	Horse.	Pounds.
Ben Eder	140	Premier	140
Moslem	152	Trayant	139
Forget	148	Kirvara	136
Waltzer	147	Peter II	132

Moslem and Waltzer, Mr. Chamblet's entry.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Sadducee	122	The Corinthian	107
Mike Strauss	115	Mischievous	107
Prestidigitator	115	La Poudre	107
Laureate	112	King Bramble	107
Standing	107	Eileen Daly	104

THIRD RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Andronicus	112	James Tod	112
Golden Buckle	112	General Shafter	112
The Burlington R'te	112	Strathconan	112
James M.	112	Northumberland	112
Tennette	112	Spangling	112
Desperado	112	Lady Madge	107
Great Neck	112		

FOURTH RACE.—The Patchogue Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward. Six furlongs.

Momentum	114	Hurley Burley	106
L'Alanette	113	Alpen	103
Charentus	113	Armament	103
Handpress	111	A. N. B.	98
Handball	111	Satin Slipper	98
Roysterer	106	Diminutive	96

Roysterer and Charentus, O. L. Richards's entry; Handpress and Handball, P. J. Dwyer's entry.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Upward. One mile and a sixteenth.			
Kinniklinnic	126	Hard Knot	105
Imp	122	Harmonica	103
Arbaces	112	Handpress	100
Intrusive	112	Sensational	86
Charentus	110		

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Waring	110	Morbid	100
Shoreham	107	Decimal	99
Cariboo	107	Precursor	97
Prestidigitator	107	Be Be S.	96
Shrove Tuesday	102		

Brookdale Handicap Weights.

Secretary Vosburg, the official handicapper of The Jockey Club, announces the following weights for the Brookdale Handicap for three-year-olds and upward, at a mile and an eighth, to be run at Gravesend to-morrow:

Horse.	Lbs.	Horse.	Lbs.
Banastar	127	Thomas Cat	104
Don de Oro	125	Howard Mann	100
George Keene	119	Mr. Clay	100
St. Cloud	118	Milkstream	100
Pink Coat	116	Doctor Eichberg	100
Lanky Bob	115	Sir Hubert	100
Voter	114	His Lordship	100
Filigrane	113	George Boyd	100
Ethelbert	112	Greatland	98
Candleblack	112	Lackland	98
Bangle	111	Nosey	97
Imp	111	Central Trust	96
Handball	109	High Degree	96
Swiftmas	107	Jefferson	96
Box	107	Alpen	95
Warrenton	107	Jeannot	93
Previous	106	Scotch Plaid	92
Automaton	105	King Barleycorn	92
Kingdon	105	Handpress	90
Ways and Means	104	Ellerdale	90
Firearm	104	Danforth	90

Horses May Be Exported from Turkey.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Minister Straus, at Constantinople, has been informed that the law prohibiting the exportation of horses from the Turkish Empire has been revoked, and horses for export here will simply be subject to an export duty of five Turkish liras. This information may be of interest in view of the frequent inquiries about Arab horses wanted in the United States.

The Grand Steeplechase Stakes.

PARIS, June 4.—The race for the Grand Steeplechase Stakes at Auteuil to-day, valued at £5,248, ($26,240,) was won by Tancarville. Breemount's Pride was second, and Peu de Chose third.

Orange Lawn Tennis Tournament.

The Orange Lawn Tennis Club will hold its open tournament for the championship of New Jersey Monday, June 12, on its grounds at Mountain Station, N. J. The winner of the singles will have the privilege of challenging Richard Stevens, who now holds the cup. This cup will become the property of any one who wins it three times, not necessarily in succession.

Preparing for the Big Fight.

The interior of the Greater New York Athletic Club Building at Coney Island is being remodeled in preparation for the Fitzsimmons-Jeffries fight on Friday night next. More seats are being put in and arrangements for better lighting are being made. The machine for the use of the people who have secured the kinetoscope privilege has already been erected.

NEWS OF THE YACHTSMEN.

It is authoritatively announced, according to Yachting, that W. G. Jameson acted in behalf of the Prince of Wales in buying the Britannia before the recently intended sale. The famous cutter will therefore again be seen under the royal colors, which she carried with such remarkable success for five successive seasons.

According to late reports Emperor William will visit the Solent in Cowes week, on the imperial steam yacht Hohenzollern, arriving July 29, convoyed by a number of German war vessels. The Emperor's Meteor, formerly the American schooner yacht Yampa, will compete for the Queen's Cup in her yawl rig. She recently completed fitting at Southampton and was joined by her crew, who were to take her to Kiel.

Anent the transatlantic voyage before the cup challenger, Shamrock, The Yachting World recalls preceding trips, the record for which is held by Vigilant. Vigilant made the voyage in April, 1895, in 18 days from Southampton. Her best day's run was 270 miles. Her eastward run was made to Tory Island in 14 days 13 hours and 44 minutes. It took Valkyrie II. 27 days to cross from Gourock. The Thistle, in 1887, made the eastward run in 17 days. The Genesta crossed westward in 21 days and consumed the same time on the return trip. The Galatea took 29 days to cross and the Navahoe made the eastward run in 19 days. Valkyrie III. made the westward passage in 29 days and returned in 28 days.

The June number of The Rudder gives the following description of the Yankee of the White Bear Club of St. Paul, Minn., which is to figure in the international race on June 10 at Bay St. Louis with the Dominion of the Royal St. Lawrence Club:

"The Yankee is 35 feet over all, 7 feet 8 inches beam, and has 6 inches draught of hull and 6 feet with centreboard down. Her midship section is scow-shaped, giving her nearly 6 feet 10 inches beam at load water line. Her keel line is a true curve. She is without reserve curves in any part of her hull. The gunwale lines are slightly curved and the bow is a half circle. The freeboard is 13 inches and the deck crowned 3 inches.

"Her displacement in racing with crew is about 1,900 pounds. She is built with bent oak ribs over longitudinal ribs, each 8 inches apart. These are framed together so as to be flush when they receive the planking. The plank is 5-16 inch by 8 inches, single, with joints in centre of logitudinal ribs.

"The centreboard is of steel and weighs 200 pounds. Her mainsail is long on the boom, and the gaff is peaked high. Her mainsail contains about 380 square feet with a jib that makes her total sail area nearly 500 feet when measured in accordance with the rules. Her sections were carefully designed to make her displacement curve conform with the water-line theory when heeled to any angle, excepting that this curve was corrected so as to allow approximately for the displacement caused by the rise of water at the bow and stern when in motion. She gains on the water line as rapidly as she is heeled and when sailing free uses apparently about 32 feet of hull.

The Defender to be Tried To-day.

NEWPORT, June 4.—The Defender lay at anchor near Fort Adams throughout the day, and all work was suspended save that which was absolutely necessary. W. Butler Duncan, who is in charge of the yacht, and Royal Phelps Carroll were on board for some time. To-morrow the first of the tuning-up trials will begin. The greatest secrecy prevails as to the work that has been laid out for the Defender, and Mr. Duncan refused to talk regarding it. It is reported that the Queen Mab may race with the Defender to-morrow. Mr. Duncan has decided that the yacht shall not be raced on Sundays.

OARSMEN OUT IN NUMBERS.

A Busy Day on the Harlem River—Barge Parties Visit College Point.

Harlem River oarsmen were out in force yesterday. In fact, it was the busiest day on the river this season outside of Decoration Day. This unusual activity was due to the fact that the majority of the oarsmen had given up training for a while, as the next regatta does not occur until July 4, and, yesterday being an ideal day, they endeavored to make up for lost time and enjoy themselves without restraint at their favorite pastime.

All day long the river was alive with everything that was seaworthy, from a light gig to a club scow. Barge parties were most in favor, and, without a single exception, every club on the river launched either its four or eight oared barge and made trips to various points along the Hudson River and Long Island Sound. College Point, on Flushing Bay, was the favorite resort, and thither crews from the Nonpareil, Union, Nassau, and Dauntless Clubs journeyed. The trip across the Sound was rather a rough one, owing to the stiff breeze blowing, and the occupants of the barges received a drenching. The Nassau Boat Club eight-oared barge, which led the way to the Point, was manned by a crew composed of Bacon, bow; Welbrock, No. 2; Cleaver, No. 3; McCrodden, No. 4; La Gost, No. 5, Mackay, No. 6; De La Vergne, No. 7; Collard, stroke, and Capt. Fred Vilmar, coxswain. The Nassau four-oared barge was manned by Rogge, bow; Tonk, No. 2; Plumb, No. 3; Toop, stroke, and Irving C. Smith, coxswain.

At the Point a good dinner was enjoyed, after which a game of ball was played.

P. March and J. Smith, also of the Nassaus, made the trip across the Sound in a double shell and had a narrow escape from swamping, owing to the rough water. In order to keep the frail craft afloat it was necessary to bail the cockpit out continually. This the men did with their caps. At the Metropolitan Rowing Club's house there was plenty of life, and during the morning the junior eight, which rowed in the Decoration Day regatta, took a six-mile spin up the river. Capt. Barkenton says that he will enter the junior eight in the Long Island regatta on July 15, with one or two changes in the crew. From the talk heard at the various boathouses yesterday, it is not likely that the Philadelphia regatta on July 4 will receive many entries from the Harlem River clubs.

THE CREWS AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

Columbia Men Rested Yesterday—Discussion as to the Course.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 4.—The Columbia 'Varsity and freshman crews rested in their quarters to-day. There was no rowing, and the boathouse was deserted. In the morning the oarsmen attended service at Christ Episcopal Church, having been specially invited by the rector, the Rev. S. A. Welkert.

The afternoon and evening were spent in lounging about the house, with a short walk just before dinner. Among the visitors entertained by Columbia to-day were F. S. Bangs, Chairman of the College Rowing Committee, and Silas Hinkley, manager of the Poughkeepsie and Wappingers Falls Railroad.

The daily routine of the Columbia crews, as laid out by Coach Peet, is as follows: 6:30 A. M., rise; 7:30, breakfast; 10:30, short practice row; 1:00, luncheon; 3:00, short walk; 5:00, practice row, (somewhat longer than in the morning;) 7:30, dinner; 9:30, retire.

Since the visit of the boat-race officials to Poughkeepsie yesterday there has been considerable discussion about the course over which the 'Varsity race shall be rowed. When the river was surveyed last Winter two courses were laid out, one at an average distance of 500 feet from the shore, known as the inner course, and another exactly in the middle of the river, known as the outer course.

All previous races have been rowed over the inner course, and no fault has ever been found with it. Now, however, the representatives of the colleges want to use the outer course, on the ground that in case of a postponement because of rough water the river gets smoother inshore sooner than it does further out in the stream, and the inside crew would have so much advantage over its competitors. On the other hand, the officers of the rowing association claim that the alleged advantage is more apparent than real. They point out that the merits of the old course are attested by its successful use in a series of satisfactory races. When it was laid out every known test was used to establish its fairness. It will be very difficult to police the course if it be moved to midstream. No definite decision has yet been reached, but it looks as if the college men would carry their point.

Insane Woman Kills Her Child.

LIVINGSTON, Mont., June 4.—Word has been received here of a tragedy yesterday at Mammoth Hot Springs. A mother took the life of her youngest child and made an attempt to murder her three other children. The woman, Mrs. George Trischman, the wife of a carpenter, is undoubtedly insane. Without a moment's warning, she seized her youngest child, and cut its throat. She then made a determined effort to murder the other children, but after a prolonged and desperate struggle they escaped from the house with slight injuries.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

The New Yorks Win from the Louisvilles at Weehawken—Play a Faultless Game.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	31	11	.738
Boston	27	13	.675
St. Louis	25	16	.610
Chicago	25	17	.595
Philadelphia	23	17	.575
Baltimore	23	18	.561
Cincinnati	21	18	.538
Pittsburg	17	22	.436
New York	17	24	.415
Louisville	13	29	.310
Washington	13	29	.310
Cleveland	8	29	.216

League Games To-day.

Cincinnati at Boston.
Ceveland at Brooklyn.
Louisville at New York.
Pittsburg at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Baltimore.
St. Louis at Washington.

Fast ball was played by the New Yorks at Weehawken yesterday; they vanquished the Louisvilles with the greatest of ease. Nothing that came anywhere near any of them "got away." Gleason's fielding was notably swift and accurate.

The Kentuckians, on the other hand, played a ragged game. They could do nothing with Pitcher Carrick when hits meant runs. Carrick pitched a masterly game, and had the Louisvilles all at sea with his changes of pace and mixtures of shoots. The only runs the visitors made were due to a base on balls and a home-run drive by Hartzell, which got away from Van Haltren because of the uneven ground in the outfield.

The New Yorks fielded without the sign of an error, and their hitting was timely. They "got down to business" right at the outset. Van Haltren hit safely. Grady took his base on balls. Wilson made a single hit, and Gleason followed suit, all of which produced two runs.

Three runs were made in the second inning on O'Brien's single, Carrick's double, a balk, and a base on balls. A couple of bad misplays by Dexter, a balk, a base on balls, and Carrick's two-base hit sent three New Yorkers around in the fourth.

Magee went in to pitch for Louisville in the fifth, and did fairly well. He received poor support, however, five Giants making the circuit in the sixth inning.

The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
V. Hal'n, cf.	2	3	3	0	0		
Grady, c.	1	0	1	0	0		
Wilson, lb.	2	1	0	10	0		
Davis, ss.	1	2	3	4	0		
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	5	7	0		
O'Brien, lf.	2	2	2	0	0		
Hart'an, 3b.	2	0	2	3	0		
Foster, rf.	2	2	1	0	0		
Carrick, p.	1	1	0	2	0		
Total	13	13	27	16	0		

LOUISVILLE.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hoy, cf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Clarke, lf.	0	0	3	0	0		
Peter, ss.	0	3	1	2	0		
Wagner, 1b.	1	0	10	1	0		
Hartzell, rf.	1	2	1	0	0		
Ritchey, 2b.	0	1	5	3	1		
Leach, 3b.	0	2	0	2	2		
Kittredge, c.	0	0	5	5	0		
Evers, c.	0	0	1	2	0		
Phillippi, p.	0	0	0	2	0		
McGee, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
Total	2	10	24	16	7		

New York	2	3	0	3	0	5	0	0	0	—13
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	— 2

Earned runs—New York, 2; Louisville, 1. First base on balls—Off Carrick, 4; off Phillippi, 2; off McGee, 4. First base on errors—New York, 3. Left on bases—New York, 9; Louisville, 11. Struck out—By Carrick, 1; by McGee, 2. Home runs—Foster, Hartzell. Two-base hit—Carrick. Stolen base—Van Haltren. Sacrifice hit—Grady. Double play—Carrick, Gleason, and Wilson. Balk—Phillippi. Wild pitch—Carrick. Hit by the pitcher—By Phillippi, 1; by McGee, 1. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr. Attendance—2,500. Time of game—Two hours.

New Orleans Team to Go to Paterson.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—President Barrow of the Atlantic Baseball League has completed arrangements with Abner Powell to bring his New Orleans team, the leaders of the defunct Southern League, to Paterson. The present Paterson team and the New Orleans team will be combined.

Other Games.

At Newark—Reading, 5; Newark, 3.
At Utica—Utica, 6; Binghamton, 2.
At Buffalo—St. Paul, 10; Buffalo, 11.
At Providence—Hartford, 10; Providence, 9.

NEWS OF THE GOLF WORLD.

The members of the Fairfield County Golf Club, at Greenwich, Conn., began Saturday the first of three competitions for the President's Cup, given by George W. Hubble. It is a handicap match play contest against the bogie score. The second match will be played next Saturday, and the final one on July 1. The third competition for the Queen's Jubilee Cup will be on June 24. This cup was given to the club three years ago by F. E. Vivian Bond, to be played for annually upon the Saturday nearest the anniversary of the Queen's jubilee. The winner of the cup has his name inscribed upon it and receives a small permanent trophy. The Vice President's prizes, given by E. W. Russel, for mixed foursome competition, will be played for on June 30, July 7 and 14. This series will be conducted on the point system, three points to first in each event, two to second, and one to third.

On July 4 the members will hold a sweepstakes contest at 18 holes. Secretary H. L. Cammann has given a cup for handicap competition by men on July 8, 15, 22, and 29, and E. D. Norton has presented a cup for a women's handicap match for July 12 and 13. The new Captain, Frank M. Freeman, has given a cup for men to be played for Sept. 16, 23, and 30. The Fairfield golf team will play the Ardsley Club at Ardsley on June 17, and later in the season will play the Staten Island Cricket Club, Brooklawn Country Club, and Morris County Golf Club.

The recently organized Connecticut League of Golf Clubs will hold its first State championship tournament on the links of the Litchfield County Club at Litchfield, from July 18 to July 22. Representatives will be present from the Fairfield, New Haven, Hartford, Brooklawn, Oxford, and Yale Golf Clubs.

The first regular club dance at the Morris County Club was held last Friday evening, and there will be a dance every Friday night this month. The women will play another of their regular competitions for the long-course cup next Wednesday.

A golf team match will be played on June 15 between Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania on the links of the Philadelphia Cricket Club.

The women's championship golf tournament of Philadelphia will be played in that city, beginning Tuesday, June 13. The Huntington Valley Country Club has offered a special prize, known as the Visitors' Cup, to be competed for by those handing in the second best eight scores.

The women's open tournament in Philadelphia which was held last week on the links of the Merion Cricket Club was productive of some excellent contests. Miss Helen B. Davids, former Philadelphia champion, won the medal for the lowest score in the qualifying round. The mixed foursome event was won by Miss Francis C. Griscom and Rodman E. Griscom.

OVER SEAS IN A TINY CRAFT.

An Adventurer Sets Sail; His Only Companion a Cat.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—The little schooner-rigged boat Coke, about thirty feet long and five tons measurement, sailed for Manila to-day. Capt. Freitche, the sole occupant of the vessel, proposes to make a tour of the world in the frail cockleshell. He claims to have crossed the Atlantic in a vessel of even smaller dimensions.

His only companion on the voyage will be a cat, to which he is much attached, and which he calls his mascot, as it has been with him before on long and lonely cruises.

Trolley Car Injures a Child.

Four-year-old Carrie Ostinger was run down by Trolley Car No. 885 of the Flushing Avenue extension line of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company yesterday afternoon near her home, 232 Cook Street, Williamsburg, and narrowly escaped death. The child set out to cross the car tracks at Flushing Avenue and Bogart Street. She ran behind a car going toward the bridge and directly in front of Car No. 885, which was going in an opposite direction, and struck her. She was caught up by the fender, only to roll out again to the side of the track, which saved her life, as the motorman had difficulty in bringing the car to a stop. She was picked up unconscious and suffering from shock and internal injuries, and was removed to her home.

Pennsylvania Primaries.

WEST CHESTER, Penn., June 4.—The Republican primary election in this county yesterday resulted in a complete victory for the Quay forces.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., June 4.—Yesterday's contest in the primaries between the Quay and anti-Quay factions is still in doubt. E. P. Hollinshead, the anti-Quay leader, appears to have won by a small majority, but the Quay leaders are not yet ready to admit defeat.

MAJORITY FOR HENDERSON

Said to Have Received Enough Pledges to Insure His Election.

102 VOTES ARE PROMISED

A Large Additional Number Will Probably Go to Gen. Henderson—Sherman and Payne May Withdraw.

CHICAGO, June 4.—The Record to-morrow will say:

"Congressman David B. Henderson of Iowa to-day received enough pledges, by telegraph and mail, to give him 102 votes in the Republican caucus when it meets in Washington. As ninety-three votes constitute a majority of the Republican representation in the House, Col. Henderson has nine to the good, and more States to hear from.

"The votes pledged to him, and those which he has good reason to believe will be promised to him in a short time, are as follows:

	Pledged.	Probable.
Iowa	11	..
Illinois	14	..
Wisconsin	10	..
Minnesota	7	..
Nebraska	2	..
California	3	..
Kentucky	2	..
Maryland	4	..
South Dakota	2	..
Wyoming	1	..
Ohio	14	1
Massachusetts	8	2
New Jersey	4	2
Maine	4	2
Vermont	4	1
Kansas	5	2
Connecticut	1	3
Indiana	3	7
Michigan	5	3
Missouri	..	1
New Hampshire	1	1
North Carolina	1	1
Oregon	..	2
Pennsylvania	..	20
Tennessee	1	1
Washington	1	2
West Virginia	1	2
Total	102	59

"Word came to Chicago to-day that James S. Sherman and Sereno E. Payne, New York's rival aspirants for the Speakership, will withdraw from the contest in a few days, thus making Col. Henderson's election unanimous.

"When Col. Henderson's mail and telegrams showed that he had passed the majority, with votes to spare, he sent word to his colleagues of the Iowa delegation, telling them there was no need to hold the caucus in Des Moines which had been called for to-morrow to lay out plans for a vigorous campaign.

"He was assured of his election, and was in a position to take his ease and receive congratulations. These were showered upon him yesterday. They came in the mails and over the wires, and were accompanied by extended hands at the Union League and in his rooms at the Auditorium Annex.

"The Henderson campaign for the Speakership of the National House is a record breaker. It really began in Atlantic City, where the House committee of fifteen Republicans named in caucus to frame a monetary bill met a few weeks ago.

"Thomas B. Reed at that time permitted some of his intimate friends to disclose the fact that he was to retire from the House and to go into law business in New York. Col. Henderson was Chairman of the Monetary Commission, and when it was learned that a new Speaker would have to be elected it was suggested that Col. Henderson would be the right man to put in the Speaker's chair."

Col. Henderson said to-day: "I am elected beyond doubt, for I have more than the required number of votes now, and I sit here, in this chair with the knowledge that I have not made a single pledge, have not made a single promise of a committeeship, and, what is more, have not been asked to do so. I know there has been more or less said about promises to this man and that, but such talk was based upon a dense ignorance of the situation.

"I do not care to talk policy or politics. If I started in on that sort of thing I might make a mistake. My policy will be to do what is right, my politics to be fair to every one. It is eminently proper to have the Speaker come from the West, and I think my Eastern friends recognized the justice of our claims. It certainly looks that way to me."

Charles E. Littlefield, Republican candidate to succeed the late Nelson Dingley of Maine, has telegraphed that he will give his vote to Mr. Henderson. Congressman Boutelle of Maine has telegraphed a similar assurance.

Attitude of Connecticut Men.

WATERBURY, Conn., June 4.—Congressman N. D. Sperry of New Haven, when asked to-night by a representative of The Republican as to whom the Connecticut delegation would probably support for the Speakership, said that the Connecticut Representatives have not had a meeting yet to confer on the question, and that, personally, he would not commit himself yet. He said, however: "The indications at the present time strongly favor Col. Henderson of Iowa. Many think that, in view of the fact that Speaker Reed is from New England and President McKinley from the easternmost of the central group of States, it would be wise to select the Speaker from the Northwest. Col. Henderson is very popular in the House. He would make a most creditable Speaker."

Nebraska Support for Henderson.

OMAHA, June 4.—The votes of Nebraska's two Republican Congressmen will be cast for David B. Henderson for Speaker. Congressman D. H. Mercer was expected to return yesterday from Washington, but was delayed. It is given out, however, on the best authority that he is to be counted among Gen. Henderson's supporters. Nebraska's other Republican Congressman has expressed himself as favorable to Gen. Henderson's candidacy.

Pennsylvania Men for Henderson.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Pennsylvania will add her Congressional vote to that for Henderson, according to Representative Dalzell. He was in town to-day, and announced that he was for Henderson and that the Pennsylvania delegation had decided to vote for him when it meets late in the month.

Sherman Starts for New York.

UTICA, June 4.—Congressman James S. Sherman left to-night for New York, to be gone all the week. He expects to be in the city all the time except Tuesday, when he will be in Washington. Referring to the Speakership contest, Mr. Sherman said to a reporter: "I am still a candidate, and shall continue to be unless a majority of the New York delegation at its meeting Tuesday declares for some one else."

CONGRESSMAN PAYNE HERE.

He Says He Is Still a Candidate for the Speakership.

Congressman Sereno E. Payne arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday as an advance guard of the Republican representatives from this State who are to meet here to-morrow for a conference on the Speakership. Mr. Payne, who has been in Washington for several days studying the situation as seen from there, is still a candidate for Speaker, but he declined yesterday to express any opinion as to his chances of capturing the nomination.

Senator Platt had nothing to say when his attention was called to the Washington dispatches pointing to Gen. Henderson's selection, other than that it seemed as if the West was solidifying for the Iowa candidate. When it was suggested that the action of the Massachusetts and Maryland delegations in declaring for Henderson seemed to indicate that the solidification was spreading over the East as well, the Senator simply smiled.

Republicans of less note who gathered at the hotel during the day were not, however, so chary of conceding the victory of the Western candidate, and among them it was generally admitted that nothing could stop the Henderson boom now. The haste of certain Congressmen, who had been non-committal before, to declare themselves for Henderson was taken as the beginning of a rush to climb on the bandwagon which is likely to become a stampede in the next few days.

It will surprise no one if the New York Congressmen at their meeting to-morrow decide to support Gen. Henderson, conceding the futility of endeavoring to nominate either of the two candidates in their own ranks—Sherman and Payne. It is assumed that Senator Platt will consider himself fortunate now if he can capture one or two good committee places for the New York delegation

CONEY ISLAND OPENING UP

Elasticity of Police Board's Rules Evidenced Yesterday.

RESORTS RUN IN FULL BLAST

One Hundred Thousand Persons Visit the Island, and the Police Have a Busy Time of It.

The Police Board's new rules regulating the doings of Coney Island's numerous and diverse places of amusement seem to be peculiarly elastic in their nature and susceptible of a different interpretation each Sunday. This was patent to the hundred thousand or more people who journeyed to the island yesterday. The concert halls which had been closed the previous Sunday the visitor found open and doing a rushing business; while the dancing pavilions which only a week before had been closed for half the day and then opened, but to small crowds, were running full blast.

There was an attempt, however, on the part of the police authorities to show that some sort or other of a law was in force, for the concert hall people were warned that under no consideration should their "sacred concerts" transgress beyond certain limits, while intoxicating liquors—meals or no meals—were to be strictly barred. The limitations set upon the concert halls allowed them to have "singing, pictures, and music," but such a thing as a costume or dancing on the stage was not to be thought of.

In one concert hall the performers treated the law with such respect, and appeared to be so fearful lest they should violate it, that in the chorus singing they remained seated as they did throughout the entire performance. As for the soloists in this hall each one made her appearance as though to the accompaniment of a dirge, while her retirement was characterized by the same slow and melancholy tread.

In several concert halls, however, the timidity of the performers was not nearly so marked. The choruses were sung, as usual, standing, and not infrequently the soloists ventured to trip across the stage at a rate faster than a walk, an incipient high kick being thrown in once in a while for variation. Next Sunday, if the elasticity of the law is further tested, frequenters of the island may see it in all its pristine glory.

For the most part, neither at the dancing pavilions nor in the concert halls were other than "soft drinks" sold; and at nearly all the places policemen in uniform were in attendance to see that these orders were enforced. In two dancing resorts, however, while only "soft drinks" were sold in the pavilions proper, in rooms separated from the dancing parts by partitions four or five feet high beer flowed as freely as water. The proprietors claimed that those portions of their establishments separated from the dancing floor by partitions were "Raines law hotels," and they were allowed to sell as much beer as they chose. It was not even found necessary to press into service the customary stale crust of bread doing duty for a meal.

Equally peculiar in its workings was the law respecting the barkers who take up conspicuous positions in front of theatres, photograph and shooting galleries, and other resorts in order to exploit their shows or goods, and who had been ordered to refrain altogether from crying out. On the west end of the island this order was rigidly enforced, and instead of the sonorous voices which on previous Sundays had assailed the ears, the passersby were treated to a pantomimic show. The barkers silently beckoning people to pass in to the show or whatever it might be.

In the east end, on the other hand, all was different. The proprietors of the photograph and shooting galleries were in as good voice as ever, and they took advantage of that fact; the "people from Asia" had their performers in conspicuous places, while the exhibitors of a "Cuban girl, caught in the Isle of Pines by a detachment of Spanish sailors from the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XIII.," together with their next-door neighbors, who displayed "genuine Philippine warriors," shouted all day long at the top of their voices.

Concerning the day, generally, it was a big one for the island—the biggest, in fact, of the season, with the exception of last Sunday and Decoration Day. People came by boat, by rail, in carriages, and on wheels, and they all seemed to be enjoying themselves. The police, as usual, had a busy day of it, fully fifty arrests being made. These included six suspicious persons, ten unlicensed peddlers, eight scorchers—most of them from Jersey City—and two violators of the excise law. These two were Frank H. Haskell, proprietor of the dancing hall in the Nassau Railway station, and David Denswroth, his bartender.

Of the other arrests, one was William Ward, twenty-one years old, of Coney Island, who stabbed Terence Moore, twenty-five years old, of Fifteenth Street and Tenth Avenue, because he refused to give him 5 cents when he requested it. The wound was made with a penknife, and is a slight one. Henry Way, eighteen years old, of 133 Hudson Street, and Charles Mosher, seventeen years old, of 108 Charles Street, were arrested, accused of having assaulted a boy, Abraham Hoenig of 96 Attorney Street, in the Sea Beach Palace. Young Hoenig was badly beaten.

The "Spanish soldier," to hit whom three consecutive times costs only 5 cents, was yesterday removed to the burned district, where the proprietor did a splendid business, and succeeded in securing a fair share of the money owned by the patriotic or revengful citizens who tried their luck on the dummy.

NOT HARD TO GET A DRINK.

Tenderloin and Up-Town Resorts Were Generally Open, Though the Bowery Was Dry.

The observance of the Sunday law in this city yesterday was referred to by an old campaigner as "ragged." In witness of the truth of his assertions, he was moderately sober at 10 P. M., whereas he stated that it was his usual habit at that hour to "own the town."

Although the Tenderloin districts and the Bowery were not arid and parched wastes by any means, there were a few places, noticeably along the Bowery, where it was extremely difficult for the bibulous to assuage their thirst.

A few of the smaller concert halls on that thoroughfare were closed altogether, but the majority had notices of "Sacred concerts within." These sacred functions, however, were for the most part gloomy affairs indeed, the only liquid refreshments being such mysterious and enticing beverages as lemon squash, "hares' necks," sarsaparilla, and ginger ale. Under these chaste stimulants the numbers on the programme were not greeted with hilarious applause.

Some of the patrons were seen coming out of these places with unmistakable evidences of having been bored. The initiated, even in these resorts, however, could sometimes get what they wanted by calling for "root beer," and under certain circumstances a very satisfying glass of sarsaparilla could be obtained by accompanying the order with a violent wink. The Raines law hotels sold liquor freely to customers as usual, and some even without the formality of serving the most slender meal. Most of the resorts, however, had in their employ five or six "non-union" sandwiches which, distributed about the place to advantage, served their purpose.

Approaching Fourteenth Street the facilities for accommodating the thirsty became more apparent. In one resort, a short distance above Houston Street, the waiters served "iced coffee" in large cups and saucers. This apparently harmless beverage smelled and tasted like iced beer, and was consumed in great quantities and with exceeding relish by the patrons. Everybody preferred coffee to ginger pop, or even the ample and seductive schooner of sarsaparilla. The resorts on Fourteenth Street sold beer openly, but the customer was required to pay 5 cents extra for a "meal," consisting of a dust-proof sandwich. The waiters did not ask "what will you have with your meal?" but "what will you have with your beer?" One customer last night, in answer to this query, replied that he would take a plate of fried eggs. He got a sandwich.

In the Tenderloin there was no difference between the methods of yesterday from those observed on Sundays in many months. The usual resorts were wide open, and nearly all sold drinks without the sandwich formality. One or two of the more prominent places had a few daintily carved sand

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Holders of Certificates of Deposit for first mortgage bonds of the above-named Railroad are invited to call on or before June 8th, 1899, at CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY, No. 30 Broad Street, for information.

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As a Bond House we do not "feature" our Stock Department; on account of present conditions, however, we desire to call attention to the fact that the stock market now proves the soundness of the advice we have steadily given our customers; we repeat that earnings must increase or values must shrink; it is idle to suppose that business men will invest their money at 8 per cent.; such conditions will not become normal and lasting for many years; hence, business men are deserting the stock market and are buying outside securities which return more liberal incomes.

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Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECURITIES OF THE
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company and its Terminal Companies.
Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—
First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.
Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.
Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.
In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.
Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.
WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. B. BAKER, (Baltimore)
ANGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R.R. Co.
Further deposits of stock and bonds above named will be received by The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York until further notice, under an agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company.
Securities may be withdrawn by non-assenting depositors if the Plan of Readjustment shall not prove to be satisfactory to them.
An amount equal to the interest maturing April 1st, 1899, will be advanced to depositing bondholders.
The Committee is of the opinion that no intelligent Plan of Readjustment can be formulated until a physical examination showing the needs of the property, and an examination of the accounts shall have been completed. The result of such examinations will form a proper basis for a plan. Until the recent changes in the personnel of this Committee and Receivership, satisfactory arrangements could not be made for such examinations. At the request of, and in conjunction with the representatives of the Amsterdam bondholders, expert accountants have been appointed to examine the books and accounts, and an expert has also been appointed for the physical examination. The plan will be formulated as soon as these examinations shall have been completed.
Negotiable receipts will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company, and application for their listing on the New York Stock Exchange will be made in due course.
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To the Holders of Trust Certificates for the Preferred & Common Stock of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.:
Pursuant to the provisions of the Voting Trust agreement, dated June 22, 1896, you are hereby notified that a meeting of the holders of Trust Certificates issued by the undersigned for the Preferred and Common Stock of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has been called, to be held at the office of said Railroad Company, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, N. Y., on June 26, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon the proposition to increase the amount of said Preferred Stock by the issue of $20,000,000 par value additional of such Preferred Stock, and to increase the amount of said Common Stock by the issue of $10,000,000 par value additional of said Common Stock, in order to carry out the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company, dated December 15, 1898. The transfer books will be closed on June 16, 1899, at three o'clock P. M., and will be reopened June 27, 1899.
Dated New York, May 29, 1899.
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LONDON BRANCH,
22 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.
Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities of the world, collects dividends and coupons without charge, issues travellers' and commercial letters of credit, receives and pays interest on deposits subject to cheque at sight or on notice, lends money on collaterals, deals in American and other investment securities, and offers its services as correspondent and financial agent to corporations, bankers, and merchants.
Bankers,
BANK OF ENGLAND,
CLYDESDALE BANK, Limited,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited,
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
Solicitors,
FRESHFIELDS AND WILLIAMS.
London Committee,
ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, Chairman.
DONALD C. HALDEMAN.

North American Trust Company
NEW YORK, 100 BROADWAY.
London, 95 Gresham Street.
Havana, 27 Cuba Street.
Santiago, 10 Marina Street.
CAPITAL PAID UP.....$1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits... $500,000
TRANSACTS a general trust business.
ALLOWS LIBERAL RATES of interest on deposits and trust funds.
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT and Travellers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Agent for the Registration of the stock, and for the transfer of the shares of incorporated companies.
QUALIFIED AND EMPOWERED to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, and assignee, and as receiver and custodian of funds under orders of Court.
THE NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY has been designated "Fiscal Agents of the Government of the United States," in Cuba, and has established offices at SANTIAGO and HAVANA, and is prepared to buy and sell drafts on and to make payments in Cuba, and to transact a general banking business.

OFFICERS:
ALVAH TROWBRIDGE.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL M. JARVIS..... } VICE
ROLAND R. CONKLIN..... } PRESIDENTS
S. L. CONKLIN.....SECRETARY
JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON..TRUST OFFICER

Union Trust Company of New York
80 BROADWAY,
New York, April 29th, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the following numbered bonds of the BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPANY were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the Sinking Fund Provision of the Indenture of Trust, viz.:

71	328	347	353
95	437	447	475
127	506	522	538
141	561	568	580
155	591	622	646
160	695	697	704
219	713	717	737
222	753	785	791
241	801	806	819
252	835	847	854
308	866	910	957
979	983		

Said Bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, Trustee. Interest on said bonds will cease Saturday, July 1st, 1899.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

J. OVERTON PAINE,
MEMBER { Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y. New York Produce Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS,
COTTON, GRAIN, &c.
Bought and sold on the New York Exchanges for cash or on margin of 5 to 20 per cent.
MAIN OFFICE,
60 AND 62 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
(Opening on the gallery of the Exchange.)
BRANCH OFFICE, BROADWAY & 30TH ST.
MARKET LETTER ISSUED DAILY.

TRUST CO. OF AMERICA
STOCK
DEALT IN.
CLINTON GILBERT,
2 WALL ST.

U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
Mills Building, 15 Broad St.
New York, May 31st, 1899.
At a meeting of the stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, held at the office of the Company, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, May 31st, 1899, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year:
COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON,
HENRY HART,
ISAAC E. GATES,
EDWIN HAWLEY,
SAMUEL THOMAS,
GEORGE H. MACY,
RUSSELL SAGE,
GEORGE J. GOULD,
R. P. SCHWERIN.
JOSEPH HELLEN, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK.
New York, June 3, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the bank, Avenue D, corner 10th Street, on Wednesday, June 14, 1899. Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

GETTING READY FOR WORK.

In many ways are showing preparations which the strongest men in Wall Street are making for coming security market activity. It isn't necessary to be within the inner circle to see much that is going on. For no campaign in many a day have preliminaries been on a larger, more comprehensive scale; and withal there is almost challenging openness in the plans that are being pursued.

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Money market arrangements are on a basis not hitherto contemplated by even the most ambitious of projects. Even what was done in this direction following William H. Vanderbilt's coup of the West Shore deal was relatively insignificant. Then it was one strong operator, with allies, confined chiefly to dependents; now they who plan and proceed include by comparison an army. Then interests of consequence were passive or laggard, even if not quietly antagonistic; now there will be shown concert upon the part practically of every financial interest having status. Then "the Standard Oil party" was not in the market, or, at least, not openly and influentially so; now that combination of almost limitless financial resource is in aggressive leadership.

What is contemplated is not of ordinary magnitude.

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Of course, such far-reaching plans are not consummated over night. Campaigns that are effective must be campaigns that have proper arrangement. And Mr. Rockefeller and his coadjutors are not of the impatient sort. They learned long ago the value of being able to wait; and even casual study of what they have been able to do, and how they have done it, discloses amply how well measured and deliberate are their movements.

Critics, disturbed or overwise, delivering judgments on superficialities are full of prophecies that what these forceful men of Wall Street aim at must fail. Such critics have never yet been able, though, to bay back the moon's rising.

Prudence as well as power is back of what is being undertaken.

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For the immediate market it is reckless to make forecasts covering possible fluctuations over a point or two's range. While broad plans for the absorption of stocks are being executed, seesaws in the market are natural enough. They who accumulate securities never aim to pay too high for them.

Moreover, some weak spots are in the market—not representative of the general market's situation at all, but reflecting exceptional special conditions. Sugar Trust shares, for example, may be affected by speculative inside relationships; Consolidated Gas can decline under the influence of disclosures that some important insiders have sold out; and there are other stocks not dissimilarly situated.

The general list, as a whole, however, is in healthful shape. Extended short interests exist in most of the standard railroad stocks—and in practically every one of the new industrials.

THE FRANCHISE TAX.

The announcement that local corporation interests are to test the constitutionality of the new franchise tax law was hailed with a good deal of enthusiasm in Wall Street on Saturday. Corporation lawyers generally seem to be of the opinion that the new law will not stand legal test.

One lawyer, an authority on tax matters, pointed out yesterday that the points involved in the present question were tried and decided as long ago as 1868 in a case by the People against J. M. Raymond. The then Governor of the State appointed Raymond a Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments under the Act of April 17, 1867, which removed from local authorities the right to appoint Assessors and Collectors. This act was promptly contested and was declared unconstitutional. According to the decision, the office of Commissioner of Taxes of the City of New York comprises the official duties and functions of offices existing at the time the Constitution of 1846 was adopted; and the act of the Legislature vesting the appointment in the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, was declared unconstitutional.

In the decision it was held that "the Act of 1867 vests the appointment in the Governor and Senate, and thus deprives the city of all local control of the assessment of the property of the people for the purposes of taxation. It thus deprives the people of the city of a right secured to them by the Constitution, and is, therefore, void."

The provision of the Constitution upon which this decision was based—Article X., Section 2—stands now exactly as it did in the old Constitution, no change having been made even in its phraseology.

STEEL AND WIRE DIVIDENDS.

In company with the other steel stocks, American Steel and Wire common moved up substantially on Saturday, advancing from 62 to 64½. Again the buying apparently came from the pool made up of insiders, among whom there is a decidedly bullish sentiment on the common stock.

Wall Street is well satisfied that Steel and Wire will be placed upon the dividend list at the coming Directors' meeting, and the question now is how much the stock will get. The general impression seems to be that the quarterly payment will be 1¼ per cent., or at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. There have been intimations, however, that the dividends will be even larger. Yesterday one rumor said that a meeting of people identified with the company was held in Chicago early in the week and that an agreement upon a 2 per cent. quarterly payment was then reached. This story is probably an exaggeration. The best information is that dividends will be begun at the rate of either 6 or 7 per cent. It is known that one faction of the board favors the higher rate, and these interests are doing all in their power to carry out their plan. The more conservative contingent favors a 6 per cent. rate.

It is expected that at the coming meeting a detailed statement of the company's affairs will be made. Current earnings are at the rate of 20 per cent. on the common stock. It will be remembered that some time ago, when it was expected that American Steel and Wire stocks would be put upon the regular list of the Stock Exchange, there was talk of an exhibit or earnings showing about 18 per cent. earned for the common. The Street was at that time disappointed, however, by the failure of the Directors to make application for the listing, thereby leaving speculators in the dark as to Steel and Wire's earnings.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Money was decidedly easier last week than heretofore, and the market, except for the establishment of the lower rates, was rather featureless. In both the call and time departments lower figures were made than have prevailed for some time. Call money loaned as low as 1½ per cent. and time money was abundant at 3 per cent.

The heavy liquidation in the stock market at the close of the previous week and on Wednesday and Thursday resulted in a material falling off in the demand for both call and time accommodation, and in a substantial increase in the supply of funds. There were no stiffening influences, the financing of new corporations and industrial combinations having ceased. The bulk of the call money was loaned between 2 and 3 per cent. On time, 3 per cent. was the prevailing rate where railroad collateral was used, and 3½ per cent. where a mixture of securities were offered as security. The banks were decidedly more liberal in their attitude toward industrial stocks, and they report an increasing amount of trust shares in loans.

Commercial paper rates were easier, and good paper was at all time scarce. Out-of-town financial institutions seemed to be the most active bidders for such mercantile bills as are offered. Brokers report a decided scarcity in the better class of names.

Banking authorities say that all indications point to continued ease in the money market. Funds continue to come from the interior, and last week the New York banks received $1,500,000 more than they shipped.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Reflecting in a general way the Stock Exchange market, the curb market during the past week was irregular and not very active. At the opening of the market after the double holiday at the beginning of the week considerable weakness showed, and both on Wednesday and Thursday the majority of the curb stocks declined, suffering in some cases rather heavy losses. On Friday, however, the tone of the market became much stronger and prices began to recover from the declines which occurred on the first two days of the week's market. This improvement continued on Saturday, and, although the final quotations on that day were not generally as high as those of the preceding Saturday, the net losses were for the most part small, while some few stocks showed substantial net gains for the week.

Considerable interest attaches to the course of the market for Amalgamated Copper during the past. In recent trading this stock has been one of the most prominent issues, and its long-continued firmness at par attracted much attention. The stock had been held at the subscription price by the supporting orders of the insiders who offered to take any amount of the stock at the price at which it had been offered to the public. Rather unexpectedly and very suddenly Amalgamated Copper fell below par immediately after the opening of the market on Wednesday, and on that day sold as low as 95. The downward movement continued the next day, and the stock sold down to 87. This proved the turning point for almost immediately after the sale at 87 the market for Amalgamated Copper became firmer, and before the end of that day had recovered 2 points of the decline. On Friday the stock continued to recover, and it closed at 94⅞ bid. The stock was dull on Saturday and fell off fractionally, closing for the week at 94½ bid, a decline of 5½ points from the closing bid of the previous Saturday.

The amount of the stock of the Amalgamated Copper Company which has changed hands since the price fell below par is very small compared to the amount of the stock that was taken while the insiders were accepting all the stock that was offered at par. The course that the market for this stock has taken since its appearance on the curb seems to indicate that a very large amount of the stock had been taken by persons whose subscriptions had been made entirely speculatively, in anticipation of a high premium on the stock. It is probable that most of the holdings of this kind were bought in soon after the allotments were made, and that the heavy selling of the stock due to this cause brought out a good deal of stock held by somewhat timid holders. The fact that the transactions in the stock have very much decreased since it fell below par seems to indicate that many who were inclined to let their stock go when they could do so without a loss are holding it, now that selling would result in a heavy loss.

The electric stocks—in particular the stock of the New York Electric Vehicle Transportation Company—were irregular and very weak on the first two or three days. The principal cause of this weakness was the report that the recently organized General Carriage Company will become an active competitor of the Electric Vehicle Company and of its local sub-company, in the operation of electric and other automobiles. New York Electric Vehicle Transportation closed for the week at 22¾ bid, a net loss of 2⅛ points, but Electric Vehicle common regained nearly all its early loss, and closed at 109 bid, a decline of 3 points from the previous Saturday's close.

General Carriage was active and very erratic. It fluctuated between 35 and 45, closing at 44¼ bid, a net gain of 5½ points for the week. This stock does not seem to be at all widely distributed, and most of the transactions during the past week in this stock seemed to be manipulative.

Another stock came on the curb during the past week—New York Electric Brake and Coupler. It was fairly active and quite strong, advancing from 48½, the initial sale, to 53¾. It closed for the week at 53¼ bid, showing an advance of 4¾ points.

American Air Power was very erratic. It was offered down to 63, and later sold as high as 77. It closed for the week at 70 bid, showing only a fractional net change. Rubber Goods preferred on the declaration of the first quarterly dividend, advanced sharply, and made a net gain of 5 points, closing at 80 bid. The strength of the preferred stock was not shared by the common stock, which suffered a net loss of 1 point, closing at 25½ bid.

One of the heaviest declines during the past week was that in Electric Boat common, which lost about 6 points, closing at 18 bid. British Columbia Copper lost 1⅝ points, closing at 10¼ bid. Havana Commercial common sold down to 30½, but recovered later and closed at 32¼ bid, a loss of one-quarter of 1 point.

New Amsterdam Gas was not very active. The common stock lost one-quarter of 1 point net, closing at 32½ bid, and the preferred stock closed at 56⅝ bid, a net loss of seven-eighths of 1 point. The bonds sold down to 98½, but closed at 99¼ bid.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING.
New York, April 12, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending June 1, 1899, the same to be paid June 15, 1899, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on May 10th, 1899.
For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on May 10, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on May 22d, 1899.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
23 Wall Street,
New York, April 12th, 1899.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on May 10, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on May 22d, 1899.
On June 5, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company.
The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of profits of 1¾ % on the preferred stock of this Company, payable at our office as transfer agents of the Company, on the 15th day of June, 1899. The transfer books will be closed on the 7th day of June, 1899, at 2:15 P. M., and will reopen on the 16th day of June, 1899, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on the 15th day of June, 1899.
BARING, MAGOUN & COMPANY,
Transfer Agents.
New York, May 31, 1899.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,
May 29th, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

NATIONAL GRAM-O-PHONE COR,
20th Consecutive (1%) Monthly Dividend.
Executive Office, 874 Broadway, May 26th, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the above-named Corporation has declared the regular monthly dividend (Number 20) of ONE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable June 15. Transfer books will be closed from June 5 to June 16. O. D. LA DOW, Secretary.

Office of Weinbach Commercial Co.
40 Wall Street, New York, May 11, 1899.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of One (1) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable June 10, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 31st. Transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from June 1st to June 10th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed. EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, June 2d, 1899.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock and TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Thursday, July 6th, 1899. Transfer books will close on Thursday, June 8th, and reopen on Monday, June 19th, 1899.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Mr. GEORGE BLAGDEN, JR., and Mr. DONALD G. GEDDES have this day been admitted to our firm. CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
June 1st, 1899. 51 Wall St., New York.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.85⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.31
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	.06¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅜
Sugar, granulated	.05⅞
Molasses, O. K. prime	.34
Beef, family	10.00
Beef hams	19.50
Tallow, prime	.04½
Pork, mess	8.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05¼
Lard, prime	5.25
Butter, Western creamery	18@18½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	17.00

CHICAGO, June 3.—Flour quiet and firm; Winter patents, $3.65@$3.75; straights, $3.35@$3.45; clears, $3.15@$3.25; Spring specials, $4.35; patents, $3.90@$3.80; straights, $2.90@$3.25; bakers', $2.25@$2.60; No. 2 Spring wheat, free on board, 70½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, free on board, 72@73c; No. 2 red, free on board, 78@79¼c; No. 2 corn, 33⅜@33⅝; No. 2 yellow corn, 35¼@34½c; No. 2 oats, free on board, 24⅝@25¼c; No. 3 white, free on board, 27½@28c; No. 2 rye, free on board, 54½@59c; No. 2 barley, 36@38c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.01; Northwestern, $1.03@$1.03½; prime timothy seed, $2.25; mess pork, per bbl, $8.05@$8.10; lard, per 100 lb, $4.90@$4.95; short rib sides, (loose,) $4.45@$4.70; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅜@4½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.85@$4.95; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.20; sugars—cutloaf, $6.02; granulated, $5.52; clover, contract grade, $6.25@$6.45.

COTTON.—Dealings in cotton futures fell off to a mere nothing Saturday, and while this deplorable condition of speculation could be attributed in part to an absence of news from the English market, which was closed on account of a holiday, this explanation failed to account for the indifferent attitude of professionals and investors alike. The opening was quiet and steady, with prices unchanged to 1 point higher. From this level the market made practically no departure during the rest of the session, and, aside from the customary Saturday evening-up transactions, business was almost at a standstill. At the close the market was quiet, yet unchanged to 1 point lower. A careful survey of the situation in this country revealed no changes in the general situation worthy of special consideration. The crop was doing as well as could be expected on the whole, the weather south was clear and mild and cotton goods markets were easily retaining their strong features. Some increase was apparent in the call for spot cotton at interior points of the South, this demand being chiefly of an export nature and for medium to high-grade staple. The telegraphic and mail channels of information brought the usual complaints of damage by insects to the crop, but this source of danger was not greater than in normal seasons. Much interest is manifested regarding the bureau report to come out on the 10th, and already ideas are being expressed as to the probable figures on the acreage subject this statement will show. The ideas of the trade, however, are too vague and mixed to have much weight one way or the other on sentiment.
Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	5.88	5.88	5.87	5.87@5.88
July	5.91	5.92	5.91	5.91@5.92
August	5.92	5.93	5.91	5.91@5.92
September	5.89	5.89	5.89	5.88@5.89
October	5.93	5.93	5.92	5.92@5.93
November	..	..	..	5.94@5.95
December	5.99	5.99	5.99	5.98@5.99
January	6.03	6.03	6.02	6.01@6.02
February	..	..	..	6.04@6.06
March	..	..	..	6.08@6.09
April	6.12	6.12	6.12	6.11@6.12

Spot cotton in the local market closed steady, with prices unchanged, on the basis of 6¼c for middling uplands and 6¼c for middling Gulf, as compared with 6⅛ and 6⅜c, respectively, last year. Total sales of 839 bales included 807 males for export and 32 bales to spinners.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	81⅞	82 7-16	81 7-16	82⅜
September	81⅞	82 7-16	81½	82⅜
December	82⅝	83½	82½	83½
Corn—				
July	39⅝	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞
September	..	..	..	39½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	76⅜	77⅜	76⅛	77 11-16
September	77⅝	78⅝	77 5-16	78⅝
December	78½	79½	78⅜	79½
Corn—				
July	33⅜	34	33⅜	34
September	33⅞	34½	33⅞	34½
December	..	..	..	33 13-16
Oats—				
July	23	23⅝	23	23⅝
September	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20⅝

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—For the first half hour Saturday weakness of a positive character prevailed in the wheat market, to be followed later in the session by an equally sharp rise, in which all of the previous decline was recovered and a little more, too. The advance was attended by active covering among traders, who oversold on the first decline; it also, from its dependence on unfavorable Northwest crop news, inspired considerable buying for long account. Private messages complained of constant and heavy rains all through the Northwest this week, producing serious results in many sections, notably the lowlands. This feature quite effectually offset the Spring wheat receipts of 642 cars, compared with only 164 cars last year, local bears having laid much stress on this movement earlier in the session. The main factor of early weakness, however, was a sharp and unexpected break at St. Louis, especially important as most of the crop news from that section was unfavorable on the idea of general insect damage. Foreign news disclosed few changes abroad. Liverpool was closed, London ¼d lower on futures, and Paris markets partly 5 points lower. Antwerp was ½d net higher. Russian cables indicated continued drought in Southern provinces, with the outlook still very unfavorable. No. 2 red closed 85¾c, free on board, afloat, and 82c, elevator; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 86¼c spot, and 86½c to arrive, free on board, afloat. On the curb July wheat ranged from 82⅝@82¾c, closing 82¾c at 1 o'clock.
DULUTH, June 3.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, cash, 79¾c; July, 79¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 76¾c; No. 2 Northern, 72¾c.
MILWAUKEE, June 3.—Wheat: No. 1 Northern, 77¾@75¾c; No. 2 Northern, 76@76¾c.
MINNEAPOLIS, June 3.—Wheat: In store: No. 1 Northern, June, 74¼c; July, 74¾c; September, 74@74½c.
CORN—No. 2 corn closed 40c elevator, 41c delivered, and 40¾c free on board, afloat. On the curb July ranged from 39¾c to 39¼c, closing 39¼c at 1 o'clock.
OATS—No. 2 oats closed 31c; No. 3 oats, 30c; No. 2 white, 33c; No. 3 white,

13—Man. Ry. vs. Ammon.
14—People ex rel. Boyd vs. Hertle.
15—Fox vs. Man. Ry.
16—Butman vs. Butman.
17—Rosenthal vs. Cornwell.
18—Whitlock vs. Gould.
19—Lyman vs. Lyman.
20—Coles vs. White.
21—Douglas vs. Hutton.
22—McAdam vs. Farrell.
23—Everdell vs. Hill.
24—Same vs. same.
25—Gibbs vs. Gibbs.
26—Luthins vs. Cameron.
27—Weekes vs. City of New York.
28—In re School Site, 14th St.
29—Rider vs. Brady.
30—Health Dept. vs. McKay.
31—Black vs. Stursberg.
32—Franklin vs. Moses.
33—Citizens' Sav. Bank vs. Turner.
34—Queen vs. Weaver.
35—Bronx Gas & Elec. Co. vs. Barker.
36—Werner vs. Franklin Nat. Bank.
37—In re Mott Av. Demurrers.
1061—Nichols vs. Joseph Ladue Gold Mining & D. Co.
1062—Greinker vs. 2d N. Bank.
1063—Rowlands vs. Harris.
1064—Tompkins vs. Shier.
1065—Lowenthal vs. Com. Lighting Co.
1066—Cox vs. Klotz.
1067—Hardon vs. Dixon.
1068—United Brotherh'd of Cloakmakers No. 6 vs. Perlstein.
1069—Union Associated Press vs. Press Pub. Co.
1070—Brewer vs. same.
1071—Kingsley vs. Friedman.
1072—Same vs. same.
1073—Same vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part IV. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.
2904—Thomas vs. Eighmie.
3322—Sistare vs. Sistare.
3372—Reade vs. Continental Trust Co.
2402—Vietor vs. Lewis.
2806—Lauferty vs. Mut. Reserve Fund Association.
1850—Quinn vs. Quinn.
2427—Vietor vs. Lewis.
2250—Leavy vs. Leavy.
3153—Weston vs. Goldstein.
2646—O'Connell vs. Jung.
3278—Sipp vs. Banner.
3285—Graham & Sons Co. vs. Van Horn.
3288—Doering vs. Schreyer.
3308—Reeves vs. Busby.
1822—Cohn vs. Blum.
1410—Finkeleier vs. Aulbach.
1364—Jeffries Glass Co. vs. Bolen.
1162—Standard Nat. B'k vs. Nat. Silk Label Co.
2626—N. Y. Asbestos Co. vs. N. Y. Fire Proof Covering Co.
3000—Lanehan vs. Slayback.
2752—Lewisohn Imp. & T. Co. vs. Nellengen.

High number reached in the regular call on General Calendar, 3402.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Hendricks and Illsley-Smith appeal cases.
1—Michael Episcope.
2—Frank J. Nulty.
3—Frank Pechanandi.
4—Doris Sullivan.
5—Duncan Young, Henry Baumann, Frederick Schweitzer.
6—Myron L. Bernard, Samuel Keller, James B. Kellogg, otherwise called Jacob Keller.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Causes will be sent from this calendar for Trial Term, Part XII., for trial. Preferred causes. Calendar clear.
9312—Hume vs. Dolphin.
9564—Felte vs. Payne.
9587—Wilkinson vs. Hagemeyer.
8199—Skelly vs. Weiss.
8120—McKernan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8421—New Brunswick Rubber Co. vs. Wray Cycle Material Co.
8841—Field vs. Finnerty.
9107—Matthieson vs. Man. Ry. Co.
9075—Watson vs. Morlarity.
8889—Hway Theatre Co. vs. Dessau Co.
6803—Nowack vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5477—Gray vs. Richmond Bicycle Co.
7888—Schumann vs. Tewksbury.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.
2170—Wannamaker vs. Megraw.
3486—Hoctor vs. Met. St. Ry.
4806—Jones vs. Mayor, &c.
3884—Kummer vs. Kaplan.
416—Crooke vs. Man. Ry.
4847—Conover vs. Erie R. R.
1068—Latham vs. Allen.
7673—Stokes vs. Stokes.
841—A. Blum, Jr., Sons Co. vs. United Firemen's Ins. Co.
3073—Gerarty vs. Mayor, or, &c.
4462—Sampson vs. Kleley.
1253—Clifford vs. Mayor, or &c.
4045—Eicher vs. German Sav. Bk.
3558—De la Torre vs. Met. St. Ry.
3501—Reilly vs. Met. St. Ry.
4771—Kinoy vs. Goldberg.
4204—Just vs. Reid.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5085.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.
4388—Schmidt vs. 2d Av. R. R.
5089½—Morrison vs. Von Raitz.
9470—Delahunty vs. Central Nat. Bank.
2838—Jens vs. 3d Av. R. R.
4062—Fechtig vs. Thorn.
4749—Connor vs. Hogan.
2677—Willig vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2601—McGlynn vs. Union Ry.
3212—Healey vs. same.
4330—Curran vs. O'Brien.
5013—McLaughlin vs. Eidlitz.
2998—Phillip vs. Bendheim.
2999—Same vs. same.
2016—Buchanan vs. Buchanan.
4634—Jackson vs. Van Campen.
2303—Sklarsky vs. Weaver.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

1074—Thalman vs. Wormser.
1075—Olmstead vs. Dwight
1076—Sperry vs. City of New York.
1077—Stern vs. Dunn.
1078—Moss vs. Burnham.
1079—Tompkins vs. Shier.
1080—Coddington vs. Duffy.
1081—Kelly vs. S. C. Cath. Mut. Ben. Association.
1082—McCabe vs. Preston.
1083—Badger Paper Co. vs. Conklin.
1084—Waller vs. National Lin. Oil Co.
1085—Morrell vs. Ball.
1086—Corell vs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
1087—Clark vs. Vail.
1088—Hollingsworth vs. Spectator Co.
1089—Arkenburgh vs. Little.
1090—Davidson vs. Tams.
1091—Barney vs. Everard.
1092—Kaulbach vs. Larch.
1093—United Brotherh'd of Cloakmakers No. 1 vs. Gurewitz.
1094—Same vs. Baumann.
1095—Same vs. Frank.
1096—Symonds vs. Symonds.
1097—Snow vs. Meyerdiercks.
1098—Booz vs. Cleveland School Furniture Co.
1099—Wood vs. Manchester Fire Ins. Co.
1100—Kaulbach vs. Magnus.
1101—Same vs. Sondheim.
542—Export Lumber Co. vs. South Brooklyn Saw Mill Co.
977—Schiffer vs. Steinway.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.
Estate of George Hamilton.
1430—Contested will of Thomas S. Robertson.
1440—Contested will of George F. Cox.
Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.
John J. Conway, Harriet R. Smedberg.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Varnum, S.—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.
1394—Michael J. Dalton.
1420—Selina C. Berrey.
1439—Margaret Dunham
1452—John Hastings.
1455—Bertha Rand.
1457—Isabella Kellogg.
1463—William Murphy.
1464—Margaret Courtney
1465—Charles C. Backus.
1466—Margaret Henderson.
1467—Michael J. Kunzeman.
1468—Mathew F. Harney.
1469—William B. Carpenter.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
3434—Coster vs. 3d Av. R. R.
8819—Kowarsky vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3868—Morgenthau vs. 42d St. R. R.
3851—Eisenberg vs. Schenker.
924—Bach vs. Pfaff.
7294—Schlaefer vs. Brown.
7182½—Olsen vs. Butler.
2207—Garfunkel vs. Riebstein.
3827—Cotter vs. Wittnar
4007—N. Y. Belting & P. Co. vs. Hilges.
4016—Spielhoix vs. Met. St. Ry.
2081—Marcus vs. New Haven Steamboat Co.
2609¼—Paterson S. Bank vs. Mooney.
3541—Stetson vs. Macdonald.
3597—Wiggins vs. Met. St. Ry.
3904—Faber vs. Jenkins.
3872—Man. Elec. Light Co. vs. Wolff.
3777—Schwartz vs. Levy.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Olsen, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
3329—Bourosin vs. Met. St. Ry.
3330—Robinson vs. same
2341—Springer vs. Tamsen.
2283—N. Y. Belting & Packing Co. vs. Worcester Cycle Mfg. Co.
3750—Man. Elec. Light Co. vs. Doctor.
4638½—Halprin vs. Schachne.
1900—Hagenbuchle vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1676—Hirschberg vs. Marx.
2303—Zeldon vs. King.
3304—Excelsior Brew. Co. vs. Figundo.
431—Weller vs. Tamsen.
3027—Goldman vs. De Baum.
2705—Kirshner vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3700—Hopkins vs. Hilton.
3396—Behm vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3331—East River Mill & L. Co. vs. Fox.
3412—Morse vs. Baird.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
3674—Ginsberg vs. Brandt Mfg. Co.
1459—Sullivan vs. Cohen
3737—Roby vs. Weekes.
2106—Jacobs vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3154—Eberhard vs. Atlas Safe & M. T. Co.
3717—Hodge vs. Bond.
3719—Hayes vs. Carroll.
1534—Sleverts vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3166—Gaynor vs. Randall.
1612—Van Auken vs. Whitaker.
3667—Swift vs. Orth.
2774—Flanagan vs. Met. St. Ry.
3121—Bergner vs. Krausz.
3714—Delacy vs. Houston St., &c., R. R.
3111—Pierce vs. Payne.
2520½—Lippitt vs. Riverside Bank.
1457—Schnorr vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3669—Gray Litho. Co. vs. Loyd.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.
7360—Dewey vs. Lockwood.
7354—Wood vs. Empire State Rubber Co.
7007—James vs. Hancox.
7372—Schrenkeisen vs. Conner.
6948—Storage Battery Supply Co. vs. Kiralfy.
6761—Edmiston vs. N. Y. Millinery Supply Co.
7390—Hencken vs. Strong.
7346—Riverside Bank vs. Quintard.
7377—Newman vs. Herrman.
7380—Klatz vs. Int. Registry Co.
6662—Slater vs. Frankschild.
7336—Storm vs. Hess.
7392—Blazo Bell Co. vs. Berger.
7232—Weir vs. Washburn.
7431—Elsterman vs. Kahlen.
7356—Altschul vs. Zagat
7341—Stoddart vs. Crandall.
7218—Kler vs. Lyon.
7414—Bnys vs. Am. Bonding & Trust Co.
4440—Ripley vs. Marrell.
4467—Goerts vs. Kluge.
3952—Ziegfeld vs. Hammerstein.
1248—Potts vs. N. Y. & Westchester Water Co.
6461—Savarese vs. D'Apuzzo.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4066.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Cowan, and Sullivan for the People.
1—Patrick Percy.
2—John Healy.
3—Frederick Miller.
4—Luigi Mauri.
5—Michael A. Naglliero
6—Mary Moore.
7—Michael Donohue.
8—Francis Reilly.
9—Waldron Moore.
10—James Kiernan, John Gallagher, John Toohill.
11—May Hurley.
12—John Miner.
13—James L. McDermott.
14—John P. Reilly.
15—George B. A. Bushe.
16—Charles W. Haberle.
17—George W. Kinne, Samuel W. Adams.

Pleadings.
1—Henry Schroeder.
2—Carrie Ray.
3—Edward Harrison.
4—Benjamin Wolf.
5—Charles Featherson.
6—George Ross, Charles Crispie.
13—William Kline.
14—George Henry.
15—Cornelius Hoctor, James Smith, Joseph Rhein.
16—Stephen Smith.
17—Charles Jackson.
18—Charles Isola.
19—George N. Lawrie.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and O'Connor for the People.
1—Otto Silber.
2—Frank Simons.
3—Henry Stern.
4—John Davis, John L. Rogers.
5—James Ferguson, John Murphy.
6—Jacob Kohler.
7—William Kline.
8—Morris Unruh.
9—James Norton.
10—William Smith.
11—William R. Baker.
12—Theodore G. Mayer.
13—William E. Stagg, Morgan E. Stagg.
14—Edward Hunt.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Honey for the People.
1—Charles Wise.
2—Henry Goldstein.
3—John Mahoney.
4—Mabel Raymond, Kittie Meyers.
5—Kittie Meyers, Nellie Mason.
6—Samuel Goldberg, Isaac Goldberg.
7—William J. Harmon.
8—Henry Senese.
9—Mary Senese.
10—Luigi Ruggiero.
11—John Glenn.
12—Paul Silverman.
13—Max Cohen.
14—Maggie Brennan.
15—James J. Sheehan; Mabel Sheehan, Maggie Gilland.
16—William Hill.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department.—Goodrich, P.J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, JJ. Non-Enumerated day calendar.
69—Matter of Cornell Dam.
73—Durham vs. Crosstown R. R.
76—O'Connell vs. Clark.
85—Village of Haverstraw vs. Eckerson.
87—Kelly vs. York.
99—Holbrook vs. Dalton.
100, 101—Hall and Homan vs. Town of Hempstead.
102—Gibbons vs. Coler.
103—Sweeney vs. York.
104—Wood vs. Denton.
105—Matter of Gaul.
106—Simpson vs. Simpson.
107—Niemoller vs. Duncombe.
108—Opitz vs. Hammen.
109—De Vito vs. Press Pub. Co.
110—Village of Haverstraw vs. Eckerson.
111—Lawlor vs. Bucklin.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial District—Motion calendar.
Matter of Robinson.
Matter of Robinson.
Johnson vs. L. I. R. R.
Hennessey vs. Muhleman.
Starr vs. Starr.
Peekskill Traction Co. vs. Secor.
Gough vs. Jewett.
Hinman vs. Devlin
Devlin vs. Hinman.
Deuterman vs. Pollock.
Meserole vs. Walsh.
Matter of Manton, Gen'd.
Zipp vs. Barker.
Bini vs. Smith.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Smith, J.—Day calendar.
Demurrers.
1270—Fleming vs. Burdenwick.
1271—Petty vs. N. Y. & Brook. Brew. Co.
1272—Gallagher vs. Bryant and others.
1273—Cottignola, an infant, vs. Gallo.
1274—Ketchum vs. Devlin.
General calendar.
1139—Kammerer vs. Kammerer.
1289—Bell vs. Schulze.
1240—Nicoll vs. Schulze.
1230—Goetting, Jr., vs. Weber et al.
1258—Gopen vs. South Brook. Terminal Co.
1233—Welsz vs. Welsz.
1237—Smith vs. Lamb et al.
1234—Phillips vs. Reynolds.
1169—Seitz vs. Seitz.
995—Cummiskey vs. Haley.
1219—Rigney et al vs. Powell et al.
1149—Schenkle vs. Nelle et al.
1218—Walters vs. Walters.
1205—Hill vs. Adler.
1201½—Campisi vs. Ingilsone.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Hirschberg, J.; Part III., Dickey, J.; Part IV., Keogh, J.; Part V., Edwards, J.
5332—Larkin vs. Washington Mill Co.
7072—Pfeiffer vs. City of New York.
5118—McCarroll vs. Bklyn H. R. R.
3905—McGrath vs. Carlin.
7109—Roberts vs. L. I. R. R.
6405—Bird vs. Mutual Union Association.
650—Kaiser vs. Latimer.
6821—Schenck vs. L. I. Elec. Co.
6968—Bauer vs. Bklyn H. R. R.
7204—Maloney vs. Hoffmann Brewery.
7222—Harrigan vs. Nassau R. R.
8325—Striffler vs. Striffler.
6065—Neary vs. Met. St. R. R.
5275—Campbell vs. Baumland Co.
7240—Hoey vs. Nat. Shoe & Leather Bank.
7227—Uhlig vs. Krieger.
6322—Love vs. City of N. Y.
6990—Hyer vs. Buckley.
6437—Keifert vs. Nass. R. R.
6817—Zanier vs. Wool Exchange.

The following causes if marked ready will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.
No case will be set down for trial by stipulation or notice after first week in June term.
4925—Heaphy vs. Brook. Union Gas Co.
5916—Lipsius Brewery vs. Hatfield.
2088—McMahon vs. Loew
6084—Rebenklau vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
7327—Kindler vs. Mason.
7331—Dittmars vs. Met. Street R. R.
6034—Bauman vs. Budell.
7130—McDowell vs. Nass. R. R.
6877—Ross vs. 3d Av. R. R.
5090—Hill vs. Woolworth.
5001—Terry vs. Woolworth.
6313—Blixt vs. Hall.
6558—Dubois vs. Nass. R. R.
6820—Eckert vs. Bklyn H. R. R. et al.
5933—McMahon vs. Bklyn H. R. R. et al.
5342—Probst vs. City of Brooklyn.
4846—Fuchs vs. Smithers.
396—Witteman vs. Schwartz.
5135—Robson vs. Nass. R. R.
8168—Hoffman vs. Frank Brewery.
2468—Trapp vs. Bennett.
445—Silverman vs. Simmonds.
3822—Braker vs. Ayers.
7074—Thomas vs. Bklyn H. R. R.
6583—McKenzie vs. Connelly.
6087—Herskowitz vs. Bklyn H. R. R.
7032—Mead vs. Bklyn H. R. R.
6425—Butcher vs. Chisholm.
7403—Payne vs. Rouss.

Highest number reached on regular call, 7341.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Hurd, J.
Emma C. Scannelli, assault; William Pearsall, grand larceny; Robert Duncan, grand larceny; Francesco Garnesi, grand larceny.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part II.—Aspinall, J.
Maggie Ryan and Maggie Huddy, grand larceny; John McLaughlin, robbery; Dominic DeCanter, maiming; George Heagle, grand larceny; Charles Abbott, policy; Dominick Garmaro, assault.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.
The wills of Mary A. Bindrim, Mary J. Van Brunt, Michael V. Salvato, Christian Hansen, Peter Kramer, Benjamin Atbury, Diedrich Schriefer, Julia Kern, Thomas Scanlan, Mamie Doscher, James McGinty, Daniel B. Pratt, James O. Frost, Della A. Mahady, and Alexander P. Gould.
The accounting of Alice Hawkins, William Kammann, Phoebe P. Birch, and William M. Van Schaick.
The estates of Geza C. Lisska, John L. L'Hommedieu, Christopher C. Bennett, John Becker, Edward Aronstrom, and Thomas Kells.
The real estate of James E. Pryor.
The administration of Harris Goldman.
Contested Calendar at 10:30—64—The guardianship of Stella Vazzoler. 31—Estate of Thomas J. Leary. 52—Estate of Phoebe Snyder. 43—Accounting of Charlotte Rawlings. 45—Accounting of Donald Davidson.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Eastern District of New York—Common Law Calendar—Thomas, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.
6—Meyer vs. Consolidated Ice Co.
2—Curlss vs. Nassau El. R. R. Co.
5—Matheisus vs. Brooklyn H. R. R. Co.
7—Condell vs. Penn. R. R. Co.

Manual Training Association.

The next annual meeting of the American Manual Training Association will be held at the Teachers College on June 30 and July 1. The programme includes papers dealing with the educational aspects, as well as practical results of manual training.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HUGO BAUMANN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,041.
To the creditors of Hugo Baumann of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Hugo Baumann was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 3, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THEODORE E. GORDON, Sr., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Theodore E. Gordon, Sr., of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Theodore E. Gordon, Sr., was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
June 3, 1899. Referee in Bankruptcy.

States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EUGENE KULINSKI and HERMAN LOBY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Eugene Kulinski and Herman Lobl of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Eugene Kulinski and Herman Lobl were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 3, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LAURA BELLE DE GUERVILLE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Laura Belle De Guerville of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Laura Belle De Guerville was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William St., in the City and County of New York, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated June 2d, 1899.

NO. 584.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—ISAAC ROSENBERG AND ABRAHAM BARNETT, individually and as members of the firm of ROSENBERG AND BARNETT, Bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that Isaac Rosenberg and Abraham Barnett, individually and as members of the firm of Rosenberg and Barnett, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated May 27, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 14, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 553 Hudson Street and 109 and 111 Perry Street, being the northwest corner of those streets, 52.8 on Hudson Street by 44.6 on Perry Street by 64.4 by 61.6, three-story brick and frame tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $37,145.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 331 Eighth Avenue, west side, 58.8 feet north of Twenty-sixth Street, 16 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $25,510.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David R. Daly, referee, 1,871 Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25.11 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $5,404; subject to another mortgage for $39,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Isaac Bell Brennan, referee, 49 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, north side, 245 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 100.11, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $10,882.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, M. Cleiland Milnor, referee, 328 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 350 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.10, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,901.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus Van Wyck, referee, 561 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 264.9 feet east of the Boulevard, 18.11 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,814; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus Van Wyck, referee, 553 and 555 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 319.7 feet east of the Boulevard, each 18 by 99.11, two four-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $3,561; subject to another mortgage, on each, for $12,000.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, James M. Tully, referee, 438 Water Street, north side, 51.5 feet east of Market Slip, 25 by 60, two-story brick building. Due on judgment, $1,189; subject to another mortgage for $4,848.

By H. C. Mapes & Co., sale to close an estate, 324 West Sixteenth Street, south side, 275 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 41.5 by 30.4 by 25.1, five-story tenement.

REAL ESTATE.

PURCHASERS

At Foreclosure, Partition and Executors' Sales

should remember that they do not get a war

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEEBE, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT BEEBE, late of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Benjamin B. Kenyon, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, January 28th, 1899.
ARCHIBALD N. BEEBE, Executor.
BENJAMIN B. KENYON, Attorney for Executor, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja30-law6mM

BRADFORD, JULIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA BRADFORD, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas B. Browning, No. 227 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of December, 1898.
WILLIAM J. McCREADY, Executor.
THOMAS B. BROWNING, Attorney for Executor, 227 Broadway, New York City. de8-law6mM

FITZGERALD, WILLARD L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLARD L. FITZGERALD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 61 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of December, 1898. OLIVE A. FITZGERALD, Executrix. SAMUEL S. THOMAS, Atty. for Executrix, 61 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja5-law6mM

GILBOUGH, JOHN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN W. GILBOUGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of ADAMS & ADAMS, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1899. EMILY T. GILBOUGH, Executrix. ADAMS & ADAMS, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City. my15-law6mM.

GOLDMAN, MANASSAH L.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MANASSAH L. GOLDMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 806, No. 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1899. EDWARD GOTTLIEB, Executor. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York. my1-law8mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH F. JENNINGS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, May 29th, 1899.
MARY J. ENNIS, Executrix.
PATRICK J. JENNINGS, Executor.
BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executors, No. 54 Wall Street, (Manhattan,) New York City. my29-law6mM

HOFFMAN, JOHN L.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Moore, Adaline Moore, Margaret L. Hoffman, as executrix, &c., of Elijah Hoffman, dec'd; H. C. Hoffman, as executor, of Elijah Hoffman, dec'd; Mary R. Burd, [illegible] B. Bergen, Wilbur W. Winner, Alma D. [illegible]ner, Sarah C. Allen, Jennie Taylor, Dora M. [illegible]ner, and to all persons interested in the [illegible]e of JOHN L. HOFFMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 11th day of July, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a construction of the will and a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Adaline Moore, as executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 11th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

H. RANDOLPH ANDERSON, Attorney for Executrix, Office and Post Office address, 49 Wall St., Manhattan Borough, City of New York. my22-law6wM&fy3

HUTCHINS, FRANCIS W.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Florence M. Oppenheim, formerly Florence M. Hutchins; Eberhard Oppenheim, Harold Oppenheim, and Waldemar Oppenheim, and to all persons interested in the trust created for the benefit of the said Florence M. Oppenheim, (formerly Florence M. Hutchins,) by the last will and testament of FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS, deceased, or in the property held by Julius Goldman, as substituted trustee for her benefit under the said last will and testament, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Julius Goldman as substituted trustee for the benefit of Florence M. Oppenheim, formerly Florence M. Hutchins; Eberhard Oppenheim, Harold Oppenheim, and Waldemar Oppenheim, under the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
JACOB STEINHARDT, Attorney for Petitioner 31 Nassau Street, New York City. ap24-law6wM&fe6

KYLE, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KYLE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the ninth day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of May, 1899. THOMAS H. KYLE, Executor.
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Executor, Borough of Manhattan, 206 Broadway, City of New York. my29-law6mM

MARLOR, THOMAS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS S. MARLOR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, Room 721, No. 81 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1899.
CHARLES S. L. MARLOR,
EDWIN M. M. MARLOR,
Administrators.
WARREN W. FOSTER, Attorney for Administrators, 81 Nassau St., N. Y. City. ja9-law6mM

MAZAS, CAROLINE, or KUNIGUNDA MAZAS, or KUNIGUNDA ELLRODT, or MARY C. ELLRODT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE MAZAS, or KUNIGUNDA MAZAS, or KUNIGUNDA ELLRODT, or MARY C. ELLRODT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of L. P. Mingey, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of January, 1899. MARY LORENTZ, Executrix.
L. P. MINGEY, Attorney for Executrix, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ja30-law6mM

SCHMITT, GEORGE, JR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE SCHMITT, Jr., late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Marshall, Moran, Williams & McVickar, her attorneys, No. Thirty Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York the twenty-eighth day of January, 1899. CLARA E. SCHMITT, Administratrix.
MARSHALL, MORAN, WILLIAMS & McVICKAR, Attorneys for Administratrix, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f4-law6mM

SEARIGHT, JAMES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES F. SEARIGHT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Miller Herbert Andrews, Esq., No. 32 Park Row, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of December, 1898.
MATILDA SEARIGHT, Administratrix with the will annexed.
LILIAN HERBERT ANDREWS, Atty. for Admx., 32 Park Row, Manhattan, New York City. d19-law6mM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

Supplemental Citation.

D'OUVILLE, AUGUSTE.—THE PEOPLE OF the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent. To Martin John d'Ouville, Caioza d'Ouville, Amelia d'Ouville, Edward d'Ouville, Louis d'Ouville, Marie d'Ouville, Clarence d'Ouville, Herman Leuchsenring, Lucien Leuchsenring, Edward Leuchsenring, and Lawrence Leuchsenring, heirs and next of kin of AUGUSTE D'OUVILLE, late or formerly of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Louis d'Ouville of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have certain instruments in writing, bearing date July 15th, 1891, and June 23d, 1898, respectively, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Auguste d'Ouville, late or formerly of the County of New York, deceased. Therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 22d day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, at said county, the 27th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 71 Broadway, New York. my1-law6wM

THEES, JOHN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. THEES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Sackett & Lang, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1899. ANNA THEES, OSCAR D. THEES, JOHN D. THEES, Jr., Executors. SACKETT & LANG, Attorneys for Executors, 99 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh6-law6mM

LEGAL NOTICES.

10c. U. S. Rev. Stamp.

E. D. SHEPARD & COMPANY, Certificate of Limited Partnership.

We, the undersigned, desirous of forming a limited partnership pursuant to the statutes of the State of New York, do hereby certify:

1. That the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is E. D. SHEPARD & CO., and the principal place of business of said partnership is to be located in the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and State of New York.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is dealing in bonds and other securities and a general brokerage and commission business.

3. That the names of all the general and special partners interested therein, (all of whom are of full age,) and their respective places of residence, are as follows:

Edward D. Shepard, residing in South Orange, New Jersey.

Robert W. Speir, residing in the City and County of New York.

Harry A. Ensign, residing in the City and County of New York,

who are all the general partners, and

Augustus T. Post, residing in the City and County of New York, who is a special partner.

4. The amount of capital which said special partner has contributed to the common stock of said partnership is fifty thousand dollars ($50,000.)

5. Said partnership is to begin on the twentieth day of May, 1899, and to end on the first day of May, 1904.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said partners have made, signed and acknowledged this certificate, this nineteenth day of May, 1899.

In presence of Alfred Ely, Edward A. Freshman.
EDWARD D. SHEPARD.
ROBERT W. SPEIR.
HARRY A. ENSIGN.
AUGUSTUS T. POST.

State of New York, County of New York. } ss.:

On this nineteenth day of May, 1899, before me personally came and appeared Edward D. Shepard, Robert W. Speir, Harry A. Ensign, and Augustus T. Post, to me severally known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

[Notarial Seal.] EDWARD A. FRESHMAN. Notary Public No. 112, New York County.
my22-law7wM

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN THE matter of the voluntary dissolution of the MERCANTILE BENEFIT ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK a final judgment and order was entered in the office of the Clerk of New York County on the 12th day of May, 1899, dissolving said corporation, and that by said order and judgment I was appointed permanent receiver thereof, and have duly qualified as such.

I do hereby require:

First—All persons indebted to said corporation to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to me as such receiver, at my office, No. 100 Broadway, (Fifteenth Floor, American Surety Building,) Borough of Manhattan, New York City, by the 1st day of July, 1899, and to pay the same to me.

Second—All persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation to deliver the same to me as such receiver, at my office, as above specified, by the 1st day of July, 1899.

Third—All creditors of such corporation to deliver their respective accounts and demands to me, such receiver, at my office as above stated by the 1st day of July, 1899.

Fourth—All persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said corporation to present the same in writing and in detail at the place aforesaid on or before the 1st day of July, 1899.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, May 19, 1899. THOMAS P. WICKES, Receiver, etc.
EDWARD S. HATCH, Attorney for Receiver, 100 Broadway, New York City.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. —To all persons interested in the estate of the RIPSOM & NEWLAND FUR COMPANY, assigned to Frank L. Tapscott, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of July, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Frank L. Tapscott, assignee of the above-named Ripsom & Newland Fur Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said court, this 18th day of May, 1899.
WILLIAM SOHMER, Clerk.
PAUL R. TOWNE, Attorney for Assignee, 229 Broadway, New York City. my22-law6wM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

918 WEST END AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—MARY CONLON, plaintiff, against MARIA LUISA DE FARIA et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thomas C. Smith, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifth Street with the easterly side of West End Avenue, and running thence easterly, along the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifth Street, ninety feet, more or less, to the westerly line of the westerly wall of 256 West 105th Street; thence southerly, along said wall, twenty feet nine inches; thence westerly, parall with One Hundred and Fifth Street, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety feet, to the easterly side of West End Avenue, and thence northerly, along the easterly side of West End Avenue, twenty feet nine inches, to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, May 19th, 1899.
CHARLES D. CLEVELAND, Referee.
JAMES A. O'GORMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 918 West End Avenue.

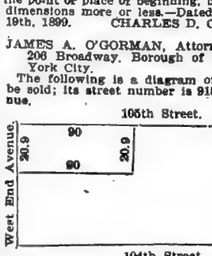

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is the sum of $2,295.83, with interest from the 19th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $242.83, with interest from the 19th day of May, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $40.00 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to two prior mortgages aggregating $40,000, with interest thereon from November 6th, 1898, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and the costs and allowances of the suit now pending to foreclose the same.—Dated New York, May 19th, 1899.
CHARLES D. CLEVELAND, Referee.
my22-2aw3wM&Wf&je12

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Plaintiffs, against THOMAS H. HUBBARD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 27th day of April, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of June, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: And being that part of the property and estate of Hiram Barney, known as 'Cedar Knolls,' which lies between Riverdale Avenue and Broadway, and is particularly described as follows: Beginning at a stone monument on the easterly line of Riverdale Avenue, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Department of Public Works on a map of the Spuyten Duyvil District, filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on August 7th, 1877, which said monument is 4,201 96-100 feet north and 1,842 60-100 feet west of the origin of co-ordinates established by the Department of Public Parks for surveys in the Twenty-second Ward, (all courses being referred to the easterly line of Tenth Avenue as a meridian line,) and running thence (1) north 88° 16' 10" east, 98 62-100 feet to a stone monument in the centre of a lane or road; thence (2) along the centre line of said lane or road, curving to the left with a radius of 187 46-100 feet for 48 5-100 feet; thence (3) tangent to said curve north 63° 35' east, 90 29-100 feet; thence (4) north 62° 55' east 58 99-100 feet; thence (5) curving to the right with a radius of 99-100 feet, 48 12-100 feet; thence (6) still curving to the left with a radius of 780 feet 190 59-100 feet; thence (7) tangent to the last-named curve north 17° 57' east 276 47-100 feet to a stone monument; thence (8) north 25° 50' east 40 29-100 feet to a stone monument on the northerly side of the above-mentioned lane or road at its intersection with what was formerly the east line of Hudson Park, and now the division line between the lands of said Hiram Barney and lands of Mrs. Stevens; thence along what was formerly the east line of Hudson Park and along lands formerly of T. Bailey Myers, north (true meridian) 54° 8' east 1,349 feet and 9 inches to the northerly line of Hudson Park, and lands formerly of Garret Garretson now, or late of David Banks; thence along said northerly line of Hudson Park first north 87° 45' west (true meridian) 129 feet; thence north 81° 30' west 280 feet; thence north 71 feet 3 inches; thence north 86° 45' west 885 feet along land formerly of Garret Garretson; thence north 89° west 130 feet; thence north 86° 45' west 800 feet; thence north 85° west 106 feet; thence north 84° west along land now or late of O'Mealy, John Coles, and Joseph Delafield, 353 feet; thence along land now or late of said Delafield, north 85° west 257 7-12 feet to the easterly line or side of Riverdale Avenue aforesaid; and thence southerly along the easterly line or side of Riverdale Avenue to the point or place of beginning.

"Subject to all rights of way now existing over the said lane or road first hereinabove mentioned. Excepting and excluding thereout all such parts or portions of the lands above described as have been taken by and for the title thereto vested in the City of New York, for an improvement known as the Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, and the streets connected therewith. The said premises herein described and hereby conveyed, containing exclusive of the Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, and the streets connected therewith as aforesaid, twenty-seven acres more or less."

Excepting from the premises above-described so much thereof as was released from the lien of the above-described mortgage by a release executed on the 28th day of July, 1896, by the said, The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, to Thomas H. Hubbard and Edward Wells, as executors of the last will and testament of Hiram Barney, late of the City of New York, deceased, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Block Series (Conveyances) Section 13, Liber 3, Page 486, on the 29th day of July, 1896, in which release so much of the mortgaged premises as was thereby released from the lien of said mortgage was described as follows:

"All that part of the said mortgaged lands, situate in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fieldston Road, which point is laid out on a map of the Barney estate, distant five and sixty-nine one hundredths (5.69) feet northerly from the northeasterly corner formed by the intersection of the said road with the northerly side of Fieldston Road with the southerly side of Eighty-eighth Street, as the northerly side of West Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street is shown on the filed map of the Commissioner of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City of New York, and running thence northerly along Fieldston Road one hundred and ninety-four and thirty-one one hundredths (194.31) feet; thence easterly at right angles to same one hundred and fifty-seven and nine one hundredths (157.09) feet to the centre of Dash's gang; thence in a southerly direction and along the centre of said Dash's Lane to the point or place of beginning.

"Reserving, however, a right of way over said street or lane called Dash's Lane to said The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and to all persons claiming under the mortgage above referred to."

And also excepting from the premises above described so much thereof as was released from the lien of the above-described mortgage by release executed on the 11th day of October, 1897, by the said The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York to Thomas H. Hubbard and Edward Wells, Junior, as executors of the last will and testament of Hiram Barney, late of the said City of New York, deceased, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Block Series (Conveyances) Section 13, Liber 4, Page 197, on the 12th day of October, 1897, in which release so much of the mortgaged premises as was released thereby from the lien of said mortgage was described as follows:

"All that part of the said mortgaged lands, situate in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, known and designated as Lot No. 75, in Block No. 3414A on a map entitled 'Map of Van Cortlandt Heights, the Barney estate, situated at Riverdale, 24th Ward, N. Y. City; Douglas Knox, Civil Engineer and City Surveyor, August, 1896,' and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York as Map No. 485, said property being bounded and described as follows: The northerly line of said plot extends through from Van Cortlandt Circle to Van Cortlandt Circle as laid out on said map, one hundred and seventy-three and sixteen one hundredths feet; the southerly line of said plot extends through from Van Cortlandt Circle to Van Cortlandt Circle one hundred and fifty-five feet; the easterly line of said plot extends along said Van Cortlandt Circle fifty-two and nineteen one hundredths feet; the westerly line of said plot extends along said Van Cortlandt Circle fifty and twenty-one one hundredths feet. Said plot containing three and three thousand and twenty-eight one thousandths city lots. Together with a right of way to Riverdale Avenue over said Van Cortlandt Circle to both frontages of the plot hereby conveyed."

In accordance with the provisions of said judgment the above-described property will be offered for sale in separate parcels according as the same is plotted and divided on a certain map entitled "Map of Van Cortlandt Heights, the Barney estate, situated at Riverdale, 24th Ward, New York City, Douglas Knox, Civil Engineer and City Surveyor, August, 1896," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 21st day of September, 1897, as Map No. 485, and said property after having been so offered for sale, whether any bids are made for one or more of said parcels, or not, the whole of the mortgaged premises shall again be offered for sale as one parcel at an upset price, which shall be the sum of the several highest bids for said property as previously offered in parcels. If any bid is made for the whole, in excess of the upset price, the entire property shall be finally struck off in one parcel. If, however, no bid is received in excess of said upset price, the sale of said property, as previously offered in separate parcels, shall stand and be conclusive, and the highest bidder for each of said parcels shall become entitled thereto upon completion of his bid.—Dated New York, May 22d, 1899.

AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as plotted in the map mentioned above:

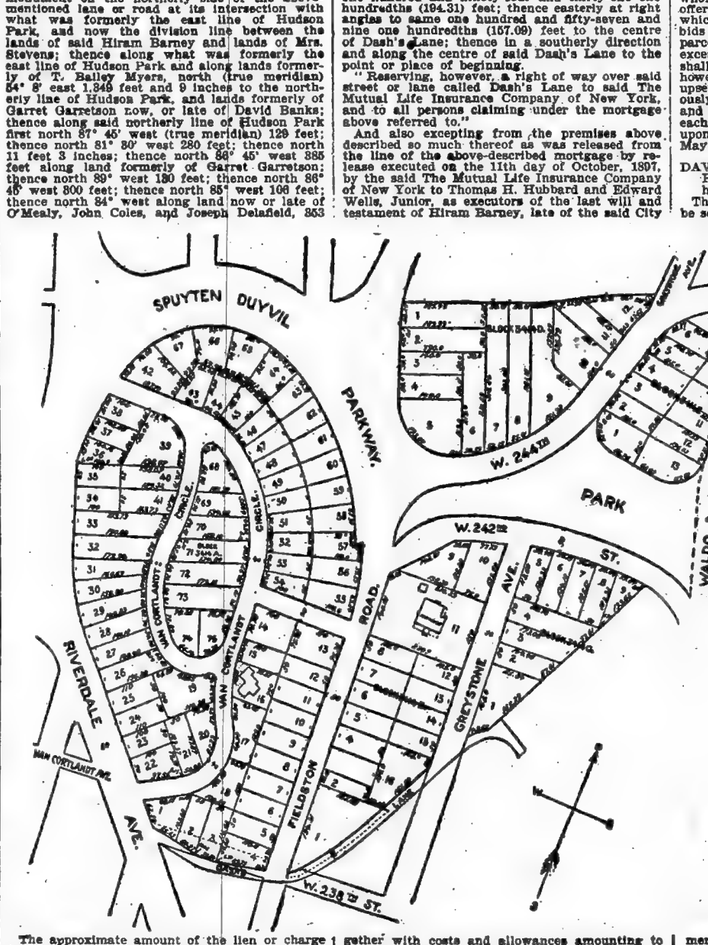

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is the sum of $75,506.97, with interest thereon from the 17th day of April, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $674.94, with interest from the 27th day of April, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $1,010.03 and interest.—Dated New York, May 22, 1899.

AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —TERENCE F. SHERIDAN and others, plaintiffs, against DELLA SHERIDAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the twentieth day of April, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

Parcel A.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sixteenth Street with the westerly side of Avenue C; thence running westerly along the southerly side of Sixteenth Street eighty-eight (88) feet; thence southerly parallel with Avenue C twenty-two (22) feet and nine (9) inches; thence easterly parallel with Sixteenth Street eighty-eight (88) feet to the westerly side of Avenue C, and thence northerly along the westerly side of Avenue C twenty-two (22) feet and nine (9) inches to the point or place of beginning, and known by the street Numbers 271 Avenue C and 654 East 16th Street.

Parcel B.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, (formerly Morrisania, Westchester County,) County and State of New York, and which is known and designated as Number 233 on a map entitled "Map of the Village of Melrose South, situated in the Manor of Morrisania, bounded by Harlem River and Mott Haven, South Melrose on the south, Third Avenue or Old Boston Road on the east, and the Harlem River on the west," and which said lot Number 233 is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Morris Avenue and Denman Street, (now called 150th Street;) thence running northerly along the westerly side of Morris Avenue fifty-nine (59) feet two and one-half (2½) inches to Lot No. 234 on said map; thence westerly along said last-mentioned lot and parallel with Denman Street, (now 150th Street,) one hundred (100) feet to Lot No. 235 on said map; thence southerly along said Lot No. 235 and parallel with Morris Avenue fifty-nine (59) feet two and one-half (2½) inches to the northerly line or side of Denman Street, (now 150th Street;) thence easterly along said northerly line or side one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 15th, 1899.

AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, Referee.
STRALEY, HABERCOM & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following are diagrams of the property to be sold:

Parcel "A."
150th Street.

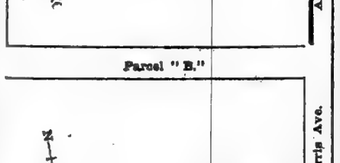

Parcel "B."

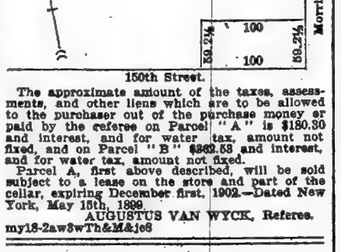

150th Street.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee on Parcel "A" is $180.30 and interest, and for water tax, amount not fixed, and on Parcel "B" $362.53 and interest, and for water tax, amount not fixed.

Parcel A, first above described, will be sold subject to a lease on the store and part of the cellar, expiring December first, 1902.—Dated New York, May 15th, 1899.

AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, Referee.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 13th day of May, 1899, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against MICHAEL MERKLEN, IGNACE MERKLEN, BENJAMIN MERKLEN, and LOUIS PATZ, lately doing business at Nos. 390 to 396 East Third Street and 157 to 163 Goerck Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Michael Merklen, Ignatz Merklen, Benjamin Merklen, and Louis Patz, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Abram Kling, 96 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of July, 1899.—Dated at New York, this 18th day of May, 1899.

HENRY G. SCHRENKEISEN, Assignee.
ABRAM KLING, Attorney for Assignee, 96 Broadway, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JUSTUS L. BULKLEY, Thomas G. Ritch, and Henry B. Vaughan as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Daniel B. Fayerweather, deceased, plaintiffs, against JONAS KOLB and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of May, 1899, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House in the County of New York, on the 16th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

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Parcel B.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, (formerly Morrisania, Westchester County,) County and State of New York, and which is known and designated as Number 233 on a map entitled "Map of the Village of Melrose South, situated in the Manor of Morrisania, bounded by Harlem River and Mott Haven, South Melrose on the south, Third Avenue or Old Boston Road on the east, and the Harlem River on the west," and which said lot Number 233 is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Morris Avenue and Denman Street, (now called 150th Street;) thence running northerly along the westerly side of Morris Avenue fifty-nine (59) feet two and one-half (2½) inches to Lot No. 234 on said map; thence westerly along said last-mentioned lot and parallel with Denman Street, (now 150th Street,) one hundred (100) feet to Lot No. 235 on said map; thence southerly along said Lot No. 235 and parallel with Morris Avenue fifty-nine (59) feet two and one-half (2½) inches to the northerly line or side of Denman Street, (now 150th Street;) thence easterly along said northerly line or side one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 15th, 1899.

AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, Referee.
STRALEY, HABERCOM & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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Parcel "B."

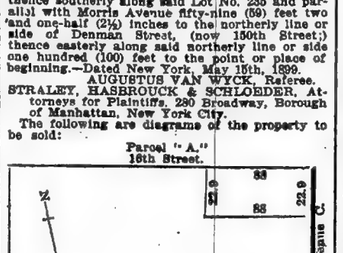

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DR. HENDERSON VICTORIOUS

Brooklyn's New Colored Pastor Wins Over His Congregation.

NOT HIS FAULT HE IS LIGHT

Would Be Deceitful to Use Walnut Juice—No Sign He Is "Stuck Up" Because He Is Not Rough.

The Rev. Dr. John M. Henderson achieved a victory yesterday morning in the Bridge Street African Methodist Episcopal Church of Brooklyn. It was his first sermon with a new charge, a charge which, while laudably religious, guards the traditions defining the duties of an Afro-American Methodist pastor with a jealous eye, and scents affected superiority with a keen nostril, especially when the preacher suspected of the same is several shades lighter than the average member of the congregation.

It is Dr. Henderson's fortune or misfortune to be lighter in color than many a brunette Caucasian, and to wear a head of hair noticeably lacking in kinks. Calumnious stories accusing him of despising the people of his race had gone before him, and a hostile congregation faced him when he rose in the pulpit. His eloquence, however, and persuasion carried the day, and those who had come to scoff remained to congratulate.

Dr. Henderson came from the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church, in Manhattan, where he had labored five years, meanwhile residing in Brooklyn, because, his enemies avowed, he did not care to associate with the members of his dark flock. It was even rumored that he would find the doors of the Bridge Street Church locked when he came to his new charge. But the church received him quietly, and the result was a victory for the new pastor, and for Bishop Grant, who appointed him.

The Rev. Charles Cuworth, the Rev. Dr. H. B. Parks, Secretary of the Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and J. M. Proctor, Presiding Elder of the Bridge Street Church, sat with Dr. Henderson on the platform. Dr. Henderson described the baptism of Christ by John the Baptist in his sermon, and stirred some of his hearers to enthusiasm, despite themselves.

"There are people," he said, "who have suffered for the Lord, fordeel the rivers, and lived in the wilderness, and yet some little upstarr in God's kingdom will get up and say that man is against God's people. But God will not let that falsehood stand! God can take care of his children, [Amen,] and He will."

DR. HENDERSON EXPLAINS.

Murmurs of approval broke out, and Dr. Henderson demanded: "Am I preachin' the truth to you this morning?"

"Yessir, yessir," came the prompt reply.

"In the day of truth God will remember you. He's got one ear turned toward the ground. Your High-Priest will take care of you."

"He will!" (from the galleries.)

"All you've got to do is to turn away from the Evil One. [Amen! We will!] Follow Christ. Walk in the King's Highway." [Amen.]

Dr. Parks then led in prayer, and worked his hearers up to a high pitch of emotion, especially when he repeated "Rule in Zion! Rule in Zion!" Dr. Parks then prayed for the pastor, and the congregation was now in a state of mind open to conviction. The pastor arose unflinchingly to attack the situation.

"I have never yet," said he, "in my nineteen years' dealing with all kinds of congregations, (for I have organized a church in a log house in Texas, and have lately been pastor of the most widely known church of our race,) had any one to speak impolitely to me as their pastor, and when they told me in Bethel Church that I was likely to have my feelings hurt here, it wasn't pleasant, it wasn't pleasant.

"But I have no choice now but to obey. The Bishop could not send me back to Bethel Church if he wanted to. I had to come. If there had been any kind of a way not to come I wouldn't have been here. I would have been 500 or 600 miles away from here, beginning my work where I would have been kindly received.

"I saw in the paper that the doors of this church would be locked against me, and I determined if that was so I would have to come if I had to bring all the police in Brooklyn with me to sustain the Bisher's authority. But I believe the Bridge Street Church is loyal to the core. Since I have been here to-day everybody has treated me very kindly. I don't believe any one here has anything against me. The Bishop did what he did, and what could I do?

DENOUNCES HIS TRADUCERS.

"Now, I'm glad you didn't lock the door of the church. If you look up the law on Methodism you'll find it isn't safe to do that. You can lock it up, and it will be unlocked, and the fellow who locks it will be locked up. [Laughter.] If a man has a hump on his back and one eye and the Bishop says 'Go in,' he's got to go in, and the whole African Methodist Episcopal Church is back of him. Now let's see if we can't find the right way to do things.

"Molasses will catch more flies than vinegar every time. If the people of this church don't like the man the Bishop sent, the man hasn't much sense if he wants to stay. I'm not a worn-out preacher. I don't have to ask for appointments. I have been this week requested to take three good appointments.

"But my duty is to stay here till the Bishop tells me I can go. When we get better acquainted we can get together and write one letter to the Bishop between us, and then he'll send you some one you like and send me somewhere where I'll be welcome."

The pastor paused. A few people stirred a bit uncomfortably in their seats. Then Dr. Henderson lifted his voice and started in to pay his respects to his traducers in a fashion that left nothing to be desired.

"Everything," he vigorously declared, "that has been said about me in the public print that is not true has got to be contradicted and stamped under foot. I hate a liar! [Amen.] I'm known among our race all over the country, and I'm not willing to have lies about me go out through our 5,000 churches. They've got to be retracted. If not, the persons who told them, just as soon as I can fix the responsibility, I'm going to get 'em into a court of law, and I'll have an Afro-American attorney to take the case.

"Before I leave this city every falsehood that's been told about me and put in public print has got to be taken back. If it's true that I don't like to associate with my race, then I'm unfit to be in an Afro-American pulpit!"

"Yessir, yessir," shouted the congregation, "that's troly true!"

"But if it's untrue, then it ought to be established as a falsehood."

"Amen. Amen!" came the responses.

NOT HIS FAULT HE ISN'T BLACK.

"Now, some things that were said are true. I'm not black. I can't help that. First time I found out how I looked I was already made. [Laughter and murmurs of approval.] Of course, I would have got along easier with my brethren if I'd taken walnut juice and squeezed it over my face, or something like that, but that would have been deceitful. (Amen! Amen!) I got to take myself as I found myself, and make the best of it." [Laughter.]

Dr. Henderson here declared no one had done more for the Church than he had tried to do, and continued: "I wasn't born in a log house, and I know how to use a knife and fork, and such things as that. You can't blame me for that. I'm used to putting on a clean collar, and I keep my finger nails pared and shine my shoes. I'm not to blame for that. If I'm not rough and ready, it's no sign I'm stuck up." The congregation nodded approval.

"When I go to call on the ladies of the congregation," continued Dr. Henderson, "if I don't grab a-hold of them, and the like o' that, I'm not to blame. I have too much respect for women."

Dr. Henderson here explained how it was that he had lived in Brooklyn when he had a church in New York. He couldn't get a house and yard such as he wanted for his children at the price he could afford to pay in New York, he said. "Some people say I didn't let the colored people come to my house here," he went on. "A crueler falsehood has never been told. Every single Bishop of our Church has been at my house at 86 Vanderbilt Avenue, and eaten at my table. I've married forty or fifty couples there. As for people outside my church, I didn't call on them unless they first called on me. I learned long ago to mind my own business."

"That's right!" exclaimed a man in the rear of the church.

"Don't think there's anything the matter with that," suggested the pastor.

"No, no. Amen!" was the reply.

"One lady once called on me and stood out in front of the house and delivered an oration. She didn't get an answer. But every one who ever crossed my threshold was treated nicely."

HIS FAMILY NOT SNOBBISH.

Dr. Henderson here took up a sore subject, namely, that of his family who were alleged to be entirely too superior. "I don't want to talk about my children," said he. "That's too delicate a matter. It didn't do any good to put anything about them in the paper. No lady with four children—and my youngest is a little baby just cuttin' his teeth—is expected to come in and do church work. I only ask the ladies whose children are grown up, or those who haven't any children, to do church work. As for my little boy, when I heard that he had been calling people names, I just took him up stairs, and we had an interview, and I haven't heard of his doing it since. The little fellow simply didn't know any better.

"As for my color, I don't like to refer to that. It's offensive to talk about a man's personal appearance. ["That's right!" murmured the congregation warmly.] I've been around everywhere with my friend Dr. Parks, here, and I don't think he ever thought I didn't like him."

Dr. Parks illumined an ebony countenance with a benignant smile, and the congregation tittered. "I think I can name six people," cried the pastor, "who will have to stand up in court and tell the truth or swear to a lie!"

Dr. Henderson here read a testimonial given him by the Trustees of the Bethel Church, in which he was highly praised, and closed his address with the injunction: "Now, just wait and see if Dr. Henderson's got horns." Then Dr. Parks arose again.

"He's going to stay right heah," said he. "Sartinly he is. God is goin' to bless us right heah."

"Amen! Amen! Hallelujah! Praise His name!" shouted the flock.

"Bad beginnin' makes good endin'!"

"That's right!" exclaimed the congregation.

"This is as grand a people as God ever let live," continued Dr. Parks. "You treat Dr. Henderson right, and he'll treat you right. Ain't that so, chillen?"

"Yes, yes. Amen," came the vociferous reply.

A member then arose and called for a standing vote of support for the pastor, and about half the congregation got up. Three or four stragglers got up for the opposition, and sat down again quickly.

Dr. Henderson was overwhelmed with congratulations after the service. "I give you my heaht an' my hand," 'cried a sister, approaching him with shining face.

"Yo' done jes' what a man should, jes' tell the truth," said a stalwart brother as he wrung the pastor's hand.

Dr. Henderson said afterward that the stories about him had been circulated by a preacher who opposed his candidacy for the editorship of the official organ of the Church, The Christian Recorder, for which he will run next May. Every editor of this paper is practically sure of being made a Bishop later.

COLORED PASTOR ON LYNCHING.

Dr. Brooks Says Negro Does Not Respect Enough Women of His Color.

Sermons touching upon the recent lynchings in the South were preached by several of the colored pastors in the city yesterday. In other churches the ministers avoided the subject, although it was generally understood that all would speak upon the matter as a result of the proclamation sent out by the Afro-American Council of the United States several days ago.

At Zion Church, in Bleecker Street, the Rev. M. R. Franklin preached, but refrained from discussing the lynching question. He announced, however, that at some future date he would take up the subject.

In St. Mark's Church the Rev. Dr. W. H. Brooks, in his sermon on lynching, said: "The trouble is at the doors of God's churches. If they would arouse themselves, in less than five years there would be no lynching. But the negro must take the advice of his friends. Self-defense and not revenge must be his reward. Sin must be stopped, and then the crime which grows out of it will stop.

"And I say this as one of the race. The negro must have and show more respect for all womanhood—white as well as black. He does not respect the woman of his own color enough."

At the Mount Olivet Baptist Church the Rev. Mr. Chamberlain of White Plains conducted the service in the absence of any regular pastor. He dellvered a discourse on the subject of "Charity," and made no reference to the recent lynchings in the South.

This evening a meeting will be held in the church parlors to elect a new Advisory Board and two Deacons, and also to take action in regard to the calling of the Rev. C. T. Walker to the pastorate of the church. It is understood that the pastorate has already been unofficially tendered to Mr. Walker and that he will accept it. Mr. Walker, who is known as the "Black Spurgeon," is now in charge of the Baptist Tabernacle in Augusta, Ga. He was appointed Chaplain of the Eighth Immunes by President McKinley, and served with them in Cuba.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY WORK.

The Rev. Dr. Carson of the Central Church, Brooklyn, Speaks of the McGiffert Case.

The Rev. Dr. J. F. Carson, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, one of the Commissioners to the General Assembly at Minneapolis, preached yesterday on the proceedings of the Assembly. Dr. Carson said, in part:

"The pall which has hung over every recent Assembly has been the heavy debts of the boards, especially the Home and Foreign Mission Boards. This year seven of the eight boards reported no debt. Last year the debt on the Home Board was over $167,000. Last week the Home Board reported a balance in its treasury of about $4,000. The Foreign Board also reported no deficit. The Freedman's Board reported a debt of $40,000, but an effort was made to destroy that debt, and before the Assembly had adjourned $43,000 had been subscribed.

"A majority in the Assembly insisted upon definite action being taken in the matter of Dr. McGiffert's alleged heresy. Men who have time and taste for the study of such technical matters as are discussed by Dr. McGiffert gathered about them other men of kindred minds, and concluded that the whole Church was being agitated and disturbed by the book. The fact is that perhaps not one in a thousand knows anything about the book, and if the religious press of the Church had not quoted from its pages and discussed its teachings, still less people would have known anything about it.

"The Presbyterian Church is not disturbed by these things. The thought of heresy does not make the Church tremble. The Church is built upon the truth, and the truth cannot be discredited nor can the discussion of it be harmful.

"Let men get out of the circle of their own thoughts and fellowships, and they will find that the vast majority of the membership of the Presbyterian Church, men and women who are loyal to the principles and polity of the Church, do not want to coerce the thought or padlock the lips of men. Investigation, not repression, is the highway to truth. The Presbyterian Church has ever stood for liberty of conscience and of thought, and the action of the recent General Assembly is in line with that position."

DR. PETERS ON SMUGGLING.

Scores Tariff-Protected Men Who Steal from the Government.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters in his sermon in the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, Sixty-eighth Street and Boulevard, last night, called smuggling the shameful sin of this Nation.

"There is no reason," he said, "why the travelers returning from Europe with a dozen or more trunks should not pay the tariff as well as the poor people who have to pay it when they deal with the home merchant. The ostensible purpose of our tariff system is to make people buy less abroad and more at home. Why should not those who are enriched by the tariff be obliged when they buy European products to conform to the requirements of their Government on returning from Europe? To make them pay the same tariff on the same class of goods which importing merchants are compelled to pay is certainly just. He or she is not worthy the American name who, while enjoying the blessings which our law affords, seeks by perjury to deprive the Government of the support needed to sustain its industries.

"I know men whose business is protected by the tariff from 50 to 100 per cent., who, while they may not denounce the personal baggage law, do all in their power, by perjury and evasion, to steal from the Government its just dues. 'Where are you going?' said a pastor of a fashionable church to a prison Chaplain. 'I am going to preach to the prisoners in the penitentiary,' was the reply. 'A hard audience,' said the first. 'Not so different from your fashionable audience as you think,' said the Chaplain. 'For instance, there is a man in prison for selling cigars that had not paid the income tax. Suppose all the rich women in your church that are returning from Europe and have smuggled in laces and silks that were dutiable were sent to the penitentiary, don't you think it would rather crowd the women's department? Then there is a laundress in prison who was sent there for pawning two shirts to raise a little money to buy food for her family. She intended to redeem the shirts in time to send them to the owner, but the illegal act was discovered and she was sent to prison. If every man in your rich audience who has illegally borrowed money on the security of trust funds were sent to jail, don't you think it would thin out your audience somewhat?'

"Public opinion should condemn the perjury, the dishonesty incident to smuggling, and instead of deriding, uphold the personal law, or be fair and make free trade the privilege of all."

LAW OF COMPOUND INTEREST.

The Rev. Dr. Hillis Tells Adelphi Graduates that It Explains the Rise of Nations.

The baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of Adelphi College was preached last night in Plymouth Church by the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis. The portion of the church bordering on the two centre aisles was filled with the Faculty, the students, and their friends. Dr. Hillis's subject was "The Law of Compound Interest in Conduct and Character," and he said in part:

"Merchants make much of the law of compound interest. In investing money, bankers find that every ten years the capital doubles. Nature works by rule and guards carefully the interests of the children of this world. Nature sees to it that to him that hath shall be given, and from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath.

"The career of self-made men tells us that the law of increase and interest holds equally in the realms of commerce and industry. Stories of war and heroism and eloquence are not more fascinating than the story of some youth early orphaned and left penniless, who breasts the blows of circumstances, turns defeats into victories, and compels the wind of adversity itself to fill his sails and sweep him on to fame and fortune. For he who begins with wealth or position, is like a General who goes with cannon to besiege some capital. But what if some youth should march up to Gibraltar and capture it with naked fists? Young Peter Cooper had thrift and industry and nature gave him millions. Horace Greeley had the pen of a ready writer, and nature gave him a thousand themes and thoughts. Audubon loved one bird in his orchard, and to him came all the birds to have their history written.

"This law of compound interest is the key that explains the rise of nations and the fall of empires. Is there any land to-day that has no home, no reverence for law, no love of God and justice? Then what little that nation has shall soon be taken away. Is there a nation that stands for the family, for liberty and equality and opportunity, for love of God and man? That nation shall have more, and to it shall be given the thrones and dominions, and all the people of the earth shall bring their treasures to its gates."

Catholics Called to Consecration.

In compliance with the directions of the Pope, Archbishop Corrigan at the morning services in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday issued a call to consecration. The letter from the Pope had been translated by the Archbishop's instructions, and was read, together with a letter from the Archbishop to the priests of the diocese. This ceremonial will be conducted throughout the Roman Catholic world during the next year, in commemoration of the ending of the century, and is part of a great jubilee decreed by the Pope. The Archbishop's letter to his clergy appoints June 9 for the renewal of the former consecration of the diocese, which took place Dec. 8, 1873. These consecrations are celebrated about once in twenty-five years.

To Vote on Church Consolidation.

The Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston announced from the pulpit of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday that there would be a meeting of the congregation on Wednesday evening to take final action in regard to the consolidation with the Phillips Presbyterian Church. The committee appointed to consider the matter will make its report, which will favor the consolidation. On the following Wednesday a joint meeting of the two congregations will be held to take action before the matter is presented to the Presbytery for sanction.

Church Cornerstone Laid.

The laying of the cornerstone of the new Italian Church of St. Anthony of Padua, West Hoboken, took place yesterday afternoon in the presence of hundreds of people. The ceremonies were conducted by Mgr. Seton of St. Joseph's Church, Jersey City, who was assisted by visiting clergymen and priests of St. Michael's Monastery. The sermon was preached by Father Anicleto, a Franciscan priest of St. Anthony's Church, this city.

Many Hear Dr. Faunce.

The Rev. Dr. William H. P. Faunce, who was on Saturday elected to the Presidency of Brown University, preached to a large audience yesterday morning at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. Many had come with the expectation of hearing Dr. Faunce say something in reference to his future plans. In this they were disappointed, as he did not refer to the subject.

Columbia Students Go to Church.

The graduating classes of Columbia University to the number of several hundred attended the 4 o'clock service yesterday afternoon in the crypt of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine and listened to the baccalaureate sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. McConnell of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn. The services were opened by Archdeacon Tiffany. The crypt was crowded.

Dr. Hudnut's Resignation Announced.

The Rev. Dr. William Herbert Hudnut of Grace Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, announced after the service yesterday morning his resignation as pastor of the church. This was the first official announcement from the pastor to his congregation.

WORK FOR EAST SIDE BOYS.

Hundreds of Them Annually Visit St. Andrew's Cottage.

In the report for 1898-9 of St. Andrew's Cottage at Farmingdale, L. I., under the direction of the clergy of the Mission Church of the Holy Cross, Avenue C and East Fourth Street, this city, a general résumé of the institution's history is given, besides statistics of the past year.

The report solicits funds to carry on the work of a "Vacation Holiday House for Working Boys." St. Andrew's Cottage was opened in 1882 by the Rev. J. O. S. Huntington for the relief of children of the congested east side districts during the heated term. A disused farmhouse was first secured, but, being found too small, a large farmhouse was remodeled and has served as a vacation house since.

Several hundreds boys are entertained each Summer. The benefit derived has been most pronounced. During last year the house was open from July 1 to the last week in August at a total cost of $359.75. All the housework except the cooking is done by the boys. Gardening as an educational feature is carried on by those in charge.

Contributions for the work should be sent to the Rev. James G. Cameron, 300 East Fourth Street.

Catholic Club to Elect Officers.

The annual election of officers of the Catholic Club will be held to-morrow evening. Ex-Judge Joseph F. Daly, who has been President of the club for five years, has declined re-election, and the new ticket which has been placed in nomination is headed by John A. Sullivan, ex-Collector of Internal Revenue. On it also are Leonard A. Giegerich for First Vice President, Richard S. Treacy for Second Vice President, Charles Murray for Secretary, and ex-Dock Commissioner James J. Phelan for Treasurer.

A "Finland Day" in Brooklyn.

Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, in which H. Montague Donner, the Finn who has taken such a prominent part in the sympathetic Finnish movement in this country, is a professor, will have a "Finland Day" to-day. All the exercises, which begin at 1 P. M., will have a Finnish patriotic flavor. The programme will include singing, essays, and recitations.

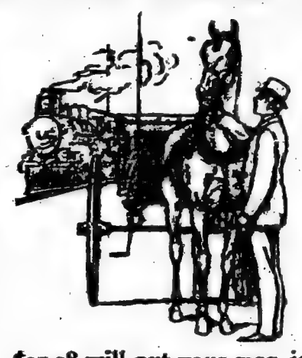

$31.38 will put your man in country livery—complete, correct.

1 suit of whipcord	$24.00
1 square top hat	3.00
1 ½ dozen coachman's collars	1.38
3 coachman's scarfs	1.50
1 pair saddler-sewn gloves	1.50
	$31.38

ROGERS, PEET & CO.
258 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
842 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FUNERAL OF J. M. PATTERSON.

Many Well-Known Politicians Attend the Services at His Home—Burial in Greenwood.

The funeral of ex-Quarantine Commissioner Jacob M. Patterson, who died on Wednesday, took place from his late residence on High Bridge Road, near Morris Avenue, at noon yesterday. The modest house was too small to hold the large number that attended. People gathered on the lawn around the house, and many followed the remains to Greenwood Cemetery, where the burial took place.

The casket was almost hidden by flowers. From early morning crowds of the dead man's friends called to take a last look at the body. Although the family had requested that flowers be omitted there were a number of floral tributes from admirers. The Republican County Committee, of which Mr. Patterson was formerly Chairman, sent a number of potted palms, rubber plants, and jardinières, which were placed at intervals about the parlor in which the casket rested. Ex-Police Capt. W. C. F. Berghold, a lifelong friend of Mr. Patterson, sent an elaborate floral piece in the form of a music stand. The pupils of the Normal College, with which Mr. Patterson was identified, sent a wreath of sweet peas and roses intertwined with ferns. Maurice J. Power, former leader of the County Democracy, also sent flowers.

The Rev. W. Frank Johnson of the Fordham Baptist Church officiated. After the brief religious services were concluded the immediate relatives of Mr. Patterson entered carriages and followed the hearse to the Bedford Station, where the casket was placed on board a special train. The burial party took carriages at the Grand Central Station and were driven to Greenwood.

Among the immediate members of the family who followed the remains were the four daughters of Mr. Patterson, the Misses Susan, Georgina, and Maude Patterson, and Mrs. Earle, and Henry C. Patterson, a brother of the dead man. A large delegation from the Progress Republican Club of the Tenth Assembly District met the funeral cortège at the Grand Central Station. The pall bearers were Lemuel E. Quigg, George W. Wanmaker, George Hilliard, Frank Raymond, Charles H. Murray, Edward H. Healy, Ferdinand Eidman, John Reisenweber, Dr. E. J. Palmer, W. H. Ten Eyck, Cornelius Van Cott, and Fred S. Gibbs.

Among those present at the funeral were Senator Thomas C. Platt, Justice Leonard A. Giegerich, Magistrate Flammer, ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott, Police Commissioners Jacob Hess and Abell, Gen. Michael Kerwin, Abraham Gruber, Edward Lauterbach, and Senator Page. Riker Post, No. 62, G. A. R., and the North Side Republican Club sent delegations.

LOVING CUP TO RECTOR BOLTON.

His Church Was Consecrated on His Eightieth Birthday.

The Protestant Episcopal Church of the Redeemer of North Pelham, N. Y., of which the Rev. Cornelius Winter Bolton is rector, was consecrated Saturday. Bishop Potter and about twenty-five members of the clergy took part in the services. One notable feature of the occasion was the fact that it was also the eightieth anniversary of the birth of the rector.

The church was organized in 1863, and in 1893 the present church, which is a granite structure in Gothic style, was dedicated. The cost of the church was about $15,000, and a mortgage of $8,000 was placed upon the building. Upon the death of the late Mrs. Harriet A. Seaver of Mount Vernon, a parishioner of the church, it was found that she had left the residue of her estate to the church. This not only enabled the Trustees to pay off the mortgage, but left a handsome sum in the treasury. It is expected that this sum will be used to build a parish house.

At the close of the exercises in the church the entire congregation and clergy adjourned to a tent, where refreshments were served and Rector Bolton was presented with a silver loving cup by the clergy and a purse by the congregation, in commemoration of his eightieth birthday. The presentation was made by Bishop Potter.

Mr. Bolton was born in England and came to this country with his parents when a young man. He was graduated from the Alexandria Seminary at Alexandria, Va., fifty-three years ago, and has been rector of the Church of the Redeemer almost twenty years.

AN AUDIENCE WITH THE POPE.

New York Priest at Rome Writes of Prospective Cardinals.

In a private letter just received in this city from a New York Roman Catholic priest now in Rome, the writer thus speaks of the present condition of the Pope:

"I was fortunate enough the other day to have an audience with the Holy Father. Like all others who have seen the Pope lately, I could not fail to remark his pallor and the alertness of his mind. He is a man with a great reserve fund of will power and no one at present talks much about the next Pope."

Of the prospective selection of Cardinals, the writer says:

"The death of Cardinal Krementz has brought the number of vacancies in the Sacred College to sixteen, and it is asserted that about ten new Cardinals will be created in the next Consistory. Mgr. Richeling, Archbishop of Turin; Mgr. Francica Nava, Archbishop of Catania, at Madrid, and Father Joseph Calasantius da Llevaneras of the Capuchin Fathers, have already received notice, officially, from the Vatican of their approaching elevation to the rank of Cardinal. Father Calasantius, who will be known as Cardinal Joseph Vives, is Consultor of the Ecclesiastical Congregation of the Holy Office, and is Apostolic Examiner for the clergy of Rome and Definitor General of his order. He is only forty-five years old, and will be the youngest Cardinal."

Immunes Arrive from Cuba.

The Munson Line steamer Olinda arrived yesterday morning from Gibara and Nuevitas, Cuba, with fifteen cabin passengers and seventy-two discharged soldiers of the several immune regiments now in Cuba. Health Officer Doty, at the request of the War Department, detained the Olinda for disinfection. This disinfection is a precaution considered necessary for all soldiers from Cuba bound to Southern States. Each soldier will be provided with a certificate of disinfection, which will accord immunity from detention and quarantine by the local Boards of Health in his home State.

Commercial Cable Building Fire.

A slight fire in the Commercial Cable Building last evening damaged the contents of the storeroom for old telegrams and stationery to the extent of about $200. It was discovered by the engineer, who turned on the local hose and went to look for the blaze, but, as he was unable to find it, owing to the dense smoke, he ran up stairs and told Henry Gearns, a clerk, who ran out and turned in an alarm. The firemen soon put out the blaze.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

Handsome Street Gowns, $25.00.

To-day, June 5th, we shall sell a line of handsome Street Gowns, in all colors. The Waist has a fancy yoke and front. The Skirt is of the latest model,
$25.00 Each;
Value $35.00.

TAILOR SUITS,
Lined throughout with Silk.
$15.00.

Ladies' Tailor Suits, Fly-front and Eton effects, of Homespun, Venetian Cloth and Cheviot Serge, all colors, lined throughout with black or colored silks,
$15.00;
Value $20.00 to $22.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

FOULARDS.
Blue and White.

We have received another large shipment of our standard 24 inch Foulard Silks.
20 designs of White on National Blue ground.
16 designs of White on Marine Blue ground.
12 designs of Color on White ground,
$1.00 per yard.

IN THE BASEMENT.

700 Dress Lengths of Foulards,
35 & 50 cents per yard;
Were 85 cents and $1.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
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FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
REDUCED PRICES.
MAPLE BEDROOM SUITES.
$25.00, $48.00 and $85.00.
(Reduced from $37.00, $69.00 and $112.00)
Nature anticipated summer needs in the exquisite cool tints she lavished on this wood, and our artistic skill has given it the appropriate dainty designs.
Hosts of beautiful odd pieces for June wedding gifts—all at factory prices, as you
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET.

DISCONTENT IN FIFTH BRIGADE.

Gen. Smith May Go to Albany to Straighten Out Matters.

According to officers of the Fifth Brigade they have the same grounds of complaint against Division Headquarters for interference with brigade matters as has Gen. McCoskry Butt of the First Brigade. It is understood that Gen. George Moore Smith, who commands the Fifth Brigade, may also go to Albany in order to straighten matters out. Only recently an event occurred in Gen. Smith's brigade unprecedented in the history of the Guard. One of his own staff had to be condemned by Gen. Smith for doing what he had been ordered to do by Division Headquarters.

This officer had been directed to render a report on certain matters in the Seventy-first Regiment. His instructions came from Division Headquarters and he complied with them. In the meanwhile, it is claimed, Gen. Smith was in ignorance of all this, and when the report was made it was turned in direct to Gen. Roe. Gen. Smith at once took his staff officer to task, and gave him to understand that if he ever performed duty again when orders were not properly sent to him his resignation would be demanded.

Gen. Smith would not admit yesterday that there was any dissatisfaction with Division Headquarters in his brigade, or that he was in any way dissatisfied himself. He refused to go into any discussion touching the subject.

SING SING'S WARDEN MARRIED.

Addison Johnson and Miss Sherwood of New Rochelle United at Irvington.

Warden Addison Johnson of Sing Sing Prison, formerly Sheriff of Westchester County, was yesterday married to Miss Bertha M. Sherwood, daughter of the late Darius Sherwood of New Rochelle. Mr. Johnson's home is also at New Rochelle. He is one of the best-known men in Westchester County. His bride is much younger than he, being about twenty-four years old.

The bride left home yesterday morning and was driven across Westchester County to Tarrytown. Meanwhile, Mr. Johnson left Sing Sing and drove down along the Hudson River to Tarrytown, where they met. They were married at the parsonage of the Presbyterian Church in Irvington. The Rev. John A. Ingraham, pastor of the church, officiated. The witnesses were Dr. M. J. Temey and his sister. The bride wore a gray traveling gown. After the ceremony the couple drove back to Sing Sing, and the Warden, who cannot take time just now for a wedding tour, resumed his official duties.

Mrs. Sherwood, mother of the bride, when seen at her home in Port Chester yesterday afternoon, said she did not know at what hour or where the ceremony took place. She refused to explain her lack of knowledge. Warden Johnson was also disinclined to discuss the subject. It had been known to friends of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson for several days that the wedding was to take place.

Sermon to College Men.

The baccalaureate sermon to the class of '99 of New York University was delivered last evening in the Central Presbyterian Church by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. W. M. Smith. Chancellor MacCracken of the university occupied the pulpit with Dr. Smith.

O'Neill's.
A GREAT SALE OF
STRAW GOODS!
FIVE THOUSAND DOZEN
of the best of this season's shapes and braids to go at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
ROUGH AND READY SAILORS,

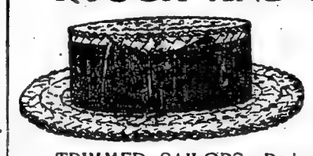

The correct Block and the finest quality made... 75c Each.

TRIMMED SAILORS—Best shape, variety of colors to choose from, including mixed Straw,
48c Each; worth 1.00.
CLOSING OUT DRESS SHAPES,
65c Each; worth 1.00 to 2.50.
THESE ARE ALL NEW, FRESH GOODS AND MOST EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
Orders by Mail Will Receive Prompt Attention.
Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate
while it is invigorating to the system quiets the nerves and produces refreshing sleep.
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

FATAL FIGHT OVER A MEAL.

George Dunn Dies from Injuries Got in a Restaurant.

George Dunn, twenty-six years old, of 19 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday morning for intoxication and taken to the lower Fulton Street Station. When he was arraigned at the desk Sergt. Donnelly noticed that his head was cut, and asked him what was the matter. He said that he had got into a row with a waiter in George Dedge's restaurant at 161 Washington Street, and that the latter had struck him. He was sent to the Long Island College Hospital, where Ambulance Surgeon Jacques pronounced his injuries slight and ordered him sent home.

When he got home he said that his injuries were caused by a fall. He was put to bed, grew rapidly worse, and died before noon. The police say that the name of the waiter with whom Dunn had trouble was John Coynes, but they have not arrested him. The fight was over the price of a meal which Dunn and two others had eaten. The other men ran away when the fight began.

MRS. THOMAS F. GILROY DEAD.

Wife of the ex-Mayor Succumbs to Heart Disease.

Mrs. Mary M. Gilroy, the wife of ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, died yesterday morning at 8 o'clock at her residence, 7 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. Heart disease was the immediate cause of death, though Mrs. Gilroy had suffered from other maladies for six weeks. Mrs. Gilroy was fifty-six years old. She was Miss Mary M. Sheridan, and married Thomas F. Gilroy thirty-five years ago, in old St. Patrick's Church. At that time her husband was a poor plumber. Mrs. Gilroy and her husband first went to housekeeping at the corner of Broome and Mott Streets. They moved up town as the city grew that way, and their home, in which Mrs. Gilroy died, is a handsome brownstone front. Mrs. Gilroy passed the Summer months usually at her cottage at Far Rockaway. She leaves ten children, six of whom are girls. Two of her daughters are Mrs. M. J. Mulqueen and Mrs. E. H. Meher. Her husband, Thomas Francis Gilroy, was Mayor of New York for one term, in 1893 and 1894, and declined a renomination. He has been recently engaged in business with an advertising company. He was one of the Greater New York Commissioners.

The funeral services of Mrs. Gilroy will be held at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning at the Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, in West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, near St. Nicholas Avenue. A requiem mass will be celebrated.

Discharged for Sitting Down.

About 100 of the men who are employed to watch the open crossing spaces on the torn-up portion of the Third Avenue Railroad line were discharged yesterday morning. The reason for this, as given by one of the employes, is that some of the men were seen by one of the timekeepers on Saturday night sitting down and smoking while they watched to warn the unwary from crossing in front of the cars or from taking headers into the ditches. Naughton & Co., the contractors, he said, were told of this and one of the members of the firm visited the line himself and the men were discharged. Their orders now are to keep walking while on watch and to have their lanterns constantly in their hands. They are not now allowed even to converse with one another.

Woman Falls from a Car.

Sophia Norter, twenty-six years old, of 8 West Street, fell last evening from a Madison Avenue car, bound north, at the corner of Ninth Street, and fractured her skull. She was picked up by Patrolman Van Twistern of the Fifteenth Precinct Station and taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. The young woman was standing in the car when she complained to her sisters, who were with her, of a dizziness, and suddenly reeled and fell.

Street Franchise Hearing To-day.

The Law Committees of the Municipal Council and the Board of Aldermen will hold a hearing in the chamber of the latter body at 11 o'clock this morning on the application of the Municipal Street Railway Company for a franchise to construct and operate an electric surface railway on the streets on the

AMUSEMENTS.

KOSTER & BIAL'S
IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF THE
AERIAL PALM GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT TO WITNESS
THE GREATEST VAUDEVILLE SHOW EVER PRESENTE
AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA. 40 SOLO MUSICIANS & HUNGARIAN BAND.
IN THE EVENT OF RAIN PERFORMANCE WILL BE GIVEN IN THE MUSIC HALL.
GENERA 50 DMISSI

DALY'S THEATRE. Broadway & 30
Every Evening at 8 o'clock.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
THE GREAT RUBY.
Over 135 times to excited crowds!
"It is a Revelation!"—Journal.
"Throbs with vital interest!"—Tim
"The Balloon Scene surpasses sensational!"—Herald.
Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2.

KEITH'S. Continuous Performance
SPECIAL!
BABY MARION CLARK in BIOGRAPH.
Odell Williams, Idalene Cotton, McIntyre & Heath, Morton & Revelle, Hayes & Lytton.
LAST WEEK OF CHING LING FOO.

7th Enormous Week! The Great Golden Spectacle
THE NEW YORK ! IN THE HOOF
& Promenade de Luxe, Miles-Stavordale Gardens
June 12—Opening of the Aerial Magnolia Gro

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way.
Ev'gs. 8:10. Matinée Saturday.
TO-N'G'T—150TH PERF.—CARTER SOUTHERN
MRS. LESLIE CARTER in ZAZA.

THE COOL Summertime Opening TO-NIGHT
CASINO! JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS
COMIC OPERA COMPANY in
The Sparkling Success, The Jolly Musketeer.
Nxt Sat. Evg—Lederer's Casino Roof Festivals begin

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th St.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
THE SEASON'S GREATEST COMEDY HIT.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

42d, B'way, & 7 Av. HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA Eve., 8:15. Last 6 nights.
Rogers Bros. in A REI

The New York Times.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended June 3...	2,144,115
Same week last year.....	2,270,504
Stocks to date this year.....	91,048,501
Corresponding date last year.	45,044,977

Bonds for the week.....	$8,958,500
Same week last year.....	$18,167,500
Bonds to date this year.....	$498,753,210
Corresponding date last year.	$340,615,160

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1½@3; at three months, 3; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¼@3¾ per cent.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

DULL WEEK, WITH MUCH DOING

Stock Exchange Settlement Passed with Ease—Money Abundant at Moderate Rates—Issue of the Japanese Loan—Russian Loan of £3,000,000 Coming Next Week—Steady Pressure on British Banks.

Cable Correspondence.
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LONDON, June 4.—A dull week with a lot doing is a fair description of the current markets. The Stock Exchange settlement passed with ease, and money is plentiful at moderate rates, except on Kafirs and Kangaroos, and there 10 to 20 per cent. does not seem to count for much. The average rates elsewhere are from 4 to 5 per cent. The speculative account carried was heavy in most departments, and not the least so in American railroad shares. At the same time, the number of small transactions steadily increases, and these are generally arranged for the outside Stock Exchange. The habit of speculation is spreading downward among the people to an unprecedented extent, and as yet each petty dabbler for the most part risks his own money only. This makes business unsensational, but remarkably good, for the markets are as quiet as the week has been, and with speculators away at Epsom attending the races, as multitudes were four days out of five, we have had but one or two interesting incidents.

On Thursday last quite a flurry broke out in Paris, whose Bourse threw about 5,000 Rio Tinto shares on the London market. "Hullo! Copper has gone, and the smash has come already," eager bears exclaimed. It is not so, but merely another incident in the eternal Spanish gamble. At the Bourse, in their monthly settlement, the Paris banks, as usual, proceeded to scrunch the bears with Spanish sealed bonds. In doing so, at least one heavy operator was driven into a corner, and, being at the same time interested in bull Tintos, the result was that his account in both securities had to be summarily closed. Spanish bonds were bought back and Rio Tintos were sold. The price of the former, therefore, rose in the usual ridiculous fashion, and the latter fell. It was all over in two days, and the markets closed last night as calm and firm as ever. The copper gamble is a long way from ending yet.

One other important incident has been the issue of the Japanese loan. Originally, £10,000,000 was asked for, but the Japs themselves thought it prudent to take one-fifth for home consumption. So £8,000,000 was offered here, and the market was angry on several grounds. The price—90—for 4 per cent. fifty-five-year bonds, redeemable at par, was too high, the amount too large, and the security not first class, &c. There is much discussion and difference of opinion stirred up by the participation of Parr's bank in relation to the loan. This is one of the most pushing and go-ahead of our new big banks, formed by the absorption of small ones. The bank has no business here, and its actions are improper and unheard of, the critics exclaimed. But the Parrs say that such comment is all wrong. "We have not underwritten the loan nor any part of the loan, but have merely joined others as agents for the issue of the bonds," they say. This is true, for the General Manager told me so himself, and this innovation marks further beginnings and encroachments by joint stock banks on the domain hitherto occupied exclusively by private finance houses.

The Russian loan of £3,000,000 is coming next week. This is also a part of £10,000,000 wanted, but even thus reduced it will not be a popular one because of England's dissatisfaction with Russia's actions in Pekin. It will be a 4 per cent. seventy-year loan at 99. The fact is we have no money to spare for State loans of any quality at present. All our means are otherwise engaged and we are busy dissipating the millions paid by you for your railroad securities in joint stock companies of all types, but which are all well supplied with water. It is good fun while it lasts, but it is likely to prove expensive by and by.

Some of our bankers begin to feel uneasy over the stupendous credit commitments of this country and the steady pressure on the part of other countries to get us to carry their burdens for them. There are schemes for strengthening the gold reserves, therefore, in the air, but they will come to nothing. No banker is going to lose the chance of making a big profit for the sake of filling his treasury with gold. As for the Bank of England, the bullion brokers have declared a kind of a boycott against it because it refused to buy gold at anything over the statutory mint price of 77s. 9d. per ounce except through one house as its agent. The consequence is that large amounts of gold are lying in the custody of the Rothschilds and other bullion merchants. Knowledge of this case helps to make discount flabby, and now, with metal coming to us from New York, as in all probability there is, the market will not be able to prevent the foreign bill rate from falling below 2 per cent. Given the imports of gold, in short, and our money market will be a regular swamp all Summer. In proportion, if that is so, will the speculative energy on the Stock Exchange increase? It might therefore be a good policy for your finance houses to allow the gold to flow over here and so put us in a more fervent buying mood. That and steady markets in Wall Street would soon give you back the money you have paid us for railroad stock taken home or lying in pawn here on American account.

A. J. W.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, June 4.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, increase, 4,734,000 pesetas; notes in circhiation, decrease, 2,481,000 pesetas.

Gold Exports Improbable.

The shipment of $1,000,000 gold to Europe by the National City Bank on Saturday has put Wall Street on the alert and has started a general discussion as to the exchange and money market position. None of the foreign houses seems to be able to figure out just why the National City Bank exported its gold. The general idea is that the bank found itself short of exchange on account of its Spanish indemnity transaction and used gold instead of sterling as the easiest way of striking its balance. Exchange bankers and brokers point out that gold could not be profitably shipped by selling exchange bills even at counter rates, and that these are considerably higher than the current market figures.

The National City Bank's announcement was a great surprise in banking and exchange circles, especially in view of the rate of exchange then prevailing. Demand sterling did not come within one-quarter cent per pound sterling of the gold export point, and brokers calculate that the one-million-dollar shipment entailed a loss of from $500 to $1,000 to the bank.

Exchange market authorities do not seem inclined to discuss the gold export matter for publication. But there is general agreement among them that the operation was in no way warranted unless by personal reasons. There is also general agreement that further exportations are altogether unlikely—at least just yet. They point out that the supply of exchange is comparatively small and that there is a considerable short interest in sterling, but it is not believed that the price will advance within the next month or two to a price where exports of the metal can prove profitable. It is the opinion that much will depend upon the stock market and upon the money market. Low money rates are, of course, a point in favor of gold exportations, but if rates remain at their present level, or if, in response to stock market activity, there should be a firmer tone to the New York money market, it is thought that exchange would be offered with sufficient liberality to make gold shipments unnecessary for some months at least.

Why London Wants Gold.

Discussing London's need of gold—a matter which now has important bearing upon the question of further gold exports from New York—The London Statist says:

"With the movements of money in connection with the approaching new loan [Japanese] and the Stock Exchange settlement, money during the next two weeks will probably be much wanted, and there will be little desire or ability to take bills. But the pressure will be temporary, and as soon as the Japanese loan has been issued there may for a time be greater disposition to discount and a renewed abundance of money. But while we do not expect the present advance in discount rates to be maintained, the position of the Bank of England with the probable calls upon this country for gold later in the year precludes the idea of any decline in discount rates to a level much below the present.

"That Japan will have a call upon the London market for nearly £10,000,000 of gold is a factor of considerable importance with the Bank of England's reserve standing at only £19,000,000. True, the payment to Japan will be spread over several months, but the existence of so large a credit should induce caution. Secondly, we have Russia endeavoring to raise a loan in this country. The amount reported is £3,000,000, and although it is doubtful whether or not an issue will be made here, or, if made, will be successful, still, it is a possibility to be reckoned with, as Russia, if she secures the money, would probably take much of it away either to meet interest payments in France or to pay obligations at home. Further sums of money have yet to be sent to Paris in connection with the Spanish indemnity payment, and these may continue to absorb most, if not the whole, of the gold arriving in the open market, and thus prevent a replenishment of the bank's reserve.

"Lastly, we have uncertainty as to the United States' needs for gold. At the present moment the American exchange is high, and indicates a movement of money to Europe rather than from Europe to the States; but temporary causes explain the present height of the exchange—the remittance of the balance of the Spanish indemnity money and the payment for considerable amounts of Baltimore and Ohio securities. The permanent position as regards the States is that the balance of trade is still greatly in its favor; that English buying of American securities is now apparently in excess of its sales, and that before long America again will have considerable balances on this side upon which to draw."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, June 5.

Boston-Providence Zinc Company—Dividend payable.
Chestnut Hill Railroad—Dividend payable.
Cramp (William) & Sons' Shipbuilding and Engine Company—Books close.
National Gramophone Corporation—Books close.
New York and Long Island Bridge Company—Annual meeting.
New York Produce Exchange Bank—Annual meeting.
Northern Pacific Railway—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Pennsylvania Coal Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, June 6.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad—Books open.
Lowell and Andover Railroad—Dividend payable.
Mexican Telegraph Company—Annual meeting.
Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad—Annual meeting.
United States Trust Company—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, June 7.

Canada Southern Railroad—Annual meeting.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad—Annual meeting.
Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad—Books open.
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Thursday, June 8.

Chicago and Northwestern Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Canada Southern Railroad—Books open.

Saturday, June 10.

American Car and Foundry Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
International Paper Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Willson Aluminum Company—Books close for annual meeting.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61@62.

Bar silver in London was 27⅞d per ounce and in New York 60¾c. Mexican silver dollars, 48¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 557,208.49 ounces of silver bullion.

On the London Exchange.

LONDON, June 4.—On the Stock Exchange last week Americans lost ground, closing with falls of from 1 to 2½ points. Money was easy—at 1 per cent. on call, 1½ for a week, and from 2¼ to 2 5-16 per cent. on three months' bills.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 3, 1899.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Sat. June 3. Bid.	Closing Sat. June 3. Ask'd.	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended June 3, 2,144,115.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ended June 3. First.	Week Ended June 3. High.	Week Ended June 3. Low.	Week Ended June 3. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales. Wk End June 3, 1899.
117¾ February 28.	109¾ January 16.	110	113		Adams Express	$12,000,000	June 1 '99.	2	111	113	111	111	101	130
21½ May 29.	16 June 1.	19	20		American Car & Foundry Company	20,000,000			20¾	20¾	19	20	....	2,631
66 May 29.	61 June 1.	61	64		American Car & Foundry Company pf.	20,000,000			64¾	64¾	61	63	....	1,000
50 April 20.	35½ May 31.	35¼	39	+ ½	American Smelting & Refining Company	27,000,000			38	40	35½	39½	....	6,741
94¾ April 20.	80 May 31.	82	82½	+ ¼	American Smelting & Refining Company pf.	27,000,000			83	83½	80	83¾	....	8,155
41¾ May 3.	34 May 24.	35	35¾	+ ¼	American Steel Hoop	10,000,000			35¾	35¾	35	35¾	....	1,100
83½ May 4.	70 May 13.	74	74½	+ 3	American Steel Hoop preferred	14,000,000			73	75	73	75	....	1,000
39¾ April 17.	33¾ March 6.	34¼	35	+ ¼	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	Dec. '98.	1	34¾	34¾	34	34½	39¾	1,000
95 May 6.	85¼ January 5.	86	88		American Cotton Oil preferred	20,128,600	June '98.	3½	87¼	87¼	87	87¼	97¾	50
145 January 9.	128 January 31.	135	140		American Express	18,000,000	Jan. '99.	2½	140	140	140	140	138	30
27¾ January 24.	17¼ May 27.	20½	21	+ 1¾	American Malting Company	13,750,000			19	20½	19	20¼	37¼	1,100
84¾ January 28.	71 May 27.	73	74	+ 3	American Malting Company preferred	12,440,000	Apr. '98.	1¾	71	73	71	73	79¾	1,100
15¾ March 23.	9¼ May 27.	9¾	10¼	— ¼	American Spirits Manufacturing Company	27,500,000			10	10¼	9¾	9¾	17¾	1,100
41¼ March 15.	32 June 1.	33	33		American Spirits Manufacturing Co. pf.	6,000,000			33	33	32	32	52	110
72 May 4.	62 February 2.	62¾	63	+ ⅛	American Steel & Wire Company	31,000,000			63¼	64	62¾	63¾	94	1,100
109¾ March 15.	94¼ February 2.	96	97	+ 1	American Steel & Wire Company preferred	19,000,000	Apr. '98.	1¾	96	97	96	97	118	1,100
155 March 30.	135¼ February 8.	138	142¼	— ¾	American Sugar Refining Company	50,000,000	April '99.	2	140	140½	138¾	139	125	233,614
128 March 29.	110 February 15.	117	....	— ¾	American Sugar Refining Company preferred	50,000,000	April '99.	2	115¾	116¼	115¾	116	115	1,100
62¾ April 4.	32 May 31.	37½	38	+ 1½	American Tin Plate Company	30,000,000			36	37¾	35½	37	....	6,100
90¾ February 8.	61 June 1.	64½	65¾	+ 1¾	American Tin Plate Company preferred	30,000,000			64	64¾	64	64½	....	1,100
39¾ April 5.	28¾ June 1.	29¼	29¾		American Tobacco Company	25,000,000	May '98.	2	29	29¾	29	29¾	41¾	1,100
94¾ February 23.	77 May 3.	77½	78	— ¼	American Tobacco Company preferred	25,000,000	May '98.	2	78	78	77½	77½	87½	1,100
6¾ February 28.	3¾ January 7.	3¾	4		Anaconda	10,000,000			4	4	3¾	3¾	5¾	1,100
25¾ April 25.	15¾ March 6.	17¾	18		Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	102,000,000			17¾	18	17¾	18	19¾	1,100
69 February 28.	58¾ January 7.	59¾	60¾		Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred	102,000,000			60	60	59¾	59¾	66¾	1,100
41¾ April 25.	29¾ March 6.	30¾	31		Atlantic Coast Line	60,000,000			31	31	30¾	30¾	39¾	1,100

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 3, 1899—Continued.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Sale June 3. Bid.	Closing Sale June 3. Asked	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ended June 3. First.	Week Ended June 3. High.	Week Ended June 3. Low.	Week Ended June 3. Last.	Closing Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended June 3, 1899.
17¼ January 31.	9½ May 9.	13⅝	14	— 1⅝	Brunswick Dock & Cliff Improvement	5,000,000			15½	15½	13⅝	14	12¾	1,550
90 January 23.	76¾ June 2.	82¾	83½	+ ⅝	Canada Southern	15,000,000	Feb. 1 '99.	1	82¾	83⅝	82¾	83⅜	87½	1,040
98¾ May 31.	84⅜ March 16.	87⅞	88¼	+ 1⅜	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	March 1 '99.	1	87⅞	88	87⅞	88	87⅞	2,410
53⅝ May 17.	46¾ May 3.	51⅝	51⅞	+ ⅝	Central Pacific, assessment paid	60,170,000	Jan. 3 '98.	⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	57½	1,400
31¼ February 4.	22⅜ May 31.	24⅞	25⅛	— ⅛	Chesapeake & Ohio	50,533,400			25	25	23⅞	24⅞	24⅞	6,685
69⅝ April 26.	53¾ April 17.	60⅞	61	+ ⅛	Chicago Consolidated Traction	15,000,000			60	60	60	60	67½	4,750
140¾ February 18.	122¾ January 7.	125⅝	125⅞	— ⅛	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	66,975,100	Mch. 15 '99.	1½	125⅝	125⅝	125⅛	125⅜	126⅜	201,751
135 March 2.	112¾ January 4.	124	...	— 1	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	5,830,709	Apl. 1 '99.	1¼	123½	123½	123½	123½	110	100
20¾ January 23.	13 June 1.	18⅜	19		Chicago Great Western	21,268,000			18¼	18⅜	18	18⅜	14½	8,050
12¾ February 24.	9¾ January 3.	11	11⅛	— ⅛	Chicago Great Western preferred A	14,462,600	Jan. 31 '99.	2	10⅞	10⅞	10	10⅜	8½	700
37⅞ March 28.	29⅜ January 13.	33⅜	33¾	— ⅛	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,489,100			33¼	33¼	32½	32⅝	24⅞	1,000
15⅛ April 25.	7¼ January 6.	9⅝	9¾		Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000			9	9	8	8	10	7,610
45⅝ March 6.	31 January 4.	41½	42	+ ⅝	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville preferred	5,000,000	Mch. 20 '99.	1½	42¼	41⅝	39⅞	41⅝	31	3,000
135¾ February 28.	120⅝ January 3.	126⅝	127	+ 1⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	47,855,220	Apl. 20 '99.	2½	127	127½	124⅛	126⅝	106⅜	97,625
175¼ March 17.	138⅝ January 3.	169½	170		Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	35,495,459	Apl. 20 '99.	3½	169¾	170	169	170	149	1,120
168 March 20.	141¾ January 4.	151⅞	152	— ¾	Chicago & Northwestern	38,116,800	Jan. 6 '99.	2½	150	152	148	151	129	2,535
132½ January 27.	107½ May 13.	110¾	111¾		Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	60,000,000	May 1 '99.	1¾	109⅝	110¾	108	110¾	106⅜	18,965
25⅝ March 22.	19 January 5.	25⅛	25½	— ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer	15,000,000			17	17	16	16	16	885
68¾ March 27.	50¾ January 5.	59¾	60		Chicago Terminal Transfer preferred	17,000,000			51	51	47½	50	39¾	1,625
69⅜ April 10.	42⅝ January 4.	66¾	66¾	+ ⅛	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	32,000,000	Aug. '98.	1½	51½	53	50½	53	53	5,520
102⅜ January 28.	94 May 16.	96⅛	96⅝	+ ⅛	Cleve., Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis pf.	16,000,000	Apl. 20 '99.	1¾	96⅝	96⅝	96	96	95	520
5⅞ April 25.	1¼ January 17.	1⅝	2		Colorado Coal & Iron Development	5,500,000			2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	...	100
55 April 21.	30½ February 8.	44	44¼	— ¾	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000			44¼	46¼	41¼	44¾	39¾	6,060
6¾ January 6.	5¼ May 13.	5¾	5⅞		Colorado Southern	39,986,000			5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	...	610
65⅞ March 17.	43 June 2.	46	48	— 2	Colorado Southern first preferred	8,500,000			46	46	46	46	45	400
26 March 27.	15 June 2.	15	16	+ 1	Colorado Southern second preferred	8,500,000			17⅜	17⅜	16	16	...	885
18 April 19.	6¼ February 5.	13⅝	13⅞	— 2	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,908			14⅜	14⅜	13⅝	13⅝	11	1,050
93⅞ April 21.	40⅞ June 1.	46⅞	47	— 2¼	Continental Tobacco Company	48,845,700			46⅝	46⅝	46⅞	46⅝	42⅝	67,725
82⅝ March 15.	30½ June 2.	51¼	52⅛	— 1¼	Continental Tobacco Company preferred	43,845,000			52⅜	52⅜	50⅞	51⅝	37½	10,705
223⅞ March 11.	146¾ May 31.	171	172	+ 3	Consolidated Gas	78,078,900	Mch. 15 '99.	2	168½	172	168½	170¼	189	18,175
52¼ January 31.	40⅜ May 31.	42	43⅜	+ 1	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	May 17 '99.	1	42	43	40¾	43	39½	630
97 March 18.	90 April 28.	...	90	...	Consolidated Ice preferred	5,500,000	Apl. 17 '99.	1½	88	90	88	90	...	20
120⅝ April 20.	106¾ January 3.	116	116⅜	— ⅜	Delaware & Hudson	45,000,000	Mch. 15 '99.	2½	117⅝	119	115¾	118¾	111¾	2,295
174 April 6.	126 January 7.	168	167	— 3	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	28,200,000	Apl. 20 '99.	1½	167	167	167	167	153	215
25⅝ April 27.	15½ January 7.	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000			21½	23	21¾	22⅝	15¾	5,675
80 April 27.	65 January 11.	76¾	77	+ ⅛	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	28,650,000	Jan. 10 '98.	2	76¾	77⅛	74⅝	77⅛	45¾	5,080
22⅝ January 3.	13¾ June 1.	15	17	— 1	Del Mexico & Fort Dodge	4,258,100			15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	14⅜	225
14 April 28.	7⅜ January 4.	13⅝	13	+ 1⅛	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic preferred	10,000,000			13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	...	100
19¾ January 19.	13¾ May 25.	13	13	— ⅛	Erie	112,232,700			12⅞	13⅝	12⅜	12⅜	18⅜	950
48 January 24.	33¾ May 24.	34	35¼	...	Erie first preferred	42,844,000			35⅜	35⅞	35⅜	35⅞	57	50
41¼ January 3.	30 March 28.	33	39	...	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Aug. '98.	7½	36½	36⅜	36½	36⅜	...	533
55 April 3.	46⅜ February 8.	53⅜	53¾	+ 1½	Federal Steel Company	48,43..,300			57¼	60	53⅜	59	...	106,967
85⅝ April 3.	72¾ May 13.	80⅜	81	+ ⅝	Federal Steel Company preferred	53,261,100	Apl. 5, '99.	1¼	91	95	79⅜	90⅝	...	26,688
25 January 5.	16 May 10.	...	...		Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	Mch. 15, '98.	2	16	16	16	16	16	10
30 March 28.	14 February 1.	22	22	..	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100			22	22	22	22	11	200
129 April 17.	96¼ January 3.	118	118¼	+ ⅝	General Electric Company	18,276,000			118	118¾	117	118⅜	...	4,980
76⅝ March 20.	62¾ April 7.	68	68¼	— ⅛	Glucose Sugar Refining Company	24,027,300	June 1, '99.	1½	68	68½	65⅝	68	...	2,495
110 January 12.	106¾ May 31.	106¾	107	— ¾	Glucose Sugar Refining Company preferred	12,619,300	June 1, '99.	1½	106¾	107	106¾	107	...	665
198 March 13.	142¾ January 6.	169	170	— 3¼	Great Northern preferred	74,850,200	May 1, '99.	1½	171½	171½	168	169	177½	842
106¾ February 2.	97 January 3.	107⅝	106¾	+ ¾	H. B. Claflin Company	3,829,100	Apl. 15, '99.	1½	107¼	106⅜	107½	106	...	535
972 June 3.	60½ February 10.	70	73	..	Homestake	12,500,000	May 25 '99.	50c.	72	72	72	72	...	25
60¼ April 27.	54⅜ May 13.	53	56	..	Hocking Valley preferred	10,000,000			54⅜	54⅜	53	53	...	45
123 January 23.	110 June 1.	112¼	113	+ ½	Illinois Central	60,500,000	Mch. 1, '99.	2½	113	113½	110	113⅛	105½	5,355
55⅝ January 23.	35 May 13.	43	43½	— 2½	International Paper Company	17,462,900	Mch. 31, '99.	1	45	46	40	42	...	14,620
96 January 5.	78 May 13.	79	80	— ¼	International Paper Company preferred	62,539,700	Mch. 31, '99.	1½	80	80	78¾	79⅞	...	1,885
85⅞ February 4.	10 May 6.	17	17½	..	International Silver Company	10,089,000			16	17½	15½	17	...	3,175
18½ April 28.	10¾ March 7.	12½	12⅝	+ ⅜	Iowa Central	8,488,800			11¾	12½	11⅞	12½	9¼	1,300
51½ February 15.	42½ May 31.	43½	44	— 2 ⅝	Iowa Central preferred	6,041,800	Mch. 1, '99.	1½	42¾	42¾	42¼	42¾	33	110
15 March 22.	7⅝ January 13.	10¾	12	..	Kanawha & Michigan	9,000,000			10⅝	11¼	10⅜	11¼	...	500
13 January 6.	7 March 15.	9¼	10	+ ⅛	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	2,...,000			9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	16¼	180
63½ January 23.	45 April 7.	51	55	— ½	Knickerbocker Ice Company (Chicago)	4,000,000	Apl. 1, '99.	1½	53	53	53	53	...	300
84 February 17.	78 June 2.	74	79	..	Knickerbocker Ice Company pf. (Chicago)	3,000,000	Jan. 2, '99.	3	78	78	78	78	...	120
57⅛ March 9.	51 March 4.	52	53	— 1	Laclede Gas	7,500,000	Mch. 15, '99.	1½	53	53	52	52	50⅝	505
22¾ January 27.	15 January 16.	15½	16	..	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000			16	16	16	16	15⅝	170
75 January 27.	60 January 15.	67⅛	67½	..	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¼	67½	67½	67¼	67¼	73½	300
95 April 4.	56¾ January 5.	68	75	..	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2 '96.	2	65	65	65	65	50⅝	11
69 January 27.	62 March 6.	66⅝	66⅜	+ ⅝	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Feb. 10, '99.	1½	66⅝	67	64¼	66⅜	56⅜	67,170
123¾ April 3.	97 January 4.	108¼	108¾	+ ⅝	Manhattan Consolidated	48,000,000	April 2, '99.	1	109	109½	108¾	108¾	106	80,210
269 March 28.	187¾ January 11.	214¾	214½	— 6½	Metropolitan Street Railway	40,000,000	Apl. 15, '99.	1¾	229	229	202	214½	159½	51,161
17½ April 27.	6 January 7.	12½	13	— ½	Mexican Central	36,000,000			13	13	11½	12⅝	...	6,225
4¾ April 26.	1 January 6.	3	3½	— ⅛	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000			3¼	3	3¼			3,305
116 January 24.	113 January 18.	115	115	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 28, '99.	2	113	113	113	113	105¾	110
16 May 5.	14 April 25.	13	14½	..	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago	7,500,000			13	13	13	13	...	18
54 May 20.	44½ May 5.	53½	57	..	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago pf.	9,000,000			51	55	51	55	...	123
63¾ April 28.	53¾ January 6.	57	58½	— 1½	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000			56	56	52½	56½	29½	2,690
96⅜ May 5.	72½ January 19.	91¾	92	— 1½	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000			89	91	89	91	62¾	980
37½ May 18.	8¼ January 24.	25½	27	— 5	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie	14,000,000			26	27	22¼	25	...	3,650
72 May 18.	39 February 10.	66¾	67½	— 2½	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. Ste. Marie pf.	7,000,000			65½	68½	62¾	66¾	...	2,925
14⅞ January 30.	11¼ May 10.	13⅜	12	— ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000			12	12	12	12	11¾	700
42⅛ April 3.	30½ May 31.	32⅜	33¼	+ ⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000			33	33¾	30½	33¼	36⅜	3,880
52½ April 4.	38⅜ June 1.	40⅜	41	..	Missouri Pacific	41,...,000	July 1, '93.	1	40¾	42	39¾	41	35¼	28,275
49⅝ April 17.	32 January 3.	37	40	— 4	Mobile & Ohio	5,720,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	38	38	35¾	36	29½	1,450
*185 June 1.	176 January 3.	185	...	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan., '99.	3½	185	185	185	185	172¼	20
62 January 21.	41¾ May 16.	42⅞	43	— ⅛	National Biscuit Company	29,000,000			43	43¼	42	42⅝	...	2,420
107½ January 18.	96¾ May 24.	...	98¼	..	National Biscuit Company preferred	23,600,000	May 31, '99.	1¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	...	336
40⅝ January 20.	28 June 1.	29	29½	— ⅛	National Lead Company	14,905,400	Mch. 1, '99.	1	30	30	29	29	35¼	3,380
115 January 21.	111 May 27.	110	112	— 3	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,700	Mch. 15, '99.	1¾	111	111	111	111	107	153
8¾ January 7.	4 April 24.	3½	4		National Linseed Oil certificates				4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	...	60
63 April 24.	43¾ June 2.	47⅞	47⅝	+ ⅝	National Steel Company	32,000,000			47½	48¼	43¾	47½	...	12,595
95 March 28.	85 May 15.	89¾	90	+ ⅝	National Steel Company preferred	26,000,000			87	89½	86¾	89¼	...	3,405
122⅝ February 22.	97 January 13.	115¼	116	— ⅝	New Jersey Central	23,238,400	May 1, '99.	1	116	116½	114	115¾	95⅝	5,993
204 April 27.	112 January 3.	170	175	— 3	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	4	170	172	160	172	48½	1,125
144⅝ March 20.	121¾ January 3.	135⅝	135⅞	— ⅝	New York Central	160,000,000	Apl. 15, '99.	1	130¾	131	127	129⅞	116¼	20,810
222 April 20.	189 January 19.	214	220	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	52,308,600	Mch 31, '99.	2	214	214	214	214	199	170
41 January 23.	29¼ May 24.	30	34	+ ½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	11,000,000			30	30	30	30	34	100
28⅞ March 27.	18⅜ January 3.	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅝	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900			25⅜	26⅛	24½	25⅞	15⅝	17,290
70½ June 2.	70 May 15.	69	75	..	Norfolk Southern	2,000,000	Apl. 10, '99.	1	70½	70½	70½	70½	...	100
22⅜ April 27.	17⅞ March 17.	20⅝	20⅜	+ ⅜	Norfolk & Western	60,000,000			19½	20⅜	18⅞	20⅜	15	6,882
71¾ February 7.	61⅜ January 6.	67⅞	68	+ ⅛	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Feb. 24, '99.	2	67¾	68	66	67⅞	54	4,921
12½ April 19.	6¾ January 6.	11⅛	11½	— ½	North American	39,776,398			11½	11½	11	11⅛	6¾	7,800
55¼ February 16.	42⅜ January 7.	46⅝	47⅜	— 1½	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Feb. 3, '99.	1	46	46	45⅜	47	30⅝	59,490
81½ January 23.	73 June 1.	75¾	75¾	— 1	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Mch 5, '99.	1	76⅝	76⅝	73	75⅞	69	12,010
10¼ April 27.	6 March 23.	8	10	..	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 31, '97.	75c	8	8	8	8	...	200
52 January 23.	32 June 2.	33	36	— 4	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	34⅜	35	33	33	52	600
76⅜ January 23.	69 May 9.	70½	72	..	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	11,000,000	Jan. 3, '99.	2	70	70	70	70	...	112
51 January 26.	38 May 11.	39⅝	41	..	Pacific Coast	4,809,600	Apl. 17, '99.	1	38	38	38	38	...	700
55 January 30.	43¾ January 4.	47¼	47½	— ⅝	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	June 1, '99.	1½	48¾	48¾	46½	47½	29¾	10,425
142 January 23.	122¾ January 5.	128	128½	+ 1¼	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,306,250	May 31, '99.	2½	127½	128½	126	128½	116¾	18,220
120¾ April 5.	101 May 13.	117¾	117⅞	— ½	People's Gas, Chicago	28,668,800	May 25, '99.	1½	117¾	118¾	114½	117½	101¼	58,010
3½ April 27.	1 January 10.	2⅝	2¾	¼	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,...,000			2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	1¾	537
88 January 23.	43 May 11.	46	46½	+ 2	Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	24,387,100			45	46⅜	44	46⅜	45¼	1,760
93 January 23.	80 February 10.	84	85	+ 3	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,649,300	Mch. 20, '99.	1½	83	85	83	85	65	510
59¼ April 13.	44¾ June 1.	48¾	49	+ 1	Pressed Steel Car Company	12,500,000			45	48¾	44¾	48¾	...	1,795
90 April 13.	78 May 25.	70	80	..	Pressed Steel Car Company preferred	12,500,000	May 5, '99.	1¾	79¾	79¾	78	79	...	760
164⅞ January 14.	156 January 21.	158	158	— 1⅞	Pullman Palace Car Company	54,000,000	May 15, '99.	1½	158	158	156	157	188¼	1,562
4 April 13.	2½ January 11.	2½	3	+ ½	Quicksilver	5,708,700			2¼	2¼	2½	2½	...	400
25 January 24.	19⅜ May 13.	20	20¼	— ¼	Reading	69,900,000			20¼	20¼	19¼	20¼	19⅞	1,660
65½ April 4.	51⅛ January 7.	57⅛	57½	— ⅛	Reading first preferred	28,000,000			56¼	56⅝	55⅝	57¼	47¼	33,900
38⅛ March 22.	26½ January 7.	34	34½	+ 2	Reading second preferred	42,000,000			34¼	34½	33	34½	23¾	15,150
79 March 17.	66 January 3.	77	80	..	Rio Grande Western preferred	6,500,000	May 1, '99.	1¼	77	78	77	78	65	335
130½ January 26.	129⅜ March 1.	131	...	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	May 15, '99.	1¼	131	131	131	131	122	10
6 January 9.	4 May 8.	4	4¼		St. Joseph & Grand Island	4,600,000			4	4	4	4	7¼	300
55 January 7.	36½ May 24.	40	45	+ 2½	St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred	5,491,000	Jan. 3, '99.	2	41	41	41	41	60	250
17¾ January 9.	9 June 1.	9¼	10	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,500,000			9	9	9	9	20¾	100
14⅞ February 1.	8⅝ January 6.	10	10½	— ⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,380			10¼	10⅝	9⅝	10¼	8¾	4,120
75½ January 26.	64 May 13.	67	71	..	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	Jan. 6, '99.	2	70	70	70	70	64	100
44⅞ January 31.	33¾ January 5.	38	37¾	— ½	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	Mch. 3, '99.	1	35¾	36⅞	35	35¾	31	1,725
15 April 28.	6¾ January 4.	12¾	13	— ⅜	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000			12¾	13¼	11½	12½	5	4,800
35½ April 1.	17 January 3.	31⅜	31½	— 1	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000			31½	31½	29	31½	11	3,950
55 April 21.	36 January 5.	50	55	..	St. Paul & Duluth	4,660,200	July 5, '87.	3	46	50½	46	50½	...	835
106 January 23.	96½ January 25.	102½	102½		St. Paul & Duluth preferred	4,060,800	Mch. 1, '99.	3½	102	102	102	102	...	100
100¼ January 19.	91 February 8.	98	95	+ 1¼	St. Paul & Omaha	21,403,200	Feb. 20, '99.	3½	93½	94	92⅜	94	78½	763
44 January 31.	27 May 9.	31½	31½	— 1½	Southern Pacific	126,527,900			32	32	29⅜	31½	18	25,495
14 January 6.	10½ January 5.	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅜	Southern Railway	139,900,000			11½	11¾	10⅜	10⅝	9⅜	10,630
55 April 22.	40½ January 24.	49½	49¾	— 2	Southern Railway preferred	80,000,000	Jan. 20, '99.	1	50	50¾	47⅞	49½	32⅝	19,259
25½ January 14.	12½ June 2.	12⅝	13	— 2½	Standard Distilling & Distributing Co.	16,000,000			14¾	14¾	12½	12¾	...	2,880
82¼ January 10.	58⅛ June 2.	58	60	— 3	Standard Distilling & Distributing Co. pf.	8,000,000	May 2, '99.	1¾	62	62	58¼	59	...	1,225
12 January 10.	7 June 1.	7⅞	8	— ½	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000			8	8	7	7⅜	6½	1,454
68 April 18.	36 January 9.	61⅜	61⅜	+ 3½	Tennessee Coal & Iron	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	58	62⅜	56	61⅜	25¾	59,260
25⅝ March 1.	17¼ January 5.	18½	18½	— ⅝	Texas Pacific	38,706,700			19	19	17¼	18¼	12	5,300
15½ January 17.	12 January 13.	...	...	— ½	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	10,370,000			13	13	13	13	5⅜	100
242 February 27.	166½ January 25.	190	192½	—14½	Third Avenue	12,000,000	May 31, '99.	1¾	190	190	185¼	185¼	172½	585
73 April 17.	38 January 3.	67½	68	+ ½	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000			67	67½	66	67½	...	2,700
50⅝ February 21.	38⅝ June 1.	40¾	40⅝	— 2	Union Pacific Railway	37,380,900			41⅜	42	38¾	40½	25¼	35,920
84½ January 23.	72 June 1.	74¼	74⅜	— 1½	Union Pacific Railway preferred	75,000,000	Apl. 19, '99.	1½	75¼	75¼	72	74½	62⅜	23,985
60 January 11.	48 May 31.	47	50	— ⅛	United States Express	10,000,000	May 15, '99.	1½	48	48	48	48	40	350
8 January 23.	5⅞ June 1.	6	6		United States Leather	61,569,300			6	6	5⅞	6	8	3,000
78 April 4.	68 June 1.	69⅜	70	+ ⅜	United States Leather preferred	60,999,900	April 1, '99.	1¾	69⅜	70	68	70	65¼	7,068
57 April 3.	42⅜ January 5.	51⅜	52¼	+ 5	United States Rubber	23,666,000	Feb. 15, '97.	2	47⅛	53	46¼	52	20½	19,615
120 January 9.	111 January 3.	114½	116	..	United States Rubber preferred	23,525,500	Apl. 29, '99.	2	115	115	114½	115	79¾	1,080
45 March 28.	24 June 1.	24¼	26	— 2	Union Bag & Paper Company	15,000,000			25¾	26¾	24	25	...	4,106
89 March 26.	76 May 31.	80	82	+ 3½	Union Bag & Paper Company preferred	11,000,000			77	82	76	81	...	2,947
8⅝ January 24.	7½ May 26.	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅜	Wabash	28,000,000			7½	7⅞	7½	7⅞	...	935
27½ April 5.	19 May 24.	19¾	19⅞	— ⅜	Wabash preferred	24,000,000			20¼	20¼	19¼	19⅞	20	6,045
*130 May 8.	*125 February 10.	125	130	..	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 16, '99.	3	125	128	125	128	117	36
98⅛ January 24.	87¼ June 1.	87⅞	88	— 4	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	April 15, '99.	1¼	91¾	91¾	87¼	88	92½	36,240
11½ May 5.	8¼ June 1.	8⅝	...	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie	15,000,000			8½	9	8¾	8⅝	...	2,530
32⅜ May 12.	23 June 4.	23	24⅞	+ ⅜	Wheeling & Lake Erie second preferred	7,000,000			23	24⅜	23	24⅜	...	834
3 February 21.	⅛ June 1.	⅛	⅜	— ⅜	Wisconsin Central trust receipts	8,967,900			½	½	½	½	...	1,230
5 March 15.	1⅝ May 26.	1½	2½	+ ½	Wisconsin Central preferred, trust receipts	2,549,200			1½	1½	1½	1½	...	500
14¼ May 31.	13½ May 24.	...	...	— ¾	Wiscon Central, when issued				14½	14½	14	14	...	950
49½ May 24.	48¾ May 26.	49¼	49⅜	..	Wisconsin Central preferred, when issued				49½	49½	48¾	49½	...	1,915

Note—The highest and lowest prices, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. †And on May 11 100 per cent. in stock.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending June 3, 1899.

BONDS.	Week Ending June 3. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Sales Week Ending June 3.					$8,958,500
Adams Express 4s	106¼	106½	106¼	106¼	26
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	92	92	92	92	3
American Tobacco scrip	101	101	101	101	10
Ann Arbor 4s	93	93½	93	93½	13
Atlantic & Danville 1st 5s	102	102	102	102	9
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	103¼	103⅝	103¼	103¼	157½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	81⅞	82¼	81⅞	82½	269½
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	10
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	100⅝	100⅝	100½	100½	417½
Balt. & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅝	96⅝	50
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	102	102½	102	102¼	473
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	119	119	119	119	1
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	112	112¾	111½	112¾	26
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	92	92	92	92	20
Broadway & Seventh Avenue con. 5s	121½	121¼	121½	121½	4
Bur., C. R. & Nor. collat. trust 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	1
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Nor. 1st 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	2½
Canada Southern 1st 5s	110½	110⅝	110½	110⅝	8
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	96	96	95½	95½	150
Central of Georgia 1st preference income 5s	41¼	41¼	40½	40½	21
Central of Georgia 2d preference income	6	6	6	6	8
Central of New Jersey general 5s	121	121	120½	120½	6
Central Pacific 1st, when issued	102¾	102⅞	102½	102¾	176
Cent. Pac., San Joaquin Br. 6s, Speyer ctfs.	113½	113⅝	113	113	27
Central Pacific ext. 5s, 1898. Speyer certfs.	108⅞	108⅞	108¾	108¾	40
Central Pacific 3½s, when issued	88⅞	88⅞	88½	88½	22
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	94¾	94¾	94	94½	75
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	107	107	107	107	45
Ches. & Ohio, consolidated 4s, registered	117	117	117	117	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	116	116⅞	116½	116½	7
Chi., Burlington & Quincy convertible 5s	128¼	130	128¾	130	11
Chi., Burlington & Quincy debenture 5s	111	111	111	111	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	25
Chi., Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s, reg.	111½	111⅞	111½	111⅝	5
Chicago, Burlington & Northern 5s	107	107	107	107	12½
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	115	115	115	115	10
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	114½	114½	114	114	11
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	118	118½	118	118½	13
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	3
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	102½	102¾	101¾	102¼	68
Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland 1st 6s	119½	119½	119½	119½	3
Cleveland & Canton 1st 5s, tr. rects	91	91	91	91	30
C. C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	101⅝	101⅝	101¼	101¼	4
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 1st gen. 4s	95½	95½	93½	93½	36
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	88	89	88	89	6
Colorado Midland 2-4s	63	63	63	63	12
Colorado Southern 4s	87	87⅛	86½	86⅞	126
Denver & Rio Grande 4½s	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	14
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝	5
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	103¼	104	103¼	103¾	111
Detroit City Gas 5s	101	101	101	101	11
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s	115½	115½	115⅛	115⅛	15
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	117	117	116½	116½	3
Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of N. Y. 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	3
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	102⅛	102½	102	102¼	6
Elmira, Cortland & Northern 5s	100	100½	100	100½	11
Erie prior lien 4s	93¾	94	93½	93¾	258
Erie general lien 4s	73	73	72½	72½	48
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	123¼	123½	123¼	123½	10
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	109½	110	108	108	19
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	85½	86	83	83	27
Gal., Har. & San. An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	103	103¼	103	103¼	41
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s	104½	104½	103½	103½	14
General Electric deb. 5s	118	118	118	118	4
Grand Rapids & Indianapolis 1st 4½s	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	1
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 6s	123¼	123¼	123	123	3
Houston & Texas consol. 6s	111	111	111	111	1
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	112⅝	113	112¾	113	131
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	89½	89¼	89	89	39
Hocking Valley 4½s	102	102	101½	101¾	163
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	106	106	106	106	1
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	104½	104½	104½	104½	30
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	92½	92½	92½	92½	5
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	62½	62½	62½	62½	7
Iowa Central 1st 5s	112	114	112	114½	44
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	79	79	79	79	6
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s	93	93	93	93	5
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	95⅝	96⅝	93	96½	134½
Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	96⅝	97	96½	96½	41
Knickerbocker Ice Co. of Chicago 1st 5s	96	96	96	96	2
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s	109½	109⅝	109½	109⅝	11
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	120⅝	121	120⅝	121	20
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	108½	109	106½	109	3
Lake Shore 3½s	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	5
Lake Shore 2d 7s, registered	114½	114½	114½	114½	5
Lehigh Valley of New York 1st 4½s	109½	109½	109½	109½	10
Lehigh Valley Coal 5s	98	98	98	98	3
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	125¼	125½	125¼	125½	1
Little Rock & Memphis 1st 5s, tr. rects	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	2
Long Island general 4s	98	98	98	98	6
Louis., Ev. & St. Louis con. 5s, tr. rects	55	55	55	55	5
Louisville & Nashville collateral trust 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98¾	98¾	15
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	99	99	98½	98⅝	49
Louis. & Nash., N. O. & Mobile 1st 6s	123½	123½	123½	123½	3
Louis. & Nash., N. O. & Mobile 2d 6s	121½	121½	121½	121½	1
Louis & Nash., Pensacola & Atlantic 6s	112	112	112	112	5
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	106½	106½	106½	106½	1
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	122⅝	122⅝	122¼	122½	50
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	121	121	121	121	10
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Mexican International consol. 4s	88	88½	87⅝	88½	42
Met. West Side Elevated, Chicago, 4s	98	98	97	97	85
Mil., Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	140⅝	140⅝	140⅝	140⅝	2
Minn. & St. Louis consol. 5s	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	4
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	88½	88⅝	88½	88⅝	3
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	95	95	95	95	5
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	91	91	93	93	4
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	109	109	109	109	1
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	86½	86½	86	86	7
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	106	106	105⅞	106	22
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	102½	102⅝	102½	102⅝	26
New York Central, Lake Shore col. 3½s, reg	102½	102½	102½	102½	12
New York Central, Mich. Cent. col. 3½s	101½	101½	101¼	101½	3
New York Central deb. 5s	109½	109⅝	109½	109⅝	2
New York Central 3½s	112⅞	112⅞	112⅝	112⅞	2
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	20
New York Central 1st 7s, reg	115	115	115	115	10
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	107	107¼	107	107¼	12
New York & New England 7s	121	121	121	121	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 4s, certfs	135	135	135	135	2½
New York, Ontario & Western 5s	109⅝	109⅝	108	108	4
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	105½	106½	105¼	106½	17
New York & Rockaway Beach 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	½
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 5s	97	97½	97	97½	5
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	95	95¾	94½	95¾	95
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	68	68	67	67⅝	102
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	105½	106¼	105	106¼	118
Northern Ohio 1st 5s	102	102	102	102	18
Northwestern 3½s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝	15
Northwestern gold 7s, coupon	111½	111½	111½	111½	5
Northwestern debenture 5s, 1909	109½	109½	109½	109½	1
Northwestern debenture 5s, 1933	122½	122½	122½	122½	1
Ohio & Mississippi 2d 7s, tr. rects	122	122	122	122	2
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	105	105	103½	103½	54
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	113¼	113⅞	113¼	113¼	11
Oregon Short Line Income A	90½	90	90	90	21
Oregon Short Line Income B	70	70	69½	69½	15
Oregon Short Line 6s	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	9
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	104½	105	104½	105	21
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾	90	123
Peoria & Eastern Income	30	30	29½	29½	61
Peoria & Pekin Union 2d 4½s	100	100	100	100	5
Pittsburg & Western 4s, tr. rects	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	41
Procter & Gamble 1st 6s	120	120	120	120	8
Reading general 4s	85½	85½	85½	85	311
Reading general 4s, registered	85½	85½	85½	85½	15
Rensselaer & Saratoga 1st 7s	130½	130½	130½	130½	2
Richmond & Danville 6ds & 5s, stamped	120	120	120	120	3
Rio Grande Western 4s	99½	100	99½	100	60
Rock Island general 4s	110¼	110¾	110	110	120
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 5-6s	92	92	92	92	5
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	114½	114½	114	114½	20
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 6s	118	118	118	118	1
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	119	119	119	119	1
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	110	110	110	110	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	94	94	94	94	1
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute 6s	110	110	110	110	1
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute 5s	110	110	110	110	1
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute 4s	90	90	90	90	1
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute 3s	70	70	70	70	1
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute 2d 6s	110	110	110	110	1
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute 2d 5s	110	110	110	110	1
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute 2d 4s	90	90	90	90	1
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute 2d 3s	70	70	70	70	1
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute 1st 6s	110	110	110	110	1
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	1
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute 1st 4s	90	90	90	90	1
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute 1st

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending June 5, 1909.

	Range for Year 1909. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. Asked.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928	100¾	Mar 22	98	Feb 15	100¾	Mar 22	98 ..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	98¼	Jan 8	87¾	May 10	98¼	June 3	.. ..
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	109⅞	May 31	99¾	Apr 7	109¾	June 3	109¾ 109⅞
Do., registered	109¼	Jan 23	100	Jan 20	101	Mar 29	.. ..
Do., adjustment g. 4s 1995	93¼	Jan 21	73	Jan 2	93¼	June 3	93 93¼
Do., do., registered	85¾	Feb 4	83	Feb 20	85	Feb 20	.. ..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	116	Jan 20	106	Jan 9	110	Jan 20	.. ..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	103	May 19	100¼	Jan 19	102	June 3	101¼ 102
Balt. & Ohio 1st ext. Park. Br., 1910	116	Jan 18	116	Jan 18	116	Jan 15	.. ..
Do., do., trust receipts	118	May 8	115	May 15	115	May 15	.. ..
Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925	..	..	..	..	115	Oct 19,98	.. ..
Do., registered	110	Jan 18	120	Jan 18	120	Jan 18	.. ..
Do., eng. certs. of deposit	130⅝	Jan 18	119¼	Mar 17	120	May 15	.. ..
Do., extended 4s, 1935, tr. receipts	..	..	..	..	120	No 18, 98	.. ..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988	..	..	..	..	118¼	Sep 7, 98	.. ..
Do., registered	..	..	..	..	116	Au 22, 98	.. ..
Do., J. P. M. Co. certificates	125	May 17	125	May 17	125	May 17	.. ..
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, 1st gtd., 1960	108¾	Mar 8	106¼	Mar 8	106¾	Mar 6	.. ..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	..	..	..	105¾	Oct., 95	.. ..
Monongs. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	..	..	..	104¾	June 2, 99	.. ..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	112	Feb 15	108½	Jan 11	111	Feb 26	.. ..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd.int.g.5s, 1930	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	.. ..
Col. & Cin. Mid. 1st ext. 4½s, 1939	85	Jan 19	85	Jan 19	85	Jan 19	.. ..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	..	..	..	..	107¾	Jul 28,98	.. ..
B. & O. SW. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	111	Feb 3	107¾	Jan 12	108	Mar 13	.. ..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993	94	Jan 22	93¾	Jan 22	94	Jan 22	.. ..
Do., do., trust receipts	94	Jan 27	94	Jan 27	94	Jan 27	.. ..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	32½	Jan 11	32	Jan 11	32½	Jan 11	.. ..
Do., do., Series B, 2043	13½	Jan 26	10¾	Jan 16	12	Feb 23	.. ..
Do., do., trust certificates	11½	Feb 10	11½	Feb 10	11½	Feb 10	.. ..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911	130¾	Jan 30	122	Apr 11	123¾	May 22	.. ..
Do., do., trust certificates	128¾	May 24	126	Mar 16	126	June 3	.. ..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	106	Jan 30	103	Mar 17	104½	May 19	.. ..
Do., do., trust certificates	106	Apr 28	102¼	Feb 25	104	May 18	.. ..
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1941	112	Jan 30	106¾	Jan 6	112	Jan 30	.. ..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	89	Feb 4	89	Feb 4	89	Feb 4	.. ..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	117½	Apr 5	117¼	Apr 5	117¼	Apr 5	116 ..
Bkyn. Q. Co. & S. 1st con.gtd.g.5s, 1941	108½	Apr 20	102¾	Jan 4	106	May 26	.. ..
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. cts., 1st g.5s, 1924	100¾	Apr 3	94½	Jan 4	100¾	Apr 12	.. ..
Do., Tr. Co. cts., 2d g. 5s, 1915	..	..	..	..	43	Ja 19, 97	.. ..
Do., all installments paid	..	..	..	..	96	Jne 27,98	.. ..
Sea & B.Tr.Co.cts.,1st gtd.g.5s,1942	105½	Apr 1	93	Jan 5	105½	Apr 1	.. ..
Union El. Tr.Co.cts.,1st gtd.g.5s,1937	107	Apr 4	94	Jan 5	106½	Apr 4	.. ..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	113	Mar 28	102¼	May 13	112¾	June 3	112 113
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	..	..	..	74	Sep., 96	.. ..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	111	Feb 20	107¼	Jan 7	110	May 13	110 ..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	128	Jan 20	127¼	Mar 15	128	May 15	.. ..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	129	May 15	129	May 15	129	May 15	126 ..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	..	..	..	103	Ap 14, 97	130 ..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	..	..	..	100	Feb., 96	.. ..
Buff., St. Mary's & Southwest. 5s, 1927	105	Feb 17	101½	Feb 8	105	May 12	.. ..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	109½	May 15	107	Jan 4	107¾	June 2	106½ ..
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	117½	May 19	111	Jan 7	115¾	June 2	115½ ..
Do., do., registered	110½	Feb 4	110½	Feb 4	110½	Feb 4	.. ..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	..	..	..	140	Fe 14, 97	.. ..
C. R., I. Falls & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	106	Jan 6	.. ..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111	Apr 20	108½	Jan 4	110¾	June 3	110 111
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	112	Feb 24	109	Mar 6	111	May 22	111 ..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	106	Ja 30, 97	.. ..
Central Br. Union Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	93¾	Jan 31	91	Mar 28	91½	May 12	90 ..
Cen. RR. & Bkg.Co. of Ga.col.g.5s,1937	96	Apr 26	95	Jan 18	96	Apr 26	93 ..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	118	Mar 9	113¾	Mar 23	116¾	Mar 23	117 ..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	100¼	Apr 29	91¾	Jan 31	95½	June 3	95½ 96
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44¼	Feb 23	38	Feb 8	40¼	June 2	40 42½
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15	Feb 20	11	Apr 10	14	Apr 25	5 7
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	7½	Feb 27	6	May 31	6	May 31	5 7
Do., Macon & Nor.Div.1st g.5s,1946	..	..	..	..	95	De 23, 98	.. ..
Do., Middle Ga. & Atl. 5s, 1947	..	..	..	..	86½	Sep 6, 98	.. ..
Do., Middle Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	..	..	..	..	98	Jul 6, 98	98 101
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	102	Feb 23	100½	May 7	101	May 17	101 ..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	112	Jan 11	106½	May 3	100¼	May 3	106½ ..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	112½	Mar 20	112¼	Mar 20	112¼	Mar 20	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	121	May 31	113¼	Jan 4	120½	May 31	120½ ..
Do., do., registered	118	Mar 1	112¾	Jan 7	118	May 27	.. ..
Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal con.as.7s,1900	102½	Apr 1	90¾	Jan. 7	102¼	May 5	.. ..
Do., 5s, 1912	100	May 6	87¾	Jan 11	100	May 6	.. ..
Am. Dock & Imp Co. 5s, 1921	115½	Feb 3	114	Apr 27	114	Apr 27	114 117½
N. J. Southern Int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	..	..	..	101	No 13, 97	.. ..
Cent. Pac. g. 4s, 1898, Speyer certs	104¼	Mar 11	103¼	Mar 15	103⅜	Mar 15	103 ..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A,B,C,D, 1898	..	..	..	..	103	Fe 24, 98	106 ..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	..	..	..	..	102	Fe 21, 98	106 ..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1899, Speyer certs	108¾	May 27	103¼	Mar 20	108¾	May 31	.. ..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1901, Speyer certs	107½	Feb 24	103	Mar 20	103½	Mar 23	.. ..
Do., Speyer & Co. cts. dep. E. 1900	..	..	..	..	103	Oct 20,98	.. ..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	108¼	Mar 11	106¼	Feb 23	108¼	Mar 29	.. ..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	113	May 25	113	May 25	113	May 25	109½ ..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939, Speyer certs.	125⅝	May 27	112¼	Feb 16	125⅝	May 27	125 125¼
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	110½	Mar 14	107	Apr 10	107	Apr 10	.. ..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	112	Apr 19	112	Apr 19	112	Apr 19	.. ..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	122¼	May 27	120½	May 10	122½	May 27	.. ..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	105	Mar 16	103	Jan 19	104½	Apr 5	.. ..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	109½	Jun 2	103¼	Apr 15	103⅝	June 2	106 ..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	..	..	..	98	Au 6, 97	.. ..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	..	..	..	..	105¾	De 19, 98	.. ..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	..	..	..	..	101¼	Jan 7, 98	.. ..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	119¼	Jan 19	117	Apr 14	117	Apr 14	117½ 120
Do., g. 6s, 1911	121¾	Feb 21	118¼	Mar 2	118½	Mar 3	118 ..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	121	Apr 25	117¼	Jan 3	119	May 20	.. ..
Do., do., registered	118½	Mar 15	117	Jan 3	117	June 2	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	96¼	Feb. 2	88¾	Jan 4	94½	June 3	94 95
Do., do., registered	92¾	Jan 18	92¾	Jan 18	92¾	Jan 18	.. ..
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	107½	May 9	105	Jan 5	107	May 31	107 107½
Do., do. 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	..	..	..	..	97	Dec 2, 98	.. ..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	..	..	..	..	95¾	My 27,98	.. ..
Warm Springs Valley 5s, 1941	101¼	Apr 29	101	Apr 26	101¼	Apr 29	100 102
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd.g.5s,1902	104	Feb 7	101¾	Apr 7	102¾	June 3	102 103
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	110¾	Apr 19	108	May 5	108	May 5	108 ..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	107½	Jan 6	104	Feb 1	104	Feb 1	104 ..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	106¾	Feb 24	106¾	Feb 24	106¾	Feb 24	104 ..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	..	..	..	105½	Oct., 95	.. ..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	108	Mar 24	105¾	Apr 27	107	June 2	.. ..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	116¾	Jun 2	114¾	Jan 9	116¾	June 2	116¼ 117
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	103	Mar 16	104¾	Feb 15	105	Mar 15	.. ..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	113	Apr 24	100½	May 10	111	June 1	.. ..
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	151½	Feb. 18	125½	Jan 6	130	June 1	.. ..
Do., Iowa sinking fund 5s, 1919	116¾	May 26	115¾	May 1	116¾	May 26	116¼ ..
Do., do., do., 5s, 1919	106¾	May 25	105	Feb 27	106¾	May 26	106¾ ..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	105	May 26	101½	Jan 26	105	May 26	102 105
Do., 4s, 1921	103	Feb 3	100	Apr 11	100	Apr 11	.. ..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	..	..	..	..	107¾	Jan., 96	.. ..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	112¾	Apr 27	109¾	Jan 3	111¼	May 31	.. ..
Do., do., registered	111¼	Jun 2	111¾	Jun 2	111¼	June 2	.. ..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	123¾	Feb 16	120	Mar 13	123	June 2	121 ..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	110½	Apr 3	115½	Feb	111½	Apr 21	.. ..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	134	Jan 23	134	Jan 23	134	Jan 23	135 ..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	115½	Apr 20	100½	Jan 16	114	June 2	113½ ..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	103½	No 18, 98	.. ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	107	Feb 23	107	Feb 23	107	Feb 23	109 ..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—							
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	116¼	Mar 20	114½	Jan 17	116¾	Mar 20	117 ..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 6s, 1947	118¾	May 17	92	Jan 10	103¾	June 2	.. ..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	118¼	May 23	104	Jan 4	113½	June 3	.. ..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—							
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	169	Mar 20	169¾	Jan 7	168	June 2	167¼ ..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	168½	Apr 10	163¼	Feb 10	163¾	Apr 10	167½ ..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	168¾	Apr 12	160½	Jan 10	163¾	May 20	167½ ..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	160	Mar 27	160	Jan 3	168	June 3	.. ..
Do., 1st L. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	168¾	Apr 13	161	Jan 11	168¾	Apr 13	167½ ..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	121¼	May 31	112½	May 13	121½	May 31	122¾ ..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	..	..	..	..	115¼	No 30, 98	118 ..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	123¼	May 12	118½	Jan 11	122¾	June 1	123½ ..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	132¾	May 25	129	Jan 19	132¾	May 25	132¾ ..
Do., do., 5s, 1910	..	..	..	..	100½	Dec 7, 98	114 ..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	123	May 2	121½	Feb 21	123	May 2	124 ..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	124	May 20	118¾	Jan 3	124	June 2	122¾ ..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	121½	Apr 24	118¾	Jan 19	121¼	Apr 24	122¾ ..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	112¾	Apr 18	110	Mar 14	112½	Apr 18	112¾ ..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	123¾	Jun 1	122½	Jun 1	122½	June 1	122 ..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	122¼	May 24	119	Apr 8	122¾	May 24	122¼ ..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	118¼	May 18	115	Feb 6	118¼	May 18	118 ..
Do., Far. & So. assn. g. 6s, 1921	..	..	..	..	122¼	Ja 27, 98	125 ..
Do., con. sinking fund 5s, 1916	..	..	..	..	100¾	Jul 9, 97	.. ..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	118½	May 12	112¼	Feb 9	118¾	May 12	118 ..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	114¾	May 4	103¾	Jan 11	114¾	June 1	112¾ ..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	105½	Fe 19, 98	.. ..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	..	..	..	..	121	De 27, 98	121 ..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	126	Jan 30	126	Jan 30	126	Jan 30	125 ..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jan 6	142¾	May 4	144¼	May 12	143¾ ..
Do., gold 7s, 1902	114	May 24	111¼	Jan 4	111¾	June 3	110¾ ..
Do., registered	114	Apr 14	113	Jan 13	114	Apr 14	.. ..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	122½	Mar 13	116	Jan 6	122½	Mar 13	.. 120
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	117½	Oct 24,98	.. ..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	110½	Mar 10	106¼	Apr 12	106¾	Apr 27	106½ ..
Do., do., registered	106	Feb 3	105¾	Mar 28	105¾	Mar 28	.. ..
Do., sinking-fund deb. 5s, 1933	123	Jan 30	121½	May 4	122¾	June 2	122½ ..
Do., registered	..	..	..	..	119½	De 27, 98	.. ..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	111½	Mar 28	108	May 12	109¾	June 1	109 ..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	109¼	Mr 19, 98	.. ..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	116	Feb 9	117¼	May 22	117½	May 22	117 ..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	117½	Feb 7, 98	.. ..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	109	Feb 1	106	Apr 7	109	May 9	108 ..
Do., registered	106¾	Feb 20	106¾	Feb 20	106¾	Feb 20	.. ..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987	104½	Apr 26	102½	Jan 3	103½	May 31	103¼ ..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	103	No 19, 98	.. ..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	..	..	..	..	107¾	My 26,98	.. ..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	..	..	..	..	102¼	Ap 12, 98	.. ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	..	..	..	..	127	Au 17, 96	.. ..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117½	Feb 6	117¼	Feb 6	117¼	Feb 6	.. ..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	111	Jan 3	111	Jan 3	111	Jan 5	112¾ ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	113	Apr 24	113	Apr 24	113	Apr 24	112¼ ..
Iowa Midland 8s, 1900	..	..	..	..	108	Oct 21,98	.. ..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	142	Feb 20	130¼	May 3	140¾	June 3	140¾ ..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	..	..	..	105½	Fe 24, 97	.. ..
Do., ext. and imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1920	125¼	May 23	117¾	Feb 1	125½	May 24	.. ..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	..	..	..	..	138	De 13, 98	143½ ..
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	142½	Jan 24	140	Mar 6	142½	Apr 25	143¾ 146¼
Do., incomes, 1911	..	..	..	..	112	Ap 20, 98	.. ..

	Range for Year 1909. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. Asked.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, 1917	126½	May 22	121¼	Jan 10	126¼	May 22	126 ..
Do., do., registered	124½	May 20	122¾	Jan 27	124¼	May 19	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988	110¾	May 17	104¾	Jan 4	110	June 3	110 110¾
Do., do., registered	107¾	Apr 6	106¾	Mar 7	107¼	Apr 6	.. ..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	98¼	Apr 27	98	Jan 9	98¼	May 1	.. ..
Do., 1st, 2½s, 1905	98	May 5	98	May 5	98	May 5	.. ..
Do., extension 4s, 1905	98½	May 18	98¼	May 18	98¼	May 18	.. ..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	114	Apr 23	109¾	Jan 12	114	May 16	113 114
Do., do., small	..	..	..	..	109	Ap 15, 97	.. ..
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	141	May 11	126	Jan 9	140	May 24	125½ 128
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	138	Mar 27	134¼	May 8	134¼	May 8	134 ..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	134	Jan 12	131	Apr 18	132	May 27	.. ..
Northern Wisconsin 1st 6s, 1930	140	Mar 23	140	Mar 23	140	Mar 23	130 ..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	..	..	..	..	106	Jul 22,97	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	123	May 4	120¾	Mar 14	122	May 5	.. ..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947	103¼	May 23	93¾	Jan 3	102¼	June 3	.. ..
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921	..	..	..	..	98½	Nov., 98	.. ..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con.sk.fd.7s,1905	..	..	..	..	119	Oct 26,97	.. ..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	..	..	..	103¼	Mr 13, 97	.. ..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd.g.5s,1941	113	May 5	113	Feb 9	113	May 5	113 ..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	..	..	..	..	105¾	Apr., 96	.. ..
Clev. & Can. Tr.Co. cts. for 1st 5s,1917	91	Mar 30	70¾	Jan 25	91	May 31	.. ..
Cler., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g.4s,1993	96	Jan 26	87¾	Jan 12	93¼	June 1	96 ..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	95¾	May 27	93¾	May 27	95¾	May 27	.. ..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	103¾	Feb 3	99¾	Jan 7	101¾	May 31	101 102
Do., do., registered	99	May 4	99	May 4	99	May 4	.. ..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	..	..	..	87	Oct., 95	.. ..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	..	..	..	87	Au 31, 98	.. ..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g.4s, 1991	97	Apr 22	95	Feb 21	95½	Apr 24	97 ..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1988	104	Jan 27	102	Jan 8	103¼	Mar 30	103 ..
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	..	..	..	100	Nov., 94	.. ..
Cin., San. & Clev., con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	118¼	May 31	118¼	May 31	118¼	May 31	117 120
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	103¼	Apr 29	103¼	Apr 29	103¼	Apr 29	.. ..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	85¾	Jan 28	82¾	Apr 7	85	June 3	.. 85¾
Do., Income 4s, 1990	33	Jan 30	22	Jan 5	30	June 3	.. ..
C., C. C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	102¼	Jan 8	102	Jan 28	102¼	Feb 10	.. ..
Do., con. g. 7s, 1914	135¼	May 11	135¼	May 11	135¼	May 11	135½ 138¾
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	..	..	..	..	135¾	No 26,98	.. ..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I.7s,1901	108¼	Feb 10	106¼	Feb 10	108¾	Feb 10	.. ..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g.5s,1933	..	..	..	..	107	De 27, 96	.. ..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	130	Feb 16	128	Feb 15	130	Feb 16	120 ..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947	69	Jan 2	63	Jan 2	63	June 2	62 65
Do. 1st gold 4s, 1947	76	Jan 12	70¼	Mar 18	74	May 20	72½ 73½
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	88	Mar 16	85½	May 13	86¾	June 3	.. ..
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931	..	..	..	..	74	Sep., 96	.. ..
Do., J. P. M. & Co. engs. certs.	80	Jan 3	70	Jan 5	78	May 4	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904	34	Jan 5	29½	Apr 22	30¼	Apr 25	.. ..
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	..	..	..	102	Dec., 95	.. ..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	..	..	..	..	124	No 7, 98	125 ..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906	..	..	..	..	126	Jul 23,98	123 ..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 28	142	May 4	143	May 26	140 ..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	..	..	..	103	De 23, 97	103 ..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	111	Mar 14	108½	May 3	108½	May 19	108 ..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	145½	May 1	143	Jan 20	145½	May 1	143 ..
Do., registered	..	..	..	..	140	Oct 26,98	.. ..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	142¼	May 18	138	Feb 9	142¼	May 18	140½ ..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	118½	Apr 5	117	Feb 8	118½	Apr 5	.. ..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	..	..	..	..	108	Aug 1,98	.. ..
Del. & Hud. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	..	..	..	..	146	Sep 13,98	142 ..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	143	May 4,97	.. ..
Adi. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	120½	Apr 21	120¼	Apr 21	120¼	Apr 21	121¼ ..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	117¾	Feb 21	115	May 2	115	May 2	115 ..
Do., do., registered	117¼	Jan 26	114½	Apr 17	114½	Apr 25	.. ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	153	Mar 20	150½	May 31	150½	May 31	151 ..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	141	May 6,98	.. ..
Den. & Rio Grande 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	104	May 31	100	Feb 27	103¾	June 2	.. ..
Do., gold 7s, 1900	109	Feb 20	105¼	May 4	106¼	May 25	.. ..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	108¾	May 25	102½	Jan 3	106¾	June 1	106 106¼
Do., 1st con. g. 4½s, 1936	112¼	May 31	108¾	Jan 9	112¼	May 31	.. ..
Denver Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s, 1933	92	Jan 24	90	Jan 19	92	Jan 24	87 100
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	108	Apr 27	107¾	Apr 25	108	Apr 27	106 ..
Det.,Mack. & Mar.ld.gr.3½s,Ser.A,1911	24	Jan 17	17½	Mar 25	19	May 15	17½ 20
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	111	Mar 23	107½	Jan 9	109	May 26	.. 109¼
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1925	..	..	..	..	92¾	Fe 11, 98	.. ..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g.5s,1937	115¼	Jun 2	111¾	Jan 16	115¼	June 2	.. ..
Elgin, Jol. & East. 1st g. 5s, 1941	110	Apr 27	104¾	Jan 3	110	Apr 25	.. ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	117	Jan 6	115¼	Feb 15	117	Apr 4	116¼ ..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	121	May 25	121	May 25	121	May 25	121 ..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923

1909

	Range for Year 1909. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
Do., unified g. 4s, 1940	99¼	May 2	94⅞	Feb 1	98⅝ June 3	98¼ 98⅝
Do., Penn. & Atl. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1921	113	May 8	111	Jan 5	112 June 1	112½ --
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931	110	Feb 24	108	Jan 11	109¼ Apr 26	106 --
Do., Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s, 1915	..	....	....	....	109½ Jul 13, 98	106 --
N. F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	109¼	Jan 27	106¼	Feb 8	108½ May 17	-- --
South & North Ala. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	109¾	May 1	106⅞	Mar 7	108⅜ May 12	-- --
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	96	May 25	91	Jan 10	96 May 25	-- --
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	..	....	....	....	109 Mr 19, 98	-- --
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	..	....	....	....	103 Ja 18, 98	-- --
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	112⅝	Apr 3	95	Jan 3	100½ May 31	.. --
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	121	May 24	116	Jan 14	121 May 31	.. --
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	102⅝	Apr 1	100⅞	May 1	101¼ June 2	99¼ --
Metro. St. Ry gen. col.-tr. g. 5s, 1997	124	Jan 26	118⅝	Jan 4	122½ June 3	122 122½
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	123¼	Jan 30	121½	Jun 2	121¼ June 2	.. --
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	127	Jan 14	123⅜	Jan 3	125 May 17	125 --
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	128⅝	Feb 3	124	Mar 2	125½ June 1	125 --
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	68¾	Jan 4	68⅜	Jan 4	68¾ Jan 4	.. --
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	25½	Apr 27	16½	Apr 3	22¼ May 17	.. --
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	14⅝	Apr 27	9¾	Apr 18	12⅜ May 18	11½ 12¼
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	88⅝	Feb 24	84½	Jan 6	88¼ June 3	.. --
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	....	....	90 Mar., 98	103 --
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1927	..	....	....	....	15 Dec 7, 98	.. --
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1927	14	Apr 5	14	Apr 5	14 Apr 5	.. --
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	....	....	100 Ja 30, 97	.. --
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	150	Apr 20	145	Jan 6	150 Apr 20	.. --
Do., 1st con g. 5s, 1934	115	Apr 17	110½	Jan 18	114⅜ June 3	125 --
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	125	Jan 27	125	Jan 27	125 Jan 27	125 --
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	127	Jan 27	127	Jan 27	127 Jan 27	125 --
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	....	....	128 De 12, 98	.. --
Mil. El. Ry & Light 1st con. 5s, 1926	105½	Feb 16	103½	Feb. 4	105½ Feb 16	107 --
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	96	May 25	91¾	Jan 3	95½ June 3	93¼ 93⅜
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	71	Jan 6	65¼	May 9	66¼ June 2	.. --
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	91¼	Apr 27	82	Jan 19	91¼ Apr 27	87 89
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	90	Jan 6	83	Jan 19	88½ June 2	88 90
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	82	Jan 21	75¼	Jan 5	79 June 2	.. --
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	95	Feb 27	85	Jan 21	95 Apr 27	.. --
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	106	Mar 23	101¼	Jan 3	104½ May 28	.. --
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	117¾	Apr 28	108⅜	Jan 9	116½ May 26	116 118
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	117	May 17	114	May 1	116 May 27	114 117
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	100¼	Mar 14	91½	Jan 3	98 June 1	.. --
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	96⅞	Mar 17	88	Jan 3	91 May 31	.. --
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	103	Apr 28	106	Feb 26	106 Apr 28	.. --
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	115	Apr 20	111¼	Jan 17	115 Apr 20	.. --
St. L. & Iron Mount. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	106¾	May 20	105½	Feb 6	106¾ May 23	106½ --
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	106½	Jan 16	105	May 20	105 May 20	106½ --
Do., Arkansas Br. ext. g. 5s, 1933	106⅝	Apr 6	103¾	Jan 16	106⅜ Apr 6	.. --
Do., gen. con ry & ld. grt. g. 5s, 1931	112	Feb 2	105	Jan 3	111¼ June 2	111 111½
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	111½	Jan 31	110	Jan 31	111 May 24	.. --
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	120¾	May 19	125	Jan 9	119¾ May 22	.. --
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	122	May 23	117	Feb 21	122 May 23	.. --
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	88	Feb 27	82¾	Jan 4	86 June 1	.. --
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	109	Jun 2	106	Jan 4	109 June 2	.. --
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	....	....	84 Apr., 96	.. --
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	132¾	Feb 14	132	Jan 12	132¼ Apr 8	133 --
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	....	....	105⅞ De 17, 97	.. --
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	108¾	Mar 28	105¼	Apr 22	105⅞ June 2	105¼ --
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Al., 1917	..	....	....	....	108 Mar., 98	.. --
Jasper Branch 6s, 1923	115	Mar 22	115	Mar 12	115 Mar 22	.. --
No. O. & N. East. prior lien 6s, 1915	..	....	....	....	103¾ Aug., 94	.. --
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	117½	Jan 31	114¼	Apr 5	115½ June 3	115¾ 115¾
Do., do., registered	117⅝	Jan 30	114¾	Jan 3	115 May 31	115¼ 115½
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	113¾	Jan 30	107½	Apr 28	109¾ June 2	106⅝ --
Do., do., registered	113¾	Jan 28	113¾	Jan 28	113¾ Jan 28	109¾ --
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	..	....	....	....	108½ Fe 21, 98	109⅛ --
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	May 3	105	May 3	105 May 3	102 --
Do., do., registered	..	....	....	....	104⅝ Feb 5, 98	102 --
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	107⅝	Feb 2	104¾	May 25	104¾ May 25	.. --
Do., registered	..	....	....	....	104½ Jne 30, 98	.. --
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	112¾	Mar 7	110¾	Jan 12	112¾ June 1	112 --
Do., do., registered	112½	Apr 14	111¾	Feb 17	112½ Apr 14	.. --
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s, 1998	102	Jan 28	98	Jan 6	101¼ June 3	101¼ 101¾
Do., do., registered	100	May 25	97¼	Mar 15	100 May 25	.. --
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	103	May 27	99¾	Jan 4	102⅜ June 3	102¼ 102¾
Do., registered	102½	May 31	98	Jan 6	102¼ May 31	.. --
West Shore 1st g. 5s, gtd., 2361	115	Jun 1	110¼	Jan 3	115 June 1	114½ 116
Do., registered	114½	Apr 5	106⅜	Jan 4	114 June 2	.. --
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	..	....	....	....	108 No 5, 98	110 --
Do., registered	..	....	....	....	106 Jne 17, 98	.. --
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1940	..	....	....	....	96 Jul 28, 98	.. --
Do., do., registered	..	....	....	....	104 Jul 24, 97	.. --
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jan 12	106	Mar 6	106 Mar 14	103 --
Do., do., registered	106½	Jan 27	103	May 10	103 May 10	103 --
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	....	....	103 May 7, 97	104 --
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	132	Jan 18	128½	Apr 12	129 May 26	128½ --
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	....	....	....	109 Jan., 97	.. --
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	113	Apr 13	113	Apr 13	113 Apr 13	.. --
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	..	....	....	....	107 Au 13, 98	111 --
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	..	....	....	....	100 Mar., 96	.. --
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	..	....	....	....	123½ De 20, 98	.. --
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—						
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	..	....	....	....	121 Ap 28, 98	.. --
Lake Shore Div. 7s, 1899	102⅝	Feb 8	102¼	Jan 28	102¾ Feb 17	.. --
Do., con. 1st 7s, 1900	107¼	May 4	103½	Jan 21	107 May 17	.. --
Do., do., registered	106¾	Feb 24	105½	Jan 3	106¾ Feb 20	.. --
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	117¼	Mar 20	116¼	Jan 4	117 May 1	117½ --
Do., do., registered	116¾	Jan 5	114¼	Jun 3	114¾ June 3	.. --
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	112¾	May 5	108	Jan 3	110¾ June 2	110¼ --
Do., do., registered	111	Apr 27	103	Jan 5	111 Apr 27	.. --
Do., 1st gtd., L. S. & M. 7s, 1901	..	....	....	....	106¾ Dec 1, 97	.. --
Mahoning Coal RR. 1st 5s, 1934	..	....	....	....	121 Oct 24, 98	128 --
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	112½	Apr 27	109	May 1	110 May 27	110 110½
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	103	May 6	103	May 6	103 May 3	.. --
Do., 6s, 1909	..	....	....	....	122 Fe 25, 98	120 --
Do., 5s, 1931	..	....	....	....	121¾ Jne 21, 98	127 --
Do., do., registered	..	....	....	....	120 Ja 20, 98	.. --
Do., 4s, 1940	..	....	....	....	106 Fe 25, 98	.. --
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	108	Jan 28	105¾	Apr 3	107¼ June 3	.. --
Do., do., registered	106½	Apr 19	105½	Apr 19	105¾ Apr 19	.. --
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	....	....	....	104½ Oct 7, 97	.. --
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	191	Apr 21	173	Jan 6	185 June 1	185 --
Do., do., small certs., $100	184	Apr 20	172	Jan 19	184 Apr 20	.. --
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	....	....	126½ Au 20, 98	.. --
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	....	....	125½ Feb 6, 97	.. --
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	121	May 31	120	Jan 31	121 May 31	.. --
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	115	May 11	114	Jan 18	115 May 11	.. --
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	108¾	May 25	106	Jan 4	108¾ May 27	.. --
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	106½	Jun 1	103	Apr 12	106¼ June 2	106 106½
Do., do., registered	..	....	....	....	101½ No 30, 98	.. --
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 11	114½	Jan 3	119¾ Apr 12	112½ --
Do., do., registered	..	....	....	....	117 Oct 23, 98	112½ --
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	131¾	May 15	131¼	May 15	131¼ May 15	132 --
Do., do., registered certificates	..	....	....	....	130 Sep 29, 98	.. --
Nor. Pac. Ry prior lien 4s, 1997	106½	May 25	101⅝	Jan 5	106¾ June 3	106¼ 106½
Do., registered	104⅝	May 12	103	Mar 22	104⅝ May 12	.. --
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	70	Jan 21	65¼	May 9	67⅜ June 3	.. 68
Do., do., registered	65¼	May 16	63¼	May 18	63¼ May 16	.. --
Washington Central 1st g. 4s, 1948	96	May 5	90	Jan 27	95 May 11	.. --
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1033	119	Apr 21	112	Jan 6	119 Apr 21	.. --
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	107¾	May 22	107¼	May 22	107¼ May 22	.. --
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	130¾	Feb 27	130	Feb 7	130½ Feb 27	132 --
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	..	....	....	....	128 No 25, 98	.. --
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	....	....	117¾ Au 20, 98	123 --
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....	....	....	101 Fe 23, 97	107 --
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	101	Apr 22	96¼	Jan 16	100 June 1	.. --
Nor. & West Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	96	Mar 27	88¼	Jan 7	93¾ June 3	95 95½
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con. 6s, 1920	..	....	....	....	94 Apr., 96	.. --
Do., do., small	..	....	....	....	82 Feb., 87	.. --
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	..	....	....	....	102¾ Ja 26, 98	.. --
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	....	....	83 De 16, 97	.. --
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	....	....	94 Sep 8, 98	.. --
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	..	....	....	....	9 Sep 7, 98	.. --
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs	..	....	....	....	8¾ Sep 8, 98	.. --
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1001	95	Feb 7	85	May 24	75 May 25	.. --
Ore. R. & N. 1st sink. fund g. 6s, 1900	114	Apr 28	110	Feb 10	113 May 27	112 --
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	105	May 31	100¾	Jan 3	102¾ June 2	.. --
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922	132¾	Jun 3	128	Mar 1	132¾ June 3	132 133¼
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	..	....	....	....	121 Jne 15, 98	.. --
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	....	....	....	102 May 24, 97	.. --
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	113¾	May 31	108	Jan 7	113¾ June 1	113¼ --
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	90	Jun 2	85	Jan 7	90 June 2	86½ 90¼
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	74⅞	Apr 13	63¼	Jan 4	68¾ June 1	70 --
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	108	Mar 16	104½	Jun 2	105 June 3	.. --
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	....	....	103½ Dec., 90	105 --
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	118	May 22	114¾	Feb 13	118 May 22	.. --
Do., do., registered	115½	Mar 9	115¾	Mar 9	115¾ Mar 9	.. --
Do., do., gtd. 3½s, tr. reg. cts., 1937	..	....	....	....	102 No 11, 98	.. --
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. g. 4½s, 1940, Ser. A	116	Mar 24	114¾	Apr 13	114¾ Apr 13	116 --
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	116¾	Feb 16	114	Apr 11	116¾ May 12	116 --
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	....	....	113 No 23, 98	113 --
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	..	....	....	....	107 De 30, 98	107 --
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	107¾	Jan 6	105¾	Mar 15	105¾ Apr 12	.. --
Do., do., registered	..	....	....	....	106¾ Ap 28, 97	.. --
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	141	Mar 29	138¾	Jan 4	141 Mar 29	.. --
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140¾	May 7	140¾	May 7	140¾ May 7	.. --
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	..	....	....	....	123 Aug., 96	.. --
C. St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	....	....	110¾ Jul 8, 97	118 --
Cleve. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	166	Apr 19	166	Apr 19	168 Apr 19	164¾ --
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	..	....	....	....	113¾ Apr., 96	121 --
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	113¾	Jun 2	113¾	Jun 2	113¾ June 2	.. --
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	....	....	102 No 10, 97	.. --
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	....	....	108 Mr 15, 97	.. --
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	..	....	....	....	115½ Fe 24, 98	113¾ --
Peo. Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920	101	Feb 20	99	Jan 10	101 Mar. 30	.. --
Do., Rykins Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	....	....	100 De 23, 97	.. --
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs	97	Jan 28	95¾	Apr 1	95¾ May 7	.. --
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s, 1926	..	....	....	....	17 My 23, 98	.. --
Do., do., 1st Equitable trust paid	..	....	....	....	18 De 20, 97	.. --
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	126	Apr 28	126	Apr 28	126 Apr 28	121 --
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	100	May 9	100	May 9	100 June 8	100 --
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	....	....	137 No 17, 97	.. --
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st 6s, 1922	..	....	....	....	107¾ Oct. 24, 98	.. --
Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	....	....	121 No 23, 98	.. --
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, See. A. & B. 1928	..	....	....	....	114 Mar., 90	.. --
Pitts., McK. & Youghi. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	....	....	117 Mar., 90	.. --
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	..	....	....	....	107 Jan., 97	.. --
Pitts., Shen. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	113	Jan 2	113	Jan 2	115 Jan 2	.. --
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	....	....	98 Jan., 97	.. --
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	100	May 28	98	May 28	98 May 28	.. --

	Range for Year 1909. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
Rio Grande Western 1st g. 4s, 1939	100¾	May 18	91	Jan 4	100 June 2	99½ 100
Utah Central gtd. g. 4s, 1917	88¾	May 11	87½	Apr 29	88¾ June 2	87½ 88¾
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	104⅞	Jan 24	102½	Feb 3	104 May 2	.. --
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	73¾	Apr 10	72½	Feb 17	73½ May 28	74 76
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	84	Jan 27	81	Mar 27	81 June 3	.. --
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	114¾	Mar 2	112¾	May 9	113¾ May 9	113¾ 114¾
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	115¼	Mar 25	112½	May 5	114¼ May 23	113¾ 114¾
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	115	Mar 24	112½	May 5	113½ May 17	113¾ 114¾
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	....	....	113¾ July, 96	.. --
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	126¼	Jun 2	122	Jan 3	125¾ June 2	.. --
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	112	May 31	107	Jan 5	112 June 2	.. --
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	105½	Mar 27	100¼	May 23	100½ May 23	.. --
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	....	....	105 Oct 4, 97	.. --
St. L. & San Fran. RR. g. 4s, 1996	88½	Feb 21	82	Jan 4	88 June 1	.. --
St. L. & S. F., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	102	Mar 16	98	Jan 12	100¼ May 25	100 --
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	98	Apr 22	84¾	Jan 4	93⅝ June 3	93 93¼
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	57	Mar 23	47⅜	Jan 4	54 June 3	53¼ 54
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	108½	Mar 9	108	Mar 7	108½ Mar 9	106½ --
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	122½	Jan 19	120	Feb 8	120 Feb 8	120 --
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	115	Jan 20	113	Feb 8	113 May 25	112 115
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1968	102	May 18	100	May 2	101¼ May 31	99½ 100
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	124½	Feb 20	121	Apr 8	121½ May 22	121 123
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	125¼	Jan 24	122½	May 2	122½ May 11	122¾ --
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	140	Apr 7	138¾	May 8	140 Apr 7	144 146¾
Do., do., registered	137¾	Feb 23	137¾	Feb 23	137¾ Feb 23	.. --
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	119	Apr 27	112¾	Jan 5	119 May 31	118 120
Do., do., registered	..	....	....	....	106½ May 29, 97	.. --
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	108½	Apr 14	104½	Jan 25	108 May 4	106 --
Do., do., registered	104	Jan 24	104	Jan 24	104 Jan 24	.. --
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	....	....	122½ Jan 13, 98	.. --
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	134½	Mar 13	134¼	Mar 18	134¾ Mar 18	134 --
Do., do., registered	..	....	....	....	115 Ap 24, 97	.. --
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	115	Feb 15	113¼	Jan 24	115 Feb 15	117 --
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	113¾	Mar 2	110¼	Apr 17	110½ Apr 27	.. --
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	120	Apr 11	115	Apr 1	120 Apr 11	.. --
Do., do., registered	..	....	....	....	115 Ap 24, 98	.. --
S. Fe, Pres. & Phenix 1st g. 5s, 1947	106½	May 4	95	Mar 13	106½ May 12	105 107
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	....	....	100 Oct 20, 97	.. --
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	125½	Feb 15	125¼	Feb 15	125¾ Feb 15	127 --
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	112	Mar 17	112	Mar 17	112 Mar 17	.. --
Seaboard & Rosnoke 1st 5s, 1926	..	....	....	....	104¾ Feb 5, 97	.. --
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass. pd.	..	....	....	....	80 Ja 25, 98	.. --
Southern Pacific Co.—						
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	114	Apr 28	114	Apr 28	114 Apr 28	.. --
Do., 2d g. 6s, 1905	110¼	Apr 28	110	Feb 27	110 Feb 27	.. --
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	105	Apr 28	100½	Jan 6	103¼ June 3	.. --
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1903	..	....	....	....	102 Nov., 94	.. --
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	113	May 3	107	Feb 21	113 June 2	.. --
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	112	Mar 17	111	May 31	111 May 31	.. --
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	90	Feb 16	87½	Apr 27	89 June 3	88 --
Morgan's La. & Texas 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	....	....	114 No 17, 97	.. --
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	120	Jan 20	120	Jan 20	120 Jan 21	128 --
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	105	Mar 18	97	Jan 3	105 Mar 23	.. 106
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	86	Feb 28	77½	Jan 6	82 June 3	.. --
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	..	....	....	....	116 De 14, 98	.. --
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	....	....	106¾ No 17, 97	.. --
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	106¾	May 3	102	Jan 3	106¾ June 2	.. --
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	114¾	Apr 4	109¾	Jan 3	113¾ June 3	.. --
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	..	....	....	....	122 Apr 20	.. --
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	....	....	102¼ No 11, 98	.. --
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1905-37, stpd	109¼	Apr 21	106	Jan 4	106¾ June 3	106¼ 106¾
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	101	Apr 5	90	Jan 3	100 June 3	100 --
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	..	....	....	....	103 No 23, 98	.. --
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	111¼	May 23	103¾	Jan 3	110¾ June 3	110 111
Do., do., registered	..	....	....	....	98 Oct 31, 98	.. --
Memphis Div. 1st gtd. 4-4½-5s, 1996	107½	Jan 4	107½	Jan 4	107½ Jan 4	.. --
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	109	Apr 22	106	Mar 3	108½ May 6	.. --
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	....	....	112¼ Au 17, 97	.. --
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	117	Mar 18	117	Mar 18	117 Mar 18	.. --
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	105¾	May 25	104¼	Feb 1	105¾ May 25	.. --
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	117¼	Mar 28	114½	Jan 14	117¼ Apr 4	117 --
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	119¾	Apr 27	115	Jan 6	116¾ May 31	117 --
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	124½	Feb 2	124	Jan 28	124½ May 1	.. --
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	125	May 10	119	Jan 9	124½ May 19	124¼ --
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	125½	May 25	123	Jan 31	125¼ May 26	125½ 126
Do., equip. sink. fund g. 5s, 1909	100	Mar 17	100	Mar 17	100 Mar 17	100 --
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	110	Jan 2	106	Apr 19	100 June 3	100 --
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	115	Apr 21	110	Jan 5	114 May 25	114½ --
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	113¾	May 13	112¼	May 13	113¾ May 13	114½ --
Do., serial, Series E	109	Jan 2	106	Jan 12	106 Jan 12	.. --
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy gtd. 4s, 1924	94	Jan 31	90	Feb 23	90 Feb 23	.. --
West. No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	120¼

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, June 4, total transactions included 3,144,115 shares of stock, $6,305,000 bonds, with $131,200 Government and $3,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, are:

STOCKS.	June 4 '98.	June 5 '97.	Increase.
N. Y. & Mix.	3,070,284	2,134,149	936,135
Banks	39	126	78
Mining	800	542	258
BONDS.			
	June 4 '98.	June 5 '97.	Increase.
U. S. & N.	$145,000	$4,320,000	*$4,275,000
State	10,000	23,000	13,000
Government	77,000	121,500	44,500

*Decrease.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

Following is a list of the stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel Hoop	1⅜	Del., L. & W. & A. pf.	1½
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	2	Federal Steel	1½
Am. Malting	1½	Nat. Steel pf.	3
Am. Malting pf.	3	Pennsylvania	1½
Am. Steel & Wire	1½	Pitts., C. & St. L.	1
Am. Steel & W. pf.	1	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	3
Am. Tin Plate	1½	Reading 1st pf.	3
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1½	St. J. & G. Is. 1st pf.	2½
Canadian Pacific	1¼	St. P. & Omaha	1½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	⅞	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2½
Col. & South. 2d pf.	1	U. S. Rubber	3
Consol. Ice	1	Union Bag & P. pf.	3½
Consol. Gas Co	3		

Stocks Declined.

Am. C. & Found. pf.	7	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	5
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2½
Anaconda Copper	2¾	Mobile & Ohio	4
Balt. & Ohio, new	3	Nat. Lead pf.	3
B. & O. pf., new	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Brook. Rap. Tran.	1½	Nor. Pacific	1½
Brunswick City	1⅞	Nor. Pac. pf.	1½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	1	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	4
Col. & South. 1st pf.	2	Pressed Steel Car	1
C. & H. Coal & Iron	2	Pullman Car	1½
Cont. Tobacco	2¾	St. L. Southw. pf.	1
Cont. Tob. pf.	1½	Stand. Distilling	2¼
Del., L. & West.	3	Stand. Dist. pf.	3
Des M. & Ft. D.	1	So. Pacific	1¼
Gt. Northern pf.	3½	Southern Ry. pf.	2
Int. Paper	2½	Third Av.	14¾
Iowa Central pf.	2¾	Union Pac.	2
Laclede Gas	1	Union Pac. pf.	1½
Met. St. Ry	6¼	Union Bag & Paper	2
Minn. & St. L.	1½	Western Union	4
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½		

Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., Bur. & N. 5s	1	N. Y., Ont. & W. ref. 4s	1
Den. & R. G. con. 4½s	1	Rio Gr. West. 1st	1½
Int. & G. Nor. 3d	1	Ulster & Del. con. 5s	1½
Kan. City & Pac. 1st	1	Wabash 1st	1½
N. Y. Cent. L. S. 2½s, reg.	1	Wacel. & L. E. 1st	1½

Bonds Declined.

Brook. Un. Gas 5s	1	Gal., H. & H. 5s	1½
Bur., C. R. & N. col. tr. 5s	2	Lehigh Val. of N. Y. 1st	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	1	Louis., Ev. & St. L. con. 5s	1
Chi., R. & Q. conv. 5s	11½	Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	1
Chi. & E. Ill. con. 5s	1	Mo. Pac. 1st col. 5s	2½
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 5s	2¾	Ore. Sh. Line inc. B	1½
Col. Mid. 2-4s	1	San A. & A. P. 4s	1½
E. T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	1½	St. L. S'w'n 2d	1½
		Wabash 2d	1½
		Wabash deb. B	1

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. The figures are published by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
June 1, 1899	£30,140,856	.....
June 2, 1898	37,023,318	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
June 1, 1899	73,985,300	£49,214,861
June 2, 1898	74,678,468	49,145,109
BANK OF GERMANY.		
June 1, 1899	30,238,000	15,575,000
June 2, 1898	29,485,000	14,074,000
BANK OF RUSSIA.		
June 1, 1899	96,432,000	5,157,000
June 2, 1898	111,324,000	4,475,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
June 1, 1899	36,015,000	12,020,000
June 2, 1898	34,930,000	12,582,000
SPAIN.		
June 1, 1899	11,830,000	12,023,000
June 2, 1898	9,334,000	4,334,000
ITALY.		
June 1, 1899	15,336,000	2,460,000
June 2, 1898	15,256,000	1,031,000
NETHERLANDS.		
June 1, 1899	3,835,000	6,803,000
June 2, 1898	2,860,000	6,947,000
BELGIUM.		
June 1, 1899	2,861,000	1,481,000
June 2, 1898	2,805,000	1,402,000
Total for week	£300,470,165	£106,233,361
Total previous week	300,227,366	105,781,170
Total corresponding week last year	317,195,786	95,471,109

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

	Exchanges.	Balances.
*June 3	$934,342,888	$53,274,997
May 27	1,238,015,611	(0,939,959
May 20	1,245,292,509	60,881,513
May 13	1,394,833,511	77,221,284
May 6	1,439,472,965	72,052,491
April 29	1,291,119,989	67,732,553
April 22	1,302,910,010	77,752,588
April 15	1,424,346,265	82,334,404
April 8	1,553,060,641	71,379,988
April 1	1,213,839,167	60,915,694
March 25	1,247,937,963	74,448,286
March 18	1,246,322,729	67,781,545
March 11	1,201,879,387	76,573,526
March 4	1,302,690,590	74,090,201
*Feb. 25	1,173,221,495	50,387,272
*Feb. 18	965,777,922	50,387,272
Feb. 11	1,133,485,998	54,898,284
Feb. 4	1,328,431,238	70,245,718
Jan. 28	1,404,429,885	57,281,634
Jan. 21	1,460,245,946	80,172,887
Jan. 14	1,251,904,980	72,624,846
Jan. 7	1,190,345,613	65,442,570
Dec. 24	1,022,436,939	48,476,273
Dec. 17	1,119,883,255	59,824,952
Dec. 10	954,918,136	54,514,811
Dec. 3	1,001,133,114	51,224,114
*Nov. 26	885,664,457	39,902,287
Nov. 19	1,095,708,461	49,312,197
*Nov. 12	847,488,507	46,118,724
Nov. 5	870,303,371	49,345,459
Oct. 29	791,118,985	46,983,441
Oct. 22	737,330,565	50,873,324
Oct. 15	819,890,109	58,855,370
Oct. 8	889,855,649	49,831,052
Oct. 1	774,094,931	41,009,288
Sept. 24	814,737,560	50,621,265
Sept. 17	851,162,333	48,895,891
*Sept. 10	670,077,648	38,606,001
Sept. 3	838,654,779	45,386,208
Aug. 27	762,047,004	40,032,832
Aug. 20	843,816,542	44,082,593
Aug. 6	741,158,272	36,354,998
July 30	644,528,236	39,372,785
July 23	630,290,419	46,140,432
July 16	720,883,050	47,190,838
*July 9	617,814,853	44,564,178
July 2	826,863,622	62,650,979
June 25	852,289,987	43,187,525
June 18	763,433,231	47,170,983
June 11	747,874,044	37,216,335
*June 4	710,758,431	41,451,405

*Five days.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. scrip	113	115
Atlantic Avenue pref. scrip	107	..
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	97	100
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	38	41
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry 1st 7s	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	120	130
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	115	119
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	120
Broadway Surface 2d	100	104
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	101	..
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	117	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	245	250
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	116	120
Brooklyn El. bonds	102	105
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	113	115
Buffalo Street Railway stock	100	102
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	116	..
Central Crosstown	250	270
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	190	..
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	111	115
Christopher & Tenth Street	170	175
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	105	107
Coney Island & Brook. stock	270	..
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	106	108
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	59	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	111	112
Columbus (Ohio) stock	70½	73
Columbus (Ohio) 5s	104	106
Columbus Crosstown 1st 5s	103	104
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	175	190
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	118	125
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	102	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	..
Eighth Avenue 6 per cent. scrip	108	..
42d St. & Grand St.	400	420
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	86	88
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	117	119
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	96	99
Kings County Elevated	2	5
Kings County incomes	5	8
Louisville St. Railway com.	42	44
Louisville St. Ry. pf.	111	113
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (Bklyn)	113	..
Nassau Electric 4s	96	97
New Orleans Tr. com., (new)	21½	22½
New Orleans Tr. pf., (new)	91	93
Ninth Avenue	170	180
North Jersey Street Railway	35½	37
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	95	96
North Shore Traction, com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103¼	104½
Rochester Railway	..	30
Rochester Railway con. 5s	105	107
Sixth Avenue stock	203	220
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s	115	120
South Ferry 1st 5s	110	113
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Twenty-third Street	390	405
Seventy-third Street deb. 5s	106	108
Union Railway	190	200
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	116
United Traction, Providence	91	92
United Trac., Prov., bonds	114½	115½
Worcester Traction common	22	24
Worcester Traction pf.	105	107

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry, new	50	52
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	96	97
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	39	44½
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry 5s	97¼	98
Union Ferry	38½	39½
Union Ferry bonds	101	102

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	225	..
Atlantic	200	..
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co	270	285
Brooklyn	390	410
Central	1975	2020
City	350	..
Colonial	415	435
Continental	300	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1425	1450
Fifth Avenue	350	..
Franklin	305	..
German-American	35	..
Guaranty	600	650
Hamilton	260	..
Kings County	330	..
Knickerbocker	300	..
Lawyers' Security	105	..
Lawyers' Title Insurance	145	155
Long Island Loan & Trust	250	260
Manhattan	220	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	285	..
Mercantile	375	..
Metropolitan	375	..
Nassau	175	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	475	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1450	..
People's	235	..
Produce Exchange	240	260
Real Estate Trust Co.	300	325
Standard	220	..
State	325	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	360	370
Union	1250	1450
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	450	485
United States	1575	1625
Washington	300	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	118	125
Commonwealth	100	106
Continental	512	..
Eagle	245	250
Empire City	90	100
Farragut	110	..
German-American	515	..
Germania	275	..
Greenwich	165	170
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	175	185
Home	220	..
Kings County	180	..
Nassau, Brooklyn	155	..
New York	100	110
Niagara	180	..
North River	140	..
Pacific	175	180
Peter Cooper	120	125
Phenix, Brooklyn	195	205
Rutgers	..	100
Stuyvesant	70	80
United States	117	123
Westchester	300	..
Williamsburg City	430	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	250	..
American Exchange	175	..
Astor National	400	..
Bowery	300	310
Broadway	340	350
Butchers & Drovers	77½	85
Central	180	190
Chase	400	..
Chatham	310	325
Chemical	4100	4300
Citizens'	145	..
City	1650	1700
Colonial	300	..
Columbia	140	..
Commerce	220	..
Continental	130	140
Corn Exchange	360	375
East River	125	..
Eleventh Ward	165	..
Fifth Avenue	3750	3100
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2750	..
Fourth National	177½	185
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Gallatin	315	..
Gansevoort	..	90
Garfield	1200	..
German-American	115	..
Germania	380	..
German Exchange	240	270
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	125	..
Hanover	725	..
Hide & Leather	118	..
Home	100	..
Importers & Traders'	535	550
Irving	160	170
Leather Manufacturers'	200	..
Liberty	200	..
Lincoln	750	..
Manhattan	240	..
Market & Fulton	230	240
Mechanics'	200	215
Mechanics & Traders'	..	101
Mercantile	185	..
Merchants'	170	180
Merchants' Exchange	120	..
Metropolis	375	..
Mount Morris	225	..
Mutual	135	145
Nassau	150	..
National Union	300	..
New Amsterdam	400	..
New York	250	255
New York County	1500	..
New York National Exchange	116	..
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
Ninth National	90	95
North America	190	..
Oriental	200	..
Pacific	170	..
Park	625	..
People's	200	..
Phenix	113	115
Plaza	400	..
Produce Exchange	120	..
Republic	185	..
Riverside	190	..
Seaboard	225	..
Second National	550	..
Seventh National	100	..
Shoe & Leather	100	107
State of New York	120	130
Twelfth Ward	130	..
Union Square	210	230
Western	260	..
West Side	300	..
Yorkville	200	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	98	101
Amalgamated Copper	94½	95
American Air Power	70	75
American Bank Note Co.	45	50
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	7
American Press Association	102	107
American Soda Fountain	5	10
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	50	56
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	14	18
American Typefounders'	49	51
American Graphophone	125	130
American Graphophone pf.	130	140
Anderson Tobacco	10	12
Barney & Smith Car	22	25
Barney & Smith pf.	85	90
Barney & Smith Car 6s	105	107
Beet Sugar	31	34
Beet Sugar pf.	78	80
Bliss, E. W.	132	140
Bliss, E. W. pf.	125	130
British Columbia Copper	10¼	10½
Carfer-Crume pf.	55	70
Celluloid Company	90	..
Central & South American Tel.	113	*114
Central Fireworks	13	15
Central Fireworks pf.	59	62
Chesebrough Mfg.	340	345
Ches. Potomac Tel. stock	61	67
Consolidated Car Heating	48	55
Consolidated Fireworks com.	5	..
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	60	70
Cramps' Ship and Eng. Bldg.	75	85
Eastman Kodak Co.	100	110
Electric Boat	18	24
Electric Boat pf.	..	40
Electric Vehicle	100	110
Electric Vehicle pf.	118	125
*Electro-Pneumatic, asst paid	2⅜	2½
Empire & Bay State Tel.	75	80
Erie & Western Trans.	75	80
Flemington Coal & Coke	25	28
General Carriage	44½	45½
General Chemical	50	..
General Chemical pf.	99	101
General Electric Automobile	..	23
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	114	120
Havana Commercial	32¼	34
Havana Commercial pf.	67¾	69
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	54	56
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	96	..
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	2	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	10	13
Hoboken Land & Imp.	110	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 6s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	100	115
International Power	..	82
International Pump	25	28
International Pump pf.	63	66
Iron Steamboat	6	7
Iron Steamboat 6s	50	70
J. B. Stetson com.	75	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	110	115
Journeay & Burnham com.	4	..
Journeay & Burnham pf.	25	..
Kentucky Distilleries com.	15¾	16¼
Kentucky Distilleries pf.	55	58
Lanston Monotype	90	95
Lorillard pf.	119½	121
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	35
Markeen Copper	7¾	8¾
Mergenthaler Linotype	200	210
Michigan Pen. Car bonds	106¾	107½
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	..	100
National Gramophone	65	70
National Salt	..	47
National Salt pf.	..	74
National Wall Paper com. stock	85	90
New England Electric Vehicle	10	12½
N. Y. Biscuit bonds, 6s	111	115
N. Y. Electric Vehicle	22½	25
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	177	180
Nicaragua Construction, new	..	10
Old Dominion Steamship	90	..
Otis Elevator	34	35
Otis Elevator pf.	88	90
Penn. Salt Mfg.	109	..
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	133	140
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	..	24½
Pratt & Whitney com.	4½	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Procter & Gamble	340	375
Procter & Gamble pf.	190	200
Republic Iron & Steel	17¼	18½
Republic Iron & Steel pf.	60¼	60½
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	35	40
Royal Baking Powder	97½	103½
Rubber Goods	25½	27
Rubber Goods pf.	80	81
Safety Car Heating & Light	145	155
Simmons Hardware com.	140	145
Simmons Hardware pf.	125	130
Singer Mfg. Co.	490	510
Standard Coupler	..	39
Standard Oil ex div.	404	406
Susquehanna Coal 6s	120	..
Swift & Co.	101¼	102
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	106	110
Tennessee Copper	19½	20
Texas & Pacific Coal	65	75
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	107	..
Trenton Potteries com.	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	..	60
Trow Directory, new	50	55
Union Steel & Chain	27¾	28¼
Union Steel & Chain pf.	68¾	70
Union Switch & Signal	83	88
Union Switch & Signal pf.	120	125
United Shoe Machinery com.	35	37
United Shoe Machinery pf.	25	27¼
Union Typewriter com	20	21½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	114	116
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115	117
United States Envelope 1st 6s	111	112½
United States Glass	33	35
United States Glass pf.	80	85
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅞	1
Wagner Palace Car	179	181
*Wahnita Copper	6¾	7¼
Westinghouse Air Brake	450	460
Worthington Pump pf.	112	113

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Gas Companies.

Baltimore Consolidated	67¾	68¾
Baltimore 1st 5s	111	113
Bay State	2¼	2½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with int.	86	89
Buffalo (N. Y.) stocks	11	12
Central Union Gas bonds	103	105
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	108	109
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 5s	103½	106
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	108	..
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	106	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. con 6s	118	126
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104¾	106½
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	45	50
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	96½	100
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	95	100
Consolidated Gas of Newark	58	60
Consol. Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	19	20
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	84	88
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	90	94
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	108	110
Detroit 1st g. 5s	95	100
Equitable 1st 6s	101	103
Equitable 1st con. 5s	116	118
Essex & Hudson Gas	42½	44
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	65	70
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	77½	82
Grand Rapids stock	103	105
Grand Rapids bonds	103	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	59	62
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	71	74
Indianapolis stock	122	128
Indianapolis 1st 6s	103	104½
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	65	70
Lafayette 1st 6s	81	84
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	50	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	71	73
Madison (Wis.) Gas	63	67
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	105	109
Mutual of New York	300	320
New Amsterdam	32¼	32¾
New Amsterdam pf.	56¾	57¼
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	99¼	100
New England Gas & Coke	29	30
New England G. & C. bonds	83½	84½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	53	56
N. Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109
Ohio & Indiana stock	50	55
Ohio & Indiana bonds	71	73
St. Joseph (Mo.)	45	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	85	90
Standard Gas, New York	110	120
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	125	137
Standard Gas, New York 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	19
Syracuse Gas 5s	79	83
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	97½	100
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	107	108
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlanta & Charlotte	125	..
Bald Eagle Valley	200	..
Boston & Providence	300	..
Cayuga & Susquehanna	200	210
Columbus & Xenia	208	..
Delaware & Bound Brook	175	185
Detroit, Hillside & S. W.	102	105
Erie & Pittsburg	150	..
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	138	142
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	120	..
Grand River Valley	113	..
Inter-Ocean Tel. Co.	120	..
Kansas City, St. L. & C. pf.	150	..
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	145	..
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	170	..
Naugatuck	252	265
New York & Harlem	380	..
N. Y., Lackawanna & Western	130	132
Northwest Tel. Co.	115	..
Norwich & Worcester pf.	208	..
Old Colony	..	209
Oswego & Syracuse	209	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	132	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough	140	..
Providence & Worcester	275	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	175	..
Utica, Chen. & Sus. Valley	149	..
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	275	..
Valley of New York	112	..
Warren	175	..

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended June 2, 1899	$9,067,441
Week ended June 3, 1898	7,558,261
From Jan. 1, 1899	230,073,276
From Jan. 1, 1898	194,159,272

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended May 30, 1899	$8,322,232
Week ended May 31, 1898	12,149,867
From Jan. 1, 1899	184,160,593
From Jan. 1, 1898	192,288,168

Imports of Gold.

Week ended June 2, 1899	$41,526
Week ended June 3, 1898	9,427
From Jan. 1, 1899	6,956,000
From Jan. 1, 1898	68,574,363

Exports of Gold.

Week ended June 2, 1899	$1,263,503
Week ended June 3, 1898	8,000
From Jan. 1, 1899	6,396,536
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,579,079

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended June 2, 1899	$1,221,977

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended June 3, 1898	$1,427
From Jan. 1, 1899	559,464
From Jan. 1, 1898	64,295,284

Imports of Silver.

Week ended June 2, 1899	$112,774
Week ended June 3, 1898	10,341
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,576,533
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,145,533

Exports of Silver.

Week ended June 2, 1899	$34,042
Week ended June 3, 1898	919,169
From Jan. 1, 1899	20,413,119
From Jan. 1, 1898	15,048,040

Net Imports of Silver.

Week ended June 2, 1899	$28,732

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended June 3, 1898	$808,828
From Jan. 1, 1899	18,837,003
From Jan. 1, 1898	16,902,511

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended June 2, 1899	$154,300
Week ended June 3, 1898	19,768
From Jan. 1, 1899	8,532,116
From Jan. 1, 1898	70,019,901

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended June 2, 1899	$2,117,545
Week ended June 3, 1898	927,169
From Jan. 1, 1899	27,579,655
From Jan. 1, 1898	22,627,128

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended June 2, 1899	$1,963,245
From Jan. 1, 1899	18,047,539
Week ended June 3, 1898	907,401

Total Net Imports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1898	47,392,773

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, June 4.—The market has made unexpectedly favorable progress since the Whitsuntide holidays. Calcutta and the other Indian markets have been buying freely at the best prices known for the last two years. Dhooties, mulls, and jaconets are now ordered up to February and March delivery, shirtings up to January, and wide madras cloth to the end of the year. The Straits market has been buying fairly, and other markets are now fairly liberal buyers at better prices. Prints and finished goods are well sold, though dandy goods and sheetings do not follow the improvement readily. Yarns had an active week. China and Japan being moderate takers.

American spinnings are from 1-16d to 1/8d dearer, Egyptian spinnings, for the most part, 3-16d dearer. The German spinners continue to complain of bad prices, and the Austrian spinners are working only five days a week. Rouen, which was active and dearer before the holidays, now reports more quiet conditions.

Imports Specie at Port of New York May 27 to June 3 Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
K. Wilhelm II	Genoa	$40
Caracas	Curacao	160
Caracas	La Guayra	287
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Silvia	St. John	257
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Pr. Fred. Hendrik	Port au Prince	24,494
New York	Monte Cristi	65
Silvia	St. John	320
New York	Macoris	200
Advance	Colon	726
Alps	Jeremie	2,000
Alps	Jacmel	900
American Silver Coin—		
Silvia	St. John	150
Silver Bullion—		
Orinoko	Vera Cruz	6,000
Saratoga	Santiago	154
Monongahela	London	5,613
Troja	Tampico	40,000
Gold Bullion—		
Havana	Havana	225
Andalucia	Puerto Cortes	125
Saratoga	Santiago	200
Monongahela	London	20,705
Advance	Colon	7,000
New York	Puerto Plata	250
Troja	Tampico	20,000
Silver Ore—		
Seguranca	Vera Cruz	3,000
Seneca	Vera Cruz	4,000
Finance	Panama	50
Total		$130,300

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from May 29 to June 3 Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Destination.	Amount.
May 29	Trave	London	$1,000
May 30	New York	London	315,000
May 31	First Binnevei	London	500,000
May 31	Lydia	Progreso, G. C. (U. S.)	1,100
June 1	New York	Nassau, N. P.	250
June 1	New York	Nassau, N. P. Dominos	250
June 1	New York	Kingston, G. C. (U. S.)	2,614
June 2	Manitou	London	1,000,000
June 2	Kensington	London	500,000
June 2	C. F. Tietgen	Hamburg	10,000
June 2	Rhein	Bremen	10,000
June 3	Maasdam	Rotterdam	100
Total			$2,190,964

Two Lots Not Used Week's Statement.

May 30	Chemnitz	Aux Cayes	$4,000
May 30	Alps	Progreso, G. C. (U. S.)	2,000
May 31	Alps	Port au Prince	5,000
May 31	Alps	Jacmel	2,000

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1899 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing June 3. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1899. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
195	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	3,500,000	Jan., 1899 3½	*206½ - May 11	*206½ May 11	*206½ May 11, 1899
..	..	American Bank Note	.....	.....	.....	.....	*43 Mar. 5, 1898
..	..	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1899 5	*140 Feb. 17	*130 Feb. 3	*140 Feb. 17, 1899
35	40	American District Tel	3,845,000	May 15, 1899 1	52½ Mar. 3	33 Jan. 3	40 May 22, 1899
100	102½	American Tel. & Cable	14,000,000	June 1, 1899 1¼	105 Apr. 18	99½ Mar. 2	*102 May 27, 1899
140	145	American Tobacco pf	14,000,000	May 1, 1899 2	150 Mar. 6	132 Jan. 4	141 May 27, 1899
16	18	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	..	17½ Jan. 14	14 Apr. 29	16¾ May 23, 1899
40	42	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000	..	43½ May 23	36 May 8	41 May 27, 1899
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1899 3	.....	.....	*121 Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Baltimore & Ohio** all in, paid.	25,000,000	..	75⅝ Apr. 12	66½ Jan. 5	67 May 23, 1899
8¼	9½	B. & O. Southwest pf., cfs	19,767,300	..	9½ April 12	8½ Mar. 28	*8¾ May 1, 1899
100	..	Beech Creek	5,500,000	April, 1899 1	.....	.....	100 Oct. 31, 1898
106½	..	Boston Air Line pf	1,426,000	Jan., 1899 2	.....	.....	106¾ Oct. 19, 1898
130	140	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, 1899 3	160 Mar. 17	138 May 26	138 May 26, 1899
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000	....	21 Feb. 15	21 Feb. 15	21 Feb. 15, 1899
32½	36	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	5,000,000	 3	35 Jan. 3	30½ Mar. 25	30¼ Mar. 24, 1898
71½	75	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1899 1	78 Jan. 14	69 May 9	70 May 26, 1899
105	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Feb. 1, 1899 4	110 Jan. 31	100 Jan. 17	*110 May 22, 1899
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898 75c	*92 May 26	85 Oct. 29	*92 May 26, 1899
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	....	.....	.....	20¾ Oct. 13, 1898
160	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	Mar. 1, 1899 1¾	175½ Mar. 25	168 Jan. 11	171 April 5, 1899
185	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	Mar. 1, 1899 1½	*199 Feb. 10	*192 Jan. 30	*195½ Feb. 15, 1899
73	74	Chi. & East. Illinois	6,197,800	Jan. 2, 1899 1½	73½ May 1	59¾ Jan. 4	*75½ May 26, 1899
89	91	Chi. Great Western deb	15,643,000	Jan., 1899 2	93¾ Feb. 15	83¾ Jan. 3	93 May 8, 1899
192	195	Chicago & Northwestern pf	22,396,600	Apr. 6, 1899 1¾	194¼ Mar. 21	188 Jan. 19	190¾ May 27, 1899
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan. 3, 1899 4	.....	.....	102½ May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	April 1, 1899 1½	.....	.....	120 June 4, 1898
..	11	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling	3,000,000	....	10¾ Jan. 25	10¾ Mar. 28	11 May 2, 1899
37	42¼	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct., 1896 1½	45 Apr. 26	33 May 15	42¼ May 26, 1899
184	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	June 1, 1899 1¾	†188⅞ April 14	184¾ Mar. 6	†188⅞ Apr. 14, 1899
3	6	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf	500,000	....	8¾ Apr. 21	2 Apr. 14	*6 May 10, 1899
105	108	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1897 4	115 May 11	88 Jan. 6	*103¼ May 26, 1899
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	....	8¾ Jan. 5	7 Feb. 6	7½ Apr. 24, 1899
..	..	Colorado Midland pf	4,779,800	....	22½ Jan. 9	16 May 5	16 May 5, 1899
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf	336,700	....	27 April 18	*10 Feb. 25	27 Apr. 18, 1899
179	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	April 1, 1899 1¾	189 Jan. 26	182 Jan. 26	189 Jan. 26, 1899
52	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb., 1899 2	56 Mar. 23	52 Mar. 7	52½ May 1, 1899
90	..	**Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf**	763,000	Aug., 1898 6	90 Mar. 29	90 Jan. 3	90 Mar. 29, 1899
..	..	Detroit City Gas	4,313,000	....	85 May 12	63 Jan. 4	85 May 12, 1899
4¼	5	Dul., South Short & Atlantic	12,000,000	....	5¾ Apr. 20	3 Apr. 14	*5¼ May 24, 1899
330	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	April, 1899 3¾	.....	.....	*362¼ Oct. 3, 1898
17½	19	Erie 2d pf	16,000,000	....	22½ Jan. 30	16¼ May 8	17½ May 19, 1899
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	5,000,000	May 15, 1899 1	*22⅝ Jan. 14	*22⅝ Jan. 14	*22⅝ Jan. 14, 1899
76	79½	Evans. & Terre Haute pf	1,284,000	Apr. 15, 1899 2	80 Mar. 1	70 Jan. 7	77½ May 8, 1899
30	32½	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	3,298,200	....	32¼ May 15	17 Jan. 4	31 May 22, 1899
..	..	Flint & Pere Marquette pf	6,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899 1	65 May 19	43½ Jan. 5	65 May 19, 1899
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel**	5,000,000	April, 1899 1½	.....	.....	*108½ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899 1½	*30 Mar. 23	*30 Mar. 23	*30 Mar. 23, 1899
100	..	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf	2,600,300	May 1, 1899 1½	*99½ Jan. 31	*99½ Jan. 31	*99½ Jan. 31, 1899
100	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,600	May 1, 1899 1¼	*100 Feb. 28	*100 Feb. 28	*100 Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	Harlem	8,638,650	April 1, 1899 2	*390 Mar. 14	*380 Jan. 25	*390 Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	....	12¾ May 2	5¾ Jan. 3	*365 May 26, 1899
22	24½	Hocking Valley	6,000,000	....	29 Apr. 27	23⅞ May 15	*24¾ May 23, 1899
100	..	**Illinois Central** leased line	10,000,000	Jan., 1899 2	*100 Jan. 4	*100 Jan. 4	*100 Jan. 4, 1899
3	4	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	2,600,000	....	5½ Feb. 1	3 May 9	*3 May 23, 1899
15	16	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,900	Apr. 15, 1899 ½	17⅞ Jan. 20	16 May 2	*15 May 26, 1899
35	50	Keokuk & Western	4,500,000	Jan. 1, 1899 1	*32 Jan. 25	*30½ Jan. 19	*32 Jan. 25, 1899
99½	101	**Laclede Gas Light**, St. L., pf	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1898 2½	102¼ May 18	95 Mar. 9	*100 May 24, 1899
203½	..	Lake Shore	49,455,509	Jan. 28, 1899 3½	208 Jan. 24	196½ Jan. 5	*204 May 18, 1899
20	25	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	....	30 Apr. 25	5 Feb. 25	22 May 19, 1899
58	75	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	Jan. 2, 1899 2½	60 Apr. 25	53 Apr. 24	60 Apr. 29, 1898
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Mar. 31, 1899 5	.....	.....	*152 May 31, 1898
102	..	Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	2,500,000	Jan. 14, 1899 2½	101 Apr. 28	97¼ Jan. 9	*100¾ May 24, 1899
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	.....	.....	*72½ Nov. 21, 1898
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	....	5¾ Jan. 14	4 Apr. 27	*3¾ May 10, 1899
6	7½	National Starch Mfg	5,000,000	....	8½ May 2	4½ Mar. 17	*5½ May 9, 1899
45	60	National Starch 1st pf	3,000,000	May 1, 1898 4	50 Mar. 18	43 April 20	43 Apr. 20, 1899
15	23	Nat. Starch Mfg. 2d pf	2,500,000	Jan., 1896 6	23 Feb. 9	13 Mar. 17	*15 Apr. 4, 1899
37	39	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 3, 1899 2	42 Jan. 25	37¼ Apr. 24	*37 May 11, 1899
13	14	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	14,000,000	....	19¾ Jan. 23	12¾ May 9	*12¾ May 26, 1899
65	76	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	1896 2	79 Jan. 23	67 Mar. 7	*65 May 26, 1899
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & Western	10,000,000	Apr. 1, 1899 1¼	*132½ May 22	129½ Jan. 27	*132½ May 22, 1899
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	2,500,000	Jan. 10, 1899 4	.....	.....	*260 Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Apr. 15, 1899 1½	.....	.....	*124 Jan. 28, 1897
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	....	*5 May 26	*5 May 26	*5 May 26, 1899
83½	88	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf	1,515,500	Apr. 17, 1899 2¾	90 Feb. 20	84½ Apr. 12	*87 May 19, 1899
57	62	Pacific Coast 2d pf	2,914,400	Apr. 17, 1899 2	67⅞ Feb. 21	62¾ Mar. 22	*63 May 22, 1899
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896 3	.....	.....	*95 Sep. 22, 1897
325	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	May 1, 1899 4	*362 Feb. 16	*362 Feb. 16	*362 Feb. 16, 1899
4	5	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	....	7 Jan. 10	4 May 27	4 May 27, 1899
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Apr. 1, 1899 1¾	*117 May 15	120 Jan. 10	*117 May 15, 1899
184	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago	19,714,200	Apr. 1, 1899 1¾	*184 May 15	180 Jan. 10	*184 May 15, 1899
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough	4,000,000	Jan., 1899 3	*137 Mar. 3	*137 Mar. 3	*137 Mar. 3, 1899
6½	8½	Pittsburg & Western pf	5,000,000	....	13 May 1	7 May 13	8 May 24, 1899
9	10	**Quicksilver pf**	4,291,300	May 3, 1899 ½	14 Apr. 13	9 Jan. 24	11 Apr. 26, 1899
194	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan. 4, 1899 4	*194 May 11	*187 Feb. 14	*194 May 11, 1899
38	40	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sep. 30, 1898 2	43½ Feb. 3	25½ Jan. 4	*39 May 3, 1899
61	62	**Silver Bullion certs**	.....	.....	65 Apr. 28	60 Apr. 21	61¼ May 22, 1899
299	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 1, 1899 5½	*300 Mar. 3	*300 Mar. 3	*300 Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Mar. 31, 1899 1½	.....	.....	*147 Jan. 23, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	2,721,100	Jan. 1, 1899 3	.....	.....	*144½ Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	559,525	Jan., 1899 2½	.....	.....	100 Feb. 17, 1898
179	180	St. Paul & Omaha pf	12,646,800	Feb. 20, 1899 3½	176 Mar. 21	170 Jan. 16	*175 May 10, 1899
..	..	**Texas. Coal & Iron pf**	1,000,000	July 15, 1898 1	145 Mar. 23	111 Jan. 4	145 May 12, 1899
..	..	Texas Central	2,998,400	....	.....	.....	10 July 12, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 10, 1899 4	.....	.....	*25¾ Feb. 5, 1897
29	..	Toledo & Ohio Central	4,599,980	Nov. 15, 1898 1	35 Jan. 25	29 Jan. 21	30 Apr. 4, 1899
40	..	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	3,700,000	July 25, 1898 1½	49 Mar. 23	38 Jan. 21	42 Apr. 3, 1899
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	2,992,200	Apr. 1, 1899 1¾	141 Feb. 24	117½ Jan. 6	137 May 22, 1899
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,095,980	April 1, 1899 ½	.....	.....	64 July 12, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,346,400	Apr. 10, 1899 2½	.....	.....	*215½ Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,228,000	Dec., 1898 3½	.....	.....	193 Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	Jan., 1899 3½	.....	.....	*174 Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	12,149,000	May 15, 1899 1½	.....	.....	34½ Dec. 27, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	15,000,000	Nov. 29, 1897 2	.....	.....	8 Apr. 15, 1898
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.	9,812,500	....	.....	.....	*66 Sep. 23, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1899 3	55½ Jan. 23	50½ Mar. 3	*52 Mar. 15, 1899
..	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf	2,500,000	....	65 Jan. 30	55¾ Jan. 27	60 May 12, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Sale seller 30 days.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in the reserve of $1,225,125. The banks now hold $40,710,900 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the average show an increase in the loans of $678,800, a decrease in specie of $1,181,300, an increase in legal tenders of $47,300, an increase in deposits of $258,300, and a decrease of circulation of $295,900.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	June 3, '99.	May 27, '99.	June 4, '98.
Loans	$745,622,200	$744,943,400	$671,021,500
Specie	145,230,200	146,411,500	115,654,900
Legal tenders	39,060,600	39,013,300	54,355,600
Net deposits	680,051,600	679,793,300	709,613,600
Circulation	13,180,800	13,476,700	14,324,100

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	June 3, '99.	May 27, '99.	June 4, '98.
Reserve	$185,290,800	$186,524,925	$170,010,500
Legal reserve	144,760,150	145,265,625	129,302,125
Total, reserve held	$330,050,950	$331,790,550	$299,312,625
Surplus reserve	$40,710,900	$41,524,925	$29,708,375

The following shows the surplus reserve for the corresponding week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 14	$33,930,725	$32,294,575	$48,401,050
Jan. 21	32,368,075	31,982,775	52,172,125
Jan. 28	34,624,225	31,275,200	57,097,300
Feb. 4	35,222,875	30,633,450	59,145,750
Feb. 11	37,453,825	30,781,225	61,540,050
Feb. 18	39,511,225	32,457,050	63,233,525
Feb. 25	42,276,225	34,066,600	64,481,250
Mar. 4	40,254,950	33,950,225	61,290,975
Mar. 11	34,573,125	30,238,850	56,556,275
Mar. 18	28,308,000	25,771,525	48,563,550
Mar. 25	19,074,150	20,060,150	40,108,975
Apr. 1	18,807,725	18,861,425	42,893,750
April 8	15,464,925	16,633,450	41,096,975
April 15	15,018,525	16,720,300	42,086,975
April 22	19,471,125	17,446,975	42,908,900
April 29	24,176,225	19,597,225	43,511,975
May 6	25,524,975	22,504,775	43,017,625
May 13	23,251,975	23,213,475	44,035,975
May 20	21,227,350	23,597,225	44,450,200
May 27	41,981,425	30,715,200	46,946,950
June 3	40,710,900	29,708,375	48,563,550
June 10	42,935,125	28,745,200	48,230,125

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$42,710,900	$72,963,200
1898	29,708,375	48,563,550
1897	48,230,125	48,230,125
1896	41,820,925	69,670,700
1895	42,488,800	71,697,800
1894	41,422,875	69,037,175
1893	60,477,975	100,796,625

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—General dullness prevailed in the local market to-day, but trading was exceedingly full. There was a large amount of United Traction, Consolidated Gas, and Reading Company on sale, but the demand was sufficient to absorb the offerings without any material change in prices. Outside stocks were regarded as unfavorable. The market closed steady at these prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	19½	19¾	Marsden	14½	15
Chestnut	247	250	Penn. Mfg.	92½	95½
Ed. A. T. & M.	105	106	Phila. Trac.	93	93¼
Ed. Bat.	142	145	Union Trac.	41¾	42¼
Ed. S. Ba. pf.	145	148	U. Gas Imp.	19	20
Ed. Co. of A.	102	104	Welsh's Li.	81	84
Lehigh Val.	52½	53	W., N.Y. & P.	75	80

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Lamb to-day closed at 149, a gain of half a point. Steel opened at 47, and, after selling to 48, closed at 47⅝. Metropolitan Elevated preferred advanced from 53¾ to 55¾, closing there. Its bonds closed at 96½, a slight gain. The rest of the list stood nearly unchanged. Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	30
C. & Old. C. & D. Co.	77½
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	146
National Biscuit Co. common	48
National Biscuit Co. preferred	97½
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co.	30
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	84½
Ill. & Chi. Brew. Co.	30
Ill. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	84
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	30
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	85
North Chicago Street Railroad	205½
West Chicago Street Railroad	104½
South Side Elevated Railroad	85½
Lake Street Elevated	37½
Lake Street Elevated trust certs.	35½
Sugar's West Side Car Line	100

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WILLIAM A. NASH, } Vice Presidents.
HENRY H. COOK, }
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary & Treasurer.
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Andrew Mills,	R. A. C. Smith,
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Interest allowed upon Deposits.

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JUNE 1899

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable	Books Close.	Books Open.
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2	June 30	June 16	June 30
Boston & Lowell	4	July 1	June 3	June 12
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1½	July 1	.....	.....
Chestnut Hill (quarter)	1½	June 15	.....	.....
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy (quarter)	1½	June 15	May 5	June 6
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	2	July 1	June 14	June 19
Chi. & East. Ill. pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 1	June 14	June 19
Chicago & Northwestern	2½	July 6	June 8	June 19
Chi. & N'west. pf. (quarter)	1½	July 6	June 8	June 19
C., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 20	June 30	July 6
Delaware & Hudson, (quarter)	1½	June 15	May 31	June 16
East Mahanoy	2½	June 15	.....	.....
East Pennsylvania	1½	July 18	.....	.....
Lowell & Andover	4	June 6	.....	.....
Maine Central (quarter)	1½	July 1	.....	.....
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	June 5	May 10	May 22
Phil., German. & Morris. (quarter)	3	June 5	.....	.....
Phil., Wil. & Baltimore	3	July 1	.....	.....

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Chicago City (quarter)	3	June 30	June 16	June 20
Continental Passenger (Phila.)	$3	June 30	.....	.....

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Am. Car & Foundry pf.	1¾	July 1	June 10	July 3
American Express	3	July 1	June 3	July 3
American Linseed Oil pf.	1½	June 15	May 25	June 16
Am. Malting pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 15	July 3	July 17
American Thread pf.	2½	July 1	May 20	July 1
Boston-Prov. Zinc pf. (monthly)	½	June 5	.....	.....
Calumet & Hecla Mining (quarter)	$20	June 28	.....	.....
Central Fireworks pf.	4½	June 23	June 1	June 24
Columbus (Ohio) G., L. & Heat pf.	3	June 20	May 31	June 20
Consol. Gas, N. Y. (quarter)	1¼	June 15	June 1	June 16
Cramp (Wm.) & Sons (quarter)	1¼	June 15	June 5	June 16
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	June 12	June 3	June 13
Eden Musee Am. Co. (quarterly)	1½	June 15	June 15	June 16
General Electric	1½	July 15	June 30	July 17
International Paper (quarter)	1	July 1	June 10	July 1
Int. Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 10	July 1
Laclede Gas Light pf. (semi-annual)	2½	June 15	May 27	June 16
National Gram-O-Phone (monthly)	1	June 15	June 5	June 16
Nat. Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	June 15	May 25	June 16
Osceola Con. Mining	3	June 15	May 18	June 2
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf. (quarter)	1¾	June 15	June 15	June 16
Standard Oil	$3	June 15	.....	.....
Standard Oil (extra)	$9	June 15	.....	.....
Southern Cotton Oil	4	June 15	May 29	June 15
Streets West. Stable Car L. pf.	3½	July 1	June 15	July 1
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 1	June 15	July 3

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Barney & Smith Car Co.	May 25	June 16	June 15	Annual
Canada Southern	May 8	June 9	June 7	Annual
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	May 2	.....	June 7	Annual
Erie Tel. & Telephone	May 6	June 14	June 13	Annual
Mexican Telegraph	.....	.....	June 6	Annual
Michigan Telephone Co.	June 14	June 27	June 26	Annual
Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie	May 6	June 7	June 6	Annual
N. Y. & L. I Bridge Co.	.....	.....	June 5	Annual
New York Produce Ex. Bank	.....	.....	June 5	Annual
Pennsylvania Coal	June 5	June 15	June 14	Annual
United States Trust Company	.....	.....	June 6	Annual
Wilson Aluminum Co.	June 10	June 19	June 15	Annual

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 3d day of June, 1899:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$141,293,641.89		
Gold bullion	121,730,498.70		
		$263,024,140.59	
Outstanding gold certificates	$34,434,829.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,650,020.00		
		32,784,809.00	*$230,239,331.59
Standard silver dollars		$406,601,951.00	
Outstanding silver certificates	$405,328,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	3,892,794.00		
		401,435,710.00	
			5,166,241.00
Silver bullion		.....	943,861.88
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$9,106,542.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	84,868,738.00		
		$93,975,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	.....	93,975,280.00	
			5,230,688.00
United States notes		$35,298,022.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$21,550,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	170,000.00		
		21,380,000.00	
			13,918,022.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$1,005,994.00		
National bank notes	3,042,110.34		
Fractional silver coin	6,633,745.29		
Fractional currency	60 80		
Minor coin	305,251.01		
Deposits in National banks	81,877,459.24		
Bonds and interest paid	123,871.82		
		$93,318,493.06	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$9,146,378.07		
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,685,829.63		
Disbursing officers' balances	51,531,749.60		
Post Office Department account	4,827,963.57		
Miscellaneous items	2,632,485.96		
		74,824,406.53	
			18,524,086.53
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$268,791,543.00

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$643,897.48	$2,120,622.64	$190,181,526.97
Internal revenue	1,049,402.46	2,402,254.40	250,027,985.63
Miscellaneous	81,759.18	370,646.00	33,863,941.03
Total receipts	$1,775,059.12	$4,983,623.04	$474,073,453.03
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	250,000.00	830,000.00	112,981,558.90
War	600,000.00	825,000.00	221,850,606.60
Navy	190,000.00	235,000.00	60,547,139.80
Indians	80,000.00	80,000.00	12,279,176.24
Pensions	1,000,000.00	3,400,000.00	132,423,032.04
Interest	.....	.....	38,998,438.97
Total expenditures	$2,060,000.00	$5,370,000.00	$579,079,972.64
Excess of expenditures over receipts	284,940.88	386,376.96	105,006,519.61

NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	18,000.00	141,750.00	20,456,738.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	94,842.50	265,827.50	15,482,868.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$533,782,901.00	$98,738,150.00	$632,521,051.00
This fiscal year	16,961,394.00	6,163,532.00	23,124,926.00
This month	230,849.00	82,492.00	382,341.00
This day	122,867.00	22,858.00	145,525.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Fair; fresh southwesterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,415. NEW, YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 84½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 42½c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

FOREIGN.—The French Ministry decided on energetic action against the Dreyfus conspirators and the disturbers of public order in Paris. The action of the Government was sustained by the Chamber of Deputies after a violent debate. The Count and Countess Boni de Castellane denied that the latter took part in the riotous demonstration at the Auteuil race track on Sunday. Dreyfus was transferred from his prison to the custody of the military authorities preparatory to his return to France. The Arbitration Committee of the Peace Conference held a meeting yesterday and adopted the drafted scheme for mediation requiring the signatory powers to submit disputes to one or more friendly nations before resorting to hostilities. Exciting scenes resulted in Belfast yesterday when the Nationalists, headed by William O'Brien, grew riotous in a demonstration, and were charged by police several times, the rioters driving the patrolmen back with volleys of stones. The details of the recent clash of natives of the French Colony of Guadaloupe with immigrant laborers show that the situation in the French territory in the West Indies is critical. Discouraged as to the outlook of trade, the people of the British West Indies are talking with increasing favor of the scheme for annexation to the United States. Ambassador Choate was a conspicuous guest of the Royal Geographical Society at a banquet in London last evening.—Pages 1, 3, and 7.

Page 1.

Frank Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is dead.

Robert Goelet's will was filed for probate at Newport yesterday.

Rockland County officials yesterday ignored a Supreme Court order issued by Justice Fursman, in this city, and refused to surrender the Barrows, held for kidnapping Marion Clarke. The hearing of the Barrows took place at Garnerville in the open air. The Grand Jury of this county indicted the three kidnappers yesterday.

Page 2.

Gov. McMillin of Tennessee said yesterday that he thought Bryan would be renominated.

A false report was circulated in Wall Street yesterday that Russell Sage had been overcome by the heat.

A wheelman in Eighth Avenue last evening knocked down Catharine Lochler, whose skull was fractured.

The temperature yesterday rose to 89 degrees according to the Weather Bureau. Six prostrations from the heat were reported to the police.

The resignation of Frank J. Goodwin, as President of the Fequod Club, was accepted last evening, and N. Taylor Phillips was elected to succeed him.

Congressman James S. Sherman announced last night that he was still in the race for the Speakership, although it was apparent that Senator Platt is in favor of Henderson.

Page 3.

Baron and Baroness de Bara were convicted in Chicago yesterday of using the mails for fraudulent purposes.

Admiral Dewey will sail to-day from Hongkong on the Olympia.

The owners of the liner Paris have given her up to the underwriters.

Page 4.

The Board of Trustees of Columbia University met yesterday.

The annual assembly of the Masonic Grand Lodge of this State will open in Masonic Hall to-day. Charles W. Mead of Albany will probably be elected Deputy Grand Master.

Page 5.

Frank R. Sherwin yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy, with known liabilities of $164,414 and no assets.

The State Board of Health is investigating violations of the pure food laws with a view to prosecuting offenders.

The United States transport Meade, from Ponce, Puerto Rico, with the Nineteenth Infantry aboard, arrived here yesterday.

Jose Labrega, who, as an agent of Weyler, attacked women and children in Cuba, was lynched at San Antonio de los Banos.

The Mazet committee will resume its sessions to-day. Mr. Moss said yesterday a Tammany combination has been formed to hamper the work of the committee, but the investigation will go on to the end.

Page 8.

The Brooklyn baseball team defeated the Clevelands at Washington Park yesterday by a score of 14 to 2.

The second polo team of the Philadelphia Country Club beat the first yesterday on the Westchester grounds.

At the Gravesend track yesterday, Moslem won the Kensington Hurdle Handicap, Satin Slipper the Patchogue Stakes, and Sadducee the Burlington Route, Intrusive and Prestidigitator the other races.

Page 14.

The court of inquiry appointed to investigate the cause of the accident to the cruiser Brooklyn began its work yesterday.

An attempt to garrote Mrs. Juliette Osborn of 238 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, was made yesterday afternoon on Third Avenue.

Mrs. Mary Miller, the Brooklyn faith healer who treated twelve-year-old Dora Kranz, with the result that the child's left foot had to be amputated, was yesterday sentenced to five months' imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 14.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Markets.—Page 10.
Railroads—Page 4.

ROBERT GOELET'S WILL FILED.

Widow Receives the Nahma, New York and Newport Houses for Life, and $200,000 a Year.

NEWPORT, June 5.—The will of Robert Goelet was filed for probate here to-day. It covers twenty-one pages of closely written legal cap, and, after making provision for certain bequests for the widow's support during her lifetime, divides the balance of the estate between the son, Robert Walton Goelet, and the daughter, Beatrice. Harriett W. Goelet, the widow; Robert, the son, when he reaches the age of twenty-one, and George G. Dewitt of New York are appointed executors and trustees, with full power and without bonds.

To Mrs. Goelet is given the steam yacht Nahma and her fittings, all household furniture, carriages, horses, pictures, works of art, &c.; also a life interest in the house on Fifth Avenue, New York, and the Newport cottage, and the box in the Metropolitan Opera House, and an income of $200,000 a year. To his daughter Beatrice is given the Tuxedo house, and, after her mother's death, the Fifth Avenue house and the opera box. To his son Robert is given the Restigouche fishing house the trotting horses, the Hotel Imperial, the San Carlo, and the Winchester, on Broadway, and the Newport estate on his mother's death.

All the residue of the estate, including personal property, is left to trustees for the testator's son and daughter, under conditions named in the will. In case of the death of the daughter without heirs, her share is to go to the brother.

THE BAKER-HOWARD FEUD.

LOUDON, Ky., June 5.—Almost exhausted by an all-day march of twenty-five miles over an almost impassable road, the battalion of militia sent by Gov. Bradley to preserve peace among the Baker-Howard feud partisans arrived at Manchester late yesterday afternoon.

Col. Williams, who is in command, found the town empty of partisans, the Bakers being encamped on one side and the Howards on the other. The entrance of the military was not opposed by either faction. The two factions are apparently both anxious to be on the defensive, and will probably accept Col. Williams's counsel, that only the leaders, and these disarmed, shall enter the town.

The militia went into camp in the Court House yard, where at 9 o'clock this morning the trial of the Bakers for the murder of Sheriff White was to begin.

FRENCH MINISTRY ACTS VIGOROUSLY

Will Proceed Against Disturbers and Dreyfus Conspirators.

ESTERHAZY TO BE PROSECUTED

Gen. Pellieux Accused and Mercier's Case Referred to the Chamber.

Government Upheld by the Deputies After a Violent Debate—Measures to Preserve Order.

PARIS, June 5.—This has been a day of popular excitement and official activity in Paris. The decision announced on Saturday by the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus case and the attack made yesterday upon President Loubet at the Auteuil race course were considered at a Ministerial council and later formed the subjects of a violent debate in the Chamber of Deputies. The Chamber, by a decisive vote, sustained the position of the Government.

The Ministers met this morning, with President Loubet in the chair. They decided to remove the Advocate General, M. Lombart, and directed the Minister of Justice, M. Lebret, to begin proceedings against M. Tardif, President of the Assizes Court, before the Council of Magistracy. The action against these officials was due to the manner in which they conducted the case against MM. Déroulède and Marcel-Habert, who were acquitted last Wednesday of the charge of inciting soldiers to insubordination at the time of the election of President Loubet. The Ministers also decided to transfer Gen. Roget, who commanded the troops which M. Déroulède attempted to lead to the Elysée Palace at the time of the election of President Loubet, from Paris to Orleans.

The Minister of War, M. Krantz, later ordered proceedings to be taken against Esterhazy for obtaining and using documents connected with the so-called "secret dossier." The Minister also issued instructions that proceedings be taken against Gen. Pellieux, for the manner in which he conducted the Esterhazy case.

The Minister of Justice, M. Lebret, wrote to the President of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Deschanel, calling his attention to the reference in the decision of the Court of Cassation to Gen. Mercier's showing documents connected with the Dreyfus court-martial, in order that the Chamber might decide whether Mercier should be proceeded against for an unlawful act committed while he was Minister of War.

The Cabinet did not arrive at any decision respecting Gens. de Boisdeffre and Gonse, pending the result of the inquiry regarding du Paty de Clam. The Matin published to-day an interview with Esterhazy, in which the latter accuses du Paty de Clam of having for safety placed in his mother-in-law's house at Brussels extraordinary documents which protect them both, notably a long report by Gen. Gonse discussing the plan to be followed in order to screen Esterhazy. The Matin's correspondent at Brussels confirms the statement that du Paty de Clam left documents in the possession of the d'Ursel family. Du Paty de Clam's wife is a daughter of the Duchesse d'Ursel, Grand Mistress of the Queen's household and the Queen's goddaughter.

At the same time that the President and Cabinet were taking steps looking to the punishment of some of the chief actors in the conspiracy against Dreyfus, vigorous measures were being employed by the authorities to suppress demonstrations. Mounted detachments of Republican Guards were stationed about the Place de la Concorde, in the Rue de l'Elysée and in the Rue des Tuileries. There was no excitement in the Rue de Bruxelles, where Emile Zola lives, but policemen were stationed near his residence. M. Zola remained at home and refused to see anybody excepting his intimate friends.

The Prefect of Police, M. Blanc, ordered the closure of the Automobile Club de France, of which the Comte de Dion, who was one of the ringleaders at Auteuil yesterday, is President. A Police Commissary proceeded to the club's premises, on the Place de la Concorde, and cleared the members out, after which he affixed seals to the doors.

Of the 130 persons arrested in connection with the demonstration yesterday, 53 remained in custody to-day. Lieut. Guelard was arrested to-day, charged with uttering seditious cries and with assaulting M. Touny, Chief of the Municipal Police.

The Municipal Council this afternoon discussed the Auteuil affair, and M. Blanc, Prefect of Police, announced that fifty of those under arrest would be prosecuted for insulting the President. He animadverted severely upon the cowardice of Count Christiani, who now pretends that he struck the President by accident in his attempt to escape from the mêlée. The Council unanimously adopted a resolution expressing its abhorrence of the insulting demonstration and its respectful sympathy with and confidence in M. Loubet.

M. Lemercier, the examining magistrate, to-night began the interrogation of those under arrest for participating in yesterday's rioting. Ten, including M. de Panisse Passy, were provisionally released. About fifteen will be prosecuted on charge of rebellion, for which the maximum punishment is five years' imprisonment. The charge against Comte Christiani is of assaulting a magistrate while in the exercise of his functions, an offense punishable by imprisonment for from two to five years.

The papers this morning praised the calmness of President Loubet throughout the demonstration against him yesterday. They quote him as saying to the Stewards of the Auteuil races: "You are in no way responsible, and to prove that I have no anger with you, if there were races to-morrow I would attend them. I am invited to witness the Grand Prix on Sunday next, and you may be sure I will be present."

On his return to the Elysée, M. Loubet said to those who accompanied him: "All my family opposed my becoming President, and I had no desire to remain at the Elysée; but now that it is dangerous to be the Chief of State, my duty is clear; and I will let my enemies, if I have any, be convinced that I shall accomplish my mission to the end."

A great number of persons called to-day at the Elysée Palace and signed the visitors' book. Among the callers were Senators, Deputies, diplomats, army officers, and other high functionaries.

The scenes at Auteuil yesterday and in the Chamber of Deputies to-day have only had the effect of increasing the popularity of President Loubet and of strengthening the hands of the Government. The promptitude of the Premier, M. Dupuy, in carrying out his promise to take measures to insure justice as soon as the Court of Cassation had pronounced judgment is regarded as proving that he himself can show a clean bill and that, though he was Premier at the time, Gen. Mercier kept him ignorant of the measures adopted against Dreyfus.

Interviews with various high personages who witnessed the incident at Auteuil are published, all testifying to the savagery of the demonstration. It is asserted that, although the price of admission to the paddock was 20 francs, this was full of coachmen, footmen, and valets, evidently sent there to create a disturbance. Countess Tornielli, wife of the Italian Ambassador to France, was sitting on M. Loubet's left during the attack, and he asked her whether she intended to stay. She replied: "Certainly, Monsieur le President. Am I not in the place of honor?"

Capt. Baratier of the Marchand Mission attracted considerable attention to himself during the affair and was publicly kissed by Duchesse d'Uzes. Among those arrested whose names have not hitherto been cabled are Comte Fronessent, Vicomte Combe, and Comte Moustiers Merinville.

EXCITEMENT IN THE CHAMBER.

PARIS, June 5.—The Chamber of Deputies met at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The public galleries were crowded with fashionable people, including many ladies in pretty toilets, who used their fans vigorously on account of the heat. The galleries of the Senators and diplomats were also full.

There was a large and early attendance of Deputies, who animatedly discussed the incidents of yesterday. Premier Dupuy and the Minister of Justice, M. Lebret, sat on the Ministerial bench.

At the opening of the session M. Laloge, Independent Socialist, representing one of the St. Denis districts of the Seine, moved an interpellation on the subject of the incidents which occurred yesterday on the Auteuil race course. M. Laloge said the hour of action had struck. [Cheers from the Leftists and murmurs from the Rightists, and a babel of cries in which MM. Cassagnac and Lasies, Anti-Semites, participated.]

M. Laloge asked the Premier if he had been warned beforehand of yesterday's demonstration. He then eulogized President Loubet, who, he said, undertook the Presidency in a time of stress. [Loud applause.]

M. Rious de Largentaye, Conservative, representing the Second Division of Dinan, Cotes-du-Nord, shouted: "Loubet is not honest. He is a Panamaist!"

These statements called forth violent protests and shouts of "Order!" but M. de Largentaye persisted, in spite of the uproar and hooting, in declaring honest men were arrested yesterday. This was followed by shouts of "Down with Loubet!" and a scene of wild excitement ensued. The Leftists shouted at the top of their voices: "Censure with temporary exclusion!"

President Deschanel ordered M. de Largentaye to withdraw, but the latter refused and the session was suspended, the Deputies being requested to withdraw in order that M. de Largentaye be expelled.

The commanding officer on duty at the Palais Bourbon then entered the Chamber of Deputies with a squad of soldiers and requested M. de Largentaye to withdraw. The latter waited until many of his colleagues had left the house, and then rose and walked out, escorted by the soldiers. There was cheering and counter-cheering when M. de Largentaye appeared in the corridor. The sitting was then resumed.

M. Laloge asked what measures the Government intended to take in the future, and the Premier replied that after yesterday's incidents his first step was to address a respectful greeting to the nation's elect and to "the firm citizen who was and who remains the guaranty of republican communion." [Cheers.] Continuing, the Premier said that yesterday, at Auteuil, "the advance guard of the reactionary party protested against him and called for his resignation," and proceeded to enlarge upon "the coarseness of such a demonstration against an invited guest."

The Premier then said: "The representatives of elegance and good taste have given us an idea of what France may expect from their idleness and indolence. We knew secret meetings had taken place and that preparations were made for demonstrations. We took measures for the President's protection in driving to and from the race course, and nothing occurred on the way—"

Here a Royalist Deputy cried: "You hid him!"

M. Dupuy retorted: "No; but your friends hid behind the women!"

Protests from the Rightists followed, and M. Lasies, Anti-Semite, cried: "Loubet and Delcasse (the Minister of Foreign Affairs) hid behind policemen."

This statement was followed by an uproar lasting several minutes. When comparative quiet had been restored M. Dupuy said: "We stationed police at the paddock, with orders to intervene immediately in case of a demonstration, and they did so, though they met with much opposition and protests. I assume all responsibility."

"You have the evil eye," cried M. Lasies, a remark which caused laughter.

M. Dupuy continued: "All the police did their duty. An individual threw himself on the President of the Republic, who remained quite calm. The proceedings at Auteuil were all the more disgusting because they occurred in the presence of foreign representatives. The persons who have been arrested will be examined by a Magistrate, who will decide whether there was a conspiracy. We are satisfied the accused are members of clubs which the Government has decided to close. Yesterday's demonstrators pretended to represent France in the army, but the public was against them. We are supporters of the republic, and republicans who do not mix with those who have only borrowed the name in order to better destroy her. You have given us a countersign we intend to uphold. If you give us your confidence we shall know how to defend our institutions from those who attack them." [Applause.]

Here M. de Cassagnac, Conservative, interjected: "The country is sick of the republic. As to the affair which has divided the nation and the families, it will yet weigh heavily against you. The stories current in regard to the measures which you propose against the Generals—"

"A certain amount of courage," exclaimed the Premier, "is required to do what I propose."

"To drag before a high court," retorted M. Cavaignac, the former Minister of War, "your former colleague. You have cause to close the clubs, for the nation is awakening, and is only awaiting the right man." [Applause.]

After further debate, M. Méline and his supporters moved the order of the day.

Prior to the vote being taken, M. Denys Cochin, Conservative, asked that the letter of the Government demanding the prosecution of Gen. Mercier, cated to the House.

The Premier replied that it saddened him to take the steps deemed necessary, and explained that the trial of M. Déroulède was not conducted in a seemly manner, instancing the fact that M. Déroulède was permitted to pronounce a long diatribe against President Loubet in regard to the verdict of the Court of Cassation, which showed that some persons had incurred responsibilities which must be explained. First, there was the case of Du Paty de Clam, and secondly, the communication of the secret documents of the court-martial having been attributed to Gen. Mercier, the Government believed it to be its duty to ask the Chamber to say if the prosecution should be undertaken. Great excitement and applause from the Leftists followed.

The vote was then taken on the order of the day, which had been accepted by the Government, stigmatizing the occurrences at Auteuil and approving the declarations of the Government. It was carried without a division after the first part had been adopted by a vote of 513 to 32, and the second part by a vote of 328 to 173.

A heated discussion afterward occurred over the prosecution of Gen. Mercier, in the midst of which M. Lasies suggested the impeachment of the Premier and violently criticised those who were "persecuting" Gen. Mercier, which the Deputy declared was a manoeuvre made to influence the court-martial at Rennes. Finally the Chamber decided, by a vote of 299 to 238, to adjourn the appointment of the Commission of Inquiry into the conduct of Gen. Mercier until after the court-martial at Rennes.

The Leftists moved that the verdict of the Court of Cassation be placarded everywhere in France. M. Jourde, Socialist, arose and admitted that he had been mistaken about the Dreyfus affair and said he had reparation to make. He added that he was surprised M. Cavaignac had not preceded him to the Tribune, which caused the latter to say: "I have already made reparation by discovering and making known the error committed."

M. Brisson said: The Cabinet I presided over was unfortunate enough to cause to be placarded a speech containing misstatements. I ask the Chamber to vote the placarding of the verdict of the Court of Cassation."

The Premier did not oppose the placarding of the verdict, which was adopted by a vote of 317 to 212.

The House then adjourned.

DREYFUS LEAVES HIS PRISON.

PARIS, June 5.—A dispatch from Cayenne, capital of French Guiana, says that Dreyfus was transferred to-day (Monday) to the military authorities. He will stay on Ile Royale until Thursday, when he will embark upon the French second-class cruiser Sfax in the Roads of Ile Royale.

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, June 5.—The Admiral commanding the French squadron in these waters received yesterday an order to send the cruiser Sfax to take Dreyfus from Devil's Island, off the coast of French Guiana, and convey him to France. The Sfax, which is commanded by Capt. Coffiniences de Nordeck, left for Devil's Island at 10 o'clock last evening.

The authorities of Cayenne foresaw four days ago that the Sfax would leave Fort de France on her present mission, and at 2 o'clock this afternoon the dispatch boat Geeland, stationed in the waters of French Guiana, left Cayenne, the capital, for Devil's Island, having on board the Superintendent of the penitentiary, and the commander of the marine artillery. These officials are delegated by the French Government to notify Dreyfus officially of the revision of his trial. Dreyfus already has received from his wife a cable message announcing the decision of the Court of Cassation. Dreyfus will still be under charges after being notified of the court's action in his case, but he will be able to resume wearing the military uniform of his rank, in order so to appear before the new court-martial.

The Geeland took a Captain of the Cavenne gendarmerie, with a squad of gendarmes, to act as a guard for Dreyfus, who, from this day, ceases to be under the surveillance of the agents of the prison administration. Telegrams to him or from him, however, are in the meantime subject to the supervision of the prison authorities.

The Geeland will be back at Cayenne tomorrow.

DENIAL BY THE CASTELLANES.

The Countess, Formerly Miss Anna Gould, Not a Participant in the Riot on the Race Course.

PARIS, June 5.—Count Boni de Castellane has written a letter to the Echo de Paris denying the statements of the newspapers that the Countess (formerly Miss Anna Gould of New York) placed herself at the head of the Jeunnesse Royaliste at the Auteuil demonstration yesterday.

The Count declares that his wife does not belong to the club and that she did not leave her seat, from which she could not even see what was occurring.

Count and Countess Castellane assure the correspondent of The Associated Press that there is no truth in the statement that the Countess was mixed up in the rioting on the race course. The Countess was disagreeably surprised to see her name connected with the affair. The story originally appeared in La Presse of this city, which said it had received the information from a source usually reliable.

Major Marchand Visits His Parents.

PARIS, June 5.—Major Marchand proceeded to Thoissey, nine miles from Macon, last evening, in order to visit his parents.

MR. DEPEW GOING TO PARIS.

Wants to See French History Made—He Expresses His Views on American Politics.

LONDON, June 5.—Senator Chauncey M. Depew, with his son, Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., will leave for Paris to-morrow.

"It is impossible to say what will develop in France as the outcome of the present political conditions," the Senator remarked this evening, "and I propose to watch events there for a week or so myself. My son and I will go to the Lyceum Theatre to-night to see Sir Henry Irving in Sardou's 'Robespierre,' and then go over and see modern French history made.

"It looks to me as if the young exquisites who attacked M. Loubet yesterday may find themselves in a tight place. I imagine that an attack upon the Chief Magistrate might lead to a long imprisonment. The main element of doubt as to the punishment of these Royalists is what a French jury may do. A man rises and cries 'Vive la France' and 'Vive l'Armee,' and, it makes no difference what the evidence may be, he is acquitted."

Referring to politics, Senator Depew said: "I have every reason to think that Mr. McKinley and Mr. Hobart will be renominated without opposition and re-elected. If the Democrats met to-day they would nominate William Jennings Bryan as their Presidential candidate. On the other hand, a large faction of Democrats are anxious to rid themselves of the free silver burden, and they are taking up the anti-expansion and anti-trust cries. So it looks as if by the time the convention meets they will be ready for a big political trade. They will bargain to buy off free silver by giving up the demand for a big army and navy, and will go before the country on an anti-imperialism, anti-corporation, socialistic, and labor party basis. If this occurs there will be another tremendous fight, but the Republicans will win. Such a platform would mean the nomination of Mr. Gorman."

Mr. Depew predicted success for the American campaign in the Philippines, which, he said, would undoubtedly be removed from politics before the next Presidential Conventions. With regard to trusts, he remarked: "The tendency now is not to form trusts, but to avoid the legislation existing against them by simply making great corporations trusts. This will bring its own cure, however, in a tendency to over capitalize; so that the smaller firms can compete." Mr. Depew mentioned the Sugar and Whisky trusts as instances.

Mr. Depew got a new idea of the density of London's traffic and population to-day when he attempted to accept the invitation of the Lord Mayor of London, Sir John Boce Moore, to take luncheon with the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, at the Mansion House, the official residence of the Lord Mayor. He actually got to within a few blocks of his destination, but found the streets so packed that he was utterly unable to proceed either in his cab or on foot, and was compelled to return to his hotel.

SAMOAN FACTIONS DISARM.

Mataafa Surrenders 1,800 Guns—Admiral Kautz's Expected Return to the United States.

APIA, Samoan Islands, May 31—Via Auckland, N. Z.—Both native factions, the Malietoans and the Mataafans, are disarming. Mataafa has surrendered 1,800 guns.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Navy Department to-day made public the following cablegram from Admiral Kautz, in charge of the American Navy in Samoan waters, the cablegram having been forwarded to it from San Francisco, June 3:

"The department cable of the 13th inst. received. Will instruct the commander of the Badger to send the Brutus to Honolulu as soon as she can be spared. Expect to sail from here on the 21st with the remains of Lieut. Lansdale and Ensign Moneghan. Will probably reach San Francisco June 25."

SCHOOL HISTORIES CONDEMNED.

Textbooks Thrown Out at Richmond for Unfairness to the South.

RICHMOND, Va., June 5.—The History Committee of the Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans of Virginia met here to-night for the purpose of receiving reports from its members and others criticising school histories on the Virginia public school book list. The Rev. Dr. W. B. Tucker of Norfolk, Capt. Bishop of Hopesburg, and R. A. Brock of this city submitted papers severely criticising one of the leading histories in use on the ground of its unfairness to the South, although admitting its literary excellence. Other reports also raised objections to another history.

A resolution was adopted declaring against the use of these books in the public or private schools of Virginia. Dr. J. W. Southall, Superintendent of Public Instruction, said that the wishes of the camp would be respected.

ARIZONA ROBBERS CAUGHT.

PHOENIX, Arizona, June 5.—The robbers who held up the Globe and Florence stage last Tuesday have been captured by Sheriff Truman of Pina County, near Benson. One of them turned out to be a woman named Pearl Hart. She made a strong fight. Both were asleep with their guns beside them. When they were awakened the man seemed paralyzed with fright, but the woman, reaching for the guns, which had been removed, sprang to her feet and fought vigorously.

All the money, about $350, three revolvers, and a gold watch, which were taken from passengers on the stage, were recovered. The woman has been living at Globe. Her companion was a stranger.

DEATH OF FRANK THOMSON

President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Expires Suddenly.

RECORD OF EMINENT SERVICE

His Conspicuous Ability and Successful Management of the Affairs of a Great Corporation.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Frank Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, died at 7:30 o'clock this evening at his home, at Merion, a few miles out of the city.

Mr. Thomson had been ill about two weeks. He returned to his home on May 20 from a tour of inspection which he, with other officials of the company, had made over the main and leased lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad system. The trip had occupied about a week. Upon his return home he was suffering from acute indigestion, and at once took to his bed and placed himself in the hands of his physician.

Mr. Thomson had enjoyed extraordinarily good health, and his relatives and friends believed he would soon rally and recover from his indisposition. His death to-night was rather sudden, and was wholly unexpected.

Frank Thomson was a thoroughly informed railroad man qualified by careful training to direct each and every branch of the service. He possessed a genius for executive work, but his knowledge of the mechanical departments of railroading was so complete that it was often said of him that he could not only build a locomotive, but he could also operate it as an expert engineer. It was Col. Thomas A. Scott, President Lincoln's Assistant Secretary of War, and the noted President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who practically discovered and helped to develop the strong qualities in Frank Thomson.

Of sturdy Scotch ancestry, Frank Thomson was born in Chambersburg, Penn., on July 5, 1841. His father was a member of Congress, a Judge, and subsequently Professor of Law in Marshall College. Young Thomson did not inherit his father's taste for the law, but from his boyhood manifested an interest in railroading. After leaving the Chambersburg Academy, where he received a rudimentary education, he entered the Altoona shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad for instruction.

He spent four years in obtaining a practical and scientific knowledge of mechanical engineering, and when he left the shops he had learned all that the intelligent and skilled experts there were able to teach. He was able to build a locomotive through every stage, from the crude iron to the finished engine on the rails.

Col. Scott was then General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Road, and he quickly perceived the young engineer's uncommon ability. It was Col. Scott who induced Thomson to turn his attention toward the science of administration as well as the construction and operation of railways.

As Chief Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of War Frank Thomson did valuable service throughout the civil war. The scenes of his operations were in the South and the Upper Southwest. He constructed railroads and bridges, made repairs under the most adverse circumstances, and directed the transportation of troops and the forwarding of supplies to the front.

With the close of the war he was relieved from military duty, and in June, 1864, he was appointed Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, a position which he held about nine years. In March, 1873, he became Superintendent of Motive Power of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Altoona. One year later he was appointed General Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad system east of Pittsburg and Erie.

As General Manager Mr. Thomson instituted important reforms in the management and maintenance of the Pennsylvania Road. The standard track and solid roadbed owe their existence largely to his efforts, and he established the system of track inspection and the award of prizes for the best sections of track.

The adoption of a superior standard of equipment, the building of picturesque stations, and the ornamentation of their grounds, the use of the block-signal system, and other safety appliances, were all distinctive features of Frank Thomson's management. He was likewise instrumental in developing the high grade of discipline for which the Pennsylvania Railroad service is noted.

Mr. Thomson became Second Vice President of the Pennsylvania system on Oct. 1, 1882, and on Oct. 27, 1888, he was advanced to the First Vice Presidency. As Second Vice President his authority was increased to a considerable extent.

His duties comprised primarily general supervision of the transportation department, together with the management of the passenger and freight departments. The regulation with competing companies was also intrusted to his care, because of his tact and adroitness in smoothing the rough places. Mr. Thomson had the rare faculty of making friends, and no railroad man in America was more generally popular than he.

When the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia visited this country in 1871 his party was taken in charge by Frank Thomson, on behalf of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and an extensive and brilliant tour of the country was personally directed by Mr. Thomson without a mishap.

Subsequently the Russian Admiral who was in charge of the Grand Duke's suite sent a letter to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in which he expressed admiration for the arrangements made and executed by Mr. Thomson, and added that "Mr. Thomson was no less agreeable as a companion than invaluable as a manager." After the death of George B. Roberts, a little more than two years ago, Frank Thomson was advanced to the Presidency of the great Pennsylvania Railroad system. He had been in actual charge of the system throughout the long period of President Roberts's illness. Mr. Thomson was widely known as a man of affairs as well as a successful railroad man. He took an intelligent and helpful interest in projects of public and social importance. His business interests, however, were limited. With the exception of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, of which he was a Director, he had no official connection with any conspicuous business concern other than the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mr. Thomson was a lover of out-of-door sport, and an adept in the use of the rod and the gun. His skill as a rifleshot was made manifest on the plains when Buffalo Bill took the Grand Duke Alexis and his party out to hunt buffalos. During his career Mr. Thomson hunted a great variety of game, and one of the features of his beautiful country residence at Corkerhill, is a unique cabin profusely adorned by the spoils of the chase. Many Europeans as well as Americans have enjoyed quaint entertainment in this famous huntsman's cabin as the guests of Mr. Thomson. Socially the dead railroad President was one of the most agreeable and entertaining of men. His disposition was wholly free from irritability, and he possessed the engaging trait of never appearing to be in a hurry. He was fond of reading, and owned a fine library.

He was also a generous patron of art and music. For a dozen years he had been a widower, his wife, the daughter of Benjamin G. Clarke of New York, having died in June, 1887. One daughter and two sons survive him.

Mr. Thomson was a member of the Union Club in this city, the Philadelphia Club, and a few other clubs in different cities. He devoted very little time to his clubs, however. Mr. Thomson's sons, Frank G. and Clarke Thomson, are both Harvard College men.

SUCCESSION TO MR. THOMSON.

A. J. Cassatt, Clement A. Griscom, and Others Mentioned for President of the Pennsylvania System.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—President Thomson's death was so unexpected and his illness was of such brief duration that no one had thought of discussing the possible succession to him as the head of the Pennsylvania Railroad. When the news was heard to-night, however, the subject came up, and there was considerable speculation among railroad men and others as to who would assume the duties and responsibilities and become the guiding genius in the vast interests involved in the Pennsylvania system.

Some who gave the matter consideration instinctively thought of A. J. Cassatt, formerly First Vice President of the road. Mr. Cassatt voluntarily laid down the burdens of the Vice Presidency some years ago, but he is still a Director of the company, and his advice frequently has been sought by President Thomson and his assistants since he severed his connection with the executive management. Whether or not Mr. Cassatt would care to return to an active railroad career, with additional responsibilities of the Presidency, is not known, but many believe that he would meet admirably the requirements of the situation.

Charles E. Pugh, the Second Vice President of the company, has been identified with the management of the road for many years. During his long service as General Manager, before his elevation to the office he now holds, he was conspicuous for his ability and his intimate knowledge of all the details of railroad transportation. Mr. Pugh was also mentioned to-night as one upon whom all interests of the system could safely unite, and his selection for the succession to Mr. Thomson is not considered improbable. John P. Green, the First Vice President, is also an experienced and able railroad man, and his elevation to the Presidency would be directly in the line of promotion, but it is not known that he desires such advancement. S. M. Prevost, the Third Vice President, was also mentioned in connection with the position.

Among the members of the Board of Directors outside of the executive officers the man most talked of as a probable selection was Clement A. Griscom, the President of the International Navigation Company. While Mr. Griscom is not exactly a railroad man in the strictest sense of the word, yet he has a wide knowledge of every system of transportation, both by sea and land, and he is regarded by many citizens who are interested in the great corporation as one who is entirely capable of filling the office of President.

EXCITING SCENES IN BELFAST.

Nationalist Demonstration Led by William O'Brien, Whose Followers Attack Policemen.

BELFAST, June 5.—There were exciting scenes here this afternoon in consequence of the Nationalist demonstration, headed by William O'Brien, and accompanied by bands of music and the display of banners. The Protestants threatened trouble, with the result that large bodies of police and military were stationed in the streets. Several conflicts took place, and the infantry charged the crowd with fixed bayonets. Several persons were injured.

The rioting was resumed this evening after the return of the procession. The mobs fussiladed the police with stones, and the troops were obliged to charge several times. Ultimately the riot act was read, and a force of fifty policemen clubbed the crowd, but they were obliged to retire before a heavy shower of stones.

A public house was looted and much damage to property was done. The police have made many arrests. Two officers were badly injured by flying stones. Shankhill District, the centre of the rioting, was much disturbed until a late hour this evening.

CONGRESSMAN BLAND VERY ILL.

LEBANON, Mo., June 5.—Congressman Richard P. Bland's condition to-night is very serious, and grave fears are entertained for his recovery. While he has rallied somewhat from the apparent collapse of Sunday, there is great anxiety on the part of his immediate friends and the attending physicians. All the members of his family are at the Congressman's bedside, the absent ones having been summoned by telegraph.

The patient is suffering from nervous prostration, the result of an attack of grip shortly after his return from Washington, and he has been confined to his room for two months. His extreme physical weakness is at present the most alarming feature of the case, which at this time of life renders the issue extremely doubtful. His inability to sleep without the use of opiates is another element of danger.

SOLDIERS FIGHT AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 5.—Gen. Sir William Seymour, commander of the British troops here, has issued an order forbidding the men of the Halifax garrison to wear their hair more than three inches long in front, and directing them to keep it combed back under their caps, and to discontinue arranging it in "band" fashion, which has become a familiar aspect among the soldiers. The order also prohibits the wearing of time pieces or articles of jewelry in public and instructs the men, in moving along the public streets, not to march more than two abreast.

The Royal Artillery did not take the orders, which were issued several days ago, with as good grace as the other battalions. Saturday night two members of the corps were ordered back by the sentry at the citadel gate, as their hair was not properly arranged. They went back, but others came and tried to force an exit, whereupon the guard charged. A general disturbance followed and ten men were hurt. Five men are now in the hospital. Three are in the guardroom and eighteen are confined to barracks. The ringleaders will be court-martialed.

Feat of a Big Locomotive.

CINCINNATI, June 5.—A remarkable feat of a railroad locomotive in hauling a heavy load a long distance is nearing completion in the West. The locomotive was built for the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, and is said to be the most powerful machine of the kind in the world. It arrived here this afternoon, having pulled a train of seventy-seven loaded cars over the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad from Newport News, Va. It left tonight for Chicago, where, if the plans succeed, the trip of 1,000 miles will be completed. This is believed to be the longest run on record by any engine, with the biggest load ever pulled for the distance. The engine weighs nearly 100 tons, and was designed by Superintendent of Motive Power Garstang.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The high pressure area off the North Atlantic Coast Sunday has moved to the South Atlantic Coast. Nashville, Louisville, and Parkersburg report 96 degrees, Portland, Me., and Albany, 94; Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Charlotte, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Toledo report 92.

Rain has fallen in the Gulf States, the upper lake region, the Upper Missouri Valley, and North Pacific States.

The temperature has risen in the Middle and North Atlantic States, and Missouri Valley and Middle Rocky Mountain region; has fallen in the middle and northern plateau, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

A trough of low pressure extends from Arizona through the Middle Rocky Mountain regions to Man

Bangs, auctioneer, 93 Fifth Avenue; David L. Kirby, insurance, 111 Broadway; Walter E. Beer, tobacco, 65 Pine Street; James Naughton, undertaker, 37 Mott Street; Lucius M. Stanton, silks, 475 Broadway; Alfred Ray, dry goods, 24 Thomas Street; Morris Taska, Vice President, 22 Bible House; Adolph F. Sradlich, gums, 130 William Street; James E. Downes, shoes, 260 Bleecker Street; William E. Babcock, dry goods, 109 Worth Street; Newman Cowen, builder, 394 West Broadway; Edward Bement, broker, 24 Broad Street; Jonas M. Libbey, real estate, 45 Broadway; Alfred F. D'Cench, architect, 289 Fourth Avenue; William C. Lawrence, President, 342 West Fourteenth Street; Max Rutteman, clerk, 19 Whitehall Street; Adolph H. Fischer, pianos, 417 West Twenty-eighth Street; William C. Smith, builder, 36 Watts Street; George F. Hodgman, merchant, 459 Broadway; Albert B. Dix, banker, 45 Wall Street, and William A. Hulbert, bicycles, 33 West Twenty-third Street.

REFUSED TO GIVE THEM UP.

NYACK, N. Y., June 5.—Charles E. Le Barbier, Assistan District Attorney of New York, and Detectives Reidy, Armstrong, and Morris arrived in Nyack this evening with bench warrants for the prisoners James and Jennie Wilson, or Barrow, who were committed to the Rockland County Jail this afternoon after waiving examination at Garnerville. The four officials conferred for two hours with District Attorney Wyre, and tried to induce him to have the Sheriff turn the prisoners over to them, but it was of no use.

Mr. Le Barbier read every section of the code bearing upon the case, but District Attorney Wyre replied each time that the law did not give him the right to order the transfer of the prisoners, and he could not and would not do it. Mr. Le Barbier said that, conceding the question of concurrent jurisdiction, a indictment having been found, then a bench warrant must be recognized. He cited other similar cases and said a bench warrant may be served in any county, and that the prisoners must be arraigned in the courts where the indictments are found.

District Attorney Wyre said that the law in this county, having been set in motion, must be carried out here, and the other county concerned in the concurrent jurisdiction is ousted.

"Any steps the New York courts have taken after this court has been set in motion cannot oust this court," Mr. Wyre said, decidedly, and he would not flinch from the position he had taken.

The Board of Supervisors of Rockland County held a meeting at New City. After the meeting one of the Supervisors expressed himself as being confident that the trial of the Barrows would not be held in Rockland County.

Ex-Judge Tompkins, who has been in close touch with District Attorney Wyre of Rockland County since the arrest of the kidnappers, stated at New City yesterday afternoon that he would advise the District Attorney to give his consent to the transfer of the prisoners to New York County.

After District Attorney Wyre refused to order the transfer of the prisoners to the New York authorities, Sheriff Blauvelt arrived here from New City, and the bench warrant was served upon him with a demand for the prisoners. The Sheriff went out to consult with his counsel and soon came back, reporting that he had been directed by the counsel not to give up the prisoners. Mr. Le Barbier made a half hour's argument to the Sheriff, but the latter said he could not give up the prisoners.

HELD COURT UNDER TREES.

WEST HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., June 5.—The hearing of the Barrows, husband and wife, began in the picnic and pleasure grounds of Garnerville this afternoon. On the platform were the Justice and the two accused persons, the one a slight, nervous-looking woman, the other a tall, slim man, with a weak face. Many newspaper writers, the prosecuting officers of the county, the lawyers for the defense, and as many others as could crowd on also occupied seats on the platform. Below the platform was a crowd of curiosity seekers.

In the background were waving elms, blue sky, green grass, budding fruit trees. The lack of room in the Justice's office was the reason for the out-of-door trial.

Persons unharnessed their horses, tied them to trees in regular picnic style, and gave the grounds every appearance of a pleasure resort. It was just seven minutes of 1 o'clock when the Sheriff and his posse arrived. There were no incidents on the road except that the woman did not seem to feel badly and once or twice smiled. When, however, she came on the platform, she seemed to feel her position keenly. Barrow was handcuffed, but the bracelets were removed when he reached the platform.

Justice of the Peace Herbert opened the proceedings. Assemblyman Irving Brown appeared for the prisoners and District Attorney Wyre for the people. As the officers pushed the crowd back to the sides of the platform Barrow laughed.

WAIVED EXAMINATION.

Detective Armstrong of New York City handed in a warrant for the two defendants, but in the meantime they had waived examination. Detective Armstrong said: "If the Court please, my warrant is for the man Wilson, (an alias of Barrow,) and we hold you have no charge against that person. Judge Wheeler of this county has indorsed the warrant."

The warrant also included the woman.

The Justice, while still holding in abeyance the answer to the detective's received a new complaint in the name of Wilson, so, that if the prosecution fails in the name of Barrow there can be a new prosecution.

The prisoners, after a twenty minutes' session, were remanded to jail to await the action of the Rockland County Grand Jury, which meets in October.

Unless Gov. Roosevelt interferes, the New York City authorities cannot have the couple until after they are tried in this county.

The prisoners were taken to New City Jail, apparently in a more cheerful frame of mind than when they came.

The District Attorney, after the adjournment, said:

"We were as anxious as the New York people to have the trial down there, but we could not go back of the law. We have a good case, and early in October will be able to send these people to prison."

OPINION OF JUDGE WHEELER.

County Judge Alonzo Wheeler, after the hearing, said:

"I deem it decidedly a case to be tried in New York County, if any way can be found by which it can be removed. While the officials of this county do not shirk the duty and responsibility of trying the case, they recognize the fact that it can be tried more promptly and speedily in New York, and while the fact that the child was brought into this county gives this county jurisdiction, yet the coming here was merely an incident of the principal crime, which was committed in New York.

"Another consideration is that the expense will be considerable, and ought naturally and properly to be borne by the City of New York, and not by Rockland County. I believe upon the finding of an indictment in New York and the issuance of a bench warrant by the District Attorney of that county the authorities here will be justified in delivering the prisoners upon the presentation of the bench warrant.

"I have already advised the District Attorney and the criminal authorities of this county that we ought to assist the authorities of New York in bringing the case to a speedy trial, and for that purpose we have a right by courtesy to surrender the prisoners. However, a County Judge does not possess power to compel such surrender.

"An indictment and trial cannot be had in Rockland County before October, and would interfere with the promptness with which justice should be done in this matter.

"I regret that Capt. McClusky should have permitted himself to indulge in unkind and unjust criticisms of the officials of this county. He and his deputy have in all instances been treated in a most courteous manner."

NO FIGHT OVER THE NURSE.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 5.—Mr. Marsh went to the county jail to-night and informed Bella Anderson that she had been indicted. She seemed a little startled at first, but quickly recovered her composure. She told Mr. Marsh she knew that Wilson had stolen three rugs from the Automobile Company.

Superintendent Kimball of the Children's Society of Newark came here to-day to try to identify the prisoner as a woman who stole a child from a home some time ago. He could not identify her. It has been settled that no fight will be made on extradition. Mr. Marsh says that if the girl is to be taken to New York City she will go without trouble. If she is to be taken to Rockland County, he will fight her removal in every way.

The jail has been besieged all day by reporters, detectives, and amateur photographers who have attempted to get an interview or snapshot at the girl, but all to no purpose. Chief of Police Grant of Plainfield called to-day to see the girl, but she refused to see him. Detective E. B. Kelly of Summit, who arrested Carrie, called, and the nurse talked to him about some clothes he had promised to get for her at her mother's house.

Carrie holds her nerve well, and instead of being "a simple country girl," she is a woman of much determination and pluck. She has not been prostrated.

"I do not intend," said Mr. Marsh, "to defend the girl in New York, as no New Jersey lawyer, under the code, should do so, but the girl will get the right sort of a lawyer and she will get her rights. When the papers come the custodian of them will give the Warden a receipt for the prisoner, and then New Jersey's responsibility rests."

Mr. Marsh said that the girl was deeply penitent for what she had done, and that no doubt when she got in New York she would tell all she knows, as she insists that she was fairly dragged into the plot to steal the child.

Gov. Voorhees said to-night that as far as he had read of the kidnapping it was a most extraordinary affair, and that he was ready and willing to sign the requisition papers if they were regular and a true indictment had been found. The jail is being constantly watched by strange men, who are undoubtedly detectives, but pose as reporters.

Connecticut Child Kidnapper ?

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., June 5.—Anna Eschholz, the six-year-old Hartford girl who disappeared suddenly from Mountain Grove yesterday afternoon, is still missing. The woods and ponds in the neighborhood have been thoroughly searched, and it does not seem possible the child is dead or alive in the immediate vicinity of the pleasure resort where the father took her yesterday. The latest theory, which finds much credence, is that a man carried the little one off on a bicycle. A story told by a girl who was playing with the missing child bears out this theory. The search is being continued. A reward of $150 has been offered for the recovery of the child.

ALASKA BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

Premier Laurier of Canada Presents the Protocol on the Subject—Reticence in Washington.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 5.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Wilfrid Laurier presented the protocol of the Anglo-American Conference on the Alaskan boundary question. There was nothing in what the Premier read to the House which was not covered by the cabled reports on the subject.

From the discussion which followed the presentation of the document it was apparent that the opinion was universal in the House that the British Commissioners had done the right thing in refusing to continue the work of the commission until the boundary question was settled, and also in refusing to accept the proposition for arbitration made by the United States. Nothing less than what the British Commissioners proposed would have been satisfactory to Canada.

Sir Charles Tupper asked the Premier if he would not carry the House a little further. What was read left the members where the commission adjourned. He would like to know what had been done in regard to the agreement for a modus vivendi pending arbitration, and whether Canada was not prepared to agree to a modus vivendi as proposed between the United States and Great Britain.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the terms of an arbitration for a permanent settlement of the boundary question were under negotiation at this moment. As long as these negotiations were going on he had no authority from the Imperial Government to make any communication to the House. "I may say, however," he continued, "that there was no proposal for a modus vivendi, but a proposition was made to have a provisional boundary established on the Lynn Canal. For the last two years we have had a provisional boundary accepted by the two countries on the summit of the White Pass and the summit of the Chilkoot Pass, and a proposal was made to the United States a few days ago to have a provisional boundary put upon the Dalton trail."

Sir Charles Tupper closed the discussion by saying that he was utterly at a loss to imagine why the United States Commissioners would not accept the Venezuelan proposition. He had no doubt, however, that the question would soon be settled by arbitration.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—While the Department of State has acceded to the request of the British Government for permission to publish in Canada and England that part of the protocols of the joint commission which related to the proposed arbitration of the Canadian boundary question, it has done so, it is asserted, not because these particular protocols are regarded as conveying an accurate understanding of the present state of the negotiations, but as a matter of diplomatic courtesy. These protocols are of no contemporaneous interest, it is said, relating as they do, to a phase that has been so modified by subsequent negotiations as to be now of no importance.

The only manner, however, in which this fact could be made to appear officially, and the State Department's contention established as to the responsibility of Canada for the failure of the arbitration proposition, would be by the publication of the correspondence and the verbal exchanges that have occurred since the commission adjourned. But this the department is unlikely to attempt, owing to a sincere purpose to find a solution for the present difficulty, and a belief that this would not now be facilitated by publicity.

PEQUOD'S NEW PRESIDENT.

N. Taylor Phillips Elected to Succeed Mr. Goodwin.

The resignation of Councilman Frank J. Goodwin, as President of the Pequod Club, the Sheehan organization of the Ninth Assembly District, was accepted at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held last night, and Assemblyman N. Taylor Phillips was elected to succeed him.

Philip F. Olwell was chosen to take Mr. Goodwin's place on the Board of Directors, and John Jordan was made President to succeed Mr. Phillips.

After the election, the new President made a speech, in which he said that he had lived in the district all his life, that no man had done more for the district than John C. Sheehan, and that he for one proposed to stand by Mr. Sheehan.

John C. Sheehan said last night that he had decided not to issue the statement setting forth the grounds of his attack on Richard Croker, which he has written out in his desk, and which he promised for publication last week.

"A Word to the Wise is Sufficient."

But some stubborn people wait until "down sick" before trying to ward off illness or cure it. The wise recognize in the word "Hood's" assurance of health. For all blood troubles, scrofula, pimples, as well as diseases of the kidneys, liver and bowels, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the effective and faultless cure.

Scrofula—"I was almost bedfast with scrofula and catarrh. Had no appetite. Hood's Sarsaparilla soon made me stronger and later all the sores disappeared and catarrh stopped." Nellie Osman, 414 Lyon St., Des Moines, Iowa.

Eczema—"Since I was a child I have had eruptions on my body which our physician pronounced eczema. I took six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and have had no return of the disease." Mrs. Ida M. Potter, Conneaut, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE SPEAKERSHIP CONTEST

Congressman Sherman Says He Is Still a Candidate.

PLATT FAVORS HENDERSON

Bitter Feeling Caused by Sherman's Attitude—Committee Places Involved in the Fight.

Representative James S. Sherman announced at the Manhattan Hotel last night that he was still a candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives; that he expected to continue to be unless the delegation from this State declared against him, and that he was confident he would have the support of a majority at the meeting of the delegation to-day.

When Mr. Sherman made this statement he had not seen Senator Platt, though he had been in the city all day, and at the time he put it forth, the prediction was being confidently made by the politicians about the Fifth Avenue Hotel, who are supposed to reflect Mr. Platt's views, that the delegation will declare for Gen. D. B. Henderson of Iowa, whose nomination now is conceded by practically everybody except Mr. Sherman himself.

Mr. Sherman said, when seen last night, that he had not come down to attend the Congressional conference and that, as a candidate, he did not expect to be present unless he should be sent for.

"I am still in the race," he said, "and I have no intention of withdrawing unless a majority of the members of my delegation cast their votes against me. I feel sure, however, that a majority of the members who are to meet here to-morrow are for me. I consider the estimates of Gen. Henderson's strength that are being put forth by his friends exaggerated, as I know of a number of States in which I have votes pledged to me that are being put down as solid for him."

Representative Sereno E. Payne, having abandoned the race in recognition of the strength developed by Henderson, left yesterday for a Summer excursion to Alaska, and he will not be present at the conference to-day. Mr. Payne, who succeeded the late Nelson Dingley as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, had been regarded as Mr. Platt's choice of the two New York candidates, although the Senator has not openly committed himself to either. His withdrawal and declaration for Henderson followed a long consultation with Mr. Platt, and it was generally interpreted as meaning that Mr. Platt hoped thereby to hold the Ways and Means Chairmanship for Mr. Payne. Mr. Sherman enjoys close relations with James J. Belden, who is Senator Platt's sworn enemy, and his candidacy has never had the Senator's support. Now that the candidacy of any New York man is regarded as hopeless, it is expected that Mr. Platt will be able to turn the delegation over to the Iowa candidate, thereby possibly insuring for the State more liberal treatment in the matter of committee places, and at the same time administering through Mr. Sherman, a rebuff to his old-time antagonist, Mr. Belden.

Some bitterness has developed over the contest Mr. Sherman's friends say that the delegation, if let alone, would have declared long ago for him, and they blame Senator Platt for having delayed calling it together in the interest of Mr. Payne and with having taken that gentleman out of the race in Henderson's favor in order to establish for him some sort of claim on the Ways and Means Chairmanship. Mr. Payne's friends, on the other hand, criticise Mr. Sherman for staying in the fight when he ought to see he is beaten, and charge him with doing so in the hope of capturing a good Chairmanship as a reward for his insistence.

Congressman George W. Ray of the Twenty-sixth District, who was at the Fifth Avenue last night, said that Henderson's nomination was certain. "The only thing for us to do," he said, "is to fall in line for him. Mr. Sherman never had a chance of being made Speaker, and he is very foolish to try to hold the New York delegation now, in the hope of trading it off for a good committee place. Should he succeed in doing so, it would simply injure the committee chances of other members of the delegation without improving his own."

Mr. Ray is second on the Judiciary Committee, of which Gen. Henderson is Chairman, and the Iowan's promotion will, according to precedent, put him at the head of the committee.

Of the fifteen Republican members of Congress from the State, only twelve are expected to be in the city to-day. James M. E. O'Grady is in Europe, Mr. Payne has gone to Alaska, and Charles A. Chickering of the Twenty-fourth District is understood to be too ill to get here. The only members who had arrived up to last night were Messrs. Sherman, Ray, Wadsworth, and Littauer.

COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

Gen. Henderson as Speaker Not Likely to Make Many Changes—River and Harbor Legislation.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Gen. Henderson, who is quoted in a Chicago dispatch as at liberty to take his ease until he is elected Speaker, probably will not be permitted to have the comfortable Summer he fancied he would, if he was as been quoted correctly. For, as he is certain, from the present outlook, to be chosen without opposition, he will have a much more difficult task to apportion the Chairmanships among the leading men of the majority than he would have had if two or three candidates had remained in the field to oppose him, and therefore to justify the winner in preferring his friends to his opponents. He will be pestered by applicants until the first Monday in December.

As Gen. Henderson has expressed himself as strongly opposed to dealing with the House on a sectional basis, and as he is so old a member as to be likely to defer to the custom of advancing members for seniority of service wherever that may be done without detriment to the public interests, it is assumed here by those who are familiar with the established customs of the House that there will be few or no sensational departures from practice. Representative Payne, for instance, who has been friendly to Henderson while he was a candidate for Speaker himself, undoubtedly will get the Ways and Means Committee. That will make him floor leader, a position he occupied after the death of Mr. Dingley and until the close of the last session.

Mr. Cannon will as surely be Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, as he would have been if either of the other candidates had been elected. Mr. Hitt will be retained as Chairman of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Ray of New York would become Chairman of Gen. Henderson's Committee on the Judiciary, by promotion, but he is now Chairman of Invalid Pensions, and unless he chooses to give that up to Sulloway of New Hampshire, or Kerr of Ohio, and take the Judiciary Committee, he cannot have the latter.

For the rest of the committees there must be some slight changes in assignments to recognize the contribution of members from the West, but these changes cannot be expected to create any amount of feeling. New members, and there will be many in the next House, must expect to come in at the ends of Republican lists, for the leading places will be awarded to old members. Wadsworth of New York may wish to give up the Chairmanship of the Committee on Agriculture, and take the place on Appropriations held last session by Mr. Belden. New York had nine Chairmanships in the last organization. The State cannot expect to hold so many next Winter.

Representative Burton of Ohio, who expects to remain at the head of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, talked today about what he expects Congress to do at the next session. He expects that it will pass another river and harbor bill, although it has not been customary to pass such bills oftener than once in two years. As last year's bill was a year late he expects to see Congress restore the order by passing one to catch up. He expects that the bill will be a large one, and does not look for reductions in the appropriations for many years to come.

Mr. Burton said that New York received money last year that should have been appropriated earlier, and Boston also had been taken care of, but Philadelphia and Baltimore needed help and would have to be provided for in the next bill. He said that the continuing contracts on the Mississippi, which expire in 1900, must be renewed, and that the mouth of the Mississippi alone would swallow about $11,000,000 if the Southwest Pass project was carried into effect.

Mr. Burton is opposed to admitting the irrigation scheme brought forward by the Western States as a part of the river and harbor legislation. He would turn the lands over to the interested States and let them work out their irrigation plans for themselves. Mr. Burton favors a neutralized Nicaraugua Canal, and says that Senator Frye has worked around to that position, believing that the idea of possession cannot be maintained with consistency.

Indiana Votes for Henderson.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 5.—The following statement, issued by the majority of the Indiana Republican delegation to-night, explains the position of the delegation on the Speakership issue: "In response to a call made by Representatives Jesse Overstreet, George W. Faris, James E. Watson, George W. Cromer, James A. Hemenway, E. W. Crumpacker, and Mr. Landis, they met at the Denison Hotel to-night to confer on the subject of the Speakership of the House of Representatives. Representatives Steel and Brick were not present. The members of the delegation present were unanimous for the Hon. D. B. Henderson of Iowa for Speaker, and sent him a telegram extending greeting and pledging their support. There being no definite expression from Representatives Steel and Brick, the members present at the conference did not assume to speak for them nor bind them by any vote."

THE MICHIGAN SENATORSHIP.

Senator Burrows Predicts the Defeat of Alger by McMillan.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—One of the reasons for the visit of Secretary of War Alger to the West is said to be his desire to prepare the way in Michigan for his election to the United States Senate, as the successor of Senator McMillan. His assumption that McMillan was not anxious to be re-elected was disposed of by Senator McMillan's declaration that he expected to be elected to serve another term. That made it plain that McMillan would run, and that Alger must make a fight.

Senator Burrows, who has cultivated a keen political sense of discovery, said today, without qualification, that McMillan would be re-elected. Such an assertion, coming from a man usually careful in venturing opinions, leads many others here to conclude that Alger's chances are so slim that anybody may dare to speak of him as already beaten. As Alger expected to show, by his election to the Senate, that his State was willing to stand by and vindicate him, his predicted defeat indicates that his power of control over Michigan is not so complete as it is over War Department affairs.

Mr. McMillan has been long enough in service here to become well known, and as Chairman of the District of Columbia Committee he has won a local popularity that could not be transferred to Alger at once, even if he could persuade a majority of the Michigan Legislature to elect him and thus keep him in the public service.

GOV. McMILLIN TALKS.

Tennessee's Executive Thinks Bryan Will Be Renominated.

Gov. Benton McMillin of Tennessee was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, having just returned from Peekskill, where he dined Sunday evening with Gov. Roosevelt, and inspected the camp of Squadron A.

"Tennessee," said Gov. McMillin, "is, I believe, solid for Bryan for President in 1900. I think the rest of the South will be for him, as well as the West, and I look to see him renominated. I don't think the next Democratic National Convention will make many changes in the Chicago platform."

Mr. McMillin said that he had not read ex-Senator Gorman's interview on the issues of the next campaign, and to the suggestion that it looked like a preliminary to a Gorman boom for the Presidential nomination, he said he could not see that any other man than Bryan had any showing for the nomination.

Gov. McMillin is expected to be a candidate for Mr. Turley's seat in the Senate, and his friends say he will be elected practically without opposition. On that subject he declined to talk.

ENROLLMENT BY CERTIFICATE.

Little Interest Shown in the New Method—How a Voter May Enroll.

Although the primary law provides that, "at any time during the months of May and June * * * any elector who was registered as a voter at one of the four meetings for registration in the preceding year, but who did not then enroll with any party, may become specially enrolled," it was stated at the Bureau of Elections yesterday that no enrollments have yet been made under that provision.

The bureau has sent out a large number of the blank certificates, which electors are required to fill out in order to get their names on the primary lists, and it is expected that these certificates will begin to come in toward the end of the month. The regular party organizations apparently are taking no interest in the June enrollment and the applications for blanks are coming almost entirely, it is said, from the leaders of the various district rebellions in Tammany Hall. The men who are going about getting enrollment certificates signed are holding them back so as to send them in in batches at the end of the enrollment period, so that it will not be possible until then to tell to what extent the supplemental Summer enrollment is taken advantage of.

In order to become enrolled during the present month, a registered voter must make and acknowledge before an Inspector of Election in the election district in which he lives, or any officer authorized by law to take acknowledgments of deeds, and file or cause to be filed with the Bureau of Elections a statement embodying a declaration to the effect that he is a resident and a qualified voter in the election district in which he desires to enroll; that he is not enrolled and that he wishes to be enrolled with a certain party which party he is in general sympathy and whose candidates he expects to support at the next election.

OPPOSED TO LEADER WELDE.

Trouble Crops Out in the Thirty-first Assembly District Organization.

The long-smoldering fight against Charles Welde's leadership of the Tammany forces in the Thirty-first Assembly District broke out afresh yesterday, when a delegation of fifty Democrats from the district called on John F. Carroll at Tammany Hall and urged that Isaac A. Hopper be made leader in Welde's district. The delegation was headed by Thomas G. Smith and Augustin Costello.

Mr. Welde, who is at present Commissioner of Jurors, is backed by Peter F. Meyer, Richard Croker's partner. Mr. Hopper, his opponent, is a contractor, who enjoys a wide popularity among the Tammany men in the district. His friends claim that under his leadership the district could be carried by the Democrats, and they charge Mr. Welde with indifference to the interests of his constituents, with nepotism in the distribution of patronage and with inability to arouse enthusiasm among the voters.

Mr. Carroll declined to decide the dispute, assuring the protestants that the organization would recognize whoever was elected leader at the September primaries. Under the old system, district leaders could perpetuate themselves in power by manipulating the primaries. Under the new law the backers of Hopper claim that they will be able to overthrow Welde.

Republicans Want a New Leader.

An active fight has broken out among the Republicans of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District. Frank Bulkley, who is leader there, was elected to the Assembly last Fall and in the discharge of his duties at Albany he incurred the displeasure of the organization, it is said, by voting against the police bills and otherwise going contrary to its wishes. In consequence his turning down has, it is understood, been decreed, and Alexander G. Mason, the Republican member of the new Municipal Civil Service Commission, has been selected to do the work. The contest will be settled in the September primaries and both sides are now giving attention to the special enrollment with a view to acquiring fresh strength for the final test.

Sheriff Dunn a Sachem.

Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn was made a Sachem of the Tammany Society at its regular meeting, held at the Wigwam last night. State Senator Thomas F. Donnelly and Nicholas W. Ryan, an active worker in politics in the Thirty-third Assembly District, were initiated as members of the order, and twenty applications for membership were passed on favorably.

Utica Man Arrested Here.

William D. Cullingwood of Utica, N. Y., was arrested at Trainor's Hotel, at Thirty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, last night by Detective Murphy of the Central Office and locked up in Police Headquarters. Cullingwood is wanted by the Utica authorities.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO., Baltimore, Md.

WILTING SUMMER WEATHER

Mercury Soars to 89 Degrees and Heat Prostrations Begin.

HOT SPELL WILL CONTINUE

High Temperature Comes Early and Stays Late—Straw Hats and Fans become Very Popular.

Summer returned to New York with a vengeance yesterday and made a day of it. The glad sunshine beat down from a clear blue sky until the city streets became a series of seething bake ovens, and the inhabitants were transformed into limp and bedraggled but vicious beings. Straw hats blossomed out like the flowers of the field after an April shower, and the ice man and the mint julep and the ambulance began their busy season.

It was by far the hottest day of the season. The Weather Bureau thermometer, far up in one of the tallest buildings in the city, registered 89 degrees at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the mercury spent a greater part of the day at a point very near that altitude. Below in the streets, where the faint south-southwest zephyr did not penetrate, the thermometers registered all sorts of discouraging things. Few of these glasses registered below the 90-degree mark, while the mercury in many reached from 91 to 94 degrees, and in one strictly private and unofficial glass in Nassau Street the fluid leaped up to near the 100 mark, according to the statement of its miserable owner. The unexpected arrival of the intense heat found the inhabitants of the city unprepared, and as a result it brought unalloyed misery to thousands.

The temperature started upward at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, when the official thermometer registered 64 degrees. The mercury climbed gradually until at 8 o'clock it stood at 68 degrees. A rather faint and halting zephyr from the south-southwest which had been coming in fitfully, went out of business practically at this hour, and the army of clerks in the down-town office buildings began to remove their coats. Hour by hour after that the temperature rose steadily and reached 84 degrees by noon. It didn't stop there, however, but kept going steadily upward.

Weather Forecaster Emery had said nothing about any hot wave lurking on the outskirts of this region, and many thousands of the city's inhabitants found themselves suddenly overwhelmed with superfluous clothing. The down-town furnishing stores and hat stores did the biggest day's business of the season, and the dispensaries of cooling beverages were overwhelmed with patrons. Alpaca coats appeared on the streets with almost mysterious promptness, and the telephones were kept busy with orders for more ice. Fakirs appeared on the streets long before noon with palm-leaf fans, which they disposed of as fast as they could hand them out at fanoy prices. A fan famine resulted before 4 o'clock.

In the tenement districts, where the inhabitants are ever at the mercy of the weather and get the first effects of whatever misery is brought by the extremes of heat or cold, the houses were quickly emptied of their human contents and the streets and fire-escapes all over the east side swarmed with sweltering women and children. The railroads and trolley cars soon became jammed with perspiring excursionists bound for the seashore. These outward-bound crowds increased rapidly after 4 o'clock, and by 6 o'clock traffic was congested at the terminal of nearly every out-of-town line. Luckily the humidity remained surprisingly low throughout the day, standing at but little above normal. After the maximum temparature had been reached at 4 o'clock the mercury did not lower to any appreciable extent for several hours, even in the Weather Bureau glass, while the heat radiating from the pavements and walls below did not decrease until far into the night.

The thermometer at 8 o'clock last night stood at 84 degrees, and little hope of its going much lower was given out.

Forecaster Emery, dressed in a very light suit of clothes, yesterday gave out the soothing information that the day was not quite the hottest June 5 on record. By referring back in his files, he managed to find that on the same date, 1893, the thermometer stood at 91 degrees. The nearest to this was June 5, 1890, when 89 degrees was registered. Mr. Emery was cheerful about it, however, and said that this little hot spell would last three or four days longer. He thought it might be a little warmer to-day. The warmest previous day of this year was May 28, when 84 degrees were registered. After two or three more days like yesterday rain and thunderstorms are predicted. The area of high pressure over the Middle and South Atlantic States. If is of any consolation to know it, the cities of the middle West are having it just a little warmer than New York.

The Summer's list of prostrations began yesterday, these cases being reported:

Albert E. McNulty, fifty years old, of Orange, N. J., was overcome by the heat at Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue and removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Isaac Shapiro, fifty-eight years old, of 292 Division Street, was overcome in front of his home. He was removed to Gouverneur Hospital.

James O'Mara, twenty years old, living in a lodging house at Broome Street and the Bowery, was driving a truck at 117 Spring Street when he was overcome by the heat. He was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Adam Zaskoch, thirty-four years old, of 538 West Fifty-fifth Street, was overcome by the heat yesterday afternoon at Fifty-fifth Street, near Tenth Avenue, and was removed to Roosevelt Hospital. His condition soon improved and he went home.

An unknown woman, poorly dressed and about sixty years old, was found unconscious last night at Locust Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, by Policeman McGrath of the East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street Station. The woman seemed to have been overcome by the heat. She was taken to the Harlem Hospital.

Fred Reeves, twenty-two years old, living on East Twentieth Street, and employed as a steamfitter in the Broadway Central Hotel, was overcome by the heat while at work last night. He was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital. His condition is not serious.

FALSE RUMOR ABOUT MR. SAGE.

Financier Laughs at Report that He Was Overcome by the Heat.

Russell Sage laughed heartily when, for the fourth or fifth time, last evening he explained that the rumor of his having been prostrated by sunstroke was untrue. "I was busy in my office late this afternoon," said Mr. Sage, "when one of my clerks told me that there was a man outside asking if I had been overcome by the heat. This man said that he had heard such a report on the street.

"Now, who starts such reports? People ought to be careful about what they say, especially in relation to such serious matters. Of course there was no foundation for the story, so far as I was concerned, and I let the inquirer into my private office so that he could see for himself that I was all right.

"It is true that the weather has been very warm. But it has not bothered me much. People can be fairly comfortable in hot weather if they will keep out of the sun, avoid overeating and overexertion, and not worry. Be cool in mind and you will be cool in body."

Mr. Sage said that he had not yet made any plans to leave the city for his Summer residence on the seashore, near Far Rockaway. For the past twelve years he has spent the Summers at Lawrence, L. I., and he expects to go there on or before July 1.

RECOMMENDED FOR BRAVERY.

Penitentiary Keepers May Be Rewarded for Rescues in the River.

The three keepers attached to the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island who rescued some men who had been capsized in the East River on Sunday evening, after setting out from Long Island City, opposite the penitentiary, for a pleasure sail in the sloop Schnudel, may be rewarded for their bravery. Commissioner of Correction Lantry wrote to the Humane Society yesterday commending the men. The usual reward for bravery given by that society is $25 and a gold medal.

The Schnudel was found floating on her beam ends off Red Hock Point (below Buttermilk Channel) about 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning, by the tug Margaret A. Lenox. Her rudder was broken and her stern injured, as if she had received a heavy blow. She was towed into the south pier of the Atlantic Dock.

Henry Busseman of 331 Vernon Avenue and his little son Frank, along with Theodore Albrecht, G. Burstadter, and H. and C. Strahlendorff of Manhattan set out in the Schnudel about 6 P. M. Sunday, and two hours later, when near Blackwell's island, capsized in the course of a brisk gale. William Whedon, one of the keepers, heard their cries from shore. He and Lawrence Trainor, another keeper, ran into the house where the guard boats are kept at night, and let Guard Boat No. 6 down on the runway into the water.

They pulled it out into the stream, and found Busseman struggling toward shore with his boy on his back. After taking them in and landing them at the penitentiary they put out again, this time John Fields, another keeper, going with them.

The three keepers came across the four other men clinging to the capsized Schnudel at a point about opposite the Thirty-fourth Street ferry and near the Long Island shore. They rescued all four of them and allowed the Schnudel to drift.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—State Senator T. E. Ellsworth, Lockport; State Senator Frank W. Higgins, Olean; Prof. Palmer C. Ricketts, Troy.

ASTOR—Donald Murray, Sydney, New South Wales; the Rev. John F. O'Kane, Ireland; Henry Dobinson, London; William R. Chandler, Detroit.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States; C. J. Craig, London; David Durell, England.

HOLLAND—H. Whitworth, Liverpool; Hart Taylor, Chicago; Gen. John Moore, Washington; F. Norrie-Miller, Perth, Scotland.

IMPERIAL—W. J. Morgan, Cleveland; J. L. Heward, San Francisco.

MANHATTAN—William D. Sloan, Lenox; Thomas Weir, Salt Lake City; N. C. Goodwin, Pittsburg; Miss Clara M. Barton, Chicago; J. S. Lockwood, San Antonio.

MURRAY HILL—Henry Halden, London; Major Gen. Jones-Vaughn, England.

NETHERLAND—J. R. Mason and Guy S. Osborn, Chicago; Richard Gordon, St. Paul; Charles W. Cheney, P. P. Crafts, and F. E. Green, Boston; C. J. Hood, Lowell.

SAVOY—W. D. Stuart, Warren C. Hubbard, and Hungerford Smith, Rochester.

WALDORF—William Gage Barrett, Ireland; J. H. de Jonye, British Guinea; F. H. Anderson, Cardiff; H. Weightson, London; Robert Grant, Butte, Mon.; Winthrop Brown, Boston; Gen. Wesley Merritt, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Annisfeld, J., Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. Broff, woolens; Hoffman House.

Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, cloaks and suits; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. Wolfsheimer, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. A. Sumner, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Bradford, Hulse & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; D. A. Hulse, upholstery goods; Hotel Normandie.

Bean, Ladue & Tate, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. A. Bean, furnishing goods; J. T. Ladue, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. Staedter, furs; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Cohen, B., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; S. L. Cohen, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Williams, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Clawson & Wilson, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Wilson, notions, laces, and hosiery; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. H. Riveres, jewelry; 258 Church Street.

Evans, Munzer, Pickering & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. A. Alden, carpets and upholstery goods; 462 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Finegold, L., Pittsburg, Penn.; clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; A. B. Wallace, domestics; G. Weatherhead, wash goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; H. S. Abernethy, upholstery goods; 115 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Frank, A. B., & Co., San Antonio, Texas; A. B. Frank, dry goods; 34 Thomas Street.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; H. F. Fletcher, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Gross, Strauss & Co., Worcester, Mass.; J. F. Campbell, cloaks and suits; 138 Spring

A PEACE PLAN DRAFTED

The Arbitration Committee Has Adopted Scheme for Mediation.

PROVIDES FOR RECONCILIATION

Recourse to Arbitrament of One or More Friendly Powers Before Two Nations Begin Hostilities.

THE HAGUE, June 5.—The Arbitration Committee of the Peace Conference held a meeting to-day under the Chairmanship of M. Leon Bourgeois. Andrew D. White, head of the United States delegation, Sir Julian Pauncefote, head of the British delegation, and M. de Staal, head of the Russian delegation, with all the members of the committee, were present.

After M. Bourgeois had made a sympathetic reference to the death of Miss Roth, daughter of Dr. Roth, head of the Swiss delegation, who was killed in a railway accident last Thursday at Flushing, the Secretary of the Drafting Committee read the draft scheme of mediation it had had under consideration.

Articles I. and II. are declaratory—to the effect that the signatory powers, in order to prevent a recourse to force, have agreed to effect pacific solutions of differences and will, save in exceptional circumstances, before an appeal to force have recourse to the mediation of one or more friendly powers.

Article III. stipulates: "Independently of a recourse to such amicable means the signatories deem it expedient that one or more powers not concerned in the conflict should offer, of its or their own initiative, and, so far as circumstances will permit, its or their good offices of mediation to the States at variance. The right to offer good offices of mediation belongs to powers not concerned in the conflict, even during the course of actual hostilities, and the exercise of this right can never be considered by the parties at variance as an unfriendly act."

Article IV. provides that the rôle of mediator shall consist in the reconciliation of conflicting claims and the allaying of bitterness between States at variance.

Article V., defining the limitation of the functions of a mediator, says these shall cease on the moment when it is stated by one of the parties to the dispute, or by the mediator that the arrangement or the basis of a friendly understanding proposed by him is not accepted.

Article VI says that the good offices contemplated, either at the instance of the parties at variance or on the initiative of uninvolved powers, are exclusively of the character of friendly counsel.

Article VII asserts: "Acceptance of mediation cannot have the effect, except by virtue of a convention to the contrary, of interrupting or retarding or hampering mobilization or other preparations for war. If mediation intervenes after the opening of hostilities, it shall not interrupt, except by virtue of a convention to the contrary, military operations in course of execution."

Article VIII.—"The signatories are in accord to recommend, in all circumstances permitting it, special mediation in the following form. In the event of grave differences threatening peace, the States at variance shall choose respectively a power to which each shall confide the mission of entering into direct relations with the power chosen by the other side, in order to prevent a rupture of friendly relations. During the currency of their mandate, which, except in the event of a stipulation to the contrary, shall not exceed thirty days, the question in dispute shall be considered as referred exclusively to these powers. They shall apply all their efforts to settle the dispute, and, in the event of an actual rupture of friendly relations, shall remain charged with the mission of taking advantage of every occasion to restore peace."

The draft was adopted without modification, although the committee stipulated that it should be subject to modifications at the second reading.

The naval section of the Armaments Committee has unanimously rejected the Russian proposals.

Prof. Ladd's Lectures in the East.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 5.—Prof. George T. Ladd of the Yale University Philosophy Department, who leaves New Haven in a few days to begin a lecture tour in Japan, on invitation of the Japanese Imperial Education Society, bade farewell to his lecture course students in the Graduate Department this evening. From Japan Prof. Ladd will journey to India, where he will lecture to students in the great cities—at the universities principally. His lectures in India will be mostly on religion. He will return in time to attend the Paris Exposition in 1900, as he is one of the delegates to the Educational Congress.

WOMAN SHOT BY NEGROES.

Armed Alabamians in Search of the Criminals to Lynch Them.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 5.—Mrs. R. H. Hubbard was shot and instantly killed by two negroes at Ealine Station, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, in Bibb County, to-day. Mr. Hubbard is a farmer, and had in his employ Alex Hill and Bud Hargrave. The negroes were discharged for indolence, and some dispute arose over the amount due them.

They went to the house and called for Mr. Hubbard, who was ill in bed. One report says Mr. Hubbard came to the door and was fired upon, one bullet striking his wife, and the other is that Mrs. Hubbard went to the door and was shot down. Mr. Hubbard, hearing the shot, came to the door and was seriously wounded.

Armed bodies are scouring the woods and a second Sam Hose affair is threatened. It is said Hill fired the fatal shot.

To Deal in Railroad Supplies.

NORFOLK, Va., June 5.—Judge Hanckel of the Corporation Court to-day chartered the Washington Traction and Electric Company. The capital stock is to be not less than $600,000 nor more than $12,000,000. Samuel B. Lawrence is President; Henry M. Saveland Vice President, George H. Spencer Treasurer, and John B. Summerfield Secretary. These officers are all from New York City. The purpose of the company is to sell and deal in railroad and power supplies.

Fire Near Infant Asylum.

MOUNT VERNON, N. J., June 5.—The old farmhouse close to the New York Infant Asylum and used by the attendants as a living house was badly damaged by fire to-day. The building took fire about 12 o'clock, and before the firemen could get the flames under control, the roof had been burned off and some damage done to the lower part of the building. The fire did not endanger the asylum or cause any excitement.

Gov. Mount of Indiana Ill.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 5.—Gov. Mount is threatened with bronchial pneumonia. His physician says the attack is not necessarily of an alarming nature, but he has advised that callers be excluded from the Governor's rooms.

Eastern Whisky Trust a Failure?

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 5.—The Enquirer to-morrow will say: "Prominent men of the Kentucky Distillers' and Warehouse Association of this city received definite information by letter yesterday that the attempt to make a combine of the distilleries of the East had been abandoned as a total failure. The promoters gave the matter up, sacrificing bonuses paid in cash to bind options. The reason assigned for this failure is the low prices of stocks of some of the existing combines."

Savannah Health Officer Resigns.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 5.—After a heated colloquy with the Mayor, Health Officer Lehardy has resigned at the beginning of the danger period. The City Council will offer the position to Dr. W. F. Brunner, at present at the head of the United States Marine Hospital service, at Savannah. The Health Office now pays $2,000; Dr. Brunner, if he accepts, will receive at least double that sum. He is known throughout the country as a yellow fever expert.

New Yorkers Incorporate in Delaware

DOVER, Del., June 5.—The Secretary of State to-day issued certificates of incorporation to the Commonwealth Roofing Company of Brooklyn, New York, with a capital of $500,000, and the Liquid Air Refrigeration and Power Company of New York, with a capital of $10,000,000.

MR. ALLISON ON THE CURRENCY.

The Senator Expects Congress to Pass a Financial Measure, but Not a Radical One.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Senator Allison of the Senate Finance Committee, in an interview to-day said:

"In my judgment the next Congress will pass a financial measure. My judgment also is that the Finance Committee will take up the financial question anew. The bill agreed upon by the Republican committee of the House no doubt will be laid before us in the nature of suggestion, and we will consider it, as we will other plans which present commendable features. Perhaps in the future we will meet with the gentlemen of the House, but nothing definite in that direction has been arranged."

"Have you any idea along what lines the currency legislation will be framed?" the Senator was asked.

"I do not anticipate any very radical measure," he replied. "We want to maintain our standard, and at the same time give the country a safe and yet a flexible currency. It is said that we ought to declare for the gold standard, but we are on the gold standard now. The recommendations of the President relative to the issue of National bank currency to the par value of the bonds deposited with the United States Treasurer, a decrease in the tax on National bank circulation, and the payment of gold for greenbacks when the latter are taken out of the Treasury, are all worthy of enactment into law, and I should not be surprised to see them adopted.

"There may be some new suggestions, as, for instance, some legislation regarding our silver certificates, which will remove them from the least degree of uncertainty. There are now about $380,000,000 of silver notes in circulation, and while they are as good as gold, and while there is not the slightest doubt of the ability of the country to sustain them whether we legislate or not, there have been some suggestions that we ought to make their status certain."

WILL TEST THE COLLINS LAW.

Bicyclist Complying with It Placed Under Arrest.

What will probably be the first test of the Collins law will be made by Jacob L. Schrade of 105 East Ninety-sixth Street. He was arrested last evening on Fifty-ninth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, for not having a light on his bicycle.

Schrade left his home to go to the New York Athletic Club. After going a short distance his light went out, and on making an investigation he found that there was no oil in his lamp. He remembered the Collins law, which allows bicyclists to ride without a light provided they go but six miles per hour and ring their bells every thirty feet. Schrade decided he would not return home for oil, but would comply with the requirements of the new law.

At Seventy-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue he was stopped by a policeman and dismounted from his wheel. He walked a short distance, and then jumped on his wheel again. He continued riding until stopped by Bicycle Policeman J. H. O'Connor.

Schrade will be arraigned in the West Side Court this morning. He says he intends to make a test of the Collins law.

HARPERS-McCLURE ALLIANCE.

Unconfirmed Rumor that Another Magazine Will Be Established.

Members of the firms of Harper & Brothers and the S. S. McClure Company said yesterday that the business alliance or coalition of the two publishing houses will bring about no change in the original firms. The two magazines, H. Sleeper Harper said, are to be continued as heretofore, each keeping strictly within its own field.

There was a report yesterday that the allied companies will publish still another magazine—a sort of combination of Harper's and McClure's, as now issued, as both of the original houses were of the opinion that a blending of the qualities that mark the present magazine would insure even a greater measure of success than either has achieved. Neither of the firms would speak definitely on this point, both saying that it was not yet time to give any more of their plans to the public.

Both firms repeated that they had united merely because they could do better together than as rivals. It was also said by both that the consolidation will not affect any of the publications of the two firms; that the union is not in the nature of a trust, or the nucleus of one.

GIVE UP THE PARIS.

Owners of the Liner Surrender Her to Underwriters.

James A. Wright, Jr., Second Vice President of the International Navigation Company, announced yesterday that the company had given up the stranded steamship Paris to the underwriters.

Mr. Wright added that the company had received Capt. Watkins's report of the accident, but refused to make its contents public until the case had been inquired into by the Federal authorities.

At the office of Johnson & Higgins, insurance adjusters, at 49 Wall Street, it was stated yesterday that the Paris is insured for $1,000,000, in thirty or forty companies, about fifteen New York companies holding risks on her. Her cargo is insured for $242,000, most of which is held on this side of the Atlantic.

One-third of the value of the cargo, all of which has been saved, will go to the wreckers.

It was stated yesterday that one last effort would be made on the part of the underwriters to pull the Paris off the rocks. This failing, the work of breaking up the vessel will begin at once.

GIRL KILLED BY TROLLEY CAR.

Seven-Year-Old Hattie Dean Run Down in Brooklyn.

Seven-year-old Hattie Dean, whose parents live at 251 Harmon Street, Brooklyn, was run over and killed yesterday by a trolley car of the Union Avenue line at Knickerbocker Avenue and Himrod Street. Her father is an electrician in the employ of the railroad company.

Hattie had returned home from school shortly after noon, when Mrs. Dean sent her on an errand. She started to cross the street, not seeing the car approaching. The motorman could not stop the car before the girl's body had been ground under it. He was arrested and held to await the action of the Coroner.

When Mrs. Dean learned of the death of her daughter she collapsed and later became ill. She is now under the care of a physician, and it is feared she will become insane.

ITALIAN FLAG CAUSES TROUBLE.

Weehawken Citizens Object to Its Display Alone.

Alexander Ruberti of 233 Jane Street, Weehawken Heights, N. J., is an Italian by birth, who became a citizen of the United States by naturalization several years ago. He is wealthy, and his home is the scene of many social gatherings. On Sunday, which was the anniversary of Italian independence, Mr. Ruberti displayed an Intalian flag from his house.

Many residents of the township objected to the flag, and at nightfall a crowd gathered about the house and freely announced their intention of tearing down the flag. They claimed that if Mr. Ruberti wished to display an Italian flag he should display an American flag with it. Some of the cooler heads in the party suggested that before extreme measures were resorted to the matter should be referred to Chief of Police Dubois. That official decided that the crowd was right in demanding the display of an American flag, and said that there was no need for violence. He believed that Mr. Ruberti would display an American flag when asked to do so.

The Chief sent Officer Bowes to make the request Mr. Ruberti said that while, as an American citizen, on his own property, he had a right to hoist whatever flag he pleased, he would, as a concession to his neighbors, who were no more patriotic than he, display two American flags with the Italian emblem. He did so, but placed them below the Italian flag, which created further objection, but Chief Dubois advised the crowd to go home, which they finally did.

Mr. Ruberti said yesterday that he always displayed American and Italian flags on American holidays, but Sunday being a purely Italian holiday, he did not consider it necessary to hang out the Stars and Stripes. He would have done so had he supposed his action would give offense to any one.

Made a Secret of Their Marriage.

PASSAIC, N. J., June 5.—The marriage of Joseph Clark of Paterson and Miss Margaret Greely of this city was announced to-day. They were married at Jersey City on Dec. 30. Both are members of prominent families and wealthy. Both are twenty-two years of age. They kept the marriage a secret until two days ago.

B. Altman & Co. THIS DAY, TUESDAY,

LADIES' TAFFETAS SILK WAISTS,

IN DESIRABLE COLORINGS,

$4.75, $6.50, $9.25

FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Insurgents Routed and Morong Taken by Washington Troops with the Aid of Army Gunboats.

MANILA, June 5.—Two battalions of the Washington troops, under Col. Whalley, on board cascoes, were towed from Pasig to Morong on Sunday, and landed under cover of a well-directed fire from the tin-clad army gunboats Napidan and Covadonga.

The rebels, who were intrenched in the outskirts of the town, reserved their fire until the troops were ashore and in the open. The American artillery opened fire on the insurgents and drove them from their positions, killing nine of them and wounding five. The Washington troops then took the town, the rebels fleeing to the hills.

While the Americans were on their way to Morong, the insurgents opened fire from a shore battery at Ancona, their first shot striking the Covadonga's awning aft at a range of 3,500 yards. The Napidan also was fired at.

DEATHS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Gen. Otis reports the following deaths since his last weekly report:

THIRD INFANTRY.

KARGER, CHARLES, Company M, strangulated hernia, May 28.

KRUEGER, FRED, Company K, Cerebro-spinal meningitis, May 28.

PATTERSON, EDWARD, Company C, suppurative tonsilitis, May 28.

FOURTH INFANTRY.

MERCORP, JAMES, Company B, alcoholism, May 28.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

CAMPBELL, EDWARD A., Company F, suicide, May 29.

GRABOW, FREDERICK, Company F, drowned on duty, April 12.

TWENTIETH INFANTRY.

BYRNES, PATRICK, Company L, suppurative typhlitis, April 27.

ROCK, THOMAS, Company F, dysentery, May 21.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

OCCROY, LAWRENCE, Corporal, Company G, drowned, June 1.

FIRST CALIFORNIA.

DONSLEY, WILLIAM, Company G, typhoid fever, May 27.

FIRST MONTANA.

WILLIAMS, DAVID L., drowned, May 21.

SECOND OREGON.

KELSEY, LYMAN, Company D, variola, May 29.

THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE.

Secrecy Preserved on the Subject of Sunday Night's Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—No definite information was obtainable to-day as to the subject of discussion during the conference at the White House late last night between the President, Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn, and Adjutant General Corbin. The latter refuses to refer to the matter in any manner. Mr. Meiklejohn says the dispatches received referred exclusively to future military movements, which it would be impolitic to make public at this time.

Secretary Hay was a party to the conference, a fact not generally known last night. It is believed that advices were received from President Schurman of the Philippine Commission. The conference prepared some instructions to govern the conduct of the officers in the Philippines, in accordance with the suggestions contained in the cable advices, and these were cabled to Manila.

The fact that the Secretary of State was called into the conference by the President is taken as an indication that the subjects discussed were not purely military in character, but related in some manner to large questions of policy connected with the Philippines, and possibly to some fresh overtures from the insurgents. The matter is said to be in such shape that publication at this time would defeat the object in view.

Gen. Corbin was at the White House again to-night, going over with the President dispatches from Manila and other places and considering matters in connection with the campaign in Luzon. There was nothing, however, from Gen. Otis that the officials cared to make public. Although the War Department was aware several days ago of the prospective campaign for driving the insurgents out of the Peninsula of Morong, no detailed report of the movements of the troops has been received.

There was a long dispatch to-day from Gen. Otis, but it dealt mainly with routine matters, including the examination of officers for promotion, but failed to give any account of the latest military operations. For prudential reasons, the authorities are keeping from the public the important telegrams passing between here and Manila regarding questions of policy and contemplated military movements.

Cable Work in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The State Department has received telegraphic information from the Marquis of Tweedale, Chairman of the cable company operating in the Philippines, that the arrangement made by Gen. Otis with the company for establishing direct cable communication between Iloilo and Cebu has been successfully completed and the line is now open for business.

Oregon Regiment to Sail This Week.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Gen Otis advises the War Department that the Oregon regiment will leave for the United States this week. It will be sent direct to Portland, Oregon, for muster out at Vancouver Barracks.

Germany and the Philippines.

LONDON, June 6.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says: "The rumor that Germany has offered to exchange a cable station in the Carolines for a similar station in the Philippines is contradicted here."

THE OLYMPIA TO SAIL TO-DAY.

Admiral Dewey's Health Benefited by His Rest at Hongkong—Social Attentions Refused.

HONGKONG, June 5.—Admiral Dewey left the Peak Hotel and returned to the Olympia yesterday. This morning he paid farewell calls to the Governor, Gen. Gascoigne, and the commanders of the warships in the harbor.

Admiral Dewey's health has been benefited considerably by his residence at the Peak. He has refused all social invitations and has taken a perfect rest. He appears somewhat haggard from the effects of the continual strain he has been under and of the climate.

The Olympia will sail at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Admiral Dewey will not give a farewell dinner, nor will he accept one. It is hoped that the visit here and the voyage will quite restore him to health by the time he reaches New York. The details of the ports at which he will call are still undecided, but it is probable that stops will be made at Singapore and Colombo. The Admiral seems anxious to avoid all display and merely to seek rest. His officers and crew are elated at the prospect of a return home.

Jaws Locked After Eating Berries.

PASSAIC, N. J., June 5.—Mrs. Benjamin McGrew, wife of former Postmaster McGrew, is suffering from a queer malady. Her jaws have set as if by lockjaw, but the usual symptoms of lockjaw are missing.

Dr. G. W. Watson, who is attending her, says the partial paralysis results from eating strawberries. Cases of the kind are very rare. Mrs. McGrew will recover.

Drink Dr. Dadirrian's "Zoolak," new trade name for his original matzoon. Refreshing.—Druggists.—Adv.

TITLED PRISONERS CONVICTED.

Baron and Baroness de Bara Found Guilty in Chicago of Using the Mails for Fraud.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The jury in the case of Baron and Baroness de Bara, charged with using the mails to conduct a fraudulent business, brought in a verdict late this afternoon finding both defendants guilty. The maximum penalty is twelve years and six months' imprisonment and a fine of $12,000. A motion for a new trial was made, and, pending the decision, sentence was deferred.

Both prisoners told their stories to the jury to-day. Edgar de Bara testified that he was born in France, and had never been naturalized in the United States. He attended a military school in France, and had served several years in the army of that country. In Japan, where he made his home during several years prior to 1898, he acted as attaché to the British Consul, and it was there that he met his present wife. Four years ago he came to the United States and a year ago to Chicago. He declared he had had a contract with the manager of the Columbia Phonograph Company for the delivery of fifty talking machines, and that he had carried on a legitimate business for his brother-in-law, George B. Henschell.

Fanny de Bara, the other defendant, appeared somewhat nervous when she was asked to go on the stand, but her replies were firm as she denied every charge made by the prosecution. She also spoke in detail of her history. She said that her birthplace was in Japan, her father being Scotch and her mother Japanese. Her maiden name, she said, was Wilson, and her sister had married George B. Henschell, who is claimed by the defense to be the originator of the fraudulent scheme. She admitted that she had rented the office on Dearborn Street, but declared that this was done for her brother-in-law, whom she considered an authorized agent of the Phonograph Company. Most of her spare time, she said, had been devoted to the editing of a society journal. Baroness de Bara declared that she knew nothing of the advertisements in regard to penny-in-the-slot machines which the mysterious Henschell is said to have placed in the London papers for his alleged victims.

United States Attorney Morrison asked the jurors to consider only three of the indictments—those in which Henry Cottel, George Kerby, Thomas Allen, and John White of London had appeared as witnesses.

MAD DOG CREATES A PANIC.

Alarmed Theatre Goers and Cleared a Saloon and Music Hall.

A mad dog, or one with many of the symptoms of hydrophobia, suddenly appeared in front of Proctor's Theatre, in West Twenty-third Street, about 8 o'clock last night and caused a panic among the hundreds of persons who were in and around the place.

The dog was chased into George Huber's saloon, near the corner. Half a dozen men were in front of the bar drinking when the dog ran in, snapping and snarling.

"Mad dog!" was the cry from the street and the drinkers dropped their glasses and sprang up on the bar.

The dog, foaming at the mouth, ran back of the bar and was given undisputed right of way by the three bartenders.

He soon left there and ran into the billiard room, where a dozen men took refuge on top of the tables.

The animal left the place and ran into the Bon Ton Music Hall, where it caused a panic. Soubrettes and performers deserted the stage and patrons ran in every direction, calling for help. The dog finally ran out of this place and into the hallway of the building at 147. Here it was killed with a pistol shot fired by Policeman Remoy. The bluecoat had been close after the animal all the time, but the crowd was so great that he did not dare to shoot until the dog was corralled.

NEW ORLEANS WANTS SEWERS.

Election To-day to Decide Upon Revolutionizing the System.

NEW ORLEANS, June 5.—One of the most important elections ever held here will be that of to-morrow. It will decide whether New Orleans is to have modern sewerage and drainage, increasing the barriers against the introduction of pestilential diseases, or whether the proposed vast scheme of improvements shall be postponed to some future time. The best of opinion is that the two-mill tax will be voted by a large majority.

There are no apparent evidences of the opposition, and unless there is a surprise in the silent vote practically the entire vote will be favorable. If drainage and sewerage win an effort will be made to have the Governor call an extra session of the Legislature to authorize an issue of bonds.

Marble Bust for Mrs. W. J. Bryan.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Democrats of the District of Columbia held an enthusiastic meeting to-night, at which, after many speeches eulogizing Bryan and indorsing him for the Presidency had been made, there was forwarded to Mrs. William J. Bryan of Nebraska a fine marble bust of her husband, for presentation to her on her birthday, June 17. The letter of presentation adopted says it is to adorn the home wherein her womanly devotion to the ideals of the Republic has strengthened her husband's fight, and that his work evidences the "constant benediction of wife and home." A handsomely engrossed address accompanies the bust.

To Build Four Big Steel Ships.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The American Shipbuilding Company has closed a contract for the four largest steel ships ever built on fresh water. Each will be 500 feet long and have a cargo capacity of 8,000 tons. Their total cost will be $1,400,000. A. B. Wolvine of Duluth, who ordered the vessels as Trustee, is supposed to represent the American Steel and Wire Company, which last Winter purchased the entire fleet of the Zenith Transportation Company, of which Mr. Wolvine was general manager.

Steamer Burned, One Man Drowned.

BAYFIELD, Wis., June 5.—The passenger steamer R. G. Stewart, from Hancock to Duluth, ran ashore on Michigan Island, one of the Apostles group, and later was burned to the water's edge. One of the crew, George McKenna of Detroit, was drowned in escaping from the burning boat. The others, with the three passengers, were saved.

The Rev. Dr. W. E. Moore Dead.

The Rev. Dr. W. E. Moore died yesterday at Columbus, Ohio, from bronchitis, contracted at Minneapolis during the recent Presbyterian General Assembly, of which body he was permanent clerk. He served in the Second United States Infantry during the Black Hawk war in 1837-8, and during the civil war was a Lieutenant in a Pennsylvania battery. He was seventy-seven years of age. His son, Major Moore, was surgeon of the Fourth Ohio Regiment in Puerto Rico.

Work for Seven Thousand Men.

From The Pittsburg (Penn.) Dispatch.

The Carnegie Steel Company will have its new 48-inch mill in operation by July 1, and the three plate mills recently purchased from the Bethlehem Steel Company will be ready to start about Aug. 15. About 400 bricklayers and 1,500 laborers are employed on the foundations of the plate mills, and the new 10-inch open-hearth furnaces. Bridge builders have begun on the structural work of the furnaces. All the new mills and furnaces will give employment to about 1,500 men, which will bring the total number of men employed by the plant up to 7,000.

NEW PASTOR FOR MT. OLIVET.

The Rev. Dr. Walker Called to Succeed Dr. Wisher, Who Goes Elsewhere.

The congregation of Mount Olivet Baptist Church (colored) met last night in the church in West Fifty-third Street and unanimously extended a call to the Rev. Dr. C. T. Walker of Augusta, Ga., to occupy their pulpit. The church has been without a pastor since the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Wisher, whose quarrel with his people over political matters was given much publicity.

About 300 persons attended the meeting. Deacon W. H. Halloway was the Moderator, and there was no contest except in the case of the selection of the two Trustees to fill the places vacated by the two Trustees who resigned to cast their fortunes with Dr. Wisher. John L. Waters and Fleming Jackson were chosen. All the other officers of the church were re-elected.

About 100 of the Wisherites reunited with the church last night. Thirty-one of Mr. Wisher's partisans who refused to reunite with the church were expelled.

Dr. Walker is known as the "Black Spurgeon," and is said to be the most eloquent preacher of his race in this country. His church in Augusta is one of the largest in the South, and has a membership of 1,400. His salary will be $125 a month.

The Rev. Daniel W. Wisher, the former pastor of Mount Olivet and the leader of the secession from the congregation of that church, was in high spirits last night. He said he had just concluded a bargain for a fine lot on which a new church will be built. He would not say where the lot is, but insisted that it is a fine one, "running from street to street."

He said his congregation had offered $85,000 for a building and lot now in use, but had later concluded that they did not want any second-hand church.

The new building will be peculiar in that it will include a church and apartments for colored people.

Mr. Wisher says God has given him 500 of the best of the former members of Mount Olivet, and that his collections already exceed those of the regular Mount Olivet congregation.

Impromptu Duel at Ten Paces.

CAMDEN, N. J., June 5.—William Lockhart and John Harley, both colored men, employed on the farm of Glover Stone at Mount Ethraim, quarreled this afternoon over a pair of trousers. Each drew a revolver and, standing at a distance of ten paces, exchanged shots. The first four exchanges were harmless. Harley's fifth shot struck Lockhart in the breast and inflicted a serious wound. Harley escaped on a bicycle, and has not been arrested. Lockhart is in the hospital here.

Chasing Train Robbers in Wyoming.

OMAHA, Neb., June 5.—The latest advices from the posse pursuing the robbers who dynamited a Union Pacific train at Wilcox, Wyo., came at 4 P. M. to-day in a message from the company's agent at Casper, Wyo., as follows: "Posse struck three robbers about thirty miles north of here last night. Exchanged shots and disabled three of our horses. Owing to darkness operations were suspended. Carrier left there soon after; thinks it not possible for them to escape. Their horses are jaded. Posse should be coming from the north to meet them long before they can reach 'Hole in the Wall,' which is their stronghold."

Attempt to Utilize Coal Dust.

From The Baltimore American.

Baltimore soft coal operators are much interested in a proposition from Chicago to utilize coal dust at the mines in the manufacture of bricks for heating purposes. The company, which purposes to utilize the dust of both bituminous and anthracite coal, is known as the Briquette Coal Company. A factory plant has been established in Chicago. Gardner Corning of Chicago, the inventor, claims that bricks manufactured by his process will yield more heat than either bituminous or anthracite coal in its original form. It is estimated by mine owners that at least 1,000,000 tons of coal dust are wasted annually, though much is used in filling up swampy land and as beds for railroad tracks. It has been a nuisance because of its liability, if allowed to accumulate, to choke up the shafts to mines. So far as the process of the inventor has been explained, the dust is dumped into a big receptacle, and is carried thence to a boiler, and heated almost to the ignition temperature of the dust. The paste or pitch then added, and the combination is next passed to a press, where the brick is molded. The apparatus for producing the brick is automatic. It is claimed that in the process of manufacture of the brick the undesirable gases and elements in coal are dissipated. It is said that a somewhat similar process is operated successfully in Germany.

Teredo Eating Boston Piers.

From The Boston Transcript.

Boston's docks and wharves are again threatened by the destructive seaworm of the teredo species, which made its appearance here some years ago. At present evidences of the ravages of the pest are seen only in the outer harbor, but it is rapidly multiplying, and is extending its operations toward the upper harbor. So rapid are its inroads that a quay wall, which was to have been built at the Charlestown Navy Yard in connection with the extension of the water front, has been abandoned because of this destructive worm. In years past the city's sewage, which flowed into the harbor, is stated to have kept them away. The city's sewage now is deposited a considerable distance out. Evidences of the pest were discovered last year in the lower harbor, and the worms did damage at the State work on the Commonwealth flats, boring through the temporary bulkhead and allowing filling to wash out.

Good Deed of Kansas Farmers.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

Last Wednesday thirty-nine farmers, with teams, went to the home of Mrs. J. L. Piper, a widow who lives near Eskridge, Kan., and who had lost her husband only the week before, and planted seventy-five acres of corn. At noon the whole crowd, with the widow and her children in front, were assembled by a photographer and a picture taken. The enterprising Eskridge Star produces this picture in the form of a half-page cut, and it appeals strongly to those who admire genuine philanthropy.

Youth and Age.

From The Boston Transcript.

A Hartford paper headlines the election of Prof. Hadley as "Young Professor Succeeds Dwight at Yale." But Prof. Hadley is forty-three. When Abraham Lincoln was thirty-seven he wrote to a political friend who had urged him to run for a certain office: "Isn't it about time for us old fellows to step aside and give the young men a chance?" And "Old Abe" was but fifty-six at his death.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	4:29	Sun sets	7:28
Moon rises	3:00		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	5:56	Gov. Isl'd	6:35
H. Gate	8:31		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	6:18	Gov. Isl'd	6:50
H. Gate	8:46		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JUNE 6.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Aurania, Liverpool	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Barbados	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7.

Britannic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Hildur, Curacao	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:30 A. M.	

The Stomach Is An Engine

Your health reflects its condition. If it's clogged up with impurities, and can't use the fuel you give it, there'll be trouble all over the body. There can be no disease with a good digestion. A strong stomach and perfect digestion comes from the use of

It clears the brain, strengthens the nerves—makes people WELL.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

W. & J. Sloane

To discriminating buyers the splendid wearing qualities and rich design of

SMITH'S WILTON VELVET, SAVONNERIE, AXMINSTER, and MOQUETTE CARPETS

commend themselves. Their attractive colorings especially adapt them for decorative purposes.

Broadway & 19th Street.

Kyarven, Grenada	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.	
Lampasas, Galveston		3:00 P. M.	
Noordland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.	
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	
Vigilancia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	
Matanzas, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	
Hildebrand, St. Lucia and			

THURSDAY, JUNE 8.

Bellucia, La Plata	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Bremen, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Excelsior, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Ilsenstein, Santiago	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	

FRIDAY, JUNE 9.

Advance, Colon	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Ardanrose, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamer Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June $13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Kinshiu Maru, (from Seattle,) close here daily up to June $8 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after May $26 and up to June $9 at 6:30 P. M. on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive June $9. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June $13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June $15 at 6:30 P. M.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces the mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, May 9; Sydney, May 10; Auckland, May 16, and Honolulu, May 27 arr. at San Francisco per steamer Alameda. A portion of the mails are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Wednesday, June 7, the balance on June 8.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JUNE 6.

Acacia, Gibraltar, May 26.
Algiers, Galveston, May 30.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, June 8.
El Monte, New Orleans, June 1.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, May 25.
Fresco, Para, May 24.
Hudson, New Orleans, May 31.
Isabella, Bordeaux, May 22.
Leona, Galveston, May 29.
Lowenburg, Bremen, May 20.
Peninsular, Lisbon, May 20.
Seminole, Jacksonville, June 3.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, May 26.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, May 17.
St. Enoch, Antwerp, May 13.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7.

Bulgaria, Hamburg, May 25.
Edam, Rotterdam, May 27.
Ems, Gibraltar, May 29.
Europe, London, May 26.
Lahn, Bremen, May 21.
Montavr, Gibraltar, May 24.
Tallahassee, Savannah, June 4.
Teutonic, Liverpool, May 31.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8.

British Trader, Antwerp, May 27.
Montcalm, London, May 28.
Nueces, Galveston, June 1.
Prinz Regent Liutpold, Bremen, May 27.
Sorrento, Hamburg, May 25.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, June 1.
California, Gibraltar, May 27.
Campania, Liverpool, June 3.
Colorado, Hull, May 28.
Cufic, Liverpool, May 3.
Palatia, Hamburg, May 28.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10.

Citti di Palermo, Gibraltar, May 22.
Cluden, Amsterdam, May 27.
Comal, Galveston, June 3.
St. Louis, Southampton, June 3.

SUNDAY, JUNE 11.

Horatio, Para, May 31.
Marquette, London, June 1.

Arrived.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Wilson, Glasgow May 25 and Moville 26, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Passed Sandy Hook at 12:43 A. M. 6th.

SS Athos, (Br.,) Long, Kingston, Montego Bay, with mdse. to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:43 A. M. 6th.

SS Ardanrose, (Br.,) Smith, Belize, &c., May 17, with mdse. and passengers to Tweedie Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:10 P. M.

SS Roman Prince, (Br.,) Curtis, Santos May 16, with coffee to John

The Wanamaker Store.

Shoes, Cottons and the Old Stewart Store

TRUTH always dissolves a hoodoo. When we came to this store rumors of ill-omen filled the air.

A Sunday quiet pervaded all the weeks during the time the store was closed. We staked all upon the proposition that the Old Stewart Store was the best natural centre in all New York. New York waked up to the fact. Each day more people are learning that Tenth Street from Broadway to Fourth Avenue is the centre of street car travel, and that the asphalt pavement of Madison and Fifth Avenues makes this store more accessible to carriages than any other.

But it takes time to instruct three million people upon any fact. Concerning the fact of this location there are new learners daily.

Summer-time Floor Coverings First, of course in importance and popularity, the invaluable straw matting.

We are among the largest handlers of straw mattings in the world, from a retail standpoint, undoubtedly *the* largest, and when you discuss straw mattings with us, you touch us on a specialty. We carry a huge assortment in stock, and fill orders without the slightest delay, and without the additional cost of brokerage so apt to creep into transactions in small stocks.

Chinese Mattings, $6 to $18
Japanese Mattings, $8 to $25

Japanese Rugs. There are several grades of these, for the laps have imbibed, among other Occidental ideas, the trick of cheapening their wares to the worthless point. However, they continue to produce the first-class grades in addition, and it is these, and these only, that we carry. Among them, the clever and accurate copies of Turkish and Persian rugs.

For Summer use, these patterns in cool green-and-white and blue-and-white seem most popular.

Fibre Rugs. Handsome, artistic, effective and inexpensive, in blues, pinks, greens and tans. We carry only the 4-ply grade. Other grades are made, but we don't like them. $6 to $10.

Third floor.

Imported Silk Waists Newly Priced The new figures are an even third less than regular—so reduced to close out a lot, a great portion of which sold quickly. Of the remaining ones there are no two alike. All are handsome Parisian garments of fine taffeta, in plain colors, plaids and stripes; variously trimmed with lace, chiffon, ribbon and small buttons. Some suitable for tailor-made suits.

Prices were, $12 to $60
Prices are, $8 to $40

White Shirt Waists There's been large selling of the white waists so far, and it bids fair to continue lively throughout the season. A new shipment has just come in. Many of these are of lawn, some of dotted Swiss muslin, all very prettily made, with new styles of plaiting and hemstitching and beautiful trimming of lace and embroidery. Prices begin at $1; through numerous qualities advancing in easy rises to $6.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Many Kitchen Needfuls They are here in the house furnishing store, and a few with prices,—very moderate prices,—are mentioned. Little things, to which little thought is given generally, until they're needed. Very important then. Maybe you'll be obliged for these hints:

Manhattan Scouring Soap, 2c.
Wooden Potato Masher, 3c.
Tea and Coffee Canisters, 10c.
Straw Table Mats, set of 6, 10c.
Extension Coat and Hat Racks, 5c.
Pearl agate Tea and Coffee Pots, assorted sizes, holding 1 to 3 pts., 35c. to $1.75; a third less than regular prices.
The "Wanamaker" Wringer, $1.85.
Dust Pans, 10c. Egg Poachers, 10c.
Dust Brushes, 10c. Market Baskets, 20c.
Whisk Brooms, 9c. Rolling Pins, 5c.
Candlesticks, 5c. Wash Boards, 10c.
Egg Cabinets, all sizes, 10c. Cherry Stoners, 5c.

Basement.

Shoe Sales Growing Greatly

Two years ago it was a modest little shoe business on the second floor, afterward a fine and complete shoe business in a great store on the main floor; *now* it keeps the first floor and adds the great annex on the fifth floor in which the special sales go on.

And why? We know New York shoe needs better now—comprehend what may be done. The story is simple. In our two stores yesterday we offered 120,700 pairs of men's, women's and children's shoes at prices that would be fifty per cent. higher but for the exceptional forces at our command. We use them for the Public—combined goodness and cheapness make the business grow.

Ten elevators, two south side of the store express, will carry you to the Shoe Annex.

Men's Shoes

At $1.40—All $2.50 Kinds

Tan willow calf, laced, stout soles, full round toes.
Tan kidskin, laced, opera toes.
Black satin oiled leather, laced and Congress, full globe and opera toes.

At $1.70—All $3 Kinds

Russet calf, laced, stout soles, English and bull-dog toes.
Brown kidskin, laced, flexible soles, English and opera toes.
Black box and waxed calfskin, laced, full round toes with tips.

At $2—All $3.50 Kinds

Patent leather, laced and Congress, cloth and kid tops,—elegant full dress shoes.
Black waxed calfskin, laced, welted soles, full English toes.
Black and brown kidskin, laced, welted soles, London toes.
Tan and brown Russia calfskin, laced, welted soles, various stylish toe shapes.

At $2.30—All $3.50 Kinds

Tan Russia calfskin, laced and Oxford, welted soles, full bull-dog toes.
Black box calfskin, laced, welted soles, London toes.
Tan kidskin, laced, welted and stitched soles, London toes.

Women's Shoes

At $1—All $1.50 Kinds

Black kidskin, laced and buttoned, flexible soles, patent leather and plain tips, half opera toes.
Black and tan kidskin Oxfords, turned soles, half opera toes.

At $1.40—All $2.50 Kinds

Black and brown kidskin, laced and buttoned, kid and cashmere tops, flexible soles, plain and patent leather tips; medium opera toes.
Black and brown kidskin Oxfords, laced; kid and cashmere tops, flexible soles of various thickness; several toe shapes.

At $1.70—All $3 Kinds

Patent leather, laced, kid and cloth tops, flexible soles, opera toes, narrow and full.
Black kidskin, laced, cashmere tops, flexible soles, patent leather tips, narrow opera toes.
Black kidskin, laced and buttoned, welted and stitched soles, patent leather tips, man shoe lasts, medium heels.

At $2—All $3.50 Kinds

They are all of black kidskin, laced and buttoned, welted and stitched soles, kid and patent leather tips, various toe shapes; in every detail are of the latest styles.

Misses' Shoes

Tan and maroon goat, spring heels, flexible soles; $1.50 grades at 95c.; sizes 11 to 2.

Boys' Shoes

Well worth $2 and $2.50. The prices are
Sizes 12 to 2, $1.25
Sizes, 2½ to 5½ $1.50
They include tan Russia calfskin and black box calfskin, laced, extra strong soles, broad English toes.

Children's Shoes

Black kidskin, common sense lasts, up-to-date styles, solid soles. The same as we have sold at 90c. for sizes 5 to 8; $1.20 for sizes 8½ to 10½; $1.40 for sizes 11 to 2. The prices are now
65c., 80c. and 95c.,
respectively. These shoes are from the best makers of children's shoes in this country.

Cotton Dress Fabrics

Plain Truths and Strong Facts

Thirty thousand yards of pretty Summer dress fabrics are to be closed out at once. There is to be no delay nor mistake about the clearance, either. The entire lot has been priced at

Six Cents a Yard

At that figure, the goods will not stand upon the order of their going, but will go at once.

The price is scarcely more than nominal, of course. It covers

Printed Organdies, made to sell at 25c. yd.
Printed Dotted Swiss Muslins, made to sell at 15c.
Printed Lawns, made to sell at 10c. yd.
Crispene Suitings, made to sell at 35c. yd.
Plaid Dress Ginghams, made to sell at 10c. yd.
Bicycle Suitings, made to sell at 12½c. yd.

These are the original prices in some cases, in others the intended prices of makers. On some of these we have previously announced reductions of price, but this last cut is merciless, sweeping and final.

The goods were selected or accepted by us with a full understanding of your tastes and preferences. We do not expect to be able to make another offer like this in a long time,—from a selfish standpoint we hope *never* again.

More Towel Hints It needs little more than a hint to draw your attention and favor, when the hints are of such savings as this Towel Sale offers.

And just at the right time! Could there be a better month in the year to give towel bargains than just now, when all the yachts and hotels and Summer places are preparing for their season?

Well, here are the towels, and bargains, too.

Extra heavy unbleached towels of cotton; fine absorbers; 10c. each; instead of 15c.
Fine quality washed huckaback; hemmed ends; 19x38 in.; 12½c. each; regularly 18c.
Extra fine grass bleached German damask; prettily colored borders and knotted fringe, 21x45 in.; 15c. each; regularly 20c.
Snow white bath towels at 15c.; regularly 18c.
Bleached huckaback; white or colored borders and fringed ends; 15c. each.
Extra heavy fine bleached huckaback; hemmed ends; 19x41 in.; $2.50 doz.; regularly $3.
Irish huckaback; hemstitched ends; 19x39½ in.; excellent value; $2.50 doz.
Grass bleached German huckaback; hemstitched ends; 19x38 in.; $1.38 half-dozen.
German huckaback; hemmed ends; 21½x39½ in.; excellent quality; $2.75 doz.
Bleached bath towels; very large and heavy; sold elsewhere for 35c.; here 25c. each; $3 doz.

Fourth avenue.

Men's Pajamas At 50c. Just 600 suits at that price, which is just half regular value. These are of an excellent quality of madras, in plaids and stripes. The suits are exactly like the $1 goods with the single exception that instead of frogs these have buttons. 50c. a suit.

Men's Furnishings Goods Store, Ninth street.

Silver-Plated Table Pieces At Lowered Cost All that comprise this lot are excellent goods in desirable shapes and designs. Prices on some are about half value. All are reduced substantially from former figures. Good choice from a large assortment of these:

Lemonade and Claret Pitchers; glass with silverplated mountings; 85c. and $1.15.
Claret Spoons with long handles, 75c. each.
Cracker Jars, glass with silver-plated cover; beaded edge; 85c.
Coffee Sets, 4 pieces; Colonial design; $6 set.
Individual Butter Plates, 6 in box; 25c. set.
Goblets, silver plated, 75c. each.

Basement.

A Notion Store Without Trash It is only with the utmost care and constant vigilance that we are able to claim that ours is a notion store without the numerous inferior grades of goods so frequently met with. Purchase the many sewing-room indispensables here, bearing that fact in mind, with the additional, hardly less important, fact that prices for these worthy kinds are almost as low as those for undesirable imitations.

Sewings Silk, oz. spool, 18c.; 100-yd. spool, 5c.
Basting Cotton, 500-yd. spool, 3c.
Linen Finish Thread, 100-yd. spool, 3c.
Glace Finish Thread, 500-yd. spool, 7c.
Crochet Silk, assorted colors, 3c. ball.
Shoe Button Hooks, wood handles, 2c. each.
Safety Pins, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, 2c. doz.
Corset Laces, 2½ yds. long, 5c. doz.
Shoe Laces, 4-4 and 5-4, 4c. doz.
Hair Pins, straight and crimped, 10c. doz. papers.
Pin Books of 240 pins each, 2 for 5c.
Cotton Tape, assorted widths, 2 bundles for 5c.
Stocking Darners, with handles, 2c. each.
Velveteen Skirt Binding, 1⅝ in. wide, 5-yds., 15c.
Brush-edge Skirt Binding, 4-yd. piece, 15c.
Prussia Binding, 9-yd. piece, 12c.
Silk Taffeta Ribbon, 8c. piece.
Curling Irons, 2c. each. Alcohol Lamps, 7c., 8c. each.
Corset clasps, 3c. Tomato Pin Cushions, 4c.

Tenth Street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

GOVERNOR AT WEST POINT

Witnesses the "School of the Trooper" and Is Pleased.

BRITISH OFFICERS WITH HIM

The Board of Visitors Were Also Present to Inspect the Cavalrymen in Their Drill.

WEST POINT, June 5.—When Gov. Roosevelt rode through Tarrytown the other day he "uncovered" as he passed the monument which tells that "on this spot" John Paulding, David Williams, and Isaac Van Wart captured Major John André. He did not explain whether he was doing reverence to the memory of the brave British officer or the sturdy Americans who took him, or to both, but it now develops that the Governor was there in the act of piloting another gallant British officer to this post, in the attempt to take which Major André died, for to-day Col. Lee of the English army came here under the Governor's escort and invitation.

Col. Kitson of the Canadian troops also came, and the two English officers in their turn removed their white scarlet-bound caps as they passed the United States flag on the parade ground this afternoon.

Gov. Roosevelt left the Peekskill camp at 10:50 this morning and rode to Garrison's, where he took the ferry across the river. He was accompanied by Major Gen. Roe, the two British officers, Col. Treadwell, his military secretary, Major Greer; Capts. Litteaur and Inglehard, and Lieuts. Miller and Kelly Prentice. They rode slowly in deference to the hot weather and encountered no demonstrations on the road, no news of their approach having preceded them. Even the kodak people were not alert, and the Governor made this journey unphotographed.

The little cavalcade arrived at Garrison's at 12:20. A salute of seventeen guns in honor of the Governor was fired by the artillery detachment there. The party was driven up the hill in carriages, and went to the home of the Superintendent, Col. Mills, escorted by the Superintendent himself; Adjt. Hazzard, and a detachment of cavalry of the regular army. Luncheon was served for them at Col. Mills's home. Besides the visitors and Col. and Mrs. Mills, only Capt. and Mrs. Hodges and Mrs. Roe were present.

All the post officers in full uniform called and paid their respects. Later, the Governor and several members of his party were driven to the residence of Gen. Roe, at Highland Falls, and were informally entertained there.

At 2:30 there was "the School of the Trooper" in Riding Hall gallery. This exercise had been arranged in honor of the Board of Visitors, all the members of which are here, but the Governor overshadowed the visitors completely, and, important as they usually are at West Point, nobody except the high post officials seemed to know of their presence. The board consists of Gen. Felix Agnus of Baltimore, Col. Francis G. Caffey of Alabama, Col. J. Sumner Rodgers of Michigan, Dr. J. William White of Philadelphia, Thomas W. Bradley of Walden, N. Y., and Col. W. D. Mann and Gen. Egbert L. Viele of New York City, all appointed by the President, and Benjamin F. Marsh of Illinois, Jacob H. Bromwell of Ohio, and Thomas M. Jett of Illinois, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Gov. Roosevelt had the place of honor in the middle of the main gallery. The British officers sat near him, and seemed to be even more interested than he was in the remarkable horsemanship of the twenty-four cadets. Several times they led the applause when some especially daring or beautiful feat was done by the squad or an individual member of it. They were particularly pleased when the twenty-four horses charged and took a hurdle abreast.

The cadets did about everything a man can do on a horse, including dismounting and remounting at full speed, first from one side then from the other, riding bareback backward, standing and kneeling, changing from one horse to another ridden by a comrade while both were at full speed, and the like. The hot weather, intensified in the riding ring, caused several mischances in the bareback exercise, for the horses were so reeking with sweat that they might as well have been carefully greased.

Men who made clean leaps to the backs of horses found no hold for knee, thigh, or hand, and slid over and tumbled in the tanbark on the other side, and standing on the animals was as difficult as finding foothold on the crest of an ice hummock in violent motion. Several men won vigorous applause by coming up like a flash after falling sprawling and landing in their seats almost before the mischance could be noted.

At 4:30 there was a battalion drill of the infantry in heavy marching order and there was dress parade at 6:30. The Governor was delighted with both. In the review he inspected men, weapons, and accoutrements carefully, having the British officers with him. They joined in the inspection with evident and deep interest. It was while walking along the front of the line that they followed the example of the Governor and the American officers and marched past the flags uncovered. They were in the undress uniform of their rank and carried silver-topped canes.

The Governor held a reception in the evening, having been previously visited by the Board of Visitors. He said he had made no suggestions to these gentlemen officially, but had personally assured them that anything he could possibly do for West Point would be gladly done.

"What can I say for West Point," he said to-night, "more than everybody knows? I suppose all understand how I feel toward the regular army. All I have to say is that any man in Congress or out of it who from lack of patriotism or understanding withholds from West Point or Annapolis generous support is unworthy to be called an American and untrue to his country." The Governor said this with fiery emphasis.

He will leave here for New York City tomorrow. He has enjoyed intensely every minute of his visit here.

SQUADRON A LEFT ALONE.

Governor and Staff and Adjutant General Leave Camp for New York.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 5.—Gov. Roosevelt after inspecting the early morning work of members of Squadron A left at 10:25 for West Point. He was accompanied by Gen. Roe and staff, Lieut. Col. Lee of the British Army, and Lieut. Col. Kitson of Canada. The members of the Governor's staff left for New York. The Governor and his party made the trip to West Point on horseback. The Governor's staff will return to camp on Saturday and meet him there. The Governor will go to New York on Tuesday to attend the Columbia College Commencement, when a degree is to be conferred upon him.

Adjt. Gen. Andrews left the camp to-day for New York, and Major Bridgeman is now in command. It was very hot in camp to-day, but the soldiers did not appear to mind it, and settled down to hard work. The usual drills were held and the troopers showed up in good style.

Two Young Men's Christian Association tents are to be erected to-morrow. The Young Men's Christian Association work this year will be in charge of M. G. Bailey of Philadelphia and C. S. Tator of Glenburg, N. Y. Mr. Bailey was in charge of the Young Men's Christian Association work at Tampa last Summer, and Mr. Tator was in charge of the work at the camps in Honolulu and at San Francisco. There was an extra drill for the troopers after parade this evening.

Protection for Wild and Song Birds.

ALBANY, June 5.—The Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission has prepared a poster calling attention to the law intended to punish those who kill wild or song birds or rob their nests. A violation of the law is a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, and in addition thereto the violator is liable to a penalty of $25 for each bird caught or killed, and for each nest robbed or destroyed. The poster announces that any one furnishing evidence that will lead to conviction of a violation of this law will receive one-half of the net fine or penalty recovered.

Lightning Strikes a Michigan School.

LANSING, Mich., June 5.—During a severe electrical storm late this afternoon lightning struck the large workshops at the State Industrial School for Boys, and the fire which followed damaged the buildings and contents about $15,000.

MANY GIFTS TO COLUMBIA.

Announcements at Meeting of the University Trustees—The Carl Schurz Fund.

The Board of Trustees of Columbia University met yesterday afternoon in the library building. In the absence of President Seth Low, who is attending the Peace Conference at The Hague, the chair was occupied by Dean Van Amringe, who was unanimously elected Acting President. The Trustees present were W. C. Schermerhorn, Gerard Beekman, Edward Mitchell, George L. Rives, Lenox Smith, Charles A. Stillman, John Crosby Brown, the Rev. Dr. Vincent, George G. Wheelock, Frederic G. Bronson, the Rev. Dr. E. B. Coe, and John B. Pine.

After routine business had been transacted Mr. Rives, in behalf of the Finance Committee, reported that all the gifts announced at the previous meeting had been received, and that the Anton Seidl Fellowship had been increased to $12,000. He also reported the receipt of a communication from the special committee having the Carl Schurz fund in charge, tendering $20,000 to the university with the understanding that it be called the Carl Schurz Fund and that it be used to endow two funds of $10,000 each; the income of one to be used for the purchase of German literature and the other to endow the Carl Schurz Fellowship for the study of Germanic languages. The following was unanimously adopted:

"The university receives the gift of the Carl Schurz Fund with particular satisfaction, not only because of the ready adaptability of the income of the fund to the purposes of the Department of Germanic Languages and Literatures to whose use it falls, but because of the recognition which it seems to imply on the part of its donors of the reality of the efforts of the university in the direction of German instruction.

"That such a fund should bear the name of Carl Schurz is most appropriate. He has always represented in word and deed the best and most enlightened qualities of the American-German. He has been, in his career of journalist, soldier, statesman, author, and man of affairs, first of all an American, but he has also been a German who has never lost sight of the German language and of German literature as a potent means of culture, and has, accordingly, actually been such a force in the community as the university, through its German department, has striven to be."

Dean Van Amringe announced a gift of $5,000 from Charles H. Senff to be devoted to the Department of Zoology and to be used to pay the expenses of an expedition up the Nile for purposes of research. An annual gift of $200 was reported from Miss Susan Dykman to pay for a scholarship to bear her name. The sum of $1,500 was received from F. W. Schermerhorn to be used in the purchase of books for the library.

Vermilye & Co. gave $1,000 to the general guarantee fund. Alexander Coles of the Class of '85 sent $1,500 with a "desire to pay an infinitesimal part of the debt I owe the university." Resolutions were adopted in recognition of the gifts of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, who gave $526,300 for building purposes to the Sloane Maternity Hospital, and a fund of $373,300 for endowment purposes. It was decided to place bronze tablets on the site of the old college at Forty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue and the site of Kings College, West Broadway and Murray Street.

The board adopted a statute establishing the Charles Bathgate Beck prize scholarship in the Law School and the Charles Bathgate Beck scholarship in languages, the money having been received. A statute was also adopted establishing the Alexander Moncrief Proudfit fellowship in letters and the Maria McLean Proudfit fellowship in medicine, the sum of $15,000 having been received for each from Alexander Moncrief Proudfit of the Class of '92.

The following appointments were made: Frank S. Hackett, to be assistant in rhetoricc and English composition; George B. Germann, to be assistant in philosophy and education; Dr. Augustus J. Lartigan, tutor in pathology, and Oliver S. Strong, assistant in histology.

COLUMBIA CLASS DAY EXERCISES.

Held in the College Gymnasium and Attended by Many.

The class day exercises of the class of '99, Columbia University, were held yesterday afternoon in the college gymnasium, and were attended by more than 2,500 persons. The class numbers fifty-three.

President Frank S. Hackett made an address in which he referred to the college life now closing and the greater life just opening, and made the prophecy that the members of the class have great careers before them. The order of exercises was as follows:

Roll call by the Secretary, E. C. Ropes; class history, Geoffrey Parsons; class poem, Walter Guest Kellogg; announcement of the elections to the Phi Beta Kappa, by Dr. Clarence Hoffman Young; class prophecy, Hans William Zinssen; the presentation oration, George Phelps Fort; the valedictory address, Arthur Alexander Fowler.

After the exercise in the gymnasium all went to the lawn on the east side of the library, where the yew tree of the Class of '99 was planted and the oration delivered by John Smith Anderson. The class ode, written by G. S. Hellman, was then sung.

Last evening the Senior dance was held in the gymnasium, which was tastefully decorated with flags and college colors for the occasion. The campus was illuminated with hundreds of Japanese lanterns. Owing to the heat very little dancing was done and the affair was more of an informal lawn party than a dance. The committee in charge was composed of W. A. Bardley, Chairman; H. F. Harrington, J. D. Pell, I. Griffin, F. K. Seward, W. Van Name, G. S. Hellman, and C. Eldert.

Dean Russell's Reception.

Dean Russell of the Teachers College, which is an annex to Columbia University, last evening tendered a reception to the graduates of the college and their friends in the main hall of the college building. About 500 persons were present. Forty-seven undergraduates received diplomas and seventeen graduates who had been taking special courses got special diplomas.

THE PRESIDENCY OF AMHERST.

Prof. George Harris of Andover the Probable Choice of the Trustees.

BOSTON, June 5.—The announcement that Prof. George Harris of the Andover Theological Seminary had been chosen President of Amherst College was a little premature. It is a fact that the Trustees of Amherst at a recent meeting took up the matter of choosing a President. Prof. Harris was one of the candidates considered, but the meeting adjourned without a selection. The Trustees will meet again at Commencement, which will be at the end of this month. It is expected that a choice will be made then. It is generally believed that Prof. Harris will be elected President.

"It is not true," said Prof. Harris, at Andover this evening, "that the Trustees of Amherst have elected me President. It is no secret that they have had my name before them. I have been considered as a candidate for President by the Trustees, but there has been no selection yet, and will not be, I believe, until the Trustees meet at Commencement."

Prof. Harris was born at East Machias, Me., in 1844. He was graduated from Amherst in 1866. From Amherst he went to the theological seminary at Andover, and was graduated from that institution in 1869. The same year he was called to the High Street Congregational Church at Auburn, Me. His pastoral work in Auburn continued until 1872, when he received a call from the Central Congregational Church of Providence, R. I., which he accepted. He continued to be pastor of the Central Church until 1883, in which year he was made Professor of Theology at the Andover Seminary, in which chair he has continued up to the present time. For the last two years he has been university preacher at Harvard. Prof. Harris is married and has one son. His home is at Andover.

Long-Buried Bones Discovered.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 5.—Dr. Conrad of this place has in his possession a number of bones which were unearthed last week in Hehrhof's clay pits. The exact nature of the animal to which the bones belonged has not yet been fully determined, but Dr. Conrad thinks they are those of some early branch of the canine family. The bones were found thirty-six feet beneath the surface. The clay beds were formed many centuries ago by freshets.

Fatal Header from a Bicycle.

NEWARK, N. J., June 5.—Charles De Hart of Irvington took a header from his bicycle while riding through Prince Street, this city, this evening. His skull was fractured and he died within a few minutes. The body was taken to Hollis's morgue.

FLANDRAU & CO.

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
372, 374, 376 Broome St.
4th Ave. Electrics Pass Door.
Broadway and 3d Ave. Cable to Broome St.
2d, 3d, and 6th Ave. L. to Grand St.

We show on our floors this Spring the most comprehensive stock of Pleasure Vehicles ever produced, suitable for every requirement for town and country, and while of the highest grade of manufacture, the prices will be found the lowest for quality. The critical inspection of intending purchasers is confidently invited.

Second-Hand Stock of All Styles.

FIRE PROOF INE
USE IT IN THE WASH

"Fireproofine" does not injure the most delicate fabric. Has no odor. Is stainless. No one can tell the difference in appearance after curtains, draperies, or any fabrics have been treated with "Fireproofine." It prevents scorching in ironing. See that your children's clothes are treated with "Fireproofine," and the annual dangers, suffering, and loss from accidents with fireworks and firecrackers on the 4th of July will be prevented. Price, 35 cents. Only a small amount is necessary. For sale by Wanamaker, Macy, Siegel-Cooper Co., O'Neill, Adams, Ehrich, Bloomingdale, and all representative dealers. **Test it Free.** Sign your name and address on the lines below, cut this advertisement out, send it to us, and we will simply dip it in "FIREPROOFINE," we will return it to you promptly.

If you can then ignite the paper, or set it on fire, we hereby agree to pay you $50,000 on demand. You cannot distinguish the difference after "Fireproofine" has been used. For sale by all representative dealers.

Name.....

Address.....

Sign in ink or pencil.

FABRIC FIREPROOFINE CO., 26 E. 23d St

Reputation and Merit

are sterling qualities.

VICHY CELESTINS

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A Natural Mineral Water with medicinal qualities that merit the indorsement of the many physicians who have testified to its sterling value.

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We can satisfy you. What you want is perfection in fit. We use only the very best hair, no other, and as for the fit, we construct a Wig to fit so closely to the head that detection is impossible; workmanship unexcelled.

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54 West 14th St., next door to Macy's, N. Y.

THE CHARLES E. HIRES COMPANY, Philadelphia. Makers of Hires Condensed Milk.

KIPLINGS SEEK THE SEASHORE.

Will Spend Ten Days at Cold Spring Harbor Then Sail for England.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudyard Kipling, with their two children and servants, left Morristown yesterday, where they had been the guests of Mrs. Julia Catlin, and went to Cold Spring Harbor, where they are to be the guests of Mr. De Forest.

Mr. Kipling gained strength and flesh rapidly at Morristown, and is now in good condition. His physicians advised him to spend about ten days near the sea air before sailing for England, on June 14.

MASONS TO MEET HERE TO-DAY.

Annual Assembly of the Grand Lodge to Open This Afternoon.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the annual assembly of the Masonic Grand Lodge of the State of New York will open in the Grand Lodge Room of the Masonic Temple at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue. This assembly will bring together 745 delegates from as many lodges throughout the State, and with the addition of officers and permanent delegates, the number of Masons attending the assembly will be brought up to about 900. To-day's session will close in the afternoon, and the assembly will last through Wednesday and Thursday, the sessions beginning at 9 A. M.

William A. Sutherland of Rochester, the retiring Grand Master, will preside at the opening of the assembly. In accordance with the usual custom, the present Deputy Grand Master, Wright D. Pownall of this city, will be elected Grand Master for the ensuing year. The main contest for office will be that centering about the election of a new Deputy Grand Master, to succeed Mr. Pownall. The present outlook is that Charles W. Mead of Albany, now a Commissioner of Appeals, will be the successful candidate for that honor.

The new officers will be installed on Thursday afternoon. The Grand Secretary, Edward M. L. Ehlers, and the Grand Treasurer, George M. White, will be re-elected. The office of Grand Marshal, now filled by Register Isaac Fromme, is an appointive one.

TO ABANDON INFANT BAPTISM.

Proposition Under Discussion by Chicago Congregationalists.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The Congregational Church here is greatly interested in the proposition to abandon infant baptism as a church ceremony. The proposition comes from the Rev. Dr. Howard S. Bliss, formerly Dr. Lyman Abbott's assistant, and a son-in-law of G. W. Blatchford of this city.

Dr. Gunsaulus said to-day: "Infant baptism is only a service of dedication, anyhow, therefore, its abandonment cannot mean a great revolution. The object of the Church is simply to body forth in some beautiful form the idea that a child, who has earthly parents, is given back to God by these earthly parents, and that the child's life is to be the life of a child of the Infinite One."

Dr. Fifield said: "It is true there has been more or less discussion in the Church regarding a service or dedication in place of formal baptism of children, yet as a denomination we have favored infant baptism. Baptism is not a saving ordinance, and in the case of children it is now largely a service of dedication."

Dr. Hugh M. Scott, who holds the Chair of History at the Chicago Theological Seminary, said the proposed change hardly met with his approval. "I do not favor doing away with infant baptism," he said. "It is a usage that has been in the Church from its earliest days, and most Christians hold that it comes from the time of the Apostles."

James Turney a Second Lieutenant.

At a meeting of Company F, Twenty-second Regiment, last evening, James Turney was elected Second Lieutenant. Lieut. Turney joined the company as a private on Nov. 13, 1877. On Nov. 6, 1881, he was chosen a Corporal; on Jan. 4, 1884, was elected a Sergeant, and on Dec. 1, 1888, was chosen as First Sergeant.

An Advocate of Christian Science.

BALTIMORE, June 5.—Herman S. Hering, Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering in Johns Hopkins University, has resigned to devote himself to the cause of Christian Science.

CHOOSING A NEW BISHOP.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Rushton of Chicago a Leading Candidate.

CHICAGO, June 5.—A strong probability exists that Chicago will furnish another Bishop to the Protestant Episcopal Church at the Diocesan Convention to be held to-morrow at Indianapolis, Ind. A Bishop is to be chosen for the Diocese of Indiana, which includes the southern half of the State, and, if local churchmen are to be credited, the choice is likely to fall on the Rev. Dr. Joseph Rushton of the City Mission of Chicago and secretary to Bishop MacLaren of this diocese.

The three leading names to be presented are said to be those of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Rushton of Chicago, the Rev. G. A. Carstensen of St. Paul's Church, Indianapolis, and the Rev. J. J. Faude of Gethsemane Church, Minneapolis. Dr. Rushton is an Englishman and was ordained in New Brunswick. He has worked here since 1883. He left his last church to become secretary for Bishop MacLaren and to be City Missionary.

To Raise Farm Implement Prices.

CHICAGO, June 5.—At a meeting of manufacturers of plows, harrows, seeders, and kindred implements, held to-day, it was decided to make a general increase in prices. Committees were appointed to prepare a new schedule. These committees will report to a meeting of the Northwestern Plow Association to be called this Fall. It is thought that a general increase of from 15 to 25 per cent. will be made.

Railroad Official Kills Himself.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 5.—L. G. Hastings, Assistant Treasurer of the Rock Island Railway, with headquarters in Topeka, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself twice through the head. Continued ill-health is said to have caused the suicide.

Policeman Saved Drowning Woman.

Miss Olive M. Gray, who described herself as a burlesque actress and declined to give her address, was saved from drowning at Coney Island yesterday by Policeman Shea. Miss Gray was bathing at the foot of Tilyou's Walk, and went out beyond her depth.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Ladenburg, Thalman & Co.'s Suit.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—The Court of Common Pleas to-day granted the application of Ladenburg, Thalman & Co. for permission to examine in Jersey City the representatives of the National Storage Company in the firm's suit against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for alleged discrimination in freight charges. The action is brought by the plaintiffs to recover from the railroad company $162,000 for discrimination in freight charges on shipments of crude oil. Ladenburg, Thalman & Co. claim that the Standard Oil Company of New York received rebates on its shipments via the Pennsylvania Railroad Company through the National Storage Company of New Jersey, its agent.

Connecticut Electric Deal.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., June 5.—The Central Railroad and Electric Company's property in this city, which includes the electric light plant and trolley line, was sold this afternoon to R. A. C. Smith of New York, who, it is understood, will turn the property over to the Connecticut Lighting and Power Company. The capital stock of the local company is $1,250,000. The Connecticut Lighting and Power Company has just come into control of a large number of electrical properties in Connecticut, and, it is alleged, intends to form a combination of the trolley roads in the State.

New D., L. and W. Official.

Edward B. Loomis succeeds William H Storns, who since 1864 has been manager of the coal and real estate departments of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. Mr. Loomis began railroad life in 1883 as secretary to the attorney for the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company. He was recently Division Superintendent of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad.

Cleveland-Indianapolis Electric Line.

FINDLAY, Ohio, June 5.—Work on an electric road which will extend from Cleveland to Indianapolis has begun at this point. Sixty-five pound rails are to be used and the road will be equipped so that a schedule of fifty miles an hour can be made.

Frank Russak to Marry Marie Barna.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Marie Barna, the prima donna, to Mr. Frank Russak of this city.

Miss Barna is the daughter of Judge and Mrs. Allyn Mather Barnard of San Francisco, Cal., and the granddaughter of Timothy Frederick Barnard of Monroe County, N. Y., for many years Justice of the Supreme Court. A Californian by birth, she was graduated from Mills College in that State under the name of Marie Barna. She has achieved much success in concert and as prima donna soprano in grand opera. She has appeared with the Damrosch Opera Company in America, and was under a three years' engagement with Sir Augustus Harris to appear in leading rôles at Covent Garden, London, but on account of the death of Sir Augustus this engagement remained unfilled. She recently concluded a highly successful season in the leading rôles of Wagner opera at the Royal Opera, Coburg, Germany, and was to appear at several other German cities, but with her marriage, in the course of a few weeks, she will retire from the stage. Mr. Russak is of the firm of Russak Brothers, bankers and brokers, and is himself an accomplished amateur musician.

Stole a Church Foundation.

BAITING HOLLOW, L. I., June 5.—The foundation of a church was stolen here last week. The stolen property was the sole support of the Swedenborgian Church, which was founded here some fifty years ago. The little church was situated upon the farm of the late Abel Corwin, who set apart a plot of ground for the purpose. The farm is now owned by A. M. Warner. The church stood unused for a number of years, and recently the ladies of the Congregational Society decided to move it to the rear of the Congregational Church, for use as a society room. There was a protest that no one had a legal right to sell the church property. The building was sold, however, and removed to its new site. Volunteers called later for the church foundation, to find that it had disappeared during the night. The burning question in the village now is, "Who stole the foundation of the church?"

An Exploring Company Incorporated.

TRENTON, N. J., June 5.—The Guggenheim Exploration Company, with a capital of $6,000,000, was incorporated here to-day. The company is to explore for mines. The incorporators are: Morris Guggenheim and Isaac Guggenheim, New York; and Edward P. Matthews, Perth Amboy, N. J.

MOSS ON MAZET INQUIRY

Says Tammany Combination Has Been Formed to Thwart It.

WILL GO TO THE END, HOWEVER

Counsel Has a "New Line of Inquiry" for Capt. Price When He Takes the Stand To-day.

Frank Moss, of counsel to the Mazet investigating committee said yesterday a Tammany combination had been recently formed to make war upon him and the committee and to hamper its work in every way possible. Mr. Moss said he had received knowledge of the movement against the investigation from a member of Tammany Hall well up in its counsels.

"Shortly after the grant of additional power by the Legislature," said he, "I received information from an inside Tammany source that an organized effort would be made to interfere with the taking of evidence by the committee, which would show itself at some favorable point and might include some surprising newspaper attacks. The events of the last few days would seem to show the correctness of the warning, but we are perfectly able to hold our own, and intend to keep right on with our work, regardless of all attacks and opposition, no matter how powerful it may become.

"It is quite plain that the progress of events has shown us Tammany's feeling. That organization at first laughed at the committee, saying that it would last only a few days, and would then be called off. It would not, Tammany men said, seriously attempt to investigate abuses in municipal government. But their minds have been disabused by the action of the committee in showing a persistent intention to go to the bottom of abuses. The fact is patent, however, that all the threats or attacks they may make will be futile. Consequently Tammany is reduced to a state bordering on desperation.

"This investigation will, of course, go to the bitter end. We are not going to be diverted from our purpose by any bugaboo they can bring forth. Such talk is absurd. The work will not stop until it is finished. I want to say that we have plenty of money to go on with. Even if the $50,000 gives out, we have had promises of financial aid from private sources, which will give us ample funds to do all that we have set out to do. These offers have been made both to Mr. Mazet and to myself.

"We have reached the point in this investigation where the public is taking one side or the other. Recent events have made a clean division of popular opinion, and we are beginning to see just how and where the people stand. I believe that in the next few days this division of the public will be even more clearly defined than it is now.

"Dr. Parkhurst took the position that there was no call for this investigation, because there was no popular call for it. Popular call grows out of just such conflicts as the present.

"I did not expect to accomplish any good without arousing opposition. The deeper the knife sinks the more determined the opposition. You may gauge the effect of the investigation by the outcry and the agitation among those who are being hurt by it."

The committee will resume its session at 10:30 o'clock this morning in the room of the Board of Trade and Transportation. Mr. Moss, Mr. Mazet, and Mr. Clarke conferred yesterday on the line of investigation to be followed to-day. The Tax Department will receive further attention, but Mr. Moss would not say whether he will touch this department to-day or not.

Many witnesses have been summoned to appear to-day, among them Police Captain Price. It is not Mr. Moss's intention to renew the line of questioning tending to make the Tenderloin's commander prove the charges he brought against the committee's counsel last week. Mr. Moss talked yesterday of beginning a "new line of inquiry," but would not state what it is.

Mr. Moss has caused to be issued a warrant for a witness summoned some time ago who refused to obey the subpoena. This is the only warrant that has been issued for any witness who has defied the committee.

Poolrooms Doing Business.

Those in New York who were forced to go to the Gravesend track last week to do their betting found that the order which closed the poolrooms last week was not so strictly adhered to yesterday. Any of the poolroom army recognized as a good bettor —one who would not wager less than $10 at a play—had little trouble in placing a bet in town. Most of the rooms below Houston Street were closed, but a curbstone bookmaker was usually in the neighborhood. Above Houston Street, and especially between Twenty-third and Seventy-second Streets, on the east and west sides, there was not much trouble about placing a bet.

DISCUSS AMERICAN FICTION.

Brooklyn Methodist Preachers Hold Widely Different Views.

At yesterday's meeting of the Brooklyn and Long Island preachers, in Association Hall, there was a discussion on the subject of American fiction. It was started by Dr. C. N. Blakeman's paper on "A Century of American Fiction," and Dr. Blakeman seemed inclined to side with the Rev. Dr. Hillis of Plymouth Church rather than with the Rev. Dr. Cuyler on the subject of the religious use of fiction.

Dr. Christopher S. Williams held that neither of the Hawthornes was worthy of his ancestry. "The fact that a man is a novelist," he said, "does not relieve him from the eternal obligation of the law of righteousness. We have vileness enough without having it held up to our noses by the sons of genius. I have no respect for the genius which drags down the human race."

Dr. Charles S. Wing differed with Dr. Williams on the Hawthorne question. "I think Nathaniel Hawthorne," he said, "one of the glorious scholars of New England, and I think 'The Scarlet Letter' the greatest work of fiction in this or any other century." Dr. Charles L. Goodell agreed with Dr. Williams.

High Hats a Nuisance in Church.

The Rev. T. C. Mayham, pastor of Grace Methodist Church, Tonnele Avenue, Jersey City, on Sunday evening requested that all women wearing high hats would remove them. He said there were so many high hats that those sitting in the rear pews could get only an occasional view of the pastor. In his opinion, a sermon heard without seeing the preacher lost half its effect. He said it was the custom for women wearing high hats to remove them in theatres, and he thought they should also remove them in churches. He would not ask them to remove their hats then, they having had no notice, but he hoped they would come prepared to do so next Sunday at both morning and evening service.

Held for Violating Shipping Law.

The first shipping master arrested for violation of the law for the protection of seamen against sailors' boarding house keepers, which prohibits the payment of wages to seamen, or to any other persons in their behalf, in advance of the time when such wages have been actually earned, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday. The prisoner was John Nelke and the complainant Martin H. Tell. Commissioner Shields put the examination down for to-day.

A Meeting to Preserve the Palisades.

A public meeting, with the object of insuring the preservation of the Palisades and erecting thereon a monument to Admiral Dewey, will be held on Friday evening, June 9, in Froemehen's Hall, at Union Street and New York Avenue, Union Hill, N. J. S. Wood McClave has charge of the meeting. The hall can be reached by the Union Hill cars from the West Shore and Hoboken ferries.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Montgomery has arrived at Rio.

The Monongahela has arrived at Newport News.

The Nashville has arrived at Pensacola.

The Marblehead has arrived at Montevideo.

The Piscataqua has arrived at Brooklyn.

The Penacook has arrived at Norfolk.

The Peoria, the Panther, and the Cæsar have been ordered out of commission.

A WEYLER AGENT LYNCHED.

Jose Labregat, Assailant of Women and Children, Killed at San Antonio de los Banos.

HAVANA, June 5.—A dispatch from San Antonio de los Banos says that Jose Labregat, a notorious agent of Gen. Weyler, who attacked defenseless women and killed children, arrived there yesterday. His appearance was the signal for a gathering of relatives and friends of those whom he formerly persecuted.

The excitement continued throughout the day and last night. About midnight a crowd surrounded the house where he was and began to threaten him. He attempted to escape, and, on meeting the demonstrators, emptied his revolver, wounding two persons. The crowd closed in and captured him, and he was lynched in the public square.

The anxiety following the excitement caused a commission of Spaniards to come to Havana yesterday to ask the interference of Gen. Brooke. He could not receive them before a late hour of the evening, but he readily offered to send a detachment of American soldiers to the town. The commission, which left San Antonio before the lynching, returned to find Labregat dead.

SANTIAGO PRESS CENSORSHIP.

Newspapers Denounce the Order Issued by Gen. Brooke.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, June 5.—The local press to-day violently denounces the censorship order issued by the Governor General. The Independencia calls it a "horrible crime against a free people." The Porvenir says:

"Cuba has fallen from her position of a dignified Spanish colony and become an abject slave of the intervener."

The censor has not yet been named. The secret police are engaged in tracing the origin of anonymous letters received by the American military authorities. It is believed that these emanate from the inflammatory press.

PAYMENT OF THE CUBANS.

A Colonel of Infantry Appeals to Comrades to Keep Their Arms.

HAVANA, June 5.—Col. Figueroa of the Cuban Infantry in Havana Province, in a letter to the Spanish edition of La Lucha, passionately appeals to the soldiers who were mustered out last week to refuse to give up their arms and accept the American gratuity. He denounces those who act contrary to such advice as "cowards" and "voluntary outcasts." He says:

"The offer made by the United States insults the honor of the army of liberation, which did not desert its posts, even in terrible battle, and is a disgrace to the graves of soldiers who died covered with glory. I do not doubt the sincerity of the American promises; but, if this money is offered as a gift, why do not the Americans buy ploughs and oxen with it, instead of insisting upon the delivery of our arms? Guard, therefore, the flag, which will be mine through life, and be defended by my sabre, which will be unsheathed until the consecration of our independence or the necessity arises for returning a Titanic stroke."

Payments at Guines were rushed to-day until 6 this evening, the total number of Cuban troops paid there being 570.

Col. Randall Not Seriously Hurt.

HAVANA, June 5.—Dr. Norman, who is attending the pay car escort, reports that the accident to Col. Randall is not so serious as was at first feared. The tendon of the left leg was sprained, but not severely, and although Col. Randall is suffering considerable pain, he will not be compelled, Dr. Norman thinks, to return to Havana before he has completed his work.

Gomez Grieved by Ingratitude.

HAVANA, June 5.—Gen. Gomez drives daily, but shows the effects of the recent attack of cold and fever. He says he feels well, but admits that at his time of life such attacks are more serious than in the case of a younger man. He emphasizes also his "political worry" and the "cruel attacks of men to whom, in the past, I showed nothing but favor." Such lack of consideration, he declares, is a source of grief to him, coming from whatever source, and especially when coming from men for whom he fought and bled.

American Burglars in Havana?

HAVANA, June 5.—Many burglaries have been committed recently in hotels, stores, and private houses here and the police believe an organized band of Americans is at work. On Saturday night the house of Mr. Griffith, the Acting British Consul General, was entered and money, jewelry, and clothes were taken.

Puerto Rico Official Depository.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—By direction of the President, the American Colonial Bank of Puerto Rico is designated as the depository of the War Department for the Island of Puerto Rico.

THE TRANSPORT MEADE HERE.

Forced to Return Twice to Ponce on Account of Leaks.

The United States transport Meade, Capt. George Willson, which left Ponce, Puerto Rico, on June 2, arrived yesterday, bringing the Nineteenth United States Infantry, Col. Simon Snyder, commanding, 650 enlisted men, and 50 cabin passengers. The regiment is under orders to go to Camp Meade, Penn., and remain there until June 15, then proceed to San Francisco, and sail thence on June 20 on the transport Pennsylvania for the Philippines.

The Meade started for New York from Ponce on May 15, but about twenty minutes after leaving the anchorage under direction of a pilot she struck what was supposed to be a wreck, causing her to spring a leak, and necessitating her return to Ponce. The next morning divers were employed to examine the ship's bottom. The leaks were stopped, and the Meade sailed again on the 20th, but after proceeding thirty-two miles to sea new leaks developed, and she returned once more to Ponce. Divers were again sent down to examine the ship's bottom, and found several leaks they were unable to locate on their first examination. On May 31 all leaks were temporarily but securely stopped, extra pumps were placed on board, and the Meade sailed June 2. The voyage northward was uneventful. The Meade will probably be docked and surveyed here for repairs.

Disposition of Captured Artillery.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The War Department has solved the question as to the disposition of the artillery captured from Spain in Cuba and Puerto Rico, by turning the whole matter over to the Governors of the States. The law under which the guns can be distributed provides that they may go only to the soldiers' monument associations, Grand Army posts, and municipal corporations. One gun will be allotted to each State and the Governor is asked to decide what disposition shall be made of the gun for his State.

Spanish Gunboats to be Repaired.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Board of Construction of the Navy has approved the report of the boards of survey upon the Spanish gunboats Sandoval and Alvarado now at Portsmouth, N. H., and they will be repaired at a cost of $18,000 each. The board also finally approved the plans for the six new cruisers of the Denver class, and the Construction Bureau will proceed to publish the advertisement as soon as possible.

Brooklyn Navy Yard Electric Plant.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Engineering Bureau of the Navy Department has completed plans for a large electric power plant for the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It comprises all the best developments of electrical engineering, and it is estimated that it will save to the Government the cost of its installation in the course of a year's service. The plant will cost about $100,000.

Brig. Gen. Charles King Discharged.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—By direction of the President, Brig. Gen. Charles King, who has just arrived at San Francisco from service in the Philippines, has been honorably discharged from the volunteer army, to take effect Aug. 2.

Signal Corps Sergeant Killed in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Gen. Brooke reports the accidental death by falling from a telegraph pole at Matanzas of Sergt. Hugo Behune, Signal Corps.

F. R. SHERWIN A BANKRUPT

Promoter's Known Liabilities $164,414 and Assets None.

SENATOR ELKINS A CREDITOR

Petitioner Once Tried to Compete with A. T. Stewart—His Trouble with the State Authorities.

Frank R. Sherwin, promoter, of 40 Exchange Place, yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy, with known liabilities of $164,414 and no assets. There are many other claims against him, the amounts of which are unknown, for services, money loaned, merchandise, &c. Many of the claims are barred by the statute of limitations, but are put in as a matter of form.

Among the creditors are United States Senator Stephen B. Elkins for $14,074 for services as attorney and for money expended; Edward M. Knox of this city, $18,519 for money loaned in 1881, on which judgment was entered on March 8, 1892; Lawson, Crane & Douglas, $11,904, on an assigned claim for money loaned by E. M. Knox; James F. Benedict, Denver, $7,500; Theodore W. Herr, Denver, $8,262; Ralph L. Spencer, Vinemont, Ala., $10,000; estate of Joseph Robinson, Oxford, Me., $15,000; Joseph B. Hardon, Boston, $7,500; A. F. Smith, Lynn, $5,000; H. S. Greenleaf, Rochester, $2,000; H. S. Osgood, Portland, Me., $2,500; W. H. Reynolds, $9,000; James B. Brewster & Co., $3,395 for carriages, and Hoffman House Company, $1,500 for board in 1893.

Mr. Sherwin first went into business at Northampton, Mass., when he was twenty-one years of age. In 1862 he sold out and came to this city. He soon went to Milwaukee, where he remained until 1866, and then returned to New York. He then started the Maison Dorée dry goods store on Fourteenth Street, announcing his intention of becoming the principal competitor of A. T. Stewart. Within a few weeks his stock was seized by a Deputy Sheriff upon a number of writs of attachment and replevin, and the next day it was known that the firm of Sherwin & Co. had collapsed, with liabilities of $500,000 and practically no assets. He then entered the banking business.

Mr. Sherwin was arrested on Oct. 18, 1873, on a charge of complicity in the defalcation of Charles H. Phelps, the cashier under State Treasurer Thomas Raines. It was ascertained that Phelps and his accomplices had robbed the State of $301,771.89. Attorney General Barlow declared that Phelps had wrongfully deposited $151,000 with the banking firm of F. R. Sherwin & Co. The State failed to make out a clear case against Mr. Sherwin, and the prosecution fell through. He at once went to New Mexico and started a stock ranch.

In the Fall of 1881 Mr. Sherwin was again arrested, because of the finding of new evidence, and in the absence of other implicated parties was placed under bonds to appear when needed. He returned to his ranch, and later his securities concluded to withdraw from the bond.

He was arrested in Chicago Sept. 26, 1883, by detectives on six indictments for contempt of court, found by the Albany Grand Jury, and brought back to this State. On Oct. 24 he was found guilty, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, of criminal contempt of court in failing to obey a subpoena calling upon him to testify in the Phelps trial in 1873, but sentence was suspended.

On Oct. 15, while staying at the Kenmore Hotel, in Albany, in charge of a special officer, he was served with an order of arrest in a suit brought by the Maxwell Land Grant Company of New Mexico for the conversion of $91,000 in securities. An order discontinuing this suit was issued two days later by Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Sherwin was later sentenced on the contempt conviction to imprisonment for two years in the Albany County Penitentiary and the payment of a one-thousand-dollar fine. This sentence was approved by the General Term, sitting at Albany, on Nov. 29, 1884. He appealed from this judgment on a writ of error, and on Nov. 24, 1885, the Court of Appeals reversed the sentence and quashed the indictments, on the ground that they were defective and imputed to Sherwin no criminal offense.

In August, 1883, Mr. Sherwin eloped with and married in Baltimore the daughter of ex-Gov. Gilpin of Colorado, against the wishes of her father.

RARE OPERATION AT BELLEVUE.

Portions of a Child's Skull Removed to Cure It of Idiocy.

The surgical operation for the relief of migrocephalus, or premature ossification or hardening of the bones and sutures of the skull, was performed in Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon. The operation is a rare one, and is very hazardous.

The patient is Leo Freeburn, two and a half years old, of 416 West Fifty-third Street, who was admitted to the hospital on May 13. The child's skull hardened at the age of one year, and his brain has since been unable to grow, with the natural result of idiocy. Rather than have the boy remain idiotic through life, his parents consented to have sections of the skull removed, so that it might expand.

Dr. Woolsey, one of the visiting surgeons, assisted by Dr. Frank L. Christian, performed the operation. A lengthwise incision of six inches was cut in the dome of the skull, and then on either side triangular pieces of the bone about two and a half inches in each dimension were taken out. These triangular spaces were then fitted with sterilized celluloid plates.

The skull will now have a chance to expand normally, and if this operation is successful and another is necessary in a year or two it will be undertaken. The patient came out of the operation in splendid condition. The surgeons say there is little doubt of the boy's ultimate recovery and that he will grow up sound in mind and body.

Appraiser's Charges Unfounded.

After an investigation extending over a period of several weeks, Deputy Collector Phelps of the Law Division of the Custom House, yesterday rendered his decision in the charges made against W. J. Buttfield, a tea importer of this city, by Assistant Appraiser Worden and Tea Examiner McGay. The charges of irregularities have been found baseless. It developed in the course of the investigation that certain outside interests had tried to influence the customs authorities against the importer because he had stored his teas in Brooklyn warehouses. It is said an investigation into the official conduct of Worden and McGay will be ordered.

Congregational Mission Bequests.

NEWPORT, June 5.—The will of Eliza De Wolf Thayer, widow of the Rev. Thatcher Thayer, filed here to-day, leaves bequests of $5,000 each to the Congregational American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the Woman's Board of Missions, Boston; American Missionary Association, Congregational, New York, and the American Home Missionary Society, New York. After some private bequests, the residue of the estate is to be divided into four parts for the United Congregational Church, Newport; the Ministerial Fund of the Conference of Congregational Churches of Rhode Island, the American Home Missionary Society, New York, for Western Missions, and the American Board, Boston. A number of bequests left by Mr. Thayer also will now become available, as Mrs. Thayer did not dispose of any part of the estate.

New York Farmer Accidentally Killed.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., June 5.—Royal Kellar, a well-to-do farmer at Brierhill, was accidentally shot by Ralph Flynn, his hired man, yesterday. A flock of crows settled down in one of Kellar's fields, and he and Flynn took shotguns and attempted to creep upon them. Kellar was about ten feet in advance of Flynn, when the latter's gun in being dragged along the ground struck a stone and went off. The charge of No 2 shot landed in Kellar's leg above the knee and he died four hours later from loss of blood. Flynn has given himself up to the authorities.

Six People Dynamiters' Victims.

WILKESBARRE, June 5.—The store and residence of Joseph Schenck, at Edwardsville, was destroyed by dynamite to-day, and Schenck, his wife, and four children were slightly injured. The entire side wall of the building was blown out, and the force of the explosion shattered the windows of several adjoining houses. The explosion was evidently the result of a purpose to kill the entire family. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

Wm. Vogel & Son

Serge Suit Sensation.

Our woolen buyer made a sensational purchase the other day on a lot of fine, pure worsted fast color blue Serges. He got the quantity (it was immense) at a rate which enabled us to make up and offer

Men's Stylish Serge Suits at the remarkable price $9.75.

Think well on the price! It is not a cheap price on cheap Suits—the market is glutted with such—but a phenomenal price on a high grade Serge Suit—such a Suit as will make its wearer always remember pleasantly the store which made the price only

$9.75

Every size of the above is here. The thin—the stout—the short—the tall—all sorts and conditions of men can be fitted to the greatest Serge Suit of the season. It would be foolish to buy a Serge Suit without seeing these at $9.75.

Broadway and Houston St.

CHINESE TAKE TO THE WATER.

Celestial Sunday School Pupils Enjoy Themselves in American Style—Lots of Fun and No Accidents.

The Chinese population of New York and its vicinity took to the water yesterday. It was the day of the annual excursion of the Sunday schools of New York, Jersey City, Newark, Paterson, Yonkers, and other near-by towns, and the steamer Grand Republic took a large number of Chinamen, pretty little Chinese babies, and one or two pretty little Chinese women, with a large number of other people, guests of the day, to Locust Grove, L. I.

A Chinese excursion is chiefly different from other excursions in that it is more musical. That is saying a great deal, and hasn't the slightest reference to the Seventy-first Regiment Band, which provided the instrumental music yesterday and gave a general air of distinction to the affair.

There were dense perspiring crowds around the pianos at the ends of the grand saloon all day, while from the bow of the boat outside came the strains of "In the Sweet By and By," and a large crowd gathered around the band in the stern, sang vigorously "There'll be a Hot Time in the Old Town," or, when the band was resting, amused itself by singing ununderstandable words from pages of mysterious hieroglyphics printed for the occasion.

There was a service for those who cared for it on shore at 2:30 o'clock. The other excursionists gathered daisies, threw rings for canes, tried shooting and the merry-go-round, and also ate such an elaborate luncheon in the grove that when the boat left the wharf, at 5:30, the ground beneath the trees was white with the papers that had contained it.

The excursion was without an event outside the losing of a few hats. Not a Chinese or American baby cried once. The banners, with their Chinese dragons, blew gally in the wind. The Chinese merchants did some business, and the American caterer pursued the excursionists with the ever present waiter.

The officers of the day were Mr. Kwai F. Pang, the Rev. Hule Kin, Mr. D. W. Dott, Mr. Charles Lyein, and Mr. Chin Gin. Mr. Chan Kew and Mr. Ah Look were two of the distinguished guests.

DOVER (N. H.) BANKS CLOSED.

Treasurer Harry Hough Charged with a Shortage of $3,500.

DOVER, N. H., June 5.—The Cocheco Savings Bank of this city was enjoined to-day from paying out or receiving money, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of Harry Hough, the Treasurer, who is charged with a shortage of $3,500. The Cocheco National Bank also closed its doors to-day, and National Bank Examiner Carroll is expected to take charge of the National bank at once. Hough, besides being Treasurer of the savings institution, was paying teller of the National bank.

The closing of the banks caused considerable excitement in the city, and the depositors learned to-day, after the notices were posted, that State Bank Commissioners Hatch, Baker, and Cummings made an examination of the books of the savings bank last Saturday, and, finding that the accounts were not straight, applied for the warrant for the arrest of Treasurer Hough. The Treasurer could not be found here to-day, and it was learned, after investigation, that he left Dover yesterday morning. His friends believe that he will return.

The suspension of the two banks leaves this city with no financial institution, except the Strafford National and Strafford Savings Banks, the Dover National Bank and Dover Savings Bank having collapsed several years ago, following the discovery of a heavy shortage in the accounts of Cashier Isaac Abbott, who afterward committed suicide. The capital of the Cocheco National Bank is $150,000. James E. Lothrop is President, and the Directors are as follows: A. P. Pinkham, Amos W. Downing of Haverhill, Ralph Hough, Timothy Snell, and J. E. Lothrop. Director Hough is the father of the missing man.

RESULT OF A SECRET MARRIAGE.

Divorce Suit Follows Husband's Refusal to Make It Public.

Two years ago Mrs. Anna H. Shannon, widow of a well-known contractor of Jersey City, announced that she had been privately married to Dr. Richard W. C. English on Feb. 5, 1896, by the Rev. Dr. Houghton, rector of the Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration, New York. At the same time Mrs. Shannon-English announced that she would retain the name of Shannon and that at the end of the two years prescribed by law she would bring suit for divorce on the ground of desertion.

Mrs. Shannon said she was forced to take this course because Dr. English declined to have the marriage made public lest he should imperil his chances of inheriting the fortune of his uncle, John M. Jones of 75 Sip Avenue, with whom Dr. English has since been living.

Dr. English at the time declined to discuss Mrs. Shannon's statements, but it was learned that the marriage was opposed by both families on account of religious differences, Dr. English being a Protestant and Mrs. Shannon a Catholic. Both families are wealthy.

Mrs. Shannon filed a suit for divorce on the ground of desertion in the Chancery Court at Trenton some time ago, and Dr. English having failed to file an answer within thirty days, Mrs. Shannon's counsel, Allan L. McDermott, will now ask Chancellor McGill to refer the matter to a Master to take testimony.

Standard Time in the "Colonies."

WASHINGTON, June 5.—By order of the War Department, standard time is established in the territory under government by the military forces of the United States, and the Acting Secretary of War has directed that all departments under such military government shall observe the time furnished by the United States Signal Service as standard time. This order applies for Cuba, seventy-fifth meridian (west longitude) time; for Puerto Rico, sixtieth meridian (west longitude) time, for the islands of the Philippine Archipelago, one hundred and twentieth meridian (east longitude) time.

G. A. R. Commander a Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—James A. Price, Commander of Reynolds Post, No. 71, G. A. R., committed suicide to-day by cutting his throat with a razor. He was fifty-four years old, and leaves a wife and two children. Mr. Price had been in ill-health for some time, and it is believed that he killed himself while temporarily insane from sickness and heat. In 1862 he was wounded in the arm, and the wound never thoroughly healed, causing him great agony at times. Mr. Price served three months at the outbreak of the civil war, and afterward enlisted in the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, in which command he fought with bravery and distinction.

PURE FOOD LAW VIOLATIONS.

State Board of Health Making an Investigation with a View to Prosecuting Offenders.

ALBANY, June 5.—Violators of the pure food laws of the State are under investigation by the State Board of Health, which has inaugurated a crusade against adulterated food products. Its agents are now at work throughout the State collecting samples for the purpose of bringing the guilty persons to justice.

Particular attention is directed to flour, sugar, tea, coffee, and to other similar articles of consumption, and to fruit products, including extracts used in flavoring soda water. Some $4,000 is at the board's disposal to carry on this line of investigation, and already fifty samples have been submitted to Dr. Willis G. Tucker, the chemist of the board, for an official analysis. These samples have been secured by purchase so as not to arouse the suspicions of the dealers.

This movement is in line with the desires of Gov. Roosevelt. A bill was introduced in the regular session of the Legislature by Senator Ambler, providing for the appointment of a corps of chemists to serve under the State Agricultural Department for the purpose of investigating the food products sold in this State and to make a report to the next Legislature. This bill failed of passage because Gov. Roosevelt said that he believed that this work should be done by the State Board of Health.

TUBERCULOSIS IN MILK.

Twenty-seven Cows Killed Yesterday in Chicago Had Consumption.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Gov. Tanner, at the stock yards to-day, witnessed the slaughtering of twenty-seven cows in a test conducted by the State Board of Health and the State Board of Live Stock Commissioners. Twenty-five were found to be in an advanced stage of consumption and the other two had well-developed cases. This herd came from a dairy farm in Sangamon County that supplies the Governor's household with milk, and he expressed himself very forcibly on the subject.

"That test demonstrates," said he, "the danger that constantly confronts the public and proves that the Live Stock Commissioners should be invested with power to examine every herd in the State, whether private or not. Dr. Lovejoy tells me that this herd is the worst that has been met yet. Why, they were simply rotten with disease, which must certainly spread the germs of tuberculosis."

THE SENATORIAL INVESTIGATION.

Borax as a Preservative for Meats and Butter.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The Pure Food Investigation was resumed here to-day, Senator Mason alone being present. From the testimony it developed that borax was employed in preserving meats and butter. The packers said that borax was not injurious to health, and Dr. Frank Billings of Rush Medical College declared that only certain individuals might be hurt by it.

Robert T. Lunham of the Lunham Packing Company declared that a law prohibiting the use of borax would bring the business of exporting meat almost to a standstill.

"I do not believe that meat absorbs the borax," said the witness. "I eat it, and so do customers of my firm, without evil results."

Makers of oleomargarine will be called upon to defend their product early this week.

A MESSAGE FROM ANDREE?

Reported a Cork Case Containing a Note Has Been Found.

CHRISTIANIA, June 5.—According to a dispatch from Mandal, the most southern town of Norway, two boys, on May 14 last, found on the north coast of Iceland a small cork case containing a slip of paper dated July 11, 1897, signed "Andrée, Strindberg, and Fraenckel," and bearing the words: "All well. Thrown out about longitude 81, latitude unknown."

Prof. Andrée's brother thinks the case was probably one of the letter buoys with which the Andrée expedition was provided.

THE EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE.

Consolidation with the Hebrew Free School Ratified.

A meeting of the members of the Educational Alliance and the Hebrew Free School Association of the City of New York was held last night in the vestry room of Temple Emanu-El to ratify the agreement for the consolidation of the two institutions as provided for by a recent act of the Legislature.

The name of the Educational Alliance is to be retained and the new corporation is authorized to hold real estate to the amount of $3,000,000. The officers of the Educational Alliance are to remain in office. The following new Board of Directors was elected:

Benjamin Altman, Henry Morgenthau, Isidor Straus, William Salomon, Benjamin Tuska, Marcus M. Marks, Louis Stern, Felix M. Warburg, Edwin R. A. Seligman, Sidney Blumenthal, Morris W. Benjamin, Samuel Greenbaum, Lee Kohns, Henry M. Leipziger, Frederick Spiegelberg, Albert Friedlander, Albert F. Hochstadter, Louis Marshill, William C. Popper, Julia Richman, Leonard Lewisohn, Samuel B. Hamburger, Daniel P. Hays, Ferdinand Kuhn, and Eugene H. Paul.

"PANTS" CHANGE BOY'S NATURE.

Because he was not allowed to wear "pants," Patrick J. Quigley, eight years old, made a lot of trouble for St. Malachy's Home, Brooklyn, and finished his riotous career in the Adams Street Police Court. Patrick went to St. Malachy's about a year ago, his mother being unable to care for him. The sisters insisted on making Patrick wear dresses. He made all sorts of violent protests, and when his wishes were disregarded he ran away. He was recaptured and ran away again, with the same result. The third time he had better luck.

This time he fell into the hands of a policeman, who said to him: "What's your name, little girl?"

"Girl yerself," was the indignant rejoinder. "My name's Pat."

The policeman took him to the Children's Society rooms, where he made a stand for knickerbockers. When he got them he at once became as tractable as a lamb. The Children's Society people found him to be a little snub-nosed angel as long as he was allowed to wear trousers. Yesterday he was brought before Magistrate Brenner, who asked him why he was such a bad boy.

"Cuz they made me wear dresses," replied Patrick. "I'm old enough to wear pants. If they let me wear pants I'll be good, but if you send me back there and they put these girl clothes on me I'll run away again. Why, some o' them kids called me Gertie, and I had to paste 'em to make 'em stop. How'd you like to be called Gertie, Judge?"

"I shouldn't like it, Paddy," said Magistrate Brenner, sympathetically. "How would you like to go to St. John's Home?"

"Kin I wear pants there?" asked Paddy, wistfully.

"You can wear pants clear down to your heels if you like," replied the Magistrate, and Paddy favored him with such an angelic smile that he was fairly dazzled. He was sent to St. John's Home accordingly.

Formation of New York Corporations.

ALBANY, June 5.—Recently Messrs. Schoverling, Daly & Gales, New York City, desiring to incorporate under the firm name of The Schoverling-Daly-Gales Company, to manufacture hunting and fishing outfits, with a capital of $150,000, filed a certificate to that effect with the Secretary of State. The latter, however, refused to accept or file the certificate on the ground that the lists of incorporators and Directors showed only one resident from this State, whereas the law called for two. The company to-day secured a Supreme Court order to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued compelling the Secretary of State to accept and file the certificate. The order is returnable before a Special Term to be held in Brooklyn on Friday of this week.

South Carolina Dispensary Law.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 5.—The Superior Court has reversed the decision of the lower court in an important case affecting the dispensary law. The decision affirms the right of a citizen to drive over into North Carolina or across the bridge to Augusta, Ga., or send his team over with an agent, buy whisky for his own use, and return with it.

Shot from Ambush Near Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 5.—Sherman M. Reese, Assistant Superintendent of the Ducktown Sulphur and Copper Works, was shot from ambush and killed by unknown parties to-day near Isabella, Polk County. The affair has created a great sensation. Bloodhounds have been sent from this city and were out on the trail to-night.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Notice: Refer to Sunday's advertisement. Nearly all the goods are still to be had. Prominent among the stocks that hold unbroken assortments are the Bargain Embroideries.

14c. for 40c. Cottons.

Selling imported Zephyr Ginghams and Madras Cloths at 14c. that are worth 25c., 30c., 35c. and 40c. is not yet history. We announced them in the Sunday papers. The response was worthy of the offering. However, the quantity was too great to be exhausted in a single day. Fifteen thousand yards constitute a goodly bulk. You'll find them on sale again to-day—the rarest, best, most exceptional bargains known to current retailing. The choicest patterns and richest colorings that the present season has evolved. Secure your share.

Muslin Underwear Sale.

This is its third week. Mountains of garments and remarkably low prices sustain the early enthusiasm. The crowds yesterday were continuous and spirited. We are afraid to say that buying has reached its zenith, because we expect a rush and surge to-day. We have completely annihilated every former record of bargain giving; the public has totally eclipsed every previous demonstration of appreciation—and the sale proceeds with justifiable fervor.

$4.88 for Women's $10.00 and $12.00 Imported Pique and Linen Skirts,

made in the newest styles, some are simply and others are elaborately trimmed. Insertings, braids and straps appear in the decorative features. We show these skirts in black, white, navy, royal and red. They are worth $10.00 and $12.00; your choice at $4.88.

Hot Weather Goods.

Comments concerning the weather are almost as oppressive as the temperature. You'd rather hear about the things that exhilarate, refresh and provide comfort. For instance:

Peerless "Iceland" Ice Cream Freezer. The mere name implies all the joys it can bestow. If interested, go to the sixth floor where the possibilities of this Freezer are being explained. It's power is quick and perfect.

Two-quart size, at	$1.16
Three-quart size, at	$1.59
Four-quart size, at	$1.94
Six-quart size, at	$2.46

"North Star" Refrigerators. They are cork lined and the air that circulates through them is always dry. They consume ice laboriously, slowly, lazily.

Height.	Width.	Depth.	Price.
39 inches	24 inches	16 inches	$6.89
43 inches	27 inches	17 inches	$8.49
49 inches	36 inches	22 inches	$14.46

Other sizes at prices correspondingly low.

Water Coolers—The variety is immense—sizes and styles adapted for home or office. Our prices afford a cool saving of twenty-five per cent.

Japanned Water Coolers, galvanized lining.		Japanned Water Coolers, agate lining.	
Two-gallon size, at	99c	Two-gallon size, at	$2.61
Three-gallon size, at	$1.16	Three-gallon size, at	$2.91
Four-gallon size, at	$1.34	Four-gallon size, at	$3.76
Six-gallon size, at	$1.69	Six-gallon size, at	$4.84

Lawn Tents made of best quality striped canvas, 7x7 feet, at $4.74

Mosquito Canopies, fine netting, turn-over frames—double-bed size, $1.98; three-quarter bed, $1.74; single bed $1.49

Japanese Porch Screens, they defy the sun's rays. Artistic and so serviceable just at this time.

Size 5x7 feet, at	62c	Size 10x8 feet, at	$1.58
Size 6x8 feet, at	94c	Size 12x8 feet, at	$1.89

Men's and Boys' Straw Hats

In the Annex.

We can't enumerate the stock in an advertisement. Enough kinds to fill a modest-sized catalogue. Be certain of two things: We are showing all the newest and most fashionable styles, and we are selling them lower than any other house.

Men's Straw Hats, made of sennit braid, split braid, rough and ready, Jumbo braid; yachting shape, double brimmed, trimmed with silk bands, full leather sweat; 99c., $1.24, $1.49, $2.24, $2.49.

Men's Straw Hats, made of best quality English split braid, yachting shape and soft roll, trimmed with fine silk bands, full leather sweat $2.99

Men's Milan Straw Hats, very light and soft $2.99

Boys' and Children's Straw Hats, variety of shapes and colors, 49c., 74c., 99c., $1.24, and $1.49

Good Groceries.

Curiosity is a dominant element of human nature. However, this method of advertising special values in Groceries is not practiced solely to excite or arouse your curiosity. Trivial and puerile motives do not inspire or control any of our affairs. The following is the kernel of the news we desire to impart. It is entirely general in character—but none the less effective.

Each day this week we will sell many lines of Staple and Fancy Groceries at much below our regular prices—and if you know anything about such things you know that our "regular" prices are the lowest of the low.

We print no specific quotations because we are apprehensive that if we did there would be much difficulty in filling all orders that would undoubtedly overwhelm us on the second day.

Just as a hint of the reductions we mention the way we are selling

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-town.....1,209 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Sharbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY AND SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE, SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.....$9.00
Six Months.....4.50
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One Year.....$1.00

DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month.....$1.75

FOURTEEN PAGES.

GORMAN.

It is not a name to awaken the Democracy of the country as TILDEN awakened it in 1876 or CLEVELAND in 1892. But from one point of view Mr. GORMAN'S ambition to become the candidate of his party next year is of a nature to incline even the sternest Democrat toward a softened recollection of the proceedings of the Senators from Havemeyer.

His appearance in the field is evidence that BRYAN is weaker and is weakening. He is not the absolutely dominating figure that he seemed to be three months ago.

Any Democrat who disputes his leadership does his party a useful service. Any Democrat who should force BRYAN out of the race would hasten the coming of the day when under sane and safe leaders the regeneration of the party may begin.

DUTY AND COST.

Our Washington correspondent, who is a recognized expert in Government finances, figures out the present cost of the war in the Philippines to be at least $3,000,000 a month. This is at the rate of $36,000,000 a year, or the equivalent to the interest at 4 per cent. upon $900,000,000. The interest upon the total National debt, including the debt incurred by the Spanish war, will amount this next fiscal year to $40,400,000, or not much more than the Nation is paying, at the present rate, to "maintain order" in the Philippines. This is a side of our problems that merits very serious consideration.—The Springfield Republican.

All of which, in ethics, morals, and politics, is the same thing as saying: "Our City Hall reporter, who is an expert in municipal finance, figures out the cost of the Police Department of the City of Springfield at $50,000 a year. This is a dollar apiece for us all round, and the people won't stand it. At 4 per cent. this annual sum would pay the interest on $1,250,000 of the city debt. Partisans of the police defend this monstrous and wasteful expenditure on the ground that the City Government is obliged to maintain order and protect the lives and property of citizens. Trumpery! Rubbish! Fustian! What if they do have riots in Water Street, break heads up at the North End, and hold up wayfarers in Railroad Row? Maple Street is quiet, the peace and piety of the Hill are disturbed by no ruffians, and we ask for no protection in our fine mansions in Chestnut Street. Down with the police! The taxpayers' money shall no longer be criminally wasted in maintaining ancient superstitions about order and protection. Perish all obligations save those that are cheap!"

The Philippines are pretty costly real estate, but the abandonment of them would entail consequences that only the hardiest experts in Government finance would have the fortitude to figure cut.

That side of the problem merits more consideration in Massachusetts than it has yet received.

THE ASSAULT UPON M. LOUBET.

If the Knickerbocker Club of this city should hold a meeting and resolve that the club had lost confidence in republican institutions, and if, thereupon, some ably dressed member, some Charlotte Corday of the organization, should be fired with enthusiasm, and make a personal assault upon the President of the United States for wearing a lawn tie with a frock coat, (an outrage of which we fear that Mr. MCKINLEY may be capable, whether or not he has been mercifully preserved from the actual commission of it,) then we should have an event just about comparable, in political significance, with the assault upon the President of the French Republic.

The comparison does really an injustice to the members of the local noblesse. They may not be exactly epoch-making, intellectually speaking, but there is no harm in them that we know of. And we do know a good deal of harm of the representatives of what has been described, by wondering Americans, as the Hobo St. Germain. British snobbery has never struck root in France, which is a very good thing for France. A Frenchman is esteemed for what he is, and not for what he says his grandfather was. There is no doubt that in England, on the other hand, there is a different code of morals for Dukes and for other people. British society is still permeated by the spirit of the inspired lines of Lord JOHN MANNERS:

Let wealth and commerce, laws and learning die,
But leave us still our old nobility.

From which it follows, among other things, that a Frenchman who relies for consideration upon the performances of his ancestors is not only much more of a snob than he would have to be in England, but that he is also apt to be what the amiable and courteous MAX NORDAU would call a "pervert." This is a description of a great part of what still calls itself the Royalist party in France. The only thing that makes it of any political consequence is such support as it may derive from the Church. This is not likely to be great, for no institution in the world is quicker than the Church of Rome to recognize an accomplished fact. And the French Republic is so far an accomplished fact that every assault upon it, whether by the absurd DEROULEDE or by the more absurd CHRISTIANI, serves to show its strength by showing the weakness of its assailants.

It is an old saying that the one thing fatal to a French public man is to become ridiculous. In the light of some recent French "boom" we must either doubt this or admit that the French sense of the ridiculous is different from that of other people. But even in France one does not cease to be ridiculous by becoming odious. It is only necessary to bear in mind that the "exclusive" coterie of Frenchmen now represented by the gallant CHRISTIANI, who has not only had his nose contused but his clothes torn and dirtied in defense of the great principle of the divine right of Kings, is the same nice lot who the other year were distinguishing themselves by kicking women off ladders and leaving them to perish in the flames, in order to save to the State their own invaluable lives, and we shall arrive at a just estimate of their political importance.

CONGRESS AND THE ARMY.

We called attention on Sunday to the extremely uncomfortable position in which Mr. MARSH of Illinois had placed himself, supposing him to be a man of decent sensibility, by accepting an appointment as one of the official visitors to the Military Academy. It is worth pointing out, in addition, that the grievance of the regular army against him and his associates is equally the grievance of the country at large. They did their best to cripple the country on the eve of a foreign war. That is a grievance that the country ought not to forget in behalf of any one of the men against whom it exists. It would not have forgotten or forgiven Mr. MARSH and the other statesmen who refused to take any measures of a rational kind to put the army on a war footing if the defeat that Congress invited and prepared had followed.

It was the courage and discipline of the regular army itself that saved its very traducers in Congress. If SHAFTER had been repulsed at Santiago, they would have received the popular execration which, we say quite advisedly, they still richly deserve. Such a defeat would have been almost worth while in order to rebuke, and for at least one generation to silence, the spirit of which the Congressman from Illinois made himself one of the chief spokesmen.

It was fated otherwise. The whole available force of the United States Army was in SHAFTER'S expedition. Had the expedition failed, we had no reserves to draw upon. Inadequate as the force seemed to be, it was enough. By a gallantry on the part of our own army such as we could not have counted upon, by the unexpected weakness of the enemy, and by a wonderful run of luck, "it served." And by other unpredictable strokes of luck, by the fact that they were ten thousand miles away from that invocation of "pull" against discipline which Col. ALGER managed in 1864, the volunteers in the Philippines had been drilled and hardened into soldiers before the time came when they were to do any fighting. The dark side of all this is that the demagogues in Congress who prevented the Nation from putting itself in a condition of defense, so far from being ashamed of themselves, will hold themselves to have been justified by events, and will go on and prevail, until some day they embroil us with some first-class military power. That, to be sure, would make an end of that particular batch of demagogues, but it would not be the demagogues alone who would suffer.

Meanwhile, consider in how much better a position we should be to-day, in spite of the amazing good fortune we have had, if the House had behaved like decent and patriotic American citizens, and had passed the bill providing for the increase of the army. How perfectly comfortable the President would now be, who is at present engaged in "figuring" whether he can get on without another call for volunteers to replace or supplement the volunteers who are truly or falsely reported to complain, but in either case with perfect justice, that the work they are called upon to do is not the work they enlisted to do, and that garrisoning the Philippines is work for professional soldiers and not for amateurs. With an army of 100,000 men we should be perfectly able to meet the demands of the Philippines, of Cuba, and of Puerto Rico and to reserve, besides, that absurdly, that gloriously, small National police which it is our pride that we find sufficient. When we consider that the "great argument" which prevailed with the patriots of the House of Representatives in April, 1898, was that the enlargement of the army would provide places for 750 officers who knew their business, at the enormous salaries in which subalterns and field officers notoriously wallow, to the exclusion of several thousands of officers who did not know their business, and who were to owe their commissions to political "pull," we have the measure of the wisdom of Congress upon the National defense. We cannot wonder that Mr. MARSH of Illinois, conscious of so large a share of responsibility for the existing and delightful condition of things, should find himself unable as the official guest of the officers of the United States Military Academy.

THE WOUNDS OF A FRIEND.

The Chicago Times-Herald may fairly be regarded by Mr. MCKINLEY as among his most devoted friends, but it is very severe in its criticism of the recent civil service order:

> No detailed analysis of this order is necessary to demonstrate that it surrenders to partisanship and personal choice the essential principle of the merit system, which is that all offices are trusts, not for party, not for departments, bureaus, or chiefs, but for the Government and for the people. Admit the plea that there is a distinction between the service of a chief deputy and a second deputy, and you surrender the whole theory of the merit system.

And the Times-Herald points out that the order must have a bad effect on the morale of the service:

> The exemption of positions of confidence and trust from the classified service removes from the service the incentive of ambition to win promotion by capacity and honesty. It excludes the best positions in the Government employ from the rewards of merit and hangs them up as prizes for personal favors.

Finally it warns the President that he "has mistaken the buzzing of the politicians in Washington for the wish of the people." As to this, we are not so sure. We doubt if Mr. MCKINLEY has at any time imagined the "wish of the people" to be in the direction of a "backward step." He has made his peace with the politicians, taking his chances with the people. But we should not be surprised if he finds the popular opinion more pronounced than he had expected. He could hardly have looked for such direct condemnation from Mr. KOHLSAAT.

THE BEST USE OF GREAT WEALTH.

In the Department of Political Economy at Yale, of which Prof. HADLEY, the newly elected President of the university, has been the head, the new Socialism has obtained no foothold. They teach hard common sense in that department if we may judge from the recent utterances of one of its professors upon a question that is much discussed nowadays in this country.

Soon after the publication of the report that Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE had sold his business interests to his partners for one hundred million dollars, Mr. CARNEGIE was quoted as saying that he did not care to keep on making money to the end of his life; he proposed now to do good with the wealth he had accumulated. A discussion has been going on at Yale as to the way in which Mr. CARNEGIE could do the most good with his hundred millions. To this discussion Prof. J. C. SCHWAB of the Department of Political Economy makes a contribution so sound and sensible that it leaves nothing more to be said:

> Probably the best thing that Mr. CARNEGIE could do with his money would be to employ it actively in business; that is, he should build factories and railroads and employ his money productively. If that is out of the question, let him do as he has been doing, establish libraries and similar institutions. The least advantageous way for the disposition of the Carnegie millions would be to establish so-called charitable institutions.

That brief statement is worth a great deal of money to Yale University as an advertisement. Men are willing to send their sons to be educated at a college where political economy of that kind is taught; they are willing by gifts and bequests to increase its power and extend its usefulness.

The doctrine that wealth is best employed when it is put to productive use, when it becomes active capital, paying the wages of labor, performing public services or turning raw material into salable merchandise, ought to be implanted in the belief and understanding of every undergraduate. There is urgent need of such teaching now as a corrective of and defense against the Socialistic demagogues who go about preaching that wealth is culpable and the capitalist a public enemy.

Prof. SCHWAB is right about the best employment of Mr. CARNEGIE'S millions. But the ranting, roaring demagogues are doing their utmost and worst to drive him and his millions out of the country, to drive everybody out of the country or out of business who has money to invest and a desire to employ it in productive industries.

Under the leadership of W. J. BRYAN and the addlepates who are clustered about him the Democratic Party is preparing to make its campaign next year on the proposition that Mr. CARNEGIE should be indicted and his millions taken away from him if he tries to do business anywhere in the United States on a larger scale than is approved of by the people of Waco, Texas, or Little Rock, Ark., or by methods to which the captains of industry in those communities are unaccustomed.

Are Prof. SCHWAB'S engagements of such a nature that he would be able to take the stump next year, if his services were required in the campaign?

SPEAKER HENDERSON.

The Republicans of the House appear to be resolved to offer the Speakership on a golden salver to DAVID B. HENDERSON of Iowa. He has been getting pledges of votes while the other candidates thought they were thinking about getting them, and now he announces that more than a majority of the Republican members have pledged him their support.

Persons who have only a vague idea of what Congressman HENDERSON is like will be interested to read this extract from memoranda for a portrait of him prepared by our neighbor The Sun:

> The political convictions of Gen. HENDERSON, as disclosed in the printed record of a long, useful, and reasonably loquacious legislative career, are those of the regular Republican. As a rule he has not been a leader of thought. Initiative and issuemaking have been left by him generally to others. If anybody were to take the trouble to scrutinize his speeches for evidence with which to convict him of inconsistency, no doubt the job would be found far from difficult. No false pride of opinion has prevented the Iowa statesman from readjusting his intellectual position by the light of later information or in consequence of more careful ratiocination.

From further memoranda offered by The Sun we are led to conclude that in the judgment of that newspaper the next Speaker belongs in statesmanship to the school of Gen. GROSVENOR, in oratory to the school of the Spread Eagle, and that he never hangs on to an opinion or conviction after it has served his purpose.

It would appear that Mr. HENDERSON is in many respects unlike Mr. THOMAS B. REED; also that he was not The Sun's candidate for Speaker.

PROF. WORCESTER'S FACTS.

Prof. DEAN C. WORCESTER is one of the American Civil Commissioners sent to the Philippines by the President. He has just cabled to The Chicago Times-Herald a long statement regarding the stories that our army is treating the Filipinos with cruelty. In all the instances as to which he has personal knowledge these stories are false, and he believes that the others also are.

He says that he personally inspected all the battlefields from Caloocan to Malolos, and never saw a woman or child dead or wounded. On the contrary, he has seen "wounded rebels whose injuries had been dressed by American Surgeons before the firing had ceased." The wounded were brought to Manila and cared for in the hospitals and when cured "can hardly be driven away." He adds that it "is absolutely false that any order was ever issued looking toward the killing of men who might be captured," and that "the American soldiers have repeatedly taken prisoners under circumstances affording abundant excuse for killing, with provocation very strong."

Finally he says:

> It is a great mistake to suppose we are fighting the Filipinos as a whole. At least 80 per cent. of the population detest the war, and the only serious trouble is in a few Tagalog provinces in Luzon. Other provinces in this island are now compelled by the armed force of the insurgents to submit to Tagalog rules. The people in them are praying for the coming of the Americans. The present rulers are hated on account of their jobbery and oppression, and even among the Tagalogs the common people want peace.

This is as good testimony as any one could ask for.

The Postmaster General has done well in removing from office a fourth-class Postmaster in Tennessee and another in Missouri who were active members of an organization among officials of their class to promote legislation in their behalf, and who had urged Postmasters to contribute to a fund for the promotion of this work.—The Evening Post.

Sound doctrine, but what of the Postmasters and Collectors of Internal Revenue, members of the Republican organization, who have been engaged in a united effort for more than two years to induce the President to change the civil service rules in their behalf and have succeeded? Will Postmaster General SMITH and Mr. GAGE undertake to discipline these?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—M. QUESNAY DE BEAUREPAIRE, the eminent French jurist who resigned from the Cour de Cassation the moment he suspected that body of a prejudice against perjurers and forgers, and who now holds a prominent position in the noble band of martyrs, military and civilian, about whose devoted necks the cruel fingers of the demon Justice are closing with slow but relentless motion, prepared and printed less than a month ago an able argument proving not that the Cour de Cassation would not order a revision of the Dreyfus case, but that it absolutely could not. The Judges, he declared with beautiful logic, must observe the rules of legal procedure, and those rules are such that a revision is impossible! This is how M. DE BEAUREPAIRE maintained his assertion—and made what is now rather amusing literature: "DREYFUS was condemned by competent Judges; therefore he is legally guilty until there is proof to the contrary. That proof must take one of two forms—a demonstration that DREYFUS'S judges erred or that DREYFUS himself is innocent. The law foresees the chance of judicial error, but condemnations are not set aside for slight reasons or unless legal conditions are strictly fulfilled. Those conditions are two—the revelation of a fact unknown when the verdict was rendered and the adequacy of that fact to make certain the condemned man's innocence." Then the learned ex-President of France's highest court solemnly asserted that nothing new in relation to DREYFUS had come to light since his conviction of treason. The bordereau? "Oh, that still lies at DREYFUS'S door, for, though the graphologists may have been mistaken, the documents enumerated in it could only have come from him." The Henry forgery? "Ah, well, that doesn't help DREYFUS at all, since HENRY resorted to forgery only because he knew that DREYFUS was guilty." Even admitting, continued M. DE BEAUREPAIRE, that new facts have been presented, the most they do is to raise a doubt, and doubt has no likeness to proof, either under the law or in the eyes of justice, and the article ended thus: "Thus I reach the conclusion that the Judges cannot order a revision without violating the Criminal Code. Let, therefore, the banded madmen explode their sensations and prophesy revision all they will. It cannot be. Have faith, as I have, in justice." All this appeared over M. DE BEAUREPAIRE'S name in the Echo de Paris on May 14, and, though rather old as news, is not without interest, as showing the desperate quibbles to which the opponents of revision have of late been forced to resort.

—This page of THE NEW YORK TIMES has not infrequently contained articles on and references to the theories and practices of "Christian Science," and the adherents of the cult have complained more than once of the harshness of our remarks about them. The very fiercest of our criticisms, however, can never have worked a tenth of the injury to "Christian Science" that must follow our publication in full yesterday of the annual address of Mrs. MARY BAKER G. EDDY, "pastor emeritus of the Mother Church." No sane person could have read that remarkable document without yielding to the conviction that this so-called religion is merely a device for extorting money from the weak-minded. At but a single point was there anything in the address that approached either significance or comprehensibility. Paragraph after paragraph was made up of vaguely pious and still more vaguely philosophical phrases, utterly without connection, logic, or demonstrability, and the only attempts at originality of thought or expression led to amusing sentences like "Truth crushed to earth springs spontaneously upward." But when the writer got down to business—her business—she was clear of speech and definite of meaning. That was when she ordered her book agents to respect her copyright and never to use a line from "Science or Health" without appending to it her somewhat cumbersome name. She talked to them in exactly the strain of the ordinary publisher to the exchange editors, and she showed exactly the publisher's appreciation of the value of keeping one's name before the public. The contrast between this part of the address and the rest of it was intensely amusing. We hope that everybody who has not yet read the document will do so at once.

—An anxious and troubled soul has appealed to The Boston Transcript to explain why it is that many English authors "murder the English language" by writing things like "Directly he said so, I told him." The anxious and troubled one expatiates on his grievance at considerable length. "Again and again," he declares, "one finds this abominable solecism in English authors of repute. The writers in The London Spectator often blunder in this way. But American writers never use the expression. Can an explanation be given? The humor of the thing is that when the solecism is pointed out Englishmen at first do not recognize their mistake, though, of course, they finally acknowledge it, just as THACKERAY, during his life, went on using 'demean' himself for 'lower' or 'degrade himself,' when 'demean' means merely 'behave.'" The Transcript tries to soothe its correspondent by telling him that the form of expression to which he objects has practically become an English idiom, as the result of years of custom and of usage, but "fortunately it has never been imported into the United States." Well, it doubtless is fortunate, but, after all, the form criticised is no more elliptical or inconsistent than many another that nobody thinks of attacking. As for "demean," in the sense of "degrade," that is a fault, if fault it be, common to both countries, and really there is no valid objection to it. The original, etymological meaning of "lead" or "drive away" has been utterly lost to us, anyhow, and "degrade" is a derivation about as defensible as "behave." SHERIDAN thought so, as well as THACKERAY, and at present the lexicographers are obviously fighting a hopeless battle against two whole nations.

—Anxiety about Admiral DEWEY'S health is in all probability next door to needless. He is not a young man, indeed, and no doubt the experiences and responsibilities of the past year have drawn heavily upon his strength, both of mind and body, but if he were really ill, if he were tired out instead of tired, he would have taken the short way home instead of the long one. He had his choice, and chose to cross two oceans instead of one. That would seem to settle at least his own opinion of his condition. A modest man, he is yet human, and, being human, he comes where glory waits him at every stage of his journey, and turned his back on the Pacific, cool, comfortable and—a desert. Of course he counted the cost before he started. He thinks he can pay it or he would have gone the other way.

"THE LUCK OF EDENHALL."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following, which I translate from Heinrich Düntzer's commentary to Uhland's poems, may interest some of your readers, especially "German-American" and Mr. Arthur Guiterman:

"The Luck of Edenhall" was written by Uhland July 16, 1834, he having found in Ritson's "Fairy Tales" of 1831 the following story, the nineteenth of the book, under the heading "The Luck of Edenhall":

In Edenhall, Cumberland, for many generations the seat of the Musgraves, an old colored drinking glass was carefully preserved in a leather case, which glass, according to the tradition of the surrounding country, had been left by fairies many years ago near a spring by the house. On it was the legend,

"If this glass do break or fall,
Farewell the luck of Edenhall."

From this friendly warning the glass received the name of "The Luck of Edenhall" in a fine, humorous ballad about a drinking bout in that house. The ballad, which is usually attributed erroneously to the Duke of Wharton, begins thus:

"Long may God protect from fall
Or break the Luck of Edenhall!"

Yet the good luck of the old house was endangered by none more than the Duke himself, for when he emptied the glass, undoubtedly drinking to the welfare and the long life of the worthy owner and his family, he dropped it through inadvertency, and the luck of Edenhall would probably have been destroyed if the butler, who had brought the glass and wanted to receive it back, had not luckily caught it in a napkin.

The story may also be found in Hutchinson's "History of Cumberland," Vol. I., Page 269.

THOMAS H. JAPPE.
111 Hudson Avenue, Union Hill, N. J., June 4, 1899.

The Park at Coney Island.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The papers of last week contained the following item:

"There is a strong movement on foot to purchase at a cost of about $3,000,000 the burned district at Coney Island and turn the same into a public park."

This is one of the most astounding schemes ever concocted, and I hope no sane, honest, man would allow his name to be used in connection with it.

This glorious Sunday afternoon about one-fifth of the proposed park is covered by the sea, and the average height of the rest of it is not more than eighteen inches above the crests of the waves. Clearly the gang will have to "hustle" and get their Commissioners appointed and under pay, as a few more tides like the one of this afternoon will make the locality better adapted for raising oysters than "groves of oak and stately pine."

W. M.
New York, June 4, 1899.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

From The Washington Post.

"In considering who should be Speaker," said Congressman G. W. Smith of Illinois, "we ought to look at the matter from a policy or politic standpoint. In looking over the list of Speakers elected from the formation of the Government, you will see that Pennsylvania has had three—Fred A. Muhlenberg, two terms; Galusha A. Grow, one term; Samuel J. Randall, two terms.

"New Jersey has had two—Jonathan Dayton, two terms; William Pennington, one term.

"Massachusetts has had four—Theodore Sedgwick, one term; Joseph B. Varnum, two terms; Robert C. Winthrop, one term; Nathaniel P. Banks, one term.

"New York has had one—John W. Taylor, two terms.

"Tennessee has had two—John Bell, one term; James K. Polk, two terms.

"Kentucky has had four—Henry Clay, four terms; John White, one term; Lynn Boyd, two terms; John G. Carlisle, two terms.

"Connecticut has had one—Jonathan Trumbull, one term.

"North Carolina has had one—Nathan Macon, three terms.

"South Carolina has had two—Langdon Cheves, one term; James L. Orr, one term.

"Indiana has had three—John W. Davis, one term; Michael C. Kerr, one term; Schuyler Colfax, three terms.

"Georgia has had two—Howell Cobb, one term; Charles F. Crisp, two terms.

"Virginia has had four—Philip P. Barbour, one term; Andrew Stevenson, four terms; Robert M. T. Hunter, one term; John W. Jones, one term.

"Maine has had two—James G. Blaine, three terms; Thomas B. Reed, three terms.

"Ohio has had one—J. Warren Keifer, one term.

"And different States have had Speakers pro tempore.

"Thus we see that during the entire history of our Government the Speakership has never gone West of the State of Indiana."

THE TORRENS LAW.

From The Chicago Record.

The Cook County Recorder's office has been open some three months for the registration of land titles under the Torrens law. A considerable number of titles have been registered during that time, and now transfers are beginning to be made under the act. It is here that the great advantage of the system becomes apparent. The title to a piece of land once registered can be transferred from one person to another within an hour's time, and at a cost of only $3 in fees. The saving in time and money can be fully appreciated by those who are familiar with the time consumed and the cost entailed in making a real estate transfer under old methods.

Another advantage of the new system is that it makes land easily available as an asset on which loans can be quickly secured. Under the old régime it was customary to make only long-term loans on land, because of the complications and expense incident to the execution of such a loan. Under the Torrens system there is no reason why sixty or ninety day loans should not be made on real estate as well as on stocks and bonds. The certificate of title under the Torrens system is almost as easily handled as stocks or bonds. Last week a loan was made on a certificate of title. The time consumed in the transaction at the Recorder's office was only fifteen minutes.

As these advantages of the new system become generally known the number of titles registered may be expected to increase rapidly. A piece of land registered under the Torrens law is worth more than a similar piece not so registered, because it can be transferred to the buyer at less expense and trouble.

A New Difficulty.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

If the decision of Judge Gibbons in a Torrens law case stands a serious defect in that statute exists. A witness refused to testify before the examiner of titles regarding the facts of land under examination. The examiner referred the matter to Judge Gibbons, who said, in deciding the case, that the Court had the power to compel the attendance of witnesses before the examiner, but had not the power to compel them to answer the examiner's questions.

The section of the Torrens law prescribing the duties of examiners says that they shall have power to administer oaths and examine witnesses. Of course, this provision is nugatory if witnesses cannot be compelled to testify. It might not be fatal to the proceedings in registration if no witness failed to answer questions in regard to certain property. But it would end proceedings in cases where witnesses were contumacious.

The power to compel witnesses to testify by arrest and judgment for contempt of court is a judicial power. It cannot be conferred on merely ministerial officers. The examiner is not a judicial officer. This is the same fatal point that was made against the original Torrens act—that it clothed the Registrar with judicial power in deciding on the limitation of claims to title.

There is a section of the Torrens law empowering any court of chancery to inquire into the condition of the title to and any interest in land subject to registration proceedings. Doubtless resort will be had to this section in cases where witnesses may refuse to testify before the examiner.

ENGLAND'S VANISHING COAL.

From The London Mail.

Mr. J. A. Longdon, President of the Institute of Mining Engineers, told the general meeting of that body yesterday that during the last twenty-five years the output of coal had increased from 120,000,000 to 200,000,000 tons, and the ratio of increase (after deducting years in which great strikes occurred in the coal trade) was 2½ per cent. per annum.

If they divided the twenty-five years into two parts they found that the rate of increase was 3 per cent. in the former and 2 per cent. in the latter part; and they might fairly assume that during the next twenty-five years the increase, notwithstanding the growth of population, would not be more than 1½ per cent. per annum on the average, and probably less. Consequently, in the year 1925 the output should not exceed 280,000,000 tons.

Very few royalties of any magnitude were now unlet, and the question arose, whence was this additional 80,000,000 tons to be derived beyond what we were now working? The answer of those who had not studied the question was "Go deeper"; but, unfortunately, when we reached the Millstone grit we had touched the botom, and very many collieries were in that position now.

At the present time good pig iron could be made in the United States of America for 35s. per ton; in this country it cost 45s. to make as good a quality. The question was how could the Ironmaster live if he had to buy ore from Sweden and pay double the price that he had recently paid for coke?

To this there was only one answer. Either—

1. Wages must go down; or,
2. We must lose our trade.

Some twenty-five years ago Britain supplied 50 per cent. of the world's coal consumption, and now we supplied only 30 per cent. While twenty-five years ago the United States of America supplied 15 per cent. of the world's coal consumption, now they supplied 30 per cent.

We should probably export 40,000,000 tons of coal this year to other countries, who manufactured at less cost than we do with our cheap fuel, who sent their goods over to us duty free, and then undersold us in our own market.

He was not prepared to advocate a duty on imported manufactured goods, but he could not see why we should not put a duty of 6d per ton on all coal exported.

Such a tax would tend to keep valuable fuel at home, where we should undoubtedly want it before long, and it would bring in £1,000,000 per annum, which would give 10 shillings per week to 40,000 old or disabled miners, and thus provide for colliers the old-age pensions of which so much was said.

One thing was certain, that in fifty years we should practically be dependent on the United States of America for cheap coal, iron, and steel, and when this came about we or our sons would find out that an alliance with the United States for coaling our navy was imperative.

Archbishop Keane.

From The Washington Post.

An authoritative denial has been made of the report that Archbishop Keane, so widely known and so well beloved in Washington, is to return to the United States to resume his former position as the head of the Catholic University here. It will be remembered that Bishop Keane's transfer, two or three years ago, was the cause of a great deal of controversy and dissatisfaction. Dr. Conaty, who succeeded Father Keane, has since endeared himself very greatly to the Catholics in Washington, and has won the respect and confidence of all by his tact, his exemplary conduct, and his manifest fitness for the work in which he is engaged. Neither Bishop Keane nor any true friend of Bishop Keane would wish to see Dr. Conaty humiliated by an edict of displacement. It is only necessary to look back upon the sorrow and indignation caused by Bishop Keane's removal in the first instance to destroy any wish to have that lamentable episode repeated with a mere change of characters. We hasten to say, however, that the prospect of Archbishop Keane's return to the United States—let us hope to Washington—will be regarded by all American Catholics with approval and delight. It has done Rome no good, in this country at least, to have it supposed that Archbishop Keane was exiled from the land of his love because of the ill-will or the intrigue of the foreign Cardinal, Satolli.

The American Soldier.

The Rev. Peter MacQueen of Somerville, Mass., now at Manila, writing to a friend at home under date of March 21, says: "The old one-armed Major who led the charge on Pasig came to me at the close of the fight, with tears in his eyes. 'Oh,' he said, 'it's a grand victory, Mr. MacQueen, but I can't endure the thought of our fellows dead and wounded.' When you think that most of our troops had only been landed a week and 50 per cent. of them were recruits who had never seen a battle before, it was grand to see them charge, carrying the star flag. The American soldier is the grandest man in the universe. I picked up a man one day, his leg broken in two places, who dragged himself three miles through the bushes, made a splint with his bayonet and scabbard, found a canoe, dragged himself into it, guided it with his hands, and floated down into our camp. I saw him put on the operating table, and his leg was terribly swollen, and as I held his hand the pulse never changed, nor did he utter one complaint as they set the poor shattered bones. Oh, here you get good human nature in its simplicity and grandeur."

A Curious Will Case.

From The London Chronicle.

A curious case will come before the Vienna law courts shortly. Some weeks ago a young doctor and a girl of nineteen put an end to their lives in one of the suburban hotels of Vienna. Having no money left, they bequeathed their jewelry, which they described as "imitation," and a watch and chain, specified as Abyssinian gold, to the chambermaid who waited on them. The latter, not at all delighted with this worthless and ill-omened finery, handed it over to one of her subordinates. Then followed the discovery that the trinkets, so far from being counterfeit, were genuine, and of the costliest description, their value amounting to no less than a thousand pounds sterling. Remorse not unnaturally overtook the original legatee, who had so recklessly parted with her bequest, and she has entered an action against her friend to recover the goods or their worth on the ground that the gift was made through ignorance.

The Renewal of Faneuil Hall.

From The Boston Transcript.

To the eye of the casual observer there has been little change in the appearance of Faneuil Hall since the day when the familiar tower of that historic edifice was razed and the roof and timbers torn out by the contractors to whom it had been given over for improvement. The building has been practically demolished save the mere outside shell. Steel framework, steel girders, and steel beams have replaced the old-style wooden construction, with the exception of the tower. Two-thirds of the roof is ready for the slaters. This roof is of concrete on top of steel. When that is out of the way the tower will be undertaken. This, also, will be of steel and will conform exactly to the lines of the old one. The great bell will be first placed in position, and the work of building the tower about it will begin. Then will come the work of reconstructing the interior to conform in every detail with its appearance before the tearing-down process began.

The Peace Conference's Stationery.

From The London Daily Chronicle.

The notepaper which the management of the Onden Doelen Hotel at The Hague has thoughtfully provided for the use of the members of the Peace Conference bears a very warlike aspect, being decorated with a fierce design of cannon, rifles, bombs, swords, and bayonets. But all these military appurtenances are rendered harmless in an ingenious manner. A spider weaves its web at the point of the bayonets, the swords lie broken in two, while the cannon is spiked, and a dove, bearing the olive branch in its beak, sits calmly upon the muzzle.

France Revising Its Menu.

From The London Chronicle.

A French writer, says our Paris correspondent, calls attention to the following items of culinary statistics: Soup is gradually going out of usage in ordinary French meals of the better class. At the beginning of the century, and until the Franco-German war, it was taken at luncheon and dinner. Alexander Dumas fils followed the old fashion of soup for the first breakfast. Choice wines are also little drunk. French doctors now forbid "potage," and order plain white wine, especially to ladies who dread obesity.

Spurious Doctors.

From The Buffalo Commercial.

We cannot see that there is any flaw in the argument from THE NEW YORK TIMES that "if we make laws to protect the public against spurious butter, why not make or enforce laws against spurious doctors? A quack is not less dangerous because he takes the name of the Saviour to hide his ignorance and cover his homicides." Certainly a man is not allowed to sell gunpowder, dynamite, and other explosives without a license; why should he, as a Christian, or as a Scientist, be permitted to gratuitously distribute infection?

Lack of Yankee Thrift.

From The Baltimore Sun.

One or two of our esteemed contemporaries in New York are engaged in gathering silver dimes to melt and fashion into a loving cup for Admiral Dewey. It is intended to be a popular testimonial. But it is most wasteful. If the ten-cent pieces, instead of being melted up, were spent in buying bullion, three times as much could be obtained for the same amount. The value of the silver in a dime is less than 4 cents.

Naming the Apostles.

From The Boston Christian Register.

Not one of our readers can repeat impromptu the names of the twelve Apostles. Try it. Then find the lists in the Gospel and try again.

Rheumatism Infectious?

Dr. W. S. Gleason in The Medical Record.

The present tendency is to classify rheumatism with the acute infectious diseases.

NUGGETS.

Specifications Called For.

"Yes, that is Dr. Bloggs."

"Allopath, homeopath, horse, or divinity?"—Indianapolis Journal.

Insinuation.

Reggy—Fweddy! Why, I could trust the deah boy with me life."

Edna—Could you trust him with anything valuable?—Chicago News.

Among the Family Portraits.

Mrs. Mayflower—Why, that looks like a portrait of the famous Cardinal Richelieu!"

Mrs. Newlyrich—Quite right, my dear; he was one of our ancestors, you know—in fact, our first, I believe.—Judge.

Its Disadvantage.

"I don't value success in life as highly as I used to."

"Why not?"

"After people have won fame they have nothing to look forward to."—Chicago Record.

Missed the Opportunity.

Mrs. Bargane—Haven't you got a toothache, John?

Mr. Bargane—No, my dear, why?

Mrs. Bargane—Oh, I am so sorry that you have not. I bought a new toothache cure to-day at a bargain, and I wanted you to try it.—Baltimore Jewish Comment.

YOU'LL NEVER BE MISSED.

From The Denver Evening Post.

You man of the majestic mien, all swollen up with pride,
Who feels that none can estimate your worth,
Who treads the streets with kingly air and more than kingly pride
As if you held a mortgage on the earth,
Come down for just a moment from your rather dizzy height
And let this truth find lodgment in your head:
This world was a pronounced success before you saw the light,
And will move on just the same when you are dead.

The man who wears the workman's garb, placed in the scales with you,
Might send you spinning upward with the beam;
In every manly virtue and in honesty that's true
Be your superior, though grand you seem.
Though you may look with proud disdain down from your lofty height
On men who labor for their daily bread,
Remember that the world was here before you saw the light,
And will never even miss you when you're dead.

The Master who created you and placed you here on earth
Give life unto the man of labor, too,
And, though you may be favored with the accident of birth,
He's fashioned in as perfect mold as you.
Wrapped in your self-importance, you should always keep in sight
The fact that though you toss a haughty head,
This world was an assured success before you saw the light,
And will move on just the same when you are dead.

There'll be no aristocracy in heaven, you will find,
If you should chance to make a landing there,
And he to whose existence on the earth you are so blind
Will be your equal in those realms so fair.
Come down from off your pedestal and show your manly worth,
From out of cloudland pull your kingly head;
The powerful machinery of this revolving earth
Will never slip a cog when you are dead.

A REWARD FOR KITCHENER

House of Commons Votes Him a Grant of £30,351.

THE MAHDI'S TOMB AN ISSUE

The Hero of the Soudan Criticised for Destroying the Omdurman Relic —Arguments in Defense.

LONDON, June 5.—The House voted Gen. Lord Kitchener a grant of £30,351 to-day, after a lively debate concerning the destruction of the Mahdi's tomb.

Lord Kitchener, Sirdar of the Egyptian forces, arrived here to-day and called upon A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House of Commons, with whom the General had a long interview. Mr. Balfour made a full explanation in the House of Commons of the reasons for destroying the tomb of the Mahdi at Omdurman.

In introducing the vote of $150,000 for Lord Kitchener, he said the fact that the power of Mahdism was crushed was due to the genius of the man they desired to honor and reward.

Continuing, the Government leader expressed the hope that those who objected to the policy of the Soudan advance would not think that a reason for resisting the vote, as such a course would be introducing politics into military matters. He then dwelt with admiration on the way the Sirdar had surmounted difficulties and organized victories by "his unswerving and almost superhuman industry," which deserved a signal mark of gratitude and honor, and Mr. Balfour believed that in proposing the vote of £30,000 he was only carrying out the wishes of the House and the country.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannermann, the Opposition leader, cordially supported the motion, while expressing regret at the treatment of the Mahdi's body, which he regarded as an error of taste and judgment. Mr. Balfour did not refer to the incident of the Mahdi's head until opposition arose, excepting indirectly, when he said he conceived that there was only one question before the house, namely, military merit.

In connection with his reference to mixing politics in military matters, Mr. Balfour declared that those who wished to withhold from a successful General a merited reward because he had carried out a policy of which they disapproved, were virtually telling him and his soldiers who had faced death that they would have not only to obey orders, but to know whose orders they were obeying. Mr. Balfour added that the country whose army concerned itself with politics was on the verge of military despotism.

Mr. John Morley, the former Liberal Chief Secretary for Ireland, opposed the vote on the ground of the treatment of the Mahdi's head, to which Mr. Balfour replied that he did not believe the element of vengeance had influenced Gen. Kitchener in the smallest degree, pointing out that he had treated the Mahdi's family with the utmost consideration. The removal of the body, he also said, had been public, as publicity was an essential part of the policy dictating the act. It was the first duty of the man responsible for the safety of the men and officers left in charge of Omdurman to root out the Mahdi superstition which has been the strength of Mahdism for years.

Mr. Balfour admitted, however, that perhaps the reinterment of the remains might have been conducted in a better manner.

Lord Kitchener, Gen. Lord Roberts of Kandahar, and the Duke of Marlborough were in the gallery of the House of Commons during the debate, as were also Senator Wolcott of Colorado and Mr. Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy.

Seized with Paralysis in the House.

LONDON, June 5.—While speaking during the debate on the grant to Lord Kitchener, Robert Wallace, Liberal member for Perth, was seized with cerebral paralysis. He was carried away in an ambulance, and now lies in a serious condition.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Ambassador Choate Delivers a Medal to Sir John Murray.

LONDON, June 5.—At the anniversary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society this afternoon, United States Ambassador Joseph H. Choate presented the medal awarded to Sir John Murray, who is a naturalist and chronicler of the Challenger expedition, by the American Geographical Society. The Ambassador expressed his full sympathy with the object of the American society in awarding the medal. The American society, he added, had for many years emulated the Royal Society, and had accomplished much itself. The Ambassador then dwelt upon the work of Sir John Murray, and said science, art, and literature form to-day links which perpetuate the friendship now existing between the two countries.

At the banquet of the Royal Geographical Society this evening 300 persons were present, the company including Joseph H. Choate, United States Ambassador, who received an ovation.

After a complimentary speech from Sir Clements Robert Markham, President of the Society, who presided, Mr. Choate responded to the toast, "Our Guests." He referred to the ties uniting England and America, but said that Americans could never forget the debt of gratitude they owed to France. The speeches of the evening were for the most part tributes to the work of Major Marchand and other French explorers.

Miss D'Arche Was Insane.

LONDON, June 5.—The Coroner's jury which has been investigating the death of Miss Louise D'Arché of Yonkers, N. Y., the Canadian nurse who shot herself at the Hotel Metropole, this city, May 31 last, returned a verdict to-day adjudging her temporarily insane at the time.

The New York Herald and the Kaiser.

BERLIN, June 5.—The proceedings against The New York Herald for lèse majesté for printing the verses of the song, "Hoch der Kaiser," which Capt. Joseph B. Coghlan of the United States cruiser Raleigh gave at the Union League Club, New York City, last April, have resulted in an order by the court directing the suppression of that issue of the newspaper.

An Honor for Prof. Newcombe.

LONDON, June 5.—At the meeting of the Oxford Convocation next Thursday the public orator will propose that the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law be conferred upon Prof. Newcombe of Johns Hopkins University.

Major A. S. Hardinge Dead.

LONDON, June 5.—Major the Hon. A. S. Hardinge, brother of Viscount Hardinge, a brilliant and popular officer of the Scots Fusiliers, who was thrown from his horse in Hyde Park last Wednesday, died this evening.

Presidential Election in Peru.

LIMA, Peru, June 5.—The election of Senhor Eduardo Romana as President, and of Senhores Azamora and Bresani as First and Second Vice Presidents, respectively, has been secured by a trifling number of votes over the minimum required by law.

Minister to Bolivia Returning.

COLON, Colombia, June 5.—George Bridgman, United States Minister at Bolivia, sailed to-day for New York.

A Divorce for Mrs. Jacobowski.

LONDON, June 5.—Mrs. Clara Jacobowski has been granted a decree of divorce here from her husband, to whom she was married in 1895 in New York City

Ogden—Porter.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—The marriage of Mrs. Horace Marshall Porter to John Routh Ogden, Jr., was celebrated at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Thomas B. Wattson, 2003 Pine Street, this afternoon. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Clarence Porter. The best man was James B. Taylor, and the ushers were Arthur Turnbull, John B. Morris, William Turnbull, and Charles King Morrison, all of New York.

"ZAZA" HAS A BIRTHDAY.

Tribute to Mrs. Carter and Distribution of Souvenirs Mark the 150th Performance.

The last two weeks of the engagement of Mrs. Leslie Carter in "Zaza" was begun last evening at the Garrick Theatre, when the management, in order to celebrate the one hundred and fiftieth performance, presented to every one attending a handsome souvenir. The souvenir was in the form of a book, giving some facts concerning the actress's stage career, the story of "Zaza," and sixteen illustrations of the scenes in the play.

After the fourth act Mrs. Carter was encored as many as ten times, and calls were made for Mr. Belasco. The author appeared on the stage with Mrs. Carter and thanked the audience for attending the one hundred and fiftieth performance, which the management had endeavored to make a memorable one.

Mr. Belasco then paid a tribute to Mrs. Carter, saying it was due to her faithful work that the run of "Zaza" had surpassed all records of the drama in New York. He also expressed his gratitude to the members of the company who have so ably supported the actress, and thanked the critics for their treatment of the play and Mrs. Carter. After the performance a supper was tendered Mrs. Carter and the members of the company by Mr. Belasco.

Mr. Belasco will sail for Europe next week, to arrange for the appearance of Mrs. Carter in London. "Zaza" will be the opening attraction at the Garrick Theatre in this city early in September, when twenty-eight performances will be given. The company will then go on tour, visiting the principal cities.

"THE JOLLY MUSKETEER."

Jefferson De Angelis in Operetta at the Casino.

Jefferson De Angelis began an engagement at the Casino last night in Stange and Edwards's operetta "The Jolly Musketeer." The audience was not of sufficient size to give much encouragement to the performers, and its applause was of that feeble and infrequent sort to be expected on a hot and uncomfortable night. Just why it was believed to be advisable to bring this operetta back to New York at this time of the year it is not possible to tell. Fortunately, it is not necessary. It is there for the delectation of those who can find amusement in a very thin libretto accompanied by some very pretty music and a good deal of that acrobatic humor always present where Mr. De Angelis is.

There are two new faces in the cast. Yvette, the young woman who consults a wishing well in order to learn the appearance of her future husband, is now impersonated by that excessively fair and tall daughter of the gods, Miss Hilda Clark. This young woman was generally equal to the demands of her rôle, but it cannot be said that her singing is of an order to fill a musical ear with joy. Verve, the cousin of Yvette, was impersonated last evening by a pert young woman named Marie George, who displayed some accomplished hosiery and some unaccomplished attempts at singing. However, as Miss George took the audience into her confidence on every occasion and made her personal revelations with a sort of seaside frankness, she doubtless gave much pleasure of a kind very familiar at the Casino.

Mr. De Angelis, as the Count de Beaupre, and Mr. MacDonough, as the innkeeper, repeated the performances introduced to us last Fall, and excited the sympathy of the thoughtful by the pitiless severity of their physical labors. The operetta was handsomely put upon the stage, and the chorus disported itself with fine precision in those military evolutions supposed in the world of operetta to express the untutored emotions of bucolic souls. The composer, Mr. Edwards, conducted the performance, and the ensembles went well.

NAT GOODWIN IN LONDON.

"The Cowboy and the Lady" at the Duke of York's Theatre.

LONDON, June 5.—Nat Goodwin, Miss Maxine Elliott, and their company appeared at the Duke of York's Theatre this evening, under the management of Charles Frohman, in "The Cowboy and the Lady," by Clyde Fitch. They were accorded a most cordial welcome by an audience completely filling the theatre. The play, however, is generally condemned; and it is feared it will not be a success here apart from the great hits made by Mr. Goodwin, Miss Elliott, and Mr. Burr McIntosh.

Mr. Goodwin was called before the curtain repeatedly, and, after peremptory calls for a speech, he responded in a few happy words of thanks. When the author appeared before the curtain the pit did not hesitate to express disapproval.

The audience included Mr. Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mr. Frohman, Mr. William Gillette, Miss Ethel Barrymore, and many other Americans.

The morning paper reviews of "The Cowboy and the Lady," presented last evening at the Duke of York's Theatre, applaud the acting, heartily welcome Mr. Goodwin's reappearance, and express the hope that he will ere long show his quality in a more fitting vehicle.

Chorus Girl Co-respondent.

Annie L. Schults is suing her husband, Ezra D. Schults, a theatrical manager, for an absolute divorce. In the Supreme Court yesterday Justice Beach reserved decision upon the application for alimony and counsel fees pending a trial of the suit. Leonore, better known as "Patsy" Harris, a chorus girl of the "In Gay Paree" Company, is named as co-respondent.

Augustin Daly Recovers from Illness.

LONDON, June 5.—Augustin Daly has quite recovered from his recent sickness and has gone to Paris for a few days with Mrs. Daly and Miss Ada Rehan. He will return on June 20 for the hearing of the case against George Edwardes, resulting from a dispute regarding sharing the profits of Daly's London theatre, of which Edwardes is the owner and Daly the lessee.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The new group of "People Talked About" is practically completed at the Eden Musée, and all the different figures are being placed on exhibition.

The management of the roof garden on Madison Square Garden have entered into an arrangement with E. E. Rice to produce a series of ballets.

Mrs. Fiske has gone to the Adirondacks to combine recreation with the study of her new play "Becky Sharp." She will return in August to conduct rehearsals of the play. She will begin her season in this city.

Preparations are already under way at the Broadway Theatre for the production of "Ben Hur" in September. The play will have so many mechanical and scenic effects that it is necessary to make many changes both above and below the stage.

"The Great Ruby," at Daly's, will close next Saturday night, as will "A Reign of Error" at Hammerstein's Victoria. The roof gardens on the Casino and Madison Square Garden will open Saturday night. The American Theatre Roof Garden will open July 1.

Director Heinrich Conried of the Irving Place Theatre and his wife will sail to-day on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Herr Conried is going to Berlin, where on June 15 he is to meet many of the leading actors and actresses of Germany and Austria, with whom he will make arrangements for their appearance with his stock company next season. Herr Sonnenthal will next year play an engagement of one week in this city.

How a Princess Became the Queen.

From The London Truth.

The following account of how the Princess was informed that she had succeeded to the throne is taken from the "Diary of a Lady of Quality": "On June 20, 1837, William IV. died. The scene closed at 2 A. M., and in a very short time the Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Conyngham—the Lord Chamberlain—set out to announce the event to their young sovereign. They reached Kensington Palace about 5 o'clock; they knocked, they rang, they thumped for a considerable time before they could rouse the porter at the gate; they were again kept waiting in the courtyard; they turned into one of the lower rooms, where they seemed forgotten by everybody. They rang the bell, desired that the attendant of the Princess Victoria might be sent to inform her Royal Highness that they required an audience on business of importance. After another delay, and another ringing to inquire the cause, the attendant was summoned, who stated that the Princess was in such a sweet sleep she could not venture to disturb her. Then they said, 'We are come to the Queen on business of State, and even her sleep must give way to that.' It did; and to prove that it was not she who had kept them waiting, in a few minutes the Queen came into the room in a loose white nightgown and shawl, her night cap thrown off, and her hair falling upon her shoulders, her feet in slippers, tears in her eyes, but perfectly collected and dignified."

WAR IN FRENCH COLONIES

Natives Driving Out All Immigrant Laborers from Guadeloupe.

RACE TROUBLE VERY ACUTE

Japanese Had to be Speedily Repatriated—Story of the Attempt to Burn the Capital Town.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 30.—Recent advices from the French Island of Guadeloupe indicate the continuance of the so-called race war there, which led last month to the partial destruction of the industrial capital, Pointe-à-Pitre by fire.

The war is not racial in the American sense of the adjective, and the use of the term has done a good deal to mislead public opinion. It is not a revolt of the colored population against the white French element, but purely a trouble between the native laboring population and the immigrant laborers who have been introduced from the English colonies to work on the sugar estates.

Nor is the difficulty new. The French negroes have always been recalcitrant, refusing to work on the sugar plantations for wages such as the planters could pay. Ultimately the situation became so serious that a system of labor immigration was resorted to. Thousands of laborers were introduced from Japan and the neighboring West Indian islands. So acute was the race trouble with the Japs that they had to be repatriated in short order. It was then thought that negroes, being of the same race as the natives, would do better. There was little difference, however, although the immigrants from Dominica and Saint Lucia already spoke the local French patois, and those from Barbados quickly mastered it.

At bottom the difficulty was not racial, but economic. The natives have never allowed the English immigrants to work in peace; and nothing but continued readiness on the part of the latter, and their being supported by the law, has maintained peace between the rival factions. Open rupture has been avoided in the main, but there have been numerous cases of individual trouble, and isolated fights have been frequent.

The late strained relations between France and Great Britain seem in some way to have aggravated the situation. The natives planned a general attack on the English. It was to be made as soon as war was declared. War did not come off, but the native negroes were not to be deterred by that fact. An attack was made although not so general as originally intended, and the immigrants from the estates in large numbers sought protection in the City of Pointe-a-Pitre. Thither they were pursued, and for a long time the local forces were incapable of restraining disorder.

In the midst of it all the city was fired simultaneously at several points, with the result that is known. Troops from the capital soon suppressed the rioting, but the trouble continues, and has assumed the form of a serious problem. The natives accuse the English of having fired the town. The English reply that the French negroes planned the fire, so as to have an excuse for expelling the English.

Meanwhile the English immigrants, individually and collectively, are in danger of their lives. They dare not return to work, except under military guard, so that every estate where work has been resumed is now a sort of cantonment.

Outside these bounds the life of no Englishman is secure, and the prejudice has spread to classes other than the immigrants. The British Consul is said to have appealed to the Imperial Government, and possibly an international question may arise. The planters throughout the Island are represented as "highly exercised over the situation." If the plot—for such it is generally believed to amount to—that aims at the withdrawal from the island of the immigrant laborers should succeed, planters will be thrown back upon native laborers and be at their mercy. This, it is thought, would practicaly result in the suspension of cultivation, for, even if the estates could support the drain of high wages, under conditions could native labor be depended upon.

Advices from other sources say the trouble is much deeper than any question of labor. It is said there exists in all French colonies, among the negroes, a traditional sentiment that freedom must some day come, as it did to the Haitiens. These people exist in a practical serfdom, which has not been ameliorated under the republican Government; and their ambition has been fired by the reports that reach them of the condition of the natives in Jamaica, Grenada, and other English islands under the peasant proprietary system. The idea seems to be that if the planters who monopolize the land could be driven out the land would revert to the natives, and the first step to this end would be to render foreign immigration impracticable.

Between this and open rebellion there is but a step. The Government, however, does not apprehend that it will be taken. The gravity of the possibilities is acknowledged—owing the large population and the physical characteristics of the island—but the probabilities are small and few, owing to the absence of leaders and of competent initiative.

On the whole, it is believed that the exemplary punishment of those most directly responsible for the recent and present trouble will obviate future difficulty.

CENSUS OF INSECTS.

"Good, Bad, and Indifferent" Classes —The Majority Good.

From The London Daily Mail.

An insect census has just been taken on purely scientific lines with a view to determine as far as it is possible which insects are a boon and a blessing to mankind and which are the reverse.

According to the census insects are to be classified as good, bad, and indifferent; the good insects number 118 families, the bad insects amount to 113 families, while the indifferent insects, who could not for one reason or another satisfactorily answer all the questions on their census papers, and must therefore for the present be looked upon as doubtful characters, reach a total of 72 families.

No fewer than 112 families of the bad or injurious insects feed upon cultivated plants and crops, doing damage to and devouring thousands of pounds' worth of vegetable produce annually, gobbling up our Spring cabbage and succulent young peas, &c., in the most ruthless fashion, while the one hundred and thirteenth family is parasitic upon and causes much harm to warm-blooded animals.

Of the good or beneficial insects, 79 families devote themselves to the destruction of their wicked, vegetable-devouring brethren, which they accomplish in a most satisfactory and wholesale manner, while of the remaining useful insects, 32 families act as scavengers, clearing away with great rapidity all sorts of decaying vegetable and animal matter, two families aid us as pollenizers, and three form food for our eatable fishes.

To Preserve the Dead.

From The London Mail.

BRUSSELS, May 4.—A Brussels medical man, Dr. de Richter, has just invented an apparatus for the preservation of the dead with which successful experiments have been made in the hospitals.

The apparatus consists of two large boxes, in one of which the body is placed, and in the other formol is evaporated. The organs preserve their fresh appearance, their plasticity, and their coloration. The destruction of morbid germs in the body is complete and autopsies can, therefore, be conducted without danger of infection from accidental wounds. By means of this apparatus the bodies of persons dying at sea could be preserved without inconvenience to passengers.

New York to Brest.

From The London Mail.

BREST, May 6.—The annual report of Capt. Herbert Gye, R. N., British Consul for the Finisterre district, has just arrived here and has attracted considerable attention.

In this document the Consul draws the attention of the great British shipping companies to an opportunity of doing good business which can be utilized only if it be grasped immediately and before competitors take advantage of it.

This is the establishment of a fast service between New York and Brest. The latter is one of the nearest European ports to America, and, in view of the success of the New York-Cherbourg Company, Capt. Gye believes that a New York-Brest service would be even more successful.

The Consul enters into a detailed account of the especially favorable conditions which this route presents.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The returning trains and boats yesterday brought back to town but a proportion of the travelers who left on Saturday. In fact, there are not many representatives of society in the city just at present. Newport is beginning to fill up slowly, and the smaller resorts are all commencing to show signs of social activity. Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has returned to Newport, but her husband has been in town. The Cornelius Vanderbilts are expected back from Europe this week, but will make a very short stay in the city and go direct to Newport, where the Breakers is being placed in readiness to receive them. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt sailed for America on the Vallant last Thursday.

Mrs. Astor is also one of those who will be back in America during the week. She always rests a few days in town before she goes to Newport. The John Jacob Astors will not leave their place on the Hudson just yet, and when they go to Newport will only stop there a very short time. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., were in town yesterday, and the Harry Payne Whitneys will be here a day or two before they go to Newport, at which place they are due on Saturday.

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With society so very scattered, there can be little or no movement socially at present. The incoming ships, however, will bring a good many, and familiar faces will be seen at the play—if the weather becomes cooler—and at the restaurants in the evenings. The suburban element continues to be very gay. At Morristown there is golf, and there are dances at the Morris County Clubhouse once a week. Mrs. Frederic Benedict to-morrow evening gives a small dance at Oyster Bay, and Mrs. McK. Twombly a luncheon at Florheim. The daily contest goes on and grows in interest at Baltusrol, and Garden City has become somewhat of a Mecca for golfers, who have been watching Harriman and Sands practicing for their championship game in the West.

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There are also a few weddings, some in town and some in the suburbs. The wedding of Miss Gertrude Walker, the daughter of Mrs. Eliza Walker, of 1,048 Fifth Avenue, to Frank Winthrop Jordan, a graduate of Yale College, class of '95, takes place this afternoon at the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street. A reception will follow the ceremony at Delmonico's. Miss Augusta Meinell Linherr, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Anton Linherr, and Mr. Vincent Paul Travers will be married at St. Francis Xavier's to-morrow morning. At St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church there will take place the marriage of Miss Lillian J. Hayes, the daughter of Mrs. Margaret Hayes, and Mr. William T. Redner. Miss Louise Bancroft Smithers and Mr. Stephen Innes of Philadelphia will be married at St. James' Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, and a home wedding will be that of Miss Gertrude Olliffe to Mr. Howard Wooley.

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A special train will take the guests to the wedding of Miss Florence Eno and Mr. Leon Graves. The bride is a daughter of Mr. John Chester Eno, and the wedding takes place at the country seat of the family, in Connecticut. A large number of invitations have been issued, and quite a representative gathering from New York will be present. Many of the literary set will go to Northampton, Mass., where there are several house parties, for the marriage of Miss Mary Boardman Cable, the daughter of George Cable, the novelist, and Mr. Alfred L. P. Dennis of this city.

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This afternoon there will be a very quiet wedding which will be of much interest in society. The bride is Miss Emily L. Flanders, and the bridegroom Charles Walker Maury. Mr. Maury is the son of the famous Southern Admiral, and a member of the Union, Calumet, Manhattan, and other clubs. Miss Turnure will be the bridesmaid. The ceremony will take place at the bride's residence, 25 East Thirty-eighth Street, and will be performed by the Rev. William M. Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation.

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In London to-morrow there will be two events of interest to Americans. The much-talked-of wedding of Miss Burns to Mr. "Loulou" Harcourt will take place in the morning, and in the evening Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck will give a cotillion for the coming out of her daughter, who was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills last Winter. Mrs. Ogden Mills and her mother, Mrs. Maturin Livingston, are now in London, and will be present at the cotillion. Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck always gives one large entertainment every season. On one occasion the lights all went out, and on another the floor was so slippery that several couples fell while dancing. These little accidents rather discouraged Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck. She has, however, a very beautiful new house, with a pretty ballroom. There will be several Americans at the cotillion, including, of course, Mrs. Bradley Martin and the Countess of Craven.

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The Count and Countess of Langier Villars are among the returning passengers this week. They will pass the Summer as usual at Bar Harbor. Judge and Mrs. Batchellor and Miss Batchellor are coming over to pass a part of the Summer near Saratoga. They have been in Egypt the entire Winter, and have stopped en route in Paris, where they have many friends. Mrs. Frederic Sherman has been among the American givers of entertainments in Paris. She had a cotillion last week, at which there were many New Yorkers present, including Mrs. Griswold Grey and Miss Irvin, Miss Agnes Blackington, Mrs. David King, and Miss King.

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Among those booked to sail to-day on the Kaiser Wilhelm are Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. Fred Betts, Col. John L. S. McCook, John Cadwalader, Prof. S. S. Sanford, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Coe, and A. O. Burnham.

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On the St. Paul to-morrow are booked Mr. Vale Blacque, Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Crosby, Lord Fincastle, who has been attending the Christian Science meeting at Boston; Mrs. A. L. La Montagne, Mrs. Isaac Lawrence, Mrs. Frank K. Pendleton, and Mrs. F. S. Witherbee. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin S. Willis sail to-day.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, June 5.—The automobile carriage has made its appearance in Newport. The first arrival was for Buchanan Winthrop and automobile bicycles for W. Butler Duncan and Col. Reginald Norman arrived late in the day.

Casino registrations include W. S. Miller, United States Navy; Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Major D. W. Lockwood, United States Army.

The season at Spouting Rock Beach began to-day.

The yacht Nahma will sail to-morrow for Scotland, and will lay up until Mrs. Goelet wishes to use her. Mrs. Goelet and her family will pass the season at her cottage on the cliffs.

Commander and Mrs. T. C. McLean will hold a reception in honor of Admiral Sampson and his officers at the torpedo station Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse are expected at Rhue House to-morrow for the season.

Commodore E. D. Morgan and his family are shortly to arrive at Beacon Rock for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Dulles and Miss Dulles have arrived at the Dulles cottage on Ochre Point Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel take possession of their Ochre Point cottage Wednesday, and are at present living on the Sultana.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs is expected for the season at the Train place to-morrow.

Mrs. F. O. French and her daughter, Miss French, have arrived at Harbor View for the season.

Horses and carriages for Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt arrived from New York yesterday.

Horses and carriages have arrived for Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp.

Mrs. George A. Converse will, with the Misses Converse, leave here to-morrow for Norris, Vt., to pass the Summer.

Mrs. C. H. Stockton, wife of Commodore Stockton, President of the War College, entertained at dinner this evening in honor of Admiral Sampson. There were among the guests Capts. Chadwick, Taylor, Sigsbee, Ludlow, and Thomas, Commanders Stockton, McLean, Lieut. Commander Staunton, and several others.

Sunday evening Prof. and Mrs. Pompelly gave a delightful musicale at their cottage on Gibbs Avenue, which was very largely attended.

Mrs. George W. Wales is expected at her cottage on Ynaga Avenue on the 15th instant.

S. H. Whitwell and family will arrive for the season June 15 at their cottage on Berkeley Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. G. D'Hauteville are expected from Europe on July 1, and will come to their cottage at once. Paul D'Hauteville has already arrived for the season.

The officers of the War College, training, and torpedo stations will give a dance at the college next Saturday afternoon in honor of the officers of the fleet.

It was learned to-day that a syndicate of New York capitalists had been formed for the purpose of erecting a first-class and modern hotel on Bellevue Avenue, and was negotiating for the land running along Bellevue Avenue and in front of the Casino, which includes the James Gordon Bennett and Paran Stevens estates, as well as the strip of land on William Street owned by the Lawton estate.

The second week of the special course of the War College opened this morning, with the attendance of Admiral Sampson, Capt. Sigsbee, Capt. Chadwick, Capt. Thomas, and other officers of the fleet, and the President of the College, Commander Stockton. For the first period Lieut. Commander Murdock, a member of the staff, gave a review of the strategical features of the New England coast, and the second period was devoted to war games. The programme for to-morrow includes the reading of a paper by Capt. Mahan on "Naval Strategy," while the second period will be devoted to war games.

Mrs. William Edgar and Miss Edgar have arrived at the Edgar cottage for the season.

Miss Emily O. Gibbes has gone to Northeast Harbor, Me., for the Summer.

Capt. C. D. Sigsbee has taken the King cottage at Jamestown for the Summer, and his family has already arrived there.

Gen. F. V. Greene has joined his family at Jamestown for the Summer.

John C. Bancroft has arrived at his cottage.

Mrs. Theodore F. Jewell, wife of Capt. Jewell of the cruiser Brooklyn, is visiting here.

Benjamin Smith of Philadelphia has arrived for the season.

Invitations have been received here for the wedding of Miss Mary Dickey to Gen. James M. Varnum in Grace Church, New York City, on June 14, at noon.

John W. Ellis has arrived at Stone Acre for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. William Murray have arrived for the season.

THE FILIPINO "YELLOWS."

They Tell How the "Yanquis" Run and Commit Suicide Rather than Surrender.

From The London Chronicle.

An English journalist who has recently been acting on war service in the Philippines sends to a relative in this country a not unamusing account of the methods adopted by some representatives of the "yellow press" of America and their employers to make their accounts of the present operations interesting, tactics which seem to be successfully copied, indeed rather improved upon, by the Filipinos themselves. It will probably come as a surprise to most people in this country to learn that the followers of Aguinaldo have either newspapers or war correspondents; but so it is. Not only this, but it is, says our correspondent, their custom to "send big sensations" to their readers, glorifying heroic deeds which have never occurred, and inflating the pride of people already too bellicose." He continues:

"On the battlefield of Guiguinto, just before Malolos, I picked up a few newspapers which I saw sticking out of the pocket of a corpse. No rebel newspapers have been coming into Manila, or within the lines at all, so I was (like everybody else on this side) quite in the dark as to the rebels' side of the story, and very anxious to learn. So I was guilty for this occasion only of corpse looting.

"The rebels evidently have as much journalistic ability and enterprise as the Americans, for they make as much fuss over a trivial skirmish, and shout "Victory!" just as loud when there is just as little to shout about. American papers are full of tremendous battles in which guns roared and thundered, the air was full of bullets, a perfect hail of molten lead, the "mighty metronome of modern armaments resounded far and wide over the field of glory"—and two men were slightly wounded. The other side says just the same. It is all fudge. There has been nothing at all approaching what could be properly called a decently lively election meeting. The total death rate from fighting since Feb. 4 to April 4, say sixty days, has averaged about five per day on the American side, and ten per day on the rebel side, with armies of 30,000 and 60,000 in the field.

* * * But the descriptive writing on both sides makes up for the poor show of fight. The Americans are great at writing, but the Filipinos are greater. If the 'New York Howler' has slain his thousands, the 'Malolos Magnifier' has slain his tens of thousands.

"There is a remarkable similarity about the two styles of sensationalism. The American reports invariably state the enemy's losses severe, but exact figures unobtainable, because the dead were removed in order to prevent us knowing." I know this is so, because the censor has made me put it in my telegrams sometimes. The rebel papers say always "Large numbers of Americans were seen to drop dead before our gallant attack, but the enemy concealed the extent of their losses by removing the corpses.'

"The Republica Filipina right up to March 23 maintains that all the American attacks on Caloocan have failed, and it adds "the Americans are trying their best to make a bold show and keep up appearances, but they are weaker and weaker every time they assail us, and the climate, to which we are accustomed is killing them off like flies." It goes on to describe how the brave and clever Gen. Lunar, Minister of War, directed operations, now standing on the top of Caloocan Church to survey the surrounding country, now coming down to visit the remotest outposts and encourage the men to get right into Manila. Now, Caloocan was taken on Feb. 10, I know, for I was there. And on the date of this publication, March 23, the Americans were within sight of Malolos itself.

"Americans are much tse same. I know a correspondent here who got an angry telegram from his employer asking "Why did you not cable capture of Pateros?' He replied, in perfect truth, "Because it never occurred,' and all the reward his virtue brought was a severe reprimand for lack of enterprise. I know another American correspondent who had an assistant to take notes from dictation, and was pulled up in the middle of an exciting story, the stenographer saying, "I found out that that 'was all a mistake; it didn't happen at all.' 'Never mind, it's good copy,' and all other correspondents were beaten on that story. One was dismissed as incompetent, because he always failed to supply this class of news items.

"Again, the Republica of March 17 goes to the trouble of explaining how there are so few American prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos. This explanation is evidently for the benefit of doubting Filipinos whose friends and relatives have disappeared in large numbers, and who think there ought to be correspondingly large numbers of Los Yanquis for them to gloat over. The paper says: 'Malicious persons have spread the report that we are not very civilized, and so the Americans are afraid of bad treatment in our prisons, so they kill themselves rather than surrender. It is not that they are brave, but that they fear.'

"In another issue it describes how 'the valiant Gen. Pio del Pilar, in the wooded wildernesses and rocky fastnesses of Malapat-na-bato (Flat Rocks, a place near the town of Pasig, up the river of the same name,) sent his fierce dagger men into the depths of the forest to chase the Yanquis out of hiding as a huntsman lets loose a pack of eager hounds from the leash to drive the wild beast from its lair into the open light of day, where men, honest and brave men, may exterminate the vermin!' On this occasion Pio did a best-on-record run up into the mountains, with a swarm of Pennsylvania and Colorado volunteers tearing after him, cursing their luck that they could not catch him."

Kaiser as Stage Manager.

From The London Mail.

BERLIN, May 14.—At the Court Theatre, Wiesbaden last night the Kaiser superintended the final rehearsal of his drama, "Der Eisenzahn," ("The Iron Tooth,") as adapted by Capt. Josef Lauff, a military officer.

Sitting in the pit, with only one aide-de-camp, his Majesty personally gave directions to the performers, often cutting short part of the action or altering some of the lines according to notes which he read from his pocketbook.

The play is purely political, and represents the struggle for liberty at Berlin against the then Hohenzollern Markgraf, Frederic of Brandenburg, which results in the overthrow of the people's leader, the Burgomaster of Berlin.

Most of the scenes were designed by the Kaiser, and show how thoroughly versed his Majesty is in the costumes and customs of the middle of the fifteenth century.

The Kaiser alone witnessed the final rehearsal on Saturday, and in several places showed ability as a stage manager.

Only the third act was applauded yesterday.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John A. Buckingham.

John A. Buckingham, a retired broker, and formerly a resident of Brooklyn, died at his home in Watertown, Conn., on Sunday afternoon of Bright's disease. He was confined to his bed only for one week. Mr. Buckingham was born in Waterbury, Conn., in 1838. He came to this city about thirty years ago and engaged in the stock brokerage business. His home was at 47 Pierpont Street, Brooklyn. Soon after coming here he married Miss Anna McLean, the daughter of the late Samuel McLean of Brooklyn. Eight years ago Mr. Buckingham retired from active business life and moved to Watertown. He was a non-resident member of the Union League Club and a member of the Connecticut Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution. He is survived by a widow and two sons, both of whom are students at Yale. The funeral services will be held this afternoon at Watertown at 3 o'clock.

Obituary Notes.

Gen. ADRIAN ROOT died yesterday at Buffalo, aged sixty-six years. Gen. Root served throughout the civil war, entering the service as Llutenant Colonel of the Twenty-first New York Volunteers.

GEORGE OLIVER, a member of the New York Produce Exchange and of the Washington Market commission house of George Oliver & Co., died on Sunday at Suffern, N. Y., in his seventy-seventh year.

GEORGE TROTT, one of the six organizers of the Union League of Philadelphia, is dead. He was ninety years old. Mr. Trott was born in Boston, and was graduated from Harvard. For many years he was engaged in business in Philadelphia. He retired about twenty-five years ago.

A dispatch from Port Townsend, Washington, reports the death of Passed Assistant Surgeon STEPHEN S. WHITE, United States Navy, at Juneau on May 30. He was attached to the gunboat Wheeling, now on duty in Alaskan waters. He entered the navy from Maryland in May, 1887, and was promoted to his present rank in 1890. He joined the Wheeling July 27, 1896.

STEPHEN LAWRENCE of Little Neck, L. I., died at his home there Saturday, after a brief illness. He was seventy-five years old. He had been a lifelong resident of that part of Queens County. He never married, and was the last of three brothers to survive. The funeral was held yesterday from his late residence. Burial was in the family plot in Zion Churchyard.

Mrs. SARAH A. LOOMIS, who died at her home in Binghamton, N. Y., last Saturday, aged eighty-eight years, was the mother of Frank Loomis, formerly General Counsel of the New York Central Railroad; of Horace Loomis, formerly engineer in charge of sewers in the Department of Public Works, in this city; of Edward H. Loomis of New York, and of Charles W. Loomis of Binghamton.

Mrs. MARY J. GRIFFITH died yesterday at her home, 21 West Fifty-sixth Street. She was the daughter of the late Daniel D. Jones and widow of the late Griffith W. Griffith, who died in Dresden in 1891. Mrs. Griffith was born in New York City in 1829, and for many years has been identified with charitable works in New York City. The funeral services will take place on Thufsday at her home. Burial will be at Woodlawn.

Dr. ABRAM E. CONROW, a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders at Mount Holly, N. J., died yesterday in the German Hospital in Philadelphia. He was operated upon for appendicitis a week ago. His wife died on April 5. Five children survive them. Dr. Conrow's death is generally credited to his devotion to his political associates. Dr. Conrow attended meetings of the Freeholders when he should have been in bed.

JOHN J. UMPLEBY died on Sunday at his home, 547 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Philadelphia sixty-two years ago, but came to New York in his youth. He was a member of the bookbinding firm of Tompkins, McIndoe & Co., retiring ten years ago. During the civil war he served in the Seventy-first New York Volunteers. A widow and one son survive him. The funeral

GRAVESEND TRACK RACING.

Satin Slipper Easily Won the Patchogue Stakes.

FOUR HORSES CHANGE OWNERS

Moslem, Saducee, The Burlington Route, Intrusive, and Prestidigitator Win Their Races.

A pleasing innovation at the Gravesend track yesterday was the running of the hurdle race at the beginning instead of at the close of the day's sport. It was a handicap at a mile and three-quarters, and had a field of a half dozen starters, with Ben Eder favorite in the speculation and Forget a strong second choice. Neither of them got any part of the money, the reason in Ben Eder's case being that, while running in front of the field he "pecked" at the jump in front of the clubhouse on the first time round the track, unseating his jockey, and going to his knees. The stumble unseated Finnegan, but catching his arms about the horse's neck, the jockey managed to climb back into the saddle and finish the race. But the accident put Ben Eder so far back that he was not able to catch Premier and Moslem. The former made the running after the stumble and led to the very last stride, when Moslem managed to nose him out of the first money. Premier made a good impression as a jumper, and seems to take more kindly to the game than he does to racing on the flat. Peter II., who was quietly played as a good thing for the race at 8 to 1, managed to finish in third place, which he would not have done had Ben Eder not met with his accident.

Just before the race Mr. F. C. O'Reilly sold his hurdler, Kinvarra, to Pat Meany, the old steeplechase rider, and he ran in his interest in the race, but accomplished nothing for his new owner. Mr. O'Reilly also sold Ineen Remara, another of the offspring of his fast mare, Connemara, to W. C. Whitney as a brood mare. She is a big mare, a daughter of Darebin, and has quite a bit of speed, and a number of engagements in stakes, which may be filled, though the object of the purchase was for breeding purposes. During the morning John E. Madden bought Approval, which won a good race last Thursday, from Pat Dunne, and the two-year-old colt, Prince of Melbourne, from C. T. Patterson. It was said that he paid $5,000 for the former and $3,000 for the latter.

A bit of a sensation was created in the ring during the afternoon when a party of strangers appeared and began betting with gold coins, something that is rarely seen in the ring. The bettors were a lot of Californians, who are here to attend the prize fight, and who are incidentally taking in the races for the sake of getting coin enough from the bookmakers to pay the expenses of their journey East. As they backed the "tips" Desperado in the third race, Hurly Burly in the fourth, and Hard Knot in the fifth, and all of them were beaten off, the Californians did not get their twenty-dollar gold pieces back, and ran up their bill of expenses quite considerably.

Aside from the hurdle race there was but one fixture on the card, that being the race for the Patchogue Stakes, for which Hurly Burly was the tip and the favorite. But she never was in the hunt. Satin Slipper and Alpen had the race between them, the former winning very handily by a length. Alpen lasted just long enough to get the place money from Handball, and the three good things, Hurly Burly, L'Allouette, and Armament, brought up the rear, none of them being able to get any part of the money. Satin Slipper's change of form was probably due to the fact that she was ridden by Mitchell instead of by Maher, who has attempted to ride her in her recent races, and would not take the necessary chances to win with her. Both her owner, M. F. Dwyer, and his son, Charles F. Dwyer, bet against the chances of the winner, backing other horses to beat her.

Saducee continued his winning career by capturing the second race, a five-furlong dash, in the easiest possible fashion upon The Corinthian, who beat Mischievous for the place, the trio being the only ones that were at all prominent in the field at any part of the journey. It was said that Mr. Astl, owner of the colt, refused $7,000 for Saducee before the race and $10,000 after it, although it was known that he paid but about $2,500 for him when he bought the horse out of a selling race at Aqueduct.

The Burlington Route, which is a horse, and not a railroad, as the name would seem to indicate, managed to crawl out of the maiden class in the third race at a mile and a sixteenth. He was the favorite in the betting and just nipped Great Neck out of the money after a smart drive through the stretch, in which Andronicus took part for a short distance, so getting third money. Strathconan and Lady Madge, who were leaders for about six furlongs, cut it badly in the stretch, and still get their maiden allowances.

"Dave" Gideon cut a watermelon of the juciest in the fifth race, a handicap at a mile and a sixteenth, with his colt Intrusive, who ran pretty well last season, but who had apparently been forgotten by the players until after Mr. Gideon and his friends began backing him at the comfortable odds of 10 to 1, and kept at it until his price was driven down to 3 to 1, when the horses went to the post. Intrusive was sent to the front at flagfall, and Taral kept him there until he had won the race by a couple of open lengths from Charentus, against whom the shrewd "Dutchman" had taken short chances. Imp, the good thing of the Westerners, who has cost them a fortune, ran third, and the rip of the California crowd, Hard Knot, had to be content to finish a bad sixth in a field of nine.

A flying start gave Prestidigitator the last race at five furlongs, and enabled "Pittsburg Phil" to win a lot more money than the colt cost him when he bought him from A. H. & D. Morris. Mr. Smith is said to have backed him to win about $20,000, getting odds of from 5 to 1 down to 3 to 1, at which price he closed. Waring, the second choice in the betting, was a fair second, and Shoreham, the favorite, a distant third.

Spencer was the only jockey to win two races during the afternoon.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—The Kensington Hurdle Handicap for four-year-olds and upward. Purse, $1,000, added to a subscription of $50 each, or only $15 if declared by 2 P. M. the day before the race, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. One mile and three-quarters over seven flights of hurdles. Time—3:20½.

1—Moslem, Mr. Thamblet's b. g., 5 years, by Sunsefoot-Oneonta, 152 pounds, 10 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Vetch)

2—Premier, James McLaughlin's ch. h., by Sir Modred-Premium, 6, 140, 25 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Brazil)

3—Peter II., A. S. Blakely's b. h., by Brutus-Bonnie Jean, aged, 142, 8 to 1.....(Hueston)

Ben Eder, 6, 150, 3 to 5, (Finnegan;) Forget, 6, 148, 5 to 2, (Cochrane,) and Kinvara, 6, 130, 15 to 1, (Johnson,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a hard drive by a short head; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. Purse $700, added to a subscription of $100 each, to the winner, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. Winners of $1,000, or three races of any value, to carry 3 pounds extra. Non-winners of $750, not having won three races, allowed 7 pounds; maidens, 15 pounds. Five furlongs. Time—1:01½.

1—Saducee, The Kensico Stable's ch. g., by Battrampton-Sadie, 122 pounds, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Spencer)

2—Mischievous, C. Fleischmann's Sons's br. c., 109, 5 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(W. Martin)

3—The Corinthian, A. White's ch. c., 107, 8 to 1.....(Odom)

La Foudre, 107, 8 to 1, (N. Turner;) Mike Strauss, 115, 5 to 1, (Doggett,) and Eileen Daly, 105, 50 to 1, (Clawson,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length; a similar distance between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Weights fourteen pounds below the scale. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49.

1—The Burlington Route, Turney Brothers' b. c., by Candlemas-Puritan Lass, 112 pounds, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Spencer)

2—Great Neck, Oneck Stable's ch. c., 112, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Clayton)

3—Andromicus, Bromley & Co.'s br. c., 113, 10 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Desperado, 112, 13 to 5, (Sims;) Strathconan, 113, 20 to 1, (Falconer;) Lady Madge, 112, 6 to 1, (Clawson;) Northumberland, 113, 4 to 1, (Littlefield;) Dame Tod, 112, (Bullman,) and Gentlemen, James M., 112, 200 to 1, (O'Leary;) Tennith, 112, 200 to 1, (Garrigan;) Golden Buckle, 113, 12 to 1, (Taral,) and Sparkling, 109, 60 to 1, (Coyle,) also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—The Patchogue Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $50 each, $15 forfeit, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Six furlongs. Time—1:14½.

1—Satin Slipper, M. F. Dwyer's b. f., 3 years, by Kingston-Lady Stylites, $1,000, 98 pounds, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Mitchell)

2—Alpen, C. Fleischmann's Sons's ch. c., by Sir Dixon-Alpena, 108, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Wilson)

3—Handball, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., by Hanover-Keepsake, 4, 111, 5 to 1.....(N. Turner)

Momentum, 4, 114, 20 to 1, (Spencer;) L'Allouette, 4, 108, 3 to 1, (McCue,) Hurly Burly, 4, 103, 5 to 2, (Clawson,) and Armament, 3, 103, 4 to 1, (Odom,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a gallop by a length; a short head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages. Purse $750, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, to the winner, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48¾.

1—Intrusive, David Gideon's ch. c., 4 years, by Meddler-Frolic Grace, 113 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Taral)

2—Charentus, O. L. Richards's b. g., 5, 110, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(O'Connor)

3—Imp, Harness & Brossman's blk. m., 5, 122, 4 to 1.....(Mitchell)

Arbaces, 4, 112, 8 to 1, (Bullman;) Handpress, 4, 100, 12 to 1, (Odom;) Hard Knot, 3, 105, 7 to 1, (H. Martin;) Kinnikinic, 5, 126, 3 to 1, (McCue;) Harmonica, 3, 104, 20 to 1, (Clawson,) and Sensational, 4, 86, 60 to 1, (Hothersall,) also ran and finished as named.

Won handily by two lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds which have run and not won at this meeting; selling. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01¾.

1—Presidigitator, C. E. Smith's b. c., by Russell-Active, $1,000, 107 pounds, 3 to 1 and even.....(H. Martin)

2—Waring, John E. Madden's b. c., 110, 16 to 5 and 6 to 5.....(Sims)

3—Shorehamn, M. F. Dwyer's br. c., 107, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Maher)

Shrove Tuesday, 104, 7 to 2, (Clawson;) Caribboo, 107, 25 to 1, (N. Turner;) Morbid, 101, 10 to 1, (Bullman,) and Be Be S., 96, 30 to 1, (McCue,) also ran and finished as named.

Won handily by a length and a half; four lengths between second and third.

To-day's Entries at Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have run and not won at this meeting; selling. Six furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Concord	113	Athy	101
Harry Crawford	111	Hapsburg	98
Hanwell	109	Varus	98
Cleophus	108	St. Lorenzo	98
Blarneystone	108	Armament	97
Imperator	106	El Mido	93
Sweet Caporal	106	General Shafter	98
Tinge	106	Big Indian	90
Mazarine	103		

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds which have not won $2,500; six pounds below the scale; penalties and allowances. One mile and a sixteenth.

Rhinelander	108	Royalerer	108
Glengar	108	Survivor	108
Hellobas	108	Approval	108
The Kentuckian	108	Admiration	108

Rhinelander and Admiration, Sydney Paget's entry.

THIRD RACE.—The Criterion Stakes of $3,500, for two-year-old fillies. Four and a half furlongs.

Calea	112	Beautiful	112
Primrose Day	112	Benita Brush	112
Star Chime	112	Oneck Queen	112
Virginia Earle	112		

FOURTH RACE.—The Brookdale Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a furlong.

Don de Oro	125	Previous	105
George Keene	119	Scotch Plaid	92
Bangle	111	Handpress	90
Warrenton	107		

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, ten pounds below the scale. Five furlongs.

Scarpio	112	Chenango	112
Plucky	112	Midwood	112
Bramble Rose	112	Wakely	112
Dunblane	112	Kipling	112
Cephalgia	112	Pilliager	109
Olcott	112	Red Path	109
Precursor	112	Flearon	109
Wooster Bay	112	Gargoyle	109

Also eligible to start if others scratched:

Grandeur	112	Bald Knight	112
King's Courier	112	Water Bottle	109
Celeritas	112	Eileen Daly	109

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Howard Mann	113	Spurs	91
Pacemaker	106	Tyran	87
Central Trust	106		

Racing at Latonia.

CINCINNATI, June 5.—Racing results at Latonia:

FIRST RACE.—One mile; selling. Connie Lee, 100 pounds, (H. Wilson,) 30 to 1, won; Periwig, 107, (L. Hill,) 4 to 1, second; Osmon, 105, (E. Ross,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:42½. Rotha, Adamo, Midglen, Howitzer, Zolo, Fontante, and Direct also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Lady Curzon, 112 pounds, (T. Rose,) 11 to 5, won; John Yerkes, 103, (Crowhurst,) 3 to 1, second; Talma, 103, (Boland,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:02¾. Jeana, Rodd, Dissolute, Brown Thrush, Aurea, Katie O., Lady Mother, and Biddy Early also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Suenell, 101 pounds, (Boland,) 7 to 1, won; Pat Garrett, 95, (Bisping,) 15 to 1, second; Prosecutor, 103, (Britton,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:47. Pancharm, Cynic, Don Clarencio, Victorine, and Blaze Face also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. The Lady in Blue, 95 pounds, (Butler,) 15 to 1, won; Kunja, 103½, (Peterman,) 6 to 1, second; Tillie W., 107, (T. Ross,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:41. Beana, Tragedy, Fantasy, Infelice, and Jane Clay also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Kilmarnock, 102 pounds, (J. Hill,) 6 to 5, won; Lew Kraft, 105, (H. Williams,) 4 to 1, second; Little Smoke, 102, (J. Mathews,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:02. John W. Patton, Lissome, Curtis, Don Wiggers, Gallardo, Cragallnock, and Peter Duryea also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Lyllis, 100 pounds, (Matthews,) 7 to 2, won; Prince Zeno, 107, (Landry,) 20 to 1, second; Benneville, 105, (——,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:43. Savadin, Teuton, Domsie, Ray H., Otto H., and School Girl also ran.

TRIAL SPINS OF THE DEFENDER.

New Steel Mast and Rigging Tested Satisfactorily.

NEWPORT, June 5.—The trial spins of the Defender were begun in Narragansett Bay to-day under favorable conditions. A twenty-knot breeze, somewhat squally, prevailed, and it was not deemed wise to go outside. She was tried only under main and head sails, chiefly for the purpose of testing her new steel mast and rigging. The trial was declared to be very satisfactory.

Mr. Duncan went on board shortly after 11, and soon afterward the yacht was worked out of Brenton's Cove. Then the mainsail was hoisted, and she squared away and proceeded up the bay with a huge white wave under her lee bow. At the north end of Rose Island the Defender broke out the stops in her jib, and the increased canvas caused her to jump ahead as it filled. An hour later she turned down the bay on the starboard tack, with head and main sails set. She then returned to her anchorage.

Royal Phelps Carroll has gone to New York to bring his yacht Navahoe here to try conclusions with the Defender in her tuning-up trials, and later the Navahoe will race with the Defender and the Columbia.

COLLEGE GAMES IN ENGLAND.

Yale and Harvard Accept the Challenge of Oxford and Cambridge.

OXFORD, England, June 5.—A cable message has been received from Harvard and Yale accepting the challenge of Oxford and Cambridge for an athletic contest, provided certain conditions are adjusted, and suggesting either July 12, 13, or 14 as suitable dates. But not one of these dates will do, as the contest must take place on a Saturday in order to catch the London crowd, and July 15 is the date for two great social functions, the Eton and Harrow cricket match and the Eclipse Stakes at Sandown Park.

It is understood that Oxford and Cambridge will make a counter proposal for July 22, the Saturday preceding the breakup of the London season and the exodus to the Goodwood races.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 5.—The Yale track athletes who are candidates for the honor of representing the university abroad in July, in response to the invitation of the English universities, will in a few days start a training table. Eleven men will be taken as a nucleus, and others will be added if funds are forthcoming. Those who will form the table are Capt. Fisher, Blount, Boardman, Adams, Brenman, Spitzer, Smith, Palmer, Frincke, Peters, and Waller. All but the last named are sprinters or hurdlers. Waller is entertained in the high jump.

Capt. Fisher declined to make any statement of the challenge or the letter which Yale and Harvard have sent in reply to the Englishmen. No statement will be made of the exact conditions of the meet until another decisive communication has been received from England on the points upon which the Americans desired enlightenment. Capt. Fisher said that, as yet, no Yale athlete is assured of being a member of the international team. Twelve of the Yale athletes are entered in the track games of the New York Athletic Club next Saturday.

Amateur Golf Champion Beaten.

BALTIMORE, June 5.—Findlay Douglas, the amateur golf champion, was beaten today by T. Courtney Jenkins of the Baltimore Country Club over the course of that club at Roland Park. Jenkins is an eighteen-year-old boy, but is a remarkable golf player. Jenkins and Douglas tied at 169 for the Baltimore Country Club Cup on last Saturday, and played off their match, eighteen holes, medal play, this afternoon. Jenkins had a handicap of 3, but he defeated Douglas without it, making the course in 82, which is within one stroke of the record held by Douglas. Douglas's score to-day was 85.

English Golf Player Coming Here.

LONDON, June 5.—Arrangements were made at Sandwich to-day, where the golf championship games are about to open, for Harry Varden to tour America in September, provided he defeats Park during the forthcoming contest.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Brooklyns Easily Defeat the Clevelands at Washington Park.

DUNN'S PITCHING A PUZZLE

The Clevelands' Pitcher, However, Was an Easy Mark, and the Home Team Made Nineteen Hits.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	32	11	.744
Boston	28	13	.683
Chicago	26	17	.605
St. Louis	25	17	.595
Philadelphia	24	17	.585
Baltimore	23	19	.548
Cincinnati	21	19	.525
Pittsburg	17	23	.425
New York	17	24	.415
Washington	14	29	.326
Louisville	13	29	.310
Cleveland	8	30	.211

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Brooklyn, 14; Cleveland, 2.
Boston, 10; Cincinnati, 5.
Philadelphia, 13; Pittsburg, 3.
Chicago, 9; Baltimore, 3.
Washington, 11; St. Louis, 3.

League Games To-day.

Cleveland in New York.
Cincinnati in Brooklyn.
Louisville in Boston.
St. Louis in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg in Baltimore.
Chicago in Washington.

The Cleveland baseball team never had a chance to win from the Brooklyns at Washington Park yesterday afternoon. They showed in front for one inning, but once the Brooklyns were fairly started it was all over. The fielding of the visitors was of a kind that will not bring many victories to the club.

The team made few errors, but the players went after base hits and other grounders as though they were weighed down with leaden-soled shoes. As far as hitting goes, the visitors were never in the game.

Dunn served up a mixture of curves that must have dazzled his opponents, as four singles were all they got in the batting line.

The Brooklyns took some time to solve Hughey's pitching. When they did get a line on his pitching Hughey was made to appear like an amateur. At some stages it fairly rained base hits, and the Cleveland outfielders earned their pay, for after the third inning they no sooner had taken their positions than they were compelled to chase after the ball in the sixth inning ten Brooklyn players came to the bat, six of them hitting safely. This included a home run by Jones and Farrell's three-bagger. The latter, by the way, made four hits, including two three-baggers. The Brooklyns, as usual, played a splendid fielding game. The Cincinnatis will begin a series at Washington Park this afternoon, and the Brooklyns will find a harder task before them. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Casey, 3b	2	1	3	2	1
Keeler, rf	2	3	0	0	1
Kelley, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Dahlen, ss	1	2	2	3	0
Jones, cf	1	2	2	0	0
McGann, 1b	2	2	5	2	0
Daly, 2b	1	2	8	1	1
Farrell, c	2	4	2	3	0
Dunn, p	2	3	2	3	0
Total	14	19	27	16	3

CLEVELAND.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Dowd, cf	1	0	2	0	1
Harley, lf	0	1	3	0	0
Quinn, 2b	1	2	4	2	0
Bryan, 2b	0	0	1	2	0
McAleer, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Lockh'd, ss	0	0	2	5	0
Tucker, 1b	0	0	7	0	1
Sugden, c	0	0	3	1	0
Hughey, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	2	4	24	10	3

Brooklyn	1	0	0	3	0	6	4	0	—14
Cleveland	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	— 2

Stolen bases—Keeler, McGann, McAlister. Two-base hit—Dahlen. Three-base hits—Daly, Farrell. 2. Home run—Jones. Sacrifice hit—Dahlen. Double play—Dahlen and McGann. First base on balls—Off Dunn, 4; off Hughey, 2. Struck out—By Hughey, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Cleveland, 4. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 2; Cleveland, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald. Attendance, 1,200.

Boston, 10; Cincinnati, 5.

BOSTON, June 5.—The champions took another game from the Cincinnatis to-day by timely hitting. Willis proved very effective except in the fifth, when he was hit hard. Corcoran's work at short for Cincinnati was the feature of the game. Score:

Boston	0	2	0	2	3	0	3	0	—10
Cincinnati	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	— 5

Base hits—Boston, 18; Cincinnati, 10. Errors—Boston, 2; Cincinnati, 3. Batteries—Boston, Willis and Clarke; Cincinnati, Damman and Peitz. Umpires—Gaffney and Andrews. Attendance, 2,500.

Chicago, 9; Baltimore, 3.

BALTIMORE, June 5.—Chicago easily defeated the Baltimores to-day. McGinnity was a little off in his pitching, and the team, as a whole, was not much better, their base running and fielding being bad. Swartwood and Warner were impartially bad in their decisions. As a result of disputes, Griffith and McGraw were sent to the bench. Score:

Baltimore	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Chicago	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	x	—9

Base hits—Baltimore, 9; Chicago, 15. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Chicago, 2. Batteries—Baltimore, McGinnity and Robinson; Chicago, Griffith, Phyle, and Nichols. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Warner. Attendance, 1,376.

Philadelphia, 13; Pittsburg, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—The pitching of Rhines and Gardner were equally easy for the locals, and they batted out a victory without difficulty. Fraser kept Pittsburg's hits scattered and pitched a steady game. Score:

Pittsburg	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	— 3
Philadelphia	0	7	0	2	0	4	0	x	—13

Base hits—Pittsburg 9; Philadelphia, 15. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Pittsburg, Rhines, Gardner, and Bowerman; Philadelphia, Fraser and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Burns and Smith. Attendance, 2,025.

Washington, 11; St. Louis, 3.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Cuppy, the St. Louis pitcher, became unsteady in the seventh inning, and the Washingtons secured a commanding lead. Score:

Washington	1	0	0	1	0	1	7	0	1—11
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0— 3

Base hits—Washington, 15; St. Louis, 7. Errors—Washington, 2; St. Louis, 3. Batteries—Washington, Mercer and McGuire; St. Louis, Cuppy, Wilson, and Criger. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly. Attendance, 1,000.

Other Games.

At Buffalo—Buffalo, 7; St. Paul 1.
At Montreal—Montreal, 9; Syracuse, 5.
At Newark—Reading, 4; Newark, 3.
At Toronto—Toronto, 13; Rochester, 12.

Yale and Princeton Freshmen.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 5.—The Yale freshman baseball management has received word from the Princeton manager that it will be impossible for the latter nine to come to New Haven to play a third game to decide the baseball supremacy of the two freshman nines. Each nine has won a game. The Yale freshman manager, C. D. Barnes, will now try to secure the Faculty's permission to have the game played on some neutral field, possibly in New York City.

BASEBALL DIRECTORS MEET.

Philadelphia Will Have to Furnish a Fifty-Cent Stand—Action on Protested Games.

The management of the Philadelphia Baseball Club will have to furnish its patrons with fifty-cent baseball—that is, so far as the Brooklyn, Baltimore, Cincinnati, and New York clubs are concerned. Such was the finding of the Board of Directors of the National League, which was in session at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday for over six hours.

The meeting was called at the instigation of the Brooklyn and Baltimore clubs who entered a protest against the alleged violation by the Philadelphia management of the rules of the League in failing to furnish fifty-cent stands for its patrons. After this question had been disposed of the board took action on several protested championship games.

As a result of their deliberations, the Louisville-Pittsburg game of May 3, which was won by Pittsburg, will have to be played over again. The New York-St. Louis game, recently protested by the New York Club, stands. This was the game which was forfeited to St. Louis, on account of Capt. Gleason's action in refusing to obey Umpire Burns. The board decided to look further into the protest of the Cincinnati Club regarding one of the recent games played on the Polo Grounds.

Protests were made against the work of several of the umpires on President Young's staff, and it is likely that within a few days many changes will be made. The umpires against whom complaints were made are Smith, Andrews, Burns, and Warner. It is likely that "Tim" Hurst will again receive an appointment on the National League staff.

Several deals for players were consummated before the meeting adjourned. President Frank De Haas Robison of St. Louis announced that he had taken Pitcher Sudhoff and Third Baseman Lave Cross from the Cleveland team. In return Pitcher Bates and Catcher Schrenkengost will be transferred from the St. Louis to the Cleveland team. It was also announced that McBride, the Manhattan College pitcher, had signed a St. Louis contract. He will pitch in one of the coming St. Louis-Philadelphia games.

LONDON CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Steinitz, Bird, Lasker, and Maroczy Victors in the Fifth Round.

LONDON, June 5.—The fifth round of the international chess tournament was begun in this city at noon to-day, when the order of play was arranged according to Round 7 of the Berger system, which read as follows: Mason vs. Lasker, Tinsley vs. Steinitz, Bird vs. Teichmann, Cohn vs. Maroczy, Schlechter vs. Pillsbury, Showalter vs. Janowski, and Lee vs. Blackburne; Tschigorin a bye.

A recess was taken at 4:30, when the following results had been arrived at: Mason and Lasker adjourned their game in an even position. Tinsley had lost to Steinitz, Bird had beaten Teichmann, Cohn and Maroczy adjourned their game, much in favor of the latter; Schlechter and Pillsbury and Showalter and Janowski adjourned their respective games in even position, and Lee had been beaten by Blackburne. At the evening session Lasker beat Mason, Maroczy beat Cohn, while Pillsbury and Schlechter and Showalter and Janowski drew their respective games.

The record of the tournament follows:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Bird	1	4	Pillsbury	4	1
Blackburne	2½	1½	Schlechter	1½	3½
Cohn	2	3	Showalter	3	1
Janowski	4½	½	Steinitz	3	2
Lasker	3	2	Teichmann	2	3
Lee	½	3½	Tinsley	0	5
Maroczy	4½	½	Tschigorin	2½	1½
Mason	1	2			

The American player, Marshall, beat the Russian, Tabuntschikoff, in the minor tournament this evening.

Yale Crew at Gales Ferry.

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 5.—The Yale crew arrived here to-night to complete its training for the race with Harvard June 29. Alfred Cowles, '86, and Richard A. Armstrong, '95, are here to assist in coaching, and will remain until after the race. Dr. Gallaudet will arrive Wednesday. The oarsmen who came to-day include Capt. Allen Niedicken, Brown, Griswold, Flint, Williams, Wickes, and Greenleaf of the regular eight; Greenway, Brock, Cross, and Mitchell, substitutes; Walton, coxswain; Chittenden, substitute coxswain; Manager Ordway Prentice and Assistant Manager R. J. Schweppe.

Practice of Columbia Crews.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 5.—There was a race on the river to-night between the 'Varsity and freshman crews of Columbia University, in which the junior eight more than held their own against their more experienced adversaries. There was one change made in the 'Varsity boat to-night, Mitchell being put in at No. 2 in place of Lawrence. In the freshman boat, Bartow went back to his old place at No. 2, which he had not occupied for several days on account of an injured ankle, which is now well.

Bernhardt's Rehearsal of "Hamlet."

From The London Leader.

PARIS, May 16.—The first night of M. Marcel Schwob's translation of "Hamlet," with Mme. Sarah Bernhardt in the title rôle, is definitely fixed to take place on Thursday next.

I was fortunate enough to be present yesterday at the dress rehearsal of the ghost scene, and, without wishing to be indiscreet, I may say that Mme. Sarah looks extremely well and virile in her rendering—even better than she did as Laurenzaccio.

The scenery of the Castle of Elsinore is magnificent—an immense courtyard with the portcullis raised at the back, a triumph of artistic design.

Mme. Sarah is everything in her theatre, stage manager, professor of rhetoric, prompter, shifter.

The curtain rises. "Give me my pelisse," says the actress, "I am cold—and let's begin. Give us that again, Gimier, we can't hear you." Then Hamlet, in his long black velvet cloak, stalks on the scene. "You must tell the leatherer to make this belt smaller. My sword jumps about in it, and does not hold to my side. Ah, there you are, Morand, [one of the translators.] Bon jour, mon ami. You may kiss me!" The spectre appears. "Hold off your hands! Unhand me, gentlemen!" shouts Hamlet. "But don't be so limp," adds Mme. Sarah. "Show a little more energy. When I dart forward to follow the ghost hold me back violently. You won't hurt me! Don't let me go till I tell you to. Now! There! That's better!" The scene continues. Then when the spectre flits from place to place three times pursued by the electric light—"No, that won't do at all! One spectre is grandiose! Two spectres childish! Three grotesque!" And the scene begins over again.

Hospital Discipline.

From The London Times.

Medical officers notoriously have strange ideas of justice, but I have heard nothing more astonishing in this way than a recent story from Netley. The authorities there had occasion to take notice of one or two disorderly manifestations in one of the wards. Not content with admonishing an N. C. O. who was in charge of the room, the medical officer on his next round struck off the diet tables such items as barley water, lemonade, &c., and in one case put the men on what is known as "convalescent diet." Unless the medical authorities are prepared to say that these patients were already receiving unnecessary luxuries—which does not seem very probable—this proceeding means that the men were deprived of medical necessaries by way of punishing them—a monstrous piece of stupidity, to say nothing of the fact that the whole ward were punished indiscriminately for the peccadilloes of two or three of their number.

A Good-Sized Lake Trout.

From The Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer.

J. H. Warren has on exhibition one of the largest trout that was ever caught. The fish was caught by T. F. Turner of Canton in Lake Erie, near Huron, a few days ago. It measures 3 feet 6 inches in length and weighed, when taken from the water, twenty-seven pounds. Mr. Turner caught the fish on an ordinary trout line, and it took him more than an hour to land it.

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POLO FULL OF EXCITEMENT

Second Team of the Philadelphia Country Club Beat the First.

CHEERED BY THE SPECTATORS

Experts Called It the Best Contest in Years—Played on the Westchester Grounds.

Polo of the most exciting sort was seen yesterday on the grounds of the Country Club of Westchester, when the first and second teams of the Philadelphia Country Club engaged in the final contest for the Country Club Cups. The second team won by the narrow margin of one goal, the score standing nine goals for the second team and eight for the first Philadelphia team. A number of polo enthusiasts watched the sport with the keenest interest.

"Well, that's the best game of polo I've seen in two years," said Major J. C. Cooley, one of the veterans of the sport, at the close of the exciting fourth period; "let's give the second team and all the Philadelphians a cheer." Following out the suggestion, the Major, with a number of clubmen, walked up to where the Philadelphians were dismounting from their ponies, and gave them a long and appreciative cheer.

The teams lined up as follows:

PHILADELPHIA 1ST.	Hd'cp.	PHILADELPHIA 2d.	Hd'cp.
1. M. G. Rosengarten, Jr.	4	1. J. F. McFadden	3
2. C. E. Wheeler	5	2. W. Hinkle Smith	5
3. George McFadden	4	3. C. B. Zellan	3
Back, R. E. Strawbridge	4	Back, A. E. Kennedy	6
Total	17	Total	17

The teams, therefore, started even. The first team was slightly the favorite, and the dashing manner in which its four players began the game seemed to justify that sentiment. In forty-five seconds George McFadden made a goal, and in one and a quarter minutes he had another one, and thirty seconds later Rosengarten gave the third goal to the first team. This was fast work, three goals in two and a half minutes, the quickest scoring that has been seen on the field in any of this season's games.

Zellan was the first to score for the second team. He is the youngest player on the two teams, but a fast rider, and very clever in many of his shots. Then Kennedy, who, with Smith, shared the honors of the scoring men on the second team, added another goal, and the prospects of a close game brightened.

Wheeler finally made a goal for the first team, and after some fast work for three minutes, Smith made one for the second team, and Rosengar

THE FUTURE OF JAMAICA

Growing Desire for Annexation in the British West Indies.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK FOR TRADE

Oppressive Tariff Measures of the British Rule the Cause of the Stagnation of Commerce.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 30.—The abstract question of the political possibility and the industrial and commercial desirability of the annexation of the British West Indies to the United States is nothing new. As a matter of casual discussion, at least, it has been on the cards since 1867, when Gen. Grant developed the scheme for acquiring the Danish islands.

It, however, remained for the American conquest of Cuba and Puerto Rico to awaken the English colonists to a full realization of the outlook. The Americanization of those two islands presents a most serious menace to the industrial and commercial prosperity of their British neighbors, and it is only natural that the English colonists should have been attracted by Andrew Carnegie's suggestion to exchange the British West Indies for the Philippines.

As far back as August of last year the question of securing annexation to the United States was mooted in Jamaica. Nothing came of it, however. A plebiscite was suggested in planting circles, and the commercial community was not wanting in sympathy with the proposal. But, on the other hand, the extreme antagonism of the colored population was so marked that the most enthusiastic annexationists realized the then impracticability of a plebiscite. Consequently the matter was speedily shelved.

The continued industrial decadence of the islands under the unfair treatment of the mother country, and the ever-growing menace of Cuba and Puerto Rico, has again brought the question into prominence. In this case it is the island of St. Kitts that has taken the initiative and made some definite move. While Jamaica, on the principle of half a loaf being better than no bread, insists on securing commercial reciprocity with the United States, St. Kitts has come forward with a plebiscite asking for actual annexation.

As might have been expected, the West Indian newspapers, as a whole, being mostly in the hands of colored men, to whom the very word American is obnoxious, have denounced the plebiscite and endeavored to obscure its significance. Under the circumstances, the St. Kitts annexationists have issued a manifesto to the sister Colonies setting forth their position and furnishing seven reasons why West Indians should seek admission into the United States.

This manifesto, signed by the most prominent men in the island, has excited widespread attention, and promises to bring the whole question to an acute stage. Following is the text of the reasons on which the annexation movement is based:

"1. Because the persistent refusal of the British Government, (in spite of thirty years of agitation, petitions, and appeals of various kinds,) to do simple justice to them in the matter of the sugar bounties has reduced the people to poverty and despair, and has released them from all claim to loyal and grateful allegiance to the mother country.

"2. Because the expensive and extravagant administration maintained in the colonies against the will of the people entails heavy and oppressive taxation which is entirely out of proportion to the slender and woefully reduced means of the inhabitants.

"3. Because the contiguity of the islands to the United States makes the latter country the 'natural market' for their products, and, as the bulk of the exports go to the United States, it is only a question of time for the bulk of the imports to come from there also.

"4. Because in a very short time the population of the United States will number 100,000,000, and, as Americans are among the largest consumers of sugar in the world, incorporation with the United States would guarantee the West Indies a permanent, remunerative market for their staple product, in which they would find protection from unfair competition.

"5. Because the population of the United States is essentially English, and under republican institutions full political liberty and equal rights of citizenship are the birthright of all, irrespective of race, creed, or class.

"6. Because at any time the United States Government may, by a change in their tariff law, discriminate against the West Indies, and there being no other available market for the staple product of these islands, the people are liable to be reduced to starvation at any moment. This precarious and absolute dependence on the grace of a foreign Government is very undesirable and should come to an end.

"7. Because with an assured, protected market in the United States, and under the stimulus of American energy and American capital, industry would revive, trade generally would improve, the demand and the remuneration for labor would increase, the wholesale exodus of the cream of the population which is now taking place would be arrested, the cloud of poverty and depression which hangs like a pall over the islands would be lifted, and all classes would be richer, happier, better off, and more contented than they are under the hopeless and depressing conditions that, as a result from the apathy of the British Government, now exist."

THE CIVIL SERVICE CHANGES.

President McKinley Annoyed by the Criticisms of Reformers Upon His Recent Action.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The President does not conceal his vexation at the report of the National Civil Service Reform League on the recent changes in the civil service regulations. Indeed, to several visitors to the White House he has complained that the comments upon the changes made much of the alleged weakening effect and very little of the added strength assured to the system by the changes. The President, who reminds his visitors who speak on this subject that he has devoted a good deal of time for two years to consideration of the changes, feels that he ought to be as fully aware of the probable effect of the amendments as those who do not have the best opportunities to observe the working of the law and the necessity for amendment of the regulations.

Men in and out of the public service, who have watched the operation of the civil service law since 1883, say that while they do not quite give up the idea of considering the President to be a friend of the merit system, they find it difficult to discover the advantages hidden under the apparent disadvantage. It is admitted that there might have been necessity for allowing the scientific bureaus to choose their own experts without going to the Civil Service Commission, but the suspicious civil service men wonder whether that provision was not made chiefly to suit the political taste and ambition of the political Civil Commissioner, who is simply one of Senator Elkins's workers.

Notwithstanding the assurances given by Secretary Gage and others interested in making the changes acceptable to the country, the pronounced friends of extended civil service reform say that with much less difficulty than he is now likely to encounter the President might have applied the civil service law to the Census Bureau if he had exercised his right to recommend those courses. Some of the bureaus affected by the changes admit that they had become accustomed to the law, and were greatly relieved to be free from the political importunity that has been sanctioned by the President's recent order.

Now and then, for some months—perhaps for more than two years—instances have been brought to light of appointments in the Post Office Department that appear to have been made in total disregard of the civil service law. It is known that all the high officers in that department are not friendly to the reform, and that sometimes they have expressed their indifference. As instances of disregard were not followed by prompt and severe remonstrances against the defiance, the department has come to be very flippant in referring to the subject. Only an investigation, which cannot be undertaken easily and conducted successfully with the officers concerned opposing it, could show that reports of the action of the department are justified, but where there is so much smoke, say the civil service reformers, it is to be supposed that there is fire.

At a time when an increase of interest and confidence were required to be shown by the Administration, and when the opponents of the merit system could have been discouraged with benefit, it is considered unfortunate that a change is ordered, the effect of which at present is to encourage the critics of the system and lead them to believe that if any further steps are taken they will be backward rather than forward. The President's assurances to his visitors are that when the changes have been in operation for a time the adverse opinions expressed of them will prove not to have been justified. But the Administration has not yet furnished a fully convincing account of the beneficial way in which the changes are to operate.

Prize Debate at Yale Law School.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 5.—The Wayland Prize debate of the Yale Law School was held to-night, with eight participants. The debaters were compelled to debate in extemporaneous fashion, not being notified until this afternoon in which and on which side they were to debate. The subject was: "Resolved, That an exchange of the Philippines for the West Indies would be desirable both for the United States and Great Britain," and the prize winners were Jacob B. Ullman of this city, first; Nathan A. Smyth of this city, second, and F. A. Lord of Moorehead, Minn., third.

Chicago Stock Exchange Election.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Alfred L. Baker was to-day re-elected President of the Chicago Stock Exchange.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

GILMAN & RANDALL.—Schedules of Gilman & Randall, hat manufacturers, at 211 Centre Street, show liabilities of $13,483, nominal assets of $4,221, and actual assets of $3,372.

FRANK M. WELLES.—George R. Wood has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Frank M. Welles, real estate broker, by Judge Fitzsimons of the City Court, on the application of Edward P. Gavin.

NATIONAL SILK LABEL COMPANY.—An attachment for $4,511 has been obtained here against the National Silk Label Company, a New Jersey corporation, in favor of Abegg & Rusch for merchandise sold to the company from April 27, 1895, to April 16, 1896.

FREDERIC S. ROBINSON.—Frederic S. Robinson, clerk with a mason and builder at 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, made an assignment yesterday to John R. Cummings, without preference. In April, 1898, plans were filed by F. S Robinson of 215 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to build three dwellings in One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, on lots which he had purchased for $8,750, with a building loan of $10,500.

ABRAHAM MARKOWITZ.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss has received two attachments against Abraham Markowitz, manufacturer of women's waists at 311 Church Street, in favor of Joseph M. Goldenberg, $200 for commissions as salesman, and in favor of E. B. Sharpe & Co. $198 for merchandise. They were obtained on allegations that all the stock had been removed from the place on the 2d inst. in a large truck, and Mr. Markowitz could not be found. He was formerly a cutter, and began business for himself on Jan. 1 last, claiming $2,200 cash capital.

Out of Town.

JULIUS F. EDSON.—Liabilities amounting to $236,400 are scheduled in a petition in bankruptcy filed in the United States District Court at Chicago yesterday by Julius F. Edson, who is engaged in the engraving and publishing business. He scheduled no assets.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Edward H. Watson of 132 Nassau Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $12,938 and no assets. All the debts were contracted as a partner in the firm of Watson & Co., dealers in papermakers' supplies, formerly at 132 Nassau Street, who made an assignment on Aug. 16, 1897.

Louis Waldmann, wholesale confectioner, of 101 Essex Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,943 and assets $2,216. Among the assets is $1,430 cash on hand and $14 in bank, which is something unusual in bankruptcy petitions; accounts due, $700; note, $12. Of the liabilities $1,000 is to Samuel Waldmann for borrowed money and $200 for wages. The balance of the debts are to 100 creditors for candy bought in the past two months. A few days ago he sold out his stock and fixtures to Clara Halpern for $1,600. He has been in business since Sept. 1895.

Behrend Wintjen, saloon keeper at 288 Tenth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $6,175 and no assets. Walter Wilcox, plumber, at 1,192 East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,207 and no assets. The largest creditor is the Henry Huber Company, which obtained a judgment against him for $3,719. He has been in the plumbing line several years, and was also interested in building operations.

Charles Lerner of 23 Walker Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $9,666 and nominal assets $4,853, principally in worthless accounts. All the debts were contracted in Philadelphia in 1897.

Joseph Nordenschild, salesman at 123 Prince Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $15,696 and no assets. He was formerly a manufacturer of women's wrappers at 473 Broadway, and failed in February, 1897.

Suit Over a Picture.

Deputy Sheriff Carraher has received an attachment for $4,725 against Salvador de Mendonca in favor of Francis L. Loring to recover the price paid for the oil painting, "Penitent Magdalen," which Mr. Loring purchased at auction on April 26. Mr. Loring alleged that at the sale the painting was warranted as a genuine work of Murillo, and he bought it under that impression, but discovered afterward that it was not a genuine work of that painter, but a copy. The discovery was made after the painting had been carefully examined by experts. Mr. Mendonca represented himself as a former Minister from Brazil to the United States. He was served with the attachment at the Hoffman House, where he is stopping, yesterday, and it was said afterward that he agreed to take back the picture and refund the money paid for it.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BARRY, James T.—J. F. Casey	$115
BOYLE, Joseph L.—G. Cicero	45
BETTMAN, Marcus A.—Nora Schneittacher, otherwise Nora Davis	418
BETTMAN, Marcus A.—S. Schneittacher	418
BETTMAN, Marcus A.—J. W. Schneittacher	418
BETTMAN, Marcus A.—Minnie Schneittacher, now Aarington	418
BETTMAN, Marcus A.—Minnie Schneittacher	75
BETTMAN, Marcus A.—Abbie W. Nooney.	418
BETTMAN, Marcus A.—Minnie Schneittacher, now Ascington, and others	376
BOWDEN, Mary G.—F. H. Leggett and others	287
COHN, Isaac—William A. Higgins	93
CAPECES, Joseph—F. C. Neale	70
CARTER, Edwin C.—Century Engraving Company	96
DRIGGS, Louis L.—James P. McGovern	339
DAHL, William—D. E. McGuire	275
DIX, C. Henton, Daniel O'Loughlin, and Francis Wright—G. R. Sutherland	390
FOWLER, Clarence M.—C. H. Goldberg and another	26
GOLDBERG, Emanuel—L. Goldberg	115
GRINDAL, Herbert W.—S. I. De Vine	303
GOODMAN, Israel M.—J. Beck	241
GRAY, Allan J.—Richmond Bicycle Company, costs	96
HULD, Franz—Brett Lithographing Company	70
HAGODORN, James B.—J. E. Jacobs	87
HERZOG, Mayer, and Henry W. Smith—L. Spiro	145
HARRIS, James H., and Louis H. Saddler—E. Pipel	28
KRUGER, Edward H., Walter Moore, and William Lanham—H. H. Persons and another receivers, &c.	10,346
LYONS, Bernard—L. Oppenheimer and another	129
LANGENSTEIN, Conrad—Belle of Jefferson Distilling Company	99
MORRIUS, Burgess—J. J. Johnson and others	80
ROBERTS, Florence E. and Thomas—L. Oppenheimer and another	389
STREUBEL, Marie, as administratrix, &c. —Mina Daiker, costs	94
SCHIFF, Louis—Louis F. Chemelicek	34
SHANNON, Martin—Aspell & Co	134
SIEGEL, Jacob—N. Wasserman	70
SANFORD, Hattie F.—Lula E. Dunning	93
SILVER, Nathan, by guardian—J. Kaplan, costs	89
SELINKA, Isidore—J. Holzman	187
UNA, August—Crandall & Godley Company	158
WORNKES, Adolph—State Commissioner of Excise	25
WOOLSEY, Kate T.—E. P. Jenks & Co	375
WILLIAMS, Fletcher, Jr.—A. T. Kelly	197
WARREN, James—A. E. Raisbeck	25
WRIGHT, Francis, Daniel O'Loughlin, and Twentieth Century Club—George R. Sutherland	345
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the New York Elevated Railroad Company—James Pyle	18,518
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—F. Brinkman	1,107
INTERNATIONAL REGISTRY COMPANY—G. G. Peck	1,450
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—L. Lauscher	251
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Langron	126
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Ermilio	137
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Greenfield	197
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—W. Rosenblatt	108
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. F. Cook	91
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. C. H. Smith	110
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—H. Bicom	91

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Tuesday, June 6.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 11 A. M., in Building. Jury calendar.
185—Rundle vs. Horner.
194—McPartland vs. Met. St. Ry.
200—Salerno vs. Manhattan Ry.
17—Morton vs. Morning Journal.
30—Schenck vs. Sun Printing & Pub. Association.
32—Same vs. Morning Journal.
90—Richards vs. Wilson.
102—Simon vs. Am. Cr. Ind. Co.
108—Werner vs. Broadstreet Co.
111—Schofield vs. Mercantile Nat. Bank.
118—Leiter vs. Ronalds.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 66, Post Office Building.
61—Alsenus Cement Works vs. Canalboat Carrie Stewart.
30—McCaldin Bros. vs. Schooner Long Isl'd.
36—Morgan vs. Tug Florence.
73—McDonald vs. Schooner Florence.
33—Fenner vs. Tug De Veaux Powell.
90—Dunlop vs. Ocean Transport Co.
42—Neall vs. Tug Nathan Hale.
110—Wrightman vs. Coro & La Vila R. R.
120—Dearberg vs. SS. Friesland.
34—Sanbern vs. SS. Palatia.
121—Atlas SS. Co. vs. Columbia L'd Co.
37—Lombard SS. Co. vs. Bowring.
1—De Farconnet vs. Western Ins. Co.
126—N. Y. C., &c., Co. vs. Ferryb't Chicago. Motions in bankruptcy.
In re Sugenheimer.
In re Schultz & Schwerin.
In re Ferguson.
In re Silverman.
In re Rosenwasser.
In re Gutwillig.
In re Marine M. & C. Co.
In re Mellen.
In re Dietz.
In re Hendelman & Lippman.
In re Rosenstein.
In re Rosenberg & Barnett.
In re Egiee.
In re Krauss.
In re Juster.
In re Schlesainger.
Admiralty at 11 A. M.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

SARATOGA, June 5.—The State Court of Appeals began its Summer term here to-day. On appeals from orders the cases argued to-day were 898, 874, 899, 900, 901, and 889. The calendar of appeals from orders for to-morrow is: 911, 905, 903, 902, 904, 912, 907, 893, 908, 906, 909, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 920, 918, and 919.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Patterson, and O'Brien, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.
1—People, &c., vs. Flechter.
15—Green vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
16—Dunne vs. A. Surety Co.
20—Ballard vs. Beveridge.
23—McConnell vs. Playa de Oro M. Co.
25—Jackson vs. Koehler.
26—Burns vs. Mullin.
27—Central Fireworks Co. vs. Charlton.
28—Haebler vs. John Eichler Brew. Co.
30—Ebert vs. Loewenstein.
31—Meyer vs. Strauss.
34—Hammerschmidt vs. 2d Av. R. R.
38—Hallett vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
41—Wescott vs. Higgins.
45—Hofferberth vs. Meyers.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Ellison vs. N. Y. Times Co.
2—Triest vs. Teffals.
3—Manning vs. Mercantile Trust Co.
4—Schwerin vs. Zachner.
5—Peul vs. Tacoma & Columbia River R.R.
6—In re Newton.
7—In re Siebert.
8—Curley vs. Curley.
9—Pearson vs. Ball.
10—Feldmeulle vs. Kursheedt Mfg. Co.
11—Monroe vs. Macdonald.
12—In re Ind. Co-op. B. & L. Association.
13—Hatfield vs. Hatfield.
14—Thompson vs. Preston.
15—In re Herbert.
16—People, &c., vs. U. S. Mutual Accident Association.
17—In re Valentine.
18—In re Germunson.
19—In re Cornell.
20—In re Bank & Bethune Sts.
21—In re Watts and Canal Sts.
22—In re South St. and Pier 39.
23—Lesch vs. Foller.
24—Valentine vs. Valentine.
25—Carey vs. Wakeman.
26—Carey vs. Kieferdorf.
27—In re Dominick, Clark and Broome Sts.
28—In re 25th St. School Site.
29—Auten vs. Huntington.
30—Mary E. Fosdick.
31—Nathan Siskind.
32—John W. Pirsson.
33—Katherine Hoffman.
34—Marie Hahn.
35—Ambrose Wood.
36—George Tracey.
37—Charlotte L. Grant.
38—Mary Rooney.
39—John T. Gerlach.
40—Antoinette D. Stuart
41—Charles P. Hawkins.
42—Charles P. Hawkins. Issue of Fact.
320—Catharine Niemann Wills for Probate at 10 A. M.
Edward Engel. At 10:30 A. M.
Mary J. McElroy.
Isaac B. Crane.
John R. Turnure, Kaler Grossman, R. Levina Bayard. At 11 A. M.
Robert V. Lynch, Margaret Murray. At 2 P. M.
Wilhelmina W. Grout, Nettie Schelling, Fannie Barton, Stillman K. Wightman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.
1—Butman vs. Butman.
2—Luthins vs. Cameron. Demurrer.
1074—Thalman vs. Wormser.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part IV., room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.
2560—Nat. Park Bank of the Republic vs. Cox.
1859—Quinn vs. Quinn.
3153—Weston vs. Goldstein.
3278—Sipp vs. Banner.
1162—Standard Nat. B'k vs. Nat. Silk Label Co.
2752—Lewisohn Imp. & T. Co. vs. Nellengogen.
1938—Vietor vs. Goodman.
3342—Jewelers' League vs. Hepke.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3402.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Adjourned until Monday June 12.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy for the People.
1—Duncan Young, Henry Bauman, and Frederick Schweitzer.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial. Preferred causes. Calendar clear.
8841—Held vs. Finnerty.
9104—Markheim vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9857—Waldron vs. Van Ness.
6924—McSorley vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
5105—August vs. O'Brien.
7368—Ehrhard vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6248—Harding vs. Elliott.
8807—McLeod vs. Hunter.
9432—Schwartz vs. Hays
9201—Haynes vs. Stott.
9345—Mumford vs. Tilford.
9019—Earley vs. Derr.
6480—Butler vs. Mail & Express Pub. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., IV., V., and VI. for trial.
7678—Stokes vs. Stokes.
1253—Clifford vs. Mayor, &c.
3591—Reilly vs. Met. St. Ry.
4771—Kinoy vs. Goldberg.
4422—Fizzuto vs. N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R.
4451—Probanskys vs. D. Jones Co.
1533—Weidman vs. Everard.
4317—Jacob vs. E. V. Crandell Co.
3610—Lauber vs. Met. St. Ry.
3614—De Noyiels vs. same.
4821—Coon vs. Mayor, &c.
4391—Wehle vs. Waisman.
4483—Kirkman vs. Pundt.
9477—Sommer vs. Adler.
3830—Crandall vs. A. M. Rothschild & Co.
2874—Fowler Brothers vs. Stobo.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 6083.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., X., and XI. for trial.
4062—Fechtig vs. Thorn.
2677—Willig vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2691—McGlynn vs. Union Ry.
3212—Healey vs. same.
4380—Curran vs. O'Brien.
5018—McLaughlin vs. Eidlitz.
2998—Phillip vs. Bendheim.
2909—Same vs. same.
2616—Buchanan vs. Buchanan.
4634—Jackson vs. Van Campen.
3689—Ziegler vs. Robert.
2745—Phelan vs. Press Pub. Co.
4692—Meserocchio vs. McGrory.
4981—Chambliss vs. N. Y. & Cuba S. S. Co.
2663—Fleming vs. 3d Av. R. R.
4621—Arnstein vs. Delmel.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned until Monday, June 19.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.
1—Katharine Keller.
2—Mary J. Hannahan.
3—Meyer H. Bernheimer.
4—Jeremiah F. Sullivan.
5—Joseph Paine.
6—Mary Eliza Neafie.
7—Mary Schatz.
8—Francis Hoegner.
9—Nathan Brewster.
10—Edward W. Avelihy.
11—John P. Conlon.
12—Eliza Herbert.
13—Mary Agnes Gordon.
14—Francis Hayek.
15—Chas. Graehling.
15½—Cecelia Rashkover.
16—Gerhard C. Moss.
17—Abraham Beam.
18—Adelaide Thompson.
19—Mary B. Dunbar.
20—Emma Appell.
21—Catherine Cavanagh.
22—George H. Moore.
23—Patrick Martin.
24—Robert Irwin.
25—Edward M. Neilson.
26—Lawrence Duval.
27—Philip Loesch.
28—Jacob Hunter.
29—Thomas O'Reilly.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Varnum, S.—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills. Case on.
1439—Margaret Dunham.
1475—Andrew Kiernan.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
8868—Morgenthau vs. 42d St. R. R.
2081—Marrus vs. New Haven Steamboat Co.
2609½—Paterson S. Bank vs. Mooney.
3541—Brown vs. Macdonald.
3904—Faber vs. Jenkins.
3903—Zambossy vs. Greek Cath. Union.
3918—Mayer vs. Doctor.
3328—Shaw vs. Tillman.
2708—Seaman vs. Price Flavoring Extract Co.
7109—Romansky vs. Union Ry.
3544—Bassett vs. Stilos.
3621—Hahlo vs. Kerbs.
3803—Neukirk vs. Hartford & N. Y. Trans. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
3750—Man. Elec. Light Co. vs. Doctor.
1990—Hagenbuckle vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3331—East River Mill & Lumber Co. vs. Fox.
3086—Pritchard vs. Coppelle.
3087—Same vs. same.
84—Weaver vs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
86—Iselin vs. same.
3107—Waldron vs. McLean.
3454—Schaeppi vs. Mulligan.
3513—Hertzberg vs. Levy.
1514—Kannard vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2321—Moll vs. Hamburger.
2859—Myers vs. Snow.
3260—Hyde vs. Gerhard.
3312—Cautner vs. Auerbach.
3318—Katz vs. Ritchie.
3650—Man. Gen. Con. Co. vs. Knapp.
1909—Pollock vs. 3d Av. R. R.
572—Nicholson vs. Diagraph Co.
75—Weeks Sport Co. vs. Freund.
3366½—Lambert vs. Docharty.
3372—Warsansky vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1042—Strowbridge Litho. Co. vs. Kiralfy.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.
4600—Indus. & Gen. Trust Co. vs. Tod.
3926—Raimon vs. Delafore.
36—Voisin vs. Thames & Mersey Marine Ins. Co.
2014—Rhodes vs. Brush.
4371—King vs. Bossange
3205—Garduhr vs. Union Ry.
2303—Sklarsky vs. Weaver.
2675—Lesser vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
4181—Davis vs. Gerken.
3578—Ross vs. Dininny.
4842—Day vs. Pickles.
4902—Mooney vs. Bennett.
4875—Witteck vs. Man. Ry. Co.
4876—Same vs. same.
4907—Thompson vs. Rich.
8216—Geoghegan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Cowing, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
2172—Carter vs. McCall.
3603—Muller vs. Union Ry.
7506—Ratofski vs. Hansen.
1898—Morris vs. Sire.
85—Frankel vs. Reich.
1908—Pollock vs. 3d Av. R. R.
572—Nicholson vs. Diagraph Co.
75—Weeks Sport Co. vs. Freund.
3366½—Lambert vs. Docharty.
3372—Warsansky vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1042—Strowbridge Litho. Co. vs. Kiralfy.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.
2218—Kerr vs. Lyon.
2346—Riverside Bank vs. Quintard.
7392—Blazo Bell Co. vs. Berger.
2282—Weir vs. Washburn.
7341—Stoddart vs. Crandall.
7404—Goldberg vs. Pelier.
7419—Am. Distributing Co. vs. Klonkowstein.
7420—Same vs. same.
7421—Same vs. same.
7496—Schuchman vs. Club Stables.
7253—Leary vs. Lyon.
7228—Hartt vs. Curtiss.
7498—Morrill vs. Bergman.
7443—Rogers vs. Wohlfiel.
7447—Standard Struct. Co. vs. Pope.
7453—Barry vs. Rummell.
7252—Weisinger vs. Fllarksky.
6701—Neubert vs. Weil.
7408—Bouker Con. Co. vs. Aluri.
7456—Rogers' vs. Morico.
6413—Weinberger vs. Loefgen.
Highest number reached in regular call, 4066.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Cowan, and Sullivan for the People.
1—Levi Bloch.
2—Gottlob Loffien.
3—John Burns.
4—William Gallagher.
5—Thomas Keenan.
6—Adam Amberg.
7—Stefano Casamasino.
8—William E. Bishop.
9—John W. Darragh.
10—Mary Cugno.
11—George Meyer.
12—Kate Sullivan.
13—Sarah Brooks, James Nealin.
14—Thomas Mantell.
15—Frank Williams, James Sheehan.
16—James L. McDermott
17—Michael A. Nagliero.
18—Payton Percy. Pleadings.
1—Carrie Ray.
2—Richard Addison.
3—Vincenzo Mauro.
4—Anna Burns.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and McCann for the People.
1—Michael Farley, John McGowan.
2—Frederick R. Watson
3—James Devine, Bride Wilson, Mary Smith.
4—Myer Welt.
5—George Halpin, Eugene O'Reilly.
6—Kate Knapp.
7—Michael Lorenza.
8—William R. Baker.
9—Anthony Vaccaro, Charles W. Chapman, Thomas Sullivan.
10—William Clark.
11—Patrick Callaghan.
12—George Henry.
13—Charles Isola.
14—John Tighe.
15—Joseph Hardt.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and O'Connor for the People.
1—Emma Buguful.
2—Richard F. Price.
3—August K. Braun.
4—Michael McDonald.
5—Florence Connor.
6—Joseph Randolph.
7—John A. Peterson.
8—Mark Schlessinger.
9—Cornelius Mahoney.
10—Coleman Ebb.
11—Richard Fitzpatrick.
12—Nicholas Spielberg.
13—Minnie Simmons.
14—Mary Germanis.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Honey for the People.
1—Theodore Flinthrop.
2—William Thomas.
3—Gilbert M. Allen.
4—Salvatore Linde.
5—Dominico Rizzo.
6—Samuel Kreiser.
7—William McCarthy.
8—Louis Farano.
9—William Eirdrich.
10—Edward Dunn.
11—Edward Dovell.
12—John J. Dawson.
13—Paul Silverman.
14—Joseph Illia.
15—John Sweeney, William Butler.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT.—Beach, J.—Bowers vs. Keegan—William N. Cohen. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association vs. Christie (two cases)—Francis B. Delehunty. Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Barnett—Augustus C. Brown. Mandelbaum vs. Mandel—Eugene H. Pomeroy.

SUPREME COURT.—Gildersleeve, J.—Townsend vs. Comisky—Eugene H. Pomeroy. Klein vs. Hart—Charles W. Culver. Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Sheridan (two cases)—Thomas E. Murray. Jay vs. Robinson, J.—Frederick Kernochan.

SUPREME COURT.—Beekman, J.—Lawrence vs. Campion—David B. Ogden. Franklin Savings Bank vs. Ihlenburg—John B. Pine.

SUPREME COURT.—Scott, J.—Matter of Lipinsky—Richard M. Henry.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT.—Beekman, J.—John H. Hudson vs. Lydia M. Cowles (three cases)—Peter A. Lalor.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department.—Goodrich, P.J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, JJ. Non-Enumerated day calendar.
106—Simpson vs. Simpson.
107—Niemoller vs. Dunsomb.
111—Lawlor vs. Bucklin.
113—Mangus vs. McCarthy.
116—Harrigan vs. Golden.
117—Harvey vs. Provident Society.
118—Savage vs. Gerstner.
119—Leverich vs. Leverich.
120—Krumbach vs. Clancombe.
123—People vs. Fuller.
77—P. P. & C. I. R. R. vs. C. I. R. R.
Enumerated Day Calendar.
182—Whitlatch vs. Fidelity Co.
272—De Jong vs. Erie R. R.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Wilmot, J.—Day calendar. Demurrers.
1072—Gibbons as adm'r vs. Lynch.
1335—Brennan et al. vs. Mooney as adm'r.
1327—Simpson et al. vs. Simpson as exec. General calendar.
1237—Smith vs. Lamb et al.
1254—Phillips vs. Reynolds.
995—Cumiskey vs. Haley.
1191—Kenny et al. vs. Monahan.
730—Hatfield vs. Claus-Lipsius Brew. Co.
705—Squire vs. Greene et al.
700—Gearon vs. Greene et al.
1212½—Pike vs. Pike.
1173—Bulkley as exec. vs. Ferguson et al.
1160—Kimball vs. Beyer et al.
367—Derby vs. Derby.
1275—Shirk vs. Cong. B'nai Jacob et al.
1276—Burnson vs. Burnson.
1277—Jennings vs. Jennings.
1278—Waldmuller et al. vs. Seaside & Brook. El. R. R. Co.
1279—W. A. Gaines vs. Salt.
1280—Case et al. vs. N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Co.

SUPREME COURT—

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $5,500,000 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $2,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL BLD'G. 222 B'way.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS.....$2,750,000

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

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P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Telephone 2712 Broad.
B. H. & F. W. PELZER,
44-46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.
For Investment or on Margin.
Members N. Y. Consolidated Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

Illinois Central Two-Ten 4% Gold Bonds of 1904.

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the provisions contained in the Two-Ten Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, dated January 2, 1894, issued under and secured by the mortgage made by the said railroad company to the United States Trust Company of New York, Trustee, bearing date December 28, 1893, the Illinois Central Railroad Company intends to, and will, redeem each and all of said bonds, on presentation at its office, No. 214 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the first day of July, 1899, by paying the principal and interest then due.

Interest on said bonds will cease from and after the said first day of July, 1899.

If the bonds are presented at its office prior to July 1, 1899, the company will pay the redemption value there for, less discount on the same at 6 per cent. per annum from date of presentation to July 1, 1899.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.

April 14, 1899.

BANKING HOUSE
HAIGHT & FREESE
NEW YORK, 53 BROADWAY.
Boston, 85 State St. Phila., S.W. Cor. 4th & Walnut
CONNECTED BY PRIVATE WIRES.
ALL THE INFORMATION NEEDED to deal intelligently and profitably in Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton can be obtained from our "400 PAGE SECURITY MANUAL." Contains earnings, dividends, and prices for 10 to 30 years.
ISSUED GRATIS AND MAILED FREE.
Orders executed in STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON on the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Exchanges for cash or on margin of 3 to 5 per cent. Commission 1-16.
Branch Office, 1,132 Broadway, N. Y., near 26th St. Daily Stock, Grain, Cotton LETTER free on request.

Edison Electric Illuminating Company.

New York June 6th, 1899.

On surrender to the CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK of its certificates of deposit for stock of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of N. Y. purchase money mortgage bonds of the NEW YORK GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT, HEAT & POWER COMPANY will be delivered therefor in accordance with the terms of the agreement under which said stock was deposited.

Certificates must be indorsed in blank and signatures guaranteed when unknown.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF N. Y.

TRUST CO. OF AMERICA
STOCK
DEALT IN.
CLINTON GILBERT,
2 WALL ST.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WALTER R. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, } Vice Presidents.
HENRY H. COCK, }
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

"SNIPE" SUGAR
Call before the opening of the market to-day.
JNO. H. KIMBALL & CO.,
50 Broadway, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

WANTED—$3,100 on $3,000 interest in estate; high interest principals only. Address F. H., Box 197 Times.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Four Hundred and Fifty-nine (459) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

212	2743	4821	9471	14222	18850	31828
281	2770	4831	9763	14261	19145	31982
299	2773	4590	9820	14306	19158	32063
414	2813	4786	9824	14356	19309	32227
415	2871	4824	9826	14443	19512	32241
613	2895	4917	9901	14636	19521	32285
624	2903	4918	9926	14689	19572	32373
719	2916	4920	10173	14670	19643	32388
728	2983	4931	10198	14717	19657	32661
727	3068	5104	10202	14720	19662	32758
742	3077	5248	10224	14733	20039	32783
745	3099	5274	10289	14818	20036	32947
753	3108	5524	10362	14864	20455	32982
989	3130	5567	10429	14863	20468	33031
1022	3132	5668	10438	14889	20739	33043
1141	3167	5766	10569	14944	20832	33064
1147	3191	5768	10796	14950	21079	33128
1329	3192	5821	10807	15064	21425	33209
1442	3265	5883	10810	15500	21619	33244
1455	3270	6014	10826	15502	21621	33250
1493	3271	6209	10835	15520	21623	33251
1595	3272	6214	11045	15528	21679	33290
1599	3273	6216	11125	15589	21681	33292
1601	3309	6315	11139	15612	21863	33552
1604	3310	6471	11172	15637	21945	33701
1637	3368	6477	11234	15639	21959	33754
1639	3371	6599	11314	15692	22515	34021
1640	3458	6804	11400	15715	28725	34046
1760	3496	6851	11519	15718	23974	34695
1761	3559	6908	11549	15769	29126	34993
1763	3560	7033	11631	15775	29328	35053
1764	3562	7034	11726	15846	29546	35170
1802	3563	7064	11791	16032	29581	35184
1809	3564	7252	11813	16055	29604	35256
1818	3567	7450	11839	16067	29609	35999
2103	3570	7527	11892	16223	29610	36085
2204	3572	7541	12019	16226	29819	36884
2206	3574	7707	12023	16342	29827	36956
2207	3575	7837	12110	16380	29910	36990
2247	3583	7804	12119	16414	29927	39259
2312	3594	7955	12156	16487	29950	41474
2319	3598	7923	12205	16557	29974	41483
2345	3618	7952	12224	16789	30034	41624
2463	3645	7954	12311	16842	30136	43699
2466	3648	8127	12327	16848	30162	43847
2478	3655	8210	12542	17025	30279	44199
2522	3663	8223	12701	17147	30358	44401
2524	3690	8231	12857	17156	30450	44826
2526	3691	8237	12864	17175	30539	45071
2591	3697	8241	12879	17189	30548	45090
2592	3731	8350	12907	17195	30802	47108
2593	3733	8364	13035	17302	30832	47170
2603	3743	8416	13071	17303	30850	47171
2606	3749	8424	13199	17471	30913	47291
2613	3750	8474	13203	17959	30986	47333
2614	3753	8485	13211	18010	31093	49571
2619	3754	8486	13512	18246	31279	50062
2646	3759	8553	13851	18315	31379	50543
2631	3761	8738	13926	18317	31410	51663
2660	3766	8743	13973	18400	31562	51762
2671	3767	8937	14026	18425	31600	52072
2672	3773	8941	14058	18493	31622	52356
2690	3806	9024	14169	18723	31669	52590
2734	3927	9037	14173	18740	31708	53145
2739	3930	9226	14172	18928	31827	53197
2742	4188	9456	14199			

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to July 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

All the outstanding COUPON bonds issued under said mortgage have now been called for redemption.

Registered bonds should be assigned to "Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, for redemption."

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE. By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

New York, January 14, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Four hundred and fifty-nine (459) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

S. H. CREIGHTON,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SCHMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Two hundred and thirty-two (232) of the General First Mortgage $1,000 Coupon Bonds, and Fifty (50) of the General First Mortgage $5,000 Registered Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or a total par value of Four hundred and eighty two thousand dollars ($482,000) were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage numbered as follows, viz.:

$1,000 COUPON BONDS.

310	3084	6040	10702	14844	19536	31883
408	3085	6123	10717	14910	19571	32013
730	3087	7242	10738	14985	19670	32269
732	3307	7230	10817	14984	19675	32478
733	3380	7714	11047	15214	20053	32599
1149	3399	7751	11163	15374	20079	33148
1143	3542	7877	11261	15389	20416	34500
1151	3565	7887	11326	15571	20706	34745
1287	3569	7890	11331	15590	20795	35189
1508	3573	8233	11335	15617	20857	35236
1454	3577	8403	11579	15716	20940	37052
1492	3582	8412	11808	15792	21774	37288
1526	3620	8421	11928	15794	21888	39659
1605	3649	8453	11969	15806	21932	39715
1634	3633	8453	12004	13821	21997	39702
2370	3745	8499	12328	16063	29242	39869
2371	3751	8670	12835	16278	29424	39969
2373	3757	8813	12882	16331	29606	40020
2292	3760	8831	13024	16407	29755	42336
2479	3924	8917	13793	16551	29822	43223
2523	3925	8924	13966	16556	29977	43842
2562	3932	9058	13985	16591	30193	44124
2590	3934	9582	14037	16809	30300	45182
2666	3936	9607	14089	16871	30466	45302
2672	3938	9888	14163	17158	30478	46375
2673	4018	10082	14255	17397	30601	46933
2819	4785	10177	14323	17549	30605	48486
2878	4845	10180	14359	18361	30833	49671
3071	4846	10186	14383	18744	31377	51358
3074	4996	10200	14498	18941	31733	51368
3078	5097	10350	14523	19235	31761	51760
3079	5832	10651	14524	19280	31781	52282
3080	5960	10630	14831	19389	31875	53037

$5,000 REGISTERED BONDS.

1353	4550	13148	14267	15764	17165	20501
1456	5174	13197	14295	15830	17351	20916
1529	5381	13293	14499	16045	17477	
1608	6243	13708	14832	16085	17483	
2304	6467	13828	14918	16177	17604	
2894	6469	13846	15373	16719	17630	
3319	12678	13884	15482	16799	18596	
3643	13108	13895	15746	17008	19048	

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to July 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

All the outstanding COUPON bonds issued under said mortgage have now been called for redemption.

Registered bonds should be assigned to "Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, for redemption."

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE. By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

New York, May 15, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the 232 Coupon and 50 Registered Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

CHAS. E. HUMPHREYS,
With Central Trust Company of New York,
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company,
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York County.

FINANCIAL.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECURITIES OF THE

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company and its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
ANGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000

Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.

Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

OFFICERS:
JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Assistant Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, 2d Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Wm. R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Wm. H. Gelshenen,	Peter Doelger,
Frank H. Platt,	Charles W. Morse,
James Roosevelt,	Charles V. Fornes,
Eugene Kelly,	Wm. Halls, Jr.,
George R. Sheldon,	Bernard M. Shanley,
Ed. N. Gibbs,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Edwin Warfield,	James D. Layng,
Edward Eyre.	James Ross Curran.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 16th, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE FOLLOWING ISSUES, OR COUPONS THEREFROM:

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company 100-Year Five Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of 1988.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Six Per Cent. Loan of 1872.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Six Per Cent. Loan of 1874.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Loan of 1879. (Account Parkersburg Branch Railroad.)
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Five Per Cent. Bonds, Loan of 1885. (Account Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.)
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Four and One-Half Per Cent. Terminal Mortgage Bonds.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Four and One-Half Per Cent. Loan of 1883, Philadelphia Branch.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Five Per Cent. Loan of 1877. (Account Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago Railroad.)
Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Under decree of the U. S. Circuit Court, District of Maryland, entered May 15th, 1899, in "Consolidated Causes," "The Mercantile Trust Co. vs. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company et al.," every holder of such Bonds, or Coupons, is hereby notified to **PRESENT THE SAME FOR PAYMENT** on or before **JUNE 17TH, 1899,** to the undersigned, at the office of the Receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Baltimore, Maryland, and that **INTEREST ON THE SAME WILL CEASE FROM AND AFTER JUNE 17TH, 1899.**

A. S. DUNHAM,
ARTHUR L. SPAMER,
Special Masters.

REDEMPTION NOTICE.

THE OHIO FALLS CAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF CLARKSVILLE, INDIANA.

First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, secured by mortgage dated October 1st, 1892.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that fifteen (15) bonds secured by the above mentioned mortgage have this day been selected by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. with interest to the coupon date next ensuing, in accordance with section fourth of said mortgage, bonds numbered as follows, viz.:

149	189	229	232	346	348
150	227	230	345	347	349
188	228	231			

All further interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons falling due October 1st, 1899.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

NEW YORK, June 2d, 1899.

I hereby certify that the above mentioned bonds were designated for redemption in my presence. FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. County.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, with the coupon falling due October 1, 1899, will be paid at this office on October 2, 1899, or thereafter (say $1,080 per bond).

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

ELYTON COMPANY SECURITIES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

To the Holders of the Receipts and Trust Certificates issued for Elyton Land Company 6 per cent. Dividend Trust Bonds; Elyton Company stock; Elyton Company First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds:

That the Plan for the Reorganization of the Elyton Company under agreement dated October 4th, 1898, has been prepared by the Committee of Reorganization, consisting of Messrs. William Halls, Jr., Chairman; Augustus W. Kelley, Alexander D. Seymour, Thomas G. Jones, and William T. Hardie, and that said Plan was formally adopted by the unanimous vote of the Committee, at New York, on May 29th, 1899. A copy of said plan has been lodged with each of the Depositories named in the agreement, viz.: Union Trust Company of New York, Birmingham Trust & Savings Company, Birmingham, Alabama, and Whitney National Bank, New Orleans, and notice is hereby given of the adoption of the Plan, and that said Plan shall become binding upon all the said holders who shall not withdraw stock or bonds represented by his certificate on or before June 20th, 1899. The agreement provides that unless such withdrawal of securities be made, the assent of the depositor to and his ratification of said Plan shall be conclusively and finally assumed, conferred, and given, and shall be irrevocable.

Copies of the Plan may be obtained by depositors on application to any of the above-named Depositories. C. C. RAWLINGS, Secretary.
No. 80 Broadway, New York, May 29th, 1899.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:

Nos. 35 and 83, for $1,000 each.
Nos. 145 and 183, for $500 each.

The principal and accrued interest on the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20 and 22 William St., New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1899.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, June 1, 1899.

INVESTORS and SPECULATORS.

This is one chance of your lifetime. For $10.00 I will tell of two R. R. stocks which will have a very large advance. Remit by money order.

J. SHERWOOD,
76 Heyward St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7th, 1899,

at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of the Executors of the Estate of Charles H. Contoit, Dec'd.)

$50,000 Brooklyn City R. R. 1st Mtge. Consld. 5 p. c. Bds., due July, 1941.
$50,000 Broadway & 7th Avenue R. R. 5 p. c. Mtge. Bds., due June, 1904.
$50,000 Canada Southern Ry. 1st Mtge. (new issue) Guar. Bds., due Jany, 1908.
$25,000 Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co. 5 p. c. Skg. fund Deb. Bds., due 1933. Regstd.
$25,000 Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co. 5 p. c. 25-year Deb. Bds., due 1909, Regstd.
$50,000 Central R. R. of New Jersey Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., due July, 1987, Regstd.
$25,000 Detroit & Mackinac Ry. Co. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., due June, 1995.
$112,000 Houston & Texas Central R. R. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., due April, 1921.
$22,000 Louisville & Nashville R. R. (Cecelia Branch.) 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Skg. fund Bds., due Mch., 1907.
$49,000 Morris & Essex R. R. Consld. 7 p. c. Bds., Guar., due June, 1915, Regstd.
$25,000 Michigan Central R. R. 1st Mtge. on Detroit & Bay City 5 p. c. Bds., due Mch., 1931, Regstd.
$11,000 New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Deb. of 1889, 5 p. c. Bds., due Sept., 1904, Regstd.
$67,000 New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Deb. 5 p. c. Bds., due Sept., 1904, Regstd.
$50,000 Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg R. R. 1st Consld. 5 p. c. Bds., due July, 1922.
$50,000 3d Avenue R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. 50-year Gold Bds., due July, 1937.
$50,000 United Traction & Electric Co., (Providence & Pawtucket Street Ry.,) 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., due March, 1933.
$30,000 City of Baltimore, Md., 5 p. c. Water Stock Bds., due July, 1916, Regstd.
$100,000 City of Boston, Mass., 4 p. c. City Loan Highway Bds., due July, 1915, Regstd.
400 shs. Detroit & Mackinac Ry. Co. common (Central Trust Co. Certfs.)
712 shs. Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
214 shs. Butchers & Drovers' Natl. Bank.
666 shs. Phenix National Bank.
133 shs. N. Y. Bowery Fire Ins. Co.
400 shs. Stuyvesant Ins. Co.
$6,000 Certf. State of Indiana—Wabash & Erie Canal Prefd. 5 p. c. stock, dated 1846 & 1847.
$1,800 Certf. State of Indiana—Wabash & Erie Canal Prefd. 5 p. c. stock, dated 1853.
(By order of Wm. M. Hoes, Esq., Public Administrator.)
$7,000 People's Gas Light & Coke Co. of Chicago 1st Consld. Mtge. Bds., 1943.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
77 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
$8,000 Pennsylvania Co. 4½ p. c. Gold Bds., Regstd., 1921, Guar.
$8,000 Central R. R. of N. J. Gen'l. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., Regstd., 1987.
$8,000 Chic., St. Paul & Minn. R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., Regstd., 1918.
$3,000 West Shore R. R. 4 p. c. Guar. 1st Mtge. Regstd. Bds., 2361.
$1,500 Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé Ry. 4 p. c. Genl. Mtge Bd., 1995.
$1,000 Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé Ry. Adj. Bd., 1995.
$5,000 Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. 1st Consld. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., Regstd., 1921.
$2,000 Nash., Chat. & St. Louis Ry. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Regstd. Bd., 1913.
$10,000 Chi. & No. Western Ry. 7 p. c. Genl. Con. Mtge. Bd., Reg., 1902.
$10,000 N. Y. & Harlem R. R. 7 p. c. Con. Mtge. Reg. Bd., 1900.
$4,000 Chic., St. Louis & New Orleans R. R. 5 p. c. Con. Mtge. Reg. Bds., 1951.
$4,000 N. Y. Lack. & Western Ry. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., Reg., 1921.
$2,000 Illinois Central R. R. 3½ p. c. 1st Mtge. Bd., Reg., 1951.
$2,000 Chic. & Alton R. R. 6 p. c. Skg. Fd. Bd., Reg., 1903.
$3,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Bds., Reg., 1937.
$2,000 Mil., Lake Shore & West. R. R. 1st Con. 6 p. c. Bd., Reg., 1921.
$4,000 Evansville & Indianapolis R. R. 1st Con. 6 p. c. Bds., Guar., Reg., 1926.
$4,000 New York & Erie R. R. 4th Extnd. 5 p. c. Mtge. Bds., Reg., 1920.
$2,000 Lake Erie & Western R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bd., Reg., 1937.
$7,000 Pennsylvania Co. 4½ Gold Bds., Regstd., 1921, Guar.
$5,000 do. do. do. do. do.
25 shs. City Trust Co.
100 shs. People's Trust Co., B'klyn.
$17,500 Dolgeville Electric Light & Power Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1927.
$10,000 Utica Belt Line Street R. R. 1st 5s, 1939.
$4,000 Jersey City 6 p. c. Water Bds., 1909.
$6,000 Jersey City 6 p. c. Water Bds., 1910.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
52 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
4 shs. Bank of America.
5 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
3 shs. Central Trust Co.
4 shs. 4th National Bank.
14 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
53 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
40 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
15 shs. Bank of the State of N. Y.
10 shs. Central Nat. Bank.
7 shs. Nat. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
10 shs. City Trust Co.
$2,000 City of Pittsburg 4 p. c. School Bds., (Hiland Dist.,) 1902.
$1,000 Commercial Cable Co. 1st Mtge. Regstd. 4 p. c. Bds., 2397.
2 shs. Saratoga & Schenectady Ry.
$1,000 Village of Martin's Ferry, Belmont Co., Ohio, 5 p. c. Water Works Bd., 1923.
$1,900 Chic. & No. West. R. R. Deb. 5 p. c. Bds., 1909.
$2,000 Western Gas Co. of Mil., Coll. Trust 1st 5s 1933.
82 shs. Denver Union Water Co.
5 shs. Utica, Chenango & Susq. Valley.
113 shs. Phenix Natl. Bank.
$450 Ann Arbor R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bd., Scrip.
29 shs. Rochester Street Rway.
9 shs. Morris Canal & Banking Co. Guar. 4 p. c.
10 shs. Gansevoort Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
1,000 shs. Mechanical Rubber Co. Prefd., (Hypd.)
$5,000 Gramercy Sugar Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1923.
$5,000 Kings Co. Electric Light & Power Co. 1st 5s, 1937.
$7,000 Union Ferry Co. 1st 5s, 1920.
$500 Riding & Driving Club of B'klyn, 5 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$5,000 Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. 1st 6s.
100 shs. Iron Steamboat Co.
55 shs. Iron Steamboat Co.
$50,000 Detroit & Lima Northern Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1947, Octr., 1898, Coups.
625 shs. Detroit & Lima Northern Ry. Co. common.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE

STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, June 6, at 12:30 P. M.

At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

(For account of whom it may concern.)

Trust Receipt for 8 Bonds Randolph Coal & Coke Co., $1,000 each.
8 shares Prospect Brewery Co. of Phila., $100 each (hypothecated.)
8 shares American Soda Fountain Co. 1st preferred, $100 each.
63 shares American Soda Fountain Co. 2d preferred, $100 each.
17 shares Trenton Potteries Co. preferred, $100 each.
19 shares Trow Directory, Printing and Bookbinding Co., $100 each.
4 shares Colonial Assurance Co., $100 each.
150 shares Pittsburg & Western R. R. Co. preferred, $50 each.
24 shares Norfolk & New Brunswick Hosiery Co., $100 each.
2,000 shares American Investors' Trust preferred 7 per cent. stock, $10 each.

Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

DIVIDENDS.

American Car & Foundry Co.,
St. Louis, June 1, 1899.

Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No. 1,

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of 1¾% on the preferred capital stock of the company be declared and paid on Saturday, July 1st, 1899, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, June 10th, 1899. Transfer books will close Saturday, June 10th, and reopen Monday, July 3d.

WM. McMILLAN, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,
May 29th, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, June 2d, 1899.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock and TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Thursday, July 6th, 1899. Transfer books will close on Thursday, June 8th, and reopen on Monday, June 19th, 1899.

S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

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lack of vitality in the plant which resulted from the root damage of the severe Winter.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Statement from Chicago that, according to General Manager Brown of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, that road is now doing the largest business in the last twenty-five years.

Annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York and Long Island Bridge Company and re-election of the retiring Board of Directors.

Incorporation at Springfield, Ill., of the Chicago Union Traction Company, with a capital of $32,000,000.

Deficit of $4,896 shown by Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis for April, against a surplus of $7,301 for the same month last year.

Only one decrease shown by the thirty roads that have so far reported gross earnings for the fourth week in May.

Increase of $44,270 in Mexican National's surplus for April, making an increase of $170,682 since Jan. 1.

Statement by President Purdy of the Rock Island that only routine business will be transacted at the company's annual meeting to-morrow.

Increase of $5,931 in Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham's surplus for April, but decrease of $5,511 since July 1.

Illinois Central for the first time in its history the leader in the number of cars of grain carried into Chicago during the month of May.

Special meeting of stockholders of the Produce Exchange Trust Company to be held June 21, to act upon question of increasing the capital stock from $500,000 to $2,500,000.

Election of the following as a new Board of Directors of the reorganized Metropolitan "L" Road of Chicago: D. McAllister, W. W. Gurley, B. L. Smyth, George B. Harris, J. P. Wilson, George H. Higginson, Jr., of Chicago; C. F. Deitrich, R. S. Hays, and J. H. Higginson of New York.

Deficit in reserve of $585,800 shown by statement outside banks, a decrease of $53,500 as compared with the previous week.

Certificates of Minneapolis and St. Louis first preferred stock stricken from the Stock Exchange list.

Declaration of a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on Union Bag and Paper preferred stock.

Baltimore and Ohio's net earnings before charges for the year ending June 30 estimated by the London Statist at $8,807,000, a decrease of $639,000 as compared with 1898.

Incorporation at Albany of the New York Suburban Telephone Company, with a capital of $10,000.

Placing in the unlisted department of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange of $3,125,000 capital stock of the United Power and Transportation Company, par value $25, of which $10 have been paid in; also, the Real Estate, Insurance and Trust Company's temporary receipts for the United Railways gold trust certificates and United Railways gold trust certificates deliverable "when issued."

Decrease of 10,263 tons in east-bound shipments of dead freight from Chicago for the week as compared with the previous week, a decrease of 17,118 tons as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Arrival of 3,503,913f. in gold consigned to Muller, Schall & Co. and the National City Bank.

Decrease of $65,167 in Rock Island's surplus net earnings for the month of April.

Denial by local Continental Match interests that there is any arrangement with the Diamond Match Company.

Incorporation at Trenton of the Guggenheimer Exportation Company, with a capital of $6,000,000 to prospect, explore, and deal in lands, mines, and minerals.

Park Steel preferred shares quoted for the first time on the Stock Exchange, closing at 107 bid, 110½ asked.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in May showed increases:

Chesapeake & Ohio	$22,361
Chicago Great Western	26,232
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	20,471
Denver & Rio Grande	63,200
Evansville & Indianapolis	2,485
Evansville & Terre Haute	5,205
Flint & Père Marquette	10,126
Kanawha & Michigan	1,041
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	14,699
Kansas City Suburban Belt	990
Lake Erie & Western	21,955
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis	7,251
Louisville & Nashville	114,636
Mexican National	67,102
Minneapolis & St. Louis	34,898
New York, Ontario & Western	44,983
Ohio River	1,988
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	2,627
Rio Grande Southern	1,151
St. Louis & San Francisco	23,789
St. Louis Southwestern	16,153
Toledo & Ohio Central	3,415
Twin City Rapid Transit	11,050
Wabash	40,221
Wisconsin Central	22,890
Total increase, 25 roads	$581,599
Increase previously reported	165,208
Total increase, 30 roads	$746,807
Decrease:	
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	$22,288
Net increase	$724,519

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Union Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 76⅛. Declined—Illinois Central, 1⅝, to 114½; Pennsylvania, ⅞, to 65¼; New York Central, ⅝, to 132½; Atchison, ¼, to 18⅝; Reading, ¼, to 10¼; Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 77⅝, and St. Paul, ⅛, to 126⅝. Canadian Pacific sold at 102⅛. Louisville and Nashville at 88½. Erie at 12⅞, and Erie first preferred at 35. British consols declined 5-16, to 108 11-16 for money and 108 15-16 for the account.

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday: American Biscuit bonds, 108; Binghamton Gas 5s, 91; Fern. Coal Company, 15; Journeay & Burnham, 4; Journeay & Burnham preferred, 25; Marshall Mill, 55; New York Biscuit bonds, 111; Retsof bonds, 73; Retsof stock, 12; Whitney Safety Fire Arms, 50; Cuban bonds, 1869, ¾ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1872, ½ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1896, 7 per cent.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balances	$270,615,078
Gold reserve	230,604,412
Net silver	5,416,655
United States notes in the Treasury	14,258,100
Treasury notes of 1890	1,069,583
Total receipts this day	2,161,289
Total receipts this month	7,144,891
Total receipts this year	476,234,721
Total expenditures this day	1,345,000
Total expenditures this month	6,715,000
Total expenditures this year	580,424,972
Deposits in National banks	81,285,377
Silver bullion	944,234
National bank notes received for redemption	222,108
Government receipts from customs	598,124
Internal revenue	1,436,028
Miscellaneous	126,212

Bank to Export More Gold.

The National City Bank figured yesterday as an exporter and as an importer of gold. Its announcement that it would to-day send $1,000,000 of gold to Europe by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse created just a ripple of interest in the Wall Street district and had no effect on stock or money market dealings. Cashier Whitson said of the transaction: "We export gold in the regular course of business, and, no matter what our kind friends say, make a profit by the transaction." The bank became an importer of gold by the arrival yesterday of the steamship La Champagne with a little over $700,000 in French gold, part of which was consigned to this bank and part to Muller, Schall & Co. Much of the gold will go to Cuba.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, June 5, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
110	113	100	Adams Express	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	−1⅝
17	19	815	Am. Car & Foundry	19⅛	19⅛	19	19	−1
60	63	800	Am. Car & Foundry pf.	63	63	62¾	62¾	−⅛
34½	34⅝	600	American Cotton Oil	34½	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	−⅛
36⅜	37½	510	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	39	39	37	37	−2¼
83½	84	2,250	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	83	84	83	84	+1¼
20¼	21⅜	100	American Malting Co.	20¼	20¼	20¾	20¼	.....
74	75¼	20	Am. Malting Co. pf.	75½	75½	75¼	75¼	.....
9½	10	230	American Spirits Mfg.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	−⅛
62⅝	62½	82,980	American Steel & Wire	63¼	64	61½	62⅛	−1⅝
90¾	96⅞	1,640	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	96	97	96	96⅛	−⅛
142½	142¼	85,145	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	144	145½	138½	142¼	−2¾
118½	118⅝	276	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	118½	118⅞	118½	118⅝	+2
100	102	310	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	101	101	101	101	+1
36	36⅝	630	American Tin Plate	37	37	36	36	−1
84	84½	200	Am. Tin Plate pf.	84¼	84½	84¼	84¼	+⅛
94¾	95	3,290	American Tobacco	96	97	95	95	−1
140	145	25	Am. Tobacco pf.	143½	144	143½	144	.....
28⅞	29	1,300	American Steel Hoop	28⅞	30¼	28⅝	28⅞	+⅝
74	75	200	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	74½	75	74½	75	+1
17⅝	18	1,330	At., T. & S. F.	17⅞	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	−⅛
54⅝	54⅞	19,582	At., T. & S. F. pf.	55¼	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝	−1⅛
63	63¼	1,200	Anaconda Copper	64½	64½	63	63½	−1⅝
52¾	53	200	Baltimore & Ohio	52⅝	52⅝	52¼	52¼	−⅛
73¼	73⅝	468	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	.....
106⅝	110	27,946	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	110¾	112¾	109½	110½	−⅛
133	138	200	Brooklyn Union Gas	135	135	135	135	−3
13	13⅜	10	Brunswick City	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	.....
52½	53½	650	Canada Southern	53⅜	54	53½	54	+⅛
99⅝	99½	100	Canadian Pacific	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	.....
50⅞	51	400	Central Pac., ass't pd.	51½	51½	50⅝	50⅞	−⅛
24½	24⅝	510	Chesapeake & Ohio	24½	24½	24¼	24¼	−⅛
59½	60	600	Chicago Con. Traction	60¼	60¼	59¾	59¾	−⅛
128⅝	128⅞	10,810	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	129	130	128⅝	128⅞	−⅛
13¼	13⅝	4,780	Chicago Great West	13⅝	13⅝	13	13⅜	−⅛
28⅝	33	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	31⅜	31⅜	29⅝	30⅛	−2½
9	10	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9	9	9	9	+½
41	42	600	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	41⅜	41⅜	41	41	−⅛
123¼	123⅝	4,185	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	123½	123⅝	123¼	123¼	−⅛
170¼	170¾	685	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	170	170¼	170	170¼	+¼
152½	153	1,040	Chicago & Northw.	153	154½	153	153	+2
109¼	109⅝	2,600	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	110	110⅝	109	109¼	−1
49½	50½	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	−⅛
51½	52½	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	52½	52½	52½	52½	+½
97½	98½	110	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	+2¼
2	2¼	200	Colorado C. & I. Dev.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
44¾	45¼	1,310	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	44½	46⅝	44½	45¼	+⅛
5	5¼	200	Colorado Southern	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+⅛
42	43	120	Col. Southern 1st pf.	43	43	43	43	.....
16	16½	350	Col. Southern 2d pf.	16	16½	16	16½	+⅛
13½	14½	200	Col. & H. C. & I.	13⅜	13⅜	13	13	.....
166¾	167½	8,735	Consolidated Gas	170	170	163⅞	166½	−4
42¼	42½	500	Consolidated Ice	42½	42¼	42½	42½	−⅞
44¾	44⅞	6,205	Continental Tobacco	46½	46⅞	44¼	44⅞	−1⅝
80½	81	840	Continental Tobac. pf.	82	82½	81	81	−½
166	167	100	Del., Lack. & West.	166	166	166	166	−1
22	22⅜	1,600	Denver & Rio Grande.	22⅜	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
76¾	77	1,500	Denver & R. G. pf.	77½	77½	77	77	.....
12⅝	12⅞	250	Erie	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	−⅛
34	35	200	Erie 1st pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½	−1⅛
38½	39	800	Evans. & T. H.	38	38⅝	38	38⅜	−⅝
59¼	59¼	18,985	Federal Steel	59½	60⅝	58¾	59¼	+⅛
81¼	81⅝	5,106	Federal Steel pf.	81	81⅞	81	81½	+⅜
.....	63	50	Flint & P. M. pf.	62	62	62	62	.....
117½	118	260	General Electric	118	118	117⅞	117⅞	−⅛
67½	68¼	250	Glucose Sugar Ref.	68½	68¼	68¼	68¼	+⅛
107½	108¾	220	H. L. Claflin Co.	107¾	108¾	107¾	108¼	+¼
22	24	118	Hocking Valley	21	21	21	21	.....
53½	56	65	Hocking Valley pf.	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	.....
113	113½	25	Illinois Central	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	.....
42½	43	1,340	International Paper	43	43	42	42⅞	−⅛
79	79½	530	Internat. Paper pf.	79½	79½	79½	79½	−⅝
14	15	500	International Silver	16⅜	16⅜	14½	14½	−2⅞
43½	45	20	Iowa Central pf.	45	45	45	45	.....
11	12	30	Kanawha & Michigan	12	12	12	12	.....
15	16	300	Lake Erie & Western	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛	15½	−⅛
67	67½	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½	+⅜
66⅝	69¼	8,510	Louisville & Nashville.	69⅝	69⅝	66⅜	68⅝	−⅜
107⅛	108¼	11,015	Manhattan Con	108¾	109⅜	107¼	107¾	−½
57	60	144	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	55	55	54⅜	54⅜	.....
213	213¼	5,520	Metropolitan St. Ry.	214⅜	216	211	213	−1¼
3¼	3½	200	Mexican National ctfs.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
56	57	600	Minn. & St. Louis	57	57	55½	57	+1½
92⅜	93½	470	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	92	93½	92	93½	+2½
25½	27	1,075	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	25⅜	26½	25⅜	26	+1
65½	67	900	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	67¼	67⅞	67	67	+⅞
31⅜	32¼	1,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	32⅛	32⅜	31⅞	32	−1¼
40	40⅜	3,185	Missouri Pacific	41	41½	40⅜	40⅜	−⅝
42	43	332	National Biscuit Co.	43	43	42¼	42¼	−⅝
28½	29	650	National Lead Co.	28½	29⅝	28½	28⅝	−⅝
49¼	49½	3,250	National Steel	47¾	49⅜	47⅜	49⅜	+1⅞
90	93	1,100	National Steel pf.	89¾	90½	89¾	90½	+⅝
115	116	365	New Jersey Central	116¼	116¼	115½	115½	+¼
12¼	130	2,065	New York Central	129	130	129	129⅝	−⅛
25⅜	25⅝	2,175	N. Y., Ont. & West.	25⅞	25⅞	25½	25⅝	−⅛
20⅜	20⅝	8,320	Norfolk & Western	20½	21	20½	20½	−⅛
68	68¾	3,080	Norfolk & West. pf.	68	68⅜	68	68¼	−⅛
11¼	11½	600	North American	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11¼	−⅛
46½	46⅝	6,400	Northern Pacific	46½	46⅝	46	46¼	−⅜
75⅜	75¾	620	Northern Pacific pf.	75⅝	75⅝	75¼	75½	−⅜
47	47½	900	Pacific Mail	47½	47¾	47	47	−½
127¾	128	2,126	Pennsylvania R. R.	128½	128½	128	128	−½
117	117¼	9,640	People's Gas, Chicago.	117¼	117⅝	116½	117	−½
47	47½	850	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	46½	47½	46½	47½	+1½
83	85	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	85	85	85	85	.....
49	49¾	500	Pressed Steel Car	49	49⅝	49	49	+½
78½	80	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	79½	79½	79½	79½	+½
153	159	340	Pullman Pal. Car Co.	158	158½	158	158½	+1½
20	20¼	10	Rubber	20	20	20	20	.....
57	57¼	1,940	Reading 1st pf.	57½	57½	57¼	57¼	.....
34	34½	1,010	Reading 2d pf.	34½	34½	34¼	34½	+⅛
77	80	100	Rio Grande West. pf.	79	79	79	79	+1
131	..	10	Rome, Water. & Og.	131¼	131¼	131¼	131¼	.....
9½	10	125	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	10	10	10	10	+1
10⅛	10¼	200	St. L. & San Fran.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+⅛
69	70½	715	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	67½	70	66⅞	70	.....
12½	13	1,600	St. Louis Southw.	12½	12¾	12½	12⅝	+⅛
32	33	2,300	St. Louis Southw. pf.	31	31½	31	31½	+⅛
95	96	790	St. Paul & Omaha	95	96	95	96	+2
30⅜	30⅞	1,540	Southern Pacific	31	31⅜	30⅜	30⅜	−⅞
10⅞	11	1,400	Southern Railway	10⅜	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	+⅛
49¼	49½	1,200	Southern Railway pf.	49¾	49⅞	49⅜	49⅝	+⅛
12½	12⅞	510	Standard Dis. & Dis.	12¾	12⅞	12½	12⅝	.....
63	63½	17,620	Tenn. Coal & Iron	61½	63⅞	61½	63½	+1⅝
17½	18⅜	100	Texas Pacific	18	18	18	18	−⅛
188	192	111	Third Avenue	190	190	190	190	+4⅜
67½	68	100	Twin City R. T.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	+⅞
40¼	40½	8,200	Union Pacific	40¼	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝	+⅛
73¾	73½	3,996	Union Pacific pf	74½	74½	73⅜	73⅜	−⅜
24¼	24⅞	2,580	Union Bag & Paper	24⅞	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜	−⅛
77	81	660	Union Bag & Paper pf.	80½	80	80	80	−1
5⅞	6	100	United States Leather.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	−⅛
69½	69¾	1,000	U. S. Leather pf.	69½	69⅞	69½	69¾	−⅛
51⅜	52	1,625	United States Rubber.	51½	52	51½	51⅝	−⅜
19½	19¼	520	Wabash pf	19½	19¾	19¼	19¼	−⅝
88	88¼	5,293	Western Union Tel.	87½	88½	87½	88	.....
8½	9	1,475	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	8⅞	9	8½	8¾	−⅛
23	24	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	23	24½	23	24½	−⅝
49	49¼	200	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	−¼
Sales.....		389,918						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100	..	Keok. & W.	35	50
3s, r., 1918	109½	110	Knick. Ice	50	55
3s, r., 1918	109½	110	Knick. Ice pf.	72	78
3s, 1918, sm.	109	110	Laclede G.	52	53
4s, r., 1907	112½	113	Lac. G. pf.	99	101
4s, c., 1907	113⅜	114½	Lake Shore	203½	..
4s, r., 1925	130⅜	131¼	Long Island	68	75
4s, c., 1925	130⅜	131¼	Man. C. R.	150	..
5s, r., 1904	112⅝	113½	M. C. R. pf.	105	..
5s, c., 1904	112⅝	113½	Man. Beach	20	26
D. C. 3-65s	118½	..	Md. Coal pf.	58	75
Alb. & Susq.	198	..	Mex. Cent.	12⅜	13¼
Am. Coal	140	..	Mich. Cent.	113	..
Am. C. O. pf.	90	92	M. W. S. El. of Chi.	12	14
Am. D. Tel.	35	40	Mo., K. & T.	11¾	12¼
Am. Express.	135	140	Mob. & Ohio.	37	40
A. S. M. pf.	28	31	Mor. & Es.	185	..
Ann Arbor	16	18	Nat. Biscuit pf.	112	113
Ann A. pf.	40	42	Nat. Lead pf.	110	112
B. & O. S. W. pf. ctfs.	8½	9½	N. L. O. ctfs.	4	4½
Beech Creek	100	..	Nat. Starch.	5	7½
Boat. A. L. pf.	100½	..	Nat. St. 1st pf.	45	60
B., R. & P. pf.	72	75	Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	23
B., C. R. & N.	105	..	N. Cent. C.	37	39
Cap. Tract.	92	94	N. Y. Air B.	168	175
Chi. & Alton.	160	..	N. Y. & N. H.	212	218
C. & A. pf.	180	..	N. Y. C. & St. L.	13	14
C. & E. Ill.	73½	77	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	63	75
C. & E. Ill. pf.	..	124	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	30	34
Chi. Gt. W.	65¾	67¾	Norf. South.	69	75
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	89	91	Ont. Mining.	8	9½
C. & N. W. pf.	192	195	O. R. & N.	33	38
C. & T.	17	17½	O. R. & N. pf.	69	72
C., L. & W.	..	11	Pac. Coast	39½	42
C., L. & W. pf.	37	42¾	Pac. Co. 1st pf.	83	88
Cleve. & P.	184	..	P. C. 2d pf.	56	62
C. C. & I.	..	5¾	P. Steel pf.	107	110½
Dev. pf.	3	..	Penn. Coal	375	..
C. F. & I. pf.	106½	112	P., D. & Ev.	2¼	2½
Com. Cable	175	..	Peo. & East.	4	5
Consol. Coal	82	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	184	..
Cons. L. pf.	85	90	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. sp.	183	..
Del. & Hud.	117¾	118½	P. & W. pf.	7	8½
D. M. & Ft. D.	15	17	Quicksilver	2½	5
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	60	..	Quicksilv'r pf.	8	10
D., S. S. & A.	4	4½	Rens. & Sar.	194	..
D., S. S. & A. pf.	12	12½	Rio G. W.	33	40
Eighth Ave.	380	..	St. J. & G. I.	4	4¼
Erie 2d pf.	17½	19	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	41	45
Ev. & T. H. pf.	77	78½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	35½	36½
F. & P. M.	80	82½	St. P. & D.	50	53
Ft. W. & R. G.	22	23	St. P. & D. pf.	101¾	103
Glucose pf.	106	107	St. P. & Om. pf.	170	180
Gt. Nor. pf.	166	170	S. bull. ctfs.	60½	61½
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	100	..	Sixth Ave.	200	..
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	100	..	Stand. D. pf.	59½	61
Homestake	70	73	S. R. & T.	7½	8
Ill. C. L.	100	..	T. & O. C.	..	20
Iowa Cent.	12½	12¾	T. & O. C. pf.	..	40
Jol. & Chi.	180	..	U. S. Exp.	47	50
K. C., P. & G.	9	9½	U. S. R. pf.	115½	116
K. & D. M.	3	4	Wabash	..	7⅞
K. & D. M. pf.	15	16	W.-F. Exp.	125	130
			W. C., w. 1.	14	14¼

Not Behind Rival Clearing House.

Positive denials of a story that the North American, Continental, and Colonial Trust Companies were interested in the formation of a clearing house of trust companies throughout the country came yesterday. The story had it that the clearing house would collect checks free of charge for depositors. Otto T. Bannard, President of the Continental Trust Company, said he had never heard of the project, and that his company depended on the Bank Clearing House for the collection of its checks. John E. Borne, President of the Colonial Trust Company, said if a rival clearing house were formed the Colonial would have nothing to do with it.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@61½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27⅝d per ounce and in New York at 60⅜c. Mexican silver dollars at 48¾c.

On the Stock Exchange, 2,000 shares of Phoenix sold at .08.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Alamo sold at .08, 500 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 1,200 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10@.11, 100 Isabella at .90, 500 Mollie Gibson at .24, 200 Phoenix at .09, 1,000 Work at .27, and 100 Yellow Jacket at .37.

On the Industrial Exchange, 13,000 shares of American Gold sold at .01⅝@.01¾, buyer 10; 1,700 Boston and British Columbia Copper at 2.50, 21,000 Burt Gold at .02½@.02⅝, 12,000 Good Samaritan at .01⅛@.01⅜, 16,000 Gregory Gold at .02¼@.02½, 300 Gilpin and Lincoln at .42, 600 Jennie Blanche at .52@.52½, and 455 Morenci Copper preferred at 1.50⅝@1.50¾.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Horn Silver	1.50
Alta	.05	Iron Silver	.50
Anaconda Copper	.52¾	Kingston & P. I.	.20
Belcher	.23	La Crosse	.12
Best & Belcher	.45	Leadville	.10
Breece	1.65	Little Chief	.17
Brunswick	.20	Mexican	.38
Chollar	.23	Ophir	.85
Chrysolite	.10	Phoenix	.09
Com. Tunnel Co.	.04	Potosi	.35
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.65	Plymouth Consol.	.10
Crown Point	.25	Savage	.20
Deadwood	.45	Sierra Nevada	.65
Enterprise Min. Co.	.25	Standard Consol.	2.25
Father De Smet	.12	Union Consolidated	.35
Gould & Curry	.24	Utah	.12
Hale & Norcross	.32	Yellow Jacket	.35

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Plymouth	.10
Adams Consolidated	.10	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.08
Belcher	.30	Potosi	.40
Best & Belcher	.43	Quicksilver	2.00
Breece	1.50	Quicksilver pf.	7.00
Brunswick Con.	.20	Savage	.20
Caledonia B. H.	.60	Sierra Nevada	.75
Chollar	.23	Standard	2.25
Crown Point	.25	Small Hopes	1.25
Chrysolite	.10	Union Consol.	.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.60	Victor	1.00
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Yellow Jacket	.25
Com. T. Co. scrip	.12	Argentum Juanita	.25
Crescent	.15	Alamo	.07
Catalpa	.20	Anaconda	.50
Deadwood Terra	.50	Cripple Cr. Cons.	.09
Eureka Consolidated	.35	Cr. & Crip. Ck.	.10
Father De Smet	.12	Golden Fleece	.30
Gould & Curry	.27	Isabella	.85
Hale & Norcross	.31	Mollie Gibson	.24
Homestake	60.00	Mount Rosa	.22
Horn Silver	1.55	Pharmacist	.05
Iron Silver	.55	Portland	1.90
Julia Consol.	.01	Specimen	.06
Kingston & Pemb.	.20	Union	.21
La Crosse	.16	Work	.24
Leadville Con.	.10	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.13
Little Chief	.20	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.11½
Mexican	.40	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.11
Moulton	.35	Grey Eagle	.11
Ontario	7.75		

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

A. G. M. & M. Co.	.10	Pilgrim	.00⅞
Am. Gold	.01¼	Rocky Mountain	.02¾
Burt Gold	.02¼	B. & B. C. C. Co.	2.50
Gold Magnet	.01	Cannon Ball	.005
Good Samaritan	.01¼	Justine	.01⅝
Gregory Gold	.02½	Pande Basin	.40
Gilpin & Lincoln	.42	Sentinel	.00⅔
Jennie Blanche	.52	Waldorf	.01½
Morenci Cop. pf.	1.50⅝	Work	.24
Miami	.06	Rosario Honduras	4.00

Long Island Bridge Directors.

At a meeting yesterday of the stockholders of the New York and Long Island Bridge Company the retiring Board of Directors was re-elected.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 2s, registered 5,000	100⅝
U S 2s, coupon 1,500	100⅝
12,500	100½
Alabama, Class A 2,000	112⅜
Adams Express Co 4s 2,000	106⅛
Am Tobacco Co scrip 4,000	101¼

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.84½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.42½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.31½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, Middling	.06¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05⅝
Molasses, O. K. prime	.34
Beef, family	10.00
Beef, hams	19.50
Tallow, prime	.04½
Pork, mess	8.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05¾
Lard, prime	5.25
Butter, Western creamery	.18½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	17.25

CHICAGO, June 5.—Flour, steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, 77c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 73½@76¾c; free on board, No. 2 red, 79c, free on board; No. 2 corn, 33¾@34c; No. 2 yellow corn, 34½@34½c; No. 2 oats, 24¾c; No. 3 white, 27½@28c; No. 2 rye, 58c; No. 2 barley, 35½@38½c, free on board; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.00; Northwestern, $1.03; prime timothy seed, $2.30; mess pork, per bbl, $7.62½@8.15; lard, per 100 lb, $4.87½@5; short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.45@4.70; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅜@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.90 @5; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; sugars, cut loaf, 5.62c; granulated, $5.52.

COTTON.—Special advices in cotton was of disappointing proportions. The market, after opening steady at an advance of 1@2 points, ruled inactive and quite featureless. The early improvement was stimulated by better cables than had been looked for, with accounts from Southern spot markets and from American spinners also encouraging. But speculation was woefully lacking. Local traders covered on the opening call, when there was also some buying for foreign account. For the rest of the session, however, the trading was decidedly nerveless, and the general situation destitute of any kind of interest. Some claimed that business was held in abeyance by the uncertainty surrounding the report from Washington due next Saturday morning. This will cover the area under cultivation and the condition of the crop June 1. During the afternoon there was scarcely any trading here and the market was finally quiet, net unchanged to 1 point higher. Advices reaching this market from private sources were conflicting, with an obvious effort to make it appear that conditions are less favorable than usual at this season. It was claimed that the soil had been poorly prepared; that the quality of the seed planted has not been as good as usual, and that there have been decidedly less fertilizers used than the amount employed to develop last year's crop. Complaints from various sources reached the market, but the impression generally prevails here that conditions are seasonable, and that the outlook in the main is at least of average promise.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	.89	5.89	5.89	5.88@5.89
July	.92	5.93	5.92	5.92@5.93
August	.93	5.93	5.92	5.92@5.93
September	.89	5.90	5.90	5.89@5.90
October	.93	5.94	5.93	5.93@5.94
November	.95	5.95	5.95	5.94@5.96
December	.97	5.98	5.98	5.96@6.00
January	.03	6.03	6.02	6.02@6.03
February	....	....	....	6.05@6.06
March	7.09	6.09	6.09	6.08@6.10
April	6.12	6.12	6.12	6.12@6.14
May	....	....	....	6.15@6.17

Spot cotton in the local market closed steady, with prices unchanged on the basis of 6¼c for middling upland and 6¾c for middling gulf, as compared with 6¼ and 6¾c respectively last year. Total sales of 557 bales included 100 bales for export, 57 bales to spinners, and 400 on contract.

LIVERPOOL, June 5.—Spot cotton firm; sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,500; American, 13,000; receipts, 14,000; American, 13,000; midland upland, 3 13-32d. Futures opened quiet, sellers at Friday night's prices; closed steady, 5-64d better advance. Decemby-January, 3.21b; January-February, 3.21@3; February-March, 3.22; March-April, 3.23d; April-May, 3.23@24; June, 3.23d; June-July, 3.23d; July-August, 3.23d; August-September, 3.23d; September-October, 3.22½d; October-November, 3.22d; November-December, 3.21b. Manchester—Yarns and cloths quiet and firm.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	83⅞	83⅞	82	82⅛
September	84	84	82¼	82⅝
December	85	85	83⅜	83⅝
Corn—				
July	40	40	39⅝	39⅝
September	39¾	40	39⅝	39½

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	78½	78½	76⅝	76⅝
September	78⅝	79⅛	77 5-16	77⅜
December	80⅛	80¼	78½	78⅝
Corn—				
July	34⅛	34⅛	33⅝	33¾
September	34½	34½	33 3-16	34⅛
December	34	34	33⅜	33¾
Oats—				
July	23⅝	23⅝	23 1-16	23⅛
September	20⅝	20⅝	20 5-16	20⅜
December	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛	20⅜

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The amount of realizing accomplished in yesterday's wheat market was very large and in one of the most important of the price unced decline after the first half hour's development of strength. At first strongly favoring the bull side, news of the day subsequently swung air and more in bears' favor, affording the opportunity for unloading already noted. On the first upturn, which carried July to 83⅞, foreign houses bought considerable wheat, and their cables, showing an advance of 1s@1s3d over Friday's closing figures, added much to the buoyancy of local prices previous to 11 o'clock. After that hour there was little or no demand, except moderate buying for short account, and prices ebb off rapidly, closing at about the lowest point and partly ⅛c under Saturday's figures, or ⅞@1⅛c below the top point of the day. Export demand, again light, comprised the heaviness of Northwest receipts, amounting yesterday to 884 cars, against 169 cars last year. At all ports about 35 loads of wheat were taken for shipment. This light demand from abroad has proved the one of the chief obstacles to higher values for wheat, as speculators, favoring the staple from most other points of view, hesitate to hold it very long without seeing evidences of its attractiveness for export purposes. There was some foreign demand in Kansas City in addition to that at the seaboard, but the entire inquiry was too light to make any impression on the trade. Another influential factor in the late afternoon market was a report of rain in Roumania, contradicting earlier cable advices to the effect that harvesting under favorable conditions was progressing except in South Russia. Late cables indicated some reaction at Liverpool, although closing figures still showed 1½@1¾d advance over Friday's close. Paris markets were 10@20 points higher. Antwerp unchanged, and Liverpool spot was quoted partly ½d up. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 2 red 84¼c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 84¾c, to arrive, and 84¾c, spot; No. 2 red, 82¼c, elevator. The September option again maintained a slight lead over July all day, closing the premium against ½c premium at the start.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 5.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, June, 74c, July, 74¼@74¾c; September, 73¼@73⅝c; on track: No. 1 hard, 75c; No. 1 Northern, 74c; No. 2 Northern, 73c.

DULUTH, June 5.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 75c; July, 70¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 76½c.

MILWAUKEE, June 5.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 76c; No. 2 Northern, 77c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed 39¾c, elevator; 40¼c, delivered, and 41⅛c free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 31½c; No. 3 oats, 30½c; No. 2 white, 33c; No. 3 white, 32½c; track, mixed, 31@33c; track white, 34@37c; No. 2 white, clips, 34c.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 65@65½c, and No. 1 Western, 65¼@66c, both free on board, afloat; State rye, 66c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 37c, and malting, 45@47c, both cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.10@$4.20; winter straights, $3.90@$3.70; Winter patents, $4@$4.10; Spring clears, $3@$3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $3@$3.15; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.85 @$2.75; no grade, $1.70@$1.75. Rye Flour—Good to fair, $3.10@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.25@$3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.05@$2.20, as to brand. Buckwheat—Fine white, 95c; fine yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 82@84c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $15; sacks, to arrive, 100-lb, $14.25@$14.50; lake and rail; sacks, spot, $15@$15.50; coarse Winter bran, $14.25@$17.50, latter white; fine, $15; middlings, $15@$16; city feed, $15.50@$16; hominy chop, $13.50@$14.50; oil meal, $23@$23.50.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 5.—Flour and bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK — Mess, $8.25@$9.25; family, $10.50@$10.75; short clear, $10@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $9.50@$10.50; packet, $9.50@$10; extra, nominal. LARD—Mess, $14@$15.50. BEEF HAMS—$19.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5½c; 160 lb, 5¾c; 160 lb, 5¾c; pigs, 5¾@5¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 5¾@6c; 10 lb, 6¼c; 12 lb, 5¾c; 14 lb, 5c; pickled shoulders, 4 @4½c; pickled hams, 8¾@9c; Western greens, 7½c; Western S. P., 8c; city greens, 8c. TALLOW—City, 4½c; country, 4¾c. LARD—$5.25; city lard, $4.90; refined lard, South America, $5.35; Continent, $5.45; Brazil, kegs, $7; compound, city, 4¾c. Western, 4¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5¾c; city lard stearine, 6@6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, June 5.—Beef—Extra India mess, 60s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 45s. Bacon—Long clear, 30 to 35 lb, 30s; long clear, 35 to 40 lb, 29s 6d; short clear backs, 30 to 38 lb, 28s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 28s 3d; American refined, in pails, 29s 9d. Butter—Good United States, 68s. Cheese—American, finest white, 50s; colored, 46s 6d; ordinary new, 45s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 23s; Australian, in London, 25s 6d.

COFFEE.—The average of the influences on the coffee market was adverse. The first call developed barely steady feeling at a decline of 5@10 points. Subsequent changes were unimportant. A generally weak tone prevailed, early cables being unsatisfactory, while receipts at Rio and Santos were larger and warehouse deliveries in this country were smaller; the latter, in connection with the apathy current in the spot department, represented an unsatisfactory distribution of supplies. During the afternoon there was a rather steadier feeling, based on the steadier showing of the Havre market at the close. The market was finally steady at a net loss of 5 to 10 points. Though some brokers were disposed to drop prices ⅛c, the spot Brazilian coffee market closed dull and nominal, at unchanged prices: No. 7 Rio, invoice lots, 6¼c, and jobbing parcels, 6¾c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	....	....	....	4.70@4.75
July	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75@4.80
August	....	....	....	4.85@4.90
September	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.90@4.95
October	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.95@5.00
November	5.05	5.05	5.00	5.00@5.05
December	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.25@5.30
January	....	....	....	5.30@5.35
February	....	....	....	5.35@5.40
March	5.45	5.50	5.45	5.45@5.50
April	....	....	....	5.50@5.55
May	5.60	5.60	5.55	5.55@5.60

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 6$700; stock, 299,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market, net ⅛@½ pfg decline; sales, 3,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market closed at net unchanged prices; total sales, 22,000 bags. January, 35.50; February, 35.75; March, 36.00; April, 36.00; May, 36.25; June, 34.00; July, 34.25; August, 34.25; September, 34.50; October, 34.75; November, 35.00; December, 35.25. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 8150; exchange, 9d; cleared for the United States, 3,000 bags; stock, 222,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4¾c; muscovado, 4¼c; molasses sugar, 4c. At the close asking rates were on the basis of 4 11-16c for centrifugal.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.20, and in bulk, $4.70; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.15, and in bulk, $4.65; refined, cases, $8.20; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10; deodorized, $10.50. COTTONSEED OIL—Prime crude, 20½@21c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 18@19c; prime Summer yellow, 25@25½c; off Summer yellow, 24@24½c; butter grades, 29@31c; prime white, 30@30c; prime Winter yellow, 30@32c; linseed, American, raw, 39@ 40c; American, boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 40@42c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $17.25; Southern, No. 2 soft, $15.50; steel rails, $26; pig iron warrants, $12; lake copper, ingot, $18.50; tin, $25.60; exchange lead, $4.47½; brokers' lead, $4.25; spelter, $6.75.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar, oil, bbls, $3.55@$3.60; spirits of turpentine, 39@39½c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.35@$1.37½; E, $1.45; F, $1.50; G, $1.60; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.90; M, $2.20; N, $2.35; W. G., $2.60; W. W., $2.90.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 5.—Spirits of turpentine, 34½@35c. Resin, firm, $2@2.05. Crude turpentine, $1.25@$2.10@$2.20. Tar, $1.30.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 5.—Spirits of turpentine, 35¼c. Resin firm, unchanged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 5.—Turpentine, 34¾c. Resin firm, uncharged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Medium to choice steers, $4.90@$5.00; oxen and stags, $3@$4.85; bulls, $3@$4.40; cows, $2@$4.05. CALVES—Common to choice veals, $4.50@$7.12½; tops, $7.25; "culls," $4@$4.50; buttermilks, $4@$4.50; mixed calves, $5.25@$5.87½; city dressed veals, 7½@10c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Common to prime sheep, $3@$4.12½; "culls," $1.50@$2.50; yearlings, $4.50@$6.25; extra, $6.50; lambs, $6@$8. HOGS—$4.10@$4.25.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

H. O. Havemeyer Buys a Fifth Avenue Building for $850,000 — Other Sales and Auction Dealings.

Henry O. Havemeyer is the buyer of the ten-story building at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, 23 by 170 and irregular, the sale of which by Henry Corn has been reported. The price is about $850,000, and in part payment Mr. Havemeyer gives 115 and 117 Crosby Street, running through to Elm Street, a plot 43 by 80, and the old buildings at the northeast corner of Wall and Water Streets, on a plot 85 by 110. The deal was negotiated by Frederick Southack & Co.

Lotta N. Crabtree has sold to Eugene Galland and J. H. Lowenstein the Lotta apartment houses at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 100 by 100.

David Stewart has sold for William J. Johnson, for $30,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 716 St. Nicholas Avenue, 21 by 60 by 100, to G. W. Martin, who, it is reported, has resold the property.

The Stevens Real Estate Company has sold for George A. Fisher to M. N. Markwell the five-story American-basement dwelling 27 West Ninetieth Street, the last of a row of three completed some time ago.

Adelson & Stone report the purchase of 142 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street from Hugh Kerr.

The Seaboard Realty Company of 320 Broadway filed plans yesterday for a twelve-story brick terra cotta and limestone apartment hotel to be erected at 49 to 53 West Forty-fourth Street on a plot 52.1 by 80.4, at an estimated cost of $150,000. The plans are by H. B. Mulliken.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Realty Company, held in its offices in Temple Court yesterday afternoon, the following Directors were elected: Edward Sigloh, Thomas Russell, W. H. McCord, J. N. Halloch, F. A. Ringler, Frederic Ecaubert, M. A. Ruland, John Duryea, and W. Wheeler Smith.

Results at Auction.

The sale of twenty-six lots and two dwellings situated in the Crotona Park, Bedford Park, and Woodlawn Heights sections attracted a fair-sized crowd to the stand of Auctioneer Wells yesterday. The property was sold by order of the United States Trust Company, as executor of the estate of Josephine L. Horton. Low prices prevailed, and eleven of the lots on Oneida Avenue, Two Hundred and Thirty-third and Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth Streets, were withdrawn. The results of this and other offerings follow:

By James L. Wells.
Executor's Sale.

1,304 and 1,306 Franklin Avenue, 48.1 by 118, two two-story frame dwellings, to Leopold Hutter $7,100
Crotona Park South, 25 feet west of Clinton Avenue, 25 by 100, vacant, to Mrs. R. O'Connor 2,000
Crotona Park South, adjoining the foregoing on the west, 25 by 89, to Peter Hagdibode 1,850
Crotona Park South, adjoining the foregoing on the west, triangular plot, 43.6 by 39 by 53, to Peter Handibode 1,700
Clinton Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Crotona Park South, 90.3 by 70.3 by 90.2 by 28, vacant, to Peter Handibode. 3,800
Clinton Avenue, west side, 215 feet south of Crotona Park South, triangular plot, 25.8 feet front and irregular, to Uhlfelder & Hecht 280
One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Street, north side, 119.5 feet west of Bainbridge Avenue, 25 by 125, vacant, to Mary L. Knox 925
Two lots adjoining on the west, to J. Coleman 1,800
Briggs Avenue, east side, 50.3 feet north of One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Street, 25.11 by 101.8 by 25 by 99.4, vacant, to Henry Borgstede 1,030
Two Hundredth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Valentine Avenue, 25 by 229, vacant, to C. S. Simpson 1,625
Lot adjoining, 25 by 201, to C. S. Simpson. 1,500
Lot adjoining, 25 by 173, to C. S. Simpson. 1,500
Lot adjoining, 25 by 145, to Robinson & Schwartz 1,475
Two Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 175 feet east of Oneida Avenue, 50 by 100, vacant, to William J. Frey 900

By William Kennelly.

331 Eighth Avenue, 16 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with stores, foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, L. S. Oatman 25,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

1,371 Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25.11 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store, foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Annie Jacobs 47,150
419 Second Avenue, One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25 by 100.11, four-story brick tenement, foreclosure sale, to N. D. Alexander 12,250
561 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 18.11 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling, foreclosure sale, to William A. Nichols 18,800
553 and 555 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, each 18 by 99.11, two four-story brick dwellings, foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, William Wetterer 25,000

By Strong & Ireland.

438 Water Street, 25 by 60, two-story brick building, foreclosure sale, to M. H. Petigor 6,798

By H. C. Mapes & Co.

324 West Sixteenth Street, 25 by 41.8 by 39.4 by 25.1, five-story tenement, sale to close an estate, to B. J. Waltering 8,950

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, Frederic J. Middlebrook, referee, 250 lots at University Heights belonging to the Cammann estate and situated on the southerly side of Fordham Road, Sedgwick, Andrews, and Aqueduct Avenues, Loring Place, East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, and Harlem River Terrace.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., public auction sale, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Broadway, three lots, each 25 by 99.11; 548 and 550 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Broadway, each 16.4 by 99.11, two three-story brick dwellings; 523 and 527 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 40 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 50 by 99.11, four-story brick stable; Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Second Avenue, four lots, each 25 by 100.11.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 107 West Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 84 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 16 by 49.4, four-story brick building. Due on judgment, $18,166.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, Audubon Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, four lots, 20 and 25 foot frontages by 100 feet in depth; One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, south side, 100 feet east of Audubon Avenue, adjoining the rear of the foregoing, one lot 25 by 95, and two lots, each 25 by 95.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Nathaniel S. Smith, referee, 601 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, northwest corner of Broadway, 24.11 by 100, together with 2,161, 2,163, and 2,165 Broadway, adjoining, each 25 by 100, and 2,167 Broadway, adjoining, 25 by 75, five four-story brick flats, with stores in the corner building. Due on judgment, $124,183.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James R. Torrance, referee, 32 Hamilton Street, south side, 240.9 feet west of Market Street, 28.2 by 60.1 by 28.8 by 59.6, three-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $3,992; subject to another mortgage for $4,000.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, B. W. B. Brown, referee, 218 Edgecombe Avenue, east side, 195.10 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 17.2 by 77.2 by 16.11 by 74.10, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,695.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Boston Road, east side, 29.6 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for a three-story frame flat, 29.11 by 42.10; Charlotte Petchie of 819 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $5,000.

Morris Park Avenue, north side, 23 feet east of Victor Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 18.6 by 40; John Kenna, Mount Vernon, owner; A. Anderson, Van Nest, architect; cost, $6,000.

Nos. 49 to 53 West Forty-fourth Street, for a twelve-story brick hotel, 52.6 by 90.4; Seaboard Realty Company of 320 Broadway, owner; H. B. Mulliken, architect; cost, $150,000.

Alterations.

No. 193 Canal Street, to a six-story and basement brick loft building; Martin Grossman estate, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $350.

No. 31 East Seventy-ninth Street, to a four-story and basement brick building; Mrs. L. Grace of 31 East Seventy-ninth Street, owner; D'Oench & Simon, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 18 East Twenty-first Street, to a four-story brick and stone hotel; estate of G. Herter of 44 Broad Street, owner; Edward Smith & Co. of 116 West Thirty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $2,600.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, June 5.

BELMONT AV, e s, adjoining Lot 227, map of Ryer homestead, Tremont; John J. Brady to Joseph Tenore, quit claim.. 1
BOULEVARD, s e corner of 102d St, 75x99.11; Andrew J. Kerwin, Jr., to John O. Baker 1
BOULEVARD, n e corner of Depot Rd, at Fort Washington, 340x398x irregular; John Haven and others, executors, to Woodbury Langdon, ¼ part 1
BOULEVARD, n e corner of road to Fort Washington, runs s e 70x in w 97.6x n e 130x n w 252.11x n s 164.10x n w 100 to 181st St x w 398 to Boulevard x e to beg, 1,240; John M. Hopkins to Woodbury Langdon, ¼ part 1
BROOK AV, w s, 521.9 ft n of 150th St, 50x79.05x82.8; Robert T. Meeks to Newbury D. Lawton 10
CAMBRELLING AV, Lot 227, map of Ryer homestead, 24th Ward, 32.0x irregular; Caroline McEvoy to Joseph Tesoro. 1
CAULDWELL AV, w s, 37 ft n of 161st St, 18x100; William Hendrickson and wife to John P. Petty 1
CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 101st St, 100.11x225; Seaboard Realty Company to Walworth Ward 350,000
CROTONA AV, widened, e s, 150 ft n of 180th St, 23x102; Margaret E. MacArthur, individually and as executrix, to Friedrich Pirk and Charles Diamond 1
EDGECOMBE AV, n e corner of 137th St, 20x98; James T. Vollman and another to Richard Holland and wife 1
HOUSTON ST, 109 to 117; Thompson St, 174, e s, 25x100, ½ part; Dora Harris to Herman Harris 1
JEROME AV, s s, 25.9 ft e of Minerva Pl, 134.3x47.6x42.8x135.8; Charles Daneinbaum to Alexander Daneinbaum 1
LONGFELLOW AV, n e corner of Jennings St, 100.2x217.11x54.2x162.4; Jacob A. Zimmermann and wife to Hannah B. Williams 100
LOT 499, Vyse Estate, Section A, ½ part; Louis C. Dupuy and wife to Charles M. Aitken 700
MADISON ST, 327, n s, 21x73.6x20.11x73.8; Sarah Levinson to Samuel Goldberg.... 2,200
MONTICELLO AV, s e corner of Jefferson Av, 175x100; Fox Av, w s, 107.4 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 50x100; Caroline Brandes and others to Otto Meyer.....
MONTICELLO AV, s e corner of Jefferson Av, 175x100; Fox Av, w s, 107.4 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 50x100; Gottlieb Koenig and others to Otto Meyer..... 810
MONTICELLO AV, s e corner of Jefferson Av, 175x100; Fox Av, w s, 107.4 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 50x100; Charles Friedrich and others to Otto Meyer..... 231
MONTICELLO AV, s e corner of Jefferson Av, 175x100; Fox Av, w s, 107.4 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 50x100; Louise M. Koenig and others to Otto Meyer..... 1,472
MORRIS AV, old, n s, at s e corner of wall of 721 East 177th St, runs n 50x w 0.6x s 50x0.9; Albert L. David to Rufus R. Randall 1
MOTT ST, 118, e s, 27.1x27x irregular; Severino Pauli to Pauline Rimoldi..... 1
PEARL ST, s s, 47 ft e of Old Slip, 23.1 x69.9x22.6x89.9; Henry A. Van Voorhis and another to Anthony B. Silverstein.... 48,000
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 81st St, 32.5x36x irregular; Clarence F. True to Grace Carroll 100
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 103th St, 201.10 ft to 106th St x 100; Joseph Hamershlag and David Oppenheimer to Perez M. Stewart and H. Ives Smith.... 1
ROSELLE ST, w s, 95.4 ft n of Silver St, 25x125; Irving Wasburn, referee, to Leo Bustan 800
SAMUEL ST, n s, 116.8 ft e of Vanderbilt Av East, 16.8x150, now being 717 E. 180th St; Jane Kelly to Madeline Graham
STANTON ST, n s, 34 ft w of Attorney St, 23x65.6; Urry Goodman and wife to Joseph Spirack 1
ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 80.9 ft s of 113th St, 31.8x124.2x27x107.8; William J. Nicklas to Daniel Farrell..... 1
TRINITY AV, s e corner of 163d St, 22x 100x irregular; Herman Schmuck and others to Richard Holland and wife..... 100
WEST END AV, s e corner of 85th St, 23.2x80; Grace Carroll to Clarence F. True 100
WILLET ST, w s, 63 ft s of Rivington St, 18.6x50; Dora Kalchheim and another to Mali Harris 14,250
1ST AV, s w corner of 113th St, 100.11x 100; Moritz L. Ernst and another to Michael M. Keshin and others..... 100
1ST AV, w s, 25.5 ft s of 50th St, 25x75; Christian Dohm to Frederick Neuhardt and another 1
2D AV, e s, 80.1 ft s of 125th St, 20x80; Josephine Mussot to Henrietta Gips..... 1
3D AV, 2,131, e s, 26x95, 134th St, 807, East, 28x100; 116th St, 209 East, 30x 100.10; Margaret Loughran to Kate Fair. 1
5TH AV, n e corner of 103d St, 100.11x 176; William H. Jackson and wife to William R. Travers..... 100
5TH AV, s e corner of 114th St, 25.11x100; David R. Daly, referee, to Katie Roys.. 6,200
7TH AV, w s, 49.11 ft n of 128th St, 50x 88; Charles P. Holzderber to Moses Ottinger and another..... 23,750
8TH AV, w s, 82.8 ft n of 26th St, 16.1x 100; John E. Ward, referee, to Lue S. Oatman 25,000
7TH ST, 70 East, s s, 25x91; Rosa Morrison to Valentine Gumprecht..... 1
7TH ST, 70 East, s s, 25x91; Morris Morrison and another to Valentine Gumprecht 1
8TH ST, 420 East, s s, 25x97.6; Peter Spatz to Louis Rosenblum 1
12TH ST, s s, lot 295, map of Unionport, 100x108; James H. McWilliams and another to Rosa d McWilliams..... 1
13TH ST, n s, 500 ft w of 5th Av, 25x103.3; Frank Lazarus to Annie Lazarus..... 1
17TH ST, 5 East, and 6 East 18th St; Union Trust Company, trustee, to Emanuel Hellner and another..... 147,500
18TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 92; John A. Straley, referee, to Henry Corn 60,250
40TH ST, 327 West, 25x98.9; Kath F. Flood to Eleanor P. and Thomas F. Wentworth, trustee 29,000
46TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 75x100.5; M. Warley Platzek, referee, to F. M. Breese 30,000
60TH ST, s s, 371.10 ft w of 2d Av, 19.2x 100.5; Max L. Lambert and others to Bertha Lambert and another 1
72D ST, 241 West, 25x102.2; Gardner Wetherbee and wife to Elmer A. Darling 100
84TH ST, 205 West, 27x102.2; John S. Peckham to Louise V. Weber..... 1
92D ST, s s, 400 ft e of Columbus Av, 17.5x100.8; Melissa R. Holmes to James W. Golden 1
93D ST, n s, 280 ft w of Park Av, 46x 100.8; James V. S. Wooley to James Kilpatrick 1
93D ST, s s, 175 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100.8; Marie E. C. Effray to James Kilpatrick. 1
96TH ST, 43 West, 20.6x100.11; Henry R. Levi to Edward Moeller 1,000
98TH ST, s s, 300.11 ft w of 9th Av, 16x 100.11; Richard P. Lydon, referee, to New York Life Insurance Company..... 12,000
98TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Madison Av, 100x100.11; Salomon Marx to Otto F. Degener 1
106TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Hannah B. Williams to Sophia Zimmermann ..... Exchange
112TH ST, 236 West, 17x100.11; Samuel Vollman and another to Adolph Suesskind and another 1
112TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 30x 100.11; James W. Golden to M. R. Holmes 1
115TH ST, n s, 174 ft w of 3d Av, 21x63.10 x—x39.4; also property in Kings and Westchester Counties; John J. Hewlett and others to Mary E. Jones..... 1
115TH ST, 177 East; Mary E. Jones to Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company.. 1
115TH ST, s s, 490 ft w of Lenox Av, 75x 100.11; William J. Nicklas to Charles M. Rosenthal 100
128TH ST, 222 East, 18.9x99.11; Catharine McBride and another to John O'Connor 1,250
130TH ST, 810 East, 25x100; James T. Barry and wife to Boy. E. T. Wollesen and wife 1
135TH ST, s s, 267.10 ft e of Lenox Av, (old line 9th Av,) 17.1x99.11; Thomas B. Odell, referee, to Emily Beach 9,500
141ST ST, n s, 225 ft e of Broadway, 18.6 x99.11; John P. Leo to Charles P. Sanford 100
159TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Elton Av, 25x100; John F. Petty to William Hendrickson 1
161ST ST, 565 West, 18.11x99.11; Herman Rieger to Henry Hosier..... 500
171ST ST, n s, 175.5 ft e of 3d Av, 19x 142.2x19.1x141.9; Henrietta C. Schroeder to George Nungesser..... 1

Recorded Leases.

CONTI, Cesare, to Henry Spielman; Pleasant Av, 318, s e corner of 117th St, 5 years $1,000
JOYCE, Edward, to Bernard McGarry; 454 11th Av, s e corner of 37th St, 5 years $900, 1,200
McCAFFREY, Margaret A., to David Kantor; 439 Brook Av, s w corner of 149th St, 5 years $720, 840
OTIS, Sarah M., executrix, and another to Edward G. Smith; 287 Broadway, 2 years 1,500
VAN BUREN, Elizabeth L., to New York Pattern Machine and Die Company; Water St, 443, 8 years 750

Mortgages Recorded.

AHLES, Henry, to the Albany City Savings Institution; Lots 98 and 99, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate, Van Nest, 5 years $1,500
AHLES, Henry, to Provident Savings Loan Investment Company; Lots 98 and 99, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate, Van Nest, installments 1,650
BAUMGARTNER, Magnus, to Adolph Wexler; 1,145 Union Av, installments.. 550
BUSTAN, Leo, to Henrietta F. Mead; Roselle St, w s, 95.4 ft n of Silver St, 2 years 480
CANNON, Mary A., to William B. Rogers; 153d St, s s, 550 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand 5,222
COHEN, Lena, to Max Herzog; 793 Lexington Av, 3 years 9,000
COLES, Henry C., to Maria Naylor; Beekman Place, e s, 80.5 ft n of 50th St, 1 year 2,000
CORN, Henry, to New York Realty Bond Exchange and Trust Company; 18th St, s s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years..... 50,000
CRONIN, Timothy F., and another to Henry E. Klugh; Lafontaine Av, e s, adjoining s s of Lot 115, and being north half of Lot 114, map of Upper Morrisania, 1 year 260
DEGENER, Otto F., to Solomon Marx; 98th St, n s, 200 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year 15,000
DEGENER, Otto F., to Solomon Marx; 98th St, n s, 200 ft e of Madison Av.... 42,500
DIETER, Jacob, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 90th St, n s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years..... 24,000
DIETER, Jacob, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 90th St, s s, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years..... 24,000
DEXTER, Frederick C., to Emily C. Gebhard; Pell Pl, e s, 91.4 ft n of De Milt Av, 1 year 2,000
ELLIOTT, John H. and Sarah E., to John and Matthias Haffen; 154th St, n s, 220 ft w of Elton Av, 1 year 1,000
ENGEL, Simon, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Allen St, w s, 125 ft n of Delancey St, 1 year 10,000
ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Sylvester Pope and others, executors; Plot C, map of lands of Isaac T. Willis, 3 years..... 5,093
ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 628.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern Distric. of New York.—ALPHONSE J. JACOB, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Alphonse J. Jacob, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 26th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 14th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LEOPOLD LEINDORFER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Leopold Leindorfer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 1st, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 21st, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MICHAEL MORTON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Michael Morton of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Michael Morton was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 5, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN O'CONNOR and TIMOTHY O'CONNOR, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John O'Connor and Timothy O'Connor of New York City, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said John O'Connor and Timothy O'Connor were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 237 Broadway in New York City, on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 5, 1899.

NO. 142.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—FRANK A. PETELER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Frank A. Peteler, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 29th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 14th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee.

NO. 890.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—MEYER ROSEN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Meyer Rosen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 1, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 21st, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. THEODOR AUB, Referee.

NO. 884.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—ISAAC ROSENBERG and ABRAHAM BARNETT, individually, and as members of the firm of Rosenberg & Barnett, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Rosenberg and Abraham Barnett, individually, and as members of the firm of Rosenberg & Barnett, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated May 27th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 14th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS C. SCHOELLER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis C. Schoeller of New York City, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Louis C. Schoeller was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 237 Broadway, in New York City, on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 5, 1899.

NO. 855.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—AUGUST STRASSBURG, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that August Strassburg, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 29th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 14th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 5, 1899.

NO. 855.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—ABRAHAM ZIMMERMAN and JACOB ZIMMERMAN, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Abraham Zimmerman and Jacob Zimmerman of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Abraham Zimmerman and Jacob Zimmerman were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 5, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1,057.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of TOBIAS KEMELHOR, individually and as a member of the firms of Kemelhor & Fred and Kemelhor & Hirshberg, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Tobias Kemelhor, individually and as a member of the firms of Kemelhor & Fred and Kemelhor & Hirshberg, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Tobias Kemelhor, individually and as a member of the firms of Kemelhor & Fred and Kemelhor & Hirshberg, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 5th, 1899.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—HARRIET H. WILCOX, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. LAKE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land with the building and improvements thereon, situate in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Hamilton Terrace, distant one hundred and nineteen feet six inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Hamilton Terrace with the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, running thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Hamilton Terrace seventeen feet; thence easterly again parallel with One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and part of the way through another party wall one hundred feet to the westerly side of Hamilton Terrace, and thence northerly along the westerly side of Hamilton Terrace seventeen feet to the place of beginning.

Said premises are now known as No. 58 Hamilton Terrace.—Dated New York, June 5th, 1899.

GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN, Referee.

EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

144th Street.

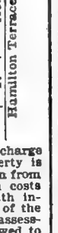

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,512.50 with interest thereon from the 29th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $828.66, with interest from May 30th, 1899, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $20.97 and interest.—Dated New York, June 5th, 1899.

GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN, Referee.

je6-2aw3wTu&Th&je27

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—PETER DOELGER, plaintiff, against EDWARD J. O'CONNOR et al., defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street distant three hundred and fifty feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Second Avenue with the said southerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; and running thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet and ten inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line twenty-five feet; thence northerly along a line parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet and ten inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Being known as No. 323 East 117th Street.—Dated at the City of New York, June 5th, 1899.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 323 East 117th Street.

East 117th St.

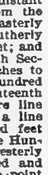

East 116th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $6,510.43, with interest thereon from the 14th day of April, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $391.06, with interest from the 5th day of May, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $150.50 and interest.—Dated at the City of New York, June 5th, 1899.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.

je6-2aw4wT&F

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRAUTIGAM, ADAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADAM BRAUTIGAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Paskusz & Cohen, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1899. IDA BRAUTIGAM, PAUL BRAUTIGAM, EDWARD J. BIEDERMANN, Executors. PASKUSZ & COHEN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

ml 21-1aw6mTu

BROWN, RHEUA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RHEUA S. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Harry H. Bottome, Attorney, at No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of June, 1899. HARRY H. BOTTOME, ENOCH VREELAND, Executors.

BURT, HENRY D. W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY D. W. BURT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of R. & E. J. Gorham, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1899. LOWELL LINCOLN, ALFRED ROELKER, Executors. R. & E. J. GORMAN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja24-1aw6mTu

McHENRY, JR., ALEXANDER R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER R. McHENRY, JR., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the offices of Shepard & Prentiss, his attorneys, No. 10 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of September, 1899.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1899. EDWARD O McHENRY, Executor. SHEPARD & PRENTISS, Attorneys for Executor, 10 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh7-1aw6mTu

DONALDSON, ELIZA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. DONALDSON, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, in the office of Byron Traver, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 2d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1899. ELIZA DONALDSON, Executrix. BYRON TRAVER, Atty. for Executrix, 40 Wall St., N. Y. City.

ap18-1aw6mTu

DU BOIS, JOHN JAY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JAY DU BOIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Daly, Hoyt & Mason, No. 11 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of February, 1899. AUGUSTUS J. DU BOIS, Executor. DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Executor, 11 William St., N. Y. City.

f7-1aw6mTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—P. BALLANTINE & SONS, a corporation, plaintiff, against JOHN J. MULQUEEN, as executor, &c., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 1st day of May, 1899, and entered on the fifth day of May, 1899, in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, and of the County of New York, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 6th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the City of New York, and known as Number thirty-two (32) Hamilton Street, which lot of ground is bounded northerly in front by Hamilton Street, easterly for the land now or late of Silas Costello, known as Number thirty-four (34) Hamilton Street; southerly by a lot fronting on Cherry Street, now or lately belonging to Julia Edgar, and westerly by ground now or formerly of Elizabeth Lewis, and containing in front on Hamilton Street twenty-eight (28) feet two (2) inches, in rear twenty-six (26) feet eight (8) inches, in length on easterly side sixty-six (66) feet one (1) inch, and on the westerly side, fifty-nine (59) feet six (6) inches, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, May 9th, 1899.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

CHARLES C. SUYDAM, Attorney for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, showing the street upon which such property is located, viz.: Hamilton Street; the street number is No. 32 Hamilton Street; the number of feet to the nearest cross street is two hundred and forty feet and nine inches east to Market Street.

Hamilton (No. 32) Street.

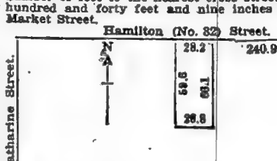

The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the above property, to satisfy which the said property is to be sold, is thirty-seven hundred and ninety-five dollars and thirteen cents, ($3,795.13,) with interest thereon from March 8, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $260 60-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $153.65 and interest.

Dated New York, the 29th day of May, 1899.

WILLIAM B. CROWELL, Referee.

my23-2aw3wTu&F&je14

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CORNELIUS F. KINGSLAND, plaintiff, against JAMES BINGHAM and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, distant three hundred and sixty (360) feet westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street with the westerly side of Fifth Avenue, running thence southwardly parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwardly, again parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and thence eastwardly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 29th, 1899.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

HENRY F. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: its street number is 24 West 118th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

118th Street.

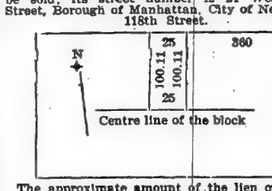

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,117.91, with interest thereon from the 23d day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $470.72, to gether with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $430.65 and interest.—Dated New York, the 29th day of May, 1899.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

je6-2aw3wTu&F&je29

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CHAYTOR, MARTHA J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Rebecca W. Guernsey, Anna Bell C. Bull, Charles Cowperthwaite, Emma V. Miller, Edward Cowperthwaite, Allen Cowperthwaite, Frederick C. Cowperthwaite, Mrs. Clara C. Johnson, Mrs. Martha C. Yarnall, William Cowperthwaite, Martha Cowperthwaite, John F. Coffin, William G. Cowperthwaite, William Stephens, Mary E. Knapp, the Woodlawn Cemetery Association, and to all persons interested in the estate of MARTHA J. CHAYTOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 16th day of June, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Wm. L. Snyder and Levi R. Cowperthwaite, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates Court of the said [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, the 18th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

JOHN P. DUFF, Esq., Atty. for Executors, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. ap25-1aw6mTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES M. ROSENTHAL, plaintiff, against MOSES LASKER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 1st day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of St. Nicholas Avenue, distant twenty-nine feet seven and one-quarter inches southerly from a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street with the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue; thence running westerly parallel with the southerly line of One Hundred and Twentieth Street sixty-three feet eleven and seven-eighth inches; thence southerly parallel with the easterly line of Eighth Avenue twenty-five feet two and three-quarter inches; thence easterly parallel with the southerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street seventy-nine feet five and three-quarter inches to the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue; thence northerly along the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue twenty-nine feet and seven and one-quarter inches to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known as No. 197 St. Nicholas Avenue, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, June 5th, 1899. LOUIS B. VAN GAASBEEK, Referee.

ERDMAN, LEVY & MAYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 197 St. Nicholas Avenue.

St. Nicholas Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,574 25-100, with interest thereon from the 22d day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $260 60-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $312 20-100 and interest. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $17,000, with interest from about December 1st, 1898.—Dated New York, 5th day of June, 1899.

LUIS B. VAN GAASBEEK, Referee.

je6-2aw3wTu&F&je23

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ELLEN RYAN, plaintiff, against FRANCIS RYAN, John Ryan, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of dower and sale, duly made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and described therein as follows: All that certain lot of ground situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York, distinguished by the number three hundred and twenty-three (323) on a map of certain lands of Clement C. Moore, situate at Greenwich, in the City of New York, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 235 of Conveyances, pages 556 and 557, and which said lot of land hereby granted or intended so to be is bounded northeastwardly in front by Twentieth Street; southeastwardly by Lot Number Three Hundred and Twenty-four (324) on the said map; southwestwardly by the half distance line between Nineteenth Street and the said Twentieth Street; and northwestwardly by a line parallel with the southeastwardly line of the said lot numbered three hundred and twenty-three (323) on said map and distant sixteen feet and eight inches northwestwardly therefrom, containing in width in front on the said Twentieth Street and in the rear sixteen feet and eight inches, and in length on each side ninety-one feet and eleven inches, be the same more or less, more particularly known by the street number four hundred and thirty-eight West Twentieth Street.

The premises above described lie in Section 3, Block 717, on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, June 5th, 1899.

JACOB F. MILLER, Referee.

JAMES P. CAMPBELL, Atty. for Plff., 149 Broadway, Manhatian, N. Y. City.

JOHN HARDY, Atty. for defendants, John Ryan et al.

RYAN & RICHARDS, Attys. for defts., Ellen McGee and ors.

JOHN POTH, Jr., Gdn. ad litem, Ellen Ryan et al.

JOSEPH H. FARGIS, Gdn. ad litem, Frank Ryan.

20th Street.

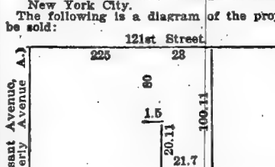

JACOB F. MILLER, Referee.

je6-2aw3wTu&F&je28

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ELIZABETH C. GASSNER vs. MORRIS PLINUS, ADELE PLINUS, and FRANCIS KUGLER.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, with the house thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City of New York, Manhattan Borough, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant eighty-four feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street with the westerly side of Sixth Avenue, running thence westerly along the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street sixteen feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with Sixth Avenue forty-nine feet four inches; thence easterly on a line parallel with Twenty-fourth Street sixteen feet; and thence southerly on a line parallel with Sixth Avenue forty-nine feet four inches to the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, the place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 12th, 1899.

GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN, Referee.

EDO E. MERCELIS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 69 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 107 West 24th Street:

24th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $17,787.18, with interest thereon from the 8th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $379.00 with interest from May 12th, 1899, together with expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is One Hundred and thirty-five dollars.—GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN, Referee.

my15-2aw3wM&Th&je6

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PROUDFIT, ALEXANDER M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER M. PROUDFIT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New York, the first day of May, 1899. JNO. McK. NASH, Executor. CHAS. L. JONES, Attorney for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City. my1-1aw6mTu

je6-2aw3wTu&F&je29

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PRYIBIL, HERMAN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN D. PRYIBIL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, the 25d day of January, 1899. ALBERT PRYIBIL, Administrator. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja24-1aw6mTu

SCORGIE, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET SCORGIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1899. HUGH McCULLOCH, JAMES MILLER, Executors. WARD, HAYDEN & SATTERLEE, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, New York. my9-1aw6mTu

STEVENSON, MARGARET S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET S. STEVENSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 229 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1899. JOSEPH N. GOLDBACHER, Executor. DAVID D. ACKERMAN, Attorney for Executor, 220 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City. ma31-1aw6mTu

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

209TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—THOMAS L. REYNOLDS, plaintiff, against GEORGE H. CHAMBERLAIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 24th day of April, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Solomon De Waltteres, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of St. Nicholas Avenue, distant twenty-nine feet seven and one-quarter inches southerly from a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street with the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue; thence running westerly parallel with the southerly line of One Hundred and Twentieth Street sixty-three feet eleven and seven-eighth inches; thence southerly parallel with the easterly line of Eighth Avenue twenty-five feet two and three-quarter inches; thence easterly parallel with the southerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street seventy-nine feet five and three-quarter inches to the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue; thence northerly along the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue twenty-nine feet and seven and one-quarter inches to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known as No. 197 St. Nicholas Avenue, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, June 5th, 1899. LOUIS B. VAN GAASBEEK, Referee.

ERDMAN, LEVY & MAYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

210th Street.

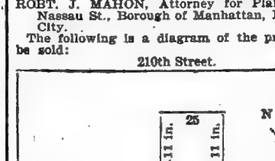

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,190, with interest from 24th day of April, 1899; together with costs and allowances amounting to $229.54, with interest from 24th day of April, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $20.55 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $1,625, with interest thereon from May 25, 1898, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and a prior mortgage for $675, with interest from Dec. 8, 1898.—Dated New York, May 31, 1899. EDWARD SCHENCK, Referee.

je6-2aw3wTu&F&je29

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN O. BAKER, plaintiff, against DEXTER BARNARD HORTON and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 10th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 6th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sheehan, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Broadway, (formerly the Boulevard,) distant 99 feet 11 inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Broadway with the northerly side of 132d Street; and running

JAIL FOR A FAITH HEALER

Brooklyn Judges Thought Fine Not Enough for Mrs. Miller.

WOMAN'S VICTIM NOT IN COURT

Christian Scientist Who Treated Dora Kranz Sentenced to Five Months' Imprisonment.

Mrs. Mary Miller, the faith healer whose black salve and incantations made necessary the amputation of the left foot of twelve-year-old Dora Kranz, was yesterday found guilty of practicing medicine without being a duly registered physician, and was sentenced to five months' imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary by Justices Fitzgerald, Keady, and Fleming, in the Court of Special Sessions, Brooklyn. Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Schneider of 106 North Eighth Street, Brooklyn, the stepfather and mother of Dora Kranz, were in court, but the girl was unable to leave the Eastern District Hospital. She is improving, however, and will return to her home in a few days.

Assistant District Attorney Kellogg, who conducted the case for the prosecution, called Mrs. Schneider to the stand as the first witness. Then he brought out a small pot of black salve, a paper containing some tea leaves, a bottle of "pain killer" bearing the name of a local firm, and a bottle of German sarsaparilla. These, he explained, were the ingredients which Mrs. Miller had used to make "the mixture of her witch caldron." Mrs. Schneider told the story of the visits of the faith curist, which led to the amputation of her daughter's foot.

"Dora became sick," she said. "Her left foot pained her, and I noticed that there were sores on it which she said smarted badly. I called in several doctors, but they did not seem to do much good. One doctor told me paralysis had set in, and I went to the Eastern District Hospital to see if I could not have my daughter taken there. On April 16 just as I was deciding whether or not I would have Dora removed to the hospital, a strange woman came to my house—the woman who is sitting there," she said, pointing to the defendant.

"She told me that she had heard that my little daughter was ill," continued Mrs. Schneider, "and asked me to let her make the child well. She told me she cured by faith. She talked me into it by telling me of the wonderful cures she had effected, and I sent the other doctors away. She wanted $3 a visit, but finally agreed to take $1.50 if I would pay for the medicine. On April 17 she came again. She brought about fifteen tiny white pots full of black salve, some bottles filled with dark medicines, some packages, and a bowl.

"I took her into the room where Dora was in bed. She placed the white pots containing the black salve around the bed, then putting some of the black stuff in the bowl, she mixed it with some kind of a liquid and set it on fire. Then she went to the bed, and taking the bandage from Dora's foot, knelt and muttered something. She began to rub the child's foot, and when she put some of the black salve on it the child screamed with pain. She rubbed the foot for ten minutes and then went away.

"She came every day after that for six or seven days, but Dora's foot grew worse. On the third day I asked her why it got so black, and she said that God did it, but He would make it white again. On that day she rubbed the black stuff on and when Dora cried so hard, she stood up and waved her arms around and spoke in German. I think she said 'God cured Jesus this way and He will cure little Dora.'

"I thought everything would come out right, but one of my friends notified the doctors at the Eastern District Hospital. Dr. Blaisdell, who came to the house, said gangrene had set in, and if I wanted to save Dora's life I would have to let him amputate the foot. When I told him about Mrs. Miller, he became very angry." Mrs. Schneider said she paid Mrs. Miller $51 for her treatment.

Mrs. Miller's lawyer, after his request that the charge be dismissed had been refused, said he would put no witness on the stand. The Justices deliberated for twenty minutes, and then Justice Keady, addressing the prisoner, said:

"Mrs. Miller you have been found guilty of the offense charged in the complaint—practicing medicine without being registered, according to law. The Court would impose a fine on you if it did not believe that the enormity of your crime deserves something else. Have you anything to say why sentence should not be imposed on you?"

"My client has nothing to say now," said the woman's lawyer.

Justice Keady then sentenced the woman to five months' imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary. Mrs. Miller cast a scornful glance at Mrs. Schneider, and burst into tears. It took two officers to lead her from the room.

LEGAL NOTES.

PROTECTION OF THE VETERANS ACT.—Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell has been directed by Justice Chester of the Supreme Court to restore John R. Shields to the position of Assistant Secretary in the Fire Department, from which he was removed in April last year. Mr. Shields is a veteran of the civil war, and was first appointed to the position of clerk in the department in 1873. "Even if it be conceded," Justice Chester says, "that the attempted removal and the alleged abolishing of the position occupied by the relator were made by the respondent in good faith, for reasons of economy or otherwise, yet we have in this amendment [of 1898] express prohibition of a discharge from the public service in such a case. The language of the statute is entirely plain, and provides that the said honorably discharged soldier shall not be discharged from the public service, but shall be transferred to any branch of the said service for duty in such position as he may be fitted to fill, receiving the same compensation therefor. It appears, under the proof in this case, that the duties performed by the relator were distributed for a time among various other clerks in the office; that on the day of the alleged discharge another clerk was appointed at a salary of $2,400, and soon thereafter two other clerks were appointed, one with a salary of $2,500 and one with a salary of $2,000, and that some of the relator's duties were discharged by one or the other of these new clerks. The testimony is sufficient to convince me that the relator was fitted to fill any of the positions to which these several clerks were assigned. Even though it may be that but a portion of the duties which the relator had performed now devolved upon these new clerks, yet the fact that the necessities of the public service arising from the consolidation of several municipalities under the Greater New York charter otherwise required so many new clerks so soon after the relator's dismissal is quite convincing proof that the prohibition contained in the statute with reference to discharging a veteran from the public service would not have worked any injustice to the municipality in the present instance if the respondent had not attempted his discharge, but had transferred him to one of these positions now filled by others; and I think the respondent was bound to offer the first of these positions to this relator if he was willing to work for the salary fixed for the position, and, if not, that the respondent could have adjusted the salary to meet the requirement of the statute. I choose, however, to put my decision upon the ground that the discharge in this case was prohibited by the express terms of the statute and not upon the question as to whether or not the respondent acted in good faith in making the dismissal. So, also, when we look to the amendment of 1898 to the Civil Service act, it appears that this removal has been made in violation of the amendment. The relator was a clerk holding a competitive position in the Fire Department, and he was entitled to have the reason for his removal stated in writing and filed and an opportunity afforded him to explain. The evidence is clear that no such opportunity was afforded him, but that he was removed summarily. It is urged by the respondent that the veteran acts do not protect an incumbent of a position when it has been abolished for lack of work or for reasons of economy, and many cases are cited in support of that principle. These cases, however, were all decided prior to the amendment of the Veterans act in 1898. That amendment makes a modification of the principle decided in these cases and expressly provides for the protection of veterans in cases of that kind in cities of the first class. And so I think that the cases cited, modified as they are by the amendment, will not serve to protect the respondent in his attempted removal of the relator. I think that he was unlawfully removed, and that he is entitled to the peremptory writ of mandamus he asks for, commanding the defendant to restore him to the public service."

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FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCES SET ASIDE.—Victor Heilbrun of the firm of V. Heilbrun & Co., which was engaged in the importing business in this city in 1896, died on Nov. 19 of that year, and Jacob Sugenheimer, the other member, on the day following made transfers of all the outstanding accounts of the firm to Natalie Sugenheimer and other creditors of the firm and delivered to Joseph Bechhoefer goods which the latter sold, and the proceeds were paid to Sugenheimer. David B. Cahn, who was appointed receiver last July, brought an action to set aside these conveyances. Justice Leslie W. Russell, before whom the case was tried, in Supreme Court, Special Term, has just given a decision setting aside all these alleged fraudulent conveyances. The Court holds it to be apparent that Sugenheimer resolved to take advantage of the situation at the time of the death of his partner, and secure to himself as an insolvent the continued and beneficial use of as much of the property, which should all have gone to creditors, as was possible. "His uniform general conduct from that time," Justice Russell said, "the secretion of the books of account, and the false statements in regard to them; the grave diminution of the estate of the firm without adequate explanation, and his continued use of a part of the property and a portion of the proceeds of that received by the defendant Mrs Natalie Sugenheimer, his wife, and Joseph Bechhoefer, illustrate the purpose which can only be proved by inferences drawn from his conduct throwing light upon contemporaneous as well as prior intent. It is also apparent from the evidence that the two defendants named must have had inferential if not actual knowledge of his situation and purpose, and, to some extent at least, have aided in his efforts to defraud creditors." Eadman, Levy & Magee were counsel for plaintiffs, and Blumenstiel & Hirsch represented the defendants.

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SHOULD BEGIN AN ACTION AT LAW.—A. W. Stone and another, who were contractors for regulating and paving with asphalt a portion of One Hundredth Street, claiming that Commissioner of Highways Keating had willfully, unreasonably, and in bad faith refused to certify to the completion of the work, sought by a peremptory mandamus to compel him to determine and certify the number of days required by the contractor to complete the work in excess of the time allowed by the contract, and, among other things, that the work has been properly performed, according to the certificates of the officers of the department appointed to supervise it. Justice Scott yesterday denied the application, saying it was fundamental that mandamus would not issue unless the relator's right to the relief be clear under the law and the facts be admitted or undisputed; and especially was this so where the applicant had a complete remedy at law. If, as the applicant alleged, the work has been properly and completely performed in accordance with the terms of the contract and the certificates of the Chief Engineer and other officers were conclusive upon that point, the relators could at once proceed, without a certificate from the Commissioner, to recover by an appropriate action at law the amount due them under the contract.

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THERE WAS NOTHING TO EXPLAIN.—Justice Scott of the Supreme Court yesterday refused the application of Michael Kenny for a writ of peremptory mandamus for his reinstatement by Commissioner of Sewers James Kane as Inspector in that department. The Commissioner did not, according to the law of 1898, state the reasons for the removal or give the applicant an opportunity to make an explanation, but it appeared that the exigencies of the work called for the services of only one Inspector where there had been two. The Court holds it must be assumed, therefore, that the applicant was not discharged by reason of any alleged dereliction of duty, or personal unfitness, such as might have been explained or denied if he had an opportunity to explain, but only for the reason that in the opinion of the Commissioner his services were not required for the proper supervision of the work. Justice Scott does not think the act of 1898 was intended to apply to a case like this. To give an employe an opportunity to make an explanation where there was nothing to explain, he says, would be an idle ceremony.

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TIERNEY MUST BE REINSTATED.—A writ of peremptory mandamus was granted yesterday by Justice Scott directing Fire Commissioner Scannell to reinstate James F. Tierney to the position in the Fire Department from which he was discharged about a year ago. The reasons for the removal were not reduced to writing, nor was the relator accorded an opportunity to make an explanation, as required by the act of 1898. The Appellate Division held that that act did not apply in a case like this, but the Court of Appeals has since decided that it does, and it is now conceded that the removal was illegal and void, but it was claimed that there had been such laches on the part of Tierney that he was not entitled to reinstatement. Justice Scott holds that, under all the circumstances, the relator was justified in awaiting the result of the test cases in the courts.

Roundsmen Are Not Patrolmen.

Justice Scott, in a decision handed down yesterday, in the Supreme Court, held that a Roundsman on the New York police force is not a patrolman assigned to do the duties of a Roundsman, and that he cannot be reduced to the rank of patrolman unless after a trial by the Police Commissioners upon charges. The decision was made in an application by John P. Smith, a Roundsman of the County of Richmond, who asked for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the Police Board to reinstate him in his position as a Roundsman, he having been reduced to the rank of patrolman on Feb. 1, 1898. The decision affects all the members of the police force who were Roundsmen on Jan. 1, 1898, when the new charter came into operation. The writ applied for was granted.

Plumb's Daughter Asks for a Trustee.

An order to show cause why the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company should not be appointed trustee of a trust created by Mrs. Marie Jeannette Nares, prior to her marriage to Ramsay Nares, of which the late Alexander Masterton was the trustee, was granted yesterday by Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court. Mr. Masterton was about a month ago killed by James Neale Plumb, Mrs. Nare's father, who died a week ago in Bellevue Hospital, to which institution he was removed from the Tombs, where he was awaiting his trial for the murder. By the provisions of the trust, Mrs. Nares placed $48,000 in trust for the benefit of herself and her husband, the principal to go to their children should they predecease them. Mr. Masterton was also trustee of a trust created under the will of Abram Ives for Mrs. Nares's benefit. Mr. Ives died in 1869, leaving a large estate, and Mrs. Nares wishes Mr. Masterton replaced by the trust company.

Rhymesters sing of "the gray of early dawn," the coolest time of a hot day, so gray has become the accepted cool color.

Flannel suits in gray grays, black grays and blue grays, almost plain, and with pronounced stripes. May not make you any cooler than blue, but looks cooler to your friends.

Suits $11.50 to $20; coats and trousers sold separately.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Sale of

Men's Underwear.

French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, hand-finished,

50c.

each.

All-silk Imported Shirts and Drawers—colors, novia, light blue, and cream,

$2.35

each.

Short-sleeve Shirts in both the above.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

WANTED HIS HORSES FED

John F. Baudouine's Request During Bankruptcy Proceedings.

CANNOT PAY HIS FEED BILLS

$25,000 a Year Not Sufficient to Keep Him and His Family Alive—A Trustee of His Estate Appointed.

The examination of John F. Baudouine, a voluntary petitioner in bankruptcy, was continued yesterday morning in the office of Theodor Aub, Referee in Bankruptcy, at 149 Broadway. Mr. Baudouine was senior member of the dissolved firm of John F. Baudouine & Co., his partners being up to that time Frederick W. Scheibeler and Andrew B. Werl. They were brought in on Mr. Baudouine's petition as involuntary bankrupts, but by an arrangement between the partners were released from the firm's liabilities, Mr. Baudouine having become responsible to them as stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES last week. Alfred Van Ingen of Masten & Nichols of 49 Wall Street conducted the examination.

Mr. Baudouine's petition is regarded as a novel one among bankrupt petitioners, he having acknowledged to an income of from $2,000 to $2,500 a month, this sum, it appearing from the petitioner's statement, being inadequate to maintain himself, his three children, an apartment at 1 West Sixty-eighth Street, together with four servants and a governess, to say nothing of six horses, twelve carriages and road vehicles, and all the expenses attendant upon such an outfit.

His income, Mr. Baudouine stated at the previous hearing, was received from his grandfather's estate, and he had been advised by his counsel that it is inalienable and cannot be affected by the present proceedings. The statement seemed to shock the attorneys for his creditors when they heard it at the first hearing, and they had not ceased to marvel yesterday at the sight of a healthy-looking man of thirty-six, with an income exceeding $25,000, who was unable to pay his debts.

The hearing, though brief, brought out much that was gleaned at the last examination concerning Mr. Baudouine's share in two houses in this city left by his wife, who died two years ago. He has been instructed to bring his grandfather's will and his check book and pass book on the Second National Bank. These were put in evidence. Mr. Baudouine reiterated his former agreement to pay his six foreign creditors at the rate of $500 a month up to 1900 and $625 a month thereafter until his debts were paid. He stated that since the last examination he had paid $100 to Carswell & Strauss, and had settled a good-sized bill that Knox, a hatter, had against him.

Some time before the proceedings were adjourned Mr. Baudouine evinced a great desire to have them brought to a close as soon as possible, as he wanted to go to the country.

"I would like, too," said he confidentially, to Mr. Aub, "to have a trustee appointed to look after my horses and see that they are fed."

Mr. Baudouine remarked that his horse feed was getting low, and he did not want to pay the grooms' and attendants' bills nor the feed bills any more. Mr. Aub said later he would appoint an "equerry in chief" to exercise the horses and look after their welfare. He did not want the poor horses to suffer at the hands of a man who has only $2,500 a month to spend on them. M. P. Butler of Carey & Whitredge, attorneys at 59 Wall Street, was appointed trustee for the estate.

The examination was adjourned to Tuesday, June 13, at 10 o'clock, Mr. Baudouine having signified that during the Summer in the country he gets up earlier, and this hour is most convenient.

JUNK SALE AT THE NAVY YARD.

Bids Received for a Varied Lot of Condemned Material.

Over in the auction department of the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday, sealed bids were opened for a long list of articles ranging from the furniture that was taken from the late Robert Goelet's steam yacht, Mayflower, when she was sold to the navy, to the equipment of a battleship, and from clothes of odd sizes and shapes to antiquated munitions of war. Most of the bids received were from junk dealers, though a few came from relic hunters. As a rule, the prices offered were extremely low. Pay Inspector Wright, Paymaster Littell, and Lieut. J. A. Sherman constituted the board which had the sale in charge.

Included in the sale were 422,501 pounds of shells, which survived the civil war; 13 Parrott guns, a metallic boat from the tug Wompatuck, and several other boats; a brass bedstead, in which Rear Admiral Sampson slept on the cruiser New York, and a quantity of musical instruments which had been condemned as useless. The best offers were made for two lots of sailors' uniforms, which aggregated $1,850. When the bids have been tabulated, the board will make known the names of the fortunate bidders.

Perhaps Hypnotised and Lured Away.

Mamie Byrnes, fourteen years of age, of 776 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, has been missing from her home since May 26, and her father, Thomas Byrnes, an engineer, who reported the case to the Morrisania Police Station yesterday, believes that she has been hypnotised and lured away. The father thinks the former janitress of the flat, Mrs. Carrie Georgiana Feltner, is responsible for her disappearance, as the girl has been seemingly under the control of the woman. Mrs. Feltner, it is thought, is now working for a family in Westchester.

Genesee Society to Dine Gen. Otis.

The Society of the Genesee, an organization of former residents of Rochester and the Genesee Valley, will give a dinner in honor of Major Gen. Elwell Stephen Otis upon his return from the Philippines. Gen. Otis hails from Rochester, and his family is now there. The General intimates in a letter recently received that he expects to return to America in the Fall. Among those who will be invited to the dinner are Admiral Dewey, Rear Admirals Sampson and Schley, Gen. Miles, and Gen. Merritt.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

ANDERSON
MADRAS NEGLIGÉE SHIRTS. $1.35 Each.

High grade goods, all improvements, hand-finished, equal in every particular to the best custom-made.

This celebrated make of "Scotch Madras" is well known as the lightest and best colored Shirting—colors being guaranteed absolutely fast,—Shirts made from it are regularly sold at from $2.00 to $3.00 each.

200 dozen in newest designs are now on sale.
With cuffs attached or separate,
$1.35 Each.

Sizes 14 to 18. Extra size body.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

TRIED TO GARROTE A WOMAN.

Thief Made a Bold Attempt to Rob Mrs. Juliette Osborn on Third Avenue.

An attempt to garrote Mrs. Juliette Osborn of 238 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, was made yesterday afternoon on Third Avenue by a man who wanted to steal the woman's pocketbook, with $13 in it. Mrs. Osborn's assailant, who was arrested, then pretended to be insane. He says he is George Brown and that he lives in Boston.

Mrs. Osborn was walking between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets with Miss Helen Steel of 141 Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City. Suddenly Brown stepped up behind her and seized her. He put his left arm about the woman's neck, and, getting his hand under her chin, drew her head backward, half choking her. At the same time he seized the hand that held the pocketbook.

Miss Steel then sprang at Brown, and her screams soon brought a number of persons to her assistance. Bicycle Policeman Fitzgerald, who was passing on his wheel, dragged the man away from Mrs. Osborn and placed him under arrest. Mrs. Osborn, who was suffering from shock, was assisted to a drug store, where she was revived.

Brown was taken to the East Twenty-second Street Station, and then to the Yorkville Police Court. He said the heat of the sun had affected his brain and that he did not remember what he had done. Magistrate Meade held him in $1,500 bail for trial.

TWO UNDERTAKERS CLASH.

Each One Says He Will Bury the Bodies of the Schillings.

Two undertakers were quarreling yesterday over the burial of the bodies of Mrs. Johanna Schilling and her children, Gertrude and Edna. Mrs. Schilling killed herself and daughters Sunday by turning on the gas at her home, 305 East Eighty-fourth Street.

C. Herrlich & Brother of 438 East Eighty-third Street got authority from a relative of the family to take charge of the bodies, while the husband of the dead woman went to Undertaker Herman H. Kipp of 302 East Eighty-fourth Street, and said he wanted him to take charge of the funeral. Kipp says the funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon under his direction, while Herrlich says he will bury the bodies

INCREASE IN DEATH RATE.

Diphtheria Shown to be Prevalent by Health Board Reports.

According to statistics in relation to the death rate, compiled by the Board of Health, there is a marked increase in deaths from diphtheria, this being to the extent of 100 per cent. for last week over the corresponding period last year. In the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx there was an increase in the total death rate of 2 per cent. last week, and 1½ per cent. in Brooklyn over the same week of last year.

Dr. Roger S. Tracy of the Bureau of Vital Statistics said yesterday that there was nothing remarkable in the increased death rate from diphtheria. Dr. Charles F. Roberts, Chief Sanitary Superintendent, said that the death rate increase may have been due to the warmer weather in this June than last year. President Murphy said, regarding the present system of quarantining, that it was much better than the old one, where all families in a house containing the disease were placed under restraint, while now the quarantine involved only the family containing the case.

The Health Board yesterday established a quarantine in the grammar department of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, at One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and Broadway, on account of a case of diphtheria discovered last Friday. On last Friday a quarantine was raised which had existed since the discovery of a case in the infant department. Two hours after another case was discovered, this time in the grammar department of the institution. The children in this department attend the grammar school at the corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street. They were placed under quarantine. The patient was sent to the Willard Parker Hospital, as the other child had been.

Aid for Christian Thompson.

A donation of $5 has been sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES for Christian Thompson, the consumptive, who refused to vacate two rooms at 177 Huron Street, Brooklyn, where he lived with his sick wife and three children. He had been ejected, but returned with his family to the rooms. The name of the donor is withheld, as he desires that his identity shall remain unknown. The money has been delivered to Mr. Thompson.

Manhattan Road and Grand Jury.

District Attorney Gardiner was asked yesterday when the Health Board's reports asserting the structure of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad to be in an unsafe condition would go before the Grand Jury. He said:

"I have been so busy during the past few days that I have been unable to consult with President Murphy in regard to the matter, but I shall do so this week."

Died While Driving a Funeral Coach.

William Downs of 323 East Tenth Street was driving a funeral coach home from Laurel Hill yesterday after a funeral, when he was stricken with heart disease and died. When taken ill he turned the coach into a horse shed and descended from the box. Those in the coach jumped out to ascertain why the coach stopped, and before Downs could explain he died.

Iowa Official Register.

The Official Register of Iowa for 1899, compiled by Secretary of State G. L. Dobson, presents in a neat and attractive form lists of the State and executive officers, the Judges of the several courts, and the members of the Legislature; also the results of last year's elections in detail, State and Presidential. There is added a succinct account of the part taken by Iowa in the Spanish-American war, and the complete roster of the volunteers of the State who enlisted for service therein.

May Consider Molineux Case.

With the swearing in of the June Grand Jury, various rumors were in circulation about the Criminal Court Building yesterday concerning the disposal of the Molineux case. District Attorney Gardiner, when asked about the case, said: "The Molineux case will come before the Grand Jury in the regular order. I am not able to say on what date it will reach that body."

Steamship Patricia Safe.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Patricia, Capt. Vogelgesang, which sailed from New York May 27 for Hamburg, and which it was rumored last week had been abandoned in midocean in a sinking condition, was reported to the agents here as passing the Scilly Islands yesterday after making a good passage.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE MAYOR.

Mr. Simis to be Temporary Head of the Charities Department.

Mayor Van Wyck has selected Adolph Simis, Charities Commissioner for the Borough of Brooklyn, to act in the place of President Keller of that department during the latter's absence in Europe. Mr. Keller sailed yesterday on La Gascogne. Only two weeks ago the Commissioners of Accounts reported to the Mayor that Mr. Simis, in his conduct of his office, had violated the charter by making purchases of over $1,000 in a single month without public letting. This violation makes a city official liable to dismissal, according to the charter, and the Commissioners of Accounts in their report alluded to it in strong terms.

The Mayor has appointed Charles D. Wright an Inspector of public schools for the Thirteenth District of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and Louis L. Firuski, J. Herman Lens, and J. D. Kieley as members of the Board of Managers of the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for Boys.

G. E. Waldo, the new Commissioner of Records of Kings County, has made the following appointments in his office: Frank M. Thorburn, Deputy Commissioner; Thomas D. Mosscrop, Superintendent, and Randolph Fuller, Addison W. Hallock, Louis Miller, Frank Schultz, William Johnson, Jonas M. Farrington, J. D. Frost, Jr., and Edward A. Young as temporary clerks. None of the salaries has been decided upon, as the Commissioner as yet has no money with which to defray the expenses of his office.

SORRY FOR SWEDISH COUNT.

Justice Beach May Hurry Trial of Case Against Stiernagranat.

Malte Liewen Stiernagranat, the alleged Swedish nobleman who is in Ludlow Street Jail because he could not obtain $500 bail in the suit for breach of promise brought against him by Miss Lesbia M. Bostwick of 306 West Fifty-sixth Street, applied to Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, for an order compelling Miss Bostwick to accept service of his answer immediately, and requesting that the date when issue can be joined be shortened, so that the case may be tried during the ensuing term of the court. Miss Bostwick is suing for $50,000.

"Is this the breach of promise case," Justice Beach asked, "where the defendant is a Norwegian scion of royalty or nobleman?"

"We deny that he is a Norwegian," the prisoner's lawyer said, "but we admit he is a Swedish Count."

"A nobleman with such connections," Justice Beach said, "should surely be able to furnish $500 bail. That is not a very large amount."

"But he swears he has not a friend in the world to help him," his counsel replied. "It will be a great hardship to keep him in jail until the Fall, as the weather is very hot. I called at Ludlow Street Jail last week to see him, and I can vouch for the terrible heat in the jail."

"I dare say it is pretty bad," said Justice Beach, "but I am afraid I cannot compel the plaintiff to do anything more than the code provides."

"This woman is suing for $50,000 damages, and my client has not got 50 cents," the lawyer said. "She may as well have the case tried as soon as possible, and see if she can get anything."

"Well," Justice Beach said, "if I have the power to alleviate the condition of suffering royalty or nobility, while incarcerated in an American prison, I shall do so." He then took the papers and reserved decision.

Reade Wants His Trust Estate.

An action was brought to trial yesterday before Justice Russell, in the Supreme Court, in which Robert Livingston Reade seeks to obtain $9,000 from a trust estate which is in the hands of the Continental Trust Company. The trust was established by Mr. Reade, whose mother was a cousin of Mrs. Levi P. Morton. Lady Mary Falkland, the wife of Viscount Falkland, is his sister. Reade was married to Josie Mansfield, over whom James Fisk, Jr., was shot and killed by Edward S. Stokes. She obtained a divorce from him in 1895, and in January, 1896, he married Martha A. Reade in New Jersey.

Under the trust agreement, Reade is entitled to receive $3,000 from the principal of the fund if the income be not sufficient for his support, unless he shall have deserted his wife, in which event she is to get $1,500 a year. He claims this allowance for three years. Reade claims that his wife has deserted him, and Mrs. Reade alleges that he has deserted her and is not entitled to the money until she is repaid $2,500 which she expended for her maintenance and his own while he was in a sanitarium.

Trouble Over New Immigrant Station.

E. H. Hood of the firm of Hood & Co., which is constructing the new immigrant station on Ellis Island, yesterday confirmed the report received from Washington that work had been stopped on the building. Mr. Hood gave as his reasons for stopping the work that the Government had failed to come up to its part of the contract, and had besides threatened to withhold payments because of alleged delays consequent upon its own failures. According to Mr. Hood the Government has failed to live up to a clause of the contract which provides that "there will be abundant wharfage facilities in the basin and the contractor will have the privilege of storing material on the island."

Mr. Hood declares that the work is not behind, notwithstanding the lack of the wharfage agreed to. He admitted the Government could take away the contract after a failure of eight days to respond to the demand to go ahead with the work, but said this would not hold if the Government itself was at fault.

Remodeled Spree a Fast Boat.

Messrs. Oelrichs & Co., the New York agents of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, were advised yesterday from Stettin, Germany, that the steamer Kaiserin Maria Theresia, upon her trial trip just made, developed a speed of 20¼ knots with a horse power of 16,000. No vibration whatever was apparent and the results were satisfactory. The Kaiserin Maria Theresia was formerly the Spree, which has been out of commission a long time being rebuilt.

The Robertson Will Contest.

The hearing in the contest of the will of Dr. Thomas Seton Robertson, which was set for yesterday before Surrogate Fitzgerald, has been postponed until next Monday. Neither Mr. Hummel nor Col. Ingersoll appeared at the hour set for the hearing, but one of Mr. Hummel's assistants, who was present, said that it was probable the case would be settled out of court, and asked for the postponement.

Tombs Prisoner Cuts His Throat.

Patrick Lappin, a Tombs prisoner, who had served all but fifteen out of a sixty days' sentence, committed suicide yesterday by cutting his throat with a razor. He had been convicted for larceny on April 20, and sent to the Tombs as a laborer. Lappin was twenty-three years old, and lived at 655 Third Avenue.

Satisfaction.

"One just like this," said a customer, referring to the suit he was wearing, which was one of our last year's serges at $15.

"It has stood the test of sun and rain for nearly a year and I don't want anything better." We satisfied him.

Of course we have
Single & Double-Breasted,
full lined and skeleton back,
$10 to $20.
Silk lined $18 to $25.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.,
Broadway, Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

O'Neill's.

Millinery.

Rough and Ready
SAILOR HATS,
Finest Quality Made,
75c. Each.

Main Floor.
6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Midsummer Sale.
Entire Stock

Of Imported and Original Models, including "Garden," Promenade or Carriage Hats, at the uniform price of

$15.00:
Value $25.00 to $50.00.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

FAVOR A CONEY ISLAND PARK.

Controller Coler's Plan Commended by Ministers, Business Men, and Politicians.

Controller Coler continues to receive letters congratulating him on his plan for the redemption of Coney Island by the establishment of a public park on the site of that notorious resort.

Among the communications which reached the Controller yesterday was one from G. H. Lewis of 26 Broadway, in which occurs this statement:

"The millions of respectable people should be considered rather than the few money-making, vulgar, corrupt, immoral people who make a hell of the place every day. Such people should be forced out of the State, and it is a reproach on the name of the city that such can exist under any police in the United States. If you investigate the titles of persons holding land, you will find very little of the island which cannot be taken without payment as public land diverted by J. Y. McKane and his gang of thieves. It will no doubt be burned down until regenerated as was Chicago. 'Vengeance is mine. I will repay,' saith the Lord."

The Tammany Hall General Committee of the Thirty-second Assembly District, at a meeting held on Friday last, adopted resolutions commending the Controller's plan and urging the Board of Public Improvements to do all in its power to bring about the success of the project. Other letters favoring the plan have been received from Howard M. Smith and the Rev. Augustus E. Barrett, pastor of the Washington Heights Methodist Episcopal Church.

It was reported yesterday that a Western syndicate is desirous of acquiring the land included in the present Coney Island and erecting hotels and laying out a park. This scheme does not meet with the approval of the Controller, who said yesterday that nothing but the municipal ownership of the place would be agreeable to him. It would not be hard, he said, to improve on the present situation, but he felt that any improvement by private parties would have the element of uncertainty, and that there would always be the danger of a relapse. The Board of Estimate will meet to-morrow, and it is probable that the matter of establishing a park at Coney Island will come up. The Board of Public Improvements has ordered a detailed map to be prepared for its meeting on June 14.

At the meeting of the Methodist ministers of this city yesterday, the proposition to turn Coney Island into a park was informally discussed. The Rev. Dr. Paulson doubted if such a park would improve the general condition of things at the island on Sunday. The Rev. Dr. John Rhey Thompson of Brooklyn and the Rev. Dr. Lawrence favored the plan, and the Rev. Dr. Taylor, in speaking on the subject remarked: "I do not know that turning the place into a park will remove all the evils, but what I known of Coney Island I know that no harm could come from such a transformation."

INJURIES TO THE BROOKLYN.

Court of Inquiry Begins Its Investigation Into the Accident.

The court of inquiry appointed to investigate the cause of the accident to the cruiser Brooklyn while rounding the Battery on Memorial Day, and to determine the extent of the injury sustained by the cruiser, met yesterday afternoon at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The court organized with Rear Admiral Remey as presiding officer and Lieut. W. J. Sears as Judge Advocate.

After organizing the members of the court went aboard the Brooklyn. All the members of the crew concerned in the inquiry were called before the court, and after being sworn together, were asked if they had anything to add to the reports made just after the accident.

None of the sailors, with the exception of Gunner Applegate, had any statement of importance to make. Applegate stated that immediately after the ship struck he saw a piece of timber about twelve feet long, and evidently freshly broken off at one end, rise alongside the cruiser.

The court then went into executive session in the Captain's cabin, where the testimony of Capt. Jewell, commander of the cruiser, and Lieut. Hodgson, the navigator of the ship, was heard. The testimony of these officers, it was said, was in line with the statements made by them after the accident. The board will meet again to-morrow.

An Appeal for Household Pets.

The Women's Auxiliary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has issued an appeal in behalf of cats and dogs, to those who are about to leave their homes for the Summer. In this appeal it is set forth that these persons frequently leave their cats and dogs to shift for themselves and that in a city especially, when abandoned in this way, the condition of these creatures is often deplorable. It is suggested that the owners make some provision for food and shelter for these pets. The appeal says: "Take out a pane of glass in the cellar window, or shed, or outbuilding, or cut a hole in the door large enough to permit them to go in and out at pleasure. Arrange with the milkman or a kind neighbor to have food and drink placed where they can get it daily. If you can do no better, drown them, or put them into a tight box or barrel and chloroform them. Better this than weeks of suffering, ending in death."

Fall from Electric Car Fatal.

Sophia Norter of 8 West Street, who was injured Sunday night by falling from a Fourth Avenue electric car and taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, died at that institution yesterday.

AMUSEMENTS.

KOSTER & BIAL'S
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE AERIAL PALM GARDEN. GREATEST ROOF VAUDEVILLE SHOW EVER PRESENTED
In case of bad weather the performance will be given in the Music Hall.
Augmented Orchestra. 40 Solo Musicians. Hungarian Band. General Admission
50c.

DALY'S THEATRE. Broadway & 30th St. Every Evening at 8 o'clock. LAST WEEK BUT ONE. THE GREAT RUBY. Over 135 times to excited crowds! "It is a Revelation!"—Journal. "Throbs with vital interest!"—Times "The Balloon Scene surpasses all sensations!"—Herald. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2.

KEITH'S. Continuous Performance SPECIAL! BABY MARION CLARK in BIOGRAPH. Odell Williams, Idalene Cotton, McIntyre & Heath, Morton & Reveille, Hayes & Lytton. LAST WEEK OF CHING LING FOO.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th St. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. THE SEASON'S GREATEST COMEDY HIT. HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

7th Enormous Week! The Great Golden Spectacle! THE NEW YORK! THE MAN IN THE MOON! & Promenade de Luxe, Miles-Savordale Quintet. June 12—Opening of the Aerial Magnolia Grove!

THE COOL CASINO! SECOND TIME TO-NIGHT! JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS COMIC OPERA COMPANY in The Sparkling Success, The Jolly Rajah. NxtSat.Evg—Lederer's Casino Roof Festivals begin.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Matinée Saturday. LAST TWO WEEKS THIS SEASON. MRS. LESLIE CARTER in ZAZA.

42d, B'way, & 7 Av. HAMMERSTEIN'S. VICTORIA Eve., 8:15. Last 5 nights. Rogers Bros. in A REIGN OF ERROR.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P. M. Cleveland vs. New York. Admission 50c.

THE TURF.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB RACES.
June 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15.
6 Races To-day at 2:30 P. M.
CRITERION STAKES, $3,500.
BROOKDALE HANDICAP.
Music by Conterno's Concert Band.
Field Stand, 50 Cents.
Special trains via L. I. R. R. direct to grand stand from 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y., leave at 12:40, (1:00, Parlor Cars,) 1:30 P. M. Whitehall St., N. Y., via 9th St

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Showers; cooler; light southwest winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,416. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 82⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40¾c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

FOREIGN.—A dispatch from Apia, Samoa, under date of May 31, says that both the Mataafans and the Malietoans have surrendered their arms and that the points at issue have been left to the commission. The Germans acted with the representatives of the other powers. Baron von Buelow, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, made a statement in the Reichstag on the German-Spanish treaty for the cession of the Caroline, Ladrone, and Pelew Islands. He asked that discussion be deferred, out of international courtesy, but two Leftists vigorously attacked the agreement. The French Senate passed a resolution denouncing the attack on President Loubet. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the House of Commons said that he took the most sanguine view of the situation with regard to the Alaskan boundary question. The House of Commons agreed to an amendment to the London Local Government bill, proposed by the Right Hon. Leonard Courtney, declaring women eligible for election as Aldermen and Councilors. The passage from Andrée which was found inside a buoy on the coast of Iceland on May 14 was written at an altitude of 600 meters, seven hours and fifty minutes after the balloon started. The conferences between President Krüger of the South African Republic and Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of Cape Colony, was concluded, and a special dispatch to London says that it proved abortive. The funeral of Johann Strauss, at Vienna, was attended by an immense multitude; many distinguished musicians, artists, and literary men followed the hearse. It is reported that the adoption of the arbitration scheme presented at the Peace Conference by Sir Julian Pauncefote is likely and that the Russian scheme was formulated in a hurry, when it became known that the British delegate had proposals ready. A dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph from Vienna says that James Rico, the gypsy musician who eloped with the Princess de Chimay, died at Alexandria, while returning with the Princess to Austria. At the centenary celebration of the Royal Institution of Great Britain at London the Prince of Wales presented diplomas of honorary membership to several American professors.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

A new cable is to be laid between Germany and the United States. Arrangements are completed.

Yesterday was the hottest June day in the history of the local Weather Bureau, when 97 degrees were recorded at 3 P. M.

John M. Glover, a retired lawyer, was run over and crushed to death by a truck in Broadway yesterday.

A woman supposed to be Mary Harrington, address unknown, was instantly killed last night by a trolley car on Centre Street.

The Mazet committee's session yesterday was devoid of any special feature, although Tenderloin doings were largely inquired into.

Four-year-old Anne Sherman of Wappinger's Falls went over a sixty-foot precipice in a baby carriage Sunday. The child was badly bruised, but no bones were broken.

Citizens of Princeton, Ky., petitioned the Grand Jury not to indict insurance companies, and were fined one cent each for contempt of court.

It was reported yesterday that negotiations are in progress looking toward the formation of a great sugar combination, and that conferences to this end have taken place in this city.

Page 2.

The price of all plows and farming implements in the Chicago market raised 20 per cent. A combination of Western manufacturers formed.

The Court of Appeals made an important decision relative to Moose River lumbermen. Cannot move millions of feet of lumber a ready cut. Legislature overruled.

Lawyer Henderson, who was ejected last Friday from the room in which the Mazet committee was sitting, was yesterday held in the Centre Street Police Court on a charge of disorderly conduct growing out of the incident.

Page 3.

While out on a trial the club topsail of the yacht Defender fell, tearing the mainsail and crashing through the deck. No one was injured. Columbia will be launched Saturday.

Unless Sheriff Blauvelt of Rockland County surrenders the kidnappers who are in his custody a writ will be issued to-day against him by the Supreme Court calling upon him to show cause why he should not answer for contempt.

Page 4.

An expert gives a new theory of the cause for the running aground of the steamship Paris.

Gen. Gomez issued his farewell manifesto to the Cuban people yesterday. He advises them to cease disputing and to work together to show the Americans their fitness for self-government.

Page 5.

Don de Oro won the Brookdale Handicap, Virginia Earle the Criterion Stakes, and Sweet Caporal Approved, Plucky, and Central Trust the overnight events at the Gravesend track yesterday.

The New York baseball team scored an easy victory over the Clevelands at the Polo Grounds yesterday. The Brooklyns scored their ninth straight victory, defeating the Cincinnatis by a score of 6 to 4.

Page 6.

Admiral Sampson has written an article for The Independent, in which he argues that there is no necessity for increasing our army, but that the number of our warships should be doubled.

Page 7.

The annual meeting of the Actors' Fund of America was held yesterday.

The votes of the Republican Congressmen from this State were yesterday pledged to David B. Henderson of Iowa. Two members withdrew from the delegation caucus. A complimentary vote was cast for James S. Sherman.

Page 12.

The will of Mrs. W. C. Whitney was filed for probate yesterday.

Controller Coler yesterday submitted to the Municipal Assembly the budget for 1899 and a statement showing the deficit for 1898.

Archbishop Corrigan, in a letter to Controller Coler yesterday, expressed his hearty approval of the project of converting Coney Island into a city park.

The one hundred and eighteenth annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York was opened in this city yesterday.

Mayor Van Wyck sent communications to the Municipal Council yesterday criticising its members for being dilatory in acting upon the city's affairs and pointing out that this inaction was unfair to the people.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
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Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 4.
Markets.—Page 10.

STRANGE ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

Baby in Carriage Fell Sixty Feet—Bruised, but No Bones Broken.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 6.—People in Wappinger's Falls are still wondering how George Sherman's baby, Annie, aged four years, escaped with her life after experiencing a fearful fall of sixty feet over a precipice on Sunday evening. Loretta Sherman, an older sister of Annie, took the child out to give her a ride in a baby carriage. She left the child for a moment to speak to a friend and when she returned was appalled to see the carriage moving on a down-grade toward a precipice at the edge of Wappinger's Creek. As she gazed, horror struck, the carriage passed over the edge of the ravine and disappeared. The girl's father was notified. He made his way with haste to the foot of the declivity, expecting to find his child a mangled corpse. To his joyful surprise he was alive, and, although badly bruised, escaped without a broken bone. The carriage was shattered into fragments.

Sozodont Antiseptic Tooth Powder removes all trace of tobacco. Cleanses the teeth and sweetens the breath.—Adv.

TROUBLE IN SAMOA OVER

Mataafans and Malietoans Have Surrendered Their Arms.

REBELS MAY NOT BE PUNISHED

Great Britain Will Veto Proposition that Mataafa Shall Become King—Admiral Kautz Sailed May 21.

APIA, Samoa, May 31.—Malietoa and Tamasese visited the members of the Samoan Commission on board the United States transport Badger, and Mataafa visited the Commissioners the following day. Mataafa expressed willingness to abide by the Commissioners' decision, and blamed the Europeans for the recent trouble. The Commissioners informed him that they had power to establish a Government with or without a King. Mataafa said he thought the Samoans should have a King, but expressed willingness to disarm his followers and leave the matter in the hands of the commission.

The Germans acted, for the first time in many months, with the representatives of the other powers, and have sent a guard ashore.

The naval authorities and the mission societies have submitted their views to the commission, and the latter, by proclamation, fixed May 27 as the date for the natives to surrender their arms. Mataafa, however, asked for an extension of the time until to-day, when he surrendered 1,800 guns on board the Badger. The Malietoans also are now disarmed.

The United States cruiser Philadelphia, flying the flag of Admiral Kautz, sailed May 21, and the British and German Consuls, E. B. S. Maxse and Herr Rose, will start for Europe June 17.

The natives are gaining confidence, and are freely submitting their grievances to the commission. The natives brought here from other islands at the time of the disturbances will be returned to their homes, and all the warships will probably leave Samoa at an early date.

Chief Justice Chambers will continue the sittings of the Supreme Court. The newly arrived German President of the Municipal Council has not yet assumed his duties.

The Commissioners are reticent, but it is understood they are considering a reduction of the cost of administration, as established by the Berlin treaty, and that the number of officials may be reduced.

The residents of Apia express dissatisfaction at the indications given by the commission that the rebels will not be punished, and that they will also be paid for arms illegally imported. They consider this a bad precedent.

The American engineering staff has arrived here, and will proceed to erect a naval jetty and coal stores at Pango-Pango.

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, June 6.—At the Queen's birthday celebration in Samoa it was officially announced that Great Britain would absolutely veto any proposition that Mataafa should ever become King.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Secretary of State has received the following cablegram from Bartlett Tripp, the United States representative on the Samoan Commission:

"Apia, May 31, via Auckland, June 6. "Mataafa disarmed. Over 1,800 rebels surrendered. TRIPP."

DISCLAIMER FROM MR. OSBORN.

Denies the Authorship of a Letter Written by Lloyd Osbourne.

OMAHA, June 6.—The following letter has been received by the editor of The Bee from United States Consul General Osborn at Apia, Samoa. The letter referred to as being printed in Truth of London was given out as having been written by Mr. Osborn. It was a most severe arraignment of Chief Justice Chambers of Samoa and of the British Consul and naval commanders. The latter to the editor of The Bee follows:

Consulate General of the United States of America, Apia, Samoa, May 17, 1899.
To the Editor Daily Bee, Omaha:

A friend of mine sent me a clipping, probably from The Bee of April 19, wherein a London dispatch of April 18 is reproduced, with the following headline:

"Osborn Writes a Letter—Makes Some Strange Statements to Editor Labouchère of London concerning Samoa."

The London dispatch states, in referring to Labouchère, "he prints and warmly approves a letter from L. W. Osborn, the United States Consul General at Apia," &c., and they follows the contents of the letter—at least in part—which letter makes quite a severe attack upon Chief Justice Chambers, and upon both the British and Americans generally. It is stated that the letter was written at Funchal, Madeira, on April 5. I desire to state that I was not in Madeira during the month of April; that I never wrote a letter to Labouchère; that I have never written anything for the press; that I have not caused anything to be written, though I much desired to do so, to correct the many foolish and erroneous statements that have been sent out from these enchanted isles.

I am in no way responsible for the mixing of the names of Lloyd Osbourne and L. W. Osborn, and, in fact, there is not much resemblance between them, anyway. Lloyd, as you will remember, has the credit of being the stepson of the late Robert Louis Stevenson, and at one time was named as the United States Vice Consul General at this place, but never had occasion to assume the duties of the office, and has not been here since the Summer of 1897. In the papers during the last few months he has on many occasions been held responsible for my acts, and, on the other side, I have been given credit for the parentage of many productions emanating from him, but, in the long run, I find that I am not ahead of the game, and have about decided to give notice of a dissolution of the partnership.

Aside from this Lloyd Osbourne business, I find that there are some parties here who have a habit of writing to colonial papers and mixing up the initials of my name, so as to give me credit for the productions. In addition to this, I have had the pleasure of reading in colonial and European papers a proclamation over my name which I never saw except in the public prints. Yours truly, L. W. OSBORN.

Calumet Domestics on a Strike.

HOUGHTON, Mich., June 6.—The domestics of Calumet have formed a union, and have made a unanimous demand for a 20 per cent. increase in wages. A few employers submitted promptly, but in most cases refused. Domestic servants cannot be had except at the new schedule. A sympathetic strike among the domestics of Houghton and Hancock is under consideration for next week.

Calf Found Dead, Kitten in Throat.

WABASH, Ind., June 6.—A remarkable story comes from Somerset, this county. Scott Davis, the leading merchant of the village, had a fine Jersey calf, which he placed in a stall in his barn and was bringing up by hand, the little animal being supplied with the best of milk for its sustenance. A cat had a litter of kittens in the manger, and last night the calf endeavored to swallow one of the kittens and was found dead in the stable this morning, with the kitten fast in its throat.

Price of Anthracite Coal Increased.

READING, Penn., June 6.—The anthracite coal sales agents have decided to increase the price of egg, nut, and stove coal 25 cents a ton after July 1, and there will probably be an additional increase of 25 cents on Sept. 1. There will be no change in the price of pea coal. The sizes of coal which will be affected by the increase are now selling at $2.50 a ton at the mines.

Long Island Railroad.
Commencing June 9th, The Hamptons Special Express, No. 109, for the Hamptons and Stations on East will leave Long Island City 3:38; Brooklyn, (Flatbush Station,) 3:22; Brooklyn Bridge, (Brooklyn,) 3:20 P. M., daily, except Sundays.—Adv.

A GREAT SUGAR COMBINE?

Reported Union Between the American Sugar Refining and Glucose Sugar Refining Companies.

CHICAGO, June 6.—The Record to-morrow will say:

"That negotiations are in progress looking toward a mammoth sugar consolidation is now admitted by one of the men most interested. These stories have been circulated at various times, remote and recent, but nothing confirmatory has been obtainable. It is not asserted that the deal on hand at present is in tangible shape, but it is real enough to have necessitated conferences in New York, and the plans are now under consideration by the executives concerned.

"From widely different sources to-day came reports of an independent union of the American Sugar Refining Company and the Glucose Sugar Refining Company, with the subsequent absorption by purchase or otherwise of the plants owned by the Arbuckle interests and the Doscher Refineries, and perhaps other competing plants.

"'I can say nothing definite at this time,' said one of the head men of the recent conferences. 'I am in a confidential position with reference to the matter. But I am at liberty to say that there is a good deal more in the reports of a combination of the sugar interests than is generally credited. Negotiations are in progress on the general lines indicated, but I cannot speak more specifically.'"

A MORTGAGE FOR $20,000,000.

Made to Secure a Jersey Electric Company's Bond Issue.

NEWARK, N. J., June 6.—There was filed in the County Register's office here this afternoon a mortgage for $20,000,000. It is made by the United States Electric Company of New Jersey, which recently acquired control of electric plants in Essex, Hudson, Union, and Morris Counties, to the New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Company of Jersey City. To it is attached $10,000 in revenue stamps. The mortgage, which is dated June 1, 1899, is given to secure bonds issued to purchase the control of plants secured by the mortgageor.

The document is signed by A. B. Carlton, as President, and Thomas J. George, as Secretary of the United Company, and A. J. Garretson, as President, and J. W. Hulshizer, Jr., as Secretary for the New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

GERMAN-AMERICAN CABLE.

Governments Make Satisfactory Arrangement—Work to Begin Soon.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The final details have been arranged for the laying of the cable between the United States and Germany, the last step being a satisfactory arrangement concerning Government messages and rates of cable tolls. The authorities here have been informed that the actual work of laying the cable will begin during the present Summer months, so that the first message may pass over the line during the coming Fall.

In this connection it is denied in official quarters that Germany reciprocated the courtesy of allowing this cable to land by granting a similar right to land an American cable line on one of the new German possessions, the Carolines.

FOR AN AUTOMOBILE CONTEST.

Alexander Winton Decides to Accept M. Charron's Challenge.

CLEVELAND, June 6.—The challenge of M. Charron, the French automobilist, to Alexander Winton for a 1,000-mile race has been accepted, and to-morrow $4,000 will be posted in New York to cover the Frenchman's bet. Charles B. Shanks, the representative of Mr. Winton, left this evening at 6 o'clock for New York with $4,000, which he will post in New York, and with which he hopes to silence the claims of the French press that he is bluffing. Mr. Winton said to-night that he had placed but few conditions in the terms of his acceptance. The principal one was that the race should be run in this country. This condition, he thought, would be agreeable to the Frenchman, inasmuch as Charron's challenge invited a race either in Europe or America. Mr. Winton suggested that the course of the proposed race might be between New York and Chicago.

"I am confident of the merits of my machine," said Mr. Winton, "and I hope to demonstrate by this race not only that the automobile is a practical and expeditious means of long-distance travel, but that American ingenuity in the construction of machinery is superior to that of the Frenchman."

CHICAGO FLAGMAN DIES A HERO.

Loses His Life in Saving That of a Little Girl.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Martin O'Malley, a crossing flagman, died a hero's death to-day in saving four-year-old Mabel Smith from death at Weed Street and the Milwaukee Railroad tracks. The crossing, like many others, is unprotected, and O'Malley had stood there for fifteen years, warning drivers and pedestrians of the approaching trains.

When the outbound 3 o'clock express came thundering up to Weed Street, O'Malley was on duty, with his red flag in hand. The little girl was coming down Weed Street in the opposite direction from the flagman and looking away from the approaching train. There were others near by, and it was not until he had warned them that O'Malley caught sight of her. He waved his flag and shouted, but without seeing him she started to cross the tracks. Just as the engine was about to cut her down the aged man made a rush and reached the track in time to toss her to one side. The engine ran over him, killing him instantly. The girl was uninjured.

O'Malley was sixty years old, and had a record of several other rescues.

LOUISVILLE BANK SWINDLED.

LOUISVILLE, June 6.—Two shrewd men in ten minutes yesterday secured $5,000 from the German Insurance Bank and had a start of twenty-three hours before the robbery was discovered. The work was done by men familiar with banking methods. They were young and well dressed, and are believed to be residents of Louisville.

The banks of Louisville close at 2 P. M. It frequently happens that a particular bank has a rush of counter business and must borrow small bills from its neighbors. Shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Cashier Edmond Rapp of the German Insurance Bank was called to the telephone. This is what he heard:

"This is Edmunds, Citizens' National. Can you let me have $5,000 in tens, twenties, and fifties?"

Rapp looked over his money and promptly answered in the affirmative. Presently two young men entered and presented a cashier's check on the Citizens' National Bank, signed by William Edmunds, cashier. The money was paid over without question, and the young men went out.

When the Clearing House met at 1 P. M. to-day the check was thrown out as a forgery. The detectives were at once notified, but they have absolutely no clue.

A GERMAN DEFENDS AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—According to a private letter received here from Munich, a German-American journalist, Louis Holler, editor of The Camden County Journal, published at Camden, N. J., on the occasion of a lecture delivered by him in the hall of the Radical German Union, at the Bavarian capital, on the German-Americans, their life and work, most bitterly criticised the present American Administration and the President. His remarks became at last so violent as to cause the interference of the supervising official, who declared that he would not tolerate any attack on the head of a nation with which Germany held such friendly relations as with the United States. The proposed discussion of the lecture also was not tolerated.

A number of American students living at Munich, who had been present during the lecture, promptly expressed their appreciation of this manifestation both of tact and good will in preventing what otherwise might have furnished the American press with a German version of the Coghlan incident."

SAYS HE STOLE $50,000.

Wife of Man Arrested in Philadelphia Accuses Her Husband of Murder and Robbery.

A telephone message was received at Police Headquarters last evening from the Philadelphia police saying that Samuel McKenney of this city had been arrested there in divorce proceedings brought by his wife.

The woman in giving her husband's history to the police of Philadelphia, said that in 1874 he killed a man at Irvington, N. Y., and later robbed a man in this city of $50,000 worth of bonds. It is said that when arrested McKenney had some bonds in his possession.

The police at the Central Office said they knew nothing of the murder or robbery, but had sent the information to the police authorities at Irvington.

The robbery, however, which McKenney is said to have been concerned in, is that of $30,000 worth of bonds from John G. Wendell, who resides at 111 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Wendell could not be seen last night.

FRENCH SENATE WITH LOUBET.

Resolution Adopted Condemning the Attack on the President—Prosecution of Rioters.

PARIS, June 6.—In the Senate to-day the President, M. Fallieres, at the opening of the session declared that in the presence of the scandals at Auteuil on Sunday nothing could shake the confidence felt in the republic, and he assured President Loubet that the warmest sympathy of the Senate would never fail him. A double round of applause followed these statements.

Senator Guyot, in the name of the four Republican groups in the Senate moved that "The Senate associates itself in the remarks of President Fallieres and stigmatizes as scandalous the acts of the enemies of the republic."

Senator Lecour de Grandmaison, Conservative, spoke of the brutalities of the police, protested against the arrests, and said the election of President Loubet was a fatal error. A tumult followed. The Senator refused to withdraw his words and left the tribune, whereupon the Senate passed a vote of censure upon him.

After some remarks from Premier Dupuy, similar to the statements he made in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, Senator Guyot's motion was carried by a vote of 258 to 20. The result of the vote was greeted with shouts of "Vive la Republique."

The semi-official Temps says the friends of Lieut. Col. Picquart have been informed that if he is released by the civil authorities he will not be arrested under a warrant issued by the military authorities.

Besides Baron de Christiani and Count de Dion, Baron de Baulny, Baron Meyronet de St. Marc, Baron de Mandell, Count de Remusat, Count D'Aubigny, and MM. Louis Felix and Barris will be tried by summary procedure for participation in the disturbance at Auteuil Sunday. The Government has closed the Puteau Athletic Club, which numbered among its members Count Christiani and many others of those who took part in the demonstration against President Loubet.

Duke of Orleans in Paris!

PARIS, June 7.—Le Petite Republique gives details of the royalist plot of Sunday, and asserts that the Duke of Orleans has been in Paris since Saturday. The paper says he is at the residence of Count d'Harcourt, and only goes out at night disguised. It asks why the Government has not yet acted.

Dreyfus Receives Joyous News.

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, June 6.—When the dispatch boat Goeland, bearing the Superintendent of the prison and the Commander of Marine Artillery, who were designated by the French Government to notify Dreyfus of the revision of his trial, arrived yesterday from Cayenne at the Ile du Diable, Dreyfus was waiting on the shore. Although endeavoring to maintain his self-possession, he received the official intelligence with a countenance radiant with joy.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

J. M. Glover, a Retired Lawyer, Crushed to Death by a Truck in Broadway as He Stepped from a Car.

John M. Glover, a retired lawyer, whose home was at 35 Prospect Street, Brooklyn, was so seriously crushed under the wheels of a truck at Pine Street and Broadway yesterday afternoon that his death took place while he was being taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

Mr. Glover boarded Car No. 218 of the Broadway line at South Ferry. As the car reached Pine Street he arose, and the conductor rang the bell. Without waiting for the car to stop, Mr. Glover stepped off the car and fell. A truck belonging to C. W. H. Carter, a varnish manufacturer at 10 Vandewater Street, and driven by Thomas Duffy of 17 Centre Street, South Brooklyn, was passing, and Mr. Glover dropped between the front and rear wheels of the heavy vehicle. Before Duffy could stop his team the rear wheels of the truck had rolled over Mr. Glover's chest.

Duffy and James McDonald, the gripman of the car, were arrested.

At the time the accident occurred the streets were thronged, and there was much excitement. Many of those who witnessed the accident told Capt. Westervelt of the Church Street Police Station that the men were enot to blame.

Mr. Glover was a native of New York State, and was a little more than sixty-five years old. He was descended from an old Yorkshire family which settled in this country early in the century. During the civil war he served as an officer in the United States Navy, and at one time was a shipmate of Admiral Dewey. At the close of the war he began the practice of law, from which he retired several years ago.

He is survived by two daughters, who live in Chicago, and one son, whose home is in Brooklyn.

TROLLEY CAR KILLS WOMAN.

A woman supposed to be Mary Harrington, address unknown, was instantly killed last night about 9 o'clock by a south-bound Second Avenue electric car in front of 117 Centre Street. She was crossing the track from west to east near the middle of the block between Leonard and Worth Streets when the car struck her and fractured her skull. An ambulance was called from Hudson Street Hospital, but she was dead when it arrived.

The motorman, George Fitzmorris, said that his car was not going fast. Fitzmorris was arrested, but as the witnesses, John McFadden of 180 White Street, Henry Samuels of 220 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, and Henry Solomon of 320 Orchard Street, did not think he was to blame, he was released.

The affair created considerable excitement. Hundreds of people gathered around the scene of the accident and many tried to identify the body. The police, however, could not get the name of the woman until her body was removed to the Elizabeth Street Station.

At the station house several persons from the neighborhood of the accident said that they had seen the woman before and that her name was Mary Harrington. They did not know her address, but some said she had a son employed in Harlem. She was about sixty-five years old.

WHOLE TOWN IN CONTEMPT.

Every Citizen in Princeton, Ky., Fined for Petitioning a Grand Jury.

PRINCETON, Ky., June 6.—Every man in town was fined to-day for contempt of court.

A petition had been signed by all of them asking the Grand Jury not to indict the insurance companies, and no indictments were found. The Commonwealth's attorney moved to proceed against the signers for contempt of court. After considerable argument the Judge fined every man one cent, and the decision was applauded by the defendants.

Most beautiful book ever published in regard to Saratoga, sent free on receipt of two-cent stamp by Gen'l Pass'r Agt., New York Central, N. Y.—Adv.

NEW YORK ALL A-SIZZLE

Yesterday the Hottest June Day in Weather Bureau's History.

OFFICIAL RECORD 97 DEGREES

Five Deaths and a Large Number of Prostrations — Plants and Grass in Central Park Withering.

Yesterday was the hottest June day in the history of the New York Weather Bureau, where records extend back twenty-seven years. The highest temperature officially recorded during the day was 97 degrees at 3 P. M., which is within 3 degrees of the highest temperature ever recorded in the local Weather Bureau. Unofficial thermometers in the sizzling, stifling streets recorded temperatures far above this mark, and the comedy of "collar wilting" weather became a tragedy. Men and women were stricken down all over the city, and hospital ambulances were kept busy from morning until night. The beginning of the day found the whole city gasping for breath and before its close over a score of people were picked up on the streets and carried away unconscious to their homes or to hospitals, and five deaths occurred.

It was the second day of deadly temperature and the tenth of a practically unbroken period of oppressive heat, and the fact that the humidity has not risen in proportion to the temperature has thus far saved the city from a terrible list of fatalities. The inhabitants have not yet become physically accustomed to the high temperature, however, and as a result the discomfort and absolute misery is almost universal.

The stifling morning yesterday began with 82 degrees at 9 o'clock, and within an hour afterward the mercury had bounded up five degrees. Between 10 and 11 o'clock it rose to 89 degrees and stood at 92 at noon. Within ten minutes thereafter it gained another degree. At 1 o'clock it stood at 94 degrees, but not for long. It had gained two degrees by 2 o'clock, and at 3 o'clock the fluid made one triumphant spurt and perched on the 97 degree mark. It looked as if a new hot weather record was about to be established, but the mercury rested at the 97 degree mark for a half hour and then began to descend, though leisurely, and it did not go very far.

All records for June 6 had been passed early in the day, the two nearest approaches being in 1883 and 1893, on both of which days the thermometer stood at 88 degrees. There have been but few Summers when the temperature has reached 97 degrees, although on one day last year—July 3—the glass showed 99 degrees. The nearest approach to yesterday's temperature in the Weather Bureau's records for June were June 20, 1893, when the thermometer showed 96 degrees, and June 23, 1888, when a like figure was registered. The hottest day ever recorded officially in this city was 100 degrees, on Sept. 1, 1881, and on that day people were killed by scores.

TRAFFIC AND BUSINESS AFFECTED.

All things considered, Forecaster Emery was very well satisfied with the record made yesterday. But he did not venture down into the stifling streets below, where life was almost unbearable. Traffic was seriously interfered with, and in some down-town offices business was interrupted. Along the river fronts, where an extensive trucking business is done, the work was materially handicapped by the sufferings of the truck horses.

The outward bound railroad trains, trolley cars, and steamboats were crowded throughout the day with sweltering humanity anxious to get anywhere in their search for a cooling breeze. Many of these had to travel far in their search, for the reports from the towns and villages of Long Island and New Jersey brought stories of prostrations and even death.

The suffering and distress in the tenement districts were intense. After sweltering on housetops and fire-escapes during the night, pale-faced men, women, and children swarmed by thousands to the parks and river piers, where they spent the day. Even in the parks but little relief was to be had. In Central Park the sun's rays heated the grass so much that two fires took place on the lawns there during the day, caused through the dryness of the grass, into which careless excursionists had thrown lighted matches. Policemen put out the blazes with pails of water.

The prolonged hot spell has proved so disastrous to the lawns, shrubbery, and even to the tree plantations in Central Park as to give great concern to the officials of the Park Department. Every effort is being made to prevent absolute destruction and reduce the damage to the least possible amount by every kind of artificial irrigation. Sprinkling carts are run upon the lawns day and night. All the hose of the department is stretched for sprinkling purposes, and two wagon loads of condemned hose loaned by the Fire Department have been brought into requisition.

Under those circumstances it has been decided to restrict all use of the grass and to close the lawns even to the holders of permits for tennis, croquet, picnic parties, cricket, baseball, &c., until further notice.

The theatres felt the effects of the heat disastrously; the few attractions now running in the city were presented to meagre audiences. The crowds on the streets were noticeable chiefly for the paucity of wearing apparel in evidence and palm leaf fans, soda water, mixed drinks of a cooling nature were the order of the day.

According to Forecaster Emery, relief will hardly come before to-morrow or Friday, although locally formed thunder showers may be looked for at any time. These showers, however, will only bring temporary relief, as the heat wave is widespread, extending over the New England States, and as far west as the Mississippi Valley. The warmest spots in the entire country yesterday morning at 8 o'clock were Albany and Baltimore, the temperature at that hour standing at 84 degrees at each place.

The refreshing information came from Lander, Wyo, that the thermometer there stood at 28 degrees, and there was frost over a considerable portion of that State. In Boston the temperature at 8 o'clock was 82 degrees; Philadelphia, 82 degrees; Washington, 80 degrees; Charleston, 80 degrees; Savannah, 80 degrees; St. Louis, 76 degrees; Omaha and St. Paul, 72 degrees, and Duluth, 56 degrees.

The record of victims of the heat in this city given below does not represent the total number of those who were overcome, as scores of people were prostrated at their homes and no notification was sent to the police.

DEATHS AND PROSTRATIONS.

VINCENT ANSTRENOO, thirty-seven years old, an Italian laborer, living at 557 West Thirty-second Street, died from the effects of the heat in his room last night.

KAZIMIS STUPAL, thirty-five years old, single, a farmhand employed by George Doremus of Newtown, was overcome by the heat while at work yesterday afternoon, and expired.

JENNIE CLIFFORD, 45 years old, a cook employed by Dr. Richard Frothingham of 183 West Seventy-ninth Street, died last evening from apoplexy superinduced by heat.

Mrs. LOUISE HEYWANG, aged 66, residing at 160 Broad Street, Stapleton, S. I., died from exhaustion caused by the heat.

Mrs. CAROLINE MULLER, aged 55 years, residing on Maple Avenue, Clifton, S. I., also succumbed to exhaustion caused by the heat.

The following cases of prostration were recorded:

DOMINICK RIGGLIO, thirty years old, residence unknown, overcome in West Twenty-eighth Street; conveyed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

EDWARD McBRIDE, twenty years old, 123 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, overcome at 713 Broadway; to Roosevelt Hospital.

CASPER SIMMERER, nineteen years old, 434 West Forty-second Street, overcome at Manhattan Street and Amsterdam Avenue; to Manhattan Hospital.

CHARLES McHUGH, fifty-two years old, bricklayer of New Rochelle, overcome at Canal and Forsyth Streets; to Gouverneur Hospital.

HEYMAN ENDERMAN, twenty-one years old, 256 Madison Street; overcome at 207 East Broadway; to home.

WILLIAM BROWN, forty-two years, 406 West Forty-sixth Street, overcome at 329 Third Avenue; to Bellevue Hospital.

THOMAS OSBORNE, thirty-three years, 18 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, overcome at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; to Harlem Hospital.

DAVID JACKS, fifty years old, a retired policeman of North Shore, L. I.; overcome at 247 Broadway; to Hudson Street Hospital.

TONY LANCANO, twenty-three years, 200 Elizabeth Street; overcome at Thirtieth Street and Seventh Avenue; to Roosevelt Hospital.

JULES BAMBERGER, forty-eight years, a clerk of 511 East Fiftieth Street; overcome at Fifth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street; Flower Hospital.

GEORGE TENSECT, thirty years, of Forty-sixth Street and Tenth Avenue; overcome at Tenth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street; to Roosevelt Hospital.

FRED ATJEN, twenty-five years, residence unknown, overcome in front of 166 South Street; to Hudson Street Hospital.

WILHELM WITZEL, sixty-seven years old, of 37 Hamburg Avenue, Brooklyn, overcome in City Hall Park; to home.

BAILOR RIDRAHAM, fifty-two years old, 14 Washington Street, overcome at Chambers and Broadway; attended and home.

HARRY SHEA, twenty-eight years old, 32 Essex Street, overcome by the heat at the Bowery and Fifth Street; removed to Bellevue.

Mrs. NELLIE BRUNNER, twenty-two years old, of 2,619 Latterly Street, Philadelphia, overcome by the heat at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

JAMES McKEON, thirty years old, of 95 Douglass Street, Brooklyn, overcome while at work in a manhole in front of 160 West Broadway; went home.

AUGUST SICKLEY, forty-one years old, of 183 West Houston Street, overcome at One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue; went home.

JOSEPH HENDERSON, thirty years, colored, of 250 West Seventeenth Street; to New York Hospital.

LOUIS MORNHELROKE, forty-three years old, of 335 East Ninth Street, overcome in the Grand Central Station; to Flower Hospital.

MINNIE SMITH, colored, of 523 West Thirty-ninth Street; overcome at Thirty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue; to Bellevue Hospital.

UBSTAC DE LISSEN, thirty-five years old, 2,335 Seventh Avenue; to New York Hospital, then went home.

ISAAC WHITE, thirty-five years old, a patrolman connected with the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, and living with his brother at 208 West Sixty-ninth Street; removed to Bellevue Hospital; delirious.

Mrs. FLORENCE BRADY, twenty-two years old, of 476 Grand Street, Brooklyn; overcome at Borden Avenue and Front Street, Long Island City; sent home.

There was a report last night that 126 men had been prostrated by the heat in the Havemeyer sugar refineries, and that 12 had died. This was denied at the refineries, and nothing was known of it in any of the hospitals.

There was one prostration in the Mollenhauer refinery and another in Palmer's cooperage works.

Pugilist Suffers Sunstroke.

The twenty-round boxing bout between "Mysterious Billy" Smith of this city and Tommy Ryan of Syracuse, which was to have taken place before the Lenox Athletic Club a week from last night, will have to be postponed. Yesterday, while exercising on the road near College Point, L. I., Smith was overcome by the heat. When physicians examined him it was seen that he was suffering from sunstroke. Then Smith's manager, "Billy" Roche, immediately notified the club representatives, telling them that Smith would not be able to enter the ring for at least two weeks. Just what arrangements the Lenox managers will make as to a postponement cannot be ascertained, but there is a rumor that, if Ryan is willing, Tom O'Rourke will pit Joe Walcott against him.

Death from Heat on Long Island.

GREAT NECK, L. I., June 6.—Peter Strock, forty years of age, employed by Robert Pegue, a farmer of this place, was overcome by the heat this afternoon while at work and died.

HOT WEATHER IN NEW JERSEY.

Public Schools Closed in Jersey City and Hoboken—Many Prostrations.

The heat throughout New Jersey was attended with serious consequences.

All the public schools of Jersey City and Hoboken were closed at noon on account of the heat. In some of the classrooms the thermometer registered 95. Five prostrations were reported from Jersey City.

Mary O'Connell, sixty years old, prostrated by the heat at her home, 609 Jersey Avenue, was taken to St. Francis's Hospital. Her condition is critical.

Charles Smith, fourteen years old, of 240 Cole Street, was sunstruck at Nineteenth and Henderson Streets. He is in St. Francis's Hospital recovering.

John O'Lally, twenty-four years old, of 220 East Forty-third Street, New York, succumbed to the heat while at work on the Adams Express Company's pier at the foot of Morgan Street.

Edward Brady, forty-nine years of age, a truck farmer of Ocean and Stegman Avenues, Jersey City, overcome while at work on his farm; taken to City Hospital.

George E. Cox, thirty-eight years of age, 17 Greenville Avenue, overcome on Noble Street; taken to City Hospital.

The thermometer in Hackensack registered 100 degrees in the shade.

Fatal Fight with Train Robbers.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, June 6.—Sheriff Hazen of Converse County and the posse in pursuit of the Union Pacific robbers had another fight with the bandits late yesterday. The robbers were surrounded in a gulch, where they were forced to abandon their horses, which were captured. They hid behind rocks and made a desperate fight. Sheriff Hazen was shot through the body and killed. Reinforcements for the posse are going out from Caspar as fast as the men can be mounted and armed. The entire country is aroused. The prospects are good for capturing not only the train robbers, but the entire band of outlaws which has infested the section.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast will be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Abnormally high temperatures have been experienced in the Atlantic States and Ohio Valley. Philadelphia and Washington report 96 degrees; Parkersbur

not on the stand and Mr. Osgood was occupying the witness chair. As soon as the Moffatt case was mentioned Capt. Price said: "That is the case I referred to as having been railroaded. You can put that on the record."

In explanation of this statement, Capt. Price said that it was possible for an honest District Attorney, an honest Judge, and a jury to be deceived by perjured testimony. He went on to say that he knew nothing of the case as a witness, but that his investigations proved to him that perjured testimony had been procured.

"In what did the perjury consist?" asked Mr. Moss.

"That at present I will not answer," said Capt. Price, "because it concerns the Blessing suit, in which you are counsel."

"You are taking care of Mr. Blessing's interest?"

"No; I am doing my duty as a police officer."

"For what," said Mr. Moss, "to beat Mr. Osgood and get a judgment for damages against him?"

"No; I stand between any man and persecution."

PRICE ACCUSES OSGOOD.

"Now you have spoken about Edward Moffatt being railroaded," said Mr. Moss. "Will you state any clearer what that railroading consisted in?".

"False swearing by witnesses against this man Moffatt and the procurement of such witnesses, by D. J. Osgood," said Capt. Price.

Mr. Moss asked again if Price wanted to be understood as saying that Mr. Osgood procured false witnesses, and Price said positively that he did. Price again declined to state who the false witnesses were, and turning to the Chairman, Mr. Moss said:

"Mr. Chairman I have gone as far as it is sensible to go in giving the Captain an opportunity to make good his assertion, and he having made accusations and failed to prove them I move to strike from the record all the testimony relating to them."

There was no one to protest, and so the testimony was ordered stricken from the record. Capt. Price said later that it did not suit Mr. Moss's purpose to have it there.

The first witness called to the stand, Jacob B. Wooley, a dealer in curios, was asked to go back to the time when Capt. Price was a detective under Capt. Williams. At that time Mr. Wooley had had some goods stolen from his store, and later a man tried to sell him a pawn ticket for some vases. He refused to buy.

Then Detective Price called and Mr. Wooley said they went over to a pawnshop on Eighth Avenue and Price took the vase out of the store. Some time later, Mr. Wooley said, he saw the vase on the desk of James I. Raymond of the firm of Vantine & Co.

Capt. Price, Mr. Raymond said, had left it there.

Capt Price then said that in 1881 he arrested a thief who had a ticket for a vase, and the vase was sent to Mr. Wooley and afterward to the pawnbroker. Capt. Price said he was satisfied that the vase had been sold as unclaimed property.

Mr. Raymond, when called to the stand, said that after Mr. Wooley had lost some goods and had called in the police to help recover them. He was sure that he had not bought the vase from Capt. Price, and that nothing had been returned to Vantine's that was not their property.

At the opening of the afternoon session Judge William Warner Penfield of Wakefield, N. Y., swore that he had paid about $2,000 in various sums while he was a candidate during the last election. Mr. Moss endeavored to extract from the witness that he had bought stock in the Tammany Times as a campaign subscription, and while admitting the purchase of $100 worth of stock, witness said that it was in no way connected with the campaign.

"BOB" NELSON AND BAIL BONDS.

William R. Nelson, better known as "Bob" Nelson, was called to tell about his bail-bond business and at the beginning of his examination it looked as if there would be a lively time. Nelson sat forward in his chair and looked fiercely at Mr. Moss. The lawyer's first question almost precipitated a row.

"You've been attacking me ever since this committee first sat, see?" said Nelson, belligerently, "and I won't stand for it."

"Order!" yelled the Chairman, fearing another scene. "Sergeant at Arms."

The officer of the committee took up a position behind Mr. Nelson's chair, and Mr. Mazet looked relieved.

"You will answer questions and behave yourself," he said. "Sit back in your chair."

"I'll sit any way I like," said Nelson.

Mr. Moss waited until the storm had subsided, and then began again. Nelson said he had been going bail for fifteen years, and would continue to do so. He said he owned real estate and could give security.

"Do you take money for going bail?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Sometimes I do and sometimes I don't!" said Nelson, explosively.

"Do you go bail as a matter of political favor?"

"Well, if a fellow in the district gets drunk and he's on my side I go bail for him, and if he's on the other side he stays there," was the answer.

Nelson said he did not remember how much he got for going on bonds, but he admitted that he took what he could get. "If I can't get $5, I'll take a two-spot," he said. "Sometimes I won't take anything."

Sergt. Daly of the West Thirtieth Street Station was the last witness. He testified as to the number of suspected gambling houses reported by patrolmen and entered on the station house blotter. The sessions of the committee will go on during to-day, to-morrow, and Friday. Hereafter the committee will sit only four hours each day, from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 2 P. M. to 4 P. M.

It was announced that a warrant has been obtained for the arrest of J. J. Hassett, who was accused of securing money from men desirous of obtaining appointments on the police force. He was subpoenaed by the Mazet committee, but did not obey the subpoena, and is now said to have left New York.

WARRANT FOR H. C. HENDERSON.

Lawyer Ejected by Mazet Committee Is Held on a Charge of Disorderly Conduct.

Henry C. Henderson, the lawyer who appeared before the Mazet committee as counsel for Police Captain Price, and who was last Friday ejected from the room where the committee was sitting, was held in $300 bail by Magistrate Olmsted yesterday, in the Centre Street Police Court, on a charge of disorderly conduct. A warrant had been secured by Mr. Mazet for the arrest of Mr. Henderson, but it was not served. Mr. Henderson heard that it had been issued, and gave himself up.

After Magistrate Olmsted had admitted Henderson to bail, John Proctor Clarke and Sergeant at Arms Crawford of the Mazet committee went before the Magistrate and held an informal discussion of the issue. The case will be heard to-morrow morning.

The complaint is as follows:

That Henry C. Henderson was in the Supreme Court, Criminal Part, of the Criminal Court House, using threatening, abusive, and insulting language, with intent to provoke a breach of the peace, and whereby a breach might by occasioned; that said Henry C. Henderson did then and there, in the presence of the special committee of the Assembly of the State of New York, duly appointed, and then and there holding a public hearing, insolently, loudly, and contemptuously interrupt the proceedings of said committee by speaking repeatedly during the examination of the witnesses, and refusing to obey the directions of the committee to refrain from such interruption, and loudly exclaiming that he would not obey the instructions of the said committee, and when directed by the said committee to withdraw from its presence loudly and contemptuously refused so to do, and violently and forcibly did resist the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly, duly appointed to attend and carry out the directions of said committee, said Sergeant-at-Arms having been directed by the committee to remove him from its presence.

Judge Cady of Hudson, counsel for Henderson, said that his contention would be that Capt. Price, while summoned before the committee as a witness, is really in the capacity of a defendant, and, as such, is entitled to counsel. He said that the acts committed by Henderson while he was representing Capt. Price before the committee do not constitute disorderly conduct, as he was merely resisting an illegal interference with his clear rights.

John Proctor Clarke said that Capt. Price and Henderson had been trying for some time to bring matters to an issue. Henderson, he said, wanted to create a disturbance and provoke the committee into arresting him. This would have raised a very delicate point, and the committee did not fall into the trap. It contented itself with forcibly ejecting him from the room, and the only notice it intended taking of the disturbance he created was the present charge of disorderly conduct. The jurisdiction of the committee would not, he said, be brought into the issue in any way.

BENY ELLIS'S STATEMENTS.

Members of Firm of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall Talk.

The statements made by John C. Ellis, ex-proprietor of the White Elephant, before the Mazet committee yesterday, that the managing clerk of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall referred him to a Mr. Thompson, a Wall Street lawyer, with the assurance that the latter would see that he got protection, and that Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall were counsel for the Bohemia café were denied by John P. East, the firm's managing clerk, and by Samuel Untermyer.

Mr. East said that he did not know Ellis, had never seen or heard of him in his life, and that the entire statement was untrue so far as he or the office was concerned. Mr. East also stated that he had never seen, known, or heard of anybody in connection with the place nor of the lawyer named Thompson.

Samuel Untermyer said that neither he nor his firm knew or ever heard of the man Ellis, or of his ever having been in or near their office, nor did he or they know anything about the place called the Bohemia. He had never even heard its name. Mr. Untermyer also said that he had never heard of a lawyer named Thompson.

POLICE CAPT. PRICE PLEASED.

Finds Record Which He Says Proves that J. B. Wooley Gave False Testimony.

After the adjournment of the session of the Mazet committee yesterday afternoon Capt. Price appeared at the Tenderloin police station, and was obviously troubled. Calling a policeman into his office, he gave him some orders, and shortly afterward the latter appeared carrying an armful of dusty blotters and other records, and plumped them down in front of the Captain.

Capt. Price, seizing a book, thumbed it over eagerly for some minutes, only to throw it away and pick up another. He kept this up for some time, and seemed to be growing weary of his task, when suddenly he jumped up and with a whoop cried out to Sergt. Daly:

"I've got 'em. I've got 'em. Now we'll see who's who and what's what. I thought all along that somebody was doing some pretty tall swearing on that witness stand to-day."

The Captain went on to say that when Jacob B. Wooley appeared as a witness before the Mazet Committee yesterday to testify as to a stolen vase, with which Mr. Moss sought to prove Captain, then Detective, Price had been illegally connected, the Captain could not place the witness as the Jacob B. Wooley he remembered in the case.

As the Captain recalled the case, it was an inlaid plate and not a vase that was involved. On returning to the station he looked through the old blotters, and finally discovered the following entry:

April 30, 1883, 10 A. M.

George Mayer, white, born in France, clerk, 25 East Twelfth Street; complainant, Jacob B. Wooley, 123 Fifth Avenue; charged with stealing inlaid plate, value $45. The property was recovered; prisoner held in $500 bail; subsequently sent to the penitentiary for six months by Judge Newburger.

"There you are!" said the Captain. "There's the record, and it isn't a vase, you see. I'll show them in the morning who's who and what's what."

Capt. Price said on April 30, 1883, he saw a crowd chasing a man in Fifth Avenue, calling "Stop thief!" and, pursuing the fugitive, he arrested him. The man had the plate in question. Price was sent under instructions to question the dealers in such goods, and found that the plate had been stolen from Mr. Wooley. Other dealers complained of similar thefts. He found goods stolen from Vantine's in a pawnshop and returned them to their owner, getting a receipt for them.

Capt. Price says Mr. Wooley swore falsely yesterday, as the records prove. He will take the books into the committee room this morning and demand that all of Mr. Wooley's testimony be stricken from the records.

MAGISTRATE CRANE IN ERROR.

So Says Mr. York of His Disposition of Concert Hall Cases.

President York of the Police Board yesterday made a statement relative to the action of Magistrate Crane in discharging the proprietors of several concert halls who were arrested for selling liquor and giving concerts on Sunday. "If Magistrate Crane stated that a person having a hotel license," said he, "had a right to sell liquor in a place where concerts were being held, then he stated what was not the law.

"The liquor tax law provides that one who holds a hotel license may sell liquor to the guests of his hotel with their meals or in their rooms between the hours of 1 o'clock and 5 o'clock in the morning, and also between any hours of the day on Sunday.

"The dining room is clearly and specifically defined in the liquor tax law. The charter lodges the power with the Police Board to grant licenses and to permit the sale of liquors in places where concerts consisting of vocal and instrumental music are held, and without such license the sale of liquors in a place where such concerts are given is a violation of the law.

"If the Magistrates do not see fit to aid and assist the Police Department in trying to eradicate the evil that exists in the violation of the concert and excise laws, then the responsibility must be with such Magistrates. Whether they do or do not intend to assist, the Police Department will continue to perform its duty, and in so performing it will seek to put the only construction that the language of the law permits to be put upon the law."

Frank Moss Sees the Governor.

Lawyer Frank Moss of counsel to the Mazet committee called on Gov. Roosevelt yesterday afternoon at the house of his sister, Mrs. Cowles, 689 Madison Avenue, in company with Senator Elsberg and Assemblyman Gherardi Davis. The four had a long talk over the Mazet committee's work. The Governor inquired closely about the inner workings of the investigation and the plans of the committee. Mr. Moss said, after the conference: "It is the first time I have met the Governor since the committee started its investigation. We are going right on with the work as we have been doing." He would not say whether the Governor had shown his attitude toward the investigation.

Detective Becker's Statement.

Detective Charles Becker to whom Ellis yesterday before the Mazet Committee said he paid $75 a month for protection for his house at 118 West Thirty-ninth Street, is now on duty at the Amsterdam Avenue Station. Becker said last night that Ellis's charges were false. He knew Ellis by sight, and he believed he had spoken to him once or twice, but he never suggested to Ellis that he should pay him, nor did he ever receive a cent from Ellis. "I am ready to go before the Mazet Committee whenever they want me, and I stand ready to answer all questions that they may put to me," said Becker.

DETROIT STREET RAILWAY PLAN

Ordinance Providing for Municipal Lines Presented to the Council.

DETROIT, June 6.—Gov. Pingree, Elliott G. Stevenson, and Carl E. Schmidt, the three Commissioners appointed by the Common Council of Detroit to purchase and operate the city's street railways, to-night made formal application to the Council for one of three ordinances necessary to carry out the transaction according to the commission's programme. The Commissioners apply for the franchise individually as incorporators of the prospective Detroit Municipal Railway. Their petition and the draft of the ordinance accompanying were referred to the Committee on Streets and Ordinances, without being read.

The ordinance submitted provides for a thirty-year franchise at present rates of fare, which franchise will be utilized as security for a bond issue of $17,500,000, the maximum purchase price of the roads. An extension of eighteen years is authorized if the bonds have not been met during the thirty-year period. The Commissioners, in their petition for an ordinance, agree to convey the properties and franchises to the city whenever it has the right to hold the same has been established without requiring the city to assume any obligation, but subject only to the lien of the mortgage given for the purchase price of the roads and the rights of bondholders thereby secured. The Commissioners agree that fares shall not exceed 3 cents, with universal transfers. Quarterly reports of receipts and expenditures are to be made by the Commissioners to the Common Council.

While the attitude of the Council is somewhat in doubt, it is believed the ordinance will pass. Meanwhile a decision of the Supreme Court upon the validity of the law under which the Commissioners were appointed is expected shortly.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES edition of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

WILLIAM G. PHELPS, President.
CHARLES M. TURNER, Sec'y and Gen'l Manager.

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INSURANCE at Reasonable Rates with Absolute Security.

Policy holders in this company may have their policies registered with the Insurance Department and the reserves thereon guaranteed by pledge of securities deposited with the Department. A special deposit has been made by this company for such purpose. All registered policies will have an indorsement by the Insurance Department that the reserves on the policy are secured by pledge of public stocks or bonds and mortgages.

Before insuring send for our rates, and, if you desire it, we will have your policy registered. No better security can be offered by any company.

Good men wanted as representatives.

For full particulars apply to MOTON D. MOSS.

STABBED IN BACK BY PLAYMATE.

Boy Hurt in Mimic Battle of San Juan Hill Likely to Die.

Aleck Phillips, fourteen years old, of 419 East Twenty-second Street is a patient in Bellevue Hospital with a stab wound in his back inflicted, it is alleged, by nine-year-old Charles Hughes of the same address. Phillips will likely die.

The two lads have been the leaders of gangs of boys who have been imitating the charge of San Juan Hill, using a pile of sand in front of 411 East Twenty-second Street for the hill. Phillips was the leader of the "Americans" and Hughes of the "Spaniards." Saturday evening Hughes received a black eye, and it is said he swore vengeance on Phillips.

It was decided that another fight would take place last evening, and the boys were on hand early. The charge up the hill had just started when Phillips screamed and ran home. He told his mother that he had been stabbed by Hughes. No knife was found on Hughes when he was arrested. He was handed over to the Gerry society.

CUSTOM HOUSE REFORMS URGED.

A Merchants' Association Committee at Work in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—A committee from the Merchants' Association of New York, consisting of Thomas H. Downing, H. A. Metz, F. B. Deberard, S. C. Mead, and G. W. J. Angell, had an interview to-day with Secretary Gage and Assistant Secretary Spaulding. The committee desired to obtain from the Treasury officials co-operation in the analysis of the Customs Administrative act, as a basis for the suggestion of amendments, and to obtain the advice of the Secretary as to the best methods to be pursued. The Secretary assured the committee that the Treasury Department was in full sympathy with the contemplated movement.

On behalf of the committee a petition was presented to the Secretary requesting some modification of the regulation at present in force at the Port of New York, requiring 10 per cent. of every class of goods on an invoice being sent into public stores. They were assured that their request would receive full and speedy consideration.

MOOSE RIVER NOT A HIGHWAY.

Law Declared Unconstitutional—Big Loss to Lumbermen.

ALBANY, June 6.—The Court of Appeals to-day affirmed the decision of the lower court declaring unconstitutional the law passed by the Legislature of 1894, making Moose River and its tributaries public highways for the floating of logs and timber. The decision is rendered in the case of W. S. Decamp, an Adirondack land owner, against Lemon and Edward Thompson, lumbermen, and is looked upon as a great victory for those in favor of forest preservation, as the decision makes it impracticable to get timber out of the woods except at great expense. The Decamps brought suit for damages for crossing their land, and were awarded $1,805. The defendant lumbermen fell back upon the Legislature, and got a bill passed declaring Moose River a public highway for floating logs. The Decamps got an injunction, and questioned the constitutionality of the law. The courts hold that the declaring of Moose River to be a highway was not for public but for private purposes, since it was meant to assist lumber interests, and was therefore unconstitutional.

It is understood that the lumbermen have cut 19,000,000 feet of lumber, and that the decision prevents taking it out. Dr. Seward Webb may become involved in the matter, as the Thompsons purchased their land from him for the purpose of taking out the timber.

Horse Sale at the Exchange.

A consignment of between thirty and forty horses, the property of Messrs. Tichenor & Co. of Chicago, was sold at auction last night at the American Horse Exchange. The sale that attracted the most attention was that of Disco, a little black pony, owned by Mr. Tichenor's son. He was bought by Dr. John E. Ryder for $190. The star sale of the evening was that of Glenwood and Gilmore, a pair of six-year-old, 16 hands, bay geldings. They brought $2,375 and were bid in by Judge Moore of Chicago. Other sales were Dexter Medium and Don Juan, bay cob geldings, six and seven years 14.3 hands; Dexter Medium, by Prince Medium, dam Lady Bornor; Don Juan, by Dictator Wilkes, dam by Matteon; Dexter Medium has a record of 2:26¾; bought by James Stillman for $1,250. Neptune and Gilead, bay cobs, 15' hands, bought by Dr. Park, for $1,000; Sylvan and Omega, chestnut and gray geldings, six years, 15.2½ hands, bought by Joseph Schenck for $1,000; Holyoke and Wellington, brown horses, five and six years, 15½ hands, bought by Walter Lee of Black Rock, Conn., for $1,700.

Rockefeller Tax Fight Continued.

TARRYTOWN, June 6.—This was grievance day in Tarrytown and North Tarrytown, and many citizens entered protests against the assessments fixed against them. In North Tarrytown about thirty property owners asked reductions. Counsel for John D. and William Rockefeller announced a protest, and said their clients had instructed them to continue the fight which has been going on for two years. In the case of William Rockefeller a reduction was asked from $15,000 to $2,700, and in the case of John D. Rockefeller a reduction of $13,000 was asked. Sixty protests were made in Tarrytown. The Assessors will consider the protests later.

Charles B. Thurston Stricken.

Charles B. Thurston, President of the Jersey City and Bergen Railroad Company, was stricken by apoplexy at his home, Sip Avenue and the Hudson Boulevard, on Monday night. He was still unconscious last night. Drs. John D. McGill and P. E. Hummel, who are attending him, have little hope of his recovery, as he is sixty-seven years old. The road belonging to the company of which Mr. Thurston is President is leased to the North Jersey Street Railroad Company.

Jersey City Telephone Franchise.

The Jersey City Street and Water Board, by a unanimous vote, yesterday repassed over the veto of Mayor Hoos the ordinance authorizing the Hudson Telephone Company to string overhead and underground wires. The ordinance requires the company to give the city free service and pay a tax of 2 per cent. on its gross receipts.

THE PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN

American Forces in Possession of the Peninsula.

MANY HARDSHIPS ENCOUNTERED

Long Marches in Pursuit of Natives, Who Flee Without Offering Battle—Insurgent Attacks.

MANILA, June 6.—The American forces have occupied the peninsula, and Gen. Hall's column is encamped at Morong. Major Truman, marching across from Binangonan, found it impracticable to form a cordon, and the insurgents, with the exception of a hundred or two, escaped through the mountains after Gen. Pio del Pilar, dragging their batteries by buffaloes at night. A few, however, may be trapped. The Washington troops have returned to Pasig, but the programme of the other troops is uncertain.

The present expedition shows the difficulty which is encountered by an army which must depend upon wagon trains in catching barefooted bandits in their own mountains, and also gives proof that the rebels do not intend to fight battles. Gen. Hall left Santa Teresa yesterday morning and marched twelve miles to Morong, up and down rocky hills and through woods and swamps. Scores of his men fell out owing to the extreme heat, and were left to follow as best they could. The head of the army arrived at Morong at noon, having exchanged only a few shots with insurgent skirmishers on the way. Groups of stragglers followed all day, but the force was 200 smaller than when it started. The men were almost thirty-six hours without rations, and it was considerable of an achievement for them to cover the ground they did.

En route to Morong the Americans met flocks of Filipinos, under flags of truce, many of them young men with the bearing of soldiers. Many discarded uniforms were found in the houses, apparently those of soldiers who had escaped by changing their costumes from "insurrecto" to "amigo," and had walked boldly past the army, which had expected to corral them. Few were found about Morong.

One member of the Washington Regiment was killed and two were wounded in the encounter with the outposts. Gen. Lawton, on board a gunboat searching the coast for Major Truman, landed at Binangonan, opposite Morong. The natives immediately ran up a flag of truce, and a delegation in canoes put off and greeted the Americans with the usual protestations of friendship.

The rebels on Saturday night made an attack upon the friendly town of Macabebe, and, after driving the inhabitants out, burned the town. The insurgents nightly annoy the troops at San Fernando. Several Americans have been slightly wounded recently. The enemy have several Krupp guns, which they bring forward and use for firing large shells into the town, then retreating with their guns. One of the insurgent shells fell within thirty yards of Gen. MacArthur's headquarters Saturday evening. The American troops do not reply to the nightly outbreaks.

MANILA CASUALTY REPORT.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The War Department has received the following casualty list from Gen. Otis:

KILLED.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

Goldschmidt, David, Company G, June 3.
Warner, Converse P., Company G, June 4.

FOURTH CAVALRY.

Craig, Benjamin, Sergeant Troop I, June 4.
Lovel, Seth, Sergeant, Troop C, June 4.

SECOND OREGON.

McElwain, William, Company H, June 4.

WOUNDED.

FOURTH INFANTRY.

McCarthy, James, thigh, slight, June 4.

FOURTH CAVALRY.

Branigan, Patrick, Troop C, leg, severe, June 4.
Coffield, Maurice, Troop I, chest, moderate, June 4.
Daily, Nelson E., Troop G, chest, severe, June 4.
Miles, Earl B., Troop G, head, severe, June 3.

FIRST COLORADO.

Hickman, Charles, Company A, foot, moderate, June 3.

FIRST MONTANA.

Schuelte, Theodore, Company C, back, slight, June 3.

SECOND OREGON.

Doolittle, Elmer L., Company C, arm, moderate, June 4.
Ellis, M. H., Surgeon Major, leg, slight, April 25.
Salisbury, Austin J., Company H, axillary region, severe, June 3.
Smith, William E., Company K, arm, severe, June 4.
Wagner, Henry M., Company B, iliac region, severe, June 3.

The Glacier at Gibraltar.

GIBRALTAR, June 6.—The United States refrigerating ship Glacier, from New York May 17 for Manila, arrived here to-day.

Appeal for Spanish Prisoners.

MADRID, June 6.—At a meeting at Valencia, the Archbishop of Valencia presiding, it was decided to telegraph an appeal to the Peace Conference, asking the delegates to consider steps for the release of the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos when their other labors are concluded.

Suicide of Lieut. Fred W. Pearce.

MANILA, June 7.—Lieut. Frederick W. Pearce of the Sixth United States Artillery committed suicide here this morning. He came from Iloilo a week ago on leave, but lingered here beyond the limit, and failed to reply to repeated telegrams from his commander. Yesterday he was put under arrest on his commander's order. This morning another officer called to see him, when he suddenly pulled a revolver from under his pillow and shot himself through the head. His friends say his mind was affected by a recent sunstroke.

Friendly Filipino to be Punished.

MANILA, June 7.—A Spanish paper asserts that Col. Arguelles, one of the two members of the original Filipino Military Commission who were placed under arrest at Tarlac last month after returning to Luna's camp from their conferences with the United States Commissioners, has been court-martialled and sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment for "friendship displayed toward the Americans."

Volunteers May Buy Equipments.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The regulations allowing the volunteers to purchase the arms and equipments which they carried during the Spanish war will be continued in the case of the volunteers returning from Manila. They may purchase the Springfield rifles at $10 each, and the revolvers at the same price, while the other portions of the outfit are sold at cost.

Brooklyn Pastor Forced Out.

The Rev. P. F. Duffy, rector of St. Clement's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, has resigned. His congregation has been trying to get him to do so for a long time, but he would offer only a conditional resignation, which they would not accept. He has been finally forced out, and the church is now without a rector. Theodore Kiendl, one of the vestrymen, said yesterday that he could not make the nature of the charges known, but that they were of a serious nature.

Three Struck by an Erie Train.

PATERSON, N. J., June 6.—One man was killed and two men were injured by being struck by an Erie express train at Greycourt, N. Y., last night. The men were employed on a gravel train, and were at work spreading gravel on the roadbed when struck. The night was dark, and they did not see the approaching train in time to escape. The dead man was Patrick McMahon, seventy years old. The injured—Andrea Yamamariollo and Angelo Farienzo—were brought to this city and removed to St. Joseph's Hospital.

Burglary.

It costs $85.00 to wire and protect your house from burglars for three months.

How much does it cost you to leave servants or caretakers in the house?

How much will it cost you to be robbed?

We wire your house in two hours' time without damage to house or furniture, and also inspect it weekly.

HOLMES ELECTRIC PROTECTIVE CO.,

Havemeyer Bldg., 26 Cortlandt St., 518 Broadway, 729 Sixth Avenue, or any District Telegraph Office.

LOCAL RECEPTION TO DEWEY.

Municipal Assembly's Appropriation Again Voted Upon—Dinner Planned by Order of Foreign Wars.

Through an oversight, the resolution requesting the Board of Estimate to appropriate $150,000 for the reception to Admiral Dewey was passed two weeks ago by both branches of the Municipal Assembly without having the majority required by the charter, which provides that appropriations for celebrations can only be passed by a four-fifths vote. It was thought that, inasmuch as the Board of Estimate was "requested" to make the appropriation, a majority vote would suffice, and that later the appropriation might be concurred in in the way prescribed by law.

When the resolution reached the Mayor, the error was discovered, and yesterday the resolution was again taken up in both branches of the Assembly.

In the Board of Aldermen, Mr. James (Rep., Queens,) wanted to have the appropriation reduced to $50,000, because, as he said, the city could not afford the larger sum. Mr. Okie (Cit. U.) also opposed it, and suggested that the money be used for the erection of a schoolhouse, to be known as "The Dewey School." These two members and Alderman Burleigh (Rep., Brooklyn,) and Folk (Cit. U.) voted against the appropriation, which was, however, adopted.

The resolution passed the Council by a vote of 25 to 1, Mr. Murray (Tam.) voting in the negative.

A letter of invitation, signed by the members of the committee of Companions of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, representing the National Commandery of the order, has been forwarded to Admiral Dewey, who is a Veteran Companion of the order, asking him to be their guest at a banquet to be given in his honor in this city at such time this coming Fall or Winter as he may designate. The letter, which was engrossed in parchment, has been forwarded through the Secretary of the Navy. It is signed by Rear Admiral John H. Upshur, Chairman; Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, Rear Admiral Henry Erben, Rear Admiral John G. Walker, Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, Major Gen. H. S. Hawkins, Gen. Theodore Roosevelt, Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Major Gen. Francis V. Greene, and Major Gen. Charles F. Roe.

The Executive Committee which will have in hand the carrying out of this proposed reunion of the order has been appointed by the Commander General, Major Gen. Alexander S. Webb. Its members are Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, Vice Commander General, Chairman; Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, Rear Admiral Henry Erben, Rear Admiral John W. Philip, Major Gen. Francis V. Greene, Commander David Banks, New York Commandery; Vice Commander Stewart L. Woodford, New York Commandery; Commander C. Ellis Stevens, Pennsylvania Commandery; Treasurer General Edward S. Sayres, Col. John Jacob Astor, Vice Commander General A. Floyd Delafield, Connecticut Commandery; George Jay Gould, Brig. Gen. Avery D. Andrews, Vice Commander General William Seward Webb, Vermont Commandery, and James H. Morgan, Secretary General.

The Banquet Committee has also been appointed by the Commander General. It will have the carrying out of the details as planned by the Executive Committee. Those composing it are: Major John B. Holland, Chairman; Lieut. Alfred Brooks Fry, Lieut. Col. William Cary Sanger, Treasurer General Edward S. Sayres, Gen. James M. Varnum, Secretary General James H. Morgan, Judge Advocate General Frank Montgomery Avery, Charles P. Robinson, Secretary of New York Commandery, and Ogden D. Wilkinson, Secretary of Pennsylvania Commandery.

It is hoped that the President, who is a Companion of the Order, will be able to arrange his affairs so as to be present to welcome the Admiral, together with the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments. The entire order throughout the country will join in carrying out this reception, and the members of the State Commanderies throughout the East and a large number from the West have already signified their intention to attend.

The Council of the National Sculpture Society, at its meeting on Friday, appointed a committee, consisting of J. Q. A. Ward, F. F. Wemington Ruckstuhl, Karl Bitter, Charles R. Lamb, and John De Witt Warner, to tender to the authorities in charge of the proposed celebration of Admiral Dewey the services of the society "in the design and execution of such a memorial as shall fitly signalize that occasion."

At its first meeting, Monday evening, this committee considered numerous suggestions which it had received as to the form which such a memorial should take. The idea of a triumphal arch was generally favored by those who had been consulted, but it was concluded to take no action upon this point until after conference with the municipal authorities. It was decided to offer the society's aid toward the artistic success of whatever features might be settled upon. While asking no exclusive powers, the sculpture society expects to co-operate with other art workers, subject to the approval of the Municipal Art Commission. The sculptor members of the society have offered their services without compensation, so that the expense of mechanical labor and material will be all that the Committee on Celebration will have to defray.

DEWEY SAILS FROM HONGKONG.

Greetings Exchanged with British and Italian Warships.

HONGKONG, June 6.—The United States cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board, left here at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The weather was wretched. It was blowing and raining hard at the time of the warship's departure.

Consul Wildman remained on the Olympia until the last minute with a few friends of the Admiral, who went on board to bid him farewell. At 4 o'clock sharp the ensign was run up to the peak and a large Admiral's flag was hoisted at the main. The Olympia moved off, with a marine guard drawn up on her poop.

While passing the British cruiser Powerful the band of the Olympia played the British national anthem and gave a bugle salute. There was no firing. The Powerful replied with a similar salute, and her band played "Hail Columbia." As the Olympia passed the Italian Admiral's ship the Olympia's band played the Italian national anthem and gave an Admiral's salute, which compliments were returned. Then the Olympia's band played "Auld Lang Syne" and the band of the Powerful played "Home, Sweet Home."

Admiral Dewey to Visit Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Admiral Dewey will accompany President McKinley to Chicago when the latter comes to lay the cornerstone of the new Federal Building, Oct. 9. A private dispatch from Washington says that Mr. McKinley made this announcement to-day to Senator Charles C. Payne of Wisconsin. The Senator was informed that Admiral Dewey had arranged to arrive in New York Oct. 1, so as to enable him to join the President in Washington and come on with the latter to Chicago.

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1,197 Broadway,
1,361 Broadway.

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A "99 MODEL."

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

PLOW AND IMPLEMENT TRUST.

Small One Formed in Chicago—Price of Implements Raised.

CHICAGO, June 6.—The Northwestern Plow Association, an organization twenty-five years old, to-day changed its name to the Northwestern Plow and Implement Association. The change of name was made so as to include all of the makers of riding and walking plows, corn-planters, cultivators, disk, and pike-working implements under a single organization.

After consolidation the meeting unanimously decided to advance the price of all the above articles 20 per cent. above the figures now ruling. The advance is to apply on 1900 business as the contracts for these articles for this year have already been made. An advance in all raw materials was given as the reasons for the change.

Explicit denials were made by all of the officers and members of the organization that the matter of a trust in ground-working implements or plows was considered at either of the meetings. This matter, it was claimed, was in the hands of the promoters with the prospects about even as to whether it would go through or not.

Dinner to the Spanish Minister.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay to-night entertained the new Spanish Minister and the Duchess d'Arcos at a brilliantly appointed dinner. It was the first appearance of the Minister in official society here since his appointment, and a particular effort was made that this initial entertainment should be a pleasant one. The guests were the German Ambassador, the French Ambassador, the Russian Ambassador and Mlle. de Cassini, the Portuguese Minister and Mme. de Santo Thyrso, the Spanish Minister and the Duchess d'Arcos, Gen. and Mrs. Miles, the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. and Mrs. Hitt, Dr. and Mrs. Mackay-Smith, Calderon Carlisle, Mrs. Sheridan, Judge and Mrs. John Davis, Mrs. Janin, and Miss Alice Hay.

Cataract Construction Company.

BUFFALO, June 6.—A special to The Times from Niagara Falls says: "The Cataract Construction Company elected Directors to-day at the power house. The new Directors will elect general officers to-morrow in New York. The Niagara Falls Power Company goes out of existence, and there will be a general reorganization. These Directors were elected: Edward D. Adams, John Jacob Astor, George Bowdoin, Charles F. Clark, Charles Lanier, Joseph Laroque, D. O. Mills, William B. Randine, Francis Lynde Stetson, F. W. Whitridge, and Edward A. Wicks."

Chancellor Day Re-elected.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 6.—At the annual meeting of the Trustees of Syracuse University this morning Chancellor James R. Day was re-elected for a term of six years, three Trustees not voting and one voting against his return. A deficiency of $28,000 was immediately subscribed by the Trustees.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Edward W. Bok, Philadelphia; the Rev. J. H. Eccleston, Baltimore.

ASTOR—George B. Anderson, Grenoble, France; Dr. C. Hames, Belfast; C. A. Wardwell, San Juan, Puerto Rico; Rennolette King, Canada.

CAMBRIDGE—Frank B. Noyes, Washington; Henly Luce, San Juan, Puerto Rico; James J. de Jongh, San Jose, Costa Rica.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. P. C. Cheney, New Hampshire; Senator Pettigrew, South Dakota.

GILSEY—William Schurmann, Rotterdam, Holland; Lord and Lady Chichester, Ireland; James A. Kellior, Glasgow; J. B. Glasser, Santiago de Cuba.

GRAND—Ex-Mayor George E. Green, Binghamton; A. T. Lippincott, Philadelphia; Col. J. D. De Russy, United States Army.

HOLLAND—R. S. Gunn, Paris; Bannister S. Monro, Mexico; Joseph Sayers, Glasgow; J. W. Todd, London.

MANHATTAN—William A. Major, Halifax; George S. Scott, Newport; W. E. Johnston, Liverpool; J. Friselle, London.

MURRAY HILL—Senator O. H. Platt, Connecticut; H. W. David and E. Cottan, England; Alexander E. Tucker, Bermuda.

WALDORF—Gerald Wyman, Boston; W. A. Grant, Montreal; W. Pinckney White, Baltimore; J. P. Andrews, England.

WESTMINSTER—Richard Perkins, Havana; W. R. Glasebrook, Liverpool.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Richardson, underwear; 2 Walker Street.
Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. D. Saunders, millinery; 57 White Street; Hotel Vendome.
Bacon, Chappell & Co., Syracuse, N.

DID NOT GET KIDNAPPERS

District Attorney Gardiner Ignored by Rockland Officials.

COURT ORDERS AGAIN DEFIED

A Writ Will Be Issued Against Sheriff Blauvelt If He Does Not Give Up the Prisoners.

Supreme Court bench warrants were served on Sheriff Blauvelt last night again, but once more did the Rockland County officials refuse to surrender the kidnappers to the New York authorities. If the Rockland authorities refuse to-day to deliver the Barrow couple District Attorney Gardiner will go immediately before Justice Stover, in Part II. of the Supreme Court, and secure an order against Sheriff Blauvelt of Rockland County to show cause why he should not answer for contempt of court in refusing to obey a Supreme Court order and deliver the prisoners on demand of Sergt. Morris, who was armed with warrants signed by Justice Fursman.

Col. Gardiner determined yesterday to get the prisoners down here without further delay, and sent the following message to District Attorney Wyre of Rockland County at Nyack:

Mr. Le Barbier has just reported delay in acknowledgment of bench warrants from Supreme Court for Barrow alias Beauregard and his wife, the responsibility therefor being placed on you. Please telegraph reply whether or not these prisoners will be produced in Criminal Term, Supreme Court, here at 10:30 to-morrow. Otherwise I shall obtain writs of attachment for contempt of court against all concerned, aiding or abetting resistance to Court's mandate.

Col. Gardiner received in reply the following telegram, dated at Nyack, and signed by District Attorney Wyre:

"Message received. Seems to me clear that I have no power to deliver the prisoners."

Col. Gardiner then consulted with Assistant District Attorneys Blumenthal, McCann, Unger, and McIntyre.

John F. McIntyre said:

"If Sheriff Blauvelt refuses to deliver the prisoners to-morrow, this office will apply for an order to show cause why he should not answer for contempt of court. Wyre is out of this phase of the case now, inasmuch as the Sheriff is custodian of the prisoners, and the responsibility rests upon him. If application is necessary, it will be made in Part II. of the Supreme Court, probably before Justice Stover. The writs of attachment will, I think, in case of issue be returnable to Justice Fursman."

Howe & Hummel have been engaged to defend the kidnappers.

Gov. Roosevelt yesterday issued requisition papers on Gov. Voorhees for the extradition of Bella Anderson, through his Pardon Clerk, Judge Joyce. Detective Price went to Trenton with the requisition papers and Gov. Voorhees indorsed them. Detective Price then obtained the order for the prisoner, but owing to the lateness of the hour it was decided to defer the transfer until morning.

VIEWS OF ROCKLAND OFFICIALS.

NEW CITY, N. Y., June 6.—Interest in the kidnapping case is now centred in the fight which is being waged by the New York City authorities for the possession of Barrow and his wife Addie, who are locked up in New City Jail. The Rockland County officials seem to be weakening in their determination to hold the prisoners here for trial, if they ever had any real desire to do so.

All concerned claim that they have ever since the beginning been ready and anxious to have the prisoners turned over to the New York authorities, where they belong, for trial, but that there is no way provided for this measure by law. County Judge Alonzo Wheeler informed THE TIMES correspondent to-day that he had arranged a conference to be held at Nyack to-morrow morning between himself, District Attorney Wyre, Congressman Tompkins, and the Sheriff. They say they will try to find a way by which the prisoners can be legally transferred to New York for trial.

Irving Brown, attorney for the Barrows, says that, in his opinion, the trial will certainly be held in this county, and that if there is a writ issued his clients will be taken anywhere to answer it, but they will surely be brought back to this county.

Henry Smith of Nyack, who is Chairman of the Republican County Committee, said to-day:

"Neither the organization nor the Republican Party, as a party, favors holding the trial in this county, and, if necessary, I will call a meeting of the committee and make the attitude of the party very plain on the question."

ADVISES THE SHERIFF TO YIELD.

NYACK, N. Y., June 6.—Lawyer Andrew X. Fallon, the legal adviser of Sheriff Blauvelt, said to-day that his advice to the Sheriff is to deliver the prisoners, James and Jennie Barrow, to the New York police at once.

"Whether this is strictly legal or not," said Mr. Fallon, "the Sheriff could take chances on it without any fear of impeachment or protest from the people of this county."

Sergt. Morris of New York City arrived at Congers via West Shore Railroad at 9 P. M. to-night. He was met by Detectives Armstrong and Reilly and immediately driven to the court house at New City. On arrival there Sergt. Morris served two bench warrants on the Sheriff and again demanded the prisoners. The Sheriff refused to give them up without a consultation with the District Attorney. Sheriff Blauvelt, with Sergt. Morris and Detective Reilly, drove to Nyack and met District Attorney Wyre at the Broadway Hotel, where they held a consultation which resulted in nothing. After a conference with ex-District Attorney Frank P. Comesky, the Sheriff returned to New City to await the conference of the Rockland officials, which will be held here at 1 P. M. to-morrow. The bench warrants served to-night were issued by a Supreme Court Justice.

Board of Visitors at West Point.

WEST POINT, June 6.—The Board of Visitors is hurrying through with its affairs preparatory to final adjournment on Friday. There was a lengthy session to-day, during which a resolution proceeded by Col. Bradley of New York recommending an increase of the corps of cadets, was discussed. No decisive action was taken upon the measure, but it is pretty certain that it will be adopted. About 200 candidates for admission to the Academy reported to the Post Adjutant, Lieut. Samuel C. Hazzard, this morning for examination. The incoming class will undoubtedly be the largest ever enrolled at the Academy.

Fatal Collision on Colorado Midland.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., June 6.—A locomotive, when taking water at a tank near Hickman, on the Colorado Midland Railroad, to-day broke away from its crew and started on a wild run down grade. Near Buena Vista the runaway crashed into the east-bound passenger train. Both engines were totally wrecked. Fireman George Boswick was killed, and Engineer Arthur Lalonde received fatal injuries. No passengers were hurt.

Charges Against a Minister.

ASBURY PARK, June 6.—The Rev. Dr. Howard J. Widdemer, pastor of the First Congregational Church, is in trouble again with his congregation, and the Deacons of the church are meeting nightly behind closed doors sifting the evidence charging him with indiscreet conduct with Miss Elizabeth Petty, a member of his congregation. The Deacons met again to-night and will submit a report to the congregation some time this week, giving the result of the secret investigation.

Gift to Trinity College, N. C.

DURHAM, N. C., June 6.—B. N. Duke to-day gave Trinity College of this place $50,000, making a total of $180,000 given to that college by the Duke family in the past year. The gift is unconditional, and probably will be equally divided between the endowments of the college and its library.

Armstrong Gets an Easy Victory.

Edward Martin of Denver, an aspirant for heavyweight championship honors in the prize ring, was defeated last night at the Lenox Athletic Club by "Bob" Armstrong of Chicago. The men were to box twenty rounds, but when they had gone one full round and two minutes of the second round the Denver man decided that he had had enough, and quit.

Canadian Wool Crash

the warm weather favorite, made for comfort, yet stylish, cool and agreeable in every temperature; as low as twenty-five dollars. Every other known fabric used in tropical weight.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only,
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

CAUGHT HOLD OF LIVE WIRE.

Man Instantly Killed at Work in a Trinity Place Building.

Robert Bush, a steam engineer, living at 79 Steigman Avenue, Jersey City, was instantly killed about 9 o'clock last night by catching hold of an electric light wire in the basement of the building at 33 Trinity Place.

He was repairing some steampipes in the engine room with two other workmen, and while pushing aside a bunch of electric wires to get at a particular steampipe, caught hold of the live wire and fell dead.

His body was removed to the Church Street Police Station. Bush was thirty-eight years old and married.

PARROT WITH A WAR RECORD.

Was Sold for $15 to Keep the Wolf from Mrs. Carr's Door.

The Cuban parrot Laura, the mascot of the Gloucester in the Spanish war, was sold yesterday by its owner, John Carr, the ship's cabin cook. Carr has been ill in the New York Hospital since May 1 last. His wife, who lives at 218 West Twenty-seventh Street, was obliged to have money, and the parrot was disposed of. It had been taught to cheer for Puerto Rico and the Gloucester and to yell "Down with Cervera's fleet." Mrs. Carr said last night, as she pointed at the bird:

"We have learned to love Laura as if she were a child, and we hate to part with her, but the wolf must be kept away from the door. The woman who bought her, Mrs. Hicks of 27 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, has given us the privilege of buying her back whenever we are able." The price Laura brought was $15.

QUARANTINE COMMISSIONER.

Hugh McRoberts Likely to be Named When Governor Returns to Albany.

Gov. Roosevelt, Senator Platt, and Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee lunched together at the Lawyers' Club yesterday and discussed the selection of a successor to the late Jacob M. Patterson as Quarantine Commissioner.

Messrs. Platt and Odell urged Hugh McRoberts, Chairman of the Richmond County Republican Committee, for the vacancy, and it was confidently predicted in organization circles afterward that Mr. McRoberts would be named as soon as the Governor returns to Albany. There are three Quarantine Commissioners. One, Dr. Edmund J. Palmer, is a resident of Manhattan. Another, Frederick H. Schroeder, lives in Brooklyn, and the designation of McRoberts, it is claimed by the organization leaders, is intended to equalize the geographical distribution of the places by giving one to Staten Island, where the Quarantine Station is located. The salary is $2,500.

Gov. Roosevelt dined last evening with Capt. Littauer of his military staff and Messrs. Austen G. Fox and Wallace MacFarlane, his special counsel, who are investigating the charges against the accused canal officials.

This morning the Governor will attend the commencement exercises of Columbia College, where he will receive the honorary degree of LL. D., and this afternoon he will deliver an address to the alumni of the institution.

Tax Law Revision Committee.

Speaker Nixon of the Assembly is expected to announce in a few days the names of the four Assemblymen who are to serve on the special committee created by the Legislature to revise the tax laws. Jotham P. Allds of Chenango, Otto Kelsey of Livingston, Republicans, and George W. Palmer of Schoharie, Democrat, are believed to have been settled on for three of the places, and the choice for the fourth is understood to lie between Gherardi Davis of this city, Merton E. Lewis of Rochester, and Edward L. Collier of Brooklyn.

Colonial Bank's Proposed Branch.

A meeting of the Directors of the Colonial Bank, Eighty-third Street and Columbus Avenue, will be held this afternoon to decide upon the location of a branch bank. A plan to open the branch at One Hundred and Fourth Street and Columbus Avenue has been under consideration. If this branch is opened, it will be the fifth to be established by a State bank since the amendment to the banking law approved by the Governor on April 22 last. The Colonial Bank clears through the Hanover National. It has a capital of $100,000, and on Saturday last reported loans of $1,119,600, cash holdings of $71,400, and net deposits of $1,188,500.

Catholic Club Election.

The Catholic Club held its annual meeting last night and elected the following officers: President—John A. Sullivan; First Vice President—Leonard A. Giegerich; Second Vice President—Richard S. Treacy; Secretary—Paul Murray; Treasurer—James J. Phelan; Managers to Serve Two Years—Edward Hassett, Thomas O'Reilly, William T. McMannis, James M. Kelly, Daniel F. Cohalon, John J. Rooney, and Joseph T. Ryan; Managers to Serve One Year—John T. Murphy and Thomas W. Johnson.

Record from Havana Broken.

The Ward Line steamship Havana arrived here yesterday from Havana, having made the quickest passage ever accomplished between that port and New York. The time of the trip from Morro Castle to Sandy Hook, a distance of 1,206 miles, was 2 days 16 hours and 20 minutes. The best day's run was 454 knots. This run cuts down the record by four hours. The record established previously by the Havana was 2 days 20 hours and 20 minutes, made last month.

Examiner Jacobs Exonerated.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The charges of irregularities in the treatment of the tests of certain sugar importations at New York, which were preferred against Examiner W. C. Jacobs of the United States Appraiser's office, have been investigated by the Treasury Committee, which finds that they are acted by authority of his superior officers, and therefore he is fully exonerated from all blame in the matter.

Credit Men's Convention.

BUFFALO, June 6.—The fourth annual convention of the National Association of Credit Men opened here this morning, and will continue for three days. The question of petitioning Congress to amend the bankruptcy act will be the most important subject considered. Among the papers read to-day was one by Hugo Kanzler of New York on "Dating Ahead," in which he condemned the practice of giving long time for payment to retail dealers.

Sentences on Murderers Affirmed.

ALBANY, June 6.—The Court of Appeals, in session at Saratoga to-day, affirmed the judgment of conviction in four murder cases. The murderers who will expiate their crimes in the electric chair are John Keanedy, colored, of Buffalo; Lewis Pullerson, colored, of New York City; Oscar E. Rice of Westfield, Chautauqua County, and Michael McDonald of New York City.

Return of Volunteer Regiments.

MANILA, June 7.—The Second Oregon Volunteer Regiment has returned to barracks in Manila, and is preparing to return to the United States. The order to sail in a few days will be issued shortly. The First California Regiment will be relieved by a regiment of regulars at an early date and will follow the Oregonians. It is intended to send the First Colorado and the First Nebraska Regiments next.

NEGRO HUNT IN GEORGIA.

Citizens of Atlanta Invited to Help Capture a Child's Assailant.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 6.—Harvey Minifie, the negro who is being hunted by a posse for assaulting the eight-year-old daughter of John Smith, is still at liberty. The Governor and the authorities of Cobb County have each offered $250 for the apprehension of the miscreant.

To-day a circular signed "Lovers of Womanhood" was issued in this city, announcing the offer of $500 reward for the capture of Minifie, and saying: "He is now hiding in a ten-mile swamp one mile from Austell, Ga.

"The citizens of Paulding, Douglass, and Cobb Counties have been pursuing him, and are exhausted. They beg the people of Atlanta and vicinity to come to Austell. All who can go will report to the Mayor of Austell. This man is heavily armed and defies the law. Please come out and help us."

CINCINNATI SOUTHERN BONDS.

Supreme Court of Ohio Declares the Sale to Roberts & Co. Invalid.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 6.—The Supreme Court unanimously affirmed the decision of the Circuit Court of Hamilton County today in the case brought by George Guckenberger, ostensibly as a taxpayer, but who is believed to represent certain banks at Cincinnati, against the trustees of the sinking fund to have declared invalid the sale of the refunded Cincinnati Southern Railroad bonds to Roberts & Co. of New York City.

Guckenberger sought to have the sale set aside on the ground that the proceedings by which the bonds were disposed of were illegal, in that the contract was let privately and without the advertisement required by the ordinance of the municipality. It was claimed that the bonds would have brought, if properly offered, a premium of 4 per cent., and that the deal as made lost the city $3,000,000. The bonds amount in the aggregate to $15,000,000.

Three courts have now declared the sale invalid, after the hearing of elaborate arguments, among the attorneys employed by the city being Senator Foraker.

CORPORATION SCHEDULE FILED.

New Jersey Board of Assessors Record 1899 Franchise Tax Levy.

TRENTON, N. J., June 6.—The State Board of Assessors filed with the State Controller this morning their first schedule of corporations upon which the annual franchise tax for 1899 has been levied. The list includes 2,885 companies, and the tax aggregates $901,277.84. There are still about 3,000 companies to be assessed, the returns from which will probably be under $500,000. This will make the total assessment about $1,400,000.

Last year the State actually received in franchise taxes $831,941.78. There is expected to be a considerable increase this year, and the State's receipts from this source, it is said, will not fall short of $1,000,000. This will be in addition to about $750,000 that will be received this year as filing fees for companies newly incorporated.

To-day's schedule includes 91 gas and electric companies, 75 life and other insurance companies, 8 surety companies, 4 oil pipe line companies, 1 palace car company, 26 telegraph and telephone companies, all specially taxed, and 2,724 companies taxed upon their issued capital stock. The aggregate issued capital stock of the 2,725 companies is $1,454,457,000.

ACCIDENT TO YACHT DEFENDER.

Club Topsail Falls During Trial—No One Hurt—Damage Slight.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 6.—The big club topsail of the Defender fell to the deck this afternoon while the yacht was on a sailing trial off Newport, and narrowly missed killing a number of the crew. As it was, a big hole was torn in the mainsail and the pole of the topsail went through the deck into the cabin below, but fortunately did not injure the underbody. The yacht was brought up here for repairs. The yacht had not been out but a few minutes with her mainsail and two jibs up, when the crew started to set the club topsail. The sail went up all right until the crew began to sway on the upper halliards, when the ropes parted and the big sail came down. The pole is forty feet long, and on the way down the end struck the mainsail tearing a large hole. The pole went clean through the deck. The yacht came up to the Herreshoff dock under storm trysail and jib.

It is thought that it will take three or four days to repair the damages.

Mr. Iselin came over to-day from New York and spent the afternoon looking over the Columbia. He expressed himself well pleased with the progress of the work, and said there was no doubt that the launching would occur at the stated hour on Saturday evening. He refused to say who would christen the new yacht.

A STRIKE AT LITTLE FALLS.

Italian Laborers Quit Work and Compel Others to Follow Them.

PATERSON, N. J., June 6.—Seven hundred Italians armed with clubs and knives created a big sensation at Little Falls this morning by marching through the streets singing and shouting. Their hats and clothing were decorated with wild flowers, and at their head marched a man with a red flag.

They were strikers marching to drive men who did not want to strike away from their work. They had been employed at the reservoir being built at Great Notch by the East Jersey Water Company. They put in a demand yesterday afternoon for higher wages. This morning, although the demand had been unanswered, the men went to work. It was noticed, however, that each man had with him a club. After working a short time the men sent to know when they were to receive an answer. Superintendent Jones replied that the matter had been referred to the main office of the company, as he had no power in such matters. The men then stopped work, also ordering several hundred more to do so. These latter were skilled workmen, receiving from $2 to $3.50 a day. The order was obeyed, as it is claimed it would have been dangerous to continue.

The strikers held a mass meeting and arranged the march to Little Falls, to cause the men employed at the works of the company at that point to stop work. There were about 350 men employed there. The men reached the works at Little Falls after passing through the village and causing almost a panic among the women and children. As the strikers approached the works Supt. Young, who had been warned by Supt. Jones by telephone that the strikers had started toward his locality, blew the whistle as a signal for all to stop work. The men obeyed, and while they did not join the strikers, there was no more work during the day.

Many of the strikers seemed greatly disappointed when they found work had stopped and there was no excuse for violence. One blacksmith who did not obey the order had to run to the woods after leaping out of the rear window of his forge. The strikers are guarding the works at both points to see that no one goes to work. Inside the strikers' lines the company has a strong guard to prevent damage. It is expected the trouble will be settled within a few days.

Salicylic Acid in Beer.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Senator Mason was again the sole member of the Pure Food Commission present to-day. Dr. Pruyn Springfield of the Northwestern University testified that salicylic acid is almost universally an ingredient of the beer sold in this country. He said that he knew of cases where death was traceable directly to this fact.

Guns Guard Toll Gates.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., June 6.—Thirty-eight men were armed to-day with rifles and sent to the toll gates on the three turnpikes in this county. The men were sworn in and instructed to protect the gates at all hazards. The turnpike owners have an understanding with Gov. Bradley to send the militia into this county if men cannot be found to protect the gates.

I. Townsend Burden Defeated.

ALBANY, June 6.—The judgment of the lower courts favoring the defendants in the proceedings brought by I. Townsend Burden against his brother, James A. Burden, and other stockholders of the Burden Iron Company of Troy, was sustained today by the Court of Appeals. The controversy between the two brothers has been before the courts since 1894.

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Boys' Straw Hats.

The newest shapes, correct styles, all the different braids—in the wide range of choice which the variety at the Children's Store makes possible.

And this advantage of being able to get, in every instance, the most becoming hat, adds nothing to its cost.

Boys' and Youths' rough and ready braid, $1.00.

Boys' Mackinaw Braid, with straight or rolling brims, blue and white fancy bands, 69c.

Boys' Black & White Mixed Braids, straight brims, trimmed with silk bands, 65c.

Children's Large Brim Sailors, rough and ready straw, in plain white, also blue and white mixed, $1.35.

Sailor Hats of Milan braids, in plain white or navy blue, trimmed with silk band and streamers, 98c.

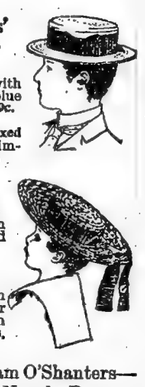

Also Washable Tam O'Shanters—Yacht Caps—and Naval Reserve Hats, of duck and brown linen.

60-62 West 23d St.

DROUGHT CAUSES SERIOUS LOSS

Dry Spell Is Unprecedented and Prices of Fruit and Vegetables Are Likely to Advance.

The heat following the long continued dry weather is causing serious loss to the truck farmers on Long Island and in parts of New Jersey, who furnish a large share of the city's supplies of fresh vegetables and fruits. Dealers in country produce at Fulton Market and Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, say there will inevitably be a rise in prices unless rain comes within a week or two.

The drought is local, but in the districts affected its length and severity are beyond all precedents. The total rainfall in April and May was but 2.28 inches, while the average for the two months in the last twenty-nine years has been 6.43. On Long Island the people began to hold special meetings to pray for rain two weeks ago. They have been forced to stop work and the produce ordinarily planted the latter part of May will be lacking this year.

Potatoes, corn, and cabbage, now in the ground, are suffering. The corn usually planted at this time to come in later is not being planted. The effect of the drought on onions, asparagus, lettuce, cabbage, rhubarb, spinach, and soup greens will probably soon be felt in town in increased prices. Strawberries are also beginning to suffer. It is estimated that in Nassau County alone the last two hot days have caused a loss of $50,000 on crops in the ground and these losses will be steadily increased throughout the drought district by continued absence of rain.

TARRED AND FEATHERED.

Leader of Holy Ghost Sect in Levant, Me., Maltreated.

BANGOR, Me., June 6.—The county authorities are endeavoring to apprehend the men who late last night applied tar and feathers to the Rev. George Higgins, the leader of the "Holy Ghost" sect in Levant. The affair was a most serious and brutal one. It transpires to-day that an attempt was made to burn Higgins after the feathers had been applied, matches being applied three or four times, but some of the cooler-headed ones put out the blaze each time.

Ruel Clement, who was seized with Higgins, was rescued by friends after he had been maltreated. Two other prominent male members of the sect were abused by the mob. Higgins was ridden on a rail for about two miles. All his clothing was stripped off on the way except his shoes, stockings, and his collar, which had resisted the scuffle. He was wounded in many places, but bears his suffering with remarkable fortitude, quoting Scripture in reply to expressions of sympathy.

Absurd stories are floating in Levant about the scourging of children and killing of animals by the Holy Ghost people, also the giving away of property. All these yarns are entirely without foundation. The sect made no disturbances, and there was no persecution of children. They did kill the swine, believing them to be unclean, according to Moses. The best element in Levant is greatly stirred up over the case.

Attempted to Jump from the Bridge.

Police Headquarters was notified early this morning that John Smith, thirty-eight years old, of Mills Hotel No. 2, had been arrested and locked up in the Brooklyn Bridge station on the charge of attempting to commit suicide by jumping from the Brooklyn Bridge.

Smith was riding across the bridge on a trolley car, and jumped from the car. As he was climbing up the net work he was caught by a bridge policeman and taken to the station house. When searched a letter, which read as follows, was found on his person: "New York, June 5, 1899. I was ushered into life without my consent. I leave it without regret. Give my carcass to a medical college."

Barnard College's Class Day.

The class day exercises of Barnard College, at One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and the Boulevard, were held yesterday afternoon in the college theatre. Virginia Crocheron Gildersleeve, President of the Class of '99, delivered the salutatory and read the class history. The class prophecy was by Marjorie Jacobi, and the class poem by Grace Harriet Goodale. Adelaide Camilla Hoffman acted as presentation orator. The exercises closed with the senior song, "Farewell to Barnard." The senior dance was held last evening in theatre hall.

Insane Mother Kills Her Child.

SOMERVILLE, Mass., June 6.—While in a deranged state of mind, Mrs. Annie M. Robart gave her nine months' old daughter a large dose of ether and then drowned her in the bathtub, after which she attempted to end her own life by taking nearly a quarter of a pound of the volatile fluid. She was discovered in the bathtub with her dead babe by her husband, and, with the assistance of two physicians, she was restored to consciousness but not to reason.

Mrs. Robart was removed to an insane asylum this evening.

Capt. Santibanes Killed in Jest.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 6.—Capt. Lorenzo Santibanez, the leader of the Presidential staff band, who has frequently taken that organization to the United States, was shot and instantly killed late Sunday night. Capt. Santibanez was at a party given at the house of Alejandro Cassillas, who, in jest, pointed a pistol at him. The pistol went off, and the bullet entered the left eye of Capt. Santibanez, causing instant death. At midnight Cassillas was arrested, and the law will determine whether it is a case of murder or an accident.

Yellow Fever at Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, June 6.—The deaths at this port from yellow fever in May were 144 out of 303 cases. The high mortality indicates the virulence of the fever. The heat continues great along the coast.

STUYVESANT PIANOS.

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY PRICE,
$185.00,

either in cash or easy monthly payments, for new case style "O" in Rosewood finish, 7⅓ octaves; fully warranted; durable, reliable and of good tone quality.

This instrument may be exchanged at any time within five years from date of purchase for a new WEBER PIANO or a new WHEELOCK PIANO, when a fair allowance will be made, or if exchanged within one year the full price will be allowed.

Catalogues and full particulars mailed free to any address.

WEBER WAREROOMS.
Corner Fifth Ave. and Sixteenth St.

DRIVEN FROM RESERVATION.

Whites' Homes and Crops Destroyed—Great Suffering.

GUTHRIE, O. T., June 3.—Three squads of Osage Indian police and light horsemen evicted several hundred intruders from the Osage Indian reservation to-day. All the fences and improvements of the intruders were destroyed and hundreds of cattle were turned into the grain fields. The destruction of crops is great.

The white intruders defy the orders of the Indian Agent, Pollock, and, boldly moving upon Indian allotments, build houses and raise crops. Agent Pollock is relentless in dealing with the invaders, and scores of women and children are homeless. The intruders have organized and may attack the police. Thousands of trees have been cut from the reservation by cattlemen, who will be forced by the agent to pay for every post used.

Renewed Rush for the Klondike.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—Scenes almost equalling in excitement those which marked the departure of prospectors for the Klondike at the first announcement of the gold discovery were visible here to-day when the steamer Homer and the schooner Salvator sailed for St. Michael.

They are the first craft bound thither this season, and both sailed with cabins and holds filled, many desiring passage being refused accomodation for lack of space. Many of these have already engaged passage on the steamer Charles Nelson, which is now in the transport service and on her way back from Manila. The Nelson is expected to sail for St. Michael about June 15.

New Yorker Arrested in Montreal.

MONTREAL, June 6.—Christopher H. Mooney of New York is under arrest here on the charge of having misapplied property worth about $22,000, belonging to Milner E. Listenberger of South Bend, Ind. The accused appeared privately this morning before Magistrate La Fontaine, who in his capacity of Extradition Commissioner committed Mooney to eight days' imprisonment. In that time it is expected that supplementary evidence will be received from New York or South Bend.

Murderers of Indians Sentenced.

MUSCOGEE, Indian Territory, June 6.—In the United States court here Nelson M. Jones, the ex-Deputy United States Marshal, who was held directly responsible for the burning of the two Seminole Indian boys near Maude in January, 1898, and was convicted of taking part in that crime, has been sentenced to twenty-one years in the penitentiary. Mathes, another member of the mob, received a sentence of ten years in the penitentiary.

Shoe Factories in Montreal Burned.

MONTREAL, June 6.—The shoe factories of W. H. Polley and Amos Campbell were burned to-day. Polley's loss is $30,000; fully insured; Campbell's loss is $15,000; insured for $17,000.

How They Surrendered.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

The soldier correspondent of the Fort Scott (Kan.) Monitor writes that after Col. Funston and his men had crossed one of those historic rivers and turned the flank of the insurgents, a small band of the latter found themselves practically surrounded in the trenches with the American troops not more than fifty yards away. Muffled shouts could be heard proceeding from the trenches as the poor Filipinos proclaimed themselves to be "amigos." Major Bell of the Engineer Corps shouted to them in Spanish to come out and surrender, but they were afraid to expose themselves for a long time. First they pushed the butts of their rifles over the top of the intrenchments, in token of submission, and then even a more curious sight was presented, for the Americans were astonished to see a forest of hands stuck up over the earthworks, each hand grasping and shaking a fellow in dumb show of the friendship wanted by the conquering Dickels, Antwerp May 27, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:20 A. M.

SS City of Washington, Knight, Tampico May 27 and Havana June 2, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Orinoco, (Br.,) Muggah, Bermuda June 3, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:40 A. M.

SS Athos, (Br.,) Long, Montego Bay, Jamaica, &c., May 19, with mdse. to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Wilson, Glasgow May 25 and Moville 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 12:35 A. M.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Clarke, Liverpool May 27, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1:09 A. M.

SS George W. Clyde, Robinson, Georgetown, S. C., June 1, and Wilmington, N. C., 3d, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Foreric, (Br.,) White, London, &c., May 14, with mdse. to Atlantic Transport Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1:50 P. M.

SS Havana, Stevens, Havana June 3, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:15 P. M.

SS Harald, (Nor.,) Utne, Port Antonio, &c., May 30, with fruit to American Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Senior, (Ger.,) Pederaen, Santiago May 30, in ballast to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Davis, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Bettancourt, Lisbon, &c., May 20, with mdse. and passengers to G. Amsinck & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Courtin, Hamburg May 22, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. 5th.

SS Algiers, Maxson, New Orleans 6 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., June 6, 9:30 P. M., west, light, clear.

Sailed.

SS Nomdic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Cherbourg and Southampton.

SS Aurania, (Br.,) for Liverpool.

SS Cuvier, (Br.,) for Manchester.

SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk, &c.

SS Comanche, for Charleston, &c.

SS El Dorado, for New Orleans.

SS Matanzas, for Tampico, &c.

SS American, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.

SS Kansas City, for Savannah.

SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.

Spoken.

Bark Marie Siedenburg, (Ger.,) Menkens, from New York for Liverpool, was spoken May 25 in lat. 42, lon. 44.

Notice to Mariners.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER (EAST END) LIGHT STATION.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about June 26, 1899, the characteristic of the fog signal (a second-class Daboll trumpet) at this station, on the easterly end of Delaware Breakwater, southerly side of the entrance to Delaware Bay, will be changed to sound blasts of 2 seconds' duration, separated by silent intervals of 13 seconds, thus: Blast, 2 seconds; silent interval, 13 seconds; blast, 2 seconds; silent interval, 13 seconds.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1898," Page 86, No. 446, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Fourth Lighthouse District, 1898," Page 21.

BEAVERTAIL LIGHT STATION.—Notice is hereby given by order of the Lighthouse Board that on or about June 26, 1899, the light at this station, on the southerly point of Conanicut Island, between the entrances to Narragansett Bay, will be changed from third order to fourth order, and its characteristic will be changed from fixed white to flashing white, showing a group of eight flashes succeeding one another at intervals of about 2 seconds, followed by a dark interval of 15 seconds.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1898," Page 46, No. 175, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1898," Pages 15 and 20.

SOUTH BROTHER ISLAND LEDGE POST LIGHT.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about June 17, 1899, a fixed red lantern light will be established on the structure recently erected, in place of the one destroyed, on the easterly side of the westerly entrance to the South Channel of the East River. The focal plane of the light will be 17½ feet above mean high water. The structure is square, painted red, with a red house and post on top. The post is white above the shelf to support the lantern. The geographical position of the structure is the same as that of the one destroyed.

(L. H. B. Notice to Mariners No. 28 of 1899, and Bulletin No. 94, par. 19.)

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1898," page 66, No. 318, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1898," page 60.

NANTUCKET SOUND; FANNIE FLINT WRECK GAS BUOY.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on June 2, 1899, this gas buoy, painted black and showing a fixed white light during periods of 14 seconds, separated by eclipses of 2 seconds, established to mark the wreck of the schooner Fannie Flint, in the easterly entrance to Nantucket Sound, about 1¼ miles S. W. by W. ¾ W. from Pollock Rip Light Vessel, was reported run into and the light extinguished. The buoy will be taken up at once and will not be replaced, the wreck having been reported removed.

(L. H. B. Notice to Mariners No. 23 of 1899, and Bulletin No. 94, par. 11.)

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1898," page 88, after No. 135, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Second Lighthouse District, 1899," page 65.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	4:29	Sun sets	7:28
		Moon sets	...

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	6:45	Gov. Isl'd	7:24	H. Gate	9:20
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	7:02	Gov. Isl'd	7:26	H. Gate	9:32

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JUNE 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Britannic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Hildur, Curacao	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:30 A. M.	
Kyarren, Grenada	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
Vigilancia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8.

Bellucia, La Plata	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Bremen, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Excelsior, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Ilsenstein, Santiago	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	

FRIDAY, JUNE 9.

Advance, Colon	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Ardanrose, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow		

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamer Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June 13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Kinshiu Maru, (from Seattle,) close here daily up to June 18 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after May 26 and up to June 29 at 6:30 P. M. on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive June 29. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June 13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and

The Wanamaker Store

A Success and Its Causes

MATTERS of common knowledge and public remark, however personal, are fit subjects for sensible discussion. We consider, therefore, that we can approach the subject of our own success in this location with entire good taste and dignity.

Our May figures, just tabulated, show a result without precedent in the history of retailing under equal conditions. And it was only about two-and-a-half years ago that we opened our doors here to an almost unanimous chorus of "Useless!"

The reasons for this success are multiform, but one of the chief ones is that our location, far from being a handicap, is a supreme advantage. This is the easiest store in New York to get at from almost everywhere whether by cable road, electric road, elevated road or carriage.

The rest of it lies in the goods, the service and the prices. There was never a success in the world that didn't produce its own crop of little slanders, and ours is no exception. But the great Public,—the public we serve and through whose favor we succeed,—has formed its own opinion based on its own interest. And that is that Wanamaker's is just what it was meant to be,—an honest store, selling honest goods, at fair prices, and telling the truth about them.

And here are examples:—

Shoes for Everybody

We have done some very large things in shoe selling, but never such a thing as this. But then, the last thing should always be the best in a store that is not going backward.

The wonder is not that these shoes sell so fast, but that such shoes should be sold at all at such figures. Of course they sell;—they are honestly good shoes, they are strikingly stylish shoes and they are marvelously cheap shoes.

These shining bargains are on the fifth floor, but they are not all. The regular, main floor shoe store has its own attractions. We are very much in the shoe business, these days.

MEN'S LACED SHOES
$1.40—Tan kid and calfskin and black calfskin; solid oak soles; good styles; $2.50 grades.
$1.70—Tan Russia and black waxed calfskin; London and full round toes with tips; regularly $3.
$2—Patent leather kid tops; tan Russia calf; black waxed calf; almost every desirable toe shape.
$2.30—Tan Russia calfskin and kidskin; also black box calfskin; welted and stitched soles; newest lasts and patterns.
WOMEN'S SHOES
$1—Black kidskin, with patent leather tips; laced and button-ed; flexible soles with extension or plain edges; regular $1.50 shoes.
$1.40—Tan kidskin; chrome tanned; solid but flexible soles; laced. Also black kidskin of fine quality, with cashmere tops and kid foxings; buttoned and laced; $2.50 and $3 values.
$1.70—Patent leather; whole foxed; laced; dull kid tops. Others with fine cloth tops. Also extra fine black kidskin, with cashmere vesting tops; flexible soles and patent leather tips; laced.
Fifth floor.

$2—Black kidskin of the finest grade; very flexible; welted and stitched soles; modern toe shapes; laced and buttoned; equal to best $3.50 grades.
BOYS' SHOES—BIG AND LITTLE
$1—Little men's shoes; made like those for "grown ups"; with spring heels; tan, willow and black boxcalf; sizes 9 to 13.
$1.25—Little men's shoes; tan, Titan calf and black boxcalf; spring heels; stout oak soles; sizes 9 to 13½.
$1.25—Boys' shoes, with heels; tan and black; the sturdy kind; just right for vacation wear; sizes 12 to 2. Same kind, sizes 2½ to 5½, $1.50.
GIRLS' AND SMALL BOYS' SHOES
95c.—Tan and maroon goatskin and black kidskin; spring heels; laced. Also black kidskin button shoes, with patent leather tips; sizes 11 to 2.
80c.—Black kidskin; button and lace; stout soles of solid leather; sizes 8½ to 10½.
65c.—Black kidskin; button and lace; flexible soles, tipped; sizes 5 to 8.
BATH-ROOM OR TOILET SLIPPERS
20c.—For men and women; fancy colored tapestry slippers with carpet soles; regular 50c. quality.

Heaps of Pretty Cottons

They are heaps very materially reduced in size since yesterday morning, but there are enough left of the original 30,000 yards to make digging among them a pleasant task. For cheaper cotton fabrics were never, nor greater values. The price is

Six Cents a Yard

for printed Organdies, made to sell at 25c. yd.; printed Dotted Swiss Muslins, made to sell at 15c. yd.; printed Lawns, made to sell at 10c.

We add about 7,000 yards of Scotch Ginghams at

Fifteen Cents a Yard

being Scotch Bordered Ginghams of the 37½c. class, and Plaid Dress Gingham of the 25c. class.

Look at These Silks! Monday we had a flurry in silks that cost us a great deal of money, but no regrets. To-day, another excursion into Bargain land, this time paid for by some manufacturer.

The detail tells its own story except as to prettiness.

FROM ZURICH
36c. yd.—Pretty hair-line Taffetas; colors on white; six kinds of stripes and one plaid.
46c. yd.—Rich closely woven striped Taffetas; light in weight and cool-looking; six kinds of stripes and two kinds of plaids.
FROM PATERSON, N. J.
56c. yd.—New braided Taffetas, in lilac and white, and blue and white; embroidered figures in colors; parted by silk braids in white.
66c. yd.—Rich Glace Taffetas in navy blue, pink, cardinal, light blue, with five ribbon stripes of white in clusters about an inch apart. Also rich Glace Taffetas in plaids, made up from cross cords and chains of white silk on colors.
66c. yd.—Rich Fancy Taffetas with inlaid stripes; cerise, new blue, salmon pink, cardinal.
76c. yd.—The new dotted glace Taffeta; white dots on pink and on blue, and braided stripes of white silk, alternating with ribbon stripes in black, an inch apart.
76c. yd.—The new berry pattern on glace Taffeta with stripes of raised cords in black and white, an inch apart, on pink, on blue, on violet, on navy blue.
76c. yd.—The new pin-head dotted glace Taffeta; rich silk braids in white forming stripes an inch apart; on cerise, on salmon pink, on lavender, on navy blue, on turquoise.
86c. yd.—Rich white Taffetas with ribbons and silks in navy blue, turquoise, lavender, cardinal, forming pronounced stripes; a novelty.
Main aisle.

White Lawn Wrappers No cooler nor more attractive Summer home gown than these of white lawns. The assortment here comprises many particularly handsome styles, all reasonably priced.

$1.75 for the least expensive; then $2, $3.75, $4.25 and in like steps up to $8.50.
Second floor.

Men's Negligee Shirts It required just a few of these hot, humid, sweltering days to bring to mind the need of soft shirts. Many are being sold here. The assortments from which all tastes can be suited are here. And here, too, are values such as experienced buyers are quick to appreciate. We wish critical men, men who know good style, to see this showing of negligee shirts, and economical men to learn how moderately they are priced.

At $1—Of madras; to be worn with white collar; one pair of detachable cuffs; well made, carefully finished; late patterns.
At $1.50—Of cheviot, madras or cotton crepe; cuffs attached or detached.
At $2—Shirts with body of cotton and front of fine silk; both cotton and silk are woven on the same loom and in the same patterns; imported madras cuffs, attached and detached.
At $2.75—Shirts of a combination of silk and wool; with or without collar.
Men's Furnishings Goods Store, Ninth street.

Men's Summer Clothing Striped flannel coats and trousers—ideal hot weather clothing. And here's an ideal stock. We are showing an excellent variety of fine, stylish coats and trousers of this fabric, in dark and light grays, cream color with black or blue stripes and light blue herringbone stripes. Double or single-breasted coats, and trousers with straps, at $10 to $18.

Men's Washable Vests in all the newest fabrics —up to $5.
Alpaca Coats, $1.50, $2.25, $3 to $5.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Wheel Matters Orients, if you want the best, of course. We don't need to say much more about them,—they sell themselves, and faster than any wheel of its grade we have ever carried.

But if the Orient prices ($50 and $65) are a deterrent, consider the Continental at $25 and $26.50. It is the biggest value at those figures that we know, and we know bicycles thoroughly.

Some "Swift-Sures" in 22 inch frames are left. $17.50, and a gilt-edged bargain. But so few of them that we dare not talk much about them.

Sundries? Of course,—

OIL LAMPS
Everlit, 75c. Banner, $1.25
20th Century, $1.35 Miller, A1, $1.30
Diamond, $1.50 Searchlight, $2.50
Searchlight, wishbone bracket, $3.
Nevercut, $2.70.
GAS LAMPS
Wizard, $1.50 Banner, $1.85 Calcium King, $1.90
Electro, $2.45. Majestic, $2.50
The U. S. Battery Electric, $3.75.
BELLS
Bristol, 20c. and 25c. Continuous ringing, 65c.
New Departure, 25c., 30c., up to 75c.
CYCLOMETERS
Burdick, 40c. American, 20c.
Veeder, 50c. Trump, 50c. Veeder Trip, $1.35
TOE CLIPS
Club, 10c. Roller, 25c. Stirrup, 18c.
Adjustable, 25c. Columbia Anti-Rust, 20c.
Anti-Rust, 35c.
SADDLES
Wanamaker, padded, $1 Messinger, $1.50
Hunt, $1.50 Garfield, '99 model, $1.25
Wheeler, $1.50 Wheeler, with coil spring, $1.75.
Brown, hard, $2 Brown, padded, $2.25 and $2.50
Christy Adjustable, $3
TIRES
Wanamaker, 1⅝, 1½, 1¾, $4.50 pair.
Hartford, 1⅝, 1½, 1¾, $6.25 pair.
MISCELLANEOUS
Phoenix Carrier, 25c. Lamson's Carrier, 40c. to 90c.
Dexter Carrier, net bag, 50c.
Never Hot, 15c and 25c. Cleveland Blue, 8c.
7-U Plating, 15c. Three-in One-Oil, 12c.
Rubber Grips, 60c. and 75c.
M. & R. Stands, wooden, 75c.
Yankee Watches, 75c. Champion Watches, $1.
Triumph Watches, $1.25.
Carbide for Electro Lamp, 35c. doz.
Niagara Pedals, 75c. pair.
Cyclers' Drinking Cups, 15c. and 20c.

And the Wanamaker Wheel Club. Its closes its books for new membership on the Seventeenth of this month. Up to that time we will sell Orients and Continentals on monthly payments. After that date we must say "No" to applicants.
Basement.

Timely News Concerning Optical Goods Field and marine glasses of numerous high grade qualities are selling here at a third less than regular. $2.25 for the $3.50 kind, $5 for the $6.50, and so on. Price includes case and strap.

And this is a proposition equally interesting: An experienced optician will examine and fit your eyes with glasses of the best quality white periscopic centred lenses, with or without rims; with the very favorably known Kling Klipps (that hold the glasses firmly without pinching;) at these prices: $1 for nickel or aluminum; $2 for gold-filled, warranted; $3 for 10-k. solid gold. Actual regular charges now prevailing elsewhere are just double.
Broadway.

Wanamaker Ice Cream Freezers This is pronounced, by those claiming knowledge whereof they speak, the best freezer made. We believed it to be so when we bought it and christened it the Wanamaker—this only after many tests of other machines, good, bad or indifferent. Further facts concerning the Wanamaker freezer:

Cans are made of heavy tin plate with drawn steel bottoms.
Pails are of cedar with electric welded wire hoops; guaranteed not to break or fall off.
Automatic twin scrapers which insure continuous and thorough scraping of frozen cream from can.

2 qts.	3 qts.	4 qts.	6 qts.	8 qts.	10 qts.	14 qts.
$1.50	$1.80	$2.10	$2.85	$3.60	$4.40	$6

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

The Wanamaker Store.

The Last Week

ONE week from to-day we close the Wanamaker Library Club.

No more sets of the great International Library at half price in either store after Wednesday, June 14th.

Our own judgment and the enthusiastic testimonials of eminent men, American and foreign, convince us that this Library combines education and entertainment to a degree never before equaled.

When you come to understand it thoroughly you will buy the International Library at the regular price—unless you are shrewd and accept the half-price chance of the next seven days.

Full Levant sets will only last two days more. If you prefer the best binding, call or write to-day or to-morrow.

A Few Sponsors for the International Library

Here are a few names we have selected from the many who own and have endorsed the International Library.

Edward G. Ward, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Brooklyn; Joseph J. Little, President of the Board of Education, New York; D. W. Hearn, S. J., College St. Francis Xavier; Richard Gottheil, LL. D., Columbia College; Dr. Felix Adler, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler; Richard Garnett, Librarian of British Museum; Lion Vallee, Librarian of French National Library; Richard Henry Stoddard, Louise Chandler Moulton, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Hon. John G. Carlisle, Rev. I. M. Haldeman, Rev. Cortland Myers, Mrs. Burton Harrison.

Could You Be In Better Company?

Mail this Coupon To-day.

JOHN WANAMAKER, New York.

Enclosed find $1 for membership in the Wanamaker Library Club. Send set to address below. I agree to pay balance in 15 monthly payments.

*Name*_____

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The Club Price Is Only One-Half the Publishers' Lowest Price

The complete set (20 big vols.), any binding, is sent to those joining the Wanamaker Club. The membership fee is ONLY $1. You are allowed ten days to examine the books. If you choose to return them, your dollar is refunded. If you keep them, you pay monthly for 15 months: $2 for cloth binding, $3 for half morocco, $4 for rich three-quarter levant, or $6 for sumptuous full levant, such as delights the connoisseur. We recommend one of the leather bindings as being more appropriate for so large a volume, and more durable. Specimen pages and full information concerning club membership mailed free.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts., N. Y.

GOMEZ'S FAREWELL ADVICE

Tells the Cubans to Work Together to Secure Self-Government.

DOUBTS OF AMERICA UNJUST

Says that He Will Soon Return to Cuba —Varying Opinions in Havana Regarding the Manifesto.

HAVANA, June 6.—Gen. Maximo Gomez, the former Commander in Chief of the Cuban Army, issued his farewell manifesto to-day. In the course of the manifesto he says:

"The commission with which I have been intrusted is nearly concluded. I have attempted to find a solution of questions concerning the army which I commanded during the bloodiest war known in America. I am now leaving Cuba, regretfully, to attend to necessary private business.

"A parting word to the people for whom I have sacrificed thirty years of my life, and to my friends in the army just disbanded, which disbandment should have been instantly after the removal of the bloody weight of Spain's merciless régime, for which we armed ourselves. Now we no longer want soldiers but men for the maintenance of peace and order, which are the basis of Cuba's future welfare.

"It is necessary to understand that the nation, in this epoch, unequaled in history, should avail itself of the opportunity to show that it possesses virtues, in spite of the vices of the colonial government and the harshness of warlike life.

"We wanted and depended upon foreign intervention to terminate the war. This occurred at the most terrible moment of our contest, and resulted in Spain's defeat. But none of us thought that this extraordinary event would be followed by a military occupation of the country by our allies, who treat us as a people incapable of acting for ourselves, and who have reduced us to obedience, to submission, and to a tutelage imposed by force of circumstances. This cannot be our ultimate fate after the years of struggle, and we should aid by every pacific method in finishing the work of organizing, which the Americans accepted in the protocol, and which is as disagreeable for them as for ourselves. This aid will prove useless without concord among all the islanders. Therefore it is necessary to forget past disagreements, to completely unite all elements, and to organize a political party, which is needed in any country.

"It is always said that countries have the government which they merit, and Cuba will have that to which her heroism entitles her. To-day she can only have one party, with one object, that of obtaining the aspiration of years.

"We must devote ourselves to pacific labors, gain the respect of the world, and show that though our war was honorable, our peace must be more so.

"We must make useless by our behavior the presence of a strange power in the island, and must assist the Americans to complete the honorable mission which they have been compelled to assume by force of circumstances. This work was not sought by those rich northerners, owners of a continent. I think doubts and suspicions are unjust. We must form immediately a committee or club, to be a nucleus of a Government. This will serve Cuban interests purely, and act as an aid to the intervenors.

"I, as one of the first Cubans, although one of our last old soldiers and not far from the grave, without passions or ambitions, call on you with the sincerity of a father, and urge a cessation of the superfluous discussions and the creation of parties of all kinds, which disturb the country and tend to cause anarchy. In this country there should not be one man whom we consider a stranger. To-day we no longer have Autonomists or Conservatives, but only Cubans.

"My mission having ended, I will absent myself temporarily to embrace my family, but I will return shortly to Cuba, which I love as much as my own land.

"My last words for my soldiers are that, as always, where my tent is the Cubans have a friend."

This farewell manifesto is the principal topic of conversation among Americans and Cubans of all shades of politics. The Americans, for the most part, consider it an affecting address, expressing the real views of the old patriot, and also his sincere intention to retire from public life. His Cuban admirers say the address will rank among the most famous in history.

His opponents, especially the members of the former Military Assembly, insist that he has no intention to retire for more than a few weeks, and that his real object is to gain public sympathy. They say also that Col. Carlos Cespedes virtually writes the greater part of what Gomez issues to the public, though, in this instance, probably a third was written by Gomez himself.

Gen. Gomez spent the morning at his residence attending to business, and he declined to see visitors this afternoon, giving as an excuse the weakness that followed his recent indisposition. It is not thought probable that he will leave Havana before July 1.

After visiting San Domingo, Gen. Gomez expects to return to Cuba in order to remove the body of his son, Francisco Gomez, who was killed with Gen. Antonio Maceo. He desires to re-inter the body in his native land.

Many residents of Havana, who are neither friendly nor unfriendly to Gomez, believe that Cuban sentiment in the main would favor a prominent part for him in the future Cuban Republic, even if not its President.

MR. TING'S DISAPPEARANCE.

Reward Offered for Information as to the El Caney Storekeeper.

SANTIAGO, June 6.—The friends of Charles Ting, the American storekeeper at El Caney, who disappeared mysteriously about a fortnight ago, have offered $1,000 reward for information as to his whereabouts. His accounts have been examined and found correct, and all suggested clues have been followed, but without result.

The secret police have been investigating a report that Mr. Ting might have fallen a victim to a clan said to resemble the Chinese Highbinders, who mark objects of their enmity for destruction. Mr. Carpenter, one of Mr. Ting's friends, is convinced that there was a plot to remove him. Mr. Ting was at one time a Superintendent of road construction, and, though popular among the Americans, had many enemies among the Cuban laborers.

To be German Consul at Havana.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The German Government has nominated, and the President has accepted, Baron August von Bruck as Consul for Germany at Havana. Baron von Bruck is now on leave of absence, and the duties of the Consulate are meantime intrusted to Herr Falke, the retiring Consul.

Spain May Have a Claim in Cuba.

HAVANA, June 6.—The lynching of José Fernandez Lobregat at San Antonio de los Banos yesterday by the Cubans is universally deplored. The general opinion seems to be that it will give Spain an opportunity to claim indemnity, of which she will readily avail herself. The pro-Spanish papers bitterly denounce the incident.

Customs Receipts at Havana.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The receipts at the Port of Havana for the last five months were: January, $742,433; February, $707,127; March, $896,925; April, $860,221; May, $927,223. Total, $4,133,931.

FITZSIMMONS IS CONFIDENT.

Feels Sure He Will Defeat "Jim" Jeffries Friday Night.

"Bob" Fitzsimmons, who is training at Bath Beach for his fight with "Jim" Jeffries on Friday night, said yesterday: "When I enter the ring I shall be in the best possible condition. I shall be ready to fight the battle of my life, although I do not think Jeffries will give me the hardest fight I have ever had. I will remain here until Friday night and then I will start about 8 P. M. for Coney Island. I will drive over to the battle ground, and, I believe, I will drive back in triumph."

In the city the sporting men do not feel as confident of his chances as the champion does. Many of them are snapping up the odds of 2 to 1, offered by the admirers of Fitzsimmons, especially the Californians who have come from the West to see the fight. Upward of $100,000 has already been bet on the result in this city, and to-day, to-morrow, and Friday, the amount will probably be increased fivefold.

WILL HAVE NO "SLUGGING."

Chief Devery Says the First Heavy Blow Will End the Big Fight.

Chief of Police William S. Devery last evening gave out the following typewritten statement relative to the action he will take in case the Fitzsimmons-Jeffries fight next Friday night resolves itself into a "slugging" match:

"I shall be present at the contest, and, as Chief of Police, I shall personally see to it that the letter and the spirit of the law relative to such contests are obeyed, and that there will be no slugging nor heavy hitting; nothing but a clean-cut, lawful sparring exhibition for points.

"Any person who permits himself to be gulled or imposed upon by thinking otherwise will find himself very much mistaken. It will be well for the public to understand that the first heavy blow struck will mark the end of the contest."

Columbia Shell Wrecked.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 6.—The Columbia 'varsity crew met with a serious mishap this evening which came near making a complete wreck of its best cedar shell. The boat was so badly damaged that it probably will be of no value except for practice. A hole over a foot and a half long was torn in the side of the frail craft, and two of its ribs were broken.

Steinway Accounting Ordered.

ALBANY, June 6.—By a decision of the Court of Appeals, handed down to-day, Henry W. Steinway of the firm of Steinway & Sons, piano manufacturers of New York, wins his case against his relatives, from whom he has been demanding an accounting of the business for the last six years.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of

REPORT OF PARIS'S DISASTER.

Owners of the Wrecked Steamship Hear from Capt. Watkins—An Expert's Theory of the Accident.

The knowledge that the home office of the International Navigation Company has in its possession the report of Capt. Watkins of the steamship Paris has revived speculation among shipping men as to why the vessel ran on the rocks off the Cornish coast. The report will be submitted to the Federal authorities, who are making an investigation into the disaster.

In an interview on the subject yesterday, one of the most prominent shipping men in this city, an ex-shipmaster, who is thoroughly familiar with the coast where the accident occurred, said:

"Navigators are amazed at the statement that the Paris on her way through the channel from Cherbourg, bound west, should have picked up the Lizard instead of making for Bishop's Rock, in the Scilly Islands, and yet the cable dispatches and the officials in the New York office of the company stated that this course was laid out.

"Setting through the English Channel is a most mysterious and baffling indraft called the Rennels current. This is an uncertain current both in duration and extent, and was discovered many years ago by Capt. Rennel of a British man of war.

"Accepting the reports that the Paris was keeping a course north 67 west from The Hague for the Lizard, she would bring the Rennels current about two points on her port bow. Say the vessel was making twenty knots an hour. The inset of the tide, coupled with the indraft or Rennel's current at three knots per hour, would throw the vessel twenty miles to the eastward of the Lizard if no allowance were made. If, however, an allowance for a two-knot inset were made, and a three-knot current existed, the vessel would be thrown just sufficiently eastward of the Lizard to put her on the Manacles. Capt. Watkins's westward course for many years from Southampton led him north 90½ west from the Needles off Southampton Harbor to Start Point, thence north 83 west to the Lizard. Over this course his vessel would stem the Rennel's current, and he would naturally take no account of it. His last trip, however, was his second from Cherbourg across the Channel, and it is barely possible that he failed to take account of the force of this mysterious current."

The formal abandonment of the American Line steamship Paris by the owners will probably be accepted by the marine underwriters, who now think that the risk will prove a total loss. The insurance on the hull aggregated fully $1,000,000, of which a large portion was written in London, and part in this city. The percentage of loss upon the cargo, which was insured here by the consignees in most instances, has not yet been estimated, but will approximate a considerable proportion of the insurance, which amounted to more than $500,000.

THE DRAFTED MEN'S ACT.

Payment by Counties to War Veterans Declared Unconstitutional.

ALBANY, June 6.—The Court of Appeals to-day, in the action of Hudson G. Bush against the Supervisors of Orange County, declared the Drafted Men's act unconstitutional.

This act is found in Chapter 664 of the Laws of 1892, and it provides for the payment to any drafted man or the heirs of any drafted man who served personally in the civil war, or who furnished a substitute, or paid commutation money, the sum of $300, with interest for thirty years. The statute provides that upon the petition of a majority of the taxpayers County Supervisors are authorized to raise by ordinary taxation the money needed to make the payments.

The action was on an appeal from affirmance of a judgment upon the decision of Justice Brown, entered in Orange County, declaring the statute void and granting a permanent injunction against the levy of a tax to make the payments provided for on the ground that such taxation was not for a public purpose. The judgment of the lower court is affirmed.

Disposition of the Reina Mercedes.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Navy Department has received a suggestion from the Portsmouth (Va.) Board of Trade that the captured Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes be completely rebuilt at the Norfolk Navy Yard, supplied with the very best guns and armor, and then presented to the Queen Regent of Spain as an evidence of the good-will cherished by the United States for her country.

Department of Texas Re-established.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—By direction of the President, the Acting Secretary of War has issued an order for the re-establishment of the Military Department of Texas, and the assignment of Col. Chambers McKibben of the Twenty-first Infantry to the command of the department. Col. McKibben is now on duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

Part of Raymond Street Jail Unsafe.

Building Commissioner Guilfoyle of Brooklyn yesterday reported to the County Court the results of his investigation into the condition of the woman's wing of the Raymond Street Jail. He recommended that it be torn down. The trusses supporting the roof are in a dangerous condition, as are the parapet walls on the front. The material used for the interior of the building is not fire-proof

BROOKLYN DOG ON A RAMPAGE.

Poodle Has Fun in a Cigar Store and Ice Cream Parlor, and Then Outwits a Policeman.

A woolly, white poodle, who was evidently put out about something, gave the throngs on Fulton Street, Brooklyn, a few minutes of pleasurable excitement last night. Fulton Street, between the Borough Hall and Flatbush Avenue, is never so crowded as between 8 and 10 o'clock P. M., and the malicious poodle could not have chosen a better time.

A number of men were standing in the cigar store of L. Arensberg & Co., at 429 Fulton Street. At precisely 9:25 o'clock a white streak shot into the store, preceded by a violent bark, and commenced to revolve rapidly around a stand in which some new-fangled pipes were tastefully arranged.

"Mad dog!" yelled the smokers, and there was a rush toward the door. Some one knocked over a pipe stand, and a shower of real meerschaums fell violently on the floor without breaking. One of them struck the dog, which gave a surprised yelp and bounded on the counter, behind which the clerks were trying to take refuge.

Meanwhile the customers were streaming across the street yiling "Mad dog!" The dog, evidently disgusted with the reception he had got, leaped back across the counter, knocking a number of corncob pipes off, and darted out of the door.

Two doors below is Ferguson's candy store, which was crowded. This struck the poodle as a good place to tackle next. As he rushed in there was a chorus of masculine imprecations, feminine shrieks, canine protests, and a mixture of millinery. Several girls clung to their escorts, begging these gallant youths to save them, while the youths were making a violent effort to creep under the soda fountain. Several girls made a heroic effort to climb up on the soda stand, while others did succeed in clambering up on ice-cream tables.

The poodle danced around the cream tables a few times, swearing ferociously in canine oaths at the treed maidens, who drowned his coarse voice in wails, and then darted out of the door again. There was a crowd in front of the door, which instantly scattered in all directions in reckless disregard of the trolley cars.

At this moment a policeman from the Adams Street Station appeared. He did not dare fire his pistol, but he drew his club and aimed a blow at the dog. As he did so the dog drew back, and the club struck the pavement just below where its head had been, with a tremendous clang. The dog gave a howl of derision, fled up Lawrence Street like a flash of lightning, and disappeared.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Old American Sleeping Cars.

L. Xavire Eyma, a Frenchman, who came to this country in 1847, wrote an article in L'Illustration of Paris, published July 22, 1848, giving his experiences on the railroads of the United States. He says that at that time the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had a length of seventy leagues, and that the cost of the road was 4,116,744f., the receipts 3,988,456f., and the expenses 1,964,741f. He tells of the interior arrangements of the sleeping cars used at that time, and says that "they are actually houses, where nothing is lacking for the necessity of life, and are divided into compartments and sleeping rooms, some for men and some for women." Each room he said, held six beds, or, rather, little couches, in three tiers along the sides. He winds up his account by saying that valuables were not particularly well taken care of, as in America there "were no such things as sneak thieves."

Reading Railway Directors.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Reading Railway Company was held to-day, and the following Directors were elected: Joseph S. Harris, A. J. Antelo, Charles H. Coster, George F. Baer, John Lowberscb, C. J. Thomas, Henry Dupont, Henry P. McKean, and Samuel Dickson. After the election the meeting adjourned to reconvene on Monday, Oct. 9, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, when the report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, will be presented.

Bishop Hurst's Domestic Trouble.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—A deed was recorded here to-day by which Bishop John F. Hurst of the Methodist Episcopal Church transferred through an intermediary to his wife, Ella Root Hurst, their fine home on Massachusetts Avenue in the fashionable part of the city. It is understood the transfer is preliminary to a legal separation.

Presbyterians on Foreign Relations.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, June 6.—At the session of the National Reformed Presbyterian Synod the report of the Committee on Nation Reform and Our New Foreign Relations was presented by Dr. Wilson of Allegheny, Penn. The report says: "Before God, this Nation now is put in trust; God takes these possessions from the old nation, Spain, and gives them to us, saying: 'Take this and keep it for me and I will give thee thy wages.'"

Providence Bank Reduces Capital.

PROVIDENCE, June 6.—The stockholders of the American National Bank met to-day, and by a unanimous vote decided to reduce the capital stock from $1,437,650 to $1,000,000, and the shares from 28,753 to 20,000.

Suicide of a Chicago Woman.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Mrs. Belle Marshal Roloson, wife of R. W. Roloson, for twenty-five years a prominent and wealthy member of the Board of Trade, committed suicide to-day at her home, 2,109 Prairie Avenue, by shooting herself in the right temple. Death resulted almost instantly. Mrs. Roloson had been for some time a sufferer from nervous prostration.

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Dr. L. Miller Woodson of Gallatin, Tenn., writes: "I have used Johann Hoff's Malt Extract in my practice for 12 years, and have found it to be the best flesh and blood maker we have."

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Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

RELIEF IN CUSTOMS SUITS.

Attorney General Griggs Says He Has Power to Compromise or Settle at Any Stage.

Attorney General Griggs has recently made an important decision in reference to an offer of compromise of a forfeiture case brought against Hammell, Riglander & Co. by the United States. When asked about the matter yesterday, Assistant United States District Attorney Arthur M. King said:

"Some time since the claimants in the forfeiture suit, Messrs. Hammell, Riglander & Co., offered $75 to compromise the case. The Secretary of the Treasury concluded that he had no right to accept the offer of compromise, as the alleged undervaluation did not arise from a 'manifest clerical error.' The law provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall not remit or mitigate any penalty arising under its provisions, unless the undervaluation was the result of a manifest clerical error.

"The attorneys for the claimants contended, in their argument before the Attorney General, that the provision of the statute only referred to instances of undervaluation before suit had actually been brought by the United States District Attorney for the forfeiture of the goods.

"The Attorney General differed from this view and construed the statute strictly and literally, thereby ruling that the case in point was not subject for compromise at any stage of the proceedings. In his opinion, however, he takes up the question of granting relief to importers where the facts and circumstances were such as to warrant the granting of relief, and says: 'The Attorney General exercises superintendence and direction over all United States Attorneys and other officers in the collection of the revenue, and may remit, mitigate or compromise any forfeiture or penalty, or may discontinue or dismiss any prosecution or suit in behalf of the United States, or may direct the Attorney to dismiss or discontinue suits in which the Government is interested; a fortiori he may terminate the same upon terms, at any stage, by way of compromise or settlement.'

"This opinion of the Attorney General," said Mr. King, "renders it possible for importers to obtain relief where there has been some valid excuse for or explanation of an undervaluation in a case of importation."

To Avoid Confusion on Fifth Avenue.

President Guggenheimer's plan for restricting the use of Fifth Avenue to light vehicles during certain hours of the day has received the indorsement of the New York Stable Owners' Association. In a letter which President Guggenheimer received yesterday from Case & Ludlow, the attorneys for the association, an offer of the assistance of the stable owners is made, and the liverymen, through their counsel, say that one-third of the confusion along Fifth Avenue will be averted if the following suggestion is carried out: "Every vehicle, when driving upon any street or avenue of this city, shall arrive at its stopping point from the right hand side of the street, and every such vehicle shall drive through the avenue from street to street, or through the street from avenue to avenue before turning."

Reformed Church General Synod.

CATSKILL, N. Y., June 6.—The General Synod of the Reformed Church of America will convene in the Reformed Church here to-day. The convention will be called to order at 3 o'clock by the Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe. Dr. Coe will preach before the Synod in the evening. On Friday or Saturday two professors will be elected to chairs in the theological seminary of the Reformed Church, at New Brunswick, N. J. A large number of nominations for the positions have been made. Among those mentioned are the Rev. Ferdinand B. Schenck of the Collegiate Reformed Church of New York

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Western Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company has been incorporated at Omega, Oklahoma.

A private dispatch from Chicago states that, as a result of a meeting of the stockholders of the Merchants' National Insurance Company of Chicago, of which Ira C. Wood was appointed receiver last week, the affairs of the company may be arranged within a few days so as to discontinue the receivership.

The appraisal of the Alfred J. Cammeyer fire loss has been completed and the proofs of loss filed with the insurance companies. The total insurance was $441,750 The sound value of the stock was $491,011, and the net proceeds from the sale of the stock were $66,725. The net loss to the insurance companies was $424,286.

H. R. Parks of Dallas, Texas, agent of Weed & Kennedy's companies for Texas and Arkansas, is in town. He said yesterday, in reference to the Texas anti-trust law, that the insurance companies are not particularly anxious just yet, since the statute does not go into effect until Jan. 31, 1900, and especially in view of the recent Supreme Court decision on the Arkansas law. He thought that the companies would ask for an opinion soon from Attorney General Smith as to whether or not the provisions of the law hold with reference to membership in rating compacts in other States.

Life Association to Transfer Risks.

BOSTON, June 6.—It was learned to-day that the Merchants and Manufacturers' Life Association of Westfield, an assessment concern, will transfer its risks to the Colonial Life Association of Boston to avoid the large assessments which would be consequent upon placing the company on the old basis under the law passed this year. The company has about $3,000,000 in policies in force.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.

GOOD RACING AT BROOKLYN

Don de Oro Won the Brookdale Handicap in Record Time.

SPENCER RODE THREE WINNERS

Sweet Caporal, Approval, Virginia Earle, Plucky, and Central Trust Won Their Races.

Don de Oro kept up his winning gait by landing the Brookdale Handicap at the Gravesend races yesterday, taking up an impost of 125 pounds over a course of a mile and a furlong, and running it in record time for the track--1:53—thus beating the performances of Tenny in the Fort Hamilton Handicap, May 30, 1899, and of Sir Walter in September of last year, by a full second. Each of these carried but 112 pounds, while Don de Oro carried 125. Warrenton finished a close second to him, being in receipt of 15 pounds by the scale and 18 pounds in actual weight.

The Brookdale Handicap, in which this was done, was the fourth race on the card, and had a field of six starters, of which Don de Oro was the favorite in the speculation, with Bangle the "flip," and a strong second choice, as the Western people thought he would be able to take the measure of the Don, who was asked to give him 14 pounds by the handicap. George Keene was the most fancied of the others, though there was quite a bit of play on Previous. Keene and Scotch Plaid were on their very worst behavior, as if they resented being asked to run on a day so infernally hot as it was yesterday at the track. They got away after a rather tedious delay, Keene bolting from the outside to the inside of the track as soon as the barrier was lifted, narrowly escaping a bad collision with three of the first starters. Before the first turn was reached Don de Oro had got into his stride in good shape, and Spencer, who seems to know just how to handle the horse, sent him to the front, so that he took the lead on the turn. From that point he was in front all the way. Previous made play to keep with him, and Bangle followed closely, George Keene bringing up the rear of the procession. Half way up the backstretch Warrenton went up to the leaders, and when Previous fell back beaten on the upper turn, took his place. Don de Oro went away from him in the turn to the stretch, but Warrenton would not acknowledge defeat, and gave the Don a lively brush all the way to the end, which set the crowd into a yelling mob as it looked as if Warrenton was at last going to do what was expected of him by beating the topweighters, for he ran a game race, but the Don ran one that was a bit gamer, and so he won by a neck, after the hardest finish he has had in his past three races. The time and the performance generally won for the grand, good Baden horse the applause the performance merited, even from the veteran trainers and players, who rarely give outward signs of their approval of the performance of racers. The horse warranted all the approval he received, for he ran the first and the last mile of the race in exactly the same time, 1:40½, and did the last furlong, in which Warrenton was pushing him so hard, in 0:12½, a most meritorious performance with such weight up.

Virginia Earle won the other stake, the Criterion, for two-year-old fillies, for which she was the favorite. She had a very easy time of it, and the only fight there was in the race was for the place. That was finally secured by Primrose Day, who just beat Oneck Queen by a head. Spencer also rode the winner of this stake. Star Chime bolted on the turn. Odom not being able to keep her straight apparently, and she was a bad fourth at the finish.

Spencer, who as has been told, rode the winners of the two stakes, also had the mount on Sweet Caporal, winner of the opening dash for horses that had run and had not won at the meeting. The Keene mare was not much fancied in the speculation, and there was plenty of 12 to 1 against her at the close of the betting. Cleophus was the favorite in the field of fourteen that ran, and Hapsburg was a strong second choice. But neither showed very prominently in the running. Cleophus was sore, and at the head of the stretch was going so lame that her rider pulled her up and came home in the rear of the bunch, leaving Sweet Caporal and Concord to fight it out. This they did in rattling shape, but the Keene mare, with the advantage she had in the swing into the straight track, held her lead and won by a half from Concord beat Hapsburg by a length and a half.

Sims broke the ice for the season in the second event, riding his first winner for the year when he landed Approval in front of his field in the race at a mile and a sixteenth. Approval was second choice to Rhinelander, who finished third, the outsider, Kentuckian, getting the second money by a well-timed rush at the end. Approval, who was purchased on Monday by John E. Madden, ran sluggishly in the early stages of the race. But he came fast enough at the end to warrant the backing he received. Hellobas, who had acted as pacemaker for six furlongs, found the journey altogether too long, and was last at the end

The New York Times.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-town .....1,289 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON .....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for German and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE RISING SUN IN PUERTO RICO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly inform several of your daily readers by what authority there is a different customs law applying to Puerto Rico from that applying to Alaska? Just what is the status of Puerto Rico under the treaty of peace?

We ask this question after reading the editorial in to-day's TIMES.

June 2, 1899. SEVERAL READERS.

Puerto Rico is at present a dependency of the United States under military government. It was ceded to us by Spain in Article II. of the treaty. Article IX. declares that "the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the Congress."

It was the opinion of Senator EDMUNDS that inasmuch as there is no express constitutional authority for holding and governing colonies the transfer to us of the sovereignty over Spanish territory would at once make the natives of that territory citizens of the United States. That view has not been generally accepted. For one thing, events are against it, just as the event of the Louisiana Purchase went against the best legal opinions of that day that the Constitution conferred upon the President no authority for such a transaction. Being a dependency and not politically a part of the United States Puerto Rico does not share in the benefits of free trade between the States, which is the great source of our prosperity. Article I., Section 10, of the Constitution, which declares that "no tax or duty shall be laid on any articles exported from any State, * * * nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another," does not apply to her. Accordingly, the President has most unwisely and illogically set up the barrier of McKinleyism to protect us against the products of the Puerto Ricans and to protect them against ours. The thing cannot last. It is too absurd. Our people do not mind it much, for we are accustomed to the grotesque absurdities of protection. But the Puerto Ricans mind it very much, and cry out against a policy that is less kind to them than the treatment accorded to them by Spain.

There can be no doubt, however, that the President has power to order duties to be collected on imports from Puerto Rico. Alaska, to which our correspondent refers, is a Territory, though not yet fully organized, and is therefore a part of the Union and subject to the provisions of the Constitution. When the Constitution says "any State" it means any Territory as well. If Puerto Rico should become a Territory free trade would by that fact be established between her and the other States and Territories.

Will she ever become a Territory and some time seek admission to the Union? It depends upon the growth of her people in intelligence, on their sobriety, their advancement toward the possession of political qualities which will make them assimilable, and upon their prosperity. We think the island is a likelier candidate for admission than any other of the islands we have taken away from Spain.

The people of that island have a great deal of good sense. Already they are taking an interest in politics, and in the right way. We have received from Dr. GABRIEL FERRER of San Juan, Chairman of the Organization Committee of the Puerto Rico Republican Party, a pamphlet containing the platform, or declaration of principles, of that party. The gentlemen who have organized this party, many of whose names are signed to the platform, exhibit in a remarkable degree one quality which makes them seem like Americans already and goes far to fit them for citizenship. They show that their eyes are turned to the future, not to the past. That is a habit of the greatest importance to a people whose political condition has just undergone a momentous change. We subjoin a few of the declarations of their preamble or address to the people, and of their platform.

The old political parties that struggled during the Spanish domination have disappeared.

It is urgent now to start a new party with new ideas, that all the residents of the country who wish may unite in the development of our island under the protection and principles of the American flag.

Our principles in brief are as follows:

Definite and sincere annexation to the United States.

An organized territory for Puerto Rico, as the way to become in time a State of the Federal Union.

We are convinced that it would not be for the benefit of our country to be independent, on account of its small area and on account of the bad political education we have received.

We declare our sincere loyalty to the American flag and American ideas, and hereby pledge ourselves to strive to become worthy of the great Nation of which we now are a part.

We hail with pride our annexation to the United States.

We believe that the people of Puerto Rico could be trusted with the civil government of the island, but as that authority only emanates from the Congress of the United States, it is our duty to wait their action; while under military government awaiting action by Congress we desire that all civil offices should be filled by men capable, honest, and of unquestioned loyalty to the Government of the United States, and disposed to act singly for the best interest of this island and our common country, without distinction, thereby affording us an opportunity to demonstrate our fitness for self-government with all the burdens and responsibilities which it entails and which will hasten the day when our island will have a place among the States of the Union.

The time has come when we must advance American principles and customs. With due care, knowing the needs of our people, we have arranged a platform for the "Puerto Rican Republican Party," which we submit to the consideration of our people, trusting and hoping that every good and patriotic citizen will join us and support our just cause.

We believe, as we are under the direct protection of the United States, and a part of that great Nation, that commerce should be free between the Island of Puerto Rico and the United States, thereby giving us the same rights and privileges of any State or Territory of the Union.

In order to divert the financial panic which now threatens us, and in order that the tiller of the soil and the tradesman of the land may be justly compensated for their tolls and labors, we declare ourselves in favor of the exchange of the provincial money of the Island of Puerto Rico for the money of the United States, as it is right and proper that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the Government be as good as any other.

What a broad ocean of difference separates these progressive Puerto Ricans from the wretched AGUINALDO and the Filipinos he has misguided to their destruction. It is the difference between human wisdom of a high order and the folly of beasts. The Puerto Ricans are sensible of their weakness and lack of preparation for self-government, although this Republican platform is an evidence that they would get along pretty well if left to themselves. They are aware of the immense advantages of belonging to the Federal Union. Meanwhile, they have patience to wait until they are worthy and prepared. That is in itself one of the highest political virtues.

If the spirit of this platform shall prevail among the Puerto Ricans, and if the promise of this fine beginning is kept, we predict that the Island of Puerto Rico will one day become the most important and the richest of the Antilles. There is no geographical, political, or racial obstacle to her admission to the Union that she cannot overcome by wisdom and progress.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

If Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa is to be the next Speaker of the House of Representatives, as he has good reason for thinking that he will be, the people of New York will not complain or feel like complaining.

Some of our Republican contemporaries have professed that the contest made by Mr. HENDERSON has been a sectional one, but we have seen no signs of any such intention on his part, and the votes he now claims as pledged are widely enough spread to do away with that imputation. Of the 102, nearly one-half are from States east of Illinois, and a fair share of them are from the New England States. We do not think that the sectional feeling has played any great part in the matter, and so far as we have seen manifestations of it, they have been in the East and not in the West. Moreover, there is a legitimate function for the feeling. It is not by any means always mischievous. The fact that the extreme East has for so long a time had one of its strongest and most representative men in the Speaker's chair is a perfectly logical ground for the extreme West to seek to replace him by one of its strong men. The interests of the Nation at large are, of course, much more important than those of any section, but each section goes to make up the whole, and a man from Iowa must know some things that a man from Maine does not know. That knowledge is essential, and the succession of Speakers from the different great regions of the Republic is a good thing for the Nation.

It remains to be seen what sort of a Speaker Mr. HENDERSON will make should he be elected, as now seems probable. He will hardly be as strong a man as Mr. REED, nor is there any man in the House of whom it can be said that he is as strong as the big Maine man. Probably the House will have its own way more than it has had under Mr. REED. For immediate results that will not be so desirable, since Mr. REED's way has undoubtedly been on a higher level than the House would have taken of its own accord. But for ultimate results we are quite willing to accept the more unguided action of the House. It is not a highly satisfactory representative body, but it is not merely the best that we have, it is the only one we have. The essential principle of our institutions is that the people and the representatives of the people shall do as they choose within the limits of the Constitution, even if they choose to do very foolishly. That is the only way for them to learn and the only way for them to be sure that after they have learned they can control their own destinies. The despotism of Mr. REED has been on the whole benevolent, pure, intelligent, and as disinterested as we could hope for; but it has been despotism all the same. It has been based on an extreme form of partisanship, and while it has had certain features very attractive to the better class of citizens, it has been in substance narrow and often very unjust. On the whole, it is our conviction that it has done more harm than good, and we shall not be sorry to see it give way to a policy of greater freedom for the House.

We should say that under Mr. HENDERSON we are likely to have a more definite party responsibility than under Mr. REED. Mr. HENDERSON says that he has made no promises, but he will seek to organize the House so as to give all the elements and all the leading men of his party a fair share in the action of the House. We shall know, if he does that, pretty well what the party really wants, and that, after all, is what the country most needs.

THE "CANADIAN ENIGMA."

This is the somewhat fanciful phrase used by Mr. A. MAURICE LOW in a very sensible and informing article in The Forum. The article was written before the recent break in the negotiations for the settlement of differences between this country and the Dominion, of which Mr. Low seems to cherish hopes not quite justified by the present situation. Yet there is no doubt that he has the correct view as to the motives likely to control the Dominion Government, which we on our side must at least understand if there is to be any serious outcome to the negotiations.

In substance these motives are a strong desire to promote trade between the two countries as beneficial for Canada and an equally strong or stronger purpose to preserve the support of the people of the Dominion, who are very sensitive as to any even apparent surrender of their rights, interests, or dignity. We do not see that we can quarrel with that disposition on the part of Sir WILFRID LAURIER. The resolution of a political leader to keep the popular feeling on his side is certainly not unknown in the United States, while the doctrine that increased trade with our neighbors is a good thing for all concerned is more enlightened than the average American statesman professes. As to the settlement of the boundary questions involved Mr. Low has nothing to say, but we regard those as incidental and essentially unimportant, because they are peculiarly fitted for arbitration, and are practically sure to be arbitrated as soon as they are the only questions left undecided. The real points of difference relate to trade. The only solution of these lies in an agreement to remove obstacles on either side. That agreement, we fear, is not very near unless the United States Government is ready to go further than it has yet shown any disposition to go. It is possible, indeed, that even if the Executive should be ready to make the needed advance, it would require Congressional action, which in the present temper of the majority could not be obtained.

Meanwhile, there is one fact that Mr. Low brings out very plainly that is both interesting and important, though we should say that there are more persons in the United States, and especially in the public service of the United States, who understand and appreciate it than he is inclined to admit. This is the fact that the questions between the United States and the Dominion are essentially Canadian and not British, that is to say, they will be settled, if at all, as the Canadians shall finally consent to have them settled and not with reference to purely English interests or ideas. We cannot conceive that Great Britain would go to war for any Canadian grievance that was not clearly an imperial grievance, but the mother Government will leave the quarrels of Canada unsettled until Canada is ready to settle them. She will neither coerce nor greatly urge the Dominion to come to terms with us. On the other hand, the Canadians fully appreciate this fact, and are ready to take advantage of it. Their policy will be guided by their own interests and sentiments and not by any feeling of sensitive "loyalty" toward the mother country. It is they and not the English, therefore, that we must study. And practically the Canadians who will decide the policy of the Dominion are the two millions and over of Ontario. These Mr. Low describes as being in their character, capacity, habits of life, and way of looking at and doing things, the Americans of Canada. That does not mean that they will be any easier to deal with, for we are not aware that the American is specially pliable in a bargain. But at least we ought to be able to understand them better. For one thing, we should be able better to comprehend that they are not easily to be driven or bullied, and that if we are to make a bargain with them it must be one that is fair to both sides. That is really what both countries need, and in the long run we have no doubt that they will reach it.

REWARDING NATIONAL HEROES.

There is no telling, at least not by us, how old is the saying that republics are ungrateful. "But now the time gives it proof." KITCHENER's victory is a good deal more recent than DEWEY's. It did not begin to be of so much national importance as DEWEY's. And already it has been rewarded with a fullness that, to tell the simple truth, puts us to shame.

Great Britain is often said to be as much of a republic as these United States, and so in many respects she is. But in the matter of honoring national heroes and benefactors she retains monarchical traditions that are of the greatest national value. If a soldier or a sailor serves her with conspicuous efficiency his services are at once recognized in the way that all men desire—that is to say, by putting him and his beyond the reach of want. That is what England has done for KITCHENER. That is what the United States has neglected to do for DEWEY, who has done far more for his country than KITCHENER has done for his. For it was the fortune of DEWEY to be the first to demonstrate to all mankind when for three-quarters of a century we had not been engaged in a foreign war that this was still a fighting Nation and that the United States Navy, which, as well as the United States Army, had been the target of every fool and every demagogue in Congress, had nevertheless lost none of its quality, but through all those years of insult or neglect had been making itself ready in the dark to come out into the light of battle. There may be, doubtless there are, other sailors in it as good as he. But it was he who had the fortune to show first and most conspicuously that we had retained "sea power." To use a commercial metaphor, the battle of Manila Bay sent up American stock in every market in the world. Nothing that we can do is too much for the man who has done this for us.

And yet there are those among us who positively object to rewarding our National heroes in the most appropriate way. The Hon. JOSEPH BAILEY of Texas expressed the view that winning such a battle as that of Manila Bay was its own reward, and that the hero of it ought not to expect any other. As well might one of the clients of this statesman, when Mr. BAILEY had won an important and difficult lawsuit for him, tell the cheerful statesman that winning such a suit was its own reward, and that he ought not to expect any fee. And there is a singular editor in Washington of what pretends or aspires to be an organ of the army and navy who takes the same weird and wondrous view.

In spite of the absence of such rewards as are given to British soldiers and sailors who have done their country great service and honor, we have no doubt that the trained soldiers and sailors of this country will go on doing their full duty, as they have done it heretofore, though one great incentive to deeds of enterprise and valor is taken from them. But it is not the soldiers and sailors, it is the Nation itself, whose reputation is involved. And it must be owned that in our treatment of DEWEY, whether official or unofficial, we do not shine by contrast with the English in their treatment of KITCHENER.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—"Keep cool and keep clean" is the very excellent advice which The Galveston News gives to the people and especially to the officials of Texas in an article protesting against the hasty adoption of quarantine precautions against yellow fever. The News regards the appearance at New Orleans of a single case of the disease as an inadequate excuse for interrupting the commerce of the State and for filling its cities with panic fear. It is indeed strange that so soon after Gen. Wood's conclusive demonstration in Santiago that no quarantine is necessary where municipal cleanliness exists, and so soon after Havana has supplied evidence in the same line almost as significant, the health authorities of Texas should have resorted at the first sign of danger to an antiquated remedy as bad as or worse than the malady against which it was long ago proved to be a most untrustworthy defense. Armed guards posted along railways and highways may keep out yellow fever for a while, but sooner or later it always breaks through the cordon if the conditions within are such as suit it. But where sewers are well built, streets and houses clean, and the habits of the people based on sanitary principles, infection has no chance to spread, even if it arrives, and business, which is the life of communities, is not subjected to disastrous interruptions. It is a pity though that The News prefaces its good advice with some rather silly hints that the northern seaports, jealous of those in the South, are eager to hear that the fever has come again. Talk like that should be associated only with belief in ghosts and old-fashioned quarantines.

—If Gen. OTIS continues the present campaign against the Filipinos without making the rainy season an excuse for suspending operations, he is likely to reveal to the astonished world the fact that the Spanish ideas about this part of the tropic year were as ill-founded as most other Spanish rules of action. Until NAPOLEON'S day Europe considered it impossible to wage war in the Winter, but he tried the experiment, and after that there was no close season for men. It will be the same in the Philippines. The soldiers will find the rains a nuisance, no doubt, but energy makes courage water-proof, and there is no reason to fear ill-health more in the field than in the towns. If the Tagalogs find themselves hard pressed just when they are expecting a long rest and a chance to reorganize their shattered forces, the effect on them will be excellent—at least from the American point of view.

A Fake Story About Mr. Cleveland.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I ask you to help to the correction of a "fake" story started about ex-President Cleveland's recent visit to Berkshire.

Some of the newspapers have an account of his having been brutally ordered off the farm of a Mr. Frank Johnson, who afterward learned, with satisfaction, that he had been rude to an ex-President—one who had refused him a Postmastership!

I can state from personal knowledge that nothing of the sort occurred during the ex-President's visit. On the contrary, he was treated with the greatest kindness and hospitality by every one, and no one is more outraged than Mr. Johnson at this brutal invention of an irresponsible newspaper writer. Instead of asking the President to keep off his farm, Mr. Johnson invited him on it, and was hospitable and polite in many ways. The story is a malicious invention from beginning to end.

BERKSHIRE.

New York, June 6, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Court of Last Resort.

"So you have decided to spend the Summer in the country this year?"

"No, Sir, I have not. My wife has decided it."—Philadelphia North American.

Soared Too High.

"Yes, that's Guggenthorp. He made a fortune once by inventing a road scraper."

"What did he do with his money?"

"He sunk it in a sky-scraper."—Chicago Tribune.

Rather Loud.

Attorney Swift—"Apparel oft proclaims the man."

Attorney Hadley—Yes, indeed; you can hear John Lumpkin coming three blocks away.—Kansas City Independent.

The Aquatic Way.

"We used to think men had to climb to fame."

"Don't they?"

"No. Hobson dived."

"That's so."

"And Funston swam."—Chicago Record.

THE MAID THAT WAS.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

The fire was dim, the light was low,
And lolling in his easy chair,
He let fond fancies come and go
About him in the darkling air.

He thought of days when he and she
Were careless, happy lovers, and
From all the world's grim troubles free—
When earth was an enchanted land.

But she was gone, the maiden fair
That he had loved in former days;
Ah, how she used to stroke his hair
And blush at all his words of praise.

Yes, she was gone! They stood before
The altar many years ago—
Up stairs he heard her fitful snore—
The fire was dim, the light was low.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day will be one of weddings. Possibly the one which will attract most attention will be that of Miss Florence Christmas Eno, the daughter of Mrs. John Chester Eno, and Mr. Leon Graves. Miss Eno will wear a beautiful gown, and with it a veil of lace, which is an heirloom in the family. It was worn by her mother at her wedding and her grandmother at her's, sixty years ago. A special train starts at mid-day for the country seat in Connecticut, and the guests will return the same evening. In town there are no less than five large weddings, and again to-morrow there are several. The largest church wedding to-morrow will be that of Miss Pope and Mr. Duryea, at the Church of the Transfiguration. A reception will follow at the residence of the bride's cousin, Mrs. Alfred Loomis.

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The suburbs are still gay. The last game of polo was played at Westchester yesterday. The tournament at Baltusrol is continuing to be one of the great centres of suburban life. Many men take the afternoon train and dine at the clubhouse and watch the game, returning at night.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edmund T. Baylies, Mrs. Frank Pendleton, and her sister, Miss La Montagne; Lord Fincastle, and John Cadwallerder are among those who are booked to sail to-day for Europe. All the Newport houses are being placed in readiness for their owners. The Cornelius Vanderbilt house, the Breakers, has the entire force of servants on hand. Beechwood, Mrs. Astor's house, is also ready, and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs has left the city for her Newport home.

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Mrs. Frederic Benedict gives a small dance this evening at Oyster Bay, and Mrs. McK. Twombly is to give a luncheon at Florheim. These are among the suburban entertainments. All the great houses, as they are now being called, have house parties, and the country is being thoroughly enjoyed.

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In London this evening Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck will give a small cotillion to introduce her daughter. Miss Anna Sands and Mrs. Ogden Mills will be among the invited guests, as will also Mr. Chauncey Depew, but the American element will not be very large. Mrs. Arthur Paget is allowing her daughter to be seen in public, and she was at the opera last week in a lemon-colored gown, with long transparent sleeves. She is said to be very tall and very English, and more like the Pagets than her mother. All the American fashionable women are interested in the Charing Cross Bazar, which Mrs. Paget has been instrumental in arranging, and which will see at its different stalls what is known as the "Dukeries" in fact, all the Duchesses in England.

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At the wedding to-morrow in Pittsburg of Miss Martha Chambers Rodgers, the daughter of the late Capt. Calbraith Perry Rodgers, and a great granddaughter of the late Commodore Perry, and Mr. Walter Albert Pease, Jr., there will be quite a number of New Yorkers present. Among the ushers will be Messrs. John Hone, Jr., De Lancey Coster, Prescott Slade, Stephen H. Pell, Lawrence E. Ellman, and Walter E. Maynard.

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The Teutonic, which arrives to-day, will bring Mr. and Mrs. John G. Beresford, who have been living this Winter in England, and who will occupy Mrs. De Lancey Kane's residence at New Rochelle this Summer. Mrs. Richard Irvin, whom the cables have said was not to come over until Autumn, appears also on the passenger list of the Teutonic. Others are Henry Kip, E. Rudolph Kip, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Audenreid, Lady Hamman, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Gammell and Miss Gammell, Mr. and Mrs. William Iselin and their son, Oliver Iselin; J. Montgomery Hare, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Phelps Dodge, F. G. Bourne, the Hon. and Mrs. S. Russell, Frederic A. Colt, and Mrs. Admiral Baldwin.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, June 6.—William K. Vanderbilt has sailed from Europe for Newport on his yacht Valiant, which will make its headquarters here this Summer.

Mrs. Astor is to come to Beechwood the latter part of next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney are expected at their cottage at once.

Miss E. G. Wildes, Mrs. Antoinette Hoguet, and Miss Hoguet of New York are registered at the Robinson.

Mrs. John Auchincloss has arrived for the season.

Ross R. Winans and J. B. Wolfe have registered at the Casino.

Many of the lawns of the cottagers are being burned up through the lack of rain.

The subscriptions to the Casino Club are far ahead of those of any past season at the same period.

Mrs. R. T. Wilson arrived at her cottage for the season to-day.

Commander C. H. Davis was at Fort Dumplings to-day, inspecting his cottage there, which his family will shortly occupy.

United States Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore and family are expected at their villa to-morrow for the season.

Mrs. William Gammell, Jr., of Providence, has arrived for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., while the cottage of the former is being prepared for occupancy.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Leroy will arrive at her cottage to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Davis have arrived for the season.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs has arrived for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Willing are expected at their cottage to-morrow.

Mrs. Sidney Webster gave a luncheon at Pen Craig to-day.

Mrs. John R. Drexel entertained at dinner on the Sultana this evening.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry sailed for New York on the Electra this noon.

To-day was the hottest of the Summer thus far, the thermometer reading at noon 90 in the shade, and at 3 o'clock 96. There were many bathers at Spouting Rock and East End Beaches.

Mrs. Mason Renshaw Jones is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. Q. Jones. She has engaged apartments at the Robinson, but will sail for Europe July 1.

Dr. and Mrs. William T. Bull are expected at Dudley Place for the season on Saturday.

Theodore W. Phinney has returned to New York.

Chaplain Royce of the flagship New York will officiate at Emanuel Church on Sunday evening next.

Perry Belmont is having his cottage improved and renovated for occupancy in August. Mr. Belmont is expected here on Friday to lay out the work to be completed at the cottage before sailing for Europe with Mrs. Belmont.

James B. Johnson and family of St. Louis have arrived at their cottage in Jamestown for the season.

Mrs. C. A. Hall and Miss G. B. Austin of Boston, William Hyde of New York, M. W. Connors of Indianapolis, and Dr. Birney of Philadelphia are at the Garner Hotel, Jamestown, for the season.

Mrs. Henry R. Marquand arrived for the season this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Fearing and Mrs. Leroy King have returned from New York.

Miss Darrell is at the Muenchinger-King cottage for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. William Brenton Greene of Germantown, Penn., have arrived at their cottage.

By the will of the late Robert Goelet his interest in the New York Yacht Club Station here, which was jointly owned by him and his brother Ogden Goelet, is bequeathed to his son, Robert W. Goelet.

Work on the new polo grounds is progressing favorably, and the grounds will be completed in ample time for the polo season.

Many cottagers used the links of the Newport Golf Club to-day. Among those who engaged in matches were H. Mortimer Brooks and Arthur T. Kemp, Reginald Brooks and John Bolt, Fred P. Sands and Goold Hoyt, and Mrs. Barger Wallach and Miss Potter. The restaurant has been opened for the season, and among the late subscribers is Admiral Sampson.

At the meeting of the City Council this evening instructions were given to the City Solicitor to inquire as to what rights the city has in Bailey's Beach, purchased some few years ago by a company of Summer residents, and now known as the Spouting Rock Beach, and whether or not the wall at the end of Bellevue Avenue erected by the beach association can be kept there by the association. The City Solicitor was also instructed to find out if the citizens have the right to use the beach. The wall in question was erected to keep the beach secluded from excursionists, whose presence annoyed the owners of the beach. The law of the State, known as the fishermen's rights law, is said to give to the people the right to walk and use the beaches. Some of the citizens wish a test case made of the matter.

The City Solicitor has given an opinion to the effect that the wall is a nuisance, and that the people have a right to use the beach. He will submit an opinion as to how far their rights go at the next meeting of the Council.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Rhett—Lee.

A wedding at which both bride and bridegroom were representatives of old Southern families was that of Miss Eleanor Orr Lee, daughter of Mrs. George Lee of 122 Amity Street, Brooklyn, and Abbott Rhett of 96 Columbia Heights, that borough, son of Roland Rhett. The marriage was solemnized yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock at Christ Church, Clinton Street. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Arthur B. Kinsolving, rector of the church, and cousin of the bride. Miss Edith G. Rogers, cousin of the bride, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Lucy Rogers, also a cousin of the bride; Miss Charlotte Rhett, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Alice L. Lewis, Miss Nellie F. Mead of Greenwich, Conn., and Miss Rosa F. Brooke of Virginia. William Brisbane Rhett, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were Thomas G. Rhett, James S. Rhett, and E. Lownes Rhett, also brothers of the bridegroom; A. Rogers Lee, brother of the bride; Charles S. Kinsolving, and Frank D. Mead. The bride was given away by her brother, Douglas Lee.

Jordan—Walker.

Frank Winthrop Jordan and Miss Gertrude Walker, daughter of Mrs. Eliza Walker of 1,048 Fifth Avenue, were married yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street. The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, pastor of the church, officiated. A reception at Delmonico's followed the ceremony. The bride was attended by Miss Marguerite Jordan, sister of the bridegroom, as maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Maud Cowen, Miss Adelaide Cooper, Miss Carrie Van Saun, and Miss Edith Chapman. Miss Johnson was the flower girl. Harry A. Fields was best man. The ushers were George B. Wheeler, Harry W. Buxton, Frank B. Van Saun, Harry B. Nichols, J. Miller Hale, and Nelson B. Sherrill.

Gillespie—Costello.

James Packard Gillespie and Miss Bertha Costello, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Costello, of 13 East Sixty-sixth Street, were married yesterday afternoon in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, Fifty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents. Miss Jessie Wallace Costello was her cousin's maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Helen Gillespie and Miss Agnes Cortelyou Goodyear. Louie Gillespie was best man. The ushers were John Gillespie and Samuel Gillespie, brothers of the bridegroom, and Harry Costello, brother of the bride.

Valentine—Muir.

Miss Abby Oakes Muir, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Muir of 912 President Street, Brooklyn, and Ludlow Willetts Valentine, also of that borough, were married last evening in Holy Trinity by the rector, the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell. Miss Bessie M. Edgar was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Elizabeth Muir and Miss Margaret Muir, sisters of the bride; Miss Eleanor Remsen Foy, cousin of the bridegroom, and Miss Helen Louise Howard. Frank Getchell Rose acted as best man, and the following were ushers: George A. Muir, brother of the bride; Arthur Schiebler, George E. Crump, and C. Howard Newman. Mr. and Mrs. Valentine will live in Brooklyn.

Mercer—Robinson.

Miss Mary Edith Robinson, daughter of Major and Mrs. Joseph Clark Robinson, was married yesterday afternoon in St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, to Alexander George Mercer. The ceremony was performed by the rector, the Rev. George R. Van De Water. Miss Alice Robinson acted as maid of honor and D. Webster Thomas as best man. The ushers were C. B. Bogart, William V. Clark, Robert Burnett, Clarence Robinson, Atherton Allerton, and Andrew G. Mercer. A reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, 318 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street.

Laidlaw—Potter.

BOSTON, June 6.—Mrs. Jennie Childs Potter and the Rev. Dr. Walter Laidlaw of New York were married by the Rev. Alfred H. Plumb, assisted by the Rev. Harris G. Hale in Harvard Church, Brookline, to-day. The best man was Prof. Paul Van Dyke of Princeton, N. J., and the ushers were John W. Saxe and the Rev. A. B. Burr of Brooklyn, Walter Cameron Kidlaw of Toronto, Canada; Dr. William H. Potter of Boston, the Rev. T. Edward Inglis of Yonkers, and the Rev. Edward Hunting Budd of New York. Dr. Laidlaw is the Secretary of the federation of churches and Christian workers in New York City.

Rowley—Eyck.

The marriage of Miss Mara Elizabeth Eyck to William Wilder Rowley took place last evening at 8 o'clock at the home of the bride, 39 Summit Avenue, Plainfield, N. J. The Rev. C. E. Herring, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, performed the ceremony. George Rowley of Victor, N. Y., and Clark Rowley of New York, brothers of the bridegroom, acted as ushers. After the ceremony a reception was held. The bridegroom is a prominent Republican of Somerset County. The couple will live at 78 Linden Place, Plainfield, N. J.

Bird—Lane.

The marriage of Miss Anna B. Lane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eliot Toll Lane, to Henry Bird of The Boston Advertiser, was solemnized at noon yesterday in Grace Church, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Charles S. Wing was the officiating clergyman. The maid of honor was Miss Josephine Toll Lane, and the best man J. Oswald Lane. The ushers were Dr. Lewis Gregory Cole, Joseph E. Hodgson, Fred E. Benjamin, and Clarence E. Hall. A wedding breakfast was served at the residence of the bride's parents, 21 St. John's Place.

Solomons—Rosenthal.

The wedding of Edouard Joseph Solomons and Miss Ida Selma Rosenthal, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rosenthal, took place last evening at the home of the bride, 161 West Eighty-sixth Street. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes performed the ceremony. Miss Carrie Rosenthal was her sister's maid of honor, and the flower girls were Misses Ami and Alma Davis. Oscar M. Rosenthal was best man, and the ushers were Joseph Marcus Davis, Lucian Nathan, Gustave Nathan, and Joseph Steiner.

Clark—Pegram.

PROVIDENCE, June 6.—Miss Nancy De Wolf Pegram, daughter of John C. Pegram, and Bruce Clark of Chicago, son of John M. Clark and brother of the bride of Richard Harding Davis, were married at St. John's Episcopal Church here to-day. The Rev. C. A. L. Richards, rector of St. John's Church, assisted by the Rev. George L. Lock of Bristol, officiated.

Percy—Loughran.

The wedding of George Robert Percy and Miss Annie Dodd Loughran took place last evening at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. John McWilliam, 16 West Ninety-sixth Street. The Rev. David G. Wylie of the Scotch Presbyterian Church performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Cornelius Brett of Jersey City. Miss Louise Perry was the maid of honor, Mahlon Apgar was best man.

Maury—Flanders.

The wedding of C. W. Maury and Miss Emily L. Flanders was celebrated yesterday afternoon in the home of the bride, 25 East Thirty-eighth Street. The Rev. William M. Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, performed the ceremony. Miss Turnure was maid of honor.

Commodore Mayo Married Again.

FARGO, N. D., June 6.—Commodore M. S. Mayo of Washington, on the retired naval list, who secured a divorce here last November, has returned, accompanied by Mrs. N. G. Hall, said to be a wealthy Washington society widow. They were quietly married last night by Judge Roberts. The Commodore owns a handsome home in Iowa Circle, Washington. They will stay here several days.

SAMPSON WANTS BIG NAVY

Says Present Number of Ships Should Be Doubled.

ARMY INCREASE UNNECESSARY

Admiral Declares Swift Armored Cruisers Are Needed, and English Advice Should Be Heeded.

The Independent this week will contain the following article by Rear Admiral Sampson on "The United States Navy."

"I have long believed that the navy of the United States is not adequate to the needs of the Nation, and, in spite of our victories, the events of the past year have tended strongly to confirm the view I held before the war began. For an army increase I fail to see the necessity. It is hardly conceivable that we could use a large army except for wars of foreign conquest, which the sentiment of our country would not permit. No power except Great Britain could hope to attack us successfully upon the land. No two powers combined could hope to effect anything against us by sending an army to this country. France and Germany could accomplish little or nothing against us by means of their armies. They have not the necessary naval basis on our coast, they have not the coaling stations, they have not the type of ships that must be had to transport a large army a long distance and attempt military operations on a large scale.

"Three thousand miles of water protect us from all except one possible enemy—Great Britain—who has of late shown most unmistakably that she desires a permanent peace and the closest friendship. I am extremely glad to see it. Her attitude is all that could be desired. I do not believe that there is any room for doubt as to the good faith of the English. They really wish our friendship, and are prepared to make sacrifices to secure it. It was not always so. For a long time England was the power which appeared most likely to become involved in a war with us. Her conversion to friendship, which seems likely to last and grow stronger, removes the danger of a fight at close quarters with a most formidable enemy.

"Foreign armies, therefore, do not constitute a danger to this country. The possible wars which confront us are naval wars, and in order to wage them successfully we need more ships. I believe that we should have at least twice as many ships as our navy at present contains. Whether or not we desire to have it so, the war has made a great change in our position among the nations. They have gained a new estimate of us, and have put us in the front rank of the powers whose voices decide questions of world politics. At the same time we have greatly extended our coast line and have undertaken the government of large and distant territories. We have become an Asiatic power, and cannot evade the responsibilities of such a position. We have great interests in the Pacific Ocean, and must be prepared to cope with any who are disposed to deny us our rights there.

"To safeguard our interests, to maintain our position, to speak with the authority that becomes us, we need ships, and still more ships. If our easy victories over the fleets of a weak naval power fill our people with the belief that we have now a navy that is large enough for all our needs, then those victories will have done us harm instead of good. I believe in harbor defenses. Every important harbor on the coast should possess its own local defenses, which only determined attack of the enemy could overcome. A foreign fleet could not now make a successful attack upon New York.

"The torpedo, the torpedo boat, the mine, the shore gun, played an insignificant part in the late war. But it seems to me that they did not have a fair opportunity to show their merits. I still believe in the torpedo boat, the mine, and the shore battery. If one of our ports had been attacked by a hostile fleet you would probably have seen a result very different from that which was observed in Manila Bay.

"But, granting all that can be claimed for harbor defenses, there still remains with us the necessity for a much larger navy. If a warring nation is to be successful, it must be aggressive. We must be prepared to strike hard blows at a distance from the United States, and in order to do that we need more ships.

"By help of the late war, foreigners have discovered in the American Navy many virtues the existence of which there they never suspected. They are ready to concede now that, so far as it goes, ship for ship, it is quite as good as any upon earth. But with the revelation of these virtues, which we knew all about, came also the revelation of defects, and it becomes us to take note of them.

"The praise which the English naval writers have so generously bestowed upon our navy has been mingled with healthy, intelligent criticism, and it will be well for us if we heed it and look over the

THE SPEAKERSHIP CONTEST

Republican Congressmen from This State for Henderson.

SPLIT IN DELEGATION CAUCUS

Messrs. Wadsworth and Ray Withdraw—Complimentary Vote for Sherman—Letter from Payne.

The votes of the fifteen Republican Congressmen from this State were yesterday pledged to David B. Henderson of Iowa for Speaker of the House of Representatives, but not until two members had withdrawn from the delegation caucus, and those remaining had cast a complimentary vote for James S. Sherman of Utica.

The caucus assembled in Parlor D of the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It had attracted to the headquarters of the Republican State Committee a throng of local and up-State politicians, whose presence gave the lobbies the look of a State convention. Gov. Roosevelt passed through the corridor during the morning and halted in the crowd for a time, shaking a hand here, and holding a hurried consultation there. Ex-Secretary of the Interior Cornelius N. Bliss dropped in for a moment. Ex-Congressmen Quigg, Mitchell, Ward, Hooker, and Fisher were on hand, and William J. Glenn, Doorkeeper of the House, who is a candidate for re-election and claims 165 votes pledged, mingled with the members.

The meeting developed a split immediately. It began with nine members present—Messrs. Arthur S. Tompkins, John H. Ketcham, John K. Stewart, Lucius N. Littauer, Louis W. Emerson, George W. Ray, Michell E. Driscoll, James W. Wadsworth, and De Alva S. Alexander. Mr. Sherman was in the hotel, but not in the conference. Messrs. Cochrane, Gillet, O'Grady, and Chickering were absent, but Chairman Odell of the State Committee held written authority from them to cast their votes, and stating that, if present, they would be for Sherman. Mr. Payne was away, but left no proxy.

Mr. Ray produced the following letter from Mr. Payne, which had been intrusted to him to present to the conference:

I regret I cannot be with you, because I am to be at Hamilton, Ont., on the 6th to join an excursion to Alaska, a trip I have finally concluded to take on account of the recent developments in the Speakership contest.

There is no longer any doubt that Col. Henderson has a majority of the votes publicly pledged to him, to be still further augmented during the coming week. I have verified the news reports by personal interviews with members from Ohio, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and other States, and I have no doubt about the facts.

Why should not New York move at once to make the nomination unanimous? Why wait for the other States which are rapidly coming into line? The ability and fitness of the candidate no one questions. It seems to me eminently fitting that this course be pursued.

Mr. Ray urged that the delegation do as Mr. Payne suggested, and declare for Henderson. Mr. Littauer proposed instead that the delegation indorse the candidacy of Mr. Sherman. It developed that all present were for Sherman, save Messrs. Ray and Wadsworth, who wanted Henderson indorsed, and took the position that for the delegation to coerce any choice between the two New York candidates when it was conceded that neither could be nominated and after one had withdrawn and gone away, was unfair. They accordingly declined to further participate in the proceedings, and walked out of the room and down stairs.

The votes of the seven members who remained and of the four proxies were then cast for Sherman, who was declared the choice of the delegation for Speaker. Mr. Sherman was sent for, and joined the conference. He thanked the members for their indorsement, but announced his determination to retire from the race, in view of the fact that it was evident that Col. Henderson had votes enough to nominate him. He proposed that the delegation pledge its vote to the Iowa candidate. The proposition was agreed to, and Mr. Sherman was instructed to notify Col. Henderson. Mr. Sherman did so in a complimentary dispatch, and in reply received a long message from Col. Henderson in the course of which he said:

The close friendship that has existed between us for years makes it unnecessary for me to give any personal assurances of my high regard for you, but this action upon your part, backed by a great delegation I must recognize with expressions of gratitude sincere and profound.

I am particularly grateful to you for pointing to the fact that my support comes from every part of the United States. This has been my highest ambition in the race for the Speakership and will greatly strengthen me for the arduous duties and responsibilities of that office.

I assure you that I comprehend the full meaning of your manly course and of the action of your delegation.

Mr. Ray last night made the following statement of the attitude of Mr. Payne and his friends:

"I was for Mr. Payne from the beginning, and believed him entitled to the support of the New York delegation. Mr. Payne was willing to transfer his support to Mr. Sherman if Mr. Sherman could show his claims to support in New England and other Eastern States to be well founded.

"We found, however, that all except half a dozen New England representatives would be for Col. Henderson as against Sherman, and that Sherman could only command a scattering support outside of New York. This was demonstrated when Illinois, Ohio, Maryland, Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, a part of Rhode Island and a portion of Connecticut declared for Henderson. Assurance of this by personal conferences, Mr. Payne determined to take a trip to Alaska and left in my hands the letter which was read to the conference.

"Mr. Payne, Mr. Wadsworth, and myself were in favor of Col. Henderson if Mr. Payne could not be nominated, and we so declared last Sunday.

"At the conference to-day it was insisted that the New York delegation should express its preference for Speaker as between Mr. Payne and Mr. Sherman, it being conceded by Mr. Littauer, who spoke for Mr. Sherman, that he would come into the conference and advise the delegation to go for Col. Henderson. Mr. Wadsworth and I took the ground that a vote favoring Mr. Sherman in the absence of Mr. Payne and under the circumstances would simply humiliate Mr. Payne, and we declined to take part in a conference which could only have that effect."

Mr. Sherman last night gave out, at the Manhattan Hotel, the following version of his action:

"When Mr. Reed's proposed retirement was announced I saw Senator Platt, as representing the State Republican organization, told him my desire to become a candidate, and asked his approval. It was readily given. I did not then ask the Senator for his support. I stated also that Mr. Payne would probably be a candidate, and I thought it better for each of us to prosecute his own candidacy until it was developed what strength each had outside the State, and that whenever it was demonstrated to the satisfaction of the State organization that Mr. Payne might succeed and I could not, I would at his (the Senator's) request withdraw in Mr. Payne's favor, whether a majority of the New York delegation was favorable to me or not. Since then I have not been so requested.

"I then entered actively into the campaign, receiving the written promise of support from seventy-nine representatives from fourteen different States, not including New York, besides many friendly expressions from other members and the generous indorsement of the press. This gave me no little hope of ultimate success. As this conference has demonstrated, I had also, including myself, twelve out of the fifteen members of the New York delegation.

"However, as the action of certain State delegations, in adopting the unit rule and declaring for Gen. Henderson, had deprived me of some of my pledged support and insured the election of Gen. Henderson, I believed it the part of wisdom that the New York delegation pledge Gen. Henderson its support. I therefore asked the delegation to approve my retirement from this contest and to tender their support to Gen. Henderson."

The bolt from the caucus and the action of Mr. Sherman's friends in insisting on his indorsement in the face of the certainty of Henderson's nomination were accepted by the politicians simply as manoeuvrings for position in the contest for committee assignments. Mr. Ray expects to succeed Gen. Henderson as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Payne seeks to retain the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means. It was thought by Mr. Sherman's friends that his claims to an important assignment would be strengthened if he could have the vote of the delegation given to him to be turned over to the successful candidate, along with the pledges he already had from other States.

The programme executed by the Sherman men did not, it is understood, meet with Senator Platt's approval, it being his desire that the delegation indorse Henderson direct.

THE GERMAN-SPANISH TREATY.

Statement in the Reichstag by Baron von Buelow—Leftists Criticise the "Exorbitant Price."

BERLIN, June 6.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron von Buelow, in the Reichstag to-day made a statement on the subject of the German-Spanish treaty for the cession of the Caroline, Ladrone, and Pelew Islands. He said that, in order to round off the German possessions in the Pacific, and in view of German commercial interests, which had long existed in the Caroline Islands, "we considered it our duty to take care of this group, so that in the event of a change in ownership it should not be lost to Germany." The Minister then read the text of the agreement, which was concluded on Feb. 12, as follows:

First—Spain cedes to Germany the Caroline, Pelew, and Ladrone Islands, except the Island of Guam, in consideration of a compensation of 25,000,000 pesetas.

Second—Germany concedes to the Spanish trade and agricultural enterprises in those islands the same treatment and facilities as conceded to German trade, and condedes to the Spanish religious orders in the islands the same rights and liberties as the German orders.

Third—Spain will establish naval, mercantile, and coaling stations in the Carolines, Pelews, and Ladrones, and will be allowed to retain them in case of war.

Fourth—This agreement is to be submitted for the constitutional sanction of the two countries and is to be ratified as soon as this sanction is given.

Continuing, Baron von Buelow said: "An understanding has also been arrived at with Spain regarding the mutual granting of tariffs, such as correspond with the wishes and interests of German as well as Spanish trade. As soon as the Cortes has sanctioned the sale of the islands, we will submit the necessary bills to the Reichstag, which will have the opportunity of a thorough and practical examination of the matter. Until then we hope the Reichstag will defer its discussion, out of international courtesy." [Cheers.]

In spite of this request, Herren Bebel and Richter, in behalf of the Leftists, in the course of the debate on the supplementary estimates, vigorously attacked the Spanish-German agreement, criticised the "exorbitant price" paid for the islands, and claimed that they were of little value.

THE TRANSVAAL CONFERENCE.

Concluded Yesterday—Report in London Says It Was Abortive.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange Free State, June 6.—The conference between President Krüger and the British High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, who is also Governor of Cape Colony, was concluded to-day. The President and the High Commissioner took leave of each other in a cordial manner. They have agreed not to publish the result of their deliberations until Wednesday next. A distinctly hopeful feeling that an agreement has been concluded prevails here.

LONDON, June 7.—A special dispatch from Bloemfontem says that the conference between President Krüger and Sir Alfred Milner proved abortive.

FUNERAL OF JOHANN STRAUSS.

An Immense Assemblage Attended to Honor the Famous Composer.

VIENNA, June 6.—The funeral of Johann Strauss, the composer, who died last Saturday, was a great public ceremony, the whole populace of Vienna rendering honor to the city's most famous musician.

The procession was very long, the cortege including eight cars of flowers. The Burgomaster of Vienna and the municipal authorities, with many distinguished representatives of art, literature, music, and the drama, followed the hearse.

The cortege paused outside the Conservatoire of Music, where orations were delivered. The Burgomaster made a brief address at the temporary grave. Along the whole route of the procession the gas lamps were lighted.

The absence from the ceremony of the widow and of Eduard Strauss, the brother of Johann Strauss, caused considerable comment.

The body will finally be interred between the graves of Schubert and Brahms.

ALASKA BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Mr. Chamberlain Takes a Sanguine View of the Situation.

LONDON, June 6.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, replying in the House of Commons today to Sir Edward Temperley Gourley, Advanced Liberal member for Sunderland, said that before the Anglo-American-Canadian Commission adjourned proposals and counter-proposals for the arbitration of the Alaskan boundary were made, but the Commissioners, he added, were unable to agree respecting the tribunal and terms of reference. The negotiations, however, were still proceeding between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States.

There were a number of Americans in the gallery in expectation of important statements being made by Mr. Chamberlain. The members of Parliament were greatly disappointed at the lack of information, and Sir Edward Grey, Liberal member for the Derwick-on-Tweed Division of Northumberland, and others proposed to ask further questions on the subject.

Mr. Chamberlain afterward said that he had acted in the matter for the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, the Right Honorable William St. John Fremantle Brodrick, at the request of the Marquis of Salisbury, adding that it was most unlikely that a public statement would be made, as the highest interests of the commission were opposed to it and silence was the best help in the negotiations. Mr. Chamberlain added: "I take the most sanguine view of the situation. More than that I am certainly not in a position to say."

THE MESSAGE FROM ANDREE.

Buoy Was Thrown from the Balloon a Few Hours After the Start.

CHRISTIANIA, June 6.—The slip of paper found inside the cork buoy picked up by two boys on May 14 last on the north coast of Iceland was inscribed:

Drifting Buoy No. 7. This buoy was thrown from Andrée's balloon July 11, 1897, 10:55 P. M., Greenwich time, 82 north, 25 east. We are at an altitude of 600 metres. All well. ANDREE, STRINDBERG, FROENCKEL.

The balloon had only traveled seven hours and fifty minutes when the buoy was thrown out.

ROYAL INSTITUTION CENTENARY

Diplomas of Honorary Membership Given to American Professors.

LONDON, June 6.—At the centenary celebration of the Royal Institution of Great Britain to-day the Prince of Wales presented the diplomas of Honorary Membership in the institution to numerous foreign professors.

The American list includes Prof. Ames of Baltimore, Prof. Barker of Philadelphia, Prof. Barus of Providence, Prof. Michelson of Chicago, Prof. Thurston of Ithaca, and Prof. Wilson of Washington.

Holder of Stolen Notes Discharged.

LONDON, June 6.—Westby Richards, the commission agent who was arrested at the Bank of England on April 29 while attempting to cash three one-hundred-pound notes which were stolen in January at Parr's Bank, was discharged to-day, the evidence against him being insufficient. Richards claimed he had received the notes at the Newmarket races. The magistrate declined to make an order respecting the notes.

Robert Wallace, M. P., Dead.

LONDON, June 6.—Robert Wallace, Liberal member of Parliament for East Edinburgh, who, while speaking in the debate on the grant to Gen. Kitchener, was seized with cerebral paralysis, is dead.

The Plague at Alexandria.

CAIRO, Egypt, June 6.—The total number of sufferers from the plague at Alexandria is placed at fourteen, of whom two are dead. Four cases have been cured. Four cases were reported yesterday, but no new cases have been reported elsewhere.

Statue of Helmholtz Unveiled.

BERLIN, June 6.—The Empress Augusta Victoria and the Imperial Crown Prince were present to-day at the unveiling of the statue of Prof. Hermann Helmholtz, the physiologist, in front of the University of Berlin Building.

WOMEN MAY BE ALDERMEN.

The House of Commons Agrees to an Amendment to the London Local Government Bill.

LONDON, June 6.—At the report stage of the London Local Government bill in the House of Commons to-day an amendment, moved by the Right Hon. Leonard Henry Courtney, Advanced Liberal, declaring women eligible for election as Aldermen and Councillors, was adopted by a vote of 196 to 161.

The vote did not follow party lines, though generally the Conservatives, including most of the Cabinet Ministers, opposed it. Arthur and Gerald Balfour and other Unionists, with a majority of the Liberals, supported it.

JANOS RIGO REPORTED DEAD.

He Was the Gypsy Who Eloped with the Princess De Chimay.

LONDON, June 7.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says that Janos Rigo, the gypsy musician who eloped with the Princess de Chimay, while returning with the Princess to Austria, died at Alexandria.

The elopement of the Princess of Chimay and Caraman, the wife of Prince Joseph of Chimay and Caraman, of Belgium, with Rigo, the Hungarian tzigane, took place in the Autumn of 1896. The Princess was formerly Miss Clara Ward of Detroit, Mich., and is the daughter of the late Capt. Eber Ward. Her marriage to Prince Joseph on May 30, 1890, at the Nunciature, in Paris, was a brilliant affair.

Rigo was formerly accustomed to play in the Paris restaurants, and it was under some such conditions that the Princess met him. Such, however, had been her previous conduct that the announcement of her elopement with a Hungarian musician of low birth and no social or financial position caused no surprise.

The Prince de Chimay secured a divorce in the early part of 1897, and the wife of Rigo obtained one from him last March. Rigo and the ex-Princess were then in Cairo, appearing at the Grand Café Chantant, and about that time she announced her intention of marrying him to legitimatize their child, and then to take up her permanent residence in Alexandria, Egypt.

RIVAL ARBITRATION SCHEMES.

Adoption of Sir Julian Pauncefote's Proposal Said to be Likely.

LONDON, June 7.—The correspondent of The Daily News at The Hague says:

"It is now confessed that the Russian arbitration scheme was only presented hurriedly on Russia learning that England was about to present a scheme. Neither Russia nor America appears anxious to press its scheme, and the work of the Arbitration Committee has mainly to do with the scheme of Sir Julian Pauncefote, head of the British delegation, which is likely to be adopted."

German Ambassador to Italy Retires.

BERLIN, June 6.—Baron Saurma von Jeltsch, German Ambassador to Italy, will retire in consequence of ill-health. He will probably be succeeded by Count von Wedel, General of Cavalry and Governor of Berlin.

Mr. Choate at the Foreign Office.

LONDON, June 6.—Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, had a long interview at the Foreign Office to-day with Lord Salisbury.

AMERICAN CLAIMS ON SPAIN.

Mr. Storer to Plead for Holders of Spanish Rentes.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—One of the first duties that will be imposed upon Bellamy Storer when he takes up his post at Madrid will be to secure the reinstatement on the "Book of Perpetual Rentes" of Spain of the names of the holders of the obligations issued to them by Spain as one of the results of the negotiation of the treaty of 1834. These American holdings are entitled to an annual payment of about $600,000, but the payment was omitted during the late war, and is now overdue. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has held that these debts are not extinguished by war, and are still binding upon Spain, and some of the holders of the rentes have made an appeal to the State Department for intercession in their favor.

It is not known at the State Department just when Mr. Storer will be presented at Madrid. It was the understanding between him and the Duke d'Arcos, reached at their meeting in Paris, that their presentations should be simultaneous, but for some reason not known here Mr. Storer so far has failed to appear at Madrid.

Hawaiian King's Body Stolen.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—The report comes from Honolulu that when the tomb of Lunalilo, the "Barefoot King of Hawaii," was recently opened it was found that the remains had been removed and that the metal casket contained only portions of the grave clothes. It is surmised that the body may have been taken by natives to a heathen grave in the mountains as a thunderstorm on the day of burial had much affected his superstitious subjects.

DAHLGREN'S COURAGE.

Illustrative Incidents Told of by Judge Cowley of His Staff.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

After the launching of the Dahlgren at Bath on Monday afternoon, May 29, Mr. and Mrs. John V. Dahlgren of New York gave a reception and banquet at the Hotel Phoenix to the members of the Kennebec Naval Veterans' Association, the Bath Iron Works officials, and others. Judge Charles Cowley of Lowell, Mass., who had served as Judge Advocate on Admiral Dahlgren's staff during the blockade of the Southern ports, paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the Admiral.

"The incident of Perry's shifting his flag from one ship to another in the battle of Lake Erie has often been quoted as a cool piece of daring, and so it was," said Mr. Cowley. "But it was a thing that Admiral Dahlgren did repeatedly and thought nothing of it. The man for whom we have named this warship was one of the most intrepid men who ever lived. I was with him when the Harvest Moon was blown up. She was a Maine-built vessel, designed for duty in shoal water. When she struck the torpedo an enormous hole was blown through her bottom and she sank in about two minutes after the contact. Never shall I forget the perfect coolness of the Admiral upon that occasion. I was standing aft on deck and immediately after the explosion I heard Lieut. G. H. Rexford excitedly exclaim: 'Admiral, we have struck a torpedo.' 'I think it very likely, Mr. Rexford,' said the Admiral, coolly. We got out of the situation with our lives, but that we did was due to the perfect discipline that the Admiral enforced and to his marvelous ability to keep his head under the most trying experience."

The speaker referred to the fact that Admiral Dahlgren was not only a sailor, but a man of science as well. "Some of his inventions," said Mr. Cowley, "have been superseded by the modern disappearing guns, but many of his creations in the department of naval science still remain of practical utility. During the civil war many heavy guns burst, killing and maiming hundreds, but I think that there has never been recorded the single bursting of a Dahlgren gun. The Monitor that fought the Merrimac was armed with Dahlgren guns, and had the executive officer of the ship earlier in the fight made up his mind to double charge his guns, the rebel boat would never have withdrawn. She would have been sunk then and there. Lemar, the chronicler of the South, was generous enough to say that it was the Dahlgren gun that put down the rebellion."

In a few happily appropriate remarks, Mrs. Dahlgren thanked the veterans, and presented to each of them a handsome silver pencil as a souvenir of the occasion.

A Good Car.

From The Albany Journal.

Car No. 83 of the "A" belt line picked up a party of demure-looking school girls somewhere on the north half of its run. After they were seated comfortably, one of them called the conductor in and asked: "Does this car go to the African M. E. Church?" The conductor said politely: "Yes' ma'am." Whereupon the speaker turned to her companions and remarked in a triumphant whisper that did not need a megaphone to be heard at the other end of the block, "There, girls, what did I tell you? This car does go to church. You've no idea how good cars are in Albany."

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement. Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

ACTORS' FUND MEETING.

President Aldrich's Report Shows Organization to be in a Prosperous Condition.

The annual meeting of the Actors' Fund of America was held yesterday at the Madison Square Theatre. The following officers were elected: President—Louis Aldrich; First Vice President—John Drew; Second Vice President—Antonio Pastor; Treasurer—Andrew A. McCormick; Secretary—Edwin Knowles; Trustees for two years—A. M. Palmer, William E. Sinn, Augustus Pitou, Charles H. Hoyt, Roland Reed, Augustin Daly, Milton Nobles, and Harry Harwood.

Mr. Aldrich said that the more prominent members of the profession are not doing their duty toward the fund. In the last two years the membership has increased to 755 and three new life members had been added in the past year. The assets of the fund at present are $163,300. The receipts last year amounted to $33,048.68, and of this amount $25,349.50 was spent in relief work. The number of persons assisted was 779. Only forty-one of them were members in good standing. The number of persons buried was sixty-two. In conclusion, the President referred to the members who had died during the year, saying:

"All of these shed lustre in their day upon the dramatic stage of America and were old friends, the loss of whom this association must deeply deplores. While with sorrow we speak of them, we can at least find consolation in the fact that the final end of each of these distinguished ones of our profession was calm and peaceful, and now, after life's fitful fever, they sleep well."

Some of the members referred to were Rachel Johnson Macauley, Elizabeth Ponisi, Clara Fischer Maeder, Charles W. Couldock, William F. Burroughs, Fanny Davenport, William Davidge, and Sara Jewett.

It was decided to hold the annual meetings hereafter in May instead of June.

To Care for Miss Florrie West.

Miss Florrie West, the English actress, who was found on Monday on the top floor of a tenement house at 288 Third Avenue under the charge of her former servant, suffering from a tumor of the brain, has been taken care of by the Actors' Fund, and to-day or to-morrow will be removed to the Stamford Sanitarium. Miss West is in good circumstances, and Mrs. Egar, with whom she is at present, has in her possession jewelry valued at $20,000 belonging to her.

The Season at Manhattan Beach.

The season at Manhattan Beach will begin on Thursday of next week, when the Manhattan and Oriental Hotels will open their doors. On Saturday, June 17, Sousa's concerts and Pain's fireworks and battle displays, "The Destruction of Cervera's Fleet" and "Battle of San Juan Hill," will commence. The bicycle track will also be opened on that day, and probably the golf links as well. The theatrical season at the beach will commence on June 24 with Frank Daniels and his company in Victor Herbert's operas, "The Idol's Eye" and "The Wizard of the Nile."

Engaged by Charles Frohman.

LONDON, June 6.—Charles Frohman has engaged Ellaline Terriss and Seymour Hicks for three years. They will appear at the Criterion Theatre, under Mr. Frohman's management, in September, in "My Daughter-in-Law," an English adaptation of the present comedy success in Paris, "Ma Bru." After the London season Mr. Hicks will appear in New York.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The bid of $10,000 of Miss Blanche Walsh for the jewels of the late Fanny Davenport has been accepted by the executors of the actress's estate.

Miss Marie Dressler chaperoned the sixteen young English dancers who appear in the pony ballet in "The Man in the Moon" on a tally-ho drive through Westchester yesterday.

Funeral services for Mrs. John T. Burke, the actress known as Miss Lizzie Creese, who died suddenly on Monday, will be held this morning at her residence, 167 West Thirty-fourth Street.

Mathew Walton and Mlle. Erna arrived yesterday on the steamship Friesland, with six trained monkeys and twenty performing dogs. They will be in the opening bill at the New York Aerial Magnolia Grove next Monday.

Manager Amberg has arranged for the return to this city next season of Marie Geistinger, who will appear for the first time in many years in serious rôles. She will play "Adrienne Lecouvreur," "Deborah," "Marie Stuart," and Elizabeth in "Graf Essex."

"Wild Oats," the musical farce from the French, by Harry B. Smith, which will follow the brief engagement of "The Jolly Musketeer" at the Casino, was put in rehearsal yesterday. The principals in the cast who will present this comedy include Dan Daly, Mabel Gilman, Harry Davenport, Phyllis Rankin, Marie George, Joseph Carthorne, and Thomas Q. Seabrooke.

Among the passengers sailing on the American liner St. Paul to-day is Joseph Herbert, the comedian, who has been appearing with Miss Alice Nellsen in "The Fortune Teller." He goes to London to attend to the preliminary details for the production of his play, "The Man from Borneo," by Frank Wheeler. Other passengers on the ship are Miss Olga Nethersole and her company, Marcus Mayer and Louis Nethersole.

Brothers Marry on the Same Day.

Miss Anna Beatrice Wilkinson and William W. Rudd of Brooklyn were married at noon yesterday at 114 Putnam Avenue, by the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends of the Brooklyn Central Congregational Church. At the same hour Miss Sophia Fonda of Cherry Valley, N. Y., and Harry Davis Rudd were married at the home of the bride's parents, in Cherry Valley, by the Rev. J. E. Hall. The bridegrooms in the two weddings are brothers. They conduct a livery stable in Putnam Avenue, in Brooklyn, and live in the same house. The two couples met at Albany last night and will go on a bridal tour together. Upon their return they will be at home to their friends at 114 Putnam Avenue. In the Brooklyn wedding Miss Bessie Sellers was maid of honor and John Rowland, Jr., acted as best man.

RICH AND RAGGED.

A Wealthy Young Man Who Is Attempting to Do Good.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

It is an unusual thing for a man with an annual income in the neighborhood of $50,000 to dress like a tramp from choice and sleep in the cheapest hotels or at times in calabooses for lack of better accommodations. Yet such an individual, it is said, is J. Eads How, son of the late Col. James F. How, Vice President of the Wabash. He slept in the Macon (Mo.) caboose Saturday night because the hotels were crowded and his seedy appearance encouraged no one to offer him a place. He was on the street Saturday evening talking of the religion of the twentieth century, the burden of his discourse being socialistic. The officers apprehended him, thinking him deranged, but telegraphic instructions from St. Louis caused his prompt release. His voice was sweet and gentle and his choice of words and purity of accent proclaimed him educated and refined.

He spoke again on Sunday, taking up a collection which he turned over to the Mayor to start a religious library. He went from Macon to Bevier, where he spoke for an hour Monday night on the same theme. Young How is a graduate of Yale and Oxford, and has had all the advantages of a home of luxury. As his name indicates, he is one of the Eads heirs also, to whom the Government pays $250,000 annually for the Mississippi jetties. He gets a sixth part of this, in addition to other incomes. He is of strong religious convictions, and devotes all his time and talent to mission work, and spends his income for charity and religion.

In a conversation with Mr. Gary of Macon he said that his conscience would not allow him to live in ease and luxury when he saw so much misery about him, so he has donned his mean garb and goes about preaching on the streets, appealing to men to live a higher life.

Aged Woman Who Was a Banker.

From The Troy Times.

The oldest banker in the world was a woman, who died at the age of nearly 101 years. She was Deborah Powers, the senior partner in the bank of D. Powers & Sons of Lansingburg, N. Y. Mrs. Powers was one of the noblest specimens of American womanhood.

For a tonic for nervous and dyspeptic people nothing equals Angostura Bitters. Genuine—Dr. Siegert's—imported from South America.

FUNERAL OF FRANK THOMSON.

Prominent Men Honor the Memory of Pennsylvania's President—Talk of the Succession.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—Frank Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, will be buried on Thursday in West Laurel Hill Cemetery. The funeral services will be held at Corker Hill, Merion, at 11 o'clock, the Rev. Elwood Worcester, rector of St. Stephen's Church, officiating. The honorary pallbearers will include the Vice Presidents and Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and Philip A. Cuyler and John L. Cadwalader of New York, John B. Thayer and Dr. J. W. Lodge of Merion, Dr. George S. Gerhard of Ardmore, and Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, James McCrea, J. T. Brooks, and Joseph Wood. The Vice Presidents of the company started from Pittsburg to-night to attend the funeral. To-morrow the general offices of the company at the Broad Street Station will be closed at 1 o'clock. This station, and the principal offices all over the system, have been draped in black.

Telegrams of condolence for the bereaved family fairly showered upon Corker Hill yesterday. One of the first to be received was from President McKinley, who was the guest of Mr. Thomson when he inspected Camp Meade last Fall. Senator Chauncey M. Depew also sent a telegram of sympathy, and practically every railroad President in the country sent a similar message.

At 10 o'clock to-morrow morning the Directors of the road will meet and pass resolutions on Mr. Thomson's death. That is all, according to the official announcement of the meeting, which will be done. From a trustworthy source, however, it is learned that when the meeting is over the successor to Mr. Thomson will have been chosen, although the result will not be announced until Saturday, or possibly next Monday. Several of the Directors were closeted with First Vice President John P. Green to-day, but Mr. Green to-night refused to say whether the conference had any bearing on the question of the Presidency of the road.

On the street the names of S. M. Provest, Third Vice President of the company, and of James McCrea of Pittsburg were most prominently mentioned for the place, although it was generally conceded that Mr. Green could have it if he cared to take it.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Frederick Octavius Prince.

Frederick Octavius Prince, formerly Mayor of Boston, died yesterday in that city. He was born in Boston Jan. 18, 1818, of English-Scotch ancestry. His grandfather was James Prince, United States Marshal, appointed by President Jefferson. He received his education in the Boston Latin School and Harvard University, graduating from the latter in the class of 1836. He afterward studied law in the office of Franklin Dexter and was admitted to the bar in 1840.

His political career began in 1851, when he was elected as a Whig to the Massachusetts House of Representatives. He was re-elected in 1852 and 1853, and the following year he was elected to the State Senate. The last year of his service in the House of Representatives he was a prominent member of the State Constitutional Convention. During 1854 and 1855 Prince sat in the upper house of the General Court.

In 1860, when the Whig Party was disrupted, Prince joined the Democrats, and was almost immediately sent as a delegate to the famous convention that met in Charleston in 1860, and was the precursor of the war between the States. He was elected by that convention as Secretary of the National Democratic Committee, and was re-elected to that position successively until 1888.

Prince was the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Boston in 1876, and was elected in a hard struggle between the two parties upon a purely partisan issue. He was defeated the following year by the Republican candidate, Henry L. Pierce, who was then the most popular man in the city. Prince was again the nominee of his party in 1879, 1880, and 1881, and was elected each time. After this he resolutely refused renomination.

It was as Mayor of Boston that Prince did his best and most enduring work. It was largely to his foresight that Boston owes its magnificent system of parks, often declared to be the finest of any city in the world. He also labored successfully for the improvement of the system of sewerage and all public works.

He was the Democratic nominee for Governor in 1885, but was defeated. In 1888 he was appointed a Trustee of the Boston Public Library and was reappointed in 1893, and was asked to hold over, although his second term had expired. He leaves a wife and four sons.

Godfrey Mannheimer.

Godfrey Mannheimer, an art collector, died at the Plaza Hotel yesterday in the sixty-first year of his age. He was born in Bavaria and came to this country about thirty years ago, engaging in the dry goods business in St. Paul, Minn., and Chicago, from which he retired about fifteen years later. Mr. Mannheimer has been known since then as an art collector, and possessed an elaborate collection of paintings, porcelains, bric-a-brac, ivories, and pearls. About ten years ago he presented the large painting "Justinian and His Court" to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, of which he was a member. He also belonged to the American Museum of Natural History, the Progress Club, and the Harmonie Club.

Obituary Notes.

Col. R. F. MADDOX of Atlanta, head of the banking house of Maddox, Rucker & Co. of that city, died yesterday of paralysis.

RUFUS STORY PARET died yesterday at his home, 161 West Seventy-sixth Street. He was the eldest son of John Paret of this city, and was in the thirty-fifth year of his age.

CEDRIC LAIGHTON, one of the proprietors of the Appledore and Oceanic Hotels, Isles of Shoals, died yesterday at West Medford, Mass. He was a brother of Celia Thaxter, the poet.

Dr. EZRA R. PULLING died Monday at his home, 84 Washington Place. He was born in Saratoga County in February, 1828, and was the son of Dr. Josiah Pulling of Galway. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1853, and served in the civil war as a surgeon. He was later attached to the staff of the Lying-in Hospital, and was a member of the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association. He was twice married and is survived by his second wife and four children.

FRANK R. LETHBRIDGE of the firm of Lethbridge & Cornwell, marine insurance brokers of this city, died Monday evening at his home, 42 Essex Avenue, Orange, N. J., of heart disease. He had been ill about six months. He was born in 1864, in Brooklyn, and was the son of George Lethbridge, President of the Orange Common Council. He was educated in private schools, and later entered the marine insurance business as a broker, afterward becoming a member of his father's firm.

GEORGE W. ROCKWELL, seventy-three years old, long a resident of the Twenty-third Ward, died Sunday at his residence, 819 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, after a brief illness. He was born in this city and educated in the public schools. When a young man he joined the old Metropolitan police force, and remained in the service for fifteen years. He was also a member of Old Twenty-five Hose, in the Nineteenth Ward. Funeral services were held last evening, and the burial will take place to-day at Cypress Hills. A widow and one daughter survive.

LUTHER FULTON BATHON DEAD.

Luther Fulton Bathon of 116 Henry Street, Brooklyn, one of the copy readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES, died suddenly early yesterday morning of heart disease.

Born in Baltimore, Md., about thirty years ago, Mr. Bathon received his early education there. Later he was admitted to the Maryland bar and when in practice but a short time was chosen Deputy State Attorney of Baltimore, which position he filled with creditable ability. At the expiration of his term he accepted a position on the staff of The Baltimore Herald. From there he came in July last, to THE TIMES.

Mr. Bathon is survived by a mother, three brothers, and three sisters. Two of the brothers are in the army. The other members of the family live in St. Denis, a suburb of Baltimore. The body will be taken to Baltimore to-day for burial.

Funeral of Mrs. Gilroy.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary M. Gilroy, the wife of ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, took place yesterday at the Church of St. Thomas the Apostle. Solemn requiem mass was celebrated by the Rev. J. J. Keogan, the pastor of the church, assisted by the Rev. Thomas R. Halpin and the Rev. M. B. Lennon. The church was crowded with friends of Mrs. Gilroy and the ex-Mayor, who sent many handsome floral tributes. Interment was in Woodlawn Cemetery.

SAILORS NEED A NEW SIGNAL.

Perhaps the Paris Was Wrecked for Lack of a Way of Signaling Her Danger.

Letter to the Editor of The London Times.

Sir: Through the medium of your paper may I be allowed to point out the necessity and long-felt want of a night signal, (under the present rule of the road,) whereby a ship seeing another running into danger can at least warn her of her course or of any approximate peril by adopting such a signal as will be inexpensive and at the same time handy for use? This warning signal, "Proceed with caution," might be made by six successive long and short blasts on the steam whistle or siren, or such number of blasts as would not interfere with the present signals for alteration of courses—"proceeding ahead," "going astern"—and at the same time convey the required meaning to the ship in danger.

In making this suggestion I would remind the public of the wreck of the Drummond Castle. When a vessel called the Werfa (?) saw this ill-fated steamer steering toward the rocks the officer on watch remarked: "If that ship continues on her present course she will be piled up," or words to that effect. Still, nothing could be done owing to the present system of night signals.

Now we have yet another case on May 21 last, when the pilot cutter, seeing the Paris steering direct on the Manacles, could do nothing except burn a blue light, which means "Do you want a pilot?" A signal which must have seemed almost ironical to the officers.

Surely it is time something should be done to enable a warning to be given to those in charge of so much life and property when steering a dangerous course, and so insure that such an answer as that vouchsafed by the men of the pilot cutter No. 13 should not be repeated. When asked why a rocket signal was not adopted, these sailors replied: "We do not carry rockets, and even if we did fire one it would be construed as a signal of distress and would summon the lifeboat," and consequently convey nothing to the ship in danger. I am Sir, yours faithfully, W. G. W.

THE QUEEN AND THE POPE.

Leo's Visit to England—Effect Upon His Career—A Victoria's Birthday Reminiscence.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

ROME, May 23.—Leo XIII. takes a great interest in all the festivities in connection with the Queen's birthday, and has ordered his private secretary, Mgr. Angeli, to keep him posted in regard to the fêtes. "The sovereigns of our generation are getting very few," he said the other day, "and I always hear of honors to those who have lived long with sympathetic pleasure." The Pope has, however, a specially kind feeling toward Queen Victoria. He has never forgotten the visit he paid to England and his audience with the Queen at the end of 1845. Leo XIII., then simple Mgr. Pecci, was leaving Brussels, where he had been nearly three years as Papal Nuncio, and was to a great extent induced to go to England by Baron von Stockmar, the great friend of Leopold I. and Queen Victoria, and who held the young prelate in the highest esteem. The audience and reception which he received from the Queen and the Prince Consort impressed Mgr. Pecci's imagination so much that he wrote a long and en

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS. $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS.....$2,750,000

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.,
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Commission Orders Executed.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
Lists of offerings furnished upon application.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY;
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members: N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
HOFFMAN HOUSE.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK
GEORGE H. ROBINSON,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., NewYork. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

DOUGLAS & JONES
Members New York Stock Exchange,
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of Trust Certificates for the Preferred & Common Stock of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Voting Trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, you are hereby notified that a meeting of the holders of Trust Certificates issued by the undersigned for the Preferred and Common Stock of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has been called, to be held at the office of said Railroad Company, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, N. Y., on June 26, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon the proposition to increase the amount of said Preferred Stock by the issue of $20,000,000 par value additional of such Preferred Stock, and to increase the amount of said Common Stock by the issue of $10,000,000 par value additional of said Common Stock, in order to carry out the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company, dated December 15, 1898. The transfer books will be closed on June 16, 1899, at three o'clock P. M., and will be reopened June 27, 1899.

Dated New York, May 29, 1899.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
ABRAHAM WOLFF,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES H. COSTER,
Voting Trustees.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $2,750,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R.R. Co.

Further deposits of stock and bonds above named will be received by The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York until further notice, under an agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company.

Securities may be withdrawn by non-assenting depositors if the Plan of Readjustment shall not prove to be satisfactory to them.

An amount equal to the interest maturing April 1st, 1899, will be advanced to depositing bondholders.

The Committee is of the opinion that no intelligent Plan of Readjustment can be formulated until a physical examination showing the needs of the property, and an examination of the accounts shall have been completed. The result of such examinations will form a proper basis for a plan. Until the recent changes in the personnel of this Committee and Receivership, satisfactory arrangements could not be made for such examinations. At the request of, and in conjunction with the representatives of the Amsterdam bondholders, expert accountants have been appointed to examine the books and accounts, and an expert has also been appointed for the physical examination. The plan will be formulated as soon as these examinations shall have been completed.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company, and application for their listing on the New York Stock Exchange will be made in due course.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.

W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECURITIES OF THE

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company and its Terminal Companies,

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
ANGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

TRUST CO. OF AMERICA
STOCK
DEALT IN.
CLINTON GILBERT,
2 WALL ST.

MONEY.—Oftentimes people are placed in a position where a little financial help will be of great assistance, and they do not wish to borrow of friends for various reasons.

We can help you. We loan money in a hundred different ways, with or without security; small or large amounts—in fact, we can help you in many ways. Room 729, 150 Nassau St.

DIVIDENDS.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company.

A dividend of TWO PER CENT. has been declared on the first preferred stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 22, 1899. The first preferred stock transfer books will close at three P. M. on June 22, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 6, 1899.

Dated New York, June 6, 1899.

FREDERICK STRAUSS,
Assistant Secretary.

The above dividend of two per cent. will be payable on July 6, 1899, to holders of the Voting Trustees' certificates for first preferred stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company of record on the books of the Voting Trustees at the close of business on June 22, 1899. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees' certificates for first preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on June 22, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 6, 1899.

Checks will be mailed.

Dated New York, June 6, 1899.

J. KENNEDY TOD & COMPANY, Agents.

American Beet Sugar Company,
32 Nassau St., New York.

Interest on Preferred Stock.

Interest at 6% per annum from April 18th, 1899, to July 1st, 1899, will be paid at the Company's office, on the par of the preferred stock of the Company on and after July 1st to Preferred Stockholders of record on June 22d. Books close at the office of the CORPORATION TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY, 27 Pine St., New York, June 22d, at 3 P. M. and reopen July 5th at 10 A. M. S. D. SCHENCK, Treas.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,
May 29th, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The Union Bag & Paper Company,
CHICAGO, June 6th, 1899.

Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No. 1.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of The Union Bag & Paper Company, held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock be declared and paid on Saturday, July 1st, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, June 15. Transfer books will close on Thursday, June 15th, and reopen Monday, July 3d. FRANK WASHBURN, Treasurer.

NEW YORK AND HONDURAS ROSARIO Mining Co., No. 18 Broadway,
New York, June 6, 1899.

DIVIDEND NO. 55.

The Trustees of the Company have this day declared a dividend of ten cents per share on its capital stock, payable June 20, 1899.

Transfer books will be closed from June 10th to 20th.

S. JACOBY, Treasurer.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Co.
40 Wall Street, New York, May 11, 1899.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of One (1) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable June 10, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 31st. Transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from June 1st to June 10th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed. EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, June 2d, 1899.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock and TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Thursday, July 6th, 1899. Transfer books will close on Thursday, June 8th, and reopen on Monday, June 19th, 1899.

S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

Securities at Auction.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

50 shares Prospect Brewing Company of Philadelphia, $100 each, (hypothecated.) $9,627.70.
8 shares American Soda Fountain Company first preferred, $100 each, 45½ per cent.
63 shares American Soda Fountain Company second preferred, $100 each, $650 lot.
17 shares Trenton Potteries Company preferred, $100 each, 43 per cent.
19 shares Trow Directory Printing and Bookbinding Company, $100 each, 54¼ per cent.
4 shares Colonial Assurance Company, $100 each, 136 per cent.
150 shares Pittsburg and Western Railroad Company preferred, $50 each, 7 per cent.
24 shares Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Company, $100 each, 48 per cent.
2,000 shares American Investors' Trust 7 per cent. preferred stock, $10 each, $10 lot.
100 shares Artesian Petroleum Company, $25 each, $2 lot.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer,
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7th, 1899,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of the Executors of the Estate of Charles H. Contoit, Dec'd.)

$50,000 Brooklyn City R. R. 1st Mtge. Consld. 5 p. c. Bds., due July, 1941.
$50,000 Broadway & 7th Avenue R. R. 5 p. c. Mtge. Bds., due June, 1904.
$50,000 Canada Southern Ry. 1st Mtge. (new issue) Guar. Bds., due Jany, 1908.
$25,000 Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co. 5 p. c. Skg. fund Deb. Bds., due 1933, Regstd.
$25,000 Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co. 5 p. c. 25-year Deb. Bds., due 1909, Regstd.
$50,000 Central R. R. of New Jersey Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., due July, 1987, Regstd.
$25,000 Det. & Mack. Ry. Co. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., due June, 1995.
$112,000 Houston & Texas Central R. R. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., due April, 1921.
$22,000 Louisville & Nashville R. R. (Cecelia Branch.) 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Skg. fund Bds., due Mch., 1907.
$49,000 Morris & Essex R. R. Consld. 7 p. c. Bds., Guar., due June, 1915, Regstd.
$25,000 Michigan Central R. R. 1st Mtge. on Detroit & Bay City 5 p. c. Bds., due Mch., 1931, Regstd.
$11,000 New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Deb. of 1889, 5 p. c. Bds., due Sept., 1904, Regstd.
$67,000 New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Deb. 5 p. c. Bds., due Sept., 1904, Regstd.
$50,000 Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg R. R. 1st Consld. 5 p. c. Bds., due July, 1922.
$50,000 3d Avenue R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. 50-year Gold Bds., due July, 1937.
$50,000 United Traction & Electric Co., (Providence & Pawtucket Street Ry.,) 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., due March, 1933.
$30,000 City of Baltimore, Md., 5 p. c. Water Stock Bds., due July, 1916, Regstd.
$100,000 City of Boston, Mass., 4 p. c. City Loan Highways Bds., due July, 1915, Regstd.
400 shs. Detroit & Mackinac Ry. Co. common (Central Trust Co. Certfs.)
712 shs. Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
214 shs. Butchers & Drovers' Natl. Bank.
668 shs. Phenix National Bank.
133 shs. N. Y. Bowery Fire Ins. Co.
400 shs. Stuyvesant Ins. Co.
$6,000 Certf. State of Indiana—Wabash & Erie Canal Prefd. 5 p. c. stock, dated 1846 & 1847.
$1,800 Certf. State of Indiana—Wabash & Erie Canal Prefd. 5 p. c. stock, dated 1853.
(By order of Wm. M. Hoes, Esq., Public Administrator.)
$7,000 People's Gas Light & Coke Co. of Chicago 1st Consld. Mtge. Bds., 1943.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
77 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
$3,000 Penn. Co. 4½ p. c. Gold Bds., Reg. 1921.
$8,000 Cent. R. R. N. J. Gen'l Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., Reg. 1987.
$8,000 Chic., St. Paul & Minn. R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., Reg. 1918.
$5,000 West Shore R. R. 4 p. c. Guar. 1st Mtge. Reg. Bds., 2361.
$1,500 Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé Ry. 4 p. c. Genl. Mtge Bd., 1995.
$1,000 Atch., Top. & Santa Fé Ry. Adj. Bd., 1995.
$5,000 Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. 1st Consld. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., Regstd., 1921.
$2,000 Nash., Chat. & St. Louis Ry. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Regstd. Bd., 1913.
$10,000 Chi. & No. Western Ry. 7 p. c. Genl. Con. Mtge. Bd., Reg., 1902.
$10,000 N. Y. & Harlem R. R. 7 p. c. Con. Mtge. Reg. Bd., 1900.
$4,000 Chic., St. Louis & New Orleans R. R. 5 p. c. Con. Mtge. Reg. Bds., 1951.
$4,000 N. Y. Lack. & Western Ry. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., Reg., 1921.
$2,000 Illinois Central R. R. 3½ p. c. 1st Mtge. Bd., Reg., 1951.
$2,000 Chic. & Alton R. R. 6 p. c. Skg. Fd. Bd., Reg., 1903.
$3,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Bds., Reg., 1937.
$2,000 Mil., Lake Shore & West. R. R. 1st Con. 6 p. c. Bd., Reg., 1921.
$4,000 Evansville & Indianapolis R. R. 1st Con. 6 p. c. Bds., Guar., Reg., 1926.
$4,000 New York & Erie R. R. 4th Extnd. 5 p. c. Mtge. Bds., Reg., 1920.
$2,000 Lake Erie & Western R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bd., Reg., 1937.
$7,000 Penns. Co. 4½ Gold Bds., Reg., 1921.
$3,000 do. do. do. do.
25 shs. City Trust Co.
100 shs. People's Trust Co., B'klyn.
$17,500 Dolgeville Electric Light & Power Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1927.
$10,000 Utica Belt Line Street R. R. 1st 5s, 1939.
$4,000 Jersey City 6 p. c. Water Bds., 1909.
$6,000 Jersey City 6 p. c. Water Bds., 1910.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
52 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
4 shs. Bank of America.
5 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
3 shs. Central Trust Co.
14 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
53 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
40 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
15 shs. Bank of the State of N. Y.
10 shs. Central Nat. Bank.
7 shs. Nat. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
10 shs. City Trust Co.
$2,000 City of Pittsburg 4 p. c. School Bds., (Hiland Dist.,) 1902.
$1,000 Commercial Cable Co. 1st Mtge. Regstd. 4 p. c. Bds., 2397.
2 shs. Saratoga & Schenectady Ry.
$1,000 Village of Martin's Ferry, Belmont Co., Ohio, 5 p. c. Water Works Bd., 1923.
$1,900 Chic. & No. West. R. R. Deb. 5 p. c. Bds., 1909.
$2,000 Western Gas Co. of Mil., Coll. Trust 1st 5s 1933.
32 shs. Denver Union Water Co.
5 shs. Utica, Chenango & Susq. Valley R. R.
113 shs. Phenix Natl. Bank.
$450 Ann Arbor R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bd., Scrip.
29 shs. Rochester Street Rway.
9 shs. Morris Canal & Banking Co. Guar. 4 p. c.
10 shs. Gansevoort Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
1,000 shs. Mechanical Rubber Co. Prefd., (Hpd.)
$5,000 Gramercy Sugar Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1923.
$5,000 Kings Co. Electric Light & Power Co. 1st 5s, 1937.
$7,000 Union Ferry Co. 1st 5s, 1920.
$5,000 Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. 1st 6s.
100 shs. Iron Steamboat Co.
55 shs. Iron Steamboat Co.
$50,000 Det. & Lima Northern Ry. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1947, Oct., 1898, Coupe.
625 shs. Det. & Lima Northern Ry. common.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
Mills Building, 15 Broad St.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, held at the office of the Company, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, May 31st, 1899, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year:

COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON,
HENRY HART,
ISAAC E. GATES,
EDWIN HAWLEY,
SAMUEL THOMAS,
GEORGE H. MACY,
RUSSELL SAGE,
GEORGE J. GOULD,
R. P. SCHERERR.

At a meeting of the Directors held June 6th, 1899, Mr. C. P. Huntington was unanimously re-elected President of the company for the ensuing year. JOSEPH HELLEN, Secretary.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R. Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the stockholders of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company has been called by the Board of Directors, and will be held at the principal business office of said Company, in the Spitzer Building, No. 520 Madison Street, in the City of Toledo, State of Ohio, on Monday, the 26th day of June, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon.

For the purposes of such meeting the transfer books of and for the stock of said Company will be closed from and after Saturday, June 10, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, and will remain closed until Tuesday, June 27, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated June 2, 1899.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. H. DOWLAND, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK.
New York, June 3, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the bank, Avenue D, corner 10th Street, on Wednesday, June 14, 1899. Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

EXPORTING MORE GOLD.

The National City Bank Will Ship Today $500,000.

The National City Bank's gold exports will be increased to-day to $2,500,000 by the shipment on the steamship St. Paul of $500,000 in coin. The officials of the bank declined yesterday to discuss the operation on the plea that they had already explained that the transactions were in the ordinary course of business and profitable.

No other exports of gold were announced, but Wall Street talk put the City Bank's limit of exports at from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000.

Deputy Controller Murray Accepts.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Lawrence O. Murray, the Deputy Controller of the Currency, has accepted the post of Trust Officer of the Trust Company of America of New York City, recently organized. Owing to the absence from the city of Controller Dawes, Mr. Murray will not resign until his return.

North American Trust Director.

The Board of Directors of the North American Trust Company elected yesterday James B. Dill as an additional Director. No action was taken on the resignations of Vice Presidents Jarvis and Conklin.

Produce Exchange Bank Election.

At a meeting yesterday of the Directors of the New York Produce Exchange Bank President Forrest H. Parker and Vice President Richard H. Laimbeer were re-elected.

Central and South American Telegraph

The stockholders of the Central and South American Telegraph Company re-elected yesterday the retiring Board of Directors.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks dull.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 6	290,787
To date this year	91,720,206
Corresponding date last year	45,942,623

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 6	$2,325,300
To date this year	$503,129,510
Corresponding date last year	$348,990,360

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3@3½ per cent.. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	½	Met. W. S. El. of	
Am. Cotton Oil	1	Chi. pf.	8
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	3	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. Sugar Refs.	1¾	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
Am. Tin Plate	1½	Missouri Pacific	⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1½	Norf. & West.	⅞
B., R. & Pitts.	4¾	Norf. & West. pf.	⅞
Ches. & Ohio	½	Penn. Railroad	½
Chi., B. & Q.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L.	1½
Chi., I. & L. pf.	⅞	Pressed Steel C. pf.	1½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	¾	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Chicago & N. W.	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½	Southern Ry.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	Southern Ry. pf.	1
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	U. S. Rubber	1⅞
Cont. Tobacco	⅝	Un. Bag & Paper	1½
Delaware & Hud.	¾	Wabash pf.	⅞
Int. Silver	2⅞	West. Union Tel.	1
Louis. & Nash.	1	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	⅝
Manhattan Con.	⅛		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	1⅛	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1⅜
Am. Spirits Mfg.	½	Consol. Gas	½
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	½	Ft. W. & D. City	1
Am. Steel Hoop	⅜	Great North. pf.	8½
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1	Int. Paper pf.	½
Anaconda Copper	1¼	Met. W. S. El. of Chi.	½
Brunswick City	1	Pac. C. 2d pf.	2½
Canada Southern	⅝	Twin City R. T.	⅛
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. I. & L. ref. 5s.	3½	L. E. & St. L. con. 5s	4
C., C., C. & Ind. con. 7s	2	S. A. & A. P. 4s	1
K. C., P. & G. 1st	1	Tol. & O. C. 1st	1½

Bond Declined.

Central of Georgia, 2d pf., inc. 2

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

A Summer market with the Summer weather; traders too busy to bestir themselves, small disposition showing to be active either upon one side of the market or the other. Recently aggressive bears were yesterday doing little raiding, while they who are recognized as leaders on the bull side seem content to watch rather than work.

Railway traffic reports continue to make good showings, though in some conspicuous instances returns are below figures reached this time last year; but this time last year was a time phenomenal. And even if there be some falling short of what then was attained, the record still may be exceedingly good. It is an exceptional instance where earnings now are not running far beyond what in the corresponding period they were two years ago and in years preceding. The record as it is is a record encouraging. In no notable instance is it possible to find any warrant for doubt or disturbance in the showings that the important railroads of the country are making.

And the railways are representative. The progress they have scored and are maintaining reflects a situation in which practically every commercial and industrial interest of the country is profitably sharing.

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Wall Street is not nervous over gold exports, present or predicted. The National business situation is too well comprehended to permit of any lack of confidence on any such passing account.

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One indication showing recently in the security market has to do with the Southern outlook. Southern railway stocks begin to disclose new strength. At London as well as here leadership in improvement among American stocks is being taken by Louisville and Nashville—the property most representative of what is progressive and stable in the Southern section. Students of the general situation have not doubted the sureness of Southern improvement; and if signs now appearing are to be lasting and trustworthy betterment in Southern securities will be recognized as natural and logical.

***

Efforts to carry on manipulative work among the new industrial stocks seem to have been almost uniformly put aside for the time being. Plans of ambitious sort are in contemplation for the giving of activity to many such trust properties; and present quietness need not be taken as any indication that such plans have been abandoned, for interested in campaigns that have been planned are some of the most important operators of the Street.

Incidentally, however, word seems to have been received from influential banking quarters that it will be unwise to give the industrials any conspicuousness until the standard railway shares on the list have shown natural reflection of the better business conditions prevailing. This being true, Wall Street is likely to see advances in the Grangers and other tested railway securities before the comparatively raw industrials are given any new whirl—however ready plans for such whirls may be.

More and more Wall Street markets are becoming subject to what may be the sentiment of the banking world.

GOLD EXPORTS CONTINUE.

Wall Street gave very little attention to the announcement made at noon yesterday by the National City Bank that another $500,000 gold will be shipped to Europe on the St. Paul to-day. This brings up the total of the bank's engagements to $2,500,000. The Street is much puzzled over the reason for these shipments, but officers of the bank will say nothing regarding the matter, and speculators seem to be getting tired of making guesses as to the causes of the shipments. It was pointed out yesterday that the Bank of England's percentage of reserve has been quite low recently, and that the institution is in need of gold because of several pending operations, notably the Japanese loan. In view of this, there was a theory that the National City Bank is supplying gold direct to the Bank of England. It was impossible to find out whether or not the bank contemplates further shipments of gold this week.

Commenting upon the gold shipments, a Wall Street authority said yesterday:

"If the National City Bank had attempted to ship gold when the Federal Government was liquidating the war indemnity due to Spain, sentiment might have been demoralized, for at that time exchange was very close to the point at which "all hands" might have joined in a gold export movement, money on call was higher, the New York banks were not so strong in surplus reserves, nor had they materially contracted their loan account, sentiment still was upset by the consequences feared from the death of ex-Gov. Flower, and neither the crop situation nor the grain markets were as well off as they are to-day. The National City Bank is apparently under contract to deliver the actual metal, and in exchange circles shipments of a few more millions are looked for. The explanation commonly given is that the Bank of England must secure more gold to add to its reserves in order to preserve confidence in London, not only in the management of the bank, but in the ease of the London money market, while the Japanese loan and other undertakings are being floated. Whether the season's exports of specie go to London, Berlin, or Paris, they appear to be part of a general plan for strengthening the position of the Bank of England.

"The gold that is being shipped does not reduce the reserve of the United States Treasury. The New York banks cannot afford to spare enough demand paper currency to reduce the Treasury supply of gold. Herein any gold export movement stands out in sharp contrast with the movements of previous years, when currency distrust often was a disturbing element. The best-informed bankers do not believe that the shipments of this season will be sufficiently large to impair the surplus resources of the Associated Banks, and therefore it is not expected that any check will be given to the easy local and National monetary position. Evidence that low rates of interest will rule for a long time is afforded not only by the firmness of the railroad bond market, but by the remarkable persistency to advance in the Government bond list."

SUGAR TRUST ERRATIC.

Sugar Trust was about the only interesting feature of yesterday's market. It fluctuated in a highly erratic manner, its quotation being tossed about among the traders after the fashion of a football. There were times when every one seemed to be sure that the dividend is to be cut at the Directors' meeting to-day, and at these periods the trading contingent was an aggressive bear on the stock. At other times interests identified with the company were quoted as predicting a 3 per cent. dividend, and on these predictions the stock rallied. Sugar's strength in the afternoon came chiefly from covering and from purchases by heretofore bearish operators, who seemed to have abandoned their predictions of decreased dividends.

Despite the free-and-easy fashion in which dividends on large blocks of Sugar were offered for sale at 2½ per cent., the rank and file of Wall Street stuck to its belief that there will be no change in the dividend. There were many indications that both large and small operators had taken in their short stock and had put themselves on the long side in anticipation of the regular 3 per cent. payment. In fact, the regular dividend on Sugar seems to have been pretty well discounted, and in bear quarters there is a feeling that any rally that may come from the dividend declaration will present excellent opportunities for new aggressiveness on the short side.

STEEL AND WIRE'S DIVIDEND.

It was said yesterday that the meeting of the American Steel and Wire Directors to act upon the dividends on the common and preferred stocks has been called for June 23. Wall Street is still doing considerable guessing as to what sort of a payment is to be made on Steel and Wire common, and although some bear traders profess to have information that nothing will be given the stock at this time, interests identified with the property are confident in their predictions of a dividend at the rate of either 6 or 7 per cent. per annum.

Recent stories that President Gates has been insisting on another dividend on the preferred stock before anything should be paid on the common were killed yesterday by Mr. Gates himself, who wired Wall Street interests identified with the property that he has made no statement whatever in regard to dividend policy.

TENNESSEE COAL AND IRON.

Tennessee Coal and Iron was strong yesterday, advancing from 62⅝ to 64¼. Brokers understood to be acting for the pool of insiders were again the most prominent buyers. Several rumors were in circulation explaining Tennessee Coal and Iron's strength, but none of these seemed to have much foundation. It was said that recent buyers have been accumulating the stock for the purpose of transferring the control of the property, but no confirmation of this story could be obtained. Bears on Tennessee Coal and Iron quoted iron trade interests as saying that the company is getting no benefits from the recent advances in gray forge iron, because last November the entire output of the property for seven or eight months was sold ahead. Tennessee Coal and Iron's friends, however, give no attention to this talk, but intimated that a deal is pending whereby the company's output of gray forge for the next year or two may be contracted for on the basis of prices prevailing at present. It was impossible to confirm any of the stories that were in circulation. People who were most conspicuous as buyers of Tennessee Coal stated that they were buying the stock simply because of the company's present business and its excellent prospects.

PRESIDENT THOMSON'S DEATH.

The death of President Frank Thomson of the Pennsylvania Railroad was a considerable surprise, and there was a general feeling of sorrow in Wall Street, where Mr. Thomson was generally regarded as a most capable and efficient man. The news had scarcely any effect upon Pennsylvania stock, which opened at a slight decline, and then advanced to 129, making a fractional gain for the day. Philadelphia houses were buyers, and advices from that city stated that there can be no reason why Mr. Thomson's demise should affect Pennsylvania's market. On the contrary, there was a disposition to discount the election of Mr. A. J. Cassatt or Mr. John P. Green, the present First Vice President of the road, both of these men being credited with more liberal views as to dividends than Mr. Thomson. Following out the policy of the late George B. Roberts, Mr. Thomson was always conservative in his management of Pennsylvania's finances, his policy being to maintain a 5 per cent. dividend rate, and to use surplus earnings to improve Pennsylvania's physical condition.

This same argument was held responsible for the sharp advance from 49½ to 52¾ in Panhandle common. Philadelphia was a buyer of that stock, and the buying was attributed to a theory that because President Thomson's views in regard to a settlement with the minority Panhandle stockholders are not shared in by a majority of Directors, the late President's successor may take a more liberal attitude in the fight for dividends on Panhandle common.

THE ATCHISON DIVIDEND.

Atchison Directors will meet to-day in their regular monthly conference. It is expected that action will be taken on the question of dividend on the preferred on July 1. Although there have been predictions that 1½ per cent. will be declared on the stock, the general impression seems to be that the dividend will be only 1 per cent. The latter idea is based upon intimations that have come from insiders. Atchison preferred was quite strong yesterday, and much of the buying was of a speculative character in anticipation of the dividend announcement.

SOUTHERN SHARES STRONG.

The Southern stocks, under the lead of Louisville and Nashville and Southern Railway preferred, were quite strong yesterday. Both roads showed large earnings for the fourth week of May, Southern's increasing nearly $130,000 over the corresponding week of last year. Commission houses were the largest buyers of the stocks, and some of the room traders were also active at times in the same way. There was a story that the July dividend on Louisville may be at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Interests identified with both properties seem highly gratified by the heavy earnings, but point out that like increases cannot be counted upon in the future, inasmuch as earnings from now on will compare with those made when the movement of troops last year brought heavy traffic to the roads. They stated, however, that general traffic on both Louisville and Southern is likely to continue very much larger than last year.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN.

Norfolk and Western preferred got up to within a fraction of 70 yesterday and the common stock sold at 21½. Of both stocks there was persistent buying by brokers who were evidently acting for investment rather than for speculative interests. Norfolk and Western preferred's position as an assured 4 per cent. dividend payer, selling below 70, has recently been much discussed among investment interests, and the big surplus that is being piled up for the common stock has also brought that issue into favor.

CONSOLIDATED GAS.

Consolidated Gas got down as low as 163 yesterday, but rallied on short covering to 166 and closed with but a small loss for the day. The early selling again looked like liquidation, and the failure of insiders to give the stock support at any time was a rather significant matter.

A prominent Director of Consolidated Gas stated yesterday that the recent reduction of dividends from 8 to 6 per cent. was by no means the result of the gas war alone. He said that while the present conflict among the local companies helped to this end, the Directors were influenced more by consideration of the fact that a new order of things now exists in the company's affairs. The Directors appreciate, he said, that the Ford bill and other legislation which is aim

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, June 6, 1899.

—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
110	113	35	Adams Express	111	111	110	110	.....
18½	19	690	Am. Car & Foundry	19	19½	18½	19	.....
61½	63	460	Am. Car & Found. pf.	63	63	63	63	+ ½
34½	35¾	409	American Cotton Oil..	34¾	35	34¾	35	+1
90¼	92	10	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	.....
37⅞	38¼	437	Am. Smelting & Ref.	37	38	36⅞	38	+1
83½	83¾	488	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	83½	83½	83½	83¼	– ⅛
9	9⅛	2,230	American Spirits Mfg.	9	9¼	9	9¼	– ⅛
62¼	62½	24,200	Am. Steel & Wire	62¼	62⅞	61⅝	62¼	– ⅛
93	96½	2,460	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	96½	96½	95½	96½	.....
143⅝	144	57,416	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	141½	144½	130¾	144	+1⅜
117	119	200	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	118¼	118	118	118	– ⅛
36⅝	37¼	645	American Tin Plate	36⅝	37½	36¼	37½	+1½
94½	95½	3,010	American Tobacco	91⅝	95	94¾	95	.....
27⅝	28	800	Am. Steel Hoop	28	28½	28	28	– ⅛
73⅝	74	550	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	74	74	74	74	–1
40	42	40	Ann Arbor pf.	40	40	40	40	.....
17⅜	18	2,000	At., T. & S. F.	17⅜	17⅝	17¾	17⅜	.....
55⅜	55½	17,035	At., T. & S. F. pf.	54⅜	55⅝	54¾	55½	+1⅜
52	52¼	3,225	Anaconda Copper	52⅜	52⅜	51¾	52	–1¼
52	52½	171	Baltimore & Ohio	52	52	52	52	.....
73	74	750	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	73	73½	72⅝	73½	– ⅛
110¼	110⅝	15,700	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	110	111⅞	109½	110¾	+ ⅞
12⅝	13¼	200	Brunswick City	13¾	13¾	13	13	–1
32⅞	36	300	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	34	35	34	35	+1¾
53	54	300	Canada Southern	53¾	53⅞	53¾	53¾	– ⅛
99¼	99⅝	115	Canadian Pacific	99⅛	99¾	98¾	99¼	– ⅛
50¾	51	1,200	Cent. Pac. ass't pd.	51	51	50⅜	51	+ ⅛
24⅝	24¾	700	Chesapeake & Ohio	24½	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
59⅞	60	412	Chicago Con. Traction	59¾	59⅞	59½	59½	– ⅛
129⅞	130	12,600	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	128¾	130¼	128⅝	130	+1⅛
13	13¼	3,700	Chicago Great West.	13¼	13⅜	13	13⅜	.....
41¼	41⅜	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	+ ⅛
123⅜	124	5,180	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	123¼	124	123¼	124	+ ¾
170¼	171½	16	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	170¼	170¾	170¼	170¾	.....
153¾	154	400	Chicago & Northw.	153	154	153	154	–1
110¾	110¾	2,880	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	109¼	110⅝	109¾	110½	+1¼
18	20	200	Chicago Term. Trans.	17½	18	17½	18	–1
52⅞	53¼	700	C., C., C. & St. L.	53	53¼	52⅜	52⅜	+ ⅛
97	98	207	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	–1⅜
45¾	46	710	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	45	46	45	46	+1
43	44	200	Col. Southern 1st pf.	43	43½	43	43½	+ ⅛
17	18	300	Col. Southern 2d pf.	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
165	165¾	4,300	Consolidated Gas	165	166	163	166	– ⅛
45¾	47¾	4,750	Continental Tobacco	45	46¾	44⅞	45¾	+ ⅛
81	81⅝	435	Continental Tobac. pf.	81	81⅞	80⅞	81⅝	+ ⅛
118	119	350	Delaware & Hudson.	118	119	118	119	+ ⅜
22¼	22¼	160	Denver & Rio Grande.	22½	22⅝	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
77¼	77⅜	145	Denver & R. G. pf.	77¼	77¾	77¼	77¾	+ ⅛
12⅜	12⅜	10	Erie	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	.....
38	39	100	Evans. & T. H.	38½	38½	38½	38½	+ ⅛
59⅜	59⅝	9,715	Federal Steel	59	59½	58⅝	59⅜	+ ⅛
81½	81¾	2,755	Federal Steel pf.	81¼	81¾	81⅛	81⅝	+ ⅛
		200	Ft. Worth & D. C.	15	15	15	15	–1
117⅞	118	350	General Electric	117¼	117¾	117¼	117¼	– ⅜
87½	88½	70	Glucose Sugar Ref.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	.....
164½	166	215	Great Northern pf.	165¼	165¼	165¼	165½	–3½
108		100	H. B. Claflin Co.	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	.....
100		10	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	101	101	101	101	.....
22	25	30	Hocking Valley	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	.....
53¼	57	703	Hocking Valley pf.	53	53	52	52	.....
113	113¾	130	Illinois Central	113½	113½	113¼	113½	+ ⅜
42¼	43	1,180	International Paper	42¾	43	41½	42½	– ⅜
79	80	340	Internat. Paper pf.	79	79	79	79	– ½
17	17½	1,124	International Silver	15	17	14½	17	+2⅞
12¼	12½	1,350	Iowa Central	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12¼	– ¼
9½	9¾	60	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	9½	9½	9½	9½	– ⅜
67⅝	67⅞	9,070	Louisville & Nashville.	66⅝	67½	66⅝	67⅝	+1
108½	108⅜	5,885	Manhattan Con	108	108⅝	108	108⅝	+ ½
13⅝	14	300	Met. W. S. El. of Chi.	14	14	14	14	.....
57	60	100	Met. W. S. El. pf. Chi.	58	58	58	58	+3
212	213½	2,935	Metropolitan St. Ry.	213	214	211	213	.....
12½	13	600	Mexican Central	12⅝	12¾	12¼	12½	– ⅛
3⅝	3¾	600	Mexican National ctfs.	3¾	3⅞	3½	3⅝	– ⅛
56	57	300	Minn. & St. Louis	56⅞	56⅞	56¾	56¾	– ¼
92¼	92¾	25	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	93	93	93	93	.....
25¼	27	1,400	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	25¾	26⅞	25¾	26½	+ ½
65¾	67¼	400	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	67	67	66	67	.....
32½	33	720	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	31⅞	32	31⅞	33	+1
40¾	41⅛	2,845	Missouri Pacific	40⅝	41⅜	40⅜	41	+ ⅜
42	42⅞	520	National Biscuit Co.	43¼	43½	43¼	43¾	+ ⅛
28⅝	29	290	National Lead Co.	29	29	29	29	+ ⅜
49¼	49½	1,100	National Steel	49⅜	49¾	49	49½	+ ⅛
89	90	180	National Steel pf	90	90	89¾	89¾	– ⅝
115	116	10	New Jersey Central	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	.....
129½	130	1,100	New York Central	129⅝	130	129	130	+ ⅜
25¾	25¾	3,450	N. Y., Ont. & West	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
20⅝	21¼	3,335	Norfolk & Western	20⅞	21¼	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
68	68¾	3,430	Norfolk & West. pf.	68¾	69¾	68¾	69¼	+ ⅜
11½	11⅝	1,100	North American	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
45½	46½	5,300	Northern Pacific	45¼	47	45¼	46½	+ ⅛
75¼	75⅝	670	Northern Pacific pf.	75¼	75¾	75¼	75¾	.....
32¼	33	15	Oregon R. & Nav.	32½	32½	32¾	32½	.....
58	60	300	Pacific Const 2d pf.	59½	59⅝	59¼	59⅜	–2½
47¼	47¾	750	Pacific Mail	47¼	47⅝	47	47⅝	+ ⅛
128	128⅜	2,410	Pennsylvania R. R.	127⅝	129	127⅜	128½	+ ⅛
117	117¼	5,070	People's Gas, Chicago.	116½	117⅜	116¾	117¼	+ ⅛
49	50	1,100	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	48½	50	48½	49	+ ⅛
49	49¼	350	Pressed Steel Car	50	50	49	49	.....
81	82	575	Pressed Steel Car pf.	80	81	80	81	.....
156	158	40	Pullman Pal. Car Co.	153½	158¾	158	158	.....
20½	20¼	200	Reading	20⅛	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
57½	57¾	2,100	Reading 1st pf	56¾	57¾	56¾	57¼	+ ⅛
34⅝	34¾	300	Reading 2d pf	34⅝	34⅝	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
4	4¼	300	St. J. & G. I.	4	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
10¼	10½	372	St. L. & San Fran.	10½	10½	10¼	10¼	.....
71	71	205	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	71	71	71	71	+1
35⅞	36⅛	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	35¼	35⅞	35¼	35⅞	+ ⅛
13	13	500	St. Louis Southw	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
32	32¼	1,500	St. Louis Southw. pf.	31¾	32	31¾	32	+ ⅛
94½	96	300	St. Paul & Omaha	95	96	95	96	.....
30⅞	31	1,300	Southern Pacific	31	31	30⅝	31	+ ⅛
11¾	11¾	3,100	Southern Railway	11	11⅞	11	11¾	+ ⅛
50⅛	50¾	8,140	Southern Railway pf.	49¾	50⅝	49¾	50⅝	+ ⅛
7¾	8	100	Standard R. & T.	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
63¾	64	9,025	Tenn. Coal & Iron	63	64¼	62⅜	63⅞	+ ⅛
18¼	18¾	550	Texas Pacific	18	18¾	18	18¾	+ ⅛
67	68	200	Twin City R. T.	66¾	66¾	66⅝	66⅝	– ⅜
40¾	41	5,200	Union Pacific	40½	41¼	40⅝	41	+ ⅛
74¼	74⅜	2,327	Union Pacific pf	73¾	74½	73	74¼	+ ⅛
23¾	24	1,175	Union Bag & Paper	24¾	26	80	24¾	+ ⅛
80	81	787	Union Bag & Paper pf.	80¼	80¼	80	80	.....
45	48	70	United States Express.	48	48	47¼	47¼	.....
57	60	100	United States Leather.	57¼	57¾	57¼	57¾	– ⅛
69¾	69¾	120	U. S. Leather pf.	69½	69⅝	69¼	69⅝	– ⅛
51¼	51⅞	1,145	United States Rubber.	51⅞	52	51	51⅝	+1⅛
115	116	45	U. S. Rubber pf.	116¾	116¾	115	115	.....
7¾	8	400	Wabash	7¾	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	– ⅛
19⅝	20	2,120	Wabash pf.	19¾	20¼	19¼	20⅛	+ ⅞
88¾	89¼	2,340	Western Union Tel.	88½	89¼	88¼	89	+1
8¾	9	300	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	+ ¼
23	24⅛	111	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	24¼	24¾	24¼	24¾	+ ⅜
14	14½	212	Wis. Cent., w. iss.	14	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
49⅜	50	1,212	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	49⅛	49¾	49⅛	49½	+ ¼
Sales.		290,787						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100	..
3s, r., 1918	109½	109
3s, c., 1918	109½	109
3s, 1918, sm.	109	109
4s, r., 1907	112⅝	113
4s, c., 1907	113¼	114½
4s, r., 1925	134¾	134½
4s, c., 1925	136¾	137
5s, r., 1904	112¾	113¼
5s, c., 1904	112¾	113¼
D. C. 3-65s	119	..
Alb. & Susq.	195	..
Am. Cot'l	140	..
Am. D. Tel.	35	45
Am. Express	135	140
Am. M. Co. pf.	70	75
A. M. Co. pf.	74	74½
A. S. M. pf.	29	30
Am. T. & C.	100	102
Am. T. P. pf.	84	85
Am. Tob. pf.	140	146
Ann Arbor	16	18
B. & Coal S.	58	75
W. pf. ctfs.	85	91½
Beech Creek	100	..
Boat Ass. pf.	105½	..
B. Un. Gas	133	138
B., R. & P.	71	72
pf.	85	87
B., C. R. & N.	105	..
Chi. & Alton	180	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	75	77
C. & E. Ill. pf.	180	182
Chi. Gt. W.	13	14
pf. A.	65¾	67¾
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	89	91
Chi., I. & L.	9	10
C. & N. W.	192	195
pf.	192	195
C. T. & T.	49½	51
pf.	69	72
C., L. & W.	11	14
C. L. & W. pf.	37	42½
Cleve. & P.	184	..
Col. C. & I.	2¼	2½
Dev.	2	2½
Col. C. & I. Dev. pf.	3	5½
C. F. & I.	106½	107
pf.	106½	107
Col. South.	5⅛	5½
C. & H. C. & I.	18	14
Com. Cable	176	..
Consol. Coal	92	..
Consol. Ice	42	45
Cons. I. pf.	85	90
D., L. & W.	166	167
D. M. & Ft. D.	15½	18
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	90	..
D. S. S. & A.	4	4¾
D. S. S. & A. pf.	11¾	12½
Eighth Ave.	338	..
Erie 1st pf.	34	35½
Erie 2d pf.	17½	19
Ev. & T. H.	71	..
pf.	71	79½
F. & P. M.	34	32½
F. & P. M. pf.	33	..
Ft. W. & R. G.	2	23
Glucose pf.	106	107
H. B. Claflin	108	..
2d pf.	100	..
Homestake	70	73
Ill. C.	100	..
Iowa C. pf.	43½	45
Jol. & Chi.	180	..
Kan. & Mich.	10½	12½
K. & T.	3	4
K. & D. M. pf.	15	16
Keok. & W.	35	50
Knick. Ice	50	56
Knick. Ice pf.	74	78
Lacled. Gas	52	53
Lac. Gas pf.	99	100
L. E. & W.	15	16
L. E. & W. pf.	67	67½
Lake Shore	208½	..
Long Island	68	75
Manh. C. R.	150	..
M. C. R. pf.	108	..
Man. Beach	20	23
Mat. Coal pf.	58	75
Mo., K. & T.	11¾	12¼
Mob. & Ohio.	37	..
Mor. & Es.	185	..
Nat. B. pf.	97½	98½
Nat. Lead pf.	110	112¾
N. L. C. ctf.	3½	4
Nat. Starch.	5	7½
Nat. St. 1st pf.	45	60
Nat. St. 2d pf.	23	30
N. Cent. C.	37	39
N. Y. Air B.	168	175
N. Y. & N. H.	212	218
N. Y. C. & St. L.	13	14
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	63	75
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	30	34
Nor. South.	69	75
Ont. Mining	8	10
O. R. R. & N. pf.	69	72
Pac. C. 1st pf.	83	88
Penn. Coal	375	..
P., D. & Ev.	2¼	2½
Peo. & East	4	5
P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	84	85
Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	184	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. pf.	190	..
P. & E. pf.	7	8½
Quicksilver	2¼	3
Quicksilv'r pf.	8	10
Rens. & Sar.	194	..
R., W. & O.	131	..
Rio G. W.	83	40
R. G. W. pf.	78½	79½
St. J. & G. I.	39	41
1st pf.	39	41
St. P. & D.	50	52
St. P. & D. pf.	101¼	103
St. P. & Om.	170	180
S. Pac. coll. ctfs.	61	62
Sixth Ave.	200	..
Stand. Dist.	13	14
Stand. D. pf.	60	61
Third Ave.	135	195
T. & O. C.	19	20
T. & O. C. pf.	33	40
U. & B. R.	170	..
W. F. Exp.	125	129

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$268,757,916
Gold reserve	230,390,082
Net silver	5,477,547
United States notes in the Treasury	14,367,424
Treasury notes of 1890	1,075,562
Total receipts this day	1,132,647
Total receipts this month	8,277,588
Total receipts this year	477,367,388
Total expenditures this day	1,045,000
Total expenditures this month	7,760,000
Total expenditures this year	531,460,972
Deposits in National banks	$1,385,000
Silver bullion	944,437
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	191,365
Government receipts from customs	614,471
Internal revenue	442,718
Miscellaneous	75,457

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, reg		L S & M So 1st, reg	
5,000	109½	23,000	105½
U S 3s, coupon		L S & M So 3½s	
1,000	109½	15,000	110½
2,500	109½	Mex Int 1st 4s	
Small bonds		9,000	88¼
4,800	109½	5,000	88¾
Adams Exp 4s		Mich Cent cons 7s	
500	106½	65,000	110½
Alb & Sus con 7s, reg		Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
25,000	122	16,000	93⅜
A, T & S F adj 4s		2,000	93½
18,000	82¼	8,000	93½
1,000	82⅝	9,000	93¾
10,000	82¾	10,000	93½
10,000	83	Mo Pac 1st con 6s	
10,000	82	1,000	117
Gen 4s		2,000 c20F	117½
20,000	103¼	3,000 c20F	117¼
40,000	103⅛	Mo Pac trust 5s	
1,000	103¼	5,000	97⅞
70,000	103	Mob & Ohio G M 4s	
B & O, S W Div 3½s, when iss'd		6,000	86
20,000	96½	Mor & Es 7s, '71	
B & O 3½s		25,000	108⅝
4,000	100⅝	Mor & Es con gtd	
20,000	100¼	9,000	143
500	100⅞	N Cent 1st reg	
1,000	100⅝	115,000	115¼
20,000	100⅝	N Y C & Hud, Lake Sh col 3½s	
1,000	100⅝	7,000	102¾
2,000	93½	5,000	102¾
Den & R G 4s		10,000	85½
1,000	103⅞	Bo 1st 5s	
Det City Gas 5s		1,000	110⅞
5,000	101	Stand R & T inc	
Elmira, C & N 5s		2,000	25⅞
10,000	100¼	8,000	26
Erie 4s prior bonds		Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birm Div 1st	
100,000	98⅞	5,000	109¼
10,000	98⅜	De Bard C & I 6s	
15,000	97⅜	4,000	105
Ev & Ind 1st con		11,000	105¼
5,000 c	103⅜	Tenn Div 6s	
Ev & T H gen 5s		1,000	107⅝
5,000	102¾	Tex & N O cons 5s	
Ft W & R G 1st 8-4s		10,000	100¾
15,000	65½	Tex Pac 1st 5s	
7,000	65¾	1,000	113½
G, H & S A 1st		Tex Pac 2d inc, Tr Co certfs	
1,000	113¼	10,000	55½
G, H & S A, Mex & Pac Div 5s		Tol & O Cent 1st	
10,000	103½	1,000	107½
Gen Elec Co deb 5s		Tol, St L & C 1st, Tr Co certfs	
5,000	103¾	3,000	112
H & Tex Cent 1st 5s		8,000	112½
1,000	113	Ulster & Del 1st 5s	
H & Tex Cent gen 4s		1,000	100
1,000	88¾	Union Pac 4s	
10,000	89	2,000	108¼
Ill Cent, St L Div 3s		12,000	108
10,000	91	Wabash 2d 5s	
Ill Cent, Louis Div 3½s		11,000	99½
29,000 c	104⅝	13,000	99⅝
St L Div 3½s		10,000	99¾
1,000 c	104⅜	West Shore gtd 4s	
Trust Co, int to be paid by Trust Co	62¾	3,000	115
K C P & G 1st		5,000	114⅞
53,000	66	W N Y & P gen 3-4s	
L E & W 1st		5,000	60¾
5,000	121	Wis Cent Co inc	
L, E & St L cons 1st 5s, Trust Co certfs		7,000	4½
3,000	58½	Wis Cent Co 1st, Tr Co certfs	
3,000	59	5,000	74
L & N col tr 4s		10,000	74½
54,000	98¼	75,000	74¼
Gen Mtge 6s	117¾	12,000	74¾
8,000		38,000	74⅜
Unified 4s		Wis Cent 1st 4s, w i	
14,000	98½	115,000	94½
1,000	98¾	15,000	94⅝
5,000	98½	5,000	94⅜
Met W S El of Chi 4s		15,000	94½
20,000	98	2,000	94⅝
Total sales		$2,325,300	

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
4th week May	$51,552	$48,672	$38,113
Month	151,019	132,543	118,456
From July 1	1,051,455	1,606,722	1,479,924
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,678	6,547	6,444
4th week May	$771,000	$710,000	$808,000
Month	2,475,000	2,229,000	1,948,000
From Jan. 1	10,398,933	9,433,903	7,679,822
CHOCTAW, OKLAHOMA & GULF—			
Month of May	$90,048	$57,815	..
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
4th week May	$50,421	$33,080	$32,207
Month	136,759	119,110	105,138
From July 1	1,472,936	1,382,677	1,075,534
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	588	588	588
4th week May	$71,622	$53,099	..
Month	204,182	178,061	..
From Jan. 1	822,677	674,760	..
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
4th week May	$9,835	$8,555	$6,573
Month of May	31,591	30,619	..
From Jan. 1	193,584	197,221	..
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
4th week May	$85,775	$70,023	$64,014
Month of May	261,650	233,643	222,409
From Jan. 1	1,454,730	1,460,125	..
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,936
4th week May	$348,000	$727,000	$673,000
Month	2,193,000	2,016,000	1,870,000
From Jan. 1	10,412,194	10,432,017	8,963,671
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
4th week May	$83,000	$46,000	$30,000
Month	85,000	114,000	80,000
From Jan. 1	440,239	551,607	407,983
MOBILE & OHIO, (including Montgomery Division)—			
Mileage	879	687	687
Month of May	$486,400	$355,050	..
From Jan. 1	2,038,400	1,763,941	..
OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION—			
Mileage	1,065	1,065	1,065
Month of May	$568,403	$580,710	$379,172
From July 1	6,339,271	6,348,194	4,010,216
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	5,259	5,255	5,156
4th week May	$755,585	$624,246	$506,384
Month	2,186,584	1,967,914	1,585,305
From July 1	23,077,990	20,774,425	18,900,717
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
4th week May	$202,754	$172,751	$154,661
Month	774,974	518,352	488,044
From Jan. 1	3,186,943	3,083,948	2,632,620
WEST CHICAGO STREET RAILWAY—			
1st week June	85,684	79,840	.....
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL for April—			
Gross	152,489	140,161	138,415
Operating exp	110,639	101,071	98,647
Net	41,850	39,090	39,768
Prop. exp. to gross	72½	72¼	71½
Total income	42,219	39,363	40,000
Charges	38,468	37,542	39,795
Surplus	3,751	1,821	205
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN for April—			
Gross	56,328	48,855	40,685
Net	15,727	11,128	9,865
Surplus	4,151	419	*815
*Deficit.			
RIO GRANDE WESTERN for April—			
	1899.	1898.	Changes.
Gross earnings	$284,425	$274,456	*$9,969
Operating ex	180,587	153,804	*26,783
Net earnings	103,838	120,652	†16,814
From July 1 to April 30—			
Gross earnings	2,746,908	2,760,483	†22,575
Operating ex	1,712,328	1,712,305	*23
Net earnings	1,034,580	1,057,178	†22,598

*Increase. †Decrease.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $9,730,290, against $5,071,599 in the preceding week, and $11,418,118 in the corresponding period last year. Total since Jan. 1, $190,901,484, against $213,669,418 in the corresponding period last year.

United States Trust Election.

Seven of the retiring Trustees, Class of 1899, of the United States Trust Company, were elected yesterday as the Class of 1902. A vacancy, created by the death of Daniel Lord, was filled by the election of Marshall Field of Chicago.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
30	Am. Sp. Mfg.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
3,170	At., T. & S. F. pf.	54⅝	55¾	54⅝	55⅜
44,150	Am. Sug. Ref.	141⅞	144⅝	140	144⅝
2,510	Am. Steel & W.	62⅜	63¾	61⅞	62
16,480	Brooklyn R. T.	109⅜	111⅛	109¼	110⅝
7,800	Chi., Bur. & Q.	128⅞	130¼	128⅜	130
3,310	Chi., M. & St. P.	123⅝	124½	123½	124
120	Chi., R. I. & P.	109¾	110⅝	109½	110⅝
40	Cont. Tobacco	44⅞	45½	44⅞	45
4,760	Federal Steel	59½	60	58⅝	59½
20	Federal Steel pf.	81⅜	81½	81¼	81½
2,300	Louis. & Nash.	67

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.82⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.31
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	.00¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.00⅛
Sugar, granulated	.05⅜
Molasses, O. K. prime	.34
Beef, family	10.00
Beef, hams	20.50
Tallow, prime	.04½
Pork, mess	8.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05¾
Lard, prime	5.30
Butter, Western creamery	.18½
Iron, Northern No. 1, foundry	17.25

CHICAGO, June 6.—Flour steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, nominal; No. 3 Spring wheat, 73¼c; No. 2 red, 77¼c; No. 2 corn, 35c; No. 2 yellow corn, 34c; No. 2 oats, 24@24⅜c; No. 2 white, 24¾c; No. 3 white, 24¼c. Receipts—Flour, 50,000 barrels; wheat, 12,000 bushels; corn, 50,000 bushels; oats, 100,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 20,000 barrels; wheat, 10,000 bushels; corn, 30,000 bushels; oats, 60,000 bushels.

Coffee market, net unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower; sales, 3,000 bags. HAVRE—Coffee market closed ¼ franc net lower; total sales, 13,000 bags. January, 35.50; February, 35.75; March, 36.00; April, 36.00; May, 36.25; June, 33.75; July, 34.00; August, 34.25; September, 34.50; October, 34.75; November, 35.00; December, 35.25. RIO—No. 7 Rio, 7$000; exchange, 8 3-32d; cleared for the United States, 7,000 bags; stock, 235,000 bags. SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 21-32c; Muscovado, 4 5-32c; molasses sugar, 4 1-32c.

WOOL.—BOSTON, June 6.—The wool market here continues to maintain a strong tone, but the volume of business is not so great as it was the last few weeks. Territory wools hold firm on the scoured basis of 43@45c. for fine medium and fine. Fleece wools are quiet, but a firmer tone prevails. Australian wools are quiet, but some sales are reported on the higher basis of prices. The following are the quotations: Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces—X and above, 25@28c; XX and XX above, 27c; delaine, 29@30c; No. 1 combing, 29c; No. 2 do, 28@29c. Michigan, Wisconsin, &c.—X Michigan, 21@22c; No. 1 Michigan, combing, 27c; No. 2 do, 27c; No. 1 Illinois, combing, 27c; No. 2 do, 27c. New York, New Hampshire, and Vermont, 29@21c; No. 1 do, 26c; delaine Michigan, 26@27c. Unwashed Medium, &c.—Kentucky and Indiana ¼-blood combing, 22@22½c; Missouri ¼-blood combing, 21c; braid combing, 18@19c; Lake and Georgia, 19@20c. Territory Wools—Montana and Dakota, fine medium and fine, 14@16c; scoured, 45c; staple, 46@48c; Utah, Wyoming, fine medium and fine, 14@16c; scoured, 42@44c; staple, 44@48c; Idaho, fine medium and fine, 12@13c; scoured, 42@44c. Australian, scoured basis—Combing, superfine, 75c; good, 70@73c; average, 68@70c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.20, and in bulk, $4.70; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.15, and in bulk, $4.65; refined, cases, $8.20; crude naphtha, barrels, 10c; odorized, $10.50. COTTONSEED OIL.—Prime crude, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 18@19c; prime Summer yellow, 25@25½c; off Summer yellow, 24@24½c; butter grades, 29@31c; prime white, 29@30c; prime Winter yellow, 30@32c; linseed, American, raw, 39@40c; American, boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 40@42c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $17.25; Southern, No. 2 soft, $15.50; steel rails, $26; pig iron warrants, $12; lake copper, ingot, $15.75@16; tin, $23.65; Exchange, lead, $4.47½; brokers' lead, $4.25; spelter, $6.75.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil, barrels, $3.55@3.60; spirits of turpentine, 38@38½c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.30@1.35; F, $1.45; F, $1.50; G, $1.55; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.90; M, $2.20; N, $2.35; W G, $2.50; W W, $2.75.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 6.—Spirits of turpentine steady. Resin dull; receipts, 395 bbls. Crude turpentine, $1.25, $2.10, and $2.20. Tar, $1.30.

SAVANNAH, June 6.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 35½c. Resin firm and unchanged.

CHARLESTON, June 6.—Turpentine, 35c. Resin firm, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Receipts, 157 head; none for sale; feeling steady. CALVES—Nothing doing; city-dressed veals, 8@10c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Common to prime sheep, $3@4.60; choice wethers, $4.85; yearlings, $4.75, for ordinary; fair to good lambs, $7.25@$7.75; no very prime here. Hogs—$4.15@$4.30.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WILLIAM MCCORMICK—Judgment for $3,786 was entered yesterday against William McCormick of Knox Place and Ogden Avenue, the Bronx, in favor of Michael G. McCormick on a demand note, dated May 11, 1899.

INTERNATIONAL REGISTRY COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell received an execution yesterday against the International Registry Company of 181 Broadway for $1,450 in favor of George G. Peck. The Sheriff levied on the office furniture some time ago under an attachment.

EMMA GOLDMARK.—Judgments for $12,205 were entered yesterday against Emma Goldmark in favor of John Menke. One for $7,045 was as indorser on a note of Leo Goldmark, who was of the firm of Goldmark & Wade, silk manufacturers at Paterson, N. J., and another for $5,160 for guaranteeing the account of Mr. Goldmark for the purchase of raw silks.

SHERMAN & SPRAGUE.—Four judgments, aggregating $5,713, were entered yesterday against Sherman & Sprague, wholesale oyster dealers at the foot of Beekman Street, in favor of Walworth Ward, for money loaned to them. A judgment for $2,162 was also entered against Henry R. Sherman of the firm, individually, in favor of Mr. Ward for loans. They had been in business since Sept. 1, 1897.

DUKE, MACMAHON & CO.—Schedules of Duke, MacMahon & Co., importers of handkerchiefs at 21 White Street, and John H. Duke & Co., at Belfast, Ireland, show total liabilities of both houses $82,557, nominal assets $63,029, and actual assets $51,952. The liabilities of the New York house are $44,165, nominal assets $48,929, and actual assets $41,293. The liabilities of the Belfast house are $38,392, nominal assets $14,100, and actual assets $10,659.

Out of Town.

DAVID L. WILLIAMS.—David L. Williams of Portsmouth, Ohio, a member of the firm of Russell, Vincent & Williams, has filed his petition in the United States Court to be declared a bankrupt. His debts, including partnership accounts, amount to $73,445. A number of Cincinnati firms are creditors. There are no assets.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

George J. Kraus, manager of the Dewey Theatre, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Jan. 25, with liabilities of $80,992, was granted a discharge in bankruptcy yesterday. Referee Royal S. Crane, before whom Mr. Kraus was examined, at the instance of several creditors, made a report recommending a discharge, and the recommendation was sustained by Judge Brown of the United States District Court. During the examinations before Referee Crane there was strong opposition to Mr. Kraus from six of the creditors.

Frederick Hillmann, grocer at 383 First Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,0.2, to ten creditors, and assets of $1,381, consisting of stock, $1,000; fixtures, $150; horse and wagon, $175; cash, $25, and miscellaneous, $31.

Frances J. Treadwell of 527 East Seventy-second Street, manager of a towel supply business, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,663 and assets of $6 in cash.

Alfred Ebenstein, agent, residing at 1,774 Madison Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $27,813 and assets of $3 cash in bank. He was formerly in jewelry at 357 Grand Street, and failed in January, 1898.

Siegfried Elkan, insurance agent at 166 West Ninety-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $13,534 and no assets.

Morgan K. Coutant, carpenter and builder at Rosendale, Ulster County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $6,604 and nominal assets of $5,001, consisting of real estate, $4,350, mortgaged for $5,400; accounts, $640, and cash, $11.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDERSON, Frank E.—Otto A. Lehman	$192
ANSLEY, Frederick—E. E. Peck	83
ATLANTIC AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY of Brooklyn—Rosa A. Stabenau, by guardian, &c.	2,559
BROPHY, John, and Philip Lauder—C. A. Morel	6
BROPHY, John, and Philip Lauder—S. Scapone	6
CIRRITO, Joseph—G. F. Moore	100
CROWELL, William D., and Herbert R. Leonard—H. D. Steers	729
COX, William C.—C. W. Hanks, executor, &c., costs	38
CARR, Edward T.—F. C. Cotta and another, costs	28
CONNOR, William C.—T. Hogan and others, costs	107
COLE, Frederick B.—A. Zimpelmann	408
DUFFY, Patrick— Park & Tilford	158
DELAP, Joseph M.—J. Schiltz	65
FERRIER, James—H. Manning, costs	28
FRANK, Matilda, or Tilly—R. T. Olpherts	479
FESSENDEN, Margaretta D.—W. H. Smith and another, costs	12
FOX, William H.—J. B. Ireland	133
GREENBAUM, Mendel, and Annie Leff, and Moritz Adler—M. Mandaus	97
GOLDMARK, Emma—John Menke	5,160
GOLDMARK, Emma—John Menke	7,045
GOLDBERG, Samuel M.—James Dick	144
GALLAGAN, Thomas P.—A. Thompson	323
GILLETT, Francis M.—A. L. Dean	688
GOLDSMITH, Henry O.—J. Neubert and another	464
HEKTOGRAPH MANUFACTURING Company—R. Kimbel, costs	68
HUGHES, Thomas—G. Solomon, assignee	425
HART, William J.—F. Huhn	52
JONSON, Rose—J. Cooper	73
KART, Charles E.—James A. and E. T. Woolf	70
KORNHAUSER, Samuel—M. Lustig	368
KATCHEN, Elm—O. J. Stephens	62
LOFORTE, Anthony—Popular Photograph Company	333
LEFEVRE, John T.—E. Holt	457
LIPPMANN, Leopold J.—J. Gleason	72
LEISSNER, Henry—F. J. Schnugg	403
LOFGEN, John—E. Weinberger	336
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY—Anna O'Reilly	949
MANHATTAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY—John J. Bell	522
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—L. Ehrhard, administrator, &c.	16,238
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—A. Frank, by guardian	1,013
MEIEROWITZ, Oscar—Aspell & Co	87
MATTHEWS, Linton B.—James B. Davidson	168
MECKLEM, William—P. S. Saitta, as attorney, &c	565
MORRIS, Israel, and Lina Salomon—S. I. Herschmann	370
MCLAUGHLIN, Thomas J. and Timothy J. Lee—E. Timberman	152
MCCORMICK, William—M. G. McCormick	3,786
OUTWATER, Abram J. — Elberfeld Company	532
OGDEN, Robert C.—Robert H. Megraw	1,418
O'HANLON, Philip F.—Healey & Co	251
PATTERSON, Stephen G.—City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia, costs	97
RIESS, Louise and Adolph—H. H. Rittersbush	78
SNYDER, O. W. F.—Sun Printing and Publishing Association	148
SCHWAB, Barbara—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, costs	14
SHERMAN, Henry R.—Walworth Ward	2,162
SHERMAN, Henry R., and Freeman Sprague—Walworth Ward	2,230
SHERMAN, Henry R., and Freeman Sprague—Walworth Ward	1,196
SHERMAN, Henry R., and Freeman Sprague—Walworth Ward	607
SHERMAN, Henry R., and Freeman Sprague—Walworth Ward	1,679
SMITH, Martin S.—L. R. Beckley	202
SORENSEN, Elizabeth — Henry McShane Manufacturing Company of Baltimore (Md.)	1,687
STEINMETZ, Welcome R.—I. Martin	1,009
STREIT ANTIQUES TRADING COMPANY—A. Castnagh	109
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Crandall Packing Company	512
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Reading Hardware Company	1,729
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Charles W. Lehde	793
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Edward Frederick and another	858
THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD Company—Isidor Jena	1,198
THE MAYOR, &c.—W. D. Bruns	365
THE EMPIRE SELF-LIGHTING OIL Lamp Company—W. E. Reckmagel, costs	67
THE WARWICK COMPANY—Edison Electric Illuminating Company	723
THE EMPIRE STATE RUBBER COMPANY—S. A. Wood	630
VAN BRUNT, Ellen M. or Elizabeth M. —G. Solomon, assignee, &c	445
WANAMAKER, John and Thomas B.—R. H. Megraw	1,418
WRIGHT Ray A.—H. M. Dutsher	71
WARD, James W.—E. S. Tyler	80

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Seventh Avenue Block Front Sold—Successful Sale of University Heights Lots—Other Dealings.

Lachman & Goldsmith have sold, through A. Rothmiller, to Peter Muller, the builder, a plot of fourteen lots, being the block front on the east side of Seventh Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Streets, and extending 178 feet in depth on either street. The price is reported at $180,000.

Mr. Muller will immediately erect on the plot fourteen five-story flats with stores on the avenue front.

Bryan L. Kennelly & Co. and John P. Kirwan have sold for the estate of Victoria A. Raymond, to Matthew A. Donohue, the three-story brick dwelling 233 West One Hundredth Street, 25 by 100.

Leitner & Marks report the sale of the five-story apartment house, with stores, at the southeast corner of Third and Wendover Avenues, 54.6 by 100, for Jerry Altieri, to a Mr. Green, for about $60,000.

B. C. and F. T. Barry have sold for Charles Gulden, to Mrs. Julia E. Cameron, the stable 28 East Eighty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.8½. The buyer already owned the adjoining Madison Avenue corner, and now controls a plot fronting 42 feet on the avenue and 97 feet on the street.

The same brokers also report the sale for a client to a Mr. Hahn of the plot on the north side of Ninety-seventh Street, 200 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 50 by 100.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for John McDermott, to Oscar R. Moore, the lot on the south side of Sixty-seventh Street, 225 feet west of Central Park West, 25 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Louis Ecker the old tenements 223, 225, and 227 Stanton Street, and 104 and 106 Pitt Street, covering a plot 50 by 100 and irregular, at the southeast corner of those streets.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought the five-story tenement 307 East Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 100.

M. F. Kerby has sold for E. C. Riker to Bridget Gallagher the three-family frame dwelling, 2,006 Bathgate Avenue.

The Auction Room.

The basement of 111 Broadway, with 500 or 600 people in it, was probably one of the hottest places in this metropolis yesterday afternoon, but a thermometer in the nineties has no terrors for the real estate operator and investor, when an offering of 250 lots has been announced. The crowd, consequently, was not lacking at yesterday's sale of the Cammann estate's holdings at University Heights, and at 5 P. M. Auctioneer Ryan knocked down the 250th lot and concluded one of the most successful auction events of the season. The total amount realized was not far from $241,500.

The first lot offered was the southwest corner of Fordham Road and Andrew's Avenue. The opening bid of $1,000 was advanced so slowly that the outlook for a lively afternoon was not encouraging. The parcel finally went for $2,300 to George R. Read, who also bought the adjoining lots on Fordham Road for $1,075 and $1,125 respectively. The southeast corner of Fordham Road and Loring Place brought $1,575.

When lots on Andrew's Avenue were put up, interest increased immediately and livelier competition prevailed—the prices ranging from $1,150 up to $1,600 per lot. For lots on Aqueduct Avenue, south of Fordham Road, C. H. Bliss, who was one of the heaviest buyers at the sale, bid $400 and took fifteen lots at that figure. Mr. Bliss also bought twenty-three lots on the east side of Andrews Avenue at $950 each, while J. C. Rodgers, who was another large buyer, took the abutting twenty-one lots on the west side of Aqueduct Avenue, at $975 each. J. Clarence Davies paid $1,400 for the southeast corner of Fordham Road and Andrews Avenue. Inside lots adjoining on Fordham Road went for from $1,000 to $1,200, Messrs. Rodgers and Bliss being the buyers.

On the west side of Loring Place Joseph Rowan bought heavily at from $1,050 to $1,250 per lot. On the east side of Sedgwick Avenue extra deep lots sold to various buyers at from $1,375 to $1,475 each. For an irregular plot, equivalent to about one lot, at the junction of Fordham Road, Sedgwick Avenue, and East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, Max Marx paid $2,550. Lots running through from One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street to Sedgwick Avenue, varying in depth from 85 feet to 144 feet, brought from $1,350 to $1,700.

J. C. Rodgers bought nine lots at the southeast corner of Fordham Road and Harlem River Terrace, paying $1,450 for the immediate corner, $925 for the adjoining lots on Fordham Road, and $675 for those on the Terrace.

Besides those already mentioned, other large buyers were J. P. Nolan, R. B. Voorhees, H. A. Dewey, and W. D. Peck.

The results of other offerings yesterday follow:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.
Public Auction Sale.

One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Broadway, three lots, each 25 by 99.11 feet; to Solomon Jacobs $10,500

5485 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 16.4 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; to Aaron Black 9,000

125 and 127 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 50 by 99.11, four-story brick stable; to W. H. Payne 25,100

Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Second Avenue, four lots, each 25 by 100.11; to Myer Hellman 15,200

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

107 West Twenty-fourth Street, 19 by 99.4, four-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Elizabeth C. Gassner 18,400

Audubon Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, four lots, 20 and 25 foot frontages by 100 feet in depth; public auction sale, to John Mahoney 10,175

One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, south side, 100 feet east of Audubon Avenue, adjoining the rear of the foregoing, one lot 25 by 95, and two lots, each 25 by 95; public auction sale, to John Mahoney 5,950

By Herbert A. Sherman.

601 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, northwest corner of Broadway, 24.11 by 100, together with 2,161, 2,163, and 2,165 Broadway, adjoining, each 25 by 100, and 2,167 Broadway, adjoining, 25 by 75, five four-story brick flats, with stores in the corner building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John O. Baker 80,000

By Peter P. Meyer & Co.

32 Hamilton Street, 28.2 by 66.1 by 26.8 by 59.6, three-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, P. Ballantine & Sons 6,900

218 Edgecombe Avenue, 17.2 by 77.2 by 16.11 by 74.10, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to E. C. Link 8,200

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

At the front door of the Manor Hall, Yonkers, at noon, by William M. Ryan, partition sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, the country seat of the late Samuel Field, known as Greystone, situated on the Hudson, above Yonkers. The property will be sold in two parcels, between which Broadway is the dividing line.

At the front door of the Manor Hall, Yonkers, at 12:30 P. M., by William M. Ryan, executor's sale, southeast corner formed by Main Street, Yonkers, and the land of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, irregular plot about 60 by 72, with two-story brick stable; Main Street and Buena Vista Avenue, northeast corner, 50 by 56.6, four-story brick office building, with stores; Main Street, southeast corner of Buena Vista Avenue, two lots, each 25 by 100.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Joseph A. Welch, referee, East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, northwest corner of Melrose Avenue, 24.4 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $1,629; subject to another mortgage for $23,795.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry M. Whitehead, referee, 448 West Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 168.6 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 27 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with one-story frame building at the rear. Due on judgment, $9,900.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank D. Arthur, referee, 123 Avenue C, west side, 20 feet south of Eighth Street, 19.4 by 83, three-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $4,980.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, John Yard, referee, 62 John Street, south side, 78.11 feet west of William Street, x 22 by 101.9 by 17.11 by 102.3, four-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $51,991.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 251 and 253 West Broadway, southeast corner of Walker Street, 37.4 by 57, five-story brick building with stores; 240 West Broadway, adjoining, 18.08 by 80, five-story brick building, with store, and privileges in a three-foot alley leading to Walker Street.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., trustee's sale, 347 and 349 First Avenue, west side, 20 feet north of Twentieth Street, each 17 by 60, two four-story brick single flats.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., sale to close a partnership, Villa Avenue, east side, 71.6 feet south of Van Cortlandt Avenue, six three-story frame flats, with stores, each 16.8 by 100; East Two Hundred and Sixth Street, south side, 244.3 feet west of Mosholu Parkway, 23 by 125, vacant; East Two Hundred and Sixth Street, adjoining the foregoing on the west, three three-story frame flats, each 16.8 by 125; East Two Hundred and Fifth Street, north side, between Mosholu Parkway and the Concourse, 28 by 105.7 by 25 by 118, vacant.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Chase Mellen, referee, 1,263, 1,265, and 1,267 Park Avenue, east side, 25.11 feet south of Nineteenth Street, each 17 by 75, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on 1,263, $14,877; on 1,265, $14,866; on 1,267, $14,874.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry Kropf, referee, 102 East Ninety-eighth Street, southwest corner of Park Avenue, 75 by 22.11, five-story brick flat; 104 East Ninety-eighth Street, south side, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, on 102, $21,018; on 104, $15,845.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 129 and 131 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 300 feet east of Seventh Avenue, each 25 by 99.11, two five-story stone-front flats. Due on judgment, on each, $19,920.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Benjamin W. B. Brown, referee, 642 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 415 feet west of the Boulevard, 15 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,821.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John J. McCauley, Jr., referee, Lots 29 and 30 on the map of the Briggs estate, at William's Bridge, being the northwest corner of Briggs Avenue and Fourth Street, 115 by 110.4, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,900.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James R. Ely, referee, 553, 555, and 557 West One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, north side, 275 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 50 by 74, three three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $3,322; subject to other mortgages for $22,000.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, John D. Kernan, referee, 573 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 154.11 feet east of the Boulevard, 16 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,498.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Washington Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, for four four-story brick tenements, with stores, 25.6 and 24.8 by 74.1; Morris Newfield of 773 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, owner; George W. Bandesson, architect; cost, $51,000.

Prospect Avenue, west side, 360.4 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, for a one-story frame dwelling, 31 by 80; Schweizer & Traber of 63 West One Hundred and Second Street, owners; G. Schwarz of 554 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $3,300.

Saxe Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of McGraw Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, 18 by 34; Aaron Hunter of 51 East Sixty-second Street, owner; John De Hart, architect; cost, $6,000.

Fort Schuyler Road, south side, 22 feet east of Dock Street, for a two-story frame store, 60 by 25; J. S. Bush, owner; H. S. Thnen of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Seventy-sixth Street, south side, 107 feet east of Broadway, for a six-story brick stable, 75 by 92; J. L. Miller of 128 Riverside Drive, owner; J. Munckwitz of 347 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $56,000.

Southern Boulevard, north side, 37 feet east of Third Avenue, for a one-story brick stable, 25 by 100; Union Railway Company, owner; A. Barbaresi, architect; cost, $7,000.

Alterations.

No. 324 East Thirty-first Street, to a four-and-a-half-story brick tenement; Mrs. S. Kelley of 324 East Thirty-first Street, owner; Charles H. Richter, Jr., architect; cost, $500.

No. 20 East Sixtieth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Laura E. Rice, premises, owner; C. H. Cauldwell, architect; cost, $5,000.

Thirty-fourth Street, northeast corner of Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick store; J. N. E. Griswold of 72 South Street, owner; Hiss & Weekes, architects; cost, $15,000.

No. 16 Cortlandt Street, to an eight-story brick office building; New York Telephone Company, owner; F. E. Albinger, architect; cost, $300.

Second Avenue, northwest corner of Houston Street, to two four-story brick flats, with stores; Crayton estate, owner; Stein, Cohen & Roth of 41 Union Square, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 184 Riverside Drive, to a five-story brick dwelling, Mrs. J. J. White, owner; Sawers & Fingland, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 228 East Forty-second Street, to a three-story brick store; Margaret K. Watson of 172 West Seventy-sixth Street, owner; Higgs & Gavigan, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 407 Cherry Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Gordon, Levy & Co. of 159 Canal Street, owners; C. B. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 74 and 76 Worth Street and 19 and 21 Thomas Street, to a six-story brick warehouse; New York Real Estate Company, owner; J. H. Becker, architect; cost, $300.

Terrace Place, east side, 27.4 feet north of Pontiac Place, to a two-story frame dwelling; Andrew Olsson, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

Pontiac Place, northwest corner of Robbins Avenue, to a three-story frame tenement; Andrew Olsson, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Audubon Avenue, to a three-story brick and frame dwelling; Mrs. F. Hack, owner; Thomas Nilson of 114 Eckford Street, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, June 6.

ALLEN ST, 139, w s, 20x70; Robert Ankele, individually, to Benedict A. Klein 1

AVENUE B, s e corner of 2d St, 19.10x80; Louis Isaacs and others to Isaac Sprung 25,500

BATHGATE AV, e s, 283.4 ft s of 174th St, 16.8x120; Newbury D. Lawton and wife to Robert T. Meeks 10

BOULEVARD, n w corner of 87th St, 100.8x125; James M. Horton to Eliz S. Clark 100

BRADHURST AV, w s, 245.8 ft s of 145th St, 18.2x87.8x17.11x70.2; Harriet E. Lane to Anna Ogren 12,500

BROADWAY, n w corner of 87th St, 100.8 x125; the minister, &c., of Reformed Protestant Dutch Church to James M. Horton 60,000

CHARLTON ST, 14 and 14½, s s, 40.8x 75x41.6x75; John P. Clarke, referee, to Austin Leake 23,500

CLARE PLACE, s s, 255.6 ft w of Sheridan Av, 25x95; Annie E. Brown to Edmund Coffin 1

CROSBY ST, 91, and 56 Marion St; Augustus Van Wyck, referee, to Atlantic Trust Company, as trustee 73,600

CROTONA AV, e s, 75 ft n of 180th St, 25x102; C. Adelbert Becker and wife to Frederick Pirk and another 1,250

FORDHAM AV, s w s, 50 ft of 11th St, 25.1x117.5x25x115; Annie P. Allen to Edward Greenebaum 100

FOREST AV, w s, 28 ft n of 161st St, 21x90; Natalie R. Buser to James T. Barry 1

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 112 ft s of 168th St, 28x106; James T. Barry to Natalie R. Buser 1

GREEN LANE, or Avenue, s w corner of St. Raymond Pk, 25x101.2, being Lot 11; also Lot 12, 25x101.2, on map H. P. Rose, St. Raymond Park, 24th Ward; Hudson P. Rose to John Campbell 1

LENOX AV, 533, w s, 27x75; John P. D. Courtney and others to Eliza J. Dempsey 1

LOT 69, Block B, map of Mapes estate; Christina Montag to John M. Liddle 100

MAPES AV, s e s, Lot 133 map of village of East Tremont, 66x150; Charles Wellner to Sarah Levenson 4,000

PARKER AV, w s, Lots 48 and 49, each 25x100, on map, H. P. Rose, St. Raymond Park; Hudson P. Rose to Louis Dooley 100

PARKER AV, w s, Lot 47, map H. P. Rose, St. Raymond Park; Hudson P. Rose to Agilda Charbonneau 1

PELL PLACE, e s, 91.4 ft n of De Milt Av, 33.4x100; Frederick W. Clark, referee, to Frederick C. Dexter 2,800

PITT ST, 89, w s, 25x100; William Bachrach to Adolph Rosenstein 1

PROSPECT AV, n w s, 61 ft n e of Woodruff St, 57x117; Henry Clark, executor, &c., to Margaret Walstead 5,500

READ PLACE, 34, e s, 100 ft n of Manhattan Pl, 25.3x78.1x25.3x78.5; Wilber A. Bloodgood and another, executors, to Robert G. Dun 75,000

RIVINGTON ST, 242, 25x100; Rivington St, 240, 25x100; Urry Goodman and wife to Samuel Harris 1

RIVINGTON ST, n w corner of Eldridge St, 20x75; Jacob Rauth to Nathan E. Clark 1

BOSSERT, 34, n s, 188.3 ft n of Jerome Av, runs s e 38.3x n e 91.1 to Cromwell Av x n 151.10x n w 53.3x s w 144.10 to Boscobel Av x118.1; J. Romaine Brown to Edmund Coffin 1

SOUTH ST, 54 and 55, and 167 Front St; John G. Butterfield to William L. Breese and another 50,000

STANTON ST, n s, 50 ft w of Lewis St, 25x80; Elise Lotz to Hyman Israel 1

SULLIVAN ST, w s, 100 ft n of Bleecker St, 25x100; Fannie S. Blanchard and others to Josephine Rautenhaur, executrix 150

TINTON AV, e s, 151.7 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x75x irregular; Sylvester Pope and others, executors and trustees, to Ferdinand Hecht 4,050

TINTON AV, 850, e s, 20.3x92; Clara Horn to Agnes Schrader 5,000

UNION AV, w s, 50 ft s of 166th St, old line, 100x100x irregular; Jane Macarthur to Ferdinand Hecht and another 10,000

WALTON AV, e s, 80.7 ft n of 150th St, 31.1x50.2x irregular; William A. Melkleham to Aimee A. Lord 2,500

WEST BROADWAY, 411, and 153 and 155 Spring St.; Amos F. Eno and others, executors, &c., to William F. Eno 92,000

WEST END AV, w s, 50.11 ft s of 107th St, 50x100; Lewis C. Ledyard and another, executors, &c., to Jacob D. Butler 86,000

WEST END AV, w s, 50.11 ft s of 107th St, 50x100; Fanny A. Haven to Jacob D. Butler 1

1ST AV, w s, 168 ft n of 7th St, 27x50; Henry Nieland to Albert Stark 1

1ST AV, 961, 25.2x100; Aaron Herzberg to Jacob Wolf 1

1ST AV, n w corner of 5th St, 48.6x100x irregular; Cornelia L. Marshall, individually, and as executrix and trustee, to Wilson Marshall 1

7TH AV, 1,983, e s, 27.8½; Hyman Israel to Sarah Levenson 1

8TH AV, 776 to 780, e s, 89.5x96.11x irregular; Thomas C. O'Sullivan, referee, to Meyer Grayhead 59,000

47TH ST, 283 and 285 East, 49.6x96.2; Herman Locks to Urry Goodman 1

4TH ST, 283 and 285 East, 49.6x96.2; Samuel Harris to Urry Goodman 1

107TH ST, s s, north half of Lot 286, map of Untopart, 100x100; Mary M. Bickford to Emma Feulner 1,200

16TH ST, n s, 500 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; Catharine G. Floyd to William Lesser 1

42D ST, 241, n w corner of 2d Av, 20x 25.4; Cornelia L. Marshall, individually and as executrix, and others to Wilson Marshall 1

53D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 19x 100.5; Isaac B. Brennan, referee, to Seth R. Johnson 4,000

57TH ST, s e corner of 10th Av, 27x90; Sarah Levenson to Elise Lotze 1

66TH ST, 42 and 44 West, 50x100.5; Louis J. Allen to Arthur A. Seaver 1

76TH ST, n s, 222 ft e of 1st Av, 21x102.2; Nathan Cohen to Morris Weiss, ½ part 1

76TH ST, n s, 222 ft e of 1st Av, 21x102.2; Elizabeth G. Dunham to Nathan Cohn and another 3,300

76TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x86.10x irregular x 75th St x25x irregular; Amos F. Eno and others, executors, to John L. Miller 106,000

81ST ST, 30 East, 20.7x102.2; Eliza Mulry to Sophie A. Wolf 40,000

82D ST, n s, 305 ft w of 2d Av, 0.5x102.2; Frederick de L. Booth-Tucker to Salvation Army 1

82D ST, n s, 279.7 ft w of 2d Av, 25.5x 102.3; Frederick de L. Booth-Tucker to Salvation Army 1

83D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 16x 102.2; Mary A. Religan to Bridget M. Reynolds 1

88TH ST, n s, 299.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.8; Margaret R. Slanter to Henry F. Quackenbos 1

88TH ST, n s, 299.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 13x100.8; Henry F. Quackenbos to Mary G. Quackenbos 1

98TH ST, 156 and 158 West, 40x100.11; Peter J. Premm to Henry H. Chase 64,000

103D ST, n s, 125.5 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 22x105; Donald Robertson and another

EXCURSIONS.

EUROPE

H. GAZE & SONS Estab.
TOURIST AGENCY 1844

R. H. CRUNDEN, Gen'l Agt.

FORTY PROGRAMMES, all Europe, now ready—say where you are going. Individual trips. Escorted parties. Round the World. Tourist Gazette, 100 pp. free. 113 Broadway, New York.

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GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier..9:00 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

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THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave 22d St., N. R., Hourly, 9:00 A. M. to 7:00 P. M. Leave Pier 1, N. R., Hourly, 9:30 A. M. to 7:30 P. M. Leave New Iron Pier, Coney Island, Hourly, 10:40 A. M. to 8:40 P. M.
Excursion Tickets, 25 Cents.

INSTRUCTION.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,

Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
The Peebles and Thompson School, Boarding and Day School for Girls, 30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

HOME, BOARDING, AND DAY SCHOOL FOR Girls, 607 Fifth Av.—College preparation. Superior musical advantages. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles Huntington Gardner.

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT OF THE Ethical Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av.; terms, $200; opens Oct. 2; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALEXANDER BLUMBERG, bankrupt. (No. 952.)—Please take notice that Augustus H. Shillin, Trustee in Bankruptcy in this proceeding, will sell at public auction at No. 94 Bowery, New York City, by Joseph Shongood & Sons, U. S. Marshal's Auctioneers, on the 20th day of June, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, all the assets of the estate of Alexander Blumberg, bankrupt, consisting of dressmakers' supplies, office furniture, and uncollected claims.
GEO C. HOLT, Esq., Referee.
Dated New York City, June 6, 1899.

Office of Daub's First Av. Storage Warehouse, No. 75 1st Av., New York, May 19, 1899:
The following-named persons are hereby notified, as the law directs, that the amount due must be paid on or before July 5, 1899, at this office, or said goods will be sold at public auction to pay charges and expenses of such sale:
Heilman, Barnet, Adams, Louis Mattheis, A. White, McLaughlin, Lessli, Buck, Fischer, Bertha Gluck, Owen Boylen, Gauser, Reister, Dowling, Grube, Fred Huefner, Rumbrauer, Fritz Hetzer, Wyman, Th. Gillmartin, Ehrenzweig.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Companions.

COMPANION or HOUSEKEEPER.—By lady having experience as companion or housekeeper; references. B. A. H., Box 100, Times Office.

Cooks.

COOK.—A lady would like to place her cook, whom she can highly recommend. Call Wednesday and Thursday, at 328 West 57th St.

COOK.—By excellent American cook; baking, desserts, pastry, entrées; 3 years' personal reference. 860 10th Av., Cronogue bell.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman, as first-class cook, to go to country; best city reference. 142 East 49th St.

COOK.—A lady leaving town desires a place for her cook; present employer can be seen. 10 East 58th St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By a young woman; experienced; good traveler and reader; undertake care of children for invalid mother; references exchanged. Address C. H. M., 835 Main St., Peekskill, N. Y.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As working housekeeper by Scotch Protestant to bachelors or private gentleman; used to care of help; two years' good references in this country; wages $20 to $25 per month. H. L., 12 Prospect Place, East 41st St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID, &c.—By young American woman to go out some hours daily as maid or take care of bachelor's apartments; references. W., 708 Columbus Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent girl as laundress in private family, with reference. M. G., box 70, 1,242 Broadway.

Nurses.

NURSE or COMPANION.—By thoroughly qualified woman as nurse to invalid lady or companion to elderly lady; has had long, careful experience; can give unquestionable reference. Mrs. J. L. R., 215 18th St.

NURSE, &c.—As nurse to invalid or elderly lady; experienced; good writer; could help with correspondence, &c., no objection to travelling; good references. Apply by mail to L. Mayson, 32 East 57th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS or MAID.—A lady desires position for respectable young German seamstress or maid; good needlewoman; willing and desirous of pleasing. 36 West 19th st.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT.—To delicate lady intending to visit a Summer resort; reference. Address, one week, Miss C., 431 Plane St., Newark, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Family leaving for Europe would like to find situation for excellent butler who has been in their service for several years. Call Tuesday and Wednesday, at 243 East 17th St., Stuyvesant Square.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; thoroughly understands his business; city or country. J. H. Bells, 134 Leonard St.

COACHMAN.—By young married man; thoroughly understands his business; first-class city references. R. P., Times Up-town Office.

COACHMAN.—As coachman Frenchman; thoroughly competent ride and driver; best references. Alexander, 339 West 58th St.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced man; nine years with his last employer, who can be seen personally. Call or address S., 844 7th Av.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new ticking and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone, 967 Columbus.

PAINTER, DECORATOR, PAPERHANGER, and tinter of many years' experience, being prepared and able to meet all requirements, wishes work for landlords, agents, private, &c.; best city references; lowest prices. Robert Arstein, 1,822 3d Av., near 76th St. "L" Station.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A nursery governess for two growing children; must have best personal city references. Call D to 11 at 104 East 79th St.

WANTED—Cook and laundress. Apply, with references, 36 West 92d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED FOR A SPECIAL SUMMER campaign. THE SATURDAY EVENING POST—established by Benjamin Franklin in 1728—now published by The Curtis Publishing Company, proprietors of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, is offered to subscribers, for one year only, for $1.00—the regular price is $2.50. This offer is for the purpose of a quick introduction, and will be withdrawn September 1st. The regular price of $2.50 will be maintained after that date. We will give a good commission for every subscriber secured, and distribute $3,000 September 1st among the 176 best agents. $500 will be given the person sending the largest number of subscribers at $1.00 each per year. At this special low subscription price thousands can be easily secured. Address THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

LARGE CORPORATION DESIRES TO SUBMIT a proposition to men of ability who can give good references. Address X, Box 184 Times Office.

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Typewriters Rented & Sold.

1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. E. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway, Telephone 1338 Franklin.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HENRY M. GOBLE, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry M. Goble, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 5th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 21st, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
ERNEST HALL, Referee.
Dated June 6th, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—HILLEL KREMER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Hillel Kremer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 5th, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted. ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH F. McGOVERN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Joseph F. McGovern of the City of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Joseph F. McGovern was duly adjudicated a bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated June 5th, 1899.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EDITH N. WHARTON, plaintiff, against GUIDITTA CAVINATO, Elmer D. Smith, Jacob Ruppert, Maria Brenasti, Louis Cavinato, sometimes known as Luigi Cavinato, William Lowe, Peter Northrup, Conrad Bank, Frederick G. Moore, Orrin D. Person, Julius S. Brown, Delamater Iron Works, Charles A. Miller, Charles P. Brewer, George W. Powe, Heyman P. Binswanger, William Brooks, Thomas J. Brooks, Albert E. Powers, Nathaniel H. Sheldon, James W. McElhinney, August Niewohner, The New York Gas Fixture Company, Rider Engine Company, Jeremiah W. Dimick, David Lubelsky, Morris Feigel, Isaac Feigel, Julius Preuss, Rafael Gerstle, The Department of Health of the City of New York, Mary A. Roach, Charles Milne, Charles B. Shaw, William Rowe, Peter Donnelly, Patrick McLaughlin, George W. Scofield, Adolph Rosenberg, Homer Ramsdell Transportation Company, Sebastian Wagon Company, Ozro C. Webster, Harper W. Sagendorf, Clara Sagendorf, Harry K. Crosser, Bertha Crosser, Louise H. Hart, Sadie H. Jacobs, Henry Purdy, Margaret Purdy, James E. Rady, Sarah Rady, Margaret G. Earle, Fabio Dalesio, Charles Haas, Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children in the City of New York, defendants.—Summons: Trial desired in County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, April 28th, 1899.
STRONG & CADWALADER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address No. 40 Wall street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Maria Brenasti: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 19th day of May, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House in the County of New York.—Dated New York, May 23d, 1899. STRONG & CADWALADER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—VIRGINIA STUART MACKAY-SMITH, William Cairns Stuart, Robert Stuart, and Frederick D. Tappen, as executors of the last will and testament of Ellen E. Ward, deceased, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM CAIRNS STUART, Robert Stuart, and Frederick D. Tappen, as Trustees of the trust for the benefit of Virginia Stuart Mackay-Smith, created in the will of Ellen E. Ward; Virginia Stuart Mackay-Smith, Robert Stuart, and Frederick D. Tappen, as Trustees of the trust for the benefit of William Cairns Stuart, created in the will of Ellen E. Ward; Virginia Stuart Mackay-Smith, William Cairns Stuart, and Frederick D. Tappen as Trustees of the trust for the benefit of Robert Stuart created in the will of Ellen E. Ward; Virginia Stuart Mackay-Smith, individually; William Cairns Stuart, individually; Robert Stuart, individually; Helen Stuart Mackay-Smith, Virginia Grace Mackay-Smith, Gladys Alden Mackay-Smith, Robert Stuart, Junior, William Cairns Stuart, Junior, Ellen Stuart, Marguerite Stuart, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 31st, 1898.

LORD, DAY & LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To all of the above-named defendants, except Frederick D. Tappen: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of May, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House of said county, on that day.—Dated New York, May 15, 1899.

LORD, DAY & LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
my17-1aw7wW

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FRANCES GALE SPOWERS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM HARVEY SPOWERS, defendant.—Action for divorce.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York City, April 26th, 1899.

ELISHA K. CAMP,
Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, 141 Broadway, New York City.

To William Harvey Spowers: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 9th day of May, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House of said county, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York.—Dated May 9th, 1899.

ELISHA K. CAMP,
Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. my10-1aw6wW&je21

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN P. MAGOVERN, EDWARD W. THOMPSON, and WILLIAM MAGOVERN, doing business under the firm name of MAGOVERN & THOMPSON BROTHERS, assigned to Thomas D. Barry for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the County of New York, Part I., to be holden in the County Court House in the said County of New York on the 28th day of June, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Thomas D. Barry, assignee of the above-named John P. Magovern, Edward W. Thompson, and William Magovern, doing business under the firm name of Magovern & Thompson Brothers, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of New York for the County of New York to be [L. S.] hereunto affixed.

Witness, the Honorable Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said court, this 16th day of May, 1899.

WILLIAM SOHMER, Clerk.
ALEXANDER & COLBY, Attys. for Assignee, 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. My17-1aw6wW&je27

RECEIVER'S SALE.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—JOHN W. BLOCK et al. against SILAS STUART et al.

Take Notice.—In pursuance to a judgment duly made and entered herein, by which the undersigned was appointed receiver of all the property and effects of the defendant, Silas Stuart, William H. Ricketts, said receiver, will sell at public auction, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of May, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, all the accounts, bills receivable, and other outstandings heretofore due, and owing by various persons to the said Silas Stuart, to the highest bidder for cash. A schedule of said accounts, &c., will be presented at the time and place of said sale.

WILLIAM H. RICKETTS, Receiver.
FRANKLIN BIEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 317 Broadway, New York City.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to June 7th, 1899, same time and place.

WILLIAM H. RICKETTS, Receiver.
FRANKLIN BIEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 317 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to July 3d, 1899, same time and place.

WILLIAM H. RICKETTS, Receiver.
FRANKLIN BIEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 317 Broadway, N. Y. City

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the assignment of JOHN W. O'CONNELL, doing business under the name of O'Connell, Tighe & Co.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 31st day of May, 1899, the undersigned will sell at public auction, under the direction of Martin F. Hatch, Esq., auctioneer, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 12:30 P. M., all the right, title, and interest of John W. O'Connell, lately carrying on business in said City of New York, under the name of O'Connell, Tighe & Co., and all interest of the undersigned as his assignee of, in, and to the following book accounts, notes, and judgments, to wit:

JUDGMENTS—Frank Murray, Croton, N. Y., $107.91; Mathew Gahran, Newburgh, N. Y., $41.66; Robert Doherty, Verplanck, N. Y., $55.63; John Farley, Jr., Larchmont Manor, N. Y., $142.37; Hugh Golden, Jersey City, N. J., $194.02; Philip Murray, Hoboken, N. J., $131.56; Habenstein Bros., Hoboken, N. J., $98.51.

BOOK ACCOUNTS—Debtors reside at Waterbury, Conn.; James Foley, $36.00; Peter Bennett, $2.00; Patrick Thompson, $75.55; George F. Rice, New Britain, Conn., $45.40; Martin Fox, Hartford, Conn., $1.60; William Holihan, Middletown, Conn., $24.88; Gorman & Cody, Middletown, Conn., $75.90; Portland, Conn., Mrs. Osborne Nealon, $5.00; Frank Flood, $55.55; James H. Hagerty, Greenwich, Conn., $99.75. Debtors reside at Stamford, Conn. J. B. Loveland, $70.75; Mrs. Mary Hayes, $1.00; William Philpot, $584.71; Mrs. John O'Grady, $217.67; Thomas O'Neill, $38.25; John Ryle, $2.00; Thomas Callahan, $116.88.

Peter Lee, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., $19.44; James Degnan, Croton, N. Y., $6.00; Simeon Gilbert, Croton, N. Y., $1.00; Martin Ellis, Youngers Falls, N. Y., $573.44; William B. Kennard, same place, $21.00; Mrs. M. Gouch, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., $72.00; Timothy Kennedy, same place, $2.00; William J. Foley, Newburgh, N. Y., $9.00; William Grossman, same place, $181.80. Debtors residing at Verplanck, N. Y.: Frances Meehan, $30.60; John McPartland, $2.00; Thomas McGee, $14.64; William Reilly, $169.16; William O. Mackey, $36.25; M. O'Shea, Peekskill, N. Y., $1.00; Charles Scott, New Rochelle, N. Y., $35.00; John Sheehan, Tappan, N. Y., $1.00; James Lawn, Tarrytown, N. Y., $6.00; Mrs. P. Kennedy, same place, $6.00.

Debtors reside at Jersey City, N. J.: B. S. O'Reilly, $933.00; John H. Shearan, $232.86; R. J. Vallahee, $2,522.74; William Hill, $36.50; Michael O'Connor, $468.82; Mrs. P. Patterson, $15.00; James Cowan, $1.00; George McClernan, $344.06; James D. McKernan, $2.00; Bernhard Fagrell, $22.25; William Mahon, $49.25; Frank McCartin, $90.88; Thomas B. O'Neil, $5.47; Bergman Bros., Hoboken, N. J., $3.50; Peter Heagney, Weehawken, N. J., $5.00; K. D. Klov, Roselle, N. J., $177.28.

Mrs. M. Deneen, Sea Cliff, L. I., $4.00; Mrs. K. Nolan, Long Island City, $489.07; Mrs. J. Burke, Flatbush, L. I., $30.00. Debtors reside in Brooklyn, N. Y.: John J. Lynch, $641.19; P. Wynne, $2,575.00; James J. Lafferty, $270.32; P. J. Gannon, $9.80; M. Corcoran, $313.72; Patrick Beattie, $56.00; James Burns, $385.21; Hugh O'Brien, $56.38; Thomas Hannon, $51.50.

Debtors reside in New York City: B. Donlon, $129.08; John McGee, $2.39; Thomas J. Byrne, $400; J. J. Donohue, $84.75; J. & W. Stanley, $11.40; Edward Fairclaugh, $60.76; John H. McGinn, $1.75; John Coogan, $1.00; M. Buncrisis, $22.00; Thomas E. Brady, $6.90; Charles Kuehler, $2.70; James McIntyre, $7.15; Thomas O'Brien, $1,124.51; D. F. Murphy, $28.50; P. Wurnock, $109.00; Thomas H. Smith, $152.85, Edward McQuillan, $193.70; Timothy McCarthy, $28.25; Cornelius Ahern, $5.00; Patrick Maloney, $2.00; C. Klingenschmith, $88.58; John H. Boese, $10.80; J. J. Desmond, $1,872.72; estate P. Reddy, $1,044.96; J. McCarthy, $31.85; Patrick McGee, $16.83; George McQuillan, $2.00; James Lerhinan, $50.00; Mrs. M. Cussack, $14.00; M. Bush, $52.31; Boyle, $40.00.

Dated June 6th, 1899.
CLINTON S. HARRIS, Assignee, 150 Nassau St., N. Y.
GWILLIM & MEYERS, Attorneys for Assignee. je7-2aw2wW&S

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN THE matter of the voluntary dissolution of the AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK a final judgment and order was entered in the office of the Clerk of New York County on the 12th day of May, 1899, dissolving said corporation, and that by said order and judgment I was appointed permanent receiver thereof, and have duly qualified as such.

I do hereby require:

First—All persons indebted to said corporation to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to me as such receiver, at my office, No. 100 Broadway, (Fifteenth Floor, American Surety Building,) Borough of Manhattan, New York City, by the 1st day of July, 1899, and to pay the same to me.

Second—All persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation to deliver the same to me as such receiver, at my office as above specified, by the 1st day of July, 1899.

Third—All creditors of such corporation to deliver their respective accounts and demands to me, such receiver, at my office as above stated by the 1st day of July, 1899.

Fourth—All persons holding any over or subsisting contracts of said corporation to present the same in writing and in detail at the place aforesaid on or before the 1st day of July, 1899.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, May 19, 1899. THOMAS P. WICKES, Receiver, etc.

EDWARD S. HATCH, Attorney for Receiver, 100 Broadway, New York City.

THE HOYT BROTHERS COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the twentieth day of March, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against The Hoyt Brothers Company, a corporation lately doing business in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, and State of New York, to present the same with vouchers thereof attached, duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee of the said The Hoyt Brothers Company for the benefit of its creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Charles F. Halsted, No. 31 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the seventh day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, March 20, 1899.

FRANCIS S. HALSTED, Assignee.
CHARLES F. HALSTED, Attorney for Assignee, 31 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my24-1aw6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, held in and for the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the SOL. HEYMAN COMPANY, a corporation lately doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, Isaac Blumenthal, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Sol. Heyman Company, a corporation, for the benefit of its creditors, at the office of Meyer & Josephson, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 5th day of August, 1899.

Dated, New York, May 23, 1899.
ISAAC BLUMENTHAL, Assignee.
my24-1aw6wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAUM, HARRIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIS BAUM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 121 East 74th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of February, 1899. LENA BAUM, Administratrix. DAVID S. UPDIKE, Attorney for Administratrix, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f8-1aw6mW

COIT, SARAH LLOYD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of SARAH LLOYD COIT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Strong & Cadwalader, No. 40 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of December, 1898. ALIDA L. BORLAND, FRANCIS C. WELCH, Executors of the last will and testament of Sarah Lloyd Coit, deceased. STRONG & CADWALADER, Attorneys for Executors, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f14-1aw6mW

CORNELL, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH CORNELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of the estate, Pier No. 46, North River, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899. ELLA M. CORNELL, SAMUEL J. CORNELL, PETER G. CORNELL, Executors. BROWN & LEONARD, Att'ys for Executors, N. Y. City. mh8-1aw6mW

DOWIE, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER DOWIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Bell Wait, Jr., Executor's attorney, No. 51 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of May, 1899.—HENRY S. AMBLER, Executor. WM. BELL WAIT, Jr., Attorney for the Executor, 51 Nassau Street, New York City. my17-1aw6mW

DICKSON, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DICKSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richards & Brown, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899. MARTHA J. DICKSON, FRANCIS DICKSON, Administrators. RICHARDS & BROWN, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

MILLER, GEORGE C.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 25th day of April, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. MILLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May 1899. JOHN P. STEVENS, CLARITA C. MILLER, Executors. my3-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DAVIS, SILAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILAS DAVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 184 South Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of December, 1898. SUSAN E. DAVIS, WILLIAM D. LOCKWOOD, Executors. WILLIAMSON & REYNOLDS, Attorneys for Executors, 26 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y. d14-1aw6mW

FROHLICH, GEORGE J.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Justus Frohlich, Frederick Frohlich, Carl Frohlich, Henry Frohlich, and the descendants (if any) of Mary Frohlich Fieser, (the name Mary being fictitious, said person's first name being unknown to petitioner herein,) who died at Holzbruch, Hesse-Nassau, Germany, in the year 1892, the heirs and next of kin of GEORGE J. FROHLICH, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Hermann Frohlich, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of George J. Frohlich, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the ninth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1899.

REEVES E. SELMES, CHARLES W. LINK, Executors. CHARLES E. MILLER, Atty. for Executors, 32 Nassau St., N. Y. mh1-1aw6mW

MARCH, PETER S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER S. MARCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Howard R. Bayne, Esq., No. 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of March, 1899. EGBERT G. MARCH, Executor. HOWARD R. BAYNE, Attorney for Executor, 16 Exchange Place, New York City. mh22-1aw6mW

NEWKIRK, RICHARD G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD G. NEWKIRK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Klingenstein, No. 218-220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1899. SARAH E. NEWKIRK, Administratrix. WILLIAM KLINGENSTEIN, Atty. for Administratrix, 218-220 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. my10-1aw6mW

PLUMMER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH PLUMMER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, his attorneys, No. 52 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of June, 1899.—Dated New York, the fourteenth day of December, 1898. HARRY PLUMMER, Executor. EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN, Attorneys for Executor, 52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. d14-1aw6mW

STAPLETON, ELIZA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Patrick Stapleton, James Clare, or Clair, or Clear; Michael Clare, or Clair, or Clear; Mallon Clare, Edward Clare, Mary Emma Clare, Annie Clare, Catherine Clare, Charlotte Clare, Helen Clare, Annie F. Egan, Hugh Egan, Gertrude Egan, John C. Egan, William Egan, the heirs at law and next of kin of ELIZA STAPLETON, deceased, and Patrick Clare, if living, and, if dead, his heirs at law and next of kin, if any there be, whose names and places of residence are unknown, and to Thomas Clare, if living, and, if dead, his heirs at law and next of kin, if any there be, whose names and places of residence are unknown, heirs at law and next of kin of Eliza Stapleton, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Arthur J. O'Leary of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of ELIZA STAPLETON, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 19th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 24th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
JOSEPH P. HENNESSY, Atty. for Petitioner, 875 E. 169th St., Bronx, N. Y. City.
my8-1aw7wW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN TAINTOR and, trustee, plaintiff, against MARY H. TAINTOR and Sarah B. Buckbee, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the first day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-ninth day of June, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William J. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of West Ninety-first Street distant four hundred and sixty-four (464) feet westwardly from the southwesterly corner of said West Ninety-first Street and Eighth Avenue, now Central Park West, and thence running southwardly but parallel with said Eighth Avenue and to and through a party wall so far as the same extends, one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the middle line of the block; thence westwardly but along the said middle line of the block eighteen (18) feet; thence northwardly but again parallel with said Eighth Avenue and to and through another party wall, so far as the same extends, one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the said southerly line of West Ninety-first Street, and thence eastwardly but along the said southerly line of West Ninety-first Street eighteen (18) feet to the point or place of beginning, the premises being known as No. 52 West Ninety-first Street.—Dated New York, June 6th, 1899.

A. WALKER OTIS, Referee.
DUER, STRONG & WHITEHEAD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 50 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

No. 52

MASONS' ANNUAL MEETING

Many Present at Grand Lodge's 118th Communication.

CLANDESTINE NEGRO LODGES

Grand Master Sutherland Condemns Their Recognition—Finances in Good Condition.

Of the 745 lodges on the rolls of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York, but one lodge was unrepresented when Grand Master William A. Sutherland of Rochester opened the one hundred and eighteenth annual communication of the Grand Lodge, at Masonic Hall, in this city yesterday. The representation was swelled in numbers by the Grand Lodge officers, past grand officers, and representatives of Grand Lodges in the United States and in foreign countries, so that when the assemblage was called to order there were nearly 900 Masons present.

Grand Marshal Isaac Fromme called the assemblage to order at 2:15 o'clock and announced the approach of the Grand Master and the officers of the Grand Lodge. Accompanying the Grand Master were Wright D. Pownall, Deputy Grand Master; Charles W. Bingham, Acting Senior Grand Warden, (in the absence of Senior Grand Warden Charles E. Ide;) Charles W. Cushman, Junior Grand Warden; George W. White, Grand Treasurer; Col. Edward M. L. Ehlers, Grand Secretary; the Rev. Drs. George R. Van de Water, Rudolph Grossman, and Frederick S. Parkhurst, Grand Chaplains and the rest of the Grand Lodge officers. There were present the following Past Grand Masters: Clinton F. Paige, Jesse B. Anthony, Benjamin Flagler, J. Edward Simmons, John W. Vrooman, William Sherer, James Ten Eyck, John Stewart, Joseph J. Couch, and Frederick W. Burnham. After prayer by Grand Chaplain Van de Water, the communication was declared open.

Grand Master Sutherland then read his annual address, in which he said the reports of the lodges in this jurisdiction show during last year disbursements by the Grand Treasurer amounting to $77,648.48, leaving a balance in his hands on this date of $48,298.90. The Trustees of the Hall and Asylum report disbursements in support of the 250 inmates of the home, and permanent improvements, $61,557.46, and general expenses amounting to $3,045.72, with a balance of cash on hand amounting to $7,919.84, with a reserve fund amounting to $198,-605.38, nearly all invested in bond and mortgages. The Trustees of the Permanent Fund show a balance of $77,586.19. The aggregate of the funds and investments in the hands of the Grand Treasurer, the Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund, and the Trustees of the Permanent Fund amounts to $332,410.31.

In the building and equipment of the home at Utica upward of $375,000 has been expended, and the Temple, though not adequate nor wholly suitable to the uses of the craft, was, when built, ample and convenient for the requirements of that day. This building, including the site, reasonably valued at $1,500,000 brings the entire possessions of the Grand Lodge up to a total of over $2,200,000.

The Grand Master paid an eloquent tribute to the "fraternal dead," among whom he included the Earl of Lathom, pro-Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England; Henry W. Williams, Grand Master of Pennsylvania; James H. Durand, Past Grand Master of New Jersey, and the late ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower.

The action of the Grand Lodge of Washington in recognizing clandestine negro lodges which exist in this State was commented upon severely by the Grand Master. "Soon after the adjournment of that Grand Lodge last year," said the Grand Master, "the public press contained startling accounts of its recognition of clandestine negro lodges. Some of the Grand Lodges in the Southern States took immediate action by suspending fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Washington.

"I deeme it prudent, however, to wait the arrival of the official proceedings to learn over the certificate of the Grand Secretary of Washington just exactly what was done. It required but a brief perusal of the official proceedings of that Grand Lodge to demonstrate that the newspaper reports of its action were but too true, and that it had among other things authorized its lodges to receive as visitors persons hailing from the state of New York who are not recognized as Masons by the Grand Lodge of New York.

"I therefore on the same day wrote my brother, Arthur E. Sutherland, at Rochester, who, since 1894, had served as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Washington near our own, requesting him immediately to forward his resignation as such representative to the Grand Lodge in Washington. My request was promptly complied with, and not long afterward I received an official communication from the Grand Master in Washington demanding to know my reasons for this act.

"Impressed with the gravity of the situation, and extremely desirous that the storm which was threatened by this action in Washington might be averted, and the consequences of the ostracism of the Grand Lodge of Washington by her sister Grand Lodges be prevented, I opened correspondence with all the other Grand Masters in the United States, furnishing to each a printed copy of my correspondence with the Grand Master of Washington, and expressing the hope that among them all some one might be found so fortunate as to persuade the Grand Master of Washington to lead his Grand Lodge in retracing its steps.

"Every Grand Lodge that has taken action on this subject has deplored the resolutions adopted in Washington, and has either implored that Grand Lodge to reconsider its action, or has gone further and summarily cut off fraternal relations. As we cannot surely know whether the Grand Lodge of Washington will or will not reconsider its action, it would seem advisable that we be content at this communication with words of fraternal entreaty addressed to our misguided brethren, delegating, however, to our incoming Grand Master full authority to sustain the dignity and sovereignty of the Grand Lodge of New York by such action as he may hereafter deem essential."

The Grand Master announced that since the last meeting the Grand Lodges of Cuba and Puerto Rico, which had been suppressed by the Spanish Government, had been resuscitated. They have elected officers and have placed themselves in full fraternal relations with the Grand Lodges in the United States.

Grand Secretary Ehlers reported that there were 745 lodges in good standing in the State, and that 744 had made returns and paid their dues to the Grand Lodge. There were 95,480 Master Masons in good standing in this State at the close of the year 1897, and on Dec. 31 last the number had increased to 98,180. The Grand Secretary had received during last year $73,-945.15, which had been paid over to the Grand Treasurer.

After the reading of the reports, the Grand Lodge adjourned. It will resume its session at 9 o'clock this morning. The election of officers is made the special order at the morning session. The only contest will be between Charles W. Cushman of Buffalo, the present Junior Warden, and Charles W. Mead of Albany for the position of Deputy Grand Master. Wright D. Pownall, the present Deputy Grand Master, will doubtless be unanimously elected Grand Master, and Col. Ehlers will be re-elected Grand Secretary.

Among the visitors at the session yesterday were E. T. Malon, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, who was accompanied by Past Grand Masters A. A. Stevenson and William Gibson and Josiah W. Ewan, the Grand Master of New Jersey, Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Municipal Council, was present at the invitation of the Grand Master and made an address.

JACOB FIELD GOING ABROAD.

Made a Fortune in Wall Street, the Bulk of It Within a Year.

Jacob Field in 1869 went to Wall Street to earn a couple of dollars a week as a messenger boy. He was then eleven years old. Next week he will sail for Europe to seek health, accompanied by his wife and physician. Were he to turn into money his holdings of securities and various equities, he could have a bank balance of six figures, the first of which would be a 7, and perhaps an 8, as he is rated "on the safe side of" three-quarters of a million dollars. This fortune was acquired by speculation in stocks, and the bulk of it since last Summer.

Mr. Field, on July 2, 1886, became a member of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, and in ten years he acquired a working capital that enabled him to purchase Oct. 13 last the seat on the New York Stock Exchange of W. K. Kitchen. The price paid was $25,000. It is estimated that Mr. Field's operations since the war revenue tax was imposed have yielded the Government in stamps about $75,000.

The Delicious Fragrance

from a hot Royal Baking Powder biscuit whets the appetite. The taste of such a biscuit—sweet, creamy, delicate and crispy—is a joy to the most fastidious.

ROYAL Baking Powder improves the flavor and adds to the healthfulness of all risen flour-foods. It renders the biscuit, bread and cake more digestible and nutritious.

Royal Baking Powder makes hot breads wholesome. Food raised with Royal will not distress persons of delicate or enfeebled digestion, though eaten warm and fresh.

Imitation baking powders almost invariably contain alum. Alum makes the food unwholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

CONEY ISLAND PARK SCHEME.

Archbishop Corrigan Expresses Hearty Approval of It in a Letter to Controller Coler.

Archbishop Corrigan has written a letter to Controller Coler, in which he indorses his plan for the conversion of Coney Island into a public park. He says:

I heartily applaud the project of converting Coney Island into a city park, not only because it would add vastly to the beauty of the city, but especially with the view of removing moral dangers and making wise provision for the comfort and proper recreation of our people.

Another letter commending the proposition which the Controller received yesterday was from John Y. Cuyler, a landscape architect in the Potter Building, who says:

I think we owe it to the community to make better use of this beautiful beach than we have done. It has been "the prophet not without honor save in his own country," and as a possession of any other large community elsewhere would have been utilized more intelligently and usefully.

Suitable structures affording ample provision for bathers, for supplying simple and healthful food, and a resting place for women and children could be devised and erected, either at public expense and leased, or providing for their erection by private enterprise, under liberal but stringently enforced regulations as to care, supervision, maintenance, prices, &c., so that the amplest facilities would be available at the smallest outlay.

The clean beach, the inspiriting sight of the ocean, and the pure, salubrious air are worth more than any King's ransom could possibly be.

Bishop Potter also favors Controller Coler's scheme, and a number of Jewish, Roman Catholic, and Protestant clergymen have united in support of it, and will bring the matter to the attention of their congregations on Sunday. They propose, in addition, to hold special meetings in the evening, at which addresses will be made by prominent citizens, and have issued an appeal to the clergy of all denominations to join in the movement.

AGAINST THE EATING HABIT.

Mr. Rathbun Starved Twenty-eight Days and Improved His Health—Lost Forty-two Pounds.

While others make war against the drink habit, the tobacco habit, and the opium habit, Milton Rathbun, who does business at 453 Fourth Avenue and lives at Mount Vernon, appears as the foe of the eating habit. He is convinced that the human stomach is the source of most human ills, and should, therefore, be boycotted.

He has recently completed a vindication of his theory and an illustration of his method by fasting twenty-eight days. In that time he subsisted on Croton water and his own previously accumulated resources of nutriment, with a little apollinaris on the side when he felt that he needed a stimulant.

Mr. Rathbun is fifty-three years old and an amateur athlete. He was much annoyed several years ago to find that he was taking on flesh fast. He tried a series of experiments, and found that by vigorous exercise he could reduce his weight with rapidity, but that when he fasted the reduction was much hastened.

As soon as he resumed eating and returned to his normal allowance of exercise, however, the fattening process would resume. Mr. Rathbun at last weighed 210 pounds. For the first time in his life he found himself awkward and short of breath, and he began to have serious thoughts of apoplexy.

On the night of April 23 he declared the boycott against his overzealous stomach. He then ate his usual evening meal and bade farewell to food. On the 24th his stomach clamored loudly and threatened serious trouble. Mr. Rathbun gave it no attention. On the next day the stomach subsided and accepted the situation. Mr. Rathbun hungered no more. His friends remonstrated with him. They whispered among themselves that he was going about with nothing in his stomach and his head full of wheels, but Mr. Rathbun persisted. He drank water copiously during the day and made a hearty meal of half a pint of apollinaris at night, and went right on with his business.

Mr. Rathbun lengthened his working time two hours a day, and was sharper and more energetic than ever before. In the evenings he would weigh himself, note a decrease of two, three, or four pounds for the day, and go home in high spirits. He counted his losses as his gains.

At the end of twenty-eight days Mr. Rathbun weighed 168 pounds, having lost—on according to his view, gained—42 pounds. Then his stomach woke up and began to inquire if the trouble could not be amicably arranged and the boycott declared off. Mr. Rathbun had promised his friends and doctors that he would eat again when he felt hungry, and on May 21 began to eat cautiously. Now he is eating as he formerly did, and says he never felt better in his life than he did while he was starving.

Bicycle Thief Caught.

A young man, riding a stolen wheel, was arrested last Sunday evening on the cycle path in Brooklyn. The wheel ridden had been stolen from Seventh Street, this city, last week, and the name plate had been removed to evade detection. Over one hundred pawn tickets were found on the young man, for wheels mostly pawned at Simpson's, this city, and some in Jersey City. He was taken to the Flatbush Avenue Police Station. Wheelmen who have had wheels stolen within the past month are requested to report immediately at the headquarters of the New York State Division, League of American Wheelmen, Room 519, Vanderbilt Building, 132 Nassau Street, in order that the wheels stolen may be identified.

CRITICISES THE COUNCIL

Mayor Van Wyck Takes Members to Task for Being Dilatory.

CITY'S BUSINESS IS BLOCKED

Failure to Pass Bond Issues That Were Authorized Pointed Out as Being Unfair to the People.

Mayor Van Wyck on several occasions within the last few months has been compelled to call the attention of the Municipal Assembly to its failure to pass bond issues which had been previously authorized by the Board of Estimate. In several instances the Mayor's warning had a good effect, especially upon the Board of Aldermen, but the calendar is not yet clear, and yesterday the Council received two more communications from the Mayor, in one of which the Council's Committee on Affairs of Boroughs was severely criticised.

This communication referred to the resolution appropriating $2,000,000 for repaving in the five boroughs, which passed the Board of Aldermen on March 7 last, and has ever since been held up by the Committee on Affairs of Boroughs in the Council. In his letter the Mayor says:

"Nine stated meetings of the Council have been held since this report was sent to the Committee on Affairs of Boroughs, and still the report and the resolution of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment authorizing this issue of corporate stock remains unacted upon by the Council.

"Delay in this matter not only hampers the administration of one of the important departments of the City Government, but is a distinct and direct injury to the people in all parts of the city.

This communication, on motion of Councilman Leich, was referred to the Committee on Affairs of Boroughs, instead of taking the usual course, which is being placed on file.

The other communication from the Mayor was in reference to the pending bond issues of $250,000 for the purchase of additional land in the Croton water shed, $500,000 for the purchase of the plant of the Long Island Water Supply Company, and $305,000 for the Harlem River Driveway. The first has been before the Council for seven months, and in referring to the delay in passing it, the Mayor said:

"The effect of this long delay upon public interests is fully shown in the letter from the Controller to the Commissioner of Water Supply, and the latter's reply thereto, of which I transmit copies herewith.

"Not alone does this inaction on your part threaten to impose upon the city the additional and unnecessary expense of the costs and expenses of suits by the contractors to enforce demands justly due, but it has been carried so far that the fund has been exhausted, and as a result every laborer employed upon this work, which, as I am informed, has hitherto proceeded without interruption for twenty-eight years, must now be discharged."

In a report on the matter made by the Controller to Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply, which accompanied the Mayor's message, the Controller uses this language:

"All the contracts registered against this account were executed by the former City of New York and the amounts due to contractors can, of course, be obtained from the city by judgment regardless of the action of the Municipal Assembly. This does not hold true, however, of laborers' wages, which become liabilities of the city only from time to time, as earned, and I have up to this time been able to prevent the scandal of the city being unable to pay its laborers on works of the most necessary public improvements. This scandal, however, I am no longer able to prevent. On or about June 8, 1899, as above stated, the cash in this fund will be wholly exhausted, and it will be your unpleasant, but imperative duty to discharge every laborer and employe engaged upon this work, which has hitherto proceeded without interruption for twenty-eight years."

The opposition to all these appropriations has come from the Brooklyn members of the Council, some of whom, it is said, hold stock in the Long Island Water Supply Company, while others, through their political affiliations, are bound to oppose the purchase of the plant in order that the present owners can "squeeze" the city into paying a much larger price than the one for which these bonds are to be issued. This price has been confirmed by the United States courts in suits brought by the old City of Brooklyn against the owners for enforcement of contract.

This message was filed without debate.

Hackett-Carhart Employes' Picnic.

The annual afternoon and evening picnic of the Hackett, Carhart & Co. Employes' Mutual Aid Association will be held Saturday at Benner's Ridgewood Grove, Long Island. The proceeds will be devoted to the mutual aid fund. On Jan. 1, 1898, the general fund amounted to $420.15, and the receipts during 1898 $341.14. Sick benefits amounting to $354 were paid during 1898, and the expenses were $29.60. This left a balance Jan. 1, 1899, of $377.69. The association also has a reserve fund, which on Jan. 1, 1898, was $1,179.24. The receipts during 1898 were $80.50, and expenses none. The total resources of the general and reserve funds amounts to $1,637.43.

LEGAL NOTES.

MEANING OF "REVISED STATUTES."—Mary Ann Crane, who died in Phelps, Ontario County, N. Y., on the 10th of January, 1893, executed a will on the 17th of the previous November. She left only collateral relatives, and after making a few general bequests, gave her residuary estate to be divided equally between the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church and the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church. The next of kin contested the validity of the bequest to the Board of Foreign Missions on the ground that the testatrix died within two months after the execution of the will. The Fourth Appellate Division, in the matter of Norton, has affirmed the decree of the Surrogate upholding the will, holding that the laws of 1862, incorporating the Board of Foreign Missions, and declaring that it shall be "subject to the liabilities and provisions contained in the 18th chapter of the first part of the Revised Statutes," did not operate to subject the corporation to the provisions of the laws of 1848 that a bequest to a corporation formed under that act should not be valid unless the will was executed at least two months before the death of the testator, notwithstanding the fact that in the fourth and fifth editions of the Revised Statutes, published in 1852 and 1859, respectively, Chapter 319 of the Laws of 1848 was published as a part of Chapter 18 of part of the Revised Statutes. The opinion of the Court was given by Justice Follett, and Presiding Justice Hardin and Justice Spring dissented.

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CONVERSATIONS WITH A DECEASED PERSON.—In an action brought by the Garvin Machine Company, as assignee of E. E. Garvin & Co., for money claimed to be due for work done under a contract for the manufacture of typewriting machines, the referee found that the plaintiff had made out a cause of action for $234,172.82, but that the defendant was entitled to a credit of $234,-652.63. He gave judgment for the defendant for the excess. Among the items of the plaintiff's claim was one for $23,297.10, for 8,835 type wheels furnished to the defendant. The substantial question was whether the contract called for two type wheels as a part of each of the typewriting machines. The contract was to manufacture 5,000 Hammond typewriter machines "equal to the complete model machine" to be furnished. The Court of Appeals has now affirmed the decision of the First Appellate Division, on the opinion of Justice Barrett, holding that certain testimony of the President of the defendant, that it was repeatedly stated in negotiations between himself and one of the plaintiff's assignors, since deceased, which led up to the contract, that the machine had two wheels, was competent, where the son of the party with whom negotiations were had had already testified that he was present when the contract was signed, and that upon all those occasions nothing was said with respect to the number of type wheels.

***

EXPERT OPINION AS TO QUALITY AND CONDITIONS OF COMMODITY.—A suit brought in the late Court of Common Pleas, by Lomax Littlejohn and others, to recover damages from Daniel A. Shaw and others, because of the latter's refusal to accept and pay for twenty-five tons of "cube gambier," on its arrival from Singapore, which it was claimed they purchased in March, 1893, resulted in a judgment for the plaintiff. The litigation was upon the ground that the goods were not of good merchantable quality, and not in good merchantable condition. The recovery was for the difference between the amount realized at auction, and the contract price of the goods. The Court of Appeals has now affirmed the judgment below, holding, by Judge Gray, that the question of the quality and condition of the gambier was within the rule which permits the introduction of the opinions of witnesses competent to speak upon the subject, when, from the nature of the subject, facts disconnected from such opinion cannot be so presented to a jury as to enable them to pass upon the question with the requisite knowledge and judgment. It was held not to be an objection to the admissibility of the opinions of expert witnesses that the question put to them involved a point to be decided by the jury.

***

COAL PURCHASED WITH PENSION MONEY.—Christopher Walton, who was the collector of taxes for a school district in the town of Harriettstown, Franklin County, levied upon and sold one ton of coal found upon the premises of John A. Strong, who had been a Federal soldier in the War of the Rebellion. Strong brought an action in a Justice's Court against Walton to recover the value of the coal, claiming it was unlawfully assessed upon property exempt from assessment under the statutes of the United States as well as the laws of New York. The jury gave a verdict of no cause of action, and judgment was entered against the plaintiff for $8.40 costs. On appeal to the County Court it was held that the coal, purchased with Strong's pension money, was exempt from levy, and where Strong's testimony that he purchased the coal levied upon with his pension money was uncontradicted and unimpeached, the verdict of the jury, which practically disregarded the evidence and declared it to be untrue, would be set aside.

That miserable feeling: head all stopped up, fever, aching bones and incapacity for work, show your need of a doctor's advice, or of a doctor's prescription like JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Now that Fashion has approved of flannel suits, don't get caught napping.

Gray flannel suits for playing golf or any outing.

For the office.

For the most fashionable of "five o'clocks."

For dancing at the Country Club.

$11.50 to $20. Coats and trousers sold separately.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

ATTRACTIVE DESIGNS REDUCED.

Inlaid Parlor Suits . . . $40.00
3 pcs., upholstered in silk brocade (reduced from $50.00.)

Mahogany Library Suits . $70.00
Upholstered in tan leather (reduced from $84.00.)

Dame fashion approves of the furniture styles that are beautiful and artistic, and your purse approves of low prices. Both are admirably suited when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET.

THE MUNICIPAL BUDGET

Amount of Taxes to be Raised This Year $93,520,082.

DISTRIBUTION OF 1898 DEFICIT

Opinion by Corporation Counsel Whalen Declares that It Must Be Adjusted by Boroughs.

Controller Coler yesterday submitted to the Municipal Assembly a statement showing the deficiencies for 1898, which, under the charter, are to be apportioned among the several boroughs; the budget for 1899, the amount of county charges included in that budget, and the estimated receipts of the general fund for the reduction of taxation. With the Controller's statement was an opinion from Corporation Counsel Whalen in regard to the distribution of the deficit of 1898 among the boroughs, in which Mr. Whalen says:

I think it entirely clear that it was the purpose of Section 901 of the charter to have the tax procedure applied by borough divisions, and not otherwise. In reply to your request for advice, I advise you that the Municipal Assembly is required to equalize any excess or deficit and adjust such excess or deficit in the budget by boroughs, and not by other territorial or corporate limits.

You will observe that by the provisions of this section the Municipal Assembly is invested with full power to make such equalization and adjustment, by any procedure that it may deem most provident and fitted for the ends in view. I call your attention to this provision, because I do not feel called upon to advise you whether, as suggested in your letter of this day, the Municipal Assembly is required to fix one rate of taxation for each borough, or fix one rate of taxation for the whole of the Greater New York, with supplementary rates for purposes of equalization and adjustment for the boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, or proceed by any other particular method.

The total amount available for expenditure from levies or collections from the various municipalities and counties consolidated by the charter was $70,297,233.89; the appropriations made by the Board of Estimate amounted to $77,473,084.77, and the difference between these amounts—$7,175,850.88—was raised by the issue of special revenue bonds, which, under the provisions of the charter, had to be provided for in the budget of this year.

In speaking of the distribution of the deficiency among the boroughs the Controller says:

If the total amount of 1898 appropriations had been raised by tax in the territory now constituting the City of New York during the year 1897, (the last year in which assessments for taxation were made throughout said territory,) the following would have been the amounts respectively apportioned to each of the present boroughs:

Borough.	Assessed Valuation.	Proportion of Budget.
Manhattan and the Bronx	$2,168,835,856.00	$56,378,032.91
Brooklyn	602,828,563.00	16,227,687.83
Queens	80,517,006.83	2,167,456.75
Richmond	26,000,260.00	699,907.28
Total	$2,877,981,684.83	$77,473,084.77

As I certified to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on Sept. 21, 1898, however, the following amounts were found to be available for expenditure in 1898 from the levies or collections of each of said boroughs, respectively:

Borough.	Amounts Available.
Manhattan and the Bronx	$52,397,763.61
Brooklyn	16,095,057.84
Queens	1,177,364.26
Richmond	627,048.18
Total	$70,297,233.89

The following are therefore the amounts to us respectively charged locally against each of said boroughs, as provided by Section 901 of the charter "to the end that each borough shall bear its fair proportion of the expenditures of the city for the year 1898:"

Manhattan and the Bronx	$5,980,269.30
Brooklyn	132,629.99
Queens	990,092.49
Richmond	72,859.10
Total	$7,175,850.88

Concerning the receipts of the general fund for the redemption of taxation the Controller makes the following estimate: Credit balance on Jan. 1, 1899, $1,601,504.69; estimated revenues of the general fund, 1899, $2,467,900; total, $4,069,404.69. To this must be added the estimated surplus transferred by the Board of Estimate from moneys received from the State Excise Department, $3,600,000, and the unexpended balances of appropriations of 1898 and previous years, amounting to $1,356,786.57. This gives a grand total of $9,026,191.26, which will be deducted from the amount of taxes to be levied. Besides this there are other revenues which are in suspense awaiting determination by the Corporation Counsel as to whether they should be paid into the sinking fund or the general fund.

The aggregate amount of the taxes to be raised this year is $93,520,082.03. Included in this are the following amounts appropriated for county charges.

New York County	$6,961,101.09
Kings County	2,326,097.88
Queens County	403,806.14
Richmond County	118,283.73

In both branches of the Assembly the Controller's statement was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

Buy a Wool Crash Only $7 a suit, reduced from $10.

The most comfortable stuff a man can wear in hot weather.

Straw Hats, $1.50 & $2.50. Bathing Suits, $1.50 to $4.00.

Negligee Shirts, $1.00 to $2.00.

Hackett, Carhart & Co., Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

Cool Yourself Off With a Gauze Negligee Shirt.

White and Fancy Madras, cuffs attached or detached, at 98c. each.

Were made to our order to sell for $1.50.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Smith Gray & Co.

NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

Cool Things

No shop on the equator holds cooler clothes than the Tropical Apparel here.

Sensible and comfortable indeed, are these thin wollens and wash fabrics, made-up without an ounce of extra lining.

Any quantity of patterns for selection.

Plain and Striped, White or Gray Flannels—Coat and Trousers—$10, to $20.
Waistcoats, $1.25 to $4.50.
Duck Trousers, $1. to $4.50.
Straw Hats, $2. to $4.
Ladies' Sailors, $2.50 and $3.
Gauze Lisle Underwear, $1.00.
Negligé Shirts, $1.50 to $3.
Bathing Suits, $3. to $3.
Belts, 50c. to $5.

Serge Suits, $15. to $28.

Special attention to out-of-town orders.

BROADWAY, Cor. 31st St.

MRS. WHITNEY'S WILL FILED.

Greater Part of Her Estate Left to Her Two Children.

The will of Edith Sybil Whitney, wife of William C. Whitney, who died at her country home at Westbury, L. I., on May 6, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. According to the petition filed with the will, the value of the estate is unknown. The heirs at law named in the petition are Arthur B. Randolph and Adelaide D. Randolph, the son and daughter of the testatrix. W. C. Whitney is appointed guardian of them.

To her son Arthur Mrs. Whitney bequeaths all her books, her diamond necklace, and diamond and pearl ornament. To her daughter Adelaide Mrs. Whitney leaves all her laces and jewelry, with the exception of the two pieces given to her son and the larger of her two sunbursts, her diamond Marguerite and butterfly, which go to Dorothy Whitney, her stepdaughter.

Mrs. Whitney gives to her husband for life the use of her set of tapestries purchased in Italy. At his death the tapestries are to go to her son. Mr. Whitney, however, is empowered to sell any portion of the tapestries, and may buy them himself if he chooses, but the proceeds are to go to Mrs. Whitney's son Arthur.

All silver, works of art, or ornaments left by Mrs. Whitney are to be equally divided between the son and daughter. They also share the residue of the estate between them. The will is dated June 15, 1898. W. C. Whitney is named as executor.

Co-respondent Joins in Defense.

Mrs. Leontine Herman, who has brought an action for an absolute divorce in the Supreme Court against her husband, Henry Herman, names Frieda Wieland, an actress, as co-respondent. Miss Wieland joins with Herman in defending the action, and is the first co-respondent to do so under the new law. Mrs. Herman had her husband arrested a week ago and locked up in Ludlow Street Jail, in default of $500 bail, on her allegation that he was about to leave the jurisdiction of the court to avoid paying her alimony or counsel fee. Justice Beach yesterday vacated the order of arrest, on condition that Herman pay his wife $30 counsel fee and $6 a week alimony pending the trial of the action.

Clarendon Hotel in New Hands.

The old Clarendon Hotel, Fourth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, was informally opened again Monday under new management. Manager George D. Smith has added some features to the house which are suggestive of a club. On the ground floor there are billiard rooms, reading and smoking rooms, containing game tables, and two music rooms. The apartments are to be rented to men only. The suite on the parlor floor occupied at various times by President Garfield, Don Carlos of Spain, Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, Adelina Patti, and Mary Anderson has been rented. Everything is free to the guests. The bar and dining room have been abandoned.

Father McLoughlin's Anniversary.

The Rev. Thomas P. McLoughlin of the Transfiguration Church in Scott Street will celebrate to-day the fifteenth anniversary of his ordination. At the solemn mass at 9 o'clock, the ministers will be the Rev. Dr. Wall, the Rev. James Curry, and Dean Duhigg of Long Island. The Rev. James Crowley will preach. In the evening a complimentary sacred concert will be given. A handsomely engrossed set of resolutions will be presented to the pastor, and addresses will be made by John M. O'Rourke on the part of the congregation and by Kittie McCoy for the children.

O'Neill's.

THE BIG SALE OF Straw Goods STILL CONTINUES!

Sailor Hats, The Rough and Ready Kind, best quality made, like cut, 75c. Each.

Closing Out Dress Shapes, Formerly $1.00 to $2.50, 65c. Each.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

COLLARS AND CUFFS

TRADE E. & W. MARK

THE BEST MADE

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

while it is invigorating to the system quiets the nerves and produces refreshing sleep.

Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

KOSTER & BIAL'S

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE AERIAL PALM GARDEN. | GREATEST ROOF VAUDEVILLE SHOW EVER PRESENTED

In case of bad weather the performance will be given in the Music Hall.
Augmeated Orchestra.
40 Solo Musicians.
Hungarian Band.
General Admission 50c.

DALY'S THEATRE. To-night at 8. POSITIVELY LAST WEEK. THE GREAT RUBY. Over 135 times to excited crowds! "It is a Revelation!"—Journal. "Throbs with vital interest!"—Times "The Balloon Scene surpasses all sensations!"—Herald. FAREWELL MATINEES To-day and Saturday at 2.

KEITH'S. Continuous Performance SPECIAL! BABY MARION CLARK in BIOGRAPH. Odell Williams, Idalene Cotton, McIntyre & Heath, Morton & Revelle, Hayes & Lytton. LAST WEEK OF CHING LING FOO.

7th Enormous Week! The Great Golden Spectacle THE NEW YORK! THE MAN IN THE MOON! & Promenade de Luxe, Miles-Stavordale Quintet. June 12—Opening of the Aerial Magnolia Grove!

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th St. Matinées To-day and Saturday. THE SEASON'S GREATEST COMEDY HIT. HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

THE COOL CASINO! The Summertime Merriment of JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS COMIC OPERA COMPANY in The Sparkling Success, The Jolly Musketeer! NxtSat.Evg—Lederer's Casino Roof Festivals begin

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Ev'gs. 8:10. Matinée Saturday. LAST TWO WEEKS THIS SEASON MRS. LESLIE CARTER in ZAZA.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d, B'way, & 7 Av. VICTORIA Eve., 8:15. Last 4 Nights Rogers Bros. A REIGN OF ERROR. Adm. 50c.

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE. CHINESE FAIR OPEN UNTIL JUNE 13.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P. M. Cleveland vs. New York. Admission 50c.

THE TURF.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

June 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15.
6 Races To-day at 2:30 P. M.
THE SPRING SPECIAL.
HURDLE HANDICAP.
Music by Conterno's Concert Band.
Field Stand, 50 Cents.
Special trains via L. I. R. R. direct to grand stand from 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y., leave at 12:40, (1:00, Parlor Cars,) 1:30 P. M. Whitehall St., N. Y., via 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry, 12:00, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20 P. M.
BROOKLYN TRAINS leave BROOKLYN BRIDGE, via 5th Ave. Elevated and P. P. and C. I. R. R., every 10 minutes.

Mrs. Goodsell Seeks a Divorce.

Mrs. Kate Treat Goodsell has commenced an action for an absolute divorce from her husband, Edward Lees Goodsell, in the Supreme Court. Justice Beach yesterday made an order sending the case to a referee, who will hear it and determine the issues. The referee has not yet been appointed. Mrs. Goodsell says in her complaint, that she was married to the defendant on April 9, 1890, and that they separated two years ago. Prior to the separation they lived at the Holland House, in this city, then at the Hotel Florence, London, England, and later at 47 West Thirty-second Street. She avers that her husband has been living with another woman. She demands alimony, and says that she has no property now, though at the time she married the defendant she was well off. Mr. Goodsell denies his wife's charges.

An Alleged Fraudulent Invoice.

An invoice covering about 18,000f. worth of textile fabrics was sent to the Collector's office by Appraiser Wakeman yesterday with the recommendation that proceedings be instituted for the forfeiture of the goods, with the duty. Until proceedings are actually begun, the name of the importer will not be given out. It is reported that the goods are embroideries from the St. Gall district.

Fall from a Car Fatal.

Mrs. Anna Lynch, forty years old, a widow with two children living at 200 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, died yesterday morning from concussion of the brain. She fell from a Madison Avenue car a week ago Friday.

Another Dollar for Thompson.

An additional donation of $1 has been received from "R." by THE NEW YORK TIMES for Christian Thompson, the consumptive who was ejected from 177 Huron Street, Brooklyn.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Showers; southeasterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,417. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 83c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40½c; cash cotton, 6 5-16c.

FOREIGN.—Augustin Daly, the well-known theatrical manager, died suddenly in Paris yesterday afternoon. It is reported from London that the negotiations for a harmonious adjustment of differences arising over the Alaska boundary are progressing satisfactorily. It is said in Paris that steps have been taken to demand the extradition of Esterhazy, who is now in London. Emile Zola will write a novel, making further exposures concerning the Dreyfus case. The Earl of Selborne, in an interview as to the conference between President Kruger of the Transvaal Republic and Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of Cape Colony, declared that the conference was "eminently unsatisfactory." Arthur J. Balfour made a statement in the House of Commons, in which he declared that the conference was a failure. There is considerable anxiety in political circles in London regarding the position. Russia's scheme at the Peace Conference for a permanent arbitration tribunal contemplates its institution for a term of years, and the submission to it of obligatory cases enumerated in the Russian project. Sister Mary Frances Cusack, known as the "Nun of Kenmare," died at Leamington, England, yesterday. The Russian Government has broken off diplomatic relations with the Free City of Bremen, owing to failure to obtain satisfaction for the arrest of a Russian priest. The Mosquito Coast Indians have rebelled against the Government of Nicaragua, and have sent a delegation to Prince Clarence, their former ruler, inviting him to head the rising. The seventh round in the international chess masters' tournament was begun at St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster, yesterday.—Page 1, 4, and 7.

Page 1.

The Union Pacific Railway has offered the courtesies of its lines gratis to scientists to visit Wyoming and study the fossils.

Augusta, Ga., was visited by a disastrous fire. Loss amounts to a quarter of a million dollars.

Judge Speer, in a Baccalaureate address at Macon, Ga., defends the Southern negro. Crimes against white women work of outcasts.

Senator Hanna said yesterday that there was no truth in the report that he intended to retire from the Chairmanship of the National Republican Committee.

The fate of a party of scientists who have been investigating earthquake phenomena, and who have been missing for a month, proves they were put to death as spies at the hands of Russian cavalry.

The Captain of the German steamship Prinz Regent Luitpold, which arrived yesterday, reported that on Monday he passed the City of Rome traveling eastward on the westward track of transatlantic vessels.

The negro Hill, who with a brother shot Mr. Rufus Hubbard, killed his wife, and wounded his child near Centreville, Ala., was lynched at sunrise yesterday near the Hubbard home.

It is believed at Washington that the election of David B. Henderson as Speaker will insure speedy action in Congress concerning currency reform, it being known that he differs with ex-Speaker Reed, who opposed currency legislation.

The Portland (Me.) Argus says that Speaker Reed's resignation has been sent to Gov. Powers. The rumor that he will retain his seat in Congress is not believed in Washington.

Bishop Potter conducted yesterday evening an open-air service from the stoop of the West Sixty-ninth Street building, occupied by the congregation of Transfiguration Chapel.

Page 3.

Tenders in doings and the Department of Water Supply were inquired into yesterday by the Mazet committee.

Bella Henderson was brought to this city yesterday and will be arraigned to-day on a charge of kidnapping Baby Marion Clarke. The Burrows remain in jail at New City.

Page 4.

It was rumored in Bristol, R. I., yesterday that the cup defender Columbia is to be launched in "petticoats." The damage to the yacht Defender sustained on Tuesday has been temporarily repaired, and the vessel has returned to Newport.

Page 5.

Columbia University held its one hundred and forty-fifth annual commencement yesterday.

Court of Appeals hears argument in the case of Emil Greeff against the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Greeff sued for a division of the society's entire surplus. Lower courts decided against the company.

Page 7.

The first day's session of the thirty-ninth annual convention of the United States Brewers' Association was begun at Detroit yesterday.

The General Synod of the Reformed Church in America convened at Catskill yesterday. The Rev. Dr. George S. Bishop was elected President.

Major Rathbone, Director of Posts, Cuba, has discovered that the franking privilege is being grossly abused. A new postal penal code will be issued.

The New Hampshire Supreme Court has appointed a receiver to wind up the affairs of the Provident Mutual Relief Association, declared insolvent by Commissioner Linahan.

Page 8.

Controller Coler is working on a plan by which the city appropriations to private charitable institutions can be greatly reduced.

At a meeting of the congregation of the West Presbyterian Church last night, Dr. S. Nelson Irwin and William Watson were chosen Elders.

Peculiar methods in the conduct of the auction business in this city were testified to yesterday by several witnesses in the case of the People vs. Samuel Kreiser.

Admiration defeated Ethelbert at the Gravesend track yesterday, the other winners being Modrine, Ben Hadad, The Gardner, Belle of Orleans, and Arquebus.

At yesterday's session of the Masonic Grand Lodge Assembly, Charles W. Mead was chosen Deputy Grand Master and other officers were elected. A letter was received from Adelaide Treat, probably the oldest Mason living.

Page 9.

Committee of State Prison Commission discovers abuses in penitentiaries. Innocent boys allowed to come in daily contact with convicts. Law directly violated.

The Cleveland baseball team was yesterday again beaten by the New Yorks. The Brooklyns continued their winning streak, defeating the Cincinnatis by a score of 6 to 5.

Greystone, the country seat of the late Samuel J. Tilden, just north of Yonkers, was sold at auction yesterday to Samuel Untermyer for $171,500. Mr. Untermyer will occupy the house.

Page 14.

Henry Laurens Clinton, the lawyer, died yesterday at his home, in this city.

John J. O'Brien is sued by Maude L. Curran, who seeks to recover $1,608.75.

The second day's session of the Proprietary Association of the United States was well attended.

Dr. Trumbull W. Cleaveland was held in $1,500 bail yesterday for examination on a charge of manslaughter.

C. C. Shayne, President of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade, spoke yesterday in praise of the work of that body in the line of customs reform.

A committee of New York firemen presented an album to Miss Helen M. Gould, in recognition of the aid she gave the fire force during the Windsor Hotel fire, at Irvington yesterday.

John G. Wendel of 444 Fifth Avenue will leave for Philadelphia this morning to try to identify some securities and jewelry found in the house of Samuel McKinney, who was arrested in that city on Tuesday night, and who is supposed to have robbed Wendel nearly four years ago.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 11.
New Corporations.—Page 12.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 8.
Markets.—Page 11.
Society.—Page 6.

OCEAN LINERS IN DANGER

City of Rome Is Traveling Eastward on the West-bound Track.

REPORTED BY A GERMAN SHIP

Agent of the Anchor Line Says Captain of Vessel Was Ordered to Take Course on Account of Ice.

The navigation of ocean liners is now being carefully watched in view of the recent disasters to the Paris and Mohegan, now lying on the rocks off the Cornish Coast. Consequently the report made by Capt. Walter of the German steamship Prinz Regent Luitpold, which arrived yesterday from Bremen, occasioned no little surprise and some alarm in shipping circles. On the log of the incoming vessel was the following:

"June 5, in latitude 41.30, longitude 60.35, passed steamship City of Rome, from New York for Glasgow. The City of Rome was steaming east on the western track of transatlantic vessels."

Shipping men upon reading this entry recalled the fact that on Jan. 15 last a conference of representatives of nearly every passenger steamship line crossing the Atlantic was held in London, and with a view of minimizing the dangers of collisions of vessels and of vessels with icebergs established certain routes or lanes to be traveled at various seasons of the year. The companies adopting the rules were the American Line, Atlantic Transport Company, Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, Cunard Line, Elder Dempster & Co., Furness Line, Hamburg-American Line, Holland-America Line, W. Johnston & Co., Limited; National Steamship Company, North German Lloyd Steamship Company, Red Star Line, White Star Line, and Wilson Line.

The routes agreed upon were fixed definitely, and along these lanes more than two-score of fast passenger vessels are constantly passing. For a vessel to deliberately steam eastward on a west-bound route is therefore suggestive of a passenger train running westward on an east-bound track. The fact that nearly every one of the big passenger steamers are supposed under the agreement to adhere closely to this track, largely increases in the estimation of shipping men the danger of a vessel steaming on the wrong path, and places the lives of hundreds of passengers in danger.

When the entry was brought to the attention of the New York agents of the Anchor Line, to which the City of Rome belongs, the first reply was that "it is no one's business but that of the Anchor Line what course the vessel takes." Agent William Coverly finally explained that the course was being taken to avoid the drift ice, which it was feared existed further to the northward.

"Capt. Young of the City of Rome," said Mr. Coverly, "is a careful navigator, and took this course according to orders received from this office. Before sailing he was instructed not to cross longitude 50 west or go north of latitude 43, because we do not believe a more northerly course is yet free from drift ice. Beyond longitude 50 our route turns to the northward toward Glasgow. In giving Capt. Young these instructions the safety of the vessel was considered."

Mr. Coverly admitted that the City of Rome's course to longitude 50 was directly in the line of the westward-bound steamships, but denied that he had ever heard of any general agreement between the principal lines as to ocean lanes. He said the Anchor Line was not a party to any ocean lane agreement, and that the steamers of the line took whatever course at the time of their departure from New York or Glasgow was considered the safest. The City of Rome sailed last Saturday with 230 passengers.

The agents of the lines in the ocean lane agreement were astonished and considerably alarmed when they learned that the City of Rome is being run across the Atlantic directly in the path of their westbound vessels.

A REAL CONSUMPTION CURE?

Report by Dr. Crotte to the American Medical Association.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 7.—At to-day's session of the American Medical Association a remarkable report was presented on the cure of consumption by Dr. Francisque Crotte, the well-known chemist of Paris.

Dr. Crotte said he had cured more than 1,000 apparently hopeless consumption cases, and in support of his statement offered to treat and cure gratis 500 consumptives in this country. He comes to America with credentials from eminent physicians and European newspapers.

The treatment consists of inhalations of formaldehyde vapor, transported directly through the tissues by the aid of electricity. Dr. Crotte is establishing a sanitarium at Pekin, Ill., and clinics in New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles. Much interest was manifested in the report, and many physicians interviewed Dr. Crotte more closely on his discovery. A number expressed the opinion that an absolute cure for tuberculosis had at last been found.

BIG FIRE AT AUGUSTA, GA.

Loss Amounts to Quarter of a Million Dollars—Armory Destroyed.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 7.—Fire destroyed $250,000 worth of property here to-day. The conflagration started in the drug store of Davenport & Phinizy, and was caused by fire getting into a pot of venus turpentine being mixed by a negro. The flames spread rapidly, owing to the oil and chemicals in the store.

Before the firemen were able to control the flames the following stocks were destroyed: Kerse & Co., five and ten cent store, loss $10,000, insurance $7,000; Lamkin & Co., grocers, loss $7,000, insurance $5,000; Thomas & Barton musical instruments, loss $24,000, insurance $20,000; Alexander Drug Company, loss $17,000, insurance $22,000; Stultz & Co., liquor dealers, loss $5,000, insurance $3,000; Davenport & Phinizy, loss $24,000, insurance $22,000; Smyth's china store, loss $7,000, insurance $7,000.

In addition to these there were a number of smaller losses, making the aggregate loss about $250,000. The flames destroyed the armory, in which were stored 10,000 rounds of cartridges, which exploded, the incessant fusillade of shots sounding like a battle. Burning embers carried by a high wind caused considerable trouble to the firemen.

HOUSE WRECKED BY DYNAMITE.

Striking Employes of Rockport Granite Company Suspected.

ROCKPORT, Mass., June 7.—The house occupied by John Nelson and six other men, all of whom are employed by the Rockport Granite Company, was badly wrecked by a charge of dynamite during last night. The explosive, it is thought, was discharged by some one interested in the strike which has prevailed at the Rockport company's quarries for several weeks. Nelson and his companions have continued at work in spite of the strike, and the police think last night's action was for the purpose of intimidating them. It is considered fortunate that none of the men was hurt, as the lower part of the house was wrecked by the explosion.

The police on searching among the wreckage found a two-foot section of one and one-half-inch iron piping, which had evidently been made into a bomb, and which, from its position, had been thrown through a window and exploded upon the floor.

SCIENTISTS SHOT AS SPIES.

Victims of Russian Cavalry—Their Outfit Destroyed Also.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 7.—Kobe papers of May 16 contain the news that the fate of the party of scientists, missing for upward of a month past, has been disclosed. According to these accounts the scientists had landed near Tosang, on the Liao Tung Peninsula, to pursue their investigations of earthquake phenomena and mountain form, when they were made prisoners by Russian cavalry and shot as spies without the semblance of a trial.

Their photographic and other scientific apparatus was destroyed. There were eleven professors in the party, one German savant and ten native Japanese, whose homes were in Kobe and Tokio.

The Japanese authorities will make a thorough investigation.

THE SITUATION IN PARIS.

Esterhazy's Extradition Demanded and Gen. Zurlinden May Be Ousted.

PARIS, June 7.—Matin says that the Government has taken steps to demand the extradition of Esterhazy.

According to Echo de Paris, Gen. Zede will replace Gen. Zurlinden as Military Governor of Paris.

The morning papers report that at a meeting of the Republican, Socialist, and Radical Senators and members of the Chamber of Deputies last night, after a legthy discussion, a delegation was appointed to call upon M. Dupuy this (Wednesday) morning and ascertain what is to be the attitude of the Government in the present situation, which is regarded as threatening.

Eclair denies that the removal of Zurlinden is contemplated, and claims that there is no disagreement between Zurlinden, M. Krantz, and other representatives of the Government.

A dispatch to La Petit Journal from Bordeaux says that a Royalist demonstration occurred last night in front of the Military Club and the headquarters of the Eighteenth Corps. The police succeeded in dispersing the crowds. Forty arrests were made.

The Minister of War, M. Krantz, has requested the Military Governor of Paris, Gen. Zurlinden, to summon a court-martial with the view of cashiering the Nationalist Deputy, M. Lasies, who is also a Lieutenant of Reserve Cavalry, for an article published by him in the Libre Parole denouncing the War Minister.

LYONS, France, June 7.—Noisy demonstrations took place here to-day growing out of the royalist affront to M. Loubet on the Auteuil race course last Sunday. The mob came into collision with the police and many arrests were made.

DREYFUS HAS LITTLE TO SAY.

He Seems Concerned Only in the Prospect of Seeing His Family.

FORT DE FRANCE, Island of Martinique, June 7.—Dispatches from Cayenne say all efforts to interview Dreyfus have been futile. He is now under guard of Capt. Cacheux of the Gendarmerie and four gendarmes. The prisoner is apparently in good health, but seems to be fatigued. The verdict of the Court of Cassation has caused a very favorable impression here and in French Guiana.

Capt. Dreyfus will only resume his uniform of artillery Captain on debarking from the French cruiser Sfax at Brest. Since the gendarmes under Capt. Cacheux, in the name of the military authority, have accepted the custody of the prisoner, the Ile du Diable has been withdrawn from the control of the prison administration, and by a decree of M. Mouttet, Governor of Cayenne, been declared military territory.

Capt. Dreyfus has responded to the telegram of congratulations from his wife, expressing his great joy in the thought that he will soon embrace her, their children, and the members of the Dreyfus family again. This prospect alone seems to concern him. At all events there was not a word in the dispatch on the subject of the new trial.

His face, after the first manifestations of joy at the moment when he received the notification of the judgment of the Court of Cassation, resumed an aspect of tranquility and impassivity; nor has he since betrayed any sign of either joy or anxiety.

ZOLA TO CONTINUE FIGHTING.

Says He Will Write a Novel Reviewing the Dreyfus Case Thoroughly.

LONDON, June 7.—The St. James's Gazette publishes an interview between its Paris correspondent and M. Emile Zola, in the course of which M. Zola is represented as having said:

"I have entered the lists. I am a gladiator. I am fighting a great fight, which is by no means ended. I cannot write anything until the case is over; but then I intend to write a novel on the Dreyfus affair, summing it all up, and drawing from it additional conclusions which cannot be clearly and convincingly stated yet.

"This is my duty. I do not intend to seek any financial advantage in performing it. I am perfectly safe here in Paris; for, despite the nonsensical statements of some anti-Dreyfusard newspapers, it is impossible to arrest me. We shall see whether a French jury will again condemn me for speaking the truth. I intend to appeal against the verdict of the Versailles court, and then the whole matter will go before another jury.

"I do not think there will be a complete solution before the end of the Summer. The innocence of Dreyfus has been recognized; but there are certain guilty persons who must be punished if France is to recover her self-respect."

DREYFUS STARTS TO-DAY.

PARIS, June 7.—Mme. Dreyfus has received the following telegram from her husband:

"Leave Friday. Await with joy moment when I kiss you."

The Duke of Orleans Leaves Palermo.

PALERMO, Sicily, June 7.—The Duke of Orleans left Palermo to-day on board the yacht Maroussia.

TO STUDY WONDERFUL FOSSILS.

Scientists Offered Free Passage on Union Pacific to Visit Wyoming's Fossil Wonderland.

OMAHA, Neb., June 7.—In the interest of science the Union Pacific to-day forwarded 300 invitations to prominent geologists and paleontologists throughout the country, offering to place at their disposal free of expense the courtesies of its lines and connections and have them join in an excursion of sixty days to study the late wonderful fossil finds in the Wyoming wonderland. The professors of the various large colleges through the country are especially invited, and transportation is to be furnished for at least one assistant free. The excursionists are expected to gather at Laramie, Wyoming, July 10, and begin their research under the direction of Prof. Knight of the Wyoming University. They may carry all the baggage they desire.

The principal object of the trip will be to give the professors a chance to see and study the great fossil unearthed by Prof. Reed, of which there is nothing found in history. It is the complete petrified body of a colossal animal weighing 40,000 pounds. The bone monster is a relic of the Jurassic age, 130 feet long, 35 feet high at the hips and 25 feet at the shoulders. The giant lies ninety miles from Laramie and the company will do anything the scientists think feasible to secure the great fossil and transport it to a less obscure place.

This field of research is the richest known to the geologists, and no effort will be spared by the company to give the college people all the chance they desire to investigate the wonderful features of the fossil field. The plan is to make it a grand carnival of prominent scientific students, and, in addition to the two passes allowed each professor, the gentlemen can have all the company they want at a price yet to be determined, but only sufficient to prevent the unscientific taking advantage of a treat which is designed purely for the lovers of geological wonders. More than 250 universities are included in the free list, and it is expected that the geological world will reap much pleasure from the affair, especially because the members of the party may transport their finds free to their homes.

SENATOR HANNA NOT TO RETIRE.

Will Remain Chairman of the National Republican Committee.

CLEVELAND, June 7.—Senator Hanna today flatly denied the report sent from Washington that he intended to retire from the Chairmanship of the National Republican Committee.

"It's a sheer fabrication," said the Senator. "I don't see how or by whom the story could have been started. There is no basis for it. I shall retire from the Chairmanship when my term is up, of course, but you can say that I fully expect to call the next National Convention to order."

A LYNCHING IN ALABAMA.

The Negro Shot a Farmer, His Wife, and His Child—Victim of Enraged Citizens.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 7.—The negro Will Hill, who, with his brother, Alexander Hill, shot and killed Mrs. Rufus Hubbard, wife of a well-to-do farmer, Monday afternoon, desperately wounded Hubbard himself, and sent a bullet through the hand of the babe Mrs. Hubbard was holding in her arms when she was killed, was lynched at the Hubbard home just at daybreak this morning. The Hubbard residence is a farmhouse near Centreville, Bibb County.

A posse of fifty citizens had chased the negro for a day and night and finally captured him in a negro cabin where members of his race were shielding him. He was hiding under a bed. The mob dragged him out, put a rope about his neck, bound his hands behind him, and formed a procession to the Hubbard residence. Arrived at the Hubbard place, Mr. Hubbard, who was in bed and in a precarious condition, fully identified the negro as one of the men who had killed his wife.

A short parley was held and some of the members of the mob were for taking the negro to jail when the babe, still suffering from the wound in its head, awoke in its cradle and cried piteously. This frenzied the mob and they unanimously determined to kill the murderer. He was taken a short distance from the house and mounted upon a box so as to elevate him to catch the first rays of the rising sun. Two stalwart men then raised Mr. Hubbard from his bed and putting him in a chair, with his night garments his only raiment, carried him in front of the murderer. A shotgun was placed in the sick man's hands and he was instructed to fire the first shot. The trembling hand of the outraged husband pulled the trigger and there was a single report.

In a second afterward every weapon in the mob belched forth fire and lead. The negro fell with forty bullets in his body, and died stoically, having maintained an obstinate silence to the last. Mr. Hubbard was then conveyed back to his bed, and the mob, after removing the dead body of the murderer a short distance away, dispersed to thier homes. Hubbard, already extremely weak, was overcome by the excitement, and his condition has become still more critical. The citizens are still chasing Alexander Hill, who will certainly be lynched if he is captured.

The murder of Mrs. Hubbard occurred at her home on Monday evening last. The negroes, who had worked for Mr. Hubbard, seem to have thought he had a large sum of money at his house. Hearing he was away from home, they came to the house to kill Mrs. Hubbard and rob it. They found Mrs. Hubbard on the porch with her babe in her arms and shot her down with a shotgun, a bullet also passing through her child's hand. Mr. Hubbard, who was in the house, rushed to the door on hearing the noise, and he also was shot down and left for dead. At this juncture the negroes were evidently frightened off, and left hurriedly without molesting the house.

JUDGE DENOUNCES MOB LAW.

Remarks in Connection with the Sentencing of Two Negroes.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 7.—Judge James Aldrich has never lost an opportunity while on the bench of denouncing "mob law." At Conway to-day he sentenced two young negroes to life imprisonment, at hard labor, for offenses against two white girls. The negroes were captured in the woods, confessed, and were turned over to the Sheriff. The trial was conducted quietly.

Before passing sentence, Judge Aldrich said: "Just here I wish to say to the good people of Horry County that in this instance you are deserving of the highest praise and commendation of the people of South Carolina and of all this broad land of ours. You are noted for being a brave people physically. That is the reputation you have made for yourselves in war and in peace, and therefore that the law in this county was resorted to in the due administration of justice means much."

Then, turning to the prisoners, the Judge said: "You violated the law in desecrating a pure home among a brave people, and yet the bravery of the people of Horry County was adorned by that higher virtue, a love of law, and no lyncher's hand was called upon. Such a spectacle is worth a thousand lynchings. Lynch law means the destruction of law.

"Behind the hand of the lynchers may be the power of Samson, but in the exercise of that power they pull down the Temple of Justice upon the heads of themselves and their families and their posterity, and in place of peace and order, civilization and Christianity, they would hurl the country into the lap of barbarism. A land without law is a land without liberty, and a land without liberty is a land where the powerful oppress the weak, where might makes right. The only refuge for the humble and the poor is the courts of the land. The people of Horry County have set a noble example. It will command the respect of every citizen, of every thoughtful man and woman, who, in the progress of their education, have learned to love, respect, and revere the law."

JUDGE SPEER DEFENDS NEGROES.

MACON, Ga., June 7.—The Baccalaureate address delivered to the law class of Mercer University this afternoon was remarkable in the selection of the question dealt with before such an audience. Judge Emory Speer devoted his time for half an hour to an annunciation of his views on the attitude of the white people of the South, and especially of this State, toward the negro, as a result of the commission of the crimes against white women.

The speaker said that the punishment of the criminal must be kept within the bounds of civilization and within the pale of the law and the courts. The contrary course, he said, is debasing and effective only in delaying final correction and prevention.

In emphatic tones and gesture Judge Speer said: "I solemnly assert before this distinguished audience, with a full knowledge of the import of what I say, that the crimes that have so inflamed the white people of this country against the negro race are foreign to these people, whom I have known and revered since my childhood, and whom I will know and love until my eyes are closed in death. The negroes themselves must assist the whites in hunting down and arresting the outcasts in order that they may remove the onus of the charge that they are in sympathy. The constabulary force of the State in the country districts should be made efficient.

"The Judges of the Superior Courts must be selected from the highest intelligence and moral character of the State. Rewards should be promptly offered, and, above all things," the speaker added, "that section of the code which provides against any expression of opinion by a Judge in charging in criminal cases, and which expression constitutes an error on which the Supreme Court must grant a new trial, should be repealed."

In conclusion, Judge Speer said that the cunning of the law represented by the young men just graduated must find a way to remove the only cloud that now obscures the sunlight of happiness and prosperity in which the State would otherwise be bathed.

Steel Workers' Wages Advanced.

PITTSBURG, June 7.—The American Steel Hoop Company has announced a general advance in wages at all its plants.

The tonnage men, which include all the skilled workmen, will receive an increase of 10 per cent.

Narrow Escape for Senator Mason.

CHICAGO, June 7.—While Senator Mason was in the Monadnock Building to-day, calling on a friend, he stepped toward the elevator, and as he did so there was an awful crash sounding from above. He stepped back just as a heavy mass of steel shot past and fell to the ground with a loud noise.

The cause of the disturbance was a falling gate, which was torn off the elevator shaft at the sixteenth floor and struck against the steel framework as it fell to the ground floor. No one was hurt, but Mr. Mason was unnerved for a few minutes.

Long Island Railroad.

Commencing June 9th, The Hamptons Special Express, No. 100, for Westhampton and Stations East will leave Long Island City 3:35; Brooklyn, Flatbush Station, 3:39; Brooklyn Bridge, (Tracks 9) 3:50 P. M., daily, except Sundays.—Adv.

CURRENCY REFORM PLANS

Henderson's Election as Speaker May Bring a Significant Turn.

HAS VERY POSITIVE IDEAS

At the Head of the Republican Committee to Consider Currency Legislation and Propose a Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—David B. Henderson is unlike Mr. Reed in one important respect. Mr. Reed has been opposed to currency legislation, his answer to an inquiry about such legislation having been not long ago: "If we say there is need of currency legislation, we shall admit that there is something the matter with the currency."

It was Mr. Reed's opinion then, as it was Mr. Dingley's, that the only trouble confronting the country was a lack of revenue, and that this difficulty could be overcome by increasing import duties. It may not be true that Mr. Reed so constituted the Banking and Currency Committee with the positive and sometimes obstructive Walker at its head with the expectation that it would do nothing, but if he had so designed the committee he could not have accomplished his purpose more completely.

It was notorious that the members fought each other almost like cats and dogs and that no one expected it to get a bill. Mr. Henderson should encourage the hope of something better than the mere pretense of seeking legislation. He is at the head of the conference committee appointed by a caucus of the last House to consider currency legislation and prepare a bill in association with the Republican members of the Senate. Associated with him in the work carried on at Atlantic City were Messrs. Payne of New York, Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Lovering of Massachusetts, Overstreet of Indiana, Loud of California, Hawley of Texas, Babcock of Wisconsin, Kerr of Ohio, and Curtis of Kansas, all members of the next House as well as of the last.

Mr. Henderson has repeatedly expressed the opinion that the result of the conferences held and to be held will be a bill agreed upon by the House conferees and by members of the Senate, which will be a beginning in the right way. The measure will undoubtedly be a less comprehensive one than the advocates of currency reform would desire to have submitted, but the members who know what sort of opposition is to be encountered in the majority party say that it will be at least in the right direction and will go so far as to break the "endless chain" of gold demand paper that has vexed Secretaries of the Treasury for many years.

Whatever the measure may be, whether sufficient or short of that, it is assumed that the new Speaker will at least give it a chance to be debated and passed, if the House shall not find some insuperable objection to any currency legislation. The new Speaker will be in a way committed to the affirmative and not to the opposition, while appearing as the Speaker of the majority. Naturally the Speaker will make up his Committee on Banking and Currency to carry out the conclusions of the conferences of this Summer.

It is considered probable that the Banking and Currency Committee will be equal in importance at the next session to any committee of the House, and that it may be made up in part of the members who have taken part in the conferences leading up to the formulation of a party bill agreeable to both House and Senate. One Senator who has talked with the President said to-day that there was no doubt that the coming session of Congress would establish the gold standard by act of Congress.

"We have the gold standard now, but a Secretary of the Treasury could overturn the whole financial system if disposed. What we want is to intrench the gold standard by law, thus setting aside all doubts and fears."

The Senator was asked if this would not lead to such a feeling of security as to make the gold standard advocates indifferent in the next Presidential election. "I do not think so," he said. "I believe that such action will securely draw to us every gold standard advocate in the United States. It will at the same time make the silver men so extreme in their views and actions that the country will under no circumstances put them in office."

The Senator said it was probable that a law would be passed allowing the establishment of small National banks, and a consequent increase in the circulating medium.

The political suggestion is heard that by fixing the gold standard securely by law the chance of mischief by Bryan, in case he should be elected President, would be largely removed. It would be necessary for him to revise the law before he could put the country upon a silver basis. The Senate Finance Committee will meet in New York on Friday to consider the plan prepared by the House Conference Committee for currency legislation.

SPEAKER REED AND CONGRESS.

Report that His Resignation Has Been Sent to Gov. Powers—Rumor that He Keep His Seat Discredited.

PORTLAND, Me., June 7.—The Argus says that Speaker Reed's resignation has been sent to Gov. Powers, and that it is to be presented at the next meeting of the Governor and Council.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The suggestion that Thomas B. Reed may return to Congress next session as a member, but not to accept the Speakership, is attributed to a well-known Western member, but finds little belief here. In this case it is possible that the wish is father to the thought, as the man who gave out the report is a warm personal friend of the ex-Speaker, and is reluctant to see him abandon public life.

It may be said that a member of the New York delegation who attended the dinner at the Manhattan, at which, it is understood that Mr. Reed gave some intimation of the event that was to follow, imagines that he intends to come back to hold a subordinate position, for Mr. Reed on the floor would be hard to dispose of. All the leading places are sought for by others, and if he is to be back he must be in position at all commensurate with his ability and prominence, some one must be crowded out. And Mr. Reed never found committee work fascinating. It seemed to him that most of the work done in committee was thrown away, only a few bills reaching the stage of consideration on the floor. The most pointed denial of the report that Mr. Reed intends to hold on is to be found in the attitude of Amos L. Allen, who has been for many years his private secretary. Mr. Allen is seeking a nomination for Congress from the district formerly represented by Mr. Reed, and his campaign work began before Mr. Reed started for Europe. The assumption here is that Mr. Allen, who has enjoyed close intimacy with the Speaker, would not have been permitted to make himself ridiculous by undertaking a quest which Mr. Reed could have told him was futile.

As Mr. Reed is regarded as having too much consideration for Mr. Allen to permit the latter to go on a wild-goose chase for a nomination which he could not obtain, so it is considered by Mr. Reed's friends as not at all likely that he would resume a place on the floor while in his recent frame of mind as to the policies of the Administration. As Speaker his criticisms were uttered only in private, and were not repeated by those who heard them. It is not believed that he would return here to grumble and fume at the Administration merely for the pleasure of seeing his comments in opposition newspapers, and to experience the mortification of defeat when it came to a vote.

Members of the firm of Simpson, Thacher & Barnum, with which ex-Speaker Reed is to be associated in the practice of law in this city, declined to be interviewed yesterday in regard to the report that Mr. Reed intends to retain his seat in Congress, although retiring from the Speakership. Reliable information, however, was obtained in this city last evening, which discredits the report that Mr. Reed intends to remain a member of Congress from Maine while practicing law in New York.

Michigan Men to Support Henderson.

DETROIT, June 7.—The Michigan Congressional delegation, which is solidly Republican, will cast its twelve votes for Representative Henderson of Iowa for Speaker of the next House. It was so decided at a caucus of the delegation held on Lake St. Clair to-day on board Congressman Corliss's yacht.

Congressman Sherman Goes to Iowa.

Congressman James S. Sherman started yesterday for a visit to Congressman Henderson of Iowa, who is conceded to be the most likely Republican candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives. It was said at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night that Mr. Sherman's visit was a personal one and that it had nothing to do with the selection of Mr. Sherman for a place on any particular committee.

JAMES A. DENNISON ARRESTED.

Ex-Deputy Attorney General Charged with Passing Worthless Checks—An ex-Army Officer.

James A. Dennison, a well-known lawyer and an ex-Deputy Attorney General, was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last night, charged with passing worthless checks. The complaint was made by Ferdinand Kleuter, an optician of 39 West Forty-second Street.

Kleuter says that Dennison purchased a quantity of goods from him valued at $4.50, and that on April 4 he gave him a check drawn on the North American National Bank for $7.50 in payment for the goods. He received $3 in change and left the store. On April 5, the next day, he presented another check on the same bank for $5, which Kleuter cashed for him. The bank returned both checks to Kleuter marked "N. G." Kleuter saw Dennison on the street last night and had him arrested.

At the station house Dennison said that the story was true. He said that his account at the bank was overdrawn $500, but that he had thought the bank would not refuse to cash two small checks for him. He said that he expected to secure in a few days a large fee and laughed at the idea that two small checks should have caused so much trouble.

NOVEL OPEN-AIR SERVICE.

Bishop Potter Conducts It from the Stoop of a West Side Chapel—Crowd Invited to Attend.

For the first time during his term as Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York, Bishop Potter delivered yesterday evening an open-air address, in front of a church, and conducted a service of song, just as many a Methodist Bishop has done before. It was a novel departure from the conservative methods of the Episcopal Church to see a conservative prelate arrayed in his canonicals, standing on the stoop of a building, in front of which was a bit of a garden, surrounded by a large number of men, women, and children, with the electric lights burning brightly and a brass band, in lieu of an organ, leading in the singing.

The stoop was that of the building now occupied by the congregation of Transfiguration Chapel, at 221 West Sixty-ninth Street, between Amsterdam and West End Avenues, and the occasion was the confirmation of several girls and young women. The ceremony of the confirmation itself took place inside the chapel, and was performed according to the rubric of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the candidates, who wore white veils and wreaths, kneeling outside the rail in front of the altar. The Bishop laid his hands on the head of each candidate, and invoked the outpouring of the Spirit, and the person so blessed understood that thenceforward she assumed all responsibility for her actions.

Then the congregation went outside and into the small garden, while quite a considerable number of the neighboring population, among whom were many children, stood outside the fence and in the roadway waiting for the beginning of the outdoor services. The crowd that had gathered to witness the novel ceremony was not unexpected by the participants. Notice that it was to take place had been issued widely in the vicinity, with the design of attracting a large number to see an open-air service, and the response was a gratifying one. Those who witnessed the ceremony had come, as it were, by invitation, and their interest showed that the invitation was appreciated.

As the Bishop stepped outside on the stoop all men removed their hats. A fresh, cool breeze bent the boughs of the trees hither and thither, the leaves rustling softly, and throwing deep, dancing shadows upon the ground and over the spectators. The Bishop stood in the full, bright electric light, and showed at once a striking and dignified figure in his white robes and red scarf that gently waved in the breeze.

The theme of his address was the outpouring of the Spirit, and he maintained that there were outpourings in modern times as well as in Apostolic days. He related a story of a young boy of this city who ran away from his drunken parents and was picked up by a philanthropist and sent West. Many years later a stranger from the West called on Bishop Potter, and after learning that his benefactor was dead, told him the story, adding that he was the boy who had run away from his parents, and thanked God for the change that had come over him. When the stranger left, a friend of the Bishop told him that the stranger was Governor of one of the Western Territories, and was noted for his philanthropy and piety. The services closed with a hymn and the benediction.

The chapel was first started by the Rev. Dr. Houghton twenty years ago in Sixty-ninth Street, between Columbus Avenue and the Boulevard as the Chapel of the Transfiguration, and the Rev. Dr. Lawson Carter Rich, now rector, was appointed vicar. Shortly before his death, Dr. Houghton and the wardens and vestrymen of the Church of the Transfiguration sold the chapel property to George Quintard. The congregation, however, at once reorganized as an independent church with Dr. Rich as rector, and acted under the Bishop's administration. Early this year the present site was bought. The name is a cumbrous one, "The Parish of the Congregation of Transfiguration Chapel." But it is the intention of the congregation to build a church on some newly purchased property, when the name will be changed. There are at present 100 communicants, the rector has a good backing, and there is a large territory in which to seek more members, the nearest Protestant Episcopal Church to the south being that of Zion and St. Timothy's, in West Fifty-seventh Street.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast will be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The temperatures continued very high yesterday in the Middle and South Atlantic States and Ohio Valley. Norfolk and Charlotte reported 98 degrees, Washington 97, Lynchburg, Raleigh, and Montgomery 96, Philadelphia, Augusta, Atlanta, Nashville, Chattanooga, and Parkersburg 94 degrees.

Thunderstorms and rain occurred in the lake regions, North Atlantic States, and Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. The temperature has fallen in New England, has risen from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Coast, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Thunderstorms may be expected to-night in the lower lake region and Middle and North Atlantic Districts. High temperature will prevail in the East Gulf, Middle, and South Atlantic States, and Upper Ohio Valley through to-morrow. East to southeast winds will prevail in the Middle and North Atlantic States, and variable win

Broadway and Broome Street; the Broadway Theatre, near Anthony Street; Burton's, first in Chambers Street, later in Broadway, near Pr ecker; Laura Keene's, and Niblo's were ...d in their glory, to say nothing of the "lecture room" of Barnum's Museum, at Ann Street, upon whose stage Corson W. Clarke, Emily Mestayer, and Tom Hadaway held sway.

Young Augustin Daly saw Burton, Brougham, the elder Wallack, Lester, J. W. Wallack, Jr., Charles Mathews, E. L. Davenport, the elder Sothern, Setchell, Jefferson, Mrs. Hoey, Dyott, George Holland, Felix Vincent, Laura Keene, Matilda Heron, Lizzie Weston, George Jordan, Peter Richings, William Wheatley, Anna Thillon, Henry Placide, the elder Walcot, Boucicault, and Agnes Robertson. He saw the standard plays of the English repertory acted with perfect skill. He saw Rachel in French tragedy, and heard Brignoli, Piccolomini, La Grange, Gazzaniga, and Carl Formes in Italian and German opera. He witnessed the advent of young Edwin Booth when Forrest was still in his prime. He saw the beginnings in the metropolis of Jefferson and Sleeper Clarke, and was, perhaps, dimly aware of the youthful ambition of Lawrence Barrett.

"Still Waters Run Deep" and "The Serious Family" were successful new comedies of those days. The taste for melodrama was appealed to by "The Poor of New York," "Janet Pride," and "Jessie Brown; or, The Relief of Lucknow." He probably saw "The Veteran," "Pauline," and "Central Park" at Wallack's, and "Our American Cousin" at Laura Keene's. Shakespeare, Sheridan, Bulwer, and Knowles were always in the bills somewhere.

Burton's Captain Cuttle and Timothy Toodle, Lester Wallack's Charles Surface, (with handsome side-whiskers,) Leon Delmar, and Horace; the elder Wallack's Shylock and Benedick; Blake's acting as Rural and as Geoffrey Dale in "The Last Man" Placide's Old Corporal, Sir Harcourt Courtly, and Monsieur Jacques; Brougham's Irish rattlers, Jordan's gay Lotharios, Walcot's Lavater and Charles XII., Davidge's clowns and comic old men, Mary Gannon's nice girls, Mrs. Hoey's fine ladies were impersonations greatly admired and much talked of. No wonder young Daly's inborn leaning toward the stage was greatly strengthened. And if one cannot write for the theatre, he can always write about it, providing there is an amiable publisher at hand.

JOURNALIST AND ADAPTER OF PLAYS.

In December, 1859, Daly began to write for The Sunday Courier. For nine years, in spite of many excursions into the theatrical field, some of which were notably successful, he was active in New York journalism. For The Courier he wrote a weekly feuilleton signed Le Pelerin, in which he treated of stage affairs with the air of a veteran observer. He succeeded James Otis as dramatic critic of The Evening Express. He contributed also to The Weekly Citizen, Beach's Sun, and for a few months to THE NEW YORK TIMES. He wrote stories for The Chimney Corner. He went to bed late at night, and got up early in the morning. His industry never flagged, and his courage never faltered. He had splendid faith in himself.

"Colonel" H. L. Bateman was then a conspicuous figure in American theatricals, and he was "boosting" one of his daughters, Kate, as a star actress. He suggested to Daly the possibility of adapting for her use a German play which had been acted at the old Stadt Theatre and duly commented on by Le Pelerin. Mr. Daly found that an English adaptation of that piece had long been extant under the title of "A Woman of the People," but suggested Dr. Mosenthal's "Deborah" as a more fitting subject. Bateman liked the idea, and the result was Daly's first acted play, "Leah, the Forsaken," a free adaptation of Mosenthal's German piece. This was produced in December, 1862, at the Howard Athenæum, Boston, and in January, 1863, at the Winter Garden Theatre, in New York, and in its title role the fame of Kate Bateman was established.

Mr. Daly's next theatrical venture combined the tasks of manager and play adapter. In his own version of Frau Börch-Pfeiffer's "Dorf und Stadt" called "Lorle" he introduced to the English-speaking stage that charming actress, Marie Methua-Scheller. A year later, 1864, he directed a short starring tour for Avonia Jones. At the Olympic Theatre Mrs. John Wood produced "Taming a Butterfly," adapted from Sardou's "Le Papillon" by Mr. Daly and Frank Wood. Daly's dramatization of Charles Reade's "Griffith Gaunt," made in five days, was produced at the New York Theatre by Mark Smith and Lewis Baker.

His first original drama, "Under the Gaslight," a story of New York, with its famous railroad scene, was produced at the same house, then managed by the Worrell sisters, in August, 1867. Its companion, "A Flash of Lightning," with a steamboat scene, was produced by George Wood at the Broadway Theatre, corner of Broome Street, a year or so later. For Sallie Partington, a popular actress, he wrote "The Red Scarf," which had a thrilling sawmill scene. In 1868 he managed Mrs. Scott Siddons's first appearances on the dramatic stage in this country, the plays being "As You Like It" and "Twelfth Night"; and he was more or less concerned with the management of his brother-in-law, James Hayes, the scene painter, at the Olympic. A handsome production of Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," at this house, with Fox and Annie Kemp Bowler in the cast, was directed by Mr. Daly. This and some other ventures of his early career were "backed" by his father-in-law, John A. Duff. But in all these ventures the labor was hard and the profit small. The theatrical business in this country was in a transition state. The "combination" system was unborn, authors' royalties were small and difficult to collect. Mr. Daly had about made up his mind to give over dabbling in theatricals and stick to journalism when an offer came to him which he felt he could not refuse, and his career may be said to have actually begun.

THE FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

James Fisk, Jr., had built the pretty little Fifth Avenue Theatre in West Twenty-fourth Street, on the site of the uptown Gold Room, adjoining the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where the Madison Square Theatre has stood in recent years. Brougham had failed there as a manager. Fisk had tried in vain to make French opéra bouffe pay there. He offered the house to Daly, without asking security for the rent, and there the energetic young man began to revolutionize New York theatricals.

In the early Summer of 1869 his striking advertisements, setting forth the plan of campaign at the Fifth Avenue Theatre "under the management of Augustin Daly," decorated countless billboards and fences. "Contemporaneous human interest" became a popular phrase. Daly gathered together a superb company, and prepared to show Wallack and the other old fellows what modernity in theatricals meant. Veiled in and ceiled rooms, elegantly furnished, from that time on became necessary in the setting of modern comedy on our stage. The acting, the dressing, the scenery, and the music were always as nearly what they should be as the tireless, ambitious, over-progressive manager could make them in that dainty house with its rose-pink audience room.

The theatre was opened Aug. 16, 1869, with T. W. Robertson's comedy called "Play," and "Dreams" by the same author; various old comedies and modern dramas, "Frou-Frou," (which ran 100 nights,) Goldsmith's "Good-Natured Man," and "Fernande" were among the first season's plays. Agnes Ethel, Fanny Morant, Amy Ames, Fanny Davenport, Clara Jennings, E. L. Davenport, George Clarke, D. H. Harkins, James Lewis, J. B. Polk, Mrs. Gilbert, George Holland, George Parkes, G. F. De Vere, and William Davidge were among the many actors. Clara Morris came in the second season as Anne Sylvester in "Man and Wife." "Saratoga," by Bronson Howard, had a long run that season. The next, 1871-2, was occupied largely by the long run of Mr. Daly's own famous play called "Divorce." Kate Claxton, Sara Jewett, Linda Dietz, Henry Crisp, Louis James, Charles Fisher, W. J. Le Moyne, Owen Fawcett, and George Griffiths belonged to the company before the little house, with many of its accumulated treasures, was destroyed by fire after the matinée on New Year's Day, 1873.

While his fame as manager of the Fifth Avenue Theatre was growing, Mr. Daly had other irons in the fire. He introduced Fanny Janauschek as an English-speaking actress, in "Medea" and "Macbeth," in 1871. He wrote his drama of border life, called "Horizon," for the Olympic Theatre, where G. L. Fox and Ada Harland took parts in it.

In the early Fall of 1872 he took charge of the spacious and expensive Grand Opera House, and produced there in magnificent fashion Sardou and Offenbach's "Le Roi Carotte." "The Clock" and "Roughing It," which followed, were adapted examples of the Parisian révue. "The Cataract of the Ganges," with real water, and "Under the Gaslight" were revived there, as well as "A Midsummer Night's Dream," with Fox as Bottom, Fay Templeton as Puck, and Jennie Yeamans as one of the fairies. Among the actors and singers employed in this side venture were Mrs. John Wood, John Brougham, Rose Hersee, Emma Howson, Robert Craig, Stuart Robson, Annie Yeamans, Ella Dietz, Charles Leclercq, and J. W. Jennings, the Majilton family, and the Lauris.

The Fifth Avenue Theatre was temporarily re-established, after the fire, on the forlorn site of the old New York Theatre, (the scene of some of Mr. Daly's earlier triumphs,) latterly occupied by the deserted "Old London Street." There Clara Morris achieved her great triumphs in "Alixe" and "Madeline Morel," "Jezebel," "No Name," and "Article 47" having belonged to the repertory of the little house in West Twenty-fourth Street.

In December, 1873, Mr. Daly opened the new Fifth Avenue Theatre on the site of the present house bearing that name. There he remained until he temporarily retired from management in 1877. There he introduced to the New York stage Charles Coghlan, Frank Hardenbergh, Maurice Barrymore, Amy Fawsitt, Georgiana Drew, Ada Dyas, Emily Rigl, (who had been a dancer;) and John Drew. There he produced "The Parricide," "Folline," "What Could She Do?" "Pique," "Monsieur Alphonse," "The Princess Royal," "Women of the Day," "Charity," and "Yorick"; gave "The School for Scandal" a long run; began his long successful series of adaptations of German comedy, with "The Big Bonanza" and "Lemons," and put "Love's Labour's Lost" on the stage for the first time in this country.

Edwin Booth, Carlotta Leclercq, E. L. Davenport, E. A. Sothern, and Adelaide Neilson acted there as stars, and the powers of expression of Fanny Davenport were developed so well that she, too, emerged from that school of training a star, and made a fortune.

DALY'S THEATRE AND LATER YEARS.

Returning from a long trip abroad, largely devoted to observation and study, Mr. Daly produced a dramatic version of Zola's "L'Assommoir" at the Olympic Theatre in the Spring of 1879. In September of that year he opened Daly's Theatre on its present site. Almost from the first Ada Rehan has been principal actress there. She was in the cast of the first play, "Love's Young Dream," the first night. Mrs. Gilbert and James Lewis rejoined him there in his second season, 1880-81. John Drew, Charles Fisher, and Charles Leclercq were in the original company. Mabel Jordan, Helen Leyton, Laura Joyce, Edith Kingdon, Virginia Dreher, May Irwin, May Fielding, Annie Yeamans, Isabel Irving, Kitty Cheatham, Adelaide Prince, Maxine Elliott, Blanche Bates, Sibyl Carlisle, Marcia Von Dresser, Yorke Stephens, Harry Lacy, Otis Skinner, Frederick Bond, William Gilbert, Sydney Herbert, Arthur Bourchier, Frank Worthing, Charles Richman, Charles Wheatleigh, Edwin Varrey, Henry Dixey, William Sampson, George Lesoir, Cyril Scott, Virginia Earle, and Herbert Gresham have been among the hundreds of actors associated with him there.

Famous plays of the repertory have been the light comedies from the German such as "An Arabian Night," "Needles and Pins," "Dollars and Sense," "The Passing Regiment," "Seven-Twenty-Eight," "Love on Crutches," "A Night Off," and "Nancy & Co.;" old English comedies such as "She Would and She Wouldn't," "The Country Girl," "The Recruiting Officer," "The School for Scandal," "The Wonder," "The Inconstant," and "The Belle's Stratagem;" modern English plays such as "Lords and Commons," "The Squire," "The Magistrate," "Dandy Dick," and "The Great Ruby," and the revivals of Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," "The Taming of the Shrew," "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "As You Like It," "Twelfth Night," "Love's Labour's Lost," "The Two Gentlemen of Verona," "Much Ado About Nothing," "The Tempest," and "The Merchant of Venice."

To the French drama Mr. Daly's later and most successful theatre has been less indebted than either of its predecessors. Bronson Howard's "Wives," produced in the first season, was founded on two of Molière's plays, "L'Ecole des Maris" and "L'Ecole des Femmes." "Love in Harness" was taken from Albin Valabregues's "Le Bonheur Conjugal"; while Sardou's "Odette," Ohnet's "Serge Panine," "Love in Tandem" from the "Vie a deux" of Henri Bocage, the pantomime "L'Enfant Prodigue," and Judith Gautier's Japanese play, "The Queen of Smiles," were among the few other French pieces in the repertory.

To light musical comedy Mr. Daly always had a leaning. "The Royal Middy" and "Cinderella at School" were early successes at Daly's, while "A Gaiety Girl," "The Geisha," "The Circus Girl," and "A Runaway Girl" were among the later productions.

GROWTH OF DALY'S THEATRE.

The site of Daly's Theatre was occupied in 1867 by Banvard's Museum, a theatre combined with an exhibition of freaks and curiosities on the Barnum plan, founded by John Banvard, the eccentric panorama painter. George Wood took the lease a year later, and conducted the place as Wood's Museum for some years. After his death it had a checkered career as the Broadway Theatre, the fourth of that name in New York's theatrical history. Many alterations were made in the place before it was opened as Daly's. Many more were made as the manager accumulated money.

Only the shallow building on Broadway which contains the ticket office and outer lobby now remains of the original structure. The auditorium and stage, with the adjoining scene rooms and offices, were all newly built by Mr. Daly; the building on Twenty-ninth Street and those in the middle of the block were owned by him. The construction is safe and solid.

The spacious foyer of Daly's (a unique feature of that house) contains a collection of rare theatrical portraits. The manager's den on the O. P. side of the stage contains more of them, as well as priceless books and ornaments and rare furniture. The private office on West Twenty-ninth Street is richly furnished. The wardrobe rooms and property rooms contain more treasures than those of any other New York theatre. The fittings and decorations of the auditorium were always rich. The mural paintings were by Eugene Grivaz and other artists of note.

In 1884 the English and European tours of Mr. Daly's company began, and these were continued for more than ten years. In 1893 Daly's Theatre, Leicester Square, London, was opened. Mr. Daly and his actors received much praise in English, French, and German cities. But the task of managing theatres simultaneously in two hemispheres has never been made profitable.

Mr. Daly possessed the quick and vivid imagination of the dramatist, combined with executive ability of a high order, tireless energy, and a love of work. His dramatic aptitude was remarkable, and he might have become a great actor if he had taken to the calling early in life. As a stage manager he was surpassed by none, and no actor (however much he or she may have chafed under the severe discipline of his rule) ever regretted a term of service under Mr. Daly's management. His care of the details of a performance in his theatre never lapsed. He watched some part of every performance from either a seat at the prompter's table or a corner of his private box. He corrected every slip. He kept his actors ever on the alert and their work always in key.

Throughout his long career he relied almost wholly on his own taste and judgment, imitating no one, and employing no advisers. D. H. Harkins, John Moore, George Clarke, Herbert Gresham, and the others associated with him from time to time in the direction of the stage had little to do but obey his explicit orders. He personally superintended all rehearsals, invented the "business," and made the prompt books." He also kept a close eye on the "front of the house." For many years his chief aid in that department had been Richard Dorney, who grew up in the theatrical business under Mr. Daly's eye.

HIS PRIVATE LIFE.

Mr. Daly married Mary Duff. Their only children, boys aged respectively fourteen and twelve years, died within a week of diphtheria. As a memorial to them he designed his magnificent Douai Bible, with text specially printed for him on hand-made paper, enlarged to many volumes by the insertion of rare prints, including engravings of all the famous religious paintings of the old masters, manuscripts, autographs of Popes and prelates. His private library, formed since 1878, when his first collection of books was sold, includes many other "Grangerized" books, chiefly theatrical. It also contains good copies of all four of the Shakespeare folios, some of the original Ireland forgeries, a copy of the first edition of "Paradise Lost," and many other treasures. Mr. Daly wrote a life of "Peg Woffington," which he published in folio, in a limited edition, in 1888. This has been "Grangerized" for his library. All the prompt books of famous old plays revived at Daly's were printed, with historical and critical introductions by William Winter, and large paper editions of these for extra illustration were treasures much prized for collectors. As contributions to theatrical history Mr. Daly published, in limited editions, with rich illustrations, "A Portfolio of Players," written by Brander Matthews, Laurence Hutton, H. C. Bunner, William Winter, and E. A. Dithmar; "A Daughter of Comedy" by William Winter, and "Memories of Daly's Theatres" by E. A. Dithmar.

FORAKER'S NAME FORGED.

Spurious Article on Expansion Sent to Two Magazines.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 7.—Articles on expansion, bearing Senator Foraker's name, which were sent to The Century Magazine and North American Review, have been declared forgeries by the Senator. The articles were postmarked Hanover, Penn., and were signed John B. Foraker, per George K. Metzger. The mistake in the name aroused suspicion and Senator Foraker was communicated with and declared the articles to be forgeries, and that he knew no such man as Metzger. The Metzger letter stated that Foraker's arduous labors in Congress had tired him, and that he was resting at Hanover, Penn., and had decided to prepare an article on "The Greater Republic."

ACTRESS WHIPS A MANAGER.

Miss Orme Assaults Marcus Mayer on the Steamship St. Paul.

Miss Ilda Orme, the actress, who several years ago endeavored to gain notoriety by attempting to publicly horsewhip Oscar Hammerstein for accusing her of being deficient in talent, yesterday assaulted with a whip on board the American liner St. Paul Marcus R. Mayer, the theatrical manager, who was about to leave for Europe. She then tried to escape in the crowd, but was intercepted by George W. Lederer, who was at the pier to see Mr. Mayer off.

He demanded the arrest of the woman, but as Manager Mayer would not guarantee to go to the station house to enter a complaint, the officer refused to make the arrest. Mr. Mayer said he was not much hurt and was anxious to get to England as quickly as possible, and if he remained to prosecute her he would lose valuable time.

After Miss Orme was released by the policeman she said that she had whipped Mr. Mayer because he had done all in his power to ruin her professionally, and that she had lost situation after situation through his influence.

Miss Orme made her last appearance in this city on the stage of a music hall in West Twenty-third Street, where she was engaged to do her specialty twice a day; but after the manager of the hall had witnessed her performance the first afternoon he canceled the engagement, and she has been without an engagement since.

PENNSYLVANIA BRIBERY CASES.

Claimed that Attempts Are Being Made to Bribe the Jury.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 7.—Charles H. Bergner of this city, private counsel for the House prosecuting committee investigating the bribery cases, claims to have information that certain members of the Dauphin County Grand Jury have been offered $100 each to vote to ignore the bills of indictment against the defendants.

"While I am not prepared to divulge all the facts in my possession," Mr. Bergner said to-night, "I will say that if the attempts to secure the votes of the Grand Jury are not stopped I will have the parties arrested for conspiracy before the bribery cases are submitted to the jury.

"The attorneys for the defense disclaim all knowledge of the scheme, and inform me that if it was being done it was without their knowledge. I have conveyed my information to the District Attorney and counsel for the defense, and, if necessary, I will bring it to the attention of the court. If the parties persist in their efforts to corrupt the jury I will make public their names and have them arrested for embracery."

The attorneys for the defendants say they know nothing about the alleged attempt to influence the jury. They are preparing for the trial, and will insist on the case being taken up at the June term, which begins next Monday. District Attorney Miller expects to submit the indictments to the Grand Jury on the following Thursday.

Edwin Booth's Niece Destitute.

Mrs. Byron Douglas, formerly Miss Marion Booth, a niece of the late Edwin Booth, is said to have left her boarding house at 110 East Twenty-sixth Street, not having money enough to pay room rent. Her husband, Byron Douglas, is a fairly prominent actor, and is now abroad. Mrs. Douglas vacated her rooms several days ago, not being able to pay for them. None of the tenants of the house knew where she had gone. She is credited with having written a signed letter for publication containing the statement that for three years her husband had neglected and deserted her and her child. The people who have been boarding with Mrs. Douglas agree in saying that she was in destitute circumstances. Miss Marion Booth and Byron Douglas were married ten years ago. Their boy is nine years old.

Colonial Bank's New Branch.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Colonial Bank, Eighty-third Street and Columbus Avenue, yesterday afternoon, it was decided by a unanimous vote to open a branch bank somewhere in the vicinity of One Hundred and Fourth Street and Columbus Avenue. It will start this Fall. This will be the fifth branch to be established by a State bank since the amendment to the banking law approved by the Governor on April 22. The Colonial Bank clears through the Hanover National Bank. Cashier William C. Duncan, when seen at his home, 53 West Ninety-second Street, last evening, said that the bank had many depositors above Ninetieth Street, and that they had asked for a branch bank. If this branch is a success, others will be established.

Theodore Hill Missing.

A young man who presented a card containing the name of A. Douglass Hill, 1,200 Broadway, entered the West Thirtieth Street Station last night and said that his father, Theodore Hill, had not been seen since Tuesday morning. He refused to say any more, but left the station house saying that he would return again. Theodore M. Hill is given in the Directory as a lawyer at 44 Broadway, living at Pelham Manor.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

12:10 P. M.—610 Ninth Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

1:10 P. M.—122 West Forty-second Street; M. Gaston; damage, $1,000.

3 P. M.—63 West Fifty-fifth Street; M. N. Klein; damage slight.

7:45 P. M.—404 West Forty-seventh Street; Michael Barry; damage slight.

7:25 P. M.—White Plains Road and Kessal Avenue; A. Kurnn; damage slight.

8:15 P. M.—18 East Eleventh Street; Robert Lawson; no damage.

10 P. M.—228 West Forty-sixth Street; Mollie Harpen; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DALLAS, Texas, June 7.—The Harrison County Court House at Marshall, recently finished, was burned to-night, causing a loss of $75,000.

BUFFALO, June 7.—The building 826 to 830 Broadway was burned last night. The two upper floors were occupied by the Buffalo Supply Company, (bicycle supplies.) Their loss is estimated at $25,000. The loss on the building is about $5,000.

NORTH EASTHAM, Mass., June 7.—The forest fire which raged in this section yesterday and last night was extinguished today by citizens who had been at work almost continuously since yesterday afternoon. The fire has swept a territory of 1,800 acres, and has caused a financial loss of between $12,000 and $15,000.

DEATHS FROM HEAT WERE TWENTY-NINE.

Over Fifty Prostrations Reported Yesterday in the City.

COOL WAVE AFFORDS RELIEF

Temperature in Evening Drops 18 Degrees in Three Hours.

Sudden Change in the Wind Brings About the Fall—The Hottest June 7 on Record.

The weather of yesterday in New York was record-breaking in more ways than one. In the first place, while the highest registered temperature during the day was lower than that of the day before, the mercury stood hour after hour higher than ever before recorded here on June 7, and took a big drop in the evening. The dawn of the third day of intense heat, however, brought little, if any, improvement in the atmospheric conditions, and twenty-nine deaths and fifty-two prostrations resulted before the day was done.

At no hour after midnight Tuesday and daybreak yesterday had the temperature fallen below 77 degrees, and when the sun began to mount upward he took on a forbidding glare and the air grew even more sultry. At 8 o'clock the temperature was 84 degrees, or 6 degrees higher than that of the previous day at the same hour, while the humidity was 6 per cent. greater. The continuation of these combinations of heat and humidity began to bear its fruit, and from every part of the city came reports of prostration, insanity, and death.

The temperature rose steadily, and in every part of the city men, women, and children were being picked up—in the streets, in stores, and in factories. Some were unconscious, some were raving, and some were dead. Every hospital ambulance in the city was brought into requisition, and many police patrol wagons were called upon to help in the work. Several cases were reported of suicide by men and women whose minds had broken down under the effects of the heat. The list of fatalities was growing at an apalling rate when the night began. Then came relief.

At 8 o'clock, as suddenly as if some unseen hand had turned the lever regulating the heavens, the wind shifted from southwest to northeast, and within half an hour the temperature had fallen from 83 to 70 degrees. The cooling breeze increased, completely overturning the predictions of the weather prophet, bringing life and hope to thousands. At 10 o'clock the temperature had fallen to 68 degrees. At 11 o'clock it had dropped to 65 degrees and was still going downward, having dropped 18 degress in three hours and 26 degrees within seven hours after 4 o'clock. Then refreshing sleep came to the worn-out multitudes.

The record of deaths and prostrations during the day as given out by the police follows:

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER, LETTA, sixty-three years, 36 East Broadway.

ASTRALTO, thirty-nine years old, 357 West Thirty-second Street.

BOLTZ, HANNAH, three months, 205 West Thirty-sixth Street.

BROCATI, VINCENZO, three months, 89 Oak Street.

BURKE, JAMES, six months, 224 West Fifty-second Street.

BIRMINGHAM, WILLIAM, 42, 499 Greenwich Street.

CLIFFORD, JENNIE, 45, 183 West Seventy-ninth Street.

CLIFFORIA, MANUEL, one year, 229 West Sixtieth Street.

DINOWISE, Alfred, five months, 119 East One Hundred and Eighth Street.

ENGEL, infant triplets, 255 Ellery Street, Brooklyn.

JENNINGS, JAMES, thirty-eight years old, 82 Butler Street, Brooklyn.

KENT, EUNICE, three months, 314 East Ninety-fourth Street.

KELLY, JOHN, eight years old, Bay Thirteenth Street, near Bath Avenue, Brooklyn.

LANA, ETHEL, three days, 771 Columbus Avenue.

LERTORA, AGNES, four years, 60 Leroy Street.

LOREST, HERMAN G., fifteen months, 435 West Fortieth Street.

LOTTA, DOMINICK, nine months, 150 Cherry Street.

MAROSE, JULIA, sixteen years old, a servant, employed at 163 Boerum Street, Brooklyn.

MEYER, J., Cleveland, Ohio, Hudson Street Hospital.

NAGLE, CAROLINE, seventy-one years, 145 West Thirty-first Street.

O'SHEA, thirty-five years old, fireman at Hotel Majestic.

RIGOLIA, DOMENICO, twenty-nine years, 234 West Twenty-fifth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

RYAN, BRIDGET, thirty-eight years old, 458 West Twenty-eighth Street.

SCHUMAN, MARY, sixty-one years old, 98 First Street.

SMITH, ELMER, thirteen months, 401 West Fifty-fourth Street.

WHEELEHAN, JAMES, twenty-nine years old, 736 Sixth treet.

WIEBE, FREDERICK, fifty-five years old, weighmaster in the navy yard; stricken while at work.

PROSTRATIONS.

ALEXANDER, HENRY, sixty-four years, 351 East Eighty-fifth Street; Presbyterian Hospital.

BODREO, LAWRENCE, fofrty-five years, 1,120 Third Avenue; Flower Hospital.

COONEY, JOHN J., twenty-four years, 115 East Eighty-ninth Street; Presbyterian Hospital.

DAMITT, FRANCIS E., eighteen years, Twenty-third Street and Third Avenue; Bellevue Hospital.

DEWEY, MARY F., forty-seven years, homeless; Bellevue Hospital.

DUFFY, PETER, fifty years, 4 Coenties Slip.

DWYER, THOMAS, forty-four years, 41 Bowery; Bellevue Hospital.

GREEN, JOHN, forty-four years, 140 East One Hundred and Tenth Street; Fordham Hospital.

HOFFMAN, ALBERT, twenty-two years, 610 Sixth Street; St. Vincent's Hospital.

JOHNSON, FRANK, thirty-three years, 336 East One Hundred and Fifth Street.

KELLAR, JOHN, forty-five years, residence unknown; Flower Hospital.

KITTI, EDWARD, thirty-seven years, 2,040 First Avenue.

LORENZ, WILLIAM, nineteen years, 51 William Street; Hudson Street Hospital.

MEEHAN, PATRICK, forty-two years, 332 Bergen Street, Brooklyn; Gouverneur Hospital.

MORAN, THOMAS, twenty-six years, 415 East One Hundred and First Street; Presbyterian Hospital.

McCALLUM, GEORGE, twenty-two years, 683 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

McDONOUGH, PATRICK, twenty-two years, 1,507 Park Avenue; Harlem Hospital.

McGEE, LOUIS, twenty-seven years, 1,660 Park Avenue.

McKEVRITT, JAMES, fifty years, 648 Tenth Avenue; Roosevelt Hospital.

NEVINS, JAMES, twenty-eight years, 446 West Fortieth Street; Roosevelt Hospital.

QUINN, L., thirty-seven years, 418 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital.

SHEPLIN, CARROLL, twenty-two years, homeless; Bellevue Hospital.

SMITH, JAMES, address refused; New York Hospital and later to his home.

SMITH, JESSE H., forty years, 37 East Ninth Street; New York Hospital.

UNKNOWN MAN, forty-five years; J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital.

VAN BELLE, LOUISE, twenty-five years, 120 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

WILSON, JENNIE, twenty-five years, 2,051 Second Avenue; Harlem Hospital.

WHITTAKER, ELIJAH, fifty-two years, 138 Third Avenue; Bellevue Hospital.

FINLEY, MICHAEL, thirty-four years, 454 West Twenty-seventh Street.

McKEEVER, Mary, forty-five years, 249 West Houston Street; St. Vincent's Hospital.

FALLSLEM, FREDERICK, twenty-six years, 20 Bayard Street; Gouverneur Hospital.

BLOOMFIELD, ISIDOR, twenty years, 44 Jefferson Street.

MACKEY, DAVID, twenty-three years, 238 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.

SCHWAB, MARY, fifty-two years, 546 Grand Street.

REGAN, JAMES, thirty years, address unknown; Eastern Street Hospital.

"The Thorn Comes Forth With Point Forward."

The thorn point of disease is an ache or pain. But the blood is the feeder of the whole body. Purify it with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Kidneys, liver and stomach will at once respond. No thorn in this point.

Blood Poison—"I lived in a bed of fire for years owing to blood poisoning that followed small pox. It broke out all over my body, itching intensely. Tried doctors and hospitals in vain. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla. It helped. I kept at it and was entirely cured. I could go on the housetops and shout about it." Mrs. J. T. Williams, Carbondale, Pa.

Running Sores—"After worrying four months I gave my children Hood's Sarsaparilla and it cured them of running sores. Hood's Pills cured me of dyspepsia and constipation." Mrs. Kate E. Thomas, 31 Governor St., Annapolis, Md.

Allow no polite druggist to impose anything on you in place of Hood's—

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

B. Altman & Co.

STATIONERY DEP'T.

Latest ideas in polite correspondence Papers; Stationery requisites for Travelling, etc.

Wedding Invitations, Announcements, Anniversary, Reception, At-Home and Visiting Cards engraved in a superior manner.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY,

Cabinet containing 5 quires fine Velour paper, with 100 Envelopes to match, Victoria and Lakewood sizes; White, Azure and Heliotrope, 55c.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

RYAN, MARY, twenty-three years, 518 West Fifty-third Street; Roosevelt Hospital.

MILLER, HERMAN, twenty-nine years, 139 Lenox Street, Jersey City; Roosevelt Hospital.

GOLDMAN, SOLOMON, twenty-five years, address unknown; Bellevue Hospital.

O'NEIL, JAMES, twenty-four years, 75 Wilbur Avenue, Long Island City; St. John's Hospital.

PEPPER, MATTHEW, sixty years, homeless; Bellevue Hospital.

Reported from Brooklyn, eleven prostrations.

UNKNOWN MAN, thirty-two; Bellevue Hospital.

HUMIDITY INCREASES MISERY.

All the sights and scenes and conditions of the two preceding record-breaking days were repeated during the forenoon and afternoon except that the inconvenience and misery was accentuated. Officially the day was cooler than Tuesday, taking the maximum day's temperature, but unofficially it was not, as many thousands of people who sweltered in the stifling streets far below the Weather Bureau thermometer could attest.

The mercury at 7 o'clock in the morning stood at 82 degrees, having been but little lower throughout the night. An hour later it had mounted to 84 degrees, which was 6 degrees higher than it had stood at the same hour on the day previous, and the humidity was higher. Although a northwest breeze, which had been barely stirring the heated atmosphere during the night, freshened up considerably, after 8 o'clock the temperature kept on rising slowly but surely, and at 10 o'clock stood at 86.

The mercury ascended another degree within the next hour, and at noon had reached 91, or 5 degrees above the highest recorded temperature for June 7. The northwest wind was blowing at a sixteen-mile rate at this hour, and, although it made existence slightly more endurable, its effect down in the walled streets was almost lost, the currents of air striking the pedestrian in the face like a blast from a furnace.

The whole city was bathed in perspiration. The signs of Summer invasion multiplied rapidly and changed the outward aspect of the town in many ways. Straw hats blossomed as the flowers of the field, and negligée shirts were the order of the day. Waistcoats were an intolerable nuisance and were cast aside.

The truck horses moved along with evident distress, and hundreds of animals were prostrated during the day. The parks and piers, as on the two previous days, were filled with sweltering thousands. The work in the factories was carried on under distressing conditions, and hundreds of workmen were temporarily incapacitated at various times during the day.

Thousands of people packed the Battery Park and the lower water front in the hope of finding relief near the water. The Aquarium was jammed with visitors, who seemed to get a certain satisfaction in envying the condition of the fishes in the tanks. One perspiring visitor, noting the respirations of some of the captive denizens of the deep, was moved to remark innocently, "Why even the fishes are gasping for breath."

MANY SEEK THE FERRYBOATS.

All the ferryboats making trips to Staten Island and Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, were crowded to overflowing with perspiring passengers going nowhere in particular, but making the trips to and fro in search of relief from the heat. Along the down-town streets the peddlers were in their glory or were disconsolate, according to the nature of their wares. The men who sold palm leaf fans at big profits were driven to the verge of sunstroke with business, while dealers in candy and suspenders might as well have gone home.

Anything cold and wet could be readily sold and no questions asked. Even the news stands, cognizant of the times and prevailing conditions, made a specialty of books on arctic travel. Those places where cooling drinks, either carbonic or alcoholic, were to be had did the biggest day's business of the year. The customers, however, derived no lasting benefit from the beverages.

For the relief of the 250 immigrants detained at the Barge Office, Commissioner Fitchie secured an excursion barge and moored it alongside the dock. The immigrants were transferred to the barge and kept there all day, much to their relief. Cooling drinks were sold, and many a would-be citizen dug deeply into his hoard of wealth to purchase lemonade and ginger beer.

Throughout the tenement districts the scenes were distressing. The entire population was crowded on the shady sides of the streets and in areaways, and among the limp throngs were many babies being slowly killed by the scorching heat.

The highest temperature of the day was reached at 1:30 P. M., when the Weather Bureau thermometer registered 93 degrees. The mercury had lowered to 92 degrees at 2 o'clock, but at this hour the wind veered to southwest and died down to a pitiful zephyr. There resulted, however, a lowering of the humidity, which had descended to 56 degrees at 3 o'clock. At this hour the mercury stood at 90 degrees, but it rose to 91 degrees within the next hour.

During these mysterious and discouraging fluctuations Forecaster Emery announced that the city would probably have no real relief before this afternoon or evening. He thought, however, that there might be a thunderstorm last night.

Meantime the inhabitants of the city watched and waited. The skies were lowering soon after dark, and gave every promise of the thunderstorm, but it did not come. Instead, the wind veered suddenly around to the northeast, bringing in the cool air from the ocean at the rate of sixteen miles an hour, and the mercury began to tumble downward at a record-breaking rate.

CROPS AND WATER FAIL.

Patchogue, L. I., and Orange, N. J., Feel Effects of Heat.

The present drought is the worst the farmers around Patchogue, L. I., have experienced since the early eighties. The strawberry crop is very nearly ruined there, and hay and grain are in a bad way. Farmers are carrying water distances of several miles to supply their household needs and the needs of their live stock.

Orange, N. J., is suffering from a lack of water pressure. In several localities water can only be drawn at night, and in every part of the city difficulty is experienced in getting water above the first floor during the day. There is enough water in the reservoir to last for several months, but not enough pressure to be adequate for fire purposes or general uses in the city. The Orange Common Council will have a special meeting Monday night to consider plans suggested by the Water Committee for furnishing relief.

Water Somewhat Scarce in Brooklyn.

The dry spell has made it necessary to cut down the Brooklyn water supply somewhat. The Park Department has been notified that water cannot be used for sprinkling the driveways where the sprinkling depends upon water drawn from the Brooklyn system. The Park Department in Brooklyn has a well of its own.

COLORADO RIVER OVERFLOWS.

Great Damage to Property and Fears for Safety of Valley Dwellers.

AUSTIN, Tex., June 7.—As a result of a waterspout and exceedingly heavy rains last night the Colorado River is overflowing its banks. Reports from Marble Falls and Llano, thirty miles above, show a twenty-five foot rise there, doing great damage to property all along the river.

The cotton mill at Marble Falls was wrecked. The water works, the river bridge, and other property were damaged. To-night debris is pouring down the river by the carload. Small houses which have been swept from their insecure moorings along the river front are seen floating far out in the stream. The inmates have doubtless escaped, as there is no sign of life about the cottages. Great damage is reported to crops and farms.

The large dam and power house at this place are in immediate danger of being washed away. The water is pouring over the dam spanning the river here in a solid sheet of mud and débris twelve feet deep, and its roaring is he

MAZET COMMITTEE'S WORK

Denied that Gambling Houses Exist in the Tenderloin.

CAPT. PRICE AGAIN A WITNESS

Several of His "Plain-Clothes" Men Testify—Department of Water Supply Inquired Into.

The Mazet investigating committee devoted all of yesterday morning's session to a consideration of conditions in the Tenderloin, especially so far as gambling houses, poolrooms, and policy shops are concerned. Police Captain Price was virtually the defendant during this part of the inquiry, and it was sought to establish by the "plain-clothes" men of the Nineteenth Precinct that such houses thrive in the precinct, and that little, if any, effort is being made to suppress them.

Capt. Price denied that any gambling houses existed in his precinct, declared that he knew of no "backers" of gambling houses and policy games, and, in effect, stated that the precinct is clear. During his examination, Capt. Price had several tilts with Mr. Moss, and several of his remarks were ordered stricken from the record. These brushes evidently nettled Mr. Moss, who just before the hour for recess had arrived asked Capt. Price if he was not a member of the Pequod Club, the Democratic organization of the Ninth Assembly District.

"No," was Capt. Price's reply, "I never was."

"Well," said Mr. Moss, "didn't you at a previous—"

"Here, don't you go into the Lexow business again," Capt. Price said. "If you do, I'll tear you all to pieces."

Mr. Moss became excited at this reply, and, turning to Chairman Mazet, he said: "I'm through with the witness. I move that the remark be stricken from the record and that the witness be ejected from the room."

Mr. Mazet paid no attention to Mr. Moss's motion, and declared the session adjourned.

WATER SUPPLY GONE INTO.

The afternoon session was taken up in an ineffectual effort to prove carelessness in the Department of Water Supply, and that certain manufacturers of water meters are favored by the officials of that department. The presence of ex-Fire Chief Bonner and Acting Chief Croker at this session gave rise to a suppositon that the retirement of the former and the promotion of the latter would be gone into. Instead, however, the questions asked of them were technical and related only to the Department of Water Supply, and nothing of importance was elicited from either.

Jacob B. Wooley, a curio dealer, who testified on Tuesday in reference to Capt. Price's connection with the failure to restore a vase which had been taken from Mr. Wooley's store in 1883, was again a witness. Capt. Price denied Tuesday night the truth of Mr. Wooley's testimony and declared that the stolen article was a plate, which he had recovered and returned to the owner after the conviction of the thief. Mr. Wooley repeated his former testimony, and his clerk, Frank Lugan, denied the circumstances as detailed by Capt. Price. Two or three years elapsed between the theft of the vase and the theft of the plate, according to Mr. Wooley.

The most significant part of the testimony in relation to the condition of the Tenderloin was given by several policemen of the Nineteenth Precinct, who are on duty as "plain-clothes" men and assigned to search for gambling houses, policy shops, poolrooms, and disorderly houses. Each of these men manifested entire ignorance of the presence of such houses in the precinct, and only one of them was able to recognize "policy slips"—and "poolroom tickets."

CAPT. PRICE'S MEN TESTIFY.

John Henderson, a policeman detailed on "plain-clothes" duty, was the first member of Capt. Price's staff called. He was asked to give a list of suspected policy shops, but he could not do so. When asked how policy was played he replied that he never had played the game.

He had never heard of "Al" Adams and "Doc" Jansen as being the backers of the policy games in the precinct, and could not recall the alleged gambling houses and poolrooms which he had visited, but continually declared that everything he had done was on the record and he "stood by the record." He said there were no disorderly houses in the precinct, and declared that he had never heard of three of the most notorious places in the city.

Policeman John Gillingham, who is also on "plain-clothes" duty, said that his duty consisted in looking out for "things running through the precinct."

"What do you see running through the precinct?" Mr. Moss asked.

"Drunks," said Gillingham.

"Anything else?" suggested Mr. Moss.

"Larceny cases," the witness answered.

"Anything else?" the counsel asked.

"Assault cases," was the reply.

Mr. Moss took another tack by asking Gillingham how much he had paid for his detail.

The policeman declared he didn't understand what Mr. Moss meant, but when Mr. Hoffman asked if he had ever paid any one any money for his present place, he answered "No."

Finally Gillingham said he was expected to visit suspected poolrooms, but could not remember any he had visited nor could he tell how he would identify a poolroom if he should happen to find one.

Chairman Mazet here suggested that a transcript of the testimony of the last two witnesses be sent to the Police Commissioners to show them with what "intelligence these police officers do their duty."

KNOW LITTLE ABOUT POLICY.

Policeman Patrick Carey of the Tenderloin precinct, who was next called, remembered one alleged policy shop. He displayed a poor knowledge of familiar policy terms, and Mr. Moss tried to stimulate his memory by asking him what kind of a vehicle a doctor usually rides about in.

"Some in landaus," was the prompt reply, "and some in light wagons." That was as near as he could get to "gig."

In regard to gambling houses, Carey mentioned Charles Reed's place at 5 West Twenty-fourth Street, but here his memory failed. As Carey sat on the stand, Mr. Moss observed a piece of paper protruding from his waistcoat pocket. This paper proved to be a list of names of suspected gambling houses, without the addresses. After a time Mr. Moss induced the witness to produce another paper, which, it afterward appeared, contained the missing addresses and which had been torn off the original paper.

Policeman Herbert Tompkins, another of Capt. Price's staff, had made 1,500 visits to alleged policy rooms and policy shops, but he could not tell where they were located. He couldn't identify policy slips until he had read a memorandum attached to one of them, which had been made by one of Mr. Moss's agents.

Policeman Henry H. Schill, another "plain clothes man," said that he had visited eight or ten alleged gambling houses and an equal number of suspected poolrooms, but had seen no violations of the law. He knew "Al" Adams and "Doc" Jansen personally, but never heard, except casually, of their connection with policy.

"Did you ever ask Adams about it?" Mr. Moss inquired.

"No, nor I would not like to," the officer replied.

"Why," Mr. Moss asked.

"Because he might have hit me on the nose, and he would have had a right to," was the reply.

CAPT. PRICE ON THE STAND.

Capt. Price was then called. He was apparently cool, but under Mr. Moss's questions he became somewhat excited and several times Chairman Mazet had to call him to order and direct him to reply to the questions. He did not know of the connection of "Al" Adams with the policy game and had only heard of it through the newspapers.

He had a list of suspected places and wanted to read it, but was not permitted to do so. Arrests had been made in two cases, and in one of them the owner of the place had been held for trial.

Mr. Moss read a list of suspected places taken from the blotter of the station house, and was preparing to question Capt. Price on them when the Captain exclaimed: "They are not from my blotter. They came from the blotter of my predecessor, Capt. Sheehan, and you know it. Let this be an honest inquiry. I want to be honest with the committee."

Chairman Mazet called Capt. Price to order, and Mr. Hoffman suggested that the committee treat the witness fairly.

Mr. Moss then took up Capt. Price's semi-monthly reports on gambling and disorderly houses, and his weekly reports on the same subjects. He was about to close when Capt. Price demanded that he read the last page, which showed that two of the places mentioned had been closed.

As Mr. Moss finished, Capt. Price said: "That's intelligent police work."

Mr. Moss disregarded the interruption and asked if Capt. Price did not belong to the Pequod Club. The witness denied the impeachment, and Mr. Hoffman inquired: "Isn't it a fact that you are a Republican, Captain?"

"Yes," Capt. Price answered. "I am. I have always been one, and I always expect to remain one."

When the committee reassembled after recess Mr. Moss read a letter from J. C. Ellis, the former proprietor of the White Elephant, and the present proprietor of several flat-houses, which are said to harbor disreputable characters, in which Ellis said that since he testified before the committee two policemen had been stationed before these houses, and asked what he should do.

CROKER AND BONNER TESTIFY.

Acting Fire Chief Croker was called. During the administering of the oath Mr. Croker's face was turned away from the committee, and Mr. Mazet angrily demanded that the witness pay attention.

"Talk louder and I will," was the reply. As the witness's eyes still wandered, Mr. Mazet shouted, "Look at me!" Mr. Croker let his eyes rest on the Chairman momentarily, and then gazed into space till the final words of the oath were spoken, when he sat down, as if glad that the ordeal was over.

Mr. Moss asked the witness if he had brought the records of his department showing the location of water gates in the city water service and the pressure on them. Mr. Croker replied that there were no such records. Pressure records, he said, had been taken at various times for the use of the department, but none had been furnished by the Water Department.

Ex-Chief Bonner followed his successor to the stand. He said that while he was in the department there was no authentic record of the location of gates used by the Department of Water Supply. Pressure tests were made at all fires, he said. The pressure varies according to the time of day, more being in the mains when little water was being used, and vice versa.

At the time of the Windsor Hotel fire there was not a sufficient pressure. That was an extraordinary occasion, he said. When asked if he had endeavored to get information from the Water Department as to the condition of the supply, Mr. Bonner said that extra pressure had been arranged for by signal to the various gate houses.

Mr. Moss then took up the matter of fire hydrants, and Mr. Bonner testified that the present hydrants are inferior, get out of order frequently, freeze up often, and besides leak above and below ground. Tests were made in 1897, he said, which showed the inferiority of the hydrants now in use, and as a result an effort was made to replace them by modern hydrants.

COMMISSIONER DALTON CALLED.

Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply was then called. Mr. Moss got him to acknowledge that daily reports as to the pressure and conditions of the gates are not made to him. This, he explained, was left to the Engineering Department. The Commissioner was in favor of increasing the number of meters in business places, but not in houses. He could not explain how a recommendation for the extension of the meter system to all buildings found its way into his annual report, but he believed that it was the suggestion of Chief Engineer George W. Birdsall. As to the hydrants, Mr. Dalton explained that they are serviceable and are of such construction that any firm can bid on them.

George W. Birdsall, the Chief Engineer of the Water Supply, was first asked if any meters had been given preference in the department. He said that five meters had been indorsed, and that at present the Thompson meter was being used most. The selection was optional with the consumer. He admitted that he knew that there had been litigation between the manufacturers of the Thompson meter and the National Meter Company over a patent, but he did not regard it as sufficient to prevent the use of the former.

Passing to the water-gate matter, Mr. Moss learned from Mr. Birdsall that the foremen of the repair gangs kept track of the condition of the gates, and that reports could be had at any time. In fact, he said, these foremen call once a week and note on a map the condition of the gates in their districts.

AS TO WATER METERS.

John C. Kelly, the President of the National Meter Company, was called on for the purpose of showing that his meters had been discriminated against. One of the four kinds his company manufactured had been removed from the department's list for no apparent reason. The Thompson meter had been used more than any of the others in the last year, he said. His company had received an injunction against the Thompson Company for infringement of patent some years ago, and the Commissioner of Public Works, Thomas F. Gilroy, had been served with a copy of the injunction. At that time 10,000 Thompson meters were in use in the city.

"If you had exercised your rights you could have caused their removal, couldn't you?" Mr. Moss asked.

"Yes," was the reply.

"Why didn't you do so?"

"Oh, that would have worked a hardship," witness said.

Of his meters, one, the Crown, was in use in 12,000 buildings, though comparatively few have been put in lately.

Mr. Hoffman pursued the inquiry a little further, and elicited the information that the National Company had won a suit against the town of Poughkeepsie for using the Thompson meters.

"I want to say," Mr. Kelly added, "that the Thompson meters now being put in do not infringe on any of our patents, as they are made without the device which caused the suit."

During the inquiry into the affairs of the Water Department Mr. Moss was prompted by Col. Alonzo S. Green, formerly foreman of the department's pipe yard, who was removed from his place for carelessness in permitting the theft of pipe and other supplies from the yard.

The committee will meet again this morning in the rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation.

SUBPOENAS FOR INVESTIGATORS.

All the members of the Mazet committee were served yesterday with subpoenas to appear before Police Magistrate Olmsted at 10:30 o'clock this morning to testify in the case of Henry Clay Henderson, who was counsel for Capt. Price, and who was ejected from the committee room. Mr. Mazet indicated that the committee would disregard the subpoenas, but all he would say was: "The committee will meet at 10:30 o'clock, the time to which it adjourned."

At to-day's session the committee will decide upon the length of the recess which it will take after next week. This recess, the Chairman said, was necessary, in order that the members might attend to their personal business. During the recess Mr. Mazet said he will accompany into camp the Seventh Regiment, in which he is a Lieutenant.

Mr. Mazet and other members of the committee denied that there was any plan under contemplation looking to a removal of the committee to Queens County because of the alleged unfriendly attitude of District Attorney Gardiner. The committee, it was said, cherishes no antipathy to Col. Gardiner, and until he manifests a disposition to ignore its findings or work counter to them nothing could or would be done. At any rate, the committee has not in contemplation any movement looking to Col. Gardiner's removal by the Governor.

District Attorney Gardiner yesterday refused to discuss the matter, but it was stated by an official of his office that the District Attorney holds that the Mazet investigating committee has no power over witnesses, because the Legislature is not in session. Consequently when cases for contempt are submitted to him, he will demand of the General Sessions Judges that they be dismissed because the committee has no power.

Again Says Wooley Is Wrong.

Police Captain Price still insists that Jacob B. Wooley, the curio dealer, is mistaken. Mr. Wooley told the Mazet committee that a vase was stolen from his shop and that he found it in another dealer's store. This dealer told him, he said, that he had secured it from Capt. Price, who, at the time was a precinct detective. "Wooley is all wrong, all wrong," said Capt. Price last night. "It was not a vase but a plate, and, as I repeat, I took it from a thief on April 20, 1883, as my records will show. Wooley will find out that he has committed perjury if I am ever asked by Mazet to answer him."

Mazet and the Tax Department.

The Mazet commitee has considerably interfered with the work in the Department of Taxes. The committee ordered the Tax Commissioners to produce the books at the hearing, and this has greatly hampered the clerks. Commissioner Salmon remarked yesterday that more than half the clerks had little or nothing to do, and could do nothing while the books were away. He said that while Mr. Moss was pounding the department for increasing values in Manhattan the Brooklyn League was threatening legal proceedings to compel the making of greater increases in the assessed valuation of property in Manhattan, so that the Commissioners were between the devil and the deep sea.

BELLA ANDERSON IN TOWN

Girl Who Stole the Clarke Baby to be Arraigned To-day.

BARROWS STILL AT NEW CITY

The Day Wasted in Futile Negotiations by Officials of This and Rockland County.

Bella Anderson, otherwise known as Carrie Jones, the nursemaid who kidnapped baby Marion Clarke, is in the hands of the police of this city, having been brought here from Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday. By this evening, the Rockland County authorities having concluded to bow to public sentiment there and surrender the Barrows, the latter will probably also be in Capt. McClusky's power. The prisoner's counsel, however, may try to prevent their transference to this county.

District Attorney Wyre and Sheriff Blauvelt arrived in this city late last night. District Attorney Wyre signed an order for Sheriff Blauvelt to deliver the kidnappers, the Barrows, to the authorities of this city.

Capt. McClusky had gone with the two to the house of Justice Fursman, at 5 East Thirtieth Street, and there the Justice had countersigned the order. With that authority Detective Sergeants McConville and Pepperted were detailed to go at once to Haverstraw. They left on the midnight train.

The prisoners will be delivered to them early this morning and brought at once to this city. There seems to be some question as to the route which will be taken, Capt. McClusky fearing that if the prisoners are brought on the West Shore Road, which runs through New Jersey and beyond the jurisdiction of the State, the prisoners are liable to make some trouble. It is understood that the detectives will cross the river at Tarrytown and come down on the New York Central.

Bella Anderson was taken from the Union County jail at Elizabeth yesterday afternoon and given into the custody of Detective Sergeant Price and Detective Campbell of Capt. McClusky's staff, who brought her to Police Headquarters.

The woman was taken to Capt. McClusky's private office, where she was closeted with the Chief the Detective Bureau, Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier, and Detective Sergeant Price for three hours. At the termination of the interview she was taken to the Mercer Street Police Station and locked up for the night.

She will be arraigned in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions this morning.

Capt. McClusky, after his examination of the woman, said that she had made a full confession.

Joseph Moss of Howe & Hummel's said yesterday afternoon that Mr. Howe, who has been retained to defend the prisoners, had not been apprised of the contemplated court order, and could not say what he would do about it.

Judge Wheeler after the conference at Nyack yesterday, said:

"They are going to ask a Supreme Court Judge to grant them an order, which the law gives him no authority to grant. I have advised Sheriff Blauvelt to turn the prisoners over to the New York authorities on the bench warrant, and I would be responsible for such transfer."

Mr. Brown, counsel for the prisoners, on being informed of the action taken by the county officials, immediately penned the following telegram to Lawyer Howe:

Sheriff Blauvelt, his counsel, and District Attorney left Nyack for New York at 3:45 P. M. Reported here they went by appointment with Gardiner and may be served with order to show cause returnable forthwith for delivery of prisoners to New York authorities. See that we have notice of any such application if possible. This would be an outrageous proceeding and in direct violation of the assurance of the District Attorney to me that I would have notice.

Baby Marion Clarke is passing through another ordeal of illness. She became ill on Tuesday and when the family physician was summoned he diagnosed her ailment as measles. Mr. Clarke said last evening that the child had doubtless been exposed to the disease during her captivity, as she has not come in contact with any one outside of the family since her return. No serious result is feared, and the doctor predicts speedy recovery.

KIDNAPPING IN BROOKLYN.

A woman who described herself as Mary Brennan, and said she was fifty years old, but had no home, was arrested in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn last evening after an exciting chase. She had the two-year-old daughter of Henry Sanford, a shoemaker at 191 Broadway. At the time of her arrest she was trying to abduct the child, which had been playing on the street in front of her parents' home. A neighbor of the Sanfords who had seen the woman take the child followed her. Before Mrs. Brennan could be taken into custody she fought two policemen desperately.

Mrs. Sanford had only a few moments before sent the child to the street with her six-year-old sister Lena to play. While the two were on the street Mrs. Brennan spoke to them. She told Lena to run home, and picked up the child and started up Broadway. The neighbor of the Sanfords started in pursuit, shouting that the woman was a "child stealer." A large crowd joined in the chase. The woman ran and covered the child's face with a handkerchief. Some one told the father of the girl, who was at work on his bench, and he, too, joined in the chase.

When Marcy Avenue was reached the woman turned into the street with the child and started toward South Ninth Street. A man who attempted to stop her and rescue the child was kicked by the woman, as was the father, who had caught up with the kidnapper and tried to get possession of his child. Policeman Lange of the Clymer Street Station and another bluecoat, after rescuing the child, placed her under arrest. She was locked up on a charge of abduction, while the child was restored to her parents.

The police recognzed the woman as having been released only yesterday from Raymond Street Jail, where she had served ten days for being drunk. The police believe that the woman, having read of the kidnapping of Marion Clarke, was seized with a mania to do likewise.

DECISION FOR LISTER HEIRS.

Vice Chancellor Decides that Executor Cannot Transfer Stock.

NEWARK, N. J., June 7.—A decision in favor of the Lister heirs was rendered by Vice Chancellor Stevens to-day in the suit which was brought by them to prevent the transfer of stock of the Lister Agricultural Chemical Works, held in trust by William R. Weeks, to the American Agricultural Chemical Company, commonly known as the Fertilizer Trust.

Mr. Weeks was the executor of the will of the late Edwin Lister, founder of the fertilizer works that bears his name. Last month Mr. Weeks sold the 3,511 shares of stock of the Lister works, which, as executor of the will and trustee of the Lister estate, he controlled to the American Company, receiving a little over $700,000. Robert P. Lister and his sister, Mrs. Esther G. Selby, the heirs of Edwin Lister, brought suit at once in Chancery Court to prevent the final consummation of the transaction.

It was contended that under a codicil of the will Mr. Weeks had not the power to dispose of the stock. It was maintained that the codicil directed that the stock should remain in possession of the trustee during the lives of the heirs and until after their children shall obtain their majority. This contention was sustained by the Vice Chancellor. A temporary injunction restraining the further transfer of the stock was granted on May 20, and subsequently application was made to have the injunction made permanent. Argument on that application was heard last week.

PLUCKY CALIFORNIA WOMEN.

Murderers Discovered by Mrs. O'Neil and Bertha Steadman.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—Bertha Steadman, a seventeen-year-old girl, has just accomplished a remarkable feat. She was correspondent for a small weekly paper, when a woodchopper known as "French Pete" mysteriously disappeared some time ago. She believed that the man was killed, and with the aid of her father followed up a number of clues with such success that Sheriff Taylor of Marin County, acting on her information, has arrested James Dierr on a charge of murdering the man.

Miss Steadman, who went into the haunts of the woodchoppers in the foothills, reports that these men have a system of justice of their own, and form a sort of Mafia society, which "removes" objectionable persons whenever it is thought necessary. The evidence which she has collected against Dierr is said to be very strong.

FRESNO, Cal., June 7.—Ah Chung, who killed Chung Sow at Porterville two weeks ago, and for whose capture a reward of $200 was offered, has been captured and brought to the county jail by Mrs. O'Neil, a resident of Madera County.

THE BROOKLYN'S ACCIDENT.

Search Begun for Sunken Wrecks in the Bay—Evidence Before the Court of Inquiry.

As an outcome of the recent accident to the cruiser Brooklyn, the Navy Department is undertaking a survey of the waters about the Battery, with a view to settling the question as to the presence of a sunken wreck in the channel there. In response to orders received from Washington, Rear Admiral Philip, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, yesterday sent out the tugs Narkeeta and Wampatuck and a steam launch to search the waters adjacent to the Battery for the supposed wreck. The expedition was in command of Lieut. Russell of the receiving ship Vermont.

The work done yesterday was confined to the waters inshore at the Battery, it being the intention to work out to Diamond Reef and the Governors Island shore gradually, thus insuring a thorough search of all the channels thereabouts. Soundings were taken and the bottom of the harbor was raked with dragging irons, with which the two tugs had been equipped. Lieut. Russell declined to state what results had been obtained during the day when the expedition returned to the yard, but it is not expected that anything of importance will be developed until the waters about Diamond Reef are examined.

The Captain of a boat of the South Ferry line, which was immediately astern of the Brooklyn when she struck, appeared before the court of inquiry yesterday. He testified to having seen pieces of broken timber rise in the wake of the cruiser just after she struck. The Brooklyn, he said, was following a proper course, and was in good water, according to the charts.

Capt. Murphy of the tug Kemplin, which was closely following the Brooklyn when the accident happened, also testified to the same effect.

The court of inquiry has been informed that two vessels have been sunk in the immediate vicinity of Diamond Reef, and that the wrecks have never been removed.

AUTOMOBILE CLUB FORMED.

Meeting at the Waldorf Appoints a Committee to Draft Resolutions and By-laws.

The Automobile Club of America was formed last night in the Waldorf-Astoria by twenty-seven men who are interested in the self-propelling carriage as a pleasurable means of locomotion.

Those present were Whitney Lyon, who issued the call for the meeting; George F. Cavendish, W. D. Walker, representing Charles R. Flint; William Gibson, Capt. H. W. Hedge, J. I. Brandenberg, Dr. F. C. Hollister, R. Lloyd, Dr. H. Power, W. E. Buzby, Henry W. Strauss, T. L. Proctor, A. L. Riker, S. A. Valentine, A. H. Whiting, Dr. George Evans, Dr. E. C. Chamberlain, Gen. George Moore Smith, J. B. Hoecker, Jr., William H. Hall, J. R. Whiting, C. W. Wood, George Chamberlain, C. A. Leib, James E. Hays, R. H. Plass, and F. S. Stevens, who was President of the last Open Air Horse Show.

Whitney Lyon called the meeting to order and said:

"We need to organize, for we feel that as a class we are downtrodden and need protection badly. We need protection from the Park Department. We also need protection from that being known as the 'bike cop,' who tries to stop our automobiles by grabbing them by the collar and telling us to travel so many miles an hour. And, gentlemen, we need a stable or a station for our machines. I have been to many stables in New York to find shelter for my machine, but the keepers would not take it at any price. They considered it an enemy of the horse."

George Chamberlain was chosen to act as Chairman pro tem., Capt. Hedge of 120 Broadway as Secretary, and Mr. Buzby as Treasurer.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the requirements of the new club were a common centre where owners of self-propelled pleasure vehicles may exchange views, and a depot for the proper storage and care of vehicles. He added that it is proposed to make the club a centre of such information, and to gradually accumulate a valuable library on the subject.

Charles R. Flint, Whitney Lyon, Gen. George Moore Smith, Dr. Frank C. Hollister, and William H. Hall were appointed a committee to draft resolutions and by-laws to be presented at the next meeting.

CORPORATIONS IN INDIANA.

The Supreme Court Opposes Consolidations to Raise Prices—A Far-Reaching Decision.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 7.—The Indiana Supreme Court holds that a public corporation which entered into a combination with other corporations to destroy competition and thereby increase the price at which an article was sold to the inhabitants of the State becomes liable to a forfeiture of its corporate franchise. The decision is in the case of the State, on the relation of a prosecuting attorney, against the Portland Natural Gas and Oil Company. Judge Jordan of the Supreme Court, who wrote the decision, says in part:

"When the State seeks to destroy the life of an incorporated body it is expected to show some grave misconduct, some act at least by which it has offended the law of its creation, or something material which tends to produce injury to the public, and not merely that which affects only private interests for which other adequate remedies are provided.

"Where, however, the facts disclose that a corporation has failed in the discharge of its corporate duties by uniting with others in carrying out an agreement the performance of which is detrimental or injurious to the public, it thereby may be said to offend against the law of its creation and consequently to forfeit its rights to its franchises. It is an old and familiar maxim that competition is the life of trade, and whatever act destroys competition or even relaxes it upon the part of those who sustain relations to the public, is regarded by the law as injurious to public interests, and is therefore deemed to be unlawful on the grounds of public policy.

"The authorities affirm, as a general rule, that if the act complained of by its results will restrict or stifle competition, the law will regard such an act as incompatible with public policy, without any proof of evil intent on the part of the actor or actual injury to the public."

Attorney General Taylor declares that this decision makes possible action that will crush trust combinations in this State for good. The Eel River Railroad case, now pending, is said to involve the same point raised against the Portland Gas Trust. The Attorney General expects a decision compelling the Wabash to give up the Eel River branch, a parallel line running from Logansport to Butler, Ind., which gives the Wabash a line into Detroit.

"The decision of the Indiana court," said Attorney General Taylor to-day, "should be no surprise to lawyers or the public generally unless we admit there is no confidence in the justice of Supreme Courts. I cannot outline my plans at this time. I am on record on the subject, and shall go as far as the law permits in seeing that the combinations do not violate the law."

The Portland Gas and Oil Company will ask for a rehearing because of the manner in which the case was presented, but the anti-trust point of the decision will not be attacked.

Victoria Honors Capt. Burr.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 7.—Capt. John L. Burr of the British cruiser Intrepid, which arrived here from Bermuda to-day, has been created a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George by Queen Victoria, in recognition of his services during the difficulty at Bluefields last Winter, when a revolt was threatened, and the malcontents, through the efforts of Capt. Burr, were pacified without bloodshed.

Cocheco Savings Bank Insolvent.

DOVER, N. H., June 7.—William F. Nason, formerly County Solicitor and ex-Mayor of Dover was appointed to-day assignee of the Cocheco Savings Bank by Judge R. G. Pinkham. The affairs of the institution were turned over to him by the Bank Commissioners to be wound up as soon as possible.

THE NEW YORK TIMES ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE next Sunday will contain a full-page portrait of Rear Admiral John C. Watson, who succeeds Admiral Dewey in command of the American fleet in the Philippines; views of the telephone exchanges of New York; portraits of Duke d'Arcos, the new Spanish Minister, and his wife, formerly Miss Lowery of Washington; illustrated article on the Naval Militia; portraits of Frederick Warde, Annie Russell, and other stage celebrities; illustrated article on Gov. Roosevelt's book, "The Rough Riders"; views of current art productions; illustrations of our army in the Philippines; an illustrated page of sport, including portraits of R. G. Clapp of Yale and Alexander Grant of Pennsylvania; photographs of the new Recreation Pier at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and East River; illustration of the tea service to be presented to Admiral Schley at Washington; portraits of George K. Nash, Republican nominee for Governor of Ohio, and other notable men. Many other attractive features. Order to-day, to be sure of getting a copy next Sunday.—Adv.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	4:29	Sun sets	7:29	Moon sets 8:04

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	7:32	Gov. Isl'd	8:09	H. Gate 10:05
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	7:46	Gov. Isl'd	8:20	H. Gate 10:16

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JUNE 8.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Bellucia, La Plata	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Bremen, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Excelsior, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ilsenstein, Santiago	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Hildebrand, La Plata countries	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9.

Advance, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ardanrose, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	.....

SATURDAY, JUNE 10.

Algiers, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Altai, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Arkadia, Puerto Rico	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Carib, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Dalecarlia, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Ems, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	6.00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hudson, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Martello, Hull	.....	.....
M. L. Villaverde, Havana	.....	1:00 P. M.
Norge, Christiania	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Olinda, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	.....	6:30 A. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam †	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
St. Andrews, Antwerp	.....	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamer Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June §13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Kinshiu Maru, (from Seattle,) close here daily up to June §8 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after May 26 and up to June §9 at 6:30 P. M. on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive June §9. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June §13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June §15 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JUNE 8.

British Trader, Antwerp, May 27.
Edam, Rotterdam, May 27.
Fresco, Para, May 24.
Hudson, New Orleans, May 31.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, June 5.
Lahn, Bremen, May 21.
Montauk, Gibraltar, May 24.
Montcalm, London, May 28.
Seminole, Jacksonville, June 3.
Sorrento, Hamburg, May 27.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, May 17.
Tallahassee, Savannah, June 4.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, June 1.
California, Gibraltar, May 27.
Campania, Liverpool, June 3.
City of Macon, Savannah, June 6.
Colorado, Hull, May 23.
Cufic, Liverpool, May 3.
Palatia, Hamburg, May 28.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10.

A. R. Thorpe, Curacoa, June 3.
Citti di Palermo, Gibraltar, May 22.
Cluden, Amsterdam, May 27.
Comal, Galveston, June 3.
St. Louis, Southampton, June 3.

SUNDAY, JUNE 11.

Horatio, Para, May 31.
Marquette, London, June 1.

MONDAY, JUNE 12.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, June 1.
Chateau Lafite, Havre, May 31.
Finance, Colon, June 5.
Furnessia, Glasgow, June 1.
Louisiana, New Orleans, June 7.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13.

Adirondack, Port Limon, June 6.
Bovic, Liverpool, June 3.
Kansas City, Swansea, May 31.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, June 5.
Southwark, Antwerp, June 3.

Arrived.

SS Europe, (Br.,) Browne, from London May 26, with mdse. to the Atlantic Transport Line. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:20 A. M. to-day.

SS Capri, (Ger.,) Rambusch, Santos May 17, with coffee to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:45 P. M.

SS Seminole, Bearse, Jacksonville June 3 and Charleston 4, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Park, Glasgow May 26 and Moville 27, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:14 A. M.

SS Prinz Regent Luitpold, (Ger.,) Walter, Bremen May 27, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:45 A. M.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Harrassowitz, Genoa May 25, Naples 26, and Gibraltar 29, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:22 A. M.

SS Nueces, Risk, Galveston May 31 and Key West June 3, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS El Monte, Parker, New Orleans 5 days, with mdse. and passengers to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Leona, Wilder, Galveston May 31, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Hamilton, Hulphers, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Bulgaria, (Ger.,) Hahn, Hamburg, &c., May 25, with mdse. to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

Bark Mannie Swan, Higgins, San Juan 12 days, with sugar to Czarnikow, MacDougall & Co.—vessel to Swan & Son.

Bark W. B. Flint, Pearsons, Cochin, &c., March 4, with mdse. to Arnold Cheney & Co.—vessel to Flint & Co.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Cameron, Liverpool May 31 and Queenstown June 1, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4:45 P. M.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Pohle, Bremen May 30 and Southampton 31, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Reported south of Fire Island at 9:50 P. M.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, N. J., June 7, at 9:30 P. M.—Wind east, moderate.

Sailed.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Vigilancia, for Havana, &c.
SS Kvarven, (Nor.,) for Grenada, &c.
SS Hildur, (Nor.,) for Curacao and Maracaibo.
SS Elderslie, (Br.,) for London.
SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.
SS Knickerbocker, for New Orleans.
SS St. Paul, for Southampton.
SS Noordland, (Belg.,) for Antwerp.
SS Britannic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
Brig J. C. Hamlen, Jr., (Br.,) for Bahia.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 7.—SS New York, Capt. Roberts, arr. at Southampton from New York to-day, and passed Hurst Castle at 9:10 P. M.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Christoffers, New York via Cherbourg for Bremen, arr. at Southampton to-day, and passed Hurst Castle at 9:05 A. M.

SS Kaiser Friedrich, (Ger.,) Capt. Stoermer, from Bremen, sld. from Southampton for New York via Cherbourg at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Wadsworth, New York for Glasgow, passed Tory Island to-day.

SS Colombian, (Br.,) Capt. Wrake, Stettin for New York, passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Capt. Curet, New York for Bordeaux, arr. at Pauillac yesterday.

SS Aggi, (Nor.,) Capt. Hatteberg, arr. at Hongkong from Punta Gorda and New York previous to this date.

SS Mog

Wanamaker's

Cottons

HERE is an anomalous situation; —cotton prices as fixed by factors and manufacturers are high and steadily advancing, yet many of the cotton prices we quote below are the lowest that we have ever known on goods of equal grade.

Maker's figures are ten to fifteen per cent. higher now than in January last. These figures are—what you see; often fifty per cent. less than in January. A paradoxical situation like that needs little argument to prove that it cannot last.

Whatever advantages it holds must be taken promptly.

Here is a partial list of some prominent cotton fabric bargains now in evidence here:—

At 20c. yd., imported to sell at 30c.—A great variety of handsome Plaid Scotch Ginghams.
At 40c. yd., imported to sell at 65c.—Embroidered Polka Dot Striped Ginghams.
At 40c. yd., imported to sell at 60c.—Embroidered Polka Dot Corded Tissue.
At 40c. yd., imported to sell at 70c.—Embroidered Polka Dot Cotton Buck, in black and white dots on colored grounds.
At 45c. yd., imported to sell at 65c.—Embroidered Polka Dot Corded Gingham.
At 45c. yd., imported to sell at 65c.—Jacquard Figured Plaid Gingham.
At 50c. yd., imported to sell at 75c.—Lace Striped Pique.

Rotunda, facing Broadway.

At 6c. yd.—Printed Dotted Swiss Muslins; made to sell at 15c. Also Printed Lawns; made to sell at 10c.
At 10c. yd.—Printed Plaid Cheviots; made to sell at 25c.
At 15c. yd.—Printed Panamas; made to sell at 25c. Also Bordered Scotch Ginghams; imported to sell at 37½c.

Tenth Street Aisle.

Women's Washable Dress Skirts To paraphrase a classic saying,—"Now is the time to provide" anything you may need in this line. Because there won't be another week this year in which choosing will be so good.

Assortments are kept complete, of course, all through the hot weather, but this early June showing is something more than merely a complete assortment of complete assortments.

Note particularly these two hundred skirts in white pique at

One Dollar Each

Correct in style and cut and "hang," finished with care and skill, and cheap almost beyond precedent.

Other values:—

At $1.25, $1.50, and $2.75—Other skirts of plain pique.
At $1.50, $21—Of pique, with trimmings of embroidery and insertion.
At $1.50 to $12.75—Of linen; some plain; others with braid and insertion.
At $3.50 to $8—Of burlap; trimmed with braid.
At $7.50—Of canvas; trimmed with braid.
At $8.25—Of cotton etamine; trimmed with insertion.

Second floor, Broadway.

Imported Dressing Sacques The skillful and original French makers appear to have excelled their best previous efforts in these handsome garments. They are of diaphanous lawns and dimities, white and prettily figured—the very latest patterns all; scalloped, plaited, hemmed and trimmed in new styles. Those of pure white are $4 to $35. The colored ones are $2.75 to $12.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Shoe Selling Additions have been made to the Fifth Floor Shoe Store stock. Think of a quantity that was nearly 60,000 pairs four days ago now needing additions and filling up! But we have been doing some shoe selling that is shoe selling.

No wonder,—this is why:—

Men's $3.50 Tan Shoes at $2.30

500 pairs; Russia calf, laced; stout welted soles; full toes; a very stylish shoe.

Boys' $2.50 Shoes at $1.50

Many sample shoes in sizes 3 and 4 that are worth $3 and $3.50 a pair. Others tan and black, box and Russia calfskin; all sizes, 2 to 5½.

Women's $2 Shoes at $1.20

630 pairs; good chrome kidskin; buttoned and laced; desirable shapes and sensonable weights; some sizes in tan kidskin also.

Boys' $1 Shoes at 25c.

Small sizes only; very fine black kidskin with hand sewed leather soles.

MEN'S SHOES
$1.40—Tan kid and calfskin and black calfskin; solid oak soles; good styles; $2.50 grades.
$1.70—Tan Russia and black waxed calfskin; London and full round toes with tips; regularly $3.
$2—Patent leather; kid tops; tan Russia calf; black waxed calf; almost every desirable toe shape.

WOMEN'S SHOES
$1—Black kidskin with patent leather tips; laced and buttoned; flexible soles with extension or plain edges; regular $1.50 shoes.
$1.40—Tan kidskin; chrome tanned, solid but flexible soles; laced. Also black kidskin of fine quality, with cashmere tops and kid facings; buttoned and laced; $2.50 and $3 values.
$2—Black kidskin of the finest grade; very flexible; welted and stitched soles; modern toe shapes; laced and buttoned; equal to best $3.50 grades.

LITTLE BOYS' SHOES
$1—Little men's shoes; made like those for "grown ups"; with spring heels; tan, willow and black boxcalf; sizes 9 to 13.
$1.25—Little men's shoes; tan, Titan calf and black boxcalf; spring heels; stout oak soles; sizes 9 to 13½.

GIRLS' AND SMALL BOYS' SHOES
80c.—Black kidskin; button and lace; stout soles of solid leather; sizes 8½ to 10½.
65c.—Black kidskin; button and lace; flexible soles, tipped; sizes 5 to 8.

Fifth floor.

White Petticoats Here is a collection of dainty white muslin and cambric underskirts with elegant trimmings of lace, embroidery and ruffles. You know how desirable these are for wear with light Summer dresses. Choice from many pretty styles and qualities, prices beginning at $1 and advancing gradually to $17.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Sale of Brushes Continued Remarkably low-priced are all the brushes collected for this sale. All were in good supply, too, a day or two ago, but stocks have been rapidly diminishing. There are still plenty of these mentioned below, however, and high-grade goods such as these are seldom offered so cheaply. Price regularly would average almost double those quoted.

At 25c. and 50c.—A fine assortment of solid back hair brushes; genuine bristles; ebony, foxwood and satin finished.
At 50c. and 85c.—Ebonized hair brushes; sterling silver mounted.
At 75c.—Ebonized clothes brushes; sterling silver mountings.
At 50c. and 75c.—Ebonized military brushes; sterling silver mountings.

Main Aisle.

The Bicycle Club's Last Days Only nine days more to profit by the offer through the Wanamaker Bicycle Club to procure an Orient or a Continental on monthly payments.

Five Dollars a month for the Continental. Ten Dollars a month for the Orient roadster. Twelve Dollars a month for the Orient "1.30."

Wheel is delivered on receipt of club fee of Three Dollars, the payment of the first monthly installment, and the furnishing of two satisfactory references.

Basement.

A Summer Drink There couldn't be better weather than this to talk grape juice in. And the Wanamaker Grape Juice is best of all. It is absolutely pure,—just grape juice and nothing else. It is perfectly sweet, entirely without fermentation. It costs

Quarts, 50c.; $5 a dozen.
Pints, 25c.; $2.75 a dozen.
Half Pints, 15c.; $1.75 a dozen.

Basement.

Women's Warm Weather Gloves No need to sacrifice appearance to comfort. These new styles in silk and lisle handwear are close imitation of fine kid gloves, and cool and comfortable besides. Every wanted kind of Summer glove is shown. Among them, these that are in especial favor:

At 50c., 75c., $1 and $1.25—The Kayser Silk Gloves; all the new shades; a ticket, with each purchase, guaranteeing satisfactory wear or a pair of new gloves.
At 75c.—Women's Cycling Gloves; net backs and mocha palms.
At 50c. and 75c.—Women's Suede Lisle Gloves; clasps or buttons; tan, mode, gray, white and black.
At 25c.—Women's Jersey Taffeta Gloves; black and white.
At 75c.—Women's white washable chamois outing gloves.

Tenth street.

Women's Hats at $3 and $5 Perhaps you will recall the popularity of these extremely low-priced hats last summer, when we sold an average of over a hundred a day. This lot of fifty—just a starter—is all that last Summer's were, and more. They would be only fairly priced at $2 more. They are short back sailor hats, in latest shapes and prettily trimmed in best styles, with flowers, wings, quills and mull. Only fifty and choice at $3 and $5 each.

Second Floor, Tenth street.

Women's Belts This collection of new styles in belts embraces about all the desirable kinds that are made. It's a big assortment of moderately priced goods, a few hints of which follow:

At 15c.—Patent leather, clasp or harness buckles.
At 25c.—Of black seal; leather lined, stitched covered buckles.
At 25c.—Of monkey skin; white lining; stitched leather covered buckles.
At 50c.—Of real seal, morocco or patent leather, all leather lined and stitched.
At 45c. and 75c.—Of pigskin, lined and stitched.
At $1—Of morocco; studded with nickel nailheads; with invisible straps; 1¼ in. wide.
At $1—Dog collar belts in morocco and seal.

Broadway.

Children's Muslin Underwear; Waists and Skirts Large lots of prettily and well made garments here at about the prices materials alone would cost. Underclothing of excellent qualities, and Summer waists and skirts in attractive styles, some of which are priced thus:

At 10c.—Drawers, of good muslin, for 2 to 4 yrs. sizes; hem and cluster of plaits; six button-holes in bank; 6 to 10 yrs., 15c.
At 25c.—Drawers, of good muslin; neat embroidery ruffle and cluster of plaits.
At 25c.—Girls' petticoats of cambric; ruffle; hemstitched, 2 to 10 yrs.
At 40c. and 50c.—Girls' petticoats of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn edged with lace; 2 to 14 yrs.
At 40c. and 50c.—Girls' cambric night gowns; plaited yoke; neat embroidery ruffle on neck and sleeves; 2 to 14 yrs.
At 55c. and 75c.—Girls' cambric night gowns; plaited yoke, two rows of lace insertion; lace ruffles on neck and sleeves; 2 to 10 yrs.
At 75c.—Skirts of white outing flannel, made with waists; 6 mos. to 4 yrs.
At 50c.—Skirt of cambric, with waist; lawn ruffle, with two rows of lace insertion, edged with lace; 6 mos. to 3 yrs.
At 25c.—Corded waists; Summer weights; 6 to 12 years.

Second floor.

The Wanamaker-Wellington Typewriter Nothing but praise for it so far, even from the most particular operators. When people who have used one make for years and years change to the Wanamaker-Wellington on a single trial of it, further commendation of it is superfluous.

It is the best visible writing machine yet produced,—and the visible writer is the machine of the present and future. The "blind" machine is becoming a thing of the past.

The Wanamaker-Wellington is priced at Sixty Dollars.

Basement.

Photograph Frames At 50c. and 25c. Those prices do not represent the values of these goods, however. They would be only reasonably priced at double.

Those at 50c. are French gilt with solid metal backs and dust caps; square, round, or oval; for cabinets, card, and petite sizes.
The 25c. frames are also of French gilt, with metal backs, only less ornate, and cabinet and card sizes only.

Main aisle.

The June "Book News" To keep informed as to new books, their authors and publishers, you should have "Book News." Ask to see the current number. Perhaps you'll wish to subscribe at 50c. a year; single copies, 5c.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

The Wanamaker Store

Last Chance for Full Levants

EVERYONE of our full bound sets of the International Library will be sold to-day.

To-morrow you must choose from the other three styles.

We bound a goodly portion of our edition in this sumptuous style, and the fact that they are the first to go proves that the Library appeals strongly to people of liberal taste. The International is good enough for the most elegant home.

The next style to be withdrawn will be the cloth, which proves that the Library is not too good for folks of limited resources.

Thus begins the end of the half-price chance on this greatest collected library. Next Wednesday ends the Club—and the half price.

A Word of Explanation

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THE TRANSVAAL DIFFICULTIES.

Lord Selborne Says the Conference Was "Eminently Unsatisfactory."

LONDON, June 7.—The Exchange Telegraph Company publishes an interview with the Parliamentary Secretary of the Colonial Office, the Earl of Selborne, in which he is quoted as declaring that the conference at Bloemfontein between President Krüger of the Transvaal Republic and the British High Commissioner and Governor of Capt Colony, Sir Alfred Milner, proved eminently unsatisfactory, and that there is no probability of its resumption.

The report of the breakdown of the Bloemfontein negotiations has created considerable anxiety in political and official circles, and there is much speculation as to the next move of the British Government. While Great Britain probably does not mean war, it is generally thought that, at any rate, there will be military preparations.

The Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader of the House of Commons, in the course of a speech at a political banquet this evening, said that the failure of the Bloemfontein conference was a source of deep regret to the Government. It was England's duty, he said, not to allow her rights to be trampled upon; but he did not believe that the controversies were incapable of solution.

In concluding his remarks on the conference, Mr. Balfour said:

"My sanguine forecast of a successful issue out of these troubles is based on the facts that principles so obvious as the elementary rights of civilization, which we demand for our fellow-countrymen, must commend themselves to the citizens of the Transvaal; and I venture to think that the good sense, justice, policy, and wisdom of the leaders of public opinion in that country will make for some settlement which will rightly preserve its independence."

BRUSSELS, June 7.—Dr. Leyds, the European representative of the Transvaal, has received an official dispatch from Pretoria confirming the report of the failure of President Krüger and the British High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, to reach an agreement at the conference just held at Bloemfontein. It is added that although President Krüger offered important concessions he made them contingent upon the British acceptance of the principle of arbitration in regard to the differences existing between Great Britain and the Transvaal. This Great Britain heretofore has invariably refused on the ground that it would be an acknowledgment of the equality of the two countries.

According to the dispatch President Krüger proposed that a sojourn of two years be necessary for naturalization, and that the full franchise be acquirable five years later, coupled with property and other qualifications. The British High Commissioner regarded this proposal as insufficient, and made a counter proposal. President Krüger, it is further asserted, intends to submit both proposals to the Volksraad, subject to the favorable decision of Great Britain relative to arbitration.

MOSQUITO COAST INDIANS RISE.

Prince Clarence, the Former Ruler, Asked to Lead the Rebellion.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 7.—Mail advices from the Mosquito coast say the Indians there have rebelled against the Government of Nicaragua, are taking the warpath, and are sending a delegation to invite Prince Clarence to head the rising, which, it is added, will probably receive financial support from the foreign residents of the Mosquito coast.

Prince Clarence is not at Kingston, but he recently declared he would never break faith with the British Government, preferring his easy retirement here to active life as King of the Mosquito coast.

Prince Clarence, otherwise Chief Clarence, the former ruler of the Mosquito coast, is now about twenty-five years old. About five years ago, as hereditary Chief of the territory, he came into power over about 10,000 subjects. Nicaragua at that time had begun to encroach on the Mosquito territory, and Chief Clarence resisted successfully. But the state of affairs which followed compelled the United States Consul at Bluefields, the principal port and city of the Mosquito coast, to ask protection for the Americans there, and Chief Clarence, after repeated defeats, was compelled to seek refuge on board the United States cruiser Marblehead. In August, 1894, he landed at Kingston, Jamaica, and has since been a pensioner of the British Government, which formerly exercised a protectorate over the Mosquito coast.

Centenary of the Poet Pushkin.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 7.—There is a great national celebration here to-day in honor of the centenary of the birth of Alexander Pushkin, the most renowned of Russian poets. The Government institutions, schools, and various associations subscribed large sums to found commemorative scholarships, libraries, and schools, and all the newspapers published appropriate articles. Pushkin was born at Moscow on June 7, 1799, and died Feb. 10, 1837, from wounds received in a duel with his brother-in-law.

Peace Restored in Salvador.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Department of State has received a cablegram from United States Consul John Jenkins, at San Salvador, saying that at the request of the Government of Salvador he informs the department of the existing peaceful conditions of Salvador, and that rumors to the contrary are without foundation.

The Theft from Parr's Bank.

LONDON, June 7.—An action has been begun by a tradesman against the Bank of England as the result of the bank's refusal to cash a one-hundred-pound note which formed part of the money stolen in January from Parr's Bank.

THE DEFENDER AND COLUMBIA.

Damage to the Former Has Been Repaired—Report that Columbia Is to be Launched in "Petticoats."

BRISTOL, R. I., June 7.—The report was current in Bristol to-day that the cup defender Columbia will be launched in "petticoats." In other words, it is said that the outlines of the yacht are to be concealed beneath a canvas covering. It was impossible to verify this report to-night, but it would cause no surprise should it prove true. Despite all reports to the contrary, it can be safely stated that the hour of 8 P. M. on Saturday was selected largely because at that time it will be not only absolutely impossible to procure a photograph of the yacht, but because the semi-darkness will practically prohibit any one from sketching the under body of the boat as she slides down the launching ways.

In view of the known precautions, therefore, it will not surprise those who have closely followed the building of the Columbia to learn about additional efforts to keep secret the appearance of her under body.

In addition to the covering of the yacht with canvas, it is stated that a space about the launching ways may be roped off, and that patrol boats will keep other craft at a stated distance from the ways. The authority of the builders, however, does not extend beyond the harbor line, and if anything of this sort is attempted, it must, of course, be authorized by the proper officials.

There are all sorts of rumors current in Bristol of attempts that are to be made to photograph the boat as she is being launched, one report being to the effect that a local photographer is going to try the effects of a flashlight.

Just what is expected to be gained by this extreme secrecy cannot be figured out by yachtsmen. Certainly it is too late for the builders of the Shamrock to profit by any information concerning the Columbia's underbody. It may be, of course, that the designer believes it to be to his personal interest to keep his design secret from his colleagues and again he may figure that if the challengers have discovered any good reason why the Shamrock should be launched in secret he may as well prevent a public view of his production also, and reap the same advantage, whatever it may be.

The story that a space in front of the launching ways may be roped off is not generally credited in Bristol, but, as already stated, if the boat should slide down the ways in a "petticoat," nobody would be surprised.

A large force of men is at work on the Columbia, and the deck is nearly finished. Some work on the fittings for the new craft has been done in the evening, although not to any great extent. The carpenters are finishing up the planking of the deck at the after end, while the calkers are following close after them, and are hurrying the work. On Monday the greater part of the work of riveting on the stern piece was accomplished. To-day it was completed, and the deck will now be finished up. The hatch coamings are a good distance away from each other. All but one are of small area. The martingale is of galvanized steel, about one and a half inches in diameter, safe shaped at one end and an eye in the other end.

The Columbia's crew still continues to polish up the sides of the new cup defender every day. The whole of the outside plating has been gone over once, and now it is being retouched. The crew leaves the St. Michaels in rowboats every morning for the boat shops, returning at noon for their meals and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when they finish their work for the day. It is evident, from the appearance of the deck line of the Columbia, that she has a greater sheer than has the yacht Defender, yet not enough to indicate any radical departure at that point. The sail area of the Columbia still remains somewhat of an unknown quantity, although many attempts have been made to give the public an estimate of the amount of canvas in square feet she will carry. It is learned that approximate plans in some instances were not far out. She will have a sail area of fully 13,000 square feet, but her distribution of canvas will not be on a radical scale. The immense leech given to the clubtopsail by some papers is very much at variance with the art of designing a sail plan for a yacht. The upper edge of the clubtopsail will not go as high up as some accounts have it. If it was the plan to carry away a topmast every time the craft set sail, the extended clubtopsail would do its work in that line without the least hitch in the programme. It is probably true that the new cup defender will have an increase of 15 per cent. of canvas over that of the old cup defender. The increased length of the new boat's spars are a reminder of this plan.

The blacksmith's shop is kept busy these days turning steel plates into half circular shapes for the new steel boom and mast for the Columbia. Some of the mast sections are having rivet holes punched in them to-day. The bands have been placed on the masthead of the new Oregon pine spar.

The damage sustained by the yacht Defender while off Newport yesterday by the falling of the big club topsail from aloft to the deck has been temporarily repaired, and the boat left here for Newport this afternoon. Several sailmakers, who were put at work immediately after the boat arrived here yesterday afternoon repairing the great rent which extended nearly the entire length of the mainsail, completed the work at a late hour last night. At the same time other men had been engaged in repairing the hole in the deck of the vessel. The hole was covered with canvas, tightly drawn, and several coats of paint were applied.

Although the repairs which have been made may prove entirely satisfactory, it is expected that after the Columbia has been launched the Defender will return to this port for a compite overhauling.

NEWPORT, June 7.—The Defender, having undergone the neccesary repairs after her mishap on Tuesday off the Brenton's Reef Lightship, came down from Bristol this afternoon, and passed out of the harbor under a working topsail, jib staysail, and mainsail. The yacht ran out beyond Point Judith, and Mr. Duncan stated after the Defender anchored in the harbor that the trial was generally a good one.

The wind was blowing quite strong from the southeast, and the sea was choppy, and at times rough. As the Defender was headed for Newport everything but the headsails was hauled down, and Mr. Duncan was particularly pleased with the manner in which the yacht sailed under these conditions. The crew have become most proficient in working the vessel.

Reports about the Defender's alleged narrow escape from being wrecked on the rocks have called forth a reply from Mr. Duncan. He said that the published statement that the Defender was near the rocks of Conanicut on Tuesday is without the slightest foundation. When asked about the future movements of the Defender Mr. Duncan stated there was no secrecy about them. Her stay in this harbor would certainly last until the Columbia came out for her tuning up trials, and afterward the movements of the Defender would be entirely governed by those of the Columbia. The Defender is to have an entire new set of sails, made by the Herreshoffs. She will be at Bristol on Saturday at the launching of the Columbia.

It was learned here to-day from a competent authority that the talk to the effect that the single-stickers Vigilant and Navahoe, or any other of the fast yachts of recent construction, would come here to race with the Columbia and Defender was without the slightest foundation. A boat, it was added, to race with either the Columbia or Defender would naturally have to make better time than either the Vigilant or Navahoe. The Defender and Columbia races will be solely between these two yachts.

Admiral Sampson and the officers of the warships here have been invited to witness the launching of the Columbia, and they will go from here on one of the torpedo boats, with the officers of the torpedo and training stations and the War College.

The Atlantic Yacht Club.

The thirty-third annual regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club, open to all yachts of duly organized yacht clubs, will be sailed on June 20. Entries must be in the hands of the Chairman of the Regatta Committee, David E. Austen, not later than on June 19. The following have been proposed for membership in the club: Lewis Cass Ledyard, Frank Jay Gould, Addison G. Hanan, William E. Sperling, E. C. Schaefer, Charles E. Schuyler, Thomas E. Garson, Kenneth S. Garson, and Frederick Uhlmann.

Test Races for the Shamrock.

LONDON, June 7.—According to the Exchange Telegraph Company, arrangements are being made for six test races to take place in the Solent in July between the Prince of Wales's cutter Britannia and Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock, the challenger for the America's Cup.

RUSSIAN ARBITRATION SCHEME.

THE HAGUE, June 7.—Russia's scheme for a permanent arbitration tribunal contemplates its institution for a certain number of years, and the submission to the tribunal of the obligatory arbitration cases enumerated in Article X. of the Russian project, already published, unless the conflicting powers agree upon a special tribunal to settle their differences.

All cases of optional arbitration may also be submitted, and all the powers, whether signatories or otherwise, may submit their differences to this tribunal by applying to the permanent bureau.

Appendices to this agreement provide bases for the organization of the tribunal, rules of procedure, and the creation of a permanent bureau to sit at The Hague.

PRIVATE PROPERTY AT SEA.

LONDON, June 8.—The Times, in an editorial discussing the proposal of the United States delegation at the Peace Conference to exempt private property at sea from capture in time of war, says:

"It must be admitted that the proposal represents a long and honorable position of American policy; but it would be impossible for England to accept such a suggestion, unless all the powers were prepared to bind themselves never again to treat food stuffs as contraband of war. And even then no mere paper agreement would afford us adequate security in so vital a matter. If commerce is no longer to be attacked at sea, all the powers might largely reduce their naval armaments; but England must needs be the last to do so."

The "Nun of Kenmare" Dead.

LONDON, June 7.—Sister Mary Francis Cusack, known as the "Nun of Kenmare," died to-day at Leamington.

"Sister Mary Francis Clare" and "The Nun of Kenmare" were two of the appellations applied to Miss Mary Francis Cusack by the Roman Catholics. She was born in 1830 near Dublin, Ireland. When young she entered an Anglican sisterhood, but became a Roman Catholic and joined a Franciscan community known as the Irish Poor Clares. In 1861 she founded a convent of Sisters of Peace at Kenmare, where she devoted her labors toward relieving the peasantry of that district, one of the poorest in Ireland. In 1885, while visiting the United States, she established a similar house in Jersey City. She raised large sums of money for the relief of the poor in Ireland during the famine in the eighties. She wrote a number of books, the first of which was "An Illustrated History of Ireland from the Earliest Period." It appeared in 1868. Among other works from her pen were "Advice to Irish Girls in America," "A History of the City and County of Cork," "From Killarney to New York." In 1888 her autobiography, "The Nun of Kenmare," was published.

An Old Protocol Published.

LONDON, June 8.—The Singapore correspondent of The Times says: "The Government Gazette has published the protocol of March, 1877, signed by Spain, Great Britain, and Germany. It is believed the publication was ordered because the American Navy is preventing vessels calling at the Sulu Islands."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The weather in the suburbs has not been in the least propitious to golf or to polo, or to any of the pastimes which help at this moment to make country life the more enjoyable. Except on the ocean shore itself, there has been very little difference in the temperature, and on the Hudson the country houses have not been the coolest places in the world. However, there has been the same programme of golf at Baltusrol and Ardsley, and polo at Westchester—the last of the games taking place Tuesday, but a little skirmish practice still going on—and some golf again at Morristown.

***

The cotillion given last evening in London by Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck was a small affair, according to the cable reports. Mrs. Ogden Mills and Miss Anna Sands have been in Paris, and they will not remain abroad, according to present plans, beyond a term of a few weeks. Mrs. Astor had announced that she would not sail before July 2, but her plans have been slightly changed, and she will arrive within the next fortnight.

***

Mr. William K. Vanderbilt will be the next arrival of importance from the list of travelers who are doing the older world. Mr. Vanderbilt sailed—as has already been announced—as long ago as last Thursday from France in his yacht Valiant, and should be here by Saturday. He will go to Islip and then to Newport, although it is not settled whether he will or not take the Frederick Vanderbilt house.

***

Miss Louise McAllister and Mrs. Ward McAllister will go to Bernardsville for the Summer. The sea does not agree with Mrs. McAllister, who has been quite an invalid this last Winter. Miss Louise McAllister may later in the season be at Newport for a few weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dinsmore and Mrs. Robert G. Remsen are among the New Londoners who opened their cottages on June 1. The Clarence Dinsmores are new to New London. Mrs. George Andrews, whose health is improving, will pass the Summer there also.

***

Yesterday was a day of weddings, and several of them were very elaborate church functions. This afternoon Miss Pope and Mr. Duryea will be married at the Church of the Transfiguration. This will be a large church wedding, followed by a reception at the residence of Mrs. Alfred Loomis.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Seward Webb are still at Shelburne Farms, Vermont, where they intend to remain all Summer. Mrs. Webb cares for society very little, and never liked Newport. From time to time they will have large house parties, and will go to their Adirondack camp in July for a short visit.

Just now the Webbs and the managers of the Brooks and other estates around Shelburne Farms and Burlington are fighting a terrible plague of caterpillars, which threaten to destroy all vegetation and fruit trees. The mail train was stopped on its way last week by numbers of these insects crossing the track, an experience quite common in the West, but not very usual in New England.

***

Mrs. Emma Eames-Story is enjoying quite a season of social triumph in Paris. She has been entertaining at her pretty hotel, and has been entertained in turn. She will not go to her Italian villa until late in the Summer.

***

Among other departures from town this week has been that of Mrs. Henry Clews. Mrs. Clews will occupy her Newport villa this Summer. Miss Daisy and Miss Adelaide Pierson, with their mother, are at Poland Springs. Mrs. Pierson opens her Newport villa at the close of the month. Mrs. Frederick Pierson, Jr., will be at Tuxedo a greater part of the Summer. She is in deep mourning for her father, Gen. Porcher Miles, who died recently in Louisiana.

***

Among the departures for Europe yesterday by the Red Star Line were Mr. O. de Comeau and Mr. Edward A. Storey, the Vice Consul at Geneva. On the Britannic were booked Mr. E. N. Armour, Mr. and Mrs. William Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar S. Plash, Mr. Carroll Hutchins, and Gen. and Mrs. James Vaughan.

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The wedding of Miss Marian Knight, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Lyman Knight, to Mr. Phillip McKim Garrison, the son of Mr. Wendell Phillips Garrison of Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J., will take place at Grace Church, Orange, on Saturday afternoon, June 24, and it will be one of the largest suburban weddings of the season.

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Among the additional passengers sailing on the St. Paul yesterday were Mrs. Charles H. Elliott of Philadelphia; Miss Mary Field, Mr. Marshall Halstead of Cincinnati, Miss Eleanor Harrison of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman Hyams of New Orleans, Mr. J. G. Lay of Washington, a relative of Mr. Levi P. Morton, and Mr. and Mrs. Harding Davis, who have been booked on the ships regularly since their marriage some weeks ago. Mrs. Frank Pendleton and her sisters, the Misses La Montagne, Mrs. Frank Witherbee, and Mr. Vale Blacque were also booked.

***

In Philadelphia, society still seems to be enjoying life, notwithstanding the heat. The appearance of Miss Maude Adams brought out a very large and fashionable audience, in which were Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred C. Harrison. The Van Rensselaers have their yacht, the May, in commission, and entertain by giving water parties and dinners, returning home the same evening. Miss Edith Gray, the second daughter of Judge Gray of Albany, has been their guest, and many little dinners have been given to her. Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson Spencer have also entertained her. They will not go to Newport this Summer, but later to Italy, where they will be the guests of the Duke d'Aosta.

***

Mrs. Potter Palmer has at last reached Chicago. Her stay there will be short, as she intends to return to Newport and open her new home there. Miss Julia Dent Grant and her mother, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, however, have remained in town quietly. There is still much doubt concerning the date of Miss Grant's wedding. It all depends upon the military service which her fiancé may have to give the Czar of Russia.

***

In the suburbs yesterday were two entertainments of note. Mrs. McK. Twombly gave a luncheon at Florheim to her Morristown friends, and Mrs. Frederic Benedict a small dance at her house at Oyster Bay. This bit of Long Island promises to be quite gay this Summer, and the dances and regattas at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club will be a feature of the season.

***

The wedding of Miss Burns, the niece of J. Pierpont Morgan, to Mr. Loulou Harcourt, the son of Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, was one of the incidents of London society yesterday. Mr. Harcourt's mother was a daughter of J. Lothrop Motley, the historian. The Burnses and Morgans are identified with London life, and the guests at the ceremony comprised many titled and political personages. Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., has been going out a great deal in London society, and has made many friends. She has taken the house of Miss Van Wart, which is admirably adapted for entertaining. Miss Van Wart herself has a new house. Large dances and balls have not been a feature of the London season, as so many are in mourning. The opera, with little suppers afterward, and the small-dinner dance, translated from New York, are the most popular entertainments.

***

The third annual meeting of the Litchfield (Conn.) University Club will be held by invitation this evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Streckel, Norfolk, Conn. Teams will be in readiness to take those guests living out of town to their homes after the entertainment. Special action will be taken on the joint resolution incorporating the Litchfield (Conn.) University Club. Supper will be served in the barn.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, June 7.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie have arrived at Mayfield, Bellevue Avenue, for the season.

William Edgar has returned from New York.

Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. Livingston Mason.

Mrs. Ezra W. Howard has arrived at her cottage on Kay Street for the season.

Miss Marin, who has been visiting in the South, returned this evening for the Summer.

Mrs. Thomas H. Howard is the guest of her mother, Mrs. William Post.

The Marquis and Marquise Merinville are expected at their cottage on Kay Street for the season in the near future.

United States Senator George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. Wetmore, Miss Maude Wetmore, and Roger Wetmore arrived from Washington at Chateau Sur-Mer for the season this evening.

Richard McCreery has returned from New York.

Mrs. Wainwright, wife of Lieut. Commander Richard Wainwright, will arrive at her cottage in Jamestown for the season to-morrow.

Mrs. A. Livingston Mason has issued cards to the officers of the squadron to attend a reception to be given at her cottage, Halidon Hall, on June 14.

John La Farge has returned to New York.

Henry B. Renwick and family have arrived at the Knight cottage for the season.

Mrs. Isaac Bell of New York will take possession of her cottage on Rhode Island Avenue for the season to-morrow.

Intelligence was received here to-day of the death in Paris on Sunday last of Mrs. Thompson, mother of William Page Thompson, who married Miss Blight, and who has rented the Perkins cottage, Villino, for the season.

Mrs. J. M. Forbes and family of New York are visiting John N. A. Griswold, Mrs. Forbes's father.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel have taken possession of their cottage at Ochre Point for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews and Miss Clews are expected at The Rocks to-morrow for the season.

The steam yacht Narada, with Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones on board, arrived from New York to-day. The Narada will make its headquarters here this season.

The schooner yacht Quickstep and the steam yacht Neckan have sailed for New York.

Royal Phelps Carroll has returned from inspecting his yacht Navahoe at City Island.

The record for small yachts sailing from the station of the Rhode Island Yacht Club at Pawtucket, for speed on Narragansett Bay, was broken on Monday by the sloop yacht Daffodil, belonging to Commodore Fred P. Sands. With a strong breeze from the northwest, she made the run from the club station to her moorings in this harbor in three and one-half hours.

Congressman Melville Bull has applied to the Secretary of the Navy for two of the captured Spanish guns for use at the entrance to the new City Hall.

Mrs. John McGowan, wife of Capt. McGowan of the training station, gave a dinner this evening in honor of Admiral Sampson. The training station orchestra played several selections.

This evening Mrs. T. C. McLean, wife of Commander McLean, the Inspector in charge of the torpedo station, gave a reception in honor of Admiral Sampson. The guests were received in the large drawing room, which was beautifully decorated with flowers. Mrs. McLean was assisted in receiving by Mrs. F. H. Chadwick. Mrs. Stockton, Mrs. Richard C. Derby, Miss McLean, Mrs. C. P. Rees, Mrs. C. A. Siegfried, Mrs. H. C. Taylor, Miss Powel, Miss Dunne, the Misses Converse, the Misses Randolph, Miss McGowan, the Misses Taylor, Miss Stockton, Miss Schott, and Miss Calhoun. The band from the training station was stationed on the piazza, and rendered a pleasing programme. Many officers of the fleet attended, and a delegation of the officers' families from Jamestown sailed from the island to be present.

Mrs. Brockholst Cutting and her son, William Cutting, Jr., left here to-day for New York, and will sail on July 1 for Europe. They will remain there until the Autumn, when they will return to Wee Bush for a stay of several months.

The links of the Newport Golf Club were well patronized by members to-day, and interesting games were played between Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, John Bolt and Joseph Harriman, Arthur T. Kemp and Stuyvesant Leroy, and Mrs. Barger Wallach and Miss Barger.

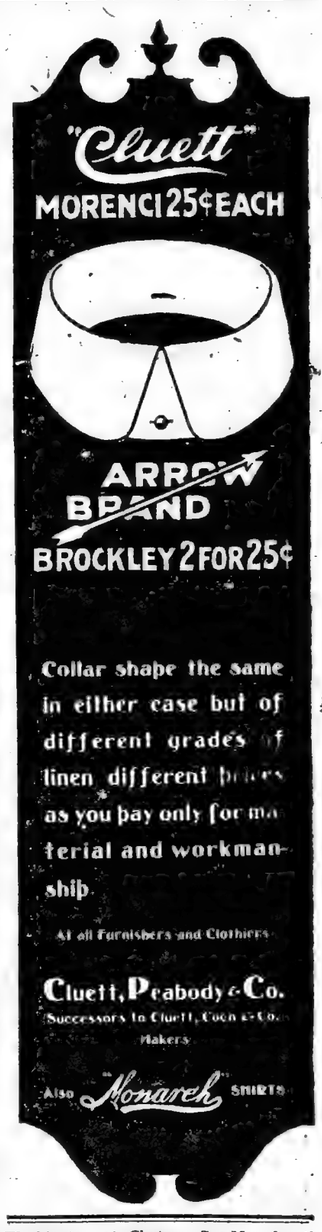

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470 COLUMBIA GRADUATES

Annual Commencement Exercises of the University Held.

HONORARY DEGREES GRANTED

The Governor, Carl Schurz, and Admiral Melville Among the Recipients —Dean Van Amringe's Address.

Columbia University held its one hundred and forty-fifth annual commencement yesterday, at which degrees were conferred on 470 students. Long before the hour set for the beginning of the procession, which was the first important event in the day's programme, the grounds were filled with spectators, who put off going into the furnace-like air of the gymnasium until the last moment. The procession of professors and students was a little late in forming, and by the time it reached the northern entrance of the gymnasium there was a big crowd to welcome and cheer it as it filed into the hall.

The absence of President Seth Low was freely commented on by spectators and students; but there were words for his absence in the presence of Carl Schurz and Rear Admiral Melville. As each of these was recognized the boys gave from three to six "Columbias!" according to the degree of enthusiasm of the moment.

At the head of the procession was Charles A. Baker, Grand Marshal, and Drs. Young and Bogert, the Faculty Marshals. Then came the candidates for degrees, assistants, tutors, lecturers, the Faculty of Teachers' College, the Faculty of Columbia, committee of the graduating class, guests, and alumni. The Acting President, Dean Van Amringe, and the Trustees closed the long line. The procession formed in the library, and marched through the south court, One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Broadway, and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and thence into the gymnasium.

Gov. Roosevelt did not arrive in time for the procession, but entered the hall about the same time, escorted by Prof. William Milligan Sloane, who was to present him for his degree. He was recognized at once, and was greeted with shouts and repeated college yells, as he took his seat on the stage.

The exercises in the gymnasium were begun by a short prayer by the University Chaplain, Dr. George L. Van De Water. As the professors, Trustees, and guests settled in their seats on the stage it was seen that Gov. Roosevelt sat directly behind Dean Van Amringe, while Carl Schurz and Rear Admiral George W. Melville sat to the left of the stage. The following Trustees were present and sat on the right of the Acting President: William C. Schermerhorn, Charles A. Silliman, Gerar Beekman, Edward Mitchell, John Crosby Brown, John B. Fine, William B. Parsons, and Frederic Bronson.

DEAN VAN AMRINGE'S ADDRESS.

Acting President Van Amringe made the annual commencement address to the graduates, in which he said:

"You are, I think, to be felicitated upon the time at which you close your preparatory period and assume the graver responsibilities of life. The manifold and arduous enterprises, that have been reserved for the attempt and accomplishment of yourselves and others of your generation, are not surpassed in delicacy, danger, and importance by those that have tested the courage and ability or fired the imagination of any generation of men that has preceded you. There has been no age of the world in which more difficult and momentous questions have been propounded involving in their answers all that mankind holds sacred in religion, in law and politics, and in all the various concerns that make for the stability, the virtue, and the happiness of society.

"The university, if it has done its duty to you, has prepared you to consider these questions intelligently and to contribute your share to their wise decision. If the courses of fundamental study and discipline have been efficiently administered, so that they have not only informed your minds and quickened your understanding, but have also cultivated in you what is the interest of stable progress, is of much greater consequence, a nice sense of personal honor, an abiding conviction of personal obligation, they have started you well on the way, and have shown you how to continue, toward the highest of all personal ends for which any man can strive—intellectual and spiritual freedom; that freedom on the one hand, which comes from a confirmed habit of attention and the power of mental concentration, and, on the other, that higher freedom of the spirit that results only from a permanent intent and capacity to do right.

"While I would not hold out to you the hope of reward as a prime incentive to beneficent activity, yet I may remind you that the highest prizes and those most to be desired, are not, despite some notorious and scandalous examples to the contrary, for the untrained and ignorant man, for the vulgar time-server, and shameless self-seeker. They are for the educated man of integrity and courage.

"The President of one of our universities, who made careful inquiry as to the proportion of men of mark who have come into the community from college and university, sums up the results of his investigation as follows: 'Into one group gather ten thousand infants and send no one to college; one person out of that great group will attain through some work a certain fame; into another group gather forty college men on their day of graduation and out of these forty, one will attain recognition. The proportion is in favor of the college men two hundred and fifty times.'

"The last words that I shall say to you at present, in wishing you, on behalf of your Alma Mater, success, honor, and happiness in the several professions and occupations that have called you to their service, are—be brave, faithful, and true; by precept and example, stand always and everywhere for rectitude of conduct and righteousness of life."

THE DEGREES CONFERRED.

The Acting President then announced that the degrees would be conferred, and a hum of interest ran through the hall. Marshals began getting the prospective Bachelors of Arts in line, and the other students gathered into groups or rose in lines to be ready for some stirring yells. Each class, as it went upon the stage to get its diplomas, was loudly and warmly cheered.

The degrees were conferred in order beginning with the lowest. Prof. Henry Thurston Peck presented the candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. The following fifty-eight from Columbia and twenty-one from Barnard received this degree:

BACHELOR OF ARTS—COLUMBIA.

Charles A. Baker,	Maxwell Lester,
Harold H. Bowman,	Cora R. Lichtenstein,
William A. Bradley,	John F. McCann, Jr.,
William Warren Bross,	Adrian S. Malsan,
Ernest A. Cardozo,	John Marcus,
Robert Germain Cole,	George Matthew,
William W. Comstock,	Henry A. Miller,
Harry Randel Cook,	John P. Mitchel,
William B. Corning,	Miller R. Moffatt,
Sumner Deane,	Charles Moran,
Gustav Eggena,	Stuyvesant V. Morris,
George Ehret, Jr.,	Jr.,
Henry C. Elliott,	Herman O. Mosenthal,
Bernard M. L. Ernst,	Geoffrey Parsons,
Arnold W. Fisher,	Theophilus Parsons,
N. De Los L. Fletcher,	James Duane Pell,
George Phelps Fort,	Ernest C. Ropes,
Arthur A. Fowler,	Montgomery Schuyler,
Irving Griffin,	Jr.,
Horace C. Graves,	Alexis E. Senftner,
Frank S. Hackett,	Frederick K. Seward,
Howard S. Harrington,	Prescott A. Sherer,
John S. Harrison,	Richard G. Simpson,
George S. Hellman,	Jackson H. Smith,
Otto H. Hinck,	Stephen C. Staunton,
George G. Hopkins, Jr.,	Charles H. Tuttle,
Darwin S. Hudson,	Varick M. Van Name,
Sydney L. Josephthal,	Webster Wagner,
Walter G. Kellogg,	Jonathan D. Wilson, Jr.,
William W. Lasseen,	John W. Zinsser.

BACHELOR OF ARTS—BARNARD.

Rosalie Bloomingdale,	Helen M. Oakley,
Mary M. Bracket,	Martha Armstein,
Ida May Dennerstest,	Ruth C. Overton,
Agnes L. Dickson,	Aurelie M. Reynaud,
Georgie Mary Drew,	Ella R. Seligsberg,
Alice Duer,	Anna Mabel Smith,
Virginia C. Gildersleeve,	Ethel Snell,
Grace H. Goodale,	Edith Parker Striker,
Adelaide C. Hoffman,	Mary E. Waddington,
Marjorie Jacobi,	Amelia Wohlfarth.
Elsie Kupfer.	

The candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws were presented by Prof. William A. Keener. The degree was conferred upon ninety-two, as follows:

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

Alva B. Adams, Ph. B.	Robert Knowles.
B. Alexander, A. M.	Herbert A. Knox, A. M.
Henry N. Arnold; A. B.	Louis Latourette, A. B.
Ray Bacon, A. B.	Jay E. Lawshe, A. B.
James S. Barcus.	Jesse Lee, B. S., A. M.
Edwin A. Bayles, A. M.	Frederick Lese, B. S.
James D. Benedict.	Joseph M. Lesser.
Henry J. Bigham.	Wm. Lockwood, A. B.
Charles W. Boote, A. B.	Theodore Long.
Oliver R. Brandt.	A. S. Loomis, A. B.
Louis J. Carruthers.	Thomas H. McKee.
Jas. B. Cauthers, A. B.	Herbert C. Mason.
W. J. Clarke, A. M.	Taylor Mora.
John Corbin.	D. W. Morrow, A. B.
R. R. Costello, A. B.	Hugh C. Murray, A. B.
T. B. Cowene, A. B.	E. I. Murtha, A. B.
A. L. Curtiss, A. B.	Saul Sidney Myers.
J. de Forest, A. B.	G. W. Newgass, A. B.
J. H. Delgnan, A. B.	Victor E. Palmer, A. B.
S. C. Deming, A. B.	Walter P. Paret, A. B.
Mark Hugo Ellison.	Henry H. Pease, A. B.
M. H. Ellison, A. B.	Wesley V. Perry, A. B.
Albert Falck.	Nathan O. Petty, A. M.
P. T. Farnsworth, Jr.	John J. Phelan, A. B.
C. J. Fay, A. B.	Francis D. Pollak, A. B.
A. H. Finney, Ph. B.	William H. Pratt, A. B.
C. R. Fleischmann, A.B.	J. M. Proskauer, A. B.
C. H. Fowler, A. B., B. S.	Allen L. Ramsay.
Jacob L. Friedmann.	William A. Redden.
J. N. Frierson, B. L.	J. E. Reynolds, A. B.
Harry R. Frost.	Edwin Paul Shattuck.
Henry Gennert.	O. C. Sommerich, A. M.
W. O. Gennert, A. M.	E. H. Soper, Ph. B.
Bernard Goldberg.	Morton Stein.
L. Goldberg, B.S., A. M.	Benjamin L. Taylor.
Frederic Gros, B. S.	Hiram Thomas.
Herry E. Gros, B. S.	V. C. Thorne, Ph. B.
Benjamin A. Grosner.	W. S. Tyler, A. B.
George E. Hargrave.	G. F. Vanderveer, A. B.
W. Van D. Hodges.	Carl Vernon Vogt.
F. L. Hunt, A. M.	O. Wagner, B. S., A. M.
Isidore Israel.	Roberts Walker, A. B.
Ralph K. Jacobs.	C. F. Wheaton, A. B.
H. S. Johnston, A. B.	H. L. Wheelock, A. B.
John C. Kerr, A. B.	Will C. Whitehead.
Harry B. Kiralfy.	Levi H. Wood, A. B.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on 140 graduates. The candidates were presented by Prof. John G. Curtis, M. D., who also administered the Hippocratic oath. The following received the degree:

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

Truman Abbe, A. B.	W. H. Lawrence, Jr.
Lewis P. Addoms.	Mozart Monae Lesser.
Arthur R. Addy, A. B.	Arthur M. Line, A. B.
William H. Alice, Jr.	Horace R. Livengood.
Charles L. Antony.	R. L. Loughran, A. B.
Hermann N. Appel.	Victor Lowenstein.
William B. Armstrong.	Henry S. Lyman, A. B.
Edward A. Aronson.	Charles W. Lynn.
Theodorus Bailey, B. S.	William W. MacAlister.
Harold Barclay.	J. A. McCafferty, A. B.
George E. Barnes, A. B.	Robert McCastline.
E. Le Roy Barnett, B. S.	W. McDonald, Jr., B. P.
Thomas J. Barry.	Fred Lyman McKee.
W. A. Bastedo, Ph. G.	Edwin M. Mendel, A. B.
Edwin Beer, A. B.	Edward Ira Miller.
Reginald S. Bennett,	James A. Miller, A. M.
Edward John Bero.	Frank W. Myrick.
James Birchhead, A. M.	F. E. Nereshelmer.
Theodore E. Bleick.	Robert Henry Nesbitt.
Dominic G. Bodkin.	Robert E. Noble, M. S.
August S. Boyd.	F. J. V. O'Brien, A. B.
F. C. Bradner, A. B.	C. G. O'Connor, A. B.
Frederick L. Brady.	J. H. O'Connor, A. B.
J. W. Brandeis, B. S.	Alfred T. Osgood, A. B.
Robert C. Bryan.	William A. Payne.
Horace Campbell.	F. H. Pierson, Jr., B. S.
George A. Carhart, B.S.	C. W. Pollard, A. B.
W. S. Cherry, A. M.	Eugene H. Pool, A. B.
A. S. Clark, B. S.	T. C. Pulsifer, A. B.
William C. Clarke.	George G. Rambaud.
William B. Crawford.	William B. Roemer.
John J. Cummings.	Maurice Rosenberg.
John MacBain Davidson.	Charles A. Rosenwasser.
Fellowes Davis, Jr.	T. G. Russell, A. B.
Joseph Dillenberg, B. S.	Anthony A. Rutz, A. M.
Patrick G. Donovan.	George H. Ryder, A. B.
Augustus S. Downs.	William Salant, B. S.
A. D. Dryfoos, A. B.	W. A. M. Schaecker.
C. F. Durning, B.	Charles E. Scofield.
Olin Martin Eakins.	Daniel J. Scully, Jr.
Herbert Henry Ellis.	Alfred E. Shipley.
Haven Emerson, A. B.	Russell A. Shirrefs.
Charles W. Fitch, A. B.	Albert F. Shrier.
Rolfe Floyd, A. B.	Thomas George Sloan.
Sherman K. Fogg, A. B.	John A. Smith.
George H. Fox, A. B.	Letchworth Smith, A. B.
J. Edgar Gelman.	Frederick H. Spencer.
A. J. Gilmour, Ph. B.	Amos Osborne Squire.
Everett W. Gould, A. B.	M. M. Stark, A. B.
Alfred W. Gray, A. B.	Abram R. Stern.
John Conrad Gross.	Robert Stevenson.
Moritz Gross.	Squire W. Stone.
Myron Foster Hall.	G. L. Streeter, A. B.
James Taylor Hanan.	E. F. H. Sutton, A. B.
Edgar Holden, Jr., A. B.	Myles J. Tierney, A. M.
Henry Newell Howe.	Frank E. Tompkins.
Frederic J. Hughes.	Alfred Trenchard-Wood, A. M.
Oliver P. Humpstone.	Albert E. Ullman, A. B.
Benno Hyams.	F. O. Virgin, A. B.
Harry W. Ingling.	R. L. Wadhams, A. B.
Joseph M. Jackson.	Adolf L. Waechter.
Reginald H. Jackson.	J. M. Wainwright, A. B.
William K. Jacobs.	Fred S. Wakefield, A. B.
John E. Jennings.	George L. Warren.
Herman Judkowitz.	Oscar Watson, A. M.
Charles J. Kane, A. B.	R. K. Wheeler, A. B.
Henry Thomas Kelly.	Henry C. Williams.
Moses Kesenbaer.	L. R. Williams, A. B.
Frank H. Knight.	Claude L. Wilson, A. B.
G. W. Kosmak, A. B.	
John Kurrus.	

Next came the conferring of degrees won in the School of Applied Science. The total number receiving degrees was 70. They were presented by Prof. Henry S. Munroe as follows:

ENGINEER OF MINES.

Albert P. Bauman,	Percy K. Hudson,
John Cabot, Jr.,	Charles A. Macy,
Henry E. Crawford,	Levi E. Ritter, Jr.,
Charles H. Eckerson,	Otto Wagner,

CIVIL ENGINEER.

John Berger, B. S.,	Clarence MacK. Lewis,
Tristram R. Coffin,	Henry B. Macken,
Isidore Dotson.	Max Raymond.
Alfred E. Dieterich,	A. P. Rogers, Ph. B.,
Leicester Durham,	Lawrence M. Simonson,
Myron S. Falk,	Thomas A. Stratford,
Henry H. Henderson,	Maximilian Weinstein,
Richard W. How, Jr.,	

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.

Charles S. Aylmer-Smail,	L. Lowenberg, Ph. B.,
Henry C. Carpenter,	Henry K. McIntyre,
William G. Clark,	Charles H. Machen,
Henry M. Cogan,	Meer-Schmul Moschkowitsch, M. E.,
Frank S. Dickerson,	Julius Muller,
James J. Ehrenreich,	G. R. Murphy, A. M.,
Samuel Ferguson, B. S.,	George D. Orner,
Robert A. Fliess,	Henry A. Perkins, A. B.,
L. B. Gallatin, A. B.,	Henry Schroeder,
Charles S. Hulbert,	Edward D. N. Schulte,
Andrew N. Jung,	H. Scudder, Jr., A. B.,
Howard Lichtenstein,	Ralph E. Slaven.
William W. Lighthipe,	

METALLURGICAL ENGINEER.

Oscar Riker Foster.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (CHEMISTRY.)

Oscar Charles Beck,	Russell Lane.
Henry Fisher, B. S.,	Albert G. Stillwell,
Rudolph E. Heike,	Ralph G. Wright.
Frederick R. Kneeland,	

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (ARCHITECTURE.)

Eli Benedict,	Abraham L. Fechheimer,
Theodore Blondel, Jr.,	Harold Hall,
Edward Blum,	Stephen O. Hawkins,
John D. Boyd,	Robert A. McCulloch,
Bayard S. Cairns, A. B.,	Herbert R. Manzer.
Howard Chapman,	H. Van Wagenen, Jr.,
George Gilbert Ernst,	

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on 94, of whom 18 were young women. The candidates were presented by Prof. James Furman Kemp as follows:

MASTER OF ARTS.

Grace Andrews,	Lyman E. Latourette,
Louis K. Anspacher,	Jules D. Lederman,
Henry N. Arnold,	T. Augustin Ledwith,
Brenton T. Badley,	J. A. A. Le Prince,
Frederick M. Becket,	Jesse Albert Locke,
Frances S. Belcher,	Henry S. Lyman,
Leroy M. Berman,	John E. Magie,
George G. Brower,	Guy E. Maxwell,
Charles H. Burnside,	William McDonald, Jr.,
Clara M. Burt,	Joseph W. Miller, Jr.,
John Peet Clyde,	Caroline T. Mitchell,
William M. Cobleigh,	Robert G. Morse,
Grace L. Collin,	Susan I. Myers,
Ada L. Comstock,	Hannah P. O'Flaherty,
Walter W. Cook,	Robert Walker,
Jasper N. Deahl,	Lizsly Rudd Williams,
Stephen P. Duggan,	George W. Peck, Jr.,
Louise B. Dunn,	Alice J. G. Perkins,
Charles B. Dyke,	Henry A. Perkins,
Lewis Einstein,	Sarah J. Phillips,
Haven Emerson,	Comadore Edward Prevy,
Julia H. Farwell,	Ellen Pyle,
Samuel Ferguson,	Joseph P. Ratzell,
A. H. Finney,	Elizabeth F. Read,
Samuel M. Fischer,	Robert K. Richardson,
Albert R. Gallatin,	Edward D. N. Schulte,
Everett W. Gould,	George Cole Scott.
Frederic L. Green,	Hewlett Scudder, Jr.,
Frederic Gros,	Thos. G. Shearman, Jr.,
Harry Eugene Gros,	Evelina C. Simon,
Rose B. Gruening,	Arthur B. Spingarn,
Carl Gundersen,	John W. Stephens,
Tracy Elliot Hazen,	Nathan Stern,
Sydney Hubert Herman,	Frederick E. Stockwell,
Benjamin R. Howell,	Alice C. Stratford,
Jessie Wallace Hughan,	George L. Streeter,
Henry St. J. Hyde,	Sherburne F. Taylor,
Reginald H. Johnson,	Alvan A. Tenney,
Frederick B. Jones,	Stello Vinton,
Thomas J. Jones,	Gregory D. Walcott,
William T. Kemp,	Isaac Yohannan.
Samuel Langer,	Mabel M. Young.

Prof. Kemp also presented the candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, the highest regular degree conferred by the university. There were 33, two of them women, as follows:

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

Frank G. Bates,	James H. McGregor,
Burtis Burr Breese,	James Maclay,
Edward S. Burgess,	John R. Neal,
Frank W. Chandler,	George N. Olcott,
Elsie W. Clews,	John F. Woodhull,
Henry E. Crampton, Jr.,	Frederick J. Pope,
George V. N. Dearborn,	William Pouper,
Edwin Grant Dexter,	Clement M. L. Sites,
Elmer W. Firth,	George A. Soper,
Shepherd I. Franz,	Joel Elias Spingarn,
George B. Germann,	William F. Tamblyn,
Frederick S. Hall,	John G. Underhill.
John D. Irving,	Adna F. Weber,
Smith E. Jelliffe,	Theodore G. White,
Allen Johnson,	Harriet Winfield,
Edward Kasner,	Robert S. Woodworth.
Walter C. Kretz,	

Miss Elsie W. Clews one of the two young women who received the Doctorate of Philosophy, is the laughter of Henry Clews, the broker. Mr. Clews was present at the exercises, and was very proud of his daughter's achievement. Later in the afternoon he gave a luncheon and reception in her honor at Claremont.

THE HONORARY DEGREES.

The conferring of the honorary degrees was the most elaborate ceremony of the day. Each recipient of the honor was presented by a professor of the university, who made a short speech, setting forth the benefits conferred on science or art or literature by the man whom the university was about to reward.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on John Aikman Stewart, who was presented by Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler.

Rear Admiral George W. Melville and Edward Livingston Trudeau, M. D., received the degree of Master of Science. Dr. Trudeau was presented by Prof. John G. Curtis, M. D., and Rear Admiral Melville was presented by Prof. Frederic Remsen Hutton.

In presenting the Rear Admiral, Prof. Hutton referred to his distinguished services in north polar exploration, and especially in connection with the Jeannette and Greely expeditions, and also to his services in the reorganization of the American Navy. The students bestowed upon him the honor of six "Columbias" and an addition of six "Melvilles."

The Acting President again stirred up more applause for the Rear Admiral by his classic Latin speech, in which his auditors eagerly seized the familiar word "Manila" and cheered lustily for Melville and the navy.

Carl Schurz was presented for the doctorate by Prof. Munroe Smith. He was received by the crowd of students with loud cheers of six "Columbias" and "Schurz, Schurz." Prof. Smith said, in part:

"In the true lawmakers are those who create the facts which the Legislatures and Judges clothe with technical form and with their imperative sanction. Mr. Schurz is a man who has for more than half a century been making laws, not in one or two ways, but in every way in which law is made. He has written, spoken, fought, in the Old World and in the New, for national unity and individual liberty. What he longed for he has seen fulfilled in his fatherland and in his adopted country."

Gov. Roosevelt was presented by Prof. William Milligan Sloane, who spoke in part as follows: "I have the signal honor to present to you for the Doctorate of Law Gov. Theodore Roosevelt. He stands here as the representative scholar and statesman. He is at once the learned historian of American prowess on the sea, of American expansion across this wide continent, and as a university man in the affairs of public life.

"His career needs no recapitulation by me. It is part of our contemporary history. He is in the prime of life; but his achievements are not to be measured by days and years, but by what they have produced. We honor him because as few men are he is a typical citizen of the city with which every fibre of our being is bound up; because in his service for his country he has performed the most arduous and honorable duties in peace and in war, and because as Governor of this great Commonwealth he has always used the powers of his high office in the interests of his fellow-men.

"While it may be said that he is the product of another university, yet Columbia, as she sits upon the Acropolis of New York, regards him as her own, and therefore to-day adopts him as her own by granting him her highest honor."

Dean Van Amringe, as soon as there was a lull in the applause, again tested the elasticity of his Tullian Latin in enumerating the achievements of Gov. Roosevelt in peace and war. The words signifying "Spain," the "Spaniards," and the "navy," having familiar sounds, were caught up and greeted with applause and cheers.

At the end, the students again cheered lustily, and the new LL. D. turned about, faced them in quite military fashion, and doffed his newly acquired shovel hat and bowed low several times.

AWARD OF PRIZES AND HONORS.

Dean Van Amringe announced the prizes, fellowships, and honors as follows:

The prize of the Alumni Association, given annually, $50, was awarded to John Smith Harrison. For this prize three candidates are selected by the Faculty and their names submitted to the class, who chooses one of the three to receive the prize. The names submitted to the class were Harold Hosford Bowman, John Smith Harrison, and Montgomery Schuyler, Jr.

Charles Henry Tuttle received the Chanler Historical Prize, interest on $1,000.

The honors were as follows:

Sophomore honors—Germanic languages, John Boyce Smith, Jr.; mathematics, Moses Rosenblueth.

Junior honors—Germanic languages, Edwin Joseph Walter; romance languages, James Joseph Finnigan; English, Oscar Lowenstein; rhetoric and English composition, John Erskine, Simeon Strunsky; literature, John Erskine; history, Martin Wortmann.

Final honors—English, Charles Henry Tuttle; economics, Charles Adkins Baker, Ernest Abraham Cardozo.

Barnard College honors were awarded as follows: Alice Duer won the Kohn Mathematical Prize; Elsie Kupfer the Herrman Botanical Prize; Edna Cora Chapin the Sophomore Chemistry Prize; Edith Parker Striker the Hobilitzell Medal, and the following won the several honors: Sophomore, classics, Lisa Delavan Bloodgood; junior, English, Ellinor Ten Broeck Relley; final, rhetoric and English composition, Adelaide Camilla Hoffman; zoology and botany, Elsie Kupfer.

The Harsen Prizes, $500, $300, and $200, were awarded to James Alexander Miller, Everett Willioughby Gould, and Haven Emerson, in this order.

The honor men, each of whom receives a Harsen prize of $25, if he does not win one of the higher prizes, are: Rolfe Floyd, A. B.; Everett Willoughby Gould, A. B.; Eugene Hillhouse Pool, A. B.; Haven Emerson, A. B.; Edwin Beer, A. B.; James Alexander Miller, A. B.; George Linius Streeter, A. B.; Raymond Lynde Wadhams, A. B.; Fellowes Davis, Jr., and Frederick John Hughes.

The Harsen prizes for clinical reports were received by William McDonald, Jr., Russell Aber Shirrefs, and Edward Aaron Aronson.

C. Judson Herrick received the Cartwright prize, Frederick R. Bailey the Joseph Mather Smith prize, Joseph A. Blake the fellowship in anatomy, Frederick R. Bailey and Augustus B. Wadsworth the fellowships in pathology, Philip H. Hiss the Alonzo Clark scholarship, Frederick L. Pell and William Edward Parsons the McKim fellowships in architecture, Charles H. Tuttle the James Gordon Bennett prize in political science, George James Bayles, John Archibald Fairlie, and William Zebina Ripley the prize lectureships founded by the Trustees: Carl L. Becker the Tappan prize, Albert Baitt the Seligman prize in political economy, Heinrich Ries the Barnard fellowship for research in physics, Angela Diller the Mosenthal fellowship in music, and Charles H. Tuttle the H. C. Bunner medal, and George S. Hillman received honorable mention in the same competition.

At the end of the ceremonies the students called for and gave "six Columbias" for "old Van Am."

COLUMBIA ALUMNI MEET.

Gov. Roosevelt Eulogizes the Bravery of Hamilton Fish in the Battle in Which He Was Killed.

The Alumni Associations of Columbia University held a general meeting and reunion in the gymnasium at 4 P. M. yesterday. Prof. John Howard Van Amringe presided, and Gov. Roosevelt delivered an address.

Prof. Van Amringe, in opening the meeting, said:

"Before he went abroad President Low said to me that the university was never stronger or in better condition than it is to-day, [Applause] and referred particularly to the old college, "the seed out of which the great tree has grown."

"One of the felicitous incidents of this Commencement Day is the addition to our honorary and honored alumni of several citizens of renown, men who, for the most part, owe their early academic allegiance elsewhere but in whose achievements we delight, and whose merits we desire to reward so far as lies in our power. Among other glories which we seek for Columbia is that of being a sort of Westminster for living American greatness. [applause,] so that when a man girds himself to struggle heroically for the good of the community and the honors of life, he may say, not as Nelson did, 'Victory or Westminster Abbey,' but 'Victory and a degree from Columbia College.'" [Cheers.]

He then introduced Gov. Roosevelt.

After speaking about the duties and opportunities of college men, he said:

"Hitherto I have spoken of the living. I wish to speak a few moments of the dead. A year ago the expedition of which my regiment formed a part was on the transport in Tampa Bay. One of the reasons I felt proud of that regiment was that it was a mixture of wild riders and riflemen from the West, ranchmen, hunters, and a couple of score of young college men from the East. On the whole, there was no braver or devoted man among them than Hamilton Fish of Columbia." [Applause.]

He said that just before the battle of Las Guasimas he heard Capt. Capron, who, he declared, was the best Captain he has known, telling Sergt. Fish that his company was to lead the advance, and that Fish himself was to lead the "point" of the advance, the most dangerous post in battle. Capron added:

"That is the post of danger, but it is also the post of honor. Always seek the post of honor."

"Yes," cheerfully replied Fish, "that is what I am here for."

"The next day," continued Gov. Roosevelt, "I saw them lying along the trail with cold, glazed eyes."

Hampton Institute Commencement.

HAMPTON, Va., June 7.—The Hampton Institute will hold its commencement and anniversary exercises together this year on Thursday, June 15. The Rev. Dr. Greer of New York, one of the school's Trustees, will be the principal speaker. In the morning class rooms and shops will be open to visitors, and in the afternoon the graduating exercises will be held in the gymnasium or church. On the 14th the alumni will hold their triennial reunion. On Wednesday evening the senior class will repeat their very successful rendering of Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart's "Golden Wedding," dramatized especially for them.

Catholic University Exercises.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Cardinal Gibbons conferred the degrees at the graduating exercises of the Catholic University of America to-day. A large and distinguished audience was present, including Jules Cambon, French Ambassador; Jutaro Komura, Minister from Japan; J. B. Pioda, Minister from Switzerland; Viscount De Santo-Thyrso, Minister from Portugal, and Viscountess Santo-Thyrso; Baron Riedl von Riedenau, Secretary of the Austrian Legation, and Commissioner of Labor Carroll D. Wright.

Swarthmore College Commencement.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—The twenty-seventh annual commencement exercises of Swarthmore College will be held on June 13 in the college hall. Hamilton W. Mabie will deliver an address.

SHALL SURPLUS BE DIVIDED?

Suit of Emil Greeff for "Full Share" of Equitable's Surplus Considered by the Court of Appeals.

SARATOGA, June 7.—A case involving very important questions affecting life insurance was argued before the Court of Appeals to-day. It was the cause of Emil Greeff of New York, respondent, against the Equitable Life Assurance Society, appellant. William B. Hornblower and Charles B. Alexander appeared as counsel for the Equitable, and Dickinson W. Richards appeared for Mr. Greeff. The argument was on the appeal of the Equitable Society from an interlocutory judgment entered upon a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the Second Department, reversing an interlocutory judgment entered on a decision of Justice Daly at Special Term in the County of New York.

The question certified up to the Court of Appeals is: "Does the complaint in this action state a cause of action?"

The claim made by Emil Greeff in this suit is that, as a policy holder of the defendant company, he is entitled to have an equitable share of the entire declared surplus of the company. Mr. Greeff insured his life in the Equitable Life Assurance Society on July 1, 1882, in the sum of $20,000, receiving an endowment policy covering a period of fifteen years. This policy matured on May 2, 1897, and on the 23d of the following month Mr. Greeff received from the company $20,000, as agreed and a dividend of accumulated profits amounting to $3,932. Mr. Greeff contended that, having severed his relations with the company as a policy holder, he was entitled to a further dividend of $7,087, which he claimed to be his share of the society's surplus on Dec. 31, 1896, which on that date amounted to $43,277,000.

The Equitable Company demurred to this complaint, declaring that the plaintiff "did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action." Justice Joseph F. Daly sustained the demurrer, and Mr. Greeff appealed to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Justices Woodward, Cullen, and Hatch sustained the appeal, reversing Justice Daly's decision, while Justice Goodrich dissented, sustaining Justice Daly. From the decision of the Appellate Division the Equitable then appealed on a question of law. Counsel for the Equitable stated in their brief: "As we regard plaintiff's claim as clearly unfounded, in view of the provisions of his contract, as interpreted by the general rules of law and the general principles applicable to life insurance, we have thought it our duty to demur in order to save the company the expense and delay incident to a trial of the issues of fact—a trial which would, as we understand the situation, necessarily involve a long and tedious accounting, reapportioning dividends during the entire period of the company's existence."

The decision of the Appellate Division, the Equitable Company's counsel contended, was at variance with the actuarial and business principles essential to carrying on life insurance, as well as at variance with the general statutes of this State regulating the affairs of life insurance companies.

The main point argued by William B. Hornblower of counsel for the Equitable today was that the surplus so styled is only a technical surplus; that it is made up of funds of which four-fifths belong to the dividend fund of policy holders whose policies have not yet matured, and the balance is a safety fund held by the society for the protection of policy holders to cover emergencies such as may arise by the shrinkage in the market value of securities, decreased interest earnings, losses by investment, epidemics, &c. Mr. Hornblower said that the insurance business was regulated by special insurance laws, and was based on principles arising from the custom and experience of insurance experts and actuaries; and that if the contention of the respondent was sustained it would revolutionize the entire methods and principles applied in conducting the business of insuring lives.

"The plaintiff," continued counsel for the Equitable, "plants himself on the broad, or rather on the absurdly narrow, proposition that the defendant's officers must, as matter of law, divide annually among the policy holders every dollar of the declared surplus. Yet plaintiff's counsel is forced to concede (as the Appellate Division opinion concedes) that there is a discretion left to the Directors to determine whether the legal reserve is a sufficient protection to the policy holders to guard them against contingencies. Plaintiff's counsel, therefore, concedes that the defendant is not bound, as matter of law, to divide annually among its policy holders the entire amount of the surplus of its assets over its legal reserve. This concession destroys at a blow plaintiff's entire case, since plaintiff's claim becomes either a question of verbiage or a question of amount.

"If plaintiff's claim is based on the fact that a certain amount is the 'declared' net surplus, then, if it had not been so declared, but had been called 'safety fund,' plaintiff would have had no cause of action. On the other hand, if plaintiff's claim is based on the proposition that some surplus should be declared and distributed, then the amount so to be declared and distributed necessarily becomes a question of discretion and business judgment, and cannot be made the basis of an action, certainly not of an action at law, for breach of contract and for a sum certain."

Mr. Hornblower also made the point that an accounting such as was demanded could only be obtained in an action brought by the Attorney General.

Dickinson W. Richards, counsel for Mr. Greeff, argued that the society was withholding a certain portion of its surplus to which his client had a right under his contract. He denied the right of the Equitable Society to withhold any portion of the profits made during the term his policy was in force for the benefit of any future policy holders, and counsel further denied that the Directors of the society had any discretion or any power to apportion any part of the surplus which did not include his equitable share of the whole.

SUICIDE NULLIFIED INSURANCE.

United States Circuit Court Declares No Collection Can Be Made.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—Judge McPherson to-day filed an opinion in the United State Circuit Court averse to Mrs. Emily V. Hopkins, in her suit against the Northwestern Life Insurance Company of Chicago, brought to recover $10,000 insurance on the life of her husband, John S. Hopkins, the former cashier of the People's Bank of this city, who committed suicide over a year ago. The matter came before the Court upon a motion made by the defendant for judgment, notwithstanding the verdict which had been rendered by a jury in favor of Mrs. Hopkins for the amount of the policy and interest.

The Judge cited various authorities, and held that the insurance could not be recovered by reason of Mr. Hopkins having committed suicide. There was no suicide clause in the contract, but under the decision it was held that under the contract there was no insurance against suicide.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada has been admitted to Georgia.

The Pelican Assurance Company of New York has been admitted to California.

The Reading Fire Insurance Company of Pennsylvania has been admitted to Kansas.

James Woods of Kansas City has been appointed agent of the New York Life Insurance Company.

Henry Gray of St. Louis has been appointed special agent for Weed & Kennedy's companies.

The Erie Fire Insurance Company of Buffalo has applied for admission to the State of New Hampshire.

F. A. Douglass of Malvern, Ark., has been appointed agent of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company of Hartford.

Bonsall & Shipley of Cincinnati have been appointed agents of the New Amsterdam Casualty Company of New York.

W. F. Braun of the London Assurance Corporation has been appointed special agent of the Milwaukee Mechanics' Insurance Company for Northern Illinois, including Chicago.

Judge Bond of the Superior Court of Boston has dissolved the temporary injunction recently granted by him against the reinsurance of the business of the New England Mutual Accident Association by the General Accident Corporation of Perth, Scotland. The injunction was granted at first because the reinsurance contract, as drawn up, provided for the transference to the General Accident Corporation of the paper and documents of the association. The injunction has now been dissolved because the reinsurance contract has been so modified that the books and papers

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication... .....Printing House Square
Up-town .....1,289 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON .....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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CHAIRMAN MAZET'S POWERS.

The Mazet investigation has developed a contest in bullying between the committee and the powers of Tammany. The witnesses are turbulent, contemptuous, defiant, and obstructive. When threats of punishment are made the District Attorney bristles up and "stumps" the committee to attempt to punish anybody. He defies Mr. MAZET and plainly intends to resist any effort on the part of the committee to get the law on the witnesses who have refused to answer its questions. Thereupon the Republican organization through the columns of a newspaper serves notice that if ASA BIRD GARDINER refuses to ask for the indictment of the witnesses the committee wishes to punish, his case will be taken before the Governor on charges and he may be removed from office.

It is not an edifying spectacle. The attitude of Tammany is that of a tough old outlaw who sets his dog on the process-server and takes a pot shot at the Sheriff who comes to seize him in his mountain retreat. The attitude of the committee is one of timidity and impotence. The baser part of the community heartily sympathizes with Tammany and grins with delight every time a witness insults the examiners or their counsel. The decent part of the population would enthusiastically support the committee if it would take these blackguards by the throat and make them mind their manners and show respect for the Legislature. It would applaud the exposures of real crimes and misdemeanors and the revelation of evils for which legislation might provide a remedy—the only justification for the committee's existence. But the brawling and indecency that have been permitted during the sessions have caused the public to lose interest and faith.

Mr. MAZET can regain the confidence of the public in the capacity and intentions of his committee only by winning the fight in which he has allowed himself to become engaged with Tammany. He must make these bullies respect and obey the powers he exercises as they would obey the Legislature itself, which he represents. He can do this, not by threats, but by action. Let him take the District Attorney at his word and use the next contumacious witness as material for trying conclusions with Mr. GARDINER.

"The House that appointed the Mazet committee is dead," says the District Attorney, "and with it the power of this committee." Planting himself firmly on this assumption he will refuse to institute proceedings for the punishment of witnesses declared guilty of contempt.

The Constitution declares, Article III., Section 2, that "the Assembly shall consist of 150 members, who shall be chosen for one year." The House which appointed the Mazet committee is not "dead." It is the Assembly of the State of New York until another Assembly is chosen. The Legislature can at any time be called in extra session by the Governor to act on the case of witnesses reported for contempt by Mr. MAZET. Probably on reflection Mr. GARDINER would decide not to carry his obstruction to that point. His position is unsound and unsafe, and he will speedily abandon it if Mr. MAZET will exchange the shrinking of the timid poodle for the large and aggressive regardlessness of the armed rhinoceros.

It is a misdemeanor for a witness to refuse to obey a subpoena of the Mazet committee. It is a misdemeanor for a witness to refuse to answer "any material and proper question." If the District Attorney has faith in his theory he will doubtless be willing to join with the committee in asking that a witness be committed for contempt. The committing Magistrate would probably decline to pass upon the question of the powers of the committee or the propriety of its questions. After the witness had been held for the Grand Jury those questions might be brought before a Supreme Court Judge for determination. Then Mr. MAZET and Mr. GARDINER, respectively, would know where they stood.

The present situation is that Tammany is acting as if it had a world of rascality to conceal, and the Mazet committee proceeds as if it had no rights that anybody was bound to respect and no powers that anybody need fear.

THE SETTLEMENT IN SAMOA.

Of course the peaceable settlement of the troubles in Samoa was a foregone conclusion as soon as the joint commission was appointed. STEVENSON says in his story of the old troubles that "not the whole Samoan archipelago was worth the loss in men and costly ships" entailed by the hurricane of March, 1888. Undoubtedly that loss was a direct consequence of the international tension. But for that the men-of-war would have taken the timely warning of the approach of the storm which the barometer gave them and have made their escape.

This time there was no such tension. What there was had been produced by the methods that the representatives of Germany, including the President of the Municipal Council, who, though by birth a German, was no more a representative of Germany than the Chief Justice, being equally with him a representative of all three powers, had taken to nullify the decision of the Chief Justice upon a matter expressly committed to him by the treaty. This could be relieved only by the withdrawal of the offenders. That withdrawal has very properly been made as easy as possible for Germany, so that there should be no chance to use RAFFEL or ROSE as a "gonfalon," in German domestic politics. It is all very well for our State Department to give out that "no significance" is to be attached to the action of Germany. The statement is even in a manner true. But there would have been an immense deal of significance to be attached to the action of Germany if she had refused or delayed to withdraw her Consul. That would have meant that she attached more importance to the interests that the Consul had endeavored, in a maladroit way, to forward than she did to the good-will of England and the United States. It is not to be doubted that the successor of this unfortunate official will be instructed to look for guidance in the discharge of his duties to the treaty, and not to the German merchants in Apia. The British Consul has also been withdrawn, and it seems that the transaction might very properly have been completed by the withdrawal of our own Consular representative. Not that he seems to have been derelict in the performance of his specific duties, but a letter from him which has been published, resenting the confusion of himself with Mr. LLOYD OSBOURNE, seems to show a plentiful lack of the taste and tact that a man should have who may be called upon to represent his country in difficult and delicate negotiations.

Everybody who has followed the course of Samoan events must sympathize with the people of Samoa in not being allowed to have for their King in name the man who for a dozen years and more has been their King in fact. The exclusion of MATAAFA at the instance of Germany has never been revoked at Berlin, so far as the public knows, though RAFFEL and ROSE have assumed to nullify it of their own motion at Apia. Now the objection of Germany in 1888 is renewed by Great Britain in 1899, and on the same ground, namely, that a nation cannot be expected to acquiesce in the elevation of a leader who has caused its subjects to be killed and barbarously mutilated. The objection is as valid now as it was then. That the Samoan chief has been encouraged to repeat his offense is certainly not the fault of Great Britain or of the United States.

"THE THINKING BAYONET."

Mr. BALFOUR made one remark, in the course of the debate upon the grant to the Sirdar, which has a clear and sharp application on this side of the Atlantic. Those, he said, "who wished to withhold from a successful General a merited reward because he had carried out a policy of which they disapproved were virtually telling him and his soldiers who had faced death that they would have not only to obey orders, but to know whose orders they were obeying." He added that the country whose army concerned itself with politics was on the verge of a military despotism.

These remarks are the obvious utterances of mere common sense. Among other things, they constitute a condemnation of the policy of Congress in determining to fight a foreign war with volunteers. The citizen soldier does not lose his rights as a citizen by becoming a soldier. Neither should he do so when he is engaged in the only military service for which a citizen soldiery is fitted. That is the defense of his own home against an invader. There is never any doubt about the political propriety of that performance, though we have no doubt that some philosophers would find it objectionable if the emergency arose. Every foreign war, however, is sure to create divisions of sentiment. The notion that these divisions of sentiment should extend to the troops actually engaged in carrying on the war, and that they should be invited to vote upon the question whether the work they are engaged in is righteous or unrighteous, and to inform themselves by reading and by attending public meetings so as to cast an intelligent ballot, is one that evidently commends itself to the intelligence of Mr. ATKINSON. But it is one which any professional soldier, of any army in the world, would have no hesitation in saying is utterly destructive of "good order and military discipline." One of the things that a soldier must not discuss is his orders. If he is encouraged to discuss these, from those of his immediate superiors to those of the War Office at home, then, as Mr. BALFOUR well says, the road to a military despotism is open. Popular government is safe only when the army, from the General in Chief down, confines itself to executing orders and does not undertake to discuss or to pass upon them.

Mr. ATKINSON would know this as well as anybody else if he gave his intelligence a fair chance. So would the remarkable correspondent who wrote us the other day that a soldier deserved no credit for giving up his life at the call and in the cause of his country, so long as it was a cause that did not commend itself to him personally. These views are, as SHAKESPEARE has it, "the cankers of a calm world and a long peace." The thinking bayonet is an excellent weapon so long as it confines itself to thinking how most effectually to execute orders. When it wanders into meditation whether its orders ought to be executed or not it is getting its owner in the way to be tried and executed for mutiny.

TAXING COUNTRY SEATS.

There were two items of news in yesterday's evening papers which shed much illumination upon each other. The first of them was the announcement that Mr. WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER had, through his counsel, notified the Assessors of North Tarrytown that if the assessment on his property in that township were not reduced he would apply to the courts to have the assessment roll revised. Apparently this is an outlying piece of his estate that is concerned. At any rate, the amount at issue is small, so small that the Assessors may well have thought that Mr. ROCKEFELLER would pay an unjust demand rather than give himself the trouble of contesting it in court. We are afraid that, in a general way, they reckoned rightly, and that that is what most rich men in Mr. ROCKEFELLER'S place would have done. That he has refused to do it is very much to his credit. In taking all the trouble that may be necessary to defeat an injustice, he is and has been playing the part of a good citizen.

We assume that the assessment was unjust, and outrageously unjust, both because that has been shown in previous cases and because there is no reason at all to assume that he would go to the trouble of fighting the assessment if it were not outrageously unjust. The Assessors in Westchester who have been trying to make rich New Yorkers pay more than their share of the public expenses have been very exorbitant, so exorbitant that in some cases it seems that they may have laid themselves open to criminal prosecution. But in principle they have been doing only what is done in every rural community in which there is taxable property of non-residents. It always has to pay more than its share. The rustic politician considers that a citizen who has bought a country seat in his neighborhood has delivered himself into his hands.

A country seat is essentially a fancy possession. It is of comparatively little value except to the owner. And the more costly the place and the more the owner has laid out upon it the truer this is. No new purchaser would think of reimbursing him for his outlay on his various "fads." A man able to buy such a place at all would have his own tastes and notions and would lay out his money on them instead of on the tastes and notions of his predecessor.

That is why, in assessing the value of such places, it is unjust and absurd to take the outlay upon the place as the basis of assessment, an outlay which it is quite certain would never be reimbursed by a purchaser. What the place would bring at forced sale is the only true criterion of its value for purposes of taxation. And this brings us to our other item of news, to wit, the sale at auction of the place which, when it was inhabited by SAMUEL J. TILDEN, enjoyed a National reputation under the name of Greystone. This is a "fancy" place in the same region with the places which are the subjects of so much dispute between Messrs. ROCKEFELLER and the local Assessors. It took Mr. TILDEN'S fancy and he paid $225,000 for it. Without doubt this was a fancy price, since the prices of what may be called staple real estate in that neighborhood have not declined since his purchase. After his purchase Mr. TILDEN proceeded to spend in various improvements $80,000 more, so that the place "stood him in" some $300,000. Yet when it comes under the hammer all that can be got for it is $171,500, and it is announced that the new purchaser will use the property "for residence purposes." If this means that he will live there he has got a "fancy" country place for half price. If it means that he will divide and sell it in smaller parcels then for the purposes for which Mr. TILDEN wanted the estate, there now seems to be no demand for it at all. And, as for his improvements, they would in that case be worth less than nothing to the new purchaser, since it would cost money to destroy them and clear them away. There could not be a plainer and more timely demonstration of the folly and injustice of assessing a country seat according to what it has cost the owner.

CHIEF DEVERY AND FITZSIMMONS'S LEFT.

According to our neighbor The Sun, to whose learning in such matters we are accustomed to defer, the mind of the referee who is to serve at the meeting of Mr. ROBERT FITZSIMMONS and Mr. JAMES JEFFRIES at Coney Island to-morrow evening is perplexed over the question "What is a clean breakaway?" The Marquis of Queensberry rules, from which our neighbor prints enlightening extracts, are silent on this most important point, and it was the intention of the referee to consult the men themselves. This seems to us a sensible course. The practical views of experienced men like Mr. FITZSIMMONS and Mr. JEFFRIES ought to be worth more than the theories of referees or the speculations of the text-writers.

But quite unexpectedly Chief of Police DEVERY has precipitated a discussion that transcends in interest all other matters pertaining to the meeting. From the remarkable interest the forthcoming contest has aroused in sporting circles, and from certain published statements the Chief has been led to suspect that under the guise of a "Horton-law sparring contest" the principals and managers of this affair intended to have "an old-time slugging match or prize fight." He therefore makes this announcement:

> I shall be present at the contest, and as Chief of Police I shall personally see to it that the letter and spirit of the law relative to such contests are obeyed, and that there will be no slugging or heavy hitting; nothing but a clean cut, lawful sparring exhibition for points. Any person who permits himself to be gulled or imposed upon by thinking otherwise will find himself very much mistaken.
> It will be well for the public to understand that the first heavy blow struck will mark the end of the contest.

We share Chief DEVERY'S suspicions and we applaud his intention to attend the exhibition and see for himself.

Let us ask a candid world whether it is probable that Mr. FITZSIMMONS and his celebrated Left would be likely to go to the trouble and cost of all this antecedent training and preparation merely for a little sparring match for points, such as they have on Winter evenings in the rooms of Young Men's Christian Associations? What is there for that Left to do in a sparring match for points? Would they borrow a thirteen-inch gun of the Oregon to celebrate the Fourth of July at Yaphank? Would any one take a hundred-ton steam hammer to drive gimp tacks? Would Delmonico's withhold the Belverness and Glenlivat and serve catnip tea at the Bobby Burns dinner? We think the Court of Appeals would rule that the presence of the Left at a sparring match for points was presumptive evidence that the hitting would be hard and the contusions serious.

But this is only one of the circumstances that lead to the conclusion that this Coney Island meeting is to be one at which the presence of the Chief will be peculiarly desirable. We note a few of these portents. The match is "for the championship of the world." Inasmuch as the Horton law is of local application there can be no recognized championship of the world in athletic exercises conducted in tame accordance with its provisions. Seats are selling at $50 each and incoming trains are bringing what are called "delegations of sports" from distant cities. The betting betrays this interest, also, and the sums wagered are much larger than are customary in the case of sparring matches, even between distinguished antagonists. The men have subjected themselves to a severe regimen of induration and building up, as though they were looking forward to the most serious contest of their lives—lives devoted, not to sparring, but to slugging and prizefighting. The conduct, demeanor, and preparations of the principals, managers, and intending spectators are precisely the same as that which has been observed in advance of the great undisguised prize fights of the past.

Chief DEVERY very justly remarks that if the managers of the affair are not preparing for an unlawful prize fight, then it is plain that their statements are intended to impose upon the public and enable them to sell at high prices seats for an entertainment of a fraudulent nature. With the Mazet committee in session it would be imprudent for the Chief to permit so conspicuous and impudent a violation of the law as is clearly intended at Coney Island to-morrow night. We advise Chief DEVERY to go and to watch FITZSIMMONS'S Left.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—If the Countess BONI DE CASTELLANE had been foolish enough to march about the race track at Auteuil crying "Vive l'armée" and other irrelevant but encouraging words to aristocratic acquaintances who were making a cowardly and vicious attack on the President of France, it is almost certain that she would also have been foolish enough to be proud of her ridiculous action. Therefore it is as easy as it is pleasant to accept as true the denial entered in her behalf by her husband. That denial, indeed, is so prompt and so emphatic that it gives the impression of being the result of peremptory orders issued by one who, for reasons which it would be indelicate to mention, is able when she chooses to command the instant obedience of her nominal master. The Countess must have inherited sound common sense as well as sound common dollars from—well, from America, which is certainly as noble a word as "ancestors," and it is impossible to doubt her ability to see how absurd it would have been for her to shout anything whatever in the circle of which the Count has made her a part. What that gilded youth may think of the propriety of disavowing an act which, if it had been committed, he probably would have regarded with approval, is a matter of no great consequence. The contradiction has been formulated and published in time to save the Countess from painful derision, and her relatives from much distress and her sometime countrymen from an appreciable amount of humiliation. So the incident, so far as concerns her, is closed, and well closed. One cannot but regret, however, the loss of the joy produced by the reported criticism of the Countess's "American accent." The very idea of such an accent put to such a use was delightful, at least for cynics. If the Parisians only had objected to that accent, what fun it would have been to expatiate on the foundation of their dislike! For five years now they have not been hearing things of the most dreadful sort uttered in the accents of people who speak English? Have not those things had a very large part in forcing France to right a cruel wrong and to confess a deadly sin?

—There was no lack of vigorous speaking when the Committee on School Histories appointed by the Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans met in Richmond this week to report the result of its investigations, but though the speaking was vigorous, and though the speakers showed plainly enough that the passage of time in nowise changed their opinions as to the causes of the civil war, still there was a notable unanimity in recognizing the final and complete disappearance of sectional lines, and not a word necessarily offensive to Northern ears was uttered. The committee reported that Prof. FISKE'S history and that of COOPER, ESTIL & LEMON were unfair to the South in their treatment of the origin and course of the war, and a memorial was adopted asking the Virginia State Board of Education to exclude these books from the public schools. The preliminary discussion related chiefly to the works of Prof. FISKE. Several members of the committee praised its literary merits, and one of them declared that recent editions had been so modified that objection to it was not reasonable, but the adequacy of the alterations was denied, and the minority was overruled on the ground that the task set for the committee was to find faults, not virtues, in the books examined. "A chain," said Mr. CARTER R. BISHOP of Petersburg, "is no stronger than its weakest link, and the excellencies of Prof. FISKE'S history do not offset its bad features. One slur against the South is sufficient to damn it in our eyes." Mr. FRANK P. BRENT, Secretary of the Board of Education, earnestly deprecated the action taken. He asserted that the history censured was sure to live, and he suggested as a preferable course an endeavor to obtain a further revision of the book by its author. He was voted down, however, and the use of histories by Southerners was emphatically recommended. It seems a pity that controversies of this sort should still arise, but there is much consolation in the thought that they are now conducted with little or none of the bitterness that marked them not many years ago.

—That burglars of the more advanced type can and do use chloroform in the commission of their crimes is a belief widely held and rarely contradicted, and yet there is, curiously, little foundation for it. Indeed, those who are most familiar with the administration and effects of anaesthetics assert that there is no foundation at all for it except in the imagination of sensational writers and in the needs of people whose losses cannot safely be explained by statements of fact. The question has been raised at Pittsburg recently by several robberies in which chloroform is said to have been employed, and opinions of the local experts are strongly against the possibility of such use. One of the physicians interviewed is quoted as saying: "As far as known, chloroform and ether have never taken effect on a healthy sleeping person without that person knowing it. Both of these anaesthetics are at first stimulating and invigorating in their effect, and will arouse a sleeping person. The entire system is excited and the heart beats violently and fast. The use of either chloroform or ether, or any other anaesthetic, by burglars is absurd. It frequently takes physicians with their various appliances from ten to fifteen minutes to put a person under the influence of either of these anaesthetics, and often a patient will become so stimulated and active before the effect is secured that it requires several strong men to hold him." The idea that the mere introduction of chloroform into a room would cause unconsciousness was derided as absurd. Even if doors and windows were airtight, it would take several gallons of either anaesthetic so to fill a room with the heavy fumes as to affect a sleeper on a bed of average height. And the first effect would be, not deep sleep, but excited wakefulness. The chances are, then, that when anybody claims to have been chloroformed by burglars there is something queer about the case.

—Hard indeed must be the heart that does not bleed, and cruel indeed the eyes that do not weep for the poor meat packers whose business has suffered so severely from the recent criticisms of the food supplied by them to the army! To be sure, the criticisms were just enough, in a way, but then they have ruined valuable reputations, injured trade, and diminished profits both at home and abroad. No wonder the devoted friends, journalistic and other, of ALGER and EAGAN are raising high their hands in horror of the offenders who have aimed so malignant a blow at a great American industry. Chief of these reckless brigands, of course, is Gen. MILES, and he naturally comes in for a large part of the denunciation that is going round, but there are others whose crimes have been almost as great, and they, too, are catching it hot and heavy. Energetic as is the attack upon them, however, the criminals do not even yet show any signs of repentance. They maunder on in the old way, and do not hesitate, when told that "business is business," to reply that "facts are facts"—a most obnoxious declaration, and one not worth answering except with contemptuous silence. The Secretary of Agriculture so treated it in his recent touching remarks. Not a word did he say about the quality of the meat, which our soldiers, like petulant children, refused to eat, but much about the decline of public confidence, home and foreign, in the pretty labels on tin cans and the consequent necessity for doing all over work that had just begun to bring in good returns. That's the proper view to take—a little unreasonable, perhaps, and possibly a little disingenuous, but how much better than brutal harpings on facts, facts, facts. And is there no way to call off that wretched Pure Food Commission? It is daily publishing testimony that cannot fail to make folks suspicious and—worst of all—well informed in matters that really do not concern them.

—Fencing has always been supposed to be distinctively the exercise of gentlemen, and gentlemen have always been credited with both the power and the inclination to tell the truth. It is very confusing, therefore, to learn that the fencers of Paris have taken to using rapiers that leave an indubitable mark where they hit and so prevent disputes as to whether a point has been made or not. Can it be true that Parisian fencers can no longer be trusted to cry "Touché!" whenever circumstances demand that ejaculation? If matters have come to so deplorable a pass as that in Lutetia, the next stage will be—what?

TASK OF OUR OFFICERS IN CUBA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am sure that neither you nor the Northern press generally would willfully or willingly do injustice to the American officers who have been intrusted with the very difficult and perplexing task of establishing good government in Cuba. The editorial in your issue of Monday, May 22, however, entitled "Are We Irritating the Cubans?" indicates that you have been misled as to some of the measures of reform undertaken here. I feel sure if you had been familiar with the facts you would not have charged the American officers with "criminal stupidity" or with "carefully running against the ancient habit and wishes of the Cubans."

Your readers are led to believe that the military authorities at Havana are imposing unnecessary and irritating restrictions upon the Cuban people, which restrictions they are enforcing with "blundering harshness," so making the task of pacification and establishment of friendly relations much more difficult than it should be.

The fact is that one of the 'sumptuary regulations" referred to in your editorial originated with the American military authorities; and if any of them are found irksome to any portion of the community, as it might be expected that some of them would be, the responsibility rests upon the Cubans themselves, who, of their own motion, have put in force the regulations referred to by you. The Military Governor of Havana has made no sumptuary or other orders regulating minor affairs of the city; on the contrary, he has scrupulously refrained from interfering in any such matters or with the action of the local authorities, who, in all matters of police regulation, have been left to exercise their own discretion.

The suppression of public gambling houses in Havana was accomplished by the local Cuban authorities, and they also originated the new regulations establishing the hours of closing shops and business houses on Sundays and weekdays. The forbidding of smoking upon tram cars and in the theatres is only the putting in force of old Spanish regulations which, in the days of Spanish occupation, were never enforced, but which the Cuban officials, with the commendable desire to make their city attractive to Europeans and Americans, have resolved to enforce. The regulation prohibiting the appearance in public places of persons clothed only in undershirts is also the enforcement of an ordinance of very long standing, which, like many other good Spanish ordinances and laws, was permitted during the Spanish period to remain unenforced. The discontinuance of the game of baseball on Sunday has not yet been heard of in Havana; and in every suburb and open lot near Havana boys and men play baseball at their pleasure—the Northern Sunday game of golf not having yet reached us.

Whether the enforcement of these regulations and others of a similar character seems wise or not to the Northern critics, it does seem wise to the Cuban gentlemen intrusted with the government of their city; and surely their efforts to bring the city up to Northern standards of cleanliness and decency deserve the commendation of the Northern press rather than its disparagement.

In all the matters above referred to the military authorities have taken no action or resolution, except to refuse to interfere in any of them. This has been upon the theory that the United States authority is avowedly here for the purpose of permitting and assisting the Cuban people to learn by experience something of self-government, and to establish a local control originating in the community itself, which shall be agreeable and satisfactory to the people.

In certain matters not referred to in your editorial, Gen. Ludlow has issued orders, such as the order suspending a contract, believed to be fraudulent, for a suburban water supply, and another cancelling a subsidy granted by the crown in 1707 to the High Constable of Spain, and continued until the present month to the descendants of Count O'Reilly, the last High Constable, who have for more than a century, drawn many thousand dollars per annum from the community without rendering any compensating service to the State or city; but these orders of the Military Governor were orders affecting matters which, under the existing law, were not within the authority of the local officials, and in these matters the persons aggrieved have had their way in the courts facilitated so that their equities, if any, may be speedily established and justice done.

The work of administering affairs in Cuba, both those coming purely within the scope of the military authorities and those which under the military authority have been delegated to representative Cuban gentlemen, is very arduous, and is undertaken by all persons engaged in it from a sense of duty, and in the case of the most important of the Cuban officials in Havana, undertaken at considerable sacrifice to their personal and private interests. Would it not be just if your paper were to give these officers the credit they deserve for the successes so far accomplished by their efforts, and the praise which must be admitted to be due them for attempting so vast a task as has been laid upon them? Again, would it not be just if you should give the same praise to the American officers here, who are engaged in a most difficult and perplexing duty, who are trying to do it well, and who, in the main, in the judgment of those having the best opportunities to observe, are doing it well?

I am sure that you do not wish to do them injustice by unwarranted adverse criticism, and that you will be glad to know that the "apparently unnecessary attempts at reform" undertaken in Havana are not made by the military officers, but are deemed necessary by the Cubans themselves. Knowing that the "sumptuary laws" referred to by you are the work of the Havana City Council, composed of Cubans, and of the Mayor, Civil Governor, and other Cuban gentlemen representing the very best element of the Cuban people, socially and politically, does it still seem to you that they are "another colossal error for which there can be no palliation"?

ERNEST LEE CONANT.
Havana, Cuba, June 2, 1899.

WOMEN AND THEIR SKIRTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am not one of those persons who take delight in criticising women's garments, but I must say that the manner in which many females hold up the long skirts in which they are dressed is simply—well, if women would only notice how other women look with their hands on the ends of their spines, I am sure they would start a crusade against the objectionable habit.

The long skirts which sweep the sidewalk, gathering all sorts of filth, and about the improper use of which much has been written and printed, are, of course, responsible for it. I like to see a lady daintily and modestly lift her skirts when crossing a dirty street or passing a puddle of water on the walk.

She gathers the material in her hand in such a manner that her arm hangs straight down her side, while the dress barely reaches the tops of her boots. If women must wear long skirts on the street, let them be raised in this manner when necessary. But how much better and neater after all, for sanitary and other reasons, to wear a skirt which clears the ground by two inches? W. H. P.
New York, June 7, 1899.

BURIAL OF MR. PLUMB.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I take the following item from THE TIMES of last Sunday:

> James Neale Plumb, who killed Alexander Masterton, was buried in Greenwood Cemetery yesterday. As no communication had been received from any member of Plumb's family, Mr. Thompson, his lawyer, buried the body.

Will you kindly allow me, in behalf of a sorely afflicted family of my congregation, as well as in the interest of truth, to say that the only part of this statement that is true is that that most unfortunate man, Mr. James Neale Plumb, was buried in Greenwood Cemetery on last Saturday afternoon. He was not buried by his lawyer, Mr. Thompson, as is claimed in the above statement, nor had he anything to do with the matter, but by his son, Mr. James Plumb.

Besides the son and his wife there were present Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hughes and their daughter, (Mrs. Hughes being a sister of the deceased,) and other relatives and friends. Immediately on the receipt of the tidings of his father's death, his son, Mr. J. Ives Plumb, went to the city and made all the arrangements for his burial in the family plot at Greenwood that the most refined taste and filial affection could suggest or demand.

As the pastor and intimate friend of the family, I read at their request the burial service of the Episcopal Church, of which the deceased was a member, and at its close, the relatives present literally covered the mound with the most beautiful and costly flowers. Mr. Thompson had nothing whatever to do with the matter, the statement quoted above to the contrary notwithstanding. T. S. PYCOTT.
Rector of Emmanuel Church.
Great River, L. I., June 6, 1899.

MEDALS FOR WAR HEROES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why is it that the President has not conferred upon the victorious soldiers of the Santiago campaign a medal or decorative mark for that service to their country? Or, if it is not the President's duty to carry out such things, why does not the proper authority act in the matter?

There is not a civilized nation in the world that would receive from its brave soldiers such sacrifices without placing upon their breasts the visible sign of their heroism in battle. Within a week or a month after such a campaign the troops of Great Britain, France, Germany, or Russia would have received their medals, the mark of common justice of their nations, yet here almost an entire year has gone and not a soldier out of the nearly thirty regiments of United States regulars has received a thing to distinguish the fact that he participated in a campaign of the most bloody and desperate sort.

If it is not the President's duty to direct this honor to the veterans of Santiago, then it must be somebody else's. It is useless to say that the slow action of Congress must be awaited in such cases as this, but what is needed is energetic, prompt suggestion by the executive head of the Government and directions for carrying out the needful work without delay.

CITIZEN.
New York, June 7, 1899.

AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have not infrequently noted a disposition on the part of THE TIMES to go out of its way to show an unfriendliness, if not antipathy, to Irishmen, many of whom no doubt (including myself) are readers of your paper.

There is no justification for the remark in your issue of to-day in the column "The News Condensed," reading as follows: "Exciting scenes resulted in Belfast yesterday when the Nationalists, headed by William O'Brien, grew riotous in a demonstration." The basis for this misstatement, I presume, you find in the news item you received, and which appears on the same page, headed: "Exciting Scenes in Belfast." Any unprejudiced reader of this item would conclude that the rioters were not the Nationalists, but the Orange rowdies who "threatened trouble, with the result that large bodies of police and military were stationed in the streets," and, as the report says that "the Shankhill district was the centre of the rioting," it is apparent that the denizens of that locality, who are notoriously anti-Nationalist, were the offenders.

The whole trouble was caused no doubt by their attacking the parade in honor of Mr. O'Brien, peaceably gotten up, and which would no doubt have been peaceably carried out had it not been for the interference of the Orange element, whose existence even you ignore. It is bad enough to have false news presented to us, (even unintentionally,) but worse to have the news we receive garbled to suit your prejudices.

Some time since you told us that Michael Davitt had been stoned by Nationalists in Cork. As a matter of fact, as I have since learned, the only foundation for this misstatement was that on the way to a meeting Davitt received some insignificant evidences of disapproval by hisses, &c., from some of his opponents of the pro-British faction.

We Irishmen cannot object to the efforts of the editors of THE TIMES in glorifying the so-called "Anglo-Saxon" race, in which they take pride in belonging, but cannot they show common justice to those of us who by nature are not and can not ever be members of that communion?

FAIR PLAY.
New York, June 6, 1899.

Even Homer Nods.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was interested this morning in the comment upon an English use, or abuse, of the word directly, which, according to a correspondent of The Boston Transcript, is unknown to American writers. "Directly" I had read the article, I turned to the first page to meet this sentence:

> "Directly the indictments were handed up to Judge Newburger by Foreman Cammann of the Grand Jury, Assistant District Attorney McIntyre went before Justice Fursman at his residence, 5 East Thirtieth Street, and asked for an order transferring the cases from the Court of General Sessions to the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court."

As I cut this clipping the same "abominable solecism" confronts me four paragraphs further down.

E. W.
Jersey City, June 6, 1899.

Bicyclists and Bicycle Policemen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in your issue this morning that the bicycle police were very active yesterday and made sixty-five arrests of bicyclists who were riding without lamps or bells—in other words, breaking the rules of the road, but not doing injury to any one. All honor to the bicycle policemen! But could you tell a constant reader how many arrests the same enthusiastic officers made of drivers of vehicles who broke rules of the road without injuring anybody? In my daily ride I certainly see at least sixty-five drivers break the rules, and last week was myself knocked off my wheel by one of them who was on the wrong side, but I never hear of any of these gentlemen being arrested. How is this? EQUAL RIGHTS.
New York, June 5, 1899.

Remember Alger!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I venture to suggest the above as the rallying cry for the "candidate from the White House" for the campaign of 1900. "Remember the Maine!" was a powerful incentive to call out volunteers for the late war. Peradventure the above may serve to elect the "Major" to return to Canton, Ohio.

VOX POPULI.
Montclair, N. J., June 6, 1899.

NUGGETS.

The Wonders of Chemistry.

"Bluffer is getting rich, they tell me."

"Yes, he's running a big toilet article factory in connection with his garbage crematory."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Fatal Lack.

He—Don't you believe, darling, that my poetical aspirations are noble?

She—Possibly. But your poetical inspirations are not up to the requirements of commonplace doggerel.—Detroit Free Press.

Slow Accessions.

Mrs. La Salle—You said Mrs. Wabash got her furniture on the installment plan, didn't you?

Mrs. Dearborn—Yes; she's had four husbands, and got a little with each one.—Yonkers Statesman.

His Position.

"I didn't say he was a Federal employe."

"I understood you to say he was a departmental clerk."

"He is. He has charge of the button counter in Wholeblock's department store."—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

SAD FATE OF JOHN HENRY JONES.

AN IDLE RHYME WHICH MAY NOT SEEM POINTLESS.

From Manila (P. I.) Freedom, April 29.

'Twas morning in the Forum; the Roman sun shone hot
On many a stately pillar that graced the sacred spot.
Around their awful Caesar thronged the vast multitude,
From Al best Patricians to hang-jawed dunces rude.
Not since the brave Horatius an army held at bay
Was Roman knight or Roman knave so stirred as on this day.
For now—but hark! the Caesar calls forth in thunder tones:
"Ho! let the dungeon-keeper bring forth John Henry Jones."

That voice, so firm and regal, rang forth, say, like a bell,
And then an awful silence about the Forum fell.
Till hark! a dark procession the outer portal gains,
And all stood breathless, for they heard the clank of gyve and chains.
Back fell the pale Patricians; the dunces, too, fell back,
And o'er the Caesar's countenance a cloud fell cold and black.
For lo! the trembling prisoner came tottering o'er the stones,
And then before the Roman chief stood poor John Henry Jones.

"So, Sirrah," hissed the Caesar, "thou wilt our laws defy?
Perhaps thou thinkest, scurvy knave, we that shall bid thee die?
But, no; I have another fate which beats mere death by half";
And through the mighty Forum rang an awful, ghoulish laugh.
Of course each pale Patrician laughed much and slapped his thigh,
And one (the young Incompetus) gasped: "I shall surely die!"
And even all the dunces gave way to cheerful groans.
But pale and ever paler still, remained John Henry Jones.

"Enough!" announced the Caesar; and each distorted face
Grew calm, and every line and curve slipped back into its place.
"Enough; and hear the sentence: John Henry Jones, I see
That thou hast been convicted of downright villainy.
And since thou hast the honor our army to belong,
Of course thy deed is counted as more than doubly wrong.
And, as by ancient custom, each for all wrong atones,
This punishment is meted out to thee, John Henry Jones:

"For six most long and weary years no labor shalt thou do!
(Ha! knock thy knees together? and turn thy features blue?)
Six years thou shalt be idle! although for every day
We shall compel thee, arrant knave, to draw in full thy pay.
Thy clothing we shall give thee, too; and shouldst thou suffer ill,
We still shall give to thee thy choice 'twixt blue and yellow pills.
But, Sirrah, for thine insolence thou shalt consort with drones!
(Ho, Warden, give thine arm's support to faint John Henry Jones.)

"For six long years thou shalt not once be seen to go on guard;
Thou shalt not do old guard police, nor clean the Caesar's yard.
Thou shalt not carry water, thou shalt not rustle wood,
Although you cry in anguish, 'Mr. Johnson, I'll be good.'
Thou shalt not shine the Caesar's shoes, nor look unto his horse.
Thou shalt not—" but the criminal fell down, a gaping corpse!
Yea, in the awful Forum lay a heap of skin and bones,
There was no longer any breath in poor John Henry Jones.

"Enough!" announced the Caesar; and each distorted face
Grew calm, and every line and curve slipped back into its place.
"Enough; and hear the sentence: John Henry Jones, I see
That thou hast been convicted of downright villainy.
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THE ALASKA CONTENTIONS

Reported from London that Negotiations Are Progressing.

PLANS NOT MADE PUBLIC

A Review of the History of the Case Before the Canadian Commissioners — How Differences Arose.

LONDON, June 7.—A high authority of the Colonial Office says the negotiations with reference to the Alaskan question are in very satisfactory condition. After the interview United States Ambassador Joseph Choate had yesterday with the Marquis of Salisbury, at the Foreign Office, the lines of a prospective settlement and for carrying on the discussion in the High Commission were formally submitted by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, who, throughout, has had most potent influence with the Canadian side. Every arrangement in the negotiations here between Mr. Choate, Lord Salisbury, and Sir Julian Pauncefote has gone through him, and the prospective settlements, in a great degree, may be considered a triumph for Mr. Chamberlain's tact and perseverance.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Late in the day the officials learned the details of the latest negotiations in London, referred to in cable dispatches, and Secretary Hay and the British Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Tower, conferred on the subject. The details of the proposition were not made public.

It is known that the arrangement of a modus vivendi to govern the relations of the United States and Canada on the Alaskan boundary is receiving a great deal of Ambassador Choate's attention. The basis for the temporary delimitation of the boundary in the neighborhood of the passes leading into the Klondike from the Lynn Canal, will, if the present effort succeeds, be on White Pass on the east and on Chilkoot Pass in the middle, at the points where the Canadian Custom Houses were established about eighteen months ago.

On the Dalton trail the point has not yet been selected, and as the pressure toward the sea on this westernmost trail by the Canadians has been more severe than at any other point, very naturally great difficulty is experienced in reconciling, even temporarily, the conflicting claims to jurisdiction. While Pyramid Harbor is not insisted upon at this juncture by the Canadians as part of the temporary arrangement, they are desirous of getting as near to tidewater as possible, and their claim in this quarter includes the important Indian village of Kukwan, a town that has long been under the protection of the United States, and which our Government is indisposed to surrender, even temporarily, into Canadian control.

If this difficulty can be solved and a divisional point located on the Dalton trail, there is no doubt that a modus will be the outcome. This would remove the chances of hostile collisions on the border and postpone until calmer feelings prevail the permanent settlement. With this Alaskan boundary controversy removed from the subjects for consideration by the Joint High Commission, there is every reason to believe that a treaty can be framed satisfactory to both parties in time for submission to the Senate at its next session.

It is said, however, that too much assurance should not be taken that a complete accord is certain. The officials agree with the London view that the outlook is rather brighter, because negotiations are on again, but they qualify this by saying that the agreement is not yet concluded, and that when concluded it will still leave much to be settled by future negotiations.

In view of the fact that the protocol recording the proceedings of the Joint High Commission in Washington on Feb. 18 last has been made public in the Canadian Legislature, while an abstract of its contents has been also published in London, as well as in this country, the State Department has deemed it proper to give out for publication the entire protocol.

This particular protocol regarded by the department is of great importance, for it marked the failure of the commission under peculiar conditions. The record shows that the Joint Commission met at 10 o'clock that morning; that the British side proposed arbitration, and that the Americans accepted the proposition in general, using it as a basis for a treaty, as offered by the British. However, it is shown that when the Americans offered an amendment the British side promptly refused to accept it, and without affording further opportunity, for the erection of an arbitration treaty stopped the negotiations and referred the matter to their own Government, notwithstanding the urging of the American side that the commission at least conclude its negotiations upon the remaining subjects.

These facts were the basis of the American contention that the Canadians had not afforded a real opportunity for arbitration, and were responsible for the disruption of the Joint Commission. The points of the British arbitration proposal and also of the proposition put forward by the Americans as an amendment have already been indicated in the cable dispatches, and the following points are given as those upon which importance is laid by the American side:

In putting forward their proposal the British side said: "They, therefore, made the following as a basis to be proceeded upon in framing a treaty." The attitude of the Americans upon this is set down as follows: "The Commissioners of the United States announced that they accepted the proposals made as the basis of adjustment, but desired an amendment in relation to the arbitral tribunal and a modification of it to make it conform to the present local conditions in Alaska." The British objections to the American counter-proposal have also been published, and the record on that point reads: "Holding these views, the British Commissioners are of the opinion that no useful end would be served by further pressing at the present time the negotiations, and must refer the matter to their Government."

RUSSIA AND BREMEN CITY.

The Czar's Government Has Broken Off Diplomatic Relations.

BERLIN, June 7.—The Russian Government has broken off diplomatic relations with the Free City of Bremen, owing to the refusal of the Bremen authorities to grant satisfaction for the alleged wrongful arrest of a Russian priest.

The State and Free City of Bremen form a republic governed under a constitution proclaimed March 5, 1849, and revised at different periods since that time. It has a Senate of sixteen members, chosen for life, forming the Executive, and the Buergerschaft, or Convent of Burgesses, of 150 members, invested with the power of legislation. The convent is elected for six years by the votes of all the citizens, divided into classes.

The Sale of the Spanish Islands.

BERLIN, June 7.—The Madrid correspondent of the Lokalanzeiger reports an interview with Señor Silvela, the Spanish Premier, who assured him there was no doubt that the Cortes would ratify the sale of the Caroline, Ladrone, and Pelew Islands to Germany. Spain originally asked 40,000,000 pesetas for the islands. Señor Silvela referred to the commercial treaty between Germany and Spain which the Cortes will be asked to ratify as "a blessing for both countries."

Liquid Hydrogen Demonstration.

LONDON, June 7.—At the meeting of the Royal Institution of Great Britain this evening, in the presence of a brilliant gathering of scientists, including the new honorary members, Prof. Dewar conducted the first public experiments on a large scale in the productions of liquid hydrogen. Lord Kelvin, Prof. Stokes, and others paid tribute to the brilliancy of Prof. Dewar's discovery.

International Publishers' Congress.

LONDON, June 7.—The third International Congress of Publishers opened to-day at Stationers' Hall, in this city. The United States and Canada were represented. President Murray in his address said that if the congress only succeeded "in inducing our friends and cousins in the United States to join the Berne Convention, the congress will earn a high place in the successes of history."

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

McMillan—Anderson.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Miss Elizabeth Kilgour Anderson and Mr. Philip Hamilton McMillan were married at St. John's Church to-day at noon by the Rev. Dr. Mackay Smith. The chancel was decked in green, brightened with peonies in varied shades. Palms and foliage plants reached high on either side down to the railing, and peonies and green vines adorned the altar. The ushers were Messrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Edwin Olaf Holter, Joseph E. Sheffield, Alonzo Potter, and Calvin Burr of New York, Mr. F. C. Penkins of Sharon, Penn., and Mr. John P. Story of this city. Miss McMillan was maid of honor, and the little granddaughter of Senator McMillan, Grace Jarvis, with another little child, Edith Seyburn, were flower bearers. Mr. Lars Anderson escorted the bride to the chancel, where the groom and his best man, Mr. Frank L. Polk of New York, were waiting.

The bride wore white satin, the rich material untrimmed, save by a lace yoke. She wore many and very handsome diamonds. Her necklace of strands and pendants was nearly three inches deep, the diamonds in the lower part being of exceptional size and brilliancy. Diamond earrings and other ornaments were also worn. Her veil was caught by a small cluster of orange blossoms, and a bouquet of white orchids was carried.

The maid of honor, Miss McMillan, wore cream-tinted lace over white satin. The little flower girls wore frocks of satin-striped cream lace over white, and carried baskets of pink sweet peas and wore large hats. Mrs. Anderson wore light gray taffeta with insertions of white lace and a jet and mauve bonnet. Mrs. McMillan wore French gray crêpe de chene, trimmed with yellow lace, and a bonnet in the two shades.

The musical part of the service was supplied by a vested choir with orchestral support.

Among the prominent guests in attendance were President McKinley, Adjt. Gen. Corbin, Secretary of the State and Mrs. Hay and the Misses Hay, M. Cambon, the French Ambassador; the Belgian Minister and Countess Lichtervelde, Mrs. Elkins, Mrs. and Miss Miles, Mrs. John Davis, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Bessie Stewart, Miss Condit Smith, Mrs. Blair Lee, Mrs. Belknap, Mrs. J. B. Henry of Philadelphia, Representative and Mrs. Hitt, Miss Edes, Mrs. Fred McGuire, Mrs. Frank B. Loring, Miss Wallach, the Misses Patten, and Mrs. and the Misses Warder.

Immediately after the ceremony a reception was held at Mrs. Nicholas Anderson's home, Sixteenth and K Streets. The big mansion was elaborately decorated with American Beauty roses, the bride's favorite flower, and pink and white orchids. Flowers were at every available point in the library and drawing rooms, and asparagus vines were trailed over the walls and ceilings in profusion. A wedding bower was banked in palms and white orchids.

After the reception about 150 guests sat down to breakfast at small tables in the dining room and hall. Late this afternoon Mr. and Mrs. McMillan left town. After a short honeymoon in this country they will go abroad to spend the Summer in travel. The bride's presents were among the most valuable ever seen in Washington. Conspicuous among the gifts was a magnificent diamond tiara presented by Mr. and Mrs. Lars Anderson. The bride of to-day is the only daughter of Mrs. Anderson, widow of Col. Nicholas Anderson of Ohio, who built the residence, Sixteenth and K Streets, now occupied by his widow. She has been a great favorite in society here and at Manchester-by-the-Sea, where the McMillan family has also summered of late years. Mr. McMillan is the second son of Senator and Mrs. McMillan, and after graduating from Yale, in 1891, became a member of a law firm in New York, where he is now established. He is a member of the New York University and Racquet Clubs, and is an expert golf player.

Dennis—Cable.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 7.—Miss Mary Boardman Cable, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Cable, and Alfred L. P. Dennis, only son of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. James S. Dennis of New York City, were married in the Edwards Church here at noon to-day. The event was one of unusual interest, and the guests occupied nearly all the seating capacity of the auditorium. Very tasteful though not elaborate decorations had been arranged, including a bank of ferns against the platform and bouquets of daisies along the choir rail and upon the pew posts along the aisles, through which the bridal procession passed. The advance to the altar was made to the strains of wedding music from "Lohengrin" by Prof. E. B. Story, who played a short programme previous to the wedding. In the lead were the four ushers, J. A. Chard, Albert Milbank, and Robert Little of New York and John Scheide of Titusville, Penn., who were, with the exception of Mr. Chard, classmates of the groom at Princeton University. Then came two little flower girls, Dorothea Cable, sister of the bride, and Helen Dennis, cousin of the groom; the maid of honor, Miss Lucy Cable, sister of the bride, and the bride, escorted by her father. At the altar the bridal party met the groom and the best man, Scott McLanahan, of Chambersburg, Penn. The Episcopal marriage service was used. The clergyman was the Rev. Peter McMillan, pastor of the Edwards Church, assisted by Dr. Henry Van Dyke of New York.

While the procession was returning the Mendelssohn Wedding March was played. The costume of the bride was of white satin, trimmed with old point lace, and she carried white sweet peas. The maid of honor wore a gown of white batiste over pink and carried pink sweet peas. The flower girls wore white and carried sweet peas.

A wedding breakfast was served at Tarrywhile, the home of the distinguished novelist, father of the bride, on Dryads Green, at which only members of the families and out-of-town guests were present. There was no reception, and during the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Dennis left on their wedding tour. The many beautiful and costly gifts were displayed to a few friends at the home of the bride. The guests from out of town included Dr. and Mrs. James S. Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. James Christie Bell, Mrs. A. L. Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Chard, and Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Chard of New York.

The bride has been popular in prominent society circles of Northampton. She graduated at the Northampton High School and has since studied music at Smith College and under leading instructors in New York. The groom is a graduate of Princeton, class of '96, and has received the degree of Ph.D. for special studies in history at Columbia University. He was born in Beirut, Syria, where his father for twenty years was a professor in the American College. Mr. and Mrs. Dennis will go abroad in the Fall, and Mr. Dennis will there continue his studies in history.

Murphy—Martin.

ALBANY, June 7.—A wedding of much interest to society was that of Miss Helen Townsend Martin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Townsend Martin of this city, and a niece of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, and Capt. Edward Murphy, son of ex-Senator and Mrs. Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy, which took place at noon to-day at the home of the bride's parents on State Street. The Rev. Thomas A. Burke, assisted by the Rev. Father Stuart of Troy, performed the ceremony.

Miss Mabel Martin, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Mr. William Murphy, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The bride wore a heavy white satin dress with tulle veil worn over the face. She was crowned with a wreath of orange blossoms and carried a bouquet of pink orchids and lilies of the valley.

Some two hundred guests sat down to the wedding breakfast prepared by Caterer McElvaney.

Among those who witnessed the ceremony were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Townsend Martin, ex-United States Senator and Mrs. Edward Murphy, Jr.; ex-Mayor and Mrs. Hugh J. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Delehanty, Mrs. Lush of Schenectady, Miss Murphy, Miss Helen Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin B. McAlpin, Gen. and Mrs. McAlpin, Miss Susan G. Lansing, Col. and Mrs. Robert Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Townsend, and Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Gillender and Miss Gillender of New York.

The Captain and his bride left for ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant's beautiful Summer home at Oradell, N. J., which has been turned over to the young couple for their honeymoon, prior to their sailing for Europe on the St. Louis, to be absent the balance of the year.

Capt. and Mrs. Murphy will reside in Troy, where the Captain has resumed the practice of law, which he forsook when called to serve on Gen. Otis's staff at Manila. The Captain is well known as a talented lawyer and business man.

Miss Martin was educated at St. Agnes's School and was introduced to society two years ago, and is about twenty-two years of age.

Ex-Senator Murphy's gift to the young couple was a purse of $50,000 in gold. Mayor Molloy of Troy sent a magnificent chest of silver, and ex-Mayor Grant of New York presented a beautiful silver tea set.

Graves—Stevenson.

More than 1,200 persons attended the marriage of Miss Jean Stevenson and Edward Hale Graves, which was solemnized yesterday afternoon in the First Presbyterian Church at South Orange, N. J. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Stevenson of Prospect Street, South Orange. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George L. Spinging, pastor of the church. Miss Marion Viola Stevenson, the bride's sister, was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Mary and Jennie Morgan of South Orange, Miss Ida Seymour and Miss Mabel Conrow of New York, Miss Jessica Adams of Philadelphia, and Miss Rena Wilson of Brooklyn. Miss Frances Jackson of New York also attended the bride in the character of a flower girl. The best man was Henry Graves, Jr., of New York, a brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers were Lyman T. Goff of New York, Frederick W. Tolley of South Orange, John R. Maxwell, Jr., of Brooklyn, Stephen M. Smith of Orange, and Farnham Yardley of East Orange.

Quaile—Stent.

Mrs. Mary Louise Stent, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin R. Cook of Bayonne, N. J., was married to the Rev. George Emerson Zuaile, rector of St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church of West New Brighton, Richmond Borough, at noon yesterday. The Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of the Episcopal See of New York, performed the ceremony in Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Avenue D and West Fifth Street, Bayonne. He was assisted by the rector, the Rev. Frederick Maurice Kirkus. Alfred Quaile, brother of the bridegroom, played the wedding music on the organ. The maid of honor was Miss Ella Zuaile, a sister of the bridegroom. Henry Quaile of Richmond Borough, also a brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. A wedding breakfast was given at the home of the bride's parents, at Avenue A and West Eighth Street. The Rev. Mr. Zuaile and his wife will make their home at West New Brighton.

Jordan—Eastman.

The marriage of Miss Elsie Eastman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Eastman of 869 Union Street, and Edward Bailey Jordan, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bailey Jordan of 873 Union Street, both of the Borough of Brooklyn, was celebrated at the Memorial Presbyterian Church last evening at 8 o'clock. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Dr. Thomas A. Nelson, formerly pastor of the church. Miss Elizabeth Eastman attended her sister as maid of honor. The bridesmaids were the Misses Amy Eastman, another sister; Miss Ruth Eastman, a cousin; Miss Bessie Jordan, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Lydia Garretson, Miss Agnes Warner, and Miss Marion Stafford. Ralph Underhill was best man, the ushers being Allan Pinkerton, William O'Meara, Arthur Rayborg Hunt, Frank Trull, Dr. John M. Byers, and Arthur J. Murphy. Mr. and Mrs. Eastman will live in Brooklyn.

Cardona—Du Tot.

Miss Helen Graves Du Tot, daughter of Mrs. Laura Du Tot of Brooklyn, and Joseph Jennings Cardona, son of Capt. and Mrs. Raymon Cardona of Brooklyn, were married last evening at the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, that borough, by the pastor, the Rev. Theodore B. Henderson. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Lila Du Tot, as maid of honor, with Miss Fannie Crosby, Miss Fannie McIntosh, Miss Mae Russell Moroney, and Miss Olive Du Tot as bridesmaids. Miss Jessie Stanley was the flower girl. Clarence D. Lincoln of Glen Head, L. I., acted as best man. The ushers were George A. Jochum, Clinton Rhodes, Frank Little, and James J. Spear of Irvington-on-Hudson. The wedding was followed by a reception at the Fourteenth Regiment Armory, where Capt. Cardona is custodian.

Bell—Smith.

Miss Emilie Theresa Smith, daughter of Mrs. Reuben Smith, of 158 Union Avenue, Peekskill, N. Y., was married last evening at her home to Dr. Alfred Bell of Brooklyn, son of ex-Police Commissioner Bell. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. P. Croft of Weatogue, assisted by the Rev. W. E. Schoonhoven, of the Epworth M. E. Church, Brooklyn. The best man was Dr. L. N. Anderson of Brooklyn. The ushers were Dr. Charles E. Scofield, Dr. Edward Blaise, and Dr. L. N. Foote, all of Brooklyn, and Reuben Smith, brother of the bride, of Peekskill. The maid-of-honor was Miss Viola Bell, sister of the bridegroom, and the bridesmaids, Jeanette Mitchell and Emma Craft, both of Peekskill. The bride was given away by her uncle, Silas C. Craft, Surveyor of the Port of New York.

Halsey—Gladding.

Miss Helen Cecelia Gladding, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Malvin A. Gladding of 219 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, and Herbert Drake Halsey, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Halsey of Astoria, L. I., were married last evening at 8 o'clock at the Church of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Underhill, rector of the church, performed the ceremony. Miss Jennie Johnston of the Flatbush section of Brooklyn was the maid of honor, with the little Misses Agnes and Marie Smith as flower girls. Malvin A. Gladding, Jr., brother of the bride, was the best man, the ushers being W. B. Calhoon and E. P. Gaetz of Manhattan, Frederick Joscelyn of New Haven, Conn., and Valentine Seaman of Brooklyn.

Innes—Smithers.

The wedding of Miss Louise Bancroft Smithers, daughter of Francis Sydney Smithers, and the Rev. Stephen Innes of Philadelphia, took place yesterday noon in St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Robert F. Innes of Philadelphia, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Charles Bancroft of Sanbornville, N. H., and the Rev. Francis Sydney Smithers, Jr. Miss Alice Upton was maid of honor. Reginald H. Innes of Philadelphia was his brother's best man. The ushers were Charles Smithers and Herbert Smithers, brothers of the bride; Howell Lloyd of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Neilson Poe Cary of Grace Church Parish.

Graves—Eno.

Miss Florence Christmas Eno and William Graves were married yesterday afternoon at the country seat of the bride's mother, Mrs. John Chester Eno, at Simisbury, Conn. A special train from New York conveyed thither a large number of guests. The bride wore white satin and lace. The lace on her gown and her lace veil were the same as worn by her mother, at her wedding, twenty years ago, and has been an heirloom in the family for sixty years. The bridesmaids were Miss Carrol Eidlitz, Miss Mary Robbins, Miss Jane Eno, and Miss Sedley. Miss Eno's maid of honor was Miss Mary Pinchot Eno. Mr. Graves's best man was Sheldon Chauncey, and the ushers were Julian Gerard and Harry Ellsworth.

Macfarlane—Tait.

Miss Jessie Christine Tait, daughter of David Tait of 23 Willow Street, Orange, N. J., and Alexander Macfarlane of New York were married last evening at the home of the bride. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Stanley White, pastor of the Hillside Presbyterian Church. Miss Jessie Riddle of Inwood-on-the-Hudson was the maid of honor, and the bride was attended by two little flower girls, Ruth Tait and Elspeth Macfarlane. D. Hutton Tait, a brother of the bride, was the best man, and the ushers were Will C. Macfarlane of New York and Thurlow Weed of Staten Island. After a wedding trip through Canada and the Thousand Islands Mr. and Mrs. Macfarlane will live in New York.

Redner—Hayes.

The wedding of William T. Redner and Miss Lilian Josephine Hayes, daughter of Mrs. Margaret Hayes of 150 East Forty-ninth Street, took place yesterday morning in St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, East Forty-third Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry Brann, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Burke. Miss Margaret Hirschey was maid of honor and the flower girls were Miss Adelaide Hayes and Miss Loretta Hayes. Joseph Burke was Mr. Redner's best man. The ushers were William Canary, Joseph Howland, Joseph McAllister, and Charles Donohue. A pretty feature of the wedding was the singing at the house by sixty children from the parochial school.

Halliday—Reid.

The wedding of Miss Ellen M. Reid to Alexander B. Halliday took place in St. John's Church, Yonkers, yesterday at noon, the Rev. James Freeman officiating. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Jean Reid, as maid of honor, and Miss Harriet Havemeyer of Yonkers, Miss Carolyn De Millier of New York, Miss Alice Jones of Albany, and Mrs. Brockleman of Canton, China, as bridesmaids. The best man was William L. Griffin, and the ushers Messrs. John Reid, Jr., and Arthur W. Butler of Yonkers, Messrs. Victor Elting and Robert J. Cary of Chicago, and Messrs. Walter W. Law, Jr., and J. Howes Burton of New York.

O'Donnell—Reilley.

The wedding of Joseph F. A. O'Donnell and Miss Marguerite Reilley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henry Reilley, took place last evening in the Church of St. Ignatius of Loyola, Park Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street. The Rev. Neil N. McKinnon officiated. The maid of honor was Miss Elinor I. Reilley. Miss Irene B. Duffy, Miss Rosemarie A. Reilley, Miss Frances B. Bonner, Miss A. Jane Reilley, Miss Anna C. O'Donnell, and Miss Louise P. Reilley were bridesmaids. Matthew L. B. Larkin was best man. The ushers were John B. O'Donnell, James Hughes, James E. O'Donnell, Thomas P. Neville, Cornelius J. Vail, and J. Thornton Reilley.

Travers—Linherr.

The marriage of Miss Augusta Meinell Linherr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Anton Linherr, to Vincent Paul Travers was solemnized yesterday morning at the Church of St. Francis Xavier. The nuptial mass was celebrated by the Rev. John F. X. O'Connor of the Society of Jesus, who also performed the ceremony. Miss Mary Louise Linherr, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. Lieut. Edward H. Martin, United States Army, was best man. The ushers were Frank C. Travers, Jr., Sheridan S. Norton, Ambrose McCabe, Frank B. Barrett, Joseph Egan, and Frank Gowan of Hartford, Conn.

Donlon—Flynn.

Miss May Flynn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Flynn of West Fourth Street, Plainfield, N. J., was married yesterday to Dr. Francis L. Donlon of New York. The ceremony took place in St. Mary's Church, Plainfield. The Rev. T. J. Donlon, rector of St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, in New York, officiated. Miss Katherine Flynn, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid. Dr. F. J. Byrne of New York was best man. The ushers were Drs. Smyth, Howley, and Davis of New York and Edward A. Flynn of Plainfield. The couple will live in New York.

Long—Blun.

Louis Long and Miss Elsa Blun, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Blun, 15 West Seventy-sixth Street, were married last evening at Delmonico's. The Rev. Dr. Gustav Gotthell of Temple Emanu-El performed the ceremony. Miss Madeline Blun was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Olga Blun, Miss Edith Gugenheim, Miss Viola Solomon, Miss Louise Byner, Miss Jennie Dryfes, and Miss Cora Merbach. The ushers were Percy Straus; Harry Geising, Edward Richards, Benjamin Sharps, Harry Sheurman, Edwin Blun, Edward Long, and Arthur Long.

Lawlor—Morrin.

Miss Mary Eulalie Morrin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew B. Morrin of 297 President Street, Brooklyn, and John A. Lawlor, also of that borough, were married yesterday morning at St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church. The maid of honor was Miss Margaret J. Morrin, sister of the bride. The best man was Charles Webber, and the ushers were Matthew Lawlor, brother of the bridegroom; Stephen V. Morrin, brother of the bride, and Robert McDonald. The officiating clergyman was Mgr. James S. Duffy, rector of the church. The ceremony was followed by a nuptial mass.

Meyer—Maume.

The marriage of Miss May E. Maume to Henry H. Meyer was celebrated last evening in the Church of the Holy Rosary, in East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. The Rev. Father John H. Dooley performed the ceremony. Miss Gertrude A. Meyer, a sister of the bridegroom, was maid of honor, and Charles Van Opstal was best man. After the ceremony in the church a reception was tendered the newly wedded pair at the home of the bride's cousins, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Dwyer of 509 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

Woolley—Olliffe.

Miss Gertrude Olliffe and Howell Woolley were married yesterday at the residence of the bride's grandmother, 120 West Forty-third Street, by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The only attendants were Miss Daisy Spear, as maid of honor, and Marshall Woolley, a brother of the bridegroom, as best man. Edgar Mason, Frederick Wightman, John Jordan, and Gerry Milliken were the ushers. The bride was given away by her cousin, Francis Sacket, son of the late Gen. D. B. Sacket.

Smith—Berrian.

Miss Sarah Rogers Berrian, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Albert Berrian of Fordham, N. Y., was married last evening in St. James's Church, Fordham, to William Bates Folger Smith. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. B. C. Creveling of Liberty, N. Y., assisted by the Rev. Charles J. Holt of this city. Miss M. Ostheim was maid of honor, and Theodore M. Milspaugh best man. The ushers were Henry Smith and T. G. Smith, brothers of the bridegroom; Homer D. Lefferts, and W. H. Decker.

Fish—Abernethy.

Miss Netta Brakely Abernethy, daughter of Brig. Gen. H. H. Abernethy, and Frederick Knapp Fish, Jr., were married yesterday in the Abernethy residence, in Plainfield, N. J. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. W. Richardson, pastor of the Park Avenue Baptist Church. The maid of honor was Miss Katherine Shafer of Brooklyn. The best man was Herbert H. Fish, brother of the bridegroom. The ushers were James Middleditch of Plainfield, Griswold Thompson of New York, and Eugene Smith of Orange.

Cornell—Bardes.

Miss Annie Bardes, a daughter of the late Frederick Bardes, was married last evening to George F. Cornell, at the residence of her mother, Clifton, S. I. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Mee, pastor of St. Mary's Church, at Clifton. The bride was attended by Miss Theresa Cornell, a sister of the groom, as maid of honor. Eugene B. Sanborn, son of the Deputy Health Officer of the Port of New York, acted as best man.

Brewster—Duncan.

Miss Mabel Van Nuyse Duncan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Duncan of 885 Union Street, Brooklyn, and Stephen Van Buren Brewster of Orange, N. J., were married last evening at 8:30 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Elsworth Cornwall of Stratford, Conn., cousin of the bride. Miss Elsie Duncan, sister of the bride, was the maid of honor. Ernest Baldwin was best man, the ushers being Frederick Davin and Leonard Merrill.

Myers—Stern.

Harry Myers of Boston and Miss Estelle Stern, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Stern of 132 East Eightieth Street, were married yesterday at 6 P. M. in the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. The Rev. Dr. K. Koehler performed the ceremony. Miss Blanche Stern was her sister's maid of honor. The ushers were Isadore Freedman and S. Myers, both of Boston; I. Bamburger, S. Livingston, Joseph Mushner, and Silas Mushner.

Kaminski—Braun.

Nathan Kaminski and Miss Julia Braum, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mannes Braum, were married yesterday noon at the home of the bride's parents, 101 West Eighty-fifth Street. The Rev. Dr. F. de Sola Mendes performed the ceremony. Little Harriet Hart, a cousin of the bride, and Harold Kaminski were her attendants. Edward Kaminski was his brother's best man.

Ackerman—Schlick.

The marriage of Miss Bertha Schlick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Schlick of West Third Street, Plainfield, N. J., to Henry Ackerman of Grant Avenue, took place last evening in the First Church of Christ. The Rev. H. W. McKane performed the ceremony. The bridesmaid was Miss Minnie Bonbas, and the best man was John Powers.

Metzendorf—Burr.

Miss Marietta Burr, daughter of George Burr and niece of Samuel Burr of 514 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, was married at the home of her uncle last evening to William Metzendorf. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Mr. Wilson, pastor of the Mercy Avenue Congregational Church. Miss Edith Burr was maid of honor and Miss Louise Neyer the bridesmaid. The best man was Samuel Short.

Powers—Holman.

Miss Cornelia E. Holman, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Holman of 432 Union Street, Brooklyn, and Frank Powers of Westbury, L. I., were married yesterday morning at St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church by the rector, Mgr. James S. Duffy. The maid of honor was Miss May Forew of Brooklyn and the best man was Edward Zernico of Westbury. Mr. and Mrs. Powers will live in Westbury.

Oliver—Chaffee.

The marriage of William Bentley Oliver, Jr., and Mrs. May Bryant Chaffee, daughter of Napoleon B. and Susan M. Bryant, took place Tuesday evening at Grace Church, the Rev. William R. Huntington officiating. Mr. Oliver's late wife, a daughter of ex-Judge John F. Dillon, was lost in the disaster to the French Line steamship La Bourgogne.

Evans—Van Hoevenberg.

Mrs. James D. Van Hoevenberg of New Brighton, S. I., and Thomas G. Evans of this city were married yesterday morning in Grace Church chantry. The Rev. Dr. Eccleston, formerly of Staten Island, performed the ceremony.

Engagement Announced at Albany.

ALBANY, June 7.—Mr. and Mrs. John G. Myers announce the engagement of their daughter, Jessie Kenyon Myers, to Major George F. Hilton.

THE REFORMED CHURCH SYNOD.

The Rev. Dr. Bishop Elected President at the Convention at Catskill.

CATSKILL, N. Y., June 7.—The General Synod of the Reformed Church in America convened in the church at Catskill this afternoon, with the retiring President, the Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe of the Collegiate Church, New York, in the chair. About one hundred and fifty delegates were present.

The Rev. Dr. George S. Bishop of East Orange, N. J., was elected President, and the Rev. Dr. W. H. Van Arsdale of New York, Vice President. The Rev. Charles E. Corwin and the Rev. G. H. Hospers were elected temporary clerks. The Rev. Taber Knox was appointed press clerk. The Rev. William H. Dehart and the Rev. Dr. William H. Teneyck were made stated clerk and permanent clerk respectively. The afternoon was entirely given up to matters of organization.

In the evening the Synodical sermon was preached by Dr. Coe, his subject being the authenticity of the Bible.

ASSESSMENT COMPANY FAILS.

Receiver Appointed for Provident Mutual Relief Association.

CONCORD, N. H., June 7.—The Supreme Court to-day granted the petition of Insurance Commissioner Linahan, made through Attorney General Eastman, for the appointment of a receiver for the Provident Mutual Relief Association, one of the oldest and largest fraternal benefit organizations in the State. The court will name a receiver later. From its incorporation until June, 1898, all claims against the association were paid in full, but since the latter date only 50 per cent. has been paid.

No statement of the liabilities and assets is available. It was the last of the purely assessment companies incorporated under the laws of New Hampshire. Its entire income from 1883 to 1898, inclusive, sixteen years, covering the period during which statements were filed with the Insurance Commissioner was $1,161,707; of this amount claims aggregating $1,058,914 were paid. The managing expenses for the same period were $96,047.

FRAUDULENT FRANKING IN CUBA

Director of Posts Is Investigating—Merchants Involved.

HAVANA, June 7.—Major Rathbone, the Director of Posts, has discovered an immense abuse of the franking privilege. Every official in the island owns one. There are about 300 persons in all who are using the frank for personal communications and those of friends. The letters of Alcaldes and Police Captains in the various villages are sent under franks in envelopes inclosing franked envelopes for replies. The postmasters have been ordered to keep a strict record of the franked mails handled for a week and to estimate for revenue the loss in this way.

Many parties have been arrested in Matanzas for re-using stamps, and among them are several prominent merchants. The Spanish law provides for only a small fine in such cases, unless the offense is frequently committed, and, consequently, there has been no let up in the practice under the new régime. Major Rathbone, however, has in hand a draft of a postal penal code for Cuba, similar to that in force in the United States, and as soon as Gen. Brooke has given his approval this will go into effect.

Died from Wound of 35 Years Ago.

Carston Vollers died at his home, 12 Zabriskie Street, Jersey City, on Tuesday night. His death is attributed to the effects of a bullet which was lodged in his head thirty-five years ago by a burglar. Mr. Vollers at that time lived at Forty-first Street and Fifth Avenue, New York. At 1 o'clock one morning he found a burglar in his room, and when he attempted to rise was shot in the forehead, the burglar escaping. He recovered, but no attempt was made to probe for the bullet, and the doctors thought that he could not live more than ten days at most. He did not commence to fail till two years ago.

New Jersey Man Commits Suicide.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., June 7.—A body, identified as that of A. L. Jones of New Bridge, N. J., was found floating in the Hudson River off this place to-day. A chain was found fastened about the neck when the body was brought ashore. It was learned that Mr. Jones left his home on Saturday last with the expressed intention of drowning himself. His wife notified the authorities of her husband's threat. He was traced to Alpine, where it is supposed that after fastening the chain about his neck he leaped into the water. Mr. Jones was seventy-five years old, and, it is claimed, was slightly demented.

Teachers College Alumnae Meet.

The Alumnae Association of the Teachers College met yesterday afternoon at the college, Morningside Heights, and elected officers for the ensuing year. Resolutions were adopted making settlement work in connection with Teachers College the aim of the association during the present year. A sum of $150 was appropriated to aid in carrying on the work. Miss Helen Kinne was chosen President.

Alfred E. Aarons Gets a Divorce.

Alfred E. Aarons, manager of Koster & Bial's Music Hall, yesterday obtained from Justice Scott in the Supreme Court, a decree of absolute divorce from his wife, Ella M. Aarons. Dr. Walter J. Clarke was named as co-respondent. Dr. Clarke's wife, Mrs. Henrietta Clarke, has a suit pending against her husband for a separation, in which she has been awarded $15 a week alimony until the trial of her action. Mrs. Clarke recently horsewhipped Mrs. Aarons.

Panama Merchant Kills Himself.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., June 7.—John Cook, a merchant of the village of Panama, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself in the head.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John H. Copleston.

Word was received yesterday of the death in Brighton, England, on Monday of John H. Copleston, formerly of New York City. He was a native of England, and on coming to this country became a member of the staff of The New York World. He acted as musical critic, and later as managing editor, leaving that position to become press agent and manager for Henry E. Abbey. Afterward he returned to newspaper work and became identified with The Financial News of London. He spent a few months of 1897 in America.

MASONIC LODGE ASSEMBLY

C. W. Mead Chosen Deputy Grand Master Without a Contest.

OTHER OFFICERS ELECTED

Letter Received from A. A. Treat, a Centenarian Mason—Negro Lodges Ignored.

There was no contest in the election of officers of the Masonic Grand Lodge at yesterday's meeting in the Masonic Temple, and all the brethren who will shape the destinies of the fraternity in this jurisdiction for the ensuing year were chosen by unanimous vote. The morning session, at which Grand Master Sutherland presided, was taken up almost entirely by the formal election. As foreshadowed in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, Charles W. Cushman of Buffalo, the present Junior Grand Warden, who had announced himself as a candidate for Deputy Grand Master in opposition to Charles W. Mead, one of the Commissioners of Appeals, and who had quite a large following, withdrew from the contest, giving Commissioner Mead a clear field.

Deputy Grand Master Wright D. Pownall was elected Grand Master, as was expected. His father, William M. Pownall of Chancellor Walworth Lodge, who is over eighty years old, and who has been a Mason for more than fifty years, was permitted by a special resolution of the Grand Lodge to cast a single ballot for his son. The result was received with great cheering. Charles W. Mead of Albany was elected Deputy Grand Master, Charles W. Cushman of Buffalo was chosen Senior Grand Warden, and Frank H. Robinson of Hornellsville was elected Junior Grand Warden. George W. White was re-elected Grand Treasurer, and Col. E. M. L. Ehlers was continued in the office of Grand Secretary. He has held the office for eighteen years.

A letter was received from Adna Adams Treat of Apollo Lodge of Troy, who is probably the oldest Mason in the world. Mr. Treat is 102 years old and has been a Mason for nearly seventy-two years. In his letter Mr. Treat congratulated the members of the Grand Lodge on its success, and hoped that the prosperity of the lodge would continue. The Grand Secretary was directed to send the aged brother a suitable reply and acknowledgment.

A proposition that the Grand Lodge as a body take part in the municipal celebration of the homecoming of Admiral Dewey was referred to the Grand Master-elect.

During the afternoon session, at which Deputy Grand Master Pownall presided, Capt. Elbert O. Smith presented a report in relation to the number of Masons under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of this State who had taken part in the war with Spain. From which it appears that over 1,000 New York Masons served with the American forces. One of these men was killed in action, eleven died from wounds received in action, and sixty-six died in hospitals from fever and other diseases.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence recommended the severing of fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Washington, because of the recognition by that body of negro Masons and negro Grand Lodges, which have always been regarded in this State as without standing owing to the irregularity of the authority from which they claim to hold their charters. The recommendation was adopted, and the entire matter was placed in the hands of the Grand Master-elect. The Grand Lodge will meet again at 9 o'clock this morning for the installation of officers and the closing up of unfinished business.

SPECIAL CUBAN COMMISSIONER.

Gonzales de Quesada Appointed to Represent the Island at Washington —Disapproval Expressed.

HAVANA, June 7.—Gov. Gen. Brooke issued orders to-day appointing Señor Gonzales de Quesada Special Commissioner for Cuba at Washington, with a salary of $5,000. Those who believe that the policy followed by Gen. Gomez is a wise one—and they include a majority of the most prominent Cubans in Havana—are much pleased with this appointment, considering it a just reward of years of faithful service.

On the other hand the former members of the Military Assembly and those who always oppose everything the Government does, complain bitterly, saying that the appointment is an intentional insult, on the ground, as they allege, that Señor de Quesada is a traitor to the real interests of the island, which will not be safe in his hands. They assert also that he is an American in his ideas, holding views which are not suited to Cuba.

Flag for Cuban Mail Vessels.

HAVANA, June 7.—Major Rathbone has adopted a flag for the vessels carrying Cuban mails. It is a red burgee, with one white star.

CHANGES IN PUERTO RICO.

Reduction of Expenses by Dismissing Many Puerto Rican Officials.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, June 7.—Brig. Gen. Davis, Governor General of Puerto Rico, is preparing to make radical changes, and a reduction of expenses through the dismissal of a number of Puerto Rican officials is contemplated. Judge Advocate Sharpe is drafting a law establishing a United States Provisional Court, with jurisdiction over Americans and foreigners.

Baron Erlanger, the Paris banker, will arrive in New York from Paris in a few days and will proceed to Washington to confer with the Administration regarding the concession for a railway in Puerto Rico under the control of a French syndicate.

Soldier Accidentally Shot.

SAN FRANCISCO June 7.—Private Julius Crow, Company D, casual detachment, now lies in the General Hospital at the Presidio, suffering from a wound that may prove fatal. He was shot in a peculiar manner while at target practice. He was keeping the score when a bullet, after hitting the target, was deflected, striking him under the right shoulder blade. It passed entirely through him, perforating one lung.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The battleship Iowa sailed from San Francisco to-day for Port Orchard, where she will be placed in the dry dock and thoroughly scraped.

The Yosemite has arrived at Port Said on her way to Guam.

The Glacier has arrived at Gibraltar.

The Standish has arrived at Norfolk.

The Abarenda, with coal and material for a coaling station at Pago Pago, sailed yesterday from Montevideo for Valparaiso.

FIRE IN LOESER & CO.'S STORE.

Caused by Crossed Wires, It Creates Much Excitement.

Fire started on the ground floor of Frederick Loeser & Co.'s department store on Fulton Street, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The store was fairly well filled with shoppers, but they got out at the first alarm. There was a good deal of excitement, but no panic. The cause of the fire is said to have been the crossing of electric wires.

The insurance loss on the stock was estimated by underwriters as not likely to exceed 2 per cent. of the total insurance, which amounted to $1,127,000, and was divided as follows: Authorizedd companies, $552,000; individual underwriters, $163,500; New York Reciprocal Underwriters, $125,000; American Lloyds, $50,000; additional insurance in London Lloyds and other unrepresented companies, controlled by Weed & Kennedy, $236,500. The insurance loss on the furniture and fixtures, which were covered to the extent of $190,000, was reported as trifling.

Would-Be Bridge Jumper Held.

"John Smith, artist," who tried to jump off the Brooklyn Bridge on Tuesday night, was arraigned yesterday in the Adams Street Court and held in $500 bail on the charge of attempted suicide. Papers found in his pockets lead the police to believe that his name is Martin Nelson of 449 South State Street, Chicago. He says he is a water-color and crayon artist, and that his wife and child died two years ago. He has been trying to get employment, he says, but has failed. His money gave out and he determined not to "remain away from his wife and child any longer." He seems to be a well-educated man.

LESS MONEY FOR CHARITY.

Proposed Greatly to Reduce City Appropriations to Private Institutions.

Controller Coler and the officers of the State Board of Charities and a committee of the New York Medical League are working over a plan by which the city appropriations of money to private charitable institutions can be greatly reduced. The Controller suggests to cut off all fixed annual appropriations to these societies and institutions, to pay them only for actual service rendered, and to make them give an accounting of all money received from the city as well as from other sources. The new Strauchan law makes this proposed system possible.

The system of giving charity that has hitherto been in vogue, Mr. Coler believes, encourages pauperism. He has learned that many institutions spend large amounts of public money in salaries, and that some of them depend almost entirely on city aid.

The Controller some time ago asked the managers of private charitable institutions to submit to him full reports of the work that they had done during the past year. These reports are coming in as well as reports from President Stewart of the State Board of Charities, and from a committee of the New York Medical League. The league says that the money obtained by the city from taxation should be devoted to the maintenance of public institutions, and not be given to the support of private institutions.

The principle which teaches private institutions to depend upon public assistance, the committee says, is vicious, because it inculcates a habit of dependence upon the city, and is a temptation to start institutions without sufficient means of support, actual or probable. The committee recommends that dispensaries, hospitals of medical schools, and societies should be cut off entirely from receiving city money if they show a surplus over what they receive from the city and all institutions that have used city money for any other purpose than maintenance of the sick. Further, the report recommends that all institutions receiving money from the city should be made to show that their receipts from other sources are three times the amount received from the city.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS BOARD.

Would Make a Topographical Map—J. M. Levy Said to be Favored.

Chief Engineer Risse of the Topographical Bureau yesterday suggested to the Board of Public Improvements that a topographical map of the City of New York be prepared for exhibition in the New York State section of the Paris Exposition, showing the street system, the railroads, bridges, boulevards, institutions, school buildings, churches, police stations and firehouses, armories, public markets, recreation piers, public baths, and all other prominent places. The map Mr. Risse proposes to have made on a scale of 600 feet to the square inch, and to be in three sections, covering an area of 530 square feet. It could be completed by March 1 next at an estimated cost of $1,000, which he believes can be made up by selling reduced copies of it. The matter was laid over.

William R. Rose appeared before the board and charged that the members of the Board of Local Improvement for the Borough of the Bronx, including President Haffen, had discriminated in favor of Jefferson M. Levy in connection with the opening of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street east from its present termination. He said that the street was so laid out on the map proposed for adoption that Mr. Levy's property got all the benefit, to the detriment of the other property adjoining. He added, "Mr. Levy has political influence in the matter."

"I don't think we should listen to such nonsense," observed Commissioner Kearny.

"I suppose he can produce proofs if he makes that statement," said President Grout of Brooklyn." This matter was laid over until next week.

Borough School Board Meets.

The Borough School Board of Manhattan and the Bronx met yesterday for the first time in three weeks. The board decided to accept the site on Sixty-sixth Street between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue for the Commercial High School. Later, if the school proves a success, it will be extended through to Sixty-fifth Street. A request was received from the authorities of the Twenty-fourth School District asking that the chapel of the Normal College be given to them on June 27 for exercises of graduation of the schools in that district. The board refused the request, as it was decided that the offer would tend toward extravagant show on the part of the pupils. Notice was given that at the next meeting of the board two Associate Superintendents would be elected to succeed Superintendents Elgas and Straubenmuller, whose terms of office expire July 1.

Report of Commissioner of Jurors.

The report of Charles Weide, Commissioner of Jurors, for the last quarter of 1898, which was made public yesterday, states that 10,799 jurors were drawn. Of these 3,577 served, 4,270 were excused or discharged by the Judges, and 1,701 did not attend and were not fined. Those fined for non-attendance numbered 1,251, and were fined to the amount of $122,550. Of those fined 772 cases were in the Supreme Court, 382 cases were in the City Court, and 97 cases were in the General Sessions Court.

Salaries in Controller's Office.

The following designations of salaries have been made in the Controller's department: James S. Halleran, Assistant Deputy Collector in the Bureau of Collection of Assessments and Arrears in Brooklyn, $2,500; William C. Pinchin, assistant cashier in the similar department in the Bronx, $1,000; Thomas J. Hart, bank messenger, $1,000; William J. Boyd, general clerk in Brooklyn, $1,500; Thomas J. Denehy, redemption clerk, $1,700; Robert W. McChesney, chief arrears clerk, $1,500; Bernard P. A. McCarty, assistant clerk, $1,400; Frank P. Rush, bill clerk, Bureau for Collection of Taxes, $1,250; Sherman P. Parker, examiner, Controller's office, $1,100.

WOMAN FAINTS IN COURT.

Christiania Reinsdorf Gives Damaging Testimony Against Her Friend, Accused of Murder.

Duncan Young, known as "Scotty" Young, the burglar who was indicted on the charge of murdering George Eberhardt of 52 Seventh Street in January last, was on trial before Justice Fursman yesterday in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Christiania Reinsdorf, the woman with whom he lived, at 5 East Second Street, and who had declared that she would never testify against Young, was placed on the witness stand. She again expressed her determination not to say anything, but under close questioning by Assistant District Attorney McIntyre broke down and told all she knew about the prisoner. She finally fainted and was carried out of the court.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre explained to her that she was under oath as a witness for the people, and would have to answer all questions put to her. She remained obdurate for a time, however, but at length admitted that she knew Young was a burglar.

"And yet you continued to live with him?" queried Mr. McIntyre.

"Yes, Sir. You see I loved him," said the girl, looking at the prisoner with tear-dimmed eyes.

She begged that she be not compelled to tell what she knew, but Mr. McIntyre insisted, and weeping, she at last admitted that Young had told her he had shot a man. The burglary, she said, was planned by Young, Henry Bauman, and Frederick Schweitzer at McGurk's saloon on the Bowery, where she was accustomed to go every night.

"When Scotty came back the next morning," she went on, "he told me that they had been interrupted while committing the burglary and had to run, and that—Oh! God, I can't, I can't!"

"Go on," urged Assistant District Attorney McIntyre.

"Well, he told me that he had shot a man, and feared he had killed him," she cried. Then she hid her face in her hands and sobbed violently.

Young, who all this time had been trying to catch her eye, sprang to his feet angrily and tried to shout something, but was restrained by his counsel.

At the sound of his voice the woman became hysterical, and finally fainted. The trial will be continued to-day.

Nahma Sails for England.

The steam yacht Nahma, which belonged to the late Robert Goelet and recently brought his body home to Newport, sailed yesterday afternoon for England, to be laid up for a year.

RACING DAYS AT GRAVESEND

Admiration Defeated Ethelbert and Made a New Track Record.

EVERY FAVORITE WAS BEATEN

Modrine, Admiration, Ben Hadad, The Gardner, Belle of Orleans, and Arquebus the Winners.

Weeping, wailing, and gnashing of the teeth was the portion of the racegoer who went to the Gravesend track yesterday and pinned his faith to the favorites as money-winners. Each favorite was beaten in every race, and yet the bookmakers swore that they made no money. The players asserted that they made none. Where it did go to no one was able to say.

Of all the upsets of the afternoon, the chiefest was that which came in the second event, which was also the feature of the day's sport. It was a run of a mile and a sixteenth, and it was expected to develop a lively contest. Yet nearly every one was willing to concede that the prize was to be Ethelbert's. He is the champion of the Perry Belmont stable, and Mr. Belmont was at the track to see his colt perform. He saw him beaten, but not at all disgraced, by the smart filly Admiration, from W. C. Whitney's stable, and then left the track.

Mr. Whitney had two strings to his bow, but the stable decided to scratch Tillo, which will carry the colors of Mr. Whitney in the Suburban, a week from Saturday, and trust to Admiration to take the measure of the crack Belmont colt. Their faith was not at all misplaced, for Admiration not only did all that was expected of her by her owner, but a trifle more than it was generally believed she would be able to do, although Ethelbert was giving her seven pounds besides her sex allowance. There were but two other starters in the race, Candle Black and Tragedian, but neither was a factor in the contest.

When the start was made Odom took Admiration to the front at once, and she held that place to the end of the journey, never once surrendering it until she had made a new record for the track at the distance, 1:46¼, which is three-quarters of a second faster than it has ever before been run over the course. In the run up the back stretch Candle Black tried hard to get up to and keep up with the flying filly, but gave up the task at the entrance to the far turn. Spencer had kept Ethelbert under a restraining hold up to this point, riding as if he was sure that the colt could go to the front at any time that he called on him. In the stretch he made the call, and, though Ethelbert responded gamely, he could never quite catch the Whitney filly, who, running in good style and with even a little bit in hand, was a half length to the good as she flashed by the judges in record time. It was a grand race for both horses, and a specially good one for a filly that has but recently graduated from the maiden class.

The other races call for no special description. Modrine, Ben Hadad, The Gardner, and Belle of Orleans all had things pretty well their own way in their races with the exception of Ben Hadad. He had quite a bit of a struggle to defeat the revivified Danforth, who ran much more like a racehorse than he has been during in his past performances. In the hurdle race, which wound up the sport, Arquebus, who had trailed along behind Forget while she was making the running, went to the front at the beginning of the last half mile and won very cleverly, Premier finishing strong enough to get the second money from the Hitchcock mare.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Non-winners of $1,000, not having won at this meeting, allowed 5 pounds; of $1,000, 8 pounds; of $300, 12 pounds; maidens, 20 pounds. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08½.

1—Modrine, G. B. Morris's ch. c., by Sir Modred—Katrine, 114 pounds, 12 to 5 and 4 to 5.. (Odom)
2—Withers, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., 104, 12 to 5 and 4 to 5.. (O'Conner)
3—Pettifogger, The Kensico Stable's ch. c., 102, 9 to 2.. (McCue)

Garterless, 111, 8 to 1, (Doggett;) Battle Royal, 102, 20 to 1, (Maher;) King Bramble, 105, 10 to 1, (N. Turner;) Hansborough, 102, 20 to 1, (Clawson,) and Celeritas, 102, 20 to 1, (H. Martin,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—The Spring Special, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse, $1,000, added to a subscription of $10 each, of the winner, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third; four-year-olds and upward to carry 122 pounds; three-year-olds, 112 pounds; winners of $4,500 in 1899 to carry 5 pounds extra; non-winners of $1,000 in 1898 or 1899 allowed 5 pounds. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:46¾.

1—Admiration, Sydney Paget's br. f., 3 years, by Kingston-Hypocrite, 100 pounds, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5.. (Odom)
2—Ethelbert, Perry Belmont's b. c., by Eothen-Maori, 112, 3 to 5 and out.. (Spencer)
3—Tragedian, J. E. Seagram's ch. h., by Egmont-Vera, 5, 115, 30 to 1.. (R. Williams)
4—Candle Black, W. H. Clark's b. c., by Candlemas-Tulla Blackburn, 4, 115, 15 to 1.. (Maher)

Won ridden out by half a length; ten lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Heavy Handicap for all ages; purse, $750, added to a subscription of $10 each, only $5 if declared, to the winner, of which $125 to the second, and $75 to the third. Six furlongs. Time—1:15.

1—Benhadad, F. Brown's b. c., 4 years, by Hindoo-Alga, 123 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.. (Taral)
2—Danforth, W. C. Daly's b. c., 4, 114, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5.. (Maher)
3—St. Clair, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s ch. c., 3, 128, 7 to 2.. (W. Martin)

Concord, 5, 128, 16 to 5, (H. Martin;) St. Lorenzo, 3, 119, 5 to 1, (McCue;) Mazo, 3, 128, 20 to 1, (Sims;) Slasher, 3, 108, 30 to 1, (Spencer,) and Dr. Sharp, 4, 114, 20 to 1, (Odom,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a hard drive by a head; a similar distance between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have run and not won at this meeting. Selling. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. One mile and a furlong. Time—1:54½.

1—The Gardner, J. G. Judson's ch. c., 3 years, by Knight of Ellerslie-Pansy, $600, 92 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.. (Mitchell)
2—Estaca, F. Brown's b. h., 5, 108, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5.. (H. Martin)
3—Handpress, P. J. Dwyer's b. c., 4, 106, 9 to 2.. (O'Connor)

George B. Cox, 4, 106, 9 to 2, (Odom;) Miss Patron, 3, 95, 5 to 1, (McCue;) Merlin, 4, 200 to 1, (Brennan,) and Knight of the Garter, 5, 103, 10 to 1, (Phelan,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; a similar distance between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09.

1—Belle of Orleans, J. J. McCafferty's b. f., by Longstreet-West Anna, $500, 101 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.. (Clawson)
2—Lottie Sheridan, W. Lakeland's br. f., 100, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1.. (Brown)
3—Innovator, P. Dunne's ch. g., 98, 7 to 5.. (McCue)

The Amazon, 103, 8 to 1, (H. Martin;) Prestige, 102, 25 to 1, (J. Slack;) Big Gun, 96, 40 to 1, (Setley;) The Laurel, 90, 10 to 1, (Odom;) Precursor, 106, 8 to 1, (W. Martin;) Pirate J., 97, 100 to 1, (J. Callahan;) Diffidence, 102, 10 to 1, (Mitchell,) and Ghetto, 102, 100 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished as named.

Won pulled up to a walk by six lengths; a neck between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdle Handicap. Purse, $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, only $5 if declared, to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. One mile and three-quarters, over seven flights of hurdles. Time—3:19.

1—Arquebus, T. J. Healey's br. g., 4 years, by Maximo-Luscal, 136 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.. (Hogan)
2—Premier, J. McLaughlin's ch. h., 6, 142, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5.. (Brazil)
3—Forget, F. R. and T. Hitchcock's ch. m., 6, 145, 9 to 5.. (Cochrane)

Peter II., aged, 135, 5 to 1, (Hueston;) Sir Play, 6, 135, 15 to 1, (P. Callahan,) and Beaufort, 6, 135, 20 to 1, (Green,) also ran and finished as named. Floraline, 4, 140, 10 to 1, (Barry,) also ran but bolted and threw his rider on the far turn.

Won in a hard drive by a neck, four lengths between second and third.

To-day's Entries at Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; weights 12 pounds below the scale. Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Stuart 110	All Gold	110
Petruchio 110	The Corinthian	110
Last Card 110	Midwood	110
Vesuvian 110	Margate	110
Mercer 110	Gulden	110
St. Finnan 110	Weldeman	110
Grandeur 110	Water Bottle	107
Mr. Jersey 110	Belle of Lexington	107

Also eligible to start if others scratch:

Bold Knight 110	Olcott 110
Federalist 110	Beautiful 107

SECOND RACE.—For mares three years old and upward; allowances. One mile and a sixteenth.

Imp 123	Clonsilla 106
Buela 115	Bardella 106
Bon Quo 115	Azucena 106
Nay Nay 108	Gaze 98
Fast Black 106	Bettie Gray 98
Admiration 106	

THIRD RACE.—Manhanset Stakes, for two-year-olds; allowances. Four and a half furlongs.

Flaunt 122	Midwood 118
McMeekin 122	Trumpet 115
Lampglobe 115	Missionary 115
Bramble Rose 115	Primrose Day 112
Pasig 115	

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages. One mile and a sixteenth.

Tillo 127	Clonsilla 106
Bannockburn 117	Lackland 104
Charentus 112	Survivor 103
Handball 111	Pirate M. 97
Kirkwood 108	Danforth 93
Merry Prince 108	Strathconan 87
Rhinelander 107	

Tillo and Rhinelander, Sydney Paget's entry.

FIFTH RACE.—The May Stakes, for three-year-olds; selling. Six furlongs.

Roysterer 109	Alpen 104
Grentland 106	Armament 104
Vertigo 106	Fly By Night 103
Greyfield 103	Chivalrous 101
Rare Perfume 104	A. N. B. 101
Sky Scraper 104	Lepida 99
Toluca 104	Diminutive 99

Sky Scraper and Chivalrous, J. L. Holland's entry.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won $750 in 1898 or 1899; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Bannock 122	The Burlington
Marshall 108	Route 101
Hanwell 108	The Gardner 98
Merry Prince 107	Ed Tipton 91
Dan Rice 107	Great Neck 91
Harry Reed 106	Aithea 90
Decanter 106	

Racing at Latonia.

CINCINNATI, June 7.—Racing results at Latonia:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Aureole, 102, (L. Rose,) 5 to 2, won; Full Dress, 102, (Ransom,) 7 to 1, second; Jessie Jarboe, 104, (Britton,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:28¾. Stanel, Oneta, April's Lady, Manila, Effie L., Mayme M. M., and Vol Etoilenne also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Highland Lad, 105, (E. Rose,) 11 to 5, won; Kilmarnock, 110, (J. Hill,) even, second; Decoy, 110, (J. Matthews,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:01½. Summer and Dissolute also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and a quarter; selling. Ray H., 99, (W. Jones,) 10 to 1, won; Countess Irma, 105, (J. Hill,) 8 to 1, second; Elkin, 112, (Melton,) 5 to 2, third. Time—2:09¼. True Light, Fresco, Virgie O., Provolo, Pete Kitchen, Cynic, Babe Fields, Jacques, Pop Dixon, and Lucid also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Joe Grady, 100, (J. Matthews,) 4 to 1, won; Dashaway, 104, (J. Hill,) 9 to 5, second; Vanessa, 100, (Landry,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:42. Great Pride, Synia, Vox, Shield Bearer, Osmon, Zolo, Marie C., and Lancashire also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. John Yerkes, 113, (Crowhurst,) even, won; Little Smoke, 113, (E. Ross,) 5 to 2, second; P. M. Bailey, 100, (Boland,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:03. Coley, John Patton, Broxbourne, Peter Duryea, Gilbert, W. G. Welch, and Loadstone also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Albert Vale, 105, (L. Rose,) 6 to 1, won; Guide Rock, 102, (E. Ross,) 5 to 1, second; Sue Nell, 105, (W. Jones,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:42. McCleary, Don Clarencio, Connie Lee, Prosecutor, Pat Garrett, Hand D., and Dandy H. also ran.

SLOAN RIDES TWO WINNERS.

American Wins the Imperial Stakes with Lorillard's Colt Caiman.

LONDON, June 7.—"Tod" Sloan won the Godstone High Weight Selling Handicap Plate at the Lingfield Park Spring meeting to-day on A. J. Schwabe's three-year-old Azaliel. Coon was second and Erlking third.

P. Lorillard's colt Caiman, ridden by Sloan, won The Second Imperial Stakes.

J. Wallace's Queen Fairy was second, and Sir J. Blundell Maple's Royal Whistle third.

The Village Selling Plate was won by Mr. W. Taylor Sharpe's bay filly Fairing, by Oberon-Gratuity.

Sloan rode Mr. T. G. Walker's chestnut colt Salad, but was unplaced.

Coney Island Jockey Club Boxes.

The annual sale of boxes for the June meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club took place at the offices of the club, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, last night. Among the purchasers were E. C. La Montagne, P. Lorillard, W. Fleischman, J. H. Alexandre, J. J. McGarry, Arthur White, Harry S. Page, A. H. Hummel, Frank T. Huntoon, J. H. Beekman, Herbert C. Bell, F. C. Wolbert, H. P. Whittaker, W. H. Sands, Jesse Lewisohn, G. W. Forsythe, T. Hitchcock, Jr., S. S. Howland, W. H. Tailer, D. Stevens, Maurice Meyer, and George A. Barker.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. THOMSON.

Special Train to Take Friends of the Late President of the Pennsylvania from New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 7.—All arrangements were completed to-day for the funeral services over the body of Frank Thomson, late President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which will be held to-morrow at 11 o'clock, at "Corkerhill." A special train will leave New York at 7:55 to bring over the many friends of Mr. Thomson from that city, and at 10:30 a special will leave Broad Street Station. The general offices of the company will be closed from 10 to 2.

Additions were made to-day to the list of honorary pallbearers, and these now include the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Alexander M. Fox, N. Parker Shortridge, William L. Elkins, Alexander J. Cassatt, Clement A. Griscom, Benjamin B. Comegys, Amos R. Little, William H. Barnes, George Wood, C. Stuart Patterson, Effingham B. Morris, and T. De Witt Cuyler; Vice President John P. Green, Charles E. Pugh, and Sutherland M. Prevost, the executive officers of the Pennsylvania Company, Vice Presidents James McCrea, J. T. Brooks, and Joseph Wood of Pittsburg, Philip Cuyler of New York, John L. Cadwalader of New York, John B. Thayer, Sr., of Merion, Dr. J. W. Lodge of Merion, Dr. George S. Gerhardt of Ardmore, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia, Theodore N. Ely, Judge James A. Logan, Wayne MacVeagh, and E. T. Postlethwaite.

Telegrams of condolence still pour in upon Mr. Postlethwaite, the confidential assistant of Mr. Thomson, to be delivered by him to the bereaved family. Cablegrams came from the London Joint Stock Bank, financial agents of the railroad; Speyer Brothers of London, and George C. Wilkins, general agent of the railroad at Baltimore, who is now abroad. Robert T. Lincoln wired from Chicago condolence, and said that he would attend the services.

FRANK THOMSON'S SUCCESSOR.

Vice President Green Will Probably Be the Pennsylvania's President.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—It was learned to-day from what is believed to be a trustworthy source that when the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad fill the position made vacant by the death of President Frank Thomson, they will make no departure from the time-honored custom of advancing the next in rank of the executive officers of the company. The logical sequence of thus following established precedents will be the election of First Vice President John P. Green to the Presidency, and from the same source of information it is learned that Mr. Green will accept the place.

Mr. Green's elevation will cause a moving up of the other Vice Presidents, and Second Vice President Charles E. Pugh will be made First Vice President, and Third Vice President S. M. Prevost will be made Second Vice President. This will leave a vacancy in the Third Vice Presidency, and to fill this position it is said the line of succession will be broken and Samuel Rea, first assistant to the President, will be elected to the place. Heretofore the General Manager was always elevated to the Third Vice Presidency.

No official action has yet been taken by the Board of Directors, and it is not probable that the board will take any until it meets in regular session next Wednesday, although a special meeting may be called to fill the vacancy on either Friday or Saturday of this week.

First Vice President Green is well fitted for the Presidency, he having been closely associated with the three last Presidents of the company. For fifteen years he has attended to matters for the President in regard to the finances and accounts of the company. His time, however, has not entirely been given up to the finances and accounts, he having paid considerable attention to the management of the road, and has had general supervision for a number of years of the operations of the company's lines west of Pittsburg.

Suicide at Taunton.

TAUNTON, Mass., June 7.—Charles Crane, a member of the City Engineer's staff, committed suicide this evening, shooting himself. It is thought he had been deranged by overstudy. He was a recent graduate of the Institute of Technology of Boston.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.—The President has made the following appointments:

Clinton T. Stranahan of Lewiston, Idaho, agent for the Indians of the Nez Perces Agency in Idaho; William R. Logan of Alahambra, Mon., agent for the Indians of the Blackfeet Agency in Montana; James F. Randlett of California, agent for the Indians of the Kiowa Agency in Oklahoma Territory; Peter T. Morris of Bozeman, Mon., Mineral Land Commissioner in the Bozeman Land District in Montana.

Murderer Killed by Posse.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 7.—Will Hill, alleged accomplice of his brother, A. Hill, in the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Hubbard, was captured yesterday and shot to death by a posse near the Hubbard home. A. Hill has not been captured.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

The Railroad Commission Acts on Twenty-two Petitions Relating to Grade Crossings.

ALBANY, June 7.—The State Railroad Commission has handed down decisions in twenty-two petitions made by the Long Island Railroad Company.

The request to be allowed to discontinue a grade crossing 2,270 feet west of the Edgemere Station is denied with permission to renew it.

The petition that the grade crossing known as the Christian Hook Road, in Hempstead, about 4,280 feet east of Rockville Centre station, be closed, is also denied.

It was asked that the Pine Neck Avenue highway, in Brookhaven, Suffolk County, 6,770 feet east of the Patchogue station, be closed, but the commission also denies this request.

The company alleged that the Prospect Avenue highway, in Hempstead, about 3,760 feet from the Woodsburg station, is a menace to public safety, but the commission denies the application to close it.

The request to close the Jones Avenue road, 4,710 feet east of the Bellmore station, is granted. The commission finds that public safety requires such action.

The commission denies the request to discontinue the Lynwood Avenue crossing, in Hempstead, about 4,200 feet from the Woodsburg station. It, however, grants the prayer that the grade crossing known as Trotting Course Lane, in the Second Ward, Borough of Queens, be closed, and that travel be diverted to an overhead crossing to be constructed over the railway by means of graded approaches.

Public safety, the board considers, requires the closing of Atlantic Avenue, Arverne, grade crossing, while it does not consider that the same conditions prevail at Overton Avenue, Islip, about 1,500 feet east of the Sayville station, and denies the prayer.

The petitions are also denied in the applications to close the grade crossings known as Chapel Lane, town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County, 6,470 feet east of Patchogue; the depot road, Islip, about 190 feet east of the Great River station; Jackson Avenue, Hempstead, Nassau County, 1,930 feet east of Wantagh station, and Cedar Avenue, Arverne.

The commission considered that public safety requires the abolition of the grade crossings known as Smith's Road, Hempstead, 5,770 feet east of the Freeport station and the Swamp Road, about 7,430 feet east of the Valley Stream station, in Hempstead.

The commission could see no good reason for granting the applications to close the following roads, and therefore denies them: The grade crossings are known as Husted's Road, or Bayview Avenue, Brookhaven, about 1,410 feet west of Eastport station; Earle Avenue, Hempstead, about 850 feet east of Lynbrook station; China Avenue, Islip, about 400 feet east of Sayville. Permission is given to renew the applications.

In the petition to have Hyde Crossing, in Islip, discontinued, the board denies the request and suggests that if it be a private or farm crossing, gates be placed in the railroad fences, to be open only when the crossing is in actual use.

The board considers Division Avenue, about 1,725 feet west of Patchogue station, in Brookhaven, a dangerous grade crossing, and orders that it be closed, and that the travel thereon shall be diverted to the River Avenue crossing of the railroad, about 270 feet west of the Division Avenue crossing by constructing a new piece of highway for a short distance on the south side of the railroad and by existing highways. The board is to approve of the new highway.

COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY

Default Judgments for $9,500,000 Taken Against the Company.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 7.—Default judgments were taken to-day in the United States Court against the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railroad Company aggregating nearly $9,500,000.

The judgments were secured soon after the opening of the June session of the court yesterday morning, and the proceedings were so quietly conducted that very few were aware of the transaction or of the vast interests involved in it. The cases and amounts were: Security Trust Company, $2,111,786; M. E. Ingalls, Jr., et al., $5,066,003; M. E. Ingalls, Jr., et al., $2,276,949.

These deficiencies arose under various series of bonds of the railway company, recently sold under foreclosure.

The Chicago and Eastern Illinois.

CHICAGO, June 7.—The annual meeting of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company was held to-day. Directors were elected as follows: H. H. Porter, M. J. Carpenter, O. S. Lyford, C. W. Hilliard, Chicago; A. R. Flower, Henry Seibert, R. M. Hoe, George S. Brewster, New York City; George H. Ball, Boston; Joseph G. English, Danville, Ill. After the stockholders' meeting the Directors elected the following officers for the ensuing year: H. H. Porter, Chairman of the Board; M. J. Carpenter, President; O. S. Lyford, Vice President; C. W. Hilliard, Second Vice President and Treasurer; H. A. Rubidge, Secretary; M. J. Messing, Assistant Secretary; A. R. Flower, Assistant Treasurer, New York City.

Rock Island Railroad Directors.

CHICAGO, June 7.—At the annual meeting of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company to-day the following Directors were re-elected: W. A. Nash and Tracy Dows of New York, Marshall Field and H. A. Parker of Chicago. A. R. Flower of New York was elected in place of the late Roswell P. Flower. At the Directors' meeting officers were elected as follows: R. R. Cable, Chairman of the board; W. G. Purdy, President; H. A.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New York Players Get Another Game from the Clevelands.

BROOKLYNS CONTINUE TO WIN

The Team Defeats Cincinnati, Scoring the Tenth Straight Victory — Other League Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	34	11	.756
Boston	29	14	.674
St. Louis	27	17	.614
Chicago	25	19	.578
Baltimore	25	19	.568
Philadelphia	24	19	.558
Cincinnati	21	21	.500
New York	19	24	.442
Pittsburg	16	25	.390
Washington	10	29	.356
Louisville	14	29	.326
Cleveland	8	32	.200

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 7; Cleveland, 1.
Brooklyn, 6; Cincinnati, 5.
Baltimore, 6; Pittsburg, 2.
Washington, 8; Chicago, 3.
St. Louis, 8; Philadelphia, 2.
Louisville, 7; Boston, 6.

League Games To-day.

Cleveland in New York.
Cincinnati in Brooklyn.
Louisville in Boston.
St. Louis in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg in Baltimore.
Chicago in Washington.

It was the same story at the Polo Grounds yesterday. The New Yorks simply outclassed the Clevelands, and won without an apparent effort. If it had not been for the fine exhibition of fielding by the home team there would have been nothing for the few hundred wilted "rooters" to enthuse over.

The hot weather seems to have suited Carrick, for that youngster was in good form, and was invincible after the second inning, when bases were occupied. Bates, who was recently transferred from St. Louis to Cleveland, was too unsteady in the early innings to be of any use. He gave eight bases on balls, which with some timely batting gave the New Yorks most of their runs.

Manager Day will continue to keep Wilson at third base. He is fielding well and hitting the ball harder than any man on the team. Gleason and Davis carried off the fielding honors yesterday. Doyle's first base play was also of a high order.

The Clevelands scored their only run in the second inning. Mcallister began with a hit. Stivetts forced him at second, and when Gleason tried for a double play the ball went wide and Stivetts reached second. A sacrifice helped him to third, and he scored on Tucker's hit.

The locals scored a run in the third on Foster's hits, Carrick's sacrifice, and Grady's two-bagger. In the fourth inning, when Bates could pitch straight balls, the locals hit them. The result was that five bases on balls, two hits, by Wilson and Gleason, and good base-running netted 5 runs. A base on balls to Van Haltren, followed by singles by Grady and Wilson, gave the locals their last run in the eighth. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Dowd, ef	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	Van H'n, cf	2	3	2	0	2	0	0
Harley, lf	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	Grady, c	0	0	2	2	1	0	0
Quinn, 2b	0	1	1	2	3	1	0	Wilson, 3b	0	0	3	0	4	0	0
McAl'r, 3b	0	1	5	1	0	0	0	Davis, ss	1	1	3	4	3	0	0
Stivetts, rf	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	Doyle, 1b	1	0	11	1	0	2	0
Lowe'd, ss	0	0	1	2	4	1	1	Gleason, 2b	1	2	1	3	1	4	0
Tucker, 1b	0	0	3	8	1	0	0	O'Brien, lf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sugden, c	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	Foster, rf	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Bates, p	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Carrick, p	0	0	3	2	0	1	0
*Shr'k'n't	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
Total	1	8	24	15	2			Total	7	11	27	16	1		

*Batted for Bates in the ninth inning.

Cleveland ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
New York ..... 0 0 1 5 0 0 0 1 *—7

Stolen bases—Gleason, Davis, Van Haltren, (2.) Two-base hits—Grady, Davis, Tucker. Sacrifice hits—Lockhead, Carrick. First base on balls—Off Carrick, 1; off Bates, 8. Struck out—By Carrick, 2; by Bates, 1. First base by error—New York, 1. Left on bases—New York, 9; Cleveland, 8. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr.

THE BROOKLYNS' VICTORY.

Rally in the Eighth and Ninth Innings Saved the Game.

The Brooklyns defeated the Cincinnatis yesterday by a rally in the eighth and ninth innings. Hahn outpitched Kennedy of the home team up to the time he was taken out in the Cincinnatis half of the ninth to allow Wood to bat for him.

Hawley pitched for the Cincinnatis in the last half of the ninth. A wild throw by McPhee and Jones's single scored the winning run for Brooklyn. Selbach's home run in the fifth inning netted the Cincinnatis three runs. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Selbach, lf	1	2	6	1	0	0	0	Casey, 3b	0	1	2	1	0	3	0
Smith, cf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Anders'n, cf	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Miller, rf	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Kelley, l	2	0	4	1	1	0	0
Beckley, 1b	0	3	9	0	0	0	0	Dahlen, ss	1	1	1	0	1	6	0
Corcor'n, ss	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	Jones, rf	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Steinf'dt, 3b	0	1	1	3	1	1	0	McGann, 1b	0	1	11	1	0	0	0
McPhee, 2b	3	2	4	2	1	4	0	Daly, 2b	0	1	3	0	1	3	0
Peitz, c	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	Farrell, c	0	0	3	4	0	1	0
Wood, c	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Kennedy, p	1	2	0	3	1		
Hahn, p	0	1	0	1	0	0									
Irwin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Total	6	9	27	15	3		
Hawley, p	0	0	0	0	0	0									
Total	5	11	*25	12	5										

*Casey out on Kennedy's interference, and two men out when winning run was scored. †Batted for Peitz in the ninth.

Cincinnati ..... 0 0 0 0 3 0 1 0 1—5
Brooklyn ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 5—6

Home run—Selbach. Three-base hit—Kennedy. Two-base hits—Beckley, Dahlen, McGann. First base by errors—Cincinnati, 1; Brooklyn, 4. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 6; Brooklyn 9. Struck out—By Hahn, 2; by Kennedy, 1. Bases on balls—Off Hahn, 4; off Kennedy, 3. Double play—Kennedy, Farrell, and McGann. Hit by pitched ball—By Hahn, 1; by Hawley, 1. Passed balls—Peitz. Umpires—Messrs Emslie and McDonald. Attendance, 2,500.

Baltimores, 6; Pittsburg, 2.

BALTIMORE, June 7.—Baltimore won from Pittsburg to-day by better all-round work. Kitson held the visitors down to six scattered hits for eight innings. In the ninth three singles and an error gave them their two runs. Score:

Baltimore	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	*	—6
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2

Base hits—Baltimore, 9; Pittsburg, 8. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Pittsburg, 2. Batteries—Baltimore, Kitson and Robinson. Pittsburg, Leever and Bowerman. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Warner. Attendance, 1,000.

Washington, 8; Chicago, 3.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Washingtons won in the eighth inning, when they made five hits for a total of ten bases. A number of long hits were made off Weyhing, but luck was with the locals to-day, and the hits rarely resulted in runs. Score:

Washington	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	5	0—8
Chicago	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0—3

Base hits—Washington, 15; Chicago, 9. Errors—Chicago, 2. Batteries—Washington, Weyhing and McGuire; Chicago, Callahan and Chance. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly. Attendance, 1,500.

St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—The Philadelphias lost several chances to win to-day's game, and their failure to defeat St. Louis was due to poor judgment in base-running. Score:

St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0—2

Base hits—St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 10. Error—St. Louis, 1. Batteries—St. Louis, Powell and Criger; Philadelphia, Pratt and Douglass. Umpires—Messrs. Burns and Smith. Attendance, 2,311.

Louisville, 7; Boston, 6.

BOSTON, June 7.—The Champions were in a fair way of winning to-day's game when at the end of the eighth inning a number of spectators entered the field, believing that the play had been stopped on account of the rain. The umpire then called the game on account of interference. Nichols was batted heavily in the first inning. Score:

Louisville	4	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	—7
Boston	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	2	—6

Base hits—Louisville 10; Boston, 7. Errors—Louisville, 2; Boston, 2. Batteries—Louisville, McGee and Kittridge; Boston, Nichols and Clarke. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Andrews. Attendance, 1,500.

World Defeats the Sun.

The game played yesterday in the Morning Newspaper Baseball League at Prospect Park resulted in a victory for The World team by the following score:

Sun	5	0	0	1	3	—	9		
World	5	9	8	0	—		22		

Other Games.

At Montreal—Rochester, 6; Montreal, 5.
At New Haven—Yale, 12; Amherst, 7.
At Toronto—Toronto, 12; Syracuse, 8.
At Worcester, Mass.—Harvard, 10; Holy Cross, 8.
At Newark—Reading, 5; Newark, 4.
At Princeton—Princeton, 12; Montclair A. C., 7.

Yale Baseball Managers for 1900.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 7.—The Yale baseball managers for next year were elected to-night by the student body assembled in the largest mass meeting held for years. The especial point of interest in the election was the fact that the non-society students were sharply aligned against the candidates of the secret societies. On the question of the assistant managership, the non-fraternity men won. The following officers were elected: President—Reuben Carter Twitchell, 1900, Plantsville, Conn.; Vice President—Raynham Townsend, 1900, New Haven, Conn.; Assistant Manager—Eldredge Lyon Ellison, 1901, Chestertown, Md.; Secretary—J. L. Hills of Philadelphia.

CHESS MASTERS' TOURNAMENT.

Seventh Round of the International Contest at Westminster.

LONDON, June 7.—The seventh round of the international chess masters' tournament was begun at St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster, at noon, when the pairing, which was arranged according to the Berger system, was as follows:

Schlechter vs. Bord, Showalter vs. Tinsley, Janowski vs. Tschigorin, Pillsbury vs. Mason, Maroczy vs. Blackburne, and Lee vs. Cohn. Steinitz and Lasker had byes.

When an adjournment was taken, at 4:30 this afternoon, Schlechter had beaten Bird and Janowski had worsted Tschigorin, Pillsbury and Cohn had the better positions in the adjourned games against Mason and Lee, while the other games stood even. At the evening session Showalter was beaten by Tinsley and Lee by Cohn, while Maroczy and Blackburne drew.

Following are the scores of all the players up to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Bird	1	6	Pillsbury	5½	1½
Blackburne	4	2	Schlechter	3½	3½
Cohn	4	4	Showalter	5	2
Janowski	6½	½	Steinitz	4	3
Lasker	5	2	Teichmann	2	12
Lee	1½	5½	Tinsley	1½	5½
Maroczy	6½	½	Tschigorin	3½	2½
Mason	2½	4½			

FITZSIMMONS NOT WORRIED.

Says There Will Be No Police Interference at the Big Fight.

Apparently, the attitude of Chief of Police Devery does not worry either "Bob" Fitzsimmons, the champion or his brother-in-law and manager, Martin Julian. The former was yesterday at his work, as he has been since his arrival at his Bath Beach training quarters, and both he and Julian, when told of Devery's proclamation that he would stop the bout if a knockdown was scored, and arrest the principals and all interested parties, declared that the fight would take place on Friday night, as scheduled, and that there would be no interference.

George Siler, who will referee the bout, will to-day call on Fitzsimmons to give him his interpretation of the rules, in order that there will be no hitch at the ringside. Mr. Siler called on Jeffries at Asbury Park yesterday and settled that part of the affair with him.

Betting on the result of the battle was not as lively yesterday as it was expected to be. This was probably on account of Chief Devery's stand in the matter, for the sporting men are in a quandary and do not know what may be the outcome of the Chief's threat. The few bets that were recorded show Jeffries to be stronger in favor than before, the prevailing odds against the Californian being 10 to 7.

Golf Handicap Ends in a Tie.

A tie at 102 net, to be played off later, marked the finish of the women's golf handicap yesterday, at the Richmond County Country Club. The summary:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Miss Jessie McNamee	107	5	102
Miss J. D. Park	117	15	102
Miss Shearson	105	0	105
Mrs. F. H. Brown	116	7	109
Mrs. Van Rensselaer	123	11	112
Miss Elsie Bonnell	119	6	113
Mrs. G. L. Williams	121	8	113
Mrs. C. F. Collins	133	15	118
Miss Mabel Park	124	2	122
Mrs. G. B. Preble	143	16	127
Mrs. Ralph Lane	142	14	128

Open Golf Championship.

LONDON, June 7.—The open golf championship contest was begun to-day at Sandwich with magnificent weather. The chances of T. G. Tait, Park, and Vardon are most fancied. At the end of the first round the leaders were Vardon, Kinnell, and Williamson, with scores of 76. Among the other well-known players Herd had 80 and Tait 81. Hambro led the amateurs with 78.

West Point-Annapolis Football.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The match between the football teams of West Point and Annapolis will be played on Franklin Field Dec. 2. Since it was agreed by the authorities that the two academies could resume these contests, Dr. J. William White of the University of Pennsylvania was chosen to make arrangements for the contest, and he to-day informed Lieut. Ward of the Bureau of Navigation that he had fixed the place and date given.

Australian Cricketers Victorious.

LONDON, June 7.—The cricket match between the Marylebone eleven and the Australians was resumed at Lord's to-day. The home team was all out in its second innings for 230 runs. The Australians then went in and won by eight wickets.

THE SCHRAGE BOND ROBBERY.

The Charges Implicating High Police Officials Revived.

CHICAGO, June 7.—The charges implicating high police officials in the Schrage bond robbery were revived to-day, when "Red Chris" Strook was called for trial before Judge Gary. In an affidavit presented to the court, the prisoner swore that if the case were postponed until the next term he would produce a witness who would give sensational testimony, clearing himself and fastening the guilt upon Muldoon, Gosion, "Sleepy" Burke, Baker, Hunt, and the police. The witness is John A. Riley of Philadelphia, formerly a bond broker in Chicago.

As Judge Gary refused to postpone the trial, representatives of the defense started for the East to-day, and will endeavor to bring Riley back with them. Strook's attorneys say they have assurances that the Philadelphian will divulge the name of a police official and give incontrovertible evidence of his guilt.

The robbery of Christopher Schrage, on March 24, 1896, created a sensation which was intensified later by charges of police complicity in the affair. An investigation resulted in clearing the Police Department. Schrage was robbed of bonds valued at $44,500 and of $1,000 cash.

New Orleans Votes for Improvements.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 7.—New Orleans yesterday overwhelmingly decided in favor of a special tax of 2 mills for sewerage, drainage, pure water, paving, park, and other improvements.

The plan contemplates an expenditure of $14,000,000 dollars in the next few years, the tax paying the principal and interest of the bonds, which will run thirty years. Women property holders were allowed to vote, and were mainly instrumental in gaining the victory, having a central league and a club in every ward.

Census Bureau Purchasing Agent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.—A. V. Rice of Ohio was to-day appointed a special agent of the Census Bureau, to act as purchasing agent. Mr. Rice was a member of the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses, was a Brigadier General of Volunteers in the civil war, and is a personal friend of the President. He is reputed to be a gold Democrat.

Passaic (N. J.) Alderman Killed.

PASSAIC, N. J., June 7.—Alderman Owen J. Purcell was killed here this afternoon by being thrown from his buggy in a runaway at the Wallington Bridge. Purcell struck his head against a telephone pole. His skull was crushed in and he died soon after reaching the hospital. He was proprietor of the Monogram cafe and was formerly a well-known ball player.

SPORTING GOODS. | SPORTING GOODS. | SPORTING GOODS.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

VICTOR BICYCLES, $28.00.

A VERITABLE PRICE-SMASH.

The annals of Bicycle selling can point to no such phenomenal sale as this. We enlist and earnestly bespeak the attention of all readers to the plain, straightout explanation that follows:

5,000 VICTORS have been sold us by the Overman Wheel Company on account of having an option from their creditors to reorganize and again conduct their business for themselves on July 1st. To accomplish this they are selling VICTORS without regard to value for a much lower price than they should be sold for—latest and best models of renowned Victor quality.

$28.00 Now buys this highest of high grades.

$28.00 Now buys the Victor's only '99 Model.

A STATEMENT SO UNPARALLELED, A BARGAIN SO STUPENDOUS THAT THE 5,000 SHOULD GO IN A WEEK.

The first instalment is here ready for business this morning. Shipment will follow in quickest order. We must here make it positive and plain that

Orders will be filled as received—no preference can be given. It must be first come, first served, both on the Victors for men and the Victorias for women, and we will strain every nerve to deliver without delay.

$28.00 gives option on frames, saddles, handle bars, gears, etc. **$28.00** for the best wheel on earth.

The manufacturer's need is your chance—and no expectant, level-headed rider will dreau of letting it slip, for at no price ever before in their history have the "Victor" people manufactured a wheel equal to this, nor can its equal be found in America to-day.

Understand fully: Here and here only in Greater New York can these 1899 Victors and Victorias be bought for $28.00.

19th Street ~~~~ SIXTH AVENUE ~~~~ 20th Street

GREYSTONE BRINGS $171,500.

Samuel Untermyer Buys the Late Samuel J. Tilden's Country Seat—Will Occupy the House.

Greystone, the country seat of the late Samuel J. Tilden, was sold at auction yesterday at the front door of the Manor Hall, in Yonkers, William M. Ryan conducting the sale. Samuel Untermyer of the law firm of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall bought the entire property for $171,500. Mr. Untermyer will fit up the residence for his own occupancy, and will retain the ownership of that part of the tract lying between North Broadway and the Hudson River. That portion lying east of North Broadway he bought for protection, and will dispose of it, but subject to such restrictions as will prevent its being cut up into low-priced building lots.

The property was sold in two parcels, with North Broadway as the dividing line. The first parcel included the magnificent mansion itself, with all the stables, conservatories, and other buildings surrounding it. Mr. Untermyer was the first bidder at $50,000, and took the parcel at $121,000. The property east of North Broadway, a tract of about fifty-five acres, is practically undeveloped, and went to Mr. Untermyer for $50,500.

Situated on the high ridge just north of Yonkers, Greystone has long been famous both on account of its natural beauties and the magnificence of its equipment. The house itself, a massive three-story structure, with a tower, contains thirty-one rooms. There are, besides stone stables and carriage houses, three hothouses, each over 300 feet in length; peach houses, palm houses, grape houses, and, in fact, almost every conceivable kind of an outbuilding that could be named as a part of a complete country establishment.

John T. Waring, a wealthy hat manufacturer of Yonkers, bought the tract west of North Broadway in 1870 and erected the mansion at a cost of $225,000. Mr. Tilden bought the property in 1879 for $150,000, and spent a large sum, reported as high as $500,000, in the erection of additional buildings and in the purchase of the land east of North Broadway.

Yesterday's sale was held as the result of a partition suit brought by the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations, against George H. Tilden and others, and the greater part of the proceeds will go to the library.

ABUSES IN PENITENTIARIES.

Prison Commission Finds Boys Working with Convicts.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 7.—The Industrial and Inspecting Committees of the State Prison Commission to-day paid their annual visit to the Onondaga County Penitentiary and found a deplorable condition of affairs. There are two unexpired contracts being worked there, one at broom-making and the other in the bolt shop. The number of prisoners is insufficient to get out the work rapidly enough to suit the contractors, so about thirty-five outside hands have been employed, among whom are a number of boys between fourteen and sixteen years old. This, the commission thinks, is in direct violation of the State factory law, and the attention of State Factory Inspecor Williams will be called to the matter. The point is made by the Commissioners that the effect is bad on the morals of the boys, in that they are obliged to associate with the convicts for seven hours a day, and in this way become versed in crime.

Fatal Railroad Crossing Accident.

HAMILTON, Ohio, June 7.—Chief of Police Peter A. Clare of this city, with his wife and daughter, Margaret, attempted last night to drive across the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad track, four miles south of here. A locomotive struck the carriage, dashed it in pieces, killed the Chief immediately and so injured the child, Margaret, that she died in the hospital a few hours later. The wife and mother cannot survive.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

AT AUCTION....ED. S. HEDGES, Auctioneer.

THE GREAT SALE
of
TROTTERS AND PACERS
IS ON
THIS AFTERNOON
at two o'clock,
at the
AMERICAN HORSE EXCHANGE,
(Broadway and 50th St., N. Y.)
THE CATALOGUE for this AFTERNOON contains a number of high-class road horses, many of them with records.
TO-NIGHT at 7:45 o'clock, the consignment from Penn Valley Stud, including the great horse "TRUSTWOOD," will be disposed of. Also the absolute dispersal of Strathroy Farms.
TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock high-class consignments from Terrace Hill Farm, and Messrs. Potts and Partridge.
FRIDAY NIGHT at 7:45 o'clock, the greatest sale of RECORD HORSES and PROSPECTIVE STAKE WINNERS that has been held in New York in a long time.
SATURDAY NIGHT at 7:45 o'clock conclusion of this great sale—record horses able to win in their classes, and road horses of superior merit.
Catalogues on application to
HEDGES, SEAMAN & CO.,
Broadway and 50th St., N. Y.

Eddie Bald on a Spalding Chainless.

NEW YORK, May 14, 1899.

MESSRS. A. G. SPALDING & BROS.:

GENTLEMEN:—I have given the Spalding Chainless Bicycle a very thorough test in my preliminary training. For good steady riding on the road or track it certainly excels the chain wheel. I find it particularly so on the road. There is no noise and no trouble with it. At hill climbing and coasting it is certainly a superior wheel. For the rider who wants comfort on the road or track, particularly if he is a distance rider, he ought to ride a Spalding Chainless. There is as much difference between the chainless and chain wheels as there was between the solid tire and the pneumatic. That is my comparison.

Yours truly,
EDDIE BALD.

Spalding Chainless, $75.00.
Spalding "Red Head" Racer, $60.00.
Spalding Chain Wheel, $50.00.
Spalding's Nyack Bicycle, $25, $30, $35.
Spalding's Juveniles, $25.00, $30.00.
Up-town store open evenings until 9 o'clock.
A. G. Spalding & Bros. | Spalding-Bidwell Co.,
126-130 Nassau St. | 29, 31, 33 W. 42d St.

Courteous attention
we demand of our salesmen, and wish to assure shoppers that they are entirely welcome to come and inspect our store and stock, EVEN if they have no idea of buying. 1899

Rambler BICYCLES
price $40
are the BEST we have ever built. That is why more Ramblers are sold than wheels of ANY other make.
SOLD FOR CASH OR ON TIME.
Open Evenings.
GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.,
New York—939 to 943 8th Ave.,
near 56th st.
BROOKLYN,
342 and 344 FLATBUSH AVE.
—AGENTS—
LEXINGTON CYCLE CO.,
Cor. 31st st. and Lexington ave., N. Y.
FRED BERJU,
139th st. and 8th ave., N. Y.

TIRES, 99c., $1.25, $1.50, AKRONS, DIAMOND, Straus, Goodyear; 1899 Hartfords, $2.88. WILLIS, 28 Park Row.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard : makes rented $3.00 per : month. Stands, ribbons, and : inspection service free. F. : S. WEBSTER COMPANY, : 317 Broadway. Telephone : 1888 Franklin.

BOARDERS WANTED.

"VILLA ON HUDSON," NEAR ELEVATED.—Delightful place; home comforts for gentlemen; moderate. PRIVATE, Box 157 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW LONDON, CONN.
Pequot House
AND COTTAGES.
Fort Griswold House
Comfortable, well kept hotels, patronized by NICE people, offering
"A DELIGHTFUL COMBINATION OF SEASHORE AND COUNTRY LIFE."
Bathing, yachting, fishing, beautiful, macadamized roads for driving and bicycling, ample grounds for tennis and croquet, well appointed golf links.
OUR COTTAGES OFFER MANY INDUCEMENTS TO THOSE WISHING TO ENJOY SUMMER LIFE, with the privacy of their own home, without the inconvenience of housekeeping. Circulars.
BLANCHARD & HAGER.

SUMMER HOMES
ON LONG ISLAND.
By the Ocean and Sound.
"SUMMER HOMES," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 120, 930, 1,313 Broadway. Ticket offices foot East 34th St., and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., Journal Resort Bureau, 162 Nassau St., L. I. R. R. ticket office, 537 Columbus Ave., Harlem, New York; 337 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, Flatbush Avenue Station L. I. R. R., and 118 Broadway (Eastern District), Brooklyn, or send 4c. in stamps to H. M. Smith, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, N. Y.

Saratoga.
The Grand Union
Open June 15 to Oct. 1.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors,
NEW YORK OFFICE
WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL
(33d St. entrance.)

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
CONGRESS HALL
OPENS JUNE 29TH. Accommodates 1,000 guests.
POPULAR PRICES.
300 ROOMS.....$3 PER DAY
300 ROOMS.....$3.50 AND $4 PER DAY
CLEMENT & COX, Proprietors.
H. S. CLEMENT, Manager.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.
Largest and Most Complete Sulphur Bathing Establishment in the U. S.
PAVILION HOTEL, OPEN JUNE 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON, Prop'a.
SHARON HOUSE, OPEN JUNE 1 TO OCT. 1.
B. P. SHARP & SON, Prop's.
Pamphlets on application.

AMITYVILLE, LONG ISLAND.
30 MILES FROM NEW YORK CITY.
THE INN open June to October.
HOTEL NEW POINT, OPENS JUNE 24.
Always cool; 150 feet from Great South Bay. Table and service of the best; electric lights; rooms with private baths. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN. Good roads for bicycling. Man in attendance. Accommodations for 40 horses. Reasonable terms. E. HATHAWAY. At Times Building, New York, (Room 46,) Wednesdays.

NEW GRAND HOTEL.
WESTERN CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
Accommodates 600. OPENS JUNE 29TH. Special low rates for July and September. Only hotel on mountain top with direct railroad access. Through parlor cars to Hotel Grounds. Elevation, 2,500 feet. FOUR HOURS from New York. New Golf Links. New steam-heated Swimming Pool.
New York office, Decker Building, 33 Union Square (Room 75.) S. J. CORNELL, Manager.

LONG BEACH, L. I.
Cottages and Inn now open.
Hotel opens early in June.
UNEXCELLED RAILROAD SERVICE AND NEW [illegible] HOTEL.
NEW STABLES AND NEW COTTAGES.
For rooms or cottages apply
TELEPHONE 21A, LONG BEACH, or
New York office, 12 West 23d St.
A. E. DICK.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.

On the Maine Coast
PASSAGONAWAY INN
YORK CLIFFS, ME.
Attractive Golf Links, Boating, Bathing, Fishing
HARVEY & WOOD, 373 Commonwealth Av., Boston; 3 Park Place, New York.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
Will Open June 15.
T. F. Silleck.....Manager
Oriental Hotel
Will Open June 22.
Jos. P. Greaves.....Manager
ROOM 22, 192 BROADWAY, N. Y.

MORICHES INN,
CENTRE MORICHES, L. I.
Now open. New and handsomely furnished hotel: all latest improvements. Most healthful spot on Great South Bay. Terms reasonable.

THE MONTVERT,
MIDDLETON SPRINGS, VERMONT.
Noted for its famous springs; golf, &c. Send for booklet. S. GRAHAM, Prop. Also Hotel Biscayne, Miami, Fla.

ON LAKE BOMOSEEN.—The Prospect, Castleton, Vermont. June to October; unsurpassed cuisine, mountain spring water, amusements, romantic drives; 25 boats; excellent fishing; lake abounds in pike and bass. HORACE B. ELLIS, Manager.

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.—THE BEN MERE Inn is a delightful place to pass the Summer. Write for illustrated circular.

EUROPEAN HOTELS AND SPRINGS.

BADGASTEIN.
The strongest Alpine thermal waters of Europe, with 15 springs of 39 deg. R. (equal to 120 deg. F.); maximum temperature in the midst of the most magnificent Alpine and glacier region in the Dukedom of Salzburg, and used with great success in disorders of the nervous system, of local or general nature, particularly neuralgia, furthermore in GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISORDERS of the bladder and kidneys, and in exhaustion of the nervous system (marasmus senilis) and convalescence after severe illness. Comfortable lodgings in 56 hotels and lodging-houses. Baths in all houses. Season from May 1 to September 30; before middle of June and after middle of August prices are greatly reduced. For particulars address the Curcommission, Badgastein, Austria. Prospectus gratis. Thermal waters to be had by Heinrich Mattoni, Vienna.

Gastein Spa (Austria).
HOTEL STRAUBINGER, WITH DEPENDANCE AUSTRIA,
in the centre of the city, beautiful situation; 220 elegant furn. salons and bedrooms. Lift, electric light. Baths from the celebrated Gastein Thermal Spring. Greatest comfort, moderate prices.

BADEN-BADEN, MINERVA HOTEL.
LICHTENTHALER ALLEE.
One of the handsomest and best first-class hotels on the Continent. C. H. FOELL, Proprietor.

CREUZNACH BATHS.
Royal Hotel et d'Angleterre.
1st-class; Electric Light; Lift.
O. AESCHLIMANN, Director.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN—Swan Hotel.—Hotel where Bismarck and Favre settled the Treaty of Peace, 1871. Patronized by His Majesty the German Emperor. Electric Light, Hydraulic Lift. Pension at moderate prices. Propr., Eduard Stern.

EMS BATH. GERMANY. HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE. 1st class. Opp. Royal Baths Park. Patronized by Americ. Families. Electric light. Lift.

SCHLANGENBAD CELEBR. SPRING against nerv. and female diseases. Season 1st May—30th Sept.

Wiesbaden HOTEL NASSAUER HOF. Splend. rebuild & enlarged.

BINGEN o/RH., HOTEL VICTORIA. 1st cl. Terrace overlooking Rhine.

BAD KISSINGEN. HOTEL DE RUSSIE.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
WINDSOR HOTEL.
29th of May to last of September; $4 per day and upward. Send for illustrated Souvenir pamphlet.
R. G. SMYTH, Lessee, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

WATER GAP HOUSE,
DELAWARE WATER GAP.
Opens June 10; 2½ hours from New York, D., L. & W. R. R. L. W. BRODHEAD.

RALPH'S ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.
NOW OPEN. FOR CIRCULARS AND TERMS ADDRESS. J. W. HUTTON, RALPH, N. Y.

THE SCOTLAND OF AMERICA—LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, Vermont, Canada; grandest mountain and lake scenery; bass and trout fishing. No dew, cool; telegraph, private baths; ideal boating, beautifully situated cottages. Particulars OWL'S HEAD HOTEL, 8 Park Place, New York.

BAY HEAD, NEW JERSEY.—"The Bluffs," open June 15th; directly on ocean and within two blocks of Barnegat Bay; excellent sailing, fishing, and bathing; good roads for driving and bicycling. For booklet address A. E. JOHNSON.

ADIRONDACKS.—Offer Lake Hotel, Otter Lake, N. Y., modern improvements; vegetables from hotel gardens. For booklets address J. H. WILCOX, Manager.

SUMMER HOMES
By the Ocean and Sound.
"SUMMER HOMES," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 120, 930, 1,313 Broadway. Ticket offices foot East 34th St., and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., Journal Resort Bureau, 162 Nassau St., L. I. R. R. ticket office, 537 Columbus Ave., Harlem, New York; 337 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, Flatbush Avenue Station L. I. R. R., and 118 Broadway (Eastern District), Brooklyn, or send 4c. in stamps to H. M. Smith, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, N. Y.

Physicians Recommend
UNQUALIFIEDLY THE MOUNTAINS
of Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway to those residents of Greater New York who are seeking a SUMMER HOME for their families in a region of
Absolute health at moderate cost,
2,000 feet above the sea. Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk. Send 7 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below, the Superbly Illustrated Book "SUMMER HOMES," of 172 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, &c.
IN NEW YORK: 113, 165, 171, 371, 944

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank.
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
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CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
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NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS.....$2,750,000

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

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KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
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Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
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New York Telephone. 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone. 391 Brooklyn.

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DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
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C. W. MORGAN & CO.,
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Orders executed for Investment or on Margin.
Commission, 1-16.
MEMBERS OF CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
Market Letter Mailed on Application.
BRANCH OFFICE
FOR OUR LADY CUSTOMERS AT
32 Broadway, entire front, 3rd floor.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.
Telephone 2712 Broad.

B. H. & F. W. PELZER,
44-46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.
For Investment or on Margin.
Members N. Y. Consolidated Exchange.

William T. Floyd, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange. Frederic P. Moore.
FLOYD & MOORE
Bankers and Brokers,
71 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS 1,500,000
Transacts a General Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Deposits subject to check.
Is Legal Depositary for Court & Trust Funds.
Acts as Fiscal Agent for Cities & Corporations.
Buys and sells Foreign Exchange.
Issues Commercial & Travellers' Credits available in all parts of the world.
Loans money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.
Acts as Trustee, Registrar & Transfer Agent.
Transacts a General Trust Business.
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6% INTEREST 6%
The Mercantile Co-operative Bank,
Cor. 23d St. & Lexington Av.
Assets, $1,098,000. Surplus, $100,000.
Issues 6% Coupon Certificates.
Denominations, $25, $100, and $500.
Interest Coupons payable semi-annually at the Knickerbocker Trust Company.
Better Security Than Industrial Stocks,
for the reason that the Mercantile Co-operative Bank loans its funds only on Real Estate, New York City and vicinity. Further information and particulars of earning capacity of the Bank furnished upon application.

LOST.
Certificate for 100 shares Arcadian Copper Co. No. D. 756. Transfer has been stopped, and application has been made for a new certificate. Please notify ROLSTON & BASS, 16 and 18 Broad St., New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECURITIES OF THE

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company and its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
ANGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

Union Trust Company of New York

50 Broadway.
New York, March 23d, 1899.

The undersigned, the Trustee under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the CECILIA BRANCH, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from CECILIA STATION to LOUISVILLE, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage, providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this Company the installment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($55,000) due on March 1, 1899, and that the undersigned, not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, on notice and request by the undersigned, did, on the 23d day of March, 1899, at its office, in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of Fifty-five Thousand Dollars, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

6,	97,	203,	364,	532,	640,	764,	906,
8,	103,	234,	379,	544,	646,	772,	955,
31,	122,	242,	409,	572,	681,	794,	957,
64,	166,	251,	459,	577,	682,	805,	980,
70,	188,	257,	463,	582,	687,	874,	985,
74,	193,	309,	484,	608,	702,	901,	988,
77,	196,	310,	522,	628,	716,	905.	

Notice is hereby given that the principal of the said above mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned at its office, in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1899, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 6

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED JULY 17, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that forty (40) of the Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Georgia Pacific Railway Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows:

60	138	354	474	601	674	866
80	220	396	475	606	696	922
89	248	402	558	650	777	934
96	262	430	561	651	781	954
101	302	464	588	663	796	
132	318	470	599	665	820	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due August 1st, 1899, in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

NEW YORK, June 2d, 1899.

I hereby certify that the above mentioned bonds were designated for redemption in my presence.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. County.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, with the coupon falling due October 1, 1899, will be paid at this office on October 2, 1899, or thereafter (at $1,080 per bond).

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH OFFICE 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Management of ESTATES a SPECIALTY, for which REAL-ESTATE MORTGAGES are always kept on hand.
Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Sec. & Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Asst. Sec. & Treas.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, } Vice Presidents.
HENRY H. COOK, }
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

Trust Company Seeks Dissolution.

ALBANY, June 7.—The Western Union Farm Land Trust Company of New York City filed its proceedings for voluntary dissolution with the Secretary of State to-day. The company was incorporated in February, 1897, with a capital of $10,000, and carried on its business in the American Tract Society Building, Nassau Street, New York. The Directors are Walter S. and Robert Weldon of New York and Charles D. Willard of Brooklyn.

DIVIDENDS.

THE AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING CO.
New York, June 7, 1899.

The Board of Directors of the American Sugar Refining Company have this day declared the following dividends, payable July 3, 1899:

On that portion of the Preferred Stock which is entitled to semi-annual dividends, 3½ PER CENT.

On that portion of the Preferred Stock which is entitled to quarterly dividends, 1¾ PER CENT.

On the Common Stock a dividend of 3 PER CENT.

The transfer books will close on June 13, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen on July 5, 1899.
ARTHUR DONNER, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,
May 29th, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, June 2d, 1899.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock and TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Thursday, July 6th, 1899. Transfer books will close on Thursday, June 8th, and reopen on Monday, June 19th, 1899.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, together with that of three Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at No. 175 Broadway, in the City of New York, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of June, 1899, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
C. J. OBERMAYER, Secretary.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.,
10, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.

The annual election for Directors of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1899. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
SAMUEL SLOAN, Jr., Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and election of Directors of the Yaryan Company will be held at the office of the Company, Room 144, Times Building, New York City, on the 21st day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon.
H. T. YARYAN, President.
Dated New York, June 8th, 1899.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK.
New York, June 3, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the bank, Avenue D, corner 10th Street, on Wednesday, June 14, 1899. Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., June 1, 1899.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until two o'clock P. M., July 3, 1899, and then opened publicly, for the purchase of the Custom House property bounded by Wall, William, and Hanover Streets and Exchange Place, New York City. No offer less than three million dollars will be considered. Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check for one hundred fifty thousand dollars. The Government reserves the right to occupy said property until the new Custom House on Bowling Green is ready for occupancy, and as rent for such use the purchaser will receive interest on the purchase price at four per cent. per annum. The cash payment must be not less than seven hundred fifty thousand dollars; bidders must state their wishes as to the manner of making the deferred payments; the arrangement of which rests with the Treasury Department; deferred payments to bear interest at four per cent. per annum payable semi-annually. For further information apply to the Collector of Customs, New York City.—L. J. GAGE, Secretary of the Treasury.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House Exchanges, $181,068,737; balance, $9,644,348; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $37,476.

Money on call in London, 1¼ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2 3-16@2¼ per cent. for short and 2¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull and steady. Posted rates were $4.86½ for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.85¾ for sixty days, $4.87⅞ for demand, $4.88⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.85@$4.85¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16¼ for short; reichsmarks at 94 13-16@94⅞ and 95 7-16@95½, and guilders at 40 1-16 and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—12½@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—10c discount.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 7.—Prices on the Bourse today were weak from the outset. Realizations in mines prevailed and a decline in Spanish fours influenced international securities. Rio Tintos relapsed sharply on the decline in the price of copper, and De Beers were heavy. Kafirs were steady at the opening of the market, in spite of the unfavorable Bloemfontein indications in the London papers, but they declined sharply later in consequence of large sales for London account.

BERLIN, June 7.—Prices on the Boerse to-day opened quiet and hardening, but became easier on the news of the unsatisfactory result of the Bloemfontein conference. This was followed by all-round realizations, but prices closed steadier and calmer on the advance in London.

FRANKFORT, June 7.—Prices on the Boerse opened firm, weakened on the disquieting news from Bloemfontein, and closed flat.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Illinois Central, 1¼, to 115¼; New York Central, ¾, to 132½; St. Paul, ½, to 126¾; Union Pacific preferred, ½, to 75¾; Pennsylvania, ½, to 65⅞; Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 68⅜; Erie, ⅜, to 12⅞; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅜, to 77½, and Reading, ¼, to 10¼. Atchison sold at 18¼, Canadian Pacific at 100⅞, and Erie first preferred at 35¼. British consols declined ¼, to 108 7-16, for money and 108⅝ for the account.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in May showed increases:

Central of Georgia	$5,762
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	43,109
Mexican Central	45,621
Norfolk & Western	35,967
Total increase, 4 roads	$130,459
Increase previously reported	1,148,325
Total increase, 43 roads	$1,278,784
Decrease:	
Pittsburg & Western	$4,631
Decrease previously reported	35,288
Total decrease, 3 roads	$39,919
Net increase	$1,238,865

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday: American Biscuit bonds, 108; Binghamton Gas 5s, 92; Fern Coal Company, 15; Journeay & Burnham, 4; Journeay & Burnham preferred, 25; Marshall Mill, 56; New York Biscuit bonds, 111; Retsof bonds, 73; Retsof stock, 12; Whitney Safety Fire Arms, 50; Cuban bonds, 1869, ¾ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1872, ½ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1896, 7 per cent.

Wheat Rallies in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Liquidation of long wheat, the feature of trading for several days, was apparently completed to-day, and the market recovered in a degree from its depression. July closed ½@⅝ higher. Private cablegrams confirmed the seriousness of the Russian crop situation, the rains notwithstanding, and this fact ultimately proved one of the most important factors of the session. State crop reports were unfavorable as a rule, this being especially true in regard to the condition of Winter wheat. The first car of new wheat was received here to-day.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Notice of the dividends on the preferred and common stocks of the American Sugar Refining Company will be found in the advertising columns.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 7	381,394
To date this year	92,110,600
Corresponding date last year	46,348,097

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 7	$2,165,000
To date this year	$505,294,510
Corresponding date last year	$351,889,960

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	1½	Int. Paper	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	½	Laclede Gas	1
Am. Malting	⅝	Manhat. Con.	1⅜
Am. Sugar Refs.	5½	Met. Street Ry.	2½
Am. Tin Plate	⅝	Mex. Central	1¼
Am. Tin Plate pf.	½	Minn. & St. L.	⅞
Am. Tobacco	⅞	Mo. Pacific	1½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	N. J. Central	½
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	1⅝	N. Y., L. & W.	3½
Chi. Cons. Tract	½	North. Pac. pf.	½
Chi., B. & Q.	1⅝	Ore. R. R. & N.	2
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅞	Penn. Railroad	⅝
C., M. & St. P. pf.	1¾	P., C. C. & St. L.	½
Chicago & N. W.	3	Pressed S. Car.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅞	Pressed S. C. pf.	1
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	⅝	R. G. W. pf.	1
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	St. P. & Om.	½
Consol. Gas	1	Southern Pacific	½
Cont. Tobacco	⅝	Stand. Dist.	1⅛
Des M. & Ft. D.	1½	Stand. D. pf.	2
Federal Steel	1	Twin City R. T.	⅞
Federal Steel pf.	½	Un. Bag & Paper	1
General Electric	1	West. Union Tel.	½
Glucose Sugar	½	Wis. Cent. pf., w. i.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car. & Fdy. pf.	1⅝	Col. Fuel & I.	½
Am. Malting pf.	1	Col. So. 1st pf.	½
Am. S. & Wire	2½	Del. & Hudson	1½
Am. S. & W. pf.	½	Great. North. pf.	⅝
Anaconda Copper	1½	Int. Silver	⅛
B. & Ohio pf.	½	Nat. L. O. certs.	⅛
Canadian Pacific	⅝	Nat. Steel	¾
Chi., I. & L. pf.	⅞	N. Y. Air Brake	⅞
Chi. T. & T. pf.	1⅞	Pitts. & West. pf.	⅞

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., B. & N. 5s	1	Reading 4s, reg.	1⅞
C., M. & St. P. con. 7s	1	M., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1⅝
Chi. & N. W. 3½s	1	Ulster & Del. con. 5s	1
E. T., V. & G. con.	1	U. S. Leather 6s	1
Lake Shore 3½s	1		

Bond Declined.

Northern Pacific Term. 6s.....1

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Professional Wall Street affected surprise when yesterday the stock market, almost as a whole, suddenly developed strength. Why there should be astonishment sanity will not explain. Prices for standard securities have been under the hammer for weeks; every art that adroit manipulators know has been resorted to through a vigorous raiding campaign. For the most part the pressure so put upon market values came from fable makers whose inventions have been liberally contemptuous of common sense. And, finally, the market got virtually to the point where it could be driven no further down, where, in Wall Street's expressive parlance, it was scraping on bottom. It required no great intuition to discern this; evidence of it positive enough showed throughout Wall Street.

But it is more than mere negative force that helps the market, or that, at least, must soon so help. And in yesterday's news developments appeared what was significant. This does not refer to the Sugar Trust dividend declaration, which was, as usual, a quarterly 3 per cent. That was not unexpected, though some insincere traders have for a fortnight past been proclaiming that they knew that there was to be a reduction. Nothing that takes place in Sugar Trust affairs can be known in advance by anybody outside of the one or two men who manage the blind pool that it is; and neither can aught that such a management does be influential as a factor affecting the ordinary investment market. Had the dividend yesterday been cut, the general market would, of course, have been raided by alert speculators; but no effect from such a cause could be lasting. Sugar Trust stock represents a type quite apart—fortunately—from what is standard in the market. Unfortunately the type is not, however, quite as restricted as it should be; and—still more unfortunate is it—there appears in some quarters a disposition to extend the fashion of it. But such mystery games have seldom flourished; the apparent success of the Sugar Trust is almost the sole exception—and even there who knows how long there can be continuance? A policy of mystery can permit for a time the payment of dividends that are not shown to be earned; a policy of mystery can perhaps for a time postpone evil days—or the confession of them. But Wall Street's famous example of O. T. and its smash can in not one instance be safely forgotten—for Mr. Henry Villard in his Wall Street day was quite as powerful and quite as adroit as even Mr. Henry Havemeyer may be.

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Yesterday's incident that commanded most attention was the declaration of a dividend on Atchison preferred stock beyond what had been anticipated. Such action was accepted at once and apparently almost universally as ample answer to all the riffraff stuff and nonsense that has been lately crowding Wall Street to help along manipulative schemes of depression. It has been the chief bear insistence that Western crops are to be failures and that, incidentally, the Atchison Railroad would be foremost among heavy sufferers. Thus the official action of yesterday could be naturally construed as significant extremely; and the market result was that buoyancy developed throughout the entire Western railway list, many advances being substantial.

Facts are better than fabrications; dividends count for more than scarecrows made to order. The facts and the dividends begin to come into sight; the fables and the scarecrows make by this time a sadly tattered exhibit.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London was a seller of about 10,000 shares in this market yesterday. Early cables showed a lower range of prices for Americans, and in the first two hours the arbitrage houses put out small lots of Anaconda, Atchison preferred, Southern Railway, St. Paul, Union Pacific common, and Ontario and Western. Wall Street houses with London connections seemed to have quite a good deal of Anaconda to sell around present prices. The weakness in copper shares on the Continent has made London speculators rather bearish on Anaconda.

THE GOLD EXPORT MOVEMENT.

Discussion as to the probability of further gold exports this week was limited yesterday, Wall Street apparently having decided that with the sterling exchange market in its present condition, shipments are not to be regarded as important. The general opinion, however, was that more gold is likely to go abroad by Saturday's steamer. President Stillman of the National City Bank said that further exports are altogether probable, but he would give no intimation of the amount likely to be shipped on Saturday.

Banking authorities conflict in opinions as to the probable extent of the present gold movement. Some of them predict that $25,000,000 or $30,000,000 will have been shipped by July 15; others do not believe that total exports will exceed $5,000,000. There is, however, general agreement that the United States can well spare gold, particularly in view of the $1,000,000,000 which United States Treasurer Roberts estimates to be the amount of the metal in the country.

SUGAR TRUST'S DIVIDEND.

All Wall Street waited breathlessly for the declaration of the Sugar Trust dividend yesterday, and evinced much relief when it was announced that the Directors had declared the regular quarterly 3 per cent. While very few people really believed that the Sugar dividend rate would be cut, there was an evident fear throughout the Street that something of the kind might happen, and that, if it did happen, there would be a smash in Sugar that would mean weakness throughout the list.

About the only transactions in Sugar during the first two hours yesterday were "evening-up" operations by traders. Practically all of the "little fellows" were out of their short stocks before the Directors met, and there were also many commission house clients who took in shorts or sold out long stocks, preferring to stand uninterested pending action by the Directors. There was no rush to cover shorts when it was announced that no change would be made in the dividend rate, as had been expected, simply because there was very little short interest. The buying that advanced Sugar in the afternoon was chiefly for the long account, and represented bullishness on the part of commission house clients and small traders, who figured that, with the dividend question out of the way, there is nothing left on which to bear the stock.

Larger professional interests, however, were by no means bullish on the stock, despite the dividend. They insisted that the rally was but natural, and that the high prices reached in the afternoon presented excellent opportunities for fresh short selling. Mr. Havemeyer's testimony before the Industrial Commission is relied upon by the bears to disclose a very bad state of affairs in the Sugar trade. The trust's President will, it is said, declare that because of competition his company is making very little money, if any, and he is expected to tell of things now unknown to Wall Street which will have a bad effect upon sentiment on the stock. This, at least, is the contention of Sugar Trust bears. They were last night more confident than ever in their predictions of much lower prices for the stock, contending that the good news is now all out, and that pending developments are to be unfavorable.

THE ATCHISON DIVIDEND.

Atchison Directors gave the Street a surprise yesterday in declaring a semi-annual dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the preferred. It has been known for some time that some of the Directors favored a 1½ per cent. dividend, but the general impression has been that only 1 per cent. would be declared. The 1¼ per cent. payment was regarded as a compromise between the two factions. Atchison preferred paid 1 per cent. last January, which was the first dividend they ever paid on the stock.

The increase in the Atchison dividend rate put that stock up a point, and it had considerable influence upon all of the Granger shares. The fact that a higher rate was established on the stock was taken to indicate that Atchison interests are by no means disturbed over the talk of crop damage. Bulls on the stock were quite enthusiastic over the dividend, and talked considerably higher prices for both the Atchison shares, arguing that the big business which the company is likely to do in the next six months will warrant a 2 per cent. semi-annual declaration in January.

The resolution declaring the Atchison dividend contained the following paragraph:

"It appears from returns and careful estimates that the surplus net earnings of the company for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, after deducting all charges and the full interest on the adjustment bonds, and after setting apart a reasonable sum as a reserve, are sufficient to pay a semi-annual dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the preferred stock in July and another dividend of 1¼ per cent. in January next, making 2½ per cent. out of the surplus net earnings of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899."

STEEL AND WIRE.

American Steel and Wire common was a conspicuous feature of the market, showing considerable weakness on selling by interests who claimed to have information that no dividend would be declared on the stock this month. This selling was of the same character as that which has been in evidence for several days past, and came directly from the quarters whence emanate the stories of dissensions in the American Steel and Wire Board of Directors over the dividend question. The tale that President Gates is opposing the payment of a dividend at the present time because he wants another quarterly payment first made on the preferred stock receives much attention among the traders, but is ignored in quarters where knowledge of Mr. Gates's views should be accurate. It is not denied that there are some dissensions among the Steel and Wire Directors, but among interests identified with the company it is claimed that all misunderstandings can be readily cleared up within the next week or two, and that the dividend on the common stock cannot be delayed for any length of time. Steel and Wire Directors will meet on June 22 or 23 to take action upon the dividend question.

Professional traders joined in the selling of Steel and Wire yesterday, and it was evident that but few of the day's sales represented long stock. Some commission houses sold for clients who were apparently disturbed by the talk of a postponement of the dividend, but the greater part of the selling was for the short account.

THE GRANGER SHORT INTEREST.

Responding to the increase in the dividend rate on Atchison preferred and the favorable weather reports from the West, all of the Granger stocks showed encouraging strength yesterday. Burlington and Atchison preferred were the strongest features of the group, the latter being conspicuously buoyant toward the close of business. The upward movement in the Grangers was more the result of buying by strong interests and by some of the larger commission houses than by shorts, although in the last hour it was evident that some of the larger operators who have recently been aggressive on the short side of the granger group were beginning to cover stocks. This was particularly evident in Atchison preferred and Burlington.

The short interest in the Granger group is admitted to be very large, and in some stocks is unwieldy. Chicago speculators and those of other Western cities are heavily short of Rock Island, Burlington, St. Paul, and the Atchisons, the West's recent bullishness on wheat having made it aggressively bearish on the stocks of grain carrying railroads. Much of the short interest is also located with local room traders. Mr. Keene's following is said to be heavily short of Atchison preferred, Burlington, and Rock Island. There were indications, however, of Keene covering yesterday. Good judges of the market are of the opinion that if weather reports continue favorable, there may be a sensational general run-in of shorts in the Grangers. Bearish sentiment in the group has been based entirely on the hopes of crop damage, and the recent stories predicting a poor wheat yield have been effective not only in extending the short interest, but in keeping the public from buying the Granger shares.

CONSOLIDATED GAS SELLING.

Consolidated Gas figured for nearly 2,500 shares in yesterday's market, and bobbed around between 165 and 168. While there did not seem to be much pressure on the stock, it was at all times readily supplied, and bids above 165 found takers without delay. The constant dribbling of long stock that has been in evidence ever since the dividend was reduced grows more apparent day by day. There is no inside support given the stock, covering by speculators furnishing the bulk of the small demand for it. Insiders give no encouragement to the stockholders who hope for a re-establishment of the 8 per cent. dividend rate in the near future, pointing out that in view of the present state of affairs, 6 per cent. is really all that the company can well afford to pay.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL.

Wisconsin Central preferred showed new activity and strength yesterday, getting up to 50 and closing at that price. More than 2,500 shares changed hands. The buying came almost entirely from interests identified with the reorganization of the property, among whom there is much bullishness on the new securities. Among members of the Reorganization Committee there is confidence that the new preferred stock will be a dividend payer from the start. Current earnings are at the rate of 4 per cent. on the preferred and 1 per cent. on the common. The Wisconsin Central reorganization plan was by no means a modest one, but drastic as it was, it has evidently benefited stockholders by bringing down the funded debt and capitalization to a minimum where promises as to interest and dividend payments can be maintained.

IN THE IRON TRADE.

Discussing trade conditions, The Iron Age will say to-day:

"The majority deprecate and deplore the rapid advance in prices, but all find it more prudent and immediately profitable to drift with the tide rather than waste their energies trying to stem it.

"The question may be properly raised, to what extent advances in price are justified when decreed by consolidations or associations of manufacturers. Two principal reasons are brought forward, one the advance in raw materials and the other the higher cost due to higher wages. In the cruder products the latter do not really cut much of a figure when compared with the rise in prices. It is a different matter with the long line of finished rolling mill products. In the Central West the annual negotiations between the manufacturers and the men are now in progress, and the labor cost, for a year, on bars, hoops, tin plates, sheets, &c., is now to be fixed. A very considerable advance is asked by the men. How much or how little of it will be accorded remains to be seen. This time the position of the men is a strong one. The manufacturers, under prevailing circumstances, may be expected to put the added cost upon the selling price. On the top of that they ought to get a figure to compensate them for paying higher wages on contracts taken during the past six months at lower prices for delivery after July 1, when the new wages go into effect. In other words, higher prices seem inevitable on finished goods on this ground.

"While manufacturers could not cover themselves on sales made thus far for delivery during the second half of the year, so far as increased cost through rising wages affects them, the matter is different with the advance in raw material.

"The majority have undoubtedly purchased supplies for the future on the rise, and we doubt whether any large quantities of billets have been contracted for above $25 per ton in the Central West. The recent sales at prices above that have been made for small lots for immediate use, and it is an open question whether as the Fall approaches more normal conditions may not prevail. Under the circumstances it is doubtful policy to push up prices—now close to the straining point—on the pretext of recent advances in raw material, which are really largely nominal.

"Plates have been pushed upward along the whole line, largely because buyers have put them up on themselves.

"In pig iron there has been a further general advance. Among the sales of gray forge made by Southern furnaces is one lot of 10,000 tons at $12, Birmingham. Basic pig has sold in one lot of 5,000 tons at $13, Birmingham. There have been further large transactions in malleable pig in Chicago, one interest selling 6,000 tons. In Pittsburg there have been transactions in Bessemer pig involving about 50,000 tons, this including 17,000 to one large interest and 19,000 tons to another.

"Steel has sold in small lots at $30 to $31, Pittsburg, but these figures have little real significance except to emphasize the scarcity. Muck bars are exceedingly hard to get.

"Sharp advances have been made all along the line in finished iron and steel; structural material has been put up $5 per ton, plates have scored another $2 advance, with some large contracts placed and pending, bars and sheets have risen in all the markets. In the wire trade a general advance of 25 cents per 100 pounds has been decreed. Tin plate will probably be pushed up, since the men will be granted a very substantial advance in wages. Steel rails for early delivery are only obtainable at fancy figures in small lots. With the high prices now ruling for relayers and old rails some of the roads who bought on the break last Winter must be getting nearly as much for the material per ton which they take out of the track as they paid for the new rails.

"The railroads are determined to come in for their share of the good things going and are advancing rates. This is true of the Central West and also of the South. We understand that the Virginia furnaces are to pay higher rates on pig iron shipments."

ROCK ISLAND'S YEAR.

The annual report of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company for the year ended March 31 was made public yesterday. The showing made by the company is a most favorable one, and was well received in Wall Street. The report of the year's operations is as follows:

	1899.	Changes.	
Gross earnings	$20,667,915

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, June 7, 1899.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
18	20	300	Am. Car & Foundry...	19	19	19	19	....
61	63	37	Am. Car & Found. pfd.	62¾	62¾	61⅝	61⅝	–1⅜
36	36½	300	Am. Cotton Oil.....	35¼	36	35¼	36	+1⅛
91	92	12	Am. Cotton Oil pfd....	91½	92	91½	92	....
38	38⅝	1,933	Am. Smelt. & Ref....	38	38¾	38	38¾	+ ⅛
83	83½	25	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pfd.	83	83½	83	83½	+ ⅛
21¼	21½	100	Am. Malting Co.....	21	21	21	21	+ ¼
74½	75¼	410	Am. Malting Co. pfd..	74½	74½	73	74	–1
9⅜	9¼	1,200	Am. Spirits Mfg.....	9¼	9¼	9	9⅜	....
60¼	60⅝	42,700	Am. Steel & Wire.....	62	62	59⅜	60⅛	–2⅛
96¾	96¾	44	Am. Steel & Wire pfd.	96¾	96	95¾	96	– ⅛
149⅜	149	27,133	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	144½	149¼	143⅝	149¼	+5¼
38	38¼	2,000	Am. Tin Plate.....	36½	38⅝	36½	38⅝	+ ⅝
84	88	62	Am. Tin Plate pfd....	84½	85	84½	85	+ ½
96¾	96	3,250	American Tobacco....	95	96¾	95	95¾	+ ¾
27½	27¾	300	Am. Steel Hoop.....	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
74	75	700	Am. Steel Hoop pfd...	74	74	74	74	....
18	18⅛	1,900	At., Top. & S. F.....	17⅞	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
56¼	56⅝	41,533	At., Top. & S. F. pfd..	55⅜	56⅝	55¼	56¼	+ ⅜
50⅜	50⅝	9,345	Anaconda Copper.....	50½	51¼	49¼	50⅞	–1⅛
52½	53	2	Baltimore & Ohio.....	53	53	53	53	....
73¼	73½	450	Baltimore & Ohio pfd.	73	73	73	73	– ⅛
111⅞	112	19,533	Brooklyn Rapid Tran..	110½	112¼	108⅝	111⅞	+1⅝
134	138	31	Brooklyn Union Gas...	133½	133½	133½	133½	....
12⅜	13¼	100	Brunswick City.....	13¼	13¼	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
98¾	99	300	Canadian Pacific.....	98¾	98¾	98⅝	98⅝	– ⅛
51¾	51½	500	Central Pac. ass't pd.	51	51⅝	51	51⅝	+ ⅝
24⅞	25	600	Chesapeake & Ohio....	24⅝	25	24⅜	25	+ ⅛
59⅜	60	50	Chic. Con. Traction...	59¾	60	59½	60	+ ⅛
131½	131⅝	16,250	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	129¾	131⅝	129⅝	131⅝	+1⅝
138⅜	139½	1,420	Chicago Gt. West.....	138½	139½	138½	139½	+ ⅛
41	41⅜	400	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pfd.	41¼	41¼	41	41	– ⅜
124¾	124⅞	11,010	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	123⅜	125	123½	124⅝	+ ⅜
173	175	557	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pfd.	171	172	171	172	+1⅝
157⅛	158	2,350	Chicago & Northw....	154½	157	154½	157	+3
111¼	111¼	8,050	Chi., R. I. & P.....	110¾	111¾	110¾	111⅜	+ ⅞
47	50	65	Chi., Term. Trans. pfd.	48¾	48¾	47¾	48	+ ⅛
52⅜	53½	200	C., C., C. & St. L....	52¾	52⅝	52⅝	52⅞	+ ⅛
96	97½	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pfd.	97½	97½	97½	97½	+ ½
45⅜	45½	400	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	45	45½	45	45½	– ⅛
5¼	5½	37	Colorado Southern....	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	....
43	45	215	Colorado So. 1st pfd..	43	43	43	43	– ½
17¼	18	125	Colorado So. 2d pfd...	17⅜	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ¾
13⅝	14½	300	Col. & Hock. C. & I..	13½	14	13½	14	+1
167	167½	2,080	Consolidated Gas.....	165¼	168	165	167	+1
40½	42	15	Consolidated Ice.....	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	....
46⅛	46⅞	7,025	Continental Tobacco...	45¾	46¾	44⅞	46⅝	+ ⅝
81	82	300	Continental Tob. pfd..	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	– ⅜
117⅞	118	600	Delaware & Hudson..	118	118¾	117¼	117¾	– ⅛
165	168	400	Del., Lack. & West....	165¼	166	165¼	166¼	....
22½	22¾	1,200	Denver & Rio Grande..	22¼	23	22¼	22¾	+ ⅛
77¼	77¾	1,200	Denver & R. G. pfd....	77	77¾	77	77½	+ ⅛
16⅜	17	600	Des Moines & Ft. D....	16½	17	16½	17	+ ⅛
17½	18½	200	Erie 2d pfd.....	17½	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ⅛
38¾	38⅞	200	Evans. & Terre Haute.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	....
60	60¼	14,067	Federal Steel.....	59¼	60⅝	58¾	60⅜	+ ⅛
82¾	82¾	3,175	Federal Steel pfd.....	81⅝	82½	81¼	82⅛	+ ⅛
26	27¼	1,625	Fort W. & R. G.....	26	26	26	26	– ⅛
118¾	118⅞	1,150	General Electric.....	118¾	119	118¼	118½	....
68⅝	69	200	Glucose Sugar Ref....	68½	69	68¼	69	+ ⅛
106¾	107	100	Glucose Sug. Ref. pfd.	107	107	107	107	....
163	165	400	Great Northern pfd....	165	165	164¾	164¾	– ⅝
107⅝	108¼	200	H. B. Claflin Co.....	108	108¾	108	108½	+ ⅛
113¾	113¾	800	Illinois Central.....	113¾	113¾	113¾	113½	....
42¾	43	700	International Paper...	42	43	42	43	+ ½
16	16¾	900	International Silver...	16¾	16¾	16½	16½	– ½
44⅜	45	90	Iowa Central pfd.....	45	45	45	45	....
52	53	100	Lackwa Gas.....	53	53	53	53	+1
67¾	67½	5,800	Louisville & Nashville.	67¾	67¾	67	67½	+ ⅛
110	110¼	8,450	Manhattan Con.....	108½	110¾	108½	110	+1⅜
214⅜	215	3,450	Metropolitan St. Ry..	213¾	215¼	212	215¼	+2¼
135	138¾	2,550	Mexican Central.....	127⅝	133½	127⅝	133½	+1¼
3⅜	3⅝	510	Mexican National ctfs.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
56½	57½	100	Minn. & St. L.....	57½	57½	57½	57½	+ ⅛
93	95	125	Minn. & St. L. 2d pfd.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	– ¼
2	28½	2,000	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	– ¼
66	67	2,000	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pfd	65¾	66¾	66¾	66⅞	+ ⅛
11⅜	12¼	1,400	Mis., Kan. & Texas....	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
33	33¼	2,800	Mis., Kan. & Tex. pfd.	32¾	33	32¾	32¾	....
42	42⅜	3,600	Missouri Pacific.....	41¼	42¼	41¼	42⅛	+ ⅛
29	29½	400	National Lead Co.....	28⅝	29	28⅝	29	....
3¾	4	100	Nat. Lin. Oil certs....	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	3¾	– ⅛
48¾	49	1,910	National Steel.....	48½	48¾	47¾	48¾	+ ⅛
88	90	410	National Steel pfd.....	90	90	89¾	90	+ ¼
116	116¾	2,250	New Jersey Central...	115	116¾	115	116	+ ¼
165	170	1,400	New York Air Brake..	165	165	165	165	–7
130¾	130½	2,800	New York Central....	129¾	130½	129⅝	130¼	+ ⅛
....	....	420	N. Y., C. & St. L....	133	133	132	133	+3¼
25⅞	26	2,800	New York, Ont. & W..	25⅜	26	25⅜	25⅞	+ ⅛
20⅞	21¼	2,410	Norfolk & Western....	21	21	21	21	....
69½	69¾	2,250	Norfolk & West. pfd..	69¼	69¾	69¼	69¼	....
11⅛	11⅜	1,100	North American.....	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11¼	– ⅛
46¾	47¾	3,240	Northern Pacific.....	46½	47	46¼	46⅞	+ ⅛
76	76¾	1,150	Northern Pacific pfd..	75½	76	75½	76	+ ⅛
34	38	700	Oregon Rail & Nav....	35	35	35	35	....
70½	72	75	Oreg. Rail. & Nav. pfd.	69½	69½	69¼	69½	....
47¾	47¾	495	Pacific Mail.....	47	47	46¾	47	– ⅛
121	12994	3,700	Pennsylvania Railroad.	120¾	121¾	120¼	120¾	+ ⅝
117⅝	117⅞	5,100	People's Gas Chicago.	117	117⅝	116¾	117⅜	+ ⅛
49¾	50	150	P., C., C. & St. L....	49⅝	49⅞	49⅝	49⅞	....
83	85	50	P., C., C. & St. L. pfd.	82½	82½	82½	82½	....
49¼	50¼	500	Pressed Steel Car.....	49¼	50	49¼	50	+1
82	83	500	Pressed Steel Car pfd.	82	82	82	82	+1
7	8	500	Pittsburg & West. pfd.	7½	7¾	7¼	7¼	– ⅛
8½	10	500	Quicksilver pfd.....	8	8	8	8	....
....	....	500	Reading	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	....
57¾	58	700	Reading 1st pfd.....	57¾	58	57½	58	+ ¼
34¾	34¾	1,200	Reading 2d pfd.....	34¼	34¾	34½	34½	+ ¼
77	80	100	Rio Grande Western..	77½	77½	77½	77½	+ ⅛
4	4¼	100	St. Joseph & G. I....	4	4	4	4	– ⅛
70¾	71½	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pfd.	71	71	71	71	....
35⅞	36½	20	St. L. & S. F. 2d pfd..	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
13	13½	100	St. Louis Southwestern	13	13	13	13	....
32	32½	1,550	St. Louis Southw. pfd.	32	32¼	32	32¼	+ ⅛
96¼	97⅛	20	St. Paul & Omaha.....	96	96½	96	96½	+ ⅛
31¼	31⅝	100	Southern Pacific.....	30¾	31½	30¾	31½	+ ⅛
11⅜	11⅝	150	Southern Railway.....	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11¼	– ⅛
50¾	50¾	1,850	Southern Railway pfd..	50½	50¾	50	50¾	+ ⅛
14¼	15	1,100	Stand. Distill. & Dis.	14	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
61	63	135	Stand. Dist. & Dis. pfd.	61	61	61	61	+2
63¾	64	8,750	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	64	64½	63	63¾	+ ⅛
18⅝	18¾	10	Texas Pacific.....	18¼	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅜
185	190	25	Third Avenue.....	190	190	190	190	....
67½	67¾	100	Twin City Rap. Tran..	68	68	67¾	67¾	+ ⅛
41¼	41⅜	3,100	Union Pacific.....	41	41⅜	40¾	41⅜	+ ⅜
74⅜	74⅝	2,300	Union Pacific pfd.....	74	74⅝	73¾	74½	+ ¼
27½	28½	900	Union Bag & Paper....	26¾	27½	26¾	27	+1
80	81	395	Union Bag & P. pfd....	80	80	80	80	....
5¾	6	1,700	U. S. Leather.....	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	– ⅛
69¾	70	60	U. S. Leather pfd.....	69¼	69¾	69¾	69¾	+ ⅛
51¾	52	1,400	United States Rubber..	52	52	51½	52	+ ⅜
115¾	116	225	United States Rub. pfd	116¾	116¾	116¼	116¾	....
7¾	7¾	400	Western Union.....	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	....
20¾	20¾	1,250	Wabash pfd. call only.	20	20½	20	20½	+ ⅜
89¾	89¾	1,250	Western Union Tel....	89	89¾	89	89½	+ ½
8¾	8¾	400	Wheel. & Lake Erie...	9	9	8¾	9	....
49¾	50	2,300	Wis. Cent. pfd., w. is.	49½	50	49½	50	+ ½
Sales.....		238,350						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891..100	....	....	Jol. & Chi..180	....	....
3s, r., 1918..108½	109½		K. C., F. &		
3s, c., 1918..108½	109½		M. G.....	9	9½
5s, 1918, sm.106	110		Kan. & Mich. 11		12
4s, r., 1907..112½	113		L. S. & M. S.	3	4
4s, c., 1907..113½	113½		L. & D. M.		
4s, r., 1925..130½	131¼		pf.....	15	16
4s, c., 1925..130½	131¼		Lack. & W..35		50
5s, r., 1908..112¾	113¼		Knick. Ice....	50	53½
5s, c., 1908..112¾	113¼		Knick. Ice pf.	75	80
D. C. 3-65s..119	....	....	Lac. Gas pf. 99		100
			L. E. & W.. 15		15½
Adams Exp..110	113		L. E. & W.		
Alb & Susq.195	....		pf.....	67½	67½
Am. Cot.....140	....		Lake Shore..203½		....
Am. Tel. 5s..75	80		Long Island. 67		75
Am. Express.135	139		Man. C. R..150		....
A. S. M. pf. 30	35		M. C. R. pf.95		....
A. S. R. pf.117½	118		Man. Beach. 20		25
Am. T. & C.100	102		Md. Coal pf. 38		....
Am. Tob. pf.140	142		M. W. & St.		
Ann Arbor. 15	18		of Chi. pf. 13½		15
Ann Arb. pf. 40	42		M. W. S. El.		
B. & O. S.			of Chi. pf. 56		57
W. pf. ctfs. 81	90½		Mich. Cent...113		115
Beech Creek.100	....		Mob. & Ohio..37		39
Best A.t. 5s 1945	....		Mor. & Es....185		....
B., R. & P. 323	325		Nat. Biscuit. 42½		42¾
B., R. & P.			Nat. B. pf...97		98½
pf..... 72	75		Nat. Lead pf..110		114
B., C. R. &			Nat. Starch.. 5		7½
N. C. R. &			Nat. Sal. 1st		
Can. South.. 52½	53½		pf..... 45		60
Capital Trac. 92	94		Nat. St. 2d		
Cin. &			pf..... 15		23
C. & E. pf.180	....		N. Cent. C. 36		39
C. & E. Ill. 73½	76		N. Y. & N.		
C. & E. Ill.			H..... 212		218
pf.....	124		N. Y. C. &		
Chi. Gt. W.			St. L. 13		13¾
pf., A..... 67	67¾		N. Y. & N.		
Chi. Gt. W.			St. L. 1st pf. 63		75
pf., B..... 28½	31½		N. Y. & N.		
Chi. Gt. W.			St. L. 2d pf. 20		33
deb. ctfs. 89	91		Norf. South. 69		73
C., I. & L. 8	9		Ont. & Mich. 8		10
C. & N. W.			Park St'l pf.105		110
pf..... 193	196		Pacific Coast. 30½		40
C. T. & T.. 16½	18		Pac. C. 1st		
C. L. & W.... 11	....		pf..... 83		88
C. L. & W.			P. C. 2d pf. 55		64
pf..... 37	42½		Penn. Coal. 375		....
Cleve. & P..184	....		P., D. & Ev. 2¾		2½
Col. C. & I.			Peo. & East. 4		5
Dev..... 2	2¼		Pitts., Ft. W.		
Col. C. & I.			& C. pf...184		....
Dev. pf.... 3	6		P., Ft. W.		
C. F. & I.			& C. sp...183		....
pf..... 106½	112		Pull. Car....150		157½
Com. Cable..179	....		Quicksilver.... 2		3
Consol. Coal. 52	....		Rens. & Sar.194		....
Con. Tex. pf. 88	92		Rut. W. & O.131		....
D. M. & F. Ia.			Rio G. W. 33		40
D. pf..... 95	100		St. J. & G.		
D., S. S. &			I. 1st pf.. 40½		41
A. 4s..... 4½	4¾		St. J. & G.		
D., S. S. &			I. 2d pf.. 9		10
A. pf..... 11¾	12¾		St. L. & S.		
Eighth Ave..380	....		F. 10¾		10½
Erie 13	13		St. P. & D. 49		51
Erie 1st pf. 35	36		St. P. & D.		
Ev. & T. H.			pf..... 101¼		103¾
pf..... 78	79½		St. P. & Om.		
F. & P. M. 30	32½		pf..... 170		180
F. & P. M.			S. bull. ctfs. 61		62
pf..... 33	....		Sixth Ave...200		....
H. B. Claflin			S. H. & T. 7½		8
1st pf..... 100	....		T. & O. C.		
H. B. Claflin			T. & O. C.		
2d pf..... 100	....		pf.....		40
Hock. Val.... 25	25		U. S. En. pf..		100
Hock. V. pf. 54½	57		U. S. Exp.... 45		49
Ill. C. L. 104	....		U. S. Rub. 170½		....
Int. P. Co.			W. F. Exp..125		128
pf..... 70	80		W. & L. E.		
Iowa Cent... 12¾	12½		2d pf.... 23		24¾

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$280,802,973
Gold reserve	231,359,520
Net silver	5,531,157
United States notes in the Treasury..	14,383,628
Treasury notes of 1890.....	1,048,984
Total receipts this day.....	2,075,678
Total receipts this month.....	10,353,217
Total receipts this year.....	479,443,047
Total expenditures this day.....	1,400,000
Total expenditures this month	9,160,000
Total expenditures this year.....	582,369,972
Deposits in National banks.....	81,380,222
Silver bullion	944,704
National bank notes received for redemption	304,808
Government receipts from customs...	1,101,891
Internal revenue ?	881,128
Miscellaneous	92,658

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61@62. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27 11-16d per ounce and in New York at 60¾c. Mexican silver dollars at 48¼c.

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Kingston & Pembroke sold at .30.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .08, 500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .11, 200 Isabella at .86, 500 Mexican at .40, 500 Mount Rosa at .30 seller 10, 300 Sierra Nevada at .79, and 50 Standard at 2.75.

On the Industrial Exchange 1,000 shares of American Gold sold at .01⅝, 200 Anaconda at .53@.53¼, 300 Anchoria at .95, 20,000 Burt Gold at .02⅜, 1,600 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .03¾@.10 buyer 10, 1,500 Cannon Ball at .008 buyer 3000.007 buyer 30, 100 Elkton at .94, 100 Garfield Consolidated at .15, 400 Golden Fleece at .34, 17,800 Good Samaritan at .01¼@.01⅜, 700 Gregory Gold at .02½, 100 Isabella at .85, 1,050 Jennie Blanche at .51½@.52¾, 300 Mollie Gibson at .27¼@.28, 100 Mount Rosa at .26, 400 Miami at .10, 100 Rocky Mountain at .01½, 100 Union Gold at .22½, 100 Work at .26, 1,110 Boston and British Copper at 2.50@2.62½, and 195 Morenci Copper at 1.50¾@1.50¾.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Horn Silver	1.50
Alta	.03	Iron Silver	.49
Anaconda Copper	.50½	Kingston & Pemb.	.20
Belcher	.25	La Crosse	.12
Best & Belcher	.13	Leadville	.09
Breece	1.65	Little Chief	.17
Bullion	.31	Mexican	.35
Challar	.25	Phoenix Gold	.09
Chrysolite	.09	Potosi	.30
Com. Tunnel Co	.04	Plymouth Con	.09
Con. Cal. & Va	1.60	Savage	.18
Crown Point	.24	Sierra Nevada	.65
Deadwood	.45	Standard Consol	2.25
Enterprise Min. Co.	.27	Union Consol	.39
Father De Smet	.11	Utah	.12
Hale & Norcross	.30	Yellow Jacket	.30

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Mexican	.40
Adams Consolidated.	1.00	Moulton	.35
Best & Belcher	.40	Ontario	8.00
Breece	1.50	Ophir	1.00
Brunswick Con	.22	Occidental	.25
Caledonia B. H.	.30	Plymouth	.10
Chollar	.25	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.10
Crown Point	.20	Potosi	.34
Chrysolite	.10	Quicksilver	2.50
Con. Cal. & Va	1.50	Quicksilver pf	7.50
Com. T. Co. stock	.06	Savage	.20
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Sierra Nevada	.70
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Standard	2.75
Crescent	.15	Small Hopes	1.25
Catalpa	.18	Union Consolidated	.37
Deadwood Terra	.30	Utah	.12
Eureka Consolidated	.30	Victor	1.00
Father De Smet	.12	Yellow Jacket	.32
Gould & Curry	.25	Argentum Juanita	.20
Hale & Norcross	.31	Alamo	.07
Homestake	.60.00	Gold & Globe	.04
Horn Silver	1.50	Golden Fleece	.30
Iron Silver	.55	Isabella	.90
Julia Consol	.01	Mollie Gibson	.24
Kingston & Pem	.20	Mount Rosa	.22
La Crosse	.17	Pharmacist	.06
Leadville Con	.10	Specimen	.06
Little Chief	.20	Work	.23

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

A. G. M. & M. Co.	.10	Gold Coin Cr. Ck.	1.92½
Am. Gold	.01¼	Gold Coin, Gilpin	.35
Burt Gold	.02¼	Gal. Con	.12½
Gold Magnet	.01¾	Golden Fleece	.34
Good Samaritan	.01¼	Isabella	.84
Gregory Gold	.02½	Jefferson	.06¼
Jennie Blanche	.52¾	Justine	.02
Morenci Cop. Co.	1.50¾	Mollie Gibson	.28
Miami	.08½	Mount Rosa	.25¼
Pilgrim	.008	Old Gold	.01
Rocky Mountain	.01	Pande Basin	.40
B. & B. C. C. Co.	2.50	Portland	1.90
Anaconda	.53	Sentinel	.00 2½
Anchoria	.92½	Union Gold	.22
Cr. Ck. Con	.09¾	Waldorf	.01¼
Cannon Ball	.00 5½	Work	.25½
Copper Rock	.00½	Rosario Honduras	5.00
Elkton	.93		

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 2s, registered
1,000.....100¾
U S 2s, coup
10,000.....100¼
1,500.....100¾
2,000.....100¾
State bonds
200.....100
U S 4s, reg. 1907
10,000.....112¾
Virginia Fund Debt 2-3s of 1991
2,000.....85¾
Adams Exp Co 4s
1,500.....106¼
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
3,000.....93½
2,000.....93¾
Atch, Top & Santa Fe adjust 4s
40,000.....82¾
500.....82½
95,000.....83
45,000.....82⅞
28,000.....83¼
25,000.....83⅜
81,000.....83½
5,000s20F.....83½
5,000.....83¾
20,000.....83⅞
Gen 4s
10,000.....108
1,000.....103¼
500.....102¾
5,000.....103
5,000.....103⅛
10,000.....103
Austin & N'w'n 1st
8,000.....100
Balt & Ohio 3½s
1,000.....100¼
4,000.....100⅜
500.....100
500.....100
5,000.....100⅝
Balt & Ohio 4s
62,000.....102¼
500.....102½
2,000.....102¼
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n Div 3½s, when issued
10,000.....96
B'klyn City 1st
500.....116½
B'klyn Rap Tr 5s
1,000.....112
10,000.....112¾
B'klyn W & W Co 5s
5,000.....90¼
Bur, C R & N 1st
1,000.....108
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
2,000.....96
59,000.....95¾
Cent of N J gen 5s
10,000.....121½
11,000.....121
Cent of N J gen 5s, registered
16,000.....118¼
Cent Pac 5s, 1939, Speyer & Co ctfs
2,000.....125¼
Cent Pac 1st, when issued
100,000.....102⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s
5,000.....94½
4,000.....94½
10,000.....94⅝
Ches & Ohio con 5s
3,000.....110¼
Chi, Bur & N 5s
3,000.....108
Chi, B & Q con 7s
21,000.....116⅜
Chi, B & Q, Iowa Div 4s
5,000.....106¼
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
4,000.....114½
Chi & Erie 1st
1,000.....115
Chi, Ind & Louisv refund 5s
5,000.....106
Chi, Mil & St P gold 7s
1,000.....163¼
10,000.....163½
Con 7s
1,000.....163½
2,000.....169
Chi & N'w'n gen 3½s
5,000.....109½
Chi Term Tran 4s
1,000.....102½
1,000.....102¾
C, C C & St L gen 4s
8,000.....93½
Col Fuel & Iron 5s
11,000.....80
Col & South 1st 4s
1,000.....87
9,000.....87½
1,000.....87
36,000.....87½
50,000.....87¼
Den & Rio Gr Imp 5s
2,000.....106½
Detroit City Gas 5s
2,000.....161
1,000.....100½
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s
3,000.....117½
Erie 4s, prior bds
10,000.....93⅞
Evans & T H gen 5s
17,000.....103
Ft W & R G 1st 5-4s
7,000.....65½
5,000.....65¾
7,000.....66
5,000.....66¼
1,000.....66
2,000.....66½
8,000.....66⅜
Ft W & R G 1st 5-4s
6,000.....101
Union Pac 4s
16,000.....108
1,000.....108½
2,500.....108
U S Leather Co 6s
1,000.....117
Utah Cent gtd 4s
5,000.....88½
Wabash 1st 5s
1,000.....116½
Wabash 2d 5s
10,000.....99⅝
Wabash Deb, Ser B
10,000.....33½
25,000.....33
6,000.....33¼
10,000.....33
West Shore gtd 4s
2,000.....114⅞
Registered
10,000c.....114½
West N Y & Penn gen 5-4s
5,000.....67
10,000.....66¾
West N Y & Penn inc
10,000.....23½
Wilkes & East 1st
13,000.....107⅞
Wisc Cent Co inc
1,000.....4¼
Wisc Cent Co 1st, tr co ctfs
15,000.....74¾
10,000.....74⅞
5,000.....74⅝
5,000.....74¾
25,000.....74¾
35,000.....74¾
45,000.....74⅞
Wisc Cent 1st 4s, when issued
66,000.....94⅝
20,000.....94¾
$2,165,000

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,524	1,524	1,524
4th week May	$124,488	$118,726	$105,000
Month	383,661	336,871	332,329
From July 1	5,389,332	5,150,814	4,948,938
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,956	1,956	1,861
4th week May	$442,006	$396,475	$355,808
Month	1,268,131	1,146,770	1,084,537
From Jan. 1	6,022,402	5,616,151	5,461,471
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,561	1,570	1,570
4th week May	$231,582	$201,615	$212,414
Month	1,090,884	893,420	836,525
From July 1	10,789,057	10,385,783	9,634,177
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	365	365	365
4th week May	$104,137	$99,506	$79,098
Month	275,958	298,519	259,019
From July 1	2,829,777	2,819,219	2,302,934

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC for the fiscal year ended March 31—

Gross earnings:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Passenger	$5,053,581	$4,316,817	$4,072,127
Freight	14,331,636	13,335,996	11,229,175
Mail	590,635	567,210	562,515
Express	499,200	403,200	409,200

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Another Fifth Avenue Lot Sold—Reports About the Stewart Mansion—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

John N. Golding has sold for William Pollock the lot on Fifth Avenue 102 feet north of Seventy-eighth Street, 35 by 103.

Mr. Golding has also sold for Alexander P. Mende to William M. Avery, Secretary of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, the dwelling 127 East Sixty-second Street.

Adolph M. Bendheim has sold to Thomas H. Bell, with a building loan, the northwest corner of West Broadway and Worth Street, a plot 50.2 by 50.2, on which the buyer will erect a six-story business building.

Samuel Goldstick and John N. Golding were the brokers in the recently reported sale of the three lots at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street, for John F. Carroll. It is reported that Isaac H. Clothier of Philadelphia is the buyer.

Rumors of the sale of the Stewart mansion at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue continued to be a topic of general discussion among real estate men yesterday, but anything like definite or authoritative information on the subject was still unobtainable. The report that the property has been or is about to be sold is widely credited, but this ex-King Horace Russell, the legal representative of the Stewart heirs, will not confirm, while William A. White & Sons, their agents in real estate matters, decline to discuss the matter. A representative of the firm of Tiffany & Co. said that the report that that concern had bought the property was absolutely without foundation.

William E. Haws & Son have sold for Victoria A. Romaine to a builder the plot at the northeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 100 by 275.

A. E. & E. A. Kaeseln have sold for Catharine G. Floyd the four-story brick dwelling 25 West Sixteenth Street, 25 by 92.

M. Hargerbuhr has sold for J. Fleischmann & Son the two-story-and-cellar brick store on the west side of Fifth Avenue, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, each 25 by 100; also, for John Ellinger to Richard Farrelly, the five-story brick flat 1,449 Fifth Avenue, 25 by 85.

D. Hoexter & Co. have sold for George Stolz the house 1,309 Washington Avenue for $8,500; also, to a builder, a plot of six lots at One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street and Fulton Avenue.

Max Marx has sold to James H. Spellman for $1,750 the lot on the west side of Lind Avenue, about 65 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 25 by 100. This lot sold at auction two weeks ago for $1,510.

Details of the sale of Samuel J. Tilden's country seat, Greystone, which took place at Yonkers yesterday, will be found in another column. The property adjoining the Tilden property had been disposed of, Auctioneer Ryan conducting an executor's sale of several other parcels in Yonkers. A. B. Carrington bought the four-story brick building on a plot 50 by 56.8 at the northeast corner of Main Street and Buena Vista Avenue for $12,000. A plot 50 by 100 at the southeast corner of Dock Street and Lots 6 to A Schagnan for $6,750 and Thomas Frain paid $1,725 for a two-story stable on a plot about 60 by 72 at the southeast corner formed by Main Street and the land of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, northwest corner of Melrose Avenue, 24.4 by 100, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to H. W. Gilbert.....$27,793

62 John Street, 16.11 by 102.3, four-story brick building, with store; foreclosure sale to the plaintiff, Susan M. C. Livingston..... 50,000

By Herbert A. Sherman.

1,263, 1,265 and 1,267 Park Avenue, each 25 by 75, three five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the defendant, George W. Arthur..... 45,450

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

102 East Ninety-eighth Street, southeast corner of Park Avenue, 75 by 25.11, five-story brick flat; 104 East Ninety-eighth Street, south side adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the defendant, George W. Arthur..... 37,900

129 and 131 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, each 25 by 99.11, two five-story stone-front flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John T. Willits, as trustee..... 38,000

642 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 15 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to William Mitchell..... 9,700

Lots 29 and 30 on map of the Briggs estate, at William's Bridge, being the northwest corner of Briggs Avenue and Fourth Street, 1.5 by 110.4, vacant; foreclosure sale, to N. Than Geiszler..... 4,830

853, 855, and 857 Kelly Street, three-and-Eighty-third Street 50 by 74, three three-story brick dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Henry Bernheim..... 24,000

By Thomas C. Smith.

573 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 18 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Patrick J. McMorrin..... 12,192

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Charles E. Lydecker, referee, 665 to 611 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, running through to 604 to 616 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 125 by 199.6, two and four story brick factories. Due on judgment, $75,256.

By William M. Kunz, foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 236 East Forty-fifth Street, south side, 184 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 56.8 by 28.5 by 70.3, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on contract, $12,719.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Augustus C. Brown, referee, 326 Henry Street, south side, 150.6 feet east of Jackson Street, 23 by 94.10, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $14,753.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 327 and 329 East Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 200 feet west of First Avenue, 50 by 100.11, two six-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $9,139.

By William Kunz, by foreclosure sale, Charles M. Jackson, referee, 118 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 275 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $24,318.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 1,951 Third Avenue, east side, 62.9 feet north of One Hundred and Second Street, 18 by 105, three-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $10,760.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Augustus Van Wyck, referee, 271 Avenue C, southwest corner of Sixteenth Street, 22.9 by 88, four-story brick tenement, with store, and a two-story brick stable in the rear; 1,265 Morris Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 34.2 by 100, vacant; Morris Avenue, west side, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 100, vacant.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Jacob K. Kahn, referee, Graham Street, east side, 250.6 feet north of Boris Park Avenue, 50 by 95, vacant. Due on judgment, $435.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Franklin Avenue, northeast corner of Oakland Place, for a two-story frame store, 16 by 60, and two three-story frame dwellings, 16 by 62.3; Rachel Geier of 250 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, owner; F. T. Camp of 17 Park Row, architect; cost, $16,000.

Fifth Avenue, east side, 85 feet south of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, for a one-story brick and iron store, 25.3 by 80; T. S. Walker of 234 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

Morris Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of Grey Street, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; T. H. Friend, premises, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $600.

No. 156 Reade Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Charles Wallnskey of 62 Pike Street, owner; Lewis Berger, architect; cost, $500.

No. 551 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a three-story frame dwelling and store; Michael Turley, premises, owner; Louis Fank, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 2,186 to 2,192 Third Avenue, to a one and two story brick and frame store; Ridley estate of 36 Beekman Street, owner; W. H. C. Hornum, architect; cost, $6,000.

Eleventh Street, southeast corner of University Place, to an eight-story brick hotel; estate of A. S. Rosenbaum of 147 Water Street, owner; Buchman & Deisler, architects; cost, $12,000.

No. 115 East Thirty-sixth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; George Turnure, premises, owner; Adams & Warren, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 170 West Seventy-eighth Street, to a five-story brick and stone flat; Loton Horton of 373 Amsterdam Avenue, owner; J. C. Westervelt, architect; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 716 and 718 One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, to two three-story brick tenements; August Jacob of 527 West Forty-seventh Street, owner; John Hauser, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 922 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick and stone tenement; J. J. and W. J. Clancy, owners; A. H. Taylor of 20 West Thirty-fourth Street, architects; cost, $2,500.

No. 85 East Fifty-fifth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; W. D. Livingston of 35 West Ninetieth Street, owner; P. F. Brogan, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 1,687 Washington Avenue, to a two-story and basement brick dwelling; F. C. Schwarz of 1,675 Washington Avenue, owner; Kurtzer & Lohr, architects; cost, $1,800.

Nos. 21 and 23 Mercer Street, to a five-story brick store and shops; J. G. Wendel, owner; John B. Snook & Sons of 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 35 East Sixty-first Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Mrs. W. L. Kane, premises, owner; James Stroud of 1,267 Broadway, architect; cost, $10,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, June 6.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,951, 25x100; Henry H. Dreyer to Diedrich Biendermann.....$27,500

AVENUE B, w s, 76.10 ft n of 83d St, 25.5x80.5; Adolph Jaeger, individually and as trustee, and others to Sophie Schneider and another..... 23,000

AVENUE B, w s, 76.10 ft n of 83d St, 25.4 x80; Adolph Jaeger, individually and as trustee, and others to Sophie Schneider.. 22,000

BEDFORD ST, s e corner Commerce St, 21x50x20.10x50, and Bedford St, 72, e s, 21 ft s of Commerce St, 23.8x50.5x80.2x 50; Emanuel Glauber to Gottlieb M. Karpas..... 1

BROADWAY, n w corner of 111th St, 50.5 x—x—x46x75; Frederick Maul to William Crawford..... 100

BROOME ST, 508 and 510; Milton G. Butterfield to Joshua Lazarus..... 1

CLIFTON AV, w s, 120.11 ft s of Jefferson St, 24.9x87.4; William T. Lavelle to Jennie G. Reynolds..... 100

CONVEYANCE OF ALL TITLE TO ANY land in the States of New York, Texas, and Nebraska; Samuel E. Duffy to Kate Bloxham..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, 686 and 688, w s, 33.4x 90; Gustavus A. Goldsmith and another to Louis Leopold..... 1

MORRIS AV, s e corner of 161st St, 100x 100; Mary E. Allison to Donald Robertson and Alexander Grant..... 1

MOTT AV, n e corner of 144th St, 25x100; Pennington Whitehead, referee, to Elisabeth Rankin..... 1,000

OPPYKE AV, e corner of Verlo Av, 194.7x100x148.5x110.2; George Hooks and Elise Cohn to Helena Vaubel..... 1

PARK AV, s e corner of Gouverneur Place, 96.3x234.3x95x213.6; August Jacob to Amelia Schwarzler..... 100

PITT ST, s e corner of Stanton St, 100x 50x irregular; William Buhler to Louis Eicke..... 100

RIVER AV, w s, 150 ft n of 167th St, 25 x139.9x27.7x151.5; also River Av, w s, 175 ft n of 167th St, 25x128.1 to Jerome Av x 27.7x139.9; Louis Wechsler to Mary A. Brady and another..... 6,600

RIVER AV, w s, 200 ft n of 167th St, 25x 116.5 to Jerome Av x 27.7x128.1; Abraham Siegel to Mary Brady and another..... 3,400

RIVER AV, n w corner of 167th St, 25x 100; River Av, w s, 25 ft n of 167th St, 25x100; Leopold Hutter to George W. McAdam..... 5,000

ROSELLE ST, w s, 31.8 ft s of Poplar St, 25x100.1Bx27.11x107.5; Irving Washburn, referee, to George P. Baisley and another

ROSELLE ST, e s, 85 ft s of Poplar St, 28x100x26x100; Irving Washburn, referee, to George P. Baisley and another..... 1,000

ROSELLE ST, e s, 29 ft s of Poplar St, 28x100x26x100; Irving Washburn, referee, to George P. Baisley and another..... 1,000

ROSELLE ST, w s, 56.8 ft s of Poplar St, 25x122.2x27.11x109.10; Irving Washburn, referee, to George P. Baisley and another, corner of Lincoln St, 3 years..... 820

ROSELLE ST, e s, 143.4 ft n of Silver St, 25x147x27.11x139.6; Irving Washburn, referee, to George P. Baisley and another 1,050

ROSELLE ST, e s, 57 ft s of Poplar St, 28 x100x26x100; Irving Washburn, referee, to George P. Baisley and another..... 1,000

ROSELLE ST, w s, 81.8 ft s of Poplar St, 25x134.8x27.11x122.2; Irving Washburn, referee, to George P. Baisley and another..... 1,050

ROSELLE ST, s e corner of Poplar St, 29 x100x24x100.5; Irving Washburn, referee, to George P. Baisley and another..... 1,275

ROSELLE ST, w s, 106.8 ft s of Poplar St, 25x147x27.11x134.8; Irving Washburn, referee, to George P. Baisley and another. 1,050

ROSELLE ST, e s, 100 ft n of Silver St, 28x100x26x100; Irving Washburn, referee, to George P. Baisley and another..... 1,000

SILVER ST, n s, 75.2 ft w of Roselle St, 25x102.6x25x100.9; Irving Washburn, referee, to George P. Baisley and another..... 935

SILVER ST, n s, 92.9 ft e of West Farms Road, 25x102.6x25x104.4; Irving Washburn, referee, to George P. Baisley..... 935

SILVER ST, n s, 67.8 ft e of West Farms Road, 25x134.4x25x150.2; Irving Washburn, referee, to George P. Baisley..... 1,225

SILVER ST, n s, 50.1 ft w of Roselle St, 25x100.9x25x98.11; Irving Washburn, referee, to George P. Baisley and another. 935

SILVER ST, n s, 42.8 ft e of West Farms Road, 25x101.8x25x98.11; Irving Washburn, referee, to George P. Baisley and another. 1,225

SILVER ST, n s, 25 ft w of Roselle St, 25x98.11x25x97.2; Irving Washburn, referee, to George P. Baisley and another.. 935

SUFFOLK ST, n s, 80 ft s of Houston St, 22x100; Suffolk St, w s, Lot 35, map of Leander's farm, 24x100; Frederick S. Flower to Cornelius O'Reilly..... 6,000

TELLER AV, w s, 608.10 ft n of 169th St, 25x98.5x irregular; Ramo A. Sanguinette to Isaac Roth..... 1,600

VILLA AV, w s, 384.11 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 25x100; Daniel Sullivan to John R. Merritt..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 245.2 s of 167th St, 50.10x142.10x21.10x142.9; August Jacob to Amelia Schwarzler..... 100

WEBSTER AV, w s, 275 ft n of 200th St, 50x120; Kate Bloxham to John C. Barr..... 100

3D AV, n w corner of Wendover Av, 26x 96.9x20x84.1; Louis Wirth to William Sieling..... 100

3D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 20x77.5; Anna C. Thompson and others to Matilda Ludlam..... 1

3D ST, 49 East, 20x77.5; Matilda Ludlam to Moses November..... 12,000

6TH AV, w s, 125.2 ft s of 46th St, 25.2x 100; Emanuel Blumenstiel, referee, to George F. Shrady and Edwin Gould... 33,800

11TH ST, s w s, 329.6 ft n w of 2d Av, 21.6x95; Daniel C. Sands to Barnett Feinberg and another..... 1,000

20TH ST, 23 East, 20x74; Louisa Minturn to Emanuel Heilner..... 1

20TH ST, 23 East, 20x74; Emanuel Heilner and another to Caroline Brinley..... 100

36TH ST, 313 East, 18.9x98.9; Katchen Elm to Rosa Cohn..... 1

37TH ST, 313 East, 18.11x98.9; Henrietta Wisser to Mathew Cann..... 1

36TH ST, 209 West, 17x99.11; Moses Levy to Frederick Rabbe..... 1

36TH ST, 322 East, 25x98.9; Charles A. Stewart to Frank H. Boynton.....Exchange

48TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Jacob Dingee and Lucius Lowenfeld and another..... 1

60TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.5; Anna R. Richards to Charles E. Wellborn..... 100,000

62D ST, s s, 275 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.6; Hilliard Low to Julia F. Karsch..... 9,500

84TH St, n s, 260 ft e of 1st Av, 20x102.2; Adolph Jaeger, trustee, and others to Adolph Jaeger..... 19,500

84TH ST, 146 East; Sophie Schneider to Otto Hille and another..... 26,500

84TH ST, 446 East, 24.8x104; Adolph Jaeger, individually and as trustee to Sophie Schneider..... 26,500

96TH ST, 40 and 42 West, 55x100.8; Robert Wallace to Franklin Burt..... 100

123D ST, n s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 25.6x 100.11; James Birnie to Margaret Bell... 1

123D ST, n s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 25.6x 100.11; John Bell to James Birnie..... 1

126TH ST, s s, 224.6 ft w of 8th Av, 15.8 x89.10; Henry A. Brann to Fanny M. Silver..... 1

149TH ST, s s, 29 ft w of Robbins Av, 30x100; John Gribben to Oliver Gribben. 1

177TH ST, n s, 93 ft w of Morris Av, 100x 100; Sylvester Pope and others, executors and trustees, to Isaac Boehm and another..... 8,500

183D ST, n s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 50x 74.11; James R. Ely, referee, to Henry Bernheim..... 1,000

Recorded Leases.

BAUKAUF, Adolph, to David Rosumoff; 117 Ninth St, 3 years..... $480

BOROSCHEK, Wolf, and Isidor Rieger and another; 166 Norfolk St, 3 years..... 2,150

BROWN, Imogen, to Benjamin Bernhard; 58 West 49th St, 3 5-12 years..... 2,300

CURLEY, Bridget, to Vincenzo Marino; 433 East 114th St and 2330 and 2340 Pleasant Av, 4 years..... 1,080

DALY, Rose, to Thomas Daly; Alexander Av, 135, 10 years..... 480

GOLDSTEIN, Morris, to Nathan Hewel and another; 28 East Broadway, 3 4-12 years..... 2,050

McMANUS, Edward, to Nathan Havel; 168 Norfolk St, 5 years, 1,000..... 1,925

MYLIUS, William, to William F. Grote; Union Square, 12, 3 11-12 years..... 1,400

ROOSEVELT, John E., and another, trustees, to E. Francis Hyde, 835 Fifth Av, 5 years..... 6,000

WEATHERLEY, Charlotte, to Emanuel M. Gattle, 420 5th Av and 2 West 38th St, 20 years from March 1, 1900, (recorded June 1, 1899)..... 8,000

WINCH, Charles A., to American Ice Company; 28th St, 253 and 255 West, 7 8-12 years..... 6,000

WINCH, Charles A., to American Ice Company; 24th St, 159 and 161 West, 7 8-12 years..... 6,000

Mortgages Recorded.

ARONSON, Samuel, to the Irving Savings Institution; 362 to 366 Broome St, installments..... $70,000

BAISLEY, George P., and Thomas B. Watson to William J. Arnow; Silver St, n s, 42.8 ft e of West Farms Road; Roselle St, e s, 100 ft n of Silver St, 3 years..... 4,914

BAISLEY, George P., and Thomas B. Watson to Martha A. Arnow; Roselle St, w s, 145.1 ft n of Silver St; also Roselle St, s e corner of Poplar St, 3 years..... 4,839

BARR, John C., to James J. Phelan; Webster Av, w s, 275 ft n of 200th St, 3 years..... 3,000

BELLCHAMBERS, Robert T., to the Central Trust Company, trustee, &c.; 105th St, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 22,000

BELLCHAMBERS, Robert T., to William J. Gilmartin; 223 West 105th St, 5 years 22,000

BOEHM, Isaac and Max S., to Sylvester Pope and others, executors, &c.; 177th St, n s, 95 ft w of Morris Av, 3 years...

BRAUN, Mary A., and Adelaide, to George W. McAdam, executor, &c.; River Av, w s, 150, 175, and 200 ft n of 167th St, extending to Jerome Av, 3 years..... 5,000

BRINLEY, Caroline, to Emanuel Heilner and Moses A. Wolf; 28 East 20th St, 1 year..... 25,000

BRINLEY, Caroline, to Emanuel Heilner and Moses J. Wolf; 23 East 20th St, 1 year..... 19,000

BUSCH, Albert, and Henry Schwartz to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 160 Madison St, 1 year..... 9,500

BUTLER, Jacob D., to Joseph L. Stix; 140th St, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 14,000

CANNON, Mary A., to Frederick T. Nesbit; 153d St, s s, 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand..... 6,350

COLES, George, to Virginia de Boulemont; 112 Water St, 11-15 parts, 5 years..... 4,000

DALY, Thomas, to John F. Bets; Alexander Av, lease, demand..... 735

DEERY, Patrick K., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 160 10th Av, demand..... 4,000

EICKE, Louis, to William Buhler; Pitt St, s e corner of Stanton St, 1/4 year..... 9,500

FARLEY, Thomas, to Charles H. Ranney; Union Av, e s, 136.3 and 155.3 ft s of 168th St, 3 years, (two mortgages,) each. 4,500

FEINBERG, Barnett, and Harris Friedman to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 11th St, s w s, 329.6 ft n w of 2d Av, 1/4 year..... 11,000

FEINBERG, Barnett, and Harris Friedman to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 11th St, s w s, 329.6 ft n w of 2d Av, 1 year..... 6,000

GLEASON, Joseph J., to Bridget Moran; West Farms to Westchester Road, n e corner of Lincoln St, 3 years..... 4,000

GLEASON, Joseph J., to Bridget Moran; Poplar St, n s, 151.4 ft e of Forest St, 3 years..... 2,000

GROTE, William F., to George Ehret; 12 Union Square, salon lease, demand.. 1,000

HEILNER, Emanuel, to Louis Minturn; 20th St, n s, 435 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years. 26,000

HILLE, Otto and Julia, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 446 East 84th St, 5 years. 12,000

HOLDEN, Robert, to Harlem Savings Bank; Boston Av, e s, part of Lot 113, Map Village of Morrisania, 1 year..... 750

HORR, Minnie, to Mutual Benefit Loan and Building Company; Courtlandt Av, e s, equi-distant between Mott and Benson Sts, 11 years..... 1

HYNARD, John H., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 87th St, s s, 241.8 ft e of Av A, 1 year..... 4,000

KARSCH, Julia F., to Hilliard Low; 62d St, s s, 275 ft e of West End Av, 3 years. 5,000

KERVAN, Charles, to Charles L. Kingsley; Amsterdam Av, w s, 83.10 ft s of 164th St, secures notes..... 6,700

KNOBLOCH, Henry and Friederich, to the German Savings Bank; 313 East 83d St, 3 years..... 8,000

KNOOP, Henry, to Anna M. Karcher; Hall Place, e s, 193.2 ft s of 167th St, 2 years..... 250

LANGDON, Woodbury G., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 121 West 134th St, 3 years..... 9,000

LEE, Alleine, and others, executors, &c., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 955 6th Av, 1 year..... 20,000

LEOPOLD, Louis, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 686 and 688 Lexington Av, 5 years..... 20,000

LEVIN, Solomon, to Ely Greenblatt; 336 and 338 South St, n w corner of Jackson St, building loan..... 2,500

LIPPMANN, Israel, and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 3d St, s w s, 147.8 ft w of Avenue C, 1 year..... 12,000

MACARTHUR, Jane, to the Dollar Savings Bank; 160th St, s s, 100 ft w of Union Av, 1 year..... 13,000

MARX, Isaac and Gerard, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 639 6th St, 5 years..... 13,000

MENN, Howard, to the German Savings Bank; 165th St, s w corner of Union Av, widened, 1 year..... 820

MENN, Howard, to the German Savings Bank; 165th St, s s, 38.8 ft w of Union Av, widened, 1 year..... 7,500

MENN, Howard, to the German Savings Bank; Union Av, widened, w s, 80 ft s of 165th St, 1 year..... 4,000

MENN, Howard, to the German Savings Bank; 165th St, s s, 20 ft w of Union Av, widened, 1 year..... 4,500

MENN, Howard, to the German Savings Bank; 165th St, s s, 38.4 ft w of Union Av, widened, 1 year..... 5,000

MORGAN, Thomas, to Lois H. Lyman; Burnside Av, n e corner of Ryer Av, 3 years..... 7,500

MORGAN, Thomas, to Lois H. Lyman; Burnside Av, n s, 25.2 and 43.3 ft e of Ryer Av, 3 years, two mortgages, each. 5,000

MORGAN, Thomas, to Lois H. Lyman; Ryer Av, e s, 89.4 ft n of Burnside Av, 3 years..... 5,000

NOVEMBER, Moses, to Matilda Ludlam; 49 East 3d St, installments..... 9,000

OSBORNE, Dora and James L., to Henry M. Denton; Amsterdam Av, s e corner 79th St, demand..... 30,000

PERIMAN, David, and Abraham Ronginsky to Henry Meyer; 244 to 248 Clinton St, 1/2 year..... 24,000

POGGENBURG, Sophie, executrix, &c., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Amsterdam Av, w s, 24.11 ft s of 146th St, 1 year..... 8,500

RABINOWICH, Hirsh, to Andrew H. Green; 43 Canal St, 3 years..... 2,000

REYNOLDS, Jennie G., to George Stack; Clinton Av, w s, 120.7 ft s of Jefferson St, 3 years..... 1,000

ROBERTSON, Donald, and Alexander Grant to Amelia A. Fassitt; Morris Av, s e corner of 161st St, 1 year..... 13,000

ROYS, Katie, to Pinkus Turk; 93d St, n s, 425 ft e of 3d Av, 2 years..... 2,500

SCHNEIDER, William, to the New York Life Insurance Company; 115th St, n s, 175 and 200 ft w of Lenox Av, 2 mortgages, 3 years..... 36,000

SCHNITZER, Hannah, to Hyman Schnitzer; 103d and 104th Streets, 1 year..... 2,500

SCHULTHEIS, Adam E., to Franklin Savings Bank; 305 West 38th St, 1 year..... 8,500

SCHWARZ, Jacob, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 115th St, s s, 275 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years..... 12,500

SCHWARZLER, Amelia, to August Jacob; Park Av, s e corner of Gouverneur Place, 1/2 year..... 3,000

SEYMOUR, Charles H. and Henry T., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 113th St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 12,000

THORDE, Adolphine C., to Daniel E. Seybel; Union Av, w s, 274.10 ft n of Kelly or 152d St; also, Elton Av, w s corner of 162d St, 1 year..... 3,000

TROMAN, Annie E., to Annie E. Baker and another; 312 West 87th St, 5 years. 16,000

VIGNA, Emilio, to the Armstrong & Bolton Company; 92d St, s s, 100 ft w of Boulevard, building loan..... 2,050

WEINHEIMER, Frank L., to the Harlem Savings Bank; 752 Rockfield St, 1 year..... 5,000

WELLBORN, Charles E., to Charles B. Matthews; 60th St, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 6,464

WETTERER, Ernest and Emily W., to Mary L. Ferris; 163d St, s s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, demand..... 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BURHANS, Amos, to Samuel Burhans, Jr..... $1,600

COOK, Lizzie, to Frank H. Vogt..... 1,000

FINCK, Anna S., to John Kudlich..... 5,000

GREENBLATT, Ely, to Orrin D. Ferson.. nom.

HUFEL, Adolph G., to James C. Corbett..... 800

KEMPNER, Elias, to New York Security and Trust Company..... 35,000

McNEILL, Clara A., administratrix, &c., to James Jardine..... 2,000

METCALF, S. Maude, to Mary E. Cole, 1-10 part..... nom.

PREMM, Peter J., to Tillie Wolff..... 5,000

PREMM, Peter J., to Tillie Wolff..... 5,000

STEVENS, Edwin A. et al., executors, &c., to Richard Stevens..... 12,375

STEVENS, Edwin A. et al., executors, &c., to Richard Stevens..... 15,344

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY, to Mary F. McCullagh..... 9,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Moritz Joseph..... 10,000

Lis Pendens.

BRYANT ST, e s, 100 ft n of 172d St, 25x100; Matthew F. Riley and another against Samuel Kenney and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) Attorney, J. P. Berg.

DEY ST, 63; Arthur W. Andrews against Edward H. Apgar, (attachment;) attorneys, Strong & Cadwalader.

WASHINGTON ST, 710; Abram Vanderbilt against Jane M. Benson and others, (partition;) attorney, T. E. Stewart.

25TH ST, 258 West; Grace F. Dundon against Anna R. Gies, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. C. Reed.

57TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 25x101.2x25.2 x104.5; Julian S. Gillespie against Alonzo Ainsworth and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Gillespie & Hume.

104TH ST, s s, 227.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 66.8x 100.11; John T. Terry and another, trustees, against Edgar Coles and others, (two actions to foreclose mortgages;) attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord.

111TH ST, n s, 74 ft w of 2d Av, 26x75.7; George Carter, trustee, &c., against Katie Herold and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Fettretch, Silkman & Seybel.

113TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, widened, 50x 100.11; Frederick W. Mertens against William H. Picken and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Auerbach.

125TH ST, s s, 330 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 81x 100.11; Thomas Reilly and Frank Wennemer against Max Hart and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorneys, Wilson, Barker & Wilson.

Mechanics' Liens.

MONTGOMERY ST, 59 and 61; Oswald & Dutolt against Nathan and Esther Lederer, owners; David Stern, owner and contractor..... $119

22D ST, 151 and 153 West; M. Abbott's Sons against Henry Meinken, owner and contractor..... 154

59TH ST, 340 and 342 West; M. Abbott's Sons against Henry Meinken, owner and contractor..... 1,040

91ST ST, 34 West; Louis F. Manes against John Duer, owner; the successors of Haas & Fried, contractors..... 58

126TH ST, 168 and 170 East; George M. Smith against Frank Hardy and William H. and Emily R. Caldwell, owners and contractors..... 8,500

130TH ST, 347 East; Charles Ulyman against John Keyser, owner and contractor..... 49

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

BROADWAY widened, w s, 26.3 ft n of 55th St, 77.4 x irregular to 55th St, x 25 x irregular to beginning; Joseph Hamerschlag and another, with Peter Wagner, 12 payments..... 120,000

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Thursday, June 8.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 11 A. M., in Room 124, Post Office Building. Jury calendar.

185—Rundle vs. Horner.
194—McPartland vs. Met. St. Ry.
90—Richards vs. Wilson.
102—Simon vs. Am. Cr. Ind. Co.
111—Schofield vs. Mercantile Nat. Bank.
118—Leiter vs. Ronalds.
146—Johnston vs. Sanger.
155—Laniel vs. Rowell.
156—Barton vs. 3d Av. R. R.
165—Maloney vs. Dunlop.
170—Blank vs. Dry D., E. B., &c., R. R.
176—Trowbridge vs. Un. Printing Co.
178—Hoey vs. Lehigh Valley R. R.
181—White-Smith Music Co. vs. Morning J'n'l
185—Sun Printing & P. Co. vs. N. Y. Press Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

102 to 105—Holman vs. Silo.
137—Osterhoudt vs. Tug Italian.
140—Rogers vs. Schooner Laura.
125—De Sola vs. Pomares.
132—McWilliams vs. Scow 6.
130—Waltman vs. Schooner Mark Gray.
114—Starin vs. Schooner William Voorhees.
25—Persons vs. Patterson.
122—Hudson vs. Barge Enos Soule.
142—Merritt & C. O. & W. Co. vs. Chubb.
148—Holman vs. Lindo.
144—Tregarthen vs. Tug Belle.
140—Same vs. H. A. Crawford.
146—Same vs. Escort.
147—Cox vs. Crowe.
149—Smith vs. Bark Adolph Obrig.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

SARATOGA, June 7.—Causes argued in the Court of Appeals to-day were 920, 918, 919, 909. Calender for to-morrow: 8, 9, 24, 31, 819, 46, 14, 20.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, O'Brien, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

28—Haebler vs. Eichler Brew. Co.
31—Meyer vs. Strauss.
38—Hallett vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
41—Wescott vs. Higgins.
45—Hofferberth vs. Meyers.
13—Stevenson vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
50—Marsh vs. Kaye.
55—O'Brien vs. Jackson.
58—Herrlich vs. Pfisterer.
59—Stenheimer vs. Kreusler.
44—Hatch vs. N. Y. El. R. R.
18—In re Halstead.
8—Rice vs. Moss.
47—Rose vs. Durant.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Human vs. Human.
2—Cohen vs. Gainsborg.
3—Montana Ore Purchasing Co. vs. Butte & Boston Con. M. Co.
4—In re O'Neill.
5—Lang vs. York.
6—City of New York vs. Johnson.
7—In re Hirsch.
8—Dupont vs. Dupont.
8—Pearsall vs. Coler.
10—Minturn vs. Cotter.
11—In re Appleby.
12—Costello vs. Woltman.
13—St. Michael's P. E. Church vs. 42d St., &c., R. R.
14—Society for the Relief of Destitute Blind in City of New York vs. same.
15—Twohig vs. Deeves.
16—Lester vs. Coler.
17—Appleby vs. Sewards.
18—Mindbin vs. Press.
19—Morse vs. U. S. Cordage Co.
20—Strauss vs. Strauss.
21—In re Fulton Av.
22—Greenberg vs. Miller.
23—Koehler vs. Dyett & Bro.
24—Erlanger vs. Bryant.
25—Boos vs. Cleveland Fur Co.
26—Kohler vs. Jacobs.
27—Watson vs. Moriarty.
28—Beckwith vs. Chi. Architectural Iron Works.
29—Anderson vs. Houghton.
30—Olyphant vs. Phyfe.
31—In re E. 175th St.
32—Boeger vs. Boeger.
33—In re A. A. Griffing Iron Co.
34—Kopetky vs. Man. Ry.
35—Mechanics' Bank vs. Lockhart.
36—Nelson vs. Connolly.
37—Bushby vs. Tuttle.
38—Foerst vs. Empire Life Ins. Co.
39—Rothenback vs. Rothenback.
40—Gallagher vs. Hirsh.
41—Moskowitz vs. Moskowitz.
42—Burke vs. Burke.
43—Cornell vs. Myers.
44—Appelbaum vs. Appelbaum.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Fay vs. Fay.
2—Levy vs. Levy.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN THE matter of the voluntary dissolution of the MERCANTILE BENEFIT ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK a final judgment and order was entered in the office of the Clerk of New York County on the 13th day of May, 1899, dissolving said corporation, and that by said order and judgment I was appointed permanent receiver thereof, and have duly qualified as such.

I do hereby require:

First—All persons indebted to said corporation to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to me as such receiver, at my office, No. 100 Broadway, (Fifteenth Floor, American Surety Building,) Borough of Manhattan, New York City, by the 1st day of July, 1899, and to pay the same to me.

Second—All persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation to deliver the same to me as such receiver, at my office, as above specified, by the 1st day of July, 1899.

Third—All creditors of such corporation to deliver their respective accounts and demands to me, such receiver, at my office as above stated by the 1st day of July 1899.

Fourth—All persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said corporation to present the same in writing and in detail at the place aforesaid on or before the 1st day of July, 1899.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, May 19, 1899. THOMAS F. TWICKEL,

Receiver, etc.

EDWARD S. HATCH, Attorney for Receiver, 100 Broadway, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York entered in the office of the Clerk of New York County, the 23d day of May, 1899, notice is hereby given that the Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, a domestic corporation having its principal office at No. 49 South Washington Square, in the City and County of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, Part ... to be held at the County Court House in said County of New York on the eleventh day of July, 1899, at ten thirty o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "Washington Square Home for Friendless Girls."

Dated New York, May 23d, 1899.

THE HOME FOR FALLEN AND FRIENDLESS GIRLS, by Z. Stiles Ely, President.

MANIERRE & MANIERRE, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 31 Nassau st., N. Y. City.

my25-1aw6wTh&fy6

IN THE MATTER OF THE VOLUNTARY DISsolution of the MILITARY CLUB OF NEW YORK.

The undersigned, Receiver of the above-named corporation, gives notice that a general meeting of the creditors of said corporation is hereby called to be held at the office of said Receiver, 35 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 26th day of July, 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting all accounts and demands for and against said corporation and all open and subsisting contracts will be examined and adjusted so far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of said Receiver declared.

Dated May 24th, 1899.

ALBERT D. ANDREWS,

Receiver of the Military Club of New York.

EDWARD WELLS, Jr., Attorney for Receiver, 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of New York, on the 16th day of May, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MORSE BURTIS, lately doing business in the City of New York, to produce the same with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, John J. Spowers, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Morse Burtis, for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 112 John Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1899.

Dated New York the 16th day of May, 1899.

JOHN J. SPOWERS, Assignee.

P. O. ECKERSON, Attorney for Assignee, No. 99 Nassau Street New York City, N. Y.

my18-1aw6wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of New York, on the 16th day of May, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. SPOWERS, lately doing business in the City of New York, to produce the same, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, John J. Spowers, who has duly been appointed assignee of said William H. Spowers, for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 112 John Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1899.

Dated New York, the 16th day of May, 1899.

JOHN J. SPOWERS, Assignee.

P. O. ECKERSON, Attorney for Assignee, No. 99 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

my18-1aw6wTh

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—WILLIAM J. BURKE, plaintiff, against IRA M. MILLER, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

—Dated New York, May 3d, 1899.

GEO. D. BEATTYS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office Address, No. 31 Liberty St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant Ira M. Miller: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, bearing date the 31st day of May, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 1st day of June, 1899.—Dated June 1st, 1899.

GEO. D. BEATTYS, Attorney for Plaintiff. 31 Liberty St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je1-1aw7wTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CAMPION, JEREMIAH J., Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Jr., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William C. Orr, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated New York, the second day of March, 1899.—JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Administrator. WILLIAM C. ORR, Attorney for Administrator, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. m23-1aw6mTh

DIMON, SUSAN M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN M. DIMON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of February, 1899. ROSALIE DIMON LOCKWOOD, LUDOVICA DIMON MORRILL, CHARLES L. DIMON, Jr., Executors. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executors, 45 Cedar Street, New York City. f16-1aw6mTh

DENISON, DAVID STEWART.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID STEWART DENISON, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in the office of Logan, Demond & Harby, 27 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the tenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of March, 1899. IDENE DAYTON DENISON, JOHN M. DENISON, Executor and Executrix. LOGAN, DEMOND & HARBY, Attys. for Executor and Executrix, 27 William St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. m30-1aw6mTh

DRAPPELDREI, LOUIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS DRAPPELDREI, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of March, 1899. CLARA DRAPPELDREI and JOHN JOHN JOCHNER, Executors. CHARLES J. GERLICH, Jr., Attorney for Executors, 184 East 79th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh2-1aw6mTh

FREEBORN, ELIZABETH L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH L. FREEBORN, formerly Elizabeth L. Cate, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of January, 1899. FRANK W. FREEBORN, Administrator. WELLMAN & GOOCH, Attorneys for Administrator, 15 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

HORTON, PETER Q.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER Q. HORTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 2 Water Street, in the Village of Peekskill, Westchester County, N. Y., on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of December, 1898.

STEPHEN D. HORTON, Executor.

ROBERT McCORD, Attorney for Executor, Peekskill, N. Y. d8-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES A. SACKET, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, the 31st day of May, 1899. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, ARTHUR D. WEEKES, Executors. JOHN A. WEEKES, Jr., Esq., Atty. for Executors, 58 Wall Street, New York City.

je1-1aw6mTh

MATHEWS, JAMES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES F. MATHEWS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of September, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of March, 1899. JOHN VERNON BOUVIER, Jr., Atty. for Administratrix. KATE P. MATHEWS, Administratrix, etc.

mh2-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GAHREN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES GAHREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of August, 1899. Dated New York, the 21st day of February, 1899. AUGUSTE GAHREN, CHARLES F. BAUERDORF, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f23-1aw6mTh

GOODWIN, SAMUEL T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL T. GOODWIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis D. Haines, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 17th day of August next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of February, 1899. ALFRED J. GOODWIN, Administrator. FRANCIS D. HAINES, Attorney for Administrator, 150 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

JENKINS, JOHN JAY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JAY JENKINS, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1899. WILLIAM P. GILLETTE, JAMES S. JENKINS, Executors. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. ja26-1aw6mTh

PALMER, ANN MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MARIA PALMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Foster & Thomson, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of February, 1899. EDWIN PALMER, GEORGIANNA MacFARLAND, Executors. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. f23-1aw6mTh

PATTERSON, WILLIAM T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM T. PATTERSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of April, 1899. REBECCA PATTERSON, Administratrix. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Administratrix, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ap13-1aw6mTh

RIEFFEL, MARIA E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA E. RIEFFEL, late of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business at the office of Frank L. Hall, her attorney, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1899.

AUGUSTA E. LEIES, Administratrix.

FRANK L. HALL, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. mh23-1aw6mTh

ROGERS, WILLIAM M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. ROGERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Chalmers Wood, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1899. MARGARET E. MINTON, Administratrix. CHALMERS WOOD, Attorney for Administratrix, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap27-1aw6mTh

STARR, DANIEL E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL E. STARR, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of her attorneys, Messrs. Wolf, Kohn & Ullman, No. 203 Broadway, in the said Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of July next.—Dated New York, January 18th, 1899.

PAULINE STARR, Administratrix.

WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 203 Broadway, New York City.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, by the grace of God free and independent, to AUGUST SEHLBACH, individually and as administrator of Gerhard A. Sehlbach, deceased; Augusta Dax, Emmy Meta Dax, Albert Sehlbach, Albert Ernst Sehlbach, Gertrude Anna Sehlbach, Ewald Sehlbach, Anna Renz, Emilie Wulfing, individually and as personal representative of Emil Sehlbach, deceased, and Meta Sehlbach, August Sehlbach and William Diestel, as trustees under the last will and testament of Ernst Sehlbach, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of the said Ernst Sehlbach, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of June, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Meta Sehlbach, August Sehlbach, and William Diestel, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and County, at the City of New York, the 4th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

FRED. W. & ALFRED E. HINRICHS, Attorneys for Accountants, 115 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. my4-1aw6wTh

WADSWORTH, JOHN HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HENRY WADSWORTH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Wolf, Kohn & Ullman, No. 62 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of August next. Dated New York, the 1st day of February, 1899.

WILLIAM P. WADSWORTH, Administrator.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Administrator, No. 62 Wall St., Manhattan, New York City. f2-1aw6mTh

WAGNER, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WAGNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of G. R. Westerfield, Room 805, No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of May, 1899. EUGENIE A. W. GAGE, Executrix. G. R. WESTERFIELD, Attorney for Executrix, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my4-1aw6mTh

WALTERS, FRANK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK W. WALTERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Wolf, Kohn & Ullman, No. 612 Ninth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of January, 1899. ANNIE M. WALTERS, Executrix. I. NEWTON WILLIAMS, Attorney for Executrix, 59 Liberty St., N. Y. City. ja28-1aw6mTh

WATROUS, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. WATROUS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at office of Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll, No. 16 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of February, 1899. GEORGE D. WATROUS, Administrator. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Administrator, 16-22 William Street, New York City. f23-1aw6mTh

WILLCOX, JAMES K. H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES K. H. WILLCOX, late of the City of New York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the sixteenth day of June next.—Dated New York, the fourteenth day of December, 1898. SAMUEL MARSH, DAVID WILLCOX, Executors. OPDYKE, WILLCOX & BRISTOW, Attorneys for Executors, 20 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d15-1aw6mTh

WOOLF, GEORGE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George C. Woolf, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Eustis, Foster & Coleman, No. 80 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1899. LOUVESA C. WOOLF, Administratrix.

EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

my11-2aw6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Plaintiffs, against THOMAS H. HUBBARD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 27th day of April, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of June, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: And being that part of the property and estate of Hiram Barney, known as "Cedar Knolls," which lies between Riverdale Avenue and Broadway, and is particularly described as follows: Beginning at a stone monument on the easterly line of Riverdale Avenue, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Department of Public Works on a Map of the Spuyten Duyvil District, filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on August 7th, 1877, which said monument is 4,201 96-100 feet north and 1,342 69-100 feet west of the origin of co-ordinates established by the Department of Public Parks for surveys in the Twenty-fourth Ward, (all courses being referred to the easterly line of Tenth Avenue as a meridian line,) and running thence (1) north 83° 16' 10" east, 98 45-100 feet to a stone monument in the centre of a lane or road; thence (2) along the centre line of said lane or road curving to the left with a radius of 187 46-100 feet for 48 5-100 feet; thence (3) tangent to said curve north 68° 35' east, 80 20-100 feet; thence (4) north 21° 25' east, 99 99-100 feet; thence (5) curving to the left with a radius of 79 80-100 feet for 48 13-100 feet; thence (6) still curving to the left with a radius of 780 feet 190 59-100 feet; thence (7) tangent to the last-named curve north 17° 57' east 276 47-100 feet to a stone monument; thence (8) north 29° 51' 30" east 40 29-100 feet to a stone monument on the northerly side of the above-mentioned lane or road at its intersection with what was formerly the east line of Hudson Park, and now the division line between the lands of said Hiram Barney and lands of Mrs. Stevens; thence along what was formerly the east line of Hudson Park and along lands formerly of T. Bailey Myers, north (true meridian) 54° 8' east 1,340 feet and 9 inches to the northerly line of Hudson Park, and lands formerly of Garret Garretson now, or late of David Banks; thence along said northerly line of Hudson Park first north 87° 45' west (true meridian) 129 feet; thence north 81° 30' west 280 feet; thence north 11 feet 3 inches; thence north 88° 45' west 385 feet along land formerly of Garret Garretson; thence north 89° west 130 feet; thence north 86° 45' west 300 feet; thence north 85° west 106 feet; thence north 84° west along land now or late of O'Mealy, John Coles, and Joseph Delafield, 363 feet; thence along land now or late of said Delafield, north 85° west 257 7-12 feet to the easterly line or side of Riverdale Avenue aforesaid; and thence southerly along the easterly line or side of Riverdale Avenue to the point or place of beginning.

"Subject to all rights of way now existing over the said lane or road first hereinabove mentioned. Excepting and excluding thereout all such parts or portions of the lands above described as have been taken by, or the title thereto vested in the City of New York, for an improvement known as the Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, and the streets connected therewith. The said premises herein described and hereby conveyed containing exclusive of the Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, and the streets connected therewith as aforesaid, twenty-seven acres more or less."

Excepting from the premises above-described so much thereof as was released from the lien of the above-described mortgage by a release executed on the 28th day of July, 1896, by the said, The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, to Thomas H. Hubbard and Edward Wells, as executors of the last will and testament of Hiram Barney, late of the City of New York, deceased, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Block Series (Conveyances) Section 13, Liber 3, Page 486, on the 29th day of July, 1896, in which release so much of the mortgaged premises as was thereby released from the lien of said mortgage was described as follows:

"All that part of the said mortgaged lands, situate in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fieldston Road as the same is laid out on a map of the Barney estate, distant five and sixty-nine one hundredths (5.69) feet northerly from the northeasterly corner formed by the intersection of the said road with the northerly side of West Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, as the northerly side of West Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street is shown on the filed map of the Commissioner of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City of New York, and running thence northerly along Fieldston Road one hundred and ninety-four and thirty-one one hundredths (194.31) feet; thence easterly at right angles to same one hundred and fifty-seven and nine one hundredths (157.09) feet to the centre of Dash's Lane; thence in a southerly direction and along the centre of said Dash's Lane to the point or place of beginning.

"Reserving, however, a right of way over said street then called Dash's Lane to said The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and to all persons claiming under the mortgage above referred to."

And also excepting from the premises above described so much thereof as was released from the line of the above-described mortgage by release executed on the 11th day of October, 1897, by the said The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York to Thomas H. Hubbard and Edward Wells, Junior, as executors of the last will and testament of Hiram Barney, late of the said City of New York, deceased, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Block Series (Conveyances) Section 13, Liber 3, Page 197, on the 12th day of October, 1897, in which release so much of the mortgaged premises as was released thereby from the lien of said mortgage was described as follows:

"All that part of the said mortgaged lands, situate in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as Lot No. 73, in Block No. 3414A on a map entitled "Map of Van Cortlandt Heights, the Barney estate, situated at Riverdale, 24th Ward, N. Y. City; Douglas Knox, Civil Engineer and City Surveyor, August, 1896," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York as Map No. 455, said property being bounded and described as follows: The northerly line of said plot extends through from Van Cortlandt Circle to Van Cortlandt Circle as laid out on said map, one hundred and seventy-three and sixteen one hundredths feet; the southerly line of said plot extends through from Van Cortlandt Circle to Van Cortlandt Circle one hundred and fifty-five and forty-one hundredths feet; the easterly line of said plot extends along said Van Cortlandt Circle fifty-two and nineteen one hundredths feet; the westerly line of said plot extends along said Van Cortlandt Circle fifty and twenty-one one hundredths feet. Said plot containing three and three thousand and twenty-eight ten thousands city lots. Together with a right of way to Riverdale Avenue over said Van Cortlandt Circle to both frontages of the plot hereby conveyed."

In accordance with the provisions of said judgment the above-described property will be offered for sale in separate parcels according as the same is plotted and divided on a certain map entitled "Map of Van Cortlandt Heights, the Barney estate, situated at Riverdale, 24th Ward, N. Y. C., Douglas Knox, Civil Engineer and City Surveyor, August, 1896," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 21st day of September, 1897, as Map No. 455, and said property after having been so offered for sale as a whole, bids are made for one or more of said parcels, or not, the whole of the mortgaged premises shall again be offered for sale as one parcel at an upset price, which shall be the sum of the several highest bids for said property as previously offered in parcels. If any bid is made for the whole, in excess of the upset price, the entire property shall be finally struck off in one parcel. If, however, no bid is received in excess of said upset price, the sale of said property, as previously offered in separate parcels, shall stand and be conclusive, and the highest bidder for each of said parcels shall become entitled thereto upon completion of his bid.—Dated New York, May 22d, 1899.

AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as plotted in the map mentioned above:

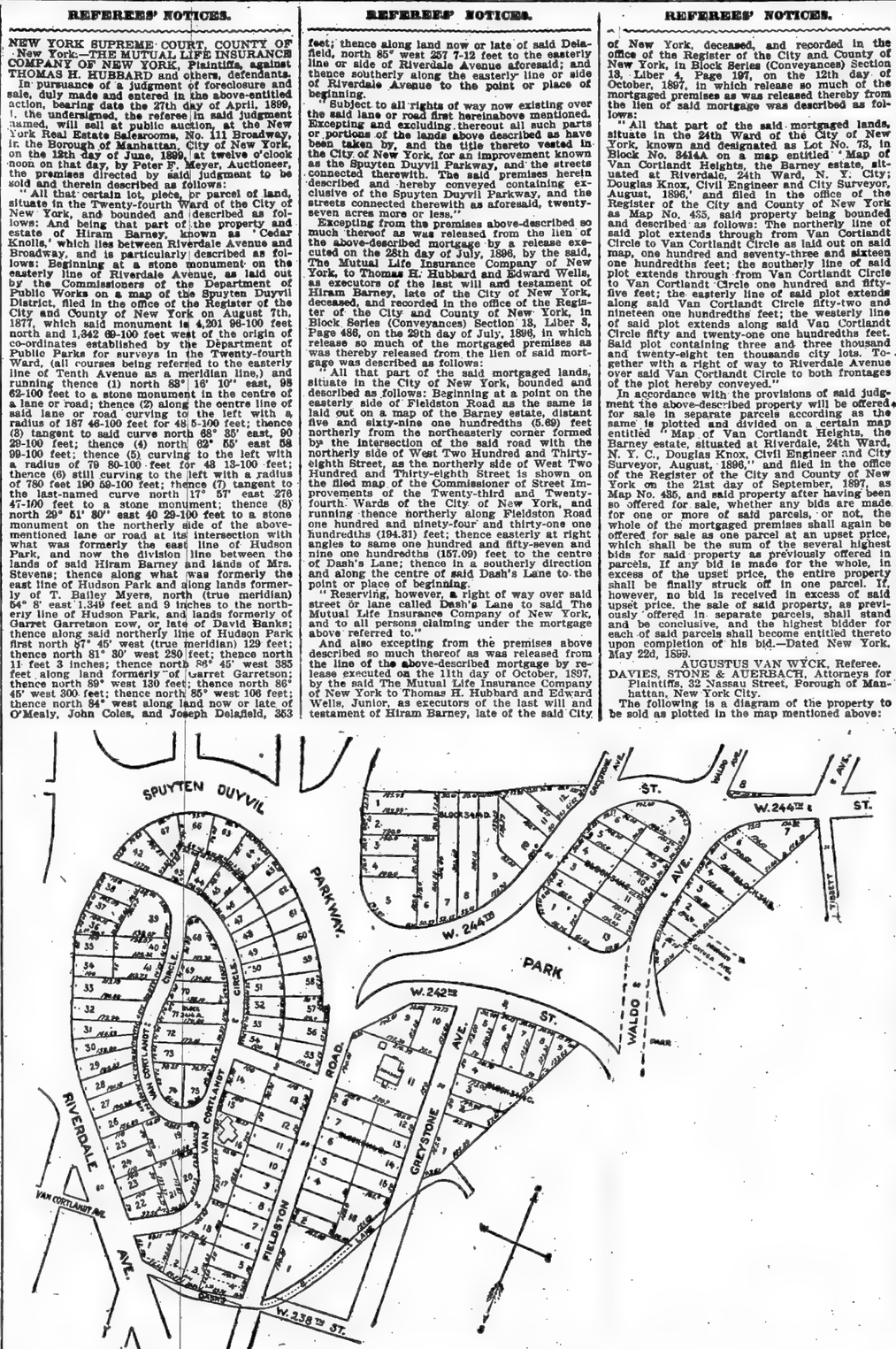

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is the sum of $75,506.97, with interest thereon from the 17th day of April, 1899, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $674.94, with interest from the 27th day of April, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $1,010.03 and interest.—Dated New York, May 22, 1899.

AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HARDENBERGH, EMILY IRENE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henry J. Hardenbergh, Josephine E. Leeds, Sarah E. Lockwood, Charles W. Minor Emily C. Minor, Charlotte Josephine Leeds, Emily Irene Leeds, Cleminе Pearson Leeds, Charles Henry Leeds, Edward Francis Leeds, John Stanley Leeds, Beatrice Mary Leeds, Dorothy Leeds, Henry James Leeds, the husband and heirs and next of kin of EMILY IRENE HARDENBERGH, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Henry J. Hardenbergh of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Emily Irene Hardenbergh, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 15th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the twentieth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

VERNON M. DAVIS, Attorney for Petitioner, 220 Broadway, New York City.

ap27-1aw6wTh&je8

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—TERENCE F. SHERIDAN and others, plaintiffs, against DELLA SHERIDAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the twentieth day of April, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of May, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

Parcel A.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sixteenth Street with the westerly side of Avenue C; thence running easterly along the southerly side of Sixteenth Street eighty-eight (88) feet; thence southerly parallel with Avenue C twenty-two (22) feet and nine (9) inches; thence easterly parallel with Sixteenth Street eighty-eight (88) feet to the westerly side of Avenue C, and thence northerly along the westerly side of Avenue C twenty-two (22) feet and nine (9) inches to the point or place of beginning, and known by the street Numbers 271 Avenue C and 654 East 16th Street.

Parcel B.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, (formerly Morrisania, Westchester County,) County and State of New York, and which is known and designated by the Number 223 on a map entitled "Map of the Village of Belmont South, situated in the Manor of Morrisania, bounded by Harlem River and Mott Haven, South Melrose on the south, Third Avenue or Old Boston Road on the east, and the Harlem River on the west," and which said lot Number 235 is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Morris Avenue and Denman Street, (now called 150th Street;) thence running northerly along the westerly side of Morris Avenue fifty-nine (59) feet two and one-half (2½) inches to Lot No. 234 on said map; thence westerly along said last-mentioned lot and parallel with Denman Street, (now 150th Street,) one hundred (100) feet to Lot No. 236 on said map; thence southerly along said Lot No. 235 and parallel with Morris Avenue fifty-nine (59) feet two and one-half (2½) inches to the northerly line or side of Denman Street, (now 150th Street;) thence easterly along said northerly line or side one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 15th, 1899.

AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, Referee.

STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following are diagrams of the property to be sold:

Parcel "A."
16th Street.

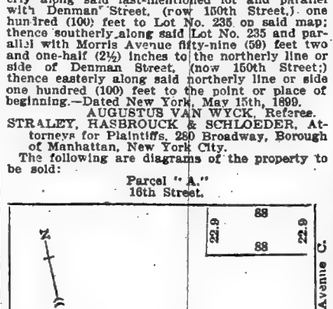

Parcel "B."

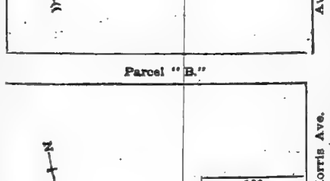

150th Street.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee on Parcel "A" is $130.30 and interest, and for water tax, amount not fixed, and on Parcel "B" $362.53 and interest, and for water tax, amount not fixed.

Parcel A, first above described, will be sold subject to a lease on the store and part of the cellar, expiring December first, 1902.—Dated New York, May 15th, 1899

AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, Referee.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

LAHEY, FRANCIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS LAHEY, late of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Francis Lahey & Sons, Number 162 East 86th Street, in said borough and city, on or before the 15th day of July, 1899.—Dated New York, January 10th, 1899. JAMES LAHEY, WILLIAM T. LAHEY, JOSEPH LAHEY, RICHARD LAHEY, and CHARLES S. GREGOR, Executors. W. B. HARISON, Atty. for Executors, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

ja12-1aw6mTh

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

—LOUIS C. BUCKLEY, Thomas G. Hitch, and Henry B. Vaughan as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Daniel B. Fayerweather, deceased, plaintiffs, against JONAS KOLB and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of May, 1899, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House in the County of New York, on the 16th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of June, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All that

DEATH OF HENRY L. CLINTON

Lawyer Passes Away at His Home After a Long Illness.

IN MANY CELEBRATED CASES

Once Received a Fee of Over $300,000 —His Success in Criminal and Civil Practice.

Henry Laurens Clinton, the lawyer, died at his home, 58 Park Avenue, yesterday morning. He had been confined to his room for more than a year with a complication of Bright's disease and rheumatism. His condition assumed a dangerous phase last Monday, and he finally succumbed to an apoplectic stroke. Mrs. Clinton was with her husband when he died. He had no children. The body will be taken to Buffalo for interment.

Although retaining a clear and active mind until within a day or two of his death, Mr. Clinton practically withdrew from the practice of his profession several years ago. There were a few of his old clients whose interests he looked after even after he was confined in a sickroom. He was born in Woodbridge, Conn., on Feb. 21, 1820. His father was a farmer in comfortable circumstances.

The only educational opportunities that he had in his youth were such as the district school in East Haddam afforded. He was a studious lad, however, and sought knowledge in books borrowed from his neighbors. So successful was he in his efforts to improve himself that he was engaged to teach the district school of his native place for a short time. Soon after he attained his majority he came to this city and took up the study of law in the office of David Graham, an elder brother of John Graham, the noted criminal lawyer.

Developing a pronounced aptitude for the law, Mr. Clinton was admitted to the bar in 1846, and although his cases came slowly he was a successful practitioner from the start. Prompted partly by his sympathies and partly by circumstances, he devoted himself almost entirely to criminal law, and in the course of a few years he worked his way to pretty near the top of the ladder in that particular line of practice.

One of the first celebrated trials with which he was connected was that of Mrs. Emma A. Cunningham for the murder of Dr. Burdell, in 1 Lafayette Street on Jan. 30, 1857. This case was the talk of the town, and Mr. Clinton's success in securing Mrs. Cunningham's acquittal brought him great professional prestige.

Mr. Clinton's stubborn and practically successful defense of Henri Carnal was one of the memorable incidents of his career. Carnal, poor and friendless, was arraigned in court on the charge of murder. Clinton, against his wishes, was assigned by the Court to defend the accused. He made up his mind to win the case, and for many months he devoted his energies to that end. On the first trial Carnal was convicted. Immediately afterward Mr. Clinton presented an appeal to Gov. Hunt for a reprieve, and he proceeded to fight the case through the Oyer and Terminer Court and the General Term. He was obliged to go before the Governor to argue for reprieves on several occasions, and in the end he turned the edge of some special legislation enacted by the State Legislature to affect the case. When A. Oakey Hall became District Attorney, Clinton advised his client to plead guilty to manslaughter, which the latter did, and got off with a short term of imprisonment.

In 1867 Mr. Clinton married Elizabeth Spencer Clinton, the daughter of Judge George W. Clinton of the Superior Court of Buffalo. About this time the successful criminal lawyer had made up his mind that while there was much fame to be acquired in the criminal practice the financial returns were more satisfactory in civil practice. He therefore turned his attention to the civil courts.

Being unfamiliar with civil procedure, he consulted William M. Putney of this city, whose office was in the same building as his own. Mr. Clinton reposed great confidence in Mr. Putney, and for a long time he would not undertake a civil case unless Mr. Putney was retained as associate counsel. Mr. Clinton was one of the counsel for the prosecution of William M. Tweed, and his associations in that case led to his becoming with John Kelly and Augustus Schell, one of the triumvirate at the head of the reorganized Tammany Hall. Prior to this period Mr. Clinton's political affiliations had been strongly anti-Tammany, and he had made numerous bitter public attacks on that organization.

In the course of time, however, Mr. Clinton became a close personal as well as political friend of John Kelly, and for a number of years he was Tammany's foremost spokesman on public occasions. He was successively Chairman of the General Committee, Grand Sachem, and Father of the Council in Tammany Hall. He was associated with Col. John R. Fellows in the successful defense of Richard Croker on the charge of murder.

Mr. Clinton achieved success and amassed a fortune as counsel in a number of big will cases in the Surrogate's Court. When Cornelius J. Vanderbilt contested the will of his father, the Commodore, Mr. Clinton was retained for the defense by William H. Vanderbilt. Although the trial dragged along for several months, the Surrogate sustained the will and soon afterward a satisfactory settlement was made with the contestant. For these services in this case Mr. Clinton received a large fee.

Less than a year ago he was asked by a friend how much the fee was, and he replied: "It was between $300,000 and $500,000, the largest single fee that I ever knew to be paid to a lawyer." Other will litigations with which Mr. Clinton was conspicuously connected were those of A. T. Stewart, William H. Leverich, James B. Taylor, and Nancy Smith.

One of the most important cases outside of the Surrogate's Court with which Mr. Clinton was identified was that of Peter Marié and others against Commodore C. K. Garrison in the matter of the reorganization of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. This suit involved about $3,000,000. Some of Mr. Clinton's associates in this litigation were Joseph H. Choate, William B. Putney, George F. Comstock, and Melville C. Day. The opposing side also had a formidable array of counsel, including Roscoe Conkling. The final decision in the case was adverse to Mr. Clinton's client.

About eleven years ago Mr. Clinton relinquished the practice of the law, and, possessing large means, turned his attention to speculation in real estate. He was connected with Smith Ely and others in some ventures, and more recently he was associated with Jefferson M. Levy and George Nichols in real estate transactions.

Mr. Clinton in his prime was a large and well-built man, six feet in height. He was a regular Summer patron of Saratoga, Richfield Springs, and Long Branch, visiting each of these resorts with systematic regularity. He was sojourning at Richfield Springs in the Summer of 1897 when he was seized with the illness that confined him to his house in this city for the remainder of his life.

In his later years Mr. Clinton sought diversion in writing reminiscences. He published two interesting books. The first was entitled "Extraordinary Cases," and was issued several years ago. In this book Mr. Clinton thus describes the manner in which lawyers, Judges, and juries were fed by this municipality: "When important trials were on, especially if the jury were kept together, which was generally the case in noted trials, the city not only furnished lodgings and meals for the jury, but supplied dinners to the members of the court, to the counsel on both sides, and generally some few invited guests. The Court and counsel were served with some twelve or fifteen different courses, and wine without stint of all kinds, including a bounteous supply of champagne."

About the middle of October, 1897, Harper & Brothers issued a second volume of Mr. Clinton's recollections, entitled "Extraordinary Cases." In this book Mr. Clinton described in detail the circumstances of the trial of William M. Tweed, and discussed in an interesting way some of the traits and experiences of Charles O'Conor. One of the instances narrated by Mr. Clinton showed how O'Conor actually overruled a Judge. It was at the conclusion of an important forgery trial before Judge Edmonds of the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the City and County of New York, about fifty years ago. Mr. Clinton says:

"The counsel for the defendant made a motion to the Court to direct the jury to acquit, on the ground of an entire failure of proof to make out even a prima facie case of forgery. Judge Edmonds, after hearing both sides, fully held that there was no evidence of forgery, and he therefore directed the jury to render a verdict of acquittal.

"After the decision was rendered, Charles O'Conor arose and made a long, bitter, and fierce argument against the correctness and propriety of the decision. He cited case after case of judicial tyranny and oppression. The tone of his argument was extraordinary, and it was still more extraordinary that Judge Edmonds should, after he had rendered his decision, hear an argument, and especially such an argument. But it was even more extraordinary that, after listening for hours to Mr. O'Conor, Judge Edmonds should recall his decision and permit counsel on both sides to address the jury."

LEGAL NOTES.

EXPENSES INCIDENT TO PERSONAL INJURIES NOT PROVED.—John McKenna, on the trial of his suit against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for damages for personal injuries, showed he was thrown from a vehicle in which he was riding because of a collision with one of defendant's cars, and was confined for some time at his home in consequence. A stroke of apoplexy and paralysis which followed, it was claimed, resulted from the injuries he suffered in the collision. Testimony was given by physicians that he had needed and would need the personal services of an attendant. It was not shown, however, what had been paid or what would be required to be paid for such services in the future. The Court charged that if plaintiff was entitled to recover anything, the jury was entitled to give him what would be his reasonable expenses incident to his condition in the future. The Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Cullen, has now directed the reversal of judgment on a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, holding that an exception taken on behalf of the defendant to this portion of the charge, on the ground that there was no proof of what those expenses would be, was fatal to the recovery. The Court held that reasonable expenses incident to the condition of the plaintiff in the future, whether expenses for medical attendance or for the services of a personal attendant because of the paralyzed condition, had not been proved, and therefore the judgment could not stand.

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BANKRUPTCY OF CORPORATION.—After the Empire Metallic Bedstead Company, a manufacturing corporation, had applied in this city, under a State law, for its dissolution, and a temporary receiver had been appointed, the United States District Court appointed William H. Hotchkiss as referee to report upon the facts. In his opinion, Mr. Hotchkiss holds that in such a case the Federal courts are not ousted of jurisdiction to adjudge such a corporation a bankrupt. He decides that such a transaction, though a written admission by the corporation of its inability to pay its debts, did not also amount to a willingness on its part to be adjudged a bankrupt on that ground, within the meaning of the bankruptcy acts. It is held, however, to be equivalent to the general assignment of a person for the benefit of his creditors, within the meaning of the fourth act of bankruptcy, and under such circumstances the corporation should, on the application of creditors, within four months of the receivership, be adjudged an involuntary bankrupt. The proceeding prescribed by the New York Code for the distribution of the assets of an insolvent corporation is held to be inharmonious with the proceeding provided by the bankruptcy law, and that law, for that reason, is held to be, on the demand of interested creditors, paramount to it.

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DEED AS MORTGAGE.—Henry J. Daggett, who, about fifteen years ago, owned certain lands in Oswego County, at that time, with his wife, Frances L. Daggett, executed a deed, absolute on its face, to Leonard Ames; but it was, in fact, made for collateral security for $12,500. Ames subsequently conveyed the premises, without consideration, to Mrs. Daggett, the wife of his grantor, that she might secure by mortgage the grantor's debt to a bank. She thereupon gave the bank such a mortgage for $10,000, for the specific purpose of paying the balance on the former mortgage of $12,500, which Ames had assigned to the bank. Subsequently Mrs. Daggett executed a mortgage to Mary E. Snow for $4,000. In an action by Mrs. Snow to foreclose that mortgage, the Oswego Special Term dismissed the complaint, holding, by Justice Wright, that Mrs. Daggett had no power, even with her husband's oral consent and approval, to mortgage his equity of redemption to a third party, as the equity still belonged to the husband, and any surplus resulting from the foreclosure of the mortgage of the bank would pass to him or to his creditors.

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MEMORANDUM MADE BY A WITNESS.—The State National Bank recovered judgment against Smith M. Weed, in an action upon a promissory note, dated Nov. 26, 1894, for $2,000, made by one Read, and indorsed by Mr. Weed. It was shown on the trial, upon the cross-examination of the cashier of the bank, that his testimony as to the consideration of the note, given upon his direct examination, contradicted the testimony given by him upon a former trial of the action. Then there was offered in evidence in behalf of the bank, in corroboration of the witness's then present version of the transaction, a memorandum of an earlier date, which the witness identified as having been made by him at the time it bore date. The First Appellate Division reversed the judgment, holding, by Justice Patterson, that as it appeared that the witness had testified from his recollection to the facts stated in the memorandum, that memorandum was not competent evidence of such facts, and was not admissible for the sole purpose of establishing the credibility of the witness.

***

ALIMONY IN DIVORCE.—In the divorce suit of Lonsdale against Lonsdale, in which the husband sought an absolute divorce, the wife had a verdict, and she was awarded alimony of $5 a week by the court from the commencement of the action, and $250 costs. The Second Appellate Division has directed a reversal, holding, by Presiding Justice Goodrich, that the code does not authorize a final judgment for alimony where no previous order to that effect had been made, and only taxable costs could be awarded. The judgment was therefore directed to be modified by striking out the alimony and $250, and to insert in lieu, as costs, the taxable costs of the action.

A WOMAN SUES JOHN J. O'BRIEN.

Maude L. Curran Seeks to Recover $1,608.75 from the ex-Alderman.

Maude L. Curran was plaintiff in an action on trial yesterday before Justice Smyth, in the Supreme Court, to recover $1,608.75 from ex-Alderman John J. O'Brien. This was the amount of a promissory note given by him to her on Oct. 23, 1896. The plaintiff claims that O'Brien was her general guardian in a proceeding to recover her mother's property, and was also administrator of the estate.

When the estate was wound up he paid her $1,973.70, which she alleges she placed in his hands to use for himself until she required it. She spent part of her money and he gave her the note for the balance.

The defendant admits giving the plaintiff the note, but says he paid moneys for her board, clothing, jewelry, and other expenses, after he paid over to her the money due her from her mother's estate, which exceed the amount of the note held by her.

Before court adjourned Miss Curran fainted and was taken home from the courthouse in a cab.

The case will be continued to-day.

THE PROPRIETARY ASSOCIATION.

Its Object Is Not to Form a Trust, a Speaker Declares.

The second day's session of the Proprietary Association of the United States was well attended yesterday at the Hotel Netherlands despite the heat. President V. Mott Pierce of Buffalo presided. The committee appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year did not report. President Pierce thought that the report would be submitted to-day and that the committee would recommend the selection of the old board of officers, because they have only served six months. Besides President Pierce the other officers are: E. C. De Witt, First Vice President, of Chicago; D. S. Chamberlain, Second Vice President, of Des Moines, Iowa; Joseph Leeming, Secretary, of New York; H. B. Harding, Treasurer, of New York.

The session yesterday was executive. Mr. Campion, who addressed the session on Tuesday, denied that the sessions were for the purpose of forming a trust, but for the purpose of protecting the retailer in the sale of regularly patented articles, the protection of manufacturers from the cutting of rates, and the prevention of counterfeits and substitution.

Mr. Campion said that the association sought to protect the retail druggist, and if the retail druggist would assist it would be of advantage to both the manufacturer and the retailer.

Tearing Down the Old Reservoir.

Fifty workmen were sent to the old reservoir in Fifth Avenue yesterday to start the work of tearing it down to make room for the public library. Contractor Lentilhon receives $378,000, of which $105,000 is for the removal of the stone work and the remainder for the construction of a foundation for the new library.

Looking backwards, don't you remember how every Summer your boys had to have just one more suit and how bothersome it was with you away.

"Filling-in" suits.

For the youngster, knickerbocker suits as low as $3 and $4.

For the big 16 year-older, long-trouser suits for as little as $6.

For the young man with a chest not over 35 inches, suits that we can't better, at $10.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

ROBBERY OF J. G. WENDEL

Samuel McKinney, Arrested in Philadelphia, Is Accused.

TO INVESTIGATE THE CHARGE

Wendel to Go to Philadelphia To-day—No Record of Murder in 1874 at Irvington.

When John G. Wendel lost $6,000 in cash and bonds from his home, 444 Fifth Avenue, nearly four years ago, he exhibited less anxiety over the matter than he might have been expected to feel. He did not even report the sudden disappearance of such a handy sum to the Detective Bureau because he did not put much faith in the police, and he resigned all hope of seeing his property again.

But it is said that the thief has been caught at last. He is alleged to be Samuel McKinney, who is now in jail in Philadelphia, having been arrested on Tuesday night on complaint of his wife, Rosa McKinney, whom he had assaulted and threatened to kill. It is her story which the Philadelphia police telephoned to the police of this city on Tuesday night, as stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, that connects McKinney's name with the Wendel robbery. Further facts relative to the robbery and to Mrs. McKinney's statement have now appeared. Mrs. McKinney says that she has not been a party to any of her husband's alleged crimes.

John G. Wendel is a dealer in asbestos at 79 Maiden Lane. For a number of years he has lived at 444 Fifth Avenue, and at the time of the robbery McKinney was employed as a caretaker in his house. Mr. Wendel went away shortly before the robbery and left his house in charge of McKinney. When he returned it was locked up and McKinney had disappeared. A quantity of cash and bonds had also vanished. The bonds were worth not more than $2,500, and the rest of the missing property was in cash, except some valuable jewelry which was also stolen. Wendel always suspected McKinney of the crime.

Yesterday Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau showed a great deal of surprise when he learned that there was no police record of the robbery. He secured a statement of the facts from Wendel, who will accompany one of the local detectives to Philadelphia this morning to identify some bonds and jewelry found in McKinney's room. If these are the property of Wendel he will make a charge against McKinney, who will in that event be brought to this city.

Capt. McClusky said yesterday: "I have received word that when McKinney was arrested he was living at 1,817 Lippincott Street, Philadelphia, in a finely furnished house, which he purchased when he arrived in Philadelphia last August. When this house was searched last night some negotiable United States bank and railroad bonds were found, as well as a letter from a Philadelphia auctioneer requesting McKinney to call for $1,400 which had been received for a bond sold for his account. We have also located this bond. Mr. Wendel will go to Philadelphia to-morrow morning, and I expect that he will be able to identify some of the property as his.

"I also learn that after robbing Wendel's house McKinney and his wife went to Ireland, the country in which McKinney was born, and there he bought a farm with some of the money he had taken. The McKinneys lived in Ireland until last Summer, when they returned to this country. The money and securities found in McKinney's room were turned over to Chief Miller of the Philadelphia Detective Bureau."

Capt. McClusky said that he knew nothing about Mrs. McKinney's charges that her husband had murdered a man in Irvington, N. Y., in 1874.

Mrs. McKinney, in her statement to the Philadelphia police, said that her husband had often threatened to kill her, and that she was afraid that if he should be released from prison he would carry out his threat.

A dispatch received in this city from Dobbs Ferry yesterday says there is no record of any murder committed in the vicinity of Irvington, N. Y., in 1874, and the tragedy occurring nearest to that time was two years later, when a detective was shot by a constable when they were both engaged in chasing thieves. There is no record of a murder in Irvington, N. J., in 1874, either.

ACCUSES DR. CLEAVELAND.

Mr. Carhart Causes Him to be Held on a Charge of Manslaughter.

Dr. Trumbull W. Cleaveland of 45 West Fiftieth Street, against whom there have been two indictments for manslaughter, and whose case was handed by Judge McMahon of General Sessions to a City Magistrate, was held in $1,500 bail for examination yesterday. He was arraigned in the West Side Court by Magistrate Wentworth.

The complainant is James L. Carhart, an actor, who lives at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City. His daughter, Violet Irene, six weeks old, died in April, 1897. Carhart claims that the cause of death was improper treatment by Dr. Cleaveland.

The indictments found by the Grand Jury were set aside because of illegal evidence, and Judge McMahon decided that the case should have a Magistrate's hearing.

The Carharts claimed that the child became sick April 11, 1897, and that Dr. Cleaveland gave the infant a prescription. The child becoming worse, they say, he gave her resorcin. The child continued to get worse and another physician was engaged. The child died April 13.

Dr. Cleaveland was represented by Bartow S. Weeks, the people by Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier. The latter had summoned Dr. Cleaveland, and he then got a warrant from Magistrate Wentworth on the charge of manslaughter in the second degree. Bail was fixed at $1,500 and examination set for this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Mrs. Annie Bryan of 129 West Eighty-second Street furnished bail for the doctor.

The Carharts started a suit for $10,000 against Dr. Cleaveland, but when Mr. Carhart was asked about it yesterday he said he did not know whether it was going on or not.

Loving Cup for Frank Brainard.

In the reception room of the New York Produce Exchange to-day to the retiring President, Frank Brainard, will be presented a loving cup subscribed for by members. Mr. Brainard will to-morrow entertain a party of Exchange members with a coaching excursion and a dinner at Travers Island.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

WHITE SHIRT WAISTS,
75 AND 95 CENTS.

Two very large lots of White Shirt Waists—all new goods—will be placed on sale, early this morning.

White figured Lawn, white plain Lawn and white tucked Lawn Shirt Waists,
75 cents each.

Striped and figured white Dimity, several styles of white Lawn, either with white insertion, colored embroidery or with cluster tucks.

Different styles of white Piqué Shirt Waists,
95 cents each.
Sizes 32 to 42

These goods were made for this special sale and are of unusual merit.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

THE BOARD OF TRADE'S WORK.

Mr. Shayne Says the Merchants and Manufacturers' Body Has Aided the Country.

Speaking last night at the Hoffman House on the relations of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade of New York to customs reform and tourists' baggage, C. C. Shayne, President of the association, said that the board had in the last year done its share in making history. He added:

"Its work has been valuable to its members and to the country. Its fidelity to the cause of customs reform has been severely tested. The enemies of protection to American industries have adopted most unusual means to combat our efforts to secure the benefits of the protective tariff law. Some of the free traders have resorted to means unbecoming fair-minded men in their efforts to weaken our influence and destroy our work. But I believe they have failed in both purposes. No single part of the tariff law has had as many visible beneficial results as the one-hundred-dollar-limit clause. We are carefully watching its effects upon the trade of the country, and are constantly receiving reports of improved business from those trades which are affectedd by it."

Mr. Shayne mentioned the reduction by one half of returning tourists' trunks and the large reduction in the value of such goods as were formerly imported and classed as household effects in use, &c. In 1894 the gross amount of goods entered free as household effects was $2,775,982. In 1897 it was $2,438,363, and but $1,179,000 in 1898. "This," remarked Mr. Shayne, "is an evidence that the volume of free goods has been considerably lessened by the operation of the law. Other places as well as New York have been doing their share toward limiting the influx of foreign-made goods, that formerly, in large quantities, escaped the tariff."

Mr. Shayne went on to say:

"The board has always been in favor of everything which will be a benefit to the people. Tourists should be willing to pay the same duty on personal effects which they bring over in their trunks that they were compelled to pay before they were able to go abroad. An American citizen ought not to be entitled to more consideration because he is able to travel than he was before he was fortunate enough to be able to do so, and the class of people who receive rents for their buildings and interest on their investments ought not to object to paying the duty levied on goods which they have purchased abroad, and which come into competition with American products.

"The board has been unremitting in its efforts to secure an efficient execution of the law at the Port of New York, and has constantly adhered to the contention that a certain portion of the official force were either remiss in their duties or dishonest, and recent events have amply justified us. The detection and suspension of twenty-two Inspectors, charged with unlawfully accepting gratuities from passengers, is sufficient proof of the correctness of our judgment, and I am pleased to say, of the earnestness of the Collector of the Port, who seems determined to break up the custom of 'tipping' Government officials. It is unfortunate that the Collector has so little power to remove dishonest Government officers."

In conclusion, Mr. Shayne said that persistent and malignant attacks on the Board of Trade had been unavailing. He charged that a regular conspiracy was organized against it, and that despicable means were resorted to. But these tactics signally failed, he added, and the board is stronger to-day than ever before. "I look forward, however," he said, "with some anxiety to the assembling of Congress, when, beyond a doubt, a strong effort will be made by those working in the interest of foreign merchants to secure the repeal of the baggage law, as even now they are preparing the petition which is to be presented to Congress asking for the repeal of the law. But I am sure if that should happen every member of the board will rally to its support to defeat such an attempt."

OPPOSES CONEY ISLAND PARK.

Father Cullen Says a New Bowery Would Replace the Old One.

The Rev. James J. Cullen, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of the Guardian Angel, on the Ocean Boulevard, Coney Island, is not enthusiastic over Controller Coler's scheme to make a public park of the Bowery section. In speaking of the proposed plan yesterday Father Cullen said:

"I don't understand why the city wants to build a park at Coney Island. For years the Park Department has been in possession of several acres at the foot of the Boulevard, and still no improvements have been made. The people who visit Coney Island don't want a park for the reason that 75 per cent. of them want to go on the Bowery. As a rule a park is only a shelter for tramps. Of course, Mr. Coler says that with a park along the Bowery from Sea Gate to the Boulevard the people who do business along that line will be driven out. Well, perhaps they will be—only after a struggle—and then they will all get together and build a new Bowery—say between Surf Avenue and the Coney Island Creek. Things will be just the same then, for the visitors want to parade the Bowery and they will be sure to go there."

Clergymen Favor the Park Scheme.

A circular has been distributed among Brooklyn ministers asking them to advocate the Coney Island park scheme at one of their services next Sunday. The circular is signed by a number of prominent clergymen, including the Rev. Dr. Storrs, Father Edward W. McCarty, and many others. It is not known how many of the Brooklyn pastors will consent to further the plan in the way suggested.

Reputed Miser Murdered in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Martin Nier, a wealthy and eccentric Swiss, was found dead to-day in the house on Fifty-seventh Street which he occupied alone. The condition in which the body was found points to murder, with robbery as the motive. Nier's hands were tied behind his back with a rope, his feet were bound with a leather strap, and around his neck was twisted a towel. Another towel was bound around the old man's eyes. Nearly every article in the house had been overturned by the supposed robbers. Nier was a marble polisher and was reputed to have accumulated a fortune of nearly $100,000. For years he had lived alone in the little house and had the reputation of being a miser.

O'Neill's.

Seasonable Hints from the Women's Ready-to-Wear Dept.

SEPARATE DRESS SKIRTS, Skirts of linen color crash or white pique, full width and finished with deep hem 98c

Linen Dress Skirts, men tailored, very choice 1.98

White Wide Wale Pique Skirts, full width, deep hem and tailor finish, 2.98

White Lawn and Pique
Shirt Waists,
Comprising all the new effects,
98c. to 6.50.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

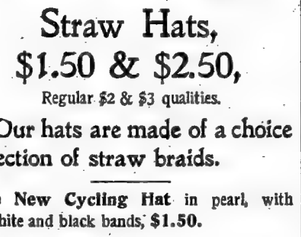

Rough and split braids

Correct brims and crowns.

Straw Hats,
$1.50 & $2.50,
Regular $2 & $3 qualities.

Our hats are made of a choice selection of straw braids.

The New Cycling Hat in pearl, with white and black bands, $1.50.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.,
Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

AN ALBUM FOR HELEN M. GOULD.

New York Firemen Commemorate Her Aid at the Windsor Fire.

A committee of ten, representing the officers, firemen, and retired members of the New York Fire Department, presented to Miss Helen Miller Gould yesterday, at her home in Irvington, N. Y., a handsome album illustrating the scenes of the Windsor Hotel fire and her own good deeds in providing for the comforts of the firemen while they were fighting it. Every page of the album is beautifully engraved.

Miss Gould had her carriages at the Irvington station, and when the firemen reached her home she received them in the conservatory. She was assisted in the reception by Mrs. Edwin Gould, Miss Terry, and several other women. The album was laid upon the table, and then one of the firemen made an appropriate address of presentation, ending with the words: "If the acceptance of this token shall cause but one moment's happiness, then shall every fireman in New York City rejoice, and for them we most fervently pray that our friendship shall not, like the roses, wither, but, like the evergreen, last forever. Noble lady, God bless you."

Miss Gould was deeply affected. She thanked the firemen and asked them to be her guests for the day. Miss Gould wore on her breast the gold badge of the Fire Department, given her by Commissioner Scannell shortly after the Windsor fire.

The firemen enjoyed a luncheon and sang a number of National airs before they left Miss Gould's house for the city.

Contributions to Cancer Hospital.

Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop announces that she has received during the past month $222.25 for the Free Hospital for Incurable Cancer, 426 Cherry Street. The donations were as follows:

Mrs. M. R. Greenleaf, $25; Mrs. Mills, $10; West Point Sewing Society, $40; Rose Hawthorne Lathrop Catholic Circle of Ansonia and Derby, $35; Mrs. Georgia P. Williams, $20; Miss Harper, $10; C. L. D., $25; Mrs. S. S. Joslin, $10; Miss M. M. Hennon, $2; Mrs. Charles B. Camp, $8; King's Daughters, Irvington, $2; Miss Julia S. Greene, $1; Miss Helen L. Deas, $10; Miss Fannie Thayer, $1; I. H. N., $10; Mrs. F. Cooper, 25 cents; Rae, $2; Joseph C. Levi, $3; Albert Macy, $5; Miss J. C. Holmes, $1; Miss Rosa Gunra, $5; Christian Herald Readers, $9; the Misses Sender, $1; Mrs. Henry C. Perkins, $100; Miss E. P., $10; Mrs. F. C. Moulton, $25; Mrs. M. E. Bunyan, $3; Anonymous, $15; J. H. Smith, $5; lady calling anonymously, $3, and Anna Katherine Greene Rohlfs, $25. Mrs. Lathrop says that many more patients could be cared for but for lack of funds. The home has no money in reserve, but depends entirely on public generosity.

Father McLoughlin's Anniversary.

The fifteenth anniversary of the ordination of Father McLoughlin of the Transfiguration Roman Catholic Church, in Mott Street, was celebrated by his parishioners yesterday. The money raised to defray the expenses was contributed largely by the Chinese members of the church. High mass was celebrated at 9 o'clock by Father McLoughlin. A concert was given in the evening, comprising songs by a quartet composed of Miss Flaherty, soprano; Miss Rosemarie Campbell, contralto; J. Joseph Colligan, tenor, and R. V. Mooney, bass, and solos by the individual members. John O'Rourke delivered an address for the parishioners, and Miss Kitty McCoy an address for the children. Father McLoughlin sang a Pater Noster, dedicated to him for the occasion by Prof. Tamaro. A number of Chinamen attended both services.

Novel Petition in Bankruptcy.

Andrew Anderson, Jr., a clerk at 6 Wall Street, who resides in Jersey City, yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy to get rid of the payment of alimony for the rest of his life. This is the first petition of the kind filed here under the bankruptcy act. The alimony is to Mrs. Carrie P. Anderson, who obtained a decree dissolving the marriage on Dec. 30, 1897, with alimony at the rate of $1,500 a year, payable weekly. Mr. Anderson states in his schedules that there is now due $346, and $60,000 to become due under the decrees of the New York Supreme Court in the case of Anderson vs. Anderson, estimated for forty years at $1,500 a year. Outside of the alimony, his other debts are only $583 for borrowed money, legal services, and carpets. His total liabilities are $60,929, and no assets.

Manhattan and Electricity.

Manhattan Railway officials were shown yesterday a Wall Street bulletin which announced that the work of equipping the Sixth Avenue division with electricity would be begun about Aug. 1; that when the new system is in operation, single cars would be run with great frequency in light traffic hours and would be coupled into trains in the rush hours, and that the company, like the Metropolitan Street Railway and Third Avenue Railroad Companies, will sell its surplus electric energy. "This is pure conjecture," said one official. "No system of electric traction has yet been selected. We are yet considering this subject with attendant details."

O'Neill's.

Summer Millinery.

Fine Split Straw Sailors, (Main floor.) 95c. each; formerly 1.95.

Children's "Primrose" Hats, (Main floor.) 75c. each; worth 1.75.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

STORE OPEN TO-DAY

FOR BUSINESS AS USUAL!

Yesterday morning, about half-past nine, a slight fire broke out in our building. It was quickly extinguished, but the store was thoroughly filled with smoke. Purely as a precautionary measure we deemed it wise to clear the store, which, owing to large exits on each of the four sides of the building, was done in a very few minutes. All the two thousand employees and hundreds of customers were out of the building without the slightest excitement or a single accident of any description. Nothing could have more fully illustrated our almost unequalled facilities for dismissing a crowd.

We very much regret any inconvenience to which you were put yesterday and heartily appreciate the indulgent manner in which you accepted them.

Our store will be open to-day for business as usual with renewed energy and merchandising advantages.

FOR STOCK EXCHANGE HOLIDAYS.

Suggested that Work Be Suspended on Saturdays for the Summer.

A circular signed "for the committee of twenty-five cashiers" advocates the closing of the New York Stock Exchange on Saturdays from June 10 to Sept. 16 inclusive. The circular says in part:

Unless all signs fail the coming Summer will be one of unexampled activity on the Exchange, and everybody "on the Street," from the head of the firm to the office boy, has been exceedingly hard worked during the past six months. In most offices it is difficult to subdivide the work by employing more help, even if that course were desirable and feasible, and bonuses will not tone up weakened nervous force. Vacations must therefore be considered, because they are necessary to secure the best results from employes.

Most of the best customers being out of town, do not wire orders for Saturday morning, and the knowledge that the Exchange would be closed Saturday would induce more trading on Friday, thus the sum total of commissions lost would be practically nothing. This course would give the stay-at-home partner an opportunity for two consecutive days' rest, would do the same for the responsible clerks, would limit the amount of night work during the hot weather, and would furnish most of the minor employes with all the vacation they could probably use.

It is not likely that this suggestion will be seriously considered. The plan does not, some brokers point out, provide for such contingencies as a "bull" or "bear" panic, and if it were adopted, it would necessitate many changes in the Exchange system, compel the carrying of stocks from Friday to Monday, and interfere with banking methods.

John Y. McKane Has a Scare.

The appearance of Building Commissioner John Guilfoyle at the clubhouse of the Coney Island Sporting Club yesterday afternoon caused wild excitement, and in a few minutes the report had spread that the building had been condemned and that the Fitzsimmons-Jeffries fight would have to be postponed. One of the first to hear the report was John Y. McKane, who owns the property, and he at once hurried to the place. Before McKane reached the clubhouse Commissioner Guilfoyle had gone, but the watchman in charge of the place said that the report was untrue. The Commissioner had simply called to inspect the changes which the lessee of the club was notified to make early in the week, and which included the cutting of four exits on each side of the building.

The Nason Indictment Defective.

The reason for the long delay in placing ex-Coroner George H. Nason of Kings County on trial is that District Attorney Steele has discovered a defect in the indictment. Ex-Coroner Coombs signed the fraudulent bills which were presented against the city, and he was convicted and sentenced; but in Nason's case the bills were signed by a subordinate, at least for the month of July, 1897. On the bills for that month the indictment is based. Mr. Steele, it is reported, is trying to find ground for another indictment against Nason.

Police Captains Transferred.

Chief Devery yesterday afternoon transferred three Police Captains. Capt. Timothy White, who was recently reinstated by the courts, and who has been under the tutelage of Capt. Chapman at the Mercer Street Station, was sent to Newtown; Capt. Timothy J. Creeden, who was at Newtown, was sent to the Wakefield Station, in the Bronx, and Capt. John D. Herlihy was sent from Wakefield to Tremont.

AMUSEMENTS.

KOSTER & BIAL'S
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE AERIAL PALM GARDEN.
GREATEST ROOF VAUDEVILLE SHOW EVER PRESENTED
In case of bad weather the performance will be given in the Music Hall.
Augmented Orchestra.
40 Solo Musicians.
Hungarian Band.
General Admission 50c.

KEITH'S. Continuous Performance
SPECIAL!
BABY MARION CLARK in BIOGRAPH.
Odell Williams, Idalene Cotton, McIntyre & Heath, Morton & Revelle, Hayes & Lytton.
LAST WEEK OF CHING LING FOO.

Suburban Mat. Sat. The Great Golden Spectacle!
THE NEW YORK! THE MAN IN THE MOON!
& Promenade de Luxe, Miles-Stavordale Quintet.
June 12—Opening of the Aerial Magnolia Grove!

THE COOL CASINO! The Summertime Merriment!
JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS COMIC OPERA COMPANY in
The Sparkling Success, The Jolly Musketeer!
Nxt Sat. Evg.—Loderer's Casino Roof Festivals begin

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th St. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
THE SEASON'S GREATEST COMEDY HIT.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Matinée Saturday.
LAST TWO WEEKS THIS SEASON.
MRS. LESLIE CARTER in ZAZA.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA Eve., 8:15.
42d, B'way, & 7 Av. Last 3 Nights
Rogers Bros. A REIGN OF ERROR. Adm. 50c.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P. M.
Cleveland vs. New York. Admission 50c.

THE TURF.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

June 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15.
6 Races To-day at 2:30 P. M.
THE MANHANSET STAKES, $2,000.
THE MAY STAKES.
Music by Conterno's Concert Band.
Field Stand, 50 Cents.
Special trains via L. I. R. R. direct to grand stand from 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y., leave at 12:40, (1:00, Parlor Cars,) 1:30 P. M. Whitehall St., N. Y., via 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry, 12:00, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20 P. M.
BROOKLYN TRAINS leave BROOKLYN BRIDGE, via 5th Av. Elevated and P. F. and C. I. R. R. every 10 minutes.

Mary Harrington Not Killed.

The woman knocked down and killed by a Second Avenue car in front of 117 Centre Street Tuesday night was supposed to have been Mary Harrington of 74 Oliver Street. The Elizabeth Street Station police said yesterday, however, that the dead woman was not Mary Harrington

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Fair, followed by showers.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,418. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 82½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅝c; cash cotton, 6 5-16c.

FOREIGN.—The advices received at London yesterday from the Transvaal stated that the conference between President Krüger and the British High Commission had been an utter failure, President Krüger refusing to consent to a liberal policy concerning the Uitlanders. The British newspapers hint of the possibility of war in the Transvaal unless something should turn the conditions there. A report from Madrid says Germany has secured another island from Spain—that of Fernando Po. Advices from the East say the rebellion in Kow Loong, China, resulting in deadly clashes between the Chinese and British, have been attended with great slaughter of Chinese. It is denied from Constantinople that the Sultan is dangerously ill. Members of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission are en rout to Paris to begin the work June 15. The plague is claiming many victims in China. An agreement was reached for a modus vivendi for two years, fixing the Alaska boundary, with a prospect that the line established will be adopted permanently. The dispatch boat Goeland left Cayenne for Devil's Island to transfer Dreyfus on board the cruiser Sfax for his voyage to France.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Mennonites at Millersville, Penn., elected a Bishop yesterday by lot.

President McKinley will make a visit to New England with Mrs. McKinley next week. Itinerary nearly completed.

It is reported from Pittsburg that all the important whisky and spirit interests east of the Mississippi have been optioned by a huge trust.

Army Chaplain Bateman was placed under arrest at Spokane Army Post, charged by Capt. Batchelor with violating Articles of War, Section 62.

The Baxter Investigating Committee in Chicago tries to find out why confidence games are allowed on excursion steamers. Other abuses looked into.

J. P. Hodnett of Jersey City tried to force an audience with Attorney General Griggs and was arrested. He had an alleged claim against the Government.

Albert Lounsbury of Brooklyn has brought suit for annulment of his second marriage so that he can sue for a divorce from his first wife, whom he wedded as a joke.

Expressions of sorrow at the death of Augustin Daly were received from many quarters at Daly's Theatre yesterday. What provision he made for carrying on his business is not yet known. He leaves a unique and costly collection of theatrical properties.

Page 2.

The National Convention of Credit Men at Buffalo adopted a plan to prosecute fraudulent bankrupts.

The cup defender Columbia was painted yesterday and will be ready for launching at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening.

Seventeen deaths and twenty prostrations from the heat were reported yesterday. It was the hottest June 8 on record.

With a view to abolishing typhoid fever in military camps, a crematory will be experimented with in practice marches from Peekskill.

Mrs. Pauline Leepson gave birth to a son yesterday morning while a fire was blazing in the hall outside her room, at 246 Monroe Street.

Page 3.

Gov. Roosevelt appointed Hugh McRoberts of Tompkinsville as Quarantine Commissioner.

The Nordlinger-Charlton fireworks plant at Graniteville, S. I., was practically wiped out of existence yesterday. A score of employes were hurt, but none fatally.

Page 4.

Degrees were conferred last evening on 391 graduates of New York University.

Page 5.

Gov. Roosevelt has approved new rules prepared by State Civil Service Commission. Made some changes.

The investigation of the Mazet committee yesterday was almost wholly confined to the Water Supply and Tax Departments.

West Point cadets had a sham battle yesterday for the entertainment of Board of Visitors. The attacking party was victorious.

The French Government has appointed a special delegate to aid Ambassador Cambon in negotiating a reciprocity treaty with the United States.

Secretary Long has decided to await further Congressional action before buying high-grade armor for battleships. Price allowed by law not sufficient.

The Barrows and Bella Anderson, the kidnappers of Marion Clarke, were held yesterday by Justice Fursman in $10,000 bail each. A plea of not guilty was entered.

The big Sound steamboats Richard Peck and C. H. Northam were in collision between Norwalk and New Creek early yesterday morning. The Northam was beached and her passengers brought back to this city.

Page 7.

Many prominent men attended the funeral of Frank Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at his home, near Philadelphia.

Page 8.

The Spring regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club will be sailed on June 17.

The New York baseball team won another game from the Clevelands yesterday. In Brooklyn the Cincinnatis were beaten by a score of 5 to 0.

At the Gravesend track yesterday Tillo broke down in his race, Trumpet won the Manhasset Stakes, A. N. B. the May Stakes, and Sir Finnan, Imp, Bannockburn, and Bannock the other races.

Special arrangements have been made to transport spectators of the Fitzsimmons-Jeffries fight at Coney Island to-night. Chief Devery says he is firm in his determination to stop the contest at the first hard blow, but Fitzsimmons and his trainer are incredulous and say the fight will be fought to a finish.

Page 14.

Judge Newburger yesterday reduced the bail in Roland B. Molineux's case to $5,000 and the prisoner will be released to-day. Mr. Osborne says he will immediately apply for another warrant.

Bathers in the Hudson River opposite Sunnyside were frightened yesterday by what they allege was either a shark or a sea serpent.

Mr. Saltzsieder, his wife, and baby were hurled from a carriage yesterday in a runaway in Fifth Avenue. The woman was injured seriously.

The Masonic Grand Lodge, at its session yesterday, voted to hold the annual communication in May instead of June. The new officers were installed.

Miss Lavinia Lally, a lawyer, yesterday thought a cross-eyed spectator would make her lose her case, and wanted to know if he could not be made to change his seat.

Commissioner Kearny applied to the Board of Estimate yesterday for $300,000 for the erection of public baths. The board appropriated $324,216 for the acquisition of School sites.

Morris S. Wise, referee in bankruptcy, has filed a report on his objections to the discharge of Matthew McNamara, whose case, he says, "reeks and is gibbous with the increment of fraud."

The Board of Estimate yesterday authorized the Park Department to spend $4,000 for the erection of two permanent booths for the distribution of sterilized milk; one in Central Park and one in Tompkins Park.

Representatives of a number of prominent marine insurance companies said yesterday that the fact that the City of Rome is sailing eastward to Glasgow on the westbound route would not warrant raising premium rates on her insurance.

William Barclay Parsons has returned from China, having completed the preliminary survey for the railroad for which the American China Development Company secured a concession. He says the Chinese express a willingness to trade with this country.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.

Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.

Business Troubles.—Page 11.

New Corporations.—Page 11.

Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

Court Calendars.—Page 12.

Insurance Notes.—Page 14.

Losses by Fire.—Page 2.

Legal Notes.—Page 14.

Real Estate.—Page 12.

Railroads.—Page 4.

Markets.—Page 9.

Society.—Page 7.

Increased Steamship Service
By Plant Line Boston to Halifax, Hawkesbury, Charlottetown. Literature, 290 Broadway.—Adv.

ALASKA BOUNDARY FIXED

An Agreement for Two Years, Which May Become Permanent.

PAPERS TO BE SIGNED TO-DAY

Ambassador Choate and Lord Salisbury to Represent the Two Governments.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—When the State Department closed for the day, it was with the expectation on the part of the officials that the modus vivendi which had been under negotiation in London would be completed and signed to-morrow. The signing probably will take place in London, as between Ambassador Choate and Lord Salisbury, unless the programme is changed over night.

Assuming that the agreement is on the exact lines of the instructions sent, it will fix the provisional boundary line between Alaska and Canada at three points near the head of the Lynn Canal. These will be sufficient, it is expected, to prevent any further conflicts. These points are as follows: On the White Pass, at the old Canadian Custom House in the pass; on the Chilcoot Pass, likewise at the Canadian Custom House, which has existed for the last eighteen months; on the Dalton Trail, just above the Indian village of Kluckwan.

The first two points were fixed easily, the hitch having occurred over the location of the divisional point on the Dalton Trail. The point named is at the head of canoe navigation and fifteen miles above tidewater, which the Canadians sought so strenuously to reach. The agreement provides only for a temporary delimitation, but there is good reason to believe that the lines established by it will be accepted in the end by both parties as the best possible solution of the vexed boundary issue.

LONDON, June 8.—It is learned that the United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, is hourly expecting the consent of the authorities at Washington to a compromise arrangement of the Alaskan question, providing for a prospective settlement and for carrying on the discussion in the commission. While yielding in certain matters, it is understood that Mr. Choate has been able to effect an arrangement satisfactory to the United States. He has been helped largely by the reasonable attitude assumed by the Canadians during the last week. The Canadian Commissioner, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal; the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, and the Marquis of Salisbury are agreed on the lines of the compromise.

The Exchange Telegraph Company says this afternoon that it understands the Marquis of Salisbury and the United States Ambassador have reached an agreement regarding Dalton's Trail, on the Chilcoot Pass, which has been such an obstacle to the settlement of a modus vivendi.

The correspondent of The Associated Press learns, upon high authority, that the Alaskan modus vivendi does not imply that the boundary question has been settled or compromised, but simply that a temporary boundary has been arranged, and will be preserved for two years, which interval will be available for the settlement of the main question at issue.

BIG WHISKY COMBINATION.

All the Distillery Interests East of the Mississippi River Said to Have Been Optioned.

PITTSBURG, June 8.—A great combination has been planned of all the whisky and spirit interests east of the Mississippi, according to a manufacturer of rye whisky here. He said options had been taken on all the rye whisky distilleries, and some of these have been closed. The others expire July 1. It will require about $50,000,000 to form the combination. The firms that are claimed to have been optioned and their capacities are as follows:

Moore & Sinnott, Gibsonton, Penn., 1,250 bushels; A. Guckenheimer & Brothers, Freeport, Penn., 1,250; Joseph S. Finch & Co., Pittsburg, 750; A. Overholt & Co., Broadford, Penn., 750; Economy Distilling Company, Fair Oaks, Penn., 500; Philip Hamburger Company, Brownsville, Penn., 500; Pennsylvania Distilling Company, Freeport, Penn., owned by the Guckenheimers, 500; Penwick Distillery, Blocksdale, Penn., 500; Sunny Side Distilling Company, West Elizabeth, Penn., 450; S. Dillinger & Sons, Ruffsdale, Penn., 500; Meadville Distilling Company, Vallencia, Penn., 250; Thompson Distilling Company, West Brownsville, Penn., 200; Large Distilling Company, West Elizabeth, Penn., 120; Vandergrift Distilling Company, Vandergrift Landing, Penn., 200; Schenley Distillery, Limited, Schenley, Penn., 200; Thomas Moore, McKeesport, 150; Wilson Distillery, High Spire, 400; J. A. Dougherty's Sons, Philadelphia, 600; Philadelphia Pure Rye Whisky Distillery Company, Limited, 1,000; Monticello Distilling Company, Baltimore, 750; Sherwood Distilling Company, Cookeysville, Md., 500; Hannis Distilling Company, 750; Melvale Distiling Company, Baltimore, 500; Orient Distilling Company, Canton, Md., 400; Maryland Distilling Company, Baltimore, 200; Stewart & Carstair Brothers, Highlandtown, Md., 150; James Clark Company, Canton, and Baltimore Distilling Company, Baltimore.

Options have been closed on several of the companies. The Manhattan Trust Company of New York is financing the deal.

STRAW PAPER TRUST PLANNED.

Manufacturers to Meet in This City on Monday to Discuss the Scheme.

CHICAGO, June 8.—Manufacturers of straw paper will assemble in New York on Monday to attend the meeting of the Straw Paper Manufacturing Association for the purpose of combining all the straw paper mills in the country into one corporation. The consolidated mills of the country will represent a capitalization of nearly twenty million dollars.

E. B. Weston, President of the Weston Paper Manufacturing Company of Dayton, Ohio, and also President of the Straw Wrapping Paper Manufacturing Association, was here to-day, and held a private conference, lasting most of the day, with J. Anstice of Rochester, N. Y.; A. T. Flint of the American Roll Wrapping Paper Company of St. Louis, and A. R. Belt of the Belt Paper Cutter Company, also of St. Louis. Mr. Weston said afterward that there was little doubt that the consolidation would be effected. An advance in the price of the raw material is given as a reason for the combine.

Manufacturers of paper-rolling mills and cutters have been asked to be present at the meeting, and many of them have signified their intention of attending. At the conference held in Mr. Weston's rooms it was decided to advocate in New York an increase of from 15 to 25 per cent. in prices.

A Tableware Trust.

PITTSBURG, June 8.—The stockholders of the United States Glass Company voted almost unanimously to-day to enter a combination with twenty other manufacturers of tableware, the companies agreeing to accept stock of the new company in lieu of their plants, the apportionment to be based on actual appraised values. A meeting of representatives of all the companies that have voted to enter the combination will be held to-morrow, and it is said representatives of 35 per cent. of the tableware output will meet to begin the consummation of the big deal.

MUST GET TWO DIVORCES.

A Brooklyn Man's Marriage as a Joke Bothers Him After He Had Wedded Again.

Albert Lounsbury of Brooklyn has for nineteen years supposed himself to be a married man, and it seems that he was, but whereas he thought himself the husband of one woman, he was really the husband of another. He has now gone to work to have the courts straighten out his matrimonial tangle, and help him to establish a definite civil status.

Mr. Lounsbury is a hardware merchant doing business at 1,679 Broadway, Brooklyn, and has been quite successful. He is thirty-nine years old, and spent his boyhood in Newburg, N. Y. In 1879 he and a friend went there, renewed old acquaintances, and conducted a general celebration with the aid of much beer. Among others they met Annie Wakeford and another young woman. Mr. Lounsbury remembered Annie as a rather romping little girl playing about the streets, and found that she had not changed much. The members of the party began to test each other's nerve as they had done when children, and finally began to dare each other to get married. Mr. Lounsbury and Miss Wakeford went to a Justice and were formally wedded. Then they came to Brooklyn, and the new Mrs. Lounsbury spent a week with her husband's family, although she was not called "Mrs. Lounsbury," and refused to regard herself as a married woman. At the end of her visit she went home, telling Mr. Lounsbury, "You go your way, and I'll go mine. I'll never bother you."

She has kept her promise faithfully, and Mr. Lounsbury said that he "thought it was all right," that the young woman's willingness to call the affair off, while not flattering to him personally "settled it," and left him free. A year later he was married to the present Mrs. Lounsbury, who is inclined to take serious views of things. He has lived with her ever since, and they have four children. Mr. Loupsbury has been busy selling hardware, and has harbored no doubts of the entire propriety and legality of his domestic relations. He has heard occasionally indirectly from his real wife, but has not thought about her, and she has evidently not concerned herself about him.

Recently some of the friends of the supposed Mrs. Lounsbury began to talk to her, and created in her mind the startling idea that she is not a married woman. She brought the subject to Mr. Lounsbury's attention energetically. He took legal advice, and received the dismal assurance that while he is married all fast enough, his real wife is living in Newburg.

Therefore he has begun suit and filed papers to have his second marriage annulled. There will be no resistance to this suit. If that is successful, the next step will be to secure a divorce from the original Mrs. Lounsbury, perhaps in another State. It is likely that she will make no resistance, as her affection for Mr. Lounsbury does not appear to cause her any trouble. After that, there will probably be another wedding, at which the de facto wife will be made the wife de jure, and will be for the second time a bride with the same bridegroom. The four children will doubtless attend the wedding, and may act as bridesmaids and ushers.

SENATOR HANNA IN DANGER.

He Escapes a Car by a Nimble Hop, in Spite of His Rheumatism.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 8.—A grip car coming at a swift gait around a curve today placed the life and limb of United States Senator Hanna in jeopardy. The Senator was hastening across the street after a car at the time and the cable car bore down upon him unnoticed. The rapid sounding of the bell by the gripman finally attracted his attention, and Mr. Hanna hopped nimbly off the track just in time to escape injury. The cable car belonged to a line controlled by Mr. Hanna.

Senator Hanna will leave Cleveland for New York at noon on Saturday. At the Waldorf he will be joined by Mrs. Hanna, Miss Ruth Hanna, Miss Lucia McCurdy, his niece, and Miss Phelps. On Wednesday the party will sail for France and proceed to Aix-les-Baines, where Mr. Hanna will undergo treatment for rheumatism. After the lapse of about two months he will return home by easy stages, stopping at two or three Spanish cities, and reaching America about Sept. 1, in time to take part in the Fall campaign in Ohio. But very little time will be devoted to sight-seeing.

ARRESTED IN WASHINGTON.

J. P. Hodnett of Jersey City Obnoxious to the Attorney General.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—John Pope Hodnett of Jersey City, N. J., was taken into custody by the police at the Department of Justice to-day. He asserts that he has a large claim against the Government, and has frequently urged consultation with the President and Attorney General Griggs. This afternoon he became so persistent in his efforts to see the Attorney General that the police were obliged to interfere. Mr. Hodnett is well known here.

The prisoner will be examined as to his sanity either to-morrow or on Saturday.

John Pope Hodnett first appeared in Jersey City about 1865. He was then a young man of good address. He seemed to be well educated and made a favorable impression upon those with whom he came in contact. He was particularly popular among Irishmen. He claimed to be a Fenian, and was in great demand as a speaker at Irish meetings. He also spoke at many Democratic gatherings. Shortly afterward he developed eccentric traits, and at the end of three years he left the city. He told his friends that he was going south to study law.

He was not seen in Jersey City again until about two years ago. He had dropped all his Fenian proclivities, and announced himself as a descendant of the Duke of York. He went away again, but returned about three months ago, saying he had established a home in Bayonne.

This time he brought with him many documents which he said proved his claims as to his ancestry. He became advertising agent for a weekly newspaper called The Chronicle.

One day while soliciting an advertisement in a store he met one of his old Fenian friends, who denounced him as an impostor and told the merchant not to give him an advertisement. A row followed, and Hodnett was ejected from the store. He sought a warrant for the arrest of his assailant, but finally dropped the case. He has not been seen in Jersey City since.

CONDEMNS CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

The Rev. Dr. Van Allen Speaks of It as Necromancy and Maniacism.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 8.—The Rev. Dr. William H. Van Allen, pastor of Grace Church, Elmira, at to-day's session of the New York State Sunday School Association, made a vigorous attack on Christian Science. He said that people to-day were in need of the faith of Thomas, when a revived maniacism, blasphemously calling itself Christian Science, would have them deny the reality of Our Lord's holy body and of our own, would teach us that He never suffered, because suffering is all a hallucination, and would bid us count all matter as in itself evil.

When Satan led men into necromancy and deluded them with the lying words of Spiritualism and Christian Science it was to St. John that people must turn for consolation and faith.

Dr. Van Allen's remarks were greeted with prolonged applause. His attack has caused a sensation in this city, where the Christian Scientists are very strong, and are raising funds for the erection of a costly church.

MRS. MEYER SENTENCED.

Twelve Years' Imprisonment for Christian Scientist.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 8.—Mrs. Sophie Mary Meyer, the Newark Christian Scientist, who was convicted in the Union County Court yesterday afternoon of causing the death of Mrs. Annie Krauss of this city, by malpractice, was sentenced by Judge Vail to-day to twelve years in State Prison.

A writ of error in the case was obtained this morning at Trenton, in the Supreme Court, by Jeremiah Kiernan, Mrs. Meyer's counsel, who served it on Judge Vail after the woman was sentenced. This writ acts as a stay of proceedings, and Mrs. Meyer will remain in the county jail until the writ is argued.

TWENTY-EIGHT BURIED ALIVE.

Reported that Graders on an Arkansas Railroad Have Been Engulfed by Falling Earth.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 8.—It is reported here to-night that a landslide occurred at Ross Hollow and engulfed twenty-eight men, all of whom are supposed to have been killed. Ross Hollow is a pass between two small mountain ranges about twenty-eight miles west of Little Rock, on the line of the Choctaw and Memphis Railroad, now under construction from Little Rock to Howe, Indian Territory.

A large force of graders has been engaged in grading the road through the pass, and, according to the report, it was a part of this force of men that were caught under the falling earth. The report cannot be confirmed to-night. None of the officials of the road nor any of the contrators who are at present in this city have received news of the accident. The report was brought in by farmers traveling from the locality.

The scene of the accident is twenty-eight miles, from here, over a rough stretch of country, and it is impossible to get news from there to-night. According to the farmers bringing the news, a large force of men were engaged in excavating in a deep cut, when the earth above, which had been loosened by heavy rains, suddenly came down upon them, burying twenty-eight men under tons of earth.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN TEXAS.

Many People Perished in the Overflow of the Rivers, and Great Damage Was Done.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 8.—The cloudburst of yesterday, which swelled the rivers of this portion of the State out of their banks and caused a great loss of property, was much worse than reported last night. Many persons are known to have perished, meagre reports to-night placing the number at twenty-five.

To-day reports came from San Saba and Manardville, small towns ninety miles north of here in the mountains, saying that both towns had been swept by the raging floods and were badly devastated. In San Saba eight people were drowned, and the entire town is reported under water to-night. The river at that point is one mile wide and running like a mill race.

At Manardville thirteen houses were swept away and several more fell into the swirling torrent and started on their voyage down the stream. The river is reported as rising at both places and grave fears are entertained that the entire country in that neighborhood will be laid to waste. San Saba is located in a valley and vast tracts of wheat fields are under water. These crops will prove a total loss.

Many persons, according to reports received here to-day, had difficulty in getting to high land before the rise came. The situation at Manardville is very serious. A small town, located to the right and in the bend of the river in the valley, it proved an easy prey to the raging torrents.

Seventeen people are known to have been drowned there, and there may be others. Of the drowned two were young white girls, Lydia and Ama Wells by name. The others were all negroes, who were living in cabins close to the river front, and were caught in the flood before they could make their way to safety, owing to the darkness of the night. The town has been laid waste by the floods, and all the surrounding country is inundated.

This additional flood has not yet reached Austin, but it is expected here some time during the night. A forty-five foot rise is expected. The big dam and power house at this point have been under a heavy strain since yesterday, owing to the terrific force of the flood. The farming lands below the city are under water.

EXPLOITS OF TRAIN ROBBERS.

They Stole a Locomotive at Birmingham, Ala., and Went to Meet a Passenger Train.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 8.—This morning before daybreak and about two hours before the Southern Railway north-bound passenger express is due in this city, three white men, evidently bent on train-wrecking, assaulted Henry Herring, night watchman in charge of a switch engine doing duty on the spur track leading to the Sloss coal mines. The men knocked Herring down, and, procuring his further submission by shoving three pistols in his face and binding and gagging him, mounted the engine and steamed off toward the main line.

The engine had little more than enough water and fuel to keep it in its motionless state, and both played out when the engine had gone several miles and arrived on the main line. At this point the locomotive "went dead," and the wreckers could not go further. Its fires were quenched, and many tracks about the place show that the wreckers were there some time. The position of the engine and track of the men showed that they had endeavored to run the locomotive to a point some distance westward, and further from the city, which would have been lonelier and more favorable for collision and wreck.

Just as the first streaks of dawn came over the hilltops several miners residing in the neighborhood saw the engine standing on the main line, and thinking it curious, went to investigate. At their approach the three wreckers disappeared in the woods. Soon afterward and shortly before the time for the passenger train to arrive, locomotives hastily sent from the city and bearing detectives arrived on the scene.

It developed that Herring had managed to break the cords binding his wrists and had run over to the nearest telegraph office and notified headquarters of the occurrence. The detectives have been all day on the track of the wreckers, but have not captured them. The train they intended to wreck carries one express car, a mail car, a Pullman, and two coaches and a baggage car. It is a through train, and the express car carries a good deal of money.

PRESIDENT'S EASTERN TRIP.

Goes to New England Next Week with Mrs. McKinley.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The itinerary of the President's New England trip is almost completed. He will leave here on Friday, June 16, for Holyoke, Mass., where he will be the guest on Saturday and Sunday of ex-Congressman William Whiting, who served with the President during his Congressional career. On Monday the President will go to Northampton to attend the Ivy Day exercises at Smith College, and on Tuesday to South Hadley, to attend the graduating exercises at Mount Holyoke Seminary. His niece will be one of the graduates. On Wednesday he will go to Springfield and on Thursday to Adams, Mass., where he will be the guest for several days of W. B. Plunkett, President of the Home Market Club of Boston. The President will be gone about ten days. Mrs. McKinley will accompany him.

Pennsylvania Fireman's Heroic Act.

RICHMOND, Ind., June 8.—The particulars were learned here to-day of a heroic deed performed last evening by Fireman Alexander Jarvis of the fast mail train on the Pennsylvania Railroad. When the train was in the vicinity of St. Paris, Ohio, the crew discovered a two-year-old girl on the track at play. The engine was reversed and the whistle blown, but the child did not realize the danger. It was evident she would be killed unless some other measure was taken, and Fireman Jarvis determined to make the effort. He made his way to the pilot and when the engine reached the spot snatched her away unhurt.

Long Island Railroad.
Commencing June 9th, The Hamptons Special Express, No. 109, for Westhampton and Stations East will leave Long Island City 3:33; Brooklyn, (Flatbush Station,) 3:22; Brooklyn Bridge, (Brooklyn,) 3:20 P. M., daily, except Sundays.—Adv.

TROUBLE FEARED IN PARIS

Inhabitants Riotous and Cabinet Menaced with Overthrow.

LOUBET SUSPICIOUS OF DUPUY

The President Not Satisfied with the Protection Afforded Him at Auteuil on Sunday.

PARIS, June 8.—Slight riots occurred this evening between the Revisionists and the Anti-Revisionists after a meeting addressed by M. Francis de Pressense of the Temps, in the Clichy District of Paris. There were several fights between rioters and police, who charged the populace.

Finally the Revisionists made a move toward the residence of M. Zola, with the object of demonstrating, but the police interfered. Several revolver shots were fired during the disturbances, and twenty persons were placed under arrest.

The Siecle says that the delegation of Senators and members of the Chamber of Deputies who called yesterday upon M. Dupuy demanded prompt punishment for Gen. Zurlinden, Gen. Herve, Gen. Mercier, and other officials. The Premier replied that he could not make any promises, and added that he intended to keep Gen. Zurlinden in the position of Military Governor of Paris. In answer to additional inquiries he made further vague and unsatisfactory replies.

In the lobbies of the Chamber of Deputies to-day there was much talk of the possibility of the overthrow of the Dupuy Cabinet next week.

Gossip says that President Loubet is not too well pleased at the failure of the Government to take greater precautions to prevent the Auteuil demonstration, and would not be averse to a change of Ministers in any event. Probable lists of members of a new Cabinet are passing from hand to hand. Much depends upon the outcome of the threatened demonstrations at the Grand Prix on Sunday.

M. Dupuy presided at the Cabinet Council to-day when the measures to be taken were considered. It is announced that the Government has decided not to allow any of the Generals who are mixed up in the Dreyfus affair to take part in the review at Longchamps on July 14.

The refusal of the Government to allow M. Joseph Lasies, anti-Semite and anti-Revisionist, Deputy for Gers, to interpellate on the Dreyfus affair, led to a renewal of violent scenes in the Chamber to-day. His motion was finally shelved by an overwhelming majority.

The Socialists and Revisionists generally are preparing for an enormous popular demonstration in honor of President Loubet upon the occasion of his attendance upon the races on Sunday. There are indications that there will be violent scenes, as various parties are expressing a determination to demonstrate.

The Cabinet has determined to take very severe measures to prevent disorders. All the available police forces will be mobilized, and the police will be ordered to arrest every one uttering cries against the President or the Government, either in the streets of Paris or on the racecourse at Longchamp. The Echo de Paris says fifteen police vans will be sent there in readiness to convey arrested persons.

The papers announce that the Prefect of Police has authorized the reopening of the Automobile Club.

FOR THE RETURN OF DREYFUS.

Dispatch Boat Sent to Devil's Island to Transfer Him to the French Cruiser Sfax.

CAYENNE, French Guiana, June 8.—The dispatch boat Goeland left here at 6 o'clock this morning for Devil's Island in order to take Dreyfus on board the cruiser Sfax, which will anchor this afternoon off the island. The dispatch boat was sent to Devil's Island several hours ahead of the time intended, by order of the Governor of French Guiana. This was done on account of the great number of persons who proposed to go to Devil's Island on board the Goeland. In addition, the Governor refused to all persons permission to go to the island by any other means of transportation.

The Governor of Cayenne issued orders yesterday to the authorities of the Iles du Salut (Salvation Islands) to prepare the quantity of coal necessary for the voyage of the Sfax, whose hurried departure from the Island of Martinique only allowed her to take on board the stores she needed. The Sfax probably will leave for Brest to-morrow morning.

Duke of Orleans Going to Paris Soon.

LONDON, June 9.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "The Duke of Orleans, who left Palermo yesterday, is now on board his yacht, the Maroussia, at Genoa, and expresses his intention to go to Paris soon."

Countess Esterhazy Gets a Divorce.

PARIS, June 8.—The Civil Tribunal of the Seine to-day granted a divorce to Countess Esterhazy.

CHAPLAIN BATEMAN ARRESTED.

Charged with Insubordination by Capt. Batchelor at Spokane.

SPOKANE, Washington, June 8.—Chaplain C. C. Bateman, United States Army, is under arrest at the army post. Capt. Batchelor of Company M, Twenty-fourth Infantry, ordered the Chaplain to his headquarters and put him under arrest on Tuesday afternoon last week, but until to-day the matter has been kept quiet. Charges have been filed with the War Department by Capt. Batchelor. An investigation of these charges will be made this week. Chaplain Bateman is not willing to be quoted in regard to the affair.

Capt. Batchelor refuses to make any statement whatever as to why the Chaplain was arrested or what charges have been preferred against him. It is said the charges of the Captain are, first, that the Chaplain refused to obey orders; second, that the Chaplain assumed the authority of the commander of the post and ordered property removed from one side of the garrison to the other, and, third, a violation of Section 62 of the Articles of War.

The general nature of this section gives the commanding officer an opportunity to bring up charges upon almost any grounds.

TAXES ON CORPORATIONS.

The Question to be a Leading Issue in the Virginia State Campaign.

RICHMOND, Va., June 8.—The question of making the corporations bear a greater burden of taxation than at present will enter into the issues of the legislative campaign which is about to open.

The Ford law passed at the recent session of the New York Legislature has attracted some attention in this State. It hardly seems likely that any attempt will be made to have a similar law enacted here. The question, however, of requiring the great corporations to bear a large portion of the taxes is certain to be forced to the front. Bills have already been prepared which contemplate requiring all corporations to pay taxes upon their lands, whether the same are utilized by them or not. In some counties candidates for the Legislature have committed themselves to the support of this class of legislation. The Speaker of the next House of Delegates will, it is said, certainly be E. W. Saunders, who at the last and at several preceding sessions was the foremost champion of anti-trust legislation.

The United States Senatorship contest, which at one time promised to be the most conspicuous feature of the campaign, is now apparently fast going into the background. Senator Martin will possibly have a walk-over. His opponents, who are the leaders of the Senatorial election reform movement, have apparently thus far made little impression.

TRAMP SAVES DROWNING BOY.

Dives from Railroad Bridge Into the Water, and After Reviving the Lad Disappears.

VINELAND, N. J., June 8.—This afternoon a score of boys were swimming in the Maurice River, when John Bradbury, thirteen years of age, son of a wealthy farmer, went beyond his depth and sank. His companions were unable to give him any aid.

As they watched the boy sink several times a tramp ran out of the woods, some distance away. He had been there asleep. By the time he reached the river bank the boy had disappeared, but he plunged in from the Central Railroad bridge and, after diving several times, brought the boy up. He then set about reviving him, and succeeded in doing so within a short time. When this was accomplished the tramp re-entered the woods, and has not been found, although the boy's father sent men to scour the woods for him.

A BISHOP CHOSEN BY LOT.

Peculiar Method Resorted To by Mennonites at Millersville, Penn.

READING, Penn., June 8.—Several hundred persons to-day witnessed the ceremony of selecting a new Bishop of the Mennonite Church by lot, at Millersville, Lancaster County, Penn. It is a custom of the Mennonite sect to select their Bishop, as well as the ministers of the different congregations, by lottery, and it is a custom exclusive with this denomination. To-day there were four candidates for the office of Bishop. The Rev. Jacob Brubaker of Mount Joy took four Bibles, and into one placed a strip of paper containing the words, "Indicated as God's choice." The Bibles were then shuffled together and one handed to each of the candidates. The Rev. Abraham Herr of New Danville, Penn., received the Bible containing the slip, and was duly declared Bishop of the Mennonite Church. There was great rejoicing among his friends, and the fortunate minister received many congratulations. The Mennonites are a very flourishing and industrious sect.

LIABILITY OF BANK OFFICERS.

Held to be Responsible for the Action of Dishonest Employes.

CHICAGO, June 8.—The United States Court of Appeals to-day rendered a decision defining the liability of bank officers for the actions of dishonest employes.

The ruling is in an appeal of the National Bank of Oshkosh, Wis., from a judgment of $15,012 in favor of Mrs. Margaret Munger. Sums amounting to about $92,000 belonging to her are said to have been taken from the bank by Frank Heilig, who had for a long period been paying and receiving teller, and is said to have been designated as Mrs. Munger's agent. Most of the money was drawn without Mrs. Munger's authority, and the court holds the bank officers guilty of negligence, and affirms the judgment of the lower court.

Judge Jenkins, in delivering the opinion, said: "The Cashier and President of a bank may not shut their eyes to what is going on around them. They are placed in control and supervision of those under them, and that supervision should be vigilant.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Mrs. Potter Palmer Declares Women Should Be on the Commission.

CHICAGO, June 8.—With reference to Commissioner Ferdinand W. Peck's statement that he could not delegate women to act on the commission until he was notified by the French Government that such appointments are desirable, Mrs. Potter Palmer says:

"The exposition management leaves us free to form our own committees without dictation or suggestion, but it has a Woman's Committee, and of course we are at liberty also to appoint women, as other countries have done. If we do not choose to do so, the fault is our own.

"Mr. Peck, no doubt, absorbed in the great interests he has in hand, has heard nothing of these things. In his efforts to secure space and concessions and privileges, he has felt no special interest in the work of the woman's committee. But, most naturally, I came in contact with the work of the women and took an interest in what was being done. They are much surprised that no women have a place on the United States Commission, but I feel sure that when the management of the exposition of 1900 is thoroughly organized there will be proper recognition of women in some way, either through President McKinley, or Mr. Peck, or the proper official."

Mrs. Palmer, when asked if she would take any initiative in the matter of representation for woman on the American commission, said she would not. "I have called attention to the matter," she said, "thinking it might be an oversight which could be left to the judgment of the proper officials to correct."

Witnesses and Executors Are Dead.

WHITE PLAINS, June 8.—The will of Seth Lyon of the town of Bedford, who died in 1873, leaving a will dated April 19, 1870, with Hannah Lyon, Mary Lyon, and Emma C. Lyon as subscribing witnesses, all of whom are now dead and have been for several years, has been filed for probate with Surrogate Silkman of Westchester County.

The executors, who were his wife, Mary Lyon, and son, Seth J. Lyon, are both dead. The petitioner for the probate of the will is Hannah L. Raymond, a granddaughter of the deceased, who resides in the town of Bedford.

The will was placed by the testator in the hands of his son, Seth J. Lyon, who went West and never had the will probated. Among the beneficiaries under the will are the Westchester County Bible Society, the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church, the Board of Domestic Missions, and the Board of Foreign Missions.

Somnambulist Saved by an Awning.

Josie Roche, a schoolgirl, attending St. Boniface's parochial school, and who lives with her parents at 891 Second Avenue, occupies a hall bedroom on the third floor of the house. The window was wide open on Wednesday night. During the night Josie, who is a somnambulist, walked out of the window. Directly below the room in which she slept is a shoe store. Stretched across the store is a large awning. In falling Josie struck this awning, and the shock awoke her. She screamed, and then relapsed into unconsciousness. A surgeon from the Flower Hospital found that the girl was more frightened than hurt. She quickly recovered.

Defunct Bank's Mines Sold.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—The Bunker Hill and Mayflower mines were sold here at auction to-day, the price realized being $30,500. The mines were part of the assets of a Philadelphia National bank. The bank had advanced $300,000 on the property, and on the failure of the bank several years ago certain capitalists offered the bank $200,000 for the property, but the offer was declined. The receiver ordered the mines sold, and to-day C. R. Downs of this State and Mr. Cheney of Philadelphia became the owners. Mr. Cheney is the son of one of the principal stockholders of the defunct bank.

Bequeathed $10,000 to a Church.

The will of Mrs. Caroline A. Cisco was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office. The testatrix leaves all her property, the value of which is not stated, to her relatives and friends, with the exception of a bequest of $10,000 to the Trustees of the Church of the Holy Communion. Of this sum $2,500 is to go to the endowment fund of the Sisters of the Church, $2,500 to the endowment fund of the Home for Aged Women of the Church, and $5,000 to the endowment fund of the church.

Heat Causes Trolley Car Blockade.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 8.—Patrick G. Murphy of Easton Avenue and Samuel Giles, a farmer living near this city, were overcome by the heat to-day and died. The heat expanded the girders of the drawbridge over the canal to-day so that it was impossible to entirely close it for several hours. The trolley cars were unable to cross and the passengers had to walk across the bridge.

MANAGER DALY'S FUNERA

found single pieces of furniture for which Mr. Daly paid $300, $500, and even $1,000. One of the dead manager's most strongly marked peculiarities was his abhorrence of cheap imitations of fine goods in stage settings. In his society plays he invariably purchased furniture for the different rooms just as he would purchase it for a handsome residence. If the effect of elegance was to be produced, he produced it by means of costly trappings and not by means of gold paint and papier mache. Mr. Daly would never hang a cheap oil painting or engraving in a stage room; he would never put a cheap clock on a handsome mantelpiece, nor an imitation bronze where a real one should be.

This peculiarity, or fad, as some of his fellow-managers were pleased to call it, was carried even into the sphere of supplies for stage food and drink. There are collections of fine chinaware and cut glassware in the property rooms of Daly's Theatre that would almost tempt an honest housewife to practice kleptomania. When a play meal is served on the stage in Daly's Theatre it is served with real food and drink, and if the meal is a costly one in the play it is a costly one actually. Cold tea and lager beer is never served for wine on Daly's stage, and if his Royal Highness the Prince is required to smoke a cigar in one of his scenes he smokes a perfecto at the manager's expense, and not a five-cent stogie. When champagne is opened on Daly's stage it is the real article, imported, and of the best quality. Manager Dorney remarked only the other day that for use in the drinking scenes in "The Great Ruby" he was obliged to buy two cases of champagne every week.

Another little thing that Mr. Dorney mentioned to show Mr. Daly's aversion for cheap things was that Mr. Daly insisted on paying a dollar apiece for the flags which the chorus girls carry in "The Runaway Girl" when ten-cent flags would have looked just as well at the distance which separated the flag-wavers from the audience.

Augustin Daly's collection of rare books, manuscripts, and pictures was his pride, and for more than a score of years the making of this collection was his chief diversion. He developed into a most discriminating collector of rare things in literature and in art, and when he was in funds he paid princely prices for things which other men also coveted. His old friend and frequent medium in the purchase of unique and rare works—J. W. Bouton, 10 West Twenty-eighth Street, this city—estimates the value of Mr. Daly's private library at between $30,000 and $40,000, which is admittedly a very conservative estimate. Besides the superb Douai Bible, of which mention was made in these columns yesterday, Mr. Daly possessed several books and sets for which he paid from $1,000 to $5,000.

One of his choicest treasures is the "Memoirs of Gen. Grant," in two volumes, with pen and ink illustrations of remarkable variety and beauty by David E. Cronin. There is but one duplicate of this work so far as is known, and that one was prepared by Mr. Cronin for George W. Childs at a cost of $3,000. Mr. Daly purchased his copies of this work in Paris after an accidental meeting with Mr. Bouton, who had journeyed to Europe with them with the expectation of selling them to Lord Rosebery.

OTHER RARE BOOKS.

In Mr. Daly's collection there is a rare old "History of London," with 3,000 illustrations. This work is in thirty-six folio volumes, with etchings, engravings, lithographs, and water colors. There is also a remarkable collection of autograph letters to and from Charles Dickens. Nearly 150 of these missives are in Dickens's handwriting, and one of the letters of this series is a four-page friendly letter to Dickens from Washington Irving. Mr. Daly paid $1,250 for this collection, and he had opportunities to sell it for $2,500. In addition to these letters, the Daly collection includes a $2,000 set of Dickens, first editions, it includes, furthermore, a priceless set of Ireland's "History of the New York Stage," and one of the most valuable collections of play bills in existence.

It was only a few months ago that Mr. Daly bought in this city a bound volume of very old New York play bills and two straggling little bills which announced the first appearance on any stage of Adelina Patti. The great singer was then eight years old, and was billed as "a musical prodigy" at John Brougham's Theatre, on Broadway, near Broome Street. Besides the rare and unique features in his library, Mr. Daly collected some of the finest specimens of artist's bindings.

Few persons knew the extent of Augustin Daly's charitable work. He was a helper of the poor and the unfortunate throughout his career. A stanch Roman Catholic, he gave with ceaseless liberality to the hospitals and institutions of that religious denomination. It was his custom for many years to set apart certain afternoons for charity matinées. On these occasions the entire receipts were turned over to Archbishop Corrigan for distribution or given direct to such institutions as the Archbishop suggested. For a dozen years or more Mr. Daly was the manager of the annual Orphan Asylum benefit, and to almost every general charity he was a contributor.

In the presence of a distinguished assemblage of citizens at the palace of the Archbishop a few years ago, Mr. Daly received from Archbishop Corrigan the Laetare Medal, conferred by the University of Notre Dame in recognition only upon persons who have manifested a helpful interest in church affairs. Soon afterward the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon Mr. Daly by the same university.

Mr. Daly's gifts to the Roman Catholic churches were many, but usually of a private character. His most notable gift in this city was the costly altar of St. Augustin, which he caused to be built on the north side of the nave in St. Patrick's Cathedral some years ago. He also presented a handsome memorial window to the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, at Columbus Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. This gift was in memory of his two sons, who died of diphtheria almost at the same time. Mr. Daly was a regular attendant at St. Patrick's Cathedral when in this city. He also kept a pew in the Church of the Paulist Fathers. He was one of the earliest members of the Catholic Club.

Mr. Dorney said of Mr. Daly's spirit of helpfulness that he never refused help to a needy and worthy actor when he was in a position to render aid. It was a rule of his managerial career to take any worthy member of his company back into his employ if that member had met with disappointment and reverses after having left Mr. Daly in the expectation of bettering his or her condition.

ACTORS' FUND BOARD'S TRIBUTE.

A special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Actors' Fund, of which Mr. Daly was recently made a member, was held yesterday afternoon. Louis Aldrich presided, and the other members present were Harrison Grey Fiske, Antonio Pastor, Charles Hoyt, De Wolf Hopper, Frank G. Cotter, Andrew A. McCormick, Harry Harwood, Milton Nobles, and E. F. Mackay. The following minute was adopted:

That we have learned with profound regret of the sudden death of Augustin Daly, and we desire to give public expression, as representatives of the Actors' Fund Association, to the sense of the great loss that has been sustained by dramatic art in America, through the untimely removal of one who has served its best interests faithfully and courageously during so many years.

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Daly the American theatre has lost a manager of high ideals and brilliant attainments, whose forceful personality and expert skill have left an indelible impress upon the annals of our stage; a dramatic author of note, and a stage director who had few peers among his contemporaries.

An engrossed copy of this minute will be sent to Mrs. Daly.

A special meeting of the Catholic Club, of which Mr. Daly was a life-long member, has been called for this evening, when resolutions of condolence will be adopted and forwarded to Mrs Daly.

MR. DALY MOURNED IN LONDON.

George Edwardes Speaks of His Suit with the Dead Manager.

LONDON, June 8.—The flags on Daly's Theatre were half-masted to-day on account of the death in Paris yesterday of Augustin Daly. Among the large colony of American actors and actresses here his demise is the subject of great regret. Charles Frohman said: "I regard Sir Henry Irving and Mr. Daly as having done more for the elevation of the stage in their respective countries than any managers of the time, and America's loss in this respect is irreparable."

The honorable Mrs. Eric Barrington, a great friend of the late Mr. Daly, and Ada Rehan went to Paris to-day with some friends in order to console Mrs. Daly in her bereavement.

Mr. Daly left London on Saturday, having apparently fully regained his health, and insisting on a little outing in Paris, though some of his friends feared that he was over ambitious. He expressed the fullest confidence in the success of his suit against George Edwardes, growing out of a dispute as to the division of the profits of Daly's Theatre, London, of which Edwardes is the owner and Daly the lessee,) which was to have been called June 20, when Mr. Daly expected to regain control of the theatre. George Edwardes expressed keen regret at the news of Mr. Daly's demise. He said:

"No one will lament his death more sincerely than myself. Mr. Daly and I were really always the best of friends. I can't say what effect his death will have upon the lawsuit. I only know that Mr. Daly recently said that if he had been on the spot when the dispute arose, and if he had had only me to deal with, all the trouble would have been avoided, and so, no doubt, it would. Mr. Daly was a great theatrical manager, and did a great deal for the profession, while the public is indebted to him for bringing many fine companies to London. I can only repeat that Mr. Daly's death is a great shock to me."

TO SEND MR. DALY'S BODY HOME.

No Religious Ceremony in Paris—Details of the Fatal Attack.

PARIS, June 8.—The body of Augustin Daly, who died suddenly yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Continental in this city, was embalmed to-day, and will be sent to Havre to-morrow morning and shipped to New York from there by way of Southampton. There will be no religious ceremony here.

Dr. Herbert, who was summoned on Monday, found Mr. Daly suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia. On the following day Labadie Lagrave of the Charity Hospital was called into consultation, and he confirmed the diagnosis of Dr. Herbert. Both physicians were to have seen Mr. Daly again last evening, but he died at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, no doctor being present.

Mrs. Daly and Miss Ada Rehan are prostrated with grief and unable to see anybody.

The greatest sympathy is expressed for Mrs. Daly. Telegrams and cards arrive constantly. It was at first intended to have a religious ceremony in Paris, which the Minister of Fine Arts and many dramatic and artistic celebrities would have attended, but the plan was altered at Mrs. Daly's desire

NEARLY BAPTIZED BY FIRE.

Son Born to Mrs. Leepson During a Blaze Caused by a Lad's Hunt for a Penny.

The son that was born to Mr. and Mrs. Morris Leepson of 246 Monroe Street yesterday morning came near having a baptism of fire. He was born while the flames were dancing in the hall on the floor of the tenement house where his parents live, and, in fact, it was at first feared that they would spread to their rooms. Neither mother nor child, however, came to harm.

The fire had its origin in the hunt for a cent prosecuted by Julius Starburger in the next house, 244 Monroe Street. Julius is the five-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Starburger, whose home is on the fourth floor of that building, and Mrs. Starburger, about 10 A. M., attempted to give Julius a cent. It dropped to the floor and rolled tantalizingly under the bed. A cent being no inconsiderable possession in the eyes of Julius, the youth promptly pursued it under the bed, and in his enthusiasm carried a lighted match with him.

In an instant the bed clothes caught fire, and Julius withdrew hastily, utterly forgetting the existence of the cent. The flames spread through the rooms occupied by the Starburgers, and an alarm was quickly sent in. The firemen got the blaze out inside of an hour, but the Starburgers' flat was quite cleaned out and the cent hopelessly lost.

Meanwhile the flames leaped across a narrow air space to 246 Monroe Street, and into the rooms just opposite the Starburgers. Mrs. Pauline Leepson's rooms are on the further side of the hall of the fourth floor of 246, and the doctor was in attendance at her little home when the fire reached that building.

A policeman mounted to the floor and sent the other tenants out, and the doctor wanted at first to have Mrs. Leepson moved. The firemen, however, said the flames would be kept away from her rooms without difficulty, so she staid in her home. Before the fire fighters had put out the blaze on the floor, her child was ushered into the world.

TO ABOLISH FEVER IN CAMPS.

A Crematory Will Be Used in Practice Marches from Peekskill.

Military authorities are expecting great results from tests that have been arranged in connection with the practice marches to be made from the Peekskill camp of instruction, beginning next week, to determine the value of an apparatus to remove the principal source of typhoid fever germs.

During the marches there will be no sinks dug, as was the rule during the war when a camp was pitched, but instead, a crematory, which by a swift and perfect system of combustion, easily applied and odorless in results, will be used.

The idea has been worked to the experimental stage by Dr. G. W. Bissell of the Seventy-fourth Regiment, Buffalo, who is acting as Assistant Post Surgeon at the camp of instruction.

When Major Gen. Charles F. Roe heard of the idea of Dr. Bissell, he decided to give it a practical test. If successful, the system promises to revolutionize military camps.

DE WOLF HOPPER'S PLANS.

Will Probably Sail for London with His Company June 24.

De Wolf Hopper has practically completed his arrangements for taking his entire company to London to open at the Lyric Theatre July 10. During the latter part of the season which has just closed, Mr. Hopper, not anticipating any offers from English managers to take his company to London, contracted with the Manhattan Beach Amusement Company to appear in its theatre during the latter part of July. Now that he has arranged to go to London, Mr. Hopper believes the Manhattan Beach Company will release him from his contract.

The company will probably leave New York on June 24, opening the season with "El Capitan." The company will be almost the same that supported Mr. Hopper during the last season, including Miss Nella Bergen, Alfred Klein, Edward Stanley, William Ingersoll, and Miss Jessie Mackaye. John Hiller will go along to do the conducting and H. A. Cripps will be the stage manager.

Sale of Trotters and Pacers.

The Hedges, Seaman & Co.'s sale of trotting and pacing stock at the American Horse Exchange yesterday afternoon and evening brought out a large crowd of buyers, but the best of the horses in the consignment were not offered. They were reserved for to-day's and to-morrow's sales. The highest price of yesterday's sale was $1,500, which Asa Jewell of Lexington paid for Trustwood, the brother to Queen Nutwood, 2:24½. The summaries:

Martin, (trotter,) b. g., 7 years, 16 hands, by Ryswood, dam by Phil Sheridan; Thomas Cremelly 430
Trustwood, (trotter,) br. g., 5 years, 16 hands, by King Nutwood-Mattie Windsor, by Windsor; Asa Jewell, Lexington, Ky. 1,500
Melvenah, (trotter,) b. m., 6 years, 15.3 hands, by Constantine-Addie G., by Red Wilkes; Joshua Brill, Poughkeepsie..... 560

Miners' Troubles in Pennsylvania.

DUBOIS, Penn., June 8.—The miners at all the mines in this region except those at Adrian and Dubois were out on strike to-day. Only a few men worked at those two places, and they will be idle to-morrow. A meeting of the miners was held here to-night, which was about to end in a big row, when a terrific rain and wind storm came up and broke up the meeting. On account of the strike, the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg shops at this place shut down to-night, throwing 200 mechanics out of work. Fully 10,000 miners are now idle in the region.

Railway Postal Clerks' Election.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 8.—The Railway Postal Clerks' Association elected the following officers to-day: President—C. L. Shaffer, Chicago; Vice President—C. W. Eddins, Atlanta, Ga.; Secretary—George A. Woods, Portsmouth, N. H. The association will meet the first Wednesday in June, 1900, at San Antonio, Texas.

Battery B, Third Artillery.

NEWPORT NEWS, June 8.—Battery B, Third United States Artillery, Capt. Davis, left Fort Monroe to-day for San Francisco. Its destination has not been announced, but the men probably will be assigned to service in Alaska.

Congressman Bland Dying.

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—A despatch from Lebanon, Mo., says Congressman Bland is growing steadily worse. He is unconscious, and his death may take place at any moment.

The New Orleans at Newport.

NEWPORT, June 8.—The cruiser New Orleans arrived here to-day from New Orleans.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

MORE KILLED BY THE HEAT

Sixteen Deaths and Twenty-one Prostrations Reported.

WEATHER YESTERDAY VARIED

Mercury Registered 60 Degrees at 4 o'Clock in the Morning, but It Was the Hottest June 8 Known.

The weather meted out to New York yesterday was so varied that the officials in the Weather Bureau were kept figuring pretty lively, and even the oldest inhabitant admitted that it was unusual. The sensational drop in the temperature of the night before, which had been welcomed as the long overdue cool wave by the limp and perspiring city, turned out to be a base counterfeit, after all, and with the beginning of the day came the rude awakening.

After tumbling 33 degrees from Wednesday's highest record of 93 degrees, down to 60 degrees, where it rested at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, the silvery acrobat in the official thermometer took another flying leap soon after the sun rose, and landed at 1:15 o'clock at the 91-degree mark, breaking the existing records for June 8. The wind and humidity were equally erratic, the former taking a try at New York from almost every point of the compass and at all sorts of velocities, while the humidity rarely remained stationary for more than an hour at a time, taking precious good care, however, never to descend very low.

All these freakish whims of the weather were lost upon the exhausted inhabitants sweltering in the streets and factories and homes, who realized only the ever-present fact that it was terribly hot. One cool, refreshing night had not been sufficient to rehabilitate the wornout and enervated systems of the sufferers from the two previous oppressive days, and as the temperature traveled upward, prostration and death stalked closely in its wake. The official record for the day was sixteen deaths and twenty-one prostrations, as follows:

DEATHS.

ALLEN, JOHN, 40 years, 470 West Twenty-third Street.
BRADY, JULIA M. 66 years, 848 Ninth Avenue.
BRODE, WILLIAM F., 6 years, 1,438 First Avenue.
CORRIGAN, James, 46 years, janitor North Beach Police Station House.
DWYER, THOMAS F., 15 months, 452 West Seventeenth Street.
EIMSITER, KIRSCH, 1 day, 337 West Thirty-seventh Street.
FRANKLEE, JOHN, 54 years, 10 Pell Street.
GEBHARDT, WILLIAM, 80 years, 1,489 First Avenue.
HAINES, EVELINE, 32 years, 325 Division Avenue, Brooklyn.
HOUGHTON, unnamed female child, 5 months, 923 Third Avenue.
HUBER, BERTHA, 78 years, 212 East Twenty-ninth Street.
LEVINS, MORRIS, 4 months, 84 Essex Street.
McDONALD, ISABELLE, 6 months, 608 East Fourteenth Street.
WORGWEILER, ABRAHAM, 5 months, 67 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.
WOOD, CHARLES, 3 months, 350 East Twelfth Street.
SEDENFIELD, —, 12 months, 222½ East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

PROSTRATIONS.

DARCY, THOMAS, 38 years, 200 East Sixty-first Street; Presbyterian Hospital.
DIRSHAM, THOMAS, 27 years, 534 Tenth Avenue; Roosevelt Hospital.
FAHY, MICHAEL, Long Island City; Flushing Hospital.
FLAHERTY, WILLIAM, 31 years, New Haven, Conn.; Flower Hospital.
HALLAHAN, WILLIAM, 72 Morton Street; Hudson Street Hospital.
HILDEBRANDT, EDWARD, 41 years, no home; St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn.
HOFFMAN, FRANK, 22 years, 109 Carroll Street, Brooklyn.
JOHNSON, JAMES, 16 years, 72 Dykeman Street, Brooklyn.
KING, WILLIAM, 60 years, 373 Second Street, Jersey City; Hudson Street Hospital.
LAVIGNE, HERMAN, 17 years, 306 Rivington Street; Bellevue Hospital.
MORRISON, JAMES, 38 years, 611 West One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street; J. Hood Wright Hospital.
O'CONNOR, THOMAS, 21 months, 108 Union Avenue, Brooklyn; St. Catherine's Hospital.
O'HARA, THOMAS, 38 years, address unknown; Homeopathic Hospital, Brooklyn.
RAEMAN, JOHN, 50 years, 513 East Twelfth Street; Roosevelt Hospital.
REARDON, RICHARD, Long Island City; Flushing Hospital.
QUAIL, WILLIAM, 50 years, Hendrix Street and Hegeman Avenue, Brooklyn.
ROACH, CHARLES, 24 years, 192 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn; Eastern District Hospital.
SHAFFER, GEORGE, 54 years, Thirteenth Street and Third Avenue; Hudson Street Hospital.
SMITH, JESSIE M., 57 East Ninth Street; Flower Hospital.
TOLLMAN, CHARLES, 69 years, 83 Bowery; Hudson Street Hospital.
WITHERS, HARRY, 33 years, 788 West End Avenue; Roosevelt Hospital.

The real ruling in the way of a genuine Western cool wave, labeled and indorsed by the Weather Bureau, was not due to arrive here until yesterday afternoon or last night, but the imitation cold wave which swept in from the sea on Wednesday evening was accepted as such by the exhausted inhabitants and blessed accordingly. The easterly breezes did not have the proper stamina, however, and had not worked their way more than eighteen miles inland at 8 o'clock yesterday morning when their energies were spent. They were welcome while they lasted, however.

The mercury struggled along restlessly through the night in the sixties, the lowest register being 60 degrees at 4 o'clock. At 8 o'clock citizens were going briskly to work in a comfortable temperature of 68 degrees, and the city wore a cheerful air. Suddenly the wind shifted around to the south, and then to the west. The humidity was the next to follow suit, rising hurriedly to 83 per cent. and then up went the mercury by leaps and bounds.

Seven degrees were passed between 8 and 9 o'clock, and this was about the average hourly climb until noon, when 87 degrees had been attained. At 12:50 o'clock the temperature perched at 90, then slipped back one degree in the next ten minutes, only to make the supreme effort at 1:15 o'clock, when it made the record of the day at 91 degrees.

The figures up in the Weather Bureau, twenty-two stories above the ground, were as usual discouragingly at variance with those in the streets below, where all sorts of alarming figures were registered. But the continued efforts of the land breeze beat down the humidity from 83 per cent. at 8 o'clock to 57 per cent. at 2 o'clock. The wind, which had shifted to northwest, increased to thirty-six miles an hour at 3 o'clock, and brought the temperature down to 86 degrees. Within the next hour, however, the mercury had struggled back to 90 degrees, only to be dragged back 3 degrees an hour later.

The temperature fell but 1 degree an hour from 5 to 9 o'clock, when it stood at 82 degrees. The wind by this time had died down to fifteen miles an hour, and the humidity had gone up to 59 per cent. Weather Forecaster Emery at that hour began to look out for the much-heralded cold wave from the West, which he said was bound to arrive some time during the night, preceded by thunder showers. At 11 o'clock the temperature was 77 degrees.

The heat continues in the Atlantic States south of New England. In the immediate West the temperature has fallen appreciably. In the extreme West the temperature continues temptingly low.

GREAT HEAT IN THE SOUTH.

Thermometer Registers 102 in Richmond and Columbia, S. C.

RICHMOND, Va., June 8.—The thermometer at 3 o'clock this afternoon ranged from 99 to 102 in the shade, according to location. There were two cases of sunstroke, one of them fatal. Several other persons were prostrated by the heat.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 8.—The maximum temperature here to-day was 102 degrees, minimum in twenty-four hours 71. This is the fourth successive day the temperature has been above 97, and for more than a week 93 has been the lowest maximum. This immediate section has had only one shower in ten weeks.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 8.—One death by sunstroke and numerous prostrations from heat is the record of the hottest day of the year. At the shipyard the heat was intense. In some of the battleships and other vessels under construction the men had to stop work this afternoon.

Established 1823.
WILSON WHISKEY.
That's All!
THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.,
Baltimore, Md.

AMERICA'S CUP DEFENDER

The Columbia Painted and Nearly Ready for Launching.

TO-MORROW EVENING THE TIME

A Privileged Few to be Permitted to Inspect the Lines of the New Yacht.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 8.—The question as to whether or not the cup defender Columbia should be painted above the water line was settled to-day. The Columbia is now a white yacht like most of the cup defenders before her. The work of painting the yacht was begun this morning, and at 6 o'clock the task was completed. There was considerable hesitation about painting the top sides, but it was finally shown that the Tobin bronze would show streaky when allowed to dry after being immersed in water. For this reason it was decided to paint the entire yacht.

Although the report that the Columbia is to be launched in a covering of canvas has gained wide circulation, and has been received with considerable credence by those familar with the characteristics of the designer, it was declared to-day on high authority that the boat would enter the water with no other covering than the cradle in which she is to be launched. It was also said that in all probability those interested would be admitted to the boathouse before the launching to see the lines of the boat. This of course does not apply to the general public.

The details of the launching are entirely in the hands of the designer of the boat. Until the Columbia is finished she will not be turned over to C. Oliver Iselin, and until that delivery of the boat is made the designer has absolute control of the cup defender. The change from the original date to the one now set was made by the designer on his own volition, and for the reason, it was said, that the work on the boat could not be sufficiently finished for launching at the time originally set.

There has been a delay in the receipt of some of the deck irons, and the planking of the deck has been retarded correspondingly. The date now set, 8 o'clock Saturday night, is the earliest time, it is said, that the launching could take place. The boat will not slide down the ways, but will be lowered in a cradle with a winch and windlass. The boat has been built in a cradle, and this will be used until the craft is in the water.

As soon as the boat is floated the cradle which covers the keel and a portion of the underbody, will be removed. The speed with which the boat in the cradle can be lowered into the water can be regulated at the will of the designer, the most perfect control of the cradle being made possible by the use of the windlass. The cradle is on wheels, and will run down the launching ways easily, making little probability of any hitch in the launching, such as attended the launching of the Defender.

The Columbia will be fitted with a wooden mast for the first trials. This will be replaced later by a steel mast, if the steel mast of the Defender continues to prove as much of an improvement over one of wood as it has done so far. There is little sagging in the steel mast of the Defender, as compared with that of a wooden mast, and a consequent lessening of strain on the boat. The steel mast of the Defender, although made for experimental purposes for the benefit of the Columbia, will not be used on the new cup defender. A new one will be constructed on the same plan.

Of the rigging of the Columbia, it is known that the sail area will be considerably in excess of that of the Defender, but just how much cannot be learned definitely. The figures have not been given out by either the designer or the owner of the boat. The Columbia probably will not have a silk spinnaker, it is said, although a bale of silk has been delivered at Bristol which was supposed to be for this purpose.

After the launching the Columbia will be fitted with all possible speed, and will then have a series of trial races with the Defender, which has been showing great speed recently. The better boat, whether the Columbia or the Defender, will be selected for the cup races. There will be no such difficulty at these trial races as attended the races between the Defender and the Vigilant, for the reason that both boats are controlled by the same man—C. Oliver Iselin. Mr. Iselin will be able to settle all of the details of the trial races without having to consult with any other yachtsman. The Defender will be ready under his direction, and in immediate charge of W. Butler Duncan, whenever and wherever required.

Successful Trial of the Defender.

NEWPORT, June 8.—The Defender sailed this morning from her anchorage, at the west side of Goat Island, under her head sails and stood outside the harbor. Before the permanent wharf at Fort Adams was reached her mainsail was set and the breeze from the southeast became quite strong. She left the harbor making between twelve and fifteen knots. Outside everything was tried with success. She returned to her anchorage shortly after 3 o'clock.

A BOY HANGS HIMSELF.

Believed That School Examinations Worried Him.

WESTFIELD, N. J., June 8.—Percy Cox, the fourteen-year-old son of John T. Cox, hanged himself in his father's cellar this evening. Worry over school examinations is believed to have caused the act.

Four Deaths in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., June 8.—The heat of the past forty-eight hours has been responsible for four deaths and the prostration of a number of persons, some of whom may die. The fatal cases are: Mrs. Eloise Lesher, 15 Winaus Avenue; Rolla Williams, Bloomfield; Rosa Buchler, 216 Bruce Street, and Bessie Slicher, 233 Prince Street.

Ambergris Worth $20,800.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—The whaler Charles Morgan of this city made a fortunate find of ambergris in the North seas, according to advices from Hakodale. The lump weighed sixty-eight pounds and is worth $20,800. The Morgan had secured only fifty-five barrels of oil.

CREDIT MEN'S CONVENTION

Plan to Stop Bankruptcy Frauds Adopted at Buffalo.

SYSTEMATIC WORK NECESSARY

Each Local Association to Have a Permanent Fund and Machinery to Institute Prosecutions.

BUFFALO, June 8.—The National Convention of Credit Men to-day elected John Field of Philadelphia and Frederick Standart of Denver President and Vice President, respectively.

A resolution was adopted favoring the making of debtors' exemptions under the bankruptcy law uniform throughout the United States.

Hugo Kanzler, Chairman of the Investigation and Prosecution Committee, presented a report of legal proceedings in three cases of alleged fraudulent bankruptcy, in each of which the committee failed to secure a conviction. Continuing, the report said in part:

"We regret exceedingly that we have not been successful in our criminal prosecution of these cases, yet we do not feel that our work has been unfruitful. By reason of our action in these affairs the information has gained circulation that this association stands ready and proposes to prosecute every failure of a dishonest character. Our failure to achieve success has been largely due to a lack of organization and the absence of proper machinery. Your committee feels that this association has sufficiently great results to achieve to justify the evolution of all our local associations into regularly organized and equipped business machines. When this is done, each local community will support the association to just whatever amount financially may be needed to properly execute the purposes of its existence.

"Few business houses exist but what would rather pay $25 to sustain a strong, active business organization accomplishing results of significance and importance than they would $10 for an association in the main social. This committee does not offer this as a criticism of any local organization, but merely as a statement of its belief that the sooner we can resolve ourselves into a business institution with clearly defined, systematically managed and properly equipped departments, the greater will be our accomplishments and the more effective our work.

"This Investigation and Prosecution Department can be made a power in behalf of honesty and justice, but in order to do so we must regulate our management in such a way as to create a machinery that will work out its relentless destiny. During the past year a few of our local associations have secured from their members a subscription toward a fund for the prosecution of fraudulent failures, with the understanding that such moneys were not to be called for until required, and then on a pro rata basis.

"The consequence has been that at Denver, where they had the first year a five-thousand-dollar fund, not one penny was called for or needed, and it has been known that in one or two cases of a fraudulent failure the debtors in question first took good care to see that their accounts with Denver merchants were fully paid. A fund of this nature raised for effect by every one of our local associations would have a restraining influence upon fraudulent failures that would be highly beneficial.

"We suggest that each local association arrange, where it is not already the case, to have an established office and a paid secretary; that a prosecution fund be raised by each association of such size as may be proportionate to its membership, but to be in no case less than $5,000; that a certain territory be assigned to each local association over which it shall have sole jurisdiction as to failures; that each local association shall appoint its own attorneys for this department, and arrange with the Pinkerton Detective Agency to take charge of such cases as may arise for investigation; that the amount of the prosecution fund, the name of the attorneys, and the fact of Pinkerton protection be conspicuously announced on the stationery of each local association, and the complete arrangements of all associations be announced on the stationery of the National association; that each association obtain from its members an agreement to make no compromise offer in the case of any failure in which they may be interested, after being notified that the case is in the hands of the investigation and prosecution department until such time as the department may further submit notification as to its decision not to take criminal action, and, futhermore, that the members, if it is decided to criminally prosecute, contribute 5 per cent. of the amount of their claim to cover the cost of such suit."

Resolutions approving the plan outlined by the committee were adopted.

The following Directors were elected: Thomas Todd, Baltimore; A. R. Dennett, Chicago; P. E. Hall, Detroit; W. H. Taylor, Kansas City; E. A. Young, St. Paul, Minn.; A. J. Wolf, New Orleans; James G. Cannon, New York; A. C. Case, Pittsburg; W. B. Roberts, Portland, Oregon; W. H. Preston, Sioux City, Iowa; B. G. Mechan, Toledo, Ohio. The new Board of Directors met at once and chose William A. Prendergast of New York as Secretary and re-elected T. H. Greene Treasurer. It decided to continue the main offices of the National Association in New York.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast will be found at the top of the first page, to the right of the title.

Thunderstorms and rains occurred yesterday in the Lower Ohio Valley, and from the Middle Mississippi Valley to the Middle Rocky Mountain region.

The high temperatures continued in the Middle and South Atlantic States. Charlotte, Raleigh, and Augusta report 98; Washington, Lynchburg, Montgomery, and Chattanooga, 96, and Philadelphia, Atlantic City, and Wilmington, 94. The temperature has fallen from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic States. The area of high pressure in the South Atlantic States has nearly disappeared.

The weather in the Middle Atlantic States and Upper Ohio Valley will be cooler to-day, and this cooling condition will extend over the South Atlantic States to-night. The cool weather will continue several days. Thunderstorms may be expected in the Middle and South Atlantic States to-night. Fair weather will prevail in the lake regions and Missouri Valley, with showers in the Middle Mississippi Valley.

There will be brisk west to northwest winds on the North Atlantic Coast, light northerly winds on the Middle Atlantic Coast, and variable winds on the South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	66	62	65
6 A. M.	68	68	71
9 A. M.	69	75	80
12 M.	77	87	92
4 P. M.	75	90	94
6 P. M.	78	86	89
9 P. M.	73	82	83
12 P. M.	68	77	79

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square 81½
Weather Bureau 76
Corresponding date 1898 71
Corresponding date for last twenty years 67

The maximum temperature yesterday was 91 degrees at 1:15 P. M. and the minimum 60 degrees at 4 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 83 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 59 per cent.

SWINDLED AT POKER, HE SAYS.

Max Jacobs Expected to Win, But Lost, and Had Two Men Arrested.

Max Loeb of 135 West Forty-fourth Street and William Myers of 101 West Thirty-second Street, both middle-aged men, well dressed, and having plenty of money, were locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last night. Max Jacobs of the Hotel Martin accuses the men of swindling him. He met Loeb Wednesday night in the Hotel Marlborough, and Loeb, whom he had never seen before, invited him to have a drink. The invitation was accepted.

After taking many drinks Jacobs says he listened to a plan by Loeb to get into collusion and find somebody who could be robbed at a poker game, they to divide the receipts. In one of the resorts they met Myers. He agreed to play and they went to a room. Myers lost $500 in a few minutes, Loeb winning it all.

Myers then asked Jacobs for a loan of $80. Jacobs thought he was a sure winner, as he would get it after Loeb won it. Loeb did win it. The trio had some more drinks. Jacobs remembered nothing more until he woke up several hours later alone.

He saw nothing more of Loeb and Myers until last night, when he met them in Broadway. He called a policeman and had both arrested. The prisoners say they never saw Jacobs before.

Rival to the Cracker Trust?

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—Articles of incorporation were filed here to-day for the Union Biscuit Company, with a capital of $50,000. William W. Moore, a Chicago capitalist, is the principal stockholder. The Republic to-morrow will say: "Although the company is incorporated for only $50,000, it is said there is a large sum of money behind the venture, and that the small amount of capital named was decided on for the purpose of misleading the Cracker Trust people and to avert a war until the new company is firmly established here."

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—R. F. Burton, Havana; M. Du Perow, Washington; George W. Vanderbilt, Cincinnati.
BUCKINGHAM—Gen. O. O. Howard.
CAMBRIDGE—T. J. Charpentier, Washington.
FIFTH AVENUE—Senator N. W. Aldrich, Rhode Island; Senator Orville H. Platt, Connecticut.
GILSEY—R. A. Rogers, Chicago; Samuel F. Wise, Boston.
GRAND—E. O. Engberg, Salt Lake City; E. C. Moore, London.
HOFFMAN—J. B. Dahlgren, Washington.
HOLLAND—Roland H. Boutwell, Boston; Col. W. H. H. Denyared, United States Army; J. C. R. Johnston, India; Leedham White, London.
IMPERIAL—D. McInness, Ottawa; D. C. Robinson, Elmira.
MANHATTAN—George N. Aldridge, Rochester; John T. Ellis, Toronto.
MURRAY HILL—Peyton Boyle, Washington; Alfred Lee, Sydney, New South Wales; A. Heron Wilson, Queensland.
NETHERLAND—Atherton Loring, Boston.
PARK AVENUE—W. Hogben, Birmingham, England; John C. McColl, Java.
PLAZA—J. C. Lytle, Columbus, Ohio.
SAVOY—P. E. Henehy, Louisville.
WALDORF—A. Bowden, Paris; S. Gollier, Adelaide, Australia; Andre Ponte, Washington; James Brown Potter, Newport; William Prentiss, Montreal; W. J. M. Rannie, Edinburgh.
WESTMINSTER—J. McNamara, Paris.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Allen, H. W., & Co., Burlington, Vt.; F. D. Abernethy, dry goods and cloaks; St. Denis Hotel.
Birney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; C. Raymond, silks; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Bradford, Hülze & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; D. A. Hülze, upholstery goods; Hotel Normandie.
Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; J. S. Coons, dry goods, Hotel Marlborough.
Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; C. H. Post, domestics, 66 Grand Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. Sichel, representing; 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Guggenheimer, C. M., Lynchburg, Va.; dry goods; 4½ Leonard Street; Hoffman House.
Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; C. Lamberd, silks and velvets; S. J. Nassauer, furnishing goods, 70 Grand Street; Hotel Gerlach.
Hundley, Frazier Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; H. M. Hundley, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street; Holland House.
Jones, Witter & Co., Columbus, Ohio; S. B. Witter, d

THE PHILIPPINE SITUATION

Gen. Otis Sends a Report of the Results of His Campaign.

INSURGENT FORCES SCATTERED

Inhabitants Profess Friendship and Ask Protection, but Are Not Permitted to Enter Manila.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The situation in the Philippines is described by Gen. Otis in the following cablegram:

Manila, June 8.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Result movements Morong Province was to drive insurgents into mountains, capturing Antipolo and other towns in that section with point of land projecting into bay. They retreated and scattered before our advance, leaving twenty-five dead on field; our loss four killed and few wounded, mostly slight. City of Morong, on only land route around bay, garrisoned; all other troops withdrawn.

Inhabitants of provinces profess friendship, ask protection; large numbers wish to enter Manila; refuse, as city population increasing too rapidly. Leading natives throughout island, including active insurgent leaders, seek permission to send families to Manila; considered only place of personal security. OTIS.

The conclusions drawn by War Department officials from the dispatch of Gen. Otis are that the insurgents are little more than marauding bands, which will continually decrease when the men find that there is life and liberty under American government. These bands are regarded as something like the bands of Indians twenty-five and thirty years ago, and the people who are coming into the American lines asking protection are considered like those who sought protection in the forts during the early stages of American development in the West.

Nothing is said here as to the intention of Gen. Otis to continue active hostilities. This is a matter that will be left wholly in his discretion.

AGUINALDO BECOMES DICTATOR

LONDON, June 8.—Special dispatches received to-day from Manila say it is reported there this morning that Aguinaldo has dissolved the Filipino Congress and has proclaimed himself dictator.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Officials here are in doubt as to whether Aguinaldo, in declaring his dictatorship, is animated by a desire to rid himself of his refractory Generals, Pilar and Luna, or whether he aims to consolidate in his own hands the power to make terms of peace. It is known from the reports of President Schurman of the American Philippine Commission that these two Generals own only faint allegiance to Aguinaldo and their attitude toward the peace negotiations has made these negotiations ineffectual, the civilian members on the Filipino side of the joint commission being completely overawed and dominated by the military element controlled by these Generals.

It is believed here that if Aguinaldo can bend these men to his will and assume supreme control, he will at once seek for peace, being able to secure better terms for himself than he would otherwise.

RETURN OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Gen. Otis cables as follows regarding the return of volunteers:

Manila, June 8.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Oregon request to defer time of departure until 12th; will leave for Portland in transports Ohio and Newport. Sixth Infantry, upon arrival, will relieve Californians at Negros. Hancock sails in few days with Nebraska and other troops. OTIS.

Gen. Otis has been advised that it is the wish of the President that all arrangements be made to give the returning troops a comfortable voyage and that the best of care be taken, so that no sickness may break out among them. It is also said that precautions will be taken not to load the transports too heavily, so that the returning troops may have plenty of room.

BLOCKADE RUNNERS CAPTURED.

MANILA, June 8.—The United States gunboat Albany, one of the vessels purchased from the Spaniards, commanded by Ensign W. H. Standley, has captured three sailing vessels and one steamer off the Island of Negros. Nine of these boats (of the Albany class) are now in commission, and are doing good service in the shallow waters of the southern islands.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The vessels reported to have been captured by the Albany are supposed by naval officers here to be blockade runners, carrying supplies of food and ammunition to the islanders, who are threatening a rise in the interior. These Islanders have been powerfully influenced by Tagal emissaries to revolt, and in some cases have done so, attacking the people in seaside towns who stood for the United States. The army already has taken steps to establish a garrison on the island, and the War Department is gratified to learn that its efforts are being ably seconded by the navy.

The Yorktown's Men Well Treated.

MANILA, June 8.—Favorable reports are still being received from the party of fifteen Americans, belonging to the gunboat Yorktown, headed by Lieut. J. C. Gilmore of that vessel, captured on April 12 by the Filipinos not far from Baler. The prisoners are all well and are receiving fair treatment.

Manila Internal Revenue Receipts.

WASHINGTON June 8.—The internal revenue receipts at Manila for the month of April were $56,878. From the date of occupation, Aug. 14, 1898, up to and including April 30, 1899, the total of internal revenue receipts was $246,004.57.

The Boston Sails for San Francisco.

MANILA, June 8.—The United States cruiser Boston, Capt. W. H. Whiting, has sailed for San Francisco, by way of Nagasaki, Japan, with long service officers and men from the various American warships.

The Oregon for Blockade Duty.

MANILA, June 8.—The battleship Oregon will soon be stationed off Dagupan, in the Gulf of Lingayen, on blockade duty.

Grand Army Encampment Officers.

TRENTON, N. J., June 8.—The New Jersey Department of the Grand Army of the Republic to-day elected George Barret of Camden Department Commander. There was a hard fight between Commander Barret and Comrades Oscar C. Gifford of Newark and Parsons of Red Bank. The other officers elected are: Senior Vice Commander—Erwin Richards of Trenton; Junior Vice Commander—August Zoellar of Jersey City; Medical Director—Dr. John Younglove of Elizabeth; Department Chaplain—The Rev. Charles E. Hill of Red Bank; Council of Administration—Stephen M. Long of Orange, Thomas E. Watson of Jersey City, James Foreman of New Brunswick, W. H. H. Wyckoff of Somerville, and A. R. Dease of Camden; Delegates to National Encampment—Abraham Lawer of Point Pleasant, James A. Morrissey of Paterson, Silas M. Vold of Camden, G. F. Robinson of Jersey City, Bishop Mains of Trenton, Isaac Insley of Woodbridge, and R. G. Brower of Millburn. Henry Hatshorn of Camden was appointed Assistant Adjutant General.

Seek Information of John B. Holt.

Chief of Police Devery has received a letter from A. S. O'Brien, at Temple, Texas, asking for information in regard to John B. Holt, who died in that place on May 6. The letter states that Holt had many friends in Texas who would be glad to learn of his family connections. A letter was found among Holt's effects that had been written from 23 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, New York City. It was dated Aug. 5, 1898, and was signed William W. Holt.

BURGLARS VISITED COL. KIP.

Called Three Weeks Ago and Stole Many Valuable Relics.

Burglars broke into the residence of Col. Lawrence Kip, 452 Fifth Avenue, three weeks ago and made off with some of his most valuable relics. The loss was kept secret until yesterday when it became known.

Col. Kip has traveled a great deal and had gathered a large number of relics from all parts of the world. He kept them in a cabinet in the parlor of his residence. The burglars apparently gained entrance to the house by standing on a pointed iron top fence and forcing the window fastenings.

THE SPANISH LEGATION.

Duc D'Arcos Has Re-established the Quarters at Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The Spanish Legation has been re-established in the handsome quarters formerly occupied by Ministers Dupuy de Lome and Polo, at the corner of Massachusetts Avenue and Eighteenth Street. The archives of the legation have been taken from the Austria-Hungarian Legation and set up in the place they formerly occupied.

The Spanish Government is rapidly completing its consular representation in this country and the newly acquired possessions, and Duc d'Arcos has been informed of the following additional appointments, viz.: Consul at Cienfuegos, Cuba, Señor Alvarez; Consul at San Juan, Puerto Rico, Martinez Tudela; Vice Consul at San Juan, Jose Cabrero; Consul at Manila, Don Nicolas Rivero; Consul at Iloilo, Don Guilliam Leyra.

CAPT. CLAYTON NOW A COLONEL.

Elected to the Command of the Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn.

Capt. Bertram T. Clayton, who commanded Troop C of Brooklyn in the campaign in Puerto Rico, was last evening elected to fill the vacant Colonelcy of the Fourteenth Regiment. The election took place at the armory, Eighth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn. The voting, which was confined to the commissioned officers of the regiment, was much closer than had been expected, Capt. Clayton barely winning out.

Out of 30 votes cast Capt. Clayton received 16, and Col. Britton, who commanded the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, which took the place of the Fourteenth when the latter went to the front in the war with Spain, 13 votes. One vote cast was blank, and two officers who were present declined to vote. Capt. Clayton's election was received with very little demonstration.

SLAVONIC LABORERS IMPORTED?

Are Employed in South Chicago by the Illinois Steel Company.

CHICAGO, June 8.—Slavonic laborers are, it is claimed, being imported by the wholesale into South Chicago, tagged like express packages. The majority are promptly engaged by the Illinois Steel Company, and United States Immigration Inspectors have been watching this influx and say they are convinced that there have been many violations of the contract labor law. One batch of men has been sent back to their native land, and efforts are being made to get evidence sufficient to return 2,000 more who have arrived in South Chicago since last Autumn. Half a dozen Immigrant Inspectors have been assisting the local Inspectors during the past week, but have been unable to trace direct connection with the steel company.

The recent decision of the United States Court of Appeals at Milwaukee that the contract labor law does not apply to skilled labor is regarded by the local Immigration Inspectors as seriously crippling the efficiency of the law.

THEODORE M. HILL NOT FOUND.

Police and Friends Search in Vain for the Missing Man.

Theodore M. Hill, at one time purchasing agent of the New Jersey and New York Railroad, who disappeared from his home, at 355 West Fifty-seventh Street, is still missing. Police and friends have in vain searched the hospitals for him. The police description says he is fifty-one years old, 6 feet tall, and weighs 175 pounds. When last seen he wore a blue serge coat and vest, dark striped trousers, black derby hat, and tan shoes.

Mr. Hill was lost three days in January, 1893, and finally wandered into a hotel. It was thought at that time that his mind had become deranged. When he left home last Tuesday evening he told his family he was going to the Metropole Hotel to meet a friend. He had $60 in money in his pocket.

It was reported yesterday afternoon that the Theodore M. Hill who was lost was the lawyer at 44 Broadway, whose home is at Pelham Manor, N. Y. He was surprised when after luncheon a number of his friends came hurriedly into his office and anxiously inquired after him.

WITNESS HELD FOR PERJURY.

His Story Agreed with Defendant's and Judge Became Suspicious.

John Graff, who claims to be a boss plumber of 154 Canal Street, and who appeared Wednesday before Judge Newburger in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions as the chief witness in the case of Adam Amberg of 14 Broome Street, was yesterday committed to the Tombs for perjury. Amberg is accused of having shot Policeman Otto Raphael on April 6, in the leg while the officer was pursuing him.

In Amberg's trial his defense was an alibi. He said he was working on plumbing work for Graff on April 6 from 1 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon, or at the time he was accused of having shot Raphael. Graff told much the same story and Judge Newburger became suspicious.

Judge Newburger asked him if he had not visited Amberg in the Tombs and received a letter from him. Graff admitted that he had seen Amberg in the Tombs, and said he had destroyed the letter he had received from him. Detectives followed Graff to his home, however, and there found a letter giving Graff instructions what to say on the stand. Graff was then taken before Judge Newburger, who committed him without bail. The jury in Amberg's case could not agree.

DO CHICAGO POLICE PROTECT?

Baxter Committee Investigating Swindling on Steamboats.

CHICAGO, June 8.—The Baxter investigating Committee to-day took up the investigation of confidence games on board local excursion steamers and the alleged thefts of slot machines by Justice Court Constables. Gus Chapin, a steamboat man, told of a Klondike miner who was fleeced out of $1,800 by means of a shell game on a local excursion steamer, and also told of a Kansas City bank clerk who lost $600 in the same manner on the same boat. Chapin said he understood a certain Police Inspector received money from the confidence men for "protection," the amount being sometimes as high as 40 per cent. of the proceeds of the robberies. Chapin created somewhat of a sensation by swearing he had been promised $10 to testify before the committee.

Jackson Simpson, a street railway conductor, testified that he had been robbed by a shell game. Attorney Burres tried to show, by questioning the witness, that the police and Alderman Kenna shared the proceeds of the robbery, but with rather poor success, Simpson saying that he was satisfied with the way the police conducted his case.

William Voss, a slot machine dealer, testified that he had sold several slot machines to saloon keepers. The machines were confiscated by Constables, who, however, returned them upon Voss promising to pay them $2 per week for protection.

Ex-Alderman O'Brien Must Pay.

The suit brought by Miss Maude L. Curran against ex-Alderman John J. O'Brien, in the Supreme Court, before Justice Smyth, terminated yesterday in a verdict in favor of Miss Curran for $1,558.75. She sued to recover $1,608.75, the amount of a promissory note given her by O'Brien for money loaned him in 1896. Miss Curran met O'Brien in 1893 at a ball given by a political organization. They became intimate, and on her application he was appointed her general guardian in the settlement of her grandfather's estate. He wound up the accounts and gave her $1,983, being the amount due her. She claimed that she at once loaned him this money on his promise to repay her. O'Brien alleged that he paid out more for her support and clothes than the amount of the bill, and that he did so at her request.

WRECKED BY FIREWORKS

Explosions Destroy 36 Buildings on Staten Island.

SCORE OF OPERATIVES HURT

Loss to Nordlinger-Charlton Company Very Heavy on Account of the Season of the Year.

The Nordlinger-Charlton fireworks plant at Graniteville, S. I., was practically wiped out of existence yesterday afternoon. Thirty-six buildings were destroyed within a space of five minutes after the first explosion. A few buildings erected some time ago on another location about a quarter of a mile away is all that remains of the big plant. A score of persons were injured more or less severely, but all will recover.

The works destroyed consisted of thirty-six buildings, including the office building at the gate and the storage houses. There were three storehouses, each seventy-five by thirty feet—the largest buildings in the inclosure. The working buildings were small ones. A large number were but ten by twelve feet. Some of the buildings were of sheet iron, but the greater number were of wood. The buildings were scattered over an oblong tract of three acres inclosed by a twelve-foot board fence.

At 2:30 o'clock, when the first explosion occurred in the rocket charging room, there were at work in the inclosure fifty-five women and girls and sixty men and boys. Mr. Charlton was in the office. No one was in the rocket room at the time, and it is supposed the explosion was the result of the atmospheric conditions. The bulk powder is believed to have exploded first, as the sides and roof of the building were thrown high into the air and scattered in all directions.

Instantly the air was filled with flying rockets. These went in all directions through the air, and along the ground. They carried fire in all part of the plant, and the operatives made a rush for safety. The flying rockets, many of them of the greatest power, made it dangerous to step out of the workrooms, but to remain inside was likely to be fatal, as any moment sparks might ignite the powder and blow buildings and inmates to atoms.

As the operatives rushed out there was explosion after explosion as the buildings were hit by the skyrockets. To add to the danger a dense and suffocating smoke settled down and grew more dense every moment. Through this the employes were forced to rush to safety. A score of explosions occurred within a short space, and then in quick succession there were three detonations, marking the destruction of the storage houses that shook the ground for miles, and were heard at St. George, five miles away. In Port Richmond houses shook and crockery rattled, and in some instances window panes were broken. During the explosions balls of fire from roman candles and flower pots, and rockets and batteries flew through the air.

The residents along Richmond Avenue, between the works and Bull's Head, witnessed a novel sight while the explosions were occurring at the works. When the first explosion occurred a team of horses hitched to a truck was standing near one of the storage houses. The big truck had just been loaded with cased works to be brought to Manhattan, and the team started to run for the gates.

As the truck was dragged between the exploding buildings the fireworks in the cases caught fire, and they began to go off. The horses, in terror, dashed out of the inclosure and turned toward Bull's Head. They flew along the road with the truck swinging behind them vomiting fire of all colors. Three hours later the horses were found in the woods several miles away, still trembling with fright.

E. B. Truyster, a machinist, was at work in the building next to the charging room when the first explosion occurred. He had just started to run out when a heavy rocket tore through the wooden side of the building. He threw himself out of the door and flat on the ground. The next second the building in which he had been was blown to pieces. His clothing was set on fire, and he was badly burned.

Mr. Charlton ran out from the office when the first explosion occurred, and then saw the rest of the buildings go up. He and the men employed in the works rushed in as soon as the explosions were over to search for dead. They found none, and when all were accounted for, Mr. Charlton was taken home suffering from shock.

The loss on buildings will not amount to more than $3,000. The loss on stock, raw and completed, will be about $30,000. These losses, however, are small, the manager said, when compared with the loss of business at the best season of the year. He did not think there was any insurance.

About two months ago there was an explosion in the annex plant of the company, and two persons were killed and three badly burned.

EXPLOSION IN PAIN'S WORKS.

Nine Buildings Destroyed in Parkville Section of Brooklyn.

The Pain Fireworks Company's plant, at Coney Island Avenue and Avenue M, in the Parkville section of Brooklyn, was partly destroyed by fire, resulting from the accidental explosion of a roman candle, yesterday afternoon. Nine small frame buildings, containing a large quantity of fireworks, were completely destroyed, causing a loss of about $15,000. Richard Leistman, twenty-two years old, of Webster Avenue and First Street, an employe of the company, was severely burned by the explosion. He was removed to the Kings County Hospital, and, it is believed, will die of his injuries.

The plant includes about forty small buildings, most of them one-story frame structures. The explosion occurred while Leistman was working alone in one of the buildings. He was engaged in charging roman candles, when, through friction of the powder, one of the candles exploded. The balls of fire shot among the fireworks in the room, and the building was quickly ablaze. The fire spread rapidly from one building to another, and the one hundred employes, men and girls, fled from the buildings in a panic. Five of the girls fainted.

New York Life Sued.

The New York Life Insurance Company is being sued by Edward T. Tierney of Louisville, Ky., for $803, which he claims is his share of the company's surplus. The suit is similar to the one recently brought by Emil Greef against the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Tierney's policy in the New York Life matured May 4 last, and it is said he had agreed to accept a paid-up policy. He afterward, however, changed his mind and brought suit.

Music Teachers' Convention.

ALBANY, June 8.—The New York State Music Teachers' Association is to hold its annual convention in this city the last week in June. As one of the features of entertainment, the Citizens' Committee making arrangements ha. determined to have an open-air concert, to consist of 1,000 voices, to be held in Washington Park. Four selections will be rendered—"Star-Spangled Banner," "America," "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," and one yet to be selected.

Smallpox in a Brooklyn Tenement.

Julius Duntins, a negro, twenty-six years old, was found last night suffering from smallpox at his home, 472 Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn. The Health Department was notified, and the house, which is a three-story tenement structure, and is occupied by six families, was placed under quarantine. Duntins was isolated from the other tenants and will be removed this morning to North Brother Island.

Two Large Tugs for This Harbor.

BATH, Me., June 8.—The Bath Iron Works have closed a contract with the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad for the construction of two powerful ocean tugs, to be of steel throughout. The boats will be used in New York Harbor. The designs call for craft of the most modern type and equipment, 134 feet in length, 22 feet in breadth, and 16 feet in depth. The cost of each will be $180,000.

To Inspect Chicago Drainage Canal.

CHICAGO, June 8.—Desmond Fitzgerald of Boston was to-day appointed Chief Engineer of the State Commission which is to inspect the Chicago drainage canal. Active work of inspection will begin next week. Mr. Fitzgerald is president of the American Society of Civil Engineers and a department Engineer of the Metropolitan Water Board of Massachusetts.

B. Altman & Co.

This day, and until Noon To-morrow, when store will be closed.

LADIES' SHOE DEP'T

600 Pairs Ladies' Black Kid Oxford Ties, Welt soles, extension edges, $2.45

400 Pairs Ladies' Tan Russia Calf Skin Oxford Ties, Welt soles, extension edges, 2.45

PRIDE OF THE CUBANS HURT.

Missionary De Barritt Says They Are Badly Treated by Our Soldiers.

The Rev. Alfred De Barritt, who four months ago founded a Congregational church in the City of Havana, has returned to this country for a brief stay, during which he will address meetings and appeal for help in aid of his religious and educational work in Cuba.

Mr. De Barritt spoke freely yesterday about present conditions in Cuba, and the possibility of an outbreak against the Americans. "If this occurs," he said, "it will be the fault of the Americans. The Cubans are a peaceable people, but they are also proud and sensitive, and many things have been done recently to anger them. How do you suppose the people of New York would like to see an army of foreign soldiers camping out in their parks? The Cubans feel that they are being treated very much as though they had been conquered by us. At any rate, the Washington authorities should do away with the present military government. It is worse than unnecessary; it is doing an immense deal of harm. A great many of the American officers don't like the Cubans, and don't scruple to let this be known. How can you expect the Cubans to like them? Gen. Brooke and Gen. Lee are liked and trusted, but their influence for good is nullified by the attitude of other officers.

"The payment to the Cuban troops and requiring them to lay down their arms was a mistake. The disarming was a great humiliation to the men, and the first thing a good many of them did with their $75 each was to buy new guns and machetes.

"There is as yet no distinct idea in the minds of the majority of the people as to what they really want, whether annexation or independence. But they obtain their ideas of the United States Government from the American officers, and these ideas are not favorable."

Mr. De Barritt has brought with him two Cuban children, bright, pretty girls, who will be with him when he makes his public appeals for aid for his church, on which there is a debt of $200, and for the education of Cuban children here. He has distributed a large quantity of food to the poor of Havana, and has established a laundry, where women may work. Mr. De Barritt intends to return to Cuba at the end of this month. His headquarters here are in the Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street.

THE CUBAN MORTGAGE LAW.

A Delegation at Washington to Propose Changes in Recent Decrees.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The Cuban Commission, which has come to the United States to seek a modification of the decree issued at the direction of the President extending for two years the time within which debts contracted in Cuba prior to Dec. 31 last may be paid, arrived in Washington from New York to-night. It consists of Messrs. Fidel G. Pierra, Ygnacio Remirez, Pedro Galbis, and Emilio Del Junco, who represent a large creditor class opposed to the decree. They have a scheme for a proposed modification of the measure which they will lay before the officials here. Dr. Pierra, the spokesman of the commission, to-night had the following to say concerning the object of its mission:

"The decree was a mistake and there should promptly be some modification along lines which will inspire credit among that class whose interests are at stake. The creditor class was not given an opportunity for a hearing when the decree was issued. It is unjust also to the honest debtor who cannot obtain financial assistance while the dishonest debtor is the only one benefited. Our laws governing mortgages and other forms of debts, and foreclosures, are different from what they are in the United States and the introduction of a new form of procedure in dealing with them and at the same time extending the debts for two years works a hardship on the honest creditor and debtor and complicates the situation very much. We have devised a scheme for a remodeling of the decree along certain lines which will render its provisions less onerous, and this will be laid before the officials here."

Immigration Laws for Cuba.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn to-day promulgated immigration regulations for the island of Cuba. These regulations are substantially the same as those now in force in the United States except that the regulations for Cuba make no distinction between aliens arriving from Canada and Mexico and other foreign countries as is done in the regulations for this country.

WAGES OF ALABAMA MINERS.

They Will Insist on Renewal of the Present Contract, Expiring July 1.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 8.—The Alabama miners, whose present wage scale is based on the price of iron, through their recognized mouthpiece, William Fairley, have given notice that they will linsist on a similar contract upon the expiration of the present contract, on July 1. The rise in iron has given to the miners an advance of 10 cents a ton since March 1, and, as they are determined to reap further immediate advantages, they will not consider the proposition for a uniform Summer and Winter wage scale.

This is not objected to by the four coal operators who are also iron manufacturers, but the coal operators of the Birmingham district who are not also manufacturers of iron say they cannot stand another advance in wages, as coal has not risen in price correspondingly. These operators state that they are losing money on many contracts, and must close down if the situation becomes worse.

Mr. Fairley suggests that they induce the Tennessee, Kentucky, and Walker County (Ala.) operators to advance the price of coal to a degree commensurate with the wage advance. It is not known if this will or can be done, but it seems the only way to solve the problem.

TEA AT ONE CENT A CUP.

Col. Hadley's Novel Way of Fighting the Liquor Traffic.

A new place of entertainment was opened last night on the ground floor of 76 Allen Street, which was formerly a notorious dive and is now a refuge for unfortunate women. This is a "tea saloon," to be run under the auspices of the Church Army, (which maintains the Open Door,) with Col. Hadley in charge.

The tea saloon threw open its doors for business about 6:30 P. M., and in an hour 167 people had availed themselves of the chance to drink iced or hot tea at 1 cent a glass or cup, or send in for a pint of tea at the modest sum of 2 cents. At 8 o'clock a prayer and praise meeting was started behind a screen which bounded the saloon on the east, and meanwhile a gaping crowd hung around the door hearkening to the singing and fastening their eyes on the two neat bars, one in each window, from which the tea is handed out.

The iced and hot tea are varied by "tea punch," to be obtained for 2 cents, and 5 cents will purchase a "cup of best tea," with a plate of cakes. Russian tea is sold for 2 cents. Nothing but teas of high grade are used, but Col. Hadley says that the material is paid for by the consumers. He admitted last night that he had heard that some saloon keepers in the vicinity had also decided to sell 1-cent tea, to compete with the tea saloon, which is established for temperance purposes mainly, but he said he did not know whether they would really do so or not. He has received a letter from a bartender who wants to get out of liquor selling, and begs for a position as tender of the tea bar.

TO SUCCEED JUDGE PATTERSON.

Hugh McRoberts of Tompkinsville Appointed Quarantine Commissioner by Gov. Roosevelt.

ALBANY, June 8.—Gov. Roosevelt has appointed Hugh McRoberts of Tompkinsville Quarantine Commissioner, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Patterson. This was in compliance with Health Officer Doty's earnest request that a Commissioner be selected whose residence is near the Quarantine station. Mr. Doty in his letter to the Governor said:

"The death of Jacob M. Patterson has made a vacancy in the Board of Quarantine Commissioners. It is of vital importance that the board shall work in harmony with the Health Officer's department. Unfortunately, there has been at times a want of co-operation on their part which has embarrassed me and rendered it impossible for me to serve the public as I believe it should be served. In emergencies such as exist at the present time, when large numbers of soldiers and other passengers are arriving from Havana, an infected port, it is necessary that I should have the full support and assistance of the Quarantine Commissioners.

"The appointment of a Commissioner to succeed Judge Patterson deeply concerns me, and I therefore take pleasure in recommending Hugh McRoberts of Tompkinsville, S. I., for the place. Mr. McRoberts is a loyal and earnest Republican and a good citizen. I have known him long and favorably, but, more than all, I feel that the department would have his full support and co-operation. For this reason I take the liberty of referring to the matter."

In connection with the appointment, the Governor said that over fifty men had applied for the position, among them being several of his intimate friends.

PLATT STANDS BY McROBERTS.

Old Charge of Shortage in His Accounts Not Considered.

The attention of Senator Platt was directed yesterday to a publication in a morning newspaper alleging that Hugh McRoberts, who was put forward as the organization's candidate for Quarantine Commissioner, was in 1877 charged with a shortage in his accounts as Treasurer of Richmond County, and that the case was finally compromised by Mr. McRoberts and his bondsmen.

Senator Platt said he knew nothing of the story. He supposed it had been brought out by somebody who wanted the place, and he didn't believe there was anything detrimental to Mr. McRoberts's character in the transactions referred to. "I am for Mr. McRoberts," the Senator said, "and this publication will have no effect on my indorsement of him."

Mr. McRoberts's friends say that in the matter of the alleged deficit of $77,000 in his accounts as Treasurer he was the victim of designing subordinates; that there was never any evidence that he received a cent of the county's money that he was not entitled to, and that his blamelessness was attested by the fact that he surrendered every dollar of his property to his bondsmen, so that neither they nor the county lost anything.

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Members Come Here to Discuss the Currency Bill.

A special meeting of the Finance Committee of the United States Senate will be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this morning at 11 o'clock. The meeting has been called to consider the currency bill prepared by the special committee which sat recently at Atlantic City, but it is not expected that the committee will do more to-day than adjourn to a cooler spot.

Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island and Senator John P. Jones of Nevada were the only members of the committee who had arrived in the city last night. Senators Allison, Burrows, Platt of Connecticut, and Daniel are expected to arrive to-day. Senator Thomas C. Platt, of course, will be present. Senators Wolcott and James K. Jones are in Europe. Senator Vest is reported seriously ill at his home in Missouri, and illness in Senator Chilton's family will prevent his coming on from Texas.

Senator Aldrich said last night that the committee would not take up the currency or any other bill to-day and that he did not think the business that they expected to dispose of would consume more than twenty minutes.

THE SHEEHAN-CROKER CONTEST.

T. F. Smith's Resignation of No Importance, Says Senator Munzinger.

State Senator Louis Munzinger, who last week declared that he would not forsake John C. Sheehan in his fight for the leadership of the Tammany organization in the Ninth Assembly District, yesterday paid his respects to Thomas F. Smith, Mr. Croker's private secretary, who has resigned from the Pequod Club, and who has announced his intention of taking an active part in the fight against Mr. Sheehan.

Senator Munzinger said:

"The fact that Smith has resigned carries no weight whatever. He was always opposed to Tammany Hall, and only became identified with the organization four or five years ago, after he had been practically forced out of the Eleventh Assembly District by William Dalton for his petty and continuous assaults on him and the local organization of that district. Moving into the Ninth District, I became one of his sponsors after he joined the organization, and I was continually urging him upon Mr. Sheehan for preferment.

"After failing in two civil service examinations, Mr. Sheehan finally had him appointed stenographer and clerk in the Eighth District Court at a salary of $2,000 a year. He was afterward elected Secretary of the General Committee of the Ninth Assembly District. In the meantime he had so ingratiated himself with Mr. Sheehan that when that gentleman became the leader of Tammany Hall he appointed Mr. Smith his secretary. When Smith saw that Mr. Croker was about to succeed Mr. Sheehan in the leadership of the organization, he so manipulated things as to be selected by Mr. Croker for his secretary.

"The story that 200 members of the Pequod Club met last night to oppose Mr. Sheehan is absolutely untrue. On Monday night there was a meeting of the kickers, at which sixteen persons attended, and they went through the form of organizing a club. Another meeting was called for last night, which was attended by about a dozen persons. Goodwin, Smith, and the balance of that little crowd will be unable to muster 200 votes in all in the district at the coming primary."

Alexander T. Mason Not Chosen.

The delegates to the Republican County Convention from the Twenty-ninth Assembly District met at the Plaza Club last night, James Yereance presiding. It was expected that action would be taken looking to the selection of Alexander T. Mason as a member of the County Committee in place of Quarantine Commissioner Edmund J. Palmer, who has moved out of the district, but on account of the failure to receive Dr. Palmer's resignation, nothing was done. Mr. Mason is said to be slated for the leadership of the district to succeed Frank Bulkley.

Trying to Get Conventions Here.

A committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation held an executive meeting yesterday to discuss plans whereby the two great political conventions can be held in this city. A resolution was adopted a month ago to further the interests of the city in attempting to get the conventions here, and the committee appointed to look after the work is preparing plans.

No Resignation from Mr. Reed.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 8.—Secretary of State Byron H. Boyd and Private Secretary Smith say that Gov. Powers has not received any notification from Thomas B. Reed of the latter's resignation as Congressman from Maine.

New York Central Conductor Killed.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 8.—Oscar Smith, a conductor on a freight train on the New York Central Railroad was killed this morning. At Carmelate, four miles from Poughkeepsie, the fireman saw the conductor coming over the cars and that was the last seen of him until the train reached the switch opposite the Poughkeepsie Cemetery, where he was found lying on the top of the fourth car, dead, having undoubtedly been hit by a bridge. A small cut on the top of his head was the only mark on his body. He lived at East Albany and had a wife and two children.

199 Broadway,
299 Broadway,
605 Broadway,
1,197 Broadway,
1,361 Broadway.

371 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

A "99 MODEL."

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

Title Guarantee Company Election.

At a meeting yesterday morning of the stockholders of the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company of 175 Broadway a Board of Directors was elected for the ensuing year. The board is as follows: Silas B. Dutcher, George C. Clausen, George W. Quintard, Russell Sage, Edward V. Loew, William Wagner, James Fellows, Joseph J. Kittle, David H. McAlpin, John Weber, Edward Uhl, Charles J. Obermayer, George H. Beyer, Edward M. Burghard, John Guth, Van Mater Stilwell, Charles Unangst, E. Victor Loew, Jr., Albert C. Hencken, and Charles W. Osborne. Officers of the company will be elected next Thursday.

Italian Industrial School Work.

At the Italian Industrial School of the Children's Aid Society, 156 Leonard Street, an interesting exhibition of the work of the pupils has been opened. The school is exclusively for children of Italian parents, and at the present time the average daily attendance is over 500. The teaching is in English, except for children who are new arrivals in this country. The exhibition will remain open to-day. It includes specimens of needlework by both girls and boys, drawing, kindergarten work, wood carving, and clay modeling. Mrs. Eleanor E. Staats is the Principal of the school.

Garden Party for Aged Hebrews.

Yesterday was a gala day at the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, on West One Hundred and Sixth Street, the occasion being the annual garden party given for the inmates by Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Beerman. Mr. Beerman is one of the Trustees of the institution. The grounds adjoining the home were decorated for the occasion, and a concert was given by the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Band. Refreshments were served, and the 230 inmates, whose ages range from sixty to ninety years, enjoyed themselves thoroughly.

Bicycling Good for Spinal Troubles.

Dr. George R. Elliott, Professor of Orthopedic Surgery at the Post-Graduate Hospital, New York, in a paper read before the American Medical Association, now meeting at Columbus, Ohio, promises to revolutionize the methods of treatment in cases of spinal deformity, such as lateral curvature and the dreaded Pott's disease. Dr. Elliott stated that lateral curvature can be greatly aided by bicycle riding with the handle bars properly adjusted. He contends that plaster jackets contract the lungs, cause great weakness, and frequently lead to the development of tuberculosis.

Asks $25,000 for Breach of Promise.

Mark Silverstone, a bookkeeper, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Walgering on an order issued by Justice Beach of the Supreme Court, in an action for breach of promise of marriage brought against him by Miss Mary F. Sherwood, who seeks to recover $25,000 damages. He was locked up in Ludlow Streeet Jail in default of $1,000 bail.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:28	Sun sets...7:30	Moon sets...3:52

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....8:16	Gov. Isl'd...8:51	H. Gate...10:37
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....8:20	Gov. Isl'd...9:00	H. Gate...10:56

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JUNE 9.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Advance, Colon	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Ardanrose, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Hildebrand, North Brazil	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	.....

SATURDAY, JUNE 10.

Algiers, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Altai, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Arkadia, Puerto Rico	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Bellucia, La Plata	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Carib, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Dalecarlia, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Ems, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hudson, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Martello, Hull	.....	.....
M. L. Villaverde, Havana	.....	1:00 P. M.
Norge, Christiania	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Olinda, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	.....	6:30 A. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
St. Andrews, Antwerp	.....	.....

TUESDAY, JUNE 13.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Troja, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamer Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June §13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for

The Wanamaker Store.

More Bicycle Luck

555 More "Road Flyers" at $16

WHEN we offered 3,500 of these good wheels a few weeks ago, at $16 each, we made a sensation in the wheel market that has not died away yet. For some years financial storms and cyclonic trade conditions have made troublous voyaging for wheel-making ventures. The bicycle trade sea is dotted with derelicts, and figures have been sinking, sinking, sinking until

The Road Flyer, at $16, Touched the Bottom

We did not expect ever to repeat this offer and we were convinced that so much bicycle would never be offered again for so little money.

The unexpected has happened, however, and a side-blast of the passing storm has blown us twelve hundred more of these Road Flyers, to sell at the same price as before. That is

A Thoroughly Good $40 Wheel for $16

The "Road Flyer" is a title given the wheel by ourselves, to conceal the identity of the machine, according to agreement with the maker. But the 3,500 wheels already on the market under this name, have made it well known and well liked in the territory served by our stores.

We Give You Our Word for Its Safety and Good Performance

Men's 22 and 24-inch frames, women's 22-inch, and a few 24-inch frames. Black and green enamel.

170 of These are Women's Wheels

We will fill orders by mail and telegraph if the wheels are in the house and unsold when message is received; but we can make no promises beyond this.

And here is a list of cyclists' needfuls that carries its own argument:—

BELLS
Bristol, 20c. and 25c. Continuous Ringing, 65c.
New Departure, 25c., 30c., up to 75c.
OIL LAMPS
Everlit, 75c. Banner, $1.25
20th Century, $1.15 Miller, A1, $1.30
Diamond, $1.50 Searchlight, $2.50
Neverout, $2.70
GAS LAMPS
Wizard, $1.50 Electro, $2.45
20th Century, $2.25 Majestic, $2.50
Wishbone bracket for Searchlight Lamps, 75c.
TOE CLIPS
Club, 10c. Roller, 25c. Stirrup, 18c. Sager, 40c.
Adjustable, 25c. Columbia Anti-Rust, 30c.
CYCLOMETERS
American, 20c. Veeder Trip, $1.35
SADDLES
Wanamaker, padded, $1 Messinger, $1.50
Christy Adjustable, $3 Brown, hard, $2
Wheeler, $1.75 Plew Pneumatic, $1.90
Lovekin, $1.50
TIRES
Wanamaker, 1¾, 1¼, 1⅝, $4.50 pair.
Hartford, 1¾, 1¼, 1⅝, $7 pair.
MISCELLANEOUS
M. & R. Stands, wooden, 75c.
7-U Plating, 15c. Three-in-One-Oil, 12c.
Never Hot, 15c. and 25c. Cleveland Blue, 8c.
Phoenix Carrier, 25c. Lamson's Carrier, 40c. to 90c

Paris-Made Underwear

At Surprisingly Small Figures

There is a story in this that would make interesting reading aside from its economic features, but it will have to remain "another story." However, this is interesting enough:—

We have here a few score dozen night-gowns and white petticoats that show in every detail and stitch the fact that they are productions of needle-loving France. Hand-made goods, of the true French type of elaborated daintiness. And so cheap!

One Dollar and a Quarter Each

The fact deserves the exclamation point, for the price set will not cover the cost in Paris itself of one of the ruffles on some of the garments.

Don't come expecting to see $20 garments, but you may expect to find prettier and more elaborate goods than you can generally find marked at $4 and $5

Tenth Street Aisle, Main Floor.

More Facts As To Shoes

This wonderful shoe story,—probably the most remarkable ever told in any retail shoe news,—must needs be a serial;—it's too big for any one telling.

And so every day will have its facts, and they are astonishing facts, too. The biggest fact is the general statement that here on Monday were

51,300 Pairs of Shoes

For Men, Women and Children
(New York's Share of a Lot of 120,000 Pairs)
At Prices That Saved From One-Third to One-Half

All good shoes, too, made for this season by trustworthy people. Such shoes as these:

Women's Oxford Shoes, $1
Tan and black, mostly black kidskin; firm but flexible soles; good toe shapes; value $1.50.

Women's Oxford Shoes, $1.49
Fine quality black kidskin, with patent leather tips, some with duck vesting tops. Tan and brown kidskin with kid and cloth tops; modern toe shape; mostly $2.50 shoes.

Women's Kid Shoes, $1.70
Black kidskin with patent leather or kid tips; laced and button; in the popular full toe, with medium weight extension soles; are regularly $3.

Women's Patent Leather Shoes, $1.70
A handsome shoe for dress wear, and patent leather as dependable as any; laced, with dull kid or fine black cloth tops; popular toe shapes and all sizes.

Boys' Shoes at $1.75
Welted and stitched soles: Russia and box calf uppers; a regular and popular $2.50 shoe; sizes 2½ to 5½; smaller sizes, $1.50.

MEN'S SHOES
$1.40—Black canvas; laced and congress; solid, firm leathers; good, comfortable shapes; regular value $2.50.
$1.70—Black and tan calfskins laced; in the new full toe; extension soles; $3 qualities.
$2—Patent leather, tan and black calfskin; laced; mostly flexible soles, welted and stitched; dress shoes that were made for $3 and $3.50 lines.
$2.30—Tan Russia calf, tan kid and black box calf; very best leathers and shoemaking; not all sizes in each, but enough to fit most feet; none worth less than $3.50; lots of the $4 and $5 grades.
WOMEN'S SHOES
$1, $1.20, $1.40, $2—Black and tan kidskin, of qualities that are twice as good as the price would indicate.
CHILDREN'S SHOES
95c.—Black and brown laced shoes for girls and small boys, sizes 11 to 2.
80c.—Black kidskin; laced and buttoned; stout soles and patent leather tips; sizes 8½ to 10½.
65c.—Black kidskin; laced and buttoned, sizes 5 to 8.

Busy Days in Cotton Dress Stuffs
These days have been exactly the sort that makes the light, airy, pretty cotton dress goods attractive in themselves, and we have added some other attractions in prices. Consequently the offers of one day seldom extend into the next, but these Scotch Plaid Ginghams at 15c. a yard, and the Swiss Muslins and fine Lawns at 6c. a yard are exceptions, because there were 30,000 yards of them.

There'll not be much more to say even of these, however, for the ginghams at 15c. are 25c. goods, and the six-cent muslins and lawns are 15c. and 10c. goods.

And here are two more:—
At TEN CENTS a Yard—Printed Plaid Cheviots; made to sell at 25c. yd.
At FIFTEEN CENTS a Yard—Printed Penangs, made to sell at 25c. yd.; and Scotch Bordered Ginghams, that were imported to sell at 37½c. yd.

Guerlain's High-Class Toilet Goods
Thirty-six odors, sachets, essences and soaps—are all to be found here. We control our line for the United States,—procurable only at our two stores and at the maker's Paris shop. Higher in price than many other kinds—but they are higher grades as well.

Tenth Street.

Wedding Gifts? Sterling Silver Table Ware
A splendid display of elegantly made up pieces—all sterling silver—is arranged in the basement. If there's a June wedding in the mind, many an acceptable gift can be readily selected from these:

Bouillon Cups of sterling silver, with French china linings, $5.50 each.
Bouillon Spoons, $8 to $13.75 doz.
Asparagus Forks, $6; Asparagus Tongs, $9.
Salad Forks, $15 doz.
Berry Forks, gilt tines, $8.75 doz.
Ice Cream Forks, plain, $13.50; gilt, $15 doz.
Ice Cream Server, plain, $6; gilt, $8.75 each.
Ice Cream Spoons, plain, $10; $12; gilt, $18.50 doz.
Salad Sets, spoon and fork, plain, $5.25; gilt, $5.75.
Mounted Corkscrews from $2.50 to $4 each.
Fruit Knives, $7 to $13.25 doz.
Sugar and Cream Sets, $7 to $36.25; 2 pieces.
Berry Bowls, $16.50 to $50 each.
Loving Cups, some mounted glass, others all silver, $6.25 to $45 each.

Books by "Captain" King At 25c. Vol.
A series of fourteen absorbingly interesting military romances by that famous author. Well printed on good paper and with paper covers. All these at 25c. each:

Kitty's Conquest. Captain Dreams.
Foes in Ambush. An Initial Experience.
The Deserter and From the Ranks.
Trials of a Staff Officer.
Colonel's Christmas Dinner.
Captain Close and Sergeant Croisus. 1 vol.
Two Soldiers and Dunraven Ranch. 1 vol.
Soldiers' Secret and An Army Portia. 1 vol.
OTHER PAPER BOUND FICTION
Choose from 200 titles, new copyrights, 33c. a vol., or from over 300 titles, standard works, at 15c. a vol.; also 500 popular novels, at 10c. each.

The Book Store, Ninth Street.

Of Women's Capes
Were you caught Wednesday night in that twenty-degree drop of the mercury? If you were, you will not wonder that we sold capes rapidly yesterday. It seems odd to write of outer garments with the thermometer standing at—well, at whatever yours says is right—but the hotter the day, the worse the chill when it does come. And if you are going away, you know,—but what's the use of argument in the face of facts like these:

About fifty Imported Capes, all in light weights, and including many in delicate light colors. Some in cloths, some in silks, some in nothing more substantial than lace and jet. Paris and Berlin made. Prices yesterday were $35, $37.50, $40, and $42. Prices to-day for any one in the lot,

Twenty-five Dollars

Bathing Suits
There's a very strong tide setting beachward already, and unless a fortuitous thunderstorm has disturbed conditions during the night, the tide of yesterday will be the torrent of to-day. In any case the bathing suit reference will touch some tender chords.

Here best and here most, and here cheapest for really good ones. Nobody wants anything but a good bathing suit. That's all you can get here.

FOR WOMEN
At $2.50 and $3.50—Of navy blue flannel; sailor collar; trimmed with white braid.
At $4—Of black mohair; high neck; three-quarter length; sleeves; trimmed with white, blue or red braid.
At $5—Of black or blue flannel; white duck sailor collar; trimmed with white braid.
At $6.75—Of fine black alpacca; trimmed with black and white braid.
Other styles up to $10.
FOR GIRLS
At $3—Of black brilliantine; trimmed with red or white braid.
At $4—Of blue flannel; trimmed with red or white braid.
At $4.75—Of brilliantine, in navy blue or garnet; revers, collar and shield same material in white; trimmed with black braid.
Second Floor, Broadway.

Many Kinds of Veilings All 10c. Yd.
This is a clearing of a stock — a quick one. Numerous qualities, prices of which have been 25c. to $2 a yard now go at 10c. a yard. Good styles, dotted and plain meshes, 18 in. and 27 in. wide.

Net Top Laces 25c. Yd.
One hundred pieces at that price, though regularly they sell at 35c. and 50c. These are 2 to 6 in. wide, with handsome open-work patterns—just the sorts now desired.

Women's Collars
This gathering of all the most approved styles, and of the best makes seems to be fully appreciated. Of course—good goods and cheap enough. Note the excellent collars at 2 for 25c.

Tenth Street.

Bathroom Accessories
These are things that your bathroom either has or needs. If it has them, you'll not be interested. If it hasn't them, they will add new attractions to what has probably been for the past few days the most attractive room.

Towel Rods, 50c. to $1.40.
Bar Towel Racks, 60c. to $1.50.
Hooks, 1, 11c. to 55c.; 2, 40c., 85c.; 3, 50c. to $1.10.
Towel Rings, 60c.
Toilet Paper Rollers, 75c. to $2.75.
Toilet Paper Boxes, $1.25.
Screw Sponge Racks, $1.50 to $2.25.
Sponge Racks, to fasten on bath tub, $1.85.
Soap Sponge Racks, to fasten on bath tub, 85c.
Soap Racks, to fasten on bath tub, 85c., 70c.; to fasten over bath tub, $1.
Soap Dishes, to screw on wall, 90c. to $1.50.
Standing Soap Dishes, 50c. to $1.25.
Standing Tooth Brush Holders, $1.30.
Tooth Brush Holders, to screw on wall, $1.25, $1.50.
Glass Holders, to screw on wall, 50c. to $1.35.
Whisk Broom Holders, 70c.
Match Safes, 55c. to $1.30.
Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

DEGREES FOR 391 STUDENTS

Sixty-seventh Commencement of New York University.

ALL RECORDS WERE BROKEN

Largest Number of Graduates that Ever Received Sheepskins from Chancellor MacCracken.

The Metropolitan Opera House was nearly filled last evening with students and the friends of the graduating class of the New York University. It was the sixty-seventh commencement of the university, and the class, numbering 391, was the largest yet of the roll of graduates. The stage was filled with invited guests and the Faculties and alumni of the different schools.

Shortly after eight o'clock a procession made up of those who were to occupy the stage, headed by Chancellor MacCracken and Leslie J. Tompkins, the registrar of the university, marched from the reception room on the Broadway side to the stage and took their seats. The exercises opened with prayer by the Rev. J. M. Bell and this was followed with a selection by the Seventh Regiment Band. The Chancellor, who presided, then announced the Bachelor's oration by E. B. Barnes of this city, whose subject was, "Industrial Evolutions—the Trust. Following him came the Master's oration, "The Meaning and Function of Philosophical Truth," by R. S. Povey of Brooklyn, and next was the oration, "Relation of Morality and Religion," by A. W. Fismar of Brooklyn.

The orations were well received and followed by applause, to say nothing of the class yell, which the enthusiastic undergraduates gave with a will. The conferring of degrees came next.

The following degrees were conferred:

BACHELOR OF ARTS—Earl Bryant Barnes, Nelson Brown Hatch, Rodney Mulford Heggie, John William Hoyt, Adna Wright Leonard, Thomas K. McClelland, Jr., Fortescue Constable Metcar, Vincent Noll, Isaac Lewis Otis, Harry Nelson Pfeiffer, John Orvis Scudder, Nathan A. Seagle, Archibald Stark Van Orden, Jr.

BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY—John Sayres Burton, Walter Lichtenstein, Philip Mendel, Walter Buchanan Raymond.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE—Clinton Ethelbert Brush, Jr., Frank Walton Carpenter, John Cooperstock, Chauncey DeVoe, Clarkson Alcott Disbrow, Frank Erdwurm, Edward T. Grandlienard, William F. Plumley, Stuart Augustus Stephenson, Nathaniel Parker Turner, Samuel I. Wilkinson, and Edwin Carlton Woodward.

DEGREE OF CIVIL ENGINEER—George Gere MacCracken, Winifred H. Roberts, Eric W. Wallin.

CERTIFICATE OF ENGINEERING—John Copperstock, Clarkson A. Disbrow, Edward T. Grandlienard, Stuart A. Stephenson, Jr., Nathaniel P. Turner, Samuel I. Wilkinson, and Edwin C. Woodward.

MASTER OF ARTS—Andrew Beattie, Sarah Browne Belcher, Robert James Beach, Henry Clarence Burr, James Francis Driscoll, Edward Slater Dunlop, Frederick Carl Eiselen, Arthur Forbes, John Wesley Glenk, Charles E. Hesselgrave, Margaret Young Henry, Frederick William Hock, Hugo H. Hoffman, Adaline Louise Jenckes, Lillian Kupfer, Lincoln Chester Lemon, Jacob W. Loth, Eleanor P. Lumley, Henry Samuel Noon, Kfugora Obata, Naboth Osborn, Miles Ernest Mitchell, Richard Stanley Pouvey, Harold Millhoff Rider, Alma Dora Schwab, Masatake Shinoda, Louise Clinton Taylor, William Jay Tompkins, George Mifflin Fowler, Edward Lucke.

MASTER OF SCIENCE—Charles Edward Lucke.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY—Frederick Wood Everleth, Frank Simpson Cookman, Alice B. Dudek, Arnold Winkelried Fismer, Finley Milligan Foster, Edmund Lyman Hood, Jacob Mandel, and Hans Henry Speer.

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE—William C. Alpers.

BACHELOR OF LAWS—Max Leopold Arnstein, Hyman Israel Barrett, David Bennett Baum, Frederick Lacy Beatlys, Jr., William Berg, Allyn Abraham Berman, Leo Simon Bing, Edward Lawton Blackman, A. B., Edward Noah Bloomberg, Samuel Ward Boardman, Jr., A. B., Hans Von Briesen, A. B., Meyer Britwitz, Albert Bruns, James Albert Bryant, Nathan Burkan, Gilbert Frederick Caire, Charles Jerome Carroll, Robert Harold Charlton, George Wykoff Major Clark, B. S., Ph. B.; George William Clunc, Hyman Cohen, B. S., Joseph Cohen, Charles Stanley Daley, B. S., David Pastor De Derky, John Francis Devlin, John Edward Donnelly, Michael Vincent Dorney.

Alexander Frazer Douglas, John Lawrence Farrell, Eduard Julius Herman Fandrey, Max Franklin, Albert Lawson Frost, Clarence Gallcenstein, B. S., Samuel Claude Garrison, Edward Louis Garvin, A. B., David Ephraim Goldfarb, Simon Goodelman, B. S., Abraham Isaac Gordon, Edith Grant, Alice Louise Granbery, Otto Greenberger, A. B., Henry Bull Hammond, Jacob Harris, Maxwell Sidney Harris, A. B., Frederick McKenzie Harris, Agnes Hihn, Harry Stinson Howard, James Francis Hurley, Adelaide Buell Hyde, Julius Hyman, Reginald Johnstone Imperatori, Lester Inglis, M. A., John Vosburg Irwin, Ph. B., Joseph Jacobs, Louis Karasik, George William Joseph Kavanagh, Sarah Waring Keeler, Francis Raymond Kelley, B. A., Edwin Kempton, Jr., Edwin Duncan Kenyon, Ralph Wood Kenyon, M. A., S. T. B., Moses Nathan Krakower, Jacob Michael Leibrer, Pincus Lesser, Harry Levison, Edgar Albert Levy, Solon Joseph Lobenstine, Henry Bertram Lister, Michael S. Loeb, Vincent Pierce Lynott, Harrison Wood McLenathan, Thomas Jones Maccabe, Harry Myer Marks.

Fanny Worstell Marshall, Lawrence Malcolm Morley, B. S.; Clarence Patton Moser, A. B., Moses Moss, Edward Walter Norris, Francis Philip Pace, John Darlington Peace, Emma Neumann Polak, Thomas Grenville Price, Eugenie Marie Raye, Frank Winship Redding, Thomas Joseph Regan, John Bartholomew Robins, Joseph Samuel Rosalsky, Alexander Rosenbaum, A. B., Charles Samuel Rosenthal, Siegmund Rosenthal, Charles Joseph Ryan, Henry Salant, Ph. B.; Abraham Murray Savelson, Herman Maurice Schaap, Philip Daniel Shapiro, Bernard Shaw, Emanuel Israel Silberstein, Maurice Simmons, B. S.; William Le Grand Simrell, Eugene Walter Small, Bessie Sosnowsky, Harold Spielberg, Arthur Joseph Stern, A. B.; Philip Milton Stern, Simon Theodore Stern, A. B.; George Arthur Steves, Josiah Albert Stover, A. B.; Casimer Ignace Strahlheim, B. E.; Edward Emil Stubenvoll, Theodore Ethelbert Terrell, Charles Francis Thellusson, Charles Henry Topping, B. S.; Lillian Vanderbilt, Walter Mortimer Wechsler, B. S.; Lawrence Woodward Whitney, A. B.; Rutherford Wheeler Woodhead, Alfred Yankauer, and Max Zavodnikoff.

DEGREE OF MASTER OF LAWS—Beatrice Maybaum, LL. B.; Otto v. Schrenk, LL. B.; Seth B. Robinson, LL. B.; Arthur W. Barber, LL. B.; Juliana Gallwitz, LL. B.; Francis X. Butler, LL. B.; George P. Nicholson, LL. B.; Adolph Freyer, LL. B.; Philip F. Schmitt, LL. B.; Louise C. Hinck, LL. B.; William L. McKee, LL. B.; Louis J. Jacoves, LL. B.; Herbert H. Maass, LL. B.; Elmer L. Ingalls, LL. B.; Alan Shepard Pierce, LL. B.; Mark Goldberg, LL. B.; Louis J. Hamel, LL. B.; Henry F. Albro, LL. B., and Dallis Flannagan.

MASTER OF PEDAGOGY—Charles Montgomery Babcock, Leander Bartlett Bigelow, B. S., Margaret Abernethy Brewer, John King Clark, Bernard Cronson, A. B., Samuel Friedman, LL. B., Rosalie Heggi, Ella Keith, Mary Stewart Kennedy, Carrie Elizabeth Krowl, Alfred William Mueser, Hugo Newman, B. S., Anna Sophia Runnie, Jerohn Joseph Savitz, Ph. B., M. A.; Estella Sternglanz, Henrietta Sternglanz.

DOCTOR OF PEDAGOGY—Elizabeth Dancy Battle, John Dwyer, Ed. M., Daniel Thomas Edwards, A. B., Walte Almon Shoemaker, Pd. M., Edward Lewis Stephens, B. A., Pd. M.

Prizes in the Law School were awarded as follows:

SENIOR CLASS.—AFTERNOON DIVISION.—First prize for the best written examination, $100, Joseph Jacobs, New York City; second prize for second best written examination, $60, Emanuel I. Silberstein, New York City; third prize, for the third best written examination, $40, Harry M. Marks, New York City. Honorable mention is made of the following: First, Maurice E. Simmons, New York City; second, Reginald J. Imperatori, New York City.

THIRD YEAR, EVENING.—First prize, for the best written examination, $75, Walter M. Wechsler, B. S., New York City; second prize, for second best written examination, $50, Simon Goodelman, B. S., New York City.

Junior Class, Afternoon Division—Shepard Scholarship, free tuition, William F. Walsh, A. B., Hancock, Mass.; first Faculty Scholarship, free tuition, Harry A. Anderson, Pelham, N. Y.; second Faculty Scholarship, free tuition, Samuel Liebovitz, New York City; third Faculty Scholarship, free tuition, Stephen P. Anderton, New York City. Honorable mention is made of the following names: First, William Boehm, M. D., New York City; second, Samuel Wechsler, B. S., New York City.

Second Year Evening.—First prize for the best written examination, $75, Maxwell Davidson, New York City; second prize, for second best written examination, $50, Frank I. Tierney, New York City; honorable mention is made of Sylvan E. Bier, New York City.

First Year, Evening.—First prize, for the best written examination, $75, George K. Weeks, New York City; second prize, for the second best written examination, $50, Maurice Goodman, New York City; honorable mention is made of Harvey G. Hecht, New York City.

Prizes in University College were awarded as follows:

Latin prize, $50, Thomas K. McClelland, Newark, N. J.

Hebrew prize, $30, T. Leslie Shear, New York City.

German prize, $25, Walter Lichtenstein, Hoboken, N. J.

German prize of $25, Stanley Molleson, New York City.

James Gordon Bennett prize, $60, Earle Bryant Barnes, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Samuel B. Duryea Fellowship, Stuart A. Stephenson, New Rochelle, N. Y.

W. H. Inman Fellowship, Edward T. Grandlienard, Hicksville, L. I.

Butler Euclein prize, Thomas K. McClelland, Newark, N. J.

Butler Classical Fellowship, Thomas K. McClelland, Newark, N. J.

Chancellor MacCracken's address to the graduates was, in part, as follows:

"Each university year has its striking characteristic. This sixty-ninth year of New York University may fairly be called Endowmen Year. A larger sum has been given for permanent endowment than in any former year. The total gifts received since last commencement for this purpose from some five or six benefactors amount to more than a third of a million dollars. Besides these are important gifts and pledges received this year for buildings and apparatus, including a conditional subscription from Mr Andrew Carnegie of about $30,000. This year is also marked by our largest roll of graduates. The total number this year reached 391.

"What shall be the striking characteristic next year, which shall bring us toward the close of the century, and the seventieth year of our organization? I am not able to prophecy the future, but I am sure of three events. Next year will give us our now library building, second to no college library in beauty and usefulness. It will inaugurate the School of Applied Science, promising a broad, thorough training. It will witness the first distinctive college commencement in the new auditorium at University Heights, and a distinctive university commencement down town.

PROF. KENNESON'S ADDRESS.

After conferring the degrees in law, Prof. Thaddeus D. Kenneson addressed the class. He said:

It is to justice—not justice in the abstract, but justice in the concrete—to the daily doing of justice between man and man, that you have devoted your lives. Surely earth has no nobler calling—one only excepted—that of the saving of souls.

"Amid the conditions under which at present the law must me practiced in this city and the drawbacks which spring largely from ignorance and political favoritism upon the bench, and which can never be wholly eradicated while the present pernicious system of electing boss-dictated Judges by popular suffrage endures, it may seem to you Utopian on my part thus to urge upon you the nobility of your life calling and the debt of devotion you owe to it. Profound knowledge of your profession, high ideals of your calling, never will commend you to the "boss" for nomination to the bench nor lead the average Judge to name you as referee. Such things go by political favor and preferment, and not by merit. As you face the bench you will frequently find, in the words of an ex-President, that it is a condition and not a theory that confronts you.

OBSTACLES ARE BLESSINGS.

"I may be in error in thus inculcating high ideals; if so, I rejoice in the error, and hope you will fail even more deeply into it than I have. Learn early in life that obstacles are but blessings in disguise. They will serve to develop your character, will toughen your fibre, and will the sooner harden you into the gristle of manhood.

"If the profession I have chosen be so exalted and the measure of devotion it demands so exacting, how, you ask, am I to win success in it? That question in substance has already been asked of me by more than one of you. It is not an imaginary question, put for merely rhetorical purposes. To each and all of you I have but one answer to make. I can give you no advice which can help you to success in life. If you possess the qualities that win success, such advice would be superfluous; if not, it would be useless. Most advice given upon the subject of 'How to succeed in life' comes from men who themselves have been notorious failures.

"All that is required of any one of you in this life is that you make the most of the abilities with which nature has endowed you, and the best use of the opportunities life affords you. That is success; and there is no other true success.

Honorary degrees were conferred upon ex-Secretary of State William R. Day, Henry G. Piffard, Professor of Dermatology at the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, each receiving the degree of Doctor of Laws, and the following the degree of Doctor of Divinity: James Madison Bell, class of '54; John Edward Bushnell, class of '80, Yale; Nathaniel Walling Clark, President of the Methodist Episcopal Theological School at Rome, Italy, and William Orme Lamson, class of '49. A letter was received from Mr. Day thanking the university for the honor and regretting his health would not permit him to come.

CAPT. PRICE'S SON A GRADUATE.

Among those in the boxes were Miss Helen Gould and Frank Gould. Capt. Price of the Tenderloin District was an interested spectator. His son, Thomas G. Price, was graduated from the law course, and the Captain, forgetting Mazet investigations and all such, beamed from one of the boxes in high glee.

THE TEACHERS' COLLEGE.

Diplomas Awarded to Fifty-four Young Men and Women—President Hyde's Address to the Class.

The Teachers College of Columbia University held its eleventh annual commencement exercises yesterday. The gymnasium, where the exercises were held, was decorated with college colors and a profusion of flowers.

The procession of professors and students was formed shortly after 10 o'clock. At the head of the procession was Dean James Earl Russell of the Teachers College, Acting President Van Amringe of Columbia University, President William De Witt Hyde of Bowdoin College, the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, and Spencer Trask, Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

The Faculty occupied the platform and the graduates the chairs directly in front of it. After a prayer by Dr. Shaw and the singing of the hymn "Sovereign Ruler of the Skies," President Hyde of Bowdoin College delivered the commencement address, the subject of which was "The Teacher's Opportunity."

Dr. Hyde, in closing, said:

"The teacher who will be a power in the life of a child must know his home, and, if possible, know him in his home. Now that the community is doing so much for the scholars, the scholars should be trained in the habit of doing something for the school. They should be trained to feel responsibility for the appearance of the school and grounds and co-operate in making it pleasant and attractive, and in training them to loyalty to the school you are laying the foundations of loyalty to the State, public spirit in the community, courtesy, and serviceableness in society. The child needs some one to look up to. He first finds, or ought to find, such an inspirer to trust and reverence in his father and mother, and in deepening his loyalty to them we have already in a measure anticipated this highest stage of moral education. Spiritual songs are a great help in lifting a child's affections from the loves of earth up to the love of God, the author of all good!

Dean Russell gave a brief history of the last year's work of the college and announced that the last payment of $10,000 on the land had been made, thus clearing the college of all mortgage indebtedness. He also announced a bequest of $200,000 from Mrs. Josiah Macey, Jr., and that a new school building was to be erected on the Boulevard. After mentioning a number of smaller gifts, Dean Russell stated that the year had added to the productive funds $350,000, making an aggregate of gifts, bequests, and special donations of over $425,000, and that the enrollment of members had increased from 900 to 2,045.

Acting President Van Amringe awarded diplomas to the following:

TO TEACH IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Margaret H. Smith, Frank S. Hackett,
Jessie W. Stebbins, Sara Jay Phillips,
Edgar Halliday, C. H. Tiebout, Jr.,
Hannah P. O'Flaherty, Anna Meeker Genung,
Biandina H. Gurnee, Evelina Carroll Simon.

GENERAL DIPLOMAS.

Matilda Auerbach, Emil Beyer,
Emily Bawden, Isabella M. Cooper,
Agnes Leonard Bennett, Margaret H. Curtin.
Alyce J. Finnegan, Grace Owen,
Helen R. Hildreth, Lilian O. Shafer,
Florence E. House, Ella Maria Bertholf,
Virgilia Schmeiz, Myra Kelly,
Eudora D. Snyder, Frances E. McRae,
Marion E. Cleves, David B. Oviatt,
Edith R. Mitchell,

DEPARTMENTAL DIPLOMAS.

Dee Beebe, Anna Connolly Pollok,
Claire Adams Blake, Edith C. Barnum,
Teresa Jane Ford, Henry Amon Davis,
Mary L. D. Forrest, Carl F. Langlas,
George G. Newell, John B. Steinert,
Annette E. Philbrick,

HIGHER DIPLOMAS.

LeRoy Mason Beeman, Samuel Langer,
Burtis Burr Breese, Agnes McRae,
George G Brower, David R. Major,
Jasper Newton Deahl, Guy Everett Maxwell,
Edwin Grant Dexter, Walter White Shaffer,
Charles Bartlett Dyke, Frank Clarence Spencer,
Foster Heathcote Irons, Mabel Minerva Young.

Bowdoin College Commencement.

BRUNSWICK, Me., June 8.—The commencement exercises of Bowdoin College will be opened on Sunday, June 18, with the baccalaureate sermon by the President. Monday evening the junior prize declamations will be delivered in Memorial Hall. The class day exercises of the graduating class will be on Tuesday. The annual address to the Medical School of Maine will be delivered by Andrew P. Wiswell of Ellsworth as part of the graduating exercises of the school on Wednesday evening. On Wednesday afternoon the annual meetings of the Maine Historical Society and the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity will be held. The commencement exercises and dinner and the Alumni Association meeting will occupy Thursday. On Friday candidates for admission to the college will be examined.

Lehigh University's Programme.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., June 8.—The calendar of "University Week" of Lehigh University shows the following programme: Sunday, June 11, baccalaureate sermon by the Rev. Elwood Worcester, rector of St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia; Monday, class exercises and lacrosse game in the afternoon, the junior hop at night; Tuesday, annual meeting of the Alumni, Lafayette-Lehigh baseball game, reception by the President and Mrs. Drown; Wednesday, commencement exercises, with orations by members of the graduating class, and address by Rufus King Polk, B. S., E. M., of the class of 1887; conferring of degrees, address to the graduating class by Bishop Talbot of Central Pennsylvania, and award of prizes.

The University of Rochester.

ROCHESTER, June 8.—The following exercises are arranged for the commencement of the University of Rochester:

Sunday, June 18—Baccalaureate sermon by the Rev. Alonzo K. Parker, D. D., of Chicago.

Monday, 19—Class day exercises and Dewey prize declamation by members of the sophomore class.

Tuesday, 20—Examinations for admission, meetings of the Trustees, the Phi Beta Kappa, and the alumni.

On Tuesday evening Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court will address the Phi Beta Kappa, and there will be a social gathering of the alumni at the Chamber of Commerce.

Wednesday, 20—Orations of the graduating class, ceremony of the founding of the new gymnasium, alumni dinner on the campus, and the President's reception.

MANY NEW LAWYERS.

Eighth Annual Commencement of the New York Law School.

The eighth annual commencement of the New York Law School was held last evening at Carnegie Hall. Waller S. Carter delivered the address to the graduating class.

Mr. Carter's address was full of advice to young men on the threshold of a legal career. "Don't be eccentric," he said. "Don't wear your hair too long. Go to a first-class tailor. Don't be eloquent. Bedrock facts and straight law are all that are needed. Don't be long-winded; Judges and juries are busy. Go into politics and get married early, the earlier the better." The address was frequently interrupted by cheers and laughter.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred upon 150 members of the senior class and the degree of Master of Laws upon eight members of the third-year class. Prizes were awarded by the Hon. John Bigelow, President of the Board of Trustees, to the following members of the graduating classes for excellence of essays on a subject assigned to them and answers to a variety of legal questions: First prize, $150, to Henry W. Clark, A. B.; second prize, $100, to Henry C. Burnstine; third prize, $75, to Clarence M. Reed. Also prizes of $100 each to James A. Delehanty and George H. Gardiner of the third-year class.

The prize fellowship, which entitles the recipient to a yearly salary of $500 for three years, was awarded to Henry W. Clark.

COLLEGE GROUNDS INVOLVED.

Descendant of Andrew Corsa Claims Some of the Property on Which St. John's, Fordham, Stands.

WHITE PLAINS, June 8.—Surrogate Silkman of Westchester County has received a letter from Mrs. C. Davenport Bolsbridge of 29 Middagh Street, Brooklyn, asking his assistance in an effort to obtain some of the property once owned by Andrew Corsa, the last of the Westchester guides, where St. John's College now stands, at Fordham. John H. Corsa, the first husband of Mrs. Bolsbridge, was the grand-nephew of Andrew Corsa, whose widow, Ann Corsa, was named as executrix of her husband's will, in which he left his property to his wife and one child, Charles. Two other children, James and John, were not mentioned. John signed a release to his mother, who proceeded to sell the property, but there is no record of the deeds in White Plains.

Andrew Corsa died in 1846, and in 1861 his grandnephew, John H. Corsa, the first husband of Mrs. Bolsbridge, refused to sign a release for a Mr. Rogers of West Farms, who had purchased the property of Ann Corsa, and then desired to resell it to Benjamin Richardson. A hotel, which is still standing, was built in 1873 by John H. Corsa's brother, Gov. Corsa, a veteran of the Mexican war. The letter of Mrs. Bolsbridge to Surrogate Silkman was written in behalf of her children, who are said to be in sore need of any property which may be rightfully theirs.

Rutgers Student Frightened.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 8.—Samuel Carrington, a Rutgers student, was initiated last night into the Zeta Psi fraternity. His friends claim he was a victim of harsh treatment, but the fraternity men say he was only scared. When he came out he was badly broken up.

GEORGIA NEGRO CONVICTED.

A Lynching Probably Prevented by the Charge to the Grand Jury.

BAXTER, Ga., June 8.—Within one hour after being placed on trial here to-day for an assault upon Mrs. Vicer Edgerton, the negro, Will Ables, was convicted and sentenced to be hanged. The hanging will take place in Appling County on June 30, the earliest date allowed after sentence is passed.

Many persons believe the charge delivered by Judge Bennet to the Grand Jury prevented a lynching. Armed men sat in the Court House to-day waiting for the train to arrive from Brunswick, when they intended to take Ables and hang him, but when Judge Bennet's charge was delivered they stood silently by as the prisoner whose life they demanded was marched past to trial. Three lawyers, led by Judge Parker, conducted the defense. Mrs. Edgerton testified positively as to the crime and the prisoner practically confessed his guilt.

CHICAGO TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The Capital Stock Will Probably be Increased Threefold.

CHICAGO, June 8.—The Chicago Telephone Company is to treble its capital stock, and put in a number of permanent improvements that will greatly benefit the service and lessen the expense.

The board of directors has decided to recommend to the stockholders at the next annual meeting that the capital stock be increased from $5,000,000 to $15,000,000. This proposition will doubtless be adopted, and the new stock will be offered to the present stockholders at par.

The company is erecting an addition to its building on Franklin Street. When completed it will be an eight story building all occupied by the company.

Mr. Yerkes Buys Traction Stock.

CHICAGO, June 8.—Charles T. Yerkes was a subscriber to the underwriting of the Chicago Union Traction Company to the extent of $1,000,000. This will be the interest which he will have in the new company when it is organized. And it is far from being a controlling interest. Mr. Yerkes will receive 10,000 shares of the preferred stock and 5,000 shares of the common. He will have one-twelfth interest in the stock of the Union Traction Company, or 8⅓ per cent. of its total issue of preferred stock, and 5,000 shares out of 200,000 shares of the common stock. It is said that Mr. Yerkes will rteire absolutely, and the stock he secured was for investment purposes.

No Dinner for Coatless Wheelmen.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 8.—Five members of the Bayonne Athletic Club were refused dinner at the Mansion House to-day because they did not wear coats. They came here on their bicycles, and did not bring their coats with them. They wanted dinner at the hotel, but the proprietor, Louis Mas, refused to serve them unless they wore coats while eating. The wheelmen went elsewhere.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Wm Vogel & Son

A Successful Quest.

Our woolen buyer, in scouring the market the past month, was rewarded

MAZET COMMITTEE'S WORK

The Water Supply and Tax Departments Inquired Into.

ANDREW D. PARKER PROTESTS

Ex-Police Commissioner Wants to be Called, but Mr. Moss Ignores Him—Gardiner May Testify To-day.

No striking incidents marked the session of the Mazet committee yesterday, the investigation being almost wholly confined to the Water Supply and Tax Departments. It had been about decided by the committee that after next Friday an adjournment will be taken, probably until August, when it is expected that Mr. Croker will have returned to the city, and will then be put on the stand. It is also understood that Mr. Moss will round out the present installment of investigating by again putting Mr. Carroll and other prominent Tammany Hall politicians on the stand, although what is expected to result from further questioning of these persons, the counsel for the committee refuses to state.

Ex-Police Commissioner Andrew D. Parker is still keeping up his efforts to compel the committee to call him as a witness for the purpose of refuting the statements made about him by ex-Chief McCullagh. Mr. Mazet said that he had yesterday received a letter from Mr. Parker calling attention to the fact that his request to be called made to Mr. Moss had been ignored, and again demanding to be examined. Mr. Mezet said that the committee had not as yet come to any conclusion regarding Mr. Parker's case.

Mr. Moss could not quite drop the subject of Capt. Price yesterday, even though the Captain was not present. His first act was to offer in evidence a clipping from a newspaper dated March 12, 1894, and referred to in the testimony of Mr. Wooley on Tuesday. The clipping was not read. The papers in the case of Charles E. Moffatt were also offered in evidence to prove, Mr. Moss said, that the defendant had not, as Capt. Price stated, been "railroaded."

John E. McKay, First Assistant Engineer of the Water Supply Department, was first called to the stand. He said he had been in the department since 1875, and detailed the successful fight against his removal that he had made against Gen. Collis.

Then followed a long line of questioning about water meters. Mr. McKay said he approved of Engineer Birdsall's theory that a water meter in every house would prevent a waste of water, and said that 100,000 extra meters would be necessary, the average cost of which would be about $9. The average amount of water per head used each day in the City of New York, Mr. McKay said, was about 100 gallons, and he considered this far more than necessary.

Alonzo S. Gear, formerly foreman in the pipe yard, from which position he has been removed, gave it as his opinion that New York is thirty years behind the age as regards hydrant appliances. Incidentally he told Mr. Moss that he was the patentee of a hydrant which he had which he thought the best in the world. The others, he explained, did not include the present authorities, and so only nine of his hydrants were up in this city, they having been erected for purpose of experiment.

Col. Gear said that his salary when he first went into the yard was $4.50 a day, and that this had been increased to $2,500 a year. When the new administration came in his salary was cut $1,000, and he was discharged in May last. He has brought a suit for reinstatement. "I look upon it as an enforced vacation at a very good time of year," he said, "and I expect the city will be made to pay me for it. I am enjoying myself and not worrying."

Tax Commissioner Sheehy was then recalled. He said he understood part of Mr. Croker's testimony to be that, all things being equal, organization men ought to have the places, and he said that he agreed with that doctrine, although he distinctly disclaimed that politics had cut any figure in appointments in the Tax Office, at least so far as he was concerned. After indorsing Mr. Croker's views Mr. Sheehy was allowed to go.

Daniel Engelhardt, who previous to the Strong administration was Mayor's Marshal for six years, and who is now a Deputy Tax Commissioner, consumed most of the afternoon session in his examination. He admitted having figured increases in the valuation of property in his district east of Third Avenue which were afterward wiped out, so that the district now shows no increase.

Mr. Moss tried to wring an admission from the witness that he had cut off the increases in that section by order of the Commissioners, but did not succeed.

Engelhardt said his original valuations had been cut down by him after consultation with the Chief Deputy and with other Deputy Commissioners so as to equalize values in the whole district.

It finally came down to the statement that Engelhard had used his judgment in the matter, although he admitted that he had had no experience in real estate matters and had consulted with neither experts nor real estate owners.

"But what did the owners think of such a state of affairs?" asked Mr. Moss. "What did they think of being compelled to rely upon your judgment?"

"I don't know," said the witness. "If I increase values I'm a bad Assessor, and if I decrease them I'm a good Assessor. That's all the owner ever seems to think. I never met any one yet who wanted to pay anything."

Mr. Fallows seemed to take a great interest in this part of the testimony, and went over the books carefully with Mr. Moss, making notes and asking the witness frequent questions. It was brought out by Mr. Hoffman that Engelhard had passed a civil service examination, and had received an average of 82 per cent.

James S. Moore, another Deputy Commissioner, gave testimony along the same line. He said that he had been ten years in the tax office, and that he considered that a good experience as tending him to qualify as an Assessor in spite of the fact that he had not had any active experience in the real estate business. Mr. Moore was asked if any of the Commissioners or the Chief Deputy had ever undertaken to dictate or alter his figures, and he replied in the negative, adding that he would not allow them to do so if they should attempt it.

Chief Clerk McKenna of the District Attorney's office was called to the stand for the purpose of explaining how it came about that a subpoena, intended for Col. Gardiner had been served on him. (McKenna.) McKenna said that the District Attorney was out at the time. He took the subpoena for Col. Gardiner, promising that he would see that Col. Gardiner got it. It is made out for to-day, and the District Attorney will in all probability be a witness when the committee reconvenes.

HEARING IN HENDERSON CASE.

Capt. Price's Lawyer Wants Testimony Recorded and Adjournment Is Taken—Mr. Mazet Not Present.

A hearing was begun before Magistrate Olmsted in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday in the case of Henry C. Henderson, the lawyer who, as counsel to Police Captain Price, so conducted himself before the Mazet committee last Friday that he was ejected from the room, and a warrant subsequently issued for his arrest at the instance of Chairman Mazet and Sergeant at Arms Crawford, on a charge of disorderly conduct. John Proctor Clarke appeared as counsel for the committee and J. Ryder Cady of Hudson City as counsel for the defendant. Besides these lawyers, Mr. Henderson, Capt. Price and Sergeant at Arms Crawford were the only persons concerned in the case present.

Mr. Cady said that his client was charged in the complaint with disorderly conduct in having "insolently, loudly, and contemptuously" interrupted the proceedings of the Mazet legislative committee, and also with having "loudly and contemptuously" refused to leave the committee room when ordered to leave by the Chairman. Mr. Cady moved that the complaint be dismissed and his client discharged on the ground that the complaint did not set forth a sufficient state of facts to warrant the Magistrate to exercise jurisdiction. There was no allegation in the complaint of any resolution or statute under which the Mazet committee is authorized to act, or of any authority for the committee to hold a session in New York; furthermore, there was no allegation that the committee was performing any legislative action.

To "loudly and contemptuously" interrupt the proceedings of a committee was not a crime, and to "loudly and contemptuously" refuse to leave the committee room was not disorderly conduct under the law. Another point raised by Mr. Cady was that there was not sufficient allegation in the complaint that this Mazet committee hearing was in a public place.

Magistrate Olmsted denied the motion to dismiss the case, whereupon Mr. Cady called for Mr. Mazet and Frank Moss, both of whom he said had been subpoenaed as witnesses. Neither of the persons named responded, and Mr. Cady remarked that he had read in the newspapers that Mr. Mazet and Mr. Moss had said that they would not appear in obedience to the subpoenas. He thought that was a matter for the Magistrate to inquire into.

Mr. Clarke interposed that the Chairman and counsel of the Mazet committee had been subpoenaed to appear at a time when it was known that the committee would be in session. They were perfectly willing to appear if proper notice were given. Magistrate Olmsted said that he had received a telephone message from Mr. Mazet to that effect, and he was perfectly satisfied.

Sergeant at Arms Crawford was sworn, and was about to give his testimony when Mr. Henderson's counsel asked that it be taken in shorthand and made part of the court record. Magistrate Olmsted announced that his stenographer had gone to luncheon. Mr. Clarke said he did not think it worth while to record all the testimony in a mere "disorderly case" hearing. Mr. Henderson insisted, and declared that matters of principle were involved. After some discussion the hearing was postponed until Monday at 10:30 o'clock.

SHAM BATTLE AT WEST POINT.

Cadets Give Exhibition for Benefit of Board of Visitors.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 8.—The greatest exhibition of sham fighting ever seen at West Point was presented here this evening for the benefit of the Board of Visitors and several thousand spectators. All the roads leading to the reservation were thronged with vehicles and persons on foot. The battle was participated in by the corps of cadets, battalion of engineers, and a detachment of artillery. The respective lines were a mile apart when the firing began. There was a continuous fusillade, which, together with the booming of the big guns, created a realistic scene. Fancied dead, wounded, and dying men were gathered from the field of action by the Ambulance Corps.

Col. Otto L. Hein, Commandant of Cadets, was in charge. He was accompanied on horseback by Col. Lee of the Royal Engineers in the British Army. Hostilities continued for one hour, and the attacking forces came off victorious.

FRANCE SEEKS RECIPROCITY.

Special Delegate Coming to Aid in Negotiating a Treaty.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The French Government has taken steps to renew the negotiations for a reciprocity treaty with the United States, and to that end has appointed M. Chapentier as special delegate to assist Ambassador Cambon. M. Chapentier will arrive at New York from Paris to-morrow and come to Washington to take up the work. Ambassador Cambon was at the State Department to-day arranging the preliminaries with Mr. Kasson, the Reciprocity Commissioner.

The negotiations with France were begun some time ago and then came to a complete halt. The disposition of the French authorities is very favorable toward securing a treaty, and, as a basis for this, they are ready to concede the minimum tariff list, which is about 20 per cent. below the maximum list now levied on American goods. The concessions desired from the United States are those permitted under Section 4 of the Dingley tariff law. A partial reciprocity arrangement was made with France some months ago, but a much more extensive treaty is desired.

LOUISVILLE BANK SWINDLE.

Two Persons Arrested in Cincinnati for Forging a Large Check.

CINCINNATI, June 8.—The peculiar swindle perpetrated in Louisville Monday, when the German Insurance Bank paid $5,000 to two men who presented a check for that amount, purporting to come from the cashier of the Citizens' National Bank, has resulted in two arrests here and a partial confession. Fred Freidenheimer, a young man well connected in Louisville, was first arrested, and his step-father being advised came here immediately. To him and to Chief Deitsch, Freidenheimer made a statement, which has been partially made public. He admitted that the check shown him was the one used to get the money, but said the plan of operation was concocted by John Parker, son of one of the officers of the City National Bank. The plan was to make a request by telephone for a loan from the German Insurance Bank and, on receiving a favorable response, to send the forged check by two men as arranged, to whom the money was paid.

Freidenheimer says he returned from Louisville to Cincinnati Monday evening and he and Parker divided the money. Parker retained the greater portion. When arrested Freidenheimer had $98 in money and receipts for diamond jewelry for $350 bought since Monday. Parker had about $200 on his person, and at his hotel $2,000 in large bills was found in the safe. He claimed to have won it at the races. He admitted having cashed a bogus check a few days ago at a Cincinnati bank, where a relative of his is employed, and said he did it because he needed money to bet on the races. He had made this good with the proceeds of the Louisville windfall. Both have been taken to the Covington Jail, with their consent, to be held for any demand that may come from Louisville.

MAP OF NEW YORK AND VICINITY

Revised, Up-to-Date Edition Issued by the Geological Survey.

The United States Geological Survey has issued a revised edition of the map of New York and vicinity. The original survey was made ten years ago, and a first edition of the map was issued at that time. The revised map just published, when compared with the first map, is a graphic statistical chart of the growth of the metropolis and its neighboring cities during the last decade.

The Greater New York boundary lines are strongly accentuated in a contrasting color. The mapped area is bounded by latitudes 40 degrees 22 minutes and 41 degrees north and by longitudes 73 degrees 40 minutes and 74 degrees 15 minutes west, and consists of about 930 square miles, almost equally divided between the States of New York and New Jersey.

The map exhibits the tremendous growth in the suburbs of the city and the increase in the number of buildings erected and roads and streets opened during the last ten years within fifteen miles of Union Square. The scattered suburbs of Upper New York, which ten years ago were opposite the reservoir in Central Park, are now above High Bridge on the Island of Manhattan and above Melrose and Morrisania in the Borough of the Bronx.

In Brooklyn the growth is even more marked. Ten years ago the residential portion of that city extended only to Prospect Park. Now there are large cities having areas of two to four square miles covering all the country between Prospect Park and Coney Island, six miles distant. Staten Island, especially on its eastern and northern edges, shows similar growth, while the increase in streets and residences is quite as marked in New Jersey as in Southern Brooklyn and Northern New York, the greatest amount of improvement having taken place in the northwestern suburbs of Newark, including the Oranges.

In 1888 the total population of the area shown on this map was about 2,800,000; now it is about 3,600,000.

The price of the revised map is 25 cents. Payment must be by postal or express order or in cash—the exact amount. Postage stamps, checks, and drafts will not be accepted. Correspondence should be addressed to the Director, United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

New York Yacht Club Regatta.

Announcements have been issued for the fifty-third annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club, to be sailed on June 22. There will be five classes for schooners and six classes for the single-stickers and yawls. In each class there will be the regular prizes of a two-hundred-dollar cup for the first, if two or more start, and a seventy-five-dollar cup for the second, if four or more start, and also the cruising trim prizes of a one-hundred-dollar cup for the first and a fifty-dollar cup for the second. The Bennett Regatta Cups, one for schooners and another for sloops and yawls, will also be contested for. All entries must be lodged with the Regatta Committee at the clubhouse before 11 A. M. on June 20. The Iron Steamboat Cepheus has been engaged for the members of the club and their guests, and will leave Pier 1 North River at 10:15 A. M. on the day of the regatta.

SOUND BOATS IN COLLISION

Richard Peck Makes a Big Gash in the C. H. Northam's Side.

COME TOGETHER IN DENSE FOG

The Northam Is Beached at Greens Farms and Her Passengers Brought Back on the Peck.

The big Sound steamboats Richard Peck and C. H. Northam, both of the New Haven Line, were in collision between Norwalk and New Creek early yesterday morning. The Northam was so seriously injured that she was run ashore, and her passengers were transferred to the Peck and brought back to this city.

The Northam left for New Haven at midnight with 150 passengers. The Peck left New Haven for this city at the same time. At 3:30 A. M. both were in a dense fog. Capt. Aaron Hardy was in command of the Northam, which is a sidewheeler, and his brother, Capt. E. J. Hardy, had charge of the Peck. As each boat was about half way on its trip, the Captains and pilots were carefully watching for each other. The boats were running at seven knots, less than half their usual speed.

The two boats sighted each other at the same time, but they were almost together then. The Peck had time to reverse her propeller. The Northam's wheels may have made a very few reverse strokes, but she was probably caught just as the change from "ahead" to "back" was made. The steel prow of the Peck struck her on the starboard side twenty feet abaft the cutwater and bit into her as if she had been putty, staving a great gash in her side from guard rail to keel.

The shock threw some of the passengers of the Northam from their berths, and members of the crew who were on their feet were knocked down. There was an incipient panic on both boats, but the officers were at work in a moment. Cases of hysterics were promptly repressed by quiet assurance that there was no danger, and men who showed a disposition to be noisy or excitable were sternly and promptly called to order.

The vessels were quickly lashed together with hawsers and a gangplank was run from the forward gangway of the Northam to the Peck. Over this the passengers and most of the crew of the Northam trooped hurriedly but without accident. The hawsers were then cast off and the Northam was run ashore and beached on a soft spot at Green's Farms. Two of the deck hands of the Northam were severely bruised and cut and were brought here and attended by an ambulance surgeon of the Hudson Street Hospital.

The General Superintendent of the New Haven Line said yesterday that the collision bulkhead of the Northam had held and that there was never any danger of her sinking. All she needed to make her boat perfectly was a larger pump than she had and that had been sent to her. The Peck had only a few scratches and a dent or two in her bow and left here at four o'clock yesterday afternoon for New Haven, taking all the passengers who had been on the Northam, except a few who preferred not to try the trip again. It is thought the Northam will be ready to resume her regular service in ten days.

It had been the intention of the New Haven Steamboat Company to use the C. H. Northam as one of the two steamers which will begin running next Monday night on the new Narragansett Bay Line between Providence and this city. The disablement of this steamer will necessitate new arrangements, but it was stated at the company's office in Peck Slip that no decision had yet been made as to what steamer will now be used in connection with the Richard Peck on the Narragansett Bay Line, until the completion of the Chester W. Chapin, now under construction.

NORTHAM MAY BE A TOTAL LOSS.

Wreckers Are at Work on Her, but Success Is Doubtful.

GREENS FARMS, Conn., June 8.—The steamboat C. H. Northam is resting easily to-night, and no attempt will be made to float her until midnight. It is thought, however, that the attempt will be unsuccessful, as she has been driven so far on the beach that it will need to be an exceptionally high tide before she can be floated. If she is not floated with to-night's tide, she will probably be a total loss. She is a wooden boat, and was built in 1873 at a cost of $125,000.

As soon as possible after the accident word was sent to the New York office, and Merritt & Chapman tugs and the steamer Little Peck of the New Haven line were sent to assist. The rent in the Northam's side was planked and then covered with tarpaulins to shut out the water. After that was accomplished the steamer's pumps were set working, and pumped the greater part of the water out of the hold.

The Captains of the Peck and Northam are very reticent relative to the accident. The same is true of the officials in the New York and New Haven offices, as none of them will say anything about the affair.

MORE GOLD GOING ABROAD.

The National City Bank Will Export $1,000,000 To-morrow.

The National City Bank will export $1,000,000 more in gold coin to Europe to-morrow. Its officials declined yesterday to further discuss their gold exportations. Lazard Frères would not confirm or deny a report that to-morrow they would export from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 in gold.

A Wall Street bulletin issued yesterday was as follows:

One of the National banks, which figures only occasionally in foreign exchange operations, was offered yesterday a handsome commission to export a round lot of gold, but declined to accept it on the ground that the transaction, although it afforded a good profit, was open to misconstruction. We understand that the foreign house which has led in recent years in the matter of gold imports had decided last night to export $1,000,000, but has changed its mind to-day. This leaves one shipment now expected. Closest figures on exchange say that there is no profit in the regular course of business. Demand sterling is offered at $4.87.85. The concession to shipppers in most instances has been the advances made by the Bank of England without interest. Another concession is now offered, and it is surmised to come either from the Russian Government or the St. Petersburg banks.

A tour of the banks failed to discover the institution alluded to.

Franklin National Bank's Future.

Stockholders of the Franklin National Bank met yesterday to consider its position and a plan to continue it with capital increased from $200,000 to $500,000, with a paid-up surplus of $100,000. To adopt this proposition a two-thirds vote was necessary, and the opponents of liquidation were not in this majority, so an adjournment to July 10 was agreed to. It was ascertained that those who favor a continuance of the bank are ready to purchase stock to secure the necessary majority of two-thirds, but those who wish to have the affairs of the institution wound up ask from 70 to 75 for their stock, while the estimated value is between 62½ and 65.

Torpedo Test at Newport.

NEWPORT, June 8.—A very important torpedo test was made at Rose Island to-day in the presence of the torpedo station class and the officers stationed there. The test was to ascertain what would be the effect on shipboard in case an air flask exploded. In the test the air flask was charged with an air pressure of 1,850 pounds and the flask placed on the testing ground and a one-pounder rapid-fire gun placed at a distance of 100 yards and a shell fired into the centre of the flask. The report could be heard all over the city and the ground was torn up and the fragments scattered for hundreds of yards away, while other pieces of the flask went skyward and failed to come down anywhere in the location where the board of officers were stationed.

McKinney Held for Requisition.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—Samuel McKinney, whose wife accuses him of having committed a murder and robbery in Irvington, N. Y., was held to-day without bail to await requisition papers from New York. At a hearing at the Central Police Court Miss Wendell, sister of John G. Wendell of 422 Fifth Avenue, New York, appeared against him. She identified the prisoner as having been at one time employed by her brother as coachman. During the absence of her brother and herself in Europe, she said, McKinney stole from the house $2,100 in cash, some bonds, the value of which she did not know, and a watch. Miss Wendell identified the watch.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GOVERNOR.

Col. Roosevelt Visits Albany and Hears a Mother's Appeal.

ALBANY, June 8.—Gov. Roosevelt, accompanied by his Military Secretary, Col. Treadwell, arrived here from New York at 11:15 A. M. to-day, and proceeded direct to the Executive Mansion, where he met Secretary Youngs and went through the stack of letters awaiting him. The Governor will leave here at 8:15 o'clock to-morrow morning for Rochester, where he will speak at the unveiling of the Frederick Douglass Monument.

The Governor said that he had no appointment for to-day with the State Tax Commissioners, who are pursuing their labors at Schoharie Court House. His chances of conferring with them before the latter part of August or early in September, he said, were decidedly slim, as his movements during the interim were already mapped out. This would give the Tax Commissioners ample time in which to look up the subject and lay out their course of procedure.

The Governor will leave Rochester on Saturday morning at an early hour and go to Peekskill, remaining over Sunday. From the State Camp he will go direct to Oyster Bay, accompanied by Col. Treadwell.

During his brief stay at the Executive Chamber to-day Gov. Roosevelt listened to an appeal for a pardon from the mother of John A. Howard, a convict in Sing Sing. His employer, the mother said, promised to engage counsel for him, but when the day of the trial arrived the attorney, who had said there was nothing against him, was withdrawn from the case and a lawyer was substituted who, it is claimed, deliberately betrayed the interests of the accused by inducing him, on various pretexts, to enter a plea of guilty. The trial took place in July, 1894, and Howard received a sentence of nine years and five months' imprisonment. The Governor will look carefully into the case and, if the facts prove to be as presented, will grant a commutation.

STATE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Gov. Roosevelt Has Approved the Commission's New Regulations.

ALBANY, June 8.—Gov. Roosevelt this afternoon approved the new civil service rules as prepared by the State Civil Service Commission to secure a proper enforcement of the new White Civil Service bill passed by the last Legislature. The Governor had some doubts as to the provisions regulating promotions, and made a couple of amendments to this part of the law. He does not believe that written examinations should be the chief basis of promotion. The Governor says that under the new rules there will be fewer excepted positions than heretofore in the State service, the places of confidential examiners in the State Banking and State Insurance Departments, which have been exempt, having been included in the competitive class. The main change in the new rules, however, so the Governor says, is the enactment of provisions which will come as near as possible to preventing the employment in the State service of laborers to do clerical work.

The Governor is also of the opinion that as regards promotions the best method to pursue is to secure from the head of the department the record of a man, the judgment of the one who was served being much better as to the fitness of applicants for promotion than written tests. However, he approves of the rules with the knowledge that in the working out of the new law certain changes will doubtless have to be made in them later on.

The Governor Accepts Invitations.

ALBANY, June 8.—Gov. Roosevelt has accepted the following invitations to attend county fairs and other rural events: Wilson, Niagara County, Aug. 16; Chautauqua, Aug. 17; Silver Lake Pioneer Picnic, Aug. 18; Catholic Chautauqua, Plattsburg, Aug. 21; Jefferson County, Aug. 29; Ogdensburg, Sept. 5; Johnstown, Sept. 6; Chenango County, Sept. 7; Syracuse State Fair, Sept. 8; Orange County, Sept. 12; Delaware County, Sept. 13; Wayne County, Lyons, Sept. 15; Suffolk County, Sept. 19; Cooperstown, Sept. 21; Queens County, Sept. 28.

DETROIT RAILROAD MEETINGS.

Roads Forming Part of Michigan Central System Elect Directors.

DETROIT, Mich., June 8.—Three annual meetings were held at the Michigan Central offices to-day, all the roads being part of the Michigan Central system. The most important was the Toledo, Canada Southern and Detroit, the Directors elected being Cornelius Vanderbilt, W. K. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, Samuel F. Barge, Edward A. Wickes, Edwin D. Worcester, and Charles F. Cox of New York; Henry B. Ledyard of Detroit and Nicol Kingsmill of Toronto. The only change was in the election of Mr. Cox to succeed the late Mr. Watterman, whose place Mr. Cox took as Treasurer of the Michigan Central. Mr. Cox is also Treasurer of the Big Four, and this was his first visit here since taking the same position in the Michigan Central. Of 15,476 shares, 15,461 were voted at the election of Directors, who will elect officers on July 1.

The other corporations which held annual meetings are the Michigan Midland and Canada Railroad Company and the Canada Southern Bridge Company, both of which re-elected the old boards, the meetings being purely formal, as was also the case with the Canada Southern.

DEPARTMENT STORES ABROAD.

Report on Legislation in Germany and France Against Them.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—In view of the agitation in this country, and particularly in the West, against the existence of department stores, the State Department has published a report from United States Consul General Mason at Berlin, upon special taxation for department stores in Germany. Mr. Mason shows that a movement began in Germany in 1896 to restrict the growth of these stores, and he describes in detail the various measures that were proposed in the Reichstag and elsewhere to effect this purpose. As in some of the Western States, a progressive tax was the basis of most of the suggestions; but the German Government so far has been unable to find any measure that does not violate the higher law of the empire.

The report includes a short history of the result of French legislation on the subject, and reference is made to the organization of a retail league of 40,000 members, all of whom are merchants, to oppose the department stores. According to the statement of the founder of one department store, it supplanted at the outset and soon extinguished about 900 small retail shops and stores, and now does a business of $30,880,000 annually, sufficient to maintain 1,800 to 2,000 small stores.

John J. Lalor Hurt in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—John J. Lalor, a translator in the office of the Director of the Mint, lost his balance and fell from the second floor of the Treasury Department to-day down the shaft which the stairway surrounds to the basement, receiving injuries that it is believed will be fatal. Mr. Lalor is a well-known writer on political economy and is the author of an encyclopedia on that subject.

MILWAUKEE, June 8.—John J. Lalor is well known in educational circles in this city. He taught in the East Side High School in 1885, and afterward went into the publishing business. He translated various works from the French and German. He was author of "The Constitutional and Political History of the United States" and several other works.

Pastry Company Incorporated.

TRENTON, N. J., June 8.—The American Pastry and Manufacturing Company was incorporated here to-day with an authorized capital of $3,000,000. One-third of the stock is preferred, with 7 per cent. cumulative dividends. The incorporators are Benjamin B. Vanderveer, George B. Hurst, Henry T. Quast, Charles Kling, Adolph Boop, Isaac C. Bates, Raleigh B. Ijams, Henry C. Miner, Jr., Philip McK. Garrison, and William T. Hencken. The organizers of the concern have secured options of sale from the Manhattan Pie Baking Company of Brooklyn, the New England Pie Baking Company, Mrs. Wagner's Bakery of Jersey City, and a dozen other bakeries in the metropolitan district.

Ballington Booth's House Entered.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 8.—Gen. Ballington Booth, who has just returned from a trip to the Pacific Coast with his wife, Mrs. Maud Booth, reported to the police to-day that his house, on Clairmont Avenue, in Montclair, had been entered by burglars during his absence. The thieves, who were evidently looking for money and valuable silverware, obtained neither and did not take much of the other property in the house.

SCHRAGE BOND ROBBERY CASE.

"Sleepy" Burke Takes the Stand at the Trial in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 8.—The trial of "Red Chris" Strook on the charge of complicity in the Schrage bond robbery of three years ago was continued before Judge Gary to-day. In his opening address to the jury Attorney James T. Brady, for the defense, asserted that sensational evidence would be offered by Strook, that his client was the scapegoat of the police, and that "Sleepy" Burke was the ringleader of the band of robbers, who, when he saw the doors of the penitentiary opening to receive him, conceived the idea of turning State's evidence and laying the charge to an innocent man, to which, in order to shield themselves, the police readily assented.

"Sleepy" Burke was the first witness called by the State. The ex-safe blower told of going to Schrage's house with "Red Chris," Gordon, Baker, Hunt, and James Muldoon. Burke said that after the old man was bound and gagged the bonds and money, aggregating $45,000, were taken and divided among the band. The bonds, he said, were subsequently turned over to "Red Chris," who said that all that was necessary to obtain dollar for dollar for the bonds was a little patient waiting.

"Sleepy" Burke, who now lives in New York, presented a strange spectacle on the witness stand. He was well dressed and prosperous looking, but his testimony was given in a halting manner. He is afflicted with St. Vitus's dance and often he was unable to continue, during which time the proceedings had to be stopped.

The stolen bonds were presented in evidence by the State, many of them being dirty and greasy from their long hiding in ash cans and under the counters of saloons.

ACTION ON ARMOR PLATE BIDS.

High Grade Armor Not to be Purchased Now—Congress Must Act.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Secretary Long has passed upon the armor bids submitted recently, deciding to purchase a small quantity of armor and to let the next Congress decide what shall be done toward securing the remainder needed for the armored ships already authorized. The armor companies having stated that they could not furnish Krupp armor of the high grade required by the department at the price fixed by the law, but that they could continue the supply of Harveyized armor at $400 per ton, the Secretary has ordered the purchase of some of the latter. The bureau chiefs have reported that this Harveyized armor would answer the requirements for the armor of the four monitors to be built, and also for the diagonal plates of the battleships Maine, Missouri, and Ohio, now under construction. These diagonal plates were wrought into the ships at a comparatively early period of the construction, and the Secretary's decision will go far toward preventing the delay that would ensue had it been decided to purchase no armor.

Plans for New Cruisers.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Secretary Long to-day issued the circular prepared by the board of Naval Bureau chiefs giving the characteristics of the six cruisers authorized by the last Naval Appropriation bill. These ships will be valuable acquisitions to the navy, being small, swift, unarmored craft, a little larger than the cruiser Raleigh. The essential features are: Length on water line, 292 feet; breadth, 43 feet; trial displacement, 3,100 tons; greatest draught, 16 feet 8 inches; total coal bunker capacity, 700 tons; speed on trial, not less than 16½ knots.

Dr. Woodbury's Mission to Germany.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Dr. John McG. Woodbury of New York, lately Chief Division Surgeon of Volunteers, United States Army, and acting Surgeon of the army in the field, at this time clinical Professor of orthopedic surgery in the Cornell University Medical Department, has been assigned as Commissioner on behalf of the United States of America from the purpose of observing and reporting upon the medico-military organization of the German Army in active operation during the Autumn manoeuvres.

Army Enlistments During the War.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The War Department has prepared a statement showing the number of enlistments in the regular army since the war began. At that time the army consisted of 25,000 men. The enlistments since that time have been about 75,000 men. This would make an army of 100,000, but there were a large number of enlistments made for service in the war with Spain alone, and these men have since been discharged.

Santiago Dock Laborers Strike.

SANTIAGO, June 8.—Three hundred workmen employed on the docks struck to-day for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $2 a day. Capt. J. S. Scott called upon the guards to prevent disturbance, and eighty Jamaican laborers were employed to take the places of the strikers. In the course of the day other Jamaicans were engaged. It is not expected that there will be any trouble.

To Command the Dolphin.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Lieut. W. H. H. Southerland, at present in charge of the naval militia division of the Navy Department, has been assigned to the command of the Dolphin, relieving Capt. Lyon, placed on waiting orders. The Dolphin will shortly go north on a cruise along the coast. Lieut. Southerland will retain charge of militia affairs for the present.

Cubans Want Their Money Now.

HAVANA, June 8.—All opposition on the part of the insurgents to receiving the gratuity from the United States ended to-day. Col. Randall, at Matanzas; Lieut. Col. Rafferty, at Sagua la Grande, and Lieut. Col. Bisbee, at Paso Real, had large crowds waiting for payment and discharge.

American Medical Society Officers.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 8.—The American Medical Association to-day elected officers as follows: President—Dr. W. W. Keene, Philadelphia; First Vice President—Dr. C. A. Wheaton, St. Paul; Second Vice President—Dr. E. Ferguson, New York City; Third Vice President—Dr. G. M. Allen, Liberty, Mo.; Fourth Vice President—Dr. W. E. Middleton, Davenport, Iowa; Secretary—Dr. G. H. Simmons, Chicago; Treasurer—Dr. H. G. Newman, Chicago; Assistant Secretary—Dr. J. A. Jay, Atlantic City, N. J.; Librarian—Dr. G. W. Webster, Chicago; Chairman Committee of Arrangements—Dr. Philip Marvel, Atlantic City, N. J. Judiciary Council—Dr. J. E. Griffith, Kansas City; Dr. J. E. Cook, Cleveland; Dr. J. H. Baillaiche, Washington, D. C.; Dr. J. B. Lewis, Topeka, Kan.; Dr. J. W. Irvin, Louisville, Ky.; Dr. F. F. Wiggin, New York; Dr. Waller Wyman, Hospital Marine Corps.

Atlantic City, N. J., was chosen as the place of next meeting.

New Trial for an American Granted.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Probably in a spirit of comity toward the United States the Government of Colombia has granted a new trial to the American, Randolph, otherwise Radford, now in jail at Medellin convicted of murder. Randolph has had a checkered career, being a scion of one of the first families of Alabama, then a refugee from his country, and convicted of murder and under sentence of death in Colombia. The State Department has taken an active interest in his behalf at the instance of friends of the man, and owing to its efforts the Colombian Government first commuted his sentence to a long term of imprisonment and now has ordered a retrial.

Boston's Benevolent Work.

BOSTON, June 7.—Ernest C. Marshall, commissioner of public instructions and acting registrar, has made a report to Mayor Quincy in which he recommends that box office and gate receipts of places of amusement be taxed a small sum on each ticket, the gross levy to be devoted to the support of the worthy poor of the city. Mr. Marshall finds that Boston has invested $5,068,300 in structures for dependent classes, at an annual cost of maintenance of $1,386,427, with $132,000 for outdoor poor. The recommended levy is ten per cent. of the price of a ticket.

Brewers Association Officers.

DETROIT, Mich., June 8.—The United States Brewers' Association to-day elected the following officers: President Rudolph Brand, of Chicago; First Vice President, N. W. Kendall, New Haven, Conn.; Second Vice President, Joseph Theuren, Chicago; Treasurer, William Hoffmann, New York; Trustees, E. A. Schmidt, Philadelphia; E. G. Miller, Buffalo; Peter Doelger, Jr., New York; Peter Hauck, Jr., Newark, N. J.; Fred Pabst, Jr., Milwaukee.

COMMUTATIONS TO CONVICTS.

Gov. Roosevelt Releases Several Culprits, and Reduces the Limit of Punishment in Other Cases.

ALBANY, June 8.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day granted commutations to nine convicts as follows: Forge Bowers, sentenced in Kings County in July, 1896, to imprisonment for nineteen years for burglary, reduced to seventeen years; James Loftus, sentenced in Saratoga County in January, 1899, to imprisonment for five years for burglary, reduced to four years and six months; James Carr, sentenced in Queens County in May, 1898, to imprisonment for four years for grand larceny, reduced to three years and six months; Joseph Henry, sentenced in New York County in February, 1897, to imprisonment for three years for burglary, released.

These commutations were granted on personal application of the Superintendent of State Prisons as a reward to the prisoners for having rescued one of the officers from an assault made upon him by a convict.

Joseph Schneider and Joseph Pfeiffer, sentenced in New York in January, 1894, to imprisonment for ten years for burglary, first degree, released on the recommendation of Judge Frederick Smyth, who sentenced the prisoners, and of the District Attorney who procured their conviction. Ten years was too severe for the crime, but, being the shortest term allowed by law, no less could be imposed.

Angelo Sartori and Michael Casello, sentenced in Kings County in April, 1893, to imprisonment for life for murder in the second degree, were commuted in August, 1898, to fifteen years on the application of Judge Cullen, before whom the prisoners were tried, and on his recommendation they are now further reduced to ten years.

Bruce Porter, sentenced in Niagara County in October in 1895 to imprisonment for ten years for assault with intent to commit a felony, released. A careful investigation of this case leads to the conclusion that the conviction was wrong. The prisoner probably committed an assault, but there was no intent to commit a felony. The Judge and the District Attorney are in favor of his release.

Frank Marcean, sentenced in St. Lawrence County in November, 1896, to imprisonment for five years for burglary, third degree, released. Granted on condition of abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors. Marcean and two companions stole a keg of beer from a freight car. The sentence seems much too severe for the offense. The District Attorney recommends commutation on the above condition.

COUNSEL TALKED TOO MUCH.

Judge, Muddled by His Interruption, Granted New Trial of Damage Suit.

Supreme Court Justice Gaynor, in Brooklyn, yesterday set aside a verdict against the Nassau Railroad Company because his charge to the jury in the case was obscured and misdirected, owing to the persistent requests of the counsel for the plaintiff.

The case was that of John Kieffert, who was run down by one of the company's cars in July, 1898. Kieffert obtained a verdict for $1,051. In rendering his decision yesterday, Justice Gaynor filed a memorandum to the effect that through the persistence of the plaintiff's counsel he was made to charge what he did not intend to, and for this reason he sets aside the verdict and grants a new trial.

SQUADRON A IN CAMP.

Field Games Held—Major Bridgeman Receives the Troop.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 8.—The field games of Squadron A were held this afternoon. This morning the troopers went through the usual drills, and, as the weather was much more comfortable than the two previous days, there was considerable improvement in the work of the soldiers. All the morning trains from New York brought visitors to camp, and when the games began this afternoon at 3 o'clock there was a large crowd on hand. Corporal Judson won the head-cutting competition, the tent-pegging contest, and the novelty race. The potato race was won by Trumpeter H. E. Holt, who also captured the low reach at gallop. Sergt. Wright won the hurdle race.

During the afternoon Major Bridgeman held an afternoon tea at his tent and received the members of the squadron and the visitors. During the tea he wore a handsome gold-mounted sword, which was presented to him at noon by members of his old troop, Troop A. The presentation speech was made by Capt. Camon.

Col. Holly is erecting a crematory in the valley south of the pumphouse for the disposal of all vegetable matter and refuse of the

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-town .....1,289 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON .....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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CHIEF DEVERY'S DUTY.

Section 1.—Section 458 of the Penal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 458. Prizefighting and sparring exhibitions, aiding therein, etc., etc.—A person who, within this State, engages in, instigates, aids, encourages, or does any act to further a contention, or fight, without weapons, between two or more persons, or a fight commonly called ring or prize fight, either within or without the State, or who engages in a public or private sparring exhibition, with or without gloves, within the State, at which an admission fee is charged or received, either directly or indirectly, or who sends or publishes a challenge or acceptance of a challenge for such a contention, exhibition, or fight, or carries or delivers such a challenge or acceptance, or trains or assists any person in training or preparing for such a contention, exhibition, or fight, is guilty of a misdemeanor; provided, however, that sparring exhibitions with gloves of not less than five ounces each in weight may be held by a domestic incorporated athletic association in a building leased by it for athletic purposes only for at least one year, or in a building owned and occupied by such association.—Chapter 301, Laws of 1896.

That is the law of the State of New York in regard to prizefights and glove contests. The amendment, following the word "provided," was made a part of the law in 1896. It was intended by that amendment to make it possible to hold what are called glove contests, where the contestants "spar for points" with five-ounce gloves. Unmistakable prizefights have been held in this State since the adoption of the amendment. No one can read the law, however, without perceiving that it prohibits fighting and permits only harmless sparring. The original section of the Penal Code, together with the amendment, can have no other meaning. A "knock-out blow," or any blow severe enough to disable a strong man and put him out of the contest by making it impossible for him to rise to his feet within the limit of ten seconds prescribed by the Marquis of Queensberry rules would be a violation of the law, as such a blow would clearly make the "exhibition" a prizefight.

It seems to us that this is a very simple test of the contest between Mr. FITZSIMMONS and Mr. JEFFRIES at Coney Island to-night. The Chief of Police has announced his intention to be present and prevent any violation of the law. If he means what he says there will be no "fight to a finish," for a "finish" can be had only by administering a blow or blows that would instantly stamp the affair as a prizefight and lead to the arrest of the participants by Chief DEVERY.

Either the public or the spectators who have paid high prices for seats at this contest are going to be humbugged to-night. The public will be humbugged if Chief DEVERY permits a prizefight to take place after he has declared that he would not permit it. The spectators will be humbugged if the contest is a sparring exhibition within the meaning of the law, instead of the slugging match they have paid their money to see. Will the Chief keep his word?

AUGUSTIN DALY.

It may safely be said of AUGUSTIN DALY that he found his mission in life, unmistakably and fulfilled it well. He might have clung to journalism, the calling which was to him but a stepping stone to theatre management; his early leaning toward the theatre might have made him an actor, and in either guise he surely would have obtained some considerable measure of success. But as a manager of theatres, and particularly as the fairly autocratic director of one splendid metropolitan playhouse, he doubtless most nearly realized his highest ambition.

Whatever he did as theatre manager was done nobly and thoroughly. In theatricals he was an artist, positively a great artist, as well as a merchant. He was by no means devoid of the commercial instinct. He knew, as well as any mere showman, how to give his public what it wanted, as the saying is, and his pecuniary profits were often large. No American manager in the thirty years of his ascendency made more money than Mr. DALY. It is also true that none expended more on the production of plays, and that pecuniary profit was never the uppermost idea in his mind. He dared to do fine things for their own sake, and deliberately to gratify his own aesthetic likings in the pursuit of his calling.

A man of indomitable will and tireless energy, he took delight in many things apart from his vocation; he filled every working hour of his life at his post on his stage in rehearsals, at his writing desk, in his proscenium box closely watching nearly every performance in his theatre, or busy among his almost priceless collections of books, pictures, and manuscripts. He had little time for mere recreation.

He did all his own thinking, imagined all the pictures for his stage before he gave them form and color, trained hundreds of actors to suit the action to the word and the word to the action, as his mind conceived the meaning of the word. He was his own "school." He had studied, first and last, all the worthy records of the ancient stage and taken note of the best in the contemporary dramatic field in England, France, and Germany, but in his time no mind more alert, inventive, or independent than his own was exerted in the theatre.

Truly a notable, a wonderful, character, was this native of North Carolina, of Irish ancestry; this tall, grave, strikingly individual, aggressive, and purposeful man; never a jester yet a maker and a purveyor of the most delightful comedy; always a man of few words, yet singularly successful in the development of the most human and social of the arts; never "popular," in the common sense, yet always respected and admired by his foes and opponents. It seems he died much too soon, for his vitality had not begun to diminish perceptibly, and the shock of his sudden going has been keenly felt by thousands who knew him only by name. But to think of him as an old man painfully approaching his earthly end by slow stages is impossible. He died in the very fullness of his powers. He had not fallen behind his age.

To be sure, neither the "realism" nor the note of hopelessness of the ablest (if not in all senses the best) modern European drama did not appeal to him, and he could not admit the "advanced" plays in the repertory of his playhouse. But that proves nothing. That the influence of the theatre should be ever uplifting to the mind and heart, and that its perpetual moral should be that this world is a good world to live in, has been the theory of many other wise men.

THE DESTROYING PARTY.

I am the spirit that evermore denies,
And rightly so, for all things now existent
Ought forthwith to be destroyed.
—The Devil, in his first conversation with Faust.

We nominate this Personage for Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions of the next Democratic National Convention. His platform will suit the Democratic managers perfectly. It is a compact and faithful expression of their own doctrines.

Down with honest money; down with the trusts and combinations; down with the courts and their injunctions against rioters; down with the flag in the Philippines; down with our obligations; down with the army and navy; down with the banks; and down with the bonds. From alpha to omega it is all negation. No affirmative principle or policy is to be found in the public utterances of the Democrats who are discussing the plans of campaign for next year.

Do Mr. BRYAN and those who are with him, do Mr. GORMAN and those who encourage his budding aspirations, believe that the voters of the United States will be persuaded to elect a Democratic President on a platform of that sort? They talk and plan as if this Republic were two thousand years old and ready to die; as if progress and all creative work were at an end, and the whole duty of the patriot now was to undo what has been done.

The Union Pacific Railroad has invited three hundred geologists and paleontologists to be its guests for sixty days in an excursion to the field of the wonderful fossil discoveries in Wyoming. We earnestly advise and urge the members of the Democratic National Committee and W. J. BRYAN to join this excursion, even if they have to pay fares and board. Among those fossil remains of animals of the Jurassic age they would find themselves in the congenial society of their contemporaries in thought and ideas. They would have a good time and could not fail to pick up some novel notions.

There is one monster fossil there, a prodigious beast 130 feet long, 35 feet high at the hips, and 25 feet at the shoulders, and at least 50,000,000 years old, whose intimate acquaintance they could cultivate with profit. Not only by reason of his antiquity but on account of his singular conformation he would make a valuable addition to the council of the party. They might even nominate him for the Presidency next year on a reaffirmation of the Chicago platform. He is a native of the country, of Constitutional age, and no doubt quite up to date in respect to Bryanite principles.

THE BOERS AND THE BRITISH.

One may perhaps detect disgust as well as disappointment in the statement of Lord SELBORNE, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Colonial Office, that the outcome of the negotiations with "Oom PAUL" had been "eminently unsatisfactory." But what else could Great Britain possibly have expected? The position of President KRUEGER, which he has never concealed or dissembled, is utterly inconsistent with the British pretensions in the Transvaal. And as the British believe these pretensions to be vitally necessary to the protection of British "Uitlanders" in the Transvaal, as well as to "imperial" interests, there is no common ground possible for the two parties.

President KRUEGER, it is evident, has all along been animated by the desire of getting rid of so much of the treaty which is the existing "modus vivendi" between the parties as acknowledges the suzerainty of Great Britain in all matters relating to the foreign affairs of the republic. He thinks it was improvidently made, and he is willing, as indeed he can afford, to pay a high price to have it abrogated. That is the explanation of his unexpected liberality in making concessions about the rights of the foreign residents to citizenship. If these conditions stood alone, the British would have accepted them with readiness and wonder. But every one of them that amounted to anything has been coupled with a virtual demand for the waiver of the British claim of suzerainty in the sense of an effective control over the foreign relations of the Transvaal. This demand has not been made directly. It has been made under cover of a provision for the arbitration of any difference that may arise. President KRUEGER seems to think that arbitration is a fashionable doctrine in Europe just now, and that by rejecting the principle of it in any given case Great Britain will put herself in the wrong. But what he overlooks, or rather what he pretends to overlook, for he is perfectly aware what he is about, is that arbitration can be resorted to only between nations which, however unequal they may be in other respects, are equal in respect of being both sovereign nations. It is quite impossible to imagine a "suzerain" such as Turkey, for example, nominally is in respect to Egypt agreeing to arbitrate differences as to the extent of her power over her vassal State. The agreement would of itself amount to an abdication of her powers and pretensions of control. It was worth President KRUEGER'S while to bait very heavily and attractively the hook with which he hoped to secure such a surrender. But there was a certain patriarchal or even rustic simplicity in his apparent expectation that he could secure that result by means of any concessions he had it in his power to offer. The breaking off of the negotiations must have been as "eminently unsatisfactory" to him as to the British.

COLLISIONS OFF AND ON SHORE.

It is no wonder that the skipper of a German liner should have been startled and horrified to find a steamer of the size and pretensions of the City of Rome directly in his track, he being bound west and she east. The German skipper was painfully observing the rules laid down at a conference of steamship lines, of which the object was to reduce to a minimum the dangers of collision. The owners of the City of Rome deny that they were parties to the agreement in question, and in effect claim for their steamer the privileges and immunities of a "tramp." To this there is to be said, in the first place, that the rules in question were adopted for the safety of passengers and that the owners of passenger steamers would consult the safety of their passengers by observing them, whether they were parties to the agreement or not. In the second place, it is to be said that, in case of accident, a jury would be quite justified in taking into consideration, in a civil if not also in a criminal suit, that the ship had not taken the precautions against accident which other ships took and which she might have taken.

A more complicated case is that of the collision of two steamers plying between this port and the near and friendly port of New Haven, Conn. There is no equal stretch of the Middle Atlantic which is so crowded with traffic as this end of Long Island Sound, none which offers so many dangers of collision through frequency of traffic. And so, when the experts, so far as heard from, seem to agree that, in a dense fog on the Sound there is no sure way of preventing a collision, that is an announcement calculated to fill the wayfaring man with alarm. Certainly there seems no ground for charging with negligence any responsible person either on the Northam or on the Peck. On each boat the sharpest kind of lookout seems to have been kept and the proper signals sounded. Nobody could tell on either boat from what quarter the noise was coming, which seemed to be coming from everywhere or nowhere. It is well known that light is so refracted by a fog that there is no effective piercing of a fog by the powerful illuminators yet introduced. It seems that fog may have the same effect of refraction and dispersion upon sound. At any rate, the collision in the Sound ought not to be suffered to be forgotten until it has yielded every lesson that it may contain for the guidance of future navigators and the safety of future passengers.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS NOT COMMON SCHOOLS.

President ANDREW S. DRAPER of the University of Illinois is an authority to whom the people of the State of New York will always listen with interest and sympathy on any question of education, for he did a great deal of vigorous and faithful work in that line in this State. He has contributed to The Forum an article on "Common Schools in the Larger Cities" that deserves careful consideration and will certainly arouse plenty of attention. It is very earnest and radical, very severe in its criticism, and very sweeping in its accusations, not as to persons but as to the system. Yet President DRAPER has had great opportunities of knowledge. He has served as member of the Board of Education of the capital of this State, as one of the Managing Board of the State Normal College, as Superintendent of Public Instruction in this State for six years, and as Superintendent of the Public Schools of Cleveland, Ohio. It was only last year that an attempt was made to obtain his services as Superintendent of Schools in this city, an office for which he possessed some peculiar qualifications, but which he declined. Plainly he is not to be dismissed as a critic from the outside.

The accusation that President DRAPER brings against the elementary public schools of the larger cities is that they are fast ceasing to be the common schools of the whole community, and are becoming the schools of those only who cannot afford to send their children to others. This most unfortunate change he ascribes to the following facts: That these schools are so defective that parents who can help it will not trust their children to them; that it is impossible under the present system to cut the defects remedied; that the reason why it is impossible is that there is no real responsibility in the system, and influence, not merit, determines the appointment and retention of teachers. He does not criticise the teachers as a class. He regards them as "worthy, industrious, and conscientious." Most of them, he declares, "would be glad to advance, and would advance if there were opportunity and anything to inspire them." But their preparation is inadequate, the supervision is defective, appointments and promotions are secured by influence and not by merit, and removals for cause are impracticable. And all this is true because the system is radically wrong; the administration of the schools is not in the hands of expert executive officers, trained to the work, but in the hands of the Boards of Education, which, even with the best intentions, are not qualified for it.

We are convinced that in its essentials this statement of President DRAPER is true. It would be stronger if made in a somewhat more temperate tone, and it would be more helpful if more carefully developed in some directions, especially as to the remedies which his long experience suggests. But the facts as he presents them are only too well known to exist. They are very serious, and they demand the serious attention of all who appreciate the incalculable value of our public schools. We do not, however, regard the situation as by any means desperate. It is the outgrowth of the evolution of our municipal system and a part of the evils necessarily encountered in the transition from administration by town meeting to administration by a strong, centralized, and responsible executive, under the general guidance of a compact representative legislative body. The changes that President DRAPER proposes in a general way are those that are going on in all our municipalities in varying degree. They have already been begun in this city, and though they are exposed to the violent and powerful opposition of the professional politicians, and in some respects are now blocked thereby, we have not the shadow of a doubt that they will ultimately be completed. In the meantime we are sincerely indebted to President DRAPER for the vigor with which he has brought out the unpleasant truth.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—After the dinner given by the Hamilton Club of Chicago to Admiral SCHLEY, that officer delivered an informal address on the great battle which ended in the destruction of CERVERA'S fleet. The Admiral began by saying that the encounter was different from any other in naval history, in that the assault was made upon the head of an advancing column, and he deduced, from the complete success of the attack, that future operations with the same end in view will be conducted as nearly after this plan as possible. Then Admiral SCHLEY entered into details at once more personal and more interesting. "While many persons," he said, "feared that the Spanish fleet was being strengthened, I felt that its being locked up in the harbor was an element of weakness, and I said that if the ships staid there a month the men would become seasick when the fleet put out to sea. That prophecy was fulfilled. By some mental telepathic influence I felt the night before that CERVERA would make an attempt to escape, and I discussed with my Captain the project of coupling up the engines, but I feared that if the enemy came out while we were at work he might get away, and we abandoned the idea." After declaring that the Spanish ships were sighted simultaneously by the lookout men on every ship in the American fleet, the Admiral continued: "I looked about for the Commander in Chief, and, not seeing his ship, I signaled to close in," which would seem to indicate that Admiral SAMPSON'S departure was not known to his first subordinate up to the moment when instant action was demanded. Admiral SCHLEY said nothing about the famous "loop," but, after referring to Admiral SAMPSON'S arrival off the surrendered Cristobal Colon, the speaker added: "The Admiral said to me, 'SCHLEY, you take the Oregon and Brooklyn and finish up the business of the day.'" These are decidedly significant words, at least as regards the opinion held by Admiral SAMPSON as to whom he should credit with the work already done.

—Rather astonishing news from Columbia University reaches us by way of Boston. The papers of that city state that in a recent lecture there, Prof. JAMES H. HYSLOP, Ph. D., who is President of the Society of Psychical Research, as well as a member of the Columbia Faculty, confessed to a strong personal inclination toward accepting "Spiritualism" as accounting for certain mysterious phenomena. The lecture in question was delivered before the "Cambridge Conference" of psychical researchers and made something of a sensation—as well it might. The professor gravely told of thirteen "sittings" with one Mrs. PIPER, in the course of which he received numerous "communications" from his dead father. To quote The Boston Transcript's report: "The speaker insisted that the identity of his father with the manifestations was fully established by many things that the medium wrote, which were known only to some persons in the West, where he has written repeatedly to corroborate them. Of the five hypotheses by which it is possible to explain the phenomena, he thinks he has perfectly eliminated fraud, hallucination, suggestion, and telepathy, leaving only the explanation of the intervention of some kind of disembodied spirits." Isn't that charming—and convincing? Then listen to this: "Mrs. PIPER did not know who her subject was, his face being carefully veiled. After passing into the trance condition she sat at a table upon which rested her right hand, her face being turned aside. The messages came by writing upon a pad, and included a great number of things relating to the family life of the professor's early years, much of which he had forgotten, and had to corroborate by writing to his friends in Wisconsin." The professor's auditors seem to have heard all this with straight faces, and the only discordant note in the discussion that followed came from Col. T. W. HIGGINSON, who said, somewhat wearily, that he had investigated similar tricks forty years ago, and reached the conclusion that they were naught. Let's see—didn't Prof. HYSLOP write a book with a queer dedication not long ago?

—Many of us have been disposed of late years to promote to the dignity of a belief what was once only the hope that the American people were rapidly passing beyond the pie stage of civilization, and would soon free themselves from the heavy thraldom of a habit than which but two or three ever fastened upon mankind have had more disastrous consequences. The day of deliverance can hardly be at hand, however, or even in sight, else would it have been impossible to find capitalists ready to invest money in a colossal pie trust. This latest of the "industrials" has just been organized under the laws of New Jersey, with $1,000,000 worth of preferred stock and twice as much common, and the names of the incorporators include those of several men well enough known to make it certain that they expect to do a profitable business. They do not, indeed, call their venture a pie trust in so many words, but that is a mere empty concession to views which the capitalists evidently do not share with respect to the pie as related to morals and aesthetics. "The American Pastry and Manufacturing Company" has for its object the production of pies, and as it is a trust, according to the now common acceptation of that term, the avoidance of an explicit confession is significant of nothing except caution. We do not pretend to any personal acquaintance with the modern pie of commerce, but whispers that ascend from the profounder social depths claim for it superiority to all pies except those known as "made-by-mother." As the excellence of that variety is a matter of prejudiced opinion, while the syndicated pie has to rise or fall by its own "shortening," we are inclined to think that the commercial pie, qua pie, is as good as the best of its predecessors. That isn't saying much for it, however, since pies vary in vices rather than in virtues. But though New Jersey has produced a pie trust, will that or any other State be able to revive the once universal trust in pie? We doubt it—gladly. People of a sort still do eat the things, in large quantities and almost openly, but confidence in them is practically a lost art. In a population of amateur hygienists thickly sprinkled with experts, the pie is simply a licensed abuse, a tolerated evil. Fate will catch up with it some day—this trust to the contrary notwithstanding.

—Many assertions and denials of the marriage of IGNACE JAN PADEREWSKI, the famous pianist, have appeared in print within a few days. It might not be regarded as rude if Mr. PADEREWSKI, following the illustrious example of Mr. CROKER, were to declare that this was his private affair, but it would perhaps rob him of some of that adulation now bestowed upon him by many thousands of women, very few of whom ever seemed to regard him as anything but an artistic idol set up for them to worship with hysterical demonstrations. Those who are intimately acquainted with the Polish pianist will instantly acquit him of any search after cheap personal notoriety, and it will be equally easy to believe that his managers have not hesitated to make use of a domestic incident to revive the interest of femininity in its little deity. For it has already been announced that Mr. PADEREWSKI is to return to America in the coming Autumn to make another triumphal tour. It used to be supposed that marriage lessened the market value of a public performer, but the continued success here of M. JEAN DE RESZKE seems to have exploded this theory. The Polish pianist will come again, will be heard, and will conquer, unless, perchance, he brings his wife with him. This experiment M. DE RESZKE did not try. Meanwhile all that is necessary to start the hysteria before Mr. PADEREWSKI'S return in October is a little more activity on the part of the submarine cable.

—Extreme distaste for proverbs and maxims has often been expressed in this column, but our criticism of these pretentious generalizations, these parish truths of a day that so often become grotesque falsehoods when stretched to cover the whole of space and time, never went so far as to condemn them all, and among the exceptions to the general rule of worthlessness we would have been something more than willing to class the saying which praises him who substitutes two blades of grass for one. It is with intense surprise, therefore, that we find in The Country Gentleman, a usually genial agricultural paper published at Albany, a fiercely contemptuous denunciation of that seemingly most innocent apothegm! So tired of it is The Country Gentleman that he goes the really alarming length of calling it "that everlasting old moss-backed two-blades-of-grass business," and of following this up with the direct assertion that circumstances alter cases of grass duplication as they do cases of everything else. What roused our rustic contemporary to this astonishing outburst was the much-lauded scheme of using public money for irrigation, and so reclaiming the arid deserts of the Far West. Why, he asks, should the farmers of the East be taxed for executing a plan the effect of which will be to reduce still further the prices of agricultural products, and to make still harder the task of dragging a livelihood out of the acres already under cultivation? Receiving no answer to that question, it asks another: "Why in the name of common sense is the farmer bound to be more self-sacrificing than all the rest of the world, and go on forever working for everybody else, irrespective of his own financial interest?" Let the would-be grower of extra grass blades use his own money, the angry writer continues, and he ends by regretting that the farmer cannot restrict the size of crops as easily as the coal and iron barons can. All this is interesting; it is even funny, but—well, does The Country Gentleman know who started that "everlasting old moss-backed two-blades-of-grass business" on its travels? A cynical person named SWIFT did it, and he pretended to be quoting from a resident of Brobdingnag. And said resident was only telling how to be of more essential service to one's country than is "the whole race of politicians put together."

—When one reflects on the multitude of immensely difficult things which the correspondents of The Evening Post are either alone in understanding or which they understand to a greater degree than anybody else on earth, he has good right to be astounded at the difficulty which one member of The Post's little family confessed yesterday to finding in a line of KIPLING'S poem, "To the True Romance." The sticker came in the passage—to ordinary mortals as simple as beautiful—which runs:

Beyond the bounds our staring rounds,
Against the pressing dark,
The children wise of outer skies,
Look hitherward and mark
A light that shifts, a glare that drifts,
Rekindling thus and thus;
Not all forlorn, for Thou hast borne
Strange tales to them and us.

The Post's correspondent, for all his natural and acquired perspicuity, admits that "the words 'Beyond the bounds our staring rounds' are fairly meaningless to me." Unfortunate me! Has he never been to sea or even to Coney Island? Everybody who has done either ought not to be puzzled by so easy a problem. One glance over broad waters will reveal just what and where are the bounds which staring rounds. But the troubled Postian evolves from his tenebrous inner consciousness the theory that "staring" is a misprint and that "the form 'starring' (meaning the solar system) has been robbed of a 'gemination' and a hyphen." That is indeed a noble theory—grand, gloomy, and peculiar.

BRITISH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Two significant articles touching upon the prosperity of the German commercial marine appear in THE TIMES of to-day. One is extracted from The London Mail, and the other is a Washington dispatch quoting a letter from an American Consul. It is needless to repeat them or any part of them verbatim, as all your readers who are interested in the subject of the ocean-carrying trade have had the opportunity of perusing them and of reflecting upon their import. Succinctly they both go to show that Germany is becoming a formidable rival of Great Britain in the industries of the sea, as well as in those of the land. The English editor mourns over this condition of things, as well he may, while the American Consul contents himself with a bare statement of the facts, leaving his countrymen to draw their own inferences. If Mr. Hanna or Mr. Payne, the joint authors of the bounty bill reported in the last Congress, were British subjects in charge of that influential London newspaper, they would at once find a remedy. They would introduce a similar bill for the consideration of Parliament, and they would call upon their shipbuilders to come before that body to give their evidence, which would be of the same nature as that of Mr. Cramp and his fellow-beggars, backed up possibly like theirs by some noted politician or jurist who could earn his fee by such forcible presentation as that of ex-Senator Edmunds. It was, that whereas ships can be built and sailed more cheaply by Englishmen than by Americans, the latter should receive a bounty at the expense of the people at large to cover the difference. The British advocate should follow in exactly the same line, and he would have more truth on his side in comparing the conditions in England and in Germany, for now the Germans can build ships more cheaply than the English, while the cost of shipbuilding in our country to-day would be no greater than it is in Scotland, provided the master shipbuilders would be content with the same profits. It is undeniable that the prosperity of the German commercial marine is owing to the policy of free ships, which first established it and put it on a firm basis. Germany never gave a bounty to her shipbuilders, and it is only very recently that she paid a subsidy to a line of steamships for the increase of her East Indian commerce. Her free ship owners have built up a general carrying trade for themselves, and her domestic mechanics, accustomed to repairing foreign built ships, have learned to build them at home. Our motto of protection is, "Sell all you can to foreigners, and buy of them as little as possible." England's motto is, "Sell all you can to foreigners, in order that you may be able to buy of them what they produce more cheaply than it can be produced at home." Still, it has often occurred to me that England may have made a serious mistake by carrying her liberality too far, and thus endangering her position as mistress of the seas. Shipbuilding, it is true, is a great industry, but ship owning is infinitely greater. Since the era when iron shipbuilding commenced, she has till lately built nearly all the ships the world has required, and has thus supplied all maritime nations excepting ones that would have none of it, with the means of maintaining their prestige in rivalry with her own. This was certainly bad policy. She had before her not only a monopoly of shipbuilding, but by jealously guarding it, she might have had besides almost a monopoly of ship owning, at least for many years. If she had refused to permit the sale of merchant ships to foreigners, she would have had the ocean carrying trade they have enjoyed. The great Hamburg and Bremen lines, her chief rivals, would have been owned by Englishmen, and so would the carriers that she has supplied to all other nations excepting to Americans who have refused to avail themselves of her liberality. Nor would this have been all. She should have built battleships only for herself, instead of coming under the necessity of vastly increasing her navy to fight against the ships of war that she has supplied to those who might at any day become her enemies. How she will now sustain herself in competition with Germany, we cannot tell, but it is very certain that she will not inaugurate a bounty system. In 1849 she had a somewhat similar problem before her. All shipbuilding was then of wood, and in it we greatly excelled Great Britain to the detriment of her ship owners. She then repealed her navigation laws, which were similar to ours, and allowed her people to own ships wherever built. Ship owning, she justly reasoned, was more important than shipbuilding, and she had faith that the latter would take care of itself, as it did. It is hard to beat this truism into the heads of an American Congress dominated by the influence of American shipbuilders.

JOHN CODMAN.
Mohegan, N. Y., June 5, 1899.

THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

"The Looker-On" in Blackwood's Magazine for May.

What was it that "Maga" had to say about the oldest of our colonies when America, abandoning her old policy of self-content for the grandeurs of conquest, became a proprietor of West India islands? The question may be answered pro bono publico, because every visible probability is the more probable for having been calculated when it was yet out of sight. This, then, was said: That from the day when the United States Government resolved to take possession of Cuba and Puerto Rico, it was never too soon to recast the horoscope of our own West India colonies. "Look where Cuba and Puerto Rico, and doubt not that the American acquisitions make a signal difference to our holdings in the Caribbean Sea. No visible difference yet, to be sure; but existent and in action even now." The whole future of these islands is in danger of sharp deflection, for two powerful reasons. "As to the first and more immediately operative reason, we know this: That increasing poverty, due to a bounty system which destroys competition and makes a farce of free trade, has long since turned the eyes of the colonists to the United States. For some time past most of the West India islands have been sadly ruminating upon hopes of better days from incorporation with the American Republic."

"Fill the Islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico with the capital and enterprise which are soon to pour from America into their broad and rich fields, and what is the likelihood that the British West Indies will then be more contented? Will they be better off? And makes a farce of free trade, has long since turned the eyes of the colonists to the United States. For some time past most of the West India islands have been sadly ruminating upon hopes of better days from incorporation with the American Republic."

"Fill the Islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico with the capital and enterprise which are soon to pour from America into their broad and rich fields, and what is the likelihood that the British West Indies will then be more contented? Will they be better off? And also in that case the Queen's Government would have to face the demand of the British West Indies to be annexed to the United States, "and this without reference to compensation in the Philippines or elsewhere."

The newspaper correspondent who informed us of all this is a shrewd old politician who knows his own country and ours well; and his interesting remark upon it was that though THE NEW YORK TIMES in no way represents the American Government, yet "if such discussion became general it might offer welcome relief to the President, or at least a diversion from the immediate perplexities of the Philippine situation." Discussion, of course, there was; but neither so general nor so serious as to be of service to Mr. McKinley. Most of Artemus Ward's fellow-countrymen saw the fun of offering fever, dysentery, Aguinaldo, and a guerrilla war in exchange for the British West Indies, and they chuckled accordingly. We may laugh, too, and yet give a moment's thought to the argument of the New York editors; which is, that if we do not choose to take the Philippines, with all risks and costs, in exchange for our West India islands, we shall find in due course that we have neither the one group nor the other. If the United States Government must acquire both, it must, and there's an end on't. As matters stand, however, it would be convenient for that Government to give up the more valuable distant group on two conditions: Riddance of the cost and trouble of restoring order there, and immediate and peaceful possession of islands which are geographically American already. If England sees no advantage in that arrangement, well and good. In that case the United States will proceed with the annexation of the Philippines, and wait the sure devolution of the British West Indies.

That seems to be the argument of the New York editors, and they may say, if they pleased, that, so stated, it is nothing to laugh at, though it may not be acceptable. I even think that we may agree with them. In itself the exchange they propose is ridiculous; it is absurdly ill-timed, as their laughing readers see. But there is much in the spirit of it, in the grounds of it, and its indications, which should stand in every forecast of our future relations with the United States. The Canadian Government Trade Commissioner declares (it will be remembered that transfer of the West Indies to the Canadian Government has been suggested) that the feeling in Jamaica in favor of annexation to the United States has been exaggerated, and no doubt he is right. It was exaggerated by The New York Herald when that journal announced that for two days recently Jamaica was on the point of open rebellion. In one familiar sense, there is no feeling in the West Indies in favor of annexation to the United States, unless it can be said that men who are forced by hardship to leave their native land have a feeling for exile. That, however, the Canadian Commissioner perceives. "Reciprocity in trade with the United States" (relief from bounties on the one hand or from tariffs on the other)—that, says he, "must be obtained if prosperity is to come to Jamaica; but while the people want close trade relations with the Republic, little real annexation feeling exists." Of course not. But men and colonies must live, and, to repeat the question, "Don't we know that in this case political and commercial union must go together?"

Be it remembered, also, that whatever the drag to union with the great Republic may be, it existed long before the United States became an annexationist proprietor of West India islands. That is to say, the impulse existed when as yet there was no thought of a rivalry in Cuba and Puerto Rico which would speedily complete the ruin of Barbados, Jamaica, and other of the British West Indies; just as the American newspapers are now calculating. How much stronger, then, must be the feeling of compulsion, of outlawry almost, in those grossly neglected islands! And what is the substantial difference between the Canadian Commissioner's account of their prospects and that of THE NEW YORK TIMES? That journal says that if Cuba and Puerto Rico get the advantage of pouring their products into the United States under a preferential duty our islands will starve. Starve is not an official word for the event; but the Canadian Commissioner means the same thing when he says that without trade reciprocity with the United States, (handicapped as they now are,) Jamaica cannot prosper; and he would admit what is true of that island is equally true of others.

It is clear, therefore, that the fortunes of these islands should no longer be allowed to drift; clear that otherwise we may bid good-bye to England's most ancient colonies. How to deal with them is no doubt a great difficulty. It is hard upon the Government, but what they have to decide is really this: Whether they mean to keep the West Indies or to let them go. To many that will seem an extravagant statement of the case; I haven't a doubt of its literal exactitude. The calculations of the American newspaper are correct, and they are working out to their natural conclusion at this moment. If, therefore, the Imperial Government takes no measure of prevention soon, the assumption must be that the difficulty is too much for it; it proposes to let the British West Indies sink if they kindly will, or else drift away under the American flag, as a means of continuing in existence. What measures of prevention are available I do not undertake to say. At present only one has been heard of; but that one is thought by the West Indians themselves to be sufficient. It is to set up on their behalf a scheme of defense and counteraction against the Continental system of bounties.

NUGGETS.

Still There.

It can truthfully be said that wireless telegraphy is still in the air.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The Cynic.

"All things come to him who waits."
"Yes; we get nearly everything we want after we get through wanting it."—Chicago Record.

A Considerate Son.

Father—Willie, I hate to whip you. It hurts me worse than it does you.
Willie—Let ma do it, then. She can't pound hard enough to hurt me ner her, either.—Chicago Record.

Lacked Knowledge.

"Flossie, isn't it lovely what a fuss the whole country is making over Dewey?"
"Isn't it, though; but, dear me, Kitty, I've heard so much talk about him that I've forgoten what he did. What was it, Kitty?"—Detroit Free Press.

A Parisian Necessity.

"There is a great deal of excitement in Paris," said one French official.
"Yes," said the other, calmly.
"And discontent."
"Doubtless. But there isn't nearly as much discontent as there would probably be if there were nothing to get excited over."—Washington Star.

THE FRUIT OF THE FIGHT.

Folger McKinsey in Baltimore News.

He fought the battle, dreaming, not of conquest and of pride;
Fought on, though comrades faltered, bleeding, dying, at his side;
Fought not for fame and glory, but because of lips love-sweet
That would wait to kiss him coming, homeward down the village street!

He toiled beside the furrow, not to garner golden gain;
Toiled on amid the sunshine and amid the falling rain;
Toiled not for selfish fortune, but because the golden gleam
Of love within a cottage filled the measure of his dream!

One painted at an easel and one gave new birth to song;
One donned the statesman's helmet and went forth to right a wrong;
One with the trowel and compass built a city of delight;
One solved the starry science through a lens and tube at night.

One learned to guard the throttle of an engine on the rail;
One braved the wonder-tempest on the ocean liner's trail;
And, oh! the tender purpose of the day's work each one did—
The winning of a promise in a woman's bosom hid!

The brave who face the battle when the bugle sounds the charge;
The bold who drive their sabres through the foeman's gleaming targe;
The loving and the daring—each his separate task to do—
How sweet the love-dream holds him to his manly purpose true!

The wreath of fame, beside it, dwindles into nothingness;
The aureole of glory is a bauble, more or less;
But the little feet that patter and the little lips that wait,
The sweethearts and the mothers and the roses by the gate:

These, these are charms forever, through the veil of battle seen,
Above the world-wide tollers glowing on with deathless sheen;
For all that honor renders, and all that triumph gives,
Are naught beside the lips, love-sweet, for which a hero lives!

THE TRANSVAAL TROUBLES

Utter Failure of the Conference Acknowledged Before Parliament.

SITUATION TERMED DANGEROUS

President Krueger Unwilling to Yield to a Liberal Policy Toward the Uitlanders as Proposed.

LONDON, June 8.—The advices received here to-day from South Africa, emanating from British sources, show more completely the utter failure of the recent conference at Bloemfontein between President Krüger and the British High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner. The London afternoon newspapers all refer to the dangerous situation.

A dispatch from Matjes Fontein says Sir Alfred Milner's proposals included granting the Uitlanders additional seats in the Rand District, and that President Krüger, under pressure, finally offered three additional seats. The British High Commissioner thereupon pointed out the inadequacy of the President's proposals, adding that he had come to the conference in the hope of being able to inform her Majesty's Government that the President of the Transvaal was prepared to afford such liberal measures of reform as would enable the Uitlanders to help themselves and relieve the Government of the obligations to intervene in order to redress particular grievances.

Throughout it is added, President Krüger sought to use the franchise proposals as the means of obtaining a promise to settle the differences under the convention by arbitration, and the British Commissioner refused to treat the two subjects as interdependent, taking the ground that internal reform in the Transvaal was necessary in any case in order to preserve the independence of the republic, and as regards arbitration there were certain questions upon which it could not be admitted, while on other questions arbitration was possibly admissible, provided a suitable tribunal was suggested not involving the introduction of a foreign power, which the Governments would never allow.

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In the House of Commons to-day the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, replying to various questions on the subject, confirmed the reports of the failure of the Bloemfontein conference, and also admitted the accuracy of the statements made in the dispatch from Matjes Fontein, explaining that the British High Commissioner informed President Krüger that Great Britain would not consent to the intervention of a foreign power in Anglo-Transvaal disputes.

With reference to the Jameson raid, Mr. Chamberlain added, the Commissioner informed the President that the British Chartered South Africa Company, while protesting against the unreasonable amount of the claim, would consent to submit to arbitration the question of the amount of damages to be paid.

The morning papers are beginning to talk quite seriously of the possibility of war in South Africa. Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in his speech in the House of Commons yesterday, announced that his reply to the petition of the Uitlanders, which had been held back pending the result of the conference at Bloemfontein, would now be presented to the House.

This reply is semi-officially described as "explicit but conciliatory," but it is believed to be in the nature of a practical ultimatum. The resources of diplomacy are regarded as exhausted with the failure of the conference. Nothing is left, it is felt, but a recourse to force.

The Daily Mail says it learns that it was President Krüger himself who suggested the conference, and it claims that the official authority for declaring that Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner, has his back to the wall, and is supported to the uttermost by the Cabinet.

Commenting editorially on the situation, The Daily Mail says: "If we know our Krüger aright, he will back down; and, if not, why—"

The Daily Chronicle deprecates Mr. Chamberlain's warlike attitude, but does not deny the gravity of the situation, and seriously counsels the Boers to grant reasonable reforms "as the only means of preserving their independence against the plots of the Stock Exchange and the violence of Downing Street."

The standard, which reminds the Transvaal that its independence is not absolute, but is contingent on a faithful execution of the agreement with Great Britain, says: "We now demand that all Englishmen resident in the Transvaal shall be treated with justice, and President Krüger may rest assured that the whole country will support the Government in any measures required to make this demand effective."

The Times says: "Let Mr. Krüger grant the Uitlanders full citizenship, and the whole question is ended. If he only offers more of hand for a ridiculous sum, payable many years hence, in return for our immediate abandonment of all the legal rights we now possess for enforcing the payment of debts long overdue."

The Cape Town correspondent of The Times says: "At the close of the conference Mr. Krüger declared that he was pleased at the friendly way in which matters had been discussed, and hoped they would understand each other better in future."

REBELLION IN KOW LOONG.

Hostilities Between Chinese and British Result in Slaughter.

CHICAGO, June 8.—A special to The Tribune from Vancouver says: "Passengers by the steamship Empress of Japan give a graphic description of the rebellion in Kow Loong. When the Empress passed up the coast from Hongkong, the passengers saw the smoking ruins of many villages burned by Britishers as a warning to the rebellious Chinamen.

"Seventeen thousand natives were then in insurrection, and so seriously did affairs shape themselves on May 16, that the Hongkong volunteers were called to the front. The Chinese were simply chased from village to village with no show of resistance and the villages burned. The British surrounding party while surveying the route of the Kowloon Railway through China were attacked and roughly handled.

"They fired their pistols once into the air as a warning, then charged the mob. One Chinaman was killed and ten wounded. All the Chinamen they could capture alive were handed over to the Governor of the prefecture, with a demand that they be punished. To the Britishers' surprise, the prisoners were sent for while they waited, and before they could retire their forces, the prisoners' heads rolled into the baskets."

POPE TO CREATE CARDINALS.

Twelve Names on the List for a Secret Consistory June 19.

ROME, June 8.—It is officially announced that the Pope, at a secret Consistory on June 19, will create twelve Cardinals. A public Consistory will be held on June 22, when a number of Italian and foreign Bishops will be preconized.

The names of eleven of those who are to be advanced to the rank of Cardinal have been published, and are as follows: Francesco Desiderato Mathieu, Archbishop of Toulouse, France; Giacomo Missia, Archbishop of Gonzia, Austria; Mariano Giacomo Cosanova, Archbishop of St. Giacomo and Santiago, Chile; Agostino Richelmy, Archbishop of Turin; Gennaro Portanova, Archbishop of Reggio, Calabria; Giuseppe Francia-Nava di Bontifé, Archbishop of Catania and Papal Nuncio to Spain; Giovanni Battista Casali del Drago, titular Patriarch of Constantinople; Francesco Cassetta, titular Patriarch of Antioch; Casimiro Gennari, titular Archbishop of Lepanto; Giuseppe Vives da Llevaneras of the Capuchin Brethren, and Giacinto Maria Cormier of the Brotherhood of Preachers.

To these may be added Mgr. Della Volpe, the Pope's majordomo, but it is understood that his nomination is to be reserved for another Consistory. Pope Leo has decided not to nominate at present any prelate of the Papal Court. There is some talk of more foreign Cardinals to be elected at a date in the near future.

The Wind Shifts Steamship Paris.

FALMOUTH, England, June 8.—A change in the wind has somewhat shifted the position of the American Liner Paris, now on the rocks near The Manacles, seriously hampering salvage operations. The heavy sea has stopped the work, which is not likely to be resumed for a fortnight.

THE PLAGUE'S WORK IN CHINA.

Raging at San Ning and Carrying Off Many Victims.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 8.—Frightful stories of the plague come from San Ning, while Canton and Fatschan are reported bad. A Hongkong paper says: "The City of San Ning might correctly be named 'the city of death.' The plague is raging with special virulence and carrying off its victims in large numbers. Shops and dwelling houses are closed and their inhabitants have fled, carrying the infection with them. Business is paralyzed. The streets are reeking in filth and all drains are choked with rubbish. Native superstition has provided some queer means to stop the plague.

"In one street there were observed no less than three mat sheds erected in which were seated many idols, which are implored to exert their powers to stem and turn back the tide of death. Over every door are hung branches of cactus and other thorny shrubs; also pieces of fine netting and a bag of small cockleshells. It is believed that the malignant devils cannot well avoid all these obstacles and enter the house."

THE VENEZUELA BOUNDARY.

Members of the Commission Going to Paris to Begin Work.

LONDON, June 8.—The Attorney General, Sir Richard Webster Q. C.; Sir Robert Threshie Reid, Q. C., the former Attorney General, and G. R. Askwith of the British Venezuelan Boundary Commission started for Paris to-day. Others leave at the end of the week, and the Lord Chief Justice, Baron Russell of Killowen, and Sir Richard Henn Collins, Lord Justice of Appeal, will leave for the French capital shortly, in order to be present at the opening of the Venezuela boundary arbitration, June 15. Counsel for Venezuela and Mr. Mallet-Prevost, Secretary of the Boundary Commission, have statements of the case, amounting to 6,000 pages of closely printed matter in Spanish, Dutch, French, and English, accompanied by 200 maps. The opening speech of Sir Richard Webster is expected to last sixteen days.

THE HAGUE, June 8.—Prof. F. de Martens, umpire in the Anglo-Venezuelan arbitration, who is also a member of the Russian delegation to the Peace Conference, will go to Paris on June 16, to open the arbitration proceedings, but will return here immediately after.

ANOTHER ISLAND FOR GERMANY

Reported from Madrid that She Wants to Buy Fernando Po.

BERLIN, June 8.—A private telegram received here from Madrid says it is reported Germany intends to purchase the island of Fernando Po.

The island of Fernando Po, so-called from the name of its discoverer, is situated in the Bight of Biafra, in Western Africa, about twenty miles from the mainland. It was discovered in 1471 by the Portuguese, who, in 1778, ceded it to Spain. It is now a Spanish place of exile for political offenders, and has a population of about 2,000 persons. There are several harbors in the island, the most spacious of which is Maidstone Bay, at the northeast end, where is situated Clarencetown, originally an English settlement, established in 1827. On the island is a range of mountains terminating in a magnificent cone, over 10,000 feet high, called Clarence Peak. In appearance the island is most picturesque, being covered to its highest elevations, on the northern part, with dense forests and luxurious vegetation, while on the south there is some fine park scenery, which compensates for a comparative deficiency of trees. On the mainland of the Bight of Biafra is the German West African Colony known as Kamerun, or the Cameroons. South and east of that territory there is the French Congo, and northwest of it is the Gold Coast Colony of Great Britain and the mouths of the River Niger.

Competition Alarms British Traders.

GLASGOW, Scotland, June 8.—At a mass meeting here this afternoon of manufacturers, shipowners, and merchants, a resolution was passed expressing alarm at the serious injury to British and Colonial trade arising from the continued and threatened extension of foreign competition. Mr. Anderson of the Anchor Line said America and Germany were taking markets where Great Britain had long been pre-eminent. He added that British subjects had not received just support from the Government, asserted that the Board of Trade had assumed the character of police, and claimed the Foreign Office only moved when the steed was stolen.

Vote of Thanks for Gen. Kitchener.

LONDON, June 8.—Both the House of Lords and the House of Commons to-day passed votes of thanks to Gen. Lord Kitchener of Khartoum and the other officers and men engaged in the Soudan campaign. Michael Davitt, Member for South Mayo, protested and challenged a division, with the result that there were 321 votes in favor of the motion and 29 against it. A. J. Balfour, the Government leader, remarked that Mr. Davitt attended the House "as an avowed enemy of our country," adding that he understood a British reverse would not break his heart.

Dinner to ex-President Harrison.

PARIS, June 8.—Gen. Horace Porter, United States Ambassador, gave a dinner this evening in honor of ex-President Benjamin Harrison and Mrs. Harrison. The eighteen guests present included M. Delcassé, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mme. Delcassé, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Henry Vignaud, Secretary of the Embassy; Capt. Crozier, United States Army; Mrs. Cameron, and Mrs. Cuyler.

Mrs. Choate and the Drawing Room.

LONDON, June 8.—Mrs. Choate, wife of the United States Ambassador, will present, at to-morrow's Drawing Room, Miss Sumner, Mrs. Frances C. Barlow, and the Misses Gertrude Minturn, Taylor, Apperson, and Blight, all of New York.

Austrian Town Totally Burned.

LINZ, Austria, June 8.—The market town of Ottensheim, about five miles west of Linz, on the Danube, has been totally destroyed by fire. Four women perished in the flames, and a number of people were injured.

Rumor of Paderewski's Marriage.

LONDON, June 8.—The agents here of Ignace Paderewski say they know nothing of the report published in The Warsaw Courier that the pianist was married May 31 at Warsaw, Poland, to Miss Helen Rosen.

The Sultan Is Not Ill.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 8.—There is no truth in the report, emanating from Vienna, that the Sultan is dangerously ill. His Majesty is enjoying perfect health.

The German Antarctic Expedition.

BERLIN, June 8.—The Budget Committee of the Reichstag to-day voted the first installment of 200,000 marks for the German antarctic expedition.

Honor for Prof. Newcombe.

LONDON, June 8.—At Oxford to-day, the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law was conferred upon Prof. Newcombe of Johns Hopkins University.

Bellamy Storer on the Way to Madrid.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, June 8.—The newly appointed United States Minister to Spain, Bellamy Storer, started for Madrid to-day.

Gold Coming from New South Wales.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., June 8.—The steamer Mariposa, Capt. Hayward, has sailed for San Francisco, having on board $750,000 in gold.

THE NEW YORK TIMES ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE next Sunday will contain a full-page portrait of Rear Admiral John C. Watson, who succeeds Admiral Dewey in command of the American fleet in the Philippines; views of the telephone exchanges of New York; portraits of Duke d'Arcos, the new Spanish Minister, and his wife, formerly Miss Lowery of Washington; illustrated article on the Naval Militia; portraits of Frederick Warde, Annie Russell, and other stage celebrities; illustrated article on Gov. Roosevelt's book, "The Rough Riders"; views of current art productions; illustrations of our army in the Philippines; an illustrated page of sport, including portraits of R. G. Clapp of Yale and Alexander Grant of Pennsylvania; photographs of the new Recreation Pier at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and East River; illustration of the tea service to be presented to Admiral Schley at Washington; portraits of George K. Nash, Republican nominee for Governor of Ohio, and other notable men. Many other attractive features. Order to-day, to be sure of getting a copy next Sunday.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The fickleness of the American season has had proof in the present heated spell. The average bachelor of society is enjoying it hugely. He sometimes has been shy of accepting house party invitations, actually remaining in town and passing the evening at the club or at one of the numerous Summer city amusements. There is hardly a roof garden open, the great Summer hotels at Coney Island and on the coast will not be ready for two weeks yet, and even many of the railroads have not put in force their Summer schedules. There is no evening boat for the South Jersey shore, and no way of getting back except by the early boat train. There is absolutely no place to go to escape the heat, and hostesses who have country houses have for once a plentiful supply of men.

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The few weddings in town yesterday were very pretty affairs, but the heat was intense, although modified from the tropical suggestion of Wednesday. The guests who had the eight-hour trip to Simsbury to the Graves-Eno wedding came back having had a delightful time, but very much exhausted. There will be another long list of weddings next week, but the greater part of them will take place in the country.

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The warm weather has brought out the Jersey Coast quite strongly. Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Kernochan have opened their house on the Highlands, and Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood, Mr. and Mrs. William Street, the Rikers, the Strongs, and the Wylies have all settled in their homes near Seabright. There will be a new schedule in force this coming week, and the hotels will all open. Long Branch is already very well filled. Yesterday morning the approach to the Rector Street boat was crowded with carriages, the occupants of which were evidently off for the Summer.

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People seem not to have gone to Lenox or to Stockbridge a bit too early. As the subject of the weather is, after all, one of the most interesting to every one, it is comforting to know that in the Berkshires this week the mercury has been very near the nineties. Golf was almost impossible. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane had a large house party, composed in the main of relatives. Among these were Mr. and Mrs. John Hammond and Mr. and Mrs. J. Abercrombie Burden. The Baroness Halkett has opened Shadow Brook, the country place of the Anson Phelps Stokeses, and the Giraud Fosters and the William C. Schermerhorns have arrived from New York. There are great plans for the near future concerning golf and dances and musicales and dinners, but just at present every one is waiting for a cool wave.

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The Teutonic, which came up late Wednesday evening, brought quite a number of passengers. Among these were Mr. and Mrs. John G. Beresford, Mrs. Admiral Baldwin, who will go direct to Newport; Miss Boit, Mr. F. G. Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Phelps Dodge and children, Mr. J. Montgomery Hare, Mrs. Hunnewell and Miss Hunnewell, Mr. and Mrs. William Iselin and their young son, Mrs. Lake, Mr. W. Forbes Morgan, who has been passing the Winter at Pau; Mr. and Mrs. Auguste Vatable, Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard Wright and their son, J. Dunbar Wright, who have been during the Winter in Egypt, and Miss Jaques. Mrs. Richard Irvin, who was booked, did not arrive by the Teutonic.

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According to late London letters, Mrs. Brown-Potter is enjoying a vacation and is again seen much in London society. She was one of the guests at the luncheon given in honor of the Prince of Wales by the Misses Keyser. These ladies are proprietors of a mineral water much advertised through England, and which has the Prince of Wales's indorsement. They live near Homburg, and the Prince was photographed with them drinking a glass of the water. They receive a very nice set in London and are enormously wealthy.

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Mrs. Potter has also been at the opera as the guest of different titled people. Another American who has been seen a great deal in the boxes at Covent Garden is Lady Bache Cunard, who wears handsome gowns and wonderful jewels. She has been chaperoning for a time this past Winter the Misses Van Alen. At one of the recent performances at Covent Garden she and Sir Bache were in Mrs. Parkinson Sharpe's box. Lady Cunard wore white, with touches of pale blue, and a beautiful brooch, which was one immense turquois.

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Paris just at the present moment is somewhat demoralized over the sensational developments among the Royalists and the closing by the Government of some of the fashionable clubs. The Société de Sport de l'île de Puteaux has about the same standing in France as the Tuxedo or the Club on Goosebery Island at Newport has in this country. It is, however, somewhat different in scope, being the counterpart of the New York Athletic Club in many respects, but a more exclusive organization. In the meantime the American and English visitors to Paris are not taking part in these controversies and are enjoying themselves. Lady Colebrook, who is the sister of Almeric Paget, has been purchasing an entire new outfit for the London season. An English print maintains this, and states that Lady Colebrooke had lost nearly all her wardrobe "in the fires at Abingdon and Sackville Streets—two in a year"—naïvely adds, "How truly delightful it must be to have a clean sweep made of everything and to be obliged to have an entire new set. Especially if one is rich, covered by insurance, and fond of novelty."

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In London, the fashion which was set in New York last Winter has become almost universal. The tiara and the aigrette have been laid aside and now all the women in the evening wear flowers in their hair. The fashion was timidly put forth at first. Miss Pamela Plowden, the beautiful Wilson girls, and Lady Henry Bentinck being the first to adopt the new chaplets. Now the idea has grown and every woman has a garlanded head, and it is really like the old songs "My mother bids me bind my hair" and "She wore a wreath of roses," for no matter who it is, maid or matron, they all deck their hair with garlands of flowers, and a few only still cleave to the fashion of aigrettes.

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Every day sees new arrivals in Paris, and the women are on shopping bent. The Duchess of Marlborough ordered many new frocks, most of them in half mourning. All her clothes come from Paris, and she is consequently one of the best dressed women in London. Mrs. Arthur Paget also had many striking gowns made for the season. At Ritz's, the new hotel, there is a garden and a terrace, and every one sits out there and takes tea in the afternoon, making quite a diversion from the rather tiresome drive to the Bois. There one sees the residents such as Mrs. Griswold Gray, Miss Irvin, Mrs. Henry Ridgeway, Mrs. John Munro, Mrs. Hughes Hallet, who is now on a very long visit to Paris, and who will take an apartment there next year; Mrs. George Ingraham, Mrs. "Plus" Moore, Mrs. David King, and Mrs. George Law.

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The Princess of Wales will hold another drawing room, and among the American women who will be presented by Mrs. Choate will be Miss Atherton Blight, Miss Gertrude Minturn, and Miss Taylor, all well known in New York society.

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Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan was among the passengers booked by the American Line, sailing from Southampton on Wednesday. Mr. Morgan has been abroad two months and has passed most of the time in London, with the exception of a visit of a few weeks to Monte Carlo and the Continent. He was present at the first levee at St. James's Palace this Spring.

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Mr. and Mrs. Dana Bartholomew of Ansonia, Conn., at a luncheon given on Wednesday, June 7, at Sherry's, announced the engagement of their daughter, Dr. Ellen E. Bartholomew, to the Rev. Walter T. Scudder of the Oyster Bay Reformed Church.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, June 8.—The links of the Newport Golf Club were more largely patronized to-day than on any other day this season, and, besides the players, the number of spectators was very large. The interesting games for the day were played between Messrs. Reginald Brooks and Stuyvesant Leroy, John Bolt and Joseph Harriman, Buchanan Winthrop and H. Roger Winthrop, Mrs. Barger-Wallach and Miss Barger, Royal Phelps Carroll and Richard McCreery, H. Mortimer Brooks and Lispenard Stewart, Miss Wetmore and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll.

At the invitation of Major T. K. Gibbs the public school children will to-morrow visit the ships of Sampson's fleet, and the Major has chartered a steamer for the occasion to convey the scholars to and from the ships. Each scholar will be given an American flag to use on the visit, and the Captains of the various warships will be at the gangways to receive the scholars.

The entries for the contest between the race boats of Sampson's fleet and the local racing crews for the Garretson Trophy have thus far been the crews from the flagship New York, Massachusetts, and Texas and the Old Colony Boat Club. There is more interest being manifested in this race than in any which has yet taken place in the harbor, and many of the pleasure boats have been engaged to take the cottagers out to witness the race.

Mr. and Mrs. William Page Thompson have arrived for the season.

The apprentice race between the ships of the North Atlantic Squadron for the O. H. P. Belmont Trophy will not take place until the fleet returns from Boston.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer, in behalf of the ladies of Providence, has extended a special invitation to the ladies of the families of the fleet officers who are to attend the reception of the Hope Club in Providence to-morrow. The party will go from here in the United States tug Leyden and return on the steamer Mount Hope, which has been placed at the disposal of the Admiral and his officers.

Saturday afternoon the baseball teams of the battleship Massachusetts and Fort Adams will play a match at the fort for $200 a side.

Mrs. Isaac Bell and her son, Louis V. Bell, arrived at the Thomas cottage for the season this evening.

Mrs. Richard T. Wilson has arrived for the season.

Mrs. George L. Rives arrived this evening from New York.

Miss Van Rensselaer is the guest of Mrs. E. A. Winthrop, Jr.

Mrs. S. A. Willoughby of Philadelphia has arrived for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Gammell have arrived for the season.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Leroy arrived to-night.

Richard Williams of New York is at the Riggs cottage.

The yawl Monticello, the property of W. W. Tompkins, is here for the Summer and is one of the speediest boats on the bay.

Mr. and Mrs. Almeric H. Paget are expected at Edgerton for the season June 20.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., have taken possession of Edgehill for the season.

Mrs. Arnold Hague is expected at her cottage on Monday.

Arrivals at the Aquidneck include J. B. Blades, Elizabeth City; W. W. Post, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. G. W. States, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Aldrich, Providence; Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Sykes, Hartford, and J. M. Hill of New York.

Mrs. A. Livingston Mason has engaged the Seventh United States Artillery Band for the reception which she will hold in honor of Admiral Sampson and his officers at her cottage, Halidon Hall, on the afternoon of June 14.

Major Wood, United States Marine Corps, of the flagship, will entertain at dinner on board Monday evening next.

Mrs. August Boyd and Miss Boyd of Washington have taken apartments at the Robinson for the season.

Mrs. Bulkley and Miss Bulkley of New York have arrived at the Robinson for the season.

A baseball diamond is to be laid out for the golf caddies at the Newport Golf Club by Messrs. John Bert and Arthur T. Kemp.

Mr. Burton Willing of Philadelphia has arrived for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews and Miss Clews have arrived at the Rocks for the season.

Mrs. Robert Burch and her daughter of Utica are here for the Summer.

Dr. Alexander Mackay Smith of Washington has rented the Morris cottage, and Charles G. Taylor of New York has arrived at his cottage in Jamestown for the Summer.

Charles Farris and family of St. Louis and Mrs. Grace T. Putnam of Philadelphia have arrived at their cottages in Jamestown.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Duryea—Pope.

Harry H. Duryea, eldest son of Gen. Hiram Duryea, and Miss Minga Pope, daughter of the late John Pope, were married yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Transfiguration, East Twenty-ninth Street. The Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton, rector of the church, performed the ceremony, which was followed by a reception in the home of Mrs. Alfred Loomis, a cousin of the bride, at 32 West Forty-sixth Street.

The bride, who was given away by her cousin, Dr. Harry Loomis, was gowned in [illegible] in simply fashioned. The sleeves and yoke of the corsage were of [illegible] of the lace was worn caught to a coronet of orange blossoms. The accompanying bouquet was of valley lilies and white roses. Miss Millicent Duryea, a sister of the bridegroom, was maid of honor. She wore white lace over cream satin, trimmed with rows of narrow net ruching. Her small hat, formed of white roses, was ornamented with white paradise feathers. An armful of pink sweet peas was carried.

There were no bridesmaids. Ellery Anderson, the fiancé of Miss Millicent Duryea, was best man. The ushers were Chester B. Duryea, a brother of the bridegroom; Frank Duryea, a cousin; Benjamin Morris, and Frederick Vanderbilt. The rood screen in front of the chancel was twined with garlands of vines and daisies. Clusters of these flowers ornamented the ends of the top middle aisle pews, and pots of pink and white peonies were placed in front.

Mr. Duryea and his bride will spend their honeymoon at Gen. Duryea's camp, at Blue Mountain Lake.

Wilcox—Hatch.

The wedding of Dr. Ernest Nash Wilcox and Miss Grace Hatch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Haydn Hatch, took place last evening at the home of the bride's parents, 43 West Seventy-fifth Street. The Rev. Dr. Isaac N. Halderman, pastor of the First Baptist Church, officiated. The bride was given away by her father. She wore a gown of white silk poplin trimmed with Duchesse lace, chiffon, and appliqued-silk roses. Her tulle veil was caught with valley lillies, and she carried a bouquet of white sweet peas.

She was attended by her two sisters, Miss Alice Haydn Hatch and Miss Ethel May Hatch, whose costumes were of white point d'esprit over corn-colored silk, trimmed with white satin ribbon. They carried pale pink sweet peas. Charles Wilcox of Springfield, Mass., was his brother's best man. The ushers were Dr. Edward Douglas Rudderow and Arthur E. Pike.

Meyer—Roussel.

The marriage of Miss Agnes Roussel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Roussel of 319 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, and Carl Max Meyer of Dresden, Germany, was solemnized last evening at the Church of the Nativity, the Rev. Father Moran officiating. The chancel was decorated with palms. The maid of honor was Miss Antoinette Roussel, sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids were Miss Bertha Kuttroff of Manhattan, Miss Tillie Rose, Miss Emma Meyer, and Miss Elsa Gravenhorst. Carl Roussel, uncle of the bride, acted as best man, the ushers being Mr. Ruchgaber, Mr. Volckens, Mr. Weckherlin, and Otto Roussel. After an extended wedding trip in America, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer will live in Dresden.

Pease—Rodgers.

PITTSBURG, June 8.—Miss Martha Chambers Rodgers, daughter of Mrs. Galbraith Perry Rodgers of this city, and W. Albert Pease, Jr., of New York, were married in the Church of the Ascension, this city, at noon to-day. Admiral Frederick Rodgers, United States Navy, an uncle of the bride, gave her away. Miss Hode of New York was bridesmaid. The bridegroom's brother, H. Hollaster Pease, stood as best man. The ceremony was read by the Right Rev. Cortland Whitehead, assisted by the Rev. Robert W. Grange. Mr. and Mrs. Pease will make their home in New York.

Holmes—Long.

Miss Alice Long, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Long of 61 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, was married last evening, at the home of her parents, to Herbert A. Holmes. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William C. Bitting, D. D., pastor of the Mount Morris Baptist Church. The bride was attended by Miss Alice Eagleson as maid of honor and four bridesmaids—Miss Julia Carroll, Miss Clara Ludwig, Miss Kate Trimble, and Miss M. Ludwig. Irving Holmes was best man, and the ushers were Dr. Frederick D. Crawford, Charles Plummer, J. F. Crawford, and J. J. Long. A reception followed the ceremony.

Hirschmann—Cook.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, June 8.—Seymour S. Hirschmann of Binghamton, N. Y., and Miss Florence Mabel Cook were married at noon to-day at the home of the bride's father, M. C. Cook, 200 Manning Avenue, Collinwood, Ohio. Owing to a difference in the religious faiths of the bride and bridegroom, a civil wedding service was performed by Justice Gilbert. The bridegroom's gift to the bride was a turquoise and diamond ring. Only relatives were present at the wedding, including the bridegroom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Hirschmann and his sister, Miss Edith Hirschmann, all of Binghamton.

Ide—Clark.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 8.—Miss Alice Sabine Clark, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John V. Clark of this city, was married in St. Paul's Church to-night to Herbert Savage Ide of Troy, N. Y., by the Rev. Henry R. Lockwood, assisted by the Rt. Rev. Frederick D. Huntington. Mrs. Ide was a leader in Syracuse society. Among the guests present were former Adjt. Gen. Charles Whitney Tillinghast, of Troy, Theodore Voorhees, general superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and family, and many others. A reception was held in the Kanantaneh Club house.

Dey—Perrine.

Miss Jennie Perrine, daughter of John Perrine of Cranbury, was wedded to Vincent T. Dey yesterday, at New Brunswick, N. J. The Rev. J. E. Curry performed the ceremony. The bridal party stood upon the front porch of the Perrine residence while the guests were seated on a lawn in front of the house. The porch was decorated with field flowers. The maid of honor was Miss Nellie Dey. The bridesmaids were Ella Stultz and Bessie Burroughs. Elwood Onderdonk was best man.

Freeman—Tuttle.

Miss Ella P. Tuttle, daughter of Mrs. William Tuttle of 289 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, and Frank S. Freeman of Carlton Avenue, that borough, were married last evening at the home of the bride. The Rev. Spencer S. Roche, rector of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, performed the ceremony. Mr. Freeman's best man was Albion Wallace Higgins. The ushers were Louis Worden and Kenneth Worden, nephews of the bride.

Lee—Williams.

ITHACA, June 8.—Miss Elizabeth Williams, daughter of G. R. Williams, President of the First National Bank of Ithaca, and Duncan Campbell Lee of the Department of Oratory in Cornell University were married to-day. The ceremony was performed in Sage Chapel in the presence of relatives and friends. The Rev. F. D. Fitschen, Jr., of Ithaca, officiated.

FUNERAL OF FRANK THOMSON.

Many Men Prominent in Railroad, Financial, and Political Circles Attend His Obsequies.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—Funeral services over the remains of Frank Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, were held to-day at his country home, Corker Hill, near Merion, Penn., a few miles from this city. More than 500 representatives of the leading financial and railroad interests of the country were present to pay honor to the dead man.

The weather was intensely warm, and only a small portion of those in attendance were able to listen to the burial service of the Episcopal Church, read by the Rev. Dr. Elwood Worcester, rector of St. Stephen's Church of this city, of which Mr. Thomson was a member. The others gathered on the lawn under the big trees, bared their heads when the casket was borne from the house to a hearse, and watched it as it was taken to West Laurel Hill Cemetery, followed only by the honorary pall bearers and the members of the Thomson family. Those who were inside the house heard Dr. Worcester read the service for the dead and listened to appropriate singing by the Mendelssohn Quartet of New York. Previous to the services those present passed through the reception room and took a last look at the face of the dead man.

Most of those in attendance were officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad from all over the system, but there were also representatives of nearly all the great railroads of the country, leaders in finance and politics, and heads of universities and churches. Postmaster General Smith came from Washington as to the representative of the President, who was unable to attend in person; President Robert T. Lincoln of the Pullman Company represented that great corporate ally of the Pennsylvania Railroad; ex-Senators Gorman, Edmunds and J. Donald Cameron walked together from the station to the house, and Senator Boies Penrose, with Representatives Young, Adams, and Bingham, represented the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress.

Among the others present were City Treasurer McMichael, John W. Brock, Dr. Allison, J. Imbree Miller, Richard Dale, Charles Cohen, Clarence Clark, Joel J. Baldey, G. Brinton Roberts, son of the late George B. Roberts; Col. Wendell P. Bowman, W. W. Winsor, Thomas Dolan, Harry A. Berwind, Francis R. Wood, Pearce Archer, Col. A. Landon Snowden, Frank Furness, William D. Winsor, C. J. Heppe, Spencer M. Janney, President of the Huntington and Broad Top Railroad; John B. Gest, William Platt Pepper, ex-Gov. Hastings, Edward R. Sharwood, Joel Cook, ex-Solicitor of the Port Thomas Cooper, Lincoln M. Passmore, Justice Strawbridge, John H. Michener, George Philler, President of the First National Bank; Rodman C. Griscom, Charles Custis Harrison, George W. Childs Drexel, Robert K. Cassatt, Judge W. D. Porter, and Clarence H. Clark.

On the special train from New York came H. McK. Twombly, John I. Waterbury, John D. Crimmins, James Speyer, Abraham Wolf, Edward King, President of the Union Trust Company; Henry G. Ward, solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Joseph Stickney, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, H. R. Duval, President of the Florida Central and Pennsylvania Railroad; George Pollock, Albert Walter, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company; Aldace F. Walker, F. Walcott Jackson, John A. Abbott, F. A. Sheppard, General Superintendent, and H. S. Hayward, Superintendent of Motive Power of the United Railroads of New Jersey, and A. Sherrik, Superintendent of Grain Elevators of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gridley James Fox Bryant.

Gridley James Fox Bryant died yesterday at the Home for Aged Men, in Boston, aged eighty-two years. He was an architect by profession, and many public buildings were erected under his supervision.

Mr. Bryant was born in Boston, Aug. 29, 1816. His father, Gridley Bryant, was an inventor, and built the first railroad in America, in 1831, at the Quincy quarries, to transport stone for the Bunker Hill Monument. The son was educated in the public schools and in the office of Alexander Parris, a Government engineer.

Mr. Bryant built the first fire-proof building in Boston, rebuilt the Charlestown State Prison, remodeled the State Capitol at Concord, N. H.; erected the Old Colony Station, in Boston, and in 1853-4 added a fire-proof extension to the rear of the Massachusetts State House. He was consulted by the National Government in all sorts of building plans, and at one time acted as Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department.

In 1872 the big fire that visited Boston swept away his labor of years, 152 business blocks of his building being reduced to ashes. He was commissioned to rebuild 110 of these. At one time he was reputed to have great wealth, but he died in poverty.

Lieut. Col. Louis Thompson Morris.

Lieut. Col. Louis Thompson Morris, United States Army, died at his home in Philadelphia yesterday from Bright's disease and dropsy. He was born in Indiana Dec. 21, 1840. He was appointed to the regular army from the same State on May 14, 1861, and became First Lieutenant of the Nineteenth Infantry. He served throughout the war, chiefly with the Army of the West. He received the brevet rank of Captain Sept. 1, 1864, for gallant and meritorious service in the Atlanta Campaign, and was brevetted Major on Dec. 16 of the same year for gallant conduct at the battle of Nashville. In February, 1865, he became Captain of the Nineteenth Infantry. In June, 1897, he was made Lieutenant Colonel of the First Cavalry, and in July, 1898, was placed on the retired list. The body will be taken to Washington and buried in Arlington Cemetery to-morrow.

Vincent McLaughlin.

Vincent McLaughlin, publisher and editor of The Philadelphia Times, died at his home in Philadelphia at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. McLaughlin was thirty-four years of age, and succeeded to the ownership of The Times upon the death of his father, Frank McLaughlin, about eighteen months ago. Mr. McLaughlin had been suffering for several months from pulmonary and stomach troubles. He leaves a wife and two children.

Obituary Notes.

NELSON PUFF died at his home in Grand View, N. Y., yesterday, at the age of seventy-four years. Mr. Puff was formerly School Commissioner of Rockland County. He left a wife, a son, and a daughter.

TIMOTHY P. CROWLEY of Newport, R. I., one of the best known shipwrights and shipbuilders in this section, died yesterday of pneumonia. His shipyard has been a rendezvous of racing yachts at Newport.

STEPHEN CRAFT, seventy years old, of Glen Cove, L. I., dropped dead Wednesday. Death resulted from heart disease. Funeral services will be held to-day at the residence of the deceased. Mr. Craft came of Quaker ancestry.

ROBERT STRACHAM INNIS died at Newburg, N. Y., Tuesday night. He was born in Port Hope, Canada. He entered a regiment of Michigan engineers at the outbreak of the civil war and served with the Army of the Cumberland, rising to the rank of Major.

Mrs. HESTER SHERMAN WHITE died Wednesday night at Asheville, N. C., aged seventy-four. She was a native of New York State, a sister of the late Isaac Sherman, the New York financier; aunt of Mrs. Bradley Martin, and great-aunt of the Countess

TO-NIGHT'S BIG PRIZEFIGHT

Arrangements for Transporting Spectators to Coney Island.

CHIEF DEVERY DETERMINED

Says He Will Stop the Contest at First Hard Blow—Fitzsimmons Incredulous—Politicians Take a Hand.

Arrangements have been made by all the transportation lines reaching Coney Island to handle the crowds which will visit the Greater New York Athletic Club this evening to witness the prize fight between "Bob" Fitzsimmons and "Jim" Jeffries for championship honors. Referee George Siler of Chicago will call the men into the centre of the ring about 9.30 o'clock.

Ten special trains each way will be run over the Long Island Railroad, and the service on the trolley and elevated lines will be increased, sufficiently, it was said yesterday by officials of the companies, to accommodate any number of passengers. Not only have arrangements been made to furnish quick service to the island, but also to bring the crowds back to the city after the fight is over, with the least possible confusion and delay.

The first special on the Long Island Railroad will leave the foot of East Thirty-fourth Street at 6.30 o'clock P. M. and from Long Island City ten minutes later. Other specials will leave the foot of Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, at 7.07, 7.27, 7.47, 8.07, and 8.27. Specials will also be run from the foot of Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, Whitehall Street Ferry, at 7.07, 7.27, 7.47, 8.07 and 8.27 P. M. Ferryboats connecting with these trains will leave Manhattan at 6.40, 7.00, 7.20, 7.40, and 8.00 o'clock.

All the trains will be held at Coney Island until after the fight, when they will start on the return trip as soon as loaded. Should the above specials be not ample to handle the traffic other trains will be put on.

The Iron Steamboat Company's boats will leave as usual from the foot of West Twenty-second Street every hour up to 9 o'clock P. M. and a half hour later from Pier 1 North River. One boat however, will be held at Coney Island until after the fight and return at once to the city.

Both fighters declare that one must drop and let the other be champion, but a dark cloud is hovering over the horizon of this hope in the person of Chief of Police Devery, who says that he will certainly interfere if there are "any hard blows struck," and stop the fight. He will be by the ringside, he says, in the full regalia of his office, club in hand, and if he sees anything that savors of prizefighting he will immediately spring into the ring and send both contestants to their dressing rooms. On the other hand, Jeffries and Fitzsimmons and their managers, backers, trainers, and prospective seconds yesterday criticised the Chief harshly, and called attention to the fact that New York has enjoyed a great variety of glove contests since Chief Devery has been in office at the Lenox, Broadway, and other clubs, including the heavyweight battles between Corbett and Sharkey, McCoy and Sharkey, Maher and Goddard, and other such events, all of which were decided in the presence of Chief Devery.

The knowing ones, who claim to be on the "inside of the situation" say that some such obstacle to prevent the completion of the match, has been expected. It seems to be an open secret that there has been considerable warfare between the Lenox Athletic Club on one hand and Fitzsimmons, Julian, and Brady or the other, that the last named own the main interest in the Coney Island Club; that they bid for and secured the fight then selves, and that they will bid for and secure other fights unless the police refuse to grant a license to the club. Politics have been brought into the matter. Leading King's County Democrats, it is said, are opposing the Coney Island Club, and have requested Tammany Hall that unless it is let alone there will be a severe split in the Democratic ranks. Pugilistic politicians who are interested in the clubs of Manhattan do not relish the idea of having an opposition club at Coney Island. And Chief Devery, who did not stop a knock-out at the Lenox Club last Tuesday evening, and who permitted "Kid" McCoy to be knocked senseless by Thomas Sharkey last Winter, is the probable barrier that will arise between the two factions.

"There will be no such a thing as a 'knock-out' permitted," said Chief Devery yesterday.

"But in the heat of the battle a blow may be struck that may cause bodily harm," was suggested.

"Then there is a prison over there to which they will go," said the Chief. "The people may as well know that I said that, and I will keep my word. If the Fitzsimmons-Jeffries fight is conducted in a proper manner I shall not object in the least."

Fitzsimmons and Julian laugh at Chief Devery's threats. Fitzsimmons said yesterday, "I guess the public will see the fight fought to a finish. There will be no interference."

President York of the Police Board was asked yesterday whether he purposed attending the fight, as some members of the Mazet committee were alleged to contemplate doing.

"I do not," the Commissioner answered. "I have never attended a prizefight in my life, and if I had my say there never would be any fights like that."

Mr. York recalled that Roosevelt, when he was President of the Police Board, once attended a pugilistic contest in order to see that it went off according to the law, but he admitted that he had neither the interest in nor the expert knowledge of pugilism with which the present Executive is credited.

Police Commissioners Sexton and Abell said that, no doubt, Chief Devery would see that the fight was conducted according to law. At any rate, the scene which occurred at the McCoy-Sharkey fight would not be repeated, they said.

Senator Timothy D. Sullivan was seen also. He asked if it were true that he was trying to have the fight stopped so as to get the best of Brady. Senator Sullivan denied the report. He said he did not care where the fight was fought.

Yesterday the two pugilists rested from their work of training. Fitzsimmons's trainers say that he is in fine condition, and that there is no hing more for him to do.

The betting on the fight last night was not very brisk. The odds of 2 to 1 were given in favor of Fitzsimmons, but there were plenty of men around the Hoffman House, the Imperial Hotel, Corbett's, and other places along Broadway, who had money to put up on Jeffries.

The progress of the fight will be reproduced tonight at the Academy of Music, and at the Broadway and Lenox Athletic Clubs. Figures will be used to represent the fighters, and efforts will be made to reproduce all the blows that are to be exchanged between the men.

McGOVERN DEFEATS BARRETT.

New York Man Wins Easily in Tenth Round of a Lively Bout.

In the tenth round of a lively mill at the Broadway Athletic Club last night, "Billy" Barrett of Brooklyn went down before "Terry" McGovern of New York.

The men weighed in at 122 pounds, and began to fight in earnest the moment time was called. Barrett was the aggressive fighter. He played for McGovern's face and neck and left many openings. These McGovern did not seem to notice until after the fourth round, when he staggered Barrett with several good face blows.

Barrett landed hotly in the seventh round, and after that McGovern began to force the fighting. In the eighth and ninth rounds he landed steadily on Barrett's face and neck.

When the tenth round opened, it was plain to see that Barrett could not last. Finally McGovern's right landed on Barrett's jaw and he went down.

John White acted as referee of the fight.

Prof. Donovan's Annual Banquet.

Prof. "Mike" Donovan, who teaches the members of the New York Athletic Club how to box, gave his annual banquet at the Mills Hotel No. 1 last night. George Siler, who is to referee to-night's big fight at Coney Island, was the guest of honor. The banquet was served in the big dining room of the hotel, and covers were laid for fifty persons. Citizen George Francis Train presided. Prof. Donovan told his guests that Jeffries was trained to the hour and was confident of his ability to beat his opponent. George Siler said he expected to see a clean, hard fight, in which the rules would be strictly adhered to by both fighters.

Australians and Cambridge at Cricket

LONDON, June 8.—At the close of play to-day in the cricket match between Cambridge University, at Cambridge, and the Australians the University men had scored 307 runs for seven wickets down.

THE POWELLTON GOLF CLUB.

Second Annual Tournament Begins with Some Surprises—Many Well-Known Players on the Links.

NEWBURG, June 8.—The first day's play of the Powellton Golf Club's second annual tournament began this morning. The heat was intense, and would have been suffocating had it not been for a stiff breeze. The course, owing to the long-delayed rain, was hard as iron, and it was almost an impossibility to get under the ball with a brassie. The course, as laid out for the tournament, was over 2,600 yards, and was full of opportunities for fine sport.

There were the usual number of prizes, including a cup for those who did not qualify for the first or second sixteens. There were about sixty entries, of whom only thirty-nine finished the qualifying round of eighteen holes, on account of the heat. The entry list comprised many well-known New York golfers, of whom A. De Witt Cochrane of St. Andrew's, M. Ballou of Apawamis, G. F. Tiffany, the Westchester golf player; George A. Toffey of the Jersey City Golf Club, and Joseph Chadwick, Jr., the Powellton champion, were the best known.

Ballou, the Apawamis expert, was the first to drive off, with Allen for a partner. Then came Toffey of Jersey City, and Chadwick, representing the local club. Ennever of Montclair, made a good start, as did G. F. Tiffany, the Westchester expert. The latter drove an unusually long ball. The high wind combined with the narrowness of the course cause the players to get into a grief with unpleasant frequency. Chadwick drove no less than four balls from the eighth tee during the play. This ruined his chance for the gold medal. The best of the early cards handed in was that of S. M. Allen, who went out in 47 and came back in 45.

Those who qualified for the Powellton Cup were S. M. Allen, 92; J. Smith, 96; S. E. Baldwin, 96; J. Chadwick, Jr., 98; G. P. Tiffany, 98; R. P. Davis, 98; S. Maddock, 102; G. Toffey, 103; G. F. Tiffany, 104; H. Miller, 108; A. D. Cochrane, 100; F. B. Barrett, 111; J. S. Taylor, 110; G. H. Broly, 110.

Those who qualified for the Consolation Cup were S. Rhoades, Jr., 115; R. G. Hilton, 126; E. O. Mitchell, 125; E. P. Jerway, 121; R. H. Waldron, 117; W. Whitterean, 126; J. Graham, 122; E. Shipp, 125; E. Jova, 117; J. Bugge, 127; J. R. Hilton, 121; E. F. McGlachlin, 114; T. C. Ennever, 119, and R. Headley, 118.

There were several upsets in the match rounds, chief of which was the defeat of Joseph Chadwick, Jr., the home champion, by Ballou. The cards were:

Ballou—									
Out	5	3	4	5	7	5	6	6	8—49
In	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5—42—91
Chadwick—									
Out	7	5	4	3	6	5	5	6	6—47
In	9	4	4	5	5	7	4	6	7—51—98

A. De Witt Cochrane ran away from Toffey and won by 6 up and 4 to play. John Smith of Powellton, who made one of the lowest scores of the morning, paired with S. M. Allen, who won the medal for the lowest score, and a hammer and tongs match resulted. Starting out Allen won the first hole and held the advantage to the end of the first nine holes. Smith evened matters at the fifteenth and won the sixteenth in 5 to 6. The seventeenth was halved, making Smith drive one, and he won the last, which gave him the match by 2 up. Sidney Maddock of the Crescent Athletic Club had the hardest kind of a time beating Gilman Tiffany of Powellton, and only did so by one hole. The cards were:

Maddock—									
Out	5	3	4	4	7	4	5	5	7—44
In	5	3	3	4	6	5	5	5	4—40—84
Tiffany—									
Out	6	3	4	5	6	7	4	6	6—47
In	6	3	4	5	6	5	4	6	4—43—90

SUMMARY.

Powellton Cup.—Ballou beat Chadwick by 2 up; Howard beat Barrett by 6 up and 4 to play; Smith beat Allen, 2 up and 3 to play; Taylor beat Miller by 6 up and 5 to play; Maddock beat Gilman Tiffany by 1 up; Davis beat Brandreth by 3 up and 2 to play; Cochrane beat Toffey by 6 up and 4 to play; Fox Tiffany beat Howley by 7 up and 5 to play.

Consolation Cup.—Ennever beat Graham by 3 up and 7 to play; Collingwood beat Jova by 3 up; Mitchell beat Jervey by 6 up and 4 to play; Hilton beat Watterear by 2 up and 1 to play; Bugge beat Rhoades by default; Vail beat R. Hilton by 5 up and 4 to play; Shipp beat McGlachlin by 3 up and 2 to play; Waldron beat Warring by 8 up and 7 to play.

The winners will play the winners of to-morrow, and the four who win to-morrow afternoon will play at thirty-six holes Saturday. There will also be an eighteen-hole handicap. The third cup men did not play this afternoon.

ON THE NEWBURG LINKS.

Sixteen Players Qualify for the Powellton Cup.

Over forty golfers took part in the open golf tournament of the Powellton Club, at Newburg, yesterday. It was the second big event held by the club, and was a vast improvement in many ways over the one of last year. S. M. Allen of the North Jersey Country Club, at Paterson, won the gold medal for the lowest score of the day —92 strokes. The West Point Golf Club was well represented, one of the ablest members being Lieut. R. P. Davis, who a year or two ago played with fair success in several metropolitan tournaments. The first sixteen competitors qualified for the Powellton Cup, the chief trophy. They are as follows

POWELLTON CUP.

	Out.	In.	Total.
S. M. Allen, North Jersey	47	45	92
John Smith, Powellton	44	52	96
Joseph Chadwick, Jr., Powellton	45	53	98
Lieut. R. P. Davis, West Point	44	54	98
Gilman Tiffany, Powellton	48	50	98
Sidney Maddock, Crescent	50	52	102
G. A. Toffey, Jersey City	51	52	103
G. Fox Tiffany, Westchester Golf	49	55	104
Daubiney Brandreth, Mt. Pleasant	48	56	104
A. De Witt Cochrane, St. Andrew's	50	56	106
Maturin Ballou, Apawamis	52	54	106
Hugh Miller, Westchester Golf	51	57	108
G. H. Bowley, Jersey City	57	53	110
J. S. Taylor, Powellton	53	57	110
Frank B. Barrett, unattached	57	54	111
Lieut. R. L. Howze, West Point	53	59	112

The second sixteen who qualified for the Consolation Cup were:

	Out.	In.	Total.
Lieut. E. F. McGlachlin, Dyker Meadow	58	56	114
E. A. Jova, Powellton	56	58	114
L. S. Rhoades, Jr., Westchester Golf	60	55	115
H. A. Waldron, Powellton	58	59	117
T. C. Ennever, Montclair	53	66	119
Lieut. E. P. Jervey, West Point	63	58	121
J. R. Hilton, Powellton	57	64	121
J. H. Graham, Powellton	57	65	122
Dr. E. O. Mitchell, Powellton	71	54	125
E. M. Shipp, Powellton	65	60	125
W. Whitterean, Powellton	68	58	126
R. T. Hilton, Powellton	67	59	126
J. Bugge, Powellton	68	64	127
A. H. Vail, Powellton	66	62	128
J. H. Collingwood, Powellton	64	67	131
H. M. Waring, Powellton	66	66	132

The following six turned in scores, and they will play for the third cup offered by the club:

	Out.	In.	Total.
Lieut. W. Lassiter, West Point	82	59	139
M. Baines, Powelton	81	68	140
R. Johnson, Powelton	68	71	137
A. D. Weeks, Mt. Oyster Bay	70	70	140
C. L. Waring, Powelton	81	73	154
W. C. Belknap, Powelton	85	76	161

Two match play rounds in each event will be played to-day.

Vardon Wins Golf Championship.

LONDON, June 8.—Vardon won the open golf championship at Sandwich to-day, with a total score of 310.

THE COLLEGE TRACK ATHLETES.

Yale Will Begin to Train for the Games in England.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 8.—The Yale track athletic managers have decided to permit as many of the Yale track athletes as are candidates for the honor of becoming members of the Yale-Harvard intercollegiate track team which will compete with the Oxford-Cambridge athletes in July in England to enter the games to be held on Saturday at Travers Island. The games are to be under the auspices of the New York Athletic Club, and are strictly amateur.

The Yale men will be given an opportunity to try their skill in competition with the Harvard athletes who are also candidates for places on the intercollegiate team. Not all of Yale's best men are entered, several of them being detained in New Haven by the semi-annual examinations, which are now in progress. J. J. Peters and W. M. Fincke are to enter the hurdles, M. Scudder and C. M. Palmer the three-mile run, Capt. Fisher, D. Boardman, and C. F. Luce in the 440 and 220 yard runs. In the high jump, C. M. Taintor is entered, but not Waller, Yale's best jumper. In the mile run Spitzer, H. P. Smith, and Adams are all to run. Adams is also entered in the half-mile event. In the pole vault, R. G. Clapp and W. E. Seling, two very good jumpers, are entered, though neither will be a candidate for the English team, because that event will not be included in the games across the water.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

The New Yorks Once More Win from the Clevelands.

BROOKLYN AGAIN VICTORIOUS

Hughes's Pitching, Backed by Good Fielding, Keeps Cincinnatis from Scoring—Other League Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	35	11	.761
Boston	30	14	.682
St. Louis	27	18	.600
Baltimore	26	19	.578
Philadelphia	25	19	.568
Chicago	26	20	.565
Cincinnati	21	22	.488
New York	20	24	.455
Pittsburg	19	26	.881
Washington	17	29	.370
Louisville	14	30	.318
Cleveland	8	33	.195

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 14; Cleveland, 5.
Brooklyn, 5; Cincinnati, 0.
Boston, 7; Louisville, 5.
Washington, 6; Chicago, 4.
Philadelphia, 8; St. Louis, 4.
Baltimore, 11; Pittsburg, 5.

League Games To-day.

Cleveland in New York.
Cincinnati in Brooklyn.
Washington in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg in Baltimore.

The New Yorks did not have to put forth their best efforts to defeat the Clevelands, for the third consecutive time, at the Polo Grounds yesterday. The Cleveland team is at present in no condition to be in the League, and will win very few games. Incidentally it will cost the other eleven club owners some money, as it is no longer a drawing card.

The locals simply enjoyed a practice game after the fourth inning. Seymour, whose turn it was to pitch for the locals, tossed up "easy ones" for four innings. The Clevelands thought this a sure sign that Seymour was out of shape, but they were mistaken. Seymour began to work in the fifth, and from then on he made the visiting batsmen appear like a lot of novices.

There was some sharp fielding at times by the home team. Doyle and Grady completed a double play in the second inning that cut off a run at the plate, and was the fielding feature of the game. There was a runner on third when Hill hit a sharp grounder to Doyle. The latter quickly threw to the plate, and then ran to first and turned in time to get a quick throw from Grady, which retired the batter. Quinn played a splendid game at second for the visitors. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	B	PO	A	E
Dowd, cf	1	2	3	0	0	Van H'n, cf	3	1	2	0	0
Harley, lf	0	2	0	0	0	Grady, c	2	2	6	2	0
Quinn, 2b	1	2	3	9	0	Wilson, 3b	3	2	1	1	0
McAleer, 3b	1	1	0	2	1	Davis, ss	1	1	3	3	1
Stivetts, ss, p	2	1	1	2	1	Doyle, 1b	1	1	8	1	0
Shi'k't, rf, ss	0	3	1	0	0	Gleason, 2b	2	3	2	4	0
Tucker, 1b	0	2	11	2	0	O'Brien, lf	1	1	4	0	1
Zimmer, c	0	1	2	1	0	Foster, rf	0	1	0	1	0
Hill, p	0	0	0	2	0	Seymour, p	1	2	1	2	1
Sugden, rf	0	0	1	0	0						
Total	5	13	24	15	3	Total	14	16	27	12	2

Cleveland	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0—5
New York	3	2	0	1	4	0	0	4	—14

Stolen bases—Grady, Davis, 2; Wilson, Quinn, Doyle, Gleason. Two-base hits—Dowd, 2; Wilson, Grady. Double plays—Stivetts, Quinn, and Tucker; Doyle and Grady; Stivetts, Tucker, and McAllister; Davis, Gleason, and Doyle. Sacrifice hit—Foster. First base on balls—Off Seymour, 2; off Hill, 5; off Stivetts, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Stivetts and Zimmer. Struck out—By Seymour, 4; by Hill, 1; by Stivetts, 1. First base by errors—New York, 2; Cleveland, 2. Left on bases—New York, 8; Cleveland, 9. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr.

BROOKLYNS DOING GOOD WORK.

They Win Their Eleventh Straight Victory.

Hughes, the Brooklyn pitcher, was invincible yesterday, and, aided by faultless support, easily shut out the Cincinnatis, giving Brooklyn its eleventh straight victory. Hawley, the Cincinnati pitcher, was as steady as Hughes after the first inning, but it was too late. He gave two bases on balls, made a balk, which, with two hits and errors by Smith and Miller, gave the Brooklyns 5 runs in the first inning. The fielding of Dahlen and Steinfeldt was a notable feature. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf	0	0	1	0	0	Casey, 3b	0	1	0	5	0
Smith, cf	0	0	5	0	1	Anderson, cf	1	0	4	0	0
Miller, c	0	0	2	1	0	Kelley, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Beckley, 1b	0	2	0	0	0	Dahlen, ss	1	1	1	7	0
Corcoran, ss	0	0	4	2	0	Jones, rf	1	0	2	0	0
Steinfeldt, 3b	0	0	2	5	0	McGann, 1b	0	1	14	0	0
McPhee, 2b	0	1	0	4	0	Daly, 2b	1	0	4	2	0
Wood, c	0	1	2	0	0	Grim, c	0	1	2	0	0
Hawley, p	0	0	0	0	0	Hughes, p	1	0	0	2	0
Total	0	6	24	11	3	Total	5	5	27	14	0

Brooklyn	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Casey, Dahlen. First base by error—Brooklyn. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 8; Brooklyn, 5. Struck out—By Hawley, 2; by Hughes, 1. Stolen bases—Miller, Dahlen, Jones. Base on balls—Off Hawley, 3; off Hughes, 3. Double play—Daly and McGann. Balk—Hawley. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald. Attendance, 2,500.

Philadelphia, 8; St. Louis, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—Rain stopped to-day's game at the end of the sixth inning. In the fifth the Philadelphias had a lead of one run, and in the sixth St. Louis, with two singles, a double, and a triple secured one run to the good. It was raining briskly at this time, and Capt. Cooley wanted Umpire Burns to call the game. He was ridiculed by Tebeau and O'Connor, and called a "quitter." Thomas and Delehanty went out in order, and Chiles rapped out a single. Five more hits followed, one of them a three-bagger, and the Philadelphias scored 5 runs. When the third man was out Umpire Burns stopped the game. Tebeau went under the grand stand on the Philadelphias' side and began abusing Burns, who finally called a policeman. Tebeau pleaded not to be put in the street in his uniform, and on his promise to behave was allowed to take his seat on the bench. The rain continuing, the game was called. Score:

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	3	—	4	
Philadelphia	0	0	1	1	1	5	—	8	

Base hits—St. Louis, 8; Philadelphia, 13. Errors—Philadelphia, 3; St. Louis, 3. Sudhoff and O'Connor; Philadelphia, Fifield and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Burns and Smith. Attendance, 2,000.

Boston, 7; Louisville, 5.

BOSTON, June 8.—It took twelve innings for the Champions to beat the Louisvilles to-day. Lewis was hit hard all through the game, and the home team's fielding was considerably below par. Young Wills, Louisville's new first baseman, played a very fast game, and is considered a valuable find. Score:

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	2	—7
Louisville	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—5

Base hits—Boston, 14; Louisville, 12. Errors—Boston, 4; Louisville, 2. Batteries—Boston, Lewis and Clarke; Louisville, Dowling and Powers. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Andrews. Attendance, 1,800.

Baltimore, 11; Pittsburg, 5.

BALTIMORE, June 8.—Howell pitched and won his first full game for the Baltimore's to-day. Payne of Pittsburg was batted out of the box in the first inning, and Gardner was almost as easy. The contest was practically a walkover. Score:

Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	—	5		
Baltimore	4	2	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	..	—11		

Base hits—Pittsburg, 11; Baltimore, 15. Errors—Pittsburg, 5; Baltimore, 2. Batteries—Pittsburg, Payne, Gardner, and Schriver; Baltimore, Howell and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Warner. Attendance, 1,200.

Washington, 5; Chicago, 4.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The Washingtons won an evenly played game in the tenth inning to-day, when Slagle knocked out a three-bagger, which was followed by Barry's single. Score:

Washington	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	—5	
Chicago	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4	

Base hits—Washington, 9; Chicago, 9. Errors—Washington, 3; Chicago, 4. Batteries—Washington, Mercer and McGuire; Chicago, Taylor and Nichols. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly. Attendance, 2,000.

Times Baseball Nine Victorious.

The Tribune baseball nine was easily defeated by THE TIMES team in the game played in the Morning Newspaper Baseball League at Prospect Park yesterday afternoon. The Tribune team made ten errors. Score:

Times	6	5	9	1	3	6	—30			
Tribune	3	0	0	0	3	0	—6			

Other Games.

At Newark—Newark, 15; Paterson, 4.
At Montreal—Montreal, 7; Rochester, 4.
At Providence—Springfield, 2; Providence, 1.
At Toronto—Toronto, 8; Syracuse, 1.

MARSHALL LEADS AT CHESS.

The American Wins Both of His Adjourned Games at London.

LONDON, June 8.—The American chess player, Marshall, won both of his adjourned games with Jones and Esser to-night, and thereby took the lead in the minor tournament of the international congress, now in progress in this city. The totals of the contestants in this tourney follow:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Erskine	2½	4½	Marshall	6	1
Esser	1	6	Mieses	4	3
Jackson	3	4	Muller	4½	2½
Jones	4½	2½	Physick	5½	1½
Klimsch	0	7	Smith	3	4
Marco	5½	1½	Tschabuntschikoff	2½	4½

COACH HORSES AT AUCTION.

Dr. W. Seward Webb Secures for $4,850 One of the Teams That Pulled the Pioneer.

It is not often that New York society people have an opportunity of seeing one of their number act as a public auctioneer, so usually the sale of the horses used by the New York Coaching Club brings out a large attendance. George R. Reed, who tooled the club's coach Pioneer between New York and the Ardsley Casino daily during the coaching season, acted as auctioneer at Manhattan Field yesterday and a large crowd was on hand to see him on the block, and also to bid on the horses.

There were only a few dealers present, for there are more than enough members in the club anxious to secure the seasoned horses, and the majority of the animals were bought by the members. Dr. W. Seward Webb bought the team that had been used from the Yonkers stopping place on the daily trips of the coach for $2,850. They were Amazon and Ambition, brown wheelers, and Dewey and Dawn, leaders. The latter pair brought $650 each and the wheelers $775 each.

The King's Bridge team was split up, the wheelers, Tomboy and Bedouin, going to Egerton L. Winthrop for $300 each; Discord, one of the leaders to F. K. Sturgis for $225, and Prescott, his mate, to Nicholas Fish for $125. The cock-horse Fireworks, a dapple gray that was used for running up hills on the coaching trips, was bought by Charles Pfizer for $275. The summaries:

Tomboy, (wheeler,) gr. m., 5 years, 15 hands; Egerton L. Winthrop	$300
Bedouin, (wheeler,) br. g., 6 years, 15 hands, by Greyson, dam by Goldbird; E. L. Winthrop	300
Discord, (leader,) ch. g., 6 years, 15 hands, by Von Helmont; F. K. Sturgis	225
Prescott, (leader,) white g., 5 years, 15 hands, by Lawrence-Lightfoot, by General Knox; Nicholas Fish	125
Scandal, ch. g., 6 years, 15.1½ hands, by Harbinger, and Brunette, br. m., 8 years, 15 hands; N. Pizzi	255
Mahdi, br. g., 7 years, 15.3½ hands, by Gray Dan-dam an inbred Hambletonian mare; John Scott	575
Sheik, w. g., 8 years, 15.3½ hands, by Gray Dan-dam an inbred Hambletonian mare; John Scott	575
Rattler, br. g., 6 years, 15.3 hands, by son of Claremont-dam by Winthrop's Morrill; M. Bishop	250
Mascot, blk. g., 5 years, 15.2 hands, by Roy Wilkes-dam a Morgan mare; M. Odell	375
Superb, ch. g., 6 years, 16.2 hands, by Jim Smith-dam by Shooting Star; M. Smith	450
Right Sort, rn. g., 7 years, 15.3 hands; M. Odell	375
Amazon, br. m., 7 years, 16 hands, by Brookbone, dam by the Cool horse; Dr. W. Seward Webb	775
Ambition, br. g., 7 years, 6 hands, by Warrener, dam by Old Knox; Dr. W. Seward Webb	775
Dewey, br. g., 5 years, 15.3 hands, by Irving M.; Dr. W. S. Webb	625
Dawn, blk. m., 7 years, 15.3 hands, by Day Dawn; Dr. W. S. Webb	625
Jessica, b. m., 6 years, 16 hands, by Young Nelson, dam by General Knox; Frederic Bronson	300
Portia, b. m., 5 years, 15.3½ hands, by Young Nelson-dam by Victor, Jr.; Frederic Bronson	250
Bay Middleton, b. g., 6 years, 15.3 hands, by Harbinger; James Scott	225
Cricket, g. m., 2 years, 15.3 hands; R. W. Rives	450
Dorothy, b. m., 2 years, 15.3 hands, by Nelson's Wilkes-dam by Howe's Bismark; Mr. Schermerhorn	550
Twinkle, b. m., 6 years, 15.2 hands, by Nelsonian-dam by Son of Daniel Lambert; Mr. Schermerhorn	550
Dictator, b. g., 9 years, 16 hands, by Dictator-Chief; Daniel Manning	325
Highflyer, b. g., 6 years, 15.3 hands; M. Smith	125
Rose, b. m., 6 years, 15.3 hands, by Bay Rolf; James Scott	600
Ruby, b. m., 6 years, 15.3 hands, by Dick Rothschild-dam by Colonel Dyer; James Scott	600
Badger, br. g., 5 years, 15.3 hands; W. B. Plunkitt	225
Diana, blk. m., 6 years, 16 hands; W. B. Plunkitt	225
Fawn, g. g., 6 years, 16 hands; M. F. Thompson	175

THE LONDON CHESS GAMES.

Scores of Four Games Played in the First Round.

Appended are the scores of four games contested in the first round of the International Chess Masters' Tournament in London on May 30:

RUY LOPEZ.

Lasker. White.	Steinitz. Black.	Lasker. White.	Steinitz. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	14. B—R6	Kt—Kt2
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	15. Q—K2	R—K
3. B—Kt5	P—Q3	16. BxKt	KxB
4. P—Q4	B—Q2	17. Q—Q3	Q—R4
5. Kt—B3	Kt—B3	18. R—K3	QR—Q
6. Castles	B—K2	19. P—R3	B—Kt4
7. BxKt	BxB	20. R—K2	B—B3
8. K—K	P—Q	21. R—K3	B—B
9. Kt—Q	B—Q2	22. Q—Q3	Q—Kt3
10. P—KR3	Castles	23. Kt—K4	Q—B2
11. B—K3	P—B3	24. Kt—QB3	Q—Kt3
12. Q—B3	Kt—K	25. Kt—R4	
13. QR—Q	P—KKt3	Drawn.	

STAUNTON'S OPENING.

Cohn. White.	Schlechter. Black.	Cohn. White.	Schlechter. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	17. KtxKt	PxKt
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	18. Kt—B6	P—K5
3. B—B4	Kt—B3	19. Q—Kt3	P—B5
4. P—Q4	KtxKP	20. BxP	QxP
5. P—Q5	Kt—Kt	21. Kt—Kt4	Q—KB4
6. B—Q3	Kt—B4	22. BxBP	P—QR4
7. KtxP	KtxB ch	23. Kt—B2	R—B2
8. KxKt	B—K2	24. Kt—Q4	BxKt
9. Castles.	Castles.	25. PxB	B—K3
10. Q—B3	P—Q3	26. QR—B	QR—KB
11. Kt—Q2	Kt—Q2	27. R—B5	B—Q4
12. R—K	P—KB4	28. B—K5	R—Q
13. Kt—QB4	P—KKt4	29. KR—QB	P—R4
14. B—B4	P—KKt4	30. P—KR4	P—K Kt5
15. P—Q2	Kt—K4	31. Q—K3	B—B5
16. Kt—R5	Kt—K4	32. P—Q Kt3	Resigns.

EVANS GAMBIT.

Tschigorin. White.	Pillsbury. Black.	Tschigorin. White.	Pillsbury. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	25. RxR	RxR
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	26. P—R3	B—B2
3. B—B

GRAVESEND TRACK RACES

Tillo, the Suburban Winner, Broke Down in His Race.

A BAD DAY FOR FAVORITES

St. Finnan, Imp, Trumpet, Bannockburn, A. N. B., and Bannock Won the Six Races.

It was another hard day for the backers of favorites at the Gravesend race course yesterday. All were beaten until the last race was reached, when Bannock came to the rescue of punter and plunger alike. He was a slight favorite over Dan Rice, who ran second, this being the only race in which the two favorites ran according to the estimates of the bookmakers.

Although it was not a fixture, but an overnight handicap, the fourth race, at a mile and a sixteenth, was the feature of the afternoon's sport. Tillo and Bannockburn were to meet in it, and as both were of the eligibles to the Suburban, every one was anxious to see what the winner of that race a year ago would be able to do this year. He had but recently been added to the Whitney stable, bought from John E. Madden with the knowledge that his legs were under suspicion and that he might break down at any moment. Mr. Paget decided to run the risk of the breakdown in this race rather than to wait for the big event of a week hence, and so started him yesterday. The breakdown that had been threatening came, not altogether unexpectedly, and after the race Tillo limped back to the paddock, holding so badly that the chances are that he will not be able to start in the Suburban.

Spite of the known danger of his breaking down, Tillo was made the favorite for the race, but because of that danger the bookmakers made the odds liberal against the horse. Bannockburn and Kirkwood were both backed to beat Tillo, and the former was given a much more vigorous ride by Willie Martin than he was on Monday last. Then Judge Tarvin was allowed to beat him in a run at six furlongs, in which race the wise people refrained from betting their money on Bannockburn, and so saved it.

Tillo, in spite of the fact that he was carrying the top weight, was sent to the front at the fall of the flag, and made the pace as long as he was able to race. Strathconan, who had been specially prepared for a "killing" in some such event as this, followed fast after the favorite, and Kirkwood and Dan Rice ran kept together a couple of lengths behind the flying leaders. Bannockburn trailed along in the rear, which made his backers fear that there was "nothing doing." But when the horses swung into the straetch, it was very apparent that Martin was out for the money this time. Tillo's bad leg gave way just after the turn was made, and as he was stopping from the pain Strathconan and Kirkwood drew away from him. When it looked as if these two would have the race between them Martin gave Bannockburn his head, and the long-striding horse shot to the front with all the semblance of an effort and won by a good length from Strathconan, who beat Kirkwood a neck for the second money. Lackland was a close fourth, but the rest were beaten off, Tillo coming home with his head nodding in that fashion that tells that a horse has gone lame.

Two features were run immediately before and after the Bannockburn race. That before it was the Manhansett Stakes for two-year-olds, at four and a half furlongs, for which McMeekin and Mark Cheek were the two famed ones in the speculation. Both ran a good race, but Trumpet was far the speedier at the short distance, and he won in very clever fashion. He was the less to break and get in motion at the start, but that did not discourage Maher, who rode him, for he at least had a clear road. He sent Trumpet around on the outside of the field, and from being last at the start he was in the lead when the horses were in the stretch on the final stage of their journey. Maher took no chances, and kept at his mount until he had won the race by three good lengths from McMeekin, who, finishing strong, beat Mark Cheek for the second money.

The May Stakes for three-year-olds, was the other fixture, and was a six-furlong dash, and brought a field of eight starters, in which Toluca was made the favorite. Greatland a strong second choice, and A. N. B. the third in the fancy of the speculators. Toluca started out as if to make a runaway race of it, Fly-by-Night chasing her in very determined fashion, with Vertigo and A. N. B. following. Toluca gave up the struggle when she got to the head of the stretch, and A. N. B. went to the head of Fly-by-Night, who was left in the lead. But before A. N. B. had gone a sixteenth of a mile he tried to stop. Little McCue would not have that and went to work so vigorously at him that A. N. B. was actually scared into racing again, and lasted long enough to win by a head from Fly-by-Night, who came near to landing a delightful coup for John Hyland and his friends, who had backed the unknown for a good thing at the very comfortable odds of 25 to 1. Toluca was a distant third, barely beating Vertigo home. For some reason the time of the race was announced as 1:13½, but all the trainers and expert timers made it much faster, many of them making it 1:13⅗, while the slowest of the watches caught the time as 1:14 1-5.

Imp finally rewarded her friends by winning the second race, at a mile and a sixteenth, in very clever style by a length and a half from Gaze who, with Azucena, who ran third, and Consilla, who finished last, were all well played to beat the Western mare. But she was in good trim yesterday, and Taral, sending her to the front at once, held her there until she won the race by a gallop at the end.

St. Finnan, who has been such a great disappointment in his past races, showed that he was of some account by winning the opening dash from the Corinthian and Mr. Jersey, the latter a recent arrival from Canada. It was an easy race for him, and he was far in front of Petruchio, the favorite, who did not seem able to raise a respectable gallop.

Bannock won the last race from Dan Rice rather easily and Merry Prince, who had the worst possible sort of a ride by a green jockey named Gilbourn, got the third money, though he was far the best horse in the race. But The Burlington Route and Althea, both of whom were well backed, had weird riders also, so that honors were about easy as to the bad riding in the race.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Weights, 112 pounds below the scale. Five furlongs. Time—1:03.

1—St. Finnan, Martin Daly's ch. c., by Tammany-Ayrshire Rose, 110 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Doggett)

2—The Corinthian, A. White's ch. c., 110, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(Odom)

3—Mr. Jersey, J. E. Seagram's ch. c., 110, 20 to 1.....(R. Williams)

Mercer, 110, 10 to 1. McCue) Petruchio, 110, 9 to 5, (Spencer;) Margite, 110, 75 to 1, (Mitchell;) Last Cord, 110, 100 to 1. (Clawson;) Beautiful, 107, 300 to 1. (J. Slack;) All Gold, 110, 30 to 1, (Maher;) Belle of Lexington, 110, 30 to 1, (W. Martin;) Stuart, 110, 30 to 1, (A. Clayton;) Vesuvian, 110, 40 to 1, (Bullman;) Walter Battle, 107, 40 to 1, (H. Martin,) and Gold Knight, 110, 100 to 1, (Garrigan;) Weidenar, 110, 30 to 1, (N. Turner,) and Grandeur, 110, 60 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished as named.

Won ridden out by three lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For mares three years old and upward. Purse $300, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Non-winners of $1,200 in 1898 or 1899 allowed 8 pounds; of $600, 15 pounds. Winners at this meeting not to receive an allowance. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49.

1—Imp, Haines & Bressman's blk. m., 5 years, by Wagner-Spindling, 123 pounds, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(Taral)

2—Gaze, M. L. Hayman's ch. f., 3, 98, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(McCue)

3—Azucena, G. Lung's b. f., 4, 106, 3 to 1.....(Spencer)

Bon Ino, 5, 110, 8 to 1, (R. Williams;) Fast Black, 3, 106, 4 to 1, (Clawson;) Bettie Gray, 96, 12 to 1, (F. Evans,) and Clonsilla, 4, 106, 7 to 2, (Odom,) also ran and finished as named.

Won ridden out by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Manhanset Stakes, for two-years-olds. By subscription of $50 each, $15 forfeit. To the winner $1,(A. S. Clayton;) the second horse $300, to be paid $200. Non-winners of $75 allowed 7 pounds. Four and half furlongs. Time—0:56.

1—Trumpet, M. F. Dwyer's br. c., by Victory-Quesal, 115 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Maher)

2—McMeekin, C. T. Patterson's b. c., by Fonso-Daisy Rose, 122, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(H. Martin)

3—Mark Cheek, S. F. Simm's blk. c., by Albert-Susie Lasley, 115, 16 to 5.....(Knapp)

Primrose Day, 112, 5 to 1, (Littlefield;) Bramble Rose, 115, 8 to 1, (Clawson;) Pealg, 115, 60 to 1, (Spencer;) Missionary, 115, 10 to 1, (W. Martin;) Flaunt, 112, 5 to 1, (A. S. Clayton;) Midget, 115, 15 to 1, (Odom,) and Lampglobe, 115, 20 to 1, (McCue,) also ran and finished as named.

Won ridden out by three lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse, $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, only $5 if declared, to the winner, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:47⅘.

1—Bannockburn, P. Dunne's br. c., 4 years, by Hayden Edwards-Bettie Blaise, 117 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(W. Martin)

2—Strathconan, L. Elmore's ch. c., 3, 87, 20 to 1, and 6 to 1.....(Odom)

3—Kirkwood, M. L. Hayman's ch. c., 3, 108, 5 to 1.....(Maher)

Lackland, 3, 106, 7 to 1, (Spencer;) Survivor, 3, 106, 12 to 1, (N. Turner,) Charentus, 5, 112, 12 to 1, (O'Connor; Tillo, 5, 127, 13 to 5, (Clawson;) Pirate M., 3, 97, 20 to 1, (McCue;) Handball, 4, 111, 7 to 1, (Clayton,) and Danforth, 4, 93, 20 to 1, (J. Slack,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length; a neck between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—The May Stakes, for three-year-olds. Purse, $1,000, added to a subscription of $50 each, $15 forfeit, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Selling. Six furlongs. Time—1:15⅘.

1—A. N. B., J. E. McDonald's br. c., by Hayden Edwards-Sultaness, $700, 101 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(McCue)

2—Fly By Night, J. J. Hyland's ch. g., by Candlemas-Flibbertigibbet, 103, 25 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Odom)

3—Toluca, Sydney Paget's ch. f., by Nomad-Sweet, 104, 9 to 10.....(Clawson)

Armament, 104, 15 to 1, (O'Conner;) Greatland, 106, 7 to 2, (Maher;) Rare Perfume, 104, 15 to 1, (H. Martin,) and Grenfell, 106, 60 to 1, (Spencer,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a hard drive by a short head; four lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, which have not won $750 in 1898 or 1899; selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $100 to second and $50 to the third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48⅘.

1—Bannock, the Kensico Stable's ch. h., 5 years, by Turco-Sister Louise, $1,400, 122 pounds, 3 to 2 and 1 to 2.....(Spencer)

2—Dan Rice, Hayman & Frank's ch. c., 4, 107, 2 to 1 and 7 to 10.....(McCue)

3—Merry Prince, W. C. Daly's ch. h., 6, 107, 10 to 1.....(Gisbourne)

Althea, 3, 90, 6 to 1, (O'Connor;) Ed Tipton, 3, 91, 40 to 1, (Mitchell,) and The Burlington Route, 3, 103, 7 to 1, (Bullman,) also ran and finished as named.

Won cleverly by a length; a short head between second and third.

JEAN BERAUD IN TROUBLE.

Mr. Whitney's Crack Three-Year-Old Throws a Splint and Cannot Run for the Realization Stakes.

Besides the breaking down of Tillo in his race at Gravesend yesterday, the Whitney stable has met with another misfortune. Jean Beraud, the crack two-year-old of 1898, and the winner of the Withers and Belmont Stakes at Morris Park this Spring, threw out a splint while in process of training this week, and will have to be retired temporarily. It is therefore improbable that he will be a starter for the rich Realization Stakes at Coney Island on July 4, for which he was being pointed and saved. While the throwing out of a splint is not necessarily a serious matter, it is always a troublesome one, necessitating a rest for the horse after the application of the firing iron, the usual mode of treatment. The retirement of Jean Beraud will leave the Realization a very open race, leaving Lotharic an exceptionally good chance to win the prize.

Racing at Latonia.

CINCINNATI, June 8.—Racing results at Latonia:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Quaver, 105 pounds, (Boland,) 8 to 1, won; Tillie W., 105, (L. Rose,) even, second; Fair Deceiver, 103, (Sheppard,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Brulare, Ramler, Carlotta C., Nora S., Lela Murray, Pirate, Parolanda also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Lady Curzon, 110 pounds, (Boland,) 6 to 5, won; Fair Dell, 97, (Sheppard,) 30 to 1, second; Isabinda, 103, (Crowhurst,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:01⅘. Tulma, Nettie Regent, Anne Evans, Ella Martin, and Honey Wood also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; selling. Trimmer, 98 pounds, (H. Wilson,) 7 to 1, won; King Elkwood, 104, (K. Harris,) 20 to 1, second; Richardson, 99, (C. Murphy,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:43. Infelice, Fantasy, Almante, Voluntate, Assassin, Elsie Barnes, Practitioner, and Shinfane also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. The Star of Bethlehem, 103 pounds, (H. Wilson,) 8 to 1, won; Somichon, 100, (K. Harris,) 8 to 1, second; George Krats, 103, (Crowhurst,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Rush, Carl C., Jerid, and The Lady in Blue also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Ida Ledford, 105 pounds, (Landry,) 5 to 1, won; Lady Elite, 100, (W. Jones,) even, second; Bahia, 110, (Boland,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:03. Miss Hudson, Larkspur, Foneta, Cassadean, Loka, and Lunar also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Kunja, 102 pounds, (Silvers,) 5 to 2, won; Dutch Comedian, 111, (Boland,) 8 to 5, second; Salvarse, 91, (J. Jones,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:43. The Elector and Preliminary also ran.

Mr. Croker's Saling Runs Second.

LONDON, June 8.—At the first day's racing of the Brighton Spring meeting to-day, Mr. E. A. Wigan's chestnut colt, Con O'Ryan, won the Shoreham Plate. Richard Croker's bay filly Salina finished second. Six horses ran about five furlongs.

The Intercyclists Association.

LONDON, June 8.—The first annual congress of the Intercyclists Association is now being held in this city, with the leading European countries represented. The delegates have decided to recognize no American bicycle racers except those bearing certificates of the League of American Wheelmen.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	82¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	40⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	30½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	6 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	6½
Sugar, granulated	5½
Molasses, O. K. prime	34
Beef, family	10.00
Beef, hams	21.50
Tallow, prime	4 7-16
Pork, mess	8.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	5¼
Lard, prime	5.27½
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	17.25
Butter, creamery, Western	18½@18¾

CHICAGO, June 8.—Flour quiet; No. 3 Spring wheat, 72½@75c; No. 2 red, 76@77½c; No. 2 corn, 33⅞@34c; No. 2 yellow corn, 34⅜c; No. 2 oats, 25@25¼c; No. 2 white, 29¼c; No. 3 white, 27¼@28c; No. 2 rye, nominally 56c; No. 2 barley, 37½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.02; Northwestern, $1.04; prime timothy seed, $2.30; mess pork, per barrel, $8.35@8.50; lard, per 100 lb, $4.87½@5; short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.45@4.75; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.90@5; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.20; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged.

COTTON.—While yesterday's market for cotton futures was rather less active and somewhat easier than Wednesday's, variations were not extensive, even the more active positions not fluctuating more than 3 points during the session. The market opened about steady, with prices 1 point higher to 1 point lower. Two opposing influences were at work against a wider scope of variations. On the one hand, cables were still very favorable, making a full response to the sharp rise in prices which took place here Wednesday. The English news was especially strong in the showing on spot sales, which were again very heavy. On the other hand, however, the annual report covering cotton acreage issued by The Financial Chronicle completely upset local calculations regarding the increase in cotton area, placing the average at 3.20 per cent., while local views had been fixed for a decrease of 6, 8, and even 10 per cent. Upon the publication of this report long cotton came out quite freely, and would have made a break in the market if it but for the favorable foreign news, private as well as public. Reports from Manchester reflected a generally favorable situation regarding the outlook for foreign trade in goods made of American cotton. Continued large operations in the way of purchases for the leading Indian markets were reported at very profitable prices. At the same time reports from the cotton goods market for this country continued very favorable. It was also reported that Southern spot markets were very firm. The average of yesterday's news was, therefore, such as to make shorts uneasy; but there was no particular demand to cover, the bears preferring to hold off for the Government report due from Washington to-morow morning.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	5.26	5.26	5.22	5.22@5.23
July	5.97	5.97	5.95	5.96@5.97
August	5.97	5.98	5.96	5.97@5.98
September	5.94	5.94	5.94	5.94@5.95
October	5.98	5.98	5.97	5.97@5.98
November	6.01	6.01	5.99	5.99@6.00
December	6.04	6.04	6.03	6.04@
January	6.08	6.08	6.05	6.07@6.08
February	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10@6.11
March	6.13	6.15	6.12	6.14@6.15
April	6.17	6.17	6.17	6.17@6.19
May	6.19	6.21	6.19	6.20@6.22

Spot cotton in the local market yesterday closed dull, with prices unchanged, on the basis of 6 5-16c for middling upland and 6 9-16c for middling Gulf, as compared with 6⅜c and 6¾c, respectively, last year. Total sales of 200 bales were for delivery on contracts. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: New Orleans, 5¾c; Mobile, 5 11-16c; Savannah, 5⅝c; Wilmington, 5¾c; Norfolk, 6c; Baltimore, 6¼c; Augusta, 6¼c; Memphis, 5¾c; St. Louis, 5 13-16c.

LIVERPOOL, June 8.—Middling uplands, 3 7-16d. Futures opened steady, unchanged; closed quiet; net unchanged to 1-64d advance; December-January, 3.22½; January-February, 3.22⅝; February-March, 3.22@3.23; March-April, 3.23½; April-May, 3.24; June, 3.24; June-July, 3.24; July-August, 3.24; August-September, 3.24; September-October, 3.25½; October-November, 3.22½; November-December, 3.22. Manchester yarns in fair demand at full rates. Cloths—Fair business doing.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	80½	80⅝	79½	80½
September	80½	80½	70 11-16	80
December	81½	81½	80⅝	81
Corn—				
July	39½	39⅝	39½	39⅝
September	39¼	39⅝	39¼	39⅝
Lard—				
June	..	..	..	5.27

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	75⅛	75 7-16	74⅝	74¾
September	70	76 3-16	75⅛	75⅝
December	76⅛	76⅜	76⅛	76⅜
Corn—				
July	33 9-16	34	33½	33⅞
September	34	34⅜	33 15-16	34⅛
December	33¾	33⅝	33½	33⅝
Oats—				
July	23 7-16	23 9-16	23⅜	23⅜
September	20⅜	20 15-16	20⅜	20⅜
December	21¼	21¼	21	..
Lard—				
July	5.02½	5.02½	5.02½	5.02½
September	5.15	5.17½	5.15	5.15
Ribs—				
July	4.65	4.67½	4.65	4.65
September	4.80	4.80	4.77½	4.77½
Pork—				
July	8.20	8.20	8.17½	8.17½
September	8.37½	8.37½	8.35	8.35

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Bears were again successful in their operations against the wheat market yesterday, having further weakness in the Southwest, disappointing cables, and continued liberal Spring wheat receipts as leading factors of depression. Except for one or two moderate reactions on covering, the market yesterday was heavy throughout the entire day and left off %@⅝c under the closing figures of Wednesday. Cables relating to the crop prospects in Southern Russia were very bullish again, Beerbohm reporting that the Roumanian crop would be a total loss unless rains come at once, but home crop news was, if anything, a little more favorable. Advices from the Northwest indicated excellent prospects, and Prime declared that the country reached its lowest crop outlook on all crops last week and has been generally gaining in condition ever since. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 82½c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 82¼c, spot, and 82⅞c to arrive; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 78¾c; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 83¼c; No. 2 red, 80¼c, elevator.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 8.—Wheat—In store: No. 1, Northern, June, 72⅝c; July, 72⅝c; September, 71½c. On track: No. 1 hard, 73⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 72⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 71⅛c.

DULUTH, June 8.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 77¼c; May, 77¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 74⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 70½c.

MILWAUKEE, June 8.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 76¼c; No. 2 Northern, 75c.

CORN—No. 2, 40½c, elevator, 41c delivered, 40⅞c free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 closed at 30½c; No. 3, 30c; No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 3 white, 31c; track mixed, 30@30½c; track white, 31@37c; No. 2 white, clips, 33¼c.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 64c, and No. 1 Western, 64½c, both free on board, afloat; State rye, 59c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 37c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, and malting, 45@47c, delivered.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4@$4.15; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.65; Winter patents, $3.90@$4; Spring clears, $3@$3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $3@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.70; no grade, $1.70. Rye flour 10@20c. Good to fair, $3.10@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.25@$3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.05@$2.20, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white, 95c; fine yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 82@84c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $15; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15@$15.50; Winter bran, sacks, spot, $15@$15.50; coarse Winter bran, $16.25@$17.50, latter white; fine, $15; middlings, $16@$18; city feed, $15.50@$16; hominy chop, $13.50@$14.50; oilmeal, $23@$23.50.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 8.—Flour unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $8.25@$9; family, $10.50@$10.75; short clear, $10@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $10.50@$11.50; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $16@$15. BEEF HAMS—$21@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5¼c; 180 lb, 5⅛c; 160 lb, 5¼c; pigs, 5⅝c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 5¼c; 10 lb, 5¼c; 12 lb, 5c; 14 lb, 4⅞c; pickled shoulders, 4¼c; pickled hams, 8¾c; Western sides, 7½c; Western sweet pickled, 8c; city greens, 8c. TALLOW—City, 4 7-16c; country, 4½@4¾c. LARD—$5.27½; city lard, $4.90; refined lard, South America, $5.85; Continent, $5.45; Brazil, kegs, $7; compound, city, 4⅝c; Western, 4¾c. MARINE—Oleo, 5¾@5⅞c; city lard, stearine, 6@6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, June 8.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, 60s; prime mess, 55s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 45s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 44s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 33s 6d; short rib, 18 to 20 lb, 29s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 30s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 29s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 28s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 30s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 25s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 26s 3d; American refined, in pails, 28s 9d. Butter—Good United States, 62s. Cheese—American finest white, 49s; do colored, 46s; ordinary, new, 44s. Tallow—Prime city, 23s.

COFFEE.—On yesterday's market for coffee futures but little enthusiasm was displayed in the ranks of either longs or shorts. From the start the bear element had the upper hand. Brazilian receipts having far overrun expectations, cables from foreign markets having proved distinctly unfavorable, the investment public offering no support whatever, the statistical situation having taken an even more burdensome turn, while spot coffee was neglected and tending downward. The future market opened quiet, with prices unchanged to 5 points lower, and exhibited little recuperative power during the rest of the day. Shorts were by no means anxious to press their advantage in view of the extensive interest already outstanding in that direction, and the more or less general belief that the long account was small at most. The market at the close was steady in tone, with prices net unchanged to 5 points lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.70@4.75
July	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75@4.80
August	4.85	4.85	4.80	4.80@4.85
September	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.85@4.90
October	..	..	..	4.95@5.00
November	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.95@5.00
December	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25@5.30
January	..	..	..	5.30@5.35
February	..	..	..	5.35@5.40
March	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45@5.50
April	..	..	..	5.50@5.55
May	..	..	..	5.55@5.60

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 6$400. Hamburg—Net unchanged to ¼ pfg. decline. Havre—¼f net decline. January, 35.25; February, 35.50; March, 35.75; April, 35.75; May, 36.00; June, 33.50; July, 33.75; August, 34.00; September, 34.25; October, 34.50; November, 34.75; December, 35.00.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 11-16c; muscovado, 4 3-16c; molasses sugar, 4 1-16c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.20, and in bulk $4.70; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.15, and in bulk $4.65; refined cases, $8.20; crude, Lima, cargoes, $10; deodorized, $10.50. Cottonseed oil—Prime crude nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 25@25½c; off Summer yellow, 24@24½c; butter grades, 29@23c; prime white, 29@29½c; off White yellow, 30@31c; linseed, American, raw, 39@40c; American, boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 40@42c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $17.25; Southern, No. 2 soft, $16.50; steel rails, $26; pig iron warrants, $12.50; lake copper, nominal, $18.50; tin, $25.50; exchange lead, $4.47½; brokers' lead, $4.25; spelter, $6.75

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil barrels, $3.35@$3.60; spirits turpentine, 38@38½c; resin, common to good, unchanged, $1.30@$1.32½; E, $1.45; F, $1.50; G, $1.55; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.90; M, $2.15; N, $2.35; W G, $2.50; W W, $2.75.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 8.—Spirits of turpentine quiet and steady at 35@35½c; receipts, 65c asked. Resin dull at 90@95c; receipts, 116 bbls. Crude turpentine quiet at $1.25, $2.10, and $2.20; receipts, 42 bbls. Tar firm at $1.30; receipts, 62 bbls.

SAVANNAH, June 8.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 36c; sales, 34 bbls.; receipts, 2,149 bbls. Resin firm and unchanged; sales, 1,236 bbls; receipts, 4,135 bbls.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 8.—Turpentine firm at 35c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—American cattle, 10½@11¾c per lb, dressed weight; sheep, 12½@13½c, dressed weight; Chicago refrigerator beef, 7½c per lb. CALVES—Medium to choice veals, $5.50@$6.75; buttermilks, $3.25@$4.62½; city dressed veals, 8@10c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Poor to choice sheep, $3@$5; yearlings, $5@$5.87½; five cars of Southern lambs sold at $8; State lambs, $6.50@$7. HOGS—$4.20@$4.30.

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CARETAKER.—By woman to care for house for Summer months; best references. 75 Park Av.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Lady leaving town wishes to secure situation for Protestant chambermaid and seamstress. Call Friday at 51 East 54th St.

Companions.

COMPANION or HOUSEKEEPER.—By lady having experience as companion or housekeeper; references. B. A. H., Box 160, Times Office.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; three years' good city references; country preferred; wages, $25. Brady, 295 West 19th St.

COOK.—By competent Swedish cook for Newport or Bar Harbor; $35; references. P., 639 6th Av.

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LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; no objections to the country; best city reference. 306 East 86th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thorough laundress in private family. Employer's, 111 East 35th St.

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Nurses.

NURSE.—As nurse to invalid lady or charge of elderly lady or gentleman; experienced; would travel; good plain needle-woman; could help with correspondence, &c.; good references. L. Mayson, 32 East 37th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; thoroughly understands his business; city or country. J. Beals, 184 Leonard St.

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HELP WANTED—MALES.

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FINANCIAL.

NEWPORT AND CINCINNATI BRIDGE COMPANY.
Pittsburgh, Pa., June 1st, 1899.
BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.
Newport & Cincinnati Bridge Company four and one-half per cent. bonds to the amount of Fourteen thousand dollars ($14,000) will be purchased July 1st, 1899, at the Agency of the Company, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New York City, under the following provisions of the mortgage:
"Sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds will be received at the agency of said Bridge Company, in the City of New York, on or before the day prior to the time of making such purchase, and bonds offered at the lowest price, not exceeding par and interest, will be accepted and paid for. Should bonds of different holders be offered at the same price, the number of bonds so purchased shall be on a pro rata basis, as near as practicable, in proportion to the whole number of bonds offered."
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

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FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Four Hundred and Fifty-nine (459) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

212	2743	4321	9471	14222	18950	31828
281	2770	4531	9753	14261	19145	31982
299	2773	4590	9820	14306	19158	32063
414	2813	4736	9824	14356	19509	32227
415	2877	4834	9920	14443	19512	32241
613	2895	4917	9901	14630	19521	32285
624	2903	4918	9926	14639	19572	32373
719	2916	4920	10173	14670	19648	32388
726	2983	4931	10198	14717	19857	32661
727	3008	5104	10202	14720	19862	32758
742	3077	8248	10224	14733	20039	32788
745	3089	5274	10289	14818	20058	32947
753	3108	5599	10362	14864	20435	32982
989	3130	5567	10429	14868	20463	33031
1022	3132	6006	10438	14889	20739	33043
1141	3167	6766	10660	14944	20832	33064
1147	3181	6768	10796	14950	21079	33128
1329	3192	6821	10807	15064	21425	33209
1442	3265	6883	10810	15500	21619	33244
1455	3270	6014	10826	15502	21621	33250
1493	3271	6209	10835	15520	21623	33251
1595	3272	6214	11045	15528	21670	33290
1599	3273	6216	11125	15585	21681	33292
1601	3309	6315	11139	15612	21863	33552
1604	3310	6471	11172	15637	21945	33701
1637	3368	6477	11234	15639	21959	33754
1639	3371	6599	11314	15692	28319	34021
1649	3438	6804	11409	15715	28725	34046
1760	3496	6851	11519	15718	28874	34695
1761	3559	6908	11549	15769	29126	34993
1763	3560	7033	11631	15775	29338	35053
1764	3562	7034	11726	15840	29546	35170
1802	3563	7064	11793	16032	29581	35184
1809	3564	7252	11813	16053	29604	35256
1818	3567	7450	11839	16067	29609	35999
2103	3570	7527	11982	16223	29610	36085
2204	3572	7541	12019	16226	29619	36384
2206	3574	7767	12023	16342	29627	36956
2207	3575	7837	12110	16380	29910	36998
2247	3583	7864	12119	16414	29927	39259
2312	3594	7905	12156	16487	29940	41474
2319	3596	7923	12206	16537	29978	41483
2415	3618	7952	12224	16789	30034	41624
2403	3645	7954	12311	16842	30136	43699
2466	3648	8127	12327	16848	30162	43847
2478	3655	8210	12542	17025	30279	44190
2522	3663	8228	12701	17147	30358	44401
2524	3690	8231	12837	17159	30450	44826
2526	3691	8237	12864	17175	30539	45071
2591	3697	8241	12879	17189	30548	45090
2592	3731	8350	12907	17195	30802	47108
2593	3738	8364	13035	17302	30832	47170
2595	3743	8416	13071	17303	30850	47171
2606	3745	8424	13199	17471	30913	47291
2613	3750	8474	13208	17950	30986	47333
2614	3753	8485	13211	18010	31093	49571
2619	3754	8486	13512	18246	31279	50062
2646	3769	8533	13851	18315	31379	50543
2651	3781	8738	13926	18317	31410	51083
2660	3766	8743	13973	18400	31562	51762
2671	3767	8937	14026	18425	31600	52072
2672	3773	8941	14058	18483	31622	52356
2690	8896	9024	14169	18723	31669	52590
2734	3927	9067	14171	18740	31708	53145
2739	3930	9220	14172	18928	31827	53197
2742	4188	9456	14199			

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to July 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE. By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

New York, January 14, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Four hundred and fifty-nine (459) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

S. H. CREIGHTON,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SCHMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Two hundred and thirty-two (232) of the General First Mortgage $1,000 Coupon Bonds, and Fifty (50) of the General First Mortgage $5,000 Registered Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or a total par value of Four hundred and eighty-two thousand dollars ($482,000) were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage numbered as follows, viz.:

$1,000 COUPON BONDS.

$10	3084	6040	10702	14844	19536	31883
408	3085	6123	10717	14910	19571	32013
730	3087	7249	10738	14953	19670	32269
732	3307	7330	10817	14986	19675	32473
733	3380	7714	11047	15214	20053	32699
1140	3399	7751	11163	15374	20079	33148
1143	3553	7877	11261	15389	20416	34500
1151	3565	7887	11326	15571	20705	34745
1287	3569	7896	11331	15599	20793	35184
1306	3573	8233	11335	15617	20857	35236
1454	3577	8404	11579	15716	20940	37052
1492	3582	8412	11898	15792	21774	37283
1528	3620	8421	11928	15794	21883	39659
1605	3649	8452	11969	15806	21932	39711
1634	3653	8453	12004	15821	21997	39762
2370	3745	8489	12328	16063	29242	39860
2371	3751	8676	12835	16278	29424	39968
2373	3757	8813	12862	16331	29606	40070
2393	3760	8831	13024	16407	29775	42336
2476	3924	8917	13793	16551	29822	43323
2523	3925	8924	13986	16556	29977	43842
2562	3932	9068	13986	16591	30193	44124
2580	3934	9582	14037	16809	30360	45182
2666	3936	9607	14089	16871	30466	45392
2673	4018	9852	14163	17158	30478	46575
2753	4072	10082	14255	17397	30601	46933
2812	4785	10177	14323	17449	30605	48486
2878	4845	10180	14359	18361	30833	49671
2911	4846	10186	14383	18744	31377	51358
3031	4896	10200	14498	18941	31733	51868
3074	5667	10550	14523	19235	31761	51750
3078	5832	10651	14524	19286	31781	52282
3079	5960	10800	14831	19389	31875	53037
3080						

$5,000 REGISTERED BONDS.

1353	4550	13148	14267	15764	17165	20501
1456	5174	13197	14295	15830	17351	20916
1529	6331	13203	14489	16045	17477	
1608	6243	13708	14532	16065	17483	
2304	6467	13828	14918	16177	17604	
2894	6469	13848	15373	16719	17630	
3319	12678	13864	15482	16799	18596	
3613	13103	13895	15746	17008	19043	

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to July 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

All the outstanding COUPON bonds issued under said mortgage have now been called for redemption.

Registered bonds should be assigned to "Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, for redemption."

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE. By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

New York, May 16, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the 232 Coupon and 50 Registered Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

CHAS. E. HUMPHREYS,
With Central Trust Company of New York,
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company,
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York County.

FINANCIAL.

BOSTON, May 20, 1899.

To the Stockholders of
Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. Co.,
Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western R. R. Co.,
Chicago and West Michigan R'way Co.:

A plan, dated May 20, 1899, for the union and readjustment of the capitalization of the abovementioned companies has been formulated by the undersigned, and has been approved by the Directors of each company. The undersigned have at the request of holders of a large amount of the stock of each company, agreed to act as a committee to carry such plan into effect.

An agreement, also dated May 20, 1899, embodying such plan, has been executed by the undersigned, and lodged with the depositaries hereinafter named. Copies of such agreement may be had upon application to any member of the committee, or to either of the depositaries.

Holders of the capital stock of any of said three railroad companies desiring to participate in said plan may become parties to the Readjustment Agreement by depositing their stock certificates duly endorsed in blank for transfer with the depositaries hereinafter named, **ON OR BEFORE JUNE 20, 1899.** After that date, deposits of stock will be received only subject to such terms as the Committee may from time to time impose.

THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, 100 Broadway, New York, will act as the depositary for the stock of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad Company, and the INTERNATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON, 45 Milk Street, will receive deposits of such stock in Boston, as agent for The State Trust Company. THE OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, corner of Court and Washington Streets, Boston, will act as the depositary for the stock of the Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western Railroad Company, and of the Chicago and West Michigan Railway Company, and Messrs. ROBERT WINTHROP & COMPANY, 40 Wall Street, will receive deposits of such stock in New York for the Old Colony Trust Company. The depositaries will issue transferable certificates of deposit.

WILLIAM W. CRAPO, Chairman;
MARK T. COX,
JOHN M. GRAHAM,
CHARLES M. HEALD,
CHARLES MERRIAM, } **Committee.**
OLIVER W. MINK,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
NATHANIEL THAYER,

ROBERT R. BROWN, Secretary.
40 Wall St., New York.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE,
40 Wall St., New York,
Counsel to the Committee.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company and its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
ANGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDWD. WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
STOCKS AND BONDS
OF THE
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R.R. Co.

Further deposits of stock and bonds above named will be received by The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York until further notice, under an agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company.

Securities may be withdrawn by non-assenting depositors if the Plan of Readjustment shall not prove to be satisfactory to them.

An amount equal to the interest maturing April 1st, 1899, will be advanced to depositing bondholders.

The Committee is of the opinion that no intelligent Plan of Readjustment can be formulated until a physical examination showing the needs of the property, and an examination of the accounts shall have been completed. The result of such examinations will form a proper basis for a plan. Until the recent changes in the personnel of this Committee and Receivership, satisfactory arrangements could not be made for such examinations. At the request of, and in conjunction with the representatives of the Amsterdam bondholders, expert accountants have been appointed to examine the books and accounts, and an expert has also been appointed for the physical examination. The plan will be formulated as soon as these examinations shall have been completed.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company, and application for their listing on the New York Stock Exchange will be made in due course.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.

W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 16th, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE FOLLOWING ISSUES, OR COUPONS THEREFROM:

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company 100-Year Five Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of 1888.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Six Per Cent. Loan of 1872.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Six Per Cent. Loan of 1874.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Loan of 1879. (Account Parkersburg Branch Railroad.)
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Five Per Cent. Bonds, Loan of 1885. (Account Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.)
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Four and One-Half Per Cent. Terminal Mortgage Bonds.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Four and One-Half Per Cent. Loan of 1883, Philadelphia Branch.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Five Per Cent. Loan of 1877. (Account Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago Railroad.)
Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Under decree of the U. S. Circuit Court, District of Maryland, entered May 15th, 1899, in "Consolidated Causes," "The Mercantile Trust Co. vs. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company et al.," every holder of such Bonds, or Coupons, is hereby notified to **PRESENT THE SAME FOR PAYMENT** on or before **JUNE 17TH, 1899,** to the undersigned, at the office of the Receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Baltimore, Maryland, and that **INTEREST ON THE SAME WILL CEASE FROM AND AFTER JUNE 17TH, 1899.**

A. S. DUNHAM,
ARTHUR L. SPAMER,
Special Masters.

To the Holders of Common Stock
OF THE
North Shore Traction Co.

Some of the holders of the above stock were not reached by notices heretofore mailed to stockholders of record, by reason of their stock not having been registered in their names. Such parties are requested to send their names, addresses, and the amounts held by them to the undersigned. All but 2½ per cent. of the above stock has been deposited with the undersigned under the agreement of March 29, 1899.

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL
REORGANIZATION.

The plan for the reorganization of the Wisconsin Central system, dated April 10th, 1899, has been declared operative by the reorganization managers, and copies can be had on application to the United States Trust Company of New York, or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, or to either of the undersigned. A decree has been entered upon the foreclosure of Wisconsin Central Company's first mortgage and a sale thereunder will occur **JULY 7TH, 1899.**

Holders of Wisconsin Central Company First Mortgage Bonds; of Wisconsin Central Railroad Company Common Stock; of Packwaukee & Montello R. R. Co. Common Stock; of Wisconsin and Minnesota R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds; of Chippewa Falls & Western Railway Co. First Mortgage Bonds; and holders of Certificates of Deposit or Trustees' Certificates of Beneficial Interest, representing any of the said securities, are requested to deposit the same with United States Trust Company of New York, or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, under the said plan. Certificates of Deposit will be given on receipt of such securities.

Holders of $11,120,000 Wisconsin Central Company First Mortgage Bonds have already deposited their Bonds, and the holders of the outstanding $145,000 should deposit same with the United States Trust Company of New York, or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, on or before JUNE 30TH, 1899, in order to participate in the benefits of the Plan.

Holders of Wisconsin Central Co. and Wisconsin Central Railroad Co. Joint and Several Improvement Bonds; Wisconsin Central Railroad Company First Series Bonds, Chicago, Wisconsin and Minnesota R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds, Income Bonds, Preferred Stock, Common Stock; Milwaukee and Lake Winnebago R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds, Manitowoc Division First Mortgage Bonds, Manitowoc Division Scrip, Manitowoc Terminal Mortgage Notes, Income Bonds, First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock, and Central Car Co. Stock; or Certificates of Deposit, or Trustees' Certificates of Beneficial Interest, representing said securities, will upon transfer and delivery of the same to United States Trust Company of New York, or Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, receive in cash the amounts respectively provided in the said plan.

HOLDERS OF
WISCONSIN CENTRAL COMPANY
Income Bonds.
Preferred Stock.
Common Stock.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT of Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, representing said Income Bonds, Preferred Stock, and Common Stock.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT of United States Trust Company of New York, representing said Income Bonds.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT of Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, representing United States Trust Company certificates said Income Bonds, are hereby NOTIFIED:

That in order to participate in the benefits of said proposed reorganization, they are required to deposit the said bonds, stocks, and certificates with the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY of New York, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY of Boston **ON OR BEFORE JUNE 20, 1899,** and that at the time of said deposit they are required **to pay the first and second instalments,** aggregating 75 per cent. of amounts payable by them respectively, as provided in the Plan, to wit:

On account of Income Bonds, $150 for each $1,000 bond or certificate therefor deposited.

On account of Preferred Stock, $15 for each share or certificate therefor deposited.

On account of Common Stock, $7.50 for each share or certificate therefor deposited.

The certificates of deposit of each of above named Trust Companies so deposited under the Plan will be returned after being stamped as assenting to the Plan and first and second instalments paid.

Holders of certificates of deposit of United States Trust Company for income bonds and of Old Colony Trust Company for preferred and common stock, who have already paid the first instalment of the amounts payable by them respectively as provided in the plan, are notified to pay the second instalment of fifty per cent. of the said amounts on or before **JUNE 20TH, 1899,** to wit: on account of income bonds $100 for each $1,000 bond or certificate therefor; on account of preferred stock $10 for each share or certificate therefor; on account of common stock $5 for each share or certificate therefor.

They should also present their Certificates to be stamped second instalment paid.

Depositors of Income Bonds will receive Certificates of Deposit of UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY under the Bondholders' Agreement of January 25, 1895; depositors of Preferred and Common Stock will receive Certificates of Deposit of the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY under the Security Holders' Agreement of January 12, 1898, such certificates of each Trust Company being stamped as assenting to the Plan and first and second instalments paid.

New York, June 6, 1899.

GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of Reorganization Committee.
JOSEPH S. DALE, Secretary,
24 Exchange Place, New York.
Maitland, Coppell & Co., 24 Exchange Place, N.Y.,
Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall St., New York,
Edward Sweet & Co., 38 Broad St., New York,
Reorganization Managers.

U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

DIVIDENDS.

The Oregon R. R. & Navigation Co.,
New York, June 8, 1899.

THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the PREFERRED STOCK of this Company, payable JULY 1, 1899.

The Central Trust Company of New York will, on that day, pay the same to the holders of record at the closing of the transfer books at the close of business, on Saturday, JUNE 17, 1899, of its voting trust certificates representing preferred stock of this company. The books for the transfer of such certificates will be reopened on JULY 3, 1899. Checks will be mailed.

The Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, Mass., will on the same day pay such dividend to the holders of record at the closing of the transfer books, at the close of business on SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1899, of its voting trust certificates, representing voting trust certificates of the Central Trust Company of New York, representing preferred stock of this Company. The books for the transfer of voting trust certificates of the Old Colony Trust Company will be reopened on July 3, 1899. Checks will be mailed.

THE OREGON R. R. & NAVIGATION CO.
By HOWARD C. TRACY, Assistant Secretary.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company,
New York, June 8, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS ($1.25) PER SHARE on the PREFERRED STOCK of The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on Thursday, July 20th, 1899, to the holders of the Preferred Stock as registered at the close of the transfer books of the Preferred Stock on June 30th, 1899; and that the transfer books for the Preferred Stock of the Company will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. on June 30th, 1899, until 10 o'clock A. M. on July 21, 1899. L. C. DEMING, Asst. Secretary.

Referring to above notice, dividend checks will be mailed on July 20, 1899, to preferred stockholders whose dividend orders are on file at this office. H. W. GARDINER, Asst. Treasurer,
59 Cedar St., N. Y.

The Commercial Cable Company,
(Mackay-Bennett System,)
No. 253 Broadway, New York.
Dividend No. 40.

A quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company is hereby declared, payable on the 1st day of July, 1899, out of net earnings, to all stockholders of record on June 20, 1899. The transfer books will close June 20, inst., and reopen on July 3, 1899.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. C. PLATT, Treasurer.

Dated June 6, 1899.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company,
Office of the Treasurer, New York, June 8, 1899.

A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of the NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 15th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 3d next. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

American Beet Sugar Company,
32 Nassau St., New York.
Interest on Preferred Stock.

Interest at 6% per annum from April 18th, 1899, to July 1st, 1899, will be paid at the Company's office, on the par of the preferred stock of the Company on and after July 1st to Preferred Stockholders of record on June 22d. Books close at the office of the CORPORATION TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY, 27 Pine St., New York, June 22d, at 3 P. M. and reopen July 5th at 10 A. M. S. D. SCHENCK, Treas.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,
May 29th, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Office of Weisbach Commercial Co.
40 Wall Street, New York, May 11, 1899.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of One (1) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable June 10, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 31st. Transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from June 1st to June 10th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed. EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—One hundred shares of Canada Southern Railway ctf. No. 24110, in the name of Lummis & Parsons. All persons are cautioned against negotiating same. A suitable reward will be paid on return to P. J. GOODHART & CO., 38 Wall St., New York.

Loving Cup to Mr. Brainard.

The silver loving cup subscribed for by members of the New York Produce Exchange was yesterday presented to the retiring President, Frank Brainard, by President Elliot T. Barrows. Each made a short speech. Henry A. McGee also spoke.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 8	626,517
To date this year	92,737,117
Corresponding date last year	46,854,089

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 8	$2,942,500
To date this year	$508,237,010
Corresponding date last year	$354,038,560

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F. pf.	1¾	Int. Paper pf.	½
Am. Cot. Oil	¾	Int. Silver	¾
Am. Malting	1	Iowa Cent. pf.	3½
Am. Malt. pf.	¾	Lake Shore	½
Am. Sug. Refs.	1⅝	Manhat. Con.	⅞
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1	Met. Street Ry.	2¾
Am. Tobacco	2½	Mex. Central	½
Am. Steel H. pf.	1	Minn. & St. L.	½
B. & Ohio pf.	¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1½
B'klyn Rap. Tr.	2¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	½
Bkln. City	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Cent. Pac., as. paid.	⅝	Nat. Lead	½
Chi. Cons. Tract.	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Chi. & East. Ill.	2½	N. Y. Central	⅝
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	⅞	N. Y. Cent. pf.	⅝
Chi., L. & W. pf.	⅝	N. Y., Ont. & West	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	¾	Pacific Mail	¾
C., M. & St. P. pf.	1½	Penn. Railroad	½
Chi. & N. W.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	¾
C., R. I. & P.	1¼	P., C. C. & St. L.	1⅝
C., C. C. & St. L.	⅝	Pressed S. Car	1½
Consol. Gas	½	Pressed S. C. pf.	½
Col. S. 1st pf.	1	Rio Gr. W. pf.	½
Cont. Tobacco	⅝	St. P. & Om.	2
Cont. Tob. pf.	1	Stand. Dist.	½
Delaware & Hudson	⅝	Stand. D. pf.	1¾
Del., L. & W.	¾	Texas & Pacific	1¼
Evans. & T. H.	1⅝	Un. Pac. pf.	½
Evans. & T. H. pf.	2½	Un. Bag & Paper	2
Ft. W. & R. G.	¾	Un. B. & P. pf.	⅝
Glucose Sugar	½	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Hock. Val. pf.	2	U. S. Rubber	½
Illinois Cent.	½	West. Un. Tel.	½
Int. Paper	1	Wis. Cent. pf., w. i.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, June 8, 1899.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
18½	19	110	Am. Bar & Foundry..	19	19	19	19	.....
62	63	315	Am. Bar & Found. pf.	63	63	63	63	+1½
43	47	185	Am. Linseed pf.....	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	.....
36	38¾	900	Am. Smelt. & Ref....	38½	38⅞	38	38	– ½
82½	83	1,370	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	83⅜	83½	82	82½	–1
36⅝	37	700	American Cotton Oil.	36⅝	37	36½	36⅝	+ ⅜
135	140	10	American Express	139	139	139	139	.....
22	22½	300	American Malting Co.	21¾	22½	21¾	22	+1
74	75	100	Am. Malting Co. pf...	74¾	74¾	73½	73½	+ ¾
9⅝	9⅞	300	American Spirits Mfg.	9½	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
59⅝	59⅝	23,210	Am. Steel & Wire....	60	60⅝	59	59⅝	+ ⅞
95⅜	96	610	Am. Steel & Wire pf..	96	96	96	96	+ ⅛
150⅜	150⅝	88,855	Am. Sugar Ref. Co...	149¼	153½	147⅝	150⅞	+1⅝
117	118	200	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	117⅝	117¾	117⅜	117⅝	– ⅛
37½	37⅝	950	American Tin Plate...	38¼	38¾	37⅝	37⅜	– ⅜
84	85	200	Am. Tin Plate pf.....	85½	86	85½	86	+1
98	98¼	15,470	American Tobacco Co.	96	99	96	98¼	+2½
27¼	27½	1,100	American Steel Hoop.	28	28	27½	27½	– ¼
75	75	400	Am. Steel Hoop pf....	75	75	75	75	+1
52	52¼	7,120	Anaconda Copper	50¼	51¾	49⅝	50⅝	– ¼
18½	18⅝	2,440	Atl., T. & S. F.....	18¼	18¾	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅛
56⅝	56¾	46,775	Atl., T. & S. F. pf....	56¼	57⅜	56⅛	56⅝	+ ⅜
..	..	10	B. & O., all in. pd....	65½	65½	65½	65½	.....
52	52½	300	Baltimore & Ohio....	52⅛	52⅝	52⅛	52⅜	– ⅜
73	74	445	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	73⅜	73¾	73⅜	73¾	+ ⅜
113½	113⅝	78,349	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	111½	115⅝	111	114¼	+2½
13⅜	13⅝	800	Brunswick City	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
53⅝	54	300	Canada Southern	54	54	53½	53½	+ ⅛
98½	98¾	300	Canadian Pacific	98½	98½	98¼	98⅜	– ⅛
51¾	52	1,700	Cent. Pac., ass't pd....	51½	52	51½	52	+ ⅝
25	25¼	1,530	Chesapeake & Ohio....	24⅝	25¼	24⅞	25	.....
60⅜	61	1,690	Chicago Gas Traction.	60	61¼	60	61¼	+1¼
131⅞	132	28,776	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	131⅝	132⅝	130⅞	131⅞	+ ⅛
74	77½	100	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	76	76	76	76	+2½
13⅜	13½	2,835	Chicago Great West....	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13½	.....
30	31¼	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	31¼	31½	30½	31⅛	+ ⅛
41¼	41⅜	6,400	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	41⅜	41½	41⅜	41½	+ ⅛
125½	125⅞	34,550	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	124⅞	126⅛	124½	125½	+ ⅛
172⅝	173¼	380	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	173¼	173¼	173¼	173¼	+1¼
154	154½	475	Chi. & Northw., ex d.	155½	155½	155	155	+ ½
112¾	112⅞	15,570	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	111⅝	113½	111⅝	112½	+1⅜
17	17½	600	Chicago Term. Trans.	17	18	17	17½	– ½
47½	48⅜	4,350	Chi. Term. Transf. pf.	48	51	48	48½	–2½
53¼	53⅜	400	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	53	54	53	53½	+ ⅛
96½	97½	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	97⅝	97⅜	97⅜	97⅝	– ⅛
1⅝	2	100	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
44¼	44½	1,100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	44⅞	45⅜	44½	44½	–1
108¾	112	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf...	109	109	109	109	–6
5¾	5½	600	Colorado Southern	5¾	5¼	5¼	5¼	.....
43¾	44½	130	Col. Southern 1st pf..	44	44	44	44	+1
17½	18	150	Col. Southern 2d pf...	18	18	18	18	+ ¼
13⅝	14	100	Consol. Gas	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅜
167	167¼	440	Consolidated Gas.....	167½	167⅜	167¼	167½	+ ⅛
42	42½	300	Consolidated Ice	42¼	42¼	42	42	– ⅜
47	47¾	13,120	Continental Tobacco...	46½	48	46	47½	+ ¾
81	81⅝	6,450	Continental Tobac. pf.	81⅞	83⅞	81¾	81⅝	+1
117½	118	400	Delaware & Hudson ..	118½	118½	118	118	+ ⅜
165¾	167	1,700	Del., Lack. & West...	166	166½	166	166½	+ ½
22¼	22½	1,400	Denver & R. G.....	22½	22⅝	22¼	22½	– ⅛
17¾	17⅞	2,400	Denver & R. G. pf...	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	– ⅛
16¾	17½	1,800	D., M. & Ft. Dodge...	17¼	17¾	17	17	.....
12⅜	12⅞	200	Erie	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
40⅝	40¾	8,881	Evans. & T. H.....	38¾	41	38⅝	40½	+1⅝
80	80	283	Evans. & T. H. pf....	79½	80	79½	80	+2½
6 3/8	18 3/8	1,590	Federal Steel.....	6 3/8	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	.....
82¼	82½	3,207	Federal Steel pf	82½	82⅜	82	82¼	+ ⅛
26	26½	10	Ft. Worth & Rio Gr..	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ¾
118	118½	1,450	General Electric	119	119	118½	118½	.....
68½	69¼	325	Glucose Sugar Ref....	69¼	69¾	69¼	69½	+ ½
106	107	25	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	.....
163½	165	1,018	Great Northern pf....	164½	165	164½	164½	– ⅜
108¼	108¾	2,0	H. B. Claflin Co.....	108½	108½	108½	108½	.....
57	58	618	Hocking Valley pf....	56⅞	57	56⅞	57	+2
113¾	114	1,690	Illinois Central	114	114½	114	114	+ ½
43	44	2,110	International Paper...	43	44	43	44	+1
70½	70¾	200	International Paper pf.	70¼	70¾	70¼	70¼	+ ¾
17	17⅜	2,137	International Silver...	16½	17⅝	16½	17¼	+ ¾
46	46½	1,350	Iowa Central pf.....	45	46¼	45	46	+3½
8¼	9	600	J. C., Pitts. & Gulf...	9¼	9¼	8¼	8¼	–1½
14⅝	15	100	Lake Erie & West....	15	15	15	15	– ⅛
67½	67½	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	67¼	67½	67½	67½	.....
205	..	150	Lake Shore	204½	204½	204½	204½	+4½
67	67¼	4,855	Louisville & Nashville.	67⅜	67¾	66⅞	67	– ⅛
110⅞	111⅜	24,085	Manhattan Con	110¼	112⅝	110	110⅝	+ ⅞
55	57	50	Met. St. Ry., Chi., pf	55½	55½	55½	55½	.....
218	218¼	6,410	Metropolitan St. Ry..	216	219⅞	216	218	+2¾
14¼	14½	4,400	Mexican Central	14	14½	14	14¼	+ ⅛
3⅜	4	300	Mexican National ctfs.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
57½	58½	100	Minn. & St. Louis....	58	58	58	58	+ ⅛
93	94	130	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	93½	93½	93½	93½	+ ⅛
27½	28	1,435	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	26⅞	29	26⅞	27¾	+ ⅛
69	70	700	M., S. P. & S. S. M.pf.	67¼	69¾	67¼	69¾	+2⅝
32⅞	33¼	725	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	33	33½	32⅜	33¼	+ ⅛
42⅜	42½	14,010	Missouri Pacific	42¼	43⅜	41⅞	42½	+ ⅜
97	98½	165	National Biscuit Co. pf	98⅜	98⅜	97	98½	.....
29	29½	1,410	National Lead Co.....	29	29⅝	29	29½	+ ⅛
..	..	100	National Linseed Oil..	4½	4½	4½	4½	–1⅜
3⅜	4½	250	Nat. Linseed Oil ctfs.	3½	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
47½	48¼	1,450	National Steel	49	49	48	48	– ¾
90	90¼	1,360	Nat. Steel pf	89¾	90¼	89¾	90	.....
115	115¾	1,100	New Jersey Central ..	116	116⅜	115½	115½	– ½
166	170	150	New York Air Brake..	166	166	166	166	+1
131	131¼	6,805	New York Central	130¼	132	129⅜	131	+ ⅝
93	93¼	53	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	92	93	92	93	.....
26½	26¾	24,550	N. Y. Cen. & West....	25⅞	27	25¾	26½	+ ⅛
20¾	21	1,415	Norfolk & Western..	21	21	20⅝	20⅞	– ⅛
69	69¼	1,725	Norfolk & West. pf....	69¾	69¾	69¼	69½	+ ¼
11¼	11⅜	1,512	North American	11⅜	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	– ⅛
47¼	47⅝	5,840	Northern Pacific	46⅞	47⅞	46⅝	47¼	+ ⅛
76¼	76⅜	2,700	Northern Pacific pf...	76	76⅝	75¾	76¼	+ ¼
47¼	47¾	1,420	Pacific Mail	47¼	48	47¼	47¾	+ ¼
128⅜	129¼	8,360	Pennsylvania R. R....	129	130½	128¾	129⅜	+ ⅛
118¾	118½	12,200	People's Gas, Chicago.	117⅝	119	117⅝	118¾	+ ⅛
51½	53	450	Pitts., C. & St. L.....	50	51½	50	51½	+ ⅛
51	51¼	750	Pressed Steel Car....	50½	52	50½	51¼	+ ⅛
82	82½	250	Pressed Steel Car pf..	82⅞	82⅞	82½	82½	+ ½
156	158	25	Pull. Pal. Car Co....	156	156	156	156	– ¼
20	20¼	940	Reading	20¼	20½	20	20	– ¼
57⅜	58	9,400	Reading 1st pf.....	57½	58⅜	57½	57⅞	+ ¼
34⅜	35	1,900	Reading 2d pf.....	34⅜	35	34⅜	34⅜	+ ¼
39	40	80	Rio Grande West. pf.	80	80	80	80	+ ¼
39	41	525	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf...	40	41½	40	40¾	– ½
10⅜	10½	200	St. L. & San Fran....	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
33½	34	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	33½	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅝
13	13¼	700	St. Louis Southw....	13¼	13½	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
32¼	32½	2,100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	32	32½	32	32½	+ ⅛
97⅜	98¼	510	St. Paul & Omaha....	97¼	98½	97¼	98¼	+2
31½	31⅝	2,900	Southern Pacific	31¼	32	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	11¾	830	Southern Railway	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
50⅜	50⅝	1,695	Southern Railway pf..	50¾	50⅞	50⅜	50⅝	– ⅛
14¾	14½	615	Standard Ds. & Dis..	14½	15	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
62½	63½	800	Stand. Ds. & Dis. pf.	62	63	62	62¾	+1¾
7¼	8	270	Standard R. & T.....	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	– ⅛
63½	63¾	6,700	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	63⅞	65	63¼	63¾	.....
19	19½	1,300	Texas Pacific	18¾	20¼	18¾	19⅝	+1¼
185	190	114	Third Avenue	190	190	190	190	.....
68	69	1,100	Twin City R. T.....	67¾	68	67¾	68	+ ½
..	..	100	Twin City R. T. pf...	137	137	137	137	.....
41	41¾	6,415	Union Pacific	41⅛	41¾	40⅞	41⅛	– ⅛
74⅞	75¼	2,590	Union Pacific pf.....	74½	75½	74¼	75	+ ½
28¾	29¼	385	Union Bag & Paper....	28¼	29	28¼	29	+2
80	81	650	Union Bag & Paper pf.	80¾	81	80¾	80¾	+ ¾
5⅞	6	700	United States Leather.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
71¾	73¾	1,850	U. S. Leather pf.....	70	70¼	70	70½	+ ¼
52¾	52⅝	2,805	United States Rubber.	51¼	52⅝	51¼	52½	+ ⅛
20⅜	20½	1,220	Wabash pf	20⅜	21⅛	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
90	90½	3,367	Western Union Tel....	89¼	91	89¼	90½	+ ¾
8⅞	9	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
23	24⅜	214	W. & L. E. 2d pf.....	24	24½	24	24½	– ⅛
14½	15	1,100	Wis. Cent., when iss..	14½	15	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
50⅜	51¼	3,975	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	50	51	50	50⅜	+ ⅜
Sales.....		626,517						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891..100	..		Keok. & W..	35	50
5s, r., 1918..103¾	10 7/8		Knick. Ice..	50	56
5s, c., 1918..103⅝	10 7/8		Knick. I. pf.	76	78
3s, 1918, sm.100	11		Laclede G...	52	53
4s, r., 1907..112⅝	11		Lac. G. pf..	90	101
4s, c., 1907..113¾	11		Long Island.	70	75
4s, r., 1925..130⅝	13		Man. R. Co..	150	..
4s, c., 1925..130⅝	13		Man. R. Co.	35	..
5s, r., 1904..112¾	11		Man. Beach.	20	25
5s, c., 1904..112¾	11		Md. Coal pf.	60	75
D. C. 3-65s.119	..		Mt. W. S. El.		
			of Chi.....	13½	15
Adams Exp..110	113		Mob. & Bir..	11¾	12¼
Alb. & Susq.195	..		Mob. & Ohio.	38	40
Am. Coal....140	..		N. O. & E., ex.		
Am. Lin. Co. 7	8¾		div.	184	..
A. C. C. pf. 91	94		Nat. Biscuit.	42	45
Am. T. & T. 85	87		Nat. Biscuit pf.	110	112
A. S. M. pf. 31½	33½		Nat. Starch..	6	7½
A. T. & C.100	102½		Nat. St. 1st		
Am. Tob. pf.140	145		pf.	45	60
Ann Arbor.. 16	25		Nat. St. 2d		
Ann Arb. pf. 40	42		pf.	15	23
B. & O. S. W.			N. C. Coal..	37	39
W. pf. ctfs. 83½	90½		N. Y. & N.		
Beech Creek.100	..		H.	212	218
B. Un. Gas..134	138		N. Y. C. &		
B., R. & P. 32½	..		La.	13	14
B., R. & P.			N. Y. C. &		
pf. 73	75		St. L. 1st pf.	63	75
B., C. R. &			Nort. South.	69	75
N. 105	..		Omt. Mining.	8	10
Chi. & Alton.160	..		Ore. R. R. &		
C. & A. pf.180	..		N.	35	40
C. & E. Ill.			Ore. R. R. &		
pf.	114		N. pf.	70½	72
Chi. Gt. W.			Pac. Coast....	39½	40
pf., A.... 67	67¾		Pac. C. 1st		
Chi. Gt. W.			pf.	83	88
deb. 89	91		P. C. Co. 2d pf.	55	62
C. I. & L.. 9	10		Park S. pf..	105	110
C. & N. W.			Penn. Coal..370	..	
pf. ext.....192	194		P. D. & Ev.	2¼	2½
C. L. & W...	1		Peo. & East.	4	5
C. L. & W.			Pitts. C. &		
pf. 37	42¼		St. L. pf..	83	85
Cleve. & P..184	..		Pitts. Ft. W.		
Col. C. & I.			& C.....184	..	
Dev. pf.... 3	5¾		P., Ft. W.		
Com. Cable..179	..		& C. sp...182	..	
Consol. Coal. 52	..		P., Ft. W. pf. 7		9½
Col. & So. pf. 80	88		Quicksilver.	2	2½
D., M. & Ft.			Quicksilv'r pf. 8		10
D. pf..... 95	100		Rens. & Sar.194		..
D., S. S. &			R. W. & O.131		..
A. 4¼	4⅝		Rio G. W. 33		40
D., S. S. &			St. J. & G.		
A. pf.... 12	12½		Island.... 4		4½
Eighth Ave..380	..		St. J. & G.		
Erie 1st pf.. 34⅜	36		I. 2d pf....	9	10
Erie 2d pf.. 17½	19		St. L. & S.		
F. & P. M. 30	32½		1st pf.. 71		72
F. & P. M.			St. P. & D.		51
pf.	88		St. P. & D.		
H. B. Claflin			pf.....101½		103¾
1st pf.....100	..		St. P. & Om.		
H. B. Claflin			pf.	170	180
2d pf.....100	..		S. bull. ctfs.	61	62
Hock. Valley 28	25		Sixth Ave...300		..
Homestake.. 70	78		T. & O. C..		20
Ill. C., L. L.100	..		T. & O. C.		
Iowa Cent... 12¾	..		pf.		40
Jol. & Chi..180	..		U. S. Exp...		100
Kan. & Mich. 11¾	12		U. S. Exp...	45	49
K. & D. M. 3	4		U. S. R. pf..115½		116
K. & D. M.			Wabash	7½	7⅝
pf. 15	16		W.-F. Exp...125		130

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

American Biscuit bonds, 108; Binghamton Gas 5s, 96; Fern. Coal Company, 15; Journay & Burnham 4; Journeay & Burnham preferred, 25; Marshall Mill, 55; New York Biscuit bonds, 111; Retsof bonds, 73; Retsof stock, 12; Whitney Safety Fire Arms, 50; Cuban bonds, 1889, ¾ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1872, ½ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1896, 1 per cent.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61@62. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27¾d per ounce and in New York at 60¼c. Mexican silver dollars at 48¼c.

On the Stock Exchange 2,500 shares of Phoenix sold at .10@.11.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Anaconda Gold sold at .54, 200 Best and Belcher at .55, 500 Cripple Creek Consol. at .11 seller 10, 350 Mexican at .50, 200 Mollie Gibson at .25, 1,000 Pharmacist at .06, 1,000 Phoenix at .10@.11, and 150 Potosi at .48.

On the Industrial Exchange 13,300 Burt Gold sold at .02¼@.02½@.02⅝, 1,000 Cannon Ball at .000½ buyer 30, 2,000 Gold Magnet at .01⅜@.01½, 5,000 Good Samaritan at .01¼@.01½@.01⅜, 1,400 Gregory Gold at .02⅜@.02½@.02⅝, 1,100 Gilpin and Lincoln at .42½, 2,100 Jennie Blanche at .53@.52½@.53, 220 Morenci Copper preferred at 1.50%@1.50%@1.50%.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Horn Silver.....	1.50
Alta	.05	Iron Silver.....	.49
Anaconda Copper..	.51¾	Kingston & Pemb..	.20
Belcher	.25	La Crosse.....	.12
Best & Belcher....	.43	Leadville	.09
Breece	1.05	Little Chief	.17
Brunswick	.21	Mexican	.35
Challar	.25	Phoenix Gold.....	.09
Chrysolite	.09	Potosi	.30
Com. Tunnel Co....	.04	Plymouth Con.....	.09
Con. Cal. & Va....	1.30	Savage	.13
Crown Point.....	.24	Sierra Nevada....	.65
Deadwood	.45	Standard Consol...	2.25
Enterprise Min. Co.	.27	Union Consol.....	.30
Father De Smet...	.11	Utah	.12
Hale & Norcross....	.30	Yellow Jacket.....	.30

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Occidental	.25
Adams Consolidated.	.10	Phoenix G. M. Co..	.08
Belcher	.30	Quicksilver	2.00
Best & Belcher.....	.48	Quicksilver pf.....	7.50
Breece	1.35	Savage	.20
Brunswick Con.....	.22	Sierra Nevada....	.70
Caledonia B. H....	.50	Standard	2.25
Challar	.30	Small Hopes.....	1.25
Crown Point.....	.26	Union Consolidated.	.40
Chrysolite	.10	Utah	.12
Con. Cal. & Va....	1.60	Victor	1.00
Com. T. Co. stock.	.04	Yellow Jacket.....	.35
Crescent	.15	Argentum Juanita..	.23
Cataipa	.20	Alamo	.07
Deadwood Terra....	.50	Anaconda	.48
Eureka Consol.....	.30	Cripple Creek Cons..	.10
Father De Smet....	.12	Creede & Cr. Ck...	.09
Gould & Curry.....	.27	Gold & Globe.....	.04
Hale & Norcross....	.31	Golden Fleece.....	.30
Homestake	60.00	Isabella	.84
Horn Silver.....	1.55	Mollie Gibson.....	.24
Iron Silver.....	.55	Mount Rosa.....	.07½
Julia Consol.....	.01	Pharmacist	.05
King. & Pem.....	.20	Portland	1.00
La Crosse.....	.17	Specimen	.06
Leadville Con.....	.10	Union	.20
Little Chief.....	.20	Work	.21
Mexican	.45	Ala. Fdy. No. 2...	.13½
Moulton	.30	Ala. Fdy. No. 3..	.11½
Ontario	8.00	Ala. Fdy. No. 4..	.11½
Ophir	1.00	Grey Forge.....	.11½

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

A. G. M. & M. Co.	.10	Cannon Ball.....	.005
Burt, Gold.....	.02½	Gold Coin, Glipin..	.35
Gold Magnet	.01¼	Isabella	.80
Good Samaritan....	.01½	Justine	.02½
Gregory Gold.....	.02¼	Old Gold.....	.01⅛
Glipin & Lincoln..	.42½	Pande Basin.....	.40
Jennie Blanche....	.52½	Portland	1.90
Morencl Copper pf.	1.50%	Sentinel	.002⅜
Miami	.08	Union Gold.....	.22½
Pilgrim	.008	Waldorf	.01½
Rocky Mountain..	.01	Work	.25¾
B. & B. C. Co.....	2.00	Rosario Hondures.	5.00
Cr. Ck. Con.....	.09		

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s		Mex Cent 2d inc	
1,000.....	92¾	20,000.....	11½
1,000.....	93	20,300.....	11⅝
Atch. Top. & Santa		10,000.....	11¾
Fe adjust 4s		22,000.....	11⅞
5,000.....	83½	10,000.....	11⅞
45,000.....	83⅝	30,000s20F.....	11¾
6,000.....	83½	50,000.....	11⅞
10,000.....	83⅝	85,000s20F.....	11⅞
5,000.....	83⅜	10,000.....	11⅞
108,000.....	84	95,000.....	12
Gen 4s		5,000s15F.....	12
15,000.....	103¼	40,000.....	12
85,000.....	103	Mo, Kan & East 1st	
35,000.....	103¼	6,000.....	104½
101,000.....	103	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
Austin & N'w'n 1st		39,000.....	93½
10,000.....	100	Mo, Kan & T 2d	
Balt & Ohio 3½s		5,000.....	66¾
11,000.....	100¼	Met W S E, Chi.	
11,000.....	100¼	4s	
200s.....	100¾	12,000.....	93
5,000.....	100⅝	Mo Pac 1st con	
41,000.....	100¾	3,000.....	117¾
25,000.....	100⅝	Mo Pac tr 5s	
1,000.....	100¾	20,000.....	93
500.....	100⅝	Mob & Ohio g m 4s	
500.....	100¾	4,000.....	86
22,000.....	100¾	N Y Cent & Hud.	
Balt & Ohio 4s		Mich Cent col	
40,000.....	102⅜	3½s	
500.....	101¾	5,000.....	101½
1,000.....	102¾	N Y Cent Ext 4s	
4,000.....	102½	5,000.....	104⅝
25,000.....	102⅝	N Y, Ont & West	
5,000.....	102⅝	refund 4s	
500.....	102¾	6,000.....	106
1,000.....	102⅝	N Y, Sus & West	
B'klyn, Queens Co		g m 4s	
& Sub con gtd		12,000.....	93
5s		Norf & W Ry con	
10,000.....	106¼	4s	
3,000.....	106	85,000.....	95
B'klyn Rap Tr 5s		Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
10,000.....	112¾	6,000.....	67⅛
B'klyn W & W Co		1,000.....	68
5s		9,000.....	67¾
2,000.....	90¼	Nor Pac Ry prior	
Buff, R & P g m 5s		lien 4s	
5,000.....	110	4,000.....	106⅛
Canada South 2d		40,000.....	106¾
1,000.....	111	15,000.....	106⅞
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		Ore R R & Nav 4s	
5,000.....	95¾	25,000.....	102⅜
10,000.....	96	8,000.....	103
5,000.....	95¾	21,000.....	102⅜
Cent of N J gen 5s		3,000.....	102⅝
5,000.....	121½	Ore Sh Line 6s	
Cent Pac 1st, when		1,000.....	132
issued		Ore Sh Line Inc A,	
125,000.....	102½	5s	
Ches & O gen 4½s		1,000.....	90½
17,000.....	94½	4,000s4F.....	90½
11,000.....	94¾	Pac Coast 1st 5s	
Chi, Bur & Qy,		20,000.....	105½
Iowa Div 5s		1,000.....	106
1,000.....	116	Penn Co gtd 4½s	
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		1,000.....	118
1,000.....	114½	Peo & East 1st	
Chi, Ind & Louisv		8,000.....	85½
refund 5s

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales by Brokers—Vacant Property and Dwellings the Features—Dwellings at Auction.

Ogden & Clarkson, together with J. H. & A. E. Foster, have sold for Dr. T. M. Cheesman to Nathaniel L. McCready the four-story dwelling 12 West Twenty-second Street, 27 by 98.9.

Ogden & Clarkson have also sold for the McCready estate to Theodore K. Gibbs the two-story stable 132 West Eighteenth Street, 23 by 92.

Myer Hellman has resold the plot 50 by 100.11 on the south side of Ninety-eighth Street, 250 feet east of Second Avenue. Mr. Hellman bought these lots, together with two others adjoining on the west, at auction on Tuesday

Leitner & Marks have sold for Samuel Green a plot of nine lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 200 feet west of First Avenue.

J. B. Ketcham has sold for Anthony Irsch to a Mrs. Wright, for $8,500, the three-story brick dwelling 33 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street.

Wood & Whiddle have sold the five-story flat 40 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, taking in payment a large tract near Lakewood, N. J.

Charles G Carson & Co. were the brokers in the sale of the Lotta apartment houses, 100 by 111, at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Seventh Avenue. The buyers are Eugene Galland and Jacob H. Loewenstein, and the transaction was all cash.

Mayer S. Auerbach says that the report published last week that he had sold 1,078 Madison Avenue is not correct, and that he has not yet disposed of the lot.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

327 and 329 East Ninety-seventh Street, 50 by 100.11, two six-story brick tenements, with stores; foreclosure sale, to Herbert W. Heyer..... $9,000

By James L. Wells.

1,851 Third Avenue, 18 by 105, three-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to Julia B. Brettell..... 10,300

By William Kennelly.

118 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 24.11 by 99.11, five-story brick flat, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the United States Trust Company, as trustee..... 15,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

271 Avenue C, 23 by 88, four-story brick tenement, with store, and a two-story brick stable in the rear; partition sale, to Patrick Skelly..... 15,000

Morris Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 34.2 by 100, vacant; Morris Avenue, west side, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 100, vacant; partition sale, to Leopold Hutter. 11,825

Braham Street, east side, 256.9 feet north of Morris Park Avenue, 50 by 95, vacant; foreclosure sale, to James J. Rogers..... 571

By I. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

123 Avenue C, 19.4 by 88, three-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to Rebecca Cohn..... 13,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, George E. Mott, referee, 161 East Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,185.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William H. Law, referee, 490 West Broadway, west side, 148 feet north of Houston Street, 25 by 75, five-story brick tenement, with store, and a four-story frame tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $17,490

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 230 East Third Street, south side, 281 feet west of Avenue B, 20 by 100.11, leasehold, three-story brick dwelling, with store, and a four-story brick building at the rear.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Nelson Smith, attorney, 235 West End Avenue, west side, 36.5 feet south of Seventy-first Street, 16 by 82.10, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,280.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 57 East Fourth Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 83.9; Jacob Sommer of 170 East Ninetieth Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $20,000.

Nos. 123 and 125 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, for two five-story brick tenements, 24.10 by 87.6; Padwee & Perlstein of 251 Canal Street, owners; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $36,000.

Bleecker Street, southeast corner of Jones Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 27.1 by 75.1; Kaufman & Glass of 312 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owners; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $28,000.

One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, southwest corner of First Avenue, for four six-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 95 by 87.2; M. Koslin of 1,474 Washington Avenue, owner; Rudolph Werner of 7 Teasdale Place, architect; cost, $156,000.

No. 289 Grand Street, for a six-story brick flat and 3 stores, 25 by 95.8; Henry Hesse of 96 Lexington Avenue, owner; J. Kastner & Sons, architects; cost, $30,000.

One Hundred and Sixth Street, north side, 217 feet east of Riverside Drive, for four four-story and basement brick dwellings, 22.20, and 19 by 63; J. A. Farley of 967 Boulevard, owner; James & Leo of 765 Boulevard, architects; cost, $100,000.

Alterations.

Ridge Street, southwest corner of Rivington Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Solomon Ryshpan of 365 Grand Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $1,800.

No. 522 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Laura E. Smith of 2,750 Broadway, owner; John Regan of 159 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, architect and builder; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 20 and 22 Commerce Street, to a four and three story brick stable and laundry; S. Winterbottom of 39 West Sixty-sixth Street, owner; R. A. Rutherford of 229 Mercer Street, architect; cost, $1,371.

No. 58 East Sixty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling, Mathilde B. Seligman, owner; George E. Sixty-eighth Street, owner; John H. Duncan of 21 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 432 West Seventeenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement, James McSorley of 432 West Seventeenth Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, $500.

Amsterdam Avenue, Sixty-ninth Street, Seventieth Street, and Broadway, the block, to be a seven-story brick apartment house; New York Realty Company, owner; John H. Duncan, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 262 West Ninety-ninth Street, to a three-story and basement brick clubhouse; Charles A. Goff, owner; D. J. Ahern of 109 West One Hundredth Street, architect and builder; cost $600.

No. 743 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick dwelling; estate of Mary Jones, owner; McKim, Mead & White of 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $23,000.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 400 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, to a two-story brick flat; W. F. Spierling, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $12,000.

No. 320 Broome Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Arnold B. Levy of 159 Canal Street, owners; C. B. Meyers, architect; cost, $500.

No. 444 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; Charles Brusins of 621 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, owner; R. Werner, architect; cost, $300.

No. 254 West Fifty-fourth Street, to a three-story brick laboratory; The Van Publishing Company, premises, owner; R. H. Andruss, architect; cost, $300.

STREET OPENINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICES OF APPLICATIONS FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS AND ASSESSMENT.—For the opening of Sixth Avenue, from Sixtieth Street to Fort Hamilton Avenue, Thirtieth Ward, Borough of Brooklyn, June 21. For the opening of Sixty-second Street, between Tenth Avenue and Sixth Avenue, Thirtieth Ward, Borough of Brooklyn, June 21. For the opening of Denton Avenue, from East Ninety-first Street to Rockaway Avenue, in the Thirty-second Ward, Borough of Brooklyn, June 21. For the opening of East Ninety-second Street, from Denton Avenue to the bulkhead line of Jamaica Bay, in the Thirty-second Ward, Borough of Brooklyn, June 21. For the opening of Knickerbocker Avenue, between Putnam Avenue and Chauncey Street, in the Twenty-eight Ward, Borough of Brooklyn, June 21. For the opening of Morgan Avenue, between Stagg Street and Meeker Avenue, in the Eighteenth Ward, Borough of Brooklyn, June 21. Opening of Howard Avenue, from Eastern Parkway Extension to Pitkin Avenue, Twenty-sixth Ward, Borough of Brooklyn, June 15. Opening of Carter Avenue, from East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street to Tremont Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, June 28, 11 A. M. Opening of Provost Street, from Greenpoint Avenue to Paidge Avenue, Seventeenth Ward, Borough of Brooklyn, Room 20, Borough Hall, Brooklyn, June 28, 11 A. M.

Hotels on Jersey Coast Leased.

A. D. Goldsman, proprietor of the Hotel Cecil, St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, has leased the Hotel Andrews, Atlantic Highlands, N. J., and is now in possession.

Mrs. C. D. Tyler of this city, owner of the St. George Hotel, St. Augustine, Fla., has leased the Atlantic Hotel, Belmar, N. J. Both leases were consummated through Matthew J. Ward.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, June 8.

BATHGATE AV, n corner of 174th St, 50x120; Henry Brinkman to William C. Bergen and another..... $100

BENSON ST, s s, e ½ of Lot 85, map of Melrose South, 25x106.6; James Tierney and others, heirs, to Michael Kenny. 1

FOX ST, 1,110, 25x100; Elizabeth A. Wall to Manuel Davidson..... 3,750

FOX ST, e s, 215 ft n of 167th St, 25x100; Elizabeth F. Parker to Elizabeth A. Wall..... 1

GRACE AV, e s, Lot 88, map of St. Raymond Park, 25x100; Hudson P. Rose to Christina Kerchner..... 500

INTERVALE AV, e s, 90 ft s of 167th St, 150x100; Kelly St, w s, 165 ft s of 167th St, 100x100; Stebbins Av, e s, 350.11 ft s of Freeman St, 50x104.11x irregular; Edward P. Steers to the Twelfth Ward Bank..... 1

IRVING PLACE, n e corner of 18th St, 27x100.8; Frederick W. Dieckmann, as executor and trustee, to Frederick Baar. 54,000

JOHN ST, 62, s s, 22x102.3x17.11x101.9; John Yard, referee, to Susan M. C. Livingston..... 50,000

KATONAH AV, w s, 75 ft n of Clinton Av, 25x100; Robert Sturgis to John W. Wilson..... 3,100

LEXINGTON AV, 527, e s, 16.8x70; 52d St, 104 East, 19.2x79.5; 113th St, 349 to 353 East, 50x100.11; Nathan Kantrowitz to Edward Kantrowitz..... Gift

LEXINGTON AV, 686 and 688, 33.4x90; Louis Leopold to Gustavus A. Goldsmith and another, quit claim..... 1

MADISON ST, 270 to 276, 83.7x100, ½ part; Louis Frank to Joseph Brass..... 1

NATHALIE AV, e s, Lots 19 and 20, map of 16 villa sites and 80 lots, portion of Anthony estate, 24th Ward; Cordelia M. Hutchinson to Florence M. Kehoe..... 1

PARKER AV, s e corner of St. Raymond Av, 50x100; Hudson P. Rose to Joseph Daoust..... 1,100

PROSPECT AV, e s, 50 ft n of 156th St, 40x80; James W. Ogden to Mary A. Ogden..... 1

ST. RAYMOND AV, s s, Lot 121, map of land of Hudson P. Rose, 25x100; Hudson P. Rose to James Conway and another..... 1

UNION AV, s e corner of 149th St, 100x85.2 x irregular; Thomas J. McLaughlin and wife to Charles H. Duglass..... 1

WEBSTER AV, e s, 125 ft s of 171st St, 100x109.6x100.9x98.9; Sylvester Pope, executor and trustee, to Leopold Hutter... 13,000

WEBSTER AV, e s, 175 ft n of 170th St, 25x174.6x25.7x178.4; Sylvester Pope, executor and trustee, to Leopold Hutter... 4,200

WEST HALF of the north half of Lot 236, map of Unionport; Emma Feulner to William and Leaner Heirrich..... 1

3D AV, s e s, 107.11 ft s of Franklin Av, runs n 4.2x s e 100 x s w 5x n w 100; Mary E. Cassidy to Morris Fatman..... 1

3D AV, w s, 50.2 ft s of Avenue C, 19.9x100; Margaret A. Goodridge, executrix, to Marcus Batavia and another..... 18,000

4TH ST, 287 East, 22.1x96; Henry Feldmann to Morris N. Rubin..... 1

5TH AV, e s, at centre line, between 87th and 88th Sts, runs s 50 x e 140; also, plot 140 ft e of 5th Av, runs s 100.8 to 87th St x e 10 x n 100.8 x w 10; William H. Filtver to Edward H. Van Ingen.. 1

6TH ST, s s, 126 ft e of Avenue C, 19.9x97; Emil Wissler and another to Jonas Weil and another..... 1

6TH ST, s s, 126 ft e of Avenue C, 19.9x97; George Waubel to Emil Wissler and another..... 17,000

7TH AV, s w corner of 113th St, 75.11x100; Frederick W. Mertens to Frederick W. Mertens, Jr..... Gift

9TH AV, 143, w s, 22.4x100; Adelina Bernstein to Gerson Sokol..... 25,000

10TH ST, 355 East, 20.10x½ block; Kate Herrmann to Charles Friedman and another..... 4,583

10TH ST, 355 East, Louise Herrmann, by guardian, to Charles Friedman and another..... 1,306

10TH ST, 355 East, 20.10x½ block; Henry Herrmann to Charles Friedman and another..... 2,611

11TH ST, 611 East; Edward Wilckens to Irving I. and William H. Kempner..... 1

29TH ST, s s, 176.1 ft w of 7th Av, 24.10x98.9; Alpheus A. Williams to Ella Manderson..... 1

53D ST, n s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 18.9x100.5; Terence Loughran to Susanna R. Loughran..... 1

64TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Elizabeth G. Dunham to Arba S. Coffin..... 4,650

71ST ST, s s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x100.5; Terence Loughran to Susanna R. Loughran..... 1

72D ST, s s, 266.8 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x102.2; F. J. Middlebrook to Charles E. Rhinelander..... 1

75TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 50x102.2; Henry O. Havemeyer to Max Hirshkind..... 1

75TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 50x102.2; Max Hirshkind to Elwood Banfield 32,500

80TH ST, n s, 227.10 ft w of Avenue A, 17.10x102.2; Mary E. Cooper to Jacob Goldfinger..... 1

85TH ST, 124, s s, 275.9 ft e of 4th Av, 20.11x102.2; John H. Morgan to Solomon Jacobs..... 1

86TH ST, 106 West, 20x100; Julia M. S. Jolliffe to Emma L. Pinkney..... 30,500

87TH ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, 36.2 x100.8, with strip adjoining on the avenue; Frederick W. Mertens to Frederick W. Mertens, Jr..... Gift

89TH ST, 223 East, 25x100.8; Berthold Veit to Sophia Mayer..... 1

89TH ST, 223 East, 25x100.8; Sophia Mayer to Emil Wissler and another..... 1

90TH ST, 18 East, 25.7x100.8; Matilde E. Weissenhorn to Julia E. Cameron, quit claim..... 1

90TH ST, 18 East, 25.7x100.8; Johanna Alexander to Julia E. Cameron..... 1

95TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 100x100.8; John Weber to James D. Layng.. 1,000

95TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, —x—; Mary G. Pinckney to John Weber..... 1

97TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of West End Av, 75x100.11; Margaretta Ritter to Thomas J. Kilpatrick..... 1

99TH ST, 419 West, 25x100.11; Leopold M. Rothman to Lizzie M. Rothman..... 1

102D ST, 103 West, 50x100.11; Thomas J. McLaughlin to Charles H. Dugliss..... 1

102D ST, 103 West, 50x100.11; Robert F. Bennett to Thomas J. McLaughlin..... 1

109TH ST, 166 East, 25x100.11, ½ part; Joseph L. Stanton to Hannah H. Crowley..... 1

111TH ST, s s, 216.6 ft e of 7th Av, 33.6x100.11; Thomas K. Moore and wife to Henry Raabe, Jr., and another..... 1

112TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 50x100.11; Frederick W. Mertens to Frederick W. Mertens, Jr..... Gift

121ST ST, n s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 25x100.11; James J. Lanigan to Thomas McLaughlin..... 10

131ST ST, 76 West, 16.8x99.11; George F. Fish to Jessie Hussey..... 100

133D ST, s s, 415 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x99.11; Henry C. G. Anderson to Minna Loewenstein..... Exch.

135TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 162.9x100; Solomon Green to Rubin Batkin and another..... 1

143D ST, s s, 210.9 ft e of Alexander Av, 20x100; irregular; Maria H. Hodly and Elizabeth T. Bell to Washington H. Beaudine..... 1

159TH ST, n s, 375.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15.3x99.11; David W. Murtha and wife to Thomas J. Kelly..... 1

162D ST, s s, 80.6 ft w of Jumel Terrace, 19.6x98; William W. Watkins and another to Nellie T. Norton..... 100

184TH ST, n s, 475 ft w of 11th Av, 50x99.11; James Rogers to Cordelia M. Hutchinson..... 1

Assignments of Mortgages.

DE WITT, George G., and another, trustees, &c., to Agnes Dickinson..... $20,000

EARLE, Margaret G., to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, as trustee..... 1,025

GRESS, Morgan, V., to John Moriarty..... 3,000

GULICK, James C., to Emma M. Dugliss. 1,619

HORGAN, Denis, to Francis L. Oswald.. 3,000

MEYER, Theodore F. H. and George A., as trustees, &c., to Theodore F. H. Meyer, (four assignments)..... Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to Henry B. Closson and others, trustees, &c..... 19,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to Ellen S. Chapin..... 4,000

WINSLOW, Edward, to Rosette S. Ford... 100

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, n w corner of St. Paul's Place, 55.8x82.4x62.4x36.4; Joseph Palladino against George W. Martin, owner and contractor..... $1,166

BROOME ST, 149 and 151; William H. Schmohl against Nathan Lieber, owner and contractor..... 416

CHERRY ST, 479 to 484; Jacob Siegelman against John Hall and Joseph W. Klerst, owners and contractors..... 3,000

PRINCE ST, 143 and 145; n e corner of West Broadway; the Berger Manufacturing Company against John E. Scharsmith Building and Contracting Company and others, owners and contractors..... 307

27TH ST, 244 to 248 West; George Wiedermann against William H. Gildersleeve, owner and contractor..... 200

118TH ST, 33 and 35 West; New Jersey Terra Cotta Company against Katz & Haugh, or Katz & Abelman, owners; Katz & Abelman, contractors..... 430

139TH ST, n s, 101.7 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; New Jersey Terra Cotta Company against Manhattan Improvement Company, owner and contractor.... 475

145TH ST, 529 to 533 West; Tom W. Hartley against Henry Nicklburg, owner and contractor..... 46

149TH ST, s w corner of Union Av, 150x100; Thomas Graham against David McM. and Malcolm M. Niven, owners and contractors..... 4,500

Lis Pendens.

BROOK AV, e s, 118.1 ft s of 169th St, 50x100.6; Mary Moriarty against John Toelberg and others, (three actions of foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorney, T. E. Rush.

BROOME ST, s w corner of Goerck St, 25.3x100; Daniel Seymour and others, executors, &c., against Nash Freedman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. W. Blakey.

DIVISION ST, 15; the Equitable Guarantee and Trust Company of Wilmington, Del., trustee, against Mary Powers, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Heyn & Covington.

READE ST, s s, 37.10 ft e of West St, 23x55.5x 24.9x46.6; Arthur W. Andrews against Edward H. Apgar, (attachment;) attorneys, Strong & Cadwalader.

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 75 ft e of Suffolk St, 22x100; Jacob Pick against Harris Rosenberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Jaffe.

4TH ST, s s, 151.10 ft w of Bowery, 25.4x94.11; Samuel Schlesinger and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Rapp.

102D ST, 304 West; Helen M. and Helene Nutzhorn, executors, &c., against Annie S. Sittig and others, (reformation of deed, &c.;) attorney, T. Gilleran.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, June 9.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 11 A. M., in Room 124, Post Office Building. Jury calendar.

90—Richards vs. Wilson.
102—Simon vs. Am. Ct. Ind. Co.
111—Schofield vs. Mercantile Nat. Bank.
118—Hunter vs. Ronalds.
156—Barton vs. 3d Av. R. R.
165—Maloney vs. Dunlop.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

149—Howard, vs. Tug Brinton.
150—Interstate Dredging Co. vs. SS. Langford.
151—Pollock vs. SS. Get. Farwell.
152—Hoffmire vs. same.
153—Amsinck vs. Pomares.
154—Newport News SS. &c., Co. vs. Barge F. A. Georger.
155—McSpirit vs. SS. Hillbrook.
156—Niemann vs. SS. George Farwell.
158—Johnson vs. same.
159—Phiep vs. same.
160—Hudson River Litterage Co. vs. Murray & Reed.
161—Newtown Creek Tug Co. vs. Canal Boat Flower City.
162—Hastorf vs. McDonald Dredging Co.
163—Ellison vs. Tug Mutual.
164—In re Tug Brothers.
165—Fregarthem vs. SS. George Farwell.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

SARATOGA, June 8.—In the Court of Appeals the following causes were argued to-day: Nos. 8, 9, 24, 31, 819. Calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 45, 14, 20, 897, 55, 18, 66, 58.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Patterson, and O'Brien, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

1—In re Engelwecht.
2—Lord vs. Sawyer.
8—Neely vs. Lippincott.
9—Brooklyn Gas Fixture Co. vs. Berwin.
14—Bell vs. Supreme C. Am. L. of H.
16—Heller vs. Mangels.
17—Robinson vs. Chinese Charit. Ben. Assn.
18—Weiland vs. Gorgotston.
19—In re Anthony & Co.
20—Connolly vs. Hyams.
21—Allen vs. Corn Ex. Bank.
22—Same vs. Home Bk.
23—Rossi vs. Canevari.
24—Rossi vs. same.
25—Paget vs. Melcher.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Dempsey.
2—Niebuhr vs. Sonn.
3—In re Blackwell.
4—Worstell vs. Gale.
5—In re Kun.
6—Billquist vs. Cotter.
7—Salomon vs. Caldwell.
8—Treburggan vs. Treburggan.
9—Caldwell vs. Caldwell.
10—Arnold vs. Van Emburgh.
11—Maginn vs. De Faria.
12—Reifsnider vs. Steinbach.
13—People, &c., vs. Sherman Bank.
14—Felix vs. Fox.
15—In re Higgins.
16—McNabb vs. Porter Air Lighter Co.
17—In re Tripp Advert. Agency.
18—Heath vs. Walker.
19—In re Germunston.
20—Brooks vs. Studwell.
21—Carrie vs. Carrie.
22—Paul vs. Tacoma & Columbia Riv. R. R.
23—Paul vs. Morton.
24—Hanemann vs. Palmer.
25—Arnold vs. Van Emburgh.
26—Wells vs. Nat. City Bank.
27—Coveney vs. Kearney.
28—Ernst-Marx-Nathan Co. vs. Berwin.
29—Binninger vs. Binninger.
30—Raphael vs. Cohn.
31—Graham vs. New.
32—O'Leary vs. Candee.
33—Stuart vs. Bate.
34—Dressner vs. Dressner.
35—Daoud vs. Mouakav.
36—Tully vs. Tully.
37—In re Rosenthal.
38—Havel vs. Havel.
39—Berger Mfg. Co. vs. Frost.
40—Butler vs. Wilson.
41—Same vs. Hecksher.
42—Faber vs. Hamilton.
43—Vanasco vs. Romano.
44—Julia vs. Rolker.
45—Ernst vs. Henn.
46—Thompson vs. Cody.
47—Krekeler vs. Aulbach.
48—Lenehan vs. College of St. Francis Xav.
49—Forgotston vs. Central R. R. of N. J.
50—Allen vs. L. I. City.
51—Feldmuchle vs. Kursheedt Mfg. Co.
52—Beckwith vs. Chic. Archi. Iron Works.
53—Greenberg vs. Miller.
54—Van Riper vs. Schnugg.
55—Gloster vs. Gloster.
56—Gerbereux vs. Murray.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Kahn vs. Hurst.
2—Same vs. same.
3—In re English Enam. Paint Co.
4—Jussen vs. Scannell.
5—Davidson vs. Tams.
6—Mahler vs. Klemme. Demurrers.
1089—Arkenburgh vs. Little.
1086—Correll vs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co. Preferred causes.
2789—Truschel vs. Schlinglioff.
3537—Rosenthal vs. Cornwell.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Call of the calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial. Preferred causes. Case on.

9844—Gallagher vs. City of New York.
9837—Sink vs. Sink.
9567—Habersetin vs. Hamburger.
6917—Hanlon vs. Bank for Savings.
8582—Schwick vs. Weber.
8561—Lees vs. Amsfield.
7600—Baker vs. Safety Insulated Wire & C. Co.
8662—Lanzon vs. Monguiek.
9822—Harrison vs. Totten.
8920—Martins vs. Cornell.
9494—Heilbron vs. Heilbron.
9126—Wood vs. Dunn.
7314—Bush vs. Mayor, &c.
4796—Westervelt vs. Phelps.
4371—King vs. Bonsange
3596—Ross vs. Dininny.
3216—Geoghegan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3666—Zeigler vs. Robert.
3907—Thomson vs. Rich.
3223—Braverman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2303—Sklarsky vs. Weaver.
2487—Kaufield vs. Deutsch.
3998—Millen vs. Collins.
3265—Gray Lith Co. vs. Pott.
4131—Davis vs. Gerken.
4981—Chambliss vs. N. Y. & Cuba SS. Co.
3233—O'Brien vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4841—Maitland vs. Rapid Transit Ferry Co.
1580—Hauder vs. Clausen.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial. Preferred causes. Case on.

9844—Gallagher vs. City of New York.
9837—Sink vs. Sink.
9567—Habersetin vs. Hamburger.
6917—Hanlon vs. Bank for Savings.
8582—Schwick vs. Weber.
8561—Lees vs. Amsfield.
7600—Baker vs. Safety Insulated Wire & C. Co.
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7314—Bush vs. Mayor, &c.
4796—Westervelt vs. Phelps.
4371—King vs. Bonsange
3596—Ross vs. Dininny.
3216—Geoghegan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3666—Zeigler vs. Robert.
3907—Thomson vs. Rich.
3223—Braverman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2303—Sklarsky vs. Weaver.
2487—Kaufield vs. Deutsch.
3998—Millen vs. Collins.
3265—Gray Lith Co. vs. Pott.
4131—Davis vs. Gerken.
4981—Chambliss vs. N. Y. & Cuba SS. Co.
3233—O'Brien vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4841—Maitland vs. Rapid Transit Ferry Co.
1580—Hauder vs. Clausen.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part IV. Cases will be assigned Special Term for trial.

3298—Reeves vs. Busby.
2752—Lewisohn Imp. & T. Co. vs. Nellengogen.
1938—Vietor vs. Goodman.
3293—Doeptates vs. Doeptates.
2660—Bowden vs. Edison Elec. Illum. Co.
2137—Deegan vs. Gorsch.
3277—Wallace vs. Thompson.
3253—Alixanian vs. Alixanian.
2377—Kick vs. Tinslat.
3250—Delagy vs. Leavy.
3000—Langhaar vs. Slayback.
2784—Hay vs. Lawrence.
3332—Hanifen vs. Boessneck.
1364—Jeffries Glass Co. vs. Bolen.
3450—Schnaier vs. Nathan.
3609—Alexander vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4609—Holland vs. Kantrowitz.
4809—St. George Vineyard Co. vs. Fritz.
4601—Maben vs. Neuman.
4463—Gannon vs. Kiely.
4204—Just vs. Reis.
4479—O'Loughlin vs. Everard.
4531—Gundlock B. W. Co. vs. Fritz.
4035—Tuthill vs. Nordsick.
4483—Kirkman vs. Pundt.
2374—Fowler Bros. vs. Stobo.
4591—Schnell vs. Welch.
4685—Rothschild vs. Mayor, &c.
1527—Friend vs. Fitzsimons.
3692—Caspongiri vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4834—Curran vs. Flammer.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5085.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., X., and XI. for trial.

2998—Phillip vs. Bendheim.
2999—Same vs. same.
2663—Fleming vs. 3d Av. R. R.
36—Voisin vs. Thames & Mersey Marine Ins. Co.
2014—Rhodes vs. Brush.
3205—Garduhr vs. Union Ry.
4842—Day vs. Ficklen.
4802—Mooney vs. Bennett.
4875—Witteck vs. Man. Ry. Co.
4876—Same vs. same.
5013—McLaughlin vs. Sidlitz.
2675—Lesser vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
3926—Raimon vs. Delafore.
3212—Healey vs. Union Ry. Co.
4671—N. E. Water Wks. Co. vs. Farmers' L. & T. Co.
3609—Alexander vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4609—Holland vs. Kantrowitz.
4809—St. George Vineyard Co. vs. Fritz.
4601—Maben vs. Neuman.
4463—Gannon vs. Kiely.
4204—Just vs. Reis.
4479—O'Loughlin vs. Everard.
4531—Gundlock B. W. Co. vs. Fritz.
4035—Tuthill vs. Nordsick.
4483—Kirkman vs. Pundt.
2374—Fowler Bros. vs. Stobo.
4591—Schnell vs. Welch.
4685—Rothschild vs. Mayor, &c.
1527—Friend vs. Fitzsimons.
3692—Caspongiri vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4834—Curran vs. Flammer.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3402.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Adjourned until Monday, June 12.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Hennessy, and Schwartzkopf for the People.

1—Duncan Young, Henry Bauman, Frederick Schweitzer
2—Byron W. Cohen, Henry W. Belcher.
3—Louis Sauskind, Herman Cohen.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial. Preferred causes. Case on.

9844—Gallagher vs. City of New York.
9837—Sink vs. Sink.
9567—Habersetin vs. Hamburger.
6917—Hanlon vs. Bank for Savings.
8582—Schwick vs. Weber.
8561—Lees vs. Amsfield.
7600—Baker vs. Safety Insulated Wire & C. Co.
8662—Lanzon vs. Monguiek.
9822—Harrison vs. Totten.
8920—Martins vs. Cornell.
9494—Heilbron vs. Heilbron.
9126—Wood vs. Dunn.
7314—Bush vs. Mayor, &c.
4796—Westervelt vs. Phelps.
4371—King vs. Bonsange
3596—Ross vs. Dininny.
3216—Geoghegan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3666—Zeigler vs. Robert.
3907—Thomson vs. Rich.
3223—Braverman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2303—Sklarsky vs. Weaver.
2487—Kaufield vs. Deutsch.
3998—Millen vs. Collins.
3265—Gray Lith Co. vs. Pott.
4131—Davis vs. Gerken.
4981—Chambliss vs. N. Y. & Cuba SS. Co.
3233—O'Brien vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4841—Maitland vs. Rapid Transit Ferry Co.
1580—Hauder vs. Clausen.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned until Monday, June 19.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Clara E. Franklin.
2—Ephraim Goldwater.
3—Harriet E. Barrett.
4—Leopold Ullman.
5—Bertha Rand.
6—William J. Reynolds.
7—David Demaray.
8—Mary C. Costenbader.
9—John McConaughy.
10—Mary Dohm.
11—John Gainor.
12—Abraham Beam.
13—John M. Davidson.
14—Abbie W. Teackle.
15—John McCullough.
16—Mary Ellen Dunne.
16½—Joseph Richardson.
17—Joseph Richardson.
17½—August Nickel.
18—Mary A. Mitchell.
19—Rody McLaughlin.
20—John Kindergan.
21—Terence McDermott.
22—John Foster.
23—Margaret Lavery.
24—Henry Boedeker.
25—Ephraim E. Hitchcock.
26—Albert Grandvilliers.
27—Alice McGillen.
28—John L. Logan.
29—William J. Ruddell.
30—Abigail S. Thornal.
31—Edwin T. Booth.
32—Robert J. Schoolfield.
33—John M. Davidson.
34—Jacob Lerch.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF QUEENS.—THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY FOR HOME-BUILDING AND SAVINGS, plaintiff, against EDWARD EGAN and "Ann" Egan, his wife; Patrick Egan and "Bessie" Egan, his wife; William Egan and "Catharine" Egan, his wife; John Egan and "Della" Egan, his wife; James Egan and "Emma" Egan, his wife; Timothy Egan and "Fanny" Egan, his wife; Jeremiah Egan and "Gertrude" Egan, his wife; John Egan and "Henrietta" Egan, his wife; William Egan and "Ida" Egan, his wife; Timothy O'Connor or Connors and "Rose" O'Connor or Connors, his wife; Patrick O'Connor or Connors and "Susan" O'Connor or Connors, his wife; James O'Connor or Connors and "Sarah" O'Connor or Connors, his wife; Jeremiah O'Connor or Connors and "Ursula" O'Connor or Connors, his wife; John O'Connor or Connors and "Winifred" Hannen, his wife; James Hannen and "Teresa" O'Connor or Connors, his wife; John Hannen and "Catharine" Egan, his wife; Timothy Egan and "Mary" Egan, his wife; James Hannen and "Winifred" Hannen, his wife; the names "Ann," "Bessie," "Catharine," "Della," "Emma," "Fanny," "Gertrude," "Henrietta," "Ida," "Jane," "Louise," "Marian," "Nellie," "Olive," "Pearl," "Rose," "Susan," "Sarah," "Teresa," "Ursula," and "Winifred," being fictitious, the real first names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiff; Maggie Egan, Hannah Egan, Catharine Casey, Margaret Casey, Ellen Casey, Mary Casey, Nora O'Connor or Connors, Mary O'Connor or Connors, Maggie Hannen, Molly Hannen, Catharine Hannen, and their respective husbands, if any, whose names are unknown to plaintiff; Kate Collins and Jeremiah Collins, her husband; "Richard" Casey, husband of Mary Casey, deceased, (the name "Richard" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff); "Christopher" O'Connor or Connors, husband of Johanna O'Connor or Connors, deceased, (the name "Christopher" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff); "Henry" Hannen, husband of Margaret Hannen, deceased, (the name "Henry" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff); all persons unknown to plaintiff having or claiming to have an interest in the premises described in the complaint herein; such unknown persons being herein described as the heirs-at-law or devisees, if any, (other than those above-named) of James P. Egan, deceased, and their respective wives and husbands, if any, all of whom and whose names are unknown to plaintiff; all other persons unknown to plaintiff having any title to, interest in or lien upon said premises described in the complaint herein, which title, interest or lien is or has been derived from, through, or under any heir-at-law or devisee of James P. Egan, deceased; George B. Fritz, (sued as) Anne Egan, widow of Timothy Egan, deceased; Thomas McMahon, executor of the last will and testament of James P. Egan, deceased, defendants.—Summons—Trial desired in Queens County.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, March 27, 1899.

DeLAGNEL BERIER, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, 84 Park Row, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To Edward Egan and "Ann" Egan, his wife; Patrick Egan and "Bessie" Egan, his wife; William Egan and "Catharine" Egan, his wife; John Egan and "Della" Egan, his wife; James Egan and "Emma" Egan, his wife; Timothy Egan and "Fanny" Egan, his wife; Jeremiah Egan and "Gertrude" Egan, his wife; John Egan and "Henrietta" Egan, his wife; William Egan and "Ida" Egan, his wife; Timothy O'Connor or Connors and "Rose" O'Connor or Connors, his wife; Patrick O'Connor or Connors and "Susan" O'Connor or Connors, his wife; James O'Connor or Connors and "Sarah" O'Connor or Connors, his wife; Jeremiah O'Connor or Connors and "Ursula" O'Connor or Connors, his wife; John O'Connor or Connors and "Winifred" Hannen, his wife; James Hannen and "Teresa" O'Connor or Connors, his wife; John Hannen and "Catharine" Egan, his wife; Timothy Egan and "Mary" Egan, his wife; James Hannen and "Winifred" Hannen, his wife; the names "Ann," "Bessie," "Catharine," "Della," "Emma," "Fanny," "Gertrude," "Henrietta," "Ida," "Jane," "Louise," "Marian," "Nellie," "Olive," "Pearl," "Rose," "Susan," "Sarah," "Teresa," "Ursula," and "Winifred," being fictitious, the real first names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiff; Maggie Egan, Hannah Egan, Catharine Casey, Margaret Casey, Ellen Casey, Mary Casey, Nora O'Connor or Connors, Mary O'Connor or Connors, Maggie Hannen, Molly Hannen, Catharine Hannen, and their respective husbands, if any, whose names are unknown to plaintiff; Kate Collins and Jeremiah Collins, her husband; "Richard" Casey, husband of Mary Casey, deceased, (the name "Richard" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff); "Christopher" O'Connor or Connors, husband of Johanna O'Connor or Connors, deceased, (the name "Christopher" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff); "Henry" Hannen, husband of Margaret Hannen, deceased, (the name "Henry" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff); all persons unknown to plaintiff having or claiming to have an interest in the premises described in the complaint herein; such unknown persons being herein described as the heirs-at-law or devisees, if any, (other than those above-named) of James P. Egan, deceased, and their respective wives and husbands, if any, all of whom and whose names are unknown to plaintiff; all other persons unknown to plaintiff having any title to, interest in or lien upon said premises described in the complaint herein, which title, interest or lien is or has been derived from, through, or under any heir-at-law or devisee of James P. Egan, deceased; George B. Fritz, (sued as) Anne Egan, widow of Timothy Egan, deceased; Thomas McMahon, executor of the last will and testament of James P. Egan, deceased, defendants.—Summons—Trial desired in Queens County.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, March 27, 1899.

DeLAGNEL BERIER, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, 84 Park Row, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of the petition of Thomas M. Blake and Herbert A. Post to declare as a bankrupt ALMIRA H. ZELIE.—Summons.

To the above-named Almira H. Zelie:

You are hereby summoned before the District Court of the United States of America, within and for the Southern District of New York, to be holden at the Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, said district, on the 22d day of July, 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to appear, plead, answer, or demur to the petition filed by Thomas M. Blake and Herbert A. Post in our said court, praying that you may be adjudged a bankrupt, and in case of your failure to appear, plead, answer, or demur, adjudication will be made against you according to the prayer of the petition.

WILLIAM G. M. PHLIPPEAU, Attorney for Petitioners, Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the above-named Almira H. Zelie:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Addison Brown, one of the Justices of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated the 7th day of June, 1899, and filed with the petition in the office of the Clerk of said court, in the Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

WILLIAM G. M. PHLIPPEAU, Attorney for Petitioners.

Dated New York, June 9, 1899.

je9-law7wF

SUPREME COURT.—Plaintiff desires trial in the County of New York.—HOWARD THAYER KINGSBURY, plaintiff, against JOHN H. LEITH, Charles Glenn, Nellie, Elizabeth Euphrat and Theophile Euphrat, her husband, Henry Bätjer, Alfred Loeb, Ferdinand Hanung, and Louis Nova, composing the firm of H. A. Bätjer and Co.; Henry R. Koecher, and Antonie Koecher, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated May 22d, 1899.

HOWARD THAYER KINGSBURY, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address No. 20 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendants Nellie, Elizabeth Euphrat and Theophile Euphrat, her husband; Henry R. Koecher and Antonie Koecher:—The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 31st day of May, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County, City, and State of New York, which said complaint was originally filed on the 22d day of May, 1899.

Dated June 1st, 1899.

HOWARD THAYER KINGSBURY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

je2-law7wF

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—FRANCES C. CHALLENOR, plaintiff, against ADELAIDE DUBUGET and Louis G. de Bertram, Jacques Bouché, and Park and Tilford, a corporation, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 17, 1899.

MANICE, ABBOT & PERRY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 55 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Adelaide Dubuget: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Almet F. Jenks, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of May, 1899, and filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City and State of New York.

MANICE, ABBOT & PERRY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 55 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York, U. S. A. my26-law6wF

THE NEW YORK TIMES, "All the News That's Fit to Print." je6-2aw3wTu&F&je23

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BROSNAN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BROSNAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Rastus R. Ransom, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of March, 1899. FRANCIS X. BROSNAN, Executrix. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Atty. for Executors, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh24-1aw6mF

EHRHARDT, ALBERT.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Carl Ehrhardt and his widow, children, or legatees, next of kin and heirs at law, if any; Fanny Rosa Ehrhardt, as widow of William T. Ehrhardt, deceased, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of William T. Ehrhardt, deceased, and as general guardian of Charles E. Ehrhardt, an infant, over fourteen years of age; Charles Ehrhardt, an infant, over fourteen years of age; Emmy Rabe, Mira Roettger, the Arion Society, the German Hospital and Dispensary, in the City of New York, Frederick W. M. Kamm, August J. Rolle, and to all persons interested in the estate of ALBERT EHRHARDT, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Frederick W. M. Kamm and August J. Rolle, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. HALSTEAD McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

my5-1aw6wF

KELLY, KATE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE C. KELLY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Philip J. Britt, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1899. MARY T. CRAWFORD, Executrix. PHILIP J. BRITT, Attorney for Executrix, No. 290 Broadway, New York City. mh17-1aw6mF

MARSHALL, OSCAR T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR T. MARSHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ezekiel Fixman, 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of April, 1899. JOHN B. BURGGRAF, ELIZA HONEYWELL, Executors. STEPHEN M. & EDMOND L. SCHERMERHORN, Attorneys for Executors, 52 Nassau Street, N. Y. EZEKIEL FIXMAN, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y., Attorneys for Executors.

OGDEN, LIZZIE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. J. H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LIZZIE B. OGDEN, otherwise known as Mrs. H. C. Ogden, or Elizabeth C. B. Ogden, or Elizabeth C. Ogden, or Elizabeth B. Ogden, or Elizabeth B. C. Ogden, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, office of Saunders, Webb & Worcester, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of January, 1899. EULALIE H. NORRIS, Admt. ja6-1aw6mF

WALLACE, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS WALLACE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 17th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of April, 1899. MARY WALLACE, Administratrix. JOHN DELAHUNTY, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 220 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. a7-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CORNELIUS F. KINGSLAND, plaintiff, against JAMES BINGHAM and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, distant three hundred and sixty (360) feet westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street with the westerly side of Fifth Avenue, running thence southwardly parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwardly again parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and thence eastwardly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 29th, 1899.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

HENRY F. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 24 West 118th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

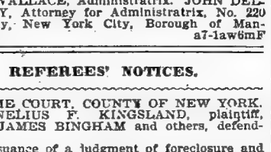

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,117.92, with interest thereon from the 22d day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $470.72, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $430.85, and interest.—Dated New York, the 29th day of May, 1899.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

je6-2aw3wTu&F&je29

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ELLEN RYAN, plaintiff, against FRANCIS RYAN, John Ryan, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of dower and sale, duly made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and described therein as follows: All that certain lot of ground situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York, distinguished by the number three hundred and twenty-three (323) on a map of certain lands of Clement C. Moore, situate at Greenwich, in the City of New York, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 235 of Conveyances, pages 556 and 557, and which said lot of land hereby granted or intended so to be is bounded northeastwardly in front by Twentieth Street; southeastwardly by Lot Number Three Hundred and Twenty-four (324) on said map; southwestwardly by the half distance line between Nineteenth Street and the said Twentieth Street; and northwestwardly by a line parallel with the southeastwardly line of the said lot numbered three hundred and twenty-three (323) on said map and distant sixteen feet and eight inches northwestwardly therefrom, containing in width in front on the said Twentieth Street and in the rear sixteen feet and eight inches, and in length on each side ninety-one feet and eleven inches, be the same more or less, more particularly known by the street number four hundred and thirty-eight West Twentieth Street.

The premises above described lie in Section 3, Block 717, on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, June 5th, 1899.

JACOB F. MILLER, Referee.

JAMES F. CAMPBELL, Atty. for Plff., 149 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

JOHN HARDY, Atty. for defendants, John Ryan et al.

RYAN & RICHARDS, Attys. for defts., Ellen McGee and ors.

JOHN POTH, Jr., Gdn. ad litem, Ellen Ryan et al.

JOSEPH H. FARGIS, Gdn. ad litem, Frank Ryan.

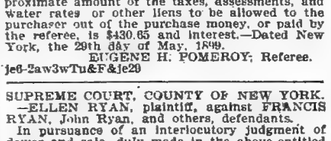

JACOB F. MILLER, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

209TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—THOMAS L. REYNOLDS, plaintiff, against GEORGE H. CHAMBERLAIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 24th day of April, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Solomon De Walltearss, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, being in the 12th Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northeasterly side of Two Hundred and Ninth (209th) Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet northwesterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northeasterly line or side of said Two Hundred and Ninth Street with the northwesterly line or side of Columbus Avenue, (formerly Ninth Avenue;) running thence northeasterly parallel with said Columbus Avenue, (formerly Ninth Avenue,) ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the middle line of the block between Two Hundred and Ninth and Two Hundred and Tenth Streets; thence running northwesterly along said middle line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence running southwesterly parallel with Columbus Avenue, (formerly Ninth Avenue,) ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the northeasterly side of Two Hundred and Ninth Street, and thence running southeasterly along the northeasterly side of Two Hundred and Ninth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 31, 1899.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Referee.

ROBT. J. MAHON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 154 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

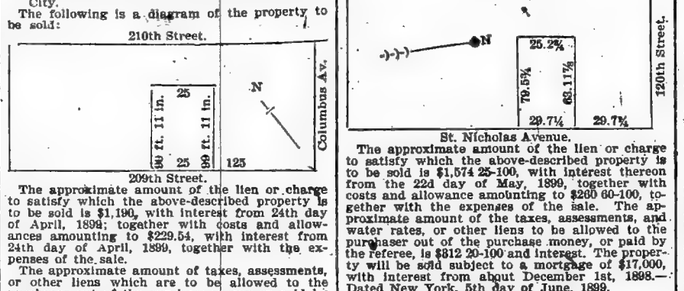

209th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,190, with interest from 24th day of April, 1899; together with costs and allowances amounting to $229.54, with interest from 24th day of April, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $20.55 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $1,825, with interest thereon from May 25, 1898, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and a prior mortgage for $675, with interest from Dec. 8, 1898.—Dated New York, May 31, 1899. EDWARD SCHENCK, Referee.

je6-2aw3wTu&F&je29

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—PETER DOELGER, plaintiff, against EDWARD J. O'CONNOR et al., defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public action at the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street distant three hundred and fifty feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Eighth Avenue with the said southerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; and running thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet and ten inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth Streets; thence easterly along said line twenty-five feet; thence northerly along a line parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet and ten inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Being known as No. 328 East 117th Street.—Dated at the City of New York, June 5th, 1899.

M. CLELAND MILNOR, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 328 East 117th Street.

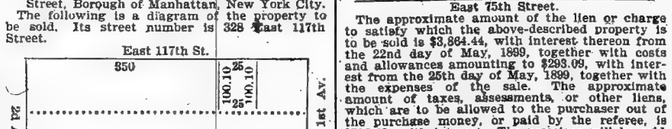

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $5,510.43, with interest thereon from the 14th day of April, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $391.06, with interest from the 5th day of May, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $150.50 and interest.—Dated at the City of New York, June 5th, 1899.

M. CLELAND MILNOR, Referee.

je6-2aw4wT&F

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—DANIEL J. O'CONOR and JAMES O'DONOHUE, as executors, &c., of Daniel O'Conor, deceased, plaintiffs, against CATHERINE TAYLOR and MARY E. GAYLOR, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows" Beginning at a point in the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street distant two hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the intersection of the easterly side of Pleasant Avenue (formerly Avenue A) and the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, and running thence southerly parallel with said Pleasant Avenue eighty feet; thence easterly parallel with the said One Hundred and Twenty-first Street one foot five inches; thence again southerly parallel with said Pleasant Avenue twenty feet eleven inches to the middle line of the block between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first Streets; thence again easterly along said middle line of the block twenty-one feet seven inches; thence northerly parallel with said Pleasant Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; and thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street twenty-three feet to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, May 20th, 1899.

WILLIAM B. CROWELL, Referee.

DUNNING & FOWLER, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 67 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

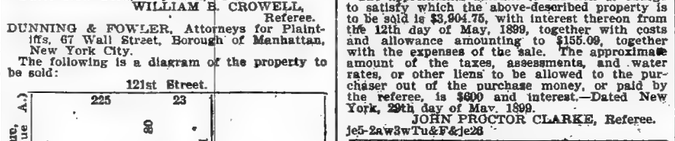

East 116th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,764.44, with interest thereon from the 5th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $322.29, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $153.65 and interest.

Dated New York, the 20th day of May, 1899.

WILLIAM B. CROWELL, Referee.

my23-2aw3wTu&F&je14

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GADE, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY GADE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 349 Broome Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM F. GADE, Executor. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executor, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. ap14-1aw6mF

HILDRETH, PHILIP R. M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP R. M. HILDRETH, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of Dec., 1898. W. F. HILDRETH, Administrator.

RUNK, ELIZABETH P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. RUNK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1899. CHARLES A. RUNK, Executor. CHARLES E. HART, Esq., Atty. for Executor, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. ap14-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES M. ROSENTHAL, plaintiff, against MOSES LASKER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 1st day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-ninth day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of St. Nicholas Avenue, distant twenty-nine feet seven and one-quarter inches southerly from a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street with the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue; thence running westerly parallel with the southerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street sixty-nine feet five and three-quarter inches to the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue; thence northerly along said westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue twenty-nine feet and seven and one-quarter inches to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known as No. 197 St. Nicholas Avenue, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, June 5th, 1899. LOUIS B. VAN AAASBEEK, Referee.

ERDMAN, LEVY & MAYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

East 75th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,864.44, with interest thereon from the 22d day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $293.09, with interest from the 25th day of May, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $506.63, with interest. The premises will be sold subject to mortgages aggregating $26,000, and interest thereon at 5 per cent. per annum from Nov. 1st, 1898.

Dated New York, May 25, 1899.

QUINTON CORWINE, Referee.

my26-2aw3wF&Sa&je16

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—HENRY W. SCHMIDT et al., plaintiffs, against MOSES KOENIG et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of 134th Street, distant 300 feet easterly from the easterly side of 8th Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with 8th Avenue 99 feet 11 inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block and parallel with 134th Street 25 feet; thence northerly parallel with 8th Avenue and partly through a party wall 99 feet 11 inches to the southerly side of Liberty Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of 134th Street 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, June 8th, 1899.

WILLIAM McMURTRIE SPEER, Referee.

GEORGE G. DEWITT, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 59 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 238 West 134th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $18,780, with interest thereon from the 18th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $850.89, with interest from May 20th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $404.05, and interest.

Dated New York, 8th day of June, 1899.

WILLIAM McMURTRIE SPEER, Referee.

je6-2aw3wTu&F&je30

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, County of New York.—JOHN DUER, trustee, plaintiff, against MARY H. TAINTOR and Sarah E. Buckbee, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the first day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-ninth day of June, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of West Ninety-first Street distant four hundred and sixty-four (464) feet westwardly from the southwesterly corner of said West Ninety-first Street and Eighth Avenue, now Central Park West; and thence running southwardly but parallel with said Eighth Avenue and to and through a party wall so far as the same extends, one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the middle line of the block; thence westwardly but along the said middle line of the block eighteen (18) feet; thence northwardly but again parallel with said Eighth Avenue and to and through another party wall, so far as the same extends, one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the said southerly line of West Ninety-first Street, and thence eastwardly but along the said southerly line of West Ninety-first Street eighteen (18) feet to the point or place of beginning, the premises being known as No. 52 West Ninety-first Street.—Dated New York, June 6th, 1899. A. WALKER OTIS, Referee.

DUER, STRONG & WHITEHEAD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 50 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

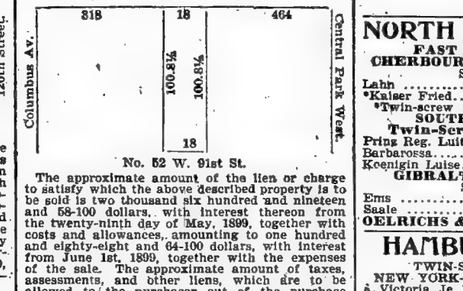

No. 52 W. 91st St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is two thousand six hundred and nineteen and 58-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the twenty-ninth day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to one hundred and eighty-eight and 64-100 dollars, with interest from June 1st, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, and paid by the referee, is $812 20-100 and interest. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $17,000, with interest from about December 1st, 1898.—Dated New York, June 6th, 1899.

LO

MOLINEUX TO BE RELEASED

Mr. Osborne Says He Will Apply for Another Warrant.

AMOUNT OF BAIL IS REDUCED

Judge Newburger Fixes It at $5,000 at the Request of the Prisoner's Counsel.

Roland B. Molineux, now a prisoner in the Tombs charged with assault upon Harry Cornish in sending the latter a package containing cyanide of mercury, which caused the death of Mrs. Kate J. Adams, will in all probability be released to-day in $5,000 bail, and then immediately be rearrested. This bail was fixed by Judge Newburger of the Court of General Sessions yesterday on application of counsel for the prisoner.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne said last night that as soon as Roland B. Molineux is released on bail to-day, he will go before a Magistrate and make application for a warrant for Molineux's arrest on the charge of murdering Mrs. Kate J. Adams.

The amount originally imposed by Justice Jerome in the Court of Special Sessions, after Molineux was rearrested immediately following his discharge on the refusal of the May Grand Jury to indict him, was $10,000. At this time Molineux, through his lawyers, Messrs. Weeks and Battle, waived examination and was held for the action of the present Grand Jury.

Mr. Battle appeared before Judge Newburger yesterday afternoon and asked to be heard in relation to the case of one of his clients. When Judge Newburger had directed him to proceed he said:

"Your Honor, there is a prisoner in the Tombs named Roland Burnham Molineux. He is charged with assault in the first degree in sending a package through the mails to Harry Cornish, the same containing cyanide of mercury and being responsible for the death of Mrs. Kate J. Adams.

"His case went to a Grand Jury sitting in May. The charge against him was thrown out by that body. He was brought before Judge McMahon in this court and discharged. On reaching the door of the courtroom he was rearrested on practically the same charge as that already disposed of.

"Molineux was taken before Justice Jerome, in the Court of Special Sessions, who held him in $10,000 bail for examination. Examination was waived, and since that time no bail has been fixed. I ask your Honor to fix bail in this case."

Judge Newburger replied that as the case had been originally brought up before Judge McMahon he preferred that Mr. Battle should present the argument before him. "With all respect to the Court," spoke up Assistant District Attorney Osborne, "I must explain that this is not the case. Judge McMahon did no more than grant the discharge of the prisoner."

"Can you not furnish bail to the amount of $10,000?" asked Judge Newburger, turning to Mr. Battle.

"We can, your Honor," answered Mr. Battle, "but the amount is excessive."

"What does the District Attorney say to this?" asked Judge Newburger.

"We neither consent nor dissent in the matter," replied Mr. Osborne.

The Court then said that he would fix bail at $5,000. Mr. Battle thanked Judge Newburger and left the courtroom. He said his client would be bailed out to-day. He refused, however, to name the prospective bondsman.

THE CITY OF ROME'S TRIP.

Underwriters Say Her Course Would Not Warrant Them in Raising Premium Rates.

The fact that the Anchor Line steamship City of Rome, on her way from this port to Glasgow, is reported steaming eastward on the west-bound route ordinarily taken by Atlantic liners awakened interest among underwriters yesterday, but apparently not much consternation. They did not express themselves as believing it necessary to raise premium rates in cases of this kind, although some of them said that added perils of a trip would always be taken into consideration by the underwriters.

Anton A. Raven, President of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, said his company undoubtedly had insured a large part of the cargo of the City of Rome. He had not heard of the vessel's deviation from the usual course, but expressed no anxiety when told of it. "The underwriters could not undertake to direct a vessel's course," said Mr. Raven. "Neither would they refuse to give a vessel insurance because she sails eastward on a west-bound course.

"In cases where trips are especially hazardous the underwriters might increase premiums. But in such a case it would be done privately. This instance of the City of Rome would not, in my judgment, be sufficient to warrant dealing with her differently from the way we would ordinarily deal."

Mr. Whitlock of the Union Marine Insurance Company said also that he did not think the City of Rome's trip merited special action. "In fact," said he, "the danger from icebergs to the ship was greater than the danger of a collision. The bergs are coming down from the north now, and it was good policy to keep out of their way. The weather is clear and the City of Rome can easily avoid vessels coming toward her, because they can be seen."

The attorneys for the United States Lloyds and for several of the marine insurance companies associated with this concern are Higgins & Cox. Mr. Cox of that firm was asked to state the company's position in the City of Rome case. "Nothing would be done in a matter of this sort," said he, "by any individual company. If any action were taken it would have to be taken by the underwriters, meeting and acting as a body. Personally I can not say that this case involves risk so unusual as to demand special action."

POLICE FORCE INCREASED.

Sixteen Patrolmen Relieved from Duty in Bureau of Elections.

The Police Board took steps yesterday to increase the force by sending sixteen of the patrolmen now at work in the Bureau of Elections back to patrol duty. While it was admitted that this step was taken because the policemen were needed out of doors, it was denied that the work of the legislative investigating committee was responsible for it.

The board recently made a requisition on the Municipal Civil Service Commission for twelve junior clerks for service in the Elections Bureau. Only seven appeared yesterday, and of these one concluded not to accept the place. The other appointments are expected to be made in a day or two. The salary is $60.

"The appointment of civilian clerks to take the place of policemen in the Bureau of Elections is without significance," said President York of the board, "except as indicating the consistency with which we are carrying out our policy of taking policemen away from clerical and mechanical duties wherever practicable and putting them at the police work for which they were appointed."

Gen. Rodenbough, Chief of the Bureau of Elections, said that the board had a right to employ either policemen or civilians in his bureau, and he understood its action to be due to the fact that the patrolmen were needed for patrol duty. He understood, he said, that he was to keep three or four of the expert men who have been in the bureau a long time.

No Street Railroad Agreement.

Edward Lauterbach, counsel for the Third Avenue Railroad Company, yesterday said that the rumor that the Third Avenue Company and the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company had entered into an agreement whereby sixty miles of streets were to be divided between the companies and Amsterdam Avenue apportioned between the companies, was without foundation. Mr. Lauterbach said: "The only negotiations that the Third Avenue Company has had with the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company took place over a year and a half ago, except that a simultaneous application was made last December, and is now pending before the Municipal Assembly, for extension of its the northwestern section of the city."

SHARK OR SEA SERPENT?

Bathers in the Hudson River Startled by a Monster That Chased Them from the Water.

This is a fish story, and, what is more, it is a true one.

It concerns what by some is described as a shark, and by others as a sea serpent, which in some way or other and for reasons best known to itself made its appearance in the Hudson River yesterday morning about 7 o'clock at a point just off Weehawken, N. J.

Exactly how it reached there without molestation or discovery no one knows, but that it did was made suddenly evident to a number of young men and boys who were in bathing in the river at a point about twenty-five yards below the Barrett Manufacturing Company's Works, at Sunnyside—a mile above the old Guttenberg ferry. The bathers were decidedly in their element, when the shark or sea serpent appeared close to shore, and, apparently after a deliberate survey, made for the most tempting looking bather in the lot, whose avoirdupois, all reports say, was above the average. The bather saw the visitor, and with a shriek made for the shore with haste. Seeing his intended victim escaping him, the unknown monster of the deep then turned his attention to the boy nearest, and had it not been for this lad's quickness, undoubtedly another story would have to be told.

By this time all the bathers had gained the shore, whence, according to their stories, they saw the shark in fury, "lashing the river into a foam with its tail."

In the meantime Joseph Caufield, Henry Woodcock, and Thomas Dinan, employes of the Barrett Manufacturing Company, had seen the creature and were laying plans for a great shark-hunting expedition, headed by their foreman, William Herring.

"There he is!" exclaimed a man who was anxious to join the quartet.

Just at that moment the fish, or serpent, headed down the river, and when last seen was traveling oceanward.

Joseph Caufield, who was the first of the Barrett Company's men to see the monster, agrees with the bathers that it was anywhere from 12 to 18 feet in length. His opinion is that it was a shark.

WOMAN HURT IN A RUNAWAY.

Mr. Saltzsider, His Wife, and Baby Hurled from a Carriage.

F. W. Saltzsider of 324 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, with his wife and baby, was run away with while driving in Central Park yesterday. Mrs. Saltzsider is in Flower Hospital. It is thought that her skull is fractured.

Mr. Saltzsider had driven down the East Drive from one of the upper entrances to the Park and had reached the Arsenal when his horse became frightened. He lost his grasp on the reins. The horse kept on down the drive at a breakneck pace.

Policemen at the Plaza entrance tried to head off the horse. The animal dashed across the Plaza, barely missing an electric car, and turned down Fifth Avenue, which was filled with vehicles.

The runaway struck a grocer's wagon and turned it completely over. The wagon was smashed. Mr. Saltzsider and his wife and child were thrown out to the street. Mrs. Saltzsider's head was injured severely. Mr. Saltzsider and the baby were uninjured. The horse was unhurt.

The physicians in Flower Hospital last evening trephined Mrs. Saltzsider's skull. The operation was successful.

LEGAL NOTES.

WAIVER OF PROHIBITION AGAINST ASSIGNMENT OF CONTRACT.—Robert Hackett and others brought suit against John C. Campbell, the Board of Education of the City of Yonkers and others, to establish a lien by plaintiffs upon money due and to become due to Campbell, under a contract between him and the board for the erection of a schoolhouse. Campbell, under the contract, was to receive $18,775 for materials for the mason work and for the work. The court found that, after deducting all payments, $7,719 was due to Campbell, and it was adjudged that the board pay Henry C. Fischer, one of the defendants, $1,515, for ironwork furnished to the plaintiffs, William F. and G. V. Lawrence, who claimed a lien for material sold to Campbell for the performance of his contract. The trial court held that orders given by Campbell to Fischer and others operated as equitable assignments of portions of the fund payable to Campbell and gave priority to Fischer's claim over the lien filed by the Lawrences. On appeal by the latter, the Second Appellate Division held that a provision of the contract that no assignment of amounts due under it should be made without written consent of the board was one intended solely for its benefit, and the sole function of the provision was to prevent any claim from being asserted against the city in the absence of its consent. The court held that the board, when assignments under the contract were entered in a book kept by its clerk, must be deemed to have assented to them, and they operated as an assignment pro tano of the fund due to the contractor. These orders, it was held, were entitled to be paid before a lien subsequently filed against the premises by the Lawrences and other subcontractors, who had furnished merchandise and materials to the contractor. The Court of Appeals, in the opinion by Presiding Justice Brown, has now unanimously affirmed the judgment.

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LEASE TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.—The Trustees of Union College secured judgment on the trial of its action against the School Trustees of the First ward of Long Island City, to recover for unpaid rent under a lease of certain land and buildings, for the use and occupation of the premises for one year following the termination of the lease. Damages were also claimed to result from the breach of a covenant in the lease whereby the lessee agreed to surrender the premises, at the expiration of the term, in as good condition as reasonable use and wear would permit. It appeared on the trial that the lease was under seal, and was executed by the plaintiffs and the defendants predecessors in office; and that the Board of Education of Long Island City consented to the execution of the lease. The Court of Appeals now upholds the Second Appellate Division in its recent reversal of the judgment, holding, on the opinion of Presiding Justice Brown, that while the contract sued upon was, with the assent of the Board of Education, properly made in the name of the School Ward Trustees, still it was, in law, the contract of the Board of Education; such Board being by the charter of Long Island City responsible for all expenses of public instruction within the city, and that the action should have been brought against the Board of Education, and could not be maintained against the School Trustees of the Ward.

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WRONGFUL CONVERSION NOT PROVED.—Michael O'Brien brought an action, about ten years ago, as assignee of Margaret Smith, to compel Robert J. Smith to account for moneys which, it was charged, he had wrongfully converted to his own use, between Nov. 1, 1880, and Sept. 11, 1883, while employed by her as the manager of her retail liquor store, at 56 and 58 Columbia Place, Brooklyn. The allegations were on information and belief, and it was not stated how much money was lost nor when defendant converted it. The Court held, at the close of plaintiff's case, that there was no evidence that the assignor had lost any money or that defendant had retained any of her money. The decision of the First Appellate Division, holding that the plaintiff had utterly failed to prove his cause of action, has now been affirmed by the Court of Appeals.

James A. Dennison Goes Free.

James A. Dennison, an ex-Deputy State Attorney General and a lawyer, who was arrested on Wednesday night, charged with passing worthless checks, was discharged by Magistrate Pool in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. This action followed the withdrawal of the complaint by Ferdinand Kienter, an optician of 39 West Forty-second Street. Kienter accused Dennison of having purchased goods, in payment for which he gave checks on the North American National Bank. Both checks, Kienter claims, were returned by the bank, marked "N. G." Dennison's explanation was that his account at the bank had been overdrawn.

Ministers on Coney Island Park.

A public meeting in the interests of the proposed plan to secure a public park on Coney Island will be held on Sunday evening in the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn. The speakers will be the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, and the Rev. Dr. J. P. Forbes.

TOO HOT FOR THE MASONS

Grand Lodge Votes to Hold Future Annual Meetings in May.

THE NEW OFFICERS INSTALLED

Lodge to Attend Washington Memorial Services at Mount Vernon—Past Grand Master Sutherland Honored.

The most important action taken by the Masonic Grand Lodge yesterday was the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution looking to the change of the date for its subsequent annual communications from the first Tuesday in June to the first Tuesday in May. This action is the direct outcome of the discomfort experienced by the members of the Grand Lodge from the excessive heat. Since the organization of the Grand Lodge of this State, more than a hundred years ago, the annual communications have been held in June, commencing on the first Tuesday, except when the 1st of June happened on Tuesday, when the second Tuesday was substituted.

The intense heat which has prevailed during the time the Grand Lodge has been in session since last Tuesday convinced the great majority of the representatives that a change would be beneficial, so that when George W. White, the Grand Treasurer, offered an amendment to the constitution changing the date from June to May, it was received with great satisfaction. Under the laws of the Grand Lodge, the proposition was referred to the Committee on Constitution and Laws, and yesterday the committee reported in favor of the change. The recommendation of the committee was unanimously adopted. Under the regulations of the Grand Lodge, this amendment will come up for final adoption at the next annual session, unless in the interim the Grand Master sees fit to submit it to the 745 lodges in the State, when if a majority of the lodges vote in favor of it, it becomes a law at once.

A new rule was adopted giving all the lodges within the territory of what has come to be known as the Greater New York concurrent jurisdiction over the persons residing in the territory. In future a person residing in the Boroughs of Richmond or Queens or the Bronx may become a member of a lodge located within the Borough of Manhattan or Brooklyn, and residents of Manhattan and Brooklyn may be initiated or become members of lodges in Queens or Richmond or the Bronx. Heretofore the lodges in Manhattan and Brooklyn Boroughs only had concurrent jurisdiction.

It was determined that the Grand Lodge should take part in the memorial services to mark the centennial anniversary of the death of George Washington, which will be held at Mount Vernon on Dec. 14 next.

Deputy Grand Master Pownall, who had charge of the fund of $5,000 which had been appropriated last year by the Grand Lodge for the relief of Masons in Cuba and Puerto Rico, reported that $2,600 of this fund had been expended and that no further expenditure was necessary, as the resuscitated Grand Lodges in Cuba and Puerto Rico would in future care for the distressed Masons in those islands.

Edgar C. Emerson, James G. Janeway, William S. Riselay, James W. Hart, and Oscar F. Lane were appointed Commissioners of Appeals, and these, with Elbert Crandall and Townsend Scudder, who held over, will constitute the Board of Appeals for the ensuing year.

The officers of the Grand Lodge were installed in their respective offices by Past Grand Master Sutherland, assisted by Isaac Fromme, Grand Marshal. They are as follows: Wright D. Pownall, Grand Master; Charles W. Mead, Deputy Grand Master; Charles W. Cushing, Senior Grand Warden; Frank H. Robinson, Junior Grand Warden; George W. White, Grand Treasurer, and Edward M. L. Ehlers, Grand Secretary.

A pastel portrait of Past Grand Master Sutherland was presented to the Grand Lodge by a number of his friends, who also presented a silver service to Mrs. Sutherland.

WOMAN LAWYER HOODOOED.

Miss Lally Thought a Cross-Eyed Spectator Would Spoil Her Case.

Miss Lavinia Lally, a lawyer, who had been appearing as counsel in a suit involving the claim of a traveling salesman on trial before Justice Andrews and a jury in the Supreme Court, evinced extreme nervousness during the hearing, and yesterday called George F. Lyon, the Clerk of the Court.

"Has the Judge," she asked, "the right to make a man sit wherever he chooses in this courtroom, or can a man sit wherever he wishes, no matter what the Judge may say?"

"I have never heard of such an application being made here. Why do you ask?" Mr. Lyon inquired.

"Well," the Portia replied, and she looked worried, "there is a cross-eyed man sitting right across the table from me, and no matter which way he looks he seems to keep one of his eyes fixed on me. I am beginning to feel that he is hoodooing me."

"He is a lawyer, and therefore an officer of this court," Mr. Lyon answered, "and I don't think the Judge would care to have him removed."

"Well, you may not believe it, but I am terribly superstitious, and I am convinced that this cross-eyed man is hoodooing me. If the case goes against me, I'll know the reason."

Clerk Lyon assured her that Justice Andrews was not to be hypnotized by any such influences, and that she might rely on his impartial direction to the jury, no matter how many cross-eyed men occupied seats in the courtroom.

This statement seemed to reassure the lawyer, and she resumed her seat and went on with her professional duties without further perturbation.

The jury found a verdict in favor of the salesman.

AMERICAN TRADE IN CHINA.

William B. Parsons Says Its Recent Development Is Remarkable.

William Barclay Parsons has just returned to this country from China, where he has finished the preliminary survey for the railroad from Hankow, in the Province of Hupeh, to Canton, in the Province of Kwangttung, and thence to the sea, the concession for which is held by the American China Development Company, a syndicate of which the late ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice was the head. Mr. Parsons surveyed a route of over 900 miles, running through a densely populated section, where one province, Hunan, is believed to contain more anthracite than the State of Pennsylvania holds.

Mr. Parsons said yesterday that there were at present only two railroads in China, but a third, from Hankow to Peking, is being constructed by a Belgian syndicate.

"The development of American trade with China, and, indeed, with the whole of the East during the past few years," said Mr. Parsons, "is remarkable. In certain lines of goods, such as cotton sheetings, the American articles are already controlling the trade. American locomotives are used on both Japanese and Chinese railways. Light machines, hardware, and a variety of other articles could find an outlet in China if properly pushed.

"On every hand I heard the greatest expressions of good will and friendship, and a desire for closer relations. Other nations, the Chinese say, have in view the seizing of territory, whereas our people desire merely trade, which would be of mutual benefit. The Tsung-li-Yamen at Peking, the governing body of the empire, gave me an audience on the completion of the survey, and expressed such views."

Denial from Jefferson M. Levy.

Jefferson M. Levy denied yesterday the statement made on Wednesday by William R. Rose before the Board of Public Improvements that the local board of the Borough of the Bronx had discriminated in Mr. Levy's favor in connection with the opening of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street. Mr. Rose said that the street was so laid out that Mr. Levy's property got all the benefit, to the detriment of the other property adjoining. Mr. Levy said he used neither his political influence nor any other influence in the matter, and that he never heard of it until he read the reported remarks of Mr. Rose.

To dress badly and play poor golf is a horrible combination.

We can help you as far as dress goes.

Norfolk jackets, $7.50, $8.50 and $11.

Sack coats, black, blue, red or green, $7.50 and $9.

Knickerbockers, $4.50 to $12.

Stockings, $1 to $2.50.

Alpines with sashes, $3.50.

Caps, $1 and $1.50.

Straw hats, $1.90 to $3.

Flannels: long trousers, $6 to $7.50; coats $8 to $12.50.

Negligee shirts, $1 to $8.

Golf russet shoes; hob-nails, $5.

Bicycle gloves, $1.

Bicycle shoes, russet or black, $3.

Golf gloves, $1.25.

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350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
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Thirty-second and Broadway.

CITY TO ERECT MILK BOOTHS.

Two to be Put Up at Once in Central and Tompkins Parks at a Cost of $4,000.

The Board of Estimate at its meeting yesterday authorized the Park Department to expend $4,000 for the erection of two permanent booths, one in Central Park, the other in Tompkins Park, for the distribution of sterilized milk. Heretofore this sterilized milk has been distributed from temporary booths, erected by Nathan Straus, who also furnished the milk. Under the resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate, the expense of building the booths will fall on the city, while the privilege of dispensing the milk will be disposed of, as all park privileges are, by competitive bids.

The matter of the city's construction of the booths has been before the Board of Estimate for about three months, when a report on the subject was made by Controller Coler. At that time, Mr. Coler said, there was $4,000 of the Park Department's funds available for the purpose. Mayor Van Wyck objected to the plan, saying that before long the board would be importuned by every one who had anything to sell. On account of the Mayor's opposition, Mr. Coler's report was not acted upon.

At yesterday's meeting, President Guggenheimer of the Municipal Council called up the Controller's report and the accompanying resolution, and asked that it be disposed of. The Mayor demurred, but the resolution and report were read. Willis Holly, the Secretary of the Park Department, who was present, was asked by the Mayor if it was the intention to have the city sell the milk.

"No, Sir," Mr. Holly replied.

"Are you going to let the privilege?" the Mayor inquired.

"Yes, Sir," said Mr. Holly, "but I don't know that there will be more than one bidder for it."

"I am opposed to letting anybody who is not employed by the Park Department sell anything in the parks," observed the Mayor. "There are a number of people who want to advertise themselves at the city's expense, and I am opposed to that plan."

After Corporation Counsel Whalen had whispered something in the Mayor's ear, the Mayor moved the adoption of the resolution. The vote was unanimous in favor of the plan.

After the meeting, President Guggenheimer stated that he was in favor of the extension of the plan proposed by Mr. Straus. With the beginning that has been made, he said, it would be possible next year to provide booths for all of the city parks, especially those in the congested districts. The work, he said, could not be done at once, but gradually the plan could be extended until every park in the city contained at least one booth where sterilized milk could be sold to the poor.

The Park Department has always favored Mr. Straus's plan, and none of the opposition to it has emanated from the department. It is the intention to make the booths artistic affairs, so as not to mar the beauty of the parks. Work will be begun at once. So far the Park Department has only one proposal—that of Mr. Straus, and it is not likely, as intimated by Secretary Holly of the department, that there will be any other bidders.

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE.

Building Department Asks for $300,000 for Public Baths.

Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies made application to the Board of Estimate yesterday for an appropriation of $300,000 for the erection of public baths. The application was referred to Controller Coler for investigation, though the Mayor said that he favored the plan, and was ready to vote for it on the moment.

Mr. Kearny proposes to expend $100,000 in each of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, $50,000 in the Borough of the Bronx, $30,000 in the Borough of Queens, and $20,000 in the Borough of Richmond. All these are to be permanent structures, and if the appropriation is made they will be located in the thickly populated sections of the various boroughs.

Another application which was received was from Commissioner McCartney of the Department of Street Cleaning, who wants $100,000 for the erection of a large inclosed dumping shed for his department.

One of the employes of the Street Cleaning Department was present to explain the plan, but he was unable to give estimates on the cost of the structure and other matters, and the application was referred to the Controller and the Board of Public Improvements.

The board appropriated $324,216.16 for the acquisition of school sites and furniture for school buildings. Included in this appropriation was $188,436.23 for a site for a high school in One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues.

DOCK BOARD AFTER PROPERTY.

Sinking Fund Commission Asked to Consent to Expenditure of $370,000.

J. Sergeant Cram, President of the Dock Board, asked the Sinking Fund Commission at its meeting yesterday for its consent to the acquisition of the property of the Floating Dry Dock Company, on the east side of South Street, between Rutgers and Pike Streets, for the use of the city. The price agreed on between the company and the Dock Board is $370,000, which Controller Coler pronounced excessive.

The Controller suggested that the Corporation Counsel be directed to institute condemnation proceedings against the property, but the Corporation Counsel declared that he already had a number of condemnation proceedings on hand, and that he did not believe the Dock Department would have money enough left to obtain the property in that way. No action was taken on the application.

Third Battery to Go Into Camp.

The Third Battery, N. G. N. Y., will leave its armory, on Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, this afternoon for the State camp at Peekskill. The battery will march from Brooklyn to the camp. The artillerymen will pitch their tents in Van Cortlandt Park tonight, and will resume their march early to-morrow morning. The battery will camp at Sing Sing to-morrow night, and will complete the march to Peekskill Sunday morning. Capt. Henry S. Rasquin is in command of the battery. All but eight of the ninety-three members will go to camp.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

Umbrellas.

FOR RAIN OR SUN.

$1.85

24 inch,—Sun Umbrellas. All silk and Taffetas,—black and colors. Fine imported mounts and handles with sterling silver swedges,—Real Ebony and Natural Wood including Weichsel, Penang, Adriolette, Furze, Box, Malacca, burnt Oak and Partridge.

26 inch,—Rain Umbrellas. All silk and Taffetas,—black and colors. Imported handles,—with sterling silver swedges.

28 inch,—Men's, all silk. Black. Imported Natural Wood handles, sterling silver swedges. Close rolling,

$1.85

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

REFEREE OPPOSES BANKRUPT.

Morris S. Wise Says Matthew McNamara's Case "Reeks with the Increment of Fraud."

Morris S. Wise, Referee in Bankruptcy, has filed in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, a report on his objections to the discharge of Matthew McNamara, a butcher, who Dec. 9, 1898, was on his voluntary petition adjudicated a bankrupt.

The gist of the case is that McNamara had seventeen creditors, to whom he owed $2,850.32; that apparent assets under his control amounted to from $30,000 to $40,000; that he claimed that such assets existed through investments made for and with the money of his wife's family, and his creditors contend that the assets in question are applicable to the payment of his debts.

McNamara, it appears, did business at 741 Second Avenue. He accounted for the assets, which he claims constitute a trust fund, by saying that in the eighties he visited the Hartigan family, who lived in the wild country near the Lakes of Killarney. A member of the family was Nora Hartigan, who later on came to New York and married McNamara. McNamara insists that on his first visit to the Hartigans he was intrusted with $10,000 in gold and notes to invest for them in America; that he brought the little fortune here in a trunk, and concealed it for several years. At a second visit to the Lakes, the Hartigans intrusted him with another $10,000, which was cared for as was the first sum, and when his affianced reached here she brought a third $10,000, making $30,000 in all on account of the Hartigans.

This, McNamara insists, accounts for a $20,000 mortgage on 247 West Sixty-eighth Street and various real estate investments which stood in his name until August, 1897, when they were transferred to his brother-in-law, Timothy Hartigan, who was clerk in McNamara's butcher shop. Timothy transferred these equities to his sister, Mrs. McNamara. Further evidence showed that April 23, 1898, McNamara sold his shop to his sister, now Nora Meade, to satisfy her claim of $1,500 for salary as cashier of the establishment for five and a half years; that McNamara then posed as manager of the concern; that a further claim of $1,000 for salary was made by Mrs. Meade, and that rent receipts of tenants of the trust fund property were signed by McNamara one year after its transfer to Timothy Hartigan.

No evidence was presented by McNamara to fortify his story of the accumulation of the $30,000 trust fund.

Referee Wise, in his opposition to the discharge of Bankrupt McNamara, says:

The argument submitted to me in the brief of the counsel for the bankrupt is mainly directed to an attempt to support a claim that the National Bankrupt Act of 1898 enacted by the Congress of the United States was intended to relieve and discharge this bankrupt from the payment of his just debts, and this in the face of the facts hereinbefore set forth, and with this bankrupt in actual physical possession of and exercising dominion and real ownership over good assets worth fully from thirty to forty thousand dollars, I refuse to support such a contention in a case like this—a case which reeks and is gibbous, with the increment of fraud on the part of the bankrupt.

The amount involved herein is but small, and the possible loss to be inflicted on any particular creditor herein is trivial, and perhaps of no consequential moment to the majority of the creditors; but, on the other hand, the principle involved in the determination of this matter is a vital and most important one.

GEORGE CREED NOT DROWNED.

Returns Home—His Wife Had Identified Body as His.

George Creed, who was supposed to have been drowned at Belmore, L. I., several months ago, is alive and returned to the home of his parents, 20 Seidler Street, Jersey City, on Wednesday night. Shortly after Creed disappeared from Belmore, a body was found in Fresh Water Creek. Creed's wife, from whom he had separated, and who lives in Jersey City, went to Belmore and identified the body as that of her husband, and it was buried under the name of George Creed.

Creed says that when he left Belmore he went to Morristown, N. J. He knew nothing about his reported death and burial until a few days ago. He then decided to return to his father's home and make known the fact that he is not dead. His wife, he says, did not return to Jersey City after identifying his body at Belmore and he does not know where she is.

Tussalo Held for Shooting a Girl.

Dominick Tussalo, a junk dealer, was arraigned before Magistrate Mott in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday charged with shooting and killing Miss Frances Geiss, twenty-three years old, of Mulford Avenue, near Pelham Road, in Pelham Park. The girl that was killed is the daughter of Thomas Geiss, a produce dealer. Tussalo called at the Geiss house on Wednesday evening. He was demonstrative in his protestations of interest, but Frances was not responsive. Frances started to go up stairs. The girl's sister says that when Frances had her foot on the first step the Italian seized a rifle belonging to Thomas Geiss and fired. The shot took effect in Frances's head. She fell to the floor unconscious, and died an hour later. Magistrate Mott held Tussalo without bail for the Grand Jury.

Peddie Institute Commencement.

The thirty-first annual commencement exercises of the Peddie Institute, at Hightstown, N. J., will be opened with a musicale in the Peddie Chapel this evening. Principal R. W. Swetland will preach the sermon before the graduating class Sunday morning in the Baptist Church. Monday will be the annual field day, and the competitions will take place on the new athletic field of the institute. The class day exercises will be held on the campus Tuesday, and Wednesday morning the annual commencement exercises of the graduating class will take place in the Baptist Church.

Dealers in Comfort.

Whatever is best for you to wear we sell you—moderately priced—and warranted reliably made.

Lisle Net Underwear, 50c. a garment.
Lisle Mesh Underwear, $1.50 a garment
Lisle Gauze Underwear, $1.00 garment.
Wool Gauze Underwear, $1 00 & $1.50 a garment.
Pepperil Jean Drawers, elastic side seams, $1.00 each.
Zephyr Weight Sateen Drawers, $1.00 each.
Pajamas—nainsook — madras —sateen—silk —$1.00 to $7.50 a suit.
Foulard Silk Neckwear, all shapes, 25c. & 50c.

And, thin clothes, straw hats, negligee shirts—everything for comfort.

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Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

REFRESHING SLEEP.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
taken before retiring quiets the nerves and induces sleep.
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

FOR A GREATER JERSEY CITY.

Hudson County Commission Named by Gov. Voorhees.

Word was received in Jersey City yesterday that Gov. Voorhees had appointed the commission authorized by the last Legislature to consider the consolidation of the twelve cities, towns, and townships of Hudson County, to be known as Jersey City.

The Commissioners are Henry Brautigam, Charles L. Corbin, Joseph A. Dear, Samuel D. Dickinson, and John J. Nevin of Jersey City; Aaron S. Baldwin and Edwin A. S. Lewis of Hoboken, John W. Newman of Bayonne, Herman Walker and Frederick Frambach, Jr., of North Hudson, and William J. Davis and William Logan of West Hudson. In addition to these there is one Commissioner appointed by the Mayor of each municipality, making twenty-five Commissioners in all, of whom thirteen are Democrats and twelve Republicans. The appointees of the Mayors are: Jersey City—William D. Edwards; Hoboken—Rudolph Rabé; Bayonne—Nathaniel W. Trask; Guttenberg—Augustus V. Hill; North Bergen—George Bruce; Union Hill—John T. O'Brien; Weehawken—Edward A. Duer; West Hoboken—Augustus A. Rich; West New York—William H. Schmidt; East Newark—Patrick McGlennon; Harrison—Edward J. Grace; Kearny—Michael M. Forrest.

The commission will hold its first meeting at the Court House, Jersey City, on Wednesday next.

Brooklyn Sunday Schools Parade.

Nearly 20,000 children took part yesterday afternoon in the annual parade of the Eastern District Sabbath School Association. There were forty-seven schools, divided into twenty divisions. Flags and streamers were flying from almost every dwelling along the line of march. The start was from the fountain at Bedford and Division Avenues, and the parade was headed by Grand Marshal William R. Valentine and his staff. There were two grand stands, one at the Hanover Club, at Rodney Street and Bedford Avenue, and the other at the fountain. From the Hanover Controller Bird S. Coler, Borough President Grout, and several clergymen reviewed the army of children, while the stand at the fountain was occupied by the friends of members of the association. The line of march was to have been along Bedford Avenue to Flushing Avenue, but, owing to the intense heat, the column turned at Rutledge Street, and counter-marched to the starting point. There was much suffering among the little ones on account of the heat, and many were taken from the line by their mothers.

Dr. Clark Arrested for Contempt.

Dr. Walter J. Clark of 76 West One Hundred and Third Street, was arrested yesterday on an order signed by Justice Beach, of the Supreme Court, for contempt of court in failing to pay his wife $15 a week and a counsel fee of $150. He was directed to pay her three weeks ago, pending the determination of the action which she has brought against him for separation. Mrs. Clark horsewhipped Mrs. Aarons, the wife of Manager Alfred E. Aarons, a few weeks ago on Columbus Avenue.

The Kreiser Auction Case.

The trial of Samuel Kreiser of 4 West Twenty-eighth Street, who was arrested on Feb. 28, charged with conspiracy in conducting public auctions, will be continued to-day before Judge Blanchard, in the Court of General Sessions. The case has been going on for the last three days, and yesterday the prosecution closed. A number of witnesses were also called for the defense. They testified to the defendant's good business character.

Cat Goes Mad from the Heat.

A Maltese cat that had long been a pet in the family of Albert Meyers of Harrison Avenue, near Monticello Avenue, Jersey City, became mad yesterday from the effects of the heat. After dashing wildly about the dining room until Mrs. Meyers and her children took refuge up stairs, the animal leaped through a window to the street and sprang on the car track directly in front of a trolley car. It was caught on the fender and thrown off, and was shot by Policeman McDonald.

The Young Murder Case Continued.

The case of Duncan Young, charged with the murder of George Eberhardt last January, was continued in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, before Justice Fursman, yesterday. Lawyer Rosalsky opened for the defense and put Young on the stand. The witness denied that he had made a confession to his sweetheart, Christina Reinsdorf, as the latter had testified the day before. The case will be continued to-day.

Proprietary Association Election.

The seventeenth annual convention of the Proprietary Association of the United States closed its session at the Hotel Netherland yesterday. The following officers were elected: President—V. Mott Pierce of Buffalo; First Vice President—E. C. De Witt of Chicago; Second Vice President—D. S. Chamberlain of Des Moines, Iowa; Secretary—Joseph Leeming of New York; Treasurer—H. B. Harding of New York.

Funeral of Henry L. Clinton.

The following have been chosen as pall bearers for the funeral of Henry L. Clinton, which will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Clinton residence, 58 Park Avenue: Ex-Mayor Smith Ely, John H. Rhoades, George G. Williams, Algernon S. Frissell, ex-Judge Noah Davis, George Nicholas, Samuel Riker, Edward Ritzema De Grove, and E. Ellery Anderson.

Brooklyn's Big School Examinations.

About 23,000 pupils in the grammar schools of Brooklyn will take the examinations for graduation, beginning on June 19. This is the largest number of pupils who have ever come up for graduation at one time in the Brooklyn schools.

O'Neill's.

HAT DEPT.

(MAIN FLOOR.)

Fine Split Straw Sailors, 95c. each, formerly 1.95

6th Ave. 20th to 21st St

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A SALE OF Separate Dress Skirts

We place on sale this morning a special purchase of Women's White Pique and Linen Dress Skirts, all elegantly made and splendidly tailored, at

3.98.

Regular value, 6.00.

The Linens are in plain tailored effects; the White Piques are made with insertions, a number of them plain.

6th Ave., 20th to 21st Street.

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KOSTER & BIAL'S
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50c
GREATEST ROOF VAUDEVILLE SHOW EVER PRESENTED
In Event of Bad weather the Show will be given in the Music Hall.
Augmented orchestra. Military Brass Band. 40 Solo Musicians. Hungarian Band.
NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT
MONSTER OPEN AIR CONCERT.
ALL STAR PROGRAM.

KEITH'S. Continuous Performance
SPECIAL!
BABY MARION CLARK in BIOGRAPH.
Odell Williams, Idalene Cotton, McIntyre & Heath, Morton & Reveille, Hayes & Lytton.
LAST WEEK OF CHING LING FOO.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th St. Matinee Wedn

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Fair; light variable winds becoming northwesterly.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,419. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1899.—12 Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:

TWELVE PAGES,

WITH

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat No. 2 red, 79¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41c; cash cotton, 6 5-16c.

FOREIGN.—The French authorities have adopted strong measures to protect President Loubet to-morrow, when he will go to Longchamps to witness the race for the Grand Prix de Paris. Lieut. Col. Picquart has been released from prison, and M. Perreux, managing editor of L'Aurore, who was convicted with Emile Zola, has started from Liege for Paris. The Drafting Committee of the Peace Conference accepted the British scheme as the basis for discussion of the establishment of a tribunal of arbitration. The expected news of the signing of the modus vivendi relative to the Alaskan boundary was not received at Washington. In the House of Commons yesterday Lord Charles Beresford delivered a sharp criticism of the Government's policy of "drifting in China." The Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, the Right Hon. W. St. John Brodrick, made an extended statement of the Government's position and intentions. Bellamy Storer, the United States Minister to Spain, will arrive at Madrid from San Sebastian this evening. A rumor is current in London that the United States may be asked to mediate between Great Britain and the Transvaal. The Savage Club gave the first dinner to Mark Twain since his return to London. Many distinguished men were present to welcome Mr. Clemens. It is announced that the British Government is inclined to reconsider its decision as to the Pacific cable project, and may consider the use of British capital in the enterprise. Several Americans were presented at the drawing room held by the Princess of Wales on behalf of the Queen at Buckingham Palace yesterday. The crew of the American liner Paris, which is on the Menacle Rocks, off Cornwall, England, were called on deck last evening, as, owing to the rough weather, it is supposed that the vessel may break up at any time. The trial of the eight alleged former British officers charged with treason against the Transvaal Republic in inciting rebellion was begun at Pretoria yesterday. Three of the accused were released and will give evidence for the State.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

A Darlington (Ohio) girl was married Thursday to a full-blooded Indian.

The Southern Pacific Railroad withdrew from the Southwestern Traffic Bureau yesterday.

The Edison-Portland Cement Company, with an authorized capital of $11,000,000 was incorporated in New Jersey yesterday.

The schooner George A. Howes of Philadelphia capsized last evening off Barnegat. It is feared that all on board were lost.

Collector Treat is about to distribute blanks on which bankers are required to make sworn statements on which the special war revenue tax will be levied.

A Dakota woman met her divorced husband in San Francisco, sick and needy and just returned from army service in the Philippines. She fed, clothed, and remarried him.

A passenger train on the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad was wrecked Thursday night. Forty-five people were injured.

Trustee Deering has resigned from the Northwestern University Board. Ill-health was given as the cause. It is believed that he was displeased with President Rogers's anti-expansion views.

Lieut. Commander Wainwright Kellogg died of heart disease on board the Hamburg-American liner Auguste Victoria, which arrived here last night. He was buried at sea.

George B. Howard, convicted of pension frauds in 1887, who escaped a year later from the Government hospital in Washington, was apprehended in Arkansas City yesterday.

The committee in charge of the Dewey Home Fund has denied the report that the plan would be abandoned. The Chairman of the committee outlined the plan of asking banks to assist in raising money.

The delay in the Municipal Assembly in the matter of authorizing pending bond issues has seriously embarassed the city administration. Controller Coler says that if the delay continues he will appeal to Gov. Roosevelt to call a special session of the Legislature in order to abolish the Municipal Assembly or curtail its powers.

Page 3.

District Attorney Gardiner was the chief witness before the Mazet committee yesterday.

The President appointed a commission of nine members to recommend a route for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama.

Roland B. Molineux was yesterday released on bail and about five minutes later rearrested on a warrant charging him with the murder of Mrs. Adams.

Page 4.

The New York baseball team defeated the Clevelands for the fourth consecutive time. The Brooklyns won another game from the Cincinnatis.

Page 6.

Secretary Gage, in an interview, defended President McKinley's action in changing the civil service regulations. His statement was not convincing to the National Civil Service Reform League, which will issue a reply.

The Commission of Special Agents appointed to inquire into the conduct of Appraiser Wakeman's office has made a report criticising the Appraiser's judgment and finding Examiner W. C. Jacobs guilty of insubordination.

Only six members were present at the meeting of the Senate Finance Committee in this city yesterday. No action was taken by the committee on the plan for currency reform or on any other subject within its scope, beyond agreeing to delegate the continuance of the committee's duties during the Summer to sub-committees.

The most important changes from the previous rules in the new civil service rules adopted by the State Civil Service Commission and approved by the Governor are the abolition of separate examinations for fitness and the requirement that appointments for the competitive class shall be made from the head of the eligible list in the order of standing.

Page 7.

George Barrow, leader of the kidnappers of Marion Clarke, will be placed on trial next Wednesday.

Navy Surgeon Lung of the Philadelphia has been officially commended by Secretary Long for gallantry in Samoa.

From a glimpse obtained of the new America's Cup racer Columbia in the shops at Bristol, R. I., yesterday she appeared broader than the Defender, and presented other points of dissimilarity. Preparations were complete for the launching to-night.

Page 5.

The Third Battery of Brooklyn left for the State camp at Peekskill yesterday.

A temporary receiver was yesterday appointed for the Howard Lockwood & Co. corporation.

The Navy Department is looking for news of the United States ship Newark, now overdue at Valparaiso, Chile.

Gov. Roosevelt made a speech against lynching at the unveiling of a monument to Frederick Douglass in Rochester.

The Board of Visitors of West Point Military Academy will report in favor of increasing the number of cadets to 500.

The Educational Alliance and Hebrew Free School have been consolidated. It is proposed to especially advance the interests, education, &c., of the Jewish people in this city.

At a special meeting yesterday of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company Alexander Johnston Cassatt was appointed the President of the system, to succeed the late Frank Thomson.

Page 12.

President Michael C. Murphy of the Health Board denies that the investigations of his engineers into the condition of the elevated structure of the Manhattan Railway Company have been submitted to the present Grand Jury. He says, however, that the report will be presented to a Grand Jury at an early date. He adds that further defects in the structure have been found.

A cripple, giving the name of George Smith or George Smyth, and who claimed that he was run over by a Third Avenue cable car, has successfully fleeced a number of city lawyers. His policy was to get the lawyers interested in his case, which was purely an imaginary one, and by offering to share with them any damages that might be recovered, to get a small advance. Then he would disappear.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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SQUALL CAPSIZED SCHOONER.

Feared All on Board the George A. Howes Were Lost Off Barnegat, but Tug May Have Saved Some.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 9.—The schooner George A Howes was capsized in a severe thunder squall this afternoon two miles off Barnegat Life Saving Station. The vessel turned bottom upward instantly, and what became of her crew is not known. It is feared that all on board were drowned, although some of the crew may have been picked up by a passing tugboat bound for New York.

Benjamin Ridgeway, nephew of Keeper Ridgeway of Barnegat Life Saving Station, who was out in the squall in a fishing smack, saw the accident, sailed into Barnegat Inlet, and notified the keeper. He reported there were no signs of life about the overturned hull when he reached it. He had read the vessel's name from the stern, which was only partly submerged. Young Ridgeway said he had seen a tug approach the hull and apparently remove some wreckage, after which it steamed off in the direction of New York. It is possible that she may have saved some of the crew. At 10 o'clock to-night the vessel was discerned from the life saving station drifting northward.

The schooner, which was built in Deal's Point in 1882, was 93 feet long, 27 feet beam, 7 feet draught, and was of 150 tons burden. She hailed from Philadelphia. It is believed she was commanded by Capt. Beveridge.

COMMANDER KELLOGG DEAD.

Expired on the Hamburg-American Liner Auguste Victoria and Was Buried at Sea.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Auguste Victoria, which arrived here last night from Hamburg, Southampton, and Cherbourg, reported the death at sea of Lieut. Commander Wainwright Kellogg, United States Navy, who was a passenger on the vessel. Lieut. Commander Kellogg embarked on the Auguste Victoria at Hamburg, having been at Carlsbad for several weeks undergoing medical treatment. He was ill when he came on board, and on the evening of June 3 died of heart disease. His last request was that he be buried at sea, and accordingly, at 8 o'clock on the morning of June 4, his body was consigned to the deep with naval honors due to his rank. The Episcopal burial service was read by one of the passengers.

Lieut. Commodore Kellogg was born in Pennsylvania, and entered the Naval Academy Sept. 29, 1865. Upon being graduated four years later he was attached to the Sabine, where he served one year. He was promoted to the rank of Ensign in 1870, and spent a year on the European Station on the flagship Richmond. He served from 1872 to 1874 on the Lancaster, the flagship on the South Atlantic Station, he having been promoted to master in 1872. From 1874 to 1876 he served on board the Wasp on the same station. He was commissioned as Lieutenant in 1876, and spent another year on the station in the Essex. He was detached in 1877 and ordered to the Monongahela on the Asiatic Station, where he served two years before being ordered to the Michigan on the great lakes, where he served two years.

His next four years were spent on the Essex on the Pacific Station, after which he served one year at the Navy Department Headquarters. He was attached to the cruiser Boston on the North Atlantic Station from 1886 to 1890, after which he served three years on electric-light duty at Cramps' Shipyards, in Philadelphia.

From 1893 to 1896 he was attached to the cruiser New York, after which he remained on duty in the Bureau of Equipment until the beginning of the Spanish-American war, when he was placed in command of the gunboat Maple and served with distinction throughout the war. He was advanced to the grade of Lieutenant Commander in July, 1897. He had been in poor health for a long time previous to his death.

MURDER NEAR MOUNT VERNON.

Victim's Body Torn by Dogs—His Wife and a Neighbor Placed Under Arrest.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 9.—Charles Bratsch was murdered in front of his cottage at Fleetwood, a suburb of this city, to-night. Two persons, including the prisoner's wife, are under arrest, and the police are looking for a second man, whom they suspect of knowing something of the affair.

Bratsch was a gardener. He was about fifty years of age, and lived with his wife in a small house in Fleetwood. When found, the body lay on the doorstep. The head was terribly crushed, and the face mutilated by blows. The man apparently had been beaten with a club or a hammer.

The police from this city arrested the dead man's wife and John Adams, a neighbor, who told a very suspicious story. They said they had found Bratsch lying on the doorstep and had felt his forehead and found it cold. This was untrue, as there was no forehead left. They claimed not to know how the man came to be killed.

The police are searching for Louis Sabriskie, whom they think may know something of the affair. Ten days ago the dead man and Sabriskie quarreled, and Bratsch had Sabriskie arrested for striking him. They were very bitter toward each other. The case was tried here this morning and the prisoner was discharged.

The old man had been dead an hour and a half when discovered. The police found pieces of flesh in all parts of the yard. This gave rise to the supposition that he had committed suicide by means of a dynamite cartridge. It developed later that while the man lay dead on the doorstep some dogs ate of his flesh, and dragged other portions about the yard.

The body has been brought to the Morgue, and Coroner Banning and Drs. Wyse and Newell are holding an autopsy upon it.

ROW OVER A SCHOOL TEACHER.

Relative of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Criticised by Trustees.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 9.—There is considerable of a stir in School District No. 3 of Mount Pleasant, Pocantico Hills, over the determination of the School Trustees to drop Miss Bessie Williams, the kindergarten teacher in the district school, from the roll of teachers. She is exceedingly popular, and the decision has caused a decided kick.

Some time ago a committee was appointed to inquire into her work, and returned a report to the effect it was not good and that she was incompetent. Now it is claimed by one of the members of the committee that he was misled, and that the facts which have come to his knowledge since the decision to dismiss her was reached, show him he was wrong and that the work she did was excellent. Miss Williams is said to be a relative of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller.

A petition signed by John D. Rockefeller, who pays about one-half of the school taxes in the district, and about every one else living in the district has been sent to the School Trustees asking them to reconsider their action. Among the signers is the Rev. Father Sheehan, the local priest.

PLANS TO PROTECT LOUBET

French President to be Guarded at the Races To-morrow.

POLICE AND TROOPS ASSIGNED

The Entire Route from the Elysee Palace to Longchamps Placed Under Strong Protection.

PARIS, June 9.—At a Cabinet meeting held this morning, the Premier, M. Dupuy, and the Minister of War, M. Krantz, announced that Gen. Zurlinden, the Military Governor of Paris, and the Prefect of Police, M. Blanc, had adopted rigorous measures to preserve order at Longchamps on Sunday, upon the occasion of President Loubet's visit to that place to witness the race for the Grand Prix de Paris.

President Loubet's route from the Elysée Palace to Longchamps will be lined with squads of police. Through the Bois de Boulogne the police will be strengthened by mounted Republican Guards, the various points of vantage in the wood being occupied by the military. Beneath the grand stand several companies of infantry will be held in readiness to notice, and the way from the paddock to the President's box will be lined with files of the Republican Guards with fixed bayonets. Behind the soldiers will be hundreds of detectives, under the personal command of the Prefect of Police of Paris. Cavalry will be placed in readiness to gallop along the course, if necessary.

M. François Coppée has advised the members of the Patriotic League not to attend the Grand Prix. The Gaulois, the leading Conservative and Royalist organ, commenting upon the Socialist threat to cause trouble, says; "Under these conditions it will be out of the question to take ladies to Longchamps, and therefore we advise our readers to stay at home."

If this advice is followed the Grand Prix will lose much of its picturesqueness. One of the sporting papers asserts that several of the principal owners intend to scratch their horses for the Grand Prix, but it is believed that this report is premature, and that the attempts of the titled world in this direction have been in vain.

The Longchamps Stewards believe everything will pass off quietly, but the Anarchists still declare their intention of demonstrating in favor of M. Loubet, not because they care for him personally, but because "the republic must be defended against the reactionaries." The Radical papers urge Parisians to arm themselves with bludgeons to chastise the noblemen if the latter insult the President. It is believed now, however, that nothing will happen beyond a monster demonstration in favor of M. Loubet.

The Parisian shopkeepers are complaining bitterly over a poor Grand Prix week. Naturally, ladies are reluctant to indulge in brilliant toilets in the face of the likelihood of cavalry charges.

The Presidential stand at Longchamps is much stronger and much less accessible than the Auteuil stand, which was constructed forty years ago, on plans of the Duc de Morny, who, accustomed to the dangers of popular agitation, had an eye to possible attempts on the life of Louis Napoleon during the races. Gen. Bailloud, chief of the President's military household; Commandant Lamy, M. Dupuy, and the Prefect of Police have thoroughly inspected the whole ground to arrange protective measures.

M. Lemercier, the Magistrate who has been examining the persons arrested at Auteuil on Sunday last, in connection with the attack upon President Loubet, to-day ordered Baron Christiani to be tried before a police court.

LIEUT. COL. PICQUART FREE.

Provisional Release Granted to the Officer Imprisoned for Denying the Guilt of Dreyfus.

PARIS, June 9.—Lieut. Col. Picquart was provisionally released from custody to-day.

When it became known that the order for the release of Picquart had been issued M. Gasc, Mayor of Ville d'Avray and the prisoner's brother-in-law, and M. Hild, Maître Labori's secretary, proceeded to the Prison of La Santé and met Picquart, who was released at about 3 o'clock and proceeded to the residence of M. Gasc.

Picquart's release, it is understood, was due to the fact that the German Foreign Office recently informed the French Government that Col. Schwarzkoppen wrote the petit bleu, and that, therefore, it was impossible that Picquart should have forged it.

M. Georges Picquart is an Alsacian and was, previous to January, 1898, a Lieutenant Colonel in the French Corps of Chasseurs. Although men like Joseph Reinach, Georges Clémenceau, Emile Zola, and Profs. Paul Meyer, Duclaux, and Bréal have been prosecuted by the French Government for expressing publicly their opinions as to the innocence of Dreyfus, yet Georges Picquart has been regarded generally as the martyr of the cause.

When in June, 1895, he succeeded Col. Sandherr as the Chief of the Secret Intelligence Bureau he was a firm believer in the guilt of the prisoner. He had occupied his post but a few days when one of his spies brought in from the German Embassy a letter card, (the petit bleu,) which proved that Esterhazy was in secret communication with the German Military Attaché, Lieut. Col. Schwarzkoppen. In his investigation into the affair Picquart procured some letters written by Esterhazy. He was struck with the similarity of the handwriting with that of the bordereau. His investigation first had the approval of his immediate superior, Gen. Gonse. Later, however, both Gonse and the Chief of the General Staff, Gen. de Boisdeffre, hampered and discouraged his investigation in every possible way. Picquart finally demanded that Esterhazy be arrested as the real author of the bordereau. He had no sooner done so than he was ordered on a mission to the west of France, and later to Tunis.

Lieut. Col. Henry succeeded him in the Secret Intelligence Bureau, and this officer, with the aid of Lieut. Col. du Paty de Clam, set about to ruin his career by attempting to implicate him in an alleged plot of the Jews to substitute Esterhazy for Dreyfus as the writer of the bordereau. Picquart, finding that he was the object of a plot, consulted with Maître Leblois of Paris and placed in his hands a sealed packet containing the proofs of Esterhazy's guilt and his own innocence, to be used only in case Picquart met with sudden death.

Picquart was recalled to Paris as a witness at the Esterhazy court-martial. There he was accused of communicating to an unauthorized person the secrets of his office, and of forging the petit bleu and of making use of the same. On the former charge he was tried and convicted and sentenced to be dismissed from the army. When Cavaignac, the Minister of War, attempted to conurm the guilt of Dreyfus in the Chamber, July 7 last, Picquart immediately wrote to the Minister of Justice offering to prove that of the three letters read by M. Cavaignac, two did not apply to Dreyfus and the third had every appearance of being a forgery. This was the Henry forgery. Picquart was at once arrested with Maître Leblois by the Correctional Police, a clause in the code having been found which permitted the retrial of Picquart, owing to the fact that a civilian had been implicated with him. Both were lodged in the civil prison of La Santé. When arraigned for trial Sept. 20 last a warrant was sent in from the War Office charging Picquart with forgery and with having used forged documents—the part of the accusation on which he had not been tried by court-martial. He was taken to the military prison of Cherche Midi.

In November last he was called upon to give his testimony in the Dreyfus revision case pending before the Court of Cassation. No sooner had he given his testimony, however, than Gen. Zurlinden, who had resigned the war portfolio and had resumed his former omce as Military Governor of Paris, ordered the Picquart court-martial to sit. It has been alleged that it was the object of Zurlinden to have the prisoner convicted as a forger, thus tending to discredit his testimony before the Court of Cassation. The Court of Cassation immediately ordered the court-martial indefinitely postponed, and Picquart was sent back to prison, where he remained until yesterday.

It is said that Picquart owes his life to his bold speech made in the tribunal of the Correctional Court, just before the soldiers led him away to Cherche Midi. He said in closing: "If I shall be found dead and there be discovereu in my cell the rope of Lemercier-Picard (the murdered police spy) or the razor of Henry, I shall have been assassinated, for I am not the kind of a man who commits suicide."

GREAT SECRECY ABOUT DREYFUS.

The Date and Circumstances of His Return Not Revealed in Paris.

PARIS, June 9.—The Government is doing its utmost to keep the exact date and circumstances of the arrival of Capt. Dreyfus a secret. It is said he will be disembarked a few miles from Brest.

M. PERREUX RETURNS TO PARIS.

Editor of L'Aurore, Sentenced with Zola, on the Way Home.

BRUSSELS, June 9.—M. Perreux, managing editor of L'Aurore, who was sentenced with M. Emile Zola by the Versailles Court in the proceedings for libel brought against them by the officers of the Esterhazy court-martial, has left Liege for Paris, to enable the court to serve its verdict upon him.

The sentence of the Versailles Assize Court in the case of each of the defendants was a year's imprisonment, with a fine of 3,000f., together with the costs of the suit.

PARIS MAY BREAK UP SOON.

The Weather Makes Her Position Critical and Attempts to Save Her Are Given Up Till It Improves.

COVERACK, Cornwall, June 9.—All hands were called on deck this evening in anticipation of the breaking up of the American liner Paris, which it is feared will happen unless the weather improves.

All attempts to float her will be abandoned should there be no improvement in the conditions.

The position of the vessel is now most critical. A heavy easterly swell has broken the cables connecting with the steadying anchors, and the vessel has been buffeted severely and much strained. There are now twenty feet of water in her, fore and aft, which has extinguished the fires in the engine rooms.

ALASKA BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Expected News of the Signing of the Modus Vivendi Not Received at Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Up to the close of business hours at the State Department to-day no word had come from London to indicate that the modus vivendi relative to the Alaskan boundary had been signed. It was said that the British and American sides had agreed upon the principles, as it was supposed, that should govern in the arrangement of the modus. This was based on a proposition emanating from the British side. This proposition was acceptable to the United States, but on some points it was so vague as to warrant the apprehension that it might contain within it the germs of disagreement in the not distant future. Therefore, in accepting the British proposition in principle, the United States specifically defined these points in a manner to remove any possibility of double construction.

If the British Government accepts this precise statement, the modus will be an accomplished fact, and upon this acceptance this Government waits. It may come at any moment, and it is subject to delay if there is a further reference to Canada.

The agreement, if ratified, will be viewed with much satisfaction by officials here, although they say it is short of what was most hoped for—a complete and final settlement of the boundary controversy. The present plan merely seeks to avert a possible clash between the dangerous border elements, though it is thought that it also will help along the final determination of the question, and perhaps may be accepted later by the two Governments as the basis for the treaty delimiting the boundary.

The modus even might be allowed to run along indefinitely, though it is preferred to meet the question of a permanent settlement squarely and fully at once by direct negotiations between the two Governments and remove this stumbling block from the Joint Commission, which, with the boundary dispute eliminated, probably can agree on the many other important subjects before it, including alien immigration, reciprocity, lake fisheries, warships on the lakes, North Atlantic fisheries, and bonding privileges. The date of the commission's reassembling is likely to be postponed until Autumn or early Winter.

YUKON RAILWAY PLANS DELAYED.

Canada to Refuse Charters Until the Boundary Is Determined.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 9.—At a meeting of the Railway Committee of the Commons to-day the Hon. A. G. Blair, Minister of Railways, said that the Government had decided to refuse any charters for railways into the Yukon this session. There are six applications before Parliament.

When the House met to-day Sir Charles Tupper opposed the policy of the Government. Sir Wilfrid Lautier, in reply, said that until such time as the Alaska boundary question was disposed of the Government would grant no more applications for charters to cross the disputed territory. They had made a mistake, he said, in giving a charter to the White Pass Railway. To give a charter to a road to run to Pyramid Harbor would add to the trouble in the way of a settlement. If it were finally decided that Pyramid Harbor was in United States territory, then Canada would construct an all-Canadian railway with a seaport in British Columbia.

ESCAPED CONVICT CAPTURED.

Disappeared in 1887 from Washington —Discovered in Arkansas City.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 9.—George B. Howard, who in 1887 was sentenced to fourteen years in prison after being convicted of pension frauds, and who escaped from the Government hospital in Washington in 1888, was captured in Arkasas City, Kan., yesterday. He passed through here this morning, and was lodged in the penitentiary at Chester, Ill., this afternoon, to serve the remaining thirteen years of his sentence. In the years that Howard was a fugitive he has changed his manners, appearance, and mode of living, and had assumed the name of Clawson. He studied medicine and became a prosperous and respected physician of Arkansas City. Recently he refused the nomination for Mayor. Two men were arrested in England and two trips were made to Australia in the effort to catch him, but all the while he was living in Arkansas City.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Resignation of Trustee Deering—Trouble Over Anti-Expansion.

CHICAGO, June 9.—The resignation of William Deering as a Trustee of the Northwestern University was handed in to-day, and, although he denies that this was the cause, his action is taken to be the result of the anti-expansion meeting held in this city some time ago, at which Henry Wade Rogers, President of the university, was Chairman. President Rogers was greatly criticised for his part in the meeting, and some of the Trustees talked of calling him to account, but he adhered to his position, and no action was taken. Mr. Deering was decidedly opposed to Mr. Rogers's stand, and he, with others of the board, believed that Mr. Rogers, the citizen, could not be separated from Mr. Rogers, the President. Mr. Deering is a wealthy man, who has done a great deal for the university, and has given it several valuable collections. He gives ill-health as the cause of his resignation.

DELAY IN THE BOND ISSUES

It Is Seriously Embarrassing the City Administration.

MAY APPEAL TO LEGISLATURE

Controller Coler Threatens to Have the Municipal Assembly Abolished or Its Powers Curtailed.

The delay in the Municipal Assembly in the matter of authorizing pending bond issues has so seriously embarrassed the administration that it is entirely within the probabilities that the Governor will be asked to call a special session of the Legislature to abolish both houses, or at least to curtail their already limited powers. With the exception of the authority to grant permits for the erection of awnings, bay windows and newsstands, the Municipal Assembly has hardly any power except to authorize expenditure of public funds. This latter it carries out in a way that has proved disastrous to many public works, and has besides cost the city thousands of dollars in interest on payments deferred by the dilatory tactics of the city's lawmakers.

Controller Coler has had to bear the brunt of the trouble caused by the Assembly because the city's creditors look to him for payment of their bills, whereas he has nothing to do with the matter except in a ministerial way. In speaking of the Assembly's delay in concurring in the resolutions adopted by the Board of Estimate, Mr. Coler said yesterday: "If this thing keeps up much longer I will go to Gov. Roosevelt and ask him to call the Legislature together for the purpose of depriving the Municipal Assembly of the power which it exercises in such a dilatory way out of abolishing it entirely. Resolutions authorizing the issue of bonds for street improvements, for laying water mains and sewers, and for the extension of the Croton watershed have been held up sometimes for months. It is not only that the city should have these needed improvements that I favor legislative action, but also that the municipal government should be sustained. We can't go on this way and preserve the city's credit. My office is overrun with persons who want the money due them, and who believe that it is I who am holding back their pay. They don't understand the situation. If I tell them to go to the Municipal Assembly, which is to blame, they don't know what to make of it.

"In 1870 the power of authorizing issues of bonds was vested in the Board of Estimate, and for twenty-seven years that system operated with marked success. Then the charter made it necessary for the Municipal Assembly to concur in the action of the Board of Estimate before the Controller could issue bonds. From that time there has been trouble. Delay has occurred in nearly every instance, and, as a consequence, work that should have been completed has not yet been begun. Right now a committee of the Council is pulling and hauling over a bond issue of $2,000,000 for repaving purposes, which passed the Board of Estimate early in March. There are other issues of almost equal importance pending, and there seems to be no more hope of their passage than there was when they were first introduced. It is only a day or so ago that the Commissioner of Water Supply had to lay off workmen in the Croton watershed because the Assembly had failed to pass a bond issue which has been before it for months.

"I am in earnest about this matter, and I feel sure that the administration will be moved to take some action unless there is a change for the better."

The Mayor has repeatedly sent messages to the Assembly asking it to take action on these bond issues, but in most cases his requests have received no attention. It is only when a bond issue for a spectacular purpose, like the reception to Admiral Dewey, is before the Assembly that quick action is taken. In that instance there was a little opposition, but by far the larger number of the members of the Assembly hastened to give their assent to an expenditure of $150,000, for fear, apparently, that they would draw upon themselves the criticism of the press and the condemnation of their constituents.

Among the pending bond issues before both houses is the resolution appropriating $570,000 for the purchase of the plant of the Long Island Water Supply Company. Influential Brooklyn politicians are interested in this concern, and it is said they have induced the Brooklyn members to oppose the issue, in the hope that they can force the city to pay a much larger sum than $570,000. This resolution was introduced in July, 1898, and has failed repeatedly to obtain the requisite three-fourths vote in its favor. A resolution before the Aldermen provides for an issue of $500,000 for the acquisition of land for the Croton watershed. This land has already been seized by the city under the act of the Legislature, and the city is liable for interest at 6 per cent. per annum on the deferred payments. The Council Committee on Affairs of Boroughs has been wrangling since March 21 last over an ordinance authorizing the issue of $2,000,000 bonds for repaving streets. The members of the committee from the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond have managed to tie up the resolution because, as they allege, they do not believe that the Commissioner of Highways should be permitted to designate the streets to be repaved, but that this should be left to the members of the Municipal Assembly. Another resolution that has been hung up for months is one appropriating $305,000 for the Harlem River Driveway, which has aroused opposition among the Brooklyn Councilmen for no other reason than that they do not want to see the money expended in Manhattan, though the debt was incurred previous to consolidation. Litigation is threatened on account of the delay in paying this claim.

The Tammany members have uniformly voted in favor of these appropriations, no matter which borough would get the improvement.

ANTI-TRUST CONFERENCE PLAN.

Governors and Attorney Generals Asked to Meet at St. Louis.

AUSTIN, Tex., June 9.—Gov. Sayers today received a letter from Gov. W. E. Stanley of Kansas, replying to the invitation to attend the Anti-Trust Conference of Governors and Attorney Generals, to be held in St. Louis Sept. 20. Gov. Stanley writes:

"If a sufficient number of Governors and Attorney Generals can be induced to attend such a conference it might be productive of good. If such action is to be taken by the Western and Southern States to regulate trusts the action certainly ought to be uniform. If the Governors of Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, and other Western States can be induced to unite in a movement for the conference, I would be pleased to give it my support."

Gov. Sayers is anxious that the Governors of all the Eastern and Northern States also shall participate in the conference. He would like to see in attendance the Governor of New Jersey, in which State nearly all of the great trusts have had their birth.

$11,000,000 CEMENT COMPANY.

Thomas A. Edison in New Concern Incorporated in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., June 9.—The Edison-Portland Cement Company, with an authorized capital of $11,000,000, was incorporated here this afternoon. The company is to manufacture and deal in Portland and other kinds of cement. Of the capital stock, $2,000,000 is to bear 8 per cent. cumulative dividends.

The incorporators are Thomas A. Edison and [illegible] Mallory of Orange, N. J.; William [illegible]erdine, Harlan Page, E. Clarence [illegible], William Spilling, Luther S. Dent, and [illegible]wane, all of Philadelphia.

WHITE GIRL WEDS AN INDIAN.

Groom a Full-Blooded Oneida Indian—Bride Accomplished.

CHICAGO, June 9.—A special to The Tribune from Oneida says that Chester P. Cornelius, an Indian of the Oneida Reservation, and Miss L. Gertrude Smith, an accomplished white girl of Darlington, were married yesterday at the Mission Church. Cornelius is a full-blooded Oneida Indian. He is the son of Adam P. Cornelius, one of the best-educated and cultivated men of the reservation. Chester Cornelius holds a good position in the Indian service in Oklahoma.

PANIC IN THE ST. DENIS.

Flames in a Chimney Spread Alarm Among the Guests, Who Rushed from Their Rooms.

A slight fire in a chimney of the St. Denis Hotel, Eleventh Street and Broadway, caused a serious panic there at 2:30 o'clock this morning.

The flames, which shot up to a great height, were seen by Patrolman Binn, who turned in an alarm and at once notified the night clerk in the office.

The latter with his assistants began the work of arousing the occupants of the hotel. Notwithstanding the efforts to reassure them, however, men and women rushed out of their rooms and, for a time, the situation was alarming.

The firemen and police finally succeeded in allaying the fears of the guests. The loss was slight.

THE DEWEY HOME FUND.

Committee Not to Abandon Plan—Banks Asked to Assist—Souvenir Receipts for Contributors.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip, Chairman of the Dewey Home Fund Committee, was called upon several times to-day to deny the report that the committee of which he is Chairman had intended to abandon the attempt to raise the fund and had only been prevented by the President. Mr. Vanderlip stated that the report was absolutely without foundation in fact. That the committee had not been discouraged with the work it had undertaken on behalf of the promoters of the fund, and the President had not prevented it from abandoning its work, for the reason that it had never thought of dropping it. "On the contrary," said Mr. Vanderlip, "we are pushing it a little, in order to close it up promptly as soon as a sufficient sum has been raised. In order to concentrate attention upon the undertaking, the committee has sent out to each bank asked to receive subscriptions to the fund a circular requesting each bank to secure at least $20 for the fund, and then to send it to the committeee. That is such a small sum that almost any bank can, through its clients, raise it in a single morning. There is no doubt that there are many people in the country who desire to pay Dewey a compliment similar to that just shown by the British Parliament to Kitchener, in presenting him with $150,000, but the difficulty appears to have been that the matter has not been brought to general attention in such a way as to invite prompt and general response. If the replies to our circular are what we expect they will be, I think the fund of $100,000 will be in hand in a week."

The circular referred to states that when the fund is complete it is to be presented to Admiral Dewey in an album containing the names of all the contributors, but not the amounts subscribed by each. That will not deprive the contributors of the receipt showing the exact amount contributed by each, as to each contributor, in large or small amount, is sent a copy of the receipt engraved and printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, with the portrait of Admiral Dewey as the principal feature of the work. Although it is suggested that each National bank shall raise at least $20, it is considered probable that many banks will insist upon increasing the amount, so that if a considerable number of them double the amount the fund will exceed $100,000. There is already in sight about $14,000, including some newspaper subscriptions reported but not turned in.

ORDERS FOR DEWEY'S SON.

So Far This Year He Has Done More Business for His Firm Than All His Fellow-Travelers Together.

CINCINNATI, June 9.—Admiral Dewey is not the only member of his family who has distinguished himself this year. His son, George G. Dewey, who is a traveler for a dry goods house in New York City, is said to have made a record this year in selling goods for his employers.

Ever since May 1, 1898, the young man had but to mention his name in order to secure a sale for whatever he carried. So far this year he has obtained more orders for his house than all his fellow-travelers put together.

Mr. Dewey is in this city to-day, and his good luck stays by him. He says that he will leave with more orders from Cincinnati merchants than any other traveler ever took out of the city. The merchants seem to vie with each other in giving him orders.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC OUT.

It Has Withdrawn from the Southwestern Traffic Bureau.

CHICAGO, June 9.—The withdrawal of the Southern Pacific Railroad to-day from the Southwestern Traffic Bureau, whose agreement is similar to that of the Joint Traffic Association, which the Inter-State Commerce Commission declared illegal, probably has given the bureau its deathblow. The agreement provides for thirty days' notice of intention to withdraw, but the Southern Pacific claims it informed the bureau more than a month ago that it would withdraw if the roads continued to violate the provisions of the agreement, and as no attention is paid to the agreement, it considers itself absolved from further allegiance to it.

It was only by the most energetic efforts that the bureau has been kept alive during the last few months.

MANY PASSENGERS INJURED.

Train Wrecked in Missouri, Caused by Spreading Rails.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 9.—Between forty and forty-five passengers were injured, three perhaps fatally, by the derailment of Train No. 4, south-bound on the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad, three miles south of Grandview, Mo., at 9:30 last night. The train left Kansas City late, and was running at a slow rate of speed on account of bad condition of track, occasioned by heavy rains. The injured were brought to this city this morning, and the seriously hurt taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, and the others to the Savoy Hotel.

Spreading rails caused the wreck. The smoker and chair car turned over, but the Pullman coach, which also left the track, remained upright.

The smoker and chair cars were well filled with passengers. In the latter car were many women and children. These were dragged through the windows and holes chopped through the roof. The accident occurred in a dense wood two miles from Grandview. The work of rescue was carried on in a heavy rain until 3 o'clock this morning, when a relief train bearing physicians arrived. The wounded were then removed to Kansas City hospitals.

Bees Drive Congregation from Church

PARK RIDGE, N. J., June 9.—The congregation of the Montvale Reformed Church was driven out by a swarm of bees last night when the regular weekly prayer meeting was being held, and the services had to be concluded in a grove near by. The services had just begun, when there was a buzzing noise, and in through the window came the bees. The brightest light was near the platform, and there the swarm made its way. The Rev. Mr. Ware, the minister, tried to go on with the services, but was finally forced from the platform and repaired with the congregation to the grove. Deacon Van Riper fetched a hive and nets, and about the time the prayer meeting was concluded he had the queen and her followers imprisoned.

Bensolyptus Antiseptic Tooth Powder removes all trace of tobacco. Cleanses the teeth and sweetens the breath.—Adv.

THE SPECIAL WAR REVENUE

Collector Treat Is About to Distribute Blanks to Bankers.

LIKELY TO BE A TEST CASE

It Is Not Believed that the Collection of This Tax Will Be Made Without Litigation.

Charles H. Treat, Collector of United States Internal Revenue for the Second District is about to distribute blanks on which banks and bankers are required to make sworn statements on which the special war revenue tax will be levied. It is

JEFFRIES WINS FROM FITZSIMMONS

Youth and Muscle Overmatch Science and Pluck.

CONTEST ENDS IN 11TH ROUND

Boxers Get About $25,000 Cash and Contingent Profits.

The Winner Is Now Champion of the World — Great Crowds Gather to Obtain News of the Event.

The long-heralded prizefight, known by a pleasant fiction of New York law as a boxing contest, between Robert Fitzsimmons, who held the championship of the world, and James J. Jeffries, the aspiring boilermaker from California, was fought last night in the building of the New Coney Island Sporting Club.

It resulted in an indisputable victory for Jeffries in the eleventh round. Consequently the world has a new champion pugilist this morning, and Fitzsimmons, who knocked out Corbett, who knocked out Sullivan, has taken his place in the long procession of fistic heroes known in ring circles as "back numbers" or "has beens."

The work of changing champions occupied a little less than forty-four minutes. How much the two men gained in money nobody knows. On a rough estimate it is said that Fitzsimmons, whose dignity demanded large pecuniary inducements to tempt him to display his prowess upon a comparatively unknown man, will receive about $25,000 of the gate receipts as his share, besides contingent profits from the vitascope, which took photographs of the fight and will reproduce them indefinitely.

Jeffries will do as well and is probably richer by a comfortable amount in side bets, to say nothing of gratuities from winners, who are naturally all his enthusiastic friends.

The room in which the battle was fought is 200 feet long by 100 wide, and is 40 feet high. Ceilings, walls, and rafters are stained a light brown. From the arena tiers of seats arise to within fifteen feet of the ceiling.

In the centre of the arena rises the square platform, with the three stout manila ropes inclosing the square in which the fighting was done. Over the ring, up among the rafters, four strong arc lamps were hung. Twenty other arc lamps, equidistant, hang alongside the arena. High above the ring hung a square, flying gallery, suspended from the rafters by iron rods.

At 9 o'clock all the arena seats were occupied, and the tiers of seats banked at each side and the ends presented masses of white faces and shirt fronts. There was a clamor of thousands of tongues and a cloud of tobacco smoke drifting up and gathering in a haze against the roof.

A WELL-DRESSED CROWD.

It was a well-dressed gathering. There was not a shabby man in sight anywhere, nor were there many whose dress indicated the sporting man. Immediately about the ring there were rows of middle-aged and elderly men, some of them with white hair and beards. These had a distinctively well-fed and well-groomed appearance, and diamonds flashed from their fingers and shirt fronts in the electric light. But for the diamonds and the formidable cigars at which many of them pulled, they might have been taken for vestrymen waiting for the opening of a religious service, so tranquil was their demeanor so calm were their countenances and the peace of their attitudes.

There were old and young men who had traveled more than a thousand miles and spent hundreds of dollars to reach the ringside, and they were content to be there. Some of them had thousands and ten of thousands of dollars at stake, but it is against sporting ethics to display emotion and the prevalent face was impassive, even though it might sometimes pale or flush.

Only the newspaper men and the police seemed to be busy or interested. A casual observer, dropping in through the roof from some distant country, would have thought the crowd had gathered for an evening which it expected to be rather a bore.

The preliminary demonstration was all from the seats looking down upon the arena. The younger men there were more restless and eager and alert than the veterans below, and vented their feelings in cheers and handclapping on trivial provocations.

JEFFRIES LOOKED ANGRY.

There was a great cheer and a rattle of applause when Jeffries walked in a little after 9 o'clock, pushing his way through the men packed along the arena. He looked huge and rather angry than pleased, and, with his red sweater under a sack coat, and a flimsy cap on the back of his head resting on his thick black hair, was the most carelessly dressed and the roughest-looking man in the room. There was a fainter cheer as Fitzsimmons was announced, and after his disappearance there were symptoms of impatience and cries and hoots began to sound from around the house.

The rumor that there was a dispute over the rules had gone abroad, and it caused impatience and dissatisfaction. The uncertainty of Chief of Police Devery's intentions added to the uneasy feeling. The men there had not come to see whether Fitzsimmons or Jeffries was the better boxer. They wanted to see which was the "best man," which could hit hardest, endure the most pain and fatigue, keep his head, and use his skill the better when breath was coming hard and short and the body was sore and the muscles tired and resenting the fearful strain upon them.

At 10 o'clock there were yet vacant patches in the expanses of reserved seats opposite the ring on each side. The crowd amused itself watching workmen on the flying platform patch a broken railing and put the finishing touches on the rows of black vitascope machines, which looked like mortars trained on the ring below. Stamping in imitation of drum beats, whistles and cat calls, and ironical cheers relieved the monotony.

FLOWERS FOR FITZSIMMONS.

But the annoyance of waiting seemed to be forgotten when a cheer began at the eastern end of the great building, and the men there were seen to rise in their seats. The mass of humanity surged up like a great wave as a mound of roses appeared moving through the throng down on the floor. This was a gigantic horseshoe of pink, white, and crimson roses, with American flags above it, and bearing the inscription, "Good Luck to the Champion."

Behind this aesthetic proclamation, which was carried by two men, Fitzsimmons stalked solemnly, like the chief figure in a classic spectacle. His bearing was solemn, like that of a man who felt that he was about to perform a rite with the eyes of an admiring world concentrated upon him. He wore a bath robe of pale blue, gathered at the waist, and his head was bare. His three attendants, in white flannel undershirts and long trousers, followed him, two of them bearing galvanized iron buckets and broad palm-leaf fans, one of them with a long bottle driven into his hip pocket.

Jeffries was more on the rough-and-ready order. He moved briskly and swung his shoulders and wore a red sweater, with suspenders over it, and the breeches of ordinary, commonplace humanity; but his three seconds carried the galvanized iron buckets and the bottles and fans and were also in their undershirts.

AN AESTHETIC FEATURE.

A stray wounded moth had been fluttering about the padded surface of the ring, and as the big floral piece was carried in many of the roses tumbled to pieces. Therefore, it was another aesthetic feature of the affair that the first actual preliminary was to clear the ring of moth and rose leaves, which was done with one of the big fans.

Fitzsimmons, sitting on his wooden stool in his corner, watched this operation with interest. Jeffries, from his stool in his corner, twisted his neck and peered between the men who surrounded him, trying to catch a view of his antagonist.

Then came the referee, George Siler, in blue and white striped undershirt, collarless and bareheaded. He leaned negligently against the ropes in an unoccupied corner while the seconds inspected the gloves and other seconds fitted them on.

Fitzsimmons rubbed his hands together before he submitted to be gloved, his air being that of a man who rather expected to enjoy himself. Jeffries leaned over and rubbed his palms on the floor to get resin upon them. Billy Brady leaned against the ropes opposite the press stalls, and bit the top one idly. Nobody in or around the ring was excited or hurried. One of the seconds held a fan over Fitzsimmons's head as Eastern attendants hold umbrellas of state above potentates.

By this time the spectators had all arrived and it was seen that men of several classes were elbow to elbow and cheek by jowl. There were sporting men and business men, financiers and actors, society men and jockeys, and distributed among them all were the denizens of South Brooklyn, who always can afford to buy a front seat at a prize fight in or around New York.

MRS. FITZSIMMONS PRESENT.

Mrs. Fitzsimmons got into the clubhouse, and was in her husband's dressing room while he was preparing for the battle, but she decided not to attempt to witness the fight. She saw William A. Brady, the manager of Jeffries, shook hands with him, and remarked:

"We will beat your man again to-night, as we did the other at Carson City."

Brady smiled and replied that he hoped not, and Mrs. Fitzsimmons, after seeing that her husband was properly equipped for the fray, kissed him, and wishing him good luck, sent him out into the arena.

George E. Smith, ("Pittsburg Phil,") a man who never in his career on the turf, even when a decision of $100,000 depended on an inch of ground, was known to betray excitement, caused some surprise by becoming one of the most enthusiastic of the shouters. He was a Jeffries man, and his excitement was in marked contrast to the cool demeanor of some of the others.

About 10:17 Jeffries's seconds, with serious demeanor, began to withdraw his trousers, and a hundred pencils in the press stalls were instantly busy with the chronicle of this portentous fact.

Two journalists with split second watches had quite an energetic dispute as to whether the ceremony began at 10:17 or 10:17½. There was also a solemn drawing of corks from the bottles and an unfolding and laying aside of large towels. About the same time Fitzsimmons untied and put away his pale-blue robe and revealed himself naked but for trunks and shoes with black stockings turned down nearly to his ankles. The trunks were ornamented with rosettes of red, white, and blue. Jeffries also wore trunks, shoes, and stockings. His trunks were plain white.

A PERFUNCTORY HANDSHAKE.

Then they gargled their throats from the bottles and met each other at the centre of the ring, where they shook hands coldly and perfunctorily.

There was silence throughout the house by this time. The contrast between the two was startling. Fitzsimmons looked little and white confronting his antagonist. Jeffries is a dark man. His eyes and hair are black and his skin almost a tan. Fitzsimmons is light-eyed and what hair he has is pale red. No woman has a skin whiter or smoother than his.

The word was given and the men rose from the stools to which they had returned. Neither looked cheerful. Jeffries swallowed hard; Fitzsimmons moistened his lips with his tongue, and as he faced his man and they slowly and cautiously circled about, feinting, advancing, and retreating, never within arm's length, their eyes intently fastened on each other, he began to work his lips nervously.

THEY FACE EACH OTHER.

If the crowd had been a crowd of dead men, the stillness could not have been deeper than it was. The two pugilists trod softly as cats. Nothing could be heard but the gentle thud, thud of their ever restless, shifting feet as they circled.

Then there was a sudden rush and the sharp slap of a glove landing, a gleaming of arms and twisting and violent motion of white bodies in the ring, a storm of cries, with applause and some roaring laughter from arena and encompassing seats.

Jeffries had led. He was not afraid to fight. That was one point settled.

Fitzsimmons's light blue eyes opened wide and blazed angrily. Jeffries crouched low, keeping his tremendous left arm well thrust out, his head down, looking from under his eyebrows.

In the second round the cheering and shouting began again. The crowd then felt that it would see what it had gathered to see—a fight with hard knocks. The two men in the ring smiled at each other as both missed and they came together in a clinch, but the big muscles in their thighs were already quivering and they did not relax their watchfulness the fraction of a second.

CROWD WITH JEFFRIES.

The crowd was evidently with Jeffries, and after Fitzsimmons had tumbled on his back, looking a much-surprised man, joy was unrestrained. It was evident then that the ideas of Chief of Police Devery on slugging were liberal, and that there would be no interference. The older sporting men around the ring, their last fear removed, settled down more placidly and calmly than ever and looked entirely and supremely happy.

After the sixth round a new change came into Fitzsimmons's face. He had looked furious at times and amused at times, as he felt that he had scored a point or that his antagonist had missed one.

FITZSIMMONS WORRIED.

Now he looked old and worn and anxious. Wrinkles seemed to come into his cheeks. He was aggressive, crafty, watchful, always moving, his rather cruel lips working and working as if he would like to bite; but he seemed like a man who is hunted. Once or twice thereafter his lips broke into a smile. When he and Jeffries broke out of a clinch and separated at the end of the eighth round, their mutual grins were almost affable. But as he sat on his stool and breathed fast and his seconds fanned him furiously with towels and fans and gave him from the bottle to gargle, he looked harassed.

When the end came it seemed very quick and easy. The blow that really did the work was given with Jeffries's left glove. After it was delivered Fitzsimmons stood an instant, his hands hanging by his side, his knees bowed. The knock-out with the right came swiftly. It was given from the hip, much like a quick slap. It was not like one of the long, hard swings Jeffries had aimed at him several times, and which had gone over his head.

When it landed Fitzsimmons fell and turned on his right side. There was no need to count. His body was limp and doubled up. He passed the back of his hand wearily over his bald forehead and straightened out on his back, his lower lip hanging foolishly, his long upper lip scarlet.

Jeffries looked at him an instant and walked to his corner, breathing hard. A thousand men were storming and swirling about the ringside then.

Hats were waving and the big hall was ringing with yells and cheers and exultant laughter.

Fitzsimmons was dragged to his stool, his heels trailing helplessly on the floor. It was all over.

DEVERY AND SILER TALK.

After the knockout blow had been dealt Chief of Police Devery jumped to the outer edge of the ring and waited for the referee to count the fatal tenth second. He stepped into the ring then and his men surrounded it. He was asked in the ring by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES whether, in accordance with his declaration of a few days ago, he would arrest the principals.

"Wait a few moments and we will see," he replied. And then as he saw that Fitzsimmons had recovered sufficiently to sit up and answer the greeting and hand-shake Jeffries offered him, he added:

"No, there will be no arrests. Fitzsimmons is all right now, and the law has not been violated. He is as well as when he entered the ring, according to the report of Dr. Creamer, who examined him; so an arrest is not necessary."

"I wish it to be said, and said distinctly, that neither Mr. McLaughlin nor any other man made me change my opinion regarding the stand I took two days before the fight. I would have stopped the fight in a minute if I had seen anything that was a violation of the law."

George Siler, the referee, and Chief Devery had a short talk, and then the referee declared to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that the fight was one of the best he had ever witnessed.

"It was Jeffries's fight from start to finish," he said, "and if the fight had been stopped at any time previous to the knockout, the decision would have to have been in Jeffries's favor. Several times during the fight it looked as if one or the other was tired, and some little hugging was attempted, but I stepped in and stopped this. There were positively no fouls in this fight."

THE FIGHT BY ROUNDS.

ROUND I.—The men met in the centre of the ring. They feinted, with Fitzsimmons breaking ground. Jeffries kept almost in the centre of the ring. Jeffries was evidently trying to get the right over. Fitzsimmons led left to head, but Jeffries ducked cleverly. Jeffries led left and fell short. He led for stomach and again fell short. Again he led a left swing, but Fitzsimmons was out of the way. Jeffries tried right for body and left for head, but Fitzsimmons blocked and got away clean. Fitzsimmons tried left, landing on neck. Fitzsimmons essayed a right swing for the neck, landing lightly, and they came to a clinch, but broke clean. Jeffries tried a straight left for jaw, but did not reach, and Fitzsimmons blocked an attempt at a left hook, shooting his left to the ear as the bell rang.

ROUND 2.—Fitzsimmons in middle of the ring made Jeffries break, and Fitzsimmons sent left to body. Jeffries countered with stiff left on face, and Jeffries tried left for body, but was neatly blocked. Jeffries then assumed a crouching attitude, boring in with his left on the body, but was again blocked, and they came to a clinch. Jeffries landed two lefts on the body and shot the left three times to Fitzsimmons's face, without a return. Fitzsimmons tried his right for the head, but was short, and they came to a clinch, the referee going between them. Jeffries tried a left chop for the head, but Fitzsimmons ducked safely. Jeffries tried a left swing for the head and another for the body, but Fitzsimmons blocked away from him. Jeffries then forced Fitzsimmons flat on his back with a straight left on the face. The champion was up in two seconds, and then the bell rang.

ROUND 3—Fitzsimmons looked very determined when he came up for this round, with Jeffries on the aggressive. They clinched twice without doing damage. Fitzsimmons tried a right hook for the body, but failed, and it was then seen that he was bleeding from the nose. First blood was claimed for Jeffries. After another clinch Fitzsimmons landed a hard left on Jeffries's face and repeated it three times, coming to the centre of the ring. Fitzsimmons landed a left swing on the jaw and a left hook on the ear. Jeffries came back with a left hook on the side of the head, and they came to a clinch. After some feinting Jeffries sent both hands to the body and drove Fitzsimmons back with left on the chest. Fitzsimmons endeavored to land a left swing on the head, and they came to a clinch. Fitzsimmons landed a left hook on the head, Jeffries countering on the face just as the round ended.

ROUND 4—Fitzsimmons came up determined and tried a right swing, failing to land, and both clinched. Jeffries tried a left for the neck, but Fitzsimmons got inside of his lead, landing left on the wind. Jeffries sent two hard left hooks to the side of Fitzsimmons's head, jarring the champion each time. In the mix-up Fitzsimmons got his left to head and right to body. After some fiddling and feinting Fitzsimmons sent a left straight to the eye, and was heavily countered on the body by Jeffries's right. A hard blow over the heart by Fitzsimmons was answered by Jeffries with a left on the neck, and then Jeffries planted a heavy left on the chest and Fitzsimmons broke ground, but returned quickly, shooting his left to the jaw. This was an even round.

ROUND 5—Fitzsimmons led off with a left to the face, splitting Jeffries's left eye, which bled freely. Jeffries retaliated with a hard left on the ear, and Fitzsimmons and his right for the damaged eye, failing to land. Fitzsimmons also tried left for head, but Jeffries ducked and a clinch followed. Fitzsimmons put a light left on Jeffries's head and forced him to the ropes. The Californian, though, broke and clinched immediately. Jeffries tried a left swing for the body and left an opening which Fitzsimmons failed to take advantage of. Jeffries, encouraged by this, sent two lefts to the jaw and a right on the forehead without a return. Fitzsimmons rushed, but in trying to side step almost fell through the ropes, but regained himself, and came back with a hard left on neck and right on body. Jeffries replied with two stiff hits on face as Fitzsimmons crowded in on him. At this moment the bell separated them.

ROUND 6.—Fitzsimmons jumped across the ring and Jeffries broke ground. Fitzsimmons swung his left for head, landing lightly, and they came to a clinch, but blocked a right lead for the body. Both tried lefts for the head, but were short. Then Fitzsimmons put his left to the face and missed. Fitzsimmons was still on the aggressive. He sent his left to Jeffries's right cross for the jaw. Fitzsimmons sent his left for the face. Jeffries countered on Fitzsimmons's stomach, and Fitzsimmons sent his left for the ear. Fitzsimmons crowded in and sent his left for the body, but Jeffries ducked away from him. Jeffries then forced Fitzsimmons flat on his back with a straight left on the face. The champion was up in two seconds, and then the bell rang.

ROUND 7.—Jeffries was a bit slow coming to the scratch. He broke ground, making a circle of the ring. Fitzsimmons tried right to head, landing lightly, and Jeffries got a left to the ribs. Jeffries jabbed his left to the face. Then the Californian sent a straight left for the face, but was blocked neatly and received a left for ribs and got away clean. Fitzsimmons was on the aggressive and sent a left far back on the neck. Jeffries tried to crowd Fitzsimmons on the ropes, but Fitzsimmons got away nicely. Then in a rapid mix-up both swung rights and lefts for the head, landing lightly. Then Fitzsimmons hooked a left for the side of the head and Jeffries jumped in with a right hard on the body. Jeffries swung his left for the head, but Fitzsimmons got inside of it, when the gong sent them to their corners. This was Fitzsimmons's round.

ROUND 8.—Jeffries was tardy in coming up, and the referee had to wave his hand to him to come to the scratch. Both men rushed matters, without doing damage other than inches. Jeffries put two hard rights over Fitzsimmons's left to the ribs and then sent a straight left to the neck, following with a left to the face. Jeffries until Fitzsimmons sent his left to the chest. Fitzsimmons was short, Fitzsimmons hooked two lefts to the face. Jeffries was short, Fitzsimmons landing lightly on the chest. Fitzsimmons tried with his right, but Jeffries was short, Fitzsimmons countering lightly on Jeffries had eye. Fitzsimmons put a straight left on the body. Jeffries came back with a hard left on the body, and Fitzsimmons endeavored to land a vicious swing with his left on the body, but Jeffries came back with a similar blow on Fitzsimmons's head. Jeffries then bored in and sent a straight left to Fitzsimmons's face, staggering the champion to the ropes. As Fitzsimmons he smiled at his seconds, but walked to his corner nevertheless Jeffries had the best of this round.

ROUND 9—Both came up willingly, with Fitzsimmons the aggressor, but Jeffries sent him back with a straight blow to the face. Fitzsimmons missed a left swing for the head and received a hard right on the body. Then they clinched, and after the breakaway both tried lefts at close quarters, Jeffries landing twice. Fitzsimmons, still on the aggressive, was sent back once more with a left on the body. After another clinch Jeffries put two smart left raps on the nose, which made Fitzsimmons wince. Jeffries played again for the head, smartly, with his left, hitting straight. Then a back hand blow brought his left in contact with Fitzsimmons's nose. Fitzsimmons responded to this and clinched. Jeffries threw his right over the heart with all his might and had Fitzsimmons guessing when the bell rang. Jeffries had decidedly the best of the round.

ROUND 10.—Jeffries came up looking confident and Fitzsimmons wore an earnest look on his face. The Californian was first to land with a straight left on the body, bringing it up to the head, Fitzsimmons clinching. Going into the clinch Fitzsimmons drove his left hard to the wind. After a lot of fiddling, Fitzsimmons tried a left swing, but went wide of the mark, but caught the Californian a second later with a swing on the nose. A straight left from Jeffries made Fitzsimmons's head wabble, and then a left swing on the jaw put Fitzsimmons on his back. Fitzsimmons was very groggy when he got up in seven seconds and was sent down again with left and right on the jaw. He came up again in five seconds and Jeffries rushed him into a corner, trying hard to finish the champion, who was very weak. Jeffries was too anxious and failed to finish his man.

ROUND 11.—Fitzsimmons came up slowly, but assumed the aggressive. Jeffries was standing off, evidently waiting for a knockout. They clinched three times. Coming to close quarters, Jeffries put two hard rights over Fitzsimmons's heart, sending him back, and then sent a straight left to the neck, following with a left on the chest. Fitzsimmons crowded in, trying his right for the jaw, but fell short. He succeeded in blocking the Californian's right return. Jeffries then assumed the aggressive and jabbed his left to the head. Jeffries dazed Fitzsimmons, who stood helpless in the centre of the ring. Jeffries looked at him for a second and soon he had him at his mercy. He swung his right to the point of the jaw and Fitzsimmons went down and out, relinquishing the championship to the Californian. The time of the eleventh round was 1 minute and 32 2-5 seconds. Fitzsimmons was carried to his corner. He came to very quickly.

BIG WAGERS AT THE RINGSIDE.

Before the men entered the ring the spectators were passing to and fro through the narrow passage ways between the boxes, many of them holding big rolls of bills between their fingers and shouting out the odds they wanted or wanted to lay. The majority of the New York sporting men were supporters of Fitzsimmons, but there were many who pinned their faith to the big Californian. Edward Sturgis, a Californian who was conspicuous because of the massive sombrero he wore, went around eagerly snapping up the 2 to 1 offered by the backers of Fitzsimmons, and in his wake followed a number of others. The Californians were well supplied with money, especially with gold coin, which they jingled defiantly, and which, when posted, caused the various stakeholders to grumble because of the loads they were asked to carry.

Another crowd of out-of-town men, most of them from the South, followed John Madden, the turfman, and they to a man took the Jeffries end of the bets that were offered. Andy Platt, who sat in a box behind Jeffries, led the crowd that bet on Fitzsimmons. He bet $2,000 to $1,000, with Frank Bethune, a Wall Street broker; and $500 to $250 and $500 to $275, respectively, with Frank Bugers and Willis Howard, and he made a number of other bets at an average of 2 to 1. James J. Corbett, the former champion, bet against the man who defeated him, some of the $6,000 he laid out being part of the commissions which were left with him during the past two weeks. J. J. Davis and a number of Chicago sports came after Corbett and snapped up among them about $4,000 of the money offered by Platt and his followers.

In the afternoon at the up-town resorts Mr. Davis and his friends had become so enthusiastic that they were glad enough to accept 6 to 5, and in one instance Mr. Davis bet $1,000 at even money. J. W. Meagher of Syracuse bet $1,000 against $500 on Fitzsimmons with George Gibson, a Buffalo sporting man, and Ferdinand Stewart of Oregon bet $680 against $1,000 with W. J. O'Brien of Chicago. "Tex" Rickard, the New York bookmaker, bet $500 against $250 on Fitzsimmons's chances. "Steve" Brodie, the bookmaker, bet $500 to $250 with Albert Grant and $1,000 to $500 with Frank Hertig, Brodie taking the Fitzsimmons end of the bet. Arthur Murphy of Tremont bet $200 on Fitzsimmons against "Billy" Stanwood's $100, and "Bob" Tebo bet $200 to $140 with Ridge Levine. "Joe" Weber, the comedian, and Morris Rose bet each other to a standstill, the former taking the Fitzsimmons end and laying 2 to 1. "Honest John" Kelly, another one of Jeffries's admirers, waited in one of the ringside boxes and snapped up whatever Fitzsimmons money came his way. The betting men were money mad, and upward of $100,000 was wagered on the result at the ringside.

SCENES ON THE OUTSIDE.

When Fitzsimmons emerged from his quarters preparatory to the start to the scene of the fight his carriage was surrounded by a crowd numbering several thousand persons who escorted him to the big pavilion. As the procession moved along it gained in size, and by the time the clubhouse was reached it was almost large enough to block the fighter's way into the building. Into the throng dashed headlong the ticket speculator with his cry of "They're cheap at seven," meaning that five-dollar seats had advanced in price.

Shortly after Fitzsimmons's carriage had reached the clubhouse a small figure enveloped in a long mackintosh slipped down the avenue toward the pavilion. Some one in the crowd set up the cry, "It's Bob's wife—there goes Mrs. Fitzsimmons." The cry caused a rush to set in toward the clubhouse.

A dozen ball players early in the evening gathered around "Tim" Hurst, the ex-umpire, noted as a referee of boxing matches, and who was advising his hearers to bet on Fitzsimmons. Actors made another group, while politicians, brokers, and business men generally were also in evidence. The usual number of hangers-on strolled around selling badges, flags, chewing gum, and trinkets of all kinds. It was such a sight, indeed, as has seldom been seen even on Coney Island.

POLICEMEN KEPT BUSY.

The 150 policemen sent by Chief Devery to assist those in Capt. Kenney's precinct at Coney Island, found the task of handling the crowd difficult. The people began to arrive in trolleys, steam cars, carriages of all description, and on bicycles as early as 5 o'clock, just five hours before the chief event of the night was announced.

Men, women, and children gathered in the narrow streets that lead to the clubhouse until every passage way was blocked. Boys and men climbed on to the roof of the low buildings that surround the clubhouse, and some of them contained so many people that they were in danger of collapsing. Some men even climbed up the poles leading to the roof over the veranda of the clubhouse, and entered by the windows, and a number of boys went around to the beach side of the house and dug into the sand until they formed a tunnel, which led to the floor of the building. There they managed to loosen a board and scramble through the hole and into the building like so many rats.

CHIEF DEVERY APPEARS.

Chief Devery appeared on the scene in person about 4 o'clock, having come by a carriage from the Mulberry Street Headquarters. He was met at the Coney Island station by Capt. Kenney, and the two officers walked up to the clubhouse and surveyed the premises. Capt. Kenney's men were distributed around the streets where the crowds had gathered, and most of the number sent over by Chief Devery were placed in and outside the building. The phalanx of officers was so strong that few people not having tickets tried to break through to gain an entrance to the building.

There were also on the scene ten men from the Detective Bureau, who had been sent down by Capt. McClusky. They began early to make arrests. They separated in the crowd and began picking out suspicious persons and escorting them to the station house with such rapidity that the officers there began to fear that they would not have cells enough to hold them. Before 9 o'clock the Central Office men had booked nearly two dozen suspicious persons.

John Alexander of Savannah, Ga., was in Inman's café waiting for the doors of the clubhouse to open. He was sitting in the gallery with his coat off, and the coat fell to the floor. Harvey Marshall, a waiter in the place, picked up the coat and was returning it to Marshall. As he did so, it is said, he took $40 from the inside pocket, for which he was arrested.

INCIDENTS AFTER THE FIGHT.

As soon as the tenth stroke of the gong that counted Fitzsimmons out had sounded, and the doors were opened, crowds from the building began to join the crowds in the streets. The first cries of "Jeffries wins," "Jeffries wins," were carried from man to man, until the whole island rang with the news. One of the first men to leave the club was the ex-champion, James J. Corbett. He came out minus hat and cane. The crowd recognized him and began to cheer lustily. Corbett was waving his arms in the air and seemed to be in great glee.

"Well, boys, an American has the championship," he shouted with delight. He repeated the words again and again, and those around him took up his sentiments in cheers. The throng gathered round him and pushed him up against a building. Finally several policemen broke into the crowd and escorted Corbett to Third Avenue, where he joined some friends.

When most of the people had left the building, a young woman, dressed in a dark skirt, a white shirt waist, and a large black hat, appeared at the entrance and demanded admission. She was refused by the officers, whereupon she said that she was Jeffries's sister, and that she had not seen her brother for seven years. She was told that she could not enter, and that no women were allowed in the building. Then she became unruly and tried to enter by force. She succeeded in rushing to the inner door, where William Innes, a watchman, made an attempt to eject her. She began to brandish her parasol, and struck Innes several times on the face. The police led her away, but she began to weep and promised to behave herself, so she was allowed to go.

SAID HE WAS ROBBED OF $2,000.

A man who said that he was William Z. Baldwin of Atlanta, Ga., reported to the police that his pocket had been picked of two $1,000 bills. He could not tell the exact place, as he had been in several cafés during the night. He had carried his coat on his arm all the time, and in the inside pocket was a wallet containing the bills. Baldwin said that he intended to place $1,000 on Fitzsimmons early in the evening, but changed his mind.

A horse attached to a roundabout in which were several young men and women, ran away on Third Avenue after the fight. The occupants of the roundabout were all intoxicated and were thrown to the street, but none of them was hurt.

As Thomas Sharkey, the pugilist, was leaving the building he stopped in the midst of a crowd which had gathered around a fainting woman. A pickpocket began to rifle Sharkey's pockets, and just as he had his hands on Sharkey's roll of bills, the pugilist noticed the man at work, and quickly turned and grappled him. Sharkey had lost his big diamond during the day, and was in no mood to lose any more. He gave the pickpocket a good drubbing.

GATHERING OF SPORTING MEN.

Several hundred "sporting men" arrived in this city yesterday. Some came from the West, South, and Canada. The majority were residents of towns adjacent to New York.

Corbett's place, in Broadway, near Thirty-fourth Street, was crowded with the idle sporting throng during the day and evening.

It was late in the afternoon when Thomas Sharkey, also a pugilist and a "champion of the world," pushed his way through the crowd that blocked Corbett's door. Blazing from the black and blue checks of his expansive shirt front was a diamond that might have been called the cousin of the Koh-i-noor.

SHARKEY LOST HIS "KOH-I-NOOR."

Sharkey and the cousin of the Koh-i-noor entered Corbett's. They went into the back parlor. A "sport" who claimed to be an old friend of the sailor-pugilist accosted him, and with outstretched hand introduced himself as having shared with Sharkey the foc'sle of the cruiser Philadelphia when the fighter was a jack tar.

These memories are ever dear to Sharkey, and he will give up almost anything except money to sit and chat of them.

When the talkative "sport" finally stopped his reminiscences, Sharkey turned to view his ample form in the mirrors. The cousin of the Koh-i-noor had gone, gone—but the big blue and black checks were still there.

The police were notified, but Capt. McClusky's detectives could find no trace of the "sport" or the diamond.

Capt. McClusky had sent out a force of his men to round up the crooks who had flocked to the big hotels and cafés, as they always do when a fight of some magnitude is on. Ten were arrested before sundown yesterday. They rejoiced in the names of "Poodle" Murphy, "Red" Hurley, "Peck" Devan, "Kid" Stroebel, "Spike" Howard, "Burly Bill" Swift, "Tim" Shanahan, "Kid" Eagan, "Nigger" Hawkins, and "Fatty" Holmes.

CROWDS IN THE EVENING.

Thousands of persons received the news of the fight through the ticker service. In every place where there was an instrument crowds began to assemble two hours before the men entered the ring. At several places bulletins were displayed, and for a block on either side the crowd stood waiting patiently for the first bit of news.

In every case where there was a ticker a person with a good voice was pressed into service, and he announced the news as it came on the tape.

The up-town hotels were crowded, but the largest crowd assembled at Corbett's café. Here Jeffries supporters were in the majority, but in the hotels it seemed as though eight out of every ten persons were "rooting" for Fitzsimmons.

At the Grand Hotel the crowd reached to the walk. The same state of affairs prevailed at the Imperial. At the Waldorf-Astoria two tickers gave the news of the fight to the guests and their friends. One of the tickers was in the office of a firm of brokers, where the reports were read off by a young man in evening dress.

In all but Corbett's and Considine's saloons the news of Fitzsimmons's defeat was received without a demonstration of any kind.

At the Gilsey House, when the tenth round was read off and it was learned that Fitzsimmons was still "in it" there was a little cheer. When it was announced that the Cornishman had come up for the eleventh round "looking fresh" every one seemed pleased.

When the young man read "'Jeff' lands right on point of jaw and the Cornishman falls prone on his side" the crowd remained silent. Then followed the count, all of which came over the ticker. Every one waited until the announcement of "'Jeff' wins" came in.

On the streets the crowds were besieged by a small army of newsboys, but in a majority of cases the only news they received was a mere announcement that "Jeffries wins."

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Although it was generally known that the fight would not take place until 10 o'clock people began to flock to the Academy of Music as early as 7 o'clock to witness what was advertised to be a correct representation of the fight by two figures in a twenty-foot ring.

The manipulation of the figures was simply absurd, and brought forth from the audience many hisses and cries of "Take them off!" while the greater part of the audience was content to listen to the bulletins as they were read by an announcer, who was receiving them over a wire put in especially for the occasion. The fair sex was largely represented, and apparently took a great interest in the contest. It was evident from the start that the sympathies of a majority of the audience were with Fitzsimmons. The announcement of Jeffries's victory, however, was received with much cheering, showing that he also had many supporters.

Fight Draws Them from Duty.

Police Commissioner Hess entered the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last evening and remained long enough to tell Sergt. Carson, who was in charge, that he had noticed several policemen standing in front of Corbett's saloon on Broadway getting information as to the progress of the Fitzsimmons-Jeffries fight. He said that the policemen were off post and directed that they be sent back to their posts.

WHAT JEFFRIES HAS DONE.

James J. Jeffries was born in Los Angeles, Cal., twenty-three years ago. He stands 6 feet 1¼ inches in his stockings. His weight, when not in training, is about 225 pounds, and he has a reach of 76¾ inches.

His entrance to the prize ring was brought about accidentally, for he was working in his native town at his trade of boilermaker when a colored bully put in an appearance and threatened to "whip any man in town." The young boilermaker was of a peaceful disposition, but he was as strong as an ox, and active for a big man, and he took it upon himself to chase the bully out of town. The negro was a boxer, and Jeffries knew nothing of ring tactics, but he knocked the bully out, and went back contentedly to work.

His feat was heard of, and sporting men, realizing that a man of his strength and physique would make a good contender for heavy-weight championship honors if he had the courage to try, induced him to enter the professional ring. This was in 1896, and from that time on he was a pugilist. He was the trial horse on which Jim Corbett practiced for his Carson City fight, and in 1897 he fought and knocked out T. Van Buskirk in two rounds and Dick Baker in nine rounds. He fought twenty-round draws with Gus Ruhlin and Joe Choynski, and in 1898 he fought and defeated Joe Goddard, Peter Jackson, Peter Everett, and Bob Armstrong.

ACTION ON MR. DALY'S DEATH.

The Managers of the Catholic Club Adopt Resolutions.

The Managers of the Catholic Club of this city held a special meeting last evening to take action on the death of Augustin Daly. Vice President Stephen Farrelly presided, and the following Managers were present: Andrew A. McCormick, John J. Bulleyn, Myles Tierney, Nicholas J. Barrett, John J. Deery, Alfred T. Johnson, Thomas Gilleran, John P. Callanan, William J. Moran, and the Rev. M. A. Taylor. The following resolutions were adopted and engrossed copies ordered to be sent to Mr. Daly's widow and to ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly:

"Resolved, That we learn with the deepest grief of the death of our fellow-member, Mr. Augustin Daly. The wide circle of his friends and associates, the community in which he lived, the country which gave him birth, and the two continents which his lofty art has delighted for so many years have sustained an irreparable loss.

"Filled with the highest aims for the drama, and endowed with the taste, originality, capacity, and vigor necessary for their realization, he has not only given the people for more than thirty years pleasures of the most elevating and satisfying character, but he has made an enduring name in the world of art and letters.

"The incalculable good which he did by an example of unswerving rectitude in the public pursuit of his art, is only equaled by the multitude of his benefactions, both public and private, and his readiness at all times to give a helping hand to the advancement of every work of Catholic charity or education makes his loss most deeply felt by us.

"We unite with the public in mourning the departure of one worthy of the world's love and honor, and of the most enduring monument of its appreciation, and we offer to his family and to his brother, our esteemed President, the Hon. Joseph F. Daly, our profound sympathy in their loss."

Mr. Daly's Body Removed from Paris.

PARIS, June 9.—Mrs. Daly, the widow of Augustin Daly, who died suddenly here on Wednesday, left this city for London last night. Miss Ada Rehan and the Hon. Mrs. Eric Barrington, with the remains of Augustin Daly, left here this morning.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—J. Bennett Gow and P. M. Allen, Glasgow; Senator W. B. Allison, Iowa.

ASTOR—Richard Koller and W. H. Ingersoll, Hamburg; John Eastwood, Leeds, England; W. Stein, England.

CAMBRIDGE—Capt. H. von Rebeur, Attaché of the German Embassy, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator J. C. Burrows, Michigan; Congressman J. W. Babcock, Wisconsin; H. Barbour, Ireland.

HOLLAND—Capt. George J. Newgarden, United States Army; Charles E. Pope, Pittsburg; O. H. Howarth, London.

IMPERIAL—M. Neal Bond, Memphis; Judge C. P. Butler, Denver.

MANHATTAN—Sir Henry Lynch Bloss, Ireland; Earl B. Putnam, Philadelphia; H. H. Stevens, Detroit; Herbert Pope, Cleveland.

MURRAY HILL—Percy W. Lovell and J. W. Hapgood, England; John C. Howell and Thomas W. Gourley, London.

WALDORF—Harrison Loring and Albert A. Pope, Boston; Talbot J. Taylor and E. G. Woodford, Chicago; Albin Garrett, Philadelphia; Robert Garrett, Baltimore; Senator John C. Spooner, Wisconsin; Leslie Robertson, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Finch, Van Slyke, Young & Co., St. Paul, Minn.;

MAZET COMMITTEE'S WORK

District Attorney Questioned About the Molineux Case.

CHAIRMAN GOES TO HIS AID

Sustains Col. Gardiner When Mr. Moss Asks About His Attitude Toward the Investigators.

The Mazet committee yesterday succeeded in serving a subpoena on Col. Gardiner through his chief clerk, and the District Attorney's testimony proved the feature of the day. The morning session was taken up chiefly with the tax office affairs, and interest drooped perceptibly up to the time of recess. When the committee reconvened for the afternoon, Col. Gardiner was seen to be present, and as soon as the session opened he explained that Mr. McKenna had told him of the committee's desire to have him before it, and that only court business had been the cause of his not being on hand in the morning.

When Col. Gardiner took the stand he bowed low to the counsel and to the several members of the committee. This air of gentle deference characterized his entire testimony, and at no time did he show any annoyance, although at one time he came near to expressing his opinion of the committee, but was choked off by Mr. Moss.

Col. Gardiner's testimony was for the most part a colloquial discussion of certain matters brought to his attention by Mr. Moss in which the District Attorney fenced cleverly and answered pointedly only such questions as he chose to answer. The feature of the examination came when Chairman Mazet went to the District Attorney's rescue when he was being subjected to a running fire of questions by Mr. Moss as to whether he did or did not express an opinion about the committee and its powers.

Col. Gardiner finally took refuge behind the answer that what he might have said was said privately and not officially, and that therefore Mr. Moss had no right to inquire into the matter. He told the counsel that he had been brought up in a school where private conversations were sacred, but Mr. Moss kept at it until Col. Gardiner declared that he had not made the statement attributed to him in a published interview. When Mr. Moss sought to push the matter further, Mr. Mazet said he considered the Colonel's statement a sufficient answer.

MOLINEUX CASE GONE INTO.

The Molineux case was gone into at great length, and it developed incidentally that Col. Gardiner had asked to be excused from attendance or the Grand Jury while that case was on from the fact that he was a long-time friend of the defendant's father, and felt sorry for him. Another reason was that he had expressed a strong opinion before the Coroner's jury.

Col. Gardiner went on record in two instances, once, as admitting that the Coroner's inquest was merely "a fishing expedition," and again as expressing his positive belief in Molineux's guilt.

The question about the right of the court to make up a calendar, that has caused so much friction between the District Attorney's office and the Judges, was first gone into.

"As I understand your views," said Mr. Moss, "the court has a room provided, the Judge is selected to go to that court and sit and try such cases as you select to present to him?"

"Yes."

"But he has no right to make up a calendar?"

"No."

"That is all your prerogative?"

"It is."

Col. Gardiner then told his favorite story about a man named Mullins, who was convicted last month of murder. He told how he had, after months of work, finally persuaded a witness from Massachusetts to come into the jurisdiction of the court, and on her evidence the man was convicted. This was one of the instances in which he accounted for the lapse of time between the finding of an indictment and the trial, pointing out that had Mullins been immediately tried an acquittal would have been inevitable.

"He has been tried and there has been an appeal taken, but he will be electrocuted," said the Colonel. "I never lose any appeals, and have not since I have been in office."

WHY GRAND JURY EXCUSED HIM.

When the Molineux case was brought up Col. Gardiner said that was the one where he had asked to be excused from appearing before the Grand Jury.

"Why did you ask to be excused personally?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Well, I had stated my opinions very strongly before the Coroner."

"You took a personal interest in the case?"

"I can't say a personal interest."

"Well, from motives of delicacy, then, you got out of the Grand Jury yourself?"

"Well, you know, I felt very badly over that case?"

"Why was that?"

"Why, the father was a bosom friend of mine for thirty-five years—one of the most gallant officers we had in the war of the rebellion; and we regulars always looked on him as one of the finest volunteer officers. I have been on many a junket and to many an entertainment with him, visiting my garrison, and it was a pretty hard thing to stand up before a Coroner's jury, as I had to do in the discharge of my duty, and say what I thought about it, and he being present, too.

"But when it came to my giving my advice on a question of law, and the Court was there to do it and could do it, I asked the Grand Jury to excuse me and go to the Court. They were satisfied, and said they would consult the Court."

"It is said that you stated publicly that you would throw up your hands with joy—substantially that—if the Grand Jury failed to indict Molineux?"

"I have no recollection of anything of the kind."

"Did you express to anybody the hope that he would not be indicted?"

BELIEVES THE PRISONER GUILTY.

"Was it that feeling that led you to stay away from the Grand Jury—a feeling of sympathy for Gen. Molineux and the hope that an indictment would not be found against Molineux?"

"No, Sir, I was not, because I firmly believe him guilty, and we are exhausting every effort to hold him."

"If you firmly believe him guilty, why did you not then, as prosecuting officer of the county, take all of the great resources you have, your personal power and your opinion, and go before the Grand Jury and insist on an indictment?"

"I never do that, Sir," said Col. Gardiner. "I have been brought up in a different school."

"But your assistants were trying to do all they could?"

"They were trying to present the evidence."

"To show that Molineux was guilty?"

"That is the duty of my office. But if they want evidence on the other side, it is my duty to present that, and so I did."

"But it is the duty of any enlightened prosecutor's office," insisted Mr. Moss, "when it has once made up its mind to a theory to present for an indictment against the person whom it believes to be guilty. Is not that the fact?"

"I would not like to go so far as that. It is our duty to present enough evidence for the prosecution to enable the Grand Jury to come to a verdict upon it."

Mr. Moss tried to get from the District Attorney an opinion as to whether his assistants who appeared before the Grand Jury to present the proofs against Molineux were of the same opinion concerning the guilt of the defendant as their chief was, and Mr. Gardiner fenced so long on the question that it finally went unanswered. Col. Gardiner was asked why Mr. McIntyre had been taken out of the case.

"Mr. McIntyre," he replied, "has had a majority of such cases. He has tried more murder cases than any man in the world, and successfully. We have had a regular Bloody Assize there since the 1st of January. We have seven men for the electric chair now."

The District Attorney said in answer to a question that he had put the case into the hands of Mr. Osborne because he considered him also a great criminal lawyer.

ATTITUDE TOWARD COMMITTEE.

Mr. Moss then went into the real matter that had brought Col. Gardiner before the committee, the question of his attitude toward the committee, and his opinion as to its powers. Col. Gardiner, it was said, some time ago gave out an interview in which he declared that the Legislature being out of session, the committee had no powers.

"I have assumed, Col. Gardiner," said Mr. Moss, "that in any legal matter that might grow out of our committee's work there we would have the hearty, earnest, and honest co-operation of the local State prosecuting officer, and we were quite surprised to read a very detailed statement which is said to have emanated from you—"

"I was very much surprised, too," cut in the witness.

"At first entering into a general discussion of the legal points as to the authority of this committee in general," continued Mr. Moss, not heeding the interruption, "and winding up with the statement that because the Legislature is not in session no witness was bound to obey the subpoena of this committee. Now, I felt for you at that time more than I did for myself or the committee."

"That was very kind of you, I am sure," said the witness.

"And I thought it was due to you at once to send to you that invitation—the sending of the subpoena was a mere formality—and give you an opportunity to say whether or not these published statements are true. Now the question is, have you publicly given out any statement from your office reflecting upon the rights and the powers of this committee?"

"By publicly you mean officially?"

"Officially."

"No."

NOT A PROPER QUESTION.

"Have you done so privately with design that it should become known publicly?"

"That is not material, and is not a proper question for this investigation."

"That is, you decline to answer the question?"

"Not being material or proper, it would not be entitled to an answer. In the school I have been brought up in, and it was a pretty rigid one," went on the District Attorney, while the Chairman vainly rapped for order, "we only question a person upon his official acts or utterances."

There was another long fencing interval, during which Col. Gardiner said he had private views on the subject and would like to give them, but Mr. Moss did not want that, and insisted on an answer to his question, which the witness finally declined to give. Mr. Moss tried again.

"As a Constitutional officer, you mean to respect the Legislature, do you not?" he asked.

"Do you mean officially or personally?"

"Officially."

"Officially, yes. Personally, I think it is sometimes a very hard strain on the conscience."

Mr. Moss detailed the situation. He said that there might be criminal prosecutions growing out of disregard of a subpoena of the committee, and that therefore he had the right to get the District Attorney's standing on such matters. Col. Gardiner disagreed with the counsel, and said: "I should like to have you in my law class for a while, and I would teach you that it was not a fair question."

HAS NOT GIVEN HIS OPINION.

Mr. Moss put his question again, and Col. Gardiner, unwittingly, it seemed, said: "I have not discussed the matter, Sir, with any one."

"That is an answer," put in Mr. Mazet. "Have you done so is the question?"

"No, I have not; but at the same time I would like to stand on my rights a little—"

"I understand," said Mr. Mazet, coming to the rescue, and, turning to Mr. Moss, he explained that the objection of the witness was rather to the form of the question than to the question itself.

"Very well," said Mr. Moss, and the Colonel was excused. He said that he would get some data required by Mr. Moss.

"We are much obliged to you, Sir," said Mr. Mazet.

"Yes, Sir," said the District Attorney, bowing low. "Good day, gentlemen. Good day, Mr. Moss," and Col. Gardiner left the stand smiling. Mr. Moss said he would call him again.

The rest of the day was taken up with tax matters, and was much on the same line as that of Thursday, Mr. Moss seeking to get an explanation from the various deputies as to the meaning of "my best judgment" in assessing properties, this being the universal answer where methods of assessing were inquired into.

Deputy Commissioner McTaggart made the best witness, and explained that the work of estimating the value of personal estate for taxation was not entirely guesswork, as Mr. Moss maintained.

Lee Phillips of the Civil Service Commission was also called, and gave unimportant testimony. He said that he had formerly counted a school for candidates for office, but had given it up when he took office himself.

The sessions of the committee will be continued on Tuesday, and at the end of next week a vacation will be taken until August, when it is expected that the investigation will again go on.

$50,000 SUIT AGAINST MR. MOSS.

Mr. Hammerstein Must Give Security or Drop the Action.

Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court yesterday, made an order directing that Oscar Hammerstein must give security in $250 before proceedings in an action which is pending in the courts against Frank Moss, counsel to the Mazet committee, for slander, in which the plaintiff claims $50,000 damages. The suit was brought in 1897, and arose out of the arrest, at Hammerstein's instigation, of an Excise Inspector who had visited the Olympia in the discharge of his duty.

The Excise Inspector was arraigned before a Police Magistrate and was discharged. He preferred charges against the policeman who arrested him, before the Police Commissioners, and the policeman was tried before the full board, consisting of Commissioners Grant, Andrews, Parker, and Moss.

Commissioner Parker wanted the policeman dismissed, Commissioner Andrews favored the infliction of a penalty, Commissioner Grant was in favor of a reprimand, while Commissioner Moss voted that the offender be fined five days' pay. Mr. Moss accompanied his opinion with a statement that a severe penalty should be inflicted, in order to show the members of the police force that they should not take orders from a man like Hammerstein, who, he said, kept a disorderly house.

For these expressions Mr. Hammerstein instituted his suit, which has not yet come to trial. Justice Beach says that unless Mr. Hammerstein gives the security required within five days, he will entertain a motion to dismiss his action.

Memorial Service Held.

A memorial service for Matilda Landon Mulford, who died last March, after serving many years as Principal of Public School No. 46, on Washington Heights, was held last evening at the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The service was held under the auspices of a committee of the Alumni Association of Public School No. 46. About 200 former pupils and teachers attended the service, which began with a prayer by the Rev. Dr. John C. Bliss, pastor of the church. Eulogistic addresses were made by the Rev. Charles A. Stoddard, D. D., the former pastor of the church, and Lawson N. Fuller. Solos were rendered by Miss Grace Hamilton Jones and Master William G. Beach.

Examinations for High Schools.

Superintendent of Schools John Jasper has given notice of an examination for pupils not in the public schools who are residents of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx and who may wish to enter the High Schools. The examinations will be held at the High School Buildings on the afternoons of Thursday and Friday, June 15 and 16, beginning at 2:30 o'clock.

The Case of Samuel Kreiser.

The trial of Samuel Kreiser of 4 West Twenty-eighth Street, charged with conspiracy in conducting public auctions, was continued yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Keiser testified in his own behalf, and at the close of his testimony his counsel made a motion to acquit. Judge Blanchard took the matter under advisement until Monday.

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WEBER WAREROOMS,
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MOLINEUX'S LIBERTY BRIEF

Prisoner Released on Cash Bail and Then Rearrested.

JUSTICE JEROME HOLDS HIM

Lawyer Weeks Declares the Court Has No Jurisdiction, but His Motion to Dismiss Is Denied.

Roland B. Molineux was released yesterday on cash bail to the amount of $5,000, the sum fixed by Judge Newburger on Thursday, and rearrested about five minutes later on a warrant charging him with the murder of Mrs. Kate J. Adams. The warrant had been secured by the District Attorney from Justice Jerome of the Court of Special Sessions, before whom the prisoner was arraigned, and remanded to the Tombs for examination Monday afternoon.

Lawyers Weeks and Battle, together with Gen. Molineux, appeared at the District Attorney's office about noon and offered bail for the prisoner's release on the charge of assaulting Harry Cornish. The bail was accepted and Gen. Molineux at once went to the office of the City Chamberlain, accompanied by his son Cecil, where he deposited the sum in cash. After procuring a receipt for the money Gen. Molineux returned to the Criminal Court Building.

In the meantime the prisoner had been brought over from the Tombs and awaited his father in the Chief Clerk's office. Outside the door were Detectives McCafferty and Carey with the new warrant for his arrest. When Gen. Molineux arrived with the receipt he greeted his son affectionately and handed him a cigar. Young Molineux was then declared released from custody. He talked for a few moments with his father and lawyers and then started with them for the door, where Detective Carey placed him under arrest.

Molineux said nothing when the detective laid a hand on his shoulder. He was then taken to the Court of Special Sessions, where it was discovered that Justice Jerome, who had issued the warrant, had dated it May instead of June. This error caused some delay in the proceedings. The affidavit on which the warrant was issued was signed by Dr. E. F. Hitchcock, who attended Mrs. Adams, and Harry Cornish. It charged that the deceased came to her death by cyanide of mercury, which Molineux had sent to Cornish.

When Molineux was arraigned before Justice Jerome, Mr Weeks and Mr. Battle stood beside him. "We are here, your Honor," said Mr. Weeks, "to answer to a warrant. We move that your Honor dismiss this warrant and discharge the defendant on the ground that the Grand Jury of the county has dismissed the charge, and the defendant has been discharged in relation to the same, in the Court of General Sessions. Under the Code, a charge once submitted to the Grand Jury and dismissed cannot be resubmitted except upon an order of the Court."

Justice Jerome held that there were no facts before him to show this. "Following an inquest before Coroner Hart on Feb. 27, 1899," said Mr. Weeks, "a verdict of the Coroner's jury was rendered on which the defendant was arrested, charged with causing the death of Mrs. Adams on Dec. 28, 1898. On the charge set forth in this complaint, an indictment was found by the Grand Jury which was subsequently set aside by Justice Pardon C. Williams of the Supreme Court. Upon Justice Williams's suggestion, the matter was resubmitted to the May Grand Jury, which dismissed the charge, and the defendant was formally discharged by Judge McMahon, in the Court of General Sessions. Upon these facts we submit that your Honor has no jurisdiction in the premises, and move to dismiss the defendant."

Justice Jerome then detailed several technical points bearing on the subject which were unfavorable to the motion. He also said that the defendant had had no examination before a Magistrate on the murder charge.

"At the time the District Attorney presented the matter to the Grand Jury," said Mr. Weeks, "an examination was pending, and the District Attorney overlooked just what your Honor has explained. After he has had us indicted by the Grand Jury and the indictment has been set aside by Justice Williams, and after he has again presented the matter to the Grand Jury and the charge has been thrown out, he cannot say to us, 'You are entitled to a certain right which I insist upon your taking.' We say, 'You have deprived us of it once, and we do not think this is the time to exercise it.' If that be so, have we not the privilege to insist upon our rights under the statute bearing upon this case? And—"

"I want to say, if your Honor please," here broke in Assistant District Attorney Osborne, "that the step we have just taken is due to instructions given by Judge McMahon to the May Grand Jury." Justice Jerome then, turning to Molineux, read the warrant for his arrest. "We remain mute," said Mr. Weeks, after the Justice had finished.

At this point in the proceedings the question of an examination was raised. Mr. Weeks would not enter into the controversy, Mr. Osborne doing nearly all the talking. "We do not recognize the jurisdiction of the Court, and decline to say anything," was all that Mr. Weeks would say.

"I am very much obliged to your Honor," said Mr. Osborne, when the date for the examination had been set. "I have been striving to bring the case into an open court where I can present my witnesses and show my case against the defendant. I can show that I am following the charge of Judge McMahon—"

"I am here, your Honor, to present an argument," broke in Mr. Weeks, "and not to listen to a speech on the part of the District Attorney." Justice Jerome then remanded Molineux to the Tombs.

Messrs. Weeks and Battle would not say what their future steps in the matter will be. It is believed, however, they will apply for a writ of habeas corpus, to present an argument before a Supreme Court Justice as to the legality of the move taken by the District Attorney, and the right of Justice Jerome to hold Molineux.

Prominent Worcester Girl Missing.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 9.—Sally Aldrich Wardwell, granddaughter of the late Judge P. Emory Aldrich, has gone away from her home while laboring under a temporary mental nervousness. She was nineteen years old, and attended the Moody School, at Northfield. Worry over her studies caused her to break down, and she came home Tuesday in the care of a nurse. Some time early yesterday morning she went away, leaving a note in which she said she was going to look for work. Since then she has not been heard from. The police have sent out circulars giving descriptions of her. Her father, who is now dead, was William T. Wardwell of Newton.

The North German Lloyd's Plans.

It was rumored yesterday that the North German Lloyd Steamship Company had arranged to secure additional wharfage facilities in Hoboken, adjoining its present piers in that city, and would not move its passenger terminus to the New York side, as it was understood it intended to do. Gustav Schwab, the New York agent of the line, when seen yesterday afternoon, refused to affirm or deny the report.

Lady Broome Arrested in California.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., June 9.—Lady Frances Broome was arrested here for obstructing the street on which her residence stands. A fence built where the hedge stood was ordered removed on a complaint charging obstruction of the highway. She resisted its removal. Lady Broome threatens to bring the matter to the attention of the British Government.

New Chaplain for Sing Sing Prison.

ALBANY, June 9.—Superintendent of State Prisons Cornelius V. Collins to-day appointed the Rev. George Sanderson, Chaplain of the Albany County Penitentiary, to be Chaplain of Sing Sing Prison, to succeed the Rev. John C. S. Wellis of Dutchess County, who retires on account of ill-health.

New Traction Company in New Jersey

TRENTON, N. J., June 9.—The White Line Traction Company, capital $4,000,000, was incorporated here to-day, with authority to operate trolley lines anywhere in New Jersey. The incorporators are Frederick Engea, Edward A. Prudent, and George Barker, all of Newark.

The Scope of the New York Telephone Service

is so great that practically every town and city within a radius of over 1000 miles of the City Hall is within speaking distance of every New York telephone.

The immediate neighborhood of New York—Long Island, Westchester and New Jersey—is well provided with telephones.

A little telephoning saves much travelling.

New York Telephone Company,

18 Cortlandt St. 15 Dey St. 952 Broadway. 115 West 38th St.

FEAST OF THE SACRED HEART.

Observed Yesterday by All the Catholic Churches in the City.

In accordance with a decree by the Pope every Catholic Church in the city observed the Feast of the Sacred Heart yesterday. A special feature of the services was the reading of "the great act of consecration and reparation to the sacred heart of Jesus." The form of this act was printed by Archbishop Corrigan and sent to all pastors in the city, to be read at either the morning or the evening service.

The services at the Cathedral began with a low mass at 6 o'clock in the morning. At 9 o'clock a solemn high mass was sung, the celebrant being the Rev. J. H. McMahon. In the evening another service, at which Archbishop Corrigan officiated, was held, Father McMahon preaching a sermon on "The Nature and Importance of the Act of Consecration."

STEAMBOAT C. H. NORTHAM HERE

Victim of Sound Collision Limps Into Port Almost a Wreck.

The steamboat C. H. Northam of the New Haven Line, that was run into early Thursday morning by the Richard Peck of the same line, and was beached at Green Farms to prevent her sinking, was hauled off yesterday morning after having the part of the cut below the water line patched up, and came down under her own steam. She tied up at her dock at Peck Slip, and proceeded to unload her cargo as rapidly as possible.

The Richard Peck struck the C. H. Northam nearly at right angles, and the wedgelike cut is nearly three-quarters the width across the deck, and from guardrail to the keel. The capstan, which stood in the way, was thrown to one side, and its thick iron supports were bent. The woodwork on both sides of the gash was torn up into kindling wood, and part of the deck abaft the gash and as far as the first bulkhead is torn up. Part of the portside of the boat opposite to where the collision occurred was also torn off by the force of the blow. The entire forward part of the boat for at least twenty feet from the bow looks like a mass of wreckage.

That no loss of life followed the collision is regarded as wonderful by some of the crew, for six of them were said to have been asleep in the forecastle at the time, and fourteen other men were gathered there also.

Capt. Hardy of the Northam was unwilling to talk about the collision or damages, and the Superintendent of the line said that he had not yet received the Captain's report and did not expect it for a day or two. He had not yet made an estimate of the amount of the damage to the vessel, but none of the cargo had been damaged. The Northam, he said, would be sent into dry dock as soon as possible. The company's dry dock, at Thirty-fourth Street and the North River, was too small, for the Northam, and the company was looking out for another one. It would take about three weeks to repair the damage to the Northam, and in the meantime the steamboat Shinnecock, which has been secured from the Long Island Railroad, will take its place.

THE SYNAGOGUE AT NEWPORT.

Two Factions Claim to Own the Building—Serious Trouble Averted.

NEWPORT, June 9.—Trouble among the Jews here in regard to the possession of the synagogue, which has existed for some time, promised to take a serious turn today, but this was averted by the prompt action of the Mayor and the Chief of Police. Eugene Schreir, acting for members of the Congregation Sheavith Israel of New York, who claim to own the synagogue here, placed five men in charge of the building, with instructions to repel all intruders. Besides this, city officials were informed by a Providence lawyer, who has been retained to look out for the interests of the New York congregation, that it had been decided to send to Newport forty armed Pinkerton men to take possession of the synagogue, and to hold it at any cost. Chief Kaull consulted Mayor Boyle, who sent a messenger to Mr. Schreir, summoning him to a conference. At this conference the Mayor warned Mr. Schreir of the course which would be taken by the city in the event of detectives or any one else attempting to defy the order of the City Council by means other than those afforded by the courts. In regard to the threat that armed men would be brought to the city, Mayor Boyle and the Chief were very explicit as to the course that would be taken.

Mr. Schreir replied that he had no intention of defying the city authorities, and that the information received from Providence was entirely unauthorized and incorrect.

Later the Providence lawyer called up the City Solicitor by telephone, saying that his statement had been made without authority, and that he apologized for having made it.

By advice of counsel, Max Levy of the opposing congregation visited the synagogue this evening, taking with him ten men, with the intention of forcibly entering the premises if the five men placed in charge by Mr. Schreir attempted resistance. There was no trouble, however, and when Mr. Levy and his men appeared the Schreir men took their departure without creating a scene, and Mr. Levy took possession. Mr. Levy removed from the gate and doors of the synagogue the fastenings placed there by Mr. Schreir's orders, substituted new locks and chains, and placed a keeper in charge of the premises. This man is heavily armed, and any attempt at intrusion may lead to trouble.

It is possible that the matter may now be taken to the courts.

Three Auburn Prisoners Released.

AUBURN, N. Y., June 9.—Three prisoners were released from Auburn Prison to-day on special commutations granted by Gov. Roosevelt. They are Harriet A. Merrihew, convicted Oct. 5, 1880, in Lewis County, of murder in the second degree for the poisoning of her husband, with regard to which it is said that papers on file with the Governor show that at the post-mortem examination no trace of poison was found; Richard H. Thomas, convicted in Erie County, Oct. 18, 1897, of grand larceny, and Mahlon Golden, convicted in Chemung County July 12, 1897, of grand larceny.

Reported Railroad Fatality Denied.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 9.—The report that twenty-eight men were killed at Ross Hollow, on the Choctaw Road, yesterday afternoon is denied by the contractors. Several men from the camp arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning, having left Ross Hollow last night about 8 o'clock. At that time no accident had occurred.

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should remember that Brag is a fairly good dog, but Holdfast is better. Our

Old Crow Rye

is positively a strictly pure, hand-made sour mash whiskey, and cannot be equaled. Compare with all others and satisfy yourself.

H. B. Kirk & Co., New York.

ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION.

The President Appoints Nine Men, Headed by Admiral Walker, to Make a Report to Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The President to-day appointed the following commission to determine the most feasible and practical route for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama. Rear Admiral John G. Walker, United States Navy; Samuel Pasco of Florida, Alfred Noble, C. E., of Illinois; George S. Morrison, C. E., of New York; Col. Peter C. Hains, United States Army; Prof. William H. Burr of Connecticut, Lieut. Col. Oswald H. Ernst, United States Army; Lewis M. Haupt, C. E., of Pennsylvania, and Prof. Emory R. Johnson of Pennsylvania.

Admiral Walker, who is at the head of the commission, says that he will call the members together at the earliest practicable moment. The rainy season is now on in Panama and Nicaragua, but nevertheless it is extremely likely that the commission will proceed forthwith to a personal inspection of the routes and divide up the work so as to make an early report to Congress possible.

Rear Admiral Walker, Col. Hains, and Mr. Haupt are members of the present Nicaraguan Canal Commission. Senator Pasco of Florida has devoted much study to the work to be undertaken by the commission. George S. Morrison has been President of the Society of Civil Engineers. Alfred Noble was formerly a member of one of the canal commissions and has been engaged in many large engineering undertakings. Col. Ernst was formerly Superintendent of the Military Academy. Prof. Burr is the head of the department of engineering of Columbia University, and has had large engineering experience.

Prof. Emory R. Johnson of the University of Pennsylvania was appointed because the President felt that the economic and commercial side of the investigation into the proposed canal routes was one of its most important features. In selecting Prof. Johnson he acceded to the recommendations and wishes of many prominent commercial organizations.

LAZAROWITZ LIQUOR TAX CASE.

Justice Truax Says the Pro-Cathedral Is Used Exclusively as a Church.

ALBANY, June 9.—Justice Truax has handed down his decision in the matter of the application of Henry H. Lyman, State Commissioner of Excise, for an order revoking and canceling the liquor tax certificate of Bernhardt Lazarowitz. The premises at 122 Stanton Street, New York City, where Lazarowitz had a saloon, are within 200 feet of the Epicopal Pro-Cathedral.

It was contended on behalf of Lazarowitz that as the vicar and the janitor reside in the church property and as it is used by certain social organizations, the building was not one used exclusively as a church.

Justice Truax held that the Pro-Cathedral was a building used exclusively as a church within the meaning of the law, and that Lazarowitz was not lawfully trafficking in liquors at the place in question. The certificate was therefore revoked and canceled, with costs to the petitioner.

CHILD BITTEN BY A MONKEY.

Organ Grinder's Pet Also Attacked Its Master, Who Was Locked Up.

A monkey belonging to Pasquale Yocionce, an Italian organ grinder, seemed to become suddenly frenzied by the heat yesterday afternoon, while his master was grinding an organ on Middleton Street, Williamsburg, and sprang at a crowd of children who had gathered.

Freda Greck, the eleven-year-old daughter of Adelina Greck of 59 Middleton Street, was about to hand the monkey a penny, when the animal seized the thumb of the child's right hand in its mouth and bit it twice severely. He then turned upon the other children, who ran for a place of safety.

The child's cries of pain attracted a crowd, who held the organ grinder until a policeman arrived. Meanwhile the monkey attacked his master, and scratched his face badly before he could be pacified.

A call was sent to the Eastern District Hospital for an ambulance, and when the surgeon arrived he cauterized the wounds of the Greck child, who was then taken to her home. The Italian was taken to the Clymer Avenue Police Station, where a charge of disorderly conduct was made against him. He will be arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court to-day. The monkey, at the Italian's earnest pleading, was allowed in the same cell with him.

Charged with Manslaughter.

SALAMANCA, N. Y., June 9.—Timothy Shea of Haverhill, Mass., arrived here today and gave himself up to the authorities to answer to the charge of manslaughter in having caused the death of his wife last September by pushing her from a porch during a quarrel and breaking her neck. Shea claims he found his wife dead at the foot of the porch. His theory is that she fell after a sudden attack of heart failure. Mrs. Shea was a widow nearly eighty years old when Shea appeared here about eighteen months ago. She employed him to work on her farm, and later married him. After her death Shea disappeared.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast will be found at the top of the first page to the right of the title.

The heated term was broken in the Middle Atlantic States yesterday afternoon, but still continues in the South Atlantic States, Augusta reporting 100 degrees, Charlotte 98, Montgomery 96, Norfolk and Raleigh 94. Thunderstorms and rain have occurred in a narrow strip from the Middle and Southern Rocky Mountain regions to the Middle Atlantic Coast. The pressure is high in the Lower Missouri Valley and on the South Atlantic and North Pacific Coasts.

The temperature has generally fallen in the lower lake regions, Upper Ohio Valley, and Middle and North Atlantic States, except stationary temperature in Maine and the Upper Ohio lake region. It has risen in the Upper Mississippi, Middle and Upper Missouri Valleys, and in the northern plateau and Northern Rocky Mountain region, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

Thunder showers and cooler weather will extend throughout the South Atlantic States, except in Eastern Florida. Occasional showers will prevail in the Middle Atlantic States and generally fair in New England, the lake regions, and the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys. Variable winds will be experienced on the Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	66	72	70
6 A. M.	65	72	78
9 A. M.	76	76	83
12 M.	81	75	90
4 P. M.	84	74	86
6 P. M.	82	75	80
12 P. M.	71	67	71

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	80¼
Weather Bureau	72¼
Corresponding date 1898	75
Corresponding date for last twenty years	68

The maximum temperature yesterday was 78 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 66 degrees at 8:15 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 57 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 56 per cent.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:28	Sun sets...7:31	Moon sets...9:30

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...9:00	Gov. Isl'd...9:33	H. Gate...11:29
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...9:09	Gov. Isl'd...9:41	H. Gate...11:37

The Stomach Is An Engine

Your health reflects its condition. If it's clogged up with impurities, and can't use the fuel you give it, there'll be trouble all over the body. There can be no disease with a good digestion. A strong stomach and perfect digestion comes from the use of

It clears the brain, strengthens the nerves—makes people WELL.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JUNE 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algiers, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Altai, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Arkadia, Puerto Rico	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Bellucia, La Plata	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Caribi, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Dalecarlia, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Ems, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hudson, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Martello, Hull		
M. L. Villaverde, Havana		1:00 P. M.
Norge, Christiania	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Olinda, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg		6:30 A. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
St. Andrews, Antwerp		

TUESDAY, JUNE 13.

Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Troja, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14.

City of Washington, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamer Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June §13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after May §26 and up to June §9 at 6:30 P. M. on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive June §8. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June §13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June §15 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China and Japan, which arrived at Vancouver, are due in New York on the morning of Monday, June 12.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JUNE 10.

A. R. Thorpe, Curacoa, June 3.
British Trader, Antwerp, May 27.
Cluden, Amsterdam, May 27.
Colorado, Hull, May 28.
Cufic, Liverpool, May 3.
Montauk, Gibraltar, May 24.
Montcalm, London, May 28.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, May 17.
St. Louis, Southampton, June 3.
Tresco, Para, May 24.

SUNDAY, JUNE 11.

Aigonquin, Jacksonville, June 8.
City of Augusta, Savannah, June 8.
Horatio, Para, May 31.
Marquette, London, June 1.

MONDAY, JUNE 12.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, June 1.
Chateau Lafite, Havre, May 31.
Finance, Colon, June 5.
Furnessia, Glasgow, June 1.
Louisiana, New Orleans, June 7.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13.

Adirondack, Port Limon, June 6.
Bovic, Liverpool, June 3.
Chalmette, New Orleans, June 8.
Concho, Galveston, June 7.
Kaiser Friedrich, Bremen, June 6.
Kansas City, Swansea, May 31.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, June 5.
Southwark, Antwerp, June 3.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14.

British Empire, Antwerp, June 3.
Grangense, Para, June 4.
Hekla, Christiansand, June 2.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, June 3.
Ohio, Hull, June 3.
Servia, Liverpool, June 6.
Winifred, New Orleans, June 9.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15.

Germania, Liverpool, June 7.
Pretoria, Hamburg, June 5.

Arrived.

SS Sencea

The Wanamaker Store

A Center of Universal Interest

WHO will create the perfect store? It has not yet arrived. The millennium of shopping may never come. Some of the best brains in the land are striving toward the highest store-keeping. We are in the race and can only be distanced by a worthy competition. And it will be hard for the competitor, whoever wins or loses.

The Trade Menu Offered To-day Is Vital With Attractions

Four Facts From the Furnishing Store

These silk-front shirts are getting to be immensely popular, and here's a chance in them to help that popularity along considerably. We offer several thousand of them at

Sixty Cents Each

Bodies of fine cambric, front of pure silk, patterns are the really new ideas in stripes and figures. Many in plain white silk, too. A shirt worth $1 easily and honestly.

What do you think of a good negligee shirt, made from good madras, in a painstaking and workmanlike manner, for

Fifty Cents?

There are 1,320 of them here to sell to-day at that figure, and you'll wish there had been more if you come late in the day.

Six madras ties for

Twenty-five Cents

That's a statement strong enough to stand alone, when you are assured that the patterns are good and the fabric all right. You may rest content. The ties were made from short ends of high-grade goods.

Men's Bathing Suits at $1.50. A hint of both exclusiveness and economy. With good suits at that price, the hiring of your natatorial costume adds the sin of extravagance to its other objectionable features.

These are good suits, made of a fine, firm weave in cotton. Two-piece suits in navy blue or black. Fast colors, with colored stripes at bottom of trunks, sleeves and jersey.

Men's Furnishing Goods Store, Ninth street.

Men's Bicycle Clothing

Cool, correctly cut, cheap, and serviceable. That about describes the kinds of bicycle clothing you'll find here, and only those kinds. About values? Here are some:—

At $5—Suits of all-wool crash; good $8 suits, and found out lately at a lower price.
At $6—A lot of bicycle suits of homespuns, for stout men. Excellent value at $9.
At $2.50—Trousers of "Khaki"—a cool, durable fabric; in high favor in the United States Army; riding breeches style. If priced at $4 they would still be reasonable. These are to be found nowhere else in the city.
Men's linen crash bicycle trousers, made same as above, at only $2.
$10 all-wool bicycle trousers, a good $4 quality, at $2.50.

Boys' Clothing

The best of our boys' clothing is that it *is* best; the second-best thing about it is that it is cheap.

Clothing prices are clothing prices, and bargains do not come for the asking. There is always a reason for a low price, and only two or three chances in twenty that that reason is one favorable to your interests. A low price that is brought about by lowered goodness, for example, is decidedly not arrived at to your advantage.

Our reasons for low prices are all in your interest, and are chiefly founded simply and securely on the magnitude of our business.

Like these:—

At $3.75—200 Sailor Suits of all-wool cheviots and cassimeres; neatly trimmed; that were low priced at $5 to $6.50.
At $2—300 Washable Sailor Suits for boys 3 to 12 years; were good sellers at $2.50 to $4.50.
At $3—Some new designs in Boys' Washable Sailor Suits.
At 50c.—600 Boys' All-wool Knee Trousers; 75c. kind.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Day Six—Shoe Bargains

Scraps, Fragments, Pickings, Odd Sizes, Antiques! None such in the Shoe Offerings of this week. The distinctive mark of our retailing—the highest as yet known—is the amplitude of the offerings and their up-to-date style.

On Monday 120,700 pairs of special shoes in our two stores, outside of, additional to, the splendid regular stock—every pair new. Prices—fair and cheap—would be one-half more.

Unmatched selling follows, and to-day the week rounds up with added thousands at even less prices.

MEN'S BICYCLE SHOES—Black, long lace regulation style, corrugated soles; value $2. Price *One Dollar.* Only 380 pairs.

MEN'S OUTING SHOES—Two sorts; Tan calfskin, stout soles, excellent for golf or road. Tan kidskin, soft and cool for ordinary Summer wear. Values $3 to $4. Price *Two Dollars.*

MEN'S BLACK SHOES—Two sorts; Calfskin for street wear; patent leather for dress wear. Values $3 to $4. Price *Two Dollars.*

WOMEN'S OXFORD SHOES—Two sorts; Black kidskin of extra fine quality. And tan kidskin, with kid and cloth tops, correct shapes. Values $2.50 to $3. Price *One Dollar and Forty Cents.*

WOMEN'S TAN KID SHOES—Chrome tan kidskin, laced; new, full toe with tips, solid flexible soles. Values $2.50. Price *One Dollar and Forty Cents.*

CHILDREN'S SHOES—Tan and black laced or black kid buttoned. Solid shoes of excellent quality. Sizes 11 to 2 at *Ninety-five Cents*; sizes 8½ to 10½ at *Eighty Cents*; sizes 5 to 8 at *Sixty-five Cents.* The 80c. and 65c. sorts in black only.

SMALL BOYS' OUTING SHOES—Of black Titan calfskin and of black box calfskin, stout soles of oak tanned leather and spring heels. Sizes 9 to 13. Value $2. Price *One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents.*

Men's Shoes, full lines, $1.40, $1.70, $2.30.
Women's Shoes, full lines, $1, $1.40, $1.70, $2.
Boys' Shoes, full lines, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75.
Children's Shoes, full lines, 65c., 80c., 95c.
Bath Slippers, 20c. Baby Shoes, small sizes, 25c.

Shoe Annex is on the Fifth Floor. Ten elevators, two of them express.

Society Parasols at Commonplace Prices

Parasols are theoretically portable sun awnings, and they are so *practically*, plus society appearances. All the parasols referred to in the following are beautiful, novel, elegant, amply fitted to meet the requirements of society or sun.

First—A lot of which each one is covered with thick white taffeta, bordered with a fancy finished stripe. The *low* retail value yesterday was $3. The price to-day will be *$1.50.* They are worthy the attention of the most dilettante taste.

Second—A choice collection that were $6 and $5 yesterday are to be sold at $3.75 to-day. An unusual bargain for the opening of the season

Broadway.

The Road-Flyers and Others

To-day will offer practically the last chance to get this $40 bicycle for $16. It will be a chance quickly taken for the wheel is obviously good, has come through triumphantly the test of hard service on the road, and has our guaranty on top of all. Men's or women's model, enameled in black or green, and a fine, modern, handsome, smooth-running mount to race or tour or loaf along in comfort on.

The Orient, the best of all. Roadsters, $50. The "1.30" Orient, the neatest and sweetest and daintiest of flyers, the lightest little thoroughbred that ever went over the roads, for men or women, $65.

The Continental, $25 and $26.50. Look at this wheel and see if you do not agree with us that it is the biggest value for the money you have seen.

The Wanamaker Wheel Club Closes June 17

Until Then We Will Sell Orients and Continentals on Monthly Payments. Not Afterward.

A Handkerchief Puzzle

The puzzle is to find out why these handkerchiefs sell for

Twelve-and-a-Half Cents Each

You will recognize most of them at once as standard 40c. and 50c. values at our own valuations, which are lower than most people put on their goods. If you can find out why these splendid handkerchiefs are selling at one-third and one-half their apparent value, you will do more than we think you can.

Of finest linen, and pure,—but with almost imperceptible loom-faults that take them out of the "perfect" class. You cannot find these faults for yourself, however,—in fact, we can't find them ourselves in many cases.

For Men and Women,—12½c. Each

Main Aisle Tables

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

Women's Washable Skirts

That white pique skirt at one dollar is a prominent feature of this showing. A low price, of course, and you cannot expect to get much elaboration and embroidery for it, but you *do* get something that is stylish, reliable, serviceable and handsome, and well made into the bargain.

Plenty of other good things:—
At $1—Of white pique; well made; all lengths.
At $1.50—Of linen or pique; stitched seams; deep hem.
At $2.75—Of pique; strap seams; deep hem.
At $6—Of burlap or canvas; artistically trimmed with fancy braid; value $7.50 and $8.
At $8.50—Of white pique; exquisitely made and trimmed; value $10.

120 Bargains in Girls' Summer Dresses

These are wash dresses in guimpe style for girls 4 to 14 years old. They are made as to the majority of them, of the same sorts and styles and grades of materials that are used in dresses costing $4.50 and $5. And no dress at any price of this washable class could be prettier than these 120 that we offer at

Two-Fifty Each

Second Floor, Broadway.

White Lawn Waists

It's doubtful that a larger or a better chosen assortment of waists in white can be found anywhere. Certain it is that we have many of the most beautifully made and trimmed garments we ever saw, and about all of the styles that experienced seekers for the best could find. Can't describe the numerous kinds here. You'll find pleasure in looking them over—profit in purchasing. Some at $1; then in little steps advancing up to $7.50.

Second Floor.

Women's Neckwear

We have a lot of 48 dozen of net bows with soft stock collars—45c. and 50c. goods—that are on sale to-day at 30c. each. They are just the sort for Summer wear, late styles, trimmed with laces and ribbons. Not old nor mussed nor soiled, but fresh from their maker's hands. There's a loss on these goods somewhere, but it's your gain. Only about 500 of them.

Tenth street.

Women's Jumbo Straw Hats—Sailor Shape

Here is a large number of sailor hats of excellent Jumbo straw, at 95c. and 45c.—the kinds that sell generally at a third more at least.

Other good qualities in popular shapes, at only 35c. and 25c.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's Jewelry Pretty and Inexpensive

This is the sort known as "Summer Jewelry." They are all attractive, nicely finished goods with little prices. There's an extensive showing of these on the Tenth Street Aisle to-day. In the collection are:

Coral Scarf Pins, 10c. and 15c. each.
Pearl Head Scarf Pins, 25c. and 50c. each.
Violet Scarf Pins, 10c. and 20c. each.
Violet Hat Pins, 25c. and 50c.
Coral Hat Pins, 25c.
Sterling Silver Belt Pins, 25c. each.
Gold Plated Links, 25c.
Gold Plated Waist Sets, 25c.
Gold Plated Belt Pins, set with turquoise, 15c. each.
Sterling Silver Filigree Brooches, 50c.
Sterling Silver Imported Brooches, $1 each.
Sterling Silver Imported Bracelets, $1.50 each.
Fan Chains, fancy colored beads, 25c. each.
Fan Chains of silk with steel trimmings set with turquoise, 25c. each.
Silver Plated Fan or Lorgnette Chains, with fancy slides, 50c. each.

The Wanamaker Store

To-day, perhaps—Monday, surely—will end the cloth sets. Full levant sets all gone now. No more in any style after Wednesday next.

The Last Saturday

SATURDAY of last week we sold more sets of the International Library than on any other day since The Wanamaker Library Club began. The Club ends before next Saturday, so to-day is the last chance for those who find Saturday afternoon the most convenient time for coming to our store.

The store is open all day, and it may be the last day that you can buy a cloth set. You are too late for a full levant set now. Even the half morocco are down to a very small quantity.

This is the biggest book bargain we have ever offered our public. Telegrams, letters and callers galore during the hottest June days on record prove that folks who love books know a good thing, and mean to have it.

The Half Price Ends Next Wednesday

There are several ways of proving the worth of a thing. The fame of Andrew Lang, Donald G. Mitchell and the other editors of the International Library establish its completeness and excellence. The commendations of literary men and public men, of clergymen, priests and rabbis, of lawyers, doctors and college professors, of school superintendents and teachers, and of hosts of plain, honest folks who know what they enjoy reading, are proof beyond dispute. Surer than either is the verdict that has crowned the International Library. For the past few months we have sent out thousands upon thousands of sets, each set subject to return on ten days' examination. Only an insignificant fraction has been returned. This is the sort of endorsement that means that you won't be disappointed if you have a set sent home.

Mail this Coupon To-day. T

JOHN WANAMAKER, New York.

Enclosed find $1 for membership in the Wanamaker Library Club. Send set to address below. I agree to pay balance in 15 monthly payments.

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

The Club Price Is Only One-Half the Publishers' Price

The complete set (20 big vols.), any binding, is sent to those joining the Wanamaker Club.

The membership fee is **ONLY $1.** You are allowed ten days to examine the books. If you choose to return them, your dollar is refunded. If you keep them, you pay monthly for 15 months: $2 for cloth binding, $3 for half morocco, or $4 for rich three-quarter levant. The full levant style, at $6 per month, are all sold. We recommend one of the leather bindings as being more appropriate for so large a volume, and more durable. Specimen pages and full information concerning club membership mailed free.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts. N. Y.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Downed the Clevelands for the Fourth Time.

BROOKLYNS WIN ANOTHER GAME

Cincinnatis Again Outplayed—Philadelphias Win from Washingtons—Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	36	11	.766
Boston	30	14	.682
St. Louis	27	18	.600
Baltimore	26	19	.578
Philadelphia	26	19	.578
Chicago	26	20	.565
Cincinnati	21	23	.477
New York	21	24	.467
Pittsburg	10	26	.381
Washington	17	30	.362
Louisville	14	30	.318
Cleveland	8	34	.190

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 7; Cleveland, 6.
Brooklyn, 6; Cincinnati, 3.
Philadelphia, 9; Washington, 1.
Baltimore-Pittsburg games postponed on account of rain.

League Games To-day.

Boston in New York.
Brooklyn in Baltimore.
Washington in Philadelphia.
St. Louis in Chicago.

The Clevelands were defeated for the fourth consecutive time by the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, but, unlike the three previous contests, the victory was anythings but a walkover.

The visitors tied the score twice, and it was mainly through an error by Tucker that the locals got what proved to be the winning run in the eighth inning.

Meekin pitched for the first time in two weeks and showed that he is in form, and from now on can be relied upon. He did not do much pitching in the early innings, but when he was forced to do his best, which was in the last two innings, the Clevelands found his pitching a hard proposition.

Carsey essayed to pitch for the visitors. He was used against the locals last Tuesday, and did poorly. Yesterday he was in better shape, but still unequal to the occasion. It was good hitting that gave the locals most of their runs. The same must be said of the visitors. Harley's home-run drive in the fourth was worth three runs, as two bases were occupied at the time. Meekin, by the way, did some hitting yesterday, from which two runs resulted, he scoring both of them, so that he did much toward winning his own game. He made a hit every time he came to the bat. They included a three-bagger, a double, and a single.

The locals played a fast fielding game. In the first inning Van Haltren made a good catch in centre field, and then threw to the plate, cutting off a run and incidentally completing a double play. Davis and Doyle executed a neat double play in the fourth inning. Carsey made the star fielding play for the visitors in the fifth inning, when he caught Davis's attempted bunt hit with one hand and touched out Grady, who had run to third before the latter could get over his surprise.

The Bostons will begin a series at the Polo Grounds this afternoon, and Doheny will be pitted against the champions. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	I/B	P/O	A	E
V. Halt'n, cf.	1	1	3	2	0
Grady, c.	1	2	5	1	0
Wilson, 3b.	1	1	4	1	1
Davis, ss.	1	0	1	4	1
Doyle, 1b.	0	3	8	1	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	3	2	0
O'Brien, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Foster, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Meekin, p.	2	3	1	0	0
Total	7	11	27	11	2

CLEVELAND.	R	I/B	P/O	A	E
Dowd, cf.	1	1	4	0	0
Harley, lf.	2	1	0	0	0
Quinn, 2b.	0	1	3	0	0
Stivetts, 3b.	1	1	0	4	1
Sugden, rf.	0	2	2	0	0
Lockhead, ss.	0	2	3	3	0
Tucker, 1b.	0	1	6	0	2
Sh'kongost, c.	1	2	3	2	0
Carsey, p.	1	0	2	3	0
Total	6	11	24	8	3

New York	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—7
Cleveland	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	—6

Stolen bases—Lockhead, Shreckongost. Two-base hits—Doyle, Grady, Meekin, Lockhead, Shreckongost. Three-base hit—Meekin. Home run—Harley. Sacrifice hit—Sugden. Double plays—Van Haltren and Grady; Davis and Doyle; Carsey, (unassisted.) First base on balls—Off Meekin, 1. Struck out—By Meekin, 2. Passed ball—Shreckongost. Wild pitch—Carsey. Left on bases—New York, 3; Cleveland, 5. First base by errors—New York, 3; Cleveland, 2. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr.

BROOKLYNS KEEP ON WINNING.

The Cincinnatis were again outplayed by the Brooklyns at Washington Park yesterday, making twelve straight victories for the Brooklyn team. The game was won by consecutive batting in the third and fifth innings.

Dunn pitched a fine game against the Cincinnatis, and was supported in faultless style. Dahlen's fielding was again the notable feature of the game. Steinfeldt did the best playing for the visitors. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I/B	P/O	A	E
Selbach, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Smith, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Miller, rf.	1	2	1	1	1
Beckley, 1b.	0	1	9	0	1
Corcoran, ss.	1	1	2	2	0
Steinfeldt, 3b.	0	1	4	1	0
McPhee, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0
Wood, c.	1	0	3	2	0
Phillips, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total	3	6	24	12	2

BROOKLYN.	R	I/B	P/O	A	E
Casey, 3b.	1	0	2	1	0
Anderson, cf.	2	2	4	0	0
Kelley, lf.	1	2	4	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	1	2	1	4	0
Jones, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
McGann, 1b.	1	1	7	0	0
Daly, 2b.	0	2	2	3	0
Farrell, c.	0	0	5	2	0
Dunn, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	6	10	27	11	0

Cincinnati	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	—3
Brooklyn	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	..	—6

First base by errors—Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 3; Brooklyn, 6. First base on balls—Off Phillips, 3; off Dunn, 3. Struck out—By Phillips, 3; by Dunn, 2. Three-base hits—Miller, Daly. Two-base hits—Kelley, (2,) Dahlen. Sacrifice hit—Dahlen. Stolen bases—Kelley, Dahlen. Double plays—Phillips, McPhee, and Beckley; Miller and Beckley; Dahlen and Casey. Hit by pitcher—By Phillips, 1. Passed balls—Wood, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald. Attendance, 1,200.

Philadelphia, 9; Washington, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—The Washingtons and Philadelphias were playing a wretched game when rain stopped it in the fifth inning. Score:

Washington	1	0	0	0	0	—1
Philadelphia	2	2	0	1	4	—9

Base hits—Washington, 2; Philadelphia, 13. Errors—Washington, 8; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Washington, Baker, McFarland, and McGuire; Philadelphia, Frazer and Douglass. Umpires—Messrs. Burns and Smith. Attendance, 1,720.

Other Games.

At Worcester, Mass.—Holy Cross, 8; University of Pennsylvania, 7.
At Rochester—Rochester, 6; Syracuse, 1.
At Worcester, Mass.—Hartford, 10; Worcester, 2.
At Williamstown, Mass.—Williams, 15; Dartmouth, 4.
At Newark—Newark, 12; Paterson, 0.
At Toronto—Toronto, 8; Montreal, 3.

Yale Plays in Princeton To-day.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 9.—Notwithstanding the rain, crowds of Princeton alumni and friends of the students are coming into the old college town on every train to witness the game with Yale to-morrow. A parade with brass bands and fancy costumes will open the afternoon to encourage the Tigers. Capt. Kafer has decided to retain the following arrangement of players: Hutchinson, third; McGibbon, short; Green, first; Suter, left field; Watkins, centre field; Harrison, right field; Bedford, second base; Kafer, catcher; Hillebrand, pitcher.

YOUNG RACERS AT AUCTION.

Little Demand for the Rancho del Paso Yearlings—The Highest Price Paid Was $2,000.

It does not pay J. B. Haggin to bring on his yearlings from Rancho del Paso to sell at auction here, judging from the results of yesterday's sale at the Sheepshead Bay paddocks. Mr. Haggin's methods have caused comment among horsemen, who this year see the best ones bred by him racing under the colors and in the name of Green B. Morris, though there is a rumor and a general belief that Mr. Haggin has at least an interest in them. Rumors of by-bidding at some sales in past years, even if there was no truth in them, tend to make would-be buyers a little offish. Possibly these things that horsemen talk about had their effect at yesterday's sale, at which prices were very much below the Rancho del Paso standard established in past years. Then, too, there is an undoubted overproduction of thoroughbreds, good, bad, and indifferent, and racing men with capital prefer to buy tried two-year-olds to making a gamble in untried yearlings. So many of yesterday's offerings brought no bids. The whole thing fell rather flat. The best prices obtained were for the following:

Bay filly by Candlemas-Carina; Marcus Daly	$2,000
Chestnut colt by Goldfinch-Flavia; W. O. Scully	1,500
Bay colt by Sir Modred-Glendora; Green B. Morris	1,100
Chestnut colt by Golden Garter-Kiss-Me-Quick; Matt Byrnes	1,050
Bay colt by Star Ruby-Lucania; G. B. Morris	1,000
Bay colt by Watercress-Abra; J. G. Follansbee	500
Brown colt by Watercress-Aelia; P. S. P. Randolph	300
Bay filly by Golden Garter-Alesia; Green B. Morris	400
Brown colt by Order-Lady Cardigan; C. Fleischmann's Sons	600
Bay colt by Bassetlaw-Liane; T. A. Magee	800
Bay filly by Kismet-Lillie Hempstead; W. H. May & Son	500
Chestnut colt by Tyrant-Dimotte; W. H. Karrick	250
Brown filly by Midlothian-Loma; L. V. Bell	500
Bay or brown colt by Order-Longalette; J. Brown	275
Chestnut filly by Golden Garter-Love Not; T. A. Magee	350
Chestnut colt by Candlemas-Evangeline; Matt Byrnes	625
Chestnut filly by Bassetlaw-Santa Rita; W. H. May & Son	350
Bay colt by Darebin-Sibyl; L. V. Bell	325
Black colt by Fresno-Marian; J. Brown	650
Chestnut colt by Candlemas-Imp. Royal Falcon; W. H. May & Son	425
Chestnut colt by Kismet-Royal Purple; G. B. Morris	300
Bay colt by Golden Dawn-Roa Bella filly; W. H. May & Son	500
Bay colt by Goldfinch-Millie; G. B. Morris	600
Brown colt by St. Andrew-Memory II.; J. C. Madden	525
Chestnut colt by Order-Lovely; W. Midgley	525
Chestnut colt by Prestonpans-Kate Fletcher; A. J. Joyner	425
Bay colt by Golden Garter-Guilia; J. M. Murphy	600
Chestnut filly by Watercress-Hana; S. L'Hommedieu	525
Brown filly by Sir Modred-Glad Eyes; H. T. Griffin	250
Bay colt by Order-Extract; Matt Byrnes	700
Chestnut colt by Anchorite-Felicity; Charles Ossler	475
Bay filly by Bassetlaw-Elsie Bar; W. O. Scully	450
Bay filly by Anchorite-Carissimma; W. H. May	400
Chestnut colt by Kismet-Clay Stockton; J. M. Murphy	575
Bay colt by Sir Modred-Cloister; J. M. Murphy	275
Bay colt by St. Andrew-Cuisine; W. O. Scully	550
Bay colt by Candlemas-Daniella; G. B. Morris	550
Chestnut colt by Kismet-Demure; L. O. Appleby	400
Bay colt by Star Ruby-Detrix; G. B. Morris	500
Bay filly by Candlemas-Duchess of Towers; J. M. Murphy	600
Bay colt by Star Ruby-Baby; John E. Madden	400
Chestnut colt by Salvator-Briarbush; G. B. Morris	900
Chestnut filly by Order-Beryl; W. H. May & Son	300

L. Rieff Wins a Race at Lewes.

LONDON, June 9.—At the Lewes Spring meeting to-day the Spring Handicap was won by Form, ridden by L. Rieff, the American jockey. The betting was 8 to 1 against Rieff's mount.

New Shell for Columbia Arrives.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 9.—The new shell for the Columbia 'Varsity crew arrived on the steamboat Martin this afternoon. It is of paper, and made by Waters of Troy on lines similar to those of the boat used by the victorious crew of 1895. The shell could not be rigged in time for this evening's practice.

Yale Freshmen at Gales Ferry.

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 9.—The Yale freshman crew, with substitutes, reached Gales Ferry this afternoon.

DISCARD SOAP
FOR THE TOILET.
USE
CUTELIX

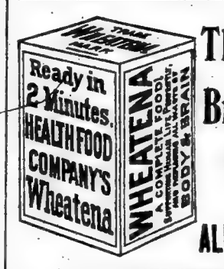

The Best Breakfast Food.
ALL GROCERS

SPORTING GOODS.

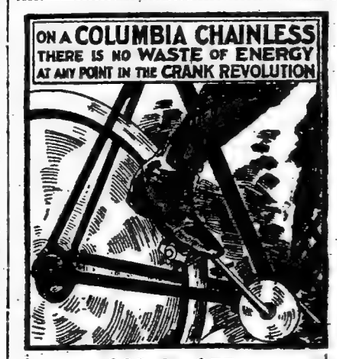

$60 to $75.

For a long ride or a short ride the Columbia Bevel-Gear Chainless Bicycle excels all other wheels. It has a longer life, it is easier to take care of, and its quick response to power applied affords a pleasurable suggestion of life and vitality in the machine itself. The recognition of these advantages by 1898 Columbia Chainless riders has resulted in the great demand for the 1899 models.

Columbia, Hartford and Vedette Chain Wheels, $25 to $50.

POPE MFG. CO., 12 Warren St.
METROPOLITAN BICYCLING CO., 60th St. and Broadway. (Open Evenings.)

TIRES, 90c., $1.25, $1.50. AKRONS, Diamond, Straus, Goodyear; 1899 Hartfords, $2.50. WILLIS, 38 Park Row.

RACING AT GRAVESEND.

Great American Stakes and the Broadway Stakes to be Run This Afternoon.

With a total value of about $15,000 to the winner, the Great American Stakes, for two-year-olds, at five furlongs, to be run as the third race this afternoon, should bring about a good struggle. The conditions make the race a hard one for a commoner, as the winner of any stake worth $5,000 must not only take up a penalty of seven pounds, but also must allow ten pounds to horses that have not won a stake worth $2,500. That makes His Royal Highness, Pupil, and Doublet, which are eligible, give seventeen pounds to such horses as St. Finnan, Modrine, Withers, Trumpet, Vulcan, and others that would seem to have an excellent chance against His Royal Highness, the only one of the top weights to accept the impost.

If Filigrane and Ethelbert both start for the Broadway Stakes, at a mile and a sixteenth, as they probably will, the race ought to be worth going a long ways to see, and it should settle the question of supremacy as between the pair.

Here are the entries for all the races:

To-day's Entries at Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap, for all ages. Six furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Swiftmas	130	Mazo	110
Thomas Cat	128	Don Cupid	110
Cesarion	120	Oliver Mc	107
Cavalero	120	Blarneystone	102
Larva	120	Chopin	102
Cormorant	120	Ornamental	100
St. Clair	118	Ordeal	100
Vertigo	115	Imperator	100
Jeannot	114	General Maceo	98
Hard Knot	113	Brahmin	95

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter.

Don de Oro	129	Lackland	98
Warrenton	109	Twinkler	96
Intrusive	108	Central Trust	95
Candle Blac	102	Handpress	88
Rhinelander	99		

THIRD RACE.—Great American Stakes, of $12,500, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances. Five furlongs.

His Royal Highness	129	Dendoine	112
Vulcain	112	Missionary	112
Modrine	112	St. Finnan	112
Mischievous	112	Maribert	112
Magnificent	112	Petruchio	112
Waring	112	Bramble Rose	112
Last Cord	112	McMeekin	112
The Corinthian	112	Trumpet	112
Withers	112	Crack Queen	109

FOURTH RACE.—The Broadway Stakes, for three-year-olds; allowances. One mile and a sixteenth.

Filigrane	121	Half Time	108
Ethelbert	116	Rhinelander	108
Ahom	116	Lackland	108

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, which have run and not won at this meeting; selling. Five furlongs.

Shoreham	106	Lottie Sheville	99
Shrove Tuesday	103	Ortrud	97
Newman	103	Decimal	97
Innovator	102	Big Gun	97
Neda	102	The Laurel	97
Iron Crown	100	Weideman	95
Diffidence	100	Mynheer	95
Grandeur	100		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Howard Mann	112	Merlin	104
Bon Ino	108	Dan Rice	102
Estaca	106	Holland	95
Handball	106	Rhinelander	94
Beau Ideal	100	Great Neck	93
Decanter	104	Weller	93
Millstream	104	Tyrian	80
Pacemaker	104	Diminutive	85

Racing at Latonia.

CINCINNATI, June 9.—Racing results at Latonia:

FIRST RACE.—One mile; selling. Annie M., 101 pounds, (Harshberger,) 20 to 1, won; Victorine, 104, (W. Taylor,) 15 to 1, second; Barton, 103, (Crowhurst,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:45. Doctor Pitts, Prosecutor, Shield Bearer, Flammarion, Howitzer, Domsie, Periwig, and Vanessa also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. John Yerkes, 118 pounds, (Crowhurst,) 3 to 2, won; Bassedis, 105, (J. Hill,) even, second; Tom English, 103, (H. Wilson,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:05½. Tigress, Pferd, Onaetta, and Countess Elsmere also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; selling. Mayme M., 90 pounds, (Boland,) 7 to 2, won; Vox, 100, (H. Wilson,) 15 to 1, second; Dandy H., 100, (W. Jones,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:47¼. Asman, Cringe, Emma Smith, Lost Time, Jessie Jarboe, and Manila also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards. Guide Rock, 100 pounds, (Boland,) 7 to 2, won; Deering, 99, (Elivers,) 4 to 1, second; Beana, 94, (Hazelwood,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:50. Horace, Three Bars, and Rastus also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Etta, 100 pounds, (H. Williams,) 20 to 1, won; Cheat, 102½, (Britton,) 4 to 1, second; Caloocan, 100, (Silvers,) 10 to 1, third. Time—0:58¼. Sadie Burnam, My Butterfly, Milda, Ibinhere, Anna Evans, Sweet Charity, Jeana, Ada Dunn, and The Brown Countess also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Rollins, 103 pounds, (Crowhurst,) 2 to 1, won; Loyalty, 103, (McJoynt,) 7 to 2, second; Little Land, 105, (Boland,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:45¼. Con Lee, Otto H., and Lady of the West also ran.

COBWEBS TROTS FAST.

Mr. Straus's Gelding Does a Quarter of a Mile in Twenty-nine Seconds—A World's Record.

Cobwebs, Nathan Straus's handsome trotting gelding, with a record of 2:12 and conceded to be the champion of the Speedway, trotted a quarter of a mile against time on Thursday afternoon in 0:29, hauling a pneumatic-tired "one-man" road wagon weighing 140 pounds. Mr. Straus drove his horse in the trial, for which no special preparation was made.

This is the fastest quarter of a mile ever trotted under similar circumstances, and, while it is not an official record, as none of the conditions necessary to record making were complied with, it was none the less a fact, and a feat that will always be accounted as equivalent to a record among road riders who saw the marvelous performance.

The test was made with as much care as possible, one gentleman waving his handkerchief at the quarter pole as a signal to another gentleman who was stationed at the half-mile pole. The conditions were so well carried out that there could have been a mistake of but a very small fraction of a second at most, as the parties who did the timing were experts at the work. The day was perfect for the trial, there being no wind, a clear and very fast roadway, heat sufficient to make a horse do his best, and no mugginess to interfere with him.

Mr. Straus got Cobwebs in true and steady stride by a long jog before reaching the starter, so that his horse was going at his best when the signal flag fell and the timer's watch was started. Cobwebs buckled to his work without a skip or break, and when he passed the half-mile the watch was stopped exactly on the twenty-nine-second mark. The performance was a surprise to Mr. Straus, who knew he was going very fast, but had no idea that he had beaten all records for the distance. He has had the face of the timer's watch photographed, showing the record, and will send prints of it to his friends as souvenirs of this unparalleled feat.

CHESS MASTERS' TOURNAMENT.

Pillsbury Is Now on an Equality with the Other Two Leaders.

LONDON, June 9.—Round 8 of the Berger system ruled the pairing for the eighth round of the international chess masters' tournament at St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster. The players were engaged at noon in the following order:

Bird vs. Tschigorin, Cohn vs. Mason, Schlechter vs. Blackburne, Showalter vs. Lasker, Pillsbury vs. Steinitz, Lee vs. Tinsley, Janowski and Maroczy had byes.

The results up to the 4:30 adjournment were as follows: Bird lost to Tschigorin, Schlechter beat Blackburne, Pillsbury beat Steinitz, Lee and Tinsley drew, while Lasker had a won game against Showalter, and Cohn and Mason were on even terms.

In the evening session Lasker beat Showalter and Cohn disposed of Mason.

The scores of the contestants up to date follow:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Bird	1	7	Pillsbury	6½	1½
Blackburne	4	3	Schlechter	4½	3½
Cohn	5	4	Showalter	5	5
Janowski	6

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

A. J. Cassatt Succeeds the Late Frank Thomson as President.

DIRECTORS WERE UNANIMOUS

Their Choice Has Caused Some Surprise, but Is Regarded as an Excellent One—Mr. Cassatt's Career.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad this afternoon, A. J. Cassatt of this city was elected President of the road, to succeed the late Frank Thomson.

James McCrea of Pittsburg was chosen a member of the Board of Directors, to fill the vacancy created by Mr. Thomson's death.

The choice of Mr Cassatt has caused some surprise in railroad and financial circles, as it had been generally anticipated that First Vice President Green or one of the other Vice Presidents would secure the post. The Board of Directors, however, was unanimously of the opinion that the emergency caused by the sudden death of Mr. Thomson could best be met by Mr. Cassatt, and he, after some hesitation, concluded to accept the responsibility. Mr. Cassatt is conceded on all sides to be the man best fitted for the position. Like Mr. Thomson, he has been connected with the company since his boyhood, and has a thorough knowledge of the road, its resources and business. In 1882 he resigned as First Vice President of the company, but was subsequently induced to become a Director, and since then he has taken a most active interest in the affairs of the company, occupying, in fact, the position of Managing Director. It is no disparagement of Mr. Thomson's ability or power to say that Mr. Cassatt's authority in the management of he road was equal to that of the late President. In view of this fact, Mr. Cassatt is no stranger to the duties that he will be called upon to perform in his new position, and will undoubtedly be a leader in trunk line councils.

The election to a Directorship of James McCrea, who has charge of the lines west of Pittsburg, brings to the board a strong railroad man to take the place of Mr. Cassatt in that body.

Alexander Johnston Cassatt, the new President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was First Vice President of the same system several years ago, and on more than one occasion he was publicly mentioned as the probable successor of President George B. Roberts. He is now in his sixtieth year, having been born in Pittsburg Dec. 8, 1839. He was sent abroad in his youth, and after taking a degree at Heidelberg he completed his education at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, N. Y. At the age of twenty-two years he obtained employment as a rodman on the Philadelphia Division of the Pennsylvania system. Two years later he was appointed assistant engineer for the construction of the connecting railway.

Mr. Cassatt's progress as a railroad man was rapid. In 1864 he was appointed resident engineer of the Middle Division of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, a position which he held for two years, relinquishing it to become Superintendent of Motive Power and Machinery on the same road. He made so good a record in the last-mentioned position that in 1867 he was appointed Superintendent of Motive Power and Machinery of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Altoona, Penn. His next promotion was to the General Superintendency of the Pennsylvania Road, and after filling that place for three years he was appointed General Manager. He developed remarkable executive and financial ability, and took pride in mastering all the details of the different departments of the railroad.

In July, 1874, Mr. Cassatt was elected Third Vice President of the Pennsylvania Road, and served in that capacity for about six years. About the same time he was made Vice President of the Northern Central, Baltimore and Potomac, and West Jersey Roads. He was made First Vice President of the Pennsylvania lines on June 1, 1880, and resigned that office two years later, but still remained a member of the Board of Directors. For the past dozen years or more Mr. Cassatt has been the President of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, which is the Pennsylvania's Old Point Comfort route.

Mr. Cassatt is widely known as a horseman, his breeding farm being one of the most notable of its class in this country. He was for many years President of the Monmouth Park Racing Association.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois Bonds.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday dismissed a case brought by the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company against the Central Trust Company of New York upon an agreed statement of facts. The railroad company sought to have the trust company receive some of its bonds dated Sept. 1, 1877, to the par value of $2,790,000, and to deliver in return an equal amount of its general consolidated and first mortgage bonds of Nov. 1, 1887. The plaintiff company claimed that the trust company was required to do this under the terms of the mortgage agreement, and it sought also to have further tenders in the future to be accepted by the trust company whenever made. The trust company denied that it was required to do as desired. There was no provision in the submission that "none of the admissions herein contained is in any wise to affect either party." The Appellate Division declares that this provision is not permissible under the code, and dismissed the case.

Saranac Railroad Case.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision affirming the judgment of the lower court in the case of the Saranac and Lake Placid Railroad Company against Charles E. Arnold and Alfred J. Voyer. Arnold and Voyer were formerly President and Treasurer of the company, respectively, and owned substantially all the stock. They sold out the stock, and later on suit was brought against them for over $23,000, which, it was claimed, had been received by them and not properly accounted for. The complaint was dismissed, and an appeal was taken. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, writing the opinion of the Appellate Division, says that the books were apparently kept so that certain transactions should not appear. The defendants were practically the whole company, however and as no fraud was proved the complaint was properly dismissed. The judgment is therefore affirmed.

New $2,000,000 Michigan Railroad.

MENOMINEE, Mich., June 9.—The Menominee and St. Paul Railroad Company was organized to-day with a capital stock of $2,000,000. It will build a road from this city to St. Paul, a distance of 300 miles. The incorporators are ex-Congressman Samuel M. Stephenson and others of this city, Wellington R. Burt of Saginaw, President of the Ann Arbor Railroad, and Henry W. Ashley of Toledo. The officers are: President—Mr. Stephenson, Secretary and Treasurer—Joseph Fleshheim, General Manager—H. W. Ashley, General Counsel—A. L. Smith of Toledo. The Pennsylvania and Ann Arbor Railroads are both indirectly interested. Elevators and flour mills will be established in this city.

TO SAVE THE PALISADES.

A Meeting in Union Hill Last Night to Consider the Matter.

A meeting was held at Froemchen's Hall, Union Hill, N. J., last night, to devise means for preserving the Palisades. It was intended that the affair should be a mass meeting, but the people of Union Hill take so little interest in the Palisades that only twenty-five of them were present. There were on the platform Miss Cecilia Gaines and Major S. Wood McClave of the Palisades Commission, the Rev. Cornelius Brett of Jersey City, and W. R. Van Syckle of West New York. The latter, who presided, explained the object of the meeting, and Mr. Brett offered a prayer for the preservation of the Palisades. Miss Gaines made a brief address. She said it was the moral duty of the Commonwealth to preserve the Palisades, and all women in the country should assist. She believed that the work would be accomplished.

Major McClave proposed that clubs be established throughout New Jersey to raise money to purchase the Palisades. He thought this could be done. He also read a letter from Andrew H. Green of New York, indorsing the object of the meeting.

WEST POINT EXHIBITION OVER.

Board of Visitors Favors Increasing the Number of Cadets to 500—Gen. Lee's Son Dismissed.

WEST POINT, June 9.—The annual exhibition of the Military Academy closed today, and the Board of Visitors will adjourn in the morning. Secretary Jett says that the principal recommendations to be contained in the report of the board will be the increasing of the number of cadets to 500 and the erection of additional barracks for their accommodation.

The furlough class will start for home to-morrow on ten weeks' leave. The remaining classes will go into camp. The academy board is still engaged in examining the candidates for the incoming class, and will report its findings on Monday.

The following cadets from the fourth class were found deficient and discharged from the Academy to-day: E. F. Fryer, New Jersey; George Mason Lee, Virginia; P. A. Dinsmore, Michigan; H. F. Strong, Massachusetts; Carl Boyd, Georgia; Richard P. Williams, Arizona; William H. Horton, Tennessee; J. F. Franklin, Tennessee. Young Lee is a son of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Williams is a son of Brig. Gen. Williams, who died recently in Havana.

THE WARSHIPS AT NEWPORT.

Admiral Sampson Leaves for His Home—Children Visit the Ships.

NEWPORT, June 9.—Admiral Sampson left the flagship this evening to start for his home at Glen Ridge, where he will remain until July 14, when he will return here with Mrs. Sampson and Miss Sampson, who will pass the season at Jamestown. Capt. H. C. Taylor, the senior officer next in rank, hoisted his pennant on the battleship Indiana. The children of the public schools were the guests this afternoon of Major T. K. Gibbs, who chartered a steamer, and, by permission of Admiral Sampson, visited the warships over which the officers and men took the children. Each scholar received an American flag from Major Gibbs. Boats of the warships took the children back to the city.

BOSTON, June 9.—Admiral Sampson has indorsed a plan suggested by Boston citizens, whereby the United States ships New York, Indiana and Massachusetts, which are to arrive here soon, will be open to the poor children of Boston on June 19, from 2 to 5 P. M.

THE NEWARK IS OVERDUE.

Should Have Reached Valparaiso, Chile, Some Days Ago.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Navy Department is looking for news of the United States ship Newark. The cruiser sailed from Montevideo, Uruguay, on the 17th of last month, bound for Valparaiso, Chile, and is now some days overdue. The distance by way of the Straits of Magellan, which was the route prescribed for the ship, is a little less than 3,000 miles. The only stop on the way by the usual course is at Punta Arenas, in the Straits, where coal is taken, but there is no cable connection there. Secretary Long positively declared that he had no doubt of the safety of the ship, though it was possible that she had been delayed through some untoward conditions. At the Navigation Bureau Lieut. Ward called attention to the fact that the Winter season was just beginning in the Southern Hemisphere, bringing heavy fogs and bad weather. She was bound from Hampton Roads for the Pacific Station, though it was generally understood that when she arrived at Valparaiso or some other of the ports of Western South America, she was to get her orders to turn westward and proceed to Apia. It is probable, however, that the occasion for her presence at Apia has now disappeared, and the orders will not go forward.

Sale of Liquor in Army Camps.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—Three arrests have been made at Camp Meade, near Harrisburg, to test the validity of the decision of Attorney General Griggs, annulling the law passed by the last Congress, prohibiting the sale of liquor in army camps. The men arrested are Sergt. Patrick Joyce and two civilians, J. D. Moore and Charles Anderson. They were held to answer before the Dauphin County Court next week. Following the county court proceedings, it is intended to have the men arraigned before a United States Commissioner so as to test the act of Congress in the United States courts.

Record of Yale Men in Spanish War.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 9.—The Yale Alumni Weekly to-day appears with an elaborate edition, devoted largely to the Spanish war record of Yale men. Biographical sketches of all the Yale men who enlisted are accompanied by lists of those who were killed or lost their lives otherwise, and promotions, &c. The record is numerically summarized as follows: Yale men in the service, graduates, 215; undergraduates, 85. The total number of commissioned officers was 96—Brigadier Generals, 2; Colonels, 3; Lieutenant Coolnels, 5; Majors, 10; Captains, 21; Lieutenants, 55. Five Yale men lost their lives in the service.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The monitor Amphitrite has come out of dock at League Island and sailed for Newport.

The Detroit has arrived at Key West on her way from Bluefields to Washington with the remains of the late Gen. McCauley.

The Alliance has arrived at Fort Monroe.

THIRD BATTERY OFF FOR CAMP.

Brooklyn Men Rest for the Night in Van Cortlandt Park.

The Third Battery of Brooklyn, on its way to the State camp at Peekskill, passed through Manhattan yesterday afternoon. The Battery started from the armory at 1 o'clock, and reached the foot of East Twenty-third Street at 2:15 o'clock. Capt. Henry S. Rasquin commanded. He had eighty-five men, a hundred horses, and six pieces of light artillery. The men were in heavy marching order, and presented a soldierly appearance.

From the ferry the battery moved to First Avenue, to Twenty-fourth Street, to Madison Avenue, to Twenty-eighth Street, to Fifth Avenue, to One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, to St. Nicholas Avenue, to the King's Bridge Road, and to Van Cortlandt Park, where the battery camped for the night. The park was reached about 6 o'clock.

It took about an hour to get the tents up, the fires lighted, and things in fair shape for the night. The men were seriously handicapped in erecting their tents by finding they had forgotten to bring mallets along to drive stakes. Lieut. Chauncey Maitlock was resourceful, however, and ordered his men to drive their pegs with their sidearms.

SQUADRON A'S DAY IN CAMP.

Troopers Will Start on the Journey Home This Morning.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 9.—Squadron A had two mounted drills this morning and a parade this evening. The weather was cool and pleasant, and the day was the most comfortable one since the troopers reached camp.

There was a baseball game this afternoon between teams representing Troop 2 and Troop 3. But three innings were played, Troop 3 scoring 26 runs to 7 made by Troop 2.

Col. Williams of the Paymaster's office paid off the men to-day. The work began at 5 o'clock, and took but a short time. The men received pay for ten days' service.

The squadron will break camp at 8:30 o'clock to-morrow morning and march to Ardsley. On Sunday the march to the city will be resumed, and the armory will be reached about 8 o'clock.

Gov. Roosevelt is expected to arrive in camp to-morrow afternoon. He will remain until Monday morning.

The Pleasure Bay's Rail Smashed.

The Patten Line steamboat Pleasure Bay, which runs to Long Branch and up the Shrewsbury River, met with a slight accident yesterday. The boat was lying at the Battery Pier when one of the Sandy Hook boats, in going down North River, kicked up a rather unusual sea. The Pleasure Bay got the full benefit of it and bumped violently against the pier, tearing away twenty-five feet of her guard rail. There were about 300 passengers on board, and there was some excitement, but no one was hurt. The Pleasure Bay patched up her rail and got away on time.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Bric-a-brac.

Each June we make a special importation of novelties from the royal European factories. This is done to meet the great demand for wedding presents. Many of these specimens are very choice and are without duplicates. The display is a brilliant and artistic one, and you can save considerable money by taking advantage of our prices. They are scheduled very low.

During this month the store will remain open as usual on Saturday until 6 P. M.

SPECIAL: Apply at superintendent's desk for a transfer card. It will greatly facilitate shopping throughout the store. This system enables you to buy from all departments without making a payment until your final purchase is made.

NOTICE: Our wagons make daily deliveries along the seacoast, from Atlantic Highlands to Ocean Grove and from Lawrence to Seaside, L. I., and all intermediate points.

PUBLISHING FIRM IN TROUBLE.

Temporary Receiver Appointed for the Howard Lockwood & Co. Corporation.

On the application of Mrs. Carrie Alers-Hankey, President, and Mr. Lionel Alers-Hankey, Treasurer, of the Howard Lockwood & Co. corporation, printers and publishers at 520 West Broadway, Justice Beach of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Lionel Alers-Hankey temporary receiver of that concern. This is the first step in proceedings brought through Sullivan & Cromwell for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation. Mr. Hankey qualified as temporary receiver with a bond of $20,000. Augustus C. Brown of 120 Broadway is the referee, and persons interested are required to show cause before him on or before Sept. 11 why the company should not be dissolved.

The amount of liabilities is stated at $75,458.83 and the assets at $49,156.13. A chattel mortgage to secure a loan of $18,000 is held by Charles Albert Perkins. The list of creditors is a long one, and it includes a large number of small items. The largest liabilities are Ninth National Bank, $18,000; L. Alers-Hankey, $27,397, money loaned; L. Alers-Hankey, $6,000, salary; Campbell Printing Press Company, $5,286; William Brennan, $10,050, for rent.

In the application for the receivership it is alleged that the company is unable to meet its obligations as they fall due, and is insolvent. Twenty thousand dollars of these obligations are coming due within the next four months. For a considerable time past business has been conducted at a loss to the stockholders, the company has been compelled to borrow large amounts to meet its running expenses, and the Directors saw no prospect of such an improvement in its affairs as will enable it to pay its debts out of its earnings or even to avoid further loss.

Among the assets are these items: Plant and machinery, (book value, $72,276,) estimated actual value, $28,500; good accounts, $5,500; doubtful, $1,100; notes receivable, $2,318, and cash on hand, $1,838. The business was started in 1872 by Howard Lockwood, who died on Nov. 4, 1892. His widow married L. Alers-Hankey, and the present company was incorporated on June 30, 1896, with a capital stock of $100,000, of which $92,400 is held by Mr. and Mrs. L. Alers-Hankey and $5,000 by Gordon Cameron.

Until a few months ago Howard Lockwood & Co. published several trade papers, including The Paper Trade Journal, The American Stationer, Lockwood's Directory, and The Printer and Bookmaker. All of these publications were sold, the first three named to the Howard Lockwood Publishing Company, a corporation composed of the same stockholders as Howard Lockwood & Co. Still more recently these three publications were sold to the Lockwood Trade Journal Company.

DOUGLASS MONUMENT UNVEILED

Gov. Roosevelt Visits Rochester and Talks Against Lynching.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 9.—A monument erected in memory of Frederick Douglass, who for many years resided here, was unveiled in this city this afternoon. Its site is near the New York Central Station, and it consists of a bronze figure standing upon a granite pedestal.

Gov. Roosevelt attended the ceremony, arriving here at 2:20 o'clock, accompanied by Col. Treadwell, his military secretary. Col. Roosevelt was received with a Governor's salute, and the First Separate Company escorted him to a stand in front of the Court House, from which he reviewed a parade. Afterward he proceeded to the monument and made a speech, in the course of which he said:

"Frederick Douglass's career made the American people honor a man for what he is. There is a double lesson in this. The worst enemy of the colored race is not the whites; they are the colored men who disgrace their race. The worst enemies of the white men are those of their own color who disgrace their race.

"We have seen infamous scenes in the North as well as the South. We have seen infamous crimes punished still more infamously. I would have both white and colored men pursue relentlessly those who disgrace the race to which they belong. I would impress every man who takes part in a lynching that he not only perpetrates a wrong to the colored man, but that he disgraces his Nation. Such scenes sear the souls of all who take part in them. I would have all wrongdoers punished speedily, severely, and summarily, but let the punishment be meted out accordingly to law. The men who usurp to themselves the functions of Judges and jury should be as summarily punished as the one they lynched.

"Frederick Douglass was fearless in striving for the right. The lesson of fearlessness and honesty in the proper performance of civic duty I would ask every man here to take to heart. I would have him try to fulfill his duty as an individual in order to keep the State at its highest level. There is another lesson. Strive to do justice to all men, to exact justice for yourselves, and do it to others.

"Frederick Douglass belonged to a race that has been unfairly treated in the past and still is ill-treated. I am glad he has left behind men of his race who will take up his mantle. He has left such men as Booker T. Washington, who is striving to lift his race up to the highest level. I am glad to do honor to his memory—a man who possessed courage and disinterestedness in whatever his country called upon him to do."

THE EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE.

To Promote the Condition of Jewish Residents of New York.

ALBANY, June 9.—There was filed with the Secretary of State to-day a certificate of consolidation of the Educational Alliance and the Hebrew Free School Association of the City of New York under the name of the Educational Alliance. The object of the corporation is the promotion of the education, religious and civic training, moral and physical culture, the amelioration of the condition, and the social advancement of the residents of New York City and vicinity, and especially of those professing the Jewish religion. For this purpose there will be maintained schools, synagogues, libraries, laboratories, reading classes and clubrooms, gymnasiums, and music and lecture halls.

Among the Directors are Louis Pearshall, Louis Stern, Isador Straus, and Julia Richman.

Fireworks May Be Sold To-day.

From to-day until July 10 fireworks may be sold in this city. Inspector of Combustibles Murray issued permits yesterday to over 400 dealers. Each dealer paid $5 for the permit. Many of the dealers complained because Admiral Dewey will not be home for the Fourth of July, as they would then sell a good deal more. Inspector Murray said the city would also lose. In the Fall, when Dewey arrives, the people can buy of the wholesalers, and there will be no permits to be paid for.

CONEY ISLAND PARK PLAN.

The Tammany Hall General Committee of the Seventh Assembly District Indorses It.

The plan for converting Coney Island into a public park continues to receive indorsements from all sorts of persons and organizations. On Thursday evening the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Seventh Assembly District adopted resolutions indorsing the plan and asking the city officials to give the subject immediate attention.

The Rev. E. S. Tipple, pastor of St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, has written to Controller Coler, favoring the plan, which he says is "inspirational" and "commends itself to all lovers of air and good morals," and the Bedford Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association has adopted resolutions commending the Controller and seconding his suggestion.

At the next meeting of the Board of Public Improvements the chief topographical engineer of the board will present a report on the plan. There is every reason to believe that the scheme will receive the indorsement of the board, and that the Board of Estimate will authorize the purchase of the property.

THE REFORMED CHURCH SYNOD.

Rev. Dr. F. S. Schenck Elected a Professor at New Brunswick Seminary.

CATSKILL, N. Y., June 9.—At this morning's session of the General Synod of the Reformed Church the Rev. Dr. Ferdinand S. Schenck of New York City was elected Professor of Pastoral Theology and Sacred Rhetoric at the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick.

The afternoon meeting closed with the balloting for a Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis at New Brunswick Seminary still undecided. The leading candidates at the adjournment were the Rev. A. A. Raven of Metuchen, N. J., who has been filling the position for the past year, and the Rev. Dr. J. Frederick Berg of Montgomery, N. Y.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted in the morning:

"In view of the deplorable evils growing out of the existing methods for procuring easy divorce prevalent in many States and resulting in the marriage of guilty parties in divorce proceedings, the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America takes this opportunity of declaring its uncompromising opposition to all such remarriages as opposed to the spirit and mind of Christ, and it enjoins the entire body of the Church, clerical and lay, to take no part in giving its approval to such remarriage, however authorized by State law, but, on the contrary, to unceasingly co-operate in the work of developing a strong and healthy public sentiment, which shall diminish if not suppress the evil practice, and correspondingly elevate the course of public and private morality."

Reports from churches presented to the Synod gave the following statistics: Total additions in membership of 643 churches for the year, 7,831; communicants, 111,665; Sabbath school enrollment, 120,759; raised for benevolent work, $316,000; for congregational support, $1,058,000.

The Rev. Dr. Schenck, the newly elected Professor of Pastoral Theology in New Brunswick Seminary, was born in Platterkill, Ulster County, N. Y., in 1845, and was graduated from Princeton College in 1865. He studied law and practiced for two years, after which he entered the New Brunswick Seminary, being graduated in 1872. He has served as pastor of churches at Clarkstown, N. Y.; Montgomery, N. Y.; Hudson, N. Y., and the Collegiate Church, University Heights, New York City.

Smallpox on an Atlantic Liner.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Palatia, which arrived yesterday from Hamburg, was detained at Quarantine owing to a case of smallpox. Abraham Refers, a steerage passenger, was taken sick on June 2, and was isolated in the ship's hospital. He was sent to the reception hospital yesterday afternoon, and 228 steerage passengers who occupied quarters on the vessel in the compartment with the patient were transferred to Hoffman Island for observation. The steamer was thoroughly disinfected and cleansed. The Palatia brought a consignment of animals for the Bronx Park Zoological Gardens.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange yesterday postponed positive action until next Tuesday in regard to the advisability of fixing a date for the cancellation of all outstanding brokers' temporary certificates.

In a suit brought before before Justice Conlan and a jury, in the City Court, by Mrs. Maria Zambory, to recover $500, the amount of endowment and insurance money upon the death of her father, George Pucky from the Greek Catholic Union, a mutual concern, having its principal office in Pittsburg, Penn., the jury yesterday returned a verdict for the full amount.

The Texas Fire Insurance Company of Dallas, Texas, has been incorporated by Trezevant & Cochran, with a capital stock of $200,000 and a surplus of $40,000, for the purpose of preventing an absolute lack of insurance facilities in that State, should the outside companies find it expedient to withdraw because of the anti-trust law, which will take effect Jan. 31, 1900.

The effort of several strong fire insurance companies to obtain official recognition for the Long Island Fire Underwriters' Association has been temporarily checked by the refusal of most of the Exchange companies to recognize the rating compact, because of the absence of a fixed commission clause. The Long Island agents have not taken any steps toward the adoption of a flat commission rule, and the present situation may be permitted to continue for some time, especially since the premium income of the companies from that part of Long Island which is not included in the metropolitan district has not been demoralized by the suspension of the rates of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

S. Wechselnam Coffee Company of New York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—Solomon and Minner Wechselnam; Abe Muir, Tioga.

Knee-Phere Manufacturing Company of Rochester; capital, $5,000. Directors—M. E. Molkman, John S. and Louis G. Whaler, Rochester.

Vehicle Wheel Company of New York City; capital, $15,000. Directors—Joseph Kelly, Robert C. McCormick, and Armitage Mathews, New York City.

Pan-American Registration Company of Buffalo; capital, $1,000. Directors—Frederick H. Gatchell, Frederick D. Gatchell, and Henry W. Watson, Buffalo.

Silver Creek Upholstering Company of Silver Creek; capital, $15,000. Directors—Henry J. Montgomery, Melvin Montgomery, and Ralph J. Quale, Silver Creek.

Bright's Chemical Company of Little Falls; capital, $10,000. Directors—William H. White, John Hurley, Joshua J. Gilbert, George D. Smith, and David J. Williams, Little Falls.

Nichols Bridge Company of Smithsborough; capital, $30,000. Directors—Harry B. Wimtres, S. S. Susche, and Eugene E. Bailey, Smithsborough; D. B. Thomas and M. J. Lawrence, Hoopers Valley.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Madison Square Church Is to Establish a Settlement House.

TO BE LOCATED ON EAST SIDE

It Will Cost $100,000—The Building Will Be Erected as Soon as a Site Has Been Procured.

A new church settlement house, to cost $100,000, is to be established on the east side by the congregation of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. The money has been subscribed, and as soon as a site is secured plans will be drawn and the work of construction begun. The location will be in the vicinity of Third Avenue and Twenty-third Street, probably south rather than north of this site, in order to be further removed from the Adams Memorial Presbyterian Church, in Thirtieth Street, which is in close touch with the projectors of the new enterprise.

For several years a committee of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst was a member, has in a quiet way maintained a large and growing social work in a rented building on the west side of Third Avenue, just below Twenty-eighth Street. As the last report said, in spite of the band in Madison Square and the recreation pier in Twenty-fourth Street, the building has often been well filled on hot nights. Funds to carry on the work have been furnished by members of the Madison Square Church. The head of the committee which raised the fund is Francis L. Slade, one of the Madison Square Church Deacons. Horace J. Fairchild, a member of the Church House Committee and of the Madison Square Church session, said yesterday:

"We shall begin to build as soon as the site is settled upon. I believe three sites are now under consideration. All of the funds have been secured, and there was no great difficulty encountered in securing them. Presbyterianism is not in such bad way in New York as some people think. Dr. Parkhurst has always taken a warm interest in the church house work, and of course assisted in the new project. We shall remain in the vicinity of the present church house, and try to serve the people of that neighborhood."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for June 18.

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SUBJECT—The New Life in Christ.—Col. iii., 1-15.

GOLDEN TEXT—Let the peace of God rule in your hearts.—Col. iii., 15.

The great practical value of all that we have recently been considering is now brought before us. When the meaning of the resurrection of Jesus of Nazareth from the dead was understood by the teaching of the Holy Ghost on the day of Pentecost, it brought a new power into the affairs of men. At once the Disciples, and especially the Apostles, went everywhere preaching "Jesus and the resurrection," (Acts xvii., 18;) Jesus, the Saviour of all men, proved to be such by the resurrection from the dead. Their preaching "turned the world upside down," (Acts xvii., 6,) for it was addressed to a world which was wrong side up.

The world, as a whole, has never changed in this respect, and the preaching of what Jesus Christ had done for man's redemption—which St. Paul says is "The Gospel" (First Cor., xv., 1)—has always had the same effect ever since, in individuals and in whole communities. Nothing like it has ever been seen among men or tried by men. Wherever it has been received in its simplicity it has met and satisfied every individual and social want, and it has wrought a marvelous change for the better in every condition and relationship in life. Every advancement in the world—whether it be in its material wealth, or its moral character, or its spiritual attainments—has had its root in this "Gospel," (Romans i., 16.)

This has been confirmed by the history of all people from the first Easter Day to this time, but never more clearly than in the last fifty years. During this half century more effort to make it known has been made than in many centuries before, and—imperfect as they have been—the world has never before seen such a marvelous development of material, scientific, and commercial benefits as have appeared in that time. The preaching of this "Gospel" and the welfare of men have always been on parallel and almost coincident lines.

This is a matter worthy of being very carefully considered and made emphatic by every true teacher. For everywhere men, in the pride of their prosperity and in the arrogance of their intelligence, are forgetting the root from which all of their prosperity and intelligence have grown, and we find them on every side endeavoring to meet the wants of man and of society by every species of human devices. Ignoring, or not understanding, the one way of approaching God and of reconciliation with Him through His Son, as revealed in His Word, like Israel and Judah of old, they are proclaiming various phases of "Jeroboamism" on the one side and of "Ritualism" on the other as the panaceas for the world's woes.

Or if they do not go to these extremes, in very many cases the attention of men is vastly more fixed upon work for Christ than upon the person and work of Christ. Probably Satan is just as well pleased and his kingdom as surely built up by this device as by any of the others, or as by open infidelity and flagrant sin. For when the mind and heart of a man is absorbed in what he is doing himself, what Christ has done for him naturally becomes belittled, if not entirely overlooked. The Lord Himself is thus "wounded in the house of" His friends (Zech. xiii., 6) and a pleasing sentimentality takes the place of a vital spirituality among His children. As Spurgeon once said concerning sermons so it may be said of very much of what is taught in the religious press, the colleges, and the schools of our day: "If an instrument could be invented which would serve the same purpose toward sermons as the lactometer does toward milk, you would with great difficulty be able to discover any trace of the unadulterated milk of the Word in large numbers of modern discourses."

THE SIMPLICITIES OF CHRIST.

"There may be finer and more artistic things to speak about than the simplicities of Christ," he says again, "but there are certainly no more useful and requisite things. The signposts at the crossroads bear very simple words, generally consisting of the names of the towns and villages to which the roads lead; but if these were painted out, and their places supplied with stanzas from Byron, or stately lines from Milton, or deep thoughts from Cowper or Young, I am afraid there would be grievous complaints from persons losing their way. They would declare that, however excellent the poetry might be, they thought it an impertinence to mock them with a verse when they needed plain directions as to the King's highway. Every teacher should bear this in mind.

When the early disciples began to preach the Gospel of a risen Saviour, they found the world in a high state of material, intellectual, and aesthetic development, but its moral condition was not much above that of the slums, or of the veriest heathen of our day. To meet this state of affairs, the same methods that are so common to-day were just as common then. Ethical culture and high art, intellectual research and criticism, philosophy and codes of laws, moral reforms and devout attendance at the temples and upon the gods, were everywhere trying to make life more comfortable, and death more peaceful. They are not new among us. They have been tried in every generation from the beginning, but they have all, and always, failed. Not one has ever regenerated a single soul, much less society at large.

The Apostles and early Disciples, however, setting all of these aside, "in weakness, and in fear, and in much trembling," (1 Cor. ii., 3,) went everywhere preaching the simple Gospel of God's love—justification by faith in a Divine Saviour—and sanctification by the renewing of the Holy Ghost. With the Word of God as their authority and guide, they declared "that Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures; and that He was buried; and that He rose again the third day according to the Scriptures." (1 Cor. xv., 3-4.) They knew nothing among men "save Jesus Christ, and Him crucified." (1 Cor. ii., 2.) Under this preaching, all social relations soon began to improve—nations became Christianized and civilized. So it has been ever since. So it will continue to be until the words of the prophet are fulfilled, "they shall teach no more every man his neighbor, and every man his brother, saying, Know the Lord, for they shall all know Me, from the least of them, unto the greatest of them, saith the Lord; for I will forgive their iniquity, and I will remember their sin no more." Jer. xxxi., 34.)

The circumstances connected with this very Epistle to the Colossians form a very beautiful illustration of this effect. When Paul wrote it he was a prisoner in Rome. He had probably never visited those to whom he wrote. But he had been informed of their condition by Epaphras—at the time a "fellow-prisoner" (Philemon 23,) and who was probably the founder of the church in their midst. (Colossians i., 7, 8.) The social conditions in the city were very marked, and the moral condition very corrupt. There were many rich masters there and there were many degraded and oppressed slaves. One of these slaves, Onesimus, was one of the bearers of this letter from Paul "to the saints and faithful brethren in Christ which are in Colosse." (i., 2.) He had robbed his master, Philemon, and fled to Rome. There he had been drawn under the influence of Paul's preaching and had heard of the great redemption by Jesus Christ. The Spirit of God had touched his heart, and now Paul sent him back with a letter to his master, and another to the church of which his master was a member. Through the Gospel master and slave became one in Christ Jesus. The condition of both was made better, and they were fellow-laborers in the uplifting of others.

THE SECRET OF THE GOSPEL.

The great secret of the superiority of this Gospel over every human device for the uplifting of men lies in the fact that it always addresses itself pre-eminently to the relation of man to God, rather than that of man to man. All other devices do, always have done, and probably always will do, exactly the reverse. They look upon the sufferings and sorrows, the selfishness and pride, the ignorance and passions of men, and they attempt, by relieving distress, by education and culture, by moral suasion and by law, to remove, or at least to lessen, the evils that mar the peace and comfort of individuals and communities.

But they overlook the important fact that all of these evils have their root in sin, and that every man is a sufferer because he is a sinner, under the condemnation of God's righteous law. Before Adam sinned there was no sorrow or suffering, no selfishness or pride, no ignorance or vice, no sickness or death known upon the earth. But as soon as "as by one man's disobedience many were made sinners," (Romans, v., 19,) all of these came trooping into the world in rapid succession and with increasing power.

Now, it is just this condition of things that the Gospel meets. It comes to every man as a sinner, "alienated from the life of God." (Eph., iv., 18.) It is provided for no one else. "Christ died for the ungodly," (Romans, v., 6,) and for none but "the ungodly." If a man does not believe, and humbly confess, with a true, penitent heart that he is a sinner, even the grace of God has made no provision for him. He is an alien "from the commonwealth of Israel," a stranger to "the covenants of promise, having no hope, and without God in the world." (Eph., ii., 12.) But as soon as any man is awakened to recognize this relationship, then the infinite grace of God declares to him that He has laid his iniquities upon His own Son, (Isaiah, liii., 6,) and because of His life and death "He forgave us all our transgressions, and blotted out the writing against us, which opposed us with its decrees, having taken it out of our way and nailed it to the cross." (ii., 14, Conybeare and Howson's translation.)

This wonderful provision of grace, however, is not to be secured by "works, lest any man should boast." (Eph., ii., 19.) It is to be laid hold of and appropriated simply by faith. It is to be believed and trusted in, because God has said by the mouth of His servant, "Other foundation can no man lay than that is laid—which is, Jesus Christ, (1 Cor. iii., 11.) "for there is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved." (Acts, iv., 12.) It thus appeals to that characteristic of the human mind—faith—which the poorest and most ignorant possesses and can exercise as fully and as freely as the richest and the most cultivated—the slave as well as the master, the vicious as well as the virtuous. In fact, it is that characteristic without which men would not be able to carry on their daily transactions with one another. The very coin and currency which they handle so freely and covet so earnestly is a proof of this, for nine-tenths of the commerce of the world is based on exchanges which have no value in themselves, but which pass current in the market, because men have confidence in them, and "confidence" is only another name for "faith." Men "render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's," and handle his money freely, because they believe that "Caesar" will pay the full value of the coin that is stamped with his "image and superscription."

So men by faith lay hold of and rest in the great facts and promises of the Gospel. By so doing they are brought into new relations to God Himself. They pass out from under the condemnation of His law into the light and liberty of His children. Instead of being all our "lifetime subject to bondage through fear of death." (Heb., ii., 15,) "we joy in God through our Lord Jesus Christ by whom we have now received the atonement." (Rom., v., 11.) Standing thus by faith in new relations to God and His law, the penitent and believing sinner stands in new relations to all of the interests of time and eternity.

ST PAUL'S ARGUMENT.

This is the argument of St. Paul in this lesson. It is addressed to those who are "risen with Christ." As in the fifth chapter of Romans, he bases the assurances that "we have peace with God," "access into this grace wherein we stand," "and rejoice in hope of the glory of God," on the one condition of "being justified"; so here he bases all high ambitions and holiness of living and fellowship with brethren of every name upon the one condition, "if ye be risen." But, "if ye be risen with Christ" implies that we must also have died with Him, for He did not rise until after He had died. Neither can we, "For in that He died, He died unto sin once; but in that He liveth, He liveth unto God." (Rom., vi., 10.) So must we. "Being made free from sin," we must become "the servants of righteousness." (Rom., vi., 18.) For how can a man live in that which he has looked upon as so vile as to be worthy of crucifixion, and for which he was himself actually "crucified with Christ"; in that to which he is therefore dead? Repenting of sin and cleansed from its pollution by the blood of Christ, he is lifted up to a higher plane of thought and life, and with rejoicing Paul he can say, "I live; yet not I, but Christ liveth in me, and the life which I now live in the flesh, I live by the faith of the Son of God, who loved me and gave Himself for me." (Gal., ii., 20.)

Hence St. Paul pours out, in his letter to the Colossians, that the setting of our "affection on things above," (v. 2,) the mortifying of our "members which

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication ..... Printing House Square
Up-town ..... 1,289 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON ..... 515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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MR. LAUTERBACH'S OPINION.

Upon all moral, social, and political questions Mr EDWARD LAUTERBACH is a buoyant optimist. His hopefulness is of good example, and doubtless gives comfort to his friends. Within the domain of professional duty, however, he ought not to allow his interpretation of the law to be colored by the natural cheerfulness of his disposition.

There was given out yesterday what purported to be an opinion prepared by Mr. LAUTERBACH upon the franchise tax law, which we are compelled to pronounce unsound and we warn corporations, capitalists, Populists, and demagogues that it will be unsafe to be guided by it. We reproduce here the essential part of the opinion:

> With reference to the question regarding the amounts of taxes and methods by which the same are to be estimated and fixed by the State Tax Commissioners, as against corporations operating under public franchises in this city, the following may be considered to be a proper standard of computation:
>
> The Metropolitan Street Railway Company has at present outstanding $29,000,000 of bonds and $40,000,000 of stock. The law says these securities shall, after Oct. 1 next, be assessed as real estate is assessed—that is to say, at their market value less one-third of the same. The market value of the above-named bonds and stocks is $125,000,000. Deduct the one-third allowed by law, and there remains as the net amount subject to the levy of the franchise tax of 2½ per cent. more than $83,000,000, upon which the Metropolitan Company would pay next year in taxes over $2,000,000, instead of the sum of about $760,000 taxes now paid in each year by this company.

The declaration and intent of the new franchise tax law are not here correctly set forth. The law declares that the value of all franchises, rights, or permission to build and operate street railroads, &c., through or under public streets shall be assessed and taxed as real estate. These franchises described in the act as "special franchises," will be assessed under the new law after Oct. 1. Mr. LAUTERBACH is wrong when he declares that "the law says that these securities shall be assesed as real estate is assessed—that is to say, at their market value, less one-third of the same." The law says nothing of the kind, and any Assessor who assesses special franchises in that way will run grave risk of getting himself put in prison for perjury.

The law of this State nowhere says that real estate shall be assessed at its full value less one-third of the same. No deduction of that nature is authorized. The authors of the new franchise tax law were careful to include in it the form of oath for Assessors as prescribed in Chapter 908 of the laws of 1896—the old tax law. The Assessors, in this case the State Tax Commissioners, are made to swear that "we have estimated the value of the said real estate at the sums which a majority of the Assessors have decided to be the full value thereof."

Any local Assessor who disregards his duty and his oath does so at his peril. It is notorious that they do disregard both with the greatest cheerfulness and that nothing happens to them. It is the local rule and custom to assess real estate at from 60 per cent. to 75 per cent. of its full value and then to swear that it has been assessed at its full value. That is what misled Mr. LAUTERBACH.

Will this rule of two-thirds assessment and habitual perjury obtain under the new law? How can it? The new franchise law is a measure born of a demagogic desire to make the corporations squeal. They will squeal just two-thirds as loud if Mr. LAUTERBACH's rule is followed as they would if the law were enforced in its savage rigor, which is the way its parents and sponsors intend it shall be enforced. The assessments will not be made out by obscure local Assessors working in the various cities and towns of the State, but in the white sunlight of publicity by the State Board of Tax Commissioners with the reporters of demagogue newspapers sitting in the anteroom, Senator FORD connected by telephone, and all the agitators of the new Socialism on the alert to expose any unauthorized abatement. Gov. ROOSEVELT is responsible for this tax law. Will he connive at perjury, even if it be of established custom, and see his law evaded? The Governor is new to all these things, and we must expect him to do things in a new way. In fact, he does.

Taking Mr. LAUTERBACH's illustrative example and his figures, therefore, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company will be taxed on the full market value of its securities, not on two-thirds thereof. At 2½ per cent. on $125,000,000 its taxes will amount to $3,250,000 instead of the moderate sum of $2,000,000 estimated by Mr. LAUTERBACH.

Three millions and a quarter taken out of one corporation will give great delight to the new Socialists. It will convince the Governor that he was right, and every time that conviction settles into his mind it is going to be made more difficult for Mr. PLATT to control or guide him. Every other corporation doing business under a special real estate franchise will be taxed in the same way, right up to the full value of its franchise as determined by Wall Street speculation and the guesses of the State Tax Commissioners.

Anybody who assumes that the special franchise will not be assessed in this way at their full value, but on the old two-thirds plan, reckons without reference to the forces that are behind this new law. It is safer, we think, to confront the situation as it really is.

THE ALASKA ARRANGEMENT.

We have held from the start that the differences between the Dominion of Canada and the United States as to the Alaska boundary would be settled without serious trouble, either by agreement or by arbitration. It now seems that the difficulty about which so much ado has been made for the past few weeks has been disposed of by a temporary arrangement that will probably lead to a permanent adjustment.

The essential source of the dispute is the perfectly natural desire of the British Columbians to have an outlet from the Klondike and Yukon gold fields through British territory to the sea. But a desire, however natural, is not necessarily a good basis for a claim. The Canadian claim which, if established, would fully satisfy the Canadian desire, is that the coast line of Alaska shall be measured across the mouth of the channel known as the Lynn Canal, which is about six miles broad, and not along the shores of that channel. The boundary of the Russian territory, now American territory, was fixed by the treaty between Great Britain and Russia in 1825 as "a line parallel to the winding of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues (about thirty-five miles) therefrom." Now if this line be measured from the shores of the Lynn Canal it would leave the ports of Dyea and Skagway and Pyramid Harbor well within the American territory. If, on the contrary, the line be measured across the mouth of the canal, it would leave the seaports in British territory. It will be seen that this is substantially the point of contention that has for a long time existed between the Canadians and ourselves as to the line by which our fishing rights on the Canadian coast shall be determined.

The temporary arrangement that has been entered into by Lord SALISBURY and Ambassador CHOATE does not settle this disputed point. It does not give the Canadians access to tidewater, but only to a point on an affluent of Pyramid Harbor, about fifteen miles from tidewater and accessible only by canoes. It is probable that the next proposition that will be pressed as the basis of a final settlement will be the denationalization of the region about the head of the Lynn Canal, or, failing that, some arrangement suspending the restrictions of our navigation and customs laws with reference to Canadian trade in that region. With a working arrangement for two years there should be no serious trouble in coming to final terms.

FALSE AND DEFAMATORY.

If EDWARD ATKINSON of Boston is an honest man, he will forthwith call in and suppress all copies not yet sold or given away of the second number of his weekly Anti-Imperialist, dated June 3. It contains a lot of atrocious lies about the killing of native women and children by our soldiers in the Philippines and the issuing of orders by our officers to take no prisoners. If Mr. ATKINSON had not been blinded by prejudice and eager to defame his own countrymen, he would have known that these statements were lies at the time he caused them to be published. Now that they have been declared to be lies by Prof. WORCESTER, he will deserve the contempt and execration of every man, woman, and child in the United States if he does not make haste to destroy the remainder of that issue of his detestable magazine and publicly express his regret for having aided in disseminating these calumnies.

Many weeks ago THE TIMES warned the newspapers that were diligently collecting and publishing these "soldiers' letters" that the statements contained in them were manifestly false and that the letters were either of spurious manufacture or, if genuine, were the product of willful and malicious lying or of ignorance. The anti-imperialist organs, however, were unwilling to be deprived of the joy and great satisfaction they had in using this material to discredit the Government and slander the officers and men of the army. They asked their readers to believe that Gen. WHEATON had issued orders to "kill every native in sight" at Titatia; that at Caloocan the order was given to take no prisoners; that women were shot down while cooking, and that at Taguig it was decided by a council held at Gen. WHEATON's headquarters "at once to kill or drive into the lake every native possible" in a district twelve miles long.

We have already called attention to the denial of these slanderous lies by Prof. DEAN C. WORCESTER, who is a member of the Philippine Commission. For the benefit of Mr. ATKINSON we quote from the professor's statement:

> An instance is the story of ANTHONY MICHAEA, who is reported as saying that we bombarded a place called Malabon, and then went in and killed every native we met—men, women, and children.
>
> I was personally present on the occasion in question. The truth of the matter is that Malabon was never bombarded, despite the fact that it was within easy reach of the fleet and the field guns. The town had been abandoned by the natives before our approach, except for a lot of sharpshooters, who had positions in the swamp on the outskirts.
>
> One Hotchkiss and one 3.2-inch gun were fired on them. Our troops first moved to the north without entering the town. The insurgents were driven out the following day while trying to burn the place. No women or children were killed; there were none there to be killed.
>
> I have personally inspected all battlefields from Caloocan to Malolos. Once I was on the field before the wounded were removed, and repeatedly I was there before the dead were buried. I never saw a single woman or child wounded or dead. I have found, on the contrary, wounded rebels whose injuries had been dressed by American Surgeons before the firing had ceased, and who had also been provided with food and water.
>
> The insurgent wounded were brought to Manila and tended in our hospitals, or even taken care of in private hospitals, the Government paying all the expenses.
>
> When cured the wounded can hardly be driven away. All the prisoners are well fed and well treated, and many say they are glad they have had the experience and learned to know the Americans. The released prisoners and the recovered wounded are our best missionaries, but many of them are crawling to return to their own people.
>
> It is absolutely false that any order was ever issued looking toward the killing of men who might be captured. The American soldiers have repeatedly taken prisoners under circumstances affording abundant excuse for killing, with the provocation very strong. I know positively that the city guards have been ordered to fire on soldiers caught looting it. It was not practicable to make arrests. The natives themselves report that the troops have saved property and protected life during the recent operations, and the effect of their conduct has been excellent.

We must not expect too much of men who hate their country and delight to print odious stories about their countrymen. But the anti-imperialists who have used these soldiers' letters and now make no effort to correct the false impressions they have created in ignorant or vicious minds brand themselves as the willing accomplices of a gang of villainous liars. We shouldn't think they would enjoy it.

LAW AND PRACTICE IN ALABAMA.

The Governor of Alabama, JOSEPH F. JOHNSTON, does not mince matters in his communication to his fellow-citizens of the North, which he makes, through the current number of The Independent, on the subject of "Negro Suffrage in Alabama."

The article is constructed on the plan of the famous chapter on "Snakes in Ireland"; as a matter of cold fact, there is no negro suffrage worth speaking of in Alabama. "The white people of Alabama," says the Governor, "are unanimously resolved in regard to one important matter—there shall be no negro domination anywhere throughout the State." "The laws of Alabama," he admits, "confer unlimited suffrage upon all men," but "we have had no trouble for a long time on account of the suppression of the negro vote." "In most parts of the State," he states, "white domination is secured by the character of the population," the whites being in the majority." "The only section where this is not the case is in the Black Belt of Alabama, which includes the thirteen central counties of the State. It is the cotton-raising district, and the field hands are all negroes, there being in the belt about four negroes to one white man. Nevertheless all the offices are filled by white men." The Governor does not explain how the laws conferring suffrage are evaded or nullified or violated. It might be unpleasant, it would certainly be tedious for him, and, moreover, it is unnecessary. The only possible object would be to influence public opinion in the North on the subject, and this, he frankly admits, does not seem worth while. We of the North cannot understand such peculiar matters any more than the inhabitants of the earth can understand "lunar affairs." Mr. JOHNSTON seems to think that he and his "All-White" friends are as independent of the rest of the country as the Man in the Moon is of the silly astronomers who go prying into his business with telescopes.

Yet Gov. JOHNSTON cannot conceal from himself that the situation leaves something to be desired. The effort to have a Constitutional Convention to try to disfranchise the negroes according to forms of law broke down, as he confesses, because there was danger that the convention would be under the control of "gentlemen who had bolted the Democratic ticket at the last National election." As long as there is an open conflict between the law and the practice of the "All-White" party, "there is danger of some agitators stirring up the negroes to make trouble, so that a change is much to be desired." This does not agree with the Governor's statement that "under the 'All-White' government the negroes are living happily and contentedly," and that "they understand the situation and acquiesce in it." But it is quite probable that the Governor's fears are more reasonable than his pleasing confidence in the contented acquiescence of the negroes in the theft of their rights.

For our part, if we may be allowed to have an opinion as to the affairs of our fellow-citizens of Alabama, we should say that it would be well for them to take the Constitutional steps to strip the negroes of the suffrage as soon as they conveniently can. If they can do it by a provision that bears equally on blacks and whites of the same degree of unfitness, that will be a manly, intelligent, and decent thing to do, but if they cannot rise to that level, at least let them act under the forms of law, as other Southern States have done. A steady pretense of loyalty to the American idea may in the fullness of time be followed by the reality.

MOCK MARRIAGES.

That is the story of an exceedingly unfortunate and distressed ironmonger of Brooklyn which THE TIMES told yesterday in its news columns. In his green and salad days the distressed ironmonger in question went through the form of marriage with a coeval girl up in the country, the inducement thereto being not at all that either of the parties had any desire to marry the other, but that neither would "take a dare" from the other. The result is that the bridegroom of that occasion, being now a man of ripe years and the father, by a real wife, of a family of children, finds that his legal status as a husband or as a father is by no means secure. In order to establish it it seems that his only practicable course is to secure a divorce from his first "wife." This course has the drawback that in taking it he in effect acknowledges that the "marriage" which neither party meant to be such was nevertheless a real marriage. That is to say, he renders himself liable to a prosecution for bigamy and converts the only woman he ever meant to marry into his mistress and bastardizes his children, as a preliminary to establishing the status of the one and of the others.

It will be agreed that this unfortunate man has suffered very severely for the error of his youth. The moral of the story is that marriage, under the laws of the State of New York, is not a joke. In this case it was a joke equally to both parties and the silly girl who allowed herself to go through the form of marriage with a silly boy is now as anxious as he to have the marriage undone. This is the most favorable issue such a performance could have. Even this cannot be regarded as pleasant. It is not nice for a man to go into court and proclaim that his wife is not his lawful wife nor his children his legitimate children by way of beginning to amend their status. But suppose the original "bride" instead of having been a decent though silly girl should then have been or should since have turned out to be a greedy adventuress. How extremely hot it would be in her power to make it for the ironmonger. It is futile to expect that revelations of this kind will prevent young fools from being young fools. What may more reasonably be expected is that the mature persons who are empowered to perform marriages may take some pains to assure themselves that the persons who come before them to be married really mean to be married. That is a point upon which all cautious clergymen are in the habit of insisting. It would be well if the insistence upon it were forced upon careless clergymen as well as upon careless magistrates, like the one whose reckless conduct has caused all this trouble.

GENERAL NOTES.

Capt. J. B. Coghlan, late of the Raleigh, has had made for presentation to President McKinley a cane of wood from the Reina Cristina, sunk at Manila, with a ferrule of metal from the Raleigh.

* * *

A life-size bronze statue of Dr. Okonhyatekha, a Mohawk chief, cast in Philadelphia, is to be placed in the hall of the Ancient Order of Foresters in Toronto, Ontario, and it will be dedicated on Thursday, June 15.

* * *

Sometimes five lines are as forceful as a column. "What would be thought of Texas people," asks The Dallas (Texas) News, "if they should turn the whole State into a bean field, even if beans were only 5 cents a barrel? They were about doing that in cotton."

* * *

Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., says he will not be a candidate for United States Senator before a special session of the California Legislature should Gov. Gage call one. He has not decided what he will do at the next regular session, if no selection is made at a special session.

* * *

Young business men of Chattanooga and others are arranging for a memorial celebration in honor of Admiral David G. Farragut, who was a native East Tennesseean. They hope to have Admiral George Dewey present as the especial guest of honor, and will request Secretary Long to give the celebration his official sanction.

* * *

One part of the Philadelphia City Councils' committee has invited Mayor Ashbridge to deliver the oration on the Fourth of July. The other members of the committee, acting independently and ignorantly, have invited Secretary of State Hay to be the orator. How to get out of the difficulty gracefully and to offend nobody is now perplexing the committee.

NUGGETS.

Irresistible Attraction.

"What are you stopping for, John? If we don't hurry we'll miss our train!"

"You can go on if you want to, Maria. I'm going to see how they get that balky horse started."—Chicago Tribune.

Delusions Unloaded.

"I told him that he wasn't my ideal man, and he told me I wasn't his ideal girl."

"And then?"

"Then we felt perfectly safe to go ahead and get married."—Chicago Record.

Just So.

Jeweler's Son—Papa, how do you just a watch?

Jeweler—Ad—just, my boy; not just just.

Jeweler's Son—Well, papa, if you add just to just, it's just just, isn't it?—Jeweler's Weekly.

He Was One of Them.

"My daughter," said the father, "has always been accustomed to all the luxuries of wealth."

"Yees," replied the Count, bristling up. "Zat ees what I am."—Boston Christian Register.

A Frank Constituent.

The Statesman—I was defeated because the other fellow got too many votes.

The Constituent—Between you and me, Bill, I don't think he got one too many, considerin' who was runnin' agin him.—Indianapolis Journal.

AN EASTERN STORY.

Emily J. Troup in South Place Magazine.

A certain wise man, deeply versed
In all the learning of the East,
Grew tired in spirit, and athirst
From life to be released.

So to Eliab, holy man
Of God, he came: "Ah, give me, friend,
The herb of death, that now the span
Of my vain life may end."

Eliab gently answered: "Ere
Thy soul may free itself indeed,
This herb of healing thou must bear
To seven men in need.

"When thou hast lightened each man's grief,
And brought him hope and joy again,
Return; nor shalt thou seek relief
At Allah's hands in vain."

The wise man sighed, but humbly said,
"As Allah willeth, so is best."
And with the healing herb he sped
Away upon his quest.

And, as he journeyed on, intent
To serve the sorrowing in the land,
On deeds of love and mercy bent,
The herb bloomed in his hand;

And through his pulses shot a fire
Of strength and hope and happiness:
His heart leaped with the glad desire
To live and serve and bless.

Lord of all earthly woe and weal,
Be this, life's flower, forever mine!
To love, to comfort, and to heal—
Therein is life divine!

THE PRESIDENT DEFENDED

Secretary Gage Approves the New Civil Service Regulations.

NOT HELPFUL TO POLITICIANS

Object of the Changes Not to Let Down the Bars, but to Aid the Public Service.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—In the course of an interview to-day on the President's civil service order, Secretary Gage said:

"I have already indulged in a brief statement of explanation concerning the late amendments to the civil service rules, but the persistent statements showing entire misapprehension of the truth may justify more particulars.

"The recent Executive order making changes in the civil service rules is being condemned by two classes of critics. One class is composed of those who misrepresent the changes which have been made, who make interpretations having basis only in their wish to find something in the action of the President to condemn, and who berate the Administration for acts not done and never contemplated. On the other hand, there are some critics who have failed rightly to analyze the changes made, and who do not clearly comprehend all the practical questions of administration, and they have honestly believed that a backward step has been taken with the merit system.

"The Civil Service Reform League has issued an address to the public containing an indictment of five brief counts. In this indictment they say that the new order 'permits the permanent employment of persons employed without examination for emergency purposes during the course of the war with Spain, thus furnishing a standing list of many thousands from which positions may be filled without tests of fitness.'

"This is a serious charge to bring against the President of the United States. Criticism of such a step as this falls, however, in view of the fact that the statement of the league is absolutely incorrect. There is nothing in the order suggesting such a statement. The President never contemplated making such a provision. The third which the President has done is to permit the heads of departments to make permanent such temporary appointments in the classified service heretofore made with the sanction of the Civil Service Commission, and because the commission had been unable or has neglected to furnish an eligible register from which appointments could be made.

"The statement which the Civil Service League makes, that these temporary appointments have been made without examination, is not correct. It has been the rule in the Treasury Department to make no temporary appointments without a careful test of the fitness of the candidate.

"This statement by the Civil Service Reform League declares that the rules have been altered so that 'in the future persons appointed with or without competitive examination, or without any examination, may be placed by transfer in any classified position, without regard to the character or similarity of the employments interchanged.' The one change which has been made in the rules governing transfers has been the dropping of part of the last sentence of that rule as it long stood—the clause, 'or if in said position there is not required, in the judgment of the commission, the performance of the same class of work or the practice of the same mechanical trade performed or practiced in the position from which transfer is proposed.'

"With that clause in force, the rule of transfers stood as an absolute bar, both to mobility in the service and the development of employes except along a single line. Entrance into the classified service was entrance into a caste, and there could be no change, no matter what abilities the person might evolve, no matter what needs the service might develop, if 'in the judgment of the commission' there was not required the performance of the same class of work, or the practice of the same mechanical trade. What business institution would make a rule which said, 'Once started in this service you shall develop along only the line in which you begin.'

"The statement which the league makes, that persons appointed without examination may be transferred under this rule to classified and competitive places is a mistaken interpretation. The intent of the rule is merely to give mobility within the classified places, and it cannot serve as a channel to bring into higher places persons whose qualifications have not been demonstrated by examination and experience.

"The final count in the league's statement is that the new rules permit the reinstatement, in the discretion of the respective department officers, of persons separated from the service at any previous time for any stated reason. The change in this rule permits the reinstatement of the person discharged by reason of a reduction of force specifically required by law without regard to the one-year limit, which was formerly in force, and it provides that when the appointing officer certifies, over his signature, that on a rehearing, charges of delinquency or misconduct are proved unfounded, the person may be reinstated.

"The main objection to the order raised by fair critics has been that they regard as a backward step the placing in the excepted list of a large number of places, estimated by some to be as great as 9,000 or 10,000. The main objection to these exceptions has been aimed at these places in the departments of the army, and arises from a misunderstanding of what has really been done.

"While I am not called upon to represent that department, the facts are so obvious that I refer to them. These 3,000 or 4,000 places have not been opened to free appointment by the appointing officer, but they have been placed in exactly the condition that similar places in the Navy Department have been in for several years, with the entire approbation of the Civil Service Commission and with the cordial commendation of the most ardent civil service reformers. These places in the War Department will hereafter be filled by a registration system, similar to the system in the navy.

"There has not been an exception made, in my opinion, that was not demanded by the conditions of good administration, and they will in the long run strengthen the merit system. Every one who has been familiar with the workings of the classified service understood that the inclusive order of President Cleveland would be found too sweeping. He found it so himself, and almost immediately took out some officers.

"It should be noted that while President Cleveland excepted a large number of places so that they should not be subject to any civil service rules, the present order makes all of these excepted places subject to Sections 1, 2, and 3 of Rule II.—that is to say, the section regarding political activity, and prohibiting the dismissal of persons for political reasons.

"The claim that this order has been the letting down of the bars for political appointments is not borne out by the actual situation. It is now nearly two weeks since the order went into force. In the Treasury Department there has been only one appointment made under the new rules; that was the permanent appointment of a stenographer who had been temporarily appointed because the commission had no eligible register, and the commission still having no eligible register and the temporary appointee proving satisfactory, the appointment was made permanent. If I were a politician and wished to obtain a place for a political favorite, I would not, with the knowledge of these rules which close contact with their operations gives, know where to turn to find the place.

"There has been no letting down of the bars. The politicians, who, it is alleged, wanted places for incompetent people, got little comfort from these new regulations. The men who have to administer the public service will find in them much relief, and the merit system will in the end be distinctly benefited."

REFORM LEAGUE NOT CONVINCED.

Detailed Reply to be Made to the Statements of Secretary Gage.

George McAneny, Secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League, made the following statement yesterday in reply to Secretary Gage's defense of President McKinley's action:

"There is no statement in the address of the Civil Service Reform League, to which the interview of Secretary Gage relates, that is not based on the clearest facts. The estimate of the number of offices the President has taken from the classified service is made up of official figures. The characterization of the great majority of the exceptions as unnecessary and retrogressive is borne out by sound arguments and by actual experience. The assertion that the law has been violated and circumvented in many branches of the service under the present Administration, and that through the operation of this order such offenses have been condoned wholesale, may be substantiated not only by the facts in the league's possession, but by reference to the official files and reports of the Civil Service Commission itself.

"The terms of the amendments affecting transfers and reinstatements without competitive examination, regarding which so much has been said, were quoted literally. The announcement now made on behalf of the Administration, that the opportunities for evasion of the law these amendments offer are not to be availed of, is gratifying, but does not lessen in any degree the necessity of pointing out how dangerous those opportunities are, or how seriously the integrity of the system will be threatened as long as they remain.

"The league has been perfectly fair in every reference it has made to the conduct of the Administration, either at this or any previous time. It has never failed to give praise where due. It cannot, on the other hand, avoid the responsibility of stating with absolute frankness the principle of the system that lies in these sweeping modifications, or to state its conviction that a serious backward step has been taken.

"The statements of Secretary Gage and his characterization of the Civil Service Reform League are, under the circumstances, equally surprising. The league will reply in detail at the earliest opportunity."

TALK OF A NEW COMMISSION.

Signs of Dissatisfaction Seen in Secretary Gage's Statement.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Reports have been heard here for several days that the President intends completely to reorganize the Civil Service Commission. Inquiry among the members leads to no corroboration of the reports, and at the White House no information can be obtained to support them. Something like evidence of such an intention, however, is discovered by some readers of the statement from Secretary Gage defending the civil service order of the President from its critics. In that statement there are several complaints against the Civil Service Commissioners touching their ability or willingness to provide eligible registers.

If all that Secretary Gage has said is exactly true, then it is argued that the Commissioners ought to have been removed earlier, or else disciplined in some way. There ought not to have been insuperable difficulty in providing lists of eligibles for every call that might have been made, as most of the registers are much too large for the immediate needs of the service. The President, it appears to those who have read this statement, could have induced the Commissioners to fill the registers at any time by a mere admonition, the commission having shown no reluctance to comply at all times with the wishes of the Administration.

The Secretary's statement seems, to civil service reformers, to add to the discredit of the commission inferred in the issue of the exemption order in a form quite strange to the members of the commission, and not at all acceptable to all of the members. The references to the commission made by Secretary Gage are so pointed and so frequent as to astonish the members of that body. They are not willing to-night to make any statement touching the criticism made upon them, but it is probable that something in the nature of a protest will be prepared to meet the specific accusations published by Secretary Gage.

Without being formal charges in name, the statements are regarded by one member of the commission as being so pointed as to require an answer. No one who reads them will be able to avoid the conclusion that the Commissioners have been regarded as incompetent and unworthy of confidence. As the Administration already has withdrawn confidence to the extent of failing to inform the Commissioners in advance of the intended changes in the rules for their guidance, nothing remains but to put them out and provide new ones who will keep eligibles ready for every emergency that may arise under the revised civil service rules.

STATE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Abolition of Separate Examination for Fitness—Appointments to be from Head of Eligible List.

ALBANY, June 9.—The most important changes from the previous rules in the new civil service rules adopted by the State Civil Service Commission and approved by the Governor are the abolition of the separate examination for fitness provided by the civil service law of 1897, and the requirement that in the future appointments in the competitive class shall be made from the head of the eligible list in order of standing. For the purpose of appointment under this rule, veterans who have qualified in an examination are placed at the head of the list in the order of their standing.

The new law and rules also provide that laborers shall be in the classified service, although in the State service they are exempt from examination. The object of this provision is to require appointments of laborers to be reported and pay rolls of laborers to be certified by the Civil Service Commission in order to give the commission power to prevent the employment as laborers of persons who perform services properly covered by examination.

One especially valuable feature of the new law and rules is the exact demarkation between the unclassified service which is not subject to the civil service rules and the classified service.

The principal changes are as follows:

In the office of the Controller the following positions are added to those formerly exempt: Six Corporation Tax Commissioners, Chief of the Bureau of Charitable Institutions, State Prison Lands Agent, custodian of the Saratoga battle monument.

In the office of the Treasurer the position of Assistant Cashier is placed in the exempt class, and the positions of confidential clerk and stenographer, formerly exempt, are included in the competitive class.

In the Insurance Department the Chief Actuary, the examiners, and the chief clerk of the tax department, formerly exempt, are placed in the competitive class.

In the Banking Department the examiners are placed in the competitive class.

In the Department of Public Instruction a new position of Inspector of Normal Schools is placed in the exempt class. Six clerks, four stenographers, and five attendants in the Court of Appeals are included in the exempt class.

In the Department of Public Works the special agents and the stenographer, formerly exempt, are placed in the competitive class.

In the State Board of Charities the private secretary to the Superintendent of State and Alien Poor is removed from the exempt to the competitive class.

In the Department of Public Buildings the position of custodian of the Senate committee rooms is placed in the exempt class.

In the office of the Forest Preserve Board the positions of stenographer and five inspectors are transferred to the competitive class, and attorneys not exceeding five are included in the exempt class.

Under the Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission the confidential clerk and cashier and stenographer to the Shellfish Commissioner are transferred to the competitive class, as are also the kindergartner at the Thomas Asylum, and veal agents in the Department of Agriculture.

In the office of the Factory Inspector a chief clerk is exempted in place of the secretary and confidential stenographer, formerly exempt.

All the positions in the Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath, which were formerly exempt, have been transferred to the competitive class.

All officers and persons employed upon the boats and tugs in the Quarantine Station of the Quarantine Commission are placed in the exempt class.

The required percentage to entitle a candidate to be placed upon the eligible list has been raised from 70 to 75, and it is also required that competitors must attain a standing of 60 per cent. or over on each of the obligatory subjects in an examination.

An important change from the old rules is the adoption of a new rule regarding promotions. This rule provides substantially that whenever a vacancy occurs in any office above the lowest grade it shall be filled by promotion of some person from a lower grade in the same office or institution, and that for the purpose of determining which of several employes in the lower grade shall be promoted, a special competitive examination shall be held, limited to those persons who have for more than three months served with fidelity in the next lower grade in a similar line of employment. In the promotion examination the rules provide that the test of actual service shall be made the main factor, and that for the purpose of giving proper weight to the experience of candidates for promotion there shall be kept in every office continuous and comparative records of the efficiency, punctuality, attention, and general good conduct of all persons employed therein, and that such records shall constitute one of the elements in the promotion examination.

In regard to removals, the rules provide that in all cases a statement of the causes for the removal shall be filed with the commission.

The body of the rules is mainly that of the rules approved by Gov. Morton in December, 1896, with such changes as are rendered necessary by the provisions of the civil service law of 1899.

$404,820.32 for Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 9.—The Yale Alumni Weekly to-day announces officially that the Finance Committee for the bicentennial celebration in 1901 has received in cash or personal pledges the sum of $404,820.32. This amount does not include funds collected by sub-committees which have not yet reported.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETS

The Proposed Plan for Currency Reform Not Taken Up.

TO APPOINT SUB-COMMITTEES

Only Six Senators at the Finance Committee's Meeting Yesterday—The Subjects Discussed.

The proposed plan for currency reform prepared by the Republican Caucus Committee at Atlantic City during the winter was not taken up by the Senate Finance Committee when it met yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. After consulting for three hours, the six members of the committee present dispersed without having taken any action beyond agreeing to delegate the continuance of the committee's duties during the Summer to sub-committees.

The session yesterday was held under a resolution of the Senate empowering the committee to prosecute an investigation during the recess into the questions of currency legislation, the war revenue tax, and the administration of the customs service. It was intended to have a full meeting, the Democratic as well as the Republican members being invited. Of the eleven members of the committee only six were present, however, of whom five were Republicans and one a silver man. These were Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, Chairman; William B. Allison of Iowa, Orville H. Platt of Connecticut, Thomas C. Platt of New York, Julius C. Burrows of Michigan, and John P. Jones of Nevada.

There was a general discussion of the three subjects under consideration, but this was directed, it was explained afterward, to the methods to be employed in conducting the investigation rather than to the merits of the questions. It was determined to authorize the Chairman to appoint three sub-committees of such size as he deems best to conduct each branch of the inquiry, one on the currency, another on internal revenue, and the third on the customs administration. Senator Aldrich said that he did not expect to name these committees until he had had opportunity to communicate with the absent Senators. They will work during the Summer at such places and times as they may themselves select, and will report to the full committee some time previous to the assembling of Congress in December. Until one of these sub-committees is ready to report, it is not expected that the full committee will be called together again.

Among the Republican Senators present yesterday there was a disposition to be noncommittal on the currency bill prepared by the conference committee of the Republican caucus. Senator Allison said that the proposed measure undoubtedly would receive most careful consideration, but he would not undertake to predict whether it would be adopted by the sub-committee or by the Finance Committee or by Congress. Senator Allison was asked whether he considered free silver dead as an issue. It would not be, he said, if Bryan was renominated by the Democrats, and that he considered inevitable. He regarded the nomination of Henderson for Speaker as a good omen for currency legislation, so far, at least, as the House is concerned.

Senator Burrows said that he had not given the conference committee's currency proposition any study. It had not come before the committee at all, he said, and would not be considered by it until reported on by the sub-committee. He thought it fair to infer that the selection for Speaker of Col. Henderson, who is Chairman of the committee which has drawn the new currency bill, would help to expedite favorable action on it by the House.

Representative Joseph W. Babcock of Wisconsin, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, and a member of the Republican Conference Committee on the Currency, was at the Fifth Avenue yesterday, although he said his visit here had nothing to do with the Finance Committee's meeting. Mr. Babcock expressed his gratification with Henderson's nomination for Speaker. "Being Chairman of the committee charged with submitting a draft of a bill to carry out the ideas of the Republican Party on currency reform," said Mr. Babcock, "Col. Henderson can be depended on to do all he can to further legislation on that line by the House. With the weighty matters that will demand the attention of the coming Congress, and with only 13 majority in the House, it is a most happy outcome that the Speakership question has been settled so far in advance."

Mr. Babcock thinks that Congressman Sereno E. Payne will remain at the head of the Ways and Means Committee. "So many of the old members have been returned," he said, "that there will be very few changes in the Chairmanships of the important committees. Col. Henderson is committed to the principle of retaining the members in the committee places where they have served efficiently, and I haven't the slightest doubt that Mr. Payne is just as certain of continuing as Chairman of the Ways and Means as Mr. Cannon is sure to remain at the head of the Committee on Appropriations."

APPRAISERS' OFFICE INQUIRY.

Mr. Wakeman's Judgment Criticised and Examiner Jacobs Found Guilty of Insubordination.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Commission of Special Agents inquiring into the administration of affairs in the Appraiser's Department at the Port of New York has submitted a report on certain charges of alleged improper conduct of Examiner W. C. Jacobs in the appraisement of chocolates and the Appraiser's connection therewith. The charges were in effect that about October last the chocolates of a certain importing firm had been entered for duties and passed as correctly entered by Examiner Jacobs, when the merchandise was not only grossly undervalued on entry, but so invoiced, entered, and appraised at an average price per kilogram as to defraud the revenue of a large amount of duties and to deprive domestic manufacturers of chocolates of the protection intended by the tariff.

It was represented that Examiner Jacobs, who passed these chocolates "correct as entered" acted as a participating ally of the importing firm, endeavoring by every means in his power to sustain its values and methods of invoicing, and then that when an appeal has been taken by the importers from the appraisement of the Assistant Appraiser to the General Appraiser, Jacobs, against the express orders of his superiors, further endeavored to aid the importers and to defeat the ends of justice by submitting to the General Appraiser false samples of chocolates with fictitious prices attached, and placed in the hands of the General Appraiser a written argument in support of the importers' values and methods. The report says:

> It is the conclusion of the commission, after careful consideration of all the facts and circumstances, that Jacobs is an upright man and an honest officer. The commission, however, regards his conduct in appearing before the General Appraiser, in disobedience of the instructions of Appraiser Wakeman, as an act of insubordination which merits punishment, but not to the extent suggested, viz., removal from the service. There is testimony to the effect that Appraiser Wakeman was at the beginning reluctant to order an investigation of the goods of the importers concerning whom charges were made, being inclined to the opinion, perhaps influenced by Examiner Jacobs.
>
> There is a conflict in statement between Appraiser Wakeman and Assistant Appraiser Nathan concerning the restriction of the advance on chocolates to 45 per cent., as recommended to Assistant Secretary Howell by Appraiser Wakeman. Without attempting to decide the question of veracity raised between the officers, the commission states that it was an error of judgment on the part of the Appraiser to suggest to Assistant Secretary Howell a release of the chocolates. There is no evidence to show that the Appraiser, after his telephonic communication with the Assistant Secretary, attempted to influence the appraisement of the goods, and when the invoices were returned with advances of from 60 per cent. to 400 per cent.,

DAY FOR ABDUCTORS' TRIAL

Case Against George Barrow Will Be Called Wednesday.

TRIALS OF WOMEN TO FOLLOW

Justice Fursman Denies a Motion to Quash Indictments Against the Kidnappers.

George Barrow leader of the kidnappers of little Marion Clarke, will be placed on trial on Wednesday next. The trials of his wife and Bella Anderson, alias Carrie Jones, will immediately follow. This was decided yesterday in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court by Justice Fursman, before whom the prisoners were arraigned. Lawyer William F. Howe, counsel for the Barrows, argued a motion for the dismissal of the indictments against his clients, but Justice Fursman denied it.

The Barrows and Bella Anderson were brought into the court room at 11 o'clock. Mr. Howe appeared for the Barrows, while Vernon M. Davis represented the Anderson woman. Lawyer Howe at once began his argument. He presented an affidavit from Barrow, stating that the indictment against him had been found on insufficient evidence and without preliminary examination before a Magistrate, and moved that it be dismissed.

"There is no law that compels a preliminary examination before a Magistrate," said Justice Fursman. "Indictments are necessarily found in the absence of the accused. I cannot conceive that this warrants this motion. Therefore I deny it."

Mr. Howe then stated that his client pleaded not guilty, and asked for an inspection of the Grand Jury's minutes in the case of Mrs. Barrow. This motion was also denied.

"Then," said the lawyer, "I ask the District Attorney, through the Court, when he proposes to try the case."

District Attorney Gardiner, who was present, with his assistant, Mr. Le Barbier, said he thought Tuesday or Wednesday would do. Mr. Howe pleaded for time, and suggested Thursday. Justice Fursman then set the time of trial for Wednesday, at 10 o'clock.

"I suppose you desire separate trials," said the Court.

"Certainly," replied Lawyer Howe.

"We'll take the man first," interposed the District Attorney.

Mr. Davis then asked to be relieved from the defense of the Anderson woman, explaining that he had a large amount of private business to attend to. While he was speaking, Lawyer Abraham Levy appeared in the courtroom, and was asked by Justice Fursman if he would not take the case. Mr. Levy thought it would be impossible.

"You must separate sentiment from duty," said the Court, "and defend this unfortunate woman to the best of your ability." Mr. Levy was finally prevailed upon to take charge of the case, together with Mr. Davis. It was said that neither lawyer desired to take part in the defense of the woman, as each of them has a family. A plea of not guilty was entered in each case, when the prisoners were taken back to the Tombs.

Lawyer Howe said last night that if the trial is had upon an indictment found on insufficient evidence, subsequent proceedings will be valueless. "District Attorney Gardiner by omitting to deny by affidavit Barrow's allegations," he explained, "admitted them."

"Barrow made an affidavit on information and belief that no sufficient evidence was before the Grand Jury upon which they found the indictment. The District Attorney made no reply. Under the authority of the case of the People vs. Price, reported in the Sixth Criminal Reports, the Court on determining such a motion must assume as fully proved that the Grand Jury in finding the indictment acted without testimony, unless the District Attorney, by affidavit, disproved the allegations made by defendant."

Marion Clarke, who is ill with measles, was reported as being much better yesterday. Her attorney said he thought her recovery would be rapid.

LONDON THEATRICAL TALK.

Mrs. Langtry's Plans—A Drama by Guy Booth by—The Celtic Drama to Have a Show.

(Copyright 1899.)

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 9.—Mrs. Langtry will return to the stage and produce in London, probably in the Autumn, an entirely new dramatic version, by Sydney Grundy, of "La Chiller de la Reine," by the elder Dumas. Her rôle will be Marie Antoinette, of course. Henry Hamilton is writing, for Beerbohm Tree, a new play on the subject of "Monte Cristo." So that the Dumas boom in the theatres is not to die just yet. The Decourcelle play on the subject of "The Queen's Necklace," in which Mrs. Potter and Kyrle Bellew failed in America, has never been done in London.

The comic opera called "The Maid of Glendalough," by T. A. Wallworth, will be produced at the Prince of Wales's Theatre next Tuesday night. Adrian Ross is writing the lyrics for another new comic opera by Cosmo Stuart and Owen Hall, which will be produced at the Lyric Theatre in the Autumn.

Guy Boothby, the author of many delightful "shilling shockers," is writing a play which, it is said, will be produced at the Criterion Theatre before Charles Frohman takes possession of that house.

Instead of forming a separate combination, the English dramatists will join the Society of Authors.

A Welsh dramatic society is being formed to produce Celtic plays either in the vernacular or in English. The first performance will be given next November.

H. N.

WORK ON PEACE DELEGATES.

British Arbitration Plan the One Most Favored at The Hague.

THE HAGUE, June 9.—The Peace Conference entered to-day upon its most important stage, when the Drafting Committee of the third section took up the question of arbitration.

The committee was in session for three hours, although not a single conclusion was reached, with the exception of the acceptance of the British scheme as the basis upon which to discuss the establishment of a tribunal of arbitration. After the session most of the members of the committee telegraphed to their respective Governments, indicating that the discussion showed the necessity of having their instructions amplified. It is understood that several of the delegates of the smaller powers expressed a wish that the permanence of the tribunal might be made more effective, and even moved amendments in this sense.

The great powers think it impossible, it is said, to go beyond Sir Julian Pauncefote's proposals. Nevertheless a determined effort is being made to secure the institution of a permanent tribunal. The American and Russian projects have not been abandoned. Sir Julian Pauncefote's will merely be taken as the basis of discussion, and the American delegates feel assured that the chief points in the American and Russian proposals will be incorporated as amendments.

Troops Invading the Andes.

CARACAS, Venezuela, June 9.—Armed troops are invading the Andes, under the leadership of Cipriano Castro. The movement is believed to be local.

Casino Roof to Open To-night.

The Casino roof garden will to-night open its seventeenth season with an elaborate programme, which will include Cole and Johnson's company of forty-five entertainers, who will present a new opera comique called, 'Coontown Society." In the olio will be Dorothy Morton, Mlle. Irene and her trained dogs, Cyr and Hill, juvenile duettists; the Francioli sisters, Snyder and Buckley, the Phasey troupe, Annabelle Moore, Mons. Santo, Fanchionette and Kane, the Glenroy brothers, Nora Lambert, Laura Bennett, and La Petite Adelaide. Sunday night concerts will be given throughout the season.

BRITAIN'S POLICY IN CHINA.

Lord Charles Beresford Sharply Criticises the Government's Course—Statement by Mr. Brodrick.

LONDON, June 9.—While the House of Commons was in Committee of Supply on the Foreign Office vote to-day, Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Conservative, member for York City, delivered a scathing criticism of the Government's policy of "drifting in China." He said the Government had deceived the people and allowed the open-door policy to be finally killed by permitting Russia to interfere in a purely commercial enterprise like the Shanghai-Kwan Railroad.

Lord Charles then proposed that the four countries most interested, Great Britain, the United States, Japan, and Germany, go to China and offer to take over and organize her army, adding that if Great Britain took the lead he was sure the United States would follow, and asserting that he also had a distinct intimation that Japan would join in such a movement.

The Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, the Right Hon. William St. John Brodrick, replied, pointing out the difficulties in meeting Lord Charles's desire that Great Britain take control of the Government of China, adding that he thought the former speaker was oversanguine in believing the United States would follow the lead of Great Britain. Germany, he continued, had great interests in China, but a thousand times greater interests in Europe. As to treating the Yang-tse-Klang Valley like the Shang-Tung Peninsula, her Majesty's Government was not prepared to undertake the immense responsibility of governing such a large territory.

Continuing, Mr. Brodrick said: "Up to the present the treaty of Tien-tsin has been observed. No door has been shut. As regards the Yang-tse-Klang we could send gunboats drawing six feet a thousand miles from its mouth. Although we are not prepared to undertake policing this province, constituting one-third of China, we are prepared to control the Yang-tse-Klang in order to protect our trade, and it is an essential part of the Government's policy that in changes occurring in China the protection of our trade shall be assured. Although it cannot undertake to relieve the Tsung-Li-Yamen of the responsibility of governing China, the Government is not prepared to let British trade suffer or pass into other hands. Therefore it is proposed to take the following steps:

"With regard to the Yang-tse-Klang we shall hold the Chinese Government responsible for its undertaking not to allow the alienation to any other power of the provinces bordering thereon, and that a connection should be made with the Burmah Railway.

"The Government will also see, whenever it is desired, that the force on the Yang-tse-Klang is sufficiently strong to protect our merchants and their trade."

Mr. Brodrick also referred to the Anglo-Russian agreement as being a happy augury and a fair compromise. He doubted if the demand for a Russian railway connection to Peking would ever be made, but said the Government must declare, if the demand were pressed, that it would be forced to advise the Chinese Government against a concession calculated to transfer the Government of Peking to another power.

The Proposed Institute in Peking.

BERLIN, June 9.—The Berliner Tageblatt says that Prince Hohenlohe has granted an audience to the Rev. Gilbert Reid, the American missionary, and author of the scheme to found an international institute in Peking, and it is believed that the formation of a German committee is contemplated.

THE PACIFIC CABLE PROJECT.

The British Government May Now Consent to Utilize Its Credit.

LONDON, June 10.—The Times announces this morning that the British Government has consented to reconsider its attitude toward the Pacific cable project, as the result of urgent representations from Canada and the Colonial Office.

The Government is now inclined to utilize British credit in providing the necessary capital.

DINNER TO MARK TWAIN.

Distinguished Men Welcome Mr. Clemens at the Savage Club.

LONDON, June 9.—The Savage Club to-night gave the first dinner to Mark Twain (Samuel L. Clemens) since his return to London. It was one of the most brilliant gatherings given under the auspices of the club since the famous banquet to Henry M. Stanley. The same combinations of British and American flags were suspended above the seat of the Chairman, Mr. McAllister.

The names of Queen Victoria and President McKinley were coupled in a toast which was drunk with great enthusiasm.

Mark Twain, in a humorous response to a toast in his health, referred to the Anglo-American entente, and thanked the club for making him its fourth honorary member, the others being the Prince of Wales, Dr. Nansen, and Mr. Stanley.

AMERICAN MINISTER IN SPAIN.

Bellamy Storer Expected to Present His Credentials Next Monday.

MADRID, June 9.—Bellamy Storer, United States Minister to Spain, will arrive here to-morrow evening from San Sebastian, the Summer residence of the Spanish Court, whither Stanton Sickles, secretary of the legation, has gone to accompany him to Madrid. His delay has no political significance whatever. He simply desired to find a residence for his use when the Court goes to San Sebastian, and it is now expected that he will present his credentials to the Queen Regent next Monday.

During Mr. Storer's sojourn in San Sebastian there have been no popular demonstrations, and there is nothing to indicate that he will be received here otherwise than courteously. It is quite improbable that there will be any annoyance or demonstration in connection with his arrival.

Mr. Storer has wired asking that apartments be prepared at the United States Legation for himself, his wife, and three servants, but as the legation building is very small, he probably will be obliged to have recourse to a hotel until a larger house can be obtained.

UNITED STATES MAY MEDIATE.

Rumor that the Trouble with the Transvaal May Be So Settled.

LONDON, June 9.—The Westminster Gazette this afternoon says a rumor is current, emanating from a well-informed source, to the effect that it has been proposed in a responsible quarter that the United States mediate between Great Britain and the Transvaal.

It is added that the suggestion is being considered, and "it is even not improbable that such mediation may be undertaken."

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The President, it is said here, would under no circumstances consent to extend an offer of mediation between Great Britain and the Transvaal, save upon the request of both parties to the pending dispute.

It is believed that President Krüger would not willingly seek Mr. McKinley's good offices, owing to the well-recognized fact that in many points concerning the welfare of the Uitlanders the interests of the United States are identical with those of Great Britain. Americans took part in the Jameson raid, and are interested in maintaining a large measure of freedom in the entrance of mining machinery, dynamite, and other imports into the Transvaal.

The Abortive Transvaal Conference.

CAPE TOWN, June 9.—Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of Cape Colony and British High Commissioner for South Africa, returned to-day from Bloemfontein, and was received with great popular enthusiasm.

The Volksraad of the Orange Free State has in secret session indorsed all that President Kruger did at the conference with Sir Alfred Milner.

Serious Riots in Hindustan.

BOMBAY, June 9.—Serious riots have broken out in the Tinnevelly District of the Madras Presidency, between the Maravars and Kullars, on the one hand, and the Shamars, on the other. Several villages have been attacked and plundered, a number of houses burned, and some lives lost. Troops have been summoned to the scene of disturbances from Trichinopoly, an important Anglo-Indian military post.

The Pope Conducts Mass.

ROME, June 9.—To-day being the Festival of the Sacred Heart, the Pope conducted mass in the Vatican at 7:30 o'clock this morning. He was carried in his chair to the chapel, and, though much bowed, he walked unassisted to the altar. His Holiness's voice was firm in tone, and he did not return to his apartments till 9 o'clock.

GLIMPSE OF THE COLUMBIA

New America's Cup Racer Seen in the Shops from the Water.

BROADER THAN THE DEFENDER

Points of Dissimilarity Observed from a Distance—Plans for the Launching To-night.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 9.—The most complete view of the cup defender Columbia since she has been under construction at Bristol was obtained to-day. While not all of the hull of the boat could be seen, yet there was much to be studied by those who saw her in the south shop from the water front. The west partition closing the passageway through which the boat will be lowered to the water was removed this morning. This barrier was erected last January, after the Defender was put overboard, and was flush with the west or water end of the shop. Beyond this were the roof and sides of a small annex building that was erected to lengthen the boat shops a couple of years ago, when the torpedo boats Dupont and Porter were building.

The partition was removed from ceiling to floor at 9 o'clock. This was a mistake, only the upper portion being intended for removal at that time. The action exposed the underbody of the Columbia as far as it could be seen through the staging. As quickly as possible and before many persons on the water could see it a temporary partition was erected, so that nothing but the portion of the yacht above the water line could be seen afterward.

Even the exposed part of the boat was more or less obscured by stagings, but enough was seen of the after end to show that the Columbia presented a resemblance to the Defender. She is flatter at that point, and from what could be seen through the maze of planks and crosspieces she is almost of the nature of a finkeel. Although somewhat after the pattern of a skimming dish, as far as seen, the stern extends out so far that the sternpiece is a trifle smaller than the Defender's.

The Columbia has greater beam than the Defender, with flaring sides, as far as could be seen of her length, and that was not a great distance. She looked handsome in her white paint and the laps of the plank showed up well. Some important parts of the yacht, of course, were not in view, so no general comparisons could be made with the old cup champion. She is a strong looking boat in many ways, and her lines were admired as far as they could be seen.

Her flat-looking stern gives one the impression that the Columbia is a boat of great beam, but when the underbody was exposed for a short time, it removed the effect, showing at once that she is a powerful racing machine. The sternpiece is not over a foot in depth and is almost eliptical in form, except that the curve is greater at the top than at the bottom. It is about a dozen fee in length and gives the boat a very finished appearance.

From the appearance of the after end of the Columbia, she is an enlargement of the lines of the Iverly Yacht Club boats and of her new yachts built on Bristol this year. The workmen were seen painting on the stem, and finishing up in various other ways. Some of the staging was being removed. The name "Columbia" in black letters is on her stern. Everything is ready for the launching, and to-night men are working on a new steel boom for the yacht.

Many New York yachtsmen are expected on board the tender Michael's to-morrow afternoon. They will be the guests of Mr. Iselin, and after viewing the Columbia in the south shop, will go on board the steamer to see her lowered into the water, unless it is so dark that nothing can be seen. Although the time set for launching is 8 o'clock in the evening, an impression prevails at Bristol that it will be considerably later than that when the yacht is actually clear of the cradle and afloat. The tide will not be full until a few minutes after 9 o'clock, and rumors are current that it will be 9 o'clock before the yacht is in the water.

As the launching will be under perfect control by means of the lowering apparatus, it will require only a few minutes to slacken the cable and let the yacht slide along the steel rails to the water. When the Defender was put overboard on the same cradle last January it was only a few minutes' work. This morning Foreman Almy had a gang of men preparing the cradle for operation to-morrow evening. The bilge blocks are about all in place, and the prop under the forefoot, resting on a special truck, is nearly ready for use.

The paint put on the yacht yesterday and this morning is of very thin substance. It is to be rubbed down when she is overboard and followed by another coat of the same color.

BRITAIN AND THE TRANSVAAL.

Trial of the Eight Alleged British Officers for Attempting to Foment a Rebellion Begun at Pretoria.

PRETORIA, June 9.—The trial of the eight alleged former British officers who were arrested at Johannesburg on May 16 last on the charge of high treason in having attempted to enroll men with a view to an outbreak of rebellion, began here to-day. The charges against Lieut. E. J. Tremlett, Lieut. C. A. Ellis, and Lieut. John Allen Mitchell were withdrawn, and they were called as witnesses for the State.

Lieut. Ellis testified that overtures were made to him to hold Johannesburg and the forts until the British troops came. He was given to understand that the co-operation of the military authorities had been secured and that capitalists were financing the movement, but he declared that he did not know the names of the leaders of the movement.

Capt. Patterson, said to have been of the Lancers, and Col. R. F. Nicholls, on account of their alleged connection with the British military authorities, are being defended at the instance of the Imperial Government, with a view of eliciting proof that no British official had any knowledge of the matter.

Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace

LONDON, June 9.—The Princess of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty, held a Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace to-day. Among those present were the Duke and Duchess of York, the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, and other royalties. The function was especially interesting from the fact that it marked the first appearance of the Princess of Wales this year at a state ceremony. The weather was brilliant, and large crowds watched the arrivals. Mrs. Choate, wife of the United States Ambassador, presented Miss Sumner, Mrs. Frances C. Barlow and the Misses Gertrude Minturn, Taylor, Apperson, and Blight, all of New York.

The Plague at Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, June 9.—There have been twenty-one cases of the plague here and seven deaths from that disease. Two new cases have just been reported.

NAVY SURGEON LUNG HONORED.

For Gallant Services in Samoa During a Reconnoissance.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Secretary Long has taken action upon the recommendation of Admiral Kautz and the commanding officer of the Philadelphia and others for official recognition of the gallant services of Passed Assistant Surgeon G. A. Lung of the Philadelphia during the troubles with the Samoans at Apia last April. The Secretary has written an official letter to Dr. Lung, in which he says:

The department is in receipt of the report of Rear Admiral Kautz and the reports forwarded through him concerning the reconnoissance made by the American and British forces on April 1, 1899, at Apia, Samoa, and notes with great pleasure the terms in which the commanding officer of the Philadelphia commends your conduct during the trying hours of that day. That portion of his report relating to you is as follows:

"From conversation with British officers and our own men, I am gratified to be able to commend in the strongest terms the work of Passed Assistant Surgeon G. A. Lung. At times, when the fire from the concealed natives was thickest, and at all times by his example, he encouraged the young and inexperienced men to the proper performance of duty. On the completion of the work of his profession he assumed command of our bluejackets and marched them to the United States Consulate and reported to me, reaching there at dusk. Special attention is invited to his report."

Lieut. C. M. Perkins, United States Marine Corps, in his report, speaks of your conduct as follows: "At Dr. Lung's suggestion, I assigned him to command of the company of bluejacket infantry. Dr. Lung acted with the greatest coolness and bravery, and rendered valuable service outside his profession."

Your conduct as detailed above reflects the greatest credit upon you and upon the service.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Although it is cooler and welcome rains have brought comfort once more, the town is in a state of transit to-day. It will be almost deserted to-morrow. There are house parties every where. Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mrs. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane at Lenox, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Col. and Mrs. Willie Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, and Gen. and Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald are all to entertain friends. The Golf Club at Southampton and the links at Ardsley and the Baltusrol will be crowded with visitors. There will be extra boats and trains going to the Jersey coast, and several large ships with filled passenger lists sailing away for Europe.

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Miss Julia Dent Grant and her mother have left New York, and are visiting Mrs. Honoré Palmer in Chicago. Miss Grant will return with her aunt, Mrs. Potter Palmer, in two weeks, and go straight to Newport. Mrs. Brockholst Cutting and Mr. William Cutting have been the last few days at the Cambridge, just previous to sailing for Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie have passed through town this week, leaving Tuxedo, which grew too warm, for Newport. Mrs. R. T. Wilson also left town a week earlier than expected for the same reason. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Maitland have been entertaining friends at their country place, near Rye, and Gen. and Mme. di Cesnola have had several house parties. All these are bits of "on dits" gathered here and there.

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Among the passengers who are booked for sailing this morning to Europe are Lord and Lady Chichester, Sir James Toole, Col. and Mrs. J. N. Duffy, Col. Alexander Gordon, the Misses Whitredge, Mrs. H. L. Townsend and Miss Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Schroeder, and Mr. J. C. B. Wood on the Etruria; Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Berry, who were married this week; Miss G. M. Cheever, the Misses Vermilye, Mr. Philip B. Ogden, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Van Houten on the Ems, and the Misses Cornelia and Margaret Post and the Baron and Baroness Quarles de Quarles on the Amsterdam for Rotterdam. Among the future bookings for England are Mrs. John G. Neeser and the Misses Neeser, Mr. C. Stacy Clark, and Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong.

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The old Clarendon Hotel will undergo a new experience, as it is to be changed into an inn for bachelors. The plan was suggested by some of the Meadow Brook and Westchester men who are not bachelors, and who are frequently during the busy season kept in town until it is too late to go home. In England all the married men retain their bachelor apartments, and in this city Mr. Norman de R. Whitehouse, after his marriage, did the same, and when Mr. and Mrs. Whitehouse did not care to go back to the country after the theatre they would go to Mr. Whitehouse's apartment rather than a hotel. The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough often occupy the former's bachelor apartments in London. Besides being a temporary home for some, it will be the permanent abiding place of many bachelors. Bachelor apartment houses have succeeded, and there is no reason why a bachelors' hotel should not "fill the long-felt want."

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Philadelphia in this warm weather seems to be somewhat split into factions apropos of clubs. Only a short time ago, there was a row in the Coaching Club, owing to the election of several new members, and the Drexel family threatened to go out almost in a body. Now in the Philadelphia Club, Sidney Wynne Foulkes, the private secretary of Anthony J. Drexel, has been elected, not without some opposition from the older members, who had also a candidate for membership, Richard Vaux, the grandson of one of the founders of the club. Foulkes went through, but Vaux did not, the younger members voting against him. There seems to be considerable feeling over the matter, but it is in statu quo until the Autumn, when, possibly, it may be readjusted.

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The wedding on Monday is that of Miss Grace Adele McConihe, the daughter of Mrs. Alonzo McConihe of Troy, and Grosvenor P. Orton of this city. It will take place at St. Paul's Church in Troy. A reception will follow at the residence of the bride's mother, 4 Washington Place.

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On June 21, in the chantry of St. Timothy and Zion, on West Fifty-seventh Street, Miss Juliet Breck, the daughter of the late Charles J. Breck, will be married to Mr. Marshall S. Hagar. The wedding will be a very quiet one, only the relatives and a few intimate friends being present.

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Mr. and Mrs. John di Zerega will go to Lawrence Park for the Summer. They will occupy their apartment in the Martinique again next Summer.

***

Judge James M. Varnum, Surrogate of New York County, whose marriage with Miss Mary Dickey is to take place next Wednesday, in Grace Church, will give his farewell bachelor dinner this evening in the Council Room of the New University Club, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street.

***

The wedding of Miss Marion Howard Champlin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stewart Champlin, 69 West Ninety-third Street, and Andrew Bache Newcombe will take place in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin on Wednesday, June 21. The bride, who will be given away by her father, will be attended by Miss Eleanor Arninger of Baltimore as maid of honor. There will be no bridesmaids. The bride's gown will be of white taffeta, draped with mousseline de soie. She will wear a white tulle hat, trimmed with ostrich tips. The maid of honor will also be costumed in white. The Rev. Dr. Christian will perform the ceremony, which will not be followed by a reception.

***

Albert Percival Hall of Chicago, son of the late Albert Hall, a former member of the Chicago Board of Trade, and Miss Edith Marie Allen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Leslie Allen, will be married Wednesday, June 14, in St. Agnes's Chapel. The Rev. Dr. Charles Tyler Olmstead will perform the ceremony. The bride will wear a gown of white Liberty satin, trimmed with duchesse lace. Her veil of tulle will be caught with orange blossoms, and she will carry valley lilies. Miss Viola Allen, who will be her sister's maid of honor, will wear a costume of white batiste, trimmed with lace. A short court veil will take the place of the customary hat. Her bouquet will be of white flowers. The bridesmaids will be Miss Alice Lund, cousin of the bridegroom, and Miss Louise Sloan Wray, both of New York; Miss Elizabeth Dougall, Johnstown, N. Y., and Miss Echo Allen, Los Angeles, Cal. They will be gowned in pink organdie, trimmed with lace, and white appliqued chiffon roses. Their large black hats will be ornamented with ostrich tips. Charles Buchholz of this city will be Mr. Hall's best man, and the ushers selected are Charles W. Allen and Paul R. Allen, brothers of the bride; James Buckley of Detroit, Mich.; Rufus Abbott and Sherwood Larned, both of Chicago, and Arthur Shepherd, New York.

***

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and party are due in Newport on the 20th. Miss Marion Fish did not accompany her mother, but has been stopping with her grandmother in the city. She leaves to-day for Newport.

***

The lawn party for the benefit of the Westchester Temporary Home, Westchester, will take place this afternoon at White Plains. There will be conveyances at the station on the arrival of the 2:08 and the 2:58 trains from New York. The charity is a most deserving one, and the ladies interested comprise the Westchester set. There will be a large attendance. There will be music and different amusements and refreshments.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, June 9.—Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, who were at the Muenchinger-King cottage to-day, and returned to New York this evening, met a New York architect at their cottage, By the Sea, and plans for extensive alterations to the interior were decided upon. They will be completed by the time Mr. and Mrs. Belmont return from Europe in August.

Among recent registrations at the Newport Golf Club are the names of Harley T. Proctor, Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Goold Hoyt, Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, T. McClintock, W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Stuyvesant Leroy, Robert W. Goelet, J. B. Potter, Miss Potter, Richard McCreery, and Joseph Harriman.

William Neilson is visiting his sister, Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp.

Dr. and Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr., of New York have arrived at the Berkeley cottage for the season.

Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., are the guests of Mrs. R. T. Wilson. They will take possession of Westcliff next week for the season.

S. Nicholson Kane of the New York Yacht Club Regatta Committee is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Lorillard at Arleigh.

All Saints' Memorial Chapel will be opened for the season on Sunday. The Rev. W. F. B. Jackson of Providence will officiate.

Admiral and Mrs. Selfridge have arrived at their cottage in Jamestown for the Summer.

A dinner party will be given on board the Narada to-morrow evening by Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones after the launching of the Columbia.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will take a party of guests on the Carmita to Bristol to-morrow evening to witness the launching of the Columbia. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel will also take a party to Bristol on the Sultana, on which they will give a dinner in the evening.

Herbert Radclyffe and Miss Radclyffe have arrived at Mrs. J. Amory's cottage on Gibbs Avenue for the season.

Capt. Woodbury, late of the Rough Riders, has arrived for the season.

Miss Gibbes of New York has arrived at the Potter cottage for the season.

The thirty-footer Wawa was to-day used for the first time this season by her owner, Reginald Brooks.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., went out on the Carmita to-day for a fishing trip.

Mrs. Amos Tuck French has arrived to pass the Summer with her mother, Mrs. Stuyvesant Leroy.

Miss Hattie Gammell returned to-day from a driving trip to East Greenwich.

The officers of the naval station will give a dance at the War College to-morrow afternoon.

The steam yacht Ballymena, J. Nicholas Brown, owner, has arrived at Bristol for the season.

Pay Inspector J. G. Hobbs of the cruiser Brooklyn is on a visit here.

Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer and her family will arrive at the Havemeyer cottage for the season next week.

Commander C. H. Stockton gave a dinner at the War College this evening.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Reginald Vanderbilt arrived at the Breakers this evening for the Summer. Mrs. F. O. French gave a dinner this evening in honor of A. G. Vanderbilt.

It is reported that the Misses Van Alen, daughters of James J. Van Alen, will remain in Europe this Summer, and that their brother, James Lawrence Van Alen, will pass the season with his father at Wakehurst. It is said that Mr. Van Alen will be at his cottage by July 15.

Edward H. Bulkley has arrived for the season.

Fred H. Paine has returned from Washington.

Recent Casino registrations include Fordham C. Mahoney, Joseph Harriman, Capt. Thomas N. Wood, Charles C. Riggs, and Royal Phelps Carroll.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Brill—Josephthal.

Miss Elsa M. Josephthal, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Josephthal, was married to Dr. Nathan Edmis Brill Thursday evening at Sherry's. Prof. Felix Adler performed the ceremony. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of appliqué lace and mousseline de soie and carried white sweet peas and valley lilies. Her only attendant was Miss Hilda Emily Josephthal, her sister, who acted as maid of honor. Henry S. Brill was his brother's best man. The ushers were Louis Maurice Josephthal, Arthur B. De Younge, Herbert L. May, Dr. Charles Elstery, Henry Elsing, and Sydney Louis Josephthal. Before the entrance of the bridal procession Miss Josephine Jacoby, the contralto, sang the "Ave Maria." This was followed by the Lohengrin and Mendelssohn Wedding Marches.

Stoughton—Bromley.

Frederick Stoughton, son of Col. Homer Stoughton of Barry, Vt., and Eva May Bromley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Bromley of Alpine, N. J., were married Thursday by the Rev. Charles E. Allison. The wedding took place at the residence of the bride's parents, Martha T. Bromley, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. William H. Bromley, brother of the bride, was best man.

MANY POLYTECHNIC GRADUATES

Interesting Exercises Mark the Closing of the Term at the Brooklyn Institute.

Graduating exercises of the Academic Department of the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, were held last evening in the chapel of that department. The Choral Society of the school gave a number of pretty musical selections, and there were orations and essays by Henry P. Journeay, Benjamin Swan, J. Ralph Royal, Wolfgang L. G. Joerg, Richard C. Harrison, John F. Elliott, and Clinton G. Abbott.

The following were graduated:

CLASSICAL COURSE—Clinton Gilbert Abbott, Frank Tefft Bogue, Richard Compton Harrison, Charles Le Roy Hendrickson, Ralph Howard Nesmith, Granville Forbes Sturgis, Benjamin Swan, Walter Bertrand Walker, and Frederick Hart Wilson.

LIBERAL COURSE—Rudolph Otto Bothfeld, Philip Leo Farrell, Henry William Gissel, Jr., Richard Walcott Hubbell, Henry Perine Journeay, Harry Clifford Martin, John Ralph Royall, Harry Hunter Sherman, and Clarence Johnson Wyckoff.

SCIENTIFIC COURSE—Griswold Denison, 2d, William Henry P. Feely, August Charles Gundrum, Charles Henschel, Jr., Wolfgang Louis Gottfried Joerg.

COMMERCIAL COURSE—Richard Evan Brown, William Atewell Burtenshaw, William Marie Campbell, John Francis Elliott, William John Casimir Flanagan, John Christie Giles, Jr., George Maitland Gillespie, Wilfred Herbert Gilley, Charles Joseph Godfrey, Jr., Ralph Bonnell Hasbrouck, Gustav Edward Heubach, Joseph Keller, John Reginald Kuhlke, William Carr Middlebrook, Joseph Patrick Quin, Samuel Ogden Steinhardt, James Spence Wilson, Jesse Ryeson Wooster, and Alfred Theodore Zoebisch.

While these exercises were being held the seniors of the institute were celebrating class day in their chapel. The programme included music by Muller's orchestra. The Salutatory, by Ernest H. Welb, President of the class; "Class History," E. Irving Kearsing; "Class Ode," William H. Onkenje; "Class Prophecy," Frank W. Schumann, and "Class Will," by Charles G. Huntington.

This was followed by a dance in the gymnasium, at which about 400 guests were present. The Class Day Committee was composed of Lincoln Burrows, Charles R. Wyckoff, Jr., Joseph S. McCord, E. Irving Kearsing, and Charles V. Rapelje.

ADELPHI COMMENCEMENT.

Degrees and Medals Conferred in the Chapel of the Institute.

The third annual Commencement exercises of Adelphi College, Brooklyn, were held last evening in the chapel of the institute, which was decorated with marguerites, the class flower. The Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler delivered the invocation and Dr. William H. Shapwell the oration, after an introduction by Dr. Charles H. Levermore, President of the college.

Diplomas were awarded in the normal course to Jessie B. Brown, Ethel Marie English, Florence Jaquith Linnekin, Beulah Beach Munson, Evangeline R. Nixon, Geraldine Mercedes Shevlin, Maude Watson, Celestine Madeline Zerega, and Inez Regina Zerega.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon Freda Marguerita Brunn, Alice Casamajor, Mary Casamajor, Margaret Edith Johnson, Emma Louisa Johnston, Mabel Alvord Knudson, Cornelia Lewis, Lucy Taylor Lewis, Mary E. Mathews, Mabel Emily Munson, Marie Louise Munson, Helen Cone Parker, Alive M. E. Pfizer, Edna Story, and Sophie Zollinhofer.

The degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred upon Frank Davis Morgans, Miss Emily Cromwell Seamans, and Miss Mary Douglas Womack.

Barlow Medals were awarded to Miss Helen E. Redding and Hans Trier.

A reception was afterward held in the girls' study room.

THE NEW YORK TIMES ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE to-morrow (Sunday) will contain a full-page portrait of Rear Admiral John C. Watson, who succeeds Admiral Dewey in command of the American fleet in the Philippines; views of the telephone exchanges of New York; portrays of Duke d'Arcos, the new Spanish Minister, and his wife, formerly Miss Lowery of Washington; illustrated article on the Naval Militia; portraits of Frederick Warde, Annie Russell, and other stage celebrities; illustrated article on Gov. Roosevelt's book, "The Rough Riders"; views of current art productions; illustrations of our army in the Philippines; an illustrated page of sport, including portraits of R. G. Clapp of Yale and Alexander Grant of Pennsylvania; photographs of the new Recreation Pier at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and East River; illustration of the tea service to be presented to Admiral Schley at Washington; portraits of George K. Nash, Republican nominee for Governor of Ohio, and other notable men. Many other attractive features. Order to-day, to be sure of getting a copy next Sunday.—Adv.

GEORGE H. RAYMOND DEAD.

One of the Most Noted Masons in the United States Passes Away—His Career.

George H. Raymond, for many years Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York, and one of the most prominent Masons in this country, died on Thursday in the seventy-fourth year of his age of heart disease. Mr. Raymond had been in feeble health for many years. He was born in New York and was educated in the public schools. While still a youth he became deeply interested in Masonry and devoted a great deal of time to mastering all the details connected with it. Immediately after his majority he became a Mason. Three years ago he retired from his office of Grand Lecturer and was pensioned by the Grand Lodge. He organized several lodges, among them Puritan Lodge, which is not now in existence.

He was a thirty-third degree Mason, and a member of Steuben Chapter No. 1, Royal Arch Masons, Hornellsville, N. Y. He was also one of the members of the Supreme Council, Mystic Order of the Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm. He was an Alderman of the old Eleventh Ward from 1854 to 1856, serving two terms, and was one of those chiefly instrumental in organizing the paid Fire Department of New York. His widow, who was a Miss Beckner, and two children, survive him. The officers of the Grand Lodge of the State have been called to attend the funeral services, which will take place to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at Masonic Hall.

Obituary Notes.

J. P. BURTON, one of the largest coal operators in the Massillon field, died at Massillon, Ohio, yesterday morning.

TOBIAS MARTINI, an uncle of Police Commissioner Adolph Walter of Jersey City, died at his home, 273 Central Avenue, Jersey City, on Thursday night from apoplexy. He was sixty-nine years old.

ADRAIN SMITH, long a resident of Smithtown Branch, L. I., died Monday in this city. He came

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS. $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS..... $2,750,000

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
50 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET,
ISSUES
Travellers' Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE
IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
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Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
HOFFMAN HOUSE.

Rudolph Kleybolte & Co.
BANKERS, 1 Nassau St. New York.
STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL and SCHOOL BONDS
Descriptive list furnished upon application. Correspondence invited.

Zimmermann & Forshay
BANKERS & BROKERS,
9 AND 11 WALL STREET.
Buy and Sell Stocks and Bonds for Cash or on Margin.
STOCK DEPARTMENT, 1ST FLOOR.
SPECIE DEPARTMENT, GROUND FLOOR.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 301 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Telephone 2712 Broad.
B. H. & F. W. PELZER,
44-46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.
For Investment or on Margin.
Members N. Y. Consolidated Exchange,

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,

38 WALL STREET.
New York, June 9, 1899.

To the Holders of the Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage

Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds:

Holders of registered bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company on the basis of

$1,100 Prior Lien Bonds (ex-coupon due July 1st, 1899) for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.

Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds from January 1st to June 30th, 1899, will be paid in cash on July 1st, to the registered holder.

The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. S. MELLEN, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

$5,000 20-YEAR GOLD BONDS. APPLY TO W. J. MADDEN, 120 B'way, Equitable Life Assurance Society.

BOSTON, May 20, 1899.

To the Stockholders of Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. Co., Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western R. R. Co., Chicago and West Michigan R'way Co.:

A plan, dated May 20, 1899, for the union and readjustment of the capitalization of the abovementioned companies has been formulated by the undersigned, and has been approved by the Directors of each company. The undersigned have at the request of holders of a large amount of the stock of each company, agreed to act as a committee to carry such plan into effect.

An agreement, also dated May 20, 1899, embodying such plan, has been executed by the undersigned, and lodged with the depositaries hereinafter named. Copies of such agreement may be had upon application to any member of the committee, or to either of the depositaries.

Holders of the capital stock of any of said three railroad companies desiring to participate in said plan may become parties to the Readjustment Agreement by depositing their stock certificates duly endorsed in blank for transfer with the depositaries hereinafter named, **ON OR BEFORE JUNE 20, 1899.** After that date, deposits of stock will be received only subject to such terms as the Committee may from time to time impose.

THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, 100 Broadway, New York, will act as the depositary for the stock of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad Company, and the INTERNATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON, 45 Milk Street, will receive deposits of such stock in Boston, as agent for The State Trust Company. THE OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, corner of Court and Washington Streets, Boston, will act as the depositary for the stock of the Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western Railroad Company, and of the Chicago and West Michigan Railway Company, and Messrs. ROBERT WINTHROP & COMPANY, 40 Wall Street, will receive deposits of such stock in New York for the Old Colony Trust Company. The depositaries will issue transferable certificates of deposit.

WILLIAM W. CRAPO, Chairman;
MARK T. COX,
JOHN M. GRAHAM,
CHARLES M. HEALD,
CHARLES MERRIAM,
OLIVER W. MINK,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
NATHANIEL THAYER,
} Committee.

ROBERT R. BROWN, Secretary,
40 Wall St., New York.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE,
40 Wall St., New York,
Counsel to the Committee.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECURITIES OF THE

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company and its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their resepective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
ANGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for 6,385,000 GOLD BONDS. Commonwealth of Massachusetts TREASURY.

BOSTON, JUNE 8, 1899.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of Massachusetts Registered and Coupon Gold Bonds to the amount of six million three hundred eighty-five thousand dollars ($6,385,000.00) will be received at this office until twelve o'clock noon, Thursday, the 15th inst., at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

The loans offered are as follows, viz.:

$100,000.00 3 per cent. Gold due April 1, 1928
400,000.00 3 per cent. Gold, due April 1, 1929
335,000.00 3 per cent. Gold, due May 1, 1929
25,000.00 3 per cent. Gold, due March 1, 1936
2,525,000.00 3 per cent. Gold, due July 1, 1939

The above loans will be issued in Registered bonds of one thousand dollars ($1,000.00) and multiples thereof, and are authorized by Acts of the Legislature and orders of the Governor and Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

$3,000,000.00 3 per cent. Gold, due July 1, 1939

This loan will be issued in Coupon bonds of one thousand dollars ($1,000.00) each, and is authorized by Act of the Legislature and order of the Governor and Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Principal and semi-annual interest will be paid in Gold Coin or its equivalent at the office of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth in Boston.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

All bids must be accompanied by certified checks for two per cent. (2%) of the amounts bid for.

E. P. SHAW,
Treasurer and Receiver-General.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, BY ORder of the Board of Directors of the Spanish-American Light & Power Company, Consolidated, a special meeting of the stockholders of the company will be held at No. 1 Calzada del Monte, in the City of Havana, Cuba, on June 18th, 1899, at noon, to consider and act upon a proposition made to the Company to purchase the Gas Works and electric light plant of the Company at Matanzas, Cuba, and if such proposition is accepted to authorize a sale of said works and plant. EMILIO YGLESIAS, Secretary.

Dated Havana, June 8th, 1899.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Willson Aluminum Co. for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 99 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on the 15th day of June, 1899, at 11 o'clock in the morning.

Transfer books will close on the 10th day of June, and will open on the 19th day of June.

Dated June 2d, 1899.

GEO. F. SEWARD, Secy.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.

The annual election for Directors of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1899. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL SLOAN, Jr., Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK.
New York, June 3, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the bank, Avenue D, corner 10th Street, on Wednesday, June 14, 1899. Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR DESTROYED.—SIX certificates of stock of the NATIONAL TYPOGRAPHIC COMPANY, in name of OTTMAR MERGENTHALER, aggregating five hundred and fifty shares. Application has been made for the issue of substitute certificates. Finder or possessor of any of these certificates should address R. F. ROGERS, 45 Broadway, New York City.

LOST.

Certificate for 100 shares Arcadian Copper Co. No. D. 750. Transfer has been stopped, and application has been made for a new certificate. Please notify ROLSTON & BASS, 16 and 18 Broad St., New York.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14th, 1899,

at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.

40 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
20 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
$15,000 Illinois Central R. R., (St. Louis Div.,) 3s, 1951.
$3,000 East Tenn., Va., Ga. R. R. Con. Mtge. 5s, 1956.
$5,000 Green Briar & New River R. R. 1st 5s, 1942.
$5,000 Booneville R. R. Bridge Co. 1st 7s, 1906.
$3,000 Chic., Bur. & Northern R. R. 1st 5s, 1926.
$2,000 Baltimore & Ohio Sp. West. R. R. 1st Income 5s, Series "B," 2043
4 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
10 shs. Gold & Stock Telegraph Co.
20 shs. Toledo & Ohio Central Ry pf.
15 shs. Hamilton Bank of Brooklyn.
10 shs. Central Trust Co.
109 shs. Glucose Sugar Refining Co.
23 shs. Third National Bank.
32 shs. Mill Creek & Mine Hill Nav. & Ry Co.
$1,500 New Brunswick City Water Bds., 1899.
10 shs. Home Insurance Co.
$400 Fidelity Surety Co. of Sioux City, Iowa, 4 p. c. Deb. Bds., Series A. Class 1, Regst., 90 p. c. paid.

$2,000	do	do	90 p. c. paid.
$400	do	do	Class 2, Reg.
$2,000	do	do	do
$400	do	do	Class 3, Reg.
$2,000	do	do	do do
$400	do	do	Class 4, Reg.
$2,000	do	do	do do
$400	do	do	Class 5, Reg.
$2,000	do	do	do do

1 Membership New York Produce Exchange.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATORS.

40 shs. Nassau National Bank of B'klyn.
717 shs. Paterson & Hudson River R. R. Co.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

$25,000 42d St., Manhattanville & St. Nich. Ave. Ry 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Income Bds., 1915.
$2,000 Winona & South Western Ry 1st 6s.
$10,000 Atlantic & Pacific R. R., (West. Div.,) Inc. Bds., Trust Co. Receipts.
23 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
$400 Morris & Essex R. R. Mtge. 7s, 1914.
$27,000 Louisville, New Albany & Chic. Ry 1st Mtge. 6s, 1910.
$8,000 Louisville & Nashville Ry, (Cecilian Branch,) 7s, 1907.
$15,000 Houston & Texas Central Ry. 1 Mtge. Gtd. 5s, 1937.
$10,000 Denver & Rio Grande Ry 1 Mtge. 7s, 1900.
$28,000 Missouri Pacific Ry 1st Con. 6s, 1920.
$10,000 Wabash Ry 1st 5s, 1939
$16,000 Tennessee Coal, Iron & Ry Co., (Debenture,) 6s, 1910.
$30,000 Metropolitan Elev. Ry 1st Gtd. 6s, 1908.
$5,000 Rensselaer & Saratoga Ry 1st 7s, 1921.
$17,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis Ry 1st 4s, 1937.
$8,000 American Dock Impt. Co. 5s, 1921.
$5,000 Albany & Susquehanna Ry 6s, 1906.
$2,000 Central R. R. of New Jersey Conv. Deb. 6s, 1908.
$15,000 Ches. & Ohio Ry 1st Cons. 5s, 1939.
$5,000 Gramercy Sugar Co. 1st Mtge. 6s, 1923.
10 shs. Bond & Mtge. Guar. Co.
21 shs. Title Guar. Co.
100 shs. N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 1st pf.
50 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
35 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
50 shs. State Trust Co.
33 shs. Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y. Guar. 8 p. c.
200 shs. N. Y. Phonograph Co.
1,000 shs. International Pulp Co., common.
$15,000 Winona & St. Peter R. R. 1st Extn. 7s, Guar., 1916.
10 shs. 42d St. & Grand St. Ferry R. R., (leased at 18 p. c.)
100 shs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R.
$450 New York Fishing Club.
10 shs. Brewers' Journal.
100 shs. New York Mannerchor.
$5,000 Gramercy Sugar Co. 1 Mtge. 6s, 1923.
$2,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R., (Ex. P. W. Div.,) 1 Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1921.
$2,000 Chic. & Northwest R. R. 5 p. c. Deb. Bds., Reg., 1909.
$10,000 St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba R. R. 4½ p. c. Gold Bds., 1933.
$3,000 St. Louis & San Fran. R. R. 1 Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds, (Series A, B, & C,) 1906.

DIVIDENDS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,
May 29th, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The Union Bag & Paper Company,
CHICAGO, June 6th, 1899.

Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No. 1.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of The Union Bag & Paper Company, held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock be declared and paid on Saturday, July 1st, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, June 15. Transfer books will close on Thursday, June 15th, and reopen Monday, July 3d. FRANK WASHBURN, Treasurer.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	232	232	232
Month May	$132,682	$113,917	$95,814
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	74	74	74
4th week May	$30,490	$25,928	$24,406
Month	108,220	97,749	87,299
From July 1	1,096,245	1,018,540	955,340
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	581	581	581
4th week May	$56,427	$41,164	$36,113
From July 1	812,388	671,271	563,866
CINCINNATI, PORTSMOUTH & VIRGINIA—			
Mileage	111	111	111
4th week May	$11,042	$7,195	.....
Month	29,007	22,978	.....
From July 1	286,308	262,582	.....
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	334
4th week May	$37,304	$30,960	$28,437
From Jan. 1	558,963	549,224	459,288
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	975	975	975
4th week May	$105,816	$106,339	$108,926
From Jan. 1	1,741,336	1,846,727	1,685,839
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
4th week May	$35,759	$43,464	$31,927
From Jan. 1	624,616	696,360	478,222
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for April—			
Gross earnings	$299,014	$279,209	$246,978
Oper. ex. and tax.	197,046	191,916	171,231
Net earnings	101,974	87,293	75,747
From July 1 to April 30—			
Gross earnings	2,843,451	2,768,697	2,360,842
Net earnings	882,787	800,049	668,123

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 9.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anaconda	50	52	51	52½
Anchoria	80	89	75	85
Argentum	25	28	20	27
Battle	28	28½	28	29
Columbine	17½	17¾	17	17¾
Consolidated	9¾	9⅞	9⅞	10
Damon	17⅞	18	15¾	15⅞
Elkton	89½	90	90	90¾
El Paso	20	25	22	24
Findlay	15	17½	14⅞	15¼
Garfield	11¾	18	12	12¾
Gibson	27	29	25	28½
Golden Fleece	33	35	33	35
Golden King	87½	90	85	88
Gold Coin	195	210	198	210
Gould	23	23½	19½	20
Isabella	82¼	82⅝	82	82¼
Independence	58	63½	55¾	56
Jackpot	36¾	36⅞	35⅞	37
Matoa	23⅝	24⅛	23½	30½
Moon Anchor	100	101½	95	100
Pinnacle	16¼	16¼	14⅞	15½
Pharmacist	5¾	6	5⅝	5¾
Portland	191½	192	190	191
Rawlings	35	42	35	42
Rosa	22	25	23	24⅝
Union	20⅛	20⅝	20	22
Vindicator	91	94	91	94
Work	22¼	22½	20¼	20⅝

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$271,854,492
Gold reserve	233,116,218
Net silver	5,310,982
United States notes in the Treasury	14,742,932
Treasury notes of 1890	2,009,754
Total receipts this day	1,560,343
Total receipts this month	13,552,617
Total receipts this year	482,652,447
Total expenditures this day	1,370,000
Total expenditures this month	12,033,000
Total expenditures this year	585,762,972
Deposits in National banks	81,600,252
Silver bullion	945,353
National bank notes received for redemption	280,274
Government receipts:	
From customs	568,540
Internal revenue	898,767
Miscellaneous	103,085

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Northern Pacific Railway Company gives notice to holders of the Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant general first mortgage and of sinking fund 6 per cent. gold bonds, that they may now convert the same into prior lien 4 per cent. bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company on the basis of $1,100 prior lien bonds, ex coupon due July 1, 1899, for each $1,000 general first mortgage bonds. Accrued interest on the general first mortgage bonds from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1899, will be paid in cash on July 1. Bonds must be deposited with J. P. Morgan & Co. The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.

Trust Company of America.

George Crocker of San Francisco has been elected a Trustee of the Trust Company of American, of which ex-Controller Ashbel P. Fitch is President. The company will begin business in the Singer Building June 26.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 9	655,847
To date this year	93,392,964
Corresponding date last year	47,529,862

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 9	$3,836,000
To date this year	$512,073,010
Corresponding date last year	$358,656,560

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Foundry	½	Mo., K. & T. pf	⅞
Am. Sp. Mfg	3¾	Mo. Pacific	1½
Am. Steel & Wire	2½	Nat. Steel	1
Am. Sug. Refs	6⅝	Nat. Steel pf	½
At., T. & S. F. pf	½	N. J. Central	1¼
Anaconda Copper	2⅝	N. Y. Central	¾
B'klyn Rapid Tr	2¼	N. Y., O. & W.	⅝
Chi., B. & Q.	1½	Northern Pacf	1¼
C., M. & St. P.	1⅝	Pacific Coast	1¾
C., R. I. & P.	1¼	P., C., C. & St. L.	2
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Penn. R. Railroad	1¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	People's Gas, Chi.	1¾
Col. Mid. pf	2	Pacific Mail	1¼
Col. So. 1st pf	1	Reading	1
Col. & H. C. & I. pf.	3	Reading 1st pf	2½
Consol. Gas	8	Reading 2d pf	1½
Delaware & Hudson	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Del., L. & W.	4½	St. P. & Omaha	1½
Des M. & Ft. D.	4	Southern Pacific	⅝
Erie 1st pf	1½	Stand. Dist.	1½
Federal Steel	1½	Tenn. C. & I.	⅝
Federal Steel pf	¾	Twin City R. T.	½
Homestake Mining	9½	Union Pac. pf	⅝
Int. Paper	1	Un. Bag & Paper	2½
Int. Paper pf	1½	U. S. Leather pf	½
Iowa Cent. pf	1¼	U. S. Rubber	½
K. C., P. & G.	¾	Wabash pf	⅝
Louis. & Nash	½	West. Union Tel	⅝
Manhattan Con	4	Wis. Cent. tr. cifs	⅝
Met. Street Ry	5⅝	Wis. Cent., w. iss.	1⅝
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	⅝	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	2
Mo., Kan. & Texas	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	½	Ft. W. & Rio G.	½
Am. Tin Plate	1	Glucose Sugar	½
Am. Steel Hoop	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	½
Canadian Pacific	½	Nat. Lin. Oil	1
Chi. Cons. Tr.	½	Third Avenue	¾
Chi., I. & L. pf	1½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½
Col. F. & I. pf	½		
Cont. Tobacco	⅛		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Alb. & S. con. 6s	1	Ill. Cent., St. L. Div. 3s	1¼
Am. Dock & Imp. 5s	1½	L., E. & St. L. con. 5s	1
C., B. & Q. con. 5s	2	L. N. A. & C. 1st	2¼
C., M. & St. P. gen. 7s	3	Ore. Sh. L. con. 5s	1
C., M. & St. P. con. 7s	2¼	Tex. & N. O. con	2½
Col. Mid. 2-4s	2	T., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	2
Col. & Southern 4s	1½	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1¼
F. & P. M., Pt. H. 6s	2½		

Bond Declined.

American Cotton Oil 8s	1	Missouri, Kan. & T. ext. 5s	1

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Stock market strength grows in the face of energetic influences trying to put prices down. In yesterday's market the almost uniform rule was the making of advances. There was covering of shorts, there was almost a scramble upon the part of some professional bears in conspicuous parts of the market. But the important feature was in evidence that the general outside public was again in the market, and actively buying. Commission house business was the most influential of all factors operating.

Reports gaining currency represented a number of recent bear traders to be converts to the bull side; but for the most part such tales are to be doubted, being intended chiefly to cover up the fact that raiding processes have failed, while the raiders do not like frankly to admit that they have been whipped.

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Further gold export engagements are announced, but that no longer causes worry. It is not a National weakness that we have gold to lend.

***

If present plans are adhered to it is probable that developments will be disclosed next week of far-reaching market significance. Preparations for active stock market operations under the leadership of the most important financial interests known to Wall Street still progress; and such advancement is already recorded—so near are comprehensive plans to completion—that open declaration of certain purposes may not be much longer held back.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the fourth week of May to-day will cover fifty-seven roads, and will show 14.63 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

4th Week of May.	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ala. Gt. Southern	$51,552	$7,880	.....
Ann Arbor	45,330	11,180	.....
B. & O. S. W	174,515	.....	$18,343
Buff., Roch. & Pitts	108,577	5,898	.....
Bur., Ced. Rap. & N.	143,701	36,272	.....
Canadian Pacific	771,000	61,000	.....
Central of Georgia	124,488	5,762	.....
Chattanooga Southern	2,862	999	.....
Chesapeake & Ohio	339,978	22,301	.....
Chic. & E. Illinois	98,123	8,452	.....
Chic. Great Western	164,035	26,232	.....
Chic., Ind. & Louis	103,818	20,471	.....
Chic., Mil. & St. P.	1,000,332	135,309	.....
Chic. Term. Transfer	30,490	4,534	.....
Chic. & W. Michigan	56,427	15,263	.....
C., C., C. & St. Louis	434,210	43,109	.....
Clev., Lorain & W.	50,421	17,314	.....
Col., Sandusky & H.	21,778	2,274	.....
Denver & Rio Grande	264,900	68,200	.....
Det., G. Rap. & W.	37,304	6,324	.....
Dul. S. Shore & At.	71,622	18,523	.....
Evans. & Indianapolis	9,170	2,488	.....
Evans. & Terre Haute	37,761	5,205	.....
Flint & P. Marquette	81,907	10,125	.....
Ft. Worth & Rio G.	9,335	1,250	.....
Georgia	39,694	10,028	.....
Grand Rap. & Ind.	58,108	18,884	.....
Cin., Rich. & Ft. W.	18,444	2,616	.....
Traverse City	1,131	198	.....
Mus., G. R. & Ind.	3,496	3	.....
Grand Trunk	688,985	100,853	.....
Chic. & G. Trunk			
Det., G.Hav. & M.			
Inter. & Gt. North	85,775	15,152	.....
Iowa Central	68,112	9,898	.....
Kanawha & Mich	15,038	1,042	.....
Kan. City,Ft. S. & M.	105,610	.....	1,229
Kan. City, M. & B.	35,759	.....	7,705
Kan. City & Omaha	6,628	25	.....
Kan. City,Pitts. & G.	96,335	14,699	.....
Kan. City Sub. Belt	14,468	990	.....
Lake Erie & Western	116,101	21,956	.....
Louis., Ev. & St. L.	47,235	7,252	.....
Louis. & Nash	683,420	114,836	.....
Mexican Central	442,096	45,621	.....
Mexican National	212,553	67,102	.....
Minneapolis & St. L.	88,234	34,898	.....
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	105,396	3,785	.....
Mo., Kan. & Texas	258,038	.....	22,288
Mo. Pacific & Iron Mt.	548,000	121,000	.....
Central Branch	33,000	.....	13,000
Mobile & Birming	7,643	188	.....
N. Y., Ont. & West	161,599	44,688	.....
Norfolk & Western	237,382	35,967	.....
Northern Pacific	694,606	45,431	.....
Ohio River	23,390	1,968	.....
Oregon R. R. & Nav.	145,298	.....	4,574
Peoria, Dec. & Evans.	24,377	2,627	.....
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	62,996	30,280	.....
Pittsburg & Western	104,137	4,331	.....
Rio Grande Southern	14,333	1,151	.....
St. Joseph & G. Isl.	34,890	5,419	.....
St. Louis & S. Fran.	205,462	23,789	.....
St. Louis S. W.	146,391	16,153	.....
Santa Fé, Pres. & P.	25,614	1,109	.....
Sherman, Shrev. & S.	8,652	2,273	.....
Southern Railway	753,585	129,339	.....
Texas & Pacific	202,755	30,003	.....
Tol. & Ohio Central	53,655	3,415	.....
Tol., Peoria & West.	26,525	3,086	.....
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	49,017	1,043	.....
Wabash	411,622	40,221	.....
W. N. Y. & Penn	84,200	17,300	.....
Wheel. & Lake Erie	43,158	3,684	.....
Wisconsin Central	147,721	22,890	.....
Total, (75 roads)	$11,941,042	$1,591,393	$67,139
Net inc., (14.63 p. c.)	.....	1,524,254	.....

TO-DAY'S GOLD EXPORTS.

In addition to the $1,000,000 gold to be shipped by the National City Bank by to-day's steamers, Lazard Frères will send $2,000,000 by La Champagne. This brings up the total shipments to-day to $3,000,000, and makes the total for the week $4,500,000. Since June 2 the shipments aggregate $5,500,000. Wall Street yesterday gave but little attention to the announcement of further gold exports. The decline in sterling exchange was regarded as an indication that next week's shipments will probably be light, and the stock market was in nowise affected by the gold engagements.

ST. PAUL'S FIRST WEEK.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the first week in June were made public last evening. They aggregated $758,971, and show the following, as compared with the previous six years:

Increase over 1898	$102,420
Increase over 1897	149,861
Increase over 1896	178,199
Increase over 1895	220,607
Increase over 1894	174,096
Increase over 1893	45,058

STEEL AND WIRE'S DIVIDEND.

American Steel and Wire common was kept under pressure during the earlier hours yesterday, and hung below 60 until the late afternoon. The selling was of the same character as that noted for the past few days, some of it coming from interests who are predicting that no dividend will be declared at this time, some of it from traders who hope to make these predictions effective, and some of it from commission house clients who were buyers of the stock a week or two ago and who are now selling out because they fear that their hopes of the establishment of a 6 or 7 per cent. dividend rate will be disappointed. Throughout the morning the buying of the stocks, the bulk of which came from banking interests identified with the property, was quiet and unaggressive. In the late afternoon, however, there was a sudden spurt to 62, in one latter part of which room traders figured prominently as buyers for the short account.

There was again general discussion regarding Steel and Wire's dividend, and Wall Street gave much attention to a statement sent out in the afternoon by Mr. Henry Seligman, in which he disclosed the bullish position of himself and his friends. Mr. Seligman said:

"The statements furnished to me by officers of the company show that during the first four months of the present year the Steel and Wire Company has earned the full dividend for the entire year on the preferred stock and a large surplus applicable to dividends on the common stock. I am in favor of a quarterly dividend of not less than 1½ per cent. on the common stock; but, of course, as my firm has only two representatives in the Board of Directors, I am unable to say what the board will do at the meeting, the total number of Directors being fifteen. I am also in favor of the stocks of the company being put upon the regular list, and

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, June 9, 1899.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sa es.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
18	19	370	Am. Car & Foundry	19	19	18½	18½	— ½
61¼	65¼	300	Am. C. & F. pf., ex d.	62	62	61¾	61¾	+ ¼
38	38¾	00	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	38	38	38	38	.....
82	82¼	1,20	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	82	82¾	82	82	— ½
30¾	37	30	American Cotton Oil	30⅝	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	+ ⅛
21¾	22¾	00	American Malting Co.	22½	22½	22¼	22½	+ ¼
9⅛	10	25	American Spirits Mfg.	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ⅛
32	33	350	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	32¼	32¾	32¼	32¾	+3⅛
61⅜	62	41,350	Am. Steel & Wire	59⅞	62	59½	61⅜	+2⅛
96⅜	96	1,75	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	96	96	95¾	96	.....
157⅜	157½	98,600	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	151	157½	151	157¼	+6⅜
118	120	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	117⅞	118	117⅞	118	+ ¼
36¾	37	1,200	American Tin Plate	37¾	37¾	36	36⅜	—1
98¼	99	7,100	American Tobacco	98	98¼	97	98¼	+ ¼
27¾	27¾	900	Am. Steel Hoop	27½	27¾	26½	27	— ½
74⅛	75	100	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	75	75	75	75	.....
18⅝	18½	350	At., T. & S. F.	18¼	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
51	57½	30,770	At., T. & S. F. pf.	56¾	57⅝	56⅝	57⅛	+ ⅛
52⅜	53	4,905	Anaconda Copper	52	53	52	53	+2⅜
52⅞	53	165	Baltimore & Ohio	52	53⅜	52	52¾	+ ⅜
73	74	10	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	73	74	73	74	+ ¼
114¼	116⅜	51,340	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	114½	116½	114	116½	+2½
14	14⅜	900	Brunswick City	13¾	14	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
97⅜	97⅞	1,200	Canadian Pacific	97⅛	98	97⅛	97⅝	+ ⅛
52⅜	52½	500	Cent. Pac. ass't pd.	52⅛	52⅜	52⅛	52⅜	+ ⅛
25⅜	25½	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	25¼	25⅞	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
60⅜	61	100	Chicago Con. Traction	60¼	61	60¼	60¾	+ ½
133⅜	133½	27,000	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	131⅝	133⅝	131⅝	133⅝	+1½
13¼	13⅝	2,100	Chicago Great West.	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛	13½	.....
67⅛	68	37	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	67	67	67	67	.....
40	41	700	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	42	42¾	40	40	—1½
126⅜	12.⅞	31,185	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	125½	127	125½	126⅞	+1⅜
172⅜	173⅛	178	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173⅜	173⅝	173⅜	173⅝	+ ⅛
155	165½	115	Chicago & Northw.	155	155	154	155	.....
113¾	113¾	12,700	Chi., Rock Isl. & Puc.	112¾	113⅞	112¾	113⅝	+1⅛
48¼	48⅝	7,600	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	48¼	48⅝	48	48⅜	— ⅛
55⅜	55½	2,300	C., C., C. & St. L.	55⅝	55⅝	55⅜	55⅝	+ ⅛
44⅜	45	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	44½	45	44⅜	45	+ ⅛
103	110	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	108½	108½	108½	108½	— ½
		20	Colorado Midland pf.	18	18	18	18	+2
5¼	5½	700	Colorado Southern	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	.....
45¼	46⅓	700	Col. Southern 1st pf.	45	45	45	45	+1
17	19	40	Col. Southern 2d pf.	17½	18	17½	18	.....
14	14½	20	Col. & H. C. & I.	14¾	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	.....
30	30	100	Col. & H. C. & I. pf.	30	30	30	30	+3
175	175½	4,715	Consolidated Gas	169½	175½	168½	173½	+8
42	43	100	Consolidated Ice	42	42	42	42	.....
46¾	46⅝	18,400	Continental Tobacco	46⅜	46¾	44	46⅜	— ⅛
81⅝	82	25	Continental Tobac. pf.	81½	82	81½	82	+ ¼
118¾	119¼	1,175	Delaware & Hudson	118½	120	118½	119	+1
		7,120	Del., Lack. & West.	167	171	167	171	+1½
22⅜	22½	1,100	Denver & Rio Grande	22¾	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
77⅜	77¾	1,400	Denver & R. G. pf.	77¼	77¾	77¼	77⅝	+ ⅜
21¾	21¾	9,120	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	17	21¾	17	21	+4
		100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge pf.	100	100	100	100	.....
12⅜	13	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	12½	12¾	12½	12¾	— ¼
12⅜	13	100	Erie	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
35¾	36⅛	1,750	Erie 1st pf.	35½	36⅜	35½	36	+1½
40¾	40⅞	2,000	Evans. & T. H.	41	41½	40⅝	40⅞	+ ⅛
61⅜	62	17,835	Federal Steel	60¼	62	60⅜	61⅞	+1⅝
82¾	83	3,195	Federal Steel pf.	82½	83	82½	83	+ ⅜
26	26⅛	200	Ft. Worth & R. G.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
118¾	119	575	General Electric	119	119	118¾	118¾	+1½
60	60⅛	100	Glucose Sugar Ref.	60	60	60	60	— ½
165	165	175	Great Northern pf.	165	165	165	165	+ ¼
108¾	108½	100	Ed. Co. Chi.	108½	108¼	108½	108½	.....
70		100	Homestake	70	70	70	70	+6½
57½	59	333	Hocking Valley pf.	56	56¾	56	56¾	— ¼
113¾	114	1,115	Illinois Central	113⅝	114	113⅝	114	.....
43¾	44½	1,735	Internat. Paper, ex d.	43	44	43	44	+1
79½	80	600	Int. Paper pf., ex d.	78½	79½	78¼	79½	+1½
17⅝	17¾	500	International Silver.	17½	17¾	17¼	17⅝	+ ¼
12¾	12⅝	300	Iowa Central	12½	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ¼
47	47½	200	Iowa Central pf.	47	47¾	47	47½	+ ¼
9	9⅞	800	K., E., Pitts. & Gulf	⅞	9	⅞	9	+ ⅛
14⅝	15⅜	150	Lake Erie & West.	14½	14⅞	14½	14⅞	— ⅛
67¼	67⅞	3,305	Louisville & Nashville	67¼	67⅞	67¼	67⅞	+ ⅛
114⅝	114⅞	56,482	Manhattan Con	113⅞	115	113⅝	114⅝	+1
57	58	20	Met. W. S. El., Chi. pf.	55½	55½	55½	55½	.....
223½	224	11,340	Metropolitan St. Ry.	220	223⅝	220	223⅜	+5⅜
14¼	14½	1,600	Mexican Central	14¼	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
3¾	4	300	Mexican National ctfs.	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
93½	93⅝	50	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	.....
27⅝	28¼	700	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	26½	28¾	26	28⅜	+ ⅝
67½	68	300	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	67½	68¼	69	68	— ⅛
12¾	13	1,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12¾	12¾	12¼	12⅞	+ ⅛
34¼	34½	4,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	33¾	34¾	33⅝	34⅜	+ ⅛
43⅜	43⅝	6,855	Missouri Pacific	42½	43⅝	42½	43⅜	+1½
38¼	42	10	Mobile & Ohio	40	40	40	40	.....
42¾	42⅞	120	National Biscuit Co.	42½	42½	42½	42½	.....
97	98	20	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	.....
29½	29¾	550	National Lead Co.	29¾	29¾	29⅝	29¾	+ ¼
		500	National Linseed Oil	3½	3½	3½	3½	—1
48¾	49	1,500	National Steel	48¾	49	48	49	+1
90¾	91⅜	1,100	National Steel pf.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	+ ⅛
116⅝	117	4,251	New Jersey Central	116	117	116	116¾	+1¼
166	170	10	New York Air Brake	168½	168½	168½	168½	.....
131⅜	131⅞	4,050	New York Central	131½	131⅞	131	131⅜	+ ⅜
27¼	27⅜	23,700	N. Y., Ont. & West.	26⅞	27½	26½	27¼	+ ⅜
20⅜	20⅞	300	Norfolk & Western	2 3⅞	20⅞	20¾	20⅜	— ⅛
69	69⅜	700	Norfolk & West. pf.	69	69½	69	69	— ⅜
11⅜	11⅝	800	North American	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	.....
48¾	48⅞	7,600	Northern Pacific	47½	48⅛	47½	48⅜	+1⅛
76⅝	76¾	1,100	Northern Pac'fic pf	76½	76¾	76⅝	76⅝	+ ⅛
34	34⅛	100	Oregon R. & Nav.	33	35	35	35	.....
39¼	39¾	1,100	Pacific Coast	39⅜	39¾	39¾	39¾	+1¼
48¾	49	2,800	Pacific Mail	48	49	48	48¾	+ ⅛
130¾	131	9,005	Pennsylvania R. R.	128⅜	131	129⅜	131	+1⅝
120¾	120¾	14,555	People's Gas, Chicago	118¾	120¾	118¾	120¼	+1⅜
2¼	2⅝	600	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	.....
52¾	55	1,400	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	52	53¼	52	53½	+2
184		40	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	188¾	188¾	188¾	188¾	.....
82¾	83	300	Pressed Steel Car pf.	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	.....
21	21¼	3,700	Reading	20¼	21¼	20¼	21	+1
61¾	63⅜	22,200	Reading 1st pf	58¾	60⅞	58¾	60¾	+2⅞
36	36¼	4,800	Reading 2d pf.	34⅝	36	34⅞	36	+1¼
3	4	100	St. J. & G.	4	4	4	4	.....
10⅜	10⅝	75	St. L. & San Fran.	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	.....
71	71¼	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	71	71	71	71	.....
36¼	36½	900	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	36¼	36¼	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
13	13¼	5,5	St. Louis Southw.	13	13	13	13	+ ¼
32¼	32¾	2,200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	32¾	32¼	32	32¾	+ ¼
99¾	99⅞	5,700	St. Paul & Omaha	98	10¼	98	99⅞	+1⅝
170	180		St. Paul & Omaha, pf.	170	170	170	170	.....
32½	32⅞	8,000	Southern Pacific	31¾	32¼	31⅜	32¼	+ ⅜
11⅝	11¼	700	Southern Railway	11¼	11½	11¼	11⅜	.....
50¾	50⅞	4,100	Southern Railway pf.	50⅜	51	50⅛	50⅝	+ ⅛
14½	15¼	400	Standard Dis. & Dis.	14⅜	15	14¾	15	.....
63	63¼	300	Stand. Dis. & Dis. pf.	63¼	63¼	63	63	+ ¼
7⅜	7½	100	Standard R. & T.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
64	64½	2,700	Tenn. Coal & Iron	64	64½	63½	64¼	+ ⅝
19½	19⅝	300	Texas Pacific	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
190	192	600	Third Avenue	185	192	185	189¼	— ⅜
6 ⅛	6⅜	2,400	Tw'n City R. T.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
41½	41⅝	4,600	Union Pacific	41¼	41½	41¼	41¼	+ ⅛
74¾	75	4,925	Union Pacific pf.	73	75⅝	75	75⅝	+ ⅛
31½	31⅝		Union Bag & Paper	29	31¾	29	31⅜	+2½
8 ⅛	81	617	Un'n Bag & Paper pf.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	.....
47	49	100	United States Express.	47¼	47¼	46	47	.....
5⅞	6	100	United States Leather.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	.....
70¾	71	400	U. S. Leather pf.	70¾	71	70¾	71	+ ⅛
52¼	53	4,905	United States Rubber.	52¼	53½	52¼	53	+ ½
114¾	116¾	200	U. S. Rubber pf.	116	116	116	116	+1
7¾	7⅞	200	Wabash	7¾	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	.....
21¼	21½	2,100	Wabash pf.	21	21¼	20⅜	21¼	+ ⅝
90¾	91	6,200	Western Union Tel.	90⅜	90¾	90⅜	90⅞	+ ⅝
9	9¼	905	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	9	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
23	24¾	155	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	24	24	24	24	— ¼
		1,200	Wis. Cent., tr. ctfs.		¼	1	¼	— ¼
15¼	16	3,700	Wis. Cent., w. iss.	14¾	16¼	14¾	16	+1⅝
52⅝	52⅞	8,700	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	51	53¼	51	52⅜	+ ½
Sales		665,817						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	.101		Ill. C., l. l.		
4s, r., 1918	.109½	109¾	ex. div	98	..
5s, c., 1918	.109¼	109¾	Ind., Ills.		
5s, 1918, sm.	109	110	K. & Mich.	10½	12½
4s, r., 1907	.112¾	113	K. & D. M.	3½	4
4s, c., 1907	.113¾	114	K. & D. M.		
4s, r., 1925	.130¾	131	pf.	15	17
4s, c., 1925	.129⅝	130	Kan. & Texas	53	56
5s, c., 1904	.112¾	113	Knick Ice	50	58½
6s, c., 1904	.112¾	113	Knick Ice pf.	70	78
D. C. 3-65s	.119	..	Lac. G.	53½	58
			Lac. G. pf.	89	101
Adams Exp.	110	113	L. S. & M. S.	67½	67½
Alb. & Susq.	195	..	Lake Shore	202	..
Am. Coal	140	..	Long Island	70	75
A. C. O. pf.	91	92	Man. C. R.	150	..
Am. D. Tel.	35	40	Man. C. R. pf.	105	..
Am. Exp.	130	140	Man. Beach	20	25
A. M. Cable	70	75	Md. Coal	60	75
Am. Lin. Co.	8	10	M. W. S. El.		
Am. Lin. pf.	46	50	of Chi.	13½	15
A. T. & C.	100	102½	Mich. Cent.	113	..
A. T. F. pf.	83½	84½	M. & St. L.	5½	6⅝
Am. Tob. pf.	140	146	N. & W.	184	..
Ann Arbor	16	18	Nat. Lead	110	112
Ann Arb. pf.	41	42	N. L. O. ctfs.	3¾	4½
			Nat. Starch.	5	7½
W. pf. ctfs.	8½	9½	Nat. St. 1st		
Beech Creek	100	..	pf.	45	60
B. A. L. pf.	100½	..	Nat. St. 2d		
B. Un. Gas	135	136	pf.	15	23
B. K. & L.	82½	..	N. C. Coal	37	39
B. R. & P.			N. Y. & N.		
pf.	73	75	H.	212	217
B. C. R. &			N. Y. C. &		
N.	105	..	St. L.	13	13¾
Can. So.	53½	54	N. Y. C. &		
Capital Trac.	92	94	St. L. 1st pf.	64	75
C. & A.			N. Y. C. &		
C. & A. pf.	180	..	St. L. 2d pf.	29	34
Cent. Ohio	75	77½	Nort. South.	69	75
C. & E. Ill.			Ont. Mining.	8	10
pf.		124	Ore. R. &		
Cal. Gt. W.			N. pf.	70	72
pf., B.	30	31	Pac. C. Ist		
Chi. Gt. W.			pf.	82	88
deb.	89	91	P. C. 2d pf.	55	62
C. I. & L.	9	10	Park S. pf.	105	110
C. & N. W.			Penn. Coal	375	..
pf.	192¼	194	Peo. & East.	4	5
C. T. & Tr.	17	18	P., C., C. &		
C., C., C. &			St. L. pf.	85	86
St. L. pf.	97	97½	Pitts. L. W.		
C. L. & W.		11	& C. pf.	188	..
C. L. & W.			Pressed S. C.	51	52
pf.	40	42	P. & W. pf.	7	8½
Cleve. & P.	186	..	Pull. Car.	150	160
C. C. & L.			Quicksilver.	2	2½
Dev.	1¾	2	Quicksil'r pf.	8	10
Col. C. & I.			Rens. & Sar.	194	..
Dev. pf.	8	6	R. W. & O.	131	..
Com. Cable.	179	..	Rio G. W.	25	40
Consol. Coal.	52	57	R. G. W. pf.	79	81½
Con. Ice pf.	80	87	St. J. & G.		
D., S. S. &			I. 1st pf.	39	41
A.	4¼	4¾	St. J. & G.		
Eighth Ave.	380	..	I. 2d pf.	9	10
Erie 2d pf.	17¾	..	St. P. & D.	50	52
Ev. & T. H.			St. P. & D.		
pf.	79	80	pf.	101¼	103¼
F. & P. M.	80	83	S. hull. ctfs.	90	92
F. & P. M.			Sixth Ave.	200	..
pf.	62	70	T. & O. C.		20
Glucose pf.	106	107	T. & O. C.		
H. B. Claflin			pf.		40
1st pf.	100	..	U. S. En. pf.		100
H. B. Claflin			U. S. R.	170	..
2d pf.	100	..	W. F. Exp.	125	130
Hock. Val.	22	27			

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday: American Biscuit bonds, 108; Binghamton Gas 5s, 92. Fern. Coal Company, 15; Journeay & Burnham, 4; Journeay & Burnham preferred, 25; Marshall Mill, 55; New York Biscuit bonds, 111; Retsof bonds, 73; Retsof stock, 12. Whitney Safety Fire Arms, 50; Cuba bonds, 1896, ¾ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1896, 7 per cent.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@62. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27 15-16d per ounce and in New York at 60⅝c. Mexican silver dollars at 48½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 200 shares of Anaconda Gold sold at .52, 300 Best and Belcher at .53, 100 Chollar at .33, 200 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .20, 200 Little Chief at .20, 500 Mount Rosa at .25, 100 Sierra Nevada at .74, 300 Utah at .16, and 400 Work at .23.

On the Industrial Exchange 10,500 shares of Burt Gold sold at .02¾@.02¼, 1,900 Gold Magnet at .04¼, 15,400 Good Samaritan at .01⅜@.01½, 13,250 Gregory Gold at .02¼@.02½@.02¾, 375 Gilpin and Lincoln at .42@.42¼, 750 Jennie Blanche at .52¾@53¼, 1,900 Justine at .02½, 325 Morenci Copper preferred at 1.50¾@1.50⅞, and 1,000 Miami at .10@.00½.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Father De Smet	.12
Alta	.05	Horn Silver	1.60
Anaconda Copper	.52¼	Iron Silver	.50
Best & Belcher	.57	King & Pem. Iron	.35
Breece	1.60	La Cresse	.12
Brunswick	.21	Leadville	.08
Chrysolite	.09	Little Chief	.17
Com. Tunnel Co	.04	Phoenix Gold	.10
Con. Cal. & Va	1.60	Plymouth Con	.00
Deadwood	.05	Standard Consol	2.25
Enterprise Min. Co	.30		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.85	Occidental	.24
Adams Consolidated	.10	Plymouth	.10
Belcher	.80	Phoenix G. M. Co	.09
Best & Belcher	.45	Potosi	.57
Breece	1.40	Quicksilver	2.00
Brunswick Con	.22	Quicksilver pf.	7.50
Caledonia B. H	.60	Savage	.20
Chollar	.28	Sierra Nevada	.66
Crown Point	.25	Standard	2.25
Chrysolite	.09	Small Hopes	1.25
Con. Cal. & Va	1.55	Union Consolidated	.40
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Utah	.15
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Victor	1.00
Com. T. Co. scrip	.07	Yellow Jacket	.35
Crescent	.13	Argentum Juanita	.24
Catalpa	.19	Alamo	.07
Deadwood Terra	.50	Anaconda	.48
Eureka Consol	.35	Cr. Cr. Cons	.00
Father De Smet	.12	Creede & Cr. Ck	.09
Gould & Curry	.25	Gold & Globe	.04
Hale & Norcross	.42	Golden Fleece	.30
Homestake	.00	Isabella	.79
Horn Silver	1.55	Mollie Gibson	.22
Iron Silver	.55	Mount Rosa	.21
Julia Consol	.01	Pharmacist	.03
King & Pem	.18	Portland	1.85
La Cresse	.16	Specimen	.06
Leadville Con	.10	Union	.18
Little Chief	.20	Work	.19
Mexican	.48	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.15½
Montana	.20	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.12
Ontario	3.00	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.11½
Ophir	1.00	Grey Forge	.11⅛

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

A. G. M. & M. Co	.10	Gold Coin, Gilpin	.35
Burt. Gold	.02½	Gar. Con	.12
Gold Magnet	.04¼	Golden Fleece	.34
Good Samaritan	.01⅜	Isabella	.02
Gregory Gold	.02¾	Justine	.02½
Gilpin & Lincoln	.42	Mollie Gibson	.22½
Jennie Blanche	.52¼	Old Gold	.01¼
Morenci Cop. pf	1.50¾	Pande Basin	.00
Miami	.10¾	Portland	1.80
Pilgrim	.00	Sentinel	.02¾
B. & B. C. Co	2.50	Sup. & B. Cop	.06
Anaconda	.51	Union Gold	.32½
Cannon Ball	.00¼	Waldorf	.01½
Elkton	.02	Rosario Hondurus	5.00

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 2s, coup		Int & G N 5s	
1,000	106¾	5,000	92¼
U S 4s, coup, 1925		Kan City, F & G 1st	
4,000	130⅝	10,000	66
Adams Express 4s		Louisv, Ev & St L con 1st 6s, tr co ctfs	
500	106¼	5,000	60
Albany & Sus 6s		Louisv & Nash col tr 4s	
1,500	116	44,000	86⅜
Am Cot Oil Co 8s		Unified gold 4s	
1,000	105	16,000	96⅜
Am Dock & Imp 5s		L, N A & C 1st	
1,000	118½	10,000	118⅛
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		Manhattan Ry con	
20,000	93	5,000	109½
Atch, Top & Santa		3,000	109½
F'd adjust 4s		Met Cent 2d inc	
10,000	83⅝	31,000	12
32,000	84	3,000	11⅜
11,000	83⅞	Met Cent 1st inc	
50,000	84	20,000	20½
5,000	83¼	Met Inter 1st 4s	
12,000	84	5,000	88½
5,000	83⅝	10,000	88½
Gen 4s		Met W S E, Chi, 4s	
25,000	102⅞	33,000	93
21,000	103	3,000	97½
500	103¼	Mich Cent con 7s	
5,000	103	5,000	110½
14,000	102⅞	5,000	110½
24,000	103	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	
Austin & N'w'n 1st		33,000	93½
6,000	100	42,000	93⅝
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n Div 3½s, when issued		76,000	93¾
10,000	96	Mo, K & Tex Ext 5s	
Balt & Ohio 3½s		20,000	88
30,000	100¼	Mo Pac tr 5s	
77,000	100¾	5,000	98
3,000	100⅞	Mob & Ohio gen 4s	
66,000	100⅝	2,000	86
10,000	100⅞	2,000	86½
Balt & Ohio 4s		N Y, Ont & West refund 4s	
10,000	102¾	12,000	106¾
1,000	102½	Nort & West Ry con 4s	
95,000	102⅝	1,000	95⅛
B'way & 7th Av 1st con 5s		10,000	95
2,000	121	10,000	95⅛
B'klyn W & W Co 5s		Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
2,000	90¼	4,000	67⅞
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		26,000	68
7,000	95⅝	10,000	67¾
19,000	96	3,500	68
3,000	95¾	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
Cent of N J gen 5s		16,000	100⅜
5,000	121½	119,000	100½
Cent Pac 3½s, when issued		15,000	100⅝
10,000	88⅜	25,000	100⅝
5,000	88½	Ore R R & Nav 1st 5s	
Ches & O gen 4½s		1,000	114
1,000	94⅜	Ore R R & Nav 4s	
10,000	94½	7,000	102⅜
5,000	94⅝	Ore Sh Line 6s	
6,000	94¾	20,000	132½
2,000	94¾	Ore Sh Line 1st con 5s	
10,000	94¾	2,000	115
Chi, Bur & Qy, Neb Ext 4s		Ore Sh Line inc A, 5s	
1,000	112	1,000	91
Chi, B & Q conv 5s		Pac Coast 1st 5s	
20,000	93	1,000	104½
Atch, Top & Santa		Penn Co gtd 4½s	
F'd adjust 4s		10,000	118
10,000	83⅝	Reading Co gen 4s	
32,000	84	5,000	89½
11,000	83⅞	3,000	89½
50,000	84	6,000	89½
5,000	83¼	1,000	89⅝
12,000	84	65,000	89½
5,000	83⅛	5,000	89½
Gen 4s		17,000	89⅝
25,000	102⅞	65,000	89⅞
21,000	103	10,000	89⅞
500	103¼	1,000	90
5,000	103	1,000	89⅞
14,000	102⅞	58,000	90⅛
24,000	103	5,000	89⅞
Austin & N'w'n 1st		1,000	89⅝
6,000	100	1,000	89⅝
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n Div 3½s, when issued		Registered	
10,000	96	10,000	88¼
Balt & Ohio 3½s		Rio Gr West 1st	
30,000	100¼	1,000	100½
77,000	100⅝	4,000	101

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.41
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	.06 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05½
Molasses, O. K. prime	.34
Beef, family	10.00
Beef, hams	21.75
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	8.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.05¾
Lard, prime	5.20
Butter, Western creamery	.18½@.18¾
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	17.25

CHICAGO, June 9.—Flour quiet; No. 3 Spring wheat, 71@74; No. 2 red, 73@76c; No. 2 corn, 32¾@34c; No. 2 yellow, 34¼@34½c; No. 2 oats, 25½c; No. 3 white, 27@28½c; No. 2 rye, 67c; No. 2 barley, 36½@39c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.03; Northwestern, $1.05; prime timothy seed, $2.35; mess pork, per barrel, $7.20@$8.10; lard, per 100 lb, $4.82½@4.87½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.45@4.75; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.90@$5; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; sugars, cutloaf, $6.02; granulated, $5.52.

COTTON.—The leading influences were strongly bearish in the cotton market yesterday, leading to a loss of most of the ground gained early in the week. The opening prices were 1 point higher to 1 point lower. The market showed a fair steadiness for a time, but subsequently developed pronounced weakness under heavy liquidation and broke rapidly, touching at the lowest figures of the day a level 6@7 points under Thursday night's prices. The early stability was in keeping with firm English cables and bullish reports from the world's cotton goods and spot cotton markets. Shorts covered energetically for a time, giving special attention to the summer months. This demand, in connection with moderate foreign buying orders, advanced prices in some instances 16@2 points. Sentiment underwent a radical change later, under reports from Washington to the effect that general ginning had fallen during the night in the central and western sections of the belt, with showers indicated for the rest of the belt to-day. Close upon this news came adverse later cables and selling orders from the South. For the rest of the session, except at certain periods during which the decline was checked by profit taking, the market showed a general downward tendency with liquidation easily the feature of operations. A prominent commission house was the leading seller on the break, offering the August and new crop positions in large blocks. Much heavier receipts than expected contributed to the unsettled condition of the market. At the close the feeling was steady, with prices not 5@6 points lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	5.92	5.92	5.87	5.87@5.89
July	5.97	5.97	5.89	5.91@5.92
August	5.97	5.97	5.90	5.92@5.93
September	5.93	5.93	5.88	5.88@5.89
October	5.98	5.98	5.91	5.92@5.93
November	5.97	5.97	5.94	5.94@5.95
December	6.03	6.03	5.97	5.98@5.99
January	6.08	6.08	6.01	6.02@6.07
February	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.05@6.06
March	6.13	6.13	6.07	6.08@6.09
April				6.11@6.13
May	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.15@6.17

Spot cotton closed quiet with prices unchanged, on the basis of 6 5-16c for middling uplands and 6 9-16c for middling Gulf, as compared with 6¾c and 6 9-16c respectively last year. Total sales of 630 bales were to spinners.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	80¼	80¼	79¼	79¾
September	80¾	80¾	79 13-16	79⅝
December	80⅞	80⅞	80¼	80¼
Corn—				
July	39 11-16	39 11-16	39⅝	39⅝
September	39⅝	39¾	39⅝	39½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	75	75	73⅝	74⅜
September	75¼	75 11-16	74 11-16	75½
December	76¼	76⅝	75⅝	76¼
Corn—				
July	33¾	33 15-16	33⅝	33¾
September	34¼	34¾	34 13-16	34⅜
December	34 7-16	35	33 5-16	33½
Oats—				
July	23 7-16	23 7-16	23 3-16	23¼
September	21 11-16	21 11-16	20½	20⅝
December	20⅝	20¾	20¼	20¼

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—In a small way the wheat market showed considerable speculative stir. But round-lot operations were few and far between. Very little of the day's business came from without. The local contingent, however, found considerable interest themselves with in the conflicting character of the crop news. The cables, so far as they had any influence, were adverse. The news from Russia was quite as unfavorable as at any time this season. Some indications of a break in the protracted drought were thought to have been discovered in the falling barometer, but they had failed to materialize, and, according to yesterday's accounts there has been no relief in Russia from rains to amount to anything. Our market opened about higher on very bad accounts from Kansas, private as well as public. The State report gave the condition as 55 per cent. for wheat and 80 per cent. for corn. But no outside support in the way of orders reached the market, and the local contingent operated upon the theory that present prices discounted the worst crop conditions. The advance on the bad crop outlook, which was a matter of about 10 points, was recently a partial reaction, still left the market too high as the local traders professed to believe. At present speculators are indifferent, and exporters inclined to withdraw from the market. Therefore the local traders commenced to sell, and a decline of one cent resulted. A late day advanced local traders indicated a disposition to hold off for the effect of the June Government report to-day, which, according to trade opinions, will show a decline of 3 cents from the May report. The scope of yesterday's variations described a decline from 1@2c at the opening to 70¾c, with the official figure 79¾c for July wheat in the local market. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, Buffalo basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 79¾c, free on board, afloat, and 81¾c, elevator; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 81⅝c, spot, and 82¾c, to arrive.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 9.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, June, 75¾c; July, 72½@72¾c; September, 71¾@71¾c; No. 2 Northern, No. 1 hard, 73¾c; No. 1 Northern, 72¾c; No. 2 Northern, 71¾c. Flour and bran unchanged.

DULUTH, June 9.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 75¾c; July, 76¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 74⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 69¾c.

MILWAUKEE, June 9.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 76c; No. 2 Northern, 74½c.

CORN—July was sold at 39 11-16c, after which the price broke 3c, with the figure at the close 33c for July corn in the New York market and 33½ in the Chicago market.

OATS—No. 2 sold at 30½c; No. 3 oats, 30c; No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 white, 31c; track, mixed, 30@31½c; track, white, 31@37c; No. 2 white, clips, 33½c.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 64½c, and No. 1 Western, 65c, both free on board, afloat; State rye, 59c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 37c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, and malting, 49@56c, delivered.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4@$4.15; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.65; Winter patents, $3.90@$4; Spring clears, $3@$3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $3@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.70; no Spring quoted at $1.70. Rye—Fair to fair, $3.10@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.25@$3.50. Corn Meal—Kiln dried, $2.65@$2.20, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white, 95c; fine yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 92c. Mill feed—Spring bran, bulk, $15; sacks, to arrive, 20@lb, $14.25@$14.50, lake and rail; sacks, spot, $15@$15.50; coarse Winter bran, $16.25@$17.40; finer white; fine, $15; middlings, $16@$18; city feed, $15.50@$16; hominy chop, $13.50@$14.50; oil meal, $23@$23.50.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $10.50@$10.75; short clear, $10@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $9.50@$10.50; packet, $8.50@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15.50; beef hams, $23.50@$22.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5¾c; 180-lb, 5¼c; 160-lb, 5¼c; pigs, 5¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 5¾@5¾c; 10-lb, 5¼c; 12-lb, 5c; 14-lb, 4¾c; pickled shoulders, 4¼c; pickled hams, 8¾@9c; Western, greens, 8c; Western S. P., 8¾c; city, greens, 9¾c. TALLOW—City, 4¾c; country, 4½c. LARD—$5.20; city lard, $4.85; refined lard, South America, $5.85; Continent, $5.40; Brazil, kegs, $7; compound, city, 4¾c; Western, 4¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5¾c; city lard a cent less. Oleine, 6@6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, June 9.—Beef—Extra India mess, 68s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 45s. Bacon—Long clear, 30 to 35 lb, 30s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 28s 6d; long clear, 35 to 40 lb, 29s 6d. Lard—Prime, Western, in tierces, 26s 3d; American refined, in pails, 26s 9d. Butter—Good United States, 62s. Cheese—American finest, white, 48s. American finest, colored, 46s; ordinary, new, 44s. Tallow—Prime city, 23s; Australian, in London, 23s 6d.

COFFEE.—The various phases of yesterday's market were more satisfactory in the long run, though room traders had things pretty much to themselves in keeping with steadier foreign markets, prices at the opening moved up 5 points on one positions, with the feeling in the pit quite steady. Shorts covered with considerable freedom during the first hour, but later in the day operations were given over mainly to the settling up of outstanding accounts. Confident bull action was restrained by continued burdensome receipts at Brazilian ports, heavy arrivals at New York, slack demand for spot coffee, and bearish weekly statistical statements from Europe. The official reports from Rio and Santos indicated a reaction from the downward course of prices for some time past, notwithstanding the generous receipts from the back country. At the close the local market was steady in tone, with prices net unchanged to 5 higher. Total sales futures were 7,250 bags. Spot Brazilian coffee prices were nominally unchanged, on the basis of 6¾c for invoice lots and 6¾c for jobbing sorts.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	..	..	..	4.75@4.80
July	..	..	..	4.75@4.80
August	..	..	..	4.85@4.90
September	4.95	4.95	4.95	5.00@5.05
October	4.95	5.00	4.95	4.95@5.00
November	..	5.00	5.00	5.00@5.03
December	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30@5.35
January	..	..	..	5.35@5.40
February	..	..	..	5.40@5.45
March	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50@5.55
April	..	..	..	5.55@5.60
May	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60@5.65

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 6¾@c; stock, 301,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market not unchanged to ¼ pfennig higher; sales 10,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market closed at 1@net higher; total sales, 8,000 bags. January, 35.50; February, 35.75; March, 36.00; April, 36.00; May, 36.25; June, 33.75; July, 34.00; August, 34.25; September, 34.50; October, 34.75; November, 35.00; December, 35.25. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 7¾15-16c exchange, 8d; cleared for the United States, 6,000 bags; stock, 230,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 11-16c; muscovado, 4 3-16c; molasses sugar, 4 1-16c.

WOOL.—BOSTON, June 9.—The Commercial Bulletin to-morrow will say of the wool market: "The market is very much more active than last week, and this activity is due not to speculation, but to the legitimate demand from manufacturers. Clay worsteds and serges have been advanced from 2½ to 5 per cent. this week, and the improved condition of the dry goods trade has sent these men into the market. Medium wools have not advanced, but Territory wools of fine medium grade are now selling at 45@47c for clears, and purchases have been made in Texas and Idaho at prices equivalent to 50c, landed in Boston. The export movement is stopped, but only because domestic manufacturers have at last waked up to the fact that there is actually a famine in fine wools abroad, and that the whole now here cannot possibly be duplicated at anything like their present cost. The sales of the week are 4,887,000 pounds domestic and 741,000 pounds foreign, a total of 5,628,000 pounds, against 4,016,000 pounds last week and 1,274,000 pounds for the same week last year. The sales to date show an increase of 41,189,100 pounds domestic and 12,320,400 pounds foreign from the sales to the same date in 1898. The receipts to date show an increase of 37,956 bales domestic and a decrease of 47,900 bales foreign.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.20, and in bulk, $4.70; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.15, and in bulk, $4.65; refined, cases, $8.20; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10; deodorized, $10.50. Cottonseed, Oil—Prime crude, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 25@25½c; off Summer yellow, 24@24½c; butter grades, 29@31c; prime white, 29@30c; prime Winter yellow, 30@31c; linseed, American, raw, 39@40c; American, boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 40@42c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $17.25; iron, Southern No. 2 soft, $16; steel rails, $28.50; pig iron warrants, $18; lake copper, spot, $18.25@$18.50; Exchange lead, $4.47½; brokers' lead, $4.25; spelter, $5.50.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil, barrels, $3.60; spirits of turpentine, 33½@33¾c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.30@$1.32½. E, $1.45; F, $1.50; G, $1.55; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.90; M, $1.90; N, $2.35; W G, $2.50; W W, $2.75.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 9.—Spirits of turpentine, nothing doing; prices unchanged. Resin, 90@95c. Crude turpentine, $1.25, $2.10, and $2.20. Tar, $1.30.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 9.—Spirits of turpentine, 30c@30½c. Resin firm, unchanged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 9.—Turpentine, 33½c. Resin, firm, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Common to choice steers, $4.50@$5.50; common bulls, $2.75@$3.30; choice fat bulls, $4.35; inferior cows, $1.80. CALVES—Common to prime veals, $4@$6.25; choice veals, $6.50; buttermilks, $3.12½@$3.37½; city-dressed veals, 8@10c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Poor to choice sheep, $3@$4.10; heavy export wethers, $5.35; yearlings, $5.35@$6; Southern lambs, $6.70@$8.25; one car extra, $8.50; State lambs, $7@$7.62½. HOGS—$4.20@$4.30.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Lower Fifth Avenue Corner Bought by the New Realty Company—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

The New York Realty Bond, Exchange and Trust Company has bought from Alfred W. Hearn the property at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, 27.10 by 160, the immediate corner being occupied by a four-story brownstone dwelling, altered for business purposes, and the rear 80 feet of the lot by Hardman Hall. The property was bought by George A. Hearn, the dry goods merchant, in 1865, for a residence site. He deeded it to his son Alfred W. Hearn in 1873. The latter subsequently leased the property to Charles R. Yandell, who now occupies the corner building, and by whom Hardman Hall was erected. The present purchaser has acquired the property subject to existing leases, which have about ten years yet to run. The price paid is over $225,000.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for the estate of M. H. Ward a gore plot at the junction of Amsterdam Avenue, Manhattan Street, and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, having frontages of 175 feet on Manhattan Street and 197 feet on One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

The same brokers have also sold for Henry Wahlers the brick building at the northeast corner of Pitt and Rivington Streets, 38 by 70; also, for Thomas Cowman, the five-story apartment house 128 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 25 by 100; also, for S. J. Barkley, two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 375 feet east of Seventh Avenue.

Reubsher & Babcock have sold for Walter D. Starr to Arthur S. Luria the five-story apartment house, northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 50 by 100, the buyer giving in part payment a lot on the south side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.

Henry S. Hewson has sold to Adelson & Slone 1,467 and 1,469 Lexington Avenue, southeast corner of Ninety-fifth Street, 38.9 by 95. The buyers will erect an apartment house on the site.

Mr. Hewson has also sold to an investor the six-story building 350 East Thirty-third Street, 30 by 98.9.

Maximilian Morgenthau has sold to Alfred Blumenthal, through A. Rothmuller, a plot 100 by 100 on the east side of Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventy-fourth and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Streets. The buyer will erect five-story flats on the lots.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for the estate of Isabella H. Fisher to a Mr. Clifford, for about $32,500, the four-story dwelling 110 West Eightieth Street, 20 by 56 by 102.2.

Borgstede & Klenke have sold for Simon Schaefer to Robert C. Winters, for about $25,000, the five-story double flat 3,319 Third Avenue, 25 by 80 by 100.

John M. Gibson & Co. have sold to Anthony Heckman the five-story brick flat 515 East Eighty-fifth Street, 25 by 70 by 102; also to Catharine Gerhards the two-story dwelling 237 Flushing Avenue, Long Island City, on a plot 50 by 98.

Polstein & Feinberg have sold the three six-story tenements 207 to 211 Eldridge Street, to Max Solomon, who gives in part payment the two five-story flats 84 and 86 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, each 20 by 100.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have leased for Miss Eliza A. Thorne to Newman & Co. the dwelling 375 Fifth Avenue for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $65,000.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

230 East Third Street, 24.9 by 105.11, leasehold, three-story brick dwelling; executor's sale, to Joseph Tauber..... $2,500

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 445 West Fortieth Street, for a five-story brick and stone flat, with store; 25 by 83.2; G. Otto Eiterich, Freeport, L. I., owner; William H. Boylan, architect; cost, $22,000.

No. 114 Seventh Street, for a six-story brick flat, 24.10 by 78.4; Fay & Stacom of 357 Pleasant Avenue, owners; Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $22,000.

No. 901 Eagle Avenue, for a three-story frame and brick dwelling, 25 by 54.7; August Schneider of 825 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, owner; C. W. Miller, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 7 East Eighty-ninth Street, for a four-story brick and stone dwelling, 36.8 by 60.8 and irregular; William B. Hornblower of 875 Madison Avenue, owner; R. H. Robertson of 160 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $60,000.

No. 176 Thompson Street, for a six-story brick flat, 25 by 87.3; Harris & Solomon of 93 Monroe Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $25,000.

College Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 25.1 by 95; Albert Rothermel, owner and architect; cost, $25,000.

Spring Street, south side, 77.9 feet east of Greene Street, for a seven-story brick loft building; George J. Jetter of 131 East Ninety-second Street, owner; Albert Rothermel, architect; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 112 and 114 East Seventy-fifth Street, for a five-story brick stable, 50 by 160; Edward Banfield of 1,143 Lexington Avenue, owner; Louis Korn, architect; cost, $30,000.

No. 43 East Twentieth Street, for an eight-story brick store and lofts, 25 by 82; Caroline Brinley of 150 Nassau Street, owner; E. G. Gollner of 150 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $115,000.

Unionport Road, east side, 200 feet south of Morris Park Avenue, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20 by 37; Patrick Oscley of 2,861 Third Avenue, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $3,000.

Fourteenth Street, north side, 475 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 37.6 by 113.3, for two seven-story brick and stone flats; John Glass, Jr., of 426 West Twenty-third Street, owner; G. A. Schellenger, architect; cost, $150,000.

Second Avenue, east side, 100.8 feet south of Ninety-second Street, for four five-story brick flats, 25 and 26.2 by 60.9 and 75; Francis J. Schnugg of 78 East Ninety-sixth Street, owner; Gilbert M. Robinson, architect; cost, $110,000.

Alterations.

No. 452 Eighth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; Charles Appell of 426 Eighth Avenue, owner; Wernet & Windolph, architects; cost, $650.

No. 254 Broadway, to a five-story brick and stone store and lofts; J. R. Lawrence estate, owner; J. F. Keily & Co. of 100 William Street, architects; cost, $8,000.

No. 11 East Ninety-third Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; David Spero, premises, owner; C. W. Miller, architect; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 47 and 49 West Forty-third Street and 44 and 46 West Forty-fourth Street, to a thirteen-story brick and stone hotel; estate of F. Billings, owner; James E. Ware & Son of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $14,000.

No. 762 to 768 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, to a five-story and basement brick factory; George Abendschein of 150 East Ninety-second Street, owner; G. F. Abendschein, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 74 Park Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; Miss F. O. Jones, premises, owner; C. A. Rich of 35 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 857 Fifth Avenue, to a four-and-one-half-story brick and stone dwelling; G. J. Gould, Lakewood, N. J., owner; P. W. Atkins, architect; cost, $600.

No. 327 Bowery, to a four-story brick and stone store and lofts; estate of P. Cooper, owner; H. F. Greene, architect; cost, $600.

Nos. 436 and 438 Wales Avenue, to two two-story and attic frame dwellings; Mrs. A. C. Fedden of 979 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; Dodge & Morrison, architects; cost, $3,000.

Fairmount Place, north side, 276 feet north of Marmion Avenue, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; W. C. Littlewood, premises, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 2,363 and 2,365 Hoffmann Street, to a two-story frame store and a two-story frame dwelling; Frank Morrone, premises, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 101 East Thirty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; E. L. Keyes, owner; A. H. Thorp, architect; cost, $1,000.

Eighty-sixth Street, northeast corner of Avenue A, to two four-story brick tenements, with stores; Hannah Wallach of 160 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, owner; Edward Wens, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 323 East Twenty-ninth Street, to a three-story brick factory; F. G. Wagner, owner; P. S. Clark of 719 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 50 East Sixty-first Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling, Benjamin Wright, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $4,000.

Walton Avenue, west side, 107 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, John W. Gunder, premises, owner and architect; cost, $1,200.

Gun Hill Road, south side, 50 feet west of Lowmede Street, to a two and one story brick and frame shop; J. McNamara, premises, owner; Robert Glenn, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 130 Broadway, to a five-story brick and frame office and store building; estate of W. S. Rhinelander, owner; J. C. Westervelt, architect; cost, $800.

No. 15 East Sixtieth Street, to a four and five story brick dwelling, C. L. Blair, premises, owner; Robertson & Manning, architects; cost, $850.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, June 9.

AVENUE B, s w corner of Cliff St, runs s 50x e — to Cauldwell Av, x n 50x w— to beginning; Frank B. Town and another, trustees, to Thomas H. Baskerville 25 $24,000

AVENUE B, s w corner of Cliff St, runs s 50x e— to Cauldwell Av x n 50 x w — to beginning; Thomas H. Baskerville to Palen Thompson, corporation 1

AVENUE B, s e corner of 12th St, 103.3x98; 1st Av, w e corner of 13th St, 92x98; 1st Av, e s, 56 ft s of 19th St, runs e 90x n 56 ft to 19th St x w 20x s 20x w 70 ft to avenue x s 36; 18th St, n s, 165 ft e of Avenue A, 50x92; Avenue A, w s, 42 ft n of 18th St, 20x90; 19th St, s s, 223 ft e of 1st Av, 50x223; 25th St, s s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 100x98.9; Avenue A, n e corner of 18th St, 142x90; 5th St, n s, 114.9 ft w of Avenue C, 19.9x97; 5th St, n s, 154.4 ft w of Avenue C, 30.4x97; Francis Griffin and others to Olga F. Heincke and others, one-ninth of one-tenth part of one-third portion of estate of Mary Griffin 1

AVENUE C, n w corner of Cedar St, runs n 210x e — to Trinity Av, s 210x w —; Dora S. Thompson to Palen Thompson Corporation 1

AVENUE C, w s, 24 ft n of 4th St, 48x 90; Avenue C, w s, 72 ft n of 4th St, 24x90; Celina Dodin and another, executors, to Isaac Stark 37,200

AVENUE C, w s, 24 ft n of 4th St, 48x 90; Avenue C, w s, 72 ft n of 4th St, 24x90; Celina Dodin and others to Isaac Stark 1

CARMINE ST, n s, 50 s; Varick St, 222, e s; Downing St, 81, n s; Minard D. Mildeberger to Amelia A. Mildeberger.... 1

CEDAR ST, n w corner of Avenue C, runs n 210x e — to Trinity Av, new line x s 210x w —; Frank B. Lown and another, executors and trustees, to Dora S. Thompson 25

CEDAR ST, s w corner of Avenue C, runs s 167x e — to w s of Trinity Av x n 167 x w —; Eunice S. Watrous to Palen Thompson Corporation 100

CLINTON AV, w s, 20 ft n of Elmwood Place, 25x100; Henry C. H. Rivett to Elizabeth Koerner $1

CROTONA PARK North, n s, 103.6 ft e of Broad St, 25x80.11x25x88.11; Isaac A. Train to Mary A. Gleason 1

GREEN AV, w s, Lots 13 and 14, map of St. Raymond Park, 24th Ward, each lot 25x100.10; Hudson P. Rose to George H. and Marina Donahue 1,500

HOME ST, 1,072, s s, 16.9x74.2x17.11x80.9; Alfred Allard and wife to Patrick J. Scully 1

HOME ST, 1,072, s s, 16.9x74.2x17.11x80.9; Patrick J. Scully to Roman Arnold..... 25

LAFAYETTE PL, w s, 600 ft s of Pine St, 200x250; George W. Tubbs to Jefferson M. Levy 1

LAFAYETTE PL, w s, 550 ft s of Pine St, 50x250; Mark Wightman, by guardian, to Alfred B. Dunn, ½ part..... 1,600

LAFAYETTE PLACE, w s, 550 ft s of Pine St, 50x250; William A. Wightman and another to Alfred B. Dunn, 2-3 parts 3,199

LAFAYETTE PLACE, w s, 550 ft s of Pine St, 50x250; Jessie Wightman to Alfred B. Dunn 951

LAFOUNTAINE AV, w s, 300 ft s of Pine St, 180x240; Lafontaine Av, w s, 480 ft s of Pine St, 70x240; 3d Av, Lots 9, 21, 22, map of property Monteray; also plot adjoining Levy property x 125 ft e of 3d Av, runs s 130± n 100± w 130± to 100; Jefferson M. Levy to City Real Estate Company 100

LOTS 19, 20, 21, Block 7; Lots 20 and 21, Block 17; Lots 12, 20, 21, 22, 23 Block 19; Lots 21 to 30, Block 24; Lots 2, 5, 6, 8, Block 28; Lots 1 to 30, Block 30, map of Pelham Park; Columbian Marble Company to Sarah A. Vaden 1

MADISON AV, w s, 75.5 ft n of 56th St, 25x75; Alfred C. Dedford to Henry H. Rogers 1

MADISON AV, s w corner of 132d St, 24.11x93; Tobias Krakower to Bernheimer & Schmid 100

MADISON AV, w s, 70.5 ft n of 115th St, 30.6x85; Maria C. Herrick to Fannie M. Updike 26,000

OAKLAND PLACE, s s, 100 ft w of Crotona Av, 25x100; Frederick Pirk to Louisa Schnell 4,500

OLD BOSTON ROAD, w s, 61.5 ft s of Elton St, 61.5x88.7x57x112.1; Elizabeth Trotter and others to Benjamin Stern.. 1

PELHAM AV, s e corner of Cambreling Av, 25.5x111.5x25x106.6; Mary E. Brodrick and another to Frederick C. Fischer 5,750

PINE ST, indefinite, Westchester County; Jefferson M Levy to City Real Estate Company ..... Omitted

PINE ST, s w corner of Lafontaine Av, runs s w 300± w 240± n e 200± n w 162 to Quarry Road x e 177.5; Jefferson M. Levy to City Real Estate Company. 100

PINE ST, s w corner of Lafayette Place, runs s w 300 x n w 250 x n e 200 x n w 162 to Quarry Road, x e 177.6 to Pine St. x s e 267; Robert E. Skidmore to Louis N. Levy 1

PLOT ON HARLEM CREEK, adjoining lands of Jacobus Dyckman, contains 3 acres; Charles A. Chesebrough, individually and as trustee, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company 16,000

RIVINGTON ST, s e corner of Suffolk St, 18.10x52x19x52; Babetta Kaufmann and others, executors, &c., to Isaac Greenman 22,500

RYER AV, w s, 470.1 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x128.3x25.5x132.8; William J. Scully to James T. Barry..... 1

ST. MARKS PL, s s, 25x98.6; Julius Dreyfus to Joseph L. Buttenwieser.. 49,000

THOMPSON ST, 141, w s, 24.8x100; Angelo Alpi to Theresa Emanuel..... 1

UNION AV, e s, 225 ft s of Wall St, 135x 160; Robbins & Smith and another, executors, to Ole Olsson 15,000

WEBSTER AV, w s, 100.4 ft n of 179th St, runs n 275 x w 180 x s 122.2 x s e 159.4 x e 134.9; William L. Sheafer to Sumner L. Happy 100

WOODY CREST AV, e s, 125 ft s of 164th St, 37.6x100; Louis G. Friess to Louise S. Friess 1

2D AV, e s, 60.11 ft n of 124th St, 20x80; Charles D. Oleson to Sarah C. Swayne. 8,000

3D AV, e s, 24.11 ft s of the angle opposite 159th St, 25x156x25x152; Sylvester Pope and others, trustees, to George W. Eggers 9,000

3D AV, e s, 360.9 ft n of Quarry Road, 100.4x249x100x256; also, Lafayette Place, w s, 480 ft s of Pine St, 70x250; Lafayette Pl, w s, 300 ft s of Pine St, 180x250; plot 600 ft s of Pine St, 200 ft w of Lafayette Pl, runs w 50± s 200± e 50± n 200; L. Napoleon Levy and wife to Jefferson M. Levy..... 1

3D AV, widened, 752 ft n of 178th St, 75x 125; 3d Av, widened, 827 ft n of 178th St, 25x125; Lafontaine Av, w s, 550 ft s of Old Pine St, 50x240; Alfred B. Dunn to City Real Estate Company..... 100

3D AV, e s, 827 ft n of 178th St, 25x125; Alexander C. Campbell to A. B. Dunn.. 1

3D AV, e s, 752 ft n of 178th St, 75x126; Veronica Perl to A. B. Dunn..... 1

8TH AV, w s, 74.11 ft n of 134th St, 25x 75; Andrew Busch, executor, to Mary C. Prigge 21,200

4TH ST, 223 East; Isaac Polstein and Louis Cohen to Mary C. McMahon..... 50,000

4TH ST, 225 East; Isaac Polstein and Louis Cohen to Adelaide and Mary A. Brady 50,000

6TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue B, 48x97.10x28x97.1; Mary C. McMahon to Pincus Lowenfeld 1

11TH ST, n s, 183 ft e of Avenue C, 25x 103.3; Max Levy to Yetta Friedman..... 1

14TH ST, n s, between 6th and 7th Avs, indefinite, Lot 3, map of property of John Rogers; Sylvester L. E. Ward, referee, to Beatrice Bernheimer 28,100

15TH ST, s s, 78.6 ft e of 8th Av, 20x 77.4; Augusta Selde to Bertha M. Striem. 1

42D ST, 556 West, 25x98.9; Edward Browne, referee, to Gertrude T. Cockerill 20,500

42D ST, 558 West, 25x98.9; Edward Browne, referee, to Gertrude T. Cockerill. 20,700

45TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 100.4; Catherine McNulty to Michael P. Schlichter 10,000

80TH ST, 243 and 245 West, 49.11x100.5; Leon Abbett to John T. Fox 1

65TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; Ernestine Newborg and others, executors and trustees, to Fannie Veith. 22,000

65TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of Lexington Av, Ernestine Newborg to Fannie Veith 1

74TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 148.9x25.4x144.6; Frederick Schermerhorn, trustee, to George F. Droste..... 10,500

80TH ST, s s, 275.10 ft w of Lexington Av, 18.4x102.2; Sarah Rubenstein to Celia R. Marcus 15,000

82D ST, s s, 102 ft w of Broadway, 55x 102.2x irregular; Metropolitan Improvement Company to Philip Hauseman..... 45,000

84TH ST, 420 East, 17.11x102.2; Simon E. Bernheimer and another to Tobias Krakower 100

104TH ST, s s, 194 ft e of Columbus Av, 100x100.11; William R. Bell, Jr., to Edgar Coles 1

106TH ST, 203 West, 33.4x100.11; Alfred H. Morris to William C. Schmidt..... 55,000

106TH ST, 207 West, 33.4x100.11; Alfred H. Morris to William C. Schmidt..... 55,000

116TH ST, s s, 270 ft w of 5th Av, 21x 100.11; Simon E. Bernheimer and another to Tobias Krakower..... 100

121ST ST, s s, 250 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x 100.11; 121st St, n s, 92 ft e of 7th Av, 18x100.11; City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company to Matilda G. Tinker... 1

129TH ST, n s, 160 ft w of Madison Av, 16.8x99.11; Johann G. F. Carlsen to Johanna Carlsen 1

134TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x99.10; James T. Barry to William J. Scully 1

135TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Lenox Av, 24.11x99.11; Charles A. Jackson, referee, to United States Trust Company, trustee. 15,000

148TH ST, n s, 425 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 2.6x100.6; Leopold Hutter to William and Ottilie Weingartner..... 500

149TH ST, s s, 170.3 ft e of Morris Av, 28.9x100.6; Catherine Hughes to Daniel J. Harrington 5,450

149TH ST, widened, s s, 170.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x80.6; also all title to 20 ft in front, taken for widening of the street; Daniel J. Harrington to Enrichetta and Maria Biondi 4,500

149TH ST, s s, 199 ft e of Morris Av, 0.3x106.6; 149th St, s s, 220 ft e of Morris Av, 0.3x106.6; Catherine Hughes to Daniel J.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER OF JURORS IN REGARD TO CLAIMS FOR EXEMPTION FROM JURY DUTY.
Room 127, Stewart Building.
No. 280 Broadway, third floor.
NEW YORK, June 2, 1899.

Claims for exemption from jury duty will be heard by me daily at my office from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., excepting Saturdays, when the hearings will be between 9 A. M. and 12 M.

Those entitled to exemption are clergymen, lawyers, physicians, surgeons, surgeon dentists, veterinary surgeons, professors or teachers in a college, academy, or public school, editors, editorial writers or reporters of daily papers, licensed pharmaceutists or pharmacists actually engaged in their respective professions and not following any other calling; active and honorably discharged militiamen, policemen and honorably discharged volunteer firemen, election officers, non-residents and city, State, and United States employes; officers of vessels making regular trips; licensed pilots actually following that calling; Superintendents, conductors, and employees of a railroad company other than a street railroad company; telegraph operators actually doing duty as such, stationary engineers, Grand, Special, Sheriff's and municipal court jurors and persons physically incapable of performing jury duty by reason of serious sickness, deafness or other physical disorder.

Those who have not answered as to their liability or proved permanent exemption will receive a "jury enrollment notice" requiring them to appear before me this year to show whether liable or not, such notice must be answered in person at this office only, under severe penalties. Exempt, the party must bring proof of exemption; if liable he must also answer in person, fully and correctly as to name, residence, &c., &c. Attention paid to letters.

Good citizens will aid the course of justice and secure reliable and respectable juries and equalize their duty by serving promptly when summoned, allowing their clerks or candidates to serve, reporting to me any attempt at bribery or evasion, and suggesting names for enrollment. Persons between twenty-one and seventy years of age, Summer absentees, persons temporarily ill, and United States jurors are not exempt.

Every man must attend to his own notice. It is a misdemeanor to give any jury paper to another to answer. It is also punishable by fine or imprisonment to give or receive any present or bribe, directly or indirectly, in relation to a jury service, or to withhold any paper or make any false statement, and every case will be fully prosecuted. CHARLES WELDE,
Commissioner of Jurors,
Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL NOTICE.

An examination for pupils not in the public schools, who are legal residents of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and who wish to enter one of the High Schools, will be held at the High School buildings on the afternoons of Thursday and Friday, June 15th and 16th, beginning at 2:30 o'clock.

Applicants will be examined in Arithmetic, Geography, History of the United States, English Grammar and Composition, Spelling, Reading, and Writing, and they will take their examination at the school which they desire to attend.

The Boys' High School is at 60 West 13th St. the Girls' High School is at 54 East 59th St., and the High School for both Girls and Boys is at 157th St. and 3d Av.

JOHN JASPER, Superintendent,
Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

DRY GOODS.

WE SELL AND ALWAYS SOLD THE BEST Chamois Gloves and Light Kid Gloves at most reasonable prices. Highest price paid for ladies' and gents' cast-off clothing, boots and shoes; cheap. JAMMES, 4 West 27th St., near 5th Av.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ABRAHAM BIALOS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham Bialos, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 9th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 21st, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MOSES F. GOLDSTEIN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Moses F. Goldstein of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Moses F. Goldstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 8, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BEHREND WINTJEN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Behrend Wintjen of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Behrend Wintjen was duly adjudicated a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William St., in the City and County of New York, on the 21st day of June, A. D., 1899, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated June 9th, 1899.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the assignment of JOHN W. O'CONNELL, doing business under the name of O'Connell, Tighe & Co.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 31st day of May, 1899, the undersigned will sell at public auction, under the direction of Martin F. Hatch, Esq., auctioneer, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 12:30 P. M., all the right, title, and interest of John W. O'Connell, lately carrying on business in said City of New York, under the name of O'Connell, Tighe & Co., and all interest of the undersigned as his assignee of, in, and to the following book accounts, notes, and judgments, to wit:

JUDGMENTS.—Frank Murray, Croton, N. Y., $107.91; Mathew Gahran, Newburgh, N. Y., $41.65; Robert Doherty, Verplanck, N. Y., $55.63; John Farley, Jr., Larchmont Manor, N. Y., $142.37; Hugh Golden, Jersey City, N. J., $194.02; Philip Murray, Hoboken, N. J. $121.56; Habenstein Bros., Hoboken, N. J., $88.51.

BOOK ACCOUNTS—Debtors reside at Waterbury, Conn.; James Foley, $36.62; Peter Bennett, $2.00; Patrick Thompson, $75.55; George F. Rice, New Britain, Conn., $45.40; Martin Fox, Hartford, Conn., $1.50; William Hollhan, Middletown, Conn., $24.88; Gorman & Cody, Middletown, Conn., $73.60. Portland, Conn.: Mrs. Thomas Nealon, $5.00; Frank Flood, $55.55; James H. Hagerty, Greenwich, Conn., $99.75. Debtors reside at Stamford, Conn. J. B. Loveland, $70.75; Mrs. Mary Hayes, $1.00; William Philpot, $534.71 Mrs. John O'Grady, $217.67; Thomas O'Neill, $38.25; John Ryle, $2.00; Thomas Callahan, $116.88.

Peter Lee, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., $19.44; James Degnan, Croton, N. Y., $6.00; Simeon Gilbert, Croton, N. Y., $1.00; Martin Mullen, Wappingers Falls, N. Y., $573.44; William B. Hannan, same place, $21.07; Mrs. M. Gouch, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., $72.00; Timothy Kennedy, same place, $2.00; William J. Foley, Newburgh, N. Y., $9.00; William Grossman, same place, $181.60. Debtors residing at Verplanck, N. Y.: Frances Meehan, $30.60; John McCartin, $2.00; Thomas McGee, $14.64; William Reilly, $169.16; William O. Mackey, $36.25; M. O'Shea, Peekskill, N. Y., $1.00; Charles Scott, New Rochelle, N. Y., $35.00; John Sheehan, Tappan, N. Y., $1.00; James Lawn, Tarrytown, N. Y., $8.00; Mrs. P. Kennedy, same place $6.00.

Debtors reside at Jersey City, N. J. B. S. O'Reilly, $933.00; John H. Shearan, $232.86; R. J. Fallahee, $2,622.74; William Hill, $288.50; Michael O'Connor, $458.82; Mrs. P. Patterson, $15.00; James Cowan, $1.00; George McClernan, $344.06; James D. McKernan, $2.00; Bernhard Farrell, $22.25; William Mahon, $49.25; Frank McCartin, $90.88; Thomas B. O'Neill, $5.47; Benjamin Bowne, Hoboken, N. J., $3.50; Peter Heagney, Weehawken, N. J., $5.00; K. D. Klov, Roselle, N. J., $177.23.

Mrs. A. Leneen, Sea Cliff, L. I., $4.00; Mrs. K. Nolan, Long Island City, $489.07; Mrs. P. Burke, Flatbush, L. I., $30.00. Debtors reside in Brooklyn, N. Y.: John J. Lynch, $641.19. P. Wynne, $2,575.06; James J. Lafferty, $279.82; P. J. Gannon, $9.80; M. Corcoran, $318.72; Patrick Beattie, $56.00; James Burns, $335.21; Hugh O'Brien, $56.38; Thomas Hannon, $51.50.

Debtors reside in New York City. B. Donlon, $120.08; John McGee, $2.39; Thomas J. Byrne, $100; J. J. Donohue, $34.75; J. & W. Stanley, $11.40; Edward Fairclaugh, $60.76; John H. McGinn, $1.75; John Coogan, $1.00; M. Buenerictian, $22.00; Thomas F. Brady, $6.90; Charles Kuehler, $2.70; James McIntyre, $7.16; Thomas O'Brien, $1,121.41; D. F. Murphy, $25.56; P. Warnock, $109.40; Thomas H. Smith, $152.85, Edward McQuillam, $193.79; Timothy McCarthy, $8.26; Cornelius Ahern, $5.00; Warren & Maloney, $2.00; J. Klingenschmith, $88.58; John H. Boese, $16.88; J. J. Donohue, $1,872.72; estate P. Reddy, $1,044.96; J. McCarthy, $31.85; Patrick McGee, $15.83; George McQuillan, $2.00; James Lerhinan, $50.00; Mrs. C. M. Cussack, $14.00; M. Bush, $52.21; M. Boyle, $40.00.

Dated, June 6th, 1899.
CLINTON S. HARRIS, Assignee,
150 Nassau St., N. Y.

GWILLIM & MEYERS,
Attorneys for Assignee. je7-2aw2wW&S

O'GRADY, ELLEN.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order made by the Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 18th day of May, 1899, and entered on said day in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against ELLEN O'GRADY, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name and style of O'Grady & Co., that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said Ellen O'Grady, for the benefit of her creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Adams & Adams, No. 320 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 12th day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, May 27th, 1899. THOMAS H. BRADY, Assignee. ADAMS & ADAMS, Attorneys for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York City, (Manhattan.) my27-1aw6wS

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof to be held in the City of Binghamton on the 5th day of July, 1899, at the opening of court on said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, praying for an order permitting the corporation "THE GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK CITY" to change its name to "THE GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC ASSOCIATION."

THE GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK CITY.
By THOMAS M. OSBORNE, President.
UNDERWOOD, STORKE & SEWARD,
Attorneys for Petitioner, Auburn, N. Y.
my12-1a6wS

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES LERNER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles Lerner of New York City, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Charles Lerner was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 237 Broadway, in New York City, on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 8th, 1899.

No. 928.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ABRAHAM RICHMAN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham Richman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 9th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 9th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS WALDMANN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis Waldmann of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Louis Waldmann was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 8, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MOSES F. GOLDSTEIN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Moses F. Goldstein of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Moses F. Goldstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 8, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BEHREND WINTJEN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Behrend Wintjen of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Behrend Wintjen was duly adjudicated a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William St., in the City and County of New York, on the 21st day of June, A. D., 1899, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated June 9th, 1899.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, Plaintiff, against THE EMPIRE LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, Defendant.

Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York receiver of the Empire Loan and Investment Company, and of all the property and effects of such corporation, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver; and I do require:

1. All persons indebted to said corporation to render an account to me at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, by the 15th day of December, 1899, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me.

2. All persons having in their possession any property or papers of such debtor will deliver the same to me by the said 15th day of December, 1899.

3. All the creditors of said corporation to deliver their respective accounts and demands to me by the 15th day of December, 1899.

4. Any person holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation, to present the same to me in writing and in detail, at the place aforesaid, on or before the said 15th day of December, 1899. JAMES C. CLARK,
Receiver.
Dated June 10th, 1899.
WILLIAM H. GIBSON, Attorney for Receiver,
31 Nassau Street, New York City.
je10-1aw3wS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 13th day of May, 1899, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against MICHAEL MERKLEN, IGNACE MERKLEN, BENJAMIN MERKLEN, and LOUIS SPATZ, lately doing business at Nos. 390 to 396 East Third Street and 157 to 153 Goerck Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Michael Merklen, Ignace Merklen, Benjamin Merklen, and Louis Spatz, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Abram Kling, 96 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of July, 1899.—Dated at New York this 13th day of May, 1899.

HENRY G. SCHRENKEISEN,
Assignee.
ABRAM KLING, Attorney for Assignee, 96 Broadway, New York City.

J. S. HALEY & CO.—Notice is hereby given that the firm of J. S. HALEY & CO., Steam Fitters and Engineers, late of 31 Centre St., Manhattan Borough, New York City, has been dissolved by the death of Josiah S. Haley, and that the business will hereafter be conducted by Patrick T. Brady, sole surviving partner in said firm, under the said firm name and style of "J. S. Haley & Co.," at the City of New York. All outstanding liabilities of said firm are to be met, and all bills hereafter contracted in firm name are to be paid, by said Patrick T. Brady.

PATRICK T. BRADY.
City and County of New York, ss.:

On this 23d day of May, 1899, before me personally came Patrick T. Brady, to me known and known to me to be the individual described in, and who executed, the foregoing certificate, and he thereupon duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.

GILBERT J. McGLOIN,
[L. S.] Commissioner of Deeds,
je2-2aw3w New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BYRNE, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 6th day of April, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. BYRNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of April, 1899.—Dated New York, the 6th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM G. BYRNE, Executor. MOSS & FEINER, Attorneys for Executor, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

BURR, AARON H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AARON H. BURR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 129th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1899. WALLACE S. JOHNSON, LIZZIE M. SAYRE, Executors. DAYTON & SWIFT, Attorneys for the Executors, No. 20 Broad St., N. Y. City.

DE SIMARD, EMILE VINCENT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILE VINCENT DE SIMARD, Viscount de Fitray, late of the Republic of France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 1,005, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1899. JULIUS GOLDMAN,
Ancillary Administrator.

ENSIGN, HERMON L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMON L. ENSIGN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, 96 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 20th day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April 1899. ABRAM KLING, LEWIS M. SEAVER, Executors. CHARLES H. DANIELS, Attorney for Executors, No. 54 Wall St., New York City. ap15-1aw6mS

GIESER, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. GIESER, late of Cos Cob, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of April, 1899. HENRY S. CLOVER, Executor. RICHARD L. SWEEZY, Atty. for Executor, 62 William Street, New York City. ap8-1aw6mS

GREEN, ALICE S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALICE S. GREEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Edward S. Savage, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 12th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of December, 1898. DOUGLASS GREEN, Administrator. EDWARD S. SAVAGE, Esq., Attorney for Administrator, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. d10-1aw6mSa

GREGOR, CHARLES R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES R. GREGOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 314 Columbus Av., in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of February, 1899. CHARLES S. GREGOR, Executor. JAMES B. HARRISON, Attorney for Executor, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f25-1aw6mS

GUTMAN, REGINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REGINA GUTMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 30 Maiden Lane, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the fifth day of February, 1899. FREDERICA RUFFHAUSER, Executor. FELIX H. LEVY, Attorney for Executor, 27 Pine Street, N. Y. City. ja7-1aw6mS

KERR, LAWRENCE R.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Leonard R. Kerr, Caroline Wallace, Thomas S. Loeser, Charles McK. Loeser, Margaret A. Everett, Catharine Francis, Harriet F. Elliott, Sarah Francis Ridgeway, William Francis, Charles Francis Conner, Henry Fowler Conner, Ethel D. Connor, Emma Hayes, Juliet Hyneman, John H. Eddy, Lawrence R. Eddy, William C. Eddy, Walter Ashe, William Jolley, Frank Jolley, and to all persons interested in the estate of LAWRENCE R. KERR, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the City of New York, on the 16th day of June, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Leonard R. Kerr, as surviving executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and show cause (1) why the final account filed herein on May 2d, 1891, should not be reopened, (2) and the consent of Mary Kerr, deceased, thereon vacated, (3) and the decree thereon filed May 22d, 1891, vacated, and a new account stated in accordance with petitioner's objections, in accordance with the order of this court filed herein May 12th, 1899, and the petition herein filed May 17th, 1899; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 17th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

my20-1aw6wS

MATTHEWS, LOREE SCHUYLER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOREE SCHUYLER MATTHEWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Edward Hassett, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of January, 1899. RUTH K. HODGMAN, Administratrix. EDWARD HASSETT, Attorney for Administratrix.
ja14-1aw6mS

REFEREES' NOTICES.

MOONEY, CHRISTOPHER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTOPHER MOONEY, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas J. Purdy, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of January, 1899. WILLIAM MOONEY, CHRISTOPHER MOONEY, WILLIAM MOONEY, Executors. THOMAS J. PURDY, Atty for Exrs., 132 Nassau St., N. Y. City. f4-1aw6mSa

MOEHRING, SOPHIE.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Marie Hill, Herman G. Moehring, Josephine Stephani, Maria Jane Lawrence, Sophie E. M. Leith, Marie Hill, as administratrix with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits of SOPHIE MOEHRING, deceased; Ludwig Dreyfuss, and Samuel Sachs and to all persons interested in the estate of SOPHIE MOEHRING, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting: You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 25th day of July, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Julie G. Cruger, as executrix of Stephen Van Rensselaer Cruger, deceased, executor of said Susan M. Pell, deceased, with respect to so much of the estate of said Susan M. Pell as has come into the possession of said executrix, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 22d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

my27-1aw6wS

SCHRAG, PHILIP.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP SCHRAG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 545 Pearl Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of March, 1899. EBERHARD FABER, Executor. FORBES & HAVILAND, Attorneys for Executor. m10-1aw6mS

VAHLBRUCH, CARLOS.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To the Attorney General of the State of New York.—Ernst Vahlbruch, Paul Vahlbruch, Gertrude Vahlbruch, Carlos Rahlfs, Theodore Rahlfs, Otto Rahlfs, Ernst Rahlfs, Bernhardine Vahlbruch, Emma Vahlbruch, Heinrich Vahlbruch, the heirs and next of kin of CARLOS VAHLBRUCH, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Theodore C. Weygandt of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of said County, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Carlos Vahlbruch, late of Valencia, United States of Venezuela, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of the County of New York at his office in the County of New York on the 20th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Leonard R. Kerr, as surviving executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and show cause (1) why the final account filed herein on May 2d, 1891, should not be reopened, (2) and the consent of Mary Kerr, deceased, thereon vacated, (3) and the decree thereon filed May 22d, 1891, vacated, and a new account stated in accordance with petitioner's objections, in accordance with the order of this court filed herein May 12th, 1899, and the petition herein filed May 17th, 1899; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 17th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

my20-1aw6wS

MATTHEWS, LOREE SCHUYLER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOREE SCHUYLER MATTHEWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Edward Hassett, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of January, 1899. RUTH K. HODGMAN, Administratrix. EDWARD HASSETT, Attorney for Administratrix.
ja14-1aw6mS

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDWARD F. BURKE, plaintiff, against JOHN W. HAZLETT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23rd day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed in said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 19th Ward of the City of New York, in Section No. 5, Block No. 1,308, on the land map of the City of New York, known by the street number 100 East 54th Street, New York City, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fifty-fourth Street with the easterly side of the Fourth or Park Avenue; running thence easterly along the southerly side of Fifty-fourth Street twenty-two feet and six inches; thence southerly and parallel with said avenue, and partly through a party wall seventy-eight feet and five inches; thence westerly, and parallel with Fifty-fourth Street twenty-two feet and six inches to the easterly side of said Fourth or Park Avenue aforesaid, and thence northerly, along the same seventy-eight feet and five inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, June 9th, 1899.

WILBUR LARREMORE, Referee.
E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

East 54th Street.

Park Avenue.	22.6	78.5	Lexington Avenue.
	22.6		

No. 100 East 54th Street.

East 53d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, including costs and allowance, to satisfy which the above property is to be sold, is $25,752.43, with interest thereon from June 7th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, etc., which will be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money is $1,500.

WILBUR LARREMORE, Referee.
je10,13,16,20,23,27,30

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CATHERINE SLOAN and MARY LAMB, as Trustees, etc., plaintiffs, against GOTTFRIED REUSTLE and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-seventh day of March, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on Wednesday, the seventh day of June, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, on the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street, between the Ninth and Tenth Avenues, and known and designated upon a map of property of Ellen Eliza Ward, made by Samuel E. Hollins, City Surveyor, June, 1869, on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by parts of lots numbers five hundred and sixty (560) and five hundred and sixty-one (561), commencing on the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street at a point distant one hundred and sixty-eight feet and six inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of the Tenth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street; thence running southwesterly and parallel with Tenth Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the centre line of the block between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line twenty-seven feet; thence northeasterly and parallel with the Tenth Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street; thence westerly along Thirty-eighth Street twenty-seven feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 15th, 1899.

HENRY M. WHITEHEAD, Referee.
CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiffs, 120 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 448 West 38th Street:

38th Street.

10th Avenue.	168' 6"	98' 9"	9th Avenue.
		27'	

Centre line of block.

37th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the premises are sold is nine thousand five hundred and fifty-three 20-100 (9,553.20) dollars, with interest from March 16th, 1899, together with the costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and forty-six 66-100 (346.66) dollars, with interest from March 27th, 1899, and expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens to be paid by the referee or allowed out of the purchase money is about two hundred and twenty (220) dollars, and interest.—Dated May 16th, 1899.

HENRY M. WHITEHEAD, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, June 14th, 1899, at the same hour and place.

HENRY M. WHITEHEAD.
Dated June 7th, 1899.
CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiffs, 120 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOSEPH HABERMAN, plaintiff, against ISAAC GOLDE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23rd day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by George R. Read, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

CLEVER CONFIDENCE GAME

A Cripple Who Successfully Fleeced Many City Lawyers.

HE TOLD A PLAUSIBLE STORY

Said He Was Run Over by a Third Avenue Cable Car and Wanted Damages —Always Secured an Advance.

A very clever confidence man has recently been operating in New York, and with marked success. Differing from many others in the business, who confine their attentions to farmers and unsophisticated people in general this man boldly attacked the New York City Bar, supposed to represent a matchless aggregation of acuteness, and persuaded many of its members to contribute varying sums to him and his cause.

His name was sometimes George Smith, sometime George Smyth, and he was a human wreck. His right leg was bruised and twisted; his right arm was as crooked as his character was subsequently found to be; he had four newly healed wounds distributed about his head; the index finger of his right hand was missing; he was minus several teeth, and he said his spine was badly strained and twisted. He was a living demand for damages—a permanent, hobbling, pitiful protest and testimony against the recklessness and cruelty of a heartless and giant corporation. He said he was a victim of the Third Avenue cable road.

His plan was to struggle painfully into a lawyer's office, introduce himself as Smith or Smyth, and proceed to tell of the circumstances which had made him a combination of all known casualties. He had been run over by a car, of course. He looked as if all the rolling stock in the system had utilized him for a right of way. He wanted $50,000 from the company, and was willing to give half of all he recovered to any good lawyer who would undertake his case.

He interested many lawyers. So far as can be ascertained he began early in May with Lawyer Morris W. Hart, 114 Nassau Street, but his story was then lacking in the details necessary to give it an artistic finish. He did not present a clear account of the accident, and he said Mr. Robinson of the Third Avenue line had offered him $400 cash to settle. Mr. Hart doubted, and when the climax came and he was asked to make a small cash advance on the prospective verdict, he tendered 10 cents. The wreck cursed him copiously and cordially and rebuked his lack of enterprise bitterly, but took the 10 cents.

He is known to have visited Moses I. Falk, 114 Nassau Street; McCrea, Somerville & Taylor, 90 West Broadway, and Counselor James A. Donegan, 7 Beekman Street. There is reason to believe that he saw many others, and that they will remember him. In some of the big office buildings the elevator men learned to know him well, for he seemed to have consulting attorneys on every floor, but most of the firms he employed decline to discuss their connection with the case.

Mr. Taylor of McCrea, Somerville & Taylor served a summons and complaint on Hoadly, Johnson & Lauterbach, the attorneys for the road. So did Mr. Donegan. It is said several others did likewise, so that Mr. Scheuerman of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, who has charge of railroad cases, acquired the habit of answering telephone and other communications regarding Smith, or Smyth, with the question: "How much did he get from you?"

When Smith reached Mr. Taylor he was perfect in his part. His accident had occurred, he said, Aug. 31, 1898, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue. He had scrawled on a bit of brown paper the names and numbers of two policemen; the names and addresses of three doctors who had attended him, the names of conductor and motorman, the number of the car that had passed over him, and the names and addresses of two men and a woman as witnesses. All these memoranda looked as if they had been hastily scrawled in the street. There was also a neatly drawn diagram, showing exactly how the running over was accomplished. The victim said he had been offered $4,000 to settle. Mr. Taylor advised him not to accept such a trifling sum, drew up the papers, and advanced his client $2. That completed that part of the transaction. The next and final step was the reply from Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson that no such accident had occurred, the police had described, no such railroad employés, and the witnesses were all imaginary persons at fictitious addresses.

Counselor Donegan filed his complaint on May 6. Mr. Taylor's being dated May 31. To Mr. Donegan Smith said that the accident occurred at 5 o'clock in the morning of Sept. 31. Other complaints had it at 5 o'clock in the evening. In fact, the complainant swore to so many injuries and circumstances attending that his complaints, when compared, make him the most extensive and varied sufferer in the history of railroad litigation. But he never forgot to ask for the small loan against the verdict and he never failed to get it. The sums varied from $1 to $20. Toward the last he strengthened his case further by becoming, in his imagination, a member of the Seventy-first Regiment, a hero of San Juan, a protégé of Miss Helen Gould, and a boarder in the Mills Hotel, in Bleecker Street. All this made the lawyers more enthusiastic and the advances easier.

It is not strictly an original scheme. So far as is known, however, no other man has acquired such a number and variety of injuries or has inflicted such a number and variety of injuries on the finances and feelings of the legal profession as Smith.

He is described as being about forty-two years old and looking and talking like a workingman. Sometimes he says he is a printer while at other times he represents himself to be a second engineer on a steamboat.

WILD RUN THROUGH THE CITY.

Jersey City Man, Thinking He Is Pursued, on the Go for Seven Hours.

William Thomas Smith, twenty-five years old, of 253 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City, said in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday that he had run through the streets of New York from 2 o'clock until 9 o'clock in the morning with no intermission except when he crossed the Brooklyn Bridge on a truck. He might have gone on running indefinitely if he had not been stopped by a Brooklyn policeman. There is no doubt that he did a good deal of running, for reports all along the line covered by Smith describe a man running and yelling through the streets.

Smith said he was a butcher, and came to New York to look for work. "At 2 o'clock this morning," he said, "I was in Union Square, where I saw a number of men sitting on benches in their shirtsleeves. These men thought I had complained about their appearance to the police, and about eighteen of them, some white and some colored, started to follow me. I went on the run down Broadway, with them after me. I dodged through a number of streets, and finally got to the Barclay Street Ferry. The menace in front of me, and prevented me from entering the ferryhouse.

"I then started across town, going up and down different streets. I ran so rapidly that most of the crowd was glad to give up the chase. I got to the Brooklyn Bridge, and, turning around, saw two of the men close on me. I jumped on a wagon which was crossing the bridge, and asked the driver to let me ride with him. I got off at the end of the bridge, and saw part of the crowd after me again, so I kept on running."

His run in Brooklyn started in Fulton Street and he doubled on his track through the Brooklyn Heights region in an effort, he said, to throw off his pursuers. He had been through nearly every street in the Heights region and had got down to the Annex Ferry when he was stopped by Policeman Thomas McDonough.

Smith asked Magistrate Brenner to let an officer accompany him to Jersey City, saying that he was afraid the crowd would get after him again. The Magistrate compromised by letting Smith send for some friends in Jersey City to take him home.

Contributions Acknowledged.

The following contributions have been received at this office for Christian Thompson, who, with his sick wife, was ejected from their rooms in Brooklyn: "Dakota," $5; Anna E. Erickson, 262 East Fifty-eighth Street, $2.

In the worst colds, where there is pain, constriction of the Bronchial tubes, and spasms of the muscles of the chest, Wayne's Expectorant will afford almost immediate relief, and soon effect a permanent cure.—Adv.

Quality

It is the high quality of Royal Baking Powder that has established its great and world-wide reputation.

Every housewife knows she can rely upon it; that it makes the bread and biscuit more delicious and wholesome—always the finest that can be baked.

It is economy and every way better to use the Royal, whose work is always certain, never experimental.

Never experiment with so important an article as the human food

There are many imitation baking powders, made from alum. They may cost less per pound, but their use is at the cost of health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LEGAL NOTES.

QUESTION OF CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.—A judgment dismissing the complaint in a suit brought by Kate Healey, a child three and a half years old, by Martin Healey, her guardian, against George Ehret for damages for injuries she received by being run over at One Hundred and Eighth Street and Second Avenue by one of defendant's wagons, was yesterday reversed by the First Appellate Division. Justice McLaughlin, giving the unanimous opinion of the court, said it was evident there was sufficient to go to the jury upon the question of the driver's negligence, and that that view was apparently shared by the trial Judge, whose ruling was based upon the ground of contributory negligence on the part of Mrs. Mollarky, having the child in charge, being imputable to the infant plaintiff. "Considering the tender age of the child, the court was right in holding that she was non sui juris, and though not, therefore, capable of being guilty of negligence herself, her custodian's negligence, if proved, was imputable to her. It, therefore, remains to determine whether the course pursued by Mrs. Mollarky in attempting to cross the street under the existing conditions can be held as matter of law to have been negligent. She saw the wagon while it was proceeding from the west side diagonally across toward the southeast corner of the avenue, and from the position which she and the children reached near the track in the middle of the avenue, it is evident that had the wagon gone in the direction in which it was headed, to the east side of the avenue, and northerly, she and the children would have passed in safety. She was not guilty of negligence as matter of law in failing to anticipate the change of direction of the horses and the wagon. There was not even a lack of judgment on her part. The accident was due to the sudden change in the direction taken by the horses attached to the wagon and the speed with which they approached the crossing. They were not under the driver's control when they reached the place where the children were. It is true that Mrs. Mollarky had not the children, as she could not very well have had them, both by the hand, because she had one child in her arms. She testified that they were not more than two feet in front of her; she is supported in this by her further statement that she was close enough to them to be able to see her own child and draw it back to a place of safety, but that the time was not sufficient to permit her also to reach her niece, who was injured. Upon the defendant's view of the law applicable to pedestrians and vehicles, a wagon would be entitled to the unrestricted use of the entire roadway, and a person in Mrs. Mollark's position would have to wait until every vehicle using the street had passed up or down before she might, without negligence, venture to cross. It has frequently been held that as between pedestrians and vehicles, the former had not priority in the use of the streets, but each in using them has equal or reciprocal rights and duties.

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DUTY TO EMPLOY, FAITHFUL SERVANTS.—William Malay was employed by the Mount Morris Electric Light Company as a telegraph lineman and Inspector. Part of his duty was to hang lamps for the company and the wires connecting these lamps with its power house. On July 6, 1891, Malay told one Matthews, who was employed in the power house, that he was ordered to hang a lamp at 103 Park Place, and to be sure not to turn the current until he, Malay, had notified him over the telephone that the lamp was hung. Matthews said, "All right." About twenty-five minutes afterward Matthews started up the dynamos and closed the circuit on which Malay was working, so as to turn on the current. While Malay was standing on a ladder about ten feet from the ground making this connection, he received a charge of electricity, fell backward, and struck upon the sidewalk, receiving severe injuries. The jury on the trial of Malay's suit against the company for damages found specifically that the injuries received by him resulted from an act of negligence on the part of Matthews, without any contributory negligence on his part; that Matthews was incompetent to act as a dynamo engineer in the company's station, and that the company ought to have known he was incompetent to perform the duties to which he had been assigned. The First Appellate Division yesterday affirmed judgment on the verdict for $5,000 damages. Justice Ingraham, in his opinion, said in part: "The plaintiff was employed to perform for the defendant a hazardous operation. In joining these two wires together he subjected himself to the effect of a current passing from one wire to the other. It was the defendant's duty to provide proper machinery and to employ faithful and competent servants to prevent injury to the plaintiff when engaged in the performance of this duty. * * * In this case, the evidence was sufficient to show that Matthews, either from ignorance or from recklessness, was an incompetent man and unfit to be intrusted with this dangerous machinery, and that the knowledge of this fact had been brought home to the master."

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SEVERE SENTENCE FOR POLICEMAN'S ASSAULT.—The conviction and sentence of Policeman John J. Hannigan for assault made with a pistol upon Charles McNally, a boy thirteen years old, on Thanksgiving Day, 1897, was yesterday unanimously affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Justice O'Brien giving the opinion. The jury's verdict was for assault in the second degree, with a recommendation to mercy, and Hannigan was sentenced to two years in State Prison. The boy was playing football with two other boys at One Hundred and Seventh Street and Second Avenue. While they were at play, Hannigan, in citizen's clothes, and another man, intercepted them, and the boys scattered. McNally ran down to First Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, where he saw Hannigan on the opposite side of the avenue, with a pistol in his hand. When the policeman called out to him to "stand," the boy started to run down First Avenue. When near One Hundred and Third Street the boy's hat blew off, and he stopped to pick it up, then he heard the reports, and felt a pain in his left hip. Hannigan, on coming up, said, "You wouldn't stand." When the boy told him he was shot, the policeman said he was not, but that he only fell up against a barrel. At the hospital, no bullet was found, but it was stated that a deflected bullet might have caused the wound. The officer said he slipped and the revolver went off. The Appellate Court holds that the conflict of evidence and the inferences as to intent, were properly submitted to the jury, who, after hearing the prisoner's version, and from all the circumstances, were called upon to say whether or not the defendant was guilty of assault. "The sentence, in view of the facts and the jury's recommendation to mercy, was severe, and if we had jurisdiction, it would justify a modification of the judgment, but it was within the power of the trial Judge to impose it, and it is not a subject for our interference. The appeal in that regard must be addressed to the Executive."

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PUNISHMENT FOR CONTEMPT UPHELD.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday, in an opinion per curiam, unanimously affirmed, with some modification, the decision of Justice Beckman punishing Charles M. Palmer, Treasurer of The Morning Journal Association, for contempt in failing to produce before the referee appointed to take his deposition, certain books and records of the corporation, in the suit brought against it by The Press Publishing Company. The Appellate Division says the record discloses a clear case of a deliberate and sustained effort to impede the examination and to render it abortive. The suggestion that the witness could not produce the book was held to be clearly an afterthought, availed of to escape the consequences of repeated refusals, under the advice of counsel, to obey the terms of the order or the directions of the referee. But the imposition of a fine of $345.92, which was the actual outlay for fees of the referee and other expenses, besides committing the witness to the county jail until the books were produced, was held to be without authority; although, if it were authorized, the court says it would sustain it as being both reasonable and just

THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

J. B. B. Roche, M. P., Talks with the Mayor on Their Proposed Purchase.

James Boothby Burke-Roche, member of Parliament for West Kerry, Ireland, called on Mayor Van Wyck yesterday, in company with James E. Fitzgerald, a well-known Tammany Hall orator, who comes from the same part of Ireland as Mr. Burke-Roche.

Previous to calling on the Mayor, Mr. Roche visited President Coogan of the Borough of Manhattan, and had an informal talk with him in regard to the project of the purchase by Irish-Americans of the Herbert estate, which includes the Lakes of Killarney and Muckross Abbey, for an Irish national park. Mr. Roche expressed himself in favor of the plan.

Mr. Roche received word yesterday that Richard Croker would be in West Kerry for the coming week, and he sent a cable message to his people to give Mr. Croker a hearty welcome and to do everything possible for his comfort and entertainment.

FOR A TELEPHONE TRUST.

Plan for Consolidation of Principal Factories in the Country.

Options on about one-half of the telephone manufacturing concerns in the East have been secured by William T. Blaine of Chicago and other persons, who are endeavoring to form a general combination of the principal manufacturers of telephones in this country. It is expected that the new concern will be capitalized at $7,000,000, and one-half of the stock will be preferred. Mr. Blaine, who is President of the Victor Telephone Manufacturing Company of Chicago, was in this city early in the present week, and he expressed satisfaction with the progress made in the organization of the new corporation.

This movement was started by some of the independent telephone manufacturing interests in the West as a fight against the Bell Telephone Company. The first meeting was held in Chicago on March 22, and soon afterward the statement was made that nearly 90 per cent. of Western telephone manufacturing concerns had been secured for the combination. The method on which the promoters of the scheme worked was to get options on the property of each individual concern. It is proposed to take over the different plants for part cash and part stock. There is still some opposition to the scheme within the ranks of the independent telephone manufacturers in Chicago. Some of the well-to-do firms do not see the advantage of a "trust" organization.

There are about a dozen important telephone manufacturing companies in the East, and each one has been approached by the organizers of the new combination. A member of the firm of De Veau & Co. of this city said yesterday he understood that options on some of the Eastern concerns had already been secured, but he could not tell how many. He added that the whole matter would be settled one way or the other by the latter part of this month.

Mr. Hornblower's New House.

William B. Hornblower submitted plans to the Department of Buildings yesterday for a four-story dwelling, which he will erect at 7 East Eighty-ninth Street on a plot 50 by 100, recently purchased by him. The house itself will be 37 by 61 feet in size, and, according to the estimate of the architect, R. H. Robertson, will cost $60,000.

City of Lowell's Sunday Trips.

The "up-the-Hudson" Sunday trips of the Sound steamer City of Lowell will be resumed for the Summer season to-morrow. The fare for the round trip is 50 cents. The boat goes to Poughkeepsie, but makes no landing, and is due in New York at 6 P. M.

3D AVENUE AND METROPOLITAN.

Mr. Lauterbach Issues a Statement About His Company's Position.

At the request of Edward Lauterbach this bulletin was issued yesterday in Wall Street:

"The statement which appeared to the effect that the Third Avenue Company has consummated or is about to consummate an agreement with Metropolitan by which the two companies will divide about sixty miles of streets is wholly untrue. Equally without foundation is the statement that the two companies have arrived at a complete understanding regarding the use of Amsterdam Avenue.

"The situation there may be summed up by saying that about a year and a half ago a friendly understanding was reached between the two companies under which they were to act harmoniously in matters relating to franchises and extensions. However, when the Amsterdam Avenue fight began, we found the Metropolitan Company disposed to adopt a course which we considered insincere. Since that time we have not discussed with the Metropolitan people any plans for dividing miles of streets or with relation to the use of Amsterdam Avenue."

BURGLAR CAUGHT BY A WOMAN.

Visited House Where Child Was Dying and Offered No Resistance.

While John Craig and his family were sitting by the bedside of a dying child in their home, at 1,938 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday night, a noise was heard in another room. Mrs. Mary Mullaney of the same address, who was sitting up with the child, went out to investigate and found a man going through the drawers of a chest.

On account of the nearness of the dying child, Mrs. Mullaney spoke to the man in a low voice. She told him that he must go with her. The man begged to be allowed to go free, but Mrs. Mullaney was determined.

"I'll give you $15 to let me go," pleaded the burglar.

"You will go with me," was the only reply.

Mrs. Mullaney took her prisoner down to the street, where they encountered Policeman Leonard. Mrs. Mullaney turned her prize over to him, and went back to the death watch. The baby died a few hours afterward.

The burglar was arraigned yesterday in the Gates Avenue Police Court. He gave the name of John Reichert of 138 Rivington Street, and was held for examination.

Insane Man on a Ferryboat.

Bartholomew J. Neville, who is said to be connected with the tea firm of Robinson, Brown & Co., at 142 Front Street, but who lives in Scanton, Penn., was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday insane. Mr. Neville was brought here from Scranton yesterday morning by his brother, William Neville, of Binghamton, N. Y., accompanied by Policeman Meuls of Scranton. As they were crossing the Barclay Street ferry Mr. Neville created considerable excitement aboard the boat by striking Meuls. He was handcuffed and taken first to the Church Street Station, and from there to the hospital. The insane man had been nursing a sick son, a Yale undergraduate, and had so little sleep that his mind became affected.

Will of Thomas Henry Mason.

The will of Thomas Henry Mason was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office. The testator leaves to his son, Thomas Henry, $100,000; to Nannie O. Hyde, $50 and 300 shares in Quincy Mining Company's stock, and some personal effects. The will provides that ten years after the death of the testator his son is to receive $155,000, the residue of the estate, and $20,000 a year for his support and maintenance; Nannie O. Hyde at the same time will receive $70,000, and Henry M. Grant and Sarah T. Grant $10,000 in addition to $10,000 left them at his death.

Prospective Bridegroom Disappeared.

The police of West Hoboken are looking for a young man who was to have been married last Wednesday night, but who disappointed the intended bride and nearly 200 guests who had gathered to witness the ceremony. The missing bridegroom is Conrad Kissel, Jr., of 812 Traphagen Street. The bride is Miss Lena Fritsch of 517 Monastery Street. It is said that a man supposed to be Kissel boarded a train of the Ninth Avenue elevated railroad at Grand Street early Wednesday evening. Where the man left the train could not be learned. It is feared that Kissel has met with foul play.

Kern Incandescent Gas Light Company

The Kern Incandescent Gas Light Company has completed its organization by the election of these Directors: E. C. Benedict, Frank Rockefeller, James Jourdan, Harry Keene, John Sloane, H. S. Holt, Charles W. Mayer, Casimir Tag, Frank S. Hastings, Frederic R. Coudert, Alfred A. Cowles, John Fox, W. L. Elkins, Jr., Hamilton Fish Kean, and Frederick De F. Williams. The officers of the company are: President—Harry Keene; Vice President—Frank S. Hastings; Treasurer—Casimir Tag. Coudert Brothers will be the general counsel of the company.

Funeral of Henry L. Clinton.

The funeral services of Henry L. Clinton were held at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the family residence, 58 Park Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Matthews of the Episcopal Church of St. James, Park Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, officiated. The pall bearers were ex-Mayor Smith Ely, George G. Williams, E. F. Frissell, Jefferson M. Levy, Judge Noah Davis, George Nicholas, Samuel Riker, E. Ellery Anderson, and E. R. De Grove. The body was taken to the Grand Central Station at 7 o'clock. The interment will be made at 2 o'clock this afternoon at Buffalo.

"When a girl says that a man looks so distinguished, she generally means that his clothes fit him."

We make to fit.

And don't charge for it.

Every sort of suit, for every purpose, for every weather.

Just as good shoes, hats and furnishings.

For Man or Boy.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

850 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

MEN'S

Imported French UNDERWEAR.

Just opened up more of those celebrated Balbriggan Shirts & Drawers

At 50c. Each.

Good value, Seventy-five Cents.

NOTE.—Patrons who were disappointed last week can now be supplied.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

For Summer, Light Jaeger PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

New York: 16 West 23d St. 166 Broadway.
Brooklyn: 504 Fulton St.

REPORT ON THE MANHATTAN.

Health Board's Investigations, President Murphy Says, Will Soon Be Presented to a Grand Jury.

President Michael C. Murphy of the Health Board, when asked about the report that he had submitted the investigations of his engineers into the condition of the elevated structure of the Manhattan Railway Company to the present Grand Jury, said emphatically that he had not. He explained that he had submitted the matter to the May Grand Jury, but owing to a rush of business before that body no action had been taken.

"The investigations of the engineers and experts go on as usual," said Col. Murphy. "My men are constantly finding new flaws in the structure."

When asked if he intended to present the matter to a Grand Jury at an early date he replied in the affirmative, saying that he would consult the District Attorney on the matter.

President Murphy showed a photograph of a portion of the spur of the "L" structure on East Thirty-fourth Street, running toward the Long Island Ferry from Third Avenue. He said that inspectors had been closely examining this part of the road and had submitted their report and findings to him, and an expert photographer had taken the picture. The photograph showed the end of the road, looking west from the ferry. Col. Murphy said the picture showed that the road is an absolute menace. He declared that there is an insufficiency of girders at this point, making the road dangerous to safety. He declared that the rails at this point, because of this dearth of bracings, are liable to spread apart, inwardly or outwardly, at any time by the passing of trains. He said the road should have more girders at this point at once, so that the danger of the spreading of the rails might be eliminated.

It is said that District Attorney Gardiner, after examining the report of his assistant, Mr. Hennessy, who has been assigned to aid Col. Murphy in the work, does not regard the presentation of the matter to the Grand Jury with any great amount of enthusiasm. Mr. Hennessy finished his report last week, and upon its completion the matter was to go before the investigating body, in full. The delay in carrying out this part of the schedule is thought to imply that the project may be abandoned.

MILITARY PRISONERS ESCAPE.

Four of Them Missing from Castle Williams, Governors Island.

Four military prisoners escaped from Castle Williams, on Governors Island, on Thursday night, and armed guards from the garrison were searching the river fronts all day yesterday with orders to arrest on sight, or shoot down, the men if they attempt to get away. The names of the fugitives are Frank Harney of the Second Artillery, Michael J. McCarthy of the Eleventh Infantry, Fred Simons of the Seventh Artillery, and Carl Decker of the Seventh Artillery. The men were all serving time for attempted desertion in Cuba, and, with the exception of McCarthy, would have been released next year. McCarthy's term expires in 1901.

The Sergeant of the guard, in making his midnight rounds on Thursday night, discovered that the men were gone. Seven men occupied the cell which overlooks the bay. During the hot weather the prisoners have been allowed to sit in the port openings close to the bars to get as much air as possible. Upon looking into Cell No. 4 during Thursday night the guard thought that the figure in one of the seven cots had a suspicious look. An investigation disclosed the fact that the occupants of four of the cots were missing, their places being taken by bundles of clothing. The remaining three men were sound asleep. In the cell from which the men escaped were found a piece of saw blade and a note signed by the four men, which read as follows: "To the Commanding Officers: We, the undersigned, do not desire that the other occupants of this cell be blamed in any way for our escape. We did the work during the daytime while the others were out, and they do not know we are going to-night."

Simons, who is credited with being the ringleader, has been working in the kitchen, and it is thought he secured a meat saw there and secreted it in the cell. While sitting in the embrasures to get the air the prisoners had taken turns in sawing through a couple of iron bars. Another of the band had secured a flag halyard, which they fastened in the cell, and by which they let themselves down hand-over-hand to the shore, sixty feet below.

There is no boat running from the island, and it is believed that the men were met by confederates in a boat.

Accused of Passing Worthless Checks.

Francis J. Montgomery, sixty years of age, of 312 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, who says he is a broker, was held in $500 bail in the Harlem Police Court yesterday on two charges of passing worthless checks. The complainants were Stephen E. Noble of 2,222 Eighth Avenue and William Meyer of 2,077 Third Avenue. The police claim that Montgomery has passed many worthless checks.

"Smart" enough for semi-dress—and worn for both outing and business.

Soft grey Striped Flannel Suits, $12 & $22.

Striped Flannel Trousers, $4.50 to $7.50.

Blue Serge Reefers, $6.50 & $7.50.

Plaid Golf Breeches, $3.50 to $9.

Crash Golf Breeches, $2.50 to $3.50.

New Cycling Hats in pearl, with white and black bands, $1.50.

Open Late This Evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.,

Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Smith, Gray & Co.

NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

Thin Attire

The thin woollens and flannels here, make ideal hot weather clothes—they are the accepted favorites.

But if you don't like these, there's a host of other styles that you will like—many exclusive.

Plain and Striped Flannels—Coats and Trousers—$10 to $20.
White and Figured Waistcoats, $1.25 to $4.50.
Duck Trousers, $1 to $4.50.
Gauze Underwear, 75c.
Silk Front Shirts, $1.50 & $2.
Bathing Suits, $2 to $8.
Fancy Hose, 25c. to $2.50.
Straw Hats, rough or fine, $2 to $4.

The always becoming, always economical Serge Suit, $15 to $28.

Special attention to out-of-town orders.

BROADWAY, Cor. 31st St.

AMUSEMENTS.

KOSTER & BIAL'S

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE AERIAL PALM GARDEN | 50c | GREATEST ROOF VAUDEVILLE SHOW EVER PRESENTED

In Event of Bad weather the Show will be given in the Music Hall. | Augmented orchestra. Military Brass Band. 40 Solo Musicians. Hungarian Band.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY NIGHT | MONSTER OPEN AIR CONCERT. | ALL-STAR PROGRAM.

THE COOL CASINO! Summertime Matinée To-day! JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS COMIC OPERA COMPANY in The Sparkling Success, The Jolly Musketeer! ROOF OPENS TO-NIGHT! LEDERER'S ROOF FESTIVALS! Tremendous Inaugural Bill of Varieties! DOROTHY MORTON, Phaseys, Annabelle Moore, Irene Snyder, Buckley, Violet Holmes, Adelaide, Glennys, Santo, Sy. Hill, Fransiollis, Lambert, etc. Including Cole & Johnson Co. of 45.

KEITH'S. Continuous Performance SPECIAL! BABY MARION CLARK in BIOGRAPH. Odell Williams, Idalene Cotton, McIntyre & Heath, Morton & Revelle, Hayes & Lytton. LAST WEEK OF CHING LING FOO.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th St. Matinées To-day and Wednesday. THE SEASON'S GREATEST COMEDY HIT. HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Suburban Mat. To-day! The Great Golden Spectacle THE NEW YORK! THE MAN IN THE MOON! & Promenade de Luxe, Miles-Stavordale Quintet. Mon. Evg.—Opening of Aerial Magnolia Grove!

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Ev'gs, 8:10. Matinée To-day. LAST TWO WEEKS THIS SEASON. MRS. LESLIE CARTER in ZAZA.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA Eve., 8:15. 42d, B'way, & 7 Av. Last night. Rogers Bros. A REIGN OF ERROR. Adm. 50c.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 3:30 P. M. Boston vs. New York. Admission, 50c.

THE TURF.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB RACES
June 10, 12, 13, 14, 15.
6 Races To-day at 2:30 P. M.
Great American Stakes, $12,500.
BROADWAY STAKES.
Music by Conterno's Concert Band.
Field Stand, 50 Cents.
Special trains via L. I. R. R. direct to grand stand from 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y., leave at 12:40 (1:00, Parlor Cars,) 1:30 P. M. Whitehall St., N. Y., via 39th St. Brooklyn Ferry, 12:00, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20 P. M.
BROOKLYN TRAINS leave BROOKLYN BRIDGE, via 5th Av. Elevated and P. P. and C. I. R. R., every 10 minutes.

GOV. McMILLIN PLEASED.

Leaves for Home After Putting Through a Loan for Tennessee.

Gov. Benton McMillin of Tennessee, who has been in the city for a week negotiating a loan for the State, started back to Nashville last night after having accomplished his mission to his entire satisfaction.

"It is often necessary," said Gov. McMillin at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, "in order to meet our interest charges before the taxes are collected to borrow money in January and July. We have succeeded in negotiating through the City National Bank a loan of $250,000 at 3½ per cent. without the deposit of collateral of any kind."

Gov. McMillin was particularly gratified, he said, at securing this loan at the same rate as that paid by the City of New York, which keeps money on deposit.

New Post Office Sub-Stations.

The following new Sub-Post Office stations, where money orders, postage stamps, stamped envelopes, and postal cards can be procured and letters registered, have been established in this city: No. 115, Second Avenue and Sixth Street; No. 116, 137 Ninth Avenue; No. 117, First Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; No. 118, Union Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and No. 119, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street.

Alleged Swindlers Discharged.

Max Loeb of 165 West Forty-fourth Street and William Myers of 101 West Thirty-second Street, who were arrested on Thursday night charged with having swindled Max Jacobs of the Hotel Martin out of $80, were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning. As Jacobs failed to appear, Magistrate Pool discharged them. Jacobs stated that he had been swindled in a poker game.

O'Neill's

Saturday Hints

that may prove profitable to you.

Bicycles and Sundries.

A few more of those $15.98 Men's Wheels waiting for you. If you haven't bought your wheel this is a splendid chance for you. Your choice of three colors and one size of frame (24 inch), and our guarantee for the year 1899 goes with each wheel—remember the price . . 15.98

20th Century Lamps	1.98
B. & R. Gas Lamps	1.49
Banner Automatic Gas Lamps	1.81
Never Out Oil Lamps	2.70
Search Lights	2.50
Rubber Grips	45c
3 in 1 Oil	12c
Veeder Cyclometers	54c
Trousers Guards	1c
Watch and Bracket	82c
Stirrup Toe Clips	27c
Continuous Bells	53c
Hartford Tires, pair—No. 70	5.50
No. 77	6.48
No. 80	6.75

Bicycle Suits.

Men's Bicycle Suits of fine all-wool cheviot, well made and will give good service; cheap at $6 to $8; on sale at 2.95

Sweaters, Belts and Caps, &c., at specially attractive prices.

Men's Blue Serge Suits at 9.75.

This is by far the greatest bargain in Men's Clothing we have ever offered. We guarantee these suits to be fast color and the linings to last as long as the suit. Remember the price, please . . 9.75

Negligee Shirts and Golf Hose.

A special sale now going on with two remarkably attractive bargains, both choice patterns and both unusually cheap at these prices, each . . . 50c. & 98c

MEN'S GOLF HOSE, footless, in a variety of choice patterns, the turnover top kind, worth $1 ordinarily, but we have them on sale at 69c

Hats.

Women's fine Split Straw Sailors, elegant quality and worth $1.95 . . 95c

Rough and Ready Sailors, best quality made 75c

Children's Primrose Hats, neatly trimmed and worth $1.75 . . . 75c

A large variety of Dress Shapes, formerly $1 to $2.50; marked to close out 65c

Women's Separate Skirts.

A sale that will interest you—A special lot of Imported Blue Linen Skirts, full circular shape and finished with deep hem; ordinarily the price would be $3, but we offer them while they last at . 1.98

In the Shirtwaist Section

You'll find about everything that is manufactured, from the 50c. garment to the finest grade made, and all priced remarkably low. It will pay you to see them, even if you don't purchase.

Hosiery for Women and Children.

Two splendid values—Women's fast black Cotton Hose, worth in regular stock, 25c., now 15c., and Children's fast black Ribbed Cotton Hose, in sizes 6 to 10, at 12c

Summer Clothing for Little Girls & Misses.

A special lot of Children's fancy Lawn Dresses, all neatly trimmed with lace, in 6 to 14 year sizes, worth $1.75, at 1.39

Also Children's Organdie Dresses, with handsomely trimmed waists, worth $7, at 5.00

Misses' Tailor-Made Suits, of Tan, Blue and Black Serge or Covert Cloth, fly front; formerly $12.50, now . 6.98

Misses' White Organdie Dresses, waists prettily trimmed with lace and ribbons, 14 to 18 year sizes; formerly $13, now 9.98

Also a complete stock of Misses' Crash and Pique Skirts at remarkably low prices.

Bathing Suits.

A select stock for men, women and children, embracing everything that is new and desirable. The prices are more than tempting.

Also a host of other good things in outing requisites by far too numerous to mention.

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

FRANK W. GERATY REMOVED.

Civil Service Act, It Is Said, Caused Buildings Inspector's Dismissal.

Frank W. Geraty, Chief Inspector of Public Buildings in the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, was removed from office yesterday by Commissioner Kearny, the head of the department, in accordance with the White Civil Service act, which requires that all temporary appointees to places for which competitive examination must be held must be removed and the place filled from the eligible list.

A rumor was circulated about the City Hall that Mr. Geraty's removal was due to the influence of Charles Welde, Commissioner of Jurors and Tammany leader in the Thirty-first Assembly District. It was said that Geraty was concerned in the fight for the leadership against Mr. Welde, and that the latter had punished him by demanding his dismissal. Commissioner Kearny denied the truth of the report, and said that his action was only prompted by his desire to obey the law. Mr. Geraty, the Commissioner explained, will remain on the rolls as an Inspector in the department.

JUNE 1899

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1899. SIXTEEN PAGES.

100 Books for Summer Reading.

As announced last week, THE NEW YORK TIMES will issue on June 24 (two weeks from to-day) a special number of its SATURDAY REVIEW devoted to books for SUMMER READING. ONE HUNDRED such books have been selected from the books of the past twelve months, and with each title will be printed a descriptive notice. The endeavor has been to restrict the selection to the best books for Summer reading that have been published during the period named.

THE SATURDAY REVIEW will be enlarged for this occasion to double its usual size—that is, it will comprise 32 pages—and the variety of reading matter, aside from this special feature, will be large and striking. THE NEW YORK TIMES, including this double number of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, will be sold for ONE CENT.

It seems safe to say that THE NEW YORK TIMES here offers the largest amount of good reading matter ever sold for one cent. Readers have in large numbers expressed surprise that so much can be given for so little. But the surprise is not theirs alone; it is also ours. Bearing in mind all that goes to the making of those two publications sold as one—the editorial skill and knowledge, the business management, the composition, the printing, the white paper, and all the rest, have we not here one of the marvels of this age? THE TIMES is not alone surprised. Readers will be glad to know that the results have also pleased it.

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The New York Times,
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art,
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

We are enabled to state on the highest authority that the proprietors of Le Temps have engaged M. as has been said, wrote the Lundi dramatic feuilleton for that journal for over forty years. M. Larroumet is an ex-Director of the Department of Fine Arts. He is less of a scientific critic than Sarcey was, although the latter was steadily turning toward the Lemaître school when the end came. M. Larroumet has his standards, of course, but he is quite ready to say that a play is "delightful" without adding "but unfortunately its construction is inartistic." He describes the emotions that move him at the time. The next day he is capable of contradicting himself as flatly as ever M. Jules Lemaître contradicted himself. On the eve of giving his first feuilleton to Le Temps M. Larroumet contributed a glowing appreciation of his predecessor to Le Figaro.

"The Mind and Art of Poe's Poetry" is a serious contribution to analytical interpretation that will appear shortly from the press of A. S. Barnes & Co. The author is John Phelps Fruit, Professor of English Language and Literature in William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo. The work in reality, to judge from the advance sheets that we have glanced over, is more of an interpretation than a criticism. The author himself believes "that every genius has a message for the world, and stands more in need of interpretation than of having his measurements taken by dogmatic criticism." He "is of the opinion that to trace the lucubrations of a poet's brain from their first manifestation to their full flowering in his finished work is not only fascinating, but profitable as fascinating, and that to get 'the right good' of the poet is to 'plunge soul-forward, headlong' into his works." Then Mr. Phelps takes the plunge, and the verse of Poe will, we doubt not, have a new significance for his so doing.

"The Life of Charlotte Brontë," by Mrs. Gaskell, is shortly to be reprinted from the first London edition by Dodd, Mead & Co., with notes by Clement Shorter, author of "The Brontës and Their Circle." The new edition will also include the much-discussed suppressed chapters. It may be recalled that on the publication of Mrs. Gaskell's work the friends and relatives of the Brontë family demanded, with threats, the exclusion of certain chapters. The book finally made its appearance with important omissions. We are told that the forthcoming issue will be particularly handsome in letter press and binding.

An authorized translation has been prepared for the Macmillan Company of Clara Tschudi's "Life of Eugénie, Empress of the French." It is little reckoned nowadays that the mother of the wife of Napoleon III. was a daughter of a Scotchman named Fitzpatrick, who kept a wine room in Malaga, where Don Cipriano, Count Téba, wooed and won the daughter of the house. The translation from the Norwegian is by E. M. Cope, who also translated Clara Tschudi's "Marie Antoinette."

H. L. Stephen of The Inner Temple, a well-known London writer on law subjects, has compiled and edited for the Macmillan Company a work in two volumes entitled "State Trials: Political and Social." This should be a valuable, entertaining, and intimate side chapter to English history. Even the contents of the first volume fill the mind with eager anticipation—"Sir Walter Raleigh," "Charles I.," "The Regicides," "Colonel Turner and Others," "The Suffolk Witches," "Alice Lisle." Think of what the above quotations mean to England and one cannot deny that Mr. Stephen's promises are most attractive. No truer view of society of a given period can be presented than that made permanent through the notes of the court reporter. This is as true to-day as it was in the time of James I.

"La Tristesse Contemporaine," by M. Fierens-Gevaert, is the book of the moment just now in Paris. It should prove particularly attractive to the translator. Although the author does not confine himself entirely to France, one has only to read between the lines to grasp a Frenchman's view of the degeneration of his own people. "Contemporaneous Sadness" rather literally construes than connotes the title, for the book is a study of the causes of the melancholy views taken of life by the present generation. The causes are said by M. Fierens-Gevaert to be three-fold—celibacy, excessive study, and intellectual progress. In support of his theories the author cites the influences of the French Revolution on Napoleon, Wagner, Schopenhauer, Tolstoi, Nietzsche, and Verlaine. The work, however, is not pessimistic, as the title might imply, for the author gives as his remedy—love and respect; "for work based on love can alone procure us enduring happiness on this earth."

Certainly the title of a book announced in England has a rather undignified sound, for it does not consort with the dignity of a United States Ambassador. The Messrs. Smith are to publish "Joe Chamberlain's Jest Book."

KIPLING'S TRAVEL LETTERS.

His Early Newspaper Correspondence Collected and Republished.*

Two volumes of letters and "special articles" contributed by Mr. Kipling to The Civil and Military Gazette of Lahore and The Pioneer of Allahabad are prefaced with a curt statement signed by the gifted author that he has been forced to republish these early writings "by the enterprise of various publishers, who, not content with disinterring old newspaper work from the decent seclusion of the office files, have in several instances seen fit to embellish it with additions and interpolations."

This seems, after all, but an ungracious beginning. Doubtless Mr. Kipling's "public," which comprises nearly if not quite all cultivated persons in Great Britain and her colonies and the United States, is not very much disturbed because his popularity is so great as to get him into squabbles with "enterprising publishers." And it becomes even a man of genius to seem urbane in his public relations. Moreover, the best possible excuse for the republication of these articles written between Mr. Kipling's twenty-third and his twenty-fifth year is to be found in their unquenchable vitality. Wine as good as this truly needs no bush.

The two volumes contain nineteen chapters of description of life in India, entitled, collectively, "Letters of Marque," and thirty-seven sketches of travel in the East and West, including the Western United States, called "From Sea to Sea," as well as "The City of Dreadful Night," "Among the Railway Folk," "The Giridih Coal Fields," "In an Opium Factory," and "The Smith Administration."

It is perfectly safe to say that there is not an uninteresting page in all the 860. The subjects are sometimes trivial, the writer's mood merely whimsical, but his extraordinary powers of observation, his vigorous personality, and his happy knack of saying things smartly are everywhere manifested. Of quotable phrases, passages, and pages there is no end, and one hastily running through the book, with the burden of "scant space" on his mind, is impelled nevertheless to begin marking as near the front as Page 6, with its characteristic description of the Taj at Jeypore first seen in the morning sunlight, "beautiful, after the beauty of a woman who has done no wrong."

Youthful, even for his years, except in the remarkable development of his literary gift; aggressive, inconsiderate sometimes, frequently unfair, is the writer of these collected papers, but his fresh, young skill, his humanity, the temperament and the eye of the poet, more than compensate for his faults.

Kipling was twenty-five years old in March, 1889, when, as he expresses it, Necessity turned to him and said: "Now, you need do nothing whatever. You are free to enjoy yourself. I will take the yoke of bondage from your neck for one year. What do you choose to do with my gift?" He thought of regenerating society, of going on a "monumental bust." But—

"Then came by the person that I most hate—a globe-trotter. He, sitting in my chair, discussed India with the unbridled arrogance of five weeks on a Cook's ticket. He was from England and had dropped his manners in the Suez Canal. 'I assure you,' said he, 'that you who live so close to the actual facts of things cannot form dispassionate judgments of their merits. You are too near. Now I—' He waved his hand modestly and left me to fill the gaps.

"I considered him, from his new helmet to his deck shoes, and I perceived that he was but an ordinary man. I thought of India, maligned and silent India, given up to the ill-considered wanderings of such as he—of the land whose people are too busy to reply to the libels upon their life and manners. It was my destiny to avenge India upon nothing less than three-quarters of the world. The idea necessitated sacrifices—painful sacrifices—for I had to become a globe-trotter, with a helmet and deck shoes. In the interests of our little world I would endure these things and more. I would deliver 'brawling judgments all day long; on all things unashamed.' I would go toward the rising sun till I reached the heart of the world and once more smelled London asphalt."

On the way he stopped over in Calcutta, which he never had liked, and went to the much-praised Eden Gardens, which he thought detestable.

"Overhead was a woolly, warm sky; underfoot feverish, soft grass, and from all quarters the languorous breeze bore faint reminiscences of stale sewage upon its wings. Round the horizon were stacked fires of carriages, and the electric flare bred aches in the strained eyebrow. It was a strange sight and fascinating. The doomed creatures walked up and down without cessation, for when one fled away into the lamp-spangled gloom twenty came to take his place. Slop-hatted members of the mercantile marine, Armenian merchants, Bengal civilians, shop girls and shop men, Jews, Parthians and Mesopotamians, were all there in the tepid heat and the fetid smell.

"'This,' said my friend, 'is how we enjoy ourselves.'"

This, then, was his real or fancied mood in all his travels. He says: "I put my twelve-inch rule in my pocket to measure all the world by." Let that be remembered when his comments hurt. But will anything

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...ha says really hurt anybody? He met some Americans in Japan:

"My experience is sadly limited, but the American I have heard up to the present is a tongue as distinct from English as Patagonia."

A gentleman from Boston was kind enough to tell me something about it. He defended the use of "I guess" as a Shakespearean expression to be found in "Richard III." I have learned enough never to argue with a Bostonian.

"All right," I said, "I've never heard a real American say 'I guess,' but what about the balance of your extraordinary tongue? Do you mean to say that it has anything in common with ours except the auxiliary verbs, the name of the Creator, and Damn? Listen to the men at the next table."

"They are Westerners," said the man from Boston, as who should say, "Observe this cassowary." "They are Westerners, and if you want to make a Westerner mad tell him he is not like an Englishman. They think they are like the English. They are awfully thin-skinned in the West. Now in Boston it's different. We don't care what the English people think of us."

The idea of the English people sitting down to think about Boston, while Boston on the other side of the water ostentatiously "didn't care," made me snigger. The man told me stories. He belonged to a Republic. That was why every man of his acquaintance belonged either "to one of the first families in Boston," or else "was of good Salem stock, and his fathers had come over in the Mayflower." I felt as though I were moving in the midst of a novel. Fancy having to explain to the casual stranger the blood and breeding of the hero of every anecdote. I wonder whether many people in Boston are like my friend with the Salem families. I am going there to see."

San Francisco struck him as "a mad city—inhabited for the most part by perfectly insane people, whose women are of a remarkable beauty." Many of his observations recall Dickens's "American Notes," which were always true enough as far as they went:

In a vast, marble-paved hall, under the glare of an electric light, sat forty or fifty men; and for their use and amusement were provided spittoons of infinite capacity and generous gape. Most of the men wore frock coats and top hats—the things that we in India put on at a wedding breakfast, if we possessed them—but they all spat. They spat on principle.

"Scores of men," while he was in San Francisco, told him, "with no false pride, that they would as soon concern themselves with the public affairs of the city or State as rake muck." But he says, in the same breath, that he was in love with "eight American maidens" at that very moment, including a "big Kentucky blonde," a millionairess, and "a girl in a dive blessed with a Greek head and eyes that seem to speak all that is best and sweetest in the world."

Does he draw the long bow occasionally? Certainly. All globe-trotters do. Witness this passage:

The girls take every gift as a matter of course. Yet they develop greatly when a catastrophe arrives, and the man of many millions goes up or goes down, and his daughters take to stenography or typewriting. I have heard many tales of heroism from the lips of girls who counted the principals among their friends. The crash came; Mamie or Hattie or Sadie gave up their maid, their carriages, and candy, and with a No. 2 Remington and a stout heart set about earning their daily bread.

"And did I drop her from the list of my friends? No, Sir," said a scarlet-lipped vision in white lace. "That might happen to me any day."

Kipling did not spend all or even much of his time in towns and cities, hotels and drawing rooms. He fished for salmon, shot big game, and rode broncos. He saw the Yellowstone. He journeyed through Utah and studied Mormonism. He "interviewed" Mark Twain, whom he reveres.

"The City of Dreadful Night," being a series of descriptive articles on Calcutta, written in 1888, should not be confounded with his later imaginative sketch bearing the same title. It was in this early contribution to the press of North India that Kipling "cursed Calcutta." He gravely expresses surprise in beginning "From Sea to Sea" a year later to find it still flourishing.

A BOOK OF THE SEA.*

The author of this book made his acquaintance with the sea at first hand. He has had all the experiences familiar to those who go down to the sea in ships, and a few which are unfamiliar. He has been dragged down in the whirlpool of a sinking ship, he has been the only survivor on a waterlogged derelict, he has been over a submarine earthquake, and he has seen the most fearful of all fights to the death between a whale and a giant squid. He learned his sailoring as a boy, and signs himself on the title page of his book "first mate." His observations are those of a seaman, not a scientist, yet it is not impossible that in some instances he may be right, as he confidently believes he is, and the scientists wrong.

The volume consists of a varied assortment of material. The first part, "Idylls of the Sea," from which the book takes its name, is a collection of word pictures of sea life. This is the part of the volume which makes the strongest claim to literary distinction, and it will earn for its author no small amount of praise. Yet its merits must be accepted with reservations. It may not be unfair to say that it is astonishingly good writing for a sailor. That, however, may not be a fair way of putting it, for we have no information as to the manner in which he gained his "book learning." That he formed early in life the habit of observing the phenomena of the sea is beyond question, but where did he get his command of picturesque description? It is an acquired command, as one cannot help perceiving from a careful reading of these idylls. His style has none of the hall marks of the natural gift, such as that of John Bunyan. It lacks straightforward simplicity, naked power. It is a Turneresque profusion of colors, not a sculpturesque purity of line and form that this style possesses. Yet it paints, and it paints vividly, if laboriously, at times. There is nothing better in the idylls than "Running the Easting Down." Perhaps there is nothing else quite so good.

This is a well-made picture of a big modern sailing ship cracking on canvas in a following gale and rushing madly before it across mountainous seas till even her mighty fabric can stand no more strain and the skipper perforce takes some of the cloth off her. The sketch is less burdened with epithet than some of the others, and the swift certainty of the style conveys to the mind a clear picture of the five-thousand-tonner tearing her way across the yelling sea at sixteen knots an hour, making money for her owners with every staggering plunge into the yawning hollows, while the "old man," perched like a sea hawk on the weather quarter, watches the straining sails with piercing eyes, calculating to a shade just how much more the stretched stitches will endure. Such a sketch is good reading, and because it belongs to to-day it goes to show that the vomiting funnel and the measured pitch of the whirling screw have not driven the old-time romance of spars and canvas from the deep.

Another fine sketch in these idylls is that entitled "The Silent Warfare of the Submarine World." In this the author paints with much wealth of detail the ceaseless struggle for existence among the living things which dwell in the sea. We have all heard often enough that the big fish eat the little ones, but perhaps few of us have a realizing sense of the fearful fight for life which goes on under the placid surface of Summer seas. In two or three places in this volume the author depicts the struggles of sea monsters, such as cachalots and squids, but nothing is more convincing than his story of a herring's struggle for life.

The second division of the book is called "Studies in Marine Natural History," and this is full of interesting matter. No doubt the scientists will fall foul of some of Mr. Bullen's statements, for he trusts more to his own eyes than to the results of methodic investigations by others, and he does not appear to suspect that he has any personal equation. Two chapters of these studies, however, will be read with general interest—those called "Some Oceanic Birds" and "The Kraken." The chapter on the birds is written with much tenderness. The author shows fine sympathy with the feathered creatures which sweep the sea and become the intimates of Jack. Landsmen who contemplate voyages out of the beaten track of the Atlantic liners will learn from this chapter much that will add to the interest of their travels.

As for "The Kraken," the author holds that this is the best name for the monster cephalopods. He will no doubt be suspected of spinning twisters when he tells of giant squids with arms fifty or sixty feet in length, yet no one except another old and experienced seaman like himself is competent to gainsay him. Rare, indeed, is the landsman who has seen an octopus, and yet there are masses of testimony as to their existence and their size. Doubtless the author is right in supposing that down in the enormous depths of the ocean dwell monsters more formidable than any which man has ever seen. If it were not for the fact that giant squids do not frequent these latitudes, one might suspect that the arm of an octopus raised to the surface would supply all the material needed for sea-serpent stories.

The third division of the book is entitled "Other Sketches." Some of these are stories and some are sketches pure and simple. They are not up to the standard raised in the idylls, but they are well worth reading. One of them, "The Truth About the Merchant Service," contains facts which are probably unfamiliar to the general reader. We frequently hear or read complaints about the prevalence of foreign seamen on board our ships, but probably most of us suppose that the British sailor is at the top on his own vessels. Mr. Bullen, however, shows that Germans and Scandinavians are in the majority in the English merchant service, and he grumbles bitterly about England's neglect of her merchant marine. In his remarks about the mismanagement of the naval reserve he says some things which might be taken to heart at Washington. They would possibly be instructive to the bigoted and ill-informed bureaucrats who are trying to kick the Naval Militia overboard to make room for a force of merchant seamen to be called into service in case of emergency. Mr. Bullen, himself an experienced merchant sailor, says:

"Except that he would be hardly likely to get seasick, the merchant seaman suddenly transferred to (let us say) a first-class battleship would feel as much out of his element as any landsman, more so than an engine fitter or a man accustomed to some of our big machine shops."

On the whole, Mr. Bullen's volume is readable, chiefly because it sounds a personal note and is filled with the fruits of experience. The highest literary merit is to be found in the first part, and those who love the sea will enjoy the pictures therein contained.

*IDYLLS OF THE SEA. By Frank T. Bullen. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A MESSAGE TO GARCIA.

The above brochure, which bears as a sub-title "A Preachment by Elbert Hubbard," is more or less familiar. First appearing in The Philistine Magazine for March of this current year, it was afterward reprinted in separate form, with a hand illuminated initial letter, bound in paper, of which four editions have been printed. It then appeared as No. 25 of the "Four-Track Series," issued by the New York Central Railroad Company, in which latter form a second edition of 100,000 copies has already been printed. Now it comes to us in a de luxe edition of 1,000 copies, numbered and signed by Mr. Hubbard, illuminated by hand, and bound in ooze calf with satin cover linings. Judging from this specimen, the Roycroft Press is doing the most beautiful work. Nowhere else do we find type that so closely approaches the beauty and clearness of the Golden Type of the Kelmscott Press. The title page is charming, with its one gold leaf, hand-done line, inside a heavy floral border printed in black. The little ornaments scattered through the text are also delightful, as is the printer's mark of the Roycroft shop printed in green on the end page of the book, the latter being very decorative. In fact, too much cannot be said for the beauty of its whole make-up.

The little "preachment," too, carries a valuable ethical lesson, one which would benefit us all to follow; but will Mr. Hubbard pardon the suggestion that the book might be more effective were it less picturesquely written, or, to use plain English, were less slang introduced. Indeed, such is the beauty of the whole make-up of the book that the Roycroft Press is to be congratulated upon its ability to turn out such effective work, but one could wish the contents of the book, interesting as it may be for one reading, were more worthy of its beautiful garb.

The Roycroft shop not only prints, illumines, and binds books, but also produces artistic pieces of furniture, ironwork, and pottery. About a hundred workers are employed, mostly drawn from the young men and women of East Aurora. Good wages are paid and the profits divided at the end of the year. The only fault to be found with the Roycroft books is not in their mechanical details, which are always satisfactory, but with the fact that the books themselves are so seldom those one cares to own.

THE CENTENARY OF TOM HOOD.

On the 23d of May one hundred years ago Thomas Hood was born, and he died May 3, 1845. To those of an older generation familiar is the name of Tom Hood, for the "Thomas" does not seem to concert with his joyousness. His life must have been in a measure a troubled one, for he had to fight against bad health and poverty. How he did labor for his bread and cheese, working off trifles for the red satin bound ephemeral volumes, which were called "Keepsakes," or Friendship's Offerings. There is a disposition to slight Tom Hood, and it is because the critic of to-day is in doubt as to whether the man was better in his merry or in his more serious moods. For ten years Tom Hood worked away at "comic annuals." Is he only to be remembered for these? Because he forced us to laugh, are we to forget how he could make our eyes to be dimmed with tears? Are we to forget the pathos his "Song of the Shirt," or the sadness of "The Bridge of Sighs"? Are we to pass over the epigrams he wrote, perfect of their kind? Why, some of these are alive to-day, and pass from mouth to mouth, and those who say them are ignorant of their source. There was that uncommon stuck-up person Rae Wilson, who abused Hood for what Rae Wilson affirmed was his flippancy. Hood wrote what he called an ode as a reply, and in it are four famous lines:

A man may cry "Church! Church!" at every word
With no more piety than other people—
A daw's not reckon'd a religious bird,
Because it keeps a-cawing from a steeple.

Walter Savage Landor, who was a difficult man to please, wrote the most perfect appreciation of Hood that we know of:

I tried at wit—it would no do;
At tenderness—that failed me, too;
Before me on each path there stood
The witty and the tender Hood.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

Readers of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW who have had their files of it bound for 1898 must have been impressed by their dimensions. A sturdy-looking volume that year's file makes. It contains nearly 900 pages—to be exact, 896. The editor wishes he had time to estimate the number of words in those 896 pages. But he is certain of one or two facts about them. There are, for instance, nearly or quite double the number that were printed last year in the highest priced American magazines. Again, there are enough to have made many, many books of the familiar 300-page, 12mo size—probably as many as forty. Many books selling for a dollar or more contain far less reading than a single issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW. What is more, they have far fewer readers. In fact, to find books of the day of which as many copies are disposed of as of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, one would be restricted to a very small list. After "David Harum," "The Day's Work," and "Mr. Dooley," very, very few, if any books could be added to such a list. And perhaps one of these should not be included. THE SATURDAY REVIEW cannot undertake to compete with "Mr. Dooley."

KANT.

Immanuel Kant! Certainly a distinguished name, for he who bore it was the most subtle of modern philosophers. Kant quickened thought and was the father of modern rationalism, and still a God-fearing man. Kant outlived the last century and was eighty when he died, in 1804. Philosophers—all save M. Voltaire—do not know how to make money, and their descendants do not fall heir to rich estates. Fräulein Benigna Kant, a grandniece of the author of the "Criticism of the Pure Reason," died recently at the poorhouse at Mitau, in Courland, aged seventy-two. She was destitute, without friends, and so passes away the last descendant of the great Königsberg philosopher.

BONHEUR'S HUMOR.

Mlle. Rosa Bonheur (Rosa stood for Rosalie) was not without a sense of humor, so it is told of her that when presiding over a school of design in Paris, the pupils being girls, the artist was disgusted with the class because, imitative of their teacher, the young women had cut their hair short. "Grand Dieu!" cried Rosa Bonheur, "how horrid you all look. This is not a class of boys. You silly creatures, let your hair alone and do your best so as to retain all the advantages of your sex."

OMAR KHAYYAM.

A Bibliography Prepared for "The Times Saturday Review"—The Golden Treasury Edition.*

The appearance of the Fitz Gerald translation of the "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam" in Macmillan's Golden Treasury Series would mark it as a classic were such approval necessary at this late day. This little edition, published in London at half a crown, has already reached a wide circulation, and was doubtless issued in response to the many appeals which have lately appeared in The London Chronicle, begging the Macmillans to issue a cheap edition. In America, however, we have long been able to purchase copies at prices ranging from 20 cents to $200.

The story of the first issue of Fitz Gerald's translation, its utter neglect, and sudden leap into popularity, is too well known to need any reference, but it may be well to reiterate the fact that the Rubaiyat was well known to Americans at a time when it was exceedingly difficult to procure a copy in England. The first reprint of Fitz Gerald's translation on this side of the water is said to have been one issued by Belford Brothers, Toronto, in 1875, two years earlier than the Boston edition; but never having seen a copy, it has been thought best not to add it to the bibliography given below.

One reason for the great variation to be found in the different translations, and also in the number of quatrains given, lies in the fact that no two of the old manuscripts agree. The Lower Bengal manuscripts, including that of the Asiatic Society, the two India Office, and the Calcutta manuscripts are tolerably uniform; but their claim to being the best representatives of the genuine text is materially weakened by their great dissimilarity to the Persian and Oude manuscripts. Even the Persian manuscripts do not agree, the Bodleian manuscript, written at Shiraz in 865 A. H., being quite different from the one lithographed at Teheran, and reprinted by M. Nicolos. The Oude, or Upper India manuscripts, (to which belong the one lithographed at Lucknow, and quite probably the Cambridge manuscript,) contain a large number of quatrains not found in other sources. In fact, the more modern the manuscript, the greater seems to be the number of quatrains it contains, which would seem to prove many of them gradual additions from later sources. For instance, the old Bodleian manuscript contains only 158 quatrains; the two Paris ones (dating from the tenth century) consist of 175 and 213, respectively, while the modern Cambridge copy contains the comparatively large number of 801.

The late Mrs. Caddell, who collated all the Omar manuscripts in Europe, is said to have found in the different versions an aggregate of 1,200 quatrains. In an article in Fraser's for May, 1879, she expresses the opinion that the number of genuine quatrains is not more than 250 or 300 at the utmost. Many authorities think this a rather high estimate. An added difficulty will be found in the fact that many of the Omar quatrains are claimed for other poets. Fitz Gerald's versions, too, are so unlike, and made, as he himself writes, "by mashing together various quatrains," that to determine which really are genuine becomes more and more difficult.

A new edition by Mrs. Caddell is about appearing, but for most of us the "Rubaiyat" will always be the one which Richard Le Gallienne, in the introduction to his "Paraphrase," calls Fitz Gerald's "Wonderful Rose of the Hundred and One Petals."

One would like, too, to have spoken of Fitz Gerald's other delightful books, which are less well known than they deserve to be, as well as to have included some of the best "Ana," such as "The Rose of Omar," by Edmund Gosse, London, 1868, of which only forty copies were printed for private distribution—"A Pilgrimage to the Grave of Edward Fitz Gerald," by Edward Clodd, London, 1894, fifty copies only being printed for the members of the Omar Khayyam Club; "Verses," by Austin Dobson, London, 1897, 100 copies for the same club, and the little "In Praise of Omar," an address before the Omar Khayyam Club by the Hon. John Hay, which was reprinted by Mosher of Portland, in 1898, were it not for the fact that space forbids. The Caxton Club of Chicago has published a very full and interesting little monograph on "Edward Fitz Gerald: A Chronological List of His Books, &c." which accompanied a Fitz Gerald exhibition held at that club in January of this year, which will be found to contain a good introduction, and very adequate and copious notes.

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF OMAR KHAYYAM.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. The Astronomer-Poet of Persia. Rendered into English verse. London. Bernard Quaritch, Castle Street, Leicester Square, 1859. Paper wrappers; pp. xiii.+21. 250 copies.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. The Astronomer-Poet of Persia. Rendered into English verse. Second edition. London. Bernard Quaritch, Piccadilly, 1868. Paper wrappers; pp. xvii.+30. 500 copies.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. The Astronomer-Poet of Persia. Rendered into English verse. Third edition. London. Bernard Quaritch, Piccadilly, 1872. Half Roxburghe; pp. xxiv.+36.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. The Astronomer-Poet of Persia. Rendered into English verse. First American, from the third London, edition. James R. Osgood & Co., Boston, 1877. Square 16mo. Cloth; pp. 78. Printed one side page only. Known as Red Line edition.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, and the Salámán and Absal of Jami. Rendered into English verse. Bernard Quaritch, 15 Piccadilly, London, 1879. Half Roxburghe; pp. xv.+11.

Omar Khayyam: The Rubaiyat. Translated into English verse. Royal 4to. Title printed on covers. Boards. London. John Campbell, Jr., 1883. A pirated edition, very rare. The first leaf bears the following inscription: "To the Translator, with the Printer's Thanks and Apologies. Henry Quilter."

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. The Astronomer-Poet of Persia. Rendered into English verse by Edward Fitz Gerald, with accompaniment of drawings by Elihu Vedder. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1884. Folio. Limited to 100 copies on Japan vellum. Bound in full brown morocco, with design by Mr. Vedder in gold on cover. Satin linings, &c.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. The Astronomer-Poet of Persia. Rendered into English verse by Edward Fitz Gerald, with accompaniment of drawings by Elihu Vedder. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1884. Folio. Cloth, gilt top.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, The Astronomer-Poet of Persia. Rendered into English verse by Edward Fitz Gerald. The Groller Club of New York, 1885. One hundred and fifty copies, printed from type, on Japan paper. Illuminated paper wrappers; pp. xx.+62. Reprinted from Quaritch's 1879 edition, with headbands from Owen Jones's "Grammar of Ornament" and cover from example in Audesley's "Outlines of Ornament."

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. The Astronomer-Poet of Persia: Rendered into English verse by Edward Fitz Gerald, with an accompaniment of drawings by Elihu Vedder. Boston, 1886. New phototype edition, reduced plates, quarto, cloth, gilt top.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. The Astronomer-Poet of Persia. Privately printed by T. J. Wise, London, 1887. Type reprint of first Quaritch edition.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. In English verse. Edward Fitz Gerald. The Text of the Fourth Edition, followed by that of the First, with notes showing the extent of his indebtedness to the Persian Original, and a Biographical Preface. New York and Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1888. Half vellum, pp. 124. The biographical preface is signed "M. K." (Michael Kerney, a bibliographer on Mr. Quaritch's staff.)

Works of Edward Fitz Gerald. Translator of Omar Khayyam. Reprinted from the original impressions, with some corrections derived from his own annotated copies. Two volumes. Bernard Quaritch, London. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1887. Cloth. Also issued in limited large paper copies. Contains biographical preface, "Omar Khayyam's Grave," Biography of Omar Khayyam and the text of the first and fourth editions. Also notes by Fitz Gerald and by the editor.

Letters and Literary Remains of Edward Fitz Gerald. Edited by William Aldis Wright. Three volumes, crown 8vo. London and New York: Macmillan & Co., 1889, cloth. Vol. III. contains the first and fourth versions of the Rubaiyat, list of variations in second, third, and fourth editions, and stanzas which appeared in second edition only.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. The Astronomer-Poet of Persia: Rendered into English verse. London and New York: Macmillan & Co., 1890. Vellum, pp. 112. This edition has been frequently reprinted.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. The Astronomer-Poet of Persia: Rendered into English verse by Edward Fitz Gerald. San Francisco, 1891. Pamphlet edition, green wrapper, 12mo, pp. 48, (20 cents.)

Selections from the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. Small quarto, paper cover, pp. 21. Printed for private circulation. Preface, dated Dec. 5, 1893, signed by John L. Stoddard, the lecturer, who says: "The following verses have been selected out of the many which appear in the four different editions of the Rubaiyat, in order that I may have my favorite stanzas arranged by themselves as I best love to read them."

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. The Astronomer-Poet of Persia: Rendered into English verse by Edward Fitz Gerald. With an accompaniment of drawings by Elihu Vedder. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1894. Popular edition. Crown octavo, cloth, top edges gilt. Size of this issue one-quarter of the original folio. A note shows Vedder made slight changes in Fitz Gerald's text.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. Rendered into English verse by Edward Fitz Gerald. Narrow 8vo. Portland, Me., 1894. Boards; pp. 80; 725 copies Van Gelder paper, 25 on Japan vellum. Andrew Lang's quatreins to Omar Khayyam, from "Letters to Dead Authors," serve as proem, and four stanzas from Justin H. McCarthy as L'Envoi.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. Rendered into English verse by Edward Fitz Gerald. Narrow foolscap 8vo. Portland, Me., 1896. Boards; pp. 102. An edition definitive, giving variorum of all canceled and altered readings, the omitted quatrains of the second edition, and the printed texts of the first and fourth. Sonnet by Rosamond Marriott Watson on Omar Khayyam serves as a proem to this edition.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. The Astronomer-Poet of Persia. Rendered into English verse by Edward Fitz Gerald. New York: The W. H. Wenzel Company, publishers, 180 East Fourth Street, St. Paul, Minn., 1895. Paper boards, with cover design, frontispiece, and title page by W. Robert Pike; pp. 93; 750 copies hand-made paper.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam of Naishapur. The Astronomer-Poet of Persia: Rendered into English verse. Ashendene Press, 1896. Small 4to. Paper; pp. xi.+48; 50 copies printed for private circulation only. Contains Mrs. Watson's sonnet, "Omar Khayyam"; Dedication to Memory of Edward Fitz Gerald, Fitz Gerald's Introduction, and the text; bibliography and colophon, part of which is as follows: "Imprinted in this manner by St. John Hornby and his sisters at their private press, Ashendene." "The text is selected from the four readings and united in such fashion as to best please the printer."

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. English, French, and German translations. Comparatively arranged in accordance with the text of Edward Fitz Gerald's Version, with Further Selections, Notes, Biographies, Bibliography, and Other Material Collected and Edited by Nathan Haskell Dole. 2 volumes; printed and published by the Joseph Knight Company, Boston, 1898. Cloth: pp. clxxix.+597.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. The Astronomer-Poet of Persia: Rendered into English verse by Edward Fitz Gerald. Published for Will Bradley by R. H. Russell, New York, 1897. Dark green stamped paper boards; pp. 61.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. Translated into English verse by Edward Fitz Gerald. William Doxey, at the Sign of the Lark, San Francisco, 1898. No. 1 of Lark Classic Series. Paper covers; pp. 113. Opens with four quatrains by Justin Huntly McCarthy; followed by Porter Garnett's poem, "Glose Upon a Rubá'iy," a quotation from "M. K." and reprint of first and fourth versions.

The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, the Astronomer-Poet of Persia: Rendered into English verse by Edward Fitz Gerald. Text of the fourth edition, followed by that of the first, with notes, showing extent of indebtedness to the Persian original; a Biographical Preface, Fitz Gerald's sketch of the Life of Omar, and a Foreword by Talcott Williams. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co. 1898. Limp leather. Pp. lxxi.+75.

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SOME OTHER VERSIONS OF THE RUBAIYAT.

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"DAVID HARUM."

Sometimes of Its Dialect—Remarkably Like the English Spoken at the End of the Seventeenth Century.

Some doubt has lately been expressed as to the correctness of the dialect which the author of "David Harum" has assigned to several of his characters, and especially to the protagonist, David. This doubt is wholly without foundation; and it may be positively asserted that the dialect, as given in the book, is a faithful reproduction of the speech one constantly hears throughout the rural districts of Central New York.

Of course, no two men ever talk precisely alike any more than they think alike or look alike; and it would therefore be impossible to find another man who misuses English in exactly David Harum's quaint and humorous way. Such a man would be as well worth knowing as Mr. Harum himself. Moreover, David is not a portrait of any one person, (upon this point the author always strenuously insisted,) but a composite picture; and his speech, therefore, ought to be, as it is, a composite dialect—that is, a dialect compounded of the mannerisms and peculiarities of several men. It should be noted, however, that every phrase and word and even every termination and accent which appear in the pages of "David Harum" are in common use throughout Central New York to-day.

This dialect will be found to differ only in unimportant details from that which we find in "Seth's Brother's Wife," by the late Harold Frederic; and even these differences are due rather to the diverse personalities of the characters than to the inaccuracy of either novelist.

It is probably true that there is not now so distinctive a dialect in New York State as there was twenty, or even ten, years ago. Year by year it has been slowly losing its local characteristics; and in time the rural speech of New England, New York, and possibly of Pennsylvania and Ohio, may come to differ very little in essentials, though there will always be words and phrases which must remain sacred to certain districts. The little red schoolhouse at the "Four Corners" is one of the causes of this change; the steam and electric railroads and the bicycle, which give us such extraordinary facilities for cheap and easy travel, are others; but most important of all are the newspaper and the free delivery which daily brings it to the farmers' houses.

It should be, indeed, a subject for congratulation that nowhere in this country can be found such marked differences in speech and manners as now exist between Yorkshire and some of the counties adjoining it in England. There the inhabitants of one district find it extremely difficult, and sometimes impossible, to understand those of another. Or along the Solway Firth, where a few miles measured north or south are sufficient to produce most amazing changes in vocabularies and vowel sounds. The sooner these sectional peculiarities disappear in this country the better for us all, for with them will go in some measure those sectional differences which now make our political and commercial questions so difficult.

One can still find plenty of dialect spoken in Central New York, but it is chiefly in the rural districts and even there it is confined to the older men and women. The most conspicuous variations from the correct form are:

First—The invariable use of a wrong form of the verb, as "I done that thing I told you of," or, "I have saw him."

Second—Using the wrong case in pronouns, as "Him an' me was there."

Third—The use of the double negative, as "I didn't do nothin' to him."

Fourth—Dropping the final letter of all words whenever it is possible, especially the final *g* in words ending in ing. Where a word ends with t the letter is sounded, if the following word begins with a vowel, as "jest about." Otherwise the t is dropped, as "jes' so."

Fifth—Vowels in the middle of a word are often dropped where it is possible, as gen'rally for generally, and merc'ful for merciful.

Sixth—An extra vowel is sometimes inserted in certain words, as peound for pound, and caow for cow; but this is rather the exception than the rule.

Many of the expressions current, which seem as if they must be indigenous to this country, can in fact be traced directly to an English source; and when David Harum says "he drove his hoss three four mile up th' road," he is actually using a form that appears in George Eliot's "Adam Bede." Indeed, Prof. Emerson of Cornell University has shown that the dialect of the central counties of New York State is remark-

ably like the English spoken at the end of the seventeenth century.

POUGHKEEPSIE.

Syracuse, N. Y., June 4, 1898.

SPECIMENS OF THE DIALECT.

"As I came along to within a mile o'n the deakin's house I seen somebody in the road, an' when I come up closter I see it was the deakin himself, in trouble, an' I kind o' slowed up to see what was goin' on. There he was, settin' all humped up, with his elbows on his knees, an' his chin down in his hands, a-thinkin' water like a sweet. Then I seen him lean over an' larrup the hoss with the ends of the lines for all he was worth. It appeared he hadn't no whip, an' it wouldn't done him no good if he'd had. Wa'al, sir, rain or no rain, I just pulled up to watch him. He'd larrup a spell, an' then he'd set back; an' then he'd lean over an' try it agin, harder'n ever. Beat my ——! I thought I'd die a-laughin'. I couldn't hardly cluck to the mare when I got ready to move on. I drove alongside an' pulled up. 'Hullo, deakin,' I says, 'what's the matter?' He looked up at me, an' I won't say he was the maddest man I ever see, but he was long ways the maddest-lookin' man, an' he shook his fist at me jest like one o' the unregen'rate. 'Consarn ye, Dave Harum!' he says, 'I'll hev the law on ye fer this.' 'What fer?' I says, 'I didn't make it come on to rain, did I?' I says. 'You knew mighty well what fer,' he says. 'You sold me this damnad beast,' he says, 'an' he's balked with me nine times this afternoon, an' I'll fix ye fer 't,' he says. 'Wa'al, deakin,' I says, 'I'm 'fraid the Squire's office 'll be shut up 'fore you git there, but I'll take any word you'd like to send. You know I told ye,' I says, 'that he'd stand 'bout hitchin'.' And at that he only jest kind o' choked an' sputtered. He was so mad he couldn't say nothin', an' on I drove, an' when I got about forty rod or so I looked back, an' there was the deakin a-comin' along the road with as much of his shoulders as he could git under his hat an' leadin' his new hoss. He, he, he, he! Oh, my stars and garters! Say, Polly, it paid me fer bein' born into this vale o' tears. It did, I declare for't!"

"Another thing," he went on, "the' ain't no gamble like a hoss. You may think you know him through and through, an' fust thing you know he'll be cuttin' up a lot o' didos right out o' nothin'. It stands to reason that sometimes you let a hoss go all on the square—as you know him—an' the feller that gits him don't know how to hitch him or treat him, an' he acts like a different hoss, an' the feller allows you swindled him. You see, hosses gits used to places an' ways to a certain extent, an' when they're changed, why they're apt to act different. Hosses don't know but dreadful little, really. Talk about hoss sense—wa'al, th' ain't no such thing."

"Wa'al," said David, resuming, "he says to me, 'Would you like to go to the cirkis?' an' with that it occurred to me that I did want to go to that cirkis more'n anythin' I ever wanted to before—nor since, it seems to me. But I tell ye the truth, I was so far f'm expectin' to go 't I really hadn't knowed I wanted to. I looked at him, an' then down agin, an' began tenderin' up a stun-bruise on one heel agin the other instep, an' all I says was, bein' so dum'd shy, 'I dunno,' I says. But I guess he seen in my face what my feelin's was, fer he kind o' laughed an' pulled out half-a-dollar an' says: 'D' you think you could git a couple o' tickits in that crowd? If you kin, I think I'll go myself but I don't want to git my boots all dust,' he says. I allowed I c'd try; an' I guess them bare feet o' mine tore up the dust some gettin' over to the wagin. Wa'al, I had another scare gettin' the tickits, fer fear some one that knowed me 'd see me with a half-a-dollar, an' think I must 'a' stole the money. But I got 'em an' carried 'em back to him, an' he took 'em an' put 'em in his vest pocket, an' handed me a ten-cent piece, an' says, 'Mebbe you'll want somethin' in the way of refreshments fer yourself an' meube the el'phant,' he says, an' walked off toward the tent; an' I stood stun still, lookin' after him. He got off about a rod or so an' stopped an' looked back. 'Ain't you comin'?' he says.

"'Be I goin' with you?' I says.

"'Why not?' he says, 'unless you'd rather go alone,' an' he put his finger an' thumb into his vest pocket. Wa'al, Ma'am, I looked at him a minute, with his shiny hat an' boots, an' fine clo'es, an' gold pin, an' thought of my ragged ole shirt, an' cotton pants, an' ole chip hat with the brim most gone, an' my tin pail an' all. 'I ain't fit to,' I says, ready to cry—an' wa'al, he jest laughed, an' says, 'Nonsense,' he says, 'come along. A man needn't be ashamed of his workin' clo'es,' he says, an' I'm dum'd if he didn't take holt of my hand, an' in we went that way together."

"What you got there?" she asked.

"Vewve Clikot's universal an' suv'rin remedy," said David, reading the label and bringing the corners of his eye and mouth almost together in a wink to John, "fer toothache, earache, burns, scalds, warts, dispepsy, fallin' o' the hair, windgall, ringbone, spavin, disap'inted affections, an' rips in hens," and out came the cork with a "wop," at which both the ladies, even Mrs. Cullom, jumped and cried out.

"David Harum," declared his sister with conviction, "I believe thet that's a bottle of champagne."

"If it ain't," said David, pouring into his tumbler, "I ben swindled out out o' four shillin's," and he passed the bottle to John, who held it up tentatively, looking at Mrs. Bixbee.

"No, thank ye," she said with a little toss of the head. "I'm a son o' temp'rence. I don't believe," she remarked to Mrs. Cullom, "thet that bottle ever cost less 'n a dollar."

"Wa'al putty soon the band struck up some kind of a dancin' tune, an' the curt'in went up, an' a girl come prancin' down to the footlights an' begun singin' an' dancin', an', scat my ——! to all human appearances you c'd 'a covered ev'ry dum thing she had on with a postage stamp." John stole a glance at Mrs. Cullom. She was staring at the speaker with wide-open eyes of horror and amazement.

"I guess I wouldn't go very fur into pertic'lers," said Mrs. Bixbee in a warning tone.

David bent his head down over his plate and took a long drink from some of that, and it was some minutes before he spoke. Then he says, "Wa'al" he says, "I would have paid a kind of a quarter an' it wasn't, 'n if ever I get a chanst makin' a hit with Miss Dan, she didn't, my sister, an', I swear I didn't want to look at her for a spell; an' pretty soon in comes a full crowd more girls that you ever did see in their dressin' or undressin', short skirts, 'specks' an' all, 'n' they 'round on the stage, an' after a few minutes I pursued an' looked at Polly. Ha, ha, ha, ha!"

"David Harum," cried Mrs. Bixbee, "if you're goin' to describe any more of them outrageous proin's on I will take my victuals into the kitchin'. I didn't see no more of 'em."

How the Book Has Sold.

The history of a book after it leaves its author's hands in revised proofs is more or less interesting. If the book be a success its career, as it runs into one issue after another, is particularly instructive. That much talked-of novel "David Harum," by the late Edward Noyes Westcott, has been and is still a very successful book, and its relations with its publishers, D. Appleton & Co., are worthy of note.

The manuscript was received by the publishers in the usual way Dec. 23, 1897, and was read by Mr. Ripley Hitchcock, who has said that he was at once charmed with David's shrewd and quaint personality. Some modifications became necessary, and the manuscript was returned to the author. In the meantime a severe illness had seized Mr. Westcott, and he looked over the last proofs of his work while lying upon his deathbed. His friend Mr. Forbes Heermans, whose intimate account of the author of "David Harum" will be remembered by the readers of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, read the revised proofs and wrote an introduction to the story. The book was copyrighted in England and was published in this country Sept. 23, 1898. Among the first reviews to recognise the undoubted merits of the work was one printed in these columns, which has in part been reproduced by the publishers and printed on the wrapper of the book itself.

"David Harum" seemed first "to take hold" in the interior of this State, where the author had lived, and where many of his dramatis personae were said to have actual existence. The book seemed to appeal to a large, although localized public, at once, and within two weeks after its publication three large editions had been exhausted, but the call for the book continued until in early Spring it reached almost a thousand copies a day. Through April the average sale was about 1,300 daily, and in that month, as well as in May, the daily sales often exceeded 2,000, and on one occasion 5,590 copies were disposed of on a single memorable Monday.

Some idea of the enormous quantity of material involved may be gathered from the fact that if the 175,000 copies of "David Harum" that have been sold to date were to be laid end to end, they would reach from New York City to Rye, N. Y., a distance of twenty-two miles, or from New York City to Cedarhurst, N. Y., or from New York City to New Rochelle, N. Y., and return. The paper used to print this number weighs 200,343½ pounds, or 104 tons 1,343½ pounds.

Of course the publishers expect that with the growing warm weather and the popularity of cheap paper-covered novels, the enormous average of sales of "David Harum" will not be kept up. At present, however, it holds its own, and bids fair for many reasons to continue to do so for some time to come. There is much in the book which has aroused discussion that is as yet far from being terminated. People are asking, "Are Mr. Westcott's characters real persons?" "Are the incidents in the book taken from life?" Besides these, doubts have been raised by some knowing ones who live up the State as to the genuineness of the dialect employed, as to the realism of the episodes in which John Lenox is an actor, &c. All these and many other questions are being asked and responded to in many and varied ways.

No Character from Life.

Ever since "David Harum" started upon its phenomenal run of popularity, many persons in the interior of the State have declared that they were this or that character in the book or that they knew somebody who was this or that character. In order to set all troubled or credulous spirits at rest, the following note will shortly be published in those regions that most devotedly believe that they possess the originals of the dramatis personae of "David Harum":

"Having frequently been asked from whom the various characters in 'David Harum' were drawn, and noticing that several people in different parts of the country assert themselves to be the originals of the hero (John Lenox) or heroine, (Mary Blake,) it seems worth while to state, for the benefit of those whom it may interest, that to my certain knowledge no character in my brother's book was drawn from life.

"'David Harum' may be called a composite photograph. All the other people in the book are entirely creatures of Mr. Westcott's fancy and imagination.

"MARGARET WESTCOTT MUZZEY."

In the meantime this remarkable tale has climbed into its one hundred and thirty-fifth thousand, or, including the Canadian edition, into its one hundred and forty-fifth thousand. It is now selling at the rate of between 6,000 and 10,000 weekly.

One of Its Critics—Another Problem

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

And so he lives in Holley? I wondered if I should ever find him, and lo! he has revealed himself. He has come out in a letter to THE SATURDAY REVIEW and said plainly that he doesn't like "David Harum." He gives his reasons, too; he says that any book is vulgar and unwholesome that the description of home life in New York is inaccurate, that the "portraiture" of Harum should have ended with the opening chapters, and concludes by asking how such a "third rate" book was hoisted into popularity.

Such a letter seems unworthy of an answer. It can do Mr. Westcott's book but little, if any, harm. By the average man who has read "David Harum," it will be dismissed with an indignant "Bosh!" and a sigh for the intelligence (if that failed to find comfort that was delightful in those pages). Mr. (or is it Madam?) Holley is evidently the sort of person who still believes that the theatrical manager dictates to the dramatic critic, over terrapin and champagne, the review of his newest offering, as he wishes it to appear, and that the enterprising publisher of to-day finds it advantageous, in the words of Pooh-Bah, to "insult" the reviewer "with a considerable bribe."

And yet the possibility that some person who has read this diatribe may have accepted it for more than it is worth, and because of it may forego the pleasure which a perusal of the book is certain to afford to one not lost to a sense of humor and a fondness for pure romance, has determined the present writer to set down not merely a personal opinion to refute this individual who has traveled "the whole length of the New York Central," but certain facts in favor of the book upon which the Pedant of Holley has jumped with both his metaphorical feet.

One of the strictures uttered by this sage is that the picture of New York home life is defective. Study of the map reveals the fact that "Holley," whence this profound opinion came, is in Orleans County, and it seems pertinent to ask the self-appointed critic what he knows about New York home life anyway? If he has not lived in New York his criticism is worthless; and if he has lived there, I beg to inquire of him in what respect the picture is faulty? A young man rides from down town to Madison Avenue in a cab with a girl and two other people. He goes home, having been abroad, and finds the old servants glad to see him, dines quietly with his father, and goes to his club. He calls on a girl and is received by her in the presence of her aunt and uncle. When the acquaintance has become friendship, the elder people occasionally leave them together. The present writer, coming himself from the northern part of our State, has lived for four years in New York, and in reading Mr. Westcott's story considered it remarkable that one who had never been a New Yorker could have drawn so faithful a sketch—the same which "Holley" says is "as far from the truth as those of England's aristocracy when drawn by the writers for the sensational story weeklies." Why, Holley, tell us why?

He says that the story is commonplace. Perhaps it is; there isn't a murder in it, neither is there a smutty situation nor a woman with a past. But when he pronounces the book "vulgar," he writes himself down a prig. Full of curiosity, we have gone over "David Harum" carefully in an endeavor to discover the vulgarity to which this writer alludes. There is just one incident which might strike a hypersensitive reader as a trifle "off," and that is where Harum tells his skunk story at the dinner in Newport. But isn't it funny? And isn't it just the sort of story that a man of Harum's stamp would have told? Far from being vulgar, David Harum's history is a step away from the "morbid" school, to which Mr. Holley undoubtedly refers when he speaks of "the novels which are literature and which barely reach a second edition." Thank goodness that they don't!

And then comes that withering sentence, in which the wrath of Holley reaches its climax: "That portraiture (of Harum) were well ended with the opening chapters, with the account of the horse trade with the Deacon." Well, it might have, and still be a mighty clean bit of humor work, but which of us (bar Holley, of course,) would have willingly missed the delightful description of Lenox's meeting with Mary Blake on shipboard, the droll humor and homely philosophy of the country banker, the neat stroke of Lenox's being "moved" from the Eagle Hotel by Aunt Polly's orders, and the crowning scene in the bank on Christmas morning, when Harum releases the Widow Cullom from her debt?

Holley asks: "How did such a story get a leading publisher to bring it out?"

The manuscript was submitted in the usual way, and on Jan. 17, Mr. Ripley Hitchcock of the firm of Appleton & Co. wrote to Westcott expressing his appreciation of the work, and saying that he "wished to make David's delightful humor known to the public." That is how, Holley. With childlike ingenuousness, Holley asks: "And how did that publisher manage to get it talked about so successfully?" He didn't, Holley. He didn't need to do so. The book did that for itself, and was a foregone conclusion that it would do so. Doubtless, in his mind's eye, Holley has seen a copy of Harum reaching the jaded reviewer, and in fancy seen that worthy's face brighten as he espied a new five-dollar bill concealed therein, "with the compliments of the publisher." Nay, Holley, it was not thus.

At the time when this story was published the present writer was engaged in reviewing books for a New York daily newspaper, and "David Harum" claimed his attention. Westcott's name was, of course, strange, but it was easy to detect the unusual quality of his work, and, certain that it would be generally well received, he praised it warmly, and waited with interest to know if his fellow "book-whackers" would agree with his estimate. They did. In the chorus of

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praise that went up from every section of the country, there was hardly a dissenting voice. In actually advertising it, however, the publishers seemed to me tardy, seemed not to have realized what manner of book it was that they had printed. Meantime the work won on its merits, thousands were laughing, and thousands more will laugh (all but Holley) over the pages of this splendid book, of which one of our foremost reviewers said: "Its author's place is beside S. L. Clemens and George W. Cable," and which Holley found only "commonplace and vulgar!"

How generally it has been liked! It seems to have been a book which the adherents of all "schools" could unite in praising. Since I read it, I have hunted to find one who didn't like "Harum," and now my patience has been rewarded. The man from Holley is "IT."

Is Holley a dyspeptic, or did he sit down with the determination that he wouldn't be pleased? As, with his eye in fine frenzy rolling, he launches his rustic thunderbolts at "Harum," does he not recall the lamented one who

"Died of a rose
In aromatic pain"?

CHARLES HAYDEN CHURCH.
New York, May 20, 1899.

Not a Problem.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your correspondent of Holley, N. Y., in a letter published May 13 last puts the cart before the horse when he assumes that "David Harum" sells well because it is seen in every book stall "the whole length of the New York Central." Because "David Harum," from its real merit and value, as a picture of American life, early became a much read, much talked of and rapid selling book, it found its place in book stalls and stores everywhere. This was the result and not the cause.

"David Harum" is no more "commonplace" than Pike's Peak is "commonplace." The story is not "vulgar." It is peculiarly but not badly constructed.

The question is asked if there has ever been such a picture of New York home life given in a popular novel before. Let me say, I do not believe there ever has been such a picture given, and the failure goes down to the discredit of the other novelists.

When the critic says the story is untrue to itself, he is simply displaying his ignorance of at least one phase of New York village life. It has been my privilege to dwell in two homes, about twelve miles from Syracuse, either of which bears striking resemblance to many situations in and about the home of "David Harum." The horse trading, the deacon, the going to the circus, the moving of the mortgage, and the side cuts at the church are so racy and so real as to make the story a marvel of fidelity. This is what makes the book popular; and its popularity, instead of being "depressing," should be rather encouraging, for it points to a genuine love of the real article all over against the book so packed with "literature," so called, as to leave no room for a story.

"David Harum" is a first-class story and deserves all the popularity it has attained, and more too. JONATHAN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 2, 1899.

Where the Strength of It Lies.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your correspondent, "Holley," who considers "David Harum" "a third-rate story," and wonders at its popular success, should return to the fray and explain what he means when he criticises its picture of New York home life "as far from the truth as those of England's aristocracy when drawn by the writers for the sensational story weeklies." I confess it did not strike me that way. We are introduced to two New York households, well ordered and highly refined, perhaps too much so to fit the bill of what is imagined about certain society in the rural districts. In the first episode of Edson's stay in New York City, [illegible] life the critic admits. In this lies the strength of the book. Take, for instance, the arrival of John Lenox at the Eagle Tavern at Homeville. Who that has travelled off the main routes has not been the victim at last until an experience? The utter indifference of the landlord to the comfort of his guest, the covert sneers of the village loafers sitting round the stove—it is a picture to the very life.

No, it is not a "third-rate story" by any means, but an extraordinary clever and correct picture of certain phases of life in a small village and in New York City.

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The book is full of strong passages and interesting reminiscences, but we cannot resist quoting the following paragraph from it, so admirably does it sum up the attitude which a literary master frequently holds toward his work, and so interesting is it as a revelation of Mrs. Oliphant's character:

"When people comment upon the number of books I have written, and I say that I am so far from being proud of that fact that I should like at least half of them forgotten, they stare—and yet it is quite true; and even here I could no more go solemnly into them, and tell why I had done this or that, than I could fly. They are my work, which I like in the doing, which is my natural way of occupying myself, though they are never so good as I meant them to be. And when I have said that, I have said all that is in me to say.

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FRENCH POLICE WAYS

Various Gradings of Rascals in Paris—Some Notable Cases.

M. Goron, "Ancien Chef de la Sureté," is quite voluminous as a writer, than is Major Arthur Griffiths, whose "Mysteries of Police and Crime" was reviewed in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW in March last. M. Goron is the author of four volumes treating of criminals and the action of the police in France—more particularly in Paris—and as his narrative is in a large measure a personal one it is not the less interesting on that account. Two of M. Goron's books, "Haute et Basse Pègre" and "La Police de l'Avenir," being closely related, may be considered together.

"Pègre" as pure argot, is rather difficult of exact translation. It means crime in general, and the distinction between "Haute et Basse" would be the difference between greater or lesser crime, and would range from the picking of pockets to assassinations. M. Goron indulges freely in French slang, (argot,) which has an unlimited vocabulary. It is a pliant language, not fixed, but always taking on new words. Perhaps Balzac's Vautrin would find some trouble in making himself understood to-day. M. Goron, who is a philologist, writes:

> Those bandits who disregard social rules have certain inflexible rules which all of them obey. You might call these rules the code of the perfect rascal. Methods of appropriating other people's money and putting it into their own pockets are almost classic. In the dictionary of the Academy new words have always to be added, and accordingly in the dictionary of the thief every year there are modifications of language and novelties.
>
> Do not imagine that the thief neglects the scientific achievements of to-day. He takes great interest in all modern discoveries and adapts them to his nefarious calling. When the power of the X rays and the method of applying them are better understood, the thief will certainly use them.

The swindler (escroc) has more chance in France than has the burglar, (le cambrioleur.) The burglar forces a door, steals 10f., is caught, condemned, and goes to prison for ten years, while the swindler who has bagged a million gets only five years. Article CCCCV. of the Penal Code lays down the positive rules for these differences of punishment. Hence, writes M. Goron, "men who have stolen millions and have brought about the misery and death of their victims may have passed only a couple of years in prison, and may turn up again, strutting on the steps of the Paris Bourse, and even assuming an air of triumph. Cases are known where these swindlers have been clever enough to secrete their stolen money and have enjoyed it afterward, living a life of luxury."

Of the two classes of swindlers—those who have been fairly well born and the poor wretches whose life surroundings have been of the worst—the former is by far the more dangerous. Prominent as an escroc was a man whose name was Allmayer, and who earned in Paris the title of "le Rocambole Moderne." The man's father was a well-to-do Parisian merchant. As a lad, Allmayer stole his father's money and was forced to enlist as a soldier, his regiment being sent to Africa. There he robbed his superior officer, was imprisoned, and escaped. In 1886 he was in Paris, and was received by his family. Then, finding a position in a banking house, he stole a bill of exchange for £1,650 and managed to have it cashed. Somehow, so clever was he that, although often arrested, he baffled justice for a time. Finally he was put in Mazas Prison. How he managed to get out M. Goron explains. He secured certain stamped official papers, which he filched from one of the Judges' tables while he was being examined. He wrote his own release on these papers, and so made his escape. Think of the cheek of the man, who put in an appearance the same night he left Mazas Prison at the Théâtre Français. Then he went to Brussels, and thence made excursions to various capitals of Europe, always engaged in swindling operations. He called himself le Vicomte de Maistre, le Comte de Maupas, le Comte de Motteville, and, having lots of money, was invariably well received.

Certainly M. Goron was after him, but all trace he had of the Protean swindler was a poor photograph and his anthropometrical measurements. Allmayer was a master in the comedian's get-up, and the man walked the Boulevard. Later on there came to M. Goron's ears the story of a swindle at Lyons. In it figured a fine gentleman, and the coup was so well carried out that the Ancien Chef de la Sureté was certain that Allmayer must have had a hand in it. The news came that a M. de Bonneville had left Bordeaux, and had changed his name to Mariomagnan. The police were slow. The gentleman had gone to Havre. Then one evening an elegantly dressed man and woman were captured there. They had lodged at the Hotel Frescati. Their rooms having been searched, nothing compromising was found, only an abundance of bottles of perfumery and nice underwear. Then the fine flaneur was charged by the police with being Allmayer, and finally he gave in. At last the swindler got his deserts and was sentenced to twenty years' hard labor. M. Goron summarizes Allmayer as the cleverest rascal he ever came across. As to ever becoming honest despite the imprisonment of twenty years, the Chef de la Sureté believes that when Allmayer is free we shall be informed that Allmayer has begun a new career by stealing a gold mine. (qu'il a fait une mine d'or.)

"Jealousy and vengeance," writes Mr. Goron, "are the great helps of the police." The detection of the famous band of Catusse, Lenegard & Co. shows the truth of this axiom. There had been two great robberies in Paris. In one case 300,000f. worth of bonds had been taken from a fire-proof safe, which had been broken open. The police, the detectives worked up the matter, and there was no clue. One morning there came a caller, who presented his card to M. Goron. On it was printed "Catusse, former Post Office employe." The officer of police remembered the man. He had been at headquarters before about some trivial business.

"I know," said the visitor, "that your present preoccupation is to discover who were the authors of the theft committed on M. Benoit-Barnet, whose safe was broken open." Then the man began explaining what ought to be done. This Catusse had "a face," writes M. Goron, which did not "inspire confidence." It is a good rule, and one the author insists on, to keep a constant watch on those who volunteer testimony. Then, when M. Catusse had finished his story, M. Goron dryly remarked, "You need not be surprised if I put you in charge of four of my agents, whose business it will be to keep you always in sight." Some arrests were then made, when it was found that Catusse had been one of the band, and that he had considered himself as defrauded because he had not received his full share of the plunder, and for revenge had given away his accomplices. Catusse in argot was what is called "une vache," or a cow.

An amusing incident is told of the way a grand rascal and assassin, Victor Chevalier, was found. So far the man could not be tracked. He was known to have kept a parrot. Paris was hunted up and down for a particularly loquacious parrot. One day M. Goron was in a street near the butte Montmarte, and was looking up some man who had broken the laws, when he noticed a parrot, a splendid bird, green and orange, and Polly cried: "Totor! Totor! Il est beau Totor! Riri, Riri." The detectives knew what was the vocabulary of the particular parrot they were looking for and had recorded it. It was unquestionably Victor Chevalier's pet. A "souricière," or mouse-trap, was at once arranged, or the house was watched, and it ended by Chevalier's coming and his capture. Chevalier had committed murder.

Numismatists all over the world learned some eleven years ago of the famous robbery of MM. Rollin and Feuardent. The plunder, in antique coins, was estimated to be worth 500,000f. From certain indications M. Goron was satisfied that it was the work of one man. Suspicion was at first directed toward those who as collectors had made purchases of coins. Then a member of the firm told M. Goron that among the callers had been some Greeks wanting to dispose of antiquities. The Greek Vice Consul in Paris gave all the necessary information. A man named Raftopoulos was among the newcomers. An officer was sent to hunt him up. Very soon the detective returned and reported that M. Raftopoulos was not at home—had gone to Italy—but that he had found in his room a valise, and as an enterprising officer he had taken the liberty of opening it, and in it were the precious pieces of money which had been stolen. But Raftopoulos was not to be found. He had told his concierge that religious duties had called him to Rome. There was another trap set, and after a while the Greek walked into it. On searching him there were found certain very rare modern coins, and particularly the ones Napolean III. had struck in honor of his uncle Jerome. Raftopoulos was no numismatist, for he had sold some of the rarest Greek masterpieces for their weight in gold.

Major Griffith gives the mere outline of the robbery of the villa in which lived le Marquis Panisse-Passis, in the Avenue Marceau, near the Champs Elysée. This particular incident M. Goron writes about in full, and calls it "Le Faux Panama et les Faux Magistrats." This was indeed the high comedy of villainy, the stage peopled by artists of consummate ability. A lot of thieves personated all the characters assumed by the regular police. They were after the Marquis for having received a bribe from the Panama Canal Company, and insisted that the concierge had been a partaker in the proceeds of the bribery. The concierge and his wife were held close prisoners while the house was ransacked. The villa was cleaned out—absolutely gutted—everything portable having been carried away. M. Goron gives a catalogue of the many things which disappeared. At once M. Goron put to work all his detectives. A certain man, Allcaurme, was suspected. His room was searched, and fragments of gold belonging to jewelry were found. All the thieves were finally caught. The business of these cambrioleurs was found to have been most carefully studied in this case. There turned up a book with many carefully written indications as to the houses which might be broken into, and in the list was the villa of the Marquis de Panisse.

In "La Police de l'Avenir" the distinctions between the actions of the American or the English detective officers are marked. Individual spies, employed by the French police, seem to be common. Some time ago there was an article in The Spectator which said about this that every concierge in Paris was in the employ of the police, and a warning was given as to letters received by the locataires, for the chances were that they would be opened. The function of the concierge is like that of the janitor in a New York apartment house, only the Parisian concierge has very much more extended powers. M. Goron certainly is conscious of the advantages to be derived from the pumping of the concierge. In describing the reports sent in to Police Headquarters, he writes:

> Nine times out of ten the report of the agent (of police) is the résumé of what the concierge has told him in regard to the person whose antecedents are under inquiry. It might as well be said that it is a good thing to be in close touch with your concierge. The fact is, however, that the concierges differ in no respect from the ordinary human beings, and worth neither more nor less than the rest of us, and that sometimes they are apt to get into difficulties with their lodgers. The worst thing about the concierge is his tendency toward exaggeration. How can he be impartial?

M. Goron inclines toward the more careful cross-questioning of the concierge, not by the detective, but by some superior officer. Then it would come about, says our author, that many of the wonderful things told by the concierges would be found worthless.

In relation to kleptomaniacs, M. Goron gives some excellent advice, and particularly regarding arrests made in the large stores in Paris. When in Paris on certain great bargain days stores were crowded the proprietors always had to call on him for aid, and a number of agents de sureté were sent. They were given positive instructions.

> They were to make no arrests unless they saw with their own eyes some one taking an object with the hands. If an arrest was necessary, it was not to be made in the store, but beyond the exit, and when in the street, so that the excuse could not be made that the person was going back to pay for the object which had been carried off. The rules governing these arrests have been entirely changed ever since the Court insisted that the proprietors of shops had no right to administer justice. Formerly the custom was after an arrest to take the persons to one of the rooms in the establishment, where they were searched. There are many female thieves who frequent "les magasins de nouveautés," and I am not inclined to think that the women so hauled up are innocent. Nevertheless in these robberies stealing in shops is not a regular business. Kleptomania is a disease of the brain, so determined by the physicians, and is brought about by such temptations as only the great shops of Paris offer.

What is the character of what M. Goron calls "la cuisine" or the method of "cuisiner," to be translated the "kitchen" or the way of cooking a suspected person? Does it resemble in the least the torture chamber of mediaeval times? The process differs from that of the barbarous period, but the end sought for is the same. M. Goron sums it up in this way:

> The cuisine de la sureté consists in soft-soaping (amadouer) the suspects and in inducing them to impart their secrets in exchange for a good dinner furnished by the nearest cookshop, and then Esau sells his birthright for a mess of pottage. Sometimes a package of cigarettes does the business. You may call la cuisine de la sureté something like the torture of persuasion or when teeth are drawn without pain. * * * What is, however, positive is this—that this kitchen is of the greatest possible service.

M. Goron explains an actual case. A man is arrested. He may be a thief or only a drunkard. Very little is known so far about the prisoner, only the circumstances lead to the idea that he has not been arrested without cause. The prisoner won't talk. He has passed certain examinations, has been kept in the cells say forty-eight hours, and has been fed on prison fare and is possibly hungry. Maybe his rations have been purposely curtailed. He is famished. Then he goes to the cuisine. A good meal is given him. There are soup, beef, vegetables, cheese, and a bottle of wine. For hosts he has detectives, who share the dinner and the wine with him. Between "la poire et le fromage," or "the apple and the nut," the man's tongue becomes untied. The man loses his timidity. The detective does not howl "You wretch, your crime is infamous! Ask pardon of God and man." Tout au contraire. The detectives say: "See here, my covey, why don't you give it us all clean? Of course you did the job. It isn't a matter of life and death anyway. Don't you understand that there always can be worked in extenuating circumstances? Make a clean breast of it."

As the detectives are usually well up in argot, their speeches are well larded with the slang the thief understands. Then it happens that the prisoner may sometimes give himself away. M. Goron certainly does not approve of this method. It is not just, he says, that such a trap should be set. He advises the abandonment of the method of law which warns the prisoner not to incriminate himself without consulting his lawyer.

The chapters entitled "The Police and the Anarchists," "The Anarchists as Assassins," "The Anarchists as Makers of Bad Money," "The Murder of Gen. Seliverstoff," and "The Repression of Anarchism" show many remarkable phases of crime. As often as not French robbers declared that they did not steal for their own profit, but to advance the cause of the general brotherhood of mankind. M. Goron presents the whole history of those horrors which took place in Paris when bombs were used in public places. For a time there was a reign of terror in Paris. The houses belonging to those Magistrates who had condemned the Anarchists were those invariably subjected to demolition by means of bombs. M. Goron writes that for a certain time Magistrates could not rent their own houses, nor could they seek a refuge anywhere, and he cites the case of a high dignitary of the court asking a concierge to let him lease an apartment, and the concierge replying: "Monsieur, we cannot receive Magistrates in our house."

Perhaps American or English methods of police would never answer in France. M. Goron is an excellent raconteur, having a picturesque way of telling a story. In his advice concerning "La Police de l'Avenir" he certainly differs in many ways from the methods now in use in France.

*(1) HAUTE ET BASSE PEGRE. (2) LA POLICE DE L'AVENIR. Les Mémoires de M. Goron, Ancien Chef de la Sureté. Paris: Ernest Flammarion.

Sketches by Remington.*

This portfolio of frontier sketches presents the work of Mr. Frederic Remington upon subjects to which the public is most accustomed and which it likes best, and forms a fair example, as a whole, of the artist's talent. As to the meed of praise to be given to this talent, artistically considered, art critics are disagreed. Some say that Remington, even in his most carefully thought-out pieces, is too illustrative, too photographic; less an artist than a reporter. The settlement of this can be left to the art critics and the artists themselves, who, by the way, never settled anything. The discussion would be irrelevant here, anyway, because these half-tones from black and white "sketches" are manifestly illustrations, in the sense that they portray scenes and incidents which not only might have been real, but that actually exist or have happened. Some of them, as we know, Remington himself saw; but whether he did or did not, he long ago familiarized himself so thoroughly with the frontier he portrays, and with its life, that his actual presence when this or that incident occurred is unnecessary to its intelligent portrayal.

Hence it was needless for the publishers to provide the pictures with more than a label. Each one tells its own story vividly, and carries to the mind a clearer idea than would many pages of description. What description could make us see so well the stony, lizard-haunted, prickly, blistering desolation of an Arizona hillside as does that sketch of the soldier train in search of Geronimo, picking its way between the columnar cacti? What words could express the raven of thirst which often seized upon the men who stood between us and the Apaches as does that picture of the straggling line of infantry in the midst of a mirage-haunted desert, disordered and fallen from exhaustion, opening the veins in their arms to drink the moisture of their blood?

These are hard, gruesome themes for an artist's pencil, but a true set of frontier sketches must be hard and tragic. In Summer, heat and drought and dust; in Winter, gales and biting cold and gnawing famine. Year by year life has grown harder for the Indian. This was not always his fault, nor always ours. It was the pressure of events which bereft him of his buffalo and other game and forced upon him a new theory and practice of life faster than he could adapt himself to it. It is this transition period—the sad time and process of this too swift and compulsory change—that Mr. Remington illustrates, and his drawings will form a most vivid and important document in the history of the Western United States. They will be valuable not merely in the sense that photographs might, but because they will show the redman to a great extent from his own point of view. Such is the feeling one has as he looks at the plate wherein a single Indian sits erect upon his mottled pony, holding up his hand in the native gesture for "Attention!," and speaks to the commander of a cavalry troop which has been sent to call his band to order. He is not afraid. He faces like a man other men who respect him and halt to hear what he has to say. His speech is the whole body of redskin doctrine—explanation and plea in one sentence: "God Almighty made me an Indian and not an agency Indian!"

Yet the soldiers had to fight him, and how they fought and what it cost both them and their foolish heroic enemy are

*REMINGTON'S FRONTIER SKETCHES. By Frederic Remington. 1898. Folio, boards, 8 pp. introduction, 15 plates. New York: The Werner Company.

graphically set down for us in brilliant drawing. Here are the rush upon the tepee village, the brave defense of the surprised men, the headlong flight of the women, the running cavalier fight for the possession of the horse-herd—the final result. Perhaps the most telling, powerfully drawn, history-lighting picture of this set is that last one in the sad progress of Indian fighting—the surrender of Joseph, one of the greatest of his race. He stands erect and personally undaunted amid the wreck of battle. A single warrior accompanies him, holding a white rag tied to a lance-shaft, but dead Indians and ponies lie thick about the desert, and dead men in blue thick among them. A little way off stands an army officer, with others near him, and the distant ridges are dotted with troops. The chief has done his best and lost. He faces the victors with unsullied courage and calm dignity, and raising his hand to the sky surrenders honorably and sincerely in memorable words: "From where the sun now stands I fight no more against the white man."

It is well, both for Mr. Remington and for the public, that this small collection of his masterly drawings should be preserved, and the portfolio will make a good gift for any boy or man who loves the history of his land.

"The Kinship of Souls."*

Mr. Reuen Thomas's "The Kinship of Souls" begins with a pretense of being a mere novel of travel, with an American love story slowly developing itself among the glories of effete Europe, but long before the shores of Ireland appear the heroine is seen to be really educated and capable of actual thought, and the hero is led into philosophical and theological discussions, not into literary and artistic flirtation. The girl is an admirable specimen of the New England professor's daughter, a type self-portrayed in Mrs. Phelps Ward's little book of autobiography, but the author lacks the delicacy of touch necessary to vivify her, and she is little but an automaton voicing excellent sentiments. Nevertheless, she wins the heart of the hero, who has newly escaped from a theological seminary, and says, "There is some one to your right," and "Might I trouble you for the salt," and addresses a young woman with "Good morning, Miss," and generally justifies the complaint of the clergyman who lately compared the manners of West Pointers and seminarians, and regretted the seminarians' inferiority. As fiction, the book is faulty in every detail of form; as a tract it is very good and will undoubtedly be widely and attentively read among evangelical Christians. As it is the fifth theological novel to appear within a few weeks, is it too much to presume that the fashionable type of fiction is changing? Mr. Doyle and Mr. Weyman may yet find themselves studying the Fathers of the Church for "material," and Mr. Kipling may add a larger work to the "tract" in "Plain Tales."

Short Stories by Mrs. Harrison.*

Unaffectedness is the principal charm of the little volume of short stories by Mrs. Burton Harrison, called "The Carcellini Diamond." Whether she is dealing with the densely interwoven strands of New York life, choosing for her purpose the thickest part of the web, in which the most varying threads come unexpectedly together, or with the simple ease and plainness of existence in the hills of Virginia, Mrs. Harrison tells her stories in a quiet, straightforward manner, which seems to be almost bald till one comes to realize the realism of it. She makes no attempt at brilliant word painting and she never emphasizes the dramatic note in a situation. She rather seems to court the air of letting a story tell itself, and the results are generally pleasing to the reader.

Those who have studied the nature and possibilities of the short story, especially with Prof. Brander Matthews's conception of it in mind, will, perhaps, be disappointed in the subject-matter of these narratives. Prof. Matthews distinguishes what he calls the "short-story" from the story which is simply short. He holds that the "short-story" is a distinct species, and that the proper subject-matter for one will not admit of treatment in any other form. These tales of Mrs. Harrison's are not "short-stories"; they are only stories which are simply short. Some of them might easily have been developed into novels, or at any rate novelettes.

This is certainly the case with the story which gives its title to the volume, and also by the "Three Miss Benedicts at Tale." The former, indeed, contains far more material than is necessary for the manufacture even of a story which is simply short. But the author has elected to tell the tale with a brevity which suggests a closely edited newspaper account, and it must be admitted that the result is far from unpleasing. The story, however, lacks originality in plot, and perhaps this defect would stand out more clearly if it had been made long enough to fill a small volume by itself.

The same comment must be made on the Yale story. The material is of a well-worn sort, and the brevity of the tale may possibly save it from failure. On the other hand, expansion would possibly have afforded more room for the study of character and the analysis of motives, and would thus have given the story an air of deeper conviction. In "Leander of Betsey's Pride" Mrs. Harrison has told in a very simple manner a pretty story of slavery days, with its sequel. But it is unnecessary to discuss each of these tales individually. The book is one of light but pleasant substance. The handling shows the skill of an experienced story-teller, and the collection will meet the tastes of many Summer readers.

"The Confounding of Camelia."*

Is there a new edition of Mrs. Opie abroad in the land? This novel is the third or fourth of the season in which the case of lying versus truth telling is argued on hypothetical grounds. Camelia is an interesting liar, that we grant, but the rapid gradation of her fibs is bewildering, and her impersonal interest in them discouraging. She can laugh at the deepest defect in herself, "recognize it, analyze it, and stick to it," and when she deeply desires the ill-gotten gains of sincerity she can be unblushingly sincere. It is necessary to the balance of the plot that the hero be an uncompromising personality, and uncompromising Perior undoubtedly is, but he is not a bore. It is largely a matter of personal taste whether the sympathies of the reader are on the side of a hero who shields under his "sharp, blunt (?) bearing a quivering sensitiveness," who is soured but has a heart still soft, who expects nothing and is hurt by everything, who is clever and eccentric, and has rough gray hair, or on the side of one who is fortunate, optimistic, young, handsome, and universally agreeable. Since Rochester fell captive to the moderate charms of Jane Eyre the contest has raged between the two types.

Camelia's taste inclines violently toward the less conventional, and if her love for truth in the abstract had equaled her love for it in the concrete Perior, the story of her adventures must have ended with the third chapter. It is not until we are two-thirds through the book and thoroughly disgusted with the shifty and irresponsible heroine that we realize the development of a genuine tragedy. It is here that the author shows her strength. She has written under conviction, and she succeeds in making credible Camelia's latent nobility. The conception and the study given to the essential elements of the characters deserve greater care in composition. There is no excuse for the slovenly level to which the style frequently descends, and the story as a whole is deficient in harmonious co-ordination. Some parts, notably the twenty-fifth and twenty-seventh chapters, are admirable, while other parts—the dancing scene and the chapter following—are clumsy and weak. On closing the book a critic must wish that it could be written over again and written better. But aside from the always important fact that it holds the attention with increasing interest, it is much above the average "character novel."

English Church Movements.*

Mr. Rogers's interest in movements, though a marked one, is, after all, secondary to his interest in men. We might describe the volume by saying that it is an attractive, thoughtful, and exceedingly sympathetic study of the thoughts of the various religious leaders of England, and an endeavor to do justice to all that was beautiful in their lives. The ecclesiastical tone of the book will hardly be oppressive, even to the unecclesiastical. Newman and Kingsley are gathered into one volume, although we know that in life Kingsley held uncomplimentary opinions as to Newman's veracity. In like manner we behold Pusey and Frederick D. Maurice side by side, although Pusey declared that he and Maurice worshipped different Gods. It is our private opinion (not, we confess, a learned one,) that Maurice was one of the biggest-minded, biggest-hearted men that ever gave themselves to the service of the English Church; whereas Pusey was a remarkable example of the power of a narrow little intellect to disfigure the purest of intentions. But let that go, for Pusey had great virtues. The human interest of Mr. Rogers's book may be illustrated by the following extracts:

Of Stanley—"He hated the details of business and of administration. 'There are two things,' he used to say, 'that I can never learn; one is to understand arithmetic, and the other is to take care of myself.'"

"It was said of Kingsley that the two most distinctive features of his religious teaching were that the world is God's world and not the devil's, and that manliness is entirely compatible with godliness."

The old Rugby proverb concerning Thomas Arnold: "It's a shame to tell Arnold a lie; he always believes one."

And many others.

The book contains itself with the nineteenth century, but there is an introductory chapter on the religious conditions of the eighteenth century. It is a little surprising to find Jowett omitted from this collection—Jowett, who has done more than anybody else to introduce into the Church of England the modern methods of Biblical study, whose sayings team with wisdom, and whose benignant care for the Oxford undergraduates is a light that yet hovers around Balliol. Probably the omission is to be accounted for by the strong rationalistic tendency of Jowett's mind. Jowett was, in fact, a survival of much of the very best of the eighteenth century; and, except in his scholarship, not a true child of the nineteenth century nor a representative of the religious revival of that period.

Letters to Dead Authors—I.

By ANDREW LANG.

TO THE REV. JOHN BARBOUR. SOMETIME ARCHDEACON OF ABERDEEN.

This is the first of the new series of "Letters to Dead Authors," and is addressed to the famous Scottish worthy and poet who was a contemporary of Chaucer. It contains versions in modern English of several choice bits of Barbour's poems, with many slanting allusions to the poets and novelists of our own day in Mr. Lang's well-known style.

The Evening Post has secured the exclusive right to publish this series in New York. The first letter referred to above will appear in to-day's

Evening Post

JUNE 10th.

A Gray and Sombre Book.*

This is a gray book, a book of sombre tints, yet one of more than passing interest. It is the story or rather the sketch of a queer community, and it sets forth an aspect of human nature which will repay study. It is a more than ordinarily successful attempt to portray in the guise of fiction a phase of existence which must be peculiarly unattractive to the ordinary mind. The characters in the book are the members of a quaint, narrow-minded religious community dwelling apart from their fellow-men and sunk in that ignorance which is bred by bigotry.

The people live dry, dull, unbeautiful lives. Their whole existence is sordid, narrow, uninspired by high thoughts. Yet they are full of the foibles of humanity, and they are all of them studies. While it is quite unlikely that readers will find the book one of absorbing interest, no one can fail to perceive the skill with which the author presents the results of what must have been a long and careful observation of these people and their habits of thought. The book is one of those side lights of history which are sometimes cold lights, indeed, but which have a permanent illuminating power. Mrs. Rooney, who is one of the chief figures of the book, is a type. She is a slattern, a gossip, a poor housewife, a meddler, and a ceaseless talker. Such persons are not peculiar to Windy Creek. As for the poor deluded creatures whose religion is of a kind with hysterics and who are prone when suffering from indigestion to fancy themselves possessed of devils, they, too, are to be found in all the world. But it is worth while to study the effect of religious charlatanism in all its guises.

Botsford's History of Greece.*

Not only were the Greeks by nature the most gifted of men, but they occupied a country, which, more than any other in the world, favored the growth of enterprise, intelligence, imagination, and taste. As it is impossible, without taking the country into account, to appreciate this many-sided development, it has been my aim throughout the book, by bringing the geography into immediate connection with the history, to show the influence of surroundings on character.

Though the Greeks were constantly at war, we must not lay too much stress on the details of their campaigns and battles. It is far more profitable to learn the character and achievements of the great men, whatever their field of activity, to follow the development of the social and political life, and to enter into the spirit of civilization. Is it too much to hope that this book may do a good service in directing the attention of the reader to the nobler and more instructive aspects of Greek life?

These two paragraphs from Mr. Botsford's prefatory note (somewhat unfortunately entitled "The Mission of the Book") tell much of the story. No other school history of Greece that we know of has been written from so philosophical a point of view, and with so true an appreciation of Greek achievements in commerce, industry, government, society, art, letters, and philosophy. We sincerely hope that the book is not over the heads of the high-school pupils, for whom it is intended. We are confident that it isn't. If it falls into the hands of competent instructors. For young people have a greater aptitude for philosophizing, that is to say, for generalizing and noting philosophical—that is sometimes supposed. And Mr. Botsford has been, for the most part, very happy in avoiding the cumbrous, six-footed words to which the bad repute of philosophy among young people is mostly due. Indeed his style is more simple, we think, than that of the manuals now generally in use. Specialists will no doubt quarrel over the details of the book, but what intelligent educator would not be glad to have most boys go to college with half as fine an appreciation of the significance of the Greeks as might be derived from this volume?

Of the interesting points in Mr. Botsford's work, only a few can be enumerated here. It is thoroughly up to date, recognizing the achievements of the excavators and ethnologists, and especially the valuable treatise by Aristotle on the "Constitution of Athens," a treatise whose discovery is perhaps the most important recent accession to our knowledge of the ancient Greek world. The book also gives, with its maps and its treatment of the subject of colonization, an unusually good idea of the distribution of the Greek race. There are numerous quotations from Greek literature, from Homer downward, gracefully introduced, and admirably calculated to interest the pupil in the subject from many points of view. To enable him to pursue his tastes in this direction, there are excellent bibliographies in which standard translations from the best Greek authors are represented. The pictorial illustrations are numerous and well selected, and should not only interest the pupil in Greek art, but also give him an idea of those beautiful landscapes of which modern travelers say so much. We only regret that, in point of execution, the pictures of sculptures leave something to be desired. Emphasis is everywhere laid on civilization of all kinds, as distinguished from the mere narrative of battles and sieges into which "histories" so frequently degenerate.

Statements that require correction or qualification are not altogether wanting. In particular we distrust the positive tone of the writer toward obscure points of early history and mythology. But after all positiveness is very effective in the class room, and the book is admirably conceived, philosophical, yet clear, concrete, and definite. We hope that many schools may avail themselves of it.

Tales by Hamblen Sears.*

Mr. Sears advises the reader that if he goes to a certain part of Scandinavia on purpose to shoot a deer he may very likely come back with a sore sense of failure, but that if one goes with a heart and mind to enjoy the going and a feeling that if a deer can be had so much the better, then he is sure of a trip full of rich rewards. So one may say of this capital book of sport and travel that if one cares only for a record of slaughter he better not open it, but if he likes all that outdoor sport is to the body eager for exertion and the eye and brain attuned to the keenest of nature's pleasures—an appreciation of her creatures—then he will enjoy its perusal greatly.

The author does not forget, nor quite let you forget, that he is a sportsman; but after all it is the chase and the chasers rather than the quarry that takes first place in his tale and in your recollection. He shoots ducks on Cape Cod ever wonderfully trained live decoys, and struggles to the limit of human endurance in Norway after wild reindeer, watches for moose in the forests that border the gray waters of Newfoundland's gulf, and, most interestingly of all, hunts in a gay pink coat, and in the manner of the old régime, for stags in the forest of Fontainebleau; but all the time it is the guide, the huntsman, the dog that holds the attention rather than the game.

Mr. Sears has acquired a style of the most picturesque and limpidity—as modern as its materials but instinct with an old-fashioned grace too rare in modern narrative of moving scenes by land and sea.

The New York Times
Saturday Review of Books and Art.
NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1899.

DUSTING BOOKS—AND SOMETHING MORE.

How many people are there in the world, one might ask, that know, to its full extent, or, in fact, to any extent, the pleasure to be found in dusting books? Not the mere use of a feather duster or the rapid swish of a cloth; that is the housemaid's province. Oh, no, that may be all that is necessary in dusting a room. What is here meant is the slowly taking down of each individual book, its careful wiping, and lest the dust should have settled on its pages, opening it here and there, and the reading of pet passages or what seem actually new bits, in books we have owned for ages.

As might be imagined, this sort of dusting is not rapid work; perhaps a whole morning so spent may mean the finishing of only one or two shelves. But how the beauty of the books themselves strikes us or how favorite passages, long known to us, suddenly come to have a new value—a new beauty. Or, in books we knew so well, how we come upon a paragraph or a page we seem never to have understood before—or, at least, never to have recognized at its true value.

And so the hours fly by and find us, duster in hand, deep in the pages of some book we seem never to have truly known before, making sacred vows to reread this book at once, or that chapter, or the poem which suddenly comes to have a new meaning for us—until luncheon is ready, or it's time to dress for dinner, or to go out. And we sigh to think how little has been accomplished until we suddenly remember what a charming time we have had.

What Arthur Waugh calls "The Mood and the Book" come together beautifully at such a time, and you luxuriate in all your favorite passages, particularly in those that happen to suit your present mood. How instinctively, too, we choose those cases which contain our choicest books; the more ordinary ones are always left for that mythical day when we have nothing better to do.

Perhaps you suddenly make up your mind to rearrange or reclassify your treasures, which involves all sorts of delightful work. It's wonderful how many times a little collection of a few thousand volumes can be newly settled or what good reasons one may find for such changes. A favorite volume will seem to fall naturally into so many different classes. Take, for instance, a particular book of verse. It belongs in the first place among your first editions of English or American authors, as the case may be; or you may decide to put it on the shelf given up to a particular author. But then, after all, its proper place, you decide, is with the other poets, and you place it there. But just then some one gives you or you buy an autograph letter of the author, or in some way he writes directly in your copy; then, of course, it must go among the autographed books, which perhaps are confined to a single case, which is becoming overcrowded, so that you have to take out an old book to make room for your new acquisition. This involves more "dipping here and there," as you weigh the claims of various old favorites to retain their original places, until finally you select the one you can best bear to oust from its former proud position. Nor is your task yet finished. Oh, no, you must move others of your treasures—make new arrangements—which will enable you to start a new shelf for such overflow.

And so the day passes, not without profit, for this is one of the ways in which we make friends—friends, tried and true, of our books, a feeling never understood by the man who regards a book as a tool, uses it as such, places it on a shelf without any special regard for its neighbors, and never takes it down except when he wishes to use it.

Perhaps some day, too, in a whimsical mood, you make some rearrangement of your books, which has a special meaning for you, but yet conveys nothing to an outsider, a meaning which will long afford you especial pleasure. For instance, a friend of ours once made such an arrangement of his shelves. He placed next to first editions of the two volumes of a copy of the 1638 edition—a neat, little, dumpy volume—of Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy" in deference to Lamb's assertion that "I do not know a more heartless sight than the reprint of the 'Anatomy of Melancholy.' What need was there of unearthing the bones of that fantastic old great man, to expose them in a winding sheet of the newest fashion to modern censure." Then, as the Burton bore traces of the passage of several bookworms half through the volume, our friend placed on its other side a copy of Blode's "Enemies of Books." Of course, neither of the latter books really belongs on a Lamb shelf; yet this arrangement was the source of a good deal of pleasure to our friend for years, all the more so, perhaps, for being practically unshared.

Now, lest readers should think that "dusting books" should be entirely woman's work, quite impossible for men to indulge in, let them read a passage proving the contrary—a passage from a book written by one man about another of the same sex, who evidently shares these views as to the pleasure to be found in such recreation. The book in question is Gabriel Setoun's "Robert Urquhart." The hero of the book, Urquhart, had gone down into a little village to teach, at the same time continuing his literary work. He had invited Watty Spence, one of the village characters, into his room, just after his books arrived. The rest needs no explanation:

> Once in the attic room Watty was in his element. He was one of those men in whom the love for books seems to be inborn and natural. To such the very fingering of books is a pleasure. They fondle them as if they were living things until they know every one by heart, and could go in the dark and pick out what volumes they pleased. Watty ought to have been a librarian, and here, piled up on the floor, was the largest library he had been privileged to explore.
>
> One side of the room had already been fitted up with open shelving, and now it would be a labor of love with Watty if only Mr. Urquhart would allow him to fill his shelves with the books arranged and in order. He looked at the volumes piled around him and then at the shelves.
>
> "I'm glad ye gang in for open shelves," he remarked. "It's but a sma' book case I hae o' my ain, but it's open. I canna bide gloss. Folk'll tell ye it keeps out the dust, an' no doubt it does, but, man, what a pleasure there is in dusting books!"

Mr. Urquhart, Watty Spence, and the creator of them both, Mr. Setoun, are surely men after our own hearts. The latter evidently is a true book lover, else he never could have written what is printed above.

"THE CITY OF DREADFUL NIGHT."

Everybody who can be said to know Kipling at all knows his sketch called "The City of Dreadful Night," in which the magic of his pen seems to lend to his subject, a sufficiently grim one, all the mystery of the Orient. Most persons who pick up the new Kipling book called "From Sea to Sea" will be surprised to find in it another and longer sketch bearing the same title. This is, in fact, nothing but a lively and caustic account of life among the high and low in Calcutta written by youpg Kipling in 1888 for the newspaper published in Northern India which he was serving as correspondent. It reads well, even now, and, in the circumstances, its republication with the other Kipling writings of the same period is quite justifiable. But, of course, the author never intended until lately to republish his scathing criticism of Calcutta, (which, he admits, did not hurt the city,) and in which occur many Kiplingesque phrases and this characteristic sentence: "All India knows of the Calcutta municipality; but has any one thoroughly investigated the Big Calcutta Stink?"

Rudyard Kipling's fondness for the phrase, "The City of Dreadful Night," has given to it a much larger share of publicity than its inventor could give to it. In fact, very few persons who are not close and constant students of literature seem to know anything about the sombre poem which Kipling likes so well and from which he quotes. There seems to be a vague notion extant that the phrase occurs in Thomson's "Seasons." But the James Thomson who wrote "City of Dreadful Night" was not the eighteenth century poet, but of this century, born in 1834 and dying as recently as 1882. He was a Scot, of good Presbyterian ancestry, and an adventurer and journalist as well as a poet. Once, in the seventies, he was correspondent of a New York newspaper among the Spanish Carlists. By the few good judges who know his writings well he is accounted a true poet, insomuch as a small part of what he wrote is likely to live. He was a slave to narcotics, and possessed other and better qualities in common with De Quincey. His best-known poem was published in 1874.

MISS DIX, AUTHOR OF "HUGH GWYETH."

It is a rather extraordinary fact that one of the successful works of fiction of a season unusually prolific in such should have been written by a young woman barely twenty-two years of age and just out of college. It seems the more extraordinary when we consider that it is the peculiarly masculine story of "Hugh Gwyeth, the Roundhead Cavalier," which few readers would have taken to be the production of any young woman if it had appeared anonymously. Time was, and not long ago, either, when we could not speak of young women as "just out of college," however much they might have been "at school," and the last person from whom an exceptionally stalwart novel was to be expected even now is "the sweet girl graduate" or the more robust "bachelor woman" of the day.

But Miss Beulah Marie Dix is not only a graduate of Radcliffe of less than two years' standing, but she took her degree "with highest honors in English" and summa cum laude, which implies much in the way of scholarship, and studied an extra year for the "M. A." which she got last Summer for her honor thesis on "Published Collections of English and Scottish Ballads, 1765-1802." She received the George B. Sohier Prize of $250, which is open to the competition of Harvard as well as Radcliffe students.

Miss Dix is therefore a scholar who is able to turn her learning to account in literary production of a distinctly popular character. Her family is of New England origin, descended from the early Puritan days of the Plymouth colony, and consequently from English source, save, as she likes to say, for a Celtic strain derived through her mother "from the fighting O'Briens of Machias, Me." She was born in the little town of Kingston, near Plymouth, in December, 1876, and passed her early days in the old landing place of the Pilgrim Fathers. There she went to school some, but was more addicted to play—one can readily imagine of a boyish kind—than to study. But from childhood, if she did not "lisp in numbers," she was fond of writing little tales, doubtless of a childish kind, for the ideas for such persistently "came," and she always thought she would be a writer when she grew up.

Her preparation for college was in the public High School of Chelsea, near Boston, whither her family had moved, and there she was taught to "grind" in earnest. One of her schoolmates of the time tells that she was much addicted to studying the dictionary. It was Daniel Webster who advised much reading of dictionaries for those who would acquire a command of language. Doubtless Miss Dix, like the Scotchwoman who read Johnson's Dictionary while waiting for an interview with the lexicographer, found the stories "unco short"—referring to the profusion of "examples" cited in that work, now more famous than useful—but she probably absorbed meanings and variations of use which account in some measure for her unusual mastery of English expression.

When Miss Dix entered college, in 1893, her family, not being in affluent circumstances and having moved to Cambridge that she might still live at home, it was her purpose to prepare herself for teaching, and one of her chief gratifications at her early literary success is that she is likely to be relieved of the need of fulfilling that purpose. It was partly that, however, and partly her liking for English history and literature, and a feeling that their study would promote what she hoped would be her chief object in life, that induced her, under the liberal elective system of Radcliffe, to devote herself largely to those branches of learning. In her second year she became keenly interested in the period of the Cavaliers and Roundheads and the battles and adventures of the struggle between King and Parliament, and it was then that the idea first came to her which was finally worked out in the story of "Hugh Gwyeth."

But while the regular English and history "courses" were running in her undergraduate days, she worked up the material which excited her imagination in briefer forms. She tried to make literature of the "themes" which were part of the required work of those courses and cast them into historical stories. Some of these she offered for publication, and the first, which dealt with the "Thirty Years' War" on the Continent, appeared in 1895 in Lippincott's Magazine, when she was only nineteen years old. Another was published in Godey's Magazine, and three appeared in "Short Stories," but these were all tales of the Cavaliers. She found another and quite a voluntary outlet for her literary impulse in providing plays for The Idler, the principal club of the Radcliffe girls, devoted to social diversion. There are ten or a dozen of these productions extant in manuscript, and one, "Cicely's Cavalier," has been published. All but two of the collection deal with incidents and characters of the Cavalier times, and the two exceptions relate to Colonial days in Massachusetts. All have been performed by college clubs and other amateur organizations, and two, "Apples of Eden" and "At the Sign of the Buff Bible," were tried on the larger public at the Empire Theatre, New York, in 1897 and 1898 by the pupils of the American Society of Dramatic Arts. They are all one-act pieces of a rather serious turn and have not made their way to the professional stage.

When her year of graduate study came, the social clubs of college, and it was then that she turned her mind to working up a long story on her favorite Cavalier and Roundhead subject, and putting into execution her conception of the red-headed youth with the Cavalier soldier as a father and Roundhead maternal relatives, with whom he had been brought up, with the thrilling adventures and perils through which the young hero made his way to his father's camp and heart. Upon it she spent Saturday nights and Sundays after her weeks of study for the examinations upon which the M. A. degree depended. She confesses to having had hard work with it and to laying it aside once with something akin to discouragement, but she could not cast off her red-headed boy of the hybrid political parentage so easily and had to finish it in the end.

Like so many other successful books, "Hugh Gwyeth" had to suffer rejection by more than one publisher before it got the appreciative attention that is being rewarded with "profits." It was originally intended for a "boy's book," which may account for the slenderness of the thread of romance or of the love story, which shows on the surface only here and there, but it is so strong in its descriptions, so ingenious in its incidents, and so exciting in its "situations" that it is rightly rated as a novel, for a novel is not necessarily given up to a minute development of the course of true love, however roughly it may run.

Miss Dix professes some little alarm at the success of her first book, lest it excite expectations which cannot be realized. She thinks she would not like the melancholy fate of going up like a rocket and coming down like a stick and being ever after neglected, but there is little danger of that. She has been engaged upon a children's story of Plymouth in the time of the Pilgrims, which is still unfinished, but whatever may be the result of that venture the hand that wrought the Roundhead-Cavalier story after such solid preparation is not likely to lose its cunning, for it is guided by a vigorous brain disciplined to industry. The new "historical romance for grown-ups," which she contemplates when the children's story is out of the way, will be looked for with expectations that are not likely to be disappointed.

Miss Dix lives quietly with her parents and her older sister in a picturesquely shaded street on the outskirts of Cambridge, a mile or more from the colleges—a street that starts almost opposite to Mount Auburn, the "city of the dead," where so many of the literary celebrities of Massachusetts repose, and runs over the hill toward Fresh Pond, the chief water supply reservoir of the living generation. She is a sturdy young woman of short stature, and a complexion that denotes robust health of body, and a fondness for outdoors that gives promise of a maintenance of vigor. There is reason to believe that the literary career so auspiciously begun will be one of unusual distinction.

AMOS K. FISKE.

BOOK NEWS IN LONDON.

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Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

LONDON, June 9.—In deference to the American Ambassador's wishes Messrs. Sands will suppress the projected publication of "Joe Choate's Jest Book."

***

John Lane publishes next week a volume of Lord Rosebery's "Appreciations and Addresses." The former will deal with Burke, Burns, Wallace, Stevenson, Gladstone, and Landor, and the latter with "The English-Speaking Brotherhood" and other non-political subjects.

***

The account of Emile Zola's eleven months' exile in London, where he enjoyed perfect obscurity in a hotel near Fleet Street, is being written by Ernest Vizetelly, the translator of "Paris." It will be published by Messrs. Chatto. M. Zola contemplates a book on England, also a novel on the Dreyfus affair.

***

Mr. William Archer has translated a book on Ibsen and Björnson by Dr. Brandes, which Messrs. Leinemann are about to publish.

***

Sir Wemyss Reid is resigning the editorship of The Speaker, which in September passes into the hands of a group of young Oxford Liberals composed chiefly of J. L. Hammond and Philip Comyns Carr. Mr. Reid will devote his leisure to writing a biography of Lord Playfair.

***

Lady Dilke has written a work on "The French Painters of the Eighteenth Century," which Messrs. Bell will publish.

***

Justin McCarthy contemplates a book on the state of Ireland in his youth.

***

Mr. C. Richardson has written for Messrs. Methuen a fully illustrated work entitled "The English Turf," dealing with the evolution of the racehorse and describing the art of breeding.

***

There is a new work by Mrs. Clement Shorter entitled "The Father Confessor and Other Stories," appearing in the Autumn.

***

Mr. G. W. Steevens, the well-known war correspondent, is preparing his newspaper articles on India for publication in book form. He is also writing a novel.

***

The late Dr. Wallace had only written a small portion of his reminiscences.

***

Dean Farrar has written a book called "True Religion." The preface contains his views on the ritual crisis.

***

A copy of the third and last impression of Caxton's "Golden Legend," printed in 1493, without the wood cut, title, and some leaves, will be sold at Hodgson's Auction Rooms next week.

H. N.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Items Gathered During This Week's Tour of the Publishing Houses.

Harper & Brothers have on their list for early publication a volume of short stories entitled "The Sixth Sense, and Other Stories," by Margaret Sutton Briscoe; a book on the reconstruction of Santiago de Cuba, by Capt. John Bigelow, Tenth United States Cavalry, brother of Mr. Poultney Bigelow, the well-known correspondent; Mr. Charles Dudley Warner's "That Fortune," "Japan in Transition," by Stafford Ransome, and "Enchanted India," by Prince Karageorgevitch.

Charles Scribner's Sons will publish today, among volumes previously announced, "Old Clocks and Watches, and Their Makers," by F. J. Britten. This is a historical and descriptive account of the different styles of clocks and watches of the past in England and on the Continent. The volume includes 400 illustrations. Another book announced to-day is "Authority and Archeology: Sacred and Profane," edited by David G. Hogarth, and William E. Curtis's "The United States and Foreign Powers." This last is an authoritative work embraced in a popular narrative brought down to date so as to include the last three years of United States diplomatic history, which has been particularly important.

Some of the reviewers of Hamlin Garland's new book, "The Trail of the Gold Seekers," which recently made its appearance from the press of the Macmillan Company, have accused the author of distorting facts or of employing the license of fiction to costume some of the terrible scenes that he depicts on the road to the Klondike gold fields in his record of travel in prose and verse. But those persons who would believe that Mr. Garland exaggerated may read similar harrowing scenes, the details of which were brought by the last steamers to arrive at Seattle.

Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson, the widow of the novelist, is now living in Madeira. She has written for Scribner's Magazine of July a short story, entitled "Anne," which is said to be very good. It may be recalled that Mrs. Stevenson collaborated with her husband in "The New Arabian Nights" and "The Dynamiters." Senator Hoar will make a defense of Webster's famous 7th of March speech in the same number.

John Lane of the Bodley Head published this week a new volume of poems by the author of "Admirals All," Henry Newbolt. It is entitled "The Island Race," and is for the most part in eulogy of Great Britain as Mistress of the Seas.

Doubleday & McClure Company will publish on Monday Bernard Capes's "At a Winter's Fire," Rudyard Kipling's "From Sea to Sea," "Departmental Ditties and Ballads," and "Barrack Room Ballads." As has been said, "From Sea to Sea" will include the only authorized text of the "American Notes," while "Departmental Ditties" will make its first authorized appearance in this country.

Henry Holt & Co. are just sending to the press the fifth impression of Anthony Hope's "Sport Royal and Other Stories."

"Richard Carvel," Mr. Winston Churchill's new novel, presented by The Macmillan Company, has gone into its third edition five days after publication. The illustrations for this narrative, which is a story told as a reminiscent of the last half of the eighteenth century, are the work of Carlton T. Chapman and Malcolm Fraser.

Possibly the most faithful followers of the late Kelmscott Press, which passed out of existence shortly after the death of William Morris, is the Caslon Press of this city. This press follows and elaborates upon the traditions of its English prototype. It has just presented in a small quarto volume "Sir Galahad," a reprint of the poem by Alfred, Lord Tennyson, together with the illustration by Dante Gabriel Rossetti. The edition consists of 100 numbered copies printed in red and black on Dutch hand-made paper, with a Japan proof of the illustration, and bound in a gray paper wrapper.

William Jacks's "The Life of Prince Bismarck" has just been brought out by The Macmillan Company, together with "Our Gardens," by S. Reynolds Hole; "Life and Remains of the Rev. R. H. Quick," edited by F. Storr, and the fourth edition of "An Introduction to the Study of Dante," by John Addington Symonds.

A new edition of Baedeker's "United States" is promised by Charles Scribner's Sons. It will have sixty pages more than the first, and will include, among other things, an adequate essay on "The Greater New York" and new maps of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, Southern California, and plans of Denver, Milwaukee, and the Capitol and National Museum at Washington. The revised bibliography includes such recent works as Cabot Lodge's "Story of the Revolution," Trevelyan's "American Revolution," and Prof. Shaler's new book.

D. Appleton & Co. are sending to press "The Story of Eclipses, with Special Reference to the Total Eclipse of the Sun of May 28, 1900," by George F. Chambers, author of "The Story of the Stars."

Harper & Brothers will publish June 15 "Selections from the Manuscripts of Lady Louisa Stuart," "An Ode to Girlhood," by Alice Archer Sewall, and "Puerto Rico: Its Resources and Its Possibilities," by William Dinwiddie.

A descendant of one of Scott's most intimate friends will tell in The July Century the pathetic story of the romance of Sir Walter's early life. An incident not mentioned by the writer, but of special interest to Americans, is the fact that a grandson of the girl whose failure to love him clouded the ramalizer's career enlisted in the United States Army and fell fighting under Custer. He William Forbes was and John Stuart Forbes was the name of the grandson who died in the American service at the age of twenty-seven.

It is said that "The Hooligan Nights," shortly to be presented by Henry Holt & Co., and of which some comment has already been made in these columns, contains an interesting mass of criminological information, with all the charm of fiction. Alf Hooligan, whose reminiscences have been taken down by Clarence Rook, a London journalist, was a well-known burglar, thief, and counterfeiter. He possessed a rare sense of humor.

"Gettysburg Then and Now," with 125 full-page, half-tone illustrations, is just off the press of G. W. Dillingham Company.

Benjamin Swift's new novel, "The Syren City," is nearly finished, and will be presented in the Fall by Dodd, Mead & Co. The work is largely a study of Naples, in which the sexual problem has been carefully eliminated, but which has as an apology for a problem Puritanism versus Paganism.

A curious human document has just been published in Chicago by Arthur MacDonald. It is entitled "A Psycho-physical Study of Zola's Personality, with Illustrations: His Physical and Mental Peculiarities, Nervous System, Finger Imprints, Morbid Ideas, &c." The brochure is divided into what might be called anthropometical measurements and curious observations. It is a question whether the mental idiosyncrasies of a man of notable intellect may be worth putting on record in this way. Mr. MacDonald, however, assures the reader that the great defender of Dreyfus approves of his plan.

Pierre Loti's new collection of sketches and short stories which has just made its appearance in Paris is of the nature which the title suggests: "Reflets sur la Sombre Route." Lieut. Viaud's philosophy reigns throughout its pages except in a little bit of his experiences as a midshipman at Easter Island. "Nocturne" is a study of a starry night and in it the author was never better in beauty of style and choice of language, and in the description of nature. Loti's dislike of Englishmen and of Americans, however, carries him far, and in his Spanish chapters he refuses to admit that the volunteers of the United States are superior to the conscripts of the Peninsula. It has been suggested that Loti imagines that the present Americans are but degenerate descendants of the men of the Revolution and of the Continental army.

There is some talk of Charles Scribner's Sons bringing out a new edition of Henry M. Stanley's "Through the Dark Continent." A new edition with a new preface by Mr. Stanley has recently made its appearance in Paris, in it Mr. Stanley states that in 1877 two missionaries in Uganda and a third in Lake Victoria, in addition to himself, were the only Europeans who had traversed equatorial Africa, but although the work of exploration and evangelization had begun, England was skeptical of the future of this region. Writes Mr. Stanley: "England lost the chance of freely choosing its field of enterprise. I waited from January to November, 1878, hoping that England would not remain deaf to my appeals. Then I accepted the post of principal agent of the Commission for the Study of the Upper Congo, of which King Leopold II. was President." In this new preface to his work Mr. Stanley relates several amusing anecdotes not published before.

D. Appleton & Co. are publishing a Spanish book of instruction for elementary use. It is entitled "The Harmonic Method for Learning Spanish." The author is Luis A. Barait, Instructor of Spanish Language and Literature in the College of the City of New York.

Mr. Frank L. Baum, author of "Mother Goose in Prose," is at work on a book for children, which is promised for Christmas. The book will be profusely illustrated by Mr. W. W. Denslow.

The first move toward making permanent the history of the cup races in book form is made by R. H. Russell, who will bring out shortly a history in pictures, by L. A. Shafer, of the winning and defense of the America's Cup. The pictures, reproduced from large wash drawings, show the most interesting point of each of the races. There is no type, save a concise note of explanation of the different challenges, with dates and results, accompanying each of the pictures.

"Poems of Love and Home," by George Washington Moon, will be published immediately by Longmans, Green & Co. It will be recalled that Mr. Moon was engaged in the discussion a few years ago in attacking the so-called Queen's English, and, notwithstanding that he had to contend against some very able Oxford and Cambridge dons, it is said that he came off best in the fight.

W. H. Mallock has drawn some clever portraits of well-known living people in his new novel, "Tristam Lacy," and, as might have been expected, his drawing has been inspired by a spirit of delicately incisive satire. Mrs. Norham, with her altruistic movement for ethical culture, and equality through education, is a thinly disguised portrait of Mrs. Humphry Ward. Lord Runcorn may be a composite picture, but it is an unmistakable portrait of Disraeli. Mrs. Dickson, the seductive emancipated novelist, irresistibly suggests Mme. Sarah Grand. Tristam Lacy himself, without being a close portrait of the Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour, is sufficiently so to make the resemblance one of more than usual interest. Those who know well the social and political life of London will recognize other figures.

Charles Scribner's Sons will shortly have ready a new book on embroidery. It will be the combined work of Miss Lewis F. Day, who is completing a course of lectures on the subject at the Royal Institution, London, and of Miss Mary Buckham, accomplished embroideress and teacher of the art. Its scope is practical, and it is addressed to all interested in embroidery and embroidery designs. It will be fully illustrated by reproductions of needlework on a scale large enough to show the stitch.

There will be 200 illustrations in "Famous Homes of Old England and Their Stories," to be published in a fortnight by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The volume will be edited by A. H. Malan, and will comprise descriptions of twelve notable homes—Alnwick, Blenheim, Chatlecote, Penshurst, Hardwick, Chattsworth, Lyme, Cawdor Castle, Belvoir Castle, Battle Abbey, Holland House, and Warwick Castle. Among the writers are the Duke of Marlborough, Lady Dudley, Lady Newton, Lady Warwick, Hugh Campbell, and A. H. Malan.

"The Choate Story Book," with a biographical sketch of Ambassador Joseph H. Choate, by Will M. Clemens, author of "A Ken of Kipling," and the "Depew Story Book," is announced for immediate publication by the Montgomery Publishing Company.

A recent cable dispatch to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW is thus supplemented: Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill's two volumes on "The River War, an Account of the Recovery of the Soudan," will be published by Longmans, Green & Co., in October. The work will be edited by Col F. Rhodes, and will describe in exact military detail Lord Kitchener's campaigns, viz., the expedition to Dongola, the expedition to Khartoum, and the operations on the Blue Nile; and a comprehensive sketch of the previous history has been added which fills four chapters. There are, too, more than thirty maps and drawings.

A Chinese love story, with the scenes laid in Mott and Doyers Streets, is being prepared for The Montgomery Publishing Company.

A number of reviewers have compared "No. 5 John Street" with Prof. Wyckoff's "The Workers," and one of them has gone so far as to say that the English journalist probably never would have written his book if the American educator had not published his. There is a radical difference, however, between the ways in which the two authors treat a theme essentially the same—the life of the laborer from the amateur laborer's point of view. And Mr. Whiteing began his romance of slum life and high life in London nearly six years ago, at least two years before Prof. Wyckoff's magazine articles began to appear. The Century Company, which announced a second edition of "No. 5 John Street" on May 16, now announces a fourth and larger edition.

The National consciousness which has been aroused by the war with Spain and the results growing out of it, has given Americans a somewhat new point of view. Attention has been turned from relations within the nation to relations between the nations as a whole and the larger outside world. It is interesting to note that Prof. Arthur M. Wheeler of Yale is announced for a course of lectures at Chautauqua on "The Foreign Relations of the United States" from their foundation to the present time. This ought to prove a most timely and valuable series.

Mr. John Fiske, who is announced for a course of lectures at Chautauqua this Summer, is extremely popular with school teachers throughout the country. His admirable text books have made him perhaps the most conspicuous figure in this field. His lectures at Chautauqua are always attended by large numbers of school teachers, who are eager to make the personal acquaintance of one whom they have learned to know through the daily work of the schoolroom.

It is a singular fact that, with all his popularity, there has never been any attempt to illustrate Thomas Hardy's novels from the actual scenes in the Wessex country. The background for such illustration is especially rich in material, as will be seen from the first installment of a series on "Thomas Hardy's Country," which appears in the June Bookman. The article is an extensive one, and there are fourteen illustrations, besides a frontispiece showing Thomas Hardy's house in Dorchester, all reproduced from photographs taken expressly for this article by the well-known English writer and novelist, Clive Holland. Mr. Holland had the co-operation of Mr. Hardy in identifying the various scenes of his novels, so that the series when completed will be a very valuable and important one to all Hardy lovers. There will be three papers in all. The installment in the July number will be wholly devoted to what is perhaps the most popular of all of Thomas Hardy's novels, "Tess of the D'Urbervilles."

Mr. John Kendrick Bangs not only writes clever farces, but from time to time is induced to give public readings from his own writings. He is announced for two readings at Chautauqua during the coming Summer.

Sarcey Died in Harness.

It seems that the late M. Sarcey, the well-known Parisian critic, whose Monday article in Le Temps has had only two interruptions in the course of forty years, died with a half-written "causerie" lying on his desk. As we might crudely express it over here, he died a "newspaper man's death." "I must get up," he said to the doctor a few hours before his passing. "It is absolutely necessary that I should finish my article. What will Paris say if it does not appear next Monday? I will do only a demi-feuilleton, if I must, but I must do it." Later he returned to the idea. He mentioned the Théâtre Français. "I shall go again and see 'Le Torrent.' I am afraid this piece is not well understood. It has not been rightly judged." These were his last words.

The Survival of the Fittest.

Mark Twain by his extraordinary proposal seems to have more faith in the permanence of books than Mr. Wells, the author of "When the Sleeper Wakes," and other tales of a Jules Verne-Bellamy character. According to the author of wonderful tales, books will fit E. D. 2000 to read [illegible] by electric incandescent portable [illegible] which the characters move and speak. In the light of this prophecy it is interesting to note what of contemporaneous literature will be preserved in cylinders two centuries hence. Mr. Wells daringly declares for only three: Mr. Kipling's "The Man Who Would Be King," Mr. Conrad's "The Heart of Darkness," and Henry James's "The Madonna of the Future." It would be edifying to hear Mr. Wells's defense of his somewhat rash statement.

Kipling (Limited.)

From The London Academy of May 27.

[A Syndicate, it is said, has been formed in America to get complete control in that country of all Mr. Kipling's writings. In commenting thereupon a contemporary asks, Why not Kipling (Limited)? Why not, indeed? The prospectus, we imagine, might run somewhat on the following lines.]

KIPLING (Limited),
(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1898.)
CAPITAL.....£1,000,000.
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Messrs. Romeike & Curtis, Press Cutting Agents, London.
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Sir Walter Besant.
ADVERTISING AGENT.
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PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed to acquire and traffic in all the writings—prose, verse, or private letters—of the celebrated author, Mr. Rudyard Kipling. Mr. Kipling, who is at this moment the most famous writer now living, is still young, and there is promise that he has before him a considerable period of active productivity.

KIPLING (Limited).

The Company proposes to acquire not only Mr. Kipling's future works and the work on which he is at present engaged, but also everything that may already exist. Negotiations are now afoot for the acquisition of letters written by Mr. Kipling as a child, for copy books containing his earliest attempts at pothooks and hangers, and for a vast amount of other immature penmanship. These will be from times to time fac similed in the illustrated papers and in due course sold by public auction, at (the Company feels convinced) a greatly enhanced figure.

KIPLING (Limited).

The Company will be vigilant that no Imperial crisis shall pass without poetic comment from Mr. Kipling's pen. It trusts also that it will be successful in inducing Mr. Kipling to give to these political poems a form which shall be easily parodied; thus providing for increased publicity.

KIPLING (Limited).

The Company is delighted to observe that not only are there now before the public two or three monographs on Mr. Kipling's work, but others are in preparation. The Company also views with much satisfaction the circumstance that the action now being brought by Mr. Kipling against an American firm is not likely to be heard for eighteen months. This insures a continual succession of articles and paragraphs in the public press—during the early stages of the Company's career.

KIPLING (Limited).

Arrangements have been made with the Biograph and Mutoscope Company to take living pictures of Mr. Kipling in a variety of daily actions, such as sitting down to his writing table, alighting from a steamer, reading press notices, conversing with a recruiting sergeant, and filling in his income tax. These pictures will be exhibited in all the leading cities of England and America, both on the screen and in the penny-in-the-slot machines.

KIPLING (Limited).

In addition to such ordinary literary work as novels, short stories, and verses, Mr. Kipling, it is hoped, will agree to write every year no fewer than six strictly private letters on debatable public questions, which shall, in due course, find their way into the public press.

KIPLING (Limited).

A private wire will be affixed between Potsdam and the Company's offices, to facilitate the transmission of telegrams to Mr. Kipling from the German Emperor.

A Man of Many Parts.

Of Prof. H. A. Beers, who recently brought out "A History of English Romanticism" through Henry Holt & Co., it has been said that his book was "the work of a man who studied hard, but who has also lived." It may be recalled that Prof. Beers is the author of "Coleridge: Prose Extracts," "A Century of American Literature—1776-1876," and "A Suburban Pastoral." But one may look in vain in these volumes for evidence that absolutely confirms the above quotation. Four years ago there appeared a little volume of college verse and sketches called "The Ways of Yale." A reviewer in these columns wrote concerning it: "There is only one fault to find, and that is there is not enough of it." The title page reveals the author's name, Henry A. Beers. In turning over the leaves we find that the eminent author of "A History of English Romanticism" could also write a tolerably good drinking song. How is this as a fragment?

"A wet night maketh a dry morafax."
Quoth Hendying, 'rede ye right;
And the cure seemed fair in the substance sa'r
Of the dog that gave the bite.

"So whether it be of Saxon thew
Or else of Angevin vice,
I want it strong and I want it lousy,
And I want it as it is."

Perhaps Prof. Beers is a man of many parts.

THE GREAT COMPROMISE.

Susan Bullitt Dixon's Work on One of the Side Lights of American History.*

This volume tells the story of a great epoch and epoch maker in American history. It is the first time in America that woman has undertaken so ambitious a piece of historical writing.

It appears peculiarly timely just at this crisis of our National development. Fresh and entertaining glimpses of the period of which they treat are found in its pages. We may see as we read that the spirit of the fathers, their hopes and fears and talk over the annexation of Louisiana and Texas, find a reflection in the exhibits of the sons of to-day. With very little change, the expressions of the past about these themes might be transferred to a modern newspaper as the ebullitions of the expansionists and anti-expansionists of the present year. The ties that bind the Nation North and South, East and West, are now so strongly cemented that we can review without bitterness the mighty passions that once shook the country to its very foundations.

The agitation over the Missouri Compromise and its repeal covered the period from 1820 to 1854. Those were days of experiment, doubt, and conflict. The cause of the compromise was a great wrong imbedded in the very heart of the Constitution. That gentle scholar and writer George William Curtis tells somewhere of walking one Summer day with the historian Bancroft on the rocks at Newport. The talk drifted to the Nation and the great historian's work. The historian told the scholar that in his opinion, as the ocean was limited by the horizon line, so history was limited by fact and reality. And he added, "I shall end my history with the adoption of the Constitution; all beyond it is experiment." That was long ago. Mrs. Dixon's book treats of this age of experiment. The Government and the Nation were being tested to reveal the stuff that was in them and to prepare them for the seismic shock of internecine strife, out of which the Nation, compact in every joint, was to emerge into newness of life, with the period of mere experiment forever past. The author seeks to set before her readers a clear statement of the real nature of the Missouri Compromise and the relation of its subject—slavery—to the Constitution of the United States, and what the repeal of the law, so hated by the South, effected. It detracts nothing from the interest of the work that its bias is altogether Southern, although thirty years ago this book would doubtless have raised a wild storm of protest in the North.

Popular opinion attributed the authorship of the bill to Henry Clay, who really had nothing to do with it, as the writer clearly shows.

The South insisted that Missouri be admitted into the Union as a slave State. New England and the Middle States opposed it. After long debate and bitter wrangling, Mr. Thomas of Illinois prohibited slavery north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, with the exception of Missouri, which came into the Union as a slave State. It was around this "compromise" that the battle raged for a generation, as its repeal did not carry until 1854. No woman has ever before written such a clear and voluminous history of a great political movement, which occupied so long a period of time and was the cause of the making and unmaking of so many political destinies.

There were giants in those days, and Mrs. Dixon freely draws their portraits. She tells us her impressions of Calhoun, Clay, Webster, Hale, Judge Douglas, Seward, and her own husband, Archibald Dixon, Senator from Kentucky, and a host of others. She seems to see but little good in the men of the North except Webster. This is the way she draws the portrait of John Quincy Adams: "Able, vindictive, vituperative, exasperating to the last degree; sharp, acrid, quick, shrewd, arrogant, insulting; pertinacious, selfish, jealous, and ambitious, without even the excuse of an honest fanaticism." The one passion of his life in her estimation was his deep hatred of Gen. Jackson. Excepting, however, where her mind is evidently warped by too strong a sectional bias, her sketches are worthy of all commendation.

As the wife, companion, and amanuensis of Mr. Dixon, who succeeded Henry Clay in the Senate, and from her personal acquaintance of public men and measures of the time, she is eminently qualified for her task. She is a Southern woman, and her position is not simply an impartial statement of the position of North and South on the great question of slavery, but on all its pages one may discern the threads of an elaborate argument in support of the Southern idea. While disclaiming that slavery was anything but a curse, and quoting Patrick Henry and other leading spirits of the South as opposed to it, her plea in its behalf never rises above material considerations.

Slaves were property. Without their wish or consent, the Southern people had the burden laid upon them. Her argument is that, as slavery existed as a fact, the rights of property ought to have been respected by the Nation, and the South confirmed and established in everything that secured to its people the very greatest emoluments from the property so possessed.

The real nature of the traffic in slaves, Mrs. Dixon claims, was not understood by the Abolitionists of the North. She plainly says:

"The sale of slaves to the far South was incapable of comprehension to the majority of those persons who protested against the internal trade as carried on at the capital. They saw only the shackles, the auction block, the separation of families, the weeping of those sent away from their happy homes, and, knowing nothing of the real causes of these things, saw only apparent cruelty. The word 'apparent' is used advisedly. These opponents did not choose to state the facts of the case, which every informed man among them knew to be true—that the slaves were really an inheritance from the past, that their section of the country was equally guilty with the South in the matter of these importations."

Mrs. Dixon claims that the Northern men made money by bringing the slaves here, but were not willing to share equally the burden of their emancipation.

"The Abolitionist felt none of the guilt of blood on his own garments, but only saw its stains on those of his Southern brethren." And they (the Southern men) scorned to defend themselves against what they regarded as unjust and unfair imputations; they knew the necessity for the migration of slaves; they realised fully the necessity their owners were under to get the best prices possible for those sold in order to provide for the aged and helpless left behind. Knowing they gave to their slaves kind treatment, they held themselves above accounting to any one for their action, and would submit to no dictation or reproof.

In the struggle that centred around the Missouri Compromise, and rolled onward at last into the tumultuous ocean of the civil war and emancipation, the author sees no higher motive than the sordid fight "to possess power and land."

The South wanted to push slavery north of the prohibitive line because it would add to her wealth and advantage. The only reason the North opposed it was selfish aggrandizement and for a larger opportunity to make money. The question of conscience, of right and wrong, per se; the feeling of Northern men, a great many Northern men, apart from all political and sordid considerations, that slavery was wrong, and under the ban of both Christianity and civilization, seems to be severely absent from her pages. But to-day, in this great free land, where the black man is slowly emerging, to find his true place as a civilized being and a citizen, the present generation can look on the relics of the animosities of the past without rancor or bitterness; while we all, as a Nation, North and South, devoutly thank God that slavery has vanished.

In her chapter on Archibald Dixon, who originated the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and with Judge Douglas was responsible for its passage, the author gives some pleasant sketches of old Kentucky. There is a peculiar charm for her in the pastoral and patriarchal relation of master and slave.

Space forbids us to quote but a single paragraph, giving a glimpse of that easy-going sort of life for which Kentucky has been somewhat famous. A wife's pride in her husband's good qualities may be pardoned, especially when he happens to be made of the sort of stuff that Americans universally admire.

"A poor old woman, a widow, had been wronged in some way by a very mean fellow, who was also a very great bully. She said: 'I will go to Archie Dixon; he will stand by me.' She stated her case, and he at once agreed to defend it for her, though she could pay him no fee. The bully, hearing of it, made his threats of what he would do. Mr. Dixon had heard the threats, and, when he rose to speak, he proceeded to pay the gentleman his compliments in that style of which he was so entirely the master. If there was one thing in which Mr. Dixon excelled another, it was in the fierce and withering denunciation of meanness. The bully grew furious, and dared him to come out and he would whip him as he deserved. Mr. Dixon said, 'Wait. I am not through with you yet'; and went on with his speech, growing more vehement and contemptuous to the close. When he had finished speaking he said: 'Now, I am ready for you.' They went outside, and, without waiting for the bully to attack him, he jumped upon him, knocked him down, and rolled him over and over down the Court House hill to the gate, amid shouts of laughter and applause from the people, who loudly jeered the defeated bully as he slunk away without having been able to strike a single blow. He never dreamed that the tall, slender stripling of the bar, with his sunny hair and flashing eyes, had muscles of steel and a heart of fire."

Mrs. Dixon's book will appeal to the student of history, and as a valuable contribution to the literature of the generation before the war will find place in our public and private libraries. As a depository of facts, passions, and sentiments of the past, and a vivid reflection of the spirit of the South in slavery days, it will be an invaluable record.

FRANCIS E. MARSTEN.

*THE TRUE HISTORY OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE AND ITS REPEAL. By Susan Bullitt Dixon. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company. Price $3.

A NOVELIST'S BAGGAGE IN EGYPT.

Same matter-of-fact Britisher has been overhauling the baggage of a distinguished Italian novelist, who went to Egypt so as to get basic facts for a romance he was to write. In his kit there were 150 cravats, umbrellas, 18, of assorted colors; 46 pairs of gloves, 14 pairs of shoes, and 2 pairs of shoes "especially adapted for crocodile hunting." It is believed that the Italian gentleman had made up his mind to kill innumerable crocodiles and was to have their skins tanned, so as to bind up presentation volumes in this original kind of leather. It takes away from the dignity of a hero to be untidy, and the novelist always must be particular as to the make-up of his leading character and the fit of his clothes, and so the author should be well dressed himself.

On Beachy Head, in England, there grows much furze, and Bill Jones, a carter, built a fire, and the surface of the ground having been burned off, he espied something shiny. He picked it up. It was a coin. Bill then set to work and unearthed a Roman hoard. There was no gold, but a vast number of copper and bronze pieces. The cache had remained where the Roman had buried it some sixteen centuries ago, for the coins were struck A. D. 250.

"CHEERFUL YESTERDAYS."

Comments by Col. Higginson on Col. Higginson's Book—His Own Reminiscences.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

A paragraph in your current issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW on Victor Hugo's Voltaire oration makes me desirous of saying some things about "Cheerful Yesterdays," whose author, Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, is named as being present at the time the oration was delivered. I have had a copy of my friend's book for a long time, but heretofore have been unable to publicly express my delight in its perusal. It has a peculiar and personal charm for me, not alone because of knowing the author in past years of storm and stress," or even from both the pleasure and instruction one always derives from reading after our scholarly author, who is always an alive and all-round man, but from the fact that it revives as no other book of reminiscences has done to me the charm and character of the Boston and Cambridge I once got a dreamlike vision of and have ever since carried about the world with me as a delightful memory. It was not one of personal associations though, for a lonely young chap, but two years removed from my boyhood's home, I had but a very limited knowledge of the men and social life whom Higginson with pleasant writings so graphically describes. Indeed, my knowledge belongs alone to their writings and public speech. But the presence of "Old Cambridge" gave a home sense to a wanderer who as a boy knew the Cambridge over the sea. That was the first incentive that drew me to many loiterings about the Harvard campus and the town until it won from me a constant regard. I looked out at it with a young man's longing, tinged with somewhat of melancholy loneliness. Col. Higginson's "Cheerful Yesterdays" brings all this and many more active associations back to me. I need say no word in praise of his style or matter—for the first is always charming and the other is as a rule unusually accurate.

Naturally, I am drawn to the chapter on "Kansas and John Brown," in which the author honors my name with a mention, and which relates to events wherein I took a modest place. Some references may need a little correction; only such, however, as are needed to sharpen the dulling edge of fading time. To correct Col. Higginson would be almost an impertinence on my part, but for the fact that he has lived many lives and I but one, so far as the Free State struggle in Kansas goes.

The author of "Cheerful Yesterdays" does not mention that he was in far more danger in those days (the mid-fifties) of being dealt with as a "traitor" or "sedition monger" than is Edward Atkinson to day. I am glad still to find myself, in these days of "imperialist" demands, again in accord with Col. Higginson. He does not mention in his reminiscence volume that the Kansas and the Free State Committee, of which he was Secretary, was the one charged with the more dangerous work of that period, that of furnishing arms, &c., to the Free State "emigrants." As to my few corrections, on Page 198, the author says of the three New England parties that two rendezvoused at Worcester. A party of one, mentioned as under "My Friend Stowell," was in part made up in Boston by myself, and we were joined there by the Worcester men. I note he mentions one party as equipped "in their red shirts and rough boots," probably meaning the Maine lumbermen. Perhaps they wore "red" in Boston, but when they came into Kansas, as one of those who met them on the border of Nebraska, I know they certainly had changed the garment to one of blue flannel. In those days the "red shirt" belonged to the pro-slavery or "border ruffian" side of the conflict, just as Higginson himself mentions in a New York Tribune letter of the period as well as in "Cheerful Yesterdays" that we had "Free State" cows and pro-slavery "mules." They sometimes changed "owners" also. "Foraging existed in Kansas as well as in the Philippines now. Mention is made on the same page as "joining" from Vermont of "William Thompson, afterward John Brown's son-in-law, killed at Harper's Ferry." Thompson was killed as mentioned in "Cheerful Yesterdays," and as I have described in my own book on "John Brown and His Men," (Funk & Wagnall Company,) but it was brother Henry, still living with his wife at Pasadena, Cal., who married Capt. Brown's eldest daughter, Ruth. William did not join in either Worcester or Boston. He was from Essex County, in the Adirondacks, New York, and joined the Stowell and Hinton party at Buffalo, just as it marched on the lake steamer Plymouth Rock, bound for Chicago. Our party reached Northern Kansas in the first week of August, 1856, nearly two months before Higginson came to Kansas, and Thompson left us within a week with his wounded brother Henry and Capt. John Brown on their way out of the Territory. I never saw William again. On Page 203 men mention is made of an encounter with Gen. "Jim" Lane. Of course Higginson knew him by his right name, but until he crossed the Missouri River for Iowa he was always addressed as "Gen. Cook." While encamped fourteen miles from Nebraska City, a frontier town that had more enemies than friends, so far as we were concerned, in the last week of July there arrived about 1,000 Western men under Lane's command and going to Kansas. There also reached there a portion of the National Kansas Aid Committee, consisting of Thaddeus Hyatt, the inventor and manufacturer, who is still living in Brooklyn, in a hale fourscore years and more; Dr. S. G. Howe, (dead,) and Horace White, Secretary, now an editor with a national reputation. They were troubled over

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the political situation and came out to prevent "Jim" Lane and John Brown being too radical. The latter's victory at Black Jack and another more serious affair, with his wounded son and son-in-law, compelled him to temporarily retire. The committee did not see him, and it would have been useless if they had. Lane, however, was a politician as well as a fighter, and therefore more amenable.

Samuel F. Tappan, who is mentioned on Page 204 as having also been with Col. Higginson made "Brigadier General," was at my home a few days since, rosy in health, able, reminiscent, scholarly, and with a marvelous life story behind him. He was the first Indian Peace Commissioner, and we had a merry and reminiscent hour, in which the same incident was mentioned. Tappan told of another incident that Higginson forgets, relating to the late Senator Plumb, who had with him a small party from Ohio, and was in the emigrant caravan. Gov. Geary wanted the arms, and Plumb "let out" with two wagons and teams, two twelve-pound guns, and a lot of Sharp's rifles. Geary never found him, and James Redpath, who was responsible for the outfit, told of having a severe time in straightening matters out. Plumb's idea was to save these things for the fight, which he, like others out there, thought was inevitable.

In "Cheerful Yesterdays," in giving brief personal account of the events accompanying Brown's imprisonment, trial, and execution in Virginia, Col. Higginson mentions the finding of a paper by a Union officer, which gave his name and that of Frank B. Sanborn of Concord, Mass., as the two persons in that State who "can explain the whole of Brown's plot." It was suggested by Gov. Wise's correspondent that they might "abscond," which was the last thing either of them designed to do. The name "A. Huntin" is mentioned from memory as following the Governor's initials. It should have been A. (Andrew) H. Hunter, the State's special attorney in the prosecution of John Brown et al. Gov. Wise's reference was doubtless due to a peculiar fact, which was not recognized at the time, and by aid of which the Virginians may have expected to get the persons of Sanborn and others into their jurisdiction. Some time in the early fifties and during the heat of the fugitive slave law excitement an act was passed by Congress giving power to a writ or summons for a witness required by one United States District Judge to run in another district or State if there was non-residence or avoidance in the district of issue. So far as I have been able to learn, it was never made operative, but unquestionably there was an intention of enforcing it at the time of the Harper's Ferry raid. Aaron D. Stevens was severely wounded on the Harper's Ferry Military Reservation. He was held a prisoner, as was given out at the time, by the United States Marshal. With Albert Hazlett, Stevens was not tried till February, 1860. They were executed in March. Their lawyer, Mr. Sennott of Boston, a Democrat, acting upon the presumption that Stevens was a Federal prisoner, made a motion electing to be tried by the Federal court. Mr. Hunter, in negativing the same, declared that Stevens had never been in Federal custody. Yet Mr. Buchanan ordered troops to Harper's Ferry for the purpose, at the time of Brown's execution, of guarding the Federal prisoner as well as the reservation. All the circumstances point to the probability that Mr. Hunter had concluded he could not "bag" the Northern men that were wanted under the "witness law," whose constitutionality was more than doubted.

I have been drawn into a more reminiscent mood than designed by this reference to "Cheerful Yesterdays." May its author long continue to have them and tell to admiring readers and friends what has made them so. The book is one of several which have lately been published, the type of which I hope may increase. Books like those of Col. Higginson and the one Ellis Yarnall has just given us through the Macmillans are positive contributions, both to current history and biography. RICHARD J. HINTON.

Shore Road, Brooklyn, May 29, 1899.

CURIOUS OLD BOOK TITLES.

The Pall Mall Gazette in an amusing way tells of the curious book titles of the past. There was that goodly volume, which we read with zest to-day, called "The Great Shipwreck of Fools, who are in the Hold of Ignorance, swimming in the Sea of the World; of great Effect Profit, Utility Value, Honour and Moral Virtue, for the Instructing of Everybody: which book is adorned with a great number of Figures, the better to demonstrate the Folly of the World."

During the Reformation titles were highly original, as "The Little Dog of the Gospel barking at the Errors of Luther"; "The Royal Post to Paradise, very useful to those who wish to go there; a collection of the Works of Pious Doctors who have curiously treated the subject"; "The Spiritual Snuffbox to lead devoted Souls to Christ"; "Sixpennyworth of Divine Spirit"; "Seven Sobs of a Sorrowful Soul in Sin; or, the Seven Penitential Psalms of the Princely Prophet David." In the time of Oliver Cromwell we have "A Reaping Hook, well tempered for the stubborn Ears of the Coming Crop" and "Some Beautiful Biscuits, cooled in the Oven of Charity and put aside carefully for the Fowls of the Church, the Sparrows of Spirit, and the Swallows of Salvation." There is something terse and telltale in "Buttons and Buttonholes for the Believer's Breeches" and babblerike in "High-heeled Shoes for those who are Dwarfs in Sanctity."

SIX CRITICS IN ONE.

Aspects of the Conan Doyle and Robertson Nicoll Controversy.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by William L. Alden.

LONDON, May 25.—Dr. Conan Doyle has pleased a crowd of unsuccessful writers by complaining in a letter to the daily press that a certain well-known critic is as multiform as Andrew Lang himself. The critic in question is the editor of The Bookman and the correspondent of The New York Bookman. He is also editor of a Nonconformist weekly, and he writes criticisms under different signatures in a variety of other papers. If he dislikes a book he can say so in six different articles, and thus create in the public mind the impression that the book is so bad that there is a general insurrection of critics against it, whereas, in point of fact, the six adverse criticisms merely mean that one man disapproves of it. Dr. Doyle thinks that this is an intolerable state of things, though he does not seem to have any remedy for it in his mind.

The critic of whom Dr. Doyle complains has of course answered his accuser. His answer is perhaps good, considered as repartee, but it is hardly argument. He says that he recently found fault with a book written by Dr. Doyle on the ground that it contained a chapter calculated to bring a blush to the cheek of the conscientious Nonconformist. Hence these tears on the part of the aggrieved author! The critic, however, does not deny that he is six critics rolled into one, though he declines to admit that he is guilty of any offense.

There certainly does seem to be more or less justice in Dr. Doyle's complaint. In spite of what Miss Corelli says, criticism has ordinarily an important effect upon the sale of a book. The sort of people who admire Miss Corelli's productions probably do not know what criticism means, and it is extremely improbable that any one of them ever reads a criticism in any of the leading weeklies. The average reader of Dr. Doyle's books, on the contrary, would be almost certain to read criticisms of any new book from his pen, and if those criticisms were unanimously adverse, he would not buy it. If the critic of The Bookman points out in six different papers that Dr. Doyle's last book is unfit to be read, there are hundreds of people who will say: "The critics all agree that the book is bad, and so I will not read it." It does not seem fair that one man should have this power, but what can be done to remedy the abuse?

Obviously nothing. It would be absurd to demand that a law should be passed forbidding a man to criticise a book more than once. Even a critic is entitled to some little semblance of freedom of action, though in the judgment of a vast number of people he is entitled to no freedom of opinion. If a man can obtain employment as a critic on half a dozen papers he cannot be prevented from writing half a dozen criticisms of every new book that appears.

Dr. Doyle is inclined to think that if a critic were compelled to sign his criticisms he would be able to do less harm than, in Dr. Doyle's opinion, is done by the multiform critic of The Bookman. But this would prove a very inefficient remedy. Suppose that Smith writes criticisms in six different papers, and signs them all with his name. They will be read, not as Smith's opinion, but as the opinions of the papers in which they appear. The public will simply note that such and such papers have praised or condemned a certain book, and they will accept the opinions expressed by Smith in those papers as a consensus of critical opinion. If every critic were to be compelled to sign his criticisms the practice would perhaps be welcome to an aggrieved author who wished to calm his mind by assaulting the critic with a club, but in no other way would it bring him any sort of satisfaction.

The conclusion of the whole matter seems to be that in a free country nothing can prevent a man from writing all the criticisms that editors may employ him to write, and that signing his name to such criticisms would have no effect except to bring upon him a shower of sarcastic postal cards and the bitter hatred of every author whom he does not praise. Personally, I warmly sympathize with Dr. Doyle, and feel that he has a genuine grievance. At the same time I cannot see that the critic of The Bookman has exceeded his rights as a free-born Briton, and I certainly cannot conceive of any remedy for the wrong of which Dr. Doyle complains.

Criticism is something which can never be made perfect in this imperfect world. It is all based upon the false assumption by the critic that he is infallible. When an honest critic writes of a book that it is a feeble and worthless production, he is giving merely his own opinion, but unless he is morally certain that such opinion is right he has no right to express it. Of course he is perfectly certain that his opinion of the book is a just one; in other words, he is certain of his infallibility. As a matter of fact, we all know that critics are not infallible. Of what value, then, is criticism based upon the fallacy that when a critic declares ex cathedra his opinion of any book such opinion is infallible? The more one thinks of what criticism is, of what it ought to be, and of what it never can be, the more nearly one approaches to the confines of insanity.

The Doyle-Nicoll controversy ended with a series of other people have written letters on the subject of critical pluralism, and most of them think that it is a shame that one man should write criticisms under six different signatures; but, beyond the suggestion that criticisms ought to be signed, they have no remedy to propose. As I hinted this remedy would fail to meet the case. There is only one remedy which would be efficacious. Let every one refuse to read criticisms of new books, which contain anything beyond a mere bald statement of their subject matter. In that case it would make no difference how many times a critic might duplicate himself. It is the judgment which a critic pronounces upon a book which does either good or harm.

Of course my remedy means the abolition of all true criticism, but that would not be a serious loss. So long as a man is known to be a capable and honest critic, so long will it always be possible for him to write criticisms in half a dozen different papers. Dr. Doyle and lesser men may complain that this is not fair, but they can do nothing to prevent it. Whereas, if the public would only abstain from reading criticisms there would be an end of the trouble. Once in a century there is born a man whose opinions about books are worthy of attention, but what is one real critic among such an intolerable quantity of books? Even our cleverest men merely express their own likes and dislikes when they write what they call criticism. Mr. George Moore honestly regards Kipling as a hideous blot on our civilization. Mr. Andrew Lang thinks that Mr. Moore cannot write a novel that is worth reading, but at the same time he regards Mr. Rider Haggard as one of the greatest novelists of the day. If the public accepts the opinions of these critics what an extraordinary mental condition the public must be in!

One would naturally fancy that Sir Edwin Arnold would know a good novel from a bad one. And yet look at the list of "the one hundred best novels in the world" published by The Daily Telegraph. This list was selected by Sir Edwin Arnold with the assistance of Mr. H. D. Trail and Mr. W. L. Courtney. In the list we find "Guy Livingstone," "The Wide, Wide World," "Valentine Vox," "The Deemster," and books by Miss Amélie Rives, "Ouida," Whyte-Melville, and W. H. Ainsworth, not one of which deserves a place in any library. When Messrs. Arnold, Trail, and Courtney agree in classing the books I have mentioned among the "one hundred best novels in the world," of what value is their critical judgment? Is the opinion of a man who regards "Valentine Vox" as one of the best novels in the world entitled to any weight when he brings it to bear on a new novel?

Very possibly The Daily Telegraph's list of novels is well adapted to meet the tastes of its readers, in spite of the fact that none of Miss Corelli's works is mentioned in it. Still, a list of the most popular novels is one thing and a list of the best novels is quite another. We have recently had several lists of the "best books" in the language issued by rival publishers, but The Daily Telegraph's list of the best novels is by far the most wonderful of them all.

W. L. ALDEN.

"STUDIES IN DANTE."

Dr. Edward Moore has promised the Clarendon Press a new series of "Studies in Dante." These essays will deal with Dante as a religious teacher, especially in relation to Catholic doctrine. Some of the themes are "Beatrice," "The Classification of Sins in the 'Inferno' and 'Purgatorio,'" "Dante's Personal Attitude Toward Different Kinds of Sin," "The Genuineness of the 'Quaestio de Aqua et Terra,'" &c. One of the last letters that Mr. Gladstone wrote was one accepting the dedication of the book. The same press has in preparation a large-type edition of the "Divina Commedia," reprinted from Dr. Moore's "Oxford Dante." The above and recent data go far to show that there is a broad revival of the Florentine poet working up among the literati of London, Cambridge, and Oxford. The movement may possibly do much good in certain quarters. In commenting on the recent lecture of the Italian Ambassador, "Dante as a Business Man," the learned editor of The Academy writes: "May we suggest to other lecturers that they should consider the claims of 'Sir Thomas Lipton as a Mystic' or 'Count Tolstoi as a Sprinter'?" The derision of The Academy is well meant but futile. Dante was a very shrewd man of affairs in fact. He was no match for the publisher of his time, however.

In May, 1857, the first effort was made in Liverpool for a memorial to Felicia Hemans. The movement has been entirely successful and the committee reports that the funds in hand are sufficient. There is to be a medal struck which is to be presented as a prize for the best lyrical poem. The matter is in the hands of the Council of the University of Liverpool.

There are some sanguine ones who believe that the final "Z" of the Oxford Dictionary will be printed in 1900. At the beginning of the next century one-half of the work (Vols. I. to V.) will be ready, and the sixth and tenth volumes during the next nine years. The complete dictionary will consist of some 15,000 pages.

Ernest Seton Thompson, author of "Wild Animals I Have Known," has just completed another book of

STRAY TOPICS

A Paper Sing Sing Convicts Produce

The title of the paper is Star of Hope, and the capital letters of the heading are worked into a neat drawing. When you read its place of publication, Sing Sing Prison, and examine the picture at top to the left there is a watch tower, overlooking a high walled yard, and to the left a cell, with a grating, and a figure showing the stripes. Then you understand the source, the origin of this newspaper, conducted, edited, and written by prisoners in Sing Sing. On what is the editorial page are printed the names of the officials, from the Superintendent to the physician, and possibly, with the Chaplain, they may supervise the sheet.

The editor of the Sing Sing Prison paper suffers from the same difficulties as would any other editor. "Do not be disappointed," he writes, "if your contributions do not appear. It must be remembered that there are 1,300 men who are entitled to the privilege of sending in manuscripts with a view to publication." Of course anonymous contributions are declined. "In every instance write your name and cell number on your contributions and put them in the letter boxes at the end of each dormitory." The name of the author is suppressed, but his number appears. Here is an article on "Experience," and signed "No. 1,500," and "No. 711" writes a paper entitled "Keep Off the Grass," and he differs from "No. 312." There is a column entitled "Educational," and the writer, "No. 1,580," explains thoroughly the difference between "shall and will" and the nice distinction between "may can, and must." There are several historical studies in the Star of Hope, and one on "Lafayette," by "No. 1,300," is well done. Possibly "No. 1,300," besides being held in durance, has additional punishments meted out to him, because he takes care of "Our Letter Box," and is condemned to answer the many questions put to him. How flattered should be Marie Corelli, for the "No. 2,130" asks where this distinguished maker of romance was born and in what year. "Gladstone called three times on her, and she is said to be Queen Victoria's favorite author," replies the editor.

Some of the "Thoughts and Reminiscences" of "No. 1,680" have originality, as "men are unlike chickens, the old ones are the tender hearted ones." "Hungromania" is warmly recommended to the patentees of "Kleptomania," and this one has a La Rochefoucauld smack about it: "Equality is a delusion through which man judges himself equal to his superiors and superior to his equals." The editor gives the truth in brief maxims, as: "A dress does not make a woman, but often breaks a man;" "A man is known by the company he keeps away from;" "The mind cure doesn't require any faith and the faith cure doesn't require any mind;" "A woman will climb on a piano at the sight of a mouse, and climb right down and marry a man with snakes in his boots."

There is sound advice imparted in the Star of Hope to those whose terms of imprisonment are about over. It may be added that this Sing Sing Prison paper is not alone quite as good, but even better as to style, method and general get-up, than many other journals in vogue. It has at least no supplemented tint of yellow about it.

Columbia University—The Mechanical and Material Side.

Think of the physical endurance of the student of mediæval times! The imperfect light, the cramped cell, the foul air, and the constant struggle with climatic changes, the poor scholar being frozen one day and roasted the next. What Mr. Edward A. Darling, the Superintendent of the Buildings the grounds of Columbia University does is to explain what is the power plant of a great modern university.

We learn from recent experiences what is the perfect man-of-war, and to be thoroughly efficient it is a complication of machinery. Behind the Captain, the officers, the men, and the guns, there are the engineers, who in some cases, apart from the main motive power, control some forty-odd adjunct machines.

The wants of a great modern university Mr. Darling explains:

> The varied activities of a modern university make necessary the operation and maintenance of a library, a comprehensive system of lecture and recitation halls, laboratories, and workshops, that are in themselves so many industrial enterprises on a small scale; a system of museums, hospitals, and clinics; an astronomical observatory; a printing and publishing establishment; an experimental farm, arboretum, and botanical garden; equipment for scientific expeditions and field work; a chapel and academic theatre; a gymnasium with its attendant features, baths, athletic field, and boathouse; a refectory, dormitories, and other buildings devoted to the informal and social life of its students, and, in addition to all these, the necessary plant to furnish light, heat, power, ventilation, water, gas, &c., wherever needed.
>
> It is the necessary material side of a university the modern engineer must consider, and then for its successful work there come the same problems as are found in the commercial and industrial world. To-day in the many universities of the country there are 165,000 students and 10,000 teachers. Their aggregate capital is $300,000,000 and their expenditures $52,000,000. That sum of capital seems large, but Mr. Darling calls to mind a single railroad corporation with a larger invested capital, "twice as large as all the universities and colleges together."
>
> The detail of the innumerable mechanical devices which are to serve their purpose in the Columbia University Mr. Darling fully explains. The complete power plant of Columbia University will represent an investment of $900,000, and the heating and ventilating equipment some $600,000 more, a total of $1,100,000 "for the complete engineering equipment, exclusive of drainage and plumbing." The entire improvement, including the cost of the land, will foot up $12,000,000. The engineering department represents, then, "about 10 per cent of the total investment." That is to say, Mr. Darling's conclusion is:
>
> When the group of buildings on Morningside Heights shall have been completed, Columbia University in the City of New York, including all its schools and colleges, will have a plant costing not far from $37,000,000, with ample facilities for the 5,000 students and 600 teachers it will then be able to accommodate within its walls.
>
> These figures appear large in perspective, but they are simply based on the ratio of increase maintained by more than one of our American universities during the past decade.

Of course the length of time it will take to realize this project will depend largely upon the character of the support given to the university by the citizens of New York, and on the energy displayed by all who are interested in its welfare.

What Is Joy?

Mr. George Van Ness Dearborn, in the Psychological Review, treats of "The Emotion of Joy," describing it in both its aspects, psychical and physical. "Each emotion," he writes, "is a mode or habit of action by itself, and one by one each needs explanation and description founded on basal principles possibly common to all of them." Do then particular emotions exercise marked and visible effects, say facial ones? Scowl, writes Mr. Dearborn, and try to feel good natured and you will learn how "important are these tissues or infinite cells as determinants or variants of emotion." But then comes in the actor, who grins or scowls, for business. "Art can do much, but the art does most and best which follows the methods of nature." There are then possibly automatic movements which follow emotions.

This is Mr. Dearborn's definition of an emotion: "A temporal portion of excited sentient experience wherein the subjectivity and the psychophysical attention to the object, real or ideal, are heightened with or without a tone of pleasantness or of unpleasantness, and wherein the feeling and the bodily position or movement are, or tend to be, characteristic and correlative."

Certain of the experiments made had their amusing side. Some young ladies, fourteen in number, were asked how they would feel or comport themselves if each of them were to receive $10 or $100 or $1,000 or $10,000, or $100,000. The young women made various replies. Some declared that they would faint. The emotions were, however, divided into the three general classes: (a) "A feeling of responsibility"; (b) "A sense of dignity," and (c) "A touch of pride." Supposably the hypothetical fortune would work differently with individuals. Perhaps the joy of a woman who finds her love requited would show another quality of emotion. In the Psychological Laboratory of Harvard the peculiar vascular, respiratory movements were measured, and sphygmograms and pneumograms, and other things with uncanny names recorded the results. The trouble, it seems to us, would always be to find the true subject, when, say, struck with joy. Imagine one of the fourteen young ladies made happy in an actual but unexpected manner, and then the professor rushing for her with his wires and rubber tubes and electrical adjuncts, and his kymograph drum and smoky paper and recording the exact effects. The trouble in a particular research of this kind would be the obtaining of the precise stimuli.

Suppose, however, Andrew Carnegie were to be interested in the scheme, and for the advance of psychological study should do the right thing and dispense some hundreds of dollars and so endow a number of young women. Then it might be that we could arrive at some definite results. What are Mr. Dearborn's conclusions?

Any emotion, being biologically in animals, savages, and naive infants a more or less constant series of phenomena, is theoretically at least susceptible of future scientific determination more or less exact; while the emotional processes of civilized human selves are so complicated by social interactions as to be no longer properly emotions in the biologic sense, but rather concrete expressions of the affective social consciousness at present quite indefinite.

An emotion is an affair invariably of both a mind and a body, practically the whole of the latter of which it regularly implicates in its movements; it is dynamogenic.

Contraction of the extensor muscles is more pleasant in itself than contraction of the flexors, and this fact, together with the general tendency to flexion which a (naturally unpleasant) sudden shock produces, perhaps determined, phylogenetically, the empirical opposed mode of affective extramotion.

Mr. Dearborn's paper shows not alone extensive research, but a most careful elaboration of the subject.

The Gem of Mr. Mabie's "My Study Fire."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

While poring over the pages of Hamilton W. Mabie's "Study Fire" yesterday, I encountered the gem of the collection of essays, which he calls "The Scholar's Dream." Reading it in a tone that was just audible to the ear of my life's partner, it seemed a fairy tale from some magi's pen or a flashlight communication from the spiritual world. It savored of refinement, and one imbibed unconsciously the reverential spirit toward literature which abides in the cultured man's heart forever. As the shadows of twilight deepened this picturing of a poetical mind seemed a part of the evening's disclosure. Nature and he were at one, and I could not help but wish that the world were flooded, especially in the ranks of the rich, with men of his temperament and mental range. The last leaves of the last bards of the curiously wrought epic of the nineteenth century are being swiftly turned, and the moments seem rife with prophecy of the great opportunities and greater freedom that may lurk in the bosom of the twentieth century.

> "Sinlessness shall be born like a vision from on high and as unknown youth shall write the epic of its pure dawn's life, in which shall be embodied his hopes and longings and yet the beauties of his environment and joy shall find a space therein. Inhibitive law shall no longer need enforcement as the benefit and good of the great majority shall command all energy and aspiration. Like the resident of most rural towns, Hospitality and Security shall dwell as the twin goddesses of the home, and locks and bolts shall rust from disuse. There shall be no traffic in the suffrages of the civic power, and honor shall be the aim of all office holders and statesmanship the goal of all legislative bodies. When such a period has arrived, for come it must in the fullness of time, the earth shall be a festal place of mirth and joy and God shall reign as visibly through His works as Hope, whose deathless prestige cures the pangs of woe.

J. F. F.

New York, May 20, 1899.

"The Tone of the Viola."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

"A. E. G.," in a letter in your issue of June 3, says that the writer of this letter will have to revise his statement that "the tone of the viola is unknown to the average concertgoer." This statement, made with due deliberation, will be permitted to stand in my book, "The Orchestra and Orchestral Music," for the present, at least. The "Harold" symphony, in which Berlioz employs the viola as a solo instrument, is not frequently played, but even if it were, it would not affect my statement, because the average concertgoer does not recognize the tone of the viola unless he knows by the programme that the viola produces the tone. The viola obbligato to Raoul's air in Act I. of "Les Huguenots," mentioned by "A E. G.," is still less known, because very few persons have been informed that a viola plays the obbligato. Furthermore, the average concertgoer is so ignorant of the constitution of the orchestra that he does not even know that there is such a thing as a viola.

"A. E. G." and his peers in information are considerably above the level of the average concertgoer, and compared to average operagoers they are as Minerva to a kippered herring. I have frequently lectured on the orchestra with illustrations by an orchestra, and I have always found that my hearers knew very little or nothing about the viola, and were glad of an opportunity to learn something. The trouble is not with my statement, but with the excessive modesty of persons like "A. E. G.," who call themselves "average" concertgoers, and yet know the viola tone when they hear it. I should rather make recognition of the viola tone in the orchestra a sort of blue badge of knowledge, and hold that any man capable of it should claim the right to talk openly and in public about "clang-tints" and "orchestral technic."

W. J. HENDERSON.

New York, June 5, 1899.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In to-day's issue, Page 366, last column, A. E. G." writes regarding "The Tone of the Viola." The air for Raoul in "Les Huguenots," "Plus blanche," &c., was not written with a viola obbligato by Meyerbeer, but for a "viola d'amore," an instrument entirely different from the ordinary viola, it having six brass or steel strings. Probably "A. E. G." has heard the obbligato played on a viola, as I doubt if we have any one who can play on the viola d'amore in our country. I have heard it beautifully played in Paris, France. I maintain Mr. Henderson is right in his assertion that the tone of a viola is unknown to the average concertgoer, so much so that I doubt if he could tell the difference between a violin and a viola by looking at it. Nothing escapes my eyes in your weekly review, which is the best compliment I can pay you.

WALTER A. PHILLIPS.

New York, May 29, 1899.

Max Muller and "Ramakrishna."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of June 3, page 358, Prof. Max Muller is criticised for writing a book entitled "Ramakrishna, His Life and Sayings." The reviewer says, "It will always remain a source of wonder to scholars that Max Muller cannot find something better to employ his spare time upon than writing the biography of a man so utterly uninteresting to Europeans as was Ramakrishna."

I imagine that Prof. Max Muller cares far less that this work should be sold by the million to the million than he does to lead the truly scientific minds of Europe and America into a thorough understanding and better appreciation of present Hindu thought. To do this he has described an up to date philosopher of Hindustan, just as he is, mentally undressed and viewed without the blue glasses which portrayers of other stages of civilization than our own have always found it necessary to put on, lest the revealment of the naked truth should cause the public eyes and ears to be immediately closed. But half truths do not set a subject in a clear light; they only mystify. To rightly judge other races or peoples we must come near them, even though their aspect be unpleasant to our notions of propriety. Western nations are accustomed to conceive of some of the functions of life as unclean; to speak of them is to use "filthy language." But is this the attitude of the scientific mind? The Hindu teacher regards man as a whole, equally honorable in all his parts and functions, because all are equally necessary to the existence and well-being of the body, in his discourse, without a thought of indecency, he shapes comparisons and allusions to facts and actions which are perfectly natural and usual, but which an American considers intellectual and unmentionable.

Our knowledge of Oriental modes of thought and living has hitherto been gathered from records of their wise men who lived ages ago, or else from reports given by prejudiced travelers, who are utterly unable to comprehend what they see or to sympathize with the actors. We are apt to think of the Hindu religion, in its highest expression, as belonging only to the past. Our missionaries find nothing but gross idol worship. In this book Prof. Muller has shown us the life of a nineteenth century Hindu teacher. He has given us a specimen of the highest philosophic and religious thought of India as it exists today. Our literary critics may protest against the writing of books which tell of things as they really exist; but the scientists and humanitarians who desire to fully understand the workings of vital force in all races, so that the "federation of the world" may be in time accomplished, will recognize in this biography of Ramakrishna an impetus toward that end.

ELIZA B. BURNZ.

Walter's Park, Penn, June 6, 1899.

Mr. Gregory's "Worldly Ways and By-ways."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Before leaving America I read Mr. Gregory's interesting book, "Worldly Ways and By-ways," and laughed and blushed over its clever pages. But it was not until I found myself abroad and among strangers that I realized how marvelously true the sketches were! As usual, Mr. Gregory has "caught us as we fly."

In my opinion there has never been a book written by an American which hits our national weaknesses so cleverly as this one. Unfortunately the book cannot be bought in England. Why is this? I found that the book had made a profound impression on "the colony" in Paris. The truths about them making many foolish Americans reflect.

It has occurred to me that a cheap edition would be an immense success, and I would like to see our home Government take it up and provide every public school with a copy. If the pupils only read its one chapter on "Slouch" it would be worth all the money expended.

Within the last few months I have seen my compatriots in many lands. There has hardly been a day when some page of Mr. Gregory's book has not flashed back across my memory. Florence, with its sad little colony of self-expatriated Americans; Paris and its two contending camps, and here in London, where I send these few reflections to you, as it was in your paper that some of the cleverest articles appeared.

Are there to be no more? Surely Mr. Gregory, after making ten thousand friends, is not going to drop his pen! Believe me, Dear TIMES, to be sincerely yours,

AN OLD READER AND ADMIRER.

London, May 25, 1899.

"Gentleman Adventurer in Letters."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In the pleasant and picturesque paper on "The Gentleman Adventurer in Letters" in your very interesting issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW of June 3, I find what seems to me a remarkable slip, in the list of chivalric free lances of the Elizabethan age—"Capt. Boabdil." It is several scores of years since I read "Every Man in His Humor," but from my recollection—that notorious braggart and boaster was anything but a Surrey, "that renowned lord," as Drayton sings, or a Sidney, or a Raleigh. As I remember him he was of the pronounced type of the swashbuckler, pure and undiluted, with no trait of Spenser's "gentle knight," or the ideal Don, the consummate, knightly gentleman of Cervantes, and wholly the reverse in character and conduct (as a sensational dramatic personage, created by old Father Ben,) to a real historical hero of the same era, the calm, undaunted, Christian hero, Sir Richard Grenville. Turning to one of the (if not the finest) literary critics of this century, Hazlitt, we find a confirmation of our recollection, (English comic writers; lecture second, on Shakespeare and Ben Jonson.) Boabdil is the only actually striking character in the play. * * * His extravagant affectation, his blustering and cowardice, are an entertaining medley; and his final exposure, though exceedingly humorous, are the most affecting part of the story. Hardly a gentleman, though an adventurer, but assuredly a rank coward.

OLD TIMES.

New London, Conn., June 5, 1899.

Col. Hay's Theta Delta Chi Song

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In the appreciative review of Miss Helen Hay's "Some Verses," in the last TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, I noticed a reference to a song written by her father, John Hay, for the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity. As the poem in question has probably never appeared in print outside of the fraternity song book, it may interest some of your readers have the entire verse of which the end was quoted. It reads as follows:

> And if, perchance, one sadder line
> May mingle with the strain,
> For those, the lost, whose loving voice
> We ne'er shall hear again,
> Let this rejoice the heavy heart,
> And light the dimming eye,
> The gates of Eden are not closed
> To Theta Delta Chi.
>
> Chorus:
>
> O 'tis Theta Delta Chi, 'tis Theta Delta Chi,
> And brings a flush to every brow,
> 'Tis Theta Delta Chi.
>
> Air: "Benny Havens O."

It may not be generally known that Col.

JUNE

Hay while a student at Brown University was a room mate of Col. William L. Stone, the historian, who is also a member of the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity.

SPECTEMUR AGENDO.

New York, May 29, 1899.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

THE SATURDAY REVIEW is obliged to "I. C. K." of this city, to "M. R. L." of Newtonic, Conn., and to Irene Carter of Baltimore, Md., who write, in answer to "A. M. H.," that "Wearyin' for You" was written by Frank L. Stanton, the Southern poet, and first appeared in The Atlanta Constitution. We print the poem, as kindly sent by "I. C. K.":

WEARYIN' FOR YOU.

Jes' a-wearyin' for you—
All the time a-feelin' blue;
Wishin' for you—wonderin' when
You'll be comin' home agen.
Restless—don't know what to do—
Jes' a-wearyin' for you!

Room's so lonesome with your chair
Empty by the fireplace there;
Jes' can't stand the sight of it!
Go out doors an' roam a bit:
But the woods is lonesome, too—
Jes' a-wearyin' for you!

Comes the wind, with soft caress,
Like the rustlin' of your dress;
Blossoms fallin' to the ground
Softly, like your footstep sound;
Violets like your eyes so blue—
Jes' a-wearyin' for you!

Mornin' comes; the birds awake;
Use to sing so for your sake!
But there's sadness in the notes
That come trillin' from their throats;
Seem to feel your absence, too—
Jes' a-wearyin' for you!

Evenin' comes; I miss you more
When the dark glooms in the door;
Seems jes' like you orter be
There to open it for me!
Latch goes tinklin'; thrills me through—
Sets me wearyin' for you!

Jes' a-wearyin' for you—
All the time a-feelin' blue;
Wishin' for you—wonderin' when
You'll be comin' home agen;
Restless—don't know what to do—
Jes' a-wearyin' for you!

John Hindley of Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., writes in reference to the TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW list of the great gifts of last year, calling attention to the fact that Dr. Pearsons has completed during the past year a gift of $25,000 to Knox College. To secure this, $100,000 has been raised.

M. E. F. of Flushing, L. I., desires to know who is the Samuel Smith Sherwood whose book plate, designed by E. D. French, and showing Sherwood Forest and Robin Hood, was referred to in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of June 3. Samuel Sherwood of Delhi, N. Y., son of Mrs. John Sherwood, is not the man, though many persons have supposed he was.

E. C. Jewett, who asked about "Hieronymous Jobs," may possibly find in a second-hand book store, or obtain through an advertisement, a copy of an edition published in 1863, by Frederick Leypoldt of Philadelphia, and Trübner & Co. of London. We thank Dr. P. C. Cole of 254 West Forty-second Street, who favors us with this information.

"H. C. M.," a Brooklyn friend of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, writes in relation to his copy of Eugene Field's "Model Primer," the edition of Field's Denver Tribune sketches, which was issued in Brooklyn by Frederic Tredwell, whom our correspondent remembers very well, having purchased "The Model Primer" of Tredwell "at his little stationery and book shop on Fulton Street, just opposite Boerum Place."

THE SATURDAY REVIEW thanks "M. R. L." and a correspondent who does not give her name, who informs "A. O. B." that the lines

"His honor rooted in dishonor stood
And faith unfaithful kept him falsely true"

may be found in Tennyson's "Elaine."

"Will you kindly print the rules or laws governing poetry," writes "R. J. C.," "so as to enable one to judge or appreciate and to tell good from bad poetry?" Our correspondent will find useful Prof. G. L. Raymond's "Poetry as a Representative Art," New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1888, $1.75. In a series of twenty-eight essays the author maintains that "poetry is an art, and partakes of the nature of the fine arts, and that, as such, its one essential is a representative form appealing to a man through that which causes him to admire the beautiful." He undertakes to show that there are absolute standards of poetic excellence, which can be ascertained, and that upon them can be founded a system of criticism both simple and scientific. This principle is illustrated by him with many examples drawn from the works of English poets of all time.

William Martin of 1 William Street desires to find a copy of a historical pamphlet entitled "The Trial of Execution," by John E. Beall, published by the Appletons in 1865 or 1866.

From Newark, N. J., A. H. Ross writes, inquiring where he can find the song from which the following is taken:

"There's the white for the pure
And the blue for the true,
Like the promise of God that we see;
And we culled from the garden of heaven's deep blue
The stars of our bright," &c.

CHORUS.

"Hurrah for the flag of the free!
'Tis an emblem of might,
A herald of Right,
The star-spangled flag of the free!"

Henry P. Goddard of Baltimore, Md., sends this communication: "In reply to the query of 'M. W. G.' in your issue of May 6 as to who speaks the lines 'Mercy on us! &c., in Act I., Section 1, of 'The Tempest' as the ship is supposed to be sinking, I would say that in the Baltimore Shakespeare Club we always attributed them to the sailors, and not to Gonzalo. The context seems to me to make this very clear."

Mrs. Charles W. Kinsley of 273 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, asks

ART AT HOME AND ABROAD

Long ago the critic ceased using the name of Angelica Kauffmann when writing of Rosa Bonheur. There was no possible comparison between the two. Possibly, if not for the sympathy with the life struggles of the unfortunate Angelica Kauffmann, she would have been forgotten years ago. Summing up the work of women as artists, to put Mme. Le Brun in a conspicuous place is just and proper. Naturally we assort women and their occupations. We are not startled when a Jane Austen writes neat romances, but are bewildered when a Mrs. Somerville elucidates the abstract mathematical problems. A woman might have then painted flowers, but not, as does Lady Butler, battle scenes. Apart, then, from the high excellence of Rosa Bonheur's art, there will always remain an element of astonishment when the strength, the power, of her animal portraiture are considered. Mr. Edmund Gosse, in his happy article in The North American Review, tells how Britomart is likely to be mauled by her own sex—for certain foibles, cracks, and crevices in her panoply. But Rosa Bonheur, who is dead, what of her? She lived for her art, and for nothing else. Hers was no improvisation, but a hereditary calling, as it were, and she was only the more absorbed in her work on that account. And so to-day there will be throngs of visitors at the Metropolitan Museum who will look at a picture there which is nothing short of being the greatest artistic triumph a woman has yet achieved.

It is Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair."

That English artist, Lady Butler, who paints war scenes is somehow not appreciated in the United States. We are not positive, but we do not think that any of the lady's work has been shown in the United States. There is a print of a Waterloo scene, which is by no means impressive. Perhaps it is not effective because the engraving is poor. Lady Butler's picture in the Royal Academy shows the advance of the "Scots' Guard at the Alma." Gen. Earle indicates the exact scene: "It was the last battle of the old order; we went into action with all our finery, with colors flying and band playing."

Ever since the time of Horace Vernet we have changed the method of treating war pictorially. You never can work into canvas a frontage of many miles or the manœuvres of 100,000 men. All that can be done is to precise some of the incidents. That is what Meissonier and Detaille did, and successfully.

M. Verestchagin works on battlefields before and after an engagement, and his efforts are not the less striking on that account. Perhaps no testimony of the horrors of war could make a more direct appeal to the members of the Peace Conference than had there been an exhibition of these Verestchagin pictures at The Hague. He does not strive to show what is the splendor of war, but its antithesis. A field bestrewn with frozen dead is a terrible picture.

Meissonier has made Napoleon on the retreat from Moscow, and he has still given him some of the attributes of a fallen conqueror. Had Verestchagin taken that particular episode, Napoleon, bereft of cocked hat, side arms, and the Legion of Honor, would have been trudging through the mud, muffled up in the cloak of a mujik, and his classic head hidden in a fur cap. Verestchagin writes:

I have seen a priest performing the last religious rites on a battlefield over a mass of killed, plundered, and mutilated soldiers who had just given up their lives in the defense of their country; and that scene again—a picture which I had painted, literally, with tears in my eyes—has been proclaimed in high quarters to be the product of my imagination, a downright falsehood.

As to the Royal Academy, the question is now being agitated whether there should not be a free day of exhibition. As the general English public has to pay so as to see the pictures, the Royal Academy cannot be regarded as national. Fully forty years ago this matter was agitated, and a select committee declared that "the great body of non-Academic artists contends that a society which possesses not only this (a right to a gallery at the expense of the nation,) but many other public advantages, ought to be responsible to those who contribute to their exhibitions, and whose interest they are supposed to represent."

The efforts to have a free exhibition of the Royal Academy for at least one day in the week came to nothing in 1904 because of the thin "narrow access to the exhibition rooms." To-day, under wiser and more extended conditions, no such difficulty can exist.

There is to be celebrated at Madrid, beginning this month, on the 6th, the centenary of Velasquez. There will be the inauguration of the Velasquez Gallery at the National Gallery and the unveiling of a statue of the great painter, an exhibition of the paintings of Goya, and receptions arranged by the Academy of Fine Arts.

Many of the works of Velasquez are not in Spain, but Madrid has at the Prado an extensive and characteristic collection of this master's paintings. These are several portraits of Philip IV., that superb picture of Don Balthazar Carlos, the fine one of the Count Duke of Olivares, and the grandest historical piece man has yet painted, "The Surrender of Breda." The story goes that Velasquez died of the worry brought about by his having had put under his charge the ceremony of the marriage by proxy of Louis XIV. and the Infanta Maria Teresa.

In the rooms of the Carnavalet, in Paris, there is an exhibition which is to serve as a memorial of the siege of Paris by the Germans. A window in particular attracts attention. It is consecrated to the memory of the artist Henri Regnault, who was killed in battle. The likeness is taken after the Clairin and Barrices mask. You see the hole in Regnault's forehead where the rifle ball passed through.

Gustave Moreau was wonderfully prolific. At his death he left his house, with his studio, to the French State. It had been hoped that the highly interesting collection would have been before this on exhibition, but the Moreau house is too small to show 800 oil paintings, 350 water colors, and some 4,000 sketches and studies. The greatest curiosity is evinced in Paris in regard to Moreau's work, because of late years the artist hardly ever exhibited his pictures in the public galleries.

The Ceramic Studio, a monthly magazine for the designer, potter, decorator, firer, and published by the Ceramic Studio Publishing Company, No. 8 East Fifteenth Street, New York, has just issued its number for this month. The Ceramic Studio is of handsome form and contains many designs and a well-executed color print. The scope of the magazine is wide, for, outside of its specialties, it will give space to reports of exhibitions of oil and water color work, for, as its editor expresses it, "we have gotten too much into the way of considering art as entirely apart from art in general." Whether it be, then, in baked clay or on canvas, the art instinct for the embellishment of either must be of the highest grade. At a recent meeting of the National League of Mineral Painting. The Ceramic Studio was made its official organ.

As to ceramic work, generally considered, in the United States, the purely technical part of it is mastered. We have found within easy reach all the many materials. The mechanical difficulties we have overcome. Every day there are improvements in kilns. We have even originated certain wares, which have a bold cachet of their own. More than that, we are producing the most delicate work. We are training, too, the artist for his peculiar business, and the advance has been wide and general and as distinguishable in the everyday table service as it is the special work for decorative purposes. In fact, if we began at the bottom of the ceramic scale, as was the natural method, we are fast approaching the higher, the better cultivated upper one. It is this progress The Ceramic Studio notes. People must not, however, overlook this salient fact, that the very highest art impression conveyed by means of a beautifully painted vase depends in no small measure on the many prior mechanical details the clay has been subjected to.

There is on exhibition in Paris at the Galleries Durand-Ruel a collection of pictures and aquarelles of Junkind, and the catalogue shows 174 numbers. With few exceptions, all these works have been loaned for exhibition.

This week there is being sold at the Hotel Drouot, in Paris, the well-known Dachery collection. There are pictures by Boudin, Cals, Colin, Corot, Diaz, Gautier, Guillaumin, Harpignes, Jongkind, Lepine, Liebermann, Monet, Pissaro, Rousseau, Sargent, Staley Ribot, Vignon. In the same collection are water colors by Millet, also sketches by Daumier, Decamps, Delacroix, Puvis de Chavannes, Raffet, and Vollon.

There always are dispersals, brought about by accidents, and save in great State museums, art wonders have no permanent position. If the Egyptian tomb held its collection for a matter of 7,000 or 8,000 years, to-morrow the pick of the explorer may break through the stone door that guarded it, and the next day the masterpieces of the long past are scattered.

In Senigallia, Italy, there is an old palace, associated with the name Pio Nono, and in it are many famed works of art. Here are paintings attributed to Giorgione, Guercino, Caracci, Bronzino, Barocchi, Imola, Perugino, Filippo Lippi, Del Vaga, Romano, Fra Bartolomeo, Franchi, Beppe Spagnuolo, Ribera, Guido Reni, Sinibaldo, Andrea del Sarto, Titian, and there are many paintings of modern masters, including a Vernet. In examples of Old Masters it is claimed that

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This collection is for sale, either in its totality or in lots, and all explanations and information can be had of the Roman Bronze Works, No. 211 Forsyth Street, New York City.

In Scribner's for June, Cecilia Waern calls attention, in a clever article, to "The Modern Group of Scandinavian Painters," and the prints accompanying the paper, all excellent of their kind, will help the public to a better understanding of what is present Scandinavian art. These painters of the North show no influence of "either Paris or Munich," but are essentially Norse. Somehow, when you look at a picture of Zorn, it has the distinguishing quality of returning your stare—in case you do stare. What fixity of expression there is in Zorn's "Mona!" How honestly the old woman gazes at you, as does the little girl. There is no Monvallian expression, no simpering. Wonderfully straightforward is the portrait of Bergh entitled "My Wife," and, for comicality, there is "Lisbeth," painted by Larsson. Here is a coy little one, with the merriest twinkle in her eyes; her puckered face is laughing all over. It is her doll who has been telling her some joke.

Kroyer's art, displayed in the presentation of many figures, all assembled in one room, as in the picture "The Art Congress Held in Denmark, 1888," is a wonderful performance—a triumph, in fact, over enormous difficulties. The Scandinavian landscape painters have, of course, the advantage of situation, and reproduce what they see. The strong place, however, these painters of the North hold is in portraiture, and the power they show is derived from their extreme truthfulness. They accomplish the end they have in view by their naturalness, discarding what is strange or bizarre and eschewing impressionism.

What infinite trouble the conscientious artist takes! How many figures are drawn and cast aside before the painter finds that his fancy is married to the facts! In The Art Amateur, the anniversary number, are given the many studies made by Henry Mosler for his picture, "The Discussion of the Marriage Contract." Now, these Bretons are stolid people, not sentimental, and so sou by sou the marriage portions of the prospective bride or groom are discussed. What was to be done with that important personage, the notary, who was to act as the legal go-between? Should Mr. Mosler draw him tired out with the wrangle of the fathers and mothers? Is his calling to be indicated by means of a quill stuck behind his ear? Was the figure to show lassitude or the energy of a fixed attention? The artist has worked it out admirably. Evidently

Mrs. Archibald Little's Book Describing the People as She Has Seen Them.*

Lord Charles Beresford has given us China, statistically, commercially, and politically. Shall there be "spheres of influence," or is the door of China to be battered, and so kept wide open? We want the other side of China, the social condition, and Mrs. Archibald Little affords us that opportunity by means of her book, "Intimate China: The Chinese as I Have Known Them."

In the first place, for a better understanding of China, not geographical, for a glance on the map shows that; it is the subject of population which is surprising. As far as can be discovered by able European statisticians, China has a population of 385,000,000. With her eighteen provinces there is one, Kiang-Su, said to contain alone 39,500,000 souls! There are about as many people in Kiang-Su as in all France.

In her preface, as if to break the ground, Mrs. Little writes:

It is considered very unwomanly not to wear trousers and very indelicate for a man not to have skirts to his coat; consequently our European dress is reckoned by Chinese as indecorous. * * * Chinese love children, are ready to work day and night for their masters, and, if occasion demand, to be beaten in their place, or even, if needs be, to die for them. In fine, although in all details unlike ourselves, a great race, with some magnificent qualities.

You catch here and at once the exact situation and what are Chinese conventionalities. It is at Shanghai where the lady gets her first insight into Chinese high life.

It would reward an Alma-Tadema to depict the Chinese dandies filling all its many balconies, pale and silken clad, craning their necks to see, and by the haughtiness of their gaze recalling the decadent Romans of the last days of the empire. Their silken garments, their arched mouths, the coldness as of their icy stare, have not yet been duly depicted. * * * Yet they, too, have souls possibly worth the awakening. With their long nails, their musk-scented garments, their ivory opium pipes, and delicate arrangements of colors, they cannot be without sensibilities. Do they feel that the Gaul is at the gates, and that the China of their childhood is passing away?

The Chinaman may be apparently Indian-like in his stolid manner, but the Chinese woman is not. She is devoured by curiosity.

The women flock around, and beg me to take off my gloves and my hat, that they may see how my hair is done, and the color of my hands. Then some old woman is sure to squeeze my feet, to see if there is really a foot filling up all those big boots; for, of course, all the women here have small feet—that is, they have them bandaged up, and astonishingly well they get along upon their hoof-like feet. They are very friendly, and bring out chairs and benches before their cottage doors, and beg us to sit down, and offer us tea, or, if they have not got that ready, hot water. But the children cry with terror if I touch them or go too near; and one little boy in a school we went into simply trembled with fear all the time I stood near him to hear him read.

It was not, however, always easy sailing, and the English lady came at times near being roughly handled.

At Lichuan occurred our first mobbing, the more unfortunate as most of our coolies came from there. Our cook had, as we thought, very imprudently engaged rooms for us in an inn outside the walls, and evidently not the best inn. To make it worse it had an entrance back and front, and the room assigned to us had three large windows. So often we had no windows at all it seemed particularly unfortunate we should have three there, for in poured a howling crowd, and the windows were at once a sea of faces. We thought it best to bolt the door of the room, setting our soldier-coolie on guard over it. And the only thing to do with the windows seemed to be to close the shutters and wait inside in the darkness, hoping the crowd would go away when there was nothing more to see. But there were eyes and fingers at every crack—and the room was all cracks—and the people coughed to attract our attention, and called on us to come out, while, to judge from the sounds—but one can never do this in China—there seemed to be fierce fighting between some of them and our coolies. We had to light a candle to dine by, and this let bedlam loose again. It was our first really hot day, and we were very tired, but it was evident there was to be no rest for us that evening. Out with the lights and to bed! But there were fingers feeling, feeling at the cracks, and rude coughs and noises for hours after that.

For Mrs. Little to travel with her husband was deemed the height of impropriety, and her attendant thus explained it:

According to him, it is in China the height of impropriety for a man and a woman in traveling to share the same room. When a Chinese Mandarin travels, his wife goes into the women's quarter with the other women. Unfortunately, in these inns there was no women's quarter; so at Lichuan, where it seems the difficulty had begun, the boy had said if the landlord would give me another room I would occupy it, but there had been none for me. The last inn had refused us outright, and this being a regular old-fashioned inn and farmhouse, the boy had felt quite sure it would do likewise if it knew. All this was a new idea to us. And as we saw all the women of the household taking peeps at us from the window over the buffalo stable opposite, we fancied their suspicions had been aroused, and that after all they knew I was a woman. All across the mountains there had been a great wondering as to what I was, and I had often heard the country people beseeching the coolies to tell them. When I sat in my chair in my long fur coat, and my husband rode the pony, they had no doubt at all that I was a man, and a Mandarin, and he my outrider; and they used to ask about me in this spirit, and in one village all stood with bated breath while I was carried by. But with the fur coat, which is greatly worn by Mandarins, my dignity departed, and, on foot or on horseback, I was altogether an anomaly. The hair seemed to be the hair of a woman, but, then, the feet were surely the feet of a man!

Mrs. Little speaks in the highest terms of the Chinese women:

I have never yet seen a Chinese woman

depart from the ordinary standards of conduct. They have a more discernible connection with their scholarly ancestry, we know it through the early personal records. They are neither crazed with obsession by one relentless idea, nor wholly preoccupied with the homelier affairs of their quiet existence. There is room given for certain emotions finer than love of gossip and much more bland than idolatry of conscience. The visible and outward sign is treated with respect. Spiritual sweetness and light find expression in fried apples and mince pies and squash baked with molasses; clothes, clocks, and china have a symbolic value that quite outweighs their positive importance.

The particular virtue of the author's method lies in the reasonableness she is able to impart to all this apparently illogical mingling of food and raiment with emotion. We realise irresistibly that the manifestations are not ridiculous, because the reality is a lifetime of associations with a permanent dwelling place and unchanging traditions. If we turn to the story called "The Way of Peace" the secret is made plain. Lucy Ann, deprived of her mother at the time of life when affections have taken deep root, finds her comfort in the fact of her likeness to her mother. To accentuate that likeness she changes the arrangement of her hair and discards her own familiar dress for the purple thibet and white kerchief that had long hung untouched. In the same spirit she clings to the habits and customs of her life at home. Invaded by the kindness of neighbors and relatives, forced to go "cousining" hither and yon, she returns alone to the house whose attic and cellar and kitchen are more than religious sanctuaries, and resorts to dark deception in order to escape eating her Thanksgiving dinner at any other table than her own or according to any programme more inflexible than the unswerving one by which her mother had abided.

"'I guess I can't tell exactly how it is,' she said to her relatives, 'but you see, my home's my own, jest as yours is. You couldn't any of you go round cousinin' without feelin' you was tore up by the roots. You've all been real good to me, wantin' me to come, an' I s'pose I should make an awful towse if I never was asked, but now I've got all my visitin' done up, cousins an' all, an' I'm goin' to be to home a spell. An' I do admire to have company,' added Lucy Ann, a bright smile breaking over her face. 'Mother did, you know, an' I guess I take arter her. Now, you lay off your things an' I'll put the kettle on. I've got more pies 'n you could shake a stick at, an' there's a whole loaf o' fruit-cake, a year old.'"

This is not the sentimental attitude toward "home-life" as opposed to the wider world; it is merely a testimony to the importance assumed by a place into which the occupant has grown by slow and pleasant degrees. Such a place becomes a part of the essential individuality, much as the skin that shields the nerve from the outer air is a part of the living body, and everything connected with it, however commonplace to an alien judgment, is requisite and necessary for soul and body both.

Another characteristic of the Tiverton people is amiability. We have never seen so clearly portrayed the possibilities of union between strong wills, oddities of taste, and sweetness of temper. To discard a lover, to quarrel with a mate, is not, as Miss Wilkins would have us believe, to lose immediately all the joy of living. Mercy and justice meet together in these kind and vigorous natures on terms of intimate companionship, and the wounds of friendship heal with rapidity in that healthy tissue.

If we examine the literary quality of these little stories of a limited world we find merits of an unusually high order. Perhaps the first to strike the critical reader is the concentration upon a single episode or scene. There is no irresolute wandering from the point; that is the curse of the uninstructed writer. We have a clear picture composed to suit its limits and definite in outline. The second notable quality is chiefly notable that it is so seldom found with the first. Together with precision and concentration we get a marked variety and richness of character and incident. The range is wide for so narrow a field, and the figures that pass before us are delicately differentiated. They are individuals before they are types. Isabel "play-acting" before the minister, and teaching school in contented spinsterhood, is quite as much a New England girl as Dilly Joyce shrinking from the bondage of housekeeping "in a brick block," with two hired girls, or Letty Macy stealing a surreptitious holiday with her husband, but no one of them bears the most distant resemblance to the others. Among the older people whose mold of habit has thoroughly set is found an equal variation. The width, not of a continent, but of an entire temperament, lies between Parson Bond of a gentle, amorous middle-age and Mr. Oldfield of the Flat-Iron Lot, with his antiquarian passion and his intellectual remoteness. The author has answered the two important requirements, has seen clearly, and has seen whole; and her stories remind us that to have in fiction something new and something true is certainly matter for congratulation.

*INTIMATE CHINA: THE CHINESE AS I HAVE SEEN THEM. By Mrs. Archibald Little. With 120 illustrations. London: Hutchinson & Co.

The Man and His Work From a French Point of View.*

How could it have been expected that any Frenchman writing of Bismarck, the partitioner of France, should have treated the great Prussian or Germany with much consideration? Notwithstanding natural prejudice, M. Charles Andler is fairly temperate, and his "Le Prince de Bismarck" is a valuable contribution to modern history. The author is a master of style, and his easy handling of his own language shows what is true Gallic vigor.

The topics of paramount interest are the causes which led Bismarck to a rupture with France. No one questions that as suddenly as were slipped the dogs of war the brutes had been held in leash for a long time, only awaiting the proper moment for the loosing of them. The rancor Bismarck felt toward France originated in his baby days. Nine years before he was born Soult's soldiers had pillaged the old manor of Schönhausen, and the Prince's father and mother had sought refuge in the woods. To copy M. Andler's words, "De tout cela, un chaud enthousiasme antifrançais avait subsisté dans la famille qu'il faut connaître, non seulement parce que, par bouffées brusque, Bismarck l'a senti lui remonter parfois du coeur au cerveau, mais parce qu'en des heurs decisive il a su ne pas les partager." Alas! for present peace conferences, are we to think that racial hates are extinguishable? Born of an agrarian family, M. Andler describes that particular order pretty much as we understand it to-day. According to our authority, the Prussian King and the Government exist for agrarian aggrandizement. Devoted royalists are they, asking as a right for lucrative positions, but with the sharpest views relative to the crops they produce, as, owning much of the most productive land, they hold fast to what they have, and would, if they dared, carry out with their laborers the feudalism of a past mediaeval period.

Describing Bismarck's student life at Göttingen, M. Andler tells of his return home, and this is the picture he draws of the young man:

Il revint de la, bretteur irascible, balafré de coups de rapière, flanqué de dogues énormes, tout prêt pour sa force et pour sa raillerie acérée, mais enginçé dans le doctrinalrisme de l'école romantique et traditionaliste.

The rise of Bismarck from the country gentleman to a political position has been frequently told, and M. Andler follows the general account. There is always a certain amount of comicality when you read how Bismarck, cigar in hand, first asserted his position and snubbed Austrian presumption. If the end justifies the means, it was the unification of Germany Bismarck strove for. To bring Germany into line, to stop little bickering among petty States, it became necessary to manufacture a common enemy. There was wanted a casus belli, and it was found. Never was there a poorer pretext discernible than the one of setting on the throne of Spain a Hollenzollern. No farce ever concluded with a more appalling tragedy. Poor Benedetti has been made the scapegoat, and unjustly. After all the plot came near failing through had it not been for Bismarck, who was the main manipulator and jerked the wires. "Bismarck," writes M. Andler, "l'avait ménagée," or, to translate in a nautical way, Bismarck did all the steering. The agents provocateur were at work. Louis Napoleon and the old King were the tools of an astute and determined man, and we translate the author's summary of the situation:

War was inevitable, because Bismarck had made up his mind to it. He was resolved on strife because then there would come about German unity. * * * He appreciated the momentary weakness of France. The Germans of 1870, split up in factions, did not understand the work Bismarck had planned. * * * Bismarck, by means of a lie, indicated the enemy. Though the German people were the victors, they were his dupes, as were we. * * * and he [Bismarck] was proud of his work. Nevertheless this work had for its origin the grossest fraud, as clever as it was brutal. Was it a good war? Yes. But what, pray, may be a bad war? A poet—Victor Hugo—has said: "They are both the same thing."

*LE PRINCE DE BISMARCK. Par Charles Andler. Paris: Georges Bellais.

Stories by Alice Brown.*

Tales of Tiverton are tales of a small rural life with which a considerable proportion of the passing generation have been familiar. It is New England plainly enough; but not the grim New England of Miss Wilkins or the idyllic region with which Miss Jewett has dallied lovingly. It might be called the silver lining of that dark cloud which overhangs the work of the former writer.

Against the pleasant background of clean dooryards, ample kitchens, woods, and orchards lovely with May flowers and apple blossoms, agreeable figures stand out in salient relief. They are not so obviously under the rule of Adrasteia as are the de-

*TIVERTON TALES. By Alice Brown. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1899. Price, $1.50.

Mrs. Rose's "A Ducal Skeleton."*

The situation in Heloise Durant Rose's romance, "A Ducal Skeleton," is complex. The Duchess of Beaulieu, a grand English lady, is called to the bedside of her dying son, the heir to the title, and at his last gasp he tells her he has left behind him two children, but their mother he does not name.

*A DUCAL SKELETON. By Heloise Durant Rose. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

JUNE

1899

The story then has all to do with Bertram and Beatrix, the two grandchildren of the Duke and Duchess.

Having been born with a bar sinister, the two young people are in a measure outside of those privileges rank confers. The Duke and Duchess lovingly care for the children. There is a bad aunt, Lady Beatrix, who snubs them, and a kind one, Lady Ethel, who adores them. The author moves her personages from England to Mentone. The characters are many. Finally it is discovered that Madame Millefleurs is the mother of Beatrix and Bertram, and that there is a half-sister. There is a cleverly drawn American girl in the romance and Bertram falls in love with her. Differences and distinctions between the ways and habits of the New and Old World are distinctly shown and the story is cleverly told. The author of "A Ducal Skeleton" has before this earned literary distinction by her "Pine Needles," her "Dante," both in verse, and her romance, "Study of Sex."

Lang's "Myth, Ritual, and Religion."*

In "Myth, Ritual, and Religion" we are led by Mr. Lang into a mystical atmosphere. Following his "Making of Religion" of last year, it is pointed out by means of many adduced examples how the wilder features of myth survive, were borrowed, or were imitated from the ideas of people in the savage condition of thought, and the existence—even among savages—of comparatively pure, if inarticulate, religious beliefs, is insisted upon throughout. The subject dealt with is exceedingly occult, and the origin of religion is even yet, and perhaps will ever be, to a very large extent, closely veiled. Behind the races whom we must regard as "nearest the beginning" are their unknown ancestors, from a dateless past, men as human as ourselves, but men concerning whose psychical, mental, and moral condition we can only form conjectures. Among them religion arose, under circumstances of which we are necessarily ignorant. There seems, according to Mr. Lang, to be strong grounds for thinking that the higher religious belief, or pure belief, always came first, and the lower mythical stories or fanciful legends were subsequent or after thoughts.

The word "religion" may be, and has been, employed in many different senses and with a perplexing width of significance. No attempt to define the word is ever likely to be quite satisfactory, but almost any definition may serve the purpose of an argument, if the writer employing it states his meaning frankly and then steadily adheres to it. Myth and religion seem to have gone so nearly hand in hand that it is not always possible to be certain as to which is myth and which religion. The antiquity of myth is almost, if not quite, as great as that of religion, and both are so complex and so full of elements that it is largely vain labor to seek a cause for every phenomenon. One plausible explanation of the blasphemous forms assumed by various myths is that people had originally said something quite pure and sensible, but when, in the process of time and the absence of written records, their descendants forgot the primitive meaning of their remarks, a new and absurd meaning followed, introducing the rude and often obscene element into the divine legends of civilised races. The ignorance of archaic mythmakers must not be overlooked, and this will aid in making plain the assignment of human speech and human feelings to sun and moon, stars and wind, no less than to birds, beasts, and fishes. The savages had a firm belief in magic and in sorcery. Is it strange that this finds reflection in the mythology evolved by them? Rocks open at the order of the antique conjuror, rivers dry up, animals are their servants and hold converse with them. Even the weather—rain, thunder, or sunshine—is subject to their pleasure. Mr. Lang has gathered many examples of magical beliefs and tabulated them. The portraiture of those with whom such beliefs were current is thus made exceedingly graphic. We may see, as we read, something of what these men were, to whom these things were as handbooks and dictionaries are to us, basic and authoritative. The origin of frogs is one incidental point of interest that comes to us out of the complexity of myth:

> A woman bore two children, and sought for a water spring wherein to bathe them. She found a well, but herdsmen drove her away from it that their cattle might drink. Then some wolves met her and led her to a river, of which she drank, and in its waters she bathed her children. Then she went back to the well, where the herdsmen were now bathing, and she turned them all into frogs. She struck their backs and shoulders with a rough stone, and drove them into the waters, and ever since that day frogs live in marshes and beside rivers. A volume might be filled with such and kindred examples of the fancies of Greeks and savages.

In the oldest (Egyptian) tombs, where the oldest writings are found, there are not many gods mentioned. The list comprises Osiris, Horus, Thot, Seb, Nut, Hathor, Anubis, Apheru, and a couple more. Egyptian religion underwent, however, modification, and the stock of gods was considerably augmented. The gods of the earliest monuments were beasts. A number of the myths have for their object the satisfying of curiosity about the causes of things, of supplying gaps in human knowledge. The nature myths account for various aspects of nature, from the reed by the riverside that once was a fair maiden pursued by Pan to the remotest star that was a mistress of Zeus. They explain the reason why the crow is black, as well as why the

*MYTH, RITUAL, AND RELIGION. By Andrew Lang. Illustrated. Cloth, Decorated. Cover. 12mo. Pages 432. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

sun is darkened in eclipse. The divine myths, likewise, are for the most part essays in the same direction. They try to answer those questions: "Who made things?" "How did this world begin?" "What are the powers, felt to be greater than ourselves, which regulate the order of events and control the destinies of men?" Myths reply to all these questionings, all these desires to know, and the answers are always in accordance with that early nebulous condition of thought and reason, where observation lapses into superstition, religion into science, science into fancy, and knowledge into fable. The book, as now revised and printed, is one sure to allure those to whom the controversial and the speculative appeal, and, while in striking contrast with the Lang fairy books, it is truly a most valuable contribution to the subject of which it delightfully treats.

Peeps at Nature.*

The author of the present book had young people in mind as he wrote what are now its pages. He wished to awaken in them some interest in the wonders of creation, and to encourage those habits of observation which not only contribute to present pleasure, but go far toward making the child's after-life more successful than as if the stimulated powers were suffered to lie dormant. The world unfolded by Mr. Step is a beautiful one. It takes the youth out of doors, by the sea, in the woods at home and abroad, into the fields and lanes, over the moorland, and by pond and stream. It may at times incidentally signify wet feet and soiled clothing, but above and beyond that it brings contact with the fishes and other sea life, the squirrels, hedgehogs, beetles, and ferns; it means catching butterflies, studying wasps, and their paper-made nests, inspiration derived from the ants, and makes the injunction "Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways, and be wise," more pertinent than it could otherwise be; it is a revelation to find plants that catch flies and eat meat; the lizards and the careless grasshopper family each and all have a story to tell to which it were well worth while to listen. It will indeed be strange if out of it all the boy or girl who reads gains nothing. It does not always mean that a girl will find pleasure in catching snakes and stuffing them in her pocket, to the subsequent discomfiture of her mother, but it does mean additional self-confidence with each accumulation of new knowledge and familiarity with great Nature. The pleasures of life are greater, no matter where the life may be, if some of the passing phenomena are understood, even if it be, only "through a glass darkly." The sole pleasure of the seaside lies not in "the sounding sea," nor yet in the breakers' "poetry of motion." These are pleasures, but if one knows somewhat of the common jelly fish, the sea anemones, even the starfishes, and how they live and move and have their own particular being, the joy is greater and life is more ample with than without such knowledge. Such books as the one Mr. Step has written, therefore, make it possible for the pleasures and benefits of life to be multiplied and intensified. On every hand the so-called common things are found to be the wonderful things, and the relations between the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms are quickly found to be very close. The city with its artificiality, its paved sidewalks and streets, its easy transportation facilities and what not, is not the only place on earth. Byron was right, after all, when he wrote:

> There is a pleasure in the pathless woods,
> There is a rapture on the lonely shore,
> There is a society where none intrudes,
> By the deep sea, and music in its roar:
> I love not man the less, but Nature more,
> From these our interviews, in which I steal
> From all I may be, or have been before,
> To mingle with the universe, and feel
> What I can ne'er express, yet cannot all conceal.

And in spite of possible mistakes, whatever else the volume may do, Mr. Step's book will certainly go far toward making the meaning and significance of Byron in the quoted lines more apparent.

Merriman's Prisoners and Captives.*

"Prisoners and Captives" is a very interesting story, but one with a disappointing end. The trend of it is similar to some of Black's novels, which hold the attention closely and terminate so weirdly. In the extreme Southern Atlantic, some years ago, two young Englishmen met under the most extraordinary circumstances on the deck of the English man-of-war the Martial. From the moment they first saw each other they were insensibly drawn together. Both were loyal Britains, highly educated, and members of prominent families. This meeting was the commencement of a new influence upon the life of each. One was Oswin Grace, the other Claud Tyars. Upon the arrival of the Martial in England the new friends parted, but only to soon resume their friendship. Grace went directly to his father's home, 105 Brook Street, London, after having invited Tyars to dine there the following evening. At the hour appointed Tyars, dressed faultlessly, arrived, and was presented to the members of the Grace family, including Miss Helen Grace, and her friend, Miss Agnes Winter. The dinner passed pleasantly, and at the close of the evening the guest departed, leaving a favorable impression behind him. This first visit to the Graces was repeated quite often, and the acquaintance between young Tyars and Helen Grace soon ripened into love.

Meanwhile business and philanthropy were not abandoned, but carried on most vigorously. Tyars, associated with several other gentlemen, became deeply interested in fitting out a ship, the Argo, for the ostensible purpose of discovering the north pole; in reality, the expedition was for the rescue of a number of Russia's Siberian exiles. The command of the Argo was to be in the hands of Tyars, and the other gentlemen, with one exception, were to go along in various capacities. That one was detained from making the trip on account of ill-health. His name was Matthew Mark Easton, an American. These promoters of the expedition invited Lieut. Oswin Grace to dine with them one night, and used the occasion to tell him of their scheme and invite him to join them, which he did with great enthusiasm. The ship was made ready to sail and all interested, both crew and officers, went aboard. On the day of sailing a farewell luncheon was served on board, to which Miss Grace and Miss Winter were invited. They looked over the ship, then bade good-bye to the voyagers. Helen and Tyars parted in the full knowledge of each other's love, yet he allowed this last opportunity to slip by without mentioning it.

Years passed and no news came from the Argo or any of its crew. Easton went in search of the missing ship, but nothing could be heard of it. It had undoubtedly met the fate of many previous arctic-bound vessels. Easton returned to London and reported to Miss Grace the sad news of the loss of both her brother and lover. He then sought out Miss Winter, gave her the same reports, pleaded with her for affection, and after securing her promise to be his wife, decided to make England his future home.

There are several side issues in the plot which, with the excellent descriptions and bright conversations, render the book one of unusual interest and merit.

Many Facts About Yale.*

Every man loves his own mother best, but through her he learns to reverence maternity in the abstract. And so, if he be a true man, he comes to have a tender regard for all mothers. Every man loves his own Alma Mater best, but through her he comes to understand the cherishing, maturing spirit of the university, and thus reaches a state of good feeling toward the seats of learning from which other men have been graduated. He must have missed something of the real meaning of university life who cannot feel a deep reverence for old Yale even if he himself has never sat upon her glorified fence and never felt anything but a thrill of misery when the big Y went over the line for a touch-down.

Yale is an essential factor in the culture of America, and when John Kendrick Bangs said that New Haven was the place where they made Yale men, he communicated one of those facts which lie behind the progress of our country. Every college man in the land sympathizes with the devotion of Yale men to their Alma Mater, and he, too, honors her for her glorious record. This book by Mr. Welch and Mr. Camp will be good reading for others than those who have been nursed in the arms of the tender mother at New Haven. Yale men will rejoice in the lucid exposition of the inner character of the university. They will glow with pride at Mr. Welch's testimony to the soundness, the seriousness, the piety, of representative Yale life. They will be happy to read Dwight Moody's characteristic tribute to the excellent influence of Yale life on his sons.

But other university men will read these things with pleasure, too, for Yale is a representative American institution, and there is no provincialism which can rob a Princeton, a Harvard, or a Columbia man of the gratification yielded to him by his scope of university brotherhood with the sons of Yale. Mr. Welch's work has been well done. He explains many things which non-Yalensians have not understood, and he tells in a most entertaining manner the history of some of Yale's most valued institutions. He explains very clearly, for example, how Yale men live and work by classes. He gives a clear insight into the meaning and influence of Yale's chapel exercises and the work of the Young Men's Christian Association. There is no cant in this part of the story, nor is there any religious blindness. The subject of religious life in the university is treated calmly, dispassionately, and convincingly, and these chapters leave the reader satisfied that there is a good deal of sound piety in the university.

All readers, Yale men and others, will find themselves deeply interested in the account of Yale journalism and the revival of debate at Yale. These are matters closely connected with the intellectual life of the college, and men of other colleges will get valuable suggestions from learning how they are managed at New Haven. Another chapter which will be read with eagerness by the men of other colleges is that which deals with the society system. This is fully explained, and perhaps there is no more characteristic custom than the method of announcing the election of men to the senior societies at Yale.

That part of the book which is devoted to the class rooms gives a full account of the nature, purpose, and scope of the different departments of the university. It may be said briefly, also, that Mr. Camp's story of athletics at Yale is none too long, yet very comprehensive. It has been carefully prepared, and is, so far as we have the means of ascertaining, accurate. The account of the beginnings of intercollegiate football is correct, and is written with perfect fairness to the other colleges. Yale's athletic history is one of which she may well be proud, but Mr. Camp has written modestly and simply.

The value of the book is largely increased by the appendices, which contain the chronological records of all the departments, both of study and athletics, and which also show the growth of attendance at the university since its foundation, the callings followed by its sons, and many other matters of historical value. The volume is copiously illustrated with photo-

*BY SEASHORE, WOOD AND MOORLAND. PEEPS AT NATURE. By Edward Step. Illustrated. Cloth, Decorated Cover. 12mo. Pages 332. New York: T. Whittaker.

*PRISONERS AND CAPTIVES. By Henry Seton Merriman. Cloth, Decorative. 12mo. Pages 320. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

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JUNE 1899

TOLSTOI.

A Book from the Russian Telling How He Lives and Works.*

Miss Isabel F. Hapgood has long been known as an efficient Russian scholar, and has done not a little to familiarise us with the life and literature of the great race which is now the rival of our own for the political supremacy of the world. Her latest volume, a translation of Sergyeenko's "How Count Tolstoi Lives and Works," will prove welcome reading to all who are interested in the truly remarkable man who is its subject.

Probably no European of genius during the present century has come so near to the spirit of the Hebrew patriarchs as Count Lyeff Nikolaevitch Tolstoi. A hale old man, he rides his bicycle twenty miles in a day, and in defiance of the warning of a physician twenty years ago that bicycling would certainly injure the Count. He corrects and recorrects manuscripts and proofs with insatiable care. And yet, in spite of these modern accidents, he is as truly a "man of God" as Elijah or Abraham. He has the same indomitable will, subdued by an overmastering sense of the continual presence of God, which characterizes the great figures of the Old Testament. Moreover, in judging literature, art, society, and conduct, he seizes an exclusively ethical point of view, and expresses his convictions with uncompromising, sometimes even with aggressive, honesty. It is related that one evening a lady sang at his home. Tolstoi's boys went off into an adjoining room and began to deride the singer. On recognizing the situation, the Count was angry. "So you wish to protest against her singing?" he asked, severely. "Then go out and say so, or stand in the middle of the room and tell every one present. That would be rude, but upright and honest. But you have got together and are squealing like grasshoppers in a corner. I will not endure such protests." And it is said that a man could rarely tell Tolstoi a lie, for the Count's eye pierces to the very soul.

We may frequently differ with the opinions of such a man, but we cannot escape from the force of his character. And it is pleasing to hear that there is nothing weak or sanctimonious about one who expressly accepts certain of the doctrines of the New Testament—such as the non-resistance of evil by violence—which average Christianity is constantly explaining away. For instance, Tolstoi is particularly successful in resisting the importunities of beggars. "This is the fourth month I have been walking the streets of Moscow from morning to night, in order to get myself a ticket to Kaluga," explained a visitor. "But in that space of time you might have walked to Kaluga several times over," replied the Count, firmly. The visitor whined that he could not walk afoot like a common peasant and eat whatever came to hand, because he was of good family, and must have good food. But whining was of no avail. Sometimes such people threaten to kill themselves if the Count does not accede to their demands. It is not surprising that one who has as much self-respect as Count Tolstoi resents excessive praise of himself, and attributes such happiness as has befallen him, not to his having what he wants, but to his being content with what he has.

Tolstoi appreciates the dignity of manual labor, and, like Gladstone, he carries his appreciation into practice. There is a picture of him at work in the fields. But it is his methods of literary work to which the book gives special attention. Tolstoi's regular hours for such work are from 9 in the morning till 3 in the afternoon. But he is always anxious to put his ideas on paper while his brain is aglow. One night when he was returning home from Moscow he halted and, inhaling the fresh air with avidity, exclaimed passionately: "Heavens, how I want to write! My brain is seething with images." The first step in his writing is the dashing off of a rough draft with great rapidity and with little attention to form or details. This results in what Sergyeenko calls a "charcoal sketch" of the subject. This sketch is amplified, filled in, and corrected innumerable times before publication. For, although with Tolstoi matter is of far more consequence than form, he is, in the end, exceedingly painstaking with details. "Gold," he is fond of saying, "is obtained by strenuous sifting and washing." "And it may be said without exaggeration," says Mr. Sergyeenko, "that if Lyeff Nikolaevitch were to have ninety-nine sets of proofs for any one of his works, the ninety-ninth proof would be speckled with corrections."

Miss Hapgood, no less than Mr. Sergyeenko, has visited the Tolstois in their home, so this account is doubly vouched for by author and by translator. The volume is attractively bound, printed, and illustrated.

*HOW COUNT L. N. TOLSTOI LIVES AND WORKS. By P. A. Sergyeenko. Translated from the Russian by Isabel F. Hapgood. New York and Boston: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 8vo. Pp. 100. $1.25.

An Important London Sale.

Next week London will have its most important sale of the present book auction season, when Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge will disperse the very extensive and highly valuable collection of books and autographs formed during the past quarter of a century by William Wright, the well-known English collector, whose love for collecting has always been great, and whom (to quote his own words) "price never frightened." Though there are but 1,525 lots in the auction catalogue, the importance and interest of the items offered are so great that it is not improbable that the total of the sale will be considerably over $50,000.

Though it has been said that the drama and kindred subjects may be called the key note of the collection, it includes many other works of interest and rarity, among which are Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," Salisbury, 1766; H. K. Browne's original drawings for "Dombey and Son," and "The Old Curiosity Shop," drawings by Cruikshank and Thackeray, and first editions of Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," "Second Funeral of Napoleon," "The Snob," and "The Gownsman," and a long series of first editions of Charles Lever's works, the latter rivaling the Mackenzie set and the fine set recently sold at auction in this city. The copy of "The Vicar of Wakefield" is in the original calf, and may reasonably be expected to sell very high. The copy of Thackeray's very rare college publication, "The Gownsman," is complete in the eleven numbers as issued, which is a rather unusual condition.

But the drama is the strong feature of the Wright collection, and the books and autographs in this department are not to be equaled or even approached in interest. Among the autographs is a magnificent series of letters and manuscripts of David Garrick, (Lots 1,170-1,243 in the catalogue,) for one of which Mr. Wright paid £41. These will be first offered at the reserve price of £400, and if that sum is not reached will be offered separately as catalogued. Great interest attaches to the numerous autograph letters of eminent actors, actresses, and literary celebrities, which include unusually important examples of Edmund Kean, Kitty Clive, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. May Robinson, ("Perdita,") Colley Cibber, Mrs. Susanah Cibber, Mr. and Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Abington, Miss Farren, Thomas King, Henderson, Samuel Foote, Macklin, Mrs. Sarah Siddons, and other histrionic favorites.

Probably without rivals are the extra illustrated lives of David Garrick and Edmund Kean, Lots 546 and 569. The extra illustrated Kean series is extended to ten volumes, (Borden six volumes and Barry Cornwall four volumes;) and there are four volumes of Garrick, by Davis; eight extra illustrated volumes of Kemble's "Life," six of Mrs. Siddons, five of Mrs. Jordan, five of Doran's "Their Majesty's Servants," six of Macready, two of Mme. Vestris, and others. In all there are over fifty volumes of uniformly bound theatrical memoirs, all containing a wealth of extra illustrations of great rarity and exceeding interest. With these may be placed the "Life of Grimaldi," the "Life of Bannister," Northcote's "Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds," and a number of others of similar interest.

The items catalogued under Cruikshank and Rowlandson form a series that has never been surpassed in the auction room, but even greater in importance is the special Dickens collection. The volumes of Dickens's works, presented by him to friends with autograph inscriptions, include "Pickwick Papers" in parts, presented to Miss May Hogarth, and the copy given by him to his publisher, Edward Chapman; also the "Village Coquette," "Oliver Twist," "Nicholas Nickleby," "Barnaby Rudge," and a number of other similarly important presentation copies. An item of extraordinary interest is the original manuscript of "The Battle of Life," (Lot 391,) written on fifty quarto pages. As is well known, nearly all of Dickens's manuscripts were bequeathed to John Forster, who at his death left them to the South Kensington Museum. Among the several exceptions were "The Battle of Life," which Dickens gave to a friend; the "Christmas Carol," and "Our Mutual Friend," now in private hands. "The Battle of Life" is a most interesting manuscript, showing the novelist's careful and painstaking method of work. Numerous are the alterations and interpolations throughout the manuscript, and, in some places, paper, with fresh matter, is pasted over the original. In many parts it differs from the printed version. The catalogue says that this manuscript is the only one of Dickens's that will probably ever occur for sale, but the "Christmas Carol" and "Our Mutual Friend" may come some day into the English market, and in this country are owned a considerable portion of "Pickwick Papers," the whole of "Hunted Down," written for The Ledger, and sold at the Sanitary Fair, and parts of other novels.

Lot 446 is the first page in the autograph of Dickens of the travesty of "Othello," written when he was but thirteen years old. This unique and interesting page of the earliest preserved dramatic writing of the great novelist bears the following note in the handwriting of his father, John Dickens: "This page is from an unpublished travesty written by Mr. Charles Dickens for private performance in his own family, (1833,) and is in his own handwriting. The Great Unpaid was your humble servant, John Dickens, Alphington, 6th June, 1842." In his work on the "Childhood and Youth of Charles Dickens," R. Langton says that as early as 1821, when Dickens was little more than nine years old, he wrote a tragedy entitled "Misnad; or, the Sultan of India," and later on, about 1831-2, while reporting for his uncle's "Mirror of Parliament," he wrote this unpublished travesty of Othello.

The manuscript of Dickens's only contribution to Punch, called "Dreadful Hardships Endured by the Shipwrecked Crew of the London, Chiefly for Want of Water," is also in the collection, together with "Mrs. Gamp with the Strolling Players," manuscript of three and a half pages, never published; a number of agreements between Dickens and his publishers, and the petty cash book, kept by Dickens when he was in the office of Edward Blackmore, lawyer, Lincoln's Inn Fields. According to the latter, his salary was 13s. 6d. a week. It is curious to note that several of the names in the book were used, with slight alterations, by Dickens in his novels.

At the end of the Dickens items comes an extra illustrated copy of Forster's "Life," which was begun by Mr. Wright with the intention of making it the most complete and valuable "Life" in existence. The three volumes have been inlaid to folio size and extended to twelve volumes by the insertion of portraits, views, letters, manuscripts, playbills, drawings, admission tickets, &c. Of letters of celebrities, there are 482, including 119 of Dickens; of portraits there are 445, among which are 100 of the novelist, from eighteen to fifty-eight years; of views of places connected with Dickens or his books, there are 300, and there are twenty-five playbills of the amateur performances with which his name is associated, and many pamphlets of uncommon rarity, including the very scarce "Mr. Thackeray, Mr. Yates, and the Garrick Club." When it is stated that the latter is the copy for which Mr. Wright paid £40 at the Mackenzie sale, in 1880, it will be seen that "price never frightened" this collector, and that he believed in forming his collection on a princely scale.

Books in the Library Company of Philadelphia.

"Ah! At last! At last! This one, I know, will ask to see my magnum opus. Mine, mine, mine, I tell you." The librarian cannot fail to be aware of these ghostly sighs and clamors; they encompass every visitor who enters his doors. Those poor old ghosts of authors! How can he help feeling a sympathetic pang when, after all, some particularly promising looking athletic reader asks for a recent novel? To think of the lives, and sacrifices, and labors put into all those works on the shelf, only, perhaps, to sink them deeper into Lethe from century to century! And of those who sometimes do have their dust brushed off by a reader, or who have the status of a market value, how many must feel this as an added injury rather than a solace? What comfort can it be to the poor spirit if his book is in demand because it was printed from a certain press, at a certain period, or, still more humiliating, perhaps because it has on it the token of ownership of some Pompadour or Diane? We may imagine the poor old ghost grumbling about "parasitic growths on literature," &c., in mediæval terms not by any means "fit to print."

It must be even worse for the author to be dragged as a bob to the tail of some other man's celebrity. E. g., there lies at my hand a book on "The Infallibility of Human Judgment. By Mr. Lyons." Printed in London in 1725, and sold originally (if indeed it had any buyers) at 2s. 6d. It will now bring as many pounds as it then brought sixpences, because the author having been casually mentioned by Franklin thus comes into the purview of collectors. Ah! well, doubtless by this time Mr. Lyons does not have as high an opinion of "The Infallibility of Human Judgment" as he did once upon a time.

Such fancies force themselves on the mind, in particular, in an institution like the Ridgway Library, which has a very large percentage of the older works, once the guide posts, now only the milestones, of literature which serve to enable the attentive passer-by to estimate progress and feel comfortably sure that we are not retracing our own footsteps in a circle—travelers to no end but travail. Of what may be considered the old red sandstone period of printed literature—i. e., of works printed before 1500—the library possesses some eighty examples. Its oldest printed book is the Præparatio Evangelica of Eusebius, editio princeps, printed in Venice by Jenson in 1470. This was the gift of William Mackenzie of Philadelphia to the Loganian Library, which in turn was the gift of James Logan to the Philadelphia Library, and at present has become a part of the gift of the library of Dr. James Rush. A crabbed inscription after "finis" records an earlier presentation of the Præparatio "Ex dono nobilissimi Justiniani de Luzago Brixiensis, 1483." It is pleasant to trace the torch of knowledge being thus passed onward from hand to hand. "Of knowledge" may be truly said in this instance, for this very book may afford scope for more cheerful thoughts for writers yet in the flesh than those just indulged in. Although printed more than four hundred years since, and written long before that, it yet avouches its usefulness. Twice very lately it has furnished data for subjects of living interest. An important revision of Egyptian chronology has been partly based on its statements, and a theological scholar, preferring the original to deductions from it, has been making much use of it, as he considers, to his profit.

The other fifteeners are mostly the usual productions of the period, the Latin and Italian classics, Bibles, &c. Three of them, however, were celebrated and are still curious enough for mention. "Le Livre des Loups ravisans" is one. The wolves, I am sorry to say, were the clergy. And Gobin, the author, himself a priest, recounts their ravages in language that would have made the wife of Bath turn pale—or red. The original of La Fontaine's fable of the Miller, his Son, and the Ass, is contained in the book. If you wish to be able to discover a witch, you cannot do better than consult the Malleus Maleficarum. This would have been invaluable in New England when that line of business was engrossing the great minds of the inhabitants. The third is the "Gesta Romanorum," the edition of 1490. The other great source of mediæval entertainment, "Reynard the Fox," is represented in the library by the edition of 1549, and still a little later is "El Condé Lucanor," Seville, 1575, which Ticknor calls "one of the rarest books in the world."

"Books are not Spaniards, too, one may maintain,
Peace sure with rarity, though it come from Spain."

In fact, it seems that if instead of annexing Cuba, &c., we took a leaf (in fact, a few books) on Napoleon's plan, it might be a good idea. His librarian used to make up lists stating that a certain book standing on such a shelf in such a library (he was pretty well acquainted with all the European libraries) was badly wanted by the National Library. Then some fine day, when the French Army happened to be paying a visit to that city, a Corporal and file of soldiers would present this little requisition to the librarian of the institution in question, and that book would be taken out by a temporary suspension of the rules against borrowing. There must be some good picking in Cuba.

Another collector to whom the library owes a great part of its Americana was Pierre du Simitière, a French artist who came to this country shortly after the Revolution. He procured assistance from Congress to collect materials for a history of the United States. A large part of his materials was secured by the library. These cover the Colonial history, and largely the Revolution, and besides books and pamphlets, consist of manuscripts, broadsides, &c., some of which it would be difficult or quite impossible to find anywhere else now.

From this source and others the library is a "bloated aristocrat" in certain departments of Americana, as may be seen from the fact that it has two copies of Aitkens's Bible, two of Eliot's, four or five of the Cato Major, and other things in proportion. A very large collection of civil war matter has lately come to the library, brought together by a junk dealer.

Let us close with a few things that are what the auctioneer calls "very unique." Here is the manuscript of Watson's Annals, illustrated with scraps of dresses worn at the Meschianza, drawings by Major André, &c.; here the manuscript autobiography of John Fitch, America's earliest, most unfortunate, and almost greatest inventor. Here is the Bible of Charles Thomson, Secretary of Congress, with his manuscript notes and emendations; here is the manuscript catalogue of the library of one of the earliest of American collectors, William Byrd of Westover, and here is the American Weekly Mercury, the first newspaper printed in the United States, Dec. 22, 1719. This whole sheet could scarcely afford space for this article, which fills such an insignificant portion of a great newspaper of to-day.

Garland's Journey to the Klondike.

Mr. Garland's account of his long and tedious (and, as it seems, quite needless) journey by the Teslin Lake and Prairie Route to the gold fields of British Columbia is written, like Shakespeare's plays, in prose and verse. The prose is all sufficiently lucid and graphic, and would be more interesting, at the present moment, if it treated of a subject less hackneyed. Graphic tales of adventure in the Klondike and on the way thither have not been scarce. The quality of Mr. Garland's descriptive writing is not much above the average of daily newspaper correspondence.

Still, all of his twenty-six prose chapters, which relate to the beginning of the Klondike craze, its development, and the toil, hardships, and despair of countless pilgrims, are readable, and if one feels that a false note or two jar in the writer's expression of his boundless sympathy with his suffering fellow-men and his pity for beasts, they are easily borne with. Mr. Garland knows much of outdoor life and he has the instincts of a woodman if he lacks something of the melody and the imagination of the poet and is somewhat deficient, withal, in the sense of humor.

It is the "poetry," comprising forty-odd bits of metred stuff, which puzzles and amuses most the uninitiated reader of "The Trail of the Goldseekers." Mr. Garland begins with verse. He will, he declares, "wash his brain in the splendid breeze," and presently he states his intention to "fling the scholar's pen aside." This is reprehensible. If Mr. Garland had the scholar's pen in his possession he should have returned it politely to its owner.

Thereafter each chapter is preceded by a set of verses suggested frequently by experiences more plainly described in the prose. Finding cowboys among his fellow-trailers leads Mr. Garland to sing thus of the cowboy:

* * * Libidinous, obscene,
Careless of dust and dirt, serene,
He faces snows in calm disdain,
Or makes his bed down in the rain.

Not all of the verses, however, are quite as prosaic or imitative as this. Some of them, which may be judged harshly because of the company they keep, would pass muster with much of the magazine verse of the present hour. Doubtless the followers of the Garland cult will find them all brave and fine.

*THE TRAIL OF THE GOLDSEEKERS: A Record of Travel in Prose and Verse. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.
Fair with variable winds; warmer.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,419. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 11, 1899.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks firm.

FOREIGN.—The situation in the Transvaal is reported as being very serious, and an untoward incident at Johannesburg is apt at any moment to bring a crisis, the Uitlanders having held a meeting to oppose the terms of President Krüger and to approve the British proposals. Considerable dissatisfaction is voiced in the German press concerning the purchase by the imperial Government of the Caroline Islands, it being claimed that no profit can arise to Germany by the terms of the trade with Spain. Dreyfus left French Guiana yesterday for France aboard the cruiser Sfax. Thousands of police and a strong force of cavalry will protect President Loubet of France to-day when he attends the races. The steamship Paris of the American Line has been abandoned on the rocks near the Manacles. American missionaries have been insulted and made to suffer hardships in Morocco. Storms in Spain have killed many people.—Pages 1, 7, and 19.

Page 1.

Robert Ludlow shot a highwayman who had attacked him.

Twenty-five thousand coal miners may go out on strike in the Central Pennsylvania district.

The Afro-American Council of the United States has issued an appeal to Southern officials, asking fair and impartial trials for negro offenders.

Striking miners at Hillsborough, Ill., are becoming riotous, and trouble is feared. An editor was assaulted by a State official's son.

The new America's Cup defender Columbia was launched from the Herreshoff yards at Bristol, R. I., last evening in the presence of between 5,000 and 6,000 persons on the shore and water.

A street railway strike has been declared by the employes of several Cleveland lines, and mob violence was resorted to yesterday by the idle laborers, who attacked those who attempted to operate the cars.

Page 2.

Capt. Samuel Dewey, who was a cousin of Admiral Dewey, and who cut the figurehead of President Jackson from the frigate Constitution, died in Philadelphia Friday.

Capt. George B. Rhoads of Company E, Seventh Regiment, President of the Stuyvesant Insurance Company, was run down and killed yesterday by an Eighth Avenue trolley car.

The Industrial and General Trust, Limited, an English corporation, has brought suit against the Reorganization Committee of the Birmingham and Sheffield and Tennessee River Railroad to recover over $700,000.

The nude body of a man, with head, shoulders, and arms missing, and both legs cut off, one at the knee and one below it, floated in to the Crescent Athletic Club basin, at Bay Ridge, yesterday morning. Indications are that it is a case of murder.

Page 3.

The cruiser Newark, reported overdue in Southern waters, was seen in the Straits of Magellan May 28.

Jeffries's share of the receipts at the fight Friday night was $27,054, Fitzsimmons's share $7,581. The amount taken in by the club was $85,170.

The side-wheel steamer William Fletcher was run into and sunk yesterday on the North River by the Cunarder Campania. No lives were lost. The Campania was not injured.

Gens. Lawton, Wheaton, and Ovenshine advanced with their forces from San Pedro Macati, sweeping the country between the Bay of Manila and Bay Lake, south of Manila, yesterday, having considerable fighting with the insurgents. The Americans had two officers killed and twenty-one soldiers wounded, while the rebel losses were much heavier.

Page 4.

Nathan Metz of 60 West Ninety-seventh Street was thrown from a cable car at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-third Street yesterday and probably fatally injured.

A demonstration that almost developed into a riot was made against Starter Fitz Gerald when he left two favorites at the post at Gravesend yesterday. The Great American Stakes, worth $17,000, was won by Vulcain, and Ethelbert defeated Fillagrane in the Broadway Stakes for three-year-olds. The other races were won by Jeannot, Warrenton, Neda, and Estaca.

Page 6.

The Princeton baseball nine defeated Yale before 8,000 spectators.

Unusual interest was evinced in the contests of the Morris County Golf Club.

The Bostons defeated the New York baseball team at the Polo Grounds yesterday by a score of 5 to 4.

Fire was discovered in the Empire coal mine in Pennsylvania yesterday. Unsuccessful attempts were made to put the fire out.

Page 7.

The New Jersey Electric Railway was sold yesterday for $1,500,000.

Gov. Roosevelt visited the camp at Peekskill yesterday and was greeted with a salute of nineteen guns. Squadron A left on its return to this city, and the Twenty-third Regiment arrived at the camp.

Writs were secured yesterday from Justice Gildersleeve, directing the Warden of the Tombs to produce Roland B. Molineux in the Supreme Court to-morrow morning, and restraining Justice Jerome from proceeding with the examination of the prisoner on the charge of having caused the death of Mrs. Adams.

Members of the crew of the wrecked steamer Paris arrived in the city yesterday on the St. Louis. They complain that they have been badly treated in the matter of wages. Some of the men say that the Paris was improperly navigated, and add that they are prepared to give this testimony when the investigation into the loss of the steamship is begun.

Page 9.

The regatta of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club was sailed.

Examination of the safety deposit box of Martin Meier murdered in Chicago Wednesday, did not furnish the expected clue to his murderers. His will was missing.

The new torpedo boat Stringham was launched at Wilmington, Del., yesterday afternoon. The vessel was named by Miss E. S. Creigh, granddaughter of the late Admiral Stringham.

Page 12.

Senator Ford makes reply to criticisms on the new franchise tax law. He maintains its constitutionality.

Commissioner General Peck received word from Paris that work on the United States Government building on the exposition grounds had been commenced.

Arrangements for the funeral of Augustin Daly at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Monday of next week are being completed. A requiem mass was celebrated there yesterday.

Controller Coler yesterday reiterated his threat to appeal to the Governor for a special session of the Legislature to counteract the evil influence of the Municipal Assembly over the issue of bonds. The Controller has been advised that the District Attorney can be called upon to act in the matter to secure the indictment of the Assembly members.

Page 14.

The Eastern Section of the American Branch of the General Dutch Alliance was organized yesterday in the office of ex-Justice Van Wyck.

Current events in Central Asia. The success of the land settlement system in New Zealand. Desires for increased trade relations with United States and England. The policy of these two countries with Samoa.

Page 17.

"Zaza" will be produced in London next April. American managers have purchased the rights of a number of new plays.

Page 10.

Henry Norman in his weekly cable letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES deals at some length with the Transvaal matter, the crisis in which, he declares, has been reached. A dispatch on the nature of an ultimatum is now to be submitted to President Krüger by the British Government, and this may lead to war, although Mr. Norman says he does not think there is any immediate prospect of that. The grievances of the British in the Transvaal are set out in detail, as are the offers of President Krüger, which are regarded as illusory and highly unreasonable. The situation is considered as one of peculiar delicacy and complexity and it is difficult at present to see the end. The opinion is that President Krüger is bluffing, but that he may carry his bluff so far that when the time comes for him to yield his ignorant, excited people may not allow him. British affairs in China are discussed, and the weak, vacillating policy of the Government is condemned. The issues of the day in France are reviewed and the deplorable condition of that country is pointed out. The belief in London is that the American-Canadian controversy will be finally and amicably settled.

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STRONG GUARD FOR LOUBET.

Six Thousand Police and Twenty Squadrons of Cavalry to Attend Him to the Races.

PARIS, June 10.—The Prefecture of Police has issued an announcement that 6,000 police, 20 squadrons of cavalry, and a brigade of infantry will be stationed to-morrow between the Elysée Palace and the paddock at Longchamps, upon the occasion of President Loubet's visit at the race course, in order to witness the race for the Grand Prix de Paris.

Numerous detachments of police, cavalry, and infantry will also be distributed at certain points in Paris where disturbances are thought to be possible.

The Journal, on authority of counsel for Count Christiani, who on Sunday last struck at President Loubet with a cane at the Auteuil race course, during the demonstration there, says the defense will be that the Count acted in an excited state of mind, and did not know what he was doing. Count Christiani will, it is announced, make a full apology when he is placed on trial.

Demonstrations in Poitiers, France.

POITIERS, France, June 10.—The arrival here to-day of M. Albert Viger, Minister of Agriculture, caused a demonstration by friends of President Loubet, which resulted in a counter-demonstration by members of the Catholic Club. This was interfered with by the police, who arrested twelve of the participants.

DREYFUS LEAVES FOR FRANCE.

The French Cruiser Sfax Sets Sail from French Guiana.

CAYENNE, French Guiana, June 10.—The French cruiser Sfax left the islands at 6:20 A. M. to-day, with Dreyfus on board. The latter embarked on the warship at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

SHOT A HIGHWAYMAN.

Robert Ludlow Was Being Held Up When He Wounded His Assailant and Made Him a Prisoner.

CAMDEN, N. J., June 10.—William Deary, a highwayman, knocked down Robert Ludlow, an aged man living at Beverly, near Delanco, to-night, and started to rifle his pockets. As Ludlow lay on the ground he drew a revolver and shot twice at his assailant.

One bullet entered the left breast just above the heart. The other lodged in the right arm.

Mr. Ludlow then made a prisoner of Deary and took him to Delanco. From there he sent him to the Cooper Hospital, in this city, under arrest. It is not thought Deary can recover.

NEW BILLION DOLLAR TRUST.

Gigantic Project to Combine the Breweries in This Country—Eastern Capitalists Interested.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 10.—The Sentinel to-morrow will say: "The trust mania has reached the brewers, and it is said on the best of authority that a scheme is on foot to form a trust with $1,000,000,000 capital and buy up all the breweries in the country.

It is said that the scheme, which is at present only in its inception, received impetus at the National Convention of Brewers at Detroit, when plans were discussed secretly.

It is said that several big Indiana capitalists are lending their support to the gigantic project, among them Crawdord Fairbanks, the brewer of Terre Haute. Mr. Fairbanks was seen at the Denison House to-day. He was somewhat evasive, and said that six months ago he had heard of such a movement, but not recently. He said that no option had been secured on his brewery.

Options, he said, do not amount to much, as they can be placed on breweries, and taken off at will without any disturbance to business. He talked in this vein, and finally denied that he had any knowledge of a projected trust. He admitted that he would go to New York this week, but not on any such business as might be connected with a brewery trust.

Joseph C. Schaf, President of the American Brewing Company of this city, who returned to-day from Detroit, where he attended the National meeting of brewers, talked in an entirely different vein. He admitted that the subject of a brewery trust was a topic of private consideration at the convention, at which 600 leading brewers were present. He said that he did not care to talk much about it, as the matter is in its infancy now and there is really not much to be said.

He had calculated, he said, that something more than a billion dollars' capital would be required, as there are 2,200 breweries in the country to be bought up. It is understood that an option has been placed by the trust on Mr. Schaf's brewery, and this he did not deny. He did not care to talk about that phase of it, he said. When asked how many options have been secured in Indiana he said:

"At a guess, I should say eight or ten to date."

Mr. Schaf declined to say who are behind the Brewery Trust, but replied in response to the question:

"Eastern capitalists are promoting the trust."

Mr. Albert Lieber, manager of the brewery syndicate of this city, which includes the three largest breweries here, to-night confirmed the story of the formation of a giant brewery trust. Mr. Lieber had just returned from Detroit, and, after learning that the story was out, said:

"A Pittsburg broker named Merkle, representing the American Malting Company, has just closed a deal involving $92,000,000, whereby all the Pennsylvania breweries were consolidated. This was one of the first steps in the big scheme. Options are now out on a number of Indiana breweries, and the same is true of other States. The principal factor in the big scheme is Seymour Scott, a wealthy broker of New York City, who has been working on it for some time.

"The scheme is a stupendous one, and it will require at least three years to perfect it. The American Malting Company already has a monopoly on all the malt produced in this country. The distilleries will all be bought up and also all the 2,290 breweries. I should say it will require at least $1,000,000,000 to do the work.

"The consumer will not lose. Beer will remain at 5 cents a glass, but taxes and other expenses will be decreased and better beer will be placed on the market. At the expiration of three years I look to see all the malt dealers, distilleries, and breweries of the United States controlled by one working head."

Trying to Buy Omaha Breweries.

OMAHA, June 10.—Archibald Gracie, a representative of a New York syndicate, has been in Omaha for the past ten days, working to secure ninety-day options upon the breweries in this city and South Omaha. To-day he received two refusals, from Charles Metz of the Metz Brothers' Brewing Company and from Gottlieb Story of the Omaha Brewing Association. The other firms declined to give options on their plants. The object of the syndicate is to combine the breweries of Omaha and Kansas City in the formation of a Western adjunct to a National brewery trust.

Send a two-cent stamp for "Saratoga, the Beautiful"—a charming book. Address G. H. Daniels, Grand Central Station, New York.—Adv.

THE COLUMBIA LAUNCHED

Thousands Watch the New Cup Defender Slide Into the Water.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM SHOWN

Those on the Shore and Afloat Had a Good Opportunity to Observe the Yacht's Lines—A Boy Killed.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 10.—The sloop Columbia, the America's Cup defender of 1899, was launched from the south shed of the Herreshoff works at 8:15 o'clock this evening. There were from 5,000 to 6,000 spectators on shore and in yachts anchored off the yard, and the new yacht was cheered to the echo as she glided slowly into the water and was saluted with guns and steam whistles.

The sky, which had been cloudy all day, had cleared toward sundown, and the Columbia went overboard with the stars feebly fighting to illuminate her amid a great glare of calcium lights. The launching was perfect in all its arrangements, and was marred only by an accident caused by the wild eagerness of a photographer to get a flash-light picture. In exploding a huge charge of magnesium, he blew the legs off a boy named Napoleon Sans-Souci and seriously burned another boy, Luke Callan, both of Bristol. The former died from his injuries. This incident was unknown to the mass of spectators.

Anchored off the yard were some thirty yachts, including the Defender, which arrived from Newport at 5:20 P. M. under sail; the Electra, Narada, Wanda, Katrina, Sultana, Marietta, Queen Mab, Vergana, and Quissetta. The St. Michaels, the tender of the Columbia, was moored at the end of the wharf, and some of the invited guests occupied places on board her. Others were seated on the south pier, beside the building shed. The north pier had been thrown open to the public, and every available space was occupied.

EARLY ARRIVALS.

C. Oliver Iselin, the managing owner of the boat, had come down from Providence in the forenoon, bringing with him the necessary bottle of champagne which, as he announced, his wife would break on the yacht's bow as she did another bottle four years ago, when the Defender was launched. Mr. Iselin was accompanied by his young son, and the two went to the Herreshoff Works, where Mr. Iselin made a careful inspection of the Columbia. A little later Mrs. Iselin arrived with a number of friends. They all went on board the tender St. Michaels, and luncheon was soon after served on the upper deck.

The fleet of yachts began to arrive early in the afternoon, the steam yacht Scythian, with her owner, Miss Ida Forest Day, being the first to drop anchor, several hundred yards off the dock. A few minutes later came the Vergana of New York, while the famous Electra, with Commodore Gerry and a party of guests on board, came up from Newport, anchoring just outside the Vergana. The trim-looking sloop Queen Mab was followed by four other yachts.

The Marietta, Harrison B. Moore, owner, arrived from New York via Newport. The guests on board included J. V. S. Oddie, Nils Olsen, F. M. J. Hurst, ex-Commodore E. M. Brown, and Chester Griswold, all of the New York Yacht Club, and S. Nicholson Kane, Capt. Sigsbee of the Texas, and L. L. Lorillard, who boarded the yacht at Newport. Mr. and Mrs. R. Vanderbilt, Jr., brought a party of guests on the Valiant. The guests included Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Clarence Mackay, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp. Last, the old Defender, for the first time in her existence a secondary consideration, came up the Bay under a cloud of canvass. W. B. Duncan and a number of friends were aboard.

Any of the yachtsmen sent felicitations over to Mr. Iselin, but very few went aboard the St. Michaels until evening.

CROWDS AT THE DOCK.

The afternoon train brought many more enthusiasts, all of whom made haste to the Herreshoff works, where by 6 o'clock a considerable crowd had assembled. An hour or so before the launching a special train from Providence brought down several hundred more, who formed a long procession down the street leading to the yard. Several excursion steamers conveyed large parties from several of the neighboring cities. Realizing that there was going to be a rush to the wharf, many made haste to engage rowboats, and by 5 o'clock not one of these craft could be had for love or money.

The crowd began to assemble about the gates before 7 o'clock, and for an hour it increased until fully 2,000 people were packed against the fence, waiting for the signal to rush upon the pier. In the meantime all sorts of craft had assembled at the entrance to the dock. The day was cloudless, and the twilight therefore a long one, so that when at 7:45 o'clock the gates were at last thrown open, light enough remained to get a fair view of the stern of the yacht.

There was a great rush for good places at the end of the pier. An hour before the launching the big door that for weeks had screened the back end of the shed was taken down, and for the first time outsiders had a chance to see the shining underbody of the boat. Inside the shed, assembled under the bow of the boat, was the christening party, with Mrs. Iselin as the central figure, while on deck were twenty of the Columbia's crew, with one or two officers and Nat Herreshoff. There was a wait of about twenty minutes for the tide to get a little higher, and then at 8:05 Mr. Herreshoff gave the signal, and the work of lowering the boat into the water began.

THE LAUNCHING.

It was 8:14 o'clock when the first movement of the yacht was discernible by those on the piers. Then, through the windows of the shed, the big white hull could be seen slowly descending. Applause and cheers at once rent the air. Mrs. Iselin dashed the bottle of champagne against the yacht's bow, saying, "I christen thee Columbia."

The vessel was not permitted to rush down the ways into the water, but was lowered by a winch and line, maintaining a steady uniform rate of progress, and avoiding all possibility of shock. This slow movement made the launching occupy over fifteen minutes, and it was not till 8:32 that the vessel floated. The instant her stern swung clear of the shed four smart seamen, in dark blue jerseys and white duck trousers and hats, jumped to their feet and raised a magnificent American yacht club ensign in the air, and, pausing for a moment allowed the strong calcium light to play on it as the breeze shook out its silken folds.

As soon as the mast step was clear a staff was set up in it, carrying the private signals of J. Pierpont Morgan and C. Oliver Iselin, and when the bow appeared, the New York Yacht Club flag was set up there. The yacht's bow was draped with festoons of flowers running from the stern to the hawse pipes. Capt. Charles Barrow, who will sail the Columbia, and her designer, Nat C. Herreshoff, were on deck superintending the work there.

The boarding which has concealed the Columbia from curious eyes was not taken down till after sunset to-night. Up to that time only the top of her stern was visible, and that told but little of her lines. As she glided slowly out of the house in the dim and decreasing light, with lineal lights and flashlights playing on her it was possible to get a fairly clear idea of her lines.

THE COLUMBIA'S DIMENSIONS.

The yacht's dimensions have been given several times, but never correctly. Her painted water line is precisely 90 feet long, but she will float perhaps two inches above it, and her actual load water line length will be about 89 feet 6 inches. She measures over all 131 feet flat, the overhang being great both fore and aft. Her depth to the bottom of the keel is 24 feet, and her draught is 19 feet 10 inches. She has 77 frames, spaced at 20 inches, and the mast steps a short distance forward of a point over the forward drop of her fin keel, or a little less than one-third of her water line length abaft the entrance. Her beam is 24 feet 3 inches.

The yacht shows a remarkable combination of power with fineness of lines. Her underbody is smaller than the Defender's, yet seems more powerful. Her keel is shorter, but deeper, and shows less swell at the bottom, but what will perhaps impress yachtsmen most is the fact that she has a flatter floor and a higher bilge than the Defender. Mr. Herreshoff has used her additional beam to carry her floor lines higher, and to make the shoulder of her bilge more pronounced. This should give her more initial stability, and increase her sail-carrying power, which will be further enlarged by the greater depth of her lead.

At the same time the lifting of the bilge and the wonderful fining away of her lines will undoubtedly give her a smaller area of wetted surface, and an astonishing keen and knife-like underbody for so big a yacht. The Columbia is nearer than the Defender to the ultra fin keel type. A radical difference from that type is in the close hang of the rudder, which is on a stern post, with a rake of fully 45 degrees.

THE VESSEL'S LINES.

It is evident that the designer hopes that the new boat will be faster than the old one at running and reaching. The Defender dead before the wind was not much better than the Vigilant. The entrance of the Columbia is as keen as a knife, and she shows a very slight flare as her lines go upward. Her fore and aft outside lines start almost straight from forward, and swing into the curve of her sides imperceptibly. The run is very beautifully carried out, and the yacht should leave the water astern of her very clear.

The sheer plan is as fine as can be imagined. The bow of the vessel is much larger than that of the Defender, and runs out almost to a point like the sharper blade of a pair of scissors. There is the merest trifle of a drop in the stern. The forefoot is cut away much more than that of the Defender, and the result is that the entire body of the yacht forward of her keel is higher and less bulky. Her power for holding on the wind is gained by making the forward drop of the keel much harder and more regular than the Defender's, and carrying the keel with its lead much lower. This gives her a strong lateral plane.

Furthermore, the keel, instead of being rockered, is perfectly straight on the bottom. The lead keel is about 30 feet long and is 5 feet shorter than the Defender's. It is 6 feet deep aft and 7 feet 6 inches deep forward. The top of the keel is straight, but it is higher forward than aft. The bottom of it is parallel with the water line, and, as nearly as it could be seen to-night is flat. The thickest part of the lead is near the bottom, but in shape the keel is a plate rather than a bulb.

The rise of the forward body of the yacht from the lead keel is in an easy curve till the bearing of the line of the hull is reached. This line is then carried out almost perfectly straight till it joins the slight drop of the stern. The forward end of the keel is a little forward of the centre of the water line, while the Defender's is considerably forward of that point. It has been stated that the rake of the stern post is the same as that of the Defender, but it looks to be a little greater.

IMMENSE SPREAD OF CANVAS.

The spars and rigging of the Columbia are all ready, and it is believed that she will be rigged in about a week. The mast will be stripped between Frames 28 and 29, and the forward end of the water line will be close to Frame 11. The stick will be 107 feet 6 inches long. Of this 22 feet will be in the masthead and 8 feet 6 inches in the hull, leaving 77 feet from deck to fore ends. The topmast will be about 64 feet high. The bowsprit will show 27 feet outboard. The boom will be 109 feet 8 inches long and the gaff 68 feet.

These figures will give an idea of the spread of canvas which the new yacht will carry. The club topsail will, of course, carry the height of it beyond the main truck, and the vessel will consequently have an enormous amount of driving power. That she will carry her spars and canvas handsomely can be hardly doubted by any one who closely observed her hull to-night. As to strength, although the yacht is lighter in construction than the Defender, the system of increasing the size of her frames at the points of greatest strain will make her quite as powerful as she needs to be.

It looks, furthermore, as if she would not have the fault which Capt. Haff has lately revealed as a grave defect of the Defender, namely, carrying a lee helm. Taking her by and large, as the sailors say, she probably will prove to be, although lighter, a stronger and more powerful vessel than her predecessor. She will carry more sail and stand up under it handsomely. Being lighter and finer, she will be more easily driven, and unless there is some element in her not discernible in the short inspection possible as she went into the water to-night, she should be several minutes faster than the conqueror of Valkyrie III.

Progress on the Shamrock.

LONDON, June 10.—The Prince of Wales's cutter Britannia, in view of the arrangement made for her to sail test races against the America's Cup challenger Shamrock, is being quickly prepared for commission at Cowes, Isle of Wight. Her mast was stepped this week, and the yacht is now in dry dock, being recaulked and recoppered. Charles Russell says that all work on the cup challenger is proceeding very smoothly, and that a fine craft is resulting from Fife's ideas, which are being faithfully adhered to. Mr. Russell adds that whatever her racing merits may prove to be, the Shamrock will be as perfect a model yacht in construction as ever entered a great race.

WENT BACK TO THE LOG CABIN.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 10.—Pages have been written of the power of attachments to old associations, but possibly no more forcible illustration of this kind has ever been discussed than one that has just come to light in Labette County, Kansas.

Wilson O'Neal and wife emigrated to Kansas when it was yet a Territory and settled where they now live, being near what is now known as Minerva, a country Post Office. They built a two-room log cabin, there living and toiling, turning the then wild prairie into what is now a beautiful farm. There they raised their children, who have since married, own their own homes, and are raising their own families.

The old folks had lived in a day when economy was the watchword, and were gratified at the result by finding themselves comfortably situated in their declining years. They continued to live in the old log cabin, but their children insisted on their taking the comforts of a modern home. The old folks consulted with one another, as had always been their custom, with the result that a large new house was built near the site of the old homestead, the old log cabin remaining unharmed.

The completion of the new home was made the occasion for a "house warming." The children and neighbors came and rejoiced at the pleasure the old couple were to obtain in their new home. The large, airy rooms looked cheerful and more pleasant than the dingy rooms in the old cabin.

As the weeks passed Mrs. O'Neal noticed a change in her husband. He seemed nervous and passed many restless nights, and he spent much of his time around the old log cabin. Mr. O'Neal thought he noticed a similar change in his wife, and wondered if her health were failing. They frequently met one another at the old house, but without explaining as to why they were there.

One night, while seated by the fireside, Mr. O'Neal muttered something about the old house. When questioned by his wife he started, as if he had been unaware of her presence. Then he said: "Wife, I can stand this no longer. I must confess to you that I am homesick. I want to move back into the old log house. The new house does not seem like home. I can hear strange noises at night and my slumbers are disturbed. During the day our voices ring out in these large rooms and it seems every one is listening to what we say."

Walking over to her husband, Mrs. O'Neal said: "Never in my whole life did I ever hear words that did me more good than the confession you have just made. I, too, want to get back in the old home; this house seems strange to me."

The following day found this old couple engaged in returning their belongings to the cabin, where they live happily, willing to suffer the loss of the expense of building the new home, which stands vacant, and will be occupied by another generation only when the old folks are gone.

Congressman Bland Failing Fast.

LEBANON, Mo., June 10.—A decided change for the worse in the condition of Congressman Bland occurred this afternoon. His recovery is now considered impossible.

The New "Saratoga Limited"

of the New York Central—the most luxurious and elegant Summer resort train ever placed in service—will make its first trip at 3:30 P. M. Saturday, June 24th.—Adv.

A STRIKE IN CLEVELAND

The Employes of Street Car Lines Quit Work Suddenly.

RESORTING TO MOB VIOLENCE

Two Men Injured by Them While Operating Cars—Street Railways Blocked Until Monday.

CLEVELAND, June 10.—What promises to be a long and bitter contest between the Cleveland Electric Railway Company, known as the Big Consolidated, and its 900 employes was inaugurated at 4 o'clock this morning by a strike which tied up all of the fourteen lines operated by the company. These lines reach all sections of the city, and they form the only means of transportation for more than a hundred thousand people living in a territory five miles long and three miles wide at the South End. The West Side is affected but little, only one line passing through that section, while on the East Side four lines of the Little Consolidated are available for use by most of the patrons of the tied-up lines. Thus far the Little Consolidated men have refused to strike, and they are not likely to go out.

The strike is mainly for the recognition of the union, and the men have been preparing for it for several weeks. President Henry A. Evart says he is willing to concede all the other demands of the men, and will adjust all other grievances when presented by his employes, but he declares that he will never recognize the union, whose demands he characterizes as tyrannical. It is well understood that the company has employed men in other cities to take the places of the strikers, but it is difficult to ascertain whether many of these men are now in the city. Only about a half dozen cars were operated to-day. Those were on the Euclid Avenue line, and they were under the guard of Deputy Sheriffs, and were operated by imported men. A few mail cars were run by the strikers, who say they will not obstruct the mail. There have been several riotous demonstrations to-day, but none of a really serious nature. There is not likely to be any serious trouble until Monday, because there will be no further attempt to move cars until then.

At 9 o'clock this morning, just five hours after the big strike was declared, the Big Consolidated made its first attempt to run a car over its lines. It was started out of the Lake View barns. The car had proceeded but a few hundred feet when it was surrounded by strikers and sympathizers. The crowd yelled and hooted. Then eggs began to fly. The men on the car paid no particular attention to the demonstration of the crowd.

The crowd surged about the car and ordered the men in charge to leave and join the strikers. The situation was assuming a threatening aspect, when President Bryan of the Amalgamated Association of Street Car Men drove up at a furious pace.

He addressed the now thoroughly aroused crowd, urging them to refrain from violence and do nothing to discredit their cause. The men yielded and the car went on. Twice within a few hundred yards the car was stopped, but later allowed to proceed. At 9:40 another car, loaded with deputies, was started from the Lake View barns. This also was hooted, but no violence was attempted. Both cars made the round trip, the new men being jeered along the downtown streets.

As the first car was entering the barn on its return Jacob Kratz was struck on the head by one of the stones thrown from the mob. He is in a serious condition.

On Ontario Street, at 4:45 P. M., William Steffin, Division Superintendent of the Big Consolidated Road, was seriously injured, being hit on the head by a bottle thrown by someone in the crowd while he was trying to move a car which had been disabled by a mob. The wounded man was taken to his home in an unconscious condition.

The officials of the company decided late this afternoon to abandon the attempt to move cars until 7 o'clock Monday morning. This decision was reached in order that trouble might be avoided on Sunday, when so many people will be idle. President Everett has gone to the country to spend Sunday, and everything will be dropped where it is. The only cars to be moved will be those carrying the United States mail, and the strikers have volunteered to see that those are operated, so long as no passengers are carried.

The company to-night issued a notice to all the strikers to the effect that if they do not report for duty by 7 o'clock on Monday morning they will be considered as having been discharged and new men will be selected to take their places. The strikers have scouts out to-night watching for delegations of non-union men from other cities. They captured a party of men who came from Pittsburg and escorted them to the headquarters of the strikers, where efforts were made to induce them not to go to work. Delegations are coming from various cities, and if the company's agents can get control of these new men they will be quartered in the Lake View barns, where all arrangements have been made to provide them with board and sleeping accommodations.

Thus far no impression has been made upon the employes of the Little Consolidated, and while there is some talk of a sympathy strike on their part, there are no indications at present that the men can be induced to go out. The Little Consolidated, of which Senator Hanna is the President, operates five lines and employs several hundred men.

ILLINOIS MINERS RIOTOUS.

Serious Trouble Feared in Hillsborough —An Editor Assaulted—May Need Militia.

PANA, Ill., June 10.—To-day at Hillsborough, twenty-six miles west of Pana, a riot was narrowly averted. Non-union coal miners have been working in the mines there, owned principally by George V. Penwell, President of the Penwell Coal Company's mine of Pana, who has never left his quarters in this city unless accompanied by body guards since the riot of April 10 last, when seven persons met their death. Union miners from mining centres within a radius of 100 miles have massed in Hillsborough and surrounded the mines, preventing non-union men from passing their lines.

Those who persisted were assaulted and severely injured. A non-union man—John Enlow—formerly of Pana, is reported fatally injured. Union men have rented the driving park adjoining the mine, and say that they will remain until all the men join the union. Serious trouble is looked for if the non-union miners persist in the attempt to resume work. Union men declare they will remain encamped at Hillsborough until the non-union miners leave the pits or the Governor sends militia to disperse them.

To-night Edward Sears was fatally stabbed in the neck by Joseph Ford, both non-union miners in the Springside mining district. This was followed by an attack upon Editor William S. Childress by Attorney Arthur E. Humphreys, son of State's Attorney Humphreys, who took exceptions to an article published in The Beacon Light criticising his father. He was disarmed of a shotgun by militiamen, Childress being badly used up. In the fight, Childress, in his attempt to strike Humphreys with a loaded cane, struck Charles Reher, son of City Treasurer Reher, seriously injuring him.

Humphreys is a strong sympathizer with union miners, while Childress is antagonistic to their cause. All parties were promptly arrested. Humphreys's case was dismissed, Childress was held in heavy bail for the Grand Jury, and Ford, who probably mortally wounded Sears, was held without bail. At 10 o'clock to-night an entire company of militiamen were called out by a fusillade of shots in the business section of the city, and are now patrolling every street and alley. The results of the shooting are not known.

THE BUFFALO DOCK STRIKE.

Erie Freight Handlers and Housemen Joined by Lackawanna Men.

BUFFALO, June 10.—The striking freight handlers and housemen on the Erie docks were joined to-day by the housemen and freight handlers employed on the Lackawanna docks. There are now about 300 men out, and there is a possibility that all other housemen and freight handlers along the docks will strike. In addition an effort is being made to bring about the active cooperation of the grain shovelers, coal heavers, and ore handlers.

A telegram was sent this afternoon to President Keefe of the International Longshoremen's Association, asking him to come to Buffalo at once and assist in the settlement of the troubles. President McMahon of the Grain Shovelers' Union stated that if Mr. Keefe favored a sympathetic strike the grain shovelers would go out. President Joyce of the Freight Handlers' Union said that by Monday night there would not be a wheel turning on the docks.

A conference was held to-night at the Ellicott Club, at which representatives of the Erie, New York Central, Lehigh Valley, Lackawanna, and Great Northern Companies were present. The situation was discussed, and it was agreed that the demands of the housemen for an increase of wages should not be acceded to. Men to take the places of the strikers will be secured as rapidly as possible if the strikers do not return to work on Monday.

COAL MINERS MAY STRIKE.

25,000 Men in Central Pennsylvania May Quit Work.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 10.—A strike of 25,000 coal miners in the central district of Pennsylvania is threatened. Within the last ten days secret meetings have been held at Robertsdale and Clearfield, at which the National and district officers of the United Mine Workers' Association were authorized to prepare the machine miners of the whole district for a strike to be declared as soon as these officials thought the time ripe. A letter from a national organizer received here declares that this will be within a month or six weeks.

A complete tie-up of the mines in the central region, which includes the counties of Cambria, Clearfield, Jefferson, Armstrong, Huntingdon, Bedford, Somerset, Center, Venango, and Clarion, would seriously hamper the great ship coaling depots of the Eastern seaboard, for that is where most of the product goes.

Say Mill Was Fired by Strikers.

CHICAGO, June 10.—The rolling mill of Norton Brothers' tin can factory in Maywood, where 1,300 workmen are on a strike, was burned to-day. Loss, $10,000. The factory officials claim the fire was started by the strikers. Arrangements have been made for a conference between the factory officials and a committee from the Chicago Federation of Labor, and it is expected that the differences will be settled so that the men will return to work Monday.

REMARKABLE FORGERY CASE.

Herbert Wyle, a Commercial Traveler, Convicted of Changing Figures in Triplicate Orders for Goods.

WARSAW, N. Y., June 10.—Twelve residents of the agricultural communities composing Wyoming County decided this afternoon, after a trial of three days, that Herbert Wyle of Danville, Penn., was a forger. The case has become one of general interest on account of its connection with the now universal custom of the taking by commercial travelers of signed orders from merchants throughout the United States by means of the triplicate system. The wholesale merchant gets the original order from the book, the traveler retains the second tissue duplicate, and the person buying the goods the third, or yellow, duplicate, the first and third being perforated at the top to facilitate removal. By means of carbon sheets the triplicates are all made by one writing, the agent generally making out the order for the merchant to accept and sign.

This was the principle which the Elwood Paper Company of New York required when young Wyle began his career as a commercial traveler. Isaac Levy deposed at the trial that he constituted the company, his wife having formerly been a partner. Prior to his engagement by Mr. Levy, Wyle had been traveling as a violinist, and when at home played in the Episcopal church choir, taught music, and presided over a local orchestra. Witnesses testified to his good reputation. In about fifteen months after Mr. Levy engaged him Wyle secured 2,200 orders, an average of five a day. After three increases in salary, he secured another last October, when he was married.

Soon after this complaints arose. The company's specialty was sugar bags, and shipments were found to contain many more goods than merchants in Erie, Cataragus, Allegany, and Wyoming Counties declared they had ordered. The signed duplicates when examined by Mr. Levy showed the goods had been sent according to orders. The merchants were not certain as to how the mistakes had occurred, and to fight the claims for payment successfully meant that they must substantiate charges of forgery, or expend more cash than several times the amount of the bills. Most of the customers therefore swallowed their discomfiture, and made up their minds to use the extra bags and say nothing.

One or two men, however, decided that the matter must be settled to their satisfaction. Frank A. Curtis of Pike, Wyoming County, claimed that he knew positively that an order had been altered after he signed it. He said that where he had written "1 M bags" the figure had been carried down so as to make it "5 M" after the order was signed, and before the duplicate was handed to him.

After an investigation the Grand Jury of Wyoming County indicted Wyle for forgery in the second degree. At the trial Principal Osborne of the Rochester Business University testified that the microscope showed that the figures had been changed. An order given by Loren S. Duggan of Gainsville had been photographically enlarged, and was shown in court. This made the alteration of a 1 to a 5 quite apparent.

Although Wyle was ably defended by Arthur J. Kestermayr of New York, the jury quickly found him guilty, and he will be sentenced on Wednesday. The greatest sympathy is expressed for the young man here.

APPEAL AGAINST LYNCHING.

Afro-Americans Ask Fair and Impartial Trials in the South.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Afro-American Council of the United States has issued an appeal to the Governors, Legislators, and judicial officers of the Southern States "to prevent lawlessness and to secure to all citizens the protection to which they are entitled under the laws." After reference to the burning of Sam Hose, the lynching of Lige Strickland, and the political riots in South Carolina and North Carolina, the appeal says, in part:

"Since the first day of January there have been twenty-eight

CAPT. G. B. RHOADS KILLED

Run Down by a "Dead" Trolley Car on Eighth Avenue Line.

MOTORMAN KEPT ON HIS WAY

Did Not Know He Had Struck Any One—Tried to Force Whisky Down Injured Man's Throat.

Capt. George B. Rhoads of Company E, Seventh Regiment, President of the Stuyvesant Insurance Company, and formerly Chairman of the Fire Patrol Committee of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, was run down and killed early yesterday morning at One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Eighth Avenue by one of the trolley cars of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Capt. Rhoads was fifty years old, and was on his way to his home, at 53 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street when he was run down. His skull was fractured, and he died a few hours later in the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital without having regained consciousness. John Paris of 299 Grand Street, the motorman, was arrested, and is under $1,000 bail charged with manslaughter.

Capt. Rhoads fell a victim to a practice in vogue on the Eighth Avenue line of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company's system of running what are called "dead cars" during the night and early morning hours, a practice against which many protests have been made. It was learned unofficially yesterday that this accident, out of which will arise a heavy damage suit against the company, will have the effect of stopping this practice.

It appears that the cars on this line are run to the terminus at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue, or to Central Bridge, but the work of the conductor and motorman does not end until the car is housed in the depot at Fiftieth Street. After reaching the terminus the car is run "dead" or "dark" to the depot over five miles away and no passengers are allowed to ride on it.

The conductor usually sits inside and counts up his slips, and the motorman, anxious to get through with his work, throws open the controller bar and lets the car run at full speed along the whole of the route. There are usually few persons along the avenue when these trips are made, and the bell is rung only when there is some obstruction seen ahead.

In some cases the cars are darkened, only the headlight showing, while in others the electric lights in the car are lit. In either case, however, the car, gliding swiftly and noiselessly along, gives no warning of its approach.

Car No. 1,156, in charge of Paris and Conductor Henry Eppig, was coming along in this way at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Capt. Rhoads stepped from behind an elevated railroad pillar to cross the street, when he was struck with terrific force and hurled more than fifty feet.

The car continued at its breakneck speed, when Policeman Muller, of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, who had witnessed the accident, rushed forward and yelled to the motorman to stop, as he had struck a man. Almost within its length the car was stopped, and as the motorman and the policeman went over to pick up the prostrate form, Paris said he did not know until the policeman called to him that he had hit any one.

An ambulance from the Hood Wright Memorial Hospital was hastily summoned, and the first thing Dr. Williams, the ambulance surgeon, did was to stoop over and smell the injured man's breath. "Why, he has been drinking," said Dr. Williams.

"I saw the motorman give him a drink of whisky," replied the policeman, "but he could not swallow it."

Paris denied that he had done anything of the kind, but later, after he had been arraigned in the Harlem Police Court, he said that some one standing by had given the unconscious man a drink from a flask. Paris was arrested, and when the injured man, whose skull was crushed like an eggshell, was examined in the hospital a gold badge of the New York Fire Patrol was found pinned to his suspenders.

Sergt. Kemp sent a patrolman to the headquarters of Fire Patrol No. 5, in West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, asking that a member of the company be sent to look at the injured man. Fireman Florence went to the hospital, where he identified the victim as Capt. Rhoads. News of the accident was communicated to a relative of Capt. Rhoads, who later carried the news to the wife and family of the deceased.

It was said yesterday by a policeman whose patrol is along Eighth Avenue that it is the invariable custom of the motorman or conductor of a car, after an accident, to force whisky down the throat of the injured person, and of ambulance surgeons to first smell the patient's breath and announce that he has been drinking.

No claim is made that the employes of the road act from anything but humane motives in thus trying to revive the injured person, but it is contended that if suit is brought for damages the claim is usually set up that the killed or injured person was intoxicated and the ambulance surgeon is called upon to substantiate the story that liquor was evident on the person's breath.

When Paris was arraigned in court Magistrate Simms fixed the bail at $1,000, which was furnished by the company. Policeman Muller asked Magistrate Simms whether or not it would alter the case if the motorman had given the dead man whisky, and the Magistrate said he thought not, as it was likely that Paris was trying to revive the man.

Then the motorman remembered that some one in the crowd had given Capt. Rhoads the whisky, but the policeman said this was manifestly impossible, for he had not only seen the whisky administered by the motorman, but there was no crowd about until some time after the accident occurred, and no one had come near the dying man.

Capt. Rhoads was well known in insurance and military circles, having been President of the Stuyvesant Company since 1886. He had been in the employ of the company twenty years before that, entering it as Assistant Secretary. He was Chairman of the Fire Patrol Committee of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters for nearly six years, retiring from the office two years ago, at which time the gold badge which led to his identification was presented to him by his associates in the board.

Schuyler Rhoads, a son of the dead man, was drowned a year ago at Atlantic Highlands. He was twenty-one years old, and a law student.

The rooms of the Stuyvesant Insurance Company were thronged with friends of the dead man yesterday asking for details and expressing much sympathy for the family. No arrangements have yet been made for the funeral, but it is likely that it will be a military one, and that many members of the Seventh Regiment will attend. Capt. Rhoads was also a member of the New York Athletic Club and the Lawyers' Club.

Those officials of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company who could be seen yesterday refused to talk at all about the case, except to deny that the conductors or motorman were supplied with whisky or restoratives to be used in case of accidents. It was admitted that "dead" cars are run, but it was claimed that in the case of these as well as all others every precaution is taken.

Transfer of World's Fair Relics.

CHICAGO, June 10.—The Lincoln log cabin, where President Lincoln spent his early days in Southern Illinois, and Uncle Tom's cabin, which is supposed to have been the home of the original of Harriet Beecher Stowe's character in the anti-slavery novel of that name, will soon be transferred to Lincoln Park. The two relics, which were part of the World's Fair and later have been doing duty at the Libby Prison, will be turned over to the Lincoln Park Board by the Libby Prison Association. The transfer is necessary, as Libby Prison is being demolished to make room for the Coliseum Building that will soon occupy the Libby Prison site in Wabash Avenue.

Germans Liberated at Apia.

BERLIN, June 10.—The Foreign Office officials confirm the report of the release of Herr Marquardt and Herr Hofnagel, the Germans at Apia, Samoa, who were arrested in connection with the disturbances there. All the official reports from Apia lately are to the effect that things are assuming a promising aspect, and it is confidently expected here that the Commissioners will arrive at a satisfactory settlement.

Secretary Alger in Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., June 10.—Secretary Alger and party arrived in Detroit this afternoon over the Canadian Pacific Railroad. Asked this evening whether his visit here has any significance in connection with his candidacy for the United States Senate to succeed Senator McMillan, Secretary Alger replied that it had not.

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THE CIVIL SERVICE RULINGS.

Criticism of the President, It Seems, Should Have Fallen Upon a Treasury Department Official.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The criticisms leveled at the President and Secretary Gage for the scope and far-reaching operation of the amendments to the civil service law and regulations have, according to report here, been misdirected. It is learned that the amendments to the rules were not prepared by the Civil Service Commissioners, as they have declared they were not, nor by the President, nor yet by Secretary Gage, but by Charles Lyman, Chief of the Appointment Division in the Treasury Department, and formerly a member of the Civil Service Commission.

So it is not difficult to believe that having written the changes, Mr. Lyman has been called upon to write, in the name of the Secretary of the Treasury, the defense that has been twice made by the Administration of the changes which civil service reformers are disposed to condemn as a "backward step," but which Mr. Gage or Mr. Lyman declares to be untrue, with some flings at the Civil Service League.

Many months are said to have elapsed since the Civil Service Commission has been asked to give its opinion concerning the proposed changes. And it is many more months since the Civil Service Committee of the Senate made a report containing some interesting recommendations and a great deal of testimony.

Among the testimony obtained by that committee was a statement from Major Fred Brackett, then Chief of the Appointment Division of the Treasury—the office now held by Mr. Lyman, the author of the changes approved by the President—in which he made a lot of recommendations for the reform of the civil service according to his ideas.

If his advice had been followed, the old spoils system would have been restored. He would have legalized the power of the Congressman, through the chief of the appointments divisions, to control appointments, removals, promotions, changes, and what-not. Brackett was always a foe of the system, and one of the earliest appointments made to the Treasury was that of Brackett to be appointment clerk.

He professed to be in favor of a civil service law, but the impression given by his statement and his recommendations was that he was "again' its enforcement." He made twenty-two recommendations for changes. Among them, and No. 11 in the list, was one regarding reinstatements, providing that they might be made at the discretion of the head of a department of persons once employed in the classified service and separated therefrom "for no fault or delinquency on their part," and this has got into Mr. Lyman's revision, with the very bad change qualifying the prohibition of reemployment for delinquency.

The last recommendation made by the Civil Service Committee of the Senate, when it completed its work, was "that the President be requested to change the existing regulations so that when a vacancy occurs, and under the rule three names are certified as eligible for such vacancy, the three names shall be forwarded to the local officer in charge of the office where such vacancy exists, and such local officer shall designate to such person to be selected for such vacancy subject to approval by the head of the department having jurisdiction of such office."

This suggestion was intended to meet objections to the law of delay in providing registers of eligibles. The defense made of the changes in the rules purporting to come from Secretary Gage puts great stress upon the difficulty of securing eligibles from all registers, and discredits the commission on that account. Just why Mr. Lyman, long a professional civil service reformer, should appear to be anxious to smirch or discredit the body of which he was once a part, cannot be learned from members of the commission. They will not discuss him or the changes, but may feel constrained to prepare a statement to clear up some of the mistakes discovered in Mr. Gage's statement of yesterday.

It was ascertained to-day that the interpretation of the order of the President by Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn is that all the employes of the War Department are now out of the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission, and that all appointments, promotions, and discharges hereafter made are to be free from civil service scrutiny or criticism. "We have cut loose," said an employe of the department, "but we can be transferred, and I am told that already clerks recently employed without examination have been transferred from the War Department to the Treasury. It looks like the spoils system badly disguised."

CAPT. SAMUEL DEWEY DEAD.

Became Famous in President Jackson's Time—Died in Poverty.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—Capt. Samuel Dewey, a cousin of the Admiral, and one of the most picturesque characters in American history, died Friday afternoon in a tenement house on Cherry Street, near Ninth Street. Capt. Dewey was ninety-three years old, and his death is assigned to senile debility. He died poor and alone, and few knew that the man who made himself famous during President Jackson's Administration by cutting off the figurehead of the President from the frigate Constitution has been living for months past in a cheap furnished-room house.

Capt. Dewey was born Feb. 4, 1807, in Falmouth, Mass. His life history includes President from the frigate Constitution had feat of sawing off the face of the Jackson figurehead. When he was only thirteen years old he became a seaman. His first voyage was to the East Indies. He followed the sea until he was twenty-seven years old. It was after the last voyage that the notable incident occurred which made him famous.

In 1836 he engaged in the South American shipping trade as a ship broker, with offices at 17 South Street, New York. He chartered ships to carry cargoes to and from St. Thomas, Cuba and New Orleans. While in business in New York he took offense at an article published in The New York Herald by James Gordon Bennett, the elder, whom he soundly thrashed in Beekman Street. Afterward the article was explained and they became fast friends. He became a power with the Administrations of Presidents Polk and Taylor.

He discovered in Virginia the largest American diamond ever found. This diamond, after being broken in cutting, was worn by his steadfast friend, James Gordon Bennett. John Morrissey, afterward in Congress from New York, also came into possession of a portion of the gem. During a tramping tour through New Jersey Capt. Dewey picked up the biggest American ruby yet discovered. It is now in the academy of Natural Sciences in this city.

Water Company Gives a Mortgage.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., June 10.—The Great South Bay Water Company of Patchogue and Islip has issued a mortgage to the People's Trust Company of Brooklyn for $300,000. The property mortgaged includes lands of ponds and streams with adjoining lands at Patchogue. It is thought that the company has purchased this property with a view of supplying water to Brooklyn and the Borough of Queens. A number of well-known Brooklyn men are at the head of the water company, ex-Congressman Felix Campbell of Brooklyn being the President and ex-Mayor David A. Boody being a stockholder.

Gifted Convict Leaves Sing Sing.

SING SING, N. Y., June 10.—John Howard, a convict in the prison here, was released this morning, his original ten-years' sentence having been commuted by the Governor to four years, which he has served. While here Howard built the organs in the Protestant and Roman Catholic chapels at this place. Since the completion of the organs Howard has been at work making a large plaster of paris model of the entire prison buildings and grounds, including the wall around them. This model, when completed, is to be sent to the Paris Exposition.

LIKE GULDENSUPPE MURDER

Fragment of a Body Found in the Water at Bay Ridge.

DIFFICULT TO SOLVE MYSTERY

Not a Mark That Might Lead to Identification—Some of the Theories Advanced.

A fragment of a human body, with head, arms, and shoulders missing, and the legs gone below the knees, floated into the basin of the Crescent Athletic Club boathouse, at the foot of Eighty-fifth Street, Bay Ridge, yesterday morning and brought to the police of Brooklyn a mystery to solve.

It was part of the body of a large, well-built man, which had apparently been cut into pieces by the person or persons who brought about his death, the pieces then being cast away, as in the case of Guldensuppe, the bath rubber. No one has yet presented any clue to the identification of the remains, nor does any mark appear on the body which might serve the purpose of identification.

The body was nude when found, so that the police are without the clues which were furnished in the Guldensuppe case by the materials in which the fragment first found was wrapped. The best indication seems to be that the body had not been much over twenty-four hours in the water when it floated in at the foot of Eighty-fifth Street.

The first man to see the body, as far as can be ascertained, was Henry Johnson, who recently entered the employ of the Crescent Athletic Club as night watchman and man-of-all-work. Johnson is an early riser, and was walking about the grounds at 5:45 o'clock, when he decided to take his dog, Crescent, down to the long pier, bounding the basin on the south, and throw in a stick for the dog to fetch. This pier is about 250 feet long, and between it and the boathouse on the north is the sheet of water some 200 feet wide, known as the basin.

FINDING OF THE BODY.

Johnson and the dog went out on to the pier, and as Johnson threw out a stick for Crescent to chase he noticed a white object bobbing up and down in the water thirty-five or forty feet out, but paid scant attention to it. Johnson soon returned to the clubhouse and awakened the servants, and then went about other work. Shortly before 8 o'clock Harry Kerr, another employe, went to raise the club flag at the end of the pier. Johnson went with him, and when he came upon the pier saw again the white object which had floated into the basin.

"Oh, there's a body," exclaimed Johnson.

"Sure enough," said Kerr, "or what's left of one."

Johnson went back for a rope, with which he speedily returned. He flung it out over the body and managed to get an end about one of the legs and drew it in to the pier. Johnson kept it within reach until one of the mounted patrolmen attached to the Seventy-first Precinct, on Eighty-sixth Street, to which word had been sent, appeared on the scene about three-quarters of an hour later. This was William B. Johnson, whom Capt. Dennis Driscoll had assigned to look after the case.

"See here," said John Brennan, who has charge of the boathouse, "the club members will be wanting to come down here and put out in boats, and people will want to come on this pier. I'll lend you a boat if you'll tow the body somewhere else before you take it ashore."

"All right," said Driscoll, and they went to the boathouse, where Brennan gave the policeman a boat. The latter took a small boy, who wanted a ride, into the boat with him for company, and towed the body up to Seventy-ninth Street, where a convenient place to land it was found.

NO MARK OF IDENTIFICATION.

The body was examined at Seventy-ninth Street. It was that, as nearly as could be estimated, of a man 5 feet and 10 or 11 inches tall, weighing 180 or 190 pounds, and about forty years old. The fragment showed that the man must have been well-developed and muscular. The trunk had in the first place been severed straight across a trifle below the armpits. Here the skin had been cut with a sharp knife, and the breast and backbone had been either sawed or chopped through. The heart and lungs were missing.

The legs had both been cut off, the right one at the knee, and the left one three inches below the knee. The left leg had been apparently sawed three-quarters of the way through, and the remainder had been broken off. The right leg had been sawed clean through. There was not a mole or birthmark on the body that might lead to identification, and no cuts outside the cuts at the top and the bottom. The length of the fragment was forty inches. There was a break of the thigh bone on the left leg and a bruise below the left knee. The dismemberment did not seem to have been the work of any one skilled in anatomy.

Patrolman Charles Somerville, also of the Seventy-first Precinct, who relieved Johnson in taking charge of the case, secured from Coroner Berger of Brooklyn a permit, issued to County Undertaker Reilly, to remove the remains to the Brooklyn Morgue, on Willoughby Street, and Reilly put the fragment into a dead wagon and took it to the Morgue. There it remained all yesterday, and no one came to attempt to identify it.

Superintendent McGuire of the Brooklyn Morgue said that undoubtedly the body had not been longer than twenty-four hours in the water. His chief reason for holding this opinion was that, although the skin of the body was briskly rubbed, none of it peeled off. In cases where a body has been more than a day in the water the skin will peel off under this test.

SOME THEORIES ADVANCED.

The Brooklyn police seem not at all pleased to find a murder mystery on their hands, and do not encourage the opinions of those who insist that it is a murder. They say that no doubt the man was cut up by the paddle wheel of some side-wheeler or the screw of a screw-propeller.

Although the screw of a big steamer might cut a man's head, arms, and shoulders clean from his trunk, it is unlikely that his body would lose the legs at the knees in the same way. Furthermore, the severing of the legs, which was done in a diagonal direction, strongly indicates that a saw was used.

John Brennan, the Crescent Athletic Club boathouse keeper, has a theory of his own to account for the accident. "I think it possible," said he, "that this body is that of a man who had been bathing in Newark Bay, or somewhere near there, wore nothing, and was standing on one of the railroad trestles which run across water there.

"This man may have been struck by a train and knocked overboard. The driving wheel of an engine would easily cut him up in the way this body is cut up. The tides, with the right sort of winds, could have easily floated the body over here. There is at present no definite indication of where it came from. But it may have been several days in the water. I don't say that I believe this is the real solution of the mystery, but it is not impossible."

The common belief, however, is that the body was in too good condition to have been several days in the water. Johnson, the watchman, said it struck him plainly as a murder. He said that after he found the body one of the club members, whose name he did not recollect, but who is a physician, came down to the pier, looked at the fragment, and then said, "It's a case of murder," after which he walked away.

PERSONS WHO ARE MISSING.

Jacob Vallschneider of Tompkinsville, Staten Island, will go to Brooklyn to-day to view the body. Mr. Vallschneider's brother Charles, twenty years of age, is missing. He was formerly employed as an Inspector by the Midland Electric Railroad, on Staten Island. He had been out of employment for some time, and left his brother's house on May 15 to look for work. Since then nothing has been heard from him.

The young man had brown hair and blue eyes. He was about 5 feet 7½ inches in height, and was well built, weighing 168 pounds. Mr. Vallschneider says his brother had no enemies and carried no valuables.

At Police Headquarters last night a list of the persons for whom alarms have been sent out since May 1 was made up, and the relatives of those missing will be asked to view the body. The police thought that the following resemble in a measure the description of the man whose body was found:

Matthias Hudha—Missing since May 24; height, 5 feet 7 inches; weight, 148 pounds; age, thirty years; flaxen hair, gray eyes, and pale face; alarm sent out from Church Street Station upon inquiries from the Barge Office.

Joseph Conoon, 1,680 Avenue A—Missing since May 21; height, 5 feet 10 inches; age, forty-four years; bald, gray mustache, dressed in dark suit and tan shoes, said to be demented; alarm sent out May 22 from the East Eighty-eighth Street Station.

Frank Travasky—Missing since Dec. 24, 1898; last residence, 84 Ridge Street; height, 5 feet 6 inches; weight, 150 pounds; age, forty-five years; sandy side whiskers and long mustache; alarm sent out May 4 from the Attorney Street Station.

Joseph Primban, Busch Hotel Hoboken—Missing since April 30; last seen at Grand Hotel; height, 5 feet 10 inches; weight, 275 pounds; age, forty-seven years; light complexion, mustache, blue eyes, and good teeth with two gold fillings; alarm sent out from Central Office May 4 upon inquiries of his wife, Mrs. Primban.

Sardeur Badger, 561 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn—Missing since May 2; height, 5 feet 7 inches; weight, 130 pounds; age, thirty years; dark complexion and light mustache; dressed in blue serge suit and derby hat; had $1,100 on his person; alarm sent out from West Twentieth Street Station, Manhattan.

WEBER PIANOS

Cor. Fifth Ave. and 16th St., N. Y.

MAY HAVE KILLED HIMSELF.

Charles Bratsch of Mount Vernon Believed to be a Suicide.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 10.—Chief of Police Foley is convinced that Charles Bratsch, whose body was found on his doorstep on the outskirts of the city last night, committed suicide, and was not murdered. For a while the Chief of Police and Coroner Banning disagreed, and then the Coroner came around to the Chief's way of thinking, and ordered the prisoners released from custody. Later in the day Coroner Banning again changed his mind, and ordered the rearrest of one of the suspects. The Chief still holds to the suicide theory.

Bratsch was found dead last night by his wife and John Adams, a neighbor. They came here and notified the police, and because they told conflicting stories they were held. The police also arrested Lewis Zabriskie, with whom the dead man had a fight a short time ago. The case had a hearing in the Police Court a few hours before the old man's death, and the police thought possibly the fight had been renewed, with fatal results to Bratsch.

When the body was found the whole front of the head had been blown off. Detectives guarded the house all night, and at daylight began a thorough search. Near the house, but on the opposite side from where the man lay dead earlier in the night, they found a single-barreled shotgun of ancient pattern. To the trigger was tied a string and to the other end of the string a block of wood. The theory then evolved that Bratsch had used the gun to commit suicide, using the block of wood to place his foot on, and pulled the trigger.

LARGE ADVANCE IN WAGES.

Manufacturers Grant Iron and Steel Workers New Scale.

DETROIT, Mich., June 10.—The final conference between the representatives of iron and steel manufacturers and the Iron and Steel Wage Committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers was completed at 9 o'clock this evening.

The net result is that the wage scales for iron and steel workers as fixed by the recent convention of the Amalgamated Association, are practically all accepted by the manufacturers. This means a general raise of 25 per cent. for some 45,000 men employed in the iron and steel manufacturing industries.

The advances are the largest made in the history of the Amalgamated Association, and the wages for the year will be the highest since 1892, although they will not reach the figures paid previous to that year.

Amalgamated Association's Tin Plate Committee will meet representatives of the American Tin Plate Company in Pittsburg next Wednesday.

PRICES OF FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Western Jobbers in Doubt as to the Result of the Increase.

OMAHA, Neb., June 10.—Nebraska commercial circles are in doubt as to the outcome of the advances in price ordered by the manufacturers of furniture, hardware, and farming implements. The farmers and other consumers do not appear to accept the situation pleasantly, while the retailers and jobbers are not certain as to just what the result will be. The volume of trade in these lines has been enormous during the first five months of the year in Nebraska, and Fall orders indicated a continuance of the big business. Generally the advance has been from 30 to 50 per cent.

Few jobbers expect the increased price to lessen the volume of business. They explain that the price of the raw materials and labor having increased, it is not possible for the manufacturers to do otherwise than increase prices. Some farmers and retailers are inclined, however, to attribute the advances to the manipulation of trusts, but the traveling men of the Omaha jobbers report that the volume of Fall business will be 50 per cent. heavier than last year and heavier by 10 per cent. than the Spring business.

GREAT PRODUCTION OF IRON.

22,500 Tons Were Shipped from the Cornwall Mines Last Week.

READING, Penn., June 10.—Over nine hundred carloads of iron ore were shipped in the past six days from the Cornwall (Lebanon County) iron ore mines. The cars averaged twenty-five tons each, and the week's output aggregated 22,500 tons, an unprecedented six days' shipment. The demand for iron ore is immense, and 500 men at Cornwall are now employed mining it.

The present demand for iron ore is beyond all precedent, and the best posted iron men in this district say, with absolute certainty, that in a short time pig iron will not be bought for less than $20 a ton. A little over a year ago it was but $11, and not much in demand at that price.

The new furnace of B. C. Coleman, at North Lebanon, near Cornwall, will, it is expected, be ready to be put in blast in about three weeks. This is one of the largest stacks east of Pittsburg, and cost about $250,000 to erect. It will give employment to about 150 men at the start.

Cornwall has already yielded millions of dollars, and is still yielding millions, with millions more for generations unborn.

Bequest to Chicago Art Institute.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Mrs. Catherine M. White of Evanston left $200,000 to the Art Institute of Chicago by her will. The new acquisition to the funds of the institute consists of tracts and lots in Evanston, Glencoe, Wilmette, and Winnetka, besides the Chicago holdings, which, it is understood, are the largest. In addition to the real estate, Mrs. White gives to the institute three Dresden vases, an onyx pedestal, and a number of paintings. She also made provision for the establishment of three scholarships in the institute's art school, the recipients to be selected by the executors of the will.

We hail it as a good Omen.

The steadily increasing demand for straight Whiskeys, both American and Scotch, shows a correct taste by the public, with a regard for their health; two good points.

H. B. KIRK & CO.,
Sole Bottlers, N. Y.

SUIT TO RECOVER $700,000.

English Corporation Sues Reorganisers of Birmingham and Sheffield and Tennessee River Railroad.

A suit to recover over $700,000, brought by the Industrial and General Trust, Limited, an English corporation, against J. Kennedy Tod and James G. Leiper, constituting the Reorganization Committee of the Birmingham and Sheffield and Tennessee River Railroad Company, came up for trial in the Supreme Court before Justice Smyth and a jury yesterday.

The railroad company went into the hands of a receiver in 1893, and the defendants, representing some of the bondholders, constituted themselves a committee to reorganize the property, and called for the deposit of bonds by the other bondholders. Under this call the plaintiff corporation deposited bonds to the value of $570,000. It was provided, among other things, by the reorganization agreement, that the Reorganization Committee should issue a plan, and that after its submission to the bondholders any of them who wished to do so should have the right to withdraw from the scheme and get back their bonds.

Samuel Untermyer and Louis Marshall, who are counsel for the English company, allege in their papers that, contrary to the protest of the plaintiff, the property was sold in foreclosure, without the promised plan being submitted to the bondholders, and that it was purchased by the Reorganization Committee for the nominal sum of $500,000.

The Reorganization Committee, then, it is averred, formed a corporation known as the Northern Alabama Railway Company, and the property of the railway company which had been purchased by the committee under the foreclosure proceedings, was conveyed to the new company, which issued bonds and stock.

The plaintiff corporation refused to accept the share of the bonds and stock which it was offered, on the ground that the defendants were bound, before the property was sold, to issue a plan, and thus give it an opportunity to protect itself at the sale if the proposed plan was unsaitsfactory. It also claims that a provision of the reorganization agreement that the committee should have the right to construe the agreement and that this provision rendered it unnecessary to issue the plan of reorganization prior to the sale in foreclosure, is void as against public policy.

The defendants, who are represented by Stephen H. Olin and George L. Rives, claim that the Reorganization Committee was perfectly justified in the action taken by it, and that it carried out the arrangement for the reorganization in a proper manner.

Samuel Untermyer was the first witness for the plaintiffs. The case will be continued to-morrow.

WON'T DISMISS INDICTMENTS.

Findings Against Glasser and Bernell Are Upheld.

County Judge Harrison S. Moore of Queens County yesterday handed down a decision denying the motion made by Daniel Noble to dismiss the indictments against Deputy Surrogate George L. Glasser and Joseph Bernell, former Supervisor of the town of Newtown, in the matter of a road improvement in 1897.

The charge against Bernell was for issuing and auditing fraudulent claims against the county, on which there were two indictments. The indictment against Glasser was for receiving $1,500 from the county on an alleged fraudulent claim while he was being paid $3,000 as counsel to the Road Improvement Commission.

Mr. Noble, in his motion to dismiss the indictments, claimed that they never should have been found, as there was not enough evidence to warrant them.

There will be an appeal from Judge Moore's decision. The charges grew out of Controller Coler's investigation of the accounts of the Queens Borough territory prior to consolidation.

CHICAGO STREET RAILWAYS.

Committee to be Sent Abroad to Study Franchise Questions.

CHICAGO, June 10.—It is announced on the authority of City Council leaders that a European commission will be appointed by Mayor Harrison in pursuance of Alderman Herrmann's resolution calling for a general investigation of the subject of street railway franchises. It is proposed to send a commission of three Aldermen and several experts to Eastern cities and to England and the Continent for the purpose of collecting data and information bearing on street railway construction and management.

The committee is composed of Aldermen William Schalke, William Mavor, and Ernest F. Herrmann. City Electrician Edward B. Ellicott, it is said, will accompany the party as the electrical engineer, and a civil engineer will be selected from the Department of Public Works. A secretary and stenographer will also be added to the committee, and if Alderman Alling's proposition carries, a "street railway expert" will be made a member of the commission.

F. D. HIGBEE SUED FOR DIVORCE.

His Wife Charges Him with Attempting to Poison Her.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Frank D. Higbee, a real estate promoter of New York City, was the defendant in a suit for divorce brought by his wife, Elizabeth D. Higbee, to-day. She makes sensational charges against him. Besides charging that her husband is guilty of infidelity, Mrs. Higbee asserts that he attempted to poison her, and also charges him with dishonest business methods.

Mr. Higbee lives at the Hotel Marlborough, in New York. He has a concession from the Board of Directors of the Paris Exposition for the exhibition of a statue of pure gold, to be representative of a model American woman. He was on the Diploma-Awarding Committee of the World's Fair of 1893, and promoted the selection of Montauk Point as a camping ground after the war with Spain.

At the Hotel Marlborough last evening it was said that Mr. Higbee was not a guest there. He received his mail there, it was said, and frequently dined at the hotel, but beyond that nothing was known of him.

Commencement Week at Vassar.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 10.—Commencement week at Vassar College will begin today with the baccalaureate sermon to be preached by President James M. Taylor before the senior class. In the evening an organ recital will be given in the college chapel. To-morrow a reception will be given by Mrs. James M. Taylor to the Alumnae and Faculty. In the evening the Phi Beta Kappa address will be given by Urof. Benjamin I. Wheeler of Cornell University. On Tuesday there will be class day exercises, Tree exercises, the Glee Club concert, and the President's reception. On Wednsday the commencement exercises will be held, and in the evening the Alumnae dinner will take place.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast will be found at the top of the first page to the right of the title.

The area of high pressure central Friday night over Kansas has moved to the lower lake region. Thunderstorms and rains have occurred in the Middle, South Atlantic, and Gulf States and Ohio Valley. Rain has also occurred in the North Pacific States.

The temperature has fallen in the Atlantic and Gulf States, except no change on the South Atlantic Coast. The heat conditions have continued in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Augusta and Savannah reporting 96 degrees, and Charlotte and Montgomery 94.

Showers and cooler weather may be expected in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, except in Florida. Showers will also occur in the upper lake region, and generally fair weather and moderate temperature for the season in all other districts. Variable winds will prevail on the Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	68	68	71
6 A. M.	69	68	74
9 A. M.	71	70	82
12 M.	75	74	83
4 P. M.	66	67	80
6 P. M.	64	60	76
9 P. M.	61	66	70
12 P. M.	60	65	77

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	70%
Weather Bureau	85%
Corresponding date 1898	66%
Corresponding date for last twenty years	68

The maximum temperature yesterday was 74 degrees, at noon, and the minimum 60 degrees, at midnight. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 62 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 61 per cent.

B. Altman & Co.

LADIES'
DRESSMAKING AND TAILORING DEPARTMENT
(THIRD FLOOR.)

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 12th,
ORDERS WILL BE ACCEPTED AT DECIDED CONCESSIONS
FROM REGULAR SEASON'S PRICES,

ALSO THE BALANCE OF OWN MAKE MODELS,
ALL DESIRABLE FOR IMMEDIATE WEAR, WILL BE OFFERED
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

WHITE GOODS AND FLANNELS.

A MISCELLANEOUS ASSORTMENT OF
IMPORTED GALATEA CLOTHS AND COTTON DUCKS, ALSO
A VARIETY OF STRIPED AND CHECKED FLANNELS,

14c. PER YARD, FORMERLY 25c.

(FIRST FLOOR—REAR OF ROTUNDA.)

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

HUGE FOSSIL LIZARD.

A Notable Specimen Now in the American Museum of Natural History—Work of the Museum.

Among the new exhibits at the Palaeontological Hall of the American Museum of Natural History in this city is a huge fossil specimen of a marine lizard. This enormous creature has leg bones as big around as the boughs of a good-sized tree. The tail alone of one of these creatures, in the same hall as this fossil specimen, measures nearly thirty feet, and the entire animal when separated from the rock in which it was found will measure fully fifty feet. Some of these specimens were blasted from cañons in the Bad Lands of the West by members of the museum.

The annual report of the American Museum of Natural History, issued a few days ago, contains some interesting information about that institution, which in time promises to be one of the finest of its kind in the world. For the last three years the process of enlarging the already imposing structure has gone on. With the report of President Jesup for 1898 comes the information that the construction of the east and west wings and of the new lecture hall have steadily progressed. Some delay has been occasioned, however, owing to the uncertainty of the city debt and the difficulty of procuring granite as rapidly as required. It is expected, however, that the additions to the two wings and the big lecture hall at the northern extremity of the building will be completed this year.

One of the growing and, in fact, at present the most flourishing, departments in the museum is the Department of Anthropology. A large amount of material has been brought in through expeditions. One of the most important of these is the Jesup North Pacific expedition, which has seven parties in the field. To this department the Duke of Loubat has been a bountiful donor, besides contributing largely to the library.

The various other departments of the museum have been enriched by large numbers of new specimens, procured through donation, purchase, and exchange. Under the terms of the will of the late Prof. Edward D. Cope the Mineralogical Department has received his collection of fresh-water and land shells, aggregating about 18,000 specimens. The Department of Vertebrate Zoology has received, from the Department of Parks, 545 birds, 1,000 eggs, 25 reptiles, and 190 fishes. An important accession to the Entomological Department is the gift of the Very Rev. Dr. Eugene A. Hoffman, consisting of a collection of butterflies from Mexico, Central and South America, numbering 2,250 specimens, and mounted in plaster of paris tablets covered with glass. These specimens are displayed in large upright cases on the gallery floor.

The Department of Vertebrate Palaeontology has received through expeditions in the West many large fossils, forming a series of highly interesting exhibits.

The Treasurer's report shows that the income has been insufficient to meet the current expenses of the museum. "There is a great need," reads the President's report, in relation to the matter, "not only for an increase in the annual appropriation by the city for the cost of maintenance, but the invested fund should also be augmented to provide the means for obtaining new collections and specimens. The endowment fund amounts to $362,000, giving a yearly income of $18,100."

The total number of annual members is 761.

ATTALIE CLAIRE ASKS DIVORCE.

The Singer Brings a Counter Suit Against Her Husband.

It was stated in theatrical circles yesterday that Miss Attalie Claire, the singer, had brought a counter suit against her husband, Dr. Alfred Kayne, for absolute divorce. The prima donna's husband recently instituted proceedings against his wife for a divorce, and, it is alleged, by stealth secured from her custody their five-year-old child, who is at present being cared for by Miss Claire's parents.

Alfred Kayne and Attalie Claire met in the Spring of 1892. Miss Claire was then singing in "La Cigale" at the Garden Theatre with Lillian Russell. According to published stories, Kayne, then a student in Columbia University, sent flowers to Miss Russell, who refused to pay any attention to him. Then it was declared he turned his attentions to Miss Claire. Miss Claire a few weeks later announced her engagement to Mr. Kayne. They were married in the Windsor Hotel on Sept. 14, 1892, by the Rev. Dr. William K. Hall of Newburg. One of the features of the bride's wedding costume was a coronet of diamonds in which were three large Indian diamonds. The coronet, it is said, cost $20,000, and was the gift of the bridegroom.

Shot His Wife and Daughter.

ARMOUR, S. D., June 10.—S. Clark shot and probably fatally wounded his wife and fifteen-year-old daugh

FIGHTING IN PHILIPPINES

Two American Officers Killed and Twenty-one Soldiers Wounded.

BATTLES SOUTH OF MANILA

Gens. Lawton, Wheaton, and Ovenshine Advance Upon Filipinos, Killing and Wounding Many.

MANILA, June 10.—At daybreak to-day a force of 4,500 men, under Gens. Lawton, Wheaton, and Ovenshine, advanced from San Pedro Macati, sweeping the country between the Bay of Manila and Bay Lake, south of Manila. By noon the country had been cleared almost to Paranaque, after considerable fighting.

The Americans lost two officers killed and twenty-one soldiers wounded.

The rebels resisted desperately at the stronger of their positions, and left fifty dead in the trenches. Many more wounded were left behind by the rebels in their retreat. The heat during the day was overpowering, and there were many prostrations of American soldiers from that cause.

Gen. Lawton's force consisted of two battalions each of the Twenty-first and Ninth Infantry, six companies of the Colorado Volunteers, and a detachment of artillery. The Nevada Cavalry was under Gen. Wheaton, and the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Infantry, the Fourth Cavalry, and a detachment of light artillery were under Gen. Ovenshine.

It was scarcely dawn when the troops, in a long, silent procession wound up the hillside behind the American trenches and formed a skirmish line. Concealed in the jungle the advance rebel outposts fired a few shots before they had been seen.

The opposing forces occupied two ranges of crescent-shaped hills.

At daybreak the artillery, the Colorados, and the Nevada cavalry swung around the hilltop on the left and opened the battle at 6:30. The rebels made no response from the hills, and the Colorado men cautiously advanced through the thick grass until they were confronted by the trench from which a few weak volleys were fired. A spirited response followed, and a charge into the trench found it to be deserted.

In the meantime part of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Regiments formed in skirmish line, extending a mile to the right, and supported the rest of the regiments, swept down the valley and up the hillside toward another trench. Approaching through the morass seriously hampered the Fourteenth, and the rebels taking advantage of this, poured a galling fire upon them for thirty minutes. The Fourteenth was twice compelled to withdraw for the purpose of finding a safe crossing in the swamp. Finally the trench was enfiladed on both flanks.

The rebels fled to the woods and sustained severe loss. Gen. Lawton then pushed his entire command south, through the centre of the isthmus, until a few miles south of Paranaque, when he swung around and halted on account of the heat.

During the march the Americans were prostrated on all sides owing to lack of water and exposure to the sun. It is estimated that 40 per cent. of the troops were exhausted.

The double-turreted monitor Monadnock and three other vessels shelled Paranaque this morning and the rebels promptly evacuated the place.

SUPPLIES FOR MANILA ARMY.

Capt. Sawtell Tells How the Transportation Service Was Kept Going.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The report of Capt. A. G. Sawtell, Chief Quartermaster of the Second Division of the Army in the Philippines, showing the operations under his charge since hostilities began with the Filipinos, gives a good account of the transportation service of the army. He says there was sufficient transportation until the troops began to move against the Filipinos, when it was found necessary to impress all available vehicles. Receipts were given in such cases, and the people were paid for their use. He also secured 119 buffalo carts for service.

As the troops moved northward the train service on the railroad was organized, and supplies forwarded as fast as the army moved. Capt. Sawtell speaks in high praise of the Chinese drivers of the buffalo carts, especially when under fire, which led to their employment as litter bearers. He expresses the opinion that the Chinese will solve the transportation problem of the army while operating in Luzon, either in the wet or dry seasons.

The transportation service of the different regimental organizations has been in excellent condition, and there has been no necessity of establishing a division supply train.

The water supply has been abundant. It has been obtained from different sources, but largely from condensers, which have been erected in different regiments and at different hospitals.

DEATH OF CAPT. NICHOLS.

Commander of the Monadnock Dies of Sunstroke at Manila.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—A cablegram was received at the Navy Department to-day from Capt Barker, the naval officer in command at Manila, announcing the sudden death of Capt. Henry Nichols from sunstroke. Capt Nichols was the commander of the monitor Monadnock.

Henry E. Nichols was appointed to the United States Naval Academy from this State, and entered that school Oct. 1, 1861. He attained the rank of Ensign Dec. 1, 1866; was promoted Master March 1, 1868; Lieutenant, March 26, 1868; Lieutenant Commander, Jan. 1, 1881, and Commander, June 25, 1891. He was ordered to command the Kennington in 1897, and was placed in command of the monitor Monadnock Dec. 7, 1898, when that vessel was ordered to join Dewey's fleet at Manila, and was promoted to the rank of Captain.

ENLISTMENTS IN MANY CITIES.

Urgent Efforts Ordered to Obtain Men for the Philippines.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Capt. P. H. Bomus of the army recruiting station in this city has received instructions from the War Department to enlist an unlimited number of men for service in the Philippine Islands. The order to Capt. Bomus reads as follows:

"Acting Secretary of War directs that you make urgent efforts to secure as many suitable white recruits as possible for infantry, cavalry, light and heavy artillery in the Philippines. Men should be carefully selected, and upon enlistment sent to San Francisco. Telegraph this office promptly the number of each arm thus enlisted by you to June 10, and continue such enlistments until further orders."

Over sixty recruits have been enlisted and sent West since Monday.

The following dispatches to The Tribune from the leading recruiting stations of the country show that with few exceptions enlistments for service in the Philippines are numerous and steady:

Denver.—Recruiting is at a premium in this section for Col. Corliss reports that he can get all the men he wants and faster than they can be examined. Gov. Thomas asserts there would be no difficulty in enlisting 2,000 men right here in Denver, including two troops of cavalry, one battery of artillery, and a regiment of infantry. The Cheyenne office, which is under the direction of Col. Corliss, is in the same condition, and there is no scarcity of material for the powder of the insurgents.

Boston.—Major Foote's recruiting office has been one of the busiest places in the city during the last three or four days. Literally hundreds of sturdy, healthy, suntanned young fellows have presented themselves as applicants for enlistment.

Philadelphia.—Since the rush for recruiting began last April, when volunteers were called for, nearly 10,000 have been sent to the front through Major Craigie's office. In the last four months about 2,500 men have been enlisted.

Omaha.—The order of the War Department to hurry the work of enlisting the men for the Philippines has not met with an enthusiastic response in Omaha. This is due to two reasons: First, the people of this city are of the opinion that the First Nebraska Regiment was given too much service in comparison with the work done by other troops, and the fact that there are less than 400 effective men left out of the original 1,300 has put a damper on enlistments at the recruiting stations. Second, that the returned soldiers of the Third Nebraska have tendered their services to the President as volunteers, and many of these are expected to enlist in the Regular Army for service in the Philippines.

Milwaukee.—Capt. Rode, who is in charge of the recruiting station, has been sending recruits to headquarters all Winter and Spring, and now that men are assured they will have active work in the Philippines it is expected that many of the returned soldiers will volunteer again.

St. Louis.—There is no limit to the number of men to be enlisted by Capt. H. K. Bailey and Lieut. Ralph Harrison for service in Manila. Fifteen new names were added to-day and thirty yesterday.

Minneapolis.—Only three men have been secured in the last week, and the desire of the War Department to hurry enlistment of men for the Philippines as rapidly as possible has made no difference in the progress in the work.

San Francisco.—There was no rush to the recruiting offices to enlist for service in the Philippines to-day, and it is likely there will be none.

Kansas City.—There has been no rush to enlist during the last month, and none worthy of note since the War Department's recent order.

New Orleans.—Within the last three days the recruiting officer here has enlisted sixty men, and there would be little trouble in raising an entire regiment in this State to go to the Philippines if necessary.

CHICAGO AMAZES FILIPINOS.

A Party of the Visayan Tribe Astonished by High Buildings.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Twelve Filipinos, members of the Visayan tribe, and natives of the country surrounding Iloilo, passed through Chicago to-day on their way to New York. A drive about the city filled them with wonder. Maximo Aleautrata, who speaks English fairly well, said:

"The high houses; I cannot believe it. Everything is so great, so big, so different from Manila. And my friends here—they know not what to say."

The members of the party are all under thirty years old and are intelligent looking. They came on the City of Peking May 6, but, because of being detained at San Francisco by Immigrant Inspectors, were not allowed to see much of that city. The party consists of six men, four women, and two children.

The Death of Lieut. Westnedge.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The War Department has received the following dispatch:

Manila, June 10.

To Adjutant General, Washington:

First Lieut. Richard B. Westnedge, Surgeon, United States Army, died here at 4 o'clock this day of typhoid fever. OTIS.

CHICAGO, June 10.—First Lieut. William B. Westnedge, Surgeon, United States Army, who is reported dead of typhoid fever in the Philippines, was graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, in the class of '96. He afterward practiced medicine in Dubuque, Iowa, where he enlisted.

Dewey Home Fund Is Growing.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The contributions to the Dewey Home Fund received to-day amount to $553, making the total so far received $6,789. Advices received show that contributions in considerable amounts are being made to newspapers, banks, and commercial bodies in all sections of the country, and the indications are more encouraging than at any time since the fund was started.

Freight Steamer to Go to Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—The freight steamer Wyefield has been chartered for the United States Army Transport Service here, and will be loaded immediately with general supplies for Manila. She carries 7,000 tons, which will be distributed among Quartermasters', subsistence and medical stores. She is expected to leave within the next two weeks.

The Sherman Passes Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—News has been received here that the United States transport Sherman arrived at Honolulu May 30, seven and a half days from San Francisco. After taking on coal she sailed for Manila, June 1.

Cable Ship Hooker at Ceylon.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Gen. Greely received a cable from Major Maxfield to-day announcing the arrival of the cable ship Hooker at Ceylon, with all on board in good health.

None Enlisted for the Philippines.

For a week the army recruiting officers at the Brooklyn station, on Court Street, have been trying to enlist men for the Philippines, but without success. There have been only eighteen applicants, and all of these have been rejected because they did not have the necessary chest measurement of thirty-one inches.

New Colonel for the Fourth Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Col. Charles E. Compton, Fourth Cavalry, was retired yesterday by order of the President, in order that a Colonel for the regiment in the person of Lieut. Col. Michael Cooney, Seventh Cavalry, might be appointed to go to Manila to command it.

THE NEWARK HEARD FROM.

Cruiser Seen in the Straits of Magellan May 28.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The cruiser Newark has been heard from and is undoubtedly safe. The following dispatch was received this afternoon at the Navy Department:

Montevideo, June 10.

Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

The purser of a steamer of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, which arrived at Montevideo June 2, saw the Newark enter Sandy Point May 28. COLBY.

The above dispatch, it is said at the Navy Department, shows that while the Newark was very much overdue at Sandy Point, which is in the Straits of Magellan, she is not overdue from that point to Valparaiso.

The signer of the dispatch is Commander Harrison G. Colby, Captain of the Marblehead, which is following the Newark around South America, and who has recently arrived at Montevideo himself. It is the opinion of the naval officers at the department that the Newark met with bad weather on the way south from Montevideo, and was, perhaps, driven out of her course, so that she was greatly delayed in getting into the Straits of Magellan. However, as she was near Sandy Point on May 28, only twelve days ago, and certainly stopped in the straits several days to coal, she is now no longer overdue at Valparaiso.

Assignments of Naval Officers.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Commander H. Knox has been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to command the Princeton, relieving Commander G. H. West, who is ordered home. Commander E. K. Moore has been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to command the Helena, relieving Commander W. T. Swinburne, who is ordered home. Lieut. J. J. Knapp has been ordered to command the Sylph, relieving Lieut. W. J. Maxwell, who is ordered to the torpedo station, Newport. Lieut. Commander S. W. B. Diehl has been detached from the Buffalo and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Equipment.

Gen. Leonard Wood Coming Home.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Gen. Leonard Wood, Military Governor of Santiago Province, has been granted leave of absence in order that he may bring his family back to the United States. They will come to Long Island, but it is expected that Gen. Wood himself will soon return to his post at Santiago, where his administration has been a matter for sincere gratification to the War Department.

Alaskan Posts Named After Officers.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—By direction of the President, two forts in Alaska have been named in honor of army officers. The one at the mouth of the Tannana River will be known as Fort Gibbon, in honor of Gen. John Gibbon, who was so long in command of the Department of Columbia. The post to be located at Eagle City, Alaska, will be called Fort Egbert, in honor of the late Harry C. Egbert, who was Colonel of the 22d Infantry and Brigadier General of Volunteers, and was killed while leading his regiment in battle in the Philippines March 26.

The Raleigh Out of Commission.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 10.—The United States steamer Raleigh was placed out of commission at noon to-day. All of the officers have been transferred to various stations, while the crew has been sent to New York and Boston.

Admiral Kautz Leaves Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—A telegram received at the Navy Department from Admiral Kautz at Honolulu, via San Francisco, states that he was to leave on June 10 and arrive at San Francisco on the 22d.

FIGHTERS WON BIG STAKES

Jeffries's Share, $27,054; Fitzsimmons's, $35,581.

AMOUNT TAKEN IN, $85,270

Victor's Suggestion for a Benefit to Aid the Vanquished Has Been Accepted—Short Rounds.

The division of the spoils of the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons fight was as follows:

Half of the receipts went to the Coney Island Sporting Club and half to the contestants.

The amount taken in at the door was $85,270. This was realized as follows: 5,000 admissions at $5, $25,000; 1,000 reserved seats at $10, $10,000; 658 reserved seats at $15, $9,870; 800 mezzanine seats at $20, $16,000; 976 box seats at $25, $24,400.

Half of the admission money amounted to $42,635. Of this Fitzsimmons received 60 per cent., or $25,581, and Jeffries 40 per cent., or $17,054. The purse said to have been offered by the club was $20,000. In the event of Jeffries winning this was to be equally divided, thereby making Fitzsimmons's total receipts $35,581 and Jeffries's $27,054.

It is declared that Fitzsimmons would not make the match until he had been guaranteed the large end of the purse and the gate money, owing to his reputation and position. Manager Brady accepted 40 per cent. for his man, believing that in the long run such an amount and a decision were worth more than 60 per cent. and a defeat.

BENEFIT FOR FITZSIMMONS.

Immediately after the fight on Friday night Jeffries suggested that a benefit for Fitzsimmons was in order and offered his services. This offer was accepted, and Saturday night next was set as the date and the Coney Island Sporting Club as the place. Fitzsimmons, in speaking of Jeffries's offer, said that it was an indication of his kindness of heart. He said he would appear, but he did not know whether or not he would spar with the new champion, as all the arrangements had not been completed.

The victory of the twenty-three-year-old boilermaker from the orange groves of Southern California over the blacksmith from New Zealand was clean and decisive that the old champion's most intimate friends and most ardent followers could only marvel at the new one's science, strength, and wonderful force of blows.

JEFFRIES PERSONALITY.

Since the days of Sullivan no man with a finer physique than James Jeffries has stood in the ring. He neither drinks nor uses tobacco.

When Jeffries reached the Vanderbilt Hotel at 4 oclock yesterday morning, where a throng of admirers awaited him, he refused glass after glass of champagne. He refused even to take a cigar.

Jeffries arose at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. A crowd of people awaited him, and he was received with cheers. He went to the telegraph office and sent the following message to Miss Loraine Belmont of Indianapolis, his fiancée:

Thanks for your faith and interest. The fight was mine from the beginning, as you predicted. Will write. JIM.

Thomas Ryan, the man who had trained him, announced that Jeffries would go to Philadelphia, and take a short trip on the road. Ryan said that Jeffries was ready to meet all comers to defend his title.

Jeffries received many telegrams yesterday. One was from his father, who is an ex-preacher in Los Angeles.

Jeffries looked to be in excellent health. The only marks of the battle were slight discolorations over the eyes.

"Oh, I am all right," he said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, before he left for Philadelphia. "I could go through the same thing again to-night.

PRAISES FITZSIMMONS.

"Fitzsimmons is a clever man, and the gamest I ever met, but he has fought once too often. Fitzsimmons knew that he was weakening, but he is as square as he is game. He sought no mean advantage, and took his punishment like a man until he went down and out.

"I respect Fitzsimmons as a brave man. No disgrace can be attached to his defeat. Now, I am ready and willing to defend the title of champion against all comers. One man I am particularly anxious to meet is Thomas Sharkey. I am after him, and the sooner he faces me the better."

Jeffries will return to New York from Philadelphia early this morning.

FITZSIMMONS CHEERFUL.

Fitzsimmons yesterday appeared little the worse for his encounter, except for a noticeable stiffness when he walked. This was due, he explained, to soreness in his hips incidental to his exertions during the battle. A small bump on the back of his head and a few scratches on his face were the only observable marks of his contact with the hands of his opponent.

The ex-champion spent the entire day at his training quarters at Bath Beach, except for the time he occupied in a long walk with two of his trainers. For a man whose career had been practically closed in a few brief minutes he was cheerful, and he took his defeat philosophically.

"Well," he said, "it was coming to me, and I've no complaint to make. Jeffries is a good man, and he won the fight fairly. It was the first defeat I've had in twelve years, and while it is hard to close a career like that I couldn't expect to win all the time. The only chance for a champion is to leave the ring for good before defeat comes along. That's what I ought to have done, and that's what I would have done if I had obeyed my wife's wishes. She didn't want me to get into the match, but they were all after me and I had to give in. As a result I'm out of the game for keeps. The young fellows can have my share of the honors of the ring now.

"I haven't yet made up my mind as to what I'll do. For a few days, maybe a couple of weeks, I'll stay here.

"There's one thing I want to say," the ex-champion added, "and that is that Jeffries is a fine, strong, and clever man—cleverer than I gave him credit for. I only hope that he will take my advice and leave the ring before he is beaten. He can retire in a few years with enough to set him up in business, and nobody can call him a broken-down pugilist."

SHORT ROUNDS CALLED.

The old-timers have a habit of looking at a big battle with a split-second watch in one hand to mark off the duration of the rounds to their satisfaction, and those who did so on Friday night noted at the close of the first round that time had been called seven seconds in advance of the three-minute limit. Fitzsimmons had been given one or two hard punches in this round, and a short call of time was favorable to him. The sporting men, watching the hands of their watches, gave the official timekeeper the benefit of the doubt that existed in their minds, and consented to believe that the short time call was a mistake, but when in the eighth round they noted that a shortage of ten seconds was made, at a time when Jeffries had a decided advantage, they stood up and shouted to William A. Brady, the manager of Jeffries, to keep tabs on the official timekeeper. If the eighth round had been allowed to go the full three minutes, the fight might have been over sooner, for Fitzsimmons was apparently quite tired.

At the end of the tenth round a shortage of from thirteen to seventeen seconds was discovered by the watches.

When the gong sounded Fitzsimmons was almost ready to go down, and had the short round not been called nothing but an accident would have saved him from being knocked out.

MOSS MAY INVESTIGATE THE FIGHT.

Police Conduct Might Come Before the Mazet Committee.

The connection of the Police Department with the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons fight may be inquired into by the Mazet committee.

While the principals and promoters of the fight were evidently confident that there would be no police interference, the outsiders were doubtful. It was generally said that the threat that the fight would be confined to a "boxing contest for points" kept hundreds of men away and had more to do with the empty patches on the banks of seats opposite the ring than the attempts of speculators to "bull" the prices.

It was reported yesterday that Frank Moss, counsel for the Mazet committee, had threatened that the fight shall be closely investigated. Mr. Moss was asked about this yesterday afternoon and said he had not yet had time to consider the matter.

Jeffries Greeted in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—James J. Jeffries, the new champion fighter, appeared at the Academy of Music here to-night before a packed house, a notable feature being the large number of women present. Jeffries boxed three rounds with his sparring partner, "Jim" Daly, of this city. William A. Brady, Jeffries's manager, read from the stage a challenge to fight Tom Sharkey about Sept. 15 for the largest purse offered by any club and a $10,000 side bet. He stipulated that the entire purse shall go to the winner and that no side agreements or secret arrangements shall be considered, and that the sailor must agree to George Siler as referee. The contest, he asserted, must take place in an 18-foot ring. Mr. Brady was very caustic and called Sharkey a "blowhard," accusing him of having robbed Fitzsimmons of the decision in their fight two years ago. The champion said that Mrs. Fitzsimmons refused to recognize him after the fight. Asked who he was likely to meet next, he said:

"I am not particular who I meet, but I would like to get that talkative tar Sharkey. I'll fight him for charity, just to show the people that he does not know how to fight."

The News in Jeffries's Home.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 10.—When a reporter called at the home of Champion Jeffries's father, in East Los Angeles, late last night, he found the lights out and the family asleep. After some time the family was aroused and came down to hear the news of the fight. Mr. Jeffries, who is a preacher, and who does not approve of his son's profession, did not appear elated over the result. He asked several questions. He wished to know if any one was hurt. He said:

"It's just as I said some time ago, when I was asked for an expression as to the coming battle. The Lord was in the fight. He was with Jim, and, of course, Jim won."

Mrs. Jeffries was delighted that her son had won, and immediately sent the following to him:

"I am glad you have won the victory you have worked so hard for. MOTHER."

Sharkey Sends Defiance.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—"Tom" Sharkey has issued a statement in which he says he is "still the champion heavyweight of the world," and that Jeffries will have to dispose of him before laying claim to that title.

Burglary.

It costs $35.00 to wire and protect your house from burglars for three months.

How much does it cost you to leave servants or caretakers in the house?

How much will it cost you to be robbed?

We wire your house in two hours' time without damage to house or furniture, and also inspect it weekly.

HOLMES ELECTRIC PROTECTIVE CO.,

Havemeyer Bldg., 26 Cortlandt St., 518 Broadway, 729 Sixth Avenue, or any District Telegraph Office.

RUN DOWN BY THE CAMPANIA.

The Side-Wheel Steamer William Fletcher Sunk in the North River Yesterday—No Lives Lost.

The Cunard steamer Campania, that arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool and Queenstown, ran into the sidewheel steamer William Fletcher, which is used to transfer immigrants from the docks to the Barge Office, and caused her to sink in a few minutes. Fortunately no lives were lost and no one was injured.

The Campania was steaming up the North River to the company's new piers, at the foot of Horatio Street, and the Fletcher was heading up alongside of her on her port side, both vessels being well in mid-stream. The liner slowed up, and the Fletcher seemingly supposing that the Campania was going to the old dock of the company, at the foot of Clarkson Street, shot ahead and then starboarded, intending to enter the slip in order to take off the Campania's steerage passengers. The Campania again increased her speed, and the next moment was bearing down upon the Fletcher, which by this time had slackened speed. In another moment the sharp steel prow of the Campania struck the Fletcher just abaft of the paddle box, crushing in the woodwork. The collision fortunately pushed the Fletcher to one side and freed her.

The whistles of both the Fletcher and the Campania blew for assistance. A large hole had been cut in the Fletcher, and it was evident that she would soon sink. The tug E. M. Maillard of the New York Towboat Company, which owns the Fletcher, was at hand, and immediately passed a line to the broken sidewheeler, and started to tow her toward the Jersey flats with the intention of beaching her there. The water, however, was pouring in too rapidly to reach the flats, and the Fletcher sank just near them, leaving only part of her smokestack and part of the steel above the surface.

The Fletcher is an old steamboat, and at one time carried letters for the Post Office to and fro on the river and bay. Then she was used as an immigrant transfer steamer. She was built at Keyport, N. J., in 1864, and was 135 feet in length. She was chartered by the John E. Moore Company, that does the work of transferring immigrants and their baggage for the immigration authorities.

The passengers on board the Campania watched the event with much curiosity. Very few of them had felt the shock of the collision. Capt. Walker and the officers of the Campania declined to discuss the affair. The Campania was not injured.

In her trip across the Campania, when eighty-four miles west of Nantucket passed through quantities of small wreckage. Among her passengers was Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, who is at the head of the Grand Trunk Railroad. He goes to Canada to inspect the railroad, to take part in the formal opening of the Victoria Jubilee Bridge, and to consider the proposed plans for the modernization of the old bridge across the Niagara River.

THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

Believed It Will Propose to Debar States Unfavorable to Silver.

CHICAGO, June 10.—It is understood that when the National Democratic Committee meets here, on July 20, it will be asked to adopt a resolution which will practically debar from participation in the convention Democrats who are certified by State Conventions that fail to reaffirm the Chicago platform. Ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri in a recent interview said that no man who was not in sympathy with the ticket and platform of 1896 can enter the convention as a delegate. The ex-Governor, who is to be Acting Chairman of the meeting, will embody in a resolution the ideas expressed in his interview and ask the committee to approve.

The resolution is likely to receive the support of the radical free-silver men from the Southern and Western States.

John C. Sheehan is coming to the meeting to obtain, if possible, encouragement from the silver leaders. He will urge the passage of the resolution defining the qualifications of delegates, because he believes that it will enable him successfully to contest the right of a delegation selected by the present leaders of Tammany to participate in the convention.

O. H. P. Belmont will endeavor to play the rôle of peacemaker. He wants silver sidetracked for the anti-trust issue, but, above everything else, he will demand that no action looking to the suppression of individual activity of members of the party shall even be considered.

The Industrial Commission.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Albert Clarke of Boston, Secretary of the Home Market Club, has been appointed a member of the Industrial Commission to succeed S. N. D. North, who resigned to accept the position of chief statistician of the Census Bureau.

Major Sears Detailed to Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Major Sears of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, now stationed at Duluth, Minn., has been detailed to establish harbor lines in the harbors of Puerto Rico.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Chicago has arrived at Zanzibar.

The Gwyn has arrived at Brooklyn.

The Celtic has arrived at Sydney.

The Montgomery has sailed from Rio de Janeiro for Montevideo.

The Glacier has sailed from Gibraltar for Port Said.

CHILDREN'S TEMPORARY HOME.

A Well-Attended Lawn Party at the White Plains Institution Yesterday Afternoon.

More than 200 guests accepted the invitation of the Board of Managers of the Children's Temporary Home, North Street, White Plains, N. Y., for the lawn party given yesterday afternoon at the home. The visitors were received by Mrs. Roswell Skeel and Mrs. Richard M. Hoe of Irvington, Mrs. John Reid and Miss Harriet A. Butler of Yonkers, and William H. Parsons of Rye. Each room in the home was gay with vases of roses, daisies, and pansies, and on the cool, wide piazza stood great jars of glowing peonies. Two large awnings had been erected upon the smoothly cut green lawn. One covered the refreshment table, loaded with good things, and brightened by three vases of pink peonies. The other, under an archway of trees, was occupied by the musicians, who played popular selections during the afternoon. Those of the guests who came on trains were met by stages and conveyed to the home.

There are 182 destitute children at present inmates of this institution. A remarkable fact, and one in which the management takes pride, is that almost perfect health has existed among their charges since January, and not a case of illness has been chronicled during the last two months. The children and their accomplishments were objects of interest to the visitors, and the workroom, stocked with specimens of wood carving, received its due share of praise.

The officers of the home are as follows: President—James Wood, Mount Kisco; First Vice President—Mrs. Roswell Skeel, Irvington; Second Vice President—Mrs. Charles F. MacLean, White Plains; Secretary—Richard M. Hoe, Irvington; Assistant Secretary—Miss H. C. Brinckerhoff, Sing Sing; Treasurer—Mrs. Richard M. Hoe, Irvington; Board of Managers—Mrs. Roswell Skeel, Irvington; Mrs. Richard M. Hoe, Irvington; Miss H. C. Brinckerhoff, Sing Sing; Miss Emily O. Butler, Scarsdale; Frederick W. Guiteau, Irvington; Mrs. James B. Colgate, Yonkers; Richard M. Hoe, Irvington; David Cromwell, White Plins; Eliphalet Wood, Irvington; Mrs. James S. Haviland, Rye; A. B. Crane, Scarsdale; Mrs. Charles J. MacLean, White Plains; Mrs. C. W. Whitney, White Plains; Miss Kate Prime, White Plains; Miss Bertha J. Becker, Scarborough; Mrs. John Reid, Yonkers; Mrs. William F. Cochran, Yonkers; Charles Eddison, Irvington; Miss S. M. Nichols, Tarrytown; Mrs. Martin J. Keogh, New Rochelle; Miss E. Le R. Emmet, New Rochelle; William H. Parsons, Rye; James Wood, Mount Kisco; Miss Grace Baylis, Briar Cliff Manor; Mrs. David S. Cowles, Rye; Miss Harriet A. Butler, Yonkers; Honorary Managers—Mrs. J. J. McComb, Dobbs Ferry; Mrs. Charles T. Titus, Scarborough; Mrs. Stephen Wood, Jr., Scarborough; Mrs. William E. Ward, Port Chester.

Among those present yesterday afternoon besides the officers and Board of Managers were Mr. and Mrs. William Popham Platt and Miss Platt, White Plains; Miss Mary Vida Clark, New York; Mrs. Stagroll, Ridgewood, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Crane and the Misses Crane, Scarborough; Mrs. Robert Dinwiddee, the Rev. William Knight McGown, New York; Mrs. E. De Lancey, Mrs. William Henry Rowe, Mrs. Abram Underhill, and Mrs. Rowe, Sing Sing; Mrs. A. J. Prime and Mrs. H. C. Bissell, Yonkers; Mr. and Mrs. Kendall, Tarrytown; Dr. Spencer, Irvington; Miss M. Obey, Miss L. Obey, and E. F. Vacheron, Scarsdale; the Misses Horton, White Plains; the Misses Haviland, Rye; Mr. and Mrs. George H. Mead, John Reid, Mrs. G. S. Platt, and Miss Helen Ford, White Plains; Mrs. C. H. Rockwell, Tarrytown; Miss Mary L. Chase, Scarsdale; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Moore, White Plains; Mr. and Mrs. Garth, Scarsdale; Solomon Haviland, and Edward C. Cowles, Rye.

STRANGE CASE OF A WOMAN.

Found Wandering About the Streets Unable to Account for Herself.

An unknown woman, with gold-rimmed spectacles, who gave the uninteresting answer, "I don't know," to every question put to her, was arraigned in the Harlem Court yesterday morning on a charge of vagrancy. She was found apparently helpless in front of 303 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street yesterday morning. Policeman Talbell of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station asked her what the matter was, and she answered, "I don't know." This was the answer she gave to every question he asked her, and he took her to the station house, making the charge of vagrancy against her, in lieu of any other.

The woman is about thirty-three years old, 4 feet 10 inches in height, with dark brown hair. She wore a gingham wrapper, but no hat, and she had gold-rimmed spectacles. In her possession was a black leather pocketbook with an oxidized silver ornamentation. It contained an English shilling and a number of cards of physicians and pharmacists, and of persons by whom the police suppose she may have been employed. The woman does not appear to be crazed. She was held for examination on Monday morning.

NICARAGUA CANAL COMMISSION.

A Member Talks Discouragingly of the Prospects of the Work.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—Lewis M. Haupt, one of the two Philadelphia members of the new Nicaragua Canal Commission, in an interview to-day, said:

"The appointment of this commission is simply another game of procrastination brought about by the allied opposition to the United States getting possession of a short route to the Far East. This opposition is powerful and active. It never rests, and when you come to analyze it, it is enough to make one despair.

"To begin with, there is the technical commission, composed of English, French, German, and other engineers, who made their headquarters here last year. Then there is the transcontinental railway opposition, who believe the canal would hurt their business. This is a mistake on their part, as deep waterways always increase the business of railways.

"Then there is the Panama Canal interest. The millions that have been squandered on that scheme, and the general impracticability of it, are matters of common knowledge. No Frenchman can be found to invest a penny in it. But the company which now controls it bought it for a song and wiped out all the former obligations, and are working upon it to-day. The Government of Colombia gets $100,000 a year out of it, and it is to their interest to keep the work going. But the great game is to saddle the Panama Canal onto the United States—that is, to make this country pay for it, for France will always own the canal if it should ever be built."

Continuing, Mr. Haupt said that England's trade in the Far East being great, she was fearful of losing it should the Nicaragua Canal be opened. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty, he said, was the greatest obstacle to the building of the Nicaragua Canal, and was drafted in the interests of English trade.

"Now, the commission," said Mr. Haupt, "is composed of some of the ablest men in the country. In fact, you have the cream of the wheat out of this thing already. They have been down there and spent two years and a lot of money. They have made an elaborate report, but who has ever seen it? If that report were published, as it ought to have been, the people would know by this time why the canal is not building. The commission will go down again, spend another two years, and the same old story will be told over again. The opposition is too powerful."

Four Lives Lost in Alaska.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 10.—The steamer Amur, from Alaska, reports that a landslide occurred June 4 on the White Pass. One man was instantly killed and several injured, their names not being obtainable. Three men started down to Dawson when navigation was first opened, their boat was crushed, and they were all drowned. The only name obtainable was that of H. Steamer of St. Louis. A scow was also lost on Lake Bennett with a full cargo.

Manhattan Real Estate Transfer.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., June 10.—There has been filed here a deed covering a large transfer of Suffolk County and Manhattan property. Mrs. Roberts, the widow of Christopher R. Roberts, who owned a handsome country seat at Oakdale, has transferred it to Robert Galloway of Manhattan. The property includes a tract at Brookhaven and some property in Manhattan. The transfer involved about $220,000.

SIEGEL-COOPER HOME OPEN.

Sixty of the Firm's Women Employes Arrive at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 10.—The Siegel-Cooper home for the women employes of the big store, at Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, New York, opened at this place to-day. Last year three of "Phil" Daly's cottages on Second Avenue were occupied by these employes, but this season the Wheeler cottage, at North Bath and Second Avenues, has been selected by the firm.

The Wheeler cottage was formerly a large boarding house and has fine surroundings, and is in the aristocratic part of Long Branch. Mr. Conne of the advertising department and Mr. Butler of the grocery department were in this city Wednesday perfecting arrangements for the opening of the Summer home.

Representatives of the firm arrived to-day and took up their quarters at the Elberon Hotel. The home is in charge of Mrs. Charles Erft, and Mme. Tanty of New York will officiate as matron.

Sixty of the women employes of the Siegel-Cooper Company arrived by the Patten Line steamers to-day, and each week sixty will arrive, until all of them receive their outing. On account of the rain which set in during the day the full programme could not be carried out. A number of men from New York had been engaged in decorating the home, and when the first contingent of the sixty women arrived this evening on the 6 o'clock boat they found everything around the premises attractive. One hundred electric lights and 200 Japanese lanterns surrounded the grounds. Two large tents and about seventy-five settees had been placed upon the lawns. Swings and hammocks were fastened to the shade trees, and two flags, one 10 by 20 feet, and another 12 by 22 feet, were flying in the breeze. Twenty-five bicycles arrived to-day for use of the guests who will spend their vacation at the home.

The firm is making every effort to give their employes an enjoyable week's outing, and those who enjoy it will find the location far superior to that of last Summer.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	4:28	Sun sets	7:31
Moon sets	10:02		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	9:41	Gov. Isl'd	10:11
H. Gate			
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	9:46	Gov. Isl'd	10:15
H. Gate	12:07		

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
City of Washington, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14.

Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Madiana, Barbados	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Prinz Regent Luitpold, Bremen		10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16.

Talisman, Barbados		2:00 P. M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamer Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily, up to June

NEW YORK A. C. GAMES

Exciting Contests Witnessed at the Travers Island Grounds.

ONE WORLD'S RECORD BROKEN

One-Hundred-and-Twenty-Yard Hurdle Race Won by Kraenzlein in 0:15 3-5—Other Notable Events.

Rain threatened for a time to spoil what proved to be an excellent programme of athletic games at Travers Island, the country seat of the New York Athletic Club, yesterday, but despite clouded skies and a light fall of rain at the time of starting for the games, a crowd of the size generally seen at the Travers Island sports turned out to see the events contested. The games were the sixty-second series held by the club, and the men that took part in them were among the best amateurs in the country. During the day a world record was broken. This was in the 120 yards hurdle race, which was won by A. C. Kraenzlein, the star athlete of the University of Pennsylvania, who has already broken a number of other records this season. Kraenzlein was in excellent form, and won several other events during the day.

The pretty clubhouse and the smooth, velvety lawn on which the field events were contested, and the cinder path over which the track events were decided never showed off to better advantage. The clouded sky had cleared, but there was not sunshine enough to annoy the spectators. The clubhouse, surrounded by trees and shrubbery, on the knoll of ground in the rear of the track, formed an admirable background for the 5,000 or 6,000 spectators, and the mass of colors in the dresses and hats of the women in that crowd showed out in a pretty contrast. There were as many women as men in the group on the hillside, and they were even more enthusiastic than their escorts, as they watched the men of brawn and muscle struggle for the mastery. Admission was by invitation only, and every visitor wore a "mercury foot" badge.

Lawyer Bartow S. Weeks, Chairman of the Athletic Committee, was more at ease on the athletic field than he was in the Molineux trial, and, with Thomas L. Watson, F. M. Hausling, James H. Haslin, Charles E. Goodhue, R. H. Goffe, Jr., C. J. Kintner, and Thomas L. Watson, the other members of the committee, he saw that the events were run off on schedule time and without any classing. Gen. Thomas L. Watson, the President of the club, and a number of the members of the Board of Governors helped to make matters pleasant in the clubhouse, and every visitor was made to feel perfectly at home.

In all cases of dispute, "Father Bill" Curtis was called upon as referee, but only once during the day was he asked for a decision. This was in the mile handicap, which was won by Alexander Grant of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. On making the final turn, H. P. Smith, who ran for Yale, was badly crossed and fouled by him. Grant went on then and won in a hard sprint through the stretch with C. B. Spitzer of the New York Athletic Club. But for Grant's interference, the Yale man would probably have won.

After the race he made a protest to the judges. They had seen the foul, and would have allowed it, placing Spitzer first, they afterward announced, but Smith saw that they would do so if he pressed his claim, and, remarking that he did not care to win races on fouls, or in any other unfair manner, he withdrew his complaint. An event that interested the spectators more than any other race was the special race at 120 yards over the hurdles between J. J. Peter and M. M. Fincke, two Yale men. Fincke, who had been leading the field, fell at the last turn, and Peter won. Al Copeland, the Yale trainer, was on hand, and proposed a special race, offering to send the winner to England to compete in the international athletic contests. Peter and Fincke were both willing, and in the race the latter made no mistake this time, and won easily. C. Dupee of Yale had an easy victory in the one-mile two-hundred-yard dash, he run second to Frederick Flores in the first heat, and in the final won easily in 9 4-5 seconds.

The 880-yard handicap proved a bitter disappointment for H. Manvel, the Knickerbocker Athletic Club entry, who started from the scratch mark. He easily made up the handicaps of all the field, except George P. Arnold of the West Side Athletic Club, who had the full handicap limit of forty yards, but try as he would, he could not overtake him. Arnold won by about five yards, and P. J. Brennan of the Pastime Club was third. The finish in the quarter-mile run handicap was another exciting. Maxey Long of the New York Athletic Club was scratch man, and he made a beautiful race. Stevens of Columbia, with an allowance of eighteen yards, held Long safely enough until they reached the home-stretch, where the New York man made a desperate effort. He worked his leader down by inches, slowly but surely, but Stevens crossed the tape six inches in advance of Long, who in turn was several feet ahead of Capt. Fischer of Yale.

The summaries:

100-Yard Run, (Handicap.) Eight-Yard Limit.—First Heat—Won by Frederick Flores, (6 yards;) C. Dupee, Yale, (8 yards,) second. Time—0:10 3-5. Second Heat—Won by A. H. Kent, Pastime A. C., (6 yards;) J. F. Holland, New West Side A. C., (7 yards,) second. Time—0:10 1-5. Final Heat—Won by C. Dupee, Yale, (4½ yards;) J. F. Holland, New West Side A. C., (7 yards,) second; Frederick Flores, (6 yards) third. Time—0:09 4-5.

120-Yard Hurdle Race on Grass, (Handicap.) Eight-Yard Limit.—Won by A. C. Kraenzlein, University of Pennsylvania, (scratch;) J. J. Peter, Yale, (6 yards,) second; S. K. Thomas, New York ... C. (6 yards,) third. Time—0:15 3-5.

440-Yard Run, (Handicap.) Twenty-five-Yard Limit.—Won by Frank R. Stevens, Columbia, (15 yards;) M. V. Long, New York A. C., (scratch,) second; T. S. Fisher, New York A. C., (5 yards,) third. Time—0:49 2-5.

220-Yard Hurdle Race, Fourteen-Yard Limit.—Won by A. C. Kraenzlein, University of Pennsylvania, (scratch;) Charles McClellan, Jr., (14 yards,) second; W. J. Feldkamp, Pastime A. C., (14 yards,) third. Time—0:27 2-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap. 15 Yards Limit.—First heat won by Frederick Flores, (15 yards;) C. Dupee, Yale, (8 yards,) second. Time—0:22 1-5. Second heat won by A. H. Kent, Pastime A. C., (15 yards;) J. F. Holland, New West Side A. C., (15 yards,) second. Time—0:22 1-5. Final heat won by C. Dupee, Yale, (8 yards;) A. H. Kent, Pastime A. C., (15 yards,) second; Frederick Flores, 15 yards,) third. Time—0:22.

One-Mile Run, Handicap. 70 Yards Limit—Won by Alexander C. Grant, New York A. C., (scratch;) C. B. Spitzer, New York A. C., (15 yards;) H. P. Smith, Yale, (15 yards,) third. Time—4:28 1-5.

Three-Mile Run, Handicap, Unlimited—Won by Charles Brady, Xavier A. C., (1:20;) M. J. McGarry, Pastime ... (0:55,) second; P. H. Christensen, Knickerbocker A. C., (0:35,) Time—16:23 2-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap. 40 Yards Limit—Won by George D. Arnold, New West Side A. C., (40 Yards;) H. Manvel, Knickerbocker A. C., (scratch,) second; D. J. Brannen, Pastime A. C., (40 yards,) third. Time—1:57 3-5.

FIELD EVENTS.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap. 15 Inches Limit.—Won by A. W. Kraenzlein, University of Pennsylvania, scratch; with a jump of 23 feet 9½ inches; Myer Prinstein, Syracuse University, 8 inches, with a jump of 23 feet ¾ inch, second; C. M. Cady, Yale, 15 inches, with a jump of 21 feet 9 inches.

Putting 16-Pound Shot, Handicap. 4 Feet Limit.—Won by J. C. deCrackin, New York A. C., 2 feet, with actual put of 42 feet 4½ inches; R. Sheldon, New York A. C., scratch, with a put of 44 feet 1½ inches, second; W. D. Hennen, New York A. C., 4 feet, with actual put of 36 feet 9½ inches.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer, Handicap. 30 Feet Limit.—Won by John Flanagan, scratch, with an actual throw of 136 feet 6 inches; Robert Garrett, Jr., New York A. C., 30 feet, with an actual throw of 20 feet, second; W. D. Hennen, New York A. C., 20 feet, with an actual throw of 121 feet 2 inches.

Pole Vault.—Handicap. 12 inches limit. Won by W. E. Sellin, Yale, (11 inches,) with an actual vault of 11 feet 4 inches; R. G. Clapp, New York A. C., (scratch,) with an actual vault of 11 feet 1 inch, second; John Balz, New York Turn Verein, (12 inches,) with an actual vault of 9 feet 7 inches, third.

Running High Jump, Open Only to Schools and Colleges.)—Won by Garrett P. Serviss, Jr., with a jump of 6 feet 2⅝ inches; John S. Spraker, Berkeley, and I. D. Baxter, University of Pennsylvania, dead heat for second place, with jumps of 6 feet 1¼ inches each.

BOAT RACING AT NEWPORT.

The Old Colony Club Crew Wins from Naval Boatmen.

NEWPORT, June 10.—The boat race between the racing crews from the flagship New York and the battleships Indiana and Texas, and the Old Colony Boat Club crew of Newport, was pulled over the Belmont-Garrettson course this evening for a magnificent silver cup offered by F. P. Garrettson, and in the presence of thousands of people, including cottagers, naval people, and the crews of the North Atlantic Squadron.

The race started at 6:16:50, and the distance of two and a quarter miles was made as follows: Old Colony, 16 minutes 27 seconds; New York, 16 minutes 50 seconds; Texas, 17 minutes 31 seconds, and Indiana, 17 minutes 43 seconds.

The race from the first mile was between the New York and Old Colony crews, and on the last mile it was certain that the Newport crew would win, as it did, while thousands cheered themselves hoarse. The referee was Commander McLean and the judges, Congressman Melville Bull, Col. D. E. Young, and Mayor Boyle, who presented the cup to the winners. Miss Hunter, Mrs. J. J. Mason, and her guest, Miss Smith, were the special guests of the judges. Tonight there is gossip heard of a race between the New York and Old Colony crews for a large purse.

WORK OF THE HARVARD CREW.

The Greater Part of Their Coaching as an Eight Is Yet to be Done.

CAMBRIDGE, June 10.—The 'Varsity crew and substitutes will leave Cambridge for New London next Tuesday. The greater part of the work of coaching the crew as an eight has yet to be done, as the order in which the men are rowing and which is, in all probability, the final make-up, is less than two weeks old. This, however, is not the result of indecision on the part of the coachers, but has come naturally as a part of the system planned out, by which it is expected that the men, from being put together late in the season, will not have time to lose their snap and dash, but will improve steadily up to the day of the race.

The hardest work which Mr. Storrow has encountered this year has been in finding a capable man to stroke. It is on account of this that the make-up has been completely changed so many times. Finally, Capt. Higginson was put in the position. His ability to set the pace has been well proved, and Coach Storrow's choice has been fully justified. When the order of the stern four was settled, the bow positions, which had once been looked upon as practically fixed, also underwent a change. Perkins, who rowed No. 2, seemed too heavy for a place so far forward in the boat, and Evans, a new man, was taken from the position of stroke on the Weld junior eight and put in his place.

During the past week the boat has been going fairly well. On Wednesday Tilton, No. 4, was taken out because, in Coach Storrow's opinion, he had become a bit too fine. Perkins was put in his place. After a two-days' rest Tilton was put back in the boat yesterday. This change caused a slight falling off in the work of the crew. At present there seem to be three principal faults with the rowing of the crew as a whole. In the first place, nearly every man has a tendency to pull his oars out of the water. Another bad fault, of which nearly every man is guilty, is kicking out behind. The men also are a little slow in getting their hands away. These are all faults, however, which should be remedied by careful coaching. The pulling out of the oars has necessarily affected the speed of the boat, which tends to stop between strokes.

BROOKLYN CANOE CLUB.

The First Meet of the Season Held Yesterday Afternoon.

The first meet of the season of the Brooklyn Canoe Club was held yesterday afternoon in the Bay off the foot of Fifty-sixth Street, Brooklyn. There were only three events—double blade paddle in decked canoes; open canoe, double blade, with passenger, and a fifty-yard straightaway swim—all of which were won by H. M. Dater, the Commodore of the club.

The first of these events was for the Rudd Cup, which has been held by R. J. Wilkin, who did not compete in the race yesterday. The winner of the cup holds it subject to challenge. The summaries:

Rudd Trophy—One-half Mile, Double-Blade Paddle, Decked Canoes.—Won by H. M. Dater; second, J. R. McDivitt. Time—4:20.

Open Canoe, Double Blade, With Passenger; One-Half Mile.—Won by H. M. Dater; second, Percy F. Hogan. Time—5:25.

50-Yard Swimming Contest.—Won by H. M. Dater; second, J. R. McDivitt; third, J. F. Eastmond.

THE SIX DAYS' WALKING MATCH.

List of Entries for the Big Event Which Begins To-night.

The entry list for the six-day go-as-you-please walking contest which begins at 12 o'clock to-night, at Madison Square Garden, numbers twenty-eight, but about ten more contestants are expected to appear before the signal to start is given. The men entered up to to-day are:

Names.	Nationality.
Peter Hagelman	German
Evets Nollaf	Irish
Victor Melder	German
James A. Graham	American
Cowboy Will A. Smith	American
Frank H. Hart	Colored
George Stokes	American
Jack Smith	American
John Craig	Irish
James Dean	Colored
Alfred Elson	American
Frank Waldsauer	German
John Hughes	Irish
Frank Annable	American
George S. Connors	English
John A. Glick	American
Sam Day	English
Mat Cavanagh	Irish
Charles Demming	American
George B. Norcmac	Scotch
Gus Guerrero	Mexican
George Tracey	Irish
M. Horan	Irish
Paddy Igo	Irish
Peter Golding	American
Capt. Melville C. Boynton	American
John Lawrence	American
C. L. Adams	Indian

They will be drawn by lot and divided into two relays, one half walking while the other half is at rest. This is done to comply with the State law, and at the same time it affords all the fun and excitement of a continuous six-day race.

POLO PLAYERS ACTIVE.

Some Important Games Scheduled to be Played This Week.

The polo season will have four active days this coming week at Devon, Penn., near Philadelphia. The first contest of the series will be held to-morrow between the Devon and Westchester Country Club teams. On Tuesday Lakewood and the second team of the Philadelphia Country Club will play. On Wednesday the winners of the first day will meet the first team of the Philadelphia Country Club, and on Saturday the final game between the two surviving victorious teams will occur. The competing teams so far as made up will be as follows:

Philadelphia Country Club, first, W. E. Carter, W. G. Rosengarten, Albert E. Kennedy, and Robert E. Strawbridge.

Philadelphia Country, second, W. Hinkle Smith, L. C. Altemus, John C. Groom, and J. Frank McFadden.

Lakewood, George J. Gould, John Dallett, Jr., P. Fenelon Collier, and H. L. Herbert.

Devon, C. R. Snowden, G. W. Kendrick, George McFadden, and C. E. Wheeler.

The Westchester Country Club will select its team from Lawrence Waterbury, E. C. Potter, R. L. Beeckman, J. C. Cooley, Jr., F. H. Allen, and E. D. Randolph.

The trophy to be played for during the week is the Valentine Challenge Cup.

The game between Meadow Brook and the Westchester Polo Club, which was brought to a sudden stop last week on the Westchester Country Club grounds on account of the collision between John E. Cowdin and Stanley Mortimer, was again postponed last week to a date yet to be determined. It may be held toward the end of the month.

So few entries were received at the Westchester Country Club for the cups offered for pairs by R. L. Beeckman that the contest has been postponed until later in the season.

Current Sporting Notes.

The Catholic Summer School of Cliff Haven, N. Y., has arranged a long athletic programme for the season. It includes swimming, boating, athletics, baseball, bowling, archery, golf, and tennis.

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Two swimming races, two cycle races, and four athletic events will be held in conjunction with the all-round championship of the Amateur Athletic Union at the grounds of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, at Bayonne, N. J., on July 4. Entries for these events close on June 24 with J. E. Sullivan, 16 Park Place, New York.

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The West New York Field Club's baseball team will meet the Poughkeepsie team at Weehawken this afternoon. Foster will pitch for the Jerseymen and Norton for the visitors.

Ex-Judge Charged with Embezzlement

CLEVELAND, June 10.—Walter C. Ong, who retired from the Common Pleas bench several months ago, and who has since become a voluntary bankrupt, was arrested to-day on the charge of embezzlement. The complaint is made by Joseph Conrad, a client, who charges that Ong converted to his own use property of the complainant of the value of $100. Judge Ong was prominent as a witness in the proceedings which resulted in the disbarment of Judge Frank E. Dellenbaugh.

RACEGOERS MADE FURIOUS

Hisses and Threats for the Starter at the Gravesend Track.

FAVORITES LEFT AT THE POST

Prompt Action Averted a Riot—Ethelbert Defeated Filigrane, and Vulcain Won Great American Stakes.

While the defeat of Filigrane by Ethelbert in the Broadway Stakes for three-year-olds and the winning of the very rich Great American Stakes by Vulcain were certainly the racing features of yesterday's sport at the Gravesend race course, the real sensations of the day were created by the starter, Mr. C. J. Fitz Gerald. He was plainly rattled all day, and made the worst series of starts that it has been his misfortune to indulge in since he undertook this arduous task. Things went very badly in the opening race, when there was a delay of over a half hour at the post, for which several of the jockeys and a bad lot of horses were mainly to blame. Then, in the race for the Great American Stakes he left Petruchio at the post, and there was a general growl among those who had backed the horse. In the following race Ortrud, also the property of the Messrs. Keene, was left standing still. But the trouble culminated in the last race, when Rhinelander and Dan Rice were left standing still when the rest of the field was sent on its journey.

As this latter incident happened with the start directly in front of the stand, there was an outbreak that was ominous. The two horses left were the two favorites in the betting, and there was an outpouring of hisses and cat-calls and a general disturbance that threatened to be serious. A lot of the more hot-headed in the crowd yelled "Thief!" "Robber!" "Lynch him!" and rushed down to the judges' stand to make a still further angry demonstration, when the race having been run, Mr. Fitz Gerald went to the stand to report to the Stewards of the track. Many of this body of howlers, having lost their money, could see no other way of getting even than by a personal assault on the starter. Some of the more foolish ones charged that he was in collusion with the bookmakers to cheat them out of their money, forgetting that it was fully as costly to the bookmakers to have three outsiders who were heavily played to show or to run into the place, as it was to have the two favorites run first and second.

So excited was the crowd that Mr. Pinkerton assembled his forces about the stand prepared to protect the starter from the crowd. Mr. Fitz Gerald was ready to face the mob, but, acting on the advice of the Stewards of the meeting, he went across the infield to the stables on the back-stretch, and from there to his home, instead of going out into the crowd and precipitating a possible riot among the hot-headed gamblers, who were shouting at their loudest for vengeance.

While of course there is no excuse for a starter leaving any horses at the post, as his duty is to see that all the horses have an even chance in a race, there is also no excuse for the outbreak made by the disappointed bettors. Even his bitterest enemies—and Mr. Fitz Gerald has a number who have apparently combined to make all the trouble they can for him—have never accused him of a dishonest act of any kind. There was probably no man at the track who felt worse over the mistakes of the afternoon than did Mr. Fitz Gerald, against whose honesty and desire to be perfectly fair never a suspicion has been breathed by any one whose talk is worthy of an instant's consideration. The fact seemed to be that the starter had a bad attack of nervousness, and was so badly rattled for some reason of which the public knows nothing that he was utterly unable to do himself justice. No man always does his work perfectly on every occasion, and if men will gamble they must take all the chances of the game. They certainly have no warrant in crying "thief" and "robber" at such a man as Mr. Fitz Gerald, against whom no such charges as were made with truth against some of his predecessors as starters would lie. The whole business was unfortunate in the extreme, but threats to lynch a starter because he is not infallible and charges of robbery and dishonesty against him do not mend matters, particularly when those who made them know well that no more honest man has ever handled a starter's flag than Mr. Fitz Gerald. His good work in the past should certainly count for something even in the face of such a bad day's work as was yesterday's.

ETHELBERT DEFEATS FILIGRANE.

There were sensations enough during the day to satisfy any one without this addition of a young riot that was fortunately averted without damage to anybody. First of these was the defeat of Filigrane by both Ethelbert and Half Time in the race for the Broadway Stakes for three-year-olds, at a mile and a sixteenth, which was the fourth race of the afternoon. These were the only starters in the race, and Ethelbert was made the favorite in the speculation, Filigrane, who was ridden by Taral, instead of Littlefield, being the second choice at 7 to 5 as against 7 to 10 for Ethelbert, who was ridden by Spencer.

This was a rather surprising interest because of the recent challenge by R. W. Walden to race Filigrane for any sum against any three-year-old in America at any distance, Littlefield to ride. Littlefield did not ride the horse yesterday, and it was announced that it was only because he was ill. Filigrane ran as if he, too, was ill, if Mr. Walden's estimate as to Filigrane's powers as a racer be correct. Possibly the horse was stale, and had run his race in his preparation, or possibly the value of the animal as a racer has been overestimated. At all events, he ran a very different horse from what he was when he won the Metropolitan Stakes, when he ran third in the Brooklyn Handicap, or when he was beaten in the race against Half Time, following which came the Walden challenge as a "vindication" of Littlefield's riding in that race.

Taral's orders, apparently, were to take the rail and make the running. But Half Time got the rail at the break, and Taral could not get it away from him. So Half Time made the running around the turn, with Filigrane in second place and Ethelbert following. They were lengths apart as the trio passed the half-mile pole, the distance having been run in 0:47½, and they were in this order to the far turn, where Ethelbert closed on Filigrane, who was still about a length behind Half Time. When the turn to the stretch was made, Ethelbert seemed to falter and fell back a couple of lengths, as if beaten. But a few cuts of the whip set him to going again at his best, and by the time the horses were straightened away for the run home all were on even terms. The fight for supremacy that followed was a very short one, for Ethelbert went to the front quickly, and Filigrane passed Half Time momentarily as if he would be the one to fight it out, as had been expected. Filigrane's show of speed was of the briefest, however, and he would not respond to Taral's call on him for some of the speed he had showed in his previous races. He acted as if stale, and so Ethelbert had things all his own way and won as he pleased by a couple of lengths from Half Time, who was able to come again and beat Filigrane home for the second money by a length.

The friends of Perry Belmont were about him after the race to congratulate him over the victory of his colt, and on every side he was complimented for the good fortune which made him the owner of "the best colt of the year," as a lot of his enthusiastic friends declared. The result of the contest certainly seemed to sustain the belief of Ethelbert's champions that he would beat all the three-year-olds out before the season was much older.

A RICH PRIZE FOR VULCAIN.

With its field of fifteen starters, the Great American Stakes was worth about $17,000, although its guaranteed value was but $12,500. It was generally conceded to be a very open race, as His Royal Highness was compelled by its conditions to give seventeen pounds to all the others in it. He has shown no inclination to carry weight and no liking for the sharp turns of the Gravesend track, and so was at a long price in the betting, the favorite being Modrine, who races in the name of Green B. Morris. Vulcain was the fancy of most of the horsemen and trainers, who thought he was the colt they would have to beat in order to win the money. He was accordingly well backed at 5 to 1, and, as the result proved, this was a good investment. Maribert was the only other starter that was backed for any considerable amount to win the event. The race was at five furlongs, and the start was made from the back stretch, opposite the stand.

The start was a bad one. Petruchio was left standing when the barrier went up, and Magnificent and Vulcain were but little better off. Backers of the latter had a bad attack of heart failure when they saw the blue and white jacket of their favorite in the rear of the bunch. But Turner, who rode the colt, was not discouraged, and, being an ambitious lad as well as a pretty level-headed jockey, he at once set after the field, knowing that he had a good and a fast colt under him. McMeekin, Trumpet, and Modrine being in front at the start, made the running for the party, and led them into the turn and around to the stretch, where St. Finnan got to the fore and swung into the stretch as if he was going to have an easy victory. But his faint heart was against this, and when he was challenged by the rapidly closing field behind him, he "cut it," as did also Modrine and Trumpet. Meantime Turner had kept riding away at Vulcain, overhauling his horses one after the other in grand style. At the very last sixteenth post he and Missionary, who had also been back in the bunch, came with a rush to the front, and after a hard finish between them the honors fell to Eugene Leigh's colt, Vulcain, who beat Missionary by a head, the latter being a 100 to 1 shot in the betting. A neck behind the latter was McMeekin, and then Withers, Modrine, and Trumpet in a bunch, with the rest of the field well strung out. His Royal Highness among the stragglers, where he had been all through the race.

THE ST. CLAIR TRICK BEATEN.

To go back now to the beginning, there was trouble at the opening of the sport. The barrier, which has come to be generally cursed as a means for starting horses, failed to work on two different occasions when there might have been good starts. Then, too, St. Clair and Ordeal were on their very worst behavior, and Vertigo wanted to do a song and dance continually. All these things led to a delay of above a half hour before a start was effected. Then St. Clair, who had broken with the other horses, swung across the track just as the gate was raised and made it appear as if he was left. He might as well have been, for he never had a chance in the race. As he was a hot favorite there was a general howl against the starter, while he was not at all to blame, according to the statement of the starting judge, Mr. Brush, who said that the bad start of St. Clair was entirely the fault of the jockey. At all events he did not finish in the money, and the backers of the animal had to have a victim, and the starter was the easiest at hand and he got all the blame.

As a matter of fact, according to track gossip of the past few days, it served the St. Clair people right that their horse was not able to win the race. When he was beaten by Ben Hadad and Danforth on Wednesday it was freely stated that he was beaten because the men back of him did not have their money down, and did not want him to win, preferring to wait for a "killing" later on. They had their "killing" yesterday, but it did not come as they wanted it to. They backed the horse down from 3 to 1 at the opening, to 9 to 5 at the close, and had arranged to take a whole bunch of money out of the ring at the expense of the bookmakers, who were expected to know nothing about the job. So there was a general paean of joy in the ring that "the shrewd people" who had planned the raid were gotten the best of, and there was mighty little sympathy for the Barrett crowd, though there was plenty for the people who had honestly bet their money on the horse and lost it. Jeannot, who was at 20 to 1, won the race for W. H. Clark, beating Blarneystone by a half length, the latter a head in front of Imperator. Hard Knot apparently did not want any of the money, and there may come a St. Clair race for him when he does want to get the cash.

DON DE ORO INJURED.

While working at the Brighton Beach track yesterday morning, Don de Oro hit himself in the quarter and so injured himself that he was not able to start in the second race, at a mile and a quarter. So that event was robbed of much of its interest. There were but four starters left, and of these Warrenton was made a hot favorite. But he had a tight squeeze of it, though he eventually landed the money for his backers. The light-weighted Candle Black was the horse that gave the backers of the favorite such a scare as they do not care to have. He went to the front as soon as the flag fell, and before the horses had got to the back stretch had a lead of a half-dozen lengths over the field, which was led by Warrenton. Candle Black held his advantage until the horses were well into the stretch. There, however, McCue got Warrenton to going in good shape, and, after a fine burst of speed, he got to the front just in time to win the race by a scant length in 2:07½, exceleint time for the track.

After the decision of the two stakes which have already been referred to, there was a scramble at five furlongs for two-year-olds, which a flying start gave to Neda, who was hustled to the front by Bullman and kept there until she had the race won by a couple of lengths from the favorite, Big Gun, the latter just beating another good thing for the race, Mollie Newman. Ortrud was practically left at the post in a straggling start.

FAVORITES LEFT AT THE POST.

The race that caused all the commotion referred to in the beginning of this report of the day's racing wound up things. There was a field of a dozen horses that went to the post. Dan Rice was on his bad behavior, and he and Beau Ideal made a lot of trouble. Finally the starter, who had had a half dozen breaks spoiled by Dan Rice, told the jockeys to pay no attention to Dan Rice, but to look after their own horses, as he would pay no further attention to that animal. To what appeared as if it would be a good break for all of the horses except Dan Rice, Mr. Fitz Gerald started to drop his flag, catching it half way in its flight when he saw that Rhinelander, the favorite, was turned the wrong way of the track and standing still. But the damage had been done, for the echo flag, which the jockeys watch as their signal to start, had gone down, and there was no way of recalling the horses. Then the starter's flag finished its downward journey and it Fitz Gerald was as disgusted with himself as the crowd plainly was disgusted with him, and he threw the cause of his trouble viciously to the ground. The race was run out while the crowd was shouting and jeering, and resulted in a victory for Estaca, Mazo finishing in second place and Howard Mann third, all three being outsiders in the betting. And so closed the most exciting day of the racing season at Gravesend.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap for all ages. Purse $750, added to a subscription of $10 each, only $5 if declared, to the winner, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. Six furlongs. Time—1:15¼.

1—Jeannot, W. H. Clark's ch. c., 4 years, by Springbok-Annapolis, 114 pounds, 20 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Odom)

2—Blarneystone, F. Brown's ch. c., 4, 107, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(H. Martin)

3—Imperator, P. S. P. Randolph's br. h., 5, 100, 15 to 1.....(O'Leary)

Hard Knot, 3, 113, 20 to 1, (W. Martin;) Ordeal, 3, 100, 10 to 1, (Mitchell;) Vertigo, 3, 115, 7 to 1, (Taral;) Chopin, 3, 102, 40 to 1, (McCue;) Cesarion, aged, 126, 9 to 2, (Clawson;) General Maceo, 4, 98, 200 to 1, (J. Slack;) Cavalerro, 5, 126, 12 to 1, (R. Williams;) St. Clair, 3, 118, 10 to 5, (Maher;) Dan Cupid, 3, 118, 80 to 1, (Bullman,) and Oliver Mc., 3, 110, 8 to 1, (Sims,) also ran and finished as named.

Won driving by a half length; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $10 each, only $5 if declared, to the winner, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:07½.

1—Warrenton, W. L. Oliver's b. c., 4 years, by Florist-Addie Warren, 100 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(McCue)

2—Candle Black, W. H. Clark's b. c., 4, 102, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(Odom)

3—Lackland, Perry Belmont's br. c., 3, 98, 7 to 1.....(O'Conner)

4—Tragedian, J. E. Seagram's ch. h., 5, 103, 3 to 1.....(H. Martin)

Won driving by a length; six lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Great American Stakes, for two-year-olds. By subscription of $250 each, half forfeit, or only $30 if declared by Jan. 1, 1899. The club to add an amount necessary to make the gross value of the race $12,500, of which $1,750 to the second and $750 to the third. Winners of a race of the value of $5,000 to carry 7 pounds extra. Non-winners of $2,500 allowed 10 pounds. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¾.

1—Vulcain, H. E. Leigh's ch. c., by Kingston-Arrowgrass, 112 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(N. Turner)

2—Missionary, Bromley & Co.'s b. c., by Hanover-Ursuline Nun, 112, 100 to 1 and 30 to 1.....(O'Connor)

3—McMeekin, C. T. Patterson's b. c., by Fonso-Daisy Rose, 112, 10 to 1.....(O'Leary)

Withers, 112, 20 to 1, (McCue;) Modrine, 112, 7 to 2, (Odom;) Trumpet, 112, 20 to 1, (Mitchell;) St. Finnan, 112, 10 to 1, (Doggett;) The Corinthian, 112, 20 to 1, (Clawson;) Mayor Gilroy, 112, 20 to 1, (Maher;) His Royal Highness, 129, 5 to 1, (Taral;) Maubert, 112, 6 to 1, (W. Martin;) Oneck Queen, 109, 20 to 1, (Clayton;) Waring, 112, 20 to 1, (Sims,) and Magnificent, 112, 60 to 1, (Bullman,) also ran and finished as named. Petruchio, 112, 20 to 1, (Spencer,) also started, but was left at the post.

Won driving by a head; a neck between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Broadway Stakes, for three-year-olds. Purse $1,500, added to a subscription of $50 each, $15 forfeit, of which $250 to the second and $150 to the third. Non-winners of $10,000 allowed five pounds; of $5,000, ten pounds; of $2,000, fifteen pounds; of $1,000, twenty pounds. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:47¾.

1—Ethelbert, Perry Belmont's b. c., by Eathen-Maori, 116 pounds, 7 to 10 and 1 to 5.....(Spencer)

2—Half Time, P. J. Dwyer's ch. g., by Hanover-Pandora, 108, 4 to 1 and even.....(A. Clayton)

3—Filigrane, A. H. & D. H. Morris's h. c., by Galore-Filiette, 121, 7 to 5.....(Taral)

Won easily by a length and a half; three parts of a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds which have run and not won at this meeting; selling. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¾.

1—Neda, John Daly's ch. f., by His Highness-Nellie Bly, $1,000, 102 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Bullman)

2—Big Gun, A. J. Joyner's br. g., 97, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(McCue)

3—Mollie Newman, J. B. Leuman's ch. f., 105, 4 to 1.....(Maher)

Shrove Tuesday, 103, 7 to 2, (Clawson;) The Laurel, 97, 15 to 1, (Mitchell;) Lottie Sheville, 99, 10 to 1, (Brown;) Mynheer, 96, 12 to 1, (Wilson;) Weideman, 95, 15 to 1, (Thompson;) Precursor, 100, 30 to 1, (Pleason;) Shoreham, 106, 10 to 1, (Phelan;) Grandeur, 103, 50 to 1, (O'Leary;) Iron Crown, 100, 10 to 1, (Maher) Diffidence, 100, 30 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Ortrud, 97, 75 to 1, (White,) also ran and finished as named.

Won ridden out by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49¼.

1—Estaca, F. Brown's b. h., 5 years, by Emperor of Norfolk-La Cienaga, $500, 106 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(H. Martin)

2—Mazo, J. E. Madden's ch. c., 3, 111, 50 to 1 and 20 to 1.....(Sims)

3—Howard Mann, E. P. McDonald's b. h., 6, 112, 20 to 1.....(Taral)

Decanter, 4, 104, 12 to 1, (O'Leary;) Great Neck, 3, 98, 12 to 1, (O'Connor;) Weller, 3, 93, 100 to 1, (Parretto;) Millstream, 4, 104, 15 to 1, (Clawson;) Beau Ideal, 6, 106, 100 to 1, (Sullivan;) Pacemaker, 4, 104, 60 to 1, (Bullman,) and Merlin, 4, 104, 200 to 1, (Gisbourne,) also ran and finished as named. Rhinelander, 3, 94, 4 to 5, (Odom;) and Dan Rice, 4, 102, 8 to 1, (McCue,) also started in the race, but were left at the post.

Won ridden out by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

Racing at Latonia.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—Results of races at Latonia to-day:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Frank Wagner, 107 pounds, (J. Brown,) 10 to 1, won; Assassin, 106, (G. Hill,) 5 to 2, second; Nellonine, 104, (Gaddy,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:28. Essonite and imp. Timothy also ran. Ethel Davis, Finem, Respice, and Rubel left at post.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Lieut. Gibson, 114 pounds, (J. Hill,) 5 to 1, won; John Yerkes, 106, (Crowhurst,) 4 to 1, second; Barney A., 106, (L. Rose,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:11½. Highland Lad, St Ivor, and Lew Kraft also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile, selling. Fatherland, 87 pounds, (Silvers,) 7 to 1, won; Victorine, 103, (W. Taylor,) 5 to 1, second; Richardson, 86, (C. Murphy,) 4 to 15, third. Time—1:45½. Barton, School Girl, Pinar Del Rio, Llewanna, and Rida Anger also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. The Cincinnati Hotel Handicap for three-year-olds and upward, value, $1,520. Spirituelle, 100 pounds, (Crowhurst,) 9 to 5, won; Batten, 107, (J. Hill,) 6 to 5, second; Samovar, 104, (Boland,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:49¾. Isabey, Eberhart, and Sauber also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Bon Jour, 111 pounds, (Overton,) 7 to 2, won; Corialis, 105, (Boland,) 8 to 1, second; Janie Clay, 104, (J. Hill,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:25. Louisville Belle, Abusive, Carlotta C., Tillie W., and Prospero also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Monadour, 99 pounds, (Silvers,) 13 to 20, won; Kunja, 102, (Crowhurst,) 9 to 2, second; The Elector, 112, (J. Hill,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:44. Countess Irma and Pete Kitchen also ran.

Entries for Kentucky Stake Races.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 10.—Secretary Wilson of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association announced to-night that the twelve stakes for this Fall's meeting have received 544 entries. The Great Transylvania Stake, although worth $10,000 this year, has received but nineteen nominations. The twenty-thousand-dollar Futurity has thirty-one entries and the two-year-old Futurity of $5,000 has sixty-three. A special train loaded with thoughbred yearlings left here to-day for the East, to be sold at auction next week. They were the produce of Runnymede, McGrathiana, and Oakwood studs.

American Jockey Wins in England.

LONDON, June 10.—The American jockey, L. Reiff, won the Landport Auction Plate on Mrs. White's Frivoli at

Mattings and Rugs for the Summer.

(3d Floor, front).

Replace your warm, dusty carpets, for the summer, with cool, clean Mattings, and get a few handsome Rugs for use on your oiled wooden floors. Cool comfort doesn't cost much if purchased here. We have a large and very complete assortment of the latest and best makes of Chinese and Japanese Mattings, Rugs, &c., and we sell them cheaper than any one else in town—fully 25 per cent. cheaper.

We have just received a consignment of some 1,500 **rolls of extra fine China Mattings,** in 40-yard pieces (no joinings). This we have divided into three lots and priced as follows for Monday:

Lot 1. Extra Heavy China Matting, made from the finest straw, very heavy, worth $15.00 per roll; special price, only *11.50*

Lot 2. Extra Heavy China Matting, in the close weave patterns so popular at the present time, a large range of patterns to choose from, worth $13.00 per roll; special price, only *9.75*

Lot 3. Heavy Jointless China Matting, in handsome patterns, very durable, will wear equal to a carpet, would be good value at $9.50 per roll; here at just . *7.45*

1,000 Rolls of Japanese Cotton Warp Mattings, in handsome inlaid effects, small pin effects, in the close weaves, also carpet patterns, in all the popular colors, such as blues, greens, reds and tans, in full 40-yard rolls, price as follows:

The $16.00 Kind,	The $12.50 Kind,	The $10.50 Kind,
now, per roll *11.75*	now, per roll *9.95*	now, per roll *6.95*

20 Yard Rolls at Half.

Smyrna Rugs —Best in quality, matchless in value, and when we say the best quality we mean the finest quality made in this country. The three standard makes are the Royal, Empress and Imperial. The goods we advertise are these three famous brands, not the cheap and worthless rugs you so often meet with at other stores. Quality considered our prices

are the cheapest in the market to-day.

30x60 inches	*2.45*	6x9 feet	*13.75*
36x72 inches	*3.75*	7½x10½ feet	*21.50*
48x84 inches	*6.25*	9x12 feet	*28.50*

2,000 Hassocks, made from velvet and Axminster carpets and thoroughly well made, too; worth 50c. apiece, yet you can buy them to-morrow at half price, or, each . . . *25c*

Monday's Furniture Specials.

These are the lowest prices quoted anywhere to-day for goods of equal merit, and serve to illustrate how cheaply we are selling everything that is good in furniture.

Cool, Durable Enamelled Bedstead, 4 ft. 11 in. high, has brass mounts and extended foot rail; regular price $4.00; Monday's price only . . *2.40*
(Sizes 3 ft. 6 in., 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in.)

Golden Oak Morris Chair, can be adjusted to four positions, has heavy spindles, high arms, reversible cushions covered with corduroy and Belgian velvets; would be considered good value at $9.00; here to-morrow at *4.90*

Elegant Golden Oak Inlaid Rocker, highly polished, has spiral posts in back and arms, with handsome illuminated leather seat; never before sold for less than $5.00; to close out all we have (just 96), choice . . *2.75*

Golden Oak Combination Dresser and Washstand (just the thing for a small room), has shaped top, towel rack and bevel plate mirror (14x24 inches); worth regularly $8.50; special . . . *4.75*

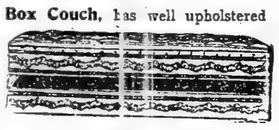

Box Couch, has well upholstered soft spring edge, buttoned top, covered in pretty denims, with neatly lined box, regular price $10.00; special price to-morrow . . *6.95*

In the Notion Department

We strive to supply the hundred and one little things people need and hardly ever think of until they see them. Monday we will demonstrate seven new, useful and labor-saving articles—all of which we are sure you will be pleased to become acquainted with.

1st. The Self-Buttoning Collar-Button and Tie-Holder.

2d. Ribbonette for holding the neck ribbon in place, being light and cool around the neck.

3d. Women's Adjustable Spring Collars; no more pins, hooks or eyes used; all widths, all sizes.

4th. The Magic Darning Machine for mending hosiery, linens, etc.

5th. The Knife Pleating Machine for all kinds of pleating.

6th. The Yvette Comb for doing the hair up without the aid of hairpins.

7th. Three of the Best Skirt and Shirt Waist Supporters: The Triplex, the Union Belt and Taylor's. Don't forget to see this exhibition while in the store.

Specials for Monday.

M. Heminway & Sons' 100-yard spool silk, in black and other desirable colors, per spool *5c*

Nickel-Plated Safety Pins, open on both sides, three different sizes per doz. *1c*

Large Assortment of Pearl Shirt Buttons, several different patterns, per doz. *5c*

Popular Dress Shields, double covered, have pure rubber tissue between.

Sizes—2, 10c. pr.	3, 11c. pr.	4, 12c. pr.	5, 14c. pr.
1.12 doz.	*1.20* doz.	*1.39* doz.	*1.64* doz.

Whittemore's Dandy Combination Shoe Polish and Paste *13c*

Paris Dressing *5c*

Go-Carts and Baby Carriages.

If you need a good baby carriage—the only kind worth buying—come and inspect our great stock before purchasing. You'll be sure to find just what you want, and it will cost you less money than elsewhere. Look at these sample quotations, for example. Can you equal them elsewhere?

Go-Carts (like illustration), made of oak, handsomely finished, have steel springs and wheels, adjustable foot rests and best gearings; very special for to-morrow, at . . *2.95*

20 Different Styles of Baby Carriages, all beautiful in design and elegant in finish, fitted with shellacked reed bodies, upholstered with Onica cord, cab cloth, Bedford cord and art linen; have strong springs, rubber tire wheels, patent brakes, best gearing, and pretty parasols of satins and silesias, with lace covers, actually worth $12.00, very special for Monday at *8.00*

Edison Talking Machine Records.

The genuine, the perfect. Made at Edison's famous laboratory at Orange, N. J. Can be used on all phonographs or graphophones. Amusing. Instructive. Cheap. Regular price everywhere, per dozen, $5.00; our price Monday, 33c. each, or, per dozen *3.75*

Here are a few of the titles of these fine records:

Hello, My Baby!
Just as the Sun Went Down,
'Mid the Green Fields of Virginia.
Just One Girl,
Soldiers in the Park,
Holy City,
Hands Across the Sea,

and all the most popular band, orchestra, quartet and vocal selections.

We Deliver Daily

to all the seashore resorts from the Highlands to Asbury Park; also at Rockaway Beach, Arverne and Far Rockaway, and on Long Island Sound at Larchmont, Orienta, Mamaroneck, Rye Beach, Harrison and Rye.

Orders by mail or telephone promptly attended to.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

All paid purchases of $5 or more delivered,

Freight Prepaid,

to any railroad station within the following states:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

The Safest Store in New York.

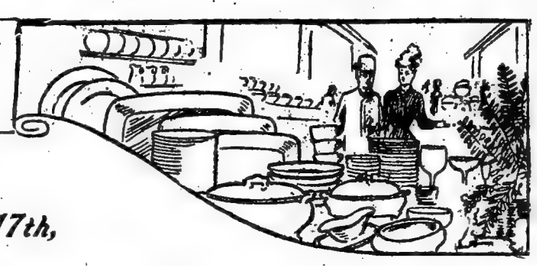

June 12th to June 17th,

The Semi-Annual Sale of China, Glassware and Housefurnishing Goods.

Our Entire Stock, Without Reserve or Exception, at Most Phenomenally Low Prices.

The Sale Includes:

China of every description, Glassware for table or bar, Lamps of all varieties, Dinner and Toilet Sets, rich American Cut Glass, Jardinieres in great variety, Bric-a-Brac in 2,000 styles, Pots, Pedestals and Bronzes of all sorts, fancy Bohemian Glassware and Housefurnishing Goods.

All to Be Sold During This Great Sale at One-Half of Our Former Low Prices.

The Stocks are rich, choice and well assorted—in fact we are fully confident that no other retail stocks in New York can surpass them either in variety or quality.

Royal Worcester, Royal Sevres, Teplitz, Copenhagen, Royal Vienna, Hungarian Ware, French Bronzes, Dresden Ware, Royal Bonn, Italian Marbles and other high-class art productions and bric-a-brac—collected from all the art centres of Europe, as well as a superb stock of Household necessities—in almost endless varieties, and a particularly fine array of rich American cut glass—

All Now Offered at Half Price.

Bohemian Glassware, a most complete variety of gold traced and cut specimens with a grand assortment of shapes and colors to select from, to go without reserve at

50c. on the Dollar.

We will also offer unsurpassed value throughout our entire China and Glass Department. The assortment is too great to attempt to call each and every article to your attention, so we must restrict ourselves to quoting but a few reminders:

Haviland China, a large assortment of odds and ends, balance of three of our regular stock patterns, to go at

Half Price.

Salad Bowls, best English porcelain, handsomely decorated in colors, regularly sold at from 20c. to 30c., special at *10c*

Plates of thin china and English porcelain, in tea, breakfast and dinner sizes, worth 15c. to 25c., special at . . *10c*

Toilet Sets of Haddock's Finest English Porcelain, handsomely decorated in floral designs in natural colors and heavily stippled with gold, 12 pieces, regularly sold at $7.00,

Special at 3.50

10 pieces, regularly sold at $5.00,

Special at 2.50

Dinner Sets of Finest Thin English Porcelain, new shapes and decorations, spray and border patterns, 112 pieces, in several colors, regularly sold at $10.00,

Special for this Sale, 7.25

Jardinieres, large shapes, raised rococo designs and deep rich soft colors, olive, brown, green and Rookwood effects,

7 and 8 inch size, special at	*25c*
9 inch size, special at	*45c*
10 inch size, special at	*75c*

Whiskey Glasses, thin blown lead glass, assorted sizes, worth 35c. to 50c. per dozen, your choice at this sale at, each *1c*

Lamps—Low squat Table Lamp, with 10-inch globe, hand painted in rich floral designs, natural colors, also richly tinted in Rookwood colors, mounted in bronze or brass, has No. 2 centre-draught burner, regularly sold from $6.00 to $8.00; special for this sale at . *2.45*

Lamp Globes, 8 and 9 inch size, various decorations in soft Rookwood colors and Dresden effects, worth from $2.00 to $3.00, special at . . *50c*

Jugs, 2 and 3 qt. size, of best English porcelain, handsomely decorated in colors, regularly sold at 35c. and 45c., special at *15c*

Tumblers, best quality crystal glass, full size, banded and fluted, regularly sold at 30c. per dozen, special, per doz., at *15c*

Tea Cups and Saucers, fine china, handsomely decorated in colors and gold traced, regularly sold at 15c., special at *8c*

Champagne Glasses, thin blown lead glass, regularly sold at 45c. per doz., special at, each *2c*

Cuspidors of thin porcelain, richly decorated, gold traced, regularly sold at 60c., special for this sale at *25c*

Goblets, best crystal glass, regularly sold at 75c. per dozen, special, each, at *2c*

Beer Mugs, imported, white lined, .03 and .04 litre size, worth 35c. and 45c. each, special at *20c*

Jelly Tumblers, with tight tin top, of best quality glass, regularly sold at 20c., special at *15c*

Gas Globes, 4 and 5 inch size, etched in artistic designs, regularly sold from 25c. to 35c., special for this sale at *15c*

Mason Fruit Jars, fitted with porcelain lined metal tops, pint size, regularly sold at 50c. per doz., special, per doz., at *35c*

Quart size, regularly sold at 65c. per doz., special at *40c*

Rhine Wines, regularly sold at 55c. per doz., special, each, at . . . *2c*

Lemonade Sets of fine Bohemian glass, in pink, amber and ruby, decorated in colors and gold traced, large pitcher, six glasses and embossed tray, fully worth $1.50 to $2.00; special at *95c*

A Special Sale of First Quality Gray Steel Enamel Ware at Less Than Wholesale Prices.

Rice Boilers of gray steel enamel ware, first quality, 1½ qt. size, regularly sold at 50c., special to-morrow at *35c*

Preserving Kettles of gray steel enamel ware, first quality:

2½ qt. size, regularly sold at 25c., special at	*15c*
4½ qt. size, regularly sold at 28c., special at	*17c*
6 qt. size, regularly sold at 35c., special at	*21c*

Convex Sauce Pans of gray steel enamel ware, first quality, with retinned covers, 6 qt. size, regularly sold at 50c., special at *35c*

Dresden Kettles or Cooking Pots of gray steel enamel ware, first quality, warranted, with retinned covers, 4-qt. size, regularly sold at 40c., special at *20c*

Dish Pans of gray steel enamel ware, first quality warranted, 17-qt. size, regularly sold at 60c., special at . . *40c*

OTHER HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS—MORE BARGAINS.

Ready Mixed Paints, in all size cans and colors, guaranteed, ½-pint size, special to-morrow at *9c*

Glass Lemon Juice Extractors, regular style and full size, special at *4c*

Chamois Skins of the finest quality, soft and durable, special at . . *5c*

Cork Pullers, the self-pulling style, nickel plated and very strong, regularly sold at 20c., special at . . *12c*

Grass Hooks of solid steel with hard wood handles and large size, regularly sold at 18c., special at . . *10c*

Steel Garden Trowels of one piece, with nicely finished handles, regularly sold at 10c., special at *4c*

Ice Planes, for shaving ice, fine or coarse, well retinned, special at . *10c*

Camphor Marbles, put up in paste-board boxes, special at . . . *3c*

Oriental Camphor, granulated kind, put up in card-board boxes, regularly sold at 18c., special at . . *10c*

Tar Sheets, the Manahan kind, very effective, size 40x48, special, per dozen, at *45c*

Manahan's Overcoat Moth Bags, guaranteed against moths, etc., special at *45c*

Garden Hose, of three-ply rubber, best quality and guaranteed against leakage; 25 ft. for . . . *1.50*

50 ft., special at *2.85*

Watering Pots of extra heavy japanned tin, with zinc rose, 4 qt. size, special at *12c*

Garbage Cans of extra heavy galvanized iron, with covers; 18 qt. size, regularly sold at 50c., special at . *35c*

Lawn Mowers, strongly constructed of malleable iron and steel, self-sharpening, easily running and fully guaranteed.

12 inch size, special at	*1.50*
14 inch size, special at	*1.70*
16 inch size, special at	*2.00*
18 inch size, special at	*2.40*

Screen Doors, built strong and durable of 1 1-8 inch stock, of best quality screen cloth, cherry finish, regularly sold at $1.05, special at . . *85c*

Oil Stoves, built very durable, of extra heavy castings, Russia iron drum and heavy oil fount with 4 ratchet burners, regularly sold at $1.35, special at *90c*

Hot Plates or Gas Stoves, strongly constructed and well made, with two double burners and brass key, special at *70c*

Model Blue Flame Oil Cooking Stove, guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, built for durability and service, of best quality material, no smoke and no odor, always burning a bright blue flame, regularly sold at $7.00, special at *5.25*

Polar Ice Cream Freezer, superior to any other quadruple motion and strongly built, demonstration can be seen in our housefurnishing department, 2 qt. size, special at *1.10*

3 qt. size, special at	*1.45*
4 qt. size, special at	*1.95*

Fly Fans, the keyless style, runs for six hours without rewinding, the bases are nickel or brass finished, and the quality is guaranteed, Monday, special at. *1.65*

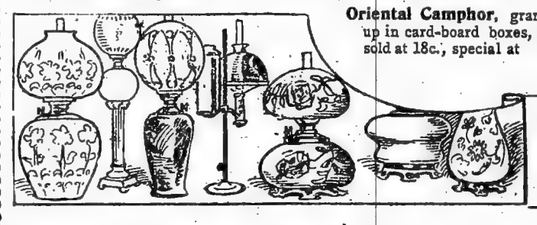

The Coolest Store in New York.

Ladies' Ready Made Summer Dresses.

Irrespective of any desire to buy, you will enjoy a visit with these superb creations of Lawn and Organdie—veritable poems of cotton and silk—the masterpieces of the master minds of the two fashion-moulding continents.

Be your fancy what it may, you'll find dozens of dresses here to suit you, not only in design and color harmony, but also in price.

From $5 up to $50

with 30 grades between the two extremes, and every price a bargain price.

Ladies' White Lawn Dresses, skirt trimmed with 3 rows of ruffles, drop skirt trimmed with ruffle and Valenciennes lace, waist trimmed with Irish Point; worth fully $12.00, here to-morrow at *8.90*

Ladies' Striped Lawn Dresses, made with white drop skirts, skirt trimmed with 4 ruffles, waist effectively trimmed with white organdie and ribbon; worth $16.50, special for to-morrow at *11.50*

Ladies' Summer Dresses, of a fine quality of dimity, in new, handsome patterns, with ruffle trimmed skirt, yoke trimmed with white tucked organdie, deep ruffle and lace; value $18; special for Monday at *15.00*

Ladies' Tailor Made Cloth Suits, from our regular stock, made in the fly front style, with silk lined jackets, circular shaped skirts, lined with percaline and bound with velveteen; regular $12, $13.50 and $15 suits; Monday's special closing price for choice of the lot, only *6.75*

A complete and extensive assortment of White Lawn Shirt Waists, plain tucked and insertion trimmed, at very special prices for Monday, ranging from 95c. to *3.95*

Extra Quality of White Lawn Waists, have entire front tucked, plaited back, pearl buttons, and double stitched yoke, with detachable collar and attached cuffs, worth $1.50 each; special for Monday (just 200 dozen in all) at only . . *95c*

50 Handsome Silk Wrappers, regularly sold at $7.50, $10.00 and $12.00 each; your choice of the lot Monday at *5.00*

The Continued Success of Our

Great Semi-Annual Sale of Women's Muslin Underwear

is due not so much to the sudden spell of excessively warm weather as it is to the great merit of the goods themselves, and the extremely low prices at which we are selling them. We will follow up our successful hit, and will add to our stock additional bargains from day to day. Here are some attractive and extremely low-priced additions for to-morrow:

Women's Empire Muslin Gowns, 3 styles, revers, front and sleeves trimmed with embroidery insertion ane wide edging, at *58c*

Women's Empire Muslin Gowns, have embroidered fronts, sleeves and revers, with ribbon insertion, lace revers, front, ruffles and sleeves with ribbon insertion, or front, revers and sleeves trimmed with embroidery insertion and wide edging, all at *75c*

Women's Muslin Skirts, with wide cambric ruffle, at *29c*

Women's Muslin Skirts, have dust ruffle, umbrella flounce, finished with wide embroidery ruffle, at . . *75c*

Women's Muslin Skirts, have dust ruffle, French band, umbrella flounce finished with insertion, and wide embroidered ruffle, at, each *1.25*

Women's Extra Fine Muslin Drawers, have yoke bands and are finished with wide hem and two clusters of tucks, at *23c*

Women's Drawers, in two styles, have tucked and hemstitched lawn ruffle, or muslin ruffle with tucks and wide embroidery, at *55c*

Women's Cambric French Corset Covers, have finished seams, pearl buttons, &c., square and V-neck cambric Corset Covers, with Duchesse or Valenciennes lace trimmings, your choice at *19c*

Summer Corsets at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Splendid values in Batiste, Linen and Ventilating Long, Medium and Short Models, suitable for stout or slender figures, at $1.50, $1.00, 75c., 50c., and *35c*

Special for Monday: H. & S. Madras Corsets, for *75c*

Wash Fabrics.

Cool, comfortable, seasonable Wash Fabrics, that will wash without losing their colors, offered for Monday at prices that are lower than similar goods can be bought for anywhere else in America.

Fine Sheer Organdies, in elegant styles, at, per yard	*10c*
Fine English Dimities, at, per yard	*12½c*
Fine Batiste Rays, at, per yard	*9½c*
Printed Dotted Swiss Mulls, at, per yard	*8½c*
Printed Piques, at per yard	*5c*
Printed Welt Piques, at, per yard	*8c*
White and Fancy Russian Duck, best quality, at, per yard	*10c*
Ginghams, a very large variety, at, per yard	*7½c*
Black and Fancy Sateens, at, per yard	*10c*
Bicycle Suitings, wide and fast in color, at, per yard	*12½c*
Linen Crash Suitings, in fancy stripes, at, per yard	*19c*
Cotton Grenadines, all colors, at, per yard	*6½c*
Zephyrs and Scotch Ginghams, at, per yard	*15c*

Dress Linings.

The best in quality, the lowest in price, can always be had at The Big Store. Here are some specials for to-morrow's sale:

Light Weight Summer Percalines, in all colors, at, per yard	*7½c*
Silk Finish Summer Weight Dress Linings, at, per yard	*15c*
Light Weight French Gauze Hair Cloth, at, per yard	*15c*
Extra Wide Lining Lawn, all shades, at, per yard	*12½c*
Ready-Fitted Summer Weight Waist Linings, at, each	*49c*

Trimmed Millinery at One-Third Off!

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week we will offer for sale every Trimmed Hat and Bonnet in our entire Millinery Department *at a cash discount of*

33 1-3 per ct.
FROM REGULAR MARKED PRICES.

This is a very extraordinary offer at this time of the year, particularly since many of the hats now to be sold at one-third less than their regular value have just left the hands of our milliners. They are the newest and the most stylish hats to be found anywhere at any price.

The Triple Alliance Clothing Sale

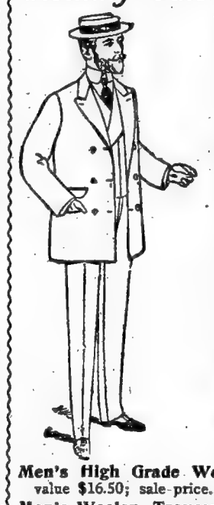

has so far, day by day, eclipsed the best previous record for clothing sales possessed by this store, and we are certain that that means America, for we are certainly and indisputably doing the largest cash clothing business of any single store in the country.

And what is more—the sale seems to grow as it proceeds on its triumphal march of success. Good news travels fast—one man tells another—quickly the facts become known, and greater crowds of buyers are the result.

We bought the three great clothing stocks at half price. We are selling them at half price.

That's the story in a nutshell, and you simply cannot afford to overlook it.

No other store is in a position to offer you bargains like these.

Men's Choice Business Suits, wholesale value $10.00; sale price	*5.50*
Men's Fine Business Suits, wholesale value $12.50; sale price	*7.50*
Men's High Grade Worsted Suits, wholesale value $16.50; sale price	*9.50*
Men's Woolen Trousers, wholesale value up to $2.50; sale price	*1.00*
Men's Worsted Trousers, wholesale value up to $3.00; sale price	*1.75*
Boys' Splendid Woollen Suits, wholesale value up to $2.50; sale price	*1.50*
Small Boys' Vestee and Sailor Blouse Suits, wholesale value $3.50; sale price	*2.00*
Boys' Fine Suits, wholesale value up to $5.00; sale price	*3.00*
Young Men's Fine Suits, wholesale value up to $8.50; sale price	*5.00*
Boys' Washable Suits, wholesale value up to $1.00; sale price	*50c*

Cameras and Camera Supplies.

$12 Cycle Poco Camera No. 4 at $8.75. This camera is manufactured by the Rochester Camera Co., and takes picture 4x5 in., has rapid achromatic lens, pneumatic release, unicum shutter, rising front, spring actuated ground glass screen, wood parts of polished mahogany, brass trimmed, can be fitted with Eastman roll holder, double view finder with level, covered in morocco leather, complete, with leather carrying case and double holder, $12 value *8.75*

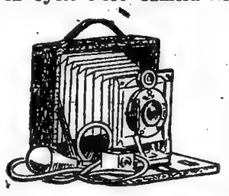

Ideal Toning Solution or Developer, best on the market, 8 oz. bottle, special at	*15c*
Folding Dark Room Lamp, can be carried in pocket, burns candle	*18c*
Ideal Plates, 4x5, dozen	*29c*
Print Mounter, with nickel frame	*19c*
Higgins's Paste, 3 oz. jar	*8c*
Washing Boxes, made of zinc for 4x5 or 5x7, with lifting arrangement	*60c*
Mounting Cards, for 3½x3½ picture, dozen	*5c*
Flash Powder, the Simplex, 25c. size	*15c*
Heavy Printing Frames, used by professionals, 4x5	*15c*
Graduates, 2 oz. 5c., 4 oz.	*8c*

Wines and Liquors.

California Claret, a fine table wine, gallon	*55c*
St. Julien, finest California selection, per dozen bottles	*2.50*
Puritan brand Port and Sherry Wines, very old, heavy bodied, gallon, $1.50; bottle	*45c*
Blackberry Brandy, fine for medicinal purposes, gallon, $1.50; bottle	*35c*
Natoma Brandy, 6 years old, gallon, $3.00; bottle	*70c*
Corry's imported Ginger Ale, doz	*1.10*
Pennsylvania XXX Whiskey, fully matured, gallon	*1.85*
Maryland Rye Whiskey, very old, gallon	*2.00*
Mount Vernon Rye Whiskey, 8 years old, gallon, $4.00; 6 years old, gallon, $3.00; 4 years old, gallon	*2.55*
Grand Jewel Canadian Whiskey, finest imported, bottled in bond, 1891, bottle	*95c*

75c. Bicycle Hose, 21c.

Only 50 dozen, all footless, English top, very fine yarn, real 75c. value, Monday for *21c*

Babies' Carbonette Photographs Taken at Half Price.

On Monday and Tuesday of this week we will reduce the price of our $3.00 per dozen *Carbonette Cabinet Photographs* to just half, viz. *1.50*

Special attention is called to our Genuine Platinum Photographs. They are the finest made anywhere at the price. To use a conventional expression, "They must be seen to be appreciated."

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Bostons Down the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds.

DOHENY THE CHIEF CAUSE

He Had Two Bad Innings, Which Offset His Good Pitching at Other Stages—Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	36	11	.766
Boston	31	14	.689
St. Louis	27	19	.587
Baltimore	26	19	.578
Philadelphia	26	19	.578
Chicago	27	20	.574
Cincinnati	21	23	.477
New York	21	25	.457
Pittsburg	18	26	.409
Washington	17	30	.362
Louisville	14	32	.304
Cleveland	8	34	.190

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Boston, 5; New York, 4.
Pittsburg, 6; Louisville, 1, (first game.)
Pittsburg, 7; Louisville, 4, (second game.)
Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 0.

League Games To-day.

Cleveland in Cincinnati.
St. Louis in Chicago.

There was an exciting finish to the game between the New Yorks and Bostons at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, but it was not the locals that furnished the finish. They allowed the Bostons to score three runs in the ninth inning, just enough to win.

There are several reasons why the locals lost. Doheny, who pitched, furnished the chief one. Doheny's work was remarkable in several respects. He scored nine strike-outs, and allowed only five hits. This would seem to be good enough work to win an ordinary game of baseball, but it was all offset by his unsteady pitching in two innings, and it was in these innings that the Bostons scored all their runs.

The New Yorks got a run in the first inning. Van Haltren reached first on a misplay of Tenney's. He moved up a base when Grady was hit, and reached third on Wilson's out. Hartman then hit a grounder too fast for Collins to handle, and Van Haltren scored. In the fourth the second run was scored. Hartman began with a hit, and Doyle followed suit. Gleason's sacrifice advanced each a base, and when O'Brien sent a long fly to Duffy in left field Hartman scored. The next batter was retired.

The Bostons tied the score in the sixth in this way: Duffy got a base on balls and stole second. A hit by Lowe sent him to third. Then Stafford got a base on balls, filling the bases. Clarke hit a hot grounder to Hartman, which the latter cleverly handled, and got it to the plate in time to stop Duffy from scoring. At this stage, Capt. Gleason made a mistake. The team, it appeared, should have played close in to stop a run, as the bases were occupied. It was Gleason's aim, apparently, to close out the Bostons on a double play, as Killen, a slow runner, was at the bat. Killen hit an easy grounder to Wilson, and if the latter had played close in he could have stopped Lowe from scoring. Consequently, all that came of it was Killen's retirement at first. This still left two men on the bases, and Doheny immediately filled all the corners by hitting Stahl. This he followed up with a base on balls to Tenney, and a run was forced in. Long, the next batter, struck out.

The locals did some fine batting in the eighth inning, and pleased the crowd by scoring two runs. After Wilson was retired Hartman hit safely, and Doyle followed with a safe bunt. Gleason cracked a single to left, scoring Hartman and sending Doyle to third. O'Brien came next with a long fly to Stafford, and Doyle crossed the plate. Foster ended the inning by a foul fly to Tenney.

For the Bostons, Tenney began with a grounder to Hartman, which was cleanly fielded to first, but Doyle dropped the ball. Long's grounder to Wilson forced Tenney at second. Collins was hit by a pitched ball, and things looked squally for the Giants. Duffy followed with a clean single over second. Van Haltren juggled the ball, and Long and Collins scored and Duffy reached second. Had Van Haltren fielded the hit cleanly Duffy would not have reached second, nor would Collins have scored. Warner then had a passed ball, which allowed Duffy to reach third. Then came another base on balls to Lowe, and this was followed by a hit by Stafford, and Duffy crossed the plate with what proved to be the winning run. Clarke got a base on balls, and with the bases filled, Killen hit to Hartman. The ball was quickly thrown to Warner, stopping Lowe at the plate, and then returned to Hartman in time to retire Stafford, completing a double play.

The locals got a man to second in the ninth. Grady was hit on the knee by a foul tip in the second inning, and will be unable to play for several days. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
V.Halt'n, cf	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	Stahl, rf	0	1	3	0	0		
Grady, c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Tenny, 1b	0	0	12	0	1		
Warner, c	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	Long, ss	1	2	1	2	1		
Wilson, ss	0	0	1	4	3	0	0	Collins, 3b	1	0	0	2	0		
Hartm'n, 3b	2	1	2	5	0	2	0	Duffy, lf	1	1	2	0	0		
Doyle, 1b	1	1	10	0	1	1	0	Lowe, 2b	1	1	1	1	1		
Gleason, 2b	0	0	1	1	3	3	1	Stafford, cf	1	1	5	0	0		
O'Brien, lf	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Clarke, c	0	0	3	1	0		
Foster, rf	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Killen, p	0	0	0	2	0		
Doheny, p	0	0	0	0	1	0	0								
Total	4	4	26	15	6			Total	5	5	27	8	1		

*Tenney out, hit by batted ball.

New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	—5

Solen base—Duffy, 2; Lowe. Sacrifice hit—Gleason. Double play—Hartman and Doyle. First base on balls—Off Doheny, 7; off Killen, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Grady, Warner, Stahl, and Collins. Struck out—By Doheny, 9; by Killen, 2. Passed balls—Clarke and Warner. First base by errors—New York, 1; Boston, 5. Left on bases—New York, 8; Boston, 12. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Warner.

Pittsburgs Win Two Games.

PITTSBURG, June 10.—The Pittsburgs won two games from the Louisvilles to-day. The first was easy, Tannehill keeping the hits scattered and the errors were not costly. In the second, Leever braced up after the second, and had good support. Philippi was rather puzzling, but the locals got their hits when needed. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Pittsburg	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	—6
Louisville	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Pittsburg, 14; Louisville, 6. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Louisville, 1. Batteries—Pittsburg, Tannehill and Schriver; Louisville, Woods and Zimmer.

SECOND GAME.

Pittsburg	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	—5
Louisville	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4

Base hits—Pittsburg, 7; Louisville, 12. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Louisville, 4. Batteries—Pittsburg, Leever and Bowerman; Louisville, Phillipi and Kittridge. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Attendance, 4,000.

Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 0.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Callahan, the home team's pitcher, was in great form to-day, and for the second time this season shut out the St. Louis team, allowing them but four scattered hits. Score:

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Chicago, 10; St. Louis, 4. Errors—Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 4. Batteries—Chicago, Callahan and Nichols; St. Louis, Young and O'Connor. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Warner. Attendance, 6,400.

Brooklyns Could Not Play.

The game between the Baltimores and Brooklyns in Baltimore yesterday was postponed on account of rain. Two games will be played to-morrow.

New York A. C. Loses to Brown.

PROVIDENCE, June 10.—The New York Athletic Club baseball team suffered defeat at the hands of Brown University this afternoon. The game was marked by loose playing on the part of the visitors and fast and snappy work on the part of the home players. Score:

Brown	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	.	.	—10
New York A. C.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	.	—1

Harvard Team Victorious.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 10.—Harvard's baseball nine won a close game from the University of Pennsylvania team to-day. The victory was largely due to Fitts's fine pitching. Score:

Harvard	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	—7
Pennsylvania	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	—6

Other Games.

At Toronto—Toronto, 6; Montreal, 2.
At Rochester—Rochester, 4; Syracuse, 3.
At Williamstown—Williams, 14; Dartmouth, 2.
At Hartford—Hartford, 4; Providence, 3.
At Middletown, Conn.—Wesleyan, 12; University of Toronto, 1.
At Springfield—Worcester, 6; Springfield, 5.
At Newark—Newark, 15; Paterson, 4.
At Fordham—Fordham, 8; Manhattan, 7.

PRINCETON BEATS YALE.

The Tigers Win by Timely Hitting—Fully 8,000 Spectators—Old Graduates in Procession.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 10.—Princeton won the second game of the Yale-Princeton series this afternoon by a score of 6 to 2. The game was one of the most brilliantly played contests that has ever taken place on the home field.

In spite of a steady rain from early morning until time for the game, fully 8,000 persons were present. At one time it seemed certain that the game would have to be postponed, but the rain stopped, and play was begun at 3:45, instead of 3 o'clock.

The stands presented a beautiful spectacle. Many prominent persons were present, and the entire field was encircled by the large crowd of commencement week visitors.

Previous to the game there was an imposing procession, made up of the various classes that are holding reunions. In the line were delegations from the classes of '53, '49, '50, '62, '74, '79, '89, '94, '96, and '98. The procession was led by the senior class of the university.

For six innings the game was replete with brilliant fielding and splendid work by both pitchers. Not a run was scored by either side until the first half of the seventh inning, when Yale, on Sullivan's three-base hit, an error, and a base on balls, crossed the plate for its only two runs. Princeton in her half of the same inning took a brace, and scored four runs on timely hitting and several bases on balls by Robertson.

The Tigers again crossed the plate twice in the eighth inning by well-placed hits, while Yale was blanked.

The features of the game were the splendid pitching of Hillebrand, Kafer's work back of the bat, and Suter's batting. Each team having won one game of the series, the deciding game for the championship is to be played at the Polo Grounds next Saturday. Score of to-day's game:

PRINCETON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	YALE.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Suter, lf	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	Desaulles, 2b	0	0	0	1	2		
Kafer, c	1	1	8	3	0	0		Quimby, 3b	0	0	3	0	0		
Harrison, rf	0	0	0	0	0	0		Wear, cf	0	1	3	1	0		
Hillebrand, p	0	1	0	5	0	0		Wallace, rf	0	1	0	0	0		
Bedford, 2b	0	0	2	1	0	0		Camp, ss	0	1	2	3	0		
Greene, 1b	0	0	8	0	1	0		Sullivan, c	1	2	5	1	0		
Hutch'son, 3b	2	2	4	2	1	0		Waddel, 1b	1	0	11	0	0		
McGibbon, ss	0	0	1	1	0	0		Eddy, lf	0	0	0	0	0		
Watkins, cf	1	1	3	0	0	0		Rob'rts'n, p	0	0	0	0	5		
Total	6	7	27	9	2			Total	2	5	24	11	3		

Princeton	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	—6
Yale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2

First base on balls—Off Robertson, 3; off Hillebrand, 1. Struck out—By Hillebrand, 7; by Robertson, 2. First base on errors—Princeton, 3; Yale, 2. Left on bases—Princeton, 9; Yale, 7. Three-base hits—Kafer, Sullivan. Two-base hit—Wear. Sacrifice hits—Hillebrand, Bedford, McGibbon. Wild pitches—Hillebrand, Robertson. Passed balls—Sullivan. Double play—Wear to Waddel. Umpire—Arlie Latham. Time—Two hours.

ATHLETICS AT WILLIAM'S BRIDGE

A dual athletic meet between the Monterey and Belmont Athletic Clubs was held yesterday afternoon at Columbia Oval, William's Bridge. The Monterey team won with several points to spare. The results follow:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by E. Wolf, M. A. C. Time—0:11 2-5. Second, W. Tinney, M. A. C.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by E. Wolf, M. A. C. Time—0:23 2-5. Second, D. Adler, B. A. C.

440-Yard Run.—Won by B. White, M. A. C. Time—0:55.

880-Yard Run.—Won by B. White, M. A. C. Time—2:27 4-5. Second, E. Trede, B. A. C.

One-Mile Run.—Won by E. Trede, B. A. C. Time—6:06 1-5. Second, B. Coyle, M. A. C.

Two-Mile Run.—Won by J. Ellingwood, B. A. C. Time—10.38 2-5. Second, H. Marks, M. A. C.

One-Mile Junior Relay.—Won by M. A. C., with team composed of R. Coyle, W. Finney, L. Rosenman, and B. Adams.

Half-Mile Bicycle.—Won by S. McClave, B. A. C., time, 1:19 1-5; second, A. Mackenzie, M. A. C.

One-Mile Bicycle.—Won by S. McClave, B. A. C., time, 3:08 4-5; second, W. McDonnell, M. A. C.

Broad Jump.—Won by C. Odinet, M. A. C., with jump of 18 feet 7 inches; second, R. Rogers.

Putting Twelve-Pound Shot.—Won by R. Rogers, B. A. C., with put of 39 feet 2 inches; second, Adler, B. A. C.

120-Yard Hurdle.—Won by B. White, M. A. C.; time, 0:29 4-5; second, L. Solomon, M. S. S.

600-Yard Run, (Closed to Belmont A. C.)—Won by B. Cole, scratch; second, M. Baker.

One-Mile Bicycle, (Closed to Monterey A. C.)—Won by W. Kilkally; time, 3:08; second, W. Turney.

D. H. Brown acted as referee and P. M. Sexias as starter.

Yesterday's Cricket Matches.

The rain of yesterday did not interfere with local cricketers, and all the scheduled matches were brought off. The Knickerbocker Athletic Club had its first meeting of the year with the Manhattans, at Bergen Point. The match resulted in a draw. The totals were: Knickerbocker Athletic Club, 158, (declared for 1 wicket;) Manhattan, 102, (for 9 wickets.) The Brooklyn and Kings County St. George Clubs had their first meeting in the championship series of the New York Cricket Association, at Prospect Park. Brooklyn won by 55 runs. The totals were: Brooklyn, 114, (declared for 7 wickets;) Kings County, 59. The Manhattan second eleven defeated Nelson Lodge, at Prospect Park. The totals were: Manhattan, 112; Nelson Lodge, 63. The Staten Island Club played the New Yorks their league game, at Livingston, the Islanders winning by five runs. The totals were: Staten Island, 103; New York, 108.

The Yale Crews at Gale's Ferry.

GALE'S FERRY, Conn., June 10.—The work of the Yale oarsmen has to-day shown considerable improvement. The weather has been fairly cool, and the sun, which for the past few days has been blistering, was obscured by light clouds. The Varsity eight indulged in some hard practice this morning, and the substitute four had a short row in their new shell for the purpose of getting a line on the proper adjustment of the rigging. Throughout the day at intervals the freshmen received instruction in pair work, and early this evening they entered their shell for light practice. The youngsters showed considerable improvement.

Forger May Be En Route to Europe.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Alonzo J. Whiteman, ex-State Senator of Minnesota and delegate to the Democratic National Convention which nominated Grover Cleveland in 1892, who was found guilty a year ago of passing forged checks at the Grand Pacific Hotel and was released upon an appeal bond, is believed to be on his way to Europe to escape a sentence of one year of imprisonment and a fine of $2,000. Efforts are being made to find him in New York.

More Cuban Troops Paid.

HAVANA, June 10.—Advices from Saguay say that Capt. Rafferty is paying the soldiers amid great enthusiasm. Many of the troops are anxious to receive the money, as they are suffering for lack of implements to begin the cultivation of the land and can't earn sufficient money to purchase necessities. The total number of arms given up in Matanzas is 17 rifles, 5 carbines, and 1 Remington.

Burial of Lieut. Col. L. T. Norris.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The body of Lieut. Col. Luis Thompson Norris, United States Army, retired, was interred at Arlington this afternoon. The remains reached Washington from Philadelphia to-day, and were escorted to Arlington by a detail of the Third Cavalry. There they were met by Major Swiggert and the whole of the military force now stationed at Fort Myer. The services at the grave were performed by Post Chaplain John Chester. Col. Norris entered the army at the outbreak of the civil war, and served with distinction throughout the war, principally with the Army of the West. He was placed on the retired list in 1898. He was a native of Indiana.

Georgia Pine Days Are Limited.

From The Lumber Trade Journal.

At a recent meeting of the prominent sawmill men of Georgia, a compilation of statistics was made, showing the aggregate amount of standing timber in Georgia, with the following results:

One million five hundred thousand acres, averaging 3,800 feet of merchantable timber to the acre.

Total in feet, 4,500,000,000.

Daily cut of mills, 2,600,000.

At this rate, six years will completely exhaust all the timber in Georgia.

With this condition confronting the lumbermen of Georgia, we submit that the situation requires most careful and considerate treatment.

Nothing which will put off the evil day should be neglected.

Furthermore, when this timber is gone, it is gone. It cannot be reproduced during the life of any one operating in Georgia to-day. Therefore, if it has got to go, make those who take it pay for it. Every mill man in the State of Georgia, and in other yellow pine States as well, should combine or do something to advance the price of yellow pine, so as to get the full benefits of the only crop they will ever harvest.

WHAT GOLFERS TALK ABOUT

Speculations on the Recent Defeats of Champion Douglas.

OAKLAND CONTEST THIS WEEK

Programme of the Events and Prizes—Onwentsia Club Planning for Its Big Week—Other News.

The frequent defeats this season of the American amateur champion, Findlay Douglas, is the question which golfers are discussing at present. The latest blow was the champion's defeat at the Baltimore Country Club. It either means that the champion is not in as good condition as he was a year ago or that the improvement in others has been so great that the coming championship victory may be credited to several golfers instead of apparently belonging to one or two top-notch cracks. Strange enough, the men who have defeated Douglas are not those who have acquired unusual prominence for their golfing skill, and not one of them would be considered seriously as a future amateur champion; that is, for the coming year.

Douglas this season has played in three tournaments, more than has usually been his custom. At Lakewood he was defeated in the semi-final round by R. C. Watson, Jr., a lad of eighteen, who, in turn, was beaten in the final round by Walter J. Travis. At the Crescent Athletic Club another young and hitherto unknown golfer, Amos T. Dwight of Yale, downed the champion, and, in turn, he met defeat in the final round by H. S. Bowns of the Crescent Club. In the recent Baltimore tournament Douglas was defeated twice, first by F. H. Bohlen of Philadelphia, in the semi-final round for the Handicap trophy, and Bohlen won the cup in the final match, and second by Courtney Jenkins in the play-off for the Handicap Cup. Douglas, from scratch, did the 36 holes in 169 strokes, while Jenkins, with 6 handicap, did 175. In the play-off at 18 holes Jenkins did 82, to 85 for Douglas, the former also winning by 2 up and 1 to play at match play. Jenkins is also one of the younger golfers, being but eighteen years old, but has been playing the game for three or four years, and, according to reports from Baltimore, he played practically as good golf as the champion in the recent tournament.

WILL DOUGLAS BE DEFEATED?

Some golfers are now regarding Douglas more firmly than ever as a better stroke player than match-game player, and this theory is surely borne out by the champion's recent games. Many players do not hesitate to predict the defeat of Douglas at Chicago, and the expectations of those who hope to see a native American win the highest golf honor have been raised several degrees. From present appearances, it must be admitted that more doubt exists as to the possible winner than ever before. There are now many native golfers almost on a par, and it would be quite safe to advance the merits of any one. If this uncertainty continues up to the championship week, it should make the contest one of the most interesting ever held in America.

The Onwentsia Golf Club, upon whose links the championship will be played during the week beginning July 4, has just issued its first programme of information for intending competitors and visitors. The club is situated at Lake Forest, Ill., on the Milwaukee Division of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, twenty-eight miles from Chicago. Trains leave Chicago from the Wells Street Station nearly every hour during the day, taking fifty minutes to reach Lake Forest. The club has omnibusses at the station for all trains up to 9 o'clock in the evening. Accommodations will be given to as many golfers as possible at the clubhouse, but, as previously mentioned, the Ferry Hall Seminary Building of the Lake Forest University has been secured for the tournament days and the week previous, and accommodations will be provided there for 150 guests.

Sidney Williams is Secretary of the Tournament Committee, and communications for further information should be addressed to him at the clubhouse, Lake Forest, Ill. Besides Mr. Williams, the committee consists of President—Albert C. Chatfield-Taylor, ex officio; William G. Beale, Arthur J. Caton, Albert M. Day, John Hannah, Robert T. Lincoln, H. R. McCullough, Byron L. Smith, W. Vernon Brown, Charles Deering, Frederick A. Keep, Cyrus H. McCormick, and Edward L. Ryerson.

OAKLAND CLUB GAMES.

The Oakland Golf Club, at Bayside, L. I., will claim the attention of the local golf world for three days this coming week. Its annual open tournament will begin Thursday morning and extend through Saturday. The programme of events, with the various prizes to be played for, is:

THURSDAY.—10 A. M., preliminary medal round—Eighteen holes; gold medal for best score. 2 P. M., Oakland Cup, presented by the President, W. B. Lawrence—First round, match play, eighteen rounds: open to the sixteen players making the best scores in the medal round. 2:30 P. M., Consolation Cup, presented by Arthur Taylor—Eighteen holes, medal play; open to all contestants in morning medal round who have handed in complete cards and who have not qualified for the Oakland Cup; best eight scores to qualify.

FRIDAY.—10 A. M., Oakland Challenge Cup, second round. 10:30 A. M., Consolation Cup, second round. 2:30 P. M., Oakland Challenge Cup, semi-finals. 2:45 P. M., Consolation Cup, semi-finals.

SATURDAY.—All day, Oakland Handicap Cup, presented by John H. Taylor; eighteen holes, medal play; handicap limited to eighteen strokes; gold medal for best gross score. 2:30 P. M., Oakland Challenge Cup, final round. 2:45 P. M., Consolation Cup, final round.

Entries should be sent on or before Tuesday to M. M. Graham, Secretary, at 340 Third Avenue, this city, or to the golf club at Bayside, L. I. The tournament promises to bring out a number of the best golfers in the metropolitan district.

There is some talk that Harry Vardon, the professional, who last week won the open championship of Great Britain for the second year, may visit this country later in the season and play a series of games on the leading club links. His grand victory, which was won by purely high-class golf, would insure him a grand welcome from American golfers, provided satisfactory arrangements for the visit can be made.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY GOLFERS.

Among the contestants for the President's Cup, competition for which has recently begun on the Fairfield County Club links at Greenwich, Conn., are Louis S. Kerr, E. W. Russell, F. C. Hilliard, W. W. Waterman, J. M. Mason, C. E. Martin, Frank M. Freeman, B. H. Warford, H. A. Budd, J. J. McKinley, J. W. Monteith, W. E. Carhart, Jr., E. T. Mead, and N. T. Smithe.

The Colonial Country Club of Rahway, N. J., has just opened its new house and nine-hole golf course, situated about one mile from the town. The links extend over sixty-five acres of land and is in very good playing condition. The present membership is eighty-two, and the officers are: President—Charles B. Squier; Vice President—Col. J. Blanchard Edgar; Secretary—E. K. Cone; Treasurer—John Corrija, Jr. Board of Governors—the officers and Mulford D. Valentine, Edward S. Savage, Edwin M. Squir, Frank L. Patterson, F. F. Anness, Charles V. Freeman, and Dr. Walter E. Cladek. Several interesting events have been arranged for the season, and a big outing and social day is being planned for July 4.

The small public course which was laid out a short time ago in Sunset Park, Brooklyn, has already become very popular, and some of the most energetic players have organized a club with the following officers: President—Paul J. Siddall; Vice President—Charles J. J. Baasel; Secretary—Frank J. Mahon.

Willie Davis, the Newport golf professional, is evidently getting into practice for the open championship, as he has recently reduced by four strokes the record for thirty-six holes twice over the Newport course. Davis did them in 156 strokes, playing the first eighteen holes with H. Mortimer Brooks and the last eighteen with Reginald Brooks.

The Harvard golfers are keeping actively at work on the links, and their series of weekly handicap competitions have been a great help in developing golf ability among all the members. The winners of the events thus far are W. R. Kirk, J. G. Averill, J. C. Bayley, T. F. Fitzgerald, and F. A. Russell. The club has also won two of three team matches.

Miss Mary Mortimer of the Westchester Golf Club has recently been winning prizes at the Wannamoisett Club, Providence, R. I. She, with J. T. Mauran, won the prizes for the best gross score, 119 strikes, in the mixed foursome tournament. The prizes for the best net score were won by Miss Brownell and Walter D. Brownell of the home club. Their gross score, however, was 124 strokes. Miss Madeleine Goddard has given a silver cup for competition by the women of the Agawam Hunt Club of Providence. The final round will be played this week. Some of the New Yorkers who have recently been at the Agawam Club are Chester Griswold, R. N. Young, Henry C. Mortimer, Miss Jessica Godfrey, and F. Hopkinson Smith.

The recently organized Hartford Golf Club is showing considerable activity, and a new record of 84 strokes has been made by H. S. Redfield. The competition for the President's Cup is now in progress.

PACIFIC COAST PLAYERS ACTIVE.

Golf in the Far West is by no means a young or struggling game. Mention has frequently been made of California golf activity, and the latest bit of interesting news is the championship contest for both men and women at the Los Angeles Country Club. More golfers took part in the event than had ever been seen on the links before. The course has nine holes, and the chief event was a new amateur record for both eighteen and thirty-six holes by E. Conde Jones. His rounds were 79 and 80, total 159 strokes. That beat the record of 170 made by C. E. Orr, who is the present champion of Southern California, and makes Jones the Los Angeles champion. The women's championship was won by Mrs. A. H. Brady. The club has about 400 members, and has just been incorporated with a capital of $50,000.

Some peculiar and remarkable incidents have lately been recorded in the golf world. A few days ago Walter S. Gibbs of the Crescent Athletic Club killed a bird in flight while driving from the eighteenth tee, this being the third instance of the kind known in the metropolitan district. The rare occurrence of a hole in one stroke has been illustrated again in Boston on the Wollaston Club links. E. C. Tarbell in this case made a 200-yard hole in one stroke, probably the longest hole ever made in a single stroke in this country.

The golfing women of Albany are not one whit behind their sisters from other cities in golf activity, and their first team match, played last week, resulted in their favor. Six of the Powelton golf women journeyed to the Albany Country Club links, and after a good match were defeated by 24 holes to 12. Miss Oliver, Miss Cora Oliver, and Miss Marion Oliver, whose able golf is well known to many New York clubs, were the star players for Albany. All won their matches, Miss Marion Oliver defeating Mrs. Pouch by 11 holes. The other Albanians were Miss Grace Marvin, Miss Mary Bowditch, and Miss Margaret T. E. Pruyn. The Powelton team consisted of Mrs. William H. Pouch, Mrs. George Collingwood, Mrs. H. S. Ramsdell, Miss Grace Jenkins, Miss Mabel Sweet, and Miss Maud Waldron.

The golfing women of Boston are playing many interesting contests from week to week on their various club links. A recent game on the Newton Club links had about twenty competitors, the best gross score being 118, by Miss Marjorie Phelps of the Brae Burn Golf Club. The Lexington and Wollaston Club women played a team match on the Wollaston links, Lexington, winning by 10 holes to 0.

The St. Paul's School Golf Club of Concord, N. H., has arranged a number of team matches with clubs in this locality, to be played early in July. They are: July 5, Hillside Golf Club at Plainfield, N. J.; July 6, Essex County Club at Orange, N. J.; July 7, Morristown Field Club at Morristown; July 8, Morris County Golf Club at Morristown; July 11, St. Mark's School on the Morris County links.

Some small agitation has been caused in certain circles over the recent rule of the United States Golf Association against the pernicious practice of assumed names. Some golfers, chiefly those who have used assumed names, have been disposed to criticise the rule. One of the recent comments in The Boston Transcript on this subject says:

"It is hard to see how any one can question the power of the United States Golf Association to make rules to govern the game, and in doing so it makes no 'unwarranted and arbitrary extension of its powers.' The playing of any game under an assumed name may be all right in instances, but it opens the way to a series of abuses which are worse than the hardships which would be entailed upon golfers who are prevented from assuming a new name as golf players."

FIRE IN PENNSYLVANIA MINE.

Attempts to Extinguish It Futile—Several Narrow Escapes.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 10.—A stubborn fire broke out to-day in the Empire mine of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, this city. Superintendent Morgan entered the mine with several others and found it raging in what is known as the Red Ash vein, situated about one and a half miles from the roof of the shaft. A force of about forty men was put to work.

About 3,000 feet of hose were taken in, and the men poured a stream of water into the chamber, but it was impossible to get near enough to do effective work. Superintendent Richards, Superintendent Morgan, and Mine Inspector Williams were overcome by gas and had a narrow escape. They recovered some time after being brought into the fresh air.

Some of the rescuers were also overcome while carrying the unconscious man out. The fire is still raging. The Empire shaft has been idle for some time, and the origin of the fire is unknown.

STAGE MOON CAUGHT FIRE.

Miss Maude Adams as Juliet Has a Trying Ordeal in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Contingencies for which William Shakespeare made no allowances arose during Maude Adams's performance in "Romeo and Juliet," at Powers's Theatre to-day. The moon, which is supposed to shed its soft radiance over the garden of the Capulets while Romeo makes love to Juliet on the balcony above, became aggressive and caught fire.

It made much smoke, which floated out over the audience and created some uneasiness. Finally a nervous woman in the balcony started for the door, and in a moment the aisles were full of women following her example, the majority of them leaving hats and wraps behind them. The orchestra struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner." Romeo dropped the acting business, and, coming down to the footlights, shouted:

"Ladies, sit down! Ladies, sit down!"

But the ladies would not sit down until Manager Powers of the theatre climbed on the stage and assured the audience that a bit of insulation on the moon wire had become ignited, but a good portion of the moon had been saved, the fire was out, and there was no danger. It was a trying ordeal for Miss Adams and Mr. Faversham, who played Romeo, and but for their coolness and that of Mr. Powers, a disastrous panic might have resulted.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONTEST.

Englishmen Greatly Interested in the Coming Athletic Games.

OXFORD, England, June 2.—Both here and at Cambridge college athletics reflect the stimulus that has been imparted to all amateur sports by the announcement of the intercollegiate contests to take place at the Queen's Club, London, next July between the representatives of Yale and Harvard on the one side and Cambridge and Oxford on the other.

Every lover of amateur sport has recognized the need of such a tonic, and the mere announcement that the terms of the American and English University programme had been arranged was received with the greatest satisfaction not only at the university towns, but throughout the amateur athletic world.

"English university men take matters of this kind with much less demonstration than Americans," said C. N. Jackson of Hertford College, Honorary Treasurer of the Oxford University Athletic Club, today, "but their interest is just as great." Mr. Jackson has been connected with Oxford athletics for nearly twenty years, and in promoting these international events he has been moved solely by a desire to show the world that amateur contests could be relieved of all taint of professionalism.

"It makes little difference," continued Mr. Jackson, "whether America or England wins. None of the universities suffers by defeat in these events, as in professional contests. What they may suffer from is a suspicion that their representatives are not bona-fide students. That matter being satisfactorily settled, no one need fear for the success of these games.

"The time is short for preparation. It will require plenty of work to get all these young men together at a season when every one has his engagement book filled, but I have hopes that all this can be accomplished both as to patrons and contestants. We shall hope to make our American friends as welcome as we know they would make us, and I have little doubt that there will be no lack of functions for their entertainment when they arrive."

It has been definitely decided that the programme shall consist of ten events, as at the Oxford and Cambridge sports last March. The rival teams seem to be very evenly matched, and it has been said that it would perhaps have been advisable to have included another contest, say at 220 yards, so as to avoid a tie if possible.

More Smallpox Cases at Fall River.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 10.—Two new cases of smallpox were reported to the Board of Health to-day from a section of the city apart from that which has been considered the infected district. There are now thirty cases at the pesthouse. This week twelve new cases have been discovered.

GOOD GOLF ON MANY LINKS

Big Crowd Watches the Contests of the Morris County Club.

HENRY P. TOLER'S FINE WORK

Novel Conditions Attaching to the Competition for the Frelinghuysen Cup—A Social Event.

An unusually large number of members and guests of the Morris County Golf Club went out to the clubhouse near Morristown, N. J., yesterday. The feature was the first competition for the silver cup recently presented by the President, G. G. Frelinghuysen.

A somewhat novel form of contest has been arranged for this trophy. It is played against a bogey score of 86 strokes for the course, at handicap hole play, and each competitor receives as his hole play handicap 70 per cent. of his medal play elsewhere. The scoring, therefore, is by individual holes, and the sixteen players who came the closest to bogey qualified to continue the match under similar handicap conditions on successive Saturdays. The final round will be played July 8.

The handicapping was well done, and the scores were close, three holes down being the last to qualify, while only three members beat bogey. They were F. V. S. Crosby, who came first on the list with 6 up; G. M. Maynard, 2 up, and George J. Little, 1 up. The lowest actual score of the day was 86 strokes, equaling the competitive bogey record, by Henry P. Toler. He played the best game he has shown this season, and tied bogey by holes as well as by strokes.

James A. Tyng, the Morris County champion, failed to qualify. He took 91 strokes for the course, and was beaten six holes by bogey. His championship forced him to incur the handicap of two strokes less than scratch. Crosby, who led the eligible competitors, played an excellent game, going around in 88 strokes. It is only the second or third time he has played over the course, but he did considerable playing last year on the Murray Bay golf links, Canada. The bogey score of 86, on which the results were based, and the three best scores of the day, being those of Toler, Crosby, and Tyng, are:

Bogey—									
Out	4	3	4	5	5	5	6	4	6—42
In	4	5	6	7	5	3	4	5	5—44
Total									—86
Henry P. Toler—									
Out	5	4	4	6	4	5	5	4	5—42
In	4	5	7	6	4	4	4	5	5—44
Total									—86
F. V. S. Crosby—									
Out	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	3	6—44
In	4	6	6	7	4	3	4	5	5—44
Total									—88
James A. Tyng—									

GERMANY'S NEW ISLANDS

General Dissatisfaction of Berlin Papers About the Purchase.

NO ADVANTAGES SECURED

Trade with the Carolines Amounts to But Little—Spain Profits by the Bargain.

BERLIN, June 10.—The cession of the Pacific islands to Germany focused attention during the week. A curious feature was that while on receipt of the news the press as well as everybody at first expressed satisfaction, this changed radically as the week advanced and the terms of the bargain became known. Not only did the Radical and Socialist press severely criticise the terms as exorbitant and far beyond the value of the islands, but a large portion of the press, reflecting the views of other parties, did the same.

Prince Bismarck's saying in 1885, characterizing the Carolines as "lumperei" is quoted. According to the latest official statistics, German trade in the islands for several years has not exceeded 200 marks yearly, and no German exports have been sold there for some time.

After listening to the statements of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron von Buelow, in the Reichstag, the criticism became severe. The Frankfort Zeitung says:

"The text of the agreement shows the Spaniards retain all the advantages of ownership, retain full liberty for the clerical orders, have a coaling station in each group of the islands, and are put, commercially, on the same footing as Germany, while they merely cede to Germany the onus of the costs of the administrations and receive an exorbitant price, which probably no other power would have paid."

Referring to Prince Bismarck's opinion, the paper adds: "Now this 'lumperei' is all at once believed to be worth seventeen millions."

The National Liberal Correspondenz, usually an enthusiastic supporter of measures calculated to increase Germany's colonial possessions, disparages the new acquisitions, pointing out that the only advantage is a new tariff understanding with Spain. A Foreign Office official, who was empowered to speak for the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron von Buelow, said that he fully expects to see the Reichstag pass the appropriation of the purchase money by a large majority, adding that the Freisinniges and Socialists will be the only parties to vote against it, though the Centre might make its approval conditional.

The bill for the appropriation will provide for the administration of the new possessions, and it is said the tariff understanding with Spain is only of a general nature, Germany and Spain admitting each other among the favored nation clauses.

The news in The Morning Post and other London papers to the effect that Germany offered the United States a cable station in the Caroline Islands confirms what was cabled some time ago, but no such offer has been renewed recently. It is a fact well known to the German and American Governments that Spain at the beginning of the war offered to sell to Germany all her possessions in the Far East, including the Philippine Islands. Germany then replied substantially that she could not accept the offer, as Spain no longer had the islands to give away, but adding that Germany would agree to take all Spain's possessions in the South Sea, which the United States left under the bargain was made during the early stages of the war, and was renewed in the Autumn, at the end of hostilities. It has now been ratified. The offer to exchange cable stations will probably be renewed as soon as Germany's title to the Caroline Islands is perfected.

Japan is the only power that has objected to the acquisition of the Caroline Islands by Germany.

STRIFE IN GUATEMALA.

Antonio Barrios, Liberal Leader, Forced to Flee to This Country.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—Antonio Barrios, leader of the Liberal Party of Guatemala, whose followers, it is said, are striving to make him President, was a passenger on the Pacific Mail steamer San José from Panama. He is a son of the late Gen. Rufino Barrios, founder of the Liberal Party of Guatemala, whose term as President covered a period of fourteen years.

Señor Barrios, while admitting that his residence in San Francisco was due to political differences between his sympathizers and the party in power, would not acknowledge that he was forced to flee from his country. Other passengers, however, who arrived by the same steamer, say that not only was he compelled to take his departure, but President Cabrera allowed him only two days to do so. They say also that Guatemala is on the verge of a revolution, which will probably result in the downfall of the Cabrera Government to the gain of the Liberals, who are almost unanimous in their choice of Antonio Barrios for President.

PUBLISHERS IN SESSION.

The International Congress in London Awakened Much Interest.

LONDON, June 10.—The Third International Congress of Publishers, which opened Wednesday at Stationers' Hall, this city, has awakened general interest. The American delegates were Messrs. Putnam, Appleton, Chichester, D. C. Heath, R. McClure, and Herbert Stone of Chicago. Prof. Mavor of Toronto represented Canada, and Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Canadian High Commissioner, participated in the social part of the programme.

At the banquet given by the Stationers' Company on Wednesday, Mr. Putnam's toast to "Literature" was the hit of the evening, and was generally acknowledged to be most learned. It was characteristically American in the manner of delivery, shrewd mother-wit, and frank, kindly view of men and things. He drew a glorious picture of the international influence of literature in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, showing that literature superceded the papacy as a unifying force in the direction of human brotherhood. Prof. Lecky, the historian, in replying, paid a warm tribute to the literary quality of the United States, and pointed out that the best history of the British Navy was written by Capt. Alfred T. Mahan.

F. R. Lalor's address on "Canadian Copyright and the Relations of American and Canadian Publishers" gave the substance of the provision which the Canadian Authors' Society proposed should be inserted in the bill before the Imperial Parliament, by which the importation of English editions of works of which Canadians have purchased the license to publish be totally prohibited.

Prof. Mavor spoke in a similar tenor, and the Congress passed a resolution indorsing the Canadian proposal. Mr. Heath's paper on "The Need for More Complete Protection for Copyright Works" also met with approval.

On Friday Prof. Mavor appeared before the Select Committee of the House of Lords on Copyright and introduced the above Canadian proposition. The congress decided to establish a permanent bureau to carry out the resolutions of previous, present, and future congresses, the expenses to be met by pro rata contributions from the national associations, and also to appoint an international commission to examine and report on the relations between authors and publishers in all countries.

The delegates to the Publishers' Congress visited the Royal Library and the private apartments at Windsor Castle to-day by a special invitation of the Queen.

Storms in Spain Kill Many.

MADRID June 10.—A tornado yesterday swept over San Pedro and Alarse, in the Province of Valladolid. About 150 houses were destroyed, and there was great loss of life. Ten bodies have already been recovered from the ruins. Toledo has been visited by a great storm, which has done considerable damage. The lower portions of the city were flooded.

"Choate's Jest Book" Suppressed.

LONDON, June 10.—A publisher named Sands announced this week his intention to collect and publish Ambassador Choate's bon mots and anecdotes as "Choate's Jest Book." But Mr. Choate expostulated, with the result that the book was suppressed.

STEAMSHIP PARIS DESERTED.

American Liner Driven Landward and Abandoned by the Crew—Heavy Seas Rolling In.

COVEROCK, Cornwall, June 10.—The American Line steamer Paris, which ran on the rocks off the Manacles May 21, is now known to be doomed. A southeast wind is blowing, bringing in heavy seas, which are driving the steamer astern landward. Her boilers have shifted, her false bottoms are gone, and the divers are unable to work.

With the exception of about a dozen men, who remain with the Captain and three officers, all the crew of the Paris have left her. On the arrival of the last batch of the crew at Falmouth, to be paid off, a fracas occurred with the agents and the underwriters. The agents refused to pay the men's fares home, which the sailors strongly resented, as they had stood by the ship until nearly the end.

The water is now 30 feet deep in the holds of the Paris. The Quartermaster, who was on deck when the steamer struck, says he saw a warning flare from a pilot boat, but that it was not interpreted as a sign the Paris was in a dangerous position. The ship's helm was nearly starboarded in order to clear the pilotboat, and the course westnorthwest was immediately resumed. He adds that but for this temporary alteration the Paris would have sunk alongside the Mohegan.

CREW OF THE WRECKED PARIS.

Members Arrive Here and Complain of Ill Treatment.

Shortly after the arrival of the American liner St. Louis, which reached port yesterday, a number of the crew of the stranded steamship Paris, who had returned to the United States on the former vessel, crowded into the office of Shipping Commissioner Dickey and complained of the treatment they had received at the hands of their employer, the International Navigation Company.

The men told Commissioner Dickey that they had been paid off at Southampton by the company's agents, and that they had been forced to buy their passage back to New York by the United States Consul in the English city. They had only been paid for the voyage to England, they said, and their dissatisfaction was increased by the fact that many of them make only $14 for a round trip. At this rate many of them found themselves $3 out for the voyage. The men claimed that the agents of the company had no right, under the shipping laws, to pay them off in a foreign port. They also say that the American Consul at Southampton was remiss in his duty in not seeing that they were sent home at the company's expense. Commissioner Dickey expressed his sympathy for the men in their plight, but he told them that he could do nothing for them.

When the investigation into the loss of the Paris is begun by the Inspectors of Steam Vessels, the men say they will produce evidence tending to prove that the vessel was not navigated carefully, and that the machinery was running at full speed after the ship had struck.

On the St. Louis there were 133 members of the crew and seventeen officers of the Paris. None of the officers was willing to discuss the accident, but they said that the entire story would be told at the investigation, at which Capt. Watkins, the commander of the wrecked vessel, would be present.

In regard to the claim made by the men that they should not have been paid off in a foreign port, the navigation laws of the United States say: "In cases where the service of any seaman terminates before the period contemplated in the agreement, by reason of the wreck or loss of the vessel, such seaman shall be entitled to wages for the time of service prior to such termination, but not for any further period."

None of the officials of the International Navigation Company could be found in the city last night.

AN AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN TREATY.

The Economical Commercial Compact Said to Have Been Agreed Upon —Details Not Known.

VIENNA, June 10.—A conference of Austrian and Hungarian Ministers to-day settled the Ausgleich, or economic commercial compact, question on the basis of a compromise, the details of which will be announced in the Hungarian Diet on Wednesday next.

The Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung says it learns that, after the falling through of the renewal of the Ausgleich, two solutions seemed possible to the Government—the retention of the whole Ausgleich, including the prolongation of the Austro-Hungarian Bank charter, until 1903, or the continuance of the whole Ausgleich, under the new statute, until 1903.

A further proposal, excluding the possibility of the maintenance of the bank after the expiration of the customs and commercial union, was considered also. Which plan, if any, will be adopted, will not be known until Premier Kolomar de Szell shall make his statement to the Diet.

According to the Neue Freie Presse, the compromise provides for the duration of the customs and commercial union and the Austro-Hungarian charter until 1907. The new constitution of the bank will be carried out immediately, and the commercial treaties which expire at the end of 1903 will be renewed to run until the end of 1907, so they may expire at the same time as the customs agreement.

The Jamaica Commission's Personnel.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The personnel of the Jamaican Tariff Commission, now en route to the United States, is announced in dispatches received at the British Embassy, as follows: Valentine Graeme Bell, Director of Public Works of the colony; David S. Gideon, Elective Member of the Legislative Council, and Mr. Farquharson. It has been stated that Mr. Chamberlain, in authorizing the commission, arranged that a representative of the Home Government should act with the commission. No special representative has been named, however, and Mr. Tower, British Chargé, will act as the Imperial representative. The colonial members of the commission left Jamaica on the 7th and are expected here about next Tuesday.

Passengers on the New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 10.—The American Line steamer New York, from Liverpool, which sailed from this port for New York to-day, has on board Robert P. Porter, formerly President McKinley's Special Commissioner to Cuba, and Puerto Rico, and who has been making a study of trade relations in Europe, and Miss Edna Hopper, the actress.

British Cruiser May Come Here.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 10.—The British cruiser Indefatigable arrived here this morning from Bermuda, accompanied by the torpedo boat destroyer Quail. It is said that the Indefatigable will visit New York in the Autumn.

Operation on Justin McCarthy.

LONDON, June 10.—Justin McCarthy had a cataract on his right eye removed on Thursday at the Royal Eye Hospital, and is now progressing satisfctorily.

The Wedding of Paderewski.

LONDON, June 10.—Advices from St. Petersburg just received confirm the report of the marriage of Paderewski to Miss Helen Rosen at Warsaw May 31.

Fever Closes Schools at Guttenberg.

The School Directors of Guttenberg, N. J., yesterday ordered the public schools closed all next week on account of an epidemic of scarlet fever that has broken out in the town. Dr. Justin, the Health Officer of the town, reported twenty-five cases, and advised that the children be protected by confining them to their homes as much as possible.

A Long Island Factory Burned.

The James Lyon tar paper factory, in Evergreen, the Borough of Queens, was destroyed yesterday by fire. The loss is estimated at $35,000. The building and stock were uninsured.

A CAFE DINING CAR

will hereafter be run on the Washington and Chattanooga Limited between Roanoke, Virginia, and Birmingham, Alabama. Meals a la carte. This train leaves New York by Pennsylvania Railroad daily at 2:50 P. M.—Adv.

WRITS IN MOLINEUX CASE

Prisoner Will Be Arraigned in the Supreme Court To-morrow.

GRAND JURY TESTIMONY OUT

Shows District Attorney's Case Is Practically Based on Testimony of Handwriting Experts.

George Gordon Battle, in behalf of his client, Roland B. Molineux, yesterday secured from Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, a writ restraining Justice Jerome and the District Attorney from proceeding to-morrow with the examination into the charge of murder against Molineux, and ordering them to show cause why they should not be permanently restrained; a writ of habeas corpus directing the Warden of the Tombs to produce Molineux in the Supreme Court to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock, and a writ of certiorari to review the case. These writs will necessitate the appearance of Justice Jerome, Col. Gardiner, and Assistant District Attorney Osborne, as well as Molineux, in the Supreme Court to-morrow morning.

Counsel for Molineux, Messrs. Weeks and Battle, will argue on the writ of prohibition that, inasmuch as the Grand Jury cannot reconsider the case charging the prisoner with having caused the death of Mrs. Kate J. Adams, except on an order of a Judge of the Court of General Sessions, as the May Grand Jury refused to return an indictment, a Judge of an inferior court can have no jurisdiction in the matter. The lawyers said they were confident of securing their client's release.

Justice Jerome, in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, with the consent of Mr. Osborne, made public a transcript of the minutes of the May Grand Jury, which was filed with him in support of the charge against Molineux. It appears from this transcript that the District Attorney has practically based his case on the testimony of the handwriting experts. Mr. Osborne said that, while he considered the testimony of these witnesses indisputable, he had also a motive—Molineux's hatred for Harry Cornish.

Expert Kinsley testified before the Grand Jury that he was positive that the specimen of Molineux's handwriting submitted to him and the address on the poison package were written by the same hand. "It would be a miracle to find these characteristics duplicated," he said. Mr. Kinsley's opinion was concurred in by all the other handwriting experts summoned except David N. Carvalho, who was called before the Grand Jury at the request of several of Molineux's friends. Mr. Carvalho declared that the other experts were all wrong.

Mr. Carvalho was asked: "In your opinion, all the blue letters with the crest on were written by the same hand that wrote the poison package, except the Burns letter?"

"Except the so-called Burns letter; that is correct."

"You can say the Burns letter was written by Molineaux?"

"I do not think there is any question about the writing of the Burns letter."

"You were called upon to examine that letter by the Police Department?"

"Yes, Sir."

"In your opinion the three letters with the three crests, and the poison package, were written by the same hand?"

"Yes."

"The Burns letter is a genuine letter of Roland Molineux?"

"Yes, sir. That is my belief."

Chief of Detectives Capt. McClusky testified before the Grand Jury that Mr. Carvalho had named two men as having possibly written the address on the poison package. "Carvalho told me," the Captain said, "he was sure John D. Adams wrote that address. 'McClusky,' he said, 'the man who wrote that letter wrote the address on that package, and I would have no hesitancy in saying now, if it was attached to a note for $150,000 that it was the same handwriting.'"

"To which letter did he refer?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"To a letter admittedly written by John D. Adams," was Capt. McClusky's reply.

Capt. McClusky said that Mr. Carvalho als also told him that the writing looked very much like that of W. C. Hassett, an employe of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne said yesterday that he thought he had presented a perfect case against Molineux before the Grand Jury. "As for the experts," said he, "I regard their testimony as indisputable. I want to call attention to the fact that these experts were called from all parts of the country, and are the most experienced in the profession. If they should make a mistake they might as well dig their professional graves.

"To give you an example of their work, take the cases of some who came from distant parts of the country. There was Tolman of Chicago, for instance. He imagined the District Attorney was making out a case against Cornish, and when he looked at the writing on the poison package he was astounded. 'Great heavens,' he exclaimed, 'that is in the handwriting of Molineux, not Cornish!' Others, entertaining similar opinions, were equally surprised."

ATTACKED BY A RACE HORSE.

Two Stablemen Injured at the Brighton Beach Track.

In a battle with a race horse in a stable at the Brighton Beach race track last evening, two stablemen were badly injured. Neil Ring, who lives at Coney Island, was engaged in feeding one of the horses under his care when the animal turned upon him. The horse bit off the greater part of his nose and then knocked him down.

Ring's cries for help brought James Lynch, another stableman, to his assistance. Lynch attempted to rescue Ring from under the horse's feet, but the animal struck him in the face with his hoof, breaking his jaw. Several other stablemen arrived on the scene by this time and beat the horse off.

Ring and Lynch were taken to the Norwegian Hospital. Ring's condition is considered serious.

WOMAN'S SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

Her Husband Has Disappeared and the Police Are Seeking Him.

Annie Dubert, twenty-four years of age, of 320 East Eleventh Street, was found dead in bed in her room yesterday afternoon. Henry Dubert, the woman's husband, who the police believe can throw some light on the matter, has disappeared.

Mr. and Mrs. Dubert rented a room at the above address four weeks ago. At 10 o'clock Friday night, Dubert, who had been out, returned to the house and tried to get into his room. He found the door locked, and the landlord, Joseph Dieners, allowed him to go through an adjoining room and crawl through the window. Dubert remained in the room but a few minutes, when he went out, and returned at 12 o'clock. From that time nothing more was heard of him.

Shortly after noon yesterday Dieners went to the room to see Mrs. Dubert and found the door locked. He became suspicious, and finally, with the assistance of Policeman Teeman of the Fifth Street Station, forced the door. Mrs. Dubert was found in bed dead.

The appearance of the body led to the belief of foul play, and a call to Bellevue Hospital resulted in the appearance of Dr. Taylor with an ambulance. Dr. Taylor said that the woman had been dead for several hours. Her body was discolored in spots and blood was oozing from her nostrils and the index finger of her right hand, which had been wounded. She had been killed by carbolic acid, the cork and wrapper of the bottle which had contained the acid being found in the room.

Dubert is described as a stoutly built man, and is said to be a brass founder, working somewhere on Twenty-second Street. Detectives Bissert and Bennoil of the Fifth Street Station have been put on the case, and are looking for him.

The Casino's Roof Garden Open.

The seventh season of the Casino's roof garden was inaugurated last night by Manager Lederer. In spite of the threatening weather the roof was crowded from shortly after 8 o'clock until midnight, when the lights were extinguished. The bill included the Johnson and Cole Company of forty-five colored entertainers; Mlle. Irene and her trained dogs; Orr and Hill, juvenile duetists; Francioli sisters, character dancers; Snyder and Buckley, the Phasey Troupe, Annabelle Moore, Mons. Santo, Fanchonette and Kane, Glenroy brothers, Nora Lambert, Laura Bennet, and La Petite Adelaide. The roof has been improved and additional seats have been put on.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, June 10.—Mrs. Burke-Roche and her daughter, Miss Cynthia Burke-Roche, arrived at the Elms this evening.

Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs and Miss Oelrichs have arrived for the season.

R. L. Willing of Philadelphia is here for the Summer.

Mrs. Charles H. Berryman is the guest of Mrs. George Henry Warren.

Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Morgan are at the Muenchinger King cottage.

Charles Astor Bristed arrived from New York this evening.

Miss Marion Fish, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, has arrived at Crossways for the season.

Miss Bookstaver has arrived for the season.

Max Norman arrived from New York this evening.

Mrs. Griffin of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webster at Pen-Craig.

Mrs. Thomas H. Howard has returned to New York.

The Misses Gilbert are at their cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Livingston Mason have issued cards for a reception to Admiral Sampson and the officers of the North Atlantic Squadron at Halidon Hall next Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. F. P. Garrettson entertained at dinner this evening.

The officers of the Torpedo and Training Stations and the War College gave a hop at the War College this morning, which was largely attended by the officers of the fleet and members of the cottage colony.

Dr. Clement Cleveland and family have arrived for the season.

Mrs. Adolph Ladenberg is expected at Willowbank on July 1 for the season.

J. P. Allison has arrived from New York for the season.

William S. Wetmore and Arthur W. Bumstead are registered at the Casino.

Mrs. John Haven Dayton of Virginia is registered at the Aquidneck.

Mr. and Mrs Robert Sedgwick have arrived at the Lyman cottage for the season.

De Blois & Eldridge have rented for John A. Pinard one of the latter's cottages to George B. De Forest of New York for the season.

Miss Josephine Johnson gave a luncheon to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will arrive at The Breakers June 30.

Mrs. and Miss Almy of Washington will pass the season at Jamestown.

Middletown (R. I.) Tax Assessments.

NEWPORT, June 10.—The Assessors of Taxes in Middletown have made up their books for the year. Among the largest taxpayers of the cottage colony are the following: Harriett F. Brownell, $110,000; John C. Bancroft, $30,000; Lyman C. Josephs, $31,000; Frank W. Andrews and wife, $28,000; Julien T. Davies, $22,500, and Alva S. Belmont, $21,000.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Stone—Suydam.

Miss Esther King Suydam, youngest daughter of Col. and Mrs. Charles Crooke Suydam, was married yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock to Ensign Raymond Stone, United States Navy. The ceremony took place in St. John's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., and was performed by the Rev. Otis A. Glazebrook, D. D. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white organdie, trimmed with lace. Her only ornament was an entire set of pearls formerly owned by her great-great-grandmother, Mrs. Rufus King. The maid of honor, Miss Edith Marion Hinds, wore a white organdie gown, trimmed with small pink roses. The ushers were Archibald Gracie Ogden, Weston Spies Gales, J. Warner Johnston of Germantown, Frederick G. Pine, Raymond Wilson Pendergast, and Edward Augustus Weeks. The bridegroom and his best man, Ensign Gilbert Galbraith, United States Navy, wore a special full-dress uniform. After the ceremony an informal reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, 400 South Broad Street, Elizabeth. Ensign and Mrs. Stone left for the South. Ensign Stone is on waiting orders. The couple will visit the bridegroom's parents at their Summer home at Point Clear, on the east shore of Mobile Bay.

Heyward—Perot.

BALTIMORE, June 10.—Miss Agnes Rosalie Perot, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Perot, was married at noon to-day to James F. Heyward of New York. The ceremony was performed at the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Redeemer on Charles Street Avenue, the Rev. George C. Stokes officiating. The bridesmaids were Miss Helen Perot, the bride's sister; Miss Louisa Robinson, Miss Edith Stowe, and Miss Georgie Taylor. Little Miss Gladys Perot, the bride's niece, was flower girl. Frederick D. Shaffer of Cincinnati was best man, and the ushers were Charles G. Perot and William D. H. Washington of New York, Charles Hall Davis of Petersburg, Va.; Dr. M. Warfield, Bernard Scott, and Robert Tudor, all of Baltimore. A breakfast followed at Woodlawn, the country place of the bride's father. Among the out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Perot and Mr. and Mrs. Effington Perot of Philadelphia, Judge and Mrs. Bradford and Miss Cornelia Bradford of Wilmington, Del.; Miss Tapier and Miss Alice Johnston of Washington, and Mr. and Mrs. John E. Kerr, Miss Berkeley Leaycraft, Miss Agnes Leaycraft, and Miss Ethel Leaycraft of New York.

Newlin—Whittemore.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., June 10.—Miss Grace Carroll Whittemore of Fishkill Landing and De Lancey Verplanck Newlin of Philadelphia were married this evening in St. Luke's Church at Mattawan. The Rev. H. P. Hobson, rector of St. Luke's, was the officiating clergyman. The bride's dress was white satin trimmed with old family lace and chiffon. The bride was given away by her brother, Lewis H. Whittemore. The bridesmaids were Misses Maud Newlin, Katherine Newlin, Judith Verplanck, Helen Kent, and Marion Brinckerhoff. Arthur Newlin of Philadelphia, the bridesgroom's brother, was best man. The ushers were William L. Forbes, George H. Horitz, Campbell Lancaster, James Caverly Newlin, Bayard Verplanck, and T. De Lancey Verplanck. The bride is a daughter of J. De Windt Whittemore of Fishkill Landing, and the bridegroom a son of the late T. Shipley Newlin of Philadelphia. A reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's father. Many guests were present from New York and Philadelphia, coming in a private train. The couple will reside in Philadelphia, where the groom is an influential business man.

Engagement Announced in Louisville

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 10.—Announcement was made to-day of the engagement of Miss Elsie Yandell of Louisville and Donn Barber of New York. Mr. Barber is the son of C. C. Barber and is a member of a well-known family. He was an honor man at the Societe des Beaux Arts in Paris, and has taken high rank in his profession, architecture. Miss Yandell is the youngest daughter of Mrs. Lunsford P. Yandell and the late Dr. Lunsford Yandell, the distinguished physician. She has been prominent in social affairs since her début several years ago. She has a fine soprano voice. Miss Enid Yandell, the sculptress, is her sister. It is as yet the most important social announcement of the Summer season and will interest a wide circle both in Kentucky and elsewhere.

Providence Bank to Close.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 10.—The Globe National Bank of this city is to go into liquidation, providing the stockholders agree. The Directors have voted to call a meeting of the stockholders and recommend to them that in view of the unprofitable conditions attendant upon National banking in the community they authorize the Directors to close up the institution and divide the assets among the stockholders. Marsden J. Perry, President of the bank, states that the owners of more than three-quarters of the stock approve the plan.

Cocheco Bank Shortage Swells.

DOVER, N. H., June 10.—A new shortage of $3,000 was found in the accounts of the Cocheco National Bank here to-day, the amount being the difference between the sum entered in the pass book of a depositor and that standing upon the register of the bank. It also has developed that a man who deposited diamonds valued at $600 with the bank as security on a note, has found that the diamonds are gone and no trace or record of them remains.

A Wisconsin State Bank Fails.

STOUGHTON, Wis., June 10.—The Dane County State Bank, doing a general banking business, suspended to-day. The bank was capitalized at $30,000. O. M. Turner was President and O. N. Falk cashier.

GOVERNOR AT PEEKSKILL CAMP.

Greeted with a Salute of Nineteen Guns —Squadron A Leaves and Twenty-third Regiment Arrives.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 10.—Gov. Roosevelt arrived in camp at 5 o'clock this afternoon and was greeted with a salute of nineteen guns. The Governor made a tour of the camp this evening, and will inspect its workings in the morning. He will leave later in the day for Oyster Bay. Adjt. Gen. Andrews arrived this morning, and a salute of nine guns was fired in his honor.

Squadron A broke camp early this morning, and at 9:30 rode out of camp on the way to New York. The troopers looked a little browner and rougher than when they arrived a week ago, but all were in good health and spirits. Advices from Dobbs Ferry announce that the squadron reached there in the afternoon and went into camp at Ardsley Park. It will continue its journey to-morrow morning.

The Twenty-third Regiment arrived this afternoon at 3 o'clock and at once set to work to get their camp in order for the week's stay.

The Third Battery will get here about noon to-morrow. It reached Sing Sing this afternoon and went into camp in Nelson Park.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY SOLD.

New Jersey Road Knocked Down to Chanler Riker for $1,500,000.

The New Jersey Electric Railway was sold at Secaucus, N. J., yesterday by Special Master in Chancery James F. Howell of Newark to satisfy a mortgage held by the Mercantile Trust Company. The suit was brought in the United States Court for the Third District of New Jersey. The Court ordered that the road should not be sold for less than $1,000,000. There were not many bidders, and the road was finally knocked down to Chanler Riker of Newark for $1,500,000.

It was said by persons present that the purchase was made in the interests of the North New Jersey Street Railway Company. Others said the White Line Traction Company, organized in Newark recently, was the purchaser. Mr. Riker declined to confirm or deny either report.

There are three roads comprised under the title New Jersey Electric Railway. They are the Jersey City, Hoboken, and Rutherford, 4,500 shares; the Paterson, Passaic and Rutherford, 7,359 shares, and the Paterson Central Electric, 315 shares.

BIG ARCH MOVED THREE FEET.

Engineering Exploit at the Pennsylvania Station in Jersey City.

The engineers of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who are supervising the erection of the new station at Jersey City, yesterday began the feat of moving the great arch at the east end of the old station, and which will be transferred to the end of the new train shed 125 feet further east. Yesterday's movement was only intended for a test, however. The arch was only moved three feet. It will probably traverse the remaining distance to-morrow.

Apparently the work was very simple. At the northern and southern sides of the arch were laid two standard steel rails about two feet apart. Each pair of rails was firmly braced by steel bars placed close together. In the centre a pier was built extending from the ground to the apex of the train shed. On this the top of the arch rested, the carriage being arranged to slide over the steel rails. At a signal the men engaged in the work began to work the hydraulic jacks employed, and the big arch moved easily and steadily forward until it had traveled three feet, when the men were notified to stop.

The New Cathedral Cornerstone.

It is expected that fully 1,000 priests from the Dioceses of Newark and Brooklyn, and the Archdiocese of New York will attend the laying of the cornerstone of the new St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The site of the new structure is perhaps the most commanding that could be chosen in any city, and the building is to be one of the most costly in America.

Ordinations to Priesthood.

Ten seminarians were ordained Friday morning in the Church of St. John the Baptist, Brooklyn, to the full honors of priesthood. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Charles E. McDonnell, Bishop of the Diocese of Long Island. Those who were ordained were Joseph Brady, Edward Boyle, Michael Walsh, Edward Holran, John Wilson, John Whelan, Thomas Leonard, Edward Harley, Jeremiah Kent, and Jacob Kunz.

Church Notes.

The Rev. Dr. Wharton, the Southern evangelist, of Baltimore, will preach this morning in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Alexander Brown of Glasgow will preach this evening in the North Presbyterian Church, Ninth Avenue and Thirty-first Street.

A special flower service will be held today in St. Matthew's Church, Eighty-fourth Street and Central Park West. The flowers will be sent afterward to the sick.

The Rev. Dr. Steele of Willett Street Methodist Episcopal Church will preach this morning on the subject "Who Is This?" At the evening service his subject will be "A Sermon from the Wheatfield."

There will be special services to-day in the Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church, when Children's Day will be observed. The sermons at both the morning and evening services will be especially for young people.

During the absence of the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, who is to pass his vacation on the shore of the St. Lawrence River, the preacher at the Brick Presbyterian Church will be the Rev. Dr. M. W. Stryker, President of Hamilton College.

Major Frank Keck, late of the Seventy-first Regiment, will deliver an address at the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, at 4:15 o'clock this afternoon. His subject will be lessons from the Cuban Campaign."

The New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men, at Madison Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, will celebrate its twenty-second anniversary on Tuesday evening next. The Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman and others will make addresses, and an informal reception will be held.

"The Nun of Kenmare" will be the subject of the Rev. James A. O'Connor's sermon in Christ's Mission, 142 West Twenty-first Street this evening at a memorial service for Miss Mary Francis Cusack, the nun who became a Protestant in 1888, and who died in Leamington on Wednesday last.

Children's Day will be celebrated to-day in the West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street. The 1,000 children of the Sunday school will assemble in the church at the morning service, and the pastor, the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, will preach a special sermon to them.

The Rev. Edward H. Rudd, assistant minister, will be the preacher at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, both morning and evening during this month, after which the church will be closed until September. His subject this morning will be "Christ's Permanent Attracting Power," and in the evening "Is Prayer Answered?"

A patriotic service will be held in the Central Presbyterian Church, Jefferson and Marcy Avenues, Brooklyn, this evening. Winchester Post and representatives of many other posts of the Grand Army of the Republic will attend in uniform. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. J. F. Carson, will preach a sermon on "The Meaning and the Message of the Flag."

ALDERMAN HENRY SIEFKE DEAD.

Operated On for Intestinal Trouble, from Which He Had Suffered.

Henry Siefke, a member of the Board of Aldermen from the Ninth Assembly District, died at Roosevelt Hospital yesterday afternoon from the effects of an operation for an intestinal disease from which he had long been a sufferer. The arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made.

Mr. Siefke is the third member of the present Board of Aldermen to die, the others being James P. Hart of the Fourteenth Assembly District of New York County, and Edward S. Scott of the Fourteenth District of Kings County.

Mr. Siefke was fifty-two years old at the time of his death. His father, Henry Siefke, came to this country from Germany, and was for many years in the employ of the original John Jacob Astor, who so appreciated his services as to present him with the leasehold of the residence at 307 West Twenty-sixth Street, which has been the home of the son since the death of the elder Siefke, some twelve years ago. Mr. Siefke was a real estate dealer, and while he had been a Democrat all his life, had never taken an active part in politics until his election to the Board of Aldermen to succeed Frank J. Goodwin. A widow and one son survive him. The wife of ex-Congressman Vehslage is his sister.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John J. Lynes.

John J. Lynes of the law firm of Duer, Strong & Jarvis, at 50 Wall Street, died Friday at the home of Mrs. William Stackpole, 210 St. John's Place, Brooklyn. He was born in Ireland in 1840. He came to this country forty-seven years ago, and had lived in Brooklyn since that time. He studied law in the office of the firm of Martin & Smith, which afterward became Duer, Strong & Jarvis, and to which he was later admitted to membership. He was a member of the Downtown Association, the Riding and Driving Club, the Marine Club, the Germania Club, and the Montauk Club of Brooklyn, and was Treasurer of the Bedford Riding Club. He was a legal adviser of St. Mary's Hospital, and Trustee and counsel of St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn. He was unmarried, his nearest surviving relative being his sister, Sister Rosetta of the Convent of the Holy Cross, in the Borough of Manhattan. The funeral will be held to-morrow morning at St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn, and the interment will be at Holy Cross Cemetery, Flatbush.

Dr. Simon S. Close.

Dr. Simon S. Close, a dentist, whose office was at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, died suddenly at his home in Mount Vernon yesterday morning. He was seventy-five years of age. He was born in Genoa, N. Y. His family moved West when he was young, and he studied at and was graduated from the Ohio Medical College. He came East later and studied dentistry, and for ten years was associated with Dr. John Allen of New York. In 1870 he opened an office for himself. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Mount Vernon Board of Trade. He leaves a widow and three children.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN J. LALOR, the writer on political economy, who fell from the steps of the Treasury Department, in Washington on Thursday, died from his injuries at the Emergency Hospital there yesterday.

SAMUEL MONTGOMERY died yesterday at his home, 104 East Fifty-fifth Street. He was born in County Armagh, Ireland, in 1823, and came to America in his twenty-first year. He was a prominent steel and iron merchant, and during the civil war was interested in contracts for the Government. He is survived by four daughters and a son.

THOMAS GARDINER, managing editor of The San Diego Union, one of the oldest and best-known publishers on the Pacific Coast, died yesterday after a lingering illness, aged seventy-three. Mr. Gardiner was a native of Scotland. He was at different times publisher of The Sacramento Union, The Portland Telegram, and The Los Angeles Times.

JOHN A. HILLERY, for many years a prominent insurance broker in New York, died yesterday at his home, 264 West Seventy-first Street. He was born in New York in 1832, and at the outbreak of the civil war went to the front with the Seventh Regiment. Funeral services will be held to-morrow at the family home. The interment will be at Saugerties, N. Y.

Mrs. MARY E. MASON died on Friday at her home, 37 West Forty-eighth Street. She was born in New York seventy-one years ago, and was the widow of Col. Joel W. Mason. Mrs. Mason had for the past forty years been an active member of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, the pastor of which, the Rev. Dr. Faunce, will conduct the funeral services at the Mason residence to-morrow evening.

Dr. LAWRENCE SWAN WOODHULL died on Thursday at his home, 46 Monroe Place, Brooklyn. He was born in Huntington, L. I., twenty-five years ago. He attended the Polytechnic Institute and was prepared at the Brooklyn Latin School for Williams College. He traveled with a tutor for several years, and was graduated in medicine from the Long Island College Hospital in 1890. The funeral was held yesterday.

HENRY PAGE died on Friday at his home, 153 East Fifty-first Street. He was born in Scotland seventy years ago, and came to America in 1850. He was at one time in the publishing business, but later became associated with the Knickerbocker Ice Company, remaining with that company until the formation of the ice trust, when he retired from business, but himself will take place to-day at the family home. The burial will be in Greenwood.

DAVID WALSH, eighty-four years old, and for fifty years a resident of

A COLUMN FOR RACEGOERS

Something About the Probable Starters in the Suburban.

LAST WEEK AT GRAVESEND

A Puzzling Lot of Three-Year-Olds—"Nick" Hubinger Goes in for Racing—Model Saddling Paddock.

Four racing days of the Brooklyn Jockey Club's meeting remain before the animals move to the handsome racing park of the Coney Island Jockey Club. Except for the Greater New York Steeplechase, to be run on Monday, the fixtures for the week are unimportant until the last day of the meeting, Thursday. Then the Tremont Stakes for two-year-olds over the full distance for the youngsters—three-quarters of a mile—and the Brooklyn Derby, for three-year-olds, at a mile and a half, will be decided. The former has about all the good young horses that have shown engaged with the exception of Virginia Earle, and the latter has most of the three-year-olds of promise except Filigrane, Ethelbert, Jean Beraud, and Martimas. Beraud is done up with a splint, so that he could not start if he was an eligible, and the latter is in Canada. But Rhinelander, Lotario, Ahom, Half Time, Lackland, Alpen, Filon d'Or, Glengar, Great Neck, and Bangor will furnish a field that should make an interesting race of it.

Taken as a whole the meeting has been the best ever given under the auspices of the Brooklyn Jockey Club. Racing has been of good quality and finishes close. Luck in good weather has brought the best receipts from attendance ever known at the track, and the stockholders will have the weather as well as P. J. Dwyer's shrewd management to thank for the exceptionally large dividends that are sure to come as a result of the meeting.

But one improvement of consequence was made at the Gravesend track for the meeting, but that was one that every visitor to the paddock approved of and enjoyed. It was the construction of the great, roomy saddling paddock where the horses are housed preliminary to the races and saddled for the contests. It is roomy, lofty, and cool, and better and more convenient in every way than any other track in the country possesses. Standing in the centre of the great inclosure, one had a chance to see the animals that are to race after their preliminary canters, and can readily judge as to their condition and the chance they have in the races so far as the eye can tell.

There is a roomy balcony, reached by stairs from the paddock and opening off from the clubhouse. Here the club members may sit and see all that is going on, and this has been a position of vantage for a lot of the lovers of the sport. Ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney makes it a favorite lounging place when he is at the track, and there Foxhall Keene, John Hunter—the last of the Old Guard of racing men—James Galway, Sydney Paget, John H. Bradford, H. K. Knapp, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Center Hitchcock, Harry Payne Whitney, F. R. Hitchcock, "Jack" Follansbee, Edward C. Gilmore, W. H. Clark, Police Commissioner Sexton, Sheriff Dunn, ex-Police Commissioner Martin, Perry Belmont, on his occasional visits to the track; Julius Fleischmann, and a host of other social and political lights sit and chat about the chances of the horses. It is just the sort of place that horsemen fancy and such a one as would be a most desirable addition to the equipment of any race course. It was a happy thought that suggested its construction, and the design is one that could not well be improved on.

SUBURBAN HORSES AND THEIR CHANCES.

Interest now centres on the running of the Suburban on Saturday, when the Coney Island Club's first meeting will begin. Accidents of training which have already reduced the field of eligible horses, will probably still further reduce it before the animals are called to the post to run for the great prize, but the following list gives all those that are talked of as possible starters on Saturday evening:

Horses.	Wt.	Horses.	Wt.
Ben Holladay	129	Bangle	110
Algol	125	Warrenton	110
Banastar	122	Maxine	109
Briar Sweet	115	Candle Black	107
Don de Oro	110	Filigrane	100
St. Cloud	108	Jean Beraud	100
George Keene	101	Christmas Cat	100
Bannockburn	112	Jefferson	98
Imp	110	Star of Bethlehem	95
Previous	110		

Banastar, after his impressive victory in the Brooklyn Handicap, will naturally be the public favorite for the race. Don de Oro, Warrenton, Bannockburn—the latter a much better horse than he has been allowed to show himself to be—Imp and Filigrane will all have their friends on the strength of what they have done in races at the Brooklyn track. There is also a section of racegoers which will pin their faith to Ben Holladay, though it is very plain that the race is not at all at his distance, which is at least a mile and a half upward. His trainer, however, thinks that he can win at the shorter distance, and there are those who agree with him in spite of the fact that the horse is always very slow to get into his stride. This is a big disadvantage in a race like the Suburban, where there is no hot pace from the very start, and one has it is very hard for a "rater" like Ben Holladay to overcome in so short a distance as a mile and a quarter. If the race was at a mile and a half or further he would be a 1 to 2 favorite over the field in all probability and would beat all those flyers with a high rate of speed for a short distance, but who cut it when it comes to the run through the homestretch after a long race.

Don de Oro's race for the Brookdale Handicap made him a lot of friends among the trainers, and they believe that at the difference in the weights over the Brooklyn Handicap John Boden's horse will turn the tables on Banastar in spite of the marvelous speed of the latter. In fact, it is hinted that Candle Black and not Banastar will be the horse of the Clark string that must be beaten by the horse that would win the race. Whichever of the pair Odom shall ride is pretty sure to be the most dangerous one, for he is a jockey that never knows when he is beaten, and one that will take chances such as Maher, the other stable jockey, would never think of taking. Bannockburn, if "Willie" Martin should ride him and "Pat" Dunne have his money down, is a horse that may furnish very considerable surprise in the race, for he has a lot of speed, can stay the route, and is much faster in the last quarter than in the first of such a race. He was apparently "monkeyed" with at the Brooklyn track in one of his races and in the race of last Thursday there is little doubt that he would have beaten Tillo handily even had the Whitney horse stood up for the journey.

Algol may not be brought on from the West to try for the prize, but if he does come he may be in the fight. Star of Bethlehem is a Western aspirant who is so woefully bad that it is a wonder that his owner should go to the expense of sending him on here for the race. But he managed to beat a very bad lot of selling platers in a race at six furlongs in very slow time, and the Suburban bee became buzzing in the bonnet of his inexperienced owner, who at once concluded that he had a race horse. He will know better after the Suburban is run.

THE THREE-YEAR-OLDS.

While the three-year-old situation hereabouts has been terribly mixed by the inconsistent performances of the horses of that age, some of the horsemen who went to Toronto for the Spring racing there said: "Wait until Martimas, the Futurity winner of 1898, comes down here. Then you will see the three-year-old of the year." Martimas has not yet reached here, but the news of his first performance in Canada this year has done so. He started on Thursday in the race for the Windsor Hotel Stakes for three-year-olds at a mile over the Belair track at Montreal. He was a 1 to 5 favorite in the field of five that started, and yet he was beaten rather handily in 1:44¼, slow time even for that track, by the selling plater Tobe Payne. The excuse for the Hendrie horse is that he was a bit short in his work, had not been screwed up to a hard race, and that he will do better later on. This, it is claimed, was proved by the fact that he swerved in the stretch when pressure was applied to make him go up to Tobe Payne, who had been tired by having run the first half mile of the race in :51. On that showing Martimas will cause little trouble to the horses of his age down here.

It would be strange and not at all surprising, after the performance of the colts, if Admiration should prove to be the best of her age. Her performance in the Spring Special, when she beat Ethelbert, stamps her as being of something better than the average, and a filly is never at her best in the Spring. After she gets over the troubles incident to her sex it looks as if it would take a pretty high-class one to beat her this Fall. The last mile of her record-breaking performance was made in 1:39, as good as any horse has ever made over the Brooklyn track.

Admiration was a maiden when Mr. Whitney's agent, Sydney Paget, bought her of John E. Madden, during the Morris Park meeting, for $10,000. This was done after he had seen her work a mile in a trifle slower than 1:41 over the Withers mile. Madden picked her up out in Lexington for $3,000 after Eugene Leigh had told him of some very fast work she had done. He brought her East, intending to find a "soft spot" in some race for her and then have a "killing" in the betting ring. Meantime he received the offer from the Whitney Stable, which he accepted, and allowed her purchasers to get the money the first time she started. Rumor has it that the Whitney party won more than enough to pay for the filly.

HUBINGER GETS SOME RUNNERS.

"Nick" Hubinger, according to track rumor, has gone in for racing thoroughbreds. Hubinger is a starch manufacturer up in New Haven, Conn., who having made a fortune in the starch business went in for horse racing. Up to this year he has confined himself to the light harness racers, owning both trotters and pacers. But this year he has started a small stable of thoroughbreds which he races in the name of a New Yorker of Kentucky extraction, who figures on the turf as an owner, for the first time this year. A track story has it that at his first venture in backing his horses Hubinger dropped about $10,000, as his horse that he had backed to win finished in second place. But he had "quick action for his money," and it had been a complaint of Hubinger that he could not get that in racing trotters and pacers. Hubinger is game, however, and not only won back his losses on his first venture, but quite a comfortable sum in addition when his horses ran later at the Brooklyn track. He comes down from New Haven as often as possible to see the runners, and is taking an interest in the matter, which indicates that he will be as much of a factor in the sport in the future as he had been in light harness racing in the past.

PLANS OF COLLEGE OARSMEN.

Intercollegiate Rowing Association Will Hold Its Annual Regatta on the Hudson June 26.

The annual regatta of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association, between the Universities of Columbia, Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin, will be held on the Poughkeepsie-Highland course on the Hudson this month, on June 26 and 27.

The Intercollegiate Rowing Association is the only college rowing association in the United States holding an annual regatta in which the leading colleges in the United States are invited to participate. The chief object of this association is to afford an opportunity annually for rowing competition in order to demonstrate which of the university crews of the country is entitled to premier honors. There will be three events this year, the freshman eight-oared race between the Universities of Wisconsin, Columbia, Cornell, and Pennsylvania; the four-oared race between the Universities of Cornell and Pennsylvania, both of which events will take place on June 26; and the university eight-oared race between the Universities of Cornell, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Columbia, which will take place on June 27.

The conditions under which these races will be rowed this year will be the same as those which governed the previous regattas of this association, with such modifications as may be decided upon by the Board of Stewards, which is made up as follows: Francis S. Bangs, Columbia; Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Cornell, and Thomas Reath, Pennsylvania. These Stewards will have the selection of the officials, which list will be made up of college men well known in college aquatic circles.

The Stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association expect to formulate plans which will insure the future annual regattas of the association being more representative than the one of this year and those of previous years, and with this end in view they have expressed the intention of inviting all the prominent colleges interested in rowing to organize rowing departments, so as to insure each college having representation in the annual regatta of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association in 1900. The Stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association have expressed themselves as being favorable to including additional events for the 1900 programme. The programme for 1900 will probably include freshmen and university races in the following events: Single scull, double scull, four-oared race, eight-oared race, and it may be that other special events will be added. This programme will admit of Yale and Harvard entering in the single, double, or four-oared event, and still continue their dual Harvard-Yale eight-oared race at New London, and the date of the annual regatta of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association for 1900 will, if necessary, be so arranged as to admit of Harvard and Yale rowing their dual race at New London and afterward competing in the annual regatta of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association over the Poughkeepsie-Highland course, in order to give Yale and Harvard an opportunity to demonstrate their ability to cope with the crews of the other leading universities of the country. It is not generally known that one of the prizes for which the Intercollegiate Rowing Association entries compete is the magnificent trophy presented by Dr. L. L. Seaman of Cornell. It is expected that a number of other trophies will be presented to the Intercollegiate Rowing Association for competition in specified events in 1900. The Intercollegiate Association is in hopes that they will have foreign college crews to compete with in 1900 or 1901. It is reasonably sure that the University of Toronto will be represented in the regatta of 1900, and it is hoped that Oxford and Cambridge, and probably some of the colleges of the Continent of Europe, will be represented in the regatta of 1901. If this measure of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association is successful, the future annual regattas will be, in effect, the world's intercollegiate regatta. It does seem singular, with all the rapid strides that have been made in amateur sport in the way of the formation of National associations to govern every form of sport, that the matter of the formation of an Intercollegiate Rowing Association to encourage intercollegiate rowing should have been taken up at such a late day. But it would seem from present indications that rowing is to be the college fad, athletically speaking, of the future.

The Intercollegiate Rowing Association has from year to year been forced to change from one course to another for a variety of reasons. It seems, however, that the universities members of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association have at last come to the conclusion that the Poughkeepsie-Highland course on the Hudson is the ideal course for the annual regattas of the association.

The Poughkeepsie-Highland course is four miles straight away, with a depth of water ranging from 42 to 76 feet, an unobstructed view of the course on the west shore of the Hudson for four miles, splendid facilities for an observation train to follow the race from start to finish, an average width of the river of over half a mile, and as an illustration of the facilities of the course it may be stated that there is sufficient available space from start to finish to enable as many as forty boats to start abreast in one heat, and then there would be room for the private yachts, steamers, and other water craft on the east or Poughkeepsie side of the river to anchor and view the races.

The facilities for getting to the race course are ample. Special excursion trains will be run from New York and other points to connect with the observation train. The facilities for reaching the course by water from points north and south of Poughkeepsie are all that could be wished for.

The railroad companies make special rates from all points in order to give those who wish to see the races the opportunity of doing so at a very small cost. The railroad companies take the New York contingent to the course and back the same day. There is a charge of $1 for each seat on the observation train for the freshman races (June 26) and $2 for each seat on this train for the university race, (June 27,) and these tickets can be had on application to Mr. C. E. Lambert, Room 482, Grand Central Station, New York.

The Poughkeepsie-Highland Amateur Rowing Association will have charge of all preliminaries. It supersedes the Citizens' Committee of past years. The officers of the Poughkeepsie-Highland Amateur Rowing Association are as follows: President—C. E. Lambert; Vice Presidents—W. F. Booth, W. H. Frank, H. S. Reynolds, C. C. Hughes; Secretary—Fred R. Fortmeyer; Treasurer—John H. Campbell.

AMONG THE OARSMEN.

There are indications that local rowing clubs will send more entries to the People's Regatta, in Philadelphia, on July 4, than they have in many years. Several Harlem River crews are already in training, but they have not fully decided positively as yet whether they will enter. Ten days' more training will decide the question.

The Lone Star Boat Club has boated a junior four-oared gig crew for the Long Island regatta, composed of Cramer, Shaumberg, Baum, and Metzler. Capt. Walter Goodkind also contemplates entries in the junior single and junior double events.

The Union Boat Club's intermediate double, composed of A. G. Wolf, bow, and John Kemp, stroke, who carried off the honors in the Decoration Day regatta, will row senior double in the Long Island regatta. They are still training, and are in better condition and rowing in better form than they did on May 30, when they covered the course in 5:56.

The Hudson Boat Club of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and the Hudson River will hold its annual club regatta on July 4. A crew course has been laid out, and the finishes will be in front of the boat house. The closed events are as follows: Single gigs, pair-oared gigs, eight-oared barges, (married and single men;) tub and swimming races. It is probable that there will be an eight-oared barge race open to all clubs.

The reason given for Ten Eyck's non-appearance at the Harlem River regatta on Decoration Day is that he was backward in his college work, and his father refused to allow him to do any training. The present indications are that he will not row at Philadelphia for the same reason.

A large party of Harlem River oarsmen will attend the Poughkeepsie races to be held on June 27.

A number of complaints have been made of late that hoodlums find considerable fun in throwing stones at oarsmen and others from the Speedway, bluffs overlooking the river and from the bridges. Last season several shells were badly damaged in this way, and no one was punished.

The National Regatta to be held this year on the Charles River, Boston, July 28, promises to surpass anything of the kind ever held in this country. The Metropolitan Regatta, conducted by the clubs within the confines of the City of Boston, will be held on June 17, a holiday commemorative of the battle of Bunker Hill. Harvard will endeavor to win a race or two in this regatta.

The City Government of Boston has contributed $1,200 in prizes to the Fourth of July regatta at Boston.

Capt. John Rodgers of the Flushing Boat Club has announced the entry of a junior eight-oared crew in the Long Island regatta to be rowed on Flushing Bay July 15.

The Harlem Rowing Club's junior eight-oared shell crew has taken up training again and will probably row in the Philadelphia regatta on July 4. The men feel that they have not yet had an opportunity to show what is in them, as they have been unfortunate in the Harlem River regatta and were obliged to make a long detour in order to avoid a collision with a sand scow. The men have been changed about somewhat, and are now rowing in the following positions: H. Nonenbacher, bow; R. C. Trier, No. 2; J. Underhill, 3; D. J. Riley, 4; Thomas Fitzpatrick, 5; T. Jordan, 6; V. Goode, 7; L. Loyd, stroke, and T. Scannell, coxswain.

The Union Boat Club will send its junior eight, which rowed in the final heat of the Harlem regatta, to the Philadelphia regatta on July 4. Captain Hjertberg says he is well pleased with the showing the crew made, but may make one or two changes in men and positions.

The Wyanoke Boat Club will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of its organization by giving an outing at College Point on Sunday, June 18. There will be a series of athletic events followed by a dinner. The club will hold its annual regatta early in September.

The four-oared gig race of the Long Island regatta seems to be the most popular event on the card, and from the present outlook it will be necessary to row the race in two heats and a final. Five entries are probable for this event from Harlem River clubs alone.

There is talk among the members of the First Bohemian Boat Club of starting the senior eight-oared crew, which was defeated by the Knickerbocker Athletic Club crew on Decoration Day, in training again and sending them to the National regatta. The crew claim that they rowed under a great disadvantage in the Harlem regatta owing to the fact that the starboard men were stronger than those rowing on the port, and that this caused them to get away out of their course. If it is decided to enter the crew this fault will be remedied, and several changes will be made. The junior eight is already training for the Long Island regatta.

The New York Athletic Club will send an intermediate eight to the National regatta at Boston next month. It is said that several changes will be made in the crew that won the junior eight event of the Harlem regatta.

Australians Win at Cricket.

LONDON, June 10.—The Australian cricketers, in their match with Cambridge University, were all out to-day in their first innings for 436 runs. The Cambridge players, in their second innings, were all out for 122 runs. The Australians won by ten wickets.

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ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

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As heretofore our free delivery service includes the sending of all purchases and mail orders to any railroad station within a radius of 100 miles. When the purchase or mail order amounts to $5.00 or more, the goods will be sent free of charge to any railroad station in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the New England States.

Goods ordered from any point on Long Island where we have an agency will be delivered at purchaser's house free of charge.

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A Sale of Organdies, Batistes, Dimities, Percales, Madrases and Piques at the Lowest Prices Ever Known.

Our enormous Cotton Goods business has made our store a veritable distributing exchange for the products of the world's best makers of these goods and has given us opportunities for underselling which have been unequaled anywhere. A notable illustration of the advantages that have accrued to us, and through us to you, in this line, is found in this present sale. It concerns the MOST ALLURING COTTON GOODS BARGAINS that have been offered this season. Prominent among them is the **12,000 yards of Printed Piques which go at 7c. yard,** the **Lawns at 6½c. yard** and the **Finest French Novelty Organdies at 19c. yard.** But here are the details and every word is worth reading:

12,000 yards of Printed Pique, one of the season's leading fabrics; comes in navy and black with polka dots, figures, etc., and countless effective patterns on white, to go at 7c

36-in. Printed Lawns, soft percale finish, neat figures on white and pretty stripe patterns . . 6½c

32-in. Printed Shirting Madras, an enormous assortment of patterns, stripes, checks, plaids, etc., price 10c

Shirting Percales, superb finish, an ideal waist fabric, in stylish shirting designs, go at just half the opening price 12½c

French Printed Organdies, plain white grounds, printed in charming floral patterns; less than half regular prices 12½c

Imported Ginghams and Madrases, fast woven colors, stylish stripes, price 14c

French Novelty Organdies, checked and striped grounds, with printed floral and novel patterns. Prices throughout the season have been 35c. and 39c. yard, they go at 19c

Silk stripe Ginghams, checks and broken plaids and stripes, with silk over stripes, go at . . 29c

Genuine Irish Dimities, all this season's most attractive patterns in waist and dress lengths, per yard 17c

Cyrano Batistes, the latest foulard patterns, copied successfully from silks. Printed on navy and Cyrano blue grounds 12½c

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In a variety of styles, colors, braids and other fabrics, such as fur felt, duck, linen, piquet, etc., not so to be found in any other store in Brooklyn or Manhattan, at strictly manufacturers' wholesale prices! ranging from 48c, 69c, and 95c, up to any desired price. Lower priced hats must prove impositions on the purchaser, and find no place in our stores.

About 50 Trimmed Hats, Toques and Bonnets at $5.00!

Marked until now at $10, $12, $15, and $18, representing some of our best productions of the season, all fresh and seasonable, and of the best grade of materials. The well-known quality, durability, refined and unextreme styles make our Trimmed Millinery available for more than one season without suggesting the time of their production.

Throughout our store **clearance prices are the rule.** We have still large stocks in our Factories and Reserve Stock Rooms, all of which must be sold during the present month, no matter at what loss to us. **Convince yourself** that we **give** you **the best** for **less money** than you **pay** for **inferior goods elsewhere.**

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SALE OF SHOES, CAMERAS, AND UNDERWEAR.

Sale of Women's High-Grade Ties, $2.50 and $2.75 Kind for $1.45 a Pair.

1,450 pairs of WOMEN'S OXFORD TIES from one of Boston's best makers have come to us for QUICK SELLING MONDAY. Made of Hanselt's best kid-skin, in black, tan and nut brown colors, soles are McKay sewed and hand turned, with thin and medium weight flexible soles. There are a choice of six of the very latest and most fashionable toe shapes to select from, including the English, bull-dog, opera, coin and full round toes, with patent leather or kidskin tips, altogether as handsome and desirable Oxford tie as any one could wish for. Made for a prominent concern to retail for $2.50 and $2.75 a pair, but manufacturer's want of ready cash brings them to us for selling at $1.45 a pair.

Sizes 2½ to 7, widths B, C, D, E.

Special Tea Set Sale.

Quadruple-plated Tea Set, four-piece, $4.48; regular price, $7.50.
Quadruple-plated Tea Set, four-piece, $5.50; regular price, $8.39.
Quadruple-plated Tea Set, four-piece, $6.75; regular price, $9.25.
Quadruple-plated Tea Set, four-piece, $7.48; regular price, $10.00.
Quadruple-plated Tea Set, four-piece, $8.39; regular price, $12.75.
Quadruple-plated Tea Set, four-piece, $12.25; regular price, $13.98.

These are all new goods, latest designs, AND FULLY GUARANTEED. ENGRAVING FREE.

Special. 500 Odd Pieces.

Less Than One-half Regular Prices.

All perfect goods, every piece will give good service.

Sugar Bowls, Coffee Pots, Creamers, Spoon Holders, Plataues, Pickle Castors, with tongs; Bread Trays, Butter Dishes, Syrup Pitcher Trays, Bon-bon Baskets, Condensed Milk Holders, Biscuit Jars, Lemonade Pitchers, etc., etc., etc.

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Black Brilliantine for Bathing Suits, 19c. and 25c.

44-inch Lustrous Black Mohair Brilliantine, regular 50c. stock; price, 39c.

44-inch Bradford Turkish Mohair Brilliantine, lustre rivaling silk, extra special value at 75c.

36-inch Flannel Cloth for Bathing Suits, pure wool, worth to-day 39c., all colors, 25c.

Satin Stripe American Chally, 25c.

SILVER WARE.

This season's display is remarkable for its beauty and exquisite modeling. We are selling Silverware for less money than such qualities ever sold for before. Graceful Teapots, Dainty Chocolate and Tea Sets, Colonial Candelabras, Salad, Nut and Fruit Bowls, Soup Tureens, Baking Dishes, Ice Pitchers, Wine Coolers, Chop and Celery Dishes, Punch Bowls, Coffee Urns, etc. They are the newest shapes, also the practical pieces, suitable for wedding gifts.

Quadruple-plated Chocolate Pots, fluted design, burnished finish, special, at $2.25; were $2.99.

Quadruple-plated Fruit Stands, rich examples of modeling and finish, with imported glass dishes, all the new designs, transparent, with exquisite tracing in gold, special, at $3.75; were $5.00.

Quadruple-plated Fruit Stands, artistic in design, with opalescent pink fluted glass dish, special, at $1.98; were $3.69.

Quadruple-plated Cake Stands, satin finish, beautifully engraved, special, $1.48; regular price, $2.39.

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This department is replete with bargains. No pretense about our Carpets. We tell you of them accurately and definitely and never misrepresent the goods, and give the best value for the LEAST MONEY.

Tapestry Carpets, highest qualities, newest and most desirable designs, fine color combinations, worth 85c.; for to-morrow, 64c. a yard.

Body Brussels Carpet, the finest in the market, examine them and you will not find a fault, for NONE EXISTS, sold everywhere at $1.35; to-morrow, at 96c. per yard.

About 800 yards of Wilton Carpet Goods, that have retailed all season at $2.25, will go at $1.50.

Axminster, Bigelow, the highest-priced and best in the market, worth $1.70; at $1.25 per yard.

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Everything that the market contains, from the smallest door mat to the largest room size.

800 Rubber Door Mats, worth $1.45; special, at 98c.

JAPANESE MATTINGS.

800 rolls of Cotton Warped Matting, in beautiful patterns and in bright, clean shades of blue, brown, and green, each roll contains full 40 yards, one of our own importations, worth $12.00; sell them at $8.50 a roll.

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printed and inlaid, all grades, in domestic goods, also the first and second grades of Staine's Celebrated English Inlaid Linoleums, our stock of these goods is now complete in every way, from 40c. a square yard.

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in a large variety, from 20c. a square yard up.

Cotton Dress Fabrics. Strong Facts.

25,000 yards of Printed Pekin Stripe Cotton Grenadine, made by Koechlin Freres, of Mulhouse, Alsace, which cost a leading importer 27½c. a yard to land in New York, a choice variety of light, medium and dark effects, an ideal fabric for a dressy waist, on sale early Monday morning at 9½c.

Napoleon Blue Printed Foulard Lawns, copied from India Silks, 10c.

Printed P. K., 12½c.

Plain Cord Welt P. K., white and all the desirable shades, 10c.

Russian Duck, plain colors, 10c.

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Everett Dress Ginghams and Seersuckers, 6½c.

Cream Color Crinkle Seersucker, 6½c.

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Corded Madras and Fine Dress Ginghams, shirting and waist styles, were 19c. and 25c., 15c.

Scotch and French Dress Ginghams, 19c.

Cotton Covert Cloth for Bicycle wear, extra strong, 11c.

10c. and 12½c. Lawns, on table to close, 5c.

White Bedford Cord P. K., 19c.

New England Homespun Linen Crash for Skirts, 12½c.

12½c. and 15c. Printed Lawns and Nainsook, 9c.

19c. Fine Printed Organdies, 10c.

36-inch Percale, best made, over 200 styles, 12½c.

Remnants of 12½c. Percale, all lengths, at 8½c.

Laces and Embroideries.

LOT 1—Ivory Duchesse Dentille Flossette and Platt Val Laces, from 8 to 6 inches wide, regular values, from 15c. to 65c. per yard; your choice, 12½c. a yard.

LOT 2—Embroideries and Insertions, assorted widths, worth from 10c. to 35c. per yard; special, 8c., 12c., and 15c. a yard.

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$9.98 instead of $13.00

American Porcelain, all full size pieces, new shape, refined decorations. Our regular price on these goods is $13.00; special as long as this lot lasts.

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Something very nice and quite new, in a rich green under-glaze decoration and gold traced. Worth in a regular way one-half more than our special price on them.

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TOILET SETS.

$2.25 instead of $3.00

Complete sets, assorted decorations, new shapes, richly stippled in colors.

$1.74 instead of $2.25

American Porcelain in rich under-glazed decorations, a selection of patterns, complete set, full size pieces.

$3.98 instead of $5.98

American Porcelain in refined decorations, richly gold traced and tinted, your choice of colors, full size set, regular goods.

$5.49 instead of $10.00

American Porcelain Toilet Set, 12 pieces including large covered slop jar handsomely decorated. We have only a few at this price.

LAMPS.

$1.25 instead of $1.75

Nickel Lamps, centre draught burners, complete with shade.

$2.75 instead of $3.49

Lamps richly decorated, centre draught burners, solid brass trimmings, complete with globe to match.

$3.24 instead of $4.49

Parlor Vase Lamps, richly decorated globe to match, centre draught burners and solid brass mountings.

$3.98 instead of $5.49

Lamps complete with globe decorated to match, centre draught burner, solid brass trimmings.

Special Inducements in INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.

Children's Short White Dresses, with fancy yokes of embroidery and tucks, deep hem and others hemstitched; sizes 6 months to 3 years; 49c. and 79c.

One lot of Colored Dresses in percale and lawn; five or six different styles, trimmed with lace or embroidery. Special, 49c.

Children's China Silk Dresses in white and light blue, trimmed with inserting and lace, with large ruffles over shoulder; sizes 6 months to 3 years; $2.49, $3.98.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

Closing Out Balance of Children's, Misses' and Ladies' Parasols at Greatly Reduced Prices.

500 Children's Parasols at 19c.; former price, 25c.

Ladies' Coaching Parasols, in all colors, at 98c., $1.39 and $1.98.

24-inch Sun Umbrellas, with natural and dresden handles, paragon frame, silk case and tassels, 98c. each; formerly $1.25 each.

EMBROIDERIES.

A special lot of Cambric and Nainsook Edgings, all cut out ready for use, by the yard, and also in 4½ and 5-yard strips, for Monday only, 3c. per yard. These have been selling right along for 5c. per yard.

Also special lot of Edgings and Insertings at 5c., 8c., 10c., and 12½c. per yard; value double.

Semi-Annual Sale of LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

CORSET COVERS, 8c. Good muslin, well made, bound neck and armholes.

UMBRELLA DRAWERS, 39c., 49c., 59c. Good muslin and cambric, trimmed with lace, embroidery and cluster tucks.

NIGHTGOWNS, 39c., 49c., 59c., 69c., 79c., 89c. and 98c. Good muslin, cambric and nainsook, trimmed with insertion, cluster tucks, embroidery, lace and ribbon.

WALKING SKIRTS, 49c., 59c., 69c., 79c., 98c. and upward. Good muslin and cambric, deep umbrella ruffle trimmed with lace and embroidery.

SKIRT CHEMISES, 65c. and 98c.; good cambric trimmed with lace, embroidery and insertion.

Bargains in Lawn Dressing Sacques; colored and white lawn; 85c. to $3.25.

JEWELRY.

150 gross Beauty Pin Sets at 7c. per card; ½ dozen on card.

200 dozen Plated Shirt Waist Sets, 6 pieces, 10c. per set.

CAMERAS.

The Boss Dandy Camera, makes pictures 4x5, $2.98.

GROCERY SPECIALS.

Summer Eatables.

Lambs' Tongues, pickled, in glass jars; pints, 35c., quarts, 49c.

Shrimps, make fine salad; small tin, 10c.; large tin, 19c.

Chipped Beef. Creamed chipped beef is tasty; in ½-lb. packages, 10c.

Raspberry Vinegar. A little in ice water makes a healthful drink; pint bottle, 25c.

Sardines—A large purchase gave us a fine Sardine for little money—Genuine French, in olive oil—Per tin, 10c.—Per dozen, $1.00.

Flour—Pure Food Brand—Every pound guaranteed—Best quality—Special Monday, per barrel $4.40.

Teas—Come in our grocery and have a glass of iced tea. Our teas are purchased carefully—makes the selling easy. We have teas at 60c. per pound, 45c. per pound, and 30c. per pound.

Seashore, mountain and country shipping orders are keeping us busy now. Freight paid to distances not more than 100 miles.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

Good Prospects for a Bicycle Path on the Bridge.

L. A. W.'S TOURING DEPARTMENT

Its Foreign Service May Be Facilitated by Government—Mile-a-Minute Ride—Miscellaneous News.

There seems to have been some progress made in the movement on the part of the New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen to secure a bicycle path on the Brooklyn Bridge. The meeting of the division, held last Wednesday, brought a response from Bridge Commissioner J. L. Shea, in which he indorsed the movement and asked that a committee be appointed to confer with C. C. Martin, Chief Engineer and Superintendent. It is thought that Engineer Martin has several plans which he will show, one of which is for a path over the cable tracks on the north side of the bridge. The committee will not submit any plans, as the league has offered numerous suggestions in the past. M. M. Belding, Jr., Chief Consul of the New York Division, is now sanguine that there will be a path built before long. The committee appointed to meet Engineer Martin consists of M. M. Belding, Jr., Chairman; Frederick B. House, H. M. Valentine, Theodore Kent, and Jarvis S. Howard. The committee will meet at 132 Nassau Street, the division headquarters, on Tuesday afternoon.

"Charlie" Murphy, who will attempt to ride a mile in one minute, paced by a locomotive on the Long Island Railroad, June 30, is doing most of his training at Manhattan Beach and on a home trainer. Dr. I. MacMunn Holly, who has made a specialty of advising cycle riders how to train, has made several examinations of Murphy, and says that there is no danger in the attempt. He has made thorough X ray and stethoscopic examinations of the cyclist's heart, and noticed that even after riding for two or three miles at a tremendous speed the action of the heart was a very few beats more than normal. Dr. Holly further states that he has made an equally careful examination of Murphy's respiratory system, which, he says, shows marvelous development.

"The expansion of the lungs being 6¾ inches," says the doctor, "shows that the innermost recesses are brought into play. The alimentary system depends largely on training, and in Mr. Murphy's case this has been carefully looked after, the most nutritious diet having been persisted in since the beginning. It is well known among trainers that a good stomach is a necessary qualification; and the perfection of condition that Mr. Murphy is in shows the careful and painstaking way in which this system has been looked after. The muscular system is also included in the careful training, and shows a splendid development, each muscle showing most perfect response to the electric test.

"Without a perfect nervous system the eye, the ear, and the brain could not bear the strain of a feat like the one Mr. Murphy is about to undertake and should these give out he would be helpless. I have therefore concentrated my efforts in an exhaustive examination of this system, fully realizing that the slightest deviation from normal would be fatal to his project. I have found nothing lacking, very test giving the most perfect results, and I am confident that Mr. Murphy's magnificent physical condition, together with his excellent judgment in matters pertaining to bicycle riding, assures a successful termination of a feat that is considered the most difficult of all speed breaking tests."

James E. Sullivan, President of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and of the Amateur Athletic Club for the Metropolitan District, has been secured to act as referee for the event. Before the ride Mr. Sullivan will survey the course over which Murphy is to ride and measure the mile accurately. This will enable him to certify that the ride has actually taken place over a statute mile of 5,280 feet. Mr Sullivan will also see that all other arrangements are made in such a manner that there can be no question concerning any one of them. For timers the following have been engaged: William H. Robertson of Brooklyn, Robert Stoll of the New York Athletic Club, and Sam See of Brooklyn. Fred Burns will act as announcer.

In its efforts to make the Touring Department of the L. A. W. an effective institution, the National Touring Committee is meeting with some valuable assistance from outside sources. One of the most gratifying offers is that of the Department of State of Washington. Though the Touring Committee is in close touch with foreign touring associations, which keep it informed concerning touring matters abroad, it is very probable that the league will eventually have a foreign service of its own through the assistance of the United States Government. In a recent letter to Chairman Aldrich of the Touring Committee on this subject, David J. Hill, Assistant Secretary of State, who is himself an enthusiastic wheelman, offers to put the Consular service of the Government at the disposal of the L. A. W. to achieve the result desired.

"As a wheelman I feel much personal interest in the matter," writes Secretary Hill, "and would be obliged if you would draw up a series of questions such as you would think suitable to send out to the Consular representatives of the United States for the purpose of securing the information desired. My own experience in Europe leads me to think that you could easily compile from these sources a general handbook which would be exceedingly useful to the American wheelman while abroad."

Chairman Aldrich is in further correspondence with the State Department on this subject, and the suggestion made by Secretary Hill is likely to be adopted as a part of the plans of the Touring Department for future work. It is probable that a system of Consular reports will be at once inaugurated.

John A. Blauvelt, President of the Atlantic Athletic Association, who will manage the Manhattan Beach track this season, has made arrangements whereby the famous Twentieth Century Trophy, which was used as an income affair last year for professional riders, will be offered to the club whose representatives score the largest number of points during the season at Manhattan Beach, and also at Ambrose Park. The trophy is valued at $500. No points will be scored in match events. All the best cycle racers are entered for the Atlantic Handicap, at two miles, which will be one of the races decided at Manhattan Beach next Saturday. The winner's end of the purse will be $500. The programme also includes a one-third-mile race for professionals and four amateur events.

The announcement that Arthur Gardiner, the fastest short-distance cyclist of Chicago, would desert that style of competition for the chance of middle-distance honors has created considerable talk in cycling circles. He should be successful in the new style of racing, as he has shown speed to follow almost any pace. His twenty-eight-mile journey in record time at Bellair, Ohio, and the skill he has shown in capturing first prizes in five-mile handicaps argue well for his chances. He will meet Harry Elkes in the big twenty-five-mile match race at Manhattan Beach July 4. Each man will be paced by motorcycles, and as Elkes is the acknowledged middle-distance champion of America the contest will be for championship honors.

The following railroad rates for the League of American Wheelmen National meet in Boston, Aug. 14 to 19, have been announced:

One limited fare by route traveled, going and returning the same way, from points outside a radius of 200 miles from Boston, short-line mileage, tickets limited to continuous passage in both directions, to be sold and good going through New England from Aug. 13 to 17 inclusive, returning Aug. 14 to 20, inclusive.

Round-trip tickets from points more than 200 miles from Boston may be deposited with the Boston city ticket agent of the initial line (first returning coupon) on or before Aug. 19 on payment of a fee of 50 cents, and such tickets will be extended for continuous return passage, to arrive at destination not later than Aug. 31, 1899.

For continuous passage, round-trip tickets by variable routes, (going by one route and returning by a different route) from points more than 200 miles from Boston, two-thirds of the one-way rate by route traveled in each direction, i. e., fare and one-third for round trip.

From points 200 miles or less from Boston convention rates good going Aug. 13 to 19, inclusive, and good returning Aug. 14 to 20, inclusive. One wheel to be carried free to Boston at owner's risk on any of the preceding forms of tickets.

This arrangement gives the meet at Boston advantages, so far as transportation is concerned, which have never been granted to the League of American Wheelmen for previous National meets. The extension of the limit for the return portion of the tickets to Aug. 31 allows not only an opportunity for league members to enjoy the meet, but also ample time to visit the seashore and mountain resorts of New England after the meet is closed.

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It is interesting to note the rise and fall of bicycle prices during the last twenty-one years. In 1877 a well-known high-grade wheel sold for $92.50. In six years the price had advanced to $142.50. In 1885 the "ordinary," or high wheel, reached its highest value, and the best grade sold for $150. This price gradually dropped until in 1887 the best wheel sold at $130. In 1888 the rear-driving safety made its appearance and sold for $135, and four years later, when pneumatic tires were added, the price was $150. From then on the price steadily declined. Bicycle manufacturers sprung up all over the country like mushrooms, and in 1897 the best grade safety sold for $100 and was guaranteed for one year. The chainless bicycle enjoyed its first boom last year, and this again raised the price to $125. The chain wheel, however, decreased in price. At the present time the best chainless is sold for $75 and the chain wheel for $50. There are many wheels on the market that sell for a great deal less than $50, and as thousands of these are in use they seem to afford satisfaction.

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The Pope Manufacturing Company of Hartford has issued a booklet entitled "Law of the Road as Applied to the Bicycles." It enunciates the foundation principles of road law and explains the privileges belonging to the users of the highway in general and bicyclists in particular.

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Entry blanks for the eighteenth annual race meet of the Kings County Wheelmen, which will be held at the Manhattan Beach track on June 24, have been issued. The programme includes two special events—an invitation team pursuit race and an amateur pace race of fifteen miles between Charles T. Earl of the Kings County Wheelmen and H. Y. Bedell of the Pierce Wheelmen.

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The Madison Wheelmen will hold a ladies' run to Avoca Villa, Bath Beach, to-day. The start will be from the clubhouse, 1,066 Madison Avenue, at 9:30 this morning.

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The Manhattan Bicycle Club has decided, because of the poor condition of the roads beyond Amityville, L. I., to change the course to be covered on its double century run of June 24 and 25. The new course selected is as follows: Start, 7:30 P. M., June 24, from Bedford Avenue fountain to Bath Beach, Coney Island, Jamaica, Mineola, Jerico, Hicksville, Seaford, Amityville, Freeport, Fenhurst, Valley Stream, Jamaica, to Bedford Rest. This will complete the first century. The second century will cover the usual course to Oakdale and return. The total elapsed time of the double century will be twenty-three hours, which includes a total of six hours for rests and refreshments. This shows that the average pace will be about twelve miles an hour. Entries may be made up to the time of the start. There will be no entry fee charged. Entries should be sent to M. A. King, 205 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York.

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The following is the regular weekly road report issued by the New York Division of the League of American Wheelmen: Cyclists in making use of this information should keep in mind the weather conditions, as a rainstorm may make an ordinary country road which has been reported in good condition nearly unridable, while a few hours of sunshine with a brisk wind will put a macadam or gravel road reported muddy in good condition.

Owing to the need of rain, the country roads all over the State are dusty, and the much-traversed macadam roads are very heavy. The north shore roads of Long Island furnish the best riding, and have one distinct advantage in the fact that nearly all the roads are shady and cool and furnish plenty of opportunity for rest out of the sun. Runs to Lake Success, near Douglaston, and to Casena Lake, near Flushing, Willets Point, Glen Cove, Oyster Bay, and Port Washington are suggested.

The asphalt streets of New York are generally fair to good; Central Park drives and Riverside Drive fair; upper Seventh Avenue poor to dangerous at crossings; Lenox Avenue very bad, except between car tracks; Boulevard, below One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, torn up; One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, from Eighth Avenue to Fifth Avenue, also torn up; One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, between Madison Avenue Bridge and Third Avenue, is in frightful condition, much glass; St. Ann's Avenue good; Alexander and Willis Avenues good; Westchester Avenue trips fair; Jerome Avenue fair to good; Mott Avenue, owing to the fact that it is being widened, is in poor condition; roads of Goshen, Guymard, Port Jervis, Milford, and the Water Gap good but more or less dusty.

LAUNCHING OF THE STRINGHAM.

New Torpedo Boat, Largest and Most Costly Yet Built for Government, Named by Miss E. S. Creighton.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 10.—The torpedo boat Stringham, which the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company is building for the Government, was launched this afternoon at 1:28 o'clock. Miss Edwina Stringham Creighton, granddaughter of the late Admiral Stringham, and daughter of the late Rear Admiral Creighton, gave the vessel its name. Thousands of spectators witnessed the launching, including guests from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, who were entertained at luncheon in the mold loft.

The Washington party comprised Charles H. Allen, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles and Mrs. Miles, Rear Admiral Hichborn and Mrs. Hichborn, Judge Advocate General Lemly, Capt. Dawson, Naval Constructor Spear and wife, Naval Constructor Taylor, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Endicott, A. B. Cunningham, Lieut. Commander J. M. Roper and Mrs. Roper, and the French Naval Attaché. At Baltimore the British Consul, Mr. Frazer, joined the party. The New York party included Superintendent J. T. Dallett of the Red D Line, R. P. Bolton of the Plant Line, John Inglis, A. W. Fletcher, Lieut. Commander J. C. Frémont, Supervisor of the Harbor of New York; Charles A. Gould, President of the Gould Coupler Company; Horatio Hall, H. S. Hayward, Capt. J. W. Miller, President of the Providence and Stonington Steamship Company; Donald Stuart, Aaron Vanderbilt, and H. W. Miller.

The Stringham is the largest and most costly torpedo boat designed for the Government, and upon completion will be the pioneer in the ocean-going boats of her class. Her construction was authorized by Congress in the act approved March 3, 1897, and the contract was signed with the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company July 29, 1897. The keel was laid March 21, 1898. The contract date of completion was July 29, 1899, and the price for hull and machinery, exclusive of ordnance and outfit, is $236,000.

The vessel is 225 feet long, 22 feet extreme breadth, and at 6 feet 6 inches mean draught displaces 340 tons. The design in its general features follows the English type of boat, but is not a close copy of foreign plans, as has been the case with the designs of some other boats now building. She has four Thornycroft water-tube boilers, exhausting into three stacks, the two middle boilers having a common stack. The engines are twin-screw, vertical inverted, triple expansion, designed to indicate 7,200 horse power, which is expected to drive the boat at least at the guaranteed speed of 30 knots per hour. Her allowance of coal at the normal draught of water is 35 tons, and her bunkers will store 90 tons. She carries an unusually heavy battery for boats of her class, as in addition to two deck-discharging tubes for eighteen-inch Whitehead torpedoes, she mounts seven six-pounder rapid-fire guns, one on top of each of the two conning towers and the other five on the deck between the conning towers. A turtle back is built from the forward conning tower to the stern, and the latter has a sharp rake, instead of being plumb as usual.

The vessel is named after Rear Admiral Silas Horton Stringham, who died in Brooklyn at the age of seventy-eight years, after a service of sixty-seven years in the navy, starting at the age of eleven years as a midshipman.

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOT

Annual Match for the Carnochan Trophy Held at Creedmoor.

COMPANY G AGAIN VICTORIOUS

Owing to the Death of Their Captain Company E Team Withdrew from the Contest.

The annual match shooting for the Carnochan Trophy by the Seventh Regiment took place at Creedmoor yesterday. There were only nine company teams present. The men from Company E abandoned their plans to take part when they learned of the death of the Captain of their company, George B. Rhoads, who was killed by a cable car. The team from Company B had only five men in it. The weather conditions were good. The match began at 2 o'clock in the afternoon with a slight rain falling. This soon stopped, and until late in the afternoon the clouds prevented a glare.

The trophy was won by Company G, the same company which possesses the former Carnochan Trophy, having won it three times. Company C was a close second, and Company I came third. Yesterday's match was the first one for the new trophy offered by Lieut. G. M. Carnochan, Assistant I. S. A. P. of the regiment. The shooting was directed by Capt. W. H. Palmer, I. S. A. P., assisted by the giver of the trophy. Each man had seven shots at 200, 300, 500, and 700 yards. The following scores were made:

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Ttl.
COMPANY A.					
Sergt. G. W. Roosevelt	26	20	27	27	100
Sergt. C. S. M. Hook	22	26	26	26	100
Corp. W. H. Ford	28	26	30	23	105
Corp. H. L. Nalsawald	26	21	33	31	111
J. K. Green	30	28	29	32	119
F. C. Wightman	25	28	30	26	109
Total for team	155	149	175	165	644
COMPANY B.					
Lieut. H. V. D. Black	27	24	27	31	109
Sergt. J. R. Stewart	29	25	33	32	119
Sergt. E. P. Fowler	30	27	27	31	115
C. H. Plump	27	27	24	26	104
C. W. Luyster, Jr.	29	19	28	28	104
Total for team	142	122	139	148	551
COMPANY C.					
Sergt. E. C. Robertson	28	27	31	30	116
L. Corp. A. Balthasar	33	30	29	32	124
W. M. Bavier	30	27	29	26	112
D. C. Meyer	27	22	32	29	110
T. D. Scoble	28	25	29	24	106
O. Wuerz	29	26	31	30	116
Total for team	175	157	181	171	684
COMPANY D.					
Lieut. G. S. Towle	31	28	25	22	106
Sergt. B. Kipp	26	21	23	22	97
Corp. E. S. Coy	29	26	30	25	110
Corp. W. F. Robinson	24	25	25	18	92
Corp. E. M. Leask	31	27	27	26	111
W. M. Phillips	26	28	30	31	115
Total for team	170	155	162	144	631
COMPANY F.					
Lieut. T. C. Wisswall	31	30	27	34	122
Sergt. A. Stevens	25	25	28	24	102
Sergt. T. W. Perkins	29	28	31	28	116
Corp. L. W. Stotesbury	28	27	30	29	114
L. L. Clarke	30	27	26	23	106
E. P. Jessup	22	14	28	11	75
Total for team	165	151	170	149	635
COMPANY G.					
Capt. W. J. Underwood	28	30	26	28	112
Lieut. H. E. Crall	28	29	33	30	120
Sergt. J. M. Moe	29	27	30	25	111
Sergt. W. Reid, Jr.	28	26	32	31	117
W. H. Palmer, Jr.	31	30	33	29	123
W. M. Stillwell	26	25	30	28	105
Total for team	168	167	184	169	688
COMPANY H.					
Lieut. L. J. Joscelyn	24	30	25	23	102
Corp. A. E. Drake	25	22	17	25	89
Corp. S. M. Richardson	26	24	29	24	103
A. R. Bunnell	24	17	15	4	60
F. C. Maston	18	25	20	28	90
W. C. Relyea	23	20	26	25	93
Total for team	140	131	136	121	528
COMPANY I.					
Lieut. H. C. Du Val	24	25	25	25	99
Serg. B. B. McAlpin	27	31	32	29	119
Serg. J. L. Roberts, Jr.	28	28	31	27	114
Corp. W. B. Cowperthwait	26	25	30	26	107
Corp. W. A. O'Connor	31	32	32	23	118
J. Fox, Jr.	25	28	29	29	111
Total for team	159	108	179	159	665
COMPANY K.					
Capt. R. McLean	28	26	33	29	116
Corp. A. V. Stout	25	26	32	28	111
Corp. P. Jay	25	24	29	28	111
L. Corp. B. Dominick, Jr.	28	30	29	25	112
F. Spies	17	17	14	26	79
F. C. Newcomb	26	22	23	25	106
Total	156	145	165	161	627

SANITARY WORK AT HAVANA.

American Troops in Good Health Despite Their Leaky Tents—Many Sewerage Improvements.

HAVANA, June 10.—The soldiers at Camp Columbia are still living in tents, the barracks for their accommodation not having been finished. The daily heavy rains are causing great annoyance. All the tents are of new brown hospital canvas, which was thought to be the best obtainable for the climate, but has proved utterly unfit. The chemicals used in the dye eat the fibre and make the tents leak after a week of exposure.

The daily rains soak quickly through and drench the men, who are disgusted. All the tents have wooden floors and cots; but unless the barracks are soon completed, sickness will probably develop, although under present conditions the health of the soldiers is remarkable.

The army health report for the City of Havana is very gratifying to Gen. Ludlow. Of the 2,000 men, less than 2 per cent. are sick. This is a better average than is usual anywhere in the United States. Among the troops there are a very few cases of serious sickness, these being mainly persons who are suffering from typhoid fever, of which there are four cases. The ordinary health of the city remains good.

One supposed case of yellow fever is reported on board the steamer Ardanmohr, from Carthagena. Some of the army doctors say the patient is suffering from yellow fever, but Dr. W. T. Brunner, Chief Quarantine Officer, declares that he is not. The ship has been quarantined, and the man removed to the hospital. He was taken sick two days before the steamer arrived at Havana. In future vessels arriving from Carthagena will be obliged to undergo a temporary quarantine.

Capt. Weber in dredging the upper end of the harbor has cut a 1,200-foot channel through the artificial shore, and a hundred years' accumulation of dumpage from the old Spanish dumps has been removed from the Santa Catalina branch of the harbor. The former yellow fever breeder has been thoroughly cleaned, the shore scraped, and the deposit taken out to sea. Some 10,000 barrels of lime were used in the vicinity.

MURDERED MAN'S WILL LOST.

Martin Meier's Effects Do Not Disclose Clue to Slayers.

CHICAGO, June 10.—The will of Martin Meier, who on Wednesday last was found bound and murdered in his home, and which the police hoped would furnish a clue to the slayers, is missing. The safety deposit box of the murdered man was opened to-day. Mortgages amounting to $18,000 and other papers were found, but the envelope marked "Will of Martin Meier" contained nothing but naturalization papers and a receipt for a burial lot.

Besides the $18,000 in mortgages, $18,000 in cash was also found. This did not, however, include the $1,800 Meier is known to have received a few days previous to his death, as the deposit vault records show that Meier's last visit was on May 8. The police are convinced that the murderers got at least that amount in cash.

Oratorical Contest at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 10.—The junior oratorical contest was held in Alexander Hall to-day. The contestants included four speakers from Clio Hall and four from Whig Hall. The speakers were Charles K. Smith, West Pittstown, Penn.; James H. Moffatt, Cumberland, Md.; Herbert K. England, Washington, N. J.; Joseph H. Hill, Englewood Port, Penn.; William Van Buskirk, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Henry K. Dalzell, Wheeling, W. Va.; David L. Chambers, Washington, D. C., and Charles C. Miller, Trenton, N. J. The first prize was awarded to Smith, whose subject was "The Spirit of the Victorian Age," and the second prize went to Miller, his subject being "Great Britain Not England." Chambers was awarded the McLean prize of $100 for the best composition.

THE VINDICATION OF DREYFUS.

One of the Most Glorious Victories of Justice in the History of Humanity, Says Rabbi Grossman.

Rabbi Rudolph Grossman preached a sermon at Rodoph Sholom yesterday on the subject of "Justice," in which he made the case of Capt. Dreyfus his principal topic. His text was the reply of Moses to Korah: "To-morrow God will decide." After speaking of the ultimate triumph of justice, he said:

"I doubt not that even while I am speaking in this strain one name crowds to the lips of every one of you, the name of that one man who illustrates, perhaps better than it has ever been illustrated before, the irresistible, invincible power of justice. A year ago, when conditions for that poor outcast of Devil's Island looked the gloomiest and the enemies of right laughed in their apparent security, I gave expression from this very pulpit to my confidence that inasmuch as there is a God, inasmuch as justice cannot die, the wrong that had been done would yet be righted, and the guilty who had consigned an innocent man to a fate worse and more horrible than any of a fabled hell, would at last receive that punishment which their great crime so richly deserved.

"And see, to-day the confidence is realized, the hope and the prayer that animated the heart of every true man and woman the world over, is fulfilled, and across the sky of France, dark for so long with the clouds of hatred and wrong, may be read the words of my text: 'To-morrow God will decide.' The day has come, the day of reckoning, when justice clutches the throat of the sinner and righteousness sings the paean of victory.

"How like a melodrama appears the outcome of the most celebrated case of our century, and perhaps of human history! A few months ago the arch conspirators in this terrible tragedy appeared to have triumphed, as every man in France who dared to lift his voice in behalf of the unfortunate Dreyfus was made to feel the wrath and the fury of the people. To-day, see the marvelous transformation. Zola, driven into exile because he dared to protest against iniquity, returns home applauded by the very ones who a short time ago hissed him; Col. Picquart, cast into a prison because he had the manhood to stand for the truth, has been released and is about to be reinstated in his former rank, and perhaps even to be advanced; while punishment has relentlessly pursued each and every one of the leaders in this great conspiracy, forcing the one to suicide, the other to exile, a third to confession, a fourth to resignation, and heaping upon all of them disgrace, infamy, shame, the contempt of the French people, while Dreyfus himself, after over five years of patient suffering, is now returning, under the protection of a ship of war, again to the country he had served so faithfully and which at last seems prepared to hail him as a noble martyr in the cause of truth.

"I doubt whether in the entire history of humanity justice has ever gained so complete, so sweeping, and so glorious a victory as this. It is a most marvelous proof of the grandeur of our century. Let an act of wrong be committed in any corner of the globe, and, thanks to the press, the greatest champion of right, it becomes known to-day to the entire world; and all humanity, irrespective of creed and nationality, cries out at once, and so long and so loud that the wrong is righted and justice is done.

"But I see in this splendid victory of the French Captain more than a victory of justice. I see in it a most remarkable vindication of the Jew, and its effect in improving the condition of the Jews not only of France but of the entire world will, I believe, be incalculable. I firmly believe that out of this sad tragedy there will come rich blessing for the entire Jewish people. After the reporter of the Court of Cassation had read his impartial report, wherein he entirely exonerated Dreyfus from all guilt, Drumont, editor of the vilest anti-Semitic sheet of Paris, declared in his paper: 'If Dreyfus is freed it is the Jews who did it. Jewish money has bought the Judges of the court,' and the leading French journal, Figaro, commenting on this base insinuation of Drumont, very significantly said how utterly absurd Drumont's assertion is. This is proved by the fact that, outside of his loyal, noble wife, not a single one of those who have championed the cause of Dreyfus is a Jew. They are all Christians.

"This most unfortunate episode in French history will, I believe, open the eyes of the people to the utter absurdity of anti-Semitism, and make clear that the bitter accusations that for so many years have been made against the loyalty, the patriotism, the honor of the Jews are only a pack of lies, and that the only reasons for the anti-Semitic movement are malice, envy, and hate. To that extent it will prove a source of blessing to Israel."

CONRAD KISSELL REAPPEARS.

He Claims that He Was Drugged on the Eve of His Wedding Day.

Conrad V. Kessell of 812 Traphagen Street, West Hoboken, Chief Ranger, Court Friendship, Foresters of America, of West Hoboken, and well known in church and social circles, who disappeared Tuesday night, when he was to be married the next afternoon to Miss Lena Fritsch of 517 Monastery Street, West Hoboken, returned to that place yesterday afternoon.

He said he went into a saloon at Grand Street and West Broadway Tuesday evening to get a glass of beer, and remembered nothing until he woke up in a little park in Philadelphia at 4:20 A. M. Wednesday. He says a policeman took him for an escaped lunatic and wanted to arrest him.

He told the officer who he was, and the latter let him go. He then walked to New Brunswick, where he called upon Treasurer Abrams of Court Middlesex, Foresters of America, who gave him money to ride home. While relating his experience, his sweetheart and his mother came in and threw themselves into his arms.

Kissell says he will marry Miss Fritsch just as soon as he recovers from the effects of his knockout.

He was robbed of $76, which he had in bills in the inside pocket of his vest.

A DISREPUTABLE EPISODE.

From The Washington Post.

It is all very well for the Republican organs in New York City to rail at Capt. Price and other witnesses before the Mazet committee who say unpleasant things to Mr. Frank Moss, who does the bullyragging for that eminent array of statesmen and philanthropists. We should say, however, that Mr. Moss and his employers had better begin by proving that the various accusations directed against Moss are untrue. Capt. Price has offered to establish by the record the accuracy of his allegations. Why does not Moss, instead of having Price denounced in the party newspapers, demand an inquiry into the facts? To show that he is innocent would be to discredit and to condemn Price. To call him names and set the organs on him is to justify the suspicion that Price has told the truth. It makes friends for the Police Captain. It deepens the cloud of disrespect that is slowly enveloping the committee.

One must needs be amused by the chatter of "bad manners, brutality," &c., in which the Roosevelt newspapers are now indulging themselves. As we read the accounts of these daily proceedings, they seem to us to indicate that fully nine-tenths of the bad manners and brutality are exhibited by Moss. This man seems to be past master in the science of insult and browbeating. He treats witnesses as though they were criminals. He affronts them with a vulgar and a ruffian catechism. On no occasion or under any circumstances does he seem to recognize the amenities of good breeding or the restraints of justice. His interrogatories are characterized by offense—deliberate and ingenious offense—and his manner is calculated to arouse every instinct of self-respect and righteous indignation. We fail to see why this rowdy inquisitor should be respected or protected by the Mazet committee. He is not acting like a man who wants to ascertain the truth. He acts like a low shyster who has been subornned to fortify a mean hypothesis. Through this man Moss it has been clear that the Mazet inquiry has not for its object the demonstration of any theory of general application. On the contrary, it is only too evident that Moss seeks to exploit his personal animosities and to help a purely party enterprise.

The whole episode strikes us as disgraceful and—more than that—discreditable to the party and the officials that have connived at it.

Senator Hanna on His Way Here.

CLEVELAND, June 10.—Senator Hanna started at 3 o'clock this afternoon on the Lake Shore Railroad for New York, from which city he will sail on Wednesday next for Europe.

MANHASSETT BAY REGATTA

Many Theatrical Men Owners of Competing Yachts.

GOOD BREEZE FOR SMALL BOATS

The Organization Is Now Known as the Douglaston Club, and Clay M. Greene Is President.

Enthusiasts in the sport of yachting were well repaid for journeying to Manhassett Bay yesterday afternoon to view the annual regatta of the Manhassett Bay Yacht Club, which for the past nine years has been known as the Douglaston Club. Clay M. Greene, the popular Shepherd of the Lambs Club, is the Commodore of the Manhassett Bay Club, and many members of the theatrical profession are enrolled among the boat owners of the club. The regatta yesterday was the first effort of the new club, and proved an unqualified success.

The weather conditions during the morning were anything but satisfactory, from the viewpoint of a racing yachtsman, but the day turned out well.

After waiting for two and one-half hours for a breeze, the Regatta Committee, consisting of Charles P. Tower, Fred E. Barnes, and Thomas Fleming Day, started the yachts in divisions. They had previously arranged that the larger boats should be sent over Course No. 2, which was around the spar buoy on Execution Reef, owing to the fact that the weather indications were unfavorable for the longer course.

The preparatory signal was sounded at 2:33 o'clock, and the start for the first division was at 2:38. The yachts crossed the line in the following order: Memory, Haydee, Lotowana, Anoatok, Narika, and Eurybia. Five minutes later the special thirty-footers were off to one of the prettiest starts of the year. The Carolina went over with the gun, after having forced the Hera and Esperanza about on the line. The Hera the Esperanza were in irons for nearly a minute, when they filled away for the line. The Esperanza was blanketed, and being forced to jibe was a bad last.

In the knockabout classes, which were sent away at 2:53, the Kantaka, sailed by F. B. Jones, slipped across in the lead, followed by the Kittie, the new boat owned by Hazen Morse; the Spindrift, and the Midge. The Kittie, sailed in masterly style by her owner, luffed out to windward, and for nearly a mile had a duel with the Spindrift, in which the latter boat was worsted and eventually lost the race.

The Thelga was the last of the knockabouts to cross the line. She was racing against the Midge in the special Seawanhaka class, but the Midge, sailed by Charlie Davis and E. N. MacLellan, spread-eagled the field, and for the first time since the inauguration of the class the restricted boat Midge of the Seawanhaka class defeated the Spindrift in elapsed time.

All the cabin cats were sent away at 2:58:00. The Qui Vive, the crack-a-jack of the Atlantic Club, was first away, and was followed by the Idler, Win or Lose, Dot and Waltz in the order named.

At 3:03 the next division slipped across the line with the Clapham-built Skimmaug in the lead. She was followed by the Belle and Ripple. Five minutes later the open catboats were sent away. They crossed in the following order: Marguerite, Constance, Bubble, Elftwa, Sadie, Lobster, Spunk, Florence, and Captain. The dories Prize and Ketch II., and two skiffs sailing a special race for a set of colors, were sent away over the short course at 3:18. The Prize was the first across, followed by the Ketch II. and the Golden Rule, sailed by Rear Commodore Newman, and the Faustina, sailed by Capt. Bradshaw.

The course for the large boats was to and around Gangway Buoy, leaving it to starboard; thence to the easterly buoy on Execution Reef, leaving it to port; thence to the finishing line; distance, twelve nautical miles. The course for the smaller classes was to Gangway Buoy and return; distance, seven nautical miles. The dories and special skiffs sailed a small triangle, having for outer marks stakeboats anchored off Great Neck Shore and Plum Point; distance, three nautical miles.

The start and finish lines for all classes was between an anchored stakeboat and the Regatta Committee's steamer off the clubhouse.

The wind, which was a good sailing breeze from the southward at the start, veered to the southwest before the yachts finished. The large boats had a run to the outer mark and a beat home. The yachts were timed at the finish as follows:

Sadie, 4:41:30; Spunk, 4:42:10; Captain, 4:46:30; Lobster, 5:06:30; Constance, 5:12:09; Elftwa, 5:16:43; Anoatok, 5:16:54; Hera, 5:25:41; Carolina, 5:26:00; Esperanza, 5:27:15; Marguerite, 5:37:09; Belle, 5:34:30; Bubble, 5:45:30; Memory, 5:46:10; Dot, 5:50:00; Lotowana, 5:51:39; Win or Lose, 5:58:25; Florence, 5:58:57; Kittie, 6:01:31; Midge, 6:03:00; Spindrift, 6:03:40; Haydee, 6:06:57; Kantaka, 6:09:45; Narika, 6:15:15; Waltz, 6:43:10; Ripple, 6:47:45.

The summary:

The winners were: Lotowona, cabin sloop, 43-foot class, elapsed time, 3:13:39; Anoatok, cabin sloop, 36-foot class, elapsed time, 3:08:10; Haydee, cabin sloop, 30-foot class, elapsed time, 3:28:57; Hera, cabin sloop, 30-foot class, special, elapsed time, 2:42:41; Kittie, knockabout, 21-foot class, elapsed time, 3:08:31; Midge, Seawanhaka knockabouts, elapsed time, 3:10:10; Dot, cabin cat, 30-foot class, elapsed time, 2:52:00.

Win or Lose, cabin cat, 25-foot class, elapsed time, 3:00:25; Belle, open sloop, 18-foot class, elapsed time, 2:41:30; Sadie, open cat, 25-foot class, elapsed time, 1:33:30; Spunk, open cat, 21-foot class, elapsed time, 1:34:10; Captain, open cat, 18-foot class, elapsed time, 1:38:30; Ketch H., dory, special class, not officially timed.

THE CREWS AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

The Columbia 'Varsity Men Find Their New Shell Very Satisfactory.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 10.—The Columbia 'Varsity crew rowed in their new Waters shell for the first time this forenoon. The shell proved very satisfactory, although alterations will have to be made in three or four of the slides to make them conform to the men who use them. The freshmen followed the 'Varsity and went over the same course.

The 'Varsity crew went over the official course again this evening, and incidentally had another race with the freshmen for two miles, the latter holding their own for the entire distance, just as they have done twice before this week. The tide was running full ebb, and the water was as smooth as glass. The 'Varsity pulled a long, steady stroke of about 33, which they hit up occasionally, when inspired by Coxswain Bogue, to 36.

The eight were swinging beautifully like so many pendulems when they picked up the Freshmen. As before, the youngsters had about a boat's length the better of the start, and the 'Varsity set out to reduce this lead. They made several vigorous spurts, but try as they would they were unable to show the Freshmen their stern, and the two crews finished practically side by side.

Secretary Reynolds of the local committee said to-day that the Pennsylvania men will arrive at Highland next Thursday evening. Cornell will come on Saturday over the West Shore Railroad via Albany, arriving at Highland at 8:08 P. M. Mr. Reynolds has been informed by the manager of the Wisconsin crew that his men will arrive on June 20. It is possible that Wisconsin may send only one crew, its 'Varsity eight, although every effort is being made to bring the Freshmen crew as well.

Cornell 'Varsity Crew Improving.

ITHACA, June 10.—The Cornell 'Varsity crew were taken on board Coach Courtney's launch and carried out to smooth water on Lake Cayuga this afternoon. The second 'Varsity and freshmen eights were coached on the inlet. The 'Varsity crew rowed about four miles. The order of the crew has not been changed since last Thursday, when the most important shake-up of the season was made. As a result of this shift the crew has been making much better time, and the men are rowing in more satisfactory form. The crews will leave Ithaca one week from to-day for Poughkeepsie.

Rhinebeck Church to be Consecrated.

RHINEBECK, N. Y., June 10.—Bishop Potter will consecrate the Church of the Messiah here next Saturday morning

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Lower Fifth Avenue Deals the Week's Important Features.

GENERAL ACTIVITY LESSENING

Sales by Brokers—Successful Auction of University Heights Lots—This Week's Attractive Offerings.

Operations involving two Fifth Avenue corners at Nineteenth Street gave to the reports of the week their only interesting features. The deal by which Henry Corn disposed of his new building on the northwest corner, even though it was largely a trade, is none the less significant through the fact that Henry O. Hevemeyer is the buyer.

Lower Fifth Avenue has been far from inactive this Spring, but whereas most of the business has been the purchasing of sites by builders and operators, this is the first transaction in that neighborhood in some months by which a finished building has passed into the hands of an investor.

The purchase of the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street is interesting as being the first large operation—the first at least the details of which have become known—in which the New York Realty, Bond, Exchange, and Trust Company has figured. Existing leases, however, subject to which this purchase was made, would seem to be a serious hindrance if not a complete check to any immediate change in the property.

Another upper Fifth Avenue lot was disposed of just north of Seventy-eighth Street, too, in the gilt-edged section, and not in either of the recent extensions of the millionaire colony, fixed up by Andrew Carnegie's purchase at Ninety-second Street and by D. O. Mills's at One Hundred and Fifth Street. The sale of John F. Carroll's three lots at Ninety-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue resulted, according to common report, in a profit of nearly $30,000 to the seller, who had held the property but little over three months.

The purchase of the block front on the east side of Seventh Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Streets, by a builder, and the sale of the Lotta apartment houses, at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, have been the only deals of any size during the week in the upper part of the city. What the week has lacked in matters of real interest, however, has been more than supplied by gossip about the Stewart mansion. What with unbroken silence of all those who know everything about it and reader opinions of all those who don't, the property at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue has certainly commanded its share of attention.

LATEST SALES BY BROKERS.

Oppenheime & Hamershlag have bought from John J. Mahoney the plot southwest corner of Central Park West and One Hundred and Fifth Street, 100.11 by 100.

Henry Corn has resold, through Frederick Southack & Co., to John S. Hawley, the plot 115 and 117 Crosby Street, running through to Elm Street, 43 by 80.

Duff & Conger have sold for Miss Mary E. Cooper to Jacob Goldfiam the dwelling 435 East Eighteenth Street.

Leitner & Marks have sold for David Cohen the three six-story tenements on the north side of One Hundred and Fifth Street, 125 feet west of First Avenue, 75 by 100.

The same brokers have also sold for Louis Lese, for improvement, a plot, 100 by 102, on the south side of Seventy-fifth Street, near Avenue A; also, for Abraham Rosenberg, the plot, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street and Washington Avenue, 100 by 100.

Allen W. Smith has sold to the American Baptist Home Mission Society the five-story tenement, 252 West Fourteenth Street, taking in part payment the dwelling, 547 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn.

Henry E. Siebe has sold to Robert M. Jarvis the seven-story building, 114 and 116 Spring Street, 27 by 75.

It is reported that Henry M. Denton has sold the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street, a plot 100 by 102.2.

Paul Mayer has sold to S. E. & M. E. Bernheimer the five-story flat, northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 25 by 100.

Pease & Elliman have sold to James R. Steers, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 15 East Seventy-third Street.

Rebecca Cohn has sold the plot on the north side of Ninety-sixth Street, 125 feet west of Madison Avenue, 44 by 100 by 66 by 103.

Kidansky & Fine have sold, to Samuel Wacht, the six-story tenement, northwest corner of Broome and Ludlow Streets, 27 by 87.6.

H. R. Drew & Co. have sold to Theodore M. Barton the four-story dwelling, 53 West Forty-sixth Street, 22 by 100.

Burrill Brothers have sold the three-story brick dwelling, 163 Huntington Street, Brooklyn, for Ch. Hagan, to Walter R. Johnson, for $6,150.

The Auction Room.

The sale of the Campmann estate's holdings, at University Heights, will be remembered as one of the most successful events of what has been an unusually busy Spring season in the auction room. The oppressive heat of last Tuesday, and the moderate amount of interest shown in the sale at its opening, contributed to make its ultimate success all the more remarkable. The sale was well attended, but it took exactly thirteen minutes of the hardest kind of work by Auctioneer Ryan to sell the first lot, and the adjournment or withdrawal of the greater part of the offering seemed imminent. As the sale progressed, however, interest increased, and at 5 o'clock the auctioneer had struck down the last lot, and ended that, with one or two exceptions, was the longest sale on record.

In some individual instances, notably for lots lying across the old Macomb's Dam Road and over the Croton Aqueduct, low prices prevailed, but the total amount realized for the property—$240,650—is fully up to appraisements made before the offering. There was comparatively little buying by the professional element, the purchaser of one or two lots for a home site being much in evidence—a circumstance which accounts largely for the long duration of the sale.

The other sales of the week were for the most part of ordinary character. James L. Wells obtained fair prices for a number of lots in the Crotona and Bedford Park sections, belonging to the estate of Josephine L. Horton. Eleven lots at Oneida Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, part of the same offering, were withdrawn.

The last large sale of vacant property for the season is scheduled for to-morrow, and involves 121 lots and plots at Van Cortlandt Heights. The various lots will first be offered separately, after which the entire tract will be put up as one parcel, with the sum of the previous bids as an upset price. If any bid is made for the whole in excess of this upset price, the property will be struck down as one parcel, otherwise the bids by separate lots will stand as final.

What is perhaps one of the most attractive offerings of the week is announced for Thursday by Auctioneer Ingraham, by order of the Central National Bank. The property consists of the entire block front on the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, between Morningside and Amsterdam Avenues—four lots on either avenue at the ends of the block and ten intervening sites lots. Four lots at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Convent Avenue will be sold, under partition proceedings, on Wednesday.

Two Third Avenue corners will be put up, in foreclosure, on Wednesday—the five flats at the northwest corner of Forty-ninth Street and the four flats at the northeast corner of Ninety-fifth Street.

Offerings of Yonkers property are announced by William M. Ryan. On Tuesday he will sell 174 lots at Lowerre Station, and on the following day a tract of ninety acres, included by McLean, Central, and Kimball Avenues.

There were recorded last week 637 mortgages, for $9,854,554, of which 225, for $2,845,578, were at 5 per cent.; 254, for $2,616,881, were at more, and 158, for $4,384,092, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 289 mortgages, for $3,374,635, of which 96, for $1,382,374, were at 5 per cent.; 143, for $959,761, were at more, and 29, for $1,030,000, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JUNE 12.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus Van Wyck, referee, 133 plots, each equivalent to about two city lots, at Van Cortlandt Heights, situated on Riverdale Avenue, Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, Fieldston Road, Greystone Avenue, Two Hundred and Forty-second and Two Hundred and Forty-fourth Streets. Due on judgment, $76,182.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry M. Gescheidt, referee, 175 and 177 Greene Street, west side, 100 feet south of Bleecker Street, 40 by 100, six-story brick and iron business building. Due on judgment, $105,325.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 116 West Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling; all title of Charles L. Buckl on May 29, 1895.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, Charles D. Cleveland, referee, 918 West End Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifth Street, 20.9 by 90, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,449; subject to other mortgages for $40,000.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13.—By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 174 plots and lots at Lowerre Station, Yonkers, on Park Hill Avenue, Ridge Drive, Lewis Parkway, and Lefferts Road.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, William M. Hoes, referee, 247 and 249 West Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 190 feet east of West End Avenue, 17 and 18, respectively, by 100.11, two four-story brick dwellings; 253 and 255 West Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 136 feet east of West End Avenue, each 18 by 100.11, two four-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on 247 and 249, $3,847; on 253 and 255, $3,473; subject to other mortgages, on 247 and 249, for $32,000; on 253 and 255, for $33,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, 835, 837, 839, and 841 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 125 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, each 25 by 100, four five-story brick and stone-front apartment houses. Due on judgment, $21,454.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee, 212 and 214 East Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 210 feet east of Third Avenue, 50 by 100.11, four-story brick building, with stores. Due on judgment, $21,194.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14.—By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 230 and 232 Madison Street, south side, 43.7 feet east of Jefferson Street, each 21.1 by 70, two four-story brick flats.

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, tract of ninety acres included by McLean, Kimball, and Central Avenues, Yonkers.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, partition sale, Frederick M. Calder, referee, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, southeast corner of Convent Avenue, four lots, each 25 by 99.11; 341 West Forty-seventh Street, north side, 500 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.4½, four-story brick building.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry M. Whitehead, referee, 448 West Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 168.6 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 27 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with one-story frame building at the rear. Due on judgment, $9,900.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, 708 Washington Street, west side, 64 feet north of Perry Street, 23 by 87.10 and irregular, three-story and attic brick building; 1,317 Avenue A, west side, 120 feet south of Seventy-first Street, 25 by 100, vacant.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Lloyd McKim Garrison, referee, 254 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, south side, 250 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 17.6 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,572.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 116 West Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling; all title of Charles L. Buckl on May 29, 1895.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, Charles D. Cleveland, referee, 918 West End Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifth Street, 20.9 by 90, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,449; subject to other mortgages for $40,000.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, William M. Hoes, referee, 247 and 249 West Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 190 feet east of West End Avenue, 17 and 18, respectively, by 100.11, two four-story brick dwellings; 253 and 255 West Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 136 feet east of West End Avenue, each 18 by 100.11, two four-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on 247 and 249, $3,847; on 253 and 255, $3,473; subject to other mortgages, on 247 and 249, for $32,000; on 253 and 255, for $33,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, 835, 837, 839, and 841 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 125 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, each 25 by 100, four five-story brick and stone-front apartment houses. Due on judgment, $21,454.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee, 212 and 214 East Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 210 feet east of Third Avenue, 50 by 100.11, four-story brick building, with stores. Due on judgment, $21,194.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, G. Thornton Warren, referee, 224 East Sixtieth Street, south side, 295 feet west of Second Avenue, 19.2 by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,903.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 234 East Forty-fifth Street, south side, 194 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 56.8 by 28.5 by 70.3, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $12,719.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., sale by order of the Central National Bank, Morningside Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, four lots, each 25.2 by 100; Amsterdam Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, four lots, each 25.2 by 100; One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, between Morningside and Amsterdam Avenues, the block front, excepting the corners mentioned above, ten lots, each 25 by 100.11.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, John Hunter, Jr., referee, 249 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, north side, 289 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 18 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,227.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank D. Arthur, referee, 541 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Broadway, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $16,935.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 120 East Thirteenth Street, south side, 300 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100, three-story brick building. Due on judgment, $6,766.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, Francis B. Delehanty, referee, 507 West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, north side, 72 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 19 by 100, three-story brick dwelling; 515 West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, north side, 145 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 18 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, on 507, $2,459; on 515, $2,342.

By Charles A. Berrian, trustee's sale, Park Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, four lots, each 25 by 100; One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing on the east, four lots, each 25 by 100; Barsford Place, west side, 312.8 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, four lots, each 25 by 85.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16.—By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Quinton Corwine, referee, 237 and 239 East Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Second Avenue, 53.4 by 102.2, two four-story stone-front tenements. Due on judgment, $4,158; subject to other mortgages for $26,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, J. Edward Swanstrom, referee, Kirkside Avenue, east side, 644.8 feet south of Wellesley Street, 50 by 100.4, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,276.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 40 East Twelfth Street, for an eight-story brick store and lofts, 24.8 by 103.8 by 90.3; Philip Braender of 47 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; F. C. Browne of 143 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $85,000.

Morris Park Avenue, south side, 50 feet west of Madison Street, Van Nest, for a one-story frame shed; Anna Moore, owner; Thomas Scott, architect; cost, $150.

Thirteenth Street, north side, 205 feet east of Avenue B, Unionport, for a two-story brick dwelling, 21 by 35; D. Rossi of 128 East Houston Street, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $3,000.

Fourteenth Street, north side, 205 feet east of Avenue B, for a two-story brick dwelling, with store, 23 by 36; L. Brisotti, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose, architects; cost, $3,000.

Sedgwick Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street,

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE | LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

HEMPSTEAD GARDENS.

Selected and Purchased by the late Austin Corbin as the ideal spot on Long Island for homes.

ACRE PLOTS, CONTAINING 17 2-5 LOTS, WITH GUARANTEE TITLE.

$250 and Upward.

Easy monthly payments without interest, or a rebate of 6 per cent. for all cash.

GRAND OPENING

of the second section of this beautiful property, SUNDAY, JUNE 18, 1899. Lunch will be served to all who visit the property on that day.

HEMPSTEAD GARDENS

Is only one hour's ride from New York City Hall, and in a short time without change of cars by way of Brooklyn Bridge. Two stations on property. Commutation less than 20 cents per day. The land is high, dry, and rolling; soil rich and fertile. The streets and avenues are splendidly made and lined on either side with lofty, spreading oak and chestnut trees. The acre plots are broad stretches of the finest of green land, dotted here and there with beautiful shade trees. Taken altogether HEMPSTEAD GARDENS is a most charming spot for home. As an investment its equal is not on the market to-day. Call or address for map and free tickets,

H. C. RATH & CO.,
Eleven John Street, New York.

Hamilton Homes

are luxuries within your reach; modern improvements, $2,000; small deposit; cheapest in New York; look at them to-day; make comparison; fare, 5c.; take 34th St. Ferry or Brooklyn trolley. HAMILTON, Corona, Borough of Queens.

ELMHURST, L. I.

12 Minutes from 34th St. Ferry.

COMMUTATION 6½ c., INCLUDING FERRY TO NEW YORK. TROLLEYS TO ALL FERRIES AND ACROSS BRIDGE, 5 CENTS. NEIGHBORHOOD RESTRICTED, AND ITS CHARACTER ESTABLISHED. HOUSES BUILT TO ORDER FROM PLANS. SEVERAL COMPLETED.

CORD MEYER & CO.,
Elmhurst, L. I. 62 William St., N. Y.

for a four and five story brick orphan asylum, 382 by 127 by 99.4; Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Association of 461 Madison Avenue, owner; Schickel & Ditmars of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $500,000.

Kappock Street, west side, 300 feet north of Johnson Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 31; James Mahoney, owner; Ahnemann & Younkhere, architects; cost, $3,000.

No. 618 to 624 East Eleventh Street, for three six-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 80.9; Adolph Wexler of 537 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $75,000.

Alterations.

No. 28 West Fifty-sixth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Mrs. A. V. D. Goicouria, premises, owner; R. Berger of 309 Broadway, architect; cost, $9,500.

No. 5 East Seventy-sixth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; Clarence Whitman, owner; C. A. Rich of 35 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 229 and 230 West Street, to a two-story brick storage house; Mrs. A. Smith, premises, owner; W. H. Birkmire of 396 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, southeast corner of Melrose Avenue, to a three-story frame hotel and stqre; Henry Kruse of 622 Melrose Avenue, owner; H. Horenburger, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 60 East Sixty-eighth Street, to a three and four-story brick and stone dwelling; Anderson Fowler, premises, owner; Palmer & Hornbostel of 63 William Street, architects; cost, $18,000.

No. 65 East Sixty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; Isabelle B. Tiffany of 190 Madison Avenue, owner; W. S. Post of 33 Seventeenth Street, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 89 Crosby Street, to a four-story brick loft building; Bradley estate, owner; D. N. B. Sturges, architect; cost, $800.

No. 38 East Broadway, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Morris Garpinkel, premises, owner; Frederick Ebeling, architect; cost, $600.

NEW ORPHAN ASYLUM BUILDING.

Roman Catholic Institution to Begin Work at Fordham Heights.

Architects Schickel & Ditmars submitted plans to the Building Department yesterday for the first of the buildings of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, to be erected at its new site at Fordham Heights. The new building, which is intended principally for the male branch of the institution, will also contain a chapel and lecture rooms. The top floors and the extensions will be used as dormitories. The structure, which will be four and five stories in height, will cover a plot 382 by 127, and will cost about $500,000.

The Orphan Asylum bought its new site last November from the Nathaniel P. Bailey estate for about $335,000. The tract contains in all twenty-eight acres, and is situated just north of the Webb Academy and Home for Shipbuilders, extending along Sedgwick Avenue up to King's Bridge Road.

Lots on the Clock Estate to be Sold.

By order of the trustees of the estate of H. T. Clock 550 lots at Amityville, L. I., will be sold at auction on Saturday, June 24. The sale will take place on the grounds and will begin at 12:30 o'clock noon. A special train will leave Long Island City for Amityville at 11:03 A. M. on the day of the sale.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, June 10.

FORDHAM AV, w s, 108.2 ft n of Fitch St, 50x104; John W. Cornish to Henry S. Diederick, Jr. 15,000

HOME ST, 1,074, s s, 17.1x68.1x18x74.2; John C. Diehl to Roman Arnold 1

HOME ST, 1,072, s s, 16.9x74.2x17.11x80.9; Marie L. Allard to Alfred Allard 1

LENOX AV, w s, 75.11 ft n of 121st St, 25x100; Clarence F. True to Francis M. Applegate 45,000

LENOX AV, w s, 75.11 ft n of 121st St, 25x100; Francis M. Applegate to the Riverside Building Company 45,000

LOTS 256 and 257, map of 473 lots, Haight estate; Bernard Cullen to Winifred Cullen 1

LOTS 463 and 464, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Francis Hagan to James Whyte 100

3D AV, e s, 62.9 ft n of Louis B. Hasbrouck to George W. Bretsell ..... 102d St, 18x105; 10,300

6TH AV, n e s, east ½ of Lot 284, map of Village of Wakefield; Bridget Buckley to Generosa Ceburre 1

40TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; George H. Hart to Sarah J. Burby 2,100

54TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5; William H. Peck to Elizabeth E. Peck 1

66TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States 15,000

66TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States 15,000

66TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States 15,000

78TH ST, s s, 80.3 ft e of 2d Av, 19.6x102.2; the Church of St. Monica to George W. Eggers 1

88TH ST, 405 East, 20x125.10; Margaret Brennan to Annie Cody 27,000

104TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.10; Hermann L. Kaller to the City Real Estate Company 100

108TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Columbus St, 100x100.11; Harry Raphale to Edward Margolies 1

126TH ST, n s, 235 ft w of 2d Av, 20x99.11; Margaretta Regan, by guardian, to David Angerman 12,250

Recorded Leases.

BAUMANN, Bernhard, to Louis Frank; Henry St, 247, 5 years 1,680

GREENBERG, Meyer, to Gerson Rosenzweig and another; Henry St, 169, 2 11-12 years 1,250

LESE, Louis, to Sabatella Petite and another; 315 and 317 East 115th St, 4 11-12 years 1,000

MERELLO, Dominica, to Rosina dei N. Galmari; Oliver St, 70, 5 years 2,280

RUSSELL, Archibald D., to Henry Tomkins and others; Macdougal St, 171 and 173, w s, 50x122, 7 years 8,600

Recorded Mortgages.

APPLEGATE, Francis M., to B. Rush Wendell; Lenox Av, w s, 75.11 ft n of 121st St, 3 years 80,000

BRETTELL, George W., to Helen H. Cornell; 3d Av, e s, 62.9 ft n of 102d St, 3 years 8,000

CESTRERE, Generosa, to The Peachers' Building and Loan Association; 6th Av, n w s, east ½ of lot 284, map village of Wakefield, installments 4,560

DEDERICK, Henry S., Jr., to John W. Cornish; Fordham Av, w s, 106.2 ft n of Fitch St, demand 15,000

DEDERICK, Henry S., Jr., to John W. Cornish; Fordham Av, w s, 108.2 ft n of Fitch St, demand 20,000

DOYLE, Joseph T., to Adam Huston; 35th St, s s, 225 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year 2,400

EMMENS, Charles, to Edward Kellogg and others; 56 8th Av, 1 year 1,400

FITZGIBBON, Mary J., to Henry H. Haight; Park Av, e s, 52.4 ft n of 84th St, 5 years 3,300

KLINGMAN, Frederick, and William E. Schlimgen, to Washington Life Insurance Company; Broadway, s w corner of 107th St, 5 years 135,000

McKENZIE, Lillie, to H. Koehler & Co.; Avenue B, n e corner of 15th St; Avenue

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT
AUCTION
By Order of the Devisees of
O. B. Jennings, Deceased,

SATURDAY, JUNE 17th, 1899,
AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M., ON THE PREMISES,

190 DESIRABLE LOTS,

BAY RIDGE AVE., 11th and 12th AVES., 70th and 71st STS.,
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK CITY,
ADJOINING BAY RIDGE PARK.

Brooklyn Heights Trolley Line on Bay Ridge Ave. passes the property. 5-cent fare to Park Row, Manhattan, and all parts of Brooklyn.

80% ON MORTGAGE AT 4 1-2%.

NO RESTRICTIONS. TITLES INSURED.

LUNCHEON—MUSIC—FREE PASSES.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., CO., 189 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.
189 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE.

By order of JOHN A. POTTER, JOHN J. BARTLETT, and EUGENE R. SMITH, as Trustees for Estate of H. T. CLOCK, of

550 LOTS IN
AMITYVILLE, Long Island,

Saturday, June 24, 1899, at 12:30 o'clock noon, on the grounds.

This sale offers an unusual opportunity to acquire a piece of suburban land for building or for speculative purposes. The property is very accessible to New York City, overlooks Great South Bay, and as it adjoins the village immediately on the south, a substantial increase in values is sure to follow.

Pure Water, Salubrious Climate, Graded Streets, Public School, Electric Lights. Liberal Terms. Guaranteed Titles.

Fast and Frequent Train Service via Long Island Railroad.

A SPECIAL TRAIN will run on day of sale, leaving Long Island City at 11:03 A. M.

Maps, Catalogues, and Free Railway tickets on application to RICHARD M. MONTGOMERY & CO., Brokers and Auctioneers, 28 Pine Street, New York City. Telephone 2009 Cortlandt.

CUT THIS OUT, AS IT WILL NOT APPEAR AGAIN.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer,
Will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14TH, 1899,
NO. 708 WASHINGTON ST.,
west side, 64 feet south of Perry St., three-story and attic brick building, and right of alleyway on south side; lot 23x87.10x irregular; also
NO. 1,317 AVENUE A,
west side, 120.4 feet south of 71st St.; desirable Building, lot 25x100 feet.
70 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN AT 4½ PER CENT.
SAME DAY,
DESIRABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY,
NO. 351 PARK AV.,
southeast corner of 52d St.; four-story (two stores) and cellar single apartment, containing modern improvements, in good order, and well rented; lot 19.2x79.5 feet. Terms Liberal.
WILLIAM F. GOLDBECK, Esq.,
Attorney, 44 Wall St.
Particulars with Auctioneer, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON
MONDAY, June 12th, 1899
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE
AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, ESQ., REFEREE.

133
Choice and Valuable
LOTS
ON
SPUYTEN DUYVIL PARKWAY, RIVERDALE, WALDO, AND GREYSTONE AVENUES, 242D AND 244TH STREETS, VAN CORTLANDT CIRCLE, FIELDSTON ROAD, AND DASH'S LANE, VAN CORTLANDT HEIGHTS, 24TH WARD, NEW YORK CITY.

For book maps, and further particulars, apply to Davies, Stone & Auerbach, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 32 Nassau St., or at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

CHARLES A. BERRIAN, Auct'r,
Will sell at auction on
MONDAY, JUNE 19th, 1899,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City,
88 CHOICE LOTS
and
2 APARTMENT HOUSES
desirably situated on
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, WEBSTER, JEROME, PROSPECT, MAPES, VALENTINE, TIEBOUT, MARION, DECATUR, FLEETWOOD, AND CRESTON AVENUES, GUN HILL ROAD, TRAVERS STREET, LORILLARD PLACE, AND GRAND BOULEVARD & CONCOURSE,
Borough of the Bronx.
Send for maps and full particulars to JOHN A. CARNEY, Attorney, 93 Nassau St.; JOHN J. BRADY, Attorney, 93 Nassau St.; CHARLES H. CRONIN, Real Estate, Fordham Sq., or Auctioneer, No. 141 Broadway, New York City.

CHAS. A. BERRIAN, Auct'r
TRUSTEE'S SALE.
186th Street and Vanderbilt Av., FORDHAM,
24th Ward, New York City,
THURSDAY, JUNE 15TH, 1899,
at 12 o'clock, at New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 B'way, by order of
J. LANE, TRUSTEE,
PARK (VANDERBILT) AVE., northeast corner of 186th St., 8 lots, each 25x100 feet.
BASSFORD PLACE, west side, 312.8 feet north of 183d St., 4 lots, each 25x85 feet.
Maps and full particulars with J. A. Lane, Trustee, No. 320 B'way, or Auct'r, No. 141 B'way.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM, Auct'r.
BY ORDER CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK,
BLOCK FRONT—18 LOTS
ON
MORNINGSIDE AVE., WEST, AMSTERDAM AVE.
and
WEST 118TH ST.,
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION IN SEPARATE LOTS
THURSDAY, June 15, at noon,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
75 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE AT 4½ PER CENT. FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS.
Maps and further particulars may be obtained of Messrs. Duer, Strong & Whitehead, Attorneys, 50 Wall St., or of the Auctioneer, 111 Broadway, Room B. Telephone 2,481 Cortlandt.

A, w s, 51.9 ft s of 13th St; Avenue A, e s, 26.7 ft s of 13th St, and Avenue A, e s, 51.9 ft s of 13th St, secures debt, &c.... 2,000

McNALLY, Mary A., to Adrian H. Jackson; 229 East 29th St, 1 year 2,000

SHAFFER, Sarah, to Elizabeth F. Gregory; 406 West 46th St, 3 years 5,000

SHAFFER, Sarah, to Margaret A. and Charlotte Barr; 406 West 46th St, 3 years 10,000

STEELE, Mary C., to Mary McGuire; 3d Av, or Old Boston Road, e s, 140.1 ft n of 139th St, 1 year 500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ACKERMAN, Bernard L., to Marie Ackermann $2,000

ADELSTEIN, Hyman, and another to Jonas Weil and another ..... Nom.

DURAND, Frederick F., to Alice B. Riege. Nom.

McGONE, Frank, to Roman Arnold 75

MUELLER, Charles F., executor, &c., to Bertha Zoeller ..... Nom.

RUPE, Wilhelmine F., and Anna L. Wann to Helene M. T. Meyer 3,041

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Mary B. Hart 16,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Mary B. Hart 17,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Mary B. Hart 16,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Mary B. Hart 18,000

Mechanics' Liens.

STEBBINS AV, e s, 200 ft n of Westchester Av, 37.4x80; also Stebbins Av, e s, 246 ft n of Westchester Av, 104x80; Henry W. Lein against Louis E. Jessurun, owner $1,836

SUFFOLK ST, 143 and 145; David Reichman and another against Bertha Heller, owner; Hyman Ehrlich, contractor 54

28TH ST, 132 West; John W. Rapp against Robert L. Askey, owner and contractor. 225

118TH ST, 33 and 35 West; Bornstein Brothers against Katz & Haugh, or Katz & Abelman, owners and contractors 535

118TH ST, 31 West; Bornstein Brothers against Katz & Haugh, or Katz & Abelman, owners and contractors 50

118TH ST, 33 West; John W. Rapp against Katz & Abelman, owners and contractors 205

134TH ST, n s, 260 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x100; J. B. McCoy & Son against Peter J. and Mary F. Connor, owners and contractors 305

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

MADISON ST, 390; Henry D. Harper on John J. Houlihan and others to Johnson & Peterson $2,900

9TH ST, 621 to 629 East; Henry D. Harper on John J. Houlihan and others to Johnson & Peterson 2,900

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

FORDHAM AV, w s, 108.2 ft n of Fitch St, 50x104; John W. Cornish with Henry S. Diederick, Jr., 14 payments $20,000

Lis Pendens.

MANHATTAN AV, 502; Jeremiah P. Robinson and another, trustees, &c., against Mary E. Harris and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Owen & Sturges.

POST ROAD from New York to Albany, n e s, Lots 64 and 65, map of farm of Mary C. P. Macomb, at King's Bridge, with part excepted, &c.; Dwight S. Herrick, trustee, &c., against Maria A. Varian and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lent & Herrick.

SEDGWICK AV, n w s, 1,199.9 ft n from n corner of Cedar Av and said avenue, runs s w 123.5x s w 123.6x s w 147.9xn w 125 to Cedar Av x n e 188x e 276.8 to Sedgwick Av and beginning; also Cedar Av, s e s, 807.11 ft n e of Sedgwick Av, 37x125; Josephine N. Rathbone against Mary A. Walker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Norwood & Dilley.

WOODREFF AV, n e s, Lot 80, map of Fairmount, Upper Morrisania, 109.2x100x108.9x208.4 Louisa W. C. Stevener against August J. Papenbaum and others, (partition;) attorney, S. Miller.

2D AV, 104 and 106, and 303 and 305 6th St, n e corner; Henry S. Hyde against Matilda C. Kampman, individually and as executrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Page & Eckley.

57TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 25x101.2x25.2x104.5; Lillian S. Gillespie against Alonzo Ainsworth and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Gillespie & Hume.

178TH ST, s s, 60 ft w of Cedar Av, 20x98; Charles L. Tiffany against William A. Gray and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. Wandell.

Henry Clay and the Presidency.

From The Rochester Democrat.

James W. Adams of Brockport is in possession of an autograph letter written by Henry Clay in 1846 to Dr. D. Carpenter, for many years a prominent physician of Brockport. The inference to be drawn from reading it would be that it was written in reply to a letter sent to Clay by Dr. Carpenter condoling with him in regard to the failure of the former to secure the Whig nomination for the Presidency in the convention of Harrisburg in 1839. The letter is dated at Ashland, Clay's Summer home, but bears the Lexington, Ky., postmark. It follows:

Ashland, 16 Nov.,

SUMMER RESORTS.

Greatest Passenger Line in America.

With through trains running in every direction —EAST, WEST, NORTH and SOUTH.

WE REACH THEM ALL.

To

New York Central

TRAINS REACH THEM ALL.

The Mountains, the Lakes, the Trout Brooks, the Haunts of the Huntsman, the Quiet Loafing Place, the Fashionable Resort. Our fast trains take you in the quickest time.

Call and see what we have to offer. Books, maps and information free, and we secure your berth, check your baggage and sell the ticket, all a. one operation, and with the greatest saving of time and money.

No trouble to show goods.

A TRAIN EVERY HOUR.

FARE TWO CENTS A MILE.

Interchangeable Mileage Ticket.

Good until used, and over more than 6,000 miles of railroad. Sold by all New York Central ticket agents at two cents per mile.

New York Central Ticket and Tourist Offices, 413 and 1,216 Broadway.

SUMMER HOMES ON LONG ISLAND, BY THE OCEAN AND SOUND.

"SUMMER HOMES," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 120, 900, 313 Broadway. Ticket offices foot East 34th St., and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, Flatbush Avenue Station L. I. R. R., and 118 Broadway (Eastern District,) Brooklyn, or send 4c. in stamps to H. M. Smith, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, N. Y.

HOTEL BROOKLYN

CENTRE MORICHES, LONG ISLAND.

A model Summer Resort. ALWAYS COOL, situated on Great South Bay, overlooking the ocean; surf and still water bathing; fine sailing, ideal ponds for fishing and driving; handsomely appointed and first class family hotel. Capacity over 250. Perfect cuisine, pure water, ballroom, orchestra, dancing. Two hours from New York. Send for illustrated booklet.

GEORGE W. HALLOCK, Proprietor.
E. E. CAUTHEN, Manager.

Prospect House and Cottages,

BAY SHORE, LONG ISLAND.

High class family resort, one hour from N. Y. Receives 400 guests. Located directly on the water. Picturesque country.

Beautiful land-locked bay, with inlet to ocean opposite, affording bathing, fishing, sailing, surf and still water bathing; excellent drives and bicycling. Full orchestra and all amusements. F. M. ROGERS, Proprietor, N. Y. Office, Holland House, Mr. Ormes, 1 to 5 P. M.

LONG BEACH, L. I.

Cottages and Inn now open.
Hotel opens early in June.
UNEXCELLED RAILROAD SERVICE AND NEW BOULEVARD TO THE HOTEL.
NEW STABLES AND NEW COTTAGES.
For rooms or cottages apply
TELEPHONE 21A, LONG BEACH, or
New York office, 12 West 23d St.
—A. E. DICK.—
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.

AMITYVILLE, LONG ISLAND.
30 MILES FROM NEW YORK CITY.
THE INN open June to October.

HOTEL NEW POINT, OPENS JUNE 24.

Always cool; 150 feet from Great South Bay. Table and service of the best; electric lights; rooms with private baths. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN. Good grounds for bicycling. Man in attendance. Accommodations for 40 horses. Reasonable terms. C. H. HATHAWAY. At Times Building, New York, (Room 46,) Wednesdays.

Manhattan Beach Hotel

Will Open June 15.
T. F. Silleck..... Manager

Oriental Hotel

Will Open June 22.
Jos. P. Greaves..... Manager
ROOM 22, 192 BROADWAY, N. Y.

The Edgemere,

EDGEMERE, L. I.,
Will Open June 20th.
J. H. BRESLIN.

A STRICTLY REFINED FAMILY HOTEL.

CLIFFTON HOUSE.

Right on Water Front. BONAIRE, L. I.
(Post Office address Patchogue, N. Y.)
FAVORITE HOTEL on Great South Bay. 75 minutes from L. I. City. 200 rooms. Music. Write for booklet. JENKINS & CLIFFTON, Props.

THE CLIFFWOOD, SEA CLIFF, OVERLOOKing Hempstead Harbor, numerous attractions; no objections. Special June rates. Unexceptionable table, positive every thing. Enough said. Investigate. M. & E. FENTON, Proprietor. Complete information MANHATTAN APARTMENT COMPANY, 1133 Broadway.

A Valuable Classified List of 2,500 SUMMER RESORT

Hotels and Boarding Houses, giving capacity, rates, distance from New York, station, etc., issued in book form Free with next Sunday's
BROOKLYN EAGLE.
For sale by All Newsdealers. Price, 3 Cents.

Fort Lowry Hotel and Cottages.

BATH BEACH, L. I.

Now open: first-class accommodation at moderate rates for the season the most select houses at the Beach; large, beautifully laid-out grounds.
J. H. LOWRY, Proprietor.

HOTEL ARGYLE,

Bay 22d St. & Cropsey Ave., Bath Beach.
Now open. Thoroughly renovated and refurnished by new Props. NEPER & LIGHTE, Props. the Argyle, Pierrepont & Fulton Sts., B'klyn.

ARGYLE HOTEL,

BAR LOCK, L. I.
Select family hotel, 30 miles from New York City, on Great South Bay; accommodates 400. Terms, &c., N. Y. office, 1133 B'way. WARREN JACKSON, Mgr. E. L. McGURN, Prop.

Cottages by the Sea.

Always cool out on Shinnecock Light Point, Good Ground, L. I. Modern furnished cottages, right by the water.
RENTS ONLY $200 TO $300.
G. R. WESTERFIELD, 309 Broadway, N. Y.

MORICHES INN,

CENTRE MORICHES, L. I.
Now open. New and handsomely furnished hotel; all latest improvements. Most healthful spot on Great South Bay. Terms reasonable.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

On Lake Canadarago, 1,750 ft. above sea level, IS AN IDEAL SUMMER RESORT, Combining the charms of Lake, Mountain, and Spa.

The Great WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS BATHING ESTABLISHMENT,
Opposite Hotel Earlington, will be open from June 15 to October 1. The Sulphur water is a specific for rheumatism, gout, sciatica, etc. Was built in 1890, and contains all the accepted European methods of treatment of the above-named diseases.

HOTEL EARLINGTON.

Modern and Complete.
FULL ORCHESTRA and Concerts Daily.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.

Located in Earlington Park. Moderate rates. The above hotels will be open JUNE to OCTOBER. Walontha Golf Club, Bicycle Oval in Earlington Park, Billiard Hall and Bowling Alleys. Finest driving and bicycle roads. For rates, information, illustrated books, etc., call or address
E. M. CAFFEE & SON,
New York Office, Park Avenue Hotel.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.—The Cary Cottages, adjoining springs, park, and bathing house; grounds offer superior accommodations; open June 15 to Oct. 15; reference required. J. D. CARY.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE ONLY THROUGH CAR SERVICE
to the
Catskill Mountains
is via the
Ulster & Delaware Railroad.

The new standard gauge line over the Stony Clove and Kaaterskill Railroads completes the all-rail route to this great health and pleasure resort. Through cars, including buffet drawing room cars, will commence with the Summer schedule in effect June 25th, to run to Hunter, Tannersville, Haines Corners, Laurel House, Hotel Kaaterskill, and Catskill Mountain House.

Send six cents postage for Summer Book with list of hotels and boarding houses.

N. A. SIMS,
Gen'l Passenger Agent,
RONDOUT, N. Y.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS,

THE COLUMBIAN.

The best located and most accessible resort in the Catskills; 1,400 feet elevation; large, shaded grounds.

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Bowling, billiards, pool, tennis, croquet and baseball; house enlarged and improved; spring water, toilets and sulphur baths; large, shaded grounds; miles of wooded walks in park; favorite resort for families. Terms, $7 to $9. Special low rates for June. Particulars at N. Y. office, 34 Park Row, or Manager will call. This place will please you. Send for booklet. H. K. LYON, Cairo, N. Y.

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Fast trains from New York to hotel grounds IN LESS THAN FOUR HOURS, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
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The Ampersand

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ATTRACTIVE GOLF LINKS.
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The New Matheson, Narragansett Pier, R. I.
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The Waumbek, Jefferson, White Mts., N. H.
Profile House, White Mts., N. H.
The Vendome, Boston, Mass.
The Wentworth, New Castle, N. H.
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Monmouth House, Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
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New York, June 10th, 1899.
The firm of McGIBBON & RAYNOR, Bankers and Brokers, of 45 Broadway, N. Y., have this day dissolved partnership per mutual agreement entered into June 3.
McGIBBON & RAYNOR.

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PROSPECT PARK AND CONEY ISLAND RY. Leave foot Whitehall st., (Battery), via 39th st. Brooklyn Ferry, Sunday, June 11th, 11:30 a. m., 12:30 p. m., and every twenty minutes from 1:00 to 10:20 p. m.
Returning last train 11:36 p. m.

CONEY ISLAND,

VIA BROOKLYN UNION ELEVATED RY.
On Sunday trains will leave Brooklyn Bridge 8:40, 9:10, 9:40, 10:00, 10:20, 10:40, 11:00, then every 15 minutes until noon; 10 minutes' headway till 1 p. m.; then every 5 minutes until midnight. Returning last train leaves Coney Island 1 a. m.

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VIA NEW YORK & ROCKAWAY BEACH RY.
Trains leave 34th st., E. R., N. Y.
Sundays 7:00, 9:10, 10:10, 11:20 a. m.; 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:50, 6:50, 8:40 p. m.
Last train returning 11:30 p. m.

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Leave 22d St., N. R., every 45 minutes, 9:00 A. M. to 9:00 P. M.
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Excursion Tickets, 25 Cents.

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SUNDAY, JUNE 11.
Iron Steamboat "Cepheus"
will leave foot 22d St., N. R., 11 A. M.
will leave Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 10:30 A. M.
will leave Bridgeport 4:30 P. M.
will leave Roton Point 5:30 P. M.
Fare Round Trip, 50 Cents.

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Commencing Sunday, June 11, and each Sunday thereafter.
FROM NEW PIER 36, N. R., foot Spring St., at 10 A. M. Music, Refreshments. No liquors. Table d'Hote Dinner until 3 P. M. A la carte after 3 P. M. Tickets, staterooms, and full information in advance at New Pier 36.

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From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex), 8 A. M.
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Upright Pianos from $125 to $250,

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RESTAURANT GRIFFOU,
19 West 9th St., near 5th Av.
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HOTEL ST. GEORGE, Brooklyn Heights.—A. & E. plans; 15 minutes N. Y. City Hall; parlor bedroom, bathroom, board for two, permanent, $26 week up; without board, $10 up.

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The strongest Alpine thermal waters of Europe, with 18 springs of 39 deg. R. (equal to 120 deg. F.); maximum temperature in the midst of the most magnificent Alpine and glacier region in the Dukedom of Salzburg, and used with great success in disorders of the nervous system, of local or general nature, particularly neuralgia, furthermore in GOUT, RHEUMATISM DISORDERS of the bladder and kidneys, and in exhaustion of the nervous system (marasmus senilis) and convalescence after severe illness. Comfortable lodgings in 56 hotels and lodging-houses. Baths in all houses. Season from May 1 to September 30; before middle of June and after middle of August prices are greatly reduced. For particulars address the Cur

DELAY IN THE BOND ISSUES

District Attorney May Be Called to Act in the Matter.

CONTROLLER COLER INDIGNANT

Will Either Appeal to the Governor or Will Try to Have Municipal Assembly Members Indicted.

Controller Coler yesterday reiterated his threat to appeal to the Governor for a special session of the Legislature to counteract the evil influence of the Municipal Assembly over the issue of bonds, either by the abolition of the local lawmaking body or by curtailing its powers. In addition, Mr. Coler said that it was an open question whether or not the dilatory tactics of the Assembly was not one which could be settled by the District Attorney.

"I have been advised by a competent lawyer," Mr. Coler said, "that the District Attorney can take such action as he sees fit to procure the indictment of the members of the Municipal Assembly for failure to perform such of their duties as are purely ministerial. In this class are the Harlem River Driveway bonds and those to be used for the purchase of the plant of the Long Island Water Supply Company. Both are to pay ante-consolidation debts. In the case of the former the indebtedness was contracted by the former City of New York, and the latter are the relics of the old City of Brooklyn, which had contracted to buy the water plant. This contract has been approved by the State and Federal courts.

"There is no politics in my desire to have the charter amended so as to prevent the holding up of bond issues. The charter is a Republican statute, and the Republican Party can scarcely refuse to amend it, especially as it will affect a Democratic body. At all events something must be done, and done quickly, or the city's credit will be seriously injured."

Mr. Coler said he did not purpose delaying his request for a special session of the Legislature beyond a few weeks, but he declined to set a definite time when he would apply for it.

Controller Coler's remarks were based on a newspaper interview with Gen. George W. Wingate of Brooklyn, who has studied the situation thoroughly, and who believes that the members of the Municipal Assembly are indictable for their failure to act on bond issues for necessary and indispensable public improvements. Gen. Wingate said yesterday, in speaking on this subject:

"The Penal Code prescribes that where any duty is enjoined by law on any public official, a wilful omission to perform such a duty is a misdemeanor. Under this provision the courts have held that a wilful disregard by Excise Commissioners of their duties to grant licenses subjected them to indictment. So in another case, where it was decided that the members of a Board of Supervisors should be indicted for improper conduct, the principle was laid down that 'If a public officer intrusted with definite powers, to be exercised for the benefit of the community, wickedly abuses or fraudulently exceeds them, he is punishable by indictment.' Of course, I admit that the Municipal Assembly is vested with some discretion as to whether or not it shall determine that an expenditure of public funds is proper, but where, as is the case with this Assembly, many measures requiring the raising of money to meet pressing obligations have been deferred for months, despite the appeal of the Mayor and other officials, a case of misconduct in office is made out which would certainly justify the Grand Jury in indicting all those who are concerned in the matter."

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

W. E. Peck Home from France, Speaks Enthusiastically on the Matter—A Meeting for Tuesday.

William E. Peck of the firm of William E. Peck & Co., exporters, at 100 William Street, who has just returned from an extended business trip in Europe, speaks enthusiastically of the plans for the Paris Exposition of 1900. Merchants in Great Britain, France, and Germany, he says, are taking the keenest interest in the American exhibits at the exposition. These exhibits, Mr. Peck declares, will command the attention of the whole civilized world.

Mr. Peck warmly praises the work of Commissioner General Peck, who has secured more space for the American exhibits than has been allotted to any other nation.

While in Paris Mr. Peck visited the exposition grounds, and he says that the work of preparation is progressing very fast, many of the buildings being already nearly completed. Mr. Peck also says that he found the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris to be flourishing to a marked degree.

Ferdinand W. Peck, United States Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition, has called a meeting of all the Directors and heads of departments to the United States Commission at the New York offices of the commission for Tuesday next. Commissioner General Peck, who is now in Chicago, will arrive in New York to-morrow, and will be at the New York offices of the United States Commission for several days.

WORK OF COMMISSIONER PECK.

Erection of the United States Government Building Begun.

CHICAGO June 10.—Commissioner General F. W. Peck has received a cablegram from Assistant Commissioner General Woodward, who is in Paris, stating that the work of erecting the United States Government building on the grounds of the Paris Exposition was commenced yesterday. The structure faces the Seine, and has the national building of Belgium on the other side. The contract for the erection of the building requires it to be completed within eight months.

Commissioner General Peck says that the first actual allotments of space have just been made by him to exhibitors. Two assignments have been made, one in the Department of Liberal Arts and the other in the Department of Machinery.

CONEY ISLAND PARK SCHEME.

Labor Organizations Indorse It—Special Services in Churches.

The project of converting Coney Island into a park has aroused a great deal of interest among workingmen, and it is said it will be discussed at the meetings to-night of the several labor organizations in the Borough of Manhattan. Already a number of labor leaders of the Borough of Brooklyn have indorsed the plan, and Controller Coler hopes to have similar action taken by representative labor men on this side of the East River.

John Cashmen, President of the Board of Delegates of the Building Trades of Brooklyn, in speaking of the matter recently, said that the majority of the members of the Long Island Laborers' Protective Union are opposed to the building up of the burned section of Coney Island, while Arthur Dinsmore, business representative of the Lathers' Union, George H. Warner, business agent of the International Association of Machinists, and James W. Moss, one of the officers of Plumbers and Gasfitters' Union, No. 1, have stated that they favor the idea of the making of a park by the city.

Special services in the interest of the park plan will be held this evening in Plymouth Church and the Church of the Pilgrims, in Brooklyn. Controller Coler will address both these meetings, and at the former the Rev. Dr. Hillis and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford will also speak on the subject.

Findley on His Way West.

Samuel A. Findley, the Tax Collector of San Luis Obispo County, Cal., who disappeared on Nov. 19, 1898, with about $15,000 of the county's money, and who was caught in South America, was yesterday turned over to Assistant Superintendent John C. Fraser of the Denver Pinkerton office at the request of the California authorities, and started on his journey West. Findley returned voluntarily from Lima, Peru, and immediately on his arrival in New York, on May 31, was arrested by Detective Sergeant George Tepperted of Capt. McClusky's staff.

In the worst colds, where there is pain, constriction of the Bronchial tubes, and spasms of the muscles of the chest, Jayne's Expectorant will afford almost immediate relief, and soon effect a permanent cure.—Adv.

Stern Brothers

will place on sale Monday
the entire stock of a leading Paris manufacturer of

High-class Lingerie

consisting of the most desirable Spring and Summer Styles of

Silk and Nainsook Negligees, Matinees, Dressing Sacques and Petticoats
Linen, Batiste and Nainsook Corset Covers, Gowns, Chemises and Drawers

At One-Half Their Actual Values

Stern Brothers

direct attention to their exceptionally large assortments of

Ladies' Shirt Waists

made of the most desirable class of materials

And will offer to-morrow

Waists of Light Weight Colored Cheviots and White and Colored Piques, at 75c
Of White Percales, in Polka Spot and Striped Effects, at 95c

Stern Brothers

Will offer Monday, in their

Boys' Departments

High-class Washable Sailor Suits
of English Galateas, Linens and White Duck, sizes 3 to 12 yrs., at 95c, $1.45, $1.98
Heretofore $1.75 to $4.98

Sailor, Middy & Russian Knickerbocker Suits
of English Serges, sizes 3 to 12 yrs., Heretofore $5.98 to $9.75, at $3.75

Single and Double-breasted Suits
of English Flannels, unlined for summer wear, sizes 8 to 16 yrs., at $3.95
Heretofore $6.00

Stern Bros

will offer to-morrow
in their

White Goods Departments

3000 Yds. White Lace Striped Lawns, at 12c yd.
Value 19c

1800 Yds. White Striped Cheviots, at 31c yd.
Value 40c

3500 Yds. Fine White Dotted Swisses, at 25c yd.

West 23d St.

Stern Bros

To-morrow
Special Offering of
15000 Yds.
Cotton

Dress Goods

consisting of
Printed Batistes and Corded Swiss Mulls, at 9c yd.
Printed Pineapple Batistes and Dimities, at 12c yd.

West 23d St.

LEGAL NOTES.

AN EXPENSIVE ENCROACHMENT.—Henry Dudley contracted in writing with William Sperb to sell the latter, for $15,500, a lot 75 feet front by 100 feet deep on Fifty-ninth Street, near Tenth Avenue. Sperb paid $500 on account; an additional amount was to be paid on delivery of the deed, and a mortgage for a part of the purchase price was to be given back by Sperb at the same time. At the time named Sperb declined to accept the deed tendered on the ground that there was an encroachment of an inch and a half on the westerly side of the lot of a wall of an adjoining building. Dudley insisted that the deed tendered was in substantial performance of the contract. George W. Place, as Sperb's assignee, then sued Dudley to recover the $500 and the expenses incurred in the examination of the title. The case was dismissed upon the trial on the ground that the evidence showed that the encroachment of an inch and a half on a lot seventy-five feet front was, as a matter of law, an entirely immaterial thing. The First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Patterson, has unanimously granted a new trial upon exceptions heard before it in the first instance. Justice Patterson said in part: "In strictness of law the plaintiff was not bound to complete the purchase. He was entitled to receive what he had contracted for. He was not obliged to take land any part of which was encroached upon by the buildings of adjoining owners. * * * It is the settled law of this State that where a vendee seeks to rescind a contract for the sale of real estate on account of a defective title the question as to materiality of the defect, where it depends upon, and is an inference to be drawn from circumstances, is a question of fact for the jury; but where it turns upon the construction of a contract, and no special circumstances need be taken into account, it is a question of law for the Court. Whether the apparently inconsiderable deficiency of a strip of an inch and a half in a frontage of 600 inches might be disregarded if this case would be disposed of on the rule of compensation or allowance applied by courts of equity in suits for specific performance is not before us. There was a technical breach of the contract by the vendor. It furnished a legal reason or excuse to the vendee to refuse to take the title. In such a case, when the vendor is without fault, as here, the damages recoverable as such are nominal only for the breach itself, but, as special damages, the deposit money and expenses of the vendee may be recovered also."

INCHOATE RIGHT OF DOWER.—Upon a sale on foreclosure, in a suit by the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, of mortgaged premises owned by Thomas Regan, a large surplus resulted, a claim upon which was made by Jennie A. Regan, wife of the mortgagor, from whom she had been separated, based upon her inchoate right of dower. A referee appointed in the proceeding reported that the surplus moneys should be distributed by paying to Mrs. Regan either the present value of her contingent right of dower, or that a portion of such surplus should be set apart for her dower in case of her surviving her husband, and that the balance should be paid to Mr. Regan. Mrs. Regan objected, and the Court, sustaining her, directed last February that two-thirds of the surplus moneys be paid to Mr. Regan, and that the remaining third be invested by the City Chamberlain to secure her inchoate dower interest. A month later Mr. Regan asked that he be paid this one-third on his giving security for the protection of his wife's right to the annual interest of the one-third during her life, should she survive her husband. An order made to that effect has been reversed by the First Appellate Division, which held by Justice Patterson, considering the situation of the parties, "that as to this inchoate right of dower of the wife, those parties should stand to each other as near as may be in the same attitude as if the husband were still seized of the land. It is no greater hardship to him that a third of the surplus moneys should remain on deposit, he drawing interest upon it, than if the land had remained unsold, he receiving the rents and profits. We see no reason why the risk should be thrown upon Mrs. Regan of sureties (who may be perfectly solvent on the day they justify) subsequently becoming insolvent, or why she should be subjected to the possible contingency of being obliged in the future to sue the obligors or their representatives upon personal bonds."

SUPPLEMENTAL ANSWER ALLOWED.—Over six years ago the city brought a suit to recover from the East Bay Land and Improvement Company $39,987.50, with interest, for rent claimed to be due for the use of certain water front property in the Twenty-third Ward, on Leggetts' Creek. The company's amended answer, served in February, 1894, denied the city's title to the land for which the rent was claimed. As the result of a street opening proceeding commenced afterward, an order entered three years ago confirmed awards of the Commissioners, among which were awards to this company for a portion of the premises in dispute. The company then asked leave to set up these facts in a supplemental answer for the purpose of claiming that there had been an adjudication, binding on the city, that the title to the lands was in the defendant company. The First Appellate Division has reversed an order denying the motion. Justice O'Brien, giving the opinion, says in reference to the claim that the defendant had been guilty of gross laches, that it had brought itself within the right conferred by Section 544 of the Code of Procedure. "It is not claimed by the plaintiff that any injury has been suffered by the delay, and as it is proper that the dealings of the parties and the rights resulting therefrom should all be determined in one action, we think the court below should have granted the motion." Justice Patterson dissented.

DAMAGES FOR CONTINUED TRESPASS.—The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, having put up two telegraph poles in front of property owned by Thomas Comisky, the latter brought suit in the Supreme Court for an injunction and damages, and on the trial was awarded a verdict of $250. An order granting a new trial, on the ground that the verdict was excessive, has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division, which held, by Justice Cullen, that the plaintiff had been erroneously allowed to prove, by the opinion of a witness, the depreciation of the value of his property because of the erection and maintenance of these poles. The Court held that opinion evidence was incompetent to prove that fact, and the fact itself was incompetent. It was only in equity that a recovery could be had for damages to the fee of the property from a permanent nuisance of continued trespass.

CANNOT FIND JOHN J. HASSETT.

The Warrant Secured by the Mazet Committee Is Still Unserved.

The warrant issued by Magistrate Olmsted for the arrest of John J. Hassett, the Mazet investigating committee's missing witness, is still unserved. Hassett is the only man so far who has refused to obey the committee's subpoena, and Mr. Moss said yesterday that he believes he has left the State.

"The police report that they are unable to find him," said Mr. Moss, "and I am pretty well convinced now that he is out of the State. It was said in a paper to-day that we propose to learn the extent of our powers in dealing with contumacious witnesses, and also what support we can expect from the enforcement of the laws from the city and county courts. This statement is an error. We already know our powers in dealing with such witnesses, and as for the courts and the District Attorney, we fully believe we will get fair play whenever the occasion arises. Both Mr. Mazet and myself have every confidence that Mr Gardiner will do his duty in dealing with such witnesses as I have referred to."

In Aid of St. Catharine's Hospital.

A strawberry festival, to last three days, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society and the Sisters of St. Dominic of St. Catharine's Hospital, Williamsburg, will be held next week beginning Tuesday in the school-hall of the Church of the Most Holy Trinity in Montrose Avenue. The proceeds will be devoted to the hospital, which is greatly in need of money. The institution has many patients at the present time.

Vantine's 877 & 879 BROADWAY ORIENTALISTS & JEWELERS — Vantine's 877 & 879 BROADWAY ORIENTALISTS & JEWELERS

What more fitting than "a wedding gift from Vantine's"?

This Vantine Furnishing Sale Knows No Comparison

There's nothing to compare it *with*. 'Tis a movement *apart* from the ordinary—price lowering has been more than great—goods are Oriental and seasonable, making the *best* of Summer furnishings. All this because

We're to Make "Alterations."

Fourth Floor—Broadway.

Chinese Rattan Furniture

in a score of fancy patterns: Settees, arm and reclining, as well as the favorite broad arm pattern like the cut. Now priced

4.50, 5.50, 6.50.

Also
Settees at $8. Were $10.
Fourth Floor—Broadway.

Vantine Mattings

—for use in seaside, mountain or city house. In full 40-yd. Rolls, now reduced to

$7.50, $9.00, $10.50 & $12.00.

Fourth Floor.

Fine Japanese Cotton Rugs

Blue and White ones, for to-day's mention, tho' we've the greens and whites and the pinks as well.

As cooling to look at as the dainty Oriental colors *alone* can look.

Now greatly reduced:

3x6 ft. for $2.75
8x10 ft. for $12.00
10x14 ft. for $21.00

All other sizes just as cheap.

MR. FORD ON THE TAX LAW

The Senator Upholds the Constitutionality of the Measure.

FIXING OF FRANCHISE VALUES

Author of the Bill Makes Reply to Criticisms That Have Been Circulated in Wall Street.

The opinion on the constitutionality of the new franchise tax law and the methods of its enforcement, which was given out in Wall Street on Friday, credited to Edward Lauterbach, was called to the attention of Senator John Ford, author of the original bill, yesterday.

"I cannot believe that the alleged opinion is genuine," said Senator Ford. "It looks to me more like an effort to influence the stock market than anything else. It bears on its face inaccuracies which I cannot conceive of a lawyer of Mr. Lauterbach's ability perpetrating.

"For instance, Mr. Lauterbach is quoted as saying that the law allows the assessing of real estate at two-thirds of its market value, while, as was pointed out by THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, the law allows no such thing.

"Again, Mr. Lauterbach is made to say that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company would have to pay 2½ per cent. taxes on $83,000,000, or more than $2,000,000, as against the $560,000 it pays now. This ignores the provision of the law which allows the deduction from the amount of the franchise tax of all the special payments made to the city under the various charters under which the company operates. For instance, the Metropolitan, I understand, pays a lump sum of $150,000 a year for its Broadway line. On the Forty-second Street line, it pays, I believe, some $38,000, and there are others. All these will have to be deducted from the franchise tax assessment under the new law.

"The system of arriving at the value of the franchise to which Mr. Lauterbach is said to have given his approval, i. e., adding together the market value of the stock and the bonds of the corporation, undoubtedly is the correct one. There is nothing new in it. It has been tried in a dozen States in the course of the last ten years, and has been found to work satisfactorily, and it has been indorsed by decisions of State and Federal courts. Of course, it would not do to take the market value of the securities at any one time as the basis of the assessment, but some system of averages will have to be devised, as in Connecticut, where the quotations for a certain number of months are averaged.

"My own idea is that the Metropolitan will not have to pay as heavy a tax as is now thought, for the reason that, while its stock is quoted at over 220 now, I believe the very fact that this new burden has been laid on the property will force the market value of the stock down when the assessment comes to be laid."

Senator Ford said that he had not been invited to assist the State Tax Commissioners in preparing plans for executing the new law.

LEGISLATIVE TAX COMMITTEE.

Speaker Nixon Appoints Assembly Members of the Special Body.

It was announced at Republican State Headquarters yesterday that Speaker Nixon had designated as the four Assembly members of the Special Committee on Taxation, which is to sit during the recess, Jotham P. Allds of Chenango, Richard Murphy of Montgomery, Edward L. Collier of Kings, Republicans, and George M. Palmer of Schoharie, Democrat.

Mr. Allds was the majority and Mr. Palmer the minority leader of the last Assembly. They both are lawyers. Mr. Murphy is a lawyer of Amsterdam. Mr. Collier is a Brooklyn attorney, and a relative of Civil Service Commissioner W. M. Collier.

The three Senate members of the committee are Nevada N. Stranahan of Oswego, Frank Wayland Higgins of Cattaraugus, Republicans, and Thomas F. Grady of New York, Democrat. Of these, Mr. Higgins is a real estate dealer, while Messrs. Stranahan and Grady are lawyers. The committee consists, therefore, of five Republicans and two Democrats, all lawyers but one, and all but two from up the State.

It is expected that the committee will meet as an early day and organize. Harry Jacquillard of Brooklyn, Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, probably will be chosen to serve the committee in the same capacity.

Gifts for Princeton University.

One of the events of the class-day exercises at Princeton on Tuesday will be the presentation of a portrait and some papers of the late Judge William Paterson bequeathed to the university by his grandson, Justice William Paterson of Perth Amboy, N. J., who died last year. The portrait is to be placed in the library at Princeton, and the presentation speech is to be made by Cortlandt Parker of Newark. Justice William Paterson, the elder, was born in 1745. He died in 1806, and was in the class of 1763 at Princeton. He was one of the framers of the Constitution of the United States in 1787, was Senator from New Jersey in 1789, Governor of the State in 1790, and one of the Justices of the Supreme Court from 1793 until the year of his death.

AUGUSTIN DALY'S FUNERAL.

Arrangements for Services at St. Patrick's—Resolutions by "The Great Ruby" Co. and Actors' Society.

The arrangements for the funeral of Augustin Daly were partly completed yesterday after a conference between Archbishop Corrigan and ex-Judge Daly. Upon the arrival of the body next Saturday on the American Line steamship New York, it will be conveyed to Mr. Daly's late home, 14 West Fiftieth Street, and remain there until Monday morning, when it will be taken to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where the services will begin at 9:30. The absolution will be pronounced by the Archbishop, and the address by the Very Rev. M. J. Lavelle. The celebrant of the mass will be the Rev. Thomas J. McCluskey, S. J.; the Deacons of the mass, the Rev. William J. B. Daly and Joseph H. McMahon, and Deacons of Honor, the Rev. George M. Searle, S. S. P., and the Rev. Rufus C. Duff, S. J.

Efforts will be made to accommodate all who desire to attend. A certain number of pews will be reserved for members of the Daly stock companies and of the dramatic profession generally, as well as for members of the clubs, societies, and institutions to which Mr. Daly belonged. Admission to the church will be by card only. Cards may be obtained of Manager Richard Dorney upon application at the theatre, or at the cathedral rectory, 460 Madison Avenue.

Archbishop Corrigan has directed that lights shall be kept burning upon the altar of St. Augustine in the cathedral until the day of the funeral.

It was Mr. Daly's custom to pay the salaries of the members of his companies on Saturday—a rule not generally adopted by other theatrical managers—and yesterday all the members of "The Great Ruby" Company assembled in the lobby of the theatre and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the death of Augustin Daly the theatrical profession has suffered a loss beyond expression and we offer our heartfelt sympathy to his widow, his mother, and his brother; and it is

Resolved, That as a tribute of respect, and in loving memory of our late manager, the members of Daly's Theatre Company and every member of the dramatic profession who has had the pleasure and honor of acting under his management, will be present at the funeral services to be held at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

For the company: GEORGE CLARK, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, SIDNEY HERBERT, CHARLES RICHMAN, RICHARD DORNEY.

At the regular annual meeting of the Actors' Society of America, held yesterday in its rooms, 131 West Fortieth Street, resolutions were also adopted and forwarded to Mrs. Daly, which read as follows:

Whereas, It has pleased the Divine Ruler of the universe to remove from his earthly duties the leading theatrical manager of America, Augustin Daly; be it

Resolved, That the Actors' Society of America, in annual meeting assembled, present to the widow and relatives of the deceased their sincere condolence in their great affliction; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased and also be spread in full on the minutes of the meeting.

MASS FOR AUGUSTIN DALY.

The St. Augustin Bell Tolled During Service at St. Patrick's.

A large number of Augustin Daly's friends attended the celebration of a solemn requiem mass for the repose of his soul, in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday forenoon. The services were in some respects unique. Before the mass the St. Augustin bell, which was Mr. Daly's gift to the cathedral chimes, was tolled, and the same bell was also tolled at the elevation, and at the close of the mass. An elaborate catafalque stood at the head of the main aisle, draped in black velvet and gold. Surrounding it were six massive candlesticks with lighted tapers of brown wax.

The altar of St. Augustin, which was built on the north side of the church by Mr. Daly in memory of his two sons, was heavily draped in black velvet and purple silk. Black velvet covered the chancel and the altar railings. Archbishop Corrigan, who personally pronounced the absolution, was robed in a black soutane, with white lace rochet, watered silk stole and cope, and he wore a plain white silk mitre. The antique foldstool which he used in front of the throne was draped in black.

The celebrant of the mass was the Rev. Father M. J. Lavelle, pastor of the cathedral. He was assisted by the Rev. T. J. McClusky of St. Francis Xavier's Church as deacon, and the Rev. Fathers J. N. Connolly and T. F. Myhan as masters of ceremonies. The music, which was Gregorian, was chanted by the full chancel choir.

In the Daly pew sat the dead manager's brother, ex-Judge Joseph F. Daly, with the members of his family. The following members of the Catholic Club of this city were present: John A. Sullivan, President; John D. Crimmins, John Spellman, Adrian Iselin, John B. Manning, T. J. Keveney, Adrian Kiernan, James Traynor, and George Coleman. There were delegations of the Sisters of Charity from the different Roman Catholic asylums and hospitals which Mr. Daly had helped on frequent occasions. Richard Dorney, business manager of Daly's Theatre, and several of Mr. Daly's old employes attended the service.

REMOVING MR. DALY'S BODY.

Arrived at Southampton, and Will Be Shipped to New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 10.—The body of Augustin Daly, the well-known theatrical manager, who died in Paris Wednesday, arrived here this morning from Havre. The casket was inclosed in a case marked "A. D., New York."

It was quietly removed from the steamer and was placed in a railroad vehicle, which transferred it to the Empress Dock for shipment to the United States by the American Line steamer New York, which sails to-day. Mrs. Daly will be a passenger on the same steamer, arriving here from London to-day. Only the Hon. Mrs. Eric Farringdon, friend of the family, accompanied the body from Paris.

Sarah Bernhardt and Mr. Daly.

LONDON, June 10.—Sarah Bernhardt was greatly shocked at the news of the death of Augustin Daly. She said: "In common with every member of the profession in all lands, we render tribute to the great manager, who did so much for the profession for all time. Sir Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, and George Edwardes have all expressed to me their grief. In all transactions, social and business, Mr. Daly was a man quick to detect talent, the friend of the struggler, with a great heart and a great character."

ALDERMAN SIEFKE'S SUCCESSOR.

A Fight in John C. Sheehan's District May Be Precipitated.

In view of the fact that Henry Siefke, who died yesterday at Roosevelt Hospital, represented John C. Sheehan's district in the Board of Aldermen, the present fight against Mr. Sheehan may enter into the contest as to the succession.

Under the charter, the choice of a successor to a deceased member of either branch of the Municipal Assembly is vested in the board to which such member belonged. In other such cases the man selected by the leader of the district in which the vacancy occurred was elected, and it remains to be seen whether or not Mr. Sheehan will be permitted to name a successor to Mr. Siefke, and whether his choice will be ratified by the board, the majority of which is friendly to Richard Croker, and therefore opposed to Mr. Sheehan.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Providence-Washington Insurance Company of Rhode Island has been licensed to do business in Indiana.

F. S. James of Chicago has been appointed agent of the Mechanics and Traders' Insurance Company of New Orleans.

Irving O. Brown has been appointed special agent of the Merchants' Insurance Company of Providence for New England.

Superintendent Church of the Kansas Insurance Department has commenced an examination of the affairs and condition of the Kansas Mutual Life Insurance Company of Topeka.

The measure which was recently introduced in the Nebraska Legislature, providing for the transfer of the supervision of insurance interests from the office of the Auditor of State to the Governor and empowering the latter to appoint a Deputy Superintendent of Insurance, has been passed and sent to the Governor, who is expected to sign the bill.

The annual statement of the Grand Rapids Fire Insurance Company of Michigan contained in the report of the New York State Insurance Department for 1898 includes the following entry, under the head of receipts: "Received from all other sources, viz., conscience money received from confessor through priest, $119." A similar item in the statement of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company is as follows: "Received from all other sources, viz., conscience money, $600."

The following committee of the New England Insurance Exchange has been designated to confer with the special committee of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, appointed at the recent annual meeting of the National board to consider the best available means of extending the jurisdiction of that body: U. C. Crosby, Chairman of the Committee on Factory Improvements; C. M. Goddard, Secretary of the Exchange; Elwood Mendelsohn, Chairman of the Committee on Chemical Hazards; George Nelley, Chairman of the Committee on Electrical Hazards, and Gayle T. Forbush, Chairman of the Committee on Fire Appliances.

The American Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., has reinsured all of the outstanding risks of the Rockford Insurance Company of Illinois, and purchased its entire agency system, including the good will of the company. The Rockford, which lately passed into the control of a syndicate of Eastern capitalists, represented by J. E. Callender of Peoria, Ill., was organized on Dec. 22, 1866, and was capitalized at $200,000. On Jan. 1, 1899, it possessed assets aggregating $1,317,349, a reinsurance reserve of $847,340, and a net surplus of $168,257. Charles E. Sheldon, Secretary of the Rockford, has been appointed Western manager of the American of Newark.

The chief subject of comment among the members of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange yesterday was the resignation of Elijah R. Kennedy from the Arbitration and Grievance Committee, as a means of expressing his dissatisfaction with the action of the committee in a recent case where brokers convicted of violating their pledges were reinstated, and with the action of the Brokerage Committee in its whole treatment of the rules, to which brokers have been required to pledge themselves. The case referred to by Mr. Kennedy was that of Bale & Russak, insurance brokers, whose license was revoked by the Brokerage Committee, after a trial for rebating. The Arbitration and Grievance Committee, to which the case was appealed, restored the license, after sitting as a special committee for the purpose of hearing new evidence.

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STRAIN ON BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

A Times Reader Suggests a Change in the Car Tracks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When crossing the Brooklyn Bridge recently, it occurred to me that the uneven strain this magnificent structure is for several hours daily subjected to might be the cause of weakening it and wearing it out prematurely, and if owing to its construction this uneven strain cannot be remedied on the present structure, it might be easily avoided on bridges to be built in future leading into the City of New York.

The heaviest travel leaving the city proper or coming into it is always in one direction at certain hours of the day, subjecting one side of the bridge to the strain of bearing an enormous weight, while the opposite side has to bear comparatively little. Thus in the evening the southern half of the bridge has to bear overcrowded and heavy cars for two or three hours, while the northern half has to bear only empty ones, and in the morning, for the same length of time, it is the northern half of the bridge which is subjected to a tremendous burden, while the southern half is almost free from it.

If this uneven strain should be really dangerous to the stability of the bridge, it could be, at least in future structures, readily avoided by having the different west and eastbound tracks running side by side, or alongside of one another, instead of having all the westbound tracks on one side and all the eastbound tracks on the extreme opposite side of the bridge. Not being an engineer, nor having much technical knowledge, I do not know whether my observations are new or good; still I beg leave to submit them to you and eventually to the public. — F. C. THEODORE KRUEGER.

Bath Beach, June 9, 1899.

C. C. Martin, Superintendent of the Bridge, was seen yesterday in reference to the matter. He said: "We are in receipt of dozens of letters bearing on the subject. There is little to be said in the present case. There is not the slightest necessity for any such change as suggested, nor is there any danger to be feared. All the load that we get on the bridge now, as the trains and cars are running, is really not nearly so great as many people imagine, and there is not the least possibility or danger of overstraining or injuring the bridge.

"As for the idea of changing the tracks, apart altogether from the lack of necessity, it would be quite impracticable, for the reason that it would change all the lines of travel on the trolleys in Brooklyn. All the cars now enter the bridge on the easterly side and leave on the westerly side, and if any such change as that suggested were made it would, on account of the position of the railroads in Brooklyn necessitate the crossing of a great many lines, and entail endless confusion and not a little danger. As to other bridges in the future, that is not my concern."

More Charges Against Emil Schiff.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 10.—Emil Schiff, the young man who claims to be the son of the President of the Eagle Pencil Company of New York City, and who was arrested here yesterday charged with forgery of checks on local firms, is getting deeper into trouble. He is in jail to await the preliminary examination on the first charge, and another complaint of forgery was filed against him to-day. It is based on an alleged bogus check for $46 which a local bank cashed for Schiff. The latter's father was appealed to again to-day by his son, but no reply to the telegram has been received.

Tammany Hall's Fourth of July.

Preparations for the Fourth of July celebration at Tammany Hall have already been begun unofficially, although the committee having the affair in charge has not yet had a formal meeting. There is talk of having Gen. Joseph Wheeler as the orator of the day, and the understanding is that William J. Bryan will not be invited. The distinguished guests of the organization will be entertained this year at the Democratic Club.

Dead-lock at Reformed Church Synod.

CATSKILL, N. Y., June 10.—To-day's session of the General Synod of the Reformed Church of America closed with no choice in the contest between the Rev. A. A. Raven of Metuchen, N. J., and the Rev. Dr. J. Frederick Berg of Montgomery, N. Y., candidates for the position of Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis at New Brunswick Seminary. At the sixteenth ballot 151 votes were cast, necessary to a choice, 114, of which Mr. Raven received 86 and Mr. Berg 30.

Body Found at Franklin Park.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 10.—The dead body of an unknown man was found near the tracks at Franklin Park early this morning and brought to this place. There was nothing in the man's pockets or about his clothes to give any clue as to his identity. County Physician Carroll gave permission for the removal of the body to the Morgue.

Sunday
June 11-1899

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

ESTERHAZY AND THE BORDEREAU

How and Why He Confessed that He Wrote It.

ABANDONED BY HIS SUPERIORS

French General Staff Left Their Tool in the Lurch.

Where He Hid in London and the Disclosures He Made There Told by His Host.

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Esterhazy must feel that his existence is drawing to a close; his career was ended some time ago. For the greater part of a year his circumstances have been such as few men could endure. Rank, position, friends, even the means of livelihood have been lost. Worse than all else, perhaps, is the reflection that his utter lack of moral principle made him the willing dupe of scoundrels who never considered him except in the light o' a tool whose services were always at their command for so much per day.

No one need imagine that the ex-Major permits himself to indulge in even momentary remorse for the fate of any of his victims. When he confronts the future he may feel a throb of fear. As he contemplates the past he simply curses his fate. It does not occur to him to anathematize himself. He reserves his curses for those whom he considers his enemies. The man against whom he has committed the most deadly injury would never reach France if Esterhazy could have his dearest wish fulfilled.

None can have sympathy to waste upon Esterhazy, yet even Dreyfus may comfort himself with the belief that the forger, even while at liberty, is eating his heart out in savage despondency over the failure of his plans and the consequent condition of infamy and wretchedness into which his unutterable villainy has plunged him.

He is in London and alone. To such as he the Sahara, with death's clutch at his throat, must seem preferable. Friends he could have none. His acquaintances are few and of a quality he would have scorned only a year ago. He must feel now that the rope is about his neck. He had so much faith in the power of the General Staff of the French Army that the decision of the Court of Cassation must have shriveled even his callous hide. For his own skin he has much respect.

Picard might hang himself in his cell, as the French Government said he did, or he might have been assisted in the operation; it was all one to Esterhazy. But for Esterhazy the miserable Picard might be alive; to Esterhazy that is of no consequence.

Col. Henry cut his throat in his cell; at least, so the Governor of the day said. Whether or not he did so, caused Esterhazy not a pang of remorse.

Col. Picquart is still alive. Had he not, when illegally convicted to shield traitors, announced that if he were found dead it would be because he had been murdered, Col. Henry would, officially, have had a fellow-suicide.

Then there is Dreyfus. He has had but little opportunity of conveying his thoughts to the public. It has been said that he received the news that he was to have a new trial with stoical calm. This information was circulated through official channels, therefore it may not be without flaw. Still, a residence of four years and a half on Devil's Island might change habitual cheerfulness into something approaching stoicism.

Toward Dreyfus he ex-Major feels a rancorous hatred. Has not Dreyfus, after years of the most frightful mental torture, succeeded in at least achieving an opportunity of rehabilitating himself? Has not a searching examination into the "evidence" upon which he was convicted and degraded proved that Esterhazy, and not Dreyfus, was a traitor to his country? Does it not seem probable that Dreyfus will be reinstated, and in other ways receive assurance that in the eyes of the world the man who was a mere Captain in the French Army is a hero? Why, then, should not Esterhazy hate him? Why should he not fear him?

It is impossible to imagine what course a man who has suffered as Dreyfus has will pursue toward the man who caused him and his sufferings. This is a thought that has occurred to Esterhazy, that seldom leaves him. Still, even amid his terror, the necessity of replenishing the exchequer occurred to Esterhazy, though in rather ridiculous fashion.

THE STORY OF THE BORDEREAU.

A statement appeared in a London paper a few days ago that Esterhazy intended to admit that he had written the bordereau. This is rather unnecessary, considering that he made the admission in September of last year to four persons in London. I was living in St. James Street at the time. About the beginning of the month I received a telegram from Mr. H. Strong, the Paris correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette, also the Paris correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, that as soon as Esterhazy could escape from Paris he would make a dash for London. Mr. Strong also wrote that Esterhazy intended to tell the whole story of the bordereau, as he had been thrown overboard by the General Staff, and was determined to expose the methods of that body.

In answer I wrote that Esterhazy should stop at my place, as if the ex-Major put up at a hotel it might be difficult to conceal his identity. To his both Esterhazy and Mr. Strong agreed. All telegrams for Esterhazy were to be addressed to me. The first I received was from Brussels. It was signed de Becour. It had been agreed that Esterhazy was to be known in London as Count de Becourt. This telegram said, "Arrive Hotel Providence," and was satisfactory, as it showed that Esterhazy, who had been under close espionage in Paris after his dismissal from the army, had escaped.

Esterhazy arrived in London on the day the St. Leger was run at Doncaster and won by Wildfowler. I remember the day, as I witnessed the race and found Esterhazy installed at No. 6 on my return to town. Mr. Rowland Strong was also there. The latter and I were upon the most friendly terms, as he had just retired from me the position of Paris correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette. He explained that Esterhazy was very indignant at the manner in which he had been treated by the General Staff, and had fully decided to exculpate himself at the expense of his superior officers. He also explained that Esterhazy had admitted that he was the author of the bordereau. This gave me a bit of a shock, and I permitted myself to observe that Count Ferdinand Walsin-Esterhazy, ex-Major in the French Army, must be a good deal of a scoundrel. Mr. Strong begged me not to form my opinion of him until I had heard his story, and this I promised.

My first impression of Esterhazy was not favorable. To put it plainly, he has a villainous face. For purposes of disguise he had shaved off a large grizzly mustache. The upper lip was too long. The chin was pointed. His eyes were sunken and much too close together. The top of his head was bald, and the sides and back were covered with a closely cropped thatch of dark gray hair. He is nearly 5 feet in height, but stands and walks with a stoop in his shoulders. His gait did not seem to me that of a military man, but I had grown accustomed to the English soldier, and between him and the Frenchman, in the matter of appearance at least, there is a wide difference, and the difference is altogether in favor of the Englishman. Still, Esterhazy was very active, particularly so for a man of his age, (over fifty,) but he was slim, and did not weigh more than 150 pounds.

In manner he was polite, like all Frenchmen who intend to benefit through you, and like many who have no ulterior design. But he had a furtive expression, and there was a striking absence of bonhomie about him. He made efforts to be pleasant and offhand, but they were not natural. Still his surroundings were strange and his circumstances were not exactly enviable. I asked Mr. Strong if he were at liberty to give me an inkling of the ex-Major's plans. To this he said, "Yes." Esterhazy had come to London, he added, in order to write full details of his connection with the Dreyfus case; how and why he wrote the bordereau, and, also, to express his opinion of some of those he had left behind him. To this statement Esterhazy had promised to sign his name, and for the statement he had promised to accept £500. That was definite, at least.

Esterhazy had been at my place for several days before he spoke to me of the object of his visit to London. We ate breakfast at the house, which offered no difficulties, but we were often bothered about the selection of a place for luncheon and dinner. We did not care to go about any of the well-known resorts, for fear Esterhazy would be recognized, and there was something like a hue and cry about him all the time. The papers devoted much space to his mysterious disappearance. They had him in Paris, Brussels, New York, at the same time. They wondered for two weeks, and during that time the notorious Esterhazy was safely ensconced at No. 6 St. James Street. He used to enjoy having the English papers translated to him, and at night he always bought a supply of the Paris papers, and used to laugh over some of the opinions expressed of him in them and scowl over others. But he was greatly tickled at the notoriety he had achieved, and it was apparent that he was growing more important, in his own opinion, day by day.

INTERESTED IN ATHLETICS.

He was anxious to know all about London's athletic and sporting clubs. He was, he said, a great admirer of "la boxe." He could box in French style, with his feet, and had a most dangerous side kick, but with his hands he was of no consequence, and as he always crouched and held his head well forward, he would have been a very easy mark for an Englishman or American. He was very fond of music halls. I was afraid to take him to the Empire, as that is a great resort for foreigners as well as Englishmen. We were in a box at the Oxford one night when Dick Burge, the English lightweight champion, gave an exhibition of ball-punching on the stage. He gave a really artistic performance, and Esterhazy was delighted. He suggested that it was impossible, of course, to meet Burge. This was by no means the case. Burge came to the box, and was introduced to the Count de Becourt. The Count was much the more flattered of the two. To Burge the Count was merely a "blooming Frenchman."

But time was passing, and Esterhazy had not written his confession. Sunday came. After breakfast we were smoking and taking things easily, when Esterhazy said he would like me to hear his story, as he considered me a man of "enormous experience." I had been most anxious to hear his story, but did not care to say so. He began by saying that for years he had been the confidential man of the General Staff. He had traveled through Europe and he had obtained much valuable information in Italy and Germany for the French Government, because, on account of his name, he was generally taken for an Austrian.

In 1894 it became plain to the General Staff that valuable information had been given to foreign Governments by some officer who had access to documents the existence of which, it was supposed, was known only to the General Staff. Suspicion pointed to Capt. Dreyfus. There was plenty of moral proof, but no material proof of his guilt, Esterhazy said. So sure was the General Staff that Dreyfus was the guilty man that an order was given that something tangible against him should be secured. A list of documents, copies of which, it was suspected, had been transmitted to Col. Schwarzkoppen, the German Military Attaché at Paris, and to Col. Panizzardi, the Italian Military Attaché, was made, and out of these was made the famous bordereau.

"Then you wrote the bordereau?" I said to Esterhazy.

"I wrote the bordereau," he replied.

"What induced you to write it?" I asked.

"I wrote it," he answered, "because I was ordered to do so by my chief."

"But did you consider that a sufficient reason?"

"Yes."

"You thoroughly understood that on such evidence Dreyfus would be dismissed from the army, and that even a worse fate might befall him?"

"Yes, I understood that, and all I did was done through a sort of mediaeval loyalty to my chiefs."

"You ought to have been born in the Middle Ages."

"I feel just as the soldiers of the Middle Ages felt."

"Did you take a copy of the bordereau after you showed it?"

"Yes. The bordereau was written in the first place on very thin tracing paper. Afterward a copy of it was made by tracing, and the paper on which the copy was made was so thin that some of the words came through, and did not appear to be distinct, and letters and parts of letters were made by others than myself. Col. Schwarzkoppen testified that he never received the bordereau, as it was said that Dreyfus had sent him the original. Schwarzkoppen told the truth. It was sent to him and received by his porter, who was a French spy. The porter handed it to another spy who was in the employ of the General Staff, who brought it back to Col. Sandherr, and it was docketed as if it had been discovered among Col. Schwarzkoppen's papers."

At the court-martial before which Esterhazy stood his first trial, when he was shown the copy of the bordereau, and asked whether he had written it, he said "No." It was the copy of the original document which was shown to him, so that technically he told the truth at least for once in his life.

COL. PICQUART'S CONVICTION.

Esterhazy explains at considerable length how he had played a part in the conviction of Col. Picquart. Picquart had never been thoroughly satisfied of the guilt of Dreyfus, and when he had been made Chief of the Secret Service Bureau, after the suicide of Col. Henry, he devoted himself to the task of satisfying himself of Dreyfus's guilt or innocence. The more time he devoted to this the more doubtful he grew about Dreyfus's guilt. Finally he became convinced that if there were a traitor in the French Army it was Esterhazy, and not Dreyfus.

At this time the General Staff seemed to be of the opinion that Esterhazy must be taken care of. To do this, it was necessary to destroy Picquart. The telegrams signed "Speranza" and "Blanche" which played such a prominent part in the evidence against Picquart were manufactured by Col. du Paty de Clam. The copy of these telegrams, according to Esterhazy, was handed to the Marquise du Paty de Clam to Mme. du Pays, the mistress of Esterhazy. The telegrams that were sent off were written from this copy by Mme. du Pays.

"The order to fabricate these documents," Esterhazy said, "could never have been given, except by a very high military authority." M. Bertulus, the Magistrate (against whom Esterhazy has a grudge that he will never forget,) had no doubt whatever as to the true authorship of these forgeries. He decided that Esterhazy should be committed for trial. Ministerial influence was exercised to enable Col. du Paty de Clam to escape from the accusation of being an accomplice. Esterhazy said that on his trial he had been supplied by the General Staff from day to day with secret information regarding the evidence that would be offered. This information was given to him by Col. du Paty de Clam, and was given so that Esterhazy's story should not clash with the other evidence. He said that he still had the papers.

Esterhazy explained his dismissal from the army on the ground that the General Staff did not care to confide to M. Cavaignac, Minister of War, the true facts of the situation. M. Cavaignac had made up his mind that Esterhazy should be got rid of—"morally killed." He used the Minister's own expression. "Thrown out like ballast" was the expression which was used by the Chief of the Minister's Cabinet, Gen. Roget. It was this treatment, the ex-Major said, he could not endure, and he had determined that if he was to be shelved in this cavalier manner, he would drag down others in his fall. Col. Henry, when forced to confess that he was a forger, had committed suicide.

"I," said Esterhazy, slapping himself on the chest, "am made of different stuff. I am a fighting man!"

I asked Esterhazy if, in spite of the fact that Dreyfus (as he knew) had not written the bordereau, he were guilty of treason toward his country. He said yes. "But," I said, "you have no evidence." "No," he answered. He then asked what I thought of his story. I found it difficult to reply at once. He seemed to me to be such a heartless scoundrel that I felt it difficult to prevent myself from telling him so, but I was anxious to get his story, and give it to the world. I told him it was one of the most extraordinary and dramatic recitals I had ever heard, and that it would undoubtedly make a most extraordinary sensation.

DECEIVED FOREIGN ATTACHES.

We discussed the matter for some time, going over various points, until I had it well grounded. Esterhazy explained that it was possible for him to obtain at least moral proof of the guilt of Dreyfus, because he was on terms of intimacy with the military attachés of other Governments. They were accustomed to exchange courtesies in the shape of information sometimes. For instance, it had once been suggested to him by the military attaché of a foreign power that a plan of the Autumn manoeuvres would be worth some money to the man who furnished it. Esterhazy said he copied a plan out of a book that was ten years old and handed it over to the enemy. At another time he furnished another attaché with an advance specimen of a new rifle that had been adopted by the French Government. "At least, this is what I said," continued the ex-Major. "Of course it was nothing of the kind. The barrel was that of a Lee-Metford, the lock was a Manlicher, and the stock was that of a Mauser." Then he smiled like a man of vast experience in intrigue and caressed his chin with the long, gaunt fingers of his right hand.

"But," I said, "no man who knows anything about guns would accept such an article as you have just described. I might say the same of the man who accepted plans of manoeuvres that were ten years old. You have described asses, not men."

The Count smiled in a superior way, and said that the men in question were asses. He was tempted, he said, to wager that even an infinitesimally small percentage of military attachés were not asses. He had never been a military attaché himself, but he was a judge of the breed. When Esterhazy talked at length in this strain he finally convinced himself that he was telling the truth. His manner conveyed that impression.

It was not until the Dreyfus-Esterhazy imbroglio had been rather well thrashed that Esterhazy lashed out with vigor against his ex-chiefs. The Paris press, at the time, teemed with Dreyfusite matter, and Esterhazy was, in many cases, handled without gloves. There were none to defend him as, in his opinion, he deserved. He grew bitter, and he gradually acknowledged and then insisted that the machinations against Dreyfus were known to and had been prompted by the General Staff. Cavaignac, he admitted, knew nothing of the true story, but Mercier, he insisted, did. In the same category he placed Sandherr, Henry, Boisdeffre, (against whom he was very bitter,) Gonse, and Roget.

Still, though he was willing to talk, Esterhazy had not begun to put his tale into writing. I hinted as much to Strong one day, and added that I did not feel quite certain that Esterhazy had any intention of writing it as he had told it, and of putting his name at the bottom of it.

When I first suggested to Mr. Strong that Esterhazy should begin work on his story, he said that the ex-Major was anxious to wait for the best opportunity to drop his "great bombshell." I asked him what he considered the proper sort of an opportunity. Esterhazy was called into the conference, and said he thought it would be better to keep quiet until the Legislature met. I did not see the force of this, and said so, but as Esterhazy insisted that it would lose much of its effect if it was told in the off-political season, I did not press the point. Then, as the days passed, he suggested that it might be wise to wait until it seemed certain that the exposé of the methods of the General Staff would cause a Ministerial crisis.

AFTER MORE MONEY.

Esterhazy was always alive to the financial side of the question, and the more the matter was discussed the larger appeared to him the amount of money that he could make out of it. He suggested that the Rothschilds would pay a very large amount of money to secure the story, as they could manipulate the French stock market and cause a tremendous fall in French rentes. It was supposed that the Rothschilds had contributed very largely to a fund that was raised for the purpose of keeping up the Dreyfus agitation. This the Rothschilds had always denied. It is possible that they contributed indirectly, but they never showed any desire to appear in the van.

The only newspaper in Paris that was aware of Esterhazy's hiding place was the Libre Parole. Esterhazy was in the habit of going to the telephone office at Charing Cross at night and talking over the wire to Edmond Drumont, the editor of the Libre Parole, which was the most violently anti-Jewish paper in Paris. One night the ex-Major called Drumont up over the telephone; he had not done so for two or three nights. Drumont was evidently suspicious. He was afraid, as he afterward said, that Esterhazy had "fallen into the hands of the Jews." On this particular night he said to Esterhazy: "Remember your country."

Esterhazy said something in return which THE NEW YORK TIMES would not care to print. The expression stunned me, for it did not seem possible that a Frenchman could entertain such a sentiment, much less express it, and from that moment I placed no dependence on Esterhazy's word, or even upon his mediaeval loyalty to his chiefs. I also said that I did not feel quite certain that Esterhazy had any intention of writing his story as he had told it, and of putting his name at the bottom of it.

Mr. Strong at the time believed in Esterhazy—at least to the extent that he would keep his promise to write his story. However, when another week passed and Esterhazy had not kept his promise, I told Mr. Strong that I thought the ex-Major intended, if possible, to get the £500, in exchange for which he had promised to give his story, and then not give it. Esterhazy asked for some money. He was informed that until he gave something tangible no money would be forthcoming. This threw him into a violent rage, and he made a dash at Mr. Strong, and I was compelled to get between them. Nothing happened, however, except that Esterhazy said he would have no further dealings with Mr. Strong, but that he would continue to negotiate with me. Mr. Strong was perfectly satisfied, as he knew his interests would be taken care of.

In the presence of a witness Major Esterhazy promised me that he would write the story as he had told it, with even fuller details, and sign his name to it, and hand it over to me in exchange for £500. He said that he had a number of documents corroborative of much that he had said. He added that these were in Paris; that he would send for them, and I could put them in my bank.

I said: "When will you hand them over to me?"

He said: "In about a week."

Then I knew that the ex-Major had no intention of writing his story, as he could have got the documents, if they were in existence, in twenty-four hours. I also intimated to him that if he did not write the story as he had promised, it would be sure to find its way into print. I said that by his forgery an innocent man was eating his heart out, and that his family and friends were wretched to the last degree. I gave him other and equally good reasons why his story must be printed. He then promised again to write it without delay, and said he would go out for a walk. He did so, and before he returned had engaged counsel.

THE FAMOUS OBSERVER ARTICLE.

An article intimating that Esterhazy had written the bordereau appeared in The London Sunday Observer. In this article it was stated that Esterhazy (regarding whose whereabouts only three or four persons knew anything at all) was stopping with an American in St. James's Street. Americans must have been scarce in that locality about the time, because on the following day, a small army of reporters called at No. 6. They did not receive a great deal of information.

Esterhazy, through his counsel, threatened to bring an action for libel against The Sunday Observer. As I explained to the proprietor of that paper, no English jury could be induced to give Esterhazy any damages, but the proprietor happened to be a woman, and it seemed difficult to convince her that this was a fact; however, she offered £1,000 for the complete story.

The Pall Mall Gazette, for which Mr. Strong was the Paris correspondent, had offered £750. The offer of The Sunday Observer was accepted, with the proviso that the story as written should be printed. The story was not printed, and Esterhazy's counsel was clever enough to obtain £500 and costs—though it would be difficult to imagine what the "costs" could be—on account of the one article that had been printed. The proprietor of The Observer also paid £1,000, so that the single article printed in The Observer cost something over £1,500—probably about $8,000. Still, foolish as the paper was, it obtained more advertising than it had ever gotten before, and enabled the friends of Dreyfus and of justice to create an agitation that has finally resulted in obtaining for Dreyfus a revision of his case.

When, under a safe conduct, Esterhazy went to Paris from London and gave his testimony before the Court of Cassation, he denied that he had written the bordereau. He told the story which I have related here to four people in London. A few days ago he admitted to a representative of a London paper that he had written the bordereau. This is simply a last resort on his part to make money—an article which has been exceedingly scare with him for some time. Months ago he might have done much to exculpate an innocent man, and at the same time have lessened the degree of his own guilt. This he refused to do. Now it is a matter of no consequence what he says.

Since his departure from Paris in September of last year he has been living in different parts of London under various assumed names and in circumstances the opposite of prosperous. He may be extradited. I do not think that he will follow the example of Col. Henry and commit suicide—possibly from a spirit of mediaeval loyalty to himself.

THOMAS B. FIELDERS.

RECENT EVENTS IN PARIS

Scenes in the Court of Cassation at the Revision Hearing.

MM. DEROULEDE AND HABERT

Their Trial for Attempting to Cause a Revolution a Farce—Enthusiasm for Major Marchand.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 2.—We have had a most sensational week—one which will certainly count in the annals of French history for all time. The President of the Chamber of Requêtes, who is the reporter on the Dreyfus case, has pronounced before his colleagues, the Judges of the Court of Cassation, an earnest appeal in favor of the wretched prisoner on Devil's Island. The Procureur Général has summed up in the same sense. The counsel retained by the Dreyfus family barely needed to add anything to the formidable array of argumentation and pleading, in which there was not one hesitating note, one saving clause, and to-morrow, perhaps late to-night, the court will pronounce its verdict—a verdict which cannot be otherwise than favorable to Dreyfus.

It was a strange scene which was played out this week at the Palais de Justice. When one thinks of all the extraordinary developments of this unparalleled case—tragic, sorrowful, mean, sublime, grotesque, ridiculous, of all shades and colors—it must be admitted that no more marvelous staging for the final act of the drama could have been conceived or carried out by any theatrical manager, however lavish he might be, than that which is supplied by the Court of Cassation.

All the gold in Versailles and Fontainebleau would hardly suffice to regild, in its present state, the roof of the court. The roof is an ocean of gold, with whirls and eddies and gulfs of gold, in which swim, and drown, too, the three panels by the great French painter, Baudry, representing Justice, Law, and Truth. In this halo of gold the Court of Cassation presents its decision to the verdict of mankind. And gold has certainly been one of the prime movers in more than one of the secret phases of the great "Affaire." Throughout the court there reigns a tone of absolute solemnity. It is obvious that both Judges and public are desirous of displaying their best manners. It is, in fact, in the Court of Cassation that the ancient politeness of France—the manner of the old régime—has found its last refuge. There is no wrangling between Judge and counsel, no applause or denunciatory hissing from the public. The very soldiers who guard the gate have the amenity of domestics in a well-ordered house.

And both within and in front of the bar the general feeling is one of lassitude, of a desire to finish with a hopeless and interminable case at all costs. Obviously some people will never be convinced. But the sensible section have long made up their minds; three-fourths of the Judges have made up theirs, and are in accord with the Reporter, M. Ballot-Beaupré. So, perhaps, there is a certain amount of explicable inattentiveness on the part of both court and public, while the Reporter hurries through his argument and deals with the old familiar facts.

M. BALLOT-BEAUPRE'S ADDRESS.

Only at the conclusion of the report does the court, so to speak, wake up. M. Ballot-Beaupré is an elderly man, with a very round rosy face, clean shaven. He is not unlike the maître d'hôtel at Paillard's. He has much the same gestures and intonation, a combination of benignity and dignified deference. He discusses the bordereau as if he were criticising a menu. This sort of nature does not permit itself to exhibit emotion except in very exceptional circumstances, and then the emotion is all the more communicative. He has droned on for twelve mortal hours, amid general inattention, the Judges lying back, weary, satiated, in their seats, gazing at the ceiling of gold, at the hats and Spring dresses of the women in the audience, at the quiet humdrum of Paris life beating its even pulse on the quays outside, at Mme. Sévérine, whose henna-colored hair is now powdered with white. Suddenly there is a little stir; something has broken on the reporter's voice. Is it a sob? Is he going to cry? He gasps, and for a moment cannot go on. He is inarticulate. Then the measured gesture becomes a spasmodic clutch of the hand in the air. The words come out in sharp spasms. He is nearing the end. Ah! and now we are all attention. Everybody is awake, every eye is strained, every ear alert. "On my soul and conscience, Dreyfus is innocent, and Esterhazy is the author of the bordereau.

"Bravo, bravo!" mutters the public, but it does not interrupt, for in a voice now choked with sobs, Ballot-Beaupré is appealing to the army not to imagine that its honor is bound up with the retention of an innocent man in penal exile—au bagne. Ah, no! And Mme. Sférin clutches her neighbor's hands convulsively, and there are women who kiss one another, and Judges who bury their heads in their hands and weep silently. The French are an emotional people. And a great sigh of relief passes right through the court and communicates itself to the crowd outside in the lobbies, and is taken up by the press correspondents, and is sent across electric wires all over France and the world.

A great clock, with blue enameled face and golden hands, hangs over the Judges' entrance within the court, and slowly but surely its movements mark with every minute a step nearer to the inevitable solution of this great "affaire." In the moments of dreariness caused by the repetition of a familiar story, whether by the President, reporter, the Procureur General, or the counsel of the Dreyfus family, one fixes one's mind naturally upon the clock, which will mark the moment when the curtain is to be rung down on the final scene. One would hasten its action if one could. Its deliberateness irritates, but the hour is now near, and before this letter reaches New York, in less than twenty-four hours, in fact, the Court of Cassation will have pronounced in favor of a revision of the Dreyfus case.

THE DEROULEDE-HABERT CASE.

With that inconsistency which is characteristic of the French, at the same moment that the reporter of the Court of Cassation was pronouncing the innocence of Dreyfus, the jury of the Assize Court, only a few steps away, were acquitting Paul Déroulède and Marcel Habert, on a charge of attempted revolution. What the accusation ultimately became, after it had passed through the mill of Paris jurisprudence, the motive force of which is politics, I really could not say with any certainty. The facts are familiar to everybody. Paul Déroulède tried to induce Gen. Roget on the night of M. Loubet's election to the Presidency to take possession of the Elysée and establish a plebisitary government. This Gen. Roget refused to do, and Déroulède and Marcel Habert were arrested. They have been kept in prison for three months. Their trial was a farce. It was merely an occasion for Francois Coppée to make a moving speech, and prove once more that he is the only poet in French literature who can write nothing but prose, which he writes very well.

The jury, under the impression that he was reciting his poems, acquitted the prisoner. Then everybody wept. The Generals wept on one another's epaulettes, the poets on one another's toques. The tears of the jury fell on to the heads of the reporters. M. Déroulède was borne away in triumph and announced his intention of repeating his offense (for which he was acquitted) on the earliest possible occasion.

All this sounds very revolutionary—as if Paris were being painted red, and, in view of the forthcoming exhibition, it may strike some minds as vaguely alarming. My own impression is that nothing, or very little, will come of it. Of course, M. Loubet is rather a weak man for coping with a really serious emergency, but it must be remembered that for the past ten years M. Déroulède has been beating the same drum and sounding the same bugle, without seriously altering the current of events.

ARRIVAL OF MAJOR MARCHAND.

It is a little unfortunate for the Government that so much has come to pass all at once. Simultaneously with the revision of the Dreyfus case we have had the Déroulède farce, the arrival of Major Marchand, and the arrest of Col. du Paty de Clam.

Major Marchand certainly may be proud of his reception, for though the Paris mob is the most deceptive of any, the "hero of Fashoda" is incontestably popular. The man himself is the type of the nervous, unintelligent product of the provincial peasantry—brave without chivalry, energetic without plan, childishly fond of cheap distinctions, satisfied with negative results. "Gloria victis!"—that fatal cry, which has been ringing in French ears ever since the war, a sure sign of national decadence—is the motto applied to him by his admirers. I was at the Café de la Paix last night when Maurice Barrès begged the occupants to rise and drink to the "glorieux vaincu," (the glorious conquered one,) who was haranguing the mob from the balcony of the Cercle Militaire opposite. "Glorieux vaincu!" What a sardonic echo the centuries have in store for Maurice Barrès's resonant phrase—glorieux vaincu! And has any one thought of that yet?

In their hatred for foreigners the Parisians, oblivious of the fact that they subsist exclusively upon foreign custom, looted indiscriminately American and English shops during the Marchand festivities, and even fell foul of a coach belonging to an American, which drew up close to the club where the Fashoda hero is stopping. The British Embassy was closely guarded by a strong body of dragoons. But there was more noise than mischief, and Marchand, who, in spite of his ridiculous speeches, has no chance of playing the rôle of a resuscitated Boulanger, will soon drop into oblivion.

DU PATY DE CLAM'S ARREST.

The interest taken in Marchand was suddenly discounted by the sensation of Col. du Paty de Clam's arrest. Now it is possible to disapprove strongly of Col. du Paty de Clam's management of the Dreyfus prosecution, but I fear that this is a very false move which the Government has taken. Col. du Paty may have sinned by excess of zeal, but he was largely acting under orders, and his prosecution, which I understand will be for forging documents, cannot fail to implicate military personages of a much higher rank than his own.

It must be remembered that Esterhazy has not yet told the story of his relations with Col. Henry, whose own mouth is now sealed in death. But what du Paty de Clam did was with the consent of the then Minister of War, Gen. Mercier, and of Gen. de Boisdeffre, the chief of the General Staff. We shall now know the whole facts connected with the famous "Speranza" and "Blanche" telegrams addressed to Col. Picquart, and for forging which Col. du Paty is to be tried. It must be borne in mind that on the day before the forging of these telegrams was executed a formal order was issued for Picquart's correspondence to be seized, and that this order was carried out on the day subsequent to the forgeries. Col. du Paty must therefore have had accomplices among the highest officials of the General Staff and the Ministry of War.

The public, especially the commercial element, which has suffered so terribly from the series of scandals in France during the past decade, had begun to hope that the end was near. But yesterday's arrest would seem to indicate that we are still at the beginning. ROWLAND STRONG.

SCHOOL PRINCIPALS MEET.

The Annual Meeting of the Association Yesterday Afternoon.

The annual luncheon of the Association of Principals of Primary Departments and Schools of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx was held at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon. About 100 Principals and friends were present, and there was general rejoicing over the passage of the Ahearn bill.

Miss Josephine Rogers presided, and President Little of the Board of Education and Superintendent Jasper were among the speakers. President Little congratulated the teachers on the success that had come out of their long efforts to secure better salaries. Superintendent Jasper said he was glad to see the distinction between the grammar and primary Principals being done away with. He spoke of the influence of the schools upon the orderliness of the city.

Vocal and instrumental music was rendered during the afternoon.

CRITICISES SECRETARY ALGER.

E. R. Kennedy Denies His Right to Close Fort Hamilton Shore Road.

Ex-Park Commissioner Elijah R. Kennedy yesterday sent a letter to Park Commissioner George V. Brower of Brooklyn criticising Secretary Alger for closing the Shore Road at Fort Hamilton. The people of Fort Hamilton requested Mr. Alger to reopen the road, and Mr. Alger refused. Mr. Kennedy says that Secretary Alger has no more right to close the Shore Road than he has to close Fulton Street.

The Judge Advocate General informed Secretary Alger before the outbreak of the Spanish war that the Government had no right to close up the road. A bill was introduced in the House of Representatives giving the War Department the right, but it was smothered in committee. Mr. Kennedy urges the Commissioner to appeal to the courts from the "arbitrary ruling of the War Department."

VICTOR HERBERT REINSTATED.

Restored to Membership in Musical Mutual Protective Union.

Victor Herbert has been reinstated to membership in the Musical Mutual Protective Union, from which he was suspended in April last, because he repudiated responsibility for unpaid salaries of members of the Twenty-second Regiment Band earned during a tour in 1895, under the management of John Mahnken, when Mr. Herbert first became leader of the band. The notice of his reinstatement was posted at the headquarters of the union, at Ninetieth Street and Third Avenue, on Thursday last, and was the result of the mandamus proceedings begun the previous day by Victor Herbert's counsel, Charles H. Lellmann, Jr.

When notice of Mr. Herbert's action was served upon the union, its counsel, Alfred Steckler, conferred with Mr. Lellmann. The conference ended in their mutual agreement to stop the proceedings, and on Thursday upon their representations, Justice Glidersleeve, in Special Term, Part II., of the Supreme Court issued an order of discontinuance, without costs to either party as against the other.

The difficulty between the composer and the union, however, is by no means ended. The reinstatement was not made because Mr. Herbert agreed to pay the alleged claims against him, but because counsel for the union agreed, after hearing Mr. Lellmann's side of the case, that the Board of Directors had acted illegally and against the rules of the union in suspending Mr. Herbert without proper notice, and without giving him the chance he demanded of defending himself.

Officials of the union say that now Victor Herbert has been reinstated the old claims against him will once more be formally submitted to the Board of Directors, and should the board's decision again be favorable to the claimants Mr. Herbert will have to settle with them, or he will be expelled in due and proper course.

Since Mr. Herbert's suspension orchestras and bands whose members are union men have refused to play under his leadership.

Washington Heights Free Library.

The Trustees of the Washington Heights Free Library, at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, have issued their report for the year ending May 1, 1899. In the summary of the work accomplished it is noted that the books circulated during the year numbered 62,903, as against 50,006 in 1898. There were 24,180 visitors to the reading room, about 8,000 more than during the preceding year. Two thousand one hundred and thirty-nine books were purchased during the year for a little less than $1,800. During the year $20,000 was raised, $10,000 by individual subscriptions, and an additional $10,000 donated on condition that the first $10,000 would be secured. Of the individual gifts, Andrew Carnegie contributed $1,700 to make up the required sum. The Trustees have secured a site for a new building on St. Nicholas Axenue, extending from opposite One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street through to Edgecombe Avenue. Work of construction will be begun shortly. The volumes in the library to May 1 last were 14,932.

Woman Homeless at Eighty Years.

"Send me to the poorhouse, where I can end my days in peace, and may my life be short, for I have nothing more to live for," said Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson yesterday when arraigned before Magistrate Lemon, in the Lee Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn. The woman entered the Bedford Avenue Police Station shortly before 8 o'clock in the morning. She gave her age as eighty years, and said she had been without a home for a long time. Friends had cared for her until they were unable to do so longer, and on Friday she started out to find a place of shelter. All night she wandered about the streets, and decided to appeal to the police. The Magistrate committed her.

23d Street
Le Boutillier
Brothers

Ladies' Fine French Lingerie and Muslin Underwear.

Just received a large importation of high grade French Lingerie, comprising Chemises, Night Dresses, Drawers and Corset Covers in fine Nainsooks, Percales and Lawns, daintily trimmed with choice laces and hand embroidery.

The late arrival of these fine goods compels us to sell them at lower prices than first intended. Splendid values therefore await the early purchasers.

Also

DRAWERS—Cambric and Muslin, trimmed with ruffle of embroidery or lace . . . . . } 59c.
CORSET COVERS—Nainsook, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and ribbon, drawing string at waist . . .

CHEMISES—Lawn or Cambric, trimmed with embroidery or lace . . . . . }
DRAWERS—Cambric or lawn, trimmed with lace or embroidery . . . . . } 98c.
NIGHT GOWNS—Cambric, Empire style, trimmed with embroidery, and V-shaped, trimmed with lace . .

SKIRTS—Fine muslin, trimmed with imitation torchon lace, three rows of insertion and edge, full umbrella shape .
CHEMISES—Nainsook and Lawn, Marguerite style, trimmed with Valenciennes Lace, ruffle at bottom; tied at waist, answers purpose of skirt . . . . . } $1.25

NIGHT GOWNS—Nainsook, square neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and ribbon . . . . . } $1.75

Excellence of material, cut and finish, combined with low prices, will make this a sale of singular interest.

N. B.—Also important offerings of Ladies' Suits, Hosiery, Shirt Waists and Laces, and the best general assortment of reliable goods we have ever shown in 59 years.

West Twenty-third Street.

THE CUBAN ORPHAN FUND

Trustees Vote a Substantial Sum for Relief Work.

50,000 CHILDREN ARE IN WANT

Appalling Misery in the Island Described by Miss Laura D. Gill—Public Appealed to for Aid.

The Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Cuban Orphan Fund, which is raising money to relieve the distress among the orphans of Cuba, held a meeting on Friday afternoon in the Lawyers' Club for the purpose of taking more definite action. Several letters were read from Cuba, written by Miss Laura D. Gill, who is now visiting the island to ascertain the extent and nature of the suffering and the best methods for its relief. These letters presented so distressing a picture of destitution and misery that the committee voted at once a substantial credit for Miss Gill to administer immediate relief wherever possible. A cablegram was sent to her at Havana informing her of this action and approving of her course.

This committee will hold meetings every Friday to carry on the work of relief. It is composed of the following members: Gen. Francis V. Greene, Chairman; Charles W. Gould, Secretary; Robert Bacon, Treasurer, and Thomas B. Adams, Cornelius N. Bliss, Dr. William K. Draper, James T. Gardiner, John S. Kennedy, William Schieffelin, J. Kennedy Tod, Spencer Trask, and Evert Jansen Wendell.

In Miss Gill's first letter, which was dated at Remedios, Cuba, May 29, she said:

> In Sancti Spiritus we found a condition of suffering which is more serious than anything which we have seen before. There are over 400 children who need to be taken care of right away, and the town has only been able to provide for twenty-five little girls, who were selected because they were physically so much worse off than anybody else in the town. Although they now have been cared for nearly six weeks, they are still mere little skeletons, and almost make one doubt whether it was any kindness to help them to live a few years longer.

Speaking of the children of the same place, she says:

> The first question which they put is almost always with regard to parents, and it is more likely to be phrased, "You haven't any mother, have you?" than, "Have you a mother?" To have both father and mother seems to be quite beyond their power to realize for anybody

SPANISH SAINT WORSHIP

The Patron Saint of Madrid Revered by Noble and Peasant.

THE ROMERIA OF SAN ISIDRO

May Festival of the Castilian Peasantry—The Piers Plowman of Spain—Royalty Leads.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

MADRID, May 27.—Spain seems actually skied over with the wings of guardian angels. The traditional tutelar of the nation, Santiago, counts for less, especially in the south and centre of the peninsula, than might be expected, and was long since officially superseded by the Virgin; but cities, hamlets, families, individuals, all have their protecting saints. One March night in Ronda Ronda we could not sleep for the everlasting tinkling of guitars. It was St. Joseph's Day, and every Don José, every Doña Josefa, every little Pepe, every pretty Pepita, must be saluted by a serenade. Townsfolk and townlets hold festivals for their celestial patrons, honoring them with fairs, horse races, processions, dances, and whatsoever else may be appropriate to the season and characteristic of the locality, as ball games among the Basques or perhaps a miracle play. Aranjuez, where the kings of Spain have a great demesne and fine chateau, is now busied with eager preparations for the series of bullfights that are to rejoice, on May 30, the spirit of her royal saint Fernando. Only Seville, mirth-loving Seville, who makes holiday on the slightest provocation, can never invite her two beautiful guardians, Santa Justa and Santa Rufina, to a jubilee. These holy maidens used to keep a pottery booth in Triana, now the gypsy quarter of the city, where, refusing to worship the Roman Venus, they won the crown of martyrdom. But their industrious habits cling to them still and, by night and by day, while the centuries pass, they uphold the Giralda. An anointed vision, like Murillo's, may see their graceful forms hovering in mid air on either side of the famous tower, which their strong brown arms hold firm even in tempests. If the ladies should let go, the Giralda would fall, and so the Sevillians are driven to the steadfast course of ignoring these really useful patrons and gadding off to adjacent towns whose saints are at leisure to be entertained.

THE PEASANT SAINT OF THE CAPITAL

By the eternal contradiction that prevails in all things Spanish, it has come to pass that Madrid, the elegant capital and royal residence, is under the guardianship of a peasant saint. Here, in the eleventh century, Isidro was born, say the priests, of poor but Catholic parents. If not precisely a hewer of wood and a drawer of water, he was next door to that humble estate, being a digger of wells and cutter of ditches. His pretty wife, Santa Maria, God added him by miracles, causing rocks to melt like wax at the touch of his spade, and springs of healing water to leap in the pits of his fashioning. He was a tiller of the ground, besides, a hireling farm servant, whose agricultural methods, though seemingly irregular, caused his master's granaries to overflow. As he went to the fields in the fresh spring mornings, the young Isidro would scatter handfuls of seed for the birds, saying: "That God's little birds, for when our Lord looketh forth in dawn He looks upon us all." And as he dropped the wheat and barley in the furrows, ever he murmured: "This for God, and this for us; this for the birds, and this for the ants." "For the ants, too?" mockingly asked the ne'er-do-wells, who planted beside him, but Isidro steadfastly replied: "For the ants, too, since they are God's ants, and His royal bounty is for all. His household." No wonder that the Almighty had Isidro's fields in especial charge, sending sun and rain in due season that the harvest might suffice for every claimant. Such divine care was the more necessary, because this dreamy plowboy spent most of his time in the church or on his knees in the shadow of the fruit trees, until his profane companions called him Lazybones.

Isidro was no effective patron of Madrid as yet, but ran away from the Moors, when they invaded the city, finding farm service in a neighboring village. Here he married a maiden whose lovely soul, according to Lope de Vega, shone through her gulleless face like a painting through its glass. She was no less devout than her husband, and went every evening to sing to the Virgin in a lonely shrine of the Virgin. There was a stream to be crossed on the way, and in times of freshet Our Lady would appear in person and lead her by the hand over the tops of the waves. Such dainty stepping as it must have been! and once, when Isidro accompanied his wife, they both crossed in fair but suddenly improvised from her mantilla, which was not a thread the worse for the experience.

The miracle-working power that developed in San Isidro was first exercised, as became a farmer, on suffering beasts and bad weather. His early influence over water grew more and more pronounced, rain refreshing the thirsty fields at his bidding, and medicinal fountains gushing from rocks at the stroke of his hoe. And when, one sunshiny morning, his wife let their baby fall down a well and ran in distress to her husband, the Saint, who for once was working on the farm, did not scold her, as the priestly authors seem to think would have been the natural course, but calmly said: "Mistress, what is there to cry about?" And when, after a season of prayer, these exemplary parents proceeded to see the well, its waters had risen to the brink, lifting the child, John, on a shining cushion safe to their embrace. Isidro still retained his youthful peculiarities as a laborer, often praying all day long in the churches, while his yoke of oxen did the plowing just as well without him. On one occasion when he arrived too late for mass, the gates of heaven opened to his vision, as he knelt before the closed church door, and he was permitted to witness a celestial mass, where Christ was both priest and wafer, with choirs of angels chanting the holy service. Even his charities cost him little, for when the olla of vegetables and fish, that his wife made every Saturday for the poor, had all been eaten, a word from Isidro was enough to replenish the pot. If he emptied his sack of corn on the snow for a flock of hungry pigeons, the sack was all the fuller when he reached the mill, and when he threshed his master's wheat a second and a third time for the beggars, the very chaff turned into golden grain.

His best quality, which almost makes his cult desirable in Spain, continued to be his love for animals, especially for birds. These sang their sweetest songs as he passed by, and often flew down from the poplar branches to brush their little wings against his blouse. And he, who had raised his master's daughter from the dead, did not disdain to work miracles of healing and of life on mal treated horses. Madrid would do well to give her guardian saint a season ticket to the bull ring. Even the despised and cudgeled ass had a share in his protection. A sacrilegious wolf that thought to make a meal of Isidro's donkey left to graze outside a church where the Saint had gone to pray was struck dead—perhaps by the donkey's heels. This kindly rustic, who had separated from his wife for greater sanctity, died on St. Andrew's Day and was buried in the cemetery of St. Andrew's Church in Madrid. Such sepulture was not to his liking, and twice his pilgrim appeared to ask that the body might be removed to the church, as was presently done, all the bells of St. Andrew's ringing of their own accord to give it welcome. The tomb immediately began to work miracles, and Isidro became such a favorite with the people that when, in 1212, a shepherd guided Alfonso VIII., lost with his vanguard in the wild passes of the Sierra Morena, to the great battle of Las Navas de Tolosa, where the armies of the Holy Cross broke forever the dominion of the Moors in Central Spain, nothing would do but the story that this shepherd was Isidro himself. Above the tomb of the Saint a chapel was erected, perhaps by Alfonso, perhaps by Isabel la Catolica. There seems to be a conflict of authorities here, but all testimonies agree that the angels used to come down and sing in the chapel on Saturday afternoons.

Madrid formally accepted Isidro as Patron in the Summer of 1232, when the labors of the husbandmen, on the point of perishing from drought, were saved by the body of the Holy Peasant, which, borne in priestly procession, called down floods of rain; but it was not until the times of Philip III., some four centuries later, that the actual canonization of Isidro was granted by Rome. On May 15, 1620, the Plaza Mayor, that handsome square which has been the theatre of so many tournaments, executions, and autos de fé, the scene, two years later, of the beatification of Loyola, was inaugurated by a splendid festival in honor of San Isidro. From that day to this his worship has not waned. The miracle-working bones, which were carried to the bitter deathbed of Philip III., and comforted the passing of the great and generous spirit of Charles III., are still held to be more potent than physicians. Churches, oratories, and chapels have been built to him all over the peninsula, the Franciscan Friars founded a convent of San Isidro in Rome, and his name is a part of our new geography lesson in the Antilles and the Philippines. Only three years ago his urn was borne in penitential procession through Madrid, with double supplications for rain on the parched country, and for a swift and happy ending of the Cuban war. All priestly, military, civic, and governmental pomp went to make up that stately escort, the ladies of Madrid showering the train as it passed beneath their balconies with flowers, poems, and confetti. The saint did what he could. The procession had been so skillfully timed that the rains began that very night, but the Cuban war was a matter out of his province. His dealings had always been with water, not with blood.

SPANISH DEMOCRACY.

There is significance in this devotion of proud Castile to San Isidro. Spain is essentially as democratic as America. "A man's a man" is her unwritten motto. Peddler, porter, beggar treat you as social equals and expect a full return of courtesy. It is told in Madrid how a great diplomatic personage not long ago was eating his picnic luncheon in a hired carriage. The driver, lunching also, leaned back from his seat, clinked glasses, and drank the gentleman's health. The dignitary glared with astonishment and wrath. "Man! I am the Imperial Ambassador of Nation So-and-So." "What of it?" returned the driver, taking another bit of his peppery Spanish sausage; "I am the Head Hostler of Stables Such-and-Such."

King Amadeus was welcomed at Valencia in 1871 with simple verses, spoken by a child, that breathed even from their opening stanza this native spirit of democracy:

> The High Lord of the Heavens
> Created men one day,
> All mortal and all equal,
> All shapen out of clay;
> For God recked not of nations,
> Of white and black and brown,
> But on his humane children
> Impartiality looked down.

It is not then so strange as it appears at first hearing that a Piers Plowman should be Patron of Madrid.

From Alfonso VIII. to Alfonso XIII., a matter of some seven centuries, Isidro has been in high repute with royalty. The "Catholic Kings" made him rich gifts; Philip II., bigot of bigots, cherished an especial veneration for the ghostly protector who had brought his delicate childhood safely through smallpox and epileptic seizures; the passion-wasted Philip IV. did him public homage; Charles the Bewitched made a solemn progress to his shrine to thank him for recovery from illness; even the bright young Bourbon Philip V. had scarcely arrived in Madrid before he hastened to worship the efficacious body of San Isidro. The urn has been opened at intervals to give their successive Majesties of Spain the gruesome joy of gazing on the bones, and it has been the peculiar privilege of Spanish Queens, on these occasions, to renew the costly cerements. The devotion of the present Regent to these grisly relics keeps pace with that of her predecessors.

Where royalty leads, aristocracy is swift to follow, and Isidro has a gorgeous wardrobe of embroidered standards, palls, canopies, burial cloths, and all that a skeleton could require, but "for a' that and a' that," the laboring people of Castile never forget that the Canonized Farmer especially belongs to them. His fortnight-long fiesta is the May outing of the rustic population all about Madrid.

PILGRIMS OF SAN ISIDRO.

We will start on this pilgrimage from the Puerta del Sol, because everything in Madrid starts from the Puerta del Sol. From this great, semicircular, open space in the centre of the city, surrounded by lofty hotels and Government buildings, bordered with shops and cafés, brightened with fountains, thronged with trams, carriages, people, always humming with voices, always surging with movement, run ten of the principal streets of the capital. The Alcalá, most fashionable of promenades, and San Jeronimo, beloved of wealthy shoppers, conduct to the noble reaches of parks and paseos in the east; the handsome Arenal and historic Calle Mayor lead west to the royal palace, with its extensive gardens, known as the Campo del Moro; Montera, with two less elegant avenues, points to the north, where one may find the university, the Protestant churches, and the tragic site of the Quemadéro, and three corresponding streets open the way to the south, with its factories, hospitals, old churches, and world-famed Rastro, or rag fair.

But during the early days of the Romeria, which begins on May 15, all the throbbing tide of life pours toward the southwest, for the goal of the pilgrimage, the Hermitage of San Isidro, built over one of his miraculous wells by the Empress of Charles I., in gratitude for a cure experienced by her august husband after drinking of the waters. It stands on a little further bank of the Manzanares. The trams, literally heaped with clinging humanity, pass out by the Calle Mayor and cross the Plaza Mayor. The innumerable buses and cabs make a shorter cut, but all varieties of vehicle are soon wedged together in the broad thoroughfare of Toledo. Here we pass the big granite church of San Isidro el Real, once in possession of the Jesuits, but on their expulsion from Spain, in 1767, consecrated to the Santo Labrador. His body was borne thither, with all solemn ceremonial, from the chapel in St. Andrew's, and his poor wife, who had also been sainted, by a courteous Spanish afterthought, under the attractive title of Maria de la Cabeza, Mary of the Head, was allowed to lay her celebrated skull beneath the same roof, a greater liberty than he had permitted her during the latter half of their earthly lives. The Madrid cathedral, ruled by the royal palace, is still in slow process of building, the work being hampered and delayed for lack of funds, although her Majesty sets a devout example by contributing $800 a month. Meanwhile, San Isidro el Real serves as the cathedral church of the diocese.

This Calle de Toledo, where Isidro dug several of his medicinal wells, is always gay with arcades and booths and drapers' shops, but now, during the Romeria, it is a veritable curbstone market, where oranges, sashes, brooms, mantles, picture frames, saucepans, fiddles, mantillas, china, jackets, umbrellas, fans, dolls, bird cages, paintings of saints and photographs of ballet dancers are all cried and exhibited, hawked and held under nose, in one continuous tumult.

As we approach the bare mass of masonry known as the Gate of Toledo we cast, for all our festival mood, a clouded glance in the direction of the barbarous slaughterhouses of Madrid. Here the stronger beasts are blinded by the thrust of darts and also hamstrung, to render them helpless under the deliberate butchery of their tormentors, who often amuse themselves by a little bullfight practice with the agonized creatures before striking the final blow—a place of such atrocious cruelties that even the seasoned nerves of an Austrian surgeon recently visiting it gave way, and he fainted as he looked. There is work for San Isidro here.

The jam of equipages on the Bridge of Toledo gives us abundant time to observe the statue of the Holy Peasant, in a stone niche, lifting his baby from the well, and the companion statue of Mary of the Skull. And there is the Manzanares to look at, that sandy channel along which dribble a few threads of water—threads that the washerwomen of Madrid seek after like veins of silver. Small boys are wading from one bank to the other, hardly troubling themselves to roll up their trousers. It is said that Philip IV., surveying his pompous bridge across the Manzanares, was wickedly advised by one of his courtiers to sell the bridge or else buy a river. It is a curious bit of irony to hold the festival of the Water Saint beside a river bed almost as dry as his bones.

But the crowd has now become so mad and merry that it distracts attention alike from architecture and physical geography. Will all the dexterity of foot police and mounted guards ever succeed in disentangling this snarl of equipages? Who cares? Everybody is laughing. Everybody, too, is helping, so far as lungs can help. A daring Arab, with red and white checkered handkerchief knotted about his head and a scarlet blanket over his shoulders, tries to dash across the bridge and rejoin his screaming children. He stumbles before a jovial omnibus, whose four horses, adorned with beribboned straw hats, gaze coyly out from under the torn brims like so many metamorphosed Maude Mullers. A distant guard roars a warning. The crowd bellows in sympathy. A liveried coachman rears his spirited pair of bays. A cock-hatted gypsy, with half his tribe packed into his cart, tries to follow suit and tugs savagely at the stubborn mouths of mules whose heads are liberally festooned with red and green tassels. In front of these safely passes the Aragonese, only to bring up against the great wheel of a picnic wagon, whose occupants, mostly Señoritas in the sunrise Philippine shawls, thrust out their pretty heads, all crowned with flowers instead of hats, and rain down saucy salutations. The crowd chimes in with every variety of voluble impudence. He catches at the long gold fringe of the nearest shawl, saves himself from falling at the price of a shriek of wrath from the Señorita, plunges desperately on, is struck by a cab horse, the poor beast being half blinded by the tickling plumes that droop over eyes and nose, and amid volleys of ridicule and encouragement reels to the shelter of the sidewalk. But a very precarious shelter it is, so narrow that the lads are positively obliged to fling their arms about the lasses to hold the fluttering skirts back from peril of wheels and hoofs. Everywhere what audacity, what fun, what color, and what noise! Troops on troops of foot travelers, usually in family groups, and often stained with the dust of an all-day tramp! The wives generally carry the hampers, and the husbands sometimes shoulder the babies. Squads of young fellows frolic along, each with his supply of provisions tied up in a gaudy handkerchief. The closer the nudging the better they like it; a slap from a girlish hand is almost as good as a kiss. Isidro knew all about it in his day. But this clownish jollity grows rougher and rougher, and the crack and sting from a coachman's whip tempt a reply with the pilgrim's staff. The guards, hoarse and purple, wipe their dripping brows. It is early afternoon yet, too, and the larking and license are as nothing to what may be expected before midnight.

IN SOUND OF THE SACRED WHISTLES.

It is a little better when, at last, the bridge is left behind. Turning to the northwest, the dusty road runs on beside the river and beneath the bluffs lined with rowdyish folk, who shout down greetings to their acquaintances and compliments to the ladies, toward the ermita. A certain Juan de Vargas, riding over this same route one day, lifted his eyes to the uplands to see how his farmhand, Isidro, was getting on with the plowing. Blessed Isidro! Before and after went two stalwart young angels, still in shining white, each driving a celestial yoke of oxen.

Times have changed. The sight that greets our eyes is emphatically human—a great, country fair, a pandemonium of rude, good-natured revelry. The beggars who have been chasing the carriage, the cripples outstripping the rest, thrust withered arms, ulcerous legs, and all manner of profitable deformities into our very faces as we alight, even clutching at the coins with which we pay the coachman. We make our way, as best we can in the rough press, between two rows of booths toward the church. There is the usual Spanish variety of penny toys on sale—balls, baskets, whips, kites, jumping-jacks, balloons, and every other conceivable trifle admitting of the colors red and yellow. But the great traffic is in those articles especially consecrate to San Isidro—frosted cakes, probably made first in the receipt of Maria de la Cabeza; clay vessels of every shape and size for carrying away the healing waters, and, first and foremost, pitos, or whistles. The priests would have us believe that San Isidro was forever droning psalms, but plowmen know a plowman's music, and the sacred whistles lead the sales in the Romeria. It is impiety not to purchase at least one of these, and the more devout you are the more pitos will you buy. The Infanta Doña Isabel, aunt of his Little Majesty, fills her emblazoned coach every year with these shrill pipes in all their variety of queer disguises—fans, birds, puffing grotesques, and, above all, paper flowers. He is no lover worth the having who does not bring his sweetheart a San Isidro rose with a pito for a stem. The air rings to the ear of an immense fair ground delighting in an infinity of whistles may be left to the sympathetic imagination. We cling to the memory of Burns, and bear for his bonny sake what we could hardly endure for any such sham laborer as Isidro.

The hearing is not the only sense to do penance in this pilgrimage. The Water Saint has never thought to work a miracle of cleanliness upon his peasant votaries, and the smell that bursts out upon us from the opening doors of the church might put us to flight were flight still possible. But, caught in the human current, we are swept on into the gilded, candle-lighted, foul-aired oratory, with its effigies of Santo Labrador and Santa Labradora. All day long the imperious ringing of the bell at the shortest of intervals has been calling one company of the faithful after another up the bare brown hill to that unventilated temple. When there is no squeezing room left for even a dwarf from the pigmy show the doors are closed, the bell is silenced, and the rustics are marshaled in rapid procession before the altar, where they pay a penny each, receive a cheap print of San Isidro, and kiss the asterisms, glass-eased relic which a businesslike young ecclesiastic touches hastily to their lips. The frank sound of the kissing within is accompanied by the tooting of pitos without. We stand at one side, looking at the priests and wondering how their consciences are put together, but half ashamed to watch with heretic eyes the tears of joy, the fervors of prayer, the ecstacies of faith that are to be seen in many of these simple, passionate faces filing by. Here comes a little girl treading as if on air and clasping her picture of the saint to lips, brows, and heart with such abandon of delighted adoration as one must go to Spain to see.

Released from the Hermitage, we fill our lungs with sweeter air, give skirts a vigorous shake in the vain hope that we may not carry away too many deserters from the insect retinue of our recent associates, and turn down toward the river. Our short cut leads us among heaps and heaps of bales packed with the graceful clay jars. How many an anxious mother will trudge her weary miles across this dry Castilian steppe, bearing with all her other burdens a botija of the healing water to some little sufferer at home! Wonderful water, warranted to make whole the lame, the blind, the deaf, the dumb, and put to rout all ills that flesh is heir to, especially fevers, tumors, erysipelas, paralysis, and consumption! It is as potent to-day as when it first gushed from the earth at the bidding of the young Isidro, for did it not work a notable cure, as late as 1884, on the Infanta Dona Paz de Borbon, sister of Alfonso XIII.?

We linger a few minutes at the edge of the bluff, looking down upon the animated scene below, from which rises the hum as of an exaggerated beehive. The long green stretch of valley meadow is one wave of restless color. Thickly dotted with booths for refreshment, for sale of the San Isidro wares, for penny shows, farces, wax figures, and all manner of cheap entertainments, it still has space for dancers, wrestlers, pelota players, for swings, stilts, and merry-go-rounds, and, above all, for the multitude of promenaders, sleepers, and feasters. The bright May sunshine gleams and dazzles on the soldiers' helmets, flashes out all the lines and tints of the varied costumes, and even lends a grace to the brown patches on the brownier tents. The tossing of limbs in the wild, free dances, the flutter of the red and yellow flags, the picturesque grouping of the grass of families complete to dog and donkey, around the platter of homely fare and the skin bottle of wine—all this makes a panorama on which one would gladly gaze for hours.

Going down into the heart of the festivity, the interest still grows. We enter one of the cleanest cantinas and invest a peseta in a bottle of sarsaparilla, not for our own drinking, having seen the water in which the glasses are washed, but as a protection against the horde of beggars and the gypsy fortune tellers. It works to a charm. As we respond to the whining appeals with the civilities of social greeting and an offered glass of our innocent beverage, the ragged petitioners are straightway transformed into ladies and gentlemen. They draw themselves erect, quaff the cup to our long life and happiness, discuss in self-respecting tones the weather and the fête, and then, without another hint of solicitation, bid us courteous farewells. We mean to take out a patent on the sarsaparilla treatment of Spanish mendicancy.

The tent itself is, like the rest, shabby and tumble-down, furnished with rough tables and benches, where cadets are playing dominoes as they drink, and two country sweethearts are delectably eating what appears to be a sardine omelette off the same cracked plate. A clumsy lantern hangs overhead, racks of bottles are fastened up along the canvas walls, and all about the trampled earth floor stand water jars, great bowls of greens, and baskets of the crusty Spanish bread. A pale young Madrileno drops in for a glass of wine, but before indulging has the shy little rustic who serves him take a sip, languidly begging her: "Do me the favor to sweeten my drink." The yellow cigarette stains show on his white fingers as he pats her plump bare arm. The child, for she is scarcely more, and as brown as an acorn, responds to these amenities by giving the smiling exquisite alternate bites of her hunk of goat's-milk cheese, while her mother keeps a sharp eye on them both.

Comedy and tragedy are busy all about us. A newly arrived family plods wearily by in ludicrous procession, headed by a tall father carrying a baby and closed by a stout child carrying a cat. A showy man of middle age, playing the gallant to an overdressed brunette, is suddenly confronted by his furious wife in boy's attire, so unluckily well disguised that, before recognizing her, he has replied to her rush of invective with a blow which bids fair to make one of her eyes, at least, blacker than those of her rival. Traditional ballads are trolled, popular songs are echoed from group to group, and, despite bad odors, fleas, and whistles, we are reluctant to leave. But the afternoon grows late, the Arganda and Valdepenas are beginning to burn in the southern blood, an occasional flourish of cudgels or fists sends the police scurrying across the field, and, being nothing if not discreet, we pay our parting respects to San Isidro.

EL DOS DE MAYO.

Coming home by way of the Prado and passing the proud shaft of yellow-brown granite that towers far above its inclosing cypress trees, as glory above death, we are reminded that this gala month has brought another fiesta to Madrid. Every second of May the capital commemorates with solemn masses, with stately civic processions, and a magnificent military review, the patriots who fell fighting in the streets on that terrible Monday of 1808, which brought to pass the war of independence. One may read of that fierce carnage in the vivid pages of Galdos or behold it in the lurid paintings of Goya. To see once is to see forever that line of French soldiery, with steady musket at shoulder, but with eyes bent on the ground, while they shoot down squad after squad of their defenseless victims. In pools of blood lie the contorted bodies, with heads and breasts horribly torn by crimson wounds, while of those who wait their turn to fall beside them some cover the eyes, one stupidly gnaws his hands, one kneels and wildly peers from under his shaggy hair into the very muzzle of the gun before him, one flings back his head with a savage grin, half of fright and half of courage, one desperately strips bare his breast and in agony of horror glares upon the guns, but the most are crouching, shuddering, sinking—we would forget the picture if we could.

This year the celebration was no less brilliant than usual, although many of the papers spoke bitterly of the shadow that the disastrous first of May must henceforth cast in Spanish memory on the second. The tone of these editorials was, however, singularly temperate as regards America, their effort, like that of the most popular book of the month, Capt. Nuñez's technical study of "La Guerra Hispano-Americana," being to diagnose the causes for Spain's present weakness in order to find the cure.

The saint of the Dos de Mayo is Saint Revolution, as democratic in one way as Saint Agriculture is in another. When these two patrons of Madrid understand how to work in fellowship, when there comes a Government in Spain that cares chiefly to promote the welfare of the laboring people, the world may discover anew the vitality and noble quality of this long-suffering nation.

THE ROMERIA BY MOONLIGHT.

We saw the Romeria once more, driving through late in the evening, when the closed booths glimmered white on the silent meadow.

"Yes, it is all a pack of lies," said a thoughtful Catholic, "but what is one to do? The Protestant pastors are liars, too, only in a less degree. For are the miracles of the Virgin and the saints so much more incredible than the miracles of Christ? What intelligent man to-day is really hoodwinked by any of those old wonder stories? And yet what priest of what cloth or creed was ever honest enough to say in his pulpit that Jesus Christ was a poet of Nazareth?"

"Certain Unitarians have done just that."

"Then they are not Christians," he retorted, with a leap of angry color to his face. "Christianity without a Christ! There can be no such thing. But in all frankness, are we not hardly off in this generation? A man cannot believe in religion—and yet how to do without it? The more I stay away from mass the more I want and need it. Think of the comfort these peasants take with their San Isidro!"

The moonlight shone serene and beautiful on those patched, shabby tents, transforming them to silver.

KATHARINE LEE BATES.

HIGH WHITE HATS ARE EXTINCT

Dealers Say the Disappearance Was Due to Campaign Clubs.

"Talk about the dodo and the ichthyosaurus and other extinct things all you please," said a man who is interested in hats yesterday; "but what I want to know is what has become of the high white hat that was so much worn a few years ago.

"It has disappeared more completely than last year's snow, for some of that is lingering on mountain tops somewhere. But there are no high white hats any more, not even in the ash barrels. No museum has one, and I've never heard of anybody who collected specimens of curious hats as a fad. Eight years ago, looking at the endless procession of bobbing and swinging heads in Broadway at any time in the day, you would see high white hats everywhere. Now you do not find one anywhere—not even in the back districts.

"The old Horace Greeley white slouch hats are yet found in country places. I even see now and then one of the white, rough, bell-topped beavers such as Attorney General Brewster wore and were stylish in the forties. But the high white hat is extinct. It has vanished."

A reporter who inquired at the stores of Dunlap and Knox was told that the disappearance of the high stiff white hat, known in its day as the "cassimere hat," is a fact.

"The campaign clubs did it," he was told at Dunlap's.

"That hat was cheap and effective in a procession, and nearly every marching club in the country bought a supply. The consequence was that every man who wore one looked and felt as if he had strayed out of a parade. Every body then forsook them.

"Will they ever come in again? No telling about that. Public taste is likely to change at any time without apparent reason. We think the white derby is coming again, and are preparing for it; but there is so far no sign of the other."

At Knox's it was said that the last of the cassimeres on hand were put in a flue and burned several years ago. Nobody would buy them, and they were in the way. There were occasional calls from old-fashioned and eccentric old gentlemen in remote districts for the old white beavers, which have to be made to order; but nobody ever asks for a cassimere now.

It is said that the only "high white" hat known to be in the United States is worn by a very old man near Greenville, S. C. It is the same he wore in the campaign before the general election of 1888, and bears the legend, painted in large letters, "Cleveland, free trade, and sound money."

SEEK ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Large Class of Students, Including Seven Women, Examined.

An unusually large class of law students was examined yesterday for admission to the bar in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The students were mostly this year's graduates of various law schools, including the women's class in the New York University Law School.

The class numbered 217, including seven women. The women are Louise H. Baright, Louise Christianehinck, Mary Coleman, Mary Houston Kenyon, Beatrice Maybaum, Martha W. Overland, and Florence A. Scheftel.

One of the men taking the examination was William C. Mains of Brooklyn. He had his leg broken in an elevator accident four days ago, but he was taken to the court in an invalid's chair, his leg being in a plaster cast.

One of the questions put to the class was as follows: "The Mazet committee summons a witness, who appears with counsel; the committee declines to permit him to have counsel, and he refuses to answer a proper question; what are the rights and powers of the committee to punish him for contempt, and what would be the method of procedure?"

SUSPICIOUS FLATHOUSE FIRE.

Third Within Two Months in the Same Row of Houses.

Some circumstances connected with a fire yesterday morning on the ground floor of the five-story apartment house at 1,710 Park Avenue lead the police to suspect that it was of incendiary origin. It is the third fire within two months in that row of houses.

The fire burned out the grocery store of Mrs. Rebecca Rabinowitz, who is a widow, living in the rear of the store with her three children. Mrs. Rabinowitz was awakened at a quarter after 4 o'clock by the smell of smoke, and found the fire burning in her store. The eight families in the house were aroused, and all reached the street safely.

A citizen sent in an alarm, and the firemen soon put out the fire, which did not extend beyond the store. The damage was estimated at $500.

A search of the store showed a number of wooden boxes in the corner, on one of which were a pile of burned matches and a can. There was no smell of oil, however. There was also noticed in the middle of the floor a single spot where the wood had been scorched. There was no fire around this. All the shelves on which the goods had been stocked were burned, and all the goods in the store had been destroyed.

There was a fire in the cellar of the house two months ago, which the police thought suspicious, but which was not traced to anybody. Three weeks ago a fire gutted the candy store next door, owned by the same landlady, Mrs. Steinhardt. The Fire Marshal was notified.

Recent Contributions to Charity.

The Charity Organization Society acknowledges the following contributions in response to its recent appeals. For a pension for a widow seventy years old, for funds to pay country board for a widow and her only child, for an aged American woman, for a widow with five children, one to fourteen years old, and for a consumptive widow with three children:

"A Friend," $100; H. C. Ellinwood, $30; "In Memory of a Mother," and Miss K. B. Sturgis, $25 each; "C. E.," Nathaniel Witherell, and Miss Annie E. Dibble, $20 each; Mrs. C. L. E., $15; "A. M. S.," and James D. Simons, $10 each; "Mrs. P.," "A. K.," "B. S.," "C. H. W.," "C. H. M.," "E. A. P.," Grattitude," Mrs. H. V. Farnell, $5 each; "H. C. F.," $3; "E. T. H.," $2; Miss T. E. Strong, Mrs. A. Fraser, John C. Giffing, and "M. A.," $1 each; "T. H.," 50 cents.

AUSTRALASIA'S CONDITION

Federation of Colonies Assumed to be Accomplished.

THE LAND SETTLEMENT SYSTEM

Large Estates Purchased and Divided Into Small Farms—Trade Relations with the Antipodes.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, May 17.—Australian federation may now be safely assumed to be an accomplished fact. The initiative of submitting the question to a referendum of the people has been taken by the colony of South Australia, and there it has been carried in the affirmative by an overwhelming majority. As taken in South Australia, the referendum was something akin to the plebiscite of the unfortunate Third Napoleon on the eve of his downfall, because a plain yes or no was demanded from the people who were qualified to vote upon it, and their reply was "yes" in the proportion of six to one on the simple issue submitted to them for approval or rejection. New South Wales, being the parent colony, it was hoped that that community would be the first to lead the movement for Australian unity, but the dead-lock which occurred between the two houses of Parliament so delayed matters that South Australia was enabled to be in the van of Australian progress so far as the establishment of the commonwealth is concerned. Under the system of Constitutional Government applicable to some of the colonies, the Upper House is so utterly different from the United States Senate that its members are appointed by the Government of the day just in the same way as peers are created by the Imperial Government at St. James's. When the Premier of New South Wales found that the Legislative Council would not pass his Federation bill, he threatened to make it do so by what is known as the "swamping" process; that is to say, he declared that he would make such a number of fresh appointments as would convert the majority into a minority. In the long run he did not proceed to the adoption of such extreme measures, and to such a straining of the Constitution as the process of "swamping" would have exacted, but he induced the Acting Governor to call a dozen new members to the Colonial House of Lords, and, some of the old members giving way, the bill was sent back to the Legislative Council in exactly the same form as the previous one which caused the dead-lock, and the Upper House agreed not to insist upon its amendments. It no longer imposed the condition that at least two of the colonies should agree to federate, Queensland being one of them, and the time for taking the referendum was reduced from two to three months after the bill became law. So that the people of New South Wales will be called upon to vote for or against federation on the 20th of next month.

Victoria will be the next colony where the question will be submitted to the verdict of the people, and the rest of the colonies will have their matter decided within the next three months after the very most. In New Zealand the feeling for federation with the rest of the colonies is becoming more intense, and although Maorland is twelve or thirteen hundred miles distant from the Australian continent, many of its most prominent public men are beginning to believe that the policy of isolation is anything but a wise one in view of the fact that a united defense is desirable, and that New Zealand cannot hope to escape the imposition of an adverse tariff if she persists in standing aloof from the other colonies. In the meantime, however, it is no longer doubted that Australia will federate, and that in a few months' time there will be an Australian dominion on this side of the Pacific, just as there is the Canadian Dominion on its northern seaboard.

It is a well-ascertained fact that one must look for what is beyond all doubt the most beneficent system of land settlement to be found in any part of the world. Impressed with the necessity of providing land for the people, the Government of that colony has entered upon the policy of purchasing large estates from private owners and cutting them up into convenient areas for purposes of close settlement. Several large estates have been acquired in this way, some by amicable arrangement with their owners as to price, and others compulsorily, through the medium of Supreme Court intervention, where the Government and the owners of the fee simple are at loggerheads as to the price to be paid for these large estates. For example, if the Government of New York State wanted a particular property in order to settle people more closely upon it, it would offer a price to its owner, and if that price was not accepted the question would be decided by the Supreme Court, after taking evidence on the price offered and the valuation placed upon the land and improvements by the individual owner. That represents exactly what happens in New Zealand. The Government of that colony has power, under its land laws, to step in and break up the cutting up of large estates, and once it acquires these large areas, it cuts them up and lets the subdivided areas to tenants of the Crown, upon what are termed leases in perpetuity, or, in other words, for a term of 999 years. The State becomes the landlord, and the Crown tenants pay annual rentals of 5 per cent. upon the capital value. Suppose a farm is taken up under the lease in the perpetuity system, and the capital value of that farm is assessed at £200, the tenant will have to pay a rental of £10 a year for the 200 acres.

The system applies equally to agricultural and pastoral lands, the latter being let at proportionately smaller rentals; and to provide for future requirements what are termed small grazing runs are let for twenty-one years, so that they can be sold for closer occupation as time goes on. The new system of tenure has created an immense demand for land, and the enormous estates opened up in this way are showing splendid results. Where properties consisting of 100,000 acres, for instance, were occupied by sheep and a few shepherds and station hands only, prosperous homesteads have been established upon them, and thousands of people have been made happy and comfortable who were formerly at their wits' end to know how to provide for their families. Settling upon land has become quite the fashion, and members of every trade are taking to it under the splendid inducements which the lease in perpetuity system offers to struggling men. For what is virtually a freehold a man has now to pay an exceedingly small rent, and in addition to this he can borrow money from the Government at 4 per cent. to carry out improvements upon his holding. This great reform of the land system was initiated by Mr. John McKenzie, the present Minister of Lands in that colony, and the new scheme is working so admirably that New Zealand bids fair to become a nation of farmers in contradistinction to the mother land, which the great Napoleon declared to be a nation of shopkeepers.

Victoria is so impressed with the success that has been achieved under Mr. McKenzie's scheme that the Government of that colony has sent over a commission to inquire into it with a view to its adoption, and Mr. J. Grattan Grey has been commissioned by The Melbourne Age to write a series of articles upon the labor and land settlement legislation of New Zealand. With this object he is now touring the colony with the Victorian Commissioners. One other object of investigation is the way in which the "unemployed" problem has been solved in New Zealand by the Government's carrying out public works upon the co-operative principle, the Government employing those who are able and willing to work upon them on piecework instead of letting railway construction and other undertakings to private contractors. It is found that the piecework system is cheapest, and that contractors' profits are saved to the State, and the men paid the ruling standard of wages in the open market. One thing the co-operative labor system has certainly done. It has relieved the congested state of the labor market in all the large centres of population, and it has most effectually got rid of the "unemployed" difficulty and cleared the streets of thousands of men who were formerly driven to a state of enforced idleness in consequence of the limited channels of private employment, in Winter time more especially.

Auckland and Wellington are still fighting over the San Francisco mail-boat question, but eventually the time must come when Wellington will win the day, because it is the capital of New Zealand, is more central, and affords the best opportunities for the distribution of mails and cargoes. Statistics show that the trade with America is increasing very fast. In hides alone the export has increased from £5,382 in 1895 to £25,297 in 1898, and other articles of New Zealand product are increasing in fair proportion. It rests with the American authorities to bring about very extensive trading relations between the United States and New Zealand; and if tariffs on the American side of the water are not made prohibitive and Mr. Spreckels places up-to-date boats on the line, the San Francisco mail service is capable of enormous development.

Events at Samoa are still the subject of considerable anxiety throughout Australasia, and the Premiers have been in communication with the British Government, urging it to preserve British interests in the Samoan group. Public opinion is still the same as it has always been, to the effect that the existence of a foreign European power's influence and control in that part of the Pacific is incompatible with the safety and security of England's colonial possessions, and that some modus vivendi must be proposed for getting rid of the triple system which has broken down so disastrously. Colonials do not like the idea of German interference in a country so close to them as Samoa, and they want Britain to annex it or to join with America in the establishment of an Anglo-American protectorate. The concert of these two powers in the crisis that has recently arisen is regarded as the forerunner of a lasting alliance between the two great English-speaking nations of the earth, and the adoption of a policy that will safeguard the trade of Australasia with the rest of the world, which the encroachments of a foreign power like Germany might at any time seriously jeopardize.

MRS. MURPHY'S COOL WAVE.

A Woman Who Will Go to Church Today with Convictions — The

DESCRIPTIVE OF THE HAGUE

Flags of All Nations Wave in Honor of Peace Conferrees.

HISTORIC TEMPLE OF PEACE

Erected Two Centuries Ago as a Monument to Prince Frederik Hendrik—Rare Antiquities.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, May 23.—The Hague is swarming with strangers, all peaceward bent. The Hague air is also very willing to be out of doors, for the fine weather at last has come, although the wind is still a vigorous guest, delaying his departure, I fancy, in order to aid the minority when the conference gets at its hottest.

The hotels this week have grown a fine crop of flagpoles—a flag for each nation represented within its walls. It was laughable to see the dilemma at the Hôtel Twee Steden—I think the oldest hotel in The Hague, anciently called by the historical name of Alkmaar and Hoorn, two towns in the north. This name was somehow troublesome to the fussy proprietor of a hundred years hence, and he changed it to Twee Steden, meaning "two towns," and thus it has remained. This hotel not being large, and the front windows few, the flags had not as fine a show as the despairing individual on the ladder whose desperate gestures to the man on the ground gave evidence. With clinched fist he would count and recount the poles, and then hopelessly gaze at the front windows. When the flags at last were placed the hotel was veiled. But no one must be left out, for it might be cause for war.

The Peace Conference seems to have taken hold of the minds of all classes. It is the talk of the town and the newspapers and the excitement of the small boy, who parades the street as the Czar of All the Russias, or, with a shaving "pigtail, as Ching Ching Chang Wing. The Dutch boy knows no rival for impudence when left to his own sweet will, though I must admit, he "obliterates" immediately when a gentleman or respectable-appearing older person corrects him. But his ingenuity for impudent fun is always amusing and original.

To-day the tide of life and action flows toward the Huis ten Bosch, which during the last month has been undergoing an "opruiming," (clearing up). It is just the season when women rise forth with bucket and broom (not for peace, but for war) on that march that makes life miserable for all those who do not join in the march. So the Huis ten Bosch has had its turn of "schoonmaken," (house cleaning,) and more humble housekeepers than royalty have not been able to get whitewasher, painter, carpenter, or chimney sweep, the excuse for promise-breaking being in each case invariably:

"Ja, mevrouw, maar het is zoo druk in net Huis ten Bosch." Yes, Madame, but we are too busy over the Peace Conference Building.)

An amusing cartoon came out a week or two ago representing the Queen and the Queen mother (as she is called) busy over the putting away of valuables in the Huis ten Bosch. It has a superb collection of old Delft ware. The Queen mother, busy with a duster, just the pattern that all women use here, says to the Queen: "You had better put away that handsome vase, for there is no telling what those Peace Conference people will be hurling at one another's heads." But it is said to be really a fact that the Queen did go there to order special valuables locked away!

The Huis ten Bosch is approached through the superb primeval forest that is the Hagenaars' pride, and deservedly.

From the entrance side the house is of a simple, old-Dutch style, built of small bricks, with spacious wings, rounded out slightly on either side of the main building wherein the Grand Salle, where the conference is held. The reception rooms and the dining hall are thrown open to the delegates, and it gives a luxurious and spacious apartment wherein to congregate for rest or for private talk. From the windows of these rooms you look out on the beautiful garden that lies between the house and the broad canal that separates the property from the highway. The house has ever been a beautiful home, and the Japanese room, furnished in the days when the market was not flooded with Japan's cheap art, is a gem. The specimens one sees there are Japan's best work of a couple of centuries ago, and, contrary to Bunthorne's wish,

It makes one long for all one sees
That's Japanese.

The broad stairway is simple, but attractive, and the woodwork throughout is in good taste. Amalia van Solms had good taste, and to her was left the completing of the work begun by her much-loved and loving husband, Prince Frederik Hendrik, the third son of William the Silent.

A word about this Huis ten Bosch and the Hall of Peace, for according to its history it has the right to be so named, though it is known by the name of "Oranje," which perhaps after all is but a synonym for peace, for all of the blood of Orange fought desperately for peace.

In the year 1645, on Sept. 2, the cornerstone of the Huis ten Bosch was laid by the fascinating and unfortunate Queen of Bohemia Frederik Hendrik, whose period in the history of Holland was perhaps her best, was to build the house as a gift, and as a mark of his royal fair with (husbandly) affection to his much-loved wife Amalia van Solms. It was to be a home, and not a palace, for these two were of that rare combination, especially so among royal personages, a truly happily wedded pair. In March of 1647 Prince Frederik Hendrik died. His bereaved widow did not sit down to mourn with folded hands, but set herself to the finishing of the work begun by Frederik Hendrik. Only she did what he never would have been long in the Huis ten Bosch. She made it a monument not only to her hero husband—to art—but by her fineness of thought and feeling dedicated a Hall of Peace. The Oranje Zaal had been destined by Frederik Hendrik for a ballroom, but Amalia, by the help of art, made of it a beautiful mausoleum. She had fine generosities, for although she gave the main work to Honthorst and Jordaens, she did not neglect less gifted artists whose recognition had been received, for she employed others than the first two pupils of the renowned and great Rubens, such as Cesar van Everdingen, Solomon de Bray, Pieter de Grebber, Jan Lievens, Cornelis Brisé, Pieter Zontman, Thomas Willebots, and Gerard Honthorst, which last was the "intimus" of Frederik Hendrik, and whose constant companionship with the Prince might have been, with a less fine nature than Amalia's, cause for jealousy.

In Jacob van Campen and Constantin Huygens she had two faithful and wise advisers in her choice, and that their selection from the then designs of painters was wise, the beautiful Oranje Zaal bears evidence to-day. After nearly 250 years' existence, all the paintings are as clear and fresh almost as when they were before finished. This fact is the great joy in the works of the Dutch masters. They have been preserved untouched by an unworthy hand or any hands. Holland's love of order and care has kept for the art lover of the nineteenth century her masterpieces, unrestored by any other means than that of keeping them clean. They have not allowed that restoration fever that has almost obliterated the works of Italy's great painters to get her away in Holland. It was in the Huis ten Bosch that Amalia van Solms lived most of her widowed years, and at every turn of the house and garden remaining touches of that gentle and firm spirit are seen. It was her one thought to leave what had been a happy and simple "home" as a monument to her loved dead, and although the idea sounds strange that from the scenes of daring actions, bloody contests, and a very intense life, of so great a jewel as Frederik Hendrik was, a "Temple of Peace" should arise; yet such is the truth. And stranger still is it that after centuries the purpose for which, in the depths of her woman's heart, Amalia van Solms conceived the thought which found utterance in the beautiful Oranje Zaal, it should be used to-day for the world to sit in judgment against that which struck terror to her soul, though her most beloved one was spared to her from out all the horrors of war.

In this octagonal room, which has sixty feet of dome, the two leading features just now are two pictures: The triumphal entrance of Frederik Hendrik, after the final battles of the eighty years' war. Though he did not live to see it, peace was virtually assured. He died in March of 1647, but the peace of Munster was not signed until January of 1648. But war had ceased, and Amalia van Solms was left to make her recognition of that fact.

The "Peace Door" through which the Oranje Zaal is entered has a painting on the inner side of "Power and Wisdom." They are represented by admirably painted figures of Hercules and Pallas holding back the portals for Peace to pass through. It is beautiful.

And within that door to-day Peace not only for a small nation, but for the whole world, is endeavoring to be born again, and then to fold her wings, that never more need she descend with her message against strife, but to beckon on her followers—faithful each to her standard—from her everlasting throne.

When the members of the conference pass out from the Oranje Zaal through the door of Peace to return each to his far native land, may she follow him, strengthened by her youth and happiness, with her two best and faithful slaves, "Power and Wisdom," walking by her side, and ever repeating: "Ultimus ante omnes de parta pace triumphus."

MEVROUW HANKER-PARKER.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

New regulations relating to the uniform of the National Guard of New York have now been issued and have the same force and effect as the provisions of the Military Code. All officers and men when on duty must wear the uniform of their organization, exactly as it is prescribed. Office and grade designations and decorations or badges will be under no circumstances worn except in the prescribed manner and upon the authorized uniform, and decorations and badges not authorized by the regulations must not be worn on any occasion. The new uniform regulations embody numerous changes, and the uniform of the army has been closely followed. Trousers are unchanged for officers and non-commissioned officers, but those worn by privates will have no stripes. Corporals will have stripes half an inch wide, and Sergeants one inch wide. Hospital corps will wear green stripes, Stewards one and a quarter inch wide, Acting Stewards one inch wide, and privates one-half inch wide.

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The dress coats for enlisted men for the infantry will be two or three inches longer than for the artillery and cavalry; the number of the regiment or battalion will be cut out on the collar, with the arm of the service. The undress coat will be like the army blouse, with the numerical designation showing through the collar in the color of the arm, white for infantry, yellow for cavalry, red for artillery, and for Signal Corps orange. Thus, on the dress coat the number will always be blue, while on the undress coat it will vary with the arm of the service.

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The chevrons of the men are made like those of the army, of cloth the color of the arm, bars half an inch wide. The points will be downward. A regimental Sergeant Major's chevrons are unchanged, a chevron of three bars with an arc of three bars; a battalion Sergeant Major will have only two bars to his arc; the regimental Quartermaster Sergeant will have the three-bar chevron and a tie of three bars, while the battalion Quartermaster Sergeants will have ties of only two bars. The regimental Commissary Sergeant will have a tie of three bars, but inside will be a crescent; the battalion Commissary Sergeant will have a tie of two bars. The color bearers will display a sphere in the angle of the chevron.

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There is no change in the chaoeaus worn by general officers and their staffs or in the helmets of the enlisted men. The line officers' helmet is changed, and instead of the State shield of the present helmet the new helmet will have a spread eagle four inches from tip to tip of the wings and two and two-thirds inches high. The campaign hats are not to have any devices, but will have only the number of the organization in block letters on the front. The officers' caps resemble the army caps, and will have the device of an eagle, three inches wide by two inches high.

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Some of the changes in the devices or designations of the various staff departments are changed as follows: Instead of the Quartermaster having the letters "Q. D." in Old English on his shoulder knots, he will have a sword and key, crossed on a wheel; the Commissary will not have "S. D.," but will display a silver crescent, the cusps pointing to the rear; the surgeons will have a Maltese cross; the vets will have "V. D." in Old English, and the Inspectors of small arms practice the regular ordnance shell and flame. The signal officer on the staff of the Major General will carry the Signal Corps device.

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Officers are to wear brown canvas leggings, like the men's; and russet shoes are allowed with undress uniforms, provided all the men of an organization are furnished with them. The overcoat for line officers is to be of dark-blue cloth, and will have a hood. A cape is to be worn of dark-blue cloth lined with the color of the arm. The enlisted men's coats are not changed. Medical officers' pistols will not be issued in future, and mounted officers will have to change the Old English "N. Y." on their horses' bridles and procure block letters.

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Blue or gray flannel shirts, to be worn on camp duty or active service, are to carry the letters "N. Y." two inches below the shoulder seam on both sleeves, in the color of the arm. Officers will wear the designation of their grade on the collars, and non-commissioned officers will wear chevrons on both arms. Brown duck uniforms are authorized also; but the State will not supply either shirts or canvas suits.

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The Seventh Regiment will proceed to the State Camp near Peekskill next Saturday, leaving by train about noon. Battalion Adjutant De Witt C. Falls has been appointed Adjutant of the regiment, vice Weaver, resigned. Capt. Falls has been in the regiment over thirteen years, during which time he has served in the grades of private, Corporal, Sergeant Major, and First Lieutenant. The work of the detail of men from each company at the three days' camp on Long Island last week was a great success. The men were instructed in cooking, guard duty, moving baggage, &c., which will prove of great benefit in the practical marches to be undertaken at camp next week. The party was in command of Lieut. Wotherspoon of Company H, assisted by Lieut. Force, Adjt. Falls, Commissary Myers, and Surgeon Colles. Quite a number of the line officers visited the camp, and Col. Appleton was present during the entire instruction.

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Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith and the members of his staff have presented to Adjt. Falls of the Seventh a handsome sabre as a token of esteem and in memory of old comradeship.

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The Sixty-ninth Regiment will proceed to Creedmoor next Thursday for rifle practice, when it is hoped there will be a large turnout of men. Company H will hold an election for Second Lieutenant next Wednesday, the candidate being Sergt. T. Sweeney, who served in the volunteer regiment as a Second Lieutenant. Company E will hold an election for a Captain and First Lieutenant next Tuesday night, the candidates being P. F. Rafferty, formerly Captain in the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth, and Second Lieut. O'Keefe.

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Joseph Moore is ably filling the position of chief scorer at Creedmoor during the absence of Sergt. Kelly, who is detailed as Chief Clerk in charge of the office of division headquarters in New York City during the absence of Major Gen. Roe and Lieut. Col. Thurston at the State Camp. Mr. Moore was for many years a member of the Twenty-second Regiment.

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The staff of Brig. Gen. James McLeer has been assigned to Creedmoor on Saturday, June 24.

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The Forty-seventh Regiment will proceed to Creedmoor next Friday. Company E has elected Lieut. H. P. Baldwin Captain. Sergt. W. J. Casey has been appointed regimental standard bearer. The troubles in the regiment are about over, and matters are running very smoothly.

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The First Battery, Capt. Louis Wendel, will start for its march to the State Camp next Friday. The first camp of the battery en route to Peekskill will be at Van Cortlandt Park on the evening of June 16, and out of compliment to the commander of the First Brigade the camp will be christened "Camp McCoskry Butt." The second camp of the battery will be established on the evening of June 17 at Sing Sing and will be named "Camp Hoffman" in honor of Col. Hoffman, Inspector on the staff of Gen. Roe.

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Samuel Crossing of the Second Naval Battalion has been elected Ensign.

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The Thirteenth Regiment will proceed to Creedmoor next Saturday for rifle practice. Company K has elected First Sergt. Frank Rogers a Second Lieutenant. Sergt. M. Karrigan of Company A has been elected Second Lieutenant. Corp. E. J. Jennings of Company B has appointed a Battalion Quartermaster Sergeant.

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Adjt. J. M. Wainwright of the Twelfth Regiment is absent on a couple of months' leave and his office is being ably looked after by Capt. F. G. Turner. Several officers of the regiment have decided to resign. Lieut. M. P. O'Connor of Company K has resigned and Lieut. J. M. Early of the same company has resolved to do likewise, it is said. Capt. John R. Blake, also of Company K, it is understood will also shortly send in his resignation. There is said to be some little dissatisfaction among the officers with the administration of the regiment's affairs, but the exact reasons for this have not yet come to light. Lieut. C. W. Huston of Company C has been unanimously elected Captain. He has been in the regiment for many years and served with it in the volunteer army.

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Company K of the Twenty-second Regiment will hold an election for Second Lieutenant to-morrow night, the only candidate being First Sergt. Graham. He served as a Second Lieutenant in the volunteer regiment, and pervious to that had been a member of the company for six years. Several very desirable recruits have been secured in the company during the past week, and matters therein are now running very smoothly. Through the efforts of Lieut. Col. Treadwell members of the regiment who served with it in the volunteers are to be allowed one month's extra pay, and members interested can procure the necessary blanks at the regimental armory. Capt. Lilliendahl of Company C has appointed Corp. W. H. Wilson as Sergeant, and ex-First Sergt. Stevens and Private Hearn have been appointed Corporals. The company intends shortly to perfect arrangements for holding a company reunion, which, it is desired, the veteran are well as the active members shall enjoy. First Sergt. Joseph Turney of Company F, who has served with it over twenty years, has been unanimously elected Second Lieutenant.

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Company D, Forty-seventh Regiment has elected Lieut. George L. Bennett Captain. He served with the regiment in the volunteers, and has been connected with it since October, 1889.

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The officers who served in the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment are to meet tomorrow night at the Ninth Regiment Armory to arrange for the holding of a dinner.

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Work on the old New Hampshire, the headquarters of the First Naval Battalion, has been begun in earnest at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Her masts have all been removed. To do this necessitated a good deal of ripping up. The cabin, wardroom, and first and second rooms have been made untenantable, and part of the superstructure has been removed. Next week this damage will be repaired, the decks calked, and the vessel will receive a thorough painting inside and out, and when she leaves the yard she will look like a new craft.

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The Sunday boat parties will be held as usual to-day. The start will be made at 9 o'clock from the navy yard. The steam launch for the Fourth Division will leave the float at Battery Pier A every Thursday evening at 6:15, returning about 11 P. M.; landing will be made where dinner can be obtained; no uniform will be required. The trips will not only be pleasant, but will prove very instructive. Early in July the new Fourth Division steam cutter will be ready. She is especially built for the purpose of the Naval Militia, is forty feet long, and contains accommodation for thirty-five men. There have also been provided places for mounts for four-pounders, and she will have a speed of at least fourteen knots.

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An order has been promulgated lately in the Fourth Division recognizing the distinction between landsmen and second and first class seamen as created by the code. The men were separated into these three classes, the ratings being arrived at after much work and consideration on the part of the officers and petty officers. The men holding the two lower ratings—namely, landsmen and second-class seamen, have the privilege of appearing before the Divisional Examining Board, which consists of Ensign Sturgis and G. O. Conover, gun captain, first-class, and upon passing a rigid examination may hold a higher rating. It is the object of this board to stimulate the ambition of all the members and to have as many in the division as possible to hold the rating as first-class seamen. This opportunity for passing the examination also does away with any complaint on behalf of any member as to his present rating, for, if he is proficient, he may obtain the higher rating with little or no delay. Fortunately there does not exist any feeling among the men of the Fourth Division, between those who volunteered in the last war and those who did not, as nearly all the members volunteered, and the majority of those who did not serve in the last war are those that have joined since that time.

AMERICAN GUNS FOR EUROPE.

Firms Preparing for Russian Tests—New Mine-Field Protectors.

The achievements of American guns in the recent war have attracted attention abroad, and it is believed Spain contemplates placing at an early date orders for war material in this country. Russia is about to re-equip her field artillery with 6,000 new guns at an expenditure of over $50,000,000, a part of which will be placed with some American firm.

Russia has already asked American firms to compete in elaborate tests of field guns at St. Petersburg in August, and orders given on the basis of these tests are to be conditioned upon completion of the work within two years. One American concern—the Driggs people—Friday increased its capital $2,000,000, to be prepared to execute orders that may result from competition in the tests.

The new semi-automatic rapid-fire guns for the protection of the mine fields along the coast of the United States are now being rapidly completed at Derby, Conn., and delivered to the army ordnance experts at Sandy Hook, where they will have a thorough test with smokeless powder for rapidity of fire, velocity, range, and pressure.

This system of protecting torpedoes by means of semi-automatic guns of calibres greater than the one-pounder is a novel feature that no nation has ever yet attempted, and will sweep the mine fields with such a storm of shot and shell that no small craft could live long enough to either drag or countermine.

NO CRIME FOR A MAN TO RUN.

Fat Policeman Had a Hard Chase and Wanted His Prisoner Held.

Patrolman Hugh Moffett, who weighs about 300 pounds, patrols St. Mary's Park in Morrisania. He heard some men talking in the bushes of the park Friday night, and when he heard a voice say, "You didn't search enough," and another voice answer, "You know me," he thought the matter warranted an investigation. He made his way into the bushes and two men got up and ran away.

Moffett then rapped for assistance and six policemen responded. The officers were all stout, and they had a hard time pursuing the men, one of whom, however, was caught. He gave his name as Sylvester Larkin of 587 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, and all he had in his possession was a pair of old opera glasses.

When Larkin was arraigned in the Morrisania Court yesterday, Moffett had no charge to make against him, and Magistrate Mott discharged the prisoner. The policeman protested, saying that Larkin should be held for disorderly conduct.

"Hows that?" asked Magistrate Mott.

"Why, the man by running," said Moffett, "forced me to chase him and to collect policemen to do so. There was $3 worth of shoeleather wasted and much damage was done to the physical manhood of the policemen, they reduced their avoirdupois considerably and heated themselves to such an extent as to cost them quite a sum to again reach their normal condition."

"If a man wants to run on a warm night he may run. It's none of your business," said Magistrate Mott. "It's no crime to run in the street."

Ex-Minister Barrett Entertained.

John Barrett, ex-United States Minister to Siam, was the guest of honor yesterday afternoon at a luncheon given under the auspices of the American Asiatic Association in the rooms of the Merchants' Association. Cornelius N. Bliss presided, and covers were laid for thirty-six guests. Mr. Barrett made an address on the situation in China, similar to that delivered by him before the Chamber of Commerce at its last meeting.

"AMERICAN CATHOLICISM"

The Pope's Letter Intended More Especially for Europeans.

LIBERAL IDEAS ARE SPREADING

Vatican Regards Them as Proper Here, but Not So Elsewhere—Cordial Reception to American Bishops.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 28.—Although it was confidently hoped by those who had provoked it that the Pope's recent letter upon Catholic Americanism would definitely put an end to all agitation and discussion concerning religious ideas among Catholics in the United States, such is by no means the case, for never-ending polemics upon the subject continue to fan the flame, which has spead itself so insidiously in every direction, and proves to be far more difficult to extinguish than it was to ignite.

There can be no doubt that the liberal religious ideas of Catholics in the United States—which were chiefly propagated through the medium of the publication of the "Life of Father Hecker," by Father Elliot—have found high favor with the great majority of those Catholics who are opposed to the restoration of the Pontifical temporal power in Italy.

In the opinion of these liberal Catholics, the fact that Catholicism has increased and flourished in the United States without any assistance from the Government is considered as being a most eloquent argument in favor of the adoption of the same system in Italy and elsewhere.

In point of fact, were the Papacy to accept even one of the fundamental principles of what has been styled "Americanism," that is, the separation of Church and State, this of itself would suffice to put an end to the everlasting conflict between the Holy See and the Italian Government, but such a termination would be to the detriment of the Papacy, which, by accepting this liberal theory of separation, would thereby tacitly renounce all claim to the restoration of temporal power over Rome.

The gradual diffusion in Italy of American liberal Catholic ideas has had the result of notably increasing the ranks of those opposed to the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope. The condemnation by his Holiness, therefore, of religious Americanism may be considered as being directed not so much against the liberal Catholics of the United States as against their imitators and disciples in Europe.

Leo XIII. is gifted with too great genius and grandeur of mind not to have perfectly realized that, in order to live and flourish in America, Catholicism must of necessity maintain that characteristic spirit of liberty which has been given to it by its most active apostles from the very beginning. That which chiefly preoccupied the mind of the Pope and the Vatican world in general was the alarming spread of these liberal religious ideas in Europe—especially in Italy and France—and his letter to Cardinal Gibbons was in reality written for the purpose of preventing any further propagation of American religious views in Europe.

He was quite persuaded that his condemnation would remain a dead letter, in as far as it concerned the United States themselves, and a signal proof of this is to be found in the fact that the greatest possible publicity was given to the Pope's letter in European centres, where it was almost immediately followed by certain special and significant measures, such, for example, as the absolute condemnation of the project to found a high school for feminine education in France, a project openly and warmly supported by Bishop Lesueur, Bishop of Avignon. The foundation was to have been modeled after the American system, hence the Pontifical condemnation.

Once launched upon an openly declared policy of restriction, the Vatican has, according to its immutable custom, again proved that no half measures will be tolerated now that the die has been cast, and swiftly upon the condemnation of the projected French-American school came that of the works of several well-known Catholic writers, among others those by the celebrated Dr. Schell, professor at the Würzburg University, who had taken many of his ideas from American Catholicism.

Another notable circumstance is that all these Papal condemnations are absolute and rigorous, so much so, indeed, that instinctively one recalls the terms of bygone famous decrees and sentences of excommunication.

It should be remembered that, with the evident intention of mitigating the negative and disapproving significance of the Pope's letter to Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ireland, during his recent stay in Rome, was received with every mark of courtesy by the Pope, who, even after the publication of the letter, encouraged the Archbishop warmly to continue his work in the Church in America.

The same courtesy and cordiality was shown to the Archbishop by Cardinal Rampolla, the Pontifical Secretary of State, and a number of other members of the Sacred College at Rome, most of whom are strongly opposed to the application in Europe of the Archbishop's personal views, while fully realizing their utility and practicability for the welfare of Catholicism in the United States. At Milan, where he passed some time before returning to French soil, the Archbishop of St. Paul was welcomed and made much of. He was more than once the guest of Cardinal Fenari, who is a well-known rigid conservative and endowed with the utmost intense antipathy for everything which, in the most remote degree, would seem to countenance, much less tolerate, liberalism or reform.

Notwithstanding this, his Grace of St. Paul's declared himself as being "molto soddisfatto" (most satisfied) with the reception given to him at Milan, both by the clergy and citizens.

Gen. di Ravel gave a dinner in honor of Archbishop Ireland, at which a number of the Milanese Liberals assisted. Among others the Marquis Visconti-Venosta, recently elected Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs at Rome; the Duchess Melzi, and Countess Sabina di Parravicini, who has translated the Archbishop's works into Italian. The Marquis Visconti-Venosta proposed a toast to Archbishop Ireland in which he complimented him most enthusiastically and expressed the hope that his teachings would one day find an echo all over Europe. In reply Mgr. Ireland thanked the Minister for his good wishes, and said that however great and important the industrial progress and civilization of modern America might be, it could never equal the ancient and actual grandeur of Italian civilization or hope to attain the greatness which Raphael, Michael Angelo, Tasso, and Manzoni bestowed upon their country. In conclusion, the Archbishop cordially saluted the City of Milan as being, above all other Italian cities, the reflection of American industrial activity and progress.

There is another significant proof in support of the non-condemnation in America theory. To Mgr. John Keane, the ex-rector of the Washington Catholic University, who was revoked and summoned to Rome by Pope Leo XIII. some years ago, upon the accusation of teaching Catholic liberalism and of having general leanings toward a species of schism, a two years' leave of absence from his enforced residence in the Canadian College in the Eternal City has now been granted.

During this time he purposes to make a tour of the principal American cities for the purpose of collecting more funds for the Alma University of Washington, which will enable him to increase the staff of competent professors and open a more extensive course of studies for candidates for the priesthood. Should he succeed in convincing his ecclesiastical superiors of his sincerity and orthodoxy, it is even probable that he will be restored to his former position in the Catholic University of America.

In this manner the overzealous titular Archbishop of the partibus infidelium See of Damascus will be enabled to quit the calm inactivity and dolce far niente of Rome, which proved to be a veritable penitentiary for him, for his native soil.

It will be evident to many, therefore, that the Papal letter of condemnation need not be taken to heart so much by Americans as by Europeans, and may be, somewhat profanely, qualified as a correction for Peter on Paul's back.

Apostolic Delegation in Canada.

ROME, June 10.—The clerical Il Cittadino of Genoa says the Pope has decided to establish a permanent Apostolic Delegation in Canada. Investigation, however, shows this statement to be premature. Arrangements are in progress, and if carried out it is understood that Mgr. Zalewski, the Apostolic Delegate to India, who is now in Rome, will be appointed Apostolic Delegate to Canada.

CHIEF CROKER'S NEW ORDERS.

Breaking of Glass in Burning Buildings to be Discontinued.

Acting Fire Chief Croker yesterday issued several orders which, it is expected, will do much to increase the efficiency of the department and decrease the number of accidents to firemen.

Company commanders have been ordered to discontinue the practice of allowing members of their command, especially hook and ladder companies, to break glass in the windows of buildings instead of raising such windows as may be necessary. The Chief says in his order that the practice "is not only a destruction of property, but has been the cause of many accidents to members of this department."

The order has the approval of Commissioner Scannell and is welcomed by the officers and men of the department. It is expected to be the means of saving thousands of dollars' worth of property every year and of saving firemen from the many cuts they receive at fires from falling glass. Where it is necessary, however, the firemen will not hesitate about "opening up" a building by breaking glass.

Another order issued by the Chief is one directing company commanders in all boroughs to discontinue the practice of blowing whistles and ringing bells while returning to quarters from alarms of fire, and especially in the vicinity of places of worship, except when actually necessary.

Providence Murderer Insane.

PROVIDENCE, June 10.—The trial of Amos D. Palmer, a man of wealth, for murder, in causing the death of his wife by shooting, in February last, has ended abruptly. The Court sent the jury out of the room yesterday and ordered the State to examine the defendant on the matter of his sanity. After a four hours' conference, the medical experts for the Government agreed that Palmer was insane. This is expected to mean that the jury will be instructed to return a verdict of not guilty by reason of insanity.

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EMP

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY

There is only one subject just now about which every one talks, and that is the old one of the weather. It has had the effect of emptying the town and of filling the country and watering place resorts a little before their time. All the suburban landlords are rejoicing. Even Newport, which never has any gayety whatever until July, is enjoying, just at present, a little preliminary season. Bathing in the sea is supposed to begin after July 4, but at Long Branch, Seabright, and along the Jersey Coast and on Long Island and at Newport it has already commenced. The water is very warm, but the seas and tides have been unusually high.

Those who are yet in town—and there is always a good contingent, notwithstanding the long lists of names coming from the watering places—have been also afflicted with two additional plagues besides the heat—mosquitoes and "darning needles." The last have descended upon the upper part of the city in perfect flocks. The "darning needle" or the "mosquito hawk," as it is called in the South, brings its own remedy. It is a benefactor to mankind, as it devours mosquitoes, but it is such a large and formidable insect, that it inspires a terror in a great many women and children. Some years ago such minor afflictions would not be mentioned, especially as part of social chatter, but since society has left the city proper and taken to living on either side of Central Park, insect life comes in as quite a factor and the darning needle has been the subject of much comment this week.

The principal entertainments of the week have been weddings. Only meagre accounts were given of the wedding of Miss Florence Christmas Eno and Mr. Leon Graves, which was one of the most beautiful and original country weddings seen in the United States for a long time. The special train which took the guests to Simesbury was provided with two coaches, one of these being a drawing room car. Ginger ale and mineral waters deliciously iced were served to the guests en route. It was a very trying day, and the journey took nearly four hours. When the guests arrived at Simesbury, they were taken in carriages to the Casino, where maids and valets helped to restore them after their long and hot journey. The ceremony took place in a quaint Colonial church, which was, within, one bower of flowers. It was a pink wedding, and that tint prevailed. Masses of pink hydrangeas formed the principal decoration. When the bridal procession left the church, it adopted the English fashion and walked to the Eno mansion, about four blocks away. A wide strip of green carpet was placed from the door of the church across the churchyard, with its brown and white tombstones dating over a century and a half back, and thence to the gates of the Eno estate and over the lawns and park to the house. The effect was of some old-time picture. The guests followed the bridal cortège through the same route. A very elaborate luncheon was served at small tables under trees on the lawn and in the park. At 6 the guests returned to town, and on the train there were iced waters and champagne and sandwiches.

Very few of the men, on account of the extreme heat, wore the conventional afternoon dress. The majority of these guests were in morning clothes of grays and blues. One of the most conspicuous figures was the Count von Rosen, who is in this country to contest the will of his grandmother, Mrs. Bloomfield Moore. He went to the wedding in a full suit of white duck, white shoes, a red tie and a straw hat around which there was a broad red band. Society was very well represented. The bride received a handsome fortune from her grandfather, and her father, Mr. John Chester Eno, is also a very wealthy man. Mr. Graves is originally from Brooklyn, and his family are connected with a large and profitable industry.

New York is a much easier place in which to marry than other cities, as was proved by the little "contretemps" which occurred at the wedding of Mr. Albert W. Pease, Jr., and Miss Martha Rodgers at Pittsburg on Thursday. Mr. Pease, being a New York man, did not know about the necessity of a marriage license, and as the Bishop who was performing the ceremony refused to proceed without it, and as Mr. Pease was obliged to go to the court himself to obtain it, there was a needless delay in the ceremony. Mr. Pease's ushers were all New York men, and not one of them knew of the existence of this requirement of local law. The ceremony was delayed two hours.

There will be one more rally of society near the city before the Summer season begins. This will be at the Suburban on Saturday next. Many people are coming from Newport, and special trains have been chartered to run from Hempstead, where the Meadow Brook colony will be out in full force.

The season at New London will be under way this next week. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dinsmore will occupy their cottage there. Mrs. Robert G. Remsen and Miss Remsen left yesterday for New London. Mrs. Remsen will move to her new house, 1 East Eightieth Street on her return to the city in the Autumn. It is quite a distance from the old Remsen mansion, at 87 Fifth Avenue, and from yet an older one, which formerly stood on Thirty Street, and was one of the most imposing houses in New York in the beginning of the century. Mrs. Remsen's daughters, Mrs. Winfield Scott and Mrs. Robert McKim, will pass the Summer at Far Rockaway.

Bar Harbor is beginning to wake up from its Winter sleep. The Kebo Valley Club will open about the 20th. The links are being put in proper shape, and a force of men has been working on them for nearly two months. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson and Miss Elizabeth Jackson have been among the first arrivals. Their beautiful home Llanogden on the Eagle Lake Road was opened this past week. The wedding of Miss Jackson and the Rev. Mr. Baker, the assistant pastor of St. Savior's Church, Bar Harbor, will take place in August. The steam yacht Ladoga has been put in commission as Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Kennedy are to arrive at Bar Harbor from New York on Wednesday. Lieut. J. M. Schofield and Miss Schofield and Mr. de Grasse Fox of Philadelphia were among the other early arrivals.

London is occupied with a number of large dances, the final arrangements for the Charing Cross bazaar, and the last Drawing Rooms, which will be held by the Princess of Wales. The Queen has gone to Balmoral, and the Princess has been persuaded to lighten her mourning for her mother, the late Queen of Denmark. London is somewhat excited over the prospects, according to rumor, of a separation between the Earl and Countess of Warwick. This has been an open fact for some time. The Countess has come to town, and is presiding over a shop for the sale of needlework made by the tenantry of the Warwick estates, which the Earl some time ago formulated into a limited liability company. The Countess has many and stanch friends, and in case of any legal complication between herself and her husband, there will be a dividing of London society into two camps.

The health of the Countess of Strafford continues poor. She will remain in England for some time. Mrs. Arthur Paget has returned to London, and is most active getting up the Charing Cross bazaar. Lady Randolph Churchill, who is also interested in it, has some of her time engaged in her publishing business, and yet with all this still finds an hour or more to go out in society and to be at the opera. The ball to be given by Mr. William Waldorf Astor for his daughter will be one of the handsomest functions witnessed in London for a long time. Mrs. Henry White will also give a dance for her daughter, who was among the débutantes present at the cotillion of Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck on last Wednesday evening.

When Paris is not making political manifestations, she is dancing, and there have been an unusually large number of balls and dances this Spring in the Faubourg and among the noblesse. Many of these are bals blancs or bals roses et blancs. All guests are expected to confine themselves to these colors and in the white dance, the men and women have powdered heads. The pink dances have been very successful, as that color is becoming to the majority of women. Mrs. Henri Ridgeway is one of those who are entertaining extensively this Autumn.

Americans have been in Paris shopping in large crowds. Two weeks ago the Misses Sands were at the Hotel Continental. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Townsend Martin were in Paris en route from Italy, and Mr. Robert Graham Dun and family had been passing a few weeks at Vichy. Miss Potter, the daughter of Bishop Potter, was also at the Continental, and at the Langham were Mr. and Mrs. Bennett King and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Robbins. On Thursday last Ambassador Porter gave a dinner to ex-President and Mrs. Benjamin Harrison.

At this last week's Drawing Room, at which the Princess of Wales was present, Miss Gertrude Minturn, Miss Atherton Blight, Mrs. Francis C. Barlow, Miss Taylor, and Miss Apperson were presented.

It seemed unfortunate that the Duryea-Pope wedding on last Thursday should not have been dated earlier, for it deserved a larger crowd to witness it than gathered at the Church of the Transfiguration. The intense heat of the week had carried out of the city many friends of the young couple, and therefore numbers missed seeing one of the season's most beautiful brides. Tall and stately, the simple wedding gown with its point lace yoke and sleeves was most becoming to her, and as she entered leaning on the arm of her cousin, Dr. Harry Loomis, who gave her away, there burst forth a spontaneous murmur of admiration from the waiting and expectant crowd.

Though the month of roses is almost half over, announcements of weddings to be celebrated during its latter half are scarcely on the decrease.

This week will have many, and there are others chronicled at present as late as June 28. One of the most important weddings of the week is that of Judge James M. Varnum and Miss Mary Dickey, which will take place in Grace Church at noon on next Wednesday, June 14. Miss Dickey will not be attended by a maid of honor. Her bridesmaids will be her two young nieces, Miss Sophie Townsend and Miss Frances Dickey. The bride will be given away by her brother, Charles D. Dickey. Robert Taylor Varnum, will attend his brother as best man. The ushers will be Lieut. Commander Sargent, United States Navy; Lispenard Stewart, J. William Beekman, Charles A. Van Rensselaer, Frank S. Witherbee, and Francis L. V. Hoppin.

The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of the church, will perform the ceremony, which will be followed by a small breakfast at the home of the bride's brother, Charles D. Dickey, 11 East Thirty-fourth Street.

The church will be prettily decorated with palms and white flowers, among which peonies and sweet peas will be conspicuous.

The wedding of Miss Ellen James Hoe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hoe, to Dr. Samuel Morley Evans, June 15, will interest a large number of people. As has been published, this wedding will take place in the West Presbyterian Church, West Forty-second Street, and the ceremony will be performed by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Anthony Evans, a brother of the bridegroom. Miss Ruth L. Hoe will be her sister's only attendant. Arthur J. Hoe and Robert Hoe, Jr., brothers of the bride, will act as ushers.

Andrew Bache Newcombe and Miss Marion Howard Champlin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stewart Champlin, 69 West Ninety-third Street, will be married in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin on Wednesday, June 21. Details of their wedding have recently been published in this paper.

At the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Francis Baxter, 767 St. Nicholas Avenue, Wednesday evening, June 14, Miss Louise Baxter and William Henry Shaw, Jr., will be married.

The marriage of Miss Edith Marie Allen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Leslie Allen, to Albert Percival Hall of Chicago, son of the late Albert Hall, formerly of the Chicago Board of Trade, will be an exceedingly pretty affair. The complete list of attendants was published in this column yesterday. The bride will have a rival in point of interest in her maid of honor, Miss Viola Allen, her sister, the popular actress. The details of the gowns of the bride and her attendants have been arranged with care as to artistic effect. The bridesmaids' gowns, of pink organdie and lace, with appliqued chiffon roses scattered gracefully over them, will have a picturesque finish in the large black hats burdened with tips.

Miss Viola Allen will wear a short Court veil, with a gown of white batiste, lace trimmed. The bridesmaids will separate and in equal numbers come respectively from each side of the chancel until they unite at the middle aisle, down which they will pass to meet the bride and her maid of honor at the door.

Miss Carolyn Thorn, daughter of Mrs. William Smith Thorn, of 135 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, will be married to Philip Hamlin Farley to-morrow afternoon in the South Church, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street.

At St. John's Episcopal Church, Yonkers, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, June 14, at 8 o'clock, the marriage of Miss Mabelle Louise Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Smith of Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, to Mr. George Herbert Rose of Yonkers, will be solemnized. The bride will be attended by Miss May C. Corsa of New York as maid of honor, and the Misses Elizabeth Douglas, Madeline Compton, Mabel Compton, and Emma Kelly of New York as bridesmaids. The groom will be attended by Mr. John W. Hood of Lexington, Ky., as best man. The ushers will be Mr. Reginald H. Smith, brother of the bride; Messrs. George A. Hurty, Frederick Patterson, William N. Carpenter, Franckelyn Hegeboom, Alfred Compton, Hewlett A. Sealey, and Walter R. Quick, all of New York.

Mr. Howard Case, who is a young millionaire from Auburn, N. Y., has given this last week at the Pavillion d'Armenville a very magnificent dinner, the cost of which is said to have been fabulous. His guests were nearly all of the American colony. Mr. Case last year gave two long coaching trips, although not driving himself, with large parties of guests. At one time he was reported engaged to Miss Irvin, the niece of Mrs. Griswold Grey and Mrs. J. A. Burden, but the engagement was broken off.

Mrs. Storrs Wells and Miss Wells and Mrs. Clement Moore and Mrs. E. J. Berwind are among the Americans now enjoying Paris. Mrs. Willie Burden has located there for the Spring, and Miss Smith Clift has returned from her Winter in Washington.

Mrs. McK. Twombly gave a large luncheon in honor of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Arthur Twombly, at Morristown on Thursday. Mrs. Arthur Twombly, who has just returned from Chicago, is her guest for the present. Mrs. E. J. Fabori has finished her visit to her mother, Mrs. Elliott Shepard, and has gone to Bar Harbor, where she will open her house quite early this Summer. Mrs. W. J. Schieffelin, her sister, will be her guest, and her other sister, Mrs. Hennen Morris, will occupy her new cottage a little later in the season.

Vice Consul and Mrs. Tosti have returned from Italy, and Count Branchi has sailed for his vacation. The Tostis returned on the Auguste Victoria, and the Branchis sailed on the Pennsylvania.

Judge James M. Varnum, the Surrogate, gave his farewell bachelor dinner last evening at the University Club. Among his guests were Robert Taylor Varnum, Lieut. Commander Sargent, Lispenard Stewart, Frank S. Witherbee, Charles A. Van Rensselaer, Francis L. V. Hoppin, Charles D. Dickey, and William Beekman.

The wedding of Miss Marion Stanley Blake, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clinton H. Blake of Englewood, and Mr. William Edwards Milne, son of Dr. William J. Milne, President of the State Normal College at Albany, will take place on Thursday afternoon next, June 15, at the home of the bride's parents.

The ceremony will be performed at 3:30 o'clock, and a reception will follow from 4 to 6.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Miss Zoe Gertrude Tuthill, daughter of Judge Richard S. Tuthill of Chicago, is visiting Mrs. Edward Payson Cone, 814 West Ninetieth Street, Manhattan.

The engagement of Miss Bessie Strauss of Boston to Mr. Samuel Kusman of this city has been announced. They will receive their friends to-day at 50 East Eighty-second Street.

Andrew Bache Newcombe, whose marriage with Miss Marion Howard Champlin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stewart Champlin, 69 West Ninety-third Street, is to take place Wednesday, June 21, in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, has selected as his ushers Edgar A. Sloat, Louis B. Ostrander, Clarence Berry, and J. B. Smull.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Sadie Wachenheimer, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wachenheimer, to Mr. Maurice Fleischmann. The ceremony will take place on June 18 at the home of the bride's parents, 324 East Sixty-seventh Street, this city. None but members of the families will be present. The young couple will pass their honeymoon at Niagara Falls and the Thousand Islands.

A reception was given at Plymouth Church on Wednesday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Shearman, on the eve of their departure for Europe. Benjamin F. Blair presided, and addresses were made by S. V. White, Robert Van Iderstine, Frank Rudd, Frederic W. Hinrichs, the Rev. Dr. Hillis, and Mr. Shearman. There was singing by William Howell Edwards, Alfred Raymond, and Mrs. Helen Shearman Gue. Piano and violin music followed, during which refreshments were served.

Miss Emma Josephine Schwartz, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anton Schwartz of 46 West Seventieth Street, and George D. Ruppert, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Ruppert, will be married on Monday at 6 P. M. at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, West Seventy-first Street, near Boulevard. The maid of honor is to be Miss Amanda Ruppert, sister of the bridegroom. There will be no bridesmaids. Frank Ruppert will be his brother's best man. The ushers selected are George Ehret, Jr., Harry Anderson, Richard Costello, William Anderson, William Downing, and August Finck.

A reception was given at the home of Dr. Philip Embury, 69 West Ninety-third Street, on Friday evening, June 2. His sister, Miss Embury, was introduced to the friends of her betrothed, Dr. Kubin. Dr. Kubin is well known in Harlem society. Miss Embury belongs to a prominent Orange family. The Misses Palmer of Hackensack and Miss Sadler of East Orange received with Miss Embury the many friends of Dr. Kubin. Among those present were Dr. Kroebber of Yonkers, Dr. Torek, Dr. Vandersmissen of Tremont, Dr. Sempken, Dr. Goldmark, Dr. Renn, Dr. Ralph Jacoby, Dr. Laporte, Dr. Graeser, Dr. Percy Fridenberg, Dr. Lumbard, Dr. Steele, Dr. Orlein, Dr. Noak, Dr. Scott, Dr. Dolbeare, Oscar R. Seitz, A. M. Gesmuender, Charles C. C. Irwin, Mortimer Wurts, and Charles Widmer, Jr.

Dr. Henry Harlow Brooks of 252 Madison Avenue and Miss Louise Dudley Davis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Augustine Davis of 46 West Fifty-fifth Street, will be married Wednesday, at 3:30 P. M., in Grace Church Chantry. The Rev. Mr. Post of Elizabeth, N. J., formerly the bride's rector in Orange, will officiate. The reception at the home of the bride's parents which is to follow the ceremony will be limited to relatives and intimate friends of the families. The bride will wear her grandmother's wedding gown. It is of white mull, elaborately embroidered, with care to every detail of that handiwork now seldom seen in such nicety upon the up-to-date gowns. The accompanying veil will be of tulle. Miss Mary Boude, who is to be maid of honor and the bride's only attendant, will also wear white mull. It will be made in empire style, and the white hat, ornamented with tips, which is to be worn with it, will also belong to the design of that period. Dr. Warren Adams is to be Dr. Brooks's best man. The ushers selected are Dr. Satterlee and Mr. Mulkey of Oregon.

NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, June 10.—A year ago if a cottager were asked if Newport would be gay during June, 1899, the reply would have been "Decidedly not." But, strange as it may seem, Newport is quite gay, as a glance back at the week's festivities will show, but of course due in a large measure to the presence of Admiral Sampson and his warships. In the Admiral's honor there have been receptions, dinners, small dances, and social festivities. When the fleet returns from its trip to Boston, leaving here on the 15th, a very large ball may be looked for as well as other large social functions, and, besides, the Summer colony has been greatly augmented by the presence of the officers' families. It is stated that Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer will entertain to introduce Lieut. Winslow of the navy, whose engagement to her daughter, Miss Pauline Havemeyer, THE TIMES announced some little time ago.

Newport is to be the scene of the wedding of Miss Julia Dent Grant to the Prince Cantacuzene of Russia at the villa of the bride-elect's aunt, Mrs. Potter Palmer, late in the Fall. A Miss Clapp, an intimate friend of Miss Grant, who is abroad with her mother, is to return in July. Miss Clapp wrote to friends here a short time since to say that she would not be in Newport this season for a day, but now comes another letter telling of her homeward trip and other little incidents connected with the time and place of the wedding. The season here will be late, and there will be but very few who will have closed their cottages during September, the rumored date of the wedding. Besides, the Horse Show during the first week in September at the Casino naturally prolongs the season, as was certainly the case last year.

The Golf Club is booming along, and is even more popular than ever, and before many days Spouting Rock Beach will, with Hazard's Beach, be in full swing. In fact, there is bathing. The driving hour on Bellevue Avenue is established, and a few days ago there passed along that thoroughfare in handsome equipages Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCreery, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Miss Gammell, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King, Mr. and Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Mr. J. Burke Wolfe, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Zabriskie, Mr. and Mrs. L. Q. Jones, Mrs. Paul Dahigren and Miss Dahigren, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Andrews, Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Mason, the Hon. J. B. Eustis, Major and Mrs. T. K. Gibbs, Mrs. C. M. Oelrichs and Miss Oelrichs, Mrs. W. L. Kane and Miss Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, the Hon. and Mrs. Sidney Webster, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, Mrs. John O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Livermore, Mr. James V. Parker, Commodore and Mrs. E. T. Gerry, Mr. Gordon McKay, and many other cottagers, which demonstrated beyond a fact that Newport is indeed having a very early season.

Delightful weather has done much toward pushing the season of gayeties during the week, and there have been quite a number of social functions to interest and entertain the cottage and hill colonies, due in a large measure to the presence of Admiral Sampson and his fleet, the officers of which have been very handsomely entertained ever since the ships arrived, and after their return from Boston there will be some very large affairs given in their honor, one of which will undoubtedly be a ball at the Casino, as the cottagers feel they owe a deep debt of gratitude to the officers for the splendid work in the war with Spain.

The dinners have begun, and these delightful functions were started by Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Sidney Webster, and Mr. Gordon McKay. The receptions have begun much earlier than usual owing to the presence of the fleet, and now the entertaining has begun it will be continued until the end of the very brilliant season which is to be Newport's reward after the dull season of last Summer, which was caused by the war.

During the week Mrs. A. Livingston Mason gave a very largely attended reception in honor of the Admiral and his officers at her cottage, Halildon Hall, which was not only very largely attended, but was a most enjoyable affair. Commander and Mrs. McLean gave a similar affair, and the event was a most enjoyable one, and, of course, the younger people could not resist dancing to the strains of music by the Training Station Band.

Besides these events in honor of the Admiral and his officers there were several small dinners and not a few large stag affairs here, and the officers returned the many courtesies with luncheons, dinners, and dances on board.

Golf holds its own with the cottagers stronger than ever. The clubhouse is, as usual, very largely visited, and with the excellent steward in charge of the restaurant there will be many luncheons and dinners given there during the season.

The presence of the Defender has done considerable toward opening the yachting season, and during the week the tuning-up trials have been watched by the yachtsmen with no little interest, and the work that Mr. W. Butler Duncan has already put in on the yacht shows that the time and efforts to place the boat in first-class trim have not been wasted.

With the coming of the Columbia next week there are to be quite a number of the single-stickers now in commission about New York coming to see the races between the new boat and the Defender, and it is said that both boats will remain here, which will be their headquarters for the entire month, and possibly longer, as the case may demand. The Messrs. Herreshoff will come down from Bristol daily to sail with the new boat and to keep her here, where she will be in close touch with Bristol in case any changes are required.

It is understood that the Spanish Minister, the Duc d'Arcos, and his American wife will pass the Summer here, as will several other diplomats. Sir Julian Pauncefote and his family had intended passing the season in Newport, but the session of the Peace Commission at The Hague will prevent his coming to Newport this season at least. It would not be surprising to learn that President and Mrs. McKinley would come here for a short visit during the month of August, as the President has many personal friends among the cottagers.

A new style of table decorations has been introduced, which was brought out by Mr. Gordon McKay while entertaining Admiral Sampson at dinner. The decorations consisted of American Beauty roses and small silk American flags. The effect is remarkably striking and pretty, and quite generally used here at the present time.

The controversy over the fence at the foot of Bellevue Avenue which separates that highway and Spouting Rock Beach, otherwise known as Bailey's Beach, which was supposed to have been buried, came to light at the meeting of the City Council Monday evening, when the City Solicitor was instructed to inquire into what rights the city had in that beach and whether or not the wall could be kept there by the Spouting Rock Beach Association; also to find out if the citizens had a right to go upon the beach.

The City Solicitor declared that the wall was a public nuisance and that the people had a perfect right to use the beach, and as to how they could use the same he would give in writing at the next regular meeting of the Council.

The beach was purchased some four years ago by a company formed by the cottagers, who wished to have a beach to themselves and free from the excursionist element which prevails at Easton's Beach, and before the cottagers purchased Bailey's Beach there were few of the city folks who went near the place, and all went well until the wall or fence was erected and a keeper maintained at the entrance to keep all but stockholders and their families out.

It is doubtful if the beach were thrown open to-morrow if the public would use it owing to its great distance from the city proper, and the case will most likely be one for the courts.

Among the handsome villas which have been erected near Bailey's Beach during the past two years is that now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw of Pittsburg, and of the design that is so popular here at the present time—Colonial architecture—and away along Bellevue one sees the massive white pillars or columns of this handsome villa, and which is only to be seen to be admired, and the report is that Mrs. Thaw, who has excellent taste in many matters, especially in the furnishing of the villa, is said to have drawn the outlines for the architect who arranged the plans.

Mr. and Mrs. Thaw, though recent additions to Newport's cottage colony, arrive early and remain until very late in the Fall, and then they are off for Europe.

Mrs. Thaw entertained very extensively last season, and already she has given some delightful affairs.

From two sides of the villa and while seated on the broad piazzas one can see the Atlantic, Bellevue Avenue, the bathing at Spouting Rock Beach, and a part of the Ocean Drive as well.

LENOX.

LENOX, Mass., June 10.—The Lenox country places are nearly all occupied, the cottagers coming up from New York at least two weeks earlier than usual on account of the hot weather. This week during the extreme heat in New York the mercury in Lenox climbed up into the eighties, which is very rare, as it reaches that point not more than once or twice during the entire Summer. There was a good breeze nearly every day of the hot days, so that the cottagers could keep cool on their wide shaded piazzas. Few attempted to play golf except early in the day, and there was little driving until late in the afternoon.

Several of the cottagers have already begun to plan for entertainments early in the season. More musicales, informal dances, and entertainments at the boat clubhouse will take place than was the case in the early season last year. Nearly all the cottagers already have house parties, and their friends are coming up from New York daily, so that Lenox has already put on its gay Summer appearance.

The golf links will be the centre of attraction as usual during the Summer. Many improvements have been made during the Spring by the energy and foresight of the officers and Greens Committee, including President William D. Sloane, Vice President S. Howland Robbins, and the other officers, including J. W. Burden and John E. Alexandre. A new Telford driveway has been completed to the clubhouse from the entrance. The clubhouse has been almost doubled in size, and the greens are some of them being returfed and put in good condition. The handicap tournament will take place on Saturday during the season, and plans are already under way for the annual tournament. The new instructor is named Gardner, and he was for some time assistant to Fernie, the champion of England. He arrived this week.

Mr. and Mrs. James R. Jesup and Mrs. Lamont are at the Curtis Hotel for some weeks' stay. They have spent several previous seasons in Lenox.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer are spending some time here.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexandre are at the Frelinghuysen place, which they have taken again this season. Mr. Alexandre has with him some of the finest horses and traps that he has ever brought to Lenox.

Dr. and Mrs. Richard C. Greenleaf have with them at Windyside their daughter and her husband, Mr. William Adams. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Greenleaf have also been guests at the homestead.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Ladd and family are at Lakeside, the cottage of Mr. Charles Astor Bristed. Mr. and Mrs. Bristed are at Newport for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Gurnee, Jr., have taken Brookhurst, the Shattuck place, and have arrived for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven arrived this week at Sunnycroft. Mr. and Mrs. Woodward Haven have been here for some weeks.

Mrs. De Lancey Kane was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Innes Kane, who have the Struthers cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. George Turnure have the Latrop cottage again this Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig are at Shadyside for the season.

Mrs. S. Parkman Shaw and family are at Redwood. Mr. Shaw is as devoted as ever to golf.

Mr. and Mrs. Myles Standish are at the Bishop cottage, which they had last season. Mrs. Standish drives a great deal and is often at the golf links.

Mr. L. H. Lapham and family have the Kinnicutt place this season.

Mrs. William C. Wharton has arrived at her country place, Pine Acre.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Dana have arrived at their Summer cottage. The drive through the woods to their place is one of the most picturesque and delightful in Lenox.

Mr. Harold Godwin has purchased the place owned by the late Mrs. Morgan on the Pittsfield road, and is making many changes and improvements upon it.

Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster came this week to their beautiful new country place here, which was completed only last season. They have just returned from a trip to Europe.

Mrs. Mackay and Miss Meta Mackay are at the Curtis Hotel for a short time. They have rented their cottage for the season to Mr. E. S. Rawson.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn and family are at Elm Cottage for the Summer. They are among the oldest cottagers, having spent many seasons here.

Mr. Richard Goodman and the Goodman family are at Yokun, their pleasant country place. They have one of the most charming views in Lenox from the hilltop near the house.

Major J. C. Mallery and family are at the H. W. Bishop cottage for the Summer.

The family of Mrs. C. A. Cram have arrived at the Dorr cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane arrived at Elm Court this week. They have in their house party their daughter, Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden, Jr., and Miss Jessie and Miss Emily Sloane, daughters of Mr. Henry T. Sloane.

Shadow Brook is open, and some members of the Stokes family are here, including the Baroness Halkett and Miss Stokes. Mrs. Stokes was up for a few days, but returned to New York. Others of the family are expected soon.

STOCKBRIDGE.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., June 10.—The recent hot wave has had its influence upon Stockbridge as much as upon any of the Summer resorts, and people have been flocking into the village for the past two weeks, delighted to get away from the heat of the city to the cool, shaded streets and the charming country homes of Stockbridge. The town is looking especially beautiful now, and the streets and lawns are in the perfection of neatness that is always observed here, and gives the place the reputation of being one of the tidiest and best-kept villages in the country.

Nearly all the cottagers are here. The Choates will be much missed, and especially Joseph Choate, Jr., at the golf links, where he is the champion and one of the principal officers.

Mrs. Henry M. Field is at the Field homestead here and has with her her sister, Mrs. A. D. Napier of Brooklyn.

Mrs. John Winthrop and Miss Mary Weyman are at Icy Glen farm, where they live most of the year and entertain a good number of guests at one time or another during the season.

Mrs. Lucius Tuckerman and her family are at the Tuckerman residence, Ingleside. Gov. Roosevelt was their guest last week, coming up to the Berkshires for a brief outing from the cares of public life.

The sculptor Daniel C. French and his family are occupying the place which he has remodeled near Glendale. He has a studio in the grounds, where he spends much of his time, a work of special interest just now being an equestrian statue of Washington, which is to go to Paris for the Exposition.

Mr. W. W. Story of New York has arrived for the Summer at the Owen cottage.

Mr. J. W. Lapsley and family are here for the Summer. Misses Anna and Kate Lapsley are among the leading golfers.

The golf course is now in excellent condition. In fact, the links have been in constant use since the first of May. The Directors of the Golf Club held a meeting at the Casino on Monday, and made plans for the season. They decided to offer two prizes to the caddies as an inducement to good work and behavior. The officers of the club this year are: President, Dr. Charles McBurney; Vice President, Joseph H. Choate, Jr.; Treasurer and Acting Secretary, Robert C. Stetson; Greens Committee, the President and Vice President, ex-officio; J. P. Lapsley, and William R. Lawrence. The same officers form the Board of Directors.

Mr. E. D. Worcester and family will occupy the Gavitt cottage this season. A part of the family, including a large corps of servants, arrived on Monday.

Mrs. J. V. S. Lewis, daughter of Mrs. Birdseye Blakeman, has taken the Joy cottage on Prospect Hill for the Summer.

Dr. T. C. Burnett and family returned last week from a stay of some months in California. Dr. Burnett will go to Maine for a few weeks for his health.

Mr. and Mrs. James D. Hague of New York have arrived for the Summer.

Mr. Philip Meyers and family of New York will spend the Summer at the Edwards Arms.

Among recent New York arrivals in town are Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. George Hallster, L. A. Smith, Miss Merritt, J. H. Sabner, Mrs. F. M. S. Gray, R. H. Henderson, Dr. George Woolsey, Dr. and Mrs. Gilman Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Bruch, Mrs. C. R. Bement, and Miss Bement.

SOUTHAMPTON.

Although there were several new arrivals during the past week, their number was not quite as large as might have been expected. The oppressive hot spell that rendered the city uncomfortable was barely felt in Southampton, strong and cooling breezes predominating throughout the entire week. Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor and Mr. George R. Schieffelin, who had forsaken the extreme quiet of the seashore for the more seductive allurements of the city, made a speedy return after the first day's heat. Mr. Trevor had as his guest for the greater part of the week Major John E. Jameson, M. P. Mrs. Edward Van Ingen seized the hot weather as a favorable opportunity to open her newly rented cottage, The Mallows, where she staid for a couple of days. Bonnie Bourne, a sister cottage to The Mallows, was also opened for the season. It is being occupied by Mrs. E. J. Tytus and her son, Mr. R. De P. Tytus. Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Miller and their two sons were also among the early arrivals. The Henderson cottage was opened during the early part of the week. Mr. Charles R. Henderson arrived on Friday evening. Mrs. Alfred Nelson's Ingleside was opened by Mrs. Fordyce D. Barker and the Misses Barker. Mr. Julian A. Ripley is stopping with Dr. Peter B. Wyckoff in Mrs. Frederic H. Betts's Moconama. Mr. and Mrs. W. G. McCormack spent part of the week at the Meadow Club, as the guests of Mr. Charles Coster, while looking for a suitable cottage in which to reside during the season. The unrented cottages are very few, however, and Mr. and Mrs. McCormack were compelled to leave without making a selection. Mrs. Betts's The Clovers has at last been taken by Mr. E. J. Mott, who will not occupy it, however, until August. Mr. Edward E. Moeran has not rented his cottage as yet. Mr. Moeran spent part of the week in Southampton. Mrs. Edward H. Kendall remained at her own cottage, which will be occupied in a short time by Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Robbins and Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. McVickar. Mrs. John T. Terry, Jr., was also engaged in openink up her cottage. She will not occupy it, however, but will spend part of the season at the Meadow Club. Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sands of Westchester have taken apartments at the clubhouse for early in July.

Prior to his departure for New York during the early part of the week, Mr. S. L. Parrish had as his guests Judge Charles B. McMichael and Mr. Dallas Sanders, both of Philadelphia.

The houses of Mr. Oliver Harriman, Jr., and Mr. Fred Baker have both been opened, but neither Mr. Harriman nor Mr. Baker have arrived as yet. Among the other cottages which have been opened, some of the occupants of which have taken possession, are those of Mr. Francis O. de Luze, Mr. Julian W. Robbins, Dr. P. F. Chambers, Dr. George E. Brewer, Mr. De Lancey Nicoll, Mr. Edward Tiffany Dyer, Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis, Mrs. E. S. Knapp, Mr. William A. Putnam, Dr. Paul T. Munde, and Mr. Henry B. Barnes. Miss P. D. Barnes, who is a tennis enthusiast, played several times on the Meadow Club's courts in company with the Misses Russell, the Cryder triplets, the Misses Barney, and Miss Barker.

The latest move in the strife between the Southampton Electric Light Company and the New York cottagers was an indignation meeting held by the latter as the proper method of redressing their grievances. As a consequence of the meeting steps are being taken by which the Southampton Company will either be purchased outright by city capitalists or a new company will be formed in its stead. Those of the leading members of the Summer community, Messrs. George C. Clark, Charles T. Barnes, and William Manice, are at present enjoying the satisfaction of having their residences fitted out with all the electric appliances except the current, and these, with the unfortunates previously mentioned, and many others besides, have swelled the list of malcontents to quite a considerable size. The Southampton Company, confident in having no opposition, in every day become more intolerable, and the conditions which they set down before consenting to furnish the lights are so utterly absurd that the necessity of immediate and decisive action has caused the New Yorkers to hasten in their project for gaining control of a plant which might be a convenience rather than a nuisance.

The first event of any significance that betokens the commencement of the social season proper will be the opening next Sunday of St. Andrew's Dune Church. This curious little edifice, which is maintained solely by the Summer guests, has ever been considered sacred to society since its foundation, exactly twenty years ago. It was originally a life-saving station, erected in 1851 by the United States Government, and purchased by Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas and presented to the parish. Dr. Arthur A. Morrison of Brooklyn will conduct the services during June, Dr. Walton W. Battershall of Albany during July, and Dr. Van De Water during September.

LONG BRANCH.

Not in a number of years has there been such a rush to the seashore so early in the season as this year, and more changes are noticeable this season in the movements of the cottage people and hotel proprietors than have been seen for years. Many of the former have been seeking better and higher priced cottages and better locations. This place has but twelve Summer hotels, and five of them will have new proprietors this season—the Hollywood, the Scarboro, Iauch's, United States, and Ocean.

There are many cottagers at Long Branch this season who have never spent the Summer months here before, and old residents say that they do not know when there has been a season in which so many cottages have been occupied so far in advance of the opening of the hotels. None of the hotels opened their doors before yesterday, and the majority of them will not open for a week or two. The West End Hotel, cottage annex; the Elberon Hotel, and Pannel's, formerly Iauch's, Hotel, are the only hostelries which are ready to receive guests.

One of the best-known residents here this season is Vice President Hobart, who arrived a week ago. The

THE WEEK AT THE THEATRES

Because of the blazing and baking heat of the first week of June the one roof garden that was ready for business was the most prosperous place of public amusement in all the town. Two of the others have been made ready now, and perhaps the roof garden weather will hold. No one could doubt the genuine demand for such resorts in New York on hot, dry nights who saw the crowds on the roof of Koster & Bial's Music Hall all last week. The programme of song, dance, and acrobatism offered there was all good in its way and seemed to be satisfying.

Mr. Lederer promises some sort of novelty in his "aerial magnolia grove" on the roof of the New York Theatre, and in the Madison Square Roof Garden they are going to have ballet this Summer. But the kind of variety performance popularly called "vaudeville" suffices for the roof gardens when it is good. The trouble has been, in recent years, that most of the roof garden shows have been abominably dull and cheap.

Whenever a man dies who has been conspicuous in any walk of life people ask each other "Who will be his successor?" They are still looking for a successor to Edwin Booth. They are now wondering who will succeed Augustin Daly. The answer is easy. No one.

It may be true enough that no man is long missed in the world. Rip Van Winkle's sorrowful question, "Are we so soon forgot?" must ever be sorrowfully answered in the affirmative. There surely will be no greater lack of good theatrical entertainment in New York in the future than there has been in the past. There will be refined, ambitious, art-loving managers. There may be, in time, even a recognizable American drama. But there'll be no "successor" to Daly.

He himself was no man's successor. He did not take the place of Burton or Wallack. He made a place for himself, and filled it in his own strikingly individual way.

This is not an obituary column, and, besides, much has been already written and printed since Mr. Daly's death, in review of his splendid career and his good works. In passing, now, it is meet only to say that the theatrical world and the public which supports the theatre have had a loss which both will feel longer than they would be likely to feel most losses.

Where is Mr. Edward S. Willard? If he were contemplating that tour of the United States next season which he had in mind last Fall we certainly would have had some definite information of his plans by this time. To be sure, he did have a new play by Louis Parker and Murray Carson, but to attempt, just now, to make a tour with nothing less dubious to rely on than ha would stagger a pretty brave manager. But there is draught, as the saying is, in Willard's name, and he has a sound repertory of old plays to fall back on.

There has been some talk in London, it seems, of having Mr. Willard appear in the new "Sherlock Holmes" play, not as the protagonist, (William Gillette, who has put Conan Doyle's protean hero into dramatic shape will, of course, act Sherlock himself,) but as the antagonist, that "Napoleon of Crime," Prof. Moriarty. This is said to be a role of great theatrical value, and as powerful and interesting as the other.

Mr. Willard, however, has not been heard from in regard to this matter.

They have been springing the deadly parallel on the author of "The Tree of Knowledge," "Lord and Lady Algy," and "Wheels Within Wheels." Some years ago, when this gentleman, Mr. Richard Claude Carton, was known only as the author of "Sunlight and Shadow" and "Liberty Hall," he wrote a magazine article entitled "A Plea for the Innocuous," in which he protested against frank realism in plays, and stage treatment of such topics as marital infidelity.

Mr. Carton has got bravely over his squeamishness. He says he was "smarting under the lash of contemporary criticism" when he wrote his "Plea." Well, he is doing much better now, as a dramatist, than he did then. Of course, there is still room enough for improvement, and doubtless the subjects of his three latest plays do not make them fit entertainment for little girls and boys. But the cheap sentiment and artifice of "Sunlight and Shadow" never did any one much good, while the humor in "Liberty Hall" was much better and truer than its sentiment. Mr. Carton says:

> I should like to see some one of the smaller theatres devote itself exclusively to reviving the Robertsonian traditions. Why not? To my idea the great obstacle in the way of modern English dramatic art is the unvarying opportunism of our general managerial policy. My view was, and is, that every type of play should have its recognized and, if possible, permanent home.
>
> A good, sound view, too, and one that almost every one who knows much about the theatre entertains in theory. But it will not work in practice. David Belasco once shrewdly said: "A fixed policy works splendidly as long as business is good."

The trouble is always the scarcity of plays. A manager solemnly dedicates a new playhouse to Robertsonlike comedy and opens it with one which runs, profitably, a hundred nights. Then he produces another of similar quality and seemingly equal merit, and on the third night the receipts fall to $123. Of course, the manager sees then that his public does not want Robertsonlike comedy, and his next production is a melodrama with a thrilling drawbridge scene, a song-and-dance farce, or a Shakespearean revival."

It puzzles one to hear that Mr. Beerbohm Tree hesitates to produce "King John" because he cannot find the right actress for Constance, and yet intends to do "Antony and Cleopatra." Shakespeare's Constance has been well acted, but not Shakespeare's Cleopatra. Do not believe any one who tells you to the contrary. Adelaide Neilson might have made Cleopatra (as Shakespeare understood her) live again, but she died too soon.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Bill in the Combination Theatres and Music Halls.

EDEN MUSEE.—The Neapolitan Orchestra has been engaged and hereafter will give daily afternoon and evening concerts. New cinematograph views have been secured, and a different set is shown each hour during the afternoon and evening.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—The season at this theatre will come to an end next Saturday night, and the company at present appearing in "His Excellency, the Governor," will disband for the Summer. It will organize again the latter part of August to make a tour of the large cities.

GARRICK THEATRE.—Beginning tomorrow evening, Mrs. Leslie Carter will be seen in the last seven performances of "Zaza" for this season. She will then take a vacation until September, when the play will be given for twenty-eight performances at this theatre prior to being taken on tour.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—"The Man in the Moon" will begin his eighth week at this theatre to-morrow night. There are several new features to be introduced, the nature of which the management does not desire to make public, so that they may come as a surprise to the frequenters of the house.

CASINO.—The brief engagement of Jefferson De Angelis in the coming opera, "The Jolly Musketeer," has proved to be as successful as when the opera was produced in the Broadway Theatre. The Casino will be closed for a short time following the termination of the current attraction to allow for final rehearsals of "Wild Oats," the new French musical farce, which is intended to be produced in the latter part of this month.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Manager Keith has made many improvements for the comfort of his patrons during the warm spells by the introduction of many electric fans through the theatre and a large exhaust fan placed in the roof. The bill for the week will include Arthur Dunn and Clara Belle Joyce in a farce, Kelly and Ashby, the comedy acrobats; Willis P. Sweatnam, the Whitney brothers, Taylor and Holmes, and the Passparts, who will do some clever dancing.

KOSTER AND BIAL'S.—The programme arranged by Manager Aarons for the current week is one of the strongest roof garden attractions ever presented at this house. The bill includes the Metweef Troupe, Prof. Leonidas, Johnson and Dean, the Carmontelle sisters, the Dereuda sisters, Louise Gunning, the Gold en Gate Quartet, Clarenze Quintet, Derenda and Breen, Arniotis, Alma Doerge, Silvern, and Emerle. A new feature to-morrow evening will be a concert after the regular performance, continuing until 1 P. M., under the direction of Gustave Luder's Military Band, while Dr. Sommers's Hungarian Orchestra will play the alternate pieces.

AERIAL MAGNOLIO GROVE.—George W. Lederer will open the "Aerial Magnolio Grove," as he calls the New York Theatre's roof garden, to-morrow night. The programme will include four ballets. One called "The Court Ball," will be combined with farcical pantomime and will have scenes at the Waldorf and in a police court. The four English quadrille dancers, Misses Lomas, Millward, Lawton, and Anderton, will dance the bolero; the "pony ballet" will appear in a "rag-time fantasy," and there will also be a French sabot dance. In the "vaudeville" part of the entertainment Mlle. Lotty, a newcomer, will be seen in a new act, also terpsichorean, called "Transformation. Dancing." Cissie Loftus and the Beaumont Sisters will be in the bill.

AUGUSTUS THOMAS'S NEW PLAY.

"Arizona" to be Produced in Chicago To-morrow Night.

Augustus Thomas's new drama of life in the Southwest, called "Arizona," will be produced in Chicago, at the Grand Opera House, to-morrow night. It is said to be full of strongly drawn characters, in Mr. Thomas's best vein, to have a pleasingly sentimental story, and to be rich in humor. The climaxes are believed to be vigorously effective.

The scene is laid in and near Fort Grant, occupied as a cavalry station, and many of the personages are military. There are officers in gold braid, as well as cowboys in picturesque "chaps." Frederic Remington, an undisputed authority on both soldiers and cowboys, has directed the costuming. Walter Burridge has painted the out-of-door scenes from sketches made by him in Arizona; C. H. Ritter has painted the interiors from designs by the author.

The cast will include Robert Edeson, Theodore Roberts, Arthur Byron, Edwin Holt, Walter Hale, Vincent Serrano, Samuel Edwards, Menifee Johnson, Lionel Barrymore, Franklin Garland, Stephen French, Mabel Best, Olive May, Mattie Earle, Adora Andrews, and Edith Athelstone.

LONDON THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Mrs. Carter to Play in "Zaza" in April—Plays Bought by Americans.

LONDON, June 10.—The indications point to an early termination of the theatrical season. Annie Russell, whose illness prevented an anticipated renewal of last year's successful appearance in London, returns to America by the White Star Line steamer Majestic on Wednesday. Her physician is confident that all she needs is complete rest. Miss Russell, therefore, will not appear on the stage until the opening of the Garden Theatre, New York, next November, when she will appear in a new play which Charles Frohman has just arranged for her use in America and next year in London.

William Gillette, having completed all arrangements with Conan Doyle for the dramatization of "Sherlock Holmes," to be presented at the Garrick Theatre, New York, Oct. 15, returns home June 17 on the American Line steamer St. Paul.

The unsuccessful "Cowboy and the Lady" will be withdrawn from the Duke of York's Theatre June 19, when Nat Goodwin will appear in "An American Citizen," to be followed by "In Mizzoura." The personal success of members of the company has induced Mr. Frohman to arrange for an annual six weeks' appearance of Nat Goodwin and Maxine Elliott at the Duke of York's Theatre hereafter.

Mr. Frohman has just returned from Paris, where he has been arranging an interesting event to take place during the exposition in connection with Mrs. Leslie Carter's "Zaza." Mrs. Carter comes to London next April for a six weeks' engagement in "Zaza," which will be presented here under the direct supervision of David Belasco. Arrangements are progressing for the selection of a building at the Paris Exposition which will be devoted exclusively to American performances, and Mr. Frohman is now negotiating with the Parisian authors of "Zaza" for a week's appearance there of the Carter company, when, if successful, he will close his London house for a week and transfer the company to Paris.

James E. Sullivan, whose German character part was a leading feature of the "Belle of New York," has purchased the English rights of John Doris's play "Breaking It Off."

George Alexander has sold the American rights of "The Ambassador" to Daniel Frohman.

Grau Opera Company's Dividends.

The Directors of the Maurice Grau Opera Company held a meeting last Thursday in their offices in the Metropolitan Opera House, when the question of an additional dividend was considered. The stockholders will receive in addition to the first dividend declared April 11, which was 35 per cent., a dividend of 5 per cent., payable in cash, and 10 per cent., which is payable in shares of the common stock of the company. It is said after the payment of these dividends there will be remaining in the treasury of the company a substantial surplus.

Chief Statistician in Census Bureau.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Director of Census Merriam has completed his official technical staff by the appointment of Mr. S. N. D. North of Boston, Chief Statistician in charge of the Division of Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries. Director Merriam has had Mr. North's name under consideration for a long time, but his connection with the Industrial Commission rendered it very uncertain whether his services could be secured. On reference of this question to the President, Mr. McKinley consented to the transfer. Mr. North is a native of New York and a graduate of Hamilton College, where his father has been for many years Professor of Greek.

New Children's Home Society.

TRENTON, N. J., June 10.—The Memorial Children's Home Society was incorporated here to-day to conduct a children's home near Somerville. The incorporators are Edward Judson of New York, James C. Bruce of Yonkers, George W. Murray of Montclair, Hugh K. Gaston of Somerville, and Mrs. L. Meyer Deats of Flemington. The articles of incorporation provide that a majority of the Board of Trustees shall be Baptists.

Liquefied Air Company Incorporated.

TRENTON, N. J., June 10.—The Liquefied Air Company, with a capital of $125,000, was incorporated here to-day to manufacture and sell liquefied and compressed air. Of the capital stock, $31,250 is preferred, and will bear 7 per cent. non-cumulative dividend. The incorporators are Charles A. Wilson, Justus Cox, Jr., and Harry B. Paul, all of Camden.

BRET HARTE IN OPERA.

His Californian Tales Afford an Italian Librettist a Plot for a New Musical Play.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 25.—Floridia's new opera, "La Colonia Libera," the plot of which has been taken and adapted by Illica, the now famous librettist, from one of Bret Harte's Californian tales, was given here a week ago, and, despite the evident unsuitability of certain parts of the book, was well received and scored a success.

The love scene in the forest, in the third act, aroused real enthusiasm. Here the action is most dramatic, and the composer has had more of an opportunity of exercising his undoubted talent, both words and music rising to a high pitch of passion and beauty.

On the whole, however, Floridia has been hampered and held back by the libretto, as has been the case with so many others of the modern Italian school of late. There is at present an epidemic of modern nineteenth century librettos on the operatic stage in Italy, and some of the Neo-modern composers are pushing their very modern tendencies to such a degree as to discard anything in the way of a plot which dates back beyond the middle of this century. The sense of traditions and conventionalities is so strong within us, especially as touching the opera or music-drama, that we feel something of the incongruous in the representation of a scene from comparatively modern American life, or others laid in modern London, Paris, or Berlin—and especially when such works are given at classic Rome, sandwiched in between operas such as the "Walkyrie" and "Lucrezia Borgia," as in the case of Floridia's new opera.

However, in Floridia's work we are at least spared the dress suit, the top hat, and all the other unaesthetic details of a modern citizen's dress, and we have instead the more picturesque costumes of the "Wild West" in the "Forties," and the freedom of country life and country simplicity, but still it is all very modern, much too much so, perhaps, for the majority of theatregoers, who have grown to expect and demand picturesque costumes and picturesque characters on the operatic stage. And for these very reasons, however talented may be the composer, and however clever the librettist, ultra-modern costumes and ultra-modern scenes will certainly not add to the popularity of their productions.

Italy and Spain are perhaps the only European countries where modern life is still tinged with the romance of by-gone ages, and where, among the peasants of certain districts, we find almost the same costumes and customs which were theirs a hundred years ago. Representations of such dramas as "I Pagliacci" and "Cavalleria Rusticana," as they are, among the modern peasants of Italy, do not suffer from any loss of picturesqueness, either in costumes or surroundings, when put on the stage, but are, on the contrary, full of charm and interest. But both Leoncavallo and Mascagni have abandoned the rich quarry of Italian native libretti and have turned to modern French subjects or to fanciful Oriental ones.

Mascagni has suddenly become so extremely modern as to be turning over in his mind the subject of George Sand for a future music-drama! Umberto Giordano's new "Fedora," written on an adaptation of Sardou's great play, strong and powerful as it is, and relieved by some stray glimpses of the picturesque in Russian life, is still fearfully modern, and the scene with the chorus of bicyclists is really a "touch beyond."

Why do not some of the young composers here who have started out so well and bravely in the formation of an "Italian" school of music-drama turn their attention once more to Italian subjects for their libretti? Surely the thousand novels of Boccaccio, Sermini, Masuccio, Sercambi, Geraldi, Bandello, and a dozen others, writers who have supplied the world with plots from the time of Shakespeare down, are alone enough to supply any demand of the present day. And then, how much is Italy in more modern plots and plays, from Bandello to the present day. The cry, of course, is raised at once of "Modern plays for modern audiences." But what constitutes a really "modern" play? Has human nature so changed itself since the time of the old Italian novelists, since the time of the great Shakespeare, as to render the human characters of those essentially human times no longer interesting or pleasing to the taste of to-day? At times it seems that this is really so!

F. M. P.

MUSICAL MATTERS AT HOME.

After the expiration of nearly three years W. F. Bourne of San Rafael, Cal., said to be the only man living with a broken neck, has recovered his voice sufficiently to enter a local musical organization known as the Louvre Quartet, and his deep, resonant bass is frequently the delight of those with an ear for harmony. Prior to the unfortunate accident, from which he escaped death in what physicians regard as a miraculous manner, Bourne was second bass in a San Francisco quartet of State reputation, but until recently his voice has remained husky from what was thought to be a pressure in the region of the vocal cords. It was about three years ago that Bourne, or "genial Billy," as he is more commonly known, fell over the banister of a stairway in the building at Bush and Kearny Streets, San Francisco, and broke his neck. He was taken to the German Hospital and an operation was performed by Dr. J. F. Morse, which saved his life.

Col. Henry L. Higginson of Boston has issued an appeal for more funds to build the new music hall. In it he says: "But the essential points are very costly. It is not easy to keep twenty-five hundred people comfortable in a great room (each person being a small furnace of a different temperature) and to supply constantly their lungs and brains with fresh, warm air, and at the same time to avoid ill effects on sound by currents of air. Safety enough for life and for imagination is less difficult, if the purse is fairly long. As to acoustics, the Directors have had the best advice obtainable, and believe that much of this science has become known through late studies and experiments. The Directors were fortunate in the purchase of land which to-day, even if obtainable on that spot, would cost $120,000 more than the price paid—and elsewhere a much higher figure. The total cost of the hall inclusive of organ and seats, and exclusive of the land, will be about $500,000. The Directors have kept the contracts at the lowest point and have scrupulously turned away from reasonable wishes and suggestions of the architects, who on their side have striven to secure the essential points and to keep the artistic side subordinate. At the present time the Treasurer of the hall has $166,000, as having spent the sum of the receipts—about $200,000—for the land, taxes, and expenses. Before signing the contracts he should certainly have $300,000 cash. Even then a mortgage of $200,000 will be necessary."

Arthur Foote expresses himself clearly and interestingly as to the length of piano lessons, and his idea will find approval not only among students and parents, but, it is believed, among teachers as well. In the Etude he says: "Methods of all sorts are rampant just now, those for the infant and those for the decrepit, but the successful teachers (successful in their work, not so much in making money,) seem to go on just the same, using common sense and not saying much. By the way, one detail in teaching—a detail, not an important thing. I will not give half-hour lessons, believing that they are no good for pupil or teacher; to be sure, they make more money, but even from that point of view in the end they do not come out so well, for you do not do the work."

Gustav Hinrichs will begin a Summer season of opera at the Grand Opera House, Philadelphia, on June 20.

Emil Paur has signed a contract to become the musical director of the National Conservatory of Music in this city.

Miss Adele aus der Ohe will make a short visit to this country for a concert tour in January, 1900. She has already been engaged for the Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and Boston Symphony Orchestral concerts.

Mme. Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler will not be heard in this country during the coming season. She has been engaged for a European concert tour, playing in London, Paris, Vienna, and Berlin. She will leave America early in the Winter.

MUSICAL MATTERS ABROAD.

"Die Meistersinger" was given by Maurice Grau at Covent Garden recently with Jean de Reszke as Walter, Bispham as Beekmesser, Scheidementel as Sachs, Gadski as Eva, and Schumann-Heink as Magdalene. According to The Daily News, "The surprises of the performance were the Magdalene of Frau Schumann-Heink and the Hans Sachs of Herr Scheidemantel. Most singers have been content to walk through the part of the apprentice's sweetheart, but Frau Schumann-Heink has discovered the humorous side of the character, and without a whit overacting it, she kept the audience in continued laughter while she was on the stage. The prim German house-servant, with her clumpy ways, her auburn, corkscrew curls, and quaint costume, she was to perfection. Herr Scheidemantel has not been in England for many years, since, in fact, Dr. Richter first astonished operagoers by directing a model performance of 'Die Meistersinger' at Covent Garden in 1884. He then, however, played only a subordinate part. Now for many years at Dresden he has been considered the finest of the exponents of the bluff old cobbler-poet. He makes up the character somewhat older than is perhaps necessary, particularly as there are hints that the elder's thoughts matrimonial are by no means stifled. But he is the good-natured, large-hearted German burgher to the life, and he sings the music with all the skill of an experienced artist."

The latest composition of the celebrated Russian musician, Rimski-Korsakoff, entitled "Mozart and Salieri," was produced a week or two ago in semi-privacy at Moscow. Although a stage work, it is more in the style of a cantata, and it is, of course, based upon the passage in Pushkin, which deals with the rivalry between the greater composer and his teacher, a quarrel which led to the quite baseless report that Mozart's early death was due to the fact that he was poisoned by Salieri. Korsakoff's music is said to consist largely of declamatory matter, but in a chorus he has worked in a phrase from the "Requiem," and the melody played by the blind violinist is Mozart's "Batti, Batti."

The production of "Joseph" at the Opéra, has revived the old, old question as to whether the works of the masters of music ought to be given in their primitive condition without alterations or additions of any kind. "Joseph" was originally brought out at the Opéra Comique, being then styled a "Drame en Prose Mêlé de Chant," and in this state it has been always played there for nearly 100 years. It may be well to remind the English reader that the technical distinction in France between an opera comique and a grand opera is that the former has dialogue and the latter has not. It is true that of late years many works brought out at the Opéra Comique have had recitatives instead of dialogue, but the Grand Opéra has adhered strictly to the traditions of the house where spoken words have never been heard. When it was decided to bring out "Joseph," it therefore became necessary to have recitatives written, and the task was intrusted to M. Bourgault-Ducoudray, who has taken all his themes either from the score itself or else from the solfeggi written by Méhul for the Conservatoire de Musique. It is open to doubt if "Joseph" can be improved by extraneous additions, however learnedly and well they may be done; but, on the other hand, without these added recitatives, Méhul's melodious drama would never have been heard at the Grand Opéra at all. This would have been a pity, as the performance was extraordinarily fine.

Mme. Calvé has made her début at the Grand Opéra, Paris, as Ophelia in Ambroise Thomas's "Hamlet." The house was crowded and Mme. Calvé's success was pronounced.

Ysaye and Sarasate have both been playing in London, and both have aroused great enthusiasm.

Schumann's "Manfred" music will be heard in London for the first time in connection with the play at Mr. Charles Fry's recital of an abridged version of Byron's work at St. George's Hall, on June 21, when the full orchestra and chorus of the London Organ School will be conducted by Dr. York Trotter. The first stage performance with Schumann's music was under Liszt at Weimar on June 13, 1852, while the first concert performance was at Leipsic on March 24, 1859. In England the overture was introduced by Dr. Wylde at the New Philharmonic Concerts on April 20, 1868; a selection was heard at the Crystal Palace concerts on April 25, 1874, and the whole of the music was given by the London Musical Society in 1883. The recent performance at Queen's Hall of some entr'acte music composed by Sir A. C. Mackenzie, in view of a revival at the Lyceum, augments the interest of Mr. Fry's experiment, which several months back he successfully carried through at Birmingham.

A Parisian celebrity has just passed away in the person of M. Delormel, the most successful writer of music-hall songs who has ever been known to fame, at any rate in France. The majority of the great café-concert successes of the last ten years were of his composing, or at least bore his signature, for envious rivals have maintained that he was in the habit of buying his songs for a trifling sum from starving authors. In any case, whether by dint of his natural gifts or of his commercial acumen, he made a very considerable fortune. The amount paid him in a single year by the Société Souchon, the organization which watches over the interests of French song writers, has on occasion fallen little short of £2,000, a sum that would only be disdained by a successful dramatist. It should, perhaps, be explained that a royalty has to be paid every time a registered song is sung in public in France. The proprietor of the hall is responsible for the royalties, which are collected by the Société Souchon and duly handed over by it to the authors. Thanks to this arrangement one of Delormel's most popular songs, "J'ai Perdue Ma Gigolette," brought him in from first to last over £6,000. Another of his productions, the famous Boulangist ditty, "En Revenant de la Revue," was an even greater gold mine. It was Delormel, too, who was the author of "Le Père la Victoire."

Mr. Runciman of The Saturday Review is very severe on Paderewski's adorers. He says: "I cannot discuss his Chopin at any length; and, to be truthful, I did not stay to hear much of it. The women were stupendously moved. It seems rather a pity that so fine and conscientious an artist should be publicly insulted by their adoration."

"BLOWED OUT" AND RETIRED.

Pathetic End of an Aged Tuba Player's Career.

From the Baltimore Sun.

LEXINGTON, Va., June 6.—Quite a pathetic scene happened at guard mounting the other morning when John S. Illig, the tuba player and the veteran member of the post band of the Virginia Military Institute, fell out of the ranks and slowly made his way from the grounds. He had, as they said, blowed out, for he is in his seventy-fourth year, having been born in Germany in 1825, and since his sixteenth year has seen active military service, either as a soldier or bandsman. Some time ago he sent in his resignation, to take effect with the close of the present session, and hoped to finish the year. His career is eventful, and is as follows: Six years' military service in the German Army, a participant in the German revolution of 1848, and for gallantry received a medal; he was honorably discharged from the German Army in 1853, and during the same year came to America. He enlisted in the First Artillery, United States Army, in 1854, at Fort Monroe; here he became a member of the band. He took part in the Seminole war in Florida, and was on board ship for one year. In 1859 he went to Richmond, and became a member of the original Smith Armory Band, of which he and Mr. William Tremer are the only survivors. The band enlisted as the First Virginia Regiment Band at the breaking out of the civil war, and served until the close of the war. He was in the first battle of Manassas, and was at Appomattox. He made mention of the officers to whom he was attached, speaking very feelingly. He was with various band organizations in Richmond until 1870, when he came to the Virginia Military Institute, where he has seen continuous service for the past twenty-nine years, not missing any time on account of sickness. "Old Man" Illig will long be remembered by the cadets of the school who have been there during his service and recall their admiration of his exquisite bass solos and regret his retirement. The order retiring him with honorable discharge was issued at parade this afternoon.

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NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

A Dull and Unprofitable Season for the Hotels.

CABINET MEMBERS PLAY GOLF

President's Mark of Favor to Senator McMillan—Objection to Tendency to Centralization.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The capital has been quivering with heat for a week, and for several days existence has been a struggle for breath. The oppressive weather has lasted long enough to quite arrest the tendency of visitors to this city, which usually enjoys a strong influx of hotel patrons in the early Summer. The result is that the hotels have been practically deserted, and some of the proprietors are discussing with increased earnestness and anxiety the necessity for an extra session of the Fifty-sixth Congress. They know most of the reasons assigned by politicians for an extra session, such as the defects of the currency, the necessity for establishing a subsidized merchant marine, the crying need of an interoceanic canal across Nicaragua, and all the rest, but they are not quite candid in concealing their personal reason for urging the meeting of the Congress—that unless something draws people to Washington the hotels will find the next five months a very dull and distressing season. There was no relief afforded by the recent Peace Jubilee. That exhibition cost the promoters of it something like $1,500 more than was subscribed, and several hotel keepers have said that they did not have a single guest who was attracted by the curiosity created in the three days' jubilee. This week there was another undertaking that was expected to prove interesting. It was an encampment, so-called, of ex-Confederates at Glen Echo. It was a dismal failure in point of attendance. Elaborate preparations were made for exercises at the Glen Echo amphitheatre, the President and Gen. Joe Wheeler were to attend on the second day, and a very considerable fund was expected to be secured for the contemplated statue of Gen. R. E. Lee, to be erected over the river near Lee's former home at Arlington. The attendance was depressingly small that the manager called upon the President on Thursday to advise him not to attend. Even the expected presence of so distinguished a guest had not had the effect to draw a crowd to Glen Echo. It is pretty generally the opinion that interest in the "lost cause" is not so active or moving here as it is in more southerly cities.

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Cabinet meetings are held twice a week as usual, but they are not the trying consultations that were held a year ago at this time. Stories are told about some of the talks that show how human Cabinet Ministers may be. There are some business matters to be considered, of course, but it is asserted on the authority of a member of the Cabinet who feels some slight dissatisfaction over a condition that all the real business of the regular Cabinet meeting is disposed of in three minutes, and that the rest of it—an hour or an hour and a half—is largely devoted to talk in a language not fully comprehended by the President, for all the members of the Cabinet, excepting Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Secretary of the Navy Long, and Postmaster General Smith, play golf. Secretary Long has heard so much about it that he admits that he has begun to play it in imagination, and will some day hire the implements and a caddie and go out to the Chevy Chase Club to walk over the links. Attorney General Griggs is the star player of the Cabinet team, and is said to play with the eagerness of a boy. The Chevy Chase links are but a short ride from the city on a trolley line, and to chase the balls over the ground between eighteen holes is considered pretty good work for a morning. When the Cabinet drops into talk about the morning game at Chevy Chase the President's interest is slightly stimulated, and he has sometimes been inclined to try the exercise himself. When he has inquired about the "lingo" of the game he has been discouraged. "The game requires study," he is quoted as saying, "and I have too many other subjects to study. I think I will leave the matter to Gage and the rest, for they like study so well." Secretary Gage has moved out to Chevy Chase, and the links are almost in sight of his Summer home.

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Even the Supreme Court is not exempt from interest and participation in the game. Associate Justice Harlan, a Kentucky giant and the most athletic member of the court, took up play some time ago. He lives on the boundary of town, near the line of cars to Chevy Chase, and in the cold months he would get up early and go out to the links to play awhile before joining his associates at the Capitol. He combined business with pleasure, for he would take along his decisions and read and correct them while making the journey to and from the club. The Justice is a player of no mean skill. A short time ago there was a tournament on the Chevy Chase links. Justice Harlan entered as one of the players, and he came within one of being a winner, a young slip of a society fellow carrying off the prize that was almost within his grasp by just one point. Secretary Gage is a moderate player, who cares less for the superiority of Justice Harlan than he does for the opportunity the conflict gives him to walk about in the open air. Justice McKenna plays well. It is admitted by Justice Harlan, "for a beginner." The other Supreme Court Justices as yet content themselves with exercise not much more violent than the daily walks they take between their homes and the Capitol. American conservatism about sport being quite different from that English reverence for outdoor sports that permits Sir Julian Pauncefote to walk over the links without dropping a particle of his dignity as an Ambassador or to play a match of tennis with the Attorney General without fear of losing the confidence of the Home Office. But the mistaken notion about the effect of indulgence in outdoor sports by grown men has been shaken, and it will soon be safe for Cabinet officers to play golf if they have vigor enough left for the game.

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Even the hot weather has not deadened the eyes of the observant politicians to small events that may mean more than they appear to mean. It is not long ago that Secretary Alger, misconstruing or misrepresenting a report he had heard, announced that he would be a candidate for United States Senator from the State of Michigan, to succeed Senator McMillan. Very promptly Senator McMillan, through the newspapers, denied the report that he intended to decline another term, and said that he should ask the Michigan Republicans to return him. As the Administration has gone to some length to defend Alger and to ward off in a degree the censure directed to the Administration on Alger's account, it was with some surprise that the believers in Alger, and in the determination of the Administration to see him through, noticed that President McKinley braved the dangerously hot weather at noon on Wednesday to attend the wedding of the daughter of Mrs. Anderson with the son of Senator McMillan. With this mark of his personal favor the President might have stopped, and it would have justified no criticism if he had returned to the White House at once. But no; he added to the first mark of his favor, in attending the wedding ceremonies, a second demonstration of his regard for the rival of Alger by going to the Anderson house to extend his good wishes to the bride and bridegroom. Alger was not in town to attend either wedding or reception. If he had been here, it is possible he would have overlooked the rivalry with McMillan for a moment, particularly in view of the hopelessness of his own race for Senator—according to the outspoken judgment of Senator Burrows, who says Alger cannot win.

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Opponents of centralization who have objected to the obliteration of the Major General commanding the army and the concentration of his powers in the Adjutant General, find a new indication of a tendency to centralization in the making of the recent order of the President taking some thousands of offices out of the classified service. On the day that order was made an announcement prepared at the White House said that the exemptions from examination by the order amounted to about 4,000. It was straightway discovered that an error of computation had been made, and that the exemptions certainly reached 5,000. Not satisfied with this account, a Western newspaper directed that a careful investigation be made to ascertain just what the exemptions would number according to the understanding of the offices to be affected. The result of this investigation, which is pronounced by the Civil Service Commission to have been made with care, is the discovery that the exemption order takes out of the merit system and throws to the greedy spoils hunters not 4,000 or 5,000, but nearly 10,000 places. The Civil Service Commissioners, with a natural desire to avert the Presidential disapproval, hesitate to say anything to provoke wrath, disclaim any knowledge of the plan or scope of the President's order. None of those gentlemen was consulted about the proposed exemptions immediately prior to the issue of the order, and all do not approve of it now. Without intending it, perhaps, the President has discredited the Civil Service Commission as completely as he discredited the Inspector General by subordinating him to the Adjutant General, and as he has discredited Gen. Miles by reducing him to a merely nominal head of the United States Army.

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Many newspaper men have read with regret the news of the death at Richmond of Col. John Bell Bigger, who had been for thirty years Clerk of the Virginia House of Delegates. It was not as Clerk of the Legislative Chamber that he was best known to visiting newspaper men, but as Secretary of the Democratic conventions in times that attracted attention, principally during the readjustment excitement, when Mahone was becoming a prominent figure. Bigger was oddly named, for he was very small. But he knew everybody, he was quaintly vivacious, he knew what was to be done, he was not unwilling to tell some of the things he knew, and he always kept his head while the oratorical convention delegates forgot themselves in listening to their own native eloquence. Then Col. Bigger was orderly and inclined to expedition, and he was always a little more courteous and good-natured to a stranger than he was to his own people, which is saying a good deal. The Democrats of the State had a great and outspoken admiration for him, and there had never been any notion of displacing him from the position in the party conventions that he has held so long. His fund of anecdote was worthy of preservation in a book.

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One of Mr. Reed's intended reforms will probably be abandoned with the election of Col. Henderson as Speaker. That is the proposition to remove the desks, put the members in long rows on each side of a central aisle running through the longest axis of the chamber, thus bringing all the members closer together, and removing some of the causes for inattention during the debates. Mr. Reed had the drafts of the change made by the architect of the Capitol at the end of the last session, but he did not press a resolution for the carrying out of the plans. There have been some intimations that his reason for not bringing up the matter was that the Committee on Rules, of which Col. Henderson was a member, did not regard the change with favor. Henderson will not be at all fussy about the matter. Mr. Reed was very critical about the ways of doing business, but sometimes managed to be as much an obstacle to the transaction of it as the most preoccupied member who devoted business hours to catching up with his correspondence.

E. G. D.

TRUSTEES MUST PAY.

Decision by Justice Beekman in Respect to the Income of Miss Hamilton—Another Action Pending.

J. Eberhard Faber, William Bayard Cutting, and James G. Hamilton, the Trustees of a fund left by the late Charles Kennedy Hamilton, for the education and support of his only daughter, Eleanor Margarette Hamilton, have been directed by Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court, to pay over to Mrs. Louise Savage Tyng, the aunt and general guardian of Miss Hamilton, the amount of income from the trust fund which is at present in their hands, pending the further order of the Court, or the determination of a suit which they have instituted for the construction of C. K. Hamilton's will.

Miss Hamilton, through her guardian ad litem, George B. Morris, a lawyer, has an action pending for the removal of the Trustees under her father's will, on the ground that they have refused to carry out its provisions regarding her income, and she asks that Trustees be appointed in their place who will carry out her father's wishes.

Mr. Hamilton, the testator, left a large estate. After making several bequests, he left the residue of his estate in trust to the defendants in Miss Hamilton's suit, to be devoted by them to her education, support, and maintenance, and for her natural life. Miss Hamilton is now sixteen years of age, and the income of the fund has increased largely since the death of her father in May, 1894. By his will he appointed Mrs. Tyng her guardian, and she lives with her aunt and her uncle, Morris A. Tyng, at Summit, N. J., and has done so since the death of her mother, in March, 1883.

J. Eberhard Faber, as Trustee under Mr. Hamilton's will, brought his suit against his brother Trustees, the executors of the will, Mr. and Mrs. Tyng, and Miss Hamilton, for the construction of the provisions of the will under which they are to provide for Miss Hamilton's education and maintenance. They claim that Mrs. Tyng is financially irresponsible, that she is a nonresident of this State, and that they are not justified in paying over to her the income of the trust fund, unless the court holds that they are bound to do so, as, should it be misapplied by Mrs. Tyng they may be held responsible for any such conversion of the estate.

Mr. Faber says the income has been repeatedly increased since the death of Mr. Hamilton, and he does not desire to incur any liability except under the direction of the Court. He says the income now amounts to upward of $8,000 a year. The other Trustees admit having certain moneys in their possession, which they have invested for the benefit of Miss Hamilton.

Mrs. Tyng, in her answer to the suit, claims that it was brought by the plaintiff, acting in collusion with the defendants, Lothar W. Faber and James G. Hamilton, who are the executors to the will, for the purpose of retaining the income of the fund in the hands of the trustees and preventing its application to the education and support of her niece, as provided for by her father's will.

She states in an affidavit that from the date of Mr. Hamilton's death until July 25, 1895, she received no money from the trustees for her niece's education, and has cheerfully advanced the money necessary for those objects, just as if Miss Hamilton had been her own child. From July 25, 1895, until February, 1897, she alleges that she received the whole income of the trust fund, which she devoted to the child's education and support, but since June, 1898, the trustees have refused to pay her anything.

Mrs. Tyng says this money is needed to pay bills which she has incurred on her ward's behalf, and that, for the child's health and to carry out her father's wishes regarding her education she had begun to make arrangements that they might spend the Summer in Europe. Should the trustees retain the money it will be impossible for her to do this, as she will

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 11, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication ..... Printing House Square
Up-town ..... 1,269 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON ..... 515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Berlin: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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LORD CHARLES BERESFORD AND CHINA.

Lord CHARLES BERESFORD is about the only person now in sight who continues to hold or profess any faith in the possibility of saving China or of maintaining "the open door." It was not to be expected that he should let the last chance pass for what the dispatches describe as a "scathing criticism" of the course of the British Government in the Far East. We are obliged to say that in our judgment he makes out a pretty good case. Only, unfortunately, the matter is now a matter of history and no longer of politics. The real story of the negotiations at Peking which ended in the abandonment of the British policy of the "open door" and the acceptance of the Russian policy of "spheres of influence" has never been publicly told. Lord SALISBURY once went so far, in a public speech, as to intimate that the real advantage the Russian negotiators possessed was that they could bribe the Chinese patriots and statesmen, and very possibly that is the explanation. It is at all events tolerably certain that Great Britain could not have carried her point without a willingness to resort to war. And whatever Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH, and even Lord SALISBURY himself, may have said, there is no reason to suppose that British opinion would at any time have sanctioned a war for that purpose.

We have all along held that if our own commercial interests had been properly appreciated and vigorously defended at Washington, and the British contention supported there, the effect of our action would have been important. It might have been decisive, especially after the Spanish war had shown that we were to be reckoned with as a naval power in the Pacific. But in fact, under the influence of pure apathy or else under the able hypnotism of the Russian Ambassador at Washington, the Administration did not lift a finger to protect our interests in the East. Wherefore it is very surprising to have the assurance of Lord CHARLES BERESFORD that even now the United States "would follow Great Britain's lead" in maintaining the integrity of China. Mr. BRODRICK seemed to be well within the facts in declaring the assurances of Lord CHARLES about the United States "too sanguine." And in this country the main effect of them will be to induce distrust of the assertions about China itself which were made with no greater positiveness.

MR. GAGE'S DEFENSE.

It is certainly very encouraging that Secretary GAGE feels impelled to explain that the recent civil service order of the President is not so bad as it has appeared to those interested in the subject who have criticised it. This shows sensitiveness to the opinion of disinterested citizens, with no axes to grind and no partisan spite to gratify. But we are compelled to say that the defense offered by Mr. GAGE applies chiefly to the intentions of the President and not to what he has actually done.

For instance, the Civil Service Reform League declares that "the new order permits the permanent employment of persons employed without examination for emergency purposes during the course of the war with Spain, thus furnishing a standing list of many thousands from which positions may be filled without tests of fitness." Mr. GAGE denies this, and declares

> The President never contemplated making such a provision. The thing which the President has done is to permit the heads of departments to make permanent such temporary appointments in the classified service heretofore made with the sanction of the Civil Service Commission, and because the commission had been unable or has neglected to furnish an eligible register from which appointments could be made.

But if Mr. GAGE will turn to Page 24 of the "Civil Service Act and Rules," published June 1, 1899, he will see that Section 15, Rule 8, provides: "All persons serving under temporary appointments at the date of the approval of this section (May 29 1899,) may be permanently appointed in the discretion of the proper appointing officer." This does "permit" precisely what the league stated. If the President steps in and blocks the process, good; he ought to; but that is quite another thing.

Again, Mr. GAGE says that "3,000 or 4,000 places in the War Department have not been opened to free appointment by the appointing officer," but "will hereafter be filled by a registration system, similar to the system in the navy." Possibly, but the rules do not say so. They say (Page 24) that these places shall be filled "on registration tests of fitness, to be prescribed in regulations to be issued by the Secretary of War, and approved by the President." These may be the same as those in the navy; Mr. GAGE says they will be; but the rules do not require it.

Finally, Mr. GAGE says: "The claim that this order has been the letting down of the bars for political appointments is not borne out by the actual situation," and he adds that if he wanted a place for a political favorite he would "not know where to turn to find the place." Let him write to Collector of Internal Revenue MOORE of Brooklyn, who has just asked for the place held by WILLIAM MANNING, cashier, a Democrat appointed in 1885. Mr. MOORE has a half-dozen more Democrats in his office, and could doubtless find a vacancy for Mr. GAGE by the same proceeding.

THE CITY'S DISGRACE.

An unmistakable prizefight, a veritable slugging match to a finish, took place at Coney Island Friday night. It was an affair of the first magnitude. The contestants were distinguished and powerful. They fought for the championship of the world, an intangible distinction of which one of them was the possessor, but which, as the result of this encounter, passed to the other. There was a crowd of spectators present, some of whom had come from a distance. A great deal of money had been wagered upon the fight, and it is stated that a large purse or stake was either won by the victor or divided between the men.

These mighty pugilists, who had been skillfully and severely trained until they had the strength of gorillas and the endurance of bears, hammered each other with all their might through eleven rounds. The blows were terrific. Blood flowed and one of the contestants was repeatedly knocked down. Hardened as he was by his long training and by his native insensibility to shock and suffering, the world's champion prizefighter could not endure the terrible punishment inflicted upon him by his younger, heavier, and stronger antagonist. As the sledge-hammer blows fell now upon his nose, now upon his jaw, now upon his head or upon his body, over the heart or stomach, he grew visibly weaker, more confused, and had less and less command of his own great forces. At length, in the eleventh round, as he stood dazed and done for by the awful pummeling he had suffered, the spectators saw that the end was at hand. The better man saw it, too. We quote from the report of our neighbor The Sun a graphic account of the last scene in this great prizefight:

> JEFFRIES's left worked rapidly upon FITZ's mouth, and he whipped in the blows so fiercely that FITZ was clearly tired. JEFFRIES appreciated the situation at once. He saw the chance of his lifetime. Before him was the champion who was overmatched. JEFFRIES rushed with all his strength and vigor. His great left hand twice swung swiftly to BOB's jaw. Both blows were like mallets. FITZ stood stock still a moment until another left landed on his chin again. Then he began to wabble. JEFFRIES was blazing with excitement. It was the last straw, and with a right which was well aimed and had a terrific amount of power behind it he caught FITZSIMMONS squarely on the point of the jaw. This blow won the heavyweight championship of the world, for FITZ fell over backward and his head struck the floor with a crash. He rolled about convulsively for a moment, and then lay upon his back insensible. The blood was flowing from his mouth.

WILLIAM S. DEVERY, Chief of Police of New York City, in full uniform, occupied a seat near the ring and saw everything that happened within it from the beginning to the end of the fight. On Tuesday Chief DEVERY said to a reporter:

> "I shall be present at the contest, and as Chief of Police I shall personally see to it that the letter and spirit of the law relative to such contests are obeyed, and that there will be no slugging nor heavy hitting; nothing but a clean cut, lawful sparring exhibition for points. Any person who permits himself to be gulled or imposed upon by thinking otherwise will find himself very much mistaken.
> "It will be well for the public to understand that the first heavy blow struck will mark the end of the contest."

The next day he repeated his emphatic assertion that the law should not be violated and made it clear that he understood the law:

> "I know what a heavy blow is and I have given them warning. The law permits sparring, but not slugging."
> "So if a knock-out blow is struck—"
> "To the lock-up they go," the Chief broke in. "Tell the people who are going out there that I said so. I will be there, too, and I will be as good as my word."

When the knock-down blows were struck, when blood flowed, and each man was beyond all doubt using his utmost strength to do disabling damage to the other, even when the former champion was felled by a blow upon the jaw that left him helpless and insensible for more than the prescribed ten seconds which denote the giving of a "knock-out blow," this WILLIAM S. DEVERY, Chief of Police of New York, sitting there in full uniform, made no move to interfere, but permitted the bruising and the slugging to go on unhindered, in plain, unmistakable violation of the law and contrary to his own repeated assurance and promises.

We know now, therefore, that Chief of Police DEVERY is not a man of his word, is a bad officer, and perfectly untrustworthy man. He allowed the law which forbids prizefights to be grossly and publicly violated in his presence and behaved as though he had no other business on hand than the full enjoyment of the bloody and brutal exhibition. He disgraced himself and his uniform and was guilty of such conspicuous neglect of duty that there can be no doubt that on a fair trial for the offense he would be dismissed from the force.

Yet who knows how far we can go in blaming this man DEVERY, who is a mere irresponsible unit in a vast controlling aggregate of political and civic turpitude? Can we doubt that he had his orders from the superior authority and that he obeyed them faithfully in permitting the law to be broken? He behaved as they all behave, with some honorable exceptions, like a man without scruple, without honor, slavishly willing to break his word and ignore his duty, willing to be despised by all the decent part of the community and to expose himself to arrest and punishment in obedience to mysterious influences that emanate from "the organization" and which may not be resisted except at the peril of losing favor, place, and bread and butter. The commands of law and duty have no such weight with a Tammany office holder as the orders of the high men of the organization.

If the Police Commissioners were worthy and law-abiding officers they would put DEVERY on trial for this neglect of duty. They will do nothing of the kind. If the District Attorney of Kings County felt the responsibility of his oath he would cause the arrest and indictment of the principals and managers of the Coney Island prizefight. The Governor of the State, who is not a Tammany man, might interfere; indeed, he ought to have interfered to prevent the fight, but he is a terrible fighter himself, and we very much fear that his sympathies are with the violators of the law.

The situation is deplorable and disgusting, for not only has the law been outrageously defied and trampled on, but the good name of the city and State has been smirched by the holding of a prize fight in the limits of this municipality without a word of protest or any attempt to prevent it on the part of any public officer. In the new, raw, and less civilized States of the Union, policemen, constables, Sheriffs, and citizens defend the repute and good name of the community from such assaults, and Governors have been known to call out the militia to prevent a prizefight. Here in the City of New York, where we have fine society, the costliest opera in the world, unnumbered churches, great wealth, and high civilization, the brutes of the ring can slug each other to their heart's content with police protection under secret licenses issued by an authority which it appears that no man and no body of men can successfully defy. We have advertised to the civilized and savage world that our laws against prizefighting are obsolete and that we permit and like slugging.

There are some of us who do not like it, and who feel that the city is disgraced by such things. But what can anybody do? Nothing. From the Governor to the lowest city placeman the entire official body of the Commonwealth appears to be in sympathetic league with the brutes and the law-breakers.

FOR THE RESCUE OF THE RAILROADS.

A proposition to "beat" a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States is not exactly attractive. But if the decision gives to the laws an interpretation essentially injurious to the interests they were avowedly intended to serve—in other words, if the laws have been so bunglingly drawn that their effect is the contrary of what was meant—it is plain that either the law must be changed or the interests involved must be served in some way not inconsistent with the terms of the interpretation put on the law by the court.

The purpose of the inter-State commerce law was to cause the railroads of the United States to charge reasonable rates that should not be unduly preferential. That is to say, it was intended to compel the roads to give substantially the same service for the same pay to all customers and at rates for all that should not be excessive. It was, on the whole, a just and sensible law so far as its purpose was concerned. Unfortunately there was afterward put on the statute book another law, the purpose of which was to prevent monopoly and enforce competition. The Supreme Court, in adjudicating a suit brought against a combination of roads the object of which was to secure uniform rates, such as the inter-State commerce law required, decided that this combination was opposed to the anti-monopoly or anti-trust law. And this interpretation of the law was sustained by the fact that the inter-State commerce law also prohibited "pooling," which was one method of obtaining uniform rates. There is no use in criticising the decision of the court—though it is open to criticism on several grounds—because it is the law of the land until the law is changed.

Meanwhile, it is plain that you cannot have uniform and reasonable rates under compulsory competition, and that is what the decision of the court requires. On the contrary, if competition cannot be regulated in some reasonable way, rates will be discriminating in favor of special shippers and against the average shipper, injustice will be done to the smaller dealers, monopoly will be stimulated, and the worst evils that the anti-trust law was intended to abolish will be encouraged. In an article in the current number of The Forum Mr. J. W. MIDGLEY, for twelve years Chairman of the Southwestern Railway Association, discusses the effects of the decision of the Supreme Court and the means by which the worst of these may be mitigated. He points out that while the roads cannot agree among themselves to charge uniform rates, there is nothing to prevent any road from charging the same rates that have already been adopted by one or more other roads, provided that they are reasonable and not excessive or unduly preferential. If a few firms of bankers of acknowledged reputation and courage should acquire by purchase, deposit, or as Trustees, sufficient securities of the roads comprised, for instance, in Trunk Line and Central Traffic territory, to give them a controlling voice in their management, they could give advice to the executive of each of the roads that would be followed and that would secure the uniformity and stability of rates so necessary to the prosperity of all the interests involved. Among the advantages thus to be obtained he enumerates the following: It would "avert demoralization, insure economy in operation, confer benefits upon the community, accord fair compensation to employés, and assurance to thousands of patient and dependent ones, whose savings would thereby be protected." He also mentions another plan once advocated by JAY GOULD—the formation of a company that should lease the traffic, passenger or freight, in a given territory, as the express and sleeping-car traffic is now operated by separate companies.

It is not denied by Mr. MIDGLEY that if either of these plans could be carried out it would defeat the purpose of the anti-trust law. That law was intended to compel competition in rates by cutting, by rebates, by all the devices that have made the railroads of the United States the most hazardous class of investment in the markets. By either of the plans of Mr. MIDGLEY competition of this ruinous sort would be prevented and is meant to be. It does not follow that rates would on the whole be higher. On the contrary, the average rates would probably be lower or as low. But they would be fairly uniform, the big shipper, favored under the present method, would pay more, and the small shippers, who are now fleeced to enrich the favorites, would pay less. That is the contention of the author, and it is essentially sound. The system of free fights among the railroads is not for the general good of trade. Whether the modes of reforming this system proposed by Mr. MIDGLEY are the best is a question for the experts, of whom he is certainly entitled to be considered one.

DREYFUS AND PICQUART.

In considering the Dreyfus case, around which for two or three years the politics of France have revolved, one of the most singular reflections is that of the complete unimportance of the personality of Capt. DREYFUS himself. For all this time France has been ringing with his name and parties have divided over his case. And yet the man himself has done nothing, absolutely nothing, to become the centre of all this fury, except not to have sold the military secrets of France. And this is so far from being a distinction that he shares it with every officer in the French Army, with every man in France excepting ESTERHAZY alone. He was a very clever and accomplished military student, to which fact he owed his appointment to the General Staff. He is by race a Jew, to which fact he owes it that when a leakage was discovered, he was the man to be suspected and charged with it by his "Christian" colleagues. He has ever since demeaned himself with constancy and dignity. But he is simply an accident, an occasion, a point of departure. And now that he has been vindicated, the result of his vindication is to close his career in his chosen profession. For there can be no future for him in the French Army. We cannot imagine that even the officers of that army who most resented the injustice that was done in his case would find it easy to associate on friendly terms with a man who has been even the innocent occasion of bringing their service into the contempt of mankind. DREYFUS is a proper object of sympathy as an innocent man unjustly accused. But he himself has simply done nothing; so far as this case goes, he is nothing. It is impossible to praise him for not having done what he was accused of having done. It is as impossible to praise him as it is impossible not to sympathize with him for having been accused unjustly and persecuted without cause.

The true hero of the Dreyfus case is not DREYFUS at all, but PICQUART. We have seen how tremendous was the pressure upon officers of the French Army to sustain by every means, even by forgery and perjury, the unjust and unbased decision of a French court-martial. The one French officer who has shown the manhood to withstand this pressure, to do his duty like a brave and honest man in spite of every threat of punishment if he did it and every inducement of reward if he should fail to do it, is this man. He knew exactly what risks he was running, and he accepted them with his eyes open. DREYFUS was an unconscious martyr to "the honor of the army." PICQUART was a witting and a willing martyr. And the result is that he now appears as the lonely champion of the honor of the French Army, the only member of the General Staff who has had an opportunity, in connection with this case, to disgrace his uniform and has not embraced the opportunity. He is worthy of any honor that his country can bestow, for he and he alone has at his own peril upheld the honor of the French Army before the world.

A CHANCE FOR THE ANTI-IMPERIALISTS.

It is interesting to observe that Puerto Rico is giving us much less trouble than any other of our new possessions. Of course it is the smallest, but it is giving less trouble "per capita." And the reason for its tranquillity is also interesting, as given by those who are in the best position to judge. The widest discretion was lodged by the President in the various Peace Commissions. The Commissioners for Puerto Rico made use of their discretion to conciliate the most important inhabitants of the island. That has been done in a very much less degree in Cuba, and not at all in the Philippines, although it was equally evident in all the islands that it was by making it to the interest of the natural leaders of the people to stand with us that we had the best chance of avoiding trouble. That is why this journal has many times suggested that the most ambitious natives and those most capable of making trouble should be brought into our garrisons, a course which the Government has not seen fit to adopt in any systematic way or on any extensive scale.

There seems to be a chance here for the anti-imperialists to show just how much, in dollars and cents, they deplore the contest now, according to them, still raging in the Philippines. AGUINALDO is without any doubt the head and front of that contest on the Filipino side. It will be remarked that he has just taken a step calculated to give pain to his friends in Boston by proclaiming himself dictator and thus destroying those bright hopes of a Filipino Republic by which his American admirers have set so much store. But it is well known that AGUINALDO's patriotism is not of that bigoted kind which is insensible to the influence of dollars and cents. He was so accessible to it that the Spaniards found no difficulty in persuading him to agree, for a consideration, to cease hostilities against them. The only difficulty they found was in inducing him to keep his agreement. No sooner had he safely banked the money than he renewed hostilities with increased vigor, and the improvident Spaniards found it equally impracticable to make him stop fighting and to get their money back.

Our own anti-imperialists ought not to fall into this snare. Our Government cannot buy off the Filipino leader, but we are quite sure that it would not offer any objection to the buying of him off by the anti-imperialists, provided it were made certain that no part of the purchase money was to be used in levying war against the United States. A handsome annuity might be made up for him in Boston alone, that would yield him, say, $10,000 a year, upon the single condition that he stopped making war. Unless the anti-imperialists consider that his dictatorship is the natural expression of the aspirations of a brave people struggling to be free, they will be glad to raise this amount to buy him off, and he will doubtless be willing, after his recent experiences with the United States Army, to be bought off on reasonable terms.

The agreement must be much more carefully drawn than that of the unsuspecting Spaniards. It must be provided that the annuity shall cease whenever, in the judgment of referees named in the agreement, the beneficiary has violated either its letter or its spirit. In other words, AGUINALDO should be put under bonds to keep the peace. It strikes us that lovers of peace would be much better employed in passing the hat for the carrying out of such a practical project to secure the cessation of hostilities than in sending pamphlets to American soldiers in the Philippines, urging them to secure peace by refusing to do any more fighting.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Vast amounts of valuable indignation have been used up by the copperhead section of the American press, and by the folks who will not see that war is sometimes the only road to peace in characterizing the atrocity of firing cannon and rifles at "naked savages," armed only with the most primitive of weapons. A strong hint that all this emotion has been wasted is given in a letter from Sergt. AUBREY ST. C. EDWARDS of the Twentieth Kansas Regiment to his father in Leavenworth. "I see," writes the Sergeant, "a lot of trash in the United States papers about some gallant natives who, with bows and arrows, held their ground against an artillery fire. There has been nothing of the sort. Only one native was ever seen who had the looks of a savage at all, and he had a spear, and was undoubtedly some sideshow freak that had escaped from the insurgents. If you could see the way the Mausers plow through trees two feet in diameter and hear the way they sing you would call them funny arrows." The same letter, too, tells a story which bears upon the much-discussed question of loot: "Our company was on outpost yesterday. BOEPPLER and I went out ahead of the lines hunting chickens for dinner, and away out in the jungle we ran across an 'hombre' and his wife and a couple of little pickaninnies, living all by themselves. They had nothing to bother them in that out-of-the-way place, with their chickens and pigs and farm. We filled our canteens, and I asked him: 'Yo desero un pollo,' which means, 'I want a chicken.' He answered: 'No intende, Señor,' which means, 'I do not understand you.' It was all the Spanish he knew. I am not a student of Tagalon, the native language, so I had to tell him by signs. Well, he caught two chickens for us, and I gave him a medio-peso, or half dollar in our money. He would not take it, and I gave it to a kid about three years old, and the mother and father were tickled to death." Such are the horrors of "expansion" after American soldiers have had their brutality aroused by an iniquitous war.

—According to a rumor that comes from Paris, when Baron CHRISTIANI, the amiable youth who beat the President of France over the head with a cane, was asked by the examining Magistrate to explain his conduct, he pleaded for leniency on the ground that champagne had formed too large a factor of his luncheon! If the Baron really said this he must be pretty badly scared, for a more humiliating confession could hardly be imagined. Of course, it has been very apparent for some days now that CHRISTIANI and his aristocratic confederates were utterly mistaken as to the state of public feeling in France, but even their harshest critics have been disposed to credit them with being something which, though probably worse than, was not quite so vulgar as, the mental state technically called "drunk and disorderly." It may very well be that their leader was not really so much intoxicated as he now deems it judicious to profess, but his admission, whether true or false, convicts him of cowardice and strips him of any right to pose as an honest enthusiast risking his life for his opinions, and more or less desperately endeavoring to substitute a King for a peasant as the ruler of France. Then think what a blow the Baron has struck at an industry of great importance to his country's prosperity! If a mild young man such as this one evidently is by nature is driven violently mad by a few glasses of champagne and proceeds immediately to treasonable attacks upon Presidential tall hats, foreigners will be timorous, indeed, about indulging further in the drink in question. And if people outside of France become any more suspicious of French champagne than they already are, the exportations of it will fall off alarmingly. Baron CHRISTIANI should have thought of this before he made his excuses.

—Even the Dreyfus case, tragical and pathetic as it has hitherto been, now begins to develop phases that are distinctly humorous. For instance, one dispatch gravely states that the victim of the great plot is to have 1,592 francs subtracted from his arrears of pay, said sum being rent at the rate of 1 franc per day, for his lodging on the Ile du Diable. Another report credits his persecutors with the intention of making him pay $1,400 as tolls on the cable messages sent to and by him while in exile. These stories are not easy of belief, and yet, remembering what has passed, there is no real necessity for doubting anything, however stupid or however atrocious, that may be charged against the officials in whose clutches DREYFUS still remains. They have not yet shown any evidences of appreciating either the danger or the horror of the position in which their crimes have placed them, and it would be little surprising, after all, if they should resort to petty tricks for extorting from their hated prisoner whatever they can find the shadow of an excuse for taking. On the whole, it will be just as well if DREYFUS is forced to pay these astounding bills, for then the element of the grotesque will relieve the blackness of the enormities that have been committed, and with his shameful wrongs will be mingled a few that are only ludicrous.

—Surgeon General GEORGE M. STERNBERG contributes to The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal an article on "The Sanitary Lessons of the War." It consists chiefly of statistics tending to show that, as compared with the civil war and with other great wars of the present century, the mortality from both wounds and disease during the contest with Spain was a low one. This is an argument which has been brought forward innumerable times before in defense of War Department officials and their methods and results, and it does not seem to be any more convincing at this late and calm day than it was in the exciting months of conflict. The physicians and surgeons of a modern hospital would not, in case its death rate became the subject of adverse criticism, present figures from the records of similar institutions that existed twenty-five, fifty, or a hundred years ago, and proudly exclaim: "Behold our vindication!" That would be begging the whole question. Nobody doubts that the entire medical profession is now wiser, better equipped, and more successful than even its most advanced members were in the past. What this country demanded, and what it is convinced that it did not get, was the best of up-to-date protection for the lives and health of its soldiers, and it will never admit the significance of any comparisons except those between the achievements of contemporaneous experts. If Gen. STERNBERG can show that the troops with SHAFTER were better guarded than those with KITCHENER, for instance, he will accomplish something. His "lessons," however, as stated in the concluding paragraphs of his article, sound strangely like the warnings to be derived from failure. We have learned, he says, that "a trained medical corps hardly adequate for an army of 25,000 cannot control the sanitary situation when this army is quickly expanded to 250,000." Also, that "physicians and surgeons from civil life, however well qualified professionally, as a rule are not prepared to assume the responsibilities of medical officers charged with administrative duties and the sanitary supervision of camps." Also, that "courage and patriotism on the part of line officers and enlisted men cannot take the place of knowledge and experience." Is it possible that we have learned these things from the Spanish war? Didn't we all know them as well before that war came as since?

GENERAL NOTES.

Fort Scott, Kan., will give a medal to every private and non-commissioned officer from the town who has served in the Twentieth Kansas Regiment in the Philippines, the expense being defrayed by private subscriptions.

* * *

Local fame is of many sorts in Kansas. One resident of McPherson is distinguished above his fellow-townsmen by having walked thirty-seven miles one day last week to attend a circus. He hadn't any little boy as a pretext.

* * *

The Rev. Johnston Meyers of Chicago urges the Christian Endeavorers to change their name to the Christian Conquerors, and says he wants to see more of the martyr spirit prevail. But "Christian Endeavor" has had a big start.

* * *

United States Senator Preston R. Plumb's grave, in Kansas, is unmarked by a stone, and a Kansas newspaper has made the suggestion that all the editors in the State contribute old type metal sufficient to erect for him a unique monument. The late Senator was a typesetter in his youth.

* * *

Republican politicians of Wisconsin are expecting at least three committee Chairmanships in the next Congress if Col. Henderson of Iowa is by their assistance elected to the Speakership, and that four or five of the State's other members will be appointed upon more important working committees than they have lately had.

* * *

South Carolinians are going ahead with their plan to raise a fund for the rebuilding of Gen. Wade Hampton's burned house, in spite of his published protest against it. But their aims are modest, and they wish to erect only a comfortable home for their aged friend and leader. He is over eighty years old. The Daughters of the Confederacy will furnish it.

* * *

A letter received at the Treasury Department one day last week from a lady in Savannah, Ga., was addressed to Mr. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and contained a claim for cotton alleged to have been taken by Union soldiers during the war of the rebellion. A diplomatic reply was sent to the aged writer, informing her that Lyman J. Gage is now Secretary of the Treasury, and had directed that her claim be carefully investigated.

* * *

So many requests for rewards awaited his action on his accession to office, by reason of Gov. Ellerbe's death, that on the very day of his installation, Gov. McSweeney of South Carolina made formal declaration that he will not offer rewards for the capture of alleged criminals unless reasonable effort has been made by the law officers to apprehend them without such offers, and that in any event he will consult the legislative delegation from the county concerned before offering a reward.

* * *

Lieut. Joseph A. Storch, whom President McKinley has made a Second Lieutenant in the regular army, is one of four brothers—"the fighting Storches"—sons of Peter Storch of Fullerton, Neb. They enlisted in Company B, First Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, under the first call for volunteers in the war with Spain. One of the brothers, Quartermaster Sergeant James F. Storch, was killed in the charge at Quingua, Philippine Islands, when Col. Stotsenberg of their regiment was also slain.

WHO CAN EXPLAIN?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Judge Gaynor of Brooklyn has been so noted for his fairness and justice in times past that it is difficult for his friends to understand how he could treat a juror in the manner he has Mr. Anderson. That a juryman is as much a part of the court as the Judge himself should be understood by every man who is placed in that position, and for a Judge to threaten a juror with punishment because he has an opinion of his own and is willing to stick to it, though all the rest of his associates are on the other side, is a high-handed proceeding that should be the means of retiring this official from the bench, unless he has the best of reasons for making such a threat. To charge that Anderson lacks intelligence, because he would not permit the other eleven jurors to decide for him, betrays a weakness in Judge Gaynor that his friends did not expect to see him exhibit under any circumstances. Isn't it true that it has been the individual standing out from the mass—the one juror against the other eleven, if you please—which has inaugurated the movements among men that has put the world where it is to-day?

It seems to me that this is a fact which history clearly demonstrates; therefore Judge Gaynor, if he was wise, would not have removed Anderson from the jury simply because he had ideas that ran counter to those of the other members of the jury. What is needed to-day is to promote the growth of individuality, for this must be the cause of progress in the future, even as it has been in the past. By his fairness in the past, the friends of liberty had every reason to believe that this Judge would use his official position in furtherance of this idea, but this latest incident shows that he is inclined to beat a retreat.

To all outside appearances, Anderson is right and Judge Gaynor wrong. Now, if there is anything hidden that would make the case brighter for the latter, let it be revealed.

J. T. SMALL.

Provincetown, Mass., June 7, 1899.

"The Luck of Edenhall."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As there have been several letters in THE TIMES recently anent "The Luck of Edenhall," your readers may be interested to know that in Chambers's "Book of Days." I think in the second volume, there are pictures of the glass itself, and the leather case which contains it; from the decorations, the glass was probably intended to be used as a chalice.

E. L. C.

West Brooklin, Me., June 7, 1899.

Gives the Laurels to Admiral Schley.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In recent times your paper has assumed a place in the estimation of the average citizen not heretofore granted. And since you now take a stand that has for its basis "pure unalloyed justice to all," may we not expect you to tell "Sampson" that his opinion on naval affairs is not especially wanted. In fact, Mr. Editor, the people are inclined to consider Sampson in the light of a moon whose light is that borrowed from Schley, and Sampson might just as well understand the situation now as to our opinion rather than to go on making himself ridiculous.

THOMAS J. FAY.

Brooklyn, June 9, 1899.

Milk Depots in the Parks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot see how you can possibly think it is the proper thing for those sterilized milk depots to be built in our parks. However commendable this charity may be, Mr. Straus should be compelled to have the distributing depots outside of the parks. Nothing of a business nature should be admitted to our parks, whether in the way of selling coal, vegetables, or milk to the poor or to the rich.

TAXPAYER.

New York, June 10, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Suggestion.

He—Hypnotism, you see, is only an act of suggestion. The doctors make cures by suggestion.

She—Do you think if you were to suggest ice cream it would cure my hunger?—Indianapolis Journal.

Easy Assumption.

Little Helen—Boo-hoo! I don't want to take that nasty, bitter stuff.

Her Mamma—But how do you know it's nasty and bitter? You haven't tasted it."

Little Helen—You said it would be good for me.—Chicago Times-Herald.

In Regular Order.

"Question! Question!" cried the members of Hibernian Lodge No. 98.

"Shut up!" replied the Chair with warmth. "If any of yez wants to ax a question, yez'll give it wan at a time or not at all, at all."—Philadelphia North American.

Only Fair.

First Citizen—I see the idea of voting by machine is gaining in popularity. Do you think the mass of the voters will easily learn how to work it.

Second Citizen—I hope so. Heretofore the machine has always worked the voter.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Repulsed.

"The scoundrelly old skinflint!" he cried. "He broke off my engagement with his daughter."

"Opposed your suit, did he?"

"No, he didn't. He told her I was a model young man, and of course she lost interest in me the moment she found I didn't need the ennobling influence of woman to lift me up and spur me on to success."—Chicago Post.

LORD, SAVE THE STATE.

(LITANY.)

Lord, that this People of an hour
Seem clothed with panoply of power
Which may, on Earth, be counted great,
Bestow, O God, the constant skill
And humble heart to work Thy will
The Dole of Duty to fulfill:
Lord, save the State.

From eager stress that marks our day
Guide safely to the better way,
And fend Thy children from the fate
Of those yoked in pursuit of gain,
Who coldly view a brother's pain—
From ancient curse that followed Cain,
Lord, save the State.

From Pride of Lore that mocks Thy ways
And seeks to jar the note of praise
Spare us, Good Lord. From bigot hate
And tares of dark Suspicion sown,
From claim to merit of our own
Or trust in aught but Thine alone,
Lord, save the State.

While tenants of this favored land
Are prone to bruise the Loving Hand,
And Vice uprears to desecrate
The lares of home; from all the stain
Of sin and crime, of rot and blain
That wrecked The Cities of The Plain,
Lord, save the State.

Those who have reached to consequence
By gift of strength or heritance,
Bless with the heart to consecrate
Such vantage at this crucial hour,
To rescue from the spoiler's power
Thy children's appanage and dower.
Lord, save the State.

Thy sons who walk the humbler way
Vouchsafe the radiance of the day,
They may not waine at Dives' gate.
Aid these that they may see the Light,
Nor yield to serve Sedition's might
Or blatant tongue that veils the right.
Lord, save the State.

Charged with the Dignity of Place,
May our Elect find in Thy Grace
Justice and Power to arbitrate.
Let no preferment warp the mind,
Nor tie of creed or kindred bind
The purpose of the Law defined.
Lord, save the State.

For all Thy children be our stand
When we have pact with other land,
And scorn that follows the ingrate
Ward from our shores. Let Wisdom guide
Our hearts and minds from greed and pride
That neighbor love may yet abide.
Lord, save the State.

Blight of a sway of blinded pride
Resting on isles beyond the tide
Calls for thy servants to abate:
Lord, with the might to overthrow
That agony of wrong and woe,
Let Mercy follow close the blow,
Lord, save the State.

Of wayward kin and weaker kinds,
Awaken in such restive minds
The meed of patience to await,
Till all, in fuller time, may scan
Thy Cloud and Pillar in the van
With Promise of the Son of Man.
Lord, save the State.

Lord God, while we have voyaged afar
To bear the Graal in righteous war,
Should victory our hearts elate,
Be it our joy the warping won
Is all of woof that Thou hast spun,
If ours the charge, Thy Will be done.
Lord, save the State.

M. A. CUMING.

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Affairs in the Transvaal Have Reached an Acute Stage.

BRITISH SUBMIT ULTIMATUM

As a Result Much Warlike Talk Is Indulged In.

President Kruger's Demand Characterized as Highly Unreasonable—British Affairs in China—The France of To-day—The Canadian-American Case.

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Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES

LONDON, June 10.—The crisis with the Transvaal so long anticipated in your dispatches is now upon us. From the mass of telegrams and comment, it may be well, since Americans are so largely interested in the Rand, both by employment and by investment, to disentangle the essential facts of the situation. The High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, has always held that the British Government should not exert pressure upon the Boers until a thoroughly good case arose. The shooting of an Englishman by a Boer policeman in a disreputable row was not such a case. But when High Commissioner Milner accepted and forwarded the petition of 21,000 British subjects to the Queen, it was evident that he considered this impressive narration of their grievances and prayer for protection to be a suitable ground for imperial interference.

Secretary Chamberlain and Sir Alfred Milner are both reproached to-day for having entered upon the conference with President Krüger at Bloemfontein without assuring themselves in advance that some agreement could be reached. This reproach shows a misunderstanding of the situation. Upon the receipt of the petition Mr. Chamberlain sent to High Commissioner Milner a dispatch for transmission to the Transvaal Government which, although kept profoundly secret, is known to be so peremptory in form as to merit the title of an ultimatum. Before presenting it, however, one more effort for peace was to be made, namely, the recent conference. If that failed, the world would have been shown that the British Government had done its best to secure an amicable settlement. Any arrangement by negotiation having now proved impossible, Secretary Chamberlain's ultimatum will be delivered immediately. This is what he meant by saying that a new situation had arisen, the new situation being the substitution of a demand from suzerain to vassal for a friendly discussion, in which the superior power consented for the time to overlook this relationship.

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Grievances of the Uitlanders.

Among all the grievances which might have been pressed that of the franchise was alone selected. Sir Alfred Milner's proposal was that the right to vote should be given to every foreigner who had resided for five years and had declared his intention of residing permanently, and who took an oath to obey the laws, undertake all the obligations of citizenship, defend the independence of the country, was of good character, and possessed a certain amount of property or income. Moreover, he asked that seats in the Volksraad for the Uitlander districts be increased in number, there being now only two. President Krüger's counter-proposal was that citizenship be granted upon the following conditions: First, registration fourteen days after arrival; second, six months' notice of intention; third, two years' continuous registration; fourth, continuous residence; fifth, to have undergone no dishonoring sentence; sixth, proof of obedience to the laws; seventh, full title to the franchise in the country of origin; eighth, the possession of property or a yearly income; finally, all these to be conditional upon England consenting to submit the London Convention, upon which the British suzerainty over the Transvaal is based, to the arbitration of some foreign power; and upon England's consent also to President Krüger's request for the incorporation of Swaziland into the Transvaal. The whole scheme would also have to be submitted to the Volksraad and the Transvaal people. Moreover, this franchise would only give votes for the so-called Second Raad, which has virtually no political power whatever. This counter-proposal was, of course, absurd. President Krüger knew perfectly well it would not be considered for a moment. The franchise offered was in itself illusory, and to admit a foreign power to arbitrate about her suzerainty is precisely the step England will never, under any circumstances, take.

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The Present Situation.

Colloquially speaking, the situation is now this: England has said, "Will you?" The Transvaal has replied, "I will not!" England has now said, "You must!" and an answer is yet to come. In considering this grave crisis, let the following facts be remembered: The Uitlanders in the Transvaal are four-fifths of the population and pay nine-tenths of the taxes. They have converted a bankrupt, pastoral community into one of the richest areas in the world. Yet they have no share in levying or spending the oppressive taxes they pay; they have no control over the payment of officials; they have no voice in educational grants; their children above the third standard can only be educated in the degrading Boer patois, which is unintelligible, even in Holland; they have no voice in the Municipal Government of Johannesburg, which they built; their press is gagged; public meetings are prohibited, and they have no right to a trial by their peers. For dynamite, a necessity for mining purposes, they have to pay exactly twice the market value, the difference going into certain favored pockets. Finally, they are openly insulted and derided by Boer officials. When one of their number is shot, like Joel by Von Veldtheim or Edgar by a Boer policeman, the prisoner is acquitted. The Transvaal is armed to the teeth with all the most modern appliances and munitions of war. Johannesburg itself is dominated by a fort armed with quick-firing guns, all of which the Uitlanders have paid for. It is of course out of the question to expect that an energetic community, in which the British and Americans predominate, will consent to live forever under such conditions.

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What War Would Mean.

The situation here is of peculiar delicacy and complexity. War with the Transvaal would be undertaken with the utmost reluctance. The Boers are so intensely ignorant of the world that—because they defeated at Majuba Hill 500 British troops placed in an impossible position by the impatience of their commander, although Sir Evelyn Wood was only a few miles away with a force so ample that he reported the Boer troops were at his mercy and had himself only the night before ridden completely round them—they believe themselves more than a match for the British Empire. A Dutch Minister in Cape Colony last week declared publicly that 100 Boers could defeat 1,000 English. The policy of the British Government is good, will between the two races in South Africa. War would mean crushing the Dutch at the Cape, with a legacy of interminable hatred. In spite of the Peace Conference everybody believes that were England at war anywhere Russia would seize the opportunity to advance into Persia and possibly to Herat, which latter step under ordinary circumstances England has long determined to regard as a casus belli, as it would fatally threaten the security of India. President Krüger believes the division of the political parties in England will tie the Government's hands. The Chronicle and The Manchester Guardian are two of the influential journals justifying his belief. War, too, would paralyze for a considerable time all the gold mining industries of the Rand and would, indeed, possibly inflict irreparable injury, for the Boers would doubtless wreck the mines before the British force could cross the frontier. Furthermore, it would be extremely difficult to get the Uitlander population, with the women and children, out of the country before hostilities began. Their lives would certainly not be safe afterward.

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A Dangerous Game of Bluff.

It will be seen therefore, that President Krüger holds a hand admirably adapted for bluffing. He knows this better than anybody, and he will bluff to the very last moment. His bluff, however, would probably so excite his ignorant people that when the time came that he desired to yield he would be unable to do so. I do not think there is any immediate prospect of war, but Secretary Chamberlain is a very strong man and determined not to be beaten in the end. Sir Alfred Milner is as strong a character, but profoundly cautious and trusted by the Cabinet. My personal belief is that Sir Alfred will not stay at the Cape unless his action is supported by the Imperial Government.

In conclusion, the most momentous fact in the situation is yet to be mentioned. If Great Britain, with every right on her side, and after making every effort short of actual compulsion to redress the grievances of this vast body of her citizens, allows herself to be bluffed off and humiliated by a man like Krüger and an insignificant State like the Transvaal, the humiliation will be deeply felt throughout the British Empire, and among the disastrous consequences to be apprehended is the prospect of a movement in South Africa to take affairs into its own hands, as England will have shown herself unwilling or incapable. This last aspect of the situation is at once the chief ground of anxiety and the supreme danger to peace.

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The Situation in China.

The Foreign Office debate in Parliament produced one assurance of value, namely, that England was about to undertake the rendering of the Yang-tse gorges navigable to steamers and to place gunboats upon that river. The Right Honorable William St. John Brodrick, Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, solemnly assured the Commons that we should "hold the Chinese Government responsible for not alienating the Yang-tse provinces." He added that if Russia makes herself the voice behind the throne at Peking, "that would be distasteful to Great Britain"; and that "if pressed, we should be first to advise China against any system calculated to transfer responsibility for the Government at Peking to any other power." After the results of the past two years these empty words are not worth serious comment. Sir Edward Grey said: "I understood the right honorable gentleman to have reaffirmed that a cardinal part of the policy of her Majesty's Government is independence of Government at Peking." He then paused, as is customary in Parliament, looking straight across the table at Under Secretary Brodrick for some sign of assent or dissent. The Under Secretary remained motionless, his head on his hand, and Sir Edward Grey repeated: "I understood one part of his speech to be devoted to reaffirming that in set terms." He paused again, but again the Under Secretary gave no sign. As a specimen of the Government's attitude Lord Charles Beresford charged them with bellowing for the open door while actually drifting and doing nothing, with permitting other powers deliberately to commit breaches of our treaty rights and with replying in the Commons to questions in a manner only suitable to the nursery. Finally he exclaimed: "I charge the Government with deceiving the people." No reply whatever was even attempted to this most unusual attack, Under Secretary Brodrick confining himself to a chaffing review of Lord Beresford's book. It is needless to point out that so long as such a Government is in power British interests in China, which are identical with American interests, will go steadily down hill.

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France of To-day.

Dreyfus, an innocent man, who underwent a public degradation unexampled in its severity and spent fifty-two months in solitary confinement on Devil's Island, sailed for France yesterday. Picquart, the heroic soldier who refused to be a party to the conspiracy of lies and forgeries, after escaping an attempt upon his life by sending him with an inadequate escort among savages and who has been kept in confinement since July 13 last without having once appeared before the Magistrates or been subjected to any kind of trial, was released yesterday. Is it surprising that many people in Europe now refuse the title of "civilized" to a country where such things are possible? Even the young aristocrat who attacked the unarmed President of the Republic and smashed his hat with a heavy stick, cheered on by the fanatic applause of a group of titled ladies, is now trying to escape the consequences by declaring that he had "lunched too freely." In plain English, he was drunk at the time. To-morrow President Loubet's route from the Elysée to the race course will be guarded practically the whole way by troops with fixed bayonets. Nearly the whole grand stand will be filled with police in plain clothes, and the cavalry will be in readiness to charge down the race track. President Loubet will receive a tremendous ovation from the Socialists, while the so-called Nationalists' patrons will get their heads broken if they put in an appearance. The fashionable world will stay away and the people of Paris are bewailing the destruction of one of their most remunerative holidays. Meanwhile, Marchand is delighting the French by the idiotic assertion that if the Government had not given way at Fashoda he, with his 150 native troops, backed by three million levies to spring to his call from some unexplained African fairyland, would have driven Lord Kitchener's disciplined army of 20,000 men from the Upper Nile. These things constitute a picture of the France of to-day.

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The American-Canadian Question.

The American-Canadian question has ceased to attract attention, the general view being that it is inconceivable that with good-will on both sides an arrangement will not be finally reached. The publication of the protocol has already produced a good effect, but undoubtedly this calmness is largely due to the fact that the negotiations are with Secretary of State Hay. He left upon the British public the impression that he is not only a very able but also an absolutely fair-minded man, and the people here feel confident that he would not uncompromisingly insist upon any conclusion not rooted in justice or necessary for American interests.

HENRY NORMAN.

IN MRS. MAYBRICK'S BEHALF.

Society for the Amendment of Criminal Law Working for Her.

LONDON, June 10.—The Society for the Amendment of Criminal Law met this week under the Presidency of Sir Charles Cameron. The members are keenly interested in the case of Mrs. Maybrick. They include Lord James of Hereford, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Augustine Birrell, the famous chancery barrister and author; Justice Vaughan-Williams, and Matthew Wright. Sir Charles Cameron, who is well known as a prison reformer, said:

"The Maybrick case is one of the planks of our society's platform, and now that Sir Matthew White Bridley, Secretary of State to the Home Department, is reviving the case by Lord Salisbury's direction, and through the pressure of the American Government, exerted through their excellent Ambassador, it will only be a matter of a very short time, in my opinion, before her unconditional release. Until then this strong society will never cease to back up all efforts in that direction."

A STATUE OF VAN RIEBECK.

To be Erected Where He Landed in South Africa 247 Years Ago.

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, May 17.—Two hundred and forty-seven years ago Johan van Riebeck, who has been described as "the Father of the Cape," landed on the shore of Table Bay. A statue of the first of the great pioneers of Africa has just been presented to Cape Town by the latest of them, Cecil Rhodes, who is credited with taking a great interest in Cape antiquities and with a desire to show by his gift his appreciation of the solid qualities of the old Dutch Commandant.

It is remarkable that a large share has been taken by medical men in South African politics. Van Riebeck was the first of these, being employed as surgeon by the Dutch East India Company. At that time the Cape was simply a place of call on the way to the East Indies. The new steamship company which, owing to dissatisfaction with existing lines, is being formed to run between England and South Africa, is expected to make its passage in fourteen days. Van Riebeck's "record passage" from Texel to Table Bay took three months and a half. From van Riebeck's journals and dispatches, which are a storehouse of interesting information, it appears that his first act on landing from the three vessels (one of which, by the way, was named the Goede Hoop, i. e., Good Hope,) was to supplicate heaven "that the interests of the East India Company might be promoted, justice maintained, and the true reformed Christian doctrine implanted and propagated among the wild and savage inhabitants of the land." In more respects than one the early history of South Africa is not unlike that of North America, and Americans, as a rule, take more kindly to the Cape than do Englishmen, who heartily indorse van Riebeck's opinion that it is "a lonesome, melancholy place."

The statue is a full-length figure in bronze ten feet high. The face is modeled from a portrait in the Ryk Museum at Amsterday, and a careful study has been made of the costume of the period. The statue stands facing Table Mountain as near as practicable to the spot where Van Riebeck first set foot in Table Bay. The sculptor—John Tweed of London—is a pupil of Rodin. Mr. Tweed was working in Paris comparatively unknown when Mr. Rhodes gave him his first important commission. This was the panel, "The Landing of Van Riebeck," now in the gable over the entrance to Mr. Rhodes's residence at Rondebosch, a suburb of Cape Town. Since then the sculptor has executed for Mr. Rhodes a statuette of Burns, and has been engaged for several years on four large reliefs for the Wilson memorial to be erected in Rhodesia.

Lord Salisbury's Garden Party.

LONDON, June 10.—There was a great gathering of celebrities at the Marquis of Salisbury's garden party at Hatfield this afternoon. Numerous special trains conveyed the guests from King's Cross Railroad Station. They included the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador; Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy, and Miss White; James R. Carter, Second Secretary of the United States Embassy, and Mrs. Carter; Lieut. J. C. Colwell, United States Naval Attaché, and Mrs. Colwell; Col. Samuel S. Summers, United States Military Attaché, and Mrs. Summers; Samuel L. Clemens, (Mark Twain,) and Mrs. Clemens; Major Gen. Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, and Lloyd Garrison.

Mortality from Cancer Increases.

LONDON, June 10.—The alarming increase in the mortality from cancer in Great Britain has led to the formation of a society to combat the disease. Its inaugural meeting was held on Wednesday, when Sir Charles Cameron, M. P., dwelling upon the need of the society, pointed out that the number of deaths from cancer in New York has doubled during the past ten years and that it is calculated, if the increase is maintained, there will be more deaths from cancer in 1909 than from consumption, smallpox, and typhoid fever combined. In Great Britain during the same period the ratio per million has risen from 886 to 781.

American Gold in Demand.

LONDON, June 10.—It is understood the Bank of England has bought $2,500,000 in American eagles to strengthen its reserve, to which end most of the gold now on its way will be devoted. The report that Russia is a buyer of gold in New York is regarded here as significant.

NEWS GATHERED IN BERLIN

Cure for Tuberculosis Not Advanced by Recent Congress.

FATE OF MIDLAND CANAL BILL

Three Days' Singing Tournament—Dudes Adopt Kangaroo Cravat—Avoiding Military Service.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 30.—The "Congress for Combating Tuberculosis as a National Disease," which closed on Saturday, cannot be said to have given any very encouraging results. Statistics showing the prevalence of consumption in all parts of the world were repeated with monotonous insistence, but no effective means of eradicating the dread malady was brought to light. Of the 2,500 members of the congress about 180 were delegated by foreign Governments at the invitation of the Organizing Committee; the remainder were chiefly medical men interested in sanatoria and health resorts, which derive their prosperity from invalid visitors. Many of the "scientific" communications presented to the congress were unblushing self-advertisements. Medical men practicing in seaside stations recommended the balmy sea air and deprecated the fact that many invalids are sent to die in the mountains, while representatives of the mountain resorts spoke as scornfully of the marine stations. Perhaps less petty though not less painful was the duel between the partisans of the treatment of consumption by drugs and the advocates of purely hygienic methods. The latter declared that drugs and serums kill the patient long before they can have any effect on the microbe. While Prof. Robert asserted that there is no specific remedy for tuberculosis, Dr. Brieger, the head of the Berlin Institute for Infectious Diseases, maintained exactly the opposite, declaring that Prof. Koch's tuberculins are specific remedies.

THE MIDLAND CANAL.

Since the special committee of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies rejected the Midland Canal bill much speculation has been rife as to the ultimate fate of the project. At first it was thought that the Emperor would acquiesce in the shelving of the bill, but matters have now assumed a different complexion. According to present appearances the measure will be passed by the Chamber in plenary session, despite the committee's unfavorable decision. The Government is negotiating with the opponents of the canal scheme and promises various "compensations" for their votes. Thus the Centre or Clerical Party is to obtain certain advantages from a reform of the municipal election laws, while the Agrarians and Conservatives of the East Elbe District are being tempted with the lure of new local railways through their territory. These local railways will probably never pay the cost of building and management, but their existence will increase the value of the lands through which they pass, as well as afford cheap transit for the produce of the farms. Besides "buying" votes from the Centre and the Agrarians in this manner, the Government can also reckon on the votes of Deputies who hold Government positions as Landraths, &c. Very few of these thirty-five members will dare to resist an intimidatory intimation that their votes must be recorded in favor of the Canal bill unless they desire to compromise their official careers. The Government has shown such paternal regard for the Agrarians of late that it seems surprising that they should have opposed the Emperor's canal scheme with such persistence. That the Government is now compelled to "negotiate" votes or else to abandon the Canal bill proves that the Junker element is still the paramount power in Prussian politics.

THE INDEFATIGABLE EMPEROR.

How indefatigable is the Emperor may be gathered from last Wednesday's Court report. At 9 in the morning his Majesty was at the Art Exhibition to inspect the model of the monument which is to be erected to the Grand Elector at Minden. From there he drove to the studio of Prof. Breit, the sculptor, to view the statue of Frederick William II., executed for the Sieges Allée. An interview with Baron von Bülow followed, and then until noon the Emperor remained closeted with Dr. von Lucanus, his private secretary, disposing of official business. A number of persons were received in audience before luncheon, to which Baron von Loë, Gen. von Mossner, and Prof. Preil were invited. On leaving the table the Emperor went to Prof. Begas's studio, at Wilmersdorf, to see Frederick William IV.'s statue. The King is represented shortly after his accession. Busts of Alexander von Humboldt and Chr. Fr. Ranke complete the group, which will be placed on the east side of the Sieges Allée. While at Begas's the Emperor bought the bust of a laughing Spanish girl, executed in tin, which the Empress means to put at the Künsterhaus. Prof. Scott's place was next visited, and the Emperor staid some time examining the group to be erected at the battlefield of St. Privat. Half an hour was then spent at Prof. Lessing's, where his Majesty admired the monument of Albrecht Achilles, which Lessing is executing for the Sieges Allée. In the evening a grand dinner was given in the New Palace at Potsdam to celebrate Queen Victoria's eightieth birthday, and it was after 11 before the Kaiser retired. In the morning during a walk in the Thiergarten the Emperor played the part of a good Samaritan to a cabman who had been thrown under the wheels of his own cab by a restive horse.

Statistics placed recently before the Diet show that during the last fiscal year the prison population of Prussia averaged 32,274 persons; 27,608 were employed, chiefly by contractors. Their earnings amounted to 3,129,175 marks. Of this sum 935,172 marks were given to the prisoners either during their detention or on their liberation.

A SINGING TOURNAMENT.

Cassel has been the scene of a three days' singing tournament in which all the leading choral societies in Germany participated. The Cologne Singers' Union was awarded the palm on Saturday, and the Empress herself hung the Golden Chain of victory around the leader's neck and shook hands with him. The imperial pair were present during the whole of the tournament and displayed the keenest interest in the proceedings. A noteworthy feature of the gathering was the reception of telegrams from German glee clubs in various parts of the world. Much enthusiasm was provoked by messages from New York and Baltimore.

Berlin dudes have adopted the kangaroo cravat, which was so popular in Paris some few years ago. It was an accidental discovery of the Prince of Sagan. He was suffering from a sore throat, and instead of putting on his customary necktie, wound a long black kerchief several times around his collar, before going to the Cercle de la Rue Royale. On arriving the tie excited the admiration of the set that regarded Sagan as the king of fashion, and it was pronounced a marvelous invention. In Berlin it has been baptized the Secession cravat, because it was first noticed at the opening of the "Secession" Art Exhibition.

Spandau has received an offer of $100,000 from a native of that city now living in America, who, having read that the town is overburdened with taxes, has written to the municipal authorities asking if they will accept the gift. A Mr. Charles Wagner is the would-be benefactor. The Spandau people are willing to take the money, but are disposed to believe that Mr. Wagner is only a practical joker or a crank.

During Cardinal Kopp's recent visit to Liegnitz he is stated to have been offended because the local authorities did not await his arrival at the railway station and formally welcome him. Enemies of the Prince Bishop have taken text of the incident to remind him of his humble origin. One of his former school-fellows writes to a Berlin paper that young Kopp's parents were poor (if honest) residents of the tiny Hanoverian town of Duderstadt. When his comrades matriculated at Göttingen University Kopp's folks could not afford to furnish him with the modest allowance usually doled out to German students, and he obtained employment as a telegraph operator at Hildesheim. Later he was enabled to prosecute his theological studies through the generosity of residents of Hildesheim. To-day he is one of the most influential persons in Germany.

THE BICYCLETTE.

Prof. Hans Delbrück recommends the bicyclette as a panacea for the evils of modern society. Speaking at the Evangelical-Social Congress held in Kiel he said: "We have to deal to-night with the social question. I have recently found a solution, namely, the bicyclette. Cyclists cannot support alcohol, and therefore the general use of the wheel will bring about an important social amelioration by disposing of the drink problem. Again the question of workmen's dwellings can be solved by the bicyclette, for it will permit the laboring classes to reside at a distance from the town in fresh country air instead of being cooped up in unwholesome slums, where Socialistic theories and drinking habits necessarily flourish." Prof. Delbrück has been an enthusiastic cyclist for the last two years and uses a wheel regularly to go from his house to the university.

In Mayence a householder recently tapped the main of the electric lighting company and brilliantly illuminated his apartments at no other expense than that of the fittings. The company detected the fraud and prosecuted him for theft. After mature reflection the Court has acquitted the accused, basing its judgment on the consideration that electric power is not "movable property" in the sense of the law.

Numerous arrests have taken place during the week in Remscheid and Elberfeld in connection with fraudulent efforts to avoid military service. Two former military doctors have for years systematically administered to young men anxious to escape conscription a medicine which produced palpitations and other symptoms of weak heart. After undergoing this treatment for some time the men, when examined by the medical officers of the recruiting service, were invariably exempted from serving with the flag. The treatment was not without danger, and four young men succumbed from the heart-weakening treatment to which they had voluntarily submitted. Their deaths led to the discovery of the practice.

Emperor William is a thoroughgoing protectionist, and has given another example of his preference for all that is made in Germany by appointing a German governess to teach the young imperial Princes the English language.

On Monday the Queen of Würtemberg gave audience to Karl Frohmüller, a carpenter's apprentice, aged fifteen, who some time ago allowed the doctors to partially flay him in order to save his sister's life. She had fallen into a caldron of seething malt, and was so badly scalded that the doctors could only heal the wounds by transplanting skin from another person. Young Karl at once offered to allow himself to be skinned. The Queen presented him with her portrait and a sum of money.

The Chemnitz Chamber of Commerce has resolved to petition the Government to exclude foreigners, and especially Americans, from the technical school at Limbach.

The Grand Duke of Weimar has ordered that in future Protestant clergymen who appear at Court must wear, instead of a swallow-tail coat, the black coat and stand-up collar which English clerics favor. The Grand Duke also requests that the clergy shall also adopt this garb for all public occasions.

J. PARSLOW.

TWAIN'S FAREWELL TO VIENNA.

His Interview with the Emperor of Austria—Tells Herr Poetzl of His Plan for Universal Peace.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, May 30.—Mark Twain has left Vienna after a twenty months' stay, and no other town has ever seen him depart with more regret. He had become well known to every one. Wherever there was a festivity or something interesting to be seen or heard the famous humorist was to be found. There are few persons here of any importance whose acquaintance he did not make. A farewell audience was quickly granted by his Majesty Francis Joseph. Mr. Clemens had expected to be received on the ordinary audience day, and his surprise was great when he was informed that he would be received in private audience.

Conscious that the Emperor's time is precious, Mark Twain had written out a little German speech which he had learned by heart. But when he was in the imperial presence he was unable to utter a word, having simply forgotten his whole speech! However, the Emperor cordially shook hands with him and began an interesting conversation. He inquired about the author's stay here, and Mr. Clemens replied he had never felt so comfortable anywhere else, declaring Vienna to be a wonderful and delightful city, beautiful despite its enormous size, and from which he was carrying away many a fruitful idea that he hoped later on to turn to account. His Majesty referred to the efficiency of the American Army and Navy. After a rather long audience the Emperor dismissed the American most graciously, and the latter declares the audience will always remain one of his pleasantest memories.

To the many people who asked him about the work he had done in Vienna, Mark Twain replied that he had written a book about present-day persons, which, however, was not to be published till a hundred years after his death. He left Vienna with a joke on his lips. Mark Twain's last words to the well-known Viennese humorist, Herr Poetzl, were:

"The New York papers have asked me about my audience, and I have telegraphed the following, which I consider quite nice, because it is dignified and does not give any information: 'It was only a pleasant unconstrained private conversation on matters unconnected with international policy. I was very much wanted to explain my plan, now in the hands of the Secretary of State in Washington, for insuring universal peace, but I feared his Majesty would laugh, or else consider it too radical."

"Now," Mark Twain went on to say, "all the newspapers in America will telegraph to the Secretary of State to know what my plan is, and then they will say that I have discovered a method of suddenly depriving the air of its vital principle, and thus of killing off the whole human race in four minutes." Dr. JOHANNES HOROWITZ.

AMERICAN MEAT IN GERMANY.

Agrarians Continue to Condemn the Importations from This Country.

BERLIN, June 10.—Fresh reports say the Chamber of Commerce of Gladbach has unanimously rejected the invitation of the Philadelphia Museum of Commerce to cooperate with it. The influential Rhenish and Westphalian Zeitung calls the invitation a "naïve attempt to induce the German Michael to come and be skinned," and a number of other papers indorse this statement, claiming the Americans are "already doing enough espionage upon German industry."

The Agrarian newspapers continue to cite the alleged discovery and seizure of trichinous spoiled American meats. Such cases are reported this week from Hof, Bavaria; Brunswick, Hildesheim, Altona, and Bochum. Prof. Stiles, the scientific attaché of the United States Embassy, is investigating the cases. Of course they are generally used to prejudice consumers against American meats. Two large lots of damaged hams, weighing altogether 5,000 pounds, were seized in Berlin, and the dealer claimed he had received them from an Altona importer named Mohr, who is said to have received them direct from the United States.

Ernst Benninghoven, writing from Chicago to the Agrarian Deutsche Tageszeitung, makes long revelations as to the alleged disgusting and dishonest practices of the packers. These remain uncontradicted, and are being widely reprinted.

American Missionaries Insulted.

LONDON, June 10.—American missionaries in Morocco are again having trouble with the authorities. It appears that owing to the Basha of Mequinez, thirty-four miles from Fez, refusing to permit the mission to live anywhere but in the Jewish quarter, and being unable to renew the lease of the house they occupied there, the Americans three weeks ago were forced to camp outside the walls of the town. The Basha temporarily lent them a few tents, which were afterwards withdrawn, leaving their goods exposed to the rain and robbers. The Basha is quite indifferent to prospective claims for indemnity, as the money would be levied from the lower classes. The missionary and his family were subjected to all kinds of offensive insults. It is understood that the United States Consul General is taking action in the matter.

Japan to Protect Inventors.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Government of Japan has given notice of its intention to be a member of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property, and its accession will be effective July 15. The association looks to harmonizing the laws in the various countries which are members on the subjects of patents, designs, and trade marks. It comprises most of the principal European countries, excepting Germany. That Government is insisting upon certain modifications, and is looked upon as ready to accede soon. Japan's entry is significant to patent interests.

Hamburg-American Line Pigeons.

BERLIN, June 10.—The Hamburg-American Line is continuing its experiments with carrier pigeons for the purpose of conveying news from the vessels at sea, either at Hamburg or New York. The Auguste Victoria set several pigeons free during her voyage to New York. One of these homed from midocean, 1,500 mils out, to Hamburg inside of two days.

IN THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL.

The Government Has Decided to Build Another Railroad.

FINLAND AND ITS ARMY PLANS

Anglo-Russian Agreement Concerning China Not Approved by St. Petersburg Papers—University Troubles.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 28.—The announcement has just been made in St. Petersburg that the Russian Government has finally come to a decision in the matter of the Northern Railroad, work on which is to be begun this year. This new road, which is to be built within three years, will start from St. Petersburg, pass through the towns of Tikhvine, Tcherepovets, Vologda, Galitch, and Viatka, with a branch line at Galitch to Kostrowa, whence it will be placed in communication with the Perm-Kotlas line, and, through this road, with the Trans-Siberian. Much importance is attached by Russians to this new road, which is destined, within a few years, to open up the sparsely settled provinces through which it is to pass.

I have before this pointed out in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES that there has latterly been a decided falling off in the friendship of Russians for France. During the past few weeks, more particularly since the truth concerning the Dreyfus affair has come to light, there has been but one opinion among educated Russians regarding France and her pseudo-republican régime. Diplomats, statesmen, and littérateurs view the future of France with pessimism. During the past week, for instance, I have heard several well-informed Russians compare the existing régime in France to that of Poland before her final fall. These men all predict the same fate for France in the near future, unless a radical change in her system of government takes place at once.

In fact, as a Russan diplomat, just returned from France, remarked the other day, "France has no longer any Government whatever!" There can be no doubt that this prevailing opinion in Russia concerning France must react upon the Franco-Russian alliance, and eventually bring about the dissolution of that unnatural union. The Russians say, with great truth, that the Czar's Government dare not undertake anything of importance with such an ally as the French Republic. Nicholas II.'s official advisers consider it unsafe to confide State secrets to Ministers, who will, in all probability, be out of power to-morrow, and who, on becoming members of the opposition in Parliament, might make use of the State secrets in their possession to serve their own interests.

FINLAND ARMY ISSUES.

The proposed military law to be put into force by the Russian Government in Finland—which, if carried out, would sap the very foundations of the Finnish Constitution—was referred by the Diet, convened for that purpose two months ago, to two commissions, each consisting of sixteen members—four, respectively, for the nobility, clergy, cities, and peasantry. One of these commission, known as the Legislative Commission, has examined the proposed law from a purely constitutional point of view. The other commission has examined the law from the point of view of its practical results on the future of Finland. The reports of these two commissions have just been made public.

The report of the Legislative Commission contains a detailed historical and legal account of the matter. This report proves conclusively by undeniable facts and quotations from various State documents that the sovereigns of Russia in the present century have always recognized the Constitution of the Grand Duchy and the rights of the Finns to self-government. In conclusion this report states that the proposed law cannot be promulgated without the consent of the Diet. The second report comes to the same conclusion, and recommends the non-acceptance of the proposed imperial enactment. The commission, however, recognizing the necessity for some reforms, is willing that a reorganization of the army take place. The members of this second commission are even willing that "the purpose of the Finnish Army be not entirely the defense of Finland," but that this army may, "under exceptional circumstances, to be distinctly stipulated, be called upon to defend the empire itself."

But the commission absolutely refuses to allow an increase in the length of service and to permit Russian officers to command the Finnish troops.

The anti-Semitic troubles at Nicolaieff seem to have been of a more serious nature than was at first supposed. Many Jews, principally innkeepers, were seriously wounded, some of them fatally. The whole affair is but another proof of the fact that anti-Semitism in Russia, as in Austria, continues to be one of the leading social problems of the day. The Jewish question in Russia has absolutely nothing of a religious nature. It is a purely racial and economic question. New Russia—consisting of the provinces which extend along the western shore of the Black Sea—has always been the principal seat of anti-Semitism in the empire, for, throughout these provinces, Slavs and Jews live side by side.

The Jews in this district are mostly shopkeepers, innkeepers, pawnbrokers, or bankers. They are all, like the members of their race elsewhere, industrious, economical, and frugal in their manner of living. The native Russians of the Black Sea provinces, on the other hand, are well known to be the most improvident people in the empire. With few exceptions, they are all in debt to the Jews. This in itself is sufficient explanation for the standing conflict between Israelites and Russians in New Russia.

THE ANGLO-SAXON TREATY.

The great subject of discussion in St. Petersburg continues to be the Anglo-Russian treaty, or "entente cordiale." Everybody here was much surprised when it was announced that the compact was definitely sealed, since it had been generally supposed that the negotiations would last much longer. The explanation for the speedy conclusion of the arrangement is that both the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and London were anxious to seal the compact before the opening of the disarmament conference at The Hague. The Russian Government, before entering into negotiations, laid down the principle of the integrity of the Chinese Empire.

Despite what may be said to the contrary, the treaty, therefore, simply related to the respective spheres of influence, to regulations in the matter of railroads, of the Custom House, &c.

Nevertheless, the conclusion of this arrangement is a fact of considerable importance, first, because it has established the beginning of a complete "entente cordiale" between the two empires, who, otherwise, must inevitably have entered into a conflict, which would have degenerated into a general European war. Second, because, as Lord Salisbury has himself announced, the present arrangement paves the way for future treaties, beneficial alike to Russia and England. The "entente" will also put an end, for the time being, at any rate, to the Anglo-Russian rivalry which was beginning to make itself manifest in Persia.

Many opinions have been expressed in the Russian, Western European, and American press regarding the value of the treaty so far as Russia is concerned. In reality, and all well-informed Russians are agreed on this point, the most important factor for the Czar's Government is that Russia is enabled to finish the construction of the Trans-Siberian and Manchurian railroads. It will be only afterward that the question will arise between the two powers as to whether or not it will be advisable for them to come to another understanding concerning the junction of the Russian railroads in Central Asia with those of India the partition of Afghanistan and of Persia, as well as a "modus vivendi" in Asia Minor and other points of contact between the two nations.

Nevertheless and notwithstanding the undoubted benefits which will be derived from the treaty, the Anglo-Russian agreement has been most unfavorably received by the Russian press. Some Russian sheets, as for instance the Svet and the Petersburgskie Vedomosti, even go so far as to speak of the compact as a means made use of by England to slacken the watchfulness of the Russian Government in the Far East. The Novoe Vremya and the Moscow Gazette are likewise far from enthusiastic over the treaty. In fact the Novoeti is about the only newspaper in Russia which is entirely satisfied with the treaty.

THE UNIVERSITY TROUBLES.

The university troubles show no signs of abating. More than 2,000 students have been expelled from Moscow. Most of these youths have not been guilty of the slightest offense, and no explanation was given them by the police. In nearly every case the police broke into students' rooms at night, ordered the inmates to dress at once, and then dragged them off to the nearest station, whence they were dispatched to remote provinces of the empire.

The injustice of the police in the matter of these university students is most apparent. For instance, if a few students should happen to meet in the street, or in any public place and begin a friendly chat there are nine chances in ten that they will suddenly be surrounded by gendarmes, handcuffed, marched off to jail, and exiled without further formality.

And thus, while the disarmament conference at The Hague is, at the instigation of the Czar, doing its best to promote peace between nations, the Czar's officials are making use of the best method to bring about a class war at home.

For many years past the "Siberiaki," as the natives of Siberia are termed, have complained bitterly against the transportation into their country of every category of Russian criminals. The Siberians have never ceased to consider the exile system as being a source of permanent danger to themselves and a hinderance to the progress of civilization in Asiatic Russia.

The existing Siberian exile system dates from the sixteenth century. The exact number of persons exiled in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries is not known, but the Russian official statistics between 1823 and 1888 show that no less than 785,000 prisoners were deported. In the past twenty years the number of political exiles sent to Siberia was between 16,000 and 18,000.

It is only after a careful examination of the matter that Nicholas II. has decided to suppress the punishment of exile to Siberia, and to replace it by imprisonment in other provinces of the empire. In future the principal convict station in Russia will be on the Island of Sakhalin.

Another humane reform in this connection is that common-law offenders, thieves, brigands, and even murderers, will no longer be imprisoned in contact with political offenders. This in itself is a great reform, for no more cruel punishment can be imagined than to compel refined men and women, exiled on account of their political opinions, to live in daily contact with the lowest criminals.

BRADFORD COLT DE WOLF

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

DREYFUS'S OWN STORY OF HIS ARREST.—Le Figaro of May 27 publishes certain documents written by ex-Capt. Dreyfus while in the prison of Cherché Midi. These documents, some of which are mere notes, were prepared for the benefit of his counsel, Maître Damange. In them Dreyfus gives an account of his arrest, and some of the Parisian papers have published it in parallel columns with the account written by du Paty de Clam for L'Eclair of Sept. 14, 1896. The prisoner writes: "Saturday, Oct. 13, I received a letter asking me to present myself at 9 o'clock in the morning of the following Monday for general inspection at the Ministry. On Monday I went to the Ministry. I was shown into the Cabinet of the chief of the general staff. There I saw Commandant du Paty de Clam and other persons in civilian dress, whom I did not know. They told me to seat myself at a table. Commandant du Paty placed himself at my side and regarded me fixedly. I understood nothing at all of what it meant. Then the Commandant asked me to write a letter at his dictation. I

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

This is the month to gather birchbark or any other kind of bark to use for rustic work. Ordinary fruit baskets with handles covered with bark, which can be tacked on in a satisfactory manner by any tyro, are charming when filled with rich soil from the woods in which are planted pretty little ferns and other greens. Placed in a shady window or on a piazza they are delightfully attractive. The coarser kinds of ferns or brakes, are more apt to bear transplanting, unless that is done with great care. Wilted ferns seldom revive. One coarse, but pretty, fern that was transplanted from the woods to one of these baskets a few weeks ago had all the leaves broken in carrying it from the woods to the house, but the root was planted. Now a new leaf which started is six or seven inches high, and another has traveled up two or three inches. It is better to bore a good many large holes in the bottom of the basket and cover them with small broken pieces of flower pot to give a good drainage. The basket will not stand much handling after the flowers have been planted, as the earth is heavy and the moisture required to keep the ferns in good condition does not improve the condition of the wood. But the basket will hold together for a long time if undisturbed, and it is pretty as long as it lasts.

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This is another story about Mme. Dewey, the mother of the Dewey twins, who showed so much judgment in making a home for her family in the best hats of the family in which she resides. Mme. Dewey is still the same discriminating and ladylike feline. The Dewey twins she has brought up according to the best and most modern methods of feline education and they are a credit to her. But they have now reached an age where they do not need a mother's attention, and beyond an occasional long-drawn-out "Purr-r-r-r" with an upward crescendo tone and an interrogation point at the end, the one a mother cat always uses to inquire as to the whereabouts of her children, and to which they pay little attention as they grow older, she has little to do with them. Mme. Dewey's sagacity was used this time entirely for her own benefit.

Her mistress was taking an early lunch just before going out, and Mme. Dewey noted the odor of a well-cooked chop with great pleasure. She stood up on her hind feet beside her mistress and gave a little suggestive tap on her elbow with one paw. That brought no result and she gave another little tap somewhat more emphatic, but still her mistress was apparently unconscious that there was a cat in the vicinity who was very hungry for a nice brown chop. So she gave to the elbow of her mistress two or three rapid pats. Still no result. But Mme. Dewey was not discouraged and not annoyed.

"My poor mistress is in such a hurry," she said to herself, "that I don't suppose she realizes how hungry I am. She is thinking of something else. I shall have to coax a little gently and let her know that I understand it all."

Then before Mme. Dewey's mistress knew what had happened, Mme. Dewey herself had jumped up on the back of her chair, rested her front paws on her two shoulders, while she lovingly rubbed her furry face against that of her mistress, saying all the time in conciliatory tones: "Purr-r-r, purr-r-r, purr-r-r."

"I simply couldn't resist that," said Mme. Dewey's mistress afterward, "and I had to give her the plate, chop and all. It is just in this way, with one arm around my neck and rubbing her cheek against mine, that my big daughter coaxes for something she is not sure of getting and wishes very much. I am wondering now if Mme. Dewey has noticed it and followed suit. They say there is something uncannily wise about cats, and I am not sure but it is true."

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The family was not much interested in the old English blues in the way of china. In fact, they did not know much about them, but when a friend discoursed enthusiastically upon Dr. Syntax plates they were reasonably interested.

"I believe we have a Dr. Syntax dish that is in very good condition," said the mamma as she examined carefully the plates brought out for her inspection. "The next time you are at the house I will show it to you," she said to the old-blue enthusiast, who was interested at once.

"But, mamma," said the daughter, as they left the house; "where have we a Dr. Syntax dish?"

"My dear," said the mamma, "never tell any one, but I am sure that for years we have been using a beautiful blue Dr. Syntax dish for molding cranberry sauce because it was a pretty shape. By good chance it has kept whole after running the gamut of all the ladies of the kitchen who have been living with us during these years."

And she was right. When they reached home and examined the cranberry mold it proved to be a veritable Dr. Syntax piece.

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Amateur farmers and housekeepers who delight in fresh vegetables should visit a unique farm garden at the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street Bridge over the Harlem River at Mott Haven. There is a broad frame work there separating the two channels under the bridge, and the top of it, about half way between the bridge and the water, is some fifty square feet in extent. There the man at the bridge has planted his vegetables, and they thrive wonderfully. The atmosphere is moist, and if it is some trouble to climb ten feet or so up or down to reach the garden to care for it, it is also a disadvantage which keeps away unwelcome visitors. That is one garden into which no stray chickens wander. It is not a good place for watermelons, however, for the wharf rats of the vicinity have found them when they have been grown previously, and gathered early harvests.

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"Nothing poisons me," said the picnic girl as she seated herself in the grass where the poison ivy was growing, "except heliotrope. When I handle the foliage of that plant a little rash breaks out on my hands. It never fails to come, and though it quickly disappears, I know there must be something about the plant that is not congenial to my skin. The odor of the flower has no effect upon me."

***

One of the most attractive residence parts of New York is the lower end of Fifth Avenue. With the foliage beautifully fresh and green, as it has been this Spring, the last block presents unusual charms. There are several buildings there with the attractive ironwork to be found in New York on many of the older houses. There are vines trailing over this place, the trees wear their best Spring gowns, and with Washington Park just below, the stately arch showing through the foliage, the effect is charming. The number of signs of "For Sale" and "To Let," however, in that part of the avenue show that it is too far below the centre of the city to be a satisfactory residence section for many people.

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It is not pleasant to hear women called the unquiet sex, but when there are so many necessary things to be done in the world, so many important things that are worth doing, and they devote themselves to raising a big stir about getting their neighbors' hats of in church and consult seriously upon whether gloves shall be banished from the sacred edifice or not, it begins to look as if they loved the stir they make for its own sake. They have managed to get the hats off in some of the Chicago churches and in several churches in other cities. It is perhaps too early to get in the returns and learn the good that has been done, as it will presumably be of a somewhat ethical character, and it is hardly probable that anything like real statistics can ever be attained.

The really humorous point about the matter of removing hats in churches is that the stand seems to be taken everywhere for the benefit of the men, the poor, weak men, who are thus to be delicately allured along the straight and narrow path of churchgoing. One Chicago minister says:

"It is of no use for a preacher to preach religion to a man who is sitting behind such a gorgeous thing as a lady's hat is nowadays. This man is losing what religion he has while trying to get more."

Poor, poor Chicago man; it looks as if he needed some strong and healthy persecutions, such as burning at the stake or other unpleasant but strengthening treatment, or to be delivered from some of his advocates. Surely if such conditions exist no woman would refuse to sacrifice her bonnet for the weak souls of men, when they, strong in other ways, will sacrifice their lives for her in wars where physical forces are to be met.

Another Chicago clergyman says severely and with large words: "It is an intrusive assumption on the part of the woman who retains her hat that because she is a woman she can monopolize the view and comfort of men."

It is the same minister who goes on further to say that "What may be individually a 'love of a bonnet' becomes an aggregate of atrocity." This is from an artistic standpoint. "From the pastor's position," he goes on to say, "it is distracting in the extreme to gaze on a distortion of unsymmetrical lines and barbaric colors."

That is evidently a case of a valuable man milliner lost to the world.

It is the same man who says that all the "attractiveness of a woman is cruelly obscured, distorted, and minimized by her hat, veil, ribbons, and toggeries. With these she obscures her beauty, and her nobility is intimidated and driven inward, if not wrecked."

This is Chicago, but not all of Chicago, fortunately, for a Bishop says plainly that the whole movement is ridiculous from beginning to end.

***

In Rochester they are not going to be outdone by Chicago, and they have gone the enthusiastic Chicagoans one better in the matter of church dress, and in one church they are taking a stand against both hats and gloves. The Rochester man, it seems, does not take kindly to churchgoing, either, and the path must be made pleasant and easy for him, and even thornless millinery roses must not be put in his path.

"The reform," a Rochester paper states, "was instituted for the sole purpose of accommodating the men of the congregation or"—to compromise a little—"those who might have to sit behind a large hat."

No one could possibly take exception to gloves as distracting the preacher's attention or obstructing the view of the recalcitrant man. There are only occasionally a few pairs of gloves to be found that could do this, those which are of a violent violet shade, a vigorous green, or a gory red. Those are worn sometimes by otherwise apparently sane women, but so seldom that it does not count. The Rochester women do not wear them, evidently, for they have had to take a roundabout way to find any possible reason to make the church a place where they can take a stand against hand coverings.

The first idea is that in the South women do not wear gloves—or so they say—and why should they, the Rochester women, do it when it is more comfortable not to do so? "As the heated season comes," they put it officially to the world, and possible proselytes, "let us also be sufficiently independent to omit gloves. Many of the ladies are planning to do so. At least one pair of gloves a season would be saved, and if, thereby, the ladies would make a glove missionary fund, more than $100 could be given for the conversion of the world."

It is that little missionary clause which they have hunted up to enable them to bring the non-glove-wearing action into church. The only trouble about this is that they may be out of pocket if the women who save their glove money should forget to put it into the missionary box, for they have begun by having no-hat, no-glove wearing circulars printed for free distribution.

***

The new colored butler had arrived to serve for the Summer in the old butler's absence.

"Are there any letters, John?" asked John's mistress one afternoon a few days after his arrival.

"Yes, Ma'am," answered John.

"You may bring them to me," she said.

John departed with an expressionless face, and, after waiting for what seemed a long time for so short an errand, he appeared with a little dish of crisp, green lettuce on a tray. It is not always the lady from Erin's isle who makes funny blunders.

***

It was a colored girl chambermaid at a big city boarding house who gave one of the guests a new maxim the other morning. It was Sunday, and for some particular reason Mrs. Brown wished her room put in order early that day. It was always her practice to make her own bed on Sunday morning, and the dusting which the maid was to do would take but a short time. Calling to her, she said:

"Annie, won't you please put my room in order immediately, as I am a little in a hurry."

"No, Ma'am," answered Annie, respectfully but decidedly, "I can't, because I have to do Mr. Smith's room first, and gentlemen always have the right of way."

And Mrs. Brown said nothing more, because she knew that Mr. Smith was the most generous person in the house in the way of tips, and that she had not a chance in the competition if one of the maids had decided that he had "right of way."

***

"The most helpless person in the world is a woman who is out after 6 o'clock with only a check in her pocket," said a business woman who frequently receives money by check. "I found myself with just 3 cents and a check the other day, and for a time I hardly knew what to do. I had not even car fare. The banks were closed, of course, and so were the stores where I was known. I chanced to be within walking distance of the restaurant where I frequently take my meals, and though I have not been there long the proprietor knew me sufficiently well to take my check when I paid for my dinner. I felt almost as guilty in asking him to cash it as if it was a forgery. People always look with suspicion upon any one who has a check to cash or large bill to change."

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"I have been utterly surprised at the conditions of different houses I have visited recently," says a woman who has had occasion for business reasons to go through a great many houses whose occupants are supposed to be wealthy. "The first floor is everything that could be expected. It is furnished elegantly in every way and in accordance with the supposed wealth of the people who live there. The next floor is a surprise. Everything is plain, simple, old-fashioned, and inexpensive, while above that everything is bare and the floors are covered with oilcloths."

***

A little piece of tissue paper is as good as plaster for a slight wound on the finger. Picking daisies the other day, a picnicker made a big blister on one side of the finger and before it was noticed broke it. It promised to be a very sore place, as it was just at the bend of the finger.

"Put a piece of paper on it," said a woman who knew, and a little piece of letter paper was wet and put over the wound and a sheath of paper pinned over that. That was using the material at hand, and it kept the air away from the place passably well until a piece of tissue paper was found. That was wet and wrapped around the finger closely. As it dried it clung, making a firm covering that staid in place. The spot where the blister had been was wet occasionally and there was no inconvenience from it and it healed quickly later. Exposed to the dust and air, a little wound of that kind is apt to prove troublesome.

***

An interesting work conducted by Lady Henry Somerset is an industrial farm colony at Duxhurst, where women are treated for intemperance. The patients are considered physically defective and for most of them there is outdoor work and gardening. They work on the lawns, in the flower gardens, in the greenhouses, and raise the early vegetables for the markets as well as all the vegetables for their own use. The colony is housed in pretty, cheerful little cottages where the women have a home life and take great pride in their housekeeping. They are much interested in their outdoor work and the beneficial effects are remarkable. Gardening is taken up by women as a profession more in England than in America, and a "lady gardener" is in charge of the gardening at the colony. The cause given for their intemperance by the greater number of the women at the colony is depressing and nervous work. Over 50 per cent. of the inmates during the last year are reported to be doing well and on the road to complete recovery. For those who cannot do the outdoor work there are looms for weaving, knitting machines, and all kinds of hand sewing are done.

There is a large consumption of cheap alcohol in France of late years in place of the wine which has been habitually taken; it is sold by many merchants, and intemperance, particularly among women, is increasing.

***

It has seemed recently that affairs regarding domestic service could not be more complicated. The strike for higher pay by the domestics of Michigan this past week means either further complications or that the work is to be put on a higher plane, which may mean better service.

BALLAD OF A BLIGHTED BEING.

I don't know why I shouldn't flirt
Like other girls—and yet
Somehow, whenever I attempt
To dally or coquet
My efforts seem to fill the world
With wonder and amaze.
O dear! I only wish I had
Some little witching ways.

My sisters often used to try
To put me on the track,
And once I learned to roll my eyes—
A captivating knack—
But all the men on whom I turned
That sudden sidelong glance,
Looked scared to death, and asked me if
I had St. Vitus dance.

I practiced blushing till mamma
(Who always fears the worst)
With apoplexy in her mind
Forbade me lest I burst.
I've simpered, bridled, tossed my head,
Sighed, pouted, all in vain;
Society, with one accord
Pronounces me insane.

So nolens volens I resign
My last despairing hope.
It's hard to teach an elephant
To dance upon a rope—
But if I patiently endure
These prosy earthly days,
Perhaps in heaven I shall have
Some little witching ways!
—From Harlem Life.

FEMININE FRILLS.

Mortimer Menpes, the artist who is just now engaged in making 190 sketches of Mrs. Brown-Potter in different characters and costumes, says that the chief ingredient of good dressing is a sense of humor and Mrs. Potter agrees with him. "No really witty person, for instance," says Mrs. Potter, illustrating, "if she were stout of figure and scant of breath, could possibly turn out in Lady Habberton's radicals." It is all very true, only it might better be said that if a woman had a sense of humor she would not dress badly, which is a different thing from dressing well. Mrs. Potter is a well-dressed woman, and the gowns in which she has appeared in "Carnac Sahib" are said to be wonderful. She gives a better receipt for dressing well than the negative one of the artist: "Women," says Mrs. Potter, "can be living pictures, and if they can't go to Worth they can go to nature, and pick a flower to pieces."

***

The golf and bicycle girls wear suits this year more on the style of those worn by the men than ever before. The man wears knickerbockers of a stylish plaid and a coat of some rough mixed goods, giving the effect of a solid color which matches the predominating color in the plaid. The girl wears similar plaids, a little quieter, perhaps, with a natty little tight-fitting jacket of the plain color in the mixed goods. Her shirt waists are somewhat more quiet than the man's shirts, and she is likely to wear with them a little string tie of the same material, while the man may wear a more elaborate scarf. The girl who gets a hat band to match the plaid of her skirt has a tout ensemble that is particularly attractive.

***

The little jackets are very chic, though that word is not now used so much to express the garb of the smart girl. But it is a word that means a great deal. The jacket barely reaches the waist line and there rounds off to the back, or is finished with two little scallops or battlements. The snug fit is given either with one ordinary bias in front, or the bias may be continued and run into the armseye, or a curved seam runs up the entire length of the waist and enters the shoulder half way between the neck and the sleeve. Slight variations are made in the jackets in the shapes of the lapels and in the fastening. Some of the lapels are shaped exactly like those on the men's coats, but with two or three rows of stitching on the edge, while in others the jacket is cut a little lower, there is no break in the upper part of the lapel, and it is rounded out a little at the lower end, and has only a single row of stitching. The jackets button straight up the front, or the edges just meet with groups of buttons on either side and loops to fasten across, or there are single rows of buttons in groups. Little pockets stitched on the outside are the features of some of the jackets, but no woman who prides herself on the fit of her garments would think of putting anything in one of them.

***

That the woman who has money to spend has invested in her hats for the season may be seen by the signs in the Fifth Avenue milliner's windows: "Hats Reduced Below Cost."

***

One of the best hat trunks is without the cushion on the inside on which to pin the hats in traveling. A woman who has an affection for her hats dislikes to make any more pinholes in them than possible. Enough will be made in the course of ordinary wear. The newer trunks have a little framework which slips into the hat, and is then secured by a clothes-pin arrangement fastened to the inside of the trunk. These trunks also have a bulge on the top to keep the hard-hearted baggage men, who have not souls to appreciate the value of a woman's hat, from placing heavier luggage upon them.

***

The golf cape, true to its name but discarding its original style and function, is still with us. As a pretty little light cloth-shaped cape, silk lined, the hood much reduced—being about all that remains of the original idea of the garment—it is a most convenient and serviceable Summer wrap.

***

All sorts of pretty thin goods are made up into sunbonnets, and they are more used this year than before. There was once a pretty maiden who traveled home from Europe with a sunbonnet for a head covering. It was extremely becoming to her doll-like prettiness, and she looked altogether so much like a doll that no one thought of criticising her little whim in the way of a traveling bonnet.

***

Sunbonnets cannot be recommended for European travel, but they are charming for Summer wear in the country and on golf grounds, especially for the girl who is not going to play. Like the golf capes, the golf bonnet is good for everything but golf. A sunbonnet is easily made after the old designs, only with a shorter face covering a fluffy-gathered crown, and two or three soft ruffles around the face. Fans make pretty foundations for the sunbonnet. A large palm leaf is taken, a round piece cut out around the handle to make the fan fit on the back of the head. In this circular place the pretty figured muslin crown is gathered, gathered in again at the neck, and with some ruffles around the edge of the fan to fall over the face and strings, the sunbonnet is completed.

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The home dressmaker is fortunate in that embroidery in crewels is to be found on the smooth-faced cloths worn this season. The crewel is much easier to work with than the silk, and much less expensive.

***

A New York ostrich feather manufacturer has recently obtained possession of a number of ostrich farms in California and is going to work to make ostrich raising a profitable business in this country. If the feathers have to make a trip only from California, instead of from Africa, New York women may expect before long to be able to wear as many ostrich feathers as they please upon their hats without disastrous effects to their bank accounts.

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It always seems doubtful taste to put fruit on hats as trimming, but it is worn this year, and in Paris many small fruits, and even nuts, are used. In New York stone fruits alone are in favor. Cherries are always more or less favorites.

***

The toque, the turban, and the bonnet are in, and bonnets are, it is said, going to be more used in the near future. Since women have given up settling down to be quiet home machines after marriage, and while the mamma has as many outside interests as her daughter, she has not retained her interest in the bonnet. Not so many years ago, a woman of forty would have thought herself frivolous if she had appeared in the streets in anything but an elderly-looking bonnet. A hat she considered altogether out of the way for anything but the most informal occasions, perhaps for gardening; she considered herself quite an elderly person. But times have changed, and probably for the better. The toques and turbans are made of the soft tulle and the bonnet is a similar dainty affair distinguished by strings of the same soft material. In frosted tulle either a toque of a bonnet is charming.

***

Of the large hats many of them set well back from the face and have choux of velvet, flowers, or chiffon or masses of some of the softer materials under the rim. Many of the bows to be seen on fine hats are circular and are made in flower effects with wire stems. They are effective if made of the thin gauze materials, and these, as in velvet and ribbon, are often made with flower stamen centres, and jet or even crystal to give character to the bow.

***

Of the ruchings that are worn on the underside of wide hats those of white with a tiny black lace edge are particularly becoming to many people. Those of deep cream and yellow to match the material of the hat are more becoming to brunettes. The white with the black is used largely on white hats where the all-white is too pronounced.

***

The sailor hat is as attractive as ever, and worn as much. It has a low crown, and is shorter at the back than in the front. It is more generally becoming than any of the other simple outing hats. The direct opposite of the sailor hat is the large, wide-brimmed hat, trimmed rather simply, and with several ostrich plumes.

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There have been blues and blues of many shades, and now green is coming in, and yellow combined in its many different tones is the color of colors. With the yellow is combined in some cases turquois blue. Many of the blues used are quite dark, and shades of brown are being welcomed. Brown is a useful and always ladylike color, and the ecru which is seen in hats is also a color that wears.

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"Goodness gracious!" said the slender girl, "don't I wish that I were not so thin this hot weather. All my plump relatives are groaning and declaring that I ought to be thankful, but that is simply because they don't know anything about it. If I'm slender, of course I remain slender, and nothing could induce me to get any additional roundness by artificial means, but my dressmaker is not troubled with any scruples. Just let my plump friends look for once at the nice tailor-made jacket of silk that is so becoming to me. The fashionable figure is so and so, my figure is so and so, and the two do not agree, but I must be fashionable. Hence, there is not a policeman or a military man who carries around so much cotton batting in the lining of his coats as I do in mine. Now, if it is any more uncomfortable to wear flesh than it is cotton batting I should like to have some one try it. Fortunately I don't have to wear that jacket all the time."

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL'S WORK

Arrangements About Completed for the Congress in London.

The arrangements for the congress of the International Council of Women, to be held in London from June 26 to July 2 inclusive, are well advanced, even to the amended programme of the exercises.

The women of Great Britain have been working since it was decided that the congress was to be held in London to make satisfactory arrangements for the accommodation of guests from other countries and to raise money to defray the expenses of the congress. The Committee of Arrangements decided immediately that a guarantee fund of £1,500 was needed. Requests for contributions were sent out in the form of a letter from the President, Lady Aberdeen, the first of this year, printed in fac simile of the original letter in her handwriting. It is signed "Isabel Aberdeen, President," and printed upon Lady Aberdeen's private stationery bearing the stamp, "Haddo House, Aberdeen," in blue in one corner and her initials, "I. A.," surmounted by a coronet, in the other, making as personal and graceful a matter as possible of the never very agreeable circular letter.

The members of the International Council are all earnest workers and there is no cheap sentiment in anything concerning the congress. Lady Aberdeen in her letter speaks of the congress as important as a "means of uniting, influencing, and stimulating women workers throughout the world."

The programme is divided into five sections, which will discuss "Education," "The Professions of Women," "Legislative and Industrial Questions," and "Political and Social Work." Each section will hold two sessions each day, with short papers by prominent men or women and discussions by invited speakers, followed by a free discussion. The languages of the congress will be German, French, and English, English preferred. To meet a possible difficulty in the inability of the listeners to understand the speakers there will be circulated during the meetings translations of the addresses of French and German speakers, and interpreters will be present to translate orally. Women belonging to unions of all nations form the International Council. There are four nationalities among the officers, who are: President—The Countess of Aberdeen, Scotland; Vice President at Large—Mrs. May Wright Sewall, United States; Treasurer—Baroness Alexandra Gripenberg, Finland; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Teresa F. Wilson, London; Recording Secretary—Mme. Maria Martin, France.

The programme in its various sections includes a wide range of subjects, in which nothing in which women are interested seems to have been omitted. The programme of the section on education shows how exhaustively everything is to be treated. It includes among its various subjects, which are also subdivided, the child, life and training; school, modern educational experiments, technical education, co-education, training of teachers, examinations and examination systems, and women as educators. Judging by the number of subdivisions the greatest amount of space to be given to the professions of women is devoted to agriculture and horticulture, professions to which the women in America are only beginning to think of turning their attention. The subject may prove suggestive.

A public meeting to discuss "International Arbitration" is to be arranged by Lady Aberdeen for the second day of the congress, and one upon suffrage for the day following will be arranged by the political section.

Little Mothers' Anniversary Day.

The "Little Mothers' Aid" is to hold its anniversary day on Saturday of this week, June 17, at the Holiday House, Pelham Park. There will be a gay time, with music, dancing, lawn tennis, boating, and croquet, and a one-act comedy by "The Idle Players." This is all included for the price of the ticket, $1, and the money goes to help the little mothers to many excursions during the Summer. Conveyances will meet the New Haven Railroad trains reaching Bartow Station at about ten minutes past each hour from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Refreshments will be served on the grounds.

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Made also in finest grade of English Netting, Sateen Strips, for Summer Wear. Style 550, white only. Prices, 22 to 30, $2.00; 31 to 36, $2.25; 37 to 43, $2.50.

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THE NEW HOME LUNCH ROOM

Lots of Nice Girls Go There for the Cooking and Reasonable Prices.

A WOMAN'S BUSINESS VENTURE

She Rents Rooms and Furnishes Luncheons for Studio Parties and Picnics—Early Trials.

"Mrs. Blank's Home Lunch Room. Shoppers' Quick Lunch. Parlor Floor, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. Sandwiches, with Coffee or Chocolate, 10 cents."

Those are the words on the business cards which issue from a little establishment not far from Twenty-third Street, Manhattan, where a woman is trying to solve the problem of how a part of the army of New York workers shall be fed at reasonable prices with good home cooking, and also solving the problem of how to get the wherewithal to furnish not only the food but the clothes and a good many other things for herself and her small daughter. Mrs. Blank is a business woman for the reason that most people who belong to the army of workers are—for self-support; and she has wisely undertaken something that is along the lines of a woman's special work, providing for the world's greatest need—food for the hungry.

Mrs. Blank is a little woman possessed of an immense amount of grit and pluck; and it looks now as if the house which she took a month ago, and with only the capital of her own perseverance and the good wishes of her friends and the confidence of the trades people, was going to prove a good business venture. The story of her efforts since she arrived in New York, a poor, emaciated little skeleton, from the West Indies, where she had had a long siege of fever, is interesting.

"I know just how to sympathize with the soldiers," she says, "for I have been through all the sufferings they have undergone from the effects of a hot and unfamiliar climate. I was a New England girl and I had pluck enough to stand a good many things, but when you are ill in a strange place, with no one but strangers around you, you are about as helpless as can be. I not only had the fever, but I had a relapse after it and then when I did manage to pull through, after every one had given me up, the doctors said I must come back to cooler weather if I ever expected to get entirely well. So I came and landed with my little girl in New York, weak and ill and with just $60 to last until I could find something to support us both.

"I found a boarding place where we could stay for a little while until I could get something to do and for as long as my money lasted. I must have my child with me, and the first thing I thought of, naturally, was housekeeping. So I traveled around from place to place to find a position. The first question they always asked was about experience, and there I had nothing to answer. I suppose, to tell the truth, I was not a very attractive looking creature to think of having around. I was weak and thin, I didn't weigh but ninety pounds, and I was wizened and dried up, my face yellow with the jaundice that had come after the fever, and I suppose people didn't want me.

"How hard it was getting around those days! The fever seems to go out of one's system by way of the feet, and mine felt like pin cushions, and after each call, and I was told I would not be satisfactory for a housekeeper, I would have to stand for a few minutes, first on one foot and then on the other, my feet felt so much as though they were full of pins and needles and I had to bite my lips to keep back the tears.

"Well, I didn't seem to have any success, and I said one day to a friend:

"'I believe that if I could get into making bread I could do well.'

"'If you want to try it,' she said, 'you can come to my house and make it in my kitchen.'

"The next thing to do was to get some one to promise to take my bread, and I tried different stores. The first place was a dairy, but they didn't want to do it at all. Finally my friend went around and again urged them to try it, and they yielded, and said I might send around a few loaves. I went to work then, and made up a great batch of bread.

"I sent four loaves over to the dairy, and in the course of an hour they sent for six more, and that first day they took twenty-four loaves. I managed to get my bread into four places then, and in three months I was sending out from 80 to 100 loaves a day. I had been going around to my friend's house every day, and did all my cooking on a little oil stove. Then I was able to hire two basement rooms. That was two months from my first start, and a month later I took a whole basement. In the meantime I had commenced to make cake for some of my friends for private orders. I am not at all sure but they gave them to me just to encourage me at first. In one store where they sold fancy groceries they took my cake, and I began to work in crullers, jellies, and preserves, and to the fancy grocery store I sent one day a five-pound can of plum pudding, with a small piece for a sample on top. A customer came in almost immediately, tried the sample, and ordered the can sent out to his country place.

"Making bread is hard and very heavy work, and it means almost a slave's life to keep it up. I began to have orders from out of town, and last year I sent cake by express to Saratoga Springs, and I send bread and cake out to country homes. I still keep up that business. I have just received an order for eight loaves of bread to be sent out to the country home, on Long Island, of a well-known New York family.

"I put up a good many picnic lunches and send around little studio spreads. Last Winter I sent the things for a chafing-dish party a gentleman gave in a hotel. I prepared everything, such as chopping the chicken ready for the chafing dish, and sent also the cake and some other things.

"A little studio spread that I furnished cost the hostess $4, and I furnished the dishes for it and had my man take them around and bring them back. For a woman who has a little apartment to send around a little spread of a chicken salad, minced ham sandwiches, ice cream, and home-made sponge cake. She had her own dishes, but the cost was small, and she was able to entertain her friend with no trouble whatever.

"I took this house upon the advice of friends, and though I had no capital to start with, I have been able to arrange to furnish it and manage comfortably until it becomes the success that I hope it is going to be. I let the rooms in the house, furnished, and keep the back parlor for my lunchroom. Of course I wish permanent tenants for my rooms, but until I become known and am well under way I am doing everything possible to pay my running expenses, so I have registered in several reliable places for transients. One woman came to stay one night and staid several, and another woman who wishes to be in the heart of the shopping district for a few days is coming here.

"I am supposed only to have people here to luncheon. It means a great deal more work to provide dinner at night, but half a dozen people have been in here for a week or so and asked if they could not stay to dinner, and they have come. I give them a simple little dinner and charge them 30 cents for it. One night there will be chicken soup, a steak, asparagus, lettuce salad, and a boiled custard with black coffee, and another night a roast, perhaps. To-morrow there will be twenty persons in.

"The woman who is coming to stay for shopping made the arrangements through her son, who asked if she could not take her meals in the house. I hesitated a moment, and then said, 'Yes, she can.' So I will have her for three meals.

"There are stenographers, artists, writers, employes in publishing houses, and a number of nice people in similar professions who have been coming here for luncheon in the two weeks I have had my lunchroom open, and I feel that I am very fortunate. Some of my dinner people are musicians. One person tells another, and so they come. There are not only women, but men. I have not a large open place on the street, and it seems a little more quiet and pleasanter coming in through a hall to the rear of the house."

The lunch room which is Mrs. Blank's chief venture is an attractive room. It is a large extension room in the rear of the first floor of the house, with two windows and a door opening in a back yard and facing the backs of residences on the street below. There are some large ailantus trees there which give a pleasant shade and a pretty effect of foliage, and on Summer evenings there is a cool breeze that makes the place very attractive. There is a skylight at the top of the room, in addition to the door and windows, and in the daytime this makes an excellent chimney to allow the escape of the surplus heat when the room is filled.

The room is furnished with small bare oak tables (two or three of which are put together when a party is dining) and oak chairs; there is matting on the floor, lace curtains at the windows, some pretty drapery on the mantlepiece, and a big screen in one corner of the room hiding a sink bowl. There is a dumbwaiter in the place connecting the kitchen with this room, a relic of the time when the house was used for a residence and the room a dining room, and it is most convenient for the lunch room. On one side of the room there are shelves curtained off for the lunchroom dishes—pretty dishes with a delicate pattern in green upon them that is attractive, and looks cool in the warm weather.

This is the bill of fare, varied slightly from day to day, that is served at noon:

Soup:

Chicken or tomato	15c.

Salad:

Egg, tomato, or cucumber	15c.
Beef stew	15c.
Bacon and eggs	20c.
Ham omelet	20c.

Sandwiches:

Ham or corned beef	5c.
Crackers and milk	10c.
Strawberries	10c.
Strawberries, with cream	15c.
Custard	10c.
Rice pudding	10c.
Cake, per cut	10c.
Molasses cakes	5c.
Coffee, tea, or chocolate	5c.
Iced tea	5c.
Glass of milk	5c.
Root beer, home made	5c.

Eggs in any style.

One great specialty is the strawberry short cake made on certain days, the old-fashioned short cake with the short biscuit crust.

The proprietor of the lunch room is her own waitress, which gives a homelike air to the place, and Mrs. Blank is in constant demand. She has to have two assistants down stairs, a real chef—though perhaps he does not call himself that—who does a good part of the cooking under the direction of the head of the establishment, and a man who takes out the orders. Certain parts of the cooking Mrs. Blank always attends to herself, and she is warranted to make a mayonnaise dressing "come" under all conditions, and in either hot weather or cold.

Besides the outside orders for bread which are filled regularly, there are pies and cakes, jellies, preserves, and salad dressing always kept on hand. It makes altogether a good-sized undertaking for one woman without capital.

A BALLADE OF COIFFURES.

Oh, I remember passing well
The curly bang she used to wear,
That rippling to her eyebrows fell
And gave to her a roguish air,—
My Nellie of the nut-brown hair—
But Nellie's gone forever more,
To call her that I'd never dare
Since she's attained a Pompadour.

I mind me of a saintly Nell
Who wore, Priscilla-like, her hair,
All primly parted, showing well
A marble forehead smooth and fair;
One height were we, but now I swear,
She tops me half a foot or more
In the new aspect she doth wear
Since she's attained a Pompadour.

I wish I had made haste to tell
My passion's story, I declare,
Either to Nellie or to Nell,—
No solace find I anywhere,
For nowadays I never dare
To call her aught but Eleanor,
So high and mighty is her hair
Since she's attained a Pompadour.

ENVOI.

Goddess, whose mandate rules the fair,
Revoke thine edict, I implore,
For I'm beginning to despair
Since she's attained a Pompadour.
—JENNIE BETTS HARTSWICK in Harper's Bazar.

THE HOUSEKEEPER SAYS:

"Of course you know all about it, but don't forget when the time comes to take your hard-boiled eggs to the picnic resting in a bed of crisp lettuce leaves. First you have taken out the yolks of the eggs, powdered them fine, and mixed them with a little mayonnaise dressing, just enough to moisten the mixture, and then replace it and put the egg together. Or, if you do not care for your eggs in this form, make sandwiches of them, and chopping the egg or cutting it in small pieces with a silver knife, lay two or three sprays of watercress in each sandwich. They are refreshing.

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"Very delicate sweet butter sandwiches are delicious, but they are better for an afternoon tea than for the hearty appetite of a crowd of hungry picknickers. The sweet butter placed in a damp napkin and buried in a bed of clover blossoms will acquire a delicate clover flavor, and when spread delicately on some dry, crisp biscuit is delicious.

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"Occasionally the word biscuit proves a stumbling block to the woman who means to be up to date. Such a one took tea the other day in a famous resort and called for crackers and cake with her tea. The waiter disappeared for a moment, returned with some oyster crackers, and asked if they would do. 'Well, yes,' said the woman hesitatingly, 'they will do.' But she could not help thinking it very strange that in a place where they were so constantly serving tea they should not have the delicate little crackers so frequently served.

"'It was your mistake entirely,' said a friend to whom she chanced to confide this strange action of the experienced waiter. 'The man did not know what you meant. You should have asked for biscuits, not crackers.'

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"You will be quite as likely to be refreshed by a cup of hot tea these hot afternoons as by cool ices and cool drinks, though cold tea is also refreshing, and it does not take so long to feel its good results and not as likely to wilt pretty muslins and soil high stocks while the cooling process is being developed. A good French tea is made with four teaspoonfuls of tea, one square of cut sugar, four cups of boiling water, and steep not longer than five or eight minutes. A favorite tea for this is the Orange Piquot black tea, which when steeped is a beautiful amber color, and is flavored with orange blossoms or jessamine.

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"For their tea festivals the Japanese use finely ground or pulverized tea, and they have tiny jars that are almost priceless for holding it. Leigh Hunt's tea, or that bearing his name, is pulverized. An ounce of this is moistened with cold water and allowed to stand for twenty minutes. Then one and one-half cups of boiling water are poured over it and it is steeped one minute and served with cream and sugar.

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"For regular 5 o'clock tea allow one teaspoonful of tea for each cup of boiling water. Steep one to five minutes and serve with an oxheart cherry or a slice of lemon in each cup.

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"A tea punch is refreshing in hot weather. For one gallon of punch take three lemons, three oranges, and one pineapple shredded or grated. It is better to shred it from the core with a silver fork. If grated on tin it is apt to become discolored. Also take one box of strawberries, to be used whole, or if too large to be cut in half. The tea must be made with one tablespoonful of Ceylon tea and one quart of boiling water. Pour the water on the tea and let it stand fifteen minutes and then strain.

"To the juice of the oranges, lemons, and shredded pineapple add one cup or one pint of sugar, according to acidity of the mixture, and let it stand for half an hour. Let the tea stand until cold

CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

God's Magic.

Crowned with a floating splendor of flame, the sun
Sinks, and from west to east the windless air
Flushes with tremulous warmth of rosy gray;
Golden and purple and blue, the low clouds hang
Above the low-ebbed sea that glimmering heaves
With long innumerous shudder of rippling surge.
Beyond the wide moist sands. Eastward the Night
Climbs slow with hooded brows, and languid Day
Kirtles her robe fantastical, and leans
To take the embrace of darkness. Heaven and earth
Keep silence; strangely sounds as in a dream
Thy dear voice low and grave; and hushed and charmed
We wait the mystic change that brings the stars
And croon of shadowy seas. Dear, in this pause,
This magical suspense of dreaming skies,
Our spirits draw nearer, and more close we feel
The Eternal Presence. Veiling flesh is naught,
And naught the hurrying hours; the abysm of space
Measureless is a span; and rolling suns,
And swaying seas, and seeming-solid earth
Are shadows tricked in hues that change and fade,
Are dreams that melt before the Enchanter's breath
That moves the teeary world, and thee and me.
—CHARLES CAMP TARELLI in The Spectator.

Women and Pigeon Shooting.

From Our Animal Friends.

We have been so accustomed to believe in tender sensibility to suffering as a grace of womanhood that we have found it difficult to give credit to many facts recorded in ancient history. It seems almost incredible that the most eager spectators of gladiatorial contests in the ancient world were women; it is still more difficult to believe that when the wounded gladiator lay bleeding on the sand of the arena and his merciful antagonist paused before delivering the final blow, it was the women present who most frequently turned down their thumbs in token of the death sentence. Though, undoubtedly, these things are true, it is barely possible to believe them. In late years we have found it easier. At any time within the past ten years the influence of women would have been sufficient to put an end to the abominably cruel and utterly senseless practice of docking horses, but the influence of women has sustained rather than reprehended that particular form of cruelty. It is the senseless vanity of woman, and nothing else, that has caused the ruthless slaughter of millions upon millions of beautiful and harmless birds in order to provide adornment of a kind essentially the same as those in which the Indian squaw delights.

Of all the pitiless butcheries perpetated for the satisfaction of human vanity, the destruction of egrets at the very time of pairing, and with the certainty of starvation to their hapless offspring, is perhaps the worst, and this has been maintained by women of the highest station and the most cultivated intelligence until those beautiful creatures have been almost exterminated. Now, it appears from newspaper reports that women are seeking distinction in pigeon shooting; they enter the contest with a zest equal to that of the male competitors. We may confess with some regret that women may be seen riding behind teams of horses that have been mutilated by docking. It may also be confessed that there are women whose natural gift of beauty is marred and not improved by wearing the spoils of slaughtered birds. Our sympathies go out entirely to our correspondents in their detestation of pigeon shooting as a form of "sport." When human beings are thoroughly civilized, men will instinctively obey the rule,

Never to mix their pleasure or their pride
With suffering to the meanest thing that lives.

On the very face of it, live pigeon shooting is an offense against that good law. The time, we trust, is coming when the idle man will no longer think of relieving his ennui by going out "to kill something"; and we trust the time is not far off when a woman who makes an amusement of killing will be hissed out of all decent society.

A Humble Heroine.

From The Spectator.

Not long since there was an admirable occasion to celebrate an act of virtue, which, without undeserved tribute, is too likely to sink into oblivion. When the "Stella" went down, the stewardess not only helped all the women into the boats, but when she discovered that one had no lifebelt she removed her own and gave it to the passenger. Then, as a last sacrifice, she refused to overweight the already weighted boat. Such devotion is expected of the Captain. But a stewardess would be forgiven if she took some thought of her own safety. Why, then should not an incised stone immortalize this act of supreme unselfishness? In all modesty, I suggest an inscription, which one, more skilled than I, can easily better:

In memory of Mary Rogers,
Stewardess of the Stella,
Who, in the faithful discharge of simple duties
Lived unknown until the supreme sacrifice made her forever glorious,
Preferring another's safety to her own,
She tranquilly surrendered her lifebelt to a stranger,
Refused to imperil in overfreighted boat,
And found, in seeking death, a deathless fame.

Swimming with Native Children.

From Funafuti, by Mrs. E. David.

I always took from half a dozen to a score of children down to the lagoon with me when I went to bathe, and we put in a very merry time. The children would shout at me, "Fonu," (turtle,) and then off they would go and plunge into the lagoon, bunching themselves up to look as like a turtle as possible and paddling along in the funniest way, with their noses just out of the water and their arms moving rhythmically in imitation of flippers. Then there would be another shout of "Magu" (shark) this time, and down all the youngsters would go under water, swimming along rapidly and steadily, with only the bent elbow of one arm for the fin showing above water.

I never laughed so much in my life as I did in the lagoon with these frisky, mischievous pickaninnies. Then they always insisted on a performance from me, and I would swim about half a dozen strokes in a frogline fashion and they would caper and yell with delight and shout out criticisms which resolved themselves into something like this: "Tafine (the woman) koko (swims) all-te-same maniki, (monkey." The small people have never seen a real monkey, by the way but have frequently seen pictures of this agile and beautiful animal.

The Lottery in Brazil.

From Chambers's Journal.

Agents of the lottery meet you at street corners, and all the small general stores sell tickets. The bankers give a commission of from 10 to 15 per cent to their agents, and the money is so easily earned that it is almost hopeless to try to put an end to the game. In some cases it is said that bribery will insure the safety of a banker, and undoubtedly a lot of bribery goes on in connection with the game. If a banker oversteps his limit and cannot pay up, he merely runs away, and the backers are left with no remedy. This is by no means a rare occurrence. Theft and dishonesty are on the increase among the lower classes, and are said to be due entirely to the gambling fever.

To towns at a distance from Rio the result is telegraphed as soon as known, and about the time the telegram is expected a crowd of agents collect in the streets outside the cable offices. In one town I have seen the approaches to the telegraph office cleared by police, who had to be summoned to get rid of the obstruction. Every one hastens to learn the result, and in a very short time the news spreads by word of mouth and telephone all over the town. At nearly every railway station on the different railways agents arrive to receive telegrams containing the result or to try to find out what it is. The evening trains from towns are besieged by country people, especially small boys, to hear the correct result.

The Bicho game seems to have taken hold of the people as the "rain-gamoling" did in India, and I doubt if it will ever be stamped out. In Brazil there is one lottery every day, excepting Sundays and holidays. Often there are two lotteries on the same day, and in most towns the races take place on Sundays and holidays. Gambling goes on in every form, and the entrance tickets to the race courses are often numbered, and a lottery drawn during the afternoon for the people who have purchased them. With such a state of things going on every day, and all day long, the Government will have a big task if they try seriously to stop the Bicho game.

A French Colonial Experiment.

From The Yale Review.

Since France has sought to annihilate distance by tariffs, and to control for her profit the Indo-Chinese market, it would have been fair in return to open her ports to the products of Indo-China. But this was not done, and partly for the reason that these products furnished an indispensable portion of the revenue from the import duties. Consequently, while colonial products were in principle admitted free, certain exceptions were made which included the most important of these products. All the colonists could obtain was the reduction of the tariff by 50 per cent.

The trade of Indo-China has also been hampered by excessive tonnage dues, discriminating severely against foreign shipping. Henry Norman says a small steamer on which he was traveling had to pay fees at Haiphong, in Tonkin, amounting to $802.40, while similar charges at Hongkong were only $4. Furthermore, trade is attacked in the person of the trader by burdening him, if he be an Asiatic, with a poll tax, sometimes as high as $80, and by charging him still larger sums for a license to trade. As the Chinese are the best merchants in the Far East, and as China is the natural and traditional market of the Annamites, such a policy is plainly injurious to the commercial development of the colony, though it may be justified on political grounds.

The attempt of the French to monopolize the trade of Indo-China has not been a success, according to French writers themselves, though the statistics of exports from France to Indo-China in the last year reported—1897—show a decided gain over 1891. Such statistics require careful analysis, because the supplies for the army of occupation and material for public improvements, which make up a large percentage of these exports, are no indication of healthful commercial development. This is evident from a glance at the trade of Tonkin in 1894. The imports were 11,000,000f., while the exports to France amounted to only 358,000f. Furthermore, France controlled but one-fifth of the total commerce of Indo-China, which amounted to $56,000,000.

Pagan Temples.

From The Open Court.

Clouds of incense and the glitter of candles were prominent features in the pagan temples. Aphrodite escapes to Paphos and views with joy the place where rises her temple and where glow a hundred altars with the burning incense from Sheba and fragrant with fresh wreaths, (Virgil, "Aeneid," I., 415.) Jeremiah (xliv., 19) condemned the Jews who burned incense to the queen of heaven; Emperor Theodosius forbade pagan burnt offerings. The prohibited incense, rechristened with a Christian name, entered the churches, and with it lights, whether in costly lamps or in the glimmer of tapers. Of perpetual lamps (vigil lynis) we are told by Virgil, "Aeneid," IV., 200:

"And altars placed a hundred; vigil fires
He hallowed there, the eternal guards of heaven."

The temples were filled with votive gifts, just such as we find to-day in all the churches of the South, in some of them in great quantities. In Aeschylus's tragedy of "The Seven Against Thebes" women hasten full of anxiety into the temples, and we hear some of them exclaim before the images of the gods: "Now it is time, ye holy ones of this temple, that we appeal to your images as we embrace them." They call out to Poseidon, then to Apollo, to Hera, and so on: "Remember the temples, remember the sacrifices, remember the rich gifts, remember the votive offerings, and hasten!" Any one acquainted with modern Naples might think Aeschylus was our contemporary and had intended in the above passage to depict the present thought regarding votive offerings. Of the donaria, (votive gifts,) which often consisted of representations of beneficial occurrences, the Roman poet Tibullus says, (Eleg., I., 3:)

"O goddess, that thou canst give aid is shown by the number of paintings that deck thy temple."

The French Intelligence Department.

From Chambers's Journal.

When the Englishman drops a confidential communication into the letter box he has no misgivings that his missive will be opened and its contents read and copied before it comes into the hands of the person to whom it is addressed. In reality, though we hardly realize it, the inviolability of our correspondence is one of the many precious privileges we enjoy as a matter of course, the mass of which make up what we understand by "liberty." To find a different state of things prevailing we need make no more hazardous journey than the short sea passage that separates Dover from Calais.

During the crisis in the throes of which France is still writhing the French Radicals have not been backward in insisting on the burlesque character of the scenes of which the War Office is the theatre. Surely a Gilbert, even in his best moments of inspiration, never imagined anything more ludicrous and topsy-turvy than a score of stalwart, fiercely-mustachioed professional fighting men, accoutred in all the glittering panoply of war, who pass their days from morning to night laboriously piecing together nithy little scraps of paper supposed to have been grubbed out of some dustbin or waste paper basket in one of the foreign embassies. The branch of the War Office where this sort of thing goes on is known as the Intelligence Department.

An Experience.

One came and told me suddenly,
"Your friend is dead! Last year she went";
But many years my friend had spent
In life's wide wastes, apart from me.

And lately I had felt her near,
And walked as if by soft winds fanned,
Had felt the touching of her hand,
Had known she held me close and dear.

And swift I learned that being dead
Meant rather being free to live,
And free to seek me, free to give,
And so my heart was comforted.
—Harper's Magazine.

Dinnis McGuire's Whisky.

From Donahoe's.

Meagher was full of anecdotes of his famous brigade. One story is too good to be lost. He said he was leading his men to the front in one of the seven days' battles when an aide rode by and announced the news that our army had carried a certain strategic point and several colors. "D'ye hear that, boys?" shouted Meagher. "Our men have won the day and captured the enemy's colors!" "Just as I said that," remarked the General, "a private who was plunging along out of one muddy hole into another looked up at me and said, "Ah, Ginral, I'd rather hev a pint of Dinnis McGuire's whisky now than all the colors of the rainbow."

Not a Sweet Child.

From Gunton's Magazine.

Here is an amusing incident—suggestive, too—reported in the columns of The Charities Review. A Brooklyn school teacher sent a little Italian girl home, "with the order to have her mother wash her until she was clean."

"The child returned shortly afterward, accompanied by its enraged mother, who said some things not really polite to the teacher, finishing with 'She is washed now, anyway.'

"The only visible evidence of a bath was a clean spot around the little one's mouth and nose. The teacher told the mother that she had meant that the child should be thoroughly bathed. 'She should be put into a tub and washed,' she explained.

"'What! in a tub?' the woman exclaimed. 'Why, that would kill her! And, besides, she's sewed up for the Winter.'"

It may not be a "sample case," but we strongly suspect it is. There might be some hope of arguing a few such parents out of the "sewing-up" custom, but when for each convert to cleanliness half a dozen new sets of inaccessible and unwashable infants are brought into the country we are a little worse off than the backsliding toad in the well. It is said that the American common school system is a cast-iron stomach, capable of digesting anything that is put into it—but this is a delusion. There is a limit to any stomach's capacity for embalmed food.

A Samoan Dance.

From The National Geographic Magazine.

A favorite amusement for old and young is the siva, the word meaning to dance. It is not, properly speaking, dancing, but is more like an acting charade, for, although accompanied with music, singing, and slapping of hands, the siva has no steps or regular figures, its motions consisting of slow pacings, bodily and facial contortions, and what may be called descriptive acting. The actual siva is performed by girls. The dancers are prepared for the siva by copious smearings of cocoanut oil applied by some female relative, followed by a careful adorning of the glistening body with the lava-lava, or loin cloth, and flowers for the hair and neck.

The subjects represented all relate to the life of the islands, and are frequently given with a verisimilitude which leaves nothing to the imagination. Courtship, marriage, and the care of children find a leading place in the representation, while making poi, spearing fish, paddling the canoe, gathering fruit, and also some of the "living pictures," are not omitted. As the pace grows livelier frequent draughts of kava incite the dancers to renewed activities, and often, as the excitement grows, subjects of a grosser nature are given, and frequently before the conclusion of a first-class siva the girls will divest themselves of even the pretense of clothing, the lava-lavas following the flower garlands until the space in the hut devoted to the performers is filled with a swaying mass of glistening bodies, and the odor of the cocoanut oil becomes simply overpowering to the few civilized onlookers who are permitted to witness a genuine siva.

Noctis Dea.

Far in the west the glowing colors fade
While sober Evening darkens all the sky;
And Night, with lagging steps too long delayed,
Unfolds her mantle as she passes by.

Like to a maiden, smiling through her tears,
The silvery moon looks through a wandering cloud
As fair and bright as in far-distant years
When Greek and Roman in her temples bowed.

Once, long ago, on Egypt's ancient lands,
That moon shone down with soft, mysterious light,
When the new pyramids, upon the sands,
Rose dark and sombre in the lonely night;

Or where the dusky daughters of the Nile
Amid their lotus-blossoms sank to rest,
In sweet forgetfulness beneath thy smile,
Pale Queen of Night, in queenly radiance drest.

* * * * * * *

The lotus-blossoms have long since decayed,
The towering pyramids are wrapt in gloom,
The Pharaohs' moldering dust long time has laid
Within the dreary portals of the tomb.

But thou, refulgent, dost ascend the sky
And flood the world with streaming silver lights
While the swift ages pass unheeded by;
Serene thou reignest, sovereign Queen of Night.
ALFRED EGERTON in Chambers's Journal.

The Rapatriados.

From The North American Review.

There is a strong element in Spanish politics which seems to have been overlooked by most observers, and upon which much will depend in the near future. I refer to the vast army of rapatriados, the unhappy soldiers who are returning in thousands from Cuba and from the Philippines. Sore in soul and body, the victims of incompetent leaders and of a corrupt administration, the creditors of the Government to the extent of two or three years' pay, these men will soon have to be reckoned with or compensated. The newly formed Cabinet has already expressed its intentions, through Señor Villaverde, Minister of Finance, of paying up all arrears and placing Spanish finances upon a firm and honest basis; already the regiments garrisoning the Basque Provinces have been clothed anew, and are pipiing pesetas in their pockets; pensions are to be provided for the victims of the war, and all claims are to be carefully examined. Should these intentions be carried out, the rapatriados may be satisfied to bear the ills they know, but if the procrastinating policy of "Mañana" be again resorted to, and the Pretender, with his vast wealth, can enlist the services of those seasoned and embittered veterans, he will dispose of a force the value of which cannot be overrated. A large proportion of the rapatriados hail from Catalonia and the Basque Provinces. They have to make their way to their homesteads, at their own expense, from the port at which they land, but often fail to reach their destination, so great are the privations they have suffered during their stay in the colonies and on the homeward journey.

Training the Ghurka Scouts.

From Blackwood.

Three men of the Fifth Ghurkhas were trained by experienced Swiss guides—one with Lieut. Bruce in the early nineties, and the others with Sir Martin Conway in 1894. Good-tempered, cheerful, keen, and full of fun, they became general favorites wherever they went. They, on their part, thoroughly appreciated the kindness with which they were treated, and their wonderful and delightful experiences in Europe still afford an endless topic of conversation. The little Himalayans were intensely interested in everything they saw, the sea and the ships proving a source of great delight. Flying fish, however, they could not at all understand. To such great wielders of the rod this mode of piscine locomotion seemed most improper.

One of these fish having fallen on board the ship, was immediately pounced upon by Karbir and Amar Sing. Being asked what their friends in the regiment would think when told that fish could fly, the Gurkhas naïvely replied that they hadn't the slightest intention of mentioning the fact, as their reputations for veracity were at present good, and, should they try their comrades' credulity with this traveler's tale no one would believe a word they might say for the rest of their service.

The Rats of the Pacific Islands.

From Chambers' Journal.

The native rat has a great enemy. When brought into competition with the common brown rat of Europe, introduced by ships throughout the world, it usually disappears—an example of the evils of the influx of aliens. The depredations of the latter are such that in Funafuti the indigenous breed has been driven from the village, and, indeed, almost exterminated upon the main islet by the foreign rat; in many of the islands it has been completely rooted out. Even more deadly onslaught has been carried on against it by the domestic cats, which, originally brought over by missionaries, and afterward migrating to the bush, have proved of service in destroying the rats. In the old days, when unchecked, rats literally overran most of the islands of the Pacific.

On moonlight nights hundreds have been often seen gathered together round the native quarters, feeding upon waste rice or bread thrown out. A large bottle-shaped hole was dug in the earth in Mangaia, and baited with candle nuts, of which rats are excessively fond, and when the hole was pretty well filled with rats two men would go down with knobbed sticks to kill them. A hole which would contain two men would hold a goodly number of rats! Rat killing under these conditions would seem anything but an enviable task. Keeping the rats within bounds was a matter of such importance with the inhabitants that in Funafuti, by law, each individual was at times obliged to catch and destroy a certain number, for which purpose an ingenious trap was employed.

The natives destroy the rats with another object, shooting them for sport. Fanna gooma, or rat shooting, as practiced on Hoonga in the Tonga group, apparently was an amusement reserved for chiefs, and was undertaken with much ceremony. Attracted by bait previously distributed, the rats were shot with formidable unfeathered arrows six feet long. The game was not an individual but a party affair, the side first killing ten rats being accounted the winners, and if the rats were plentiful, three or four games were generally played.

The Graffiti in Rome.

From Ainslee's Magazine.

Here in the Forum were the soldiers lounging in groups or advancing with measured tread among the unordered throngs, pushing all authoritatively aside and preserving order. Here, too, gathered all those people without any occupation, who appeared every week at the storehouses on the Tiber for grain, who fought for lottery tickets to the circus, who spent their nights in rickety houses in districts beyond the river, their sunny, warm days under covered porticoes, and in foul eating houses of the Suburra, on the Milvian bridge, or before the "insulae" of the great, where from time to time remnants from the tables of slaves were thrown out to them. Last of all, portions of these always took advantage of that custom of the Roman nobles, who desired to shine as patrons of the public, to make themselves hangers-on. It must be remembered that in those days a patron's nobility was measured by the number of clients who mustered in the morning and saluted him at his first appearance on the balcony of his house. Thereafter they lounged for the remainder of the day in the temples and porticoes of the Forum. They whiled away the lagging hours which separated them from the hoped-for invitation to dine with their patron by scratching rude verses and coarse jests on the walls or pillars against which they leaned, or by trading on the pavements gaming tables whereon to play dice.

Here, then, and in places partaking of a similar atmosphere, were scratched those graffiti which come under the first or pagan subdivision of the new science. Did the crowd open from time to time before the litter of some famous Senator or some renowned beauty, an idler might trace the features of the occupant or write some ribald remarks for his own sarcastic beguilement. Did a few soldiers or loungers agree to gamble, they would trace on the stone pavement their square, marking on each side their gains or losses. Sometimes, as in the illustration of the gambling graffiti, the victor would heap sarcasm upon the departing loser by writing, as was done in this one, "Vanquished; get thee gone; thou knowest not how to play; give thy place to one who does." In another place some lounger dangling his legs comfortably over the side of a temple portico, no doubt would idly sketch things which he had seen. What these might have been is well illustrated by the graffiti found on the temple

Chinese Children.

From "Intimate China," Mrs. Little.

One evening there will be about four miles of little lanterns sent floating down the great river in honor of the dead. Or there will be the baking of the glutinous rice-cakes, accompanied by many curious ceremonials. And in it all the child takes his part, and his elders are very kind to him; and never bother him with cleaning up or putting on clothes to go out. He strips to the waist or beyond it in Summer; then, as the Winter comes on, put on even another and another garment, till he becomes as broad as he is long. At night time, perhaps, he takes off some clothes; but they are all the same shape, all quite loose and easy. Then he never need be afraid of breaking anything or spoiling anything; for most things are put away, and Chinese things are not like European; the shining black polished table, for instance, can have a hot kettle stood upon it, and be none the worse.

No one ever tells the Chinese child to hold himself up, or not to talk so loud, or to keep still; so he shouts and wriggles to his heart's content. And European children grow like him in this respect, and when readmitted to European houses, their feet are forever rubbing about and their hands fidgeting with something, which spoils, as European things will spoil.

An Atlantic Steamship's Larder.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

One tidy little refrigerator about six feet wide and twice that depth is the butterman's stall in this market under the sea. Little tubs of butter are arranged on shelves to the amount of 5,000 pounds, and in company with these are 20,000 eggs. Twenty-five hundred quarts of milk and cream are stored in a separate room, all having been sterilized. This market has a room especially for salt meats, and here are hams, bacon, and tongues to the amount of 4,000 pounds. There are some articles of food without which the epicure would be unhappy, and which must be alive when cooked. Chief among these are oysters, of which 16,000 are carried to meet the wants of the passengers. Clams are only provided to the number of 1,500. Lobsters are not abundantly supplied; 700 pounds is all the storeroom shelters.

This market in the bottom of the ship contains, besides the things mentioned, fruits, green vegetables, and an enormous stock of groceries. The latter is only limited by space, for groceries are not perishable goods and will keep from one voyage to another until used. Tea and coffee are used in large amounts—about thirty-three pounds a day of tea and fifty pounds of coffee. Perishable supplies are taken on board in proportion to the number of passengers booked, and anything of this kind which is left over when the ship reaches port is eaten by the crew.

Model Lodging Houses in Glasgow.

From Municipal Affairs.

It is now about thirty years since the City of Glasgow went into the lodging house business. In the very heart of the city there had been built up a densely populated system of "closes" and "wynds" which were a continual menace to public health. Every house, yes, every room, had become a lodging-house where every consideration of morality, decency, and health were utterly disregarded. Registration, restrictions, and limitations were tried, but proved futile to check the overcrowding, and at last the energetic Scottish officials, securing full powers, entered upon a sweeping condemnation and clearing out of the foul buildings about the Trongate and Saltmarket. With the razing of the slums came the problem of sheltering the unhoused, and this proved a troublesome matter. At first the property was offered in the open market, at very low prices, but with wise and rigid restrictions as to the purpose, character, and sanitary provisions of proposed buildings.

Investors proved shy, and perhaps sly, expecting that the Town Council would find a "white elephant" on its hands, and be forced to sacrifice at low prices and on buyers' own terms. But they were disappointed. The Town Council courageously faced the situation, and one of the results is a system of municipal lodging-houses which may be considered models in every respect. There are seven of these houses, one being a women's lodging-house, and the eighth has recently been finished as a "family lodging-house," where a widow or widower may have a comfortable room with accommodation for three or four children, who will be cared for during the day while the parent is away employed, and all at a cost of 8d. (16 cents) per night. The prices charged by the Town Council for lodgings range from 3½ to 4½d. for a single-bedded cubicle allowing 570 cubic feet of air to each lodger, the only difference being in the altitude of the location and an extra sheet, and 6d. (12 cents) for a small single-bedded room about eight feet square, with washbasin, stand, and chair. The system has been most successful in every respect.

The Perfect Judgment.

Long time I strove to mold the shapeless clay
After the beauty of my high intent;
To body forth in line and lineament
The thing I saw and heard and could not say.

And some there were who, passing by that way,
Praised the poor craft, discerning what was meant,
And others railed at me for time misspent,
And mocked the labor of the weary day.

Now, with the throng came God; and from my place
I whispered, fearful, "Lord, 'tis poor and rough,
'Tis my best!" With pitying eye downbent
He smote it, and it fell down on its face.
"Ay, child, thy best—yet it is not enough."
My heart cried out. But I was well content.
—JEANETTE BLISS GILLESPY in the Columbia Literary Monthly.

About Perfumes.

From Harper's Bazar.

The too free use of perfumes about the person has been avoided for many years and held inadmissible in good society, the merest hint of a faint odor being all that was possibly allowed. Recently this edict of good taste has not been so strictly regarded, and such perfumes as violet and sandalwood, both of them expensive ones when pure, together with heliotrope, are somewhat in favor again. It is quite likely that the very general wearing of large bunches of violets has led the way to this.

It is not easy to eradicate the love of perfumes anyway, for the nerves made to appreciate them will always demand satisfaction; and since the race, civilized or uncivilized, has existed, the love of perfumes has existed, too. Even animals are sensitive to perfumes; and it used to be said that one of the helps of the great horse tamer Rarey was a bunch of violets.

Emperors and priests and people in power have always been lavish in their use of perfumes. Saladin washed down the walls of the Mosque of Omar with rose-water, to make the Mohammedan heaven more attractive. Some of the houris were declared to have bodies of pure musk. The Turk has always been more fond of musk than the Occidental is.

At a later period than that of Richard's great foe one of the French monarchs—Louis Quinze, we think—used a different perfume for every day in the year, although some of the shades of variance must have been infinitesimal. It was a poetical custom of the Court about that period for two lovers to use the same perfume.

Our grandmothers, and theirs before them, sometimes scented their hair dressings by means of an apple stuck full of cloves and spices, kept a long time in the pomade, which was perhaps as simple a method and provided as simple an aroma as could have been invented. They loved, too, the odor of patchouli, with which everything coming from India or China in those rich old days of the India trade was loaded—somewhat too powerfully for modern taste; but perhaps they loved the scent more for its association with the wonderful shawls and scarfs and stuffs which it accompanied than for itself.

An Old Fan.

A dainty thing, with rare illuminations,
Old lace grown yellow, lines of faded gold
Whose arabesques uncertain gleam, and faintly,
Worn by much careful closing, fold by fold.

Ages ago these tarnished colors trembled
With new-born life, thrilled from the hand of Art;
Each wondrous fancy, by the touch of genius,
Graving its beauty on "my lady's" heart.

Swinging from slender zones, in old cotillions,
Or sinuous, languorous, matchless minuettes,
With princes, vis-à-vis, to airs Sicilian—
One marvels if the fan itself forgets?

In Louis's Court, under great candelabra,
The tale of love, traced by the painter's hand,
Made the sweet text for many a declaration
That gave rejoicing to a kingly land.

Now all are gone—kings, queens, and courtiers faded
Into oblivion; still some grace is thine—
The magic of the past; its rare traditions
Live in thy dim, fair realm, old fan of mine.
MARY A. DENNISON in Collier's Weekly.

The Emporor of China.

From The Cornhill.

We know that the Emperor of China has never ridden out, walked out, or driven out, as other young men do. His outings have been to pray at the Temple of Heaven, to offer sacrifice to the God of Agriculture, and to pray for rain. In a great jade palanquin carried by thirty-two men he has gone forth, and after long ritual observances has returned to sit down to a banquet in the immeasurable chamber of the Hall of Abstinence at 4 o'clock in the morning. Gentlemen in waiting duly serve His Imperial Majesty, but not till they have set up opposite to him the bronze statue bearing on its head the inscription "Abstinence." When the Emperor goes to pray for the harvest he passes the whole day beforehand in this same Hall of Abstinence in prayer, fasting, and meditation. Yet when he moves out of his palace the roads are remade before him, yellow sand is sprinkled over them.

All people of the baser sort—that is, every one but those who go before and follow after—are ordered to keep within doors. The Emperor, wearing a dragon robe and a cap of ermine surmounted by a knob of crimson velvet, ascends into his palanquin by a vermilion flight of steps, held by equerries in waiting. All his bearers wear robes of red silk over ash-colored linen, all their boots are trimmed round the top with black fur, their caps are of leopardskin, dappled with coins of gold, and with red velvet plumes kept in position by gold filigree plates, from which float yellow feathers down their backs. The palanquin is 8 feet high and weighs about one ton sixteen hundredweight, but, as the Chinese chronicler records, "the bearers walk swiftly under its weight, like lightning flashes or shooting stars rushing across the sky."

"Mac" and "O."

From The American Catholic Quarterly Review.

"Many Irish names appear strange," writes the distinguished Irish scholar, Dr. Philip MacDermott, "and uncouth to the average English reader, though if their etymology and pronunciation were perfectly understood, they would be found truly beautiful and euphonious." The names of the ancient Milesian families were prefixed with "Mac" and "O," the latter apparently predominating with Princes and distinguished men. Although the use of Irish surnames was forbidden under severe penalties by English Parliament, they were nevertheless retained, and they continued to be used. The prefix to surnames of the "Mac" and the "O" has also been retained to a great extent, and thus united have been borne not only in Ireland, but throughout the civilized world.

It is apparent that in countries which have been more or less identified as Catholic, such as Austria, France, Portugal, and Spain in Europe, and the Spanish-American nations, Milesian family names are prominent at the present day, whose ancestral stock had been deprived of their landed possessions by political and alien oppression and forced into exile in the countries named, where their abilities and their swords have acquired recognition and honorable reward.

How many such names have become honored in America and are cherished with the highest regard?

In the glorious history of our wars during more than a century; in the formation of our Territories and States, as well as in the building up of our cities; in the development of our judicial system; but more particularly in the building up of our commercial, our banking, and our manufacturing interests; in the learned professions and in the development of political science, the "Macs" and the "O's," representing old Milesian stock, have held their place in the hierarchy of renown.

"Eaten a Mountain."

From Poet Lore.

A good example of the caustic humor of a Scotch examiner floats this way from we know not where. It seems that Scotch parish schoolmasters are, on their appointment, examined as to their literary qualifications. One of the fraternity being called by his examiner to translate Horace's ode beginning "Exegi monumentum oere perennius," began as follows: "Exegi monumentum." (I have eaten a mountain.) "Ah," said one of the examiners, "ye needna proceed any further; for after eatin' sic a dinner, this parish wad be a puir mouthfu' t' ye. Ye maun try some wider sphere."

Banana Culture. Puerto Rico.

From "The State's Duty."

When planted in new soil the banana does not require any plowing, but it does when the lands have been much used and have, of course, lost their natural state of porosity. When once the soil is ready, holes are made one yard in diameter, two or three yards distant from one another, and about one-half a yard deep. In rich lands and new lands no fertilizer is required, but otherwise a basketful of some kind is useful; a sprout is then planted, which in three months' time will grow to eight and ten feet high, and nine months or a year after planting, according to the variety, will yield fruit in the form of a bunch, which will count as many sometimes as 200 bananas. In the first two years the weeds have to be removed, but afterward the shade will prevent their growth.

In most places no water is required, but half a dozen irrigations a year will be enough in the driest lands. Once the plantation is in full growth and producing condition, it does not require more attention than the cleaning of the plants of their dry leaves and the keeping of all the petritus from the plants well gathered round the trunk to fertilize it, allowing plenty of space for the new sprouts to come out. Sometimes these come in such profusion that the expert laborer has to extirpate them and only allow a certain number to grow up. When the plantation is in full growth and production, the collecting of the fruit is constant, and every week the plantation can be gone through to collect the ripe bunches. As if nature had provided it, the largest bunches contain fruit of the most delicate flavor, with sweetness and fine pulp, and they also are those that keep the best, lasting for many days, thus giving sufficient time for transportation. The dry leaves and trunks of the plants are useful for paper manufacture. When the bunch of bananas is ripe the tree or stalk, often ten inches in diameter and twenty feet high, is cut down with a single stroke of the machete; the stump dies, but numerous sprouts are ready to take its place, and the plantation constantly renews itself. Many are in good production for a half century or more, and wherever there is suitable transportation for so heavy a crop it is very profitable. The trunks are cut in pieces and piled round the tree for fertilizing.

Regulars and Rough Riders.

Theodore Roosevelt in Scribner's.

Though the regular regiments may differ markedly among themselves, yet the range of variation among them is nothing like so wide as that among volunteer regiments, where at first there is no common standard at all, the very best being perhaps up to the level of the regulars, (as has recently been shown at Manila,) while the very worst are no better than mobs, and the great bulk come in between. The average regular regiment is superior to the average volunteer regiment in the physique of the enlisted men, who have been very carefully selected, who have been trained to life in the open, and who know how to cook and take care of themselves generally.

Now, in all these respects, and in others like them, the Rough Riders were the equals of the regulars. They were hardy, self-reliant, accustomed to shift for themselves in the open under very adverse circumstances. The two all-important qualifications for a cavalryman are riding and shooting—the modern cavalryman being so often used dismounted as an infantryman. The average recruit requires a couple of years before he becomes proficient in horsemanship and marksmanship, but my men were already good shots and first-class riders when they came into the regiment. The difference as regards officers and non-commissioned officers, between regulars and volunteers, is usually very great, but in my regiment (keeping in view the material we had to handle) it was easy to develop non-commissioned officers out of men who had been round-up foremen, ranch foremen, mining bosses, and the like. These men were intelligent and resolute; they knew they had a great deal to learn, and they set to work to learn it, while they were already accustomed to managing considerable interests, to obeying orders, and to taking care of others as well as themselves.

Neighbors.

They light so near when I am still,
A narrow aisle of air away;
Now up, now out, they plume and trill,
In mating-chase and quarrel-play.

When I am still, I'm blest to share
The joy of little, leaf-hid love,
And hold my silence as a snare
To lure a lyric from above.

I'm free to count—they swing so near—
The feathers in a ruffled crest;
And envy takes me for the cheer
The twig has in that warming breast.
—CECILIA BEAUX in The Century.

The Almees of Tunis.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The bright vision of your youth is realized at last. The Almées of Tunis are before you in the—yes, most undoubtedly in the flesh. Two are very large. Four are very small. All are very plump. They sit in a row upon a baize-covered bench, and look heavily fatigued. The bench is placed upon a platform, on which stand a species of harmonium—bred, apparently, out of a piano-organ by a concertina—a violin, and a drum, with attendant male performers in turbans and flowing robes. The rest of the room, which is decorated with cheap mirrors, and with small yellow balls suspended by string from the ceiling, is thronged with Arabs, negroes, and Jews, who smoke cigarettes and trifle airily with pink roses tied to bits of stick. But you have eyes only for the Almées, and you thrill generously at sight of their thick white trousers, their red and azure-blue head-handkerchiefs, their painted eyebrows, their jingling sequins, and their dancing pumps four sizes too small. They seem half asleep. If they were not Easterns you would suppose them sulky. The little one at the end of the row leans against her companion, yawns, scratches her head with a fat, be-ringed hand, and drinks a glass of aniseed water. Her five fellows stare on the ground like Aunt Sallies at a fair. The Maltese guide, speaking in a language not wholly unlike Welsh, observes that they are—something. By his expression, and the play of his elbow, you guess that he means very beautiful. You nod, and pay for two cups of sticky, sweet coffee.

The harmonium, violin, and drum begin to make a noise like several school children playing different pieces incorrectly at the same time on instruments they have yet to learn. The Almées nudge each other to wake each other up, open their mouths, and emit a succession of tired howls; all of them, that is to say, except the little one at the end, who declines to rouse up, and is now openly snoring. She reminds you of the dormouse, and you look around for the teapot. The tired howling goes on for what seems a century.

Mars.

From St. Nicholas.

In 1877 Mars was at his nearest to us; near, that is, from an astronomer's point of view, though really at the enormous distance of 35,000,000 miles. Yet a great deal was learned about this neighbor in the sky—among other things, that he is attended by two tiny satellites, or moons, never seen before. And the same year an Italian astronomer, Signor Schiaparelli, made careful studies and drawings of the strange markings on Mars, completing, with the fine telescope at Milan, a series of elaborate sketches afterward combined into an accurate detail map.

Again, in 1892 and 1894, the earth and Mars came near each other in their flight through space, though somewhat further than during the year 1877. And within the last few months we have been once more in a good position to observe each other. But we are favorably placed because only under these conditions can we see the north pole of Mars, and so much more is known about his south pole that there is, of course, a strong attraction in the mysterious north regions. Only at this great distance is the north pole graciously tilted toward us, so he has been constantly watched this Spring; and so he will be again in a little over two years. Eight years, however, will pass before the Martian south pole can again be studied to good advantage; in September of 1908, too, all observatories will be on the eager lookout for news from this fascinating planet.

Malt and Mortar.

From The Athenaeum.

Our readers who have studied old accounts relating to masons' work are aware that there was a practice, which has only died out in recent times, of blending beer with the lime and sand used for mortar when the work that had to be done was required to have special stability, as it was assumed that the beer rendered the mortar much stronger. The people of Sheffield in 1616 acted on this opinion, for a bushel of malt was bought for "blending of his lyme" when John Pittes repaired the Lady Bridge. We presume that beer was made with it before the blending process took place; and there cannot be a doubt that John Pittes and his workmen tasted thereof, just to assure themselves that it was of the proper strength and quality.

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FINANCIAL.

Financial Forecast

During that period of financial expectancies which culminated in 1889 the editor of this column undertook the construction of a railroad amidst the mineral mountains of Kentucky. He exhausted his individual funds and individual credit in the unexpected necessities of that venture. When the tides of time turned temporarily against the United States during 1890 his individual fortune was torn from his grasp, even as the surf of the sea would have gone had he tried to hold it. The current changes in the ownership of the financial properties of this country have been so sweeping, so radical and far reaching that it has not been possible in view of that Kentucky experience to take a favorable view of financial markets until it appeared that the investing people of the United States have not been placing their money and their credit in similar jeopardy. Almost every banker, every capitalist, has helped to create something which he has made plans to sell. Every possible manoeuvre has been undertaken to secure the money of the venturesome public. Every financier has turned himself into a salesman. For a long time it looked as though these extensive manoeuvres would force the unseasoned securities in a large way into the ownership of the speculative public. This would have ultimately created the greatest market panic ever recorded. Fortunately these manoeuvres have failed because the people of the United States have again shown their capacity for self-government. They have refused to buy them. They have proved themselves equal to emergencies in finance as well as in citizenship. Under these circumstances comparative considerations are very encouraging. That Kentucky enterprise was new. These enterprises are not new. Those who owned these different enterprises before consolidation have been forced to retain their ownership in large degree. This secures good management. In the long run of a period of years nothing in this country pays as well as comprehensive business, well managed. These consolidations are comprehensive of all lines of business, and insure good management. They will establish economies not before attainable, and secure general managers not before available. If we are in the midst of a sweeping industrial revolution, therefore, the industries as industries will be benefited by the consolidations. The serious side of the revolution has been limited to the modes of ownership, to the relations which the new securities might bear to the borrowing public. As that crisis has passed, the opinion is now and here recorded that this great industrial revolution will turn out to be the best possible development for the country at large.

What will become of the securities of these new industrial combinations? They will be slowly sold over the counter to investors. In large degree they cannot be sold to the speculative public. The speculative public is not big enough to give them safe custody. The brokers of Wall St. have not money enough, and their customers have not margin enough. On the 15th of January we gave warning of the disaster which finally overtook eager speculators. We told them that if they confined their operations to sound railway shares and avoided new shares, but not otherwise, they would be able to retain control of the better elements of the New York security market. The venturesome speculators ignored this warning, and have lost their money. It still remains true that the American speculative public is not strong enough at this time to carry the new shares and the old shares, and if it tries to sustain on margin all the vast volume of securities now offered, it will again be plundered by manipulation and lose its holdings. The pressure upon the speculative public will soon become very influential. The price of money will be low, the brokers eager for orders and business conditions are not such as to undermine the foundations of the market; therefore the temptations to buy haphazard will be tremendous. Those who venture into Wall St. in this manner will lose their money. Let us hope that our readers will limit their operations to the conditions herein stated.

Investments: Railway bonds are too high. The best railway investments now are the shares of the Pennsylvania, St. Paul, and Burlington Railway Companies.

Investors who are in a position to rely upon their judgment are advised to select an assortment of the preferred stocks of the new business consolidations; as these consolidations have capitalized the best brains in the different branches of business, and are placed upon sensible foundations as far as the preferred stock is concerned, we do not hesitate to advise the purchase of their preferred shares.

Pan Handle: In Mr. Alloway's April article on "The New Wall St." he was kind enough to refer to the writer of these lines in illustration of "what it is to have the public with you in Wall St.," and in the same month the editor of The Bankers' Magazine referred to the writer as a "specialist who has devoted many years to the study of investments in railway equities, and the relation of such equities to general financial conditions, whose accurate perception has been often confirmed by the course of events which he has foretold." Whatever compliment there may be in these courteous comments, or whatever merit, if any, they may possess, we now desire to risk the reputation of this column upon the new outcome of Pan Handle. It is true that the friends of that stock were temporarily discouraged because President Thomson, although convinced, was reluctant to act. Even under his administration, however, the Pennsylvania Railway Company commenced to pay dividends on the preferred, and funded the maturing railway bonds, thus preparing for important action. The death of President Thomson removes the one obstacle to consolidation, and the financiers and the attorneys of the Pennsylvania system will now yield to the inevitable, and lease the Pan Handle Road in order to unify their system and extricate themselves from the extraordinary grip which the minority holders now have upon them. Such consolidation is justified by business considerations, because the Pan Handle Railway Company has a more comprehensive grip upon the business of the United States than any other railway corporation, and such consolidation is a necessity to harmonize the relations between the eastern and western divisions of that system. The shareholders of the Pan Handle will soon come into a magnificent realization.

Brunswick: Those in control of the Brunswick corporation have realized the improvement which is showing itself in all parts of the South and in connection with their own properties, and have associated with Judge Howland, the President, such important men on their Board of Directors as Judge Lynde Harrison, Attorney for the Plant Railway system, which has a terminus upon the property; J. W. Hinkley, President of the United States Casualty Company, and Silas B. Dutcher, President of the Hamilton Trust Company of Brooklyn. The management of this company is doing good work for the Port of Brunswick; is constantly improving the relations between the interests of the Brunswick corporation and the great railway systems which have their termini at that port, and are doing everything possible to increase the intrinsic value of the property. We renew our advice in regard to the purchase of Brunswick shares for a low-priced, conservative, and growing speculative promise.

Immediate Market.

We have waited many months to feel safe in taking a positive position. During all this time the general market yielded as we expected. The turn has come. Just now the important leaders of financial New York seem to be engaged in a movement in St. Paul, Burlington, Rock Island, and certain other railway shares in order to create general cheerfulness and broaden the market, in the hope that they can make it strong enough and large enough to relieve them of their Copper and Steel specialties. This movement was started by the increase of dividend upon Atchison, and upon the announcement of the full dividend upon Sugar shares. As the aforesaid railway shares advance these managers will sell some, and when prices react they will buy them back again. By repeated movements of this kind they will carry the railway market upward. Speculators should start with conservative holdings of St. Paul and Burlington, and if the prices decline should buy more, and, on the other hand, when prices advance should sell a portion of their holdings at each stage of the advance. So much for temporary operations for those who do not care to confine their investments to Pan Handle shares.

FRANCIS D. CARLEY.

FINANCIAL.

6% NEW YORK CITY INVESTMENT

SUBSCRIPTION TO $150,000

First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds

OF

The American Market Company

Denomination of Bonds $500 Each.

THE BANKING HOUSE OF

HAIGHT & FREESE

Offer these bonds (redeemable in 1928 by means of sinking fund separately invested)

AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST,

Payable 10% on application, and the balance on allotment.
The Trustee for the Mortgage Bondholders is the

United States Mortgage and Trust Co. of New York.

INTEREST RUNS FROM FIRST OF JUNE, 1899, PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, IN NEW YORK BY THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST CO., WHERE, ALSO, WHEN DUE, THE BONDS THEMSELVES WILL BE PAYABLE.

THE OBJECT OF THE ISSUE IS TO CONSTRUCT A

GENERAL MARKET ON THE WEST SIDE

Similar to Washington and Fulton Markets.

EARNING CAPACITY OF THE MARKET.

Careful estimate, after providing for mortgage interest and sinking fund to redeem the bonds in 1928, and all expenses, shows a **surplus sufficient to pay 10% on the**

$600,000 Capital Stock Already Subscribed For,

BESIDES LEAVING A LARGE ADDITIONAL SUM TO BE CARRIED FORWARD TO SURPLUS ACCOUNT.

Annual gross income	$123,760
Operating expenses and fixed charges (not incident to mortgage bonds)	$23,000
Interest at 6% on $150,000 bonds	9,000
Sinking fund to retire bonds	5,000
	37,000

ANNUAL NET PROFITS OVER ALL FIXED CHARGES . $86,760

Market located 8th Avenue, 48th and 49th Streets, in the City of New York.

THE ADVANTAGES OF THIS CENTRAL LOCATION SHOW ITS SUPERIORITY OVER THAT OF ALL OTHER MARKETS IN THE CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESERVE THE RIGHT WITHOUT NOTICE TO CLOSE THE SUBSCRIPTION LISTS, AND TO ADVANCE THE PRICE; AND TO REJECT OR REDUCE ANY SUBSCRIPTION AT ANY TIME BEFORE THE DELIVERY OF THE BONDS. IF THE WHOLE NUMBER OF BONDS SUBSCRIBED FOR BY ANY PERSON BE NOT ALLOTTED TO HIM, THE AMOUNT PAID AT THE TIME OF SUBSCRIPTION, OVER AND ABOVE 10% OF HIS ALLOTMENT, WILL BE APPLIED TO THE BALANCE DUE UNDER THE ALLOTMENT.

Prospectus, application forms, and all particulars can be had on application in person or by mail to BANKING HOUSE of

HAIGHT & FREESE,

53 Broadway, New York.
85 State Street, Boston,
Cor. 4th & Walnut Sts., Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECURITIES OF THE

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company and its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
ANGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R.R. Co.

Further deposits of stock and bonds above named will be received by The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York until further notice, under an agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company.

Securities may be withdrawn by non-assenting depositors if the Plan of Readjustment shall not prove to be satisfactory to them.

An amount equal to the interest maturing April 1st, 1899, will be advanced to depositing bondholders.

The Committee is of the opinion that no intelligent Plan of Readjustment can be formulated until a physical examination showing the needs of the property, and an examination of the accounts shall have been completed. The result of such examinations will form a proper basis for a plan. Until the recent changes in the personnel of this Committee and Receivership, satisfactory arrangements could not be made for such examinations. At the request of, and in conjunction with the representatives of the Amsterdam bondholders, expert accountants have been appointed to examine the books and accounts, and an expert has also been appointed for the physical examination. The plan will be formulated as soon as these examinations shall have been completed.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company, and application for their listing on the New York Stock Exchange will be made in due course.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.

W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

A WALL STREET MAN FREQUENTLY HAVING accurate valuable information wants to meet party trading on New York Stock Exchange, who can use it to advantage. Highest N. Y. Stock Exchange and other reference. If readers of this notice familiar with Wall Street business will differentiate between this notice and the usual run of such advertisements, they will find something out of the ordinary. TANTALUS, Box 165 Times Office.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

For the accommodation of our many patrons, who have found our down-town offices overcrowded, and also for the accommodation of those clients and prospective clients for whom it is inconvenient to visit the Wall Street district, we beg to announce that we have opened very commodious and attractive

BRANCH OFFICES:

NO. 30 WEST TWENTY-THIRD ST.,
adjoining Stern Bros.' establishment.
ON PARLE FRANCAIS. SE HABLA ESPANOL.
MAN SPRICHT DEUTSCH.

CHESTER B. LAWRENCE, JR.,
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York.
STOCKS, HIGH GRADE BONDS, GRAIN.
Commission, 1-16 per cent. Margins, 3 to 5 per cent. Interest charges never exceed 6 per cent.
Main Offices, 32 & 34 Broadway, N. Y.
Special Ladies' Department at Branch Office.
DAILY MARKET LETTER, giving correct logical views and special information, furnished gratis to clients and prospective clients.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus.....$2,750,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Prest. ABRAM R. HYATT, 2d Vice-Prest.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Chas. S. Fairchild, Jno. G. McCullough,
Wm. H. Appleton, Edward Uhl,
Wm. L. Strong, Frederic R. Coudert,
James J. Hill, B. Aymar Sands,
Wm. F. Buckley, John W. Sterling,
Stuart G. Nelson, John A. McCall.
Hudson Hoagland, H. Walter Webb.
James Stillman, James A. Blair,
Edward N. Gibbs, Frank W. Stearns.
M. C. D. Borden, Wm. D. Randolph.
Aldace F. Walker.

This company is authorized to act as Executor Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.
BOND DEPARTMENT.
CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET.
New York, June 9, 1899.
To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant
General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds:

Holders of registered bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company on the basis of
$1,100 Prior Lien Bonds (ex-coupon due July 1st, 1899) for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.
Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds from January 1st to June 30th, 1899, will be paid in cash on July 1st, to the registered holder.
The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.
General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. S. MELLEN, President.

WRITE US.
OUR ADVICES FOR THE PAST FEW WEEKS ON THE STOCK MARKET HAVE BEEN SO REMARKABLY CORRECT THAT ALL WHO HAVE FOLLOWED THEM HAVE QUADRUPLED THEIR INVESTMENT. WE MAKE NO CHARGE FOR OUR ADVICE. ADDRESS FREE GRATIS, BOX 161 TIMES OFFICE.

5% 20 GOLD BONDS.—Apply W. J. MADDEN, Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL

REORGANIZATION.

The plan for the reorganization of the Wisconsin Central system, dated April 10th, 1899, has been declared operative by the reorganization managers, and copies can be had on application to the United States Trust Company of New York, or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, or to either of the undersigned. A decree has been entered upon the foreclosure of Wisconsin Central Company's first mortgage and a sale thereunder will occur **JULY 7TH, 1899.**

Holders of Wisconsin Central Company First Mortgage Bonds; of Wisconsin Central Railroad Company Common Stock; of Packwaukee & Montello R. R. Co. Common Stock; of Wisconsin and Minnesota R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds; of Chippewa Falls & Western Railway Co. First Mortgage Bonds; and holders of Certificates of Deposit or Trustees' Certificates of Beneficial Interest, representing any of the said securities, are requested to deposit the same with United States Trust Company of New York, or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, under the said plan. Certificates of Deposit will be given on receipt of such securities.

Holders of $1,120,000 Wisconsin Central Company First Mortgage Bonds have already deposited their Bonds, and the holders of the outstanding $145,000 should deposit same with the United States Trust Company of New York, or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, on or before JUNE 30TH, 1899, in order to participate in the benefits of the Plan.

Holders of Wisconsin Central Co. and Wisconsin Central Railroad Co. Joint and Several Improvement Bonds; Wisconsin Central Railroad Company First Series Bonds, Chicago, Wisconsin and Minnesota R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds, Income Bonds, Preferred Stock, Common Stock; Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds, Manitowoc Division First Mortgage Bonds, Manitowoc Division Scrip, Manitowoc Terminal Mortgage Notes, Income Bonds, First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock, and Central Car Co. Stock; or Certificates of Deposit, or Trustees' Certificates of Beneficial Interest, representing said securities, will, upon transfer and delivery of the same to United States Trust Company of New York, or Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, receive in cash the amounts respectively provided in the said plan.

HOLDERS OF
WISCONSIN CENTRAL COMPANY
Income Bonds.
Preferred Stock.
Common Stock.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT of Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, representing said Income Bonds, Preferred Stock, and Common Stock.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT of United States Trust Company of New York, representing said Income Bonds.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT of Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, representing United States Trust Company certificates for said Income Bonds, are hereby NOTIFIED:

That in order to participate in the benefits of said proposed reorganization, they are required to deposit the said bonds, stocks, and certificates with the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY of New York, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY of Boston **ON OR BEFORE JUNE 20, 1899,** and that at the time of said deposit they are required **to pay the first and second instalments,** aggregating 75 per cent. of amounts payable by them respectively, as provided in the Plan, to wit:

On account of Income Bonds, $150 for each $1,000 bond or certificate therefor deposited.

On account of Preferred Stock, $15 for each share or certificate therefor deposited.

On account of Common Stock, $7.50 for each share or certificate therefor deposited.

The certificates of deposit of each of above named Trust Companies so deposited under the Plan will be returned after being stamped as assenting to the Plan and first and second instalments paid.

Holders of certificates of deposit of United States Trust Company for income bonds and of Old Colony Trust Company for preferred and common stock, who have already paid the first instalment of the amounts payable by them respectively as provided in the Plan, are notified to pay the second instalment of fifty per cent. of the said amounts on or before **JUNE 20TH, 1899,** to wit: on account of income bonds $100 for each $1,000 bond or certificate therefor; on account of preferred stock $10 for each share or certificate therefor; on account of common stock $5 for each share or certificate therefor.

They should also present their Certificates to be stamped second instalment paid.

Depositors of Income Bonds will receive Certificates of Deposit of UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY under the Bondholders' Agreement of January 25, 1895; depositors of Preferred and Common Stock will receive Certificates of Deposit of the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY under the Security Holders' Agreement of January 12, 1898, such certificates of each Trust Company being stamped as assenting to the Plan and first and second instalments paid.

New York, June 6, 1899.

GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of Reorganization Committee.
JOSEPH S. DALE, Secretary,
24 Exchange Place, New York.
Maitland, Coppell & Co., 24 Exchange Place, N.Y.,
Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall St., New York,
Edward Sweet & Co., 38 Broad St., New York,
Reorganization Managers.

COPPER.

THE PRENTICE INVESTMENT CO.,
44 BROAD ST., NEW YORK,
Fiscal Agents for
THE
Boston and British Columbia Copper Mining and Smelting Company.

Officers and Directors:

JOHN F. MERRILL, Ex-Senator, of Quincy, Mass., and Director in Boston and Quincy Street Railway Company.
GEORGE W. FRENCH, Capitalist, Randolph, Mass.
SETH E. BENSON, Capitalist and Real Estate Owner, Melrose, Mass.
E. H. HAMBLEN, Wholesale Grocer, Springfield, Mass.
WILLIAM CROSBIE .....Revelstoke, B. C.
THEODORE W. FRENCH, Capitalist, Pawtucket, R. I.
GEORGE W. BEACH .....Mining Expert

ANNOUNCEMENT.—In pursuance with our instructions this day, we wish to announce that the stock of this company will be advanced from $2.50 per share to $5.00 per share, par value $10.00, on July 1st. No orders will be received at our office for stock at present price after 4 o'clock June 30, 1899.

We wish to state that our allotment will soon be all sold at present rate of orders, so wire if you wish to secure stock.

The Smelter Plant in connection with these mines assures this proposition of dividends.

HOT STUFF.

Last Sunday we offered to furnish you with information on Sugar, guaranteeing you a
5-POINT PROFIT
if you acted upon our advice. Tuesday morning we wired 800 speculators throughout the country
"BUY SUGAR AT 140"
and we have persistently urged our customers every day since to "STICK TO LONG SUGAR AND BUY IT ON ALL SOFT SPOTS"; also "BUY FEDERAL STEEL, BROOKLYN, AND GRANGERS."
Our guarantee of a 5-point profit in Sugar got there
WITH BOTH FEET
and nearly four times over.
FUN IN SUGAR
is just beginning, and if you want to know
JUST WHAT TO DO
TO MAKE MONEY
send us your check for Ten Dollars to-day, to reach us Monday, when we will telegraph you before the opening the figure at which to
BUY OR SELL SUGAR
Also information on B. R. T., GRANGERS, MANHATTAN, and the STEEL STOCKS.
Many of our discretionary accounts were put "short" of SUGAR Monday last at 145 and switched to the "long" side at 140 Tuesday. Every account in our office bought St. Paul at 125½ Thursday for a turn, carrying some above 127. Accounts handled for 10 per cent. of the net.
To Our Code Holders Monday.
TROPHY SUGAR.
Get your remittance in our hands before Monday's opening.
JNO. H. KIMBALL & CO.,
50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

6% INTEREST 6%
The Mercantile Co-operative Bank,
Cor. 23d St. & Lexington Av.
Assets, $1,093,000. Surplus, $100,000.
Issues 6% Coupon Certificates.
Denominations, $25, $100, and $500.
Interest Coupons payable semi-annually at the Knickerbocker Trust Company.
Better Security Than Industrial Stocks,
for the reason that the Mercantile Co-operative Bank loans its funds only on Real Estate, New York City and vicinity. Further information and particulars of earning capacity of the Bank furnished upon application.

Bulls and Bears of Wall Street is the title of the latest and best book published on stock speculation. Methods of successful operators explained. Send 10 cents in stamps or coin for copy. JOHN B. McKENZIE, 11 Broadway, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

Our Copper Exhibit at Electric Show, Madison Square Garden, N. Y., was a fascinating attraction.

COPPER

ANITA MINING CO. OF NEW YORK, CAPITAL STOCK $500,000, OPERATING THE PROMONTORIO AND ANITA COPPER MINES AT BOLANOS, STATE OF JALISCO, MEXICO.

For the purpose of installing a forty-ton smelting plant, a compressed air plant to operate the drills in the mine and an electric light plant that will give the company an income of not less than $4,000 a day (equal to 60 per cent. of the total capitalization) a limited amount of stock will be sold at

50 Cents a Share. Par Value, $1.

We have 15,000 shares left at this price; the balance, 10,000, will be raised to $1.00. We would advise you to secure your stock without delay.

We have sunk seven test pits along the outcrop of the vein for a distance of three-quarters of a mile, and the ores extracted show a value of $47.00 a ton. The ores in the mines have improved beyond all our calculations and show a general value of $37.00 a ton.

Fraser & Chalmers, 80 Broadway, New York, have shipped our entire Power Plant. Other smelters will be added as fast as required.

We expect this stock to be worth $20.00 a share inside of a year after the machinery is running. Will have plant in operation in four months. Can increase output of mines to 200 tons or greater as development progresses. We are working in ore that will assay $700 gold to the ton. This is a marvelous opportunity and comes once in a lifetime.

Full information, prospectus, &c., may be obtained from our Fiscal Agents.

JOSHUA BROWN & CO.,
BANKERS,
45 AND 47 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
89 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

BANKING HOUSE
HAIGHT & FREESE
NEW YORK, 53 BROADWAY.
PHILA., S. W. COR. 4TH & WALNUT ST.
BOSTON, 85 STATE STREET.
CONNECTED BY PRIVATE WIRES.

Execute orders in STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, and PROVISIONS on the New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago Grain and Stock Exchanges for investment or to be carried on margin of 3 to 5 per cent., at 1-16 commission. Interest allowed on margins and deposits subject to check at sight.

Write or call for our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL." This publication has become a text-book to the speculating and investing public, being the most condensed statistical history of the stock and bond market ever issued by any Banking House.

Gives range of prices of Stocks, Wheat, Cotton, and Provisions for 10 to 30 years, latest financial reports, and statements of earnings, dividends, &c., of all railroad and industrial corporations whose shares are listed on the principal Exchanges.

It is indispensable to the investor and operator in determining the value of Stocks and Bonds, and is up to date in everything pertaining to the markets of the world.

We are pleased to present it FREE upon mailed or personal application, as well as designate stocks which in our judgment will prove most profitable to the Investor.

Twenty years' experience, largest clientele, most commodious offices, best brokerage service. Branch Office, 1132 Broadway, N. Y., near 26th Street.

A STOCK, GRAIN, AND COTTON LETTER issued daily, and SENT FREE on request.

15 Points in 30 Days Advice Free

I KNOW of a certain stock dealt in on N. Y. Stock Exchange which will advance 15 points before it declines 2 points. I will give you this information FREE, with the understanding that you pay me 20 per cent. of the net. Pay me nothing until you have made profits. Write for particulars. INSIDER, Box 170, Times Office, New York.

MANAGER FOR BRANCH OFFICE WANTED by New York Stock Exchange house; must have some clientele of his own, and expect to do something besides draw his breath and his salary. No notice will be taken of communications that do not give full particulars of previous employment and capability, and salary expected, which will be treated confidentially. Above is a good opportunity for a hustler, who will not expect others to make a living for him while he looks on. Address OPPORTUNITY, Box 130 New York Times.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, BY ORder of the Board of Directors of the Spanish-American Light & Power Company, Consolidated, a special meeting of the stockholders of the company will be held at No. 1 Calzada del Monte, in the City of Havana, Cuba, on June 18th, 1899, at noon, to consider and act upon a proposition made to the Company to purchase the Gas Works and electric light plant of the Company at Matanzas, Cuba, and if such proposition is accepted to authorize a sale of said works and plant. EMILIO YGLESIAS, Secretary.
Dated Havana, June 8th, 1899.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK.
New York, June 3, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the bank, Avenue D, corner 10th Street, on Wednesday, June 14, 1899. Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

American Beet Sugar Company,
32 Nassau St., New York.
Interest on Preferred Stock.
Interest at 6% per annum from April 18th, 1899, to July 1st, 1899, will be paid at the Company's office, on the par of the preferred stock of the Company on and after July 1st to Preferred Stockholders of record on June 22d. Books close at the office of the CORPORATION TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY, 27 Pine St., New York, June 22d, at 3 P. M. and reopen July 5th at 10 A. M. S. D. SCHENCK, Treas.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,
May 29th, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.
Certificate for 100 shares Arcadian Copper Co. No. D. 750. Transfer has been stopped, and application has been made for a new certificate. Please notify ROLSTON & BASS, 16 and 18 Broad St., New York.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $193,726,670; balance, $11,141,622; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $215,341.

Money on call in London, 1@1¼ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2 3-16 per cent. for short and 2 3-16@2¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was quiet. Posted rates were $4.86¼ for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.85½@$4.85⅝ for sixty days, $4.87⅝ for demand, and $4.88¼@$4.88⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.85@$4.85½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.18¾@5.18¾ less 1-16 for long and 5.16¼@5.16¼ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94 13-16@94⅞ and 95 7-16@95½, and guilders at 40@40 1-16 and 40 3-16@40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—15c discount. Boston—15@20c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 10.—Business on the Bourse to-day was dull mostly throughout and closed steady. The demand for Spanish 4s is growing on the idea that the coupon would be paid in full. Rio Tintos advanced and Kafirs were offered for London account. There was some investment demand, but speculators held aloof, waiting for the races to-morrow at Longchamps.

BERLIN, June 10.—On the Boerse to-day Americans and Canadian Pacifics were firmer. The general tendency was reserved in view of the Transvaal question and the races to-morrow at Longchamps.

FRANKFORT, June 10.—Business on the Boerse to-day was of a quiet tendency.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $8,639,391. The imports of specie were $818,615 and exports of specie $5,468,642.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Bear speculators this week have attempted their utmost at demoralization. They have failed. Final quotations for the week show advances instead of declines.

Some extraordinary efforts were made to pound prices downward, extraordinary misstatements were given circulation, and during the early part of the week it looked as if the depression campaign was to be somewhat successful; but on Friday and Saturday natural rallies produced gains, raising quotations actually higher than they were when the ramming and jamming began in the early part of the week—most net changes yesterday showing on the right side as compared with the record of a week ago.

It is the comment of ordinary observers of the current course of the market that much of the talent of the Stock Exchange is still ranged on the bear side, still disposed to expect recessions, trying to help force declines, expectant evidently of mishaps and disturbances and upsets promiscuous. They pin their doubts to crop disaster tales, gold export announcements, labor snarls. They profess to be careless utterly of the long line of proofs that prosperity generally is assertive throughout the country. A few relatively insignificant drawbacks they rate as of consequence far beyond the tremendous total of elements inspiriting. They acknowledge—because facts oblige them to acknowledge—that commercially and industrially the whole country is profiting. They acknowledge—because they have to acknowledge—that in financial affairs not one single troublesome influence is discernible. They acknowledge—because obliged to acknowledge—that on the business basis virtually every sign is favorable. Alertly seeking flaws, they do not find them. Continually and enthusiastically on the outlook for some reason to be discouraged, they are confronted with one limitless list of accomplishments and prospects uniformly encouraging. Thus they fall back, perforce, upon the "argument" that technically the security market is disadvantageously situated—that it is "overbought," that stocks have drifted from strong hands into weaker ones, that great financial interests have liquidated, that the public has succeeded to the holdings of syndicates and manipulators, and that millionaires who have sold out must be expected from this time forward to work on the side of depression in order to buy back chea

tion being taken as in natural course and wholly without effort to have it serve as a stock market influence. Investors must bear in mind differences so displayed in character of management. Rather than a mystery of blind pools with efforts to shake out investors, the sane buyer will prefer to throw his lot with a management that is straightforward and fair, and Federal Steel has better chances, on merit and naturally, than American Steel and Wire, however much one kind of manipulation may follow another.

Indications appear of important developments impending in local transit stocks. Some exaggerated forecasts get attention, but it is evident that negotiations of much more than ordinary consequence are under way.

In what is likely to come about Metropolitan will be the largest gainer. A group of speculators short of Metropolitan stock have been energetically striving to knock its quotations down, and incidentally have not hesitated to indulge in some very curious performances. What chiefly they have accomplished, however, may be to trap themselves, for the stock which they have sold short they deliver to insiders--Messrs. Elkins and Widener of Philadelphia, and Mr. William C. Whitney and Messrs. Wormser of New York having apparently unlimited orders in the market to absorb all stock offered. This group of financiers smile carelessly at the bear representation that current dividends are not being earned, and close Wall Street friends have their assurance that a substantial surplus is shown beyond all dividend requirements.

The fact that the system is only now beginning to near completion accounts for much in estimating Metropolitan's outlook, the effect of new extensions being somewhat shown last month in an increase of earnings approaching $10,000 per day. It can be stated, moreover, upon authority practically official that the percentage of operating expenses is materially decreasing—some features of this improvement being simply phenomenal, while addit onal revenues (resulting from the sale of surplus power and on other accounts) begin from this time forward to yield ex raordinary income.

It can hardly be comfortable in the face of facts like these to be short of 20,000 shares of Metropolitan stock. One Wall Street operator may be. Insiders believe him to be.

SATURDAY.

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 10	306,555
To date this year	93,699,526
Corresponding date last year	47,867,955

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 10	$1,731,500
To date this year	$513,804,710
Corresponding date last year	$360,562,560

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Smelt. & Ref....	½	Gen. Electric....	1
Am. Spirits Mfg....	½	Int. Paper....	½
Am. Sugar Ref....	½	Minn. & St. L....	½
Am. Tobacco....	½	M. & St. L. 2d pf....	1¼
Brook. Union Gas....	4	M. St. P. & S. M. pf....	½
Brunswick City....	¾	Ore. R. & N. pf....	1¾
Chi. G. W. pf. A....	½	Penn. Railroad....	1
Chi., Ind. & L....	1¼	P., C., C. & St. L....	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac....	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Chi. Term. T. pf....	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Colorado Southern....	½	Standard Dist....	½
Consol. Gas....	5⅝	Standard Dist. pf....	2
Del., Lack & W....	½	Twin City R. T....	1⅛
Den. & Rio Grande....	½	Union Bag & Paper pf.	½
Federal Steel....	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy pf.	½	Int. Silver	¾
Am. Steel & Wire..	⅞	Met. Street Ry....	⅝
Am. Tin Plate pf....	1¼	Mo., K. & Texas....	⅞
At. T. & S. F....	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake....	1
Col. & H. C. & I....	⅞	Peo. Gas, Chi....	⅝
Cont. Tobacco pf....	½	St. L. Southw. pf....	1¾
D., S. S. & Atlantic.	1¼	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	⅜
Federal Steel pf....	½	Union Bag & Paper.	1½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'way & 7th Av. gen.	1
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s.	1½
C., R. I. & P. Ga. reg.	1
N. Y., S. & W. gen.	2
S. Pac. Cal. 5s, sta..	1
W. N. Y. & Pa. gen.	3½

Bond Declined.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st..... 2

Affected by cross influences—profit taking on stocks bought early in the week, fears of an unfavorable bank statement, and continued confident buying of the same character that has brought about recent gains—the stock market yesterday was an irregular one, in which net changes were in most instances fractional, and were about evenly divided between gains and losses. Except for some little commission house buying the market during the two hours of business was professional in character, and the traders, who counted upon an unfavorable Clearing House statement, and upon profit taking sales by bulls which they seemed to think inevitable, were, for the most part, bearish. After the bank statement came out and the professional contingent discovered that it was not as unfavorable as they expected there was a good deal of covering of stocks put out late on Friday and early yesterday. The market closed strong, and in most of the conspicuous stocks final prices were at or near the highest.

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The market yesterday was again broad, and was quite active, the total transactions aggregating more than 300,000 shares. Those stocks which, during the week were most conspicuous in the general buoyancy, again received most attention, and again Wall Street seemed to ignore news developments and to act largely upon sentiment. Although early prices cabled from London were below Friday's closing level, this market was unaffected by the moderate selling for foreign account through arbitrage houses.

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The industrial group and the coal stocks were the most prominent issues. Sugar Trust and several other industrial stocks showed noteworthy resistance to the selling, and made substantial advances above their lowest prices. Of the local shares Consolidated Gas was notably strong, rumors of a settlement of the local gas war bringing about a 5-point advance in the stock. The local traction shares—Manhattan Elevated, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and Metropolitan—also held up remarkably well under heavy realizing sales and rather aggressive selling by traders for the short account. St. Paul's excellent earnings for the first week of June were responsible for a good deal of buying of the Granger shares, and in a large measure offset the influence of the wheat market's new strength. Buying of the same good character as that noted heretofore kept all the anthracite coal shares consistently firm.

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The Street evidently expected an unfavorable bank statement. The heavy gold shipments of the week and the renewed outside buying in the stock market were counted upon to make the figures unsatisfactory. But when the Clearing House figures were made public they were found to be much better than was looked for. The increase in loans amounted to $10,805,000. Deposits increased $7,770,000. The loss in surplus reserves was $3,387,000, but cash holdings in banks decreased less than $1,500,000. The point was made that the heaviest gold shipments of the week did not show fully in the cash item. Following the appearance of this statement there was a general change in sentiment among those traders who had previously been bearish because of their anticipations of an unfavorable statement, and in the last half hour there was a general covering movement.

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According to yesterday's figures the New York banks now have a total reserve of $263,781,000, which is $39,328,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits aggregating nearly $898,000,000 and loans outstanding to the amount of $737,000,000.

ST. PAUL'S BIG EARNINGS.

St. Paul's excellent statement for the first week of June, showing a gain of $102,420 over the corresponding week of last year, was decidedly encouraging to bulls on the Granger stocks. The figures make a new high record for the period. St. Paul's statement for the full month of May shows an increase of about 7 per cent. over the same month of last year, which is a notable exhibit in view of the fact that the grain movement in 1898 was much heavier than in the month just ended. A year ago there was a very large export demand for wheat, and this kept the railroads busy with grain traffic.

A good deal of the buying of St. Paul and the other Grangers yesterday came from the West, where, despite the strength of the grain market, sentiment on the Grangers seems to be considerably improved. It was reported that one or two important Chicago interests who two weeks ago were heavily involved on the short side of the Granger stocks have turned about and are now long of the group.

STEEL AND WIRE BUYING.

American Steel and Wire sold as high as 62½ yesterday, declining subsequently to 60⅝ on rather aggressive selling by traders, and rallying again to 61 before the close. The statement of Mr. Henry Seligman that he and his friends are strongly in favor of a 1½ per cent. dividend on the stock had considerable effect upon sentiment, and stopped a good deal of commission house liquidation. The bearish contingent—and it is said that some Steel and Wire insiders are working on this side—were again aggressive in their selling and insistent in their predictions that no dividend will be declared at this time. People who watched the stock closely, however, said that the buying was very much better than the selling, and that it was carried on in a much more confident manner.

SUGAR TRUST RUMORS.

Sugar Trust was active and strong yesterday, breaking only to a fraction below 156 when the general market was weak and selling up to 158¾ in the last half hour. Although the buying could not be called of a good character, it was none the less effective, and in the absence of any pressure advanced the stock materially. As has been true for several days past, people usually having good Sugar Trust information were sellers on the advance.

Once more the old rumors of a settlement between the Sugar Trust and the Arbuckles were put into circulation, and many statements to this effect were made. One news agency bulletin quoted an authority as saying positively that the war between the Sugar Trust and Arbuckle Brothers is over. Both interests, however, specifically denied these stories, and intimated that they were mere stock-jobbing inventions. Boston houses were rather conspicuous on the buying side of Sugar during the day.

PENNSYLVANIA BUOYANCY.

Pennsylvania Railroad was more active yesterday than it has been for some time. Nearly 16,000 shares of the stock were traded in, and the price ran up from 131 to 132½, Pennsylvania's net gain for the day amounting to a full point. The heavy buying of the stock was the subject of a good deal of talk, and was generally looked upon as representing a belief on the part of strong interests that President Cassatt's management will adopt a more liberal dividend policy. Philadelphia houses were heavy buyers, and among them it was intimated that most of their purchases were for the account of Philadelphia interests more or less closely identified with the Pennsylvania management. Flower & Co. bought upward of 5,000 shares of Pennsylvania during the day, and this buying was looked upon as significant in many ways.

The Pan Handle stocks advanced a point each, being influenced by the same sentiment that brought about the rise in Pennsylvania. A belief that the new Pennsylvania executive will accord a more liberal treatment to Pan Handle stockholders than the late President Thomson seems to be general among houses with Philadelphia wires.

GAS SETTLEMENT STORIES.

Consolidated Gas came into prominence yesterday, running up sharply from 176 to 180⅝ on transactions of about 7,000 shares. Much of the stock's strength came from short covering on the part of the traders, which was induced by the widely circulated rumors of a settlement of the local gas war. These rumors could not be confirmed, and the cut in the Standard Gas Company's quarterly dividend from 1½ to 1 per cent. could not be regarded as indicative of any newly established friendships between the gas companies. Yet the stories were given out with a lot of circumstantial additions, one of which told that a conference has been arranged for between Mr. Sage and the Messrs. Rockefeller, and they were listened to by professional traders who have been short of Consolidated for some time past, and who have been frightened by the strength of the stock during the past few days. Above 178, however, the stock seemed to be in good supply, the most conspicuous sellers being brokers believed to be acting for insiders.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London's operations in this market yesterday were small and were practically all on the selling side. About 10,000 shares were put out for foreign account, most of these being St. Paul, Atchison preferred, and Ontario and Western. The London selling did not seem to be effective in this market, but it was a topic of more general discussion than London's operations have recently been. The most popular view of London's recent sales in this market seems to be that speculators there are shorting American stocks on the theory that our gold exports must ultimately affect our markets. The beginning of London's fortnightly settlement takes place this week, and among foreign houses here there is a feeling that some interesting developments may come in connection with this operation.

FEDERAL STEEL'S DIVIDEND.

Federal Steel common was quite active and strong on rather aggressive buying by Flower & Co. and other houses representing insiders. The stock got up to 62½, and closed within a fraction of its top price. Friends of the property are talking with even greater confidence than heretofore on the stocks because of the company's steadily increasing business and the outlook for continued improvement in the iron trade. There seems to be no question about the coming dividend on the stock, insiders asserting positively that in July a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be paid. Offers of 1 per cent. for the dividend if it is quarterly have been freely made during the past few days. Throughout the past week Flower & Co. have been big buyers of Federal Steel common, and their following in many of the commission houses have also taken large lots of the stock. Because of the uncertainty over American Steel and Wire dividends and the weakness in that stock, the trading contingent has shown inclination to bear Federal Steel, presumably with the expectation that the stock would sympathize with American Steel common. Quite a substantial short interest in the former stock has been created in this way.

NORTHERN PACIFIC TRAFFIC.

An officer of the Northern Pacific Company, in pointing out that the road is having a hard time meeting the demands of its growing traffic, says:

"It is true that we have had to secure a large amount of new equipment, and that several hundred cars are now under construction. In the first place, it takes a pretty large amount of new equipment every year to keep so large a system as ours up to its normal requirements. Then our business is increasing very rapidly. As the system becomes enlarged and its territory is developed, the normal demand for equipment of course becomes larger. Our system is being enlarged, and its territory is being built up very rapidly. We will in the future need somewhat larger total equipment than heretofore, as will most other large Western roads. But we have not been unable to promptly meet all ordinary demands for equipment up to this time, nor do we anticipate anything of the sort. It is to prevent such a contingency that so much additional new equipment is being secured. The impression that we were short of equipment may have arisen from the fact that many flat cars have been called out for construction purposes. We have not let construction and improvement work, however, interfere in this way with our traffic business to any extent whatever. Included in the company's new equipment are many coal cars of the hopper pattern. The company's coal business is much larger than ever before. Coal is being mined and sold more extensively in Washington, and the general increase of business along the lines has increased the consumption very noticeably."

WHEAT MARKET SITUATION.

The local and Chicago wheat markets were last week under active bear influence that on Friday had lowered the quotation for the July option nearly 4 cents a bushel in Chicago and 3½ cents in New York. There was a sharp and well-sustained rally yesterday, which was partly due to a rumor that after all the Government report would not be as bearish as was expected, and partly to what appeared to be trustworthy news about disaster to the wheat crop in South Russia. Conservative traders with memories were not forgetful of the rumors of the Russian harvest of 1891, the large Russian exports that followed, and the disastrous results to such United States interests as followed the "hold-your-wheat" policy. As a fact the wheat situation has turned from a weather to a crop market, taking into consideration the condition of the maturing crops in Europe and the progress and results of our Winter wheat garnering, which is rapidly extending from Texas to Oklahoma. Factors in the price of wheat will be the condition of European wheat as the harvest time approaches, and the average per acre and the quality of our own breadstuff. Bull factors that have to be established to advance quotations are the relations of acreage harvested to acreage planted, verification of reports of premature ripening and the scaling down of the average of bushels to the acre. There is certainly much encouragement for those who look for higher values in the gradual exhaustion of our stocks and farm holdings and the fair export business which flour at $5.20 against $4 a month ago is accepted as a sure indication that milling interests are wide awake. On the other hand the increase in the visible supply would be in ordinary circumstances a bear factor were it not that this year there exists no invisible supply in that the farmers hold the reserve stocks, and it is a simple arithmetical problem to discover what that supply is, the factors being the small quantity of old wheat existing last December, last year's crops, exports, home consumption, seeding needs, milling requirements, and the visible stocks at distributing centres.

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The course of the leading wheat and corn futures during the past week at Chicago and New York is shown in the following tables of actual closing prices:

CHICAGO FUTURES.

	June 3.	June 5.	June 6.	June 7.
Wheat—				
July	77⅞	76⅞	75	75½
September	78⅜	77⅝	76	76⅝
Corn—				
July	34	33⅞	33½	33⅝
September	34½	34¼	34	34⅛
Wheat—	June 8.	June 9.	June 10.	
July	74⅞	74⅝	75 9-16	
September	75⅝	75¼	76⅝	
Corn—				
July	33⅞	33¾	33¾	
September	34½	33⅞	34	

NEW YORK FUTURES.

	June 3.	June 5.	June 6.	June 7.
Wheat—				
July	82⅝	82½	80⅝	80⅝
September	82¾	82⅝	80⅝	80¾
Corn—				
July	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝	39½
September	39⅝	39½	39½	39½
Wheat—	June 8.	June 9.	June 10.	
July	80½	79¾	81¼	
September	80	79⅝	81 1-16	
Corn—				
July	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
September	39⅝	39⅝	39½	

July wheat during the week declined 2 3-16c in Chicago and 1½c here, and the decline in the September option was 2c at Chicago and 1 1-16c at New York. Corn maintained the wheat market from slumping. It was uniformly steady, the decline being but: Chicago—July, ¼c; September, ½c, and New York—July, ¼c, and September, ⅛c. The low of the week for wheat was on Friday, when July at Chicago touched 73⅝c and here 79¼c. At Chicago yesterday the range of July wheat was 74½c to 75 9-16c. The rally in both markets came within the last hour of trading, the gain from the so-called noon close to the 1 P. M. close being about ¼c. On the post-market curb here July held steadily to 81 1-16c. Privileges were at wide range for to-morrow, puts being 79½c to 79¾c, and calls 83⅛c. Calls for the whole week were 84½c.

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This extract from Snow's crop report is given because it is generally accepted as balanced on the question of Winter and Spring wheat conditions:

Little that is new can be said of Winter wheat. The season for harvest is now at hand in the southern part of the important belt, while the crop is heading out well toward its northern limits. Nothing has developed to warrant any hope of better results than appeared likely during the last few weeks.

Continued heavy rainfall in most portions of the Northwest during the past week caused some apparent apprehension of damage from this cause to the Spring wheat crop, but there seems little basis for this fear. So far as surface indications may be accepted, the crop in the Spring wheat belt fully maintains the high promise which it has held from the beginning, and indeed there may at this time be justification for belief in the possibility of the repetition of last year's extraordinary rate of yield. Current liberal marketing of Spring wheat is ample evidence that growers are well satisfied regarding the outlook for their crop, and so long as the prospect continues good liberal receipts may be expected.

Reckoning 275,000,000 bushels as the maximum for the Winter crop, 550,000,000 bushels may be taken as a reasonably conservative probability of the year's total wheat harvest. It would seem, therefore, that the present promise, even after the fearful destruction of Winter wheat, is for a crop somewhat larger than the average for the past six years, which is 533,000,000 bushels, and decidedly larger than the official estimate for the same period.

The Michigan State report on its crops says of wheat:

"The condition of wheat has continued to decline till at present; the crop is one of the poorest in the history of Michigan. The average condition in the southern four tiers of the counties where 85 per cent. of the crop is grown is only 42 per cent., a decline of 18 points in the last month. The Hessian fly is responsible for the injury. One-fifth of the field will be plowed up. Other crops are generally in good condition."

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended June 10, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1899.	1898.	P. C.
New York	$845,470,935	$624,166,436	+35.5
Boston	111,904,574	83,665,206	+33.8
Philadelphia	65,962,300	53,917,168	+22.3
Baltimore	19,177,869	15,312,479	+25.2
Chicago	105,697,038	97,771,589	+ 8.3
St. Louis	28,177,791	24,757,401	+13.0
New Orleans	6,200,637	5,626,705	+11.3
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,182,857,144	$905,247,283	+30.7
Other cities, 5 days	165,143,611	143,761,298	+14.9
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,348,000,755	$1,049,008,581	+28.4
All cities, 1 day	290,612,928	208,792,337	+39.2
Total, all cities, for week	$1,638,613,683	$1,257,801,418	+30.3

Complete returns for the week ended June 3 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1898, an increase of 26 per cent., with the same week in 1897 a gain of 62.1 per cent., and with 1896 a gain of 36 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1898 was 16.5 per cent., as compared with 1897 a gain of 34.9 per cent., as compared with 1896 a gain of 16 per cent.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Haight & Freese of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia offer to investors at par and accrued interest $150,000 6 per cent. first mortgage gold bonds of the American Market Company. The bonds are redeemable in 1923 by means of sinking fund separately invested. The trustee for the mortgage bondholders is the United States Mortgage and Trust Company of New York. The object of the issue is to construct a general market on Eighth Avenue, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets, similar to Washington and Fulton Markets. The earning capacity of the market, after providing for mortgage interest and sinking fund to redeem the bonds in 1923, and all expenses, shows a surplus sufficient to pay 10 per cent. on the $600,000 capital stock already subscribed for, besides leaving a large additional sum to be carried forward to surplus account. The firm offering the bonds reserves the right to close the subscription lists and to advance the price without notice.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, June 10, 1899.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
18	19	317	Am. Car & Foundry..	18½	18½	18½	18¼	.....
58¼	60	437	Am. Car & Found. pf.	61¾	61¾	61	61	— ½
38¾	39	210	Am. Smelt. & Ref....	38¾	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅞
82½	83½	300	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	82½	82½	82	82	.....
36⅞	37	400	American Cotton Oil..	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+ ¼
91	92	10	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	.....
27½	27¾	70	Am. Steel & Hoop....	28	28	27⅞	27⅞	.....
74⅞	75	200	Am. Steel & Hoop pf.	75	75	75	75	.....
21½	22½	120	American Malting Co.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	.....
10	10¼	400	American Spirits Mfg.	10	10¼	10	10¼	+ ½
60⅞	61	17,185	Am. Steel & Wire.....	62½	62½	60⅜	60⅝	— ⅞
95¾	96	450	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	96	96	96	96	.....
158	158¼	38,800	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	156½	158¼	155⅝	158	+ ¾
52⅞	53	2,480	Anaconda Copper.....	54	54¼	53	53	.....
37	37½	800	American Tin Plate..	36¾	37	36⅝	37	+ ⅛
84	85	215	American Tin Plate pf.	85	85	84½	84½	— 1½
98¾	99	1,350	American Tobacco ...	99	99	99	99	+ ½
16	18	25	Ann Arbor	16	16	16	16	.....
18⅝	18½	2,150	At., T. & S. F.....	18½	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
56⅜	56½	18,558	At., T. & S. F. pf....	57	57⅜	55⅞	56½	— ⅝
73	74	328	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	74	74	74	74	.....
116⅝	117	19,420	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	116⅝	117	115½	116⅝	+ ¼
139	140	200	Brooklyn Union Gas.	138	139	138	139	+ 1
14⅝	14¾	1,000	Brunswick City	15	15	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
74	75	50	Buff., Roch. & P. pf..	74	74	74	74	.....
52¼	53½	210	Canada Southern	53¾	53¾	53½	53½	.....
97¾	98	700	Canadian Pacific	97⅞	98	97⅞	97⅞	+ ¼
52⅜	52½	110	Cent. Pac., ass't pd....	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	.....
25¼	25½	500	Chesapeake & Ohio....	25⅜	25½	25⅜	25½	+ ⅛
60⅜	60¾	500	Chicago Con. Traction.	60⅞	60⅞	60¾	60¾	.....
133¼	133⅞	16,200	Chi., Mar. & Quincy..	133⅝	133¾	132¾	133⅜	.....
13⅝	13¾	800	Chicago Great West...	13¾	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ¼
68	69	310	Chi. Gr. West. pf. A.	68	68¾	68	68¾	+ ⅛
40	41⅜	100	Chi., Ind. & L. pf....	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	+1¼
127⅛	127¼	19,925	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	126¾	127⅜	126⅜	127¼	+ ⅝
173	173½	185	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173¼	173¼	173¼	173¼	— ⅛
155	155½	700	Chicago & Northw....	155¼	156	155	155	.....
113⅞	114⅛	7,360	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	113⅜	114¼	113⅜	114⅛	+ ½
17	17½	1,120	Chicago Term. Trans.	17½	17½	17¼	17½	.....
49	50	5,850	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	48¾	51½	48½	49	+ ⅝
54¾	55¼	300	C., C., C. & St. L....	55½	55½	55	55	— ⅜
45½	45⅝	1,010	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	46	46	45	45	.....
6	7	200	Colorado Midland	7¼	7½	7¼	7½	.....
5⅜	5⅞	660	Colorado Southern	5¾	5¾	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
..	..	300	Col. & H. C. & I.....	13½	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
180½	181	7,760	Consolidated Gas	176	180⅞	176	180⅝	+5⅝
46¼	46⅝	5,135	Continental Tobacco..	46½	47¼	46¼	46½	— ⅛
81½	82	765	Continental Tobac. pf.	82	82	81½	81½	— ½
119½	120	50	Delaware & Hudson..	120	120	120	120	.....
170	171	700	Del., Lack. & West...	171	171¼	170½	171¼	+ ¼
22⅞	23	2,300	Denver & Rio Grande.	22¼	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
78½	78¼	3,900	Denver & R. G. pf....	77⅞	78½	77⅝	77⅝	+ ⅞
20⅝	20¾	2,600	D. M. & Ft. Dodge...	21	21¼	20½	20¾	— ¼
4½	4¾	200	Dul., S. S. & At.....	4¼	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
12½	13	200	Erie	12¾	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
40¼	40½	1,100	Evans. & T. H.....	40½	40½	40¼	40½	— ⅛
62½	62⅝	12,060	Federal Steel	62½	62½	61¾	62⅜	+ ⅛
82½	82⅝	1,140	Federal Steel pf.....	82⅞	82⅞	82½	82⅝	— ½
119	119⅝	642	General Electric.....	119	119¾	119	119⅝	+1
68¾	69	950	Glucose Sugar Ref....	69¾	69¾	68¾	68¾	— ¼
106½	107½	100	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	107	107	107	107	.....
164	165½	300	Great Northern pf....	164⅞	165	164⅞	165	.....
108¼	109	300	H. B. Claflin Co.....	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	+ ¼
114	114¼	500	Illinois Central	114	114	114	114	.....
43¾	44¼	150	International Paper ..	44½	44½	44½	44½	+ ½
78	79	300	Internat. Paper pf....	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	+ ⅛
16½	17	100	International Silver ..	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
47¾	47¾	100	Iowa Central pf.....	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	.....
67⅝	67¾	1,230	Louisville & Nashville.	68	68	67⅝	67¾	— ¼
114¾	115	14,130	Manhattan Con	115	115¼	114½	115	+ ⅛
56	58	15	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	.....
222½	223½	3,330	Metropolitan St. Ry ..	223½	223½	222¼	223	— ⅝
14½	14½	200	Mexican Central	14¼	14½	14½	14¼	— ⅛
3½	4	100	Mexican National ctfs.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
58	59	200	Minn. & St. Louis.....	58	58¾	58	58¾	+ ¾
94	95	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	94	94¾	94	94¾	+1¼
27½	28½	2,050	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	28	28¾	28	28	+ ⅜
69	70	100	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	68¾	69¾	68¾	69¾	+ ⅝
12	12¾	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas...	12	12	12	12	— ⅛
34	34½	700	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	34¼	34¼	34	34¼	+ ⅛
43½	43¾	4,285	Missouri Pacific	43⅝	43⅝	43	43¼	+ ⅛
42¾	43	48	National Biscuit Co...	42	43	43	43	.....
29⅜	29⅝	370	National Lead Co.....	29⅞	29⅞	29½	29½	— ⅛
110	112	33	National Lead Co. pf.	110½	110½	110½	110½	.....
48½	49½	100	National Steel	49	49	49	49	.....
90¼	90¾	540	National Steel pf.....	90¼	90¼	90½	90¼	.....
116½	117¼	1,800	New Jersey Central..	116¾	117¼	116½	116¾	.....
165	170	100	New York Air Brake..	165	165	165	165	—1
131¾	132¼	3,885	N. Y. Central	132	132⅜	132	132	+ ¼
26⅞	27	3,900	N. Y., Ont. & West...	27¼	27½	26¾	27	+ ¼
20⅝	20⅞	400	Norfolk & Western....	20⅞	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	.....
69	69¼	420	Norfolk & West. pf....	69	69¼	69	69	.....
11⅜	11⅞	526	North American	11⅞	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
47⅝	48	2,410	Northern Pacific	48¾	48¾	47½	48	— ⅜
76¼	76⅜	600	Northern Pacific pf..	76⅜	76⅜	76¼	76¼	— ¼
71¼	72½	271	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	71¼	71¾	71¼	71⅞	+1¼
48¾	49	260	Pacific Mail	48⅜	48⅜	48¾	48¾	— ¼
132	132¼	15,670	Pennsylvania R. R....	131	132¼	131	132	+1
119½	119¾	5,300	People's Gas, Chicago.	120¼	120¼	119½	119½	— ⅝
..	50	..	Peoria & Eastern.....	..	3½	3½	3½	.....
54	55	545	P., C., C. St. Louis..	54	55	54	54½	+1
85	86	125	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	86	86	86	86	+1
51	51½	100	Pressed Steel Car	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	.....
82	83	50	Pressed Steel Car pf..	82	83	82	82	.....
21	21¼	1,220	Reading	21¼	21¾	21	21	.....
60⅝	61	6,940	Reading 1st pf	60⅞	61¼	60⅜	60⅜	.....
35½	36	40	Reading 2d pf	36	36	36	36	.....
104¼	104⅜	625	St. Louis & San Fran.	104	104⅜	104	104⅜	+ ⅜
36¼	36⅜	350	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf..	36¼	36⅞	36¾	36⅜	+ ⅝
31¼	32	2,750	St. L. Southw. pf....	31¾	31¾	30⅝	31	—1⅝
99¼	99¾	650	St. Paul & Omaha....	99⅞	99⅞	99¾	99¾	— ⅛
32¾	32¼	2,400	Southern Pacific	32⅜	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
11¼	11⅜	350	Southern Railway	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
50¾	51	1,710	Southern Railway pf..	50⅞	51	50¾	50¾	+ ¼
15	15½	200	Standard Dis. & Dis..	15	15½	15	15½	+ ¼
65	66	180	Stand. Dis. & Dis. pf.	65	65	65	65	+2
7¾	8	400	Standard R. & T.....	7¾	7⅞	7½	7⅝	+ ¼
63¼	63⅝	2,800	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	64¼	64¼	63½	63⅝	+ ⅛
19¾	19¾	100	Texas Pacific	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	.....

of last week's statement with that of the preceding week:

	June 3.	June 10.	Increase.
Loans	$746,202,300	$757,407,900	$10,805,400
Deposits	880,631,900	897,831,600	7,770,000
Circulation	13,309,300	13,609,800	*30,100
Legal tenders	59,309,400	59,617,300	86,500
Specie	293,393,200	294,193,700	*1,531,500
Reserve	263,220,300	263,781,000	*1,445,000
Res. required	222,157,900	224,457,900	1,942,500
Surplus	42,062,400	39,323,100	*3,387,500

*Decrease.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$23,580,375	$22,264,575	$43,991,450
Jan. 14	28,213,075	25,998,775	52,172,525
Jan. 21	34,013,675	31,275,200	57,067,800
Jan. 28	39,212,925	35,669,450	59,148,250
Feb. 4	37,442,675	34,481,025	54,540,050
Feb. 11	35,811,925	32,437,050	51,678,225
Feb. 18	34,373,825	25,648,450	55,685,050
Feb. 25	30,514,900	24,069,325	57,520,975
March 4	24,578,125	20,823,500	55,536,925
March 11	23,218,000	22,721,425	52,863,550
March 18	19,674,175	28,060,100	48,108,975
March 25	18,057,425	33,851,475	48,895,750
April 1	15,444,850	35,720,800	47,066,575
April 8	15,018,825	35,720,800	47,066,575
April 15	19,471,525	37,340,075	46,966,900
April 22	24,175,900	43,525,100	49,237,900
April 29	25,224,475	44,504,075	48,917,625
May 6	19,351,350	43,916,475	44,085,975
May 13	27,337,425	46,967,225	44,490,500
May 20	34,911,275	50,715,250	45,958,950
May 27	43,533,725	53,704,600	46,616,100
June 3	42,062,400	52,240,700	45,320,825
June 10	39,323,100	53,841,100	47,601,475

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$39,323,100	1894	$76,918,250
1898	53,841,100	1893	14,420,900
1897	47,601,475	1892	23,545,850
1896	20,677,050	1891	10,484,825
1895	37,955,900	1890	6,987,900

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In yesterday's market for outside securities, the feature of the trading was the strength of the New Amsterdam Gas issues, all of which enjoyed further advances. The day's market as a whole, was strong, though not very active, and gains were made in a number of stocks. Some few issues suffered net losses for the day, but the advances were much more numerous than the declines.

Of the New Amsterdam Gas issues, the common stock made the largest net gain. It was not very active, and the advance from 33½, the opening sale, to 34¾, the closing bid, was made on the purchase of a few hundred shares. The preferred stock advanced 1 point to 60 bid, and the bonds at one time were 102 bid. At the close, however, they were offered at that figure, and showed only a fractional net gain for the day.

The strength of New Amsterdam Gas was attributed to a rumor to the effect that a meeting of representatives of the several local gas companies will be held shortly to consider a plan to put an end to the present sharp competition. The strength of Consolidated Gas in the Stock Exchange was taken as indicative of the early termination of the gas war, and New Amsterdam Gas followed Consolidated Gas in its upward course. The announcement of the reduction of the rate of dividends on Standard Gas had no effect on New Amsterdam Gas, and as there were no transactions on the curb yesterday in the Standard Gas stocks, there was nothing to indicate how far the reduction of dividends will affect the price of Standard Gas common.

Prominence was given to the group of electric stocks by sharp advances in both issues of Electric Boat. The common stock closed at 23 bid and the preferred stock made a net gain of 5 points, closing at 47½ bid. The company is said to have large orders, and to be doing a very profitable business. Insiders are predicting full dividends on both issues of stock during the present year. The other electric stocks were quiet and firm. An odd lot of Electric Vehicle common sold at 113, and at the close the bid on full lots was 112, an advance of 1 point over the closing bid of the previous day.

American Steel Copper sold up to 97 yesterday. Only a few hundred shares of the stock changed hands yesterday, and the buying was said to be for insiders. The price did not hold firm, and at the close the stock was offered at 96, the bid being 95¾, a decline of 1½ points from the highest for the day.

Republic Iron and Steel showed strength, and made net gains in both the common and preferred stocks. The common stock sold up to 17¼, and closed at 16¾, bid, a net gain of three-quarters of 1 point. The preferred stock closed at 60 bid, a net gain of 1 point. New York Electric Brake and Coupler sold at 56, and close at 55½ bid, a net gain of one-half of 1 point.

Havana Commercial common and preferred, Otis Elevator common and Flemington Coal and Coke closed fractionally lower than on Friday. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	34½	35
Amsterdam pf.	60	61
American 5s, with interest	101½	102
Bay State Gas	2	2¼

Industrials.

American Air Power	76	77
Beet Sugar	33	35
Beet Sugar pf.	80	81
Electric Boat	23	25
Electric Boat pf.	47½	50
Electric Vehicle	112	114
Electric Vehicle pf.	123	125
Havana Fine mach. pf. paid	2¾	2¾
Havana Commercial	34½	35½
Havana Commercial pf.	70	71
International Power		80
International Pump	26	27
International Pump pf.	65	67
Kentucky Distilleries	19	19½
Kentucky Distilleries pf.	58	60
National Graphophone, ex div.	77½	78½
National Salt	12	46
National Salt pf.	75	78
New England Electric Vehicle	8½	9
New York El. Brake and Coupler	55½	57
New York Electric Vehicle	21½	22
Otis Elevator	33½	35
Otis Elevator pf.	87	88
Republic Iron & Steel	16¾	17¼
Republic Iron & Steel pf.	61	63
Royal Baking Powder pf.	98½	99
Rubber Goods Mfg.	26½	27½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf. ex div.	78¾	80
Standard Oil Trust, ex div.	400	402
Union Steel & Chain	37½	38½
Union Steel & Chain pf.	67	69
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅞	1

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	95½	96
British Columbia Copper	11¾	12
Flemington Coal & Coke	25	25¼
General Carriage	35	38
Markeen Copper	8	9
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	22⅝	24½
Tennessee Copper	19½	20½
Wabanita Copper	6¾	7¼

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	115	118
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	120
Broadway Surface pf.	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	245	248
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	
Brooklyn Elevated Bonds	102	103
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	99	102
Buffalo Street Railway con.	115	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	190	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock		78
Columbus (Ohio) Consols	104	106
Con. Traction of N. J.	59	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	111	112
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	84	88
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	117	119
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	96	99
Kings Co. Incline	5	8
Kings Co. Elevated	2	5
Nassau Elec. 4s	93	97
New Orleans Traction (new)	18	22
New Orleans Traction pf. (new)	91	93
Ninth Avenue Railroad	170	180
North Jersey Street Railway	34¾	35¼
North Jersey Street Railway 5s	93½	95
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103½	104¼
Steinway Railroad Co 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad consols	119	122
Sixth Avenue Railroad	203	220
Union Railway 1st 5s, Huckleberry	113	116
Union Railway stock	199	200
United Traction, Providence	91	92
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	22	24
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	103	107

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	41	42½
Brooklyn Ferry pf. with int.	97	98
Hoboken Ferry (new)	92	94
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	95	97
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	40	41
Union Ferry bond	101	102

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	11	12
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	98	98
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	105
Columbus Gas	95	100
Consolidated Gas of Newark	55	60
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	84	88
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	20	23
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	108	110
Essex & Hudson Gas	42½	44
Fort Wayne Gas	65	70
Fort Wayne Gas 5s	78	81
Indianapolis Gas	122	128
Indianapolis Gas 5s, bonds	103½	104¼
Lafayette Gas Company	65	70
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	81	84
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas	50	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	71	73
Mutual Gas of New York	280	315
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	66	67
New England Gas & Coke	20	25
New England Gas & Coke bonds	82	84
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	50	55
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73
St. Joseph (Mo.)	45	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	85	90
Standard Gas, New York		120
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	130	
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	81	85
Western Gas	97½	100
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	107	108

Industrials.

American Bank Note	47	50
American Typefounders'	46	50
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Central & South American Tel.	113	114
Cramps' Shipyard	73	85
General Chemical	50	
General Chemical pf.	99	101
Herring-Hall-Marvin, 1st ass't pd.	2	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf. 1st ass't pd.	10	13
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	54	56
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	96	
Hudson River Telephone	100	115
Iron Steamboat	6	7
Lorillard Company pf.	119¼	121
Michigan Peninsular 5s	106¼	107½
Standard Coupler		30
Trenton Potteries	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf.		60
Union Typewriter	20	21½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	114	116
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115	117
Wagner Car Company	179	181
Worthington Pump pf.	112	113

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
50	A. M. Cot. Oil	36¾	37⅛	36¾	36¾
2,430	A. T. & S. F. pf	57½	57¾	56	56¼
27,380	Am. Sug. Ref.	157	158¾	155⅝	158⅝
3,610	Am. Steel & W.	62¾	62¾	60⅝	61
16,980	Brook. R. T.	116⅝	117	115¾	116⅝
8,510	C., B. & Quincy	133⅜	133½	132¾	133½
7,880	C., Mil. & St. P.	127	127½	126⅞	127¼
1,470	C., R. I. & Pac.	113¾	114⅜	113¾	114
280	Cent. Tobacco	40⅞	40⅞	40¼	40½
6,980	Federal Steel	62¼	62⅝	61¾	62⅛
20	Federal Steel pf.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
3,830	Manhattan	115	115¾	114⅝	114⅞
950	Mo. Pacific	43¾	43⅝	43	43¼
10	N. Y. Central	132¾	132⅝	132¾	132⅝
80	N. Y., O. & W.	27¾	27¾	27	27
50	Nor. Pacific	48¼	48¼	47⅝	47¾
20	Pacific Mail	48¾	49	48¾	49
350	People's Gas	120¼	120¼	119¾	119¾
830	Reading 1st pf.	69¾	70	69¾	69⅞
270	Tenn. C. & I.	64⅝	64⅝	63⅜	63⅝
50	Union Pacific	41⅞	41⅞	41⅝	41⅝
20	Union Pacific pf.	75½	75½	75⅝	75⅝
160	West. Union	91	91	90⅞	91

$2,220

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$25,000	St. L. S'w't 1st	93⅜	93⅝	93¼	93¼
50,000	St. L. S'w't 2d	54¾	54¾	54⅝	54⅝
25,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛

$110,000

Report of Specie Imported Into Port of New York June 3 to 9 Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Advance	Colon	$581
Champagne	Havre	598,397
Ardanrose	Kingston	605
Lahn	Bremen	154,400
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Advance	Colon	650
New York	San Domingo	234
Altai	Greytown	800
Ardanrose	Puerto Cortez	256
Helen Montague	San Juan	1,920
Silver Bullion—		
Matanzas	Tampico	17,295
City of Washington	Tampico	4,896
Vigilancia	Vera Cruz	16,812
St. Paul	Southampton	2,873
Santiago	Santiago	100
Gold Bullion—		
Matanzas	Tampico	2,525
Madiana	Barbados	1,800
St. Paul	Southampton	6,922
City of Washington	Tampico	680
Altai	Greytown	2,202
Athos	Kingston	331
Silver Ore—		
Vigilancia	Vera Cruz	4,327
Total		$818,615

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from June 5 to 10 Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Destination.	Amount.
June 5	Wm. der Grosse	Bremen, G. C., (C. S.)	$1,000,000
June 5	Wm. der Grosse	Bremen, S. B.	228,740
June 6	St. Paul	London, S. B.	333,080
June 6	St. Paul	London, G. C., (U. S.)	500,000
June 6	Matanzas	Progreso, G. C., (U. S.)	2,870
June 7	Vigilancia	Havana, G. C., (Span.)	24,325
June 8	Hilderbrand	Manaos, S. C., (Peru)	1,512
June 9	Etruria	London, S. B.	372,550
June 9	Etruria	London, G. C., (U. S.)	1,000,000
June 9	La Champagne	Havre, G. C., (U. S.)	2,000,000
June 10	Arkadia	San Juan, S. C., (U. S.)	50,300
Total			$5,533,377

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

May 10	Cherokee	San Domingo, G. C., (U. S.)	$1,370
June 1	New York	San Domingo, G. C., (Span.)	835
June 1	New York	San Domingo, G. C., (U. S.)	3,900
June 2	Alps	Haiti, G. C., (U. S.)	7,000
June 2	Lucania	London, S. B.	78,719
June 3	Pr. F. Hendrick	Haiti, G. C., (U. S.)	3,000
June 3	Pr. F. Hendrick	Haiti, G. C., (U. S.)	2,000
Total			$5,630,192

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
1st week June	$25,099	$23,145	$18,868
From Jan. 1	687,077	645,058	571,614
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	3,067	3,775	3,130
Month May	$2,270,324	$2,235,658	$1,831,499
From July 1	25,802,037	25,180,236	20,317,481
ST. PAUL & DULUTH—			
Mileage	244	244	241
Month May	$154,078	$131,940	$118,219
From Jan. 1	636,896	569,848	
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
1st week June	$28,189	$24,065	$19,986
From July 1	1,432,319	1,299,079	1,050,617
CENTRAL PACIFIC for April—			
Gross	1,477,885	1,336,463	1,017,647
Op. expenses	859,798	800,349	646,867
Net	618,087	536,114	370,780
For ten months:			
Gross	13,487,371	12,946,238	
Net	5,048,766	5,332,793	
COLORADO MIDLAND for April—			
Gross	115,196	117,494	133,527
Op. expenses	103,932	103,580	97,249
Net	11,264	13,914	36,278
From July 1 to April 30:			
Gross	1,332,250	1,474,149	1,308,531
Net	207,929	303,202	255,176
ILLINOIS CENTRAL for April—			
Gross	2,113,577	2,119,390	1,614,422
Op. expenses	1,613,810	1,588,248	1,253,205
Net	493,761	531,142	361,217
Prop. exp. to gross	76⅜	75¼	77⅝
For ten months:			
Gross	23,531,711	22,944,578	18,485,985
Net	7,351,474	7,364,872	5,628,949
INDIANA, ILLINOIS & IOWA for April—			
Gross	84,240	79,216	70,863
Op. expenses	48,241	45,731	45,018
Net	35,999	33,485	25,845
From July 1 to April 30:			
Gross	731,476	681,619	621,140
Net	286,913	246,760	172,814
NEW YORK AND OTTAWA for quarter ended March 31—			
Gross	24,561	12,857	*10,701
Op. expenses	35,317	11,965	*23,323
Deficit	11,756	892	*12,618
Total deficit	11,756	6,462	*18,218
Charges	18,380	564	*17,816
Deficit	30,136	5,898	*36,034

*Increase. †Surplus.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—A fair volume of business was transacted in the local market to-day. Railroad stocks were features, Lehigh Valley, the Readings, and Pennsylvania advancing sharply, the latter on the election of A. J. Cassatt to the Presidency of the company. The tractions were dull and firm. The industrial leaders were in good demand, but prices did not vary greatly. Fractional improvement, however, was made in Electric Company of America and American Railways. The steel stocks were strong, particularly Pennsylvania Steel common, which advanced 1⅛, to 76. The close was firm at these prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21⅜	21½	Penn. Mfg.	24⅜	24⅝
Choctaw	35	36	Phila. Trac.	98¾	99
El. S. Bat.	130	140	Union Trac.	43	43½
E. S. B. pf.	130	140	U. Gas Imp.	163	163½
E. Co. of A.	18¼	18⅝	Welsbach Lt.	50	50½
Lehigh Val.	26¼	26½	W. N. Y. & P.		
Marsden	18¼	18½	Penn	8	8½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Diamond Match opened at 147½, one-half a point over yesterday's closing, and closed strong at 149. The report that negotiations were on for establishing match factories which will use the water power of the drainage canal had to do with the advance. Metropolitan gold bonds opened at 97, against Friday's closing of 96⅝, and closed at 96⅞. Metropolitan preferred closed at 58, an eighth of a point over Friday's close. American Linseed preferred, opening at 45, a point below yesterday's closing, gradually declined and closed at 43, common of the same also losing a quarter of a point, closing at 8. Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	28¾
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	78½
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	148½
National Biscuit Co. common	42¾
National Biscuit Co. pf.	97
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co.	4
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	13
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	2
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	20
Chi. Packing & Prov. Co.	10
Chi. Packing & Prov. Co. pf.	30
North Chicago Street Railroad	242
West Chicago Street Railroad	120
South Side Elevated Railroad	98
Lake Street Elevated	17½
Lake Street Elevated Trust certfs.	15⅝
Street's West Stable Car Line	20

REGULAR STOCKS.

American Linseed common	8
American Linseed preferred	48
American Tin Plate common	36¼
American Tin Plate preferred	84½
National Biscuit common	42¾
National Biscuit preferred	97⅛
National Carbon common	19
National Carbon preferred	80
National Steel common	48½
National Steel preferred	90
Diamond Match	148½
West Chicago Street Railroad	120

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 10.—The week closes with the money market in an easy condition. Some banks with heavy maturities coming are urgently seeking paper, though they still hold to a 4 per cent. rate. The strongest borrowers among the bankers are supplying their requirements in New York, and it is this fact largely that tends to whatever weakness in rates appears here.

On call, money rules from 3 to 4 per cent., with exceptions as high as 4½ per cent. Time money is offered at 3 per cent. for sixty days to four months and 3 to 3½ per cent. for six months on gilt-edge dividend collateral. From this basis rates range upward according to the standing of the promiser and the character of the collateral. In mercantile paper, quotations range from 3 to 4½ per cent. There were deposited with the Clearing House yesterday for collection country checks to the amount of $621,126, as compared with $550,000 the previous day. Three of the Boston banks refuse so far to come into the new plan, preferring to collect their checks as they have heretofore.

The stock market was quiet and strong to-day. Zinc and Bell Telephone stood out as conspicuously strong spots, the former closing with a net gain of 1¾ points and Bell Telephone at 350, a gain of 10 points. Considerable interest attaches to the terms of the proposed exchange of Bell Telephone stock. The coming week promises to bring forth important developments in this respect. Lamson was up again to 40 on the declaration of the regular semi-annual dividend of $1 per share, payable July 1, to stock of record June 20. Dominion Coal suffered a fractional loss for the day, while gossip had it that the company would retire its preferred stock at 115 and the bonds at 110, and that the Everett plant would be duplicated in Brooklyn. In the Coppers, Parrot, Butte, and Isle Royale were the leaders on what was on the whole light trading. Butte was up to 70½, closing at 76; Isle Royale to 46, closing at 45; Tamarack to 215, and Parrot to 52⅜, closing at 52.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	10¼	..	Old Colony	10½	11
Allouez	4	..	Old Domin.	39¾	40
Arcadian	54½	55	Osceola	84	85
Arnold	12⅜	12⅞	Parrot	51½	52½
Ash Bed	1½	2	Pioneer	2½	3
Atlantic	32	33	Quincy	160	165
Baltic	32	33	Rhode Island	8¾	9¼
Bost. & C. C.	25	30	Santa Fe	12½	12⅝
Bost. & Mon.	345	350	Santa Ysabel	14⅜	14⅝
Butte & Bos.	75½	76	Shoe	36¾	37
Cal. & Hec.	780	800	Tamarack	210	215
Centennial	34½	35	Utah Con.	39⅜	40¼
Franklin	19½	20	Washington	1½	2
Humboldt	1½	2⅛	White Knob		16
Isle Royale	45		Winona	14	15
Mohawk	26½	28	Wolverine	43¾	44

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	238	..	Fitchburg pf.	..	117
Bost. & Low.	238	240	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	113½	114
Bost. & Me.	185	..	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	118½	119
Bos. & Prov.	300	..	West End	94	95
Bost. Elev.	108	109			
Cent. Mass.	20	20½			
Cent. M. pf.	70	..			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell T.	349	350	Mex. Tel	4	4½
C. Stk. Yds.	..	150	N. Eng. Tel.	..	145
Dom. Coal	58	58¼	U. S. Oil	48	48½
D. Coal pf.	119	120	W. Elec	51½	52½
Erie Tel	91	..	W. Elec. pf.	65	..
Lam. Store.	39½	40			

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.05	Lady Washington	.01
Andes	.14	Mexican	.53
Belcher	.40	Occidental	.31
Best & Belcher	.40	Ophir	1.10
Bullion	.06	Overman	.23
Caledonia	.80	Potosi	.42
Challenge Con.	.36	Savage	.24
Chollar	.31	Sag Belcher	.08
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.65	Sierra Nevada	.70
Confidence	1.05	Silver Hill	.02
Con. Imperial	.02	Standard	2.40
Crown Point	.30	Union Con.	.41
Exchequer	.02	Utah	.16
Gould & Curry	.28	Yellow Jacket	.41
Hale & Norcross	.36	Silver Bars	.60⅝
Julia	.02	Mexican dollars	.49⅝
Justice	.20	Draft, sight	.12½

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 10.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday		Friday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Anaconda	50	51	50	52
Anchoria	85	90	80	89
Argentum	25½	26¾	25	26
Battle	28	28¾	28	28⅞
Columbine	17	17½	17¼	18
Consolidated	¾	⅞	9⅝	9⅞
Damon	17¼	17¾	17⅜	18
Elkton	89½	90	89½	90
El Paso	23	25	20	25
Findlay	15½	15¾	15	17½
Garfield	11¾	13	11¾	13
Gibson	28	30	27	29
Golden Fleece	30	35	33	35
Golden King	88	92	87½	89
Gold Coin	198	210	198	210
Gould	22¾	23	23	23½
Isabella	81½	81¾	82½	82¾
Independence	87⅞	90	58	58½
Jackpot	38	38¾	36½	36¾
Matoa	30½	32	30⅝	31½
Moon Anchor	100	101½	100	101½
Pinnacle	15¾	16	16¾	16¾
Pharmacist	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
Portland	190½	191	191½	192
Rawlings	35	42	35	42
Rosa	22	25	22	25
Union	20	20½	20⅛	20¾
Vindicator	91	94	91	94
Work	22⅜	22¾	22¼	22½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$271,554,155
Gold reserve	234,008,481
Net silver	5,118,282
United States notes in the Treasury	14,800,801
Treasury notes of 1890	979,335
Total receipts this day	1,418,781
Total receipts this month	14,881,398
Total receipts this year	484,071,228
Total expenditures this day	1,345,000
Total expenditures this month	13,398,000
Total expenditures this year	587,107,972
Deposits in National banks	80,384,628
Silver bullion	946,021
National bank notes received for redemption	427,329
Government receipts from customs	406,201
Internal revenue	858,315
Miscellaneous	94,264

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Harvey Laundry Company of Buffalo; capital, $28,450. Directors—Edward A. Jones, William H. Baker, Henry J. Skinner.

Transcendent Light Company of New York; capital, $15,000. Directors—William Erdman, Louis Frankel, Joseph R. Noyes.

Oriental Industrial and Trading Company of Rochester; capital, $25,000. Directors—Frank A. Stecker, Henry Norden, George H. Harris.

Campell's Steam Grist Mill Company of Catskill; capital, $10,000. Directors—John Campbell Smith, Bemis T. Smith, Richard T. Greene.

Walter B. Leslie & Co. of New York, to deal in men's furnishing goods; capital, $5,000. Directors—Walter B. Leslie, Isaac Jacobs, Mark Jacobs.

Empire Fish Company of Buffalo; capital, $10,000. Directors—John P. Trimble, Eugene A. George, Henry H. Guenther, Walter H. Trimble, J. Frank Clark.

Warsaw Knitting Mills of Warsaw, Wyoming County; capital, $50,000. Directors—Thomas S. Glover, S. Benedict Whitlock, Lester H. Humphrey, Warren W. Hawley, John Harrigan, Joseph C. Buxton, Nathan S. Beardslee, William Watson, William P. Rumbold, William C. Guolnlock, Oliver Wilson.

To Invite President and Cabinet.

CHICAGO, June 10.—The committee appointed to carry to President McKinley the invitation to attend the Autumn festival in Chicago left to-night for Washington on the Pennsylvania Limited. Those who went are Postmaster C. U. Gordan, Alexander H. Revell, Laverne Noyes, Ferdinand W. Peck, W. D. Washburn, William H. Chadwick, Isaac M. Hamilton, George Fabyan, William P. Williams, and Wilton C. Smith. The committee will wait upon the President Monday afternoon, and later call upon the members of the Cabinet to extend to each an invitation.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Use the Celebrated Carlsbad Pine Cone Soap.

Candy Store and Soda Fountain in the basement.

A Natural Cause and a Natural Effect.

Last Wednesday we had a slight fire in one part of our store, in itself a small matter, but it was the cause of the rough handling of some of the stocks. The actual injury to any of the goods has been almost imperceptible. We have thoroughly overhauled everything, and where there has been the slightest chance, either imaginary or otherwise, for the lowering of the very highest standard of an article we have made a sweeping reduction in its selling price. These opportunities extend more or less through every department, and might (with more truth than fiction, as far as the real bargains we offer are concerned) be blazoned far and wide as "a great fire sale" were it not that we do not do business in that way, and would not for anything try to lead you to believe that we are offering greater opportunities than we really are. We had already made very unusual preparations for to-morrow's selling, and as we write, the best, newest, largest and most opportune purchases of the season are fast crowding into the store. These, together with the above unprecedented reductions, are sure to make one of the most interesting, memorable and profitable Mondays for the alert shopper ever known in our history. Can you afford to overlook it?

We will deliver all purchases Free of Charge at any Railroad Station within a radius of 100 miles. When the purchase amounts to $5.00 or more, the goods will be sent Free of Charge to any Railroad Station

JUNE 1899

The New York Times.

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

Copyright, 1899.
THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. XLVIII....No. 15,419.
SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIXTEEN PAGES. JUNE 11, 1899. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

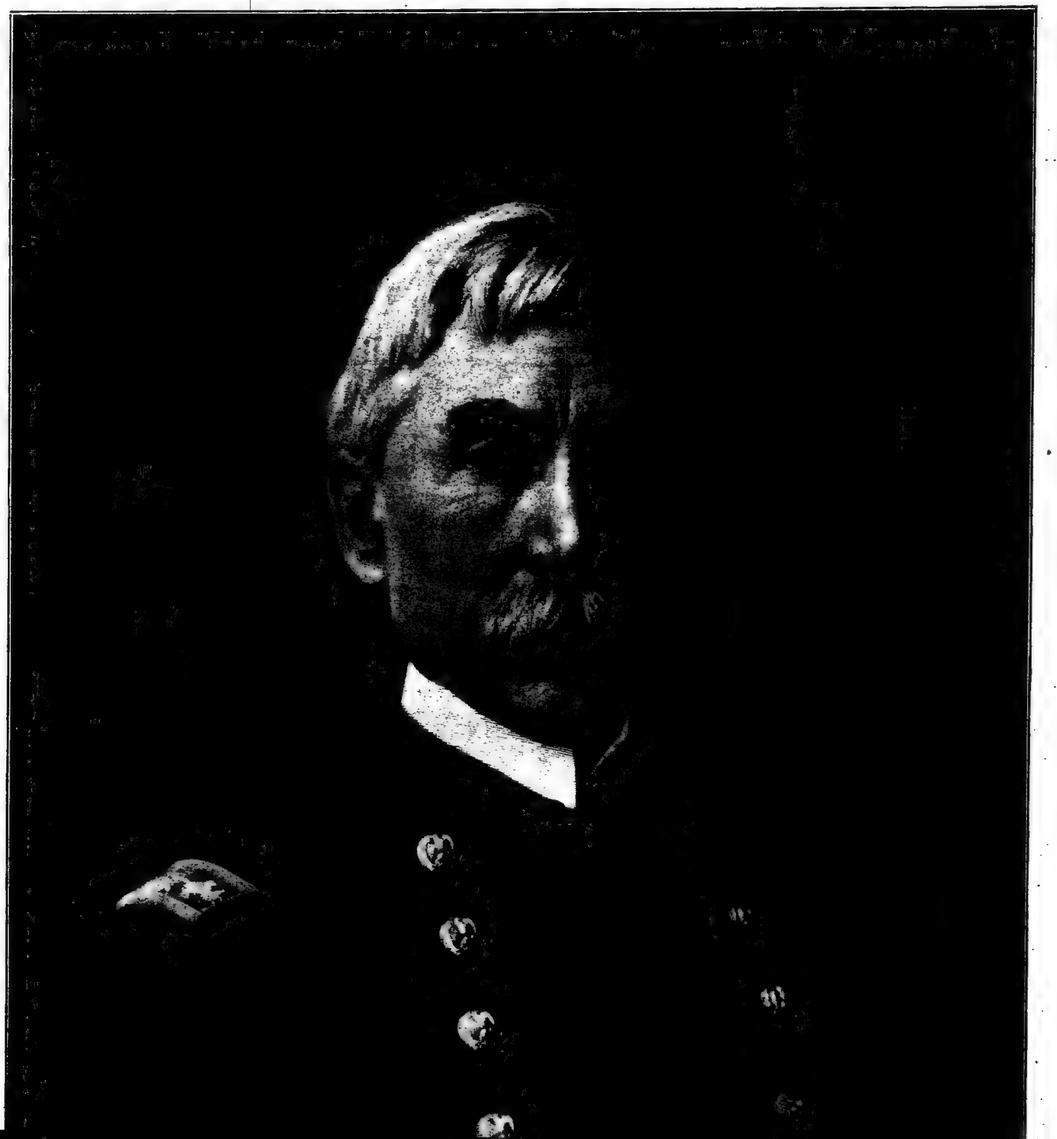

The New York Times.
Illustrated Magazine Supplement.

JUNE 11, 1899.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

It has often been said that one of the signs of a decaying nation was its indifference to the affairs of the world where it was not directly concerned. This indifference, of course, finds expression in the so-called newspapers. Glance at the principal dailies of Madrid, of Rome, and of Paris, and the poverty of what London and a hundred cities in America consider to be the news of the world is striking. One would think that a vociferous promilitariam paper like La Patrie of Paris would have its editors well versed in the geography of Prussia. However, this seems not to be the case. An article in a recent issue of the paper places Boston in Germany. Bostonians may not feel flattered, but that is not the point. By some curious whim of circumstance a copy of The Boston Post of March 28 fell within the hands of the French editor. Therein he found an editorial article attacking the French army. He at once picked up his pen, and, under the heading "Prussians and Dreyfusards," waged a furious assault upon "our enemies on the other side of the Rhine," tearing The Post article into shreds. How this could have happened, as The Post is printed in Boston-ese, we do not pretend to say. We simply state the facts as they appear.

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A curious case has been lately occupying the attention of the Prussian law courts. Six brothers of the name of Brickenhoff, residing in different parts of Prussia, were charged with fraudulently aiding and abetting young men to evade military service. The plan they adopted was to produce, artificially, symptoms of disease amounting to disqualification on the young men bound to serve. It appears that they completely fooled the army Surgeons. This is only one of the many examples to which the Prussian youth resorts in order to keep out of the army. Of course it's all very wrong for them to deceive the Kaiser's officers, even in times of peace. Still, as Americans, we are bound to appreciate their desire to remain in their peaceful homes. In war time it would be different. In war time the Kaiser may find it different.

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The recent defeat of the Parisian postmen's strike inaugurated for the purpose of shortening their hours and increasing their wages has not disconcerted the Parisian waiter. The garçon now proposes to agitate for the abolition of pourboires, or tips. The programme may be hailed with delight by the prospective visitors to the exposition of 1900. Still, at first glance, the movement seems as suicidal as was that of the postmen. They desire to be paid fixed wages and be put on the same footing as the demoiselles de comptoir, or cashiers, the carvers, and the dishwashers. They also desire to be allowed to have their hair grow long enough to part and to cultivate mustaches. They do not assert that they will go on strike if these privileges be denied them. They intimate, however, that things will move much more smoothly in 1900 if early attention be paid their desires. It would appear that they are tired of looking like forçats, and would trim their mustaches à la militaire. But the transformation would show a difference almost without a distinction just now.

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As we consider the desires of the Parisian garçons, we are not altogether sure that the item about the mustaches includes a proper respect for customers. Some persons, who are not overparticular about many things, consider that a clean-shaven waiter is as indispensable to a repast as a clean napkin. To be sure, the German waiter is allowed to grow a mustache, and the Russian has his beard. But that is no criterion of taste. Mustaches and beards may be ornaments to the face. Very often they are not, particularly in the early stages of cultivation. To sanction the growth of mustaches the French restaurateur would run the risk of turning his "service" into an unsightly scene. Then, too, the desires of the garçons might not rest there. Moved by the spirit of the Franco-Russian alliance, they might soon demand beards. The priestly waiter with the close-cropped gray hair would disappear. The patriarch would take his place. "Gross" featured peasants would be his colleagues. No, the foreign visitors in 1900 would not relish such a travesty on tradition. The French restaurateur is right in refusing the inch; the chances of an ell are altogether too hazardous.

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It is one of the most difficult things in the world to create words or terms that will be generally accepted. President Lincoln tried to have statesmen say "the abolishment of slavery," but they compromised on "abolition." Charles Sumner, on the other hand, took the shorter word "annextion," but the public with its usual perverseness in such matters insisted on "annexation." In Boston the street railway authorities call their cars "trolleys," but the Bostonian insists on "electrics." The discoverer of the X-ray has his name attached to the phenomenon by most scientific publications, but the people insist on calling it according to the algebraic symbol. And now Marconi would like to name his own discovery and call it, for very obvious reasons, "aetheric telegraphy." He is not allowed to do so. The public says, No, it shall be called "wireless telegraphy." And the scientist has surrendered. These instances might be multiplied.

REAR ADMIRAL JOHN C. WATSON.

It is an interesting coincidence that Rear Admiral John C. Watson, who is assigned to the command of the Asiatic Station of the United States Navy in Admiral Dewey's absence, is, like Dewey, "one of Farragut's boys." It was as Lieutenant that Watson won a picturesque place in history as "the man who lashed Farragut to the mast." His fighting qualities were developed under the eye of the fearless Farragut, and he possesses, in a large degree, the same strong traits that so conspicuously mark the character of the hero of Manila. Watson is of heroic mold, the soul of honor, of equable temperament and inflexible in his devotion to duty. He has traveled much, and is an exceedingly well informed and resourceful man. While a midshipman in his teens he visited many foreign countries on a practice cruise of the United States sloop-of-war Plymouth, and in subsequent years he had more or less official experience in Eastern waters.

A fact regarding which Admiral Watson has always evinced pride is that he was born in Kentucky. The date of his birth was Aug. 24, 1842, and the place was Frankfort. When he was fourteen years old he was appointed to the Naval Academy from his native State. Some of his old associates, who are now living, recall that Midshipman Watson was manly, generous, and popular, and that he was a credit to his class. He graduated in 1860, and although many of his Kentucky friends espoused the cause of the Southern Confederacy, Watson never wavered in his loyalty to the old flag. He was assigned to the frigate Sabine, and in 1861 was promoted to the grade of Master. Soon afterward he was transferred to the Hartford, Admiral Farragut's flagship, and he served with that vessel for more than two years.

Watson was commissioned a Lieutenant in July, 1862, one month before he became twenty years of age. He enjoyed the distinction of being specially commended by Admiral Farragut for bravery and effective service in action. It was after the battle of Mobile that Farragut incorporated the following paragraph into his official report to the Secretary of the Navy: "Lieut. J. Crittenden Watson, my Flag Lieutenant, has been brought to your notice in former dispatches. During the action he was on the poop attending to signals and performed his duties as might be expected, thoroughly. He is a scion worthy the noble stock he sprang from, and I commend him to your attention." Young Watson was wounded at Mobile Bay by a fragment of a shell from a Confederate battery. He was with Farragut at the bombardment of Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip, and at the passage of the Vicksburg batteries, and of Port Hudson. The illustrious Admiral held the gallant young Lieutenant in affectionate regard.

The incident of Farragut being lashed to the rigging of his flagship during the battle of Mobile Bay has been narrated a great many times with a variation in details. The main facts, however, are as follows: When the Confederate ironclad Tennessee attacked the Union flagship Hartford, Farragut took up his position in the port mizzen rigging in order that he might command an unobstructed view of the fight and be in the best position possible to direct his men. In his exposed position he was in danger of being hit and disabled. Lieut. Watson perceiving the danger procured a piece of stout rope and, climbing up to the Admiral's side lashed him securely in his place. Following is an extract from a letter written by young Watson to his mother after the battle: "At length I lashed him to the rigging with my own hands, having in vain begged him not to stand in such an exposed place."

After the close of the civil war Lieut. Watson was attached to the frigate Colorado for two or three years. This was the flagship of the European Squadron. In July, 1866, Watson was commissioned a Lieutenant Commander and served on the European Station with the Colorado and the Franklin until 1869. Subsequently he was assigned to the sloop Canandaigua. After serving on special duty in Philadelphia for a few months Watson went with the warship Alaska, in 1871, to the Asiatic Station. During the years 1872-3 he was in command of the storeship Omaha at Yokohama, Japan. He was recalled from the Asiatic Station in 1874 and placed in command of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, having been commissioned a Commander early in that year.

From 1875 to 1877 Commander Watson was stationed at the Mare Island Navy Yard. Next he was placed in command of the Wyoming on the European Station, remaining there three years. This period of service abroad was comparatively uneventful. Returning to this country in 1880, Watson was appointed Lighthouse Inspector, and he filled that position until some time in 1886. His promotion to a Captaincy occurred in March, 1887, and for awhile thereafter he was on special duty in San Francisco. Subsequently he returned to the Mare Island Navy Yard as Captain in command. He was made a Commodore on Nov. 7, 1897, and when the war with Spain began he was Governor of the Naval Home in Philadelphia. He was eager for sea duty, and he was assigned to the command of the North Cuban blockading squadron, holding that place from May 6 to June 21, 1898. For the brief period of six days subsequently, he held the command of the first North Atlantic Squadron of Sampson's fleet. When the Navy Department planned to send an aggressive fleet to the coast of Spain at the time of the embarkation of Camare's fleet for the Philippines, Watson was selected to command the fleet. On July 7, 1898, he assumed command of the Eastern Squadron and proceeded from New York to Santiago on his flagship, the cruiser Newark. A little more than a month afterward he was relieved of the command of the Newark, and early in October of last year he returned to the command of the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Being familiar with the Asiatic Station, Rear Admiral Watson, then Commodore, made formal application to the Navy Department some months ago to be assigned to that command, in the event of Admiral Dewey being relieved. Throughout his active career Admiral Watson has displayed coolness, bravery, discretion, and a high sense of duty. In each post of duty he has demonstrated his ability to, do the right thing at the right time and in the right way.

Admiral Watson comes of distinguished ancestry. His father was Edward Howe Watson, an eminent physician, and his mother, Sarah Lee Crittenden Watson, was the daughter of John Jordan Crittenden, at one time Governor of Kentucky and Attorney General in President William Henry Harrison's Cabinet. Admiral Watson was married in 1873 to Miss Elizabeth Thornton, daughter of Judge James Thornton of San Francisco. Eight children were born of this union, and the eldest son, John Edward Watson, is an Ensign in the United States Navy.

As an illustration of Rear Admiral Watson's peculiar combination of kind-heartedness and conscientiousness this little story will bear repeating here. It was while Watson was a Captain and cruising in Eastern waters. His vessel was in port and a seaman was caught coming on board intoxicated, after having overstaid his shore leave. The seaman was told that he would be taken before the Captain in the morning. He was astonished when summoned to appear on the quarterdeck at midnight. Capt. Watson, who was awaiting him there, said: "Your misconduct calls for punishment. You are probably in suspense and are worrying over it. I also have worried over your case, and my conscience will not allow me to inflict needless cruelty upon you by keeping your mind racked with uncertainty for even another hour. You will be confined in the brig on bread and water for five days." The offending seaman was touched by his Captain's sincerity and considerateness, and thanked him earnestly as he was led to confinement.

Commander F. R. Smith, United States Navy, now of Binghamton, in this State, recently expressed his high appreciation of Admiral Watson's character, speaking from the standpoint of an old schoolmate and fellow-officer. Commander Smith was with Watson at the Naval Academy, and they were shipmates on the practice cruise of the sloop-of-war Plymouth in 1859. "As there is an old saying that you never know a man until you sail with him," remarks Commander Smith, "I must feel that my appreciation of Rear Admiral Watson is well founded. His reputation through all his varied duties, through his entire official life, stamp him as an American naval officer of the highest attainments, and a most lovable Christian gentleman, and well worthy to succeed our great Dewey."

The Rev. George R. Stair,
The New Assistant Pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church.

THE REV. GEORGE R. STAIR.

Summer is proverbially the time when assistant ministers get opportunities to be heard by their congregations. The Rev. George R. Stair is the new assistant at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church. His superior, absent in Europe, leaves him to preach mornings during the latter half of June, July, and August. He came some years ago from Boston, though in order to get an even more "down East" flavor he spent ten years of his life in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. Since 1884 he has been a New Yorker, taking a course in the public schools here and attending that peculiarly Gotham institution, Cooper Union. He went to the New York University and to Colgate, and between times was engaged in Young Men's Christian Association work in Buffalo. He was First Assistant Secretary in the Central Department, Buffalo, and went from there to the head of the association at Mount Vernon.

Mr. Stair went to Colgate Divinity School in 1896, and completed his course last Spring, being graduated at the head of his class. During the last two years of his seminary course he was pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, Utica. He likes military affairs, and served six years in the Seventy-first Regiment all of the time as an officer. Madison Avenue Baptist Church is made up of those whom fortune has favored. They are, however, interested in others, and they want to have their church building and their church organization of larger use than it has been. They want young men especially to enter it and to feel at home in it. The person whom they have selected to convey this message to young men is Mr. Stair. He will take various means of conveying it. He does not expect all young men to accept all means offered, but he does look for them to become interested, a large number, at least. He is twenty-nine years of age, full of enthusiasm, and plans, and hope, and energy.

"BY THE MARGE OF THE MANY-TONGUED SEA."
Marine by H. K. Butler.

THE NEW SPANISH MINISTER.

TOWARD the close of the Administration of President Rutherford B. Hayes, and while Señor Don Felipe Mendez de Vigo was Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for Spain to the United States, the First Secretary of the Legation was Señor Don José Brunetti. The Third Secretary was Don Louis Polo y Bernabe, who was Minister of Spain at the outbreak of the war of 1898. The Naval Attaché was Commandante Don Juan Montojo, afterward the Admiral in command of the fleet that met Admiral Dewey in Manila Bay.

Eighteen years after Señor Brunetti held the place of First Secretary of Legation he has come back to Washington as El Duque de Arcos, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. This distinction has been won in two ways. For many years the Duke has served Spain in her diplomatic corps, and with increasing acceptability. His last foreign appointment, prior to his selection for Washington, was to the Republic of Mexico. During the period of the war with the United States he was Assistant Secretary of State at Madrid.

Ministers are seldom chosen exclusively for sentimental reasons. But the Queen Regent considered some sentimental arguments when the Duke of Arcos was picked out to renew the peaceful relations that had been briefly interrupted last year. As Señor Brunetti, he had become acquainted with the people of the United States, and he liked them; one person in the United States he learned to like very much better than all the others together. Eighteen years ago he would gladly have linked his name and his fortune with a fair American to whom he had given his heart, but unkind circumstances prevented, and deferred until 1895 the wedding that then made the Duke of Arcos and Virginia Woodbury Lowery man and wife.

When it became apparent that the conditions of amity which had characterized the relations of the United States and Spain for many years were to be resumed, the President on this side, and the Queen Regent in Spain, sought as representatives of the two nations men whose qualifications were regarded as peculiarly adapted to bring about the resumption of cordial relations most speedily and agreeably. The attachment which the Duke of Arcos had acquired for the people among whom he had found a wife unquestionably led to his selection for a post having such peculiar interest for him, and it was to show at once her approval of the alliance and her confidence in the ability of the Duke of Arcos to easily win Spain's way back here in the United States that he was honored with the appointment to the home of his bride.

It was while he was acting as Secretary of the Spanish Legation, eighteen years ago, that Señor Brunetti met Miss Lowery. Her father was a gentleman of large inherited wealth, who had come to Washington to live a great part of each year. He occupied, with his family, a prominent house on Vermont Avenue, at the corner of K Street, was a liberal entertainer during the Winter season, and in the Summer sought his own house at New London or explored the lake and mountain regions for health and pleasure. Mrs. Lowery was the daughter of Levi Woodbury, who had been Governor of New Hampshire and Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of the Navy during the Administration of President Jackson. At the time of his death he was an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Woodburys are proud of their lineage. John Woodbury, the pioneer member of the family, reached these shores three years after the Mayflower landed her first cargo of pilgrims. The Woodbury homestead at New Beverley, Mass., still preserved, is one of the oldest in New England. There was an alliance, years ago, between the Woodburys and the Blairs of Maryland.

Miss Lowery supplemented her early educational efforts in Philadelphia by studies in Paris and in many Continental cities, and while enjoying the advantages of extensive continental travel was instructed by private tutors. When she returned to her home in Washington she was a tall, dark girl with large brown eyes, a slight and very graceful figure, much vivacity of manner, and an interest in society that at once made her a popular addition to the social circle of the capital.

Count Brunetti soon became her ardent admirer, and the attachment was returned. But the course of true love was interfered with by prudent parents. There was no sort of objection to Count Brunetti, his character and talents were unquestioned, but the parents of Miss Lowery decided that they were unwilling to give their daughter away to be transferred to a foreign land.

Time at last favored the lovers. Count Brunetti was transferred to another post, the attachment was kept alive by correspondence, and in 1895, after the death of Mrs. Lowery and the death also of Duke de Arcos, father of the present Duke, there was in 1895 a wedding of the long separated couple, followed a short time after by the death of Mr. Lowery.

When the Duke of Arcos and Miss Lowery were wedded the groom was Minister of Spain to Mexico. He took his bride to that capital, remaining until a change in the Spanish Ministry took him to the Foreign Office at Madrid. The war-cloud was very low, when, with his wife, he passed through Washington on his way home, and the visit was to both a very trying one. The Duke was then most anxious that the efforts making to avert a war would be successful. No subject of the Queen Regent rejoiced more sincerely at the return of peace.

It was considered in Spain to be a mark of royal favor that the Duke of Arcos was permitted to make the alliance with Miss Lowery. Tradition has it that the family of the Duke is already favored of the Church, the great service once rendered by a member of the family having secured for it in perpetuity certain immunities—such as exemption from the Friday flesh fast. It was, perhaps, a further mark of gratitude for ancient service that led the Church to sanction the marriage of a Catholic with a Protestant, and to consent for the first time to the wedding of a grandee of Spain with a Protestant.

The Duke of Arcos, the representative of one of the oldest and proudest houses in Spain, which for centuries has owned vast and valuable estates and been conspicuous in the history of the kingdom, is about fifty-five years of age, a man of unaffected manners, a taste for reading and for antiquities, a way with men that would be called democratic, and a command of English that enables him to make himself perfectly understood when it is desirable or convenient to drop his own language for English. He is tall, and is a fair Castilian rather than the dark Spaniard, which one might be led to expect in looking for a grandee.

The Duke of Arcos is assisted in his work at present by two Secretaries of Legation. They are Señor Don Riaño, First Secretary, and Señor Don Luis Pastor, Second Secretary. By and by, when the necessity arises, the Legation force will be increased by the addition of Military and Naval Attachés, as Spain's interest in military preparations has by no means ceased because of the unfortunate circumstances of her last war.

The new Minister has not yet selected a home for himself in Washington. When he recently gave to the Department of State the address of the Legation, it was simply his hotel address. That will continue to be the Legation address until after the return of the Minister at the end of the Summer season. Very soon he expects to go with his wife to Bar Harbor or some other eastern resort. When the fogs begin to drive visitors away from Bar Harbor, the Duke and his wife will probably go to Newport or to New London, and will return to Washington when the other diplomatic persons resume their stations.

It is for this reason that up to the time of writing the Minister had not chosen finally the house he will occupy next Winter. Conjecture and artful real estate agents have already put him in several available houses. The same enterprising authorities may be quoted as lodging many people in places they never intended to occupy or pay for.

There was some anxiety—but not on the part of the Minister—to have the Legation reopened at the corner of Eighteenth Street and Massachusetts Avenue. It was in that house that Minister de Lome lived when he was persuaded to leave Washington, and out of that house, later on, the very gracious and friendly Minister Polo was compelled by the force of circumstances to depart for Canada and for Spain. The Duke of Arcos is not likely to go there.

The former residence of Mr. Lowery, father of the Duchess, has been spoken of as likely to be the Legation. It is a fine, large brick house, on the north side of McPherson Square, with a picturesque porte cochère which attracts attention to a front otherwise unpretentious. The grounds at the rear of this house are unfortunately shut in by a building put up originally by ex-Minister Palmer, which cut off the light from the rear windows of the Lowery house, and the later extension of the Palmer building has decidedly impaired the attractiveness of the Lowery mansion. Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt rented it for the Winter of 1897-1898, and dwelt in it while gaining strength after his illness, and it was mentioned among the houses that Senator Depew was considering, when he was finding a home in Washington.

It is considered probable that when the new Minister returns to Washington in the Fall he will have much business ready to consider with Secretary of State Hay. Just at present the United States and Spain are without commercial treaties, treaties of extradition and copyright, and other conventions that were abrogated by the disturbance of peace. Both countries will desire to reach an understanding on these matters at the earliest possible moment. It is not believed that there will be great trouble about any of them, as each will desire to have a similar understanding in the future to that held in the past concerning the reciprocal surrender of criminals and the reciprocal protection of property in literature and inventions. Then some arrangements may have to be made touching Spanish trade in the islands of the Pacific and the Atlantic, and the mere preparation of these conventions will keep the legation busy for some weeks. During the Summer it is supposed that one of the Secretaries will remain at Washington, to attend to any business requiring immediate attention. The Minister will at all times be within telegraphic communication of the legation, and if needed in Washington will be able to reach there within a day.

The Duke of Arcos has no reason for fearing that his welcome to Washington will not be as cordial as he could wish, not only by the President and the Department of State, but by the people. There has never been any passionate hostility to Spain since the war began. The admiration and sympathy for Admiral Cervera, at Washington, as at Annapolis and elsewhere, indicated that the war was one in which there was lacking any intensity of feeling against persons. And when, a few days ago, the Duke of Arcos and his wife arrived at the Arlington Hotel, in Washington, just before the ceremony of presentation to the President, and saw the red and yellow flag of Spain flapping in the fresh northwestern breeze, it should have been a sign to him that a hostility that was official and without prejudice was ended, and that he might feel that he was among friends.

Photographed for The New York Times by Clinedinst, Washington, D. C.

THE DUCHESS DE ARCOS, FORMERLY MISS VIRGINIA WOODBURY LOWERY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.
Wife of the New Minister From Spain.

From a photograph by Clinedinst, Washington D. C.

THE DUKE DE ARCOS,
The New Spanish Minister to the United States.

And Then He Breaks Over.

From The Ohio State Journal.

"I always aim t' tell th' truth," remarked an old farmer.

"So do I, Silas," replied a neighbor, "but then a feller will trade hosses once 'n a while, you know."

The Village Beau.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The lovely girl in the candy shop
Is blushing like rosy wine,
For out in front her sighing swain,
Stands under the swaying sign.

JUNE

PARADE DAYS IN NEW YORK.

IF there is one thing that the New York public likes better than another it is a parade. New Yorkers, as a rule, will get up earlier and stand longer in bad weather to see a parade go by than any other people on earth.

One would naturally think that the frequency of public parades here and their great similarity to each other would dull the keen edge of public interest and render the populace somewhat blasé. But this is far from being the case. On the contrary, a procession of any kind arouses as much enthusiasm as it would in a small country village where a parade is the event of a lifetime.

On parade days, the crowds always begin to assemble hours before there is any possible hope of the procession passing. They gather along the line of march, and every face in the throng wears an expression which suggests:

This rock shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I.

They pass away the time by asking the nearest policeman how long it will be before the parade comes. If he says he doesn't know, they remark to each other upon the stupidity and the disobliging spirit of public officials. Sometimes the parade for which they wait so patiently doesn't come until after nightfall—as was the case when thousands of patriotic New Yorkers stood first on one foot and then on the other for eleven long hours waiting to welcome the Sixty-ninth home from the war. And sometimes the procession doesn't come at all—at least not until the next day—as in the case of the boat parade up the Hudson in honor of the Raleigh.

But experiences like these do not at all discourage New York crowds; they are always on hand just the same for the next parade. Weather has no effect upon them, either. Parade days, as a rule, are the very worst in the calendar. In Winter we usually have a snowstorm the day before, followed by sleet and a hard freeze; in Summer the mercury climbs up to the highest attainable point from the moment a parade is suggested and stays there until it is all over. On days when everybody turns out in his or her best clothes it comes on to rain suddenly, and every one goes home bedraggled and, as Bill Nye would express it, "feeling real hateful." Even untoward accidents such as this, however, do not disenchant the crowds; apparently they only charm them the more.

These crowds which assemble to watch parades are thoroughly characteristic of New York. They could be gotten together nowhere else, perhaps, on the face of the earth, and they are, for that reason, very fascinating to students of human nature. They are as democratic as they are cosmopolitan; silk petticoats rustle by the side of rags and spic and span white waistcoats stand by the side of homespun shirts.

On the day of a recent parade my eye was caught by a chubby, dirty little hand resting on the white satin revers of a foulard worn by a beautifully gowned woman. The child was in its mother's arms; the woman in the foulard felt the child's touch, but she did not draw away from it. Instead she smiled at the little one, wistfully, it seemed to me; her glance seemed envious as it rested on the mother and child.

These crowds are cosmopolitan in every sense of the word—all the nations of the earth are represented among them, every section of this country, every locality of this city, every grade of society, and, consequently, every possible point of view. On Decoration Day I heard a country bridegroom telling his young bride to watch the parade carefully, for it was the sight of a lifetime. A little further on a blasé-looking man was watching it with tired eyes and explaining to his friend that parades on this side of the water were always a stupid bore, nothing to compare with those he had seen in Europe.

Every crowd and every section of a crowd always boasts a "funny man." He is omnipresent on parade days; he makes remarks of a would-be funny nature in a loud voice—and the crowd laughs. It is

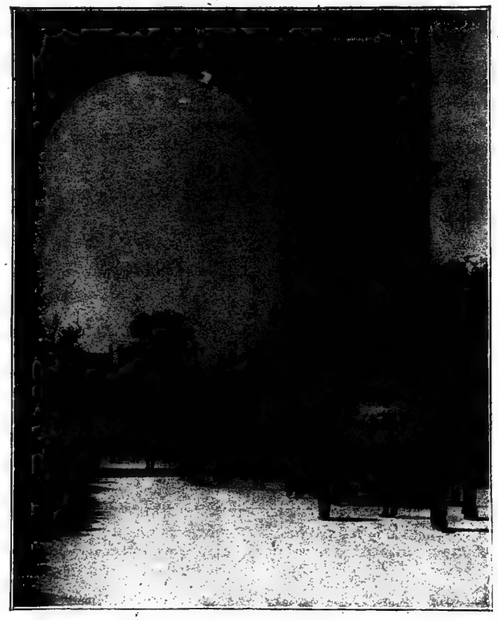

THE DECORATION DAY PARADE PASSING UNDER THE WASHINGTON ARCH.

LITTLE JOHNNIE HURRIES TO SEE THE PARADE.

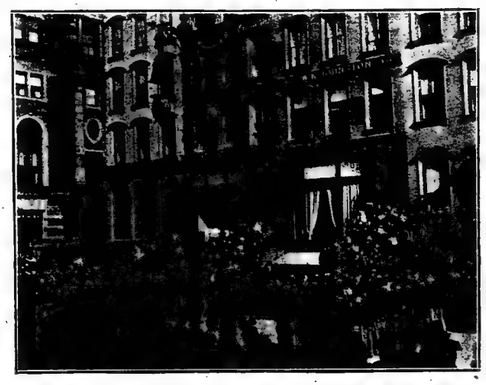

THE ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADE PASSING UP FIFTH AVENUE ON THE DAY OF THE WINDSOR HOTEL FIRE.

Parade Days are Carnivals to the Street Vendors.

upon this willingness of the throng to be amused and upon the carrying power of his voice that the funny man relies for his effects, more than upon the fine flavor of his wit. There is nothing subtle or suggestive about it. Usually it is somewhat after this style:

"Hi! Dere goes de only man in de purcession," he shouts, as a Drum Major goes past swelling with importance and doing tricks with his baton. The crowd goes into ecstasies of mirth. The objects of his most satirical attacks are the umbrella fiends—the people who station themselves in front of everybody else and hoist sunshades, regardless of the people behind them. The funny man singles out an individual of this class and goes for him. "Say, he tinks he's at de seashore and dat he's de only pebble on de beach!" The fact that his witticisms are in very much the same vein by no means diminishes the crowd's enjoyment. The funny man continues to hurl his bon mots until the umbrella comes down or moves on.

Parade days are perfect carnivals to the street vendors. Men with flags go in and out among the crowds peddling patriotism; at every corner one is tempted to buy a jumping rabbit or else one of those delightful donkey carts which go so beautifully for the man who sells them, but which somehow never seem to work after one buys them and takes them home to the children. Ice-cold lemonade and hot-roasted peanuts are a combination which is more than dear to the childish heart, and the sellers of those wares reap rich harvests from the indulgent parents, who cannot resist giving the children a treat.

The children, of course, are a great feature of the crowds on parade days. They are to the grown people almost in the free-silver ratio of 16 to 1. The front row along the pavements is always composed of small boys; they also climb up in trees, upon stone walls and fences, hang from the ledges of windows, and in various other ways endanger their lives to get a good view of the procession. The part of the parade that the youngsters like best, of course, is always the band—and every one of those young hearts holds a secret ambition that one day he may grow up and become a Drum Major.

The kodak fiends, of course, are always out in force on parade days. They go in and out among the crowds, taking pictures. Sometimes Greek meets Greek, however, and the kodaker gets kodaked. Here is a fair young camera fiend whom I caught red-handed on Decoration Day; she and her friend as they stood on the box of a carriage on the lookout for pictures made so pretty a pictures themselves that I could not resist the temptation.

In large crowds of this kind there are always people who insist upon discussing in a loud voice their most private and personal affairs. On the day of the police parade I stood near a young fellow who was making love, evidently in dead earnest, to the young girl who stood next to him. I could not hear what she said in return, because a woman, (a rather nice-looking one, too,) was explaining, with painstaking detail, the processes by which she had prepared her strawberry jam.

One might read volumes about interesting and entertaining features of crowds like these, but no one can ever get at the real spirit of them unless one is willing to go among them and be for the time one of their number. GLEN ALLEN.

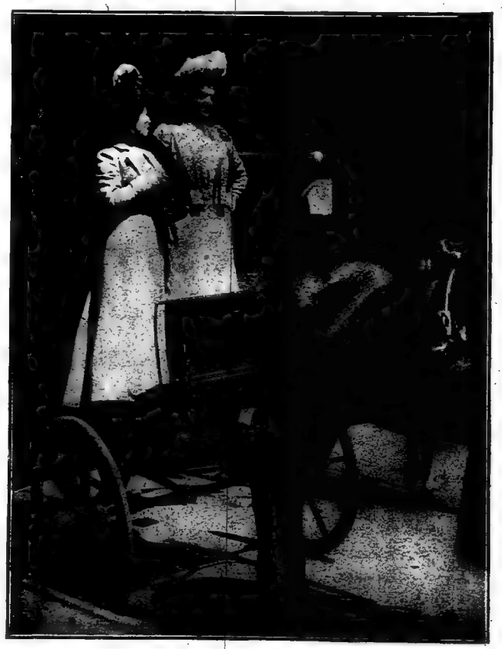

A FAIR KODAKER KODAKED.

A REVOLUTIONARY EDITOR REFUSES SUBSCRIPTIONS.

One of the treasures owned by the New Jersey State Library at Trenton is a file, almost complete, of The New Jersey Gazette, beginning with the first number, Dec. 5, 1777, and continuing through 1786. As the great bulk of them were published during the Revolutionary War, the papers are particularly interesting and valuable for their numerous incidents of the war and accounts of battles, especially those that took place in that State.

The papers were printed at Burlington by Isaac Collins. The difficulty of procuring paper during certain periods of the war is vividly illustrated by the following announcement that the editor refuses to accept any new subscriptions. Surely this is something that no sane editor would do unless driven to it by unusual circumstances. It appears in The Gazette of April 23, 1778:

"No more subscriptions can be received at present for this Gazette for want of paper. As this is an article greatly wanted for many other uses, it is ardently to be wished that every family in this State would be careful to save their rags and send them, as opportunity offers, either to the paper mill at Spotswood, to the printing office at Trenton, or to Anthony Armbruster's in Burlington, where three pence per pound is given for those that are delivered clean, whether coarse or fine, or whether cotton or linen. It is expected that storekeepers who wish well to their country will lend their assistance in taking them in, and to whom a compensation will be made."

The following paragraph is very suggestive of the plundering habits of an army: "A Riding Chair was left at Point Breeze near Bordentown by the British Army in their flight from thence in December, 1776, with the letters J. S. A. in a cypher on it. As it is likely they plundered it from some of the inhabitants of New Jersey, any person, a subject of the United States, that has lost the same, may have it on applying to the subscriber. George Douglass."

Reminders of the fact that slavery was not unknown in New Jersey at that time are frequently found in the advertisements of negroes for sale or run away. The following advertisement, with its accompanying one, shows that one negro at least knew his rights, and was not going to be disposed of without a protest. In January, 1780, David Colwell of Trenton advertised:

"To be sold or exchanged for a suitable negro boy of about sixteen years of age, a sober, healthy, able-bodied negro Man of about thirty-two years of age, who has had the smallpox and understands all kinds of farming business and the care and management of horses equal to any in the country."

On Feb. 9 the negro responded in the following forcible notice:

"Whereas, David Colwell has advertised in The New Jersey Gazette, 'A negro Man to be sold or exchanged for a suitable negro boy.' As he has no legal right to any such negro man, nor pretensions to claim any but myself, that I know of; duty to the Public, (without any desire to expose his conduct,) requires me to inform them that I have a solemn grant for my freedom for the consideration therein mentioned, which he has often attempted and still persists in endeavoring to violate, although I have very sufficient proof that the said consideration is fully paid him. Therefore this is to caution and warn all persons from buying, exchanging, bargaining, or any other way being concerned in an assignment for me, as I have fulfilled my part of the aforesaid agreement and expect that freedom, justice, and protection which I am entitled to by the laws of the State altho' I am a negro. Adam."

DUBLIN BOOTBLACKS. 1780.

Among the populace of Dublin in 1780, says The University Magazine, the shoeblacks were a numerous and formidable body. The polish they used was lampblack and eggs, for which they purchased all that were rotten in the markets. Their implements consisted of a three-legged, stool a basket containing a blunt knife, called a spudd, a painter's brush, and an old wig. A gentleman usually went out in the morning with dirty boots or shoes, sure to find a shoeblack sitting on his stool at the corner of the street. The gentleman put his foot in the lap of the shoeblack without ceremony, and the artist scraped it with his spudd, wiped it with his wig, and then laid on his composition as thick as black paint with his painter's brush.

The stuff dried with a rich polish, requiring no friction, and little inferior to the elaborated modern fluids, save only the intolerable odors exhaled from eggs in a high state of putridity, and which filled any house which was entered before the composition was quite dry, and sometimes even tainted the air of fashionable drawing rooms. Polishing shoes, we should mention, was at this time a refinement almost confined to cities, people in the country being generally satisfied with grease.

THE BRITISH COOK AND RICE PUDDING.

The British cook, writes W. L. Alden in Pearson's, who is told to make a rice pudding will take some flour, a few eggs, as much milk as she can spare from the mistress's tea, and all the rice that is left in the rice jar. She mixes these ingredients, and after putting the composition in the oven wonders what it will turn out to be. Sometimes the result is a plum cake. At another time it is a suet pudding, and at another a beefsteak pie. Statistics prove that it becomes a rice pudding only once in four hundred and seventeen times.

There is all the charm of a lottery, or of gold mining, in British cookery. It is so purely a matter of chance that it is probable that rigid application of the gambling laws would land every British cook in jail. The cook stakes her flour and butter and eggs, in the hope that they will emerge from the oven in some desirable form. If she wins, her employer regards her as an admirable cook. If she loses, and the oven returns to her a dish which is absolutely uneatable, her employer wonders why she can never learn to cook. So long as the British cook prefers chance to science, and thinks that it is simpler to take "some" of various ingredients instead of taking a definite and unalterable number of grams of each, so long will British cookery remain among the mysteries of life.

THE CROWDS ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE WAITING FOR THE RALEIGH TO COME UP THE RIVER.

THE SALE OF VAILIMA.

Robert Louis Stevenson's house, where he spent so many happy years of the latter part of his life, and which was pillaged by the Samoan warriors during the late trouble in the islands, has been sold. It was here also that the late King of Samoa, Malietoa Laupepe, died. Vailima is a most charming residence, situated at some little distance out of Apia, and just below the peak upon which is Stevenson's grave, up to which a right of way has been reserved. The buyer is a wealthy German speculator from Honolulu, and the price was $1,700. Conan Doyle was asked, it is said, by Stevenson to visit him at Samoa, and replied that he did not know the way. "Oh, said Stevenson, "you go to America, cross to San Francisco, and then take the second turning to the left."—The Sketch.

Photo by Baker, Columbus, Ohio.

Judge George K. Nash,

The Republican Nominee for Governor of Ohio.

NAVAL MILITIA AT CREEDMOOR AND ELSEWHERE.

THE annual rifle practice of the Naval Militia at Creedmoor is so small an incident in the work of the uniformed forces of the State that many may wonder why it is chosen as the subject of special illustration in THE NEW YORK TIMES. One good reason may be found in a desire to let people know more about that part of the States force of which the least is known to the general public. The work of the Naval Militia is of such a nature that it is only on the rarest occasions that the men of this branch of the State service are seen by the public at all, and it is even less frequently that they turn out in a body. The Naval Militia is not a marching organization, but is primarily intended to do duty on board ship. But because every ship in the navy has a landing force of marines and seamen infantry, and because the State would be likely, in certain circumstances, to need the services of its Naval Militia on shore, the two naval battalions in this city are drilled in infantry tactics, as well as in the other duties of seamen in the navy.

The annual rifle practice at Creedmoor has only one fault as far as it relates to the Naval Militia, and that is that there is too little of it. The First Naval Battalion, for instance, has only a pistol range on board of its ship, the United States ship New Hampshire, and its opportunities for rifle practice in the course of the Winter drill season are dependent wholly on the courtesy of the National Guard regiments, of which the Seventy-first has frequently placed its range at their disposal. But this is not sufficient to take the place of a good range of their own. It is generally conceded that what beat Spain so badly in the conflict of the naval forces of the two countries was the immense superiority of American gunnery. It is also conceded, though not so generally, that a good rifleman makes a good shot at great guns on board ship. Gunnery practice is of vital importance, therefore, to the efficiency of the Naval Militia, and it is just the one thing which it has the greatest difficulty in getting.

The amateur tars have no practice with great guns except when they go on their annual cruise on board of men-of-war, and that cruise lasts eight days. No man is fit to undertake the work of sighting and firing a five-inch rapid-fire gun who has not had any experience with smaller weapons. The natural course of progress would be from a rifle to a one-pounder, thence to a three or six pounder, and thence to a four-inch rapid-fire. Men who can handle these calibres soon get the secret of the heavier eight, ten, twelve, and thirteen inch guns. But the Naval Militia men of this State are frequently called upon to go on board ship and man the larger calibres before they have had the necessary opportunities to learn the fundamental principles of sighting and firing.

These opportunities are supplied, though in too small number, by the State range at Creedmoor, and for that reason the practice there of the Naval Militia may be a little more far-reaching in its results than that of the National Guard regiments. The finest guns that were ever made would be of no use without men behind them who could shoot. So, whether the amateur sailors of the State are called upon to shoot in support of the laws of New York or in that of the Constitution of the United States, it is supremely important that they should be able to hit the target. Creedmoor is the place where many of them get their first insight into the art of aiming and firing rifles. It would surprise the layman to learn what a considerable percentage of the recruits in the militia never fired a gun before putting on the State uniform. It would also surprise these same persons to know that a large percentage of these men qualify as marksmen at their first visit to the range, under the easy requirements of the practice.

Officers are required to shoot at Creedmoor with the pistol used in their service at twenty-five, fifty, and seventy-five yards. The score made at the first range is not counted in the qualification for marksmen, but each person shooting must make 15 out of a possible 25 at the first range before being permitted to shoot at the first of the qualifying ranges. He must then make a similar score at each of the other two ranges. Thus he is required to make 30 out of a possible 50. The target is divided into four rings, named (from the centre outward) bull's-eye, centre, inner, and outer. A single shot in the bull's-eye counts 5, in the centre 4, in the inner 3, and in the outer 2. In order to qualify at each range a man must make an average of 3 points a shot. This does not look like a severe requirement, and it is not, but when the average of expertness is taken into consideration, it is quite as severe as the nature of the work requires. The purpose of the Creedmoor practice is not to place impossibilities in the way of tyros, but to enable them to learn the essential principles of shooting.

FIRST NAVAL BATTALION MARCHING TO THE RANGES AT CREEDMOOR.
The First Division, Lieut. Irving Blount, Commanding.

Paymaster Candler. Lieut. Duane, Signal Officer.
Ensign Sturgis. Lieut. Raynor, Ordnance Officer.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVAL MILITIA AT THE REVOLVER RANGE.

The men of the ranks are required to qualify with the service rifle, and they shoot at 100, 200, and 300 yards. The first range is subject to the same conditions as the twenty-five yards for officers. At 100 yards the men shoot standing, at 200 kneeling, and at 300 lying down. For an old rifle shot the trial score at 100 yards is mere child's play, but it is a far different thing for the militiaman, who is only an average shot as a rule and for the recruit who has had no experience, and who goes to the mark in such a state of nervous anxiety that he can hardly hold his rifle up, it is hard enough. Now comes the feature of this rifle practice which is the most important. If a man does not make the needed 15 in his first five shots, he is permitted to shoot more. In fact, he has a good part of a day in which to throw away lead until he does make the necessary 15 in 5 consecutive shots at each range.

Those who do not clearly understand the object of the State rifle range always say, when this is told to them, that any one can qualify as a marksman in that way. Precisely. That is just what the State desires. It is not the purpose of the range to make men believe that shooting is magic, but that it is something that any reasoning man in the full possession of his physical faculties can learn. And the fact that intelligent young men, such as the majority of those in the militia of the State, frequently go to Creedmoor without any knowledge of the use of the rifle, and by means of a day's practice on the range under competent instruction succeed in qualifying with a score of 35 or even more, shows that the theory of the range is sustained by the results.

The Military Code authorizes the Governor of the State to offer annually a State decoration to those who shall excel in small arms practice. This is commonly known as the marksmanship badge. It does not signify that the holder is an expert shot, but simply that he has taken the trouble to go to Creedmoor and qualify as a marksman under the reasonable conditions imposed by the State. For those who desire to show that they are something more than ordinary shots there is abundant opportunity in the competitions for the grades of sharpshooter and expert, which require the shooter to make really difficult scores at the higher ranges—from 500 to 800 yards. A sharpshooter, for example, must make 42 out of a possible 50 at 500 and 600 yards. Those who have had any experience in rifle shooting will at once perceive that the requirement is sufficiently high.

The conditions of wind and sun which prevail at Creedmoor are not regarded as favorable by those who are familiar with the ranges of other countries, such as that at Wimbledon. But they are those under which the American marksman has to do most of his work, and therefore they cannot be regarded as exceptional. The strong glare of the sun is the most disturbing feature of the range. It is almost always to be found, and it makes shooting difficult even at the short ranges. For the Naval Militiamen this is probably an advantage rather than otherwise, because these men are expected to do their real work on the water where there is a worse glare three days out of every four. The Naval Militiamen themselves realize this, and they would be glad if they could get a good deal more practice at the State range.

But this is quite out of the question. The infantry drill, which is a necessary prelude to the use of the small arms on the rifle range, is a very small part of the duty of the amateur tar. What little of it he learns he acquires under great disadvantage on the narrow deck of his ship. And he has altogether too many other things to learn to permit him to give, or to make it desirable that he should give, the amount of time

JUNE

THE REVOLVER RANGE AT CREEDMOOR.
Showing the Targets in the Background.

to this particular subject that a soldier of the National Guard would naturally have to devote to what is the principal work of his life as a militiaman. There is apparently no end to the things that the naval militiaman has to acquire. At any rate, it is quite certain that the period of five years' enlistment is none too long for the task. Yet it is just this variety of subjects that gives its special charm to the Naval Militia service. It is quite impossible that the thing can ever become monotonous. The Summer work is altogether different from the Winter work. In the drill season of the Winter months the naval militiaman receives instruction on his ship in marlinspike seamanship, knotting and splicing, the nature and use of the compass, log, and lead line; the theory and employment of the chart, the mechanism of the breeches of the various guns, the different kinds of ammunition and fuses, the rudiments of boat handling, the use of the wig-wag flag and the other systems of signaling employed in the navy, and such infantry and field artillery tactics as can be taught on board the ship.

As soon as the weather permits, the outside work of the men begins. The cutters—fine, thirty-foot boats for use under oars or sail—are put into the water, and every Sunday there are boat parties from the various divisions. The purpose of these parties is to familiarize the recruits with the handling of the boats, and to open up to them some of the elementary facts of seamanship. It is the custom of the sailor men to travel with the tide, going up the East River toward the Sound if the tide is on the flood in the morning, and going down the Bay if it is on the ebb. The return is made in the afternoon with the returning tide. If there is a strong breeze, the tide is not a serious matter, but if the breeze is light or uncertain and there is any prospect of having to row, the tide becomes of vital importance.

Occasionally the mess kits are carried on these boat excursions, and the men cook their own meals, but it is the usual custom to land at some convenient place for dinner. Sometimes the excursions are planned on a larger scale, and the boats leave the ship on Saturday evening to be gone till Monday morning. In these cases the entire boat outfit is carried, including complete mess gear and tent. The men camp on shore overnight and prepare their own meals. It is the unfailing purpose of the boat work to teach the men how to take care of themselves on distant service. Fond parents who have sons in the Naval Militia need never worry about the feeding of their boys. They may have to go hungry when they are serving their country on board of a United States ship, but when they are out in one of their own cutters they are generally well able to take care of themselves.

If variety be the spice of life, then the naval militiaman has no cause for complaint. He has plenty to do and lots to learn. This is a matter which is not always thoroughly understood by the ambitious applicant for membership, who too often imagines that it is possible to enter the Naval Militia, as the sailors say, "by the cabin window." The truth is that only ex-naval officers can get in that way; every one else has to go in "by the hawse-hole," which is another way of saying that he must begin as a landeman and work his passage to the wardroom, and even that is not easy, for there is that dreadful Brigade Examining Board to pass. In the early days of the Naval Militia there was a graded examination; that is to say, the examination for the lowest commissioned rank, that of Ensign, was not as difficult as that for the next higher grade. All that is changed now. A man is not examined for any particular grade, but solely to see whether he is competent to hold a commission, it being the theory that any commissioned officer should be qualified to take a deck watch, and therefore should know all about the handling of a ship. In short, the Naval Militia examination is now based on the examination to which the officers were subjected last Summer, when they went into the service of the navy in the war. The Chairman of the board which sat in the Brooklyn Navy Yard said to the writer: "We can't examine men for particular grades, for the exigencies of the war may put an Ensign in command of a ship. We must have satisfactory evidence that a man is capable of taking a ship out of port and bringing her back again before we can recommend him for a commission."

NAVAL MILITIAMEN ON THE FIRING LINE.
Shooting at the 300-Yard Range.

The Naval Militia officer in this State has always had to be prepared for examination on these subjects: Seamanship, navigation, ordnance and gunnery, signaling, infantry and field artillery, ship routine, and customs of the service. But now the examination is more exhaustive than it formerly was.

Every officer must be a thorough navigator, and must pass on the whole subject, including the adjustment of compasses.

Every officer must be able to qualify as a pilot for the waters of this district.

Every officer must be able to pass in the use of all deck steam gear, such as steam capstans, steering engines, hoisting gear, &c. He must also be prepared for examination on the stowage of coal and the care of bunkers, the care of all bilge pumps and sea valves, and the expedients to be used in case of collision. Rules of the road are, of course, required. The officer is also examined on the organization of a ship's company and the stowage of stores.

He is likely to be asked anything in the infantry tactics of the navy from guard mount to the organization, equipment, and messing of a brigade landing party. Every officer of the Naval Militia must also be a qualified signalman. In fact, the naval militia officer of to-day has to know his business. That the requirements of the service are enforced is pretty thoroughly proved by the fact that not a single officer of the First Naval Battalion failed to pass the naval board last Summer, and some of them received higher rank in the navy than they held in the militia. Furthermore, the men were also well prepared for their work, and they are now able to rejoice in that they supplied the first detail of militia called out in this country since the civil war, the first sent out of the country, and the first to go into action. Popular ignorance credits the New York Naval Militia with having manned only the Yankee, but the truth is that at the close of the war the Naval Militia of this State had men on the following vessels: Abarenda, Aileen, Alexander, Buffalo, Caesar, Celtic, Enquirer, Elfrida, Free Lance, Franklin, Glacier, Harvard, Huntress, Hannibal, Iris, Jason, Kanawha, Katahdin, Leonidas, Minnesota, Montauk, Nahant, New Hampshire, New York, Resolute, Restless, St. Paul, Stranger, Sylph, Sylvia, Saturn, Sterling, Topeka, Vermont, Vicksburg, Vixen, and Yankee, and seven in hospital and four dead. There were also four officers and twenty-seven men in the coast signal service.

It may readily be seen from what has been herein told of the manifold requirements of the naval militiaman that he has not a great deal of time for the cultivation of infantry tactics, of which rifle firing is a part, but nevertheless for the reasons given at the beginning of this article this matter of rifle practice is one of his most important duties, and there is not one officer of the force who would not be glad if the men could have more experience at Creedmoor.

W. J. HENDERSON.

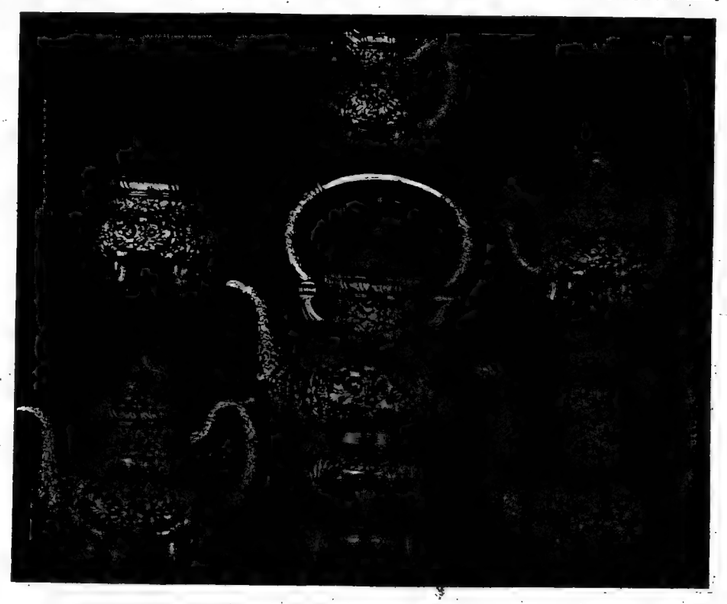

SILVER TEA SERVICE TO BE PRESENTED TO REAR ADMIRAL W. S. SCHLEY.
Manufactured for the Ladies' Auxiliary Committee of the Schley Testimonial Fund of Maryland.

TEA SERVICE FOR ADMIRAL SCHLEY.

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley is to be further honored by the gift of a tea service by the people of Maryland. This magnificent set is of sterling silver, and was manufactured by the Baltimore Sterling Silver Company for the Ladies' Auxiliary Committee of the Schley Testimonial Fund of Maryland. The presentation will take place in Washington at an early date.

The ornamentation of the set is of the repoussé pattern, and was all done by hand. The set weighs about 300 ounces, and is valued at $500. The committee having in charge the manufacture of the service consisted of Mrs. Anna F. Wilson and Mrs. W. H. Green of Baltimore.

LIFE'S RENEWAL.

The Spring is here! I heard the cuckoo cry
This morning from the woodland on the hill;
With an insistent voice—now far, now nigh—
He promised all the season shall fulfill.

The Spring is here! I saw the swallow play,
Like an embodied Hope, o'erhead at noon,
Wing'd with delight, suggestive of sweet May,
And of that fuller sweetness which is June.

The Spring is here! I heard the nightingale
Sing at late eve, amid the blackthorn near,
His old, deep, joyous, ever-varied tale,
Charged with the secrets of the growing year.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

A Safe Promise.

From Tit-Bits.

He—Your father does not withhold his consent to our marriage because I am his employe, I hope?

She—Oh, no! He says he'll give his consent as soon as you get your salary raised.

THE ROUGH RIDERS.

THE story of the Spanish-American war is being presented in a threefold manner — reminiscent, critical, and historical. The last has probably not yet been given in a permanent, all-satisfying form. By its very nature it must include the other two. It must tell what happened, and tell why it happened; it must demonstrate what would have happened had circumstances been different. And to the historian the accounts of eye-witnesses that form his background are just as valuable as the theses of the military critics on which he bases his deductions. Reminiscences followed closely upon the heels of the articles of war correspondents. As far as the campaign of Santiago is concerned at least one book and several essays may be considered as permanent in the field of critical and scientific literature. There is much, however, that still remains to be said.

The interest and educational value of reminiscence depend on opportunity of observation, on the individuality and importance of the writer, and on his literary skill. Gen. Marbot's memoirs possess these qualities to a very high degree of excellence—there is perhaps no higher standard than that set by this Field Marshal of the First Napoleon. The memoirs of Col. Roosevelt also possess them. There is a difference, however. Marbot deals with Marbot—Roosevelt with his command. Still one may almost be said to be as individual as the other. Most people knew about Col. Roosevelt's book even before it finally made its appearance in permanent form. But for the benefit of those who do not know about it it may be just as well to remark that it is called "The Rough Riders," and that it is published by Charles Scribner's Sons. It is the story of the most remarkable volunteer command that ever entered the service of its country.

When Congress authorized the raising of three cavalry regiments to be drawn from the Territories, the command of one of these bodies was offered to Mr. Roosevelt, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy. The offer was refused. "Fortunately," says the author, "I was wise enough to tell the Secretary [Alger] that while I believed I could learn to command the regiment in a month, yet that was just this very month which I could not afford to spare, and that therefore I would be quite content to go as Lieutenant Colonel, if he would make Wood Colonel. This was entirely satisfactory to both the President and Secretary, and, accordingly, Wood and I were speedily commissioned as Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel of the First United States Volunteer Cavalry." At first, continues Mr. Roosevelt, for some reason or other, the regiment was christened the "Rough Riders," and he might have added, did modesty permit, "Teddy's Terrors"; they fought against the nickname, but to no purpose, it seems; and when finally the Generals of division and brigade began to write in formal communications about the regiment as the "Rough Riders" they adopted the term themselves.

While Lieut. Col. Roosevelt devoted himself to the enlistment of the regiment, Col. Wood, well aware of the National unpreparedness, took measures to overcome the obnoxious red tape in the various supply bureaus, and secured, in an amazingly short time, the equipment for the men. Mustering places for the regiment were appointed in New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory. The difficulty of organization was not one of selection, but of rejection. A brigade could easily have been raised. Although the original scheme had been to make up the regiment exclusively of wild riders and Indian fighters of the Rockies and the Great American Desert, neither Wood nor Roosevelt could refuse the desires of some of their athletic friends of the East. Says the author: "We drew recruits from Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and many another college; from clubs like the Somerset of Boston and Knickerbocker of New York; and from among the men who belonged neither to club nor college, but in whose veins the blood stirred with the same impulse which once sent the Vikings over sea. Four of the policemen who had served under me while I was President of the New York Police Board insisted on coming—two of them to die, the other two to return unhurt after honorable and dangerous service."

It appears that the company officers of the regiment were made up of natural leaders of men. "The Captains and Lieutenants were sometimes men who had campaigned against Apache, Ute, and Cheyenne, and who, on completing their term of service, had shown their energy by settling in the new communities and growing up to be men of mark. In other cases they were Sheriffs, Marshals, Deputy Sheriffs, and Deputy Marshals—men who had fought Indians, and still more often had waged relentless war upon the bands of white desperadoes. There was Bucky O'Neill of Arizona, Captain of Troop A, the Mayor of Prescott, a famous Sheriff throughout the West for his feats of victorious warfare against the Apache no less than against the white road agents and man killers. His father had fought in Meagher's brigade in the civil war; and he was himself a born soldier, a born leader of men." And there were others just like him. Finally, says the writer, "there was Allyn Capron, who was, on the whole, the best soldier in the regiment. In fact, I think he was the ideal of what an American regular army officer should be. He was the fifth in descent from father to son who had served in the army of the United States, and in body and mind alike he was fitted to play his part to perfection. Tall and lithe, a remarkable boxer and walker, a first-class rider and shot, with yellow hair and piercing blue eyes, he looked what he was, the archtype of the fighting man."

From "The Rough Riders." Copyright, 1899, by Charles Scribner's Sons, N. Y.

ROUGH RIDERS IN THE TRENCHES.

Readers of THE TIMES Illustrated Magazine may possibly recall an illustrated article on horsemanship by Allyn Capron that was printed in these columns immediately after the gallant Captain's death before Santiago. It had been written just before he had resigned his Lieutenacy in the regular army to take charge of a company in the Rough Riders.

Col. Roosevelt next describes the types of men that went to make up the bulk of the rank and file of the remarkable regiment. These were drawn from all the wild classes in the West and there were some Indians among them. They were men, who, as somebody has facetiously remarked, had been born in the saddle and brought up on the revolver instead of the bottle. The writer says he was quite prepared for trouble when it came to enforcing discipline, but he was agreeably disappointed. "There were plenty of hard characters who might by themselves have given trouble, and with one or two of whom we did have to take rough measures; but the bulk of the men thoroughly understood that without discipline they would be merely a valueless mob, and they set themselves hard at work to learn the new duties."

From "The Rough Riders." Copyright, 1899, by Charles Scribner's Sons, N. Y.

Adjutant Keys, Lieut. Hayes, Capt. Kane, Capt. Day, Surgeon Church, Lieut. Ferguson, Lieut. Goodrich, Capt. Frantz, Lieut. Col. Brodie, Lieut. Greenway, Lieut. Greenwald.

MEN RECOMMENDED FOR PROMOTION FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION.

The men were at first drilled on foot and then mounted. As might have been expected, the horseback drill was good fun from the very first. Every rider of a troublesome or half-wild horse took particular pride in forcing his animal into the proper position and keeping him there. Their arms were the "Krag" carbine and the revolver. A few carried their favorite Winchesters. They were not drilled in the use of the sabre.

In due time the regiment arrived in Tampa, where the embarkation for Cuba was to take place. Here regimental drills were held daily. The embarkation was a great theatre of confusion. Preparations were inadequate. Nobody knew to which transport they had been assigned. In the general turmoil the Rough Riders seized the steamer that had been destined for the Seventy-first New York Volunteer Regiment and held it. At length the fleet sailed with its guard of vigilant warships. The voyage was almost uneventful. The drilling in some measure was kept up, and in the evening Capt. Capron presided at the officers' school. "The warships watched with ceaseless vigilance by day and night. When a sail of any kind appeared, instantly one of our guardians steamed toward it. Ordinarily the torpedo boats were towed. Once a strange ship steamed up too close, and instantly the nearest torpedo boat was slipped like a greyhound from its leash, and sped across the water toward it; but the stranger proved harmless, and the swift, delicate, death-fraught craft returned again."

From "The Rough Riders." Copyright, 1899, by Charles Scribner's Sons, N. Y.

VIEW OF THE LANDING AT DAIQUIRI.

The transports rounded the southwestern extremity of Cuba and steamed slowly along the coast. They came upon the dark-gray warships guarding the entrance to Santiago and passed on to the eastward as far as Daiquiri, which is described as "a squalid little village where there had been a railway and iron works."

Contemporaneous correspondence has shown that the provision made for landing the troops and for their protection while deploying on shore were shockingly inadequate and hazardous. Then came the weary march along the trail toward the Cuban city they had come to capture. Then came the memorable fight of Las Guasimas.

When the attack of the Spaniards began some of the men started to curse. "Don't swear—shoot!" growled the Colonel. Most of our readers are probably familiar with the rough details of the engagement, but the account given by Mr. Roosevelt is particularly graphic and intimate. Men fell about him dead or wounded. Some rise again and give shot for shot, "making only such a remark as 'Well, I got it that time.'" Others fell to rise no more. No adequate idea can be given by brief fragments drawn from these vivid pages. The whole should be read in order to be thoroughly appreciated. Mere extracts would seem tame and expressionless. Here is a touch, however, that emphasizes the average type of the Rough Rider: "One of the men who fired first, and who displayed conspicuous gallantry, was a Cherokee half-breed, who was hit seven times and of course had to go back to the States. Before he rejoined us at Montauk Point he had gone through a little private war of his own; for on his return he found that a cowboy had gone off with his sweetheart, and in the fight that ensued he shot his rival."

"A very touching incident happened in the improvised open-air hospital after the fight where the wounded were lying. They did not groan, and made no complaint, trying to help one another. One of them suddenly began to hum, 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee,' and one by one the others joined in the chorus, which swelled out through the tropic woods, where the victors lay in camp beside their dead."

The occurrences of the few days of fighting and advancing that followed the 30th of June, the author describes in a series of vivid pictures dealing with camp life, life on the firing line, the night watches, and the trials of a soldier's existence before a besieged city. An exhaustive account is also given of the work performed by others than the Rough Riders, which came directly under the eye of the writer. Particularly are the feats of the United States Cavalry dealt with.

In dealing with the charge up Kettle Hill and San Juan Hill, again the graphic pen of the writer places the scene vividly before the reader. Here is a mere incident:

"I spoke to the Captain in command of the rear platoons, (the First and Ninth Regulars,) saying that I had been ordered to support the regulars in the attack upon the hills, and that in my judgment we could not take those hills by firing at them, and that we must rush them. He answered that his orders were to keep his men lying where they were, and that he could not charge without orders. I asked where the Colonel was, and, as he was not in sight, said: 'Then I am the ranking officer here, and I give the order to charge'—for I did not

McGinty on a Bronco.

From "The Rough Riders." Copyright, 1899, by Charles Scribner's Sons, N. Y.

CHAPLAIN BROWN PREACHING TO THE REGIMENT.

want to keep the men longer in the open, suffering under a fire which they could not effectively return. Naturally, the Captain hesitated to obey this order when no word had been received from his own Colonel. So I said, 'Then let my men through, Sir,' and rode on through the lines, followed by the grinning Rough Riders, whose attention had been completely taken off the Spanish bullets partly by my dialogue with the regulars and partly by the language I had been using to themselves as I got the lines forward, for I had been joking with some and swearing at others, as the exigencies of the case seemed to demand. When we started to go through, however, it proved too much for the regulars, and they jumped up and came along, their officers and troops mingling with mine, all being delighted at the chance."

How the hills that almost overlook Santiago were taken is now history. The outpost line was then advanced beyond them, and the men dug trenches or set up bomb-proofs and waited for the city to surrender. The brief rumor that a retreat was to be made, and the murmurs of discontent that followed, were turned into yells of joy when the news came that Cervera's squadron had been annihilated.

Mr. Roosevelt pays high tribute to Lieut. Parker and his Gatling guns, which were stationed, after the battle of the hills, on the regiment's right. "In fact," he writes, "I think Parker deserved rather more credit than any other one man in the entire campaign. I do not allude especially to his courage and energy, great though they were, for there were hundreds of his fellow officers of the cavalry and infantry who possessed as much of the former quality, and scores who possessed as much of the latter; but he had the rare good judgment and foresight to see the possibilities of the machine guns, and, thanks to the aid of Gen. Shafter, he was able to organize his battery. * * * Parker's Gatlings were our inseparable companions throughout the siege. After our trenches were put in final shape, he took off the wheels of a couple and placed them with our own two Colts in the trenches. His gunners slept beside the Rough Riders in the bomb-proofs, and the men shared with one another when either side got a supply of beans or of coffee and sugar; for Parker was as wide-awake and energetic in getting food for his men as we prided ourselves upon being in getting food for ours. Besides, he got oil, and let our men have plenty for their rifles. At no hour of the day or night was Parker anywhere but where we wished him to be in the event of an attack." But, adds the writer, "How can I speak highly enough of the regular cavalry, with whom it was our good fortune to serve? I do not believe that in any army of the world could be found a more gallant and soldierly body of fighters than the officers and men of the First, Third, Sixth, Ninth, and Tenth United States Cavalry, beside whom we marched to blood-bought victory under the tropic skies of Santiago."

But there was an enemy that was more deadly than the Spanish sharpshooters, and this was malarial fever. It was recurrent, and when the camp was changed the sick list was greatly increased, the men being overcome by the exertion. At length Santiago surrendered and then came more illness and weary waiting. By what means the brigade officers finally secured the return of their depleted army to the States is well known. Col. Roosevelt, in calling the attention of Gen. Shafter to the deplorable condition of his men, used plain language. On Aug. 7 the regiment embarked for Montauk Point. The writer deals at some length with the dreary home voyage, with the scarcity and inadequacy of the provisions and medical stores, and the limited means for giving proper treatment to the sick. The same deplorable condition continued for a few days after Camp Wikoff was reached. Then came days of confusion, of drill, of long rides over the sand hills, of swims in the ocean, and the final mustering out of service.

Not the least valuable parts of the book are various appendices, which contain the muster-out roll of the regiment and various criticisms made on the text during its appearance as a serial in Scribner's Magazine. The account of the famous "round robin" incident is also given there. From cover to cover the story emphasizes a striking phase of robust and healthful Americanism.

W. L.

THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, UNITED STATES INFANTRY, LANDING AT MANILA.

FORMER BRUTALITY IN WAR.

Before a battle in former times the priests solemnly devoted to the gods the whole of the hostile army then in sight, and, if possible, no man of it was left alive. A writer in The Nineteenth Century says that when Hermann decoyed the great host of Varus into the forest depths, all the Romans that escaped death in the battle were captured and led into the dark recesses, where every man of them was sacrificed upon hastily erected altars. Latham, in his edition of Tacitus, quotes six contemporary authorities to show that this practice of concluding a victory with human sacrifices was customary among our Teutonic ancestors. Some crucified their prisoners; others hung them up to trees for archery practice; but in general a captive was either slain on the spot or else reserved to be sacrificed to the gods. Even when the progress of agriculture induced them to keep a majority of the prisoners alive to be slaves, they appeased the gods for this indignity by increasing the tortures inflicted on the small remainder. Gibbon describes how, before the blazing altar, every hundredth man's arms were hacked off him, and, before his eyes, thrown into the flames. All that a red Indian would have done last century was freely practiced by our ancestors of twelve centuries ago; and the highest ideal of a man then included, as a duty, dark cruelty and gruesome revenge against all his enemies.

The Rev John Brown, Successor of John Bunyan in the Pastoral Office at Bedford, England.

He Has Been Selected to Deliver the Lyman Beecher Course of Lectures at Yale University Next Year.

SINGING HOUR IN THE OLD HIGH SCHOOL.

Singing hour in the old high school was once a bright spot in the week for the bad boys, and most of the good ones, too, for that matter, says a writer in The Worcester Gazette. Morning prayers in the hall were not by any means irksome. Each song had some distorted line in it, and this line was sung with twice the force that was given any of the others. There was one hymn, the translation of a psalm of praise to some fatherland or other, and the words "steadfast be" were a part of it. Nobody ever thought of singing anything but "Breakfast be." They would shout it out:

"Breakfast be, breakfast be,
Oh, Fa-hatherla-ha-hand, oh
Fa-ha-ha-hatherland."

The joke never palled. On the contrary, it grew more amusing. In the "Marseillaise," which was sung in French, the school was particularly cautioned not to say, "Mar shong, Marshong," and in most of the young mouths "Marshaw" was the only alternative, and this soon became Tom Shaw to all the school. In "Die Wacht am Rhein," which was sung in German, the line "Fest steht und treu die Wacht, die Wacht am Rhein," was always made "Fresh steak and tripe, the watch, the watch is mine."

The Bench and the Bar.

From The Catholic Standard and Times.

Judge—Your face is familiar. I've seen you before.

Prisoner—Yes, your Honor, quite often.

Judge—Ah! What was the charge the last time I saw you?

Prisoner—I think it was 15 cents, your Honor. I mixed a cocktail for you, I believe.

Not Lacking.

From The Chicago Record.

"Highweeds, old man, don't you revel in living so far from the rush and whirl of city life?"

"Rush and whirl! Come out some night so you can see my wife and the cook jumping around to get us off on the morning train to town."

Faithful to a Fault.

From The Syracuse Herald.

Hingso—I've discovered perpetual motion.

Jingso—What?

Hingso—Yep. It's my gas metre. I cut off the connection pipe this morning, but the metre is still getting in its good work.

HELLO! THE TELEPHONE GIRL.

THE average man might do much worse than court a telephone girl of New York. This is an opinion carefully formed after a study of the various "exchanges," after several sessions of "listening in" by the side of one and another in active service, after chats here and there with "chief operators." For the miss behind the telephone whose voice is most frequently heard in the query, "What number, please?"—she is, as a rule, a slip of a girl, barely twenty oftentimes—is a very capable young person, indeed. The writer feels inclined to put her at the head of New York's army of working girls, for her brisk intelligence, her gentle ways, and the deft way she uses her small hands.

Of course the general public cannot bear testimony as to the accuracy of the latter. All he really knows of the telephone girl of New York is her voice. He may conjure up—he probably does—some radiant, frivolous being who has two amusements in life—to flirt over the wire and to "talk back." He—the general public—has never seen the telephone girl at work, and hence he is excusable. Actually the telephone girls of New York are attractive, but not markedly so when taken in a lump. They do not lend themselves particularly to romance. They are skillful, however, which is much more to the point when a telephone switchboard comes to be taken into account. For of all inventions of man there is nothing that has more of the unexpected, the sudden, the immediate rush about it than the bunch of wires that land in front of each telephone girl and keep her busy interminably.

The woman in front of the wire is like the man behind the gun—she has to be alert. There are no hostages given to frivolousness in a telephone exchange—the strictest attention is needed. A dozen calls may come upon her in half as many moments, and her brain, eye, and hand are taxed to supply the combinations asked for. Behind each ten girls or so goes Argus in the person of a "supervisor," a being promoted from the ranks of every day telephone girls, who can both see and hear whatever her charges may be doing. This supervisor has a record of her own to make. She is hoping for further promotion, a jump to the post of "monitor." The monitors—the largest "exchange" in the city has four of them—sit at desk switchboards and have inquiries referred to them, and connections to make that the regular operators have not been able, for one of a dozen different reasons, to accomplish. Besides this, they "listen in" secretly upon the various girls in the room, a girl never knowing when the thin little wire is spying upon her.

Altogether the miss at the exchange end of the telephone is a healthy, hearty, happy young woman, whose privileges are many, and whose labors are not so severe, though incessant and taxing. She can get a "relief" whenever she asks for it, always provided she is not trying to "soldier," to get out of working, and she has as her daily right twenty minutes of rest during each morning and twenty during each afternoon. During these "rests" she may go in the parlor of her exchange and gossip with such other girls as happen to be off duty, or she may curl up in a big wicker rocking chair and read the illustrated papers provided for her, these being kept fully up to date. In comparison with that of the other working girls of the city the lot is not a hard one.

It is not with the complex wires and their system, the electrical adjustments by virtue of which you, A, "get" B half a dozen miles away, but with the human force that deftly binds from her seat the scattered, innumerable wires, this telephone girl, that the present writer is concerned. There are some 1,200 telephone girls in New York—between 1,100 and 1,200 at the lowest estimate. Exact figures are impossible for the reason that the number climbs upward each week. "Students" are continually being taken on, and so expertly is the wheat winnowed from the chaff when the applicants are examined that few turn out anything but very good operators, and are retained.

Mere man cuts a small figure in telephoning to-day, in the exchanges at all events only men besides the artisans that at intervals, tool laden, appear from behind the switchboard. At night in two or three of the exchanges men are the working force But the masculine proportion grows smaller as the years go on. There are hardly fifty men in the entire exchange service to-day, the most of these night workers only. Here is the one industry outside of that much-heralded "home sphere" in which femininity is supreme.

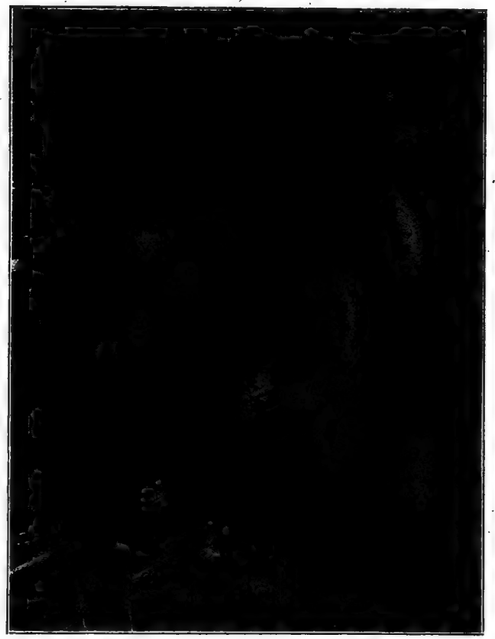

A "STUDENT" LISTENING.
She Hopes to Become a Full-Fledged Telephone Girl in a Few Weeks.

The clicks of the "cams" at each long switchboard echo to the rustle of skirts. The coat masculine is hardly to be noticed. Such of these coats as are to be seen are worn by the manager and his assistants, the

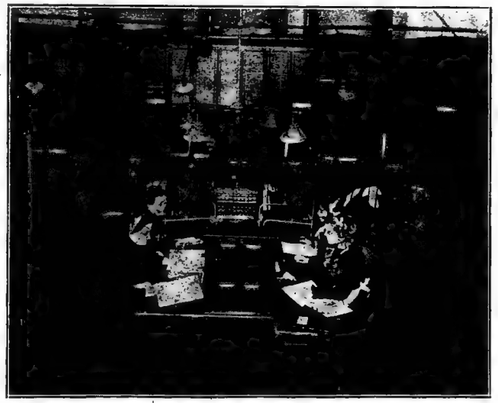

THE FOUR "MONITORS" AT THE CORTLANDT STREET EXCHANGE
Who Handle a Call When the Required Connection Cannot be Readily Made, and Who Can "Listen In" Upon Every Girl Operative.

An "exchange" presents an interesting sight. About three sides of the great room, reaching very nearly to the ceiling, set in a structure that reminds one of an inner shell or wall, is a switchboard, with its projecting ledge. Along it, as closely as comfort will allow, are girls, and yet more girls. In a never-broken line they stretch on, over a hundred at a time, in an exchange like Cortlandt, girls tall and short, full-fledged women and round-faced lassies just out of the schoolroom, girls of dainty face and contour, and girls whom fate has dealt less kindly with, girls half shabby and girls of pretty costume with wonderful little aprons about their waists. Nothing more or less than a concourse of youthful femininity that interests because of the marked diversity of the types shown.

They are not the girls of the factory, nor yet of the shops. That a better class than this can claim them, certainly a good proportion, is evident. There is more intelligence about their movements, a better eye and a better ear, hands that move with more deftness. The own sisters of half of them may, it is true, be the "saleslaidies" encountered in any of the department stores, but these are picked young women, and their order, just as their skill, is higher.

One thing the visitor to an exchange notes before all. Half a hundred, a hundred, girls sit so close together that their frocks touch, and yet not a word of gossip is heard. The room is almost a silent one. A step close to the switchboard makes you conscious of click after click, and the low-spoken words of the operators in answer to each call. That is absolutely all. If it were permitted to chat with subscribers, to gossip with each other, the telephone girls would have no time. It is nothing unusual for an expert operator to answer 125 calls an hour. She may even answer 150, or two and a half a minute. On the "trunk lines," where the process is simpler and where exchanges are joined (a man on Broad wanting to speak to a man on Thirty-eighth Street, for example,) as many as 600 connections are often made in an hour. Sometimes for five full minutes it is a mad race with the girl at the "case" to attend to all the demands made upon her. Perhaps, at certain hours of the day, things may calm down, and her hands, for a moment or two, lie idly in her lap. But even then she must be on the qui vive for new calls, her eyes on the lookout. Contrary to the belief of the public, a bell does not warn the telephone girl when the customer rings up "central." A little metal disk falls, displaying the subscriber's number, and that only, with no sound, with hardly a stir.

To see the girl at her work, to observe her quick, delicate, never-hesitating movements, is a pastime fascinating in the extreme. Fastened to her ear by a flexible metal band that slips over her hair and is so light that it is hardly to be noticed is her "head receiver." When before the "case" she never takes this off. A cord runs from it, the other end being a plug which is slipped into a "jack," or hole in the switchboard's ledge. In front of her hangs a mouthpiece suspended on cords. Thus the girl's hands are free and she can move with great ease.

Before her are two panels of the long switchboard, these a mass of metal holes, the "jacks." There are hundreds of these holes in all, and each signifies one particular telephone. Below is a row of disks, one of which will drop when a subscriber "rings off." On the ledge are the "plugs," each on the end of a long flexible wire, the "connecting cord." Then come rows of "calling circuit buttons," "annunciator drops," "cams," and "ringing buttons," the cams being little levers that the girl must raise to hear.

For convenience, that the telephone girls may be able to handle the hundreds of combinations better, three girls work together in a "section," being known as A, B, and C. This is to save a girl from having to jump up from her seat to reach a far distant hole, or "jack." At the mere mentioning of a number one or the other of her partners will insert the plug she pushes over.

Simple enough in its theory, the work gets complicated when call follows call in rapid succession. Yet the telephone girl keeps her head. One of the disks of a drop falls, and a number is displayed. Quick as thought the girl takes up a plug, (which itself fits in a hole, its long cord falling even below the floor,) and sticks it sharply in the hole whose number corresponds with the number on the disk. At the same in-

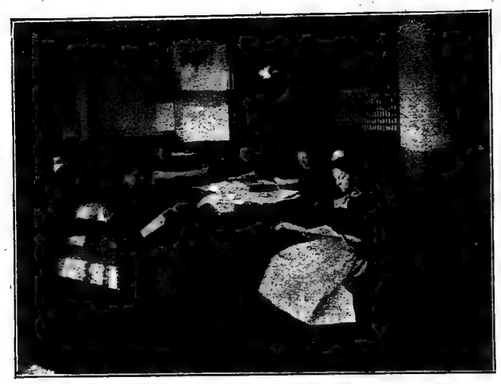

THE PARLOR OF THE CORTLANDT STREET EXCHANGE.
Telephone Girls Resting While "Reliefs" Fill Their Places.

A PORTION OF THE SWITCHING DIVISION, THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET EXCHANGE.

stant she has thrown the little lever on a line with the plug's hole, and is already asking, "What number, please?"

If the number that comes to her ears is of the same exchange what remains to be done is simple. The plugs spoken of go in pairs. She has only to pull out its mate, and push it in the proper hole. Then throwing another cam she presses the corresponding "ringing button." That rings the bell for the party called. She listens sharply for an instant, then announcing, "All right. Go ahead."

Her swiftly flying fingers are already busy with another call. One of her subscribers has called for a number on another exchange. She has the plug for his wire already in place, of course, but a more complicated connection is now to be made. She presses a "calling circuit button" on the ledge. This brings to her aid another operator, a girl at the "Trunk Line switchboard" of the distant exchange. "1,020, Broad," she remarks quietly through her transmitter. More quickly than the word can be written a number comes back, "10." This is the number of the hole in her switchboard into which her second plug must go to get the Broad Street connection. The plug is slipped in, the cam thrown, the ringing button pressed. Two more people have bridged space, two more lines of cord stretch over the switchboard, and several more calls are under way.

That is telephoning, from the telephone girl's point of view. The great world without is little but a mass of numbers, to the tune of many thousands, any two of which may have to be brought together, and not a second's warning. Tom, Dick, or Harry may be at the other end of one of these lines, especially Dick. Dick may know her voice, being himself a gay young clerk in a broker's office, with some time on his hands; he may even know a good deal about her and she may know him by sight. But however convenient a telephone may be for romance, under other circumstances it is not altogether an ideal vehicle in the flirtation way when one of the parties is a bona fide telephone girl.

Here is a bit of expert testimony contributed by a fair damsel now handling a "private central" down town in the Wall Street section, who, a year or so ago, was a shining light in one of the largest exchanges.

"The chief operator we had was the strictest thing you ever saw. She was so unjust. Of course, we all of us had to be careful, but once in a while you couldn't help something happening. One afternoon a young fellow down town who knew one of the girls, and that she was just at a certain 'case,' called central up, and he said: 'Say, is this you, Bessie?' Of course she answered that it was, recognizing his voice, and then he said: 'Say, Bess, I'll meet you around the corner when you come out.'

"Now, that wasn't her fault, was it? But the strict old chief operator—I don't believe she could ever handle a busy case herself, for all she is chief operator—just happened to be listening in on that girl. Mercy me, how Bessie did get called down. Just as if she could have helped it!

"Great goodness! I never told my name to anybody over the 'phone, but if somebody should have found it out and said it when he called me up I don't know what would have happened. The only safe way for a girl to do in any central is to switch a man off on one of the monitors if he commences to try to flirt. It's too risky to do anything else. I s'pose some girls do, but I think they're mighty few."

From which testimony, and from others of like import, not worth setting down here, it may be judged that the tales as to "telephone flirtations" are in the main fairy stories. Probably something of that sort does happen once in a while. Chief operators and officials say that it may, but that constant auricular inspection does not divulge instances of it. They point especially to the fact that the girls are too busy and are on too great a strain. This contention seems to be a good proof. In many a visit paid to various switchboards the writer seldom found any girl at all idle, and the rare moments when she was only too glad to get a breathing spell.

For the plugs and their connecting cords have not only to be put up, they must be taken down as well. The telephone girl has to keep track of the conversations and learn when the talkers are "through." If they ring off as they should, a drop falls, a sign that the plugs may be pulled out. The cords, weighted at the bottom, return automatically into their holes. Every one does not ring off, however. The girl must keep track of the wires she has put up, and inquire; if it is a "message rate subscriber," as is generally the case she must make a record of each call on a ticket.

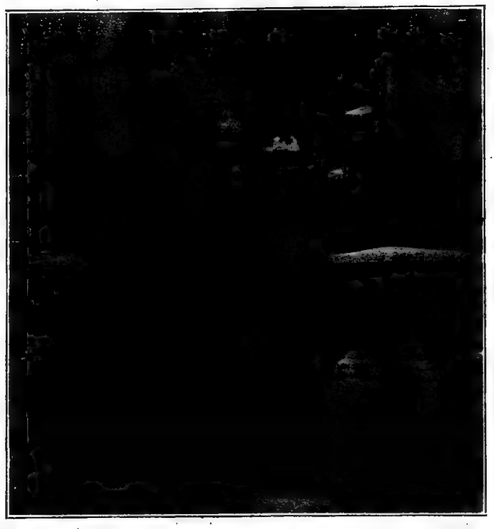

OPERATORS LEAVING THE RIVERSIDE EXCHANGE AT 5 O'CLOCK.

A SUPERVISOR "CUTTING IN."
By Slipping the Plug She Holds in Her Hand Into One of the Plug Holes the Supervisor Can Hear What Any Subscriber on the Wire Is Saying.

Some switchboards vary in details of arrangement from others, the girls on the "trunk lines" operate somewhat differently, but the above, in the main, estimating the number of calls each girl will get a day at from 500 to 600, gives an idea of the telephone girl's round. Up in the new Riverside Exchange, in West Eighty-ninth Street, a new system has been installed. When a subscriber calls (he does not need to ring, the telephone girl is notified by the mere act of his taking the receiver off the hook) a tiny electric lamp under his jack in the switchboard is at once lighted. All the telephone girl has to do is to stick the plug in and ask for the number wanted. Another light shows that the man called for has responded. No lights at all show after the connection is made, but when the talk is over and the receivers are hung up, yet another lamp glows.

As one stands in the Riverside Exchange and watches the ledge adown its length, these lights twinkle, rise and fade in a rapid succession of changing dots. It seems a keyboard played upon by the white fingers of the telephone girls, where, instead of music, colors—red and yellow—in brilliant effects and combinations hurry forth and die out like vanishing fireflies.

With all the mechanism apparent it would seem as if there were little of human interest in telephony, as if these girls came into contact with the subscribers only mechanically. Yet the touch is somewhat closer than that. At times there are even vivid personalities to them at the other ends of the wires, who must be handled each to his own manner.

It is in the early morning, when it is the duty of each girl to ring up all of her subscribers and find if the wires are in good working order for the business of the day, that these differences are brought out most strongly. In the down-town exchanges, where clerks respond to the call most frequently, and where all is brisk commerce, the telephone girl briefly asks: "Telephone all right?" The answer is oftener than otherwise simply "Yep!" But in the residence districts, where house telephones abound, such a short query would never do. The girls have learned this of their own accord. In their sweetest, most "society like" tones, they ask: "Good morning, Mrs. Robinson. Excuse me for troubling you, but I just wanted to know if your telephone was working nicely this morning."

The question is met in the polite spirit in which it is asked, and frequently Mrs. Robinson will reply at some length. She comes to know and really feel a definite interest in her telephone girl, and the interest is reciprocated. This is the case all through the uptown exchanges, where many of the telephones are those of private residences, the girls actually looking upon not a few of the subscribers as their personal friends. Here, there, and everywhere they hear from their patrons:

"How nice your girls at central are!"

The girls at the Thirty-eighth Street Exchange enjoy another sort of experience—a multitude of the pay station people, some of whom, even in this late day and generation, have quite evidently never used a telephone before. It is wonderful, these girls say, how many of these people there still are. Men and women alike they ring up, and there they stop, so far as the proper using of a telephone goes. They give a name and address instead of a number, and Miss Telephone has to patiently instruct them. Many peculiar folks appear before her, as it were, in this manner. Thirty-eighth Street is, besides, the great exchange for evening calls, a "rush hour" there being from 6 to 8, during the time of New York's dining and just before the theatres "go in."

What is practically a stenographic report of a minute and a half's "listening in" over a telephone may be worth repeating as a "human interest document." The writer wore a "head receiver" and sat close to one of the girl operators. He could hear whatever she heard, and what she said as well. The latter part of the time one of the girl's cams was raised so that part of a subscriber's conversation was caught.

"Are you through?"
"1871 busy."
"1467 busy."
"2104 Broad."
"2104 Broad."
"Hello! 2104."
"Hello! Is that you?"

"Yes."

"Hold the wire a moment, please."

"Well, I think you'd better do that."

"The whole trouble—"

"I won't consent to any discontinuance of the action."

"1871 here. Go ahead."

The word "busy" opens up an interesting question. How does a girl know? So far as her own switchboard is concerned she can tell easily, of course, but a subscriber's wire actually terminates in a score and more different switchboards, in every section of three switchboards in fact. An ingenious bit of mechanism tells the girl whether any other girl is using that number. As she touches the outer edge of the hole or "jack" with the plug a slight rumbling sound comes to her ears. This means "engaged," "occupied." She must keep the call in her head, and try for the number again. No girl would ever think of reporting "busy" if she could possibly make the connection. It would simply waste her time.

There are, besides the girls at the "cases," several especially detailed in each exchange to count up the checks for calls. At the "toll-check table" at Thirty-eighth Street, eight girl clerks count 24,000 checks a day. These girls receive the same rates of pay as the girls actually operating. A telephone girl starts in as a "student" at $3 a week, "listening in" at first, and finally taking the "case" in slack hours. She is raised gradually according to her capacity until in two or three years, if she is bright and quick, she reaches the top of operatorhood, $9 a week. The Supervisors get about a dollar a week more, the pay of monitors is $12. An expert chief operator can rise to about $18. No girl has yet risen from "student" to the heights of ordinary operatorhood in less than a year and a half.

CROMWELL CHILDE.

ONE OF THE BUSIEST SWITCHBOARDS IN NEW YORK.

The Switchboard of the Incoming Trunking System at Cortlandt Street. The Girls are Making Connections Upon Calls From Other Exchanges.

OVER THE TELEPHONE.

"'Tis True, 'Tis Pity, and Pity 'Tis 'Tis True."

This Telephone Tragedy, dear Lady Betty, must assuredly appeal to all who have any experience of that instrument:

SCENE I.

10:30 A. M.—Subscriber rings.

10:35—Still ringing.

10:45—Exchange Operator—Number, please?

Subscriber—I have been ringing a quarter of an hour.

Exchange Operator—Very sorry. Your call has this instant reached me.

Subscriber—Give me 1,051 Belgravia.

Exchange Operator (blandly)—3,708 Shoreditch?

Subscriber—No, no; 1,051 Belgravia, (with emphasis.)

Exchange Operator—There is no such number.

Subscriber—My good lady, I ring it up almost every day, and have done so for years. The matter is important; give me the number, quickly.

SCENE II.

10:55 (bell rings)—Exchange Operator—1,051 will not answer.

Subscriber—That is nonsense. There are several people in the office. Put me on at once (decisively.)

11:05 (Bell rings)—Exchange Operator—Your number is engaged. Ring again, please.

SCENE III.

Subscriber (angry)—Ring, ring, ring.

11:10—Exchange Operator (calmly)—Number, please?

Subscriber—1,051 Belgravia is not engaged. Ask the clerk in charge to speak to me.

(A companion of the exchange operator comes to the instrument, and, of course, supports the latter.)

SCENE IV.

11:30 (Subscriber rings again)—1,051 Belgravia, please?

11:40 (Bell rings)—Exchange Operator—You are on to your number.

Subscriber—Are you Robinson & Jones, 1,051 Belgravia?

Man at the Other End—No; we are Snubbins & Smith 2,368 City. Ring off.

SCENE V.

11:45—Subscriber (furious)—You have put me on to the wrong number. I shall report you to the manager. Put me on immediately to 1,051 Belgravia.

11:55 (Bell rings)—Exchange Operator—Here you are, 1,051.

Yourself—Are you Robinson & Jones?

Jones—Is that you, Brown? (You begin to talk, but some exchange operator cuts you off and switches another subscriber on to your instrument by mistake.)

Other Subscriber (or, rather, a boy speaking for him)—We are the Park Lane Hotel. Send at once, three dozen oysters, a lobster, and two pounds and a half of salmon.

Yourself (raving)—Confound you! Do you take me for a fishmonger? I am the Archbishop of Canterbury, and —— —— ——.

Boy at the Other End (speaking to his principal, horrified)—'E says 'e's the Harchbishop of Canterbury, and 'e's a-cussing like 'ell!

FINIS.

From 10:30 until noon to speak to a man whose office is five minutes from your house is too long.—London Truth.

A THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET TELEPHONE GIRL TAKING A CALL.

DR. JAMES WILBUR CHAPMAN.

Salary is said to count with some ministers; with some others it certainly does not. The Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman received $6,000 a year as pastor of Bethany Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, and was allowed $1,100 more and three months' time for evangelistic work each year. He came to the Fourth Presbyterian Church of this city, preaching his first sermon on May 14, for $3,000 and a parsonage, and is to give up his outside evangelistic work, or almost all of it. He does this because he is convinced of the importance of the work at the Fourth Church and of his own fitness to accomplish it.

The Rev. Dr. Chapman comes from Indiana, and is forty years of age. He was educated at Oberlin and Lake Forest, and took his theological course at Lane, Cincinnati. His pastoral work was begun and has continued in the East, first in the Reformed and afterward in the Presyterian body. He stirred up staid old First Reformed Church of Albany in such a manner that John Wanamaker asked him to go to Bethany Church, Philadelphia. This Bethany Church is as much of a Wanamaker institution in Philadelphia as is the better known because better advertised mercantile institutions in that city and this. Nothing but good can be recorded of the Wanamaker work at Bethany. It has changed the character and appearance of a whole section of the city, its influence substituting splendid homes, though small ones, for a tumble down straggly country district. The Rev. Dr. Chapman went from Albany to Philadelphia in 1890, but he has ever since spent three months of each year in holding evangelistic services in various parts of the country. He is always in demand. He belongs to the Dwight L. Moody school, if school it can be called, and has often been at Northfield, and spoken in many cities with Mr. Moody.

The Fourth Presbyterian Church abandoned a field in West Thirty-fourth Street, and after some criticism and opposition located in West End Avenue up town. There are other Presbyterian churches in the neighborhood—three of them quite near, and it is common knowledge that the Fourth Church has not greatly prospered. It sold its Thirty-fourth Street property well, but went up town with a debt, which has grown some since. The Rev. Dr. Chapman was talked of for the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, down town, and many thought him better fitted for the Fourth Avenue than the new field, but he believes he can build up the up-town parish, and is going to bend all of his great energies to the task.

He belongs to a class of ministers, well represented in this city just now, who look the business man—some of them the drummer. They are stout of person, jolly of manner, and maintain the unministerial mustache. This modern type of pastor is the one that is doing much of the hard and aggressive work in New York to-day. The Rev. Drs. Burrell, Mackay, Connell, (who was wanted by the Fifth Avenue Church,) McMillan, Hillis, Dixon, Cadman, Darlington, Blackburn—these are examples. The Rev. Dr. Chapman is regarded as a strong addition to the preaching force of this city, and he represents the best in the modern American pulpit.

THE THORN'S DAY.

So green the hedges show, and delicate
With fairy leafage! Nothing can abate
The creeping, vernal tide of happy Spring,
Which, as we gaze, submerges everything.
From rain-wash'd orchards, o'er the grasses wet,
Shaken with gusts the cherry blossoms fall,
And apple boughs are budding on the wall—
Only the thorn is flowerless yet.
But soon the may will bloom, and fall, and pass,
Brief as the dawn-dew shimmering on the grass!
And then what shyer speedwells will look up,
While pools are drap'd with water-buttercup!
And overhead the young oak boughs shall sway
Crushing their golden leaves in tender strife;
And murmur through our talk of love and life—
"Only the thorn has had its day."

—Pall Mall Gazette.

Making It Clear.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"In this passage, brethren," said the Rev. Dr. Sixthly, closing the volume, "Paul suggests somewhat obscurely the great doctrine of the general resurrection. Let us see if we cannot bring it out a little more clearly."

The good doctor then proceeded to show wherein Paul had failed to grasp the real idea.

The Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman,

The New Pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End Avenue and Ninety-first Street.

THE DRAMA

Frederick Warde.

COMMENTS in the London newspapers on the illness of Annie Russell, which compelled the postponement of her appearance at the Duke of York's Theatre in "The Mysterious Mr. Bugle," indicate how strong and lasting was the impression made upon the theatrical habitués and critics last Summer by her acting in "Dangerfield" and "Sue." The first-named piece was dismissed from serious consideration as a mere trifle, yet is exhibited the scope and variety of Miss Russell's powers of expression to better effect than the dramatization of Bret Harte's story. The verity and pathos of her portrayal of Sue are not to be questioned. But Sue never smiles, and has no buoyancy; and the sombre, sordid little play, in spite of its fund of genuine pathos, and its odd humor, is out of the question as a popular entertainment. Where, oh where, is the dramatist who will fit Annie Russell with a play?

Janette Steer as Hamlet.

Christie Macdonald is the "golden girl" in "The Man in the Moon," the gilded Diana of St. Gaudens called to life by the

Lydia Flopp.

Spirit of Mischief. She sings well, and looks well, and is a heroine of the hour.

Portia Knight is a young actress not well known in this city, though some years ago she was in Mr. Sothern's company, and filled a small part in that hopeless play, "Change Alley."

The Hamlet of Janette Steer has caused hardly so much excitement as the Hamlet of Sarah Bernhardt, but is doubtless a theatrical experiment as well meant and as edifying. To be sure, Hamlet acted by a woman can have no greater measure of artistic sincerity than Wolsey or Lear acted by a woman, than Rosalind or Imogen acted by a man. The cynic may urge that in Shakespeare's day the loveliest of his women characters were acted by boys; but what happened in Shakespeare's day does not matter. Times have changed, and the stage has developed. If Shakespeare belonged only to his day, his plays would be as dead as himself. But (as some one else has said, somewhere) Shakespeare was for all time, and in this hour the practice of women disporting themselves in the male rôles of serious drama is not to be commended.

Miss Steer is a competent English actress, who was in this country with Beerbohm Tree, the year he produced the lamentable "Seats of the Mighty."

Lydia Flopp, who has been playing one of the daughters of Marcus Brutus, with "an American accent," in the London burlesque called "Great Caesar," is a younger sister of Letty Lind, who is so well remembered here.

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CHRISTIE MACDONALD.

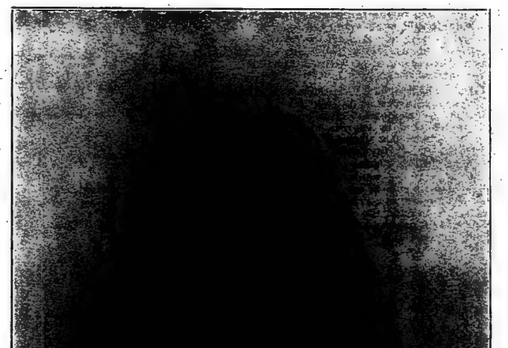

Tommy Gets Rash.

From Pearson's Weekly.

Teacher—Did any of you ever see an elephant's skin?

Bright Boy—Please, Sir, I have.

Teacher—Where was it, my boy?

Bright Boy—On the elephant, Sir.

The Pleasant Surprise.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Parke—Step in here with me a moment. I'm going to get my wife a present.

Lane—On your own hook?

"Oh, no. Something she has had set aside for me to select and give her."

JUNE

A Danae in Sabots

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES **By HELOISE DURANT ROSE.**

He who can not idealise what he sees is a bad painter, a bad friend, a bad lover; he cannot raise his heart and mind to the point of affection.—Joubert.

"DRIVE to the Bois!"

The English coachman knew by the way his master slammed the door of the coupé that the world did not wag well with him.

Henri Duval leaned back on the seat and impatiently slapped his gloves on his knee, staring blankly out of the window, as the carriage rolled down the broad avenue, gay with equipages and equestrians. Ordinarily he would have noted each rider's skill, and even the clothes he wore, and would have had a smile for every woman of his acquaintance; but this morning he was overshadowed by a sense of defeat, at which he was as much surprised as confounded.

To think that it was only yesterday—a few fleeting hours ago—that he held his head high among his confrères, and now! What mattered it if all Paris still echoed Bravo! when she had criticised his Danae, a picture that had aroused the envy and enthusiasm of the artistic world?

In vain he sought to forget her words, to cry out that one foolish woman's judgment could not count against the public praise which he had reaped as his just harvest after years of work.

The reason for her criticism is what stung him most. Her words still rang in his ears:

"You fail, Henri, in achieving the highest; you depict the body, and not the soul. This Danae is beautiful flesh and blood, but the charm of the allegory is lost. The beauty that wins a divinity should possess an inspiration beyond that born of flesh tints and curves. It is this lack, mon ami, that makes me ice to your flame. My late husband was a brutal sensualist; you have dimly outlined my years of penance with him. You are a refined sensualist; you would not throw your boots at my head in a drunken frenzy, or parade your mistress before me in public, but your nature lacks the ideality I need now more than ever. You plead your old friendship as a sure precursor of unending love. Alack! Henri, the boy I once played with has vanished, never to return. Around the man I now know cling affectionate memories of the past, but he is not to me the possibility of a faithful spouse for the future. Unless you can prove to me that your fortune has not degraded your art, that in a luxurious life you rise above yourself, above selfishness, we cannot be one in either thought or heart. When I see a canvas signed by you bearing the imprint of a noble soul, as well as a trained eye and skilled hand, then, Henri, I may listen to your ardent wooing."

He could see her as she had stood beside him, calm and thoughtful, her hand resting for a moment upon his arm, yet with an impalpable something separating her utterly from him. It brought little solace to his soul to know that ten years before, if he had but spoken to the fair girl he knew so well, she might have been his, before her parents had hurried her into the marriage with that rich old Count, whose death at last was the sole comfort his wife ever derived from her marriage with him.

Henri Duval had loved the maiden well, but the young wife better, though her irreproachable life shielded her from even an attempt on his part to express his devotion. So he dreamt his dreams and lived his easy life, reserving always, in the depths of his being, a pure place for her image, while his daily entourage was flavored with the bohemia of art and Parisian youth. His plebeian grandfather had amassed a fortune, and the marriage of his father with the penniless daughter of a Duke had dowered him with the right to bobnob with the mighty ones of the land, so that Henri had found his path in life a rosy one. Rich, clever, and handsome, he was immensely popular, a little spoilt by adulation and very sensitive to praise or criticism.

The contemplation of marriage had not escaped his thoughts, but he feared that he would grow weary of domestic joys, and the women he met were either too frivolous or too serious—all, except the one of his dreams, whose marriage had caused him to feel a distinct sense of loss in his life. A thousand times he had blamed himself for letting this treasure slip from his grasp, and when, at last, she was free again, he found her more beautiful, more gracious. Then he poured out his passionate love, only to find his idol turn cold before his eyes. Never could he forget her cruel words, and yet she had confessed that since she was a child she had loved him, and for that reason had avoided seeing him while married to the Count. For one moment, one heavenly instant, her great brown eyes had gazed into his with tenderness. Then the look had vanished, and a quiet dignity enveloped her, as with an icy mantle. Henri had felt powerless even to take her hand, and his eager words died upon his lips. Thus had they parted.

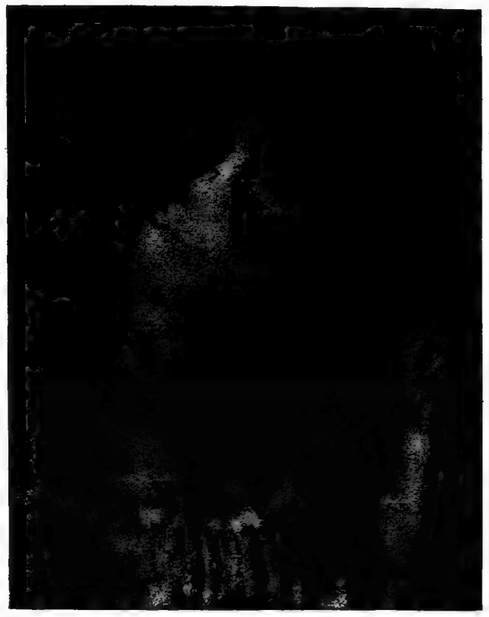

THE MIRROR.
From the Painting by Carle J. Blenner.

ESTHER BEFORE AHASUERUS, FROM THE PAINTING BY PAOLO VERONESE.
Recently Sold at Auction for $2,500.

The carriage stopped, the coachman wishing to know whether Monsieur had any particular route in view.

"Drive anywhere—to the devil," cried Duval, crossly, and they turned down a long alley toward a lake. The young artist looked listlessly at the children playing and nurses gossipping.

Suddenly he pulled the check string. Why should he be mewed up in the coupé? Why had he not ordered his saddle horse? Ah, only because he had not known what he was doing or saying since yesterday. This was no day to sit cooped up in a carriage. At least he could walk; the exercise would be a relief. Telling his man to await him at the entrance to the Bois, Henri strode into a shady path that bespoke solitude, and wandered on, while repeating in his mind over and over again the scene of yesterday. At last a sense of weariness caused him to rest on a bench. There he sat brooding and absorbed till his reveries were broken by the voices of children.

Abstractedly Duval looked up and watched them at their play—a boy of some eight years and a girl perhaps two years younger. Gradually his mood changed, and he became conscious of the radiance of the day, the deep blue sky and the Autumn tints that glinted and glowed in the sunlight. The air was as wine to his thirsty lungs and life grew full of possibilities again, and his thoughts took a new course. Why could he not paint a soul as well as a body? He would win Blanche yet. He would not make any effort to see her now, but would work and wait. His life should prove his right to win her love. He would paint a picture that even she would praise. A hundred subjects presented themselves to his busy brain as he sat there watching those two children who stopped in their play and were crossing the roadway. Hand in hand they came, the boy leading his younger companion, now running, now halting, to avoid a passing carriage, until they reached the graveled footpath. There they lingered again, playing on the grass bordering the path. Both had on blue aprons and little wooden shoes. They were without hats and typical children of the poor. Presently, quite unconsciously, the little girl fell into a pose beneath a slender tree, whose leaves Autumn had turned with Midas touch to pure gold.

The breeze blew her short curls about her forehead; her apron was full of colored leaves the boy had thrown to her. Just then a rustling above caused her to look up and a shower of golden leaves descended upon her dark curls, blue apron, and little sabots.

"Ah! Sweet child Danae," cried Duval, "thou art an inspiration."

* * * * * * *

A year of work brought forth the picture that made him famous. It was a simple subject—a child with wind-tossed locks, holding open her blue apron to catch the golden shower of leaves, sent dancing down upon her by the Autumn wind

The public raved over the beauty of the child's eager upturned face, the blue of the sky and the gold of the tree, but Blanche read the message of the soul in the innocent eyes, and gave her heart into the keeping of the artist who had painted "A Little Danae in Sabots."

NELSON'S FUNERAL BARGE DEPARTING FROM GREENWICH HOSPITAL.
This painting (by Turner) brought $3,300 at the Mendonca Sale.

WAKE-ROBIN.

A little green shoot unfurled
Forth on an empty world,
Out of a leafless brake.
A little green trumpet curled
In the grasses dew-impearled,
And saw the grasses shake
Where of late the winds were hurled,
And blew, "Wake-robin, wake-robin—wake!"

A little green bugle coiled
Its curve by the earth unsoiled,
Clear melody to make:
Long had it upward toiled,
And baffled still and foiled
By stubborn sod and stake,
It rose by its foes unspoiled,
And blew, "Wake-robin, wake-robin—wake!"

"The violet leaves are bold
Their crinkled green to unfold;
The yellow coltsfoots take
A touch of ruddy gold,
As through the furrows cold
Like beams of light they break.
Will you your song withhold?
Therefore, wake-robin, wake-robin—wake!

"The roots and the seedlets all,
Whereon the Spring rains fall,
Shall hear my horn, and take
Fresh heart of grace withal,
And shoot up fair and tall;
I sound for their sweet sake
My resurrection call,
Saying, 'Wake-robin, wake-robin—wake!'"

—Pall Mall Gazette.

He Couldn't Believe It.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

"Say," asked Aguinaldo, "did you ever read anywhere about a King who yelled: 'A horse! A horse! My kingdom for a horse!'"

"Yes," replied his secretary; "that was King Richard III. of England."

"Oh, no," said Aguinaldo, "you must be mistaken about that. Richard III. lived in the fifteenth century, if I am not mistaken."

"Well, what if he did?"

"Why, there was no American Army in those days to make a fellow want to get out in a hurry."

Just as Represented.

From The Ohio State Journal.

"I thought you said this property was only a couple of steps from the Post Office?" said the prospective buyer.

"It is," responded the ever-resourceful real estate agent. "You step on an electric car here and step off at the Post Office. That's only two steps. See?"

A REFORMATION THAT DIDN'T REFORM.

THE Dart is a little river of Devonshire, England, which used to be filled with salmon, in fact it was considered one of the best salmon rivers in the south of England. The water is now in perfect order; but there are no fish. It seems that a couple of years ago the man who owned some land below a place called Totnes Weir began to net the pool there. It appeared that the fish rested for some time in the pool before going up stream; the result was that they were scooped out by wholesale. An association of four gentlemen fishers agreed to buy out the owner and take over this obstructive net, with a view of benefiting the river, in which they had fishing interests above. The price set by the owner of the land, however, was high, and the association of four decided to continue fishing the net for a time, thus paying the expenses they had incurred. But they were not satisfied when they had raised a sum equal to what they paid the owner of the land, and they thought they would continue with the net in order to raise a fund that might be employed to improve the passes over the weirs. They became so engrossed in their philanthropy that, unfortunately, they got no further, for the net is still employed steadily in the pool, and only a very occasional fish can force a passage, much to the disgust of the fishing gentry who own rights above the river, but who, unfortunately, do not belong to the association of four.

SOME YACHTING AMENITIES.

The Yachting World of London, for some reason or other, has taken a rather pessimistic view of the sport of which it pretends to be the champion. Recently and in a seemingly inexcusable manner it quoted the definition of the word "yacht" as given by a Yankee mariner. Said the mariner, "A yacht used to be a very trim, safe craft, but now it's any old tub with a bottle of champagne on board." Possibly, comments the yachtsman in the journal, the Yankee lays too much emphasis on the social aspect, yet most everybody has met a good many of those "Laudatores temporis acti" who scorn any idea of comfort and carry their enthusiasm so far as to dispense with cleanliness, with the idea of emulating the acts of their hardy predecessors, the Corinthians. There are to be seen at many resorts of the amateur yachtsman little craft, pursues The Yachting World, evidently dearly beloved of their owners, yet kept in the most slovenly and disgraceful manner, any attempt at refinement of boat, equipments or crew being considered effeminate. On all such owners The Yachting World would like to impress, with their kind permission, the fact that the historic and hardy yachtsmen of the great Corinthian age were in no respect more noticeable than for the absolute smartness of both themselves and their craft; that they even turned up at yachting functions in a "club uniform" of almost incredible but now forgotten gloriousness, and that they observed every etiquette of flag and salute known to a club code, even though there be not the bottle of champagne referred to above as a qualification. Let at least the outside of the tub be made decent, and if the owner and friends prefer to wear ancient and dingy garb, let them at least confine it to their own floating home. "Clothes do not make a yachtsman, but there is no need for a yachtsman to look like a navvy when on shore."

HUGGINS, THE AMERICAN TRAINER.

The British sporting journals are now giving the same enthusiastic praise to Mr. Peter Huggins, an American, that they are still bestowing upon the American Tod Sloan, who now spells his name "Sloane." Mr. Huggins is not a rival of Tod, however, as he is not in the latter's department. He is a trainer; Tod is a jockey. It is beginning to dawn upon some of the British sportsmen that a good trainer is almost as important as a good rider, although the latter receives more vociferous credit. Something of a surprise has been caused by the discovery that many of the horses that Mr. Sloan has ridden to victory were prepared for their feat by the careful handling of Mr. Huggins. Pink 'Un, the famous London sporting journal, says of him: "Huggins, the American trainer, who since his residence in this country has become one of the most popular figures at Newmarket, is to be congratulated upon his important successes this Spring, included among them being the One Thousand Guineas with Sibola, the Kempton Park Jubilee with Knight of the Thistle, and the Newmarket Stakes with Dominie II."

R. G. CLAPP OF YALE MAKING A POLEVAULT AT MANHATTAN FIELD.

R. G. Clapp of Yale University,
Who Holds the World's Record for the Pole Vault of 11 Feet, 10¼ Inches, and the New Intercollegiate Record of 11 Feet, 5 Inches.

REGARDING THE HAY FEVER SEASON.

Past experience has shown that one of the worst enemies that the bicyclist has to deal with is hay fever. There was a time when it attacked people only in August, but the bicyclist is even now complaining of its tortures, and a singular phase of the matter is that, so far as our inquiry has gone, only Anglo-Saxon bicyclists have been troubled by these early symptoms. Further inquiry has shown that the irritating disease is scarcely noticed in European countries, while in England in August, and even in July, it is a veritable epidemic. The symptoms, unfortunately, are too well known to need description, and their severity depends upon the number of pollen grains in the air, which vary in different conditions of the weather. The most obvious treatment is, of course, not attractive to the bicyclist. He cannot be expected to keep away from the blossoming fields at this time of the year; and the one great irritant of the disease, a dusty roadway, he has no control over. Many remedies, hardly less pleasant than absolute prohibition, have from time to time been used with more or less effect—lotions of lead and zinc, of carbolic acid, quinine, perchloride of mercury and tannic acid, have done their duty more or less successfully, and the inventor of patent medicine has not been slow to contrive certain ingenious sprays. It may interest bicyclists and other sufferers from hay fever, when their time arrives, to know that Dr. Theodore Williams recommended a treatment the directions for which were published in The London Field of May, 1890, and which has since proved so successful that it is to be found in the last issue of Sir Richard Quain's "Standard Dictionary of Medicine." It is as follows: "The best of all remedies," writes Dr. Williams, "is a solution of cocaine, (8 to 10 per cent.,) which reduces the sensibility of the parts affected. The spray may be applied, with proper precautions, to all the irritated surfaces—eyes, nose, throat, and larynx—with great relief."

NEW CANOE TENT FOR CRUISING.

Several English canoeists have recently written to The Field and other sporting journals abroad advising the use of a particular kind of canoe tent which they have found to be very successful in their late voyages. Particularly were these tents in use in the recent Whitsun cruise on the Thames. The new canoe tent is made from any "house" tent that is of the proper length and is cut down to suit particular requirements. The roof of the tent taken in transverse section slants at an angle of 45 degrees from a strong ridge rope until it is in the line of perpendicular of the sides of the canoe; then it is joined to the wall sides, which drop to the deck edge. The after point of the roof is four feet above the deck and the fore point is one foot six inches above deck, and somewhat in that proportion the nine-foot length of tent forms a wedge, with its point forward, all dimensions decreasing toward the fore end. The after end is walled across and is kept spread at the joint of roof and wall by a light spar spreader, the shouldered ends of which let into two eyelet holes; a similar spar spreader crosses the fore end about one foot in, leaving the actual end to take the wedge form. In the wall on each side is a perpendicular division abreast of the fore end of the sleeping well, which allows the wall to be partly folded away to permit getting in or out or for tying up in daytime, and at night is secured by buttons and buttonholes. To set the tent up, the fore edge of the ridge rope is hitched to the mast about four feet one inch above deck, the mast being about six inches forward of the tent. This tent is easy to reef, although, with its height of four feet, it is not invulnerable against a sudden squall, unless the canoe happens to have a lead-bulbed centre plate, which is kept down all the time the tent is rigged.

HOW THEY CATCH SCORCHERS IN LONDON.

A great many communications have recently been sent to the London papers saying that the Kingston police always catch the wrong person when they attempt to stop the wheelmen from furious riding. The policemen have contradicted these accusations. There seems to be a mistake somewhere. Possibly the true explanation may be found in what is said to be a "true American story" printed in the London Mail. This story, says The Mail, has a great bearing on the case at hand. There is a certain time when the vision of the officer loses the real offender and he never gets him within the range of his eye again. Here is the story, which is said to explain matters: "A gentleman was leaning out of a railway carriage window to kiss his wife, who was on the platform bidding him good-by. The train, however, moved off with that celerity for which American trains are famous in anecdote; so fast, indeed, that the chaste salute was bestowed on a porter at the next station. The suggestion is that, as the cyclists travel so fast in Kingston, the police do not catch the scorcher, but the slow rider who is coming up just behind him."

THE CYCLING "FACTORY" JACKET

A new style of bicycling jacket has recently been seen on the Boulevard and upper Fifth Avenue. Possibly its peculiar make-up has been called for owing to the numerous wheels of doubtful durability which are being placed on the market. For want of a better title we will call it the "factory" jacket. It is honeycombed with pockets, presumably stowed away in which are all sorts of tools and appliances with which to safeguard against a possible breakdown. Although there were no signs of spare wheels or other framework, the chances are that there were spanners, rubber outfit, hammer, file, screwdriver, spoke-tightener, and other minor items, and possibly a spare inner tube and a second chain. There is great chance, however, that the rider would not be able to use his toolshop, for a general breakdown, it is surmised, might be caused by the weight of the repairing knickknacks.

Alexander Grant of the University of Pennsylvania,
Intercollegiate Champion for the Two-Mile Run.

JUNE 1899

THE IMPRESSION HE MADE.

Paterfamilias—Mabel, that young man who calls on you was in my office to-day.
Mabel—Was he? I hope you made an impression on him.
Paterfamilias—I think I did. I had on my heavy shoes.

An Effective Narration.

According to the Waterville (Me.) Mail, this letter to the Pension Department brought a pension to Henry Johnson of Winslow, Me.:

The following communication
Is written in relation
To my delayed application
For an augmentation
Of my pension appropriation—
Some sort of explanation
Of so much hesitation
And continued procrastination.
A year after application
Before an order for examination
Reached its destination.
I went before the board without perturbation.
They correctly reported my situation—
It was a total prostration
Of my physical organization.
I also received from them this information,
In utter consternation,
That cataracts were causing a cessation
And soon a termination
To my visual observation.
In my crippled situation
I have labored in desperation
To protect from want and starvation
My ten children, my appropriation
To the strength of the Nation
And to increase its population.
My age is 77, near the termination
Of my earthly probation,
Twenty years a widower, more than half a generation.
Charity furnishes me a habitation
And a portion of my daily ration.
Blindness denies me the gratification
Of reading any newsy mention
For general information
And but for my daughter's kind ministration
I should be driven to desperation.
She prepares a frugal ration,
Reads to me some new publication,
Attending to my daily wants is her vocation.
If I could obtain an increased remuneration
To keep me from want and privation
It would give me great consolation
Until my life's termination,
I would not indulge in solicitation
For its further continuation.
If you reject this application,
The poorhouse is my destination.

The Mariner's Tale.

From The New York Weekly.

Stranger—I presume a man who has followed the sea so many years must have been in some wrecks.

Old Sea Captain—Wrecks? Well, a few. The wu'st wreck I ever had was on the Jersey coast.

"Long ago?"

"Some'at. You see, I got becalmed off the coast of Ireland."

"Becalmed?"

"Yes. Well, I tried every which way to start a wind, but it was no go. Not a breath stirrin'. At last I got desperate."

"I presume so."

"Yes, I got so desperate I made up my mind I'd try a plan I'd often heard of, if it took the last dollar I had. Can't raise the wind without money."

"It's a good deal the same way on shore."

"Jesso. Well, then, I took a big silver dollar, kissed it three times, swung it nine times around my head, and then flung it as far as I could into the sea, in the direction I wanted the wind to come, you know."

"I see."

"Well, it came."

"It did?"

"Did? Well, you just ought to seen it! The fust blast took every stitch o' sail clean off the yards, an' in three minutes more we was scuddin' under bare poles a thousand miles an hour."

"Cracky!"

"I sh'd say so. Well, the nex' thing I know, bump went 'er bow, an" there we was bein' dashed all to bits square up agin Long Branch. Why, Sir, we struck with such force we bounded way up the beach an' walked dry-shod right into a hotel."

"I never heard of that."

"N—o, the season was over an' the hotels was closed. Well, Sir, after that I never tried no more silver dollars when I wanted wind."

"I suppose not."

"No, Sir. After that I never flung anything bigger'n a ten-cent piece."

Knows It All.

From The Ohio State Journal.

Brown—You can always tell a young man who is just out of college.

Jones—That's just where you are wrong. You can't tell him anything.

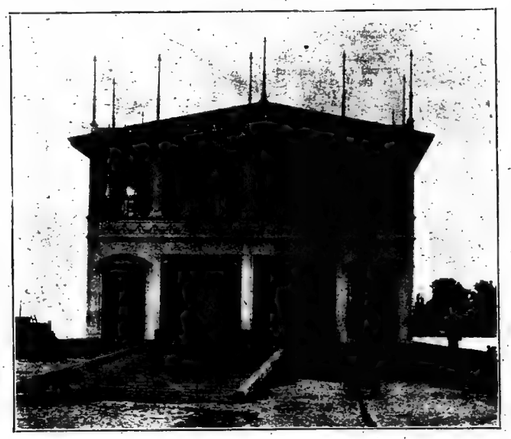

THE NEW RECREATION PIER AT ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH STREET AND THE EAST RIVER.

THE BISHOP UNDER SUSPICION.

A Rochester woman vouches for the following story of an experience Bishop Potter had in Connecticut:

Some time ago, the story goes, the Bishop went on a visit to friends in Connecticut. While there he was asked to preach in a small church near Stonington. The main support of the little parish was a wealthy widow, a devout churchwoman, and a friend of the Bishop. She invited the prelate to dinner, adding that she would consider it a privilege to offer him shelter over night. As the next train out of the hamlet left at 7 o'clock Monday morning, the Bishop accepted her invitation.

A couple of hours after the Bishop had left the house Mrs. H., who was a woman of a somewhat impetuous nature, discovered that a hairbrush and comb were missing from the room occupied the previous night by Bishop Potter.

Hardly realizing what she was doing, the woman hurriedly dispatched the following note to the Bishop in New York:

"Dear Bishop: Is it possible hairbrush and comb were put in your grip by mistake?"

The following day Mrs. H. received this reply by telegram: "Poor, but honest. Look in the upper drawer."

WASHINGTON AND GEN. HOWE'S DOG.

While the British occupied Philadelphia and the American force lay in Winter quarters at Valley Forge, says a writer in The Ladies' Home Journal, one day, as Washington and his staff were dining, a fine hunting dog, which was evidently lost, came to seek something to eat. On its collar was the name "General Howe." Washington ordered that the dog should be fed, and then he sent it to Philadelphia under a flag of truce, with a letter reading: "Gen. Washington's compliments to Gen. Howe. He does himself the pleasure to return to him a dog which accidentally fell into his hands, and, by the inscription on the collar, appears to belong to Gen. Howe." The British commander, in reply, sent a cordial letter conveying his warm thanks for this act of courtesy of his enemy.

Household Economy.

From The Chicago Record.

"Clementine, what did you do with that curtain goods you bought last week?"

"Well, it was entirely too gay and loud for curtains, so I made a shirt waist of it."

A Light Day.

From The Ohio State Journal.

"Was the car crowded you came in on this morning?"

"Not very," replied the East Side citizen. "I had a strap all to myself."

A Humiliating Experience.

From The Jewelers' Weekly.

Cholly—I was mawtified almost to death lawst night!

Geowgie—What happened?

Cholly—A bold wobbah demanded me diamond stud or me life, and to save me life I had to confess it wasn't a diamond!

Lessons in Finance.

From The Chicago Record.

"What is conscience-money, pa?"

"Conscience money? It is the 50 cents your mother leaves in my pocket when she cleans out all the rest."

His Plans.

From The Syracuse Herald.

First Actor—What are you going to do this Summer?

Second Actor—Hotelkeepers mostly.

The Queen's Orders.

From Tit-Bits.

"My queen!" exclaimed her adorer, timidly; "may I kiss the royal hand?"

"My faithful subject," replied the young woman, with the air of one gently chiding him, "what is the matter with the royal lips?"

The American.

From The Detroit Journal.

Gwendolyn, the beautiful American, is to be presented at Court in London.

"When will it be convenient for you to rehearse the ceremony?" they ask her.

"When will it be convenient for the Queen to rehearse?" asks Gwendolyn.

For she will be gracious, even at the risk of seeming servile.

Domestic Diplomacy.

From The Chicago Record.

"Mary, did that tramp beat the carpet after you gave him that piece of rhubarb pie?"

"Yes'm, he was so mad because it wasn't strawberry pie that he beat hard for two hours."

Broke Even.

From The Ohio State Journal.

Jones (reflectively)—Winston is certainly a lucky fellow. He has found a purchaser for his suburban property at the same price he paid for it.

W. H. MALLOCK'S NEW NOVEL.

Tristram Lacy; or, The Individualist.

A Novel in the author's keen, clever, witty, characteristic style.

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And other maids of yore,
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The sunbonnets they wore.
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Won't hear of such a fix,
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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 82¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41...; cash cotton, 6 5-16c.

FOREIGN.—It is estimated that 15,000 armed soldiers and police guarded President Loubet on France on the occasion of his visit to the races at Longchamps through the streets of Paris yesterday. There were no riots at the track, and only cheers for M. Loubet and the republic, but after the races were over many disturbances ensued, and policemen were injured in attempting to quiet violent mobs. Bellamy Storer, the United States Minister to Spain, arrived at Madrid night before last, and was met by the Chief of Police of the city at the railway station. A German complains of being ill-treated in Venezuela and then deported, and he wants $200,000 damages. It is reported that President Krüger will ask the Transvaal Raad to abolish the dynamite monopoly, and other reforms for the Uitlanders are talked about. The underwriters are still hopeful of saving the wrecked American Line steamship Paris. Many miners have been killed by an explosion in a South African mine. Gen. Lord Kitchener may be sent to India to build up the coast defenses there. A reception was given in Paris Saturday evening by M. Trarieux to Lieut. Col. Picquart, attended by Mme. Dreyfus.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

A tornado yesterday killed three persons at Sallx, Iowa, and injured three others.

Posses are being informed in Wyoming to exterminate outlaws in their retreat in the "Hole in the Wall."

Alexander Lefevitt of Poughkeepsie, who died recently, supposedly in indigent circumstances left a large estate.

A man who said he was an accomplice of Austin Bidwell, the Bank of England forger, died at Bellevue Hospital.

Ten women of Syracuse, Kan., have agreed to wear divided skirts during the stormy season.

Gen. Phelps, a veteran of the civil war, while at work in a sawmill in Tacoma, was seriously injured. He was taken to the Soldiers' Home.

President Patton of Princeton University in his baccalaureate sermon condemned French injustice in the Dreyfus case.

Lloyd Garrison, speaking in Kennett Square, Penn., at a meeting of Progressive Friends, bitterly attacked the American policy in the Philippines.

The number of persons injured by the flashlight apparatus explosion at the launching of the Columbia is more than at first reported.

Page 2.

Squadron A arrived home yesterday from the State camp at Peekskill.

Patrick Brought was given a coat of tar and feathers Saturday night by masked men in Vermont.

The fragment of a man's body discovered on Saturday morning in the water off Bay Ridge is still unidentified.

The striking street car railway employes promise trouble in Cleveland this morning if the Consolidated Company attempts to move any cars.

Judge Tuley a prominent Democratic leader of Chicago, has written a letter repudiating 16 to 1 and counsels making imperialism and trusts the issue for his party in the next campaign.

A German subject has complained to a representative of his Government at Port of Spain that he was illegally imprisoned and deported by the Venezuelan Government. He asks $1,000 damages.

Page 6.

The first quarterly labor bulletin of the New York Bureau of Statistics has been issued. It contains statistics and other general information relative to labor.

Treasury statistics show that the annual yield of petroleum in the world amounts to 5,000,000,000 gallons. The United States leads in amount produced and quality.

Page 7.

Coney Island was in full working order yesterday, although the cool weather kept the attendance down to about 60,000.

The International Navigation Company will have two new steamers constructed by the Cramps. They will have a speed of 18 knots.

Mass meetings were held in two Brooklyn churches in favor of the Coney Island park projects, and in many others sermons were preached and resolutions adopted on the subject.

Page 10.

Twenty-five hundred garment workers went out on strike yesterday.

Crops of all kinds on Long Island are threatened with total failure for lack of rain.

The cornerstone of the new Cathedral of the Sacred Heart in Newark, N. J., was laid yesterday.

The steamer Britannia arrived here with the report of a survey of the proposed route of the German-American cable.

The committee appointed by importers to investigate the causes of delay in the Custom House presented a report of its work.

At the meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday it was announced that a new union of street railway employes had been secretly organized.

The Rev. Dr. William H. P. Faunce, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, announced in an address to his congregation from the pulpit yesterday morning, that he had decided to accept the Presidency of Brown University, to which he was elected some time ago.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 8.
Markets.—Page 5.

GEN. PHELPS SERIOUSLY HURT.

Arm Nearly Torn Off in a Sawmill in Tacoma—In Soldiers' Home.

TACOMA, June 11.—Brig. Gen. John E. Phelps, who won fame by his bravery during the civil war, lost his fortune during the recent financial depression, becoming financially dependent upon daily wages for support.

Two weeks ago, while working in Tabor sawmill here, he had his arm nearly torn off, and at his request was sent to the State Soldiers' Home. There he was met at the door by his old comrade, Dr. J. H. McDonald, whom he had not seen in a quarter of a century.

McDonald was formerly prominent in Missouri politics and placed John S. Phelps, father of Gen. Phelps, in nomination when the former was nominated for Governor of Missouri. McDonald moved West ten years ago and was lately made Superintendent of the Soldiers' Home. He took Gen. Phelps under his personal charge and is working indefatigably to restore him to health.

Phelps was appointed Second Lieutenant of the Third Cavalry from Missouri in 1862, and a year later was made Colonel of the Second Arkansas Cavalry. He was brevetted Brigadier General when mustered out in 1865.

Death and Starvation in the Klondike.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 11.—Miners who have just reached here from the headwaters of the Stewart River tell of a number of deaths from starvation among the Indians. They sacrificed an Indian girl to appease the Great Spirit, and troops have gone from Selkirk Barracks to arrest them. Scurvy is prevalent among the miners on the Stewart and Selwyn Rivers, and three deaths have resulted. Rich gold deposits have been found on the Upper Stewart.

Seventy Infantry Men for Alaska.

CINCINNATI, June 11.—Company F, Seventh Infantry, left Fort Thomas to-day for San Francisco, under orders for Alaska. Capt. Charles A. Booth is in command. Company I, Seventh Infantry, has arrived from Columbus to garrison the fort.

BIG ARMY GUARDS PRESIDENT LOUBET

Fifteen Thousand Armed Soldiers and Police Protect Him.

GOES TO THE RACES AGAIN

Cheered in the Streets of Paris and at the Track.

Many Disturbances After the Races Were Over—Ten Policemen More or Less Seriously Injured by Mobs.

PARIS, June 11.—President Loubet has had his revanche for last Sunday's outrage at Auteuil. When he drove to Longchamp to-day to attend the Grand Prix he was the hero of a great popular demonstration, expressing itself in one form or another along the whole route from the Elysée Palace to the race course.

He remained only a quarter of an hour—just long enough to witness the race—and, having congratulated the owner of the winner, returned to the Elysée, where he arrived at 4 o'clock without special incident.

The Revisionists and Socialist organs summoned their readers to assemble along the thoroughfares to be traversed by the President and his party, and from the hour of noon thousands of demonstrators set out from Montmartre, Belleville, and other working-class quarters in big organized bands, all wearing a small, artificial red flower in the buttonhole, and marched across Paris, taking up positions along the Avenue des Champs Elysées and the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne.

They gave M. Loubet a tremendous ovation, confining their cries almost entirely to "Vive Loubet!" and "Vive la république!" The President did not hear a discordant cry, although there were one or two scuffles before and after he passed between the police and an occasional hot-headed anti-Dreyfusard, who tried to shout "A bas Loubet!" and was immediately pounced upon by a swarm of policemen.

Although the visit passed off quietly, the Government was prepared for every eventuality, the whole district between the Elysée and Longchamp literally teeming with troops and police. A policeman was stationed every dozen yards along the whole route, and there were squadrons of dragoons, armed with lances, and mounted Republican Guards at all important points, while through the green foliage of the Bois on each side of the avenue could be seen heavy masses of red and blue, denoting the presence of detachments of soldiers, awaiting orders.

Longchamp resembled a military camp. Battalions of infantry, squadrons of dragoons, and Republican Guards were distributed all around the course. It is estimated that there were 15,000 soldiers and police under arms.

THROUGH WALLS OF STEEL.

M. Loubet practically drove through a doubled edge of steel. A line of infantry even stood around the race course between the public and the course, on which no one was allowed to walk between the races, while several Republican Guards patrolled the course itself.

The President left the Elysée at 2 o'clock in an open landau, with M. Dupuy, the Premier, beside him, and Gen. Bailloud, Chief of the Presidential Household, and Major Bon, Lieutenant Colonel of horse artillery, attached to the person of the President. Mme. Loubet followed in a second landau, after which rode the Presidential suite in other carriages. The famous outrider Montjarred preceded M. Loubet, whose landau was drawn by four horses, with a couple of postillions, and escorted by a picked body of cuirassiers. All were men of fine physique, and formed a splendid cavalcade, with the fiery sun glinting on their burnished steel breastplates and helmets, the latter surmounted with the red cockade and trailing the black horsehair plume.

The two leading cuirassiers rode revolvers in hand, with fingers on the trigger, and carefully watched each side of the road, while beside the carriage ran a number of policemen, rendering it absolutely impossible for anybody to approach.

On arriving at the race course, the President drove through the paddock to the Presidential box. Municipal guards and police lined the path across the paddock. Drums beat and trumpets blared when M. Loubet appeared in the front of the box, and a scene of intense enthusiasm followed, lasting several minutes, with an uproar of shouts of "Vive Loubet!" and "Vive la république!" which settled finally into a monotonous chant.

The President sat bowing and smiling, with Mme. Loubet at his side in a cream lace dress. A portion of the crowd in the paddock shook fists, umbrellas, and sticks at the smartly attired people in the Jockey Club stand adjoining the President's box, but the clubmen, beyond returning disdainful glances, made no retort.

M. Loubet and his party were so completely surrounded by guards and police that it would have been impossible for any one to get within ten yards of the steps of the box.

ROWS AFTER THE RACES.

After the races the police dispersed several thousand persons demonstrating along the Avenue des Champs Elysées, who were supposed to be making for the Elysée, cheering for the President and the army. Several arrests were made.

Later in the evening disorderly scenes occurred outside the offices of the Intransigeant, M. Rochefort's paper. Several journalists were roughly handled and eventually arrested.

At a late hour this evening there is considerable effervescence along the boulevards, where traffic is much impeded. A few police charges were necessary in the vicinity of the offices of the Libre Parole.

One grave incident of the day occurred after the President had returned to the Elysée, at one of the garden restaurants, the Pavillon d'Arnenonville, in the Allée de Longchamp. About 5:15, when the establishment was full of customers, somebody made an objectionable remark concerning the President. The people took sides and a regular fight ensued. Bottles, glasses, decanters, tables, and chairs were hurled about.

At the same time a crowd of Socialist demonstrators arrived in the vicinity, and, hearing that a row was in progress, laid siege to the restaurant, shouting "Vive la République!" The throng quickly swelled to several thousands. The windows of the café were smashed and the struggle was continued within. Finally the mounted police arrived, cleared the neighborhood, and closed the café. Several persons were injured, including a number of policemen.

During the disorders at the Pavillon d'Arnenonville the gentleman whose remarks caused the trouble got quietly out with the lady accompanying him. But they were recognized in their carriage by the crowd; and, in his terror, the gentleman ordered the coachman to whip the horses, trying to pierce the crowd at a gallop. The mob, however, seized the horses and maltreated the occupants, whose clothing was torn and who would have suffered more had not several sympathizing Socialists cried out, "Leave the aristocrats alone!" At this the carriage was allowed to depart, the lady being half dead with fright.

Several members of the Chamber of Deputies who attended the races are unanimous in praising the wise and calm attitude of the populace there. The Socialist leaders were the first to exhort their friends to display moderation. M. Jaures more than once intervened to prevent the enthusiasm of his followers developing into disorder.

"We forget our differences here," he said, "to assemble around the President of the republic."

One of the features of the day was an unusually large gathering of Deputies and municipal functionaries at Longchamp, less to witness the races than to testify their adherence to the existing régime. All the Ministers were loudly cheered when going and returning.

Of the forty persons arrested only eight have been detained in custody. M. Loubet himself expressed a wish that all who had been arrested merely on account of seditious cries should, so far as possible, be liberated. Two policemen were injured by demonstrators who were trying to rescue friends from arrest. One, a detective, was very roughly used. His clothes were nearly torn off his back, and his revolver and purse were stolen. These, however, were isolated incidents.

Just before midnight another demonstration took place outside the office of the Libre Parole. In the scuffles with the police several persons were injured.

Inquiry at the Prefecture of Police at a late hour elicited the information that about thirty arrests were made during the day and ten policemen were more or less seriously injured.

The anti-Dreyfusite papers vainly try to magnify a few brawls into frightful Anarchist riots. The Soir, by such headlines as "A Grand Prix of Anarchists and Police Agents" and "A Very Expensive President," seeks to make out that the whole demonstration in favor of M. Loubet was "manufactured by the police with the assistance of the Anarchists." It declares that "the country is paying dearly for a President who needs an escort of 35,000 soldiers and policemen whenever he leaves the Elysée."

The Jockey Club held a meeting on Saturday and resolved unanimously that M. Loubet, being their guest, must be treated courteously. Lots were drawn, and Vicomte d'Harcourt was selected to present a bouquet to Mme. Loubet. On the other hand, the club decided that none of the lady members of their families should attend the races. The attendance, therefore, was smaller than usual. The admissions to the course produced only 230,000f., as compared with 341,000f. last year, while the takings at the betting machines were greatly reduced.

NICE, June 11.—Two officers of the Chasseurs were arrested here to-day for shouting "Vive l'armée" and "A bas les traitres."

The Race Won by Perth.

PARIS, June 11.—The Grand Prix de Paris was won to-day by Perth, with Velasquez second and Alhambra third. Fifteen horses ran. The betting was 6 to 4 against Perth, 7 to 1 against Velasquez, and 4 to 1 against Alhambra.

The Grand Prix de Paris of 200,000f.—150,000f. given by the City of Paris and 50,000f. by the five great railway companies—is for entire colts and fillies, foaled in 1896, of every description and country. To this is added a sweepstakes of 1,000f. each, the second to receive 20,000f. and the third 10,000f. out of the stakes. The course is about 3,000 meters, nearly a mile and seven furlongs.

Eight Thousand Passes to the Races.

LONDON, June 12.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily News, commenting upon the "astonishing turning of the tables when the Socialists are demonstrating in favor of the Government instead of the Government voting repression laws," says that the Government required 8,000 passes for the weighing ground at Longchamp, which were distributed among detectives and Socialists."

RECEPTION TO COL. PICQUART.

Mathieu Dreyfus and Mme. Dreyfus Were Among the Guests.

PARIS, June 11.—M. Trarieux, ex-Minister of Justice, gave a dinner and reception last evening in honor of Lieut. Col. Picquart. Among those present were the Prince and Princess of Monaco, Mme. Dreyfus, M. Mathieu Dreyfus, and others prominent in the movement for Dreyfus revision.

M. Mathieu Dreyfus threw himself into Picquart's arms, while Mme. Dreyfus was so much overcome that she fainted.

PRESIDENT PATTON ON DREYFUS

Baccalaureate Sermon at Princeton Condemns French Injustice.

PRINCETON, June 11.—President Patton of Princeton University preached the annual baccalaureate sermon this morning. His theme was the duty of the State to the citizen and of the citizen to the State. He asked if the individual existed for the State or the State for the individual. If the latter was the case, then the function of the State was to be strong and to look for open doors and new spheres of influence to conquer by force or influence for the benefit of the individual. These conquests must be defended by the men of fine physique, and formed a splendid cavalcade, with the fiery sun glinting on their burnished steel breastplates and helmets, the latter surmounted with the red cockade and trailing the black horsehair plume.

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FILIBUSTERS TO LEAVE CUBA.

President of Guatemala Asks This Country to Stop a Movement Against His Government.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Government has been requested, by President Cabrera of Gautemala, to suppress a filibustering expedition now being fitted out in Cuba for the purpose of overthrowing his Government.

While nothing definite is known of those engaged in this enterprise, it is believed to be made up largely of discontented refugees from Guatemala, dissatisfied Cuban soldiers, and adventurous Americans and Spaniards, who have taken advantage of the unsettled conditions in Cuba. President Cabrera told the few facts he knew to Minister Hunter, and requested him to notify Secretary Hay and ask him to enforce the neutrality laws of this country. The information furnished Secretary Hay was immediately turned over to the War Department, and a conference was held between the President, Secretary Hay, and Assistance Secretary Meiklejohn.

The information was cabled to Gen. Brooke, the Military Governor of Cuba, and he was instructed to begin a searching investigation and exhaust every means to locate the expedition and prevent its departure at all hazards.

The arrival of Antonio Barrios in this country seems to indicate that he is the leader of the expedition now being fitted out in Cuba. He is the leader of the Liberal Party in Guatemala, and a son of the late President Ruffino Barrios, founder of the Liberal Party.

Cuba is much nearer to Guatemala than any of the ports of this country, and it would be a simple matter to secure arms and ammunition from the Cuban soldiers, and this may have some bearing on the reluctance on their part to give up their arms, preferring to turn them over to the leaders of the expedition at a high price.

MR. STORER IN MADRID.

Received at the Railway Station by the Chief of Police.

MADRID, June 11.—Bellamy Storer, United States Minister to Spain, Mrs. Storer, Stanton Sickles, Secretary of the Legation, and their servants arrived here by the Southern express at 11:40 P. M. yesterday.

Mr. Storer was received at the railway station by Col. Morera, Chief of Police of Madrid, who saluted the Minister by touching his hand.

The British Embassy, in whose care the interests of the United States in Spain were confided during the hostilities, was not represented on the arrival of the Americans. The party drove to the Hotel de Rome, where Mr. and Mrs. Storer will remain until their new quarters are ready for occupancy.

Mr. Storer will present his credentials to-morrow, when a day and hour will be fixed for an audience of the Queen Regent.

FATAL TORNADO IN IOWA.

Three of a Family Killed and Three Others Injured—Might Have Been Saved by Staying in Their Cellar.

SIOUX CITY, June 11.—A tornado this afternoon struck two miles southeast of the little town of Salix, sixteen miles from here. John Malloy, farmer, and his wife and sixteen-year-old son were killed; Miss Bessie Malloy, the eighteen-year-old daughter, had her skull fractured and is not expected to live; Thomas and Patrick Malloy were badly hurt. So far as can be learned at this hour no one else was killed or injured.

The Malloy family were at supper when the funnel-shaped cloud was first seen, and Dick Malloy told his parents to go to the cellar and take the children with them. He then ran to the home of Mrs. Hassel, a widow living across the road, to warn her and her seven children. He took them to their cellar, and when their house was whirled away no one was hurt, although it was necessary to hold one boy by the legs to prevent him from being drawn up by the suction of the wind.

Had the Malloys remained in their cellar, undoubtedly they would have escaped harm, but after they had been there about five minutes, the father said it was unnecessary to stay below any longer. They came up stairs, and in an instant the house was demolished. The dead and injured were scattered among the ruins.

The conductor of a freight train saw the cloud and stopped his train before it got in the storm, and when he reached the town he held his train long enough to take aboard the injured, whom he brought to the hospital in this city.

Rumors are afloat of damage by a tornado in Woodbury County. At Homer, Neb., a revival tent was blown over and an unknown woman was fatally injured. This is the sixth tornado in this district this season.

BRIDE OF TWO HOURS KILLED.

Husband and a Brother Hurt—Shotgun Went Off Accidentally.

WICHITA, Kan., June 11.—Mrs. Ray Higgins, a bride of two hours, is dead and her husband and young brother badly injured as a result of a charivari party given them at their home near Watonga, Oklahoma, Friday night. The charivari party, composed of about twenty friends of the young married people, refused to go when requested to do so, but continued to make deafening noises by beating on pans and firing shotguns.

One of the party, Harry Randall, pointed his shotgun at the young couple and fired. The bride's face and breast were filled with buckshot. She fell, shot through the lungs and died an hour later. The groom was shot in the face, and a small brother of the bride was also wounded, neither of them fatally, however. After the accident the charivaring party fled. No arrests have been made yet.

CONFESSES A CRIME AND DIES.

Forger Austin Bidwell's Accomplice Passes Away at Bellevue.

The dying words of a man known as Edward Errell at Bellevue Hospital last night leave some doubt as to his identity. The man, who was sixty-one years old, was found ill and starving Saturday night at Sixteenth Street and Fourth Avenue. He said he was friendless and homeless, that he could not obtain food, and had slept for weeks in parks or alleys.

Early last evening Dr. H. M. Taylor, who had been attending the patient, said to him: "If you have any friends, give me their names. You have a very short time to live."

"I have no friends," the man answered faintly.

"Well," said the doctor, "tell me something of yourself."

"Must I give my record?" asked the man.

"You had better. You are close to death."

Errell made no answer for a full minute. Then he said: "I am an engraver, but would to God I had never touched an engraver's tool. I was last employed by Austin Bidwell, the Bank of England forger. My record is known well enough. Now I am homeless and unknown."

The man evidently wanted to say more, but he became so weak that he could not make himself heard. Ten minutes later he died. His body was taken to the Morgue.

MISER DE WITT'S ESTATE.

Poughkeepsie Man Thought Poor Leaves $40,000 in Securities.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 11.—Alexander De Witt, a familiar figure on the streets of Poughkeepsie, who passed away a few days ago at the advanced age of ninety-two years, instead of being comparatively poor, as all of his relatives and friends thought, was a wealthy man. Securities to the amount of $40,000 have been found in his effects. Some of them were with coupons attached from the date of their purchase. Two days before the death of Mr. De Witt he sent for Lawyer Charles A. Hopkins and had him draw his will.

By its provisions, with the exception of a few minor legacies, he bequeathed all of his property to Amos Harrison, a nephew residing at Tonawanda, who is also made executor. The other nephews and nieces are given $100 each. It was a mania with Mr. De Witt during his life to appear poor. He seldom saw or heard from his relatives with the exception of Amos Harrison, who visited him twice a year, and without having any suspicion of his wealth endeavored to make him more comfortable. He once sent him $15 to get a suit of clothes, and the old gentleman bought a suit for half that sum and retained the other half. The investment, as it turned out, was a good one for Mr. Harrison.

For many years Mr. De Witt subsisted substantially on the bounty of friends. He was a tanner by trade, and was a native of Nananoc, Ulster County. He never married, and worked hard and saved all his wages. The existence of his fortune he never confided to relative or friend. He wore clothing, hats, and shoes, given to him by kind hearted acquaintances. Preparations are being made by the dissatisfied relatives to contest the will.

WILL WEAR DIVIDED SKIRTS.

Kansas Women Agree to Renounce Fashion and Custom.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 11.—Ten women of Syracuse, in Western Kansas, yesterday decided to renounce custom and fashion and will in future, during the stormy season, wear divided skirts. The women who live on the plains of Western Kansas have long hoped that some community would declare against long skirts during the season when the wind sweeps over that region at a velocity of thirty-five miles an hour. It is certain that many other communities will inaugurate this new custom. Editor Henry Black of Syracuse says the women of that town will hereafter appear in divided skirts during the windstorm season, and that those who have not the new style skirt will not hesitate to wear the trousers of their husbands and brothers, without regard to the comments and jeers of those who foolishly follow custom and fashion.

New York Man Almost Drowned.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 11.—Arthur A. Van Horn of New York went bathing this afternoon near South Carolina Avenue. Ten yards from shore he was seized with cramps and sank. Two unknown men swam to him, recovered him in water over his head, and brought him ashore swimming against the tide. Van Horn was resuscitated after an hour's work. He refused to make known his street address. Mrs. Van Horn rewarded each rescuer with $5 in gold.

Congressman Knox's Wife Hurt.

ANDOVER, Mass., June 11.—Mrs. William S. Knox, wife of Congressman Knox of the Fifth Massachusetts District, was injured seriously by being thrown from a carriage this afternoon. For a time it was feared that two broken ribs had injured the respiratory organs so that death would ensue, but at a late hour to-night Mrs. Knox was resting quietly.

FILIPINOS DRIVEN BACK

Coast Towns of Paranaque and Las Pinas Are Taken.

INSURGENT TRENCHES CLEARED

The Rebels Dodge American Troops and Flee from the Country South of Manila.

MANILA, June 11—8:10 P. M.—The Filipino occupation of the Province of Cavite has been broken, and as the result of the present movement, the Americans now control the important coast towns of Paranaque and Las Pinas, while a long line of insurgent trenches facing our south line has been cleared.

The insurgents have again proved their facility as dodgers, between 3,000 and 4,000 warriors, who seemed destined to be captured, having disappeared, the majority sliding away under cover of the night after fighting the Americans all day. Some others came to meet our troops with protestations of friendship.

The Thirteenth Infantry lost 1 man killed and six wounded, the Ninth Infantry 1 man killed and 5 wounded, the Fourteenth Infantry 3 wounded, and the First Colorado Volunteer Regiment 11 wounded.

Yesterday's work was the hardest our army has seen. The battlefield stretched out across the entire isthmus from Laguna de Bay to the harbor. While the troops were advancing the army gunboat Napidan, in the river near Taguig, shelled the trenches in the vicinity, killing several Filipinos.

The United States monitor Monadnock and the gunboat Helena shelled Paranaque and Las Pinas all day with the full power of their batteries.

The rebel sharpshooters kept in hiding until the American lines had passed, and then attempted to shoot stragglers from the trees. Thanks to their poor marksmanship, this was without result.

The whole country proved to be a succession of small hills, with boggy ground between the high, thick grass, and bushes in the hollows, which greatly added to the difficulty of the advance, but gave shelter that saved many from the enemy's bullets. Our men threw away their blankets, coats, and even haversacks, stripping to the waist and trusting to luck for food. Water could not be obtained and there was much discomfort after the canteens were emptied.

At the outset the Colorados, the Ninth Infantry, and the Twenty-first Infantry forced the line of insurgent trenches, wheeled to the left, and drove the enemy toward the lake. During this manoeuvre the Filipinos in concealed trenches on the right opened an enfilading fire, but the brigade, partly owing to the high grass, had few hit.

The Ninth Infantry crept around to the right, flanking the trenches, driving out the Filipinos, and killing many of them.

The Colorado regiment advanced to the lake. Two companies encountered trenches on top of a knoll, where the Filipinos stood waist-high above a trench, pouring a volley upon the advancing Americans. The Coloradans charged and drove them out, Lieut. Col. Moses being wounded in the arm as he jumped into the trench.

In the meantime Gen. Wheaton's column advanced one and a half miles toward Paranaque, where the Americans found a strong trench on a ridge, out of which they drove the Filipinos by hard fighting.

The enemy tried to flank the dismounted troops of the Fourth Cavalry accompanying Major Gen. Lawton, and at the same time they made their only advance, throwing a skirmish line to flank the Fourteenth Infantry. But they were easily repulsed, the American artillery coming to the crest of the hill and shelling them.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon Gen. Wheaton's brigade, headed by Gen. Lawton, who, in his white clothing and helmet, on a big black horse, was a shining mark for the enemy's sharpshooters, circled to the south of Las Pinas, encountering a large force of Filipinos in the shelter of the trees. Gen. Lawton had a narrow escape. In the first volley of the enemy the horses of three of his staff officers were shot from under them. The Colorado regiment bore the brunt of this attack, and dispersed the Filipinos.

Hardly had they finished off that lot when a large force appeared in the rear, which the Ninth Infantry and a part of the Colorado regiment drove away. By this time nearly the whole division was around Las Pinas. The Americans camped for the night south of the town, and in the midst of a heavy rain.

At 6 o'clock this morning Gen. Wheaton advanced upon Las Pinas with a troop of cavalry, the Twenty-first Infantry, the Colorado regiment, part of the Ninth Infantry, and two mountain guns, crossing two streams and entering the town without firing a shot.

He then advanced upon Paranaque. The women and children, and, for that matter, many men, remained in the towns. No houses were destroyed, though many were torn by the shells from the warships. Everywhere the Americans found white flags flying.

So far as can yet be ascertained the Filipino loss is about 50 killed, about 350 wounded, and 20 taken prisoners.

The whole country is net-worked with trenches, and the enemy skurried from shelter to shelter. To-day long trains of commissary wagons are carrying provisions to the United States troops along the road which only yesterday was the stronghold of the enemy, and the natives, who yesterday were probably carrying guns are to-day doffing their hats and groveling before the Americans with effusive greetings of welcome.

The Colorado regiment returned to the barracks in Manila to-night. As the ragged and dusty men marched past the Luneta, the fashionable gathering place for Manilans, they were heartily cheered.

OTIS REPORTS LATEST FIGHT.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The War Department to-day received a report from Major Gen. Otis of the military movement yesterday to the south of Manila for the purpose of clearing out the rebels in that section. It shows that the movement was a great success and that the enemy's loss was considerably greater than stated in the press dispatches. Gen. Otis's cablegram is as follows:

Manila, June 11, 1899.

Terrific heat yesterday did not permit troops to reach positions at hours designated; enabled majority of insurgents to escape in scattered organizations south and westward, which they effected during the evening and night. Movement great success, however; enemy disorganized and routed, suffering heavy loss; troops resting to-day at Las Pinas and Paranaque. Navy did excellent execution along shore of bay, but many insurgent detachments retired in that direction, protected by presence of women and children, whom they drive along with them. Our loss four killed and some thirty wounded. Report of casualties later. Conservative estimate of enemy's loss about 400. OTIS.

TO ENTERTAIN GEN. OTIS.

Philippine Commander Honored by the Society of the Genesee.

The Society of the Genesee will give a dinner in honor of Gen. E. S. Otis on his return from the Philippines. Richard T. Greene, the Secretary, has received the following letter from Gen. Otis, accepting honorary membership in the society:

I am in receipt of your good letter of March 16, 1899, conveying the information that at the last annual banquet of your society I was elected an honorary member.

Some time ago I saw a copy of an address delivered by Louis Wiley in January last, at a meeting of the Society of the Genesee, in which he referred to me. It afforded me much gratification to read it.

Permit me, through you, to tender my sincere thanks to the members of the society for the flattering mention contained in your letter, and convey to them the assurance that the honor conferred upon me is deeply appreciated.

ADMIRAL DEWEY AT SINGAPORE.

Enjoyed the Voyage from Hongkong and Feels Improved.

SINGAPORE, June 11.—The United States cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board, arrived here to-day from Hongkong. Admiral Dewey's health continues to improve. The Olympia will probably leave Singapore on June 16.

Admiral Dewey will land to-morrow morning. He will be received by a guard of honor, will go to the Government House and then return immediately to the Olympia, where the Governor of the Straits Settlements, Lieut. Col. Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, will return his call.

He intends to remain on board the cruiser and will not accept any invitations to social functions on shore. The Admiral says he thoroughly enjoyed the voyage from Hongkong.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST UTTERANCES

Lloyd Garrison Bitterly Attacks the American Policy in the Philippines, Lauding Aguinaldo and Followers.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—At the forty-seventh annual meeting of Progressive Friends at Kennett Square yesterday William Lloyd Garrison bitterly attacked the American policy in the Philippines. His address was on "Imperialism and Betrayal of Democracy."

Mr. Garrison said in part: "A Government founded on the principle of the right of the people to choose their rulers is engaged in the effort to deprive a distant and alien nation of the same right. With opulent professions of love of liberty, it declares that the only possible terms with the Filipinos is absolute subjection. For this end it is taking the same attitude and using the same excuses that might has always employed in a contest with right."

After quoting Lincoln as saying "No man is good enough to govern another man without the other's consent; but when he governs himself and also governs another, that is more than self-government—that is despotism," Mr. Garrison continued: "From Aguinaldo, the enlightened and heroic leader of the Filipinos, comes this responsive utterance, written at Cavite, June 18, 1898, at the headquarters of Admiral Dewey:

"'I proclaim in the face of the whole world that the aspirations of my whole life and the final object of all my desires and objects is no other thing than your independence, as independence means for us the redemption from slavery and tyranny, the reconquest of our lost liberty, and our entry into the concert of the civilized nations.'

"Little could he have dreamed when he penned those inspiring words that the countrymen of Abraham Lincoln were to outdo in savagery the vanishing Spaniards, and to make the name of American even more accursed by his hunted and butchered compatriots.

"To Aguinaldo, fighting in the same cause for which John Brown died, sustained by the same hopes and aspirations, our sympathies are due as were the sympathies of all lovers of liberty to John Brown."

The speaker, in concluding, said: "If we are to keep the Philippines, the promised independence of Cuba will be a case of hope deferred. The system of imperialism will be fastened upon the country, and the Government must adjust itself thereto. Like Spain, we are to send the youth of the country to learn lessons of murder and barbarism, to gather and disseminate the vices and diseases inseparable from military life, to help fill the graveyards of the tropics.

"We are a great assassin Nation, and the slaughter of patriots stains our hands. Helpless, as in a nightmare, we cry out in agony, and Christian ears are deaf. In hypocritically professing to democratize the possessions of Spain we have imperialized ourselves."

CATERPILLARS YIELD TO MUSIC.

Farmers Clear Their Trees by Blowing Horns and Shells and Beating Big Brass Drums.

CATSKILL, N. Y., June 11.—Up in the Catskill Mountains, where the caterpillars have been very destructive to maple and apple trees, a novel and effective way to fight the pests has been discovered. A woman blowing a horn under a maple tree was surprised to see the caterpillars fall to the ground by the hundreds and continue to do so at each succeeding blast. She told her story and the noise cure was immediately adopted by her neighbors. Horns and drums and conch shells were brought into play.

Caterpillars by the bushel dropped to the earth and were gathered up and destroyed. The conch shell seems most effective, though a well-beaten bass drum does good work. Although rather late, the caterpillars having almost eaten the foliage from the trees, it is believed that many orchards threatened with destruction may yet be saved.

BRISTOL FLASHLIGHT ACCIDENT.

List of Injured by Explosion at Launching of Columbia.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 11.—A revised list of the casualties resulting from the explosion of the flashlight apparatus at the launching of the Columbia late last night shows that several more were injured than at first reported.

Napoleon Sans Souci, ten years old, was killed.

Emilie Siddall, eleven years old, had both legs lacerated and was badly wounded in the back; his condition is very serious.

George Balfour, ten years old, received a severe scalp wound.

Luke Callan, eight years old, had a piece blown from his leg, and it is feared he will suffer from blood poisoning. He is at the Rhode Island General Hospital.

George Belmore, twelve years old, had his scalp torn.

John Welch's ear was split and the side of his face was cut.

Isad

BODY IS NOT IDENTIFIED

The Bay Ridge Mystery Remains as Deep as Ever.

POLICE SCOUT MURDER THEORY

Sure Man Was Dismembered by Steamer's Propeller, and Will Spend Little Time on the Case.

The fragment of a man's body discovered on Saturday morning in the bay off the Crescent Athletic Club boathouse at Bay Ridge is still unidentified, although several persons called at the Brooklyn Morgue yesterday in search of missing friends or relatives. Whether the man met his death as a result of an accident or was murdered is as much a mystery as it was on Saturday. The police have absolutely no clue to the identity of the dead man, and seem to possess no well-defined idea of the manner by which death was caused.

Capt. Reynolds, Chief of the Brooklyn detective department ever since his examination of the remains on Saturday has maintained that the victim was dismembered by the blades of a steamer's propeller, but whether before or after death he has not been able to ascertain. His theory is supported to a considerable degree by Coroner's Physician Harting, who performed an autopsy yesterday. Dr. Harting said that from the condition of the body it was impossible to say whether the man came to his death before or after getting into the water.

"It is impossible," said he, "to say definitely whether the man was killed and his body cut up on shore and afterward cast into the water or whether he was alive in the water and was struck by a steamer's propeller."

Capt. Reynolds acting on the belief that the death was accidental, has to all appearances called his men off, and unless something of a more tangible nature is learned police work will be dropped in a few days. Detectives Delehanty, Desmond, Murphy, and Cornell continued their work yesterday, but up to a late hour had found nothing upon which to base an absolute murder theory.

Capt. Reynolds said that the finding of the lower parts of the legs and of the arms, shoulders, and head might throw a different light on the case, but so far he was convinced death was due to an accident.

"How do you account for the fact that the severing of the trunk is clean cut and appears to have been done by a knife, and how could a body come in contact with a propeller blade and be dismembered, as this one was, without gashing and breaking the rest of the body?" he was asked.

"I understand perfectly well that there were no bruises on the body," he said, "but I say now, as I said when I first saw the body, that it was struck by a propeller blade. The Campania came up the bay yesterday morning a little while before the body was found, and I think her propellers struck the man. They could make a clean cut. Then, after she passed, the current must have caught the part washed over to Eighty-fifth Street, as the tide was running in strong, and bore it over toward that shore. What became of the missing portions, I don't pretend to say, but I think they will be found before long."

"Have you given up the search?"

"We have, and now have not. As I am satisfied it was no murder, we won't spend too much time over it."

Capt. Driscoll, in charge of the case in the Seventy-first Precinct at Bay Ridge, sent out a number of small boats yesterday to look for the remaining parts of the body, and, in addition to his men, the bay was well filled with other searchers in boats bent on the same errand.

Of the persons who called at the Morgue yesterday, three were men and two women. None left his or her name, except Jacob Vollschneider of New Brighton, S. I., who was looking for his brother Carl. He failed to make identification. One of the men came from Bath Beach and one from Coney Island. The former was looking for a son and the other for a missing brother. Morgue Keeper McGuire thinks that the women who called were curiosity seekers.

It was thought that the body might be that of Joseph Trimborn, a brewer of Great Falls, Montana, for whom the police have been looking. Mr. Trimborn came here a month ago to meet his wife on her return from Germany. He arrived a few days before the steamer, and registered at the Grand Hotel. When his wife arrived he was not at the pier to meet her. He left the hotel two days before the steamer came in and has not been heard of since. The police have satisfied themselves, however, that the body is not that of Mr. Trimborn.

Unknown Man Found Drowned.

The body of an unknown man, apparently about thirty years old, was found in the Hudson River off Weehawken yesterday. It was attired in a blue serge suit. The only articles found in the pockets were two lead pencils, a cartridge box, and three pawn tickets, one of which is for a watch. They were issued by ... Marten of New York. One of them was dated June, but the day of the month was not given. The name on them was Doyle.

TAR AND FEATHERS IN VERMONT

Man Coated for Secret Visits to a Married Woman.

WEST BERLIN, Vt., June 11.—The indiscretion displayed by Patrick Broughal in visiting Mrs. Robert Redpath in the absence of her husband, after being warned to keep away, led to his being treated to a coat of tar and liberally sprinkled with feathers last night. For some time past Broughal's attentions to Mrs. Redpath had been offensive to several people in the community. On Saturday evening he was seen to go into the Redpath residence, and late in the evening admission was demanded by a party of masked men. They were refused, and promptly smashed out a window, made an entrance, took Broughal out to a retired spot, and administered his punishment. He received no bodily injuries. His wardrobe was ruined, and his hair was filled with tar. He went back to his boarding place in Northfield, and left for parts unknown on this morning's train.

Mr. Redpath had warned Broughal to keep away from the house in his absence, and when Redpath went to New Brunswick, he left word for the neighbors to take care of Broughal if he visited the house.

County Clerk Wuest in a Runaway.

County Clerk William P. Wuest of Brooklyn and James H. Holmes, a well-known politician, narrowly escaped serious injury in a runaway in that borough yesterday afternoon. The horses they were driving became frightened at a passing elevated railroad train and made a dash down Broadway. The bolts connecting the shafts with the body of the vehicle parted, and Mr. Holmes was dragged over the dashboard and along the street for fifty feet before he released his hold on the reins. He received several bad cuts and bruises. Mr. Wuest was also thrown into the street, but escaped injury. The accident was but a continuation of Mr. Wuest's bad luck. On Saturday he lost a pocketbook containing $500 in cash, besides valuable papers, while going from his office to his home.

Miss Rehan Remains in Paris.

The body of Augustin Daly, which is on its way to New York on the American Line steamer City of New York, is accompanied only by Mrs. Daly. It was at first thought that Miss Ada Rehan might also be a passenger on the same steamer. Richard Dorney, business manager of Daly's Theatre, received a cable message from Miss Rehan Saturday night in which she said she would not accompany Mrs. Daly to New York, but would remain in Paris. Mr. Dorney said last night that Miss Rehan gave no reason for changing her plans and remaining in Paris. He thought, however, that another trip across, and under such circumstances, might so prostrate the actress as to seriously interfere with her work.

Sisterhood Not a Success.

The two sisters who constituted the sisterhood of the Visitation of the Virgin, for several years connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin, have united themselves with the Sisters of St. Mary, who have their central convent at Peekskill. The sisterhood was founded during the rectorship of the Rev. Dr. Brown, but never flourished. The two sisters were the Mother Superior, Mary Maude, whose name in the world was Maude Haywood, and Sister Mary Angela, a daughter of Charles M. Trask of Boston. The Rev. Dr. Christian, rector of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, said last night there was no truth in a report that he had been inimical to the order.

WORK AT THE STATE CAMP.

Third Battery Arrives at Peekskill—Country Campaign of the Twenty-third Regiment.

PEEKSKILL, June 11.—The Third Battery reached camp a little after noon today. The night was spent at Nelson Park, in Sing Sing, and camp was broken a little before 10 o'clock. The trip from Sing Sing to the camp was made at a walk, but despite this the artillerymen, their horses and guns were coated thick with dust when they reached the camp.

The Twenty-third Regiment did little today except to rest and prepare for the week's work. This evening there was a parade of the regiment, and the Regimental Adjutant read the orders for the week. The First Battalion, consisting of Companies G, E, D, F, and B, will break camp here at 8:30 o'clock to-morrow morning and commence its three days' trip into the country. The men must take with them everything they will need, including shelter tents, cooking outfits, and overcoats and blankets. The campaign will be conducted in every way as if the column was penetrating an enemy's country and there was constant danger of meeting opposition. The march to-morrow will carry the command to Croft's farm, four miles away, where it will pitch camp and spend the night. The afternoon will be spent in rough country work. On Tuesday morning the battalion will proceed to Oscawanna Lake, and on Wednesday morning the trip back to camp will be commenced. When the First Battalion returns the Second will start out over the same route. Major David K. Case will command the First Battalion on the trip. Col. Smith and a part of his staff also will go along.

Gov. Roosevelt was in the saddle early this morning, and, accompanied by Gen. Roe, went over the route to be taken in the practice campaigns and inspected the roads and the country through which the march will be made. He expressed himself as greatly pleased and said he expected this part of the week's work would be of great benefit to the men. The Governor left at noon for New York.

There were religious services at 4:30 this afternoon on the bluff. The Rev. Lindsay Parker of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, officiated.

SQUADRON A AT HOME.

The Trip from the State Camp Made in Good Time.

Squadron A came home yesterday afternoon, considerably covered with dust, but in admirable health and spirits, and the troopers at least were thoroughly imbued with the idea that their sojourn at the Peekskill State Camp had been a good one from every point of view. They made the trip in a good deal shorter time than it took them to go from New York to the camp, when they were accompanied by Gov. Roosevelt, who was anxious to see how the squadron could pitch camp.

The squadron left New York on Friday, June 2, at 4 P. M., and reached Peekskill about noon Sunday. On the return trip they left Peekskill last Saturday at 8:40 A. M., and rode up to the armory at Madison Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon with Major Bridgman in command.

The squadron stopped first at the home of a former member, Cyrus Field Judson, at Ardsley-on-the-Hudson, reaching there at 3:30 P. M. Saturday. The troopers broke camp at Ardsley at 7:30 yesterday morning, and made a halt for luncheon at Yonkers at noon. After reaching the armory a short time ahead of the wagon train, the troopers, who were greeted by only a small crowd, bathed, and after seeing that their animals were well cared for, went to their homes.

THE STRIKE AT BUFFALO.

Prospect that There Will Be a "Tie-Up" on the Freight Boats.

BUFFALO, June 11.—The strike of the freight handlers at the Erie docks for an advance of 1 cent an hour in wages was considered at a meeting of the Freight Handlers' Union this afternoon, and a sympathetic strike of the inside workers or housemen in all of the freight houses was ordered. None of these men will report for duty in the morning.

About 1,000 men have been called out, and this will virtually throw twice as many more out of work, as the outside workers will refuse to carry freight into the houses, and should non-union men be employed for inside work the outside men will quit.

From present appearances a general "tie up" as far as freight boats are concerned, is certain for the time being.

The railroad companies and contractors say they will not grant the demands of the men, and the men are equally determined not to return to work without the advance.

ARBITRATING AT CLEVELAND.

State Board Trying to Settle Street Railway Strike.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 11.—There is a possibility that the street railway men's strike may be settled by arbitration. President Little, Member Owen, and Secretary Bishop of the State Board of Arbitration arrived in the city this evening, coming at the request of President Everett of the Big Consolidated Company. Their arrival was a surprise to the strikers.

Early in the evening an invitation was sent to President Bryan and the Executive Board of the Street Railway Men's Union, and they, with President Everett, are now in conference with the board at the Forest City House. The conference is secret, of course, and nothing can be learned of the nature of the discussion. It now seems likely that the meeting may continue the greater part of the night.

The State Board has no authority to compel the submission of labor troubles to arbitration, but if they can induce both sides to consent to it, they have the right to tender their good offices and proceed to reach an agreement.

A number of motormen imported by the company from other cities were taken to the Lake View terminus of the road today, and all that were not captured by the strikers were housed there for the night.

There has been some talk of a sympathy strike on the part of the employes of the Little Consolidated Company, but the leaders of the strike say they do not desire anything of the kind. On the other hand, they declare that it would only injure them to tie up the other lines, for it would lose them the sympathy of the people who have thus far put up with inconvenience and annoyance good-naturedly.

TROUBLE FEARED AT CLEVELAND

Strikers Determined to Prevent Movement of Street Cars.

CLEVELAND, June 11.—Both the officers of the big consolidated street railway company and the strikers are waiting expectantly for 7 o'clock to-morrow morning, for then there is likely to be serious trouble. True to its promise of last night, the company made no attempt to move cars today. There was no activity about the barns or terminals, and the big crowds of strikers and idlers that assembled saw nothing to excite them.

A number of motormen imported by the company from other cities were taken to the Lake View terminus of the road today, and all that were not captured by the strikers were housed there for the night. If the strikers do not return to work in the morning, as notified to do by the company, their places will be filled as far as possible by new men, and an attempt made to move the cars. This the strikers will not permit, or at least they say they will not, and, while they have been very quiet today, there is apparently a grim determination on their part to thwart the efforts of the company to move cars.

There has been some talk of a sympathy strike on the part of the employes of the Little Consolidated Company, but the leaders of the strike say they do not desire anything of the kind. On the other hand, they declare that it would only injure them to tie up the other lines, for it would lose them the sympathy of the people, who have thus far put up with inconvenience and annoyance good-naturedly. The police are preparing for trouble in the morning, and a large force of Deputy Sheriffs has been sworn in to assist in preserving order should the emergency arise.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

MORE GAS FOR CHICAGO.

New Mains to be Built from the Indiana Field—May Be Used Later On for Oil.

CHICAGO, June 11.—The Record to-morrow will say: "Extensive precautions against a shortage in Chicago's supply of natural gas are about to be taken. Contracts have just been closed by the Chicago and Indiana Natural Gas Company, through whose mains gas is piped from the Indiana fields, for the erection of an immense new pumping station at Howell Corner, Grant County, Ind., and the construction of a new ten-inch main into Chicago.

"It is said the territory surrounding Greentown, where the present pumping station for Chicago is located, has become alarmingly weak from heavy drains, and extension of lines twenty-five miles into the heart of the gas belt has become a necessity to insure adequate service.

"The extension will bring the lines in contact with those of the Ohio Natural Gas Company. Coming at a time when authorities have said that Chicago's days for Indiana natural gas were numbered, expansion of service of the magnitude indicated is reported to mean that the companies now pumping gas are preparing to utilize their extensive plants for oil pipe lines when the earth has been drained of gas.

"The improvement plans of the Chicago and Indiana Company are said to have their incentive in such intentions, through an amalgamation of interests with the Manhattan Oil Company, while new operations of the Ohio Natural Gas Company are credited with having their foundation in a coalition with either the Manhattan or Cudahy Oil Company.

"Not less than 4,500 miles of mains and sixteen pumping stations are in the Indiana gas fields. By slight alterations it is represented that the plants devoted to gas may be transformed into fully equipped oil producers."

ILL-TREATED IN VENEZUELA.

A German Claims to Have Been Illegally Imprisoned and Then Deported—Wants $200,000 Damages.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, West Indies, June 3.—Complaint has been made to the Consul for Germany at this port by Mr. Schierholz, a German, against the Government of Venezuela for illegal imprisonment and forcible deportation from Venezuela under most extraordinary circumstances.

A claim for damages, said to be laid at $200,000, has also been made by Mr. Schierholz against the Venezuelan Government for the treatment he received at the hands of the officials at Carupano, acting under direct instructions, it is asserted, from the President of Venezuela, Gen. Andrade, and which, Mr. Schierholz asserts, were in contravention of international law and the laws of all civilized countries.

Mr. Schierholz arrived here a few days ago, apparently as a passenger, but in reality as a prisoner, on board the Venezuelan revenue sloop El Nacional, from Carupano, Venezuela, and at which port, he says, after being twice made a prisoner, without any charge being preferred against him, he was forcibly placed on board the vessel under a military guard and forcibly deported from Venezuelan territory.

Mr. Schierholz had been for some years managing clerk with the firm of Schock & Co., importers and shipping agents here. A few weeks ago, when the firm with which he was employed found themselves financially embarrassed, they called a meeting of their creditors, and about the same time Mr. Schierholz left here for Venezuela. He arrived at Carupano on April 30 at 8 A. M., and by 1 o'clock the same day he was arrested, taken to the prison, and, after being kept there a short time, was released on bail. His liberty, however, was not of long duration, for on May 2 he was rearrested and committed to prison. He asserts that this was done upon direct instructions of the President of the Republic.

No charge was preferred against him and he was not told the reason he was in prison. He attempted to communicate with the Minister for Germany at Caracas, by telegraph, and actually wrote a message to be forwarded by the prison authorities to the Ambassador, but no reply was received. Mr. Schierholz is of the opinion that his cable to the Minister was suppressed by the Venezuelan authorities. He then addressed a letter to the Minister for Germany at Caracas, thinking that the mails might be trusted to carry his message through, but as he had to hand it to the prison authorities to mail, he is now not surprised that no reply was received to that letter.

On May 11, the Collector of Customs at Carupano received instructions to ship Mr. Schierholz back to Trinidad. When this was communicated to Mr. Schierholz he replied that he declined to leave Venezuelan territory except under compulsion. His reply was reported to Caracas. He was kept in prison till May 14, when he was told by the authorities at the prison that the Collector of Customs desired to speak with him. Mr. Schierholz states that he felt certain that his last message to the Minister for Germany had reached its destination, and he believed, also, that an order had come for his release. He therefore readily agreed to accompany an officer to see the Collector. When outside the prison he observed that he was not going toward the Custom House, and so remarked to the officer accompanying him. The latter replied that the Collector was on the wharf, and, in order to save time, they could go there and meet him.

When they arrived at the wharf, the officer, a Colonel in the Venezuelan Army, informed Mr. Schierholz that his orders were to ship him to Trinidad, by force, if need be. Mr. Schierholz declined to go on board, and he was then seized by the wrists and dragged on board the revenue sloop, which was in charge of a military guard. He had previously entered a protest with the Register of the port against his being forcibly deported from Venezuelan territory, but his protest was rejected on the ground that it was not in proper form.

After a passage of eight days—the trip is usually made in one day—Trinidad was reached at sunrise, but Mr. Schierholz was told he could not be allowed to land till permission for his doing so had been obtained from the Consul for Venezuela. The Captain of the sloop went ashore, taking with him a letter which he had received from the authorities at Carupano, but as the Consulate was not opened till 10 o'clock, Mr. Schierholz was detained on board, in a British port, for about four hours.

On the Captain delivering his letter, and the facts of the case being made known to the Venezuelan Consul, the Captain was ordered to forthwith release his prisoner. Mr. Schierholz made a statement to the Harbor Master, who boarded the sloop on its arrival at Trinidad.

It is stated that the Bank of Venezuela had a claim for $6,000 against Schock & Co., the firm with whom Mr. Schierholz was employed, and on account of their financial difficulties, they had sought to effect an arrangement with their creditors. It is believed that Mr. Schierholz has been made to suffer at the hands of the Venezuelan Government for the misfortunes of his employers, who were creditors of the Bank of Venezuela.

The matter has attracted considerable attention in shipping circles here, and all eyes are directed toward the German Foreign Office to see what action, if any, will be taken.

SPURIOUS SANTIAGO NEWS.

HAVANA, June 11.—Some weeks ago dispatches were published in the local papers purporting to come from Santiago de Cuba announcing that the Cubans there had absolutely refused to accept the American gratuity. These messages were really fabricated by officers of the late Cuban Army in this city, two nights before they appeared, in the café of the Hotel Inglaterra. The Consul of a foreign power, who understands Spanish perfectly, sat at a table adjoining the one used by the Cuban officers in question, and heard every word of the message as finally agreed upon, including the corrections in the original draft and the details of the plan for forwarding the matter to Santiago and having it telegraphed from that point to Havana, as if sent from a Cuban official. The plan was executed according to programme. The Consul who overheard the plot is a man of undoubted veracity. At present he objects to a public use of his name, and is not unfriendly to the Cubans. He believes that tricks like these, tending to injure American influence, are unwise and ought to be exposed.

Mr. Carter Coming Home Ill from Cuba.

HAVANA, June 11.—George Carter of Brooklyn, N.Y., who came here to act as secretary for Major Gen. Ludlow, and who was confined in the hospital six weeks, suffering from mental trouble, has left for the United States by the Ward Line steamer Seguranca, in charge of hospital attendants.

Woman Prisoner Unidentified.

The unknown woman whom the police of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station found wandering on the street on Saturday and unable to tell her own name or answer questions with anything but "I don't know" spent yesterday confined at the Harlem Police Court. She will be arraigned there this morning on the technical charge of vagrancy. A lame man called at the prison yesterday to try to identify her, but he had not seen her before.

WALKING MATCH STARTED.

First Relay in the Six-Day Contest at Madison Square Garden Gets Away.

Precisely at 12:03 this morning, and to the strains of "Mr. Johnson Turn Me Loose," played by the Ninth Regiment Band, eleven white and two colored men started "the great international six-day relay walk and go-as-you-please contest" at Madison Square Garden. The start was witnessed by four or five hundred spectators.

In all, thirty-six men had entered for the race, and twenty of these were drawn by lot to form the first relay, but only thirteen mustered under Starter "Jack" Adler's orders at midnight. They were:

Names and Numbers.	Nationality.
18—San Day	English
20—Jack Smith	American
22—Ernest Campbell	Colored
23—James M. Dean	Colored
24—Frank Annable	American
25—Cowboy Will A. Smith	American
26—John Craig	Irish
28—Mat Cavanagh	Irish
30—Evets Nollaf	Irish
31—George Peterson	American
32—Victor Nelder	German
36—Fred Grafenstien	German
37—Alfred Elson	English

At the drop of the flag Evets Nollaf (Steve Fallon, the bicycle rider, who has spelled his name backward) was the first to get in motion. He started off at a smart trot, and the rest of the group followed his example. Annable covered the first mile in seven minutes.

The result at 1 o'clock A. M. was as follows:

	Miles.	Laps.		Miles.	Laps.
Frank Annable	8	2	James M. Dean	6	5
Fred Grafenstien	7	8	George Peterson	6	1
Ernest Campbell	7	7	Mat Cavanagh	6	1
John Craig	4	4	Jack Smith	6	1
Evets Nollaf	7	6	Sam Day	6	1
Victor Melder	6	7	Alfred Elson	4	8
Will A. Smith	6	6			

The men, or as many of them as can stand the strain, will run or walk until noon to-day, when they will retire for twelve hours, and their places will be taken by the second relay, who will keep on till midnight.

Those entered in this relay are:

Name and Number.	Nationality.
1—George D. Noremac, (Cameron)	Scotch
2—Gus Guerrero	Mexican
3—Gilbert Barnes	American
4—Frank H. Hart	Colored
5—John A. Glick	American
6—Peter Golden	American
7—Peter Hegelman	German
8—James A. Graham	American
9—Tom Cox	American
10—George Stokes	American
11—George W. Tracey	Irish
12—T. L. Hotoling	German
14—Edward Kavanagh	Irish
15—Mike Kelly	Irish
16—John (Lepper) Hughes	Irish
17—W. F. Brian	American

It is expected that all of these will take part in the contest, and that the winner will prove to be among them. John Hughes was the winner of the last six-day walking race held at Madison Square Garden, in 1891.

SPEND A NIGHT ON THE BAY.

Choir Boys of a Jersey City Church Becalmed.

The return of a boatload of thirty-two excursionists, in charge of Rector Percy Pyle, from the Grace Protestant Episcopal Church choir of the Greenville section of Jersey City at 5 A. M. yesterday after a night spent in the fog on the lower bay, put an end to a night of anxiety spent by parents of the twenty-one children who were among the party.

A contrary tide and a calm, with the fog, prevented the return of the party at the anticipated hour. Those on shore were ignorant of this and could find no explanation for the long absence of the boat. Organist Charles E. Colbeck and his wife were aboard, as was also Clerk of the Vestry William Amerman. Fleet Gorsuch and William Gorsuch, two expert sailors who live on the shore front, navigated the sloop Ella G. with its cargo of children.

The sloop left the float at the foot of Linden Avenue at 4 P. M. Saturday for an outing for the choir boys. Midland Beach was the destination. Fair winds carried them as far as Fort Wadsworth, where a slight change in the wind's direction made it apparent that Midland Beach could not be reached. They landed instead at Ulmer Park at 5:30 P. M.

The boat was headed for home at 7:15 P. M. It had hardly started, however, when a calm settled down on the water. Some shift was made with the oars, and an occasional puff of wind carried the boat slowly out into the bay. After nightfall, a slight breeze sprang up. It carried with it a fog, however, and then died out again, leaving the boat enveloped in the mist.

About 2 A. M. the fog lifted, and the party found the boat had worked up near the shore at Bay Ridge. A breeze had sprung up by this time, and the yacht put off for home with the children asleep. The trip was quickly made, and there was a warm welcome for the youngsters when they were bundled out upon the float.

The boy choir at Grace Church was conspicuous by its absence at the morning service. The boys were all on hand at vespers, however, and were made much of by the congregation.

THE RUMORED BEER TRUST.

It Is Discredited by the Attorney of Many Breweries.

CHICAGO, June 11.—Harry Rubens, who is attorney for many of the brewery interests in Chicago, discredits the report of the proposed formation of a trust with a capital of $1,000,000,000 to secure control of all the breweries in the United States which was published in a dispatch from Indianapolis.

"Such a trust is not only not practicable, but is not possible," said Mr. Rubens. "I cannot imagine a more absurd report having for its basis a business enterprise. The brewing business depends upon the good will of the people to a large extent to prosper. Syndicates have been formed to operate several breweries in different cities, but that is about as far as any trust proposition is able to go. The endeavor to get a trust on all beer produced would be like trying to pump the ocean dry."

A member of the K. G. Schmidt Brewing Company said he looked upon the reported trust as a visionary scheme, and other brewers expressed themselves in similar strain.

The Reported Brewery Combine.

MILWAUKEE, June 11.—Capt. Frederick Pabst and Eugene Wusthoff of the Pabst and Schlitz Brewing Companies, respectively, deny that Milwaukee breweries are connected in any way with the reported gigantic brewery combine, which, it is alleged, is to include nearly all the important breweries of the country, and be capitalized at $1,000,000,000.

Father and Child Badly Hurt.

Furman Reney of 147 West Sixteenth Street, and his two-year-old daughter, Geryett, were severely injured in the Long Island Railroad yards at Long Island City last night. Mr. Reney, with his wife and child, spent the day at Whitestone. They were on their way home when the accident occurred. As the train was running into the station Mr. Reney picked up the child, who was asleep, and went out upon the platform of the car so as to be among the first off the train. A lurch of the train threw him off his balance, and he fell to the ground with the child under him. The child's left leg was broken, and Mr. Reney is believed to have been hurt internally. They were taken home.

Horse Saved by Trolley Car Fender.

The efficacy of the car fender as a means of saving life was shown last night when a trolley car of the Sixth Avenue road northbound lifted a horse from its traces, carried it on the fender for a distance of forty feet, and left it in good condition. The car was going at a lively rate of speed when Thirtieth Street, it came into collision with a horse attached to a delivery wagon. The force of the collision broke the shafts of the wagon, and the animal with the remains of the shafts toppled over, heels upward, into the fender.

MERIDEN COMPANY,
Silversmiths
208 Fifth Avenue—Madison Square.
FACTORIES MERIDEN, CONN. CANADA FACTORY HAMILTON, ONT.

SAYS SILVER ISSUE IS DEAD.

Chicago Democratic Leader Repudiates 16 to 1—Imperialism and Trusts Should Be the War Cry.

CHICAGO, June 11.—Judge M. F. Tuley, Dean of the Chicago Bench, and a revered Democratic leader, in an open letter to the Jefferson Democratic League repudiates the 16 to 1 ratio as a party issue and advises dropping it. He says:

"Sixteen to one is not and never was a Democratic doctrine. It is truly Republican, as it is class legislation and an extension of the doctrine of 'protection' to the silver industry. It is 'protection' in its worst form, protection run mad, and if put in force would be followed by all the evils of a protective tariff in robbing the many for the benefit of a class, and the creation of more multi-millionaires.

"Besides, it carries with it a tinge of dishonesty as enabling debtors to discharge their obligations in a depreciated money. No party can ever succeed in a policy as to which there is a reasonable doubt; whether or not, if the party is successful, a nation or individual creditor may not be forced to receive in payment depreciated money."

He says that protection is not a dead issue and that, in the face of the great issues of imperialism and trusts, it is useless to continue an agitation for 16 to 1, which is dwarfed into insignificance, and, indeed, never was a vital issue. The largely increased annual production of gold, the abundance of money, and the renewed prosperity have killed it as an issue. After characterizing Mark Hanna as "the greatest commercial politician" this country ever saw, Judge Tuley writes:

"If we must have a silver plank, let it be the free coinage of silver without any reference to a fixed ratio; if we must have the 16 to 1 plank, divest it of all taint of dishonesty by declaring that all silver coined under it shall not be a legal tender for either public or private debts heretofore incurred. But 16 to 1 will mean another defeat."

GOV. PINGREE TO RETIRE?

Reported He Will Not Be a Candidate for Office This Year or Next.

DETROIT, June 11.—The Free Press to-morrow will say:

"Gov. Pingree will not be a candidate for office, either this year or next, according to a statement made to-day by one of his closest friends and advisers. It is said that his family desires his retirement for social reasons, and also that the Governor wishes to show the members of the present Republican Legislature and others that are said to be obstructing the course of his taxation legislative measures at Lansing that the Republican Party in Michigan and Wayne County cannot carry an election without the prestige of the Pingree name and his personal influence.

"This afternoon in conversation about the next election he said: 'Well, I shall not be a candidate for office; you can bet on that.'"

CHICAGO PLATFORM DEMOCRATS.

Plan to Shut Out Gold Men at Next Convention Favored.

The managers of the Chicago Platform Democracy in this city regard with satisfaction the report from Chicago that at the meeting of the Democratic National Committee, to be held in that city on July 20, the silver men will endeavor to put through a resolution shutting out of the next convention all delegates sent by State Conventions that fail to reaffirm the last National platform. Dr. John H. Girdner, a member of the State Commfttee of the Chicago Platform Democrats, said yesterday that he did not doubt that such a resolution would be adopted by the National Committee, and for his part he favored such action.

Dr. Girdner's attention was directed to the statement in a Chicago dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES to the effect that John C. Sheehan would attend the National Committee's meeting and urge the adoption of the proposed resolution. "I don't believe Mr. Sheehan will do any such thing," he said. "He has announced that his fight is a local fight on local issues, and I have no idea that he expects to mix in the National contest on the money issue.

"We expect to have representatives there, however, and we shall do all we can to limit the next National Convention to Democrats who are in sympathy with the ticket and platform of 1896."

The Chicago Platform Democratic State Committee will meet Friday night at Teutonia Hall, when it is thought that some action will be taken looking to the sending of representatives to the National Committee meeting.

Anti-Quay Men Triumph.

LEBANON, Penn., June 11.—Returns of last evening's Republican primaries in Lebanon County have been received from all districts and show a complete victory for the anti-Quayites. H. T. Euston and H. C. Grittinger, the anti-Quay candidates for delegates to the State Convention, were elected, and the anti-Quay candidates for the county offices were successful. The anti-Quayites will have a majority of five in the County Committee.

SANITARIUM PATIENT ESCAPES.

Police Looking for a New York Woman, Said to be Well Known.

A general alarm was sent out by the police to the five boroughs of the city last night, asking that a woman named Lillie Miner, or Meyer, be looked for, and that all information concerning her be kept secret. The woman escaped yesterday from the Rivercrest Sanitarium, at Astoria, L. I.

The Superintendent of the institution sent two nurses, a man and a woman, to this borough last evening to look for the patient. They reported the case at police headquarters. The Sergeant in charge there telephoned to the Superintendent of the sanitarium and was told that the escaped patient was a well-known New York woman. He asked that care be taken that all information be kept from the newspapers.

Boy Stepped On by Horse and Killed.

John Sandoni, six years old, of 432 West Forty-sixth Street, was fatally injured at Fortieth Street and Tenth Avenue yesterday afternoon. The lad was playing in the street, and ran in front of the horses attached to a north-bound Belt Line car. One of the animals stepped on the boy's chest crushing it. The child died in the ambulance on the way to Roosevelt oHspital. lance on the way to Roosevelt Hospital.

"Ajax" Whitman Married.

Bicycle Policeman Selig Whitman, better known as "Ajax, the strong man of the force," married last night Miss Julia Benjamin, the daughter of ex-Alderman Philip P. Benjamin, at her home at 81 Orchard Street. Rabbi Gotthell of Temple Emanu-El performed the ceremony. Many prominent east side politicians were present. Few such displays of wedding presents have ever been seen on the east side. The police of the Eldridge Street Station gave a handsome silver tea service. Among the donors of other valuable articles were "Silver Dollar" Smith, Nathan Levy, Martin Engel, and Senator Timothy D. Sullivan.

Eight-Year-Old Boy Missing.

Errol Horne, eight years old, disappeared from his home at 151 West Fifty-third Street early yesterday morning, and last night an alarm was sent out for him by the police. He is small, and of light complexion, with brown hair and eyes. He wore a brown check suit and brown cap.

Woman Killed by Trolley Car.

NEWARK, N. J., June 11.—Mrs. Ellen Traig, a widow, fifty-four years old, of 43 Ward Street, this city, was instantly killed by a trolley car on the Caldwell line at Market and Lawrence Streets at 9 o'clock to-night. She attempted to run across the tracks in front of the car.

Springfield Boy Drinks Poison.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 11.—The five-year-old son of Charles Ardette of this city picked up a bottle on a city dumping ground this afternoon, and, believing it contained soda water, drank from it. The bottle was filled with battery fluid, containing strong corrosive poison. The child probably will die.

Festival of Singing Societies.

The sixteenth annual Plattdeutscher Volksfest was begun yesterday in Wissel's Ridgewood Park, Ridgewood, L. I. Sixty-nine societies were represented. The visiting societies were the United Singers of Brooklyn, the Schwaebische Saengerbund, and the Hessische Volksfestverein. There were several bands of music, and the day was spent in games, shooting, and dancing.

MAY GRAND JURY DEFENDED.

Reply to Mr. Osborne's Talk on the Treatment of the Molineux Case.

William C. Church, Foreman of the May Grand Jury, which failed to find an indictment against Roland B. Molineux, has issued a statement in reply to one credited to Assistant District Attorney Osborne, in which the latter is represented as saying that the May Grand Jury "called into the Grand Jury room some of his (Molineux's) most intimate friends." Mr. Church says in part:

"I think that Mr. Osborne must have been misunderstood, for, with the single exception of Mr. Carvalho, no witness was called before the Grand Jury except he was summoned by the District Attorney on his own motion. It seemed to be proper to call Mr. Carvalho, as he was familiar with the handwriting exhibits in the case, and had been for many years the expert employed by the District Attorney—eighteen years, I believe, and down to the time of the Molineux case.

"In another interview with Mr. Osborne he is represented as saying: 'As for the experts, I regard their testimony as indisputable.' Mr. Osborne is too well instructed a lawyer to commit himself to the statement that the testimony of any hired expert is to be accepted as indisputable. If it were so, then would Dreyfus still be languishing in his prison on Devil's Island instead of again wearing the uniform of his rank in the French Army and the insignia of the Legion of Honor.

"As to the various reports of bias on the part of the May Grand Jury, it is sufficient for me to call attention to the fact that each juror swore in open court that 'You shall present no person from envy, hatred, or malice, nor shall you leave any one unpresented through fear, favor, affection, or reward or hope thereof, but you shall present all things truly as they come to your knowledge, according to the best of your understanding. So help you God.' No Grand Juror was false to that oath, and in an experience as the foreman of four grand inquests, I have never met in the Grand Jury room a more conscientious and painstaking body of men than those assembled for the May term."

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast will be found at the top of first page to the right of the title.

A storm of considerable intensity has developed in Assiniboia, Qu-Appelle reporting a pressure 29.36 inches, and Havre a westerly wind of thirty-six miles an hour. The heated spell in the South Atlantic States was broken yesterday by showers. Showers have occurred in the Middle and South Atlantic States, the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys, and in the North Pacific States.

Areas of high pressure are central off the Southern New England and North Pacific Coasts. Showers and slowly rising temperature will prevail in the Middle Atlantic States; showers in the South Atlantic States; showers, followed by fair in the Middle Gulf States; showers in the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi Valley and Middle and Upper Missouri Valley, and generally fair weather elsewhere.

Light southerly winds will be experienced on the North Atlantic Coast, light southeast to east on the Atlantic, and light east to northeast on the South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1898.	1899.	TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	58	61	66
6 A. M.	59	62	66
9 A. M.	63	67	74
12 M.	68	72	80
4 P. M.	71	70	80
6 P. M.	71	67	76
9 P. M.	69	64	69
12 P. M.	68	64	67

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	72¼
Weather Bureau	65½
Corresponding date 1898	65⅞
Corresponding date for last twenty years	69

The maximum temperature yesterday was 72 degrees at noon and the minimum 59 degrees at 8:30 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 46 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 72 per cent.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Paymaster C. M. Ray, United States Navy.

ASTOR—John B. Christian, Matanzas, Cuba; P. Abel, Trinidad, W. I.

BUCKINGHAM—Henry C. Smith, London.

FIFTH AVENUE—Victor Zampis, Vienna.

GRAND—Lieut. M. B

RACING ON THE SPEEDWAY

Many Lively Brushes, but the Day Not One for Time Trials.

THE FAST COBWEBS ADMIRED

Talk of an Effort by Mr. Straus's Gelding to Beat His Recent Performance on the Road.

The wonderful quarter of a mile in 29 seconds, made by Cobwebs, Nathan Straus's handsome chestnut gelding on the Speedway last Thursday, was the chief topic of conversation among the road drivers who congregated yesterday at the Speedway road houses, and there was talk of another trial against time by the speedy trotter. Some of the horsemen told of an exciting trial against time that had taken place on the Speedway early yesterday morning, and a few of the early birds were positive that it was either Cobwebs, Lux, or Rival, the latter two being rivals of Mr. Straus's horse, but the story could not be verified.

Cobwebs did show during the afternoon, and as he is well known now his appearance was hailed with delight, for many of the visitors expected he would make another trial, but the roadway was too crowded. Mr. Straus simply jogged the gelding for a while and then gave him his head for a short distance near the upper end of the Speedway.

The day was a pleasant one for driving, but the conditions were not favorable to fast records, for there was a mugginess in the atmosphere that choked off a couple of seconds of speed in the best of the fliers. There was sunshine in plenty, however, and the roadway was in splendid condition, so that time fast enough for pleasure was attainable.

J. W. Cornish's David B., who has been beating almost everything, was sent along at a gait that wearied some of the fliers that attempted to get up with him, and as he came down from the northern end of the Speedway at full tilt, the crowd on the Western Walk, where it rises high enough to command a splendid view of the road, looked for several others to join him in a brush. But the fast son of Young Jim was too speedy for anything behind him, and none of them attempted a contest.

C. G. Yost was out for a spin behind his fast roadster Macbeth, and J. H. McEagan drove his brown gelding Dexter in a spirited brush down to the Washington Bridge with Walter Davidson's fast black gelding Cerberus. Michael Reed gave Madison Chief a fast half-mile turn, and De Witt Flanagan was out behind Brandorf. Isaac Fleming was up behind a brown gelding that was fast enough to nale some of the other drivers stare, and Charles Welland, who has been ill for a long time, greeted his friends as he drove up the Speedway behind his lively mare Miss Bud.

C. Y. Wemple sent Repetition, his speedy bay gelding, a mile in excellent style, and turned a quarter of a mile with him in 34 seconds. W. P. Janiver showed up on the road after a long absence, and drove a colt by Potential, and William E. Parsons, as usual, had his mare Winola out ready for the three brushes he had during the afternoon, two of which he won. Howard Conkling and Frank McGee thought their pacers, Ironside and Ripple, pretty well matched, and from the upper end of the road down to Washington Bridge they put up a stiff brush, with the result that Mr. McGee had to open a magnum. Ironside led at the finish by fully three wagon-lengths, and was ready to go further, while Ripple was well tired out.

JEFFRIES IN THE CITY AGAIN.

Not a Good Drawing Card in Philadelphia—Ready to Meet Sharkey.

James J. Jeffries, the pugilist, returned yesterday from Philadelphia and went to the Vanderbilt Hotel. The new champion expressed himself as displeased with his visit to the Quaker City, where he boxed on Saturday night at the Academy of Music. There were only 300 persons in the theatre, and Jeffries said "it is evident they don't care for new champions in Philadelphia."

In regard to his challenge to fight Thomas Sharkey on or before Sept. 15 for the largest purse offered and a $10,000 side stake, which was read from the stage on Saturday night, Jeffries said he had already deposited $2,500 as a guarantee of good faith. He stipulates that George Siler shall be referee, and that the contest shall take place in an eighteen-foot ring so that Sharkey "cannot run away."

"This challenge should settle Sharkey," said Jeffries, "He is boasting and bragging about being the champion of the world and all that when he has no right to such a title. The ambition of my life has been to have a good, square go at Sharkey, and now I feel that he must meet me."

Fitzsimmons, in company with his wife and his manager, Martin Julian, attended a ball game at the West End Field Club, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon. Fitzsimmons acted as umpire of the two games. He denied the assertions made by Leonard Shilly, who is credited with being an attaché of the Sheriff's office in Cincinnati, that he had written a letter saying he feared defeat and advised his friends not to risk any money in their belief that he would retain the championship. He declared he had written no such letter.

In regard to the benefit for Fitzsimmons suggested by Jeffries after the fight, Manager Julian said that Manager Brady had made the proviso that instead of Fitzsimmons receiving the entire proceeds he should take 50 per cent. When this proposition was made Julian says that he declined. Jeffries said that he knew nothing about the 50 per cent basis, and merely suggested a benefit for Fitzsimmons in which he would assist. Any could not be found to talk about the matter.

The championship belt will be presented to Jeffries this evening at the Coney Island Club, where he will give a sparring exhibition with "Jim" Daly.

MANY HARLEM OARSMEN OUT.

The Crews Visit College Point and Practice on the River.

Every rowing club on the Harlem River sent a crew to College Point, on Long Island Sound, yesterday. Training was almost entirely abandoned, and those who did take their regular training spin joined the assembly later in the day.

The oarsmen began to arrive at the boathouses as early as 9 o'clock, and soon the river was alive with pleasure craft of every description. The eight and four oared barges were loaded to their utmost capacity with passengers. On the way to the Point there were several lively brushes between the crews and much good-natured rivalry. The Nonpareil's eight-oared barge was the first to arrive at College Point, and the crew secured the baseball field, where a game was played, the losing team paying for dinner. It was dark before the boats reached the Harlem again.

Among the new crews seen on the Harlem during the day was a four-oared gig crew wearing the colors of the Harlem Rowing Club. The crew was composed of Trier, bow; Goode, No. 2; Underhill, No. 3, and Loyd, stroke. All four men rowed in the Harlem Club's junior eight, which was defeated in the Harlem Regatta on Decoration Day. They will begin regular training to-day, and will be entered in the Philadelphia regatta on July 4.

Jerome Rieg, a prominent member of the Harlem Club, met with a mishap while taking a spin up the river in a single rig. When near Malcomb's Dam Bridge he came in collision with a Whitehall boat and capsized. He was fished out, and his boat, which was not damaged, was towed to a near-by float. There it was righted, and he proceeded homeward, none the worse for his unexpected docking.

The Union Boat Club's junior eight, which will probably row at Philadelphia, was on the water twice during the day. The men are rowing in excellent form and covering the mile course in better shape than they did on May 30.

MORRISANIA YACHT CLUB.

Regatta Sailed on the Sound in a Stiff Breeze.

The fourth annual regatta of the Morrisania Yacht Club was sailed yesterday on Long Island Sound in a stiff whole-sail breeze. There were a few mishaps, but nothing more serious than a parted halyard or a broken bobstay, which, however, in two instances, ruined the chances of the unfortunate craft.

The fleet assembled at 10 A. M., off the clubhouse, at Clasnova. The course for the large boats was to and around Gangway Buoy, while the smaller boats went to and around Stepping Stones Light from a buoy anchored off the clubhouse. The preparatory gun for the first class, composed of cabin sloops, was fired at 11:45, and six minutes later the Florence crossed the line, with her sheet trimmed well aft and laying down to her scuppers in a spanking southwest wind. It was 6 o'clock before the last boat finished, as some of the boats were becalmed for about half an hour off Fort Schuyler and had a hard time bucking both tide and wind.

The winners in the various classes were as follows: Class A, Florence; Class B, Water Lily; Class C, Iolanthe; Class D, Ideal; Class E, Lou; Class D, Genesee; Class G, Captain. The summaries:

Name and Owner.	Length.	Start. H. M. S.	Finish. H. M. S.
CLASS A.—Sloops Over 30 Feet.			
Florence, G. Schroeder	34.6	11 51 00	4 20 00
Yankee, A. W. Strong	34	11 52 00	6 00 00
CLASS B.—Sloops 25 to 30 Feet.			
Water Lily, McLoughlin	27.2	11 58 00	5 28 00
Connie, G. Ollweller	27.2	11 58 15	5 56 06
*Gracie S., R. Sheppard	27.1	11 54 00	.....
Peerless, C. Hendricks	27.5	11 58 10	5 44 00
CLASS C.—Cabin, Jib, and Mainsail, 17 to 25 ft.			
Psyche, D. Macherwirth	21.3	12 08 00	4 40 00
Iolanthe, C. Marshall	22.9	12 09 00	3 27 05
Niagara, J. Meyer	24.7	12 09 00	6 04 00
CLASS D. Open, Jib, and Mainsail, 17 to 25 feet.			
Mamie K., E. Kiel	22.6	12 14 40	5 07 00
Sport, H. Booth	19.2	12 16 30	5 06 00
Ideal, J. Coldrum	19	12 14 30	3 42 00
CLASS E.—Cabin Cats, 25 to 30 Feet.			
Aller, J. Nafis	25.10	12 02 50	5 25 00
Lou, George J. Oakes	28.4	12 03 05	4 33 30
*Allegro, E. Miller	25	12 20 00	.....
CLASS G.—Open Cats, 17 to 25 Feet.			
*Fairy, C. Loock	20.6	12 20 30	.....
*Pastime, E. V. Bergin	18.10½	12 20 28	.....
Venus, J. Sassenscheid	18.1	12 20 50	4 14 00
Genesse, J. Cadugan	22	12 21 20	4 06 00
CLASS H.—Open Cats, Under 17 Feet.			
Henry, C. Algoever	16.10	12 26 50	2 15 00
*Teresa T., J. Toole	17	12 29 50	.....
*Mamie R., M. Rehm	16.10	12 28 00	.....
Little Dean, N. Rae	16	12 30 00	2 13 00
Captain, A. Armstrong	16.7	12 31 00	2 03 00
*Did not finish.			

INTERNATIONAL ATHLETICS.

Yale and Harvard Teams to Sail for England July 5.

NEW HAVEN, June 11.—Capt. Fisher of the Yale track team to-night authorized the following statement:

"We have received word from England that our accentance of the English universities' challenge has been received and all negotiations have been completed.

"The American team composed of Yale and Harvard athletes will sail from New York July 5. The date fixed for the meet is July 22.

"The question of the rules to govern the eligibility of athletes has been solved and the American athletes will be governed by are same rules of eligibility as amateurs that hold good for the dual games between Yale and Harvard. The English athletes will be governed by the English rules.

"Trainer Copeland will accompany the Yale team, and Harvard also will take a trainer. The American team has not yet been selected, and will not be until after another conference of the Yale and Harvard management."

NEWS OF THE GOLF WORLD.

The Morris County Golf Club is enjoying a great degree of social activity this month, as is evidenced in the busy side of the golfing life every week on the links. Dances are held in the clubhouse every Friday evening, and the one last week was unusually well attended, the younger set of Madison and Morristown being out in good force. The House Committee, aided by the women of the club, is now arranging for a special social and musical afternoon on Saturday, June 24. There will be music on the lawn, and, besides the second match play round for the President's Cup, a special handicap event at eighteen holes has been arranged for members and their guests. H. McK. Twombly is a frequent visitor to the golf club, driving up in his four-in-hand, and Miss Twombly has been giving careful attention to the game under the tutelage of professional Willie Weir. On Wednesday of this week the women will play another of their fortnightly contests for the "Short Course" Cup.

The Philadelphia women are preparing for one of their most important competitions this week. The annual championship tournament of the Women's Golf Association will be held, beginning to-morrow, and continuing through Friday, on the links of the Huntingdon Valley Country Club. With one exception, all the ablest women golfers of the Quaker City will be among the contestants. Miss Frances C. Griscom has not entered, as she will start for a European tour this week. Among those who will be seen are Miss Elsie F. Cassatt, the present Philadelphia champion; Miss Helen B. Davids, the former champion; Miss K. K. Cassatt, Miss Edith Burt, Mrs. J. C. Patterson, Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, Mrs. W. H. Gorham, and Miss M. C. Maule.

Mrs. Edward A. Manice, who won the driving competition last year at Ardsley, in the women's championship tournament, has been getting in practice for the season on her own club links at the Pittsfield Country Club, and, besides playing in the Pittsfield events this season, she will probably be an active participant on the Stockbridge and Lenox golf links. Miss Olive Baker, Miss Grace Allen, and Mrs. Walter F. Hawkins are among the other good golfing women in the Pittsfield Country Club. The managers of the club have presented a cup for competition by the women and one by the men, and these contests will begin early in July. A series of interclub matches has been arranged with Lenox, Stockbridge, Albany, and Springfield. The Pittsfield Club has decided to hold an open tournament in September, and several handsome prizes already have been offered for the event. Three of the ablest golfers in the club are Harvard students—Harry Allen, Russell Allen, and Walter Cutting.

The statistics of the Princeton Graduating Class show that sixty-two members, nearly one-third of the class, play golf. Six members voted it their favorite game. Chester Griswold, Jr., Captain of the Princeton golf team, is one of these.

J. H. McKinley is ahead thus far in the President's Cup contest at the Fairfield County Golf Club, Greenwich, Conn. He has scored 3 points in the last two games, and Louis S. Kerr and E. W. Russel come next, with 2½ points.

Walter J. Travis should be in good condition for his Oakland Club tournament this week, as he has just lowered the amateur record again for the links to eighty-one strokes.

To-day's Entries at Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds which have run at this meeting; weights 10 pounds below the scale. Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Erwin	112	Daily Report 112
Chenango	112	Stuart 112
Dunblane	112	Prestige 112
Last Cord	112	Makaland 112
Sanitary	112	Ross Clark 112
Battle Royal	112	Mr. Jersey 112
Mischievous	112	Col. Roosevelt 112

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; weights 5 pounds below the scale. Six furlongs.

Momentum	111	Larva	105
Primate	109	Lotus	100
Hanwell	108	Ornamental	95
Mazarine	106	Lady Exile	90
Harry Reed	106	Sister Fox	90
Decide	105		

THIRD RACE.—The Falcon Stakes, for three-year-olds; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Greatland	109	Alpen	96
Royster	101	Diminutive	96
Fly By Night	98		

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; weights 5 pounds below the scale. Six furlongs.

Cesarion	123	Inspection	103
Handball	123	Pennetta	103
Ronalino	108	Hapsburg	102
Tirge	108	Sensational	100
Blarney Stone	108	Tyran	87
Athy	103		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; penalties and allowances. Five and a half furlongs.

Sadducee	116	Withers	110
Prestidigitator	115	Battle Royal	110
Pretorian	115	La Foudre	110
Belle of Orleans	112		

SIXTH RACE.—The Greater New York Steeplechase Handicap for four-year-olds and upward. Over the full course, about two and a half miles.

Olindo	16	Cing T.	150
Challenger	16	Populist	147
Lon Hart	164	White Garters	142
Diversion	163	Iranian	136
Governor Budd	160	Perion	135
Westoun	153	The Tory	135
Decapod	152		

Olindo and Perion, F. Gebhard's entry; Diversion and White Garters, Mr. Chamblet's entry.

Note—The fourth race having failed to fill, it was declared off and the second race divided, the last half being run as as the fourth race.

A Croquet Guide.

The June number of Spalding's Athletic Library consists of a croquet guide and the official rules adopted by the National Croquet Association of America. The introduction to the guide points out that "croquet needs no special dress," and is therefore well "suited to those who would, if compelled to change suits, take no exercise at all." It is also stated that the game is being replaced by lawn tennis in England only "because prepared grounds were never used there," while in America the game is declared to be as popular as ever.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Cincinnati Defeats Louisville and Cleveland—Chicago Wins from St. Louis.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	36	11	.766
Boston	31	14	.689
Chicago	28	20	.583
Baltimore	26	19	.578
Philadelphia	26	19	.578
St. Louis	27	20	.574
Cincinnati	23	23	.500
New York	21	25	.457
Pittsburg	18	26	.409
Washington	17	30	.362
Louisville	14	33	.298
Cleveland	8	35	.186

Games To-day.

Boston in New York.
Brooklyn in Baltimore.
Philadelphia in Washington.
Pittsburg in Cleveland.
St. Louis in Chicago.
Louisville in Cincinnati.

Other Games.

At Newark—Scranton, 7; Newark, 4.
At Albany—Albany, 16; Schenectady, 11.
At Providence—Providence, 13; Hartford, 2.
At Utica—Utica, 9; Oswego, 8.

Cincinnati Wins Two Games.

CINCINNATI, June 11.—The Cincinnatis won two games to-day, one from the Louisvilles and the other from the Clevelands. The Louisvilles' outfield did good work, but their pitchers were weak. Wagner's batting was a feature of the game. There was little interest in the Cincinnati-Cleveland game. Bates, the Cleveland pitcher, was extremely weak. Scores:

Cincinnati	3	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	..	—8
Louisville	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Cincinnati, 12; Louisville, 6. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Louisville, 2. Batteries—Cincinnati, Wood and Breitenstein; Louisville, Kittridge and Magee and Dowling. Umpires—Emslie and McDonald. Attendance, 8,276.

Cincinnati	3	3	1	0	0	3	0	0	..	—10
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	— 1

Base hits—Cincinnati, 8; Cleveland, 8. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Cleveland, 0. Batteries—Cincinnati, Vaughn and Hahn; Cleveland, Schreckgst and Bates. Umpires—McDonald and Emslie.

Chicago Wins in a Game of Casualties.

CHICAGO, June 11.—Chicago won to-day in the ball game with the St. Louis nine. Two errors and a "single" gave St. Louis a run in the first, after which they were unable to touch Griffith, the Chicago pitcher. The Chicagos evened up the score in the sixth inning and won out in the eighth on Mertes's "triple" and two outs. Wolverton and Nichols collided in the sixth inning, both being knocked senseless. Wolverton was badly injured internally. Cross was hit in the eye by a batted ball and Chance had his leg hurt in blocking a St. Louis runner at the plate. Score:

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	..	—2
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Chicago, 9; St. Louis, 5. Errors—Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 0. Batteries—Chicago, Nichols and Chance and Griffith; St. Louis, Criger and Cuppy. Umpires—Swartwood and Warner. Attendance, 10,000.

ARREST OF BASEBALL PLAYERS.

Enforcement of the Sunday Laws in Buffalo and Detroit.

BUFFALO, June 11.—The police stopped the baseball game between Buffalo and Kansas City in the last half of the ninth inning, and arrested the eighteen players. The men were taken to the station and charged with violating the Sunday laws. President Franklin went security for the appearance of the players in court to-morrow morning. Buffalo had won the game before the police interfered. Score, 5 to 2.

DETROIT, June 11.—At the close of the ball game to-day between Detroit and Minneapolis the Sheriff notified the players of both teams that they were under arrest and ordered them to report at the jail. This they did, and were registered and released for appearance before a Justice to-morrow. The Sheriff will make to-day's game a test to see whether a conviction can be had under the statute forbidding Sunday amusements.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:28	Sun sets...7:32	Moon sets..10:32

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:21	Gov. Isl'd..10:40	H. Gate... ....
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..10:21	Gov. Isl'd..10:40	H. Gate...12:45

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JUNE 12.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Peninsular, Azores	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
TUESDAY, JUNE 13.		
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
City of Washington, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
South Cambria, Inagua	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14.		
Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, JUNE 15.		
Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Cienfuegos, Guantanamo	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Edam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Madiana, Barbados	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Prinz Regent Luitpold, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, JUNE 16.		
Tallsman, Barbados	2:00 P. M.	.....

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamer Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June $13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June $13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June $15 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June $23 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after June $9 and up to June $23 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Trop Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June $25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after June $23 and up to July $7 at 6:30 P. M. on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive July 7.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China and Japan which arrived at Vancouver are due in New York on the morning of Monday, June 12.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Hongkong of May 11, Shanghai, May 15; Yokohama, May 23, and Honolulu, June 2, which reached San Francisco by the steamer Doric, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Wednesday, June 14.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JUNE 12.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, June 1.
A. R. Thorpe, Curacoa, June 3.
Chateau Lafite, Havre, May 31.
Finance, Colon, June 5.
Furnessia, Glasgow, June 1.
Louisiana, New Orleans, June 7.
Montauk, Gibraltar, May 24.
Montcalm, London, May 28.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, May 17.
Tresco, Para, May 24.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13.

Adirondack, Port Limon, June 6.
Bovic, Liverpool, June 3.
Chalmette, New Orleans, June 8.
Concho, Galveston, June 7.
Kaiser Friedrich, Bremen, June 6.
Kansas City, Swansea, May 31.
Kansas City, Savannah, June 10.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, June 5.
Southwark, Antwerp, June 3.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14.

British Empire, Antwerp, June 3.
Evelyn, San Juan, June 8.
Grangense, Para, June 4.
Hekla, Christiansand, June 2.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, June 3.
Ohio, Hull, June 3.
Servia, Liverpool, June 6.
Winifred, New Orleans June 9.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15.

Germania, Liverpool, June 7.
Horrox, St. Lucia, June 8.
Pretoria, Hamburg, June 5.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16.

Deramore, Gibraltar, June 3.
Patria, Gibraltar, June 4.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17.

Dunblane, Gibraltar, June 4.
Eddie, Gibraltar, June 3.
Manhattan, London June 6.
New York, Southampton, June 10.
Umbria, Liverpool, June 10.

Arrived.

SS Marquette, (Br.,) Gates, London June 1, with mdse. to the Atlantic Transport Line. Southeast of Fire Island at 10:50 P. M.

SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Santelli, Havre June 4, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. East of Fire Island at 10:28 P. M.

SS Cuic, (Br.,) Lancaster, Liverpool May 30, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Tjomo, (Nor.,) Nilsen, Barbados June 2, with mdse. and passengers to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS British Trader, (Br.,) O'Hagan, Antwerp May 27, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 10:34 P. M. 10th.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Voege, Rotterdam May 29, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Horatio, (Br.,) Tocoue, Ceara May 26 and Para 31st, with mdse. to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.

SS South Cambria, (Br.,) Morgan, Cape Haiti, &c., May 24, with mdse. and passengers to Cameron Steamship Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Cluden, (Br.,) Trattles, Amsterdam May 27, in ballast to Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Hamilton, Dole, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah June 9, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville June 8 and Charleston 9th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Grenada, (Br.,) Hauslip, Trinidad June 3 and Grenada 4th, with mdse. and passengers to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS City of Kingston, (Br.,) Madeira, Port Antonio, Annatto Bay, and Port Maria, &c., June 5, with fruit to American Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

Cable SS Britannia, (Br.,) Woodcock, Fayal May 14, to master.

SS R. F. Matthews, (Br.,) Horsley, Palermo May 2, with mdse. to Phelps Bros. & Co. Southeast of Five Island at 7:00 P. M.

SS Goldsboro, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., June 11, 9:30 P. M., southerly, clearing.

Sailed.

SS Biela, (Br.,) for Manchester.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 11.—SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimkasten, (from Bremen,) sld. from Southampton for New York at 7:15 P. M. to-day.

SS Tuscarora, (Br.,) Capt. Payne, from New York, arr. at London to-day.

SS Rocklight, (Br.,) Capt. Paton, sld. from London for New York to-day.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Wadsworth, (from Glasgow,) sld. from Moville for New York June 9.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 8:30 A. M. to-day.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Rupe, sld. from Havre for New York at noon to-day.

SS Westernland, (Belg.,) Capt. Mills, from Antwerp for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Elchel, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Bremen to-day.

Did Not Want Louis Schwab Badly.

SING SING, N. Y., June 11.—Louis Schwab was released from the State prison here last Monday after serving two years for grand larceny. He was immediately arrested on request of the Newark (N. J.) authorities, who wanted him on a charge of bigamy. He was held until to-day without the Newark police taking any steps to obtain him. County Judge Lent released him, holding that if the Newark authorities had wanted him badly they would have acted before this.

Buffalo Man Killed by a Train.

PHELPS, N. Y., June 11.—Henry B. Locke of 227 Central Avenue, Buffalo, died here at 4 o'clock this afternoon from injuries received by being struck by an east-bound freight train on the New York Central Railroad which passed through here about midnight last night. He was found near the tracks one mile east of here by a farmer and brought to this place. His head was severely bruised and his left arm horribly mangled. His arm was amputated near the elbow this morning, but he was too weak to survive the operation. He was thirty-four years of age, and leaves a mother in Buffalo and a brother, F. M. Locke of Victor, N. Y.

An Analysis

of the cloths used in our garments will convince you of the absolute purity of every fibre—all wool and fast color. The ideal hot weather suit is made of Feather-weight Serge. To order here, $15.50, from a selection of six different weaves and shades of blue.

Write for Samples.

SIX LITTLE TAILORS

BROADWAY, opposite Post Office.

The "New" Anti-Rusting Tinware

Guaranteed not to rust.

LEWIS & CONGER

130 AND 132 WEST 42D ST.

SPORTING GOODS.

High Grade BICYCLES, $11.98. Guaranteed New Goods.

We always lead in low prices; other grades, $14.49, $17.50, $19.50, $25; all makes slaughtered.

Full Size KANGAROO TIRES, $2.00

1899 Hartfords, $1.90; $2.30, $2.75; Trenton Tires, 99c; Akrons, $1.25, $1.50; Guaranteed Goodyears, $1.99; N. D. Flag Bells, 29c; Handlebars, 25c; Footpumps, 19c.

WILLIS' 110 to 116 Nassau St., n'r Ann; also 23 Park Row, next Dennett's.

PHONOGRAPH RECORD EXCHANGE. "The name tells the game." Motoscope records exchanged. 26 WEST B'WAY, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER OF JURORS IN REGARD TO CLAIMS FOR EXEMPTION FROM JURY DUTY.
Room 127, Stewart Building.
No. 280 Broadway, third floor.
NEW YORK, June 2, 1899.

Claims for exemption from jury duty will be heard by me daily at my office from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., excepting Saturdays, when the hearings will be between 9 A. M. and 12 M.

Those entitled to exemption are clergymen, lawyers, physicians, surgeons, surgeon dentists, veterinary surgeons, professors or teachers in a college, academy, or public school, editors, editorial writers or reporters of daily papers, licensed pharmaceutists or pharmacists actually engaged in their respective professions and not following any other calling; active and honorably discharged militiamen, policemen and honorably discharged volunteer firemen, election officers, non-residents and city, State, and United States employes; officers of vessels making regular trips; licensed pilots actually following that calling; Superintendents, conductors, and engineers of a railroad company other than a street railroad company; telegraph operators actually doing duty as such, stationary engineers, Grand, Special, Sheriff's and municipal court jurors and persons physically incapable of performing jury duty by reason of severe sickness, deafness or other physical disorder.

Those who have not answered as to their liability or proved permanent exemption will receive a "jury enrollment notice" requiring them to appear before me this year. Whether liable or not, such notice must be answered in person and at this office room 127, under severe penalties. If exempt, the party must bring proof of exemption; if liable he must also answer in person, giving full and correct name, residence, &c., &c. No attention paid to letters.

All good citizens will aid the course of justice and secure reliable and respectable juries and equalize their duty by serving promptly when summoned, allowing their clerks or subordinates to serve, reporting to me any attempt at bribery or evasion, and suggesting names for enrollment. Persons between twenty-one and seventy years of age. Summer absentees, persons temporarily ill, and United States jurors are not exempt.

Every man must attend to his own notice. It is a misdemeanor to give any jury paper to another to answer. It is also punishable by fine or imprisonment to give or receive any present or bribe, directly or indirectly, in relation to a jury service, or to withhold said any paper or make any false statement, and every case will be fully prosecuted.

CHARLES WELDE,
Commissioner of Jurors,
Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL NOTICE.

An examination for pupils not in the public schools, who are legal residents of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and who may wish to enter one of the High Schools, will be held at the High School buildings on the afternoons of Thursday and Friday, June 15th and 16th, beginning at 2:30 o'clock.

Applicants will be examined in Arithmetic, Geography, History of the United States, English Grammar and Composition, Spelling, Reading, and Writing, and they will take their examination at the school which they desire to attend.

The Boys' High School is at 400 West 13th St. the Girls' High School at 36 East 12th St., and the High School for both Girls and Boys is at 157th St. and 3d Av.

JOHN JASPER, Superintendent,
Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), SIXTH AVE.

Notions And Dressmakers' Supplies.

There's a hint of little things that all women need. You'll find the qualities first class—no "seconds" or doubtful grades. The prices are matchless.

Tracing Wheels, black enamelled handle, hardened steel rollers, 4c., 9c., 10., 14c.

Stitched Sateen Tape Measures, metal tipped, 3c. and 4c.

Fancy Frilled Silk Garter Elastic, all colors, worth 35c. per yard; our price 24c.

Super Lisle Loom Elastic, black or white,
3-8 in. 34c. doz.; 3c. yd.
1-2 in. 41c. doz.; 4c. yd.
5-8 in. 46c. doz.; 4c. yd.
3-4 in. 52c. doz.; 5c. yd.
7-8 in. 58c. doz., 5c. yd.
1 in. 64c. doz.; 6c. yd.

Plain Edge Silk Elastic Hose Supporters, worth 35c. pair, our price 18c.

Aluminum Hair Pins, will not rust, suitable for the seashore, per dozen, 5c. and 6c.

Pearl Head Lace Pins, per dozen, 8c.

Pins in Books, assorted black and white, 4c.

English Pins, per paper, 4c.

Hooks and Eyes, with spring, per gross, 7c.

Hooks and Eyes, with spring, all brass, washable, per gross, 15c.

Cotton Glace Belting, piece of 9 yards, 9c.

Silk Faced Belting, piece of 10 yards, 29c.

Double Serge Belting, superior quality, piece of 10 yards, 69c.

Hook and Eye Tape, black, white or gray, per yard, 10c.

Prussian Binding, black and white, 12c.

Taffeta Seam Binding, half inch wide, red, pink, light blue, dark blue, orange, lavender, tan, grays, cream and nile—piece of 10 yards, 10c.

Cotton Bone Casing, silk stitched, per dozen pieces of 10 yards, 54c.; piece, 5c.

Silk Faced Bone Casing, black and white, 15c.

"Essex" Pure Rubber Dress Shields, covered with nainsook, sizes 3, 4 and 5, at 10c.

"Victoria" pure Rubber Dress Shields, double cover of nainsook, size 2 at 11c., size 3 at 12c., size 4 at 13c., size 5 at 16c., size 6 at 19c., size 7 at 24c.

Seamless

The Wanamaker Store

June: Poetic, Practical, Prosaic

THIS business does not compete with poets. They may exploit and extol the leafy month and its rarity to their hearts' content—and yours. Sentiment must have a prosaic basis. Practical things underlie the poetic.

The treatment, care and uses of ice are in order now. Summer home furnishings are properly in evidence. Good bargains are never out of harmony. June has very many merchandise specialties, and just as many generalities as any other month. Ergo—Wanamaker's should interest you in June.

Crockery for Summer Uses Rural resorts, hotels, temporary Summer homes, have needs that are their own. Neatness, durability, cheapness, must unite—especially in crockery. Costly china, as a rule, is not wanted.

Your cottage has been in the thought of our chinaware man. His imagination sees the table of the seaside or mountain hostelry spread with his triumphs of chinaware. Therefore the following first offered to-day:

At $4.50 for 100 pieces—English porcelain dinner sets; reduced from $6.
At $10 for 100 pieces—Maddock porcelain dinner sets; flower and gold decoration; laurel wreath borders; reduced from $15.
At $12 for 112 pieces—English porcelain dinner sets; light blue borders traced with gold; reduced from $18.50.
At $14 for 113 pieces—American porcelain dinner sets; border decorations of flowers and gold.
At $17.50 for 100 pieces—Limoges china dinner sets; floral decorations; reduced from $25.
At $22.50 for 100 pieces—Limoges china dinner sets; two decorations; reduced from $30.
At $25 for 100 pieces—Haviland china dinner sets; six designs of border decorations.

TABLE GLASSWARE:
At 60c. doz.—Thin blown tumblers, needle-etched in a variety of patterns. This quality sells regularly at $1.25 a dozen.
At 35c. doz.—Thin blown engraved tumblers; 3 patterns; regularly $1 dozen.

Fancy French and Austrian China A collection as large as this must, in the very nature of things, be low-priced in detail.

Quantities govern prices almost invariably and few dealers can enjoy our capacity for quantity.

The cheapness here is real, obvious and often great. The choosing is equalled by only a few of America's greatest china stocks. Examples:

The Fancy Plates at $1.50 each.
The Fancy Plates at $1 each.
The Austrian China Plates at 35c. and 45c. Beautiful pieces, with medallion centres, solid color borders, gold overlaid.
The Austrian China Tea Cups and Saucers at 10c. These are far less than half a fair and established price.
The French China Tea Cups and Saucers, Haviland's new shapes, at 25c. for cup and saucer.

Six dollars a dozen is the price dealers generally have seemed to think fair for these.

Chamber Toilet Sets More crockery for Summer housekeeping. Strongly made, durable, attractively decorated, *and* cheap. Much greater prices are elsewhere demanded for their equals.

At $2 for 7 pieces—Fine white stone china toilet sets; slop jar included.
At $2 for 7 pieces—American porcelain toilet sets in several styles of underglaze decoration; with slop jar.
At $3.50 for 11 pieces—American porcelain toilet sets in underglaze decorations; with slop jar.
At $5 for 12 pieces—English porcelain toilet sets, in fluted shape; 2 styles of decoration, with slop jar. Value $7.50.

Jardinieres Just one sort especially suitable for lawn or veranda. All of these are in solid colors, in the latest, desirable shapes. Serviceable, too, as well as good looking

7 and 8-in. diameter sizes, 50c. each.
9 and 10-in. diameter sizes, 85c. each.
Basement.

Summer Things in the Kitchen Most of these things below have to do with ice. Icy hints are worth reading such days as these of late.

Of course refrigerators lead, and the Eddy leads the refrigerators. But there is interest attached even to so small a thing as an ice pick in the days that are ahead of us.

And so, these hints, lest you not have the thing you need at just the time you need it most.

Eddy Refrigerators the best in the market; of pine wood, oak grained; zinc lined; slate shelves; 13 sizes, $12.50 to $65.
Eddy Ice Chests, 5 sizes; $7 to $17.50.
Reade Odorless Refrigerators; of oak; zinc lined, 14 sizes; $9.75 to $46.25
"Puritan" Refrigerators; of ash, zinc lined; some lined with galvanized iron; 10 styles; $7.25 to $27.
Puritan Chests, $3 to $4.
Nursery Refrigerators, $2.25 to $6.
Fifth floor.

Ice Picks, 10c., 18c., 20c. and 25c.
Ice Shavers, 35c. and 50c.
Ice Chisels, 10c., 15c., 18c., 25c. and 75c.
Ice Breakers, 25c., 45c. and $2.
Ice Crushers, $1.75.
Oak Water Coolers with iron tanks; porcelain lined; 2 to 10 gals., $5 to $14.
Oak Water Coolers galvanized lined; 2 to 8 gals., $1 to $4.
The "Wanamaker" Ice Cream Freezers:
2 qts., $1.50 4 qts., $2.85 14 qts., $5
3 qts., $1.85 6 qts., $3.60 24 qts., $12.75
4 qts., $2.10 10 qts., $4.40 32 qts., $17
Basement.

Typewriters Practical experience decides the

Wanamaker-Wellington

to be the best writing machine in the market.

Public approval is rapidly fixing it in its proper place—the first place.

For simplicity, accuracy, durability and facility it has no match. The price is only

Sixty Dollars

To be had only at Wanamaker's.
Basement.

Half Prices on Decorative Teplitz China

"Teplitz" indicates one of the distinctive, unique varieties of the ceramic art. You know "Teplitz" ware, its finish, colors, decoration. Description would be superfluous. But facts about to-day's showing are essential.

It is the largest and best selected collection of "Teplitz" ware ever offered at bargain prices in America.

Not a piece has ever been shown before. Three days ago they were revealed to American daylight.

Every piece is of latest design.

The collection includes Vases of many sorts and sizes, Figures, Busts, Groups, Flower Chariots, Taper Holders, Bracket Vases, Bon-Bon Dishes, and many other things.

The values of these beautiful bits of Bric-a-Brac range

From 50c. to $40

They are to be sold at

From 25c. to $20

You can anticipate your next holiday gifts.

You can give a touch of elegance, most cheaply, to your Summer cottage.

You can secure artistic things for your city home at less than half values.

You *cannot* get such pieces equally cheap unless you get them *now*. And *that's* worth remembering.

Why all this? No use to reason "why." The whole fact, beautiful and cheap,—more beautiful because cheap is all that concerns *you*. The losses fall elsewhere, and no sympathy need go to waste on them.

Tenth St. Aisle and Basement.

40,000 Sheets and Pillow-Cases

Summer Home and Summer Hotel Furnishing Chance

This is the invitation to "a sheet and pillow-case party" that will begin this morning at eight o'clock and last as long as it takes to distribute forty thousand bargains.

Cotton prices have been on the up-grade ever since January. A pillow-case costs from 3 to 5 cents more to-day than it did then,—an increase that, in the cotton trade, means a great deal.

Yet the prices that we give you to-day are less than the low-record prices of last January. The explanation? Never mind it;—isn't the fact enough?

The cotton used in these is one of the two best known makes in America. You will find it a better grade than that generally recognized as "standard" for this class of goods.

Here are the prices, as compared with Saturday's prices on standard qualities:—

BLEACHED PILLOW CASES
42x36 in. at 10½c.; heretofore 13c.
42x38½ in., at 11½c.; heretofore 14c.
50x38½ in., at 15c.; heretofore 18c.
BLEACHED SHEETS
72x90 in., at 45c.; heretofore 50c.
81x90 in., at 50c.; heretofore 53c.
90x90 in., at 55c.; heretofore 58c.
90x99 in., at 59c.; heretofore 63c.

And these prices rule to-day on the highest grades:—Made of the strongest and finest muslin known to the trade.

PILLOW CASES
42x36 in., 14c. 45x36 in., 16c. 50x38½ in., 21c.
42x38½ in., 15c. 45x38½ in., 17c. 54x38½ in., 23c.
SHEETS
63x90 in., 61c. 81x90 in., 74c. 90x99 in., 86c.
72x90 in., 68c. 90x90 in., 78c. 90x108 in., 94c.
99x99 in., $1. 99x108 in., $1.08.
Fourth avenue.

A Linen Suiting at 6½c. a Yard

(Imported to Sell at 25c.)

Every woman to whose attention this offer comes will read it through because it speaks of linen suitings, if for no other reason. Cool, comfortable, serviceable and pretty, the standard of linen as a fabric for Summer wear under severe conditions is established, not only in woman's judgment, but in her dress-affections as well.

These are the plain, natural-color suitings that speak of hard wear and comfort whenever you look at them. Pure linen, but selling at a cotton price.

There are 12,500 yards. The importer expected them to retail at 25c. a yard. Full 32 inches wide. 6½c. as long as they last.

Rotunda.

Shoes,---A New Record

The present selling has already established new figures for our Shoe Store, although it had some remarkable totals to overcome. We believe that it has, in addition, set a new record for American shoe retailing under any conditions.

The reason for these amazing totals lies more in the shoes themselves than in the prices asked for them. True, the prices are a third to a half less than the usual figures, but what's a price if the goods are wrong?

These shoes, however, are *right*,—right in every way.

Sizes are still complete in the

MEN'S SHOES AT $2.30—Heavy and light; weight tan and black laced shoes.
MEN'S SHOES AT $2—Black and tan calf and patent leather welted shoes.
MEN'S SHOES AT $1.40—Black calfskin and satin oil laced and congress out-door shoes.
WOMEN'S SHOES AT $2—Extra fine kidskin; laced and buttoned; in black only; will be appreciated by those who wear the finest shoes.
WOMEN'S SHOES AT $1.40—A great assortment of fashionable shoes; buttoned and laced; tan and black kidskin.
WOMEN'S SHOES AT $1—Laced and buttoned; black chrome tanned kidskin, with solid soles.
BOYS' SHOES AT $1.25—Tan and black shoes with heels; sizes 11 to 2; black Titan calf shoes, with spring heels; sizes 9 to 13. Larger sizes, $1.50 and $1.75.
SLIPPERS FOR MEN AND WOMEN, 20c.—The tapestry kind with carpet soles; usually 50c.
CHILDREN'S SHOES AT 65c.—Black kid with tips; stout soles that will wear well; neat shapes and all sizes, 5 to 8. Sizes 8½ to 10½ are 80c.; sizes 11 to 2 are 95c.; and you can get some tan shoes in the last lot.
Fifth Floor.

Until Next Saturday, June 17,

You may buy an Orient or Continental Bicycle

On Monthly Payments

After that date the Wanamaker Bicycle Club can consider no applications.

Women's Short-back Sailor Hats What we considered a fair supply of these was placed on sale a few days ago. They were quickly owned by others. A new lot now ready and their stay here will doubtless be as brief. They are trimmed short-back sailor hats at $3 and $5—trimmed with exceeding care and in latest styles. See them promptly to-day and you will quickly appreciate their popularity at those prices.

Second Floor, Tenth street.

Women's Paris-made Undergarments $1.25 Each That price just about represents the cost of making a single ruffle on some of these handsome all hand-made petticoats and night gowns. Lots are somewhat broken, but your size in one or another pretty style is here. If these garments were offered at $4 and $5 each, they would then be only reasonably priced.

Second floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

Concerning Straw Mattings Here are all the kinds that are good. Here is no kind that is not good. Volumes would say no more.

The unchangeable Chinese send their unchanging best. The facile Jap has sent his freshest and newest. Choice enough for any one, in either make and at prices like these:—

Figured Chinese mattings, $7 to $18 per roll.
Figured Japanese mattings, $5 to $25 per roll.
Plain white mattings, in 9 grades, $7 to $20 per roll.

And plenty of especial cheapness, like these:—

At 25c. yd.—100 rolls of Japanese Matting, small figures and carpet effects; were 35c.
At 18c. yd.—150 rolls Japanese Matting; all new and good patterns; were 25c.
Also an exceptionally good value in Chinese Mattings—$5 for roll of 40 yards.
Third floor.

Napkins—Some Rare Values A noteworthy sale, comprising large quantities of excellent grades of napkins, begins here this morning. Former fair prices are given below, with the reductions. Though in good supply at the sale's beginning, it will be the part of wisdom to be prompt.

50c. doz.—Full bleached Scotch napkins; 16 in.; 75c. kind.
90c. doz.—Of bleached German drill; strong, durable; were $1.15. 18 in. size at $1 doz., instead of $1.35. 21 in. sort at $1.50 doz., instead of $1.75.
85c. doz.—About 120 dozen silver bleached napkins; 20 and 21½ inch; were $1.25.
$1.50 doz.—Snow white Scotch napkins; 20 in.; strong and sightly. 23½ in. size, $2.25.
$2 doz.—Good quality bleached Scotch napkins; 23½ in.; were $2.75.
At $1.85 doz.—Of heavy bleached German damask; numerous attractive patterns; were $2.25.
$1.75 doz.—Of fine quality Scotch double damask; snow white bleach; pretty patterns; 20 in.; were $2.50.
$3 doz.—Extra heavy bleached German double damask; one of the best-wearing napkins we know; were $4.25.
$3.50 doz.—Large extra heavy Irish bleached double damask napkins; handsome patterns; were good value at $5.
Fourth avenue.

Light-weight Bed Clothing Coverings that afford the needed warmth, yet are not burdensome. Blankets and comfortables especially made for use during Summer. Of the former a carefully selected assortment—qualities that we know are good. Some kinds are priced thus,—moderately enough,—as inspection of the goods will show:

At $2 pair—Good white wool and cotton blankets for single beds.
At $2.50 pair—Fine soft finish, for single beds.
At $3.25 pair—Of pure wool filling on light cotton warp; single bed size.
At $2.25 pair—Large size; medium weight.
At $2.75 pair—Well finished blankets for double beds.
At $3.50 pair—Medium weight, soft and fine; double bed size.
At $2.50—Very light, white wool and cotton blankets, with pink and blue borders; full size.

A good variety of silkoline comfortables; filling of pure white cotton and coverings with light attractive patterns.

Third floor.

Colored Shirt Waists Of considerably more than ordinary interest is this most comprehensive stock. It is conveniently arranged and classified so as to permit of selection speedily and satisfactorily, and whatever is new and best in shirt waists is here. Fine foreign fabrics are fairly represented. The choicest of American goods in plenty. About prices:

At 75c.—Of striped cheviot; pointed yoke and plaited back; full front.
At 85c.—Striped percale; yoke and plaited back; full front; bias stripes.
At $1—Fine quality percale; full front; bayadere stripes; yoke and plaited back.
At $1.50—Percale; full front with 16 fine bias plaits; yoke and plaited back.
At $1.75—Striped cheviot; full front, fine bias plaits; yoke and plaited back.
At $2—Fine striped madras; full front of fine plaits; pointed yoke and plaited back.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Road Flyers No more women's models, we are sorry to say, but enough of the men's models in 22 and 24-inch frames to make a paragraph about them worth printing.

These are undoubtedly the last. When these are sold, there will be nearly five thousand wheels on the road bearing the Road Flyer nameplate. We have sold all these ourselves in the course of the last thirty days, and have heard nothing but praise of them.

A $40 wheel of reliable and sterling character, for

Sixteen Dollars

The Wanamaker Grape Juice Absolutely pure grape juice, bottled expressly for us, and good enough to give our name to. Nothing whatever but the extracted sweetness of Concord grapes, with no addition, mixture or adulteration, and entirely free from fermentation.

A Summer beverage with few equals. Quarts, 50c., $5 doz.; Pints, 25c.; $2.75 doz.; Half Pints, 15c.; $1.75 doz.

The Wanamaker Store

To-day—to-morrow—the end. Just three days more to buy the International Library at half price. To-day is the last day of the cloth sets. Full levant sets all sold now.

Last Day for Cloth Sets

NO more cloth sets of the International Library after to-night, unless you choose to buy from the publishers at double our Club price. The cloth style is the one we sell for $2 per month, and if that is all you care to pay, to-day is your last chance.

We have had to refuse a good many orders for full levant sets since the last ones were sold. Some of our friends will be in to-morrow and want a cloth set when it is too late. Many more will be disappointed on Thursday to find that there are no more of any sort.

Only Three Days More

If you cannot get to the store to-day, *write*. We shall fill orders *mailed* in direct response to this advertisement, but the counter sale ends on Wednesday. This is the greatest book bargain we have ever offered—

A Work that You Ought to Have at a Price You Cannot Afford to Miss.

The whole story of human life—all that man has achieved or attempted, all that he has seen or dreamed, hoped or feared, or thought or felt; all his songs and cries, loves and hates, are preserved in books. The best part of this world of books constitutes the International Library. Who owns and reads this Library enjoys books and knows books better than if he spent his entire lifetime in haphazard reading.

Mail this Coupon To-day. T

JOHN WANAMAKER, New York.

Enclosed find $1 for membership in the Wanamaker Library Club. Send set to address below. I agree to pay balance in 15 monthly payments.

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

The Club Price Is Only One-Half the Publishers' Price

The complete set (20 big vols.), any binding, is sent to those joining the Wanamaker Club. The membership fee is **ONLY $1.** You are allowed ten days to examine the books. If you choose to return them, your dollar is refunded. If you keep them, you pay monthly for 15 months: $2 for cloth binding, $3 for half morocco, or $4 for rich three-quarter levant. The full levant style, at $6 per month, are all sold. We recommend one of the leather bindings as being more appropriate for so large a volume, and more durable. Specimen pages and full information concerning club membership mailed free.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts., N.Y.

IN THE TEXTILE MARKETS

Advances in Prices in Nearly All Lines of the Trade.

SHORTAGE OF WOOL EXPECTED

Decrease of Production Having Its Effect on Manufactured Goods—Brisk Business Conditions.

There is a gradual stiffening in the prices of raw wool both here and abroad, and this will have the effect not only of sustaining prices on woolen fabrics, but undoubtedly will push them up a little further in the near future. Next season probably will see higher prices than this. This advance in wool is largely on account of the scarcity that is becoming evident in various parts of the world. Dry weather is accountable for the shortage in Australia, and the wool growers there have been expecting it for some time. The new clips are far below the normal production, and it is much the same way in other wool-growing countries, for the same or some other cause.

The wool market in this city has lost some of its activity, but none of its strength. The wool that is on hand is in strong hands, and will not be disposed of unless the proper advances are paid. The higher prices that are being bid for the new Western clips show that holders have only to wait in order to get a good advance. Pulled wools have continued in very fair request, the trading running along fine and medium grade stocks. Combings have received considerable attention of late at from 30 to 35 cents for best quarter bloods and fine combings in the grease. Texas wools have sold in a fair way, the trading having been principally in Fall wools. More business could have been accomplished if the holders and brokers had not held out so strongly for higher prices.

MEN'S WOOLENS AND WORSTEDS.

Duplicate orders are beginning to come to hand in the men's wear department of the woolen market, and each succeeding day sees more of them. Buyers of both men's wear and dress goods are beginning to realize that their early purchases were far from what they should have been for the coming season. They are purchasing with a freer hand, and the foundation is rapidly being laid for a big amount of Fall business.

The market as a whole cannot be said to be very active. Men's wear woolens and worsteds are feeling the demand more than any other department, and the additional order business in this line has begun to reach quite satisfactory proportions. Agents as a rule feel quite positive of a good-sized business at considerably higher prices. The market is growing stronger daily. There are promises of higher prices from the existing conditions in the woolen and worsted markets, while other influences, such as the prices of wool and advanced wages, are having their effect. Prices have been advanced within a week on some lines of Fall goods, both in and out of the combination, from 5 to 10 cents, and at these advanced prices several lines have been sold out and withdrawn.

The advanced prices named have been largely on worsted suitings, both plain and fancy. Woolens and overcoatings also have shared to some extent in the rise, the latter principally in fancy backed coverts. Manufacturers are watching the course of the raw wool market with considerable interest and a little anxiety, for while advances in that will inevitably mean advances in the fabrics, the latter will be advanced anyway, but the manufacturers may not be able to keep up the percentage of profit.

It is undeniably a worsted season, and worsteds of all kinds have secured a good business. Nearly every line has been at least fairly successful. Clays and serges have been in good demand in all weights from twelve to twenty ounces, and are sold out in many cases, so that deliveries cannot be promised before the first or last of September. Three or four particularly good lines of serges have been advanced 7½ and 10 cents, strictly on account of good business. Clothiers realize now that further advances are inevitable, and are trying to cover themselves before it is too late. They are getting good orders from their traveling salesmen, and so work with a freer hand. The best business of the week has been in all worsted goods at from $1.42½ to $1.75, and some of the higher grades up to $2.75, have done well. Cotton worsteds at from 80 to 90 cents, and some as high as $1.12½, have sold well. Cassimeres are not enjoying the same popularity as worsteds. Cheviots are showing a fair business in fancy lines, and good designs at from $1.10 to $1.75. Black and blue piece dyes are very quiet.

There is increasing interest manifested in the approaching Spring season. Agents are making final examinations of "blankets," but the opening date and the prices will depend almost entirely upon the action of the combination. A brisk trade is almost positive. Contracts were taken last week for many thousand dollars' worth of goods, to be delivered in the Winter and paid for in the Spring. The general opening will occur about the middle of July.

OVERCOATINGS.

The interest in overcoatings is growing daily, and some good duplicate orders are being received. The demand, however, is uneven. Coverts in both plain and fancy backs have seen the best business and have been advanced on an average 5 per cent. The liveliest lines are those ranging from $1 to $1.40. Kerseys have been in fair demand at around $1.25. Beavers are quiet, though showing some activity in cheap lines. Friezes and chinchillas are doing a moderate business at 80 cents to $1.

DRESS GOODS.

While there has been a fair business in woolen and worsted dress goods, this division of the market lacks snap and go. Early purchases were increased in some cases, but buyers are not, as a rule, ready as yet to do any considerable amount of trading. Sellers at the same time are holding back and not trying to push their lines. The market is firm in spite of many efforts that have been made to get concessions. There are strong indications that rough-faced wool fancies will occupy a very strong position. Mohair and camel's hair stripes and plaids have been prominent in the week's business. Homespuns have attracted plenty of attention and will be good throughout the season. Crepons continue strong, both in domestic and foreign goods. A very good business has come to hand in staple goods, such as imported serges at $1.50. Broadcloths, cashmeres, and Henriettas also have shared in popularity. Venetians have done a very good business in some quarters, at from 50 cents to $1.37½. Cheviot suitings are good at $1.25. Cloakings are quiet except for Venetians and kerseys. Coverts are in fair demand, but beavers are very slow.

SILKS.

The silk market continues firm in every branch, and there is no sign perceptible of a break in the near future. This is not in any way due to a rush of business, for the market is very quiet.

Corded taffetas, which, on account of the repeated hammering which they received from rival firms, were cut from 5 to 7½ cents a couple of weeks ago, have now regained their old standing. Advices from abroad show that lightweight goods are in considerable request. Printed foulards are perhaps in the best demand. Colored failles also are continuing their popularity.

HOSIERY.

Importers of hosiery are feeling gratified at the way in which business is continuing, for it is now considerably beyond the usual time for it to fall off or stop entirely. It may be a week or two yet before the season is over for good. Golf hosiery seems to be in a poorer position than usual. Fancy half hose are well sold out. It is true, however, that only very quiet and modest styles have any call from the retailer or the jobber, and all is that are otherwise are considered only good for the bargain counter. Conditions in the seamless hosiery department have improved considerably of late, and there is a better feeling throughout the trade.

UNDERWEAR.

Manufacturers of underwear are watching with considerable interest the advances that are being made in wool. The foreign markets have strengthened considerably in the last two weeks, and advices seem to show that this improvement will be to a considerable extent permanent. The consumption has caught up with the visible supply, so that it is at least an even question whether prices will advance or just hold their own firmly.

The manufacturers are looking forward to a good business yet to come from the re-ordering of Fall underwear. This business will be largely in the finer grades. It is probable that the next Winter season will see heavier business than the last one.

Light-weight underwear has found a good business for immediate delivery during the last week. All popular brands are in demand for immediate delivery, and the manufacturers are finding hard work to meet all requirements. Jobbers also have very small stocks on hand. The orders that were placed for Spring delivery were too small for the demand that has come to hand, but it is rather late in the season to rectify this mistake. Many of the most popular makes cannot be found at all now, and others have been advanced in price until buyers are frightened at the prospects for next season.

The importers are finding business well up to their expectations. In light weights of Swiss ribbed stock the demand is fully equal to the supply, and there is also an improved demand for silk goods. Prices are unchanged and firm.

COTTON GOODS.

The interest in the cotton goods market is centred in the opening and pricing of the new Fall fancies. The quotations are from one-half to 1 cent higher than last year, and there are good prospects of another advance before the season is over. There are no indications of a larger production this year than last, and there will be no left-over goods to draw on. If every one is to be supplied the season will be a long one, and even then some will have to go without and others will pay higher prices than they want to for second-choice goods. Another factor that will influence prices is the firm condition of the print cloth market.

In the advances noted below, it will be seen that the present season's printed goods are tending upward. There has been no difficulty in maintaining prices for the staple lines of prints, such as indigo blues, mournings, turkey reds, and chocolates. Both staple and dress styles of ginghams are very firm, and advances have been made during the week. Cotton linings are quiet both in staple lines and fancies for immediate consumption. Stocks are reported as rather below the average in all lines. Percalines, corset jeans, and sateens are quiet but firm. In stiff cotton linings prices are irregular.

The following prices were named on cotton goods last week:

Wheelwright, Eldredge & Co. made the following new prices on Merrimac prints for Fall: Damasquettas, fancies, 5 cents; Victorians, fancies, 4½ cents; imperial navy, 4½ cents; indigo D., 4½ cents; tartan red, 4½ cents; Brazilians, 4½ cents; pinks and purples, 5 cents; shirtings, 4 cents.

Lawrence, Taylor & Co. advanced the price of orchid cambrics to 6 cents net. They have made the price of Allen's Modenas, fancies, 4¾ cents.

P. Van Volkenburgh & Co. have made the price of Windsor Epatant fancy prints 5½ cents per yard.

Minot, Hooper & Co. have made the price of Manchester Amazonas fancy prints 5½ cents per yard.

Treat & Converse have made the following prices on Washington prints: Washington staples, 5½ cents; Washington oil specialty robes, 6 cents; Washington silk foulards, 5 cents; Riverpoint robes, 4¼ cents; Clyde robes, 4¼ cents; Martha Washington blues, 4 cents; Martha Washington fancies, staples and chocolates, 3¾ cents.

Martin I. Cooley has advanced White Rock wide sheetings 2½ cents per yard.

William Simpson, Sons & Co. have made the opening price on their novelties 5 cents, and Madeira prints 4¾ cents.

Joy, Langdon & Co. have made the following prices on Hamilton prints for Fall: Hamilton Nebo prints, 5 cents; Norota prints, 5 cents; Victory prints, 5 cents; navy blue prints, 5 cents; Garibaldi prints, 5 cents; Federal prints, 5 cents.

Amory, Browne & Co. have advanced the price of Lancaster staple ginghams to 5½ cents, and of Lancaster turkey red to 6½ cents per yard.

Poor Brothers, agents, have made the following prices on their prints for Fall: Norman percales, 5½ cents; Colonial cloth, 5½ cents; Endymion fancies, 4¾ cents; Navara fancies, 4½ cents; Laurel percales, 4½ cents; Peabody mournings, 4½ cents; Favorita fancies, 4 cents; Central Park shirtings, 3¾ cents; Addi shirtings, 3½ cents; log cabin patchwork, 4¾ cents; Orion robes, 4½ cents.

FALLS SIXTY FEET AND LIVES?

Mrs. Hayes May Have Climbed Down the Fire Escape, but the Doctors Have Another Theory.

Falling a distance of five floors, from a height of sixty feet or more, and through a skylight scarcely wide enough to admit her body, Mrs. Kate Hayes, thirty-five years old, of 235 East Sixty-seventh Street, landed last night with only some slight scratches to show for her descent. The woman's screams, the crash of breaking glass, and the shouts of the rescuers attracted a large crowd.

Mrs. Hayes, her husband, a small child, and a boarder live on the fifth floor of the tenement. Between this building and No. 237 there is an open space about six feet in width. In this space Theodore Cowes, a real estate man, has constructed a temporary office building of corrugated iron not more than five by fifteen feet and only one story high. The office is lighted by a skylight two by seven feet in size. All that is positively known is that Mrs. Hayes came through that skylight and was found lying on the floor screaming at the top of her voice. The door of the real estate office had to be smashed before she could be taken out. She was cut about the head and on the left leg, but otherwise was uninjured. She was taken to Flower Hospital, where the doctors said she evidently had been drinking and the relaxation of the muscles incidental to heavy indulgence in stimulants was responsible for her escape from instant death.

There is little doubt that the woman either fell or jumped from the window of her bathroom above the skylight and hit the narrow strip of glass with almost the accuracy of a marksman. It is possible that the woman had climbed down the adjacent fire escape and was exploring the roof of the real estate office when she went through the skylight. This is thought improbable, however, from the appearance of the broken skylight. If the woman had merely stepped upon it, it would have been carried away in greater extent. As it is, there is only a hole about eighteen inches in diameter where she plunged through.

Mrs. Hayes declined positively to tell what actually happened to her, insisting that it was her "personal affair."

Famous for Half a Century

as a remedy for Gout, Enlarged Joints, Rheumatism, etc.

Londonderry Lithia Water

a pure, natural, mineral spring water. Endorsed and prescribed by leading physicians, and sold everywhere.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red..... 82⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed..... 41
Oats, No. 2 mixed..... 30½
Flour, Minnesota patents..... $4.10
Cottons middling..... 6 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio..... 6
Sugar, granulated..... 5½
Molasses, O. K. prime..... 34
Beef, family..... 10.00
Beef, hams..... 22.00
Tallow, prime..... 4⅝
Pork, mess..... 8.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb..... 5⅜
Lard, prime..... 5.20
Butter, Western creamery..... 18½@18¾
Iron, Northern, No 1 foundry..... 17.50

CHICAGO, June 10.—Flour steady; Winter patents, $3.65@$3.75, straights, $3.15@$3.35; Spring patents, $3.40@$3.80; straights, $2.90@$3.25; bakers' $2.25@$2.80; No. 2 Spring wheat, 71@74½c; No. 2 red, 70@77½c; No. 2 corn, 33⅞@34⅜c; No. 2 oats, 25c; No. 2 white, 27@28c; No. 2 rye, 57½c; No. 2 barley, 36@38c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.04½; Northwest, $1.05½; prime timothy seed, $2.35; mess pork, per barrel, $7.15@$8.05; lard, per 100 lb, $4.90@$4.92½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.40@$4.70; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.85@$4.95; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; sugars, cut loaf, $6.02; granulated, $5.52; No. 2 yellow corn, 34⅝@34¾c.

COTTON.—The cotton market worked within a range of 4 points. The opening call developed a tolerably steady feeling at a decline of 1@4 points, cables being unsatisfactory, particularly as to the amount of business in spot cotton at Liverpool and the decline of 1-32d in prices. Conservative traders were afraid that this abrupt let-up in spot sales foreshadowed a decreasing volume of business in cotton goods with India and China to follow the unusual and protracted term of activity. Crop reports were generally bearish, as received from private sources; but a nervous feeling pre ailed and a more or less scanty disposition to hold off for the Government report operated against large transactions. As soon as the report from Washington made its appearance there was a prompt rally in prices, the loss was practically recovered, and covering short contracts became a feature. The feature of the statement was the decline in the acreage, but the publication failed to stimulate speculation to the degree that had been hoped for. The market soon became quiet, with operations confined largely to the interchanges of local traders. Wall Street people were observed to be buying a little cotton, with a preference for the Summer months, which received some inquiry as to whether or not August cotton is to be the subject of manipulation. One of the reports of Saturday's market was to the effect that a large Philadelphia house will require a large amount of spot cotton before the new crop movement becomes large enough to be of service to the shorts. The mark closed steady, with prices unchanged to 2 points lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	5.87	5.84		5.87@5.88
July	5.91	5.87		5.89@5.90
August	5.92	5.88		5.91@5.92
September	5.89	5.85		5.88@5.89
October	5.93	5.89		5.92@5.93
November	5.94	5.91		5.93@5.95
December	5.99	5.95		5.98@6.00
January	6.02	5.98		6.01@6.02
February				6.05@6.06
March	6.04	6.09	6.04	6.07@6.08
April				6.11@6.12
May	6.11	6.16	6.11	6.13@6.16

Spot cotton closed steady and unchanged; middling upland quoted 6 3-16c, and middling Gulf 6 5-16c, as compared with 6 9-16c and 6 13-16c, respectively, last year. Sales of 283 bales were for export.

The Department of Agriculture said, in part, in its report: "The returns from several of the cotton States are more or less conflicting, and the department will issue no quantitative estimate of the acreage until it is more definitely ascertainable. That there has been a substantial reduction of acreage, however, admits of no doubt. Not only was the acreage originally planted less than that of last year, but there has been some plowing up of land on which the seed had generally poor quality of which there are hundreds of complaints, had failed to germinate.

LIVERPOOL, June 10.—Spot cotton quieter; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 6,000 bales; receipts, 7,000 bales; American, 7,000 bales; middling upland, 3 13-32d. Futures opened quiet; partial 1-64d decline; closed easy at 1-64@1-32d decline. December-January, 3.19½d; January-February, 3.19½d; February-March, 3.20d; March-April, 3.21d; April-May, 3.22d; June, 3.22d; July-August, 3.22d; August-September, 3.22d; September-October, 3.21½d; October-November, 3.20½d; November-December, 3.19½d.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat.				
July	.80	80 11-16	79 11-16	80⅝
September	.79⅛	80⅝	79⅝	80⅜
December	.81	81⅝	80⅞	81⅝
Corn—				
July	.39⅛	39⅝	39½	39⅝
September				39½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	74 11-16	75½	74⅜	75⅜
September	75⅛	76⅝	75⅛	76 11-16
December	76⅛	77⅞	76¼	77⅞
Corn—				
July	33⅛	33 15-16	33⅜	33 13-16
September	33⅛	34 3-16	33 13-16	34
December	33⅛	33⅝	33 5-16	33 9-16
Oats—				
July	23¼	23 5-16	23½	23¼
September	20¼	20⅝	20⅜	20½

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—After an irregular half hour at the opening, wheat developed both activity and decided strength on the resumption of Russian crop reports on a larger scale and of more serious purport than any received thus far. One of the largest exporters on the Pacific Coast wired that his Russian crop news was the worst he ever received, suggesting the possibility that Russian exports might be stopped within the next sixty days. With this as a basis, the bulls made a successful move in the market, running up prices sharply in the last hour, so that closing figures were 7⅝@7⅞c higher than the previous night. Local operators, at first impressed with the idea that Government figures would justify an extension of short accounts, adopted that side quite generally, and thus made the subsequent upturn more active and vigorous than it would otherwise have been. There were reports of liberal Continental acceptances and export transactions of twenty-five loads, all ports, but it was remarked by bear operators that cables displayed singular dullness in face of such bullish Russian news. English markets closed only a partial ¼d higher, while Paris quotations were 15@30 points lower and Antwerp ⅜d lower. One of the bullish features in home news was the Michigan State report showing the condition of May, which would indicate a crop of only 12,000,000 bushels, against 34,000,000 bushels last year. The Southwest was a seller of wheat at one time, and reported free offerings of new wheat to arrive. Spring wheat receipts were still large at 698 cars, compared with 201 cars last year. Estimated shipments were 1,192,000 bushels, and world's shipments were estimated at 8,000,000 bushels. In all parts of the Winter and Spring wheat belts seasonable weather prevailed. On the curb July ranged from 80⅝ to 81¼c, closing at 81¼c at 1 o'clock. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 82⅝c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 82⅞c, spot, and 83⅜c, to arrive; No. 2 red, 80⅞c, elevator.

CORN—On the curb July ranged from 39⅜c to 39¾c, closing at 39¾c at 1 o'clock.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 30½@31c; No. 3 oats, 30c; No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 white, track, mixed, 30@31½c; track, white, 31@37c; No. 2 white, clips, 33c.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 64½, and No. 1 Western, 65c, both free on board, afloat; State rye, 58c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, carlots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 37c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, and malting, 55c, delivered.

The Government report made Winter wheat condition 67.3, against 76.2 last month and 90.8 last year. These figures would suggest a total of 232,310,000 bushels, compared with 318,570,000 bushels indicated a month ago, and 370,813,000 bushels harvested last year. Spring wheat condition 91.4, against 101.9 last June, and suggesting a crop of 282,600,000 bushels, against 295,135,000 bushels a year ago, actual yield. Rye condition was 84.5 oats, 88.7, and barley, 91.4.

FLOUR AND MILL FEED—Spring patents, $4@$4.15; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.65; Winter patents, $3.90@$4; Spring clears, $3@$3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $3@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.70; No. 2 rye, $1.70. Rye Flour—Good to fair, $3.10@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.25@$3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, 120@122½c, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white, 59c; fine yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 82@84c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $15; sacks, to arrive, 90c, $14.25@$14.50, lake and rail; sacks, spot, $15@$15.50; coarse Winter bran, $16.25@$17.50, later white; fine, $15; middlings, $16@$18; city mill feed, $15.50@$16; hominy chop, $13.50@$14.50; oil meal, $23@$23.50.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 10.—Wheat, in store: No. 1 Northern, June, 73½c; July, 73¾c; September, 72¼c. On track: No. 1 hard, 74¾c; No. 1 Northern, 73¾c; No. 2 Northern, 71¾c. Flour and bran unchanged.

DULUTH, June 10.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 78c; July, 75¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 75½c bid; No. 2 Northern, 71c bid.

MILWAUKEE, June 10.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 76@77c; No. 2 Northern, 75½c.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $10.50@$10.75; short clear, $10@$11.75. BEEF.—Mess, $9; family, $10@$10.50; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15.50. BEEF HAMS—$21.50@$22.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5¼c; 160-lb, 5¼c; 180-lb, 5½c; 200-lb, 5¾c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 5¼@5¾c; 10-lb, 5¼c; 12-lb, 5c; 14-lb, 4⅞c; pickled shoulders, 4¼c; pickled hams, 8@9c; Western, greens, 8c; Western S. P., 8½c; city, greens, 8½c. TALLOW—City, 4⅜c; country, 4½c. LARD—$5.20; city lard, $4.85; refined lard, South American, $5.85; Continent, $5.40; Brazil, kegs, $7; compound, city, 4⅝c; Western, 4¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6⅜c; city lard stearine, 6@6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, June 10.—Beef—Extra India mess, 60s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 45s. Bacon—Long clear, 30 to 35 lb, 30s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 28s 6d; long clear, 35 to 40 lb, 29s 6d. Lard—Prime Western in tierces, 28s 3d; American refined, in pails, 28s 9d. Butter—Good United States, 85s. Cheese—American finest white, 49s; colored, 45s 6d; ordinary, new, 43s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 23s; Australian, in London, 25s 6d.

COFFEE.—Trading in Brazilian coffee futures was more lively Saturday morning, weaker cables bringing out heavy liquidation. Sales on the opening call reached 60,000 bags, partly at a decline of 5 points. Offers of this market was called barely steady at the opening, with July unchanged, and other months 5 to 10 points lower. The cables from Hamburg were decidedly unsatisfactory, both markets showing lower prices. Receipts at Rio and Santos were again heavy, foodings up 27,000 bags, which, in connection with already heavy supplies, caused speculative operators to avoid the market. Selling was checked, however, by larger warehouse deliveries; these reached 18,878 bags, representing a very fair distribution. For the entire session the business reached 23,750 bags, with the market finally weak, at a net loss of 10 to 15 points. Spot Brazilian coffee ruled weak and lower, with prices on the basis of 6c for invoice lots, and 6⅛c for jobbing parcels.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	...	...	...	4.90@4.70
July	4.75	4.75	4.70	4.85@4.70
August	...	...	...	4.75@4.80
September	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.80@4.85
October	4.95	4.95	4.90	4.85@4.90
November	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.90@4.95
December	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.20@5.25
January	...	...	...	5.25@5.30
February	...	...	...	5.30@5.35
March	5.50	5.50	5.40	5.35@5.40
April	5.50	5.50	5.45	5.40@5.45
May	5.55	5.55	5.50	5.45@5.50

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 6,400; stock, 321,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market unchanged to ⅛ pfennig lower; sales, 6,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market irregular at ¼ franc decline; sales, 9,000 bags. January, 35.25; February, 35.50; March, 35.75; April, 35.75; May, 36.00; June, 33.50; July, 33.75; August, 34.00; September, 34.25; October, 34.50; November, 34.75; December, 35.00. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 7⅝150; exchange, 7 15-16d; cleared for the United States, 2,000 bags; stock, 235,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 11-16c; muscovado, 4 3-16c; molasses sugar, 4 1-16c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.20, and in bulk, $4.60; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.15, and in bulk, $4.65; refined, cases, $8.20; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10; deodorized, $10.50. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 25@25½c; off Summer yellow, 24@24½c; butter grades, 29@31c; prime white, 29@30c; prime Winter yellow, 29@31c. Linseed, American, raw, 39@40c; American, boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 40@42c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $17.50; Southern, No. 2 soft, $16; steel rails, $26.50; pig-iron warrants, $13; lake copper, ingot, $18.50; tin, $25.70; exchange lead, $4.47½; brokers' lead, $4.25; spelter, $5.60.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil, barrels, $3.60; spirits of turpentine, 38@38¼c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.30@$1.32½; E, $1.45; F, $1.50; G, $1.53; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.90; M, $2.15; N, $2.35; WG, $2.50; WW, $2.75.

SAVANNAH, June 10.—Spirits of turpentine, 26¼c. Resin—Quote: A, B, C, D, 95c; E, $1; F, $1.05; G, $1.15; H, $1.20; I, $1.25; K, $1.40; M, $1.70; N, $1.95; WG, $2.20; WW, $2.30.

WILMINGTON, June 10.—Spirits of turpentine, 35@35½c. Resin—00@95c; crude turpentine, $1.25, $2.10, and $2.20. Tar—60c.

CHARLESTON, June 10.—Turpentine, 35¾c. Resin—$1.42; A, B, C, D, E, 90c; F, $1; G, $1.05; H, $1.10; I, $1.20; K, $1.30; M, $1.60; N, $1.85; WG, $2; WW, $2.20.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—No trading. CALVES—Veals, $4@$8; fed calves, $3.50; city-dressed veals, 7½@8c per pound. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Medium to prime sheep, $3.70@$4.75; yearlings, $5.35; lambs, $6@$8.50. HOGS—$4.20@$4.30.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, June 12.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 11 A. M., in Room 124, Post Office Building. Jury calendar.

102—Simon vs. Am. Cr. Ind. Co.
111—Schofield vs. Mercantile Nat. Bank.
118—Leiter vs. Ronalds.
156—Barton vs. 3d Av. R. R.
165—Maloney vs. Dunlop.
170—Blank vs. Dry D., E. B., &c., R. R.
176—Trowbridge vs. Un. Printing Co.
181—White-Smith Music Co. vs. Morning J'nl
195—Sun Printing & P. Co. vs. N. Y. Press Co.
91—Symon vs. Koster, Bial & Co.
134—U. S. vs. Fowler.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11:30 A. M.

42—Neall vs. Nathan Hale.
Tug
156—Niemann vs. George Farwell.
SS.
142—Merritt & C. D. & W. Co. vs. Chubb.
159—Philp vs. same.
148—Smith vs. Adolph Obrig.
Bark
165—Tregarthen vs. same.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Adjourned until Tuesday, June 13, at 1 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—Noonan vs. Schwartz.
2—Brinkman vs. Met. St. Ry.
3—Erberhardt vs. same
4—In re Blackwell.
5—Ruckert vs. Bursley.
6—Walker vs. Stevens.
7—Patterson vs. McGovern.
8—In re Heaney.
9—Drakeley vs. Turner.
10—Martin vs. Mitchell.
11—Elsing vs. United Growers' Co.
12—Tully vs. Tully.
13—In re Hughes.
14—Druckliedb vs. Brownley Mfg. Co.
15—Pfeffer vs. Kling.
16—Gilbert vs. Kitchen.
17—Wetmore vs. Wetmore.
18—Walker vs. Montgomery.
19—Jay vs. Brancaccio.
20—Hammerstein vs. Davidson.
21—Schaefer vs. Chatillon.
22—Schaefer vs. Schaefer.
23—Harned vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
24—Panzella vs. Panzella.
25—Roy Watch Case Co. vs. Camm Roy Watch Case Co.
26—Sour vs. Logesson.
27—In re White.
28—O'Connor vs. O'Connor.
29—C. Graham & Sons' Co. vs. Low.
30—Montana Ore Purchasing Co. vs. Butte & Boston Con. M. Co.
31—Peters vs. Queen.
32—In re Kessler.
33—Parke vs. Miller.
34—Appleby vs. Sewards.
35—Moes vs. Manhattan Co.
36—In re Lincoln Fire Ins. Co.
37—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Hammerstein.
38—Seymour vs. Rieser.
39—People, &c., vs. Am. Steam Boiler Ins. Co.
40—In re Appleby.
41—In re O'Neill.
42—Chevra Medrash Anschel vs. Makover Chervras Anschel.
43—German-Am. Real Estate Title Guarantee Co. vs. Schluter.
44—In re Galewski.
45—City of N. Y. vs. Lamson Con. Store Service Co.
46—Daelnker vs. Hickey.
47—Eldlitz vs. Morris.
48—Krekeler vs. Aulbach.
49—Blythe vs. York.
50—Guise vs. York.
51—Smith vs. Union Iron Works.
52—Farr vs. Blackinton Co.
53—Brindle vs. Brindle.
54—Hatfield vs. Hatfield
55—Weiss vs. Met. St. Ry.
56—Mindlin vs. Press.
57—Kyle vs. Kyle.
58—Jesselsohn vs. Buel.
59—Paul vs. Morton.
60—Hildreth Varnish Co. vs. Cushioned Steel Tire Co.
61—Morgan vs. Weidenfeld.
62—Robertson vs. Flynn
63—Ball vs. Ball.
64—Rosenbloom vs. Met. St. Ry.
65—Standard Mfg. Co. vs. Smith.
66—Sherwood vs. McCabe.
67—In re Bogardus.
68—Burnham vs. Am. Lighting Co.
69—Levine vs. Ind. Order B'rith Abraham.
70—Du Bois vs. Bliss.
71—Wolff vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
72—Goddard vs. Hall.
73—In re Elm St.
74—Benjamin vs. Sagar.
75—Truslow vs. White.
76—Julia vs. Rolker.
77—Wolf vs. Wolf.
78—In re Holliday.
79—In re Scoville.
80—People, &c., vs. Horton.
81—Smith vs. Walker.
82—Hoffman vs. Loewenthal.
83—In re A. A. Griffing Iron Co.
84—Cooper vs. Cooper.
85—Greenberg vs. Miller.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Kirby vs. Dayton.
2—Byrne vs. Martin.
3—In re English Exam. Print Co.
4—Schmitt vs. Met. El. R. R.
5—Huyler vs. Huyler.
6—Everdell vs. Hill.
7—Sands vs. same.
8—In re Hunt's Point Road.
9—Bailey vs. Bailey.
10—In re Tremont Av.
11—In re Depot St.
12—In re Martha Av.
13—In re 3d Av., (widening.)
14—In re Pontiac Pl.
15—In re E. 170th St.
16—In re Concord Av.
17—In re 120th St.
18—In re Sumpter Av.
19—In re Marion Av.
20—In re Fulton Av.
21—In re E. 163d St.
22—In re E. 158th St.
23—In re E. 175th St.
24—In re Fairmount Av.
25—In re Rose St.
26—In re Willis Av. Br.
27—In re 202d St.
28—In re E. 185th St.
29—In re Albany Rd.
30—In re Powers Av.
31—In re E. 163d St.
32—In re Whitlock Av.
33—In re Park St.
34—In re E. 163d St.
35—In re Lafontaine Av.
36—In re Andrews Av.
37—In re E. 168th St.
38—In re Webster Av.
39—In re Orchard St.
40—In re E. 178th St.
41—In re Elliott Place.
42—In re Villa Place.
43—In re College Av.
44—In re Lafayette Av.
45—In re E. 138th St.
46—In re Public Place at E. 138th St.
47—In re E. 173d St.
48—In re Depot Place.
49—In re Broome St.
50—In re W. 171st St.
51—In re Edgecombe Av.
52—In re Robbins Av.
53—In re Elm St.
54—In re Clinton Av.
55—In re Boston Road.
56—In re Kirk Place.
57—In re Lind Av.
58—In re E. 174th St.
59—In re E. 172d St.
60—In re E. 176th St.
61—In re E. 178th St.
62—In re Fordham Road.
63—In re Hunt's Point Road.
64—In re Trinity Av.
65—In re Weeks St.
66—In re Mt. Hope Pl.
67—In re Wilkins Pl.
68—In re Townsend Av.
69—In re Public Pl. at E. 161st St.
70—In re Sherman Av.
71—In re Eastburn Av.
72—In re E. 173d St.
73—In re Rogers Pl.
74—In re E. 187th St.
75—In re Ogden Av.
76—In re Grant Av.
77—In re Sheridan Av.
78—In re Walton Av.
79—In re Willis Av. Br.
80—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
81—In re Washington Av.
82—In re E. 164th St.
83—In re Crotona Park, North.
84—In re E. 153d St.
85—In re E. 163d St.
86—In re 138th St.
87—In re 140th St.
88—King vs. King. Demurrers.
1069—Un. Assoc. Press vs. Press Pub. Co.
1070—Brewer vs. same.
1076—Sperry vs. City of New York.
1083—Badger Paper Co. vs. Conklin.
1084—Waller vs. Nat. Lin. Oil Co.
1015—Goss vs. Burnham. Preferred causes.
3537—Rosenthal vs. Cornwell.
3541—Riley vs. Brady.
3527—Lyman vs. Lyman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

3208—Reeves vs. Busby.
2660—Bowden vs. Edison Elec. Illum. Co.
3277—Wallace vs. Thompson.
2377—Kick vs. Tinslat.
3250—Leavy vs. Leavy.
3000—Langhaar vs. Slayback.
2784—Hay vs. Lawrence.
3532—Hanifen vs. Boessneck.
3450—Schnaier vs. Nathan.
826—Reilly vs. Zabrinsky.
3351—C. Pardee Works vs. Tamfrim.
2747—Silverstein vs. Haight.
3213—Mechanics' Nat. Bk. vs. Lockhart.
2832—Landsberg vs. Brush El. Ill. Co.

2826—Tucker vs. Ed. El. Ill. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3402.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Opens at 11 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial. Preferred causes. Calendar clear.

1410—Krekeler vs. Aulbach.
2826—Tucker vs. Ed. El. Ill. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3402.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Hennessy, and Schwarzkopf for the People.

1—Duncan Young, Henry Bauman, Frederick Schwitzer

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial. Preferred causes. Calendar clear.

——Bostwick vs. Steinert.
9644—Gallagher vs. City of New York.
9821—Currie vs. Davis.
8568—Tyng vs. Feltner.
9283—Slattery vs. Morning Journal Ass'n.
9350—Malone vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9360—Mulholland vs. City of New York.
8861—Barrington vs. Mayor, &c.
8024—Ginsberg vs. Travis.
8925—Jackson vs. N. Y. & Boston D. Ex. Co.
6412—Sullivan vs. Alfred Barber Sons Co.
8799—Germond vs. City of New York.
9452—Gunderson vs. Bossert.
9441—Kent vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
9387—Joyce vs. N. Y. Ev. Journal Pub. Co.
9389—Joyce vs. N. Y. Zeitung Pub. & P. Co.

This will conclude the call of every case upon the preferred calendar till date.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

1253—Clifford vs. Mayor, &c.
4317—Jacob vs. E. V. Crandall Co.
3614—De Nopleis vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4821—Coon vs. Mayor, &c.
9477—Sommer vs. Adler.
4590—O'Connor vs. Wasserman.
4615—Suttle vs. MacFarlane.
3659—Houghwout vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4455—Waubser vs. R. H. Wolff Co.
4090—Murray vs. Quinn.
3723—Zetterbaum vs. Met. St. R. R. Co.
1588—Metzler vs. Dahlman.
4576—Colonial Assur. Co. vs. Eastman.
3609—Alexander vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4609—Holland vs. Kantrowitz.
4300—St. George Vineyard Co. vs. Fritz.
4601—Maben vs. Neuman.
4463—Gannon vs. Kiely.
4204—Just vs. Reid.
4479—O'Loughlin vs. Everard.
4531—Gundlock B. W. Co. vs. Fritz.
4035—Tuthill vs. Nordsick.
4483—Kirkman vs. Fundt.
2374—Fowler Bros. vs. Stobo.
1527—Friend vs. Fitzsimons.
4833—Curran vs. Flammer.
4857—Froelich vs. Fritz.
4947—Fowler vs. Stobo.
4948—Fowler vs. Stobo.
4977—Joseph vs. Greenwich Ins. Co.
4978—Josephs vs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
8395—Levy vs. Lindblom
7909—Treat vs. Union Trust Co.
4512—Corte Vs. Mayor, &c.
4727—Gomez vs. Mayor, &c.
9497—Halpert vs. Halpert.
9006—Fay vs. Ernst.
8999—Mawson vs. Williams.
8019—Chase vs. East River Sav. Inst.
9009—Hartman vs. Johnson.
9032—O'Connor vs. Hall.
8894—Neary vs. Eccles.
9469—Podmore vs. So. Bkn. Sav. Inst.
9041—Reilly vs. Third Ave. R. R. Co.
9063—Kirschner vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
9326—Moore vs. Rice.
6326—Ernst vs. Mahon.
9252—Burnett vs. Mitchell.

Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Matter of Hommedieu—Francis C. Cantine.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Marean, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. Held at Queens County Court House, Long Island City.

6—Elliot vs. L. I. City & Schmidt.
7—Hurd vs. Consolidated Steel & Wire Co.
9—Kennedy vs. County of Queens.
11—Ransom vs. Hyatt.
13—Peabody vs. Montague.
15—O'Donohue vs. Cronin.
16—Baldwin vs. L. I. Electric R. R. Co.
20—Grimes vs. Young.
21—Schroeder vs. Deihl.
24—Rivera vs. Wood.
25—Fosdick vs. B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. R. R. Co.
254—Smith vs. Terry.
31—Bergstrasser vs. Steinway & L. I. R. Co.
12—Same vs. same.
34½—Schroeder vs. Shrady.
35—Brennan vs. City of New York.
38—Pennecke vs. same.
39—Murphy vs. same.
41—English vs. same.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department.—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, JJ. Enumerated day calendar.

373—Koster vs. Paln.
379—Kane vs. City of Yonkers.
880—Weissman vs. Battery R. R.
310—Savage vs. Bauland Co.
356—De Grauw vs. L. I. Elec. R. R.
414—Cinque vs. Cassani.
374—Musinau vs. N. Y. Steam Co.
350—Canfield vs. Fallon.
372—McCarthy vs. Washburn.
339—Williams vs. Koehler.
304—Quirk vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
366—Hermann vs. Sarles
387—Rifenburgh vs. Ham.
388—Butler vs. Butler.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Smith, J.—Day calendar.

For inquest.
1100—Ochs vs. Pohley, receiver. Demurrers.
1271—Petty vs. N. Y. & B. Brew. Co.
1272—Gallagher vs. Bryant et al.
1273—Catignali vs. Gallo. General calendar.
1268—Braaf vs. Braaf.
1207—Johns vs. Johns, as executor.
569—Farrell vs. State Elec. Light and Power Co.
1291—Goodman vs. Goodman.
149—Schenkle vs. Nellie et al.
1287—Elbler vs. Elbler.
1299—Seitz vs. Seitz.
1301—Warren et al. vs. Noble.
1305—Pierce vs. Post et al.
1309—Senholzi vs. Senholzi.
1363—Nusbaum vs. Nusbaum.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1310.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part III., Dickey, J.; Part V., Edwards, J.

6603—Farrell vs. Edison Electric Co.
322—Cody vs. Kelly.
6936—Schlissfield vs. B. R. R.
8164—Smith vs. B., Q. C. & Sub. R. R.
7337—Zahler vs. Nassau R. R.
7338—Kurtz vs. Nassau R. R.
7712—Riley vs. Sternan.
7429—Welge vs. B., Q. C. & Sub. R. R.
6935—McMahon vs. B'klyn H. R. R.
5342—Brobst vs. City of New York.
7109—Roberts vs. L. I. R. R.
7780—Kline vs. Abraham.
4981—Lynch vs. Nassau R. R.
5975—Seidensticker vs. Ahrens.
6975—Müllen vs. Nassau R. R.
7162—Wheeler vs. Nassau R. R.
2386—Müllen vs. Osborn.
6904—Nieman vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
681—Mantle, Jr., vs. Feugler.

The following causes if marked ready will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for hearing on the call.

5510—Fredericks vs. Nassau R. R.
6277—Ross vs. Nassau R. R.
4366—Weldinger vs. 3d Av. R. R.
4192—Scanlon vs. Nassau R. R.
1742—Murphy vs. Nassau R. R.
6897—Goldzarth vs. Nassau R. R.
6081—Sholl vs. B'klyn Wharf Co.
7949—Van Gasbeck vs. Met. St. R. R.
6860—Schiff vs. B. H. R. R.
7324—Hennenlotter vs. Curran.
5430—Hommel vs. Buttling.
6957—Mullen vs. Nassau R. R.
8422—Roller vs. Coney Island & B'klyn R. R.
196—Karklina vs. Moadinger.
7044—Riddick vs. Mayer
5450—Schilling vs. B. H. R. R.
4902—Zingrebe vs. Union Ry.
6325—Leven vs. Nassau R. R.
4399—Freel vs. City of Brooklyn et al.
5062—Smith vs. Eppig.
6870—Green vs. Coney Island & B'klyn R. R.
4967—Lloyd vs. McKibbin.
5905—Olsen vs. Degnon-McLean Co.
1656—Kane vs. Berlin & Jones Envelope Co.
1187—Drake vs. Hecker Milling Co.
7245—Hoffman vs. Nassau R. R.
7247—Blakeley vs. Nassau R. R.
3206—Finlay vs. B. H. R. R.
7250—B. H. R. R. vs. Studwell et al.
5837—Benner vs. B. H. R. R.
4411, 4468—Persons vs. Nassau R. R.
2372—Hammil vs. B. H. R. R.
3329—Johnson vs. B. H. R. R.
7905—Ickels, Jr., vs. Adams.
5234—Nichtberger vs. Lipsius Brewery.
7132—Miller vs. B. H. R. R.
6566—Miller vs. B. H. R. R.
7239—Kane vs. Mitchell.
6150—Frost vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
5947—Snedeker vs. Coney Island & B'klyn R. R.
6202—Raymond vs. Vandall.
757—N. Y. & B. Bridge vs. Dady et al.
5493—Tushingham vs. 3d Av. R. R.
7772—Marks vs. Lawless
1190—Kenny et al. vs. Monahan.
854—Kimball, as treasurer, vs. Leinfelder et al.
1255—L. I. Build. & L. Assn. vs. Straus.
1229—Taber vs. Tinsley.
1203—Lack vs. City of Brooklyn.
751—Williams vs. City of New York.
1193—Hughes et al. vs. Carlin.
1282—Ferguson vs. McCabe et al.
718—Beggs vs. Beggs et al.
1159—Kammerer vs. Kammerer.
1292—Herd vs. Boehme.
313—Everett vs. Everett.
42—Ashley vs. Electro. Mag. Traction Co.
1182—Hennessy vs. Mahlman et al.
1109—Hennig vs. Seitz.
1651—Ellis vs. Rosenthal.
1786—Jacobson vs. Lohentracht.
6789—Pressler vs. Nassau R. R.
1564—Flaherty vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
5456—Travell vs. Albern.
7976—Boyle vs. Degnon-McLean Co.
3060—Kings Co. Baking Co. vs. N. Y. & N. J. Tel. Co.
6416—Olsen vs. Nassau R. R.
7189—Bar

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-town .....1,269 Broadway
All American Dispatch Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON .....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Malta: Saarbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
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WHAT WILL THEY DO?

Will the Senate Finance Committee accept the currency reform measures proposed by the Caucus Committee of the House?

Some of the Republican papers are advised that the Senators will not be disposed to go so far as the House committee. If this is so it is disgraceful. We do not use the word hastily or lightly. It is a harsh word, such as we should regret to apply to men of the standing of the Senate leaders, but if the advices we refer to are correct the word is just.

What the House committee proposes, according to the best information now to be had, is the following: 1. A declaration of the gold standard—that is, that all obligations of the United States shall be paid in gold. This is merely putting the country back where it stood after the declaration under President GRANT and Secretary MCCULLOCH in 1869. 2. The separation of the gold redemption fund from other moneys in the Treasury, protecting it from use in payment of appropriations. 3. The prohibition of the issue of all notes once redeemed in gold except in exchange for gold. 4. Certain amendments to the National banking law, allowing slightly freer issue of notes and banks of smaller capital.

The provisions for bank issues and greater banking facilities amount to very little. They leave the problem of a properly elastic and sound currency practically untouched. It is a serious problem, and will some day have to be taken up in earnest, but it may be dismissed for the present and cannot excuse any divisions in Congress. The utmost that any one proposes to do about it is not worth considering.

On the other hand, the propositions of the House committee as to the gold standard and the means of maintaining it are the least that the majority party in decency can adopt. They are not wholly adequate, for they do not make perfectly sure at all times the maintenance at par in gold of the eight hundred millions of Government currency now in existence. But they make it much more nearly sure. And, what is of immense importance, they commit the Government and the Republican Party to the definite maintenance of the gold standard and to advanced means of maintaining it. They would, therefore, aid powerfully in compelling the adoption of any further measures that might become necessary.

It is high time that the policy of the Republican Party was changed, and in this direction. For some years now that policy has been determined in great part by two factors—the narrowness of Speaker REED'S views and the weakness of the leaders especially Mr. MCKINLEY. Mr. REED has held that the currency would be all right if only plentiful revenue were provided by tariff taxes, and the leaders have been willing to drift indefinitely rather than risk any division in their own party. Mr. REED has consented to eliminate himself from the party council and Mr. MCKINLEY has been aroused to a more manly and honorable course. There is a chance for sound action in the next Congress. If the Senate Finance Committee blocks the way its conduct will, we repeat, be disgraceful.

THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY.

When the Mayor appeared before the Mazet committee, he declined to express any opinion upon any part of the charter, for the avowed reason that it was still too early to judge. We reminded his Honor at the time that it was not too early to express a very decided opinion upon that part of the charter which authorizes a Municipal Legislature, seeing that the Municipal Legislature had already proved to be a municipal nuisance of the first magnitude. The Mayor knew that as well as we did, in fact much better, for he has an official responsibility which that chartered dog in the manger called the local Legislature continually prevents him from discharging. When he declined to criticise the charter for the benefit of the Mazet committee, he must have meant merely that his opinions on the working of the charter were too important and interesting to be confided to the likes of them.

For now comes the Controller and says that, if the Municipal Assembly keeps on in the way in which it has been going, he will go to Albany and ask the Governor to call a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of abolishing the Municipal Assembly, or else of cutting down its powers. When, in self-defense, the city took away all substantial powers from the old Common Council, it lodged those powers in the Board of Estimate. That body is composed of men of more intelligence and education than can be expected usually to find their way into a Board of Aldermen. It is also so small in numbers that each member has a real and effective share of responsibility for its procedures. Accordingly, its powers have been exercised in the main for the public good. Now that the Municipal Assembly must concur in the action of the Board of Estimate before the city can issue any bonds, it is found that the most necessary expenditures will not be authorized, nor the most evident obligations recognized, by the "co-ordinate branch." The Controller gives some interesting instances of the temper of the body, including several in which the issue of bonds is so clearly necessary as to be, in effect, a ministerial act, and one in which the city is paying 6 per cent. interest on deferred claims for which the Municipal Assembly refused to authorize the issue of 3 per cent. bonds.

We are bound to say that the Controller grossly flatters the Municipal Assembly when he attributes their alacrity in voting $150,000 for the Dewey reception to "fear of their constituents or the newspapers." The Controller is too young a man to remember the old Common Council in the days of its glory. If he did remember it, he would also remember that there was never any trouble about getting the money, to any extent, to be spent in a municipal "junket" under the direction of the local legislators themselves.

It is already quite plain that, so far as the Municipal Assembly has any general policy at all, that policy is a policy of blackmail, a determination on the part of the insolvent partners that the solvent partner shall not spend any of his money on himself, even to the extent of paying his honest and lawful debts, until he shall satisfy the suburban and insolvent daughters of the horse-leech. "For you must think, look you, that the worm will do his kind." What is most wonderful about the whole performance is not the performance of the worm, but the performance of the framers of the charter, who assumed, in the teeth of all experience, that when the worm came to be a representative of Greater New York he would straightway become a new, high-toned, and public-spirited worm. By all means let the Controller carry out his purpose of getting the Legislature to take away the powers of the local Legislature. The sooner all real powers, of initiation or of obstruction, are taken away from it, the less trouble shall we have with it.

BANKRUPTS—HONEST AND OTHER.

We published a few days since an estimate of the total indebtedness wiped out by the operation of the Bankrupt act since its passage. The sum was less than had been expected, being only some $65,000,000. This is no doubt due in part to the slowness of legal proceedings, and in part to the fact that insolvencies occurring previous to 1896 have to a considerable extent been settled by compromise and otherwise under State laws. The better conditions that have prevailed since then have induced creditors to give their debtors another chance.

The incomplete nature of the report to which we have referred is shown in the curious variety in the average indebtedness in different sections of the country as well as in the totals. For instance, the total indebtedness wiped out in New York is reported at about $19,000,000, with an average of $24,000. In Chicago the total is $6,000,000, with an average of $15,000. In Pittsburg the total is the same as in Chicago, $6,000,000, and the average is $100,000. In Kansas City the total is $10,000,000, and the number of discharges is not given. In Utica, in this State, the total is $2,000,000, and the average is only $2,500. It will be understood that the discharges thus reported are for the district served by the Court at the several places named and not in the towns themselves.

The general impression, so far as we can gather at present, is that the law is on the whole conferring substantial benefits, and that a large proportion of the debtors discharged have honestly surrendered their assets, and are likely, when relieved from their disabilities, to become self-supporting and productive members of the business community in which they reside. In every case where this occurs the law has accomplished the good that it was intended to do. The conversion of a considerable number of honest men of at least average energy and ability from helplessness to hopeful activity is a distinct gain. On the other hand it has been found that the law does, as we feared that it would, give opportunities for fraud and evasion of honest obligations to a most unfortunate and regrettable extent. In the degree that this happens it is an unmitigated evil, and it is the plain duty, as well as the plain interest of all upright business men to do all in their power to prevent or to punish such conduct. In the sharp competition for sales which tends to increase with the tendency toward large production and low prices, the tricky or swindling dealer finds his chance, and it will require some intelligent, systematic, and organized effort to protect the decent and honorable, whether buyers or sellers, from his operations.

We note with gratification that the Credit Men's Association has taken up this matter in a most promising fashion. At its latest meeting it adopted a plan proposed by one of its committees which provides for the raising of a sufficient fund in each city, and the appointment of a committee with a sufficient executive force, for the purpose of concerted effort to detect, expose, and punish all attempts at fraud or dishonest evasion on the part of insolvents seeking discharge under the Bankrupt act. By means of a system of regular correspondence and co-operation between all the branches of the association the work ought to be done very thoroughly, and the standard of commercial integrity should be distinctly advanced. The plan is in every way worthy of support and approval. It should be clearly understood that there is nothing vindictive or harsh in its purpose. It will undoubtedly make the way of the transgressor hard; that is necessary in order to make the way of the honest and industrious easier, and it is the clear purpose of the plan to do the latter. And it will be seen that the work of an organized and extensive body like the Credit Men's Association, with branches all over the country, and with all sorts of interests represented, will necessarily be guarded from abuse. It is, moreover, an example of voluntary organization for common ends, instead of relying on the intervention of the Government, which is the highest development of the life of a sound, healthy spirit in a free and energetic community.

THE CUBAN ORPHANS.

The charitable people of this country could not make a better investment than in the relief of the forlorn orphans in Cuba, through the committee of which Gen. F. V. GREENE is Chairman, and Mr. ROBERT BACON of J. P. MORGAN & Co. is Treasurer.

In the first place it is entirely certain that all money given through this agency will be carefully, wisely, and effectively spent. Every dollar will do all the good that can possibly be done in the alleviation of actual needs and in promoting the permanent welfare of the poor children who are now absolutely dependent on the aid they can get from our country. In the second place it is perfectly plain that the character of the Cuban people and their relations to our own will very largely be shaped by the course pursued toward these children. If they are now rescued from poverty, nakedness, disease, and starvation, and are put in the way of receiving a good education according to the American standard they will grow up to be an important element in the social and political life of the island, with opinions and sentiments in sympathy with the best in our own land, and ready to work out a clean and respectable future for their people.

"The object of this committee," says the appeal that we published yesterday, "is first to relieve immediate distress, then educate, and later to stimulate education throughout the island." The "immediate distress" is bad enough. In a population that can scarcely exceed a million and a quarter there are at least 50,000 orphan children in actual want. If our people were told that there were 50,000 children in want and without parents to care for them in the City of Brooklyn, the response would be instant and generous. But Brooklyn is a prosperous and energetic community, teeming with industry, with incalculable resources for the relief of any suffering that may occur within its borders. Cuba is an island of undeveloped resources, with a population incapable at best of one-half the productive activity of Americans, ravaged by civil war and reduced by the most cruel and systematic oppression, where starvation and disease have been the organized means of subjugation. The chances of unaided escape from misery or death for the Cuban orphans are as one to a hundred compared with those of unfortunates in our own land.

We all remember the deep indignation and horror that were awakened in this country last year when the cool-headed and warm-hearted Senator PROCTOR of Vermont recounted in the Senate what he had seen of the effects of WEYLER'S policy of extermination in Cuba. The 50,000 orphans to whom Gen. GREENE'S committee now seeks to take relief are the living witnesses of the terrible energy with which that worse than savage policy was executed. The Senator's report did much to determine the action of the United States in driving the Spaniards from Cuba at a cost, according to Secretary GAGE, of a quarter of a billion dollars. One million of dollars is now asked by the competent committee we have named to carry on the work of rescuing the poor children whom the Spaniards orphaned, and to make them decent, self-supporting men and women, probably future citizens of the United States. It should be promptly given.

THE GUILT OF ESTERHAZY.

The story of M. FIELDERS in THE TIMES of yesterday gives an intimate and by no means uninteresting color to one episode in the career of Comte WALSIN-ESTERHAZY. The London interviewers of the ex-Commandant could hardly have known that ESTERHAZY made his fantastic "escape" to London by the express direction of Gens. ROGET, GONSE, and DE BOISDEFFRE, and that the rôle that he was to play had been carefully planned by Maitre TEZENAS, the legal adviser of the General Staff. A week ago he repeated his former tale in the office of The Daily Chronicle of London, possibly for the sake of the money he had failed to realize from the first transaction, and incidentally for the benefit of his friend the Marquis DU PATY DE CLAM, who at present occupies a cell in Cherche Midi.

When the confession of the forger HENRY, together with other revelations, made action on the part of M. SARRIEN, the Minister of Justice, inevitable, the devoted criminals of the General Staff directed the hazardous move of turning to account certain proposals that their protégé the ex-Commandant had received from a journalist. The name of the dead chief of the Secret Intelligence Bureau was invoked. ESTERHAZY was told to confess just what he actually did confess, that he wrote the bordereau by the orders of Col. SANDHERR, that "material proof" against DREYFUS, which should supplement the "moral proof" that existed, might be obtained. When ESTERHAZY should repudiate the authenticity of his confession, as he in due time did in the columns of La Libre Parole, it was believed that the French Deputies and people would still believe in the existence of the "moral proof," even though permitting themselves to doubt the truth of ESTERHAZY'S denials. That the plan actually succeeded for a time simply shows the deplorable depth of credulity to which the anti-Dreyfusard and clerical press had fallen.

The ridiculousness of the "confession," however, soon dawned upon their benighted minds. The statements made by the traitor were just as open to refutation then as now. He had overplayed his part, and in the reaction that set in he became a doomed man, and turned as the legendary worm turns in its extremity. ROGET, GONSE, DE BOISDEFFRE & Co. remained deaf to the warning he gave them in his testimony before the Cour de Cassation, when he graphically described their ingratitude to him and to his protector DU PATY. He now magnanimously places himself at the disposal of the French Minister of Justice, and pleads for a safe conduct to France that he may tell "all." "All" simply means his transactions with certain officers of the General Staff that were carried on subsequently to the Autumn of 1897, when DU PATY in the rôle of the "veiled lady" conveyed to him the information that PICQUART was close upon his trail, and that the traitor was under the protection of the War Office.

Whatever his future "confessions" may reveal the following facts should not be lost sight of: ESTERHAZY was never even remotely attached to Col. SANDHERR'S bureau. He never belonged to the counter-espionage. He was entirely unknown to PICQUART prior to the incident of the "petit bleu" in 1896 and to DE BOISDEFFRE prior to December, 1897. He wrote the bordereau in April, 1894, not by orders from Col. SANDHERR, to whom he was absolutely unknown, but for the benefit of Lieut. Col. SCHWARZKOPPEN, the German military attaché, to whom he sold the documents mentioned in the list. These documents, which are now in Berlin, are in the traitor's handwriting. Had M. FAURE lived, the German Emperor might ere this have published them to the world in order to establish the innocence of the greatest martyr of modern times. With M. LOUBET in the President's chair such a revelation has become unnecessary.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Efforts almost pathetically ineffectual are still making to find or create a satisfactory name for the very ugly but apparently useful carriages that in considerable and slowly increasing numbers are traversing without the aid of horses the streets of this and other cities. The daily papers were prompt to recognize the need of a designation for these contrivances that should be at once significant, euphonious, and short, but, though they worried over the problem a good deal, and suggested a multitude of names, a few theoretically admirable and the rest clumsy monsters of etymological iniquity, not one of the lot won popular approval, and people continued to divide their suffrages between "horseless carriage" and "automobile." Of this wretched pair it is hard to tell which is the more obnoxious. The one of home growth covers so much ground that it means practically nothing, while the other joins Latin and Greek in shameless intimacy. What the daily papers failed to accomplish the weeklies then attempted, and they, too, have nothing worth looking at to show for their trouble. One of them—The Electrical Review—went to the length in April last of offering money prizes for names that would designate "electrically propelled, self-contained vehicles for roads and streets," and it has just awarded $10 to one man and $5 to another for suggesting the truly dreadful word "electromobile." The Electrical Review might safely offer millions to anybody who would make a worse one. Besides involving all the crimes of which "automobile" is guilty, "electromobile" is of wearisome length, and the meaning it strives so feebly to express is so childishly obvious that the chances of the word's adoption are less than infinitesimal. As a matter of fact, all these struggles are hopeless. Had the inventor of the first autobat—to use a name for which we have a hopeless affection—been ready with a title, it would have been accepted, whether good or bad, just as "telegraph," "X ray," "velocipede," and a thousand others have been, but now we must wait for a lucky accident like that which fixed the name of "balloon" on MONTGOLFIER'S toy.

—Much as humanity has advanced since the days when caves were the only shelter and skins the only wear it still retains an interest which is none the less keen because it has come to be somewhat apologetic in combats between man and man or between men and men. Most of us, to be sure, have ceased to fight, except in the bloodless battles of trade, commerce, and the professions, and not a few of us have become civilized enough to put an end, when we conveniently and safely can, to the big and little battles which we may see in progress. All this, however, is rather a development of wisdom than a change of human nature, and the normal man still finds his attention more firmly fixed and his emotions more deeply stirred by the sight of an encounter with fists or weapons than by any other spectacle that can be presented to him. Even such an affair as that which took place at Coney Island Friday night has an element of attraction for many besides the brutal and vicious minority of the metropolitan population, and the throng that watched the pugilists would have been vastly larger than it was if it had included every New Yorker who could have surveyed the scene without a feeling of sincere horror. A good many people of something more than merely nominal decency did watch the fight as it was, and who can tell the number that would have done so if they could have been sure of escaping public notice? The knowledge that the reporters are fond of listing the more respectable spectators, as well as the more eminent professional patrons of "sport," doubtless kept away hundreds who would otherwise have been present. And then the knowledge that the new-fangled photograph machines were trained on the ring and its surroundings also had a deterrent effect. Men who might risk the peril of seeing their names in print as attendants at a prizefight would shiver at the thought of figuring on a vitascope film and of possible recognition by acquaintances whose consciences permit the attentive study of "moving pictures," no matter what the subjects of them may be. Reporters can be charged with inaccuracy, but a face on the lighted screen is evidence not to be denied or palliated. These pictures unquestionably had an influence on the size and character of Friday night's crowd, and thus does science apply the brake to barbarism.

—Our Peace Commissioners are studying war at close range in the intervals between their official labors. Freedom, a paper published at Manila—and a very good paper it is, considering—relates at first hand a curious and picturesque incident of the advance on Malabon. The far-straying American reporter tells how, following Gen. WHEATON'S brigade, he found himself in some trenches recently abandoned by the insurgents. There he discovered "a pleasant-faced, middle-aged gentleman, whose features seemed constructed somewhat on the German plan." He wore a slouched hat and eyeglasses, and was keenly interested in all around him. The two sat down in the shade of a tree at which the Utah battery had been throwing shrapnel "that very morning, and compared relics picked up in the trenches." Then came excitement. "'Ping!' shrieked a Mauser bullet. Down went the pleasant-faced, middle-aged gentleman and the writer behind a small embankment. For half an hour a perfect shower of singing balls fanned the air just above their heads, and there they cuddled closely to dear old, mother earth and seemed only sorry they couldn't get closer. One of the two was JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN, President of Cornell University and member of the commission sent to investigate the conditions here, and the other, well, the other was only I." It is evident that the Commissioners will have learned many things by the time they start for home.

—Papers all over the country are commenting on the curious revelation just made by Prof. JAMES H. HYSLOP of Columbia University with regard to his own capacity for believing things, and it is a little surprising to note that the serious side of the unfortunate affair receives almost no attention. Everybody appreciates its amusing aspects, and that was to be expected in a land that prides itself on a high development of its sense of humor, but surely there is a subject for solemn thought in the fact that a man holding Prof. HYSLOP'S position should not have hesitated to confess the devotion of years of effort to the investigation of tricks like those played by Mrs. PIPER, and, what is even more saddening, that he should have seen in those tricks confirmation of the theory of immortality. This teacher of logic and ethics seems to have mistaken for new ground a field that has been plowed in vain a thousand times—ground which, it has been conclusively proved, will produce only noxious weeds. Mrs. PIPER may just possibly be honest, but so are some of the men who annually square the circle or solve the problem of perpetual motion. Does the Professor of Mathematics at Columbia "investigate" the claims of every ignoramus who asserts the commensurability of radius and circumference, and at the School of Mines will they study machines that move themselves? We think not. Some questions, thank heaven, have been settled for good and all, and one of them is that relating to the value of "communications" from "mediums."

NUGGETS.

It's Sure Cure.

Selfishness is a disease for which sad experience is the remedy.—Dallas News.

Appreciation.

Mauve—This is not my best work. I only painted it to keep the wolf from the door.
His Friend—Hang it out. It will be a success.—Harper's Bazar.

Explained.

"I wonder why some buildings are called fire traps," said Mrs. Snaggs.
"Because they catch fire," replied Mr. Snaggs.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Eager to Know.

"It seems queer," remarked Fangle, "that while no animal wears a hat, there is only one that goes bearheaded."
"What animal is that?" asked Mrs. Fangle, with deep interest.—Harlem Life.

Purchaser Pays the Tax.

"Shall have to charge you 75 instead of 63 cents for this preparation, Sir, on account of the war tax."
"And how much is the war tax?"
"Two cents a bottle."—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

PHILOSOPHY FROM THE CORNFIELD.

Sarah Abby Davis in Yonkers Statesman.

I'm only just a scarecrow man, designed to frighten crows,
And made of nails and wooden rails, while miscellaneous clothes
Set off my graceful figure in its most artistic pose.

But I am not the one to chafe because some other man
Can wear a first-hand suit, and is built upon a plan
Which enables him to dance in a way I never can.

I knew the day they builded me that life must be a joke,
For manly dignity was crushed with one conclusive stroke—
They nailed a bonnet on my head which some one called a toque.

A rooster's tail adorned the toque—I keenly felt the shame
Of looking like a savage wild in search of human game,
Until I saw the gentle sex seemed proud to wear the same.

And now I never feel the need of consolation's balm,
And, though I look a trifle rough, I strike no blow to harm,
And even crows themselves can see no great cause for alarm.

The little children on their way to school all shout at me,
And when I wave my ragged sleeve their laugh is loud and free—
I'm glad they're not afraid to laugh at one queer man they see.

Some people are from habit sad; their faces seldom get
The blessing of an unforced smile to banish lines of fret;
To such I seem a jolly dose for worry and regret.

There's not a thing in this broad field of which I would complain,
All Nature's changes seem to me like one long goodly train—
I welcome, as they come along, the sunshine and the rain.

Excursions have not many charms for one with stiffened knees,
And so I seldom leave my post, but calmly take my ease,
And let the world, possessed with "Go," rush by in jam and squeeze.

Yet, though the sphere of my employ to farm life is confined,
More blackbirds flock to city streets than all the farms combined,
But blue-dressed scarecrows, with a star, are all the ones they mind.

The pleasures of my life, of course, are nearly all home-made;
On boughten goods I can't depend—their colors most all fade—
And making joy, you will concede, is quite a pleasant trade.

All day I hear the song of birds and hum of insects near;
The corn like one vast army stands, whose soldiers guard and cheer,
And to my rhymes, which scare the crows, do kindly lend an ear.

I'm quite contented with my lot, and yet, for all of that,
Next time I see a scarecrow girl who wears a mannish hat,
I'll ask her to exchange with me, and also—share my flat.

BACCALAUREATE AT VASSAR.

President Taylor Touches on Politics—Hits at Expansion.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 11.—The baccalaureate sermon at Vassar College was preached this morning by President James Taylor, the senior class numbering 118. American politics came in for a share of President Taylor's attention. The college chapel was filled with college girls and their friends and relatives. The Columbia College 'Varsity and freshmen eights occupied seats in the little gallery. Dr. Taylor's theme was the worldly spirit of the age which seeks immediate success at the sacrifice of ideals. He said that there is no room in American politics for a campaign of education. Men who plan for the slow attainment of a great end are dismissed as Sunday-school politicians. The test of successful politics now-a-days may be in the appointment of Indian agents to expose helpless tribes of Indians to spoliation, or as we have recently seen, the striking of a deadly blow at civil service. Dr. Taylor gave a dig at expansion by asserting that we talk strangely about our destiny, as if everything American must be right, and asked if we have forgotten the ancient nations that were chosen by God and yet died because they were honeycombed by corruption. He decried the commercial spirit of the age and said: "It is idle to talk about a battle with the trusts when the spirit of the outs is the same as the ins." "The curse of the social world," Dr. Taylor said, "is the desire to secure immediate gratification. It manifests itself and proves the laxity shown by society in the matter of marriage and divorce. Women, on account of their great influence in this age, must set their faces against this social laxness which now stands in grim contrast to the godly spirit which is to save society from class and ruin."

Mr. Moody Preaches at Northfield.

NORTHFIELD, Mass., June 11.—The elaborate order of services for Commencement Sunday at the Northfield schools was changed somewhat to-day, through the prevalence of mumps at Mount Hermon School. Dwight L. Moody was to preach the baccalaureate sermon to both classes in the morning, but instead he preached a sermon at Northfield Seminary to-night. Mr. Moody's subject was "Temptation," and in the course of his sermon he said a young man had four great temptations—the bicycle and the trolley cars, which tempt young men to leave the church and ride out into the country; the Sunday newspaper, and false doctrines.

University of Vermont Commencement

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 11.—The ninety-fifth commencement of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College begins Sunday, June 25, at Burlington, Vt., with a baccalaureate sermon by the President of the university. The exercises continue Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. The alumni meeting occurs Tuesday, and conferring of degrees on Wednesday. On Thursday, in Williams Science Hall, the entrance examinations will commence. The graduation exercises of the Medical College will be held in the Opera House Thursday night.

Roanoke College Commencement.

SALEM, Va., June 11.—The exercises of the forty-sixth commencement of Roanoke College began this morning with the baccalaureate sermon of the Rev. Dr. M. W. Hamma of Washington. His theme was that supreme faith in God secures the highest success in life. In the evening the annual address before the Young Men's Christian Association was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Newton Hallack, editor of The Christian at Work, of New York City, his subject being "The Christian of the Twentieth Century."

University of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—The one hundred and forty-third commencement of the University of Pennsylvania was begun to-day in Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, where the Rev. Floyd W. Tompkins delivered the baccalaureate sermon. The services were attended by Provost Charles C. Harrison, the Deans of the various departments, and about 300 students.

Stevens Institute Men at Church.

The Rev. James C. Mitchell preached the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of Stevens Institute in Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Hoboken, yesterday morning. The entire class attended the services. The commencement exercises of the Institute will be held this week.

NEW YORK LABOR STATISTICS.

Information as to the Conditions of Employers and Working People.

ALBANY, June 11.—The Bureau of Labor Statistics has issued a quarterly bulletin relative to the present industrial conditions in this State. The bulletins are issued under Chapter 569 of the Laws of 1899, the clause for the issuance of the same having been suggested by Col. Roosevelt. The bulletin just issued is the first under the law and contains statistics for the quarter ended March 31.

Inquiries were made of leading manufacturers as to the state of employment. In the answers received, five reported an advance in wages since January, fourteen reported a declining or stationary business. The most favorable reports were received from iron and steel industries, agricultural implement and stove factories, cotton goods, clothing, boots and shoes, collars and cuffs, straw hats, canned goods, cigars, and lumber.

Returns from trades unions show a marked increase in the number of people employed over 1897 and 1898. The improvement of 1899 over 1898, however, is not so marked as that of last year over 1897. The bulletin gives statistics on this subject.

As to earnings the statistics show that the majority of women wage earners averaged for the quarter from $50 to $125, while men earned over $150 each. In New York City the earnings are higher than in the remainder of the State, but employment is less continuous.

Relative to the new contract labor law, which abolished contract labor in the prisons of the State, the report states that the increase in insanity among convicts, which was predicted by the opponents of the measure, is not borne out by the results, as there has been no appreciable increase since the contract labor system has been stopped.

Covered quite exhaustively is the matter of the selection and appointment of Deputy Factory Inspectors, and it is believed that the new civil service rules will increase the efficiency of this department. The larger part of the bulletin is devoted to labor statistics.

PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM.

World Yearly Yields Five Billion Gallons—United States Leads.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Over 5,000,000,000 gallons of petroleum, according to the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, are now produced annually in the world. Of this amount 2,500,000,000 are produced in the United States, 2,250,000,000 in Russia, and the remainder is distributed among a dozen countries, Austria producing 87,000,000; Sumatra, 72,000,000; Java, 30,000,000; Canada, 29,000,000; Roumania, 24,000,000; India, 15,000,000; Japan, 8,000,000; Germany, 7,000,000; Peru, 3,000,000, and Italy about 1,000,000 gallons.

While the United States and Russia furnish the bulk of the world's petroleum and stand almost abreast in the quantity of crude oil product, the amount of refined illuminating oil supplied by the United States is more than double that produced by Russia. This is due to the fact that a given quantity of United States oil produces three-fourths of its bulk in refined illuminating oil, while the same quantity of Russian oil produces only about three-eighths of its bulk in refined illuminating oil. Sumatra, next to Russia, is the most formidable competitor of the United States, because of the rapid growth in its production of oil, and the fact that its crude oils produce half their quantity in refined illuminating oil, and the further fact that they are much nearer to the Orient, the countries of which form an important part of the world's markets for this class of exportations. Up to the present time, however, the quantity of oil produced in Sumatra is small compared with that of the United States or Russia, its figures for 1897 being only 72,258,000 gallons, against 2,543,000,000 gallons for the United States.

The United Kingdom is the largest consumer of mineral oils exported by the United States, our total export to that country in the last fiscal year being 212,265,568 gallons against 155,203,222 to Germany, 53,398,115 to Japan, 44,523,552 to China, 20,561,084 to Brazil, 20,495,398 to British Australasia, 12,835,631 to France, and 280,431,316 gallons to other European countries.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE SUCCESSION TO THE COBURG THRONE.—On the death of the heir apparent to the throne of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, a younger brother of the reigning Duke became heir presumptive. He is Queen Victoria's third son and is known as the Duke of Connaught, who at one time was a promising candidate for the rank of Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's forces. Several months ago he accepted the burdens of his new office, but besides exchanging some necessary formalities with the functionaries of the Duchy he has, it is said, shown no great interest in the honor that has fallen to him. He was born in Buckingham Palace forty-nine years ago, and is a thorough Englishman. It is reported from Gotha that his neglect of his possible subjects has been keenly felt in the Duchy, and particularly resented by the Social Democrats, whose party in the Diet has gained several votes through his continued absence. Recently the Diet convened for the purpose of discussing the budget, but before the debate began Herr Liebentrau requested a few moments for a question of greater moment. He said that the question of the succession to the throne of the Duchy was arousing in the English press the proposal of imperial intervention. It was not a mere family heritage, he said. According to Paragraph IV. of the Constitution the Duke must take up his practical residence within the State territory in order to make himself acquainted with the conditions of things in the country and the needs of the people. The same point of view was also applicable to the case of the heir to the throne. The State Government ought long ago to have issued reassuring statements to that effect. Herr Arnold then submitted the following resolution, which was passed in spite of the Ministry's motion to have it referred to a commission: "The Common Diet requests the State Government of the Duchy to take such steps in the highest quarter that Prince Arthur of Connaught, who, so far as human calculation goes, will one day be called upon to succeed to the throne, shall, as soon as possible, take up his practical residence in the Duchess of Coburg-Gotha; that he shall receive a German education, and make himself acquainted with the conditions of his new home from personal observation."

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FOR THE POPE'S TEMPORAL POWER IN SOUTH AMERICA.—La Tribuna di Roma declares that as an offset to the snub that the Vatican received by not being invited to send delegates to the Peace Conference, particular importance is being attached by the Holy See to the Council of South American prelates now being held in Rome. The purpose of the council, it is said, although at first purely theological, has assumed important political significance. This has been brought about by the attempt of the Vatican to re-establish diplomatic relations with Argentina, which have been interrupted for fifteen years. England and the United States are almost the only nations which do not have direct or indirect communication with the Vatican by means of diplomatists. The origin of the dispute between the Holy See and Argentina dates back to 1884, when President Roca expelled the Papal Inter-Nuncio, Mgr. Matera, on the ground that he interfered in internal politics. The Pope consequently desires that the South American republic should be the first to ask for the re-establishment of diplomatic relations, while Argentina insists that the advance should be made by the Church. The question is deemed to be one more of amour propre than fundamental difference of opinion. To attain this end the Pontiff gives it to be understood that for the present he would be satisfied with simply having the Argentine Minister to the Court of Berlin accredited also to the Holy See, and would in exchange create Mgr. Castellano, Archbishop of Buenos Ayres, a Cardinal. This is the promise, but in case Argentina should not yield, there is also a threat that the Cardinal created will be Mgr. Casanova, Archbishop of Santiago de Chile. Chile is Argentina's rival in political as well as in religious matters. It is said to be the aim of the Holy Father, as soon as this dispute shall be settled, to establish a definite hierarchy in South America with one central head.

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WOMEN KNIGHTS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR.—The death of the famous artist, Mme. Rosa Bonheur, who wore the cross of the Legion of Honor, recalls the statement that has often been made that she was the only woman so decorated. It will be remembered that in 1889 a campaign was made in favor of decorating Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, but it came to nothing. Mme. Coralie Cahen, who died shortly before Mme. Rosa Bonheur, also wore the cross of the legion. She was decorated in the Franco-German war for her tireless devotion to French prisoners confined in German fortresses. To-day the order includes forty-seven women knights, thirty-nine of whom are nuns or sisters of charity. They are Mme. Perrin, the present doyenne, who was decorated Aug. 7, 1875; Mmes. Nonat, Saby, Breysse, Garcin, Laroche, Nicolas, Labor, de Gélas, Vignal, de Maissac, Terme, Richard, Eloy, Gourdon, Peyrémond, Kindt, Dafis, Desclaux de Latanée, Tivollier, Meurier, Jollivet, Brière, Chaix, Gaudichou, Manise, Pailliet de Graveron, Charleux, Pilate, and Guinhut, Soeur Etienne-Marie, decorated January last in Cherbourg. The sixteen other women Knights of the Legion of Honor are Mlle. Juliette Dodu, Mmes. Jarrethout, Fray, Gross, Dieulafoy, Marie Laurent, Toussaint, Malmanche, Brochard, Koechlin-Schwartz, Bogelot, Demont-Breton, Comtesse Foucher de Careil, Henry Kergomard, Ryckebush, and Mlle. Bottard, Superintendent at Salpêtrière, who was decorated Dec. 31, 1897, after fifty-six years of service.

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DISCOURAGING REPORTS CONCERNING CHAMPAGNE.—The latest statistics published in Paris giving data from the wine districts show that the white grapes have suffered severely through inclement weather. The vines bearing these grapes do not produce "contre-bourgeons," and in consequence the first growth having been destroyed, there is no hope whatever of fruit for the Autumn. In Epernay, the centre of the champagne country, the damage done is considerable, but not so great as in many less known localities. In Paris the certainty of a bad vintage has caused a great demand to spring up for wines of previous years, in which a brisk speculation is being done. The wine statistics for the champagne district for the year from April, 1898, to April, 1899, show a fall of 700,000 in the number of bottles exported. On the other hand, the consumption in France has increased by over 2,500,000 bottles. The total number of bottles disposed of during the year was 27,397,996. The stock the growers have in hand amounts to 106,371,755 bottles, together with 418,053 hectoliters of wine in casks.

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TO MAKE BIZERTA EQUAL TO GIBRALTAR.—A year ago the French Minister of Marine, M. Lockroy, paid a visit to Bizerta, about thirty-seven miles from Tunis, which at one time was the strongest fortified port in Northern Africa. On his return he recommended in general terms some fortifications for the place. By reason of his recommendation a committee of the French Chamber recently visited the port, and the naval authorities have now decided upon a detailed programme. At the time of the Fashoda scare, work was pushed to secure against a surprise attack from the sea. This programme is now amplified so as to fortify the town against a land attack, the scheme being to make it as strong as Gibraltar. Six powerful batteries are to be established on the heights commanding the town and bay. Three of them are already practically finished, and the remainder are expected to be in position by the end of the year. To defend the town against a land attack strong fortifications are being erected on the Kebir Heights, some five kilometers inland. The artillery to be mounted in these batteries will be of the heaviest kind, with a view of its being able to co-operate with the land batteries against a hostile fleet. It will be recalled that a century ago Bizerta possessed a very fine harbor almost completely land locked. The harbor will now admit only vessels of very light draught. One part of the scheme is to dredge it thoroughly. At the same time a breakwater barring the entrance to the harbor will be constructed, leaving a portal of only 400 meters wide. The projected breakwater will thus force the ships trying to enter the harbor to present their broadsides to a series of low level batteries on the shore. A maritime arsenal is to be erected at Sidi-Abdallah, at the extreme end of the inland lake. In improving this port the military authorities will cooperate with the naval department, and preparations are being made to garrison the place with 25,000 troops, in order to allow of it defending itself without aid either from France or Algeria. There are to-day 18,000 troops in the colony. An attempt made in the French Chamber a fortnight ago to withdraw a part of these and send them to Algiers was defeated by strong opposition.

CONEY ISLAND PARK URGED

Many Brooklyn Churches Demand the Cleansing of the Resort.

CONTROLLER COLER PRAISED

His Political Opponents Promise to Stand by Him in His Fight with the Aldermen.

The churches of Brooklyn took a vigorous stand yesterday in favor of Controller Coler's Coney Island park scheme. In two of the leading churches of the city, Plymouth Church and the Church of the Pilgrims, mass meetings were held, while in many of the other churches resolutions were adopted and sermons preached in favor of the plan. At Plymouth Church the Controller was one of the speakers, and an interesting feature of the meeting there was the hearty way in which speakers of opposing politics praised the Controller as an admirable official, and the enthusiasm with which these utterances were always greeted by the audience.

Ex-Congressman S. V. White presided at the Plymouth Church meeting, and said in part:

"We are citizens of no mean city. We are fast approaching the 4,000,000 mark, and the child is living in the family of some of you who will see New York by 50 per cent. the largest city in the world. It ought to be also by more than 50 per cent. the most healthful and the best protected morally.

"We who have grown up alongside Coney Island do not realize what it is. It is a running sore, but it is also a health-giving place, to which every foot should turn. I speak advisedly when I say that it ranks as a health-giving spot above all others on the seacoast. I was for many years a Trustee of the Seaside Home, and I know that it is hard to find a baby so sick that it cannot recover at Coney Island. But nobody knows how bad Coney Island is. It is bad beyond the power of description in any audience, privy or unmixed. It will continue to be bad so long as it is held by private ownership. Instead of selling the people amusements with bad air, we should give them amusements with good air."

Controller Coler was then introduced, after a warm eulogy by Mr. White. He began by saying that the financial resources of the city would be ample for the purpose, and then continued:

"I hold it to be an established truth that every dollar expended to better the moral and physical condition of mankind is a stone laid in the structure of higher civilization. To promote the mental and physical well being of the children should be the first duty of the State. When you take care of the American small boy you are guarding the future of the American Nation. Let their young lives develop in the sunlight, give them plenty of innocent amusement, and the safety of our country and our institutions is insured for another generation."

"The only arguments advanced against the plan are that it will drive certain persons out of business, a negative and untenable proposition that if vice is driven from one locality it will quickly find lodgment in another. In answer to the charge that we intend to destroy vested rights without giving full compensation I will say that vice never had a vested right in a Christian community. [Applause.] The opportunity to better the physical and moral condition of a community must not be neglected because it might reduce the income of a dance hall. No good citizen would hesitate a moment if called upon to choose between a public park and the 'Streets of Cairo.'

THE POOR NOT WEDDED TO VICE.

"It is a gross libel on the poor of New York to say that they demand vicious amusement or patronize criminal resorts from choice. The workmen, women and children of the city go to Coney Island not for the class of entertainments offered there, but in spite of them, because there is no stretch of sand and sea so near and so easy of access.

"As to the second proposition, the only way to successfully combat vice is to strike it wherever it shows its head. Keep it on the move. You would not permit a dive to remain next door to a schoolhouse because somebody said that if you drove it away it would locate in another block. Government cannot be better than the citizenship that creates and sustains it, and if it be worse it will not long survive; therefore public power and money should never be spared in work for the moral and physical good of the people."

Mr. Coler enforced his argument by telling the history of the transformation of Five Points, and the later transformation of Mulberry Bend. "I am confident," he said, "that if we once break up that infamous hotbed of immorality there will never be another like it. Anyway, the experiment is worth trying. I believe the city authorities will go far with the good work until this foul place is blotted out forever and a great public park is built upon the site, to stand as an enduring monument to that sound public opinion that is the inspiration and sustaining force of all good government."

Mr. Coler urged his hearers to watch the Aldermen, and if they continued to hold out against the measure, to vote against them regardless of party lines. This injunction was applauded.

Ex-Park Commissioner Elijah R. Kennedy aroused much enthusiasm by eulogizing the Controller. Mr. Kennedy is a Republican. He said: "When the city is so fortunate as to have such a Controller, let us be public-spirited enough to stand by him. [Applause.] Let us stand by him regardless of party lines. [Applause.] If the Board of Aldermen stands in the way, every man over twenty-one years old has a weapon with which to destroy that Board of Aldermen. [Applause.] Let us forever crush any Alderman or Board of Aldermen or public authority who stands in the way of this great project to save to the people what now belongs to abominable vice."

Frederic W. Hinrichs declared that if a park were created at Coney Island it would be a spot unequaled anywhere on the globe. "God bless," he said, "the public man who can propose such a scheme, and God bless and strengthen him that he shall be a leader unto the end."

CONEY ISLAND NOT HOPELESS.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis was the last speaker. He said, among other things:

"The old theory of the volcano was that the centre of the earth was a mass of subterranean fire. When was at Coney Island last week a policeman told me that I could dig around anywhere and inside of twenty feet find hell fire. But even volcanoes have been subdued. The traveler who visits Naples finds that the richest vineyards and orchards are planted upon what was once a river of lurid lava. Nor does it seem an impossible thing for Coney Island to be transformed from an inferno into a paradise. It can be made a park covered with groves, with trees and shrubs, with fountains and statues, with shelters and music stands, with a public green for games and sports, from which the shouts of boys and girls playing on the lawn would never die out of the air. The rich do not need it; the well-to-do do not need it; but there are a million people in our city who do, for they are the children not of vacations, but of incessant toil. And to this million of people belongs the glorious beach, its cool breezes, its tides and surf.

"God made this town to have the grandest system of parks in the world. He surrounded it with a waterway. He intended that for twenty miles this town could empty itself in five minutes on this magnificent shore line, but we let that go by. We don't care anything about the poor; we care for the bags of salt. Who, on the Brooklyn waterfront, is enjoying this hot Summer night along the shore? The workingmen, the babies? No—dead bags of salt and lumber and all manner of goods. We don't care for living people having the cooling breeze; we care that things should have the surf and the breezes and the water and the vista. We always have been worshippers of gold. We are devil worshippers, almost.

"Now, having lost all this shore line, in the providence of God there was one little thing left us—a magnificent beach, splendid surf, glorious breezes, possibilities of better transit as the years go by; and we owe that beach to the poor. The highest considerations that make us patriots and Christians ask us to stand behind our officials and do what we can to secure this park for our children and our children's children."

At the meeting held in the Church of the Pilgrims the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs presided. He said, in part: "When I came to Brooklyn, and that is more than fifty years ago, the prettiest drive we had was to Coney Island. Ever since then I have been interested in the subject of its beneficial nature for sick children. The vice that is there now does not flaunt itself any more than it does in some of the streets of Manhattan. Yet there is the ulcer and the pollution. Those who go there without vicious intent are being contaminated. It is well that vice be eliminated. If it goes elsewhere public opinion will follow and quench it."

THREE KINDS OF OPPONENTS.

St. Clair McKelway, editor of The Brooklyn Eagle, said: "There will be opposition to the park from three different kinds of persons—first, from those who profit directly from the places where gross immorality and imbecile amusement are now provided for those who go to Coney Island; second, from those who indirectly profit from these places—the politicians—and they will be found as strong in one party as the other, and third, the pessimists who cry, 'It's no use; it has to be; the city will always contain people who will resort to such places as have just been burned out.'"

Mr. McKelway said that the pessimists would have to be convinced, and when convinced would claim that they had always wanted the park; the politicians would be overcome as soon as they were convinced that opposition was dangerous, and the remaining class could be placed squarely on the defensive and easily disposed of. He also said that amusements must be provided of a kind which the class of people who would visit the park would enjoy. It would be a grave mistake to force upon them amusements of which they did not approve.

Addresses were also made by the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, rector of Holy Trinity Church, and the Rev. J. P. Forbes, pastor of the Church of the Saviour. At both meetings resolutions favoring the project were adopted.

At the morning service in St. Ann's Church on the Heights, at Clinton and Livingston Streets, the Rev. Dr. Reese F. Alsop spoke on the topic of the day. "It is a crying shame," he said, "that our respectable women cannot take their children down to such a beautiful beach because it is infested by all the followers of wickedness." A petition was drawn up, which will be circulated in the parish during the week and sent to Mayor Van Wyck.

The Rev. Dr. John Humpstone, pastor of the Emmanuel Baptist Church, Lafayette Avenue and St. James's Place, preached on the same subject. He said: "There are only a few persons who object to the park, but they are born fighters, and are not going to sit down and watch the decent citizens take their land away. It is going to require something more than wishes and prayers. We shall have to work." A petition was circulated in this church, and Dr. Humpstone urged his hearers to sign it.

The Rev. Charles L. Goodell, in the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, told of the wonderful transformation made at Revere Beach, Boston, which had formerly been a place like Coney Island. Politics, he said, was the sole obstacle to the Coney Island Park, but the will of the people was so clearly manifested that he thought the politicians would yield.

The Rev. Sydney Herbert Cox, pastor of the Lee Avenue Congregational Church, delivered a prelude to his evening sermon on "Coney Island's Cleansing," after which resolutions were adopted favoring the plan.

Similar resolutions were adopted at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, on State Street, after remarks in favor of the scheme were made by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, who temporarily occupied the pulpit.

The Rev. Dr. J. G. Bacchus, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, in Gates Avenue, devoted his morning sermon to the subject, "The Proposed People's Park at Coney Island."

At the City Park branch of the First Presbyterian Church, the Rev. G. S. White declared that the park would do more for the salvation of young people than anything else that could be suggested.

Labor Men Indorse the Park Plan.

At a meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday afternoon Delegate Ryan of the photo-engravers offered a resolution asking the city authorities to carry out the plan to establish a public park at West Brighton, Coney Island. The resolution declared that the cause of public morality and social purity would be much benefited by carrying out the project. The resolution was passed unanimously, and a copy was ordered to be sent to the Mayor.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER PRANKS.

Changes Its Course Often and Transfers Farms from One State to Another.

From The Memphis (Tenn.) Scimitar.

The Mississippi River is a most capricious stream, and during the countless ages it has flowed through this valley and to the Gulf it has changed its course more times than one man could count in a day.

Not only does the boat channel change often, but the body of the river changes. River pilots know that they may find deep water on one side of the river on one trip of a steamer, and on the return trip find the deep water on the other side and a dangerous sandbar where the deep water was but a short time before.

The sand which constitutes the bottom of the river is shifted incessantly by the current, and is rolled up into heaps and then strung out again and then piled up again further down. The same current that does this takes an angry turn every now and then and shoots against the river bank, finally breaking through and reaching some low place. A rush of water follows it, and in a night the great river has made a new bed for itself.

These changes of the course of the river have caused some peculiar conditions to exist, and one of the most peculiar now exists at Centennial Chute, about twenty-five miles above Memphis. At this point, before the year 1876, the Mississippi took a sudden turn westward from its course, and after going in a southwesterly direction turned south, then southeast, and then directly south. It was simply a horseshoe bend and the land inside of the horseshoe was tilled as a farm. This farm was in Tennessee, and across the river from it was Arkansas. In 1876 the river cut through the narrowed neck of the peninsula on which the farm was situated, and since that time the entire stream flows through the cut, leaving the bend through which the river once plowed free of water except when the river is very high.

The owner of the farm now has to cross the river to get to the Tennessee mainland, whereas formerly he had to cross the river to get into Arkansas. He can walk up to his line fence and still be in Tennessee, though his neighbors on all sides are Arkansans. He still pays taxes to Tennessee, though the river has put his land into Arkansas. A steamboat coming along the Arkansas bank of the river suddenly passes a portion of Tennessee, nestled right in the lap of Arkansas.

Further up the river the same prank has been played by the Father of Waters, except that in this case the river threw a part of Arkansas into Tennessee. The State of Tennessee granted to a man this land which was formerly in Arkansas, and now a lawsuit has been brought by the owner of the Arkansas farm from which the land in question was detached to recover the land, the man to whom it was granted by the State of Tennessee after the river put it on the Tennessee side refusing to give it up.

The lawsuit promises to be a most interesting one, and will show whether the boundary line between Tennessee and Arkansas is the Mississippi River. If it is, a revised edition of the geographies of these States will be needed each year.

New Two-Dollar Certificates.

Washington Letter to Springfield Republican.

The new silver certificates of the denomination of $2 will soon be issued. The portrait of Lincoln will be the central feature on the face. The general scope of the design will be similar to the new certificates for $1, in leaving as much white paper blank as possible, in order to show the silk threads, and in making the figures plain and distinct. The back will be similar to the present $1 certificates, with a liberal display of white paper, but will contain even more artistic lathe work done by the best machinery in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The effort is being made, in substituting new designs for the present gracefully drawn models, to secure simplicity and clearness. A large figure in each corner of the note, or at least one at each end, has been carefully provided, in order to facilitate the counting of notes by cashiers, and much space has been left blank in order to aid in the detection of counterfeits. The large, clear figures also contribute to prevent raising the denomination of notes. A one-dollar silver certificate of the new design recently reached the Secret Service Division of the Treasury which had been raised to $10, in spite of the large, clear figures of the genuine note.

Party Lines in Census Gathering.

From The Little Rock (Ark.) Democrat.

The Republicans of this State are not going to surrender three Census Supervisors without a struggle, and therefore prominent leaders have gone to Washington presumably to enter a vigorous protest. All must rest with the Director.

Excise Arrests Yesterday.

Arrests for violations of the excise laws were made yesterday in the five boroughs as follows: Manhattan, 23; Brooklyn, 1; the Bronx, 2; Queens, 1; Richmond, 0; total, 27. Arrests on the preceding Sunday were forty-five.

THE DAY AT CONEY ISLAND

Everybody Doing Business, Except the Bathhouse Keepers.

EXHIBITIONS ON HORSEBACK

Woman and a Young Man in Knickerbockers Furnish Amusement—Wooden Animals Also Unruly.

Coney Island was in full working order yesterday, although the cool weather kept the attendance down to about 60,000. Everybody was doing business except the bathing house people. The bathers were few and shivery, and the public gave its attention to other methods of amusement.

There were the usual bewildering contrasts and combinations of sight and smell and sound—the familiar endless processions of people in countless varieties, the flare and glit and gaudy color, light and life and ceaseless motion; the flavors of peppermint candy, hot frankfurters, and hotter cigars, beer and kraut and flowers; the innumerable pianos and bands, vocal and instrumental, doing rag-time off the keys in a wonderful number of ways, the rumbling and rushing of toboggan slides overhead, the wailing of scores of hurdy-gurdies, and the shouts and pleas and proclamations of hundreds of barkers tempting nickels and dimes from the drifting throngs with tireless vociferation.

The popular fancy seems to turn this year to the hippodromes, where there are real live horses, and they offered opportunities for curious observations on equine endurance and human methods of getting on and off and performing with a saddle.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon a middle-aged German woman, who had apparently exhausted the other resources of the island, went to the hippodrome on the Sea Beach Walk, accompanied by a number of friends, and called for a horse. She measured about thirty-six inches around the waist, and, as the spectators subsequently ascertained, was built harmoniously on proportionately generous lines. The back of the attendant was heard to creak as he took her foot in his hand and hoisted her, and the horse sagged down in the middle and groaned audibly.

The woman, whose first name, as ascertained from her friends, was Katie, knew about merry-go-round and steeplechase horses, but the horn on the side saddle puzzled her. She was utilizing it as a handle, and gripped it conscientiously until the attendant undertook to put her in proper position.

She was sitting very far back, and, being a short woman, she caught the horn just above her ankle, resulting in the most remarkable attitude a mortal equestrienne was ever known to assume, even on Coney Island, for the left foot was in the stirrup and the right projecting on a line parallel with the horse's neck. Being obviously a modest matron, she needed one hand to cling to the saddle strap and the other to hold her skirt, and as the horse started in a trot the large hat she wore, which appeared to be made of corrugated iron decked with tulle, lilacs, and violets, tipped down over her eyes.

Her friends in the ring of spectators screamed with laughter, the bridle reins hung loose and the horse went at will. The woman swayed and clutched at random.

"F'r the lu-lu-ve av hiv-hiv-hiven will ye kape arf me?" groaned a man with whom she came in contact, who was clinging to the pommel of his saddle with both hands.

"Will ye make de skate stop chewin' me leg?" angrily demanded the man in front, who was too busy to turn his head, "I've troubles of me own."

"Cun-cun-dookter," said the German woman as she bobbed and swayed around the ring, "vould yo pi-pi-pi-please schtop der ca-ca-ca-car? I vill now gi-gi-gi-gid oud. I haf en-en-en-nough rode alreffy."

A young man in knickerbockers and a golf cap, who had made a brave bluff, climbing aboard with a cigarette in his mouth and a jaunty air of being at home in the saddle, trotted around, and as he came near the German woman his cigarette dropped. The exercise he was taking would have shaken a tenpenny nail out of a green hickory log, and as his cigarette tumbled his teeth clattered together so that they threatened to break.

The cigarette caught between the saddle and the horse. The hippodrome steed was trained to all the other eccentricities of the art of equestrianism, but fire on his back was more than he had been accustomed to, and he dashed against Katie. She went over the saddle in the direction opposite to that by which she had been lifted into it, and in a reversed position, but the attendant, who had been running by her side, broke her fall.

The young man with the knickerbockers called loudly for help and was also rescued. The horse ran into the Iron Pier walk, and Surf Avenue encountered and knocked down Mrs. Harriet Stoll, sixty-three years old, of Harrison, N. J. She was attended by Dr. John W. Pierce, and was afterward taken home by friends.

The wooden horses also became unruly, and later in the evening Lizzie Slattery, twenty-one years old, of 42 Grand Street, and Essie McGuire, twenty years old, of 36 Hamilton Street, were thrown by two careering steeplechasers. Miss Slattery's left shoulder was fractured and Miss McGuire's left leg was badly bruised. Both were attended by an ambulance surgeon.

Next to feats of horsemanship the specimens of Cuban and Filipino sufferers exhibited in various booths attracted public interest. The Cuban is usually represented on the canvas outside as a young person with an abnormal nose, wearing a single leopard skin garment and pursued at high speed by several United States soldiers in full uniform. Two men "bark" for her.

"She is alive!" screams one, joyously.

"She isn't dead," growls the other tragically.

"Looks like an idiot," cries the falsetto man.

"Head's shaped exactly like an idiot's," says the bass.

The Filipino is shrilly proclaimed as "a wild man."

Everything on the island was wide open yesterday. In some of the places an empty plate was kept on each table—supposed to represent a lunch consumed. At others this form was omitted, and drinks were served on order without even a pretense at concession to the Raines law.

One of the victims of the conditions was Louis Wellon, a tall young man with spectacles, who was described by the local police as "a yap from New York." He said he lived at 418 Eighteenth Street, this city, but did not know whether east or west. He said it was "up," and was entered as "of 418 Eighteenth Street, up." He met a young woman on the Bowery and had a picture taken with her, and a diamond pin and all his money taken by her.

He said the pin had eighteen diamonds and was worth $65, and last night was out with a policeman looking for the woman with the assistance of the picture. He was advised to seek the several Western sporting men who came on to bet on Fitzsimmons, and who are held up on the island awaiting remittances from home, and to go into caucus with them on ways and means of returning to New York.

About 150 Tammany men attended yesterday the opening of the Brighton Beach Hotel, which is owned by Assemblyman Patrick Roche.

The twenty-nine New York policemen now on duty at the island are kept busy getting lost and trying to find the way to the station house.

Woman Outwits a Pickpocket.

Mrs. John Quinlan of 245 West Sixteenth Street was in the crowd at the Midland Electric Station at Midland Beach last night waiting to board a car for St. George when she felt a tug at her dress, and turning quickly, grabbed a man who she says was just withdrawing his hand from her pocket. Detective John Conroy arrested the man and found Mrs. Quinlan's pocketbook on the floor. It contained $150.01. The prisoner, who was locked up, gave his name as John Moran, but refused his address.

Danced in Spite of the Police.

John Stimmel, who owns the picnic grounds at Whitestone, L. I., was arrested yesterday afternoon for allowing dancing in his pavilion. He furnished bail for $1,000, and as soon as he was released drove back to the pavilion and ordered the dance to start up again. The dancing was continued until a late hour last night without further interference.

New Bergen Point Boat in Service.

The largest crowds of the season visited Staten Island yesterday, and all of the transportation companies had to call on their reserve forces to handle them. The new steel ferryboat B. M. Shanley was put into operation on the Bergen Point Line. It is of the newest type, and is by far the finest boat running to Staten Island.

ARBITRATION NOT HAMPERED.

Denied at The Hague that This Branch of the Peace Work Has a Poor Outlook.

THE HAGUE, June 11.—An authoritative contradiction is given to the report that there is grave danger of the arbitration scheme failing.

It is pointed out that, although Germany may hesitate to recognize the principle, she has not yet raised any actual objections during the discussion.

LONDON, June 12.—The correspondent of The Times at The Hague says: "There is no sufficient reason, so far as I can ascertain, to anticipate the failure of the arbitration scheme. Germany's objections may possibly have been intimated to certain members of the conference, but even in that case, it would be premature to take a pessimist view.

"If difficulties have arisen, they may yet be smoothed over. Even so formidable a power as Germany may well pause before assuming the terrible responsibility of bringing about the failure of the conference."

WHY GERMANY HAS OBJECTED.

Thinks Arbitration Scheme Would Compromise a Monarch's Sovereignty.

LONDON, June 12.—A correspondent of The Daily News at The Hague says: "I learn that Dr. Zorn, the German delegate, spoke on Friday against arbitration. When I asked him for a copy of his speech I got a point blank refusal, Dr. Zorn saying: 'All I can tell you is that Friday's sitting was extremely interesting and that I presented Germany's objections to the scheme for a permanent arbitration tribunal.'

"Notwithstanding this, I am able to send a full analysis of his speech. He spoke slowly and with difficulty in French. He asserted that he was instructed to say that Germany could not accept the principle of permanent arbitration embodied in Sir Julian Pauncefote's draft. She objected, firstly, on principle, and secondly, on grounds of expediency.

"He then proceeded to argue that it was derogatory to a monarch's sovereignty and to a nation's independence. Arbitration agreed upon between two nations for a narrowly defined object was one thing, and arbitration binding a nation for the unknowable future, was quite another. A king, holding his title by divine right, could not think of divesting himself of an essential part of his sovereignty, the right to shape the nation's course at a critical time.

"Emperor William, Dr. Zorn said, would not pledge himself to bow to the decisions of judges not appointed by him on cases that had not yet arisen. These were the objections of principle. The objections of expediency were on the score of expense and the possibility that the tribunal, under the rendering of iniquitous decisions, might bring the principle of arbitration into discredit.

"Dr. Zorn concluded his speech amid painful silence. Sir Julian Pauncefote, replying, said he thought the objections of the German delegate showed a view of statecraft which many might consider not altogether modern. 'As to the doubts expressed regarding the fitness of the Judges I have no doubt,' said Sir Julian, 'that every State would take pride in nominating its best men.'

"I understand that Dr. Zorn's instructions were sent under a misapprehension, as some of his objections would only apply to the older schemes superseded by the British draft."

TWO NEW OCEAN GREYHOUNDS.

Will Be Built by the Cramps for the International Navigation Company.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—Plans are now being prepared for two large steamships for the International Navigation Company. Clement A. Griscom, President of the company, says as soon as the drawings for the vessels are completed they will be given to the Cramps, who will build the ships. The vessels will be additions to the company's Anglo-American fleet, and will travel at the rate of eighteen knots.

The Paris May Yet Be Saved.

FALMOUTH, June 11.—The underwriters are still hopeful of being able to save the American liner Paris, now lying on the rocks near the Manacles, and the blasting operations continue.

REFORMS FOR THE UITLANDERS.

Reported that President Krueger Will Break the Dynamite Monopoly.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange Free State, June 11.—It is asserted in official circles here that President Krüger will propose to the Transvaal Raad the abolition of the dynamite monopoly.

While the Orange Free State is using its influence at Pretoria to obtain reforms for the Uitlanders in the Transvaal, the railway company has sent all its available rolling stock to Johannesburg to be in readiness for a possible exodus of population.

LONDON, June 12.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail says that the expected exodus from Johannesburg has begun, and that business there is at a standstill.

UNITED STATES AS MEDIATOR.

This Country May Be Asked to Intercede in Transvaal Disputes.

BERLIN, June 11.—The London correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung says: "The idea of having the United States mediate between Great Britain and the South African Republic is being favorably discussed in all quietness, in important commercial circles here. It is pointed out that at present no power stands so close to Great Britain as the United States; while, at the same time, the fact that the republican form of Government prevails in the United States would make Washington's mediation especially acceptable to the Boers.

"It is also thought that the prominent social and political position occupied by the descendants of the old Knickerbocker Dutch in the East of the Union would be regarded by the Boers as a factor recommending to them the friendly intervention of the United States as an arbiter."

Kitchener May Go to India.

LONDON, June 12.—The Standard this morning says: "We understand that the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, is anxious to obtain the services of Gen. Lord Kitchener in India, for the economical organization of frontier defenses and expeditions, owing to the urgent necessity of effecting reductions in military expenditure. It is probable, therefore, that Lord Kitchener will be withdrawn from the Soudan and appointed to a high post in India."

Janos Rigo and Princess Off to China.

LONDON, June 12.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Cairo says that Janos Rigo, the gypsy musician who eloped with Princess de Caraman and Chimay, and who it was recently reported had died of the plague at Alexandria, has gone to China with the Princess.

Explosion in South African Mine.

CAPE TOWN, June 11.—Seventeen native miners were killed and thirty injured to-day in a mine at Kimberley, in Griqualand West, by the explosion, it is supposed, of a dynamite magazine.

British Ordnance Works Burned.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, June 11.—Three of the largest shops connected with the Armstrong-Whitworth Ordnance Works here were destroyed by fire this morning. The damage is estimated at $1,000,000.

Mr. Griggs His Own Architect.

Washington Telegram to Chicago Record.

Attorney General Griggs is his own architect. Last Winter Congress appropriated $1,000,000 to erect a new building for the Department of Justice, the old one, which was originally built for the Freedmen's Bank during the war, having shown unmistakable signs of decay and decrepitude. The officials of the department have deserted it and found quarters in the Baltic Hotel, on K Street, which was originally the residence of ex-Senator Palmer of Michigan, and the work of tearing down is going to begin this week. The Court of Claims, which occupied the lower floor, has moved up to the old Corcoran Art Gallery. Congress having left the erection of the new Department of Justice to the Attorney General, Mr. Griggs is exercising the authority vested in him by drawing the plans himself and arranging the rooms in a manner that will serve the greatest convenience.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

BRITISH COLUMBIA INDUSTRIES.

United States Consul Reports that Mines and Mills Are Operated on an Increasing Scale.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The latest report from Consul Abraham E. Smith at Victoria, advanced sheets of which have been issued by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of State, deals with mining and trade in British Columbia and American interests therein.

"The development of the mineral resources of Vancouver Island," says the Consul, "has been pushed during the past year with more energy than heretofore, largely by United States capital. A movement is on foot for the Provincial Government to establish a telegraph line along the west coast of the island from Alberni to Clayoquot and Uclulet Sounds, a distance of 300 miles, connecting with Nanaimo and Victoria and the whole telegraph system.

"A ninety-nine-year lease on the Copper Island group of mines on Barclay Sound, containing seven claims, and a similar lease on the Trilby and Lucky Lamp groups on Rivers Inlet, have been secured by American citizens. It is the reported intention to establish blast furnaces, steel mills, and tinplate works near Port Angeles. A large percentage of the tinplate manufactured in the United States comes to the Pacific Coast for the fruit and salmon canneries, but the supply is not equal to the demand, a large quantity being received from Great Britain.

"An American company is also largely interested on Clayoquot Sound, where copper and iron have been developed; also small quantities of gold and silver. Much of the ore is shipped to Tacoma, while some is purchased in Victoria and shipped around the Horn to Swansea, Wales. An important mine owned by American capital has developed on Barclay Sound, near Alberni, from which several shipments have been made to Tacoma.

"The Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Company, composed almost wholly of United States capitalists, has the most extensive mills in the province, located at Chemanius on the east coast of Vancouver Island, fifty-two miles north of Victoria, on the line of the island railroad. This company has over 150,000 acres of woodland, and 100,000 acres have not yet been touched. The capital is $750,000, 90 per cent. of which is American. The mills were constructed six years ago, but have not been in full operation more than three years. In the mills are employed 160 men and 60 additional men are given constant employment on the adjacent grounds and for loading ships."

The lumber trade of British Columbia for 1898 is reported as small. Of the total, $606,001, $176,303 went to Australia, none of it coming to this country, although $17,500 was shipped to South American points.

The salmon catch also shows a falling off as compared with the last three years. It was 539,408 cases, as against 1,624,371 for 1897, 601,577 for 1896, and 566,395 for 1895.

Consul Smith calls attention to the remarkable quality of halibut in the Alaskan Coast waters. He says:

"The number of halibut in Alaskan waters is one of the most remarkable things on the coast. It is no uncommon thing for a little steamer to come into port with an immense cargo, caught in a few hours. Last month an American steamer passed this point on her way to Tacoma with 133,000 pounds of halibut caught off Hackett Narrows on the Alaskan Coast in three and a half days by eighteen men with hooks and lines, using nine dories. This cargo, worth at the lowest estimate 3 cents per pound, foots up $3,960. They report that the water seems almost alive with halibut."

Attention is also directed to the unusual activity at the British naval station of Esquimault, three miles west of Victoria. A number of buildings and other improvements are under construction. The report says:

"A storehouse of great capacity is also nearing completion. The Admiralty is constructing a wall 12 feet in height from the entrance to the naval dockyard across to the water completely inclosing the point. If the opinions of military men are to be relied upon, the force will be steadily augmented until the station assumes the proportions of a great naval depot, with large supplies of munitions of war. In addition to the engineers and garrison, it is expected that a battalion of infantry will in two or three years be stationed here. Quick-firing batteries are now in course of construction on three sides of the harbor, which will be mounted as soon as the guns arrive."

VILMA PARLAGHY'S MARRIAGE.

The Famed Portrait Painter Who Will Retire from Art Work.

Vilma Parlaghy, the announcement of whose marriage to the Russian Prince Eugenelvoff has been made, is one of the best-known modern portrait painters of Germany, though she is a Hungarian by birth, having been born at Hajdy Doug, in that country, in 1864. She first studied at the National School of Design at Budapest, and later went to Munich, where she was accepted as a pupil by the famous Lenbach. In 1883 she gained the gold medal of the Société Scientifique Européenne. Two years later she went to Turin, where she painted a portrait of Kossuth, succeeding in inducing the ex-dictator to sit to her after Lenbach and other noted German, French, and English portrait painters had asked the favor in vain.

The portrait was the means of making her reputation, and soon after she settled in Berlin, where she became the favorite Court painter. She has produced portraits of the Emperor William II., the Empress, Crown Prince, and many other royalties.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, June 11.—Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel returned to New York to-day in the Sultana.

The son of Medical Inspector P. Fitzsimmons of the flagship New York is seriously ill with typhoid fever.

Henry Clews, Jr., registered at the Golf Club to-day.

The yacht Queen Mab, with the owner, C. B. L. Robinson, and Messrs. J. Nelson Howard and Louis Q. Jones on board, have returned from a fishing trip off Brenton's Reef Lightship, towing a dinghy full of large fish.

The racing crew of the flagship New York, which was defeated by the Old Colony crew Saturday for the Garretson Cup, will remain in training until the Fourth of July, when it will challenge the Old Colony crew for a race for a money prize from $10 to $50 an oar. The flagship crew will be accommodated.

Bathhouses at Bailey's Beach were considerably patronized by the colony to-day.

Among those registered at the Newport Golf Club Saturday were George S. Scott and family, George I. Scott, Charles H. Scott, Mrs. George Gordon King, and S. W. Pomeroy, Jr.

Dr. Taylor of New York is the guest of ex-Senator Lispenard Stewart, at White Lodge.

Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow entertained at tea Saturday at the Golf Club, as did Mrs. L. L. Lorillard. Mrs. Prescott Lawrence entertained at the Golf Club Saturday evening.

SPANISH GRATITUDE.

Appreciation of the Care Taken of the Graves of Their Dead.

From The Manchester (N. H.) Union.

Some time ago the Government representatives at the navy yard at Portsmouth caused the graves of the dead Spanish prisoners on Seavey Island to be properly marked, so that they can at any time be identified. Thomas C. Leckey of that city sent newspaper accounts of this to the Spanish officers who were there, and received in reply a letter, from which the following is taken:

Madrid, 19th May, 1899.

To Mr. Thomas C. Leckey:

Dear Sir: I have received your kind letter of the 2d inst., and I acknowledge the generosity of the United States in fixing up the graves of our countrymen who had the misfortune of being dead and buried very far from their homes. I am indeed very much obliged to you for your having informed me that there is this act of kindness on the part of your Government, for it makes me know your true friendship and delicate consideration to me and my dead fellows, but I have not yet heard that there is any design on the part of our Government to move the bodies to this country. However, I will inquire in the Navy Department here and write to you what the case may be. As you suggest, we are all separated, but I will tell to all the officers who were in Portsmouth a year ago of your kind letter and you may be sure that they will be very thankful to you. I am now a professor in the Naval School at Terral. In the name of my cousin and friends, I return to you my thanks for your kindness, and believe me that I shall never forget you.

Always yours truly and most affectionate friend, ANTONO CAL.

THIRTEEN CLUB HERESY TRIAL.

Warm Times Expected at the Club's Ladies' Dinner.

All preparations for the great heresy trial to take place at the Central Restaurant, on the roof of the Jersey Central Railroad building, on the occasion of the ladies' dinner of the Thirteen Club to-morrow evening, are now complete. The full court as appointed for the trial is as follows:

Presiding Justice—Chief Ruler F. C. Hamilton; Associated Justice—First Vice Ruler C. I. Schampain; Complainant—R. B. Waldo; Defendant—Receiver J. G. Robin, (who will act as his own attorney;) Prosecuting Attorney—Historian Clark Bell; Associate Counsel for the Defense—Archivist J. R. Abarbanell; Clerk of Court—Scribe L. A. Cheney, M. D.; Court Crier—Custodian S. K. Bergen; Foreman of the Jury—Citizen George Francis Train.

The jury will be composed of twelve young ladies to be selected from those present at the dinner. The charge is, "Expressing gratification at catching the first glimpse of the new moon over the right shoulder instead of over the left." It will be a unique affair in the history of this unique club.

WOMEN'S HEADGEAR IN CHURCH.

Hoboken Pastor Says the Practice Is in Accordance with Scripture.

The Rev. J. Clayton Mitchell, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, Hoboken, was asked what he thought of the proposition that women should not wear hats in church.

"It is in accordance with Scripture," said Mr. Mitchell, "that she should not worship with her head uncovered. This is one of St. Paul's utterances, and is found in First Corinthians, xi., 5. The passage reads: 'Every woman that prayeth or prophesieth with her head uncovered dishonoreth her head.'

"From the very beginning it has been the custom for women to wear a head covering in church. It is not necessary, however, that she should wear a big hat. I think the more comfortable people are the better the attention they will give to the service. If a woman insists that her husband shall wear a starched shirt and a high collar, he can hardly be blamed if he doesn't want to go to church."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Capt. Thomas M. Macnight.

Capt. Thomas M. Macnight, fifty-six years old, died Saturday at his home, 314 River Street, Hoboken. He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and was a graduate of the naval school at New Croos, England. At the age of seventeen he entered the service of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, and made over twenty-two trips to the East Indies. On one trip when a boy he navigated the ship while the Captain was ill, and became known afterward as the boy navigator. He left the employ of the Peninsular and Oriental Line to accept a position as Captain on the Atlas Mail Company's line between New York and the West Indies, which he held for eighteen years. When the Spanish-American war broke out he entered the navy, and was appointed Lieutenant on the supply ship Glacier. He contracted the fever while the Glacier was at Puerto Rico, and never fully recovered from the attack. He had just been honorably discharged from the navy. His illness grew worse two weeks ago. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES R. CUMING, a member of the law firm of Vanderbilt, Cuming & Goodwin of 2 Wall Street, died yesterday of paralysis at his home, 204 West Forty-third Street. Mr. Cuming was born in Ireland. He came to this country fifty years ago. He had been ill for three years. A widow survives him. The funeral will be held from the home Wednesday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

Miss SARAH ELDRIDGE, the daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Joseph and Sarah Bartlett Eldridge of Norfolk, Conn., died on Saturday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where she had lived for the last thirty years. She had been ill for some time. Miss Eldridge had four sisters, three of whom were with her when she died. She was a member of Dr. Parkhurst's church. The body will be taken to Norfolk to-morrow. The funeral will be held on Wednesday.

Too Many Fell Dead in Sham Battle.

From The Memphis (Tenn.) Scimitar.

"A peculiar thing happened in Nashville once during a sham battle," said a Memphian who was once a State militiaman. "In order to make the drill realistic it was given out that some of the men should fall as if shot, but no certain ones were specified. It was a very hot afternoon, and it struck me that it would be a good thing to fall in a shady spot and rest while the other soldiers drilled and perspired. The first shady spot we reached I fell all right, but the same bright idea had struck every member of the company, and the Captain suddenly turned and found his entire company 'killed.' He fined us $5 each, and we came to life again and finished the drill."

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AT MARKET PRICE (ABOUT 95 AND INTEREST), PAY 4 1-4%.

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Gila Valley Globe and Northern 1st Gold 5s of 1925.
INTEREST M. & N. GUARANTEED PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST BY SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO. THE ROAD IS EARNING INDEPENDENTLY ABOUT FOUR TIMES ITS INTEREST.
TO PAY 4 3-4%.

$100,000
Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern 1st Gold 5s of 1945.
INTEREST J. & D. THE MORTGAGE IS $4,300 PER MILE, AND THE ROAD IS EARNING ABOUT DOUBLE ITS INTEREST.
TO PAY 4.95%.

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Utah Central 1st Mtge. Gold 4s of 1918.
GUARANTEED, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST, BY RIO GRANDE WESTERN R'W'Y, CONSOL. 4S ARE RESERVED TO TAKE THEM UP AT OR BEFORE MATURITY.
TO PAY 5.05%.

$75,000
Elmira, Cortland and Northern 1st Consol. Gold 5s of 1914.
INTEREST A. & O. GUARANTEED, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST, BY LEHIGH VALLEY RY.
TO PAY 5.05%.

$100,000
Pecos Valley and Northeastern 1st Gold 5s of 1948.
INTEREST J. & J. MORTGAGE IS $8,500 PER MILE ON A ROAD 372 MILES LONG. THE LINE FORMS PRACTICALLY AN EXTENSION OF THE ATCHISON SYSTEM, THROUGH THE CATTLE COUNTRY OF WESTERN TEXAS AND INTO THE PECOS VALLEY.
TO PAY 5 3-4%.

ALSO A NUMBER OF SMALLER AMOUNTS OF OTHER ISSUES, PAYING A GOOD RETURN ON THE MONEY.
PARTICULARS UPON APPLICATION.

F. J. Lisman & Co.,
30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECURITIES OF THE
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company and its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
ANGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R.R. Co.

Further deposits of stock and bonds above named will be received by The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York until further notice, under an agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company.

Securities may be withdrawn by non-assenting depositors if the Plan of Readjustment shall not prove to be satisfactory to them.

An amount equal to the interest maturing April 1st, 1899, will be advanced to depositing bondholders.

The Committee is of the opinion that no intelligent Plan of Readjustment can be formulated until a physical examination showing the needs of the property, and an examination of the accounts shall have been completed. The result of such examinations will form a proper basis for a plan. Until the recent changes in the personnel of this Committee and Receivership, satisfactory arrangements could not be made for such examinations. At the request of, and in conjunction with the representatives of the Amsterdam bondholders, expert accountants have been appointed to examine the books and accounts, and an expert has also been appointed for the physical examination. The plan will be formulated as soon as these examinations shall have been completed.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company, and application for their listing on the New York Stock Exchange will be made in due course.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.
W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

To the Holders of Trust Certificates for the Preferred & Common Stock of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Voting Trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, you are hereby notified that a meeting of the holders of Trust Certificates issued by the undersigned for the Preferred and Common Stock of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has been called, to be held at the office of said Railroad Company, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, N. Y., on June 26, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon the proposition to increase the amount of said Preferred Stock by the issue of $20,000,000 par value additional of such Preferred Stock, and to increase the amount of said Common Stock by the issue of $10,000,000 par value additional of said Common Stock, in order to carry out the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company, dated December 15, 1898. The transfer books will be closed on June 16, 1899, at three o'clock P. M., and will be reopened June 27, 1899.

Dated New York, May 29, 1899.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
ABRAHAM WOLFF,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES H. COSTER,
Voting Trustees.

OUR SPECIAL

REPORTS ON NORFOLK & WESTERN, N. Y., ONTARIO & WESTERN, AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY WILL BE READY FOR DISTRIBUTION MONDAY. Our regular weekly letter will also be out Monday. Have your name on our mailing list.

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THE NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY has been designated "Fiscal Agents of the Government of the United States," in Cuba, and has established offices at SANTIAGO and HAVANA, and is prepared to buy and sell drafts on and to make payments in Cuba, and to transact a general banking business.

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ALVAH TROWBRIDGE.....PRESIDENT
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ROLAND R. CONKLIN..... } PRESIDENTS
S. L. CONKLIN.....SECRETARY
JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON..TRUST OFFICER

Union Trust Company of New York
80 BROADWAY,
New York, April 29th, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the following numbered bonds of the BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPANY were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the Sinking Fund Provision of the Indenture of Trust, viz.:

71	328	347	353
95	437	447	475
127	506	522	538
141	561	568	580
155	591	622	646
160	695	697	704
219	713	717	737
222	753	785	791
241	801	806	819
252	835	847	854
308	866	910	957
979	983		

Said Bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, Trustee. Interest on said bonds will cease Saturday, July 1st, 1899.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET.
New York, June 9, 1899.
To the Holders of the Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds:
Holders of registered bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company on the basis of $1,100 Prior Lien Bonds (ex-coupon due July 1st, 1899) for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.
Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds from January 1st to June 30th, 1899, will be paid in cash on July 1st, to the registered holder.
The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.
General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. S. MELLEN, President.

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Branch Office, Broadway & 30th St.
A SPECIAL MARKET LETTER OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO ALL HOLDERS OF STOCKS OR PROSPECTIVE BUYERS JUST ISSUED.

To the Holders of Common Stock OF THE
North Shore Traction Co.
Some of the holders of the above stock have not replied to notices heretofore mailed to all stockholders of record, probably through failure to receive the notices because their stock was not registered in their own names. Such parties are requested to send their names, addresses, and the amounts held by them to the undersigned. All but 2½ per cent. of the above stock has been deposited with the undersigned under the agreement of March 29, 1899, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

It is not improbable that there will be disclosure this week of plans in which large financial interests are uniting for security market activity. Those plans are far advanced. They have passed the preliminary stage. Their active progress shows in many ways. And it is not unnatural to expect now open declaration of purposes in view.

***

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's return from Europe may be taken as signal for new and aggressive activity. It is the general opinion of professional Wall Street that many important financial accomplishments are held back only to have their completion in his presence. Some such deals are consequential. Three or four of them are of vast importance.

Mr. Morgan's personal friends quote him as extremely confident of the business outlook here, and, according to their expectations, he will show readiness to lead in serious movements for security market betterment.

***

In Standard Oil quarters enthusiasm shows. That group of millionaires can be relied upon to help along any tendency to improvement. The Messrs. Rockefeller and Mr. Rogers, with lesser magnates in that contingent, are now more largely interested in Stock Exchange securities than ever before; and all their interests are of a character to be helped by increased activity and strength.

Recently it seemed that concerted efforts were really being made by Standard Oil representatives to hold the market back, to keep it dull, if not actually to depress it; but the circumstances which may have induced that attitude have changed, and to-day the situation is that activity and advances are desired and will be worked for.

***

Incidentally it is likely to be soon disclosed that large amounts of Standard Oil money have recently gone into local transit stocks. In Brooklyn Rapid Transit the Messrs. Rockefeller are now the second largest stockholders; and they and their colleagues have acquired also a large block of Metropolitan Street Railway. What may be considered significant as to these investments is the fact that prior to their purchases they had opportunities to make searching investigations into the financial conditions of both properties.

THE STORY OF ONE BEAR.

Toward the close of last week an opinion on the probable effect upon local street railway corporations of the new franchise tax law was rendered by a prominent local corporation lawyer, ostensibly at the request of interests identified with one of the local companies. The opinion discussed particularly the effect of the tax upon the Metropolitan Street Railway, and was decidedly bearish on that property.

It is now disclosed that this opinion was in the hands of a Wall Street operator now prominent on the bear side for a week or more before it was made public, and was shown by this operator to interests engaged in bulling Metropolitan stock in conjunction with a proposition that he be allowed privately to settle short contracts in Metropolitan to the extent of about 20,000 shares. The opinion, the intimation that it would be published, and the proposition for a private settlement were all promptly turned down. And the bearish operator was courteously told that all Metropolitan shorts would be obliged to cover their commitments in the open market.

MR. SELIGMAN'S STATEMENT.

Friends of American Steel and Wire are highly praising Mr. Henry Seligman for his action in making the definite statement regarding the position of himself and his friends upon the property and upon the question of a dividend. Undoubtedly Mr. Seligman's statement stopped a good deal of the liquidation in the Steel and Wire stocks by holders who had become nervous because of the recent criticisms of the management and the intimation that internal dissensions would block the payment of a dividend at this time. Coming from a member of the house of J. & W. Seligman & Co., the statement that the company had earned in four months the year's dividend on the preferred and a handsome surplus on the common, and that the profits of the company during the rest of the year are likely to be larger than those of the past four months, was generally encouraging.

LOCAL RAILWAY MARKETS.

At the close of last week there were indications that the local traction shares are likely to be market leaders during the next few days. The coincident strength of Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Manhattan Elevated, and Metropolitan Street Railway was suggestive of impending developments that may make the stocks prominent and their market active. The character of the buying of all three stocks has also been suggestive, and from interests identified with the property have come intimations of some pending deal in which enormous possibilities will be involved. Wall Street has heard several stories regarding this deal, but none of them seems to have much real foundation. It is said that the Metropolitan Street Railway and Manhattan Elevated interests have agreed upon a working arrangement, and that the first intimations of this will come in the form of an announcement that the two systems will adopt a transfer system as the Manhattan and Third Avenue have done. Another story is that Metropolitan Street Railway interests have offered a substantial price for the control of Brooklyn Rapid Transit. Still another rumor—and one which has not yet been denied—is that Metropolitan Street Railway Directors have decided to cut another melon in the near future.

For some time past there have been intimations in high quarters in Wall Street that a combination of some sort has been practically arranged between the Metropolitan Street Railway and Manhattan interests. These stories, although unconfirmed and discredited among speculators, have been given color by the recent buying in Manhattan by Metropolitan Street Railway interests. The group of financiers headed by Messrs. Whitney, Widener, and Elkins are, it is said, very large holders of Manhattan Elevated stock.

It can be stated upon good authority that propositions looking to a general combination of Metropolitan, Manhattan, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit were made to the several interests some time ago, but it is impossible to discover whether these propositions have led to anything definite. For a week or more, however, the Wall Street tape has indicated that something important in the affairs of the local railway companies is about to be disclosed. And in Wall Street, the tape, although often ignored or misunderstood, is conceded to be an excellent authority.

THE COAL DEAL.

Brokers who during the past week have been giving close attention to the trading in the anthracite coal stocks say that recent buying in these shares has been notably good in character. They state that much of it has come from interests identified with the coal trade and are of the opinion that this buying represents anticipation of announcements which Mr. Morgan may make soon after his return. The most active of the anthracite stocks recently has been Reading first preferred, upon which good people seem to be very confident. It is admitted that in any kind of a coal trade deal Reading will benefit most because of its position and its importance as a trade factor. The fact that Mr. Morgan has, while abroad, conferred with several large European interests that are conspicuously identified with the Reading property, gives color to the story that the Reading property is to be preferred in the coming coal trade deal. Gossip on the anthracite stocks predicts 140 for Jersey Central and 80 for Reading first preferred before the Summer is over.

It is also expected that the bituminous situation will be materially improved before the plan for harmonizing the anthracite coal interests is made operative. The evident fact that no anthracite combination can be brought about successfully without first bringing the soft coal properties into line is generally understood and appreciated. Mr. Morgan's position as the controlling interest in most of the Ohio soft coal roads will make it easy for him to bring about such changes as are necessary in that quarter to permit of the proposed anthracite deal.

THE NEW WISCONSIN CENTRAL.

The securities of the new Wisconsin Central Company which, pending the appearance of the certificates, are being traded in on the Stock Exchange "when issued," were conspicuously active and strong last week. The preferred stock got above 53 and the common above 16. The great part of the buying of the Wisconsin Central issues was by reorganization interests, among whom there seems to be confidence of an enthusiastic sort on the outlook for the property as it will stand when reorganized.

The reorganization of the Wisconsin Central was a drastic one. Bonds were scaled in thorough fashion and stockholders were called upon for heavy sacrifices. But the wisdom of the plan seems now to be generally recognized, and reorganization interests are even more pleased with their scheme for the rehabilitation of the property than they were when it was first brought out. The three new classes of securities take the places of some thirty-three that existed before the receivership. The $28,000,000 of new 4 per cent. bonds replaces about $35,000,000 of old securities that drew interest at the rate of from 5 to 8 per cent. In fact, under the reorganization, fixed charges, rentals, and full 4 per cent. dividends on the preferred stock will be paid with less money than it took to satisfy the old fixed charges.

By no means the least important result of the Wisconsin Central reorganization is held to be the removal of the Edwin H. Abbot contingent from participation in the company's affairs. The leased line securities owned by Mr. Abbot and his friends (he was himself President of the Chicago, Wisconsin and Minnesota and Milwaukee and Lake Winnebago Roads) have been paid off in cash, and these interests, formerly so closely identified with Wisconsin Central's management, will have nothing to do with the new company.

Even on the basis of present earnings, the new stocks demonstrate their position as investments. Operated for 60 per cent. of the gross—and reorganization interests believe that still better results will be obtained from recent physical improvements—Wisconsin Central will show, on the basis of the current year's $5,000,000 gross, more than $2,000,000 net. Fixed charges under the reorganization will absorb $1,080,000 of this, and it will take but $480,000 to pay the full 4 per cents. on the outstanding $12,000,000 preferred stock. Friends of the property insist that the new preferred will be a dividend payer from the start, and in view of these figures this contention seems to be a reasonable one. The predictions of 70 or 75 for the preferred stock within the next month or two are based upon considerations of these dividend prospects.

Attention is drawn by these figures to Wisconsin Central common. With $2,000,000 net earnings, there will be left a surplus of more than $500,000 after providing for fixed charges and rentals, and for 4 per cent. on the preferred. This is nearly 3 per cent. on the $17,500,000 common stock. Compared with the common stocks of other recently reorganized properties, such as Reading, Atchison, Norfolk and Western, Denver and Rio Grande, and Southern Railway, upon which much smaller earnings are being shown, the new Wisconsin Central common is not high in price at 16. Indeed, reorganization interests are almost as bullish on the common as on the preferred. They point out that there is less ahead of the stock and less of the stock itself per mile of road than of any of the new common stocks—Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, Norfolk and Western, Atchison, or any of the newly readjusted properties.

THE COURSE OF COPPER STOCKS.

The London Economist, in reviewing the recent course of the stocks of the world's greatest copper mines, says:

Since the flotation of the Amalgamated Copper Company in the United States, the copper market has remained in a disorganized condition, and recently there has been a decline both in the price of copper and in the quotations of copper-producing companies' shares. At one time last month the metal rose to £79¼ per ton, comparing with £58 at the beginning of January last, and about £52 a twelvemonth ago; but this week's dealings have taken place at about £75 15s. per ton, and it seems probable that it will require a further reduction in the price to induce consumers, who have been buying from hand to mouth where they have had to buy at all, to purchase more freely. According to the statistics of Messrs. James and Shakspeare, the "visible supplies" of copper in England and France at the end of last month amounted to 30,156 tons, in contrast with 26,529 tons a month previously, showing an increase of 3,627 tons, and bringing up the total to a higher amount than it has reached since the end of 1897. For the month the total imports are stated at 13,305 tons, the receipts of American copper having been unusually small—2,790 tons, against an average of about 5,500 tons in the preceding twelve months—while from other sources the imports were considerably increased. The deliveries, however, only amounted to 11,328 tons, against 13,008 tons in April and 13,153 tons in March, and it is quite evident that the high price of the metal is having a serious influence upon some sections of our trade, and will continue to do so until a more moderate price is brought about. The recent movements in copper shares will be seen from the following comparisons:

	This Week.	Highest This Year.	Fall.
Anaconda	£10⅞	£13⅝	£2¾
Boston Consols	2½	3½	1
Cape Copper	4⅝	5¼	⅝
Copiapo	3½	3 11-16	3-16
Labiola	2	2 13-16	13-16
Mason and Barry	4 1-16	4 9-16	½
Mount Lyell	9⅝	9¾	⅛
Mount Lyell North	3½	3¾	⅛
Namaqua	4 7-16	4 9-16	⅛
Rio Tinto Def.	47¼	50½	3¼
Do. Pref.	6⅞	6¾	⅛
Tharsis	9⅞	9¼	⅛
Utah Consols	8	10⅝	2⅝

Actually, it will be seen, the decline has been most marked in Rio Tinto; but relatively it has been much more severe in the two "Yankee" ventures—the Boston Consolidated and the Utah Consolidated. Lately, of course, the leading copper-producing companies must have been making very greatly increased profits; but it would be utterly foolish to purchase the shares of these companies upon the assumption that these extravagant profits will be maintained, for production is being steadily augmented, and the augmentation will become more pronounced as the number of producing concerns, which is being added to rapidly, becomes larger in various parts of the world. A substantial proportion of the profits now being earned should be held in reserve against future contingencies.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

During the past week, especially during the early part of the week, the curb market was very dull. And for the first two or three days the dullness was accompanied by much weakness. Later, however, strength began to show in the market, and prices that had been gradually declining began to go upward, and on Saturday the closing bids showed net gains for the week in a number of stocks, and many of these advances amounted to two points or more. The whole tone of the market was much stronger at the end of the week than it was when the week began. Though even on the last days of the week there was some irregularity in the market, the upward tendency seemed more marked on Saturday than it had been for some time. Some stocks ended the week with net losses, but these were not numerous, and practically the only one of the recently active issues which suffered a heavy loss for the week was General Carriage, which declined about 9 points.

New Amsterdam Gas was prominent in the past week's trading. Early in the week weakness showed in all the securities of this company and there were sharp declines in all of these issues, which carried them much below the closing bids of the previous week. News was not responsible for the declines, for there were no new developments in the gas situation, and the fall in the prices of the New Amsterdam Gas issues was attributable only to the momentary view taken of the gas situation in this city. At no time, seemingly, have the holders of the local gas securities been of the opinion that the struggle between the several companies would last long enough to entail very heavy losses on any of the companies. The absence, however, of any definite information confirming this view naturally left the market for these securities somewhat weak.

Late in the week it was rumored that a meeting will soon be held to adjust the differences between the several companies, and to place the sale of gas on a more profitable basis. The feeling that the gas war is really nearing a satisfactory solution seemed to be widespread, and to all appearances was not at all lessened by the announcement that the quarterly dividend on Standard Gas common had been reduced from 1½ per cent. to 1 per cent. There was no sale on Saturday of Standard Gas common by which to judge of the effect the reduction of dividends will have on that stock, and the announcement did not at all affect those New Amsterdam Gas stocks. In fact, those issues advanced as sharply after the announcement as they had on Friday. The downward movement of the early part of the week carried New Amsterdam Gas common down to 30⅜, the preferred stock to about 55, and the bonds to 98½. The rally from these figures amounted in each case to more than 3 points, and all three issues ended the week with substantial net gains. The common stock gained 2½ points net, closing at 34¾ bid; the preferred stock gained 3⅜ points, closing at 60 bid, and the bonds closed at 101½ bid, a net gain of 2¼ points.

The electric stocks were irregular and not very active. Both New York and New England Electric Vehicle Transportation suffered net losses of more than a point, but Electric Vehicle gained 3 points in the common stock and 2 points in the preferred. Electric Boat was very strong on Saturday. The common stock closed at 23 bid, a net gain of 5 points, and the preferred stock closed at 47½ bid, a net gain of about 8 points.

New York Electric Brake, which is the most recent addition to the stocks traded in on the curb, continued to advance, and closed at 55½ bid, after selling at 56, and gaining 2¼ points net for the week. Among the other stocks to gain 2 or more points were Havana Commercial common and preferred, Kentucky Distilleries common and preferred, and American Air Power.

Amalgamated Copper was not very active. Except on Friday and Saturday, there was no evidence of the presence in the market of orders from insiders, and at no time during the past week was there any renewal of the effort to support the stock, as it had been supported for a considerable time, at par. Amalgamated Copper fluctuated a good deal, declining early in the week, and on Saturday selling up to 97. It closed at 95½ bid, a net gain of 1 point. As during the previous week, the amount of Amalgamated Copper which changed hands was very small. On at least one day of the past week not one full lot of the stock was sold, and on the other days the sales amounted to only a few hundred shares.

Bay State Gas continued fairly active, and after several fluctuations ended the week at 2 bid, a net loss of one-eighth of 1 point.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The United Shoe Machinery Company announces a quarterly dividend, details of which will be found in another column.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, BY ORDER of the Board of Directors of the Spanish-American Light & Power Company, Consolidated, a special meeting of the stockholders of the company will be held at No. 1 Calzada del Monte, in the City of Havana, Cuba, on June 18th, 1899, at noon, to consider and act upon a proposition made to the Company to purchase the Gas Works and electric light plant of the Company at Matanzas, Cuba, and if such proposition is accepted to authorize a sale of said works and plant. EMILIO YGLESIAS, Secretary.
Dated Havana, June 8th, 1899.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.,
16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.
The annual election for Directors of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1899. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
SAMUEL SLOAN, Jr., Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK.
New York, June 3, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the bank, Avenue D, corner 10th Street, on Wednesday, June 14, 1899. Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company.
A dividend of TWO PER CENT. has been declared on the first preferred stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 22, 1899. The first preferred stock transfer books will close at three P. M. on June 22, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 6, 1899.
Dated New York, June 6, 1899.
FREDERICK STRAUSS, Assistant Secretary.

The above dividend of two per cent. will be payable on July 6, 1899, to holders of the Voting Trustees' certificates for first preferred stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company of record on the books of the Voting Trustees at the close of business on June 22, 1899. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees' certificates for first preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on June 22, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 6, 1899.
Checks will be mailed.
Dated New York, June 6, 1899.
J. KENNEDY TOD & COMPANY, Agents.

United Shoe Machinery Co.
Dividend Notice.
The Board of Directors of the United Shoe Machinery Co. have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. (37½ cents per share) on the Preferred Stock, and of Two Per Cent. (50 cents per share) on the Common Stock, payable July 15th to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 16, 1899.
The transfer books will be closed at two o'clock P. M., June 16, 1899, and will be opened on July 5, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.
GEORGE W. BROWN, Treasurer.
June 8, 1899.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,
May 29th, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The Union Bag & Paper Company,
CHICAGO, June 6th, 1899.
Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No. 1.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of The Union Bag & Paper Company, held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock be declared and paid on Saturday, July 1st, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, June 15. Transfer books will close on Thursday, June 15th, and reopen Monday, July 3d. FRANK WASHBURN, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., June 1, 1899.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until two o'clock P. M., July 3, 1899, and then opened publicly, for the purchase of the Custom House property bounded by Wall, William, and Hanover Streets and Exchange Place, New York City. No offer less than three million dollars will be considered. Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check for one hundred fifty thousand dollars. The Government reserves the right to occupy said property until the new Custom House on Bowling Green is ready for occupancy, and as rent for such use the purchaser will receive interest on the purchase price at four per cent. per annum. The cash payment must be not less than seven hundred fifty thousand dollars; bidders must state their wishes as to the manner of making the deferred payments. the arrangement of which rests with the Treasury Department; deferred payments to bear interest at four per cent. per annum payable semi-annually. For further information apply to the Collector of Customs, New York City.—L. J. GAGE, Secretary of the Treasury.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus Van Wyck, referee, 133 plots, each equivalent to about two city lots, at Van Cortlandt Heights, situated on Riverdale Avenue, Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, Fieldston Road, Greystone Avenue, Two Hundred and Forty-second and Two Hundred and Forty-fourth Streets. Due on judgment, $76,182.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry M. Gescheidt, referee, 175 and 177 Greene Street, west side, 100 feet south of Bleecker Street, 40 by 100, six-story brick-and-iron business building. Due on judgment, $105,535.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 116 West Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling; all title of Charles L. Buckl, on May 29, 1895.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, Charles D. Cleveland, referee, 918 West End Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifth Street, 20.9 by 90, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,449; subject to other mortgages for $40,000.

REAL ESTATE.

INSURE YOUR TITLE.
Why carry the risk yourself!
Title insurance is cheaper than the old system of counsel's opinion, and protects better.
A hidden dower claim, an undiscovered heir, an afterborn child, a false personation, an invalid will, are all covered by the title policy.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
146 Broadway, New York. 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.
CAPITAL, $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, $2,000,000.

THE
LAWYERS' Title Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK.
Furnishes careful appraisements of real estate at regular rates.
Apply to Bureau of Investment, 37 Liberty St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE.
751 5TH AVE. at 58th St.
1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St.
HEAD OFFICE 10 WALL ST.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE, Furnished, To Rent
A well-known banker, who desires

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEEBE, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT BEEBE, late of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Benjamin B. Kenyon, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, January 28th, 1899.
ARCHIBALD R. BEEBE, Executor.
BENJAMIN B. KENYON, Attorney for Executor, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja30-1aw6mM

FITZGERALD, WILLARD L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLARD L. FITZGERALD, late of the City of New York deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 61 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of December, 1898. OLIVE A. FITZGERALD, Executrix. SAMUEL S. THOMAS, Atty. for Executrix, 61 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja2-1aw6mM

GILBOUGH, JOHN W.—Pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN W. GILBOUGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of ADAMS & ADAMS, No. 320 Broadway, Manhattan,) in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1899. EMILY T. GILBOUGH, Executrix. ADAMS & ADAMS, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City. my15-1aw6mM.

GOLDMAN, MANASSAH L.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Frank Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MANASSAH L. GOLDMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 806, No. 133 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1899. EDWARD GOTTLIEB, Executor. ENTWISTLE & TRAUTMAN, Attorneys for Executor, 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York. my1-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York.
Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH S. JENNINGS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, May 29th, 1899.
MARY L. FAN, Executrix.
PATRICK J. JENNINGS, Executor.
BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executors, No. 54 Wall Street, (Manhattan,) New York City. my29-1aw6mM

HOFFMAN, JOHN L.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and Independent, to Mary Moore Adaline Moore, Margaret L. Hoffman, as executrix, &c., of Elijah Hoffman, deceased, H. C. Hoffman, as executor, &c., of Elijah Hoffman, deceased, Mary R. Burd, George B. Bergen, Wilbert W. Winner, Alma D. Winner, Sarah C. Allen, Jennie Taylor, Dora M. Winner, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN L. HOFFMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 11th day of July, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a construction of the will and a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Adaline Moore, as executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 11th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 1 Broadway, New York.

THEES, JOHN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. THEES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Sackett & Lang, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1899. ANNA THEES, OSCAR D. THEES, JOHN D. THEES, Jr., Executors. SACKETT & LANG, Attorneys for Executors, 99 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh6-1aw6mM

LEGAL NOTICES.

10c. U. S. Rev. Stamp.

E. D. SHEPARD & COMPANY, Certificate of Limited Partnership.

We, the undersigned, desirous of forming a limited partnership pursuant to the statutes of the State of New York, do hereby certify:

1. The name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is E. D. SHEPARD & CO., and the principal place of business of said partnership is to be located in the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and State of New York.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is dealing in bonds and other securities and a general brokerage and commission business.

3. That the names of all the general and special partners interested therein, (all of whom are of full age,) and their respective places of residence, are as follows:

Edward D. Shepard, residing in South Orange, New Jersey.

Robert W. Speir, residing in the City and County of New York.

Harry A. Ensign, residing in the City and County of New York,

who are all the general partners, and

Augustus T. Post, residing in the City and County of New York, who is a special partner.

4. The amount of capital which said special partner has contributed to the common stock of said partnership is fifty thousand dollars ($50,000.)

5. Said partnership is to begin on the twentieth day of May, 1899, and to end on the first day of May, 1901.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said partners have made, signed and acknowledged this certificate, this nineteenth day of May, 1899.

In presence of Alfred Ely, Edward A. Freshman.
EDWARD D. SHEPARD.
ROBERT W. SPEIR.
HARRY A. ENSIGN.
AUGUSTUS T. POST.

State of New York, } ss.:
County of New York. }

On this nineteenth day of May, 1899, before me personally came and appeared Edward D. Shepard, Robert W. Speir, Harry A. Ensign, and Augustus T. Post, to me severally known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.
[Notarial Seal.]
EDWARD A. FRESHMAN.
Notary Public No. 112, New York County.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK to all persons interested in the estate of THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO CIGARETTE COMPANY, assigned to Leo Stein for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Part I. thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 25th day of July, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of the said Leo Stein, assignee of the above-named, The Imperial Tobacco Cigarette Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said New York Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Court, this 1st day of June, 1899. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
[L. S.]
J. C. GUGGENHEIMER, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, N. Y. City.
je5-1aw6wM

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—To all persons interested in the estate of the RIPSOM & NEWLAND FUR COMPANY, assigned to Frank L. Tapscott, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of July, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Frank L. Tapscott, assignee of the above-named Ripsom & Newland Fur Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be [L. S.] hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said court, this 18th day of May, 1899.
WILLIAM SOHMER, Clerk.
PAUL R. TOWNE, Attorney for Assignee, 229 Broadway, New York City.
my22-1aw6wM

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT—NEW YORK COUNTY.—WILLIAM GILLESPIE, Colin M. Gillespie, Howard K. F. Smith, and William A. Griffin, doing business under the firm name of Gillespie Brothers and Company, plaintiffs, against ADOLPH LEVY and Ellis Levy, doing business under the firm name of Adolph Levy and Brother, defendants.—Summons with notice.—Trial desired in New York County.
To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned, to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated May 5th, 1899.
WILMER & CANFIELD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address No. 48 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants named in the within summons: Take notice that upon your default, judgment in this action will be taken against you for the sum of eleven thousand two hundred and eighty and 72-100 dollars, with interest from May 5, 1899, with costs.
May 5, 1899.
WILMER & CANFIELD, Piffs' Attys., 48 Wall St., Manhattan, N. Y. City.

To the defendants, Adolph Levy and Ellis Levy: The foregoing summons, with notice, is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated June 3d, 1899, and on that day filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
WILMER & CANFIELD, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and P. O. Address No. 48 Wall St., Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je5-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT.—PETER L. O'NEILL as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Catherine O'Neill, deceased, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH B. McCLURE, Frank J. Dupignac, John L. Kirk, Percy W. Clark, and William S. O'Brien, and Peter R. Weller, as executors, and Frelove E. O'Brien as executrix of the last will and testament of Peter T. O'Brien, deceased, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.
To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
—Dated March 21st, 1899.
HENRY B. CULVER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York.
To Elizabeth B. McClure: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. H. W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 20th day of April, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated April 22th, 1899.
HENRY B. CULVER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
my1-1aw7wM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

918 WEST END AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—MARY CONLON, plaintiff, against MARIA LUISA DE FARIA et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thomas C. Smith, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifth Street with the easterly side of West End Avenue; and running thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifth Street, ninety feet, more or less, to the westerly line of the westerly wall of 256 West 105th Street; thence southerly, along said wall, twenty feet nine inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Fifth Street, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety feet, to the easterly side of West End Avenue, and thence northerly, along the easterly side of West End Avenue, twenty feet nine inches, to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, May 19th, 1899.
CHARLES D. CLEVELAND, Referee.

JAMES A. O'GORMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 918 West End Avenue.

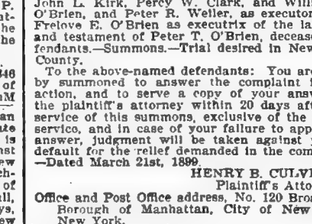

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $5,205.83, with interest from the 19th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $242.83, with interest from the 19th day of May, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.
The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $40.00 and interest.
The premises will be sold subject to two prior mortgages aggregating $40,000, with interest thereon from November 6th, 1898, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and the costs and allowances of the suit now pending to foreclose the same.—Dated New York, May 19th, 1899.
CHARLES D. CLEVELAND, Referee.
my22-2aw3wM&Th&je13

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Plaintiffs, against THOMAS H. HUBBARD and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 27th day of April, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of June, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:
"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: And being that part of the property and estate of Hiram Barney, known as 'Cedar Knolls,' which lies between Riverdale Avenue and Broadway, and is particularly described as follows: Beginning at a stone monument on the easterly line of Riverdale Avenue, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Department of Public Works on a map of the Spuyten Duyvil District, filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on August 7th, 1877, which said monument is 134-100 feet north and 1,342 68-100 feet west of the origin of co-ordinates established by the Department of Public Parks for surveys in the Twenty-fourth Ward, (all courses being referred to the easterly line of Tenth Avenue as a meridian line,) and running thence (1) south 68° 35' 10" east, 98 62-100 feet to a stone monument in the centre of a lane or road; thence (2) along the centre line of said lane or road curving to the left with a radius of 187 46-100 feet for 48 3-100 feet; thence (3) tangent to said curve north 68° 35' east, 90 29-100 feet; thence (4) north 62° 55' east 58 99-100 feet; thence (5) curving to the left with a radius of 79 80-100 feet for 43 13-100 feet; thence (6) still curving to the left with a radius of 790 2-100 feet 109 58-100 feet; thence (7) tangent to the last-named curve north 17° 57' east 276 47-100 feet to a stone monument; thence (8) north 29° 51' 30" east 40 29-100 feet to a stone monument on the northerly side of the above-mentioned lane or road at its intersection with what was formerly the east line of Hudson Park, and now the division line between the lands of said Hiram Barney and lands of Mrs. Stevens; thence along what was formerly the east line of Hudson Park and along lands formerly of T. Bailey Myers, north (true meridian) 54° 8' east 1,349 feet and 9 inches to the northerly line of Hudson Park, and lands formerly of Garret Garretson now, or late of David Banks; thence along said northerly line of Hudson Park first north 87° 45' west (true meridian) 129 feet; thence north 81° 30' west 280 feet; thence north 11 feet 3 inches; thence north 86° 45' west 385 feet along land formerly of Garret Garretson; thence north 88° west 130 feet; thence north 86° 45' west 300 feet; thence north 85° west 106 feet; thence north 84° west along land now or late of O'Mealy, John Coles, and Joseph Delafield, 353 feet; thence along land now or late of said Delafield, north 85° west 257 7-12 feet to the easterly line or side of Riverdale Avenue aforesaid; and thence southerly along the easterly line or side of Riverdale Avenue to the point or place of beginning.
"Subject to all rights of way now existing over the said lane or road first hereinabove mentioned. Excepting and excluding thereout all such parts or portions of the lands above described as have been taken by, and the title thereto vested in the City of New York, for an improvement known as the Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, and the streets connected therewith. The said premises herein described and hereby conveyed containing exclusive of the Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, and the streets connected therewith as aforesaid, twenty-seven acres more or less."
Excepting from the premises above-described so much thereof as was released from the lien of the above-described mortgage by a release executed on the 28th day of July, 1896, by the said, The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, to Thomas H. Hubbard and Edward Wells, as executors of the last will and testament of Hiram Barney, late of the City of New York, deceased, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Block Series (Conveyances) Section 13, Liber 3, Page 486, on the 29th day of July, 1896, in which release so much of the mortgaged premises as was thereby released from the lien of said mortgage was described as follows:
"All that part of the said mortgaged lands, situate in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fieldston Road as the same is laid out on a map of the Barney estate, distant five and sixty-nine hundredths (5.69) feet northerly from the northeasterly corner formed by the intersection of the said road with the northerly side of West Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, as the northerly side of West Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street is shown on the filed map of the Commissioner of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City of New York, and running thence northerly along Fieldston Road one hundred and ninety-four and thirty-one one hundredths (194.31) feet; thence easterly at right angles to same one hundred and fifty-seven and nine one hundredths (157.09) feet to the centre of Dash's Lane; thence in a southerly direction and along the centre of said Dash's Lane to the point or place of beginning.
"Reserving, however, a right of way over said street or lane called Dash's Lane to said The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and to all persons claiming under the mortgage above referred to.
And also excepting from the premises above described so much thereof as was released from the line of the above-described mortgage by release executed on the 11th day of October, 1897, by the said The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York to Thomas H. Hubbard and Edward Wells, Junior, as executors of the last will and testament of Hiram Barney, late of the said City of New York, deceased, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Block Series (Conveyances) Section 13, Liber 4, Page 197, on the 12th day of October, 1897, in which release so much of the mortgaged premises as was released thereby from the lien of said mortgage was described as follows:
"All that part of the said mortgaged lands, situate in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, known and designated as Lot No. 73, in Block No. 3414A on a map entitled 'Map of Van Cortlandt Heights, the Barney estate, situated at Riverdale, 24th Ward, N. Y. City; Douglas Knox, Civil Engineer and City Surveyor, August, 1896,' and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York as Map No. 435, said property being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northerly line of said plot extends through from Van Cortlandt Circle to Van Cortlandt Circle as laid out on said map, one hundred and seventy-three and sixteen one hundredths feet; the southerly line of said plot extends through from Van Cortlandt Circle to Van Cortlandt Circle one hundred and fifty-five feet; the easterly line of said plot extends along said Van Cortlandt Circle fifty-two and nineteen one hundredths feet; the westerly line of said plot extends along said Van Cortlandt Circle fifty and twenty-one one hundredths feet. Said plot containing three and three hundredths and twenty-eight ten thousands city lots. Together with a right of way to Riverdale Avenue over said Van Cortlandt Circle to both frontages of the plot hereby conveyed."
In accordance with the provisions of said judgment the above-described property will be offered for sale in separate parcels according as the same is plotted and divided on a certain map entitled "Map of Van Cortlandt Heights, the Barney estate, situated at Riverdale, 24th Ward, N. Y. C., Douglas Knox, Civil Engineer and City Surveyor, August, 1896," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1897, as Map No. 435, and said property after having been so offered for sale, whether any bids are made for one or more of said parcels, or not, the whole of the mortgaged premises shall again be offered for sale as one parcel at an upset price, which shall be the sum of the several highest bids for said property as previously offered in parcels. If any bid is made for the whole, in excess of the upset price, the entire property shall be finally struck off in one parcel. If, however, no bid is received in excess of said upset price, the sale of said property, as previously offered in separate parcels, shall stand and be conclusive, and the highest bidder for each of said parcels shall become entitled thereto upon completion of his bid.—Dated New York, May 22d, 1899.
AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as plotted in the map mentioned above:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is the sum of $75,506.97, with interest thereon from the 17th day of April, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $674.94, with interest from the 27th day of April, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $1,010.03 and interest.—Dated New York, May 22, 1899.
AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, Referee.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—HENRY W. SCHMIDT et al., plaintiffs, against MOSES KOENIG et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 16th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street distant one hundred and fifty-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Avenue "A," running thence northerly and parallel with Avenue "A" one hundred feet five inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Avenue "A" one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street; thence westerly and along said northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.
Subject, nevertheless, to any and all rights which the City of New York may have in and to the whole or a portion of said premises.—Dated New York, May 23, 1899.
JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 30 Broad St., N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,904.75, with interest thereon from the 12th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $155.09, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $600 and interest.—Dated New York, 29th day of May, 1899.
JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.
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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JUSTUS C. BULKLEY, Thomas G. Ritch, and Henry B. Vaughan as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Daniel B. Fayerweather, deceased, plaintiffs, against JONAS KOLB and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of May, 1899, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House in the County of New York, on the 16th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, on the 12th day of June, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and described therein as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon situate, lying and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Greene Street, distant one hundred feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Bleecker Street with the westerly side of Greene Street; running thence southerly along Greene Street forty feet; thence westerly parallel with Bleecker Street (the entire distance through a party wall) one hundred feet; thence northerly parallel with Greene Street forty feet; thence easterly parallel with Bleecker Street one hundred feet to Greene Street at the point or place of beginning, being known by the street numbers 175 and 177 Greene Street.—Dated New York, May 18th, 1899.
HENRY M. GESCHEIDT, Referee.
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

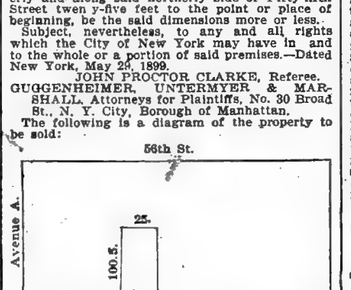

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is the sum of $105,150.87, with interest thereon from the 11th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $384.46, with interest from the 16th day of May, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.
The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,481.70, and interest.—Dated May 16th, 1899.
HENRY M. GESCHEIDT, Referee.
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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SAMUEL SCHOLLE, plaintiff, against FRANCES BLUMENTHAL et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-ninth (89th) Street, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-ninth (89th) Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Columbus Avenue with the northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street, running thence northerly parallel with Columbus Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the centre line of the block between 89th and 90th Streets; and running thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with Eighty-ninth Street twenty-five (25) feet; running thence southerly parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street, and running thence easterly along said northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being known by the street No. 117 West 89th Street, and being located in Section 4, Block No. 1,220, on the land map of the City of New York.
Dated New York, May 25th, 1899.
GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN, Referee.
ERDMAN, LEVY & MAYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The premises described below are known as street No. 117 West 89th Street.

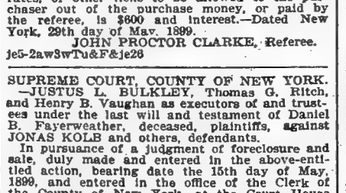

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,643.60, with interest thereon from 22d day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $212.49, with interest from May 25th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $69 and interest.
Dated New York, May 23th, 1899.
GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN, Referee.
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SUMMOVSES.

SUPREME COURT.—CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK, Plaintiff, against JOHN PETTIT, HARRY G. NEWTON, and WILLIAM CALHOUN, Defendants.—Summons—Trial desired in the County of New York.
To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 2d, 1898.
STEELE & DICKSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Liberty Street, New York City, N. Y.
To John Pettit, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of May, 1899, and filed with the affidavits on which the same was obtained, together with a copy of the complaint in the above action, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county, State of New York, on the 27th day of May, 1899. The original complaint in said action was filed in said office on the 2d day of September, 1898.—Dated May 27, 1899.
STEELE & DICKSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, 32 Liberty Street, New York City, (Borough of Manhattan,) N. Y. my29-1aw6wM

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, assignee for the benefit of the creditors of CLINTON H. SMITH, will sell at public auction, by Field, Chapman & Company, auctioneers, at 25 and 27 East 10th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on June 23d, 1899, beginning at ten o'clock A. M., the stock, fixtures, and machinery lately belonging to said Clinton H. Smith, consisting of dress goods and shirts in the course of manufacture and finished goods used in the manufacture of shirts, machinery, ironing tables, cutting tables, trade marks, and cases, together with all the fixtures connected with said business.
Catalogue at sale.
Dated New York, June 12th, 1899.
HANS FRIES, Assignee.
PHILBIN & BEEKMAN, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

JOSEPH GILBERTSON, (SON OF THOMAS Gilbertson and Grace Gilbertson, née Kay,) late of Liverpool, England, Flour Dealer, born about 1808, who disappeared, a bachelor, about 1845, and was supposed to have shortly afterward commenced business in New York, and was last heard of about 1856, (or any person able to give information as to his present residence or death or otherwise,) is requested to communicate with the undersigned. LAYTON & MELLY, Solicitors, 9 Fenwick Street, Liverpool, England.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE

For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland and Seashore points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19 N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Steamer from New York, Sundays only, touches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line eastward steamer stops at Newport.

PROVIDENCE LINE

For Newport, Boston, the North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only at 6:00 P. M., touching at Newport, R. I. (Monday mornings excepted.) On Monday mornings Fall River Line steamers touch at Newport.

STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Leave Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M. Sunday night westward trips will be made by this line from July 9 to September 10 inclusive. Saturday night westward trips will be omitted during same period.

NORWICH LINE

For New London, Worcester, Boston, and the East. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M. On Sundays, from July 9 to September 10 inclusive, Stonington Line westward steamer will touch at New London, leaving there at 10:15 P. M. for New York.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS, "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson. Through tickets and baggage checked to destination.
FOR NEW HAVEN, PROVIDENCE, AND BOSTON.
NEW HAVEN LINE.
NARRAGANSETT BAY LINE.
Steamers daily from Pier 25 East River for NEW HAVEN at 4 P. M. and 12 midnight.
For PROVIDENCE at 4 P. M.
Timely train connections made at New Haven for Meriden, Hartford, and Springfield, and at Providence for BOSTON and all points East.

Montauk Steamboat Company,

LIMITED.
For Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, and Sag Harbor. Steamer "Montauk" leaves Pier 15, E. R., (adjoining Wall St. Ferry,) Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 5 P. M.

Albany Evening Line.

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL, Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45,) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTON, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

CATSKILL, HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS

Leave foot of Christopher St. daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE

United States Mail Steamships.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54, North River, foot of West 24th St.
Furnessia..June 17, noon|Anchoria..July 8, noon
Ethiopia...June 24 noon|Furnessia..July 15, noon
City of Rome.....Saturday, July 1, noon
Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d Cabin, $30 to $35. Steerage, $23.50 to $25.50.
For book of tours and particulars apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7

CENTRAL FEDERATED UNION

Secret Organization of Street Railway Employes.

PROSPERITY IN SOME TRADES

Strike Reported Among American Line Oilers and Cleaners—Sailors on Transports Complain.

Delegate Eugene Johnson of the Manhattan musicians told the Central Federated Union yesterday that a new union of surface railroad men—gripmen, motormen, and conductors—had recently been secretly organized, and asked that seats in the central body be given to its delegates. The new surface railroad men's union, he said, had joined the Knights of Labor and had been organized by some thirty men of other unions and by members of social reform clubs who had talked to the railroad employes. The union counted among its members employes of nearly all the surface railroads in the city, and as soon as it is strong enough will demand from the companies better conditions. The application for the admission of the delegates was referred to the Miscellaneous Section.

Delegate Richartz of the barbers complained that the police did not enforce the law requiring the closing of barbers' shops after 1 o'clock on Sundays, and said that many barbers' shops were kept open until 6 o'clock in the evening. Complaints, he said, had been made to Chief Devery, but no notice was taken of them.

Delegate George H. Warner of the International Machinists reported that there was great prosperity in his trade. There was a demand for men, especially for union men, greater than the supply. Delegate Hawkesworth of the Amalgamated Engineers made a similar report for his union.

A fight has been going on between the Pattern Makers' Union and the Amalgamated Engineers' Association, whose headquarters are in England. The association, which is composed of engineers, pattern makers, and men of various branches in the iron trade, has been insisting that all the pattern makers in the union join it. The quarrel was taken before the Central Federated Union in which both the contending organizations are represented, and yesterday the union decided in favor of the Pattern Makers' Union.

It was reported that on Saturday 112 oilers and cleaners employed on the dock of the American Steamship Line struck after the arrival of the St. Louis. These men oil and clean the machinery of the vessels when they come into port, and say they are paid 15 cents an hour. They held a meeting at the end of the pier, and sent a committee to Keeper Martin to demand 20 cents. Mr. Martin, they said, refused, whereupon the men struck, and Italians were hired in their places. Some of the men returned to work. The others organized a union.

Delegate Frazer of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union said complaints had been made that the sailors were unfairly treated on the United States transports. The Shipping Commissioner was appealed to, but he said that he had no jurisdiction in the matter. The union, therefore, decided to write to Secretary Alger asking him that in the future sailors for transports be employed through the Shipping Commissioner.

GARMENT WORKERS STRIKE.

Have Changed Their Minds and Want Week-Work System Abolished.

Twenty-five hundred garment workers in one hundred and fifty shops went out on strike yesterday. A mass meeting of the jacket makers was held on Saturday night at New Irving Hall. Isaac Sternin, who was made Chairman, told his hearers that they were the worst paid workers in the country and urged them to strike for their rights.

The strike is to be extended to-day to Brooklyn, where nearly three thousand people of the trade are employed. In former years the tailors struck for the abolition of the piece-work system and for the week-work system. Now they are striking against the week-work system and for the piece-work system. They say that at present they can earn only from $6 to $8 a week.

Last evening the Knee-Pants Makers' Union decided to call out all its members, about three thousand, for an advance of 35 per cent., to go into effect to-day.

GERMAN-AMERICAN CABLE PLAN

Steamer Britannia Arrives with the Report of a Survey.

The British cable steamer Britannia, Capt. Woodcock, arrived here yesterday from Fayal, Azores, having practically completed the survey for the submarine cable which will connect Germany with the United States by way of the Azores. This morning a full report of the soundings will be made to the officers of the Commercial Cable Company who have charge of the construction and laying of the new line.

The German Emperor is greatly interested in the establishment of cable connection between this country and Germany. George G. Ward, Vice President and General Manager of the Commercial Cable Company, is now in Europe, having been summoned thither hurriedly for consultation regarding the project.

The proposed submarine cable will start at Emden, Germany, and touch at Ponta Delgada, Azores, and the landing place of the American end probably will be at Coney Island. The cost of the line will be nearly $5,000,000 and will be defrayed by a syndicate composed largely of German banking firms. The headquarters of the enterprise will be in Cologne. The Commercial Cable Company of this city is reported to have a financial interest in the line, which will give it direct wire connection with the chief cities of Southern Europe. The American companies interested in the scheme have agreed, it is said, to use the line for the transmission of their dispatches to and from Germany, and the German Post Office Department has guaranteed, it is understood, as a sort of subsidy, the transmission of a certain number of words annually. This, it is said, insures the profitable working of the new line.

The new cable will be laid and in operation by October unless the present plans fall through.

Dr. Wharton's Wife Fully Recovered.

The Rev. Dr. H. M. Wharton of Baltimore, who preached yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, announced after the morning sermon that his wife had fully recovered from injuries and shock received in the Windsor Hotel fire. Mrs. Wharton slid down a rope from the sixth story, and Dr. Wharton said the only injury she sustained was the bruising of her hands by the friction of the rope. He made this statement, he said, because a city paper had published a report that she would never recover from her injuries.

Japan and America.

The Rev. Dr. James H. Pettee, for more than twenty years a missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in the Japanese Empire, is in this country on a furlough. "Japan believes in America," said Dr. Pettee yesterday, "and would like nothing better than to have a clear understanding with America, England, and, possibly, Germany, in order that these nations might stand together in the future for the peace and prosperity of the Orient."

Complaint Against Union Railway.

At 11 o'clock this morning a committee of ten members of the Taxpayers' Alliance of the Borough of the Bronx will call upon Mayor Van Wyck, with the object of enlisting the Mayor's aid in furthering plans leading toward rapid transit in the Borough of the Bronx. The taxpayers have complaints to make about the management of the Union Railway Company and the delay in the construction of a new bridge on Webster Avenue.

Freighter Cuffe Goes Aground.

After the White Star Line freighter Cuffe, from Liverpool, had passed in Sandy Hook a little after 10 o'clock yesterday morning a thick mist settled about the vessel, and as a result she grounded in the Swash Channel. She was fast aground for three hours, until the high tide floated her. The Cuffe, it is said, was not damaged.

FREE TUITION FOR CUBANS.

The Work Which Is Being Carried On by the Cuban Educational Association.

The work of giving promising Cuban lads a chance to gain the education which many of them eagerly desire is being carried on at present under the auspices of the Cuban Educational Association, of which Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler is President and Gilbert K. Harroun, the Treasurer of Union College, is Secretary and Treasurer. Almost all of the prominent colleges of the country have taken a suggestion some time ago put forward by Gen. Wheeler that they should each donate two annual scholarships for the use of Cuban young men, and a number of Cubans are now studying in various American colleges as a result of these donations.

The Cuban Educational Association places the young men and provides them transportation. Each candidate is expected to pay $12 a month toward his expenses and to perform such duties as he may be called on for. His tuition is given him free. The Directors of the association are Gen. Wheeler, Mr. Harroun, William H. Baldwin, Jr., Alexander E. Orr, Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, and Albert Shaw. Gen. Calixto Garcia of the Cuban Army was a Director up to the time of his death.

The association has on its list about 500 applicants from Cuba and Puerto Rico that it cannot allot because they have not the money to pay for their board, and will be glad to hear from those who can give financial help in this emergency. Most of these applicants are without a knowledge of English. There is needed for each student who is unable to contribute anything himself from $200 to $300 for board and incidental expenses, besides the free tuition which he will receive.

The association suggests that in each town or city where one of the institutions offering these free tuitions is situated a committee be appointed which will stand as guarantee for the board and incidental expenses of each young man who can be accommodated at the institution aforesaid for one year's trial. When such a committee shall have been formed and notice sent to the association, the latter will supply one or more young men believed to be competent and reputable. The officers of the association give their labor free, and often have to put their hands into their own pockets to aid the work. Contributions should be addressed to G. K. Harroun, 289 Fourth Avenue.

DOCTOR ORDERED CHLOROFORM.

Correty Gave His Wife an Overdose, and the Woman May Die.

Mrs. Lizzie Correty, thirty-seven years old, was removed yesterday from her home, 299 Wallabout Street, Brooklyn, to the Eastern District Hospital in a critical condition as the result of inhaling an overdose of chloroform which had been prescribed for her. Mrs. Correty has been ill for some time, and on Saturday a physician who was summoned directed her husband when his wife was seized with pains to press a towl containing chloroform to her nose. He did this early yesterday morning until his wife became unconscious.

When Correty failed to arouse his wife his cries brought neighbors, and a call was sent to the hospital. Dr. Bullwinkle, who responded, after three hours of unsuccessful efforts to revive the woman, removed her to the hospital.

LECTURE BY MAJOR KECK.

Warmly Greeted at the West Side Branch of the Y. M. C. A.

Major Frank Keck, late of the Seventy-first Regiment, spoke yesterday afternoon at the west side branch of the Young Men's Christian Association on "Lessons from the Cuban Campaign." Major Keck was introduced by John Nicholson, Jr., a member of the Board of Managers, who said that Major Keck was the man who ascended San Juan Hill and turned the tide in favor of the Americans on that day.

When Major Keck arose he was greeted with much applause. For nearly an hour and a half he entertained his audience with a description of the experiences of the men of the Seventy-first from the time they went into camp at Hempstead Plains up to the day of their return from the war.

The Speaker next Sunday afternoon will be Chaplain W. T. Helms of the United States cruiser Brooklyn, who will speak of the navy's work in the war.

WINDSOR ROMANCE REVEALED.

Harry W. Loree, One of the Fire Victims, Survived by a Widow.

Within the last few days there has come to light a romance in connection with the burning of the Windsor Hotel. The facts became known through the publication of a notice of the marriage of Miss May C. Lynch to Harry W. Loree, both of this city, on Dec. 24 last. Loree was an employe at the hotel, and was one of the identified victims of the fire. Miss Lynch is a trained nurse, and at the time of the fire was in charge of a patient at the hotel.

Dr. Herman Besser of 106 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, a friend of both, vouches for the truthfulness of the statement that Mr. Loree and Miss Lynch were married secretly last Christmas Eve. The reason for the secrecy was that Miss Lynch, who is a Catholic, feared that her uncle and aunt, with whom she lived, would never consent to her marriage with Loree, who was a Protestant.

It was Mrs. Loree who identified her husband's remains. She had his body prepared for burial and shipped to his relatives in Cincinnati. To them she said nothing of her marriage, intending to keep it a secret, but later she decided to publish the marriage notice. The minister who performed the ceremony is said to be the Rev. Alexander Drake of Texas, who was stopping at the Windsor. The only witness to the ceremony was the late Warren F. Leland, who was proprietor of the hotel.

FUNERAL OF G. H. RAYMOND.

Masonic Service Under Auspices of Normal and Puritan Lodges.

The funeral of George H. Raymond, Grand Lecturer Emeritus of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York, who died on Thursday, took place yesterday afternoon at Masonic Hall. The services were under the auspices of Normal and Puritan Lodges, and the Brethren of the Masonic Veteran Association and Anointed High Priests were in attendance.

Among those present were Grand Master Wright D. Pownall, Grand Secretary Edward M. L. Ehlers, Past Grand Master John Stewart, John R. Pope, who succeeded Mr. Raymond as Grand Lecturer; A. Eickelberg, William Harkness, J. W. Allison, Assistant Grand Lecturers; E. Loewenstein and W. J. Duncan, Past Grand Librarians; Robert Roberts, David Kay, Dr. Starbuck, Past District Deputy Grand Masters; Andrew Blake, Thomas Adam of Normal Lodge, and W. Coyle, and A. Ferguson. The regular Masonic service was conducted by Brother Charles H. Heyzer, who also delivered the oration. The interment was in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

For over thirty years Mr. Raymond had annually visited, in his official capacity, every Masonic district in the State, and the peculiar nature of his duties brought him into the closest contact with all the officers of each lodge. To him more than to any other is the Grand Lodge indebted for the general adoption of the standard ritual throughout the jurisdiction. He was personally known to more Freemasons in New York State than any other member of the order.

Of the lodges that Mr. Raymond helped to organize, one of them, the Prudence, and not the Puritan, as has been stated, has ceased to exist.

Kidnappers Spend Sunday Quietly.

George Barrow and wife and Bella Anderson, the trio of kidnappers in the Tombs awaiting trial for the abduction of Marion Clarke, spent a very quiet Sunday yesterday. They remained in their cells and paid no attention to the religious services. Barrow seems more hopeful than the women, and the keepers say he evidently thinks influential persons will interfere in his behalf, as upon several occasions he has spoken about what he intends to do when he is discharged.

Outings for Little Mothers.

The Little Mothers' Aid Association will celebrate its anniversary day Saturday, at Holiday House, Pelham Park. There will be music, dancing, lawn tennis, boating, croquet, and a one-act comedy by The Idle Players. This association was formed nine years ago, to give holidays to little girls of this city who have charge of young brothers or sisters. About fifty are taken to Pelham Park twice a week. The society also teaches them to cook and sew.

REV. DR. FAUNCE RESIGNS

Fifth Avenue Baptist Pastor Goes to Brown University.

HIS CONGREGATION NOTIFIED

Call to Educational Work One Which His Conscience Would Not Permit Him to Decline.

The next President of Brown University will be the Rev. Dr. William H. P. Faunce, the present pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, who was elected to the office some time ago, and yesterday announced to his congregation that he had decided to accept the offer. Dr. Faunce's decision was the natural result of a tendency toward educational work which has led him to give some part of his time to it. For a number of years, with the sanction of his congregation, he has been teaching at the University of Chicago in the Summer months and preaching in the Winter at Harvard University. He will now devote all his efforts to the educational field.

Dr. Faunce made the announcement of his prospective change at the close of his sermon in the Fifth Avenue Church yesterday morning. He preached from the text: "Arise and go into the city and it shall be told thee what thou must do." His sermon dwelt chiefly with the conversion of Saul of Tarsus, and contained no apparent reference to his own intention in regard to the offer from Brown. After the sermon had been finished and a hymn had been sung by the congregation, Dr. Faunce arose again and read to the people present the following address:

To the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church:

My Dear Friends—According to my clearest light the time has now come for me to surrender the pastoral leadership which you summoned me ten years ago to assume. I need not say that this decision has cost me more than any other that I have ever faced. I had expected to spend the remainder of my life in this city, content with the steady growth of our work, and the expanding opportunities of the metropolis, and satisfying my craving for contact with the student mind and student life through those visits to various institutions of learning which your kindness has permitted me to make. But you have perceived, perhaps more closely than I, that for some years an invisible tide has been bearing me on toward the educational world. From one of the oldest seats of learning in this country a summons has now come which I cannot conscientiously refuse. It is the call of a venerable and noble college, the call of my Alma Mater, the call of a thousand students, and it seems to me the call of God. To refuse such a summons involves far less risk and toil than to accept it, but life is not a pleasant thing to the man who has avoided his duty.

No words can express my gratitude for the loyal support and affection with which you have all stood by my side during this happy decade. We have formed friendships which no change of place can possibly sever. We have seen an enthusiastic band of young men and women come into this church, whose strength and devotion makes your future secure. We have striven to exalt a type of Christianity equally removed from a cheap evangelism on the one hand and from frigid rationalism on the other. We have insisted on applying the ethics of Jesus to the social conditions of to-day, and endeavored to make every Christian a veritable social settlement in his neighborhood. Our largest plans have only begun to be realized. You will carry them out, and I shall confidently watch and rejoice.

For the work on which I enter I bespeak your deep interest and co-operation. I go to the college where your own sons have been educated—where they are studying to-day. I shall still be working with you for the making of men and women, for the supremacy of character, for intellectual and spiritual freedom, for the coming of the kingdom of righteousness, truth, and peace.

This resignation is to take effect at such time as the officers of the church shall advise. Yours in unbroken bonds,

WILLIAM H. P. FAUNCE.

While Dr. Faunce was reading this address a portion of the congregation was visibly moved. Several women held their handkerchiefs to their eyes, and in some cases could not prevent tears from rolling down their cheeks. After he had finished reading Dr. Faunce began again to speak in an informal way. He said:

"Let us now address ourselves immediately to the tasks that lie before the church. I expect to be here for the remainder of the month. In October, if I shall remain until that time, I hope to have some little gatherings commemorative of the ten years in which we have been together as pastor and people. I shall preach here one or two Sundays in October at any rate, and we can then arrange some informal gatherings of this kind.

"I shall take the liveliest interest in the work of this church, and hope to see a good deal more of you in the coming days. The real test of a man's work is when he drops it. If his labor has been selfish, if he has labored superficially and foolishly, when he leaves his work it will dissolve. If a pastor and a people have wrought well their work will stand.

"In two recent meetings, on Saturday and Friday evening, I have been assured that I shall not leave behind a vexed, protestant, and indignant church. That would have been the heaviest burden to bear. But you have already granted the service of your pastor for five weeks yearly to work in two universities, and you now assign him to collegiate work for all the year.

"This church has been peculiarly fortunate in the character of the assistants I have had. I have had three young men to assist me here, and all of them have my entire confidence. I could not have found three young men in the whole country whom I could have preferred to these three. But I especially desire to commend to you Mr. Richardson. He has been so intimately associated with all your homes and your life that his services at this time will prove invaluable. He has lived in my home a number of years, and in that time I never have heard him say or seen him do anything which a Christian need regret. He knows every member of the church; he has your confidence and you have his. I commend him to all of you. His work at this time will be one of God's richest blessings to you."

Dr. Faunce said after the service that he would send in the afternoon his acceptance to Brown University.

DR. BUCHANAN'S FAREWELL.

Preaches Last Sermon in Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Dr. Walter D. Buchanan, pastor of the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church, who resigned from his pastorate of the church on June 1, preached his farewell sermon in the church yesterday morning before a large congregation. The platform was covered with flowers, the gifts of members of the congregation friendly to Dr. Buchanan. Dr. Buchanan made no reference to the troubles in the church, which had arisen out of the desire of some of the members to unite with the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Buchanan made this sole reference to his departure: "To you I come for the last time as a clergyman, and I can point to nothing in our separation that will be of greater benefit to you and to me than a consideration of these sweet words: 'Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, to-day, and evermore.'"

THE WARSZAWIAK CASE.

Minister Not Restored to Membership in Fifth Avenue Church.

It was reported Saturday that there would be read yesterday at the morning services of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church a resolution restoring Hermann Warszawiak to membership in that church. He was suspended from the church ten years ago, and efforts to have him restored have been kept up unremittingly.

The morning service at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church passed very quietly, however, and nothing was said or hinted of the Warszawiak matter. The Rev. Dr. Wharton of Baltimore preached.

The session held its regular meeting after the services, but its members denied that the meeting would have anything to do with the Warszawiak case, at this time. It was intimated that the session at a future meeting would reconsider some aspects of the case.

Mr. Warszawiak's friends felt confident, however, that a revision and probably a reversal of the decision against him will be had soon. This confidence has been largely due to the position taken by the recent meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly in Minneapolis, which declined to approve the action of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in suspending Mr. Warszawiak.

Mr. Warszawiak, when seen at his home last night, said that he expected that his case would come up in the meeting of the Presbytery to-day, being presented by his counsel, the Rev. Dr. Patterson. "The Synod of this State," said he, "ordered a new trial in my case and the General Assembly recently affirmed the action of the Synod. Now I have nothing to do but wait for a new trial at the hands of the Fifth Avenue Church. I was unfairly tried before, as the whole city knows, and now I shall certainly be vindicated. There can be no doubt of it. At present I do not know my status. I am not sure whether I am a member of the Fifth Avenue Church or not."

In May just finished, we did the largest business of any May in the history of the house.

For the first five months of 1899 the sales have mounted to a height never before reached.

This may interest some of our good friends who have dealt with us year after year; for it's only human nature to have pride in being seen with well known people and in dealing with successful houses.

Everything man wears from the kilt age to old age.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

NEWARK'S NEW CATHEDRAL.

Thousands Present at the Laying of the Cornerstone.

NEWARK, N. J., June 11.—The cornerstone of the new Cathedral of the Sacred Heart was laid here this afternoon. It is estimated that 25,000 persons attended the ceremonies. Early in the morning visitors began to arrive from all parts of the State in small parties, and by noon the various church societies began to arrive on special trains and trolley cars.

It was expected that the parade would start at 2 o'clock, but owing to the big crowd there was more or less confusion, and in consequence there was considerable delay. When the parade finally started it moved along Park Place to Broad Street to Central Avenue to Norfolk Street to Clifton Avenue to the cathedral site. In the line were Catholic societies from all parts of the State and many bands.

Shortly after 4 o'clock Bishop Wigger, who officiated at the ceremony, emerged from the chapel of the Sacred Heart, followed by Archbishop Corrigan and a long line of Bishops, priests, and acolytes. They marched to the altar site and blessed it and then continued to the platform that had been erected within the cathedral inclosure.

The cornerstone, a block of granite seven feet long, two feet wide, and three feet deep, was lowered at a given signal to the foundation wall, where it was formally laid by the Bishop. After the stone had been blessed and the Bishop had extended his blessing to the army of spectators, those taking part in the ceremony, with torch and censer bearers, walked around the foundation wall, the Bishop sprinkling holy water at every step as he blessed the wall. When the parade again reached the platform prayers were offered and then Bishop McQuaid of Rochester delivered a sermon.

It will take ten years to complete the cathedral, work on which was begun two years ago. It is estimated that the cost when completed will be nearly $2,000,000.

Four New Paulist Fathers.

Four young men who have joined the community of Paulist Fathers were ordained to the priesthood in the Roman Catholic Church at Washington, D. C., Friday. The newly ordained priests are the Rev. John Burke of this city, the Rev. John McCourt of St. Paul, Minn.; the Rev. William L. Sullivan and the Rev. Marlas White Handly of Nashville, Tenn. Father Burke sang his first mass in the church of the Paulist Fathers yesterday.

New Church in Sea Cliff.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., June 11.—Bishop McConnell of Brooklyn to-day laid the cornerstone of St. Boniface's Roman Catholic Church in this village. Several hundred persons attended the ceremonies. The Bishop was assisted by the Rev. James Barrett, his secretary, and ten other priests. Father Tierney preached the sermon. The new church will have cost $9,000 when completed.

Dr. Bateman Goes to Scranton.

The Rev. Dr. Francis R. Bateman, formerly minister in charge of the Pro-Cathedral, in Stanton Street, who has been for two years rector of a parish in Rawlins, Wyoming, has accepted a call to the Church of the Good Shepherd, Scranton, Penn.

West Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Dr. A. H. Evans preached as usual yesterday at the West Presbyterian Church. Dr. S. Nelson Irwin and William Watson, recently elected Elders, were installed.

An Aeronaut Narrowly Escapes Death

C. C. Bonnette, an aeronaut, narrowly escaped death yesterday afternoon at Ridgewood Park. He was engaged to make a balloon ascension and give a mid-air trapeze performance. When the balloon had reached a height of several hundred feet it commenced suddenly to descend rapidly to earth, and Bonnette was seen to be struggling to free the ropes that held the parachute. They resisted his efforts, and it was only when about seventy-five feet from the ground that he succeeded in cutting loose. He fell into a tree, and but for a few scratches and bruises was uninjured. A moment after the aeronaut had freed himself the balloon collapsed and came down within a few yards of the tree.

Successor to Mr. Siefke.

Several candidates for the vacancy in the Aldermanic Board, caused by the death of Henry Siefke, are being discussed by the anti-Sheehan men in the Ninth District, among them James Lawlor of Ninth Avenue and John Banbury of Tenth Avenue. Councilman Frank J. Goodwin is understood to favor Banbury on the idea that the Tenth Avenue section of the district is entitled to recognition. The Sheehan men say that they have no candidate as yet.

Alderman Siefke's Funeral.

The funeral of Alderman Henry Siefke, who died at Roosevelt Hospital Saturday, will be held on Wednesday at 1 P. M. at the Marble Collegiate Church. The interment will be at Greenwood. The exercises will be conducted under the auspices of the Pequod Club, with State Senator Louis Munzinger in charge.

Senator Hanna in the City.

Senator Marcus A. Hanna of Ohio arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon direct from his home in Cleveland. The Senator left the hotel shortly after arriving there for the purpose, it was said, of spending the night with friends on Long Island. On Wednesday he expects to sail for Europe, accompanied by his wife and daughter.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Shop at O'Neill's To-day! | Shop at O'Neill's To-day! | Shop at O'Neill's To-day!

O'Neill's.

Continuation of our
Great Straw Goods Sale.

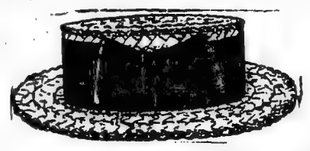

Rough and Ready Sailors.
THE CORRECT BLOCK AND THE BEST QUALITY MADE,
75c. EACH.

FINE SPLIT STRAW SAILORS.
LIKE CUT, ELEGANT QUALITY AND WORTH FROM $1.95 UP,
85c. UP.

ROUGH AND READY GOLF HATS.

Best Quality and very neatly trimmed, newest effect; worth $2.50,
1.75 EACH.

In the finest quality of Milan Straw, bound edge, worth $5.50. . . . . 3.98

CLOSING OUT DRESS SHAPES AT THE LOWEST PRICES IN NEW YORK.

ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Important Items from the
Women's Ready-to-Wear Dept.

Separate Dress Skirts.

WHITE PIQUE AND CRASH SKIRTS, full width and deep hem 98c
WHITE PIQUE SKIRTS, tailored finish, full circular shape and worth $2.00 . . . . 1.25
LINEN SKIRTS, men tailored, deep hem . . . 1.98
WIDE WALE PIQUE SKIRTS, deep hem . . . 2.98
WHITE PIQUE SKIRTS, with insertion trimmings, in the new effects 3.98

The Largest and Best Selected Stock of
Women's Shirt Waists in New York.

COTTON WAISTS, 50c. to 6.50
SILK WAISTS, 1.98 to 25.00

LONG ISLAND LIKE A DESERT.

Crops of All Kinds Drying Up and Threatened with Total Failure for Lack of Rain.

The farmers on Long Island say that unless rain falls within a week there will be an utter failure of the season's crops. Even corn, which usually flourishes in dry, hot weather, is wilting and drying up. The hay crop, which should now be pushing toward maturity, is drying up, and in some sections nothing remains now but to cut it as it stands. The farmers growing peas should now be preparing to market them, but the vines are short and weak-looking, and there is not a flower on them yet. The cabbage plants are practically lost, and cauliflower plants are in much the same condition. The output of asparagus is at an end.

Strawberries, which promised a big crop, will not mature. The green berries are drying up on the stalks, and the leaves of the plants are taking on the golden brown color which indicates the end of the bearing period. The blackberry crop is drying up, and huckleberries are considered to be a total loss, except in the swamps. The potatoes planted early in the season are doing quite well, but the later crop is sickly and weak. To add to the trouble, the Colorado beetle is appearing in vast numbers, and eating away the vines. Tomatoes are in the same state, and these also have been attacked by the bugs. The only things which appear to be growing with any strength are the melon vines. The melon fields appear to be thriving.

On the east end of the island, especially in the vicinity of the Moriches, the farmers, besides seeing their crops withering for lack of rain, are fighting a pest of caterpillars, which feed upon the leaves of the apple and pear trees. In all sections of the island the water supply is low, and many farmers have to cart water in barrels for miles for stock and household purposes. The baymen in Great South Bay are considerably worried over the dry spell, as it means poor oyster and crab returns. The water in the bay, not being fed with fresh water from the streams flowing into it, is becoming very salty. This retards the growth of the oysters, and the water also lacks nutriment. The oysters and crabs feed on the vegetable matter carried into the bay by the streams, and with none of this coming in the returns this Fall are bound to be poor.

Suffolk County is suffering from forest fires. The ground and grass being dry, these fires spread with great rapidity, but as yet no serious outbreak has occurred. There have been about a dozen fires of considerable extent within the last two weeks.

CUSTOMS DELAY OVERCOME.

Committee Appointed by Importers to Investigate the Trouble Presents Its Report.

The committee appointed by the meeting of the importers of this city, held March 23, to investigate the "delay of imports while passing through certain departments of the Custom House," has published its report. This committee is composed of J. C. McCreery, L. C. Warner, Thomas H. Downing, Frank Green, and H. A. Metz, with G. W. J. Angell as Secretary. Mr. McCreery was elected Chairman. The committee organized March 30, and held twenty meetings. It thoroughly investigated the causes of delay and had conferences with the Collector of the Port and with the Secretary of the Treasury.

The most important result accomplished, the committee says in its report, was in obtaining the rescinding of the order of Appraiser Wakeman issued Jan. 4, 1899, requiring that 10 per cent. of every class of merchandise on an invoice be sent to the Public Store. The members of the committee were assured in their interview with Secretary Gage that such an order would probably be issued, and on June 9 the formal order modifying this regulation was actually issued.

In a circular to importers the committee also says: "We are happy to state that we have been able to effect an active co-operation of the steamship lines and the various customs officials of this port in our endeavors to expedite the service, with the result that the vexatious delays which occurred during the early months of this year are now almost entirely done away with. We have worked long and earnestly to obtain some modification of the burdensome and needless order of the Appraiser of this port, calling for 10 per cent. of every class of goods on an invoice being sent to the Public Store, and are happy to state that the desired change was made on June 9. By a vote of the Board of Directors of the Merchants' Association, at its last regular meeting, our committee has been made a permanent committee of the said association and its scope much enlarged. We therefore earnestly request you to bring to our attention any complaints you desire to make in regard to the administration of the customs service at this port, with the assurance that the same will receive prompt and careful consideration."

The order of the Appraiser referred to was issued Jan. 4, 1899, and required that 10 per cent. of each class of merchandise should be ordered into the Public Store. This, said the committee, congested the store and caused great delay and hardship. It is thought that the abrogation of this rule will put an end to the most serious source of delay.

Shot His Wife and Himself.

Joseph Finkelstein of 125 Henry Street attempted to kill his wife, Sarah, by shooting her yesterday afternoon, and thinking that he had succeeded fired two shots at himself. The wife was only slightly injured in the hand. Finkelstein was taken to Gouverneur Hospital a prisoner, with a bad wound in the head. The couple have four children. Jealousy is supposed to have prompted Finkelstein's acts.

Baptized in the North River.

Three women and two men, all of them colored, were baptized in the North River at the foot of West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street yesterday afternoon by the Rev. J. W. Scott, pastor of the Day Star Baptist Church. In anticipation of the event, which had been widely announced, several hundred white people gathered on the dock to witness the immersion of the candidates.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Summer Novelties Reduced

With most of the season still before you, this is a fortunate time to secure these exclusive designs.

ENAMELED RATTAN SUITES, $35.00
(3 Pieces. Reduced from $45.00.)

ARMCHAIRS $14.00
(Reduced from $18.00.)

Hosts of novelties ready to turn Summer rooms and verandas into Arcadian retreats, are now below factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET.

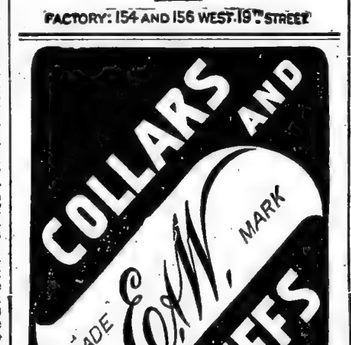

TRAINED NURSES IN THE WAR.

Work Done by Society of Which Mrs. James Speyer Is President.

The Red Cross Society for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses has issued its report for the period between May 18, 1898, and March 1, 1899. This society was organized in May of 1898, in the early part of the war with Spain, for the purpose of "giving our soldiers and sailors every advantage in sickness that modern skill and science afford." The first meeting was held May 18 at the home of Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, and the society was organized through the efforts of Mrs. James Speyer, who became its President.

It was the original plan to maintain 100 trained nurses on a Red Cross hospital ship, but this was abandoned for the plan of maintaining many more trained nurses at different places, where their services could be possibly of greater usefulness. Subscriptions were asked for, and $5,000 was received during the first week, and finally $108,980.68 was raised.

The first party of nurses sent out went to Tampa under charge of Miss Laura D. Gill, who is now doing relief work in Cuba for the Trustees of the Cuban Orphan Fund. It consisted of twelve trained nurses, one immune nurse, and one assistant. A second and third detachment followed, consisting of five physicians, forty-three nurses, and six orderlies. These went to Santiago, reaching there just after the surrender, but, as only immunes were allowed to land, they went on to Puerto Rico.

During and immediately after the war trained nurses were maintained at Fort Wadsworth, Charleston, Governors Island, Tampa, Camp Black, Fort Monroe, Portsmouth, Montauk, and elsewhere. At Portsmouth the nurses of the society cared for the Spanish sailors of Cevera, and the prisoners asked that the nurses accompany them on the City of Rome to Spain. They did so, and Admiral Cervera thanked them personally.

In addition to this praise from Admiral Cervera, the society received the thanks of President McKinley. In a letter to Mrs. James Speyer, April 11, 1899, he wrote: "The efficient work performed by the members of the American National Red Cross during the recent war is a source of pride and satisfaction to patriotic Americans everywhere."

Providence Line Summer Service.

The Providence Line service will begin on Monday, June 19. The Plymouth and Pilgrim will be in commission on this line.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH AMUSEMENT SEASON.
Commencing Saturday, June 17,
SOUSA AND HIS BAND
DAILY AT 4 P. M., 7 P. M. AND 9 P. M.
Last concert immediately after the fireworks.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
PAIN'S SPECTACLE AND FIREWORKS, BATTLE OF SAN JUAN and DESTRUCTION OF CERVERA'S FLEET.
BICYCLE TRACK.
GOLF LINKS.
SURF BATHING.
SATURDAY, June 24,
FRANK DANIELS OPERA COMPANY,
PRESENTING
THE IDOL'S EYE.

KOSTER & BIAL'S
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE AERIAL PALM GARDEN
50c
GREATEST ROOF VAUDEVILLE SHOW EVER PRESENTED
In Event of Bad Weather the Show will be given in the Music Hall.
Augmented orchestra, Military Brass Band, 40 Solo Musicians, Hungarian Band.

The Great Golden Spectacle! 8 to 11:45 To-night!
THE NEW YORK! THE MAN IN THE MOON!
& Promenade de Luxe. 7:30 to 12 To-night!
INAUGURATION TO-NIGHT! 8:15 to 1 A.M.
Of the NEW ROOF WONDER!
THE AERIAL MAGNOLIA GROVE!
A Mighty Bill! Immense Foreign Novelties!

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. 14TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
COOLER THAN ROOF GARDENS.
Hilda Thomas. Arthur Dunn. Kelly & Ashby.
BIOGRAPH....Steamer Paris on the Rocks.

THE COOL CASINO! JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS COMIC OPERA COMPANY in The Jolly Musketeer!
ROOF TO-NIGHT! Lederer's Roof Festivals!

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th St. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
LAST WEEK THIS SEASON.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evgs., 8:10. Matinée Saturday.
Last 6 nights—Last Saturday matinée.
MRS. LESLIE CARTER in ZAZA.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P. M.
BOSTON vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c.

THE TURF.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB RACES
June 12, 13, 14, 15.
6 Races To-day at 2:30 P. M.
THE FALCON STAKES.
The Greater N. Y. Steeplechase Handicap.
Music by Conterno's Concert Band.
Field Stand, 50 Cents.
Special trains via L. I. R. R. direct to grand stand from 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y., leave at 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Cars,) 1:30 P. M. Whitehall St., N. Y., via 39th St. Brooklyn Ferry, 12:00, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20 P. M.
BROOKLYN TRAINS leave BROOKLYN BRIDGE, via 4th Av. Elevated and P. R. and C. I. R. R., every 10 minutes.

ALLEGED PICKPOCKETS HELD.

Man and a Boy Arraigned in the Harlem Police Court.

Benno Lewinson of 235 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, accompanied by his wife, boarded a trolley car at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street Saturday night. When he got on the car two men jostled against him. He transferred at Eighty-sixth Street, and as he got off the car the same men jostled him again. Mr. Lewinson found that his purse, containing $13, was gone, and ca

JUNE 10 1899

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended June 10..	2,651,025
Same week last year.....	2,822,978
Stocks to date this year.....	93,699,526
Corresponding date last year.	47,867,955

Bonds for the week.....	$15,051,500
Same week last year.....	$19,947,400
Bonds to date this year.....	$513,804,710
Corresponding date last year.	$360,562,560

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½; at three months, 3; at six months, 3@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

THE MARKET IS OBSTINATE

Japanese Loan a Failure Because It Was Too Big and Badly Managed—England Needs a Greater Gold Reserve — American Exports May Tide Affairs Over—Interest in Copper Waning.

Cable Correspondence.
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LONDON, June 11.—This has been an untoward week and business all round has been unsatisfactory. The only thing that has cheered us is our foreign trade returns for May, which show a satisfactory increase in exports; yet the figures for the leading branches are rarely up to those of 1897. Your reduced purchases of textiles are the principal cause of this. Two years ago you bought in the first five months 6,137,000 yards of woolen and 28,567,000 yards of worsted tissues, whereas this year the respective totals have been 856,000 and 5,111,000 yards. In dyes and bleached cottons, however, you are now doing much more with us than a year ago. Iron and steel and the manufactures thereof we send to you in small and generally diminishing quantities, and your refusal to reciprocate in business is steadily nourishing competitors against you in our markets for food supplies, which ought mainly to come from you. Argentina, for instance, is becoming a formidable rival in wheat just as it is ousting protectionist Australia from supremacy in the wool and frozen sheep markets, thanks to the tariff, neutralizing the influence of a depreciated currency.

Coming to finance, the week has been worrying. The Japanese loan has been a failure because it is too big and has been badly managed. Not one-eighth of it sold to investors. The first installment of the Russian loan is also looked askance at, but I am assured it will all be sold. Yet the market is unhappy, and when the news of Krüger's obstinacy came Thursday we were in a mood to sell everything.

To add to the uncomfortableness the banks are beginning to discuss the inadequacy of our gold reserves. It is high time, and were the discussion in open day it might do good; but it is kept secret and is only whispered round the market. One eminent banker, however, if not two, will lay proposals before the Bankers' Association ten days hence with a view to remedy the shortcomings. The proposal, briefly, is for each bank to set aside a fixed proportion of its deposits in gold, to be kept by the Bank of England in trust for use in emergencies. A committee of bankers would have charge of the fund thus created, with power, among other attributes, to prevent inroads upon it. The idea is an excellent one in some respects, but I do not expect anything at present to come of it. For one thing, it means smaller balances kept on current account at the Bank of England by other banks. It is said the Bank of England now uses an unknown portion of these balances in its own business, and to cut them down means less profit for its stockholders. On this ground alone a bank court would be sure to prove an obstacle to reform, and nothing will come of the agitation. The talk, though, sets people asking what is coming, and all week a dread of dear money has checked speculations as much as politics. The gold exports from New York have revived hopes that enough may come to tide us through the Autumn, and we are anxious to believe you must send us $100,000,000. "They can't help themselves," some brokers allege; "they owe us so much." Others deny this and say that five or ten millions are all we shall get. Should the latter estimate prove nearest to the truth, then bad times lie ahead for our market, because the Bank of England is still wretchedly ill-provided with gold and seems in nowise anxious to gather it up in adequate amounts. It has quarreled with the bullion market by appointing one firm, and that not the largest, its gold-buying agent. The consequence is that millions of dollars' worth of gold have been withheld from it and either sold on the Continent or borrowed on at other banks. This explains why the Bank of England now advances free of charge against bullion the moment advice arrives that it has been shipped, on condition that the metal is delivered to it on arrival. A device of this sort is only a clumsy and temporary expedient, and meantime the Bank has no proper reserve against its daily market credit and liabilities, as measured by checks and bills, not banknotes, which are altogether secondary.

Our public has ceased to take much interest in the copper gamble. More of the metal has changed hands in the last three days than early in the week, but this is attributed to American buying to hold the price up. The aggregate sales are still less than 5,000 tons, even with this help, and the supplies are increasing.

A. J. W.

The Money Market.

A decidedly easy tone characterized the money markets of the past week. There was at all times a liberal supply and borrowers had no difficulty in obtaining loans even where they asked concessions as to collateral. The gold shipments, which, in view of their size, were looked upon as probable money-market factors, had no effect whatever upon rates.

Call money got down as low as 2 per cent. toward the end of the week, and on Friday was offered liberally at that figure. The greater Wall Street demand for call funds contingent upon the more active bull speculation did not seem to be in any way effective.

In the time department rates worked toward a lower level. Both local and out-of-town institutions offered money more liberally than heretofore, and although the demand did not show much of an increase, there was a fairly active inquiry for renewals of large loans maturing later in the month. Most of the money that changed hands during the week carried a 3 and 3½ per cent. rate. Some large loans were made at 3 per cent. for six months. The difference in rates on loans where all railroad collateral was given and those where there is a mixture of trust stocks with the pledged securities was smaller than for some time.

The already heavy demand for mercantile paper increased during the week and there was also a slightly better supply, although the amount of paper offered is yet very much smaller than the inquiry. Out-of-town banks both East and West are active competitors with local institutions for all good bills that are offered. The increase in the supply of commercial paper last week was most marked in what are called "less attractive names," choice paper continuing scarce.

A British View of Gold.

Commenting upon the recent advance in the American sterling exchange market and upon the outlook for an extended movement of gold from New York to London, The London Statist says in its issue of June 3:

"Because the American exchange is temporarily high, and the French exchange at a point at which gold shipments are not profitable, it must not be imagined that we are about to receive a large sum of gold from the United States or that the danger of gold shipments to the Continent has disappeared. The advance in the New York exchange to its high figure was apparently due to a combination of factors of a temporary nature. A short time ago we had the remittance of $20,000,000 of the United States indemnity money to Spain. This absorbed most of the large quantity of sterling bills held in New York. Secondly, we have had an exceptional shipment of Baltimore and Ohio securities to the other side, due to the issue of the new securities in New York; and, lastly, there has been the copper combination, and the great advance in copper shares, which has induced the sale of a very large number of shares to the States. On the other hand, the balance of trade remains greatly in favor of the States; and, secondly, English operators have been and are still buying a considerable quantity of low-priced American shares. Hence any indebtedness that the States may have temporarily incurred to Europe is likely to be settled either by produce or by securities.

"As bearing upon the question of American indebtedness to Europe, we note the American trade figures for April. In that month, with imports of $65,000,000, exports reached $88,000,000, leaving a favorable trade balance of $23,000,000. Although this balance is much less favorable than in April last year, it is still considerable, and, apart from other circumstances, would be more than sufficient to meet the foreign obligations of the States, especially bearing in mind that in the four months from the beginning of January to the end of April the excess of merchandise exports was nearly $146,000,000, while in the ten months to the end of April the excess reached $471,000,000, or, including silver, $493,000,000."

Gold in Alaska.

Discussing Alaskan conditions and the outlook for gold production in that country, J. C. McCook, United States Consul at Dawson City, in his report to the State Department at Washington, says:

"It is surmised that Alaska will exceed the Canadian Yukon in gold output in a few years, if properly developed. It covers more gold-bearing territory, and the gold so far discovered is evenly distributed, not being in pockets, as is the case on many creeks in the Klondike district, where one claim may be rich and the adjoining one worthless.

"Claims are cheap on the market today, owing to the scarcity of money. A good many prefer loaning their money at 10 per cent. a month interest on good claims to buying the claims.

"The outlook of the placer gold fields of the Klondike has not been better since gold was first discovered in the Yukon territory. Already this Winter several new strikes have been made on creeks that were supposed to be barren, and such a thing as looking for gold on the hillsides or benches was never attempted until last Summer. The creek claims being all located, miners began to locate and prospect the hillsides and benches, with phenomenal success, many proving even richer than the creek claims.

"The price of labor in this country is on an average $1 per hour, and the cost of living is exorbitant, every necessity of life costing at least five times as much as in the outside world. In addition to all this, the 10 per cent. royalty must be paid to the Government on the gross output. A claim in the Klondike must, therefore, be very rich to yield a profit.

Continued on Page 6.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 10, 1899.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Sat., June 10. Bid.	Closing Sat., June 10. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended June 10, 2,651,025.	Amount Capital Sto'k Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ended June 10. First.	Week Ended June 10. High.	Week Ended June 10. Low.	Week Ended June 10. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End June 10, 1899.
117⅞ February 23.	108¾ January 16.	110	113		Adams Express	$12,000,000	June 1, '99.	2	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	101	135
21⅞ May 25.	18½ June 6.	18	19	— 1½	American Car & Foundry Company	28,090,000	.....	..	19¼	19½	18½	18½	...	2,702
65 May 25.	61 June 1.	65¼	66	— ¼	American Car & Foundry Company pf.	28,090,000	.....	..	63	63	61	61	...	2,652
39 April 20.	35⅛ May 31.	38⅝	39	— ⅝	American Smelting & Refining Company	27,000,000	.....	..	39	39	38½	38⅝	...	2,389
94½ April 20.	80 May 31.	82½	83½	— ¾	American Smelting & Refining Company pf.	27,000,000	.....	..	83	84	82	82	...	5,783
41¼ May 3.	24 May 24.	27½	27¾	— 1¼	American Steel Hoop	19,000,000	.....	..	28¾	30¼	29¼	27	...	4,180
83⅛ May 3.	70 May 13.	74½	75	— ¼	American Steel Hoop preferred	14,000,000	.....	..	74½	75	74	75	...	2,250
39¼ April 17.	33⅜ March 6.	36⅝	37	+ 2⅝	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '98.	3	34½	37	34½	36⅞	21½	3,090
95 May 9.	88¼ January 5.	91	92	..	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,186,800	June 1, '99.	3	92	92	90¾	90¾	74¾	145
145 January 9.	138 January 21.	136	140	..	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 3, '99.	$3	139	139	139	139	129	10
37½ January 24.	17⅛ May 27.	21½	22½	+ 2	American Malting Company	14,500,000	.....	..	20½	22½	20¾	22½	27½	720
87⅛ January 26.	72 May 27.	74½	75½	— ½	American Malting Company preferred	14,440,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1¾	74½	74¾	73	74¾	78	830
15½ March 13.	9 June 6.	10	10¾	+ ½	American Spirits Manufacturing Company.	27,384,300	.....	..	9¾	10¾	9	10¾	15	4,435
41⅛ March 13.	29 June 1.	30	33	+ 2½	American Spirits Manufacturing Co. pf.	6,966,000	.....	..	32¾	32¾	32½	32¾	38½	250
72 May 4.	45 February 8.	60⅞	61	— 2½	American Steel & Wire Company	47,100,000	.....	..	63½	64	58½	60¾	...	182,287
106⅜ March 13.	92½ February 8.	95¾	96	— 1	American Steel & Wire Company preferred	38,150,000	Apl. 15, '99.	1¾	96	97	95½	96	...	7,480
162 March 20.	122½ February 4.	153	155¼	+15	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	April '99.	3	144	158½	139½	156	146¾	440,511
123 March 20.	110 January 16.	115¼	120	+ 1½	American Sugar Refining Co. preferred	36,968,000	April 3, '99.	1¾	118½	118½	117¾	118	114¾	1,176
105 April 18.	99½ March 2.	100	102¼	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	June 1, '99.	1¾	101	101	101	101	93½	310
53⅜ April 4.	33 May 24.	37	37⅜	..	American Tin Plate Company	28,000,000	.....	..	37	38¾	36	37	...	5,745
99½ February 8.	81 June 1.	84	85	+ ¼	American Tin Plate Company preferred	18,000,000	Apl. 20, '99.	1¾	84¼	86	84½	84½	...	1,295
229½ April 5.	89½ June 1.	98⅝	99	+ 8	American Tobacco	54,500,000	†May 1, '99.	2	96	99	94⅝	99	122	33,720
150 March 6.	132 January 4.	140	146	..	American Tobacco preferred	14,000,000	May 1, '99.	2	143½	144	143½	144	119	23
45⅝ June 8.	45¾ June 8.	44	45	..	American Linseed Oil preferred	4,250,000	.....	..	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	...	165
17½ January 14.	14 April 29.	16	18	..	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	..	16	16	16	16	...	25
43½ May 23.	36 May 8.	41	42	..	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000	.....	..	40	40	40	40	37	40
24⅛ February 23.	17 May 9.	18½	18¾	+ 1½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000	.....	..	17⅞	18¼	17⅞	18¼	13¾	10,630
67 February 23.	59¾ January 7.	56⅝	56¾	+ 1⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred	114,198,500	Jan. 26, '99.	1	57⅝	57⅝	54⅞	56¼	38½	174,635
70 April 26.	42½ March 22.	52⅞	53	— 2	Anaconda Copper Mining	30,000,000	May 3, '99.	$1.25	54½	54½	49¾	53		28,475
61½ April 12.	51 June 1.	52¾	53	— ½	Baltimore & Ohio, new	.....	.....	..	52⅝	53¾	52½	53⅝	...	1,656
79⅜ January 27.	72¾ June 6.	73⅝	74	+ ⅝	Baltimore & Ohio preferred, new	.....	.....	..	73¾	74	73¾	74	...	2,951
75¾ April 12.	66¼ January 5.	...	....	..	Baltimore & Ohio, all instalments paid	25,000,000	.....	..	65¾	65½	65½	65½	...	10
127 April 15.	77¾ January 3.	116¾	117	+ 6¼	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	43,000,000	.....	..	110¾	117	109¾	116¾	52¾	207,178
160 March 17.	135 June 5.	139	140	..	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '99.	3	135	139	135	139	124	424
17¾ January 31.	9½ May 9.	14⅝	14¾	+ ⅝	Brunswick Dock & City Improvement	5,000,000	.....	..	13⅝	15	13	14¾	12½	3,010
35 January 9.	30¼ March 25.	32½	34½	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000	.....	..	34	35	34	35	28½	360
78 January 14.	69 May 9.	74	75	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg preferred	6,000,000	Feb. 15, '99.	1	74	74	74	74	...	80
70 January 28.	50¾ June 2.	52½	53½	— ⅝	Canada Southern	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '99.	1	53⅝	54	53⅝	53½	53⅜	1,260
99½ May 31.	94⅝ March 15.	97⅝	98	+ ½	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	April 1, '99.	2	99⅝	99⅝	97¾	97¾	86	2,536
30⅜ May 17.	25¾ May 9.	29⅝	29¾	+ ⅞	Central Pacific, assessment paid	25,876,000	Jan. 5, '99.	25	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	...	1,900
31½ February 2.	25¾ May 31.	25⅞	25⅞	+ 1	Chesapeake & Ohio	50,533,460	.....	..	26¾	25⅞	24¾	25¾	22½	4,060
69¾ April 29.	57¼ April 17.	60¾	60¾	+ ⅝	Chicago Consolidated Traction	15,000,000	.....	..	60¾	61¼	59½	60¾	...	2,432
140¾ February 18.	124½ January 7.	132¾	133⅝	+ 4⅛	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	93,676,100	Mch. 15, '99.	1¼	132	133¾	132⅝	133¾	108¾	113,176
82¾ May 1.	69¾ January 4.	76	77	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	8,197,500	Jan. 2, '99.	1½	76	76	76	76	64½	300

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Bid.	Closing Ask'd.	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Capital Sto'k Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ended June 10. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing 1 Year Ago.	Sales Wk End. June 10, 1899.
20¾ January 23.	13 June 1.	18¾	18¾	..	Chicago Great Western	21,389,000			18¾	18¾	18	18¾	24¾	15,945
72¼ February 24.	59½ January 5.	66	66	+ ¾	Chicago Great Western preferred A	14,466,400	Jan. 31, '99.	2	66	66¾	66	66¾	86	847
87½ March 25.	52½ June 5.	30	31	− 2½	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,489,100			31¾	31¾	29¾	31¾	34¾	900
12½ April 25.	7¾ January 6.	9	10	+ ½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000			9	9	9	9	10	200
45¾ March 6.	31 January 4.	42	43¼	+ 2¾	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville preferred	5,000,000	Mch. 31, '99.	1	41¾	42¾	40	41¾	50	2,700
133¾ February 20.	130¼ January 2.	127¾	127¾	+ 2¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	45,856,200	Apl. 20, '99.	2½	128½	127¾	122¾	127¾	103½	106,125
172½ March 17.	168¾ January 3.	173	173½	+ 5¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	35,495,400	Apl. 20, '99.	3½	170	173¾	170	173¾	149¼	2,090
158 March 20.	141¾ January 4.	156	155½	+ 6½	Chicago & Northwestern	39,116,300	Jan. 6, '99.	1½	153	156	153	155	127	5,355
194½ March 21.	158 January 19.	192	194	..	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,386,600	Apl. 6, '96.	1¾	191¼	191½	191¼	191½	..	50
122¾ January 27.	107½ May 13.	115¾	114¼	+ 5⅝	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	May 1, '99.	1¼	110	114¾	109	114¾	109¾	59,130
25½ March 27.	7¾ January 6.	17	17½	..	Chicago Terminal Transfer	13,000,000			17¼	18	17	17½	9	1,320
54½ March 27.	35¾ January 4.	49	50	− 1	Chicago Terminal Transfer preferred	17,000,000			49	51½	47¾	49	25½	13,240
63¾ April 10.	45¾ January 4.	54¾	55¼	+ 3	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	28,000,000	Aug. '98.	1½	53½	55¼	52½	55	39¾	3,799
103¾ January 26.	94 May 10.	96½	97½	+ 1⅝	Cleve., Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis pf	10,000,000	Apl. 20, '99.	1½	96¾	98¾	96¾	97¾	85	617
5¾ April 21.	1¼ January 17.	1¾	1⅞	− ½	Colorado Coal & Iron Development	5,500,000			1⅞	2	1⅞	2	5¾	300
55 April 21.	30½ February 8.	45¼	46¾	+ ¾	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000			44½	46¾	43¾	45	21¾	4,980
115 May 11.	88 January 6.	105	110	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron preferred	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '97.	4	109	109	108¾	108¾	..	300
8¾ January 5.	7 February 6.	8	7	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200			7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	..	200
27¾ January 9.	16 May 6.	17	15½	..	Colorado Midland preferred	4,779,800			18	18	18	18	16	125
8¾ January 6.	5¼ May 11.	5⅝	5⅞	+ ¼	Colorado Southern	30,985,600			5¾	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	..	1,910
58½ March 17.	45 June 2.	46	47	+ 2	Colorado Southern first preferred	8,500,000			43	45	43	45	..	335
25 March 27.	16 June 2.	19¾	19½	+ 2	Colorado Southern second preferred	8,500,000			18	18	18	18	..	735
18 April 19.	6¼ February 5.	..	..	+ ⅛	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000			13¾	14⅜	13	13¾	..	920
30 June 9.	*10 February 28.	..	..	..	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron preferred	336,700			30	30	30	30	..	100
65⅞ April 21.	40¼ June 1.	46½	46⅝	+ ¼	Continental Tobacco Company	48,845,700			45¾	48	44	46¾	..	54,195
96¾ March 15.	80¼ June 1.	81½	82	..	Continental Tobacco Company preferred	43,845,600			82	85¾	80¾	81½	..	9,715
223¼ March 11.	163 June 6.	180¾	181	+10¾	Consolidated Gas	80,078,000	Mch. 15, '99.	2	170	180¾	163	180¾	203¾	28,720
50¾ January 31.	40⅜ May 31.	40½	42½	− 1	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	May 17, '99.	1	42½	42½	42	42	36⅞	915
125¾ April 20.	106¾ January 3.	119¾	120	+ ¾	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Mch. 15, '99.	1¼	118	120	117¾	119	110	3,025
170 April 4.	157 January 7.	170	171	+ 4½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	Apl. 20, '99.	1½	166	171½	165¾	171½	155	10,020
25⅝ April 27.	15½ January 7.	22⅞	23	+ ⅝	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000			22⅝	23½	22⅜	22½	..	8,210
80 April 27.	63½ January 11.	78¼	78¼	+ 1	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	Jan. 10, '99.	2	77¼	78¼	77	78¼	52⅜	10,835
25½ January 3.	13¾ June 1.	20⅜	20⅝	+ 5¼	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100			16½	21⅜	16½	20⅝	15⅝	14,120
90 March 20.	80 January 3.	..	..	..	Des Moines & Fort Dodge preferred	763,000	Aug., '98.	3	100	100	100	100	..	28
5⅝ April 20.	3 April 14.	4¼	4⅜	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000			4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	..	200
14 April 22.	7⅜ January 4.	12½	13	− ⅛	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic preferred	10,000,000			12½	12½	12½	12½	..	100
16¼ January 19.	12¼ May 25.	12½	13	+ ⅜	**Erie**	112,232,700			12⅞	12⅞	12¾	12¾	14	760
42 January 24.	33⅜ May 24.	35	35⅜	..	Erie first preferred	42,844,000			34½	36⅜	34½	36	37½	1,920
22¼ January 30.	16¾ May 8.	17½	19	..	Erie second preferred	16,000,000			17½	17½	17½	17½	19¼	200
41½ June 9.	36 March 28.	40¾	40¼	+ 1¾	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Aug., '93.	7½	38	41½	38	40½	26	13,981
80 March 1.	70 January 7.	78	80	..	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,284,000	Apl. 15, '99.	2	79½	80	79½	80	..	283
75 April 8.	46⅜ February 8.	62½	62⅝	+ 3⅝	**Federal Steel Company**	46 48, 300			59½	62½	58⅝	62⅜	..	81,942
83¾ April 3.	72½ May 13.	82½	82⅜	+ 1⅝	Federal Steel Company preferred	53,261,100	Apl. 5, '99.	1½	81	83	81	82½	..	18,520
66 May 10.	43½ January 3.	..	63	..	Flint & Pere Marquette preferred	6,500,000	Feb. 15, '99.	1	62	62	62	62	..	50
25 January 5.	15 June 6.	..	..	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	Mch. 15, '98.	2	15	15	15	15	..	200
30 March 28.	14 February 1.	24	25	+ 4¼	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100			23	26¾	23	26¾	..	1,925
122 April 17.	95½ January 3.	119	119⅝	+ 1⅜	**General Electric Company**	18,276,000			118	119⅝	117¾	119⅝	..	4,127
76⅝ March 20.	62½ April 7.	66	66	+ ⅜	Glucose Sugar Refining Company	24,027,500	June 1, '99.	1½	63¾	65¾	63¾	65⅝	..	1,635
110 January 12.	106¾ May 31.	106½	107½	..	Glucose Sugar Refining Company preferred	12,610,300	June 1, '99.	1½	107	107	107	107	..	225
195 March 13.	142¼ January 6.	164	165½	− 4	Great Northern preferred	74,399,000	May 1, '99.	1¾	165½	165½	164½	165	170½	2,383
109¼ February 2.	*97 January 3.	108¼	109	+ ¾	**H. B. Claflin Company**	3,829,100	Apl. 15, '99.	1½	107¾	108¾	107¾	108¾	..	1,220
*101 June 6. ‡	*99½ January 31.	100	..	..	H. B. Claflin Company first preferred	2,600,300	May 1, '99.	1½	101	101	101	101	..	10
70 June 9.	60½ February 10.	70	..	..	Homestake	12,500,000	May 25' '99.	50c.	70	70	70	70	..	100
29 April 27.	23⅝ May 13.	22	25	..	Hocking Valley	6,000,000			21	23⅞	21	23⅝	..	138
60½ April 27.	54¼ May 13.	57	58	..	Hocking Valley preferred	10,000,000			56	56⅝	56	56⅝	..	501
122 January 23.	110 June 1.	114	114¼	+ ¾	**Illinois Central**	55,500,000	Mch. 1, '99.	2½	113¾	114¼	113¾	114	104⅜	4,330
68½ January 23.	35 May 13.	43½	44¼	+ 2½	International Paper Company	17,442,900	Mch. 31, '99.	1	43	44½	41½	44½	..	6,981
95 January 5.	78 May 13.	78	79	+ 1¾	International Paper Company preferred	22,530,700	Mch. 31, '99.	1½	76½	79⅜	78½	79⅜	..	1,970
35⅜ February 4.	10 May 6.	16½	17	− ¼	International Silver Company	10,000,000			16⅜	17⅝	14¼	16⅝	..	5,161
13½ April 28.	10¾ March 7.	12½	12⅜	..	Iowa Central	8,488,800			12½	12¾	12¼	12¼	10	1,530
51½ February 15.	42½ May 31.	47⅜	47⅝	+ 5¼	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,600	Mch. 1, '99.	1½	45	47¼	45	47¼	35	1,930
15 March 22.	7⅜ January 13.	11	13	..	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000			12	12	12	12	..	30
13 January 6.	7 March 15.	9	9½	− ⅛	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	23,000,000			9½	9½	8¾	9	17½	1,500
57½ March 9.	51 March 4.	52	53	+ 1	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Mch. 15, '99.	1½	53	53	53	53	50⅞	100
22¾ January 27.	14⅜ June 9.	15	15½	+ 1¼	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000			15⅝	15⅝	14⅜	14⅜	16⅜	550
75 January 27.	60 January 15.	67½	67⅝	+ ⅝	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¼	67½	67½	67½	67½	72⅜	200
208 January 24.	106½ January 5.	206	210	..	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Jan. 28, '99.	3½	204½	204½	204½	204½	189	150
69 January 27.	63 March 6.	67⅝	67¾	+ 1	Louisville & Nashville	52,890,000	Feb. 10, '99.	1½	66⅝	68	66⅝	67⅝	52½	28,390
133⅜ April 3.	97 January 4.	114⅜	115	+ 6¾	**Manhattan Consolidated**	48,000,000	April 1, '99.	1	108¾	115½	107½	115	104⅞	119,617
269 March 28.	187¾ January 11.	222½	223½	+ 8½	Metropolitan Street Railway	40,000,000	Apl. 15, '99.	1¾	214¾	223¾	211	223	160	32,995
17½ April 27.	6 January 7.	14¼	14½	+ 1½	Mexican Central	36,000,000			13¼	14½	12¾	14¼	..	8,910
4⅝ April 26.	1 January 6.	3	3	+ ⅜	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000			3	3⅝	3	3⅜	1¾	2,110
16 May 5.	14 April 25.	13½	15	..	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago	7,500,000			14	14	14	14	..	200
58 June 6.	43½ May 5.	58	58	..	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago pf	9,000,000			58	58	58	58	..	338
62¼ April 28.	33⅜ January 6.	58	59	+ 7⅝	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000			57	58¾	57½	58⅜	29	1,990
96½ May 5.	73½ January 19.	94	95	+ 3¾	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000			92	94¾	92	94¾	62¾	970
37½ May 18.	8¼ January 24.	27½	28½	..	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie	14,000,000			25¾	29	25¾	28	..	6,560
72 May 18.	39 February 10.	69	70	+ 3⅜	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. Ste. Marie pf	7,000,000			67¾	69¾	66⅜	69¾	..	3,100
14⅞ January 30.	11⅜ May 10.	12	12¾	..	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000			12¼	12⅝	12	12	11¼	1,260
42½ April 3.	30½ May 31.	34	34½	+ 1	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000			32¼	34⅜	31¾	34¼	34⅜	6,845
52½ April 4.	38¾ June 1.	43½	43¾	+ 2½	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	41	43⅜	40⅜	43½	35¾	34,620
48¾ April 17.	32 January 3.	38	43	..	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	40	40	40	40	28⅝	10
62 January 21.	41⅜ May 16.	42¾	43	+ ⅜	**National Biscuit Company**	20,000,000			43	43	42½	42½	..	500
107¼ January 18.	98¼ May 24.	97	98	..	National Biscuit Company preferred	23,000,000	May 31, '99.	1¾	98¾	98¾	97	98¼	..	185
40½ January 20.	23 June 1.	28⅝	29⅜	+ ⅝	National Lead Company	14,905,400	Mch. 1, '99.	1½	29½	29½	29¼	29½	35½	3,500
115 January 21.	111 May 27.	110	112	..	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,900	Mch. 15, '99.	1¾	110½	110½	110½	110½	..	33
9⅛ January 14.	3½ June 9.	..	..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000			4¼	4¼	3½	3½	19	300
8½ January 7.	3½ June 8.	3¾	4½	..	National Linseed Oil certificates				3¾	3¾	3½	3½	..	350
63 April 24.	43¾ June 2.	48½	49¼	+ 1½	National Steel Company	32,000,000			47¾	49¾	47¾	49	..	9,770
95 March 28.	85 May 15.	90¼	90¾	+ 1	National Steel Company preferred	26,000 000			89¾	90¾	89¾	90½	..	5,290
122¾ April 22.	97 January 13.	116½	117¼	+ 1½	New Jersey Central	23,260,600	May 1, '99.	1	116¼	117¼	115	116¾	96	9,776
294 April 27.	112 January 3.	165	170	+ 7	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	4	165	168	165	165	170½	360
144¾ March 29.	121¾ January 3.	131⅜	132¼	+ 2¾	New York Central	100 000,000	Apl. 15, '99.	1	129	132¾	129	132	116¾	21,137
41 January 23.	20½ May 24.	29	34	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000			28	28	28	28	34½	25
133 June 7.	129½ January 27.	..	..	..	New York, Lackawanna & Western	10,000,000	Apl. 1, '99.	1¼	133	133	133	133	..	420
28⅞ March 27.	18⅜ January 3.	26⅞	27	+ 1¼	New York, Ontario & Western	38,113,900			25¾	27¾	25½	27	15⅝	57,656
22¾ April 27.	17⅜ March 17.	20¾	20⅞	..	Norfolk & Western	60,000,000			20½	21⅞	20½	20⅝	15	16,080
71¼ February 7.	61⅜ January 6.	69	69¼	+ 1½	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Feb. 24, '99.	2	68	69⅜	68	69	52	12,397
12½ April 10.	6⅞ January 3.	11¾	11⅞	+ ½	North American	39,776,300			11¾	11¾	11¾	11⅜	6¾	5,948
55½ February 16.	42⅜ January 7.	47¾	48	+ 1	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Feb. 3, '99.	1	46¼	48¾	45¾	48	29¾	30,690
81½ January 23.	73 June 1.	76½	76¾	+ ⅞	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	June 5, '99.	1	75⅝	76¾	75¼	76½	69¾	7,470
52 January 23.	33 June 2.	35	40	+ 2	**Oregon Railroad & Navigation**	24,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	35	35	35	35	52½	525
76¾ January 23.	69 May 9.	71½	72½	+ 1⅞	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	11,000,000	Jan. 3, '99.	2	71½	71¾	71½	71¾	74	342
51 January 26.	38 May 11.	39	40	+ 1¾	**Pacific Coast**	6,800,600	Apl. 17, '99.	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	..	100
67¾ February 21.	59½ June 6.	55	62	..	Pacific Coast second preferred	3,814,400	Apl. 17, '99.	2	59¾	59¾	59¼	59¾	..	300
55 January 30.	42¾ January 4.	48¾	49	+ 1¼	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	June 1, '99.	1½	47½	49	46¾	48¾	29¾	6,695
142 January 23.	122⅞ January 5.	132	132¼	+ 3⅞	Pennsylvania Railroad	120,303,250	May 31, '99.	2½	128½	132¼	127¾	132	116	41,751
129½ April 3.	101 May 13.	119½	119⅜	+ 2	People's Gas, Chicago	28,688,800	May 25, '99.	1½	117¼	120¾	116¾	119¾	101¾	52,063
3½ April 27.	1 January 10.	2¼	2½	..	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000			2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	1½	600
7 January 10.	4 May 27.	4	5	..	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000			3¼	3½	3¼	3½	..	50
88 January 23.	43 May 11.	54	55	+ 8¾	Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	24,387,100			46½	55	46½	54½	45¼	4,715
93 January 23.	80 February 10.	89	87½	+ 1	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,649,500	Mch. 20, '99.	1½	85	86	85	86	86	273
*183¾ June 9.	180 January 10.	186	..	..	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	10,714,200	Apl. 1, '99.	1¾	188¾	188¾	188¾	188¾	..	40
60½ April 13.	44¾ June 1.	51	51½	+ 2¾	Pressed Steel Car Company	12,500,000			49	52	49	51½	..	2,400
90 April 13.	78 May 25.	82½	83	+ 3½	Pressed Steel Car Company preferred	12,500,000	May 5, '99.	1¾	79½	82¾	79½	82½	..	1,225
13 May 1.	7 May 18.	7	8½	..	Pittsburg & Western preferred	5,000,000			7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	..	200
164⅞ January 14.	156 January 21.	156	158	+ 1½	Pullman Palace Car Company	54,000,000	May 15, '99.	1½	158	158½	158	158½	188½	403
14 April 13.	8 June 7.	8	10	..	**Quicksilver** preferred	4,291,300	May 5, '99.	½	8	8	8	8	..	100
25 January 24.	19⅜ May 13.	21	21½	+ ⅜	**Reading**	68,900,000			20¼	21¼	20	21	20	6,170
68½ April 4.	51⅜ January 7.	60⅝	61	+ 3½	Reading first preferred	28,000,000			57½	61¼	56¾	60⅜	47⅝	43,740
38¼ March 22.	26½ January 3.	35½	..	+ 1½	Reading second preferred	42,000,000			34½	36	34¼	36	24½	10,110
80 June 8.	66 January 3.	77½	80¼	+ 2	Rio Grande Western preferred	6,500,000	May 1, '99.	1¼	79	80	79	80	66	800
130½ January 26.	129¾ March 1.	131	..	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	May 15, '99.	1½	131¼	131¼	131¼	131¼	..	10
6 January 9.	4 May 8.	3	4	..	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,600,000			4	4¼	4	4	8	400
55 January 7.	38½ May 24.	39	41	− ½	St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred	5,491,000	Jan. 3, '99.	2	40	41½	40	40½	62¾	525
17¾ January 9.	9 June 1.	9	10	+ 1	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,500,000			10	10	10	10	22¼	125
14⅞ February 1.	8¾ January 6.	10½	10⅝	+ ⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco	29,443,880			10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	8	1,922
75½ January 26.	64 May 13.	71	72	+ 1	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,800	Jan. 6, '99.	2	67¼	71	66¾	71	64	1,301
44⅞ January 31.	33¾ January 5.	36½	36⅜	+ 1¼	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	Mch. 3, '99.	1	35¼	36⅞	35¼	36¾	30¼	1,939
15 April 28.	6¾ January 4.	12½	13	+ ½	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000			12¾	13¾	12¼	1	5⅝	3,615
35½ April 1.	17 January 3.	31½	32	+ ½	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000			31	32½	30¾	31	11¾	12,360
100¾ January 19.	91 February 8.	99½	99¾	+ 5½	St. Paul & Omaha	21,403,200	Feb. 20, '99.	3½	95	100¾	95	99¾	77⅞	8,440
176 March 21.	170 January 16.	170	180	..	St. Paul & Omaha preferred	12,646,800	Feb. 20, '99.	3½	170	170	170	170	151	10
44 January 31.	27 May 9.	32¾	32½	+ 1	Southern Pacific	128,527,900			31	32½	30¾	32½	17¾	12,130
14 January 16.	10¼ January 5.	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛	Southern Railway	119,900,000			10¾	11½	10¾	11½	6¾	7,390
55 April 22.	40⅞ January 24.	50¾	51	+ 1⅜	Southern Railway preferred	60,000,000	Jan. 20, '99.	1	49¾	51	49¾	50⅞	30¼	15,140
25½ January 14.	12½ June 2.	15	15½	+ 2⅜	Standard Distilling & Distributing Co	16,000,000			12½	15¾	12½	15½	..	2,925
82½ January 10.	58¾ June 2.	65	66	+ 6	Standard Distilling & Distributing Co. pf	8,000,000	May 2, '99.	1¾	61	65	61	65	..	975
12 January 10.	7 June 1.	7½	8	+ ⅛	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000			8	8	7⅞	7⅞	6¼	870
68 April 18.	36 January 9.	63¾	63¾	+ 1¾	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	61¼	65	61¼	63½	24	48,316
25⅞ March 1.	17¼ January 5.	19¼	19⅜	+ 1⅜	Texas Pacific	38,706,700			18	20¼	18	19½	11⅞	2,510
242 February 27.	166½ January 25.	190	192	+ 4	Third Avenue	12,000,000	May 31, '99.	1¾	190	192	185	180½	176	860
73 April 17.	38 January 3.	68¾	69	+ 2¼	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000			67¾	69⅝	68¾	69⅜	..	2,300
141 February 24.	117½ January 6.	..	..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit preferred	2,802,200	Apl. 1, '99.	1¾	137	137	137	137	..	100
50⅜ February 21.	38⅝ June 1.	41¾	41⅞	+ 1⅝	**Union Pacific Railway**	87,380,900			40¼	42⅞	40¼	41⅞	24½	29,910
84⅝ January 23.	72 June 1.	75⅞	76	+ 1⅜	Union Pacific Railway preferred	75,000,000	Apl. 19, '99.	1¼	74½	76⅞	73	73⅞	60⅞	19,543
60 January 11.	48 May 31.	46	49	..	United States Express	10,000,000	May 15, '99.	1½	48	48	46	47	..	141
8 January 23.	5¾ June 7.	5⅞	6	− ½	United States Leather	61,509,900			5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	7¼	2,873
78 April 4.	68 June 1.	71	71½	+ 1½	United States Leather preferred	60,909,000	April 1, '99.	1¼	69½	71¼	69¼	71½	66¼	3,510
51 April 5.	42⅝ January 5.	53¾	54	+ 1½	United States Rubber	23,666,000	Feb. 15, '97.	2	51½	53¾	51	53¾	21	14,795
120 January 9.	111 January 3.	116	116½	+ 1	United States Rubber preferred	23,525,500	Apl. 29, '99.	2	116	116	116	116	80	280
45 March 28.	24 June 1.	30	31½	+ 5	Union Bag & Paper Company	16,000,000			24¾	31¾	24¾	30	..	6,910
89 March 20.	76 May 31.	80	81	+ ¼	Union Bag & Paper Company preferred	11,000,000			80½	81¾	80	81¾	..	3,412
8⅝ January 24.	7½ May 26.	7¾	8	− ⅛	**Wabash**	28,000,000			7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	1,100
23½ April 3.	10 May 24.	20⅝	21	+ 1	Wabash preferred	24,000,000			19¾	21¾	19¾	20⅝	10½	8,125
98½ January 21.	87¼ June 1.	90½	90¾	+ 2⅝	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	April 15, '99.	1¼	87½	91	87½	90½	91¾	13,680
11½ May 9.	8¼ June 1.	9	9¼	+ ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie	15,000,000			8¾	9⅝	8¾	9⅝	..	4,250
32⅜ May 13.	23 June 1.	24	24⅜	− ⅜	Wheeling & Lake Erie second preferred	7,000,000			23	24⅜	23	24	..	850
3 February 21.	⅛ June 1.	¾	1	+ ⅜	Wisconsin Central trust receipts	8,997,900			⅝	1	½	½	..	2,300
16¼ June 9.	13½ May 24.	16	16¼	+ 2¼	Wisconsin Central, when issued				14	16¼	14	16¼	..	5,882
53¾ June 9.	48¾ May 26.	53⅛	53¾	+ 3⅝	Wisconsin Central preferred, when issued				49¼	53¼	49¼	53⅛	..	18,824

Note—The highest and lowest prices, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. †And on May 11 100 per cent. in stock.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending June 10, 1899.

BONDS. Sales Week End'g June 10. $15,061,500	Week Ending June 10. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	106¾	106½	106¾	106¾	4½
Albany & Susquehanna 6s	116	116	116	116	1½
Albany & Susquehanna consol. 7s, reg	122	122	122	122	25
American Cotton Oil Co. 8s	105	106	105	106	2½
American Dock & Imp. 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	1
American Tobacco scrip	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	4
Ann Arbor 4s	93½	93¾	93	93	56
Atlantic & Danville 1st 5s	102	102	102	102	1
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	103¼	103⅜	102⅞	103	622½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	82¼	84	82¼

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending June 10, 1899.

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gd. g., 1928	100¾	Mar 22	98	Feb 15	100¾ Mar 22	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	93¾	Jan 7	87¾	May 10	93 Jun 10	93	94
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	103¾	May 21	99¾	Apr 7	103 June 10	102¾	103
Do., registered	102½	Jan 23	100	Jan 20	101 Mar 23	100	..
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	85¼	Jan 21	78	Jan 6	86 June 10	85¾	86
Do., do., registered	85¼	Feb 4	83	Feb 20	86 Feb 20	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan 20	106	Jan 9	110 Jan 20	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 4s, 1950	109	May 19	100¼	Jan 19	108 June 5	103	..
Baltimore & Ohio—							
Balt. Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990	106¾	Mar 8	106¼	Mar 8	106¾ Mar 8	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	..	..	..	105½ Oct., 95	..	..
Monongia. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	..	..	..	104½ July., 92	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	112	Feb 15	108¼	Jan 11	113 June 5	..	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd.int.g.5s,1930	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	115 Jan 19	..	..
Ohio. & Cin. Mid. 1st ext. 4½s, 1939	85	Jan 19	85	Jan 19	85 Jan 19	..	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	..	..	..	..	107¼ Jul 28,98	..	..
B. & O. SW. RR. 1st gtd. g.4½s,1990	111	Feb 2	107¾	Jan 12	108 Mar 15	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1988	94	Jan 23	93¾	Jan 23	94 Jan 23	..	..
Do., do., trust receipts	94	Jan 27	94	Jan 27	94 Jan 27	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 6s, Series A, 2048	32½	Jan 7	32	Jan 11	32½ Jan 11	..	..
Do., do., Series B, 2048	13¼	Jan 28	10¾	Jan 16	12 Feb 23	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	11½	Feb 10	11½	Feb 10	11½ Feb 10	..	..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911	130¾	Jan 30	123	Apr 11	128½ May 23	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	126¾	May 24	126	Mar 15	126 June 3	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	105	Jan 30	103	Mar 17	104½ May 19	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	105	Apr 28	102½	Feb 25	105 June 5	..	..
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1947	112	Jan 30	105¾	Jan 6	112 Jan 30	..	..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1953	89	Feb 4	89	Feb 4	89 Feb 4	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	117½	Apr 5	117¼	Apr 5	117¼ Apr 5	116	..
Bkyn. Q. Co. & S. 1st con.gtd.g.5s,1941	108¼	Apr 20	105¾	Jan 4	106 June 3	..	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	113	Mar 28	102¼	May 13	112¼ June 8	112	113
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	..	..	..	74 Sep., 96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	111	Feb 20	107¼	Jan 7	110 June 8	110	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	128	Jan 20	127¼	Mar 15	128 May 15	127½	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	129	May 15	129	May 15	129 May 15	128	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	..	..	..	108 Ap 14, 97	130	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	..	..	..	100 Feb., 96	..	..
Buff., St. Mary's & Southwest. 5s,1927	105	Feb 17	101¼	Feb 8	105 May 12	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	106½	May 15	106	Jan 10	106 June 10	106¼	..
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	117½	May 19	111	Jan 7	115¼ June 2	115	..
Do., do., registered	110½	Feb 4	110½	Feb 4	110½ Feb 4	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	..	140	..	Fe 14, 97	..	..
C. R., I. Falls & N. W. 1st g. 5s,1921	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	105 Jan 6	..	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111	Apr 20	106¼	Jan 4	110¾ June 6	110¾	111
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	112	Feb 24	109	Mar 6	111 June 8	111	112
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	106 Ja. 30, 97	..	..
Central Br. Union Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	93¾	Jan 31	91	Mar 28	91¼ May 12	..	90
Cen. RR. & Bkg.Co. of Ga.col.g.5s,1937	96	Apr 26	95	Jan 18	96 Apr 26	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	118	Mar 9	116¼	Mar 28	116¾ Mar 28	117	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	100¼	Apr 29	91¾	Jan 31	96¾ June 10	95½	96¾
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44¾	Feb 28	35	Feb 8	40¾ June 5	40	42
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15	Feb 20	11	Apr 10	12 June 6	11	14
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	7½	Feb 27	6	May 31	6 May 31	5	7
Do., Macon & Nor.Div.1st g.5s,1946	..	..	..	..	95 De 23, 98	..	..
Do., Middle Ga. & Atl. 5s, 1947	..	..	..	..	86¾ Sep 6, 98	99	102
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	..	..	..	..	99 Jul 6, 98	..	..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	102	Feb 23	100¼	May 1	101 May 17	100¾	..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	112	Jan 11	106¼	May 3	110 June 6	110	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	120	Mar 20	113¾	Mar 20	113¾ Mar 20	110	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	121¾	Jun 6	113¾	Jan 4	121¼ June 10	120½	121½
Do., do., registered	118¾	Jun 6	112¼	Jan 7	118¼ June 7	..	..
Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal con.ss.7s,1900	102½	May 6	87¾	Jan 11	100 May 6	..	..
Do., 5s, 1912	115½	Feb	114	Apr 27	115½ June 9	115	117
Am. Dock & Imp Co. 5s, 1921	142	Feb 20	89½	May 3	140¾ June 3	..	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	..	..	..	101 No 13, 97	..	..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer certs	104¼	Mar 11	103¼	Mar 15	103½ Mar 15	106	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A,B,C,D, 1898	..	..	..	..	103 Fe 24, 98	106	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	..	..	..	..	102 Fe 21, 98	106	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1899, Speyer certs	100	Jun 6	103¼	Mar 20	108¾ June 6	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1901, Speyer certs	107½	Feb 24	103	Mar 20	103¾ Mar 23	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. cts. dep. R., 1900	..	..	..	..	103 Oct 20,98	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	108¼	Mar 11	105¼	Feb 23	108¾ Mar 29	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	113	May 25	113	May 25	113 May 25	113¼	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939, Speyer certs.	125¾	May 27	117¼	Feb 16	125¾ June 7	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	110½	Mar 14	107	Apr 10	107 Apr 10	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	112	Apr 19	112	Apr 19	112 Apr 19	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	122¾	May 27	120¾	May 19	122¾ May 27	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	105	Mar 10	103	Jan 19	104½ Apr 5	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	109¼	Jun 2	105½	Apr 15	109¼ June 2	106	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	..	..	..	98 Au 6, 97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	..	..	..	..	106½ De 19, 98	..	..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	..	..	..	..	101¼ Jan 7, 98	..	..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	119¼	Jan 19	117	Apr 14	117 Apr 14	..	119½
Do., g. 6s, 1911	121¾	Feb 21	118¾	Mar 2	118¾ Mar 3	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	121	Apr 25	117¾	Jan 3	119¾ June 7	..	..
Do., do., registered	118¼	Mar 15	117	Jun 2	117 June 2	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	96¼	Feb 2	90¾	Jan 4	94¾ June 10	..	..
Do., do., registered	96¼	Jan 18	92¾	Jan 18	92¾ Jan 18	..	..
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s,1989	107½	May 9	105	Jan. 5	107 June 5	107	108
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	..	..	..	..	97 Dec 2, 98	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	..	..	..	..	95¾ May 27,98	..	..
Warm Springs Valley 5s, 1941	101¼	Apr 29	101	Apr 28	101¼ Apr 29	..	..
Ills., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd.g.5s,1902	104	Feb	7	101¾	Apr 7	103	June 8
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s,1903	110¾	Apr 19	108	May 5	108 May 5	108	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	107¾	Jan 6	104	Feb 1	104 Feb 1	105	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	106¾	Feb 24	106¾	Feb 24	106¾ Feb 24	104	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge, 1st sk. fd. g. 6s,1912	..	..	..	..	105½ Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	116¾	Jun 10	114¾	Jan 9	116¾ June 10	116¼	117
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	105	Mar 16	104¾	Feb 15	105 Mar 15	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	113	Apr 24	109¾	May 10	111 June 5	..	..
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	151¼	Feb 18	125¾	Jan 6	132 June 9	..	..
Do., Iowa sinking fund 5s, 1919	116¾	May 26	115¾	May 1	116 June 8	..	..
Do., do., 4s, 1919	106¾	Jun 7	105	Feb 27	106¾ June 7	..	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	105	May 26	101¼	Jan 26	104 June 5	..	..
Do., 4s, 1921	103	Feb 3	100	Apr 11	100 Apr 11	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	..	..	..	..	107¾ Jan., 96	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	112¾	Apr 27	105¾	Jan 3	112 June 9	..	..
Do., do., registered	111½	Jun 2	111¼	Jun 2	111¼ June 2	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	123½	Feb 16	120	Mar 13	123 June 2	121	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 5s, 1926	105	Mar 24	100¾	Apr 27	108 June 1	..	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur. 6s,1907	116½	Apr 3	115¾	Feb 1	116½ Apr 21	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	134	Jan 23	134	Jan 23	134 Jan 23	135	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	116½	Jun 10	100¾	Jan 16	116½ June 10	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	103¾ No 18, 98	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	107	Feb 23	107	Feb 23	107 Feb 23	109	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.							
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	118¾	Jun 9	114¾	Jan 17	118¾ June 9	..	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	108½	May 17	92	Jan 10	107 June 8	..	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	119½	Jun 9	104	Jan 4	119¼ June 9	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—							
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D.,1902	117½	Jun 9	160¾	Jan 7	117½ June 9	170	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	168¼	Apr 10	163¾	Feb 16	168¼ Apr 10	170	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	168¾	Apr 12	160½	Jan 10	168¾ May 20	170	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	171½	Jan 9	160	Jan 3	171 June 9	170	..
Do., 1st L. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	163½	Jun 8	161	Jan 11	163¾ June 8	170	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	122¼	Jun 8	112¾	May 13	122¾ June 8	122	..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	..	..	..	..	115¾ No 30,98	122	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	125¾	May 12	118¾	Jan 11	122¾ June 1	123½	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	132½	May 25	129	Jan 19	132¾ May 25	132½	..
Do., do., 5s, 1910	..	..	..	..	109½ Dec 7, 98	114	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	123	May 2	121½	Feb 24	123 May 2	124	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	124	May 26	118¾	Jan 3	123¾ June 9	..	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	121½	Apr 24	118½	Jan 19	121½ Apr 24	125	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	113¾	Apr 18	110	Mar 14	113¾ Apr 18	114	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s,1921	123¾	Jan 1	123¾	Jan 1	123¾ June 1	123	..
Do., Wis. & Minn. Div. g. 5s, 1921	122½	May 24	119	Apr 8	122½ May 24	122¼	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	118¾	May 18	115	Feb 6	118¾ May 18	118	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	..	..	..	..	127½ Ja 27, 98	125	..
Do., con. sinking fund 8s, 1916	..	..	..	..	106¾ Jul 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	118½	May 12	112½	Feb 9	118¼ May 12	118	121
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	114⅞	May 4	108¼	Jan 11	114 June 8	114	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	105¾ Fe 10, 98	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	121	Jun 10	121	Jun 10	121 June 10	121	122
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	126	Jan 30	126	Jan 30	126 Jan 30	125½	127
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jan	6	142½	May 4	144½	May 12
Do., gold 7s, 1902	115	Mar 24	111½	Jan 3	111¾ June 3	111	..
Do., registered	114	Apr 14	113	Jan 13	114 Apr 14	..	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	122½	Mar 13	116	Jan 6	122½ Mar 13	118	120
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	117¾ Oct 24,98	..	120
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	110½	Mar 10	106¾	Apr 12	106¾ Apr 27	106½	..
Do., do., registered	102	Feb	3	103¾	Mar 28	103¾	Mar 28
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	123	Jan 30	121½	May 4	122½ June 2	122	..
Do., registered	..	..	..	..	119½ De 27, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	111½	Mar 28	108	May 12	109½ June 1	109	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	109½ Mr 19, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	118	Feb	9	117¼	May 22	117¾	May 22
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	117¾ Feb 7, 98	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	109	Feb	1	106	Apr 7	109	May 9
Do., registered	106¾	Feb	20	105¾	Feb 20	106¾	Feb 20
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987	100½	Apr 26	102¾	Jan 3	109¾ June 7	109¼	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	103 No 19, 98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	..	..	..	..	107¾ My 26,98	..	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	..	..	..	..	102¾ Ap 12, 98	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	..	..	..	..	127 Au 17, 96	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117½	Feb	6	117¾	Feb	6	117¾ Feb 6
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	111	Jan	3	111	Jan	3	111 Jan 5
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	113	Apr 24	113	Apr 24	113 Apr 24	112½	..
Iowa Midland 8s, 1900	..	..	..	..	108 Oct 21,98	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West 1st g. 6s, 1921	142	Feb 20	89½	May 3	140¾ June 3	..	..
Do., conv. deb. g.5s, 1907	..	..	..	..	105¾ Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do., ext. and imp. sk. fd. g. 5s,1929	127½	May 23	117¾	Feb	1	125¼	May 24
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	..	..	..	..	138 De 13, 98	145	..
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	142¾	Jan 24	140	Mar	6	142¾	Apr 25
Do., incomes, 1911	..	..	..	..	112 An 26, 98	..	..
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s,1917	135½	May 22	131½	Jan 10	135¼ May 22	135½	..
Do., do., registered	134½	May 1	132	Jun	6	133	June 10
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988	110¾	May 17	104¾	Jan	4	110¾	June 10
Do., do., registered	107¾	Apr	6	105¾	Mar	7	107¾ Apr 6
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	93¼	Apr 27	98	Jan	9	98½	May 1
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	87	Feb	4	83	May	9	83 May 9
Do., extension 4s, 1905	98½	May 18	98½	May 18	98½ May 18	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	114	Apr 25	109½	Jan 12	114 May 18	112	114
Do., do., small	..	..	..	..	100 Ap 15, 97	..	..

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	141	May 11	136	Jan 9	140 May 24	136	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	138	Mar 27	134½	May 8	134½ May 8	134	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	134	Jan 12	131	Apr 18	132 June 6	131	..
Northern Wisconsin 1st 6s, 1930	140	Mar 28	140	Mar 28	140 Mar 28	130	..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	..	..	..	..	108 Fe 22,97	105	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1963	126	May 4	120¾	Mar 14	122 May 5	117	..
Chicago Verm. & Trans. 4s, 1949	102¾	Jun 5	93¾	Jan 8	102¾ June 8	101	103¼
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921	..	..	..	..	98½ Nov., 98	..	..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con.sk.fd.7s,1905	..	..	..	..	119 Oct 24,97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	..	..	..	108¼ Mr 18, 97	..	..
Cin.,Day. & Ironton 1st gtd.g.4s,1941	113	May 5	113	Feb 9	113 May 5	113¼	..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	..	..	..	..	108¾ Apr., 96	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr.Co. ctf. for 1st 5s,1917	91	Mar 30	75¾	Jan 25	91 June 9	..	..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g.4s,1993	98	Jan 26	87¾	Jan 12	94½ June 10	93¼	..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	95¾	May 27	85¾	May 27	95¾ May 27	95	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s,1990	102¾	Feb 3	96¾	Feb 3	96¾ Feb 3	101¼	..
Do., do., registered	99	May 4	99	May 4	99 May 4	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	..	..	..	97 Oct., 95	..	..
Wheta W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	..	..	..	97 Au 31, 98	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g.4s,1991	97	Apr 22	95	Feb 21	96¼ Apr 24	97	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	104	Jan 27	102	Jan 3	103¾ Mar 20	103	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	..	..	..	100 Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev., con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	118½	May 31	115¾	May 31	118¾ May 31	117	122
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	106¼	Apr 29	103¾	Apr 29	103¾ Apr 29	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	88¼	Jan 28	82¾	Apr 7	85¾ June 8	85	85½
Do., income 4s, 1990	22	Jan 28	22	Jan 28	30 June 8	30	..
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	102¼	Jan 3	102	Jan 26	102¼ Feb 10	..	..
Do., con. g. 7s, 1914	137¼	Jun 6	135½	May 11	137¼ June 6	..	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	..	..	..	..	132¾ No 28,98	..	..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I.7s,1901	103¾	Feb 10	103½	Feb 10	103¾ Feb 10	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g.5s,1933	..	..	..	..	107 De 27, 98	..	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	130	Feb 16	128	Feb 15	130 Feb 16	130	..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947	69	Jan 28	62	Jun	2	65¼	June 10
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947	76	Jan 12	70¼	Mar 18	74 May 20	72¼	73¾
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	89¼	Jun 10	85¼	May 18	89¼ June 10	..	..
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	..	..	..	102 Dec., 96	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	..	..	..	..	124 No 7, 98	125	..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906	124¼	Jun	7	124¼	Jun	7	124¼ June 7
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 28	142	May	4	143	May 26
Do., 7s, 1900	..	..	..	..	109 De 23, 97	..	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	111	Mar 14	106¾	May	8	108¾	June 6
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	145¼	May	1	143	Jan	20	143 June 6
Do., registered	..	..	..	..	140 Oct 26,98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	142½	May 18	138	Feb	9	142½	May 18
Do., construction 5s, 1923	118¼	Apr	5	117	Feb	8	118¼ Apr 5
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	..	..	..	..	108 Aug 1,98	..	..
Del. & Hud. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	..	..	..	..	146 Sep 13,98	142	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	143 May 4,97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	120¼	Apr 21	120½	Apr	21	120¼	Apr 21
Do., registered	122	Jun	6	122	Jun	6	122 June 6
Do., g. 4s, 1906	117¾	Feb	21	115	May	2	116 June 9
Do., do., registered	117¾	Jan 26	114½	Apr	17	114½	Apr 25
Ran. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	153	Mar 20	150½	May 31		150½	May 31
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	141 May 6,98	..	..
Den. & Rio Grande 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	104	May 31	100	Feb	27	103¼	June 8
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1900	109	Feb 20	106¼	May	4	106¾	May 25
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	108¾	May 25	102½	Jan	4	106½	June 9
Do., 1st con. g. 4½s, 1936	112¾	Jun	9	108¾	Jan	9	112¾ June 9
Denver Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s, 1933	92	Jan 24	90	Jan	19	92	Jan 24
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	108	Apr 27	107¼	Apr	25	108	Apr 27
Det., Mack. & Mar.Jd.g.3½s,Ser.A,1911	24	Jan 17	17½	Mar	25	19	May 15
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	111	Mar 23	107½	Jan	9	109	May 26
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928	..	..	..	..	92½ Fe 11, 98	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g.6s,1937	115¾	Jun	2	111¾	Jan	16	115¾ June 2
Elgin, Jol. & East. 1st g. 5s, 1941	110	Apr 25	104¾	Jan	3	110	Apr 25
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	117	Jan	6	115½	Feb	15	117 Apr 4
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	121	May 25	121	May 25		121	May 25
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	..	..	..	..	112 No 11, 98	115	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	123½	Mar 30	121	Jan	20	123½	Mar 30
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	106½	Apr 14	105	Apr	4	106¼	Apr 14
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	145¾	Jan 28	143	Apr	3	144½	June 10
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	..	..	..	..	143 De 30, 98	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	..	..	..	..	139 Sep 20,98	140	..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	140	Jan 28	140	Jan	28	140	Feb 6
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1900	106	Feb	8	106	Feb	8	106 Feb 8
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	116½	Apr	3	111¾	Jan	9	115 June 7
N. Y., L. E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913	..	..	..	..	102 Aug., 98	115	..
N.Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g.5s,1946	..	..	..	..	109 Oct 27,98	..	..
Erie RR. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds.,1996	95	Jan 20	92¼	Jan	9	94¾	June 10
Do., do., registered	93¾	Mar 13	92¾	May	8	93¾	May 25
Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	77	Jan 20	70¾	May	15	73	June 9
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refdg. 5s, 1937	112	May	1	107	Jan	4	110¼ June 5
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	..	..	..	92½ Au 25, 98	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1940	100	Jun 10	95	Jan	3	100	June 10
Do., terminal 1st g. 5s, 1943	..	..	..	..	111 Oc 31, 98	..	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd

Continued from Page 1.

However, with proper machinery this country will probably prove to have the richest placer fields ever known. Nor will the placer mines be the only source of revenue. There are indications of fine beds of quartz, as well as extensive veins of coal, which only need capital to develop.

"On the Alaskan Coast, between Cape Nome and Golofin Sound, strikes have recently been made which prove that the gold belt is not confined to the Klondike district or to the neighboring sections of Alaska. A conservative estimate of the gold output from the Yukon territory this year is $20,000,000. Next year I would not be surprised to find the output double that amount."

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, June 10, total transactions included 2,651,055 shares of stock, $14,953,500 bonds, with $94,000 Government and $4,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, are:

STOCKS.

	June 11,'98.	June 10,'99.	Change.
R. R. & Mis.	2,822,973	2,651,055 Dec.	171,953
Banks.	45	50 Inc.	5
Mining.	20,100	4,000 Dec.	15,500

BONDS.

	June 11,'98.	June 10,'99.	Change.
R. R. & M.	$19,613,700	$14,953,500 Dec.	$4,660,200
State.	131,700	4,000 Dec.	127,700
Government.	192,000	94,000 Dec.	98,000

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

Following is a list of the stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	2⅝	Nat. Steel pf	1
American Malting	2	N. J. Central	1¼
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	3⅜	N. Y. Central	2¾
Am. Sugar Ref.	13	N. Y., Ont. & W.	1½
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	1½	N.Y., & West. pf.	1¼
Am. Tobacco	3	North. Pacific	1
At., T. & S. F.	1¼	Or. R. R. & Nav.	2
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1¼	Or. R. R. & Nav. pf.	1⅞
Brook. Rap. Tran.	8⅝	Pacific Coast	1⅜
Ches. & Ohio	1	Pacific Mail	1¼
Chi., Bur. & Q.	1⅛	Penn. R. R.	8⅝
Chi. Mil. & St. P.	3¼	People's Gas	2
Chi. & Northwest.	6½	C., C., C. & St. L.	8⅛
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	8⅛	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	2⅜	Pressed Steel Car	2⅜
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1⅜	Pressed Steel Car pf.	3½
Col. & South. 1st pf.	2	Pullman Car	1½
Col. & South. 2d pf.	2	Reading 1st pf.	3½
Consol. Gas	10⅜	Reading 2d pf.	1¼
Del., Lack. & West.	4½	Rio Gr. West. pf.	2
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	1	St. J. & Gr. I. 2d pf.	1
Des M. & Ft. Dodge	5½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Evans. & T. H.	1⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1¼
Federal Steel	3⅜	St. P. & Omaha	5⅜
Federal Steel pf.	1¼	Stand. Dist.	2⅜
Ft. W. & Rio Gr.	4¼	Stand. Rope & T. pf.	6
Gen. Electric	1⅜	So. Pacific	1
Int. Paper	2½	South Ry. pf.	1⅜
Int. Paper pf.	1⅝	Penn. C. & I.	1⅜
Iowa Cent. pf.	5½	Texas Pacific	1¼
Laclede Gas	1	Third Avenue	4
Louis. & Nash.	1	Twin City R. T.	2⅝
Manhattan	6⅜	Union Pacific	1⅞
Met. Street Ry.	5⅝	Union Pacific pf.	1⅜
Mex. Central	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	1⅛
Minn. & St. L.	3¼	U. S. Rubber	1¼
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	3⅜	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	3	Union Bag & Paper	5
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	3½	Wabash pf	1
Mo. Pacific	2¼	West. Union Tel.	2¼
Mo., K. & Texas pf.	1	Wis. Cent. w. i.	2¼
Nat. Steel Co	1½	Wis. Cent. pf., w. i.	1.3⅜

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy.	1¼	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	1
Am. Steel Hoop	1¼	Consol. Ice	1
Am. Steel & Wire	1⅞	Gt. Northern pf	4
Am. Steel & W. pf.	1	Lake Erie & W.	1¼
Anaconda Copper	2	N. Y. Air Brake	7
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	2¼		

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Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. adj.	1⅞	Ore S. L. con.	1⅞
C., R. & Q. con. 5s.	2	Ore. S. L., Inc. A.	1½
Chi. & R. Ill. gen. 5s.	2½	Reading general	1
C. I. & L. ref. 5s.	3½	Reading gen., reg.	2⅜
C. I. & L. ref. 6s.	1	Rio Gr. West. 4s.	1
C., M. & St. P. gold 7s	3½	So. Pac. con. 5s, stp.	1⅝
C., M. & St. P. con. 7s	3	Southern Ry. 5s.	1
C. & N. W. 3½s	1	Va. Mid. general	1⅜
C., M. & St. L. 4s.	2½	Texas Pac. 1st.	1½
Col. & South. 4s.	2½	Tol., St. L. & K. C.	2
Hous., E. & W. T.	1½	Wabash 2d.	1⅞
Ind., D. & West. 1st.	1½	Wabash, deb. B.	1½
Kent. Cent. 4s.	1	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	5
L. E. & St. L. con.	3	Wis. Cent. 1st. & r.	2½
N. Y., S. & W. gen 1st	1		

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn W. & W. 5s.	2	So. Car. & Ga. 1st.	1
L. C. R. & N. 1st.	1½		

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

	Exchanges.	Balances.
June 10	$1,453,261,584	$58,841,127
*June 3	954,342,888	52,274,997
May 27	1,231,015,611	60,939,050
May 20	1,245,792,529	63,901,513
May 13	1,304,535,511	77,221,264
May 6	1,439,472,965	72,052,401
April 29	1,291,119,369	67,742,655
April 22	1,302,919,010	77,752,588
April 15	1,424,346,265	82,334,484
April 8	1,553,060,041	77,373,938
April 1	1,293,839,107	60,915,694
March 25	1,247,037,065	74,448,286
March 18	1,246,322,759	67,781,545
March 11	1,291,870,337	76,575,526
March 4	1,392,080,599	74,090,291
*Feb. 25	1,173,231,435	60,387,272
*Feb. 18	905,777,922	50,387,272
Feb. 11	1,175,485,998	54,868,284
Feb. 4	1,328,431,208	50,245,718
Jan. 28	1,494,729,885	67,281,634
Jan. 21	1,469,245,840	60,172,887
Jan. 14	1,251,904,889	72,624,846
Jan. 7	1,160,345,613	65,442,570
Dec. 24	1,422,436,939	48,476,273
Dec. 17	1,119,883,235	50,824,952
Dec. 10	954,918,136	54,514,911
Dec. 3	1,001,138,114	51,224,114
*Nov. 26	835,664,457	39,902,267
Nov. 19	1,085,708,461	49,322,197
*Nov. 12	847,498,507	46,118,724
Nov. 5	870,393,371	49,745,450
Oct. 29	791,118,585	46,462,441
Oct. 22	793,330,565	50,873,324
Oct. 15	819,830,109	56,955,370
Oct. 8	889,055,849	49,533,052
Oct. 1	774,694,931	41,009,268
Sept. 24	814,787,560	50,021,285
Sept. 17	851,182,653	48,905,691
*Sept. 10	670,077,648	38,996,091
Sept. 3	838,054,779	45,586,208
Aug. 27	762,047,004	40,032,328
Aug. 20	843,316,542	44,082,503
Aug. 6	741,158,272	56,354,995
July 30	644,528,336	39,372,765
July 23	630,290,419	46,140,432
July 16	720,883,450	47,109,838
*July 9	517,814,853	44,564,178
July 2	826,863,822	62,980,979
June 25	655,289,567	43,167,523
June 18	765,433,231	47,170,963
June 11	747,874,044	37,216,335

*Five days.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue com. m. 5s.	113	115
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s.	107	..
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s.	98	100
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock.	38	41
Bleecker St. & F. Fy 1st fs.	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue.	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st.	128	130
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d.	115	118
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	115	120
Broadway Surface 2d.	105	100
Brooklyn, Bath & W. R. 5s.	101	..
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s.	117	..
Brooklyn City Railroad.	245	248
Brooklyn City & New. 1st.	116	120
Brooklyn El. bonds.	102	103
Buffalo Crosstown 5s.	112	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock.	100	103
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols.	116	..
Central Crosstown	250	270
Central Crosstown 1st 6s.	125	..
Central Park, N. & E. River.	190	..
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s.	111	113
Christopher & Tenth Street.	170	175
Cleveland Electric con. 5s.	105	107
Coney Island & Brook. stock.	270	..
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s.	103	106
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	59	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s.	111	112
Columbus (Ohio) stock.	75½	76
Columbus (Ohio) 5s.	104	106
Columbus Crosstown 1st 5s.	103	104
D. D., E. B. & B. stock.	175	190
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s.	118	125
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. Scrip.	102	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	385	..
Eighth Avenue 6 per cent. scrip.	108	..
42d St. & Grand St.	400	420
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	84	88
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st.	117	119
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d.	96	99
Kings County Elevated.	2	5
Kings County Incomes.	5	8
Louisville St. Railway com.	42	44
Louisville St. Ry. pf.	111	113
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (Bklyn).	113	..
Nassau Electric 4s.	95	97
New Orleans Tr. com., (new).	21½	22½
New Orleans Tr. pf., (new.)	91	93
Ninth Avenue	170	180
North Jersey Street Railway.	34¼	35¼
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s.	93	95
North Shore Traction, com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds.	103½	104½
Rochester Railway	..	30
Rochester Railway con. 5s.	105	107
Sixth Avenue stock	203	220
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s.	109	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s.	115	120
South Ferry 1st 5s.	110	113
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st.	114	116
Twenty-third Street.	390	405
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s.	106	108
Union Railway	190	200
Union Railway 1st 5s.	113	116
United Traction, Providence.	91	92
United Trac., Prov., bonds.	114½	115½
Worcester Traction common.	22	24
Worcester Traction pf.	103	107

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry, new	50	52
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s.	95	97
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry.	41	42½
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry 5s.	97	98
Union Ferry	40	41
Union Ferry bonds.	101	102

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	225	..
Atlantic	200	..
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	270	285
Brooklyn	300	410
Central	1975	2020
City	390	410
Colonial	415	425
Continental	300	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust.	1425	1450
Fifth Avenue	350	..
Franklin	305	..
German-American	35	..
Guaranty	600	650
Hamilton	260	..
Kings County	330	..
Knickerbocker	360	..
Lawyers' Security	105	..
Lawyers' Title Insurance.	145	155
Long Island Loan & Trust.	250	260
Manhattan	220	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	285	..
Mercantile	875	..
Metropolitan	375	..
Nassau	175	..
N. Y. Security & Trust.	475	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust.	1450	..
People's	205	..
Produce Exchange	240	260
Real Estate Trust Co.	300	325
Standard	220	..
State	395	..
Title Guarantee & Trust.	355	370
Union	1350	1450
U. S. Mortgage & Trust.	450	485
United States.	1575	1625
Washington	300	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	118	125
Commonwealth	100	106
Continental	512	..
Eagle	245	250
Empire City	90	100
Farragut	110	..
German-American	515	..
Germania	275	..
Greenwich	165	170
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	175	185
Home	220	..
Kings County	180	..
Nassau, Brooklyn	155	..
New York	100	110
Niagara	180	..
North River	140	..
Pacific	175	180
Peter Cooper	120	125
Phenix, Brooklyn	195	205
Rutgers	..	100
Stuyvesant	70	80
United States	117	123
Westchester	300	..
Williamsburg City	430	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	405	..
American Exchange	175	..
Astor National	400	..
Bowery	290	310
Broadway	240	260
Butchers & Drovers	75	80
Central	180	190
Chase	400	..
Chatham	310	325
Chemical	4100	4300
Citizens'	142	..
City	1300	..
Colonial	200	..
Columbia	160	..
Commerce	245	..
Continental	130	140
Corn Exchange	385	..
East River	135	..
Eleventh Ward	165	..
Fifth Avenue	2750	3100
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2750	..
Fourth National	180	..
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Gallatin	315	..
Gansevoort	..	85
Garfield	1200	..
German-American	115	..
Germania	330	..
German Exchange	240	270
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	125	..
Hanover	710	..
Hide & Leather	118	..
Home	100	..
Importers & Traders'	535	550
Irving	160	170
Leather Manufacturers'	200	..
Liberty	300	..
Lincoln	150	..
Manhattan	240	..
Market & Fulton	225	..
Mechanics'	200	215
Mechanics & Traders'	..	101
Mercantile	185	..
Merchants'	170	180
Merchants' Exchange	120	..
Metropolis	375	..
Mount Morris	225	..
Mutual	135	145
Nassau	150	..
National Union	300	..
New Amsterdam	400	..
New York	245	255
New York County	1000	..
New York National Exchange.	116	..
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
Ninth National	90	95
North America	200	..
Oriental	200	..
Pacific	170	..
Park	225	..
People's	200	..
Phenix	108	114
Plaza	400	..
Produce Exchange	120	..
Republic	190	..
Riverside	190	..
Seaboard	225	..
Second National	550	..
Seventh National	160	..
Shoe & Leather	103	108
State of New York	122½	130
Twelfth Ward	130	..
Union Square	210	230
Western	260	..
West Side	300	..
Yorkville	200	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s.	98	101
Amalgamated Copper	95½	96
American Air Power	76	77
American Bank Note Co.	45	50
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	7
American Press Association.	100	107
American Soda Fountain.	5	10
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	50	56
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	14	18
American Typefounders'	46	50
American Graphophone	125	130
American Graphophone pf.	130	140
Anderson Tobacco	10	12
Barney & Smith Car	22	25
Barney & Smith pf.	85	90
Barney & Smith Car 6s.	105	107
Beet Sugar	33	35
Beet Sugar pf.	80	81
Bliss, E. W.	132	140
Bliss, E. W., pf.	125	130
British Columbia Copper	11¾	12
Carter-Crume pf.	55	70
Celluloid Company	90	..
Central & South American Tel.	113	114
Central Fireworks	13	15
Central Fireworks pf.	59	62
Chesebrough Mfg.	340	345
Ches. Potomac Tel. stock.	61	67
Consolidated Car Heating.	48	55
Consolidated Fireworks com.	5	..
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	60	70
Cramps' Ship and Eng. Bldg.	75	85
Eastman Kodak Co.	100	110
Electric Boat	23	25
Electric Boat pf.	47½	50
Electric Vehicle	112	114
Electric Vehicle pf.	120	125
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid.	2¼	2⅜
Empire & Bay State Tel.	75	80
Erie & Western Trans.	75	80
Flemington Coal & Coke.	25	25¼
General Carriage	35	38
General Chemical	50	..
General Chemical pf.	99	101
General Electric Automobile.	..	23
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	114	120
Havana Commercial	34½	35½
Havana Commercial pf.	70	71
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	54	56
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds.	96	..
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	2	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	10	13
Hoboken Land & Imp.	110	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s.	105	..
Hudson River Telephone.	100	115
International Power	..	80
International Pump.	26	27
International Pump pf.	65	67
Iron Steamboat	6	7
Iron Steamboat 6s.	50	70
J. B. Stetson com.	75	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	110	115
Journeay & Burnham com.	4	..
Journeay & Burnham pf.	25	..
Kentucky Distilleries com.	19	19½
Kentucky Distilleries pf.	58	60
Lanston Monotype	90	95
Lorillard pf.	119½	121
Madison Square Garden stock.	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s.	25	35
Markeen Copper	8	9
Mergenthaler Linotype.	200	210
Michigan Pen. Car bonds.	106¼	107½
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	..	100

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
National Graphophone	77⅛	78¼
National Salt	42	46
National Salt pf.	75	78
National Wall Paper deb. stock.	65	80
New England Electric Vehicle.	8¼	9
N. Y. Biscuit bonds, 6s.	111	116
N. Y. Electric Brake	55¾	57
N. Y. Electric Vehicle	21¼	22
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone.	177	185
Nicaragua Construction, new.	..	10
Old Dominion Steamship.	90	..
Otis Elevator	33¼	35
Otis Elevator pf.	67	68
Penn. Salt Mfg.	109	..
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	132	140
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	22½	24½
Pratt & Whitney com.	4½	5
Pratt & Whitney pf.	45	50
Procter & Gamble.	340	375
Procter & Gamble pf.	190	200
Republic Iron & Steel.	16¾	17¼
Republic Iron & Steel pf.	61	63
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	35	40
Royal Baking Powder.	96½	99
Rubber Goods	26½	27
Rubehr Goods pf., ex div.	79¾	80
Safety Car Heating & Light.	145	155
Simmons Hardware com.	145	145
Simmons Hardware pf.	125	130
Singer Mfg. Co.	490	510
Standard Coupler	..	89
Standard Oil, ex div.	460	462
Susquehanna Coal 6s.	120	..
Swift & Co.	101½	102
Swift & Co. 1st 6s.	108	110
Tennessee Copper	19¼	20½
Texas & Pacific Coal.	65	75
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st.	107	..
Trenton Potteries com.	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	..	60
Trow Directory, new.	50	55
Union Steel & Chain.	27½	28½
Union Steel & Chain pf.	67	69
Union Switch & Signal.	83	88
Union Switch & Signal pf.	120	125
United Shoe Machinery com.	25	27
United Shoe Machinery pf.	25	27½
Union Typewriter com	20	21½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	114	116
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115	117
United States Envelope 1st 6s.	111	112½
United States Glass.	33	35
United States Glass pf.	80	85
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar.	¾	1
Wagner Palace Car.	179	181
*Wahnita Copper	6¾	7¼
Westinghouse Air Brake.	480	490
Worthington Pump pf.	112	113

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	67¾	68¾
Baltimore 1st 6s	111	113
Bay State	2	2½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with int.	85	89
Buffalo (N. Y.) stocks.	11	12
Central Union Gas bonds.	103	105
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s.	108	109
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 5s.	105½	106
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s.	108	..
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s.	106	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. con 6s.	118	126
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s.	104½	106½
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.).	45	50
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s.	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock.	94½	100
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s.	95	100
Consolidated Gas of Newark.	58	60
Consol. Gas of Newark bonds.	105	108
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	19	20
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds.	84	88
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City).	90	94
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	108	110
Equitable 1st 6s.	101	103
Equitable 1st con. 5s.	116	118
Essex & Hudson Gas.	42½	44
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock.	65	70
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s.	77½	82
Grand Rapids stock	103	105
Grand Rapids bonds.	103	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	59	62
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s.	71	74
Indianapolis stock	122	128
Indianapolis 1st 6s.	103½	104¼
Lafayette (Ind.) stock.	65	70
Lafayette 1st 6s.	81	84
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock.	50	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s.	71	73
Madison (Wis.) Gas.	63	67
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s.	105	109
Mutual of New York	280	315
New Amsterdam	33¾	35
New Amsterdam pf.	60	61
New Amsterdam 1st 5s.	101¼	102
New England Gas & Coke.	20	25
New England G. & C. bonds.	82	84
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.	111	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds.	102½	103¼
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
N. Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109
Ohio & Indiana stock.	50	65
Ohio & Indiana bonds.	71	73
St. Joseph (Mo.).	45	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s.	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock.	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds.	85	90
Standard Gas, New York.	..	120
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	130	..
Standard Gas, New York 1st.	110	118
Syracuse Gas stock.	16	19
Syracuse Gas 5s.	79	83
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee.	97½	100
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee.	107	108
Williamsburg 1st 6s.	101	103

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlanta & Charlotte.	125	..
Bald Eagle Valley.	200	..
Boston & Providence.	300	..
Cayuga & Susquehanna.	200	210
Columbus & Xenia	208	..
Delaware & Round Brook.	175	185
Detroit, Hillside & S. W.	102	105
Erie & Pittsburg	155	165
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	138	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	120	..
Grand River Valley.	113	..
Inter-Ocean Tel. Co.	120	..
Kansas City, St. L. & C. pf.	150	..
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids.	145	..
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	175	..
Naugatuck	252	263
New York & Harlem.	380	..
N. Y., Lackawanna & Western.	133	135
Northwest Tel. Co.	115	..
Norwich & Worcester pf.	208	..
Old Colony	..	209
Oswego & Syracuse.	209	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley.	182	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	140	..
Providence & Worcester.	275	..
Rome & Clinton.	123	..
Troy & Greenbush.	140	..
Utica & Black River.	175	..
Utica, Chen. & Sus. Valley.	150	154
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	275	..
Valley of New York.	112	..
Warren	175	..

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, June 12.

Boston and Lowell Railroad—Books open.
Diamond Match Company—Dividend payable.
Russell-Irwin Zinc Company—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, June 13.

American Sugar Refining Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred stocks.
Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, June 14.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred stocks.
Mexican Telegraph Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Pennsylvania Coal Company—Annual meeting.

Thursday, June 15.

Albany and Susquehanna Railroad—Books close.
American Linseed Oil Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Barney & Smith Car Company—Annual meeting.
Boston-Duenweg Zinc Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Gas Company, New York—Dividend payable.
Cramp (William) & Sons' Engine and Shipbuilding Company—Dividend payable.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Company—Dividend payable.
East Mahanoy Railroad—Dividend payable.
Eden Musee American Company—Dividend payable.
Laclede Gaslight Company of St. Louis—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Maryland Coal Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
National Gramophone Company—Dividend payable.
National Lead Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Osceola Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad—Books close.
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Standard Oil Company—Dividend payable.
Southern Cotton Oil Company—Dividend payable.
Street's West Stable Car Line Company—Books close.
Union Bag and Paper Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
United States Leather Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Willson Aluminum Company—Annual meeting.

Friday, June 16.

Chicago City Railway—Books close.
Consolidated Gas Company (New York)—Books open.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Company—Books open.
Laclede Gas Light Company of St. Louis—Books open.
National Gramophone Company—Books open.
National Lead Company—Books open.
National Steel Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company—Books open.

Saturday, June 17.

Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Swift & Co.—Books close.
West End Street Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Thursday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended June 9, 1899	$8,030,391
Week ended June 10, 1898	6,390,973
From Jan. 1, 1899	223,712,987
From Jan. 1, 1898	200,540,245

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended June 6, 1899	$9,730,290
Week ended June 7, 1898	11,418,118
From Jan. 1, 1899	199,901,484
From Jan. 1, 1898	213,998,413

Imports of Gold.

Week ended June 9, 1899	$772,779
Week ended June 10, 1898	16,412
From Jan. 1, 1899	7,728,779
From Jan. 1, 1898	65,890,775

Exports of Gold.

Week ended June 9, 1899	$4,545,300
Week ended June 10, 1898	
From Jan. 1, 1899	10,941,836
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,579,079

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended June 9, 1899	$3,772,521
From Jan. 1, 1899	3,213,057

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended June 10, 1898	$16,412
From Jan. 1, 1898	$4,311,696
Week ended June 8, 1899	$45,884

Imports of Silver.

Week ended June 10, 1898	1,067
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,621,952
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,147,205

Exports of Silver.

Week ended June 9, 1899	$627,843
Week ended June 10, 1898	912,753
From Jan. 1, 1899	22,127,761
From Jan. 1, 1898	15,990,582

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended June 9, 1899	$621,808
Week ended June 10, 1898	911,068
From Jan. 1, 1899	20,555,809
From Jan. 1, 1898	17,813,507

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended June 9, 1899	$818,618
Week ended June 10, 1898	18,079
From Jan. 1, 1899	9,350,731
From Jan. 1, 1898	70,087,980

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended June 9, 1899	$5,468,643
Week ended June 10, 1898	912,753
From Jan. 1, 1899	33,115,597
From Jan. 1, 1898	20,570,261

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended June 9, 1899	$4,650,027
From Jan. 1, 1899	23,764,866
Week ended June 10, 1898	$894,675

Total Net Imports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1898	$47,482,280

BULLION STATEMENT.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@62.

Bar silver in London was 27 15-16d. per ounce and in New York 59c. Mexican silver dollars, 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company sells 554,300.40 ounces of silver bullion.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1899 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing June 10, Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
195	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	3,500,000	Jan.,	1899 3½	*206½	May 11	*206½	May 11	*206½	May 11, 1899
..	..	American Bank Note								*43	Mar. 5, 1898
140	..	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar.	1, 1899 5	*140	Feb. 17	*130	Feb. 3	*140	Feb. 17, 1899
35	40	American District Tel	3,845,000	May	15, 1899 1	52½	Mar. 3	33	Jan. 3	40	May 22, 1899
..	..	Am. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar.	6, 1899 3					*121	Nov. 28, 1898
8½	9½	**B. & O. Southwest pf.**, cfs	19,767,300			9½	April 12	8½	Mar. 28	*8¾	May 1, 1899
100	..	Beech Creek	5,500,000	April,	1899 1					100	Oct. 31, 1898
106½	..	Boston Air Line pf	1,426,000	Jan.,	1899 2					106¾	Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B	5,000,000			21	Feb. 15	21	Feb. 15	21	Feb. 15, 1899
105	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Feb.	1, 1899 4	110	Jan. 31	100	Jan. 17	*110	May 22, 1899
92	94	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct.	1, 1898 75c	*92	May 26	85	Feb. 20	*92	May 26, 1899
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000							20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
160	..	Chicago & Alton	18,704,000	Mar.	1, 1899 1¾	175½	Mar. 25	168	Jan. 11	171	April 5, 1899
180	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	Mar.	1, 1899 1¾	*199	Feb. 10	*192	Jan. 30	*193½	Feb. 15, 1899
122	124	Chi. & East Illinois pf	5,830,700	Apr.	1, 1899 1½	125	Mar. 2	112¾	Jan. 3	122½	Jan. 1, 1899
89	91	Chi. Great Western deb	15,643,000	Jan.,	1899 2	93¾	Feb. 15	85¾	Jan. 3	93	May 8, 1899
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan.	3, 1899 4					103½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	April	1, 1899 1½					120	June 4, 1898
..	9	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling	8,000,000			16¾	Jan. 25	10¾	Mar. 28	11	May 2, 1899
37	45½	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct.,	1898 1¼	45	Apr. 26	39	May 15	42¾	May 26, 1899
184	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	June	1, 1899 1¾	†186¾	April 14	184¾	Mar. 6	†186¾	Apr. 14, 1899
3	6	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf	500,000			8½	Apr. 21	2	Apr. 14	*8	May 10, 1899
179	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	April	1, 1899 1¾	189	Jan. 26	189	Jan. 26	189	Jan. 26, 1899
52	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb.,	1899 2	58	Mar. 23	52	Mar. 7	52½	May 1, 1899
80	87	Consolidated Ice pf	3,500,000	Apr.	17, 1899 1¼	97	Mar. 13	90	Apr. 28	*90	Jan. 5, 1898
..	..	**Detroit City Gas**	4,313,000			85	May, 12	63	Jan. 4	85	May 12, 1899
380	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	April,	1890 3¾					*362½	Oct. 3, 1898
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	5,000,000	May	15, 1899 1	*92¾	Jan. 14	*92¾	Jan. 14	*92¾	Jan. 14, 1899
30	32½	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	3,238,200			32½	May 15	17	Jan. 4	31	May 22, 1899
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel**	5,000,000	April,	1890 1½					*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb.	15, 1898 1½	*30	Mar. 23	*30	Mar. 23	*30	Mar. 23, 1899
100	..	**H. B. Claflin** 2d pf	2,570,600	May	1, 1899 1¼	*100	Feb. 28	*100	Feb. 28	*100	Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	Harlem	8,638,850	April	1, 1899 2	*200	Mar. 14	*200	Jan. 25	*200	Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000			120½	May 2	57½	Jan. 3	*105	May 20, 1899
98	..	**Illinois Central leased line**	10,000,000	Jan.,	1899 2	*100	Jan. 4	*100	Jan. 4	*100	Jan. 4, 1899
..	3½	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	2,500,000		1	5½	Feb. 1	3	May 9	*3	May 25, 1899
16	17	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,900	Apr.	15, 1899 ½	17¾	Jan. 20	16	May 2	*15	May 26, 1899
35	50	Keokuk & Western	4,500,000	Jan.	1, 1899 1	*32	Jan. 25	*30½	Jan. 16	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice (Chicago)	4,000,000	Apr.	1, 1899 1½	63½	Jan. 23	45	Apr. 7	53	June 2, 1899
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice pf. (Chicago)	3,000,000	Jan.	2, 1899 3	84	Feb. 17	76	June 2	78	June 2, 1899
99	101	**Laclede Gas Light**, St. L., pf	2,500,000	Dec.	15, 1898 2½	102½	May 18	95	Mar. 9	*100	May 26, 1899
68	75	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov.	2, 1896 1	85	Apr. 4	56¼	Jan. 5	*95	June 2, 1899
20	25	**Manhattan Beach**	3,000,000			39	Apr. 25	5	Feb. 25	22	May 10, 1899
60	75	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	Jan.	2, 1899 2½	60	Apr. 25	58	Apr. 24	60	Apr. 29, 1899
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Mar.	31, 1899 5					*152	May 31, 1899
113	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan.	28, 1899 2	116	Jan. 24	112	Jan. 13	113	June 1, 1899
184	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan.,	1899 3½	*185	June 1	176	Jan. 3	*185	June 1, 1899
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L**	10,000,000	Nov.	1, 1898 1					*72½	Nov. 21, 1898
5	7½	National Starch Mfg	5,000,000			8¾	May 3	4½	Mar. 17	*5½	May 9, 1899
45	60	National Starch 1st pf	3,000,000	May	1, 1898	50	Mar. 18	43	April 20	45	Apr. 20, 1899
15	23	Nat. Starch Mfg. 2d pf	2,500,000	Jan.,	1896 6	23	Feb. 9	13	Mar. 17	*15	Apr. 4, 1899
37	38	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr.	3, 1899 2	42	Jan. 25	37¼	Apr. 24	*37	May 11, 1899
13	13¾	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	14,000,000			19¾	Jan. 23	12¾	May 9	*12¾	May 26, 1899
64	65	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar.,	1898 2	79	Jan. 23	63	Mar. 7	*65	May 26, 1899
212	218	N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	52,308,800	Mar.	31, 1899 2	222	Apr. 20	199	Jan. 19	214	June 2, 1899
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan.	10, 1899 4					*350	Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Apr.	15, 1898 1½					*124	Jan. 26, 1897
69	75	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Apr.	10, 1899 1	70½	June 2	70	May 15	70½	June 2, 1899
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	(21,900			*5	May 26	*5	May 26	*5	May 26, 1899
8	10	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec.	31, 1897 75c	10½	Apr. 27	6	Mar. 23	8	June 2, 1899
83	88	**Pacific Coast 1st pf**	1,515,500	Apr.	17, 1899 2½	90	Feb. 20	84½	Apr. 18	*87	May 10, 1899
55	62	Panama	7,000,000	Jan.	3, 1896 2					*95	Sep. 22, 1897
375	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	May	1, 1899 4	*362	Feb. 16	*362	Feb. 16	*362	Feb. 16, 1899
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,800,000	Apr.	1, 1899 2	121	Jan. 16	*117	May 16	*117	May 10, 1899
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough	4,000,000	Jan.,	1899 3	*137	Mar. 3	*137	Mar. 3	*137	Mar. 3, 1899
2	2½	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700			4	Apr. 13	2½	Jan. 11	2½	June 2, 1899
194	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan.	4, 1899 4	*194	May 11	*187	Feb. 14	*194	May 11, 1899
33	40	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sep.	30, 1898 2	43½	Feb. 3	25½	Jan. 4	*36	May 3, 1899
50	52	**St. Paul & Duluth**	4,680,200	July	5, 1887 3	55	Apr. 21	36	Jan. 5	50½	June 2, 1899
101¼	103¼	St. Paul & Duluth pf	4,099,600	Mar.	1, 1899 3½	106	Jan. 23	98½	Jan. 25	102	May 31, 1899
60½	62	Silver Bullion certificates				65	Apr. 28	60	Apr. 21	61¼	May 22, 1899
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan.	1, 1899 3½	*200	Mar. 2	*200	Mar. 2	*200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Mar.	31, 1899 1½					*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	Jan.	1, 1899 3					*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	550,525	Jan.,	1899 2½					100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Tenn. Coal & Iron** pf	1,000,000	July	15, 1893 1	145	Mar. 28	111	Jan. 4	145	May 18, 1899
..	..	**Texas** Central	2,649,400							10	July 15, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan.	16, 1899 4					*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
..	..	Texas Pacific Land Trust	10,370,000			15½	Jan. 17	12	Jan. 13	13	June 1, 1899
..	20	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov.	15, 1893 1	25	Jan. 25	20	Jan. 21	20	Apr. 4, 1899
..	40	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	3,705,000	July	25, 1896 1½	42	Mar. 22	35	Jan. 25	42	Apr. 3, 1899
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	April	1, 1899 ½					64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Apr.	10, 1899 2½					*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Dec.,	1898 3½					165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	Jan.,	1899 3½					*174	Nov. 11, 1898
125	130	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan.	16, 1899 3	*130	May 8	*125	Feb. 10	*128	June 2, 1899
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	May	15, 1899 1½					94½	Dec. 27, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,000,000	Nov.	23, 1897 2					3	Apr. 18, 1898
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg	5,513,056							*93	Sep. 23, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan.	20, 1899 3	98¼	Jan. 24	93¾	Mar. 6	*98	Mar. 15, 1899
..	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf	2,500,000			64	Jan. 30	58¾	Jan. 27	59	May 12, 1899
2½	5	Wisconsin Central pf., (tr. r.	2,549,200			5	Mar. 15	1⅞	May 26	1½	June 1, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Sale seller 30 days.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, June 11.—American rails improved last week on the Stock Exchange, finishing firm at the best prices of the week. Among the increases were Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, which rose 1¼ points; Reading firsts, 1⅛; Pennsylvania, ⅝; Erie firsts, ⅝; Central Pacific, ⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, ⅝; New York Central and Hudson River, ⅛; Northern Pacific common, ½; Union Pacific, ½; Wabash preferred, ⅛.

Money was quiet and in ample supply at 1 per cent. until Monday, and at from 2⅛ to 2 3-16 per cent. on three months' bills.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2@2½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@3¾ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England gained £218,986 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 38.78, became 40.35 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France gained 5,900,000f. gold and lost 2,375,000f. silver.

Foreign exchange market easier. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.85¼@$4.85⅜ for sixty-day bills, $4.87½ for demand, $4.83¼@$4.83⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.85@$4.85½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.18⅞@5.18¾ less 1-16 for long and 5.18¼ for short, reichsmarks at 94 13-16@94¾ and 95 7-16@95¼, and guilders at 40@40 1-16 and 40 5-16@40⅜.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—15 discount. Boston—15@20c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½@ par; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16@ discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛@ premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 25c premium. St. Louis—Par.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, June 11.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, increase, 642,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 7,865,000 pesetas.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 10th day of June, 1899:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$144,748,198.80		
Gold bullion	122,042,482.24		
		$266,788,680.84	
Outstanding gold certificates	$34,434,829.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,654,630.00		
		32,780,199.00	
Standard silver dollars		$406,862,641.00	*$234,008,481.85
Outstanding silver certificates	$405,675,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	4,131,145.00		
		401,544,359.00	
			5,118,282.00
Silver bullion			946,021.92
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$9,331,542.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	84,528,738.00		
		$93,860,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		93,860,280.00	
United States notes		$36,130,891.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$21,840,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	510,000.00		
		21,330,000.00	
			14,800,891.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$979,335.00		
National bank notes	3,880,983.94		
Fractional silver coin	6,488,332.83		
Fractional currency	85.22		
Minor coin	269,419.40		
Deposits in National banks	80,384,628.21		
Bonds and interest paid	319,943.38		
		$92,320,727.98	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$3,961,457.13		
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,305,307.32		
Disbursing officers' balances	53,778,497.02		
Post Office Department account	5,390,965.77		
Miscellaneous items	2,803,232.24		
		75,840,159.48	
			16,480,568.50
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$371,554,155.26

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
RECEIPTS.			
Customs	$496,201.26	$8,162,562.13	$194,223,408.46
Internal revenue	858,315.87	7,939,550.00	255,405,190.63
Miscellaneous	94,264.12	949,286.32	34,442,581.26
Total receipts	$1,418,781.25	$14,961,398.35	$484,071,228.35
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	195,000.00	2,786,000.00	114,949,535.49
War	340,000.00	2,575,000.00	223,620,606.60
Navy	200,000.00	1,445,000.00	61,737,159.80
Indians	55,000.00	240,000.00	12,459,176.24
Pensions	500,000.00	6,145,000.00	135,168,032.94
Interest	25,000.00	195,000.00	39,193,482.07
Total expenditures	$1,345,000.00	$13,386,000.00	$587,107,972.04
Excess of receipts over expenditures	73,781.25	1,575,398.35	†103,036,744.29
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	30,000.00	$11,200.00	20,626,188.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	30,000.00	504,400.00	15,723,440.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$354,302,255.00	$38,926,558.00	$39,999,413.00	$433,228,221.00
This fiscal year	17,439,861.00	6,231,945.00	8,681,000.00	32,352,796.00
This month	828,956.00	270,905.00	531,350.00	1,631,211.00
This day	71,884.00	12,877.00	6,830.00	91,591.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 14, 1890. †Excess of expenditures over receipts.

JUNE 1899

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STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Albany & Sus. (semi-annual)	3½	July 1	June 15	July 3
Atch., Top. & S. F. pf. (semi-annual).	1¼	July 20	June 30	July 21
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2	June 30	June 3	June 30
Boston & Lowell	4	July 1	June 3	June 12
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1½	July 1	.....	.....
Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn	1	July 1	.....	.....
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy (quarter)	1½	June 15	May 5	June 6
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	2	July 1	June 14	June 19
Chi. & East. Ill. pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 14	June 19
Chi. Gt. West. pf. A. (semi-annual)	2	July 31	June 26	July 1
Chi. Gt. West. deb. (semi-annual)	2	July 15	.....	.....
Chicago & Northwestern	2½	July 6	June 8	June 19
Chi. & N'west. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 6	June 8	June 19
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Om. pf.	3½	Aug. 21	.....	.....
C., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 20	June 30	July 6
Delaware & Hudson, (quarter)	1¼	June 15	May 31	June 16
East Mahanoy	2½	June 15	.....	.....
East Pennsylvania	2½	June 18	.....	.....
Maine Central (quarter)	1½	July 1	.....	.....
N. Y. & Harlem (Semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 15	July 3
Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	2	July 1	June 17	July 3
Phil., Wil. & Baltimore	3	July 1	.....	.....
Ren. & Saratoga (semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 15	July 3
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	July 6	June 22	July 6
United N. J. R. R. & Con. (quarter)	2½	July 10	June 29	July 1

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Chicago City (quarter)	3	June 30	June 16	June 20
Continental Passenger (Phila.)	$3	June 30	.....	.....
Union Passenger Ry., Phila	$4.75	July 1	.....	.....
West End St. Ry. (Boston) pf.	4	July 1	June 17	July 2
West Phil. Passenger Co.	$5	July 1	.....	.....

BANK STOCK.

Chase National	6	July 1	June 23	July 3

TRUST COMPANIES.

Guaranty	6	July 1	June 20	July 2
Manufacturers', Bklyn., (quarter)	2	July 1	.....	.....

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Am. Beet Sugar pf.*	..	July 1	June 22	July 5
Am. Car & Foundry pf.	1¾	July 1	June 10	July 3
American Express	3	July 1	June 3	July 3
American Linseed Oil pf.	1¾	June 15	May 25	June 16
Am. Malting pf. (quarter)	1½	July 15	July 3	July 17
Am. Steel Casting pf.	3½	June 29	June 19	July 1
Am. Sug. Ref. (quarter)	2	July 3	June 13	July 5
Am. Sug. Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 3	June 13	July 5
Am. Sug. Ref. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	July 3	June 13	July 5
American Thread pf.	2½	July 1	May 29	July 1
Boston D. Zinc (monthly)	1	June 15	June 8	June 15
Calumet & Hecla Mining (quarter)	$20	June 28	.....	.....
Central Fireworks pf.	4½	June 23	June 1	June 24
Chi. Junc. Rys. & Union Stock Yds. (semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 10	July 3
Chi. Junc. Rys. & Union Stock Yds. pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 10	July 3
Cleve. & San. Brewing pf.	3	June 24	June 15	July 5
Columbus (Ohio) G., L. & Heat pf.	3	June 29	May 31	June 29
Commercial Cable (quarter)	1¾	July 1	June 29	July 3
Consol. Gas, N. Y., (quarter)	1½	June 15	June 1	June 16
Cramp (Wm.) & Sons (quarter)	1½	June 15	June 5	June 16
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	June 12	June 3	June 13
Eden Musee Am. Co. (quarterly)	1½	June 15	June 15	June 16
E. I. G. L., Phila., pf. (semi-annual)	3	July 3	June 24	July 3
Finance Co. of Phila. 1st pf. (quarter.)	$1.50	July 1	June 20	July 3
General Electric	1½	July 15	June 30	July 17
International Paper (quarter)	1	July 1	June 10	July 1
Int. Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 10	July 1
Laclede Gas Light pf. (semi-annual)	2½	June 15	May 27	June 16
Maryland Coal pf. (semi-annual)	2	July 1	June 15	July 1
National Gram-O-Phone (monthly)	1	June 15	June 5	June 16
Nat. Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	June 15	May 25	June 16
Nat. Steel pf (quarter)	1¾	June 30	June 16	July 1
Osceola Con. Mining	8	June 15	May 18	June 2
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf. (quarter)	1¾	June 15	June 7	June 16
Russell-Irwin Zinc	1	June 12	June 7	June 12
Standard Oil	$3	June 15	.....	.....
Standard Oil (extra)	$9	June 15	.....	.....
Southern Cotton Oil	4	June 15	May 20	June 15
Streets West. Stable Car L. pf.	3½	July 1	June 15	July 1
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1¾	July 3	June 17	July 5
Union Bag & Paper pf.	1¾	June 15	July 3	July 3
United Shoe Machinery	2	July 15	.....	.....
United Shoe Machinery pf. (quarter)	1½	July 15	.....	.....
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 1	June 15	July 3

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Barney & Smith Car Co.	May 25	June 10	June 15	Annual
Erie Tel. & Telephone	May 6	June 14	June 13	Annual
Michigan Telephone Co.	June 14	June 27	June 26	Annual
Pennsylvania Coal	June 5	June 15	June 14	Annual
Wilson Aluminium Co.	June 10	June 19	June 15	Annual

*At rate of 6 per cent. per annum on par of preferred stock from April 18, 1899.

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THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
June 8, 1899	£30,369,842	.....
June 9, 1898	37,994,710	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
June 8, 1899	73,901,982	£48,809,151
June 9, 1898	74,936,583	49,355,120
BANK OF GERMANY.		
June 8, 1899	30,198,000	15,555,000
June 9, 1898	28,773,000	14,822,000
RUSSIA.		
June 8, 1899	96,549,000	5,234,000
June 9, 1898	111,292,000	4,459,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
June 8, 1899	36,175,000	12,668,000
June 9, 1898	34,838,000	12,569,000
SPAIN.		
June 8, 1899	11,859,000	13,113,000
June 9, 1898	9,834,000	4,209,000
ITALY.		
June 8, 1899	15,326,000	2,400,000
June 9, 1898	15,256,000	1,931,000
NETHERLANDS.		
June 8, 1899	5,834,000	6,802,000
June 9, 1898	2,859,000	6,955,000
BELGIUM.		
June 8, 1899	3,137,000	1,589,000
June 9, 1898	2,953,000	1,477,000
Total for the week	£301,339,824	£106,230,151
Total preceding week	300,470,165	106,233,361
Corresponding date last year	318,736,243	95,777,120

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in the reserve of $3,387,500. The banks now hold $39,323,100 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the average show an increase in the loans of $10,806,400, a decrease in specie of $1,531,500, an increase in legal tenders of $86,500, an increase in deposits of $7,770,000, and a decrease in circulation of $30,100.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	June 10,'99.	June 3,'99.	June 11,'98.
Loans	$757,467,800	$746,662,200	$610,762,500
Specie	204,163,700	205,695,200	170,122,500
Legal tenders	59,617,300	59,530,800	55,711,500
Net deposits	897,831,800	890,061,600	724,216,500
Circulation	13,660,800	13,630,900	14,719,300

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	June 10,'99.	June 3,'99.	June 11,'98.
Specie	$204,163,700	$205,695,200	$170,122,500
Legal tenders	59,617,300	59,530,800	55,711,500
Total reserve	$263,781,000	$265,226,000	$234,893,800
Reserve required against deposits	224,457,900	222,515,400	181,052,700
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$39,323,100	$42,710,600	$53,841,100

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$23,530,375	$22,284,575	$43,901,450
Jan. 14	28,263,075	25,968,775	52,172,525
Jan. 21	34,623,075	31,275,200	57,067,800
Jan. 28	30,232,025	35,6 8,450	59,148,250
Feb. 4	37,462,075	34 781,025	54,540,050
Feb. 11	35,511,825	32,437,050	51,638,225
Feb. 18	34,328,825	25,688,450	50,995,050
Feb. 25	30,334,900	24,959,325	57,520,975
March 4	24,578,125	26,823,500	55,536,025
March 11	23,203,000	22,721,425	52,883,550
March 18	19,074,175	28,060,100	48,108,975
March 25	18,657,425	33,831,475	48,885,750
April 1	15,494,350	35,720,800	47,698,575
April 8	15,018,825	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 15	19,471,525	37,346,075	46,986,900
April 22	24,175,900	43,523,100	49,227,900
April 29	25,324,075	44,504,675	43,917,625
May 6	19,351,950	45,916,475	44,666,575
May 13	27,137,625	46,997,225	44,490,500
May 20	34,631,625	50,715,250	45,898,950
May 27	43,933,725	53,764,600	46,616,100
June 3	42,710,600	52,249,700	45,320,825
June 10	39,323,100	53,841,100	47,601,475

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$39,323,100	1894	$76,018,250
1898	53,841,100	1893	14,420,900
1897	47,601,475	1892	23,545,850
1896	20,677,050	1891	10,484,825
1895	37,958,900	1890	6,987,900

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Fair and warmer; light southerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,421. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT { In Greater New York and Jersey City. / Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 83c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40¾c; cash cotton, 6 5-16c.

FOREIGN.—The French Cabinet headed by M. Charles Dupuy resigned, after meeting a decisive defeat in the Chamber of Deputies. The Dreyfus case was responsible for the downfall of the Ministry, although the vote in the Chamber was on another question, which was raised as a pretext. The delegates to the Peace Conference yesterday declined to give out for publication reports of the meetings of committees and also the proceedings of the general sessions. A meeting of those at interest in the projected tunnel between England and Ireland was held in the House of Commons yesterday, and it was decided to urge the undertaking forward. The Duke of Abbruzi, nephew of the King of Italy, left Christiania yesterday with his polar expedition. In a paper read in London before the United Service Institution, Poultney Bigelow bitterly criticised the United States War Department for its lack of facilities in furnishing supplies to the army in the Cuban campaign. Hope is renewed that the steamer Paris may yet be saved.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The suit of Miss Lesbia M. Bostwick against Count Steingranat for $50,000 damages for breach of promise ended yesterday with a verdict for $45.86.

When Wilson Buckman's widow attempted to approach his body at the funeral, in Hoboken, the dead man's daughter forced her to retire.

It is reported that Admiral Dewey will decline the home for which a fund is being raised, and will ask that the money be applied to the maintenance of a sailors' refuge.

A jury in the Supreme Court yesterday returned a verdict for 6 cents in favor of Charles B. Morris, who sued the Metropolitan Street Railway Company as administrator of the estate of his son Leslie, who was killed in a trolley car accident.

Page 2.

The United States gunboat Marietta arrived at this port yesterday.

John C. Sheehan assumes that Tammany Hall will not interfere with the district organization in the selection of an Alderman to succeed Mr. Siefke.

Capt. W. G. Randle of the American liner St. Louis has given up command of the vessel and retired from the sea.

Mrs. Amelia Carter, who was married in this city last Wednesday, reported to the Boston police that her husband had robbed and deserted her.

The street railway strike in Cleveland caused disorder, and few cars were run. The company declined to submit the matter to arbitration.

Several missing portions of the body washed ashore at Bay Ridge on Saturday were recovered in the East River yesterday. Identification of the body has not yet been made. The police incline to the belief that the man was drowned, and that his body was cut in pieces by the propeller of a steamer.

Page 3.

The First Battalion of the Twenty-third Regiment marched from the State Camp at Peekskill yesterday under conditions resembling actual service.

George Barrow, the leader of the kidnappers of Marion Clarke, will not be placed on trial to-morrow owing to the illness of the child.

G. Waring Stebbins, the new Choir Master of Plymouth Church, has evolved a plan, or object lesson, to solve the church hat question.

Expressions of members of the Democratic National Committee show a difference of opinion as to whether free silver or opposition to trusts should be made the leading issue in 1900. The members also differ on the question of expansion.

Dr. Frank D. Toms of Keyport, N. J., was convicted yesterday of atrocious assault in throwing sulphuric acid in the face of a man who threatened him.

Persons on the upper west side of the city complain that their dogs have been poisoned. Superintendent Hankinson of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, declares, however, that the charge is hard to prove.

Page 4.

The New York baseball team lost a game to the Bostons yesterday by a score of 11 to 2.

The mast of the cup defender Columbia will be placed in position to-day or to-morrow.

Page 5.

Princeton University will send a track team to Paris next year to compete in the Olympic games.

The challenge of the Oxford and Cambridge University Athletic Clubs to Harvard and Yale was made public.

The Stuyvesant Insurance Company adopted resolutions yesterday in regard to the death of Capt. Rhoads, its President. An election was held.

At the Graves ndraces yesterday Fly-by-Night won the Falcon Stakes and White Garters and Division, first and second in the steeplechase, were disqualified and the race given to Westover. Mischievous and Last Call made a dead heat in the first race. The other races were won by Primate, Tinette and Sadducee.

Page 6.

Princeton University's class day exercises continued yesterday. Changes in the Faculty and Board of Trustees have been made.

Senator Hanna, who has returned to this city after a visit to Vice President Hobart, defends the President's recent civil service order and says it will effect a cure of glaring injustice.

Everett P. Wheeler, a member of the Executive Committee of the Civil Service Reform Association, has made public a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, deprecating the changes recently made by the President in the civil service rules, and warning the Administration that that portion of the Democracy which aided in defeating Mr. Bryan in the last Presidential campaign will certainly be alienated by such acts. Mr. Sage's reply to Mr. Wheeler denies that civil service reform has received a setback.

Page 7.

Dr. George H. Bridgman, United States Minister to Bolivia, arrived in this city yesterday.

At yesterday's meeting of the Presbytery a warm dispute among the members of the Fifth Avenue Church Session was introduced, arising from the Warszawiak case. A committee was appointed to investigate the situation in the West Presbyterian Church, and another to take up the McGiffert heresy case.

Page 12.

A Magistrate at Coney Island yesterday decided that dancing on Sunday was legal.

John Armstrong Chanler was yesterday adjudged by a Sheriff's jury incompetent to manage himself or his affairs.

Admiral Schley has written to the crew of the Brooklyn to the effect that he will attend, if possible, their picnic, to be held on July 3.

Roland B. Molineux was brought before Justice Gildersleeve yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus. The case was adjourned until to-morrow.

The Colored Ministers' Union yesterday refused to hear the pronounced views on lynching of the Rev. Dr. H. C. C. Astwood, a colored missionary in Cuba.

The Narragansett Bay Line began its service between this city and Providence, R. I., yesterday at a passenger rate 50 cents less than that of the old Sound lines.

The hearing in the charge of disorderly conduct preferred against Henry C. Henderson by the Market committee was held yesterday in the Centre Street Police Court. Magistrate Olmsted reserved decision.

The Manhattan Elevated Railway Company, according to a decision handed down by Justice Nash of the Supreme Court, is liable to the City of New York for more than $2,000,000 taxes, due for the years 1894 to 1898.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Firms.—Page 2.
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Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 7.
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Markets.—Page 9.

FRENCH MINISTRY BADLY DEFEATED

Dupuy and His Colleagues Forced into Retirement.

DREYFUS CASE RESPONSIBLE

Motion on Which the Government Fell Only a Pretext.

Policy of the Cabinet in Preserving Order Disapproved by a Vote of 321 to 173.

PARIS, June 12.—The Dupuy Ministry resigned to-day after meeting defeat in the Chamber of Deputies on the question of its policy in taking unusual precautions yesterday for the preservation of public order and the protection of President Loubet. The Cabinet, on the final revision, was beaten by the decisive vote of 321 to 173.

After the adjournment of the Chamber President Loubet accepted the resignations of the Cabinet Ministers, but requested them to retain their offices until their successors were named. It is presumed that M. Loubet will summon the Presidents of the Chambers to-morrow in order to consult with them about the formation of a new Cabinet.

The interview between M. Dupuy and his colleagues and President Loubet was brief but cordial. The President expressed his thanks for the support he had received from the retiring Ministers, adding that he would always remember their services gratefully. M. Dupuy was agreeably surprised at M. Loubet's cordiality.

The successive votes in the Chamber of Deputies to-day clearly demonstrated the existence of a majority, including members of all parties who were determined to rid themselves of the Premiership of M. Charles Dupuy. The interpellation of M. Vaillant, on which the Ministry was defeated, was simply a cleverly selected pretext to conceal the real cause of the approaching crisis.

Socialists and Radicals alike are dissatisfied with what they have considered the contradictory attitude of the Dupuy Cabinet in the Dreyfus affair. The Moderates hope to secure the return of M. Meline to power. The Revolutionaries, Nationalists, and Anti-Semites hope, in their opposition to M. Dupuy, to find a more tolerant man in his successor. This is the explanation of to-day's voting, resulting in the downfall of the Cabinet. The supporters of the Government, numbering only 173, were recruited for the most part from the ranks of the Moderate Radicals.

Many Deputies agree that the Dreyfus affair is largely responsible for the defeat of the Cabinet. All the Royalists and many Radicals demand that a just share of the responsibility must be brought home to Gen. de Boisdeffre and Gen. Mercier. At the same time, those taking this view have been all along persuaded that M. Dupuy would never proceed to that extreme. Accordingly, they seized upon M. Vaillant's interpellation as a means of expressing their defiance and distrust of the Dupuy Ministry.

The fall of the Cabinet was probably as little of a surprise to M. Dupuy himself as to the Chamber or the country, though it is said he looked rather for a Presidential crisis, and had an eye on the Presidency for himself. The crisis has come, however, rather sooner than he expected. People were becoming tired of M. Dupuy's shifty and opportunist policy. He is blamed, first, for not preventing the anti-Loubet demonstration at Auteuil, which, it is held, he might easily have done, and, second, for overdoing the military preparations yesterday at Longchamp, as if to show that M. Loubet dared not show himself in public without an army to protect him. Dupuy's idea was probably the same in both cases—to discredit the President in the eyes of the nation.

It is understood that M. Loubet is well content to be rid of a Premier who has brought ill-luck, as the superstitious believe, to every President under whom he has served—namely, Carnot, Casimir-Perier, and Faure.

There is no denying the fact that the question of the final settlement of the Dreyfus case hangs like a dead weight on the situation to-night, and will prove a great obstacle in the settlement of the crisis. There are already many surmises as to the composition of the new Cabinet, but it is pointed out that as the Dupuy Ministry did not fall on a question involving the political complexion of the Ministry, it is difficult to see on what basis the new Cabinet will be selected.

Of the statesmen already named in Parliamentary circles in connection with the Premiership of the new Cabinet, those most frequently mentioned are M. Raymond Poincare, Deputy for Meuse, who was Minister of Public Instruction at the time of the Dreyfus court-martial, and who testified before the Court of Cassation that M. Dupuy had recently said to him: "I think we were the victims of a big hoax in 1894"; M. Theophile Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the retiring Cabinet; M. Henri Brisson, who was M. Dupuy's immediate predecessor in the Premiership, and Senator Pierre Waldeck-Rousseau, who was Minister of the Interior in the Cabinet of Gambetta in 1881 and again in the Ferry Cabinet in 1883.

DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, June 12.—The Chamber of Deputies was crowded to-day, and there was considerable suppressed excitement when M. Vaillant, Socialist, representing one of the divisions of the Seine, interpellated the Government on yesterday's "police outrages" at the Pavillon d'Armenonville, and demanded to know the instructions the Government gave the police in regard to the Socialists, who, he said, defended the republic against the Reactionaries. [Applause.]

The Premier, M. Dupuy, replied, saying he realized yesterday was a fête day for all Republicans. He added there had been few incidents, and that the only instructions to the police were to maintain order. The Government, he continued, had ordered an inquiry into the responsibility for the affairs at the Pavillon d'Armenonville and the Rue Montmartre. At the same time, the Premier pointed out, the Government acknowledged the services of the police, adding that the maintenance of the Government was impossible without public order. [Applause from the Centre and protests from the Left-lists.]

After M. Dupuy's statement, M. Clovis Hugues, Socialist, and others complained of the police treatment yesterday. Finally the closure was declared, and half a dozen orders of the day were moved. The Premier supported the order of the day of M. Saumande, Republican, approving the declaration of the Government, for which priority was demanded and refused by a vote of 253 to 246.

Amid increasing excitement other motions more or less favorable to the Government were defeated, and the Chamber then adopted, by a vote of 366 to 177, priority for the order of the day proposed by M. Ruau, Radical, representing the Second District of St. Gaudens, which the Premier refused to accept. M. Dupuy declared that the Government would accept nothing short of M. Saumande's order of the day, and the Chamber promptly carried M. Ruau's motion by a vote of 321 to 173. The text of M. Ruau's motion was as follows:

"The Chamber is determined to support only a Government resolved to defend vigorously republican institutions, and to secure public order, and passes to the order of the day."

After the vote was announced, the Socialists shouted "Vive la République!" the Ministers left the house, and the Chamber adjourned. On leaving the Chamber, M. Dupuy observed to a group of Deputies in the lobby:

"We hand over the business to luckier, but not to more courageous men."

The Socialists and Radicals had little difficulty in substantiating their charges against the police. Many well-known men belonging to the Radical Section were on the slightest pretense roughly arrested and locked up for the night. MM. Breton and Clovis Hugues were thus arrested. It should also be said, in behalf of the police, that the demonstrators on returning from Longchamps were overexcited, especially the Socialists, who stopped many carriages, summoning the occupants to shout "Vive la Sociale" with them. M. Dupuy hotly defended the police in the debate, which was exceedingly warm.

PARIS SHRUGS AT THE NEWS.

(Copyright, 1899, The Associated Press.)

PARIS, June 12.—Shortly before 6 o'clock this afternoon the boulevards presented a typical Parisian scene. The sidewalks were crowded with lounging boulevardiers, and every seat at the little tables in front of the cafés was occupied by a Parisian, sipping absinthe or some similar aperitif before dining, and animatedly discussing the races at Auteuil and everything but the debate in the Chamber of Deputies.

Suddenly the newspaper vendors rushed along with batches of papers hot from the press, shouting "Fall of the Ministry!" and "Special editions!" Promenaders looked at each other half incredulously, but the next moment each newspaper boy was the centre of a mob, everybody snatching up the papers. The boys could not take the money fast enough. Carriages, fiacres, and big four-horse char-à-bancs were just returning along the grand boulevards from the races, and their occupants jumped out and joined in the mêlée for the possession of the papers.

Then the people settled down again at the tables, read the brief bulletin, "The Government has been defeated in the Chamber and tendered its resignation," shrugged their shoulders, and looked at each other with a half-amused air. Every trace of interest seemed to disappear, and the matter was barely discussed throughout the remainder of the evening. The boulevards were, if anything, less crowded than usual. The well-dressed throngs seated in front of the Café de la Paix and other leading cafés on the Boulevard des Capucines, the Boulevard des Italiens, and the Boulevard Montmartre, in the very heart of Paris, gazed stolidly at the vendors crying the special editions of The Soir and The Presse, with headlines covering half their front pages and announcing the latest details regarding the fall of the Ministry, but absolutely refused to purchase.

The first news came as a surprise; but, after that, Paris accepted the event in the spirit of Oriental fatalism. The fact is, Dupuy's fall was merely a matter of date. Every Parisian knew he was standing on the threshold of resignation. He was not Dreyfusite enough for the Dreyfusards and Dreyfusite for the anti-revisionists. Nevertheless the vote in the Chamber to-day came as a surprise even to the voters; and the lobbies of the Palais Bourbon were afterward crowded with excited Deputies warmly discussing the prospective results of their own action.

The vote in the Chamber in favor of the priority of M. Vaillant's motion instead of the order of the day, submitted by MM. Saumande and Charruyer, as asked by M. Dupuy, was the first tolling of the Ministry's funeral bell. The general opinion among political men is that Dupuy should then have accepted the situation instead of draining the cup to the dregs. The minority in the final vote on the motion of M. Ruau consisted of Moderate Republicans, while the Rightist Reactionaries, the Extreme Republicans, and the Socialists joined in the unholy pact to overthrow Dupuy, who immediately left the Chamber amid Leftist shouts of "Vive la République!" and proceeded to a private room. After a brief consultation with his colleagues, he drove to the Elysée Palace with the resignation of the Cabinet.

Two Deputies who have supported M. Dupuy confessed in the lobbies to a conviction that he made a great mistake yesterday in covering the Bois de Boulogne and Longchamps with sabres and bayonets, thus rendering M. Loubet ridiculous, seeing that there was not a single serious demonstration against him anywhere.

There was no demonstration outside the Palais Bourbon when the defeat of the Ministry became known. Only a few idlers and intending visitors to the public galleries, awaiting their turn to enter, were grouped at the entrance. The Deputies in the lobbies discussed the affair, and, after mentioning M. Poincare and M. de Lanessan, settled to the general opinion, which still prevails at a late hour, that M. Waldeck-Rousseau will undertake the formation of a Cabinet, assuming for himself the portfolio of War, continuing M. Delcasse at the Foreign Office, and appointing M. Trarieux Minister of Justice. Other portfolios, in such a combination, would be given to MM. Poincare and Rouvier.

M. Rouvier, who is Deputy for Grasse, in an interview this evening, declared his belief in a Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet, predicting that it would receive the support of the Extreme Left. M. Peytral also expressed his conviction that a Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry was a certainty. Le Courrier du Soir, like Rouvier, to-night predicts that M. Henri Brisson will have an important post in the new Cabinet, as being the head of the Radicals, and "the leading spirit in the revision movement."

M. Dupuy, on leaving the Elysée, had a long conference with MM. Delcasse, Leygues, and Guillain. President Loubet will consult the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The general impression is that the crisis will not last beyond Wednesday. M. Loubet having foreseen, it is said, the fall of Dupuy at an early date, and having already considered the composition of the new Cabinet.

It is understood that MM. Sarrien and Poincare, leaders of the Radicals and the Progressists, respectively, drafted the Ruau motion and showed it to M. Dupuy before it was presented in the Chamber. They endeavored to persuade him to accept it, saying that it was not directed against the Government, but was only intended to affirm the union of the Republicans. M. Dupuy, however, refused to accept it, with the result that MM. Sarrien and Poincare led their followers against him.

THE RETIRING MINISTRY.

The outgoing Dupuy Ministry was made up as follows:

Premier and Minister of the Interior—M. Charles Dupuy.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. Delcassé.
Minister of War—M. Krantz.
Minister of Marine—M. Lockroy.
Minister of Finance—M. Peytral.
Minister of Public Instruction—M. Leygues.
Minister of Justice—M. Lebret.
Minister of Commerce—M. Delombre.
Minister of Public Works—M. Monestier.
Minister of the Colonies—M. Guillain.
Minister of Agriculture—M. Viger.

The Ministry, as formed Oct. 31, 1898, was the same as above, with the exception of the Portfolios of War and Public Works, which were then held respectively by M. Charles Louis de Freycinet and M. Krantz, the present Minister of War. On May 6 last M. de Freycinet resigned, ostensibly because his action in sustaining the Principal of the Ecole Polytechnique was not approved by the Chamber, but in reality, it is said, because he was not as radical as his colleagues were in demanding the punishment of the Dreyfus conspirators. While personally believing in revision, he did not think that the republic should be hazarded in an attempt to punish the heads of the army, who he believed, had been led into error by the misrepresentations of their subordinates. When M. de Freycinet resigned M. Krantz, then Minister of Public Works, was called upon to take the War Portfolio, his place being filled by Senator Monestier.

M. Dupuy's Cabinet succeeded that of M. Brisson, which fell Oct. 25 last, owing to the wounds to the national pride that it had inflicted through the Fashoda incident. It is a singular coincidence that M. Dupuy, who retires just as Dreyfus is on the way to France for a new trial, was the Premier when Dreyfus was tried and convicted. His testimony in the case, given last Winter before the Court of Cassation, showed that his belief in the guilt of the prisoner of Devil's Island was based entirely upon the representations of Gen. Mercier, who was Minister of War in 1894.

When M. Dupuy returned to the Premiership last Autumn, M. de Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of The London Times, wrote concerning him: "M. Charles Dupuy, in becoming Prime Minister just at the moment when the Court of Cassation has ordered the revision of the Dreyfus case, must have said to himself, like the Doge of Genoa, in the Palace of Versailles, 'What most surprises me is to see myself here.' It was under M. Dupuy as Prime Minister and Gen. Mercier as Minister of War, during M. Casimir-Périer's Presidency, that Dreyfus was condemned. At that moment everybody was aware that M. Casimir-Périer was tired of office; that all the Ministers filled his cup with gall, and that they all hoped to oust him and take his place."

DUC D'ORLEANS ARRESTED?

PARIS, June 12.—It is rumored at the offices of several newspapers this evening that the Duc d'Orleans has been arrested at Nice. No confirmation of the report can be obtained, and it is quite improbable, as he is supposed to be cruising on his yacht.

A late dispatch from Nice reports a rumor that a General of Italian origin has been arrested there on charge of espionage.

Police Measures in Paris.

PARIS, June 12.—The Prefect of Police, M. Blanc, has ordered an inquiry into the charges of police brutality yesterday. If they are substantiated the men at fault will be punished severely. The Government to-day removed the ban from the Automobile Club.

WRECK ON THE LONG ISLAND.

Rear End Collision on the Rockaway Beach Division—Six Persons Reported Hurt.

The regular train on the Rockaway Beach Division of the Long Island Railroad was run into last night at Goose Creek by a special which had left Far Rockaway a few minutes later.

Henry Snedecker, the conductor of the regular train was bruised and cut, but not seriously injured. Five other persons are reported to have been hurt but none of them seriously.

There was a dense fog on Jamaica Bay at the time, and the trains were running close together. The special was carrying the guests who attended the wedding at Far Rockaway of Miss Henrietta Solomon, daughter of Gustav Solomon of Manhattan, and a Mr. Kaffenburg of Boston, back to Manhattan and Brooklyn. The bride and bridegroom had left by an earlier train. The guests left the Far Rockaway station at 10:30.

The special train was in charge of Conductor La Page and Engineer Schurr. The regular train which left Rockaway at 10:25 was in charge of Conductor Snedecker and Engineer Lavelle.

The regular train ran on to the trestle which crossed the marshy bay and stopped at Goose Creek station. It had just started ahead, and was moving out of the station, when the special crashed into the rear of it.

As soon as the news of the accident reached Long Island City, which was not until almost midnight, Supt. Potter took the hospital train and started for the scene.

The wrecking train went out immediately afterward. The accident happened on the long trestle, and it was impossible to reach the wreck except by train. All traffic on the road had stopped. The hospital train went down at high speed.

Later the nearest operator to the wreck notified the main office at Long Island City there was no need to send the hospital car, as all could be taken on the regular coaches as soon as the wrecking train arrived. The rear car is said to be badly broken up.

After leaving Woodhaven Junction the Rockaway Beach division runs upon the long trestle. This was built by the railroad company. It is not provided with a footway except in certain sections. It is built on piles and stretches across the salt marshes and inlets which go to make up Jamaica Bay.

NEGROES LYNCHED BY NEGROES

Florida Mob Administers Retributive Justice—Mississippi Regulators Avenge Night Attack.

OCALA, Fla., June 12.—Two negroes were lynched at Dunnellon last evening by an infuriated mob of their own color. Some weeks ago Marshal Payne was shot by a negro. Saturday the negro was captured and returned to Dunnellon, when it is supposed some negroes were employed to take him to the river and drown him. Sunday evening the laborers of the Dunnellon Phosphate Mine heard of it and at once organized to mete out similar justice to those implicated. They succeeded in lynching two of the men, and were only prevented from lynching nine others by the appearance of Sheriff Nugent and an armed posse, who went down in a special train from Ocala.

SARDIS, Miss., June 12.—Simon Brooks, colored, was lynched by a mob of 500 negroes near here between midnight and dawn to-day for an attack which he and another negro made Saturday night on a negress.

A SCENE AT A FUNERAL.

Wilson Buckman's Widow Prevented by His Daughter from Approaching the Body.

A scene occurred at the funeral of Wilson Buckman, in Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday. He died at his home, 95 Clinton Avenue, on Friday.

He was a member of several lodges, and it was decided to hold the services at Odd Fellows' Hall. While they were in progress a woman in mourning stepped forward to lay on the coffin a wreath she carried. She was met by Miss Buckman, the seventeen-year-old daughter of the deceased, who waved her back and told her she had no right there.

The stranger handed the wreath to a woman who accompanied her. Then she leaned over the coffin as if to kiss the dead man, but this Miss Buckman prevented by placing her hands over her father's face. Several persons led the two women to the rear of the hall, where they remained until the start for the cemetery was made.

The woman then explained to those who remained in the hall that she was Mrs. Buckman, the dead man's widow.

"We were married," she said, "in February, 1893. In August following I was obliged to leave him on account of the trouble my stepdaughter made. I went to Providence, R. I., where I brought suit for divorce.

"The case was not finished, however, and, considering myself his widow, I came here to attend the funeral. I would have returned to nurse him had I known he was ill, but I was not notified. I should not have heard of his death, either, had not a friend sent me word."

Mrs. Buckman said the woman who accompanied her was her mother. They returned to Providence on Sunday night.

When Miss Buckman was seen at her home yesterday she admitted that she had prevented Mrs. Buckman from kissing her father or laying a wreath on his coffin.

"She had no right there," added the girl, "and if I had not ordered her away some one else would have done so. I never made any trouble. There was no trouble that I know of except that when my father went home one night in August last he found the house locked up. My stepmother was gone, and he never saw her again. All he heard of her was that she was in Providence and had brought suit for divorce."

OFFER PRAYERS FOR RAIN.

NEWPORT, June 12.—The handsome lawns and trees, as well as the hedges of the cottages are showing most visibly the effects of the long drought, and some of the lawns appear as if they had been burned.

At the services held at All Saints' Memorial Chapel Sunday, the Rev. W. F. B. Jackson offered prayers for rain, and on the island, where the crops are drying up for the want of rain, prayers were also offered. If there is no rainfall before Sunday, prayers will again be offered in the churches here and on the island.

FIERCE TORNADO KILLS HUNDREDS

Minnesota and Wisconsin Are Swept by a Severe Storm.

STRICKEN TOWNS CUT OFF

Trains With Doctors and Nurses on the Way to the Scene.

RUIN IS WIDESPREAD

Number of Dead at New Richmond, Wis., Estimated at from 200 to 250—Other Towns Visited.

ST. PAUL, June 12.—A tornado swept over Hastings, Minn., and Hudson and New Richmond, Wis., to-night, being probably the centre of a storm that gave St. Paul and Minneapolis a hard rain and blow from 5 to 8 o'clock.

One report places the number of dead at New Richmond at 200. Wires are down from here, and it is difficult to verify any of the reports.

The operator at Burkhardt Station, near New Richmond, Wis., reports: "Many people killed and injured at New Richmond."

Owing to washouts along their lines, the various Chicago trains were held here to-night, it being impossible for them to get through. The Omaha is washed out near Hudson; the Milwaukee and St. Paul has lost several bridges and considerable track near Wabash, Minn., and in Wisconsin; the Burlington is blocked by a washout near Trempleau, Wis., and the Wisconsin Central extends only beyond Stillwater, Minn.

There are also a number of blocked places on the various branch lines. The mail trains from the East were unable to get through to-day, owing to the Sunday night storm, and to-night's heavy rain and wind simply increased the difficulties.

Locally the storm did much small damage and almost completely laid out the street railway system. Wires were badly demoralized to near-by points. Over two inches of rain fell in an hour's time, and the wind blew a gale.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 12.—There are repeated rumors that the tornado at New Richmond, Wis., has killed 250 people. The full extent of the disaster is unknown.

The storm split beyond the Twin Cities, the dangerous part going north and east over Hudson and New Richmond. The other division of the storm did little damage near Glencoe and points southeast of there.

TOWN OF BOARDMAN DESTROYED.

A special to The Times from North Wisconsin Junction says:

A courier from Boardman just in reports that the whole town has been wiped off the face of the earth and, while no definite news of casualties can be obtained at this time, it is presumed that many were injured and possibly some killed. It is known that Dave Hefferon is severely injured and his wife killed. The courier says New Richmond also has been wiped off the map, and that two or three hundred people are injured.

A special to The Tribune from Stillwater, Minn., says:

This was a terrible night for New Richmond, the village being almost wiped out of existence by one of the most severe tornadoes that ever visited that locality. It carried ruin and death in its path, and at this hour it is impossible to give even a partial list of those who are seriously injured. It is thought many are dead.

"The news of the disaster was brought here by J. A. Carroll, a traveling man from Portage, Wis., who was stopping at the Nicollet House in New Richmond when the cyclone struck. He saw the funnel-shaped cloud as it came up the principal street, and took refuge in the basement of the hotel, which was completely wrecked, together with every other business house in the city.

"In terrible sheets of rain, following the tornado, Mr. Carroll and his comrades succeeded in recovering the proprietor, Charles McKennon, and his wife and one child from the débris, and they also removed the laundry girl, who was so seriously injured that she probably will die. They also removed two men named Barrett and Newall, who were very severely injured. Mr. Carroll drove to Stillwater for relief, and the train with doctors will leave here at 12:15 A. M.

FIRE FOLLOWED THE STORM.

"Mr. Carroll says that fire followed the storm, and that what was left of the town is being consumed by the flames. Many people are doubtless killed, and the damage will run into hundreds of thousands of dollars."

A special to The Tribune from Burkhardt, Wis., says:

"A messenger has reached here from New Richmond for doctors and help, saying that the storm struck that town, and a large number of persons were killed and wounded. The railroad officials have endeavored to get out a special train, but on account of the several washouts are unable to do so, and the doctors and many others are now driving across the country as fast as horses can safely carry them. Three traveling men who drove from River Falls to Hudson were struck by the storm and the rig was torn to pieces, one man named Vollman having one of his legs broken."

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 12.—A message was received at the Wisconsin Central offices here late to-night from Stevens Point from Mr. Horn, Division Superintendent of the Wisconsin Central at that place, as follows:

RELIEF TRAINS STARTED.

"It commenced to rain on the St. Paul Division about 7 this evening, and the wires went down west of Jewett Mills about 7:30 P. M. At 8:45 we got a message from Robertson of the Omaha, via Marshall, that a tornado struck New Richmond about 7:30, killing and wounding from 250 to 500 people.

"We have started a special from Irvine, leaving at 10 o'clock, with surgeons, and to pick up what other surgeons they can between there and New Richmond. Also sent section men from Jewett Mills with what help they can carry on their cars. I will leave here on special as soon as I can get a crew out, and will take all the assistance I can get in the way of surgeons."

A second message from Mr. Horn reads:

"Party just came to Jewett Mills and reports that Dr. Wade was killed and Dr. Eply has both legs broken, and that they are much in need of doctors. This received at 10 o'clock. Don't you think we should start a special from Milwaukee with nurses and surgeons?"

WISCONSIN TOWNS FLOODED.

LA CROSSE, Wis., June 12.—The worst rainstorm in seventeen years swept over this section last night and to-day. Nearly five inches of rain fell. It came down in sheets, doing great damage to railroad property. Fifty families in North La Crosse were compelled to desert their homes in boats and the water is still rising. Much live stock was drowned. Nearly every bridge in the La Crosse River Valley is gone. There were no mail trains on the Milwaukee, Chicago and Northwestern or Burlington Roads to this city to-day.

ELROY, Wis., June 12.—Heavy rain has caused the Baraboo River to overflow and the flats for miles around to be flooded. The Milwaukee Railroad north of here is washed out and trains are delayed. The Northwestern tracks are also washed out.

Nearly a mile of track is washed out at Kendall. The iron bridge at Wilton was carried away and the abutments destroyed. The Sparta yards are under water, and both tunnels between that city and Elsey are completely filled.

The lower portions of the city are flooded, and should the water continue rising, the residents will be compelled to resort to boats to reach high lands. Cellars are full of water, and in places families were compelled to move into the second stories. Farmers will sustain great loss of stock.

VIOLA, Wis., June 12.—One of the heaviest wind, hail, and rain storms in many years occurred here, and almost the entire Kickapoo Valley is inundated.

A cloudburst occurred on Bear Creek, ten miles northeast of here, and the entire fertile valley was swept by a raging torrent. The storm broke upon the valley, rain descending in torrents, accompanied by hail and heavy winds. Cultivated fields are covered and almost ruined, some being washed to a depth of six feet.

SPARTA, Wis., June 12.—Much damage was done by the heavy rainstorm. Beaver Creek, running through this portion of the city, undermined the C. R. Cinover brick building, and it fell with its contents into the flood, the occupants barely escaping. The approaches of five iron bridges in the city limits were washed away. The dams of the Bacon Mills, the Miller & Kaser Flouring Mills, Evans's sash and door works, and the G. H. Bunnell Mills were washed out. Crops were damaged, and many head of live stock were drowned.

BIG DAMAGE AT WINONA.

WINONA, Minn., June 12.—Last night's storm was the most severe ever known here. Dams and bridges were swept away on all the water courses, including a stone arch bridge built to protect South Winona. The entire south side is under water, and many families have been carried out on rafts. Every street in the city was flooded above the curbing, and many families were driven out. Fruit and crops on all lowlands are a total loss. Several horses and cattle were drowned, and the railroads report many washouts.

At Galesville, a twenty hours' rain damaged crops and carried away bridges. Washouts on railroads are also reported. Mill dams are expected to go out. The water is so high in many places that people are moving to higher ground.

Frost in Two New York Counties.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 12.—Sullivan and Delaware Counties were visited by frost an eighth of an inch thick on Saturday night, damaging the corn and potato crops and even the grass.

DEWEY TO DECLINE A HOME?

Report that the Admiral Will Ask that the Fund Be Used for a Sailors' Refuge.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—A special dispatch from Washington says:

"It is said here to-day that Admiral Dewey will not accept the residence being provided for him by popular subscription. He has so cabled or written one of his most intimate friends in this city. He will not, however, make any objection to people contributing money for this purpose.

"Dewey has a plan in view worthy of the man. He will inform the committee in charge of the fund that he will not accept the money contributed, but will request that it be given for the maintenance of a sailors' refuge or home. It is said to be his purpose to have this home located at some central point, either New York, Philadelphia, Boston, or Baltimore.

"The desire of the naval hero at Manila to take this course will undoubtedly be agreed to by the committee having charge of the Dewey Fund."

Dewey Confident of Good Health.

SINGAPORE, June 12.—Admiral Dewey landed to-day from the United States cruiser Olympia, his flagship, to pay a visit to the Governor of the Straits Settlements, Lieut. Col. Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, at the Government House. He was received with military honors. On his return to the Olympia he was visited by the Governor.

Admiral Dewey says he feels sure his health will be quite restored ere he reaches the United States.

BLIGHTED LOVE RATED LOW

Jury in the Supreme Court Awards Miss Bostwick $45.86.

SHE WANTED $50,000 DAMAGES

Count Steingranat Wooed Her, and After Borrowing $125 Broke the Engagement.

The suit of Miss Lesbia M. Bostwick against Count Malta Lierven Steingranat of Sweden for $50,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage, ended yesterday in the Supreme Court with a verdict for $45.86. Miss Bostwick is indignant, says the sum awarded to her is ridiculous, and is anxious to know how it was reached. The 86 cents she regards as a mathematical insult added to a moral injury.

She does not believe that any twelve men can figure down the value of a young woman's affections, aspirations, fond hopes, and tender dreams to the cent, that the lost light of deathless love can be weighed as if it was tallow candles at so much a pound, or that a life's ambition can be measured and assessed as if it was toweling goods sold by cents and fractions the yard. She indicated yesterday afternoon that she felt like a Blighted Soul Marked Down from $46 to $45.86.

Miss Bostwick lives with her mother at 306 West Fifty-sixth Street. She is very tall and unusually robust and handsome, and wears glasses over a remarkably fine pair of dark eyes. She weighs 175 pounds, and was dressed yesterday in black satin, with diamonds at her throat and in her ears, and a becoming hat adorned with black feathers. The defendant is a fine-looking young man, 6 feet and 3 inches high.

"When we were introduced," she sighed, "I was told that he was my mate, physically and intellectually."

The Count, however, was not wearing any diamonds yesterday to match Miss Bostwick's. He has been in retirement in Ludlow Street jail, and appeared in his last Winter's suit, looking forlorn, ill-kept, and shabby.

It appeared, from Miss Bostwick's testimony, that she and the Count were introduced by a mutual friend on Friday, Jan. 23, last. He visited her on Saturday and Sunday, declared his love formally by word of mouth on Monday, and put it in writing on Tuesday. On Feb. 1 he asked and obtained the consent of her mother, and they became officially engaged on that day.

He told Miss Bostwick that his family in Sweden ranked next to that of King Oscar, his father having been Court Chamberlain, and that he was heir to great estates and a large fortune in cash. She calculated from what he told her that, reducing Swedish crowns to dollars, their own income would be $2,000 to $3,000 a year to begin with, but no rent to pay, and a farm of several thousand acres to depend on for market supplies.

The Count assured Miss Bostwick that her existence on a limited income would be only for a few years, as he was sole heir to the estates of an uncle who was enormously rich and ninety years old. He planned a magnificent home to be built for her on their estates, and urged a private and immediate marriage by Father Van Rensselaer. Miss Bostwick consented, and bought traveling and Court dresses and other things. The wedding was postponed on one pretext and another, and then the Count borrowed from his promised bride $125, which he said was for the relief of his younger brother, who had been robbed.

Miss Bostwick says the baleful influence of this younger brother, whom she now knows to be clerk in a grocery store in One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, broke off the match. She is convinced that the Count was persuaded by this brother that she was not rich enough. The brother himself had ambitions.

The Count broke off the engagement in April. In court yesterday he gave several reasons for this. One was that Miss Bostwick asked too many personal questions, and another that a man named Padden had told him he would have to pay $20,000 before he could be married in this country.

Miss Bostwick heard he intended to run away to Sweden, and employed a detective who hired messenger boys and others to chase him around on bicycles. In the absence of his

PARTS OF BODY RECOVERED

Man Found Dismembered at Bay Ridge Still Unidentified.

POLICE DOUBT MURDER THEORY

Elaborate Tattooing on the Arm Leads to the Belief that the Victim Was a Sailor.

Several missing portions of the body that was washed ashore at Bay Ridge on Saturday were recovered in the East River yesterday, and while the body is not yet intact, the parts recovered should lead to identification if the man has any friends in this city. The first portion found yesterday consisted of the upper part of the chest and part of the head, as far up as the bridge of the nose. To this portion was attached the left arm. The cut in this part had been made through the skull from the top of the nose to the nape of the neck, leaving the upper part of the head still unaccounted for.

Later in the day the right arm was found, and it is this portion that will probably lead to identification. On the back of the hand, between the thumb and forefinger, is tattooed a conventional anchor, about an inch and a half long and on the inner part of the arm, midway between the wrist and the elbow, is an excellent piece of tattooing, representing the Crucifixion. Over the cross, in a semicircle, are tattooed eight small stars. The work was done by an expert, and remains perfectly clear and distinct.

It was 7:20 o'clock yesterday morning when Charles Foster, foreman of a gang of longshoremen unloading the Clyde Line steamship Cherokee, which lies in dock at the Independent Stores, at the foot of Forty-second Street, Brooklyn, saw what appeared to be part of a body bobbing around in the water. After watching it for some time, he put off in a boat and hauled the object ashore. The police of the Forty-third Street and Fourth Avenue Station were at once notified, and, after examining it, two policemen hastily carried off the fragment in a box. After this was sent to the Morgue it was found that it fitted perfectly the lower portion of the trunk found on Saturday.

The part of the face that remained showed that the man had been clean shaven and had probably had the services of a barber within a day of his death. It also added strength to the supposition that the man was about thirty-eight years old. The right arm had been chopped off at this newfound fragment at the point about two inches below the shoulders. A jagged piece of flesh hung from this part and showed that the cut through the chest had been made in a bungling manner.

THE TATTOOED ARM FOUND.

The right arm was found at 11 o'clock in the forenoon in Buttermilk Channel by William Mahoney of 441 South Street. He fished it out of that part of the channel known as the Gas Hoft Atlantic Dock. It was at once sent to the Morgue and the slanting cut of the severed member showed that it fitted to the part found earlier in the day.

Dr. T. C. Hartt of 102 Forty-fourth Street made an examination of the first fragment at the police station. He found two teeth—a canine and an incisor—were missing in the upper jaw, but he gave it as his opinion that the teeth had never been very good, and that a man of the apparent age of the deceased had nearly always some teeth missing. The lungs were found to be collapsed, but this, Dr. Hartt said, would have been due in great measure to their having been cut through as from any alleged fact that the man was drowned. Dr. Emil F. Hartung, the Coroner's physician, agreed with this statement about the lungs, and the police found here opposition to their theory that the man had been drowned, a claim which they based on the collapsed condition of the lungs.

From the first the police have inclined to the theory that the body was hacked up by the propeller of a steamer. They even went so far yesterday as to claim that the cutting was done by the Campania, which came into port Saturday. Deputy Chief McKellar also supports this theory. He pointed out yesterday that it was evident from the tattooing that the man was a sailor. This he believed strengthened his view. He failed, however, to make clear why a sailor might not have been murdered and cut up by assassins as well as any other person. At all events, the police thus backed by an opinion from the Deputy Chief, have done little except to watch the Morgue for identification.

The condition of the parts of the body recovered yesterday proves that the trunk found on Saturday could not have been in the water more than twenty-four hours. The flesh was firm and white on this part, while on the parts found yesterday the skin, particularly on the hands, had begun to peel and they had partly turned black. As reconstructed the body parts of the body missing are the feet and part of the legs below the knees, the right ear, and back and top of the head.

The reconstructed body shows that the man was evidently a laboring man, or, more probably, a sailor; that he was between thirty-eight and forty years of age, and of powerful physique. He weighed close to 200 pounds.

A SAILOR WITH FEW FRIENDS.

What lends weight to the theory that the man was a sailor and had few friends here is the fact that but one person called at the Morgue yesterday to identify the body, in spite of the fact that the afternoon newspapers published illustrations of the tattooed marks on the arm. This person was a man named Ballschneider, who said his brother Charles of New Brighton, S. I., had been missing since May 15. The tattoo marks, he said, precluded any possibility of its being the body he sought.

The lack of identifiers was made up, however, by experts sent by sensational newspapers. An expert who appeared just before the Morgue closed handled the poor remains as if he liked the work. The man was married, he said; he could tell that by the lower part of the face. He had had a mustache which had fallen out in the water. He had been about 5 feet 7 inches tall, he said, but he was not told that the fragments already found, and which did not include part of the legs and head, measured more than that. When the expert finished, and was finally taken away very mysteriously by a reporter, it was learned that he was ex-Morgue keeper White.

Against the theory that propeller blades cut up the body it is pointed out that the cut across the chest is sharp and clean. The cut where the right arm was severed is also clean, and looks as though the blow of a sharp axe had done the work. The peculiar mutilation of the head is still the principal puzzle.

Detective Murphy, who is in charge of the case, is a strong supporter of the belief that the man was cut up by a propeller. As against the murder theory he puts forth the following:

In all cases where bodies have been cut up and thrown into the river, Detective Murphy says, there have been wrappings about the fragments. It is hardly within the bounds of possibility, he says, that any one could carry about unwrapped such parts of a body. Again, he says, any one who would do such a deed would be careful to remove the tattoo marks which would make identification positive. He admitted, however, that it was within the possibilities that the man might have been a sailor or skipper of a boat who had been murdered on his boat and his body cut up there and cast overboard.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE BODY TAKEN.

Photographs of the body were taken yesterday to aid the detectives in making identifications. Copies of these photographs will later be sent to other parts of the country if no identification is made here.

Late last night the Brooklyn police thought they had the identification established, but it failed. They learned that Joseph Johnson, thirty-eight years old, 5 feet 8 inches in height, and weighing 160 pounds, had shipped on Wednesday last as second mate on the bark Ensenada, Capt. Oscar Morris, which was lying at Eagle Street, Greenpoint. The bark was to sail on Friday at 3 o'clock, and on Thursday Johnson borrowed $7 from the first mate and went away. He did not return, and on Friday Capt. Morris waited until night for him to appear. The police brought to the Morgue Signora Sabath, a saloon keeper of 25 Atlantic Avenue, with whom Johnson boarded, and he looked over the body. He said he had known Johnson for some years, but had never noticed any tattooing on his hand. He said also that Johnson had a large scar on his jaw, and this was absent in the case of the dead man.

George Reilly, keeper of a boathouse on Coney Island Creek, reported to the Coney Island police last night that he had hired a boat to a man five days ago and had not seen either the boat or the man since. He thought, he said, that the missing man might be the one whose dismembered body was found on the shore at Bay Ridge. Detective Sergeants Shea and Rorke were detailed to work up this clue. Reilly will be taken to the Morgue to-day to view the remains found at Bay Ridge.

Missing Albert Dersoft Tattooed.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 12.—Albert Dersoft, who has been missing from his home here for unknown reasons since June 5, and who, it was thought, might be the man whose body was found mutilated at Bay Ridge had his name tattooed on his left arm but had no marks on the right arm. Dersoft was forty years of age and weighed about 190 pounds. He was of light complexion and had a light mustache. He was a hatter by trade. He left four children here.

MOURNS LOSS OF DIAMONDS.

Mrs. Ziegler Says a Cousin Took Them and Police Are Seeking Him.

Mrs. Herman Ziegler, who lives at 232 Sixth Street, and whose husband is a wholesale fruit dealer, mourns the loss of one pair of solitaire diamond earrings, one solitaire diamond ring, one diamond marquise ring, one diamond and emerald marquise ring, a wedding ring bearing her own and her husband's initials, one double star diamond sunburst, and a woman's gold watch and chain, which she says were stolen from her on Friday last by one Paul Schlesinger, a cousin, who was on a visit to her, and whom she had promised to help and befriend. Schlesinger, said Mrs. Ziegler last night, arrived in New York from Austria a week ago.

Mrs. Ziegler had not seen him since he was a little boy, and she and her husband extended hospitality to him. He repaid it, she said, by ransacking a bureau while left alone in the parlor for a few minutes, and taking his departure without so much as thanking his hosts for the good dinner of which he had just partaken. "I have since learned through my sister, who also lives in this city," said Mrs. Ziegler, "that before leaving Austria he robbed his mother and only sister."

Detectives are looking for Schlesinger, who it appears put up at the Hotel Manhattan for a few days last week.

CAPT. W. G. RANDLE RETIRES.

Commander of the American Line's Fleet Gives Up the Sea.

Capt. William G. Randle, commander of the American Line steamship St. Louis and commander of the company's fleet, has made his last trip as Captain of that vessel and has retired from the sea. After serving the line for more than a quarter of a century, he tendered his resignation to President Clement A. Griscom before sailing for New York on his last voyage in order to become Vice President and General Manager of the New York Shipbuilding Company, a new concern established on the Delaware River near Camden, N. J. The President of the new company is Henry G. Morse.

When the St. Louis reached her pier last Saturday Capt. Randle quietly packed up his belongings and bade farewell to a seafaring life, going to his home in Chester, Penn. The retirement of the officer did not become known until yesterday.

Second Vice President James A. Wright, Jr., said last night that the St. Louis, when she leaves her dock next Wednesday, would be in command of Capt. Passow, formerly commander of the New York. Capt. Passow's place on the New York will be taken by Capt. Robert., who has been taken from command of the steamship Rhineland of the Red Star Line's Philadelphia service.

Capt. Randle was born in Dartmouth, Devonshire, England, in 1838, and came to this country with his parents when six months old. His father, who was a sea captain, settled in Wilmington, Del., and at the age of eighteen young Randle was his father's chief officer. By the time he was twenty-one he commanded a vessel of his own. He retired from the sea in 1868, but in 1873 joined the American Line's ship Ohio, the pioneer in the service, as chief officer. In 1874 he was ordered to Antwerp to take command of the Vaterland, the first ship of the Red Star Line, in which he sailed for three years, when he was transferred to the Netherland of the same line. He also commanded the Rhineland, the Westernland, the Friesland, and the Paris. Upon the completion of the St. Louis he took command of her, and retained it until last week.

AMERICAN LINE'S NEW SHIPS.

Contracts for Them Have Been Placed with the Cramps.

It was announced yesterday by Second Vice President J. A. Wright, Ja., of the International Navigation Company that the contract for the construction of two new vessels for the line had been placed with the Cramps in Philadelphia. While neither of these vessels is intended to replace the wrecked Paris, both are to be ships of the first class. The new steamers will not be as fast as either of the "flyers" now in the service of the company, their contract calling for only 17 knots. They will be in every respect, however, as far as fittings are concerned, equal to the St. Louis and the St. Paul.

Each of the new ships is to be of 12,000 tons register. They will be furnished with twin screws and triple-expansion engines of the latest type, and will have a length of 600 feet, with 60 feet beam. Each will carry about 400 cabin and 800 steerage passengers, and will have a very large freight capacity. It is expected that the vessels will be completed by the latter part of next Summer.

"COUNT" VAN NESS DEFIANT.

He Guarded His Property Instead of Appearing for Trial.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 12.—J. K. Van Ness, known as the "Count," was to have been tried in the police court to-day for discharging firearms in the city. He did not appear for trial, as he feared that while he was away the Elizabeth and Westfield Trolley Company would extend its lines through his property. He had signed a permit for the company to construct its line through his property. At least the company has a formal consent. Since then he has declared he will not allow the road to be run through his property, and erected a shanty on the proposed route and has been living in it.

He fired a small brass cannon Saturday night. It is said his idea was to intimidate the workmen of the trolley company. He will be arrested if he does not appear voluntarily to-morrow.

Automatic Air Carriage Company.

The Automatic Air Carriage Company of New York was incorporated in Albany yesterday with a capital of $800,000. This is a local corporation designed to manufacture self-propelling, or horseless, carriages, to be operated by compressed air and gas, either separately or together. Edward A. Willard, the principal incorporator, subscribes for 5,880 of the 6,000 shares of capital stock. He is a Director of the American Air Power Company, President of the Occidental and Oriental Tea Company, and the head of the Front Street firm of E. A. Willard & Co. The other Directors named in the articles of incorporation are Edward A. Willard, Jr., Robert R. Blood, Charles J. Hensley, and Seymour L. Husted, Jr., all of this city. Young Mr. Willard and Mr. Blood are also members of the firm of E. A. Willard & Co.

Poison in the Cake.

Mrs. Lizzie Price, and her son Abraham, nine years old, 124 East Houston Street, and Mrs. Annie Cohen of 34 Stanton Street, Mrs. Price's sister, ate some coffee cake at the Prices' home late on Sunday night and afterward were attacked with cramps. An ambulance surgeon, who was called from Bellevue Hospital, said the three were suffering from ptomaine poisoning. Mrs. Price said that she bought the cake at Samuel Smith's bakery, at 121 East Houston Street. A policeman was sent to the bakery to arrest Smith, but the officer failed to find him. The police sent some of the cake to the Health Department to be analyzed.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

There is nothing which drains energy, ambition and endurance like Malaria, Fever and Ague.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will send them away, and keep them away. It has never failed to cure the worst cases. This is a fact—not an experiment. Try it.

MOBS IN CLEVELAND STREETS.

Railway Strike Provokes Disorder and Many Persons Are Hurt—The Company Will Not Arbitrate.

CLEVELAND, June 12.—The attempt of the big Consolidated Railroad Company to move its cars to-day was attended by scenes of wild disorder in various parts of the city.

Late to-night a mob destroyed several cars which had been abandoned on the tracks. The police undertook to prevent the destruction of the company's property and a pitched battle occurred in which many persons were injured.

Cars were run on two lines at irregular intervals, but without passengers, and mainly under the protection of policemen. During the day the principal work of the mobs, which were composed largely of idlers and curious spectators, was to blockade the tracks, in which they were assisted materially by accommodating drivers of trucks. The mobs also cut trolley ropes and jeered at the non-union men. Occasionally stale eggs and pieces of mud were thrown.

The strikers discouraged violence, but they did most effective work in inducing the non-union men to quit, and in that they were assisted by many of their women relatives, who boarded the cars and pleaded with the new men to leave their posts. One of these women was provided with money, and when argument failed she induced the non-union men to quit by paying them.

Many of the cars were left on the lines deserted, and were picked up by inspectors and taken to the terminals. The company says it has sufficient men to operate its cars to-morrow, but this is denied by the strikers.

The company refused to-day to let the State Arbitration Commissioners arbitrate the only question involved—the recognition of the union. The Board of Directors of the company adopted the following resolution on the subject:

Resolved, That the differences between the Cleveland Electric Railway Company and its former employes have substantially narrowed down to the proposition, upon which the company must stand, that it must hire and discharge men without dictation of anybody. As already stated, it does not attempt, nor will it attempt, to dictate to its employes whether they shall belong to a union or not. It will not require them to join, nor will it discharge them for joining, or refusing to join, at their pleasure. The company must reserve to itself the right to treat directly with its own men, to hire new ones as needs of its service requires, and to discharge inefficient men without accounting to anybody except to its Directors. Entertaining these views, it must respectfully decline to submit these questions to arbitration.

MOB'S PASSIONS AROUSED.

Sheriff's Deputies Trying to Protect Prisoner in Indiana Jail.

AUBURN, Ind., June 12.—Deputies are sleeping in the county jail here to-night, while a strong posse guards it from without. On the streets citizens are gathered intent on taking vengeance on Jacob Helm, a prisoner there, charged with a brutal attack on the nine and eleven-year-old daughters of James Smith of Garrett. The prisoner was brought here for safekeeping, the Sheriff narrowly saving him from mob law.

To-night one of the girls died, and the excitement grew. The town is filled with citizens and dwellers in the adjoining towns demanding Helm's death. The Sheriff will use every means to avert a lynching, but how far he can control the feeling is uncertain. Helm is a widower with three children. He was formerly employed in the Baltimore and Ohio shops.

A BANKER'S DISAPPEARANCE.

Prominent Georgia Man Believed to be Wandering About Demented.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 12.—The disappearance of Banker John A. Benedict of Athens, Ga., is apparently a greater mystery to-day than it has been at any time since he was last seen at Greenville, S. C., on May 23.

A letter signed Anderson D. Miller, received by The Atlanta Constitution, purports to give the circumstances of a meeting between the writer and Benedict at Portsmouth the Sunday after he left Greenville. This letter would indicate that Benedict was on his way to Washington, laboring under the delusion that he had some invention that he must get patented. The story told by the writer is apparently straightforward, but all efforts to find Anderson D. Miller are as yet unavailable.

It is surmised that the letter was inspired by Benedict himself. The only possible reason for his disappearance seems to be mental trouble, as the books of the bank show his accounts to be all right.

MONTANA'S STATE PRINTING.

Supreme Court Refuses to Compel Officials to Approve Contract.

HELENA, Mont., June 12.—The bitter fight that has been going on in the courts between The Independent and the State Publishing Company over the contract for the State printing was again passed upon by the Supreme Court to-day. The contract for the printing was awarded to the State Publishing Company early in the year. The Constitution provides that the contract, to be binding, must be approved by the Governor and the State Treasurer. Those officials withheld their approval and approved the contract with The Independent.

Then counsel for the State Publishing Company commenced mandamus proceedings in the Supreme Court against the Governor and Treasurer to compel them to approve the contract with the State Publishing Company.

The Court rendered its decision, quashing the writ. The Court finds that it cannot under the Constitution interfere with the action of a co-ordinate branch of the State Government. The Governor is not amenable to mandamus. The Court does not go into the matter whether the State Publishing Company was, as it claimed, the lowest bidder, but confines itself chiefly to the Constitutional features of the points raised.

GOVERNORS OPPOSE THE TRUSTS.

Texas Executive Receives Many Indorsements of Proposed Conference.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 12.—Gov. Sayers to-day received letters from the Governors of Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Colorado, Iowa, and Nebraska, all of them indorsing the movement to hold an anti-trust conference of Governors and Attorneys General at St. Louis Sept. 20. Gov. John R. Tanner of Illinois writes:

"I view with alarm the growing tendency of capital to form gigantic combinations and trusts throughout the country, and earnestly hope that good may come from the St. Louis conference."

Gov. W. A. Poynter of Nebraska writes that he firmly believes that unless the gigantic trust octopus is crushed in the near future, not only the rights and privileges of the people of this country will be sacrificed, but the very existence of the Republic will be imperiled.

The other Governors heard from to-day express similar sentiments to the above on the trust question and the proposed conference.

CHEWING GUM COMBINATION.

It Has Been Completed with a United Capital of $9,000,000.

CHICAGO, June 12.—It is announced that the gum trust is now a reality. The company has been organized, the stock all underwritten, and the working details completed. The concern has a capital stock of $9,000,000. Of this, one third is 6 per cent. cumulative preferred. The permanent officers will be chosen to-morrow. All of the important plants of the country are in the combine.

Among the principal factories forming the combination are Beeman, White, Tutti-Frutti, Adams Sons, California Fruit Gum Company, and Kis-Me. The organization will be known as the American Chicle Company, chicle being an ingredient from Mexico, which is used in the manufacture of the commodity. Thomas Harvey of Chicago originated the idea of amalgamating the gum manufacturers.

Iron and Steel Sheet Mills Trust.

PITTSBURG, June 12.—Negotiations for the organization of the proposed consolidation of the iron and steel sheet mills of the country have been declared off until Fall. It is announced that Promoter W. H. Moore of Chicago, the leading spirit in the organization movement, desires to take a rest from all active business for two months after July 1. A majority of the firms signified their willingness to join fully two months ago, and the work of receiving and examining options, which has been conducted by I. W. Frank of Pittsburg, it is said, has been entirely satisfactory.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO., Baltimore Md.

WALKING MATCH AT AN END.

Pedestrians Quit Work After the Disappearance of the Manager of the Affair.

The six-day walking match at Madison Square Garden, which started at midnight Sunday, came to an inglorious end at midnight yesterday. Two or three men, who had been ambling in racing togs about the Garden amphitheatre, just to finish out their twelve hours, stopped in disgust as the clock struck 12, and the scanty crowd of onlookers gathered about them, while thoughts of Mr. Samuels, the manager, filled the minds of all.

A. R. Samuels, his brother, and his nephew had looked sadly on the impoverished audience about 10:30 P. M., and had then quietly stepped out to get a breath of fresh air. They did not return. Rumor had it that they had gone to Coney Island, where A. R. Samuels runs a hotel. At any rate, they had left behind them nearly thirty indignant athletes, some of whom were in bad financial straits, and all of whom had lost sums not to be despised in their eyes.

Mr. Samuels rented the Garden for six days for about $5,000, paying down a substantial deposit, and relied on the daily gate receipts to pay his rent installments. As most of those who passed the gate were "dead-heads," and only $142 was taken in on Sunday and yesterday, the prospect last night was not alluring. Samuels had agreed to pay each day one-fourth of the gross gate receipts to W. A. Miller, the trustee of the racers. This sum at the end of the week was to be divided among the first eight men, and the men who went a certain number of miles over 300 were to have their respective entrance fees, $25 in each case, returned to them.

The men were racing in relays, the thirteen in the first of which was an exhibition from Sunday midnight to yesterday noon, when another relay—fourteen men—came on till midnight. When the stragglers had all quit, at midnight, every one flocked toward the scoring boards. Joe Quirk, the trainer of Hegelman, jumped on to a scorer's platform and said:

"Gents, with your kind permission, lemme introduce the man on my left. [One of the racers stood beside him.] Al Elson, the oldest man in the business. He's sixty-one years old, and has been in forty-seven races. He hasn't got a cent, and he's stranded here, and if any of you can help him he'll be very glad to get it. Now he'll pass round his hat, and don't be afraid if you can't give much. Small favors is just the same to him. Start along, Al."

Elson jumped down and went about with a battered old hat and collected quite a contribution. After he got going a well-dressed young man called out "Here, let's help the old man—I'll start her up with a quarter," and passed his own straw hat as a sort of supplementary proceeding.

One of the racers, "Cowboy Will" Smith, had a good word to say for Samuels. "I came 2,000 miles to take part in this," said he, "and I've as much kick comin' as anybody, but I think Capt. Samuels did the best he could. The boys know where they can find him—at Coney Island."

Samuels was only manager for the race, and some one else is believed to have been financially back of it.

SUCCESSOR TO MR. SIEFKE.

Mr. Sheehan Assumes the District Organization Will Select Him.

John C. Sheehan said yesterday that he assumed that the precedent which has obtained for many years of allowing the district organization to select the candidate for a vacancy arising in any district office would be followed in the case of the successor to Alderman Siefke.

"To do otherwise," said Mr. Sheehan, "would be to violate the principle of home rule, for which Tammany always has stood, and establish a precedent that would be bound to cause trouble hereafter.

"The fight in the Ninth is not a fight against Tammany. It is a fight of Tammany against outside interference. The General Committee represents the Tammany organization in the district, and for anybody but the General Committee to choose the new Alderman would be revolutionary.

"Some of the papers speak of 'Sheehan's fight against Croker.' I am not fighting Croker. He began a fight on me by giving orders to have me turned down as district leader, and I am simply defending myself."

Mr. Sheehan said that the claim of the Goodwin men that Tenth Avenue had been discriminated against was unfounded. "Nearly all the patronage of the district," he said, "has been placed west of Eighth Avenue, and the bulk of it between Ninth and Tenth Avenues."

The work of securing signatures to enrollment certificates by voters who did not enroll during the last registration period is being pushed by both the Sheehan and Goodwin men.

James J. Russell, who is taking an active part in the fight against Mr. Sheehan's leadership, said last night:

"There are many good reasons why the Board of Aldermen should not ratify the selection made by that part of the General Committee still controlled by Sheehan. First, because Mr. Sheehan is leader in name only. Second, because the majority of the best men on the General Committee are opposed to any man who is favorable to him. Third, because Mr. Sheehan has placed himself in opposition to Tammany Hall and has publicly announced his intention of opposing Mr. Croker throughout the entire Greater New York and without having sufficient grounds therefor. Fourth, because Mr. Sheehan has publicly announced himself as being in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1."

Concerning the report that he would attend the July meeting of the National Democratic Committee to urge the exclusion from the next convention of all delegates not pledged to the Chicago platform, Mr. Sheehan said:

"I know nothing about the meeting, have not been invited, and do not expect to attend. I am a Tammany man and expect to remain so, and I do not expect to take part in any movement outside of or against Tammany Hall."

Wm Vogel & Son

Here Is Richness!

For those wishing to escape from the Serge Suit influence—who are looking for something swell and summery—we know of nothing better than one of our

French Worsted Suits at $20.00

The French are famous for this style of Worsted. It is in small checks (4 different sizes,—light shades (combining brown, tan, and blue light color mixtures)—is strictly pure Worsted, and very fashionable. The fabric is light weight, the Coats are single breasted sacks and are silk-lined throughout—the Waistcoats single and double breasted, and the Trousers of course are cut in the latest style. Our price is about half the tailors' charge.

$20.00

While the above is a strong special, yet it only stands as one of many from our great stock of dark and light color and light weight Summer Suits.

Broadway and Houston St.

BRIDE ACCUSES HER HUSBAND.

Mrs. Carter, Married in New York Last Wednesday, Makes Complaint to the Boston Police.

BOSTON, June 12.—Mrs. Amelia Carter of New York, who says she was married last Wednesday, has reported to the police here that her husband has robbed and deserted her. According to the woman's story, Henry Carter, who represented himself to be a reporter for a New York newspaper, married her last Wednesday evening at Gustavus Adolphus Church, New York. A man who claimed to be a friend of Carter told the bride that it was customary for a wife to give all her property to her husband, so the next day she took from the bank $300 which she had saved while working as a domestic and gave it to Carter.

The couple came to Boston last Thursday, and the woman says that on Saturday, after Carter had obtained her watch and some other jewelry, he disappeared, and she was left to look out for herself. The woman says that she had known Carter for two years before their marriage and that she had no reason to distrust him. The police are trying to trace the man.

Dr. Mauritz Stolpe, pastor of the Gustavus Adolphus Church, is in Europe. Dr. Blomberg, who is officiating in his place, was seen last evening. When asked about the marriage of the Carters, he said:

"Yes, I performed the ceremony. The groom gave his name as Henry Carter. He said he was twenty-nine years old, and gave his residence as 224 East Twenty-seventh Street. He also said that he was a French-Canadian by birth. The bride's maiden name was Amelia Johnston. She said she lived at 319 East Twenty-fifth Street.

"The wedding took place on Wednesday at 6 P. M. In the afternoon a man who said he was E. K. Reese of the Allen Street Mission and Tea Saloon called here and said a couple wanted to get married. He said that he knew them both, and would vouch for their good character. After the ceremony Reese gave me a ticket for the tea saloon on Allen Street. The bridegroom was rather reluctant in giving his address."

At the Allen Street Mission it was learned that Reese lived at the address given by the Carters. It was said that he had received a letter from Carter, saying that there had been trouble between him and his wife, and that he had left her. It was declared that Carter had borne a good reputation, and the story that he had stolen money from his wife was pronounced improbable.

Vassar Commencement Week.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 12.—The first Phi Beta Kappa address given at Vassar was delivered before the newly established chapter to-night by Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler of Cornell University. His subject was "Language and Life."

The Faculty of Vassar College has chosen the following seniors to represent the class in the graduation exercises next Wednesday: Grace Hannah Robbins of St. Paul, Minn.; Adele Heyworth Merwin of New Haven, Conn.; Mary Louise Brinckerhoff of Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Mary Louise Hosmer of Oswego, N. Y.; Jean Hamilton of Oswego, N. Y., and Leila Clement Spaulding of New York City. The Trustees of the college this year give a dinner to all the Alumnae immediately after the commencement exercises. Reunions of the classes of '64, '74, '79, '84, '89, '94, and '97 will occur.

Caucus Will Name Virginia Senator.

RICHMOND, Va., June 12.—Pursuant to call, the State Democratic Convention met here to-night to consider the petition of the conference held in this city on May 10 that a convention be called or a primary be ordered for the purpose of nominating a United States Senator from this State. There was a full attendance, and the committee denied the petition.

In refusing to call a convention or order a primary the committee said that such a course was neither usual nor would it be conducive to the best interests of the party in this State. Further, there was no such general demand as would justify it in taking from the legislators the prerogative of naming a Senator under the direction of the people.

The Montana Senatorship.

HELENA, Montana, June 12.—Attorneys for John B. Willcome have filed a demurrer to the petition in which ex-Senator Whiteside asks his disbarment by the Supreme Court. Whiteside, in his petition, charges Willcome with bribery in connection with the campaign which resulted in the choice of Clark for United States Senator. It is understood the real purpose of Whiteside's petition is to lay the ground for a contest of Clark's seat in the Senate.

A Vice President from the West.

CHICAGO, June 12.—Senator W. B. Allison of Iowa is in Chicago. He says the Republican leaders of the West are becoming satisfied the Vice Presidential nomination will be from the West next time.

Candidates as Election Inspectors.

Walter B. Atterbury, President of the Kings County General Republican Committee, wrote to the Police Board Friday asking that the board should rule that candidates for office at a primary election shall not by reason of that fact be precluded from acting as Inspectors of Election. The Police Commissioners yesterday denied the application, and held that a person who is a candidate for any office to be voted for at a primary election is ineligible for appointment as Inspector of Election.

Dr. Austin Flint President.

Dr. Austin Flint was elected President of the Medical Association of the Greater City of New York, which held its stated monthly meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. When the association was organized about three months ago, it was intended to make Dr. Flint the first President, but at that time he was ill with pneumonia, so the selection of a presiding officer was deferred until he had recovered. The by-laws were amended so as to provide for a historian, but no one was elected to the new office.

Shot Himself Accidentally.

PATERSON, N. J., June 12.—John Ward, twenty years old, and son of Z. M. Ward, a lawyer, accidentally shot himself to-night while cleaning a revolver. The ball entered his left side and came out on the right. His chance of recovery is slight.

Murder in the Lee-Taylor Feud.

MIDDLESBORO, Ky., June 12.—Thomas Messer, a member of the Taylor faction in the Lee-Taylor feud, in Harlan County, was killed yesterday by a man named Lee, a member of the Lee clan. More trouble is feared.

A True Kentucky Thoroughbred--

The best of grain, water, skill, and the James Crow formula, makes up a pedigree which has never been equalled, and assures us that

OLD CROW RYE

will always come in several lengths ahead.

H.B. KIRK & CO., NEW YORK.

JEFFRIES SPARS FOR FUN.

Fitzsimmons Declines a Benefit, and Says He Will Challenge His Conqueror Within Ten Days.

James J. Jeffries, the new heavyweight champion of the world, appeared at the Coney Island Sporting Club last night and boxed three rounds with his sparring partner, James Daly. The rounds were of two minutes each. Jeffries clearly showed that he could play all around his adversary.

At the close of the bout there were continued cries for a speech, and Jeffries walked first to one side of the ring and then to the other and said:

"Gentlemen, I thank you for your kind applause, and the interest you take in me."

His voice was almost inaudible. He could be heard but a few feet distant.

Manager Brady, for Jeffries, and Manager Julian, for Fitzsimmons, met at the Coney Island Club last night and discussed the proposed benefit to Fitzsimmons. Julian came to the conclusion that Fitzsimmons was not in need of a benefit, and so the affair was declared off, and Jeffries was thanked for his proposition. Julian said that Fitzsimmons had plenty of money and did not care for a benefit.

Julian also said that Fitzsimmons had not retired from the ring, and would probably challenge Jeffries to fight again within ten days.

Manager Brady said that he had received a letter from Thomas O'Rourke, Sharkey's manager, accepting the challenge of Jeffries.

The fight at the Coney Island Club last night was between Andrew Walsh of Brooklyn and James Handley of Newark at 150 pounds. The men were billed to spar for twenty-five rounds. Daniel Hickey, the referee, decided the bout a draw.

Handley forced the fighting all the way through.

NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLODES.

MARIETTA, Ohio, June 12.—The factory of the Marietta Torpedo Company was blown up to-day with terrific effect. The factory was totally demolished and windows throughout the city were broken. Cal Harte, aged forty-five, married, and Clyde Porter, were killed.

Two horses and a wagon were blown to atoms. Trees for 300 yards were stripped of foliage, and the limbs of some trees were strewn with the flesh of the two men and of the horses. A large hole in the ground where the wagon stood, strengthens the theory that the explosion occurred from the carelessness of Porter, who was unloading nitro-glycerine from it.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—A. S. Anton, Hongkong; J. W. Cocksedge, Paris; R. Macgregor, Shanghai.

ASTOR—Admiral William Tvashintsoff, Russia; E. D. Jones, Salvador; Alexander Lyle, Glasgow; G. I. Gaiger and William Latta, London.

BUCKINGHAM—J. Downey Harvey, San Francisco; George S. Scott, Newport.

FIFTH AVENUE—Dr. George H. Bridgman, United States Minister to Bolivia; State Senator Edgar T. Brackett, Saratoga.

HOFFMAN—August Dubbins, Bremen; Bernard Eck, Kidderminster, England; Henry Roschfield, Paris.

HOLLAND—W. A. Folger, Ohio; Bayard Taylor, Boston; T. M. Carnegie, Pittsburg; L. T. Motson, Bolton, England.

PARK AVENUE—H. de Uriarti, Spanish Consul General at Montreal; Petersen Donald, Edinburgh.

MANHATTAN—M. Boutlein and J. B. Magnus, London; Anson J. Cole, Chicago; Alfred A. Pope, Cleveland; H. Hirsch, Hamburg; W. D. Sloane, Lenox; W. von Meister, Germany; Dr. Edward Crane, Paris.

MURRAY HILL—James L. Scott, Shanghai; J. W. Hudson, England; Philo Millani, Montreal.

WALDORF—G. Aarons, Australia; H. A. Bisphan, Philadelphia; Congressman R. R. Hitt, Illinois; John R. Drexel, Newport; P. A. Russell, London; Capt. J. B. Coghlan, United States Navy; H. W. Ladd, England; Senator M. A. Hanna, Ohio; Senator John C. Spooner, Wisconsin; Col. T. L. Dodge, United States Army; Noel West, London; Thomas C. Hounsfield, Paris; A. Tongue, Marseilles.

WESTMINSTER—Dr. R. Cabrera, Nicaragua.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Breese, laces and embroideries; 57 White Street.

Auerbach, B., Washington, D. C.; furnishing goods; Union Square Hotel.

Baumgardner, L. S., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; E. W. Goodnow, domestics and house furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; F. F. Baldwin, domestics; 8 Greene Street; Stuart House.

Bemis, A. P., Hat Company, Foxboro, Mass.; A. F. Bemis, hats; Broadway Central Hotel.

Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., piece goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. S. Parker, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery and muslin underwear; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Effroymson & Wolf, Indianapolis, Ind.; L. Wolf, notions, laces, and furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.

Froshin, J., Atlanta, Ga.; notions and furnishing goods; 406 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. L. Fox, muslin underwear; 45 Lispenard Street; Hoffman House.

Greenberg & Meyer, Rochester, N. Y.; B. S. Meyer, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Grossman, Michaelson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. B. Grossman, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Grief, L., & Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Grief, woolens; Hoffman House.

Halle Brothers, Cleveland, Ohio; S. H. Halle, hats; Hoffman House.

"Hillman's," Chicago, Ill.; S. Frohman, hats and caps; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Vendome.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. E. Vetter, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway.

Heyman, Merz & Co., West Point, Ga.; L. Heyman, notions; Hotel Vendome.

Heyman, A., Atlanta, Ga.; notions; Hotel Vendome.

Lowenfield, J. C., Little Rock, Ark.; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Levy Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; L. Levy, carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Loveman, D. B., Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.; D. B. Loveman, dry goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Vendome.

Neugass, L., Auburn, N. Y.; clothing; Morton House.

Rowe, C. H., Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. W. Greene, cloaks, suits, waists, and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Reid & Hughes, Norwich, Conn.; A. Reid, dry goods;

DEATH OF CAPT. NICHOLS

Monadnock's Commander Passed Away in the Hour of Victory.

PATIENCE TRIED FOR MONTHS

His Ship Off Paranaque Under Fire from the Filipinos, Who Were Driven Out the Day He Died.

MANILA, June 12.—The funeral of Capt. Henry Nichols, the commander of the United States double-turreted monitor Monadnock, who died from sunstroke on Saturday, took place at Cavite yesterday, with appropriate naval ceremonies. The officers of the fleet were present and the flags on all the vessels were half-masted.

The sudden death of Capt. Nichols was particularly sad because it occurred just at the moment when the result for which he had hoped and worked for months was about to be realized—the capture of Paranaque and its occupation by the American forces. The Monadnock had been lying off Paranaque for two months, under fire from the rebels almost daily. The heat there was intense, and the officers and men of the Monadnock suffered greatly. The Commander in Chief offered to retire the Monadnock from his trying duty and replace her by another ship, but Capt. Nichols preferred to remain, declaring he did not want to leave his post until Paranaque fell and the coast from there to Cavite was cleared of rebels.

The heat on Saturday was most severe, and the monitor was engaged all day in shelling the trenches at Paranaque, and the rebels were fleeing south through Las Pinas, and also watching the American troops closing in upon the towns. Capt. Nichols was overcome by the heat at noon and retired to his cabin, where he received frequent reports of the operations and gave direction for several hours. He became much worse at 3 o'clock, lost consciousness, and expired at 5 in the afternoon.

Several hours before his death he expressed gratification at the way events were progressing, remarking to an officer: "We have got the rebels there at last!"

MANILA CASUALTY REPORT.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Gen. Otis reports the following additional casualties:

KILLED.

FIRST NORTH DAKOTA.

KILLIAN, JOHN H., June 9.

THIRTEENTH MINNESOTA.

HEALY, THOMAS, June 10.

FIRST WASHINGTON.

THORGSEN, CARL M., June 6.

WOUNDED.

NINTH INFANTRY.

BEAVENS, JOSEPH F., Company K; hip, June 10.

GONYEA, BARNEY, Company C; arm, slight, June 10.

PRAGER, ROBERT, Company I; eye, severe, June 10.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

CLARK, HENRY, First Sergeant, Company L; leg, slight, June 11.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

BESS, CHARLES, Company E; leg, moderate, June 10.

CHRISTENSEN BOYLE, Sergeant, Company D; ankle, moderate, June 10.

HENRY, M. L., Company E; thigh, slight, June 10.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

BROGDON, WALTER, Company F; neck, slight, June 10.

HALLANER, CONRAD, Corporal, Company D; chest, severe, June 10.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

COOK, CASPER, Company F; leg, moderate, June 10.

McFARLAN, ANDREW, Company F; leg, slight, June 10.

FIRST COLORADO.

DUVALL, FRANK, Company E; leg, severe, June 10.

HEGENER, HARRY, Company E; neck and chest, severe, June 10.

HENRY, FRANCIS J., Company B; arm, severe, June 10.

JURRIER, WILLIAM J., Company E; arm; slight, June 10.

LASHELL, GEORGE M., Sergeant, Company B; elbow, moderate, June 10.

MACKLEM, HARRY, Company E; head, moderate, June 10.

MORRILL, ASA, Company D; cheek, severe, June 10.

MOSES, CASSIUS M., Lieutenant Colonel; forearm, moderate, June 10.

REED, ROBERT F., Corporal, Company E; chest, severe, June 10.

RYLOTT, THOMAS, Corporal, Company E; thigh, slight, June 10.

YOUNG, BERT E., Company B; patella, moderate, June 10.

FIRST IDAHO.

HUTCHINSON, HUGH, buttock, severe, June 6.

FIRST MONTANA.

CLEM, E. L., Company D; thigh, severe, June 10.

KRAMER, W. F., Company D; knee, slight, June 10.

SECOND OREGON.

DOUGHTY, CHARLES, Company H; hand, slight, June 3.

KIRTZ, EZRA, Company H; wrist, slight, June 3.

RANSOM, CLAYTON M., Company L; head, slight, June 3.

FIRST WASHINGTON.

DOBMAN, JOSEPH, Company G; leg, slight, June 6.

DIED FROM WOUNDS.

FOURTH CAVALRY.

BRANNIGAN, PATRICK, Company C; June 8.

DAILY, MELVIN P., Company G; June 5.

MILES, ROBERT E., Company C; June 5.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

CARLSON, CARL A., Company H; June 5.

FIRST COLORADO.

BOWSER, CLIFFORD H., First Sergeant, Company B; June 8.

DIED FROM OTHER CAUSES.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

GARRISON, FRANK L., Company I; cholera nostras, June 3.

KING, GEORGE A., Company L; meningitis, June 3.

FIRST MONTANA.

SAXTON, JOHN A., Company M.; typhoid fever, June 3.

SECOND OREGON.

CHOE, J. J., Company G; drowned, June 4.

O'DELL, RALPH A., Company A; dysentery, June 3.

UTAH ARTILLERY.

FINNGAN, OSCAR A., Company A; incarcerative colitis, June 4.

NEGRO TROOPS FOR GEN. OTIS.

24th and 25th Infantry Likely to be Ordered to Manila.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The War Department has under consideration an order sending the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry to Manila to reinforce Gen. Otis. The order has not yet been issued, but arrangements for relieving these regiments are being considered, and it is quite probable that they will be completed in a few days.

Both are colored regiments, and saw service in Cuba. It is believed the men will be able to withstand the climate of the Philippines better than the other troops. At present these regiments are somewhat scattered. Four companies of the Twenty-fourth are at the Presidio, California, and the stations of the other companies are: Two at Fort D. A. Russell, one each at Fort Douglas, Vancouver Barracks, Fort Harrison, Alcatraz Island, Bassinaboine, Dyea, and Spokane. Some of these companies were called into service under Gen. Merriam to suppress the riots in Idaho. Five companies of the Twenty-fifth are at Fort Logan, Colorado, and the others are one each at Fort Bliss, Apache, San Carlos, McIntosh, Wingate, Bayard, Sam Houston, and Huachuca.

Owing to possible troubles with the Indians if these posts are left entirely without garrisons, other troops no doubt will be sent to occupy most of them. Officials of the department are considering what troops are available for this purpose. Some of the posts are now occupied by a troop of cavalry, and possibly that will suffice. Some troops in the departments of the East and the Gulf are said to be available for relief of the Western posts occupied by the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Regiments. The sending of the regiments is part of the plan to give Gen. Otis 30,000 men.

Oregon Soldiers Homeward Bound.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Gen. Otis reports that the Oregon Regiment and Signal Company will leave to-day for San Francisco. The War Department officials are of the opinion that a mistake in cabling has been made. With this idea, Gen. Corbin has cabled Gen. Otis that the Oregon troops are to go to Portland.

New Commander for the Monadnock.

NEWPORT, June 12.—Capt. John McGowan has been detached from the training station and ordered to command the Monadnock at Manila.

SAY THE DOGS ARE POISONED.

An Expert, However, Declares that the Charge Made by West Side Owners Is Hard to Prove.

Complaints that their dogs have been poisoned have been made to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals by several residents of the upper west side of the city during the past few days.

Superintendent Charles H. Hankinson of the society explained yesterday that it was a very difficult matter to decide without holding an autopsy whether a dog has been poisoned or not.

"I don't say these dogs on the upper west side have not been poisoned," said Mr. Hankinson. "Neither do I say that they have. Most of the dogs have recovered.

"It is difficult for a veterinary surgeon to determine from an external examination whether a dog has been poisoned. There was a case on the east side not long ago where two dogs that lived in the same house, but belonged to different owners, died within half an hour of each other under circumstances that seemed to point to poisoning as the cause.

"One evening the owner of one of the dogs took his pet for an outing around the block. Soon after returning the animal expired, after manifesting symptoms that were declared by a veterinary surgeon to be undoubtedly those of poisoning. A little later the owner of the other dog took it out for an airing, also around the block, and on its return the animal showed symptoms similar to those of the other one, and likewise expired.

"This left no doubt in the minds of the owners that the animals had been poisoned. When autopsies were made on the two bodies, however, it was discovered that the dogs had died of paralysis. Neither had been poisoned.

"When it is discovered that the animals are poisoned it is a difficult matter to trace the culprit. A cowardly, evil-disposed person living down town, say, could put 'rough on rats' on pieces of meat and drop the poisoned morsels on lawns and in yards up town, and nobody would be any the wiser. Then there is a poisonous herb or grass that grows in vacant lots, and I have known dogs to eat of that.

"Of course, if direct evidence against a person criminally throwing poison to animals or exposing poison where animals can get it is produced, the guilty person can be easily prosecuted.

"The penalty for poisoning dogs is one year's imprisonment or $500 fine, or both.

"The following section of the code covering these points is interesting:

> A person who wilfully throws, drops, or places, or causes to be thrown, dropped or placed upon any road, highway, street or public place, any glass, nails, pieces of metal, or other substance which might wound, disable, or injure any animal, is guilty of a misdemor.

"The evidence against a person, however, must be conclusive in order to secure a conviction.

FAITH HEALERS ARE HELD.

Kinter and Saunders Bound Over at Buffalo on Charge of Manslaughter.

BUFFALO, June 12.—George H. Kinter, a Christian Science healer, and James C. Saunders, charged with manslaughter in the case of seven-year-old Ralph L. Saunders, son of the latter defendant, who died of pneumonia while under the care of Kinter at the residence of Capt. Semple, at Fort Porter, May 22, were held to-day by United States Commissioner Robinson for the United States Grand Jury.

THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

G. Waldo Smith Says Combinations Benefit Dealer and Consumer.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Mr. G. Waldo Smith of New York, President of the Wholesale Grocers' Association, was the only witness before the Industrial Commission to-day, in connection with the trust investigation. Mr. Smith refused to speak of combinations of capital as trusts. He asserted that there were no trusts and that the combinations were unjustly so called.

Mr. Smith detailed the particulars of the organization of the Grocers' Association, which occurred in 1888. He said that previous to this combination the wholesale grocers were selling many articles at cost price, including sugar, baking powder, and soap. There was then especial reason to complain of the price of sugar, he declared, and the wholesalers had given particular attention to securing co-operation with the sugar refiners so as to insure a slight profit.

The American Sugar Refining Company, he said, then controlled the manufacture of sugar, and the wholesalers had been able after much consultation to secure a uniform rate of 5 3-16 cents per pound, with the understanding that all who did not sell at a less price than this should have a rebate at the end of each three months of 18¾ cents on each 100 pounds of sugar purchased. This arrangement, said Mr. Smith, had continued until the present day, and would have relieved the grocers of the necessity of selling sugar at a loss if some of them had not made a cut on the price. There was no written contract with the refiners for a rebate, and those who made reductions secured them as did others who did not make them.

Mr. Smith said the erection of refineries by Arbuckle and Doscher had had the effect of rendering prices less certain. The witness confessed that he was a zealous advocate of the rebate system, contending that it afforded the only method of insuring an honest profit on business in certain articles.

Combinations of capital, Mr. Smith further said, were necessary to do the business of the world, and when any of them should reach a point at which they were making excessive profits, competition would spring up, and thus furnish an antidote for the only possible evil that might arise from them. He knew that the combination of the sugar refineries had resulted in a reduction of price, and it was also a fact that he was now able to buy three or four gallons of oil with the profit he formerly made on one gallon. Hence he argued that such combinations were in the interest of the consumer.

KIDNAPPERS' TRIAL DELAYED.

Marion Clarke Not Well Enough to Appear in Court To-morrow.

The trial of George Barrow, the leader of the kidnappers of little Marion Clarke, will not go on to-morrow, as word was received at the District Attorney's office yesterday that the child, who is suffering from the measles, would not be able to appear in court. The case will probably be transferred from the Supreme Court to the Court of General Sessions, and Barrow may be placed on trial before Judge Cowing next week.

At the home of Marion Clarke it was said that while the child was quite ill, no fears were entertained for her recovery. The disease, the physician said, is taking its regular course, and it is expected the child will have fully recovered in a few days.

Bella Anderson, alias Carrie Jones, was taken from her cell in the Tombs yesterday to the District Attorney's office, where she was closeted for some time with Messrs. Le Barbier and McCann. It is understood she gave information which will have an important bearing on the trials of Barrow and his wife.

More Aid for Christian Thompson.

The sum of $2 has been received by THE NEW YORK TIMES for Christian Thompson, the consumptive who was ejected, with his family, from 177 Huron Street, Brooklyn, last week. The sender signs himself "L. S. H." The money has been delivered to Mr. Thompson.

THE CHURCH HAT QUESTION.

An Object Lesson in Plymouth Church Choir Which May Solve the Problem.

Historic Plymouth Church, which has taken an active part in so many reform movements, has taken the lead in another, which has for its object the solution of one of the great problems of the day—the church hat question. The church hat question is second only to the theatre hat problem in importance. It probably contributes less to the world's sum total of internal profanity, because considerations of piety will restrain the average man from swearing in church, even to himself; but although no statistics of the increase in Sunday liquor selling resulting from the church hat are obtainable, it is believed that the strain caused by compressing and restraining so great a volume of profanity has driven many to drink.

It was reserved for Plymouth, or rather to its new Choir Master, G. Waring Stebbins, to take a practical step toward the solution of the problem, although the magnitude of the evil had long been recognized and pointed out in newspapers by funny men and others. The credit of the idea belongs to Mr. Stebbins, and in carrying it out he has the assistance of a chosen band of about a dozen of the prettiest girls in Plymouth Church.

Some weeks ago Deacon Samuel S. Ferris, in a Plymouth prayer meeting, caused a sensation by tackling the crying church hat evil and trying to throw it. He declared that on Sunday it was possible to hear the Rev. Dr. Hillis, but impossible to see him unless one had been born lucky. He said that the pressure of public opinion had forced the big hat out of the theatre, but that it had reappeared in mammoth proportions in church. He said that the women of Plymouth Church should take the lead in stamping out the evil, and that they should do it by taking off their own hats on the following Sunday.

The men in the audience looked gratefully at Mr. Ferris, but the women did not seem pleased. Sundays came and went, and the Plymouth hat grew larger and larger, till the top gallery became invisible to men who had fled to that eyrie in order to be able to catch an occasional glimpse of the eloquent pastor and see how he looked when preaching.

Then Mr. Stebbins hit on a practical idea. On Saturday night he gathered the young women of the choir around him and unfolded his scheme. It was greeted with trills of laughter and little squeaks of delight, and even with the clapping of gloved hands.

"We'll do it," they said.

On Sunday morning the men of the choir trooped in together and took seats in the back part of the choir loft. After them came a troop of pretty girls, otherwise stylishly garbed, but hatless. In Indian file they marched in and ranged themselves in front of the men and in full view of the congregation.

Such a thing had never been seen before in the fifty-odd years of Plymouth's history. The women members stared with surprise, and turned to their escorts to ask what was the reason of the innovation. The men smiled gleefully and told them. Then they colored up and tried to look on their hymn books or on the floor.

But it was useless. They could not help looking at Mr. Stebbins's object lesson, for it was in the most prominent part of the church, and the more the women tried to look elsewhere the more their eyes traveled to the twelve or fifteen dainty girls, sitting in hatless beauty right over the preacher's head. They could not take off their hats then—it would have made them conspicuous; but many a man who has sat Sunday after Sunday wondering what the pastor of Plymouth Church looks like is anticipating next Sunday eagerly in happy expectation that Mr. Stebbins's object lesson has not been thrown away.

INJURED IN A TRAIN WRECK.

Fifteen Persons Hurt in an Accident at Geneseo, Ill.—New York Victims.

CHICAGO, June 12.—As the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific west-bound express train pulled into Geneseo, Ill., 160 miles south of Chicago, at 9:50 o'clock last night, three cars left the track and crashed into a stock train standing on a siding. Fifteen persons were injured, the three passenger cars demolished, and the stock train locomotive disabled. Among the injured are: Mrs. A. Berlau of New York City, whose arms and chest are badly scalded, and George R. Dean and wife, Maysville, N. Y., who are less seriously injured.

Mrs. Anton Berlau is the wife of a broker of this city, and left her home at 946 Sixth Street last Saturday to meet her husband, who is at present in Kansas City. Her daughter received a telegram yesterday saying that she had been badly burned about the breast and injured in the thigh. Mrs. Berlau will continue West as soon as possible.

THE JACKETMAKERS' STRIKE.

Contractors Are Now in the Fight Against the Manufacturers.

The 3,000 children's jacketmakers who struck on Sunday for an advance of wages and for a change from the week-work system to the piece-work system were still out yesterday, and felt encouraged by the knowledge that the manufacturers have very large orders to fill, and the dealers who have given the orders are in a hurry to get their goods.

"Many of the contractors called yesterday on our Strike Committee," said Leader Isaac Sternin, "and told us that we had the best of chances to win if we pooled our issues. The contractors promised us financial aid, and said they would not open their shops until the manufacturers should yield and sign an agreement. We decided therefore to unite in this fight."

The knee pants makers, to the number of 2,300, did not go to work yesterday in accordance with their decision to strike for an advance of wages. Their troubles are similar to those of the children's jacket makers, and they have also adopted the same tactics, to help the contractors against the manufacturers.

CHILDREN NEARLY LOST AT SEA.

Got Into Rowboat When Nurse Was Not Looking and Floated Away.

Two children, Harold and Grace Osborne, had a narrow escape from being lost at sea on Sunday. They are the children of Surveyor Osborne, living at 186 Fifty-ninth Street, Brooklyn. Harold is nine years old and Grace is seven.

Their nurse took them to Fort Hamilton and became engaged in conversation with some other nurses and forgot to look out for her charges. They slipped away from her and went to the waterside in quest of adventure. They found a rowboat tied to a pole, and got into it. Harold undid the fastening and the ebb tide immediately carried the boat out through the Narrows and in the direction of the sea.

The nurse came running down to the water and tried to jump in after them, but was caught and dragged back by several men. John O'Donnell of 238 Halsey Street, a veteran of the Spanish war, threw off his coat and vest and plunged into the water. After swimming for a quarter of a mile he overtook the boat and soon had the children safe on land.

MEN MARCHED AS IF AT WAR.

First Battalion of the Twenty-third Regiment Had a Hard Day.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 12.—The First Battalion of the Twenty-third Regiment moved out of the State camp this morning at 9:30 under conditions as nearly resembling actual service as it is possible to make them. The men were in heavy marching order and moved out of camp as if leaving the base of supplies behind and liable to have trouble in forcing every step of their march through an enemy's country. Major David K. Case is in command.

The first stage of the journey lasted one hour, and then a rest of ten minutes was had. Scouts had a busy time repelling the supposed enemy. The first day's journey ended at the Croft farm.

The work of establishing the camp was well and quickly done. The theory of the country being hostile and infested with a harassing enemy was maintained.

The men were covered with dust and grime when they reached the camping ground. The roads are ankle deep in dust, and if the object was to make the men uncomfortable it succeeded admirably.

Cowperthwait & Sons' Athletes.

The annual outing and athletic games of the employes of Cowperthwait & Sons, Chatham Square, were held on Sunday at Southfield Park, New Dorp, Staten Island. A game of baseball between the married and single men resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 17 to 13.

THE DEMOCRACY IN 1900

National Committee Members on the Probable Issues.

THE TRUSTS VS. FREE SILVER

Difference of Opinion as to Which Should Be Made Foremost, and Also as to Expansion.

CHICAGO, June 12.—The Times-Herald has been asking the opinions of members of the National Democratic Committee as to what should be their party's battle cry in 1900—whether "free silver" or "down with the trusts," or both. The only member of the committee heard from who is in favor of dropping the free silver issue is Dr. Seth C. Gordon of Maine, but the others are almost unanimous in favor of giving the trust question a prominence it never has had in the platform of their own or any other party. Some say "militarism" or "imperialism" will be one of the prominent issues. Alexander Troup of Connecticut is alone in favor of adhering rigidly to the platform of 1896.

The signed statements of the committeemen are in part as follows:

Thomas C. McRae (Ark.)—In my opinion the National Democratic Convention should reaffirm the Chicago platform, and in addition denounce trusts, imperialism, and extravagance.

J. J. Dwyer (Cal.)—If the Philippine war is still in active progress in 1900, or if the President and his Pretorian guard are then actively engaged in carrying out their conspiracy to steal Cuba, and especially if both these foreign questions remain unsolved, there will be but one issue, and that will be imperialism. In that event, the Democratic Party will, in my opinion, declare against imperialism, and will win easily. In the absence of foreign issues the battle will be on the same lines as in 1896.

Adair Wilson (Col.)—In my opinion there is no doubt that in the next Presidential campaign the money question will be the leading issue. The Democratic Party has always opposed trusts, and possibly, in view of recent events, in its platform of 1900 public attention may be more forcibly called to this question, but in no such sense as to supplant the financial issue.

Alexander Troup, (Conn.)—Personally I favor the Chicago platform of 1896 as the paramount issue in the campaign of 1900.

Clark Howell, (Georgia)—The two questions which are now uppermost are imperialism and the concentration of capital in trusts and combines. As to the latter question, the general attitude of the party is already well defined in the National platform, and there is little doubt that it will follow the position already taken in its last National declaration by a more pointed and more emphatic utterance on the subject in the next National convention. To my mind, this is simply a collateral issue to the well-known demand of the party for currency reform, and we should continue to be as active on this line in the future as we have been in the past. As to the question of imperialism, expansion, or by whatever other name it may be called, I am inclined to think it would be very unwise for the party to commit itself now to any declaration pending the changing conditions which, as readjustment proceeds, will give the people of the whole country better data from which to reach a satisfactory conclusion as to the National duty. We are committed to the policy of establishing a free Government in Cuba. This we should make our honest effort to do. With respect to Puerto Rico, I see no reason why it should not be annexed as a part of the United States and governed for the present as a Territory, with a view of establishing ultimate Statehood. With reference to the Philippines, I should say, as a general proposition, that it is our duty to ourselves, to the world, and to civilization to first establish a sound and stable Government there before we consider the question of retreating and leaving the people and the property of these islands to the barbarous mercy of the Philippine insurgents.

C. A. Walsh (Iowa)—The Chicago platform of 1896 should be reaffirmed in all its parts in 1900, and its pronouncements against trusts made strong and explicit and a remedy for their prevention offered.

I. G. Johnson (Kansas)—The financial question is still the dominant issue, and all other economic questions are but collateral to it. The trust question has since 1896 become one of the first magnitude. The Democratic National Convention of 1900 will emphatically and specifically deal with this question. The Democratic platform of 1900 will also declare emphatically against the McKinley programme of colonization, imperialism, and British alliance.

Urey Woodson (Kentucky)—A year hence Bryan will be renominated upon the Chicago platform, unaltered save by such additions with reference to trusts, imperialism, and other new issues as may seem necessary.

Josephus Daniels (North Carolina)—The shibboleth of the campaign the Democrats will wage in 1900 will be, "Down with the trusts!" The Chicago platform will be reaffirmed, Bryan will be renominated, and all men who are opposed to trusts of all sorts and to militarism will be invited to join in a struggle to restore equal opportunity, which the trusts deny, and to crush the attempt to saddle Old World militarism upon this country.

B. R. Tillman (South Carolina)—I shall advocate the Chicago platform without taking out a single word, and would add to it strong planks against trusts and imperialism.

James M. Head (Tennessee)—In my judgment, the National Democratic Convention in 1900 should reaffirm every principle laid down by the Chicago Convention in 1896. The Democratic platform should also denounce in unmeasured terms the acquisition of territory by force of arms.

Dr. Seth C. Gordon (Maine)—Mr. Bryan will be our candidate, and the platform will not insist upon the sixteen to one doctrine, but will be a repetition of the bimetallic plank of 1892. This ought to suit the extreme silver men, and will do much toward overcoming the prejudices of many of the Eastern men who were opposed to the Chicago platform. The National Convention should take a strong stand against trusts.

John J. McHatton (Montana)—The battle cry of Democracy will be "free silver and down with the trusts."

W. H. Thompson (Neb.)—The battle cry of the Democracy in 1900 should be the financial question, as by it declared in 1896, and anti-trusts and anti-militarism, and anti-Anglo-American alliance.

True L. Norris (N. H.)—The watchword of the Democratic Party in the next campaign should be "Down with the trusts!" I am not in favor of repudiating the Chicago platform of the last campaign, but I do not believe the silver question should be, or deserves to be, placed in the forefront of subjects at issue. The Democratic Party should not declare itself in favor of expansion.

Frank Campbell (N. Y.)—It would be impossible for me at this time to answer definitely, for the reason that the conditions in this country are so changeable and we have been making history so rapidly since the Spanish-American war, having added new territory and increased our responsibility. It would hardly be safe at this time to predict what will be the most prominent feature of the Democratic platform of 1900.

Richard B. Comstock (R. I.)—The financial question is still very conspicuous, and is very likely to remain so. One of the results of the foreign war was the imperialist policy, and this may become a great, if not the leading, factor in the National campaign of next year. "Down with the trusts!" may also be a leading feature in 1900.

Peter J. Otey (Va.)—I think that the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform is a certainty, and hence the silver question will be no less prominent in the future than it was in the campaign of 1896, though the fight against trusts and imperialism and militarism will be equally pronounced.

William White (Oregon)—In 1900 the Chicago platform of 1896 will be reaffirmed in its entirety. Free silver will not be abandoned, but the fight will be against the money trust and industrial trusts as well. If the Democratic Party opposes the retention of Puerto Rico and the Philippines the party will be defeated at the polls.

Prof. Holdridge Hurt While Cycling.

HAMMONTON, N. J., June 12.—Prof. Newton C. Holdridge, the Supervising Principal of the public schools of this city, was thrown from his wheel to-day. One of his cheek bones was broken, a shoulder blade fractured, and he is seriously bruised. He is also bleeding from the ears. He did not regain consciousness until to-night.

To Investigate Tuberculosis.

WESTFIELD, N. Y., June 12.—Speaker Nixon of the Assembly has appointed the following committee, authorized at the regular session of the Legislature to investigate the subject of tuberculosis: Messrs. Witter of Tioga, Henry of New York, Fancher of Cattaragus, and Barrett of Erie.

For Town and Country.

We have in stock the largest and choicest collection of High-Grade Goods ever offered in the United States for furnishing country houses. It includes a full line of

Eddy Refrigerators

Our Standard for the past quarter century.

Crockery, China and Glass, Cutlery, Cooking Utensils, Cedar & Camphor Wood Trunks, Pantry, Bath, Hall, Cellar & Stable Furniture, Silver-plated Ware, Willow Ware, Water Coolers, Ice-Cream Freezers, Hammocks.

Goods carefully packed and delivered free at station within 100 miles of New York.

Orders by mail receive prompt and careful attention.

LEWIS & CONGER

130 & 132 West 42d St., Between Broadway and Sixth Ave., New York.

DR. TOMS CONVICTED OF ASSAULT

Threw Sulphuric Acid in the Face of a Man Who Threatened Him.

FREEHOLD, N. J., June 12.—Dr. Frank D. Toms, whose home is at Keyport, N. J., was convicted to-day of atrocious assault and battery upon William H. Smith. The assault occurred on April 30. Stories had been circulated in regard to Dr. Toms and Mrs. Smith. Smith called at the physician's office and is said to have threatened the doctor. Dr. Toms put him out, but he returned, and the doctor threw sulphuric acid on him. The stuff burned his face, neck, and hands, and destroyed the sight of the left eye.

Dr. Toms did not deny throwing the stuff, but claimed he made a mistake. He said he feared Smith was going to shoot him. He picked up what he supposed was a bottle of ammonia.

The extreme penalty which can be inflicted is seven years in prison and a fine of $1,000. The Court accepted $1,000 bail for the prisoner's appearance for sentence.

Youth on Trial for Murder.

Antonio Fischetti, seventeen years old, was placed on trial for murder yesterday in the Kings County Court. He killed Michael Quigley, a youth a little older than himself, on April 30 last. He admits the killing, but declares that it was done in self-defense. Quigley lived at 876 Kent Avenue. He was standing with some companions at Park and Kent Avenues, according to the prosecution, when Fischetti walked up to him and stabbed him from behind. The knife penetrated the lung and Quigley died in a few minutes. Fischetti and his friends ran away immediately after the stabbing, and he was arrested the next day.

Blessed by Archbishop Corrigan.

Archbishop Corrigan, assisted by Fathers Myhand and O'Flynn, yesterday afternoon blessed Calvary House, a home for women suffering from incurable cancer, at 5 Perry Street. This home was founded by Mrs. Annie Blount Storrs, a member of the "Women of Calvary" of Brussels, but originally a North Carolinian. She will have charge of the home. The order was founded in Lyons in 1842. Calvary House is the first home to be opened in America. Only widows can belong to the order. The new home contains eight beds, and will be enlarged. It will be opened on July 1, it is expected. It is supported by charity. The home, while conducted by Catholics, is nonsectarian.

Alleged Count Creates a Disturbance.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—A man claiming to be Count Rocco Deanovitch, a member of the Austrian nobility, was arrested on the street here for disorderly conduct. When taken before a Magistrate, the alleged Count said he was making a study of the prison systems of the world, and that he wished to go to jail. He was committed to the county prison in default of $400 bail.

Rescued by New York's Sailors.

NEWPORT, June 12.—Early this evening a strange man, accompanied by a lady, hired a rowboat, with the intention of rowing around the warships. When near Long Wharf a sudden squall struck the boat, capsizing it and throwing its occupants into the water. The steam launch of the flagship New York, in charge of Coxswain Peterson, was near, and the crew picked up the strangers, who were landed on the wharf.

Mother and Son Were Drowned.

FAIR HAVEN, Vt., June 12.—The bodies of Mrs. John Quinn and her twelve-year-old son, John, were found in the river at Eagle Bridge, N. Y., this forenoon. From the appearance of the bodies it is believed that they had been in the water since yesterday. The lad, who was subject to fainting fits, went fishing Sunday, and it is thought he fell into the river, and Mrs. Quinn lost her life in attempting to rescue him.

$5,000,000 Xelton Company.

TRENTON, N. J., June 12.—Articles of incorporation were filed with the Secretary of State to-day of the Xelton Company, with an authorized capital of $5,000,000. The company is organized for the purpose of manufacturing xelton, a substitute for rubber. The incorporators are Henry M. Landauer, Frank M. Wirgman, A. Reynolds of Philadelphia, and George H. B. Martin of New York.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:28	Sun sets...7:31	Moon sets..10:56

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:00	Gov. Isl'd..11:20	H. Gate.....
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:58	Gov. Isl'd..11:17	H. Gate....1:22

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JUNE 13.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
City of Washington, Progresso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
South Cambria, Inagua	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14.

Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Clenfuegos, Guantanamo	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Edam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maidana, Barbados	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Prinz Regent Luitpold, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16.

Talisman, Barbados	2:00 P. M.	.....

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamer Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June $13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June $18 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June $15 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June $23 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after June $9 and up to June $23 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June $25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after June $23 and up to July $7 at 6:30 P. M. on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive July 7.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Hongkong of May 11, Shanghai, May 15; Yokohama, May 23, and Honolulu, June 2, which reached San Francisco by the steamer Doric, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Wednesday, June 14.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JUNE 13.

Adirondack, Port Limon, June 6.
Chalmette, New Orleans, June 8.
Chateau Lafite, Havre, May 31.
Concho, Galveston, June 7.
Furnessia, Glasgow, June 1.
Kaiser Friedrich, Bremen, June 6.
Kansas City, Savannah, June 10.
Kansas City, Swansea, May 31.
Montauk, Gibraltar, May 24.
Montcalm, London, May 29.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, June 5.
Southwark, Antwerp, June 3.
Tresco, Para, May 24.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14.

British Empire, Antwerp, June 3.
Comanche, Jacksonville, June 11.
Evelyn, San Juan, June 8.
Grangense, Para, June 4.
Hekla, Christiansand, June 2.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, June 3.
Ohio, Hull, June 3.
Servia, Liverpool, June 6.
Winifred, New Orleans, June 9.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15.

Germania, Liverpool, June 7.
Horrox, St. Lucia, June 8.
Pretoria, Hamburg, June 5.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16.

Deramore, Gibraltar, June 3.
Patria, Gibraltar, June 4.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17.

Dunblane, Gibraltar, June 4.
Eddie, Gibraltar, June 3.
Manhattan, London, June 6.
New York, Southampton, June 10.
Umbria, Liverpool, June 10.

SUNDAY, JUNE 18.

La Bretagne, Havre, June 11.

Arrived.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool June 2, with mdse, and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Bakker, Rotterdam and Boulogne June 1, with mdse, and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 A. M.

SS Louisiana, Kemble, New Orleans June 7, with mdse, and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Bluefields, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Santelli, Havre June 4, with mdse, and passengers to Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Marquette, (Br.,) Gates, London June 1, with mdse, and passengers to the Atlantic Transportation Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3:22 A. M.

SS Finance, Sukeforth, Colon June 5, with mdse, and passengers to the Panama R. R. Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:36 A. M.

SS A. R. Thorp, (Nor.,) Askelund, Maracaibo June 2 and Curacao 3d, with mdse. to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 5:35 A. M.

SS R. F. Matthews, (Br.,) Horsley, Palermo, &c., May 20, with fruit to Phelps Bros. & Co.—vessel to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M. 11th.

SS Colorado, Risk, Brunswick, Ga., June 9, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Richmond, Catharine, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., June 12, 9:30 P. M., south, light, weather clear.

Sailed.

SS Europe, (Br.,) for London.
SS Peninsular, (Port.,) for Lisbon, &c.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Taormina, (Ger.,)

The Wanamaker Store

A Thing Accomplished

IN another column will be found the notice of the close of the Wanamaker Library offer. The winding up of this enterprise deserves editorial comment in our store news.

From the inception of the work down to this, the close of its greatest possible distribution, everything has been done on a large scale. The work itself speaks for itself, and one even slightly acquainted with the illimitable field of literature can realize the task of setting it within limits. The purchase of our edition of the work was the largest book transaction ever recorded. The distribution of the work through our stores undoubtedly surpassed by many thousands of dollars any similar effort on the part of any publisher or store. It surpasses even the totals reached by the Ridpath History of the World, sold by us last year. The real and obvious merit of the Library, joined with the low price at which we sell it, has accomplished wonders.

We will receive orders across our counters for this library during to-day and to-morrow, and mail orders through the week. Choice is confined to the medium-priced bindings. After this exhaustion of our edition the publishers assure us that no sets can be sold except at double our prices.

Another Word of Underwear

There are no longer the million-and-a-half pieces with which we began our White Sale. But there remain full lines in the best underwear purchasable for the money.

Such goods as these are not articles of commonplace selling. Perhaps you may think that good muslin underwear is simply good muslin underwear, and one piece much like another at the same price.

Not at all,—see these, made under our own supervision, under conditions affording few parallels for clean and careful work, and note (when you come), the difference in quality-for-price that results from an order for more than a million and a half of garments at one time.

GOWNS
45c.—Cambric; Empire neck; shield of plaits and point de Venise lace and insertion; lawn ruffle on neck and sleeves.
50c.—Muslin; Empire neck, with plaited cambric ruffle; shield of insertion and ruffle plaited.
75c.—Muslin; Empire neck, sleeves have lawn ruffles; shield of fine embroidery; broad revers.
$1.—Muslin; yoke of fine embroidery; square yoke, neck, and sleeves, edged with fine embroidery.
$1.—Cambric; Empire neck, with fine plaits and ruffle of embroidery; large collar and sleeves embroidery trimmed; ribbon at neck.
$1.25—Fine muslin; V neck; yoke of hemstitched plaits and rows of insertion; neck and sleeves embroidery trimmed.
$1.50—Nainsook; Empire neck, with row of insertion run with ribbon; plaited lawn revers; collar, revers, sleeves, and shield edged with Valenciennes lace.
Others up to $6.

DRAWERS
35c.—Muslin; deep ruffle of embroidery; plaits at ankle.
50c.—Muslin or cambric; deep ruffle of embroidery and plaits; or ruffle of lawn with torchon lace edge.
65c.—Cambric; ruffle of lawn, with cluster of plaits on and above ruffle; torchon lace edge.
75c.—Cambric; deep ruffle of lawn, with 2 rows of Valenciennes insertion and neat edge.
85c.—Cambric, deep ruffle of lawn, with clusters of plaits, tucked on lace edging.
$1—Cambric; deep ruffle of dainty embroidery; plaits above.
Others up to $5.
Second floor.

PETTICOATS
50c.—Muslin; deep ruffle of cambric; plaited.
75c.—Cambric; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn, with clusters of fine plaits.
$1—Muslin; deep cambric ruffle, with 3 rows of torchon insertion and edge of lace.
$1.25—Muslin; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn and ruffle of fine embroidery; cambric dust ruffle.
$1.50—Cambric; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn, with deep ruffle of dainty embroidery.
Others up to $17.50.

CHEMISES
35c.—Cambric; square neck of fine plaits; open front; neck and armholes embroidery trimmed.
50c.—Cambric; round yoke and armholes trimmed with lawn ruffle, edged with lace.
65c.—Cambric; square yoke of fine plaits and row of embroidery insertion; neck and armholes embroidery trimmed.
85c.—Nainsook, round neck, with row of torchon insertion; lace edge and ribbon on neck and armholes.
$1—Nainsook; round neck and armholes trimmed with Valenciennes lace run with baby ribbon.
Others up to $5.

CORSET COVERS
25c.—Cambric; square yoke front and back; neck and armholes embroidery trimmed.
35c.—Cambric; square yoke of fine plaits and torchon insertion; neck lace trimmed.
50c.—Full cover, with draw string; neck and armholes embroidery trimmed.
75c.—Cambric; vertical rows of Valenciennes insertion from round neck to waist in front; draw string at waist; neck and armholes lace trimmed.
Others up to $6.

More in Separate Skirts

There seems to be no end to the arrivals, but you take them as fast as they come in. The dollar skirt in white pique is a tremendous seller, and we keep the styles in it as fresh as fresh can be.

The wide-wale pique at $1.50 is another bird of passage. A lot comes in the morning and vanishes before night, so that's another style kept new.

The linen skirt at $3, and the splendid pique skirt at $3.50, are other popular favorites. And beyond them, a vast extent of higher prices and exclusive styles.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Petticoats and Corset Covers of China Silk

The light delicate, Summer dresses of lawns, organdies and like materials require just such pretty silk under-garments as these to have the proper effect. The skirts are prettily trimmed with insertion and laces, some with double ruffles, and are $6.50 to $9.

The corset covers have full fronts and finely plaited backs, with drawstring at waist. These are also attractively trimmed and are priced at $4.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

A Small Story On Corsets

Only a short story, for it's a small lot. They are Lillians and "P.D." and "C.P." makes, in short, medium and long waists;—for a small lot very well assorted. Some in whalebone, some in horn,—values at retail prices run up to $5 each. None less than $2 regularly. Choose at

$1.50, $1.75 and $2.50

Second floor, Tenth street.

Children's Short Dresses

This refers to the little ones of 6 months and up to 4 years. The gathering of dresses for them for warm weather wear is an interesting one, both in point of the very pleasing styles and the uniformly low pricing.

At 50c.—Of nainsook, with round yoke of insertion; neat embroidery on neck and sleeves; 6 mos. to 2 years.
At 85c.—Of nainsook; square yoke of lace and embroidery insertion; edging on neck and sleeves; 6 mos. to 2 years.
At $1.50—Of lawn; square yoke of plaits and insertion; finished with deep embroidery ruffle; deep hem and 2 rows of insertion on skirt; 1 to 4 yrs.
At $1—Of gingham; small plaits round yoke, finished with hemstitched ruffle; 2 to 4 yrs.
At $1.50—Of gingham; white pique yoke; deep ruffles trimmed with embroidery over shoulders; 2 to 4 years.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

White Aprons And Caps

We are showing an extensive variety of both. The aprons, all of lawn, made in various attractive styles at 18c., 25c., 50c., and on like advances up to $2.75.

Maids' Caps, at 6c. and up to 65c.
Nurses' Caps, at 15c. and up to 75c.

Second Floor, Tenth street.

Some Smaller Things for The Home

Novelty, tastefulness, excellence, inexpensiveness. There's a quartette of features that you see in the third floor showing over and over again.

There is an occasional demand for extremely elaborate finishings and hangings in Summer homes. We supply that demand thoroughly and sensibly. But the strong demand is for the "cheaper things that are just as pretty," and we do well with that sort of thing, too.

We say "inexpensive" in just the right sense. Prices are advancing, the demand is tremendous, and stocks cannot be large enough. There is no apparent reason for lowering prices on such goods as these, but we do it, just the same.

TAPESTRIES
All 50 inches wide. To-day's price per yard: 45c. and 50c., were 60c. and 65c.; 60c., were 85c.; 75c., were $1, 95c., and 90c.; $1, were $1.50, $1.35 and $1.25; $1.25, were $2 and $1.85; $2, were $2.50; $2.75, were $3.75.
TAPESTRY CURTAINS
Summer cottage curtains or portieres, marked now $2.50 a pair.
A few, in rich designs and seasonable coloring, are $2.50 a pair; were $3.
Sumptuous Oriental coloring and patterns, for dining-room or library, are $3.25 a pair; were $5, $4.75 and $3.75.
Other seasonable curtains are the light-weight cross stripe curtains in newest blends and patterns, now averaged at $2 a pair, from $3, $2.75 and $2.65.
IRISH POINT CURTAINS
Two admirable designs in this durable and effective lace, at $4.85 a pair. Have just been marked from $6.50 and $5.50.
ORIENTAL GOODS
Rare decorative effects in India print curtain pieces, at $1.50, $2 and $2.25 a pattern.
Same effects in yard square covers at 25c., 50c., 85c. each.
A small number of unusually rich Turkish silk stripe curtain patterns, at $4.50 a pattern.
FISH NET DRAPERY
One of the most universally appropriate and artistic of warm weather decorations; your choice of four colors; each variety four yards wide; at 50c. yd.
CUSHIONS AND PILLOWS
Fibre porch cushions, at 50c.
Many varieties of down-filled pillows in India print for $1.50 or $1.75.

Third floor.

Men's Serge Suits To Order— An Offer Repeated

It's a twice-told tale, but its importance warrants a repetition. The announcement, two weeks ago, that we were making to order suits of high-class serges at prices much under the usual custom tailors' charges brought a most satisfactory response. There can be no better tailoring than enters into these suits; the serges are of the finest; the fit and style *must* be right.

Of imported J. & T. Clay & Sons' serge, $30.
Of imported Martin's serge, $25.
Of best domestic serge, $20.
Double or single-breasted sack coats.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

New Things in Bicycle and Golf Hosiery

We have opened a complete and attractive line of light-weight wool and lisle thread goods in this important article of Summer sport and outing wear.

This importation covers the newest designs and combinations in solid colors, broken checks and diamonds, and represents the most care-taking and purse-regarding selection.

For comfort and economic qualities, as well as modishness of design, we may safely claim first place for these newcomers. Of course we have all the standard heavier weights if desired and in every desired variety.

Here are a few details from our list:—

At 50c. a pair—Plain or ribbed black cotton with white feet and cuffs of colored stripes. Also gray and white mixed with white striped cuffs.
At 75c. a pair—Fast black cotton with striped or fancy cuffs, and, at the same price, black lisle thread with white striped cuffs.
At $1 a pair—Fast black lisle thread with checked, striped or plaided cuffs; over one hundred styles and color combinations. At the same price, black English cashmere with striped cuffs, with or without feet.
At $2 a pair—English cashmere, with or without feet, in black, brown, gray or mixed heather, with cuffs in varl-colored stripes.
At $2.50 a pair—Hand-knit Scotch stockings in light, medium or dark mixtures with fancy cuffs and feet especially strong and shapely for bicycling, hunting or golfing.

Broadway.

Men's Madras Pajamas, $1.50

We made these ourselves from a lot of fine madras that came to us at about half market price. Thus the price $1.50 instead of $2.50, their actual, fair value. Numerous good patterns, all sizes, made in excellent manner.

Men's Furnishings Goods Store, Ninth street.

"Florentine Cabinets"

That's a trade name for a good paper box filled with excellent stationery. It is connected in this case with some manifestly good values. Paper selling is one of our specialties, as this offer would indicate.

A Cabinet, containing 120 sheets and 100 envelopes in either linen or satin finish; for Fifty-five Cents.
A Cabinet, containing 60 sheets and 60 envelopes, linen or satin-wove, for Eighteen Cents.

Good, clean, tasteful, high-class correspondence paper, despite the price.

Broadway.

Ready-Made Sheets and Pillow-Cases

If you read yesterday's papers you know that we are selling a really high-class (almost *highest* class) grade of sheets and pillow-cases for less than the price on much lower standards.

This, in the face of a steady advance in all cotton prices.

BLEACHED PILLOW-CASES
42x36 in., 10¼c.; lowest price heretofore 13c.
42x38½ in., 11½c.; lowest price heretofore 14c.
50x38½ in., 15c.; lowest price heretofore 18c.
BLEACHED SHEETS
72x90 in., 45c.; lowest price heretofore 50c.
81x90 in., 50c.; lowest price heretofore 63c.
90x90 in., 55c.; lowest price heretofore 68c.
99x99 in., 59c.; lowest price heretofore 63c.

Fourth avenue.

Belt Clasps Pretty—Cheap

Beautifully colored enameled and gilt clasps with four-leaf clover designs,—some have two pansies with rhinestone centres. A bright, finishing touch to a Summer dress. None in the lot would be considered more than fairly priced at 40c. and 50c. These are 20c. and 25c.

Trimming Store, Tenth street.

Japanese Fans

The Japanese know how to keep cool; —at any rate they have had centuries enough of experience in trying—so what they say are best in fans deserves respectful attention.

Here are the fans themselves. Priced all the way from 5c. each to $1 each, and covering all the variations in material and decoration that the facile Japs allow themselves.

Good choosing!

Broadway.

Boys' Negligee Shirts 50c. Each

These are of percales and madrases in new, neat patterns, and most of them are good dollar values. Collars and cuffs attached. Sizes 12 to 13½. Only 100 dozen at half a dollar each.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

The "Mudge" Canner and Sterilizer

This is an apparatus for the putting-up of fruits and vegetables. A demonstration of its advantages is given in the basement daily. Witness this and you'll doubtless understand our claim that the "Mudge" method is the simplest, quickest and most economical.

One cylinder, $3.50 Two cylinders, $5
Four cylinders, $7

A jar holder and book of desirable recipes with every canner, without charge.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

The Wanamaker Store.

Our edition of The International Library was bound in four styles. Two of these styles are sold out. Two are still on sale. Wednesday there will probably be one only. After Wednesday, absolutely none of any kind.

Only Two Days More

The half-price sale of The International Library ends Wednesday. Our special edition of this greatest of all collected libraries will then be sold out. This completes our largest transaction in books, a transaction measured by hundreds of thousands of dollars, over ninety (90) CAR LOADS of books and a **saving of one-half** to the members of The Wanamaker Library Club.

We regret closing the club, but the publishers refuse to sell us more at the special price, so our friends must profit by this offer before Wednesday, or not at all.

No More Cloth Sets

Some must be disappointed now, because only two styles of binding remain. The cloth sets and the full levant are all gone. The two that we still have are, fortunately, the two medium priced styles—the ones we specially recommend. Unless you call or write Tuesday you may be restricted to one style only.

Mail orders from out-of-town friends sent in direct response to this advertisement will be accepted throughout this week by special arrangement with the publishers. But no orders will be received at the counter after Wednesday. If you delay you must pay the regular price—which is double our club price.

The International is a COMPLETE LIBRARY in itself, a gathering together in convenient form of the best writings of the best authors of all times. It includes the choicest work of famous modern, mediæval and ancient writers, and covers the whole field of books since the dawn of letters.

In all, about 825 authors are represented and the selections are of generous and satisfying length. The editors' constant aim has been to have each piece complete, telling its own story and preserving its own interest.

The Library contains over 500 full-page illustrations, many of them being reproductions of the masterpieces of great artists gathered from the art collections of Europe. There are many scenes made famous by the pens of famous writers, and pictures of the homes and libraries of authors call up pleasing memories to the minds of all who love them for the hours of pleasure gained from their writings. Hundreds of full-page portraits of authors are also included.

To sum it all up, here are ten thousand pages of the best writings of the best writers who ever put pen to paper.

Mail this Coupon To-day. 6T13

JOHN WANAMAKER, New York.

Enclosed find $1 for membership in the Wanamaker Library Club. Send set to address below. I agree to pay balance in 15 monthly payments.

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

The Club Price Is Only One-Half the Publishers' Price

The complete set (20 big vols.), any binding, is sent to those joining the Wanamaker Club. The membership fee is ONLY $1. You are allowed ten days to examine the books. If you choose to return them, your dollar is refunded. If you keep them, you pay monthly for 15 months: $3 for half morocco, or $4 for rich three-quarter levant. The cloth style at $2 per month and the full levant at $6 per month, are all sold. We recommend one of the leather bindings as being more appropriate for so large a volume, and more durable. Specimen pages and full information concerning club membership mailed free.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts., N.Y.

FINISHING THE COLUMBIA

Men at Work on the Cup Defender on Deck and Below.

PREPARING TO STEP THE MAST

Big Oregon Pine Stick to be Placed in Position To-day or To-morrow—Steel Workers Strike.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 12.—A force of workmen resumed operations at 7 o'clock this morning on board the cup defender Columbia, lying at the wharf here. Several men were sent below to finish some riveting and bolting. Others were on deck finishing the fitting of the bowsprit cylinders and preparing for the stepping of the mast, which is the next important work to be done, and which in all probability will take place to-morrow or Wednesday.

The big Oregon pine mast is already lying upon blocks on the south wharf. The head has been trimmed, the bands fitted, and the cap made ready. The lower part of the mast has been smoothed off. The mast hoops have been oiled and are standing in rows on the wharf near the stick.

Capt. Barr was busy looking over the deck of the Columbia this forenoon, while his men were preparing to go on board as soon as the mast is stepped. The Columbia by daylight is still an object of much interest to sightseers. This morning early and all the afternoon people came to Bristol from distances to view the new boat. The flags and colors that were placed on the deck of the Columbia as she was being put overboard were taken down last evening and were not up to-day.

Matters in relation to the new steel spars for the Columbia are progressing. To-day the sound of riveting emanated from the south shop almost as much as it did before the launching took place. The steelworkers are pushing the construction of the steel boom, and some progress has been made on the steel mast.

About the only yacht now remaining in Bristol Harbor is the Defender. Her topmast was "struck" this morning and some of the head sails were stowed below decks. It is said that the Defender will be hauled out on the marine railway, from which the Columbia was launched, to a position outside the works. This would not necessitate taking out her mast. Her mainsail is covered. Riggers arrived from Boston to-day and at once took possession of the yacht.

Fourteen steel workers who were employed on the Columbia struck to-day because they did not receive the promised 10 per cent. bonus for getting the yacht out on time. Most of the men received the bonus, the dissatisfied ones being men who were occasionally absent from their work.

PLANS FOR THE SHAMROCK.

The Cup Challenger Will Cost Its Owner About $400,000.

LONDON, June 12.—It is said the America's Cup challenger Shamrock will not be launched until the beginning of July, the progress of work on her being retarded by the fact that her designer, W. Fife, Jr., is suffering from influenza.

According to estimate, the contest, from first to last, will cost Sir Thomas Lipton about $400,000. Capt. Hogarth and the crew of the Shamrock are preparing the rigging of the yacht.

Sir Thomas Lipton has invited Lady Russell of Killowen, wife of the Lord Chief Justice of England, to christen the Shamrock.

Yachts at Newport.

NEWPORT, June 12.—Steam yachts Narads, Sultana, Vergana, and Marietta and schooner yacht Constellation have sailed, and steamers Electra, Neckan, Ballymera, and Felicia, schooner Mohegan and sloops Carmita, Queen Mab, Yvette, Sistae, Zigeuner, and Kianorah are in the harbor.

Canadian "Freak" Wins First Race.

POINTE CLAIRE, Quebec, June 12.—The first race of the series for a special cup presented by James Ross, between the Dominion of the Royal St. Lawrence Club, the "freak," which won the Seawanhaka Cup last year, and the Yankee of the White Bear Club, St. Paul, Minn., was sailed this afternoon. The Dominion finished at 5:11:37, winning the first race of the series by about half a mile.

The crew of the Dominion is the same that sailed her against the Challenger last year in the Seawanhaka Cup series.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Canadian Pacific's Official Changes.

MONTREAL, June 12.—The Board of Directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway met to-day and accepted the resignation of Sir William C. Van Horne as President, immediately re-electing him as Chairman of the Board of Directors. Vice President T. G. Shaughnessy was elected President of the road. The reason for the change, as explained by Sir William Van Horne, is that the growth of the business of the road necessitated an extension of the executive duties, and Sir William is also anxious to be relieved of much of the routine which will now devolve upon Mr. Shaughnessy. It is probable that Mr. R. B. Angus, one of the Directors, will succeed Mr. Shaughnessy as Vice President. After the meeting President Shaughnessy announced the promotion of Mr. D. McNicoll, General Manager of Passenger Traffic, to the office of Assistant General Manager. It is said that Mr. Robert Kerr of Winnipeg will succeed Mr. McNicoll, and Mr. C. E. McPherson of Toronto, District Passenger Agent, will succeed Mr. Kerr as Passenger Traffic Manager, west of Fort William.

Brighton Beach Railroad Sued.

A complaint was filed yesterday in the Kings County Clerk's office in a foreclosure suit for $1,000,000 against the Brooklyn and Brighton Beach Railroad Company. The suit is brought by the Brooklyn Trust Company. It is alleged that bonds were issued for $1,000,000 to the plaintiff, as Trustee, in May, 1896, for the purpose of getting money to construct a new terminus. On Nov. 1, 1898, the road defaulted in the payment of interest, amounting to $25,000. The plaintiff alleges that the security for the payment of the bonds and interest is inadequate, and asks that the mortgage be foreclosed and the property sold. The plaintiff company also asks for a receiver.

Judge Jamieson Declines Presidency.

CHICAGO, June 12.—Ex-Judge Egbert Jamieson said to-day he had declined the Presidency of the Chicago Union Traction Company, offered him some time ago by the Elkins-Widener syndicate, which has secured control of the West and North Chicago street car systems. Judge Jamieson said he did not care to assume the responsibilities and burdens involved in the Presidency of the consolidated systems under the conditions named. A meeting of representatives of the new owners of the street car systems will be held here to-morrow to perfect the organization and elect a Board of Directors, after which officers will be elected.

Pittsburg Ticket Broker Convicted.

PITTSBURG, June 12.—The cases of Charles Devlin, John Greenwald, D. Waldschmidt, Charles Poerstel, A. Weiler, F. M. and F. L. Newberry, and E. P. Keary, ticket brokers, charged with misdemeanor in violating the law which forbids an agent to sell or trade tickets of any railroad, steamboat, or other passenger company, unless he has a certificate of authority from the officers of the company, came up to-day. The first case tried was that of E. P. Keary. He was found guilty. Counsel for the defence say the constitutionality of the act will be tested by taking the case to the Supreme Court.

Southern Iron Freights Advanced.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 12.—The railroads leading from the Southern iron field will advance the freight rate on pig iron 50 cents a ton June 21. A similar advance was made Feb. 6, making the total advance this year $1. The advance will apply to Ohio and Mississippi River points, where iron is destined for the Northwest and West. The rate to Southern ports for export purposes will not be increased. As a result of the advance iron, if the market can stand it, will go up another 50 cents. The advance puts the freight rates about where they were before the slump in 1894.

Nyack & Southern Road Incorporated.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 12.—The Nyack and Southern Railroad Company of Rockland County was incorporated to-day with the Secretary of State with a capital of $50,000, divided into 500 shares of $100 each. The railroad, about five miles in length, is to be operated from a point at Sparkill, Town of Orange, extending through Piermont and Orange, to Nyack. The Directors are Eben B. Thomas, George M. Cumming, John A. Middleton, Andrew Donaldson, Charles H. Coster, Henry G. Marquand of New York City, Abram S. Hewitt of Ringwood, N. J.; John G. McCullough of Bennington, Vt., and Arthur Turnbull of New York City.

Lake Shore's New Superintendent.

CLEVELAND, June 12.—President Newman of the Lake Shore Railroad to-day announced the appointment of W. H. Marshall, formerly of the Northwestern, to be Superintendent of Motive Power of the Lake Shore, vice G. W. Stevens, resigned. Mr. Marshall will also have charge of the car repairs.

VOLUNTEER SOLDIER IS INSANE.

Private Phillips of Middletown Held in Restraint at Scranton.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 12.—Word was received here to-day that Private G. Wallace Phillips, Company I, First New York Volunteers, which was recently mustered out, was found in Scranton, Penn., to-day, apparently demented. He became insane while at Honolulu, and when brought home was placed in the insane hospital at Washington, D. C. He was discharged from that place a few months ago. Thursday last he disappeared from his home in this city.

He rode his bicycle from here to Scranton, and when taken into custody there, told the police he was going to ride to Honolulu. He will be brought back to his home.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Capt. Taylor Off Duty, Leaving Capt. Sigsbee Senior Officer.

NEWPORT, June 12.—Capt. H. C. Taylor, commanding the battleship Indiana, hauled down his senior officer's pennant at sunset this evening and went on leave. On Wednesday he will deliver an address at the Troy Polytechnic Institute, where he has a son in the graduating class.

This leaves Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, commanding the battleship Texas, senior officer, and he will be in command of the squadron during the interval between Taylor's departure and Admiral Sampson's return, which will be most likely Wednesday, although it is reported that the Admiral may take a further leave of absence, and in all probability Capt. Taylor will be in command the greater part of the Summer, while the squadron is here and the Admiral is taking a much-needed rest with his family.

Naval Construction Near Completion.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—According to a report made to Chief Constructor Hichborn, the battleship Kearsarge is 91 per cent. advanced toward completion; the Kentucky is 89 per cent., the Alabama 85 per cent., the Wisconsin 70 per cent., the Illinois 65 per cent., the Maine 6 per cent., and the Ohio 5 per cent. The Albany, building in England, is 80 per cent. advanced. Of the monitors under construction, the Wyoming is set down at 8 per cent., the Florida at 7 per cent., and the Connecticut at 6 per cent. The Chesapeake is 90 per cent. advanced, and the submarine boat Plunger 85 per cent. The torpedo boats and destroyers range from 97 per cent. in the case of the Dahlgren to 2 per cent. in the case of the Stewart.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The Porter and the Amphitrite have arrived at Newport.

The Boston has arrived at Hongkong, from which port she will probably sail for home by way of Suez.

The Marietta has arrived at Tompkinsville.

The Raleigh went out of commission at Portsmouth Saturday.

The Detroit, with the remains of the late Gen. McAuley on board, is expected to arrive in Washington on the 20th.

The thirteen gunboats, remnants of the Spanish fleet in the Philippines, which were sold to the United States Army, have been turned over to the navy.

The Wilmington has been authorized to delay at Rio for fifteen days.

The auxiliary cruiser Peoria went out of commission at the Charlestown Navy Yard this afternoon. Her men will be transferred to the battleship Massachusetts.

Gen. Charles King Taken Ill Suddenly.

TACOMA, Washington, June 12.—Gen. Charles King, who recently returned from the Philippines, arrived here last evening to visit his cousin, Mrs. Emmons. During the evening an informal reception was tendered the distinguished soldier. While he was making a speech he was overcome by exhaustion, but a physician who was called says no serious results will follow. Gen. King has cancelled all of his engagements and will return to San Francisco soon.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Bostons Win Another Game from the New Yorks.

PITCHING OF CARRICK POOR

Champions Made Eleven Runs Before He Retired in Favor of Colcolough, Who Proved Effective.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	36	11	.766
Boston	32	14	.696
Chicago	28	20	.583
Baltimore	26	19	.578
Philadelphia	26	19	.578
St. Louis	27	20	.574
Cincinnati	23	23	.500
New York	21	26	.447
Pittsburg	19	26	.422
Washington	17	30	.362
Louisville	14	33	.299
Cleveland	8	36	.182

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Boston, 11; New York, 2.
Pittsburg, 5; Cleveland, 3.

Games To-day.

Boston in New York.
Brooklyn in Baltimore.
Philadelphia in Washington.
Pittsburg in Cleveland.
Louisville in Cincinnati.

Ineffective pitching enabled the Bostons to win another game from the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon. Carrick was the offender. The Bostons hit his curves from the start, and after they had piled up eleven runs Capt. Gleason called a halt. This was after two were out in the third inning, Colcolough replacing Carrick. The change worked well, and from then on not another Bostonian crossed the plate. Only three hits were made off Colcolough, and in the last five innings only fifteen men came to the bat.

Nichols, who pitched against New York, was hit harder than the score shows. There were several hard drives that looked good for a hit pulled down by the fielders, and in each case one or more bases were occupied. The Boston pitcher, however, showed class when bases were occupied, and would have scored a shutout but for a fumble by Long, which allowed the locals to score their two runs.

Tiernan played with the locals for the first time this season, replacing Foster at right field. He celebrated his return by making two clean hits off Nichols. Gleason was also very much in the game in the hitting line.

Tenney, the Bostons' first baseman, was fined $5 for addressing a sarcastic remark to Umpire Lynch. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V.Halt'n, cf.	1	1	2	0	0	Stahl, rf.	2	2	3	0	0
Wilson, ss.	0	1	1	4	1	Tenney, 1b.	2	3	13	0	0
Tiernan, rf.	0	2	0	0	1	Long, ss.	1	1	5	4	2
Doyle, 1b.	0	0	9	1	0	Collins, 3b.	2	2	0	3	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	3	5	3	0	Duffy, lf.	1	2	2	0	0
O'Brien, lf.	0	0	4	0	0	Lowe, 2b.	0	0	3	5	0
Warner, c.	0	3	4	2	1	Stafford, cf.	1	0	0	0	0
Hartm'n, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0	Clarke, c.	1	1	1	0	0
Carrick, p.	0	0	0	0	1	Nichols, p.	1	1	0	2	0
Colough, p.	1	2	0	1	0						
Total.	2	12	27	12	5	Total.	11	12	27	14	2

New York.	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2
Boston.	3	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	—11

Stolen bases—Gleason, Stahl, 2. Two-base hits—Nichols and Gleason. Three-base hit—Duffy. Double plays—Long and Tenney; Lowe, Long, and Tenney; Wilson, Gleason, and Doyle. First base on balls—Off Carrick, 2; off Colcolough, 1; off Nichols, 3. Struck out—By Carrick, 1; by Nichols, 1. Passed balls—Warner, Clarke. Wild pitch—Nichols. Left on bases—New York, 12; Boston, 3. First base by errors—New York, 2; Boston, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Warner.

Pittsburg, 5; Cleveland, 3.

CLEVELAND, June 12.—Cleveland and Pittsburg played an interesting game today. The visitors did the best work in the field. There was good hitting on both sides. Score:

Cleveland.	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3
Pittsburg.	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	—5

Base hits—Cleveland, 11; Pittsburg, 11. Errors—Cleveland, 4. Batteries—Cleveland, Hughey and Schreongost; Pittsburg, Sparks, Leever, and Bowerman. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney.

No Game in Baltimore.

The Brooklyns were again unable to play in Baltimore yesterday on account of wet grounds. Two games will be played today. The Philadelphia-Washington game was also postponed on account of wet grounds.

Ball Players Acquitted in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, June 12.—The members of the Buffalo and Kansas City baseball teams who were arrested at the close of yesterday's game for violating the Sunday law, were acquitted by a jury this afternoon.

Other Games.

At Rochester—Rochester, 19; Syracuse, 1.
At Paterson—Richmond, 9; Paterson, 0.
At Springfield—Springfield, 5; Worcester, 3.
At Newark—Allentown, 11; Newark, 0.
At Hartford—Hartford, 4; Providence, 3.
At Toronto—Toronto, 8; Montreal, 5.
At Providence—University of Pennsylvania, 8; Brown, 2.

JAIL FOR SWINDLER OF LAWYERS

George Smith, who possesses several aliases, was sent to prison yesterday for three months by Magistrate Olmsted, in the Centre Street Court. Smith, it is claimed, has made his living for some time past by swindling lawyers. His method was to visit a lawyer and exhibit injuries which he pretended were received in an accident on the Third Avenue Railroad. Then he would retain the lawyer to bring suit against the railroad company for damages. On the strength of this, it is alleged, he would borrow money from the lawyer and then disappear.

None of his victims appeared against him, and the Magistrate, acting on the testimony of detectives, imposed sentence for vagrancy.

Mr. Nicolson and Major Keck.

In yesterday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, under the heading "Lecture by Major Keck," it was stated that in introducing him John Nicolson, Jr., said that "he was the man who ascended San Juan Hill and turned the tide in favor of the Americans on that day." This, Mr. Nicolson writes to THE TIMES, was incorrect. He states: "Although the gallant Major contributed as much as any officer to the success of the memorable charge, yet no reference was made to comparative results of individual efforts."

"FIREPROOFINE"
USE IT IN THE WASH

4th of July insurance against fire accidents. No further use for fire escapes if you make your clothing, curtains, draperies, etc., proof against fire.

"FIREPROOFINE" makes everything non-inflammable, is cheap, odorless, and will not injure any fabric. Perfectly simple and simply perfect. Quart Bottle, 35 Cents.

FOR SALE BY John Wanamaker, New York and Philadelphia; Lord & Taylor, H. O'Neil & Co., Bloomingdale Bros., R. H. Macy & Co., Siegel-Cooper Co., H. C. F. Koch, Edward Ridley & Sons, Ehrich Bros., Adams & Co., Abraham & Straus, A. D. Matthews & Co., Frederick Loeser, and all other representative dealers.

Fabric Fireproofine Co., 261 E. 23d St.

THE RACES AT GRAVESEND

Chamblet Stable Disqualified in the Steeplechase.

HAD RUN FIRST AND SECOND

A Dead Heat Between Mischievous and Last Cord in the First Race of the Day.

Those who played the steeplechase which wound up the racing at the Gravesend track yesterday afternoon, particularly those who backed the favorites—the Chamblet Stable, White Garters and Diversion—had a lot of grumbling. The pair finished first and second, as named, after a very pretty chase in which White Garters led the field from one end of the route to the other. But in the second time around the field White Garters ran outside the red flag marking the course, a fact which the crowd did not notice, perhaps, but which Mr. H. W. Smith, who owns and rode King T., did notice. The latter horse finished in fifth place, and Mr. Smith at once called the attention of the Stewards to the fact that Holden, who rode White Garters, had not gone the correct course. The Stewards had all the riders before them, and from the mass of statements found that Mr. Smith's charge was correct. So there was nothing else for them to do than disqualify the stable under the rules and take away both the first and second money from the horses that had won it and divide the purse between Westown, Governor Budd and King T., who had gone the course correctly and finished in third, fourth, and fifth places, respectively. The decision was not reached until two-thirds of the crowd had left for home. The race was the prettiest of the afternoon as a spectacle, all seven of the starters except Populist, who went down at the second jump, going the course in very clever style. The Chamblet pair, however, had more speed than the others, and so won very cleverly. Diversion acted as whipper-in until two miles of the course had been run, when he easily passed all the field and could have won had his rider so willed it. But his stable companion, White Garters, had the race in hand, and so there was no apparent necessity for his getting the first money and the penalty of additional weight in future races.

Mr. Chamblet has made an appeal from the decision of the Stewards to the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association. He admits that White Garters was rightfully disqualified, but Diversion, his other entry, which ran second, should not have been disqualified, he claims. The appeal is made on the grounds that horses are never disqualified unless there has been foul riding, or a horse finishes short of the stipulated weight. The decision of the Stewards, Mr. Chamblet claims, is contrary to all racing customs in this country or England.

Saddlecees's victory in the fifth race, for which he was an overwhelming favorite, was the fifth consecutive purse this very consistent and good colt has put to the credit of his lucky owner, who bought him out of a selling race at the Aqueduct track. It was little more than an exercise gallop for him, and, although La Foudre was close to him at one time, he always had the foot of the Leigh colt and won as he pleased.

After the second race, which was won by Primate, the second choice in the betting, he was bid up to $1,500, which was $900 above his entered selling price, and then bought in by his owner, John E. Madden, for an additional bid of $5. Just after he got the colt back to the paddock after he got the colt back to the paddock after he got the colt back to the paddock

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.... .....Printing House Square
Up-town .....1,260 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON ....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, General: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Main: Saarbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Lescher & Co.

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TWELVE PAGES.

COERCION FOR NEW YORK DEMOCRATS.

The Populists and 16 to 1 men now in control of the Democratic organization are resolved that there shall be no bolting from the National Convention next year. It is their present intention, according to report, to seat none but free-silver delegates. The National Committee meets in Chicago on July 20. A resolution will be offered declaring that delegates will be seated only from those States in which the party has accepted and indorsed the Chicago platform. Delegates offering credentials from any State Convention which refused or omitted to declare that the principles of the Chicago platform of 1896 are good Democratic doctrine will be excluded.

This is aimed at New York. The Bryan men are planning, not merely to bring New York into line, but to secure control of the Democratic Committee and organization in the State.

The situation here is peculiar. The Democratic organization in New York is perfectly regular and technically in good standing, although the leaders, the committee, and the party are opposed to BRYAN, to free silver, and to the Chicago platform. At the Saratoga Convention of June 24, 1896, resolutions favoring international bimetallism—practically the same as those of the St. Louis Republican National Convention—were adopted. No nominations for Governor and Presidential Electors were made. In September, after the Chicago mischief had been done, a second State Convention was held in Buffalo, at which a free-silver platform was adopted and State candidates named who accepted the Chicago platform.

Purely for the sake of regularity, and not from acceptance or conviction, the organization leaders, with some conspicuous exceptions, supported the Chicago candidates and platform. Mr. BRYAN and his friends may have had their suspicions that Senator MURPHY and the other organization leaders who supported him had really no more liking for him or his principles than ex-Gov. FLOWER, who opposed him openly, or Senator HILL, who took no part in the canvass. But officially the Democracy of New York kept to the strict line of regularity. According to party usage and the law of the State no ground exists for an attack by the Bryanites upon the regularity of the State Committee or upon Mr. FRANK CAMPBELL as the New York member of the Democratic National Committee.

The Syracuse Convention of the New York Democrats last Fall was dumb upon the subject of free silver and the Chicago platform. The doctrines of Bryanism were shut out of the discussions of the canvass. Recently Mr. CROKER, who, as the leader of Tammany, has a position of great influence in the organization, has declared against free silver. It now seems certain that the State Convention next year will decline to affirm the principles of the Chicago platform, will not adopt free-silver resolutions, and will not instruct the seventy-two delegates of the State to vote for BRYAN in the convention. Judging from present indications New York will share this honorable distinction with no other State. In Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Maryland the Democrats last year manifested a disposition to drop free silver. They ought to be strengthened in that purpose by the increasing evidence that the great industrial awakening of the country has made dishonest money a fatal issue, but we fear that their leaders cannot be depended on to take the wise and courageous course. In New York that course will be followed by the Democrats. The Bryanites know it, and they are making early preparations to make their convention unanimous for dishonor and defeat by securing a silver delegation from this State.

Democrats do not need to be told that the National Committee has not a vestige of authority to impose a test of opinion or of allegiance to a principle or a candidate upon the delegates of a State. It is new doctrine, indeed, for the party of State rights to set this example in centralization. Of course, the States are the supreme authority, and the committee has no power to establish regulations other than those it is instructed to establish by the delegates of the States assembled in the National Convention. A little thing like that would never trouble the Bryanites, however. They are not Democrats, and despise the traditions and customs of the party.

We may expect any outrageous and revolutionary thing of the men who secured their two-thirds majority in the Chicago Convention by such high-handed measures as the throwing out of the Michigan sound-money delegates. Therefore, having made the arbitrary rule that none but instructed free-silver delegates shall have seats in the next convention, the Bryanites will await the action of the New York Democrats. If their convention refuses to comply with the edict of the National Committee, the rump of a Bryanite organization here will issue a call for a convention, they will go through the form of holding primaries, a State Convention will assemble, and a delegation of seventy-two properly instructed vassals will contest with the regular delegation the right to have seats in the National Convention. The Committee on Contested Seats will admit the silver delegates with a whoop. That act will destroy the regularity of the present Democratic organization in New York. A State Committee made up of Bryanites will be formed and the real Democracy of the State will be out in the cold.

Such lawless procedures will, of course, disrupt the party. It would be more accurate to say that they will widen the breach that already splits it. It is not improbable that there will be another convention and other candidates who will command a much more numerous support than PALMER and BUCKNER had three years ago. It was easy for Democrats to vote for MCKINLEY then. It will be much harder next year, not only because of his tolerance of ALGER and because of the dissent of many Democrats from his war policy, but because in the beginning of his Administration he made the serious mistake of putting the McKinleyizing of the tariff ahead of the strengthening of the currency. As the Bryanites will be sure to go stark mad at their next convention, the sane men of the party will be found the more ready to leave them. There will be a large demand for a Democrat of the old faith as a candidate, and such a candidate will be nominated.

The Democratic Party must go through such a time of division and disagreement as it went through in 1860 before it can again become united and regain the confidence of the country. In that year there were three Democratic candidates for the Presidency—DOUGLAS, BRECKENRIDGE, and BELL, for BELL was at least an anti-Republican candidate. Subservience to the slave power was then the destroying force, just as subservience to Populist delusions is the force that now impels the Bryanite leaders to split the party by their folly, their narrowness, and their intolerance. The Democratic candidates will all be tremendously whipped next year. If the party were in the situation in which it made the canvasses of 1884, 1888, or 1892 it would win. After the break-up of 1860 it took twenty-four years for the Democrats to elect and inaugurate a President. The Bryanite leaders are so much more stupid than the old slave party leaders and their capacity for management is so far inferior that we predict this time a speedier regeneration. It must be remembered, however, that while the organization continues to be directed by the Bryans and Joneses and Altgelds a great number of Democrats are contracting the habit of voting the Republican ticket.

MR. HAUPT'S SURPRISING CHARGES.

The appointment of this commission is simply another game of procrastination, brought about by the allied opposition to the United States getting possession of a short route to the Far East. This opposition is powerful and active. It never rests, and when you come to analyze it, it is enough to make one despair. To begin with, there is the technical commission, composed of English, French, German, and other engineers, who made their headquarters here last year. Then there is the transcontinental railway opposition, who believe the canal would hurt their business. Then there are the Panama Canal interests. The millions that have been squandered in that scheme and the general impracticability of it are matters of common knowledge. No Frenchman can be found to invest a penny in it. But the company that now controls it bought it for a song and wiped out all the former obligations, and is working upon it to-day. The Government of Colombia gets $100,000 a year out of it, and it is to its interest to keep the work going. But the great game is to saddle the Panama Canal upon the United States; that is, to make this country pay for it. France will always own the canal if it is ever built.

Then there is England. She is only one of the European nations, but her trade with the Far East is great, and she fears she will lose it if the canal is built. * * *

Now, this commission is composed of some of the ablest men in the country. But the fact is that all the wheat has been thrashed out of the thing already. Two years have been spent and a lot of money consumed and an elaborate report has been made, but who has seen it? If that report were published, as it ought to have been, the people would know by this time why the canal is not being built. This commission will go down again, spend another two years, and the same story will be to tell over again. One opposition is too powerful.—Mr. LEWIS M. HAUPT of the new Isthmian Canal Commission.

We are informed by dispatches from Washington that Mr. HAUPT will be called to account for this exceedingly frank utterance. If he denies saying what he is reported to have said, that explanation will be accepted. If he admits that he made the statement he will be removed from the commission.

That would protect the dignity of the commission and of the President. But it would leave us quite in the dark as to the truth of Mr. HAUPT's charges. Is not that a matter of almost as much importance as the punishment of the offender or the protection of the President's and the commission's dignity?

The charge that secret influences have long delayed the beginning of the Nicaragua Canal is a grave one. A series of circumstances, some of them of a curious and perplexing nature, lends verisimilitude to what Mr. HAUPT says. The American people, who long ago became convinced that an isthmian canal was necessary and ought to be built, are not reached by these mysterious influences. They are getting to be curious to know about them. The President may be assured that the truth will one day come out. The people generally manage to find out about such things sooner or later.

We should think it would be a good plan to invite Mr. HAUPT to Washington and give him an opportunity to tell what he knows. It is a great mistake to suppose that the scandal will be suppressed by dismissing him from the commission.

MR. COLER'S CONEY ISLAND PROJECT.

If Mr. COLER could have the entire guidance and management of his plan to convert Coney Island into a public park, there would be very little disinterested opposition to it.

The plan in itself, if carefully developed and honestly and efficiently carried out, is a noble one. The island is in many ways admirably adapted for a public pleasure resort. It lies within easy reach of the thickly populated portions of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn. It is already connected with these by numerous lines of electric and steam cars, which can easily be developed to meet many times the present travel. Lines of water communication are feasible, giving a delightful half hour to hour in the trip, and these also can be indefinitely increased with the growth of traffic. The chief attraction of the island is, of course, the beach, with its varied views of the ever-varying ocean and the distant Highlands of Navesink, and with the still more varying and almost equally entrancing views inland across New York Bay and Gravesend Bay at the west end, and Sheepshead Bay at the east end. For pure delight of the eye there is nothing richer, finer, more subtle and satisfying within many miles of New York. For surf bathing the beach, with proper management, is excellent, while still-water bathing and swimming as well can be provided amply. The soil of the island is nearly pure sand; it is, in fact, a mere sand bar, rescued from the sea; but it will support a considerable variety of very lovely and picturesque growth, from the stunted cedar that used to give charm to the West End, to the hardy rose bushes and vines that now adorn some of the hotel grounds. For lawn it is not well adapted, though much could be done with skillful management. Roads of excellent sort for carriages, bicycles, and pedestrians are everywhere feasible.

Already Coney Island is visited by hundreds of thousands every week in the warm season. For two classes there is now plenty of attraction—for those who can afford the relative seclusion and the good order to be obtained at the larger hotels east of the concourse, and for those who do not object to the vicious and vulgar features that prevail more or less between the concourse and the exclusive little residence park known as Sea Gate at the extreme west end. For the infinitely greater number belonging to neither of these classes there is scant provision. It is to them that Mr. COLER's plan proposes to dedicate the island, making it beautiful and enticing for the most fastidious and orderly, quiet and safe for all. Unquestionably that is a noble object, perfectly within the legitimate scope of public expenditure, sure to repay manyfold the money devoted to it, and presenting favorable conditions really marvelous in their scope and variety. The arguments that fully justify the great system of wide and highly developed parks, stretching across the territory of our city from the Hudson to the Sound and including Prospect Park and the shore-road improvements in Brooklyn, apply even more strongly to the creation of this seaside pleasure ground. Any one who will go early to Coney Island of a Summer Sunday morning and try to estimate the amount of innocent pleasure and wholesome invigoration afforded to the thousands of children and grown people scattered along the unkept beaches, and will then try to estimate the value of this multiplied a thousand times to our swarming population, will have no doubt as to what the city can do and ought to do in this region.

Two objections naturally present themselves. One is that the vice and vulgarity now in possession of a large part of the island will be scattered to adjacent places. The statement is correct, but as an objection it has no force. Coney Island will be freed for the use of a vast body of our citizens and their families, to whom it is now barred or who use it at a wanton risk. It is not to be expected that vice can be exterminated in the vicinity of a great city, but it can be driven from our best pleasure resort to places where it must be sought in order to be reached. It need not be permitted to contaminate and blast the only seaside pleasure ground within reach.

The second objection is more serious. It is the grave risk that this splendid enterprise will fall into the hands of corrupt and reckless politicians such as now control the organization of the party in power in the City Government. No one can know better than Mr. COLER the reality of that danger. His project need not, if properly carried out, be unduly costly. In the hands of the politicians it could be made very costly indeed. But even its cost under such conditions would not be the worst thing involved. Far more formidable is the risk that the great park would not be the beautiful, clean, orderly, and wholesome resort he means it to be. This is the real objection to which the Controller should address himself.

There never was a more ample opportunity for a Municipal Government to devise and execute an enterprise of such beneficence. But there should be security that it will be carefully studied out by persons of ability, experience, and established character, in order that the very best results may be obtained, and then that it will be administered skillfully and honestly. The City Government that sent Chief DEVERY to Coney Island to watch idly the violation of the law at the Athletic Club last week is hardly in a position to offer that security. From what other source does Mr. COLER propose to obtain it?

DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND GRAND JURY.

All improvements in the administration of justice are of public interest, and every innovation is presumably intended to be an improvement. Innovations in the customs and manners of lawyers are just now particularly rife. We observe with interest that Prof. KENNESON of the Law School of the New York University has made one in telling his graduates that they must begin practice under serious disadvantages, caused by the prevalence of "ignorance and political favoritism" upon the bench of this city. We do not know whether the professor has been admitted to practice in this city, and has thus become an officer of the courts which he takes this peculiar method of honoring. But we do know that he does an injustice to many of our Judges, and we believe that he does an injustice, to say the least, to a majority of them, in saying what he says. It will be agreed that it is a public offense to charge partiality upon the administration of justice and thus to undermine the public confidence in it, without adducing any proof, and the higher the authority the graver the offense. It might be expected, perhaps, from an irresponsible "yellow journal," but from a professor in a law school it creates a certain surprise. It will be agreed that it is, at any rate, a departure from the manners and customs of such institutions.

A still more interesting innovation has been introduced into the practice of the criminal law by one of our able District Attorney's able assistants. This assistant is Mr. OSBORNE, whose conduct of several criminal cases has aroused the interest of laymen and the surprise of lawyers. The innovation consists in a public criticism of the testimony given before the Grand Jury by certain witnesses, and of the Grand Jury for admitting or inviting such testimony. Also, and perhaps even more remarkably, the Assistant District Attorney publishes a criticism of the Grand Jury for failure to find an indictment which in the opinion of himself, a lawyer whose professional reputation was at stake with the indictment, ought to have been found. It will be agreed that this is a most amazing innovation upon the proprieties of the practice of the law as heretofore understood in English-speaking communities. French drum-head courts-martial alone may have furnished precedents for it.

One of the persons chiefly and most naturally astonished by this performance is the foreman of the Grand Jury in question, Col. W. C. CHURCH, who makes known his astonishment and indignation in a published letter. It is perhaps scarcely to be wished that whenever the Grand Jury "ignores" a bill by which an assistant in the office of the District Attorney sets store, a public controversy should thereupon ensue between the baffled prosecutor and the baffling Grand Jury. But it is also clear that in this case it is not the conservative foreman, but the innovating prosecutor, who is responsible for the new departure. Col. CHURCH'S rejoinder is very neat, very good tempered, and very conclusive, being a simple showing that the statements attributed to the Assistant District Attorney in the newspapers are entire misstatements of the facts of the case, so far as the behavior of the Grand Jury is concerned. The conclusion of Col. CHURCH'S letter is so neat as to be worth printing over again: "Perhaps I should have left this correction to him, but the pressure upon the District Attorney's office is so constant that he may not find leisure for it."

Interesting as Mr. OSBORNE'S innovations upon the proprieties of the practice of the criminal law as heretofore understood undoubtedly are, we should doubt whether they would commend themselves to the profession or to the public. Their main interest is in the showing that they make that our able District Attorney has managed to permeate his whole office with that tact, sagacity, and unfailing common sense which are so eminently the ear-marks of his own intellect.

NUGGETS.

Not Uncommon.

Diggs—Money talks, you know.
Biggs—No. I don't know anything of the kind. I never was able to get within speaking distance of it.—Chicago News.

She Carried Him Off.

Huntley—Funny thing, that elopement of Miss Longwaite and young Snipper.
Author—Elopement? That was an abduction!—Philadelphia North American.

Signboards Needed.

Fair Cyclist—Where do these roads lead to?
Native—One on 'em leads to my 'ome, an' t'other goes straight on.—Boston Traveler.

THE FRIENDLY VISITOR.

Leslie W. Sprague in Christian Register.

To homes of poverty she went,
Just as a friend,
Upon Love's errand humbly bent,
That she might lend
Some of the faith, the hope, and cheer
Which blest her life,
To those who need to come more near
The peace through strife.

She took no purse, no worldly goods:
She was a friend.
She gave but words, from loving moods
Which heartward tend.
She spoke of simple things, and real,
Those which change not
If plenty crowns or great needs seal
Our human lot.

Great meed of trust, and lasting zeal
For what is good.
She took the poor, and gave rich meal
Of strengthening food.
She clasped a hand, to fill a heart
With precious store;
She gave but hunger for that part,
Not less, but more

Than all the things for which men long
Or toil to get—
The love of being, pure and strong.
And though she met
With scorn from those who listened not,
Wishing but bread,
Her simple word brightened their lot,
Whom thus she fed.

ON CIVIL SERVICE RULES

Everett P. Wheeler Strongly Criticises the President's Order.

A LETTER TO SECRETARY GAGE

No Aid Against Bryan in 1900 If the Changes Stand—The Secretary's Reply.

The following is a copy of the correspondence which has passed between Everett P. Wheeler, a member of the Executive Committee of the Civil Service Reform Association, and Secretary Gage of the Treasury regarding recent changes in the civil service rules.

Mr. Wheeler's letter is as follows:

New York, June 8, 1899.

The Hon. Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury:

Dear Sir: The newspapers have recently contained a statement of an interview with you in reference to the changes just made by the President in the civil service rules. If you are correctly reported in this interview, you have been misinformed in regard to the character of the changes and the justification for them. The matter is of such great consequence that I feel bound to call your attention to the actual facts of the case and to the law under which the President acted.

I write to you because you are reported as stating that you advised the change and because the friends of civil service reform have always supposed that you were sincerely in favor of the reform and desirous of administering the public business in an efficient and businesslike way.

The second section of the Federal Civil Service act of 1883 has never been repealed and is binding upon the President. It requires that the civil service rules to be promulgated by him shall declare "as nearly as the conditions of good government will warrant"—

First—For open competitive examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for the public service now classified or to be classified hereunder. Such examinations shall be practical in their character, and so far as may be shall relate to those matters which will fairly test the relative capacity and fitness of the persons examined to discharge the duties of the service into which they seek to be appointed.

Second—That all the offices, places, and employments so arranged or to be arranged in classes shall be filled by selections according to grade from among those graded highest as the results of such competitive examinations.

You are reported as stating that in your opinion the conditions of good administration did not warrant testing by open competitive examination the fitness of applicants for the public service in the 10,000 positions which the President's order exempted. I do not know who has created this impression in the mind of the President or in your mind. But I can assure you from my personal experience that the impression is not well founded in point of fact.

I was for over eight years Chairman of the Civil Service Commission in New York City. I had occasion to superintend the examinations for places similar to those that the President's order exempts. I learned that it was quite possible to test the fitness of applicants for those positions by open competitive examination. And my experience in that office showed me that the public service was greatly benefited by throwing such positions open to competitive examination. One reason for this is that there are many persons of high character and ability who have no political influence. They compete for such positions where competition is permitted. They do not compete where it is not permitted. The only exception I would make to this statement is in the case of the private secretary of the head of a department.

My personal observation shows that nothing is so injurious to the public service as the suspicion in the minds of persons desiring to enter it, that admission to it, and promotion afterward, can only be obtained by political pull. On the other hand, nothing is so advantageous to the public service as the belief that political pull does not cut any figure either in appointments or promotions.

I have heard it said by persons of high standing that civil service examinations were a necessary evil, and that the head of a department, if he chose, could really make a better selection than could be made as the result of a civil service examination. Such, however, is not my own experience. When the examiners are competent, when they obey the requirements of the law that examination shall be practical in character and relate to matters which fairly test the relative capacity and fitness of the persons examined, experience shows that such examinations are more though than those which heads of departments have leisure to give, that they eliminate considerations of political influence which must interfere when the discretion of the appointing power is unrestricted, and which, even if they do not in point of fact interfere, are always believed to interfere under such circumstances, and therefore exclude competent persons, who are unwilling or will not enter into a strife for office on the basis of personal friendship or political services.

I may add that the arguments on this subject which were attributed to you in the interview are not new. I have heard them a hundred times from politicians of both parties. My answer was that the best way to find out whether a thing could be done was to try to do it, and that we knew the examinations were practicable because we had conducted them, and the results showed by universal testimony of those acquainted with the facts that they were successful in accomplishing the object for which they were designed. Impressions of the merit system are often derived not from those acquainted with its workings but from its partisan enemies. Surely this is unjust.

But there is one of the rules which the President has promulgated which is even more mischievous than the exclusion from the classified service of ten thousand important positions. That is the rule allowing the transfer of persons appointed without any examination at all to positions in the classified service without competitive examination. This permits the transfer of persons appointed as laborers in any department of the Government to any position in the classified service without competition. This is the method which I have repeatedly seen employed to evade the requirements of the Civil Service act of the State of New York. In many instances that were drawn to my attention during the service to which I have referred the commission of which I was a member discovered that appointments were made of persons as laborers, without examination, and that they were assigned to duty as clerks, or in other positions in the classified service, without any test of fitness whatever.

This is not only a direct violation of the law, but it tends to break down the whole morale of the service by letting it be distinctly understood that merit does not cut any figure in the selection of persons to fill public places, but that the whole object of appointments by the Government is to build up a political machine or to gratify personal preference. Our commission was constantly on the alert to break up this mischievous practice. That it should be legalized by an express order of the President fills me with astonishment. I am reluctant to believe that either you or he would deliberately favor a rule which encourages violations of law and legalizes as far as an order of the President can do the evasion of the express requirement of statute. I cannot suppose that this was the intention either of President or of yourself. But I can assure you from personal observation that it will be so construed by your subordinates. What can you expect from them if their chiefs adopt rules which do, in point of fact, permit an evasion of the express requirements of the statute? If you do it in one case you may be sure they will do it in others.

I feel under the greater obligation to write you this letter because I was one of those persons who in 1896, either by direct vote or by the support of Palmer and Buckner, secured the election of Mr. McKinley to the Presidency. We had before that time acted with the Democratic Party, mainly because of our views on the tariff. But when the Democratic organization at Chicago adopted a platform that seemed to us to involve a repudiation of the pledges of the Government to keep all kinds of currency issued by the United States at a parity, and therefore redeemable in gold, we felt compelled to leave the organization with which we had hitherto acted. You are well aware that many who had previously supported the Republican Party adopted a course of action directly the reverse and voted for Mr. Bryan. He received the votes of several States which previously had always voted for the Republican ticket. If it had not been for the adverse votes of States hitherto Democratic he would certainly have been elected.

This support which we gave the Republican ticket in the last Presidential election was not based solely upon the question of finance. We were largely influenced in our opposition to Bryan by the language of the Democratic platform on the subject of the civil service, and by the express pledges given by the Republican platform, and by Mr. McKinley in his letter of acceptance, that the Republican Party would take no backward step upon this question, and that it would seek to improve but never to degrade the public service. We are inexpressibly pained to find that this pledge has been absolutely violated. I do not feel called upon to assert now that it has been intentionally violated, but, as I have shown, it certainly has in point of fact been violated. If the President had announced as the policy of the present Administration that all the obligations of the Government should be redeemable in silver, it would not be a more absolute violation of the pledges of himself and his party than the issue of the last order on the subject of civil service reform. And I must therefore urge upon you in the strongest manner to use your position as adviser of the President to recommend a recision of this deplorable order. Do not be biased by considerations of consistency. "A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of petty minds." It is better to be inconsistent and right than to be consistently wrong.

Permit me, in conclusion, to assure you that if the President or his advisers are of opinion that in the next Presidential election they are certain to receive the support of that large section of the Democratic Party that supported either the Republican ticket or the Independent Democratic ticket in the last Presidential election, they are very much mistaken. We have the financial credit of the country very much at heart, but there are things even more dear to us than financial credit. Honest administration and obedience to law are more precious than gold. Our confidence in the pledges of the Administration on this subject has received a violent shock. Unless the order in question is rescinded, you may rely upon it that this confidence will be lost, and lost forever.

As the subject of this letter is one in which the public is greatly interested, I ask leave to give it to the press.

I am, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
EVERETT P. WHEELER.

The reply of Secretary Gage follows:

Treasury Department,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D. C., June 9, 1899.

Dear Sir: I have received and read with a great deal of care your favor of the 8th inst. Its tone is in pleasant contrast to the vituperation born of misunderstanding, so prevalent in the newspapers, who profess to consider themselves the champions of civil service reform.

I have long been a believer in the merit system, which I understand to be a system which will secure to the Government Administration subordinates of all kinds, chosen with regard to merit alone, and without regard to their political or religious opinions, or the influence of those who seek political advantage. The Civil Service Commission and the rules formulated for its guidance by the President is a method by which this desirable end can be reached.

After the most careful study I am capable of giving it, I do not see that the new Presidential order operates to break down, in any essential particular, the present merit system. I do not see how political influence will be any more effective in securing appointments with the rules amended than that influence is now effective; in other words, the present merit system has been carefully preserved, and that with a higher degree of effectiveness in practical administration. The Civil Service Commission has long been overloaded with a multiplicity of duties which it could not execute. The result has been vexatious delays, especially in those departments requiring the humbler character of services, and in that much smaller number requiring the very highest grade of services.

Referring to the embarrassments which have grown up in securing expert men of the highest attainments through civil service examinations, and which the amendment to Rule IV. of the President's order (to be found on Page 15 of the pamphlet mailed you with this) was intended to secure, I call your attention to a letter, a copy of which lies on my desk. It is dated Dec. 5, 1898. It is addressed to the President, and signed by the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. It incloses a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, and reads as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to request of the President such modification of the civil service regulations relating to appointments as will permit an exemption of such scientific positions under the Smithsonian Institution as may be deemed best for the interests of the Institution.

Present: Chief Justice of the United States, the Vice President of the United States, Senators Morrill, Cullom, and Gray, Representatives Hitt, Wheeler, and Adams, ex-Senator Henderson, Hon. W. L. Wilson, President of Washington and Lee University; Prof. Alexander Graham Bell of Washington, and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. The communication closes with the statement that men of high scientific position have usually been found unwilling to subject themselves to examination, and that the Smithsonian Institution has for more than half a century secured to the Government the services of eminent men by selections from the whole body of American science. It was upon representations like this that the President was induced to make the exceptions indicated in that section of Rule IV., and not by the petitions or representations of politicians.

I close, as I began, by saying that I am heartily in sympathy with the principles of civil service, or the merit system, as applied to Government affairs. In my administration I have never knowingly violated the rules or allowed them to be violated. I have found them to be an efficient and most valuable shield against the intrusive solicitation of politicians. But I try not to be a bigot, either in religion or politics, or a blind worshipper of any method devised by the human mind. A larger experience and wider outlook ought to, and may, give larger and better views. I believe any radical changes should be most carefully considered; but I am not yet able to see that the changes proposed by the President render less effective the merit system, as opposed to the political system. On the contrary, I believe that the changes inaugurated will relieve the Administration from many embarrassments and enable the merit system to accomplish its true ends more efficiently.

Very truly yours, L. J. GAGE,
Secretary.

Mr. Everett P. Wheeler, 45 Broadway, New York City.

SENATOR HANNA'S VIEWS.

Defends the President's Civil Service Order and Says It Will Cure Glaring Injustice.

Senator Marcus A. Hanna returned to the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, after a visit to Vice President and Mrs. Hobart at their country home, Normanhurst, near Hollywood, N. J., walking a trifle lame, but looking otherwise very little like the tottering invalid the Western papers have pictured him.

"I am not a sick man," he said, in response to inquiries about his physical condition. "The only thing the matter with me is this trouble with my knee, which makes me almost lame." The Senator could not recall the technical name his doctors gave to the trouble in his knee-joint, but he spoke of it himself as rheumatism.

Senator Hanna was asked if he expected McKinley and Hobart to be renominated next year. Certainly," he said. "I don't see what else there is to do."

"You expect Bryan to be renominated by the Democrats?" the Senator was asked.

"Well, I am not so certain of that," he answered. "Two months ago I looked on his nomination as a certainty. Now, I am not so sure about it. Whom else can they name? Well, there is Mr. Gorman, for instance. His recent interview would seem to indicate that he might be a candidate for the Democratic nomination."

Senator Hanna was asked about the charge made by his opponents in Ohio that the President's recent order releasing several thousand Government places from the civil service regulations was issued in order to affect the result of the late Republican State Convention at Columbus, but he said the story was too ridiculous to be dignified with a denial. Speaking of the civil service order, Mr. Hanna said:

"Secretaries Gage and Bliss both have pointed out the necessity for that order. There were only 4,000 places, not 10,000, taken out of the classified service. Most of these were confidential places that ought never to have been there, and many were internal revenue places, under Collectors who give bonds and who certainly ought to be allowed to have a say in the choice of their subordinates, for whom they are held responsible.

"The President's order was intended to remedy glaring injustices and deficiencies in the original order. There was nothing of the merit system in the order by which President Cleveland put 90,000 places under the civil service law at one swoop. The Republican Party would have been false to its duty if it had not had the courage to remedy the evils resulting from President Cleveland's action. Anybody who criticises the new order as a spoilsman's move simply shows that he doesn't know what he is talking about. An imperfect civil service law is worse than none at all, for the American people are quick to resent unfairness and a law that works injustice brings the system into disrepute."

Senator Hanna said that he expected to remain as Chairman of the Republican National Committee until the expiration of his term. "I have no idea of resigning," he said; "and, unless they put me out, I will stay there until my term is out."

The Republican State ticket was certain to be elected in Ohio this Fall, Senator Hanna said. He thought it fortunate that the Speakership matter had been settled so soon, but he had nothing to say as to what effect Mr. Henderson's selection might have on currency legislation or as to the prospects of such legislation in general.

Mr. Hanna spoke in warm terms of ex-Secretary Bliss. "Mr. Bliss," he said, "developed new sides to his character after going to Washington. There was never a better Secretary of the Interior than he, and in the counsels of the Cabinet his calm, cool, conservative wisdom was of the utmost value to the Administration and to the country."

Senator Hanna will sail for Europe on the St. Louis to-morrow, and he expects to return about Sept. 10. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Hanna, Miss Ruth Hanna, his daughter; Miss Lucia McCurdy, his niece, and Miss Phelps.

PRINCETON'S COMMENCEMENT.

Class Day Exercises Attract Many Visitors—Changes in the Faculty and Board of Trustees.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 12.—The class day exercises of Princeton University began this morning, when President Patton delivered the address of welcome in Alexander Hall before the graduating class, alumni, and guests. A large number of visitors has been attracted to the town.

The graduating class met in front of Old North. The procession was headed by Zimmerman's Band from the United States Naval Academy. President Patton, J. Henry Harrison, President of the senior class, and William S. Roe, master of ceremonies, walked at the head.

William M. Schultz of Pennsylvania delivered the class oration. His subject was "The University Spirit." Following this came the class poem, by Robert L. Bachman of Tennessee. The Ivy Oration was given by Jay R. Woodcock of Pennsylvania, after which the class ivy was planted at the north wall of Nassau Hall. It was a sprig brought from Henry Clay's birthplace in Virginia, near Richmond.

In the afternoon exercises were held around the historic old cannon. The class history was read by Raymond H. A. Carter of New York. Alexander Armstrong, Jr., of Maryland, delivered the Prophecy, while Elmer H. Geran of New Jersey was the presentation orator. J. Henry Harrison made an address. George K. Reed, the class Secretary, called the roll, and the cannon exercises concluded with the singing of the class ode.

During the evening there was a promenade concert on the campus.

The annual June meeting of the Board of Trustees of the university was held to-day in the Chancellor Green Library.

Samuel Ross Winans, who for fourteen years has been an Instructor and professor in Greek in Princeton University, was selected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Murray. Prof. Winans was graduated from Princeton University with the class of 1874, and in 1882 was given a place in the membership of the university Faculty. He is recognized as one of Princeton's most highly cultured men. The selection of Prof. Winans as Dean of the university meets with the approval of alumni and undergraduates. Bliss Perry, Professor of Oratory and Aesthetic Criticism, was selected to fill the Holmes chair of belles letres and English language and literature, the chair formerly held by Dean Murray. C. C. Cuyler, '70, of New York, was unanimously elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the university, to take the place of the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke of New York, who resigned to take up the work of the Murray chair of English literature, recently founded. Prof. Stewart Axson of Adelphi College, Brooklyn, was elected Assistant Professor of English. Edwin Seely Lewis, Assistant Professor in Romance Languages, was given a full professorship.

The University of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 12.—The class day exercises of the college class of 1899 of the University of Pennsylvania were held to-day in the Chestnut Street Opera House. The building was crowded to the doors. There are 125 graduates in the class. The ivy planting exercises were held this afternoon on the campus of the university, and to-night the senior promenade was held in Houston Hall.

Class Day at Lehigh.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., June 12.—At the class day exercises at Lehigh University this afternoon H. A. Wilcox delivered the Ivy oration, W. L. Meaker the Tablet oration, and George R. Jackson won the cup contest.

PACKER INSTITUTE GRADUATES.

Diplomas Were Presented to Forty-five Young Women.

The commencement of Packer Institute took place last night in the Institute Building, Brooklyn. There were forty-five graduates, as follows:

Ainslie, S. Belle.	Horton, Blanche L.
Allen, Anna Bessie.	Ives, Clara Ethel.
Boetzkes, Ottilie G.	Johnston, Stella L.
Boekhout, Clarissa A.	Joline, Fannie Wood.
Bostwick, Stella Mae.	Ketcham, Kate Davis.
Brownell, Elva Mabel.	Lamb, Gertrude.
Burns, Lucy.	Lavery, Mary Reid.
Burtis, Grace L.	Lovell, Josephine S.
Byrne, Male B.	Main, Lillian Rose.
Chadwick, Alice E.	Nutting, Grace L.
Clapp, Elsie Ripley.	Sage, Clara May.
Culbert, Jane F.	Smith, Emma Landers.
Dunlap, Amy.	Trowbridge, Miriam A.
Dutcher, Elizabeth.	Van Cleaf, Lulu.
Ferris, Lillian.	Walker, Annie A.
Foreman, Stella.	Willett, Florence May.
Forker, Fannie H.	Williams, Eleanor.
Fowler, Florence G.	Williams, Florence A.
Gordon, Lilian.	Woodbury, Ella A.
Hadley, Theodosia H.	Wright, Nettie F.
Hallock, Anne Pierce.	Davidson, Eleanor.
Hoagland, Jane.	Sanford, Bertha.
Hodges, Kate Louise.	

Miss Davidson and Miss Sanford are at Smith College, but by a regulation of the Trustees were entitled to receive diplomas, having left the institute to enter college.

RELEASE OF SPANISH PRISONERS

Government Grants Spain the Right to Act Independently.

MADRID, June 12.—The Spanish Minister at Washington, the Duke of Arcos, cables that the United States Government admits its obligations, and is proceeding to secure the liberation of the Spanish prisoners in the Philippine Islands, according to the terms of the peace treaty, and while so doing, grants Spain the privilege of independent action in the same work, including ransoming the prisoners. The Minister adds that instructions have been cabled to Major Gen. Otis to assist the Spanish commission's disembarkation.

In the Senate Señor Silvela announced that he hoped for the speedy release of the prisoners in the Philippines, the American Government having promised assistance.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The Madrid dispatches regarding the advices of the Spanish Minister here to his Government brings out the substance of a short interview which the Duke of Arcos had with Secretary Hay last Thursday. On this occasion the Duke of Arcos urged on this Government the pressing desire of his Government for the utmost expedition in the efforts to obtain the release of the Spaniards still held by Aguinaldo. Of these there are probably in the neighborhood of 4,000. All are military or religious prisoners, the proportion of friars, however, being said to be small. All the civil prisoners already have obtained their liberty, so far as known.

The Spanish Minister has assured this Government that our endeavors are appreciated by Spain, but that his Government is constantly anxious that the most expeditious course possible be pursued. To this end renewed and urgent instructions to the military authorities in the Philippines were proposed. Secretary Hay gave his assurance that every effort was being made to secure the liberation of the prisoners, but pointed out the obstacles in the path of the negotiations. The Spanish Government is disposed to go to the extreme limit in effecting the release of her citizens and stands ready to ransom them if need be. Whatever steps are taken by that Government it is thought must necessarily be largely through our authorities.

What move may be contemplated as to independent action, with the

PRESBYTERY'S LIVELY TIME

Warm Dispute Over Warszawiak Case Comes to Nothing.

TO INVESTIGATE WEST CHURCH

Committee Appointed on Report of Members of the Old Session Despite Mr. Smedley's Appeal.

Yesterday's meeting of the Presbytery, which took place at the First Church, was characterized by the carrying of a warm dispute in the session of the Fifth Avenue Church over the Warszawiak case before the members of the Presbytery, and by a re-opening of the West Presbyterian Church case, with a result which may prove fatal to Dr. Evans's hold on the pastorate. A committee was also appointed to take action on the McGiffert heresy case.

The Fifth Avenue Church Session case occupied more time and provoked more lively discussion than any other. When Mr. Warszawiak was originally expelled from that church the order so deciding was read, by a vote of the session, to the whole congregation in church. Since the General Assembly has confirmed the action of the New York Synod ordering a new trial for the missionary, the session voted that this order be read in the same way to the congregation by the clerk, S. B. Brownell. It was to have been done last Sunday.

Mr. Brownell, however, had voted against the reading, and he and Messrs. Talcott and H. E. Rowland, members of the session who had voted with him, decided it should not take place, and signed a complaint against the session, which was read by the stated clerk of the Presbytery yesterday. Messrs. Erwin and Beggs were there to represent the session in opposing it.

The complaint specified two points: First, that the Warszawiak case was not before the Fifth Avenue Church session, having been sent back by the Assembly not to that body, but to the Synod, and therefore the session should not have anything read about it to the congregation; second, that as the matter was a record of certain judicial proceedings which took place in the General Assembly and the Synod, it was not lawful, according to the Presbyterian constitution, to read it in the time set apart for public worship. To this complaint was added a petition that the session be forbidden to have the matter read to the congregation at any time, or to take any action in the Warszawiak case until it had been passed on again by the Synod.

When the complaint was read a committee was appointed to decide whether it was in order for discussion, and the committee reported favorably. Then arose a wrangle as to whether the question was a judicial or an administrative one. In all judicial cases the Moderator is first compelled to charge the Presbytery. This wrangle resulted in a scene of great confusion, ministers and laymen jumping up on every side expostulating and interrupting.

The Moderator did not charge the Assembly, evidently not regarding the question as judicial. "Mr. Moderator," shouted Frederick E. Shearer, jumping up with a copy of the constitution in his hands, "You're out of order!" Then he began a discussion with the Moderator on the merits of the case. Ministers began to jump up in all parts of the room, and Dr. Howard Duffield, the Moderator, looked as if he was keeping his self-control with some effort.

"I make a point of order," exclaimed the Rev. Dr. Sutton.

"Your point of order is noted," said the Moderator quickly.

"Well, I don't care about that. I make a point of order, and I want to speak to it. This is not a judicial case, and you have no right to make a judicial case of it!"

The Rev. Dr. James G. Patterson, counsel for Mr. Warszawiak, who had previously said the thought the question before the house was a judicial one, got up again. "Well, we'd better not go so fast, after all," said he. "I don't believe the question is a judicial one."

"Why," said the Moderator, "a short while ago you said you thought it was."

"Well, I have changed my mind now," said Dr. Patterson.

The discussion continued, and a short while later the whole case came to an inglorious end. It was discovered that the petition asked to have the Session restrained from commanding something to be done which was to have been done last Sunday. The Presbytery decided that it had been handling a dead issue.

The West Presbyterian Church matter was discussed with more important results. A letter was read from those members of the old Session of the church who had resigned. All of them resigned but E. G. Smedley, who is a supporter of Dr. Evans and is still in office. They explained why they had resigned. They had always acted in concert with the old Board of Trustees, they said. Dr. Evans had reflected on the financial ability of that board, and when the Trustees resigned, the congregation had refused to show their confidence by re-electing them.

The church said the letter, was in a perilous condition. The signers prayed that the Presbytery would exercise its "episcopal oversight" over the church and appoint a committee to examine into its affairs and see what could be done.

In the debate that followed, the Permanent Clerk, the Rev. Mr. Hoadley, created a surprise by rising and entering a vigorous defense of the elders who signed the letter and of the wing of the church they represent—namely, the wealthy people who are not pleased with the preaching of Dr. Evans. He said he had been in that church and could testify to the way these people had built it up, and it was a shame that now they, who had been its chief supporters, should be turned out in the cold.

Mr. Hoadley was called to order by the Rev. James Shrigley of Calvary Church, and he subsided. Mr. Smedley made an appeal to the Presbytery not to touch the affairs of the church, which had got on well enough, he said, and would prosper if left alone. He begged that the Presbytery should at least keep off for the present. It was voted, however, to appoint the committee.

The McGiffert heresy case, referred to the Presbytery by the General Assembly, was in turn referred to a committee of seven, with instructions to report not later than the November meeting.

The Union of the Madison Avenue and Phillips Churches was ratified, and the pastoral relation between Dr. Buchanan and the Thirteenth Street Church dissolved. The Presbytery will hold a special meeting June 28.

PRESBYTERIANS ON LIBELERS.

Drastic Measures Suggested by Chicago Churchmen as Punishment.

CHICAGO, June 12.—Drastic measures are imminent in the Presbyterian denomination for the punishment of libelous criticism of one minister by another. At a meeting of the Chicago Presbytery to-day Moderator John H. Boyd strongly condemned ecclesiastical libelers and demanded their punishment in accordance with the law of the Church. The ministers present heartily applauded the remarks of Dr. Boyd, clearly indicating their sympathy with the sentiments he expressed.

"I cannot agree with some of my brethren in the belief that the McGiffert case is at an end," began Dr. Boyd. "I predict that we will hear a great deal more of this matter before we are through. My opinion is that the controversy has scarcely begun. However, there are other things besides heresy charges demanding our attention.

"If we are to try Dr. McGiffert we should also take up the cases of prominent men who do not hesitate to sit in their study and with their pens besmirch the orthodoxy of their brethers. They are ecclesiastical libelers and nothing more, and should be dealt with in accordance with the laws of the Church."

"Why not include religious journalists?" interrupted Prof. Zenos of the McCormick Theological Seminary.

"I will let you do that if you like," replied Dr. Boyd, "but I will make my observations in the most generous terms. There are many of this class, and my opinion is that the Church should take some action in the matter."

When questioned later in regard to his remarks, Dr. Boyd said: "In civil life if one man libels or slanders another the injured citizen has recourse in the courts. The Church law provides a penalty for this character of offense, and it should be applied. I do not care to mention any names in connection with this matter. I refer particularly to the class of ministers who libel their brothers either in letters or by word of mouth."

Churchmen Want Roberts Expelled.

CATSKILL, N. Y., June 12.—After a recess since Saturday morning, the Synod convened at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The afternoon session was largely occupied with the presentation of the foreign mission work of the Church. Balloting will be resumed to-morrow morning for a Professor of Hebrew in the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick. An emphatic anti-polygamy resolution and a demand for the expulsion of Brigham H. Roberts of Utah from the House of Representatives were adopted unanimously as the sentiments of the General Synod of the Reformed Church of America, composed of 110,713 members. The resolution will be laid before Congress.

THE REV. DR. BLAIKIE DEAD.

Noted as a Professor of Theology and Presbyterian Leader.

LONDON, June 12.—The Rev. William Garden Blaikie, D. D., LL. D., Professor of Theology, Free Church, Edinburgh, and former President of the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance, died at North Berwick, Scotland, early Sunday morning.

The Rev. Dr. William Garden Blaikie was at the time of his death at the age of seventy-nine years one of the most distinguished clergymen and theological writers in Europe. He was born in Aberdeen, in 1820, his father being an eminent lawyer and subsequently Lord Provost of Aberdeen. Ambitious to enter the ministry, young William devoted his early studies to that end, and soon after being graduated from the university of his native town he received an appointment to the Parish of Drumblade. When the Disruption occurred, in 1843, Pastor Blaikie and his congregation joined the Free Church of Scotland.

Blaikie was an enthusiast, as well as an earnest thinker, and after a short ministry in the country he went to Edinburgh, and, in company with a few other young men of ability and zeal, he founded a mission church. This work attracted widespread attention, and the Rev. William Garden Blaikie became one of the noted clergymen of his time. In 1864 the University of Edinburgh conferred on him the degree of D. D., and a few years afterward he received the degree of LL. D. from the university.

The Rev. Dr. Blaikie was one of the chief promoters of "The Alliance of Reformed Churches Holding the Presbyterian System," more generally known as the Pan-Presbyterian. At each of the big meetings in Edinburgh, Philadelphia, Belfast, and London, he was one of the principal Secretaries. At different times he edited The North British Review, The Sunday Magazine, and The Catholic Presbyterian. He also contributed to many magazines and journals in this country, as well as in Great Britain. Some of his published works are "The Work of the Ministry," "Better Days for Working People," "Personal Life of David Livingstone," "Personal Ministry and Pastoral Methods of Our Lord," "Heroes of Israel," and three volumes of the "Expositor's Bible."

YANKEE SOLDIERS DISCUSSED.

Poultney Bigelow Reads a Paper Criticising the War Department.

LONDON, June 12.—At the United Service Institution this afternoon, in the presence of a distinguished company, Poultney Bigelow read a paper on "The Yankee Soldier," which attained additional importance from the place where it was delivered. Gen. Morris, commander of the Woolwich District, presided, and the company, in addition to Lieut. Colwell, United States Naval Attaché, and Senator Wolcott of Colorado, and numerous ladies, included many prominent military and naval officers, in all about 300 persons.

Mr. Bigelow's address, in brief, was the warmest eulogy of the American regular troops and of the raw material volunteers, but was a severe condemnation of the "political element," which, he declared, "governed all appointments and contracts." He said that, on his own personal knowledge, as a result of the lack of organization and supplies before the first transport left Tampa, the American Army presented many features incident to a disastrous campaign.

There was, Mr. Bigelow added, "a complete breakdown of all the machinery for providing soldiers with food and equipment," and the hotel was crowded with staff officers, "who were as helpless in their new uniforms as clergymen in a conning tower."

Mr. Bigelow further asserted that when he exposed the matter, there being still time to remedy it, he was met with a storm of indignant denials, and some of the newspaper correspondents at Tampa raised the question whether he should be "strung up to a sour apple tree or generally disposed of as a harmless lunatic."

Since then, the speaker continued, "the commanding General has given public testimony that several, if not all, of the military departments were scandalously ineffective, that 'embalmed' beef was served to the men," and he (the commanding General) was "practically drawing upon his imagination when he pronounced all things ready for the Cuban invasion."

A general discussion followed. Gen. Morris indorsing Mr. Bigelow's remarks as agreeing with his own information, while other speakers took other views of the matter. Gen. Morris said:

"We all feel as thoroughly patriotic as the American, Mr. Bigelow, has shown here to-day. But it is our duty to bring out the truth, so that wrong may be put right. West Point is the best military establishment in the world, but it is necessary for the health of any nation that lessons be relearned. The most loyal man is he who, like Mr. Bigelow, brings these lessons home."

The Nicaragua Canal Commission.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Admiral Walker, Chairman of the new Nicaragua and Panama Canal Commission, has called a meeting of the commission for next Thursday, June 15, when it is expected the question of whether the Commissioners shall proceed at once to Central America and begin the work in hand or delay until the yellow fever season has passed will be decided. It is believed that the commission will begin operations as soon as possible, and in that event the start from New York will likely be made by July 1 or before. It is stated that the commission will make an effort to finish its work in time to report to Congress by Jan. 1 next.

To Protect British Shipmasters.

LONDON, June 12.—Replying to further questions in the House of Commons to-day as to the alleged system of blackmail levied by boarding masters and crimps at San Francisco and Portland, Ore., for the shipment of British seamen, who have previously been induced to desert, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, William St. John Brodrick, said the report of the Consul at Portland would be laid on the table, adding that the Government was considering the steps which may be taken for the better protection of British shipmasters and seamen.

Mark Twain Speaks of Kipling.

LONDON, June 12.—The Authors' Club gave a dinner this evening to Mark Twain and Sir Spencer Walpole, Secretary to the Post Office. Mr. Clemens, in replying to a toast to his health, referred to the outburst of American sympathy during the recent illness of Rudyard Kipling and expressed the hope that the illness might at least serve to bring America and England closer in the bonds of friendship and respect.

Polar Expedition Leaves Christiania.

CHRISTIANIA, June 12.—The Stella Polare, with the Duke of Abbruzi, nephew of the King of Italy, and his polar expedition on board, sailed at 11:30 this morning from this port. The expedition was given an enthusiastic farewell by the crowds assembled, and was saluted by the forts.

Spain's Cession to Germany Announced

MADRID, June 12.—In the Cortes to-day Señor Silvela, the Premier, read the convention between Spain and Germany, whereby the former cedes to the latter the Carolines, Ladrones, and Pelew Islands. The convention was referred to a special committee for consideration and report.

Communal Elections in Milan.

MILAN, June 12.—In the communal elections yesterday, the combined Republican, Radical, and Socialist ticket won a notable victory, securing 20,000 votes against 10,000 given for the Moderates and Irreconcilable Clericals.

Steamer's Captain Dies at Sea.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 12.—Capt. Forth of the British steamer Dahomè, which arrived here to-day from Liverpool, died during the voyage and was buried at sea on Friday last.

Mr. Carnegie Gives to Another Library

EDINBURGH, June 12.—Andrew Carnegie has offered to give $5,000 toward the establishment of a public library at Banff.

PEACE DELEGATES IN SESSION.

Live Discussion of the Proposition to Publish Proceedings—American Arbitration Scheme to Come Up.

THE HAGUE, June 12.—At an adjourned meeting of delegates to the Peace Conference, under the Presidency of M. de Staal this morning, it was resolved to furnish the newspapers with statements of the proceedings of the committees as well as of the plenary sittings.

The discussion as to furnishing the newspapers with abstracts of the proceedings developed a remarkable scene. M. Deernaert, head of the Belgian delegation, on rising to speak, addressed M. de Staal, and in the most pointed manner said that publicity might as well be granted, as certain documents had been published in the newspapers. "Some of these documents," he said, looking M. de Staal full in the face, "were stolen, I have heard, from M. de Staal, but I cannot believe this, feeling sure that the visitors to the Ouddoelen Hotel are all far too honest to stoop to theft."

M. de Staal received these remarks in silence.

The Drafting Committee of the Arbitration Committee of the Peace Conference met to-day and continued the discussion of the arbitration schemes. The delegates not having received additional instructions from their respective Governments, the committee adjourned until Friday without further progress.

This evening the delegates attended water fetes given in their honor by the bathing societies at Scheveningen, about two miles northwest of The Hague.

The American delegates to-night issued a manifesto to the effect that, although the English proposals have been used as the basis of the arbitration discussion, this does not mean the abandonment of the American plan, which will be presented by the Comité de Redaction, with their own drafts, to the plenary sitting of the third commission, and judged on its merits with the rest.

THE TRANSVAAL SITUATION.

Great Britain Quietly Preparing for War Should It Come.

LONDON, June 12.—Commander in Chief Lord Wolseley has been busy for several days and evenings at the War Office preparing for eventualities in South Africa. The effective lists of the First-Class Reserve have been prepared, and transport for the First Army Corps has been provisionally arranged. The officers on furlough have been warned to hold themselves in readiness to return to their regiments.

The general trend of news, however, is more pacific.

THE ENGLAND-IRELAND TUNNEL

A Largely Attended Meeting to Promote the Project.

LONDON, June 12.—At a largely attended meeting of peers, commoners, engineers, and others, held this evening in the House of Commons, a resolution was adopted to address a petition to the First Lord of the Treasury, Arthur J. Balfour, relative to the projected tunnel between Ireland and England.

The Marquis of Londonderry, who presided, read letters from Lord Rosebery, Field Marshal Lord Garnet Wolseley, Lord Charles Beresford, Member of Parliament for York City, and others favoring the scheme, on the ground that it would not only unite England and Ireland more closely, but would tend to bring the United States and the United Kingdom into more intimate accord.

The proposed route is a distance of twenty-five miles under eighty-five fathoms of water, and the estimated cost of the undertaking is $60,000,000.

THE CONDITION OF THE PARIS.

Owners of the Cargo Informed of the Charge for Salvage.

FALMOUTH, England, June 12.—The salvage experts who visited the American liner Paris yesterday say the increased depth of water in the entire hold serves to steady her, so that the seas do not affect her as much as it was feared they would. The experts believe that under the most favorable conditions the Paris may yet be floated.

The owners of the cargo of the stranded steamer Paris have been informed by the freight agent of the International Navigation Company that the charges incurred in the effort to free the ship and cargo constitute a claim in general average, and that a charge of 33 1-3 per cent. of the invoice value be made on all cargo for salvage. At the office of the line it was explained that under the law of average 33 1-3 per cent. of the value of the cargo was due the salvers where no contract was made, as was the case with the Paris cargo.

There has been considerable complaint made by consignees, who are unfamiliar with the law covering the case.

Earthquakes in Austria and Hungary.

VIENNA, June 12.—Seismic disturbances took place over a large area in Lower Austria and West Hungary yesterday morning. No details have as yet been received, but it is believed that the shocks were slight.

Mr. Choate Visits Mr. Chamberlain.

LONDON, June 12.—Joseph H. Choate, United States Ambassador, spent the end of last week at Birmingham as the guest of Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

DR. BRIDGMAN TALKS OF BOLIVIA

United States Minister Says a Brighter Era Has Begun.

Dr. George H. Bridgman, United States Minister to Bolivia, arrived in this city yesterday. He is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and will remain there until Thursday, when he will go to Washington to report.

Talking over Bolivian affairs, Dr. Bridgman said he shared with the better class of Bolivians the belief that a brighter era had opened for the State. The new Government has already notified the other Governments and asked recognition.

Dr. Bridgman praised Gen. Pando, the Provisional President. Ex-President Alonzo, whose forces were defeated by Gen. Pando, has left the country, and it looks as if peace were assured for a time.

Asked the reason for the latest revolution, Dr. Bridgman said the general belief was that there was a demand for the establishment of federalism and a change of the seat of Government. The fighting lasted only from January to April, but in that time so much injury was done the business interests of the country that the influential newspapers of near-by States were discussing the advisability of other Governments interfering in the interests of peace.

CHICAGO BANKRUPTCY CASES.

First Petition Filed by a Chinaman—Heavy Liabilities Wiped Out.

CHICAGO, June 12.—Hong Sing, the first Chinaman in this city to take advantage of the Bankruptcy act, filed his petition to-day and scheduled debts amounting to $24,400, with $6,800 assets. The largest creditor is F. J. Kissel of Ogden, for $17,000. The petitioner owns four lots at Nampa, Idaho. The rest of the assets consist of debts due to the petitioner.

In a list of thirty-seven bankrupts who were discharged to-day by order of Judge Kohlsaat the total indebtedness wiped out was several million dollars. Among them was John Berry, confectioner, whose indebtedness was about $275,000, with assets of $190,000. Wallace F. Kirk, formerly of J. S. Kirk & Co., the soap firm, was relieved of debts aggregating $54,747, contracted when he was in business for himself. John Samuels & Sons were discharged of liabilities amounting to $5,200. Thomas Finney, an insurance agent, was relieved of $34,000 in debts, his assets being $10,000. The scheduled indebtedness of Turner Brothers & Co. amounted to $90,000.

Liabilities of $33,000 were scheduled in a petition filed to-day by George D. Hoffman of Western Springs. The largest creditor is the J. F. Pease Furniture Company of Syracuse, for $10,268. Another petition was filed by Elmo J. Johnson, whose debts are placed at $25,600, with assets of $5,000. Johnson is President of a shoe company.

Increased Wages to Puddlers.

LEBANON, Penn., June 12.—The third increase of wages within three months made by the Pennsylvania Bolt and Nut Company of this city will take effect next Monday on the scale of $3.50 per ton to puddlers. This increase is $1 more than the men received at this time a year ago, and there is every prospect that this rate will be kept up.

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

"Arizona," by Augustus Thomas, Produced in Chicago.

A SUCCESSOR TO "ALABAMA"

Opening of Another Roof Garden—Mr. Faversham Too Ill to Act Romeo.

CHICAGO, June 12.—That Augustus Thomas has improved since he wrote "Alabama" and "In Mizzoura," seems to be the opinion of those who saw the first presentation of "Arizona," his new play, at the Grand Opera House to-night. In every respect it is stronger, in plot and treatment, than either of his best-remembered other plays. Perhaps that is because the subject required more decided colors; certainly the very atmosphere of the herder territory was felt throughout every act.

The company, largely a borrowed one and consisting of such well-known players as Theodore Roberts, Edwin Holt, Mattie Earle, Mabel Bert, Robert Edeson, Olive May, Samuel Edwards, Arthur Byron, Vincent Serrano, and Walter Hale, was at all times fully equal to the lines, most of which were not only clean and wholesome, but cut like a diamond.

The night was oppressive, and not conducive to enthusiasm, except under great provocation. However, the provocation was there, and the audience, which was numerous and intelligent, was most liberal in its commendation. The first act received two curtain calls, the second three, the third five. Each time Mr. Thomas was called for, but not until the close of the third act did he appear before the curtain.

Then he spoke only a few words. Always modest, he was not to be misled by first night enthusiasm, he said, and then he told the story of Gen. Sherman's call for volunteers to mend an engine and the reply of a Sergeant—"I ought to fix it; I made it."

This intimation that he was not wholly satisfied with the first production was received with credulous surprise, for the performance was remarkably smooth and showed not only careful rehearsing, but excellent stage management.

The scenery and dresses, designed by Frederic Remington, were elaborate. The story of "Arizona" deals with the adventures of a young officer in the Eleventh United States Cavalry, stationed at Fort Grant, and the time of action is just before the war with Spain. The first and last scenes represent the interior of an adobe court and the second and third show the parlor and dining room of an adobe house.

IN A MAGNOLIA GROVE.

Opening of the Roof Garden of the New York Theatre.

Mr. Lederer opened the roof garden of the New York Theatre last night. Since Mr. Hammerstein vacated it the intelligent monkey who used to sit and wonder on the rustic bridge near the Italian arbor has gone, too; but there is compensation for its absence in the presence of some equally intelligent monkeys on the stage.

The large hall, which is open to the air on two sides and covered by a roof of glass, has been prettily redecorated with artificial magnolia and palm trees, shrubs, and creeping vines. Whiffs of perfumery resembling the odor of magnolias in bloom are occasionally caught by the visitors. Every box was filled last night, all the tables and chairs were occupied, and late in the evening hundreds of persons were standing.

The programme was very long, and the performance was not finished until 1 o'clock. This, however, was intentional. Entertainment of song, dance, or acrobatism may be always found in the Aerial Magnolia Grove until an hour after midnight.

There is some very good dancing in the new bill. Perhaps the chief fault is that there is too much dancing and not quite enough fun. The sabot dance of the Peasant Dancers and some of the other "turns" which were as skillfully given hardly got a hand last night. But there was plenty of applause for the comely English girls who danced so gracefully in the simple ballet pantomime called "The Court Ball," arranged by Marwig to music by Fred Solomon; for the prodigious labors of Lizzie and Venie Daly; for the "Pony ballet," and the expert and graceful quadrille dancers.

As for the all but nude and eminently shapely lady, Mlle. Lotty, who exhibited herself in dazzling lantern rays, surrounded and covered by curious flowers and plants and birds and butterflies more curious still; who seemed to be, sometimes, part of the eternal universe with its myriad of stars; who changed her hues more frequently than any chameleon, and was, finally, immersed in the National colors, she was received with vociferous cheers.

Cissy Loftus and her dainty imitations were well received, too; the droll performing dogs and monkeys were liked, and so was some of the humor of the "coon" comedian, English. The Beaumont girls, as genial as ever, and the Sisters Ronay, who blow music out of the tips of their fingers and step it out of the rounds of a ladder are also in the bill.

Notes of the Music Halls.

EDEN MUSEE.—The Neapolitan Orchestra gave a pleasing concert yesterday afternoon and evening, and new cinematograph views were shown.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The programme which Mr. Keith offers serves to attract large audiences. Arthur Dunn and Clara Belle Joyce, in their new farce, proved popular. Kelly and Ashby, in their billiard table acrobatic act, were amusing. Willis P. Sweatnam, the Whitney brothers, Taylor and Holmes, and the Passparts made up the remainder of the bill.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—The second week of the roof garden will retain many of the popular features of the past week. Foreign and American specialties divide honors between them. Miss Louise Gunning rendered Scotch ballads, which won her repeated encores. Mme. Aoutt performed some new feats in the weight-lifting line. Other good features on the bill were the Metweef troupe of dancers, Prof. Leonidas and his trained dogs and cats, Johnson and Dean, the Carmontelle sisters, the Derenda sisters, the Golden Gate Quartet, Derenda and Breen, Alma Doerge, and Silvern and Emerie.

Miss Freear Out of the Cast.

Miss Louie Freear, who played the part of Liza Ellen in "The Man in the Moon," has withdrawn from the cast, and rumor has it that the English actress has had a misunderstanding with George W. Lederer, who brought her to this country for the play. It was said at the New York last evening that she was asked to take part in the programme on the roof, but refused to do so on the ground that her appearance there after the success she gained in extravaganza would tend to belittle her. Her contract expired last Saturday night. The part of Liza Ellen has been eliminated from "The Man in the Moon."

Marion Manola's Case Not Heard.

BOSTON, June 12.—The case of Marion Manola Mason against her husband, John Mason, for separate maintenance, was called in the Probate Court, before Judge McKim, to-day. Upon agreement of counsel the Court granted a continuance without date.

Cheshire Academy Commencement.

The one hundred and fifth Commencement of the Cheshire Episcopal Academy will take place on Thursday. At the alumni dinner a bust of the present Principal, Prof. Eri Davidson Woodbury, by William Ordway Partridge, (Class of '79,) will be unveiled. A special train will leave New Haven for Cheshire at 10:05 o'clock Thursday morning upon the arrival of the 8 o'clock express from New York. Among those who are expected to attend the Commencement and dinner is Gen. Joseph Wheeler, (Class of '50.)

Col. Smith May Retire.

MANILA, June 13.—Col. Alfred T. Smith of the Thirteenth Infantry, a resident of Buffalo, N. Y., has applied for retirement.

He was overcome by the heat during last Saturday's movement on Paranaque. It is not thought, however, that his condition is serious.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There will be quite a number of weddings this week, and there will not be a general departure from town until after these functions have taken place. To-morrow the wedding of Miss Dickey and Gen. Varnum, at Grace Church, will be the occasion for a gathering of the people who are yet remaining in town.

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Notwithstanding general report, it seems that William K. Vanderbilt did not sail from France until yesterday. He passed nearly all of his vacation in Paris, where his daughter, the Duchess of Marlborough, has been with him a part of the time. His faithful friend Mr. Winfield Hoyt has accompanied him everywhere.

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Mrs. Astor does not seem to be in a hurry to return to this country, and the Newport season will not begin before she is back. The George Vanderbilts, who were to have come on some weeks ago, will now positively remain for the wedding of Miss Dresser and the Vicomte d'Osway. This will take place very shortly, and will be quite a function. The wedding of Miss Reed, the daughter of Mrs. Van Duzer Reed, and the Count de Chazelles will be another international marriage which will create some stir in the American colony.

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As stated in THE TIMES, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will return from her Western trip on the 20th, and will go directly to Newport. Some excitement has been created by the news that Miss Pomeroy of the party has killed a bear. Miss Pomeroy is a familiar figure at Lakewood and at Tuxedo. She is a fearless horsewoman, and was one of the most daring women riders at the Essex Hunt. Miss Pomeroy is tall and graceful. She is considered quite handsome, and, besides being an athletic young woman, she is very amusing and clever. She has been known for several years as a dinner girl, and she is always in great request at house parties and expeditions such as Mrs. Fish is now giving. She is the daughter of Mrs. Edith Pomeroy of West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street. Mrs. Fish herself did not participate in the hunt, and the men of the party who were with Miss Pomeroy were Charles Munn and Madison Grant. This is not the first bear, however, shot by a New York woman. Mrs. John Claflin, who belongs also to the Lakewood set, shot one several years ago in about the same locality.

***

Richfield Springs has begun its season. J. Lee Tailer and family arrive there this week. As is their custom, they drive over from Albany, the drive taking several days to accomplish. Saratoga has opened a little earlier than usual, and the demand for rooms at the hotels has been very brisk. Nearly all the residents along the Rumson Road and at Seabright and the coast have arrived, and the ocean driveway and the Rumson Road itself is crowded with carriages. Services will begin this Sunday at the little church at Galilee. The Long Island seaside places are also crowded, and the cool weather of Sunday did not deter the opening of the season. Mrs. Frederic Edey and Mrs. Post are among the first cottagers at Bellport. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Underwood Johnson and Dr. and Mrs. Clarence Rice are to go down this week to Easthampton, which has suddenly become a rival of the other Hamptons and which boasts of quite a good casino.

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The Bradley Martins appear nightly in their Covent Garden Opera box, and Mrs. Martin's costumes always elicit a word of praise from the London critics. So far they have done very little entertaining. Lord and Lady Craven have been their guests nearly every time they have appeared. The Duchess of Marlborough has emerged from her mourning, and her diamonds are the talk of London. She was present at Mrs. Jack Menzies's ball last week and her gown was white satin and she wore her magnificent pearls. She was also at the opera the following evening, and at the ball given by Lady Derby. There she was in black, with diamonds and pearls. Among the Americans who were present at the opera last week were Mrs. Herbert Eaton, in black, with diamond necklace and pendant; Lady Grey Egerton, the Princess Hatzfeldt, and Sir Bache and Lady Cunard. The latter are the guests of Mrs. Parkinson Sharpe, but will take rooms at Claridge's later in the season.

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From a letter just received in the last foreign mail it is stated that Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt drive every evening and that Mr. Vanderbilt is looking very well. He was at the concert given by Mr. Clarence Eddy at the Trocadero and was one of those to congratulate Miss Leonora Storsch and Miss Anderson. The latter, a niece of Mrs. Walden Pell and a near relative of Mr. Ellery Anderson, has made a wonderful success as a pianist and will go on the concert stage. Other Americans at present in Paris are Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, who will return on June 20; Mrs. Storrs Wells and Miss Wells, Mr. E. J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ogden, Miss de Forest, and Miss Callender and Mr. Rhinelander Stewart.

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Mrs. Ronalds has commenced her Sunday afternoon musicales and again all London is flocking to them. She has been in mourning and had to discontinue them for a season. At one of these recently appeared MM. Plançon, Ancona, and Wolff, and Mme. Nevada and Mlle. Marie Engel. Mrs. Ronalds has also resumed her box at the opera.

***

The Duc de Pomar, who is so well known in New York, has—his period of mourning for his mother having elapsed—opened his magnificent hotel in the Faubourg. He gave recently a large and splendid ball in honor of the Infanta Eulalie. There were some few Americans present, including the Misses de Garmendia. The Duc cast aside all his mother's odd tendencies for Spiritualism, and society now comes to his entertainments. The hotel itself is magnificent and has always been the scene of lavish hospitality even in the days of the Duchess. Lady Caithness, who received the guests in the dress of Mary, Queen of Scots, and who firmly believed that she was that unfortunate Queen's mouthpiece.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Betts Hillhouse will pass the Summer in travel in France. They are now in Paris. Mr. James Winslow has come up from Dinard and is stopping at the Hotel de France et Choiseul. The Dinard season does not begin until quite late. Mrs. Griswold Grey and Miss Irvin will go in a few weeks to Aix.

***

The news of the death of Mrs. Clement Arnold Auffmordt comes from Paris. She was Miss Evelyn Harbeck of this city, and a very great belle. She married a wealthy importer, Mr. William Auffmordt, well known in business here for many years. After his death she married his brother. She was a very smart woman, and her gowns were always considered to be the very acme of fashion. She was at the Astoria with her second husband about two years ago. After her return to Europe she took up her residence at Baden Baden, where she and her husband gave last Summer some splendid entertainments, at which royalty was present. No particulars of her death have been received.

***

The two young Dukes, the Duke of Manchester and the Duke of Marlborough, have taken to auto-bicycles of the latest Parisian make, and they amuse themselves, according to late gossip from London, by running races through the parks and inspiring terror in the hearts of nurse maids and nervous old ladies by their taking a "fearful" rate of speed. Royal Phelps Carroll has one of these machines—a tricycle, however—at Newport, and Reginald Norman brought over two others, so that they will make their appearance in this city possibly by late Autumn.

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The wedding of Mrs. Henry of 21 East Thirty-eighth Street and Charles Swan will take place this evening at the residence of the bride.

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The engagement of Miss Elsie Yandell, the daughter of the late Dr. Lansford Yandell of Louisville, Ky., and Mr. Donn Barber of this city, has been announced. Miss Yandell is a great belle in Kentucky, and is the sister of Miss Enid Yandell, the sculptress. Mr. Barber is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Barber of 45 West Thirty-seventh Street. He is a member of the Union Club, a graduate of Yale, and of the Société des Beaux Arts, in Paris.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, June 12.—Mrs. Henry Clews has arrived at her cottage, The Rocks, for the season.

Robert M. Cushing is entertaining George Wheatland of Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Whitney of New Orleans will arrive at the Pumpelly cottage on Thursday to remain for the season.

Francis P. Freeman is expected at Tower Top to-morrow for the season.

Edgerton L. Winthrop is expected from Europe on the 25th for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan will arrive at their cottage from Europe on the 25th.

R. L. Wilson is at his cottage, in Narragansett Avenue.

Francis Russack of New York is registered at the Robinson.

Arrivals at the Aquidneck include Capt. John R. Bartlett, United States Navy; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Kennedy of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs entertained at dinner this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. William Grosvenor and family of Providence have arrived at their cottage to spend the Summer.

The Casino register includes H. R. Sullivan, Capt. Edwin Longnecker, United States Navy; Elbridge T. Gerry, and Robert L. Gerry.

Mr. Pembrooke Jones has gone to New York on the Narada. Mrs. Jones is now at The Cloisters for the season, and will have the Narada for the remainder of the month.

Mr. William R. Travers has arrived at the Parker cottage for the season.

Mr. W. Storrs Wells is at his cottage, on Bellevue Avenue.

Capt. C. C. Treat, United States Army, and family are at their Kay Street house.

William S. K. Wetmore has Mr. Arthur Bumstead of New York as his guest.

Miss Keteltas has arrived at her cottage for the Summer.

Mrs. Arnold to-day arrived from Washington for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Forbes Morgan and Mr. Robert Willing are registered at the Casino.

Mrs. James P. Kernochan arrived from New York this evening and opened her cottage for the season.

Mr. Milton Barger has arrived for the Summer.

E. Catlin and family of St. Louis have arrived at their Shoreby Hill cottage at Jamestown.

Miss Honey is the guest of John N. A. Griswold at Toure Park.

Mr. Samuel A. Blatchford has rented his cottage, on Greenough Place, to E. Winchester Donald, D. D., rector of Trinity Church, Boston, for the season.

Major D. Porter Heap, United States Engineer Corps, is visiting here.

Mrs. Admiral Baldwin has as her guests Mrs. Berryman, Miss Jackson, and Miss Morgan of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., of Wellesley, Masss., are at the Satterlee cottage for the season.

Buchanan Winthrop and Frank B. Riggs have gone to New York for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. James Taussig of St. Louis have arrived at their Jamestown cottage for the season, as have Mrs. W. C. Sharrer and Miss Sharrer of Tompkinsville, S. I.

Mme. Blanchin arrived from Paris this evening and is the guest of Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, at Fair Lawn.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor and family are expected from Tuxedo for the season this week.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Orton—McConihe.

ALBANY, June 12.—The wedding of Miss Grace Adele McConihe, daughter of Mrs. Alonzo McConihe, and Mr. Grosvenor Porter Orton of Irvington on the Hudson was solemnized in St. Paul's Church, Troy, this afternoon. The interior of the church was decorated in white and the altar was trimmed with white roses. The Rev. Dr. Edgar R. Enos read the Episcopal marriage service.

The bride wore a gown of rich white satin and point lace, a long tulle veil, and carried a bouquet of white roses. Her only ornaments were a diamond fleur de lis and a diamond crescent. Miss McConihe, a sister, was maid of honor. She was attired in embroidered mousseline de soie over green satin, and carried red roses. Robert Howland Orton of Overton, a brother of the groom, was best man. There were no bridesmaids. The bride was attended by Miss Weaver and Miss Walsh of Albany, Miss MacFarlane and Miss Peckham of New York, Miss McVickers of Syracuse, Miss Brown of Troy, Juliette McConihe Shields, a niece of the bride, and Miss Dorothy Richards of New York, a niece of the bridegroom. The ushers were Edward Fennessy of Boston, John Richard Bullard, Jr., Dedham, Mass.; Charles J. Saunders, Boston; Edward Gilbert Shermerhorn and Dudley F. Phelps, New York; Edward S. Jaffray McVicker, Irvington. About 100 guests went from the church to the house, 4 Washington Park, where the reception was held. Mr. and Mrs. Orton will reside at the Grosvenor, New York.

Ruppert—Schwartz.

The wedding

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FINANCIAL.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET.
New York, June 9, 1899.

To the Holders of the Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds:

Holders of registered bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company on the basis of
$1,100 Prior Lien Bonds (ex-coupon due July 1st, 1899) for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.

Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds from January 1st to June 30th, 1899, will be paid in cash on July 1st, to the registered holder.

The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. S. MELLEN, President.

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OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Four Hundred and Fifty-nine (459) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

212	2743	4321	9471	14222	18950	31828
281	2770	4331	9753	14261	19145	31982
299	2773	4590	9820	14306	19158	32063
414	2813	4786	9824	14356	19309	32227
415	2877	4834	9826	14443	19512	32241
613	2895	4917	9901	14636	19521	32285
624	2903	4918	9928	14639	19572	32373
719	2916	4920	10173	14670	19648	32388
726	2983	4931	10198	14717	19657	32661
727	3068	5104	10202	14720	19682	32758
742	3077	5248	10224	14733	20039	32788
745	3099	5274	10239	14818	20056	32947
753	3108	5524	10262	14864	20455	32982
989	3130	5567	10429	14868	20463	33031
1022	3132	5608	10433	14889	20739	33043
1141	3167	5766	10593	14944	20832	33064
1147	3191	5768	10798	14950	21079	33128
1329	3192	5821	10807	15084	21425	33209
1442	3265	5883	10810	15500	21619	33244
1455	3270	6014	10826	15502	21621	33250
1493	3271	6209	10835	15520	21823	33251
1595	3272	6214	11045	15526	21879	33290
1599	3273	6216	11125	15589	21681	33292
1601	3309	6315	11139	15612	21863	33552
1604	3310	6471	11172	15637	21945	33701
1637	3368	6477	11234	15639	21959	33754
1639	3371	6599	11314	15692	22515	34021
1640	3458	6804	11400	15715	22725	34046
1760	3498	6851	11519	15718	23874	34695
1761	3559	6908	11549	15769	29128	34933
1763	3560	7033	11631	15775	29338	35053
1764	3562	7034	11726	15846	29346	35170
1802	3563	7064	11791	16032	29581	35184
1809	3564	7252	11813	16055	29604	35256
1818	3567	7450	11839	16067	29909	35999
2103	3570	7527	11909	16223	29610	36085
2204	3572	7541	12019	16226	29619	36984
2206	3574	7767	12023	16342	29627	36956
2207	3575	7837	12110	16380	29910	36996
2247	3583	7864	12119	16414	29927	36359
2215	3584	7905	12158	16457	29960	41474
2319	3596	7923	12205	16557	29976	41483
2443	3618	7952	12224	16789	30034	41624
2463	3645	7954	12311	16842	30136	43690
2466	3648	8127	12327	16848	30162	43847
2475	3655	8210	12542	17025	30279	44190
2523	3663	8223	12701	17147	30358	44401
2524	3690	8231	12857	17156	30450	44826
2526	3691	8237	12864	17175	30539	45071
2391	3697	8241	12879	17189	30548	45090
2592	3731	8350	12907	17195	30802	47108
2593	3738	8364	13035	17302	30832	47170
2605	3743	8416	13071	17303	30850	47171
2606	3749	8424	13189	17471	30913	47291
2613	3750	8474	13203	17959	30986	47333
2614	3753	8485	13211	18010	31093	49571
2619	3754	8486	13512	18246	31279	50062
2646	3759	8553	13851	18315	31379	50543
2651	3761	8738	13926	18317	31410	51663
2660	3766	8743	13973	18400	31562	51762
2671	3767	8937	14026	18425	31600	52072
2672	3773	8941	14058	18483	31699	52356
2696	3896	9024	14169	18723	31689	52509
2734	3927	9087	14171	18740	31708	53145
2739	3930	9226	14172	18928	31827	53197
2742	4188	9456	14199			

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to July 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE. By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.
New York, January 14, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Four hundred and fifty-nine (459) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.
S. H. CREIGHTON,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SCHMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Two hundred and thirty-two (232) of the General First Mortgage $1,000 Coupon Bonds, and Fifty (50) of the General First Mortgage $5,000 Registered Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or a total par value of Four hundred and eighty-two thousand dollars ($482,000) were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage numbered as follows, viz.:

$1,000 COUPON BONDS.

$10	3084	6040	10702	14844	19536	31883
408	3085	6128	10717	14910	19571	32013
730	3087	7242	10758	14985	19670	32269
732	3307	7329	10917	14989	19673	32473
733	3380	7714	11047	15214	20053	32599
1140	3399	7751	11163	15274	20079	33148
1143	3552	7877	11281	15389	20416	34500
1151	3565	7887	11329	15571	20706	34745
1287	3569	7896	11331	15599	20762	35186
1306	3573	8233	11335	15617	20857	35236
1454	3577	8405	11579	15716	20949	37052
1492	3582	8412	11598	15792	21774	37283
1526	3620	8421	11928	15794	21883	39669
1603	3649	8453	11969	15806	21952	59718
1634	3653	8455	12004	15821	21997	59762
2370	3745	8489	12328	16063	29242	39869
2371	3751	8670	12335	16278	29424	39963
2373	3757	8813	12862	16331	29606	40020
2393	3760	8851	13024	16407	29715	42330
2476	3924	8917	13793	16351	29822	43323
2523	3925	8924	13966	16556	29977	43542
2562	3932	9058	13986	16591	30193	44124
2590	3934	9382	14037	16809	30360	45182
2681	3936	9607	14089	16871	30466	45362
2675	4018	9868	14163	17158	30478	46575
2753	4072	10082	14253	17307	30601	46933
2812	4785	10177	14323	17449	30635	48486
2878	4845	10180	14359	18361	30833	49671
2911	4846	10186	14383	18744	31377	51358
3071	4996	10209	14408	18941	31733	51363
3074	5067	10550	14523	19235	31761	51750
3078	5832	10951	14524	19286	31781	52282
3079	5960	10690	14831	19389	31875	53037
3080						

$5,000 REGISTERED BONDS.

1357	4550	13148	14267	15764	17165	20501
1456	5174	13197	14295	15830	17351	20916
1529	5331	13293	14489	16045	17477	
1603	6248	13708	14832	16085	17483	
2304	6467	13828	14918	16177	17604	
2804	6499	13840	15373	16719	17630	
3319	12678	13864	15482	16799	18596	
3643	13108	13895	15746	17008	19043	

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to July 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

All the outstanding COUPON bonds issued under said mortgage have now been called for redemption.

Registered bonds should be assigned to "Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, for redemption."

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE. By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.
New York, May 15, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the 232 Coupon and 50 Registered Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.
CHAS. E. HUMPHREYS,
With Central Trust Company of New York,
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company,
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York County.

FINANCIAL.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECURITIES OF THE
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company and its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their resepective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
R. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
ANGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$500,000
New York, Ontario & Western Railway Company
First Mortgage Gold 4s,
DUE JUNE, 1992.

$500,000
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company
Nebraska Extension First Mtge. 4s,
DUE MAY, 1927.
(Legal Investment for New York Savings Banks.)
Price and particulars on application.

Estabrook & Co.
Members N. Y. and Boston Stock Exchanges,
ALSO DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL, AND HIGH GRADE RAILROAD BONDS.
31 NASSAU STREET.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.
Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
OFFICERS:
JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Assistant Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, 2d Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Wm. R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Wm. H. Gelshenen,	Peter Doelger,
Frank H. Platt,	Charles W. Morse,
James Roosevelt,	Charles V. Fornes,
Eugene Kelly,	Wm. Hall, Jr.,
George R. Sheldon,	Bernard M. Shanley,
Ed N. Gibbs,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Edwin Warfield,	James D. Layng,
Edward Eyre.	James Ross Curran.

REDEMPTION NOTICE.

THE OHIO FALLS CAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF CLARKSVILLE, INDIANA.

First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, secured by mortgage dated October 1st, 1892.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that fifteen (15) bonds secured by the above mentioned mortgage have this day been selected by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. with interest to the coupon date next ensuing, in accordance with section fourth of said mortgage, bonds numbered as follows, viz.:

145	189	229	232	346	348
150	227	230	345	347	349
188	228	231			

All further interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons falling due October 1st, 1899.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.
NEW YORK, June 2d, 1899.

I hereby certify that the above mentioned bonds were designated for redemption in my presence. FRANK B. SMIDT, Notary Public, N. Y. County.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, with the coupon falling due October 1, 1899, will be paid at this office on October 2, 1899, or thereafter (say $1,080 per bond).
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

Illinois Central Two-Ten 4% Gold Bonds of 1904.

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the provisions contained in the Two-Ten Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, dated January 2, 1894, issued under and secured by the mortgage made by the said railroad company to the United States Trust Company of New York, Trustee, bearing date December 23, 1893, the Illinois Central Railroad Company intends to, and will, redeem each and all of said bonds, on presentation at its office, No. 214 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the first day of July, 1899, by paying the principal and interest then due.

Interest on said bonds will cease from and after the said first day of July, 1899.

If the bonds are presented at its office prior to July 1, 1899, the company will pay the redemption value thereof, less discount on the same at 3 per cent. per annum from date of presentation to July 1, 1899.

By order of the Board of Directors.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
April 14, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. Income & Land Grant Bonds and Scrip:

At the request of the holders of a considerable amount of the above securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the purpose of securing and enforcing the payment of principal and interest of said securities, and generally for the protection of the rights and interests of the holders of same.

You are hereby invited to deposit your bonds and scrip with either the Continental Trust Co., New York City, or its agent, the Fidelity Trust & Safety Vault Co., Louisville, Ky.; under an agreement with this Committee, copies of which are on file with the Trust Companies.

The Trust Companies will issue negotiable receipts for the securities deposited.

Deposits must be made on or before July 10th, 1899.

J. D. PROBST,
G. W. NORTON,
J. W. BARR, Jr.,
Committee.

5% 15-YEAR CERTIFICATES, GUARANTEED, principal and interest. E. GRIFFITH, 2 Wall St.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, June 14, 1899,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.
20 shs. Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co.
$15,000 Illinois Central R. R. (St. Louis Div.) 3s, 1951.
$8,000 East Tenn., Va., Ga. R. R. Con. Mtge. 5s, 1956.
$5,000 Green Briar and New River R. R. 1st 5s, 1942.
$5,000 Booneville R. R. Bridge Co. 1st 7s, 1908.
$3,000 Chic., Bur. and Northern R. R. 1st 5s, 1926.
$2,000 Baltimore and Ohio So. West. R. R. 1st Income 5s, Series "B," 2043.
4 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
10 shs. Gold and Stock Telegraph Co.
20 shs. Toledo and Ohio Central Ry. pf.
10 shs. Central Trust Co.
100 shs. Glucose Sugar Refining Co.
32 shs. Mill Creek and Mine Hill Nav. and Ry. Co.
$1,500 New Brunswick City Water Bds., 1899.
10 shs. Home Insurance Co.
$400 Fidelity Surety Co. of Sioux City, Iowa, 4 p. c. Deb. Bds., Series A, Class 1, Regst., 90 p. c. paid.

$2,000	do	do	90 p. c. paid.
$400	do	do	Class 2, Reg.
$2,000	do	do	do
$400	do	do	Class 3, Reg.
$2,000	do	do	do do
$400	do	do	Class 4, Reg.
$2,000	do	do	do do
$400	do	do	Class 5, Reg.
$2,000	do	do	do do

1 membership New York Produce Exchange.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATORS.
40 shs. Nassau National Bank of Brooklyn.
717 shs. Paterson and Hudson River R. R. Co.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
25 shs. Trust Company of America.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$25,000 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Ave. Ry. 2d 6 p. c. Income Bds., 1915.
$2,000 Winona and South Western Ry. 1st 6s.
$10,000 Atlantic and Pacific R. R. (West. Div.) Inc. Bds., Trust Co. Recpts.
25 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
$400 Morris and Essex R. R. Mtge. 7s, 1914.
$27,000 Lou., New Albany and Chic. Ry. 1st 6s, 1910.
$8,000 Louisville and Nashville Ry. (Cecilian Branch) 7s, 1907.
$15,000 Hous. and Texas Cent. Ry. 1st Gtd. 5s, 1937.
$10,000 Den. and Rio Grande Ry. 1st 7s, 1900.
$28,000 Missouri Pacific Ry. 1st Con. 6s, 1920.
$10,000 Wabash Ry. 1st 5s, 1939.
$16,000 Tenn. Coal, Iron and Ry. Co. 1st 6s, 1902.
$30,000 Metropolitan Elev. Ry. 1st Gtd. 6s, 1908.
$5,000 Rensselaer & Saratoga Ry. 1st 7s, 1921.
$17,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis Ry. 1st 4s, 1937.
$8,000 American Dock Impt. Co. 5s, 1921.
$5,000 Albany & Susquehanna Ry. 6s, 1906.
$2,000 Central R. R. of N. J. Con. Deb. 6s, 1908.
$15,000 Ches. & Ohio Ry. 1st Cons. 5s, 1939.
$5,000 Gramercy Sugar Co. 1st Mtge. 6s, 1923.
10 shs. Bond and Mtge. Guar. Co.
31 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
100 shs. N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 1st pref.
50 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
35 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
50 shs. State Trust Co.
58 shs. Syracuse, Bingh. & N. Y. Guar. 8 p. c.
200 shs. N. Y. Phonograph Co.
1,000 shs. International Pulp Co., common.
$15,000 Winona & St. Peter R. R. 1st Extn. 7s, Guar., 1916.
10 shs. 42d St. & Grand St. Ferry R. R. (leased at 18 p. c.)
100 shs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R.
$450 New York Fishing Club Bonds.
10 shs. Brewers' Journal.
100 shs. New York Maennerchor.
$5,000 Gramercy Sugar Co. 1 Mtge. 6s, 1923.
$2,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. (Ex. P. W. Div.) 1, 5 p. c. Bonds, 1921.
$2,000 Chic. & Northwest R. R. 5 p. c. Deb. Bds., Reg., 1909.
$10,000 St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba R. R. 4½ p. c. Bds., 1933.
$5,000 Nash., Chat. & St. Louis Ry. 1st 7s, Regst., 1913.
$10,000 N. Y. & Harlem R. R. 7s Consid. Regst., 1900.
$5,000 Illinois Central R. R. 3½ p. c. Regst., 1951.
$4,000 Chic. & Alton R. R. 6 p. c. Skg. Fd. Reg., 1903.
$8,000 Pennsylvania Co. 4½ p. c. Regst., 1921.
$5,000 Northern Pacific R. R. Genl. 1st 6s, Regst., 1921.
$10,000 Silver Spring, Ocala & Gulf R. R. 1st L. G. Skg. Fd. 4s, 1918.
$17,500 Dolgeville Electric Light & Power Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1927, Nov., 1898, Coups.
5 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
100 shs. Driggs Seabury Gun & Am. Co., Pfd.
39 shs. N. Y. Mutual Gas Light Co.
4 shs. City Bank of N. Y.
200 shs. American Bond & Mtge. Co.
5 shs. Western National Bank.
24 shs. Manhattan Co. Bank.
60 shs. New Jersey Zinc Co.
$20,000 Atlantic & Pacific R. R. (Western Div.) Inc. Bds., Trust Co. Receipts.
$10,000 Detroit & Mackinac R. R. 4 p. c. "Mtge. Bds.," 1995.
$10,000 St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba R. R. 6 p. c. Const. Bds., 1933.
$10,000 Jersey City 7 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$4,000 Jersey City 7 p. c. Water Scrip Bds., 1913.
$38,000 Chic. & No. Western R. R. 5 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1929.
$10,000 Buffalo City Park 7s, due 1915.
$5,000 Cincinnati City 7 3-10 p. c. Bds., 1906.
25 shs. American Type Founders' Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, June 13, at 12:30 P. M.
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 Shares Wells-Fargo Express, $100 each.
10 Shares Hanover National Bank, $100 each.
Pew Number One Hundred and One (101) in St. George's Church, in that portion of the City of New York which was formerly the Village of Flushing. Annual rent, $39.
1 membership New York Produce Exchange.
$2,000 Texas & Pacific Coal Co. 1st mortgage bonds, (hypothecated.)
Lists at Auctioneer's, 71 and 73 Liberty St.

DIVIDENDS.

United Shoe Machinery Co.
Dividend Notice.

The Board of Directors of the United Shoe Machinery Co. have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. (37½ cents per share) on the Preferred Stock, and of Two Per Cent. (50 cents per share) on the Common Stock, payable July 15th to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 16, 1899.

The transfer books will be closed at two o'clock P. M., June 16, 1899, and will be opened on July 5, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.
GEORGE W. BROWN, Treasurer.
June 8, 1899.

American Beet Sugar Company,
32 Nassau St., New York.
Interest on Preferred Stock.

Interest at 6% per annum from April 18th, 1899, to July 1st, 1899, will be paid at the Company's office, on the par of the preferred stock of the Company on and after July 1st to Preferred Stockholders of record on June 22d. Books close at the office of the CORPORATION TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY, 27 Pine St., New York, June 22d, at 3 P. M. and reopen July 5th at 10 A. M. S. D. SCHENCK, Treas.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, June 8, 1899.

A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of the NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 15th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 8d next. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

American Car & Foundry Co.,
St. Louis, June 1, 1899.

Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No. 1.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of 1¾% on the preferred capital stock of the company be declared and paid on Saturday, July 1st, 1899, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, June 10th, 1899. Transfer books will close Saturday, June 10th, and reopen Monday, July 3d. WM. McMILLAN, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,
May 29th, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The Fifth Avenue Bank of New York,
June 9th, 1899.

A regular dividend of 20 per cent. and an extra dividend of 5 per cent., (both free of tax,) have been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable July 1st, 1899. Transfer books will be closed from noon of June 24th until July 1st, 1899. FRANK DEAN, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE STEPHEN Merritt Burial Company please take notice that a special meeting of the stockholders will be held on the 19th day of June, 1899, at the office of the company, 241 and 243 West 23d St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering the merging of the company into a larger concern, with increased privileges; also to change the number of Directors.—Dated New York June 5, 1899.
Signed by STEPHEN MERRITT, President.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.,
16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.

The annual election for Directors of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1899. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
SAMUEL SLOAN, Jr., Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK.
New York, June 3, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the bank, Avenue D, corner 10th Street, on Wednesday, June 14, 1899. Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 12	604,649
To date this year	94,304,175
Corresponding date last year	48,391,381

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 12	$2,612,800
To date this year	$516,417,510
Corresponding date last year	$362,886,560

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2@6 per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & Fdy.	½	Great North. pf.	4
Am. S. & R. pf.	2	Hocking Val. pf.	1½
Am. Sp. Mfg.	½	Iowa Cent. pf.	1
Am. Steel & Wire	1½	Lacledé Gas.	¾
Am. Sugar pf.	1½	Lake Erie & West	⅝
Am. Tin Plate	1	Mo., K. & Tex. pf.	½
Am. Steel Hoop	½	Mobile & Ohio	1½
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	¾	Nat. L. Oil ctfs.	½
B'klyn Un. Gas	½	Nat. Steel pf.	1½
Brunswick City	1	N. J. Central	½
Buff., R

acted by the transportation companies for grain shipped to foreign and domestic cities.

Surplus of $527,115 shown by statement of outside banks as against a deficit of $58,800 in the previous week.

Members of the Cotton Exchange to vote to-day on the question of closing the Exchange on Monday, July 3.

Executive Committee of Western Union Telegraph expects to recommend to-day the payment of the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent.

Agreement reached by the Western roads to maintain passenger rates strictly between now and June 30.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in June showed increases:

Canadian Pacific	$42,000
Central of Georgia	1,474
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	12,900
Chicago Great Western	31,023
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	6,386
Denver & Rio Grande	28,900
Evansville & Indianapolis	1,270
Evansville & Terre Haute	3,016
Flint & Pere Marquette	9,122
International & Great Northern	1,941
Iowa Central	957
Louisville & Nashville	28,770
Mexican Central	17,844
Mexican National	36,076
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	7,108
Missouri Pacific	33,000
Minneapolis & St. Louis	13,708
New York, Ontario & Western	20,441
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	2,584
Rio Grande Southern	1,240
Rio Grande Western	3,700
St. Joseph & Grand Island	3,560
St. Louis & San Francisco	7,549
St. Louis Southwestern	5,600
Texas Pacific	12,929
Twin City Rapid Transit	8,658
Wabash	22,791
Wisconsin Central	243
Total increase 28 roads	$362,080
Increase previously reported	108,558
Total increase 31 roads	$470,638

***

The following showed decreases:

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	$8,084
Central Branch (Missouri Pacific)	8,000
Chesapeake & Ohio	25,609
Kanawha & Michigan	474
Toledo & Ohio Central	2,404
Total decrease five roads	$44,571
Net increase	$426,067

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET WEAK.

CHICAGO, June 12.—Wheat to-day made the best prices around the opening. It was near the bottom at the close, and showed, compared with Saturday, a decline of ⅛ to ¼c.

The effect of the unexpectedly bullish Government crop report given out Saturday was apparent at the opening, but it was soon shown that other influences had superseded it in the minds of speculators. The opening in July ranged all the way from 76⅝ to 77 compared with Saturday's closing price of 77¼c. It sold at once at 76¾c, but rallied almost immediately to 78⅛c, this like a spasm of nervousness was dissipated all the effect of the Government report. Selling was heavy on the bulge.

For a short time the market held up under the liquidation, but finally broke. The decline was steady, 76¼c being touched before any reaction occurred. The enormous Western movement became the one factor as the session advanced. The market became very weak toward the close, on the announcement of estimated receipts of 400 cars to-morrow. July finally sold down to 75¾c and closed at 75¼@75⅝c.

Foreign Wheat Crop Prospects.

LONDON, June 12.—The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly crop report to-day, says Belgium, Holland, Italy, and parts of Austria-Hungary promise average wheat crops. In France, Germany, Spain, and Poland the conditions are fair, and there are hopes for a full average crop. In Russia the drought is too prevalent to allow a hopeful yield of either wheat or rye. In Roumania, Servia, and Bulgaria a short wheat crop is regarded as inevitable.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@3¾ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $97,746,682; balances, $7,522,400; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $308,895.

Money on call in London, 1@1¼ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2 3-16 per cent. for short and 2 4-16@2¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was quiet. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.85⅞ for sixty days, $4.87⅝@4.87¾ for demand, $4.88⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.85@$4.85½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.18⅞@5.18¾ less 1-16 for long and 5.16¼@5.16¾ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94 13-16 and 95 7-16, and guilders at 40 1-16 and 40¼.

New York Exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—20c discount. San Francisco—Slight, 12½c premium. Telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis— 5c discount.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 12.—There was a general recovery on the Bourse to-day, operators being impressed by the comparatively quiet manner in which Sunday was passed and by the precautions of the Government to preserve order. International securities were in good demand, especially Spanish fours. Turks were actively bought on dividend anticipations. Rio Tintos made a marked advance, in sympathy with the improvement in the price of copper. Kafirs were very firm, especially at the close. London having ceased selling. Continuing rates were light.

BERLIN, June 12.—Home funds were weak on the rumored issue of a new 3 per cent. Saxonian loan of 4,000,000 marks. Foreign securities were fairly firm, especially Americans. Canadian Pacifics and locals were easier on realizations, particularly mine shares.

FRANKFORT, June 12.—On the Boerse to-day the unfavorably influenced loan issue took the market by surprise. Spanish fours were harder and local securities relapsed. Americans were steady.

Consolidated Stock Exchange Election

The annual election of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange yesterday found three tickets in the field—Regular, Independent, and Members'. There was much scratching done in a vote of 370. This ticket was elected:

President—Charles G. Wilson; First Vice President—Thomas L. Watson; Second Vice President—Edward R. Betts; Treasurer—John Stanton; Chairman—Valentine Mott; Trustees of Gratuity Fund (five years)—C. H. Badeau and John D. Lobb; Members of Arbitration Committee—W. J. Alpers, C. E. Chapman, S. M. Moyon, E. A. Gearon, W. Jenks Merritt, J. P. Whittingham, and C. H. Ray. Directors (two years)—C. H. Badeau, H. O. Beebe, H. A. Clare, M. E. de Agüero, Samuel Dorning, W. P. Eager, George D. Hencken, Charles F. Laighton, S. G. Nelson, and L. J. Werner. Director (one year)—George C. Thomas; Nominating Committee—M. Hirschfield, N. J. Murray, D. W. Lynes, W. S. Mowry, Jr., John F. Martin, C. T. Small, and A. G. Williams.

For Trustee, John D. Lobb defeated S. A. Luther, and for Directors Samuel Dorning and L. J. Werner defeated Charles G. Dobbs and Thomas H. McGrath on the Regular ticket.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$272,412,728
Gold reserve	234,346,676
Net silver	5,386,477
U. S. notes in the Treasury	14,971,416
Treasury notes of 1890	1,014,341
Total receipts this day	2,256,804
Total receipts this month	17,238,002
Total receipts this year	486,327,832
Total expenditures this day	1,760,000
Total expenditures this month	15,760,000
Total expenditures this year	588,867,972
Deposits in National banks	80,442,705
Silver bullion	946,129
National bank notes received for redemption	268,232
Government receipts:	
From customs	692,736
From internal revenue	1,545,919
From miscellaneous	297,349

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, June 12, 1899.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
18½	19	650	Am. Car & Foundry	18	19	18	19	+ ½
59	61	550	Am. Car & Found. pf.	60	60½	60	60½	+ ½
36⅞	37	1,765	American Cotton Oil	37¼	37⅝	37	37	+ ⅛
38¾	39	1,717	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	39	39½	38½	39	+ ⅝
83½	83⅝	1,833	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	83	84	83	84	+2
21½	22½	200	American Malting Co.	22½	22½	22½	22½	.....
74	75⅜	275	Am. Malting Co. pf.	74½	74⅝	74½	74½	— ⅛
10⅞	11	1,000	American Spirits Mfg.	10¾	11¼	10¾	11	+ ⅛
33½	34½	200	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	33	33	33	33	+ ⅛
62⅝	63⅜	45,220	Am. Steel & Wire	61¼	63¼	60¾	62⅝	+1⅝
96¼	96½	2,400	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	96	96½	95¾	96	.....
158½	158⅝	86,985	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	158	161	157¾	158½	— ½
118⅞	119¼	300	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	119	119¼	119	119¼	+1¼
37½	38	2,660	American Tin Plate	37¼	38	37¼	38	+1
84½	85	110	Am. Tin Plate pf.	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	— ⅛
98	98½	8,360	American Tobacco	99½	99⅝	98½	98½	— ½
27¾	28¼	1,750	Am. Steel Hoop	27¾	28¼	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
75¼	75½	600	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	75	75	75	75	.....
18	18⅛	2,250	At., T. & S. F.	18¼	18⅜	17⅞	18	— ⅛
56⅜	56⅝	16,815	At., T. & S. F. pf.	50	56⅜	55⅝	56⅛	— ⅛
52½	52⅝	1,000	Anaconda Copper	53⅜	53⅝	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅛
52½	52⅝	1,250	Baltimore & Ohio	52⅝	53	52½	53	+ ⅛
73¼	73⅜	1,245	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	73½	74	73½	73½	— ⅛
117½	117⅝	59,030	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	117	118⅝	116¾	117½	+ ⅝
138½	140	200	Brooklyn Union Gas	140	140	140	140	+1
15½	15⅝	2,445	Brunswick City	15	15⅝	15	15⅝	+1
74	...	125	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	75	75	75	75	+5
53¾	53⅞	350	Canada Southern	53⅜	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝	+ ⅛
97¾	98	211	Canadian Pacific	98	98	97¾	97¾	+ ⅛
52⅜	52⅝	2,300	Cent. Pac., ass't pd.	52¼	52⅝	52	52½	+ ⅛
25¼	25½	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	25⅜	25⅞	25⅜	25½	.....
61	61	1,300	Chi. Con. Traction	60⅝	61	60⅝	61	+ ⅛
133⅜	134	25,305	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	133¼	134¼	132⅞	133⅝	+ ⅝
77	77	200	Chicago & East. Ill.	77	77	77	77	+1
14	14⅛	3,400	Chicago Great West.	14	14½	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
68	68⅜	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	68	68⅜	68	68⅜	+ ⅛
31½	32	200	Chi. Gr. Wst. pf., B.	31½	32	31½	32	+ ⅛
41¾	42	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	41¾	41¾	41½	41¾	+ ⅛
127	128¾	35,230	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	127	128¾	126⅞	127⅞	+ ⅝
173	173	205	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173	173	173	173	-1
4	4½	100	Chicago & Northw.	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
49	49½	2,285	National Steel	49	50	49	49¼	+ ⅛
91½	92	720	National Steel pf.	91	92	91	92	+1½
116¾	117¼	2,210	New Jersey Central	117¼	117⅝	117¼	117¼	+ ⅛
132⅛	132⅜	3,165	New York Central	131¾	132⅞	131¾	132¾	+ ⅝
212	217	25	N. Y., N. H. & H.	214	214	214	214	.....
12½	13½	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
27	27½	5,345	N. Y., Ont. & West.	27	27¼	27	27	.....
20¾	21	1,225	Norfolk & West.	20¾	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
68¾	69	560	Norfolk & West. pf.	69	69	68	69	.....
11¾	12	900	North American	11¾	12	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
47¾	48¼	5,900	Northern Pacific	47¾	48¼	47⅝	48	.....
76¼	76⅝	450	Northern Pacific pf.	76⅜	76¾	76⅜	76¾	.....
36½	40	100	Oregon R. & Nav.	36½	36½	36½	36½	+1½
72	74	300	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	72	72	72	72	+ ⅛
48⅞	49	710	Pacific Mail	49	49	48¾	49	+ ⅛
132⅜	132⅞	2,941	Pennsylvania R. R.	132⅜	132⅝	132¼	132¼	+ ⅛
120½	120⅝	10,650	People's Gas, Chicago	119¼	121	119¼	120⅝	+1
3	3¼	2,600	Peo., Dec. & Evans	2½	3¼	2½	3½	+ ¼
57¼	57⅝	5,060	P., C., C. & St. L.	55⅝	58⅛	55	57½	+3
51⅝	52½	800	Pressed Steel Car	51½	52	51½	51⅝	+ ⅜
82¾	83	240	Pressed Steel Car pf.	82⅝	83	82⅝	83	+ ⅛
156	159	20	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	158	158	158	158	.....
21¼	21½	880	Reading	21⅜	21⅝	21½	21½	+ ⅛
60⅞	61¼	8,840	Reading 1st pf.	60⅜	61¼	60¾	60⅞	+ ⅛
35½	35⅞	820	Reading 2d pf.	35⅞	36	35⅝	35⅞	+ ⅛
77	80	100	Rio Grande West. pf.	79½	79½	79¼	79¼	— ⅛
10⅝	11	100	St. Louis & San Fran.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
37	37	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	36½	36½	36½	36½	— ⅛
12½	13	300	St. Louis Southw.	13	13	13	13	.....
31¼	31½	1,675	St. Louis Southw. pf.	31½	31¾	31⅜	31⅝	+ ⅛
46	52	100	St. Paul & Duluth	50	50	50	50	+ ½
99¾	100	1,000	St. Paul & Omaha	99½	100	99¼	99¾	+ ⅛
32½	32⅝	7,823	Southern Pacific	32⅜	32⅞	32	32½	.....
11	11¼	250	Southern Railway	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
50⅝	50¾	2,259	Southern Railway pf.	50⅜	50⅞	50⅜	50⅝	— ⅛
17	17⅛	2,360	Standard Dis. & Dis.	16	17⅛	16	17⅛	+2
64½	65¼	425	Stand. Dis. & Dis. pf.	65⅞	65⅞	65	65½	+ ½
64¾	64½	6,100	Tenn. Coal & Iron	64	65	63½	64⅝	+ ⅞
...	10	10	Tenn. Coal & Iron pf.	140	140	140	140	.....
19⅝	19¾	1,800	Texas Pacific	19½	19⅞	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
68½	69½	100	Twin City R. T.	69	69	69	69	— ⅛
41⅝	41⅞	6,080	Union Pacific	41⅝	42	41⅝	41¾	— ⅛
75¼	75⅞	3,300	Union Pacific pf	75½	76⅛	75½	75⅞	.....
29	30½	1,025	Union Bag & Paper	30¾	31½	30	30	.....
81	82	785	Union Bag & Paper pf.	81⅝	82½	81	81½	+ ¼
46	50	250	United States Express.	48	48	48	49	+1
5⅞	6	400	United States Leather.	5⅝	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
71¾	71⅞	3,295	U. S. Leather pf.	71½	72¼	71⅜	71⅝	+ ⅝
53¾	53⅞	2,965	United States Rubber.	53¼	54	52½	54	+ ⅜
116	116⅛	110	U. S. Rubber pf.	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	.....
7½	8	20	Wabash	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	.....
20½	20⅝	1,520	Wabash pf	20¾	20¾	20¾	20⅝	— ⅛
90¼	90⅝	791	Western Union Tel.	90¼	90½	90⅛	90¼	.....
9⅛	9¼	1,350	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	9⅜	9⅝	9	9¼	.....
24	24¾	423	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	24⅜	24¾	24	24½	+ ½
1¼	1⅜	2,400	Wis. Cent., t. r.	1¼	1½	1	1½	+1
16⅜	17	3,687	Wis. Cent., when iss.	16¼	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅜
54¼	54⅜	5,945	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	53¼	54½	53¼	54½	+1⅜
Sales		604,649						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	101	...	Keok. & W.	35	50
3s, r., 1918	109¼	109⅝	Lac. G. pf.	99	101
3s, r., 1918	109½	109⅝	L. E. & W. pf.	67½	67½
3s, 1918, sm.	109	110	Lake Shore	200	210
4s, r., 1907	112⅜	113¼	Long Island	68	75
4s, c., 1907	113⅜	114½	Manh. C. R.	150	...
4s, r., 1925	130⅜	131	M. C. R. pf.	105	...
4s, c., 1925	130⅜	131	Md. Coal pf.	60	75
5s, r., 1904	112⅝	113¼	Mich. Cent.	113	...
5s, c., 1904	112⅝	113¼	M., St. P. & S. M. pf.	68½	69½
D. C. 3-65s	119	...	Mo., K. & T.	13	...
Adams Exp.	110	113	M. & Essex.	133	...
Alb. & Susq.	195	...	Nat. L. pf.	110	112
Am. Cot.	140	...	Nat. Starch.	6	7½
A. C. O. pf.	91	92	Nat. St. 1st pf.	45	60
Am. D. Tel.	37	40	Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	23
Am. Exp.	136	140	N. C. Coal.	87	39
A. T. & C.	100	102½	N. Y. A. R.	165	170
Am. Tob. pf.	140	146	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	83	88
Ann Arbor	16	18	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	29	33
Ann Arb. pf.	41	42	Norf. South.	68	75
B. & O. S. W. pf. ctfs.	8½	9½	Ont. Mining.	8	10
Beech Creek	100	...	Pac. Coast.	39¾	40
B. A. L. pf.	106½	...	Pac. C. 1st pf.	83	88
B., R. & P.	34	...	P. C. 2d pf.	58	61
B., C. R. & N.	105	...	Park S. pf.	105	110
Chi. & Alton	160	...	Penn. Coal	375	...
C. & E. Ill. pf.	124	91	Peo. & East.	4	5
C. G. W. pf.	39	10	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	86	88
C., I. & L.	9	...	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	184	...
Cin. Gt. W. pf.	192	194	Ft. W. & C. pf.	183	...
C., L. & W.	...	10	P. & W. pf.	7	8½
C., L. & W. pf.	43¾	...	Quicksilver	2	2½
Cleve. & P.	184	...	Quicksilver pf.	8	10
Col. C. & I. Dev. pf.	3	6	C. F. & I. pf.	105	110
Col. Mid.	...	6¼	R. W. & O.	31	7¼
Com. Cable.	179	...	Rio G. W.	38	40
Consol. Coal.	52	...	St. J. & G. I.	3	4
Con. Ice pf.	...	87	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	39	41
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	100	...	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	9	10
D., S. S. & A. pf.	12½	13	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	71	72
Eighth Ave.	330	...	St. P. & D. pf.	101	103¼
F. & P. M.	30	32½	St. P. & O. pf.	170	180
F. & P. M. pf.	63	...	Ft. W. & R. G.	24½	26
Harlem	385	...	S. bul. ctfs.	60½	62
Hock. Val.	22	25	Sixth Ave.	200	325
Homestake	70	...	S. R. & T.	7⅝	8
Iowa Cent.	12½	13¾	T. & O. C.	192	193
Jol. & Chi.	180	...	T. & O. C. pf.	...	20
K. C., P. & G.	9	9½	U. S. Ex. pf.	...	40
K. & Mich.	11	12	U. & B. R.	170	100
K. & D. M.	3¼	4	W.-F. Exp.	125	130
K. & D. M. pf.	16	17	W. C. pf. ctfs.	2	5

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday: American Biscuit bonds, 108; Binghamton Gas 5, 92, Fern. Coal Company, 15; Journeay & Burnham, 5; Journeay & Burnham preferred, 25; Marshall Mill, 56; New York Biscuit bonds, 111; Retsof bonds, 73; Retsof stock, 12; Whitney Safety Fire Arms, 50; Cuban bonds, 1868, ¾ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1872, ⅛ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1896, 7 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup	109⅝	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	93½
U S 3s, coup, small bonds	109		93½
U S 4s coup 1925	130½		88½
Adams Exp 4s	106½	Mex Inter 1st 4s	88½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	93¼	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	66⅝
Atch, Top & S Fe adjustment 4s	84	Mo, K & T of T 5s	67
	83⅞	Mo Pac Consol	90
	84	Mo Pac Trust 5s	117¼
	83⅞	Nat St'ch M Co 1st	98
	84		101
	83⅞	N Y Cent & Hud. Lake Sh col 3½s	102⅝
	84	N Y Cent 1st Coup	115¼
gen 4s	102⅜	N Y Cent & H 3½s	103
	102⅜		112½
Austin & N'w'n 1st	103	Refunding 4s	106
Balt & Ohio 4½s	112⅝	N Y, S & W'n G M	99⅞
Den & Rio G 4s	103⅞		100
Den & Rio G 4½s	112⅝	Nor & W Ry con 4s	95½
Detroit City Gas 5s	101		95½
	101⅛		95½
	101⅛		95½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N.Y 1st 5s	111½	Nor Pac gen lien 3s	67⅞
Erie 4s, prior bonds	94⅜		68
	94½		67⅝
	94⅜		67⅞
Gal' Har'g & S An M & P Div 5s	103½	Nor Pac 1st 5s	114⅜
	103½		114½
Hocking Val 4½s	102⅞	Tol, St L & K Cy 1st Tr Co ctfs	119⅞
Illinois Central	104⅜	Union Pacific 4s	108½
St L Div 3½s	98		108⅜
	98⅛		108⅜
Int & Gt N 2d Mtge	93		108⅜
Iowa Cent'l 1st 5s	113		108⅜
	121½		108½
Kan Cy, P & G 1st	66	Wabash 2d 5s	99¾
L Erie & W 2d 5s	109	Wabash Deb, Ser B	33⅞
	108½		34
	98		33⅞
Mex Cent 1st income	21		70¼
		West U Deb 7s, '75	103¼
		Wis'n Cen Co 1st Trust Co certfs	76⅜
			76⅜
			76⅜
			76⅜
			76⅜
		Wisc'n Cen Co Inc	6¼
		Wis Cent 1st 4s, when issued	95
			94⅞
			95

Total sales.....$2,612,800

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@62. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27⅞d per ounce and in New York at 60⅝c. Mexican silver dollars at 48½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Anaconda sold at .51, 600 Best & Belcher at .46@.45, 500 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.55, 500 Consolidated Imperial at .20, 1,500 Brunswick at .20, 387 Hale & Norcross at .33, 100 Little Chief at .18, 200 Ophir at 2.00, 300 Potosi at .46, seller 10; 500 Work at .23, and 270 Yellow Jacket at .35.

On the Industrial Exchange, 100 shares of Anaconda sold at .51½, 10,200 Burt Gold at .02⅛, 800 Garfield Consolidated at .12, 100 Golden Fleece at .32½, 11,000 Good Samaritan at .01⅜@.01½, 7,600 Gregory Gold at .02⅝@.02½, 275 Gilpin and Lincoln at 42½, 100 Golden Fleece at .32½, 275 High Five at .23, 100 Isabella at .82½, 750 Jennie Blanche at .53@.52½, 250 Morenci Copper preferred at 1.50½@1.50¾, 500 Boston and British Columbia Copper at 2.50, and 10,000 Sentinel at .003, buyer 30.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Father De Smet	.12
Alta	.05	Horn Silver	1.80
Anaconda Copper	.51	Iron Silver	.50
Best & Belcher	.35	King & Pem. Iron	.35
Breece	1.60	La Crosse	.12
Brunswick	.21	Leadville	.08
Chrysolite	.06	Little Chief	.17
Com. Tunnel Co	.04	Phoenix Gold	.10
Con. Cal. & Va	1.60	Plymouth Con	.09
Deadwood	.45	Standard Consol	2.25
Enterprise Min. Co	.30		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Sierra Nevada	.70
Adams Consol	.18	Standard	2.00
Breece	1.40	Small Hopes	1.25
Bruns. Consol	.18	Utah	.16
Chrysolite	.08	Yellow Jacket	.36
Con. Cal. & Va	1.60	Argentum Juanita	.24
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Alamo	.07
Crescent	.43	Anaconda	.52
Cataipa	.20	Cr. Ck. Cons	.09
Deadwood Terra	.50	Creede & Cr. Ck	.09
Eureka Con	.26	Gold & Globe	.04
Father De Smet	.10	Golden Fleece	.30
Homestake	.60	Isabella	.80
Horn Silver	1.55	Mollie Gibson	.22
Iron Silver	.55	Mount Rosa	.21
King & Pem	.20	Pharmacist	.05
La Crosse	.16	Portland	1.85
Leadville Con	.10	Specimen	.06
Little Chief	.17	Union	.19
Moulton	.30	Work	.21
Ontario	8.00	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	13½
Plymouth	.10	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	12
Phoenix G. M. Co	.09	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	11½
Quicksilver	.25	Grey Forge	11⅞
Quicksilver pf	7.50		

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Burt Gold	.02⅛	Gold Coin, Gilpin	.35
Gold Magnet	.01	Gar. Con	.12
Good Samaritan	.01½	Golden Fleece	.32
Gregory Gold	.02¼	Isabella	.82
Gilpin & Lincoln	.42½	Justine	.02
Jennie Blanche	.52⅝	Mollie Gibson	.26
Morenci Copper pf.	1.50¾	Mount Rosa	.21
Miami	.11½	Old Gold	.01
Pilgrim	.008	Pande Basin	.40
B. & B. C. Co	2.50	Portland	1.87½
Alamo	.06	Sentinel	.002½
Anaconda	.51	Union Gold	.22½
Anchoria	.07½	Waldorf	.01½
Cr. Ck. Con	.00⅝	Work	.23
Cannon Ball	.00½	Rosario Honduras	5.00
Elkton	.88		

W. R. Grace Banking Concern.

HARTFORD, June 12.—In the Connecticut House of Representatives to-day a resolution was passed incorporating the W. R. Grace Company of New York with a capital of $6,000,000. The company will conduct a banking business in connection with its shipping interests.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
50	At., T. & S. F.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
3,990	A., T. & S.F. pf.	56	56½	55⅞	56⅝
20	Am. Cotton Oil	37	37	37	37
57,410	Am. Sug. Ref.	158½	161⅜	158	158¾
10,140	Am. St. & Wire.	61⅞	63¼	61	62⅝
100	Am. Sp. Mfg.	10¾	11	10¾	11
160	Bay State Gas	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
28,030	Brook. R. T.	116	119	116	118
20,150	Chi., B. & Q.	133½	134¾	132½	134
15,450	Chi., M. & St. P.	127	128¼	126⅞	128
1,930	Chi., R. I. & P.	118½	114⅝	113½	114¼
1,550	Reading 1st pf.	61	61⅜	60⅝	61⅛
20	Southern Ry	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
10	Southern Ry pf.	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
90	Tenn. C. & I.	63⅞	64⅜	63¾	64⅛
320	Union Pacific	41¾	42¼	41¾	42
110	Union Pac. pf.	75⅞	76⅛	75⅞	76
70	U. S. Rubber	53	53⅜	53	53⅜
10	U. S. Leather pf.	72⅞	72⅞	72⅝	72⅞
100	West. Union	90½	90⅞	90½	90⅞
184,940					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$25,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	84	84	84

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Madison Avenue Residence Sold—Other Dealings—Van Cortlandt Heights Lots at Auction.

James A. Garland, Vice President of the First National Bank, has sold his residence, 259 Madison Avenue, adjoining the southeast corner of Thirty-ninth Street, to R. C. Kickerson of Chicago, for about $125,000. The buyer, it is understood, will occupy the house in the near future.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for Helen J. Erickson, for about $22,000, the three-story dwelling 77 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 20 by 60 by 100.

The Twelfth Ward Bank has sold the plot at the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 60 by 100.

Henry D. Winans & May report the sale of 26 West Fifty-third Street, a twenty-five-foot four-story brown-stone private dwelling, with dining and chamber extension, 10 by 100 feet from Mrs. Bayard Thayer, on private terms; also, 38 West Fifty-second Street, size twenty-two feet, with dining and chamber extension, lot 100.5, for Francesco Bianchi, on private terms. Mr. Bianchi purchased this house in May, 1899, from Mr. A. Openheym.

L. J. Phillips & Co. were the brokers in the recently reported sale of the southwest corner of Central Park West and One Hundred and Fifth Street for John J. Mahoney.

Deane, O'Connor & Deane have sold for F. W. Kehoe for $13,000, the new three-story brick-and-brownstone dwelling, 549 West One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 16.8 by 45 by 94.10, the buyer giving vacant property in Bronx Borough in part payment.

Of the 160 lots near Central Bridge sold at auction on May 23, contracts have already been transferred in several instances. Max Marx has sold to L. S. Mendel a plot 50 by 120 on the east side of Sedgwick Avenue, about 250 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, together with a single lot on the same avenue, 75 feet further south. Mr. Marx has also sold to Gustav Heidelberg a plot 150 by 120 on the east side of Sedgwick Avenue, about 500 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street.

The Jere Johnson, Jr., Company's sale on Saturday at Queens, in the Borough of the same name, resulted in the disposal of the entire offering, 142 lots, at prices ranging from $100 to $.00 per lot.

The Auction Room.

Those who stood in front of Auctioneer Meyer's stand yesterday at the sale of 133 lots at Van Cortlandt Heights were not sufficiently numerous to be called a crowd and they certainly were not enthusiastic. Most of them were curious, however, to see what results would be obtained under the terms of sale, which provided that each lot should be put up separately and then the entire tract offered with the sum of the separate bids as an upset price.

Every lot was put up, but there were bids for only five of them, and the proceeds of the sale by this method were $2,550. The property was then put up as one parcel and was struck down on a single bid of $115,000 to Edward F. Sanders, who, it is understood, represented the mortgagees. The foreclosure action under which the property was sold yesterday was brought by the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Thomas H. Hubbard and others. The amount due on judgment was $76,182.

Other offerings at auction resulted as follows:

By Peter E. Meyer & Co.

175 and 177 Greene Street, 40 by 100, six-story brick-and-iron business building; foreclosure sale, by the plaintiffs, Justus L. Bulkley et al., heirs, as trustees.....$108,000

By Thomas G. Smith.

918 West End Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifth Street, 20.9 by 90, investment brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, by the sheriff, Mary Conlon.....$12,292

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 174 plots and lots at Lawrence Station, Yonkers, on Horatio Hawxhurst Ridge Drive, Lewis Parkway, and Lot lots laid out.

By Samuel Todd Baker, foreclosure sale, William H. Hoes, et al., 215 and 249 West Ninety-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet east of West End Avenue, each 18 by 100.11, two four-story brick dwellings; 253 and 255 West Ninety-fourth Street, north side, 136 feet east of West End Avenue, each 18 by 100.11, two four-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on 215 and 249, $8,475; on 253 and 255, $8,473; subject to other mortgages on 247 and 249, for $32,000; on 253 and 255, for $33,000.

By William Kennedy, foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, et al., 855, 857, 859, and 861 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 125 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, each 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone-front apartment houses; sold on judgment, $21,454.

By Peter E. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Algernon S. Sullivan, referee, 212 and 214 East Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Third Avenue, 37.6 by 100.11, two four-story brick dwellings; 253 and 255 West Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 136 feet east of West End Avenue, each 18 by 100.11, two four-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on 212 and 214, $8,473

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold.

1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Ribbons, stands, supplies and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1388 Franklin.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—To all persons interested in the estate of AARON KOHN and MOSES G. ROSENBLATT, composing the firm of Dreyfus, Kohn & Company, assigned to Levi L. Gans and Oscar E. Rosenheim, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the County of New York, to be held in Part I. thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 31st day of July, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the account of Levi L. Gans and Oscar E. Rosenheim, as assignees of Aaron Kohn and Moses G. Rosenblatt, composing the firm of Dreyfus, Kohn & Company, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignees' account.

In witness whereof, I have caused the seal of the Supreme Court to be hereto affixed.

[Seal.] Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said court, this 31 day of June, 1899.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Assignees, 20 Broad Street, New York City. je6-1aw6wTu

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK vs. NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made and entered in the above entitled action, on the 5th day of June, 1899, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of the NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY to exhibit and prove their claims against said company before me, the undersigned, the receiver of said Company, at my office, No. 115 Nassau Street, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 15th day of December, 1899, and that creditors making default in so doing will be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and from any distribution which shall be made thereunder. —Dated New York, June 12th, 1899.

CHARLES H. DANIELS, Receiver.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CATHERINE TOWN and WILLIAM ETTLINGER, composing the firm of TOWN & ETTLINGER, Bankrupts. No. 564.

Notice is hereby given that Catherine Town and William Ettlinger, composing the firm of Town & Ettlinger, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated May 29th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MANNESMANN CYCLE TUBE WORKS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Mannesmann Cycle Tube Works of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Mannesmann Cycle Tube Works was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of the creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 12, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH NORDENSCHILD, Bankrupt.—No. 1,075.

To the creditors of Joseph Nordenschild of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Joseph Nordenschild was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated June 12th, 1899.

NO. 1,088.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH A. PHYSIOC, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Joseph A. Physioc of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Joseph A. Physioc was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 141 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 12th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of TENNEY COMPANY, Bankrupt. No. 924.

To the creditors of Tenney Company of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Tenney Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated June 12th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of MORRIS WIEDEMAN and JACOB ROSENBAUM, Bankrupts. No. 1,080.

To the creditors of Morris Wiedeman and Jacob Rosenbaum, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Morris Wiedeman and Jacob Rosenbaum were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated June 12th, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—OSCHER WILENSKY and HARRIS M. FISCHER, Bankrupts.—(No. 883.)

Notice is hereby given that Oscher Wilensky and Harris M. Fischer, bankrupts, have filed their petitions, dated respectively June 7, 1899, and June 9, 1899, and praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petitions before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRAUTIGAM, ADAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADAM BRAUTIGAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Paskusz & Cohen, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1899. IDA BRAUTIGAM, PAUL BRAUTIGAM, EDWARD J. BIEDERMANN, Executors. PASKUSZ & COHEN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City. my9-1aw6mTu

BROWN, RHEUA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claim against RHEUA S. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Henry H. Bottome, Attorney, at No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of June, 1899. HARRY H. BOTTOME, ENOCH VREELAND, Executors.

BURT, HENRY D. W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY D. W. BURT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of R. & E. J. Oelgerman, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1899. LOWELL LINCOLN, ALFRED RODLIKER, Executors. R. & E. J. OELGERMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja24-1aw6mTu

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DONALDSON, ELIZA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. DONALDSON, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, in the office of Byron Traver, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 25 day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1899. ELIZA DONALDSON, Executrix. BYRON TRAVER, Atty. for Executrix, 40 Wall St., N. Y. City. ap18-1aw6mTu

JENNETT, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS JENNETT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, to wit, the office of John Burke & Co., Nos. 106 and 108 Reade Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1899. JOHN BURKE, JAMES A. HOGG, Executors. WM. J. FANNING, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my15-1aw6mTu

McHENRY, JR., ALEXANDER R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER R. McHENRY, JR., late of the County of New York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the offices of Shepard & Prentiss, his attorneys, No. 10 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of September, 1899.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1899. EDWARD McHENRY, Executor. SHEPARD & PRENTISS, Attorneys for Executor, 10 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh7-1aw6mTu

MARTIN, MARY JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY JANE MARTIN, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, at the law office of C. & T. Perry, No. 77 Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of January, 1899. ROBERT J. ANDERSON, Executor. C. & T. PERRY, Attorneys for Executor. ja24-1aw6mTu

MOWRY, ALBERT L.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to David Mowry, Charlotte C. Mowry, Mrs. Mary Kellogg, Hosea Mowry, David Raymond Mowry, Alice Mowry, Christopher D. Mowry, George Mowry, Sarah Richmond, Haven Mowry, Winfield F. Mowry, C. Leslie Mowry, Frank Albert Mowry, Mary E. Mowry, Lucy W. Mowry, Susan Foster, Mary Carpenter, Manley D. Carpenter, Frank B. Carpenter, Malcolm A. Carpenter, Albert Green, Avery D. Green, Mary Doolittle, Hart Mowry, Ella Mowry, Gertrude Mowry, Henrietta Mowry, Julia Mowry, Mrs. Mary E. Chapman, Miles Mowry, Raymond O. Stetson, Henry Hoyt Green, Mrs. Grace Hayes, Henry E. Hayes, Kenneth L. Green, Mrs. Ida L. Moss, Castle P. Moss, Cora L. Moss, Benton C. Moss, Leroy Richardson, and Lawrence Richardson, and to all whom it may concern, in the estate of ALBERT L. MOWRY, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 20th day of June, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause, if any there be, why the petition herein for the account of proceedings of Dulcena P. Mowry and William W. Heaton, as trustees under the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Trustees, 54 Wall Street, New York City. my9-1aw6wTu

PROUDFIT, ALEXANDER M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER M. PROUDFIT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New York, the first day of May, 1899. JNO. McL. NASH, Executor. CHAS. L. JONES, Attorney for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City. my2-1aw6mTu

PRYIBIL, HERMAN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN D. PRYIBIL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1899. ALBERT FRYIBIL, Administrator, DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja24-1aw6mTu

SCORGIE, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET SCORGIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1899. HUGH McCULLOCH, JAMES MILLER, Executors. WARD, HAYDEN & SATTERLEE, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, New York. my9-1aw6mTu

STEVENSON, MARGARET S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET S. STEVENSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 220 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1899. JOSEPH N. GOLDBACHER, Executor. DAVID D. ACKERMAN, Attorney for Executor, 280 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City. ma21-1aw6mTu

WADSWORTH, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. WADSWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Gilbert M. Speir, No. 62 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM P. WADSWORTH, Administrator, with the will annexed. GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Administrator, No. 62 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap25-1aw6mTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CHARLES M. ROSENTHAL, plaintiff, against MOSES LASKER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 1st day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of St. Nicholas Avenue, distant twenty-nine feet seven and one-quarter inches southerly from a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street with the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue; thence running westerly parallel with the southerly line of One Hundred and Twentieth Street seventy-three feet eleven and seven-eighth inches; thence southerly parallel with the easterly line of Eighth Avenue twenty-five feet two and three-quarter inches; thence easterly parallel with the southerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street seventy-nine feet five and three-quarter inches to the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue; thence northerly along the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue twenty-nine feet and seven and one-quarter inches to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known as No. 197 St. Nicholas Avenue, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, June 6th, 1899. LOUIS B. VAN GAASBEEK, Referee.

ERDMAN, LEVY & MAYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 197 St. Nicholas Avenue.

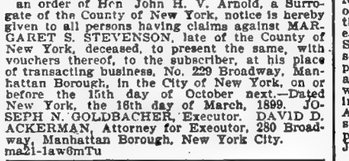

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,574 25-100, with interest thereon from the 22d day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $260 60-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $312 20-100 and interest. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $17,000, with interest from about December 1st, 1898.—Dated New York, 5th day of June, 1899.

LOUIS B. VAN GAASBEEK, Referee. je6-2aw6wTu&F&je30

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CORNELIUS F. KINGSLAND, plaintiff, against JAMES BINGHAM and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of May, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that cerstain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, distant three hundred and sixty (360) feet westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street with the westerly side of Fifth Avenue, running thence southwardly parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwardly, again parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and thence eastwardly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 29th, 1899.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

HENRY F. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 24 West 118th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

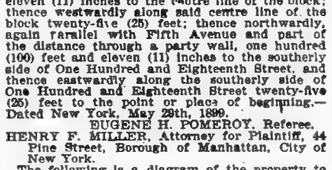

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,117.91, with interest thereon from the 23d day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $470.72, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $430.66 and interest.—Dated New York, the 29th day of May, 1899.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee. je6-2aw3wTu&F&je29

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ELLEN RYAN, plaintiff, against FRANCIS RYAN, John Ryan, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of dower and sale, duly made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and described therein as follows: All that certain lot of ground situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York, distinguished by the number three hundred and twenty-three (323) on a map of certain lands of Clement C. Moore, situate at Greenwich, in the District of New York, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 285 of Conveyances, pages 556 and 557, and which said lot of land is hereby granted or intended so to be bounded northeastwardly in front by Twentieth Street; southeastwardly by Lot Number Three Hundred and Twenty-four (324) on the said map; southwestwardly by the half distance line between Nineteenth Street and the said Twentieth Street; and northwestwardly by a line parallel with the southeastwardly line of the said lot numbered three hundred and twenty-three (323) on said map and distant sixteen feet and eight inches northwestwardly therefrom, containing in width in front on the said Twentieth Street and in the rear sixteen feet and eight inches, and in length on each side ninety-one feet and eleven inches, be the same more or less, more particularly known by the street number four hundred and thirty-eight West Twentieth Street.

The premises above described lie in Section 3, Block 717, on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, June 5th, 1899.

JACOB F. MILLER, Referee.

JAMES P. CAMPBELL, Atty. for Plff., 149 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

JOHN HARDY, Atty. for defendants, John Ryan et al.

RYAN & RICHARDS, Attys. for defts., Ellen McGee and ors.

JOHN POTH, Jr., Gdn. ad litem, Ellen Ryan et al.

JOSEPH H. FARGIS, Gdn. ad litem, Frank Ryan.

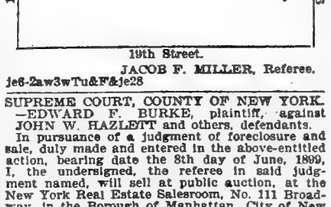

JACOB F. MILLER, Referee. je6-2aw3wTu&F&je28

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EDWARD F. BURKE, plaintiff, against JOHN W. HAZLETT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 29th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed in said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 19th Ward of the City of New York, in Section No. 5, Block No. 1,808, on the land map of the City of New York, known by the street number 100 East 54th Street, New York City, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fifty-fourth Street with the easterly side of the Fourth or Park Avenue; running thence easterly along the southerly side of Fifty-fourth Street twenty-two feet and six inches; thence southerly and parallel with said avenue, and partly through a party wall seventy-eight feet and five inches; thence westerly, and parallel with Fifty-fourth Street twenty-two feet and six inches to the easterly side of said Fourth or Park Avenue aforesaid, and thence northerly, along the same seventy-eight feet and five inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, June 9th, 1899.

WILBUR LARREMORE, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

East 53d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, including costs and allowance, to satisfy which the above property is to be sold, is $25,752.43, with interest thereon from June 7th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, etc., which will be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money is $1,500.

WILBUR LARREMORE, Referee. je10,13,16,20,23,27,30

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LILY W. BERESFORD and others, Trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against Christianna R. Kehoe and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 29th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed in said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of the 184th Street, distant 300 feet easterly from the easterly side of 8th Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with 8th Avenue 99 feet 11 inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block and parallel with 184th Street 25 feet; thence northerly parallel with 8th Avenue and partly through a party wall 99 feet 11 inches to the southerly side of 134th Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of 134th Street 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, June 8th, 1899.

WILLIAM McMURTRIE SPEER, Referee.

GEORGE G. DEWITT, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 288 West 184th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $350.89, with interest thereon from the 18th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $350.89, with interest from May 29th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $312 20-100 and interest. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $17,000, with interest from about December 1st, 1898.—Dated New York, 5th day of June, 1899.

LOUIS B. VAN GAASBEEK, Referee. je6-2aw6wTu&F&je30

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CATHERINE SLOAN and MARY LAMB, as Trustees, etc., plaintiffs, against GOTTFRIED REUSTLE and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land with the building and improvements thereon, situate in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Hamilton Terrace, distant one hundred and nineteen feet six inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Hamilton Terrace with the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, running thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Hamilton Terrace seventeen feet; thence easterly again parallel with One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and part of the way through another party wall one hundred feet to the westerly side of Hamilton Terrace, and thence northerly along the westerly side of Hamilton Terrace seventeen feet to the place of beginning.

Said premises are now known as No. 58 Hamilton Terrace.—Dated New York, June 9th, 1899.

GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN, Referee.

EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 448 West 38th Street:

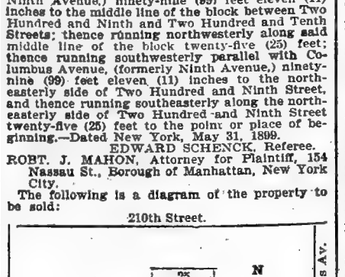

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $75,512.50 with interest thereon from the 29th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $328.66, with interest from May 31, 1899, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $20.97 and interest.—Dated New York, June 5th, 1899.

GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN, Referee. je6-2aw3wTu&Th&je27

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM WATSON, as executor of the last will and testament of Eliza S. Conner, deceased, plaintiff, against SUSAN CONNER, Sarah G. Davis, Eliza J. Gardner, and William Jay Gardner, her husband; James P. Conner and Louisa Conner, his wife; George W. Conner and Fannie Conner, his wife; Francis T. Conner and Jessie Conner, his wife; Charles S. Conner and Mary Conner, his wife; Benjamin F. Conner and Julia, his wife; Josephine V. Fendler and Samuel J. Fendler, her husband; Eliza J. Conner, Alfred V. Conner, Archibald Conner and Marguerite Conner, his wife; Isabelle Thatcher and George Thatcher, her husband; Annie M. Gourlie, Lillie Gourlie, Sarah G. Conner, James M. Conner and Lizzie R. Conner, his wife; William C. Conner, Mary E. Hadley and William H. Hadley, her husband; Caroline M. Cooper, William Watson, Thomas B. Watson, William Watson, Jr., John Bentley, Alfred E. Gedney, and Thomas M. Byrne, defendants.—The plaintiff desires the trial in New York County.

To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, March 27th, 1899.

E. B. & W. J. AMEND, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Post Office Address and Office, No. 119 Nassau Street, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

To the defendant Alfred W. Gedney: The foregoing summons is served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 2d day of June, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Borough of Manhattan.

E. B. & W. J. AMEND, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 119 Nassau St., Manhattan, New York City. je6-1aw6wTu

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE

For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland and Seashore points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19 N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Steamer from New York, Sundays only, touches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line eastward steamer stops at Newport.

PROVIDENCE LINE

For Newport, Boston, the North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only at 6:00 P. M., touching at Newport, R. I. (Monday mornings excepted.) On Monday mornings Fall River Line steamers touch at Newport.

STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Leave Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M. Sunday night westward trips will be made by this line from July 9 to September 10 inclusive. Saturday night westward trips will be omitted during same period.

NORWICH LINE

For New London, Worcester, Boston, and the East. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M. On Sundays, from July 9 to September 10 inclusive, Stonington Line westward steamer will touch at New London, leaving there at 10:15 P. M. for New York.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS. "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY," Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 " " " " West 22d St. Pier..9:00 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson. Through tickets and baggage checked to destination.

FOR NEW HAVEN, PROVIDENCE, AND BOSTON.

NEW HAVEN LINE. NARRAGANSETT BAY LINE. Steamers daily from Pier 25 East River for NEW HAVEN at 4 P. M. and 12 midnight. For PROVIDENCE at 4 P. M.

Timely train connections made at New Haven for Meriden, Hartford, and Springfield, and at Providence for BOSTON and all points East.

SEASON STARTS SATURDAY, JUNE 17. PALACE STEAMER FOR LONG BRANCH.

Republic Leaves Pier 10, E. R., 8:30 A.M., 1 and 5:30 P.M

THEATRICALS. Lunch, Meals, etc. 3 SHOWS DAILY. Fare, 75c. round trip. Office, 1,181 Broadway. Phone, 2463-18th.

Montauk Steamboat Company,

LIMITED.

For Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, and Sag Harbor. Steamer "Montauk" leaves Pier 15, E. R., (adjoining Wall St. Ferry,) Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 5 P. M.

Albany Evening Line.

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

HUDSON RIVER STEAM

MANHATTAN ROAD TAXES

Contention Over Assessments Settled in the City's Favor.

MORE THAN $2,000,000 ARE DUE

Decision of the Supreme Court Will Form a Basis for All Future Valuations.

According to a decision handed down yesterday by Justice Nash of the Supreme Court, the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company is liable to the City of New York for more than $2,000,000 of taxes, due for the years 1894 to 1898.

The case goes back to 1894, when the city assessed the capital and surplus of the Manhattan Company at the sum of $17,800,712, and the issue was made on a certiorari sued out by the company to review the matter. Justice Nash's decision brings to an end, so far as the lower courts are concerned, the long contention, and settles the matter of assessment of the Manhattan Railway Company's capital and surplus for the last five years, as well as forming a basis for future assessment.

James M. Ward of the Corporation Counsel's office, who has had a large share of the recent work in the case, gave yesterday, jointly with Mr. Whalen, a brief history of the case. He said:

"This was a proceeding brought to review by certiorari an assessment for purposes of taxation for the year 1894 against the capital and surplus of the Manhattan Elevated Railway, fixed by the Tax Commissioners at the sum of $17,800,712.

"Justice Beach, at Special Term, without opinion, on Nov. 14, 1894, vacated the assessment. The General Term, on the eleventh day of April, 1895, reversed the order at Special Term and affirmed the assessment. The Court of Appeals reversed the order of the General Term and modified the order at Special Term, directing a re-assessment, and on Dec. 18, 1895, the Commissioners of Taxes, under the decision of the Court of Appeals, made a re-assessment, fixing the taxable personalty at the sum of $16,909,638.

"The review of the assessment under the original writ of certiorari came on before Mr. Justice Beach on a motion to vacate the assessment on the twenty-fourth day of May, 1897. Justice Beach, under the tax law of 1896, made an order of reference to Hamilton Odell, Esq., and under that order of reference the hearings proceeded between the eighteenth day of June, 1897, and the first day of February, 1898, when the hearings before the referee were closed.

"On July 25, 1898, the referee handed down his report and decision, sustaining the elevated railway's contention and vacating the assessment in toto.

"On the seventeenth day of January, 1899, the whole proceeding came on for a hearing at Special Term, Part III., before Mr. Justice Nash, upon a motion on behalf of the Manhattan Elevated Railway to confirm Mr. Odell's report.

"On June 10 1899, Justice Nash filed his decision, reversing the conclusions reached by the referee and dismissing the writ, affirming the assessment."

Corporation Counsel Whalen said that naturally his office was feeling very "cocky" over the victory, as the decision sustains the contentions of the Law Department at every point. He said that he had no doubt that the decision would be affirmed by the Court of Appeals if it should be carried up by the Manhattan Railway Company.

"If finally sustained in the Court of Appeals," he said, "it disposes of all of the questions in litigation relating to taxation between the elevated railway companies and the City of New York relative to the taxes of 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898—a total of assessments considerably in excess of $100,000,000."

Mr. Whalen said also that the amount of taxes due under the decision is more than $2,000,000 at this time.

Justice Nash in his decision, which is very long and elaborate, says:

"There is no reason why the Tax Commissioners should not obey the direction of the statute and assess the relator's railroad at the sum for which, in their judgment, such property would under ordinary circumstances sell. The relator's property, like that of individuals, should be valued at what it would sell for. The railroad of the relator has not the unique character of property having no market value. In these days of immense aggregation of capital in the control of individuals, singly or in combination, the relator's entire system of railroads could be sold in open market at its full and true value, based upon cost and earning capacity, as truly as surely as very many of the large commercial buildings.

"The evidence was directed to the value of the relator's property in 1894, the merger of the lesser companies having been substantially completed at the time of the assessment. Its balance sheet of June 30, 1894, stated its liabilities at $73,737,217.13, and assets of an equal amount. It had an assured present and increasing business, with an earning capacity sufficient to pay a 6 per cent. dividend upon its capital stock and the interest upon its indebtedness. For the year ending June 30, 1893, it had a surplus of $1,171,291.08, and for the year ending June 30, 1894, $522,617.24.

"If, however, the court is required, upon the evidence here, to put a valuation upon the relator's property for the purpose of assessment, assuming, as I do, that the estimate is to be based upon costs and earning capacity, it may well be found that the capital of the relator subject to taxation, after deducting its indebtedness, equals or exceeds the amount of the assessment."

MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY DELAYS.

President Guggenheimer Advocates the Curtailment of Its Power.

President Guggenheimer of the Municipal Council yesterday indorsed what Controller Coler said last week regarding the desirability of curtailing the powers of the Municipal Assembly. Mr. Guggenheimer, however, did not go so far as to assert that the Assembly should be abolished, but he did say that he believed the power of issuing bonds should be vested solely in the Board of Estimate, where it had been for twenty-seven years, without the slightest scandal and without causing any delay in public improvements.

"The present condition is intolerable," Mr. Guggenheimer said. "In fact, it is almost criminal. The members of the Assembly must know that these bond issues are absolutely necessary, and that their delay only works to the detriment of the city's credit.

"When the charter builders decided that a dual legislative body should have the power of concurrence in the action of the Board of Estimate on bond issues they blundered. As it is now, members of the Assembly from Brooklyn or Queens can delay or defeat bond issues until they get what they want for their boroughs."

Members of the Board of Aldermen who were about the City Hall yesterday took issue with the Controller, and declared that that body had not delayed a single bond issue, with the exception of that for the purchase of the plant of the Long Island Water Supply Company. They objected to being abolished and to having their powers still further restricted, but all of them were willing to see the Council wiped out. The latter body, they declared, had done all the damage, and it should be made to pay for it, even if the price were abolishment.

CONEY ISLAND PARK PROJECT.

Mr. Coler Receives Further Indorsements of His Plan.

Controller Coler spoke enthusiastically yesterday about the interest manifested by the public in his plan to make a public park out of Coney Island, and he said that, in his opinion, the plan would be adopted at the meetings on Wednesday of the Board of Estimate and the Board of Public Improvements.

The Controller yesterday received the following letter from H. J. Park, Secretary of District Assembly No. 253, Knights of Labor:

"My Dear Sir: I am instructed to communicate with you in reference to the project of having a public park at Coney Island, and inform you that the proposed plan meets with the hearty approval of the Building Constructors, District Assembly 253, Knights of Labor, as we deem that it would not only be of great benefit to the people, but would also be the means of wiping out of existence one of the vilest spots in this great city, and we would most respectfully urge that you use every means that lies in your power to bring the plan to a successful issue.

M. G. Van Rensselaer, President of the Public Education Association, has written to the Controller a letter, in which he says that the plan for creating a park has been approved by that organization, and Henry P. Schmidt of Brooklyn, a member of the Borough School Board, has written a similar letter.

CITY FUNDS AND CHARITY.

The Controller Determined to Do Away with Abuses Existing.

The further Controller Coler has pursued his inquiry into the expenditure of city money for private charities the more firmly he has been convinced that abuses exist. He has found that last year private charities received $3,251,802.84 from the treasury of the city, including the amount received from the excise funds, and he has come to the conclusion that fully half of this can be saved by the Stranahan law, which was enacted by the last Legislature, and which gives the Board of Estimate authority to make such appropriations as it sees fit and repeals the mandatory provisions of the charter appropriating specified amounts to a number of institutions.

Within a few days the Controller will hold a conference with the representatives of several organized charities for the purpose of settling upon a system which will make charity payments throughout the city uniform and will prevent unworthy societies from obtaining money from the municipal treasury. The Controller is of the opinion that institutions should receive pay for what they have done and no more, and that all bills for the aid or treatment of paupers should be audited in a regular and systematic manner. With the assistance of the men with whom he will confer he will adopt a plan of audit which will save the city money and work no hardship on the institutions receiving aid.

One of the curious results of the Controller's investigation is that of the $3,251,802.84 appropriated by the city for charity fully one-fifth has been expended in salaries, and 70 per cent. of the entire population of New York, according to the figures, requires medical treatment at the city's expense despite the fact that only 1 per cent. of the population may be considered as paupers.

To Honor Mr. Siefke's Memory.

The Board of Aldermen held a special meeting yesterday, at which resolutions of respect for Alderman Henry Siefke, who died on Saturday, were adopted. It was decided to have the Aldermanic Chamber and the desk of the late Alderman draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and that the board should attend the funeral, which takes place on Wednesday, in a body. The following named members of the Pequod Club, the Democratic organization of the Ninth Assembly District, have been appointed a special committee to attend the funeral of Alderman Seifke: John C. Sheehan, N. Taylor Phillips, James Boylan, J. Emmett Flanagan, Thomas Gibney, Dennis Clifford, John McGarry, Philip Laracey, Herman Janssen, John Mulligan, and Henry Fincken. The following persons were selected to act as pall bearers: Senator Louis Munzinger, Isaac H. Terrell, N. Taylor Phillips, Bernard Courtney, John Jordan, J. C. Proudman, Charles W. Ferris, and E. W. Guindom.

Bronx Taxpayers Want Improvements.

A delegation of taxpayers from the Borough of the Bronx called on Mayor Van Wyck yesterday to complain of the delay in carrying out public improvements in that section of the city. The Mayor promised to refer each of the complaints to the head of the department in which it belonged. The Rev. Mr. McMahon of West Farms, who acted as spokesman for the party, called the Mayor's attention to the failure of the Department of Bridges to build a temporary bridge over the Bronx River at Westchester Avenue, where a permanent structure will be erected; to the lack of water supply in a part of the borough, and to the necessity for a sewer parallel to and on the north side of the Bronx River, for the relief of people who live in that section.

SCHLEY MAY ATTEND THE PICNIC

The Admiral Writes a Letter to the Crew of the Brooklyn.

Rear Admiral Schley probably will be one of the guests at the picnic to be held by the crew of the cruiser Brooklyn on July 3, in celebration of the anniversary of the victory over Cervera's fleet at Santiago. Stephen Donnelly, chief gunner's mate of the Brooklyn, and Chairman of the Celebration Committee, yesterday received the following letter from the Rear Admiral:

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1899.
Stephen Donnelly, Chief Gunner's Mate, Brooklyn, Chairman of the Celebration Committee, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: I am delighted to hear that my brave comrades on board the Brooklyn are to have a picnic of another kind on this 3d of July to celebrate the one of a year ago off Santiago, and if I can get release from an engagement for that day, made before I knew my comrades were to celebrate, I shall surely come.

Nothing could afford me more delight than to participate in the pleasures of my comrades on board the Brooklyn, in commemorating a day which their bravery and good work below the protective deck, and behind the guns, made so glorious for our country.

As we shared in common dangers a year ago, I hope to be able to share in their pleasure on the coming anniversary of that great battle in which they made the Brooklyn's name a household word throughout our beloved country. With many thanks, I am always, very truly yours,

W. S. SCHLEY.

The picnic is to be held at Schuetzen Park, Glendale, Borough of Queens. The sailors and marines of the Brooklyn will march to the Borough Hall, Brooklyn, where they will board special trolley cars for the park. Rear Admiral Sampson and other naval officers, besides Rear Admiral Schley, have been invited to be present.

The navy yard authorities have been ordered to rush work on the repairs to the cruiser Brooklyn. The necessity for this haste in preparing the ship for service is not known at the yard, although there was a report yesterday to the effect that the Navy Department contemplated sending the cruiser to Manila.

DR. ASTWOOD AND LYNCHING.

Colored Ministers' Union Refuses to Hear His Pronounced Views.

The Rev. D. H. C. C. Astwood, a well-known colored clergyman of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, wanted to talk of lynchings yesterday before the weekly meeting of the Colored Ministers' Union at St. Mark's Church, Fifty-third Street, near Eighth Avenue, but was shut off on the ground that it was not lynch discussion day.

Dr. Astwood was United States Consul for Santo Domingo under President Arthur and through President Cleveland's first term. In 1893, he says, he was appointed Consul to Calais by Mr. Cleveland, but his nomination was defeated by the Republicans in the Senate. He is now in charge of the missionary work of his church in Cuba. He was invited to attend the Ministers' Union yesterday. He was known to have opinions of his own on the lynching of negroes in the South. The Rev. W. H. Brooks, D. D., pastor of St. Mark's Church, who introduced him yesterday, said he would talk of the mission work in Cuba, and not of lynching.

Dr. Astwood said he preferred to be the judge of what he should talk about.

"Are you in favor of lynching?" asked Dr. Brooks.

"No, I am not; no more than you or any other man," replied Dr. Astwood, "but I say as a matter of practical fact that if a woman is assaulted, if she has a husband, brother, or father, there will be a lynching in the South, here in New York, or anywhere else. These editors who talk so bitterly against lynching in the South would be among the first to want to kill a man who attacked a member of one of their families."

The minister added that the way to stop lynching was to stop the crime which usually provokes it, and that the best way to do that was for the colored people to frown down such crime and to give active help in having criminals arrested and properly identified, so that no guilty man would escape, and no innocent man be punished.

Dr. Brooks said that the union might discuss lynching some other day, and had discussed it before, but preferred not to talk of it on this occasion. He intimated broadly that if Dr. Astwood would not talk about something else the union would be contented if it didn't hear him at all.

Dr. Astwood said no more, and the meeting adjourned.

Dr. Astwood said later that he expected to have all the colored clergy on his side before long. He added that while he was a Republican he wanted to serve notice that if President McKinley should persist in his expansion policy he would support Bryan.

Mr. Faversham Ill.

William A. Faversham, who has been playing Romeo to Maude Adams's Juliet, was forced to retire from the cast Saturday night at Rochester owing to a severe sore throat. He returned yesterday to his home in this city, and, it was said, would not be able to again join the company, which closes its tour this week. Orrin Johnson has taken Mr. Faversham's place.

HENDERSON CASE HEARING

Lawyer Who Defied the Mazet Committee Arraigned in Court.

THE DECISION IS RESERVED

Assemblyman Fallows and Mr. Moss Give Testimony—Defendant Denies He Drew a Knife.

Henry C. Henderson, who was retained by Capt. Price to represent him as counsel before the legislative investigating committee, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Olmsted in the Centre Street Police Court on the charge of disorderly conduct during the hearing of the committee on June 2. The hearing was conducted by Magistrate Olmsted in his private room, which was filled by the witnesses, lawyers, and members of the Mazet committee. John Proctor Clarke appeared for the committee and ex-Judge Cady of Hudson, N. Y., for Mr. Henderson. Among others present were Police Captain Price, Chairman Mazet, Assemblymen Fallows and Hoffman of the committee, and Frank Moss.

Judge Cady tried to enlarge the scope of the hearing, so as to make it involve the question of the right of a witness to be represented by counsel. This so complicated and extended the examination that it was prolonged into hours. Mr. Clarke said that the matter before the Magistrate was one simply of disorderly conduct; and while it was evidently the intention of the counsel for Mr. Henderson to insist upon the right of Capt. Price to have counsel, he wanted to oppose such a contention the moment it appeared.

The first witness called was Sergeant-at-Arms Crawford. He testified, under examination by Judge Cady, that he had put Mr. Henderson out of the room at the order of the Chairman, Mr. Mazet. He also said that Mr. Henderson told him he had no authority, and that he would not be put out of the room alive. The Sergeant at Arms then said that if Mr. Henderson wanted force used, so that he could make a case out of it, he would use enough for that purpose. He then shoved Mr. Henderson, and finally took him by the arms and put him out of the room.

Edward H. Fallows of the committee was next called. "Mr. Henderson was addressing the committee when I came in that morning," he said. "He finally took his seat and the testimony proceeded, Capt. Price being on the stand at the time. Mr. Henderson interrupted the proceedings shortly after this to give advice to Capt. Price. The Chairman ordered him to take his seat. He refused to do so, and Mr. Mazet instructed the Sergeant at Arms to take Mr. Henderson out of the room.

"Mr. Henderson thereupon turned around in his chair and sat upright, and said: 'No man will put me out of this room alive!' At the same time he put his hand in his pocket and drew out a knife, which he tried to open. Some one near him, I think it was Mr. Feltner, said, 'Don't make a fool of yourself.' Several others said the same thing. Henderson then put the knife back into a holder and into his pocket."

As to this tone used by Mr. Henderson in replying to the directions of Chairman Mazet, Mr. Fallows said: "It was impertinent and impudent."

In a dispute between Mr. Clarke and Judge Cady as to the admission of certain testimony, Mr. Clarke said: "Mr. Henderson's counsel has stated that Capt. Price was a defendant, and not a mere witness, in this matter. They have overestimated the importance of Capt. Price. He is a mere spoke in the wheel of the Municipal Government. The action of Mr. Henderson was deliberate—not for the purpose of defending Capt. Price, who had left the stand, but for the purpose of obstructing the work of the committee. It was part of the efforts of the enemies of this committee to break it up and throw contempt upon it.

"The only reason that I come into this court on this petty offense is because there is no provision in the law by which we can vindicate our authority. The Legislature not being in session, we have no power to commit for contempt. If disorder occurs in its immediate presence, it has the right to throw the offender out and then appeal to the courts on a charge of disorderly conduct. We will maintain our authority in the courtroom."

Mr. Moss of counsel for the committee was then called to the stand by Judge Cady. Mr. Moss testified as to the disturbance pretty much as Mr. Fallows had done, and also as to the conversation that took place between Mr. Henderson and himself the day before the alleged disorderly conduct. He said that Mr. Henderson admitted that Capt. Price should not have said what he did about Mr. Moss having induced a witness to swear falsely before the Grand Jury, and that he had deplored it.

"I did not consider the matter a personal one entirely," said Mr. Moss, "but I felt that the witness wanted to shield himself by making accusations against counsel, and that he should be compelled to prove them or to flunk; and he flunked."

Judge Cady then called Mr. Henderson to the stand, and asked him about this conversation between himself and Mr. Moss. Mr. Clarke immediately objected that Judge Cady could not impeach his own witness, Mr. Moss. This contention was sustained by Magistrate Olmsted, who ruled that Judge Cady would have to accept as final the testimony given by Mr. Moss as to the conversation.

Mr. Henderson in his testimony denied that he had drawn a knife, and said that he had been playing with it, and did not know he had it in his hand until his attention was called to it. He then put it up immediately. Judge Cady asked permission to submit a brief, which he will do to-day or to-morrow. Magistrate Olmsted reserved his decision until Thursday.

LEGAL TO DANCE ON SUNDAY.

Magistrate at Coney Island Decides Against the Police.

Magistrate Nostrand, in the Coney Island Police Court, yesterday decided that a dance hall proprietor at the seaside may legally permit dancing on Sunday and sell beer or liquors at the same time.

This decision was rendered in the test case made by Frank Haskell, proprietor of the Palm Garden, in the Nassau station.

For the past three Sundays, by order of President York of the Police Board, no dance hall proprietor at the island has been allowed to sell beer or liquors in his pavilion. When the order was first issued every owner of a dance hall submitted to the new rule except Haskell. He was arrested.

Magistrate Nostrand said that he knew of no legal reason why Haskell should be held and dismissed the complaint.

TEDDY THE EAGLE DEAD.

Rough Riders' Mascot Roughly Handled by the Heavenly Twins.

Teddy, the mascot of the Roosevelt Rough Riders in their Santiago campaign, died Friday night in his cage in Central Park. About four weeks ago twin bald eagles, which came to be known as the Heavenly Twins, were put into the big cage with Teddy and several other eagles. Teddy had demonstrated immediately upon his arrival last Fall that he was a king eagle, as he started in to whip every bird in the cage which disputed his claim. He established it.

When the twins arrived, Teddy thought he saw one of them do something that questioned his authority, and he had a tussle with him. He won, but he went at the other two weeks ago in mistake for the first one. The result was that the twins fought him together, and Teddy was roughly handled.

Teddy felt he had disgraced his regiment, and for two weeks he brooded over the matter. Superintendent Smith was sure the eagle died of a broken heart, but an autopsy was performed, which showed death had been due to consumption. Teddy is now on exhibition in the American Museum of Natural History.

Discussing Post Office Matters.

Assistant Postmaster General Heath called on Postmaster Van Cott yesterday and had a long conference with him relative to the disposition of the appropriation made by Congress for carrying on the work of the New York office for the year. Mr. Heath said that there would have to be a general paring down of expenses in order to keep within the appropriation made by Congress. His plan, he said, would be to put on a large number of clerks at the minimum salary rather than to employ a smaller number of clerks at higher rates. He said further that there would have to be a readjustment of salaries in all of the clerical branches, as the carriers are employed at stated salaries which cannot be changed.

You are neglecting the first principle of Summer comfort if you fail to wear low shoes.

Guess we make more profit on high shoes than on low; but in Summer with low shoes, we make more friends.

Men's best low shoes made on the famous Model last, calf-skin or patent leather, double or single sole, $4.50.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FRAUD ON EUROPEAN BANKS.

Bank of England and French Notes Obtained by Means of Forged Letters of Advice.

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency distributed yesterday among bankers, brokers, and Exchange officers the following circular:

We are advised to-day by one of our European correspondents that a large number of French notes, aggregating 250,000f.; also Bank of England notes as follows: 1 £1,000-note, No. 94,780, dated Jan. 20, 1896; 1 £200-note, No. 69,136, dated Jan. 8, 1897; 20 £5-notes, Nos. 15,851 to 15,870, dated Jan. 5, 1899; 2 £20-notes, Nos. 00295 and 00296, dated Feb. 25, 1898; 11 £10-notes, Nos. 68,721 to 68,731, dated May 23, 1898; 6 £5-notes, Nos. 65,894 to 65,899, dated Jan. 3, 1899, have been obtained by means of forged letters of advice and checks on banks in various European cities. The three following described parties are suspected of being concerned in these forgeries:

No. 1—Man, 40 to 50 years of age; red face; white beard; rather stout; of respectable appearance; provided with an Italian passport.

No. 2—Man, short and slim; brown mustache and beard.

No. 3—Man, about 50 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high; thin, dark, pointed mustache; dark jacket; hard felt hat; believed to be an Italian.

A reward of 20 per cent. is offered by the solicitors representing the defrauded banks for any proportion of the amount recovered.

General Superintendent Bangs of the agency said that he was unable to give further particulars of the scheme of fraud by which the money, equivalent to $57,400, was obtained or the names of the banks that figured in the forgeries.

LEGAL NOTES.

ALLEGED EXCESSIVE FEE FOR LEGAL SERVICES.—Upon the death of Rose Ferrigan, in this city, about five years ago, John Flynn, living in Rhode Island, an ignorant and illiterate man, her first cousin and one of her next of kin, called upon Mr. Bernard J. Tinney and retained him as his attorney to protect his interests. Mr. Tinney procured his wife, Jennie Tinney, to be joined as administratrix with Mr. Flynn, and then immediately took possession of the property of the estate, consisting of a small amount of household furniture, which realized about $70 at auction, and a bond of $15,000, secured by a mortgage upon real estate in this city. The First Appellate Division, on Mr. Tinney's appeal, has affirmed a decree of the Surrogate, removing Mrs. Tinney as administratrix and modifying an order of reference, so as to allow John Flynn, the administrator, to file objections to an account in which it was claimed an excessive fee was made for professional services. Justice Ingraham, giving the opinion, said in part:

"Mr. Tinney neglected to proceed in a proper and orderly manner in the settlement of the estate, appropriated the income thereof to his own use, under the guise of acting as attorney for the administrator, and then proceeded to make a charge against the estate of $2,000 for his professional services, which was grossly excessive and out of all proportion to the services rendered, or the amount of the estate, and procured the administrator and administratrix to sign an account which recited that such demand for professional services had been made, and endeavored to have such account passed and such payment allowed."

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ALLEGED SHARP PRACTICE.—Mary A. Milliken, who owned certain prémises, executed a mortgage upon it to Sarah A. Hardy for $6,000. While this mortgage was due and unpaid, Mrs. Milliken, through her attorney, David Milliken, Jr., applied to Alexander G. Lanier for a loan of $8,000, to be secured by a mortgage upon the premises, to enable her to pay the mortgage to Miss Hardy and taxes, repaying to Lanier after the property was free and clear of incumbrances, except the six-thousand-dollar mortgage and taxes. Lanier agreed to loan the $8,000, paid off the Hardy mortgage, took a satisfaction piece, and caused it to be satisfied of record. He also paid $248.46, taxes and water rates, giving the balance of the $8,000 to Mrs. Milliken, and receiving a mortgage from her to secure repayment, which was recorded. Before the execution of the mortgage by Milliken to Lanier, on June 8, 1898, Mrs. Milliken executed to Russell H. Hoadly, as trustee, a mortgage for $4,000, which was recorded June 9. This mortgage, by its terms, was subject to the six-thousand-dollar Hardy mortgage. Mr. Lanier had no knowledge of the existence of the Hoadly mortgage, but relied upon representations that the premises were free and clear. The Appellate Division, Justice Ingraham giving the opinion, has affirmed judgment in a suit brought by Mr. Lanier against Hoadly and others, holding that the plaintiff was entitled to be subrogated to the rights of the Hardy mortgage, and that to that exent and the water taxes he should have precedence over the Hoadly mortgage.

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FIRE INSURANCE.—When the Fire Department of the City of New York instituted proceedings, in 1895, under the Consolidation act, to compel George A. Stanton to account for and pay 2 per cent. of the fire insurance premiums received by him as agent in this city for an unincorporated association of individuals, he claimed he was not liable, because he was the general manager and attorney, in fact, of an organization of underwriters called the "American Lloyds," and did not effect insurance himself or receive premiums. A judgment given in favor of the defendant on the trial, in October, 1896, was unanimously reversed, in April, 1898, by the First Appellate Division, Justice Barrett giving the opinion. That decision has now been affirmed by the Court of Appeals, all the Judges concurring with Judge Gray, who holds, in his opinion, that the provisions of the act apply to agents of resident as well as to agents of non-resident associations. The statutory classification requiring agents of all insurance associations, both resident and non-resident, not incorporated under the laws of this State, to pay a tax or license fee upon the premiums collected by them, is held by the Court of Appeals not to be an unlawful discrimination in favor of citizens of the State or violative of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution, as being unequal in its application.

MR. SAGE ON THE GAS WAR.

Denial of Settlement of Differences by the Standard.

Russell Sage yesterday authorized the following denial and statement in regard to the settlement of differences between the Standard and Consolidated Gas Companies:

"It is wholly untrue that conferences or negotiations have been in progress for the settlement of the gas war as far as the Standard Company is concerned, or that any such are in contemplation between Mr. Rockefeller or other representatives of the Consolidated Gas Company and myself or other representatives of the Standard Company.

"In the light of its experience in joining the former combination, the policy of the Standard Company will be to develop its own business without reference to what its competitors may do. I see no prospect of any arrangement between the various companies."

BOTH STORES.

BLACK

WOOL GRENADINES.

Second Floor.

Ready To-day:
4,000 yards 40-inch all wool Black Grenadine,
25 cents per yard;
Excellent value at 50 cents.

The goods are recommended for their wearing quality.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.
Twenty-third Street.

TRIMMED SAILOR HATS.

Trimmed short back Sailors in two tone Grey and White, Blue and White, all Black or all White, trimmed with Straw Bows and Wings or Taffetas Silk and Quills,

$4.75;
Formerly $8.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

MORE GOLD FOR EUROPE.

National City Bank to Ship $2,000,000 To-day—Will Not Affect the Treasury Balance.

The National City Bank will to-day ship $2,000,000 in gold coin to Europe on the steamship Lahn. The gold was yesterday taken from the Sub-Treasury on Clearing House balance tickets, so that the transaction will not affect the United States Treasury gold balance.

The City Bank's shipment of to-day will make the amount of gold coin exported by this bank since June 2 $5,500,000, or, including $2,000,000 shipped by Lazard Frères on Saturday, an export movement, so far, of $7,500,000. Authorities that seldom err say that the present movement will take $30,000,000 in gold to Europe, and that the loss of so much gold will not affect our prosperity, while it will greatly benefit Russia, France, and England. Demand sterling was yesterday $4.87¾ to $4.88, with a small supply of bills. No new gold engagements for export were announced.

It was suggested yesterday that the City Bank's exports were possible and profitable because the gold sent was practically unabraded and would therefore not entail a loss on account of abrasion of from $500 to $1,500 on each $1,000,000, and because of export interest concessions. An expert in travelers' credits places the amount at which American travelers in Europe may figure in a gold movement at $100,000,000 for 1899. Of course this is the total of the letters of credit issued in America. Many of the holders will not draw more than half the amount they are entitled to, and the amounts drawn will figure in many settlements other than in gold exports.

EXTENSION OF GOLD SHIPMENTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to the recent gold shipments, I think that some of your contemporaries treat the matter with altogether too much indifference.

According to their view, the movement is an exceptional one and not warranted by the condition of the foreign exchange market; therefore, it cannot last long.

Furthermore, they contend that the gold which may be exported during the Summer will come back to us in the Fall in payment for food products.

Now, in the first place, the fact that gold is going while exchange is below the normal export point is no proof that the movement will not continue.

The same peculiarity has marked former shipments. Thus, according to The Evening Post of April 7, 1896, about nine-tenths of the gold shipments in the preceding six years had been made with sterling below the traditional minimum.

In the second place, the assumption that the gold we may export during the Summer will come back in the Fall is not warranted by the facts in the case. On the contrary, these facts justify the belief that those shipments are but the beginning of a movement that will grow in volume until it sweeps away about all the gold we have in the Treasury.

For the present fiscal year, ending June 30, our excess of exports of merchandise will be about $525,000,000, while our net imports of specie (gold and silver) will not be over $40,000,000.

Now, what has become of the balance?

As the present gold shipments plainly show that we have no money loaned abroad, and as it is not likely that the stocks returned by foreign investors exceed in value what they have purchased by more than $50,000,000, the only safe inference is that the rest of this big trade balance, amounting to $435,000,000, has gone to offset our enormous annual foreign debt for interest dues, tourists' expenses, &c.

And this foreign debt is not growing any smaller. Within the next twelve months at least one item of it (tourists' expenses) will certainly be trebled. Already the tide of foreign travel is greater than it has been for years back, and the Paris Fair in 1900 will swell it beyond all former proportions.

Now the question is, Will our trade balance for the next twelve months be sufficient to offset this debt? I don't believe it will.

The probabilities are that, owing to changing crop conditions and increasing imports, our trade balance will not suffice to square one-third of it.

Hence, I think that the situation is just as you have expressed it in your editorial of June 5, when you say that "England's buying or refusing to buy our stocks is the factor which will determine whether we export much gold during the coming twelve months." But it is doubtful if England will take stocks enough to stem the tide, and the chances are that our gold will go out faster than it ever did before.

In the meanwhile I would suggest that, inasmuch as our financial stability is bound up in this question of gold shipments, Secretary Gage or the Finance Committee might make some effort to get more precise information about the movement.

There are certain questions about it that require a satisfactory answer in order to facilitate effective legislation. It is certainly very essential to know if this gold is being loaned abroad, or if it is going to cancel a debt. It is also essential to know the final destination of each shipment; whom it is for, and what it is for.

If we could get positive information on these points, it certainly seems to me that it would materially help to avert such disasters as those which overwhelmed the country in 1893.

W. H. ALLEN.
Brooklyn, N. Y., June 10, 1899.

Census Director for Hudson County.

Word was received in Jersey City yesterday from Washington of the appointment of John H. Weastell of 151 Monticello Avenue as Census Director for the First District of New Jersey—Hudson County. Mr. Weastell will have the appointment of fifty assistants. The work of enumeration will be begun next Spring.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH AMUSEMENT SEASON.
Commencing Saturday, June 17,
SOUSA AND HIS BAND
DAILY AT 4 P. M., 7 P. M. AND 9 P. M.
Last concert immediately after the fireworks.
IN PREPARATION, PAIN'S Spectacle and Fireworks.
BICYCLE TRACK. GOLF LINKS. SURF BATHING.
SATURDAY, June 24,
FRANK DANIELS OPERA COMPANY,
PRESENTING
THE IDOL'S EYE.

KOSTER & BIAL'S
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE AERIAL PALM GARDEN
50c
GREATEST ROOF VAUDEVILLE SHOW EVER PRESENTED.
In Event of Bad weather the Show will be given in the Music Hall.
Augmented orchestra. Military Brass Band. 40 Solo Musicians. Hungarian Band.
The Great Golden Spectacle! 8 to 11:45 To-night!
THE NEW YORK! IN THE MOON!
& Promenade de Luxe. 7:30 to 12 To-night!
Immense Inauguration of the New Wonder!
THE AERIAL MAGNOLIA GROVE!
A Mighty Bill! Begins 8:15. Ends 1 A. M.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance.
Cooler Than the Roof Gardens.
Arthur Dunn and Clara Belle Jerome.
Kelly & Ashby, Hilda Thomas, Sweatnam, Canfield & Carleton, Biograph: Steamer Paris.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way.
Evgs., 8:10. Matinée Saturday.
Last 5 nights—Last Saturday matinée.
MRS. LESLIE CARTER in ZAZA.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th St.
Matinées To-morrow and Saturday.
LAST 5 NIGHTS THIS SEASON.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

THE COOL CASINO! JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS COMIC OPERA COMPANY in The Jolly Musketeer!
ROOF TO-NIGHT! Lederer's Roof Festivals!

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P. M.
BOSTON vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c.

THE TURF.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB RACES

June 13, 14, 15.
6 Races To-day at 2:30 P. M.
THE HANOVER STAKES.
THE GAZELLE STAKES, $3,000.
Music by Conterno's Concert Band.
Field Stand, 50 Cents.
Special trains via L. I. R. R. direct to grand stand from 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y., leave at 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Cars,) 1:30 P. M. Whitehall St., N. Y., via 39th St. Brooklyn Ferry, 12:00, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20 P. M.
BROOKLYN TRAINS leave BROOKLYN BRIDGE, via 5th Av. Elevated and P. P. and C. I. R. R. every 10 minutes.

MOLINEUX CASE GOES OVER.

Justice Gildersleeve May Not Hear It When It Comes Up To-morrow—Osborne Criticises Grand Jury.

Roland B. Molineux was brought before Justice Gildersleeve in the Supreme Court yesterday morning on a writ of habeas corpus issued by the Justice on Saturday on application of George Gordon Battle of counsel for the prisoner. Mr. Battle also secured a writ of certiorari and a writ restraining Justice Jerome of the Court of Special Sessions and the District Attorney from proceeding yesterday with the examination into the charge of murder against Molineux, and ordering them to show cause why they should not be permanently restrained. Justice Jerome was unable to appear, and the District Attorney was not quite ready to go on with the case. Justice Gildersleeve, who is an old friend of Gen. Molineux, was reluctant to decide the case, and it was adjourned until to-morrow morning, when it will probably come before another Judge.

The court was crowded to its utmost capacity when Bartow S. Weeks, counsel for the prisoner, accompanied by Gen. Molineux, entered at 10:25 o'clock. Two minutes later Molineux was brought in by Warden Hagan of the Tombs. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Le Barbier next arrived, and held a consultation with Mr. Weeks. They explained the situation to him, and he agreed to the proposed delay.

When Justice Gildersleeve took his place on the bench, Mr. Weeks addressed him and said the other side was not prepared to go on with the case. Assistant District Attorney Osborne said it was so late on Saturday when the writs were served upon the District Attorney that he had not been able to prepare his answer. "I only ask that the case go over until Wednesday," said Mr. Osborne.

Justice Gildersleeve expressed doubt as to whether he ought to hear the arguments on the writs and decide the case. "I understand that there are merely points of law to be disposed of," said he, "but perhaps it would hardly be proper for me to decide upon them, inasmuch as I have known Gen. Molineux for many years. He is an old comrade and veteran of the war, and I have talked to him about the case.

"While I do not feel that I ought to take part in it, I am reluctant to send the case to any of my associates, who have their hands full as it is. It seems to me Justice Fursman, who is sitting in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, would be the proper Judge to send it to. I will adjourn the case until 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, and somebody will hear it if I don't."

Molineux was then taken back to the Tombs.

Mr. Osborne said later that he has read the statement issued by Col. Church, who was foreman of the May Grand Jury which refused to indict Molineux. "The District Attorney," said he, "is doing all he can to bring about an arraignment of the Molineux matter. We feel thoroughly satisfied that we have a perfect case against Molineux, and that we can prove that he is responsible for the murder of Mrs. Kate J. Adams.

"I know that the Grand Jury which failed to find an indictment against Molineux was acting in accordance with the instructions they had received from Judge McMahon at a time he charged that body to the effect that they must not consider any case unless it first came to them from a police court. The Molineux case did not come from a police court, and I will say now, that while the case was pending before the Grand Jury, that many of its members came to me and asked me why this case had not been before a Magistrate.

"There is something very queer about it, and I tell you that the next time we present this case to a Grand Jury we shall see to it that this Grand Jury is composed of members who will act otherwise than did the members of the May Grand Jurors. It shows that the May Grand Jurors were paying little attention to the testimony that was given to that body by the witnesses produced by the District Attorney, and that they were more concerned in obeying the instructions of Judge McMahon, who charged them in

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Showers; light to fresh southerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,422. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks heavy.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 83¾c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41⅝c.; cash cotton, 6 5-16c.

FOREIGN.—No French Ministry has been formed yet. M Poincaré was in consultation with the President yesterday morning, and it was learned later that while he would refuse to form a Ministry himself, he would probably consent to serve in one under M. Dessanel. The anti-Dreyfus papers publish savage attacks on M. Loubet, and declare that an anti-military Ministry has already been decided upon. It is reported in London this morning that the British Government has decided to send additional troops to the Transvaal in case of a clash with the Boers. Mr. Chamberlain admitted in the House of Commons yesterday that the reports of the Boers arming themselves were true. The report that Mr. Chamberlain may resign from the Cabinet has not been confirmed, and the rumor that he is going abroad is denied. Baron de Christiani, the nobleman who assaulted President Loubet at the Auteuil races, was sentenced in the Correctional Police Court to four years' imprisonment, and to pay the costs of the trial. The Chamber of Indictments decided that there was no case against Lieut. Col. Picquart or against Maitre Leblois. The Italian General, San Giuseppe, was arrested at Nice charged with drawing plans of the fortifications. The sub-committee of the Red Cross section of the Peace Conference met yesterday to hear the report of Prof. Renault on the extension of Geneva Convention principles to naval warfare. There is no doubt, it is said, that the report will finally be adopted. The statement that Germany is opposed to the principle of arbitration, said to have been cabled to the United States Government by Mr. Holls, is denied by him. He also said there was no truth in the report that the American plan for a permanent arbitration board had been abandoned. Dr. Lawson Tait, one of the leading authorities in England on abdominal surgery, died yesterday in his fifty-fifth year. The village of Bay of Islands, on the Western Coast of Newfoundland, has been destroyed by forest fires, and fifty-seven families are rendered homeless.—Pages 1, 3, and 7.

Page 1.

Juan Aparicio's son was shot as a revolutionist and the father is said to have died of a broken heart.

Page 2.

The Oregon's mast of the cup defender Columbia was stepped without mishap at Bristol, R. I.

Ferdinand W. Peck, United States Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition of 1900, yesterday met the Directors and heads of departments of the United States Commission in this city yesterday.

Frank Bulkley was defeated as Republican leader of the Twenty-ninth District last night at a meeting of the district delegation to the County Committee, and Alexander T. Mason, Municipal Civil Service Commissioner, was elected in his place.

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt has changed his legal residence from New York to New Jersey. Mr. Hewitt says that he has simply gone back to his old home, where he desires to spend the few remaining years of his life. He will retain his house in this city and pay taxes here.

Page 3.

Samuel Kreiger, an auctioneer, charged with conspiracy, has been acquitted.

The Dewey Home Fund Committee has received no official information that the Admiral will not accept the gift.

Gen. Lawton, with 3,000 men, fought yesterday the hardest battle of the war in the Philippines against a large force of natives south of Manila. The American casualties are estimated at sixty, and the losses of the Filipinos were heavy. The War Department issued orders to send more troops to Manila. It was reported that Gen. Aguinaldo and his aide had been assassinated at Aguinaldo's headquarters.

Page 4.

The meeting of graduates was the feature yesterday of commencement exercises at Princeton University.

Prof. Ernst Maas and Claus Doscher of this city testified before the Industrial Commission in Washington in relation to the Glucose and Sugar Trusts.

Two presentations were made at the commencement exercises of the Polytechnic Institute yesterday to Dr. David H. Cochran, the former President of the Institute.

The Directors of the Manhattan Railway Company yesterday declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. The company will probably fight the tax decision.

A report by Naval Constructor Bowles on the New Orleans, which was believed to apply also to the Albany, was construed by the Navy Department as pronouncing the ship unsafe and likely to "turn turtle." The Naval Constructor says he meant to convey no such idea.

Page 5.

"Harry" Cornish of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club criticises the conduct of the May Grand Jury.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held yesterday at Pittsburg.

The Cepheus and the Pegasus ran aground at Coney Island yesterday. They were floated, and no one was injured.

The Mazet committee resumed its sessions yesterday and continued its inquiry into the work of the Tax Department.

Page 7.

Arrangements for the funeral of Augustin Daly are nearly completed. It will take place on Monday.

The Municipal Art Commission has approved the design for the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument to be erected in Riverside Park.

Page 8.

The New York baseball team won from the Bostons at the Polo Grounds yesterday. In Baltimore, the Brooklyns won and lost.

Wallace MacFarlane was the defendant in a suit brought in the Supreme Court yesterday by Mrs. Marie E. Suttle, a former client, for $10,000 damages.

It is probable that articles will be signed shortly between James J. Jeffries and Thomas Sharkey for a boxing match, to take place next September.

Maribert won the Hanover Stakes, The Rose the Gazelle Stakes, and Primrose Day, Central Trust, Greyfeld, and Premier the other races at the Gravesend track yesterday.

The hearing in the proceedings in which John F. Baudouine appears as a petitioner in bankruptcy was resumed yesterday. Mr. Baudouine was strongly objected to questions involving his personal affairs asked by the counsellor for his many creditors.

Page 9.

The First Battalion of the Twenty-third Regiment did some hard manoeuvring yesterday. They camped at Oscawanna Lake.

Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood has written a paper for The Independent describing the work of establishing the first elements of civil government in Cuba.

Page 10.

The annual meetings of the New York Steam Company and the United States Mineral Wool Company took place yesterday, and were of unusual interest, as recalling the tragic death by fire of Wallace C. Andrews, formerly President of both companies. He is succeeded in both instances by his brother-in-law, Gamaliel C. St. John.

Page 14.

The statue of ex-President Arthur was unveiled in Madison Square yesterday by his sister Mrs. McElroy. Elihu Root delivered a eulogy.

The proposed plan to form a public park of the Coney Island water front, as set forth by Controller Coler, was formally laid before the Municipal Assembly yesterday and was referred to the Committee on Parks.

Controller Coler has caused a crisis in the relations between the city Finance Department and the Municipal Assembly by setting on foot a movement to apply legal pressure to force action on certain bond issues now being held up by the Council and Board of Aldermen.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 11.
Markets.—Pages 11 and 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notices.—Page 14.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 5.

Three Tooth Requisites, a good dentist, a good toothbrush, and BENSOLYPTUS ANTISEPTIC TOOTH POWDER. At all druggists.—Adv.

TORNADO WRECKS A NEBRASKA TOWN

Herman is Practically Wiped Out of Existence.

LOSS OF LIFE MAY BE 100

This Estimate Includes One-Third of the Entire Population.

MANY BADLY INJURED

One Special Train Carries Away 95 Persons for Treatment—Scarcely a Building Left Standing.

OMAHA, Neb., June 13.—A tornado struck the town of Herman this evening and practically wiped the place out of existence. Herman is a place of about 300 inhabitants, in the extreme northern part of Washington County. It is on the line of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway.

The tornado wrought fearful destruction. A conductor on the evening train from Sioux City passed through the place not long after the storm. He counted twelve bodies lying in the streets. The fatalities undoubtedly will run up to 100, if not higher.

A special train left Blair, the county seat, ten miles distant, for the scene of the disaster as soon as possible, carrying surgeons and all needed supplies.

The train arrived about an hour after the storm, and the work of picking up the wounded was begun. In the course of an hour the train pulled out for Blair with ninety-five injured persons on board. They had to be taken to Blair, as there was no place left at Herman at which treatment could be administered.

All the citizens of Blair have thrown open their houses to the wounded, and the unfortunates are being cared for by competent surgeons. Many of the patients will die, but some of them received but slight injuries.

It is impossible at this hour, owing to the confusion, to ascertain the number of dead, but twelve are known to have been killed, and the list will run very much higher.

Among the badly hurt is George B. Clyde, the local station agent of the Omaha road at Herman. Superintendent Jaynes of the Omaha road, was at Tekamah when he heard of the disaster, and left at once for Herman on a handcar, taking two physicians along with him to assist in succoring the injured.

Every building in the town was destroyed except the public school and a small dwelling, both of which are on the outskirts. The force of the wind was terrific, scarcely one piece of any of the many structures destroyed being left intact.

The scene in the streets of the town is one of desolation. Wrecked buildings and broken furniture are strewn all around, while bodies lie in many places badly disfigured, and some of them hardly recognizable.

Wires are all down north of Herman, and it is not known how much further north the storm went, but reports are coming in to the effect that a large portion of country north of Herman is laid waste.

The entire eastern portion of Nebraska is being swept by a terrific rain, wind, and electric storm to-night. The streets of Omaha are flooded and the play of the lightning is fearful.

WISCONSIN TORNADO'S HAVOC.

Loss of Life at New Richmond Will Reach 100 or More—The Town Practically Destroyed.

NEW RICHMOND, Wis., June 13.—The destruction of this town by last night's tornado was practically complete. Out of 500 houses and store buildings, fully 300 were wrecked by the storm or destroyed by the fire which followed. Almost every family has one or more members among the dead, injured, or missing, and little groups are seen everywhere to-night, searching, by the light of lanterns or torches, for relatives who may be buried in the piles of débris on every hand.

The search was conducted with frantic energy all day, and up to 9 o'clock 54 bodies had been found. The number of dead certainly will reach 100 or more. The most reliable list thus far compiled contains 72 names. The bodies for the most part have been taken to the Catholic and Congregational Churches, which, although on the very edge of the storm's path, miraculously escaped its fury.

The wounded, who number several hundred, have found temporary asylums in the uninjured dwellings on either side of the path of devastation, where doctors and nurses from nearby cities and towns are doing heroic work without sleep or rest. As many as possible of the injured whose chances for recovery are considered good are being sent to the hospitals at St. Paul and Minneapolis, where they will have better care.

The business portion of the city covered a space of four squares each way, and was built solidly of brick and stone. This entire space was swept clear, foundation walls and in some places masses of débris alone marking where the business places formerly stood. Trees that had lined the streets of the neighboring residence district were broken clear off or twisted and uprooted.

The tornado came up the river from Hudson, where the damage was comparatively slight. Following the general course of the river and the branch of the Omaha Road, the storm gained in intensity as it progressed, and was at its worst when it struck the business centre of New Richmond. Outlying residences in the path of the storm were stripped of shingles, and boards were blown off, trees were uprooted, and roadways blocked, washed away, or so overflowed as to be made entirely unrecognizable. On the east and west limits of the city many houses are still standing with little or no damage, and to these homes the occupants welcomed their less fortunate neighbors and friends, giving them such aid as was possible.

The property loss cannot be estimated at this time, and may never be accurately known. It was almost total, for the insurance agents report that no tornado insurance was carried in the town, and only in a small number of instances where fire joined in the destruction of property will the business men be at all reimbursed for their losses.

Many residents of New Richmond estimate the loss of life much higher than the facts thus far known seem to warrant. They claim that hundreds are missing, who were buried in the ruins, and there incinerated. C. A. Nelson, who owned the Columbian restaurant, located on Main Street, estimates the number of dead at 400. He says that when the rainstorm, which preceded the tornado, broke, not less than twenty persons rushed into his place for shelter. He is positive that not more than four besides himself escaped. The building was a substantial frame structure.

Gallman Brothers' circus was in New Richmond yesterday, and the farmers from the surrounding country with their families had gathered to see the show. A few minutes before the storm appeared a large part of those who had just come from the circus rushed to a brick building close at hand, where they took refuge. This building was among those destroyed, and it is difficult to say how many perished there.

Great alarm prevailed shortly before the storm broke, and refuge was sought in cellars, wells, caves, or other underground structures that promised safety. Most of the persons who were warned in time to find such places of refuge were saved. At the Nicollet Hotel the guests were at supper when the storm came, and all hands sought the cellar. So far as known, few of those in this house were killed.

The tornado performed many remarkable freaks. Two large iron safes were caught up and carried a distance of a block. Lumber yards went up in the clouds, the huge planks being split into shingles. A large iron bridge over Apple River was blown into fragments and the parts distributed along the banks a half mile away.

The Rev. Dr. Degnan of the Church of the Immaculate Conception thus describes the approaching storm and the immediate results:

"I was standing on the porch of my house, which is some three blocks west of the Omaha station, with my little nephew. Pointing to the threatening clouds, I said to him: 'These clouds are cyclonic.' That was about 6:30. Then I heard a fearful sound. It was like the panting of fifty locomotives on an up-grade. I said to the boy: 'There is the cyclone.' In the southwest was a great, whisking black cloud, cone-shaped, the apex in the earth, the funnel in the sky.

"Already far ahead of the centre the air was full of flying splinters, boards, feathers, bedding, and everything. I told the boy to run and warn the people in the houses between us and the track. From all sides the people were running, crying for assistance. I took them and some people from the parish schoolhouse and hurried them into the cellar of my house. They begged for absolution and I knelt down and gave it to them. Even as I prayed the great black cloud of destruction was upon the village. Out of the general and terrific war I could near the crashing and hissing sound as house after house collapsed. I ran out and was struck twice by pieces of flying plank. Then the storm was gone."

New Richmond is on the Wisconsin Central line, and on the Duluth-Superior branch of the Omaha road. It is thirty-six miles east of St. Paul, and in the heart of the rich farming section of St. Croix County. It is near Willow River, on which are several large saw and grist mills, and is quite a business centre. It is one of the oldest towns in Western Wisconsin, and had many handsome residences. There were two principal streets crossing each other at right angles, the more important running east and west. It was through this street the storm passed. The thoroughfare was three miles long, lined with trees, and made a fine driveway.

Next to the havoc at New Richmond, the most severe damage done by the storm was at Hudson and La Crosse, Wis. In the vicinity of the first-named town a tornado and cloudburst destroyed wires and unroofed residences and other buildings all along the path. Two persons were injured at Hudson, one of them probably fatally. The Norwegian Lutheran Church was totally destroyed, and ten "Soo" freight cars were demolished.

At La Crosse nearly five inches of rain fell. The river rose so rapidly that 400 people, living in the lower portion of the city, were driven from their homes. Over 100 head of live stock were drowned. Nearly every bridge in the La Crosse Valley is gone.

At Mankato, Minn., six inches of rain fell. Winona, Minn., Sparta, Wis., and other towns in the adjoining territory are partly under water. Faribault, Minn., El Roy, Viola, Rockton, and Tomah also suffered severely, and have the same story to tell of flooded cellars and streets, heavy damage to crops, hundreds of head of cattle drowned, numerous washouts on the railroads, bridges washed away, and wire communication paralyzed.

THE DEAD AT NEW RICHMOND.

NEW RICHMOND, Wis., June 13.—Following is the list of those killed in yesterday's tornado, as far as known:

William Bixy, undertaker; Mrs. Cora Butler, Mrs. Brockbark, Bernard Brockbark, Josie Brockbark, Essie Brockbark, Dominick Barrett, farmer; Carl Brown, aged fourteen; Harold Bigelow, photographer.

William Callahan, farmer; Ed. Carey, aged thirty-seven, druggist; John Erin Casey, Mrs. Claude Camerin, Pewaukee, Wis.; John Conway, Mrs. Catherine Cargrove.

Henry Dunbar, Mrs. Mary Dunbar, dining room girl, name unknown.

Anthony Early, Lizzie Early, aged five.

Walter Farrell, aged eight.

Mrs. John Gillen, Mrs. Ole Gunderson, Mrs. Sallie Gratton, aged ninety-three years.

John Henry, Patrick Heffron, Michael Heffron, Mrs. Hawkins, Walter Hawkins, Millie Hawkins, Angie Hawkins, Frederick Hawkins, Mason Hallenbeck, Francis Hallenbeck, — Hennessy, little girl; J. B. Hicks, grocer; Mrs. Hurd.

J. Elmer Johnson, Patrick Kating, fourteen years old; — Kelly, child; — Lambdin, four years old; Mrs. Henry Lewis and son, Antone Legarde, Mrs. John Link, T. P. Martin, Nellie McGrath, Lillie McGrath, aged fifty-five; Kate McKinnon, Thomas McCabe, Russell McGraw, four years old; Patrick McHenry, Michael McHenry, Thomas McNally, Mrs. John McClure.

Tim Noonan, Pat Newell, farmer; Pat Turner Newell, Henry O'Connor, John Patton, Dwight Porter, farmer; Thomas Rowe, Gusta Ring, George Ring, Alvin Rosebrook, Mrs. Alvin Rosebrook.

George Stack, Mrs. Stack, Thomas Stack, Mrs. Shrady, — Shrady, infant; — Shaw, Charles T. Tallmadge.

Mrs. Abbie Williams, — Williams, little girl; Patrick Wells, farmer of Erin; Willard Wells, City Marshal; Steve Wells, fourteen years,

Three unknown men.

The following are missing and probably dead:

Walter Brown.
Paddy Early.
Pat Goheen.
John Prior, Nick Pardon.
Hazel Marie Williams.

The list of injured comprises hundreds of names. It includes the following: J. B. Hurley, Wisconsin Central agent, foot crushed; John Wells, farmer, back hurt; Dr. Knapp, slight bruise; Assistant Postmaster Lambdin, internal injury, serious; John Barrett, head injured, cannot live.

Frederick Day of Chicago, traveling salesman, badly bruised; John McCony, President New Richmond Bank, leg broken; Frank Leavey, band leader with circus, slightly injured; John McCoy, leg broken; Miss Brickbank, leg broken; Mrs. J. L. Rutty, slightly injured; Mrs. Cosgrove, eighty-four years old, bruised and cut.

MILWAUKEE RELIEF MEASURES.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 13.—The following telegram has just been received from Congressman John J. Jenkins, who resides near Richmond, Wis., addressed to the Governor and Chamber of Commerce:

"The city wiped out by storm. Every business building and contents and over half the dwellings and contents total loss. Many hundred dwellings and contents partly injured. Over 100 wounded. Forty dead bodies, many missing, and ruins burning. Local people making heroic efforts and giving freely of what little they have left. They can be furnished for a short time, but, with few exceptions, no food or clothing. Not an article of goods, wares, or merchandise left by noon.

"There will not be a mouthful to eat. Must have immediate relief. Will require aid for some time. Not a coffin or article to bury the dead. Practical destitution prevails. Will you notify the public and ask them that aid be forwarded as soon as possible."

A committee has been appointed by President Cottrill of the Chamber of Commerce to supply the needs of the suffering people. The Wisconsin Central Railway has furnished a car that will be sent with supplies from here to-night. The Central has also ordered two boarding trains to the stricken town. Forty people at a time will be fed on these trains.

Minneapolis Offers Assistance.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 13.—Relief trains will be sent from Minneapolis to New Richmond to-morrow, and the Minneapolis Board of Trade has requested the New Richmond officials to draw on it for $2,000. This is simply a beginning of the relief fund. The millers have promised to give a lot of flour.

LIE ABOUT SCHLEY RUN DOWN.

Report of an Alleged Conversation Between the Admiral and the Brooklyn's Navigator Disproved.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—From time to time since the Navy Department set about justifying the charge by Admiral Sampson against Admiral Schley of "reprehensible conduct," The New York Sun has repeatedly printed a report of an alleged conversation that took place on July 3, 1898, at the time of the fight off Santiago with the fleet of Admiral Cervera. With the manifest intention of showing that Admiral Schley was then afraid of the Spanish vessels, and was more intent upon getting away from them than in getting at them, The Sun insisted that the turn of the Brooklyn to the westward by the south was made discreditably, and with such recklessness that the Texas was with difficulty prevented from being run down by the Brooklyn.

At the opening of the fight Admiral Schley was represented by the report referred to as having been on the bridge with the navigator of the Brooklyn, Lieutenant Commandere A. C. Hodgson. The firing had begun, the Spanish ships were approaching, and the critics of Admiral Schley are of the opinion that he ought to have run at the four cruisers, any one of which was more than a match, in some respects, for the Brooklyn, and all of which were firing at the Brooklyn and making upon her most of the marks that were received by United States vessels during the fight. At this stage the following conversation is reported to have occurred between Admiral Schley and the navigator of the Brooklyn:

Schley—Hard aport.
Hobson—You mean starboard.
Schley—No I don't. We are near enough to them [the Spaniards] already.
Hodgson—But we will cut down the Texas.
Schley—Damn the Texas! Let her look out for herself.

This statement, suggesting disregard of discipline as well as fear on the part of the Admiral, was reprinted over and over again as part of the proof of the contention that to Rear Admiral Sampson was due the larger share of the credit for the victory at Santiago, at which he was not present. Its publication was made the ground for a demand that Admiral Schley submit himself to a board of naval officers to ascertain whether he should not be officially denounced by the men by whom he has been persistently berated and belittled.

Admiral Schley and Capt. Cook have given admirable reasons for the "loop" made by the Brooklyn, and Capt. Eulate of the Vizcaya stated after the fight that if the Brooklyn had not made the "loop" to get out of the way of the Spanish cruisers she would have rammed and sunk her. The accusation, moreover, was known by naval officers to be that of a greenhorn, not the charge of a naval officer. Admiral Schley would not have presumed to take the command of the Brooklyn away from the Captain of that ship. He was not the Captain, but was the Admiral of a division, and his command was that of the whole fleet in the absence of his superior officer, Admiral Sampson, who was sailing toward Guantanamo with part of the blockading squadron. If he had intended to have the Brooklyn sail a certain course, he would direct the Captain to order that course, and the navigator would receive his orders from the Captain.

The authority for the report having been inquired for several times, without any reply being obtained, and the original report still doing service in the regular Sunday inspection sermon preached by the most active newspaper foe of Admiral Schley, a challenge was at last sent out by a newspaper that questioned the authenticity of the reported conversation between Schley and Hodgson. The Sun then admitted that it had received the account of the conversation from Lieut. Commander Hodgson himself. This enabled Admiral Schley to make direct inquiry of Mr. Hodgson, to which the following response was received:

U. S. S. Brooklyn,
Navy Yard, N. Y., June 11, 1899.

Dear Admiral Schley: The colloquy published in The New York Sun and alleged to have taken place between you and me on the day of the battle off Santiago, July 3, 1898, never occurred. Very respectfully,

A. C. HODGSON,
Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N.

This alleged conversation on the bridge of the Brooklyn has done service for the foes of Admiral Schley for a period much longer than the war with Spain. It is evident to the friends of Admiral Schley that if the persons who invented and published it had been anxious for the truth, rather than for an opportunity to injure the Admiral who was present at the battle of Santiago, it would have been possible to get the correct version in a week, and to have avoided the "reprehensible conduct" revealed in the persistent reproduction of a story now proved to have been made for a purpose and stuck to with ugly tenacity. Admiral Schley's friends wonder whether a court of inquiry, called to afford foes a chance to throw a little more dirt upon him, would bring out any more correct versions of injurious stories.

TO INVESTIGATE FAITH CURING.

Chicago Officials Advise Prosecution of Parents of Victims.

CHICAGO, June 13.—A report recommending the prosecution of the parents of children who died from diphtheria recently after treatment by Christian Science methods, was submitted to Commissioner of Health Reynolds by Registrar Heckard of the Health Department to-day. The report was delayed owing to a search for Mrs. Smith, a Christian Science practitioner, who attended one of the children and who was censured by the Coroner's jury.

The Health Commissioner also took up the question of investigating the Dowie home, to ascertain whether patients suffering from contagious diseases were kept there without being treated by licensed physicians. The matter was brought up by a resolution offered by Alderman Cullerton and passed by the Council calling upon the Commissioner to see whether sanitary requirements were enforced at Dowie's Zion, which does an immense business in the faith cure line. Dr. Reynolds says the investigation made by his department will be directed only into the condition of the patients who receive treatment there.

RACE WAR IS THREATENED.

OCALA, Fla., June 13.—Reports from Dunnellon are to the effect that the negroes are still excited over the lynching of the two negroes by people of their own color yesterday, and that more trouble may follow. Many of the rioters are well armed, and swear to kill several white men whom they accuse of killing the negro who shot Marshal Payne.

The whites have organized to defend themselves. Sheriff Nugent is ready with a posse of well-armed men to go to the place if called for. The negroes at the phosphate mines are a turbulent lot, and another outbreak is likely, especially if the other six negroes they have threateened to kill are caught. Troops have been called for.

Coeur D'Alene Rioters Held.

HELENA, Montana, June 13.—Erwin Edwards and John Searles, the two men arrested in Butte on the charge of having been implicated in the seizure of a train during the recent troubles in the Coeur D'Alenes, and who have been twice held to the Federal courts of Idaho in accordance with an indictment returned against them charging them with obstructing the United States mails, were to-day denied their freedom. This afternoon Judge Knowles handed down his opinion upon the habeas corpus proceedings argued before him last week. This ends one of the most bitter fights in recent years. The labor organizations exhausted every effort to prevent the removal of the men to Idaho.

A List of 2,500 Summer Resort Hotels and Boarding Houses Free with the Brooklyn Sunday Eagle, June 18. Price, 2 Cents.—Adv.

A two-cent stamp will secure a beautiful book, with lovely map, on Saratoga. Address C. H. Daniels, New York Central, New York.—Adv.

SAILORS IDENTIFY BODY

Declare Dismembered Remains Are Those of John Johnson.

ONE OF THE OTHELLO'S CREW

The Men Who Identify the Severed Fragments Were Also of That Ship's Company.

Two sailors of the ship Othello, which arrived here from Newcastle, N. S. W., on May 9, last night positively identified the body of the man, fragments of which were floating in the bay off Bay Ridge on Saturday morning as that of John Johnson, sometimes known as Edward Johnson, also a sailor.

The men are John Wadell, apprentice, and James Hagwish, cook, respectively, of the ship Othello, now lying at Pier 11 East River. According to their statements, which they make with positiveness and conviction, the body is beyond question Johnson's. Johnson was a Russian-Finlander, between thirty and forty years old, who shipped on the Othello at Newcastle, New South Wales, nine months ago, coming on with the vessel to New York, arriving here May 9, after a trip lasting over 100 days.

Here, after a few days in port, Johnson was paid off by Capt. Price of the Othello, receiving in wages something like $140. He at once left the boat, and, it is understood, went to a sailor's lodging house—but where, neither Hagwish nor Waddell knew.

However, he reappeared at various times at the ship. His last appearance was on Monday, June 5, when he went to the vessel and engaged in conversation with Hagwish. His appearance at that time was somewhat of a surprise to the men on board, as it was believed that he had managed to get rid of his money and would have been forced, for that reason, to put to sea again.

Of the identification there is, according to the statements of both Hagwish and Waddell, no doubt. Waddell especially is positive, and no amount of questioning can shake his opinion. He goes further than to say that the man is Johnson. He insists upon it.

THE IDENTIFICATION POSITIVE.

"There can be no doubt that the body is that of Johnson," he said to THE TIMES reporter. "Not only are the crest and crucifixion on the right arm the same, but the features of the man are too clear to me to make any mistake. The nose and the mouth I especially recognize."

Hagwish, who viewed the body earlier, was practically as certain on his identification. He is a colored man from Bermuda, and, for one of his race, surprisingly conservative in his statements.

"Yes," he said, after he had seen the body, "I am certain that is Johnson. The anchor on the hand is the same and the features are the same. The general proportions of the body, too, correspond with those of Johnson, who was a man about 6 feet tall, I should judge, weighing perhaps 180 pounds. He was a foreigner, and spoke English with more or less difficulty. He shipped with us at Newcastle, and on our long voyage I had a good chance to observe him. He was often troubled with toothache, and for that reason I noted especially his teeth, several of which were missing as they are in the body of the man I have just seen. His nose was the same, too, while his hands are just as Johnson's were."

It was about 10 o'clock that the first visit to the Morgue was made by THE TIMES reporters with Hagwish, who is about forty-eight years old, accompanying them. He carefully examined the features of the man and the arms and the hand, and then, after leaving the Morgue and getting free of the many other reporters who were there, he expressed the opinion that the body was that of Johnson. To further convince himself, however, he insisted on going back again, at which time he remained perhaps ten minutes. When he came out after his second visit practically all doubt in his mind was removed. The body, he affirmed, was that of Johnson.

To make assurance doubly sure, however, the reporters accompanied him back to his ship and there persuaded Waddell, who, J. H. Price, the Captain of the Othello, said, knew Johnson best of all, to accompany them to the Morgue, late though the hour was.

THE MAN'S SHIPMATE CERTAIN.

When Waddell arrived at the Morgue he looked intently at the remains for a few minutes. The arm and its tattooed marks were laid on a slab before him, and then the part of the face was shown to him. As soon as he saw the face he was convinced that the remains were those of Johnson.

Waddell said: "I could tell by the expression of the face, as well as by the crucifix and crescent of stars on the right arm, that the remains are those of Johnson. I know that tattooed crucifix particularly. Very few sailors are tattooed in that way. I remembered Johnson's very well, because once he and I quarreled about it. We were loading coal at Newcastle, and his arm was black from the coaldust. He brushed away the black from the crucifix, and I asked him if he always had to keep it clean. Then he turned on me, and we quarreled.

"When the man at the Morgue lifted up the face, then I was positive. If I had seen my own face in a looking-glass, I could not have been more convinced.

"Johnson was a good-hearted man, and, as far as I know, never had any enemies. He was always kind, and every one liked him. I used to be on the same watch with him, and got to know him very well."

KNOW LITTLE OF JOHNSON.

"Who Johnson was we none of us knew exactly. In my many talks with him I remember he told me that he had served six years in the American Navy and had traveled the world over. He said that he had sailed from Liverpool to Sydney, N. S. W., just before joining us, and that, not being able to get the kind of a ship there for New York that he wanted, he had come on to Newcastle.

"I don't know for a certainty whether he had any relatives in this country, but my impression is that he had none."

Waddell is twenty-two years old, and was born in Birkenhead, England. He has been on the Othello for nearly four years.

Capt. Price, in speaking of Johnson, said that he was the best sailor on the ship.

"When Waddell saw the cuts in the newspapers," said Capt. Price, "he remarked that the anchor, crescent, and crucifixion suggested strongly those on Johnson's arm, but we never thought anything more of the matter until you called."

Herman Johnson, a Swedish seaman, who is staying at the sailors' boarding house at 85 Cherry Street, said yesterday afternoon—though he had not seen the body—that he believed it might be that of Edward Johnson, whom he described as a Norwegian sailor who had a crucifix tattooed on his forearm.

"This Edward Johnson," said his Swedish namesake, "was born in Turnsberg, Eastern Norway, not far from Christiania. He was an American citizen, and had served for six years in the United States Navy. He was about 5 feet 9 inches in height, was very well built, and had brown hair and blue eyes, and his face was thin. He wore a brown beard three years ago when I sailed with him, but he may have shaved it. At that time he was thirty-seven years old, and we both shipped at Baltimore, he as second mate, on the schooner Mount Hope, which sailed for Boston.

"About a year ago he went to England to see his wife, as she lived there, but she would have nothing to do with him, and put him out, it was said, because he drank very much. Then he shipped on board a vessel going to Australia as steward. He has had plenty of time to come back here. I remember quite distinctly the crucifix with the Christ tattooed on his forearm."

E. Getchell, who has followed the sea for many years but who is now a tattooing expert, called at the Morgue yesterday and at the request of THE NEW YORK TIMES reporter made a minute examination of the tattooed marks on the dead man's arm and hand. Mr. Getchell has traveled in many lands and is exceedingly well educated.

He is also acquainted with the methods of various tattooers throughout the world. He said that the anchor on the hand was artistically the better piece of work, and that the crucifix had evidently been done by an amateur, probably a mate of the dead man.

Mr. Getchel was positive in his assertion that the crucifix was not the work of Burmese tattooers. "These tattooers," he said, "use needles set in a straight line, while the tattooing on the dead man's arm had been done by needles bunched together.

"The work is crude and ill drawn, whereas the Burmese pay great attention to detail, and are very thorough in their work. It is my opinion that two different persons did the tattooing on this man's arm and hand, and so far as I can judge by the condition of the skin at present, I should say that the crucifix was the newer piece of tattooing.

"The color would to my mind indicate that the ink used by the tattooer had been made out of crushed hard coal. The use of this material is a common thing among sailors, and after the thing has healed, the peculiar deep blue tinge seen in this work remains. I should say that this tattooing had been done on board ship. It is certainly not the work of a professional tattooer."

THE POLICE STILL DOUBT.

The police, as stated, still stick closely to the propeller theory and are seemingly making no effort to get information on any other point. Capt. Reynolds yesterday sent his men out to the various steamship offices and made close inquiries concerning propeller blades.

"I learned," said Capt. Reynolds last night, "that the propeller blades were sharpened twice a year, and that they were quite capable of cutting up a body in the way this one was cut up."

Capt. Reynolds, when asked what steamship companies his men had visited, at once put on a very mysterious air. He said that he could not now give that information, but that he thought that what he had learned would cut quite a figure in the case to-day.

It is thought that the Captain has discovered that the propeller blades of some steamship which arrived on Friday night or Saturday had been lately sharpened and that he will, in true detective fashion, spring this startling fact to-day.

SAYS ALCOHOL IS NUTRITIOUS.

Remarkable Experiments by Prof. Atwater of Wesleyan University—Same Effects as Ordinary Food.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 13.—At a meeting of the Middletown Scientific Association this evening Prof. W. O. Atwater of Wesleyan University reported the results of the experiments upon the nutritive effects of alcohol, lately carried out under his direction, upon a man in the respiration calorimeter.

Pure alcohol was administered with water or coffee. The alcohol was taken with an ordinary diet of meat, bread, butter, milk, sugar, and the like. The amount per day was equal to about two and a half ounces of absolute alcohol, about as much as would be contained in five or six ounces or three average glasses of whisky.

Three important results were observed: First, the alcohol was oxidized, i. e., burned as completely as bread, meat, or any other food. Second, in this process all the potential energy of the alcohol was transformed into heat and muscular power. In other words, the body made the same use of the energy of the alcohol as of that of sugar, starch, and other ordinary food materials. Third, the alcohol protected the material of the body from consumption just as effectively as the corresponding amounts of sugar and starch. That is to say, whether the body was at rest or at work, it held its own just as well with the one as with the other.

MAY HAVE KILLED PLAYMATES.

Deaths of Two Children Said to Have Been Due to Kicks.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 13.—Two children died in this city to-day whose deaths are said to have been due to injuries received from playmates.

John Kernstack, ten years old, son of Adam Kernstack, died in the hospital. About a month ago he was engaged in a fight, it is said, with another boy, and was knocked down and kicked in the abdomen. The injury was not thought to be serious at the time.

Norma Towill, seven years of age of 321 South Fifth Avenue, died from peritonitis. On Tuesday last she was playing in the yard of a school when she was kicked, it is said by a playmate.

Coroner Banning is investigating both cases. He refuses to tell the names of the children who are alleged to have kicked the dead ones.

GOLD DEMOCRATS TO MEET.

Henry Watterson Calls a Conference in This City Next Month.

CINCINNATI, June 13.—It is said that Henry Watterson has telegraphed leading Gold Democrats who remained with the party in 1896 to meet in New York July 14 to 17 for conference. It is added that the meeting will be of importance.

MARRIED TO SAVE HOMESTEAD.

WICHITA, Kan., June 13.—Miss Julia Roberts was married to Allan Denton at Iola yesterday. The bride confessed at the altar that she did not love the man whom she was to marry, but she was marrying him to prevent the foreclosure of a mortgage and the loss of the old homestead. Denton was the possessor of this mortgage, and he said he would cancel it if Miss Roberts would become his bride.

The girl's parents objected, and wanted to move out of the home which had been theirs for the last half century. The girl studied several days over the proposition, and finally decided to sacrifice herself to save the home.

SAID TO HAVE DIED OF GRIEF.

Funeral services were held yesterday in memory of Juan Aparicio, sixty-five years old, who died Monday at his residence, 524 West End Avenue. He is said to have died of a broken heart caused by the death of his son, Juan Aparicio, Jr., who was shot as a revolutionist by Dictator Barrios in Guatemala on Sept. 24, 1897. The reason for the shooting was said to have been Aparicio's refusal to give moral and financial aid to Barrios.

Juan Aparicio, Sr., was born in Quezaltenango, Guatemala, and came to this country in 1884 to establish a branch house for the handling of the products of his plantations in South America. He leaves a wife and eleven children. His body will be taken to Central America for burial.

FATHER AGAINST PUGILISM.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 13.—"I'm opposed to prizefighting. I don't believe in it, but Jim will keep it up until he gets thrashed, then he'll quit it. He'll keep it up long enough, but he'll get licked. But Jim's a good boy. He's no worse than the rest of you. He'll keep up his devilment until he gets licked, and then he'll quit."

Those were the words of the Rev. Mr. Jeffries, father of the new champion, as he addressed a small crowd from an old wagon on the street here to-day.

"When he gets licked he'll come to salvation. I'd wish him to get licked if he was going to fight three minutes from now. No man can come to salvation except through suffering. The Lord cannot know me except through pain. You can't know me unless you kick and roll me about until I squeal. When I cry out, you will know me and what I am. It's the same way between man and the Lord. I gave away my last cent years ago, and no man can say I ever begged a penny. I have fed every

sengers, and insisted that his speed was slow at the time of the accident. Several of the passengers of the Hamilton, however, who were spoken to at the dock and while yet aboard the Hamilton, said their ship was making at least fifteen miles an hour, in spite of the dense fog.

MACEDONIA'S MATE TALKS.

Mate Mauss of the Macedonia said: "We were between Long Branch and the Highlands in a heavy fog when we struck. I was on deck and heard a whistle blow. Almost immediately the Hamilton struck us about hatch No. 3, on the starboard side, just aft the engine. The plates were shoved away in and the ship was cut half through. The Hamilton stuck fast to our ship. Before she could back out three of our passengers got aboard of her, and sixteen of the crew. There were no signals except the one whistle and then the crash. The Macedonia was going at reduced speed. We left one boat with three passengers and ten men from the ship in the water, and I do not know what became of them. I did not know that the Macedonia had sunk until the Hamilton reached her dock."

A. H. Zenner, a business man of Detroit, Mich., on his way to Fort Monroe, held Capt. Dole of the Hamilton more or less at fault for the accident. He was one of a number of passengers who maintain that the Hamilton was going too fast.

"I know something about steamship speed," said he. "We were going fifteen miles an hour in that fog when we struck the Macedonia, or else I am very much mistaken. It was altogether too fast, as the accident proved. We gave the Macedonia an awful hard blow, and as our ship struck half way through, it proves to my mind what the speed was.

"'Diamond Jo' Brady was sitting with me. We both heard a whistle. Then the Macedonia loomed up right before us, and our boat turning head about plumped right into her. Since the accident I have learned that the mate of the Macedonia was taking soundings at the time, indicating that his ship was proceeding carefully.

STRUCK GROUND TWICE.

"The Hamilton struck ground twice after we left New York and were in the Narrows. Evidently we slid on a bar, slid off, and then struck another one. Before we struck the second time preparations had been made to anchor, and the anchors had been swung clear of the davits when a wave or swell lifted us off and the ship got into deep water. The weather was very thick out there, and I suppose the Hamilton got a little out of her course.

"I want to say a word for the boys of the Essex who were aboard and bound for Norfolk. When the ship struck they sprang to the boats of the Hamilton and manned them without waiting for orders, as it seemed for the moment that our ship might sink. Their discipline was perfect."

Joseph Hill, a gunner of the United States Navy, who was in charge of the boys from the Essex, made a statement in which he said:

"Too much credit cannot be given to A. S. Johnson, supercargo of the Macedonia, who risked his own life getting men up from below, as that vessel was sinking. So far as I could see the coolness of everybody aboard each ship was all that could be desired.

"When the collision took place both boats were going at a reduced speed, partly owing to their helms being hard over. The starboard side of the Macedonia was completely torn away for a distance of thirty or forty feet between the main and mizzen masts. Fog separated us from the sinking vessel, which blew her whistle after we had turned and started for New York."

MASTER CAR BUILDERS ANGRY.

On board the Hamilton were between forty and fifty delegates to a master car builders' convention at Old Point Comfort, Va., to be held to-day. The delegates were angry when they reached the dock and learned that no provision had been made to immediately forward them to their destination. "The company agreed to land us in Old Point Comfort at 9:30 to-morrow morning," said one of the delegates, who declined to give his name. "Now we find they have made no attempt to get us there on time. It would only be right for them to charter a special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad. As it is, I see no possibility of our reaching the convention on time.

"At the time of the collision we were going at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. The crew did not man the davits. It was owing to the efforts of some boys from the United States training ships that the boats were made ready. Without a word of command the lads set to work at the davits, and practically performed the duties of the crew."

Superintendent James A. Smith of the Old Dominion Line went aboard the Hamilton shortly after she was made fast to the pier, and was immediately surrounded by passengers anxious to know what disposition was to be made of them. Mr. Smith said in reference to the many queries: "All passengers who so desire can have their tickets redeemed to-night at the purser's office. We will also redeem the tickets this morning. Passengers desiring to stay on board will be provided for and forwarded to-morrow on the steamer Guyandotte."

Quite a number of the passengers had their tickets redeemed at once, and left the boat to go to hotels and spend the night.

The crew of the Macedonia that clambered over were relieved aboard the Hamilton are W. Mauss, master; C. Cartwright, chief engineer; H. Lyon, second engineer; A. S. Johnson, supercargo; P. Ahrenback, steward; J. Salan, second steward; C. Russ, cook; F. Meyer, baker; F. Wallace, carpenter; J. Grass, seaman; R. Schubert, seaman; F. Venne, P. Schmidt, H. Hasse, P. Winckler, and W. Ramm, firemen.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SHIPS.

The Macedonia is a chartered vessel in the service of the Ward Line and flies the German flag. She sailed from Manzanillo May 28 and Cienfuegos June 6, with six passengers and a full cargo of sugar. She hailed from Hamburg and was owned by A. C. de Freitas & Co. She was of 2,268 tons, was 280 feet long, 41.1 feet in breadth, and 22.2 feet deep. She was built at Stockton, England, in 1884.

The Hamilton is the latest addition to the Old Dominion's fleet of coastwise steamers. She was built at Roach's Shipyard, Chester, Penn., and made her maiden trip on May 2. Her sister ship is coming north to this port next Sunday on her maiden trip. The Hamilton is a steel-built ship, with accommodations for 120 first-class and 100 second-class passengers. Her gross tonnage is 3,127, and net tonnage 2,025. She cost $400,000.

Capt. Ira E. Dole of the Hamilton has been in the service of the Old Dominion Steamship Company seventeen years. He had been master of the Hamilton since her maiden trip. Since the sale of the Yorktown to the Government for use as a transport he had been relieving other masters of vessels who secured leave, incidentally supervising the construction of the Hamilton. He commanded the Yorktown for the four years she was owned by the Old Dominion Line. Prior to that he had at different times been in charge of the City of Atlanta, Guyandotte, Richmond, and Breakwater.

Up to 3 o'clock this morning nothing had been seen at Sandy Hook nor at points along the New Jersey Coast of the Macedonia. It is not definitely known whether the steamer is still afloat. The marine observer at Sandy Hook reports the weather very clear.

SOME SAID TO BE ASHORE.

Men Report the Steamship Macedonia to be in Great Danger.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—A special dispatch from Long Branch to The Press says, in part:

"Five of the crew of the Macedonia, together with the second mate, came ashore in the ship's boat and telegraphed the Merritt Wrecking Company to send a tug to the Macedonia's assistance.

"The crew of Conover Gaskins, fishery, witnessed the accident, put out one of their boats, and started to render assistance to the Macedonia's crew and passengers. On their way seaward they met the members of the Macedonia's crew bound for shore and were told the Macedonia was in grave danger. When the fishing crew reached the Macedonia the excitement had been somewhat abated, and those on board had been influenced into believing their position safe.

"Seaman Edward Wright of Bath Beach, L. I., one of the Macedonia's crew who came ashore, said that one of the crew was reported drowned, having fallen overboard during the excitement immediately following the collision."

OLD DOMINION IS WRECKED.

Steamer Went on the Rocks—She Was Afterward Beached and All Passengers Were Taken Off.

RICHMOND, Va., June 13.—As the Old Dominion Line steamship Old Dominion was outward bound to-night in passing the inward-bound river steamer Pocahontas, she made too close in shore and struck a ledge of rocks.

The big ship pulled off immediately and proceeded, but when a mile and a half further down the river her Captain discovered

"Waste Not, Want Not."

Little leaks bring to want, and little impurities of the blood, if not attended to, bring a "Want" of health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one and only specific that will remove all blood humors and impurities, thereby putting you into a condition of perfect health and strength.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

that there was a large hole in her hull forward of the engines, and that she was making water. He then ran her on the mud flats, where she lies easily with from 12 to 14 feet of water in her forward compartment.

Tugs took off the passengers and brought them back to this city. There was no loss of life and no panic. The steamer Albemarle will come to the Old Dominion's relief to-morrow. The loss to the cargo is not ascertainable to-night.

The Old Dominion was built at Wilmington, Del., in 1872, and has run between this city and Richmond ever since. She is schooner rigged and 1,776 tons burden.

THREE DOCK LABORERS SHOT.

Non-Union Men at Buffalo Fire at Ore Handlers — Further Trouble Expected.

BUFFALO, June 13.—A serious encounter took place to-night as a result of the employment of non-union men in the freight houses in place of strikers. To these non-union men the epithet "scab" was hurled frequently throughout the day by ore handlers.

At 7:30 o'clock this evening a gang of between thirty and forty of the non-union stevedores and freight handlers climbed aboard the whaleback Samuel Mather, which was lying at the Minnesota Iron Ore docks, and opened fire on a gang of about fifty iron-ore handlers who were working in the hold of the vessel. Between 150 and 200 shots were fired.

John Malyek, thirty years old; was shot in the back and is not expected to recover; Joseph Marck was shot in the shoulder, and Mike Smith received a bullet in the right shoulder. The injuries of the two latter men are not serious. Sixteen of the attacking party were arrested. The docks in the vicinity of the scene of the shooting are covered with policemen and no further trouble is anticipated.

Although the feeling among the men employed along the docks is said to be uglier than at any time during the Summer, and the present strike is almost certain to extend, the different railroad companies are bringing in numbers of non-union men to take the places of the strikers, and the freight contractors say there are more men inquiring for work than they can use.

CLEVELAND CARS ARE RUNNING.

Strikers Do Not Attempt to Interfere with Service.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 13.—The officials of the Big Consolidated Railroad Company were evidently surprised to-day by the success which attended the efforts to move their cars. While every car yesterday was surrounded by a howling mob, there was no disturbance of any kind to-day. The strikers remained away from the cars, and they were operated on one line at intervals of about thirty minutes, carrying a few passengers during the latter part of the day.

There is a feeling on the part of the members of the State Board of Arbitration that they can bring about a settlement of the difference, in spite of the declaration of the Directors of the company that they will not arbitrate the main question at issue—the recognition of the union.

SMELTERS FORCE A SHUT-DOWN.

American Refining Company Employes in Colorado Decide to Strike.

DENVER, Col., June 13.—The indications this morning are that all the smelters in Colorado belonging to the American Smelting and Refining Company, known as the Trust, will be closed on Thursday next, when the eight-hour law becomes effective. The smelter men's union has rejected the terms offered by the company, which advanced wages 10 per cent. over the old scale, but provided that the men be paid by the hour instead of the day, as formerly, and giving them the option of working more than eight hours.

When the committee of employes gave the ultimatum of the union to ex-Gov. J. B. Grant, the representative of the company, in Denver, he notified them that the company could not accept it and would shut down its plants at once. The Omaha and Grant plant began to blow out its furnaces before noon, and by to-morrow night not a smelter of the American Company in this State will be running.

STRIKE OF TAILORS SPREADING.

Three Thousand Trousers Makers May Go Out Saturday.

The striking children's jacket makers were yesterday joined by 100 thread pullers, boys who pull out the basting after the garments have been sewed. They get $2.50 to $3 per week, and they declared that they would stand by the men and also help them financially until the strike is won. About 800 jacket makers struck in Brooklyn during the day.

The striking knee pants makers moved their headquarters to 98 Forsyth Street yesterday and shortly before noon about twenty manufacturers called and expressed their willingness to meet the demands of the union. Leader Pine had a conference with them and also called in the managers of several manufactories, and then said he expected that the strike would be won within a week.

At a mass meeting of the trousers makers in New Irving Hall last night it was voted to call out the fraternity just as soon as the work of organization now going on among the 3,000 members of that special branch of the garment workers is completed. It is expected the strike will be on by Saturday.

THE ASSESSOR WANTS FACTS.

Chicagoans Resort to Novel Excuses to Prevent the Publication of Their True Financial Status.

CHICAGO, June 13.—With the approach of the end of the time allowed for the filing of personalty schedules, the Assessors are learning some novel reasons from property owners for not scheduling. The representative of a large corporation said to-day that if his concern were scheduled, its creditors would attach its property within a day after the publication of the schedules. In other words, the corporation has not the property it is supposed to own, and it does not dare tell the truth about its holdings. It will have to pay whatever tax the Assessors may exact.

Another big corporation sent its attorney to say that its officers wished to comply with the law, but that they dared not, for fear of the effect on the stock market. The officers thought the stock would fall 20 points and ruin many stockholders were the condition of the concern as to personal property made known. Another big concern, having ignored two notices, filled out the third schedule with figures that totaled $1,000,000 and sent it by mail.

The assessors will begin to deal with backward owners to-morrow, and will put high estimates on their holdings, and then add the 50 per cent. penalty. They think the highest possible figures can be obtained from the commercial agency reports, in which owners place their holdings high. The list of property owners who have not scheduled includes the names of many wealthy citizens. One member of a great house called on the assessors for the second time a few days ago. He had filed a schedule, but he wished to amend it. The first schedule which he had duly sworn to was for $10,000. The second footed up $40,000, which will look better in a published list.

Floating Dry Dock Starts South.

The large floating dry dock, built here and intended for use at the naval station at Key West, started for the latter place yesterday from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, in tow of the naval tugs Piscataqua and Potomac. It was convoyed by the gunboat Machias. Towing the dock to Florida is regarded as a risky undertaking, and some of the officials at the Navy Yard fear that the big structure will become unmanageable should a storm be encountered. The Machias has been sent along as a convoy that she may lend assistance to the tugs if it is needed.

THE COLUMBIA'S STICK UP

Cup Defender's Oregon Pine Mast Stepped Without Mishap.

UNUSUAL PRECAUTIONS TAKEN

Rough Water in Bristol Harbor Made the Task Difficult—Yacht May Be Tried Saturday.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 13.—The big Oregon pine mainmast of the cup defender Columbia was successfully stepped this afternoon. Preparations that were going on from early morning to accomplish the task resulted in the stick being set in place at 5:20 o'clock. The mast was lifted from its resting place on the south wharf by means of the derrick on the steam lighter Archer of Fall River owned by Capt. Job Terry. It is the same lighter that was used in stepping all of the defenders' mainmasts.

The Archer arrived here from Fall River early this morning, and her crew began reeving off new rigging on the derrick, as none but the best would answer for lifting the heavy spar. In the meantime the riggers were busy on the mast, setting the rigging and putting on finishing touches before it was picked up from the wharf. At noon a rope sling was arranged around the spar near the centre. This sling was composed of a three-inch rope, with a dozen turns around the mast. Into it was hooked the Archer's purchase, consisting of a manila five-inch rope with six folds.

Early in the afternoon the wind was brisk from the southwest, causing some roughness in the harbor. There was no time lost, however, as the riggers hauled a scow to the starboard side of the Archer. A novel feature was then seen in mast stepping. The scow was fastened to the side of the Archer with stout chain cables, the turns being taken underneath and on top. When this was done a purchase leading from the Archer's masthead was hooked to the big cable on the deck of the scow and set taut. This precaution was taken to make the scow counterbalance the weight of the mast of the Columbia, which was suspended from the port side of the Archer. The scow did not entirely hold the weight of the mast on the other side, as when the mast was suspended in the air the Archer heeled considerably to port. It was the first time this precaution had been adopted in stepping big masts at Bristol.

At 3 o'clock the work of wedging the rope strap for the hoist of the spar began. A strain was taken, and after the work of lifting the mast bodily from the wharf was undertaken. The head was hoisted about twenty feet in the air, when a halt was made to adjust some of the hanging rigging. Other attempts were made to hoist away with the derrick, but the rope on the mast had to be newly adjusted. The weight of the mast was again taken by the Archer, causing the new manila rope purchase to stretch, so great was the strain. The chain cable looped around the scow was shifted.

At last the mast was slowly hoisted aloft, making it appear far more massive than when it was lying on the wharf. The mast hoops were strung on down near the heel. The spar was hoisted to a sufficient height for stepping at 4:30 o'clock. With the mast suspended in the air on the port side and the scow straining in the chain cable on her starboard side, the Archer backed out of the wharf at 4:45 o'clock. When off in the harbor about 50 feet she stopped and, a line being taken from her bow to the wharf, she drifted to leeward until her head pointed into the slip between the two wharves. The Columbia lay on the south side of the North Wharf, and the Archer was soon alongside of her. A rope spring leading off shore prevented her from forging too far ahead.

Once alongside of the Columbia, the Archer's most difficult work was done. The mast was taken up a trifle higher, so that the heel would clear the rail of the Columbia. As it was there was little room to spare, even with the scow balancing the big spar on the other side of the Archer. A little more manoeuvring and the spar was over the mast hole. It entered about two feet, and then the riggers began to parbuckle it so that it would step correctly. It was a snug fit, but at 5:20 o'clock it was lowered and declared stepped in its true position. It went down ten or eleven feet into the deck, and only put the Columbia down by the head a couple of inches. The purchase was then slackened, and the riggers began to adjust the rigging to hold the mast in place.

The Defender is now hauled out on the marine railway within a few feet of the Columbia. Her headstays are flush with the entrance to the shop, and her bowsprit pokes into the south construction shop. Stagings were rigged to-day over her side at low water for the purpose of cleaning her underbody, which shows considerable corrosion. The crew were supplied with swabs and buckets of sand in the afternoon and accomplished considerable work in cleaning her up.

The Columbia and Defender being in the same slip to-day, some comparisons could be made as to their construction and design. It does not take much study of the lines of both boats above the water-line to arrive at the conclusion that the Columbia is of a lighter and more powerful type. When the Defender was completed four years ago, she was regarded as a boat with a sharp bow and a long forward overhang, with a long, sweeping, and easy curve to her stern. This impression is swept away in a moment when a view of both boats is taken. In all of these particulars the Columbia excels the Defender to a considerable degree.

The Columbia's bow rises higher than does the Defender's. The turn of the stem is more elongated, and the outline of the bow of the new boat presents by far an easier sweep. The sheer of the Columbia may be as great as that of the Defender, but it is not as noticeable. Her clean-cut model gives the impression to the observer that all the elements of speed, including quickness in stays, are embodied in her. The sweep of the counter is as easy as that of the bow. When rigged she will no doubt be a very fine looking racer.

Work is progressing most favorably on the Columbia, and there is no reason to-night to doubt that she will be ready for her first trial trip on Saturday.

FAMINE IN EAST RUSSIA.

London Times's Correspondent Says People Are Suffering Terribly.

LONDON, June 14.—While famine is now threatening the southern provinces of Russia, the correspondent of The Times at St. Petersburg writes that the condition of the seven provinces of East European Russia is worse than it was during the famine of 1891 and 1892.

"Quite half a population of 11,000,000," he says, "are undergoing terrible suffering, starvation, and disease, and the authorities everywhere appear incapable and unprepared to deal with the calamity. Money is squandered in absurdly high pay to relief agents, and, owing to the high prices which the Government charges for seed corn, no encouragement is given to the peasants to till the ground."

U. S. Grant Post Condemns Hissing.

U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., at its meeting, held in the Johnston Building, Brooklyn, last evening, adopted resolutions condemning the hissing of the Seventh and Twenty-third Regiments in the Memorial Day parades in Manhattan and Brooklyn. The resolutions were introduced by Past Commander Henry W. Knight. They declared that Grant Post had "no sympathy with such conduct," and deeply regretted the "insults to those two magnificent commands."

Boston Brewery Combine Abandoned.

BOSTON, June 13.—The proposed combination of breweries in this city has been abandoned. The reason ascribed is that sufficient outside capital to take up stock was not available.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

8 A. M.—1,391 First Avenue; Michael Isaac; damage, $50.

10:55 A. M.—157 Madison Street; Joseph Weiner; damage, $50.

2 P. M.—112 West Thirty-eighth Street; William B. Martin; damage slight.

4 P. M.—41 Essex Street; Samuel Colkin; damage slight.

7:10 P. M.—133 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; A. Howell; damage, $100.

8:40 P. M.—25 Oak Street; Michael Reynolds; damage slight.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Not too Late

If you have already closed your house without any protection against burglary, it is not too late for you to send us your keys and we will wire your house in two hours' time, and connect the same with our district office.

HOLMES ELECTRIC PROTECTIVE CO.,
Havemeyer Bldg., 26 Cortlandt St.

FRANK BULKLEY DEFEATED.

A. T. Mason Republican Leader of the Twenty-ninth District.

The threatened turning down of Frank Bulkley as the Republican leader of the Twenty-ninth District was accomplished last night at a meeting of the district delegation to the County Committee held at the Plaza Republican Club.

James Yereance presided, and there were present also ex-Mayor William L. Strong, J. V. B. Clarkson, J. S. Tebbets, Louis F. Cardani, John Murray, Frank Bulkley, August Schwarzler, and E. W. Bloomingdale. Dr. E. J. Palmer, President of the Quarantine Commission, who was a member of the delegation, had moved out of the district, and the nominal object of the meeting was to select his successor on the County Committee. The real object, however, was to choose a new district leader, Mr. Bulkley having become obnoxious to the organization by reason of his conduct at Albany as a member of the last Assembly.

Two candidates for the vacancy in the delegation were proposed, Alexander T. Mason, Municipal Civil Service Commissioner, being put forward by the anti-Bulkley men, and Alderman Homer Folks by the Bulkley men. The vote resulted in the election of Mr. Mason, who was recognized as Mr. Quigg's candidate. The votes against him were cast by Messrs. Strong, Tebbets, Schwarzler, and Cardani. Mr. Bulkley did not vote.

In accordance with an agreement that the executive member from the district, who is the leader, should hold office at the pleasure of the district delegation, that place was declared vacant, and Mr. Mason was elected to it, receiving all the votes but three cast for Mr. Yereance. Mr. Yereance was elected to the place on the Committee on Elections heretofore held by Mr. Bulkley, which carries with it the supervision of the election patronage of the district.

Mr. Bulkley announced his determination to make a fight to regain the leadership in the September primaries.

Mississippi Senatorship.

JACKSON, Miss., June 13.—At a mass convention held in Yazoo City to-day the Hon. John Sharpe Williams made formal announcement of his candidacy for the long term of the United States Senate, commencing March 4, 1901. Williams is at present a member of Congress from the Fifth District, and his entrance complicates the Senatorial race between Gov. McLaurin and "Private" John Allen considerably.

Republicans Favor District Plan.

The Kings County Republican General Committee, at its meeting last evening, adopted the report of the Executive Committee favoring the substitution of the Assembly District plan of representation in the General Committee for the present plan, that of representation by wards.

FOR THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Mr. Peck Meets the Directors of the American Commission.

Ferdinand W. Peck, United States Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition of 1900, met the Directors and heads of departments of the United States Commission in the New York offices of the commission, in the Equitable Building, yesterday afternoon. It was the first general meeting of the staff of the commission held in this city. The chief object of the meeting was to receive and consider the report of Charles C. Coolidge, the American architect, who has just returned from Paris. Reports were also received from Directors regarding the general progress of the work.

Mr. Coolidge stated that the plans for the proposed American buildings had been approved by the French authorities, and that the contracts were ready to let. The United States National, or main, building is to cost $104,000. Among the buildings will be one to contain an agricultural exhibit, under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture. Another building will be devoted to a printing exhibit, and here will be a department for the entertainment of the American press. There will be a building devoted to the United States merchant marine trade; another to forestry; one to the liberal arts; one to the United States Weather Bureau, and another to the United States Life-Saving Service. The total cost of these buildings, aside from the main building, will be $200,000.

The meeting adjourned until this afternoon, when the question of space allotments to exhibitors will be discussed.

A complimentary dinner was tendered to Commissioner Peck at the Waldorf-Astoria last evening by the members of his staff. In his speech at the dinner Commissioner Peck said that it was the duty and purpose of the commission to exploit the Nation's products and resources from a National viewpoint, selecting the best in every field rather than to merely display individual interests.

Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, who was a guest at the dinner, spoke of the project to move the greater part of the American exhibit at Paris to St. Petersburg at the conclusion of the French exposition.

SAMUEL KREISER ACQUITTED.

Charge of Conspiracy Against the Auctioneer Unfounded.

The case of Samuel Kreiser of 2 West Twenty-eighth Street, charged with conspiracy in conducting public auctions, tried before Judge Cowing in Part IV. of the Court of General Sessions, terminated on Monday with a verdict of acquittal for the defendant. The jury remained in deliberation but a few moments.

Kreiser's case, as presented by the prosecution, was to the effect that the defendant had employed "puffers" to raise the price of bids, and had communicated with them by means of signals. Assistant District Attorney Honey appeared as prosecutor.

In summing up for the defense Justice Lynn denied the charges against his client. Referring to several women who had been mentioned by the District Attorney as cooperating with the defendant, he said:

"If this is true, and we have no right to contradict it, all that these women did was to go to the sale with a catalogue and bid on a rug or carpet to protect the owner to the cost value. Does any man on this jury believe that to be a crime?"

Several doctors and lawyers testified to the good character of the defendant. Among these witnesses were Horace C. Deming, Ambrose L. Ranney, Dr. William W. McAlpin, Ellsworth E. Williams, and John H. Flagler.

Troops to Hunt Union Pacific Robbers.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, June 13.—Gov. Richards to-day ordered a detachment of the State militia, stationed at Buffalo, to take part in the pursuit of the Union Pacific train robbers. The order directs Capt. Tom to take ten picked men, mounted on the best horses that can be procured, equipped with pack animals and supplies for two weeks, and report immediately for duty to United States Marshal Hadsell. The latest report from the outlaws locates them on one of the spurs of the Big Horn Mountains, north of the Hole in the Wall country. The Nebraska bloodhounds are expected to reach the scene soon, and the speedy capture of the robbers is predicted.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DURANGO, Col., June 13.—The business portion of Chama, N. M., has been swept clean by a fire which started last evening. The Denver and Rio Grande station and roundhouse and several business blocks were burned. The entire populace turned out to fight the flames, but owing to the lack of water their efforts were useless.

NORTH TONAWANDA, N. Y., June 13.—The Tonawanda Lumber and Sawmill Company's old mill, on the banks of the Niagara River at Gratwick, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The mill had been idle for years. Most of the machinery had been removed, and was standing on the dock awaiting shipment. It was destroyed. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

LYONS, N. Y., June 13.—Fire to-day destroyed the Lyons Broom Company's factory and damaged the plant of the Co-operative Pottery Company and the stock of Fred Ohmann. The storage building of the Co-operative Pottery Company and the barn of the Jacob Fisher Pottery were burned. The Fisher Pottery and adjacent buildings were damaged. The total damage was $10,000, and the insurance about $6,000.

WEBER PIANOS

Cor. Fifth Ave. and 16th St., N. Y.

MR. HEWITT OF NEW JERSEY

Ex-Mayor a Legal Resident of That State.

GOES BACK TO HIS OLD HOME

He Will Still Keep His Town House Here and Pay Personal Taxes.

Abram S. Hewitt, ex-Mayor of New York and for ten years a member of Congress from this city, is now a legal resident of New Jersey. Toward the latter part of 1898 Mr. Hewitt took the necessary steps to change his citizenship from New York to Ringwood, N. J., where he has maintained a homestead for about fifty years. With regard to his reasons for this transfer of civic fealty, ex-Mayor Hewitt said yesterday:

"I have changed my legal residence from New York to New Jersey because most of my property and my business interests are in that State, and when I die I want my estate to be administered there. Besides, I have simply gone back to my old home—gone home to spend the last years of my life. I was a legal resident of New Jersey up to 1874; then I changed to New York, and on the 1st of last January I changed back again.

"No; this transfer of legal residence has nothing to do with the question of taxation. I have never had any trouble on that score. My family have always paid taxes on a large amount of property in New York and will continue to do so. I shall also pay a personal tax in this city, for the reason that I have some personal property here, and I think it no more than right that I should pay a tax on it. I have never been required to pay any larger personal tax than I was willing to pay. On a few occasions I have been assessed at a higher figure than I thought was right, but upon my explaining the matter to the tax officers my assessment was reduced.

"There is to be no change in my mode of life. I do not intend to give up my New York home. There is no reason why I should. So long as my physical strength is spared to me, I shall go and come, just as I have been doing for years past. I am an old man, and I feel that I have not many more years to live. It is necessary that I should be prepared for the end, and, therefore, I have made choice of the place which I desire to be my legal residence at the time of my death. My two homes, the one in New York and the other in Ringwood, will be conducted as heretofore. The first I have had for forty years, and the other I have had for fifty years."

Mr. Hewitt will be seventy-seven years old on the 31st of next month. He is still actively engaged in business, and spends a portion of each working day at his desk in the office of Cooper, Hewitt & Co. On financial and industrial questions he is a recognized authority, and his advice is frequently sought. In 1874—the year in which he became a legal resident of New York—he was elected a Representative in Congress, and he continued to serve in that body, with the exception of one term, until 1886. In the last-mentioned year he was elected Mayor of New York. For more than a quarter of a century he has taken an active and useful part in public affairs. In partnership with his brother-in-law, ex-Mayor Edward Cooper, he built up and developed one of the largest iron and steel manufacturing establishments in existence. In 1862 Mr. Hewitt brought home from England the most recent improvements in the manufacture of gun barrel iron, and subsequently he was the first to introduce into this country the Martins-Siemens or open-hearth process of making steel. Commissioned by President Grant, he visited the Paris Exposition in 1867, and made a report on the iron and steel exhibits there, which was translated into nearly every European language.

During his entire Congressional career Mr. Hewitt was a man of distinction and National interest. He is the father of the United States Geological Survey, and his address on "A Century of Mining and Metallurgy in the United States," which was delivered upon his retirement from the Presidency of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, in 1876, was recognized as an important contribution to history. Columbia College bestowed the degree of LL. D. on Mr. Hewitt in 1887. For nearly forty years Mr. Hewitt has practically managed Cooper Union as Secretary of its Board of Trustees.

"It is a mistake to speak of me as a millionaire," said Mr. Hewitt yesterday. "I have never sought to acquire great wealth, and to-day nearly every dollar that I own is invested in my business. The aim of my life has been to stimulate industry, to place the means of self-support within the reach of as many persons as possible. I have sought to maintain my own financial independence. That is something that every man should strive for. But the man who accumulates more money than is necessary to insure his independence takes upon himself the bondage of slavery."

Mr. Hewitt now regards the iron and steel prospects in this country as very encouraging. He says that the resources possessed by this country are so distributed as to make a successful and profitable iron industry in every portion of the land where coal is accessible or shall be made so at a reasonable cost. As an indication of Mr. Hewitt's broad and accurate comprehension of the iron industry since he has made it a subject of study, the following quotation from a letter which he wrote a few days ago to The Manufacturers' Record, is significant: "In 1855 I ventured to make a prediction as to the requirements of the world for iron during the following hundred years, giving estimates of the production and the consumption for each period of ten years. The figures then given have been verified in a very surprising way. It was estimated that the demand of the world would require 25,000,000 tons of pig iron by Jan. 1, 1900, that is to say, in the year 1899. The returns show that this quantity of pig iron was produced and consumed in the year 1898, the exact limit having been reached one year in advance of the predicted time."

Few men in this country possess two such picturesque, commodious and hospitable homes as does ex-Mayor Hewitt. His old-fashioned, vine-clad mansion at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-second Street is one of the notable residences of New York and his spacious country home at Ringwood is an ideal place for rest and comfort. Ringwood is in Passaic County, New Jersey, and is on the Greenwood Lake Branch of the Erie Railroad. Mr. Hewitt is a Director of the Erie and the largest stockholder of the Greenwood Lake Railroad.

Chicago's War Revenue Payments.

CHICAGO, June 13.—For the twelve months ending July 1 Chicago will have contributed in round figures to the war-revenue tax a little over $7,000,000. The Government revenues from all sources derived in Chicago for the twelve months are $15,000,000. The greatest percentage of revenue for war purposes was received from the beer interests. This percentage was over 40 per cent. of the total war tax receipts. The next best source of income was documentary stamps. Collector Coyne notes the fact that, generally speaking, the war tax was paid cheerfully.

Kurdish Cavalry Raid Villages.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 13.—It is reported from Koomkapu that a body of Kurdish cavalry, on the pretense of searching for an agitator, recently raided several villages in that district, burned the houses, and killed many of the inhabitants. It appears that they also murdered the Superior of the Pirnaschen Monastery and two monks. The Turkish Government is trying to hush up the affair.

MERIDEN COMPANY,
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203 Fifth Avenue—Madison Square.
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THIRTEEN CLUB AT DINNER.

Prince Pandian Hampered by River Craft in His Efforts to Speak—A Trial by Jury.

The Thirteen Club had a memorable dinner last night on the roof of the Jersey Central Railroad Building, Liberty and West Streets. The floral decorations were orange and green. The candlesticks were skulls, with a good article of grave mold clinging to them, and further beautified by the drippings which ran down on them and made a very fair representation of clinging wisps of white hair. An open umbrella was spread over the central table, bearing the club's motto, "Morituri te Salutamus." George Francis Train was the citizen most prominently in evidence, and the only speech of the evening was made by Prince Pandian, the Hindu who is here in behalf of the Pariahs of his country.

The last occasion on which the Indian had addressed a large audience was at the yearly meeting of the Society of Friends in Rutherford Place, and he looked pretty wild as he rose to talk to the Thirteen Club, and apparently had the impression that this town has a good many different kinds of people in it. He looked wilder yet before he finished, for the tugs and ferryboats in the North River were singing their happy little songs, and his speech went about this way:

"I am most happy—"

Tug—We-e-e-e-e-he-we.

The Prince—In your war against superstiFerryboat—Whoo-o-o-o-Whoop!

The Prince—Light in dark places—

Another ferryboat, answering its mate—Boo-o-o-o-oh.

The Prince for the unhappy Pariah of my—

Two tugs and a ferryboat working together—Bzz-z-z-whoo-o-o-o-o. Whizz-z-z-z-ee. Wee-e-e, snort, shriek, and whoop.

The Prince sat down, apparently as unhappy as the Pariahs themselves, but everybody applauded him and said he had done very well indeed under the circumstances.

The event of the evening was the trial of Receiver Joseph G. Robin, accused by Robert B. Waldo of having smiled when he saw the moon over his right shoulder above the Manhattan Elevated Railroad track at Trinity Churchyard. The jury consisted of thirteen members, with George Francis Train Foreman and Mrs. E. Lyding, Mrs. E. Kirk, Miss Marion Bogart, Mrs. H. A. James, Miss Elizabeth Hamilton, Mrs. R. B. Waldo, Miss Emma Hollander, Mrs. J. E. Williams, Miss Florence Greene, Miss Celia Guboscher, Mrs. H. H. Kelly, and Miss Suzannah Romeike. Chief Ruler F. C. Hamilton presided, Clark Bell was prosecuting attorney, and J. R. Abarbanell represented the prisoner.

The complaining witness deposed that his complaint was as near the truth as he was in the habit of telling, and on cross-examination said his testimony was correct "in spots." To most questions he answered:

"I don't remember."

"Not as I know of."

"That's private business."

No verdict had been reached at midnight.

THINKS HERSELF A MURDERESS

Woman Dosed a Chicken with Paris Green, but Her Cat, the Intended Victim, Still Lives.

Instead of finding the body of a person who has been murdered and then seeking the slayer, the police of the Morrisania Station have a woman who believes she has done murder, and have sent out a general alarm for a corpse to fit the case. If anybody finds a dead man or woman apparently a victim of paris green and will report to Mrs. Hattie Eisner of 769 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, she will be thankful.

Mrs. Eisner on Saturday night bought and cooked a Spring chicken, which she intended for her Sunday dinner, expecting friends to be with her. The friends did not come, and the chicken was put in the icebox, the lid of which was left open. Late in the afternoon the woman caught her cat in the act of absconding with the chicken. After a vigorous pursuit the thief was intercepted and the booty was recovered.

Then Mrs. Eisner determined that as the cat was so fond of chicken he should have it, and make his last meal on it. The sight of her nicely cooked chicken mutilated and soiled and the cat licking his lips, rubbing his whiskers, and winking his green eyes at her angered her. Therefore she sprinkled the chicken thoroughly with paris green, and left it in the open icebox.

Yesterday morning she went to the room intending to throw the dead cat out. She found the bones of the chicken near the icebox, picked clean, and about for the corpse of the cat she discovered a goose egg which had been in the box with a pin hole in one end and empty.

It flashed on her that a cat could not have stolen a goose egg, drilled a hole in it, and sucked it.

She shrieked until all the occupants of the house had been accounted for. Then she hurried to the Morrisania Police Station.

"I surrender. I've murdered somebody," she said as she walked in and leaned against the railing before the Sergeant's desk.

"Where's the body?" demanded the Sergeant.

"If you will please be so kind as to find it and let me know who I've murdered, I shall be thankful to you," answered Mrs. Eisner faintly.

She insisted that she ought to be arrested and locked up. The police searched the neighborhood thoroughly. They found the cat sitting comfortably in the sun on a window sill of Mrs. Eisner's house. He seemed to be enjoying himself. The sight of him destroyed the last faint hope Mrs. Eisner had harbored.

She went before Magistrate Kudlich, and he heard her story and discharged her. The police sent out a general alarm for a body with symptoms of paris green poisoning, and Mrs. Eisner was last night waiting in terror for the discovery of her victim.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR.—R. Wimans, San Matteo, Cal.; A. D. Mattos, London; W. A. Picpenny

ALL-DAY BATTLE WITH FILIPINOS

Gen. Lawton, with 3,000 Men, in the Hardest Fight of the War.

LOSS ON BOTH SIDES HEAVY

American Casualties Sixty and Those of the Enemy Unknown.

Desperate Struggle at a Bridge Over the Zapote River—The Navy Assists the Army.

MANILA, June 13.—Gen. Lawton unexpectedly fought the liveliest engagement of the war south of Las Pinas to-day. On this occasion American field guns were engaged in the first artillery duel against a Filipino battery concealed in the jungle. Companies F and I of the Twenty-first Infantry at one time were nearly surrounded by a large body of insurgents, but the Americans cut their way out with heavy loss.

At daylight to-day the rebels at Cavite Viejo dropped two shells from a big smooth-bore gun mounted in front of the church, into the Navy Yard. The only damage done was splintering the top of the huge shears on the Mole. The gunboats Callao, Manila, and Mosquito then proceeded to dismount the gun. After breakfast the rebels opened fire along the beach to Bakoor.

After silencing the big gun at Cavite Viejo the gunboats ran close along the shore, bombarding the rebel position. The rebels replied with rifles and with some small pieces of artillery. So vigorous was the enemy's fire that at 9:20 A. M. the gunboat Helena joined the small gunboats mentioned, and the Princeton, Monterey, and Monadnock, from their anchorages, dropped occasional big shells among the rebels. This apparently only served to incite the rebels, as they kept up an incessant fire of musketry and artillery near the mouth of the Zapote River, two miles north of Bakoor. The fire of all seven warships was concentrated on this spot shortly after noon, when the upper bay presented the appearance of being the scene of a great naval battle.

The rebels eventually were forced to abandon their guns, after holding out for about four hours, only to be confronted by Gen. Lawton's force on land and in their rear, where there was heavy fighting. Beyond the destruction of several buildings along the water front, the effect of the bombardment is not known. Bakoor was once on fire but the natives stopped the spread of the flames.

During the night an insurgent cannon was fired three times at the Americans on the outskirts of Las Pinas. Gen. Lawton this morning took a battalion of the Fourteenth Infantry and two companies of the Twenty-first Infantry to locate the rebel battery, and then two guns of the Sixth Artillery and four mountain guns were planted against it at 600 yards distance. The rebels had a large gun, from which they were firing home-made canister loaded with nails, and two smaller guns. Their shooting was most accurate. The first lot of canister burst directly in front of Scott's guns, and another shattered the legs of a private in the Fourteenth Infantry. Several shots struck the edge of the town. The country traversed was as bad as it is possible to imagine, being mainly lagoons of mud and water fringed with bamboo.

As soon as the fighting opened, the Americans were attacked by hidden riflemen on all sides, even the amigos, or "friendly" natives, in the houses of the town, shooting into their rear. The companies of the Twenty-first Infantry, skirmishing along the beach with amigo guides, found apparently a handful of rebels, who retreated. The men of the Twenty-first followed, and suddenly the rebels opened a terrific fire on the troops from the sides and rear. The soldiers withdrew to the water's edge, finding what shelter they could, and were picked off rapidly. After their ammunition was nearly exhausted the companies of the Twenty-first retreated, but Gen. Lawton dashed down and rallied the men.

The little group made a desperate stand, Gen. Lawton, Major Starr, and Lieuts. Donovan and Connelly taking rifles from the wounded men and firing at the enemy, the General bringing down some of the rebel sharpshooters from a tree. Finally their cartridges were all gone and they were forced to break through the enemy's flank, carrying the wounded to the main body of the troops. Lieut. Donovan, whose leg was broken, floundered for a mile through a bog, leading his men in the face of a greatly superior force.

Gen. Law on then ceased fighting until reinforcements could be brought up. Two battalions of the Fourteenth Infantry and one battalion of the Ninth were hurried to the front and in the afternoon the battle was resumed. The Monadnock anchored close to the shore, and her heavy guns pounded the rebels continuously, while the smaller warships, steaming along the shore, poured bullets from their rapid-fire guns at the enemy.

The Filipino force engaged appears to have been the largest and best organized body of men which has met the American troops. The Americans were compelled to advance along narrow roads and over small bridges commanded by earthworks ten feet thick. The only means of crossing the Zapote River was by a small bridge, which the Filipinos commanded with trenches spreading V shaped, whence they could concentrate their fire on the bridge. They also had the advantage of the trees and jungle, so the Americans could hardly see ahead.

When the battle was resumed at 1 o'clock with the reinforcements, the American battery having silenced the enemy's guns, the Americans slowly waist deep in the mud of the salt flats and pouring steady volleys of musketry at the rebels, drove their opponents beyond the river. Then the two armies lay facing each other across the deep stream, the enemy practically out of sight, while the men in blue and Khaki lay in the mud and bushes, many of them without any shelter, for three hours, without a moment's cessation in the firing, pouring bullets at the enemy as fast as they could load. The thousand rifles blending into a continuous roar gave an impression vastly different from the intermittent skirmishlike rattle of most of the engagements.

One battalion after another Gen. Lawton summoned the reserves from Las Pinas until enough troops were left in the town to prevent the Filipinos from attacking in the rear, which was feared, as they were creeping around the American left through the woods, delivering a flanking fire which put a great strain upon the endurance of the troops, who were floundering in the mud across the river, while on the right the Filipino sharpshooters, hidden in the trees, were peppering the men. But, thanks to the poor marksmanship of the rebels, the American loss was not as great as it would have been if the Filipinos had shot straight. An army, however, has seldom fought under a greater handicap or more courageously than did the regulars, a majority of whom were, comparatively speaking, recruits, who could have been pardoned for retiring in the face of such a fierce fire from their exposed positions. The only approach to the fighting ground was by a narrow, winding road, where the rebel bullets dropped thickly, wounding several men.

After firing in volleys for a short time, the Americans were ordered to fire when and where they could see the enemy. It was every man for himself, and the best the men could do was to aim at the faint mists arising from the rebels' smokeless powder. Gen. Lawton, though exhausted by the morning's fight, rallied, and sheer will power, and was the commanding figure in the battle. He went along the lines, directing and encouraging the troops. Gen. Wheaton and Gen. Ovenshine were equally courageous. In fact, the Generals were among the few men on the battlefield who refused to take shelter under the hottest fire.

At 4 o'clock there was an hour's lull in the fighting, and an artillery Sergeant galloped back to where two guns of the mountain battery were waiting in reserve and shouted: "Bring up those guns!" The Sergeant then tumbled, exhausted, from his horse. Twenty wounded men were carried to a cascos (native boat) waiting on the beach, which was rowed to Paranaque.

Gen. Lawton, whose force altogether consisted of 3,000 men, at 5 o'clock had been able to push the insurgents back only 500 yards. The American loss is conservatively estimated at sixty. The battle continues. It is impossible at present to estimate the number of Filipino dead. There are many bodies on the field the Americans traversed.

This battlefield was formerly the scene of several of the greatest struggles between the Spaniards and the Filipinos. The Zapote River position was considered impregnable, and hundreds of Spaniards and Filipinos have been killed while fighting over the same bridge in former contests for its possession. In June, 1897, Gens. Pio del Pilar and Trias turned the scale of war on the side of the Filipinos by deserting the Spanish Army there on the eve of a decisive battle, carrying the native militia with them, and thereby breaking the chain of defenses around Manila.

OTIS REPORTS THE BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The following cablegram has been received from Gen. Otis:

Manila, June 13.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Lawton's troops had severe engagement to-day with enemy in strong intrenchments at crossing Zapote River, near Bakoor, Cavite Province. Has driven enemy with heavy loss. Our casualties some thirty.

Insurgents in this southern section not molested until threatened attack in strong force on Manila. Now scattered and in retreat. Doubtful if they make further stand.

OTIS.

The news of the heavy fighting almost within sight of Manila and adjacent to the navy yard at Cavite, where Admiral Dewey landed his forces more than a year ago, was received with intense interest here. It is evident to the officials that the insurgents either are far stronger than has been realized or that they have come to the end of their resources and are masking this last struggle in sheer desperation. Otherwise it is hard to understand why they should come down to the shore of the bay and fight the warships.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin, who steadfastly maintains his confidence in the success of the present movement in Luzon, said to-day that he felt encouraged by the advices that came from Gen. Otis. He was particularly pleased with Gen. Otis's statement that Lawton had driven the enemy with heavy loss and that the latter could not be reassembled in force. Still, there is great concern exhibited over the conditions that confront the American troops in this campaign, and there was a renewal of the inquiry as to whether or not there is to be further reinforcement of the troops or another call for volunteers. The statement was made in reply to this that Gen. Otis would soon have all the men he had asked for, and that his opinion would determine the policy of the President in the matter.

MORE MEN TO GO TO MANILA.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Acting Secretary Meiklejohn issued an order to-day directing that the number of enlisted men in each company of infantry regiments serving in or ordered to the Philippines be increased from 112 to 128. Fifteen full regiments and two battalions each of two other regiments will be subject to this order.

The regiments affected are the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third, and two battalions each of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry. The increase is made under the act of March 2, which authorizes the regular army to be increased to 65,000 men. The recent decision that in this increase there need not be included the men serving in the Hospital Corps, allows a larger force by about 2,600 men. It is estimated that the increase authorized by to-day's order will give Gen. Otis about 35,000 men after the volunteers return.

Another order was issued to-day by Acting Secretary Meiklejohn relative to the movement of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry to Manila. The two regiments, excepting one Major and four companies of each, will be assembled at San Francisco and there put in readiness for duty in the Philippines. The other companies will remain in the United States. It is said at the War Department that the departure of four battalions of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry will still leave the West with sufficient troops available for its protection.

By retaining in this country a battalion of each regiment the department is inaugurating a system which it hopes at an early date to apply to all regiments in foreign service, which is to have two battalions abroad fully manned and officered, with a home battalion to which all those disabled by foreign service may be sent to recuperate. The invalidated and convalescing men will thus have a home station to which they may be sent, relieving the foreign hospital service and the regiments in the field of embarrassment. Men absent on furlough will have a place to which they can report, and such of the invalided officers as recover sufficiently to perform light duty will be able to render valuable service in putting recruits destined for their regiments in shape.

GEN. LUNA ASSASSINATED.

He and His Aide Said to Have Been Killed at the Headquarters of Aguinaldo.

MANILA, June 13.—Information, believed to be reliable, has reached here of the assassination of Gen. Luna and his aide-de-camp, Lieut. Pasco Ramon, June 8, by Aguinaldo's guard at the headquarters of Aguinaldo. Luna and Ramon, it appears, went to the Filipino headquarters to confer with Aguinaldo, got into an altercation with the Captain of the guard, and one of them drew a revolver. The guard then killed Luna and Ramon with their bayonets.

Gen. Antonio Luna was one of the most intelligent and turbulent of the Filipino leaders. He was educated in Paris, and returned to Manila a little more than a year ago. He was the editor there of the insurgent Filipino organ Independencia.

At the reorganization of Aguinaldo's Government in December, 1898, he was first announced as Minister of War, having been employed by the preceding Cabinet in the War Department, and having done service in the fighting with the Spaniards after the American victory in Manila Bay and the siege of Manila. Later, however, Gen. Aguinaldo, a cousin of the Filipino President, was appointed Minister of War, and Luna appears to have been placed in immediate command of the Filipino armies.

On April 28, after the fall of Calumpit, Gen. Luna sent Col. Manuel Argueleses and José Bernal of his army to Manila under a flag of truce to ask terms of surrender. He seems to have been discouraged by the defeat the day before of his own brigade, which he led into action in formation which would have been creditable to any civilized army. He was plainly seen from the American lines riding furiously along his own line endeavoring to keep his men in order, and lead them forward. They broke, however, before the American advance, and fled with the other Filipinos.

American officers who went into Gen. Luna's camp under a flag of truce on that occasion were pleasantly received by him. He required his soldiers to uncover as they passed, and expressed regret that he was obliged to kill Americans, adding, however, that it was his business to kill them. On April 29 the Filipino Junta in London announced that Gen. Luna, in seeking terms of surrender, did not represent Aguinaldo, and that his action was repudiated and regarded as treasonable. It was then evident that there was serious division between Aguinaldo and Luna. As the Americans refused to consider any terms but unconditional surrender, the negotiations with Luna were fruitless.

On May 19 Aguinaldo sent envoys asking terms of peace. It was then reported that Luna had become the dominant power, and that he was opposing all attempts at surrender or peace. He was said to be making desperate efforts to prevent the educated Filipinos from communicating with the Americans, and to have determined to continue a guerrilla warfare against the Americans and the followers of Aguinaldo if the latter succeeded in making terms. A member of the Filipino Congress named Rosario, Gen. Luna's Commissary General, who escaped from Luna's army on pretense of a secret mission and made his way into the American lines on May 29, reported that Luna was dictator, and that Aguinaldo was in mortal terror of him.

Reports from the insurgents received since have continued to indicate bitter dissensions and mutual suspicions and jealousies between Luna and Aguinaldo.

Reassuring News from Col. Smith.

BUFFALO, June 13.—A cable containing the two words "Officers well" was received to-day by Major Auman, in command of Fort Porter, from Col. Smith of the Thirteenth Regiment, who, after being overcome by the heat recently at Manila, was reported to have asked to be retired. "That cable," said Major Auman, "means that all the officers are well, and there is no fear in the minds of any of us for Col. Smith. The Colonel may have been overcome by the heat, but he is not in a serious condition. We would have heard before this if there were any danger."

The Scope of the New York Telephone Service

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The immediate neighborhood of New York—Long Island, Westchester and New Jersey—is well provided with telephones.

A little telephoning saves much travelling.

New York Telephone Company,

18 Cortlandt St. 15 Dey St. 952 Broadway. 115 West 38th St.

DEWEY AND THE HOME FUND.

No Official Information Received that the Admiral Will Not Accept the Gift.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Dewey Home Fund Committee has not yet received information from the "friend of Admiral Dewey," who is said to be responsible for a statement published here and elsewhere, that Admiral Dewey has sent word that he will not receive the gift proposed to be offered to him of a home in Washington. The anonymous friend has not communicated the intelligence of the Admiral's decision to Treasurer Roberts and that officer said this evening that until some more authentic report reached him the committee would continue to receive and acknowledge additions to the fund.

Just how Admiral Dewey came to be acquainted with the proposition well enough to be prepared to speak so positively, as is reported, is a question in the minds of the committee. The committee looks for a considerable addition to the fund by June 23, the date fixed for the last report to be made by some of the agencies for soliciting and forwarding the fund. These agents include all the national banks, which were asked to raise not less than twenty dollars each and then send on their subscription lists. While it is considered possible that Admiral Dewey may have made some protest against a subscription, it is doubted if he would venture to remonstrate so explicitly in the absence of information about the purpose and methods of those who intend to put in substantial shape the feeling of gratitude entertained by the whole country for one who has rendered such signal service to his nation.

One ill-natured statement made concerning the committee, that it is "a self-constituted one," does gross injustice to its members. None of the members of the Dewey Home Fund Committee sought the service. The suggestion was made that the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of the Treasury be made the committee to act for the newspapers that proposed the raising of a home fund. Secretary Long said his duties would prevent him from accepting the trust, but he was willing that Assistant Secretary Allen should serve. A similar objection was made by Secretary Gage, and Assistant Secretary Vanderlip was put in his place. When Treasurer Roberts was asked to take charge of the fund he consented to do so, and the members of the committee have been obliged to attend to their regular duties in addition to those growing out of the collection of the fund throughout the country.

Admiral Dewey Refuses Invitations.

SINGAPORE, June 13.—Admiral Dewey, who landed yesterday from the cruiser Olympia and paid a visit to the Governor of the Straits Settlements, Lieut. Col. Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, declined an invitation to stay at the Government House, preferring to remain quietly on board the cruiser. The Admiral declines to be interviewed and refuses all invitations to attend social functions.

COURT SUSTAINS THE MAYOR.

Former Aqueduct Commissioners Who Were Dismissed by Mayor Van Wyck Lose Their Case on Appeal.

ALBANY, June 13.—The Court of Appeals has decided against George W. Green, H. W. Cannon, and John J. Tucker, who sought to contest their removal from office as Aqueduct Commissioners by Mayor Van Wyck. The court affirms the lower court's decision refusing them relief.

The decision of the Court of Appeals sustaining Mayor Van Wyck's removal of the Aqueduct Commissioners was received with gratification by the administration officials yesterday, especially as it marked the disposition of the last case arising out of removals by the present Mayor. The decisions in all of these cases, it was pointed out, have sustained the Mayor.

The three Commissioners, removed from office by Mayor Van Wyck in the first week of his administration, were appointees of Mayor Strong. Speaking of the case yesterday, Corporation Counsel Whalen said:

"Commissioners Green, Cannon, and Tucker procured a writ of certiorari to review the action of the Mayor in removing them from office in January, 1898. They claimed that the Mayor could not remove them except upon charges and with the approval of the Governor. The Mayor, on the contrary, claimed an absolute right to remove them under the provisions of Section 95 of the present charter, which was a substantial re-enactment of Chapter 11 of the Laws of 1895, the passage of which was procured by ex-Mayor Strong for the purpose of removing the then existing city officials.

"Upon the hearing of the matter at the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, that court affirmed the action of Mayor Van Wyck, holding that he had a perfect right at any time during the first six months of his term to remove Aqueduct Commissioners, as well as all other public officers appointed by the prior Mayors of the former cities, basing their decision upon the fact that the law of 1895 already referred to had repealed the provisions of the Aqueduct act and of the Consolidation act which required the approval by the Governor of the action of the Mayor.

"Not being satisfied with this decision of the Appellate Division, the three Commissioners appealed to the Court of Appeals, and the matter was argued in that court on last Tuesday."

The present Aqueduct Commissioners are John J. Ryan, Maurice J. Power, and William H. Ten Eyck.

ALLEGED HOTEL THIEF CAUGHT.

George Brune Said to be the Man Who Robbed Cissie Loftus.

Detective Sergeants Murphy and Farley arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday George Brune, who they claim is an expert hotel thief, and is wanted for a number of robberies. The prisoner was held for examination to-morrow on a charge of having stolen $200 worth of jewelry from the Hotel Endicott. He was arrested on Sunday night at Third Avenue and Fourteenth Street.

Brune is said to be the man who entered the apartments of Cissie Loftus, at the Hotel Marlborough, on March 19, and stole $1,500 worth of jewelry. It is also said that last Thursday he entered a hotel on Thirty-ninth Street and stole $300 worth of jewelry from a Mrs. Mattie Walker, who has identified him.

In Brune's room at 73 West Ninety-eighth Street were found a large number of articles alleged to have been stolen. Among them are a silver hair brush, a silver card case, with the word "Metropole" on it; a silver stamp box, with the initials "J. L. Hi"; a number of silver and gold stick pins, one silver matchsafe, with "Best Wishes" on it; two diamond studs, a baby's diamond lace pin, two pearl stick pins, one pair of pearl opera glasses, one gold horseshoe pin, a gold chatelaine watch, with blue enamel work, with the initials "D. C."; three enamel lace pins and pendant, one chatelaine silver watch, a diamond scarf pin, a pearl scarf pin, and a silver cigarette holder, with the initials "W. H. R."

Many articles have also been recovered from pawnshops. The detectives found 150 keys, some of them having the tags of the hotels on them.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE

Extension of Geneva Convention Principles to Naval Warfare.

ALL OF THE POWERS AGREE

Prof. Renault's Report Presented to the Sub-Committee of the Red Cross Section, and Will Be Adopted.

THE HAGUE, June 13.—The Sub-Committee of the Red Cross Section met to-day, Prof. Asser of the Dutch delegation presiding, to hear the report of Prof. Louis Renault of the French delegation on the extension of Geneva Convention principles to naval warfare.

The report, in the unanimous opinion of the delegates, is a masterly piece of work. All the essential principles of the original scheme, as embodied in the report, were agreed to, although sveral amendments as to details were submitted.

Prof. Asser pointed out the necessity of communicating to an enemy an exact list of hospital ships.

Capt. Alfred T. Mahan of the United States delegation will on Thursday submit an amendment defining the status of shipwrecked persons and wounded men rescued accidentally by neutral vessels.

Count de Grelle-Rogiar of the Belgian delegation proposed to-day a modification of Clause 10 of the convention dealing with shipwrecked wounded and sick men when landed in a neutral port.

The question of replacing the Red Cross flag by one without religious significance was also considered, the Turkish and Siamese Governments having made representations on this point.

All these matters will be disposed of at Thursday's meeting of the sub-committee, which will then report, and there is no doubt that Prof. Renault's report will finally be adopted.

The preamble of this report indorses the application to naval warfare of the principles of the Geneva Convention of 1864 and the supplementary clauses of 1868. Endeavoring to reconcile the various conflicting interests, it recognizes the necessity of not hampering belligerents in legitimate action, while modifying unnecessary suffering. These considerations meet with the approbation of all the powers, especially Great Britain and the United States.

The adaptation of the principles of the Geneva Convention to naval warfare is regarded as the first real achievement of the conference.

The Brussels committee held a short session to-day, reporting progress.

THE ATTITUDE OF GERMANY.

Statement that She Is Opposed to Arbitration Denied—The American Proposals.

THE HAGUE, June 13.—In view of the statement published in the United States that Mr. Holls had cabled to the State Department at Washington that Germany was opposed to arbitration on principle, a correspondent called upon Mr. Holls to-day and was informed that there was absolutely no foundation for such a statement. Mr. Holls said that, as a matter of fact, he had not sent to the State Department a message of any kind since his arrival here, and that the cable messages forwarded by the delegation had not contained the least justification for the statement published.

"There is no doubt," said Mr. Holls, "that the Germans, in this respect resembling the French and some other European nations, are not as enthusiastic in support of the arbitration principle as are others which should take the lead in the matter; but the German delegates are co-operating loyally in framing the arbitration schedule, and nothing has occurred which would justify the publication of any statement as to German hostility to arbitration.

"There is another story," continued Mr. Holls, "which is quite as false, and which, in the United States, may be even more mischievous. I mean the absurd story that we have abandoned the American plan for a permanent arbitration board. The delegation, therefore, has prepared the following statement:

"'In view of the misleading statements published in America regarding the course of the Drafting Committee of the Commission on Arbitration and the exact position of the American proposals, you may say that the American plan for a permanent tribunal, which has been correctly set forth in the American papers, has been referred with other similar plans to the Drafting Committee. This committee will report to the full Commission on Arbitration the exact text of the American proposals as submitted, and also the exact text of all other proposals submitted, as the Drafting Committee shall provisionally recommend. The Commission on Arbitration, and afterward the conference, will then finally pass on the various projects. The fact that in the Drafting Committee the English proposals have been used as the basis of discussion does not indicate in the least the abandonment of any other plans. It is not expected that the Drafting Committee will be ready to report to the Commission on Arbitration for a week or ten days, and all statements regarding its work or attitude are mere surmises.'"

Sir Julian Pauncefote, head of the British delegation, emphatically confirmed the accuracy of Mr. Holls's statement this evening.

BERLIN, June 13.—The Cologne Gazette to-day, referring to the stories of German hostility to arbitration at The Hague, declared that Germany at present stands by Article VIII. of the Russian programme, providing for the formation of a tribunal of arbitration as the occasion requires, adding:

"Germany, after an examination of the schemes for a permanent court, decided she could not accept unless the absolute impartiality of the tribunal could be guaranteed."

The North German Gazette, referring to the recent declaration of Prof. Zorn of the German delegation to the Conference, says:

"Prof. Zorn confined himself to saying that the idea of a permanent tribunal, although not without importance, also involved dangers which, under certain conditions, were more likely to produce war than peace. In his opinion the German Government would regard these dangers as outweighing other considerations, and would not agree to the idea of a permanent tribunal.

"Germany, however," Prof. Zorn says, "would perhaps be able to accept Russia's original proposition for the establishment of a Court of Arbitration, only as cases may arise, and after agreement on the part of the disputants. Therefore," he added, "he must formally move for the restoration of the original Russian proposal contained in Article 13."

THE DISARMAMENT CONGRESS.

American and European Arbitration Proposals Discussed by Prof. Woolsey of Yale University.

This week's Independent will contain a paper by Theodore S. Woolsey, Professor of International Law at Yale University, on "The Arbitration Proposals at The Hague," in part as follows:

"The Hague congress may have sprung from the generous enthusiasm of the Czar; it may result in little positive enactment in any one of the directions in which its inquiries have extended, and yet it may have results wide reaching and beneficial.

"The difficulty in translating its conclusions, if any, into international agreements must not be lost sight of. Its discussions are academic, theoretical. Before they can be adopted by treaty and become law each State must consider their consequences from its own political standpoint.

"Certain of the topics proposed for discussion by the Congress are interesting, and would seem capable of formulation into a rule so far at least as the Congress itself was concerned. The exemption of innocent private property at sea from capture, for instance, and the refusal to permit bombardment of undefended towns, or the levying of contributions upon a place under threat of bombardment, are not outside of the possibility of achievement. But rather to the public surprise, while actual proportionate disarmament has made little headway, and such subjects as those just mentioned have not excited much interest, the possibility of setting up an international court to judge questions voluntarily brought before it has jumped into prominence. Russia proposed a system of mediation, pure and simple, the essence of mediation being that acceptance of the award is not obligatory. The American delegates went further and brought forward what was practically the plan of the New York State Bar Association embodied in its memorial to the President in 1896.

"Its leading features were these:

"It should be operative when adopted by nine States. Each State should have one representative on the tribunal, chosen by its own highest court.

"Reference of questions to this tribunal was to be voluntary, but if submitted, the award should be final.

"This tribunal should be permanently open, and should fix its own rules and choose its place of sitting, varying this to suit litigants. The tribunal could be employed by other States than the nine signatories, by assenting to its conditions and paying charges. Cases may be given to a partial court, but at least three judges shall be necessary; in this case the said judges shall be foreign to the litigants. A rehearsing, upon discovery of fresh evidence or new questions of law, was provided for.

"The first defect, and a very serious one it is, in this plan, viewed as a substitute for war, is that no question between the signatories need be submitted. The best feature of a permanent system of arbitration is or should be that all questions of certain kinds must be referred.

"Another defect which is more theoretical lies in the fact that no provision is made for enforcement.

"On the other hand, by not going very far, the American plan runs less risk of a breakdown. It would tend to build up a system of international law and procedure which might be widely accepted. It would familiarize the world with the idea of substituting law for force in its international differences, an idea so captivating, so glorious, that the mind almost declines to listen to practical objections in its longings to realize the possibility.

"Let us stand on the place of fact and common sense, however, and admit that the chance of war is not materially decreased by such plans as this, but that it is an interesting contribution to arbitration machinery. Very likely in trying to roll all the plans into one the value and identity of each will be lost. Very likely this plan, in fact all plans, will fail of adoption by the Congress. And probably the powers will regard any plan adopted as a curious but disagreeable attempt to put a little state on a par with the big ones. We as a people are much readier to insist that our neighbors shall arbitrate than to do it ourselves. We have a proper sense that no system or machinery can obscure our relative importance."

SCHOOL TEACHER LOSES SUIT.

Cannot Recover Salary After License Has Been Withdrawn.

Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down a decision holding that a school teacher who teaches under a license issued by the Superintendent of the Board of Education cannot recover salary after that official has refused to renew the license. The action was brought by George Steinson, who claimed $13,284 as salary due him in the public schools from March 12, 1890, to March 12, 1898.

Steinson had received on July 16, 1883, a certificate from the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, licensing him to teach in any public school in the State. He was examined by the local authorities and received a license from Superintendent Jasper to teach in the grammar schools of New York City. The license was a provisional one, and limited in its duration to six months.

Upon the expiration of the first term of his license the plaintiff had it renewed, and again on more than one occasion until March 12, 1890, when the Board of Education declined to renew it. He appealed to the State Superintendent, who held that the refusal of the local board to employ him was illegal. Steinson then applied to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel the Board of Education to pay his salary, upon the assumption that he was still in its employ, and that its action in refusing to permit him to teach was illegal. Justice Beach denied his application, and his decision was sustained on appeal.

Steinson was not satisfied, but made two subsequent applications of the same kind, both of which were denied, the last by Justice Russell, in 1896. Justice Russell held that Steinson voluntarily chose to serve under the terms proffered, thus making a voluntary contract with the Board of Education, the beneficial part of which he accepted, but desired to reject that part of it which definitely terminated his employment. Steinson carried this case to the Court of Appeals, which ruled against him, but suggested that if he had a remedy it was by an action for salary, which would test the question.

Steinson then brought the suit against the Board of Education which came before Justice McAdam, who held that he must follow the opinions of Justices Beach, Russell, and Freedman, and the further decisions of the Appellate Division and the Court of Appeals. He therefore directed the jury to find a verdict for the defendant. Justice McAdam says, however, that if the plaintiff desires that the Appellate Division should pass upon the matter he will allow him sixty days to make a case.

THE CANAL COUNSELS' REPORTS.

Syracuse Member May Differ on Weight of Testimony.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 13.—It is reported that Benjamin J. Shove of this city, canal counsel, will make a report upon the canal investigation differing in its recommendations from the reports of Austin G. Fox and Wallace MacFarlane, associated with him as counsel. The New York attorneys, it is understood, find little testimony upon which the State can institute suits. Mr. Shove differs from them.

Wallace MacFarlane was seen at his residence, 80 Washington Square East, last night, and declined to say what would be the nature of his report when made. He said also: "I have no reason to believe that, when we meet with our notes, there will be any difference of opinion between Mr. Fox and myself and Mr. Shove." Mr. MacFarlane refused to say whether in his opinion the testimony justified the institution of suits.

CONSTABLE SHOOTS TO KILL.

Overtakes Fugitives on a Mountain, and One of Them Is Dead.

NEWTON, N. J., June 13.—James and Jason Campbell of this place were shot last night by Constable John Hotalen while resisting arrest. James Campbell died this morning from his wounds, and it is thought Jason Campbell cannot recover.

A warrant was issued yesterday for the arrest of Jason Campbell on a charge of beating his wife. He was arrested and ordered committed to the county jail. He escaped from the constable, and in company with his cousins, James and George Campbell, secured a wagon and started for Port Jervis, N. Y.

Hotalen started in pursuit and at Deckertown he was ten minutes behind the fugitives. At 11 o'clock he overtook the Campbells on the mountain above Colesville. Driving alongside of the Campbells' wagon he seized the reins and ordered Jason Campbell to surrender. When he refused Hotalen backed the wagon into a ditch, upsetting its occupants.

Hotalen then seized Jason, and James Campbell sprang upon him. Hotalen shot James in the breast, and when Jason commenced to pound the officer with the handcuffs he had taken from him, he fired again, shooting Jason near the heart. James then crawled to the side of the officer, and was about to strike him with a stone when he received another shot.

Before the constable could prevent it, the two wounded men dragged themselves to their wagon and started off in another direction. Hotalen then turned his attention to George Campbell and succeeded in overpowering him. When he had been placed in irons he was sent back to this place and locked up.

Hotalen then continued on his way to Port Jervis. When he arrived there he found that both Jason and James Campbell were in the hospital. He says he knew the Campbells to be desperate characters and fired shots because he believed his life was in danger.

Curfew Ordinance Killed.

At a meeting of the Hudson City Business Men's Association of Jersey City, held on Monday night, Dr. Ullamor Allen offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to ask the Board of Aldermen to pass a curfew ordinance. He said that in the neighborhood of his home "children were allowed to roam the streets until 10 or 11 o'clock at night." "I object to the resolution," said Andrew Knox. "In summertime the best part of the day is about 9 o'clock at night." Several other members spoke in opposition to the resolution, and finally Robert Troll offered an amendment, to the effect that the ordinance apply only to children playing on asphalted streets near Dr. Allen's home. That settled the resolution. It received only one vote.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

B. Altman & Co. SPECIAL FOR THIS DAY.

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS.

WHITE PIQUÉ WAISTS, ... 85c.
FANCY WHITE LAWN WAISTS, $1.50, 1.85 & 2.50
COLORED PERCALE WAISTS, . . 75c. & 1.25
COLORED MADRAS WAISTS, . . . $1.10 & 1.75

Christ Hospital Wing Dedicated.

The newly completed south wing of Christ Hospital, Jersey City, was dedicated yesterday by Bishop Thomas A. Starkey of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New Jersey. He was assisted by his chaplain, the Rev. John Keller; the Rev. George S. Bennitt, Chaplain of the hospital, the Rev. Daniel F. Warren, and the Rev. Louis A. Osborne. Each room was blessed separately. The three principal rooms are Dickinson Hall, Duncannon Hall, and Stevens Hall, the latter being dedicated to the memory of Mrs. Martha B. Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken, who was one of the founders of the hospital.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	4:28	Sun sets 7:32	Moon sets 11:19

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	11:41	Gov. Isl'd 12:05	H. Gate 2:01
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	11:36	Gov. Isl'd 11:53	H. Gate ....

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JUNE 14.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Asiatic Prince, Pernambuco ..... 3:00 P. M.
Antilla, Nassau ..... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston ..... 3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp ..... 10:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
Seneca, Havana ..... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton .. 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool ..... 9:00 A. M. 12:00 M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg ..... 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Cienfuegos, Guantanamo .. 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Edam, Amsterdam ..... 8:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
El Mar, New Orleans .... 3:00 P. M.
Madiana, Barbados ..... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Parana, La Plata ..... 11:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Prinz Regent Luitpold, Bremen .... 10:00 A. M.
South Cambria, Inagua and Haiti ..... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16.

Colorado, Brunswick .... 3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston ... . 3:00 P. M.
Talisman, Barbados ..... 2:00 P. M. .....

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June $15 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June $23 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after June $9 and up to June $23 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June $25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after June $23 and up to July $7 at 6:30 P. M. on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive July 7.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Hongkong of May 11, Shanghai, May 15; Yokohama, May 23, and Honolulu, June 2, which reached San Francisco by the steamer Doric, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Wednesday, June 14.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JUNE 14.

British Empire, Antwerp, June 3.
Chateau Lafite, Havre, May 31.
Comanche, Jacksonville, June 11.
Concho, Galveston, June 7.
Evelyn, San Juan, June 8.
Grangense, Para, June 4.
Hekla, Christiansand, June 2.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, June 3.
Kaiser Friedrich, Bremen, June 6.
Kansas City, Swansea, May 31.
Montauk, Gibraltar, May 24.
Montcalm, London, May 28.
Ohio, Hull, June 3.
Seguranca, Havana, June 10.
Servia, Liverpool, June 6.
Tresco, Para, May 24.
Winifred, New Orleans, June 9.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15.

City of Birmingham, Savannah, June 10.
Germania,

The Wanamaker Store.

More Road Flyers

A CARLOAD of 200 more Road Flyers reached us yesterday most unexpectedly, but never was a shipment more welcome. They arrived just in time to prevent our being sold out and disappointing people.

It is but postponing the time a day or two, however, for these wheels are too good to last long

At Sixteen Dollars Each

It is a wheel that we do not hesitate to guarantee,—a good, new, 1899 model, well designed and put together properly. A safe wheel and a fast wheel and a wheel with good looks. It is retailing to-day under another name at $40.

These are all men's models in 22 and 24-inch frames. We shall have a few more women's models by to-night,—we'll tell you when they come,—and then that's the last of the Road Flyers, except as you see them on the road under private and contented ownership.

Exceptional Offering of Fine Embroideries Exceptional in two ways—their dainty beauty and their astonishingly low price. They are all in new and most graceful designs on finest nainsook foundation, direct from those master embroiderers, the Swiss.

They are of the highest grade of hand-machine work, so their edges are durable and their work firm and even. Four to eight inches in width; made to sell at 15c. to 75c. a yard.

Yours at 12½c. a Yard

Broadway.

The Shirt-Waist Triumphant! One shirt-waist doesn't make a Summer. But stylish, comfortable shirt-waists make a Summer pleasant. We have a collection of colored shirt-waists large and complete enough to make this Summer pleasant for a whole cityful. Of all materials—domestic and imported—madrases, percales, cheviots and lawns. They are of all styles and patterns,—checked, striped and dotted, with yokes, front and back, yokes in back with full fronts embroidery trimmed and smart, plain waists for tailor-made suits. They all have detachable collars and laundered cuffs. They are of all sizes, arranged on tables for easy picking, and they are at all prices from 50c. to $2.50.

White waists, too; lawn, linen and dimity; from $1 to $5.50.

Second floor.

Men's Bicycle Wear We are selling a great many of the Khaki bicycle trousers. You know the goods,—an enduring cotton, almost a light duck, in color like the dust of the roads, (hence the name,) and in wear,—iron. Very light and cool besides. $2.50.

Bicycle trousers of linen crash, in the new shape, $2.

Bicycle suits in all-wool crash, $5. This is a bargain, for the regular price is $8.

Some New Ideas in Boys' Clothing The newest of all are these pretty little suits made of pure silk. Cut in sailor style, and the lightest, coolest, prettiest summer suits imaginable. Silks are in neat stripes. Seven-Fifty, and worth it.

Bicycle suits in the new striped flannels, These striped flannels are to be immensely popular with men, and we give the younger ones a chance at the styles as soon as anybody. In single-breasted coat and bloomer trousers, for ages 8 to 19 years, $6.50.

Same goods in double-breasted jacket suits, for ages 8 to 16, at the same price.

Same goods in sailor suits, for ages 3 to 12 years, $5.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Some Special Prices on Japanese Rugs This is a really excellent assortment, and that is a word not to be applied lightly to rugs. Every one who has struggled to find a rug to exactly harmonize with some peculiar surrounding knows how really huge a variety must be in shape and color to deserve the adjective.

These are, besides, the good Japanese Rugs,—the high-class ones. And we have reduced the prices for reasons of our own, like this:—

9x15 ft.,	$11.25;	from $15
10x14 ft.,	$11.75;	from $15.50
12x12 ft.,	12;	from $16
12x15 ft.,	315;	from $20

Third floor.

Shoes—Real Bargains A shoe cannot be cheap, unless it is good. No poor shoe can ever rise to the dignity of a bargain. The vital point of this shoe selling of ours is that it sells shoes cheaply,—but not "cheap" shoes. These are good goods every one, and the fair prices would always be a half more, and sometimes twice as much as our price.

Men's Shoes, at $1.40

Tan kidskin and black calfskin. These shoes sell for $2.50 in the usual way. They are not the finest leathers, but well made and, above all, serviceable. We can fit most feet.

Men's Shoes, at $2.30

These are the aristocrats of the sale, and fit for any shoe company. Some extra fine shoes in the lot if you give our salesman time to fit you to them. Sizes are not complete, but nearly so.

Boys' Shoes with Spring Heels

$1—Tan and black; stout box calf uppers and firm oak leather soles; sizes 9 to 12.
$1.25—Black Titan calf; the strongest of the novelty tanned leathers, straight tips and hooks; stout soles; sizes 9 to 13½.

Boys' Shoes with Heels

$1.25—Tan and black calfskin; stylish and strong; sizes 11 to 2.
$1.50—Tan Russia calfskin; solid welted soles; sizes 11 to 2.
$1.50—Black and tan Titan calf; full English capped toes; extra solid soles; sizes 2½ to 5½.
$1.75—Tan Russia calf; soles of oak leather, welted and stitched; new bull-dog lasts; sizes 2½ to 5½.

Children's Shoes—Spring Heels

$1.20—Black kidskin with tips; neat round toes; young women's sizes, 2½ to 5.
$1—Black kidskin; durable but not fine; well made and finished; young women's sizes, 2½ to 5.
95c.—Black kidskin and tan goatskin; sizes 11 to 2.

And these of

Women's Shoes

Another lot of Women's black kidskin shoes, either buttoned or laced, with heels, at

One Dollar a Pair

These are good shoes; in style, finish and material, and for country roads and seaside sands will stand hard usage better than the finer sorts.

Fifth floor.

Bargains in Hats For Tourists There is now on sale a small lot of the rough-and-ready straw hats welcomed this season by tourists and out-of-door women as especially attractive and timely. These hats are of soft, bendable straw, as strong as the popular Mackinaw, which they closely resemble. Their brims are fashionably broad and sloping, and their crowns are indented.

Double folds of white Japanese silk with long eagle quills passing through graceful silk knots, form the trimming. We have marked them

At 75c. Each

Second floor, Tenth street.

Knit Underwear for this Weather "For this weather" means the lightest and coolest sorts that machines can knit. Ingenious man has not yet learned to fashion underwear from spider-webs, but there would be a strong demand for it about now, if we may judge by the remarks made at the counters.

Some of these silk-mixed garments, however, are scarcely heavier, and there is comfort and coolness all through in lightest cottons, lisle thread, mixtures and pure silk.

Suggestions:

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR
At 50c.—Light-weight ribbed silk mixed vests; white, cream, pink, sky blue, lavender, and black; low neck, crocheted all round.
$1—Fine quality all-silk Swiss ribbed vests; low neck, sleeveless; white, pink, sky blue, lavender, and black.
$2—Light-weight all-silk white vests; lace trimmed; also cream, pink, sky blue, black, and lavender; handsomely crocheted.
$2—Light-weight, silk-mixed Union suits; handsomely trimmed with silk; high neck, long or short sleeves.
$3.75—Union suits of fine Swiss ribbed lisle thread, with deep lace or crocheted fronts, lace trimming on drawers legs.
$4—Union suits of Swiss ribbed all-silk; light-weight; white; low neck, sleeveless; knee length.
MEN'S UNDERWEAR
50c. each—English, white gauze cotton shirts; long or short sleeves. Also light-weight drawers with reinforced seats.
$1 each—French ecru lisle thread shirts, with long or short sleeves; drawers with long or short inseam. Also light-weight natural colored merino shirts and drawers.
$1.50 each—Fine gauze French balbrigan shirts; long or short sleeves; drawers in long or short inseam.
$2.50 each—English full regular made balbrigan fashioned shirts; long or short sleeves; drawers with seats spliced and reinforced.

Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

Brooklyn's Water Supply Short.

Deputy Water Commissioner Moffett of Brooklyn yesterday repeated his warning that unless there is a heavy rainfall shortly Brooklyn will suffer for lack of water. The borough is consuming 100,000,000 gallons daily, and there has been no rainfall for weeks. Mr. Moffet urged the citizens of Brooklyn to be economical in their use of water.

Rabbis Decide on Convention Date.

CINCINNATI June 13.—The National Executive Board of Rabbis met at the residence of Rabbi Wise in College Hill, this afternoon, and selected Niagara Falls as the place for the next annual convention of Rabbis. July, 1900, was selected as the date. A provisional programme for the convention was also adopted. Those present at the meeting were Rabbis Wise, Weixiner, Deutsch, Grossman, Phillipson, and Moses of Louisville, Ky.

Gov. Atkinson Likes Trust Convention.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 13.—Gov. Sayers today received a letter from Gov. Roger Wolcott of Massachusetts stating that he would be unable to attend the anti-trust conference of Governors and Attorney Generals in St. Louis on Sept. 20. Gov. G. W. Atkinson of West Virginia writes: "I agree with you that something ought to be done to check the encroachments of the trusts in this country, but somehow the more we talk against them and work against them the more numerous they become. I am in sympathy with the movement, and will be glad to attend the meeting you suggest, if at all possible."

Boy Bridge Jumper Drowned.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., June 13.—Joseph Levy of New York, sixteen years of age, who was spending the Summer with his grandparents at Granville, N. Y., jumped from a bridge into the Granville River this morning and was drowned. It is supposed that he struck a rock.

The Wanamaker Store

To-day is your last chance to buy the International Library at half price. Two styles of binding are sold out. Two styles remain this morning. We cannot promise that both styles will last all day.

The Last Day

IT is literally Now or Never. This hackneyed expression describes to-day so exactly that we are tempted to use it. The oldest story is interesting when specially apposite. Here is this story:

The International Library is the best collection extant of good, interesting reading.

We took a whole edition (90 car loads of books) and put it on sale at half price—and on little monthly payments, if you choose.

To-night the whole edition will be sold out, and the publishers refuse to supply any more sets except for people who live out of town and *mail* an order in direct response to this advertisement.

No more sets at half price after to-day, except *mail orders* complying with above conditions.

To-day You May—To-morrow You Cannot

Stop and think a minute!

We believe that when you fully understand the International Library you will buy it whatever the price. Why not secure it to-day at half price?

Sharers In Our Good Opinion

We are not alone in our belief in this Library. Here are a few others—some of whom you probably know—who own and have endorsed the International Library:

Edward G. Ward, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Brooklyn; Joseph J. Little, President of the Board of Education, New York; D W. Hearn, S. J., College St. Francis Xavier; Richard Gottheil, LL. D., Columbia College; Lyman Abbott, Felix Adler, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Richard Garnett, Librarian of British Museum; Lion Vallee, Librarian of French National Library; Richard Henry Stoddard, Louise Chandler Moulton, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Hon. John G. Carlisle, Rev. I. M. Haldeman, Rev. Cortland Meyer, Mrs. Burton Harrison. Could you be in better company?

Mail this Coupon To-day.

JOHN WANAMAKER, New York. 6 T 14

Enclosed find $1 for membership in the Wanamaker Library Club. Send set to address below. I agree to pay balance in 15 monthly payments.

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

The Club Price Is Only One-Half the Publishers' Price

The complete set (20 big vols.), two bindings only, is sent to those joining the Wanamaker Club.

The membership fee is **ONLY $1.** You are allowed ten days to examine the books. If you choose to return them, your dollar is refunded. If you keep them, you pay monthly for 15 months: $3 for half morocco, or $4 for rich three-quarter levant. The cloth style at $2 per month and full levant at $6 per month are all sold.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th Ave., 9th and 10th Sts., N. Y.

CEREMONIES AT PRINCETON.

Procession of Alumni Included Graduates of the Class of '39—Social and Literary Events.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 13.—The annual meeting and banquet of the Princeton University Alumni Association were the features of to-day's commencement programme.

The procession of alumni was composed of fully 1,600 graduates, there being delegations from many classes, among the number '39, '49, '59, '69, '74, '79, '84, '89, '94, '96, '98, and the entire graduating class. In the line there were Trustees and Faculty members.

Judge J. B. McPherson, '66, of Harrisburg, Penn., presided. Those who responded to toasts were the Rev. J. D. Bellville, '39, Germantown, Penn.; R. C. Kent, '49, Wytheville, Va.; G. W. Ketchum, '59, New York; the Rev. C. D. Crane, '69, New Castle, Me.; Henry G. Fuller, '74, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Mahlon Pitney, '79, Morristown, N. J.; Job E. Hedges, '84, New York; W. S. Jenny, '89, Syracuse, N. Y., and McCready Sykes, '94, New York.

During the forenoon the American Whig and Cliosophic Societies, Princeton's two literary organizations, held business meetings. There was an exhibition of drawings in the engineering and graphics departments of the Scientific School, and also a microscopic exhibition in the histological laboratory.

During the afternoon there was an exhibition in the Brokaw swimming tank by the Princeton gymnastic team. From 4 to 6 P. M. President and Mrs. Patton tendered a reception to the graduating class, their friends, and the alumni.

The annual Lynde Prize Debate was held in Alexander Hall during the evening. The question was "Resolved, That the United States should permanently retain and govern the Philippine Islands."

The affirmative of this question was upheld by N. S. Rieves, A. S. Weston, and H. S. Weston, the negative by J. H. Northrup, Conover England, and J. F. Chidester. The winners are to be announced at Commencement to-morrow. At 10 P. M. the sophomore reception was held in the Casino. The music was furnished by the naval band.

The patronesses were Mrs. Henry B. Fine, Mrs. John Grier Hibben, Mrs. Edwin N. Benson, Mrs. Alfred Vondermuhl, Mrs. William A. Childs, Mrs. A. Alexander Smith, Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, Mrs. Louis A. Watres, Mrs. James H. Pierson, Mrs. S. Meredith Dickenson, Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mrs. George H. McLean, Mrs. Hobart C. Porter, Mrs. Samuel B. Huey, Mrs. Nathan C. Jameson, Mrs. George M. Gillette, Countess von Goetzen, Mrs. Frank W. Coolbaugh, Mrs. Edwin S. Lewis, Mrs. Francis L. Patton, Mrs. Charles Lane, Mrs. W. Pinkney White, Mrs. Theron C. Crawford, Mrs. William J. Geiston, Mrs. Henry H. Dorr, Mrs. Alan Marquand, Mrs. Bayard Stockton, and Mrs. Katharine Griswold.

THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Two Gifts Presented to ex-President David H. Cochran.

At the Polytechnic Institute commencement exercises, held in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, last night, two presentations were made to Dr. David H. Cochran, the former President of the institute. The first presentation was made before the exercises began, when officers and friends of the institute gave to Dr. Cochran $10,875, the gift of members of the Alumni Association, pupils, and friends. Justice Cullen made the presentation speech, to which Dr. Cochran responded briefly.

After the commencement was over President Henry Sanger Snow, Dr. Cochran's successor, presented to him a loving cup, on behalf of the Alumni Association and the Poly Club. It was inscribed, "1864—Dr. David H. Cochran, in token of the esteem in which he is held by former students of the Polytechnic—June 13, 1899."

The graduates of the institute are Edwin Irving Keasing, Henry Rogers Codwise, Jacob Schmitt, Charles Rapelyea Wyckoff, Jr., Franz William Ackermann, Gustav Edward Behr, Jr., Lincoln Burrows, John Wyckoff Hegeman, Charles Gardiner Huntington, Herbert Bullard Matthews, Joseph Singleton McCord, Frank Meschino Schumann, Milton Philo Skinner, Ernest Hallock Webb, John Lind, Charles Vanderveer Rapelje, and Howard William Loder.

Stevens Institute Election.

The Trustees of Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, held their annual meeting at the house of President Henry Morton on Monday night. These officers were elected: President—Samuel B. Dod; Vice President—Andrew Carnegie; Secretary—Henry Morton; Treasurer—Edwin A. Stevens; Trustees—Andrew Carnegie, Samuel B. Dod, Alexander C. Humphreys, John W. Lieb, Jr., Alexander T. McGill, Charles Macdonald, Henry Morton, Lewis H. Nash, H. de B. Parsons, Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens, Richard Stevens, and George J. Roberts. All but Mr. Roberts were re-elected.

Deaf and Dumb Institution.

The annual commencement exercises of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb were held yesterday afternoon in the chapel of the institution. About 1,500 persons were present. The programme, which was an interesting one, concluded with the distribution of certificates, diplomas, and prizes.

CLASS DAY AT VASSAR.

Picturesque Annual Daisy Chain and Tree Ceremonies Held.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 13.—Class Day was celebrated by the Vassar Class of '99 to-day with even more than the traditional picturesque ceremony. In the afternoon the procession swept across the campus to the temporary platform built at the rear of the main building. The sophomores and juniors, all in white, and led by their class marshals, preceded the seniors, who, dressed in bright colored gowns and carrying flowers, were followed by the twelve prettiest girls in the sophomore class. These bore across their shoulders the famous daisy chain.

This chain is always made by the sophomores, and is a great cord of flowers, over a hundred feet long, containing over thirty thousand daisies. It is arranged around the platform in graceful curves, and incloses the senior class.

The address of welcome was then made by Miss Elsie Nichols, the President of the class. This was followed by the class history. The experiences of the first two years in college were humorously told by Miss Annie Calvert Jones, and the recital was cleverly continued for the last two years by Miss Alice Taggart. Then, accompanied by the orchestra, the class song was sung. The words were composed by Miss Alice Taggart, and the music by Miss Louise Jacobs.

As the song was being sung, the procession re-formed, with the daisy chain in advance, and slowly passed among the many guests across the campus to the class tree. Here, encircled by the flowery guard, the tree ceremonies took place. Miss Eleanor Ray, the Senior Spade Orator, presented the spade, the emblem of class authority, to the junior class. Miss Maude Ray of 1900 received the spade and responded in a happy speech. The tree song, composed by Miss Alice Taggart, was then sung. The stone which marked the tree had been removed, and the class President placed in the miniature grave the class records, embracing the entire class history since the beginning of the freshman year. Then, singing the tree song, each girl passed by the spot and dropped a rose into it. The stone was then replaced, and with the close of the song the class day ceremonies ended.

In the evening Dr. and Mrs. Taylor gave at the President's house a reception to the alumnæ and guests of the college and to the graduating class.

The Trustees of Vassar this afternoon appointed as Professor of Biology Frank R. Lillie, A. B., Toronto; Ph. D., University of Chicago, and Instructor in Zoology at the University of Michigan. To Prof. Lucy M. Salmon was granted a second year of absence abroad. The Rev. William Bancroft Hill of Poughkeepsie was appointed to the newly established Bible Lectureship. Instructors were appointed as follows: Elizabeth Kemper Adams, English; Florence Keys, English; Caroline E. Furness, astronomy; Charlotte M. Reinecke, German; May Louise Nichols, Greek; Elizabeth H. Palmer, Greek; Winifred J. Robinson, biology; Helen M. Slade, mathematics; Emily G. Stevenson, assistant in gymnasium. Elia F. McCaleb, the present Secretary of the college, obtains the rank of Associate Professor.

Pennington Seminary Exercises.

Commencement week at Pennington Seminary, Pennington, N. J., will begin on Sunday next with the baccalaureate sermon, which will be preached by the President, the Rev. Dr. Thomas O'Hanlon. On Monday the art exhibition will be opened, and the commencement concert given. On Tuesday the athletic games and oratorical contests will be held, and the next day the annual Trustees' meeting and Founders' Day lecture will take place. The commencement exercises will be held on Thursday.

John Randolph Tucker Memorial Hall.

RICHMOND, Va., June 13.—The Grand Lodge of Masons of Virginia to-day at Washington and Lee University laid the cornerstone of the John Randolph Tucker Memorial Hall, which is to be used as the law building of the university.

Cheshire Academy's Anniversary.

The one hundred and fifth anniversary of the Cheshire (Conn.) Academy will be held to-morrow. A special train will leave New Haven for Cheshire on the arrival of the 8 A. M. express from New York.

The Chamber's New Portraits.

Recent additions to the crowded portrait gallery of the New York Chamber of Commerce are portraits of Gen. John A. Dix, Carl Schurz, Albert Gallatin, and Josiah O. Low. That of Gen. Dix is a copy, by T. W. Wood, of Huntington's portrait of 1879, which is in the gallery of the New York Historical Society. Mr. Schurz's portrait is by Daniel Huntington, and was subscribed for by Mr. Schurz's friends when his seventieth birthday was celebrated. Mr. Gallatin's picture was painted by Huntington on the order of the Chamber from a daguerreotype. J. Stanley Tod painted Mr. Low's portrait, which was presented to the Chamber by his descendants.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY PLANS.

Regular Quarterly Dividend Declared—The Company Will Probably Fight the Tax Decision.

The Directors of the Manhattan Railway Company held their quarterly meeting yesterday and declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on the stock, including the recent issue of $18,000,000 for electrical equipment, financial adjustments, and betterments. Treasurer Daniel W. McWilliams denied a report that at the meeting the decision by Justice Nash against Manhattan for more than $2,000,000 of taxes due from 1894 to 1898 was discussed. The subject, he said, was not brought up and will be left to the company's legal advisers. These are Julien T. Davies and Charles A. Gardiner of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, and ex-Judge John F. Dillon. Mr. Davies is confined to his bed with a gastric affliction, and Judge Dillon will not be in town until to-morrow. Mr. Gardiner said that as Mr. Davies has charge of the tax suit, he would not say anything on the subject. Russell Sage, when asked what action would be taken, replied:

"I can say nothing on the subject, but I expect that our lawyers will appeal from Justice Nash's decision."

A statement ascribed to one of the Directors of Manhattan, that much progress had been made toward the equipment of the system with electric motive power, and that some contracts had been awarded, was not confirmed at the office of Vice President Alfred Skitt. The facts were, it was said, that, as was stated last week, constant attention is being given to the subject of the new equipment, and progress is made in this direction every day, while as yet no system of electric traction has been decided on. Still, it has been possible to decide on some minor questions of equipment that are not related to electricity, and to advance them to a point where the allotment of a contract would be possible.

COMES TO GET A WIFE.

John Noordam of Montana Offers an Alluring Prospect.

One of the Jersey City newspapers yesterday received this advertisement:

WANTED—A wife; must be good, but not necessarily handsome. Will guarantee that she won't be obliged to do any hard work. JOHN NOORDAM, 314 Hudson St., Hoboken.

Mr. Noordam was found at the address given, the Amstel Hotel. Mr. Noordam, who came from Holland, is now an American citizen. He owns, he says, a ranch known as Billings Station, Fergus County, Mon., and a "plot" containing many square miles. There are several substantial buildings on the ranch, and it is well stocked with cattle and the requisite number of horses.

Mr. Noordam said that while musing on his solitary condition one day he concluded that it would be a good idea to take a wife. Owing to the lack of women in Fergus County, he further concluded that if he wanted a good wife he would have to go to Holland for one. He changed his mind on the train, however, and thought he might possibly find a good wife in the United States after all.

"I think the advertisement is a good idea," said Mr. Noordam. "I am an American and intend living in this country. Why shouldn't I take a wife who speaks English rather than go to Holland for one who knows nothing of this country? I want a good woman. I am thirty-four years old and I am rich. My wife, if I find one, will not have to work. I shall remain in Hoboken a month. I would like to take back to Montana three or four families, so then the country will not be so lonely. They can all find good homes. They may have to work a little harder than they do here at first, but it won't be long before they will have easy times."

In order to protect himself from adventurers and sharpers Mr. Noordam has retained a well-known Hoboken lawyer, who will take charge of his correspondence and inquire into the references and antecedents of all applicants before they are allowed to make Mr. Noordam's acquaintance.

European to Join Geological Survey.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 13.—E. L. Nichols, Professor of Physics at Cornell, announced to-day that Dr Leopold Kann, Honorary Fellow at Cornell and a Ph.D. from the University of Vienna, '98, will join the United States Arctic Geological Survey, which sails for Ellesmere Land early in July. Dr. Kann will make experiments in atmospherical electricity and several other branches of physics. The party will stop in Ellesmere Land through the Winter and on the opening of Spring will push northward. It is probable that the taxidermist will be sent back at the end of the first year with collections.

Will Not Disbar Major Lents.

TRENTON, N. J., June 13.—Attorney General Gray to-day refused to institute disbarment proceedings against Major Carl Lentz of Newark on the strength of evidence submitted to him by the Lawyers' Club of that city. The Lawyers' Club charged Major Lents with misappropriating funds of clients.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

Evidence Given by Prof. Ernst Maas and Claus Doscher Relating to the Glucose and Sugar Trusts.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Prof. Ernst Maas of New York, formerly chemical expert of the Glucose Sugar Refining Company of Chicago, testified before the Industrial Commission to-day that when he refused to sign a protest to Congress against the passage of the Mason Pure Food bill the company stopped his salary, though he had a five-year contract. "I did not consider," the witness said, "that it was the duty of a chemist to attempt to influence legislation, and I did not find myself prepared to say, as I was requested, that glucose was as desirable a food as sugar; that fluorine was as good as wheat flour, or that the corn oil substitute for rubber was as good as Brazilian rubber."

He said that after making his contract with the company he had assigned all his processes for corn oil refining to the company, and soon after his salary ceased he found that a patent had been taken out covering the process. Mr. Maas expressed the conviction that the Glucose Trust was a branch of the Sugar Trust, and said that the price of glucose had doubled as soon as the trust had been formed, as had also that of some of the by-products, such as corn oil. He estimated that the increase in the price of corn oil had amounted in the aggregate to $4,000,000 a day. He said the plant of the Glucose Trust was worth $6,000,000, whereas it is capitalized at $40,000,000. He said the substitutes made were not as good as the articles for which they were used, and he believed the time would come when sugar would be brought into the United States from the West Indies and sold as cheaply as glucose is now.

Corn oil, he said, was frequently blended with or substituted for other oils, such as cod liver, olive, linseed, poppy, and cottonseed oils, cheapening all of them. Vulcanized, it was used for rubber. The sales of this article last year amounted to $1,700,000, and Mr. Maas contended that he was entitled to $17,000 of this amount under his contract, which called for 1 per cent. of such sales. As a remedy against trusts he suggested Governmental inspection and an internal revenue tax on the product.

Claus Doscher of Brooklyn, the proprietor of an independent sugar refining establishment with a capacity of 3,000 barrels a day, testified that he had begun business last November, and that previous to that time there was a margin of from 70 to 97 cents per hundredweight between the prices of raw and refined sugar. Since he had begun operations the margin had been reduced so that it had ranged from 32 to 51 cents. A margin of between 50 and 60 cents was necessary in order to render the business profitable, and as a consequence of reductions the business had not been a paying one. Mr. Doscher said the price of sugar was fixed by the American Sugar Refining Company, and he had been told that the reduction was made to drive him out of business. He had heard, he said, that the managers of the trust had expressed the opinion that if they could accomplish this no one else would soon start up. He said that he had never made a cut in prices, but had followed reductions made by other refiners. He gave the same rebate to wholesalers as the American Sugar Refining Company.

Mr. Doscher said that he had been engaged in sugar refining before the trust was formed and that his house had gone into the trust. He thus became a stockholder in the trust and was still such, but he declined to give the amount of the stock held by him. Since he had begun business on his own account, he said, he had received dividends on his trust stock at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

CONTRADICTS EDWARD THIMME.

T. J. Keenan Denies He Ignored Druggists' League for Shorter Hours.

Thomas J. Keenan, Secretary of the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association, denied last night that his association had ignored the Druggists' League for Shorter Hours, as charged by Edward Thimme, the League's Secretary. On June 8 Mr. Thimme sent a letter to Mr. Keenan, saying that the league at its regular meeting, held June 7, had appointed a committee of three to confer with a similar committee from the Pharmaceutical Association. Mr. Thimme suggested that some harmonious action might be brought about on the question of getting shorter hours for drug clerks.

Mr. Thimme wrote a letter to the newspapers Monday, saying that the league had received no answer to the invitation. Mr. Keenan, when seen at his home, 162 Lexington Avenue, last night, said: "Mr. Thimme has written what is not true. I received his invitation June 9 and answered it the same day, saying that the matter would be laid before our Executive Committee for consideration. The committee meets June 19, and his letter will be then acted on."

Mr. Keenan is associate editor of the American Druggist, and in the issue of that paper which made its appearance Monday is the following paragraph regarding the correspondence:

Mr. Thimme's action in approaching these societies after his refusal to show that he has a bonafide organization behind him, will be regarded as a choice piece of impudence, quite in line with the previous performances of the man.

The Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Association said the paragraph expressed his sentiments regarding the invitation.

THE NEW ORLEANS IS SAFE

Not Pronounced Unstable by Naval Constructor Bowles.

NOT APT TO "TURN TURTLE"

Report on Her, Which Applied Also to the Albany, Misconstrued by the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Some surprise is expressed at the Navy Department at the contents of a recent report of Naval Constructor Bowles, stationed at the New York Navy Yard, on the stability of the cruiser New Orleans, and presumably of the Albany, now at Newcastle, England, approaching completion. The vessels were built by Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell & Co., and were emergency purchases made just before the beginning of the war with Spain. The New Orleans was brought from England before war was declared, but the Albany had not yet been launched and did not reach the water until quite recently.

As the report is interpreted here, recent tests made by Mr. Bowles have satisfied him that the New Orleans lacks the required metacentric height by six inches, and that the New Orleans and Albany, if the latter vessel is identical with the former, are unsafe. Mr. Bowles is understood to have offered little by way of precaution against the sudden loss of either vessel in a heavy sea, and some anxiety is caused by the report. Some of the surprise is created by the omission of either of the commanders of the New Orleans to find that the vessel was deficient in buoyancy.

Lieut. Knapp, who brought her over from England, said that she was a "wet ship," and that she encountered some very heavy weather on the voyage, the discomfort of the wetness being increased by the lack of heating apparatus, as she had been intended for the Brazilian Government, and was not fitted with steam pipes as are the vessels of the United States. Capt. Folger commanded the New Orleans on blockade duty in the West Indies, and no one at the department has ever heard from him any complaint of lack of stability in the vessel. She encountered all the bad weather that other ships had to meet, and while she might have been drier, and so more comfortable, there was no fear expressed that she would "turn turtle."

If the Secretary of the Navy desires to correct the deficiency complained of, and Congress will sanction the undertaking, it is believed that both ships can be put in as good shape as some of the ships built in this country that were found to have the same tendency. The cruiser Philadelphia was very topheavy when she went on her first cruise, and she was changed so as to overcome the fault to a great extent. The Maine was very faulty as completed, and was corrected a good deal, yet when she entered Havana Harbor, a short time before her destruction, she was "down by the head." The Machias and Castine were both lengthened to overcome a lack of metacentric height, and are now considered to be perfectly safe.

It is not likely that the New Orleans will be condemned on the report just received about her. It will be examined very carefully, and if the calculations of Naval Constructor Bowles are believed to be correct an examination will be made of the Albany before the transfer of that vessel from England to New York is attempted. Still, it is considered probable that the voyage of the Albany could be undertaken without great danger. The experience of the New Orleans did not give the impression of insecurity, and not even the most alarmed sailorman ever brought ashore any story about her, which would have been the case if the officers had found out that she was in danger of turning over.

Naval Constructor F. T. Bowles was about as busy as any man could be in the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday, looking after the damaged cruiser Brooklyn, but he paused in his work when asked if it was true that he had officially pronounced the United States cruisers New Orleans and Albany to be in a dangerous condition.

"No, it is not true," he said earnestly. "I never made any such statement officially or otherwise. I made a routine examination of the New Orleans, and the report submitted by me to the Department was based on tests made on the New Orleans. I never said that the New Orleans was in a dangerous condition and I do not believe that she is in a dangerous condition. I am convinced that the New Orleans and her sister ship, the Albany, are as safe as any of the new war vessels under ordinary conditions. I certainly never intimated that in bad weather these two vessels would be likely to 'turn turtle.' The two cruisers are so constructed that water ballast can be used and under certain conditions it will undoubtedly be necessary to apply the water ballast in order to insure the safe handling of the vessels. With proper care in the handling of these cruisers there is practically no danger."

Naval Constructor Bowles's report on the condition of the New Orleans was filed with Rear Admiral Hichborn some days ago. He made the examination as a matter of routine duty and not because of any suspicion that there was anything wrong about the vessel. In his opinion there was nothing in his report that could justly be construed as condemning either the New Orleans or the Albany. The two cruisers being of similar construction, the criticisms on the New Orleans were supposed to apply to the Albany. Unofficially, Naval Constructor Bowles explained that the principal significance of his criticism on the New Orleans was that in rough weather great care must be taken in introducing water ballast to take the place of coal and other supplies withdrawn from the ship's hold. Similar conditions, he remarked, existed in most of the ocean steamships.

KIDNAPPERS' TRIAL TO-DAY.

Presence of Marion Clarke Not Necessary at Opening of the Case.

District Attorney Gardiner will this morning move the trials of George Barrow, Addie Barrow, and Bella Anderson, alias Carrie Jones, the persons charged with kidnapping Baby Marion Clarke, before Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. The Court decided yesterday that the presence of the child, who is sick, but rapidly recovering, is unnecessary at the opening of the proceedings.

It is understood that the two women will plead guilty, and Carrie Jones will be used as a witness for the State. Barrow will likely be the first one called to the bar, and it is said his defense will be insanity.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 13.—When the trial of George Barrow comes up in New York on the charge of kidnapping Marion Clarke, a plea of insanity will probably be entered. Strong statements have been prepared in Little Rock tending to show that Barrow is mentally irresponsible. These statements, made by the parents and brother of the prisoner, aver that Barrow suffered a very severe attack of typhoid fever when a boy, and his mind was never right afterwards. His brother, in a statement, says:

"My brother was always considered by me as not balanced in mind, but since his attack of typhoid fever in 1887 he has on many occasions shown marked signs of insanity. He was affected at all times with the uneasiness and restlessness which accompany insanity. One who was with him as much as I was would notice it from his incoherent speech, the twitching of muscles, and strange expression of his eyes."

A school teacher will testify that he was taken out of the public schools quietly on account of symptoms of insanity displayed.

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MAZET COMMITTEE'S WORK

Sessions May Be Continued Until the Coming Election.

CAMPAIGN MATERIAL WANTED

Tax Department Again Inquired Into —Attempt to Show Tribute Is Paid to Mr. Croker by Officials.

The Mazet investigating committee resumed its sessions yesterday and continued its inquiry into the work of the Department of Taxes and Assessments. Commissioner William F. Grell and several of the Deputy Commissioners were examined and light was thrown on the manner in which assessments have been increased since the new charter went into effect.

Frank Moss, the committee's counsel, made two or three excursions in different directions aside from the Tax Department in an effort to show that it was necessary to pay money to Richard Croker to secure office or an increase in salary and to prove that John Delmour, the Marshal for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, receives an excessive amount of fees. In neither case, however, was anything proved.

Chairman Mazet said that the committee had not yet decided how long a recess would be taken after this week's sessions are over. Announcement would not be made until Friday, he said. Most of the members are in favor of a suspension of the inquiry for four weeks.

A member of the committee hinted that the sessions of the committee would be extended after the recess, until the coming election, or at any rate until the campaign is well under way. In the same connection, he intimated that the sessions will not be very interesting until the last stages of the inquiry are reached.

TO GET CAMPAIGN MATERIAL.

"We will continue with the Tax Department and the other departments which we wish to place on record," he said, "until we have cleaned them up. Then we will take up Mr. Croker and Tammany influence and the Police Department—things that will set the public to talking. We Republicans will then be able to make an aggressive campaign, and I'll promise that the city will be covered with posters showing the enormous increases in the assessments and how crime has thrived under a Democratic administration.

"We have shown a bad state of affairs generally, but a large part of the testimony does not interest the general public, and we can only arouse interest by delving into the connection of Croker and his friends with the misdeeds of the police and with the city's business affairs. There is plenty of room for further investigation, and we are going to uncover it all."

Thomas N. Mulry, who was a candidate for Commissioner of Charities when the present administration came into office, was the first witness called by Mr. Moss yesterday. Mr. Mulry said that, while he is a member of Tammany Hall, he has not taken a prominent part in politics and he had no backing for the place he sought except that of several charitable organizations.

Mr. Moss induced the witness to say that he had been told that he might get a place if he would put up $3,000. The person who made this suggestion, Mr. Mulry said, was not in authority to make it, so he did not pay any attention to it. In conclusion, Mr. Mulry declared that he did not believe he could get the place any way, as it was usual for politicial parties to give such places to the party's workers.

MR. DE MOUR'S INCOME.

Mr. Moss next attempted to show that John Delmour, the Marshal for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes in the Department of Finance, was in receipt of an income of $50,000 a year, and that this sum was disproportionate to the amount of the collections. It was shown that in 1898 warrants were given to Mr. Delmour for $4,169,047.54 of arrears of personal taxes, and that he had collected, in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, a total of $448,898.49. This information was obtained from John Long the chief clerk in Mr. Delmour's office. Mr. Long, however, could not tell how much Mr. Delmour's fees amounted to.

Col. David E. Austen, the Receiver of Taxes, who appointed Mr. Delmour, said that he had done so without any suggestion or indorsement from any political leaders, and because Mr. Delmour had previously filled the office creditably.

Tax Commissioner William F. Grell was then put on the stand. He had asked the Mayor for the place, and had received it.

"Were you indorsed by your district leader?" Mr. Moss asked.

"I didn't recognize any district leader," Mr. Grell replied. "I was appointed as a representative of the German Democracy."

Mr. Grell explained that previous to his appointment he was the representative of the Consumers' Brewing Company. When he was asked what he considered as the most important of his duties in the department, he replied that it was to equalize taxes in the various boroughs. At the time of his appointment, he said, assessments were too low in Manhattan and high in Brooklyn and Queens.

Mr. Moss read the percentages of increases in assessments in the various boroughs, but Mr. Grell waved it aside, saying that he knew little about real estate. For the purpose of dividing the work, he said, the five Commissioners had arranged themselves into two committees. He and Commissioner Salmon, with President Feitner, composed the Committee on Assessments of Personal Property, while Mr. Feitner and Commissioners Sheehy and Patterson took especial care of real estate.

ASSESSMENTS ON BREWERIES.

Mr. Grell was unable to account for the increases in the assessments of gas companies, but in reply to a question as to the reason for the low assessments on breweries, he said that breweries are poor nowadays.

"Then because they are poor they are not assessed high?" Mr. Moss inquired.

"Not necessarily," the witness answered.

"Well, how long has this condition of poverty affected the breweries?" Mr. Moss asked.

"Ever since the Raines law," was the answer.

"What expenses have come upon the breweries since the Raines law was enacted?" Mr. Moss inquired.

"Well, they lost hundreds of customers through that law. Then they were forced to pay rent for the customers, and in many cases they had to make big discounts, until their customers could get their rents reduced." Mr. Grell admitted that in many cases the breweries pay the State excise tax for their customers.

Mr. Moss then took up tax matters in general. Reading from the records of the department, he showed that large increases had been made in the assessed valuation of certain down-town properties, while others in the neighborhood had remained at the figures fixed last year, and asked Mr. Grell to explain how such a state of affairs had happened. The witness could not answer positively, but continually repeated that the real estate committee alone could tell about it.

"When you had decided that the assessment in Manhattan should be raised nearly $300,000,000 how did you arrive at the policy of the department in fixing the proportion among the taxing districts?" Mr. Moss asked.

Mr. Grell responded promptly that the entire matter had been referred to the real estate committee. He understood this committee was empowered to let each deputy know how much of the increase each district should stand.

TAXES PAID BY TRUSTS.

Mr. Moss then devoted himself to Mr. Grell's specialty—personal and corporation assessments—and began his inquiry by asking the witness what he thought of trusts.

"They are very detrimental," was the reply.

When pressed to name the trusts which he thought detrimental, Mr. Grell mentioned the Sugar and Tobacco Trusts, but could go no further, saying that he could not carry them in his head.

After the recess for luncheon Mr. Grell was again on hand with the statements of several great corporations in regard to their personal property. These showed that the American Sugar Refining Company had made a return of $628,800 and had been assessed at the same figure, while the Standard Oil Trust had been assessed at $600,000, "by consent," although there was an apparent surplus of $5,000,000.

In an endeavor to explain how this apparent surplus had been reduced for taxing purposes to $600,000, Mr. Grell got mixed up, and it was not until Mr. Feitner, who was present, volunteered to straighten out the tangle that the committee learned that the $600,000 had been arrived at by deducting from the personal property of the concern in this city, approximately $15,000,000, the amount of the Government and State bonds and other untaxable assets. This procedure, Mr. Feitner explained, was under a decision of the Court of Appeals.

Several Deputy Commissioners who had made the assessments were then called. Each had passed a civil service examination, and Mr. Moss had the papers of each with him. The first of these was William Blumers, who had for sixteen years sold meat and delicacies, and on one or two occasions, many years ago, had sold real estate in Brooklyn.

QUALIFICATIONS OF DEPUTIES.

In his civil service examination, Blumers had replied to one question that he did not believe it proper to assess property at its full value, because to do so would injure the man who had not enough executive ability to keep his property in repair and rent it to so much advantage as his neighbor who had such ability. Mr. Moss led the witness to say that in the performance of his duties he had assessed property at its selling price, and then inquired what had caused him to change his mind.

"My low rating in my examination," was the ready response.

"That's a good answer," was the counsel's comment.

Michael Ryan, another Deputy Commissioner, stated that he had been a Tax Assessor in Brooklyn for fourteen years. His examination papers showed that he had passed in arithmetic at 36, his average being brought up by his marks for experience. He had not attempted to answer four of the questions in arithmetic, and when Mr. Moss asked him if he knew how he replied sturdily that he did, but he refused to tell the way he would go about it, saying that "it was too hot to figure."

Bernard Trayner, a dry goods dealer, was called to testify in regard to an alleged attempt on the part of some one in the Tax Department to borrow money from him after he had sworn off his personal assessment. Mr. Trayner denied the whole affair. Mr. Moss was prompted to ask these questions by an anonymous letter he had received which made the charges.

MR. VOGEL REFUSES TO ANSWER.

Henry W. Vogel, the Chief Surveyor in the Tax Department, was the last witness of the day. His salary had been raised in February, 1898, from $3,500 to $5,000.

Mr. Moss—Did you at the last election draw a check for the Campaign Committee?

A.—I think that is an improper question.

Q.—Did you draw a check at the last election to Richard Croker? A.—I think that an improper question.

Q.—Did you draw a check at about the time of the increase of your salary to Richard Croker? A.—I think that an improper question.

Q.—Was that check drawn to Richard Croker as Treasurer, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, or to Richard Croker individually? A.—I think that an improper question.

Q.—Did you consult with any district leader regarding your advancement in the department? A.—I think that an improper question.

Q.—Did you consult with any district leader of the Tammany organization in regard to your advancement in the department? A.—I think that an improper question.

Q.—Was your check to Richard Croker $500? A.—I think that an improper question.

Q.—Will you say whether or not for the purpose of securing your increase in pay you drew a check to the order of Richard Croker for $500? A.—I think that an improper question, but I will answer the question and say I did not.

Mr. Vogel offered to answer any question concerning his work, but declined to reply to questions affecting his rights as a citizen, and Mr. Moss asked the Chairman to order the witness to answer the questions put to him. The witness refused to do so, however, and he was excused.

The inquiry into the Tax Department will be continued to-day. Controller Coler has been subpoenaed and will be present.

THE BROOKLYN'S INJURIES.

Examination in Dry Dock Shows She Came Into Violent Contact with a Wood Obstruction.

A preliminary inspection of the bottom of the United States cruiser Brooklyn was made in Dry Dock No. 3 of the Brooklyn Navy Yard between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon. This cruiser, which was damaged by running into an obstruction off the Battery while on her way to Grant's Tomb on Memorial Day, was placed in the dry dock about noon yesterday, and the water was entirely withdrawn by 5 o'clock.

Naval Constructor Bowles, who had superintended the docking of the vessel, descended into the basin with some other officers and made cursory inspection of the vessel's bottom. This inspection satisfied the officers that the Brooklyn had not been injured by merely grounding on the bottom of the bay. There were evidences that the cruiser had come into violent contact with an obstruction of wood. Splinters were found sticking in the bottom of the vessel, which was damaged both fore and aft. In the opinion of the experts, the damage was not very serious, however, and it was thought probable that the cruiser will be out of the dry dock within ten days.

A survey conducted by Lieut. Russell of the United States receiving ship Vermont a few days ago disclosed the presence of a solid substance firmly sunk in the harbor at the point where the Brooklyn was damaged. The surveying officers believe that they discovered a wreck, but although their grappling irons readily took hold they were unable to pull any part of the sunken obstruction to the surface. Lieut. Russell had on the occasion of the survey three boats—the Wompatuck, the Narkeeta, and the navy yard launch. After various soundings had been taken off the Battery it was found that at the place where the Brooklyn struck, about 600 yards south of the South Ferry slip, there were but 24 feet of water, while the harbor charts indicated 28 feet. The Wompatuck's grappling irons were dropped and dragged over that particular spot. They caught fast, and although the stanch boat pulled lustily at the cable, the obstruction held fast, and the hold of the irons had to be released in order to get them up. The soundings showed a depth of 24 feet of water for a distance of about 50 feet.

Col. Henry M. Robert, United States Engineers, President of the Harbor Line Board, when seen yesterday regarding Lieut. Russell's survey, said that if such an obstruction as reported were found 200 yards from shore it would still not be in the proper channel for big vessels, which is at least 300 yards from the New York shore. Col. Robert said:

"No big vessel should ever get within 200 yards of the New York shore at any point from Coenties Reef around to the northern end of the Battery. The water at that distance is shallow and the bottom hard. It has already been surveyed for deepening, but no appropriation has yet been made for the actual work. No vessel could be wrecked in those waters without the Harbor Line Board knowing of it, and there is no record of any wreck being there."

Many pilots declare that the reason warships tear their bottoms in the East River is because they are navigated by faulty charts, and the merchantmen which pass to and fro unhurt are navigated by shore ranges.

The Coast Survey schooner Eager will probably arrive to-day from Washington for the purpose of making a new chart of that part of the East River which has proved so dangerous to gunboats, cruisers, and a battleship.

Private Howard of the 71st Dead.

Capt. William M. Meeks of Company I, Seventy-first Regiment, announced to the company last night at the armory the death of Private James Percy Howard of that company. Private Howard was known during the Santiago campaign as the "Hercules of the Seventy-first." He was 6 feet 3½ inches in height and weighed 220 pounds. He volunteered in April, 1898, and was at San Juan with the Seventy-first, and went up the hill with Company I. He was ill with typhoid and Cuban fever shortly after. The fatal turn occurred several weeks ago, when he took to his bed. He died yesterday at the age of thirty-three, at his home, 553 Mott Avenue, leaving a wife and two children. The funeral will take place Saturday at 2 P. M. from the house. The entire company will attend. Burial will take place at Mount Hope Cemetery, in the regimental plot.

Young to Get a Life Sentence.

Duncan Young, who for the past ten days has been on trial before Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, charged with the murder of George Eberhardt on Jan. 24 last, was yesterday convicted of murder in the second degree. He will receive a life sentence.

Armor Plate for Russian Ship.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., June 13.—On a Pennsylvania freight car to-night the Bethlehem Steel Company loaded one single piece of armor plate that weighed 12,056 pounds. It is to be used in a Russian battleship which the Cramps are building and is one of a group of six.

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In addition to the above we have complete lines of Crash Suits, Duck Trousers, Negligée Shirts, Leather Belts—in short, whatever is needed in tropical attire.

Broadway and Houston St.

CRITICISES MAY GRAND JURY.

"Harry" Cornish of the Knickerbocker A. C. Finds Fault with the Way Molineux Was Dealt With.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of June 12 I find a statement with reference to the Molineux case credited to Mr. William C. Church, Foreman of the May Grand Jury, in which Mr. Church criticises the publication of certain statements credited as emanating from Assistant District Attorney Osborne. I don't think Mr. Church is misunderstood by me, and, as he has taken this opportunity to defend the to me unexplainable conduct of the May Grand Jury, I ask permission to put forward what I firmly believe to be a few facts, and let the public judge.

As I understand the matter, the proceedings and evidence before the Grand Jury are public property. Let some paper publish, side by side, a fac simile of a "Barnet," "Cornish," "Molineux," (sent to Dr. Burns) letter and a fac simile of Molineux's signature on the back of a Morris Hermann & Co. check. The letters are all on the "three crescent" paper. It does not require an expert to see that there is, to say the least, a "connection" between them. Even Mr. Carvalho testified that the Dr. Burns letter was "undoubtedly" written by Molineux.

Under oath, Molineux testified that he had never seen the "three crescent" paper before, and had never sent for medicine. Dr. Burns's clerk swore she filled the order for medicine to be sent to 6 Jersey Street, Newark, and it never was returned. If Molineux ever received such a package, he had a very strong point which he could have made at the Coroner's inquest—namely, that he, too, had received medicine sent anonymously to him by mail.

Mr. Church says: "The testimony of experts is expressions of opinion to which due weight should be given, but which are not of equal authority with statements of fact within the knowledge of a witness. They are a guide to a jury in making an examination for themselves, but they cannot override the conclusion following such an examination, which in this case was thorough."

I may be unusually obtuse, but I fail to see where the first paragraph of this remarkable statement has anything to do with the May Grand Jury, as there was no witness "of equal authority to make statements of fact within his or her knowledge," in so far as the handwriting exhibits were concerned, unless it be Mr. Hermann who I am reliably informed agrees that the Dr. Burns letter is in Molineux's own writing. As to the second paragraph, they "should" be a guide to a jury, but I am reliably informed that the examination of the handwriting exhibits by the individuals comprising the May Grand Jury was not thorough.

When I was being questioned as to these exhibits, Mr. Osborne suggested to Mr. Church that the other members of the jury be permitted to examine them and thus save time. Mr. Church replied, in substance, that he "would keep them together and they could be examined later." I have been informed that this was the proceeding with every witness whose testimony was connected with the exhibits. If these exhibits were ever examined by the individuals of the jury, it was between the time the last witness left the room and the appearance of the jury on the way to Judge McMahon's court to deliver their verdict, because they were in the possession of the Assistant District Attorneys at all other times. That must have allowed about ten minutes.

Several witnesses who were before the May Grand Jury have agreed that Mr. Church's attitude impressed them as that of "an admirable attorney for Molineux," and some of these were witnesses who did not know me.

Mr. Church again says, "I have never met before the Grand Jury room a more conscientious and painstaking body of men than those assembled for the May term. If they needed any defense it would be found in the full record of the testimony presented to them. This should be considered as a whole and not in the light of mere extract made for the purpose of proving a theory."

If the first paragraph of that statement is true, I can now understand why he was selected as foreman. They were not painstaking and did not evince any desire to use any more time in the case than was absolutely necessary, and this fact was a subject for common comment. While Mr. Church was so particular to take exception to that portion of the publication reputed to come from Mr. Osborne, which reflected in a measure on him, why did he not take equal care to deny that portion which referred to my rigid examination and the reputed close questioning given other members of the Adams household as to their domestic affairs, none of which was asked by the jury? Mr. Church knows that our examinations were practically nothing and those members of the Adams household who were witnesses were amazed that, in view of all that has been published, the subject was not touched upon. My conclusion at that time was that the May Grand Jury would never try to render a verdict.

Mr. Church has admitted that his jury was approached. Did he make any move to punish the guilty person?

Mr. Church's mentioning the Dreyfus case is rather amusing, but it gave him an opportunity to use the word "Legion," so I suppose it served his purpose. However, in the Dreyfus case the experts were paid to do as they were told. In Molineux's case the experts started on the assumption that I was guilty. The only expert I can see in the case who compares with the Dreyfus experts is Mr. Carvalho, and he evidently blundered when he admitted the Dr. Burns letter to be a genuine Molineux production.

I am not looking for newspaper controversy, but am anxious to have this case thoroughly presented in a court of law. That is all Mr. Osborne asks for. Up to the time of the first hearing before Judge Jerome I imagined that Molineux's counsel sought the same. My desire has not changed.

I am reliably informed that the May Grand Jury expressed a unanimous opinion that they considered me an innocent person. I have been led to believe that the duty of such a jury is to give an opportunity for such a trial. Let "some" Grand Jury give Mr. Osborne such a chance, and then let the public judge who is in the right—Mr. Osborne or Mr. Church.

Later on I shall have something to say about the various steps in this case. I think my friends and I have been called upon to stand in silence long enough. We have kept our counsel in order that justice might be subserved, but when we are asked to be inflicted with, to me, such a miscarriage of right as the conclusions of the May Grand Jury in this case, and then have Mr. Church attempt to defend it, it is going a little too far.

Publish the fac similes mentioned and let the public judge of the capacity or good intentions of that jury. I think it is an excellent condition that there is a man in the District Attorney's office who will acknowledge a wrong, and who cannot be turned either by influence or "comrades" from what he knows to be right.

H. S. CORNISH.

Hartford, Conn., June 13, 1899.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

BIG STEAMERS RUN ASHORE

The Cepheus and the Pegasus Ground at Coney Island.

A COMEDY OF ERRORS IN FOG

One Boat Goes to the Other's Aid and Also Comes to Grief—No One Is Injured and Vessels Get Off.

The steamboats Cepheus and Pegasus of the Iron Steamboat Company that make trips to Coney Island grounded off Norton's Point yesterday.

When the news reached the city rumors were started that one or both of the excursion boats had been rammed and sunk by a passing ocean steamer, and that many persons had been drowned.

No one was drowned or even hurt.

The afternoon was very foggy down the bay and around Coney Island.

The Cepheus left her Manhattan pier for Coney Island at 3:30 o'clock with 75 passengers aboard, according to the statement of Capt. W. H. Van Schaick, her commander. There were many women and children.

"The fog," said Capt. Van Schaick, "became more dense as the boat proceeded down the bay, and when off Staten Island it was so dense that it was impossible to see more than a few feet ahead. The Cepheus went at very slow speed to avoid collisions with other craft, bells were rung, whistles tooted all around, and several steamers were passed by a close margin. On nearing Norton's point the Cepheus made a detour to avoid a long tow. When I cleared the tow I found that I was about 100 yards south of the regular course."

Some of the passengers were growing uneasy at the long delay. Suddenly all on board felt a rasping, grinding sensation beneath the vessel. She had run into the mud and sand about 150 feet from the point. Some of the women and children screamed, and there was a little panic; but Capt. Van Schaick assured them that there was no danger whatever, and that the boat would soon get into deep water again. Some of the men also got frightened, but their fears were calmed. The Cepheus grounded at 5:00 o'clock.

One woman got away from her male companion, and with a scream that rose above the tumult, jumped over the side into the water. Her companion followed. He caught the woman as she came up, and just then, getting a view of the shore through a rift in the fog, saw he could make it, and with the woman he swam to the shore a hundred yards distant. Some cottagers took care of the man and woman.

The engines of the Cepheus were reversed, but the vessel did not move. A boat was sent ashore and the company's officials were telephoned for assistance. The Cepheus draws eight and one-half feet of water, and the water where she grounded was six and one-half feet at low tide.

The steamer Pegasus of the same line followed the Cepheus, and when she came up to her sister boat she sent a line from her stern to the Cepheus's bow and pulled for fifteen minutes, when the line parted.

Then the Pegasus's Captain decided to proceed to the Iron Pier and land her passengers.

When the Pegasus returned she went around to the stern of the Cepheus and steamed up broadside. Here she stopped and a line was carried from the stern of the Cepheus in one of the latter's boats and made fast to the bow of the Pegasus. The latter, instead of turning her stern out to sea, when she backed water, simply backed parallel to the shore and ran straight into a sandbank.

The engines of the latter boat had been going at intervals while she was imprisoned and had loosened the sand about her hull. She now started her engines again, steamed clear off the bar, and promptly headed for Coney Island, hailing the Pegasus.

The Pegasus was not freed until 8:40 P. M., when a tug managed to pull her off. She steamed up the bay to the Battery, where she landed her passengers. She then went to the Erie Basin, where repairs will be made.

While the Pegasus was imprisoned several tugs attached hawsers to her and worked on her. The lines parted several times under the strain until she was released.

Sea Gate, the seaside resort which occupies the westerly end of the Coney Island peninsula, and on the western shore of which stands the Norton Point lighthouse, contains but few cottages.

The new clubhouse of the Atlantic Yacht Club is situated on the north shore—on Gravesend Bay. The whole population of the place was stirred up when the Cepheus went aground.

The passengers on the Cepheus were not anxious to get ashore at once, for only two of them—the man and a woman already mentioned—decided to desert the ship.

The Pegasus's passengers showed a different disposition from those aboard the Cepheus, for about 100 of them left the Pegasus before she finally got free.

The neat little naphtha launch of the Atlantic Yacht Club, the Atlantic, made for the Pegasus as soon as it became known that passengers were anxious to come ashore. The passengers when landed were driven to the trolley cars in stages.

A Government tug from Fort Hamilton also rendered assistance. A. W. Lott, the Superintendent of Sea Gate, sent two of the steam launches of the Norton Point Land Company, which controls Sea Gate, to the Pegasus.

One woman, however, told Mr. Lott that she would like to telephone to the city for financial aid. There were another woman and a child with her. "I want to telephone," said she, "and between the three of us we haven't but a quarter."

"Go ahead and telephone, Madam," said Mr. Lott. "I won't ask for your last quarter." In relating the circumstance afterward he said: "That just shows the way some people start on an excursion. But I suppose they didn't intend to do any more than take a sail down and come right back."

Another woman reached Mr. Chambers's drug store, on Surf Avenue, some time later and said she had come from the Pegasus and had not had anything to eat for a long time. She asked to telephone to her husband on Manhattan Island, and was allowed to do so free, as she said she had no money.

After telephoning she was lucky enough to find a quarter in that mysterious receptable common to woman's apparel, the pocket of her gown, and delightfully paid for her call.

FREWEN TALKS FREE SILVER.

Believes that Trusts Will Figure in the Next Campaign, but Silver Will Be the Main Issue.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Moreton Frewen, the silverite from England, who is said to be on the way to examine his silver properties in the Far West, talked here today about the relations between Great Britain and the United States, bimetallism, the partition of China, and Indian finance in very much the same strain as in 1896, when he was a warm admirer of and believer in William J. Bryan. He attributes the prosperity of the United States to an inflation of the currency, an inflation of credits, and a rise in prices, all of which would have happened if the coinage of silver had been restored.

It is Mr. Frewen's opinion that there will be a reaction, indicated by a fall of prices in England, which will lead to larger purchases there and increasing exports to the United States in spite of the tariff, which will bring on an outflow of gold. As to China, he believed that it would soon be realized that the Chinese problem was one that concerned the United States as much as any other power, and that when the partition of China into "spheres of influence" took place, as he seemed to be sure would be done, each nation concerned would take part in the dividing up, and it was probable that in the conference of powers to be held within a year, the United States would be present and would participate in the division. The co-operation of Great Britain and the United States to secure influence over about half of China would assure a great development of the empire. The value of the Philippines to the United States must be as an outpost of the Chinese-American trade.

Speaking of the situation in India, he said he did not think that the commission which would soon report on the finances of India would at this time recommend the establishment of the gold standard there, but that neither would it recommend the reopening of the mints as yet. A rate of exchange which satisfied the business interests was now maintained. In some quarters the accumulation of about £50,000,000 of gold for India and the permanent establishment of the gold standard were favored. He thought that the development of the Eastern trade by Great Britain and the United States would be beneficial to silver, and he was inclined to the opinion that President McKinley had this idea in view in connection with his policy in the Philippines.

He said to-day that, watching developments here from a distance, he had come to the conclusion that while the trust question would figure largely in the next Presidential campaign, the money question would preserve its importance. He thought most of the people in this country were in favor of the coinage of silver at some ratio.

FOREIGN CHARTERS IN TEXAS.

Corporations Holding Them Will Not Be Admitted to the State.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 13.—Secretary of State Hardy has begun to draw the line on corporations seeking to do business in Texas under foreign charters. Acting upon the advice of the Attorney General, he refused to file the articles of incorporation of an association which went to New Jersey for a charter to engage in the business of furnishing public utilities to the citizens of Sherman, and in doing this established a precedent that will be followed by his department.

The Attorney General is of the opinion that no corporation which goes outside of the State for a charter should be admitted to the State, and is prepared to join issue in the courts on this question.

Death of Gaylord Sangston Truesdell.

Gaylord Sangston Truesdell died at the Presbyterian Hospital last night from internal troubles. He was forty-nine years old. Mr. Truesdell was a prominent painter, and this year his name appears in the list of exhibitors at the Spring Academy. He is a native of Waukegan, Ill., and first studied painting at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. In 1885 he went to Paris and studied under Morot and Cormon, and, with the exception of one year spent at Washington, he had resided abroad until the past few months, when he came to this city.

Mr. Truesdell was best known in this country through his "Going to Pasture," which was purchased for the Corcoran Art Gallery, and is now hung there; and by his "Shepherd and Flock," which was awarded a third medal at the Paris Salon and afterward purchased by Potter Palmer of Chicago. Another of his well-known pictures was "Shepherd at Lunch," which attracted much attention at the Columbian Exposition.

One of the pictures exhibited at the Spring Academy, "On the Beach," was painted near Boulogne, and is not only a clever piece of composition, but shows excellent figure work; the scene of "Plowing in Normandy," also exhibited at the Academy, is near Dieppe, while a portrait of a New York business man (A. R. Elliott) is the third of the pictures shown by Mr. Truesdell.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Posthumous Report of Frank Thomson Says Rates Must Be Restored—Pennsylvania's New Directors.

PITTSBURG, June 13.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, adjourned from June 6, was held in this city to-day.

The report for 1898 was submitted, covering the operations of the Pennsylvania Company proprietary department and its Northwest system of railroads.

The results in the proprietary department were as follows: Total income, $2,060,970.78; paid for interest on bonds, &c., $1,378,465.06, leaving a profit for the year of $682,505.12, a decrease, as compared with 1897, of $327,316.65.

There was an increase in the tonnage on all lines of 3,696,175, but the rates received were materially reduced, which is reflected in the results shown on the different lines. There was an increase in the number of passengers carried of 837,256.

The following Directors were elected: A. J. Cassatt, John P. Green, W. H. Barnes, N. P. Shortridge, Charles E. Pugh, Samuel Rea, George Wood, C. Stuart Patterson, and Effingham B. Morris of Philadelphia, James McCrea, J. T. Brooks, Joseph Wood, and William Stewart of Pittsburg. The Board of Directors will hold a meeting to elect officers at an early date.

Frank Thomson before he died prepared his report on the condition of the Pennsylvania Company for the stockholders, which was submitted at the meeting to-day. It says in part:

"Railways through economies resulting from the use of heavier rails, power, and equipment have up to the present time been able to a certain extent to meet continued reductions in rates, but the limit of such economies would appear to have been reached. The demand in all kinds of raw material has caused a marked advance in prices, which necessarily increases the cost of operating the lines. While traffic has been greatly augmented, there has been no advance in rates received for the transportation thereof, but, on the contrary, a material decrease." The report goes on to the effect that a stop must be made in the cutting in rates and a restoration of former rates be made to bring the railroad earnings up to an adequate ratio with that of other investments.

LACKAWANNA VETERANS OUT.

Policy of Securing a Younger Working Staff Continued.

The policy of securing a staff of younger men for the head of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad service has resulted in the retirement of two more of its veterans, W. F. Hallstead and Garrett Bogart, each of whom is sixty-two years old. Mr. Hallstead, whose services in Lackawanna began forty-seven years ago as a brakeman, retires July 1. He was Second Vice President and General Manager of the system. Mr. Hallstead became General Manager in 1886. Mr. Bogart was, at his resignation, Superintendent of the main line and the Bloomsbury Division of Lackawanna. He entered the service of the company forty-two years ago as a warehouseman.

President W. H. Truesdale said yesterday that he had not decided on abolishing the position of General Manager, and that nothing would be done in the matter before the beginning of July, when B. D. Caldwell, who was Chairman of the Western Lines' Passenger Association, assumes his duties as Traffic Manager of Lackawanna. These may to a certain extent take in those of General Manager, and warrant a change or readjustment of duties.

When Mr. Truesdale left the Vice Presidency of the Rock Island to succeed Samuel Sloan as President of Lackawanna, it was stated semi-officially that he accepted the new position on the express stipulation that he was to be left unhampered in the choice of his immediate subordinates, and that the paternal policy of the outgoing régime would not long survive the change. It is maintained by Mr. Truesdale's friends that the changes he has made were dictated by conviction that they were needed and fully warranted by various abuses.

SURVEYS FOR NEW JERSEY MIDLAND

Work on the Line Will be Begun in a Short Time.

Surveys have been finished for the line of the New Jersey Midland Railroad from Morristown to Paterson, and from Whitehouse to Flemington. The promoters expect to begin the construction of the section from Morristown to Paterson within a short time.

To go from Paterson or Morristown to Trenton or Philadelphia it is now necessary to journey to Jersey City or Hoboken. When the Midland is running trains can be taken direct from either Morristown or Paterson for Trenton. At Paterson the Midland will be in close touch with the Erie and Lackawanna lines.

From Morristown to Whitehouse the tracks of the Rockaway Valley Railroad are to be used. From Whitehouse to Flemington the road will have to be constructed. Beyond that traffic arrangements are to be made with the Pennsylvania. From Morristown to Flemington the road will tap the Morris and Essex division of the Lackawanna, the Central of New Jersey, Lehigh Valley, Baltimore and Ohio, and the Pennsylvania.

The total trackage to be laid is but twenty-eight miles. Seventeen miles of this lie between Morristown and Paterson, and eleven miles from Whitehouse to Flemington.

RAILROAD RATES ON GRAIN.

Inter-State Commerce Commission Hears Evidence in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Charles Counselman, a broker on the Board of Trade, before the Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day, defended the lower rates for grain to be exported, as compared with the transportation charges for grain and grain products destined for domestic points. Mr. Counselman predicted that any arbitrary change in the present relation between export and domestic rates or any increase in the tariff for export grain would result disastrously to prices in this country. He said that the competition in European markets was so keen from all countries of the world that it was absolutely essential to adjust the export rates to the competitive situation abroad.

Railroad traffic officials who preceded Mr. Counselman admitted that the present low export rate, as compared with the charge for carrying grain and its products from Chicago to Eastern domestic points, was almost entirely determined by competition among the railroads for the export grain business.

The millers had a chance to state their side of the controversy at the afternoon session convened, and they denied almost every assertion made by the railroad and Board of Trade men. The theory of the railroad men that more grain than flour can be packed in a car was attacked by the millers, the latter declaring that they had seen 70,000 pounds of flour packed in a car made to contain 60,000 pounds of grain. The railroad representatives had contended that export flour should not be transported for the same as wheat, because the same quantity could not be packed in a car of given dimensions.

At the close of to-morrow's session the commission will leave for St. Louis to continue the inquiry.

New Erie Fast Express.

The Erie Railroad will next Monday add to the service on the Greenwood Lake Division a fast express train, running daily except Sundays and holidays, leaving Chambers Street at 5 P. M. and West Twenty-third Street at 4:55 P. M., stopping at North Newark, Little Falls, Pompton, Hewitt, Greenwood Lake Glens, and Sterling Forest, arriving at the head of the lake at 7:10 P. M.

Music in Abingdon Square Park.

There will be music at the Abingdon Square Park by Rampone's Old Guard Band this evening. The following is the programme:

PART I.

Prelude, "The Star-Spangled Banner"..... Key
Coronation March, (from the "Folkunger"..... Kretschmer
Overture, "Light Cavalry"..... Suppé
Concert waltz, "Atmospheric"..... Gungl
Grand Fantasia on Scotch, Irish, and English Airs..... Baetges
Introducing "Blue Bells of Scotland," "Garryowen," "Annie Laurie," "British Grenadiers," "Last Rost of Summer," "Minstrel Boy," "Home, Sweet Home," imitation of bagpipes, ending with three representative airs, "God Save the Queen," "Garryowen," and "Tullochgorum," all going in perfect and powerful harmony at the same time.
Negro Caprice, "Ma Hoo Doo Honey"..... Johnson

Intermission.

PART II.

Polka Humoristic, "The Festive Captain of the Old Guard"..... Rampone
Soprano solo, "Mollie O'Moore"..... Florence
Miss Kittie Rampone.
Potpourri on "Rag Melodies"..... Mackie
Gems from the opera "Il Trovatore"..... Verdi
a. "Anvil Chorus."
b. Tower Scene, "Miserere."
Parade march, "Deutschmeister"..... Ertl
Finale, "Home, Sweet Home."
JOSEPH GUSTAVE RAMPONE, Conductor.

Will Play in Mulberry Bend Park.

There will be music at Mulberry Bend Park by Di Matteo's Band this evening. The following is the programme:

PART I.

Prelude, "Star-Spangled Banner."
Overture, "Oberon"..... Weber
Waltz, "Artist's Life"..... Strauss
Intermezzo, "Cavalleria Rusticana"..... Mascagni
Cakewalk, "Telegraph My Baby"..... Gebert
Selection, "Tannhauser"..... Wagner

PART II.

Selection, "Neapolitan Songs"..... Mario
Cornet solo, "Sea Flower Polka"..... Robbinson
By G. Di Matteo.
March, "Topsy's in Town"..... Crosby
Popular medley, "Coon Songs"..... Mackie
Concerto gallop, "Carousal"..... Collins
"Home, Sweet Home."
G. DI MATTEO, Bandmaster.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-town .....1,200 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON .....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz Staarbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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GERMANY OPPOSES ARBITRATION.

The nations will never agree to an effective plan of arbitration until the most powerful of them reach the conclusion that war is the greatest evil and that it is worth while to make serious sacrifices to be rid of it. So long as they feel that the loss of national dignity or freedom of action is worse than war the arbitration question will retain an academic tinge.

The attitude of Germany at the conference is a fine illustration of the truth of this proposition. Dr. ZORN announces that he is instructed to say that his Government opposes the establishment of a permanent tribunal of arbitration as "derogatory to his monarch's sovereignty and the nation's independence." The Emperor will not pledge himself to accept as binding the decisions of Judges not appointed by him upon questions that have not yet arisen.

This is the familiar, conventional objection to arbitration. We heard it from the little South American republics at the Pan-American Congress. We hear it now from a great military nation. We shall always hear it until the world gets perfectly sick of war. It is a shallow, worthless, and unconvincing objection, but it has great weight with minds not yet come to the belief that it is better for a nation, with other nations, to give up an attribute of sovereigny to enable it also to give up its standing army.

If is perfectly true that in assenting to any plan of compulsory arbitration the German Emperor would surrender one of his sovereign rights. It is now his high privilege to go to war with his neighbors whenever it suits his purposes, and nobody can say him nay. If he pledges himself to refer all causes of quarrel with his neighbors to a permanent court of arbitration he gives up a privilege which he fancies is essential to the state of sovereignty and independence. It is evident that he is still unregenerate. He has not yet experienced the change of heart. Every ruler must experience the change of heart before he can commit himself and his nation to the principle and practice of arbitration.

The American plan of arbitration requires the assent of nine nations in order to become effective. It is plain that with Germany holding back, the assent of that number will not be secured. Yet the American plan does not make arbitration compulsory. It establishes a tribunal to which two nations may submit their differences if they choose and so agree; but having invoked the aid of the court, acceptance of the award is obligatory. It appears that the Kaiser is unwilling to go even that far. To show how far apart the great war lords and the men of place still are we quote Prof. THEODORE S. WOOLSEY'S objections to the American plan, as stated by him in an article contributed to The Independent of June 1:

> The first defect, and a very serious one it is, in this plan, viewed as a substitute for war, is that no question between the signatories need be submitted. The best feature of a permanent system of arbitration is or should be that all questions of certain kinds must be referred.
>
> Where two peoples know that certain kinds of disputes must be submitted to arbitration there will be no disturbance in business. Where submission is entirely uncertain, a matter of individual caprice, of party politics, of bullying or bluffing, the great advantage of public consciousness that there can be no immediate war because there will be immediate arbitration is quite lost.

The plan goes too far for the Kaiser. It does not go far enough for the Professor of International Law.

Another objection stated by the Professor, which he acknowledges is "more theoretical," is that no provision is made for enforcing obedience to the decrees of the court That objection applies with no less force to all the rules and provisions of international law. Behind the usages of behavior in well-bred society there lies no other force or sanction than self-respect and the desire to be respected. A violation of any of the universally accepted and undisputed rules of international law would be an act of such outrageous brutality that the nation guilty of it would be justly abhorred, although no other nation would be likely to make it its business to inflict the deserved punishment. So the refusal to accept as final a finding in arbitration which it had pledged itself to accept would make a nation contemptible. The nine assenting nations could not very well agree to "lick" any one of their number who broke faith.

At least they will not so agree at this time. The course of the discussions at The Hague show, what we knew very well before, that the millennium has not yet come and that the nations of the world are not ready to put off a habit that has come down to them from the earliest human society. So slow is the progress toward the noble principles of the higher civilization that it is by no means impossible that in order to secure a general acceptance of the principle of arbitration the laggard nations will have to be pushed forward with some show of force by the more advanced. England, Germany, Russia, and the United States could abolish war at any moment by an agreement that they would neither make war themselves nor permit the other nations to fight. This would, indeed, be a diminution of sovereignty all around. But the immense visible gain would make the world speedily forget the intangible loss.

If arbitration is not generally accepted until these great nations agree that they will have peace even if they have to fight for it the day is still distant. But the conference still has hopeful material in the proposals for mediation. Special arbitration before a referee is the next thing to a general plan of "leaving out" causes of dispute for settlement.

MR. GAGE'S SCAPEGOAT.

Secretary GAGE in the unpleasing and thankless task he has assumed of defending the President's "step backward" in the reform of the civil service has sought to explain it by the plea that the Civil Service Commission could not or would not furnish lists of persons from whom the exempted places could be filled after competitive examination. Thus he has attributed the temporary appointments in the War Department to the "failure or neglect" of the commission in this regard, and in his letter to Mr. WHEELER he says: "The Civil Service Commission has long been overloaded with a multiplicity of duties which it could not execute. The result has been vexatious delays, especially in those departments requiring the humbler character of services, and in that much smaller number requiring the very highest grade of services."

As to the War Department, the Secretary has been wholly misinformed. The commission was entirely prepared to furnish ample lists of persons who had passed a competitive examination in time to meet all the legitimate demands of the War Department, and that fact was duly made known officially to the department, to the committees having the appropriation bill in charge in the House and in the Senate, and, we believe, though on this point we are not fully informed, to the President. There was absolutely no need and no excuse for the appointments without competitive examination in the War Department, and there was none for permitting these appointees to be transferred, as they can be under the President's order, to other places. The whole business, whether Mr. GAGE knows it or not, was a scheme of the Congressmen and of Mr. ALGER to secure spoils.

As to the statement that the commission is overloaded, that is in part true, though not to the extent of justifying the inference drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury. But suppose that the statement of Mr. GAGE were literally correct and that the commission is unable to do the work that the law requires, would it not be far better to strengthen the commission, give it a larger force, and enable it to apply the merit system as it should be applied than to cripple the system under the pretext of relieving the commission? Mr. GAGE would hardly feel justified in repudiating the obligations of the Treasury when they fell due on the ground that there were not enough clerks in the department to pay them promptly. The fact that the commission was not adequately equipped has long been known, and it has only been able to do its work as well as it has by the unexampled zeal, industry, and devotion of its force and of the clerks assigned to its work from the various departments without extra pay and at an actual disadvantage to these thus assigned. This amazing order of the President's has been in contemplation for more than a year. If the insufficient force of the commission was a reason for the order, why did not the President ask Congress for an increased appropriation? He could have had it if he had pressed it, without the slightest doubt.

The Secretary's scapegoat is not a good one. It will not stand the load of Administration sins sought to be put upon it. And we regret sincerely that a man of Mr. GAGE's high reputation and excellent service in other directions should have permitted himself to be made the apologist of a policy so indefensible. We cannot but believe that if he had informed himself more carefully, he would have refrained from his unprofitable task. We may add that in that case the Administration would not have suffered, for so lame and insufficient a defense is no better than none at all.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

The French crisis, so called, is less a crisis than a symptom of a condition chronically critical. The occasion of the vote which put the Dupuy Ministry out of office was so trivial as to be very undignified for a National Legislature. It is true that the French Chamber has not accustomed mankind to look to it for examples of dignified behavior. Perhaps dignity is not the strong point of our own House of Representatives. But nobody can imagine the House of Representatives coming to an important decision upon the ground that the policemen intrusted with the preservation of order on a public occasion had hustled some Populist members in the discharge of their duty. That is beneath the dignity of Washington. It is beneath the dignity of Albany. In the days of the old Common Council it was not beneath the dignity of the local Legislature of New York. From the way in which the present Municipal Assembly is going on it might not be beneath the dignity of that body. But for the lawmakers of a great nation it is pretty bad.

Of course, this pretext is not the real cause. The real cause is the failure of the Dupuy Ministry to take any consistent ground about the Dreyfus case and stand upon it. The policy of concealment and huggermugger which has satisfied half a dozen Ministries will no longer serve. The decision of the Court of Cassation is acquiesced in, it is safe to say, by nine Frenchmen in every ten. But to apply that decision and to carry it to its logical results is a very different matter. To do that would involve the condemnation of every Government France has had since justice began to be demanded for DREYFUS and to be denied to him. It would involve the arraignment of some of the most influential politicians as well as of some of the officers highest in rank in the army. It would almost be equivalent to a vote of want of confidence in the nation, or at least in those whom the nation has permitted to manage its affairs. Such a course of "hewing to the line" is not to be expected of any Government manned by ordinary French politicians, such as have manned all the Governments since the Dreyfus case became a burning question. It would be almost impossible to assemble a Cabinet some of whose members were not themselves tainted. It would be quite impossible to form a Cabinet of the ordinary timber of Cabinets, some of whose members were not disabled, by personal or political association, from doing justice without fear or favor.

Not since the Panama scandal has there been a case which discredited so many of the public men of France. And the Panama scandal itself was scarcely so far-reaching. It is not possible to form a Ministry of the men of whom Ministries are naturally formed which will command the confidence of France. We may expect the sequel of the Dreyfus case to be very much like the sequel of the Panama case. That is to say, Ministries will be chosen from men as little tainted as may be. But an implied condition of their taking office will be that they shall do nothing to the purpose toward probing the scandal to the bottom and really vindicating the honor of France at the expense of any conspicuous French politicians or French soldiers. And, as before, the statesmen of France will wait for it to "blow over."

ONE SUPREME ISSUE.

Permit me, in conclusion, to assure you that if the President or his advisers are of opinion that in the next Presidential election they are certain to receive the support of that large section of the Democratic Party that supported either the Republican ticket or the Independent Democratic ticket in the last Presidential election, they are very much mistaken. We have the financial credit of the country very much at heart, but there are things even more dear to us than financial credit. Honest administration and obedience to law are more precious than gold.—Mr. EVERETT P. WHEELER, in his letter to Secretary GAGE.

That is not the view of the great mass of Democrats whose votes made possible the election of MCKINLEY. It is not the view of the army of Democrats who for various reasons voted for BRYAN three years ago, but will vote against him if he is nominated next year.

The integrity of the civil service is dear to the people of this country. They are shocked at the President's "backward step." Honest administration at home is desired by the people, and will be had. But the faith and honor of the Nation are their first care. That is the supreme issue.

The re-establishment of the civil service upon the high plane where CLEVELAND placed it will be one of the first concerns of the voters after Bryanism has been definitely stamped out.

THE PASSING OF THE BOER.

That is a curious and, considering the attendant circumstances, a very suggestive proposition of which our correspondent at Cape Town has informed our readers, to erect a statue to JAN VAN RIEBEECK, the founder of the first Dutch settlement in South Africa. For the proposition comes at the very time when the Dutch rule in South Africa is evidently doomed. It comes at the time when the negotiations which might have provided a "modus vivendi" for the continuance of that rule with the undeniable demands of the civilization of the nineteenth century have fallen through, when the command of "Change or die" is about to be given to the Boers of the Transvaal in language which they cannot fail to understand or which it will be the worse for them if they do fail to understand.

We of New York have a special interest, and a good many of us an hereditary interest, in this controversy. With a Governor of the State and a Mayor of the city whose names attest their Dutch descent it would be strange if we were not specially interested in the fight which KRUEGER and his farmers are waging with the "Zeit-geist." The settlement of South Africa by the Dutch was nearly half a century behind their settlement of North America, and Cape Town is so much younger than New Amsterdam. But the two settlements equally testify to the ardor and enterprise which the Dutch showed in the seventeenth century and which they by no means equally manifest in the nineteenth. In view of what has happened in South Africa during these two centuries and a half, for nearly two centuries of which the Dutch settlers were left undisturbed, it is an interesting speculation what would have happened to New York if it had been equally segregated from the modern movement, if the "cunning men of Pyquag" had not come in, and the Yankee yeast had not leavened the Dutch lump. It seems that it might have been a community much like that which has maintained itself for all these generations in South Africa, and which is a very distinct degeneration from the Dutch of Holland, who are in all the essentials of civilization, of course, fully abreast of their neighbors. In one thing the Dutch of South Africa have not degenerated, and that is military courage. So long as the English remember Majuba Hill so long they will not be under any illusions upon this point. They will perfectly understand that, man for man, a Dutch Boer is the equal of an English soldier, and that he is not to be beaten except by the employment of a force overwhelmingly superior in numbers. This, of course, Great Britain can bring to bear if she finds it worth her while. And it seems the time has come when she really must invoke it. Civil rights are denied to the most intelligent, the most enterprising, and the most modern part of the population of the Transvaal, civil rights which are absolutely necessary to protect them from spoliation and oppression. The time has come when there is no room in South Africa for "peculiar people," for people who will not conform to the requirements of modern civilization and do as other people do.

That the British contention must prevail nobody can doubt who knows what and how irresistible the forces of modern civilization are. The hope for peace lies in the hope that President KRUEGER is not only intelligent enough to know this, of which there is really little doubt, but that he is able to impress it upon his less intelligent followers, and of this there is much more doubt. For though "Oom PAUL" seems to be and in many respects undoubtedly is a dictator, he is not enough of a dictator to force his people in a way they do not mean to travel. And such a way appears to be what our own aborigines call "the white man's way." The poor old President, the poor old community, recall the secular attitude of ROSSETTI'S Ninevite winged bull:

> Even as that Bull-God once did stand,
> And watched the burial-clouds of sand,
> Till these at last, without a hand,
> Rose over him, another land,
> And blinded him with Destiny.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Pugilism and respectability of a kind that may be called clerical are brought close together in the case of the now distinguished Mr. JAMES JEFFRIES, and it is instructive as well as interesting to see how successful the two are in establishing a basis for amicable relations. The father of the new "champion," it seems, is an estimable resident of Los Angeles, who divides his time between agricultural labors and street preaching. Of Scotch blood, Virginian origin, (so far as this country is concerned,) and Ohio birth, the Rev. JONATHAN JEFFRIES might be expected to look upon prizefighting with a frown of unrelieved severity, while his wife, who comes from "Pennsylvania Dutch" stock of almost as long establishment in the United States, would create no surprise if she were filled with unmitigated horror by her son's blossoming fame. As a matter of fact, the father criticises a pugilistic career only as one congenial to "the natural man," and he apparently regards it as not particularly better or particularly worse than the more conventional pursuits of the worldly-minded. "He may as well be following this devilment as any other devilment," the reverend gentleman is quoted as saying in an interview published by The World, and later he expresses something very much like satisfaction with his boy's prowess. The mother is still more lenient. Of course, she doesn't like prizefighting, but—well, her JIM is all right on general principles, and as a necessary and far from painful consequence of his merits he has obtained a lot of glory. And the good Mrs. JEFFRIES, blameless mother of a large family as she is, did not hesitate to address to "JIM JEFFRIES, Champion Pugilist of the World," a telegram of congratulation. Its wording is marvelously adroit: "I am glad you have won the victory you have been working so hard for." That is utterly non-committal on all debatable points; it avoids the censure of the father's "devilment," and it cries aloud the mother's sympathy—a sympathy which does not depend upon circumstances, or at least only on the circumstance of maternity. That this son has won the victory for which he "worked hard" is a fact which, for Mrs. JEFFRIES, veils from immediate sight the character both of the victory and of the work. It is bad reasoning, to be sure, but somehow it is admirable all the same.

—Almost everybody who has written or talked about the Dreyfus case has more or less frequently referred to the prisoner as a "martyr." There is no harm in this use of the term, but there is an element of inaccuracy in it, and words have their rights as well as men. A martyr, strictly speaking, is a witness, and into every real martyrdom there must enter the idea of voluntary acceptance of suffering or death for the sake of a principle, a cause, or an object. DREYFUS was simply a victim, helpless and vehemently protesting. He did what little he could to escape from the fate prepared for him by his conscienceless superior officers. The martyrs in the case were ZOLA, PICQUART, REINACH, CLEMENCEAU, SCHEURER-KESTNER, and a dozen or two more, including the professors in schools and colleges who lost their positions for demanding the righting of a great wrong. These men were witnesses and martyrs. They testified for the truth and justice, knowing the penalties that would be imposed upon them, and boldly defying the courts and the army and the crazy mob in order that justice might be done at last. DREYFUS, the victim of as monstrous a plot as human villainy ever devised, deserves the limitless sympathy of the world, and whatever of poor reparation France can give him. But, from at least one point of view—that of the etymologist and the purist—he is not entitled to the word "martyr." That they would reserve for the noble company, small but indefatigable, that cried "Justice!" when to that cry the inevitable response was "Traitor!"

—A hundred people, more or less—probably more—have told, some in prose, some in verse, and all differently, the story of the prayer meeting held on the deck of the Texas as soon as the battle with CERVERA'S fleet was ended. Capt. PHILIP himself, naturally, has made only rare and brief references to this incident in writing and speaking for the public, but it seems that soon after the Texas returned from Cuba Congressman CHARLES B. LANDIS of Indianapolis met the Captain at Old Point Comfort, and, in the course of a long conversation on the events of the campaign, ventured to ask for a version at first hand of the picturesque and impressive ceremony. Capt. PHILIP answered, hesitatingly and with visible embarrassment. "Well," he said, "it was this way. I—that is—it was—there, if you drop your hat on the street and some one picks it up for you, you say 'Thank you,' or if you fall down on the street and some one helps you up, you always say 'Thanks.' There was that boat, with a storm of iron and shot going on one side and then on the other. Then they would fall in the water all around us, and then there would be a perfect cloud of them pass over our heads, and yet we were not struck. When the fight was over and I had made a hasty inventory and found that we were not hurt, it seemed to me no more than fair that we should say 'Thank you,' so I had the crew called on deck and told them so. Every man took off his cap, and you could have heard a pin drop on that deck, and, after it was over and I walked past that crew, I saw tears on the faces of many an old sailor that I supposed did not know how to cry." That is certainly by far the best of all the many accounts of the episode, for, besides revealing the speaker's modesty, it shows that he possesses a reticent delicacy of sentiment which sincere piety occasionally lacks.

—New York's transportation facilities have always been adequate for meeting the necessities of the city's inhabitants; that is, there has never been a time when those inhabitants could not evade the task of walking between their places of business and their places of residence. The evasion, however, has always been, and still is, accomplished at the expense of physical discomfort, often amounting to little less than real agony, but Americans are a patient lot, and the metropolitan variety of the genus has heard so often about the exceptional difficulties of transportation arising from the shape of the island that it has accepted its sufferings as inevitable, and ended by thinking little about them. Within the strictly urban limits the fact that the addition of new lines of cars and the improvement of the old ones has done practically nothing to decrease the crowding is a discouraging feature of the situation, for that makes it look as though the growth of the city were destined always to be in advance of its means of travel, and that the day will never dawn when the journey from up town down or from down town up can be taken with every traveler sitting down and an inch or two of space between each passenger. Several, perhaps a majority, of the lines in Manhattan Borough, and a good many of those in Brooklyn are at present obviously doing the best they can for their patrons. As many cars are run as rapidly over these lines as is possible at street level by the use of any available motors. At most hours of the day, for instance, more cars on Broadway would delay and decrease the service instead of improving it, either as to speed or quality. The only remedy then is a diversion of part of the traffic to an underground road, and nobody denounces very much—the owners of the line for not doing more than their best. Out in the suburbs, however, circumstances are different. There one finds the same horrible crowding of the car, without finding even the shadow of an excuse for it, and no explanation except a corporate desire to make the largest possible profit out of the smallest possible investment. There is not a single trolley road in the trans-Harlem region over which as many cars are run as the existing patronage has a right to demand. On week days the suburban cars are loaded uncomfortably and indecently full; on Sundays the discomfort becomes suffering, the indecency changes to positive outrageousness. Here, at least, the geographical conditions do not teach patient endurance. The companies are not doing the best they can, for they could build new lines and provide a vastly greater number of cars on every one of them. In that broad territory a perfect service is merely a matter of expense. A hundred people in one car are doubtless more profitable than fifty in each of two cars, but is that argument always to prevail?

THE SITUATION IN CUBA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Light on affairs in Cuba is always desirable. Even though it is obscured, we may get some notions which will be of help to us all in solving the problems with which the United States is confronted. The letter of Mr. Ernest Lee Conant, recently published in THE TIMES, gives us some illumination, but there is also obscurity. Mr. Conant, if I am not mistaken, is the Chairman of the commission appointed by Gen. Ludlow, the Military Governor, to investigate the finances of the Havana municipality. It is therefore possible to assume that if he does not speak with the voice of official authority, at least he writes with knowledge of official purposes and hopes.

Mr. Conant is probably correct in saying that not one of the sumptuary regulations referred to in THE TIMES'S editorial originated with the American military authorities. There are hundreds of petty paternalisms which may be fished up from the old Spanish regulations. But in any circumstance the revival of these regulations, which existed only on paper and which the Spanish authorities never attempted to enforce, is one of doubtful propriety.

The statement that the Military Governor has made no sumptuary or other orders regulating minor affairs is a trifle ingenuous. The Alcalde, or Mayor, was appointed by the Military Governor. The Civil Governor was appointed by the same authority. The members of the Ayuntamiento, or City Council, were designated by the American Military Governor. After their appointment one of the first acts of Gen. Ludlow was to notify the Council that its actions would be subject to his approval or disapproval. With this hint of where the veto power lay, it is possible to imagine that a City Council would also take further hints and enact or enforce local ordinances which the members might think agreeable to the notions of the superior American military authorities. It is possible that some of the American officials disguise from themselves that the subordinate Cuban authorities are only their agents, but the mass of the people of Havana do not disguise it. Military control is a necessary condition in Cuba for the present. It calls for no apology, but there should be no self-deception about it. The subordinate Cuban authorities do what the American officials want done

Whether the Cuban gentlemen who are exercising this authority are acting with wisdom must be determined by circumstances. No one who knows them can question the sincerity of their patriotism or the desire to bring their people to the level of American free institutions. But in their efforts they are liable to make the mistake of imitating what is non-essential and unimportant. It may be, as your correspondent states, that the forbidding of smoking in public places, the compulsion of undershirts, and similar paternal enactments are desired by the community. The reception of these ordinances has not been such as to show that they were welcome, although in the shadow of military authority the protests are perhaps not so energetic as would otherwise be the case. The new regulation establishing the hours of closing shops and business houses on Sundays and week days is even a more serious matter. The clerks undoubtedly desired it, but it is yet to be shown that the great mass of the patrons and the shopkeepers themselves favored such regulation. It is an undoubted hardship to the small shopkeepers who live in their stores. If I am not at fault, the people affected by this regulation opposed it most earnestly, and are still opposing it.

The discontinuance of Sunday baseball was not, if my recollection is correct, asserted in THE TIMES'S editorial, but if, in their zeal for a Puritan or an Anglo-Saxon Sunday, the Cuban gentlemen who are administering the affairs of the municipality should take the notion to prohibit that and similar amusements, the sentiment of the community would not stand in the way. Your correspondent, Mr. Conant, apparently thinks that Northern critics are not capable of passing on the regulations which may be established. He speaks approvingly of the commendable desire of the Cuban officials to make their city attractive to Europeans and Americans as one of the causes of the sumptuary orders. There is the germ of the whole thing. The future of Cuba is not wrapped up in the personal comfort of European or American visitors or of temporary American officials. Educated Cubans who come to the United States find many customs which are disagreeable to them. Nevertheless, no one in New York, for instance, would think of adapting the local regulations merely to the pleasure or comfort of these visitors.

There is so much to be done in Cuba that the attempt to put these sumptuary and personal regulations ahead of vastly more important subjects is to be regretted. Gen. Ludlow has accomplished much, and the writer desires to testify from personal knowledge to the benefits of his administration. It is therefore the more to be regretted that these unnecessary interferences with local customs and usages should be set up as improvements in the conditions which have always existed. THE TIMES'S editorial hit the nail squarely on the head when it said that we could not deal with the Latin people of Cuba as if they were so many beings to be managed within the borders of the United States. They are a Latin people, and the customs and usages are those of a Latin people. The presence of a few hundred Americans among them does not change their traditions and habits. The well-meant efforts of the Cuban gentlemen who have been intrusted with the administration of civil affairs, under the direction of the American military authority, to implant and imitate American customs and habits, is the gravest error that has been made since the United States took control. HAVANA.

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1899.

"SLUGGING," "BOXING," AND SOME OTHER THINGS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial in yesterday's TIMES on "The City's Disgrace," referring to the recent slugging match, is at once timely, vigorous, well-considered, and should meet the hearty approval of every honest, intelligent, law-abiding citizen, not only of the great metropolis, but of the entire State. It is highly gratifying to the readers of THE TIMES to find it true to its pledges to subserve the best interests of the people as an advocate of law, morals, honest government, and the respectability of society.

But, as you remark, "What can anybody do? Nothing!" This is the outgrowth and an advanced stage of the bold defiance of the reigning "bosses" of the metropolis, which has steadily grown from the days of Tweed, with his memorable declaration twenty years ago: "What are you going to do about it?" to Croker's haughty reply to a legislative investigating committee a few days ago: "That is my private business!"

Under such flagrant defiance of law and justice, how can intelligent people, at home and abroad, marvel at the prevalence of murder, robbery, kidnapping, slugging, and vice of every grade in the great metropolis—especially when the "yellow journals" are catering to the slums and the most depraved passions and tastes?

With the guardians of law and order, under the present régime, it cannot be said that—

> "Vice is a monster of so frightful mien
> As, to be hated, needs but to be seen,"

but, rather, with them it appears that

> "Familiar with her face,
> They first endure, then pity, then embrace."

And, sad to say, these evils, under unscrupulous political "leaders" and "bosses," are not confined to Greater New York, but may be found in smaller cities, in less but yet abominable degree.

THE TIMES is looked to by the better element of society for relief. While it cannot, single-handed, effect an immediate reform, it has a power for good and an influence in the community which no American journal ever before attained, and is growing in strength and influence. It is engaged in a noble public work, and should be encouraged by every man and woman and public organization that indorses its course and appreciates its high mission and great opportunities. M. PARKER WILLIAMS.

Hudson, N. J., June 12, 1899.

PROPOSED CONEY ISLAND PARK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The proposed park at Coney Island should meet with general public approval. With so desirable a stretch of seashore, so accessible to the city, and within the municipal limits, it would seem as though the acquirement should not be longer delayed.

A marine park is now the one essential feature that is lacking in the municipal park system of the greater city. Pelham Bay and Riverside have charming views and the usual attractions of water frontage, but that great attraction that draws the masses, and charms all classes—the "ever-changing surf"—is yet in private ownership and control.

Had the whole of Coney Island been acquired and suitably improved by the city for park and recreation purposes twenty-five years ago, what a resource in value and for recreation the people would have today. With the prodigious growth of this great metropolis, what will be the value and public needs of that shore frontage twenty-five years hence? Public parks well located and properly improved in all growing municipalities are invariably good investments, but a marine park with ocean frontage becomes at once of such incalculable advantage to a great city that the longer the acquirement is deferred the greater the detriment to the whole community.

Under private ownership, as at Coney Island, municipal authority is powerless to prevent objectionable features, and where the owners desire seclusion the public are intruders, or have to submit to whatever exactions may be demanded from the various proprietors furnishing conveniences or entertainment.

Under public ownership all improvements, rules, and regulations being undertaken for the benefit of the whole, the natural attractions are developed to the maximum, and objectionable features eliminated. This advantage in so convenient and largely patronized a place of public resort as the Island has become would of itself compensate for the taking and improving as a public park.

The experience of the Massachusetts Metropolitan Park Commission in the acquirement of Revere Beach, near Boston, becomes an important object lesson on this point. Although this resort has been a part of the metropolitan park system but a few years, the public attendance has enormously increased, the capacity of the buildings and bathhouses frequently is taxed to the utmost, and the possibilities as indicated by the recently published report of that department are yet hardly recognized.

If the attractions at Revere Beach under public ownership are sufficient to draw there holidays and Sundays 70,000 or 80,000 people from a city so much inferior in size and population to New York, what degree of public appreciation is likely to be extended to a readily accessible park under public control at Coney Island, properly improved under suitable regulations, and within convenient distance of the great and rapidly growing population of Greater New York.

FREDERICK W. KELSEY.

New York, June 12, 1899.

THE SCULPTURE SOCIETY'S OFFER

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Sculpture Society, with that peculiarly humorous lack of humor which prevents it from seeing itself as others see it, comes confidently forward, offering to "design and execute such a memorial as shall fitly signalize the occasion" of Dewey's reception in New York.

The ovation will doubtless be unprecedented in enthusiasm, and the gathering together into an impressive group of the Dodge, the Conkling, and other "unsightly" products of this society's members would serve as a warning to the Admiral—as a skeleton at the feast.

If otherwise and seriously the authorities in charge desire direction as to artistic effects, the Fine Arts Federation, a responsible body, representative of all our art societies, doubtless would gladly appoint a competent committee for that purpose.

Repression of the boundless exuberance of this society of sculptors may not be entirely agreeable to it, but it would spare the Admiral. A CITIZEN.

New York, June 10, 1899.

"THE DUTIES OF SCHOLARSHIP."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Scholarship consists of depth of thought, pointed observation, and a sympathetic oneness with all varieties of creation and activity. A fervid delirium is ever at the beck of the scholar's requirements and in the excellence and beauty of his ideas and language we perceive its outcome. All avenues of knowledge and experience are open to him, for disinterestedness is as a key that unlocks all secrets. Is there a home or a charitable institution needed in some special quarter? Already the scholar's eye has noted and his heart uttered the commanding tones that enlist the material aid of the prosperous and well-intentioned. Is there some standing abuse, some wrong to be righted? Worth or merit to be recognized? Here is sufficient impulse for his indignation or burning eloquence, and the value of this work lies in its selflessness. A letter of dedication, an anniversary address, a note of acceptance, a few appropriate lines with a gift, an epistle of condolence—these are a few of his tasks seriously and generously undertaken if not self-imposed. Not to find fault but to redeem fault is his habit.

Into every fabric of his thought—even the dry business letters he may be asked to write—he must weave a tribute to nature or a coloring of art. His province is to educate, and wherever vulgarity and baseness court publicity or occasion scandal there must his admonishing voice be heard. In the application of his talents in these unnoticed channels, the scholar may reach the very altitude of genius, and then there issue from the universal heart the timely results that are so beneficial to mankind. The delight of youth in great names and great places is immemorial. The selfsame pleasure is the definition of our attachment to the scholar, who variegates the common groundwork of life with his disposals of knowledge and turns the mountainous path of effort into a country hillside of flowers.

J. F. F.

New York, June 10, 1899.

Mr. Straus's Booths in the Parks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Taxpayer," in your issue of June 11, cannot see "how you can possibly think it is the proper thing" to have booths built in the parks for the convenience of Mr. Nathan Straus to distribute sterilized milk. "Taxpayer" probably has no need to take to the parks as a necessity to breathe the fresh air or to drink milk. Is it possible that while driving through the Park on the way to the Mount or to the Casino, the sight of poor young ones drinking milk will prove an eyesore? What serious objections can any fortunate individual have to any proposition that will benefit the unfortunate? If the Mount and Casino are permitted to quench the thirst and feed the wealthy at a profit, why not permit Mr. Straus to feed the poor without a profit? By all means advocate the building of the booths.

JULIUS KLAUSNER.

New York, June 12, 1899.

Panama and Nicaragua Canals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE NEW YORK TIMES of June 11 I see that Mr. Lewis M. Haupt, one of the members of the new Nicaragua Canal Commission, says that the Panama Canal is impracticable, and that this is a matter of common knowledge. Now, I think it would be very unfair to let such a sweeping assertion go without contradicting it. I am very intimately acquainted with the Panama and the Nicaragua Canal plans, and have lived for about thirty years near the projected lines. I have studied on the spot both projects from the beginning as an independent professional man, and will prove to Mr. Haupt that both schemes are practical from an engineering point of view. Both canals can be made, and both can be made financial successes.

JUAN I. DE JONGH.

New York, June 12, 1899.

Puritan Lodge Prosperous.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an obituary notice of George H. Raymond in your paper of this date you say Puritan Lodge is not now in existence. A visit to Doric Room, Masonic Temple, on the first or third Wednesday of the month, will convince any Mason that Puritan Lodge is very much in existence, and that it is very prosperous. Its members know no contention, or rather emulation, save who best can work and best agree.

W. F. WRIGHT, M. D.

New York, June 10, 1899.

Criticises the Civil Service Order.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Bliss, ex-Secretary of the Interior, is quoted as saying that President McKinley's recent civil service order was issued with a view of improving (?) the service, and that changes would not be made for political reasons.

One of the first improvements recorded is the removal of a cashier employed in the Internal Revenue Service at Brooklyn, who, according to the papers, has held his position since 1885, and discharged his duties faithfully during that time. In his place has been installed his assistant, a machine Republican.

Does Mr. Bliss tell the truth when he states that changes would not be made for political reasons? I think the above cited facts prove conclusively that he does not, and that the clear purpose of the President's order is to place as many positions as possible at the disposal of the professional politicians, who sorely need them as a prop to sustain their political existence.

WILLIAM C. MCGREGOR.

New York, June 13, 1899.

Suggests a Name for Automobiles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to suggest simply the name mobile for the abominablebile, or something "which is more obnoxious," for the very ugly but useful carriage referred to in your paper of this date under the heading "Topics of the Times."

I believe the name "automobile" has a very strong hold on the public ear.

Drop the "auto," and "mobile" will fall into line as the name of this cumbersome-looking vehicle.

"Cab! Cab! Mobile, Mister?"

MOBILE.

Newark, N. J., June 12, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Carefully Arranged.

May—They had their elopement planned out a month ahead of time.

Dolly—Yes; even down to securing her father's consent.—Philadelphia North American.

Drama Up to Date.

"Anything new in that play of 'Mazeppa'?"

"Yes. They tied the man on an automobile, wound it up, and let it go."—Chicago Record.

Always Sure of a Row.

"There are two men in our golf club that I can't get along with."

"Why?"

"Well, Watkins gets mad when I call him Wilkins; and Wilkins gets mad when I call him Watkins."—Detroit Free Press.

Warranted Genuine.

Uncle Tom's cabin and Lincoln's log hut are to be added to the collection of antiquities in Lincoln Park. It is proper to announce that both of these edifices have been entirely reconstructed by the Connecticut firm which makes antiquities a specialty.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

THE TORNADO.

John R. Musick in Kansas City Independent.

All day the angry clouds had swept
Athwart a saffron sky,
All day the restless winds had wept
To nature's tearless sigh;
'Twas eventide, and eager eyes
Still watched the brazen west
With fearful gaze, while aching throbs
Filled every anxious breast.

Then, suddenly came from above
A thing of awful form,
The rolling chariot of Jove,
The monarch of the storm;
With thunderous and deadly roar
And black as Satan's frown,
On came the raging, baleful thing
That doomed the happy town.

"Fly for your lives! 'tis coming down!"
The people wildly cry.
But roar on roar their voices drown—
Those luckless ones must die.
The coursing couriers of the air,
The storm king's midnight steeds,
Come thundering down the raven sky,
And naught their course impedes.

Now round and round, in mazes dark
The whirling monster goes,
And from the inky heavens' vault
A shrieking hurricane blows;
Ah, hear the screams of wild despair,
And see—that mangled form
Goes hissing through the angry air—
There's murder in the storm!

With crash and roar the houses fall,
Or soar aloft on high,
To mingle with the blackened smoke
That fills the weeping sky.
A moment, and the monster's gone—
We pause to gain our breath,
While o'er that smoking ruined path
There broods the hush of death.

The widow's sob, the orphan's cry,
The groans that fill the air,
The trembling hand, the tearless eye,
Bespeak supreme despair.
And all night long the faithful toil
Beneath the ruined heap
Until each mangled form is found,
And then sit down to weep.

NO FRENCH MINISTRY YET

Possibility of a Deschanel-Poincare Combination.

PAPERS ATTACK M. LOUBET

Speak of the Panama Scandals and Say an Anti-Military Ministry Has Been Decided On.

PARIS, June 13.—The air is full of reports regarding the probable successor of M. Dupuy as Premier. M. Poincaré was the favorite this morning. After three-quarters of an hour spent in conference with the President, it was said that he decided to decline the office should it be offered to him. Late this evening it developed, however, that M Poincaré, while he refused the Premiership, intimated to the President that he might enter a Cabinet presided over by Pau Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, who had previously been in conference with M. Loubet. MM. Poincaré and Deschanel are conferring with their friends this evening, and will return to the Elysée at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning to report the result.

M. Poincaré, who represents the Commercy District of the Meuse in the Chamber of Deputies, was Minister of Public Instruction in the Ribot Cabinet in 1895, and has several times been a Vice President of the Chamber of Deputies.

The feeling among the Republican Senators and Deputies this evening is veering in favor of a Poincaré-Deschanel combination. M. Waldeck-Rousseau has dropped into the background, chiefly owing to his absence from Paris and to the impossibility of his return until a case in which he is engaged as counsel is finished.

The anti-Dreyfus press this evening virulently attacks M. Waldeck-Rousseau and the President, declaring that they have already decided upon an openly Dreyfusard, anti-military ministry. Le Soir publishes a probable list headed by M. Waldeck-Rousseau, with an enormous headline, "A Ministry Against the Army." This is part of the campaign against M. Loubet.

Another feature is the posting of red placards upon available walls, attacking him as a "Panamist," and reproducing the text of the resolution adopted by the Chamber in March, 1898, blaming the Minister of the Interior for arranging toward the end of 1892 to dispatch a police agent to Venice to see Emile Arton, implicated with Dr. Herz and Baron von Reinach in the frauds upon the Panama Canal Company. The placards then point out in big type that this censured "Panamist" Minister of the Interior was Loubet, now President of the republic." Small groups gathered in front of the placards and discussed their contents until the police, at a late hour this evening, tore them from the walls.

The Journal des Debats takes a melancholy view of the Parliamentary situation, and suggests that the President should dissolve the Chamber, saying that if the present Deputies cannot or will not put an end to the Parliamentary and Governmental anarchy, and instead of everything to perpetuate it, the President must consult the country "at this moment, when they are preparing for a fresh Ministerial crisis under the most alarming circumstances the country has gone through for a long time past."

Prominent politicians say that President Loubet's task will be most difficult, unless he had arranged for a new Ministry in advance, having foreseen the fall of M. Dupuy and his colleagues.

The Moderate organs generally demand a Cabinet which will work toward the pacification of the country. Among the names mentioned for the future Ministry are MM. Constans, Fouvier, Brisson, and Bourgeois.

Eleven participants in the café riots last Sunday have been variously sentenced, the maximum sentence being sixteen days' imprisonment.

The members of the late Ministry met this afternoon at the Ministry of the Interior, M. Dupuy presiding, for the transaction of current business.

FOUR YEARS FOR CHRISTIANI.

Nobleman Who Assaulted M. Loubet at the Auteuil Races Sentenced in the Correctional Court.

PARIS, June 13.—Baron de Christiani, who assaulted President Loubet with a cane at the Auteuil races on June 4, was sentenced to-day in the Correctional Police Court at the Palace of Justice to four years' imprisonment and to pay the costs of the trial.

The Judges deliberated thirty-five minutes, and delivered judgment at 2:05 P. M., saying that, according to the articles of the Penal Code, under which Christiani was sentenced he was liable to from two to five years' imprisonment. There was a general exclamation of surprise when the sentence was announced, but the prisoner heard it with no signs of emotion.

The court in which the trial took place is one of the smallest in the Palace of Justice. The prisoner sat in the dock beside a policeman, and only a few ticket holders and other privileged persons were allowed in the court room, which otherwise was almost filled with policemen and Municipal Guards.

The precincts of the Palace of Justice were quite calm, the general public not being allowed to enter the building in which the court is situated.

De Christiani followed the proceedings with keen interest, but did not otherwise show his feelings. Counsel for the Baron pleaded that the prisoner's act was not a political one, but that he acted spontaneously, on the impulse of the moment, losing his head in the midst of the scene of excitement around him.

On his own behalf the prisoner said he did not belong to the Royalist Club nor to the White Carnation Club, and asserted that his act was wholly unpremeditated. He also expressed the belief that the surrounding circumstances ought to be considered.

The Procureur General, M. Feuilloley, who appeared personally to prosecute the Baron, said, in outlining the charges, that the blow aimed at President Loubet was so fierce that the stick in the hands of the prisoner was broken on the balustrades. This alone, the Procureur General pointed out, saved the President from having his face smashed.

The Procureur General then controverted the statement of the prisoner in denying that his act was premeditated, referring to the fact that de Christiani, speaking to a Police Inspector at the time of his arrest, said:

"If there had been forty of us we would have carried off the whole Presidential stand."

After witnesses had testified to the facts already detailed, the witnesses for the defense were called, Prince de Broglie, Comte Labord, the Marquis de Bloc, and others asserted that de Christiani had not dabbled in politics, and that his action at Auteuil did not accord with his convictions or usual quiet demeanor.

After sentence had been pronounced de Christiani left the court in custody. It appeared that the great majority of those present thought the sentence very severe, although it was not expected that the prisoner would receive lenient treatment.

The Pacific Cable Project.

LONDON, June 13.—In answer to a question in the House of Commons to-day, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, said the discussion between the Imperial and Colonial Governments with regard to the proposed Pacific cable continues. He added that he was not yet in a position to indicate the terms of the Government's amended offer.

The Alaskan Boundary Question.

LONDON, June 13.—The Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, Sir William St. John Brodrick, answering a question in the House of Commons to-day, said the United States and Great Britain had not arrived at an understanding regarding the Alaskan boundary.

Mr. Stockinger's New Appointment.

VIENNA, June 13.—F. Stockinger, the Austrain-Hungarian Consul at New York, has been appointed Deputy Consul General at London, and Director of the commercial department of the Austrian-Hungarian Embassy there.

Reported Offer for the Canaries.

LONDON, June 14.—The Congo Independent State, according to a dispatch from Brussels to The Daily Mail, has offered Spain 5,000,000 pesetas for the Canary Islands.

COL. PICQUART EXONERATED.

Chamber of Indictments Also Dismisses Charge Against Leblois.

PARIS, June 13.—The Chamber of Indictments to-day decided that there is no case against Lieut. Col. Picquart, charged with forgery in the Dreyfus case, or against Maitre Leblois, his counsel, against whom charges were also made in connection with the case.

The judgment of the court finally exonerates Picquart, who was released from prison on June 9, after being nearly a year in confinement. The court declares the charges against Picquart and Leblois are entirely incompatible with the judgment recently rendered by the Court of Cassation, and that therefore there is no case against them.

THE NEW DREYFUS TRIAL.

Major Carriero, the Prosecutor, Says It Will Probably Be Public.

PARIS, June 14.—Major Carriero, the Prosecutor in the new Dreyfus court-martial, who was interviewed yesterday, said he expected that the trial would begin soon and would be very searching.

He asserted his intention to summon M. Casimir-Perier, former President of the Republic; Gen. Mercier, the Minister of War at the time Dreyfus was condemned, and all the Ministers of War since, as well as Esterhazy.

The trial, he declared, would be "free, complete, loyal, and very probably public."

It is understood that orders have been issued to arrest the Duke of Orleans if he should arrive in France.

Duke of Orleans at Turin.

TURIN, June 13.—The Duke and Duchess of Orleans are at the Hotel de l'Europe here, and will remain in this city for some days.

VILLAGE DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Fifty-seven Families in Bay of Islands, Newfoundland, Destitute.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 13.—The village of Bay of Islands, a settlement on the western coast of Newfoundland, forming part of what is called the French Shore, was destroyed by forest fires yesterday. Sixty-nine houses were burned to the ground, and fifty-seven families rendered homeless.

The French and British warships on the coast are affording assistance to the destitute people until other steps can be taken to relieve them.

TO RETURN CHINESE WARSHIPS.

Reported that Japan Will Give Up the Vessels She Captured.

SEATTLE, Washington, June 13.—A well-authenticated report from Japan says that all the warships captured from China in the late war between the two countries are to be returned to the Chinese Government.

This is part of the policy decided on by Japan to protect her neighbor from the inroads of the powers. It is said that the only requirements to be made is that China invest so many millions in new war vessels, to be built under Japanese direction.

ITALIAN ARRESTED AT NICE.

Gen. San Giuseppe Said to Have Been Drawing Fortification Plans.

PARIS, June 13.—An Italian General arrested at Nice is said to have been examining the fortifications on the frontier, and a number of plans of fortifications were found on him. He is said to own a villa on the French Riviera, and has been suspected and closely watched of late. He denied having been engaged in espionage and said the plans were merely those of a tourist and that they had no secret character.

ROME, June 13.—A semi-official note issued this evening says the Italian officer arrested at Nice is Gen. San Giuseppe. He commands the Cromona Brigade, in garrison at Placentia, and went to Nice on furlough.

DR. LAWSON TAIT DEAD.

Was One of the Foremost English Authorities on Abdominal Surgery.

LONDON, June 13.—Dr. Lawson Tait, one of the foremost authorities on abdominal surgery in England, died to-day in his fifty-fifth year.

The late Dr. Tait, who was born in Edinburgh May 1, 1845, devoted the greater part of his professional care to the diseases of women and to abdominal surgery, bringing into existence numerous new operations for diseases of the abdomen and perfecting and establishing many old ones. From 1867 to 1870 he was house surgeon to Wakefield Hospital, and the year following was appointed surgeon to the Birmingham Hospital for Women. From 1873 to 1885 he was a member of the Birmingham Town Council and co-operated actively in carrying through the municipal and sanitary improvements inaugurated in that city by Joseph Chamberlain. He published many books and articles.

Riots in India Becoming Serious.

BOMBAY, June 13.—The riots which broke out last week in the Tinnevelly District of the Madras Presidency between the Maravars and Kullars, on the one hand, and the Shamari, on the other, are assuming alarming proportions. They have already spread over an area of a hundred square miles. Several more large villages have been burned, almost under the eyes of the troops, who were summoned from Trichinopoly. The soldiers scarcely succeeded in saving the lives of the villagers. The risings and burnings continue.

LONG ISLAND ROAD ACCIDENT.

Blame for the Collision Placed on the Engineer of the Special.

General Superintendent Potter of the Long Island Railroad began an investigation yesterday into the cause of the collision at Goose Creek on the Rockaway Beach division late on Monday night, in which eighteen persons were injured. Superintendent Potter places the blame for the accident on Engineer Louis Schur of the special train, which ran into the rear end of a regular train.

The special was conveying a wedding party from Rockaway Beach to Long Island City. Superintendent Potter says Engineer Schur had orders to look out for the regular train ahead of him.

Of the eighteen persons injured in the accident, none was severely hurt. The trainmen who were injured were taken to St. John's Hospital, Long Island City. The injured among the passengers were able to go to their homes, after their wounds had been dressed by physicians sent down on the relief train.

AUGUSTIN DALY'S FUNERAL.

Services Will Be Held in St. Patrick's Cathedral on Monday.

Manager Richard Dorney and ex-Judge Daly are completing the arrangements for the funeral of Augustin Daly, which will take place next Monday morning at 9:30 A. M., at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Invitations have been extended to prominent citizens to act as pallbearers, some of whom are out of town. As soon as their replies have been received the names will be made public. Both Mr. Dorney and Father M. J. Lavelle, who have the distribution of the tickets of admission to the Cathedral, have been overwhelmed with applications. Indications are that it will be impossible to accommodate the crowd desirous of attending the services. The seating capacity of the church is about 2,400.

The offer of the Musical Mutual Protective Union to furnish a band that will accompany the body from Mr. Daly's home to the church has been favorably received. It will probably be accepted. The musical part of the services in the church will be elaborate. In addition to the choir the orchestra from Daly's Theatre, under the direction of Sebastian Hiller, will assist.

Philadelphia Team Wins at Polo.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—The Lakewood (N. J.) polo team was defeated today by the Philadelphia Country Club's second team at Devon, a suburb, by a score of 13 goals to 7¾ goals. Four periods of fifteen minutes each were played. The Philadelphia team gave the Lakewood team a handicap of 5 goals. The Lakewood team was composed of George J. Gould, Robert Collier, P. F. Collier, and H. L. Herbert. The Philadelphia team was made up of Nelson G. Warden, Carlton Zellin, Whinklesmith, and J. Frank McFadden. Warden was hurt during the play, and his place was taken by Lemuel G. Altemus.

THE TRANSVAAL SITUATION

Report that More Troops Are to be Sent to South Africa.

BOERS DISTRIBUTING ARMS

Mr. Chamberlain's Reply to the Uitlanders Says the Government Will Not Ignore Their Complaints.

LONDON, June 14.—The Daily Mail says this morning:

"The Cabinet Council yesterday (Tuesday) was unanimous that steady pressure should be exercised, and its policy backed up by an adequate increase of the British forces in South Africa."

The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Cape Colony Cabinet has addressed a remonstrance to the Imperial Government arguing that it would be inadvisable to exert immediate pressure upon the Transvaal, and expressing a desire that Mr. Krüger be allowed time to reconsider the position. The Cabinet pleads that the Boers in Cape Colony would become intractible if extreme measures were taken."

In the House of Commons last evening Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, admitted, in reply to questions, that the Government had received information that the Transvaal Government was distributing arms and ammunition among the Boers in the British Colony of Natal and arming its own subjects against Great Britain.

In reply to a question by Henry Labouchère, Liberal member for Northampton, as to whether President Krüger's request for arbitration by other than foreign powers on all points of future difference had been refused by Sir Alfred Milner at the Bloemfontein conference, Mr. Chamberlain said the British High Commissioner for South Africa had been somewhat misreported. Sir Alfred had distinctly refused to arbitrate all questions, but had said there might be some susceptible of settlement in that way, though not by arbitration by a foreign power.

Mr. Chamberlain then said that since the Bloemfontein conference President Krüger had submitted a proposal contemplating that the President of the Arbitration Board should be a foreigner.

In reply to a question as to the delay attending the memorandum of Sir Alfred Milner until after its actual receipt by the English agents in the Transvaal, Mr. Chamberlain said this was due to a temporary break in the cable, and to the fact that the memorandum had been intrusted to a news agency rather than sent as a preferred Government message, as was the case with the Transvaal message. When he heard of the delay, he said, he instructed Sir Alfred Milner to send in future all messages as "preferred."

A Blue Book issued last night contains the reply of Mr. Chamberlain to the petition of the Uitlanders to her Majesty's Government, which was mailed from the Cape on May 10. The Secretary of State for the Colonies freely admits that there are substantial grounds for the complaints embodied in the petition, which he proceeds to discuss at length, emphasizing those affecting the personal rights of the Uitlanders, which infringe the spirit, he says, if not the letter of the London convention. Great Britain, he continues, is not willing to depart from her attitude of reserve, but "cannot permanently ignore the arbitrary treatment of the Uitlanders and the indifference of the republic to her friendly representations."

Mr. Chamberlain pointed out a policy that would remove all pretext for intervention, and suggests another conference between Sir Alfred Milner and President Krüger, in which Sir Alfred would have a free hand. Mr. Chamberlain, however, lays stress upon the question of the franchise in the Transvaal, and instructs the British representative that, if his suggestions in this regard are not fairly received by the Boers, he need not urge any further discussion.

Mr. Chamberlain was absent from the House on Monday, and yesterday it was announced that he and his wife would start for Paris and Lausanne this week. It is quite unprecedented for Mr. Chamberlain to leave the country before the conclusion of a session. This, in conjunction with the talk of a disagreement in the Cabinet over the Transvaal, was taken to mean that Mr. Chamberlain had decided to leave office. Later, however, an authoritative denial was made of the report that he was going to the Continent.

SHIPWRECKED CREW RESCUED.

Schooner George A. Howes Capsized in a Gale Off Barnegat.

NORFOLK, Va., June 13.—The crew of the schooner George A. Howes, rescued by the schooner Jesse W. Starr, were brought to this city to-day. The schooner Howes, Capt. Beveridge, with a crew of six men, left Patchogue, L. I., last Thursday for Bogue Inlet, N. C., light, to load lumber. When off Barnegat she was struck by a squall and took in all her sails. Shortly afterward another heavy wind caught her by surprise and capsized her. The crew climbed over the side of the vessel and hung on until rescued. The last seen of the Howes she was drifting out to sea.

Capt. Beveridge and all of his men were taken aboard the Starr exhausted. The cook fainted when he was hauled over the rescuing schooner's rail. The survivors saved only the clothes they stood in, and several had removed their shoes that they might with more ease hold on to the slippery hull of the wreck. All the members of the crew live in Beaufort, N. C.

Norwegian Ship Saratoga Wrecked.

LONDON, June 13.—A cablegram has been received from Buenos Ayres stating that the Norwegian ship Saratoga, Capt. Bache, which sailed from Pensacola on March 16 for Puerto Belgrano, is ashore and a total wreck.

The Saratoga was built at East Boston, Mass., in 1874, and registered 1,362 tons. She was originally named Friederike. Her hailing port was Christiania, and she was owned by C. Zernichow.

Steamer Ashore Off the Isle of Man.

LIVERPOOL, June 13.—A large steamer, name unknown, ran ashore off Roe Point, Isle of Man, during a fog this morning. She has two black smokestacks.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Cooley—Harper.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Rev. George Elliott Cooley, pastor of the Universalist Church at Rutland, Vt., and Miss Winifred Harper of Washington were married at the Shoreham Hotel to-day by the Rev. Edward G. Mason of New Jersey. The bridegroom is a graduate of St. Lawrence University, New York. The bride is a graduate of the Leland Stanford University and the daughter of Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, a prominent leader in women's movements. Guests were present from Minneapolis, Terre Haute, Hartford, New Haven, and other cities.

Harrison—Wardner.

WINDSOR, Vt., June 13.—Edward Harrison, a nephew of ex-President Harrison, was married to-day at St. Paul's Church to Miss Susie Wardner, a niece of William M. Evarts. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. H. Goddard. A large number of relatives and friends of the bride and bridegroom were present, but the ill-health of Mr. Evarts prevented him and Mrs. Evarts from attending.

Swan—Henry.

Charles Swan and Mrs. H. M. Henry were married last evening at the residence of the bride, 21 East Thirty-eighth Street. The improvised altar was decorated with white roses and green vines. Vases of pink and white roses also ornamented the room.

Sixty-ninth Regiment Election.

At an election held last night for Captain and First Lieutenant in Company E, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Capt. Peter Rafferty, who was recently detailed by Col. Duffy from the supernumerary list to the command of the company, and Lieut. Charles O'Keeffe, similarly detailed, were unanimously elected to fill the offices named. Col. Duffy received last night honorable discharges for Major Thomas F. Lynch of the First Battalion and Lieut. Edward P. Gilgar of Company K, both of whom resigned. First Lieut. John F. Bolger of Company E, who also resigned, received a certificate of retirement.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

JANSEN'S PROJECTED THEATRE.

Plans for the Structure in Forty-second Street Have Been Filed.

The plans for the new music hall, which is to be built by a company headed by George E. Jansen, on the ground located on Forty-second Street, west of Hammerstein's Victoria, were filed yesterday with the Building Commissioner by John E. Kerby, the architect. The plans call for a three-story and basement brick building of steel construction, with a front finished in Moorish style, and adorned with grille and fret work of ornamental terra cotta and galvanized iron.

There will be a roof garden arched with steel and movable glass designed on the same principle as the roof garden on the New York.

The building will be 69 feet wide and 100 feet deep, which will allow for an auditorium 60 feet deep and 50 feet wide, with two balconies and a promenade foyer in the rear of the parquet. The interior of the house will be finished in Moorish style, with an abundance of fancy grille work in the decoration of the boxes, balconies, and proscenium.

Much attention has been given to the comfort of the public in the seating arrangement of the house. In the parquet there will be 300 seats, balcony 274, and gallery 230, and in the basement a billiard room and café will be fitted up.

The theatre will be known as The Orpheum, and its policy will be to present to the public two performances each day by the highest class vaudeville talent obtainable. Every effort will be made to have the theatre completed for occupancy in time for the opening of the regular Winter season.

Miss Louie Freear's Plans.

Miss Louie Freear, who retired from the cast of "The Man in the Moon" because of a misunderstanding with George W. Lederer, has decided to sail for England next Saturday. She will go direct to her home in the suburbs of London and rest. Early in September she will appear in a new play. She will play the leading rôle. Miss Freear said last night that she has had many flattering offers to remain in this country, but much preferred to go back to London. She thought it doubtful if she would return to this country within the next three years.

Pain's War Spectacle Postponed.

The postponement of Pain's naval and military spectacle from June 17 to June 24 is announced. The scene represents the destruction of Cervera's fleet off the Cuban coast. The battle of San Juan Hill, it is announced, will be represented later. More rehearsals were deemed necessary, and hence it was decided to put off the initial performance at Manhattan Beach for a week.

Bernhardt to Play at Stratford.

LONDON, June 13.—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has arranged to play "Hamlet" on June 29 in the famous theatre at Stratford-on-Avon, the town where Shakespeare was born.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Col. John Jacob Astor, accompanied by some friends, occupied a box on the roof of Koster & Bial's last evening.

It has been decided that the present attraction at the Empire Theatre, "His Excellency the Governor," will not terminate its engagement next Saturday night as announced, but will continue for an indefinite period.

Jefferson De Angelis ends his engagement of "The Jolly Musketeer" at the Casino next Saturday night, following which the theatre will be closed several weeks for the final rehearsals of "Wild Oats," the new musical French farce adapted by Harry B. Smith.

Managers George W. Lederer and William A. Brady have arranged for an exhibition of the champion pugilist, James J. Jeffries, next Saturday and Sunday night on the Casino roof. Jeffries and his sparring partner, James Daly, will illustrate how the champion won his fight from Fitzsimmons.

William A. Faversham, who is suffering from a severe sore throat at his home, 246 West Fifty-second Street, was not improved yesterday. He contracted his illness in Chicago when the company was playing an engagement of "Romeo and Juliet." It is very doubtful if he will be well enough to play this week. The company appeared last night in Syracuse, with Orrin Johnson playing the part of Romeo.

When Miss Olga Nethersole left this city a passenger on the American Liner St. Paul last Wednesday she took with her a carrier pigeon, the property of James H. Devoe of West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, which arrived home yesterday. Miss Nethersole liberated the bird after being out two days, with the following message to her representative in this city:

Dear Mr. Jordan: Two days out and all well on board the American liner St. Paul.

Sappho will convey this message to America, with heartiest greetings.

OLGA NETHERSOLE.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Municipal Art Commission Approves the Design for Riverside Park.

The Municipal Art Commission yesterday approved of the design for the Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial Monument to be erected on the rocky eminence in Riverside Park known as Mount Tom. The monument is in the form of a circular temple, and is appropriately designated a Temple of Fame.

The architects are Charles W. and Arthur A. Stoughton and P. E. Duboy.

LOOKING FOR MARION CHAPMAN.

Brooklyn Child Taken Away from Its Mother by Her Father.

Mrs. Edwin J. Chapman of 606 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, is trying to find her three-year-old daughter, Marion. The place where the child is located is known to her husband, who claims that the mother ill-treated her. Three weeks ago Sunday, Mrs. Chapman took her daughter to the residence of her sister-in-law, Miss Ida Chapman, on St. Mark's Avenue, and left her there. Mr. Chapman arranged with his sister to take the child into the country, which she did the following day.

Last year Miss Chapman spent the Summer at Fishkill Landing, on the Hudson and Mrs. Chapman thinks that perhaps her daughter is there. Mr. Chapman goes to see the child every Sunday. He is a printer.

FISHKILL LANDING, June 13.—The police of this place are looking for Marion Chapman, three years old, of Brooklyn, who, the girl's mother says, has been hidden away. Mrs. Chapman appeared before Judge Rogers a few days ago and asked the aid of the authorities. She said she thinks her sister-in-law, Ida Chapman, has brought the child here. Her sister-in-law, she said, spent last Summer here, and had boarded with a Mrs. Dupell. There is no family at Fishkill Landing by that name, but the police are making inquiries.

COMING SALES OF PICTURES.

Dispenser of W. T. Evans's Collection Offers Good Promise.

Various rumors are current as to important collections of pictures which are to be dispersed next season, but the only sale of more than ordinary interest that has at present been decided on is that of the paintings by American artists belonging to William T. Evans. These, it is said, will be sold by auction at the galleries of the American Art Association, Broadway and Twenty-third Street, early in the Autumn.

Mr. Evans has long been known as a generous, if not extensive patron of native artists. His collection consists of about 200 pictures, hardly a third as many as that of Thomas B. Clarke, sold last season, but the standard of quality is remarkably high. There are several pictures of large size, and in the painter's best manner, while Homer Martin, A. H. Wyant, D. W. Tryon, and Winslow Homer are all well represented. There are also examples by F. S. Church, R. A. Blakelock, G. Le F. Brush, Horatio Walker, Chase, Low, Bridgman, Coffin, Cox, Curran, Dewing, Eaton, Lathrop, Shirlaw, and Weir.

It is considered likely that the high prices realized at the sale of the Clarke collection may result in the offering of a much greater number of works by American painters at auction next season than ever before.

Golf Tourneys for Women.

Two tournaments by women will be held to-day, one on the Morris County golf links, where another series of games for the "short course" series will be played, and at the Richmond County Country Club of Staten Island. The Staten Island women will have an eighteen-hole handicap. On Friday the Baltusrol golf women will play for the de Bary cup. The open tournament of the Oakland Club will begin to-morrow, and on the same day the three-day event of the Alleghany Country Club will commence, and several of our local golfers will be represented in the interclub team competition.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day again will be one of weddings. To-morrow Dr. Evans and Miss Hoe will be married at the West Presbyterian Church, to which there has been sent out a large number of cards.

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Mrs. James P. Kernochan, who has nominally been at Newport for some weeks, left only Monday. Mrs. Townsend Burden and Miss Burden were in town yesterday, as were also Mrs. Charles Childs and Mrs. Stickney. Mrs. Fish will be back at the end of the week, and in ten days the Cornelius Vanderbilts will arrive. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer have been in town and at the theatres.

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There are many passengers booked on the outgoing foreign ships. On the St. Louis, sailing this morning, are Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Garrison, William H. Butler, Mrs. S. S. Chisholm, Mr. and Mrs. Horace H. Furness, Jr., Mrs. Leland Stanford of San Francisco, and Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Sharpless of Philadelphia.

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The wedding this afternoon at Saratoga of Miss Potter, a niece of Bishop Potter, to Mr. George Smith will be quite an event in the Ballston set. Mr. Smith is a first cousin of the Countess of Strafford. His father was Andrew Smith, well known in New Orleans, where he resided a number of years.

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The latest sailing list of the Teutonic, which leaves to-day, has a few important additional bookings. Among these are Mr. and Mrs. George S. Bowdoin, Lady Hemming, Mr. Montague Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Rudyard Kipling, the Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, Howland Pell, Dr. and Mrs. W. M. Polk, Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Geraldyn Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hammond, who have been passing some weeks with Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Graves, and Mr. and Mrs. Elliot Danforth.

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The death of Mr. Juan Aparicio, an obituary of whom appeared in another column, will recall the days of the gayeties at the residence of his daughter, Mme. de Barrios, now the wife of M. de Roda, a Spanish grandee. Mme. de Barrios had always with her several of her sisters, and among the entertainments given at the residence on Fifth Avenue, now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, was a representation of "Faust" and a fancy dress ball. There were eleven children, and Mr. Aparicio left a comfortable income.

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White Plains and the Sound have had a delightful Spring. Up at Knollwood it has been very gay. There have been dances and luncheons and golfing. Miss Eveline Burden has been one of the visitors. Mr. and Mrs. Thebaud and Mr. and Mrs. Tom Maitland have had house parties. Among others who are entertainers in the vicinity of Knollwood are Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., and Mrs. Fred Allen.

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Mr. and Mrs Sidney Smith will remain a little while longer at Hempstead. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont are still there, and Mrs. and Mrs. Fred Gebhard have not yet closed their house. Mr. August Belmont is in the village of Hempstead itself, where he has lived for many years.

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Mrs. Clement C. Moore, whose health is much better, will sail on the 20th of this month for this country. She is now in Paris. Mr. Moore preceded her a few weeks. They will pass the Summer, as usual, at Newport. Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman will also be at Newport this season.

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Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Helen Garretson and Mr. Charles V. V. Gunther. Mr. Gunther is the son of Mr. C. R. Gunther, and Miss Garretson the only daughter of Mrs. Eugene Garretson and the late Dr. Eugene Garretson. She was a debutante of last Winter.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander and Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, who sailed to-day, and whose departure has already been noticed, will pass their Summer at their castle on the Rhine. Mr. and Mrs. John Hammond will join Mr. Hammond's family, who are in Paris. They will remain abroad quite a period, returning some time during next Winter. Apartments have been arranged for them at the residence of Mrs. Hammond's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane.

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Mrs. Clarence Mackay has closed her Hempstead house and has gone to Newport, where she is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp. She will sail in July for Europe, and pass part of the Summer at the new shooting domain acquired by Mr. Mackay's mother in Scotland. Mrs. Mackay is now in London, and for the first time since the death of her elder son she has begun to go out in society. She has an opera box, and her jewels and gowns are said to be gorgeous. At present her sister, the Countess Telfener, is with her, but later she will have her daughter, the Princess Colonna, and her grandchildren.

***

The meeting of the Marylyand Society on Monday evening drew many Baltimore people together, and the Astoria and the Holland House were filled with visitors from the land of terrapin. Among the Southern people who have been recently in the city were Miss May Handy of Richmond, Col. and Mrs. Harry May of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. George Eastwick of New Orleans, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Whitney of the same place.

***

Miss Mary Dickey, who is to be married to Surrogate James M. Varnum to-day in Grace Church, at noon, will wear a gown of white satin trimmed with point lace. The yoke and sleeves will be entirely of the lace. The accompanying veil of the same material was worn by Miss Dickey's mother. The bride will carry a white Prayer Book. Miss Sophie Townsend and Miss Frances Dickey, the two young nieces of the bride, will be flower girls, and her only attendants. They will be in white muslin trimmed with lace, and worn with picture hats of russet straw, ornamented with tips and pink roses. Baskets of pink sweetpeas will be carried by them.

The decorations of the church and house will be confined to green foliage and white flowers. Only relatives and intimate friends have been invited to the buffet breakfast, which will be served after the ceremony at the home of the bride's brother, Charles D. Dickey, 11 East Thirty-fourth Street.

***

The marriage of Edward Colt Hulbert, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Hulbert of 18 West Sixty-first Street, and Miss Helen Elizabeth Robinson will take place this evening at the home of the bride's father, F. M. Robinson, 101 West Seventy-eighth Street. The Rev. Dr. S. B. Rossiter will officiate. The bride will be gowned in white satin, ornamented with appliqué lace. Her tulle veil will be caught by a wreath of diamonds, the bridegroom's gift. Miss Hattie Robinson will be her sister's maid of honor. She will wear white crêpe de chine, trimmed with mousseline de soie. John E. Hern will act as best man. The house will be decorated with pink roses, carnations, and palms.

***

Dr. George Henry Martin and Miss Clara Aline Jewell, daughter of Mrs. Edward Blair Jewell, will be married this evening at the home of the bride, 41 West Eighty-fourth Street.

***

The wedding of Thomas Simpson Arnton and Miss Mary Josephine Keeler, daughter of Mrs. Robert H. Racey, will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Church of the Epiphany, at Lexington Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. The bride will be given away by her stepfather, Robert H. Racey, who is also an uncle. The Rev. Dr. Hutchison, rector of the church, will perform the ceremony, which will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents, 241 East Sixty-first Street. Miss Gertrude Racey will attend her stepsister as maid of honor. There will be no bridesmaids. John J. Arnton, brother of the bridegroom, will be best man, and the ushers selected are Walter Brown and Charles C. Arnton, another brother of the bridegroom.

The bride's gown will be of white satin trimmed with chiffon and sprays of orange blossoms. Her veil of tulle will be caught with the same flowers. She will carry a bouquet of valley lilies. The maid of honor will be costumed in light blue taffeta, ornamented with point d'esprit. Her hat will be of blue tulle, and her bouquet of pink sweet peas.

The decorations, by J. H. Small & Sons, will be summery in effect. The church altar, with its background of palms, will hold several vases of ascension lilies, and clusters of these snowy flowers will droop along the altar railing.

The newly married couple will receive their guests at the house standing under a canopy made of the dark, waxy galax leaves, brought from the forests of the South. Lilies will be mingled with this foliage, and the pretty effect will be increased by the finishing touch of wide white satin ribbon.

Pink and white will be the color scheme of the house, and peonies, daisies, sweet peas, and roses the flowers chosen to carry it out.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 13.—This evening Gordon McKay entertained about forty guests at dinner, after which a dance was enjoyed. The dance was given in honor of Miss Joujou Converse, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. George A. Converse. The table decorations were American Beauty roses, and the recently renovated ballroom was used for dancing for the first time since the changes were made. Mr. McKay was assisted in receiving his guests by Mrs. George A. Converse and Mrs. H. C. Taylor. Among those present, beside the junior officers of the warships, were Mrs. W. McCarty Little, Capt. and Mrs. C. D. Sigsbee, Mrs. Porter Kane, Mrs. Siegemeyer, Commander and Mrs. T. C. McLean, Dr. T. A. Kenefick, the Misses Taylor, Miss Malcom, Miss Dunne, Miss Pumpelly, Miss Warren, Miss Grant, Miss Stockton, Miss Schott, Miss McLean, Miss Church, Miss Lucas, Miss Willoughby, Miss Hunter, Miss Collins, Miss Sigsbee, Miss Mason, Miss Opitz, Capt. C. S. Train of the Massachusetts, Capt. F. E. Chadwick, and others.

Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Mr. Roland King have been elected stockholders of the Newport Casino.

Mrs. Brockholst Cutting and her son, William Cutting, Jr., and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay left for New York to-day. The former will shortly sail for Europe, and it is understood that Mr. and Mrs. Mackay will pass the season here.

J. S. Tooker is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse of Boston arrived at Rhua House this evening for the season.

Mrs. W. W. Postlethwaite and Miss Postlethwaite of New York are the guests of John W. Ellis.

Mrs. Stillman arrived for the season to-night.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, United States Navy, who commanded the battleship Massachusetts during the war, arrived this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. Forbes Morgan, Mrs. J. F. Busk, Miss Busk, and Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie are registered at the Golf Club.

Ames H. Eno has sold his estate at the Mile Corner, known as Elmhurst, containing about four acres of land and a cottage, with other buildings, to Mrs. S. H. W. Carroll of Baltimore.

Mrs. King of New York has arrived at the Hoyt cottage for the Summer.

William Binney of Providence has arrived at his cottage.

Swamia Bhedananada of India is the guest of Dr. Stanton.

Dana Brayton and family of Fall River have arrived at Renfrew Park cottage for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Truman Beckwith of Providence have arrived at the Renfrew Park Cottage No. 12.

Commodore W. H. Hovey, New York Yacht Club, arrived to-day on his schooner yacht Fortuna.

The yacht Electra sailed for New York this afternoon, with Commodore Gerry on board.

The Count and Countess de Contrubia of Paris are at Hilltop cottage.

SIX RACES AT GRAVESEND

Prestidigitatrice Beaten Handily by The Rose.

MARIBERT WON THE HANOVER

Primrose Day, Central Trust, Greyfeld, and Premier Put Races to Their Credit.

Although there were two stakes on the card for decision at the Gravesend track yesterday, the sport was of the most commonplace character, with no event to set the blood a-tingling. In money value the Gazelle Stakes for three-year-old fillies was the most valuable. It was a run of a mile and an eighth, and had but five starters, the prize going to ex-Corporation Counsel Clark's filly, The Rose, an added starter, and an outsider in the betting at 7 to 1 at the close, though Mr. Clark and his friends backed her for a snug winning at an average of 10 to 1 for their money, in which investment some of the shrewdest of the players followed them.

Prestidigitatrice of the Morris Stable, with Littlefield in the saddle, was the favorite in speculation. Although the fillies were meeting at even weights, and Prestidigitatrice had the chance of a free run by getting the pole at the start, Littlefield kept her from running freely, as she tried hard to do, and chicked all the run out of her, as is his frequent custom. So, of course, she was beaten. Maher allowed The Rose to race along with the Morris filly until the head of the stretch was reached, when he gave her her head, and she romped home in good style, winning very handily from Bettie Gray, who had been in third place most of the journey. Littlefield pulled Prestidigitatrice up just before he reached the finish line, and so allowed Harmonica to get the third money. Lady Madge, who was the last to get away, showed a flash of speed on the backstretch, when she was for a short time in third position, but she quit to nothing at the end of the run, and was the last to finish.

Maribert made a runaway race of the other stake, the Hanover, a selling affair for two-year-olds at five furlongs. Prestige, bolted at the first turn, and tried to go over the fence, something which his jockey just managed to prevent him from doing. Misericordia, who had been last for about half of the journey, came with a rush in the stretch and beat the much-fancied Kitchener for the second money. Premature, who had been prominent in the early stages of the race, quit, nothing in the last sixteenth, something that Prestidigitator also did, the latter's performance costing his owner, "Pittsburg Phil," a lot of money, as he had backed him well to win the prize.

A clever bit of riding by the lightweight jockey Odom on Primrose Day won the opening race for the Morris brothers by a head from Killashandra, the latter making all the running and opening up a big gap over the field before they got to the stretch. She tired badly at the end, it is true, but a less energetic jockey on Primrose Day would have allowed the daughter of Connemara to get the money at that.

Central Trust had an easy time winning the second race, a run of a mile and a sixteenth, for Candle Black did not apparently fancy the weight, and shut up like a jackknife in the stretch. Tragedian, too, ran a lifeless sort of race, but was good enough to get second money from Maxine. Unless Maxine, Tragedian, and Candle Black can improve greatly before Saturday they do not seem to have much of a chance for the Suburban, for which this race was in a measure a trial run for all three.

Greyfeld, at 10 to 1, crawled out of the maiden class in the fifth race, as Ineennamara cut it badly when the pinch came in the stretch, though she did last long enough to get the place money from Touraine. Favonius, who was an equal favorite for the race with Ineennamara, was of no account when it came to running, and finished in the bunch.

Ben Eder's jockey, Finnegan, had an attack of the sulks in the hurdle race, and would allow the old racer to have no part in the contest. Forget ran herself out in front of the field, and then Premier came on and won cleverly from Moslem, with Arquebus a close third. Big for the performance of Ben Eder's jockey the race was a good one to look at, but like all jumping races, a dangerous thing to bet on—unless you know the jockeys.

Between the first two races W. H. Clark's colt Banastar, with full weight up, was worked a mile and a quarter for the Suburban. He covered the distance very cleverly in 2:08, some of the watches of the trainers who saw the work making it a fraction of a second faster.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies two years old. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Non-winners of $1,000 allowed 5 pounds; of $400, 8 pounds; maidens, 14 pounds. Five furlongs. Time—1:01¾.

1—Primrose Day, A. H. & D. H. Morris's ch. f., by St. Florian—Holiday, 105 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Odom)
2—Killashandra, F. C. O'Reilly's ch. f., 105, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(McCue)
3—Prejudice, J. W. Catt's br. f., 105, 9 to 2.....(H. Martin)

Hathar, 108, 7 to 1, (N. Turner;) Belle of Orleans, 114, 7 to 1, (Clawson;) Miss Deda, 111, 12 to 1, (O'Connor;) Belle of Lexington, 105, 50 to 1, (Wilson;) Figuron, 106, 15 to 1, (Maher;) Andrisa, 111, 6 to 1, (Bullman;) Gold Wing, 105, 50 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Decimal, 105, 100 to 1, (J. Slack,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; four lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, to the winner, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48½.

1—Central Trust, D. McDonald's ch. c., 4 years, by Meddler-Money Box, 105 pounds, 13 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(McCue)
2—Tragedian, J. E. Seagram's ch. h., 5, 112, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(R. Williams)
3—Maxine, A. J. Stender & Co.'s b. m., 4, 110, 6 to 1.....(H. Martin)

Previous, 4, 1 3, 9 to 2, (O'Connor;) Candle Black, 4, 118, 9 to 5, (Odom,) and Mazo, 3, 104, 50 to 1, (R. Lewis,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; half a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Hanover Stakes, for two-year-olds; selling. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $50 each, $15 forfeit, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01.

1—Maribert, C. Fleischmann's Sons' b. c., by Albert-Miss Mary, $1,900, 96 pounds, 16 to 5 and 6 to 5.....(Wilson)
2—Misericordia, A. H. and D. H. Morris's b. or br. f., by Cayuga-La Misere, 94, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Mitchell)
3—Kitchener, W. Beverly's blk. c., by Himyar-Lady Agnes, 97, 7 to 2.....(Odom)

Premature, 103, 8 to 1, (Bullman;) Shoreham, 97, 10 to 1, (O'Connor;) Prestidigitator, 103, 7 to 2, (H. Martin;) Mercer, 97, 6 to 1, (McCue,) and Prestige, 97, 100 to 1, (J. Slack,) also ran and finished as named.

Won a gallop by six lengths; a neck between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Gazelle Stakes, for fillies three years old. By subscription of $100 each, half forfeit, or $25 if declared by Jan. 1, 1899. The club to add an amount necessary to make the gross value of the race $5,000, of which $350 to the second, and $150 to third. Non-winners of $2,500 in 1899 allowed seven pounds. One mile and a furlong. Time—1:57½.

1—The Rose, W. H. Clark's b. f., by Misermonte Rosa, 114 pounds, 7 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Bettie Gray, J. E. McDonald's b. f., by Fonso-Bettie Blaise, 114, 8 to 5 and 6 to 5.....(Taral)
3—Harmonica, Sidney Paget's b. f., by Hanover-Reclare, 114, 15 to 1.....(Clawson)

Prestidigitatrice, 114, 4 to 5, (Littlefield,) and Lady Madge, 114, 10 to 1, (Bullman,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds; selling. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Six furlongs. Time—1:15.

1—Greyfeld, G. L. Lang's ch. c., by Azra-Anadenm, $700, 103 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(McCue)
2—Inneennamara, Sydney Paget's b. f., 103, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Clawson)
3—Tourraine, C. Oxx's ch. g., 98, 12 to 1.....(Absher)

Havelock, 109, 7 to 1, (Scherrer;) Favonius, 114, 9 to 2, (Littlefield,) Little Jess, 107, 10 to 1, (Spencer;) Rixton, 103, 6 to 1, (Spencer;) Haytime, 103, 10 to 1, (Odom;) Ben Blue, 106, 15 to 1, (N. Turner;) Lioness, 103, 20 to 1, (Mitchell;) Galahad, 111, 12 to 1, (R. Williams;) James Tod, 101, 100 to 1, (Gisbourne;) Uam Var, 105, 20 to 1, (O'Leary;) Ellerdale, 106, 12 to 1, (O'Connor,) and James M., 108, 50 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdle Handicap for four-year-olds and upward. Purse, $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Two miles and a furlong, over eight flights of hurdles. Time—3:48.

1—Premier, J. McLaughlin's ch. h., 6 years, by Sir Modred-Premium, 134 pounds, 13 to 5 and even.....(Owens)
2—Moslem, Mr. Chamblet's b. g., 5, 147, 3 to 1 and even.....(Veitch)
3—Arquebus, T. S. Beasley's b. g., 4, 134, 4 to 1.....(Hogan)

Ben Eder, 6, 150, 7 to 2, (Finnigan,) and Forget, 6, 134, 7 to 1, (Cochrane,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; two lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages. Six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Kinnikinic	96	Tamar	105
Swiftmas	119	Ben Hadad	105
Kingdon	117	Judge Tarvin	102
Gaze	115	Momentum	102
Primate	115	Hellabas	100
Flinn d'Or	111	Danforth	97
Rhinelander	111	Imperator	95
Dr. Eichberg	108	Lady Exile	92
The Star of Bethlem	106	Fairy Dale	92

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a furlong.

Imp	126	Bon Ino	109
Warrenton	125	The Gardner	103
Intrusive	120	Pirate M.	97
Maxine	112	Hardy C.	93
Survivor	109		

THIRD RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; 10 pounds below the scale. Five and a half furlongs.

Advance Guard	112	Creeper	112
Sanitary	112	Pasig	112
Vesuvian	112	The Corinthian	112
Gulden	112	Goldane	112

FOURTH RACE.—The Myrtle Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Merry Prince	107	Maximo Gomez	93
Continental	108	Roysterer	89
Howard Mann	103	Alpen	88
Charentus	102	Diminutive	84
Handball	101		

Charentus and Roysterer, O. L. Richard's entry.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, which have run and not won at this meeting; special weights; allowances. Five furlongs.

Prince of Melbourne	115	Hansborough	105
Mark Cheek	115	Eileen Daly	105
The Corinthian	105		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, which have run and not won at this meeting; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Dan Rice	108	Fenetta	96
Harry Crawford	106	Holden	95
Murillo	106	Ed Tiptan	94
Pearl	105	Chivalrous	90
Varus	103		

Racing at Latonia.

CINCINNATI, June 13.—Racing results at Latonia:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Aureole, 104½ pounds, (J. Hill,) 7 to 2, won; Mizzoura, 106, (Everett,) 8 to 1, second; John Boone, 100, (Harshberger,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Bertha Nell, Domesty, Semicolon, Little Land, Stanel, and Bookman also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Ida Ledford, 108 pounds, (Landry,) 9 to 2, won; Foneda, 100, (H. Wilson,) 15 to 1, second; May Jane, 108, (J. Hill,) 3 to 5, third. Time—1:02. Oconee, Anthracite, Aurea, Bettie R., and Tigris also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; selling. Fatherland, 91 pounds, (Silvers,) 5 to 1, won; Prosecutor, 105, (Everett,) 5 to 2, second; Doctor Withrow, 103, (Van Camp,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:43¾. Richardson, Preliminary, Santello, Vanessa, Infelice, Assassin, and King Elkwood also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; mile and an eighth. Jolly Roger, 101 pounds, (Silvers,) 11 to 5, won; Samovar, 108, (J. Hill,) 3 to 1, second; Orimar, 112, (Everett,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:53½. Friesland also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. John Yerkes, 113 pounds, (Crowhurst,) 7 to 2, won; Phallas, 105, (Everett,) 5 to 2, second; Nittie Regent, 101, (H. Wilson,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:03. Decoy, Fairy Dell, Honest Run, Macon, Bahia, and Sweet Charity also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile; selling. Isabey, 114 pounds, (Everett,) 8 to 5, won; The Elector, 114, (Peterman,) 5 to 1, second; Billy House, 103, (Crowhurst,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:42¼. Colonel Cluke, Freak, Rollins, Loyalty, and Albert Vale also ran.

ASCOT RACE MEETING OPENED.

Sloan Wins the Coventry Stakes and Loses the Ascot by a Neck.

LONDON, June 13.—The racing at Ascot opened to-day under brilliant auspices, although deprived of the semi-state procession of royalty, due to the fact that the Court was in mourning for Prince Alfred of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and the Queen of Denmark. Among those present were the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, the Duke and Duchess of Portland, and the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire. In addition big crowds of society people and a large assemblage of the general public attended.

The Biennial Stakes resulted in a dead heat between the Duke of Westminster's brown colt Goblet and Lord Rosebery's brown colt Epsom Lad. "Tod" Sloan rode Lord William Beresford's bay gelding Yumboc, at odds of 3 to 1, but was unplaced.

The Trial Stakes were won by the Duke of Westminster's three-year-old chestnut colt Good Luck, by Royal Hampton-Farewell. Mr. P. Lorillard's four-year-old brown filly Chinook, ridden by "Tod" Sloan, was unplaced. The betting was 5 to 2 against Chinook.

Lord Rosebery's four-year-old chestnut colt Tom Cringle won the Ascot Stakes. Eleven horses ran, about two miles. Lord Farquhar's six-year-old bay horse Nouveau Riche, ridden by Sloan, was second, and Mr. Fairie's four-year-old bay colt Chubb finished third. The betting against Nouveau Riche was 16 to 1. Chubb led until fairly on the line for home, and then gave way to Nouveau Riche, who was challenged by Tom Cringle, the latter winning by a neck. Three lengths separated the second and third horses.

Sloan finished first for the Coventry Stakes on Lord William Beresford's chestnut gelding Democrat. Ten horses ran. The betting was 5 to 1 against Democrat.

The Prince of Wales Stakes were won by the Duke of Portland's three-year-old bay colt Manners, by St. Simon-Tact. Sloan rode Sir R. Waldie Griffiths's chestnut colt Kent in this race, but was unplaced. Seven horses ran, about one mile and five furlongs. The betting was 6 to 5 on Kent.

TO HOUSE SHAMROCK'S CREW.

Yacht Pilgrim Secured—The Trial Race in the Solent.

LONDON, June 13.—Charles Russell, the yachting representative of Sir Thomas Lipton, said to-day that the yacht Pilgrim had been secured for the purpose of housing the crew of the Shamrock. The Pilgrim will be anchored some distance down the bay of New York, and the crew of the cup challenger will not be allowed to land until after the races.

The work of sheathing the Shamrock was commenced on June 7.

The trial races between the Shamrock and the Prince of Wales's cutter Britannia will be held in the Solent from July 16 to 26, but they are not intended to do more than test the Shamrock's qualities in various points of sailing. Sir Thomas Lipton arrived at the island of Guernsey this morning on board his steam yacht Erin.

Yacht Yankee Has a Walkover.

MONTREAL, June 13.—The second race of the series for the special cup between the Yankee of the White Bear Club and the Dominion of the Royal St. Lawrence Club, was a walk-over for the Yankee, the Dominion breaking her mast in making the second buoy of the race. The wind early in the day was a ten-mile breeze, but gradually freshened to a blow. The yachts got away at 1:05, the Dominion slightly in the lead. She increased this lead to the first mark, and led down to the second mark, which she was about to make when her mast snapped off short. She was towed to Laval, the Yankee continuing over the course alone.

Harvard Oarsmen at Redtop.

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 13.—Harvard's 'Varsity oarsmen are now quartered at "Redtop," and will to-morrow begin in earnest their practice on the Thames for their race with Yale. The men arrived here a little before 7 o'clock this evening. The freshmen are expected June 20.

SEEK TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Experts Play on the Grounds of the Orange (N. J.) Club.

The New Jersey State championship lawn tennis tournament was continued yesterday afternoon on the courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club. It was an off-day in the schedule, for only three matches in the singles were played, and the opening of the doubles was postponed until this afternoon.

The feature of the day was the semi-final between G. H. Miles and F. B. Alexander. The young Princetonian put up a surprisingly strong game, and Miles found it no easy task to beat him. Alexander won the second set by the cleverest kind of play, but Miles was too steady for him in the deciding set, and finally won his place in the finals.

The unfinished Paret-R. Miles match will be played over again this afternoon, and the doubles will be started.

Yesterday's scores:

Championship Singles, Second Round—J. Parmly Paret vs. Robert M. Miles, Jr., 6—3, 3—6, (unfinished;) Fred B. Alexander beat Irving Giffin, 6—4, 6—1.

Semi-Final Round—George H. Miles beat Fred B. Alexander, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Ad.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Win from the Boston Team at the Polo Grounds.

LONG'S BAD THROW THE CAUSE

Bostons' Short Stop Allowed Two Runs to be Scored—Brooklyns Win and Lose.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	37	12	.755
Boston	32	15	.681
Philadelphia	28	19	.596
Chicago	28	20	.583
Baltimore	27	20	.574
St. Louis	27	20	.574
Cincinnati	23	23	.500
New York	22	26	.458
Pittsburg	20	26	.435
Washington	17	32	.347
Louisville	14	33	.298
Cleveland	8	37	.178

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 6; Boston, 4.
Baltimore, 10; Brooklyn, 3 (first game).
Brooklyn, 6; Baltimore, 5, (second game.)
Philadelphia, 11; Washington, 10 (first game).
Philadelphia, 2; Washington, 0 (second game).
Pittsburg, 10; Cleveland, 6.

Games To-day.

Boston in New York.
Washington in Baltimore.
Pittsburg in Cleveland.
St. Louis in Louisville.
Cincinnati in Chicago.

The Bostons went down before the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds yesterday, to the delight of the 2,500 "rooters" present. Herman Long, the Bostons' shortstop, was responsible for the victory of the home team. He made a wild throw that gave the New Yorks their two runs in the seventh inning and ended the Bostons' chance of winning the game. Neither club had out its full team, which partly accounts for a majority of the errors.

Lewis, the Boston pitcher, allowed six hits, and at several stages of the game the locals landed squarely on the ball, but a fielder managed to get in the way. Seymour did good work. He was steady, giving only two bases on balls. He was ably supported by the team. Hartman made two errors, but offset them by effective work at other times.

Gleason, Doyle, and O'Brien did splendid work. The last named made a fine catch of Stafford's hit, running into the alley between the two stands in left field to get the ball. Doyle did some good batting, and scored two runs by excellent base-running. Tiernan was also very much in the game. He made a throw to the plate in the third that cut off a run and completed a double play.

The Bostons got a brace of runs in the first. Stahl got a base on balls, reached third on Tenney's hit, and scored when Long forced Tenney at second. Hits by Collins and Duffy enabled Long to score.

In the locals' second inning Gleason led off with a hard drive to right, which Stahl stopped with one hand, depriving Gleason of a sure home run. Two bases were the best Gleason could get. A wild throw to second by Lewis gave him a chance to reach third, and he scored on O'Brien's long fly to Stafford.

The Bostons again took the lead in the fifth, scoring two runs on Stahl's single, Tenney's double, Long's drive to Tiernan, and Hartman's error. In the New Yorks' eighth inning, after Warner was out, Hartman hit safely, but was forced at second by Seymour. Tiernan made an infield hit, Seymour reaching second. The latter took a big lead off second, and the pitcher threw down to catch Seymour. When the ball was thrown, Seymour started for third, and Long, who took the throw, sent the ball to Collins to catch the runner. The ball sailed about two yards over Collins's head and rolled back of the stand. Seymour and Tiernan scored long before the ball was recovered. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Tiernan, rf..i	1	2	1	1	0			Stahl, rf.....	2	2	1	0	0		
Wilson, ss..o	0	4	4	1				Tenney, 1b..1	2	7	3	0			
W'H'rtm, cf..1	0	1	0	0				Long, ss....1	0	0	3	1			
Doyle, 1b....2	2	5	0	1				Collins, 3b..0	1	2	2	0			
Gleason, 2b.1	1	1	5	0				Duffy, lf....0	1	1	0	0			
O'Brien, lf..0	0	2	0	0				Hickm'n, 2b.0	1	2	1	0			
Warner, c....0	0	8	2	0				Stafford, 2b.0	1	1	1	0			
H'rtm'n, 3b.0	2	4	2	2				Bergen, c....0	0	2	2	1			
Seymour, p..1	0	0	1	0				Lewis, p.....0	0	2	2	1			
Total.....6	6	27	15	4				Total.....4	8	24	13	4			

New York	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	—6
Boston	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—4

Stolen bases—Duffy, Collins, Hickman, Doyle, Van Haltren, Bergen, Tenney. Two-base hits—Gleason, Tenney. Double plays—Long, (unassisted;) Tiernan and Warner. First base on balls—Off Seymour, 2; off Lewis, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Wilson. Struck out—By Seymour, 5; by Lewis, 2. Balk—Seymour. Left on bases—New York, 2; Boston, 7. First base by errors—New York, 1; Boston, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly. Attendance, 2,500.

BROOKLYNS WIN AND LOSE.

The Baltimores Found McJames's Pitching Easy in First Game.

BALTIMORE, June 13.—Baltimore and Brooklyn played a double-header to-day and broke even. Six singles, a two-base hit, two bases on balls, and three errors in the seventh inning of the opening game gave the Baltimores eight runs and a victory.

Hughes was the steadier in the second game. Four singles and a triple gave Baltimore what seemed a winning lead in the third inning, but Kitson was an easy mark, and fielding errors behind him turned the tide of victory. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

BALTIMORE.	R	BH	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	BH	PO	A	E
McGraw, 3b.2	3	1	5	0		Casey, 3b...0	0	0	3	1	
Holmes, lf..0	1	3	2	0		Keeler, rf...1	2	2	1	0	
Brodie, cf..1	1	1	0	0		And'n, cf....0	0	1	0	0	
Sheckard, rf.1	2	1	0	0		Kelley, lf...0	1	4	1	0	
Keister, ss..1	2	1	3	0		Dahlen, ss...0	0	1	4	0	
LaCh'ce, 1b.2	2	15	2	0		Jones, cf..rf.0	0	0	0	0	
O'Brien, 2b.0	1	2	4	0		McGann, 1b.0	2	12	1	1	
Robinson, c.1	2	3	1	0		Daly, 2b.....0	0	2	2	0	
McG'nn'y, p.1	0	1	2	0		Farrell, c....1	0	1	1	0	
						McJames, p.1	1	1	3	0	
Total....10	16	27	17	0		Total.....3	6	24	15	3	

Baltimore	0	2	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	—10
Brooklyn	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3

Stolen bases—McGraw, (2,) Holmes, McGann, Sheckard, and Keister. Two-base hits—McGann, Robinson, Kelley, and Brodie. Sacrifice hits—Keister, O'Brien, Casey, and Daly. Double plays—Kelley and Farrell; McGraw and La Chance; McGann, Casey, and Dahlen. First base on balls—Off McGinnity, 3; off McJames, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Kelley and McGann. Struck out—By McGinnity, 2. Wild pitch—McJames. Left on bases—Baltimore, 8; Brooklyn, 6.

SECOND GAME.

BALTIMORE.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
McGraw, 3b.1	2	2	4	0				Casey, 3b....1	0	2	0	0			
Holmes, lf...1	1	1	3	0				Anderson, cf.1	2	0	0	0			
Brodie, cf...1	1	1	1	0				Kelley, lf...0	3	3	0	0			
Sheckard, rf.1	1	7	1	3				Dahlen, ss..0	1	6	2	0			
Keister, ss..1	2	1	1	0				Jones, rf....1	1	2	0	0			
LaCh'ce, 1b.0	2	9	0	0				McGann, 1b.1	1	8	1	1			
O'Brien, 2b..0	0	3	1	0				Daly, 2b....2	2	1	4	0			
Robinson, c.0	2	1	2	0				Grim, c.....0	2	4	8	1			
Kitson, p....0	0	0	2	0				Hughes, p...0	0	1	2	1			
Crisham, c..0	0	0	0	0											
Total....5	11	27	11	3				Total....6	12	27	12	3			

Baltimore..	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Brooklyn	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	—6

Stolen bases—McGraw, 2; Sheckard, Casey, La Chance, Kelley, and Kitson. Three-base hits—Keister, Anderson, and Sheckard. Sacrifice hits—McGann and Hughes. Double play—Sheckard, Robinson, and McGraw. First base on balls—Off Kitson, 2; off Hughes, 4. Struck out—By Hughes, 3. Passed ball—Grim. Wild pitch—Kitson. Left on bases—Baltimore, 7; Brooklyn, 7. Umpires—Messrs. Burns and Smith. Attendance, 5,208.

Philadelphias Win Two Games.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Philadelphias won two games from the Washingtons to-day. Weyhing's ineffective pitching lost the first game for the Washingtons. In the second, Platt, the visitors' pitcher, was invincible. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Washington	0	0	1	4	0	4	0	1	0	—10
Philadelphia	2	2	0	0	4	0	2	1	0	—11

Base hits—Washington, 15; Philadelphia, 12. Errors—Washington, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Philadelphia, Donahue, Bernardt, and McFarland; Washington, Weyhing, Dineen, and McGuire.

SECOND GAME.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Washington, 3; Philadelphia, 8. Errors—Washington, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Washington, Mercer and Butler; Philadelphia, Platt and Douglass. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr. Attendance, $4,000.

Pittsburg, 10; Cleveland, 6.

CLEVELAND, June 13.—The Clevelands went down to-day before the Pittsburg team. Their errors contributed largely to the result. Score:

Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3—	6
Pittsburg	5	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1—	10

Base hits—Cleveland, 14; Pittsburg, 15. Errors—Cleveland, 7. Batteries—Cleveland, Knepper and Shrecongost; Pittsburg, Rhines and Bowerman. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney.

Sun Beats The Tribune.

The game played yesterday in the Morning Newspaper Baseball League at Prospect Park resulted in an easy victory for The Sun team. Score:

Sun	3	6	5	1	8	0—	23			
Tribune	3	1	1	0	3	5—	18			

Yale and Princeton Meet Saturday.

Yale and Princeton will play the deciding baseball game of their championship series at the Polo Grounds on Saturday. The game will begin at 3 o'clock.

Other Games.

At Hartford—Hartford, 4; Providence, 3.
At Paterson—Paterson, 5; Richmond, 3.
At Springfield—Worcester, 10; Springfield, 4.
At Rochester—Syracuse, 2; Rochester, 1.
At Newark—Allentown, 8; Newark, 2.
At Toronto—Toronto, 11; Montreal, 4.

FITZSIMMONS IN WALL STREET.

The Crowd That Followed the Pugilist Bothered the Brokers.

"Bob" Fitzsimmons, the pugilist, was voted a nuisance by the busy men of Wall Street yesterday. Shortly after 1 o'clock Fitzsimmons, who was accompanied by Martin Julian, shambled into Broad Street from Wall Street with a couple of hundred idlers and messenger boys trailing after him. The following was noisy and demonstrative, some men acclaiming the fallen king of the "ring," and some jeering at him. The procession pierced the throng of curb brokers opposite the Mills Building, recruited half a hundred boys and men in half a minute, turned into Exchange Place, and when it reached the Lord's Court Building, where Fitzsimmons had to make a business call, it was tumultuous and as ungovernable as the burst of a log jam.

Fitzsimmons and his manager were saved from the crowd by getting into an elevator car, but the swarm of humanity that invaded the building compelled the sending to the Old Slip Station House for policemen to clear it.

When the pugilist and his companion left the building at the Exchange Place entrance, they had, it was afterward learned, a project to go to the Stock Exchange gallery and "show up" to the brokers. But at Broad Street they looked over the army of 4,000 that surrounded and followed them and halted. At that instant a cabby left his stand and shutting and brandishing his whip, and in a moment had his vehicle abreast of the cause of the disturbance.

Fitzsimmons appeared to grasp the idea, and entering the cab with Julian, was whisked off toward Nassau Street. A Wall Street bulletin chronicled the visit as follows:

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR FITZ.

Several thousand people have been escorting Fitzsimmons about the Street during the last half hour. It is rumored that he has been engaged by the bears to hammer the market. If true, it would seem to have been wiser to have employed Jeffries.

Boxing men were much in evidence in Lower Broadway yesterday, among the élite being Corbett, McCoy, and Jeffries.

THE JEFFRIES-SHARKEY MATCH.

It Is Probable that Articles Will Be Signed Shortly.

"Jim" Jeffries is being pursued by ambitious pugilists and by theatrical managers. The conqueror of Fitzsimmons is being deluged with challenges.

Thomas Sharkey, the sailor, who defeated "Jim" Corbett at the Lenox Athletic Club last Winter, is anxious to fight the big Californian and arrangements for their meeting practically have been arranged.

The signing of articles hinges now only on one point—the size of the ring in which the battle is to take place. William A. Brady, the manager for Jeffries, insists on an eighteen-foot arena, while Sharkey's manager, Tom O'Rourke, says that championship battles must necessarily be fought in a twenty-four foot ring, under the Marquis of Queensberry rules. An agreement probably will be arrived at in a day or two, and articles signed.

Both men are satisfied to box in New York or in any place before the club offering the largest purse, and the suggestion that the battle take place in September is satisfactory to both.

After Sharkey Fitzsimmons will probably get another trial at Jeffries, for his manager, Martin Julian, has announced that he will challenge Jeffries to another battle within the next ten days. Neither Julian nor Fitzsimmons has any excuse for the latter's defeat, and Fitzsimmons intended to retire from the ring. Julian, however, persuaded him to promise to challenge again.

These two challenges are taken seriously by the followers of the ring, but the semi-challenge of George Considine, on behalf of "Jim" Corbett, is looked upon as an advertising scheme.

CHESS MASTERS' TOURNAMENT.

Pillsbury Loses to Blackburne and Janowski to Mason.

LONDON, June 13.—For the pairing of the eleventh round of the international chess masters' tournament, at St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster, the eleventh round of the Berger system was adopted. The players therefore met each other in the following manner:

Lasker vs. Maroczy, Blackburne vs. Pillsbury, Mason vs. Janowski, Tschigorin vs. Showalter, Tinsley vs. Schlechter, Bird vs. Cohn, and Steinitz vs. Lee.

The first adjournment was made at 4:30, when Lasker and Maroczy had drawn, Tschigorin had beaten Showalter, Tinsley had gone down before Schlechter, Bird had lost to Cohn, Steinitz and Lee had drawn.

At the evening session Blackburne and Mason beat Pillsbury and Janowski, respectively.

The scores up to date are:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Bird	2½	8½	Pillsbury	7	3
Blackburne	5	6

PUERTO RICO'S AMBITION

Desires to Become a Factor in Its Own Government.

FREE TRADE IS THE CRY

With This, Open Schools, and Liberal Government the Island Would Be a Most Valuable Possession.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, June 8.—An exodus has set in from Puerto Rico. The reduction of the military forces and their return to the United States have brought about a decided change in many Puerto Rican towns. While the agricultural classes lost by the recent depression in their products was partially regained by the merchants, who sold liberally to the army and the soldiers. Never under Spanish rule had the merchants of the smaller towns seen so much money in circulation over their counters as on the American soldiers' pay day. This trade has been recently lost altogether to Arecibo, Yauco, Bayamen, Coamo, and Rio Piedras, while at San Juan, Ponce, and Mayaguez it is greatly diminished by the reduction of the garrison at the latter places.

The many Americans who followed the flag in search of golden opportunities and easy fortunes have all returned to the United States, and those only remain who have solidly established themselves in business or have an assured enterprise in view. So far as appearances are concerned, Puerto Rico is to-day about as it was before the war.

Conditions have not been favorable to the location of American enterprises, nor will they be until free trade is allowed between the island and the States. These conditions affect the Puerto Ricans and Americans alike. Both elements are in the most absolute harmony in their desire for a change.

One can scarcely calculate the enormous advantages which Puerto Rico would possess if it enjoyed a free market in the United States for its products. Yet to-day this most beautiful of tropic islands is practically a fallow field, awaiting the simple action which will stimulate its production into golden plenty. Not less ready than their fertile fields for cultivation are the people of Puerto Rico receptive to the inspirations of their new citizenship. The men of business, the planters, and the intelligent workmen are yearning to co-operate with their new Governors and Government to secure the advantages which they are convinced can be given them and their children by the great Republic. Every ship that has left their shores for the United States since the occupation has taken their business men in search of commercial connections in the markets of the new metropolis, and their children go to learn the lessons of their new citizenship in American schools.

The people, as a rule, are thoroughly convinced of the honesty and justice of their new Governors and have confidence in them. Since the Americans came to Puerto Rico, taxation has been reduced and much done by the military government to remove harsh and offensive laws whose object seemed to be to enrich the few and impoverish the many.

Just before Gen. Henry's retirement he was importuned by the people of Ponce to give them relief from the taxes sought to be collected by the City Council. The General appointed a commission of leading men to investigate the matter, and they reported that the municipality was attempting to collect a tax of 2 3-3 per cent. of the net income on taxable property within the city limits. So many unnecessary items of expenditure, included in the budget of expenses, were objected to by the commission that the Council voluntarily reduced the rate to 12 per cent. This, in addition to the 5 per cent. collected for similar purposes, must still be a heavy burden upon the people. The new tax law devised by Dr. Call, the Secretary of Finance, and approved by Gen. Henry, which will take effect July 1, is hoped to afford great relief.

Vast sums of the Custom House revenue are being spent in the building of roads. This has been a necessary measure for the prevention of poverty and crime. The sentiment, however, among Americans who have passed over the new roads is that, with few exceptions, the work is being badly done, for want of knowledge of a scientific method of road building. The members of the Insular Commission first called attention to this defect, but their warning has had no effect upon the Department of Public Works, which has charge of the work. It is to be regretted that this department has been made the object of general criticism. Americans complain bitterly of the administration of this office, now under the old Spanish system, which absolutely prevents the introduction of American capital into the island.

Not long since a well-known American lawyer in San Juan read in a local evening paper a notice from the Department of Public Works that a commission would meet the following day to pass upon a water right in which he was financially interested. As this concession had already been granted by both the insular and military Governments to a native client of the lawyer, who was at that time in Washington presenting his documents for approval to the War Department, the lawyer filed a protest with Gen. Davis, asking that at least sufficient time be granted to appear before the commission. It would require two or three days to secure copies of the documents needed. The protest was referred by Gen. Davis to the Chief of Public Works, an old man who had been placed in charge by Gen. Henry. A subordinate in the department, being interested in the defeat of the prior concession, induced the old chief to believe that the American lawyer had no right to look after his interests, even though he was part owner in the concession. He therefore permitted the subordinate to write an indorsement reporting to Gen. Davis that the lawyer's action was an "interference" which would not be tolerated by the Spanish law "now in force in Puerto Rico."

The incident created such feelings of mingled alarm and disgust among the Americans who have interests pending in the department, that they have joined in a strong appeal to Gen. Davis to set aside such an absurd and un-American ruling.

While the Public Works Department has received much criticism from the Americans, the new Department of Education has received the universal condemnation from the Puerto Ricans. Every single member of the institute, the highest educational body in the island, has signed a most vigorous and eloquent protest against the adoption of the new school laws. They complain of the suppression of the institute, of the failure to provide for high schools as a university, of the incompatibility of the new system with the conditions in Puerto Rico, and, above all, of the enormous expense necessary to establish a system which, while it suppresses the only intelligent body of teachers able to carry out a plan of education, adds to the number of high salaried officials in a so-called "Bureau of Education."

In the Department of Justice there is a recognized necessity for the establishment of an American court. One need not make charges against the native courts to prove the necessity of American tribunals. The latter are needed because of the difference in language, laws and habits of Americans and Puerto Ricans. The leading Puerto Ricans are the strongest advocates of the new courts.

The fiscal year of the island begins July 1. Under the watchful eye of the Military Governor the budget of estimated receipts and expenditures is now being made out. That he will dispense with some of the present offices known as Insular Secretaries, and which formerly constituted the Insular Cabinet, is certain, but just the ones he will abolish and which he will modify is not yet known, but no matter how radical the changes the Government can count on the loyal co-operation of the best elements in Puerto Rico. Of course they expect some local self-government and desire a voice in the organization of a permanent system of government. Thoughtful, observant men, who have been to Puerto Rico, will admit that the government of the island may be safely intrusted to the people, who are not professional politicians.

A new party has been established—the Republican Party of Puerto Rico. With a party of such sound Americanism and with the able men who may be found in the Liberal Party, the party of Munoz Rivera, there can be absolutely no doubt of the fitness of Puerto Rico for a territorial government, which will allow them at least the same measure of political freedom as did the autonomy granted them by Spain.

There are some newspapers in Puerto Rico that would be a credit to any State in the Union. Such a paper is the Correspondencia of San Juan the leading paper in the island. Its independent spirit, freedom from party affiliations, its dignified policy, and its thoroughly American sentiment make it a strong power in support of the military government.

In reviewing the events of the past six months, one of the most notable improvements has been made in the postal service under the vigorous and efficient management of Director General of Posts W. H. Elliott. He has improved the mail service to a satisfactory degree.

With all the good that has been done and is now being wrought, Puerto Rico will not respond to the beneficent rule of the United States or satisfy the ambitions of its million people until free trade is had with the Union. With free trade, free schools, and a free press, Puerto Rico will not only be an Arcadia to its inhabitants, but an Eldorado to the mother country.

Puerto Rican Railway Plans.

Among the passengers on the steamship Philadelphia, which arrived yesterday from Puerto Rico, were A. E. Cooper, representative in Puerto Rico of Messrs. Paulding & Co., railway contractors, of London, and F. H. Dexter, American counsel in Puerto Rico for the Puerto Rico Railway Company. These gentlemen will meet here by appointment Baron Emile Erlanger of the banking house of Erlanger & Co., London and Paris, and M. le Brun, Director General in Paris of the Puerto Rican Railroad Company. Mr. Cooper, in discussing the building of the proposed road, said that the people of Puerto Rico wanted it and that the insular and military governments recommended at Washington that the company be allowed to complete the system.

MORE CUBAN TROOPS PAID.

A Number Broke Into a Storehouse in Order to Have Arms to Give Up.

GUANAJAY, Pinar del Rio, Cuba, June 13.—Lieut. Col. William H. Bisbee arrived here this morning and began paying the Cuban troops, many of whom were waiting. They received their shares of the American gratuity with enthusiasm, seeming to be very grateful for an opportunity to return to their homes with funds enough to meet their immediate necessities.

Col. Bisbee strictly enforces his rule to make no payments except to applicants who bring arms or certificates that they have delivered arms to the local authorities. Thus far 411 weapons have been delivered to the Mayor of Guanajay. Here, as elsewhere, many applicants have appeared with arms whose names do not show in the list; and also applicants who have undoubtedly seen service but do not come within Col. Bisbee's rule. Among the latter there is considerable discontent. They say they will send a commission to Gen. Maximo Gomez to ask his assistance in establishing their rights as veterans.

Last night a large party, knowing that a quantity of arms was stored at Callao, decided to secure these weapons, in order to enable them to collect their shares to-day.

The policemen guarding the storehouse were attacked by the men, but say they retained their position until their ammunition was exhausted, when the Cubans, armed with sticks, compelled them to submit, and then helped themselves to the arms. General opinion here is that the police really connived in the affair.

GEN. WOOD ON CUBA.

Work of Establishing the Beginnings of Civil Government.

Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood has written for the forthcoming issue of The Independent a paper on "The Establishment of the Civil Government in the Province of Santiago."

Gen. Wood says:

"Whatever work has been done here has been founded upon the belief that no liberal form of government can exist except among an intelligent, well-educated people; that such government must be based upon a profound respect for the civil rather than the military law, and that its main reliance must be upon the natural industries of the country, avoiding, to the greatest possible extent, the old Spanish system of officialism combined with militarism. In each little town one found a great many officials doing very little, no schoolhouses, no sanitary regulations—in fact, nothing indicative of a high degree of civilization. It was a pedantic humbug from top to bottom."

Of his method of filling offices, Gen. Wood writes:

"Men were appointed to office solely for their fitness for the position, and their selection was never made arbitrarily, but always upon the recommendation of the best citizens."

In closing, Gen. Wood says:

"A people still hungry, living in ruined towns, devoid of hospitals, school buildings, and systems of water supply, with an interior country desolated by the war, untraversed by roads, in fact thrown back into an almost primeval condition, are not in condition to have suddenly inflicted upon them the enormous expense and unnecessary burden of supporting the officials and offices of a completely developed and progressive country.

"All these things will come in time, but if they are rushed upon a people thoroughly unaccustomed to handling themselves and to controlling their own affairs the most disastrous results are sure to follow. We must thoroughly build the foundation. A military supervision must necessarily exist for some time."

CUBAN DEBT PAYMENT ORDERED

Delegation Visits Mr. McKinley to Try to Secure a Modification.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The President was visited to-day by a delegation of prominent Cubans, representing the business and property interests of Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas, Cienfuegos, and other cities, who are here to urge modifications in the decrees extending the time for paying debts in Cuba. They were accompanied by Acting Secretary Mieklejohn, with whom the proposed modifications had been discussed in detail.

The President assured the delegation of his desire not to have the business of the island complicated or embarrassed by the machinery of administration. The committee were well pleased with the result of their visit. The conference lasted over an hour, and was devoted in the main to a showing of what the delegation regarded as the hardships of the recent decrees. The first decree was issued April 24 last, and granted an extension of debts until May 1, 1901, in cases where the debts were incurred prior to the beginning of the present year.

Later this was modified, with a view of giving proper relief and protection to all interests concerned. The delegation appearing to-day maintains that the decree in its modified form is still a source of confusion and embarrassment to the substantial vested interests of the island. They seek to show that the stability of investments is essential to continued prosperity, and that no step should be taken which is productive of embarrassment in collection, or which jeopardizes the security of accounts.

Gen. Wood Starts Home To-day.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 13.—Gen. Leonard Wood, Military Governor of the Province of Santiago, and the members of his family will leave to-morrow for Boston, New York, and Washington. The Admiral Dewey of the Boston Fruit Company's Line, from Jamaica, will stop off El Morro to embark the party. Gen. Wood expects to return here in about three weeks.

The City Council, at a special meeting to-day, changed the name of the principal residential street to "Wood," in compliment to the Military Governor.

GALE BUFFETS CRUISER NEWARK

Vessel Is Driven into Port and Has a Narrow Escape.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—The following cablegram has been received at the Navy Department from the Commander of the Newark:

Castro, Chile, June 12.

Secretary Navy, Washington:

The Newark arrived at Guacanek Island in want of coal. Am making arrangements for a supply to be sent from Ancud, Chile. Expect to sail within a few days.

GOODRICH.

Guacanek Island is on the north side of Gualticas Grande, one of a group of islands on the west coast of Patagonia in latitude 43 degrees 50 minutes south, longitude 174 west, and is about 300 miles north of the Straits of Magellan. The State Department has also received a report on the same subject from United States Minister Wilson at Santiago de Chile. He informs the department that the Newark was driven by a terrific gale into Port Low, Gualticas Island, latitude 42 degrees 45 minutes, with her coal supply exhausted, but it is believed that both vessel and crew are perfectly safe and no damage was done. The Chilean Government has just dispatched relief ships with coal and supplies. There is no telegraphic communication with the island.

It is evident to officials here that the Newark had a narrow escape. Had she been driven southward past the entrance to the Straits by the storm, with her lack of coal she might have been forced clear into the antarctic regions. This experience of the Newark has served to call attention again to the great risk assumed in depriving war vessels of all sail power. The immediate effect of the Newark's experience may be to cause the final abandonment of the original plan to send her from Valparaiso straight across the Pacific to Apia, Samoa, and it is probable that if she is sent at all she will not go direct from Valparaiso, but will find some mainland point on the west side of the continent much nearer Apia.

Court-Martial for Navy Paymaster.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Secretary of the Navy has appointed and ordered a general court-martial to convene at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., on the 21st inst. for the trial of Paymaster Willis B. Wilcox, attached to that navy yard, on the charge of scandalous conduct, tending to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, while in an intoxicated condition. The detail for the court is Capt. Charles S. Cotton, Col. Charles P. Williams, United States Marine Corps; Commander F. J. Drake, Pay Inspector Albert W. Bacon, Lieut. Commander Charles G. Bowman, Paymaster L. C. Kerr, and Lieut. Samuel M. Strite, with Capt. A. S. McLemore, United States Marine Corps, as Judge Advocate.

Sampson's Squadron Bound for Boston.

NEWPORT, June 13.—The North Atlantic Squadron will sail for Boston Thursday and will arrive there the following afternoon, to remain for five days to allow the ships to participate in the exercises of Bunker Hill Day. There will be no evolutions at sea while the fleet is making the passage.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Peoria went out of commission at Boston yesterday.

The Marblehead sailed yesterday from Montevideo for Sandy Point and Valparaiso.

The Detroit sails from Key West for Fort Monroe to-day.

The torpedo boat Talbot has sailed from Annapolis for Norfolk, under convoy of the Standish.

SOLDIERS AT HARD PRACTICE.

Twenty-third Men Were a Tired Lot When They Camped.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 13.—The First Battalion of the Twenty-third Regiment, which is out on scout duty and practicing soldier life, broke camp at Crofts to-day and moved out to Oscawanna Lake, where they are camping.

There is no concealing the fact that Col. Smith of the regiment and Gen. Roe were chagrined by the failure of the commissary department yesterday. The men went into camp at Crofts a little after noon, but it was after 4 o'clock before they could be given their dinner.

Things went better to-day, and there is reason to believe that the cooking end of the battalion received a strong lecture from Col. Smith and Major Case.

The manoeuvres to-day were over a section of country calculated to try the nerves of the men, and it was a tired lot that finally camped this afternoon.

There is a nine-mile march before the First Battalion in the morning. They must break camp in the morning and retire in good order to their camp grounds. They must be in camp by noon, as at that hour the Second Battalion is to start out to go over the same route the First went over.

The Third Battery went through its paces this morning and again this afternoon. To-morrow the battery will have target practice. The target work is also a test of the old guns with which the battery is supplied. They are antiquated, and Capt. Rasquin has been trying to get new ones.

During the drill this morning Private Kornstitter of the battery was overcome by heat. He revived later. He was warned not to go on drill duty this morning, as he was on guard all night; but elected to take his place.

POLICE REPORT SUBMITTED.

More Men Required to Patrol the Greater City—Expenses for 1898, $10,705,764.91.

The Board of Police Commissioners made public through The City Record yesterday their report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1898. It is addressed to the Mayor, and bears date of May 1.

The report states that "no appointments were made to the police force during the year, for the reason that by the provisions of the charter the maximum number of patrolmen was fixed at 6,382." "There is a pressing need for an increase in the number of patrolmen," the report states. "The necessity for properly patrolling the Borough of Queens, together with the increase in the population of all the boroughs, requires that additional men should be provided; the patrol posts as divided in many precincts are so large in territory as to be almost impossible to expect the proper patrolling of it by an officer. This will apply to many posts in the thickly settled parts of Manhattan and Brooklyn as well as in the other boroughs."

In 1876, the Commissioners point out, with a population of 1,075,532, there were 2,261 patrolmen, a proportion of one to 475; in 1896 the proportion was one to 525, and in 1899 (Greater New York) one to 555.

The expenses of the Police Departments of the territory afterward consolidated for 1897, the report points out, were $10,235,280.14. For 1898, the police expenses of the consolidated city were $10,705,764.91, an excess over the previous year of $470,484.77. Of this increase, $116,032.04 is charged to the reinstatement by order of the courts of 117 men and $171,100 to the increase of $100 a month made by the charter in the salaries of 1,711 men in the Brooklyn force.

Chief of Police Devery points to the Board that 141,745 arrests were made during 1898, including 26,141 females. The causes of arrest were classified as follows: Intoxication, 46,170; disorderly conduct, 31,460; violation of corporation ordinances, 13,725; larceny, (grand and petit,) 8,824; vagrancy, 7,759; suspicious persons, 6,446; excise law violators, 2,128. Altogether, arrests were made on 184 charges. Of those arrested, 70,865 were natives of this country, 23,304 were Irish, 11,950 Germans, and 9,156 Russian.

The Chief recommends the purchase of ten steam launches for water service; the extension of the Bertillon system to Brooklyn; the establishment of mounted squads in the Sixty-sixth, Seventy-seventh, and Seventy-eighth Precincts; direct telephone lines in all precincts, and some system of physical training for the members of the force in the various station houses, "with a view to correcting the tendency to corpulency" displayed by the members of the force.

The report of Superintendent Rodenbough of the Bureau of Elections shows that the amount expended last year to carry out the primary election law was $223,282.50. The total expenditure for general elections was $454,746.96. "The result of the first year of consolidation upon the cost of a general election within Greater New York boundaries is encouraging," says Gen. Rodenbough. "In the items of salaries, storage, cartage, and ballots alone there will result a saving of 25 per cent. as compared with the cost of 1897."

THE REFORMED CHURCH SYNOD.

Rev. J. H. Raven Elected Professor of Hebrew at New Brunswick Seminary.

CATSKILL, June 13.—At the meeting of the General Synod of the Reformed Church of America to-day, the Rev. J. H. Raven was, on the twenty-second ballot, elected Professor of Hebrew in the New Brunswick Seminary.

Mr. Raven is a son of A. A. Raven of Brooklyn, and was graduated from Rutgers College in 1891, and from the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick in 1894. The same year he married a daughter of the Rev. Selah Strong. He has been pastor of the Reformed Church at Metuchen, N. J.

The Synod voted in favor of Asbury Park as the place of meeting in 1900. Considerable discussion was occasioned by an overture from the particular Synod of Albany protesting against the appropriation by the last General Synod of $1,000 toward the erection of a chapel for the Reformed Church at Asbury Park, which church in the past seven years has entertained the Synod five times. The action of the General Synod of 1898 was ratified.

In the afternoon the synod listened to the report from the Committee on Domestic Missions. During the year the receipts were $8,387 for this branch of the church work. The debt of the board has been reduced to $5,226.

The Rev. J. F. Zwemer was appointed to raise an additional endowment of $50,000 for the Western Theological Seminary, two-thirds of which is to be raised among the Western churches before Eastern churches shall be asked to contribute.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

It is reported that the South German Reinsurance Company contemplates entering the United States.

The State Fire Insurance Company of Liverpool, which recently made a deposit of $200,000 with the Connecticut Insurance Department, has just been licensed to do business in the State of Minnesota.

Elijah R. Kennedy of Weed & Kennedy, United States Managers of the Alliance of London, the Baloise, the Svea, the Netherlands, the Aachen and Munich, and the Helvetia, will sail on the American Line steamer St. Louis to-day for a two months' trip in Southern England.

Chicago advices state that the formal reinsurance contract, by which the American Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., assumes the business of the Rockford Insurance Company of Illinois, was signed in Chicago at noon yesterday. It is announced that the Associated Underwriters' policy, which has been issued jointly by the Rockford and the Security Insurance Company of New Haven, will be discontinued, and it has not yet been determined whether this policy will be replaced later by an underwriters' policy, guaranteed by the Security and the American of Newark.

The Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange took action yesterday in regard to the issuance of temporary brokerage certificates, and Manager Henry E. Hess of the Exchange will accordingly send out a circular this morning to the members of the Exchange, requesting them to issue no more temporary certificates after to-morrow and hereafter to instruct all persons desirous of obtaining brokers' licenses to apply directly to the Exchange Manager, who shall immediately refer all such applications to the Brokerage Committee for consideration. The committee will meet again Friday.

New New Jersey Trust Company.

TRENTON, N. J., June 13.—The Banking and Insurance Department to-day approved of the chartering of the Union Trust Company of Newark. The company is organized with a one-million-dollar capital and is understood to be backed by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

SPORTING GOODS.

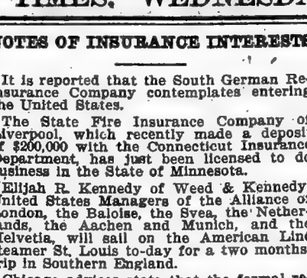

Spalding's Trade-Mark on your Base Ball Supplies is a guarantee that you are using the best. The Spalding Official League Ball is the adopted ball of the National League. Insist on Spalding's—not those sold as "just as good."

The Spalding League Ball, $1.25; other good base balls at 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.
The Spalding Bat, 75c.; other bats at 25c. and 50c.
A fine line of Catchers' Mitts for right or left-handed base ball players at 25c., 50c., $1.00, $1.50.
Infielders' Gloves, at 25c., 50c., $1.00.

Up-town store open evenings until 9 o'clock.

A. G. Spalding & Bros. | Spalding-Bidwell Co.,
126-130 Nassau St. | 29, 31, 33 W. 42d St.

High Grade Bicycles $11.98; guaranteed new goods. We always lead in low prices; other grades, $14.49, $17.50, $19.50, $25; all makes slaughtered.
Full Size KANGAROO TIRES, $2.00.
1899 Hartfords, 1.99, 2.50, 2.75; Trenton Tires, 99c.; Akrons, 1.25, 1.50; Gd. Goodyears, 1.99; N. D. Flag Bells, 20c.; Handle Bars, 25c.; Foot Pumps, 19c.
WILLIS' 110 to 116 Nassau St., near Ann. Also 23 Park Row, next Dennett's.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

VICTORIAS AND CABRIOLETS,
SINGLE HORSE OR PAIR,
LATEST DESIGN and PERFECT in FINISH.
J. M. QUINBY & CO.,
Newark, N. J.
30 minutes via Christopher or Barclay st. ferry.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On Thursday, Friday, or Saturday last, either at Larchmont, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club in Oyster Bay, or Travers Island, a lady's blue enamel watch and fleur-de-lis pin. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning to HAMANN & KOCH, 9 Maiden Lane, N. Y. City.

BOARDERS WANTED.

129 EAST 16TH ST.—In refined house, large and small rooms, with board; transients cheerfully accommodated.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

142 WEST 70TH ST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms at very moderate rates; also one hall room.

COUNTRY BOARD.

CHILDREN TAKEN TO BOARD for Summer; terms moderate. Box 37 Old Bridge, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and assist with washing; city references. Call at present employer's, 675 Madison Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By an excellent young cook; soups, baking, pastry, creams, jellies, entrées; economical and obliging; excellent reference; city or country. 860 10th Av., advertiser's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands soups, meats, and pastry and all kinds of ices; country preferred; city references. D. M., Box 325, 1,269 Broadway.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker as seamstress and assist with other light duties if necessary. Dressmaker, 1,334 3d Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady desires situation for her excellent laundress, whom she highly recommends. Apply at present employer's, 31 East 87th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Swedish laundress; best city references. 155 East 27th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—A lady is desirous of procuring a situation for a reliable, good woman, whom she can thoroughly recommend as nurse; country preferred. Present employer may be seen at 108 West 87th St.

NURSE.—By refined North German from Hanover; full charge of children; teaches German; wages, $25; best references. S. M., care of Swahn, 140 East 42d St.

NURSE.—By respectable colored woman as nurse for a baby; full charge; reference. 207 West 61st St., care of Mrs. Moor.

NURSE.—Young woman, with experience as nurse, would take care of invalid male or female. M. R., 156 East 125th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as waitress and assist with chamberwork; best city reference. Call at present employer's, 675 Madison Av.

Miscellaneous.

EXPERIENCED TEACHER, DESIRING TO spend one or two years in Europe, would chaperon one or two young ladies; instruction if desired. Address PARIS, Box 151 Times Office.

GERMAN WOMAN desires few more customers by day; mending, darning, &c. 315 East 49th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent, well-trained English servant; personal references. Butler, Box B, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman as butler; competent and has best of references. Argyle, Box 4, 1,242 Broadway.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—By married couple; experienced in care of fine houses; excellent personal references. W., care of Peters, 2,113 8th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—First-class; capable of taking full charge of stable and grooms; highest reference from present employer, who is giving up his private stable. Confidentially, Box M, 1,513 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; thoroughly understands his business; city or country. J. H. Beals, 134 Leonard St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly experienced man; married, no family; nine years' references; last employer can be seen. G., care James Moore, 45 Water St.

COACHMAN.—Single; just disengaged on account of family going to Europe; five years' best reference; city or country. T. M., 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—One who thoroughly understands his business; first-class written and personal references. O. B., 171 Amsterdam Av.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced man; nine years with last employer, who can be seen personally, G., 844 7th Av.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By a young man; understands care of horses; city or country. Harness, 2,286 Broadway.

Valets.

VALET.—By a young man, colored; French West Indian; speaks English and French fluently; as valet for gentleman; can take care of wardrobe thoroughly; first-class personal reference. Rivierre, 441 West 21st St.

Miscellaneous.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) graduate nurse, wishes to take care of invalid, or as valet; country or traveling preferred; A1 references. James, 176 Union St., Brooklyn.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone, 967 Columbus.

PAINTER, DECORATOR, PAPERHANGER, and tinter of many years' experience, being prepared and able to meet all requirements, wishes work for landlords, agents, private, &c.; best city references; lowest prices. Robert Arstein, 1,322 3d Av., near 76th St. "L" Station.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED FOR A SPECIAL SUMMER campaign. THE SATURDAY EVENING POST—established by Benjamin Franklin in 1728—now published by The Curtis Publishing Company, proprietors of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, is offered to subscribers, for one year only, for $1.00—the regular price is $2.50. This offer is for the purpose of a quick introduction, and will be withdrawn September 1st. The regular price of $2.50 will be maintained after that date. We will give a good commission for every subscriber secured, and distribute $3,000 September 1st among the 176 best agents. $500 will be given the person sending the largest number of subscribers at $1.00 each per year. At this special low subscription price thousands can be easily secured. Address THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

SUMMER EMPLOYMENT Representing One of the largest financial institutions in the world will be offered to teachers and men qualified by education and address. A. M., Box 127 Times Office.

THE SERVICES OF A MAN OF CHARACTER and acquaintance are required by one of the large financial houses of the city. Address Y. M., Box 122 Times Office.

WANTED—Clerk in broker's office familiar with receiving and delivering stocks. Apply at office H. I. Judson & Co., 7 Nassau St., after 3:30 P. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
OPENS THURSDAY, JUNE 15,
For the Season.
"THE SOCIAL CENTRE OF SARATOGA."

Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
THOUSAND ISLAND HOUSE.
O. G. STAPLES, G. DE WITT, | OWNERS AND PROPRIETORS.
Opens June 17th, renovated throughout and in first-class condition. Superior cuisine and service. Applications for rooms may be made to the hotel or to Mr. J. B. STETSON, who will be at HOTEL CAMBRIDGE, 5th Av. and 33d St., New York City, to make engagements.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE
CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.
Elevation 1,200 feet; cool, bracing, healthy; magnificent grounds; 35 acres. Golf, bowling, pool, dancing pavilion, (no bar.) Milk and vegetables from our own farm. Accommodates 300. Terms, $8 to $15 per week.

Prospect House and Cottages,
BAY SHORE, LONG ISLAND.
High class family resort, one hour from N. Y. Receives 400 guests. Located directly on the water. Picturesque country.
Beautiful land-locked Bay, with inlet to ocean opposite, affording boating, fishing, sailing, surf and still water bathing; excellent drives and bicycling. Full orchestra and all amusements. F. M. ROGERS, Proprietor, N. Y. Office, Holland House, Mr. Ormes, 1 to 5 P. M.

On the Maine Coast
PASSACONAWAY INN
YORK CLIFFS, ME.
Attractive Golf Links, Boating, Bathing, Fishing. HARVEY & WOOD, 373 Commonwealth Av., Boston; 3 Park Place, New York.

THOUSAND ISLANDS.
CENTRAL PARK HOTEL,
St. Lawrence Park, Jefferson Co., N. Y.
NEW MANAGEMENT; most centrally located hotel in Thousand Islands. Modern and first-class. Golf links, boating, fishing, &c. Reasonable rates. For illustrated Circular, &c., address,
St. Lawrence Park Ass'n, Proprietors.
A. K. WYLIE, Manager.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,
QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.
Two hours from New York by Harlem R. R. OPENS JUNE 20....1,200 FEET ELEVATION. Golf Links and all other amusements.
N. S. HOWE, Manager.
Post Office address, Pawling, N. Y.
Circulars and information at SCOFIELD'S, 1 Madison Av., N. Y. City.

HOWLAND HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
Season opens June 22.
New York office, Hoffman House.
GEO. A. P. KELSEY, Proprietor.

The Edgemere,
EDGEMERE, L. I.,
Will Open June 20th.
J. H. BRESLIN.

A STRICTLY REFINED FAMILY HOTEL.
CLIFFTON HOUSE.
Right on Water Front. BONAIRE, L. I.
(Post Office address Patchogue, N. Y.)
FAVORITE HOTEL on Great South Bay. 75 minutes from L. I. City. 200 rooms. Music. Write for booklet. JENKINS & CLIFFTON, Props.

THE MONTVERT,
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.
MIDDLETON SPRINGS, VERMONT.
Noted for its famous springs; golf, &c. Send for booklet. S. GRAHAM, Prop. Also Hotel Biscayne, Miami, Fla.

ADIRONDACKS.—Otter Lake Hotel, Otter Lake, N. Y.; modern improvements; vegetables from hotel gardens. For booklets address J. H. WILCOX, Manager.

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On Lake Canadarago, 1,750 ft. above sea level, IS AN IDEAL SUMMER RESORT, Combining the charms of Lake, Mountain, and Spa.
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Opposite Hotel Earlington, will be open from June 15 to October. The Sulphur water is a specific for rheumatism, gout, sciatica, etc. Was built in 1890, and contains all the accepted European methods of treatment of the above-named diseases.
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Modern and Complete.
FULL ORCHESTRA and Concerts Daily.
ST. JAMES HOTEL.
Located in Earlington Park. Moderate rates. The above hotels will be open JUNE 1 to OCTOBER. Waiontha Golf Club, Bicycle Over in Earlington Park, Billiard Hall and Bowling Alleys. Finest driving and bicycle roads. For rates, information, illustrated books, etc., call or address
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New York Office, Park Avenue Hotel.

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UNQUALIFIEDLY THE MOUNTAINS
of Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway to those residents of Greater New York who are seeking a SUMMER HOME for their families in a region of
Absolute health at moderate cost,
2,000 feet above the sea. Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk. Send 7 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below, the Superbly Illustrated Book "SUMMER HOMES," of 172 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, &c.
IN NEW YORK: 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,354 Broadway; 287 4th Av., 3 Park Place, 737 6th Av., 245 Columbus Av., 153 East 125th St., 273 W. 125th St. Ticket Offices Franklin and West 42d St. Ferries.
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ON LONG ISLAND.
By the Ocean and Sound.
"SUMMER HOMES," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 120, 950, 1,313 Broadway. Ticket offices foot East 34th St., and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., Journal Resort Bureau, 162 Nassau St., L. I. R. R. ticket office, 587 Columbus Ave., Harlem, New York; 323 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, Flatbush Avenue Station L. I. R. R., and 118 Broadway (Eastern District), Brooklyn, or send 4c. in stamps to H. M. Smith, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, N. Y.

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THE COLUMBIAN.
The best located and most accessible resort in the Catskills; 1,400 feet elevation; large, shaded grounds.
AMUSEMENTS,
Bowling, billiards, pool, tennis, croquet and baseball; house enlarged and improved; spring water, toilets and sulphur baths; large, shaded grounds; miles of wooded walks in park; favorite resort for families. Terms, $7 to $9. Special low rates for June. Particulars at N. Y. office, 34 Park Row, or Manager will call. This place will please you. Send for booklet. H. K. LYON, Cairo, N. Y.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS,
Opens June 29. Elevation 2,900 feet.
Capacity 1,000.
Fast trains from New York to hotel grounds IN LESS THAN FOUR HOURS, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
Address J. A. BODKIN,
THE CHELSEA,
222 WEST 23D ST., N. Y. CITY.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD,
ON LAKE MASSAWEPIE, Adirondacks.
LOVELY SPOT FOR SUMMER OUTING. FINE CAMP SITES AND COTTAGES TO LET. Golf course, Boating, Fishing, Hunting, Lawn Tennis, Billiards, Bowling, Fine Casino for Entertainments and Dancing. Through Wagner Palace Car from New York to Childwold. Opens June 20th. For information address,
After June 1st, N. Y. office, Fred. H. Scofield, Metropolitan Building. | CHAS. E. LELAND, Buckingham Hotel, N. Y. City.

AVON SPRINGS SANITARIUM.
A long-established resort for those seeking health, recreation, or rest. Specially attractive during the Summer months. The Sulphur Water is used with best results in the treatment of Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Cutaneous Diseases, Etc. Baths joined to the Main Building. Elevator, electric lighting, large, well-shaded grounds. Sulphur Water bottled for shipment. Address DR. CYRUS ALLEN & SON, Avon, Livingston Co., N. Y.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
Will Open June 15.
T. F. Silleck.....Manager
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Will Open June 22.
Jos. P. Greaves.....Manager
ROOM 22, 192 BROADW

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Phenix National Bank.
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS. $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS.....$2,750,000

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,

30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $930,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

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Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business.
Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
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BANKERS
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DOUGLAS & JONES
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ESTABLISHED 1886.
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Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of Trust Certificates for the Preferred & Common Stock of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Voting Trust agreement, dated June 21, 1898, you are hereby notified that a meeting of the holders of Trust Certificates issued by the undersigned for the Preferred and Common Stock of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has been called, to be held at the office of said Railroad Company, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, N. Y., on June 26, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon the proposition to increase the amount of said Preferred Stock by the issue of $20,000,000 par value additional of such Preferred Stock, and to increase the amount of said Common Stock by the issue of $10,000,000 par value additional of said Common Stock, in order to carry out the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company, dated December 15, 1898. The transfer books will be closed on June 16, 1899, at three o'clock P. M., and will be reopened June 27, 1899.

Dated New York, May 29, 1899.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
ABRAHAM WOLFF,
S. KENNEDY TOD,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES H. COSTER,
Voting Trustees.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $2,760,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

5% 15-YEAR CERTIFICATES, GUARANTEED, principal and interest. E. GRIFFITH, 2 Wall St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL
REORGANIZATION.

The plan for the reorganization of the Wisconsin Central system, dated April 10th, 1899, has been declared operative by the reorganization managers, and copies can be had on application to the United States Trust Company of New York, or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, or to either of the undersigned. A decree has been entered upon the foreclosure of Wisconsin Central Company's first mortgage and a sale thereunder will occur **JULY 7TH, 1899.**

Holders of Wisconsin Central Company First Mortgage Bonds; of Wisconsin Central Railroad Company Common Stock; of Packwaukee & Montello R. R. Co. Common Stock; of Wisconsin and Minnesota R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds; of Chippewa Falls & Western Railway Co. First Mortgage Bonds; and holders of Certificates of Deposit or Trustees' Certificates of Beneficial Interest, representing any of the said securities, are requested to deposit the same with United States Trust Company of New York, or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, under the said plan. Certificates of Deposit will be given on receipt of such securities.

Holders of $11,120,000 Wisconsin Central Company First Mortgage Bonds have already deposited their Bonds, and the holders of the outstanding $145,000 should deposit same with the United States Trust Company of New York, or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, on or before JUNE 30TH, 1899, in order to participate in the benefits of the Plan.

Holders of Wisconsin Central Co. and Wisconsin Central Railroad Co. Joint and Several Improvement Bonds; Wisconsin Central Railroad Company First Series Bonds, Chicago, Wisconsin and Minnesota R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds, Income Bonds, Preferred Stock, Common Stock; Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds, Manitowoc Division First Mortgage Bonds, Manitowoc Division Scrip, Manitowoc Terminal Mortgage Notes, Income Bonds, First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock, and Central Car Co. Stock; or Certificates of Deposit, or Trustees' Certificates of Beneficial Interest, representing said securities, will, upon transfer and delivery of the same to United States Trust Company of New York, or Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, receive in cash the amounts respectively provided in the said plan.

HOLDERS OF
WISCONSIN CENTRAL COMPANY
Income Bonds.
Preferred Stock.
Common Stock.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT of Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, representing said Income Bonds, Preferred Stock, and Common Stock.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT of United States Trust Company of New York, representing said Income Bonds.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT of Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, representing United States Trust Company certificates for said Income Bonds, are hereby NOTIFIED:

That in order to participate in the benefits of said proposed reorganization, they are required to deposit said bonds, stocks, and certificates with the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY of New York, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY of Boston **ON OR BEFORE JUNE 20, 1899,** and that at the time of said deposit they are required **to pay the first and second instalments,** aggregating 75 per cent. of amounts payable by them respectively, as provided in the Plan, to wit:

On account of Income Bonds, $150 for each $1,000 bond or certificate therefor deposited.

On account of Preferred Stock, $15 for each share or certificate therefor deposited.

On account of Common Stock, $7.50 for each share or certificate therefor deposited.

The certificates of deposit of each of above named Trust Companies so deposited under the Plan will be returned after being stamped as assenting to the Plan and first and second instalments paid.

Holders of certificates of deposit of United States Trust Company for income bonds and of Old Colony Trust Company for preferred and common stock, who have already paid the first instalment of the amounts payable by them respectively as provided in the Plan, are notified to pay the second instalment of fifty per cent. of the said amounts on or before **JUNE 20TH, 1899,** to wit: on account of income bonds $100 for each $1,000 bond or certificate therefor; on account of preferred stock $10 for each share or certificate therefor; on account of common stock $5 for each share or certificate therefor.

They should also present their Certificates to be stamped second instalment paid.

Depositors of Income Bonds will receive Certificates of Deposit of UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY under the Bondholders' Agreement of January 25, 1895; depositors of Preferred and Common Stock will receive Certificates of Deposit of the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY under the Security Holders' Agreement of January 12, 1898, such certificates of each Trust Company being stamped as assenting to the Plan and first and second instalments paid.

New York, June 6, 1899.

GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of Reorganization Committee.
JOSEPH S. DALE, Secretary,
24 Exchange Place, New York.
Maitland, Coppell & Co., 24 Exchange Place, N.Y.,
Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall St., New York,
Edward Sweet & Co., 28 Broad St., New York,
Reorganization Managers.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company and its Terminal Companies,

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
ANGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
STOCKS AND BONDS
OF THE
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R.R. Co.

Further deposits of stock and bonds above named will be received by The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York until further notice, under an agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company.

Securities may be withdrawn by non-assenting depositors if the Plan of Readjustment shall not prove to be satisfactory to them.

An amount equal to the interest maturing April 1st, 1899, will be advanced to depositing bondholders.

The Committee is of the opinion that no intelligent Plan of Readjustment can be formulated until a physical examination showing the needs of the property, and an examination of the accounts shall have been completed. The result of such examinations will form a proper basis for a plan. Until the recent changes in the personnel of this Committee and Receivership, satisfactory arrangements could not be made for such examinations. At the request of, and in conjunction with the representatives of the Amsterdam bondholders, expert accountants have been appointed to examine the books and accounts, and an expert has also been appointed for the physical examination. The plan will be formulated as soon as these examinations shall have been completed.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company, and application for their listing on the New York Stock Exchange will be made in due course.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.
W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, in accordance with the terms and provisions of Article Four of said Deed of Trust, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on July 8th, 1899, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, of Bonds secured by said Deed of Trust, at a rate not exceeding par and ten per centum premium, to such amount with the premium as shall not exceed $25,585.18.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

FINANCIAL.

$1,500,000
Rio Grande Western Railway Company
First Consolidated Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

DATED APRIL 1ST, 1899. DUE APRIL 1ST, 1949.

Interest payable April and October first in the City of New York. In Coupon form $1,000 each; Convertible into registered certificates of $1,000 and multiplies thereof. Authorized at $20,000 per mile.

The State Trust Company, Trustee.

General WILLIAM J. PALMER, President of the Rio Grande Western Railway Company, has written us concerning the above issue as follows:

"Colorado Springs, Colo.,
"March, 1899.

"Messrs. SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
"Messrs. LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.,
"Dear Sirs:

"The Rio Grande Western Railway Company's Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, of which we have sold you $1,500,000, will be secured on the entire properties of the Company, subject only, as to a part, to the existing 4 per cent. First Mortgage.

"They will be a first lien on about 110 miles already constructed, on 25 additional miles under construction, and upon all lines hereafter constructed or acquired, at the rate of $20,000 per mile. Also upon $866,000 of equipment already provided, and on all future equipment that may be acquired with the proceeds of any of these Bonds.

"In substitution for the First Mortgage five per cent. Branch Line Bonds now in the Treasury ($2,850,000), there will be issued of these 4 per cent. Consolidated Bonds $2,200,000, being at the rate of $20,000 per mile upon two important branches, aggregating, as above stated, 110 miles. These 4 per cent. Bonds, however, will pass into the Treasury as a reserve of the Company, and the only additional interest charge actually created will be for the $1,500,000 Bonds now sold, which are for the following purposes, to wit:

"$500,000 to build 25 miles of new line under construction, including a branch line up the Provo Canon, and extensions of the Pleasant Valley Branch to additional coal mines in that field.

"The remaining $1,000,000 to discharge all car trusts and other indebtedness for equipment; to restore to our current resources the sum expended in 1898 in building the Servier Railway extension to Belknap, and to provide additional equipment.

"The surplus earnings of the Company beyond all charges prior to this issue amounted for the year ended June 30th, 1898, to $545,000; while the fixed charges on this issue of Bonds will be but $60,000.

"I fully concur in the estimate of our General Manager that the new equipment to be forthwith put under this mortgage as a first lien will net to the Company in saving of car mileage now paid to other roads, and from the command of additional business, the bulk of the interest on the entire $1,500,000 present issue. This is outside of any earnings from the new 25 miles of railway. The net earnings of the 110 miles of existing branches, upon which these Bonds have a prior lien, amounted in 1898 to double the interest on the issue now to be made.

"The First Mortgage and present Consolidated Mortgage Bonds constitute all of the liabilities of the Company, save what the proceeds of the Bonds now sold will discharge.

"Yours very truly,
"(Signed) W. J. PALMER, President."

Having privately sold the larger portion of the above issue, we offer the unsold balance at 87½ and accrued interest.

The subscription books will open at the offices of the undersigned on Thursday, June 15th, 1899, at 10 A. M., and will close at 12 o'clock the same day. Subscriptions may be earlier terminated.

The right is reserved to reject any subscription and to allot smaller amounts than those applied for.

Application will be made for listing the issue upon the New York Stock Exchange.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
27 & 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
Lee, Higginson & Co.,
44 STATE ST., BOSTON.

DIVIDENDS.

Pressed Steel Car Company.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 2.
71 Broadway, New York, June 13th, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company July 10th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 19th, 1899. Checks will be mailed from the office of the company. The transfer books will close at three P. M. June 19th, 1899, and be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. July 10, 1899. Holders of interim certificates should present same to the Central Trust Company of New York on or before June 19th, 1899, for exchange for permanent engraved certificates, as only the permanent certificate holders will be included in dividend list.
W. O. JACQUETTE, Treasurer.

United Shoe Machinery Co.
Dividend Notice.
The Board of Directors of the United Shoe Machinery Co. have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. (37½ cents per share) on the Preferred Stock, and of Two Per Cent. (50 cents per share) on the Common Stock, payable July 15th to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 16, 1899.
The transfer books will be closed at two o'clock P. M., June 16, 1899, and will be opened on July 5, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.
GEORGE W. BROWN, Treasurer.
June 8, 1899.

Mergenthaler Linotype Company.
NEW YORK, June 13th, 1899.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS held this day a regular quarterly dividend of TWO AND A-HALF PER CENT. and an extra dividend of TWO AND A-HALF PER CENT. were declared, payable on and after June 30th, 1899, to the stockholders of record on Saturday, June 17th, 1899, at one o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will close on Saturday, June 17th, 1899, at on o'clock P. M., and reopen on Saturday, July 1st, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.
FRED'K J. WARBURTON, Treasurer.

Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Co.
27 William Street,
New York, June 13th, 1899.
A Quarterly Dividend No. 1, of 1¾% upon the preferred stock of this Company has been declared, payable June 30th, 1899, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business June 20th, 1899. Transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed at the close of business June 20th inst., and remain closed until 10 A. M. July 1st, 1899. T. H. WENTWORTH,
Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,
May 29th, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The Union Bag & Paper Company,
CHICAGO, June 8th, 1899.
Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No. 1.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of The Union Bag & Paper Company, held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock be declared and paid on Saturday, July 1st, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, June 15. Transfer books will close on Thursday, June 15th, and reopen Monday, July 3d. FRANK WASHBURN, Treasurer.

Manhattan Railway Company,
No. 195 Broadway, New York, June 13th, 1899.
SIXTY-FIRST QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
A quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable at this office on and after Saturday, July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed on Friday, June 16th, at 3 o'clock P. M. and will be reopened on Monday, July 3d, at 10 o'clock A. M. D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, June 14, 1899,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.
20 shs. Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co.
$15,000 Ill. Cent. R. R. (St. Louis Div.) 3s, 1951.
$3,000 East Tenn., Va., Ga. R. R. Con. 5s, 1956.
$5,000 Green Briar and New River R. R. 1st 5s, 1942.
$5,000 Booneville R. R. Bridge Co. 1st 7s, 1906.
$3,000 Chic., Bur. and Northern R. R. 1st 5s, 1926.
$2,000 Baltimore and Ohio So. West. R. R. 1st Income 5s, Series "B," 2043.
4 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
10 shs. Gold and Stock Telegraph Co.
20 shs. Toledo and Ohio Central Ry. pf.
10 shs. Central Trust Co.
100 shs. Glucose Sugar Refining Co.
32 shs. Mill Creek and Mine Hill Nav. and Ry.
$1,500 New Brunswick City Water Bds., 1899.
10 shs. Home Insurance Co.
$400 Fidelity Surety Co. of Sioux City, Iowa; 4 p. c. Deb. Bds., Series A, Class 1, Regst., 90 p. c. paid.

$2,000	do	do	90 p. c. paid.
$400	do	do	Class 2, Reg.
$2,000	do	do	do
$400	do	do	Class 3, Reg.
$2,000	do	do	do do
$400	do	do	Class 4, Reg.
$2,000	do	do	do do
$400	do	do	Class 5, Reg.
$2,000	do	do	do do

1 membership New York Produce Exchange.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATORS.
40 shs. Nassau National Bank of Brooklyn.
717 shs. Paterson and Hudson River R. R. Co.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
25 shs. Trust Company of America.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$25,000 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Ave. Ry. 2d 6 p. c. Income Bds., 1915.
$2,000 Winona and South Western Ry. 1st 6s.
$10,000 Atlantic and Pacific R. R. (West. Div.) Inc. Bds., Trust Co. Recpts.
25 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
$400 Morris and Essex R. R. Mtge. 7s, 1914.
$27,000 Lou., New Albany and Chic. Ry. 1st 6s, 1910.
$8,000 Lou. and Nash. Ry. (Cecilian Branch,) 7s, 1907.
$15,000 Hous. and Texas Cent. Ry. 1st Gtd. 5s, 1937.
$10,000 Den. and Rio Grande Ry. 1st 7s, 1900.
$28,000 Missouri Pac. Ry. 1st Con. 6s, 1920.
$10,000 Wabash Ry. 1st 5s, 1939.
$16,000 Tenn. Coal, Iron and Ry. 1st 6s, 1902.
$30,000 Metropolitan El. Ry. 1st Gtd. 6s, 1908.
$5,000 Rensselaer & Saratoga Ry. 1st 7s, 1921.
$17,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis Ry. 1st 4s, 1937.
$8,000 American Dock Impt. Co. 5s, 1921.
$5,000 Albany & Susquehanna Ry. 6s, 1906.
$2,000 Central R. R. N. J. Con. Deb. 6s, 1908.
$15,000 Ches. & Ohio Ry. 1st Cons. 5s, 1939.
$5,000 Gramercy Sugar Co. 1st Mtge. 6s, 1923.
10 shs. Bond and Mtge. Guar. Co.
81 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
100 shs. N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 1st pref.
50 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
35 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
50 shs. State Trust Co.
58 shs. Syracuse, Bingh. & N. Y. Guar. 8 p. c.
200 shs. N. Y. Phonograph Co.
1,000 shs. International Pulp Co., common.
$15,000 Winona & St. Peter R. R. 1st Extn. 7s, Guar., 1916.
10 shs. 42d St. & Grand St. Ferry R. R. (leased at 18 p. c.)
100 shs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R.
$450 New York Fishing Club Bonds.
10 shs. Brewers' Journal.
100 shs. New York Maennerchor.
$5,000 Gramercy Sugar Co. 1 Mtge. 6s, 1923.
$2,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. (Chic. P. W. Div.) 1, 5 p. c. Bonds, 1921.
$2,000 Chic. & Northwest R. R. 5 p. c. Deb. Bds., Reg., 1909.
$10,000 St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba R. R. 4½ p. c. Bds., 1933.
$5,000 Nash., Chat. & St. Louis Ry. 1st 7s, Regst., 1913.
$10,000 N. Y. & Harlem R. R. 7s Consld. Regst., 1900.
$5,000 Illinois Central R. R. 3½ p. c. Regst., 1951.
$4,000 Chic. & Alton R. R. 6 p. c. Skg. Fd. Reg., 1903.
$8,000 Pennsylvania Co. 4½ p. c. Regst., 1921.
$5,000 Northern Pacific R. R. Genl. 1st 6s, Regst., 1921.
$10,000 Silver Spring, Ocala & Gulf R. R. 1st L. G. Skg. Fd. 4s, 1918.
$17,500 Dolgeville Electric Light & Power Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1927. Nov., 1898, Coups.
100 shs. Driggs Seabury Gun & Am. Co., Pfd.
39 shs. N. Y. Mutual Gas Light Co.
5 shs. City Bank of N. Y.
200 shs. American Bond & Mtge. Co.
5 shs. Western National Bank.
24 shs. Manhattan Co. Bank.
60 shs. New Jersey Zinc Co.
$20,000 Atlantic & Pacific R. R. (Western Div.) Inc. Bds., Trust Co. Receipts.
$10,000 Detroit & Mackinac R. R. 4 p. c. "Mtge. Bds.," 1995.
$10,000 St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba R. R. 6 p. c. Const. Bds., 1933.
$10,000 Jersey City 7 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$4,000 Jersey City 7 p. c. Water Scrip Bds., 1913.
$38,000 Chic. & No. Western R. R. 5 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1929.
$10,000 Buffalo City Park 7s, due 1915.
$5,000 Cincinnati City 7 3-10 p. c. Bds., 1906.
25 shs. American Type Founders' Co.
120 shs. National Slot Machine Co. common.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The weekly summary of crop conditions issued by the Weather Bureau to-day says:

Rains of the past week have largely relieved the drought in the Southern States. Drought still continues in Northern Louisiana, Eastern Texas, New England, and portions of New Jersey, Nebraska, Colorado, and New Mexico. There has been too much rain in Kansas, over the southern portions of Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana, and over portions of the upper lake region and Minnesota. The temperature conditions of the week have been generally favorable, except over the Northern Rocky Mountain and North Pacific Coast regions, where it has been too cool, and over portions of the Middle and South Atlantic States, which suffered, to some extent, from excessively high temperatures.

In the principal corn States of the central valleys corn has made good growth and its condition is generally improved, although in need of cultivating, which has been much retarded in nearly all sections of the district named. In portions of the Southern States corn is suffering for rain, and has been permanently injured in some parts of Georgia, Florida, and Southern Texas.

Winter wheat is now being harvested as far north as the Ohio and Central Mississippi Valleys, with generally light yields, but of excellent quality. Harvesting is well advanced in Texas, and is about finished in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States. In the States of the Lower Missouri Valley some improvement is reported in the condition of wheat, which is ripening slowly in that section. On the North Pacific Coast wheat has made rapid growth under the most favorable conditions that have been experienced this season. In California, wheat is ripening.

The reports respecting Spring wheat are less favorable than in the previous week, owing to effects of excessive moisture, especially in the lowlands of North Dakota and Minnesota. In the uplands of these States, however, it has made luxuriant growth. In South Dakota, Spring wheat is in a promising condition.

Over the northern sections the general condition of oats is more promising than in the previous week, although damage from rust and too rank growth are reported from portions of the Mississippi Valley. Harvesting is nearing completion in the Southern States.

Cotton is doing well in the Carolinas and Georgia, although making slow growth in the last named State. Its condition in Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi is generally improved, but poor stands are reported from Tennessee and Alabama. In Florida and generally over the central portion of the Cotton Belt, the crop is late. In Texas it is well cultivated and growing nicely, with but few complaints of insects.

In the Ohio Valley and portions of the Middle Atlantic States rapid progress was made in transplanting tobacco, and the plants have started under the most favorable conditions.

Haying is in general progress in the States of the central valleys, the Middle Atlantic States, Oregon, and California. In the two last named States a large yield of excellent quality is being secured. A good crop is also promised in the States of the Ohio Valley, except in Kentucky and portions of Ohio. In Iowa, New England, and portions of the Middle Atlantic States the crop will be light, the shortage in New England and New Jersey being decided.

Especial attention is invited to the first telegraph summary received from the Weather Bureau official in charge of the Cuban section, which is published in this bulletin.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$271,147,388
Gold reserve	234,417,198
Net silver	5,877,335
United States notes in the Treasury	14,926,180
Treasury notes of 1890	859,201
Total receipts this day	1,274,767
Total receipts this month	18,512,770
Total receipts this year	487,602,600
Total expenditures this day	1,900,000
Total expenditures this month	17,058,000
Total expenditures this year	590,767,972
Deposits in National banks	80,284,712
Silver bullion	946,639
National bank notes received for redemption	184,881
Government receipts—	
From customs	763,381
Internal revenue	481,766
Miscellaneous	29,619

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Dividends are announced by the Pressed Steel Car Company, the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, and the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, details of which will be found in another column.

Spencer Trask & Co. of this city and Lee, Higginson & Co. of Boston offer for public subscription the unsold balance, at 87½ and accrued interest, of $1,600,000 first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, due April 1, 1949, of the Rio Grande Western Railway Company. President Palmer of the Rio Grande Western says that the bonds will be a first mortgage upon 110 miles already constructed, on 25 miles now under construction, and on all lines hereafter constructed or acquired; also upon $866,000 equipment already provided and on all future equipment acquired with the proceeds of the bonds. In substitution for the first mortgage 5 per cent. branch line bonds now in the treasury, ($2,850,000,) there will be issued of these 4 per cent. consolidated bonds $2,200,000. These 4 per cent. bonds, however, will pass into the treasury as a reserve of the company and the only additional interest charge actually created will be for the $1,500,000 bonds now sold, which are for the purpose of building 25 miles of new line and of discharging all car trusts and other indebtedness for equipment and of restoring the sum expended in 1898 for construction and equipment. Subscription books open June 15 and close at 12 o'clock the same day.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 13	566,929
To date this year	94,871,104
Corresponding date last year	48,802,605

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 13	$3,380,000
To date this year	$519,797,510
Corresponding date last year	$304,787,080

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2@3 per cent.; at three months, 8 per cent.; at six months, 3@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1	Nat. Biscuit	1
Am. Tin Plate	1	Nat. Steel	2⅝
Am. Tin Plate pf.	⅝	Nat. Steel pf.	½
Am. Steel Hoop	1¼	P., C. C. & St. L.	⅝
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	1
Consol. Gas	1¾	Pressed Steel Car	3⅝
Des M. & Ft. D. pf.	20	Pressed S. C. pf.	1⅞
Evans. & T. H. pf.	5	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2
H. B. Claflin	1½	Third Avenue	3½
M. W. S. El. of Chi.	1	Wis. C. pf., w. is.	½
Met. St. Ry.	2½	Wis. C. pf., t. r.	1½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	1	Iowa Cent. pf.	⅝
Am. Steel & Wire	1¼	Louis. & Nash.	⅞
Am. Sug. Refs.	4⅝	Manhattan Con.	2
Am. Tobacco	1	Met. W. S. El. of C. pf.	2
Anaconda Cop.	⅞	Mexican Central	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅞	Minn. & St. L.	½
Balt. & Ohio	1¼	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	⅝
B. & O. S. W. certifs.	½	M., K. & T. pf.	⅝
B'klyn Rap. Tr.	1¾	Missouri Pacific	⅞
Brunswick City	¾	N. J. Central	1¾
Canadian Pac.	½	N. Y. Central	1½
Cent. Pac., as. pd.	½	N. Y., O. & W.	⅝
Ches. & Ohio	½	Northern Pacific	⅛
Chi. Cons. Tr.	¾	Penn. Railroad	1
Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	1½	People's Gas, Chi.	⅝
Chi., R. & Q.	1½	Pullman Car	1½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	½	Reading	½
Chi., I. & L. pf.	1	Reading 1st pf.	1⅜
C., M. & St. P.	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	⅝
Chi. & N. W.	1½	St. L. & S. W.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½	St. L. & S. W. pf.	1½
Chi. Term. Tr.	1½	St. P. & Omaha	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	1	Southern Pac.	½
Cont. Tobacco	⅝	Southern Ry.	½
Delaware & Hud.	1	Stand. Dist. pf.	½
Den. & Rio Gr.	⅝	Tenn. C. & Iron	1½
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅝	Un. Pacific	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Un. Pacific pf.	⅛
Federal Steel	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
General Electric	⅛	U. S. Rubber	½
Great Nor. pf.	⅝	West. Un. Tel.	⅛
Int. Paper	⅛		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B., C. R. & N. 1st	2	P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, B.	3½
C., M. & St. P., C. & Mo. R. 6s	3⅝	Ulster & D. con. 5s	1
Leh. V. of N. Y. 4½s	1		

Bond Declined.

So. Pac. Cal 5s, sta. 1

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

The security market's upward movement was interrupted just before the close yesterday. Of a sudden, then, professional traders of the Stock Exchange fell upon the market and pummeled it aggressively. Some quotations fell materially. Very general concessions were scored, the reaction being of more consequence than any which recent raids have been able to bring about.

Many mysterious hints of impending disaster were in circulation. Only one got attention, and it was somewhat effective—a representation that American troops in the Philippines had suffered overwhelming defeat. Along with this report was an announcement that President McKinley was much disturbed, not only over lack of triumph over the Filipinos, but was in distress over threatened intervention on the part of some of the foreign powers. This sort of stuff was made to do speculative service though being proclaimed just before the market was ready to close, a period when of course nervousness can be more readily excited than at other times.

Of business news that could be used for depression nothing appeared anywhere. In so far as commercial industrial affairs are involved the record continues, just as for a long time past it has been full of encouragement.

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One development which is becoming more and more an influence appears in the disposition of strong interests to buy and put aside blocks of the preferred shares of the new industrial corporations—such stocks as are on a conservative basis entitled to confidences. Many such stocks are selling on a bas

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, June 13, 1899.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17	19	650	Am. Car & Foundry.	18¾	19	18¾	19	.....
60	61	300	Am. Car & Found. pf.	60	60	60	60	— ½
39¾	40	4,152	Am. Smelt. & Ref...	40	42	39¼	40	+1
84¾	84⅞	4,955	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	83½	85¾	83½	84	.....
38	38½	370	American Cotton Oil.	36½	38⅞	36	38	—1
74	75	100	Am. Malting Co. pf...	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	— ⅛
10⅜	11	975	American Spirits Mfg.	10¾	11⅛	10¾	10⅜	— ⅛
32	33	200	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	33¼	33¼	32⅛	32½	— ⅛
61½	61¾	87,040	American Steel & Wire	62⅛	63⅜	61	61¼	—1⅛
96	96½	2,010	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	96¼	96½	96	96¼	+ ⅛
150⅝	151	78,510	Am. Sug. Ref. Co., x d.	155	156	150½	150½	—4⅝
39	39⅛	4,929	American Tin Plate ...	38¼	40	38⅜	39	+1
85¼	86	500	Am. Tin Plate pf.....	84⅜	85	84⅜	85	+ ⅝
97½	97⅝	2,815	American Tobacco	98½	99	97½	97½	—1
29	29¼	2,050	Am. Steel Hoop	28¼	29¼	28¼	29	+1¼
75⅜	76	2,750	Am. Steel Hoop pf....	75⅞	76⅜	75	76	+1
51½	52	4,680	Anaconda Copper	52	52½	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅞
17⅜	18	175	At., T. & S. F.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
55¼	55¾	13,280	At., T. & S. F. pf....	56¼	56¼	55½	55¾	— ⅛
52	52⅜	630	Baltimore & Ohio....	52⅛	52⅝	51⅜	51⅜	—1¼
73½	74	827	Baltimore & Ohio pf...	73½	73⅝	73½	73½	.....
8½	9⅛	600	B. & O. S'w'n pf., ctfs.	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜	8¾	— ⅛
115⅜	115¾	51,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	117¾	118⅝	115⅛	115¾	—1⅝
15	15¼	860	Brunswick City	15½	15½	14½	15	— ⅜
53¼	53⅜	320	Canada Southern	53⅜	53⅝	53½	53½	— ⅛
97	97¼	400	Canadian Pacific	97	97¼	97	97¼	— ⅛
51⅞	52	800	Cen. Pac., ass't pd....	52¼	52½	52	52	— ⅛
25	25¼	575	Chesapeake & Ohio...	25¼	25¾	25	25	— ⅛
59⅜	60⅛	1,800	Chicago Con. Traction.	60⅜	61	60¼	60¼	— ⅛
132⅛	132⅝	16,844	Chi. Bur. & Quincy..	133⅜	133⅞	132¼	132¼	—1½
...	124	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf....	121	121	121	121	—1½
13¾	14	3,400	Chicago Great West..	14	14	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
68⅝	69⅜	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	69	69¾	69	69	+ ⅛
30	31½	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	31½	31½	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
40	41	100	Chi. Ind. & Louis. pf.	40¼	40¼	40¼	40½	—1
127¼	127⅝	29,355	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	128¼	128⅝	127	127¼	— ⅝
172½	173	15	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	172⅝	172⅝	172⅜	172⅝	.....
153⅜	154	825	Chicago & Northw....	154⅜	154⅝	153⅛	154	—1⅝
112⅞	113⅛	4,129	Chi. Rock Isl. & Pac.	114⅝	114⅝	113	113	—1½
15½	16	400	Chicago Term. Trans.	17	17	16	16	—1¾
50½	51	900	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	51½	51½	50⅞	50⅞	— ⅝
98¼	99	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	98	98	98	98	.....
45¾	46	1,900	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	46	46⅞	45¼	45¼	— ¼
16	18	200	Colorado Midland pf...	17½	17½	17½	17½	.....
5⅝	5⅞	500	Colorado Southern	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	.....
45	47	110	Col. Southern 1st pf..	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	— ¼
18	19	110	Col. Southern 2d pf...	18½	18½	18½	18½	—1
179¼	180	6,475	Consolidated Gas	176	181½	173	180	+1⅝
45⅞	46⅛	9,855	Continental Tobacco ..	46⅜	47⅝	46	46	— ⅞
81½	82	2,265	Continental Tobac. pf.	81⅜	82	81¼	81¾	+ ⅛
118¾	119¼	850	Delaware & Hudson....	120	120	119	119	—1
23½	23¾	5,050	Denver & Rio Grande..	23⅞	23⅞	23	23¼	— ⅝
77⅞	78	5,065	Denver & R. G. pf....	79¼	79¼	77⅝	77⅞	—1⅝
20½	21	5,730	D. M. & Ft. Dodge...	20¼	22¼	20¼	20½	.....
105	120	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge pf.	110	110	110	110	+20
12⅜	12⅝	65	Erie	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12⅝	.....
35	35½	1,700	Erie 1st pf	35¼	36	35⅞	35⅞	— ½
18	18½	100	Erie 2d pf	18	18	18	18	.....
39¼	40	500	Evans. & T. H.....	40	40¼	40	40¼	.....
85	90	200	Evans. & T. H. pf....	84	85	84	85	+5
64	64¼	44,515	Federal Steel	65⅝	66⅝	64	64	—1½
83¼	83¾	13,350	Federal Steel pf	83⅜	84⅞	83¼	83¼	.....
118¾	119	840	General Electric	119¼	119½	118⅝	118⅝	— ⅜
68½	69	321	Glucose Sugar Ref...	68¼	69⅜	68¼	68¼	— ⅜
107	107½	200	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	107⅜	107⅝	107⅜	107⅜	+ ⅜
165¼	167½	550	Great Northern pf....	167	167	166	166	—3
108¾	...	200	H. B. Claflin Co.....	109	109	109	109½	+1½
70	73	10	Homestake	72	72	72	72	.....
112⅝	113¼	960	Illinois Central	113¼	113¾	112¾	113	— ⅛
43¾	44	1,250	International Paper...	44½	44¾	44	44	— ⅜
15	15¼	200	International Silver..	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
47¼	48	200	Iowa Central pf.....	47½	47½	47½	47½	— ⅛
8⅜	9	300	K., N., Pitts. & Gulf.	9	9	9	9	.....
53¾	54	200	Laclede Gas	53¾	53⅞	53¾	53⅞	+ ⅛
15¾	16	150	Lake Erie & West....	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
67⅜	67½	2,700	Louisville & Nashville	67¾	67¾	67¼	67¾	— ⅛
112⅜	112¾	37,740	Manhattan Con	114¾	114⅝	112⅜	112⅝	—2
15	16	1,200	Met. W. S. El. of Chi.	14½	15	14½	15	+1
56	58	100	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	56	56	56	56	—2
228¾	230¼	11,290	Metropolitan St. Ry....	228	232	228	230½	+2½
13⅝	14	670	Mexican Central	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
...	...	25	Mexican National ctfs.	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
57½	58	100	Minn. & St. Louis.....	57⅜	57⅝	57⅜	57⅜	— ⅛
93	94	170	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½	— ¾
66	69	50	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	69	69	69	69	.....
33⅜	34	1,000	Mo., K. & Texas pf....	34¼	34½	33¾	34	— ⅛
42½	42¾	3,510	Missouri Pacific	43½	43⅝	42⅝	42⅝	— ¾
43¾	44	200	National Biscuit Co....	43⅝	43⅝	43¼	43¼	+1
30½	30¾	100	National Lead Co.....	30	30	30	30	+2⅜
52	52½	9,725	National Steel	50	53⅞	50	52	+ ⅛
91	92	2,815	National Steel pf.....	92	93	92	92½	+ ⅛
116	116¼	2,381	New Jersey Central....	117	117¼	116	116	—1¼
165	170	100	New York Air Brake....	165	165	165	165	.....
131¼	131½	2,145	New York Central	132½	132½	131¼	131¼	— ⅛
212	217	15	N. Y., N. H. & H....	214	214	214	214	.....
26⅜	26⅝	5,290	N. Y., Ont. & West...	27⅛	27⅛	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
20⅝	20⅞	700	Norfolk & Western....	20⅝	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅛
68¼	69	1,000	Norfolk & West. pf....	68	69¼	68¾	68¾	— ⅛
11⅞	12	4,350	North American	11⅞	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
47¼	47⅜	2,825	Northern Pacific	48	48⅛	46⅞	47¼	— ⅛
76¼	76¼	400	Northern Pacific pf	76¼	76¾	76½	76½	— ⅛
48⅝	48¾	1,885	Pacific Mail	48⅞	49¾	48⅝	49	—1
131¼	131½	7,010	Pennsylvania Railroad.	132½	132⅝	131¼	131¼	— ¾
119¾	120	27,070	People's Gas, Chicago.	121	122¼	119⅞	119⅞	.....
2¾	3	200	Pe., Dec. & Evans....	3	3¼	3	3¼	.....
58	59	4,740	P., C., C. & St. L....	58	60	57½	58¼	.....
87	88	200	P., C., C. & St. L. pf..	88	87	86	87	+1
52¾	53¼	1,350	Pressed Steel Car....	52¾	55	52½	55	+3⅝
82¼	84	1,530	Pressed Steel Car pf..	83½	84⅞	83	84⅞	+1⅞
156	159	322	Pullman Pal. Car Co..	157	157	157	157	—1½
21	21½	800	Reading	21¼	21½	21	21	— ⅛
59¼	60	8,421	Reading 1st pf	61	61½	59¼	59¼	—1⅝
35	35½	1,100	Reading 2d pf	35¼	35⅝	35½	35½	— ⅝
77	80	11	Rio Grande West. pf..	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	.....
39	41	130	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf...	39⅝	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅜
10	12	500	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf...	10	9¼	10	10	.....
72¾	73½	440	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf...	71¾	73	71¾	73	+2
36⅜	37	150	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	36⅜	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ¼
11⅞	12	350	St. L. & S. Southw.....	12	12	11½	12	—1
30	30¼	1,800	St. L. & S. Southw. pf..	31¼	31¼	30	30¼	—1½
99	100	500	St. Paul & Omaha.....	99¾	99¾	99	99¼	— ½
31¾	32	1,550	Southern Pacific	32½	32½	32	32	— ½
10⅞	11	2,750	Southern Railway	11	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
50	50⅜	825	Southern Railway pf..	50⅜	50⅝	50⅜	50⅜	— ⅜
17	17⅜	300	Standard Dis. & Dis..	17⅜	17⅝	16⅞	17½	.....
6¾	6⅝	180	St. Ind. Dis. & Dis. pf..	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
7¾	8	100	Standard R. & T.....	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
63	63¼	9,110	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	61½	64¼	62½	63	—1⅜
19¼	19¾	800	Texas Pacific	19½	19½	19¼	19¼	.....
190	195	100	Third Avenue	193	193	193	193	+3¾
...	...	10	Twin City R. T. pf....	138	138	138	138	.....
41¼	41¼	3,420	Union Pacific	41¾	41¾	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅝
75	75¼	1,942	Union Pacific pf	75⅜	75⅞	75	75	— ⅞
27	30	320	Union Bag & Paper ...	30	30	30	30	.....
81⅜	82	230	Union Bag & Paper pf.	82⅜	83⅜	81⅜	81⅜	+ ⅛
6	6¼	600	United States Leather.	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
71¼	71½	1,400	U. S. Leather pf.....	71⅝	71⅝	71¼	71⅜	— ⅛
53¼	53⅝	3,825	United States Rubber..	53⅜	53⅞	53½	53½	— ⅛
20½	20¼	1,040	Wabash pf	20¾	20⅞	20½	20¼	— ⅛
89½	90	928	Western Union Tel....	90⅜	90⅜	90	90	— ⅛
9	9¼	800	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	9¼	9¼	9	9¼	— ⅛
16¾	16¾	2,025	W. S. Cent., when iss..	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
54¾	55	4,250	W. S. Cent. pf., w. iss.	54½	55¼	54½	55	+ ⅛
...	1¾	700	W. S. Cent. tr. r.....	1¾	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	.....
2	5	100	W. S. Cent. pf., tr. r.	3	3	3	3	+1⅛

Sales.....1566,929

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid	Asked		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100¾	...	S. D. M., 3½	...	4
2s, r., 1918	109	109¼	K. & D. M.	...	...
4s, c., 1907	109	109½	pf	16	17
5s, 1918, sm.	108½	109½	Cook, & W..	35	50
4s, r., 1907	112¾	113¼	Sales, Ice..	...	63
4s, c., 1907	112¾	114½	Chic. Jct. pf.	76	79
4s, r., 1925	130½	131	Lac. G. pf..	99	101
4s, c., 1925	130½	131	L. E. & W.		
5s, r., 1904	112½	113	pf	67¼	67½
5s, c., 1904	112½	113	Lake Shore.	208	210
D. C. 3-65s	119	...	Mahn. Bldg.	68	75
			Manh. C. R.	150	...
Adams Exp.	110	113	M. C. R. 1st pf.		
Alb & Susq.	195	...	Man. Beach.	20	25
Am. L. Oil..	8	12	Mid. Coal pf.	60	75
Am. Coal..	140	...	Mich. Cent.	113	...
A. C. O. pf.	91	92	Mo. Pac.	97	98
Am. Ex.	167	170	N. S. M. pf.	27½	28½
Am. Exp.	136	140	M. K. & T.	12¾	13⅛
Am. M. Co.	20½	21½	M. K. & Ohio.	40	43
A. S. R. pf., ex div.	117	118	N. J. & Essex.	83	...
A. T. & C.	100	102½	Nat. B. pf.	97	98
Am. Tob. pf.	140	143	Nat. L. Ins.	109	112
Ann Arbor.	16	18	N. O. & Sta.	5	7½
Ann Arbor pf.	40	42	Nat. St. 1st pf	45	60
Bankers' Trade.	100	...	Nat. St. 2d pf	15	23
B. Un. Gas.	137½	139	N. Y. Coast.	37	39
B., R. & P.	34	...	N. Y. C. &		
B., R. & P. pf.	74	75¼	St. L.....	12½	13¼
B., C. R. & N.	105	9...	N. Y., C. &		
Capital Trac.	92	94	St. L. 1st pf.	63	70
Cin. & Anderson	...	...	N. Y., C. &		
C. & E. Ill.	87	90	St. L. 2d pf.	20½	30
C. G. W. deb.	80	91	North. South.	69	75
C., I. & L.	9	10	Ont. Mining.	8	10
C. & N. W.	192	194	O. R. R. &		
pf.			N. Y. pf.	72	74
C., C., C. &			Pac. Coast.	39¾	40
St. L.....	54½	55	Pac. C. 1st		
C., L. & W.	11	...	pf.	82	88
C., L. & W.			Pac. C. 2d pf.	55	60
pf.	37	43½	Park S. pf.	105	110
Chave. & P.	184	...	Penn. Coal.	370	...
C. C. & I. D.	1¾	2½	Peo. & East.	4	5
Col. C. & I.			Pitts., Ft. W.		
Dev. pf...	3	5½	& C.....	184	...
C. F. & I.			P., Ft. W. &		
pf.....	108	110	C. pf.....	186	...
Col. Mid.....	5	7	P. & W. pf.	7	8½
C. & H. C. & I.....	12	14	Quicksilver.	2¼	2½
Com. Cable.	179	...	Quicksil'r pf.	8	10
Consol. Coal.	62	...	R., W. & O.	31	...
Cons. Ice.	40½	42	R., W. & O. 131	...	...
Con. Ice pf.	85	87	St. L. & S. W.	40	...
D., L. & W.	167	170	St. J. & G. I.	3¼	4
D., S. & A.	4½	5	St. L. & S.	11	50
D., S. S. & A. pf.....	12½	13	St. P. & D. pf.....	101	103¼
Eighth Ave.	380	...	St. P. & D.		
E. & P. M.	30	32	pf.....	170	180
E. & P. M. pf.....	63	...	S. Sec. ctfs.	60½	62
F. W. & R. G.....	24	28½	Sixth Ave.	200	...
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.....	100	...	T. & O. C.	...	20
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.....	100	...	T. & O. C. pf.	40	50
H. Val. pf.	55	58	T. C. I.	68¾	69¼
Hock. Val.	22	25	U. S. Exp.	50	60
H. Val. pf.	55	58	U. S. Exp. pf.	46	50
Ill. C., I. L.	100	79	U. S. R. pf.	116	116½
I. R. Co. pf.	73½	75	U. S. R. R.	170	...
Iowa Cent.	12¾	12¾	Wabash	7⅝	7⅞
Jol. & Chi.	180	...	W. Un. Exp.	125	130
K. & Mich.	11	12	W. & L. E. 1st pf.....	23¾	24½

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced: Erie first preferred, ⅛ to 36¾; St. Paul, ⅛, to 131¼, and Atchison, ⅛, to 18⅝. Declined: New York Central, 1, to 135; Illinois Central, ½ to 115¾; Pennsylvania, ¼ to 67⅛; Union Pacific preferred, ⅜, to 77½; Reading, ¼ to 10⅞, and Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛ to 78¼; Canadian Pacific sold at 100⅛; Louisville and Nashville at 69½, and Erie at 13. British consols declined 1-16, to 106⅛ for money, and 106⅜ for the account. The Bank of England lost $50,000 bullion on balance.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s coup		10,000	21⅛
500	109½	Mex Cent 2d inc	
17,000	109⅝	10,000	11⅜
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		9,000	88⅛
1,000	93¼	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
14,000	93⅛	1,000	93½
Atch, Topeka & Santa Fe adjust 4s		500	94⅞
20,000	84	10,000	67
18,000	83⅞	Mo, K & Tex of T 5s	
2,000	83⅝	20,000	90
10,000	83⅞	Mo Pacific trust 5s	
5,000	83⅝	25,000	98
6,000	83⅝	Mob & Ohio, Montgom Div 5s	
5,000	83⅞	7,000	109
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s		N Y Cent & Hud, Lake Shore col 3½s	
5,000	103	2,000	102¾
62,000	102⅞	5,000	102¾
Austin & Northwest 1st		N Y Cent & Hud 3½s	
7,000	100	5,000	115
Balt & Ohio 3½s		N Y, Chi & St L 4s	
108,000	100⅝	7,000	107½
50,000	100⅞	50,000	107⅜
Bal & Ohio 4s		N Y Ont & W ref 4s	
5,000	102½	3,000	106¾
59,000	102⅝	N Y, Sus & West G M	
2,000	102¾	28,000	100
15,000	102⅜	6,000	100¼
Balt & Ohio, Southw 3½s, when is		8,000	101
30,000	div 3½s, when is	1,000	100
Brooklyn, Queens Co & Sub con gtd 5s	96	3,000	100¾
3,000	106⅜	Norf & West con 4s	
2,000	106¾	10,000	95¾
2,000	106⅝	2,000	95¾
Brook Rap Tran 5s		1,000	95¾
5,000	113	9,000	95¼
Buff, Roch & P G M 5s		Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
3,000	110¼	2,000	68
Bur, C R & North 1st		5,000	67¾
2,000	108	Nor Pac prior lien 4s	
Canada South 1st 5s		40,000	106⅜
5,000	111	1,000	106¼
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		Oreg R R & Nav 4s	
7,000	96½	25,000	102¾
5,000	96½	Oreg Short L 1st con 5s	
10,000	96⅞	2,000	114½
10,000	96¾	Inc B & col trust	
30,000	96⅝	10,000	72½
Cent of N J gen 5s		10,000	72
11,000	120F	Pitts, C, C & St. L 4½s Series B	121½
2,000	122	3,000	119
2,000	121½	Reading Co gen 4s	
Cent Pac 1st, when iss		123,000	90
20,000	102⅜	20,000	90¼
Cent Pac 5s, 1939 Speyer & Co ctfs		20,000	90¼
10,000	20F	50,000	90⅜
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	125⅝	67,000	90¾
5,000	95	2,000	90⅞
20,000	94⅞	5,000	90¾
Ches & Ohio con 5s		15,000	90⅞
9,000	119	3,000	91
2,000	119⅛	11,000	90⅞
3,000	119	28,000	90¾
10,000	119¼	Rich & Dany deb 5s stamped	
Chi, Bur & Qy, Neb ext 4s		2,000	109
5,000	111⅞	Rio Grande West 1st	
Chi, Bur & Qy, Iowa Div 4s		3,000	100¼
1,000	106½	Rome, W & Og cons	
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		3,000	129
5,000	117½	St L & Iron Mt 2d	
Chi, M & St P, Chi & Mo River 6s		11,000	105⅝
1,000	125¼	St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	
Chi & North W gen 3½s		10,000	111¼
1,000	110	48,000	111¼
Chi, R I & Pac gen 4s		5,000	111
10,000	110½	St L Southwestern 1st	
Chi, R I & Pac 6s reg		10,000	93¼
10,000	133½	14,000	93¼
Chi & W Ind G M		3,000	93¼
1,000	121½	St L Southwest 2d inc	
Cleve, C, Chi & St L gen 4s		15,000	54
3,000	94¼	13,000	54¼
1,000	94	5,000	54⅜
Col Midland 2-4s		5,000	53⅝
5,000	64⅝	5,000	53⅝
Col & South 1st 4s		15,000	53½
115,000	89¼	1,000	53⅜
1,000	89¼	St P, Minn & Man, con 6s red to 4½s	
10,000	89¼	7,000	115F
20,000	89¼	San An & Ar Pass 4s	119
5,000	89¾	2,000	83
1,000	90	So Pac 1st trust 4s, when issued	
20,000	89⅞	10,000	88⅜
16,000	89⅞	South Pac of Cal 5s con stamped	
5,000	89⅝	25,000	107
10,000	89½	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
11,000	89⅝	14,000	111½
5,000	89⅝	1,000	111¾
2,000	89¾	4,000	111½
2,000	89¼	2,000	111¾
53,000	89½	1,000	111½
8,000	89⅞	Southern Ry, Memphis Div 1st	
Den & R Grande 4s		4,000	110⅛
2,000	108½	Standard R & T inc	
4,000	103¾	6,000	26
Den & R Grande 4½s		1,000	25¾
6,000	112⅞	Tenn C, Iron & R, De Bard C & I 6s	
Detroit City Gas 5s		4,000	105½
10,000	101	3,000	105⅝
2,000	101¼	2,000	105⅞
8,000	101¼	3,000	106
Det, Mon & Tol 1st		Tenn C, Iron & R 6s Birm Div 1st	
3,000	123	2,000	109
Dul & Iron R 1st		Tex & N O cons 5s	
1,000	105	10,000	106¼
E Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s		Tex & Pac 2d inc, Trust Co certfs	
5,000	117¼	7,000	55⅝
Eliz L & B Sandy 5s		Tol, Peo & West 4s	
1,000	108	3,000	82
Erie 4s, prior bonds		Ulster & Del 1st 5s	
85,000	94⅝	2,000	110
15,000	94⅞	Union Pacific 4s	
10,000	94½	7,000	108¼
4,000	94¾	7,000	108⅜
Erie gen lien 4s		Wabash 2d 5s	
10,000	15F	38,000	99⅝
2,000	73¼	6,000	99⅞
Evans & T H gen 5s		103,000	100
30,000	103	9,000	100⅝
Flint & P M, Port Hur Div 5s		1,000	100⅝
5,000	107¼	5,000	100⅝
Gar, H & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s		7,000	100⅝
10,000	103⅝	25,000	100
Ga Pacific 1st 6s		Wabash deb, Series B	
5,000	123¼	10,000	34
Hock Valley 4½s		10,000	33⅞
28,000	102¾	West N Y & Penn gen 3-4s	
H & Tex Cent gen 4s		1,000	70
10,000	89	5,000	70¾
Ill Cent, Louis Div 3½s		Wisconsin Central Co 1st Trust Co certfs	
10,000	105	25,000	77¾
Inter & Gt North 1st		36,000	78
4,000	125	10,000	77¾
Iowa Central 1st 5s		33,000	78
5,000	113	3,000	77½
Keokuk & D M 1st		10,000	77¾
9,000	114	10,000	77¾
L S & Mich So 3½s		10,000	77½
20,000	111	10,000	77¾
Lehigh V of N Y 1st		10,000	77½
2,000	110½	10,000s3	77⅜
Met W S E Chi 4s		Wis Cent 1st 4s, when issued	
9,000	98⅜	124,000	95
50,000	98½	10,000	95⅛
5,000	98⅜	10,000	95
10,000	98⅛	10,000	95⅛
5,000	98	380,000	95¼
Mex Cent 1st inc		25,000	95¼
35,000s3	21	40,000	95¼
20,000	21	2,000	95¼

Total sales..... $3,380,000

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage..	310	310	310

34.50; December, $4.75. RIO—No. 7 Rio, 7⅜@7⅝; exchange, 3½c; cleared for the United States, 3,000 bags; stock, 249,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 96 test, 4 11-16c; muscovado, 4½c; molasses sugar, 4 1-16c.

WOOL.—BOSTON, June 13.—Business has been fairly active and the tone of the market continues firm. Territory wools have shown increased sales at 45c for fine medium and fine in the scoured basis. Fleece wools move slowly, but the tone is firm. Australian wools are firm, but their movement is slow, with prices unchanged. The following are the quotations for leading descriptions: Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces—X and above, 25@26c; XX and XX and above, 27c; delaine, 29@30c; No 1 combing, 29@30c; No. 2 do, 28@29c. Michigan, Wisconsin, &c.—X Michigan, 21@22c; No. 1 Michigan combing, 27c; No. 2 do, 27c; No. 1 Illinois combing, 27c; No. 2 do, 27c; X New York, New Hampshire, and Vermont, 20@21c; No. 1 New York, New Hampshire, and Vermont, 26c; delaine, Michigan, 26@27c. Unwashed Medium, &c.—Kentucky and Indiana ¼-blood, combing, 22@23c; ¾-blood, 22@23c; Missouri, ¼-blood, combing, 21c; ⅜-blood, 21@21½c; braid combing, 19@19c; Lake and Georgia, 19@20c. Territory Wools—Montana and Dakota, fine medium and fine, 14@16c; scoured, 45c; staple, 46@48c; Utah, Wyoming, fine medium and fine, 14@16c; scoured, 44@45c; staple, 45@47c; Idaho, fine medium and fine, 12@15c; scoured, 43@45c; medium, 14@16c; scoured, 40@42c. Australian—Scoured basis, combing, superfine, 75c; good, 70@73c; average, 68@70c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.20, and in bulk $4.70; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.15, and in bulk $4.65; refined, cases, $8.35; crude naphtha, cases, $10; deodorized, $10.50; cottonseed oil, prime crude, nominal prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer, yellow, 25½c; off Summer, yellow, 24@24½c; butter grades, 20@31c; prime white, 29@30c; prime Winter yellow, 30@31c; linseed, American, raw, 39@40c; American, boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 40@42c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $18; southern, No. 2 soft, $16.50; steel rails, $26.50; pig iron warrants, $18.50; lake copper, ingot, $18.40; tin, $25.70; Exchange, lead, $4.47½; brokers' lead, $4.25; spelter, $6.40.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil, barrels, $3.80; spirits of turpentine, 38½@39c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.30@$1.32½; E, $1.45; F, $1.50; G, $1.55; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.90; M, $2.15; N, $2.35; W G, $2.50; W W, $2.75.

WILMINGTON, June 13.—Spirits of turpentine, 35¼@36c. Resin, 90@95c. Crude turpentine, $1.25, $2.10 and $2.20. Tar, $1.30.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 13.—Spirits of turpentine, 37½c. Resin firm and unchanged.

CHARLESTON, June 13.—Turpentine, 36½c. Resin firm and unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—No trading. CALVES—No trade of importance. City-dressed veals, 7@10c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Common to good sheep, $3.25@$4.50; yearlings, $5@$5.75; 20 cars Southern lambs sold at $6.25@$8.12½, mainly $7@$8. HOGS—$4.10@$4.15; choice State hogs, $4.20.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday's Dealings by Brokers—Little Demand for Yonkers Lots at Auction—Other Sales.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for a client the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 15 West Twentieth Street, 28 by 100.

Paul Mayer has sold for John Casey to a builder the plot at the northwest corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 100.11 by 100.

The same broker has also sold for William H. Taubert a plot of four lots at the southeast corner of the Southern Boulevard and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street; also, for Uhlfelder & Hecht, the four-story flat at the northwest corner of Elton Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street.

It is reported that Randolph Guggenheimer has sold the plot on the north side of Ninety-sixth Street, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue 100 by 100.

Samuel E. Jacobs has bought from Peter Mundorf 115 Seventh Street, 21 by 112, and will erect a six-story two-family flat on the lot.

William and Adolph Bachrach have sold to Adolph Rosenstein the six-story tenement 58 East Fifth Street, 25 by 100.

Patrick Lilly has sold to Lowenfeld & Prager the four dwellings 811 to 817 East Fifth Street, 80 by 97.6.

Results at Auction.

The sale of 174 lots at Lowerre Station, Yonkers, conducted by Auctioneer Ryan at 111 Broadway yesterday, attracted little attention and after twenty parcels had been sold the balance of the offering was withdrawn. Prices ranged from $300 to $850 a lot.

Plaintiffs were the buyers of all the properties sold under foreclosure proceedings. Results follow:

By Samuel Goldsticker.

247 and 249 West Ninety-eighth Street, 17 and 18 respectively, by 100.11, two four-story brick dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John O. Baker..... 36,250

250 and 252 West Ninety-eighth Street, each 18 by 100.11, two four-story brick dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John O. Baker..... 34,613

By William Kennelly.

835 and 837 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, each 25 by 100, two five-story brick and stone front apartment houses; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Herman Schiffer..... 27,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

212 and 214 East Ninety-ninth Street, 50 by 100.11, four-story brick building, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Greenwood Cemetery Corporation..... 15,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 230 and 232 Madison Street, south side, 43.7 feet east of Jefferson Street, each 21.1 by 70, two four-story brick flats.

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, tract of ninety acres included by McLean, Kimball, and Central Avenues, Yonkers.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, partition sale, Frederick M. Calder, referee, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, southeast corner of Covent Avenue, four lots, each 25 by 99.11; 341 West Forty-seventh Street, north side, 500 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.4½, four-story brick building.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry M. Whitehead, referee, 448 West Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 168.6 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with one-story frame building at the rear. Due on judgment, $9,000.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, 708 Washington Street, west side, 64 feet north of Perry Street, 23 by 87.10 and irregular, three-story and attic brick building; 1,317 Avenue A, west side, 20 feet south of Seventy-first Street, 25 by 90; tenant.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Lloyd McKim Garrison, referee, 254 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, south side, 250 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 17.6 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,572.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, 98 East Fifty-second Street and 351 Park Avenue, being the southeast corner of those streets, 19.2 by 70.5, four-story brick and stone apartment house, with stores.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George E. Morgan, referee, 798 to 806 Third Avenue, northwest corner of Forty-ninth Street, 100.5 by 80, five-story stone-front tenement, with stores, on 798, six-story stone-front tenements, with stores, on 800 to 806. Due on judgment, $19,451; subject to other mortgages for $135,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George E. Morgan, referee, 798 to 1,701 Third Avenue, northeast corner of Ninety-fifth Street, each 25 by 100, four five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $32,840; subject to other mortgages for $90,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 124 and 126 West Forty-seventh Street, south side, 297.6 feet west of Sixth Avenue, each 18.9 by 100.5, two three-story brownstone-front dwellings.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 24.11 by 100, vacant; 410 West Fifty-second Street, south side, 200 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $12,010; subject to other mortgages for $3,000 on each parcel.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Andrew S. Hamersley, referee, 257 West Seventy-first Street, north side, 225 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 16.8 by 102.2, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,648; subject to another mortgage for $13,825.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William B. Crowell, referee, East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 225 feet east of Pleasant Avenue, 23 by 100.11 and irregular, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,987.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 97.10 feet west of First Avenue, for a six-story brick factory, 120 by 95; Manhattan Brass Company of 485 First Avenue, owner; Buchman & Deisler, architects; cost, $75,000.

Riverside Drive, east side, 59.10 feet south of One Hundred and Eighth Street, for two five-story brick and stone dwellings, 26 by 84 and 83; Adolph Openhym of 42 Greene Street, owner; Robert D. Kohn of 96 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $80,000.

Forty-second Street, north side, 131 feet west of Seventh Avenue, for a three-story brick theatre, 69 by 100.4; George M. Jansen of 101 East Fourteenth Street, owner; John E. Kerby of 722 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $200,000.

Two hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 131 feet west of Keppler Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 24; Mrs. M. Roemer, owner; W. H. Van Dusen, builder; cost, $1,200.

Bronx Park Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 42; F. S. Landman, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 62 Second Avenue, for a five-story brick stable, 20.6 by 125; Philip Siegel of 5 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $12,000.

Alterations.

No. 106 Lexington Avenue, to a three-story and basement brick and frame flat; Henry H. Jackson of 163 East Twenty-seventh Street, owner; John H. Kimbel, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 30 West Thirty-third Street, to a four-story brick and stone bachelor apartment house; M. J. O'Shaughnessy, Jr., owner; L. Moses of 47 West Ninety-seventh Street, architect; cost, $7,000.

No. 251 West Twenty-fourth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; the Rev. Father Wischer of 116 West Twenty-fourth Street, owner; L. Alavoine Company of 42 West Forty-third Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 96 and 98 Baxter Street, to a four-story brick warehouse, 45.7 by 50.3; Frank Hooper of 130 West Seventy-fourth Street, owner; J. B. Brazier of 106 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $16,500.

No. 25 East Twenty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Lucy Drexel, owner; H. S. Bush, architect; cost, $750.

No. 991 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; A. J. Nickerson, premises, owner; E. S. Southworth, architect; cost, $700.

No. 116 East Seventieth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; M. Reid of 18 East Twentieth Street, owner and architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, northwest corner of Anthony Avenue, to a two and a half story frame dwelling; Charles R. Young, owner; E. Burger of 111 Broadway, architect; cost, $350.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, June 13.

ALEXANDER AV, e s, 120 ft n of 139th St, 20x100.6; William A. Meikleham to James J. Williams..... 8,000

ALL TITLE TO RIGHT OF WAY TO A sixteen-foot private road on the map of Isaac P. Martin; Charles Mail and wife to Benjamin F. Watking..... 1

ANTHONY AV, w s, 44.5 ft n of Bush St, 19.5x80.2x18.5x86.2; William J. Marshall and another to Burton H. Smith... 1

CLINTON AV, w s, 195.7 ft s of Jefferson St, 95.7x137.5x irregular; William T. Laveille to Victor Gerhards..... 100

ESSEX ST, 99, 2x237.6; Kaskel Solomon to Annie Goldberg..... 1

FRONT ST, 90, n s; William H. Willis to Jonas B. Kissam..... 1,000

GRAND ST, 386, 25x75; Louis Rothstein to Jacob Lunitz..... 31,250

HARLEM AV, n s, 125.1 ft n of Morton Place, 50.2x130.10x53x144; Carrie J. Slaghi to Jennie V. Maschke..... 1

HOME ST, n e corner of Union Av, 266.3x144.8x222x30.2; George S. Bell to E. T. Bell..... 100

LOT 7, map of 160 lots of Maximilian Morganthau, 23d Ward; Jennie M. Tompkins to Maximilian Morganthau... 1

LOT 60, map of estate of William Adee; Russell A. Purdy to John S. Mapes..... 650

LOT 78, map same; Charles A. Mapes, recorded at Westchester; also Lot 79; George Cornils to Catherine Cornils..... 350

LOT 82, map of village of East Tremont, 66x150; Tremont Investment Company to John H. Metzler..... 2,400

LOT 193, second map of the property of the Neill estate, 24th Ward; August Diener to Martha Miller..... 715

LOTS 3, 4, and 7, map of lands in the 12th Ward of Isaac P. Martin; Benjamin F. Watkins and wife to Sarah C. Fulton..... 1

PARK AV, w s, 111 ft s of 182d St, 18x87.2x18x86.6; the Northern Improvement Company to Olga Balaban..... 4,000

PELHAM ROAD, e s, 159.6 ft n of Emily St, 52.11x113.6 to Pier Av, x21.2x127.9; Henry Parfitt to Edward Segor..... 1,200

SHERMAN ST, n s, 150 ft e of Railroad Av, 50x100; Henry D. Lichtenstein to Charles E. Lichtenstein..... 175

VANDERBILT AV, e s, 150 ft n of 174th St, 48x150.3x52x151; Louise M. Koenig and others, &c., to Frederick L. Delamater..... 1

VANDERBILT AV, e s, 150 ft n of 174th St, 48x150.3x52x151; Louise M. Koenig and others to Frederick L. Delamater..... 1,816

VANDERBILT AV, e s, 150 ft n of 174th St, 48x150.3x52x151; Gottlieb Koenig and others to Frederick L. Delamater..... 799

VANDERBILT AV, e s, 150 ft n of 174th St, 48x150.3x52x151; Frederick L. Delamater to Gerald C. Connor..... 1

VANDERBILT AV, e s, 150 ft n of 174th St, 48x150.3x52x151; Caroline Brandes and another to Frederick L. Delamater, 2-10 part..... 589

VANDERBILT AV, e s, 150 ft n of 174th St, 48x150.3x52x151; Charles Friedrich and another, heirs, &c., to Frederick L. Delamater, 50-525 part..... 285

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 176th St, 75x100; New York Juvenile Asylum to Mary T. Donovan..... 7,200

WALES AV, w s, 237.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 75x86.11x83.9x130.5; J. Murray Sanderson to Meradith J. Murray..... 100

WALTON AV, w s, 154.5 ft s of approach to Grand Boulevard and Concourse at 166th St, 25x100; Hannah C. Doran to Charles L. Doran..... Gift

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 848.4 ft n of 2d St, 75x75.2x77.8x58.8; Irving Washburn, referee, to John S. Mapes..... 1,550

WEST BROADWAY, n w corner of Worth St, 50.2x50.2; Adolph M. Bendheim and wife to Thomas H. Bell..... 100

2D AV, 945, s w corner of 28th St, 24.8x100; George W. Honeck to John G. W. Honeck and another, ¼ part.... 1

43D ST, s s, 115 ft w of 7th Av, 15x100.5; Louis S. Field to Louis Zinke and another..... 1

46TH ST, 20 East, 20x100.5; Louis Josephthal and others, executors, &c., to Bella Moses..... 35,000

52D ST, 38 West, 22x100.5; Francesco Bianchi to George M. Tuttle..... 82,000

53D ST, 211 East, 20x100.5; Owen O. Schimmel to Philip E. Wolff..... 1

53D ST, 213 East, 20x100.5; Sarah A. Austin to Philip E. Wolff..... 1

72D ST, 241 West, 25x102.2; Elmer A. Darling to Hannah G. Weterbee..... 100

87TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of Avenue A, 18.3x62.11x18.3x63; Edmund C. Labberton and others to Herman H. Labberton.... 4,000

90TH ST, 43 West, 25x100; Lizzie M. Rothman to Leopold M. Rothman and another..... 1

104TH ST, n s, 118.8 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.11; Simon Sternberg to City Real Estate Company..... 8,000

121ST ST, s s, 104.10 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 18x100.11; Simon Haberman and wife to Bernhard Freund..... 14,000

123D ST, n s, 158.1 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.7x100.11; Alice Von Keller to Charles Mayne..... 1

129TH ST, s s, 258 ft e of 8th Av, 100x99.11; Bernhard Freund and wife to Simon Haberman..... 40,000

130TH ST, n s, 92.6 ft w of Madison Av, 17.6x99.11; Rebecca Hirsch and another to William J. Mollan..... 1

137TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Wilber McBride, referee, to John T. White, as guardian..... 10,000

137TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Wilber McBride, referee, to John T. White, as guardian..... 19,000

138TH ST, 948 East, 16.3x100x31.6x100; Herman Schmuck to John Seekamp..... 100

207TH ST, s s, 405.1 ft w of Perry Av, 100x100; Fanny Hess to Ledpold Hutter. 1

Recorded Leases.

BARRETT, Thomas, to Annie Kurzman; 1,898 3d Av, 3 years..... $1,200 1,300

GREENBERG, Meyer, to Joseph Lieberman; 25 Essex St and 42 Hester St, 2 3-12 years..... 2,760

LAWRENCE, Joseph W., individually and as trustee, to John Metz; 429 9th Av, s w corner 30th St, 25x100, 4 years..... 3,000

MOONEY, John A., to Harry N. Field; 1,715 and 1,717 Broadway, 4 10-12 years. $4,000 and..... 4,750

SLAVIN, Henry B., to Matilda French; 134 West 72d St, 1 year..... $2,800

TRUSTEES OF THE SAILORS' SNUG Harbor to Manly A. Ruland and another; Clinton Place, s s, 50.1 ft w of Greene St, 25.1x109.10x25x111.6, 21 years. 837

Recorded Mortgages.

ALTING, Charles F., to Henry Alting; 526 East 120th St, 2 years..... 1,000

AU, Lola M., to Abigail J. Purdy; Kotonah Av, widened, w s, 60 ft s of Holly St, 3 years..... 600

BALABAN, Olga, to the Northern Improvement Company; Park Av West, w s, 111 ft s of 182d St, instalments..... 1,000

BAUMANN, Johannah, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee, &c.; 434 Lenox Av, collateral... 5,000

BELL, Thomas H., to Adolph M. Bendheim; 1,898 3d Av, n w corner of Worth St, 1 year..... 22,700

BELL, Thomas H., to Adolph M. Bendheim; West Broadway, n w corner of Worth St, 1 year..... 27,000

BELL, Thomas H., to Adolph M. Bendheim; 153d St, s s, 70 ft e of Morris Av, 1 year..... 1,000

BEYER, Bernhard, to Michael Heumann; Broadway, n e corner of Reade St, leasehold, secures notes..... 15,000

BRUGNELLI, Virginia, to Sarah W. Downer; 117th St, n s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years..... 19,500

BURTON, Anna A. and Myron C., to Abigail J. Purdy; 239th St, s s, 380 ft e of Keppler Av, 3 years..... 600

CONNOR, Gerald C., to William H. Payne; Vanderbilt Av, e s, 150 ft n of 174th St, 3 years..... 3,000

DILL, Washington, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 860 8th Av, 3 years..... 18,000

DOBSON, Elizabeth, to the Union Dime Savings Institution; 146th St, s s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 5 years..... 6,500

DONOVAN, Mary T., to New York Juvenile Asylum; Wadsworth Av, w s, 24.11 ft n of 176th St, 2 years..... 5,040

FELBEL, Hannah, to Maurice Brill; 367 Cherry St, demand..... 10,802

FIDUCIA, Leopoldo, to American Missionary Association; 511 and 515 West 159th St, two mortgages, each..... 18,500

FIDUCIA, Leopoldo, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; 511 and 515 West 159th St, demand, two mortgages, each..... 3,000

GERHARDS, Victor, to Barbara Michl; 1,341 Clinton Av, 3 years..... 5,000

GERHARDS, Victor, to Sigmund Cohn; 1,347 Clinton Av, 3 years..... 5,000

GERHARDS, Victor, to Barbara Michl; 1,343 Clinton Av, 3 years..... 5,000

HABERMAN, Simon, to Bernhard Freund; 129th St, s s, 258 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year.. 19,500

HAUTZ, Anne, to John L. Thomas; Lot 73, map of Pugsley estate, Van Nest Station, 1 year..... 220

KENN, James, to Everett L. Barnard; Pelham Av, widened, s s, 1.9 ft from s e corner of said avenue and Webster Av, also strip adjoining, 1 year..... 3,400

KERVAN, Charles, to the American Missionary Association; 2,094 and 2,096 Amsterdam Av, 1 year, two mortgages, each. 26,000

KERVAN, Charles, to Jacob D. Butler; Amsterdam Av, w s, 293.9 and 3213.9 ft s of 165th St, 1 year, two mortgages, each. 2,500

KERVAN, Charles, to John Bell; Amsterdam Av, w s, 27.10 ft s of 164th St, 1 year..... 3,000

KURZMAN, Samuel, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 1,898 3d Av, saloon lease, demand..... 1,500

MARTIN, Thomas, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 11th Av, e s, 40.5 ft s of 44th St, 5 years..... 3,000

MARTIN, Thomas, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 19 North Moore St, 5 years..... 10,000

MASCHKE, Jennie V., to Frederic E. and Hugh A. Camp, jr., executors, &c.; Harrison Av, w s, 125.1 ft n of Morton Place, installments..... 1,680

MILLER, Mary E. and Charles W., to Henry F. Miller; 169th St, n s, 137 ft e of Paton Av, demand..... 500

MILLER, Jennie E., to the City Mortgage Company; Jackson Av, e s, 25 ft n of 158th St, demand..... 2,000

MILLER, Hew, to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 56 East 18th St, 5 years..... 93,000

MILLER, Hew, to Emanuel Heilner and others; 56 East 13th St, demand..... 5,311

MOLLAN, William J., to Samuel Hoar, trustee; 130th St, n s, 92.6 ft w of Madison Av, 5 years..... 10,000

MULLER, Gustav A., to The Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; 203 and 205 East 104th St, 5 years..... 17,000

MULHALL, Margaret, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; parts of lots Nos. 17 and 18, map Ursuline Convent property, demand..... 8,000

MURRAY, Meradith J., to Josephine E. Carpenter and others, executors, &c.; Wales Av, w s, 237.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 1 year..... 25,000

PETERSON, Elizabeth A., to Michael J. Scanlan, guardian, &c.; Fairmount Place, n s, 400 ft w of Marmion Av, 3 years.... 4,000

PIKE, Eliza C., and Mary J. Smith to Nancy Crozier; 487 Columbus Av, demand..... 37,500

POLE, George E. and Florence B., to Abner Mosher Hulley; 87th St, n s, 150 ft e of West End Av; secures notes..... 10,000

SCHIELE, Anna, to the City Real Estate Company; 173 to 177 West 45th St, 2 years..... 25,000

SEWARD, Mary R., and others to George R. Lockwood, executor, &c.; 143d St, s s, 63.2 ft e of Amsterdam Av; 15,000

SMITH, Burton H., to William J. Marshall and another; Anthony Av, w s, 44.5 ft n of Bush St, installments..... 1,000

STRESEC, Margarethe, to City Mortgage Company; 169th St, n w corner of Clinton Av, 1 year..... 23,000

STRESEE, Margarethe, to City Mortgage Company; 169th St, n s, 28.8 ft w of Clinton Av, 1 year..... 15,000

STRESEE, Margarethe, to City Mortgage Company; 162th St, n s, 55.4 ft w of Clinton Av, 1 year..... 16,000

STRESE, Margarethe, to City Mortgage Company; Clinton Av, w s, 100 ft n of 169th St, 1 year..... 13,722

SUTHERLAND, Jane and James McNeill, to Manly A. Ruland and another; Clinton Pl, s s, 50.1 ft w of Greene St, leasehold, 5 years..... 6,000

TAYLOR, William A. and Mary, to James Owen, lot 137, block M, map Van Nest Park, 1 year..... 250

THOMSON, Jane E. and Eugene, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 29 West 46th St, 5 years..... 20,000

VALENTE, Gabriele, to Abram Abelman; 118th St, s s, 285 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 2,500

WHITE, Evelyn H., to Jane M. Henry, executrix, &c.; 6th St, west corner Morse Av, 1 year..... 16,500

WOLFF, Philip E., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee, &c.; 209 to 213 East 53d St, 1 1-3 years..... 30,000

ZINKE, Louis and Alexander U., to Louise S. Field; 43d St, s s, 115 ft w of 7th Av, 2 years..... 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ABELMAN, Abram, to Harris Solomon..Nominal

BERTIN, Therese, to Eugenia M. Bertin. 16,000

CASKEL, Anna, and others, executors, &c., to Theodore Bitterman..... 3,000

ENO, Amos F., and others, executors, &c., to United States Trust Company of New York, 8 assignments, aggregating..... 103,640

ENO, Amos F., and others, executors, &c., to Antoinette E. Johnstone, 4 assignments, total..... 110,250

ERLANGER, Max, to Randolph Guggenheimer..... 4,900

HOLLAND, Juliet, to John Diefenthaler.. 3,000

KIRSCHT, Bertha E., to Catharine A. Requa..... 1,000

McGOWN, Rutherford B., to Mount Morris Bank, 2 assignments, each..... 2,000

MULLIGAN, James, to Mary Mulligan. 350

PANCOAST, Archer V., trustee, to Winthrop A. and Lewis S. Chanler, executors, &c..... 20,000

POWELL, Henry H., to Esther A. and Sarah L. Frost..... 4,000

RAABE, Herman and Henry Jr., to Max Kobre..... Nominal

RIEGE, Alice B., to Josephine K. Jones and others, trustees..... 8,109

SMITH, Andrew H., and another, executors, &c., to Davison H. Smith, two..Nominal

STEVENS, Sarah J. E., to Louis A. Seitz..... Nominal

TRASK, Gustavus D. S., to Elliott Smith and others, trustees..... 10,142

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25 ft s of 142d St, 75x100; W. Ormiston Tate against Clarence C. Lent, owner; Orison Dickinson, contractor..... 150

AMSTERDAM AV, 383 to 387, and 172 to 178 West 79th St; Haas & Fried against Dora Osborne, owner and contractor.... 1,300

ARTHUR AV, w s, 50 ft s of 187th St, 23x100; Church E. Gates & Co. against Giovanni Maresco and Antonio Somma, owners and contractors..... 50

ARTHUR AV, w s, 50 ft s of 187th St, 25x100; Church E. Gates & Co. against Giovanni Maresco and Antonio Somma, owners and contractors..... 50

CLAY AV, w s, 135 ft n of 174th St, 50 x100; W. Jackson's Son against G. F. Purrington, owner and contractor..... 46

JACKSON AV, w s, 75 ft s of 150th St, 200x75; Charles Tirelli against Willis R. Phillips, owner and contractor..... 800

VAN BUREN ST, e s, 275 ft s of Columbus Av, 50x100; James V. Lawrence against Josephine B. Rezzano, owner; Angelo Rezzano, contractor..... 602

18-POLLARD vs. MALMAR.

19-In re Blackwell.

20-Anderson vs. Anderson.

21-In re Germunson.

22-Cohen vs. Levy.

23-O'Brien vs. Millar.

24-Roy Watch Case Co. vs. Camm Roy W. C. Co.

25-Brindle vs. Brindle.

26-O'Connor vs. O'Connor.

27-In re Wood & Parker Litho. Co.

28-In re Klausner.

29-Montana Ore Pur. Co. vs. Butte & Bost. Con. Mining Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Divorces.

3593—Bodo vs. Bodo.

3594—Lan Loon vs. Van Loon.

3595—Fornfinne vs. Fornfinne.

3596—Hanlon vs. Hanlon.

3597—Simpson vs. Simpson.

3598—Grossman vs. Groesman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

3250—Leavy vs. Leavy.

3000—Langhaar vs. Slayback.

3382—Hanifen vs. Boesmeck.

3405—Schnaier vs. Nathan.

3351—C. Pardee Works vs. Tamfrim.

2747—Silverstein vs. Haight.

3213—Mechanics' Nat. Bk. vs. Lockhart.

1824—Whitlock vs. Seaboard Nat. Bank.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3402.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts V. and VI.—Adjourned until June 19.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Le Barbier, McCann, and Blumenthal for the People.

1—George B. Barrow, alias Mark Beaurgard, alias James Wilson; Addie Barrow, alias Jernie Beauregard, alias Jennie Wilson; Carrie Jones, alias Bella Anderson.

2—Frank Pechasandl.

3—Harry Bauman, Frederick Schweitzer.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial. Preferred causes. Calendar clear.

5205—Walker vs. Mayor, &c.

5206—Jackson vs. same.

5207—W. J. Merritt Co. vs. same.

5328—Quackenbush vs. same.

5320—Faber vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

1253—Clifford vs. Mayor, &c.

4317—Jacob vs. E. V. Crandall Co.

4590—O'Connor vs. Wasserman.

4090—Murray vs. Quinn.

3722—Zetterbaum vs. Met. St. R. R. Co.

9068—Johnson vs. McKay.

9304—Same vs. C. F. Gessert Co.

8889—Broadway Theatre Co. vs. Dessau Co.

9629—Allison vs. Gibbons.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

1588—Metzler vs. Dahlman.

4576—Colonial Assur. Co. vs. Eastman.

3699—Alexander vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

4009—Holland vs. Kantrowitz.

4485—Gannon vs. Kiely.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, June 14.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 11 A. M., in Room 124, Post Office Building. Jury calendar.

102—Simon vs. Am. Cr. Ind. Co.

111—Schofield vs. Mercantile Nat. Bank.

118—Leiter vs. Ronalds.

156—Barton vs. 3d Av. R. R.

165—Maloney vs. Dunlop.

170—Blank vs. Dry D., E. B., &c., R. R.

176—Trowbridge vs. Un. Printing Co.

181—White-Smith Music Co. vs. Morning J'n'l

145—Johnston vs. Sanger.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

Discharges in bankruptcy.

551—In re Mores.

494—In re Coon.

834—In re Hamersley.

802—In re Mann.

784—In re Barnett & Rosenberg.

142—In re Peteler.

810—In re Pierson.

831—In re Sommeschein.

824—In re Ramsay.

623—In re Jacob.

803—In re Diamond.

868—In re Levensove.

788—In re Cannon.

838—In re Chase.

855—In re Strassburg.

742—In re Finegan.

850—In re Fuchs.

822—In re Strusa.

761—In re Lascher.

841—In re Cohn.

643—In re Webb.

846—In re Bassett.

851—In re Mosso.

849—In re Manheimus.

877—In re Lyon.

25—In re Haverley.

787—In re Ruger.

839—In re Miller.

878—In re Blumenthal.

For discharges under objection.

718—In re Richman.

82—In re Hirsch.

698—In re Bondy.

757—In re Ahles.

605—In re Casper.

731—In re Bondy.

400—In re Finelite.

188—In re Bernhard.

798—In re Brans.

542—In re Rothschild.

793—In re Thorpe.

1137—In re Greenberg.

574—In re Freund.

724—In re Caplan.

469—In re Montgomery.

763—In re Walton.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

SARATOGA, June 13.—The Court of Appeals to-day handed down the following decisions:

Sarah Roche, appellant, vs. Supreme Lodge Knights of Honor.—Motion to vacate order granted; $10 costs.

Charles L. Rowland, appellant, vs. Thomas F. Rowland; Augusta G. Genet vs. President of Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, appellant.—Motions to dismiss appeals denied; $10 costs.

Henry A. Sias and another vs. Rochester Railway Company.—Motion to dismiss granted, and appeal dismissed without costs.

Michael Sinteff vs. People's Building Loan Association, appellant.—Motion to place on the calendar denied without costs.

James Talcott, appellant, vs. Wabash Railroad Company.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted as to the first cause of action alleged in the compaint; in all other respects the judgment is affirmed without costs of the appeal in this court to either party.

People ex rel. Dennis J. Mahoney, appellant, vs. Charles F. MacLean and others.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, and appeal dismissed with costs.

People, appellant, vs. Johannes S. Snedecker and others, respondents.—Motion to open default granted, appellant to file brief within twenty days, and respondent to have twenty days in which to reply.

In re taxation of estate of John W. Masury, deceased.—Motion to amend remittitur without costs denied with costs.

J. F. Kernochan vs. Manhattan Railway Company, appellant; Harriet R. McKim vs. same, appellant; Thomas B. Winthrop vs. same, appellant.—Motion that cases be argued together granted.

Ralph Moss vs. Jacob Cohen, appellant.—Motion to amend remittitur denied; $10 costs.

Rochester & Kettle Falls Land Company, appellant, vs. William O. Raymond; John E. Lockwood vs. Caroline A. Suydam and Elwood Mildeberger, appellants.—Motions for reargument denied; $10 costs.

James A. Deering vs. William J. Reilly, appellant; Charles E. Moses vs. A. H. Hatch, appellant.—Motion to prefer denied, without costs.

Jefferson County National Bank vs. Margaret A. Townley and others, appellants; Lottie Lichenstein vs. Mayor of New York, appellant.—Judgments reversed, new trials granted, costs to abide events.

Henry H. Liman, appellant, vs. John C. McGreive.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Rosa E. Baldwin vs. Fraternal Accident Association of America, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. George W. Green, appellant, vs. Robert A. Van Wyck, as Mayor; People ex rel. Tucker, appellant, vs. same; People ex rel. Cannon, appellant, vs. same.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Cases argued to-day were: 56, 58, 1.

Calendar for to-morrow: 629, 60, 61, 42, 47, 62, 41, 39.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—EUGENE ARNHEIM, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Eugene Arnheim, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 2d, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

Dated June 13th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CHARLES F. BROWN and RICHARD S. CANFIELD, individually and as members of the firm of Charles F. Brown & Co., bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupts have filed their petition, dated June 12th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 5th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—TALLMADGE E. BROWN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Tallmadge E. Brown, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 21st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 21, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN W. HOUSTON, Referee.

Dated June 13, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—WOLDEMAR ECKELMANN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Woldemar Eckelmann, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 12, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HENRY M. GREENBERG, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry M. Greenberg, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 12th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.

Dated June 13th, 1899.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALFRED KOEHLER, Bankrupt.—Sale by order of the referee. Morris S. Wise, Esq.

A. H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, will sell at public auction, in the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1899, at 12:30 P. M., all the right, title, and interest of the undersigned, as trustee in bankruptcy of the aforesaid bankrupt, in and to a certain endowment policy of insurance, No. 80,107, issued by the Berkshire Life Insurance Co. to said bankrupt principal $5,000, having 10 annual payments due thereon, and being subject to repayment of a loan of $675, with accrued interest.

SIDNEY A. TREVVETT, Trustee in Bankruptcy, No. 58 Pine St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—LEOPOLD LEINDORFER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Leopold Leindorfer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 1st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—(In Bankruptcy.)—In the matter of ISAAC MACOWSKY, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 1,027.

To the creditors of Isaac Macowsky, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Isaac Macowsky was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, June 9th, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—MICHAEL C. MURPHY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Michael C. Murphy, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 9th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 5th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.

Dated June 13, 1899.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALFRED KOEHLER, Bankrupt.—Sale by order of the referee. Morris S. Wise, Esq.

A. H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, will sell at public auction, in the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1899, at 12:30 P. M., all the right, title, and interest of the undersigned, as trustee in bankruptcy of the aforesaid bankrupt, in and to a certain endowment policy of insurance, No. 80,107, issued by the Berkshire Life Insurance Co. to said bankrupt principal $5,000, having 10 annual payments due thereon, and being subject to repayment of a loan of $675, with accrued interest.

SIDNEY A. TREVVETT, Trustee in Bankruptcy, No. 58 Pine St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRED. K. VAN COURT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Fred K. Van Court, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Fred. K. Van Court was duly adjudicated a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, Referee, No. 64 William St., in the City and County of New York, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated June 13, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULIUS ROTHSCHILD, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Julius Rothschild, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 7th, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MICHAEL RYAN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Michael Ryan, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 5th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

NO. 1,062.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRIS W. SCHULMAN, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Harris W. Schulman of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Harris W. Schulman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 13, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of FRED. K. VAN COURT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Fred K. Van Court, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Fred. K. Van Court was duly adjudicated a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, Referee, No. 64 William St., in the City and County of New York, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated June 13, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC MACOWSKY, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 1,027.

To the creditors of Isaac Macowsky, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Isaac Macowsky was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, June 9th, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—MICHAEL C. MURPHY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Michael C. Murphy, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 9th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 5th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.

Dated June 13, 1899.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALFRED KOEHLER, Bankrupt.—Sale by order of the referee. Morris S. Wise, Esq.

A. H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, will sell at public auction, in the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1899, at 12:30 P. M., all the right, title, and interest of the undersigned, as trustee in bankruptcy of the aforesaid bankrupt, in and to a certain endowment policy of insurance, No. 80,107, issued by the Berkshire Life Insurance Co. to said bankrupt principal $5,000, having 10 annual payments due thereon, and being subject to repayment of a loan of $675, with accrued interest.

SIDNEY A. TREVVETT, Trustee in Bankruptcy, No. 58 Pine St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—LEOPOLD LEINDORFER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Leopold Leindorfer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 1st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—(In Bankruptcy.)—In the matter of ISAAC MACOWSKY, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 1,027.

To the creditors of Isaac Macowsky, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Isaac Macowsky was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, June 9th, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—MICHAEL C. MURPHY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Michael C. Murphy, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 9th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 5th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.

Dated June 13, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRED. K. VAN COURT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Fred K. Van Court, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Fred. K. Van Court was duly adjudicated a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, Referee, No. 64 William St., in the City and County of New York, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated June 13, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRIS W. SCHULMAN, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Harris W. Schulman of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Harris W. Schulman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 13, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRED. K. VAN COURT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Fred K. Van Court, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Fred. K. Van Court was duly adjudicated a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, Referee, No. 64 William St., in the City and County of New York, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated June 13, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC MACOWSKY, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 1,027.

To the creditors of Isaac Macowsky, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Isaac Macowsky was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, June 9th, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—MICHAEL C. MURPHY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Michael C. Murphy, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 9th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 5th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.

Dated

CRISIS IN CITY AFFAIRS

Mr. Coler Will Force Action on Bond Issues.

TO APPLY FOR A MANDAMUS

Excitement and Some Threatening Comment Caused Among Members of the Municipal Assembly.

Controller Coler has caused a crisis in the relations between the city Finance Department and the Municipal Assembly by setting on foot a movement to apply legal pressure to force action on certain of the bond issues now held up by the Council and Board of Aldermen.

The Controller gave it out yesterday morning that mandamus proceedings would be instituted to compel the Assembly to pass upon those issues which had already received the approval of the court and in which, he contended, the Assembly's functions were purely ministerial. It was expected that the writ would be served on the two bodies when they met yesterday afternoon, and the news produced considerable excitement among the Aldermen and Councilmen as they talked it over in the lobbies before assembling. When both the Board of Aldermen and the Council adjourned without any reference having been made to the matter, there was a disposition on the part of some of the members to regard the Controller's announcement as a "bluff."

Later in the day, however, Mr. Coler stated that application would be made in a day or two by John McQuade of 1,328 Lexington Avenue for a writ of mandamus to compel the Council to act on the matter of a proposed issue of $250,000 of corporate stock of the City of New York on account of water supply provided for in a resolution which has passed the Board of Aldermen and is now being held up by the Council.

TO BRING ACTION AS A CREDITOR.

Mr. McQuade is the Treasurer of the Tammany organization and a well-known contractor. He is interested in a three-hundred-thousand-dollar contract on the aqueduct, the work on which has been done eight months. Thirty per cent. of the payments on those contracts were held back while the work was under way, and it is to complete these payments that the $250,000 of city stock needs to be issued. Mr. McQuade will bring his action as a creditor of the city who is being kept out of his money by the failure of the Council to approve the issue of the bonds.

The resolution ordering the issue of stock to the amount of $250,000 to pay for work on the aqueduct was passed by the Board of Estimate on Oct. 31, 1898. It passed the Board of Aldermen, and was sent to the Finance Committee of the Council on Nov. 1, 1898. On May 16, 1899, it was recommitted to the same committee. No other action has ever been taken on it.

Controller Coler said yesterday that he was determined to exhaust every available resource in order to force the Municipal Assembly to do its duty. If the mandamus fails, he will consider the advisability of appealing to the District Attorneys of the various counties to prosecute the Aldermen and Councilmen who are blocking and crippling the city's financial department. If both those remedies fail, he will fall back on the Governor and ask him to call a special session of the Legislature to amend the charter so as to relieve the situation.

"If there is to be a fight between the Finance Department and the Municipal Assembly," said Mr. Coler, "it might as well be now as any other time. Those bond issues are absolutely necessary and the way things are going on now is intolerable. Why, there is one item—the proposed issue of bonds for street and park openings—which has been held up by the Council since May 9, on which we could have saved $30,000 if the bonds had been authorized promptly. On the Croton watershed awards the city is paying 6 per cent. on the amounts due, whereas if the bonds were issued, as the law provides, they could be sold on a 3½ per cent. basis, making a clear saving of 2½ per cent."

PRECEDENTS FOR THE MANDAMUS.

Mr. Coler said that there were precedents for the mandamus proceedings he proposed. The Board of Supervisors of Queens County had once been mandamused under similar circumstances, he said, and compelled to act.

The bond issues now held up in the Municipal Assembly are as follows:

IN THE ALDERMANIC BOARD.

For Long Island water supply purchase, (since Aug. 26, 1898)	$570,000
For Croton watershed fund, (since Feb. 7, 1899)	500,000

IN THE COUNCIL.

For street and park openings, (since May 9, 1899)	1,849,107
For water supply, (since Nov. 1, 1898)	250,000
For new East River Bridge, (since June 6, 1899)	500,000
For Harlem River Driveway, (since Aug. 2, 1898)	805,000
For improving Hamilton Fish Park, (since March 21, 1899)	10,000
For Fire Department sites, (since May 9, 1899)	300,000
For new Hall of Records, (since May 16, 1899)	2,100,000

Most of the Municipal Assembly members who were at the City Hall yesterday were inclined to resent the Controller's threat to "put the law" to them. One of the few who indorsed the Controller's course was Vice President Oakley of the Council, who said:

"I heartily approve what the Controller proposes to do. I have done all I could to get these bond issues acted on by the Council, and think it is time something was done to bring the obstructing members to a sense of their duty."

Alderman Woodward (Rep.) of the Twenty-third District said: "What will we do if the Controller mandamuses us? Why, we'll do as we please, just as we've always done."

Alderman Goodman (Rep.) of the Thirty-first District said: "We will obey the courts, of course. The only question is whether we are automatons or whether we are supposed to vote as our consciences dictate. The great trouble seems to me to be with our rules, which allow committees to hold bills in their possession. They ought to be compelled by the rules to make a report on everything in a certain time."

Alderman Muh, McCall, and Kenney declared that the Aldermanic Board was not to blame, that it was the Council that was doing the holding-up.

BROOKLYN MEMBERS INCENSED.

The Brooklyn and Queens members were particularly incensed at the Controller's threatened procedure. Councilman C. H. Francisco of Brooklyn said: "The Controller can't make a fool of me. We were elected by the people, as he was. We have our responsibility to our constituents to discharge, and we don't propose to be bluffed by him. I don't intend to vote for those $2,000,000 of repaving bonds until I know where the money is to be spent and whether my section is to be neglected or treated fairly. That Croton water supply business is a big fake; we've got all the water we need."

Councilman McGarry of Brooklyn, Chairman of the Finance Committee, said: "The Controller is going too far when he threatens us with a mandamus. He knows who is holding up these bonds. He knows the men sitting here are but automatons, and he can point his hands on the real obstructionists if he wants to."

Much bitterness of feeling is developing in the fight, and if the Controller pushes it, as he declares he intends to do, some lively proceedings are expected at the next sessions of the board and the Council. The obstructing members gave no signs of relenting yesterday, and it is admitted that, even if mandamus proceedings should prove effective in the case of a bond issue already passed on by the courts, the hold-up of other issues, like that of the $2,000,000 for repaving, might not be affected. The Brooklyn members are holding out on this, in the hope of having their own streets cared for, and so far they have the whiphand.

Respect to Mr. Siefke's Memory.

The Board of Aldermen held no session yesterday, merely meeting and adjourning until Friday in respect to the memory of Alderman Siefke, in whose honor the Chamber was draped in mourning. The funeral of Mr. Siefke will occur at the Marble Collegiate Church. The members of the Aldermanic Board will attend the funeral in a body.

In the worst colds, where there is pain, constriction of the Bronchial tubes, and spasms of the muscles of the chest, Jayne's Expectorant will afford almost immediate relief, and soon effect a permanent cure.—Adv.

Fruit Short Cakes

are the seasonable food for Summer

Made with Royal Baking Powder, they are the most delicious, most appetizing and healthful of desserts.

Made with impure and adulterated baking powder they are neither appetizing nor wholesome.

It all depends upon the baking powder.

Take every care to have your hot-breads, biscuit and cake made with Royal, which is a pure cream of tartar baking powder, if you would avoid indigestion.

There are many imitation baking powders, made from alum, mostly sold cheap. Avoid them, as they make the food unwholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LEGAL NOTES.

SHARP PRACTICE.—Miss Lillie A. Godfrey in October, 1897, soon after paying the semi-annual interest upon a twenty-thousand-dollar mortgage held by Virginia E. Verplanck upon real property of hers, in order to provide against a default during her contemplated absence for some time, deposited $800 with Mrs. Verplanck's husband, who was her attorney and had the charge and management of her business.

Mr. Verplanck retained the possession and had the use of this money until March, 1898, when he applied it to the payment of the interest then falling due upon the mortgage. On the 12th of May, 1898, Mrs. Verplanck, her husband appearing as her attorney of record, brought an action to foreclose the mortgage upon a complaint alleging default in the payment of taxes, and plaintiff's election to declare due the whole sum secured by the mortgage. The answer denied that there had been any default in any of the conditions of the mortgage, or that there was anything due for principal, interest, or taxes. The Supreme Court, at Special Term, gave judgment for the plaintiff, with costs, and an extra allowance of $200, on the ground that taxes imposed on the mortgaged premises had remained unpaid for more than sixty days after they had become due. On Miss Godfrey's appeal the First Appellate Division has directed a reversal. When Miss Godfrey was notified by a letter from Mr. Verplanck on April 21 that suit would be begun she sent from Washington to New York an offer to pay the interest. Mr. Verplanck declined to receive them. On the 7th of May following she paid the amount to the proper officer and showed Mr. Verplanck the receipted bills. Notice of pendency of the action was filed on April 21, but the suit was not begun by service of summons until the 12th of May, and four days after Mr. Verplanck had actual knowledge the taxes had in fact been paid. Justice McLaughlin, giving the opinion on appeal, said the Court was at a loss to understand upon what equitable principle a judgment of foreclosure and sale could be decreed in the case.

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COALHOLE ACCIDENT.—Susan Brady secured judgment on a verdict in her favor, on the trial of her suit against Mrs. Margaret L. V. Shepard for damages for personal injuries. Mrs. Shepard, at the time of the accident, on Dec. 12, 1895, was the owner and in possession of The Mail and Express Building, on the west side of Broadway, below Fulton Street. In the sidewalk in front of the building was a coalhole, which opened into a vault underneath. The plaintiff alleged that the New Jersey Trucking Company, with the knowledge and consent of the defendant, was engaged in the delivery of coal there, and negligently permitted the coalhole to be uncovered, unprotected, and unguarded, and the plaintiff fell in. On the trial it appeared that on the 5th of August, 1895, the Manhattan Coal Company contracted with The Mail and Express Publishing Company, the tenant of the building, to supply coal for a year. The coal was put in a vault under the sidewalk through an opening 34 by 33 inches, which was covered when not used by an iron grate weighing 240 pounds. The coal company employed the trucking company to deliver a load of coal on the 12th of December, 1895. The judgment has now been reversed by the First Appellate Division. Justice McLaughlin, giving the opinion, says that Mrs. Shepard, as owner of the building, was undoubtedly under a legal obligation to see to it that this opening was kept in a safe condition, so that a person lawfully passing along the sidewalk would not sustain injury by reason of it; but the cover was so constructed and arranged that it would be securely held in its place, so that it could not be removed except by design, and this was all that she was required to do. She was not bound to guard against its unauthorized removal. She could not be held liable for its removal unless she knew or ought to have known of it. (18 N. Y., 84.) This the testimony failed to show."

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IMPRISONMENT FOR NON-PAYMENT OF ALIMONY.—A decision rendered yesterday by Justice Beach, in Supreme Court, Special Term, refusing to commit Maurice Closter for his failure to pay $544 arrears of alimony to Mary Closter, who had obtained a divorce from him two years ago, emphasizes the recent ruling of the Court of Appeals in Winton vs. Winton, that under Section 3 of the Code of Civil Procedure, a divorced husband who has been once arrested and imprisoned for non-payment of alimony previously directed to be paid, and who remains in prison for the full term for which he could be confined, is not thereafter liable to arrest and imprisonment because of non-payment of subsequent installments becoming due under the judgment. Mr. Closter remained three months in jail about a year ago for non-payment of less than $500, and the Court now holds that he may not be again imprisoned under the same judgment. As he has no real estate, there is no way in which he can be compelled to support the plaintiff.

City Money for Blind Poor.

About 700 blind men, women, and children received $50 in gold apiece yesterday from the city. They were paid in the office of Superintendent Blair of the Outdoor Poor Department. Seventy-five thousand dollars is given to the blind poor every year by the city. Those who are unable to call for their money are looked up by the Outdoor Poor Department. About $30,000 is paid out in New York County, the remainder going to the other counties in the city.

Mayor Hoos's Veto Overridden.

The Jersey City Street and Water Board last night overrode the veto of Mayor Hoos regarding the appointment of Garwood Ferris as Supervising Engineer of the new water plant, to be constructed by P. H. Flynn, and of James P. Hall and Henry Bowly, as assistants. The same engineer and assistants were then reappointed by unanimous vote.

DE TEIXEIRA'S MONEY GONE

Most of the $150,000 Brought from Brazil Sunk in Real Estate.

HIS SECRETARY WAS TO BLAME

Operators Reached the Marquis Through Him and Made a Clean Sweep—His Brief Career Here.

The brief but swift career of Dom Eugenie Faria Gonzales de Teixeira, Marquis of Aguila Branca, as a "good thing" in this city has come to an end. He has engaged in real estate, matrimonial, legal, and artistic enterprises and in two years has lost $150,000 in cash, which he brought here from Brazil, and other property valued at $50,000 or $75,000.

The Marquis has been a mark for all kinds of people. He stopped in Mexico on his way here and a man there stole his wife and $70,000 of his money and got away with both. After he came here Rose Kelly, whom he employed as a servant at Eiberon, sued for $100,000; two men tried to blackmail him, and he had trouble with artists and decorators who worked on his house at 918 West End Avenue. These were small matters, however, compared with his experiences with real estate operators. They reached him through his private secretary, who has since died, after confessing that he was instrumental in bringing about his employer's downfall, and sold him various parcels of real estate.

Among other things they made him the owner of six big apartment houses with mortgages on them taller than they are. The Marquis agreed to pay a fancy price for these. Then he was persuaded to exchange them for other property and to engage in other deals. He does not speak English. He speaks Spanish, French, Portugese, Italian, and German, but the combined resources of those languages in strength and fluency are inadequate to express the complications and entanglements in which he became involved.

The only clearly defined facts of each transaction were that he was invariably required to make a cash payment, and that he never received anything in return but demands for interest and complaints in foreclosure proceedings. No farmer was ever led up against a bunko game to "produce" more kindly or copiously than the Marquis.

All this time he believed he was making money fast, and he lived accordingly. He had bought the West End Avenue house for $50,000, and spent $40,000 fitting it up in Oriental style and as much more in alterations. The coat-of-arms of his family is distributed all over it, and his servants were dressed in Eastern costumes to match the furniture. He gave many brilliant entertainments, and at some of them appeared in robes like those worn by the Sultan of Turkey. The real estate men with whom he was dealing were appropriately submissive and unobtrusive, but they continued to do business.

In some of the property bought by the Marquis the tenants were led to believe that the millennium had come by the fact that no demands were made on them for rent. In other places collections were made, but the Marquis says the invariable report to him was that tenants would not pay. Therefore he was required to draw on his bank account to meet interest and deferred paymenents.

Finally he gave a mortgage on the West End Avenue house for $5,000 to meet a pressing demand. It was a second mortgage, the Marquis leaving neglected the first, which was for $40,000 for the alterations. The interest on the $5,000 is now past due, and the house is advertised to be sold at auction. There is little reason to hope that it will bring more than the amount due on the mortgages, and the equity of the Marquis in the other property in his name is so little that it is hardly worth counting.

The Marquis and his mother are yet very wealthy—in Brazil. They own great tracts of land, villages, and mining properties there, but they cannot realize. A few years ago their fortune was estimated at $100,000,000. Of this $500,000 was spent in trying to keep Dom Pedro on the throne, he being a cousin of the Marquis. The cash brought here represented property sold. Now seven Brazilian paper dollars are worth about one American dollar, and there is little demand for property at any price.

Consequently the Marquis Teixeira is no longer a "good thing" or an object of interest to real estate operators. Some of them may wear Oriental costumes and diamonds if they like, for they have most of the Teixeira $150,000 and are likely to hold it. G. E. Waldo of 32 Nassau Street, who is trying to straighten out the affairs of the Marquis, says some of the people he dealt with shaved the line of the law very closely, but he does not know whether there will be any prosecutions. One man who sold the Marquis a healthy and growing third mortgage on a sickly and dwindling property is not now doing business at his old stand and is invisible to the eyes of process servers.

The Marquis accepts the situation with stoicism befitting his costume as Sultan. He says he likes America and supposed all real estate operators to be honest.

Injured in Firemen's Parade.

The Volunteer Fire Department of Rockaway Beach held its annual parade and tournament yesterday. During the parade Grand Marshal Thomas T. Corning was thrown from his horse and his left arm was broken. Mr. Corning is seventy years old, and it is feared he may die from the shock.

CONEY ISLAND PARK PLAN.

The Scheme of the Controller Formally Laid Before the Municipal Assembly and Referred.

Controller Coler's plan for a water-front park at Coney Island was formally laid before the Municipal Assembly yesterday, in the following resolution, offered in the Council by Mr. Christman:

Resolved, That in view of the providential destruction by fire of a number of heterogeneous an unsightly buildings on a portion of the water front of Coney Island, devoted at the best to purposes of extreme and unedifying frivolity, and at the worst to purposes which require the constant and anxious attention of the police, it is the sense of the Municipal Assembly that measures should be taken to condemn this property to become a portion of the system of public parks in the City of New York, and so to improve it by the establishment of concrete or asphalt esplanades, lawns, fountains, flower plots, &c., as to render the spot a worthy rival of similar seaside frontages in Europe, (as at Brighton, England; Scheveningen, Holland; Biarritz, France,) and in a very few instances in the United States; and be it further

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be requested to consider this matter and proceed to give practical effect to this recommendation, and that the Department of Parks be requested to prepare plans for such proposed public park, to formulate rules for its orderly government, and to provide for the sale of various privileges to reputable persons, by which the City of New York may be reimbursed for the expenses of this great public benefit.

Councilman Christman asked immediate consideration for the resolution, but it was referred to the Committee on Parks.

The Controller reports the receipt of numerous letters indorsing the proposed park, and the Bedford Democratic Club, of which he is a member, has adopted resolutions favoring the scheme.

CITY COUNCIL SESSION.

Mr. Burke-Roche Attends—Only Routine Work Done.

James Boothby Burke-Roche, M. P., attended the session of the Council yesterday, occupying a seat at the right hand of Vice President Oakley, who presided, and being formally presented to the members by Mr. Oakley. The session was without special interest. A resolution to provide music for Seward Park was adopted. Another was introduced by Mr. Oakley, providing that drug stores shall be open after 8 P. M. on Sundays for the sale of drugs and surgical appliances only upon the written order of a physician for immediate use. Resolutions eulogistic of the late Jacob M. Patterson and of Alderman Henry Siefke were adopted.

MR. DUNLOP BEFORE THE MAYOR

Told that Anti-Jewish Crusades Are Forbidden in Streets.

Mayor Van Wyck had before him yesterday Wilson W. Dunlop, who conducts a "Bible School for Hebrews" at 202 East Houston Street, and who was charged with causing riots on the East Side by his efforts to convert Jews to Christianity.

Dunlop is a paralytic, and was wheeled into the Mayor's office in a brass-mounted invalid's chair. He was accompanied by two women, workers in his crusade, and was represented by counsel. It is said that he is wealthy, and is giving his life and his means to missionary work among the Hebrews. He came here from Philadelphia, where he had trouble similar to that he is experiencing here, and where he fought in the courts for the right to hold meetings in the streets.

Dunlop has a permit to preach at the corners of Orchard and Rivington, Houston and Sheriff, and Grand and Sheriff Streets. "You have been using the streets for a crusade against the Jewish religion," the Mayor told him, "and you mustn't do it any more. This is a free country, and you can make a fight against any religion you choose, but you can't do it in the streets. If you want to conduct a crusade against the Jews go and hire a hall."

The open-air meetings held by Dunlop on the East Side have several times resulted in riots. One of the young girls who accompanied him showed bruises on her forehead and arms where she had been, she said, struck by stones hurled at her on these occasions in the last few days.

NATHAN HALE MEMORIAL.

Martyr Spy's Old School at East Haddam, Conn., to be Preserved.

The old district school at East Haddam, Conn., where Nathan Hale taught in 1774 and 1775, is to be preserved as a perpetual monument to the martyr spy of the Revolution. Richard Henry Greene of this city, whose grandfather went to the school when Nathan Hale taught there, has moved the building to a site on the east bank of the Connecticut River, near East Haddam, just a short distance away from the original site. It now stands upon a hill and is visible for miles around.

The original site of the schoolhouse was at the fork of the roads between Chapman's Ferry and Moodus Landing, in the old village of East Haddam. In 1779 the old building was removed a short distance away to land owned by St. Stephen's Church and converted into a dwelling by Judge Julius Atwood, whose descendants have occupied it until the present day. Owing to its situation directly in front of the church, the congregation wished it removed, and it has been generally understood that it would be torn down in a short time.

Mr. Greene, however, bought the building, and it will be dedicated as a permanent Nathan Hale Memorial on the anniversary of Hale's execution, Sept. 22. It will be turned over to the Daughters of the American Revolution, who will care for it and place in it many relics of Nathan Hale now in possession of the society.

Low shoes give the air a chance to play around your feet.

Patent leather, russet leather and black calfskin, made on the famous Model last.

Both thick and thin soles.

A thick sole in Summer may seem an anomaly, but a hot pavement and a thin sole is purgatory.

$4.50.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
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Thirty-second and Broadway.

ARTHUR STATUE UNVEILED

Mrs. McElroy, Sister of the ex-President, Drew Apart the Flags.

THE EULOGY OF ELIHU ROOT

Cares of Office, It Is Said, Brought Untimely Death—Mr. Guggenheimer Accepts for the City.

The bronze statue of ex-President Chester Alan Arthur, by George E. Bissell, which has been placed in the northeast corner of Madison Square, was unveiled yesterday, in the presence of several thousand persons.

Extreme simplicity marked the ceremony. The committees and those invited to participate in the exercises gathered in front of the statue, most of them seated on benches arranged in rows. The speakers were seated upon a low platform directly in front of the statue.

The statue, which was covered with the National colors, was not unveiled until the close of Mr. Root's speech.

The platform was occupied by ex-Secretary of the Interior Cornelius N. Bliss, who presided; Gen. Howard Carroll, Elihu Root, J. A. Stewart, Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Council; John H. Starin, O. D. Baldwin, ex-Mayor William L. Strong, and others. A committee from the Union League Club was also present.

Cornelius N. Bliss opened the ceremonies by reviewing the work of the committee and of the successful raising of the amount necessary for the monument. He then introduced Elihu Root.

Mr. Root spoke, in part, as follows:

MR. ARTHUR'S CAREER.

"The statue is the result of the contributions of President Arthur's personal associates and friends here in his home, who knew him as he was and admired and loved him long before the world knew him, and who found in the universal esteem and admiration accorded to him by the whole people in his later years, not a revelation, but a recognition of his character and qualities. This memorial is our old fellow-townsman is to stand appropriately in the New York of Arthur's day, in the square around which centred so much of the city's activity in his time, in front of the old clubhouse of the Union League, of which he was long an active, and at the last an honorary, member, and near the familiar pathway along which so many of us have passed with him on the way to and from his Lexington Avenue home.

"No greater peril ever menaced the Constitutional Government of the United States than that which confronted the American people when President Garfield fell by the hand of Guiteau on the 2d of July, 1881. External assaults consolidate a people and stimulate their loyalty to their institutions. But when Garfield fell the danger came from within. The factional strife within the dominant party which resulted in the nomination of President Garfield had been of unprecedented bitterness. Vice President Arthur had been selected from the defeated faction. He was one of its most conspicuous and active leaders.

"Stilled for a time during the canvass, the old animosities resumed with renewed vigor and more violent feelings in the early days of the new Administration. It extended through every State and city and hamlet. Suddenly the adherents of the murdered President saw the powers of government about to be transferred to the leader of their defeated adversaries, and that transfer effected by the act of an assassin. Many of them could not instantly accept the truth that it was the act solely of a half-crazed and disappointed seeker for office; many of them questioned whether the men who were to profit by the act were not the instigators of it. It seemed beyond endurance that Garfield's enemies should profit by his death.

PERIL WAS IMMMINENT.

"Dark suspicions and angry threatenings filled the public mind, and for the moment there was doubt—grave doubt—and imminent peril that the orderly succession of power under the Constitution might not take its peaceful course. Under such conditions, acting upon the telegraphed request of the Cabinet, in order that the first step might be safely passed, Arthur took the oath of office at his home in Lexington Avenue at midnight on the night when Garfield died, and entered upon the solemn duties of the Presidency.

"Surely no more lonely and pathetic figure was ever seen assuming the powers of Government. He had no people behind him, for Garfield, not he, was the people's choice; he had no party behind him, for the dominant faction of his party hated his name, were enraged by his advancement, and distrusted his motives. He had not even his own faction behind him, for he already knew that the just discharge of his duties would not accord with the ardent desires of their partisanship and that disappointment and estrangement lay before him there.

"He was alone. He was bowed down by the weight of fearful responsibility and crushed to the earth by the feeling, exaggerated but not unfounded, that he took up his heavy burden surrounded by dislike, suspicion, distrust, and condemnation as an enemy of the martyred Garfield and the beneficiary of his murder. Deep and settled melancholy possessed him; almost despair overwhelmed him. He went to power walking through the valley of the shadow of death, and ascended the steps of a throne as one who is accused goes to his trial.

THE MAN FOR THE HOUR.

"Then came the revelation to the people of America that our ever fortunate Republic had again found the man for the hour. His actions were informed and guided by absolute self-devotion to the loftiest conception of his great office. The solid substance of character inherited from his Scotch ancestry and his Vermont birthplace and developed by the typical American training of the poor clergyman's son carving out his own fortune without any resources except those which rested within himself made him master of himself and dependent only upon the dictates of his own judgment and his own conscience. His skill as a politician in the best sense, and his experience as an administrator made him a judge of men and their motives, and enabled him to shun the pitfalls which encompass the feet of an unwary Executive. His instinctive sympathy and chivalric regard for the memory and the purposes of the lamented Garfield disarmed resentment. The dignified courtesy of his manners and the considerate sincerity of his speech conciliated the friendship even of his enemies. The extremists of his own party faction found that their demands for the fruits of revolution were addressed to one no longer a leader of a faction, but the President of the whole people, conscious of all his obligations and determined to execute the people's will.

"The strain of that terrible ordeal and the concentrated and unremitting effort of those burdened years exhausted the vital forces of his frame and brought him to the grave in the meridian of his days. He gave his life to his country as truly as one who dies from wounds or disease in war.

SUFFERED FROM CALUMNY.

"With proud and sensitive reticence he had suffered much from calumny. Its completest refutation was the demonstration of what he was. And he was always the same. The noble form of which all America was proud as it bore with dignity and flawless honor the Chief Magistracy of the greatest of republics was none other than the simple and true American gentleman who walked with us among our homes and to whose memory we offer this poor tribute."

Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Council, in the absence of Mayor Van Wyck, accepted the statue on behalf of the city. He said:

"The story of President Arthur's life is not unlike that of nearly all the men who have risen to a position of prominence in a commercial, professional, or political career. He was, in the highest and best sense of the word, a self-made man. In that respect, as in the case of the murdered President who preceded him, and whose unexpired term of office he filled with such unpretentious success, he has illustrated the fact, conspicuous in the history of all civilized nations, that the men who have contributed to the strength and glory of their generation have been those who have hewed their way to fortune with the two-edged weapon of industry and character.

"As President of the United States he followed a man whose fine character, natural strength, and trained abilities were even exaggerated by the tragedy of his death. If, with such a record behind him of departed greatness, Chester A. Arthur succeeded as he did in displaying wisdom, self-control, and modesty in his administration of National affairs, he is indeed worthy of a niche in the Temple of Fame."

UNVEILED BY MRS. McELROY.

The statue was then unveiled. Mrs. John E. McElroy, the sister of ex-President Arthur, who presided in the White House during his term of office, drew apart the National colors. As the crowd caught sight of the impressive bronze figure it cheered heartily. The statue is by the sculptor George E. Bissell, and the pedestal by James Brown Lord, architect.

On the front of the pedestal is the simple inscription: "Chester Alan Arthur, Twenty-first President of the United States of America." The figure is noble. The ex-President is represented as having just risen from the Executive chair, and is standing perfectly and confidently erect, in the attitude so familiar to all who saw him in public or in private life.

STEWART ESTATE LITIGATION.

Ejectment Suits of Alleged Heirs Dismissed as Vexatious.

Justice Scott, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday dismissed the complaints in two ejectment suits, one brought by Alexander Stewart and the other by Mary Agnes Carroll, by guardian, claiming to be granddaughter of a deceased sister of the former, against Helen C. Butler and others to recover certain property which belonged in his lifetime to the late Alexander T. Stewart, who died in 1876. The main ground of the dismissal was that the actions were vexatious and an abuse of the process of the court.

An action similar to the present was brought by Alexander Stewart about eight years ago in the Court of Common Pleas against Henry Hilton to recover property on Thirty-fourth Street which Alexander T. Stewart had owned. That action was twice tried, and was each time dismissed because of plaintiff's failure to prove that he was an heir at law of Alexander T. Stewart. An appeal which was taken was dismissed by the Appellate Division in March last year for failure to prosecute.

Justice Scott says he cannot escape the conclusion, from the affidavits presented, that these were baseless, vexatious, and harassing actions, begun with no hope or expectation of ultimate success, and only in the hope that the defendants might find it easier and cheaper to buy off the plaintiffs and their attorneys than to contest the actions. The court, Justice Scott says, should lend no countenance to such actions, but should exercise its undoubted inherent power to refuse to permit them to proceed.

Z. Z. Inez Corsets.

NEW MODELS.

Batiste,—blue, pink, lavender and white.

Italian Cloth,—pale blue, pink, lilac, black and white.

Figured Coutil,—beige or black with colored floral design,

$1.95;
Value $3.75

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

MEN'S Fine Imported Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers,
(in two qualities.)
The genuine French kind,
Shirts long or short sleeves,
Drawers long or short legs,
at 50c. each, usually 75c. | at 75c. each, usually $1.00.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

True blue SERGE SUITS.

Popular approval puts our blue serge Suits in the highest place for durable shade and wear on sea or shore.

$10 to $22

with both single and double-breasted sacks,

full-lined—half-lined—un-lined—silk-lined.

Crash and Duck Yacht Caps, with crash, duck or leather visor, 50c. & $1.00.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.,
Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

O'Neill's
Sale of
Garden Hose!

Twenty-five foot lengths of Garden Hose, fully warranted, with couplings,

1.50

Fifty-foot lengths, 3.00.

ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

6th Ave., 20th to 21st Street.

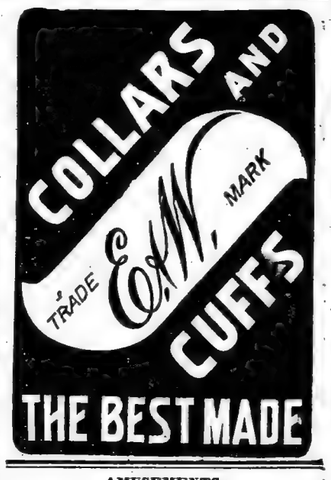

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH AMUSEMENT SEASON.
Commencing Saturday, June 17,
SOUSA AND HIS BAND
TWO CONCERTS DAILY, 4 P.M. & 8 P.M.
IN PREPARATION, BICYCLE TRACK. PAIN'S Spectacle and Fireworks.
GOLF LINKS. SURF BATHING.
SATURDAY, June 24.
FRANK DANIELS OPERA COMPANY, PRESENTING THE IDOL'S EYE.

KOSTER & BIAL'S
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE AERIAL PALM GARDEN
50c
GREATEST ROOF VAUDEVILLE SHOW EVER PRESENTED
In Event of Bad weather the Show will be given in the Music Hall.
Augmented orchestra. Military Brass Band. 40 Solo Musicians. Hungarian Band.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL EACH WEEK.

ONE ADMISSION TO ALL 3 GRANDEURS!
The Great Golden Spectacle! 8 to 11:45 To-night!
THE NEW YORK! THE MAN IN THE MOON!
Promenade de Luxe. 7:30 to 12 To-night! And the New Aerial Magnolia Grove! 8:15 to 1 A.M.
Mighty Foreign Varieties! Including Cissie Loftus

KEITH'S Continuous Performance.
Cooler Than the Roof Gardens.
Arthur Dunn and Clara Belle Jerome.
Kelly & Ashby, Hilda Thomas, Sweatnam, Canfield & Carleton, Biograph: Steamer Paris.

Last 4 Nghts of CASINO! JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS COMIC OPERA COMPANY in The Jolly Musketeer!
ROOF TO-NIGHT! Lederer's Roof Festival!
CHAMPION JEFFRIES Nxt. Sat. & Sund. Eves!
First, Last & Only Appearance in N. Y.

FREE FLOWER SHOW. AMERICAN INSTITUTE, 19 AND 23 WEST 44TH ST. Wednesday & Thursday, June 14 & 15, Afternoon and Evening. ROSES, HERBACEOUS PLANTS, SHRUBS, STRAWBERRIES, &c.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evgs., 8:10. Matinée Saturday. Last 4 nights—Last Saturday matinée. MRS. LESLIE CARTER in ZAZA.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th St. Matinées To-day and Saturday. THE SEASON'S GREATEST COMEDY HIT. HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P. M. BOSTON vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c.

THE TURF.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB RACES.
June 14, 15.
6 Races To-day at 2:30 P. M.
THE MYRTLE STAKES.
Music by Conterno's Concert Band.
Field Stand, 50 Cents.
Special trains via L. I. R. R. direct to grand stand from 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y., leave at 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Cars,) 1:30 P. M. Whitehall St., N. Y., via 39th St. Brooklyn Ferry, 12:00, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20 P. M.
BROOKLYN TRAINS leave BROOKLYN BRIDGE, via 5th Av. Elevated and P. P. and C. I. R. R. every 10 minutes.

FATALLY INJURES WIFE.

Jealous Brooklyn Man Shoots Her Down in the Street.

George Thorm of 892 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, fired three shots at his wife last evening, two of them taking effect in her head. The woman was removed to St. Catherine's Hospital, where it was said she cannot recover.

The shooting took place in front of a saloon at Sumner and Park Avenues. A conductor on a passing trolley car saw the shooting, jumped off and grappled with Thorm. A crowd soon gathered, and Thorm was roughly handled. Policemen Koelsch and Green of the Vernon Avenue Station arrived in time to save him from serious injury, and took him to the Vernon Avenue Station. The shooting was prompted by jealousy.

MR. CARRIE'S MARRIAGE.

His Action Against His Wife Results in Its Annulment.

Julio Carrie, who was Secretary of Legation from Brazil, at Washington, recently brought a suit to annul his marriage, on July 6, 1882, to Mrs. Adele Davis, charging that she, for the purpose of inducing him to consent to the marriage, had fraudulently and falsely represented that she had obtained a divorce from Miguel Aleo, to whom she had before that time been married, and that the marriage was contracted on the faith of these representations. The defendant interposed an answer admitting her marriage to Carrie, and that she never had obtained a divorce from Aleo, but denying all the other allegations.

The First Appellate Division last week reversed an order, granted upon her motion, requiring the plaintiff to give a bill of particulars of the time and place of her alleged marriage with Aleo, and whether the marriage was ceremonial or non-ceremonial. The Court held, by Justice Rumsey, that such an order would be manifestly unjust.

Yesterday the suit came to trial before Justice McAdam and a jury. Mr. Carrie testified that he first heard that the defendant had not been divorced from Aleo, in 1895, and that he soon after brought this action. It appeared that Aleo died last December. The jury found that Mrs. Aleo had fraudulently represented to Carrie that she had obtained a divorce, for the purpose of inducing him to marry her, and that he relied on her statement. Justice McAdam thereupon gave judgment annulling the marriage.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES edition of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Showers in the afternoon; variable winds.

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,423. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT { In Greater New York and Jersey City. / Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No 2 red, 83½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41⅝c; cash cotton, 6 5-16c.

FOREIGN.—M. Poincaré is trying to form a new French Cabinet, but his efforts have not met with much success so far. It was only after being repeatedly urged by President Loubet that he consented to confer with his friends. In thanking the Volksraad for accepting his franchise proposals President Krüger of the Transvaal said that he did no want war, but would make no more concessions. The publication of the Blue Book on Tuesday by the British Government has removed some apprehensions with regard to the situation. The United States Ambassador at London, Joseph H. Choate, has received a communication from the Foreign Office on the Alaska boundary question which, it is understood, is a satisfactory temporary arrangement. It is expected that the Peace Conference will not adjourn before the middle of July, as the delegates wish the powers to pass on their decisions in order that the work of the Conference may not be useless. The first formal meeting of the Venezuelan Arbitration Commissioners at Paris will be held this morning. Serious agrarian riots are reported in the banana district of Jamaica, resulting from ejectment proceedings against tenants. The Chief of the French detective force has gone to Rennes to arrange for precautions during the Dreyfus court-martial there. It has been settled that Dreyfus will disembark at Brest. H. Forbes Lindsay, said to be an embezzler, was arrested in Londonderry, Ireland, yesterday at the request of the United States Government. The new Austro-Hungarian Customs bill was introduced in the Chamber of the Diet at Budapest yesterday, and was loudly cheered by all parties. It is a complete victory for Hungary, which obtains practically every concession she desired.—Pages 2 and 3.

Page 1.

Thirty-two victims of the storm were buried at New Richmond, Wis., yesterday.

Henry O. Havemeyer, in testifying before the Industrial Commission, declared that the tariff forces capital to combine. The individual can no longer survive in business, and is therefore absorbed by a trust.

The courts in Clay County, Ky., will make no further attempt to adjust the family feud of the Bakers, Howards, and Whites, finding the county completely in control of desperadoes and justice a mockery. More bloodshed is expected.

The tornado at Herman, Neb., on Tuesday evening, proves to have caused fewer fatalities than was at first supposed. Ten are now reported dead and eighteen seriously injured. The town was practically wiped out. Only one small building was insured.

Page 3.

The tug Argus and the coal barge Coastwin went ashore last night at Montauk Point.

John T. Camp, ex-Colonel of the Twenty-second Regiment, has filed a petition in bankruptcy.

Mail advices from Montserrat, one of the Leeward Islands, state that the place has suffered seriously from a series of earthquakes.

The Ward Liner Macedonia, which was rammed by the Hamilton off the New Jersey Coast, went down three hours after the collision. She will likely be a total loss.

All the trust smelters around Denver, Leadville, and Pueblo are closed on account of the strike of 3,000 smelters, who demanded ten hours' pay under the eight-hour law.

Page 4.

The single tax bill favored by Tom L. Johnson was defeated in the Michigan House by one vote.

The Deacons of the First Congregational Church at Asbury Park have asked the pastor, the Rev. H. T. Widdemer, who employed a young woman as secretary, to resign.

Page 5.

Application may be made to-day for the writ of mandamus desired by the Controller to compel the Municipal Assembly to act on the bond issues.

Controller Coler was the principal witness before the Mazet committee yesterday. He reiterated his views heretofore expressed that the Municipal Assembly is an absolute failure, and explained the loss that has come to the city as the result of delays in the Assembly.

Page 7.

The trial of George Beauregard Barrow, leader of the kidnappers of little Marion Clarke, was begun yesterday. Bella Anderson, alias Carrie Jones, the nurse girl, pleaded guilty and was a witness for the State.

Page 8.

Yesterday was the last day of Princeton University's commencement exercises. Students were awarded special prizes and honors.

Page 9.

J. H. Ladew's new yacht, the Columbia, left the ways at Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday.

The Bostons won another game from the New York baseball team by a score of 5 to 4.

Merry Prince won the Myrtle Stakes at Gravesend yesterday, and Gaze, Imp, Gulden, Mark Cheek, and Peat the other races.

Page 14.

Major W. D. Bell of the Seventy-first, who was Surgeon of the regiment during the Santiago campaign, has resigned.

The Court of Appeals decided yesterday that Henry W. T. Steinway had the right, as a stockholder, to inspect the books of Steinway & Sons.

At the meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday the bankruptcy law, the canal question, and the coming conference on trusts were considered.

Justice Scott, in the Supreme Court, handed down a decision yesterday which reduces the alimony allowance of W. B. Wetmore to his former wife from $6,000 to $3,000 yearly.

Justice Beach in the Supreme Court, yesterday denied the writ prohibiting the examination of Molineux on the murder charge, and he was sent back to the Tombs. Justice Jerome will conduct the examination in the Court of Special Sessions to-day.

The Board of Public Improvements yesterday discussed Controller Coler's scheme to convert Coney Island into a park. An engineer submitted on Mr. Coler's behalf a map and plan involving a cost of $9,000,000 for the land. The board voted to have a plan drawn for a smaller park than Mr. Coler contemplated.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Insurance Notes.—Page 4.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Markets.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 8.

DEATH OF MRS. MARIA BACOT.

Eventful Life of the Scion of an Old Huguenot Family.

KENOSHA, Wis., June 14.—The death of Mrs. Maria Ramsay Bacot, aged eighty years and widow of Richard Wainwright Bacot, is announced. She was born in Charleston, S. C. in 1838 she married Mr. Bacot, and in 1874, her husband having died, came to Kenosha to be with her brother, the Rev. Lucien Lance.

Mrs. Bacot's father, William Lance, was a lawyer of Charleston. He married Miss Frazer of Bridgetown, N. J. The Misses Frazer kept a school in that city, and there Lucien Charles Marat, who taught French, married one of the Misses Frazer. When the Bonaparties were restored Lucien Marat, a son of Caroline, sister of the great Emperor, returned to France with his American wife and lived in a chateau near Paris.

Mrs. Bacot visited them and spent one Winter in Paris, being conspicuous at the Court of Napoleon III.

Mrs. Bacot remembered distinctly Lafayette's visit to this country. She was a little girl and was held up in her nurse's arms to get a look at the famous man. William Makepeace Thackeray visited her father's house and she remembered him clearly. The Bacot family belonged to the Huguenots, and came from Touels, France, among the early refugees to this country. They settled in Charleston, and for more than 100 years the Bacot mansion was a landmark in the city.

Miss Bacot, the only surviving child of Mrs. Bacot, is a member of the Huguenot Society.

MR. HAVEMEYER ON TRUSTS

Tells the Industrial Commission the Tariff Is Responsible.

DISCRIMINATES AGAINST SUGAR

He Asserts that the Day of the Individual Is Past and Business Combinations Are Necessary.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Henry O. Havemeyer, President of the American Sugar Refining Company, was examined by the Industrial Commission to-day in connection with its investigation of trusts. His testimony related almost wholly to the sugar industry, and he opened with a vigorous attack upon the customs tariff. This attack was made in a written statement, which the witness read in a ringing voice.

The full text of the statement read by Mr. Havemeyer is as follows:

"The mother of all trusts is the Customs Tariff bill. The existing bill and the preceding one have been the occasion of the formation of all the large trusts with very few exceptions, inasmuch as they provide for an inordinate protection to all the interests of the country—sugar refining excepted. Economic advantages incident to the consolidation of large interests in the same line of business are a great incentive to their formation, but these bear a very insignificant proportion to the advantages granted in the way of protection under the customs tariff."

"There probably is not an industry that requires a protection of more than 10 per cent. ad valorem, and it is to obtain what is provided over such percentage in the tariff that leads to the formation of what are commonly spoken of as 'trusts.' With a protection to an industry not exceeding 10 per cent., all menace of trusts to the community would cease. This 10 per cent. would represent the difference in cost of production, and likewise act as a protection against surplus products of foreign countries being dumped in our local markets, thereby interfering with the regular and economic working of our industries. Any advantages that might then accrue to such combinations they would be fully entitled to and the public would not be damaged thereby, as any expansion of price would be met by foreign competition and relief.

SUGAR IS NOT PROTECTED.

"I have said that sugar was an exception. The rate of protection on sugar is an eighth of a cent per pound, which is about 3½ per cent. ad valorem, and this is not the difference in the cost of refining between this and foreign countries. The least it should have is 8 per cent., or, in specific figures, one-quarter of a cent per pound. The sugar refining industry of this country, no matter what forms its organization, is entitled to adequate protection if any industry is. There are at least 100,000 people dependent upon it. What it pays or has paid to its stockholders in the past represents nothing more than a fair return on the capital invested, considering the extent of the business.

"The United States Tariff bill, in assessing about $40 per ton duty on imported sugar, pays into the pockets of a few Louisianians, on their annual crop of 250,000 tons, $10,000,000; to the Hawaiian Islanders, probably represented by 150 foreigners, on their annual crop of 250,000 tons, $10,000,000; say 100,000 tons produced elsewhere in the United States, $4,000,000. Here you have $24,000,000 taken from the people of the United States for the sake of getting the revenue which $40 per ton duty on foreign sugar provides. This is merely illustrative of the whole tariff—every line of it—and its effect upon the people. In fact, the Tariff bill clutches the people by the throat, and then the Governors and the Attorneys General of the several States take action, not against the cause, but against the machinery which the people employ to rifle the public's pockets.

"There appears to be in the public mind a distinction between robbery by an individual and that by a corporation. What is commendable in an individual appears to be dishonest in a corporation. I maintain that it is immaterial to the public in what form business is done—whether by an individual, firm, corporation, or even trust. These are merely forms of conducting business, or, in other words, machinery for the operation of business. It is the duty of the Government to see that, under the tariff laws they enact, this machinery cannot in its action result to the detriment or impoverishment of the public.

"It would have been very easy and proper for the Government to have put a corresponding internal revenue tax on sugar simultaneously with the imposition of the customs duty, and have this $24,000,000 which now goes into the pockets of a few individuals, go into the Treasury for the benefit of the whole people. If no expenses of the government needed to be provided for, and protection to American industries was desired, the imposition of 10 per cent. ad valorem on all manufactured products would have settled the matter. There is every reason why, if revenue is desired, that with a duty on raw materials of foreign production, a corresponding internal revenue tax should be levied on similar products, and the protection to manufacturers thereof limited to an additional 10 per cent.

GOVERNMENT ROBS THE PEOPLE.

"I repeat that all this agitation against trusts is against merely the business machinery employed to take from the public what the Government in its tariff laws says it is proper and suitable they should have. It is the Government, through its tariff laws, which plunders the people, and the trusts, &c., are merely the machinery for doing it.

"The statements made before the committees in Congress and the speeches against the Sugar Refining Company are absolutely devoid of truth—utterly unworthy of credit. The intention of Congress, however, to enact something into law contrary to that which the sugar refining industry properly required, resulted, irrespective of the injustice done, in the passage of the existing sugar schedule. Whether the Sugar Refining Company has been a benefit or injury to the community can be best expressed in a table showing the prices for a considerable period prior to the formation of the trust and for a corresponding period subsequent thereto. The difference since its formation shows an advantage to the consumer—note that, consumer—of over one-eighth of a cent per pound.

"What the Sugar Company has disbursed in dividends has been, not because of any extreme protection under the tariff, but out of conditions perfectly legitimate and commendable. Their record shows conclusively that no advantage has ever been taken by the company of any protection in excess of the 8 per cent. claimed, i. e., one-quarter cent per pound, under the tariff.

"Tariff laws should not afford protection exceeding 10 per cent. to any industry, so that, irrespective of the form of doing business, individual or corporation, the people, that is, the consumer, would be protected. As the tariff laws are and have been, it is the consumer—i. e., the great mass of the people—who has terribly suffered, to the great advantage of the few of the business community.

TRUST DEFIES COMPETITION.

"The Sugar Company undoubtedly tries to do its utmost to enlarge its business, but does it in a way which they consider the only proper one, by making the price so low as to defy competition.

"It is my opinion that corporations are under no obligations whatever to any of the States for their existence. Quite the reverse. The States are under obligations to them. If the plant of these consolidated industries was capable of being put on wheels and moved from State to State, you would find very active bidding for them. It is not an unusual thing for certain localities to guarantee freedom from taxation for twenty years, free water, and in some instances the land is given to corporations to have them organize under their statutes and locate in their States.

"All I have to say about trade organizations and strikes is that, without violence, they are natural. They have one objection, however—their tendency to reduce all labor to a low level. Business is not philanthropy. Capital and labor will adjust their own relations if they are let alone. Interference always operates against one or the other. That means to the disadvantage of both.

"There is no such thing as monopoly in these days, except that which results from patents and copyrights.

"The true 'communism of pelf' is the Customs Tariff bill. It says to the people: 'Here is the law we have enacted for your robbery. Do not complain of it, but do your utmost to attack and injure the machinery engaged in extracting from you what we legislate shall be taken from you. 'Keep up the clatter while the voters on the Tariff bill take advantage of the noise to enact laws that cause your impoverishment and thus contribute to the greed and avarice of the few.'

HOSTILITY TO WEALTH.

"Hostility to capital meets with its own condemnation. This is illustrated by the situation in New York, where a discrimination against capital has prevented its employment and driven it elsewhere, resulting in a greatly increased tax rate and a tendency to increase the number of the unemployed.

"There is a prevailing hostility to wealth. This is perfectly illogical. Every one wants money. It is the abuse of money, not its possession, which is opposed to public interests. This hostility finds its outlet in hostile legislation, in unequal and unjust taxation. All this is probably unconstitutional. It is directly against the interest of the very class—I mean the poorer class—whom it is supposed to benefit.

"Corporations, whether directly such or in the form of trusts, are an expedient for uniting the interests of a large number of persons of smaller means into a large aggregation of capital. Attack upon them is, therefore, an attack upon their stockholders. In the case of many well-conducted corporations these stockholders are very numerous, and are often persons of moderate means, dependent upon their income for their support.

COMBINATIONS LOWER PRICES.

"In the absence of all disturbing causes, the direct tendency of a combination of capital is to promote economy, reduce expenses, and diminish prices.

"This does not mean that a person having anything to sell will not get for it the largest price that he can. It means that with the abundance of capital ready for investment which is always found everywhere, the only way to prevent competition is to keep prices below the competitive point.

"Great public improvements, factories, and other enterprises requiring large capital, are either impossible unless through the instrumentality of corporations, or are possible only through the action of individuals themselves possessed of unlimited capital. It is easy to see what in the latter case would happen to the community.

"One form in which hostile action manifests itself is by legislation which is intended to keep corporations and their products out of particular States. This legislation in some States takes the form of bills which permit citizens to buy goods and with impunity refuse to pay for them. This is a premium on dishonesty. In other States the attempt is to exclude articles which are of prime necessity. If the producers of such articles were to follow the lead and to combine to keep their commodities out of the State, it is easy to see what would result. Either the people would be compelled to go without or they would be forced to pay an inordinate price.

"Trade will always take care of itself. If it is left to pursue ordinary channels A will see to it that B does not have any extraordinary advantages. It is only when the State interferes that a situation is created of which advantage can be taken against the interest of the community.

TARIFF IS GREATEST MONOPOLY.

"In these days there are two forms, and only two forms, of monopoly: One—That which results from a patent and copyright. It is universally recognized that this is in the interest of, not against the interest of, the public.

"The other, that which comes from unfair tariff discrimination. Tariff for revenue need not be considered. The expenses of the Government must, of course, be provided for. Tariff for the purpose of equalizing against foreign bounties or foreign discrimination does not need to be justified. Beyond that there is no excuse for giving to one industry a protection of 100 per cent., as against 4 per cent. for another, or any more than 10 per cent. The result is that the Government fleeces the community at large in the interest of some favored industry.

"It must be kept in mind that this is a rich country, not a poor country. It must be kept in mind that the object of every one is to make the country stronger, wealthier, more important, more influential. The hostile action to which I have referred, legislation against corporations, if followed to its legitimate results, would make the country less powerful, its people less prosperous, and would destroy the influence which comes from the richness of the land and its people.

"Citizens are divided into two classes—the industrious and those who wish to live on the industry of others. It is they who are without capital who are hostile to it. This is only another mode of stating the obvious proposition that it is those who are without means who wish to have it without work."

Replying to a question by Prof. Jenks, after he had concluded the reading of his paper, Mr. Havemeyer said the American Company was capitalized for much less than it was worth. "But for the clamor against trusts," he said, "it could be sold for three times its capitalization." Yet he thought the refineries could be liquidated for $35,000,000 or $40,000,000. The present capacity of the trust is, he said, 45,000 barrels a day and the output 30,000 barrels. He thought the trust was refining about 90 per cent. of the sugar refined in the United States.

THE SUGAR POOL'S METHODS.

The witness spoke very freely of the methods of the company in preserving and extending its business. Of the earlier history of the enterprise, he said he didn't fight the Harrison refinery at Philadelphia. "But we had to fight Spreckels when he came into the field with his enormous plant. We had to do that or suspend our dividends. We went into the fight, and we kept it up until we got the refinery." The late drop in the price of sugar had been caused by the starting of new refineries, which had threatened to take 50 per cent. of the business. "It was a part of our policy to put down prices and let the opposition take the result, whatever it may be. Every sale made by the opposition displaces so much of the American Company's product," he said. "We must protect our own business." Mr. Havemeyer then went on to say that what the company did, it did not do from motives of philanthropy—that it had its own shareholders to protect. "Anybody can buy our stock," he continued, "and as a consequence the public owns the stock. But I doubt whether any one would want any of the stock of the independent refineries."

"How many stockholders have you?" asked Prof. Jenks.

"About 11,000," he replied, and added, "enough to take Cuba—and they would take it if they could."

The latter remark was made in a light vein. He stated as his opinion that the Cuban sugar should be brought in free of duty and that this course would bring refined sugar down to 3 cents a pound. Speaking of the coffee business Mr. Havemeyer said he was in the business, and in it to stay.

HE TALKS BUSINESS ONLY.

Mr. Havemeyer's statement aroused great interest, and the next three hours were devoted to answering questions asked him in rapid succession by members of the commission. He at first declined to state whether the company was making money at present, saying that was the business of the company alone, but he afterward made an incidental statement which the commission construed into an admission that the business was not profitable now. The witness confessed that his company had very little regard for the welfare of rivals in business, saying that prestige, ability, experience, and wealth would win in the long run in the struggle, and that trusts were an example of the survival of the fittest in business.

"That is trade," he said, "and the sooner you realize it and quit trying to control it by Federal legislation the better for all. If men do not want to buy our stocks they needn't. They do not need Government protection. If they wade in and get stuck let them get out, and, if they wish, wade in again. The fate of rival concerns is their affair, not ours."

Speaking of the "ethics of life," suggested by a member of the commission, Mr. Havemeyer said: "I don't care 2 cents for your ethics. I know nothing about them. I am talking about business."

Mr. Havemeyer said that many things were done in business which looked cold-blooded and harsh, but that business conditions often required conduct justifying such characterization. The farmers, he thought, ought to establish a trust for their protection.

He declined to say whether he was interested in the Mollenhauer and Nash refineries, and also whether recent dividends of the trust were paid from current receipts or accumulated surplus. He declared that his company had not gone into a combination with any of the independent refineries. Reports that such a consolidation had been effected were untrue. Replying to a question as to how he could conduct business at a loss and still declare dividends, Mr. Havemeyer declared, laughingly: "One is an executive act, and the other a matter of business."

SUGAR MEN WANT FAIR PLAY.

The witness expressed the opinion that it would be a good plan to expose the business books to a Government Inspector. He closed with a protest against what he called the tariff discriminations against sugar, reiterating that it was due entirely to the feeling against combinations in business.

"The sugar refiners have never had a fair hearing at the hands of the Ways and Means Committee," he said. "When I came here as an individual, they were willing to give me anything, but when I came as the representative of the American Refining Company, of five times the importance, asking for an adequate tariff, I was told to get out, and received no consideration. Yet the day of the individual is past. If the mass of the people profit at the expense of the individual, he must go."

KENTUCKY JUDGE ON TRUSTS.

Says Attorney General Griggs Owes Every Dollar He Ever Had to Them.

COVINGTON, Ky., June 14.—Circuit Court Judge Tarvin, who is President of the Ohio Valley League of Bimetallic Clubs, in charging the Grand Jury to-day, called their attention to trusts. He also took occasion to censure Attorney General Griggs, saying in part:

"There is absolutely no hope that can be indulged in by the people of the United States that the National Administration, whose duty it is to destroy these trusts, which can destroy them whenever it desires to do it, will do so. The Attorney General of the United States, the officer created for the purpose of prosecuting violators of law, the officer created for the purpose of exterminating and wiping out things like this, is a man who owes every dollar he ever had in his life to trusts, who was made Governor of the State of New Jersey by the trusts, who was created by the trusts, who is owned by the trusts to-day."

Union Steel Company Plant Sold.

ANDERSON, Ind., June 14.—The plant of the Union Steel Company was sold at Sheriff's sale to-day, and was purchased by Thomas D. Wright of St. Louis for $500,120. It is said Mr. Wright represents the Republic Steel and Iron Company. The plant was sold to Mr. Wright last week for $39,000 less than to-day's figure, but some of the creditors alleged that they were denied a chance to bid, and had the sale set aside.

KENTUCKY TROUBLE NOT ENDED

The Courts Compelled to Close and Leave Clay County in the Hands of Desperadoes.

LONDON, Ky., June 14.—Justice is impossible in Clay County in the Baker case, and the courts have been abandoned. Judge Cook adjourned court at Manchester last evening. The court offices and the town are controlled by the Whites and Howards, and justice is a mere mockery. There is danger of an outbreak at any moment, and non-partisans fear the Bakers will visit the town and avenge the murder of Tom Baker. The Whites and Howards are still here in force.

An effort is being made by lawyers and litigants to have all their business, both civil and criminal pending in that court transferred to other counties, as they believe bitter war is waged between the Howards, Whites, and Bakers will last for many months to come, and the most important business matters will not serve to induce peaceable men to visit Manchester while these men are looking for blood.

Judge H. C. Eversole, the regular Judge of the court, is here, and will not return to Manchester, considering it dangerous to life, as well as a farce, to attempt to hold court there while such a terrible state of affairs exists.

It was he who asked Gov. Bradley to send the troops to Manchester to protect life, and when Tom Baker was assassinated it was he who asked Special Judge Cook to adjourn court and turn the town over to the lawlessness of its desperadoes.

Judge Eversole's life was not safe from the moment the militia arrived, and for that reason he had asked for a special Judge. Sheriff White, who opposed the coming of the militia, is strongly identified with the Howard side. The end is not yet in Clay County.

INVESTED IN A MONUMENT.

It Was Erected by a Company Which Pays the Owner Dividends.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Ky., June 14.—As a money-making scheme a monument in a graveyard would ordinarily be considered a queer investment, yet in the Williamstown Cemetery there is such a monument that has answered this purpose and answered it well. Twelve years ago a marble works company made a proposition to W. G. Cram, one of the rich men of Grant County, to erect a monument in his private lot, to be paid for at once, but to bear the rate of 10 per cent. interest, payable by the company to himself as long as he should live. It was to cost $1,500. The company's terms were accepted, and the monument was built, a space being left vacant whereon to chronicle the birth and death of Mr. Cram, together with his good deeds. Mr. Cram is yet alive, and bids fair to live many years, though he has passed the age of seventy, and the monument has already paid him in dividends $300 more than the original cost of building. Last Thursday during a windstorm the shaft was broken off fifteen feet from the ground, but will be repaired at the company's expense.

AUTOMOBILE TIRE EXPLODES.

First Accident of the Kind in This City Due to the Heat.

With a report that a good-sized cannon need not be ashamed of, one of the big rubber tires on an electric cab exploded last night at Broadway and Thirty-second Street, and there was much excitement for a while.

The excessive heat of the day had caused the pavements to warm up and they, in turn, heated the air in the tire, causing it to explode. There was nobody in the cab at the time.

The vehicle careened to an angle of forty-five degrees and almost threw the driver off the box. It righted, however, and the driver managed to take it in its damaged condition to the stable.

It was the first accident of the kind since the horseless cabs came into vogue here.

AUTOMOBILES ARE BARRED.

Chicago Park Board Orders Them from All Boulevards.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Vehicles propelled by means of electricity are to be denied the use of the South Side Park driveways and boulevards. At to-day's meeting of the South Park Board Commissioner Sherman introduced an order directing the police to exclude all automobiles from the park driveways. The motion was put in the form of a new regulation, and was formally passed by a unanimous vote.

No penalty was provided for violations of the rule, but the park police will be ordered to see that it is rigidly enforced. If after one warning the owner refuses to obey the rule he will be arrested and vigorously prosecuted by the attorney for the board. The new regulation will go into effect at once. Commissioner Sherman believes that automobiles are dangerous to public life and a detriment to the park system.

THE TORNADO AT HERMAN

Number of Fatalities Much Less Than at First Reported.

THE TOWN WAS WIPED OUT

Only One Small Building Was Insured—Latest Reports Are Ten Killed and Twenty-five Bady Injured.

HERMAN, Neb., June 14.—The fatalities caused by the tornado last evening were not so numerous as first reported, but the village was about completely wiped out, only two or three houses, the Methodist Church, and the school building being left.

The loss of property aggregates $150,000, which means an appalling loss for the inhabitants of the little village. One hundred buildings have been completely destroyed, and there was but one tornado insurance policy, and that for but a trifling amount.

The population is in a pitiable condition. Those who lost their homes, and there are about 500 of them, are absolutely without resources, and must depend on public charity for sustenance and a chance to begin life over again.

The work of relief has already been begun in a substantial manner. About a hundred of the unfortunates are housed at Blair. The latter town to-day raised $200 as a relief fund, and the Washington County authorities appropriated $500 for the same purpose. Two dozen tents were sent out from Blair, and to-night are occupied by the homeless. The Methodist Church is being used as a hospital and morgue.

Ten people were killed and twenty-five seriously injured in the wrecks of their homes. The tornado started about two miles west of Herman, and after traveling west a short distance, turned back, covering a strip about twenty-five rods wide. The town was directly in its path.

The dead are D. B. Hopkins, Mrs. D. B. Hopkins, and A. Hopkins, their son; Mrs. Kelso of Pender, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins; W. S. Richards, Postmaster of Herman; J. E. Hawkins, home four miles west of Herman, killed by lightning; — Davis, child; Louis Clausen of Missouri Valley, Earl Peterson, Dane Hollow, and Thomas Hines of Blair, who died in the hospital.

Mrs. Hopkins's body was not found until midnight, having been carried forty rods and dropped in an orchard.

The storm came on very slowly, giving most people ample time to reach their cellars. A large number of persons are slightly injured, while of the twenty-five reported, about one-half are looked upon as having received fatal injuries.

One of the best descriptions of the storm is that by J. A. Kelly a Council Bluffs traveling man. He said:

"With a number of other guests, I was dining in the hotel, when suddenly the wind began to rise and grow very violent. I hastened to the window and looked to the north. I could see two immense clouds, separated by a bit of sky, swirling and churning. We at once felt that a tornado was at hand. Our suspicions were confirmed when we saw that the two divisions of cloud were rapidly converging into the usual funnel shape. While we looked it seemed to us that the cloud would sweep to the west and avoid the town. When, however, it reached a point to the northwest, we were terrified to see it suddenly change its course and make directly for the town. We all hurried into the cellar, and saw no more of the tornado, but we knew by the frightful din that it was working havoc in the town. When it had passed we emerged and found that the hotel had been wrecked and that every building in the town had been blown down, with the exception of a few isolated on the outskirts. The tornado had swept right down the main street, crushing the buildings as though they were egg shells. The town was a pile of débris soaking with water. In front of us we could see horses, pigs, and frame buildings all heaped together. I could not say how many persons were killed or injured. I saw several dead and many wounded. Those unhurt did all they could to assist in the work of rescue."

Mr. Kelly and several others referred to one queer freak of the wind which they observed. At a point two blocks northwest of the Burdick Hotel workmen had nearly completed a huge tank, which was to supply the village with water. This tank weighed about twenty tons. When the storm had passed it was found close to the Burdick Hotel, practically uninjured.

The bank owned and operated by Representative J. R. Chambers is a mass of ruins. It was a substantial brick building. Mr. Chambers's home, a large frame house, escaped.

The work of taking the dead and wounded out of the débris is progressing slowly, and is likely to prove a long and difficult task.

George Coyle, the station agent, saw the cloud swooping down upon the town, and realizing that it would carry away the station, he abandoned the building and made his way to the cellar as a hand, escaping with a gash on his head, caused by a flying stick. He had hardly reached shelter when the station was shattered, going into the air as though struck by a thirteen-inch shell.

The relief party on the second train included every physician in Blair. When they arrived at Herman they were confronted by most disheartening obstacles. The ruins of the little town were enveloped in darkness. Occasionally a rift in the flying clouds let a little light through, but it only served to bring out for a few moments the ragged outlines of the débris. Unsupplied with the necessary implements to dig extensively in the wreckage, the relief party found itself baffled in its endeavor to find the bodies of the dead. A few torches were lighted and the party broke up into bands.

The inhabitants who remain are trying to make themselves as comfortable as possible. Many have, however, left the scene and obtained refuge in Blair or elsewhere in the district.

OMAHA, June 14.—Eastern Nebraska and Western Iowa were visited yesterday by an unusually severe storm. The day was exceedingly sultry, and about 6 o'clock in the evening clouds began to gather and rain poured down in torrents, continuing at intervals all night. The amount of water that fell varied from two to five inches, and many towns were flooded.

Papillion, the county seat of Sarpy County, a town of about 500 inhabitants, had from three to six feet of water standing in its principal business streets. Many people were driven from their residences. In Omaha a heavy flood swept down the streets. In Council Bluffs, India Creek overflowed its banks, and Broadway from Tenth Street to the northwest was flooded to a depth of from one to two feet. Cellars were filled, and water pipes burst in several buildings, doing considerable damage. The cyclone at Herman appeared to be the culmination of the storm.

Telegraph and telephone communication was interfered with more or less all night.

FUNERALS AT NEW RICHMOND.

Thirty-two Victims of the Storm Buried—Clearing Up the Wreckage and Relieving Sufferers.

NEW RICHMOND, Wis., June 14.—Thirty-two new graves were made to-day for victims of the storm in the two little cemeteries at opposite sides of the town, a constant succession of funerals threading a passage through the littered streets all day long. Services for twenty-two were held in the Catholic Church, and from the Congregational Church ten.

There is still a large number of unburied dead, and but for the fact that a large number of coffins failed to arrive to-day, it is likely the number of funerals would have been close to fifty.

The number of known dead was increased by one—Henry Larsen, a boy about fourteen years of age, the son of a laborer—and two of the injured died. Contrary to general expectation there were no bodies found during the day in the basement of the Williams dry goods store.

Ten bodies still remain unidentified; five of them lying in the Catholic church, three in the Congregational church, and two in the schoolhouse.

The work of clearing up the town was undertaken in a systematic manner this morning and decided progress was made. The numerous dead horses that were lying around were all buried early in the day. All the fires, which had been smoldering for thirty-six hours, were extinguished and a number of cellars in which dead bodies were supposed to be were cleared up. The militia kept strict guard around the edges of the devastated district, and no one who could not show excellent cause for admission was allowed inside the lines. Even people who wished to go and look at the remains of their own houses were turned back by the soldiers unless they could prove that they wished to do something more than gaze at the ruins.

Supplies have been coming in all day from all directions, and there is no scarcity of anything to eat. Bedding is not too plentiful, and blankets are needed. Food was so plentiful to-day that the Relief Committee made a large sum of money by selling sandwiches and bread. All the funds derived from this source of revenue were turned over to the general fund, and from this source alone nearly $300 was derived. Ten cents was charged for a small cup of coffee, and the same amount for a very desperate sandwich. The cashier, moreover, made it his business to be forgetful of returning change, and in numberless cases he worked off his sandwiches at 50 cents apiece.

When objections were offered the kicker was told it was for the public good, and he must take his medicine. So he went away with his sandwich and said nothing at all.

The Relief Committee has received tenders of money from various sources amounting to about $5,000. Enough additional money is in sight, it is said, to supply all immediate demands for cash. A building and loan association plan has been talked of for rebuilding the town.

A number of tents were put up to-day for the wounded, and more will be erected to-morrow. It is proposed to move as many as possible of the injured into them and relieve the crowded condition of the hospitals, which are rather limited in capacity. All of the wounded were doing well to-day, and no more immediate deaths are looked for.

CINCINNATI'S CHEAP GAS.

Interested Persons Say that Gas Costs Nothing to Manufacture—By-Products Pay All the Cost.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 14.—It costs nothing to make and sell gas. The Cincinnati Gas Company can sell it at 75 cents a thousand feet or 5 cents a thousand feet, and the price it charges will all be profit. The by-products, chief of which is coke, more than pay the cost of producing the gas.

These startling facts have been revealed in the past week's gas agitation in Cincinnati, and they come from the books of the Cincinnati Gas Company. They have been unintentionally set forth by Attorney Warrington, the chief counsel for the company, and M. M. White, President of the Fourth National Bank, and generally reported to be the heaviest individual holder of gas stocks in Cincinnati.

The statements which prove that gas costs nothing were made by Warrington in his speech before the Board of City Affairs, and by White in an interview in a local newspaper, in which he said the city should adopt Gen. Hickenlooper's 75- cent gas proposition. White said: "At the prices offered by the gas company the stock would probably pay 8 per cent. on $9,000,000, which, on a 200 basis, would make the stock a 4 per cent. non-taxable security, which in these days is about as good as any one can get. It would be a very happy solution of the entire question if the city accepts the offer of the Cincinnati Gas Company."

Attorney Warrington, in an argument before the Board of City Affairs, held that the consumption of gas is increasing 8.7 per cent. each year, and that the consumption next year would be 961,950,869 cubic feet. A third of this, he estimated, would be at the fuel rate of 50 cents, the rest at the rate of 75 cents, making the average cost to the consumer 66 2-3 cents, and the income to the company $641,300.58.

In other words, the gas company, according to White, next year will pay out in than pay for the cost of making and distributing the gas.

The explanation is that the valuable coke, tar, ammonia, and other by-products more than pay for making and distributing the gas.

An expert in municipal affairs said to-day: "This accidental contribution by White and Warrington to the truth about gas manufacture will surely travel all over the country, and everywhere it goes it will be a tremendous argument for gas at 50 cents or even a lower figure."

Gas Famine Threatens Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Officials of the gas company have served notice on the city that they will not allow the gas to burn after the appropriation is all used unless they have assurance that the bills will be paid. The fund is nearly depleted. Only $300,000 was appropriated by the Council for this purpose, though over $600,000 was expended last year in gas lighting. The additional amount was collected in shape of judgments against the city in suits brought by the gas company. City Electrician Ellicott says that by dint of considerable shutting down in the number of lights the present appropriation may last until August.

STOWGER TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

Illinois Telephone and Telegraph Company to Use Its Apparatus.

CHICAGO, June 14. — Negotiations were completed to-day by which the Illinois Telephone and Telegraph Company enters into a contract with the Stowger Automatic Telephone Company for the use of the latter's system of underground wires, automatic switchboards, and complete transmitting apparatus. The Stowger company was represented by its Secretary, J. Harris, and the Illinois Telephone Company by Albert G. Wheeler, who is said to have acquired the rights and franchise of the latter corporation for parties as yet in the background.

The Stowger company will proceed with the work of obtaining subscribers, which appears to be a part of the contract entered into. As soon as the system is installed no charge will be made for service until such time as there are 10,000 subscribers to the new company. It is expected that the first exchange will be in operation within one year.

The Stowger automatic system dispenses with the services of telephone operators, and is said to be installed in thirty cities in the United States. The Chicago contract calls for a system capable of handling 30,000 telephones.

LARGE EXPORTS TO HAWAII.

Consul General Job Is in a Very Peculiar Position.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Frederick W. Job, Consul General of Hawaii, reports that there have been large shipments of sugar machinery to that country from Chicago during the last week. He says also that medical instruments and sporting goods have been shipped recently in big lots.

Since the annexation of Hawaii Mr. Job occupies a unique position. Because Hawaii is now part of the United States, it has no Consul, but Mr. Job continues to perform all his former duties as Consul General. No invoices can be sent from the United States to Hawaii without being certified by him. The last Congress did not make any provision to cover this situation, and Mr. Job will for years be Consul General in fact, if not in name, unless Congress legislates on the matter. Lately the railroads have refused to carry any goods consigned to Hawaii unless they bear a Consular certificate signed by Mr. Job.

Bankruptcies in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Liabilities of $84,900 were scheduled in a petition in bankruptcy filed to-day by James G. Miller, who was a member of the firm of Cottrell Brothers & Miller at Sioux City, Iowa, in 1886.

James H. Romain scheduled debts of $54,300.

Adolph Schakman scheduled an indebtedness of $36,100.

Insurance Collector Held Up.

RAHWAY, N. J., June 14.—Robert E. Goddart, a collector for a life insurance company, was held up by highwaymen near Colonia this evening about 8 o'clock. After a struggle the robbers secured $45 and escaped. They went in the direction of New Brunswick. The police were notified and are looking for the men.

EXCITING DAY IN PARIS

Description of the

fought like tigers and scratched, and squealed, and spat like cats in their turn.

Above all the din and tumult rose the piercing shrieks of thousands of women, and through it all the President of the republic, himself just escaped from a serious assault, stood looking down upon the scene with calm, unmoved countenance. I thought that every moment I should myself be either struck with a loaded cane or thrown to the ground to be trampled upon and kicked, as was the fate of the unfortunates who lost their footing around me. The gendarmes soon began to make their influence felt and to drag off the fiercest fighters and loudest shouters one by one.

So great was the crowd and so intense the excitement that it was useless to try to move, and one only had to remain and to pray for its cessation. Henri Rochefort took up his post at the entrance of the stand and stood looking on with folded arms. The affair must have lasted 'teen minutes, but it seemed two hours. Then the fighting stopped, men collected their smashed hats, those who were not arrested or seriously hurt adjusted their cravats, and went away to be brushed off. A woman laughed, and, although one heard a cry here and there of "Vive l'Armee!" answered by one of "Vive Loubet!" the great excitement was over.

M. LOUBET'S FRIENDS RALLIED.

Immediately following the close of this first riot the foreign Ministers and representatives present and numerous friends rushed to the President's box to congratulate him and the members of his party on their escape. Mme. Loubet, who was as calm as her husband throughout the whole scene, received them very graciously, and, with the President, thanked them for their expression of sympathy. The Baroness Zurlinden, who had fallen in a faint during the riot, resumed her place in the box, and all was quiet for a time.

At about 3:30 the President and his party rose, and bowing to the crowd, left the box and proceeded to their carriages in the rear of the grand stand. Suddenly a second riot broke out, but this time the gendarmes, who had been largely reinforced, simply flung themselves upon the fighters, and tore them apart. The President was again insulted, however, by all sorts of shouts, and eggs were thrown at him and his party after they had reached their carriages. One of the Paris papers characteristically remarks this morning that the fact that these eggs were fresh proves that the demonstration was a royalist one, for the aristocracy would not know where to procure stale eggs.

Meanwhile the fighters, who had been arrested in the first riot numbering some 130, and nearly all of whom were Counts, Viscounts, Barons, and Marquises, were conveyed under a strong guard in the police wagons to the Sante prison, where they were placed incommunicado, as the Spaniards would call it, and their friends were refused admission. The President returned to Paris, his carriage surrounded by a squad of cavalry three rows deep, so that he was not visible to the populace. He was later called upon by the Stewards of the Auteuil Steeplechase Club, who tendered their apologies for the occurrence, to which he very sensibly and modestly replied that they were in no sense to blame, that he knew something was to happen before he went, and that if races were to be run the following day he could be present.

After the crowd had returned to Paris it talked of nothing else but the riot of the afternoon, and this morning the many newspapers shriek in various keys. Rochefort condemns the occurrence, while Zola, in an article entitled "Justice," the first that he has written since his return from exile, denounces Christiani and his fellows.

It is now generally known that the affair was a prearranged one, but what shall be said of the representatives of the French aristocracy, who, in their desire to foment a revolution and to show their hatred of a President from the people, whom they consider bourgeois, would deliberately plan to insult this President on such a day and at such a time? It reverses all one's previous ideas of French politeness and courtesy, and proves how thin is the veneer that overspreads the innate coarseness and lack of breeding of this generation, at least, of the French aristocracy. Meanwhile all Paris waits expectant for next Sunday's Grand Prix and another manifestation. As I have said, there is revolution in the air.

JAMES B. TOWNSEND.

POINCARE MAY BE PREMIER.

He Attempts to Induce His Friends to Join Him in a Ministry, but with Little Success So Far.

PARIS, June 14.—President Loubet received M. Poincaré this morning for the purpose of intrusting him with the task of forming a new Cabinet.

The interview lasted half an hour. In reply to the President's request that he form a Cabinet, M. Poincaré declared that for several years he had kept aloof from politics and party strife, and was wholly unprepared to accept under the present circumstances the responsibilities of the Premiership. M. Loubet, however, insisted, pointing out that just for these reasons all factions of Republicans would accept M. Poincaré's leadership more readily, adding that both the President of the Senate, M. Faillieres, and the President of the Chamber, M. Deschanel, had clearly pointed him out as the man best fitted to cause the concentration of the Republicans.

Finally M. Loubet appealed to M. Poincaré's patriotism, and the latter thereupon consented to consult his friends. He asked for time to deliberate, and was to give the President a definite reply at 6 o'clock this evening. Later in the day, however, it was announced that he had requested M. Loubet to grant him until to-morrow to form a Cabinet, as he has been unable to see certain statesmen whom he is desirous of consulting.

To-night M. Poincaré is continuing his efforts to form a Cabinet, but meets with numerous difficulties. He has been especially desirous of having MM. Bourgeois, Krantz, and Delcasse in the Ministry. M. Bourgeois declines to abandon his mission at The Hague. M. Delcassé declines to take anything but the Foreign Office portfolio, while M. Poincaré wants him at the Ministry of the Interior or the Ministry of Marine, and M. Krantz raises difficulties concerning the Dreyfus trial, pointing out that he has discussed the matter already with M. Casimir-Périer.

It is understood that several other prominent men have refused to enter the Cabinet. These rebuffs are likely to discourage M. Poincaré, who is modest and diffident, and is inclined to steer clear of political troubles.

Although it is realized that there are great difficulties in the way of his success, it is the general impression that if he is in earnest he will succeed in forming a Cabinet.

The Sentence on de Christiani.

PARIS, June 14.—President Loubet, when informed of the sentence passed upon Baron de Christiani for attempting to assault him in the President's stand on the Auteuil race course, exclaimed: "The four years will quickly pass." This is held to indicate his intention to exercise clemency.

The Pope's Advice to French Clergy.

PARIS, June 15.—The Figaro and the Gaulois publish a letter from the Pope to the Archbishop of Paris, urging the clergy to take a resolute stand in favor of the republic and of order, and to work unanimously for religion and the prosperity of the country.

DREYFUS TRIAL PRECAUTIONS.

PARIS, June 14.—M. Vigule, head of the Detective Department, has gone to Rennes, where the new court-martial will sit, to arrange for the necessary precautions during the trial. A large force of police and detectives will be sent there.

Dreyfus to Disembark at Brest.

BREST, France, June 14.—It has been definitely settled that Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, who left the waters of French Guiana June 10 on board the cruiser Sfax, will disembark here. The military authorities of this port have been notified to this effect.

The Hudson County Consolidation.

The commission appointed by Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey and the Mayors of the twelve municipalities of Hudson County to consider the advisability of consolidating them into one city held its first meeting at the Court House in Jersey City yesterday. Henry Brautigam of Jersey City was elected President. A resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of a committee to consider a plan for consolidation. There were named William D. Edwards, Charles L. Corbin, Edwin A. S. Lewis, Augustus A. Rich, Nathaniel W. Trask, Herman Walker, and William J. Davis. The committee will report at the next meeting, on June 22.

Additions to the Park Menagerie.

Superintendent Smith of the Central Park Menagerie received yesterday from Hamburg, Germany, two pumas and an antelope from Hagenbeck Brothers, as part of the exchange made with the Central Park Menagerie for Cyrus, the hippopotamus, which was sent to Hamburg recently. The pumas and the antelope are fine specimens. Other animals included in the exchange will arrive later. A Brazilian has presented to the menagerie two Brazilian rats. They are as large as a good-sized kitten. In Brazil they run about houses without interference, as they eat only vegetables. They are on exhibition in the monkey house.

SAYS JOHNSON IS ALIVE

Captain of the Othello Declares He Saw Him Last Evening.

BODY IS AGAIN IDENTIFIED

Sailmaker on the Ship Positive the Bay Ridge Victim Is Johnson and Police Are Satisfied.

The mystery surrounding the identity of the man, fragments of whose body were found floating in the water off Bay Ridge last Saturday, it seems has not been cleared up. Although the body was positively identified Tuesday night as that of John Johnson, a former seaman of the ship Othello, by two sailors on the vessel, Capt. J. H. Price last night sent a letter to THE TIMES in which he declared that Johnson is alive and had visited the ship shortly after 6 o'clock to convince his former shipmates of the fact.

When a visit was paid to the ship, which is tied up at Pier 11, East River, Capt. Price said that in his conversation with Johnson he never thought to ask him his address. "He staid on board only a few minutes," said Capt. Price, "and then went away, but where I don't know." John Waddell and James Hagwisch, the sailors who had identified the body the night before, also declared they saw Johnson.

Just about the time THE TIMES received the letter from Capt. Price, the sailmaker on the Othello, John Haworth, appeared at the Brooklyn Morgue and, after a careful examination of all the portions of the body, positively identified the man—as had his fellow-seaman the night previous—as John Johnson. So complete was the identification by Haworth that Capt. Reynolds of the Brooklyn detective force, after hearing the story from Haworth and putting the man through a rigid examination, accepted the matter as proved officially. He said he would now bend his efforts toward tracing the movements of Johnson.

Haworth is nearly sixty years old, and of more than ordinary intelligence for a seaman. He is a native of Liverpool, and has been with Capt. Price on the Othello continually for six years. He told his story in a straightforward manner, and so positive was he that he was right that he said to Capt. Reynolds last night that even should some woman identify the body as that of her husband, and he other than Johnson, he would still not be moved from his belief that the remains were those of his shipmate.

"That is the man beyond any question," said Haworth as soon as he saw the remains. He looked at the face closely and pointed out where the teeth were missing. He also called attention to the peculiar shape of the nose, which seems to have been rather bent upward on the left side. The tattooing on the arm clinched the matter so far as Haworth was concerned, for he said he had seen the crucifix many times and had always noted the semi-circle of stars above it. He said that Johnson also had an anchor tattooed on his hand.

"I would have known the face at once," he said to Capt. Reynolds, "and the tattooed arm only served to make the identification absolute and complete. Johnson was a Russian Finn, and spoke imperfect English. He was quiet and well behaved; in fact, I never knew a quieter seafaring man. He had lost teeth and was troubled frequently with toothache, and several times he showed me the teeth that pained him. I saw him every day for nine months, and could not possibly be mistaken. I came over to the Morgue entirely of my own volition to satisfy my own mind in the matter, and I am convinced that I am right.

"Now as to the tattooing marks. I have seen them many times, and, while the crucifix on the arm is a common mark among sailors, yet I never saw one on the arm surmounted by a semi-circle of stars. The only other crucifix thus surmounted I ever saw was tattooed on a sailor's breast, and I saw it many years ago.

"Johnson also had a peculiarly shaped nose, which is perfectly apparent in the body at the Morgue. I cannot exactly explain the peculiarity except to say that the nose was slightly pushed to one side. I would know it anywhere. While he was on shipboard Johnson wore a dark mustache, but when I last saw him, on Monday or Tuesday, he had removed it and was clean shaven.

"Johnson joined our ship at New Castle, New South Wales, about nine months ago. He had formerly been with the ship St. Mirren, and took French leave from her in Sydney. We went direct to Taltal, Chile, where we discharged our coal. While we were at Taltal an incident happened which leads me to believe that Johnson was not the man's right name, and I always thought it was a peculiar one for a Russian Finn.

"Just before we left Taltal a letter came to the ship addressed care of Capt. Price, ship Othello, but to a person none of us knew. It was postmarked from some place in New South Wales. Johnson saw it and claimed it, and it was turned over to him. The name was a peculiar one, and I do not remember it."

Haworth also gave the propeller theory of the police a blow when he was asked by them for his opinion concerning it. He said in all his experience he had never seen a man thus hacked up by propeller blades, and he had seen a number of men who had been struck. If a propeller hit a body, he said it would with one blow throw it to one side, and only one cut or wound would be inflicted.

Following out the story told by Haworth, Capt. Reynolds yesterday made a search for the ship St. Mirren, which he found at the Tidewater Dock, Bayonne, N. J. Detective Hughes, whom he sent there, learned that a man answering Johnson's description had shipped on the St. Mirren on April 29, 1898, under the name of Martin Madison, and that he and a man named Peter Steinbrink had deserted on Sept. 20, 1898, and joined the Othello. On the St. Mirren Madison said he had friends at 182 Bute Road, Cardiff. It was learned from Haworth that the man who joined the ship with Johnson was known on board as "Dutchy." He was paid off and left at the same time Johnson did.

Not more than half an hour after the departure of Haworth there was excitement in the Detective Bureau, and Capt. Reynolds sent for the reporters. He then informed them that Haworth had returned with the apprentice Waddell, who said that he saw Johnson at the ship half an hour after Haworth had gone to the Morgue.

Haworth was as honest as ever in his assertions about the matter, and said that he did not see Johnson, and had only the word of the apprentice boy to go by. He finally told the Captain that he would stick to his original story until he had seen Johnson himself.

Capt. Reynolds said that Waddell told him that Johnson came to the ship and said he was the missing man. He was asked why he did not find out where Johnson was, and replied that he had asked, but was unable to understand Johnson's answer.

"I think your story is a pretty strange one," said Capt. Reynolds to the boy, "and it is rather remarkable that you should have understood what Johnson said up to the point when he gave his address. We intend to keep an eye on you, and it will not be well for you if you cut up any shines."

Capt. Reynolds entirely abandoned the alleged identification made by E. C. Smith and his wife, and a man variously known as Engstrom, Linder, and Linds, who all agreed that the body was that of a Swedish sailor named Franz Petersen, thirty-three years old, who lived somewhere on Fourth Avenue, in Brooklyn. A detective of the Central Office, in Brooklyn, who had been investigating the Petersen theory, reported last night that Petersen had been seen at the Seaman's Union, on West Street, on Monday of this week.

An anonymous postal card was received yesterday addressed to "Coroners' Office, New York City, N. Y.," and reading as follows:

"In the case of the man found floating in Bay Ridge, I will say that I am in Baltimore, but it was done in self-defense and I am sorry for it. Don't arrest any one."

There was no signature or mark of any kind following the writing. The postmark is so obliterated that it cannot be made out. The card was turned over to detectives working on the case.

Capt. Kenny of the Coney Island Police yesterday investigated the story told by Life Saver Thomas J. Clark, who said that he had seen a sailor with a crucifix tattooed on his arm bathing at Coney Island on Friday with two women.

The police questioned the bathhouse keepers along the beach, but could find none who had rented a bathing suit to a sailor on Friday. They also searched the bathhouses to see if any sailors' clothing had been left in them, but could find none.

The two women who were said to have been with the sailor seen by Clark were arrested at Coney Island last night. They denied that they were at the Island at all on Friday.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

KIPLING SAILS FOR ENGLAND.

Author and His Family Depart, Taking the Ashes of the Daughter Who Died in February.

Rudyard Kipling, the author, looking wan and pale from his recent illness, sailed for England yesterday with the members of his family and some friends, taking with him the ashes of his daughter Josephine, who died here in February, while her father was hovering between life and death. The members of the Kipling party, who sailed on the White Star Liner Teutonic, were Mr. and Mrs. Kipling, J. Lockwood Kipling, the author's father; the two Kipling children, John and Elsie; Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Doubleday, and Miss Josephine Doubleday. The Doubledays have been the closest friends of the family during Mr. Kipling's long illness, and will spend several weeks as guests at the Kipling home, at Rottingdean.

The party, accompanied by nurses and servants, reached the pier a short time before the vessel sailed, and went directly to their staterooms, where Mr. Kipling retired to his berth. The author walked with the step of a semi-invalid, and despite the warmness of the day, wore a light overcoat buttoned tightly about him. He refused to submit to an interview, Mr. Doubleday taking that responsibility off his shoulders. Mrs. Kipling said good-bye for the family to a score of friends assembled at the pier.

"Immediately upon our arrival in England," said Mr. Doubleday, "we shall go to the Kipling home in Rottingdean. Mr. Kipling is anxious to get back home and resume the English country life to which he is accustomed. He is still weak, and is unable to receive callers for more than a few minutes at a time. He staid in bed this morning until we were ready to start for the steamer. It can safely be said, however, that his condition is improving constantly, and his ultimate recovery is assured."

The ashes of little Josephine Kipling were incased in a porphyry urn and carried by Mrs. Kipling in a black traveling case. The ashes will be interred in the family plot at Rottingdean. A close friend of Mr. Kipling said the author departed with the kindest feeling toward America and Americans, and goes away with the greatest reluctance.

VALUABLES IN OPEN SAFE.

Discovered by Employe of Building and Turned Over to Owner.

James De Wolf, the proprietor of a jewelry store on the sixth floor of 19 Barclay Street, left his safe open last night, and locking the door of his place went home. There was nearly $2,000 worth of watches and jewelry in the safe, besides other valuables worth $1,000, and almost $400 in cash.

The engineer of the building in making his rounds discovered that the safe was open, and called in Policeman John Dyer of the Church Street Station. The two went in, and, emptying the contents of the safe in two large boxes, carried them to the police station.

Mr. De Wolf, who lives at 360 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, was sent for by Serst. O'Meara. He said he saw that he had neglected to close the safe while he was washing his hands, but went home without doing so. With a friend he took his property away, after thanking the police for caring for it.

LYNCHING IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Mob Takes a Negro from the Sheriff and Disappears.

BEAUFORT, N. C., June 14.—At Bogue, twenty-five miles from here, on the night of June 8, the store of Elijah H. B. Weeks was broken into and Weeks brutally murdered. Detectives tracked and arrested Lewis Patrick, a negro, as he was about to take a steamer at New-Berne for Elizabeth City, and found in his possession a razor, shoes, clothes, and other personal property belonging to Weeks. He was brought here Saturday night about 11 o'clock.

Last night an armed body of masked men came here in boats with pistols and pickaxes, forced the jailer to deliver Patrick to them and disappeared with him. The Sheriff with a posse has been pursuing the mob since 12 o'clock, and returned to-night without finding any trace of them. The opinion prevails that he will be lynched to-night if he has not been already.

THE DOCK STRIKE AT BUFFALO.

Outside of the Elevating of Grain No Work is Now Being Done.

BUFFALO, June 14.—Fully 3,500 men are on strike or have quit work along the docks for various reasons, and outside of the elevating of grain no work is being done. The freight handlers held a big meeting to-night and decided to remain out until the demand for an Erie rate or an increase of 1 cent an hour is granted.

The ore handlers on the Minnesota docks who were fired on by non-union men last night did not go to work to-day, declaring that they were afraid to do so. The ore handlers on the other docks have also refused to continue work until they are guaranteed protection by the police. Committees were appointed to wait on Mayor Diehl and Superintendent of Police Bull and demand this protection.

At the freight handlers' meeting to-night Organizer Michael Joyce advised the men to carry revolvers when they return to work. He said it was absolutely necessary for their own protection.

MANY INDIANS ARE STARVING.

Rush to the Klondike Drove Game from Their Hunting Grounds.

VANCOUVER, June 14.—Owing to the big rush to the Yukon gold fields, wild animals that have not been killed by the prospectors have fled to higher ground, and in consequence the Indians, deprived of their natural food, are starving, and in many instances ready to massacre the whites.

Cesare Francesca, Salt Lake City; Robert Hitchcock, Detroit, and a French Canadian guide who arrived by the Cottage City, say that while camping on the upper branch of Stewart River they came upon a camp of 150 Indians and were told by their interpreter that thirty of them had died of starvation during the Winter owing to the whites driving deer from the lowlands. The men supplied the Indians with food and camped a short distance off.

The first steamer with news direct from Glenora and the all Canadian route reports that suffering on the trails has been terrible. The Hudson Bay Trading Company has saved hundreds of Americans from death by starvation. F. Refsneider of Philadelphia says 150 destitute Americans on Laird River were fed, and that on April 15 Valentine Wendler, aged thirty-two, of New York, was found dead twelve miles from McDames post.

STREET CAR TIME SCHEDULE.

Chicago Aldermen Will Try to Legally Regulate Traffic.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 14.—The running schedule for street cars on the down-town loops is to be regulated by the city, and if the cars are not run according to these schedules mandamus proceedings will be begun against the railroad companies. This was decided at a meeting of the City Council Judiciary Committee to-day. A committee was appointed to co-operate with the Corporation Counsel in framing an ordinance.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Browning informed the members they could compel the railway companies under their franchises to put on enough cars to take care of the traffic. According to Mr. Browning, the running time of street cars can be fixed by the Council, or the companies compelled to take the action commanded by the Council through legal proceedings. "If the companies do not obey, it is my opinion the companies' franchises can be taken away from them," said Mr. Browning. "The Supreme Court would, I think, find in favor of the public, provided the matter was taken as high as that."

Alderman Goldzier thought the regulations should apply at first to the rush hours only. Alderman Alling added that the theatre crowds should be considered. He said the cars were then overcrowded, and there was no reason why the people should not be accommodated.

Want $4,000,000 of New York Property

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 14.—Mrs. Mary Laing of Oak Tree, three miles from this city, has instituted a suit in behalf of herself and several relatives to get possession of valuable dock property in New York, which they claim rightfully belongs to them as heirs of Mr. Francis Drake, one of the colonial figures of New York. The property is said to be worth about $4,000,000, and the alleged heirs—twenty in number—think that they stand a good show of gaining control of it.

John D. Rockefeller Goes to Alaska.

TACOMA, Washington, June 14.—John D. Rockefeller and party, after a two days' stay in Tacoma, left for Alaska late to-day on the steamer Cottage City. There were 275 passengers in all, every berth being taken.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS

State Convention Assembled to Nominate a State Ticket.

SCRAMBLE FOR JUDGESHIP

Eleven Ballots Taken Without a Choice —Platform Practically Ignores National Issues.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 14.—Four hundred and thirty-five representatives of the Democracy of Pennsylvania met here to-day for the purpose of nominating candidates for Supreme Court Judge, Superior Court Judge, and State Treasurer. At midnight the convention adjourned until to-morrow morning without having accomplished the first and most important piece of work cut out for it; namely, the selection of a candidate for Supreme Court Judge.

Nearly six hours were consumed in the preliminary work of the convention, and between 6 o'clock and midnight, with an hour's intermission for supper, the delegates cast eleven fruitless ballots for a score or more of candidates for the Supreme Court Judgeship.

When the adjournment took place there were eleven candidates in the field, with the votes ranging from 11 to 72, the highest being a long way off from the 218 necessary to elect. The determined battle arises from the fact that the nominee is sure to be elected to serve twenty years.

For the first time in many years the Democracy enters upon a State campaign assured of the success of at least a portion of its ticket. This peculiar condition is due to the election of two Supreme Court Judges next November to fill the vacancies caused by the death of Judge Williams and the retirement of Chief Justice Sterrett next January.

No elector is entitled to vote for more than one candidate for this office, and as there will be two elected, each of the great parties will get one. Gov. Stone will probably appoint the Democratic nominee as soon as his nomination is certified to the State Department, in which event he would rank the nominee of the Republican State Convention.

At this writing the fight appears to have narrowed down to Judge Kennedy of Allegheny and Judge Yerkes of Bucks. Each is on the bench in his respective county. It is believed that one of these gentlemen will be nominated in short order to-morrow, although the Western friends of Judge Krebs of Clearfield refuse to concede the defeat of their candidate.

With the Supreme Court Judgeship out of the way, the remainder of the convention's work will probably be disposed of by acclamation.

The convention was called to order at 12 P. M. by State Chairman Elling. Temporary Chairman William M. Brinton of Lancaster made a brief speech congratulating the Democracy on its fight in 1896 and 1898. His mention of the name of William J. Bryan as the great leader of the Democracy was received with wildest applause.

Hugh M. North, Jr., of Columbia presented the Chairman with a gavel made of oak taken from Wheatland, the home of James Buchanan, in Lancaster County. "I think it is fitting," Mr. North said, "that this gavel should be used by this convention, for James Buchanan, the only President Pennsylvania ever sent to Washington, was a Lancaster County Democrat."

The convention organized, with Charles J. Riley as Permanent Chairman.

The first business transacted was the adoption of a platform indicating that the campaign is to be made on State issues. Among its declarations are the following:

The Democracy of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, again renewing our pledges of fidelity and devotion to the sacred rights of the people, true to the faith and principles of our party as declared in the platforms of our several National conventions, and proud of our matchless leader, William Jennings Bryan, realize that the issues involved in the coming campaign in Pennsylvania are honest government, clean politics, and the redemption of our State from Republican misrule and corruption.

We denounce the indecent haste displayed and the disrespect shown the people by the Governor of the State in the appointment to the vacancy in the United States Senate of M. S. Quay, who, to prevent a full investigation before a jury of his country, pleaded the statute of limitations against the most serious charges of crime. In this appointment, in the unwarranted reduction of the appropriation to public schools, and his unauthorized veto of the Constitutional amendment resolution, he has violated the Constitution, usurped authority nowhere granted him, and perpetrated wrongs against the people and the State that demand his condemnation.

We favor a revision of the Ballot law, maintaining its secrecy, simplifying the method of voting, and protecting the voter against fraud and coercion. We also favor the amendment of the Constitution so as to require a personal registration of the voters in the cities, and we denounce Gov. Stone for attempting, by his veto, to interfere, without right or justification, with the legislative act passed for that purpose, and thus attempting to prevent the people from passing upon this important matter.

We are opposed to all combinations of capital calculated to produce monopoly, or restrain trade, as being inconsistent with the spirit of free institutions; and if their establishment cannot be constitutionally prevented, we hold that they should be so regulated and limited by proper legislation that individual effort and opportunity shall not be impaired.

A revision of the tax laws is favored, to the end that corporate property may pay its due share, and municipal franchises be valued and assessed as any other property. The adoption of laws preventing the further grant of municipal and other franchises in perpetuity is favored.

The immediate prosecution of those guilty of bribery, actual or attempted, in connection with the recent Senatorial contest and their sentence to the full penalty of the law are demanded.

The platform closes with reference to the war in these words: "We glory and rejoice in the patriotic devotion to the cause of our country, in the late war with Spain, of the brave and noble men who perilled their lives and shed their blood in order that a conflict waged for humanity's sake might be brought to a speedy and triumphant close."

James Cadwalader, Jr., of Philadelphia said that since William J. Bryan's name had been mentioned in the platform he desired to withdraw as a delegate from the convention. Mr. Cadwalader left the hall, and John McMenamin of Philadelphia was substituted.

The convention then proceeded to the nomination of candidates for Supreme Judge, the counties being called alphabetically, and speeches were limited to five minutes. Allegheny was the first to respond, J. J. Miller of Pittsburg presenting the name of Judge John M. Kennedy of Allegheny. The following additional names were presented: Judges Lucien W. Doty, Westmoreland; James W. Ermentrout, Berks; Lorenan Yerkes, Bucks; ex-Judge David L. Krebs, Clearfield; Dewitt C. Dewitt, Towanda; O. B. Dickinson, Delaware; George A. Allen, Erie; Judges S. L. Mesterzat, Fayette; Peter P. Smith, Lackawanna; Edwin Albright, Lehigh, and John Lynch, Wilkesbarre; C. Larue Munson, Williamsport; Simon P. Wolverton, Sunbury; Judge O. P. Bechtel, Pottsville; Judge W. F. Bay Stewart, York, and William E. Little, Wyoming.

The nominations being closed, the convention proceeded to ballot, the vote being taken by counties. The first ballot resulted: Albright, 26; Allen, 35; Bechtel, 20; Dewitt, 6; Dickinson, 8; Ermentrout, 41; Kennedy, 54; Krebs, 43; Lynch, 20; Mestrezat, 29; Munson, 19; Smith, 27; Stewart, 22; Wolverton, 20; Yerkes, 43; Little, 4; Doty, 7; Mullen, 9; Ellcock, 3. Dickinson's name was withdrawn after the first ballot.

After the announcement of the result of the first ballot an attempt was made to take a recess at 6:45 until 8:30 o'clock. This was defeated and the second ballot was ordered, resulting: Albright, 28; Allen, 37; Bechtel, 21; Dewitt, 4; Ermentrout, 41; Kennedy, 54; Krebs, 50; Lynch, 20; Mestrezat, 33; Munson, 17; Smith, 33; Stewart, 18; Wolverton, 23; Yerkes, 47; Little, 2; Mullen, 2.

After the second ballot the convention at 7:15 took a recess until 8:30 o'clock, when the balloting was resumed. There was no important change until the ninth ballot, which resulted: Albright, 25, Allen 41, Bechtel 20, Ermentrout 55, Kennedy 68, Krebs 63, Lynch 27, Mestrezat 25, Munson 4, Smith 36, Wolverton 16, Yerkes 56.

At midnight the convention adjourned until to-morrow. The last ballot before adjournment resulted: Albright, 19; Allen, 33; Bechtel, 15; Ermentrout, 59; Kennedy, 72; Krebs, 64; Lynch, 28, Mestrezat, 24; Munson, 1; Smith, 88; Wolverton, 13; Yerkes, 70.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS ACTIVE.

Trouble Expected in the County Committee Meeting To-night.

There will be a meeting of the Republican County Committee at the Murray Hill Lyceum to-night. While no business of special importance is scheduled, it is expected that the strained situation in several of the districts may produce an outbreak at the meeting.

Ex-Inspector of Gas Meters James L. Stewart, whose deposition as leader of the Twentieth District has been decreed by the organization, has been threatening to make trouble, and it was said yesterday that he might "speak out in meeting" to-night. Richard M. Lush is slated to succeed Stewart.

Assemblyman Frank Bulkley, who has been supplanted as Republican leader in the Twenty-ninth District by Alexander T. Mason, said yesterday that he did not expect to have anything to say at the County Committee meeting to-night, but that he purposed keeping up the fight against County President Quigg's dictation and expected to win out in the September primary. Both sides are rushing the supplemental enrollment, and the number of voters enrolled in the district, it is reported, has already been doubled.

The Republican voters of the Twenty-eighth District are being deluged with circulars signed by the district leader, John H. Gunner, urging them to enroll and get their friends to do so. Similar work is being done in many other districts, so that the additions made to the primary lists this month promise to exceed last Fall's original enrollment.

GROCERS CAN SELL SUNDAY.

Abraham Krakauer, a Delicatessen Dealer, Wins a Test Suit Before Judge McMahon.

The long fight waged between Abraham Krakauer of 590 Columbus Avenue for the delicatessen dealers of the upper west side on the one hand and the West Side Sunday Closing Association and the police of the Thirtieth Precinct on the other, ended yesterday in a complete victory for the delicatessen men.

Mr. Krakauer, who was supported by the Delicatessen Dealers' Association, has been seven times arrested for selling food on Sundays. Thrice the Grand Jury threw out the case against him, until April last, when he appeared before them and begged that they would indict him so that the matter might be tried and settled once for all. Accordingly he was indicted on the charge of Sabbath breaking, and the case came up for trial yesterday before Judge McMahon and a jury in Part II. of General Sessions.

Policeman George W. McFall testified that on Sunday, March 25, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, he arrested Mr. Krakauer, who had sold him a pound of crackers and a box of sardines. He declared that, although the sign "delicatessen" is on the window, anything in the line of groceries can be purchased at the store.

Mr. Krakauer denied that he sold groceries or anything that was not cooked food for immediate table use. He admitted that he sold the crackers and sardines to McFall, well knowing he was a policeman and had bought the food to use as evidence against him.

"The Police Captain of the precinct," said Mr. Krakauer, "declared that it was no criterion that I had been discharged by the Grand Jury; that he had his own ideas about it, and before he stopped arresting me proposed to get a decision from the courts."

Judge McMahon in his charge to the jury said:

"I will read to you the law first, and you will see that there is no case before you:

"'All manner of public selling or offering for sale of any property upon Sunday is prohibited, except that articles of food may be sold and supplied at any time before 10 o'clock in the morning, and except also that meals may be sold to be eaten on the premises where sold or served elsewhere by caterers.'

"That is, a caterer may sell food ready to be eaten, as a caterer does sell, on the premises, or to be taken elsewhere to be eaten. Whether it is to be taken elsewhere to be eaten or to be produced in evidence is absolutely immaterial to the one question here. Is this man a caterer?

"All laws are to be understood and construed in accordance with the general and accepted meaning of words in the English language, and the general and accepted meaning of words in the English language is to be ascertained from the dictionary; because it is to be presumed that legislators in making laws use the words as they are generally understood. This rule must be held to be especially applicable to laws that are in derogation or restriction of private rights of the citizen, as all sumptuary laws are apt to be, whether wise or unwise. And if they are in derogation of the rights of the citizen previously enjoyed under the common law they must be construed strictly.

"The meaning of the word 'caterer' is given in the dictionary.

"'First, to cater; one who buys or provides food.' There is no question in this case that this defendant buys and provides food.

"'Caterer; one who caters for others; one whose business or office is to buy provisions for others; a provider.' Here, according to the custom of the trade, as this defendant states, it is generally understood to be a person who sells food in its prepared state.

"The evidence that this defendant is a caterer is uncontradicted, and the law specifically permits him to do the very act for which he is on trial. Why there should have been an arrest made in this case surpasses my understanding, and I therefore, gentlemen, under the law, instruct you to find a verdict for the defendant and to acquit him."

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

EXCURSION PARTY IN A PANIC.

Storm at Hell Gate Causes Confusion Aboard Ship.

The several thousand people who attended the excursion of the Holy Name Society of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, Brooklyn, yesterday, got their money's worth of excitement. The excursionists went to Shippin Point, on the Sound, on the steamer Tolchester and barge Charles H. Spear.

On the return early last evening the excursion boats got caught in the storm at Hell Gate, and there was a panic among the people on board, most of whom were women and children. A number of women fainted but no one was hurt. When the boats reached their dock at the foot of South Fifth Street, Williamsburg, an ambulance was summoned from St. Catherine's Hospital, but the surgeon found little need for his services.

HANNA SAILS FOR EUROPE.

The most notable of the passengers on the American Liner St. Louis, which left yesterday for Southampton, was Senator Marcus A. Hanna of Ohio, who is going abroad on a short vacation. He is accompanied by Mrs. Hanna, their daughter, Miss Ruth Hanna, and a niece, Miss Lucia McCurdy, of Philadelphia. Senator Hanna complained about the heat and limped slightly, using a cane in walking. In the saloon he found an expensive floral representation of the St. Louis bearing a card directed to himself and Mrs. Hanna. There was no signature to the card, but the Senator said he recognized the handwriting.

"I am going abroad on a short vacation, both for pleasure and health," said Senator Hanna, "and I can recall nothing of importance to add to the interview which I gave to the newspapers on Monday. You can say that I am sure that McKinley and Hobart will be renominated next year, and they will be a winning team. Bryan will most probably be turned down by the Democrats. Gorman is one of those seeking the nomination. The President's recent civil service order is intended to remedy glaring injustices and defects in the original plan. There is no politics in it. I intend to remain as Chairman of the Republican National Committee to the end of my term. The Republican State ticket is sure to be elected in Ohio this Fall. The American troops in the Philippines are brave fellows. In saying this I have hastily run over all the subjects that the people will care to hear my views on."

Ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan is also a passenger on the St. Louis.

Michigan Railroad Legislation.

LANSING, Mich., June 14.—The Senate to-night, by a vote of 9 to 21, refused to repeal the special charter of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and passed the House bill providing for a commission to negotiate with all railroad companies having special charters to ascertain and report to the next Legislature on what terms they will surrender their charters to the State and reincorporate under the general laws of the State.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

There is nothing which drains energy, ambition and endurance like Malaria, Fever and Ague.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will send them away, and keep them away. It has never failed to cure the worst cases. This is a fact—not an experiment. Try it.

THE UNION TRUST ORGANIZED.

A Majority of the Stockholders Are New York Men.

A company to be known as the Union Trust Company of New Jersey was organized in Newark yesterday. The capital stock is nominally $1,000,000, and the principal stockholders are New York financiers and business corporations. There were eighteen incorporators whose names and business connections are affixed to the charter granted by the State Department of Banking and Insurance, as follows:

August Belmont, representative of the Rothschilds; John I. Waterbury of Morristown of the Manhattan Trust Company of this city; George W. Young, President of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company of New York; John Kean of Elizabeth; Emory McClintock of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; Joseph C. Hendrix of the National Union Bank of New York; George F. Baker of the First National Bank of New York; Grant B. Schley of Moore & Schley, bankers, New York; William N. Coler of Coler Brothers, New York; Mahlon Pitney of Morristown, George B. Freylinghuysen, Vice President of Ballantine & Sons, Newark, brewers; Elias O. Doremus of the American Insurance Company, George F. Reeves of the Essex National Bank, Newark; Samuel S. Dennis of the Newark City National Bank, J. Herbert Ballantine of Newark, J. William Clark of the Clark Thread Company, W. Campbell Clark of the Clark Thread Company, John O. H. Ritney.

A large number of capitalists, whose names do not appear in the list of incorporators, are said to be interested in the company. Among them are mentioned the names of William C. Whitney, Clement H. Griscom, James Thompson, William J. Sewell, A. J. Cassatt, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Henry W. Cannon, B. M. Shanley, Thomas T. Kinney, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Randall Morgan, and Halsey M. Barrett.

The company will have its head office in Newark, but New York, it is expected, will be the chief centre of its business operations. It is its purpose to do a general business, and by no means to confine itself to this city or this section. Officers will be elected at once.

Fruit Canners Form a Trust.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—A combination of fruit canners has just been completed in this city, and all the necessary papers, carrying options on about two-thirds of the canneries of the State, have been signed. It is reported that the organizers will close up one-half of the canneries under their control. The combine controls twenty-six fruit canneries, with an annual output of 50,640,000 cans.

Moonlight Century Run.

The mo

STEAMER MACEDONIA SANK

Went Down Three Hours After the Collision with the Hamilton.

LIKELY TO BE A TOTAL LOSS

Her Commander Refuses to Make a Statement—Capt. Dole Files His Report.

The Ward Line freight steamer Macedonia, which was rammed by the Old Dominion Line Hamilton, at 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening in the fog off the New Jersey Coast went down three hours later in six fathoms of water about seven miles south of the Scotland Lightship and about two miles off Seabright. A hole more than ten feet in depth had been torn in the vessel's starboard side by the bow of the Hamilton.

During the few minutes that the two vessels hung together after the crash three of the six passengers on board the Macedonia and sixteen of that vessel's crew clambered on board the Hamilton. It was learned yesterday that the remaining passengers and crew of the Macedonia had been saved.

After the Hamilton had left the Macedonia those remaining on board the sinking vessel took to the boats. One boatload, containing one passenger, F. W. Wright, and a number of the crew, made their way to Long Branch. Another boat, unaccounted for on Tuesday night by the officers of the returning Hamilton, containing Capt. Kuffahl, Charles W. Moss, and Herman Brandt, passengers, and six of the crew, returned to the Macedonia and made an effort to beach her.

Finding her sinking fast, however, the party took to the boat again, barely getting clear when the vessel lurched and settled to the bottom. The men were picked up by the pilot boat New York, and the tug Rescue of the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company brought them to Quarantine at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. When the dense fog which had hung over the waters along the coast all night lifted somewhat at daybreak the two masts and the top of the smokestack of the sunken vessel were seen above the water.

Capt. Kuffahl arrived at the Ward Line office at about 11 o'clock in the morning. He was accompanied by Mr. Moss, the last passenger to leave the steamer. The Captain was about to make a statement to reporters, when he was called off by the representatives of the agents. After a conference with them he refused to talk. Before being called off, however, he said it appeared to him that the Hamilton was going at a rather fast rate of speed.

The question as to who is to blame for the collision will probably resolve itself into a question of veracity between the Captains of the two vessels, for it is understood that Capt. Kuffahl made a statement to the agents that he heard the Captain of the Hamilton give two whistles just before the collision, and not one, as he had stated. It is considered probable that the collision was the result of mistaking signals.

Mr. Moss, who is the clerk of Quartermaster Capt. Moses Walton, United States Army, was willing to talk of the accident. "We were all gathered at the bow on the port side of the Macedonia," he said, "awaiting the call of supper when the accident occurred. The Captain was on the bridge. We were proceeding cautiously, although the fog did not seem to be very heavy. The Hamilton loomed up suddenly, and in an instant she had crashed through our starboard plates about ten feet aft of amidships. She tore an enormous hole and we thought we were doomed.

"The Captain did not lose his head for an instant, but some of the officers and crew were greatly excited and lost no time in clambering aboard the Hamilton while that vessel's bow was fast in our side. After the Hamilton pulled away and left us we lowered a boat and went over the side into it. Then we stood by until satisfied that the ship was not going to sink at once, and we all volunteered to return on board and attempt to beach her. Although the Captain succeeded in getting steam up he found that the vessel was filling too rapidly to attempt navigation.

"About 9 o'clock Capt. Kuffahl told me that the ship was about to founder, and we set out in the small boat with six sailors just before the vessel went down. We drifted about in the fog until 11 o'clock, when the pilot boat picked us up, and later put us aboard the wrecking tug Rescue."

Mr. Moss commended the conduct of the Chief Officer, Purser, Chief Steward, and members of the crew who scrambled on board the Hamilton. "Of course," said he, "I do not charge that these men did not do their duty, for I do not know what their duty was, but it does seem strange that all the heads of the ship should make the first effort to get off."

Capt. Kuffahl after visiting the Ward Line office, reported to Bennett, Walsh & Co., the agents of the owners of the Macedonia. The members of this firm said that the Captain had not yet made his official report of the accident. He had told them, however, that he was proceeding slowly and blowing his fog whistle regularly. Capt. Kuffahl, it was said, had expressed himself as much surprised at the attitude of the members of the crew who climbed aboard the Hamilton and deserted him.

It will send a wrecking outfit to the Macedonia to-day and divers will ascertain what can be done toward salving her. Her cargo was largely sugar, which will probably be a total loss. The cargo will have to be taken out before an attempt is made to raise the vessel. The prospects for raising the vessel, however, are not considered very good, although she is lying in an upright position.

The Old Dominion liner Hamilton was lying at her pier yesterday with a badly shattered bow. For a distance of five feet above the water line the bowplates on both sides of the vessel are peeled back for a distance of twelve feet. On the starboard side the plates are cracked for a distance of fifteen feet abaft the cutwater. The vessel's freight was being transferred to the Guyandotte and to the Richmond, which is running as an extra freighter. The injured steamer will be taken to the dry dock at the Erie Basin to-day for repairs. The officials of the line would not make an estimate of the damage to the vessel until she is examined in the dock. Most of her passengers sailed yesterday on the Guyandotte.

The crippling of the Hamilton and the grounding of the steamer Old Dominion while leaving Richmond, Va., Tuesday evening, will seriously hamper the business of the Old Dominion Line for the next ten days or so. This being the rush time in the early fruit season, the company, it was said, may have to charter steamers to temporarily replace the injured liners.

Capt. Ira E. Dole of the Hamilton yesterday filed his report of the collision with the local Board of Steamboat Inspectors. The part of the report touching directly on the collision is as follows:

Kept good lookout and kept whistle blowing at one minute intervals. Later, thinking I heard the sound of a whistle, I slowed. I thought it was a schooner's horn, and as it sounded ahead I ported a point. When on the course the ship was one-half point north of what we usually steer.

The next time I heard the signal it sounded well on the port, and again the same way, we blowing one whistle each time he did, so that I thought whatever it was we were all clear of him, when suddenly we saw the loom of a vessel a little to port, but heading across us. I immediately stopped and reversed full speed astern, but could not clear.

We struck the ship on the starboard side by the main rigging, cutting into her pretty badly and tearing our stem out badly. I kept the ship in the gap until those who wanted to, the most of the crew, came aboard, the balance getting into their boat and staying by their ship.

I did not wait for them, as I knew they were all right, and we being badly hurt, might spring a leak, so I ran in for the beach and got in shoal water then came slowly back to port, the fog lifting when we got back to the lightship. There was no one hurt and no panic on this ship.

The insurance on the hull of the Macedonia, which was owned in Germany, was placed mainly in German inter-insuring associations, and was valued at from $140,000 to $150,000. The cargo, consisting of 20,000 bags of sugar, was valued at $200,000, and was written by marine insurance companies in this city. The hull of the Hamilton, which was not badly damaged, was reported yesterday to have been placed to a large extent with Lloyds, London

TUG AND COAL BARGE ASHORE.

Argus and Coastwin Aground at Montauk Point—All on Board Safe.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., June 14.—The tug Argus and the coal barge Coastwin, which was in tow of the tug, bound from New York to Boston, ran ashore at Montauk Point to-night at 8:30 o'clock. There was a dense fog at the time, and the tug appears to have lost the light and started to round the point before getting a safe distance out.

The bottom of the tug is stove and the hold is full of water. The barge is also damaged and filling with water. They are resting fairly easy and may be saved.

There were eleven persons on the tug, including the wife of the Captain. There were four men on the barge. All are safe at the Montauk Point Lighthouse.

Removing Old Dominion's Cargo.

RICHMOND, Va., June 14.—The steamer Albemarle was engaged to-day in taking off the cargo of the steamer Old Dominion, which stove a hole in her bottom last night and was run ashore on the mud flats below the city. It is not thought that the Old Dominion is seriously injured.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Delegates Will Ask Leave Not to Adjourn Until Their Decisions Have Been Passed on by the Powers.

THE HAGUE, June 14.—It is now expected that the Peace Conference will not adjourn before the middle of July. It is thought that the labors of the delegates will be finished before that time, but there is the additional question of the acceptance by the powers of the decisions adopted by the conference.

The delegates who desire to see some tangible result accomplished by the conference recognize that if the members are contented with simply transmitting the decisions to their respective Governments the work of the delegates will simply be pigeon-holed in the various Chancelleries of Europe, and will not be productive of any real good. The delegates have therefore resolved to temporarily adjourn their sittings as soon as their work is completed, and to submit the result to their respective Governments with the request that the delegates be empowered to sign a definite document.

It is expected that the Governments will keep trace of the progress of the work, and that they will require about ten days for deliberation on the decisions of the conference, which will bring the final adjournment in the middle of July.

The refusal of Great Britain to accept the stipulations of the Brussels Conference if they are made definitive will not prevent the other powers from pledging themselves to action in the matter. There is no doubt that the Brussels Conference Sub-Committee will reach a practical result, but it is possible that some of the powers, while reserving the right to apply the new stipulations when necessary, may not consent to bind themselves forthwith.

LONDON, June 15.—The correspondent of The Daily Chronicle at The Hague reports an interview with Dr. Zorn of the German delegation regarding arbitration. Dr. Zorn said: "Nothing is lost. We shall continue the negotiations in the most friendly spirit. My personal opinion in no way commits Germany, and I share the general hope of finding a favorable solution."

VENEZUELAN ARBITRATION.

First Meeting of the Commissioners to be Held at Paris This Morning—Rules of Procedure Adopted.

PARIS, June 14.—A preliminary and informal meeting of counsel engaged in the Venezuelan arbitration was held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs this morning.

The meetings of the Venezuelan Commission will be held in the apartment which was placed at the disposal of the Spanish-American Peace Commission. It was also used in the Bering Sea arbitration. Workmen have been busy all day in preparing it and arranging the furniture.

The first formal meeting of the Commissioners will be at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

At this morning's informal conference a series of rules of procedure was adopted. Prof. F. de Martens, the umpire in the dispute, who is Professor of International Law in the University of St. Petersburg, and a permanent member of the Council of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Russia, as well as a member of the Russian delegation at The Hague Peace Conference, proposed the rules, to which some amendments were made at the suggestion of other members of the tribunal. The hours of session were fixed from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M., with half an hour for luncheon, and it was agreed to hold five sessions weekly after Prof. de Martens has finished his work at The Hague, which, he expects, will be about the end of next week. M. Martin, an official of the French Foreign Office, was appointed permanent Secretary of the tribunal.

It is expected that the arguments will be begun to-morrow, after a brief inaugural address by Prof. de Martens, Sir Richard Webster, the British Attorney General, opening the case on behalf of Great Britain. A number of counsel will speak. The order of their addresses is to be left to the counsel themselves.

Prof. de Martens was seen at the Hotel Chatham this evening. Regarding the delay in beginning the work of the tribunal he said:

"I have been detained by work at The Hague, and the postponement of my arrival here was arranged with the consent of the other members of the tribunal. The proceedings could have been begun and continued last October, but they were postponed at the instance of the Americans, owing to the fact that Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court was obliged to attend to official duties at home, which occupied him until last month. I shall return to The Hague after to-morrow's session, but shall come back here next week. I expect then to be compelled to return again to The Hague for a few days, but on my return to Paris I shall stay with the tribunal until its work is completed."

Questioned respecting the prospects of the Peace Conference at The Hague, Prof. de Martens declined to say more than that he expected the proceedings would be concluded about the end of this month, with "distinctly practical results."

FRANCE WANTED THE CONTRACT

But the Authorities of Odessa Said American Pipes Were Better.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—A report to the State Department by United States Consul Heenan at Odessa, Russia, says that, through its Ambassador at St. Petersburg, the French Government asked to have a contract for the supply of a large quantity of iron water pipe taken from an American firm and given to a French firm on the ground that the close relationship existing between Russia and France entitled the latter country to favors of this kind.

The Russian Foreign Office took the matter up, and the Governor of Odessa was directed to see what could be done. He was obliged to report that the town refused to change its arrangements, being satisfied with its contract with the Americans, whose pipe was better and cheaper. It was also pointed out that the specifications called for pipe of a certain quality and shape, which the French could not make. The Ambassador requested that the specifications be altered to suit the French pipe, but the town declined for the reason that the best engineering skill favored the American shape.

The Consul transmits specifications of the proposed water works for the town of Nicolalev, which he desires brought to the attention of American firms with a view to their bidding.

AMERICAN TO BE EXTRADITED.

J. H. Forbes Lindsay, Alleged Embezzler, Arrested in Ireland.

LONDON, June 14.—At the request of the United States Government, J. H. Forbes Lindsay has been arrested at Londonderry, Ireland, on the charge of embezzlement. He was a passenger on the City of Rome.

Lindsay, who hails from Philadelphia, will be brought to the Bow Street Police Court here, on an extradition warrant.

The Anchor Line steamer City of Rome sailed from New York on June 3 and arrived at Glasgow June 12. The name "J. H. Forbes Lindsay" does not appear on the list of saloon passengers, but the man may have taken passage in the second cabin or steerage.

The Proposed Pacific Cable.

LONDON, June 14.—The Governments of the British colonies interested in the proposed Pacific cable have been invited to appoint delegates to discuss the matter further with the Colonial Secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. The mode of raising the necessary capital and the manner of construction and control of the cable are to be considered.

No Offer for the Canary Islands.

BRUSSELS, June 14.—The Government of the Congo Independent State denies having offered 5,000,000 pesetas to Spain for the Canary Islands, as announced in a dispatch from Brussels to The Daily Mail of London.

New Member of the Tsung-Li-Yamen.

PEKING, June 14.—Wu-Ting-Fu has been appointed a member of the Tsung-Li-Yamen.

ENGLAND AND THE TRANSVAAL.

President Krueger Says He Does Not Want War, but Will Make No More Concessions—The New Blue Book.

PRETORIA, June 14.—The Volksraad has resolved to accept President Krüger's franchise proposals, and refer them to the people before putting them into operation.

President Krüger, in thanking the Volksraad, said that in these troublous times they could not know what was going to happen. England had not made even one little concession, and he could not give more. He reminded the Raad that God had always stood by them. War, he asserted, he did not want, but he would not relinquish anything more.

In concluding President Krüger called all to witness that though their independence had once been removed, God had restored it.

LONDON, June 15.—The correspondent of The Daily Telegraph at The Hague says:

"The Dutch Government has sent to President Krüger a remonstrance respecting the disastrous consequences that are likely to follow persistence in his present policy."

Though the sensational papers are making much of the Blue Book on the Transvaal negotiations issued on Tuesday night, in which the British High Commissioner at South Africa, Sir Alfred Milner, practically declares that the situation calls, without doubt, for British intervention, the reply of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, to the petition of the Uitlanders, removes many apprehensions.

"The text shows that this reply did not contain the threats concerning which many rumors were afloat, and demonstrates that there is, therefore, still time for the disputants to arrange a compromise, of which signs are not wanting.

BRUSSELS, June 14.—Dr. Loyds, the representative in Europe of the Transvaal Republic, received to-day the following conciliatory dispatch from Pretoria:

"The Government does not make arbitration a condition of concessions. It will continue to make concessions, even as regards the franchise, independently of Great Britain's acceptance or non-acceptance of arbitration."

Large Transvaal Gold Output.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The output of gold from the Transvaal during last March, the date of the latest official report, was far in excess of any previous month, the figures being 464,036 ounces, valued at $8,584,666. The March output was double the figures of two years ago, and the increase still goes on. These facts are contained in a report to the State Department from United States Consul Macrum at Pretoria, transmitting reports from the Chamber of Mines.

"THE ANGLO-SAXON REVIEW."

Whitelaw Reid to Contribute an Article on the Treaty of Paris.

LONDON, June 14.—One of the principal literary features of the first number of Lady Randolph Churchill's new magazine, The Anglo-Saxon Review, to be issued within the next ten days, will be a paper by Whitelaw Reid, on the advances in international law and the changes in National policy resulting from the Treaty of Paris, which he helped to negotiate.

The most important point in Mr. Reid's paper is that the $20,000,000 paid to Spain upon the cession of the Philippines to the United States was not in the remotest degree intended as compensation for the islands, which were taken, the writer asserts, because the Americans had a right to them as indemnity, if not for conquest, and that the money paid was solely in recognition of the principle that debts attaching to territory and incurred for its benefit, should be transferred with its sovereignty.

Mr. Reid contends that, while the Americans were much reproached because they were unjustly accused of ignoring this principle in Cuba, where it is not applicable, they have not received any credit abroad for recognizing it in the Philippines, where there was at least a possibility of it seeming to apply.

He also argues that, while the Monroe doctrine stands unshaken, what has been unsettled by the war with Spain and the Treaty of Paris is the old-time American idea as to the sphere of national activities and the power under the United States Constitution for their extension.

Other papers will be contributed to the inaugural number by Lord Rosebery, Slatin Pasha, Algernon Charles Swinburne, the poet; Lord James of Hereford, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Gilbert Parker, the Canadian novelist, and "John Oliver Hobbes," (Mrs. Craigie.)

The magazine will have a beautiful Jacobean binding, and will contain 250 pages of letterpress. The illustrations will include seven photogravure portraits—of Sir Robert Peel, Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, Queen Victoria, Washington, the Countess of Pembroke, Queen Anne of Austria, and Lady Montague. The introduction will be written by Lady Randolph Churchill, and notes on the binding and portraits will be contributed by Cyril Devonport and Lionel Cust, Director of the National Portrait Gallery.

A VICTORY FOR HUNGARY.

New Customs Bill Provides for Every Concession She Desired.

BUDAPEST, June 14.—The new Austro-Hungarian Customs bill was introduced in the Hungarian Diet to-day, the Chamber adopting the motion of urgency proposed by the Premier, Koloman de Szell.

All the Ausgleich bills will now be rapidly disposed of.

M. de Szell's speech in explaining the bill was cheered by all parties in the House. The arrangement is a complete victory for Hungary, which gains practically every important concession she had demanded from Austria. The latter purchases continued commercial union at a great sacrifice.

Under the bill, the Ausgleich arrangement will continue until the end of 1907, but it is provided that the expiration of the Customs Union with Austria and of the commercial treaties with foreign countries shall coincide. Hungary, therefore, secures a free hand in the renewal of both. The bill openly prepares the way for the economic separation of Hungary from Austria in 1907, and, unless serious financial reasons supervene, Hungary will then decline to renew the Ausgleich and will conclude separate treaties with foreign countries, establishing her own customs tariff and her own bank.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

It Is Said that a Temporary Arrangement Has Been Agreed To.

LONDON, June 14.—The United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, has just received from the Foreign Office a communication on the Alaska question which it is understood is a satisfactory temporary arrangement of the affair.

The officials of the Foreign Office, while unwilling to discuss the details, declare that the Alaska difficulties are practically smoothed over until the meeting of the High Commission in August.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Though gratified to learn that Lord Salisbury and Ambassador Choate have succeeded, as reported from London, in arranging a modus vivendi relative to the Alaskan boundary line, the State Department had no official confirmation of the report up to the close of business to-day. The British Embassy was also without information on the subject from an official source, but there is no disposition to discredit the report, as it is realized that the issues between the parties had narrowed to almost insignificant proportions, and it was believed to be a matter of only a few days before the agreement would be reached.

The point of interest in the matter is that any modus vivendi that is signed by the United States Ambassador will leave the whole of the Lynn Canal within the United States lines.

FATAL RIOTS IN JAMAICA.

Serious Agrarian Disturbances in the Banana District.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 14.—Advices from St. Mary report serious rioting last Saturday and yesterday on the plantations in the banana district near Richmond, on the north coast of the island.

The disturbances are said to have originated in ejectment proceedings brought against tenants. Full particulars are not yet at hand; but it is known that Mr. Melville, an overseer at Llanrumney, and his assistant, escaped, dangerously wounded, after having fired upon the rioters with fatal results.

Fears are entertained that the trouble may spread and affect the banana output.

The Sale of Spanish Islands.

MADRID, June 14.—The Senate to-day adopted the bill ceding the Caroline and other islands to Germany.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

AT THE EARTHQUAKE'S MERCY.

Recent Seismic Disturbances in Montserrat Have Wholly Changed the Appearance of the Island.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 6.—Montserrat, one of the lesser Leeward Islands, which is blessed with telegraphic isolation and communicates with the outside world by mail only twice a month, has just sent forth a somewhat remarkable earthquake story. For some time, a period apparently coincident with the recent seismic disturbances on the mainland, extending from Argentina through Brazil and the Guianas northward as far as Salvador, Montserrat had felt repeated shocks. But little attention was paid to these. They were slight and were regarded by the natives with the contempt born of familiarity. But on May 17, as has been already cabled, a remarkable thing happened. From 1 A. M. to 6 A. M. the little island was fairly bombarded with shocks, some of them lasting about two minutes, with an occasional exceptionally heavy one thrown in. Altogether during the five hours there were forty-five shocks. After that there was a lull of several hours, and then came one or two more. During the night there were others, and so on, at intervals, by day and night for a week, when the record stops.

What has happened in the island since is not known here. But the result of the "seismic bombardment" was singular, to say the least. What may be regarded as peculiar was the effect on the surface of the soil. It is said in a descriptive letter to hand by mail that in many places the open ground under cultivation was thrown up into wave formation, thus to some extent destroying the cultivation. Trees, small houses, or huts, fences, and similar objects were prostrated in a uniform direction, as though a cyclonic blast had passed over them. Elsewhere, in the hilly interior, several landslides were precipitated, which did some damage to the lines.

The total injury, however, is less than might have been expected, and the crop will not be appreciably affected. Montserrat is famous the world over for its excellent lime juice and essential oils, which make it far better known commercially than geographically.

Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—In answer to a cablegram addressed to the Secretary of State for Foreign Relations at San José in regard to the press reports that trouble is impending between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, the legation of Costa Rica at Washington to-day received the following cablegram: "News is incorrect, and without any foundation whatever."

CRIMINAL RECOVERS SANITY.

George Appo of Lexow Fame Released from Matteawan.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 14.—George Appo, the criminal and "green goods" man, was this afternoon released from the Matteawan State Hospital, having been declared sane by Justice Barnard, in the Special Supreme Court, sitting at Poughkeepsie. Appo has been an inmate of the Matteawan State Hospital for some months. Sheriff Darragh was ordered to take Appo and deliver him to the Sheriff of New York County. Appo was in good health when he left. Quimbo Appo, a Chinaman, the father of Appo, met his son at the hospital. They had not seen each other for years.

George Appo first came into prominence at the time of the Lexow investigation, when he created a sensation by going on the stand and describing the details of the "green-goods" business, in which he had been engaged for years, as he claimed, under "police protection." He is the son of Quimbo Appo, a Chinaman, himself the perpetrator of an atrocious murder, and was born in New Haven.

Appo's career of crime began when he was sixteen years old, at which time he was sent to prison for two years and six months for picking pockets. Nine months after his release he was sent back for the same term for a like offense. After serving two other terms for theft, making four in all, he went into the "green goods" business with John McNally, known as the "Green Goods King." His story of how this business was conducted was one of the most dramatic features of the Lexow investigation and put him on record as one of the country's most picturesque criminals.

In September, 1894, Appo had his throat cut under circumstances which pointed to an assault on him by agents of the police. This charge was made by Counsel Goff of the Lexow committee.

Appo, on April 9, 1895, attempted to stab Policeman Reiman at the corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street. He escaped, but was caught in Buffalo, brought back, tried, convicted, and sent to prison for six months.

After his release Appo claimed that he was hounded because of his connection with the Lexow inquiry, and that, in spite of his desire to reform, he was denied honorable employment. He tried to lecture on crime and criminals in Buffalo, but was refused a permit.

On July 10, 1896, while in a drunken frenzy, Appo stabbed John Atwood, a reporter, at the corner of Mott Street and Chatham Square, mistaking him for another man. He was tried before Justice McMahon, and, being adjudged insane, was sentenced to the Matteawan Hospital.

Appo has but one eye, the other having been shot out by two North Carolinians, Curran and Hogshead, whom he lured to Poughkeepsie by a "green-goods" bait.

"LITTLE TIM" IS DEAD.

Pet of Bellevue Hospital Suffered Eight Months Without Murmur.

"Little Tim," the pet of Bellevue Hospital, died yesterday. "Little Tim," as he became known in the latter days, was entered in the records as Timothy Stevens, five years old, of 131 West Eighty-third Street. He was received in the hospital eight months ago with tuberculosis of the hip. This developed into general tuberculosis.

Sometimes the child appeared to improve and then a relapse would follow. His suffering was great, but the little chap bore it all without a murmur. He became known to everybody in the hospital, and the usual greeting was not about the weather when two of the nurses or doctors met, but "How Little Tim to-day?"

Little Tim's body was removed last night to his home. A great bunch of roses was placed on the coffin. The card bore the words, "Good-by, Little Tim." The flowers were from Tim's hospital friends.

CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

The State Commission Issues Orders Governing the Procedure.

ALBANY, June 14.—The State Civil Service Commission has decided that in the certification from the eligible lists of prison guards, residents of the First and Second Judicial Districts shall be certified for appointment in Sing Sing Prison; residents of the Third, Fourth, and Fifth for appointment in Clinton Prison, and residents of the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Districts for appointment in Auburn.

If there are no eligibles residing in the district for which an appointment is to be made, the persons standing highest on the whole eligible list are to be certified.

The new law requires appointments to positions in the State service the duties of which are confined to a locality outside of Albany to be made, so far as practicable, from residents of the judicial district including such locality. This provision would apply to employes of State institutions, courts, and State departments whose duties are outside of Albany, such as clerks, bookkeepers, stenographers, pages, teachers, storekeepers, messengers, janitors, assistant steam engineers, assistant electrical engineers, firemen, court stenographers, court attendants, court clerks, Building Inspectors, and milk experts.

Noordam's Quest for a Wife.

John Noordam, the Montana rancher who is in Hoboken looking for a wife, yesterday received so many letters that Postmaster Schroeder sent a detective to the Amstel Hotel to inquire into the nature of Mr. Noordam's business. He had an idea that some new-fangled swindle had been established in the town. One of the letters was from a woman who said she was a widow with eight children. Her husband has only been dead a week. One girl asked Noordam to send her $10 to buy a new hat in order that she might make a presentable appearance. Many of the letters seem to have been written in jest. Noordam said he would pay no attention to any missives from triflers.

Painting of a Barrel of Money Seized.

BOSTON, June 14.—Agent Redfern of the United States Secret Service to-day seized a painting in a store window, the subject of which was four barrels stuffed with United States bills of all denominations, from the one-dollar bill to the one-thousand-dollar bill, and considered by artists a valuable piece of art. The picture was to have been sold by auction to-morrow.

PLAN TO BUY IRISH LAKES.

Conference with Mr. Burke-Roche That Did Not Take Place.

A meeting of prominent Tammany men was to have been held at the Waldorf-Astoria last night to talk over with James Boothby Burke-Roche, M. P., the proposed purchase of the Lakes of Killarney for conversion into an Irish National Park.

A dining room in the hotel was engaged, and a force of attendants were on hand, but less than half a dozen Tammany men appeared, and they went away without doing anything.

President of the Borough Coogan said yesterday that the proposition for Tammany to undertake to raise the $130,000 for which Mr. Burke-Roche proposes to deliver the Muckross and Kenmore estates, was no joke. It was being seriously considered, he said, and all that was needed to make it a success was for Mr. Croker to give it his approval.

Mr. Burke-Roche, who is endeavoring to negotiate the sale, expects to sail for England on Saturday, and to see Mr. Croker on his arrival there.

JOHN T. CAMP A BANKRUPT.

Former Colonel of the Twenty-second Regiment Files a Petition.

John T. Camp, who lives on Hampden Street, near Andrews Avenue, and who describes himself as a clerk, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities $14,507 and assets $11. Mr. Camp's petition is the culmination of a singular run of ill-luck, and though aided once by his creditors, who paid him the highest compliment that a business man in difficulties could receive, he was unable to make a successful stand against adversity.

Mr. Camp was formerly Colonel of the Twenty-second Regiment, and was for many years a manufacturer of dress trimmings, in which he lost a large amount of money. He was of the firm of John T. Camp & Co., who made an assignment on Dec. 9, 1889, with liabilities of $100,000. He was so popular with the trade that the creditors wiped out the entire indebtedness, gave him a full release, and returned the assets of the business to him. The business was carried on by the John T. Camp Company up to June, 1896, when a receiver was appointed and wound up the concern.

The principal creditors are Converse, Stanton & Cullen, $8,110, and John P. Leo, $3,691, secured by a life insurance policy of $5,000.

INDEMNITY COMPANY SUED.

George Simon's $7,000 Claim Settled Out of Court.

The suit of George Simon of Hamburg, Germany, for Simon, Israel & Co., against the American Credit Indemnity Company for the recovery of $6,999.19 came up before Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, but was finally settled out of court.

The complaint recited that on Dec. 21, 1895, the defendant organization entered into a contract with the plaintiff, and executed a bond, guaranteeing indemnity against any loss the plaintiff might sustain because of the failure of debtors who had a certain specified rating in Bradstreet's. A clause in the contract provided that the indemnity company should be held liable only for losses after a specified percentage of loss to be borne by the plaintiff. In 1896 the plaintiff sold merchandise to eighteen firms which failed to pay.

After the jury had been empaneled and the case for the plaintiff had been briefly stated, a recess was announced, and, when the court resumed session, it was stated that the case had been settled out of court. The terms of settlement were unknown, but it was learned that the plaintiffs received within a very small fraction of the amount claimed.

23D REGIMENT'S WORK.

First Battalion Returns to Camp and the Second Starts Out.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 14.—The First Battalion of the Twenty-third marched into camp at 11 o'clock this morning, tired, dirty, and perspiring, but in good spirits after a march of nine miles from Lake Oscawanna. The battalion was aroused at 4 o'clock this morning, and after a few scouting movements by detached parties the camp was struck and the march back to camp was begun.

The Second Battalion, under Major Stokes, marched out of camp this afternoon to be gone two days. It will go over the same route as the First did. The men are camping to-night on Croft's Farm. Col. Smith and staff is with the battalion. They accompanied the First when it was out, and after a few hours' rest started back with the Second.

The Third Battery had target work with its Gatling guns to-day, and the shooting was pronounced good. The pieces, however, proved to be poor and repeatedly clogged.

Col. Holly's crematory, in which all the waste vegetable matter of the camp is to be incinerated, was tested to-day, and was found to work well.

Capt. Walter Schuyler of the Seventh Regiment, is in camp. He is Quartermaster of his regiment.

BRIGADIERS AT STATE CAMP.

New Departure Will Go Into Effect at Peekskill Next Week.

For the first time in the history of the National Guard, brigade commanders are to be allowed to exercise their functions at the State camp at Peekskill. The first officer to be thus honored is Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, who has been assigned to duty by Gen. Roe, while the Seventh Regiment and the First Battery are in camp.

These organizations will proceed to Peekskill so as to be able to put in the whole of next week in camp. The Seventh will arrive at camp Saturday afternoon, and the First Battery will start on its march to-morrow so as to arrive at camp Sunday morning.

Gen. Smith has been authorized to take his Assistant Adjutant General, T. J. O'Donohue, and his aides with him. It is understood that other brigade commanders have been invited to perform similar duty.

Attractive Book About Long Island.

The Long Island Railroad Company has issued a very complete and interesting book of illustrations with a neat paper cover, bearing the title "Unique Long Island." It pictures scenes and incidents of interest to all classes of people. Particularly interesting are the scenes shown of Camp Black and Camp Wyckoff, the subjects being remarkably well chosen, showing prominent officers, companies, and regiments, the pictures being extremely lifelike. This part of the booklet would make a valuable war souvenir. The lover of sports is treated to a variety of half-tones covering nearly every known amusement that the island affords. There are also pictures of picturesque climes and interesting localities. The book is sent anywhere on receipt of 5 cents to cover postage. Application should be made to the company's offices, 32 Nassau Street.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Showers in the afternoon; variable winds.

A trough of relatively low pressure extends from New Mexico to New England. Thunderstorms and rains have occurred in this trough and in the Missouri Valley and lake regions. The pressure is nearly normal in the South Atlantic States and is above the normal from the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific Coast. The temperature has risen in the North Atlantic States and from the Middle and Northern Rocky Mountain regions to the Pacific Coast; has fallen in a narrow strip from New Mexico to the lake regions, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Thunderstorms and rain may be expected to-day in the lower lake region, and showers to-morrow in the Middle and West Gulf States and generally fair elsewhere. Variable winds may be expected on the Atlantic Coast. Storm signals are displayed at Duluth.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899
3 A. M.	70	70	74
6 A. M.	68	70	75
9 A. M.	74	72	86
12 M.	81	86	93
3 P. M.	84	84	88
6 P. M.	85	85	88
9 P. M.	79	81	82
12 P. M.	75	79	80

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square..... 82¾
Weather Bureau..... 78
Corresponding date 1898..... 77
Corresponding date for last twenty years.... 68

The maximum temperature yesterday was 88 degrees, at 12:23 P. M., and the minimum 68 degrees, at 6:15 A. M. The humidity was 99 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 60 per cent. at 8 P. M.

SMELTERS STRIKE IN EARNEST.

Three Thousand Furnacemen Demand Ten Hours' Pay for Eight Hours' Work—Mines Will Close.

DENVER, June 14.—The 3,000 employes of the trust smelters in Denver, Pueblo, and Leadville walked out at noon to-day, after having extinguished the fires in the big furnaces and put everything in perfect order for a season of idleness. Within forty-eight hours, it is predicted, most of the mines in Leadville, Aspen, Creede, Ouray, and the other mining camps of the State, with the exception of Cripple Creek, will be closed, throwing thousands of miners out of employment. The low grade mines of San Juan County have already been forced to cease operations by the strike at the Durango smelter. All shipments of ore and fuel to the smelters have been ordered stopped. As a result many coal mines are preparing to reduce their production, and some will close.

The strike is due to the refusal of the American Smelting and Refining Company to pay the same wages for eight hours as it has paid heretofore for ten or twelve hours.

N. P. Hill, manager of the Boston and Colorado smelter, in this city, announced to-day that it would also be closed, as there were not enough skilled laborers in the plant to make three eight-hour shifts, which would be required under the new law.

A dispatch received from Pueblo says that the men employed at the blast furnaces of the Philadelphia smelter, owned by the Guggenheims of New York, accepted the new schedule of wages and continued at work, but all others went out.

State Labor Commissioner Smith estimates that 40,000 men employed in the mining and smelting industry of Colorado will be thrown out of employment if the differences between the smelter owners and their employes are not soon adjusted. The eight-hour law becomes effective at midnight, and it is probable that steps will be taken to-morrow to bring a test case into the courts to determine whether or not it is constitutional.

It is believed the Supreme Court will advance such cases, and that a decision may be had within twenty days. It is estimated that the loss to the Colorado railroads from the discontinuance of the ore shipments during the strike will be $300,000 a week.

ACCIDENT TO THE BROOKLYN.

Believed the Court of Inquiry's Report Will Exonerate the Officers.

The court of inquiry which is investigating the circumstances of the accident to the cruiser Brooklyn on Memorial Day will send a report to Washington to-day. From the facts developed by the inquiry, showing conclusively that the Brooklyn struck an uncharted wreck, it is confidently expected that the report of the court will exonerate Capt. Jewell and the officers of the Brooklyn.

The members of the court of inquiry, assisted by Naval Constructor Bowles, descended into the dry dock yesterday and examined the bottom of the damaged cruiser. There was nothing to indicate that the Brooklyn had grounded. A number of wooden splinters were found sticking into the outboard valve on the starboard side, indicating that that protruding portion of the hull had struck a wreck.

Lieut. Russell, who conducted the survey of the waters about the Battery, to determine the question of the existence of a wreck there, reported to the court of inquiry yesterday. He told of the finding of an obstruction, believed to be a wreck, in the channel at the point where the Brooklyn struck.

U. S. Grant, Jr., a College Professor.

CHICAGO, June 14.—U. S. Grant, Jr., a grandson of Gen. U. S. Grant, and Frank O. Lowden, son-in-law of the late George M. Pullman, have been appointed professors in the Northwestern University. Mr. Grant will have the Chair of Geology and Mr. Lowden a Chair of Law. William Deering was re-elected President of the Board of Trustees.

City Map for the Paris Exposition.

The Board of Public Improvements yesterday recommended the appropriation of $10,000 for a topographical map of the city to be shown at the Paris Exposition next year. The map will be prepared by Chief Engineer Risse.

SHIPPING A

The Wanamaker Store

A Great Tale of Little Things

WHO first called them "Notions"? It is a bad name. "Essentials" would be much better. They are the small indispensables,—the big little things, the all-important trifles that prove with every penny of their prices that it isn't the high-cost matters that make life, or business.

But they are called "Notions," and we bow to tradition. Ours, therefore, is a "Notion Store,"—but the very biggest of its kind, and as full of importance in its way as any store under our roof.

Catch-penny business methods have this rule, "Nothing is too small to cheat in." Consequently there is much chicanery and trash even in these penny-apiece notions. Our rule is, "Nothing is too small to be good;"—consequently you will find nothing but honest goodness in these little things. You cannot get much for pennies, of course, but you will get your penny's worth at Wanamaker's.

Our Notion Store bestirs itself and says "Come here." It has much to offer you, and it's a *good* much. Read:—

Stockinet dress shields, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5c. pr.
Rubber lined dress shields, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7c. pair.
Light-weight dress shields, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7c. pair.
Black velveteen skirt binding, 1 5-8 in. wide, 5-yard piece, 15c.
Brush edge skirt binding, 4-yd. piece, 15c.
Worsted braid skirt binding, 4 yd. piece, 7c.
Black sewing silk, 100-yd. spool, 5c.
Large spool black sewing silk, 18c.
Black sewing silk, about 35 yards on a spool, 15c. dozen spools.
Crochet silk, assorted colors, 3c. ball.
Linen finish thread, 100-yd. spool, 3c.
Wanamaker basting cotton, 500-yd. spool, 3c.
Basting cotton, 5c. and 12c. dozen spools.
American pins, 10c. dozen papers.
English pins, 3c. paper.
Mourning pins, 3c. box.
Hairpins, 3 bundles 5c.

Jet head toilet pins, 2c. tube.
Jet head toilet pins, 3c. card.
Small pin cubes, jet and colored, 3c. each.
Large pin cubes, (196 pins) 10c. each.
Hairpins, waved and straight, 10c. doz. papers
Imitation shell hairpins, 8c. and 10c. doz.
Aluminum hairpins, plain, 3c. dozen; twisted, 5c. doz.
Ribbed silk elastic garter lengths, fancy colors, 15c. length.
Frilled silk elastic garter lengths, fancy colors, 12c. length.
Cotton Hercules Braid, 12-yd. piece, 8c.
Kid Hair Curlers, 3½ to 4½ in. 4c. doz.
Darning Cotton, black, white and colors, 7c. dozen cards.
Fea herstitch Braid, 6-yd. piece, 4c.
Colored pearl head Toilet Pins, 7c. doz.
Shoe Needles, with thread, package of 10, 5c.
Tubular Shoe Laces, 1 and 1¼ yds., 4c. doz.
Cotton Corset Laces, 2½ yds., 4c. doz.

Muslin covered Corset Clasps, 3c. pair.
Scissor Sharpeners, 4c. each.
Wooden handle Button Hooks, 6 and 8-in. long, 2c. each.
Langtry Hair Crimpers, 1c. pack.
Curling Irons, 2c. each.
Alcohol Lamps, 7c. each.
Shoe Buttons, needle and thread, 2c. card.
Folding Curling Irons, 8c. each.
Covered Dress Stays, black, white and drab, 5c. doz.
Silk stitched Bone Casing, 9-yd. piece, 7c.
Glace Dress Belting, 10-yd. piece, 10c.
Prnssia Binding, black and white, ½ in. wide, 9-yd. piece, 12c.
Silk Taffeta Ribbon, black and white, 8c. pc.
All-Shell Whalebone, 5-16x36 in., $1 doz.
Bathing Caps, stripes and plaids, 12c. each.
Cotton Soutache Braid, 12-yd. piece, 7c.
Belt Hooks, 1c. each.
Dutch Linen Tape, 3c. piece.

This is a good list to have at going-away time. We will take excellent care of mail orders for any of these.

33,000 Yards of Pretty Cottons
At Little-Enough Prices

The facts need little introduction, although they may need an explanation, for not even an advancing season gives a reason for such a merciless clearance as this is to be.

The entire main aisle, first floor, is given to this selling. The occasion is one almost to be dignified by the title "function." It will certainly have a large and brilliant attendance, because there are to be sold

18,000 Yards of Pretty Printed Cottons at 8c. a Yard

Batistes, Organdie Rayes and Organdie Carreaux. Ninety-six patterns. Goods were made to sell at 10c, 12½c. and 15c. a yard.

10,000 Yards of Batistes and Madrases at 15c. a Yard

Solid colors in choice shades of pink, light blue, cadet blue, navy blue, black, heliotrope and cardinal. Shirt waist goods, made to sell at 25c. a yard.

2,000 Yards English Galatea Stripes and Scotch Plaid Cheviots, 18c.

Made to sell at 30c. and 35c. a yard. In popular color combinations in the Galateas, and in fancy plaids in the Scotch goods.

3,000 Yards of Irish Linen Homespun at 12½c. a Yard

These are 25c. goods. In the natural linen color, and in the quality and weight that are most in demand.

Women's Tailor-made Suits Some astonishing prices on a variety of these stylish and serviceable suits. New in material and style. Excellent in workmanship. You may have

For $12 (value up to $25)—A lot of serges and a few homespuns, with silk-lined jackets of different styles, and well-hanging skirts.
For $16.50 (values up to $30)—An assortment of homespuns, covert cloths, and serges with fly-front or Eton jackets; mostly silk-lined throughout.
For $25 (value up to $50)—A particularly stylish assortment, including many imported suits.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Unusual in House Dresses It's absurd to have good "company manners" if you are unmannerly at home. It is just as inconsistent to dress well for the street and carelessly indoors. Home dresses need not be expensive to be pretty. We have a great variety of these dresses in striped and figured percales and chambrays, made plain or trimmed with braid or cording. Their styles are various and pleasing; their price is but one and notable,

One Dollar

Formerly $1.50 and $1.75.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Fancy Ribbon for Neck Trimmings Fancy ribbons for neck trimmings are distinguished and fashionable. We have some for neck-bows, all styles, all colors, all widths. We will tie them free of charge. Prices, 18c., 20c., 25c. and 35c.

Tenth street.

Buckles—Durable and Pretty A chain is as strong as its weakest link. Your costume is not perfect unless its details are perfect. A belt-buckle can make or mar an effective gown. We have some new buckles that will add an attraction to perfection. Correct and stylish buckles in Etruscan gold or French gray finish, jeweled, with adjustable catch that makes them easily removable and requires no sewing. The price of these buckles is 18c. We have enameled buckles, all styles, at 25c.

Broadway.

More Specialties in Shirt Waists Our shirt-waist literature would make interesting and refreshing reading for a whole Summertime.

There has been so much of it that you may wonder that there is anything left to say. We do not;—we know that we have little more than begun.

An interesting quartette of shirt-waists is presented to our public's attention this morning. The first two are of exceeding fine pure Irish linen, one with bosom of nicely graduated, hemstitched plaits; the other with bosom daintily embroidered. A noticeable thing about these shirt waists is the smooth and perfect fit of yokes, backs and under-arms. Detachable laundered collars. Sizes from 32 up. To-day's price for these stylish and timely waists is $3 each. Former prices were $4.50 and $6.

Next in importance of demand to the white shirt waist, and quite as important concerning general utility and elegance is the black shirt waist. To-day brings forward two lots in India silk that are especially cool, soft, becoming and durable. Of one the entire body and sleeves are in fine plaiting. Of the other, the full front is in alternating clusters of wide and narrow plaits laid on the bias. Yoke and back are also tastefully plaited.

The price is special—

$3.75

Second floor.

Handy and Indispensable Life is the sum of its trifles. The little things count. You couldn't enjoy Shakespeare with a toothache. The most delightful outing may be spoiled by the lack of a can-opener. In preparing for your vacation, don't forget certain little things like these:

ALCOHOL STOVES—Perfectly safe, light and efficient; in nickel and copper; at 50c., 65c., 75c., $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.25, $2.75, $3.
ALCOHOL LAMPS, for Heating Curling Irons—Safe and easily managed; at 85c. up to $2.25.
CURLING IRONS—5c., 8c., 10c., 18c., 20c.
THE TOURISTS' CHAFING DISH—Complete, with stand, lamp and extinguisher; handle and dish can be packed inside of hot-water pan. Price, $2.85.

Basement.

Some Furniture Bargains Read this through. There isn't one chance in a half-dozen that it doesn't hold something of interest to you personally. Perhaps you don't think of buying furniture until after the Summer plans are carried out. What of your needs next Fall? The chance is *now*.

Seventy-five pieces are in this lot. They are manufacturers' samples and extra good for that reason. As for cheapness:—

8 Library Tables—Lowest priced was $10.50; our price, $6.75. Highest priced one was $21; our price $14.
40 Parlor Tables and Jardiniere Stands—Lowest priced one was $1.25; our price 75c. Highest priced one was $10; our price, $6.50.
4 Dressing Tables—Lowest priced one was $10.50; our price, $6.75. Highest priced one was $21; our price, $13.75.
23 Hat Racks and Hall Seats—Lowest priced one was $7.50; our price, $5. Highest priced one was $51; our price, $34.

We won't try to describe any of these because there is only one of a kind. It's pick-and-choose and take your choice away,—a day's story only.

An addenda to the tale is this of Parlor Tables (and one Library Table) and Tabourettes. Also samples from a manufacturer, and again only one of a kind.

The lowest priced piece is a Quartered Oak Tabourette at 75c., which we offer at 50c.
The most expensive piece is a Library Table at $30 that we offer at $20.
The actual saving is 50 per cent.
At $4, formerly $6—Malichite parlor table.

MAHOGANY PARLOR TABLES
At $7, formerly $10.50
At $9, formerly $13.50
At $13, formerly $20
At $8, formerly $12
A $20, formerly $30

Fourth floor.

Natty Neckwear When all the world is wearing the shirt waist, it's hard to make your costume individual. But it can be done—by taste in neckwear. We have an assortment large enough for the exercise of your personality. And all we have is new and dainty.

Organdie Collarettes—Lace trimmed, with ribbon stocks, at 85c. and $1.70.
Lawn Collarettes—Four-in-hand effect, trimmed with lace and embroidery; prices 25c. to $2.85.
Liberty Silk and Chiffon Collarettes—Four-in-hand and bow effects, all styles and colors. Prices from $1.85 to $4.50.
Special Net Stock and Bow—Trimmed with butter-color lace or white ribbon; 30c.; were 45c. and 50c.
Fronts—Pique; several colors with insertion; $1 to $1.10.
Revers—Adjustable; pink, blue, and white, 25c. to $3.
Satin String Ties—Solid colors, 10c. each, 3 for 25c.
Cotton String Ties—Fancy plaids, 10c. each, 3 for 25c.

To-day's Shoe Story The shoe store has had a daily story for the past ten days, and the tale is not yet told. Starting with fifty-one thousand three hundred pairs, separate and distinct from the regular stock, we have had such selling as even this store seldom sees.

To-day's sale is of two lots. Men's Tan Russia Calf laced shoes at

One Dollar Seventy a Pair

409 pairs only; but each one a plump $3 quality; the toe shapes, weight, and details exactly right.

Women's Patent Leather Laced Shoes at

One Dollar Seventy a Pair

cloth and dull kid tops; full toes with tips, flexible soles and military heels; a fine dress shoe; not serviceable, but a necessity for many occasions, and here now at about half value.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

NEW STATUE OF FRANKLIN.

Ceremonies of the Unveiling of the Memorial in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—The statue of Benjamin Franklin, presented to the city by Justus C. Strawbridge, was unveiled at 6 o'clock this evening with ceremonies under the direction of the University of Pennsylvania, the American Philosophical Society, the Franklin Institute, the Library Company of Philadelphia, and the Pennsylvania Hospital. Previous to the unveiling a number of distinguished guests were entertained at luncheon at the University Club by Mr. Strawbridge.

The oration was delivered by United States District Attorney James M. Beck, and was mainly devoted to a discussion of the intellectual greatness of Franklin and his unequaled versatility. Mayor Josiah Quincy of Boston made a brief address.

The unveiling ceremonies in front of the Post Office, on Chestnut Street, followed, the cord being drawn by Miss Margaret Hartman Bache, a descendant of Franklin. Charles Emory Smith, Postmaster General, made the address of presentation. Mayor Ashbridge accepted the gift for the city. The statue represents Franklin sitting in a chair at rest.

$20,000 Fire in Hempstead.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., June 14.—The Summer boarding house here known as The Pines was destroyed by fire to-day. The building had not yet been opened for the season. It is supposed that the fire was caused by the servants burning rubbish in the cellar. The building contained thirty-two rooms and was valued at $15,000. The furniture was valued at $5,000. The insurance on the building is $10,000 and on the furniture $1,500.

Wages of Iron Puddlers Increased.

READING, Penn., June 14.—The E. & G. Brooke Iron Company of Birdsborough, one of the largest iron concerns in this section of Pennsylvania, announced to-day that the wages of puddlers will be increased from $3 to $3.25 a ton, beginning to-morrow, and that the wages of helpers, rollers, shearmen, and all other employes immediately connected with the puddling work will be advanced, proportionately. This is the fourth increase in wages the Brooke Company has voluntarily made within three months

Birthday of the Stars and Stripes.

The United States flag was 122 years old yesterday. The event was celebrated in this city with a display of the Stars and Stripes, the schools particularly taking notice of the day. Patriotic music, orations by the boys, &c., made up the programme prepared in honor of the event. St. Augustine Council, Knights of Columbus, celebrated the day with a dinner in Columbus Hall.

FILIPINOS' LOSSES HEAVY

Their Dead Bodies in the Trenches Tell of Fierce Battle.

DRIVEN FROM COAST TOWNS

Gen. Lawton Finds Bacoor Deserted and Torn to Pieces by the Gunboats' Shells.

MANILA, June 14.—Before dark last night the Fourteenth Infantry swam the Zapote River, charged, and carried the trenches, a heavy fusillade of artillery preparing the way and covering the crossing. The insurgents broke for the woods before the Fourteenth reached them.

Almost at the same time the Ninth and the Twelfth Infantry crossed a bar of the sea and came upon their left flank at a point where a body of marines with Maxim guns landed under protection of the ship's batteries and fired upon the enemy's left rear with a demoralizing effect. The Twenty-first crossed the river by a bridge as soon as it could be mended.

Sixty-five dead Filipinos were found in the trenches, most of them shot through the head. Several five-inch smoothbore guns were captured, with ammunition marked "U. S. Navy Yard." After crossing the river, the troops were withdrawn, with the exception of the Ninth and the Twenty-first Infantry, these regiments being left with four guns to guard the bridge. As they were being formed into companies, the insurgents commenced to fire volleys from the bamboo jungle 300 yards away.

The regiments formed into line rapidly and coolly, though under fire, rushed to the woods, cheering as they went, and driving the enemy a mile away, the Filipinos disputing every foot. The Fourteenth encamped across the river, the men caring for many of the wounded Filipinos. Eight prisoners were captured. The majority of the Filipinos wore red uniforms.

The Filipinos retreated several miles southward, after yesterday's engagement, to the strongly fortified town of Imus. The shelling by the American warships drove the rebels from Bacoor, so the Americans control several more miles of coast.

Gen. Lawton, with his staff and a troop of the Fourth Cavalry, started to ascertain the nature of the insurgents' position. He rode five miles along the coast, without discovering the enemy, to Bacoor, and found the town full of white flags. But there were no soldiers there. The women and children, who had fled to the woods during the bombardment, were camping in the ruins of their homes. The shells had almost knocked the town to pieces. The big church was wrecked and many buildings were ruined. Even the trees and shrubbery were torn as by a hailstorm.

Several hundred women and children came into the American lines for refuge, and the road from Bacoor was covered all day long with processions of them, on foot and in carts, driving animals and carrying goods on their heads.

The appearance of the battlefield testified to the fierceness of yesterday's fighting. The trees along the river, between the lines, are almost torn down by bullets.

The American officers estimate that 100 insurgents were killed and that 300 were wounded during the engagement.

The next battle will probably be fought at Imus.

The American troops will soon control the coast to Cavite.

GEN. OTIS ON THE BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The following was received at the War Department:

MANILA, June 14.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Lawton's troops, under Wheaton and Ovenshine, occupy country south to Bacoor; have scouted westward and some distance southward on line Zapote River and Bacoor Road; enemy appears to have retired on Imus, abandoning bay country. The fighting yesterday severe; our loss ten killed and forty wounded; majority at crossing Zapote River; enemy driven from heavy and well constructed intrenchment to which they held tenaciously; their loss several hundred, of whom fifty buried this morning. Will not probably make any determined future stand in southern provinces. OTIS.

NAVY'S WORK NEAR MANILA.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Navy Department has received the following cablegrams from Capt. Barker, the naval officer in command at Manila, respecting the fighting there yesterday:

Manila, June 13.

Secretary Navy, Washington:

The insurgents fired at navy yard. Masked batteries. Ships of war shelled position and intrenchments. The Helena and Monadnock landed forces to assist in maintaining the position until reinforced by the army. The movement was successful. Enemy was routed. No casualties in the navy.

BARKER.

Manila, June 14.

Secretary Navy, Washington:

Regarding engagement of June 13, detail of officers for special service indicated was signaled: "Appreciate assistance of the navy, which I shall acknowledge with pleasure officially—Lawton."

BARKER.

VOLUNTEERS LEAVING MANILA.

MANILA, June 14.—The first American volunteers started for home to-day, the transports Newport and Ohio carrying the Oregon Regiment and the First Volunteer Signal Company. They sail for San Francisco, by way of Nagasaki, Japan, and are expected to arrive at their destination July 12.

The Oregon Regiment left here sixty-two dead, being the total of its men killed in battle and dead from disease as a result of the year's campaign. The troops were cheered as the transports steamed out of the harbor.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Gen. Otis cables the following announcement about the return of volunteers:

Manila, June 14.

Adjutant General, Washington.

Transports Ohio and Newport, Oregons, First Signal Company, and discharged soldiers from different organizations left for San Francisco this morning, via Nagasaki. Oregons number 46 officers, 1,035 enlisted men. Signal Company, 4 officers, 32 enlisted men. The transport Leelanaw arrived yesterday. OTIS.

The Oregon regiment which left San Francisco for Manila had 957 men, but was afterward recruited to its full strength while serving in the Philippines.

Referring to the departure of the First Company Volunteer Signal Corps from Manila to-day, Gen. Greely says that this company is relieved by forty-five regulars who have been sent in detachments at different times. The cable ship Hooker sailed from Colombo to-day, and will arrive at Manila about the 25th with two officers and thirty signal men. The Sheridan will carry thirty-five more men for this corps on the 22d, and on her arrival Gen. Otis will relieve the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Companies, Volunteer Signal Corps, which are the last of the volunteers of this corps in foreign service.

Transport Hooker at Colombo.

COLOMBO, Ceylon, June 14.—The United States transport Hooker, which sailed from New York May 1 for Manila, has arrived here.

For Release of Spanish Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—As a result of the understanding recently arrived at between the Spanish Minister, Duc d'Arcos, and our authorities, it is expected that the Madrid officials will at an early day select a Commissioner to reopen negotiations with Aguinaldo for the release of the Spanish prisoners held by the insurgents. The efforts of the United States authorities have been futile, not only as to releasing the Spaniards, but also as to Lieut. Gilmore and other American prisoners. It is for this reason that the Spanish authorities will be given all necessary facilities for securing the release of their prisoners.

Otis Reports List of Wounded.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Gen. Otis reports the following soldiers of his command as wounded:

Thirteenth Infantry—June 9, Henry Masfelder, Company M; thigh, slight.
Fourth Cavalry—June 10, William Riardan, Troop I; leg, moderate.
Ninth Infantry—June 10, A. F. Porteseng, Company C; shoulder, slight; Deforest Hutchinson, Company B; head, severe.
Twenty-first Infantry—June 10, Thomas Muller, Company C; arm, slight.
First Colorado—June 10, Joseph P. Kearns, Company M; leg, slight; June 11, Edgar Pate; knee, severe.

Cablegram 12th, Thomas Healy, private, Company M, Thirteenth Minnesota, should read Thirteenth Infantry.

DEWEY TO LEAVE SINGAPORE.

The Admiral Will Depart To-day for Ceylon, Homeward Bound.

SINGAPORE, Straits Settlements, June 14.—Admiral Dewey landed here this afternoon from the Olympia, which arrrived here June 11, and bade farewell to the Governor, Lieut. Col. Sir C. V. H. Mitchell. The Admiral will sail to-morrow morning for Colombo, Ceylon. He will probably visit the Hills of Ceylon for the benefit of his health.

The officers of the Olympia were entertained at dinner yesterday evening by the officers of the garrison here.

The Fund for Dewey's Home.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The subscriptions received to-day for the Dewey Home Fund amounted to $834, of which $355 came from The Brooklyn Eagle. The total to date is $8,129.

THE IMPORTATION OF VERMUTH.

Our Consuls Urge Intending Makers to Study Process—Imports Trebled Within Past Seven Years.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The preparation of vermuth in Italy and France has been made the subject of special investigation by the United States Consuls in those countries, and the results are published by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the Department of State. The chief centres of the manufacture of vermuth are Turin, Italy, and Marseilles, France. Deputy Consul Beecher says in his report that it "would be advisable for persons intending to make vermuth in America to spend some weeks in Marseilles and Turin to obtain some practical experience in its manufacture. Speaking of the French product, he says:

"The article is made from ordinary white wine, which is produced extensively in the region of which Marseilles is the principal centre, and which, on account of its abundance, is very cheap. A pure, wholesome white wine may be bought in the south of France for about 14 cents per gallon.

"'Vermuth,' he says, 'is simply an infusion of certain plants and bitter aromatic herbs and roots in a quantity of wine whose degree has been strengthened by the addition of about one-ninth of its bulk of alcohol, in order to bring the wine, which is usually of not more than 10 degrees alcoholic strength, up to 15 degrees. The alcohol used should be pure, clear, and of about 85 degrees in strength. The following are the ingredients of ordinary French vermuth: Dry white wine, 18.48 gallons, Muscatel wine, 5.28 gallons; wormwood, 2.2 pounds; bitter orange peel, 2.2 pounds; camomile, .55 pound; water germander, .55 pound; Florentine iris root, .55 pound; centaury, 2.2 pounds; Peruvian bark, 385.7 grains; aloes, 77.15 grains; cinnamon, 154.30 grains; nutmeg, 154.30 grains; alcohol, at 85 degrees, 2.64 gallons; raspberry juice, 13.52 fluid ounces.

The vermuth of Turin is the most famous of the varieties on the market. Consul McElrath of that place writes as follows of this product:

"Its popularity in America is witnessed by the steady increase in the amount of vermuth annually exported from this Consular district to the United States. In the past seven years the value of the vermuth thus exported has increased more than threefold. In 1891 the value of the vermuth exported was $59,942, while in 1898 it reached $184,786.

"The vermuth of Turin, which is a generic and commercial name for all the vermuth manufactured in the Province of Piedmont, should have for its basis good moscato wine, and it should exhibit: (a) Alcohol not in excesss, but, say, from 15 to 17 per cent.; (b) A slight and pleasant aroma; (c) A slight but by no means excessive bitter taste; (d) A small quantity of sugar; (e) A good rich color it should be perfectly clear.

"For the purposes of this report, it will be necessary to examine but three methods of preparation: (1)Vermuth made from natural wine—(a) With vegetable substances; (b) With extracts; (2) Vermuth made from alcoholized wine; (3) Vermuth made from new (unfermented) wine.

"The basis of all good vermuth is unquestionably a good white wine of the first quality, very clear and bright, by no means acid, but, on the contrary, rather sweet and smooth. The choice of the wine used is of the greatest importance, and the vermuth of Turin owes its popularity not only to special secret recipes employed for mixing the ingredients which are employed in its manufacture, but more especially to the quality of wine used, which is usually a good moscato. Moscato is by no means the only wine that can be satisfactorily used to make vermuth; any sort of white wine which has a delicate taste and is sufficiently sweet and also aromatic and of an alcoholic grade between 12 and 14 or 15 per cent. at the most will serve the purpose quite as well. It is best to use rather old wine.

"The method of treatment is as follows: A quantity of good white wine, as above described, is put into a clean, white wine barrel. Then the vegetable substances which are employed to give taste, color, and aroma to the wine are added. The selection of these vegetable substances and the proportion of each used is a matter of individual taste and judgment. If desired they may be purchased already mixed from a seed or herb merchant. The desirable quantity and proportion of vegetable substances having been placed in a mortar they are broken into small bits, but not reduced to a powder; they are then put into a bag of loosely woven cotton cloth which is sufficiently large to permit of the free expansion of its contents. This bag is then placed in the barrel of wine and suspended so that it will remain in the middle of the barrel. This operation, by means of which several vegetable substances are mixed with wine or spirits, is called 'digestion.' After remaining in the wine for four or five days this bag is removed, and the wine squeezed out of it, and it is then immediately returned to its previous place in the barrel, where it remains for another five or six days, when the squeezing process is again repeated. This treatment is continued for a month or even more, if it is desired to obtain a more aromatic vermuth. Finally the bag is removed from the wine, and placed under a press to extract any flavoring properties which may yet remain. If now the vermuth does not appear to be sufficiently aromatic, a new bag is filled with vegetable substances as above, and is suspended in the wine until the required result is obtained. If, on the other hand, it appears to be too aromatic, a little pure white wine is added" The vermuth is then filtered through woolen or through "Joseph paper" without glue.

The following is a formula for the preparation of 100 quarts of the Turin vermuth:

Articles.	—Quantity.— Liters.	Quarts.
Red bitter wine	2	2.11
Wormwood—	Grams.	Grains.
Grana	20	308
Sharp	20	308
Mild	20	308
Dittany	25	385
Pulverized sweet flag	25	385
Pulverized coriander seed	25	385
Pulverized iris	100	1,543

The above herbs are mixed in the red wine and warmed over a fire for about two minutes; the wine is then put into a jar and left for ten days, care being taken to thoroughly stir it each day."

There are a great many imitations, and what is commercially called "vermuth" may be prepared with either water or good wine as a basis.

PROF. HAUPT IS CONTRADICTED.

Philadelphia Paper Says the Reported Interview Is Authentic.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 14.—The Evening Telegraph, through the medium of which paper the interview ascribed to Prof. Lewis C. Haupt on the Canal Commission was given general publicity, and which the professor denied giving, to-day prints the following:

Notwithstanding the professor's repudiation, the interview is authentic and correct in every particular. It was given voluntarily by him in the parlor of his house, 107 North Thirty-fifth Street, on Saturday last.

The Telegraph supplements this with the statement that other utterances, involving public men and matters, were made by Prof. Haupt and were not originally printed by the paper out of consideration for Prof. Haupt.

Count Cassini Going to Europe.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, leaves here to-day for New York, whence he will sail next Tuesday for Europe. He will remain there until the Autumn, dividing his time between Paris and Carlsbad. Mr. Dewolant will be Russian Chargé d'Affaires during the absence of the Russian Ambassador.

Census Appointment Goes to Michigan.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—William M. Stuart of Detroit, Mich., to-day was appointed chief of the manufacturers' division of the Census Bureau, which position he held during the eleventh census.

BISHOP POTTER IS CONDEMNED.

Brother Prelate Forcibly Arraigns the Bishop and Prof. Briggs on Account of Recent Actions.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 14.—At the convention of the Central New York Diocese of the Episcopal Church at Oswego, Bishop F. D. Huntington, in his annual address, condemned Bishop Potter and Prof. Briggs in these words:

"Needless public occurrences have lately done a deplorable injury to the great cause to which we all alike owe our supreme allegiance. Since the first few generations after Pentecost the power, the extension, the doctrine, the worship, the work, and the defense of the Christian faith have been inseparable from the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as a book. The proofs of this fact, as they appear in every department of Christian learning and literature from the beginning, in system and treatises, in corporate and personal religion, in institutions of education, charity, and the preaching of the Gospel, in missions and reforms, are too plain and too all-pervading to be named here. I suppose it was too much to say, not referring now to what the Church has owed to these writings before they were formally brought together in the canon, that it is impossible to see how the Church could have kept its integrity, its authority, its unity, its practical force in the living world, without them; that is, how Christianity could have survived.

"An unshrinking attempt by any ordained minister to fix terms of contempt, ridicule, incredulity, upon the matchless and singular volume which has declared itself through ages without effectual dispute to be the word of God, which has been handled with awe in the highest seats of law and courts of judgment, which has been pressed with adoring gratitude to the breasts of martyrs, saints, statesmen, and seers, which has saturated litanies, missals, prayer books, altar anthems, and august obsequies with its unearthly spirit and glorified them with its grandeur, could have been only offensive by its impertinence and amazing by its audacity.

"Nothing can persuade me that any Bishop of the Church of God can be compelled to lay ordinary hands for the Christian priesthood, by any known law of God or the Church, on any man he deems unworthy of the office and its sanctities—the Church continuing to pray for all Bishops that they may 'faithfully and wisely make choice of fit persons to serve in the sacred ministry of the Church.' What kind of men would accept the office if there were such compulsion?"

THE GENERAL SYNOD ADJOURNS.

Resolves Against Army Canteen and Urges Sabbath Observance.

CATSKILL, N. Y., June 14.—The General Synod of the Reformed Church of America listened to a brief report of the work of the Board of Education for the past twenty-five years. The Church added during the year forty-five young men in the two theological seminaries, thirty-six in four colleges, and five in three preparatory schools. Hope College, at Holland, Mich., reports an attendance last year of 243 students, and will this month graduate a larger class than ever before. The Board of Publication reported a thorough reorganization of its business department.

At the afternoon session of the Synod the following resolution against the army canteen was adopted, and a copy will be sent to the President.

Resolved, That the evils resulting from the peplorable effects of liquor selling as a part of the canteen system of the United States Army continue to work havoc with the manhood of the men and with the discipline of the army.

A resolution urging upon the ministers, officers, and members of the congregations of the church the necessity of personal example in Sabbath observance was adopted. It wishes all to refrain from purchasing or reading Sunday newspapers, and from unnecessary traveling on that day. It also condemns Sunday excursions and enforced Sunday labor. The Synod has adjourned sine die.

PASTOR'S RESIGNATION ASKED.

Asbury Park Minister Employed a Young Woman as Secretary, and Trouble Followed.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 14.—The Deacons of the First Congregational Church of this place have requested the Rev. Howard T. Widdemer, the founder and pastor of the church, to resign. This action follows an informal investigation lasting two weeks into rumors which had been circulated relative to the minister. The rumors grew out of the fact that the minister employed a girl sixteen years old to act as his secretary.

The Deacons sat as a committee, and six out of the seven signed the request that the minister resign. In the letter they state there was no proof of improper conduct, but "the testimony clearly shows a strong infatuation on your part for the young lady who lately assisted you with your writing."

This is held by the committee to be conduct unbecoming to a minister, in that he failed to observe the injunction to avoid the appearance of evil, as enjoined by the Bible. The letter says the minister continued to seek the society of the young woman after he had been warned that such action would cause talk and after the girl's parents had decided it best she should not longer act as secretary. This is held by the Deacons to be evidence of infatuation.

The committee further says it finds deception in that it has been led to believe that the minister gave the girl's parents to understand that the Deacons approved of his action in having a secretary. There was a false impression created, the committee says.

Mr. Widdemer said to-day that last Winter his eyesight was affected by the snow. He had much to do in view of the coming of the Congregational Conference here, and as he could not see to write, he engaged a girl, sixteen years of age, a member of his Sunday school, to act as his secretary. The arrangement was made with her parents. This, Mr. Widdemer said, gave his old enemies a chance to strike at him.

Mr. Widdemer said the girl testified in his favor before the committee, and had said that his conduct toward her was such as a pastor's should be. The testimony of the father and mother, Mr. Widdemer said, was in line with this. All the rest of the testimony, he said, was surmise and opinion.

The request for his resignation is not official, but is the personal expression of the men signing the letter. Mr. Widdemer says three of the men desired his resignation before the investigation began. He did not indicate what further action he will take.

SINGLE TAX MEASURE DEFEATED

Michigan House Does Not Pass Bill Backed by Johnson.

LANSING, Mich., June 14.—Application of the single tax to Michigan cities escaped enactment by the Michigan Legislature to-day by only one vote. A bill providing for submission to the people of any city of the proposition to assess city taxes upon the land values, upon petition of 20 per cent. of the taxpayers of the city, which had passed the Senate, was defeated in the House. It is understood that Gov. Pingree would have signed the bill, had it been passed. Single tax advocates are elated over the large vote the bill received. Tom L. Johnson and several prominent Detroit men spoke for the bill in the committee hearings.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Thuringia Insurance Company of Germany has been admitted to Maine.

The Fort Wayne Fire Insurance Company of Indiana has retired from the State of South Carolina.

The C. W. Sexton Company of Minneapolis has been appointed sole agent of the Western Assurance Company of Toronto.

Merrill Brothers & Co. of Portland, Me., have been appointed agents of the American Fire Insurance Company of New York.

Joseph Hainsworth of Chicago has been appointed Cook County manager of the German Insurance Company of Freeport, Ill.

J. P. Pules has been appointed assistant special agent of the Greenwich Insurance Company of New York for the States of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan.

The biennial meeting of the fire insurance companies required by the statutes for the purpose of voting upon the question of continuing the maintenance of the New York Fire Patrol was held yesterday, and it was decided unanimously to continue the patrol.

The Prussian insurance officials who have been examining the methods of American life insurance companies in this city have nearly completed their work. The nature of their report to the Prussian Government has not yet been announced.

A private dispatch received from Kansas City yesterday states that the Kansas City Real Estate and Insurance Exchange, which was recently projected to meet the provisions of the Missouri anti-compact law, will probably fall through, on account of the opposition of several Western managers.

"Cluett" MORENCI 25¢ EACH

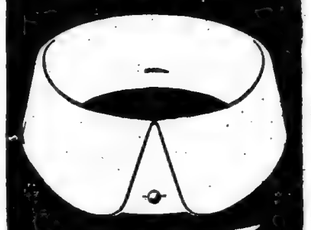

ARROW BRAND BROCKLEY 2 FOR 25¢

Collar shape the same in either case but of different grades of linen different prices as you pay only for material and workmanship

At all Furnishers and Clothiers

Cluett, Peabody & Co.
Successors to Cluett, Coon & Co.
Makers.
Also "Monarch" SHIRTS

"FIREPROOFINE"
USE IT IN THE WASH

4th of July insurance against fire accidents. No further use for fire escapes if you make your clothing, curtains, draperies, etc., proof against fire.

"FIREPROOFINE" makes everything non-inflammable, is cheap, odorless, and will not injure any fabric. Perfectly simple and simply perfect. Quart Bottle, 35 Cents.

FOR SALE BY John Wanamaker, New York and Philadelphia; Lord & Taylor, H. O'Neil & Co., Bloomingdale Bros., R. H. Macy & Co., Siegel-Cooper Co., H. C. F. Koch, Edward Ridley & Sons, Ehrich Bros., Adams & Co., Abraham & Straus, A. D. Matthews & Co., Frederick Loeser, and all other representative dealers.

Fabric Fireproofine Co., 26 E. 23d St.

VICHY IS HEALTHFUL!

A Natural Mineral Water with medicinal qualities,
For Indigestion and Stomach Disorders.
So-called VICHY IN SYPHONS IS NOT VICHY
Get the Genuine.
VICHY CELESTINS

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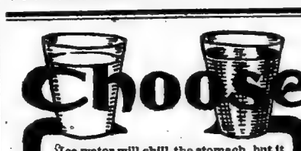

Ice water will chill the stomach, but it will make you feel warmer.

HIRES Rootbeer

will cool the blood and make you really cool. It's the drink for warm days.
THE CHARLES E. HIRES CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
Makers of Hires Condensed Milk.
"Merry Rhymes for Thirsty Times." Sent free.

Always an acceptable present to friends going abroad.
A BOX OR FANCY PACKAGE
of Huyler's
PURE! DELICIOUS!! CANDIES.
Broadway, bet. 17th and 18th Sts.
Broadway & Liberty St. 42d St. near 5th Ave.
CANDIES SENT EVERYWHERE, BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

CREMO
ONLY ONE 5¢ CIGAR

COLER A MAZET WITNESS

Tells of the Damage the Municipal Assembly Is Doing.

MOST SERIOUS MATTER TO-DAY

Chairman and Mr. Hoffman Clash Over ex-Police Commissioner Parker's Request to be Heard.

Controller Coler, who has publicly stated his belief that the Municipal Assembly should be shorn of its charter-given right to interfere with public improvements by holding up bond issues, was the principal witness before the Mazet investigating committee yesterday. Mr. Coler not only reiterated the views which he has heretofore expressed, but he explaind in detail the loss that has come to the city and the injury to the city's credit as the direct result of delays in the Assembly.

His testimony made an excellent impression on the committee, and it is likely that a report favoring either the consolidation of both branches of the Municipal Assembly or the curtailing of their powers will be submitted with the final report of the committee. The inquiry into this feature of the administration of the city's affairs is likely to be pursued further, for the committee already has the minutes of the Council and Board of Aldermen, covering a long period and showing who the obstructionists are.

There is nothing in the charter which can be construed as granting the members of the Municipal Assembly immunity from examination into their reasons for voting for or against a certain measure, and the Mazet committee will doubtless take advantage of this condition. Mr. Moss yesterday declined to state whether or not he would call any of the city legislators to-day or at any future date.

MAZET AND HOFFMAN CLASH.

Just after the committee was called to order a lively encounter between Chairman Mazet and Mr. Hoffman, one of the Democratic members of the committee, took place. On Tuesday Mr. Hoffman received a letter from Andrew D. Parker, Police Commissioner during Mayor Strong's administration, in which Mr. Parker asked for an opportunity to reply to charges made against him by ex-Chief of Police McCullagh at a previous session of the committee. Controller Coler had just taken his seat on the stand, when Mr. Hoffman, rising in his place with Mr. Parker's letter in his hand, said:

"Before proceeding I desire to have recorded upon the record a communication which the stenographer will please take down."

Mr. Mazet interrupted the speaker and said that the committee would decide whether the stenographer would take the communication.

"These communications are directed to me by Mr. Parker in reference to his being called as a witness," Mr. Hoffman explained.

"I desire to state to Mr. Hoffman," the Chairman said angrily, "that in all decency he should submit those letters to the committee before asking that they be placed on the records."

Mr. Hoffman waxed hot at the Chairman's remark and declared that the communication had been sent to the committee a month ago.

"That's not true," Mr. Mazet shouted. "I have received those letters, and I haven't had them a month."

"Well," Mr Hoffman retorted, "the minority ought to be consulted about those letters."

"Nobody has been consulted about them at all," Mr. Mazet replied.

Mr. Hoffman then asked that the letter he had received be read, but the Chairman ruled otherwise and said that proper consideration of it would be taken by the committee in executive session.

LETTER FROM MR. PARKER.

Mr. Parker's letter was given out for publication by Mr. Hoffman after this episode. It is as follows:

Andrew D. Parker, Counselor at Law,
220 Broadway, New York,
June 13, 1899.

Hon. Benjamin Hoffman, Member Assembly Investigating Committee:

My Dear Sir—On May 16 ult., the witness John McCullagh, while on the stand before your committee to give him the opportunity to deny the truthfulness of Mayor Van Wyck's testimony about him, declared, among other things concerning me, that I, while Commissioner of Police, admitted to him, then a Captain of Police, "A corrupt proposition to hold up the force" at the Police Department. The statements were published in the evening papers of that day, and the same evening I gave to the press of May 17 a denial thereof.

Desiring, however, that the record of the denial should be as permanent as that of the witness's statement, and that I should be accurately informed of just what the testimony was, I on May 18 procured from the committee's stenographer a transcript of his minutes in that connection, and on May 20 mailed to Mr. Frank Moss, the committee's counsel, a letter as follows:

"I ask the opportunity to put upon the record of your committee a denial of some of the statements made about me by the witness John McCullagh. I shall be pleased to respond to either note or subpœna."

To that letter I received no reply. On June 8 I sent by hand to Mr. Mazet, Chairman of the committee, the following letter, dated June 7, 1899:

"Upon the 24th ult. I sent to Frank Moss, counsel to your committee, a letter asking an opportunity to place upon the committee's record a sworn denial of some of the statements made about me by the witness John McCullagh, and stating my willingness to appear in answer either to note or subpœna. To that letter I received no answer. I therefore make the same request of you."

On June 9 I received the following from Mr. Mazet, dated June 8:

"I acknowledge receipt of your letter dated June 7, on this date. The same will receive proper attention in due course."

Tuesday, June 13, is now closed and I have received no word from Mr. Mazet. I am informed that on next Friday the committee will adjourn at least until the latter part of July next, and there are not wanting many prognostications that that adjournment will prove to be sine die.

Under these circumstances, while I have not the slightest intention of attempting to regulate either the order or the subject matter of the committee's business, I beg to say that if it is the committee's intention to afford me any opportunity to place my denials upon its record, I am anxious that that opportunity should be given before it adjournment on next Friday.

Besides the possibility that that may be the last day of the committee's sessions to take testimony, there is the additional reason that in the last days of July or the first days of August I shall have to leave the city upon an important business engagement, which will involve my absence for at least thirty, and probably sixty, days, at the conclusion of which time I think there is little doubt that it will be too late for me to avail myself of any courtesy which may be extended to me by the committee.

May I therefore beg that you will acquaint your colleagues on the committee with the foregoing facts, and if consistent endeavor to procure me the privilege I ask during the sessions of this week. Yours very truly, A. D. PARKER.

After the committee adjourned, both Mr. Mazet and Mr. Moss were asked if Mr. Parker would be called soon. Mr. Moss said that that depended on the committee, and Mr. Mazet said that the former Police Commissioner would not be called to-day, and that the committee had not decided as yet when he would be asked to testify.

EXAMINATION OF MR. COLER.

In beginning the examination of Controller Coler, John Proctor Clarke, Mr. Moss's assistant, read from the report of the committee which formulated the Greater New York charter in regard to the functions of the Municipal Assembly. When he read the part of the report in which the committee said, "The Municipal Assembly, through its representatives, is the organ of the people in the various boroughs and in every part of the city," the Controller smiled and the members of the committe laughed aloud.

Mr. Clarke's first point of attack was the hold-up by the Municipal Assembly of a bond issue of $250,000 for the Croton Water Fund. The Controller explained that these bonds were authorized by the Board of Estimate in October, 1898, and that they were for the purpose of extending the water mains in the upper part of the city.

As a result of the failure of the Municipal Assembly to concur in the action of the Board of Estimate many workmen had been discharged, because there were no funds with which to pay them. Besides this, Mr. Coler declared, building operations in a new section were seriously affected, because new buildings would not be erected until the water mains were laid.

POLITICS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

"Do you know the political complexion of the Assembly?" Mr. Clarke asked. "I am thoroughly familiar with it," Mr. Coler replied.

"I am informed that the Democrats have 48 out of the 60 members of the Board of Aldermen. Is that so?" "It must be a matter of record," the Controller answered.

"Do you know how the Council stands?" Mr. Clarke inquired. "No," was the reply.

"Do you know if it has a three-fourths Democratic majority?" the counsel inquired.

"No, I don't know about that," said the witness. "May be it has. However, both the Republicans and Democrats are very impartial in holding up bonds. They don't let a little thing like party lines interfere."

Mr. Hoffman entered into the examination at this point, and asked what the Controller thought of the charter provision requiring a three-fourths vote by the Assembly in favor of bond issues, and if he did not consider that a two-thirds vote would be ample.

"I believe that that charter provision is completely wrong," Mr. Coler replied in decisive tones. "The old City of New York got along for twenty-eight years without the Board of Aldermen having anything to do with the financial affairs of the city, and got along nicely, but under the present system it is hard to transact even the ordinary affairs of city government."

He had tried in every way to get bond issues through the Assembly, he said, both with the organization and otherwise.

BOND ISSUES EXPLAINED.

Mr. Clarke next took up the bond issue of $570,000 for the purchase of the plant of the Long Island Water Supply Company, which has been before the Municipal Assembly since July 11, 1898. It was an old award, he said, made before consolidation, and approved by the courts.

In reply to a question as to whether it was bearing interest, the Controller stated that he did not think so, but if it did, the city might have an offset, because the company is collecting water rentals. The company had not moved for the collection of the award, he said, because it was evidently better satisfied with present conditions.

The issue of $305,000 in bonds for the completion of the Speedway was then called to the Controller's attention, and he was asked to explain it. He said that it was in payment for a contract obligation, and that a suit had been threatened against the city because of the delay in paying it. In this case, the Controller said, the Assembly had no discretion, its function being merely ministerial.

From the Speedway bonds Mr. Clarke passed to an issue of $500,000 authorized in January last for the payment of debts incurred in taking land for the sanitary protection of the watershed. This land is in the possession of the city, and the proprietors have been ousted.

The owners have not yet got their money, but, as the Controller naïvely explained, they do not bother him much, because they have 6 per cent. judgments against the city. The Controller said that his chief concern was that the city had to pay 6 per cent., whereas, if the bonds were issued, it would be paying only 3 per cent., or even less.

AS TO THE HALL OF RECORDS.

Mr. Coler explained the issue of $2,100,000 in bonds for the new Hall of Records as being for the purpose of enabling the Controller to sell bonds in such lots as might be necessary to continue work on that structure, only a small fraction of which has been done.

The next bond issue taken up was that of $2,000,000 for repaving. This issue was authorized in Feb. 3 last, and has been sturdily opposed in the Council ever since. As a result, no new work on the streets can be authorized until it is passed.

Many complaints had been made about the condition of the streets, Mr. Coler said. The repaving had been apportioned among all the boroughs, and all were suffering for it.

"Do you know any particular reason why it should be held up?" Mr. Clarke asked.

"I know of none, except members of the Municipal Assembly claimed that they should name the streets; that is all I have heard," was the reply.

"There would be the question of patronage, whether one man's street rather than another man's street should be paved; is that where you think the business part of the Municipal Assembly would come in?" Mr. Clarke asked.

"Well," said Mr. Coler, with a smile, "there would be sixty-five of them that would have a majority vote on the whole thing that would have to come to an agreement together, as to how they would apportion the streets, I suppose."

NEWTOWN CREEK BRIDGES.

An issue of $644,405.63 for a bridge over Newtown Creek at Vernon Avenue was then taken up, and the Controller explained that the purpose of the appropriation was to replace the present structure by a high level bridge, which would not interfere with river traffic. The present structure has been condemned by the War Department, and the people of the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, which the bridge will connect, are unanimous in demanding it.

"Where, then, does the opposition to this bridge come from?" Mr. Clarke asked.

"From the members of the Assembly from these two boroughs," was the Controller's reply.

The bond issue of $200,000 for a bridge over Newtown Creek at Grand Street was shown by the Controller to be an urgent necessity, as the present structure has been finally condemned by the War Department.

A peculiar condition was shown when the Controller explained the purpose of an issue of $65,000 for improving Little Italy Park. As soon as the property passed into the hands of the city, it paid a monthly revenue of $4,500, but this was cut off about three months ago, when the Municipal Assembly ordered the tenement houses on it torn down. The city thus lost the revenue, while the Assembly held up the bonds for improving the park.

AWARDS BEARING INTEREST.

In regard to an issue of $1,849,107.32 for the fund for park and street openings, the Controller said that it was for the purpose of paying awards made in condemnation proceedings for the Poe Park, in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. Most of these awards have been confirmed by the courts, and thus they bear interest. The exact amount on which interest must be paid, the Controller said, was $1,181,-844.16.

Bonds for the construction of new fire houses, which had been authorized on May 2 last, were held up, the Controller said, but he felt that possibly this was a matter in which the Assembly has some discretion. An issue of $560,000 for the new East River Bridge, the Controller explained, was needed to carry on existing contracts and to permit the city to enter into others, so that the bridge would not be delayed.

Two issues, one of $365,250, for the payment of awards for Little Italy Park, and the other, of $207,520.04, for the payment of awards for the Riverside Park extension, were then taken up. The Controller explained that they were for the purpose of wiping out debts on which the city is paying interest at 6 per cent., and declared that there was no excuse for the Municipal Assembly in holding them up.

This ended the list of tied-up bond issues which the Controller had furnished the committee, and Mr. Clarke then addressed himself to obtaining Mr. Coler's views as to the remedy for the conditions which he had shown to exist.

NO EXCUSE FOR THE DELAYS.

Mr. Clarke—Now, Mr. Controller, the different improvements represented by the bonds proposed to be issued, extend pretty generally over the city, do they not? A.—Yes, Sir. We try to be fair everywhere.

Q.—Do you know, or can you suggest, any sensible reason on the part of the Municipal Assembly for their opposition, or their neglect, rather, to pass bonds for these purposes, which have been authorized by the great Board of Public Improvements and the great Board of Estimate and Appportionment, and which have been urged by the Mayor in his drastic messages? A.—There can be none. It is a question of paying an honest debt.

Q.—It is impossible for you to conceive of any reason why the Municipal Assembly should neglect to authorize and issue bonds, which can be sold for less than 3 per cent. to pay for judgment obligations against the city, which are drawing 6 per cent.? You, as a business man, cannot conceive of any reason, sensible or otherwise, for that delay? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, as a result of a year and a half's experience under the charter of the greater city, may we ask your opinion as to the wisdom of the continuance of the Municipal Assembly invested with the increased powers that this Assembly has over the old Board of Aldermen? A.—I think the city perfectly able to take care of itself by home rule here. But the proposition of a Municipal Assembly having the vetoing power over the financial obligations of this city, on matters which they cannot comprehend, and which takes a great deal of work to comprehend, I think, is entirely wrong, and it is not a question of theory at all; it is a question of fact. It has to be stopped, or the city cannot go ahead. I have contended for it for a long time. I have contended that it is a question of fact.

Q.—And the facts you have given this morning? A.—I have tried to.

AN ABSOLUTE FAILURE.

Q.—Therefore, in your judgment, the experiment of increased power, especially in financial matters with two bodies, imposed upon the Municipal Assembly, has been a failure? A.—Absolutely.

Q.—An absolute failure? A.—Yes.

Q.—And is it correct that you expressed—you need not answer this if you do not want to—I see things in the newspapers sometimes, like my friend, Mr. Moss, and I inquire about them—is it correct that you suggested to some newspaper man the necessity, or the wisdom, or the propriety, of calling upon the Governor to call a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of amending the charter in that regard? A.—I have said—but I don't know whether to a newspaper man—this: We are doing our best to meet them. We are going to do our best to meet them, either by mandamus or by any other method, to get relief quickly. Under these conditions we can carry on a sort of mandamus government until the Legislature may meet, and till we can get relief from them. We probably would not ask for a special meeting of the Legislature. We cannot continue forever without meeting some of our obligations, and we cannot continue to take care of the ordinary interests of the city without meeting our obligations.

Q.—And you even contemplate with complacency such a measure as calling the Legislature in special session? A.—It has no terrors for me.

Q.—You would not regard government by mandamus as a proper and every-day occurrence, would you? A.—No, I would not.

Q.—You think that is to be resorted to in extreme measures? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you regard the holding of these bond issues by the Assembly as requiring some extreme measure? A.—If the City of New York wants to continue in advancing, it has got to take some extreme measure.

$75,000 A YEAR BEING WASTED.

Q.—Mr. Controller, Mr. Laimbeer has footed up these amounts as $9,888,173.04, and some of which were authorized as early as—have passed every stage except the Municipal Assembly as early as July, 1898.

Mr. Mazet—How much of that is drawing interest at the rate of 6 per cent.? A.—About two millions and a half.

Q.—That is a conservative estimate? A.—Yes.

Q.—That is $75,000 interest a year that is being wasted that could be saved? A.—Yes.

Mr. Clarke—So that our Municipal Assembly is not only costing us $161,000 for salaries and clerks, but $75,000 in interest which need not run against the city? A.—Something which there is no necessity for.

Q.—Now, if the Governor should call a special session of the Legislature, are you prepared to say what remedy you think should be applied to this condition of affairs? A.—It should go to the Board of Estimate.

Q.—The city should revert to the old system of having a Board of Estimate pass definitely upon these matters? A.—I think it could be done with entire safety.

Q.—You are not prepared to go any further than that in regard to the Municipal Assembly and what should be done with it? A.—I don't know that I can go any further. I would go as far as I could. [Laughter.]

Mr. Costello—Do you recommend legislating them out of office? A.—I don't know as that could be done constitutionally. I would cut down their powers.

Mr. Clarke—That is to say, you have some doubts as to whether their term of office could be cut down, but you would cut their power down? A.—That is it.

HIS SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM.

Q.—And if constitutionally the two chambers could be turned into one, do you think that would be an advisable thing; do you think there is any benefit from the two chambers? A.—Absolutely none. Turn them into one and leave them the power to put up a lamp post or a stand, and that is about right. [Laughter.]

Q.—In other words, your mature judgment, as financial officer of this city, is that the scheme of this charter on the Municipal Assembly has been a complete failure? A.—Absolutely so, and it is a very serious matter—I think the most serious matter which confronts this city to-day.

Q.—I think you have thoroughly demonstrated that, that it is as serious a matter as has come before this committee. The summary made by the Chairman of $75,000 absolutely wasted—

The Chairman—And increasing constantly?

Mr. Clarke (continuing)—Yes, and increasing constantly, as you have suggested, it seems to me a most serious matter. A.—It is not a question of politics in any way, but the proper carrying on of the City Government.

Q.—I understand, we have gotten out of any mere partisan position this morning, and we are now looking into the practical working of the Municipal Government in one of its branches, and you are stating this as the result of your mature deliberations on the facts which have come to you officially? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Clarke had no more questions to ask, and the Controller was excused. Before Mr. Coler left the stand, however, he handed to Mr. Mazet, at the latter's request, the messages he had sent to the Municipal Assembly, to be copied into the record of the session.

THE OTHER TESTIMONY.

Mr. Moss then resumed his inquiry into the Tax Department. The first witness was David Engelhardt, who was on the stand last week. Engelhardt is a Deputy Tax Commissioner, who assessed from Third to Sixth Avenue and from Fortieth Street to Seventy-ninth Street. He admitted that he had raised valuations on the west side of Third Avenue, but had not made any increases on the east side. He denied that political influence had anything to do with it.

Several other Deputy Tax Commissioners were examined as to the methods they pursued in arriving at valuations. Peter J. Kelly, who was in charge of the work in the Bronx, said that he had assessed property at what he considered it would sell for under "ordinary conditions"—which, according to his explanation, meant "panic, forced sale, time of depression, or change of grade." He finally admitted that he had taxed property at its full value.

John Schlieman, a Deputy Commissioner in Brooklyn, who failed on his first civil service examination but succeeded on the second, had a lively tilt with Chairman Mazet during his examination. Mr. Moss, after questioning the witness about his rating in the civil service, inquired: "Who were your backers, Mr. Schlieman?"

"My whole district was behind me," was the reply.

"Well, who indorsed you?" Mr. Moss persisted.

"It wasn't Senator Platt nor Mr. Mazet here or I wouldn't have got the place," Schlieman replied.

Mr. Mazet jumped from his chair, jammed his gavel down on the desk, and shouted angrily: "You must not be impertinent, and you must answer the question respectfully or we will punish you."

Tax Commissioner Orell was the last witness of the session. He testified to the assessments levied on a number of brewer les, despite the claims made by the corporations, and said that it was necessary to fix arbitrary assessments in many cases because the returns made by corporations were often manifestly untruthful.

Mr. Moss announced at the close of the session that he would have Chief of Police Devery on the stand this morning, but he refused to say on what line the examination would be conducted.

ASSEMBLY NOT MANDAMUSED.

Application for the Writ to Constrain the Municipal Body May Be Made To-day.

No writ of mandamus against the Municipal Assembly to compel it to act on bond issues was applied for yesterday, but Controller Coler announced that the lawyers were at work and that the application probably would be made to-day in the name of John McQuade, contractor and Treasurer of Tammany Hall.

"The McQuade mandamus," the Controller said, "will not be the only one. This is a fight to a finish, and we may have to bring several actions to accomplish our purposes."

The Controller is considering one particularly interesting mandamus proceeding which may be instituted next week, which is expected to cause a sensation.

The Mayor and President of the Council Guggenheimer are with the Controller in the contest. Mr. Guggenheimer favors the abolition of the Aldermanic Board and the substitution of a single-chambered Assembly, composed of one representative from each Senate district, serving without salary. The unanimity with which the leaders of Tammany are expressing themselves against the present double-chambered body is believed by many to foreshadow the union of the Democrats and Republicans of the next Assembly on legislation to abolish the present Board of Aldermen.

John T. Oakley, Vice President of the Council, said yesterday that at a meeting of the Council some months ago he had asked Chairman McGarry of the Committee on Affairs of Boroughs why the resolution for $2,000,000 of repaving bonds had not been reported, that the Chairman failed to return a satisfactory answer, and that it had developed that no meeting of the committee had been held. These statements were all entered in the minutes, Mr. Oakley said, so that the committee is on record. This record, it is thought, might be used in the contemplated legal proceedings.

SPECIAL BOUNTY CLAIM TRIALS.

Sailors Will Probably Get Their Money This Term.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Court of Claims has decided to make special the claims for bounty of the sailors of the Dewey and Sampson fleets, and there is every prospect that the men will succeed in getting their money at the present term. After consultation with the attorneys and with the Judge Advocate General's office of the Navy Department, the court has arranged a set of rules which will greatly facilitate the settlement of these claims.

The attorneys for the claimants have notified the court officers and the Navy Department that they have arranged to collect the claims for a commission of not more than 10 to 15 per cent. Also, that the attorneys will prosecute these claims involving difficult or novel features, and when the decision of the court is announced other claimants on the same grounds will secure their money without cost, the court and the Navy Department simply accepting the judgment as sufficient. To further facilitate action, the court has arranged to try at once all cases connected with the Santiago battle; then those with Manila, and then the blockade and miscellaneous claims.

GOVERNMENT SHIPS FOR SALE.

Navy Department Will Ask Bids for Six Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Navy Department has directed the sale of six vessels which were purchased for the use of the navy just before the outbreak of the late war, and are now found to be of no further service. Accordingly advertisements will be issued inviting proposals for the purchase of these vessels. The vessels are as follows:

The Governor Russell, a ferryboat of 631 tons; the East Boston, another ferryboat, of 732 tons; the steamship Vulcan, 3,530 tons, which was used as a repair ship during the war; the Enquirer, a yacht, of 136 tons; the Scipio, a steamship collier, of 6,684 tons, and the Niagara, a 5,221-ton ship. The appraised value of each is: Russell, $35,000; East Boston, $30,000; Vulcan, $100,000; Enquirer, $20,000; Scipio, $25,000, and Niagara, $60,000. Bids will be opened in the office of the Secretary of the Navy July 19 next.

Promoted to Lieutenancy of Marines.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Thomas F. Lyons of North Carolina was to-day appointed a First Lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps. He was formerly an enlisted man in that corps, was promoted to the grade of Sergeant, and was the only non-commissioned officer found qualified for a commission. The appointment of a non-commissioned officer to the grade of First Lieutenant is almost without precedent in the history of the Marine Corps.

A LIBRARY FOR SAILORS.

Presented by O. P. Dorman—It Will Be Established at Puerto Rico.

O. P. Dorman, President of the Gilbert Manufacturing Company of this city, has presented to the Navy Department a handsome library. It consists of 2,326 carefully selected volumes. Mr. Dorman and Secretary Long have been corresponding for some time regarding the best place to establish it. They have finally decided to locate the library at the naval station at San Juan, Puerto Rico, and the books have been shipped there.

When the war with Spain began Mr. Dorman made an offer to the President of certain revenues received within the six months following the outset of the war. It was then the plan of the President and the donor of the money to use it for hospital work. After the six months had elapsed, however, the war was over, and it was decided to devote the money to other purposes. It amounted to $1,369.03.

Mr. Dorman suggested a library for sailors, and President McKinley referred the matter to the Navy Department. Mr. Dorman and Secretary Long selected the books. They consist of a number of sets of standard works, including those of Dickens, Scott, Thackeray, Victor Hugo, Bulwer, Carleton, Lever, and others; the works of the foremost poets, the most popular works of fiction, and a number of volumes on science, religion, art, music, and the drama. The library has been named by Secretary Long the Dorman Library.

Mr. Dorman received Monday last the following letter from the department acknowledging the gift:

Navy Department,
Washington, June 10, 1899.

Sir: I am advised that the library, consisting of 2,326 volumes, presented by you to the Navy Department for use at the naval station, San Juan, Puerto Rico, is very complete and well suited for the purpose for which it is intended. I am sure it will be a source of much pleasure and profit to the officers and men assigned to that station for duty.

The department extends to you its thanks for this valuable gift. It will be called the Dorman Library, in recognition of your generosity and thoughtful attention for the welfare of the officers and men of the navy. Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

CUBAN FIRES AT TWO OFFICERS.

They Think, However, It Was Done in the Spirit of a Joke.

HAVANA, June 14.—Col. Black, Major Kane, Gen. Lee's Chief Surgeon, and Capt. Stafford of the Seventh Cavalry went to Playa de Marianao, about six miles from Havana, yesterday. Major Kane and Capt. Stafford, who were riding in an ambulance, left Col. Black and drove on along a lonely road, protected on each side by heavy underbrush. Suddenly they heard the report of a gun, and a bullet whistled close to them. Quickly getting down from the vehicle, they saw a Cuban kneeling in the roadway about a hundred yards off.

Aiming his rifle at them, apparently, he fired again, the bullet passing over their heads. The officers were unarmed, but they swore roundly at the Cuban, who disappeared into the brush. The general belief is that the affair was not serious, and the officers themselves treat it as a joke. They say that otherwise it would have been impossible to miss them at such a short range. They add, however, that if they had been armed themselves there would probably have been a Cuban funeral.

Robbed on Fall River Steamer.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 14.—Mrs. Mary Howe and Miss Edith, wife and daughter of Dr. Herbert M. Howe of Philadelphia, who reached here to-day by the steamer Puritan, en route to their Summer home at Bristol, reported that their stateroom had been robbed of $500 worth of diamonds. Edward Levy, a steerage passenger, was detained and searched, and about half of the missing property was found on him. Levy was turned over to the local authorities.

Indians Pardoned by the President.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—President McKinley has granted a pardon to John Washington and Simmons Wolf, two Seminole Indians convicted of a heinous offense in Kansas in 1886, and sentenced to life imprisonment.

STATISTICS OF RAINFALL

Weather Bureau Reports Some Sections Have Not Suffered.

CORN AND WHEAT REGION SAFE

New England and Gulf States Show a Shortage of Twenty-five Per Cent. Below the Average.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Department of Agriculture has issued through the Weather Bureau a report dated June 13, which gives observations of weather conditions for a period beginning March 1 and ending June 12. The data are summarized as follows:

"Very heavy rains have fallen in Central and Northern Texas, in the Lower Missouri and Ohio Valleys, over portions of the Upper Mississippi and Red River of the North Valleys, over portions of the Carolinas, and on the Central Gulf coast, amounts ranging from 1 to 7 inches being reported. Less than the usual amount of rain fell in New England, over the greater part of the Lake region, in Florida, Southern Georgia, portions of Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Northern Louisiana, and Eastern Texas. There was also less than the usual rainfall in Eastern Iowa and over the northern portions of Illinois and Indiana.

"The seasonal rainfall from March 1 to date (104 days) is much below the average in the Gulf States, New England, over portions of the lower lake region and Lower Ohio Valley, in Nebraska, Colorado, Northern New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California, the deficiency in these districts generally amounting to 25 per cent. of the seasonal average, and exceeding 50 per cent. over a considerable area in the Gulf States, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona. The seasonal rainfall is largely in excess of the average from Eastern Montana and Wyoming to the upper lake region, over portions of Southern Virginia, and the eastern portions of Kentucky and Tennessee, and from the Upper Rio Grande Valley to Eastern Kansas and Western Missouri. The seasonal precipitation was also excessive over the greater part of the Pacific Coast, particularly in Central and Northern California and Southern Oregon."

Examined a little closely, it will be seen that rain has been abundant in the great corn and wheat growing sections of the Middle West and Northwest. The only serious deficiency is reported from the Gulf States, New England, and in a few smaller sections.

In the Gulf States, that is in the Western half of Georgia and Florida, in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, the rainfall has been about 25 per cent. below the seasonal average. This section constitutes the greater part of what is called the "cotton belt." In other parts of the south that produce cotton, as Arkansas, Tennessee, and the Carolinas, the rainfall has been only a little less than usual. The deficiency of 25 per cent. is not, however, as bad as it looks. Cotton does not need a great amount of rain, and a shortage of one-fourth would not seriously damage the crop, unless it was due to a single long continued drought.

In regard to the rainfall of the past week, the report says:

"Rains of the past week have largely relieved drought in the Southern States, which still continues in Northern Louisiana, Eastern Texas, New England, and portions of New Jersey, Nebraska, Colorado, and New Mexico. There has been too much rain in Kansas, over the southern portions of Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana, and over portions of the upper lake region and Minnesota."

Relief from drought is reported from all the suffering sections of the country except portions of New England, and crops are said to be in good condition. Cotton is reported as in a promising stage, even in the Gulf States, where the drought was severest. The wheat and corn crops promise to be large and of good quality; and the department makes the following encouraging report on the hay crop:

"Haying is in general progress in the States of the central valleys, the Middle Atlantic States, Oregon, and California. In the two last named States a large yield of excellent quality is being secured. A good crop is also promised in the States of the Ohio Valley, except in Kentucky and portions of Ohio. Only in portions of New England, Iowa, and in some of the Middle Atlantic States (which are not heavy producers of hay) is there report of any shortage.

In the vicinity of New York the deficiency in rainfall since March 1 is only 2½ inches, or 9½ inches have fallen instead of 11¾, the normal amount. This is practically true of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Massachusetts, except in the lake region of New York, where there is an excess of an inch and a half.

The report contains the first telegraphic summary of weather and crop reports from Cuba. It is as follows:

"Havana—Rains in tobacco district local, and general rains are needed to enable manipulation of crop in localities; rains have been sufficient to enable the tobacco to be taken from hoppoles and placed in layers, quality of crop generally superior; general rains badly needed by cane growers to enable the large tracts of land prepared for cane to be put in, also by growing crop; stubble cane fairly vigorous, but Spring plantings reported tardy in sprouting in localities on account of lack of moisture at and after planting; other crops in fair condition but suffering much for general rains."

HONOR TO STARS AND STRIPES.

Philadelphians Celebrate the Natal Day of the Nation's Emblem.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—The anniversary of the adoption of the American flag was observed here, the birthplace of the National emblem, with appropriate ceremonies.

In all the public schools exercises were held with "flag drills," patriotic songs, and talks by Principals and others, illustrating the purpose of the observance of Flag Day. Hundreds of school children visited the home of Betsy Ross, in Arch Street, where the first flag was made. Inscribed upon the centre of the building were the words, "My Birthday." Flags floated from all public buildings, nearly every business house, and many residences throughout the city.

The Directors of the Betsy Ross Memorial Association met in the flag house and reported that $10,000 was in hand toward the purchase of the house, and predicted that in another year the property will be owned by the Nation.

American Flag Association Meets.

The annual meeting of the American Flag Association, composed of committees appointed by various patriotic organizations throughout the country with the object of protecting the flag from desecration, was held in the Governor's Room at the City Hall yesterday, the one hundred and twenty-second anniversary of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes. Nine States, including New York, now have laws forbidding the desecration of the flag. Col. R. E. Prime was re-elected President, and Gen. Miles, Admiral Schley, Gov. Roosevelt, Gens. F. D. Grant, O. O. Howard, and J. C. Breckinridge and Admiral Gherardi were among the Vice Presidents chosen.

Boy Is Accidentally Shot.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 14.—William, the eighteen-year-old son of Frederick Selpien of West Henrietta, was accidentally shot and killed yesterday afternoon while driving a cultivator on his father's farm. The boy had a shotgun with which to shoot hawks. The gun went off in some manner, and the charge struck him in the side, death resulting almost instantly.

Uncontaminated by the chemist's hand.
Londonderry Lithia Water
is a *natural* spring water.
For table use it has no equal. Sold everywhere.
Both still and sparkling.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's
R. H. Macy and Co.

Both sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Muslin Underwear Sale.

The Muslin Underwear Sale grows. It is now in the flush of its fourth week, and interest is as intense as ever. The qualities are good, the prices are low. No wonder it grows!

Men's and Boys' Clothing.

IN ANNEX.

Our Clothing advertising is full of kernel. Substantial argument, coupled with attractive figures, convey the salient points. The bargains we announce exemplify the aggressive Macy way. First of all, the markets are ransacked for good Clothing, that the vicissitude of trade permits us to secure at less than their normal prices. These advantages are shared with you. Every fortunate turn we make profits you. The business wouldn't grow so rapidly and powerfully if our methods were less than perfect. Based on the assumption that you are alert to money-saving chances, we safely prophesy an active and immediate response to the following:

Men's Suits, made of blue serge, guaranteed pure worsted and fast color, sewed with silk, seams will not rip, lined with good quality Italian cloth, excellently finished, and the fitting is without fault 6.49

Men's Suits, made of very fine blue serge, workmanship and trimmings that distinguish careful custom productions. These suits are stylish and will give the most satisfactory service 12.49

Men's Coats and Vests, single and double breasted effects, made of striped and herringbone flannel. Exactly what you want for negligee wear . . 8.74

Men's Serge Coats, skeleton styles, that let the breeze through . 2.69

Men's Alpaca Coats, well made and fast colors, from $1.24 to . 3.74

Men's White Duck Trousers, good quality and shapely, at only . . . 94c

Men's Suits, made of checked crash, with clear pearl buttons, nicely finished and strongly made—very great value At $2.19.

Youths' Double-Breasted Suits, made of all wool, fast dyed blue serge, broad silk facings, sizes 15 to 19 years 6.24

Boys' Two-piece Suits, made of dependable blue serge, finished with broad silk facings, sizes 7 to 15 years 2.98

Boys' Washable Suits, fast colors, neatly and tastefully trimmed, large variety of styles to choose from, 46c. up to 1.98

Men's Bathing Suits.

Men's two-piece Bathing Suits, made of navy blue cotton . . 64c

Men's two-piece Bathing Suits, made of all wool materials . . 1.41

Finer qualities, at prices correspondingly low, ranging up to $6.41 per suit.

Custom Tailoring Department.

Men's Sack Suits; single or double breasted, made of fine black or blue serge, lined with brilliantine or mohair serge 14.99

Men's Sack Suits, single or double breasted, made of best black or blue serge, lined throughout with pure dyed silk; our price. . 19.98

Men's Summer Shirts.

The record last season was a destructive one. All former achievements were surpassed. This season we are doing better than ever. The quantities sold are larger; the qualities are finer, and the prices are lower. The foregoing is literally true. Many of you know it by personal experience. We're ready to present additional proof. For instance:

Men's and Boys' Negligee Shirts, made of good Cheviot and Madras cloth, attached three-ply collar and cuffs, or with white laundered neckband, full felled seams throughout, faced sleeves, variety of attractive designs 39c

Men's Negligee Shirts, made of very fine Cheviot, attached three-ply collar and cuffs, excellently made and finished throughout, large selection of neat patterns 59c

Men's Negligee Shirts, made of fine Madras cloth, laundered neckband, detached collars and cuffs; also with white bodies and heavy corded silk fronts, in bayadere stripes 89c

Men's Laundered Dress Shirts, made of madras cloth, two pairs detached cuffs, the product of our own work rooms, and equal in fit and finish to shirts made to order. 1.19

Men's Night Shirts, made of Homestead muslin, cut extra full in body, 52 inches long, full felled seams, neatly trimmed with imported woven braid. . 39c

Men's Pajamas, made of fine Madras cloth, choice assortment of designs in checks and stripes, well made throughout 79c

Finer qualities at prices correspondingly low.

Women's Suits and Skirts.

Selling is continuous. A goodly impulse prevails. The tone and spirit of trade intensify each day. The cause of such desirable conditions is evident. We are selling stylish Suits and Skirts for less money than you can buy them elsewhere. We'd be doing less than our duty, falling short of our promise and violating the Macy traditions if any other condition existed. You are following and appreciating our doings. Thanks.

Women's Dresses, made of dotted, striped and figured organdie, in black-and-white or navy-and-white; circular flounce skirt trimmed with two rows of lace inserting; waist trimmed with rows of lace inserting and gathered ruffles, over white and colored lawns 6.49

Women's Dresses, made of figured dimities, cadet and navy blue, skirt trimmed with lace-edged self-ruffles; sleeve tops, back and front yokes made of fine white, tucked lawn, finished with lace edge yokes 7.48

Women's Dresses, made of figured dimities, including the newest foreign designs trimmed with lace-edged ruffles; yoke of white tucked lawn and rows of lace inserting. Black and navy polka-dotted dimities, skirt trimmed with lace-edged ruffles, white lawn collar and vest

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication ..... Printing House Square
Up-town ..... 1,289 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON ..... 515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, General: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

A DEFENSELESS COUNTRY.

We keep hearing the announcement from Washington that the Administration hopes and expects to carry on the war in the Philippines without calling out the volunteers authorized as an emergency force in the Army bill passed at the close of the last session. This is of course very much to be hoped. But meanwhile the country is almost absolutely without defense. The regular army authorized by Congress may be able to take care of the war in the Philippines. But that can only be by stripping the country of all its troops. It is now announced, so great is the exigence in the Far East, that the regiments of colored troops, whom it was deemed inexpedient, on political grounds, to employ there, are nevertheless under orders to go. It is announced also that so great is the pressure for reinforcements in the Philippines, with the necessity of garrisons in Cuba and Puerto Rico, already reduced to a minimum, that only one regiment of infantry is available throughout the United States.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the gravity of the situation thus indicated. The regular army has been kept down by hostile legislation to what it is quite safe to assume to be the absolute minimum of the force necessary for a National police on the one hand, and, on the other, for the nucleus of the body needed, in time of war, for the National defense. Twenty-five thousand troops in the United States is the least number with which, in the prejudiced judgment of the politicians of Congress themselves, it would be prudent to go on in a time of profound peace. And now this minimum of an army is not merely reduced, but abolished. We have nothing to rely upon, for the preservation of order or for the "first line" of the National defense, excepting the militia of the States, of which the service is confined to the respective States, which is organized and effective in only a few States, and these not the States in which public order is likely to be most seriously threatened and the services of a National police most likely to be needed. As for the National defense, we are absolutely helpless in the face of such dangers as may arise at any time and as are not less likely to arise because we are evidently unprepared to meet them.

This is more than serious; it is not too much to call it an appalling situation. It has been created by the failure of Congress to make provision for a condition which Congress had itself brought about. From the moment when Congress ratified the treaty which gave us the custody of Cuba and the possession of Puerto Rico and the Philippines, it became its duty to make provision for the discharge of the responsibilities which it had undertaken. Even for those who had opposed the acquisitions, it would have been the part of a partisan not easily to be distinguished from a traitor to attempt, by refusing the Government the necessary means, to prevent it through starvation from carrying out what had become no longer a party but a National policy. The substantial increase of the army was a necessary corollary of the treaty with Spain.

Fortunately, it is possible to fix the responsibility for the failure of Congress to do its plain duty much more specifically than can commonly be done. The blatherskite in the House who had talked such dismal and demagogic rubbish last year about the superiority of volunteers over regulars for the purpose of fighting a foreign war, and who had tranquilly overruled all the military authorities of the world about the proper organization of modern armies, had been shamed into silence by the march of events, by the facts of the war with Spain, and the House had passed a measure that would have placed the country entirely at its ease in the presence of such a state of things as fills every thinking American with grave apprehension to-day. And even in the Senate the defeat of an adequate and feasible army bill was the work of one marplot and malefactor. It was GORMAN of Maryland who crowned a career of public mischief by the most mischievous, as it may turn out to be, of all his misdeeds. Whoever is in any doubt about the responsibility for the condition which now confronts us may be recommended to read over again Mr. HULL'S article, in the April number of The North American Review, upon the manner in which his bill for the reorganization of the army was mutilated in the last hours of the session.

But the question what is to be done is not answered even by the most just reproaches for what has been done. The total authorized strength of the army is not great enough for the work it has to do. Evidently the revolt in the Philippines is more formidable than anybody expected. Evidently if every man authorized by law to be enlisted in the army had joined it, we should still have the very minimum of our needs for foreign service alone. It is not the President's fault that Congress did not authorize him to increase the army by the readiest and most efficient means, but forced him to take the means already and recently hopelessly discredited. It is the volunteers who have done bravely and well, because they had time to be made into soldiers before they were called upon to fight, who are now insisting upon their right to go home and whose places it is necessary to supply. That is their right. The work in the Philippines is not work for amateurs. But Congress has left the President no choice. He must strip this country of the troops necessary for its ordinary purposes in order to fight its battles abroad. If that number is insufficient, then, as the law stands, as soon as the authorized strength of the army is reached, he must reinforce it with a new lot of amateurs, under new officers, who have all their business to learn together, and whom it will take many months to learn it, instead of enlisting the recruits whose places are waiting for them in the existing organization, under trained officers and alongside of veteran comrades, and who can become soldiers at the least cost and delay. If the President should deem that the emergency demands new legislation, that the United States may not be left without defense for the sake of supplying a force at most barely sufficient for the Philippines, it is to be hoped that he may not hesitate to ask for it. The people will not put the responsibility upon him, but upon the public enemies to whom it belongs.

THE FIGHT AND FLIGHT OF THE FINNS.

Two movements are going on in the Grand Duchy of Finland, animated by the same spirit and both aroused by the cruel and senseless policy of Russification which the Czar's Government is pressing to its conclusion.

One is a movement of orderly, Constitutional, but firm resistance. The Finnish Diet is composed of four estates—the nobles, clergy, burghers, and peasants. Under the Constitution the decrees of the Czar as Grand Duke have force only when accepted by the Diet. The Diet, by common action, has declared its willingness to accept the recent decrees only conditionally and in part. It is ready to accept an increase in the Finnish Army, and service by the army in case of need, under definite conditions, outside the duchy in defense of the Russian Empire, but it is not ready to accept Russian officers for the Finnish regiments, or unconditional incorporation with the imperial forces. And it insists on the observance of the ancient compact of the Constitution, and the maintenance of the legislative rights therein recognized.

There is almost no hope that the will of the Diet, reasonable as it is in substance and in form, will be respected. Gen. BOBRIKOFF, who has been appointed Governor General of Finland, is a typical Russian of the obstinate military caste. He has already been employed in reducing to order various sections of the empire in which the people have shown an uneasy disposition to claim rights of action or thought—as the Dissenters and Lutherans of the Baltic provinces. He has a heavy hand, and when the time comes Finland will be crushed, for anything like armed resistance is not to be thought of, and the time will surely come unless the Czar himself should see the gross folly, the reckless wickedness of the policy pursued in his name.

Meanwhile, the second movement to which we refer is going on in anticipation of the failure of the first. It is a movement of systematic emigration. Every steamer that sails carries a heavy load of Finns, seeking homes in foreign lands, chiefly on this side of the Atlantic in the United States and Canada, in which latter country special provision is being made for them. They are an excellent class, mostly young, hardy, trained to labor and independence, and all of them fairly or more than fairly educated, and with ample means to make a start. Certainly their fate is not a cheerful one. Banishment, even voluntary and with security of a reasonably prosperous future, is dreary. But far worse is the fate of the Russian peasantry under the system from which the Finns are fleeing. Throughout the vast valley of the Volga, for more than a thousand miles from its mouth in the Caspian, in a region of naturally fertile soil, the peasantry are perishing by thousands from hunger or diseases due to scant nourishment. The contrast is striking and poignant.

HAS PROTECTION ANY FRIENDS?

If President MCKINLEY still feels any interest in McKinleyism we advise him to call his and its friends together and take counsel how it may be preserved from impending destruction. Frankly, the doctrine of protection cannot survive the kicking and thumping it is getting from its most stalwart supporters and greatest beneficiaries. It is too late to save it. The practice and application of it may be kept up a few years longer, but not without sagacious management. It was shocking to hear Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE, speak blasphemously of the tariff. When Mr. HAVEMEYER, the head of the Sugar Trust, denounces it as the mother of all trusts, men gasp in amazement. After such an utterance from such a source the merest tyro of a forecaster would confidently predict very unsettled political weather.

As an exhibition of pure brazenness the remarks of Mr. GORMAN about the great combinations of capital that purchase protection from Congress was unsurpassed up to that time. Things move with great speed in this live country, insomuch that Mr. GORMAN'S distinction has already departed from him, and the laurels that designate the cheekiest man in America now adorn the brows of another.

But confession is good for the soul of Mr. HAVEMEYER, and this kind of confession is exceedingly good for this country. We smile as we read Mr. HAVEMEYER'S plaint about the insufficiency of the present tariff protection of sugar, and must express our wonder that he permitted his Senators to make a mistake of such magnitude and so injurious to his interests. Without intending to be in the least offensive we must remind him, however, that nobody will put the slightest confidence in his presentation of what he says are the facts about the sugar schedules and the effect of the duty upon his business. Even the tariff actuaries and experts differed widely about those schedules. The one thing the public definitely knows about them is that they are full of guile and made up to conceal their real purpose and effect. But when Mr. HAVEMEYER declares that "the mother of all trusts is the customs tariff bill" he says what cannot be unsaid and what will plague the party of protection to the day of its death and burial.

Harder to suppress, to forget, or to explain even than his declaration about the trusts is Mr. HAVEMEYER'S general statement about the needs of our infant industries:

> There probably is not an industry that requires a protection of more than 10 per cent. ad valorem, and it is to obtain what is provided over such percentage in the tariff that leads to the formation of what are commonly spoken of as "trusts."

It is simply impossible, Mr. MCKINLEY, to keep the protection flag at the masthead of the Republican ship when your most favored passengers are urging the crew to mutiny by such talk as that. Think what your situation will be when the great captains of industry who all these years have been accustomed to fill your campaign chests in exchange for tariff schedules to order shall begin to hobnob with the other fellow and put up money for his campaigns!

MR. ROOT'S EULOGY OF ARTHUR.

Happy is that statesman whose posthumous fame is committed to a eulogist of such taste, tact, and candor as Mr. ELIHU ROOT exhibited in his address at the unveiling of the statue of CHESTER ALAN ARTHUR. It seems to us that it was a model of ceremonial oratory for an American occasion and before an American audience.

There was no nonsense in it, no phrase-making, no flights of inappropriate fancy. It was a straightforward and simple yet sensible and really eloquent exposition of ARTHUR'S character, virtues, and career. In the audience that heard it there must have been many persons to whom the name of ARTHUR was unfamiliar and his life history altogether unknown. Such persons of the younger generation must have learned from the utterances of the speaker that it was a remarkable career even for this Republic where Fortune is made to carry many humble lads to high places. It is fitting that this "simple and true American gentleman" who became President of the United States should be honored by a commemorative statue in the city of his home. It seems strange and out of the common only to those old New Yorkers who look upon this statue and recall the new remote days when the man whose memory it honors was the Republican leader in city politics, using as his instruments men of a type wholly unlike his own, who were known as "the Boys," and who under his training and guidance acquired a skill in political management that gave them employment and kept them in the outer eddies of politics in this Democratic city long after their master had been summoned to nobler tasks.

As the memory of the late sixties and of the seventies fades away and the years in which ARTHUR was in the White House come to mind, the enduring bronze in Madison Square appears as a seemly and well justified memorial. ARTHUR deserved no less from his friends and his city. The dispassionate pen of history long ago wrote his name in the list of the wise and worthy Presidents. It would be a most ungracious and perfectly useless task to attempt to picture forth what might have been the course of the Garfield Administration had the page not been suddenly turned by the hand of an assassin. But we know that in some matters of moment ARTHUR reversed the policy of his predecessor, or of his predecessor's Ministers, with notable advantage from the point of view of our National self-respect and our good repute. The wisdom, the sobriety of judgment, and the unfailing good sense which ARTHUR exhibited in that great office were as much remarked upon by the Nation at large as the personal dignity with which he bore himself was remarked upon by some of his old familiars in city politics upon their occasional visits to Washington.

Mr. ROOT has pictured to us with a sure hand the situation in which ARTHUR found himself as he entered the White House after the death of GARFIELD:

> Surely no more lonely and pathetic figure was ever seen assuming the powers of Government. He had no people behind him, for GARFIELD, not he, was the people's choice; he had no party behind him, for the dominant faction of his party hated his name, were enraged by his advancement, and distrusted his motives. He had not even his own faction behind him, for he already knew that the just discharge of his duties would not accord with the ardent desires of their partisanship and that disappointment and estrangement lay before him there.
>
> He was alone. He was bowed down by the weight of fearful responsibility and crushed to the earth by the feeling, exaggerated but not unfounded, that he took up his heavy burden surrounded by dislike, suspicion, distrust, and condemnation as an enemy of the martyred GARFIELD and the beneficiary of his murder. Deep and settled melancholy possessed him; almost despair overwhelmed him. He went to power walking through the valley of the shadow of death, and ascended the steps of a throne as one who is accused goes to his trial.

The revelation to the people of America "that our ever fortunate Republic had again found the man for the hour" was not long delayed. Nor was it a grudging and unconvincing revelation. The whole country became the admirer of the President ARTHUR and gave him its confidence. It is impossible to imagine a Half Breed of 1881 rising now to protest that the statue to CHESTER A. ARTHUR is undeserved.

CHRISTIANI'S ASSAULT.

It is quite true that any marked leniency toward the assailant of President LOUBET would have been a public scandal. But there has not been any danger that such leniency would be shown. In the case of a breach of the peace, French justice is always very severe and does not admit any extenuating circumstances, not even in cases where an English or American Magistrate would find them. The editor of an English guidebook to France points out this fact in a preface to the same, and goes to the length of solemnly warning his countrymen against yielding to the temptation of "licking" Frenchmen, which they will find continually assailing them. The very first duty of Governments, according to the French notion, is to preserve order, and the very first duty of courts to punish violations of it. There is no country in the world where such an offense as that of Baron DE CHRISTIANI would be surer of condign punishment.

Of course the offense was very much aggravated by being committed upon the chief representative of public order. There were no extenuating circumstances. The assailant is one of a small and negligible body of weak-minded Parisians who think it "swell" to denounce the republic, and to pretend to be conspiring for the restoration of the monarchy. So long as they confine themselves to talking they can do no harm and merely excite the amused contempt of serious-minded people. But making a personal assault upon the Chief Magistrate is a more serious matter, and a matter even more seriously regarded in France than it would be here, seriously as all Americans would look upon it. It is possible that the immunity of DEROULEDE had the effect of "encouraging the others," CHRISTIANI being one of the others. But there is no apparent reason why any Frenchman should have expressed surprise at the severity of his punishment. Indeed, the clemency of it is a much juster occasion for surprise. The maximum penalty is five years, and a more fitting occasion for the infliction of the maximum penalty can never arise. Four years is milder than this combination of freak and blackguard had any right to expect. When he comes out of jail in 1903 it may be expected that he will have learned how to behave himself, a useful art which he has evidently not yet acquired.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——Here is a most surprising find from the columns of The Springfield Republican—a soldier letter breathing the highest of unquestioning patriotism and the most clear-sighted appreciation of the nobility as well as of the horror of war. Not only does The Republican print the letter, but it calls it "graphic writing, fit to be called literature." The author is an unnamed member of Battery A, Utah Light Artillery, and he tells a friend in the East that "it was not mere soldiery out here; it was incarnate Americanism." He calls his companions "those who on the Manila roads and in the Luzon rice fields fought a desperate fight, asking no whys or wherefores; who shook out the old flag further from home than it had ever been before, performing a thankless duty, knowing full well the reward—

> "'The blame of those ye better;
> The hate of those ye guard,'"

and he denies that they were picked heroes, nobler and braver than the average American. "They were," he declares, "common, every-day sort of boys, with no peculiar virtue over others. It was simply theirs to have a privilege and opportunity that other men, at home, often by force of circumstances, had missed or been denied." Here is the passage by which, perhaps, the use of the word "literature" was suggested: "Death was among them [the artillerymen] from the start. A man calmly hands a shrapnel to the gunner and on the instant falls face forward; he is rolled over, a pallor is on the face, a blood blotch on the forehead—dead, so quickly does the call come to some. A man staggers from the piece, and clutches at his breast. 'Are you hit, John?' 'Only a flesh wound,' he answers, and dies after a whole day of pain—so do some men suffer. A cannoneer steps aside, unbuttons his shirt, sees where a Mauser has made a red furrow across the chest, laughs, and returns to his post—so close do some men come and escape. I have seen many make the last sacrifice, and sometimes, looking down into a familiar face, have for the moment felt that glory was a hideous thing, and yet it is a great privilege to have seen men die so. The memory of it will make one stronger and better." And all this, printed and praised by the paper that has been at infinite pains to picture all war as crime and to describe most soldiers as murderers and thieves!

——Not everybody, we learn with sincere pleasure, treats with brutal ridicule those aspiring mortals who seek to remedy the carelessness of their ancestors by inventing, or causing to be invented, the armorial bearings that make such pretty ornaments for stationery and coaches. There is in Rome a church named for St. LORENZO FUORI. Its eastern chapel—in which PIO NONO was interred—is to be decorated with beautiful mosaics, and whoever gives $200 or more toward the expense of the work will have his or her coat of arms immortalized on the wall. A circular issued by the church authorities says: "A difficulty may arise from the fact that American families do not use any armorial bearings." How much more considerate is that "use" than "have" would have been! Also, how reassuring is the following—and how eminently sensible as well: "Armorial bearings are only an emblem, a mark, which a private family create for themselves, and which becomes their own emblem, as their family name is their own name, and they may use their armorial bearings in the same way, let us say, as a commercial firm use their trade mark which is their own exclusive mark, as the firm is their own exclusive firm, in the same way as the seal of a company, of a corporation, of a public officer, is respectively and exclusively the seal thereof." It is a mistake, the circular declares, to suppose that coats of arms are the exclusive property of the nobility and their descendants. People of title, to be sure, do have coats of arms, but that is only because they chose to do so and then persuaded somebody to record the selected device. Anybody can do the same thing to-day, and the Executive Committee by whom this appeal is issued have removed all difficulties—the $200 contribution being presupposed—by ordering their Heraldry Department to supply armorial bearings for American families that are as yet unprovided. It troubles us a little that this offer is addressed so directly to "American families." That is a small matter, however. A good coat of arms, solemnly authenticated in mosaic on the wall of a church in ancient Rome, is well worth $200 if it's worth a cent.

——That tornadoes of terrible violence are now frequent in the prairie region of the Middle West is a fact made lamentably evident by dispatches coming daily from that part of the country. The other fact, that reports of such storms reached us but rarely a few years ago and were next to unheard of within the memory of men by no means old, might easily be taken, and probably is taken, by a good many people as indicating that climatic conditions are undergoing an unfortunate change the result of which is a marked increase in the number, or at least in the force, of these little cyclones. There is probably no basis for this theory, and every reason to believe that the winds blow across the grassy plains now much as they always have done. When those plains were empty, except for a few thousand Indians and a few hundred white hunters, the doings of tornadoes naturally went unrecorded, and the havoc they worked was of no particular consequence. The vast majority of them formed, ran their brief course, and were dissipated without encountering human habitations or even human beings. At present there is hardly a ten-mile square in the whole West that does not contain its little village, or at least a group of farm buildings, and only in comparatively rare cases can a tornado follow a course where it will do no serious harm. Of course the fertile lands where this danger exists will not be abandoned because of it, and sooner or later some effective means of protection for life, if not for property, will be devised and used. Sudden as is the tornado's formation and rapid as is its motion, both are governed by laws already more or less well understood, and wholly within the domain of scientific investigation. Were a sufficient number of trained meteorologists to take up the subject, the result of their labors almost certainly would be the establishment of a system of warnings sufficiently timely to permit everybody imperiled by any particular tornado to gain an underground refuge constructed on plans like or better than those now in use. Whether it will ever be practicable to construct buildings of such strength and form as to withstand the pressure of a tornado is a more than dubious question, but even that is not beyond the range of possibility.

——In navy circles it has been realized from the very first that the often-repeated story about orders given by Admiral SCHLEY to the Navigating Officer of the Brooklyn for making the famous "loop" was too wildly improbable to receive serious consideration, but, for the sake of landsmen, it may be useful to emphasize a point to which reference was made yesterday in one of our Washington dispatches. "If he [SCHLEY] had intended to have the Brooklyn sail a certain course," declared that dispatch, "he would have directed the Captain to order that course, and the navigator would have received his orders from the Captain." The rules and customs of the navy render any other procedure practically impossible. Though on board the Brooklyn, Admiral SCHLEY bore exactly the same relation to her as to the other ships in the fleet—a relation that directly touched only her Captain. A Navigating Officer takes orders from the Executive Officer, the latter from the Captain. For Admiral SCHLEY to have addressed his "Hard aport!" to Lieut. Commander HODGSON would have been to take the ship out of Capt. COOK'S hands—an act of the gravest moment, and conceivable only as the result of conditions which certainly did not exist on the Brooklyn. The Captain of that vessel was close at hand, ready and competent for duty, and performing it. A word to him from Admiral SCHLEY would have secured instant obedience, and, passed on by him in the regular, the inevitable, way would have reached the navigator within a few seconds of as soon as it could if transmitted as the myth-mongers have asserted. On the other hand, the ignoring of the Captain would have been either a cruel insult or an explicit deposition from command. Subsequent official action of a kind that could not fail to attract the attention of the whole country would have followed the one or the other. But Capt. COOK has demanded no redress and he has not been court-martialed. Therefore he was not wronged or ignored, and therefore, as Lieut. Commander HODGSON'S signed statement puts it, "the colloquy alleged to have taken place never occurred."

——People who intend to spend their vacations in New England should decide before they start whether they will be "Summer boarders" or "paying guests." It seems that if one goes to an ordinary, unpretentious farmhouse, he or she will be a "Summer boarder," while a sojourn in the abodes of real gentility is possible only as a "paying guest." The difference is important in many ways. One may, indeed, get as good or better food and lodging as a "boarder" as the "guest" receives, and the price is likely to be appreciably less, but against these material advantages there must be balanced the loss of a recognized social status. To "board" is innocent, but slightly vulgar; to be a "guest," only incidentally remunerative, carries with it admission to the circle in which move the beings whose differentiation from the ordinary village folk the philosophic David Harum appreciated but could not define. We know that this classification of New England's aestival increment has been established, because The Boston Transcript says so, and we still have implicit confidence in The Transcript's infallibility—in matters of this kind. But we do wish that our once amiable and ever-loved contemporary had credited Mr. GISSING with the invention, or at least with the popularization, of the pretty term "paying guest." New England didn't create it; indeed, New England has been rather slow in adopting it, and, considering how numerous in New England are the people to whom Mr. GISSING'S story must have suggested a welcome solution of grievous problems, they and their especial organ ought cordially to admit the obligation.

GENERAL NOTES.

It is said that L. L. Mathews, an operator in the employ of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad, has worked 1,523 days without a break, and has received pay for every day of that time.

* * *

The schooner Humboldt, fifty-eight tons burden, hailing from Boston, is said to be the only vessel in the world exclusively devoted to the collection of sea shells for sale. Much of its work is undertaken for public and private schools. All the finishing and polishing is done aboard the vessel, much of it by machinery. Shells vary greatly in value. The paper nautilus is worth $25 at the wharf.

* * *

At last they have discovered in Kansas, (as they always do) the teacher who taught the first school Gen. Funston attended. She is said to be Mrs. C. A. Steele, now of Mulvane, and she is credited with saying that she never thought at that time that Funston would amount to much.

* * *

In the name of his shipmates John T. Clark of the cruiser Boston presented a cane to Senator William E. Mason in Chicago on Wednesday. His presentation speech was brief but adequate. "I just came up," he said, "to represent the boys in giving you a little piece of wood we got from a Spanish vessel."

* * *

Several members of the crew of a sugar-laden ship lately arrived at Philadelphia were afflicted with blindness in the moonlight and starlight of night when in the tropics, though they could see quite clearly as soon as the sun rose. They attributed it to fumes from the sugar, but their Captain was inclined rather to lay it to an excessive use of tobacco.

* * *

John K. Souther of Washington, a young man described as of "slight build, blue eyes, and waving flaxen hair," and an artist, has lately found it necessary to deny that he is the long-missing Charlie Ross of Philadelphia. He was adopted when very young by a family named Souther, living near Erie, Penn., and does not know who his parents were, but that he was not Charlie Ross was proved in his youth.

ATTACKS ON THE JUDICIARY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is, indeed, a gratification to find such a leader and molder of public opinion as THE NEW YORK TIMES bestowing censure upon the practice, now so common and fashionable, of abusing the bench of Judges and charging that the administration of justice in this city is corrupt and inefficient. For some years past our courts and Judges have been libeled and abused by every one in search of a little cheap notoriety, and it has been, of course, out of the power as well as beneath the dignity of the Judges themselves to take action on or notice such attacks.

Originally designed as a mere vote-catching expedient during a political campaign, the practice of attacking the courts by wholesale has survived election time and become a serious evil. A community which distrusts its courts and Judges and believes that justice is not impartially administered by them is, indeed, in a deplorable frame of mind, and great is the responsibility of those who create or foster such beliefs. It certainly is time that some action be taken on those charges when teachers in schools make them public to their pupils.

I think THE TIMES will be derelict in its duty to the public if it does not adopt energetic measures to stop the process of what it to-day well calls "undermining the public confidence in the judiciary." It might, for instance, ask the teacher in a law school what it names for some specific instances of "the ignorance and political favoritism" of the bench of which he told his class, and urge the association of the bar to discipline him for his failure or refusal to respond.

Surely, if he considers he spoke truly he has some facts behind his assertions. Let him tell what Judges are corrupt or incompetent, or exhibit "favoritism," and what he means by that word.

No more senseless ground of complaint against our Judges can be imagined than that based upon their appointment of referees. There must be referees. Courts cannot possibly do their work or do without them. That every one concedes. Judges hold themselves morally responsible for the capacity and character of the lawyers they appoint as referees, and within my experience and observation it is a very rare thing indeed for a Judge to appoint as referee a lawyer who is not well known to him. Though the compensation of a referee is small, yet the appointments are much sought for as being judicial certificates of personal character and professional rank, and, therefore, no doubt, Judges are constantly importuned by political leaders to give references to lawyers who belong to or work for "the party," and, no doubt, also, those importunities sometimes prevail. But I think that on examination it will be found that the appointments so made are few in comparison with the whole number, and that the referees who owe their appointment to such influences are as competent and do their work as intelligently as the rest. No Judge will risk discrediting himself by appointing a man of whose capacity he is not personally satisfied, let who will recommend him.

As many persons who abuse the courts will name "the referee system" when pressed for grounds or reasons, as if the utterance of those words constituted demonstration, I have thought it not amiss to say in advance that much more than that expression is required to convict the bench of ignorance, corruption, or "favoritism."

TENTH NEW JERSEY.

New York, June 13, 1899.

THE CONEY ISLAND PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So far most of the protest against the condition of Coney Island has been left to the ministers. It seems to me that a teacher may properly add a word. It is not so deplorable that the man goes to see Oriental dances and to drink unlimited beer as that the boy goes to learn about both. Yet one cannot forbid young boys admission to the discolored district—prohibition would be only an added incentive. And, most important of all, there remains the fact that in a seaboard city the one place to which the boy has a prescriptive right is the seashore.

If any idealism is to be roused in the man of the future—and if not, Heaven help us!—it must be roused by some nearness to nature, to the woods and fields, and, most of all, to the sea. There must be some place where the boy or girl may sit on the shore, watch the surf, and look out to the infinity of the sea line—some place where the total impression is of peace and rest and space. But where, in the wide whole of Greater New York, can one find such a place undisturbed by blatant vulgarity? "Barkers," Cuban idiots, beer halls, "museums"—all the moral scum of the city heaps the shore as its garbage heaps the beach.

It is true, of course, that human nature is not unwholesome; and Coney Island exhibits human nature. For the student of the human comedy it is not without a gross fascination. In it a modern Jonson might find material for a modern "Bartholomew's Fair"; but I do not advise young pupils to read "Bartholomew's Fair," and I do not advise them to visit Coney Island—in fact, of the two, Coney Island is the more obnoxious.

It is urged that the marine park might be put somewhere else; that since every city must have a little "hell of its own" somewhere, we had better leave the present inferno in possession. That would be well were there any other accessible place offering sea air, breakers, and an open horizon. But there is none. Rockaway is too remote; Gravesend Bay and Staten Island are too sheltered; Canarsie and Bergen Beach are mere inlets. There is only one possible solution, to do for Coney Island what Chicago has done for her lake front, what Massachusetts has done for Revere and Nantasket, what New York has already done with the Hudson shore. When that is done, then and only then can a teacher speak to his pupils of the sea without a guilty feeling that in so doing he is implying beer, wiener wurst, and Little Egypt.

Brooklyn, June 13, 1899. B.

THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Lloyd Garrison writes a very beautiful letter on American policy; but let us stop a moment for reflection. He speaks of the government of the Philippines being founded on principle and right. What is the government of the Philippines? Is it a republic or a separate and distinct nation? If so, why should Uncle Sam pay $20,000,000 to Spain for them; have we been duped to the tune of twenty millions?

History puts them down as a Spanish possession and under Spanish rule. If this be not so then they are a prey to National strife, and Uncle Sam is in the lead. They were subjects of a barbarous country, and I should think thy would be satisfied to be under the protection of a Government the most charitable and Christian in the galaxy of nations.

They could not be more independent than under the flag that is the truest type of civilization and the forecaster of human liberty and equal rights.

The Philippines belong to the United States by both right of conquest and purchase, and our Government has no alternative but to plant the flag on every part of the archipelago. We do not desire to spill a drop of Filipino blood, but we must establish control if it shall cost blood and treasure, and we must therefore exercise all the functions of war and seize on every foot of soil which belonged to the Spanish Government.

Suppose these islanders were permitted to have their own form of government and to come under the lash of Aguinaldo. What would become of them? Why, they would become the prey of pirates and intriguing Governments.

Mr. Garrison speaks of their "lost liberty." When and where did they lose it and who has gained by the loss? These Filipinos have never yet been at liberty to choose their own rulers nor have they shown to the world that they are competent to govern themselves in any but a barbarous manner. Even Spain has been most wickedly governed in all her past history, and the result has been that she has lost more territory than all the other nations combined.

B. J. STURGES.

New York, June 13, 1899.

"FALSE LOGIC DISGUISED."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some doubtless well-meaning people have been bombarding me with the twaddlesome effusions—neither Christian nor scientific—of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy to my consequent distress. To-day in perusing the introduction to a new edition of Roget's "Thesaurus" I read the following sentences, the printing of which by you would somewhat relieve the mind of one of your sympathizers:

"False logic, disguised under specious phraseology, too often gains the assent of the unthinking multitude, disseminating far and wide the seeds of prejudice and error. Truisms pass current, and wear the semblance of profound wisdom, when dressed up in the tinsel garb of antithetical phrases, or set off by an imposing pomp of paradox. By a confused jargon of involved and mystical sentences the imagination is easily inveigled into a transcendental region of clouds, and the understanding beguiled into the belief that it is acquiring knowledge and approaching truth."

J. MONTAGUE.

New York, June 14, 1899.

The "Prevalence" of Crime.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. M. Parker Williams and those of his class really ought to be more careful in the use of language if they wish to convince, or convert, rather than repel and prejudice the general public, for it is not difficult to laugh at his "prevalence of murder, robbery, kidnapping, slugging, and vice of every grade in the great metropolis."

"Prevalence," as per Stormonth, means, "the most general reception or practice; predominance; the most general existence."

Also, they ought to have some considerate of the feelings of their elders, for fifty years ago prizefighting was a venial offense, and some of the most prominent and respectable men of that generation attended those "disgusting exhibitions." When Sayers and Heenan fought in England, the British Parliament took a recess so that its members could see the fight, and Lord Palmerston and numbers from the House looked on at what was considered the greatest proof of manhood of that generation. The London Times printed the following:

"No other countries except the United States—for Heenan was born in California—and England could produce two men capable of enduring without flinching for nearly two hours such terrific punishment."

Few of us want to attend prizefights, now that they are illegal, but we don't want our past life reprobated simply because Mr. M. Parker Williams and enlightened sentiment were not born until lately.

VETERAN.

Stapleton, S. I., June 14, 1899.

Short Name for Automobile.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding a shorter name for automobile wagons and cabs, many of us uptown residents have adopted for the big and little fellows the names of "Tom" and "Tommy," respectively. These names "come very easy" and are calculated to popularize these vehicles of the future.

K. HENRY.

New York, June 14, 1899.

Names for the Automobile.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest your articles on finding a suitable name for the horseless carriage. I do not for a moment presume to have solved the difficulty, but suggest these names: Electropede, motorcab, motorpede, autopede, and quadrupede.

SAMUEL PICKFORD.

New York, June 14, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Effected One Cure.

"What did Christian Science do for you?"

"It cured me of my distrust of doctors."—Syracuse Herald.

Chief Product.

Grimsby (in the country)—Is this a corn, a wheat, or a fruit district?

Inn Keeper—Naw, Sir; Summer boarders.—Philadelphia North American.

Two Views.

She—Just look at this magnificent sunset; it makes the most beautiful picture that one can possibly imagine.

He (an amateur photographer)—Oh, I don't know; all you get on the plate is a white spot.—Photographic Life.

Dauntless Courage.

"My daughter isn't afraid of anything on earth."

"How do you know that?"

"I've seen her wake her husband out of his afternoon nap to give him her dressmaker's bill."—Chicago Record.

The Only Czar Peace Knew.

Arrived at The Hague, Universal Peace, in the person of a beautiful maiden with stuffed doves in her hat, was introduced around by W. T. Stead, her manager.

First, of course, the imperial projector of the conference was presented.

"The Czar," said Mr. Stead, bowing.

"Charmed to meet you, Mr. Reed!" exclaimed Peace cordially. "You don't look a bit like your pictures!"—Detroit Journal.

THE OLD COWBOY'S YARN.

From The Colorado Springs Gazette.

Nearest death I ever come? Stranger, thet
is hard t' say;
Fellers on th' range, ye know, meet it almost every day;
Can't tell what'll happen next, steers git
notions now an' then,
An' they'll raise th' very deuce, an' turn
'round on ye, like men.

'Member onct, an' 'taint long back—holy
snakes! I hed a scare!
Nearly was the end o' me, an' changed th'
color o' my hair;
Wouldn't go through that again, not fer all
th' steers thet feed
On these ranges. Drink? Wall, yes; when
that's mentioned I'm agreed.

What happened? Yes, I 'most forgot.
Seems thet I wus all alone
Herdin' something like ten thousand critters, all full grown;
They wus long-horned Texas steers, wildest
brutes ye ever see,
When th' fellers went t' town they left th'
herd in care o' me.

Everything wus goin' well; hedn't hed no
trouble till
One ol' devil got a notion he wus tired o'
bein' still;
Suddenly he pawed th' earth, roared an'
snorted like he'd seed
Something bad; away he went—an' that's
what started th' stampede.

Then th' hull durn herd lit out, an' I knew
they'd run me down,
An' I ain't ashamed t' own thet I wished
I wus in town;
Wasn't but one thing t' do—git th' leader
mighty quick,
So I give my hoss th' steel an' prepared to
do th' trick.

Tearin' like th' wind they come, all ten
thousand in a bunch;
(I could almost hear my bones crack between their feet, an' crunch;)
But I went right at 'em then, swung my
rope an' give a yell,
When aroun' the tossin' horns o' that leader's head it fell.

Next I knew I hed him down, feet a-
sprawlin' in th' air,
An' I turned my hoss, you bet, when I seed
I hed him fair;
Wall, Sir, I jes' dragged th' brute 'most a
mile before I quit,
An' but fer something thet occurred, I
reckon I'd been goin' yit.

When I woke I seed a gun pokin' right between my eyes,
An' my wife wus poundin' me, raisin' thunder with her cries;
Stranger, I hed roped my wife in my
dreams an' dragged her. See?
Clear across th' room—an' that wus near
enough t' death fer me.

KIDNAPPER'S TRIAL BEGUN

Bella Anderson Pleads Guilty and Testifies Against Barrow.

THE CLARKES ALSO WITNESSES

Proceedings Come to a Stop for the Day Through the Breaking Down of the Nurse Girl.

The trial of George Beauregard Barrow, the leader of the kidnappers of Marion Clarke, was begun yesterday before Justice Fursman in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Arthur W. Clarke and Mrs. Clarke, the parents of the child, and Bella Anderson, alias Carrie Jones, the nurse girl, testified. The trial came to a stop through the breaking down of the Anderson woman and was adjourned until this morning. Before the selection of the jury was begun Bella Anderson entered a plea of guilty.

District Attorney Gardiner and his chief assistants were on hand, as was also Capt. McClusky, Chief of the Detective Bureau. Vernon M. Davis and Abraham Levy appeared as counsel for Bella Anderson, and William F. Howe as counsel for Barrow. There were also present in court Irving Brown, who was counsel for the Barrows in Rockland County, a number of the Rockland County officials, and Mrs. McNally of Goshen, N. Y., foster-mother of Mrs. Barrow.

Barrow, his wife and Bella Anderson walked into court at 10 o'clock. The Anderson woman stood against the bar during the brief formality of entering her plea of guilty, Mr. Levy of her counsel standing at her left and prompting her answers. She was remanded back to the Tombs at her lawyer's request, and as she turned away from the bar she raised her eyes, took a comprehensive look over the courtroom, and then fixed them on the floor of the aisle through which she was going.

Mrs. Barrow sat about 15 feet back from the bar, drawing her chair close to that of her husband, who sat at her right. The two leaned toward each other, with their heads almost together, and Barrow talked earnestly to his wife in subdued tones, fanning her with a large black paper fan. Several times she seemed to be weeping a little and carried her white handkerchief to her eyes. On these occasions Barrow paused in his talking and watched her earnestly while he fanned her.

When the first talesman was called, and before he was sworn, Mr. Howe made a legal challenge to the entire panel of jurors on the ground that it had not been properly drawn, and that the defendant's interests would be jeopardized if the jury to try Barrow was drawn from the panel. The challenge made by Mr. Howe was overruled. A number of talesmen surprised the Court by declaring that they had read practically nothing about the case.

At 3:30 o'clock the jury was completed. It is made up as follows: Cuthbert Scranton, real estate, 309 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, father of a family; James Walton, retired fireman, 447 Lenox Avenue; Edward H. Kolb, proprietor of a shooting gallery, 561 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street; Frederick E. Brooks, married, author, 564 West One Hundred and Eighty-second Street; Benjamin Rosenthal, married, commission merchant, 684 Madison Avenue; Moses Josephs, married, manufacturer of underwear, 10 Jumel Terrace; Nahan Z. M. Boyajian, married, real estate dealer, 47 Liberty Street; Robert Buttlar, married, wholesale dealer in teas and coffee, 871 West End Avenue; Emil Frank, unmarried, cement dealer, 734 Lexington Avenue; William J. Connell, married, builder, 310 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street; Isaac W. Carr, single, produce broker, 133 West Fourth Street, and John Williams, married, janitor, 13 William Street.

Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier made the opening address for the prosecution. He retraced the history of the case up to the time of the arrest of the prisoners substantially as it has been published in the newspapers, and told the jury that the charge of kidnapping, which he defined, code in hand, would be fully substantiated by the evidence.

The first witness called was Mr. Clarke. Lawyer Howe asked that while one witness was being examined all the other witnesses on both sides should be excluded. This was assented to by Justice Fursman. Mrs. Barrow was allowed to remain with her husband.

Mr. Clarke described how the baby was dressed at the time of her abduction and recovery, and identified the garments. He told how he had sought for the nurse girl and his baby in Central Park and had found the baby carriage. He then identified the letters sent to him after the kidnapping, after which Bella Anderson was sent for and also identified by him as the girl that had been in his employ under the name of Carrie Jones. Bella Anderson was taken out of court again at the request of Lawyer Howe.

Mr. Howe said he had no questions to ask the witness.

Mrs. Clarke was the next witness called. She identified the baby's clothing and the letters, and in answer to Mr. Le Barbier said that she did not authorize her servant or anybody else to take Marion out of the city. Mr. Howe again said he had no questions to ask when the witness was turned over to him.

Bella Anderson was then once more brought in and placed on the witness stand. She told her story in a weak voice that could be heard only by those very near to her, and was frequently admonished to "speak up." She did her best, but it was evident that she was on the verge of collapse, and that it required an effort on her part to speak at all. She was examined by Assistant District Attorney McCann.

She said her right name is Bella Anderson, and that she was born in County Mayo, Ireland, in 1877. She came to this country with her mother when nine years old, and lived in Short Hills, N. J., for six years. Then she moved to Summit, where she was employed for a time as a waitress. In 1898 she came to New York, and secured employment as a waitress at the Mills Hotel, where she first met Mrs. Barrow.

In August she left the Mills Hotel and went to Short Hills, N. J., and returned in January last and went to work at the Mills Hotel for the second time. She left there in the latter part of March and went to live with Mrs. Barrow. She took Mrs. Barrow's baby back home with her. She met Barrow there.

Barrow told her he had a scheme to make money by kidnapping a baby and then demanding ransom. He said he would get her a place as nurse girl, and he would wait for her with a call and then take the child to be stolen to some other city. If they were caught he would take all the blame. Mrs Barrow, she said, wrote the advertisement which secured for her the position with the Clarkes and suggested she take the name of Carrie Jones.

She then told how she and Mrs. Barrow had gone to the house of Mrs. Cosgriff, in Twenty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, where the room had been hired, and identified Mrs. Cosgriff, who was brought into court. She said that Mrs. Barrow wrote the letter to Mrs. Clarke telling about the kidnapping, and that they (the kidnappers) had been forced to take this step because one of them had a child lying for want of nourishment.

This letter was read to the jury. Mrs. Barrow smiled and conversed with her foster-mother during the reading, but Bella Anderson looked distressed and faint. District Attorney Gardiner noticed it, and said as Mr. Le Barbier was about to question her: "Wait a bit; give the girl a glass of water." Bella Anderson took one sip of the water, and then, laying down the glass, burst into a fit of weeping. It being then nearly 5 o'clock, Justice Fursman adjourned the trial.

"The Strollers" to Have a Merry Time

The big social and dramatic club called The Strollers will give an entertainment in the music hall of Weber and Fields tonight, to which admission will be by invitation only. It is called their "sixth roister," and will be followed by a reception at the clubhouse, 1,424 Broadway. There is an ominous hint in the announcement that there will be an automobile race from the clubhouse to Manhattan Beach at 5 o'clock Friday morning "for those surviving the wreck."

The entertainment, which will begin at 9 o'clock and end before midnight, will comprise an "olio" by amateurs and professionals, and a "musical satire" called "The Rightful Heir," dialogue and lyrics by Arthur Sturgess and Cheever Goodwin, music by Richard H. Warren and E. A. Bruguière, Jr.

The cast will include J. G. Lamb, Edward Fales Coward, Charles Lewis Safford, Leonidas M. Lawson Jr., G. N. Hamlin, Mackenzie Gordon, F. Berkeley Smith, and Cheever Goodwin.

Advance orders is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Although the morning was almost one of torrid heat and the welcome shower did not come until late in the afternoon, the town yesterday had put on much of its early Spring raiment. Fifth Avenue was crowded with carriages, and it was quite surprising to see how many people were in town. The wedding of Miss Dickey and Surrogate Varnum brought out a large contingent who were supposed to be in Newport or in the country. The gowns were brilliant in color. One of the most effective on the avenue was that of Mrs. James Hude Beekman, who wore white and pink, with a smart pink hat and a large pink parasol. Miss Sloane drove down to the ship with her sister, Mrs. Hammond. Mrs. H. McK. and Mrs. Arthur Twombly were in town, and Mrs. Carley Havemeyer, who looked very handsome in black, relieved by a little white.

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An engagement of much interest has just been announced. Miss Pauline Chapin, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chester Chapin, and Mr. Willie McKinley are the happy young folk, and the wedding will take place very shortly, as they intend to go immediately abroad on their honeymoon. Mr. McKinley is quite a well-known Wall Street broker.

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Mrs. Clarence Mackay, after a short visit to Newport, returned to Westbury yesterday. She will sail in a few days for Europe. Mr. and Mrs. John Di Zerega have opened their house at Lawrence Park, where they will pass part of the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Willie Duer were at Lenox paying a round of visits. Mrs. Westervelt and Mr. Leonidas Westervelt, who went abroad a short time ago, will pass part of the Summer at Aix.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hammond sailed yesterday for Europe. They will be abroad for some months. Mr. and Mrs. Antonio De Navarro have arrived at Broadway, in England, where they will pass a greater part of the Summer. Mme. De Navarro will be their guest later in the Summer.

***

The wedding to-day of Miss Hoe and Dr. Samuel M. Evans will be the great social event, and many will remain in town until Saturday, taking in the Suburban, which will be properly the last gathering of society in New York and vicinity this season. There are many who still go every day to the links at Garden City, where the Meadow Brook people just now are enthusiastic about golf.

***

Dr. and Mrs. S. Weir Mitchell, who have been at their Canada camp, will go to Bar Harbor for the Summer. Dr. Mitchell's health is much improved. Mrs. Charles Coudert, who has been another invalid, has left the city, and for a time is at Tuxedo. Later she will go abroad.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George Gould are in Philadelphia. A dinner was given them at the Radnor Hunt Club by Mr. Charles Randolph Snowden. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Peter Collier, Mr. H. L. Herbert, and Mr. Robert Collier. The Lakewood polo team is playing this week in Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. George Gould will follow the team, Mr. Gould playing with it for some weeks. Mr. Gould has become quite a skillful player.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson are in Paris, having arrived at the Hotel Liverpool. Mrs. Wilson will do some shopping, and then return to America with her mother, Mrs. Astor. She will be at Lenox during the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stevens have been in London, but will go later to Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Cary are also in Paris, but will not return to this country for a little while. They will go to one or two of the European spas. Mr. and Mrs. James R. Soley and Miss Una Soley are also in Paris.

***

Wimbourne House, in London, is practically closed this season. Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss Goelet have not entertained, owing to the death of Mr. Robert Goelet. Miss Goelet will, however, go to a few house parties a little later. The Astor ball seems fixed for the end of this month. Miss Astor will be a guest of Lord and Lady Crewe later. They have just returned from their honeymoon trip, and will give a series of splendid house parties. Lady Sibyl Primrose will be her sister's guest the greater part of the Summer and the Autumn.

***

The return of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Twombly to this city has been the signal for a warm welcome by their friends. Mr. and Mrs. Twombly have been living for some years at Colorado Springs and then in Chicago. The past week they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly. Mrs. Twombly was in town yesterday. She will be at Newport and at Lenox during the season.

***

Mr. Lispenard Stewart returns to-day to Newport. He will give some very charming bachelor dinners later in the season. It has been Mr. Stewart's boast that he was never late at any entertainment, and that he never had guests at his house who were in the least not congenial to one another. These two qualities take the form of virtues in a state of society, especially at Newport, where men are very negligent about even answering dinner invitations, and where family complications make entertaining almost a pain instead of a pleasure.

***

Mr. James Parker is another bachelor who will be one of the entertainers at Newport, where he has had a cottage for many years. The appearance of Mr. Parker, R. T. Wilson, and Cornelius Vanderbilt always marks the commencement of the Newport season. The Vanderbilts, however, will not be there for a few weeks to come.

***

The marriage of Miss Helen Garretson, daughter of the late Dr. Eugene Garretson, to Charles Van Volkenburg Gunther will take place next Autumn. Miss Josephine Drexel will be one of Miss Garretson's attendants. The bride to be made her début last Winter.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Varnum—Dickey.

Surrogate James M. Varnum and Miss Mary Dickey were married yesterday at noon in Grace Church. The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of the church, performed the ceremony. A buffet breakfast, limited to relatives and intimate friends, followed at the home of the bride's brother, Charles D. Dickey, 11 East Thirty-fourth Street. The bride's gown of heavy white satin was fashioned with strict regard to simplicity. The skirt was without trimming. Point lace formed the sleeves and yoke of the corsage, which was adorned at the left side of the front by a spray of orange blossoms, in the midst of which glittered a diamond sunburst.

The bride wore her mother's wedding veil caught with orange blossoms and further ornamented by a large harvest moon of diamonds. A Prayer Book bound in silver was carried with this costume. Little Miss Frances Dickey and Miss Sophie Townsend, who were their aunt's flower girls and only attendants, wore frocks of white muslin finished at the edge of the skirts with ruffles of valenciennes lace, above each of which were several rows of insertion. The waists were also ornamented with this lace and insertion, and completed by shoulder knots of wide pink satin ribbon matching the corresponding sashes. The russet straw picture hats worn were trimmed with two white tips and a spray of pink roses. Each young girl carried a large basket filled with nodding white daisies. The bride entered the church with her brother, Charles D. Dickey, who gave her away. Robert Taylor Varnum was his brother's best man. The ushers were Lieut. Commander Sargent, United States Navy; Lispenard Stewart, J. William Beekman, Charles A. Van Rensselaer, Frank S. Witherbee, and Francis L. V. Hoppin.

The chancel of the church was outlined with palms and large growing bushes of mock orange blossoms. Two pedestals of Ascension lilies ornamented the altar, and the railing in front was covered with garlands of white sweet peas. The house decorations were also of palms and white flowers. Among the guests at the church were Mrs. Charles D. Dickey, Hugh Dickey, Mrs. Howard Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Graham, the Misses Varnum, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Miss Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. James Le Baron Johnson, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Miss Lauterbach, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Hoyt, Mrs. Turner, Miss Turner, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Porter, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Greenough, Mr. and Mrs. F. de Peyster Foster, Mr. and Mrs. John Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Whitney, Miss Whitney, Mrs. E. J. Harriman, Miss Harriman, Mrs. George Kidd, Miss Kidd, Mrs. William G. Davies, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, Miss Furniss, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Low, Miss Low, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Col. and Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Surrogate Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. Elihu T. Root, Mrs. F. Benedict, Miss Coudert, Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George E. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Field, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Kittredge, Mr. and Mrs. J. Duane Pell, Mrs. L. H. Carroll, James H. Beekman, John H. Davis, Fairfax McLaughlin, Lieut. Chenery, Henry Phelps Case, F. W. J. Hurst, William Beekman, H. F. Kean, and ex-Park Commissioner E. Smith Lane. Surrogate Varnum and his bride will shortly go abroad.

Hall—Allen.

Albert Percival Hall of Chicago, son of the late Albert Hall, and Miss Edith Marie Allen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Leslie Allen, were married yesterday afternoon in St. Agnes's Chapel. The Rev Dr. Charles Tyler Olmstead officiated. The bride's gown was of liberty satin, trimmed with Duchesse lace. Her tulle veil was caught with orange blossoms, and she carried valley lilies. Miss Viola Allen, who was her sister's maid of honor, wore a white batiste. The tunic effect was outlined with lace insertion, and the same trimming embellished the corsage. The short Court veil worn was attached to the coiffure with three soft puffs of the tulle, caught with a diamond comb. Miss Allen carried an armful of white ascension lilies. The bridesmaids were Miss Alice Lund, cousin of the bridegroom, and Miss Louise Sloan Wray, both of New York; Miss Elizabeth Dougall of Johnstown, N. Y., and Miss Echo Allen of Los Angeles, Cal. They were in pink organdie, trimmed with lace and scattered applique chiffon roses. Their black picture hats were ornamented with tips, and they carried bouquets of pink roses. Charles Bucholz of this city was best man. The ushers were Charles W. Allen and Paul R. Allen, brothers of the bride; James Buckley of Detroit, Mich.; Rufus Abbott, and Sherwood Larned of Chicago, and Arthur Shepher of New York. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, 27 West Ninety-third Street.

Arnton—Keeler.

Thomas Simpson Arnton and Miss Mary Josephine Keeler, daughter of Mrs. Robert H. Racey, were married yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Epiphany, Lexington Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. The Rev. Dr. Hutchison performed the ceremony. The bride was given away by her stepfather, Robert H. Racey, Colonel of the Sixty-ninth Regiment Veteran Corps. Miss Gertrude Racey was her stepsister's maid of honor. John J. Arnton, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were Walter Brown and Charles C. Arnton, another brother of the bridegroom. The bride's gown of white satin was trimmed with chiffon and sprays of orange blossoms. Her veil of tulle was fastened with these flowers and her bouquet was of valley lilies. The maid of honor wore light blue taffeta, ornamented with point d'esprit. Her hat was of tulle to match and her bouquet of white and violet sweet peas. The church was decorated with ascension lilies and palms. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, 241 East Sixty-ninth Street.

Brooks—David.

Dr. Henry Harlow Brooks and Miss Louise Dudley Davis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Augustine Davis, were married yesterday afternoon in Grace Church. The Rev. Mr. Post, the bride's former rector in Orange, but now of Elizabeth, N. J., performed the ceremony, which was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents, 46 West Fifty-fifth Street. The bride wore her grandmother's wedding gown of white embroidered mull. It was made empire style, with no train. The short veil of bobbinet was edged with lace. She carried white carnations. Miss Mary Boude, maid of honor, also wore a white mull of similar design to that of the bride, with a white hat of the empire style. Her bouquet was of yellow carnations, tied with white gauze ribbon. Dr. Warren Adams was best man. The ushers were Dr. Satterlee and Mr. Mulkey of Oregon.

Partridge—McWilliams.

Miss Isabel McWilliams, daughter of Mrs. Rose McWilliams, of 360 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, was married yesterday morning in All Saints' Roman Catholic Church, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, to Charles Partridge of Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Kiernan, after which nuptial mass was celebrated. Father Kiernan being the celebrant, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Molloy and Hughes. The bride was attended by Miss Isabel Sloane of Connecticut, the maid of honor, and two bridesmaids, Miss Nellie Partridge, sister of the groom, and Miss Theresa Shaughnessy. Frank Paul was best man, and the ushers were Peter B. Masterson, Jr., and James O'Brien. A wedding breakfast followed the service at the residence of the bride's mother.

Shaw—Baxter.

Miss Louise Baxter, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Baxter of 767 St. Nicholas Avenue, was married last evening at the home of her parents to William H. Shaw, Jr. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John T. Patey, P. H. D., rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Convent Avenue. The bride, who wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with point lace, was attended by Miss Ethel Hanscom, the maid of honor, and four bridesmaids, Miss Edna Keeler Shaw, sister of the groom; Miss Isabel Raymond, her cousin; Miss Gertrude Spencer of East Orange, N. J., and Miss Lacy Hanscom. Charles Bell was best man, and the ushers were Henry Hunter of London, England; H. B. Hodgetts, B. C. Clark, and L. B. R. Keeler.

Snyder—Murray.

Miss Nina Hubbard Murray, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Murray of St. Mark's Place, New Brighton, S. I., and Mesier R. Snyder of Manhattan Borough, were married yesterday afternoon in St. John's Episcopal Church, Clifton, by the Rev. John C. Eccleston, ex-pastor of the church. The bride was attired in white satin crêpe de chine, tulle veil, and carried lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids were Miss May Case of Southold, L. I., and Miss Florence K. Brown of Manhattan, Miss Edna H. Eldridge of Brooklyn, Miss E. Floyd D. Trask, and Miss Ellen M. Johnston of New Brighton. The best man was Edward J. Chaffee, Jr., of Manhattan. L. J. Clark, Percy Kent, Thomas S. Matthews, John L. Willen, all of Manhattan, and Sheldon H. Murray of New Brighton, were the ushers.

Milliken—Rogers.

Miss Louise A. Rogers of 106 First Place, Brooklyn, and George Edward Milliken of 117 Prospect Park West, of that borough, were married last evening at 8 o'clock at St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Carroll and Clinton Streets, Brooklyn. The rector, the Rev. Howard M. Dumbell, officiated. The maid of honor was Miss Lila B. Colby, the flower girl Miss Dorothy M. Purdy, and the bridesmaids Miss Alice C. Rogers and Miss Rose Rogers, the latter of Hoboken, N. J., sister and cousin of the bride. I. Archibald Davis acted as best man, the ushers being John J. Rogers and T. Francis Rogers, brothers of the bride, and Samuel C. Milliken and A. Ellis Milliken, brothers of the bridegroom. The bride was given away by her brother, Harry Rogers.

Mansfield—Huntington.

Miss Ella Louise Huntington was married to the Rev. Archibald R. Mansfield, Chaplain of the Seaman's Mission, Pike Street, yesterday, in the Church of the Transfiguration. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Romaine S. Mansfield, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Thomas R. Harris, D. D. The bride's gown was of white satin. Her brother, Thomas H. Dickson, gave her away. The maid of honor was Miss Mary Moore Mansfield of Suffern, N. Y., a sister of the bridegroom. She wore tulle over white silk. The Rev. Charles B. Carpenter acted as best man, and the ushers were the Rev. Messrs. Anthony, Hooker-Oliver, and Biggs. After the ceremony the members of the bridal party were received at the Holland House.

Martin—Jewell.

The marriage of Dr. George Henry Martin of Brooklyn and Miss Clara Aline Jewell, daughter of Mrs. Edward Blair Jewell, took place last evening at the residence of the bride's mother, 41 West Eighty-fourth Street. The Rev. Richard Cobden, rector of St. John's Parish, Larchmont Manor, N. Y., officiated. The bride was given away by her uncle, Dr. Myron Jewell, of Richfield Springs, N. Y. Charles Gerard Wheeler of Brooklyn was Dr. Martin's best man. The decorations were of palms, hydrangeas, and carnations. The bride has held the position of contralto singer for the last three years in the choir of St. Mark's Church, this city.

Donegan—Crane.

Miss Mary A. Crane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Crane of Brooklyn, and Bartholomew F. Donegan were married yesterday morning at the Church of Our Lady of Mercy. Father Gibney, rector of the church, performed the ceremony, and Father Foley celebrated the mass. Miss Marie Crane and Miss Agnes Crane, sisters of the bride, were maid of honor and flower girl respectively, and Master Edward Donegan, nephew of the bridegroom, was the page. James R. Donegan, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man, the ushers being Thomas Crane, George Keunzinger, John Ryan, and James Boyle.

Hulbert—Robinson.

The wedding of Edward Colt Hulbert, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Hulbert, and Miss Helen Elizabeth Robinson, daughter of F. M. Robinson, took place last evening at the home of the bride's father, 101 West Seventy-eighth Street. The Rev. Dr. S. B. Rossiter preformed the ceremony. The bride, who wore white satin and lace, with a tulle veil, was attended by her sister, Miss Hattie Robinson, as maid of honor. Her gown was of white crepe de chine trimmed with mousseline de soie. John E. Hern was best man. Pink roses, carnations, and palms decorated the house.

Pinches—Ely.

Miss Kate Shipman Ely, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan L. Ely of Peekskill, N. Y., was married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Second Collegiate Reformed Church, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lenox Avenue, to Conrad Hugh Pinches. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William Justin Harsha, pastor of the church. The bride's only attendant was Miss Lucy R. Shipman. Paul C. Pinches, a brother of the bridegroom was best man, and the ushers were Walter S. Ely, Walter M. Dear, Dr. Hawkes, and Charles Frantz.

Follwell—Birdsall.

Miss Evelyn Westervelt Birdsall, daughter of Mrs. S. Frances Birdsall of 415 Third Street, Brooklyn, and George Harold Follwell, also of Brooklyn, were married yesterday at noon in St. Ann's-on-the-Heights. The bride was escorted to the altar by her brother, Clarence K. Birdsall of Bay Shore, L. I., who gave her away. Her only attendant was Miss Frances M. Dwyer of Binghamton, N. Y. Mr. Follwell was attended by his brother, Stephen Seymour Follwell. The ushers were Chauncey C. Brainerd and William Miles Evans.

Walters—Whitehouse.

The marriage of Miss Mercy A. Whitehouse, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred D. Whitehouse of 332 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, and Frederick Walters, Jr., took place last evening at 8 o'clock, at the home of the bride's parents. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Dr. Robert Bruce Hull, pastor of the Greenwood Baptist Church. Miss Minnie Heckel was maid of honor, and Harvey Ulton Dobson acted as best man. The wedding trip will be to Niagara Falls. On their return Mr. and Mrs. Walters will live at 50 Second Street, Brooklyn.

Taylor—Delhougue.

Miss Pauline Delhougue, daughter of Mrs. Susan Delhougue of 106 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, was married last evening at the Tuxedo to Frederick J. H. Taylor. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Mohlendenker of St. Peter's Lutheran Church. The bride was attended by Miss Helen H. Sohst, the maid of honor, and Miss Estelle A. Reese, bridesmaid. Charles Moebrus was best man, and the ushers were Edward Maxon and Herman Taylor.

Seitz—Sharp.

The marriage of Miss Tillie Blanche Sharp, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Frederick R. Sharp of Stapleton, S. I., to George Arthur Seitz of Greenville, N. J., took place last evening in the Kingsley Methodist Episcopal Church, on Cebra Avenue, Stapleton, S. I. The Rev. James C. Howard, pastor of the church, officiated. A reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, on Brownell Street. The young couple will spend the honeymoon in Washington.

Lynch—Rule.

The wedding of James Edwin Lynch and Miss Sallie Fairgrieve Rule was celebrated at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, the Rev. Father John F. Nash officiating. The bride was attended by Miss Mayne A. Lynch. William Lanethler acted as best man. Mr. and Mrs. Lynch will spend their honeymoon at Atlantic City, and on their return will live in Brooklyn.

Woodruff—Willis.

The wedding of Clarence Woodruff of Newark, N. J., and Miss Genevieve Willis of this city, took place yesterday noon in the Church of the Incarnation. The Rev. T. F. Davies, Jr., officiated. Miss Clinton Willis was her sister's maid of honor. Edward W. Woodruff, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were Frank Hunt, Mr. Kenmore, R. L. Moré, and Stephen D. Barnett.

Von Auersperg—Hazard.

RED BANK, N. J., June 14.—The wedding of Miss Florence Ellsworth Hazard to Prince Franz von Auersperg of Austria took place at noon to-day at the Hazard Summer residence on Rumson Road, Shrewsbury Manor. The decorations were pink and white, and at one end of the parlor, where the ceremony was held, an improvised altar was made of roses and palms. The bride, who is sixteen years of age, wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with point d'Alencon lace and pearl passementerie, the yoke and sleeves being of lace. Miss Elizabeth Hazard, the maid of honor, was gowned in pink taffeta with white trimmings, and the four bridesmaids wore white over pink organdie gowns. The bridesmaids were Miss Bradford of Shrewsbury, Miss True of Long Branch, Miss Simis of Brooklyn, and Miss Jordan of New York. Elmer Hazard, brother of the bride, acted as best man, and the ushers were Bowdoin F. Hazard, Baron von Schmitt, Baron Zglinitzki, Dr. R. Kingsman, and Dr. Frank King. The bride gave to each of her attendants a pair of tortoise-shell side combs set in the clover-leaf pattern. Prince von Auersperg and his bride, after a short wedding trip, will spend the Summer at the Highlands of Navesink, and expect to go to Europe in the Fall. Prince von Auersperg has been living in Brooklyn, and was graduated at the Long Island Medical College. The Prince is a Catholic, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. James A. Reynolds of St. James's Church, Red Bank. After the ceremony the bride and groom were driven to the Little Silver Station, where they boarded a train for New York. The bride's traveling dress was of pale gray cloth trimmed with gray steel bows and lined with pink taffeta.

Kelly—Traphagen.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 14.—Miss Helen Traphagen, stepdaughter of the Hon. B. B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and Lieut. William Kelly, Jr., Second United States Cavalry, were married this evening in the First Presbyterian Church by the Rev. Dr. W. K. Hall. The best man was Lieut. Eugene J. Jervey, and the ushers were Lieut. J. R. Lindsey, Lieut. J. W. Hinkley, Jr., Lieut. William Lassiter, Lieut. R. E. Callan, Lieut. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., and Lieut. D. F. Duval. All wore the regulation dress uniforms of the United States Army. Miss Maud Matthews of Newburg was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Grace Weller of Yonkers, Miss Margaret Allen of New York City, Miss Edith Weller, Miss Helen Wood, Miss Ruena Craig, and Miss Maud Applegate of this city. The bridegroom is Instructor of Modern Languages at West Point. Lieut. Kelly received a leave of absence until September, and he and his bride will visit the former's home at Brownsville, Texas.

Smith—Potter.

SARATOGA, June 14.—At the Episcopal Church at noon to-day was celebrated the marriage of Miss Mary Josepha Potter, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Eliphalet Nott Potter, Acting Professor of Psychology and Moral Philosophy in St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y., and George Thompson Smith of Ballston Spa, N. Y. The church was profusely decorated with flowers for the occasion, and the ceremony was witnessed by a large and fashionable audience. Bishop H. C. Potter of New York City conducted the ceremony, assisted by the father of the bride and the Rev. Dr. Joseph Carey, rector of the church. The best man was Roland W. Smith of Ballston Spa, a brother of the groom. The bridesmaids were Misses Louie and Dorothy Potter of Newport, R. I., and Misses Mix and Helen Potter of New York City, sisters of the bride. The ushers were Edmund Randolph, James B. Taylor, Dr. Andrew W. Smith, and W. Scott Cameron of New York City; Walter A. Wood of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., and John A. Manning, Jr., of Saratoga Springs.

Heinze—Noyes.

BUTTE Mont., June 14.—Arthur P. Heinze, Secretary of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company and a well-known society and business man of this city, was married this evening to Miss Noyes, daughter of John Noyes, another well-known citizen. A number of visitors from Helena and other places were present. The bridesmaids were Miss Broadwater and Miss Word of Helena, Miss Prouts and Miss Roung of Butte, and Miss Smith of Seattle. Bishop Brewer officiated at the ceremony, which was at the First Episcopal Church. Afterward there was a reception at the home of the bride's father. The young couple have received many costly presents. The employes of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company gave a set of solid silverware, and the mother and brothers of the bridegroom gave a solid gold tea set. Mr. Heinze was formerly a resident of Brooklyn, and is one of the principal owners of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company.

Fitch—Holmes.

ORANGE, N. J., June 14.—Miss Emily Florence Holmes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James S. Holmes, and Clayton L. Fitch, both of this city, were married at 7 o'clock this evening in the North Orange Baptist Church. The ceremony was performed by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. James T. Dickinson, and was witnessed by more than 1,000 guests. Miss Leonore Dally of Orange was the maid of honor. The bride's little niece, Miss Ethel Holmes, was flower girl. Miss Belle Condit of Orange and Miss Maybelle Brooks of Chester, Penn., were bridesmaids. William G. Sage of South Orange was the best man, and the ushers were Porter Fitch, George Simonson, Edward Hale, and George Melendey of Orange.

Benjamin—Tremaine.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 14.—Grace Holt Tremaine, daughter of Mrs. William S. Tremaine, was married to George Hilliard Benjamin of New York, in St. Paul's Cathedral, to-day, the Rev. J. A. Regester officiating. Miss Helen Winslow was the bride's attendant, while the bridegroom was attended by his brother, William Benjamin. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin will spend the Summer abroad.

Root—Thomas.

HAVANA, June 14.—This morning at the Salon Trocha, Waldstein Root, the newspaper correspondent, was married to Miss Jeannette Thomas, Major Kennon of the Governor General's staff giving away the bride. Gen. Brooke was present at the ceremony.

Watson—Allen.

LONDON, June 14.—At St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, this afternoon, Miss Jessie Allen, daughter of H. F. Allen of New York, was married to W. L. Watson of Scotland. Miss Lillian Vanderbilt was one of the bridesmaids.

A la Hobson.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

An amusing scene was witnessed at the Savage South Africa Exhibition at Earl's Court recently. Two young women, aged about twenty-five years, were deeply interested in the "savages," and at last one of them said she should like to kiss a savage "to see what it was like." She picked out a swarthy native and told him that she wanted to be kissed. The black, of course, failed to understand what she meant, and commenced to dance. The young lady signed to him to stop, then stepped forward and kissed him on each cheek. For a few moments the black seemed struck dumb with astonishment, but recovering himself, he caught the young lady round the waist and imprinted such a resounding smack on her lips that she was glad to make her escape. The onlookers roared with laughter.

Phyllis Rankin Seeks Divorce.

Phyllis Rankin Gibbs, known on the stage as Phyllis Rankin, and who played in London during the past season in "The Belle of New York," applied to Justice Scott, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, for an absolute divorce from Henry D. Gibbs. Mrs. Gibbs asks for the custody of her children.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

On the White Star steamer Teutonic, which sailed yesterday for England, David Belasco and A. H. Canby were among the passengers.

James K. Hackett will terminate his engagement with Charles Frohman's company appearing in "Romeo and Juliet" on Saturday night, and on June 21, accompanied by his wife, Mary Mannering, will sail for London on the American liner New York to spend the entire Summer in England.

After Miss Julia Arthur completes a tour of this country in her new play, by Emile Bergerat, which will be presented at the Broadway Theatre in September, and which is entitled "Plus Que Reine," she will probably take her entire company to London and fill an lengthy engagement there.

Victor Herbert, not contented with his work to complete three new operas for the coming season for Miss Alice Nielsen, Frank Daniels, and Francis Wilson, has contracted to furnish the Bostonians a new opera, which will be delivered about December. It is very likely that the book will be written by Harry B. Smith.

Miss Anna Rappo, the oldest of the Sisters Rappo, the Russian dancers, who were last seen in this city at Koster and Bial's, has been married to Sadi Alfaribi, the Russian acrobat, who also filled an engagement at that music hall. It was during their engagement here in May that the couple decided to wed, and the ceremony, was performed on May 11.

Liebler & Co. have engaged Wilton Lackaye to play the part of Reb Shemuel, the rabbi, in the "Children of the Ghetto."

The diversity of types in Mrs. Fiske's new play, "Becky Sharp," make necessary the utmost care in the selection of her company. The most recent engagements for the cast are Maurice Barrymore, Charles Plunkett, Robert V. Ferguson, and Tyrone Power.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles Baldwin Thurston.

Charles Baldwin Thurston died at 3:25 A. M. yesterday at his home, on the Hudson County Boulevard and Sip Avenue, Jersey City. He was taken severely ill while sitting on the stoop of his house on the evening of June 5. It proved to be uræmia poisoning, resulting from weakness of the kidneys

PRINCETON MEN WIN HONOR

Fellowships and Prizes Are Distributed Among Students.

LAST DAY OF COMMENCEMENT

The Faculty Singles Out Names for Special Praise — Mr. Cleveland Leads the Procession.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 14.—To-day marked the closing exercises of Princeton University's one hundred and fifty-second annual commencement. The long programme began with a procession of Trustees, Faculty members, alumni, and the graduating class. The line of march was from Nassau Hall across the campus to Alexander Hall. At the head of the line walked President Patton, Grover Cleveland, and the senior Trustee of the university, Henry M. Alexander of New York. Immediately following were the Board of Trustees, the Faculty of Princeton University, and many of the Professors from Princeton Theological Seminary, a long line of alumni, and the graduating class, all clad in academic cap and gown.

Upon entering the commencement hall President Patton, who presided; Mr. Cleveland, the Trustees and Faculty members took seats on the platform. The graduating class and their friends occupied the main part of the house, while the galleries were filled by the alumni and other visitors. After the opening prayer, the senior orations were delivered.

President Patton first introduced William Magill Schultz of Pennsylvania, who delivered the Latin salutatory. He was followed by George Walsworth Gordon of Illinois, who spoke on "Princeton and Personality," who, in turn, was followed by Alfred Sewall Weston of Maine, whose oration was entitled "Education and the State." John Andrea Ely, Jr., of New York, a senior from the Scientific School, spoke on "The College-Bred Engineer," and Warren Nelson Nevius of New Jersey had for his subject, "The Heritage of College Experience." The list of senior orations ended with the valedictory oration by Alexander Armstrong, Jr., of Maryland, whose subject was "The Power of Sentiment."

The following is the list of Fellowships and prizes which were awarded:

The Chancellor Green Mental Science Fellowship, Maxwell Hillegrass Kratz of Pennsylvania.

The Classical Fellowship, Richard Webster of New York.

The Class of 1840 Experimental Science Fellowship, Warren Nelson Nevius of New Jersey.

The J. S. K. Mathematical Fellowship, Oliver Dimond Kellogg of New Jersey.

The Boudinot Fellowship in Modern Languages, George Wadsworth Gordon of Illinois.

The Boudinot Historical Fellowship, Alfred Sewall Weston of Maine.

The Alexander Guthrie McCosh Prize—William Magill Schultz of Pennsylvania.

The Lynde Debate Prizes:

First—James Henry Northrup of New Jersey.

Second—Conover English of New Jersey.

Third—Arthur Sewall Weston of Maine.

The Third Prize, already distributed.

The Baird Prize—George Wadsworth Gordon of Illinois.

Prize for Oratory—Walter C. Erdman of Pennsylvania.

Prize for Delivery—Conover English of New Jersey.

Prize for Poetry—Charles H. Morton of Kentucky.

Prizes for Disputation—First, Alfred Sewall Weston of Maine; second, Nathaniel Smith Reeves of New York.

The Class of 1871 Prize—De Witt Clinton Croissant of the District of Columbia.

The Lyman H. Atwater Prize in Political Economy—Herbert Francis Mitchell of New Jersey.

The Frederick Barnard White Prize in Architecture—Aymar Embury, Jr., of New Jersey.

The Theodore Cuyler Prize in Economics—David Camp Rogers of Connecticut.

The Class of 1869 Prize in Ethics—Oliver Dimond Kellogg of New Jersey, with honorable mention of Charles Henry Breed of Pennsylvania.

The Junior Oratory Medals—First, Charles Kern Smith of New Jersey; second, Charles Miller of New Jersey; third, William Van Buskirk of New York; fourth, Herbert Kingsbury England of New Jersey.

The Maclean Prize—Dwight Lawrence Chambers of District of Columbia.

The Dickinson Prize—Harry Steele Zimmerman of Pennsylvania, with honorable mention of Charles Kern Smith of New Jersey.

The Class of 1870 Memorial Prize—Already awarded to Alfred Weston of Maine.

The Thomas B. Wanamaker Prize in English—Henry Peter Sanders of Maryland.

The Class of 1841 Prize in Mathematics—William Lincoln Breckenridge of New York.

The Francis Biddle Sophomore Essay Prize—Arthur Herman Adams of Pennsylvania with honorable mention of Latta Griswold of New Jersey.

The South East Club University Fellowship in Social Science—John Corliss Dunning of New Jersey.

The Class of 1877 University Fellowship in Biology—Leonard Worcester Williams of Indian Territory.

The George Potts Bible Prize—First, Edwin Ernest Curtis of Pennsylvania; second, Alexander Armstrong, Jr., of Maryland.

The Thaw Fellowship in Astronomy—Henry Norris Russell of New York.

The Class of 1870 Junior English Prize—Byron Keyser Hunsberger of Pennsylvania.

The Class of 1870 Sophomore English Prize—Walter Ewing Hope of New York.

The Class of 1870 Anglo-Saxon Prize—David Lawrence Chambers of the District of Columbia.

The Charles Scribner University Fellowship in English—Larkin Craig of Centre College.

The New York Herald Prize—Conover English of New Jersey.

The Junior German Prizes—First, Thomas Jaeger Snyder of Pennsylvania; second, Samuel Bryon Scott of Pennsylvania, with honorable mention of Jacob Fishel of New Jersey.

The Special Fellowship in History—Alexander Armstrong, Jr., of Maryland.

The Wood Scholarship and the Freshman First Honor Prize cannot be announced until after the grades are made up.

The following honorary degrees were conferred:

A. M.—Francis Gray Stewart, C. E., '96; Newton B. Turkington, '94; Frederick Crosby Torrey, former instructor in School of Science.

L. H. D.—Prof. Basil Gildersleeve, Ph. D., LL. D., D. C. L., of Johns Hopkins.

D. D.—The Rev. Samuel T. Thompson of Florida, class of 51.

LL. D.—William Scudder Stryker, '58, of New Jersey; John Bayard McPherson, '66, of Pennsylvania; Moses Allen Storr, M. D., '76; the Rev. W. A. P. Martin, D. D., LL. D., President of the Imperial University of China.

The following men were recommended by the university Faculty for special honors:

Magna cum laude—Alexander Armstrong, Jr., Hagerstown, Md.; Charles Henry Breed, Pittsburg, Penn.; Norman McLeod Carter, Huntington, N. Y., Frank Rumsey Elliot, Hacksonville, Ill.; George Wadsworth Gordon, Jacksonville, Ill.; Oliver Dimond Kellogg, Vineland, N. J.; Maxwell Hillegrass Kratz, Frederick, Penn.; Warren Nelson Nevius, Glen Ridge, N. J.; William Magill Schultz, Danville, Penn.; Alfred Sewall Weston, West Bourne, Vernon, Me.

Cum laude: Albert Dock Bigler, Clearfield, Penn.; Henry Alford Boggs, Philadelphia; Walter Jenkins Campbell, New York; William Pratt Dale, Louisville, Ky.; Conover English, Elizabeth, N. J.; Walter Collins Erdman, Germantown, Penn.; Edwin Fitzgerald Ferris, Pittston, Penn.; Charles Yoe Freeman, Cleveland, Ohio; James Henry Harrison, Caldwell, N. J.; Samuel Culbertson Hoy, Philadelphia; George Heiser Light, Reddington, W. Va.; James Allen Mackenzie, San Anselmo, Cal.; Harry Brenneman Martin, Springfield, Ohio; Herbert Francis Mitchell, Passaic, N. J.; Charles Hay Morton, Winchester, Ky.; Edward Thompson, Jalandhar, India; Nathaniel Smith Reeves, Brooklyn, N. Y.; David Camp Rogers, New Britain, Conn.; Joseph Simon Thomas, Tunnelen, N. J.; Lewis Smith Thomas, Tunnelen, N. J.; James Moncur Vincent, Hamilton, Canada; Garrett Steven Voorhies, Princeton, N. J.; Richard Webster, Islip, N. Y.; Andrew Murray Williams, Crawford, Miss.; Samuel Melville Williamson, Davistown, Penn., and Jay Ralph Woodcock, Bellfonte, Penn.

Special honors were conferred upon the following men: Philosophy, high honors, Maxwell Hilligas Kratz, Nathaniel Smith Reeves, William Magill Schultz. Classics—High honors, Maxwell Hilligas Kratz, Garrett Stephen Voorhies, Richard Webster. Physical Science—High honors, Warren Nelson Nevius. History, Jurisprudence, and Politics—High honors, Alexander Armstrong, Jr., Alfred Sewall Weston. Mathematics—High honors, Clarence Henry Breed, Oliver Dimond Kellogg; honors, George Hyser Light.

The following men have been elected to membership in the Princeton chapter of the honorary fraternity Phi Beta Kappa from the class of '99: Alexander Armstrong, Jr., Charles Henry Breed, Norman McLeod Carter, Frank Rumsey Elliott, George Wadsworth Gordon, Oliver Dimond Kellogg, Maxwell Hilligas Kratz, Warren Nelson Nevius, William Magill Schultz, Alfred Sewall Weston, Richard Webster, Andrew Murray Williams.

The following alumni have also been elected into this fraternity recently: Prof. Edmund Y. Robbins, '89; George R. Wallace, '94; John F. Crawford, '95; Daniel F. Platt, '96; Alfred Hayes, '95.

The exercises of the day closed with the old custom of senior singing on the steps of Nassau Hall, and the time-honored tradition of passing the loving cup. The graduating class closed the evening with the class dinner.

COMMENCEMENT AT VASSAR.

Exercises Were Followed by a Dinner to the Alumnae and Faculty.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 14.—The Vassar College Commencement exercises proper were held to-day. The literary exercises were participated in by the following seniors: Grace Hannah Robbins of St. Paul, Adele Heyworth Merwin of New Haven, Mary Louise Brinckerhoff of Mount Vernon, Mary Louise Hosmer of Oswego, N. Y.; Jean Hamilton of Oswego, N. Y., and Lelia Clement Spaulding of New York City.

The gifts to the college, announced by President Taylor, included that of the new chapel by Mrs. Mary Maw Thompson, class of '77, of Pittsburg, and Mrs. Mary Seymour-Morris Pratt, '80, of Brooklyn. A sum for the erection of an infirmary by Mrs. Caroline Swift Atwater, '77, of Poughkeepsie, in memory of her father, a former Trustee of the college and counselor of Matthew Vassar, was also announced. An unknown donor has given $25,000 for a biological laboratory, on condition that another $25,000 be raised, and D. M. Ferry of Detroit gave $8,000 for an Edith Ferry memorial scholarship.

Other donors are Miss Helen Gould, a second scholarship of $8,000 in memory of her mother; Miss Katharine M. Tuttle, a scholarship of $10,000 in memory of her sister, Mrs. Lucy M. Steadman; H. B. Coleman of Kalamazoo, Mich., $1,000 in memory of his wife, Fannie Lowell Coleman, '71, interest to be used for equipments in astronomy; Dr. John C. Griggs, instructor in singing, two scholarships in voice training; Mary A. Mineah, '70, a large compound microscope and a fine telescope; the class of 1897, $1,800 to the general endowment fund which the alumnae are now raising; the class of '74, $500 in honor of its twenty-fifth anniversary. Nine hundred dollars was raised to purchase books for Bible study in memory of the late Treasurer, William M. Dean, who died last October.

The Helen Kate Furness Shakespeare Prize was won by Julia A. Pettee, '99, of Salisbury, Conn. The Ermine A. Smith Prize in mineralogy was divided between Katharine C. Bacter and Eleanor K. Samson, both of the class of 1900. The geology prize was won by Eleanor K. Samson. The graduate scholarships were awarded as follows: In mathematics, to Eda C. Bowman of Philadelphia; in English, to Mary Louise Brinckerhoff of Mount Vernon, and Jean Hamilton of Oswego; in Latin, to Buguota Choate of Atlanta; in mathematics and astronomy, to Blanche Martin of Little Rock, Ark.; in chemistry, to Ruth Bartlett Mears of Williamstown, Mass.; in economics, to Bertha Richardson of Brooklyn. The Mary Richardson and Lydia Pratt Babbott Fellowships were awarded to Anne Moore, '96, of Wilmington, N. C.

At the close of the Commencement exercises a dinner was tendered to the alumnae and faculty by the Board of Trustees. Four hundred were present. President Taylor acted as toastmaster.

Speeches were made by Dr. Edward Lathrop of New York, for the past twenty-four years President of the board; Mrs. Carrie Swift Atwater, '77, of Poughkeepsie, President of the Alumnae Association, and Dr. Joachim Elmendorf of New York. Dr. Elmendorf paid tributes to the memory of William L. Dean of Poughkeepsie, Treasurer of the college; Henry Van Ingen, Professor of Art, and Frank F. Thompson of New York, a Trustee, all of whom died during the past year. Dr. Lyman Abbott, whose daughter is a member of the graduating class, and Eugene Ware of Kansas also spoke. There were also speeches by representatives of the classes holding reunions.

THE RENSSELAER INSTITUTE.

Speech of Capt. H. C. Taylor at the Commencement Exercises.

TROY, June 14.—Commencement exercises of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute were held this evening. Capt. Henry C. Taylor of the battleship Indiana made an address.

In the course of his remarks Capt. Taylor said there was a tendency in education toward extreme methods, toward carrying a good idea too far. The course of study in any school of learning ought to be based on the general needs of the mind rather than on the concrete items of information required in the business of life. The speaker went on to say:

"Thus have developed specialties in modern education which, already numerous, are becoming more so, and which are today the pride of many able and sincere leaders of education.

"It seems presumptuous, gentlemen, for me, whose life has been spent in plain and rough work, to differ with such authorities, but I am encouraged to do so here, in the shadow of this ancient and renowned institution of science and learning, which has stood firm for many years against a strong current of popular fallacies and has not yielded to the mistaken cry of overspecialization.

"The narrow byways of the world must be traversed by some one, as well as those broad avenues in which the strength and ingenuity of our great Nation are more appropriately and more usefully employed. But unless the byway is to broaden as you follow it, if it is to continue a limited and specialized line of work, do not let the temptation of temporary increase of salary cause you to take it while you are yet young men, with not only your fortunes to make, but with your minds to form and your characters to strengthen, so that the fortune, when it comes, may be enjoyed profitably and employed wisely to your own good and that of those around you. There is time enough for specialization after you have spent many years in perfecting yourself in the broad groundwork of your profession."

At the annual meeting of the alumni of the institute this morning the following officers were elected:

President—Frederick Grinnell, '55, Providence, R. I.; First Vice President—M. T. Endicott, '68, United States Navy, Washington; Second Vice President—J. M. Lockhart, '87, Pittsburg; Third Vice President—P. D. Vroom, '62, United States Army; Secretary—William P. Mason, '74, Troy; Treasurer—Lawrence Roya, '91, Troy; Necrological Secretary—D. F. Thompson; Directors—Edward N. Dauchy, '40, Troy; J. C. Underwood, '62, Covington, Ky.; Alfred Walter, '72, New York; P. N. Elmer, '77, Chicago; John C. Edwards, '85, Boston.

NORMAL COLLEGE PRIZES.

Names of the Winners in the Graduating Class.

The names of the members of the graduating class of the Normal College, to whom will be awarded the various prizes, were announced yesterday. The actual awards will be made on commencement day, June 22. The prizes and winners follow:

Normal Department.—Ottendorfer gold medal for proficiency in German, Valeria Chiupsa; honorable mention, Maria Louise Baerts, Sophie Helene Haefman, and Cecilia A. Cohen. Ottendorfer silver medal for greatest progress in German, Lillian Kreisler; honorable mention, Hannah Miriam Kuttner, Eva Cohen, and Isabel Louise Conde. Kane gold medal for Natural Science, Lillian Kreisler; honorable mention, Hannah M. Kuttner, Stella Schonfeld, and Katharine A. O'Brien. William G. Hunt gold medal for Latin, Lillian Kreisler; honorable mention, Katharine A. O'Brien, Hannah M. Kuttner, and Hannah R. Marks. Henri Maillard prize (gold watch) for proficiency in French, Hannah R. Marks; honorable mention, Harriet Goldstein, Anna Richardson, and Elizabeth T. Well. Wood memorial prize ($40 in gold) for the greatest progress in French, Katherine A. O'Brien; honorable mention, Sadie Makler, Jeanette E. Blum, and Minnie Schwartz. Randolph Guggenheimer prize (gold watch) for English literature, Katharine A. O'Brien; honorable mention, Cecilia A. Cohen, Lillian Kreisler, M. Helene Kyle, and Esther Leon. Keily silver medal for Methods of Teaching, Hannah M. Kuttner. Kelly bronze medal for Methods of Teaching, Lillian Kreisler; honorable mention, Emma Skenner, Elsie Skannell, Jeanette E. Blum, Katharine A. O'Brien, Eugena Thoesen, and Stella Schonfeld.

Academic Department.—Adolph Kuttroff prize ($50 in gold) for proficiency in German, Marie Teresa Foerster; honorable mention, Herminie H. Schroeder, Lena Kantrowitz, and Florence Hunzinger. Albert Tag prize ($50 in gold) for greatest progress in German, Ethel Marie Scheerin and Mary Elenor Fowler; honorable mention, Helen Richards and Helen L. Bales. Frederick R. Coudert prize (gold watch) for proficiency in French, Mary J. Molloy; honorable mention, Esther G. Bourke, Sophie Gertrude Leven, Camilla Spitz, and Alice Louise Rostetter. New York French Chamber of Commerce prize ($40 in gold) for greatest progress in French, Edna S. Michels; honorable mention, Mary M. Foy, Olga Marx, Anna Rothschild, and M. Edith Turner. Commissioner Henry A. Rogers prize ($50 in gold) for pedagogics, Edna S. Michels; honorable mention, Mary J. Molloy, Amie M. Hoffman, Florence C. Strickland, and Camilla Spitz. Prize in memory of Adolph L. Sanger, books to valedictorian, Mary Elenor Fowler. Joseph Fetrich prize ($50 in gold) for mathematics, Mary J. Molloy and Ethel Marie Scheerin; honorable mention, Edna S. Michels, Esther Gertrude Bourke, and Minnie Cardenson.

Open to Either Department.—Libbie Van Arsdale memorial prize ($25 in gold) for progress in music, Edna S. Michels; honorable mention, Alice N. Dithridge, Mary Elenor Fowler, and Mary J. Molloy. Herman Ridder German composition prize, ($40 in gold,) Sadie Boehm; honorable mention, Laura I. Willard, Marie T. Foerster, and Valerie Chlupsa. Charles C. Wehrunt prize ($25 in gold) for best essay on patriotism, Aldna Van Orden; honorable mention, Elizabeth Mary Prue, and Katharine Murray. Bernard Cohen prize ($40 in gold) for English composition, Elizabeth Mary Prue; honorable mention, Aldna Van Orden, Bertha May Gardner, and Amie M. Hoffman. Commissioner George M. Van Hoesen prize ($25) for history, Mary Elenor Fowler; honorable mention, Lillian Kreisler, Mary J. Molloy, and Anna Cecelia Cahalan. Prizes for essays on "The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," given by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Elsie Skannell, $50; Aldna Van Orden, $30; Margaret Shortell, $20.

Diplomas Given to Nurses.

The Training School for Nurses of the Manhattan State Hospital celebrated its second annual graduation exercises yesterday afternoon at Ward's Island. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers of the hospital, delivered the address in behalf of the board. The Right Rev. Joseph F. Mooney, assistant to Archbishop Corrigan of New York, made the annual address. Mrs. Eleonora Kennicott and Miss Draper presented the diplomas to the graduates. Miss Draper did valiant work as a Red Cross nurse in the war with Spain. Miss Louisa Pierpont Morgan was to have aided in the presentation, but did not arrive from Europe in time. The graduating class this year contained 110 members, 69 of whom were women. Music for the exercises was furnished by two orchestras, one made up of male and the other of female attendants of the hospital. State Commissioner W. C. Osborn was present.

Lehigh University Commencement.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., June 14.—At Lehigh University an exceptionally large class was graduated to-day. The salutatorian was John Sage Viele of Vincennes, Ind., and the valedictorian Eugene Gifford Grace of Goshen, N. J. Orations were delivered by Leon Whetstone Bailey of Paterson, N. J., and Abram Peters Steckel of New York. The alumni address was made by Congressman Rufus King Polk, class of '87, of Danville, while the address to the graduating class was delivered by the Right Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, D. D., LL. D., of the Central Diocese of Pennsylvania. Dr. Thomas Drown, President of the university, conferred the degrees. It announced also that the incoming freshman class would be the largest in the history of the college.

Trinity School Commencement.

The Trinity Church School for boys at 90 Trinity Place held its annual commencement exercises yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Headmaster George B. Towle presided, and the Vicar's address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. J. Nevett Steele, Vicar of Trinity Church. French and German dialogues were features of the occasion. The choruses by a choir of fifteen boys and the solos by members of the choir were well rendered. The pupils closed their part of the programme with the school "yell," after which the Headmaster presented diplomas to eight graduates, Leo E. Firth, Max E. Garbe, George H. Heyn, Frank Loaring, Charles E. Pilger, Charles C. Roberts, Raymond Sackett, and William G. Wherry.

Commencement at Lasell Seminary.

AUBURNDALE, Mass., June 14.—The graduating exercises of the class of '99, Lasell Seminary, were held to-day in the Auburndale Congregational Church. The address to the graduating class was delivered by the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis of Plymouth Church, who took for his subject "John Ruskin's Message to the Twentieth Century."

THE KHALIFA'S POSITION.

Marchand's Proposal that He Reign as Khedive of Soudan Held Out No Inducements.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SHWEIR, Syria, May 20.—The criticisms of the heroes of the Soudan are reiterated from Alexandria to Khartoum, but they can have originated only in the uppermost circles of diplomats and military men.

If Taaisha, his critics say, has committed a blunder of the very worst and most ruinous kind. Why did he not accept Marchand's proposal? Hoist the French flag over Khartoum and put himself under French protection. If he had done this Russia then would have induced Abyssinia to co-operate with him and with France against the encroachments of Anglo-Egyptian arms and influence.

The Khalifa would then have become a Khédive of the Soudan under French protection, as is Abbas of Egypt under the British protectorate.

This class of critics does not seem to think it possible that the Taaisha might prefer to reign in hell than to serve in heaven.

A British Cromer and a British Kitchener are hateful enough to a Mohammedan, especially to a Mohammedan Khalifa; but what would a French Cromer, a French Kitchener be? Rather than be less Il Taaisha cares not to be at all. Il Taaisha knows of French rule in North Africa, and how some of his Algerian co-religionists preferred banishment to Syria to home life under infidel sway.

It may be true that the presence of Britain in Egypt is beneficial to the country as a whole; it may be that under British régime Egypt has been saved from anarchy and bankruptcy, and is now peaceful and prosperous, but Khédive Abbas prefers freedom and says so, and says it very loudly, and there is a host of subsidized newspapers continually reproaching Great Britain with bad faith and treachery, demanding British evacuation and the restoration of Abbas to the liberty which was enjoyed by the Khédive Ismal and his predecessors.

Rightly or wrongly, therefore, Il Taaisha does not wish to be a Khédive of the Soudan with relations to France such as those of the Khédive of Egypt to the "Inglees." For this reason it was that he sought to annihilate Marchand and his following before the fall of Omdurman. Now he is gathering strength and obtaining firearms from British firms, shipped through Continental ports. Although none believes that he can ever regain his former position, all fear that he will yet make much trouble.

Kitchener's critics, on the other hand, say that no one doubts that he could have captured Il Taaisha, and made him a prisoner last September but why did he not do it? The Sirdar, it is said, was too much concerned in securing the Khalifa's treasure house, and so the Khalifa himself escaped. Had the Sirdar, they say, regarded the treasure as of secondary and the capture of Il Taaisha as of primary importance, the latter could have been done with comparative ease. Others apparently have heard of the philosopher who said that if truth were a bird in his hand, he would let it go rather than be deprived of the pleasure of hunting it up.

They say that the Khalifa's escape is the outcome of Kitchener's superior diplomatic and military tact, prudence, and wisdom.

Kitchener lets the Khalifa go that he may hunt him up next Fall in Kordofan or elsewhere, and thus have the opportunity of extending the borders of Anglo-Egyptian territory. In the matter of killing the dervishes wounded in battle, Kitchener is defended on the ground that the wounded were dangerous and in many cases killed or injured those in the Sirdar's army who attempted to succor them, a fact which is denied by none.

God, it is said, would not allow the tomb of Moses to be disclosed, so that He might prevent the Jews from making pilgrimages to it. The Sirdar could not hide the tomb of El Mahdi, so he did the next best thing to prevent fanatical Mohammedan pilgrimages to Khartoum and destroyed it. This consideration is urged in defense of the destruction of Khubbet el Mahdi in Khartoum. The truth of the matter is, the Mahdi's grave was considered a Mohammedan religious shrine, and in this country as, in fact, in the entire East, to put one's foot on an enemy's neck or to destroy anything that belongs to his religion is a symbol of his humiliation, and Kitchener knows this. The heat in the Soudan is exceeding. The villages which the Khalifa and the Mahdi destroyed in sheer tyranny are still, for the most part, in ruins.

Agents of the Church of England Missionary Society and the American United Presbyterian Church are anxiously waiting to go up and do mission work in the Soudan, but Lord Kitchener tells them that their hour is not yet, and that they must possess themselves in patience until he announces the proper moment. PHILISTIA.

Changes at the Navy Yard.

Several of the naval officers now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard were yesterday ordered to other posts of duty. Commander J. M. Hemphill, commanding the naval transport Buffalo, recently returned from Manila, has been assigned to the command of the cruiser Detroit, now on her way to Washington from Nicaragua. The Buffalo is to go out of commission. Lieut. Dougherty of Rear Admiral Philip's staff and Lieut. W. J. Sears, Ordnance Inspector, have been ordered to Manila.

AMBITIOUS CHURCH EFFORT

Monster Tent Meeting in This City to Last All Summer.

MANY CHURCHES INTERESTED

Tent to Seat 1,200 at Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street — To Counteract Effects of Higher Criticism— Moody Will Help.

The most ambitious Summer church effort ever undertaken in this city will be inaugurated, if all goes well, on June 18. It consists of a vast outdoor service enterprise, backed by the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian, Amity Baptist, Calvary Baptist, Central Presbyterian Churches, and the Church of the Disciples and Church of the Strangers. A vacant plot of land 200 feet square, at the corner of Fifty-sixth Street and Broadway, has been secured rent free, and a great tent, capable of seating 1,200 persons, has been purchased. The tent has side walls which can be opened out, enabling 3,000 or 4,000 persons to see and hear. New seats have been prepared, and there is to be put in a pipe organ, which will support a vast chorus under Choirmaster Buckholtz.

An organization having in charge the undertaking has been formed, with William Phillips Hall as President; J. L. B. Holme of Calvary Church, Treasurer; George E. Bemis, Church of the Strangers, Secretary; the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, the Rev. E. S. Holloway, the Rev. John H. Elliott, the Rev. Leighton Williams, and James Talcott. This organization was completed at a meeting on June 6, when it was decided that the chief purpose of these meetings, planned to be held in this tent, was to be to counteract the alleged present tendency toward higher criticism. It was decided not to mention higher criticism, for the statement was made that the best way to preach down error was to preach up truth. One member said that everywhere people are tired of the scoffs at Bible truths, and hence he believed that a strong and positive campaign in New York, lasting throughout the Summer, and held in the open air, would be imitated throughout the country.

Dwight L. Moody has been invited to come here to formally inaugurate the work by preaching the first sermon on Sunday afternoon, June 18. He has been invited by the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur to occupy the pulpit of the Calvary Baptist Church on that evening. Religious services in this tent are to be held, after Sunday, on every night, except Saturdays and Sundays, and to be kept up for four months. One of the projectors said yesterday that it is well known that many people cannot go to the country, much less can they go to Northfield. The boast is made that better meetings will be held here than are held at Northfield, and continued long enough to admit of every one who wishes to do so going to hear the sermons. These sermons are to be delivered by some of the ablest preachers in America. All of them have been selected for their known orthodox views. They include the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, the Rev. Dr. H. M. Wharton, Dwight Moody, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, the Rev. John H. Elliot, the Rev. Dr. C. E. Jefferson, the Rev. Dr. W. M. Smith, the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon, the Rev. Dr. David Gregg, the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends, the Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer, and the Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson. Advantage is also to be taken of visitors from abroad, and the Rev. F. B. Meyer, the Rev. Campbell Morgan, and the Rev. Sidney A. Selwyn will deliver sermons. Laymen of note have also been invited, and they include Robert E. Speer, Major D. W. Whittle, John R. Mott, and Gen. O. O. Howard.

The spiritual part of the work will be in charge of the Rev. S. Hartwell Pratt. A missionary, the Rev. Mr. Barnes, has been engaged to visit persons whose names may be secured at the meetings, and refer them to each of the several churches, to the end that pastoral work may not be neglected, and results lost. Ira D. Sankey has donated song books for the use of the choir, and 500 voices will be secured if possible. The hour for the Sunday services has been fixed at 4:30, in order that they may not interfere with services in churches. The opening service will take place at that hour.

Speaking of the effort the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur said yesterday:

"We don't want to antagonize anybody but the devil. We shall not, as I understand the scope of the meetings, denounce Sunday recreation. Instead we shall furnish better recreation than is usually obtained by those who remain in New York through the Summer. As many New York people cannot go to Northfield, we can bring Northfield to New York. And in all of the services and sermons the old faith and old Bible will be the theme. I am only one of the committee in charge, but I am sure the purpose is to answer the higher criticism, not by referring to it, but by putting forth what is better. I believe fully that the public is weary of indefinite teaching in many pulpits and is longing for constructive teaching. Hence I think that the movement about to be inaugurated here will spread to other cities. Wherever I go I find persons who ask for definite statements. Critics have their fads just as other people do. The destructive fad has had its day. The reaction is seen in all the great conventions, in none more pronouncedly so than in the Sunday School Convention just closed at Poughkeepsie. No sentiments uttered there were more warmly received than those which reaffirmed the trustworthiness of the Bible as the rule of faith and practice in religion.

"I ought to say that the purpose of these meetings to show that critics of one period destroy the critics of another period. The higher criticism of to-day is simply old errors with new faces. Every man who is familiar with the history of Bible interpretation and theological speculation recognizes these theories as modern editions of objections to the Bible made as early as the third and fourth centuries. The fact is that Porphyry originated many of the methods of criticism which are now in vogue. He was without doubt one of the ablest and most brilliant opponents Christianity ever had. Hence at these out-door meetings, where I believe will be many persons who never go inside of a church building, the way to preach down error is to preach up truth. The only way to drive out darkness is to let in light. The true Church welcomes truth from whatever quarter it comes, and by whatever messenger it is brought. If there be a decline in religious life, as is claimed in many quarters, it is due in no small part to the destructive criticism of the Bible, to the indefiniteness of much pulpit teaching, and to the desecration of the Lord's day, and to the neglect of the services of the Lord's house. The hour has come for a revival of old-fashioned religion, and those who project these out-of-door meetings this Summer believe this is the most practicable way, in warm weather at least, to reach people who need most to be reached. I hope Mr. Moody will find it possible to come for our opening service, and I have invited him to preach that evening in Calvary pulpit."

CARS FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

A Syndicate Places a Big Order with the Pullman Company.

CHICAGO, June 14.—The Pullman Palace Car Company has received a big order from Chevalier Boutelle, who represents large railway interests in the Argentine Republic and Buenos Ayres and has been in Chicago for some days looking over plants and manufactories. His syndicate, which represents $150,000,000 of English capital, has heretofore done all its buying in England. It has now ordered of the Pullman Company palace cars and coaches, with some street railway cars for Buenos Ayres, to the amount of $5,000,000.

Mr. Boutelle may make some more heavy purchases. The street cars will be equipped with the best American motors.

Runaway Injures Man and Wife.

Thomas Mulholland and his wife of Ridgewood, L. I., were injured yesterday afternoon by being thrown from a light wagon in which they were riding behind a spirited horse. The animal took fright from a steam roller in Vermont Avenue, Brooklyn, and ran away. The horse ran down to Bushwick Avenue, then to Casper Avenue, and then to Evergreen Avenue, where the carriage was overturned and the occupants hurled to the street. Mulholland struck the pavement on his head, receiving an ugly scalp wound and probable fracture of the skull, while Mrs. Mulholland fell on her side, fracturing several ribs. Both were attended by an ambulance surgeon from St. Catherine's Hospital, and later taken to their home at their own request.

ITALY'S NAVY IS WEAK.

Startling Disclosures Made in a Report Recently Filed—But Few Warships Fit for Use.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 8.—Much comment and discussion has been aroused here by the recent declarations of the Minister Palumbo regarding the seriously defective state of the Italian Navy at present, despite the enormous expenditures lavished upon its maintenance during the last few years.

The report of Signor Randaccio on the balance of the navy, which has been submitted to an examination on the part of the governmental board, has shown the real state of affairs to be even worse than it was thought to be. The board was so impressed by Signor Randaccio's report that it has considered it a duty to make a minute and careful examination of each of Randaccio's various affirmations. Although the result of their inquest is as yet unpublished as a whole, and may be liable to some modifications before being made public, several facts have leaked out and have appeared in the first Italian papers as to the effective conditions of the navy at present. For instance, the following statements of Signor Randaccio have been recognized and proved by the board of examination:

"The ships Saint-Bon and Filiberto, (when these two are launched and ready,) Re Umberto, Sicilia, and Sardegna are battleships fit to stand in the first line; the Andrea Doria, Lauria, Morosini, and Dandalo, though ranking as first-class, are not in a condition at the present moment to be considered as such. The Garibaldi, Varese, and Vittor Pisani (when launched and ready) are all three fine cruisers, which in case of war could be classed with the abovenamed battleships. The Carlo Alberto would be a good type of cruiser if certain modifications and changes were made in her armament.

"To sum up, there are seven battleships already in commission, more or less good, another to be ready in a few months, four more in a year or eighteen months, (twelve in all,) a thirteenth to be ready in three years, and two more in four, according to present appropriations and orders. The well-known Dinlio, on account of the bad state of her boilers and machinery, and the deficient and antiquated type of her armament, is no longer fit to take part in a modern fight, nor is she fit to be transformed into a first-class battleship, as has been proposed with the Dandalo. She is to be classed now as a coast-guard ship, for the defense of Spezia.

The Italia and the Lepanto, on account of their slight armor, are not fit to stand even against small armored vessels of slight power. The Lepanto can still be used as a coast guard, the Italia only as a floating battery. The Affondatore, Ancona, Maria Pia, Castelfidardo, and San Martino can only be considered as coast guards. The Marco Polo, although an armored cruiser, cannot be classed with the ships of the first class. All the five ships of the fourth class and the nine of the fifth are only fit for transports and for representatives at foreign stations, or else as coasting cruisers. The ships of the sixth class cannot be used with any advantage, and the two of the seventh class are absolutely useless.

The five torpedo boats of the first class cannot be used in active service except with extreme prudence, and of the 153 smaller ones belonging to the navy only 80 are in good condition, and these are eleven years old. These also could only be used in coast defense, and the appearance of a few destroyers would render them useless as well.

Of the large ships now in course of construction the Emanuele Filiberto will be ready shortly, the Ammiraglio Saint-Bon in the Autumn, the Vittor Pisani this month, the Garibaldi and Varese in December, the Regina Margherita and Benedetto Brin in the Spring of 1904, the Ferruccio in February or March, 1902. With these facts in hand, the position of Italy at the present moment, among the naval powers of the world, is certainly not a very powerful one, and much lower than it has generally been considered. In case of war but three of the fine ships now building could possibly be made available, and the defects of the older boats would be brought even more prominently into notice. Meanwhile the publication of the report of the Board of Investigation is awaited with interest by the various European nations. F. M. P.

TRADE IN BRITISH COLONIES.

How American Retaliation Affects Trinidad and Tobago Ports.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, West Indies, May 20.—President McKinley having revoked, by proclamation, the act of Congress under which the United States tonnage duty was suspended on vessels arriving at American ports from the British colonies of Trinidad and Tobago, the Legislative Council here will shortly be asked to arrange the tariff on shipping in order to make this a free port and thus gain relief from the measures of the United States.

For some years past extensive operations have been and are still being carried on in extending and improving the harbor and wharfage accommodation at this port, and, in order to reimburse the cost of these works, the local Legislature decided that on and after July 8, 1898, tonnage taxes should be imposed upon foreign shipping.

With other foreign shipping American vessels were subjected to the tonnage dues (8 cents per ton) on cargo landed in or shipped from the colony. On the matter being reported to the United States Treasury Department, the question was taken up by Col. Hay, Secretary of State, and representations were made on the subject through Sir Julian Pauncefote, the Ambassador for England at Washington, to the British Foreign Office. Mr. Hay in his letter to Sir Julian Pauncefote explained that the imposition of tonnage dues on American vessels was contrary to the conditions upon which the Presidential proclamations of April 5, 1885, and Dec. 2, 1891, were issued, and that "the conditions contingent upon which the proclamations above referred to were issued no longer existing, the President is constrained to issue his proclamation revoking them."

The intimation that a tonnage tax on American vessels was being imposed at Trinidad appears to have come as a surprise to Lord Salisbury, the British Foreign Minister, and he at once referred the matter of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, intimating that the Foreign Office desired to be informed whether the information was correct, in view of the exemption granted to vessels from Trinidad by the Presidential proclamation of April 5, 1885.

When the United States Government retaliated, shipping circles in this colony were not surprised, but considerable dissatisfaction was freely expressed against the Colonial Government for persisting

THE RACES AT GRAVESEND

Merry Prince Won the Myrtle Stakes by a Nose.

IMP RAN A VERY GOOD RACE

The Other Events Were Won by Gaze, Gulden, Hark Cheek, and Peat.

Although there were a stake race and two handicaps on the card for the Gravesend races yesterday, the sport was, on the whole, much of the consolation order. There were surprises for the bookmakers when Gaze won the opening dash at six furlongs, with 10 to 1 against her and when Gulden landed the race for maiden two-year-olds at 15 to 1. But Gaze was at a false price, as the race was at just her distance, and the bookies must have been crazy when they made such cattle as Heliobas and Primate favorites over Mr. Clayman's speedy mare. Gaze won the race just as she pleased, and as she ought to have done on her past record. Neither of the favorites got any part of the money, both Rhinelander and Swiftmas outrunning her in the stretch and getting second and third money, respectively.

Imp won the handicap at a mile and an eighth so very cleverly that those who have fancied her for the suburban in times past had their faith braced up, and now think that she will be able to give any of the starters an argument for the money in the big event on Saturday. Warrenton ran a very bad race against her, and was beaten out for the place by the light-weighted and absurdly named Plate M. Intrusive was the good thing for the race, and was heavily played by a shrewd division. But he could not race fast enough to keep his blood in circulation yesterday, and was next to last in the field of six to finish.

The Corinthian was a hot favorite for the race for maiden two-year-olds, but he was beaten in the run through the stretch by Gulden, one of John E. Madden's tricks, about which so little was known that he was at 15 to 1 in the betting. Mr. Paget sent Creeper in the race, and he led the party to the stretch, where he cut it, and was a poor third at the finish.

Merry Prince won the Myrtle Stakes at a mile and a sixteenth, which was the only fixture on the card, with the very comfortable odds of 4 to 1 against him. It was not an easy race for the Daly horse, however, for Continental first and then Charentus acted as if they would be the winner of the prize. Continental gave it up at the end of seven furlongs, and Charentus then took command and tried to make a runaway race of it. Spencer sent Merry Prince on with such a rush at the end that he was able to beat Charentus in the very last stride by about the width of his nose.

Backers of Mark Cheek at from 1 to 5 to 1 to 8 on were given the liveliest sort of a scare in the fifth race, when that hottest favorite of the meeting was so closely pressed at the finish by Hansborough that the latter came very near beating him, and would have done so had there been a couple of lengths further for the latter to go. It was only by the very narrowest of margins that the favorite got the money, and George Wheelock, who had bet thousands of dollars on his chances, had a spell of the shivers until he saw Mark Cheek's number go up, when he drew a long sigh of relief and rubbed great beads of sweat from his brows.

Peat, an even-money favorite, won the last race and sent the backers of the favorite home in good humor. Ed Tipton and Fenetta had the lead to the stretch, when both quit a little, so that Peat had a chance to win and Holdon to get the second money. Varus, who was brutally beaten over the head by the stable boy Brecker, who rode him, broke down so badly in the race that he had to walk home, and Harry Crawford also pulled up lame.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages. Purse, $750, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, to the winner, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. Six furlongs. Time—1:14¼.

1—Gaze, M. L. Hayman's ch. f., 3 years, by Falsetto-Glimpse, 115 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(McCue)

2—Rhinelander, T. H. Leigh's br. c., 3, 111, 12 to 1 and 5 to 5.....(N. Turner)

3—Swiftmas, De mel & Farrell's br. c., 4, 110, 8 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(R. Williams)

Primate, 4, 114, 15 to 1, (Maher;) Plow Or, 3, 111, 15 to 1, (Clawson;) The Star of Bethlehem, 4, 106, 40 to 1, (Spencer;) Heliobas, 3, 100, 4 to 1, (O'Connor;) Judge Tarvin, 3, 102, 8 to 1, (Odom;) Dr. Eskridge, 3, 105, 12 to 1, (W. Martin;) Momentum, 4, 102, 20 to 1, (Wilson;) Fairy Dale, 4, 92, 200 to 1, (Phelan;) Kingdon, 3, 117, 20 to 1, (Mitchell;) Danforth, 4, 97, 100 to 1, (Gisbourne;) Tamor, 3, 105, 12 to 1, (Bullman,) and Imperator, 5, 98 to 1, (Moody,) who tired in the last quarter and was pulled up, also ran and finished as named.

Won driving by a head; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse, $1,000, added to a subscription of $10 each, only $5 if declared, to the winner, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. One mile and a furlong. Time—1:53¾.

1—Imp, Harness & Brossman's blk. m., 5 years, by Magner Fordling, 126 pounds, 10 to 5 and even.....(Clawson)

2—Pirate M., H. Warnke's ch. c., 3, 97, 8 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Odom)

3—Warrenton, W. H. Oliver's b. c., 4, 126, 3 to 1.....(McCue)

The Gardner, 113, 20 to 1, (Mitchell;) Intrusive, 4, 120, 4 to 1, Taral,) and Bon Ino, 4, 109, 20 to 1, (R. Williams,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a gallop by three lengths; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Weights 10 pounds below the scale. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08⅘.

1—Gulden—J. E. Madden's ch. c., by Spendthrift-Tarantella, 112 pounds, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1.....

2—The Corinthian, A. White's ch. c., 112, 9 to 10 and 2 to 5.....(Sims)

3—Creeper, Sydney Paget's ch. c., 112, 8 to 1.....(Maher)

(Clawson)

Vesuvian, 112, 7 to 1, (McCue;) Pasig, 112, 6 to 1, (Spencer;) Goldene, 112, 20 to 1, (Odom, and Sanitary, 112, 20 to 1, (N. Turner,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Myrtle Stakes for three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse, $1,000, added to a subscription of $30 each, $15 forfeit, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:46½.

1—Merry Prince, W. C. Daly's b. h., 6 years, by Prince Royal-Merry Nelly, $1,000, 107 pounds, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(Spencer)

2—Charentus, C. L. Richard's b. g., by Charaxus-Contenta, 1, 102, 9 to 2 and 7 to 5.....(Clawson)

3—Continental, J. L. Holland's b. h., aged, by Luke Blackburn-Alleen, 103, 6 to 5.....(Maher)

Maximo Gomez, 3, 93, 15 to 1, (McCue;) Alpen, 3, 88, 7 to 1, (Odom,) and Handball, 4, 101, 8 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a hard drive by a short head; four lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds which have run and not won at this meeting. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third; colts to carry 115 pounds; fillies and geldings, 112 pounds; maidens allowed 10 pounds; winners of $1,500 to carry scale weight. Five furlongs. Time—1:03.

1—Mark Cheek, E. J. Simms's blk. c., by Albert-Susie Lasley, 115 pounds, 1 to 5 and out.....(H. Martin)

2—Hansborough, I. Elmore's ch. c., 105, 6 to 1 and 1 to 5.....(Odom)

3—Eileen Daly, W. C. Daly's ch. f., 102, 30 to 1.....(Maher)

Won in a drive by a head; four lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have run and not won at this meeting. Selling. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49½.

1—Peat, T. J. McCafferty's b. g., aged, by Jim Gore-Nannie Lee.....$300, 105 pounds, 11 to 10 and 2 to 5.....(Moody)

2—Holdon, E. Peters's ch. c., 3, 95, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Odom)

3—Warrenton, W. H. Oliver's b. c., 4, 126, 3 to 1.....(McCue)

The Gardner, 113, 20 to 1, (Mitchell;) Intrusive, 4, 120, 4 to 1, Taral,) and Bon Ino, 4, 109, 20 to 1, (R. Williams,) also ran and finished as named.

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2—Holdon, E. Peters's ch. c., 3, 95, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Odom)

3—Ed Tipton, W. H. May & Son's b. c., 3, 94, 10 to 1.....(Mitchell)

Fennetta, 4, 96, 40 to 1, (Blair;) Murillo, 4, 106, 8 to 1, (Clawson;) Harry Crawford, 4, 106, 40 to 1, (N. Turner,) and Varus, 4, 103, 100 to 1, (Brecker,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; a head between second and third.

Entries at Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages. Six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Lambent.....133	Ornamental.....111	
Cormorant.....125	Imperator.....111	
St. Clair.....124	Dr. Sharp.....109	
Benhadad.....122	Red Spider.....105	
Miss Rowena.....121	Emigre.....105	
Vertigo.....119	Bardella.....109	
Sweet Caporn.....118	General Maceo.....103	
Decide.....116		

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, which have run and not won at this meeting; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Holdon.....107	Fast Black.....100
Survivor.....107	Tyrshena.....99
Weller.....106	Spurs.....99
Great Neck.....104	Althea.....90
Hard Knot.....103	Tyran.....96
Mazo.....102	Lioness.....94

THIRD RACE.—The Tremont Stakes of $10,000, for two-year-olds. Six furlongs.

Missionary.....112	Magnificent.....112
Erwin.....112	Mischievious.....112
McMeekin.....112	Maribert.....112
Wilbur.....112	Petruchio.....112
David Garrick.....112	Last Cord.....112
Colonel Roosevelt.....112	La Poudre.....112
Bramble Rose.....112	Primrose Day.....112

Mischievious and Maribert, C. Fleischmann's Sons' entry; Bramble Rose and Last Cord, Sydney Paget's entry.

FOURTH RACE.—Brooklyn Derby of $10,000, for three-year-olds. One mile and a half.

Lorlharlo.....126	Glengar.....119
Aham.....119	MacLeod of Dare.....119
Lackland.....119	Half Time.....116
The Bouncer.....119	

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five and a half furlongs.

Lampglobe.....107	Lottie Shaville.....96
Fonsalee.....102	Ceylon.....90
Big Gun.....102	Mynheer.....92
Innovator.....98	Decimal.....89

SIXTH RACE.—Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward. Two miles.

Westaun.....160	Colonel Bartlett.....143
Governor Budd.....153	Cock Robin.....133
Populist.....147	Sifter.....135
Arquebus.....147	

Racing at Latonia.

CINCINNATI, June 14.—Racing results at Latonia:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Malaise, 107 pounds, (Silvers,) 2 to 1, won; Norma Taylor, 103, (J. Hill,) 11 to 5, second; Cringe, 102, (Ross,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Mischance, Becky Ban, Sir Philip Sidney, Lela Murray, Rice, Ethel Davis, Over Jordan, and Manila also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Villa V., 103½ pounds, (J. Hill,) 4 to 1, won; Olekma, 103, (Everitt,) 1 to 2, second; Isabinda, 107, (Crowhurst,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:02⅘. Etta, Olinda, Valle F., Dark Spots, and Our Guess also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One Mile; selling. Periwig, 101 pounds, (Silvers,) 4 to 1, won; Otto H., 101, (Boland,) 8 to 1, second; Donation, 101, (Ross,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:42. Julia Hazel, Fresco, Gustave Cook, Kalmia, Howitzer, Dashaway, Tillie Herr, Virgie O., and Telford also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs; handicap. George Krats, 102 pounds, (Crowhurst,) 8 to 5, won; The Lady in Blue, —, (Silvers,) 5 to 1, second; Guide Rock, —, (Boland,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:21. Carl C., Horace, and Three Bars also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Lew Kraft, 103 pounds, ((H. Wilson,) 2 to 1, won; Barney F., 110, (Everitt,) 4 to 5, second; Burl, 110, (Landry,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:02⅘. Lizzome, Redd, Postmaster Bailey, Gallardo, and Charloteer also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Full Dress, 107 pounds, (Crowhurst,) 8 to 1, won; April's Lady, 90, (Harshbarger,) 15 to 1, second; The Slugger, 112, (Everitt,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:15⅘. May Be So, Georgie, Ramlet, Mile Post, Duplicate, Margaret Hagerman, Lightning Express, and McKnight also ran.

SLOAN WINS AT ASCOT.

American Jockey First in One Race and Second in Another.

LONDON, June 14.—The Visitors' Plate at Ascot to-day was won by Lord William Beresford's Jiffy II., ridden by "Tod" Sloan. Galliot was second, and Silver Fox third.

The Royal Hunt Cup was won by D. J. Jardine's Refractor. Eager was second and Lord William Beresford's Knight of the Thistle, ridden by "Tod" Sloan, was third.

Arthur James's three-year-old Fascination won the Coronation Stakes. Sloan rode P. Lorillard's Myakka and finished third.

Jouvence, P. Lorillard's chestnut colt, ridden by Sloan, finished third in the race for the Triennial Stakes. Lowgy was the winner, and Arthur James's Dum Dum was second.

The Ascot Derby Stakes were won by the Duke of Westminster's Frontier. Jolly Tar, ridden by "Tod" Sloan, finished second.

AUGUST BELMONT'S TURF PLANS.

To Quit Racing at Present, but Keep His Official Place.

Mr. August Belmont, when asked yesterday about the rumors of his retirement from the turf, said they were not true. All his yearlings will be sold, and the horses at present training in his stable may be disposed of gradually at private sale; but in his official capacity as Chairman of the State Racing Commission and Chairman of the Jockey Club he will be more active, if that is possible, than ever before.

The fact that Mr. Belmont is in deep mourning, is responsible for his temporary retirement from active participation as a racing man; but, officially, he will be present at the meetings and will be in the stands whenever possible. All his official relations will be continued, so that his interest in the sport will be as great as it ever was.

J. H. LADEW'S YACHT LAUNCHED.

The Columbia Leaves the Ways at Elizabethport, N. J.

J. Harvey Ladew's big steel steam yacht Columbia was launched yesterday from the Crescent Ship Yards at Elizabethport, N. J. The ceremony was witnessed by nearly 500 persons. The new Columbia replaces the yacht of the same name which was sold to the Government soon after the war with Spain started.

In design, the new yacht resembles the gunboat Annapolis, which was from the board of the same designer, Lewis Nixon, and which was launched from the same ways three years ago. Her underbody shows that she was evolved more as a safe ocean cruiser than for speed, but her topsides and graceful sheer lines give her a yachty and rakish appearance that will make her compare favorably with Commodore Morgan's new Corsair.

The vessel was launched shortly before noon. As she began to move down the ways Mrs. Rebecca Ladew, the mother of the owner, shattered the customary bottle of champagne across the forefoot of the craft, exclaiming at the same time: "I christen thee Columbia."

The principal dimensions of the new Columbia are: Length over all, 200 feet; length on the load water line, 165 feet; extreme beam, 33 feet 6 inches, and draught, 11 feet. She will be equipped with triple expansion engines, the steam being supplied by two Scotch boilers, and Mr. Nixon said yesterday that he expected a speed of about 14½ knots from her. Mr. Ladew will cruise around the world in her. She will have three masts, will be rigged as a brigantine, and will carry an unusually large spread of canvas. She could be altered to a war vessel in ten days.

LAUNCHING OF THE KISMET.

J. Roger Maxwell's Steam Yacht Is Now Afloat at Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 14.—J. Rogers Maxwell, who for years has been a prominent figure in yacht-racing circles, has finally adopted steam as a motive power for his pleasure craft, and his new steam yacht Kismet was launched this afternoon from the yards of Pusey & Jones, this city. The ceremony was successful, and was witnessed by a large number of invited guests. Mr. Maxwell was not present, and the launching was conducted under the supervision of H. C. Wintringham, the designer of the yacht.

The Kismet is a handsomely modeled craft, built entirely of steel. She is 147 feet over all, 117 feet on the water line, 18 feet 6 inches beam and 7 feet draught. She has two deckhouses, the forward one being designed as a dining room and the after one will be used as a social hall. Both are handsomely decorated in rich mahogany, with draperies, &c., of harmonizing colors.

The yacht will be steered from a bridge on top of the forward deckhouse, and will be fitted with every up-to-date appliance known, including electric searchlight, engineer's signal telegraph, compass, &c. The galley, which extends the entire width of the ship, is directly below the dining room, with which it is connected by a dumb waiter. Forward of the galley are staterooms for the Captain, engineers, steward, and cook, while still further forward is the forecastle, with accommodations for eight men. Aft of the engine space is Mr. Maxwell's suite, which is handsomely decorated in mahogany and white enamel. Leading aft from the owner's quarters is a corridor that connects by way of a staircase to the after saloon on the main deck. Two staterooms are arranged on either side of this passageway, and still further aft are bathrooms and a large double stateroom that extends well into the counter.

The motive power of the yacht consists of two triple expansion engines and two watertube boilers of the latest pattern. The Kismet is expected to develop a speed of seventeen knots.

Canadian Yacht Wins Again.

BEACONSFIELD, Quebec, June 14.—The Canadian yacht Dominion won the third race of the series from the Yankee, finishing at 3:27 P. M.

Egloff's Thousand-Mile Ride.

Gus Egloff, a New York wheelman who attempted to ride 1,000 miles, or ten consecutive centuries, in 100 hours, failed to accomplish the task. He finished the 1,000 mile ride after midnight this morning, having ridden almost consecutively since 1:30 P. M. Saturday. Egloff started out to ride 900 miles in 96 hours, but at midnight on Tuesday, after finishing the eight hundredth miles in less than 83 hours, he felt so fresh that he decided to go for a thousand-mile record. At 8:30 o'clock last night Egloff had still 40 miles to go. He has been paced almost continually. All his riding was done along the Merrick Road and on the Coney Island Cycle Path. Since he started he only slept about six hours.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Bostons Win Final Game of the Series with the New Yorks.

ERRORS OF JUDGMENT COSTLY

Attempt to Complete a Double Play Fails.—Locals Could Hit in Only Two Innings.—The Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	37	12	.755
Boston	33	15	.688
Philadelphia	28	19	.596
Baltimore	28	20	.583
St. Louis	28	20	.583
Chicago	28	21	.571
Cincinnati	24	23	.511
New York	22	27	.449
Pittsburg	21	26	.447
Washington	17	33	.340
Louisville	14	34	.292
Cleveland	8	38	.174

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Boston, 5; New York, 4.
Baltimore, 9; Washington, 3.
Pittsburg, 10; Cleveland, 1.
St. Louis, 2; Louisville, 0.
Cincinnati, 2; Chicago, 1.

Games To-day.

New York in Brooklyn.
Philadelphia in Boston.
Baltimore in Washington.
St. Louis in Louisville.

The Bostons won the final game of their series with the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, but it was a close call. There might have been a different tale to tell had the locals played baseball as it should be played. A little more judgment should have been used in making plays when runs were imminent.

Very few teams, when the opponents are in the lead, will play back when there is a runner on third and only one out, as was the case in the fifth inning yesterday, when Boston got a run simply because the locals took a chance to close the inning by a double play. An easy grounder, which, if Wilson had played in close, would have stopped a run, allowed Killen to score.

Again in the seventh inning, Gleason had an easy chance to catch Tenney on second after stopping Long's grounder, by throwing to Wilson, who stood waiting on the bag. Gleason, however, threw to first, retiring the batter. A moment later Tenney scored on a hit by Collins.

Meekin pitched a fairly good game. He gave three bases on balls, two of these eventually resulting in runs. The locals did all their hitting in two innings. At other times Killen had them at his mercy. All of their runs were earned through clean batting.

O'Brien hit one of Killen's in-curves for a clean home run in the seventh. Gleason had previously reached first on a single to right. O'Brien hit the ball into the 25-cent stand in left. These two runs brought the score to 3 to 4.

Doyle began the ninth in a promising manner, hitting safely to left. Gleason popped a fly to Stafford and then Doyle started on a hopeless journey to second. He made a long slide and upset Long. The New Yorks will play in Brooklyn to-day. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Tiernan, rf.	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	Stahl, rf.	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Wilson, ss.	1	1	0	4	1	0	0	Tenney, 1b.	2	1	1	9	1	0	0
Van H'n, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	Long, ss.	0	0	0	4	4	0	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	0	1	12	0	1	0	Collins, 3b.	0	0	1	2	2	1	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	3	4	1	0	0	Duffy, lf.	0	1	1	3	1	0	0
O'Brien, lf.	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	Lowe, 2b.	0	0	2	4	3	1	0
Warner, c.	0	0	1	4	1	0	0	Stafford, cf.	0	0	1	4	0	0	0
Hartm'n, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	Bergen, c.	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
Meekin, p.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Killen, p.	0	0	1	2	0	1	1
Total	4	6	27	13	3			Total	3	5	9	27	12	3	

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Boston	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3

Two-base hit—Van Haltren. Sacrifice hits—Long, Tenney, Stafford. Home run—O'Brien. Double play—Long and Tenney. First base on balls—Off Meekin, 3. Struck out—By Meekin, 2; by Killen, 1. Left on bases—New York, 2; Boston, 7. First base by errors—New York, 3; Boston, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

Baltimore, 9; Washington, 3.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Baltimores won to-day's game by hitting Dineen and Baker consecutively. Nops was hit often, but kept the Washingtons' hits scattered. Score:

Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—3
Baltimore	0	0	0	1	2	3	3	0	.	—9

Base hits—Washington, 9; Baltimore, 11. Errors—Washington, 2; Baltimore, 2. Batteries—Washington, Dineen, Baker, and McGuire; Baltimore, Nops and Cresham. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGan.

Cincinnati, 2; Chicago, 1.

CHICAGO, June 14.—For seven innings today's game was a pitchers' battle. Clever base running gave Chicago a run in the eighth, Cincinnati tied the score in the ninth, and in the tenth made the winning run on Taylor's wild pitch. Score:

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—2

Base hits—Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 6. Errors—Chicago, 3; Cincinnati, 1. Batteries—Chicago, Taylor and Chance; Cincinnati, Phillips and Vaughan. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Warner.

St. Louis, 2; Louisville, 0.

LOUISVILLE, June 14.—Powell, the St. Louis pitcher, had the Louisvilles guessing to-day and they were shut out. Rain stopped the game in the seventh inning. Score:

Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Base hits—Louisville, 6; St. Louis, 5. Errors—Louisville, 1. Batteries—Louisville, Phillippi and Kittridge; Cleveland, Powell and Criger. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Pittsburg, 10; Cleveland, 1.

CLEVELAND, June 14.—The home team was never in the game with Pittsburg today. The visitors batted the Cleveland's pitchers as they pleased. The score:

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1
Pittsburg	0	0	5	1	0	0	4	0	x	—10

Base hits—Cleveland, 6; Pittsburg, 16. Errors—Cleveland, 1; Pittsburg, 1. Batteries—Cleveland, Maupin, Bates, and Shreckongost; Pittsburg, Tannehill and Bowerman. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney.

Journal Beats the World.

The Journal team won its first game in the Morning Newspaper Baseball League yesterday, defeating The World team at Prospect Park by the following score:

World	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—7
Journal	7	0	4	1	9	2	0	1	x	—24

Batteries—World, Donohue and Leo; Journal, C. Balm and Tobin.

Other Games.

At Hartford—Worcester, 7; Hartford, 3.
At Springfield—Springfield, 6; Providence, 4.
At Rochester—Rochester, 7; Toronto, 3.
At Cambridge, Mass.—Harvard, 9; Brown, 0.
At Syracuse—Montreal, 9; Syracuse, 6.
At Newark—Allentown, 9; Newark, 2.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

The American Player, Marshall, Wins the Minor Series of Games.

LONDON, June 14.—At noon to-day the twelfth round of the International Chess Masters' Tournament was begun at St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster. The pairing was arranged according to Round 4 of the Berger system. The players were paired as follows: Tschigorin vs. Blackburne, Tinsley vs. Lasker, Cohn vs. Steinitz, Showalter vs. Maroczy, Janowski vs. Pillsbury, Lee vs. Mason; Bird and Schlechter had byes.

At the first adjournment at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon Blackburne had the better game against Tschigorin, Lasker had beaten Tinsley, Cohn had succumbed to Steinitz, Showalter had been beaten by Maroczy, Janowski and Pillsbury had adjourned their game in an even position, and Lee had the better position against Mason.

At the evening session Tschigorin and Blackburne divided honors. Janowski disposed of Pillsbury, and Lee vanquished Mason.

Appended are the total number of won and lost points up to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Bird	2½	8½	Pillsbury	7	4
Blackburne	5½	5½	Schlechter	7	4
Cohn	7	6	Showalter	6	6
Janowski	8½	2½	Steinitz	6	5
Lasker	9	3	Teichmann	2	12
Lee	7	4	Tinsley	3	9
Maroczy	8½	2½	Tschigorin	6	5
Mason	5	7			

In the minor tournament the American player, Marshall, drew his games against Mieses and Miller respectively. He, therefore, won the first prize to the value of $350. Marco and Physicle divided the second and third prizes to the value of $250 and $150; Jones and Mieses divided the fourth and fifth prizes to the value of $100 and $75; Jackson and Smith divided the sixth and seventh prizes to the value of $60 and $25.

The final result of the minor tournament follows:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Marshall	8½	2½	Smith	5½	5½
Marco	8	3	Muller	5	6
Physicle	8	3	Esser	4	7
Jones	7½	3½	Tahuntschikoff	3½	7½
Mieses	7½	3½	Erskine	3	8
Jackson	6½	5½	Klimsch	0	11

JEFFRIES TO MEET SHARKEY.

Morrissey, the Irish Heavyweight, Anxious to Fight the Champion.

William A. Brady, the manager for "Jim" Jeffries, and "Tom" O'Rourke, manager for "Tom" Sharkey, have arranged for a meeting on Saturday at Mr. Brady's office, at which articles of agreement for a twenty-five round bout between Jeffries and Sharkey will probably be signed. Brady believes that Sharkey is entitled to first chance, and the date of the battle will probably be fixed for September.

"Mike" Morrissey, the newly arrived Irish heavyweight pugilist, who is to meet Peter Maher before the Lenox Athletic Club Tuesday night, yesterday deposited $2,500 with George Considine to bind a match with Jeffries. In a letter addressed to Brady P. J. Dwyer of Brooklyn, manager for Morrissey, states that he would be pleased to meet Brady at any place designated next Wednesday to sign articles of agreement. Dwyer claims that Morrissey is the most formidable of all the opponents which Jeffries has to meet, and that he had already challenged Sharkey twice, but the latter refused to meet him.

Fitzsimmons has announced his intention of asking for another chance at the champion, but he says the latter is entitled to time enough to make some money out of his theatrical ventures before being asked to fight again. Both "Kid" McCoy and James J. Corbett are looking for a match with Fitzsimmons, but as he will probably try Jeffries again before signing with either of them, they, it is said, will be brought together before the club offering the largest purse.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 14.—W. A. Brady, manager for Jeffries, was seen tonight in reference to the challenge of Mike Morrissey. Brady said that if Morrissey is in earnest he will be accommodated. Jeffries is willing to meet Morrissey Aug. 3 in London, if the latter prefers, and not wait until the Sharkey bout is settled. Jeffries stated that he thought four rounds would be all that Morrissey would last.

Miss Shearson Wins at Golf.

Miss Marion Shearson won the monthly handicap for women yesterday on the Richmond County Country Club links at Staten Island. She was the only competitor rated at scratch. The scores are:

	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
Miss Marion Shearson	108	0	108
Mrs. Stephen H. Brown	118	7	111
Mrs. Van Rensselaer	119	3	116
Miss Mabel Park	113	2	111
Mrs. Otis L. Williams	138	8	110
Miss Park	130	15	115
Miss McNamee	125	2	123
Miss E. D. Austin	137	10	127

Australians Draw with Yorkshire.

LONDON, June 14.—At the close of play to-day in the cricket match at Bradford between the Australians and Yorkshire the home team had scored 278 runs for nine wickets down, in their second innings, and the match was declared drawn at an early hour, in order to allow the Australians to reach London for the second test match with an All-England eleven, which begins to-morrow.

A MURDER CASE UNRAVELED.

Chicago Police Believe They Have Captured a Man Who Killed a Woman in Berlin.

CHICAGO, June 14.—In the arrest of Bartholmae Kost, a young cabinetmaker of Vienna, Austria, the Chicago police believe they have cleared up the mystery surrounding the death of Marie Veodicka of Vienna, a crime which created a sensation in Austria, and for the perpetrator of which the police of two continents have been searching for some time.

Kost was found here living with his bride of a few months. The latter was Marie Schirma, a cook in Vienna. She is young and attractive, and, because of his love for her, Kost is said to have robbed and murdered Miss Veodicka.

According to the Austrian police, Miss Veodicka met Kost in New York in 1893. In May, 1897, she returned to Vienna, followed shortly after by Kost. It was announced they were to be married, and on March 14, 1898, Kost started for New York with Miss Veodicka, saying they would be married there. This was objected to by the girl's parents, who had given her 600 florins, and Kost agreed to marry Miss Veodicka in Berlin. Two days later a postal card signed Marie and Bartholmae was received from Berlin. This card, which was the last word ever received from Miss Veod

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

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270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS. $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LDG. 222 B'way.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
41 and 43 Wall Street.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS.....$2,750,000

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

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Bankers and Brokers,
71 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of the Bonds of the Electric Storage Battery Co., Secured by a Mortgage Dated Dec. 15th, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that said bonds numbered from 1 to 450 (being all the bonded indebtedness of the Company) will on the 15th day of July 1899, be redeemed upon presentation, with coupon number ten (10) and all succeeding coupons attached, at the office of the Old Colony Trust Co., in the Ames Building, cor. Court and Washington Streets, Boston, Mass., Trustee, at 85% of their face value and accrued interest to said date, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

Interest will cease on and after said date, at which time the Trustee will satisfy the mortgage, and reserve a fund with which to redeem outstanding bonds at 90% of their face value, but without interest after July 15th, 1899.

BENJ. W. TINGLEY, Treas.
Phila., Pa., June 10th, 1899.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH OFFICE 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N.Y. Clearing-house.
Management of ESTATES a SPECIALTY, for which REAL-ESTATE MORTGAGES are always kept on hand.
Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
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FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Sec. & Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Asst. Sec. & Treas.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, HENRY H. COOK, } Vice Presidents.
H. A. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.

Certificate for 100 shares Arcadian Copper Co. No. D. 50. Transfer has been stopped, and application has been made for a new certificate. Please notify ROLSTON & BASS, 16 and 18 Broad St., New York.

FINANCIAL.

$1,500,000
Rio Grande Western Railway Company
First Consolidated Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

DATED APRIL 1ST, 1899. DUE APRIL 1ST, 1949.

Interest payable April and October first in the City of New York. In Coupon form $1,000 each; Convertible into registered certificates of $1,000 and multiples thereof. Authorized at $20,000 per mile.

The State Trust Company, Trustee.

General WILLIAM J. PALMER, President of the Rio Grande Western Railway Company, has written us concerning the above issue as follows:

"Colorado Springs, Colo., "March, 1899.

"Messrs. SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
"Messrs. LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.,

"Dear Sirs:

"The Rio Grande Western Railway Company's Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, of which we have sold you $1,500,000, will be secured on the entire properties of the Company, subject only, as to a part, to the existing 4 per cent. First Mortgage.

"They will be a first lien on about 110 miles already constructed, on 25 additional miles under construction, and upon all lines hereafter constructed or acquired, at the rate of $20,000 per mile. Also upon $366,000 of equipment already provided, and on all future equipment that may be acquired with the proceeds of any of these Bonds.

"In substitution for the First Mortgage five per cent. Branch Line Bonds now in the Treasury ($2,850,000), there will be issued of these 4 per cent. Consolidated Bonds $2,200,000, being at the rate of $20,000 per mile upon two important branches, aggregating, as above-stated, 110 miles. These 4 per cent. Bonds, however, will pass into the Treasury as a reserve of the Company, and the only additional interest charge actually created will be for the $1,500,000 Bonds now sold, which are for the following purposes, to wit:

"$500,000 to build 25 miles of new line under construction, including a branch line up the Provo Canon, and extensions of the Pleasant Valley Branch to additional coal mines in that field.

"The remaining $1,000,000 to discharge all car trusts and other indebtedness for equipment; to restore to our current resources the sum expended in 1896 in building the Servier Railway extension to Belknap, and to provide additional equipment.

"The surplus earnings of the Company beyond all charges prior to this issue amounted for the year ended June 30th, 1898, to $545,000; while the fixed charges on this issue of Bonds will be but $60,000.

"I fully concur in the estimate of our General Manager that the new equipment to be forthwith put under this mortgage as a first lien will net to the Company in saving of car mileage now paid to other roads, and from the command of additional business, the bulk of the interest on the entire $1,500,000 present issue. This is outside of any earnings from the new 25 miles of railway. The net earnings of the 110 miles of existing branches, upon which these Bonds have a prior lien, amounted in 1898 to double the interest on the issue now to be made.

"The First Mortgage and present Consolidated Mortgage Bonds constitute all of the liabilities of the Company, save what the proceeds of the Bonds now sold will discharge.

"Yours very truly,
"(Signed) W. J. PALMER, President."

Having privately sold the larger portion of the above issue, we offer the unsold balance at 87½ and accrued interest.

The subscription books will open at the offices of the undersigned on Thursday, June 15th, 1899, at 10 A. M., and will close at 12 o'clock the same day. Subscriptions may be earlier terminated.

The right is reserved to reject any subscription and to allot smaller amounts than those applied for.

Application will be made for listing the issue upon the New York Stock Exchange.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
27 & 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK.

Lee, Higginson & Co.,
44 STATE ST., BOSTON.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECURITIES OF THE

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company and its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
ANGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDWIN WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET.
New York, June 9, 1899.

To the Holders of the Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds:

Holders of registered bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company on the basis of

$1,100 Prior Lien Bonds (ex-coupon due July 1st, 1899) for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.

Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds from January 1st to June 30th, 1899, will be paid in cash on July 1st, to the registered holder.

The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
By C. S. MELLEN, President.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

Union Trust Company of New York
80 Broadway.
New York, March 23d, 1899.

The undersigned, the Trustee under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the CECILIA BRANCH, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from CECILIA STATION to LOUISVILLE, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage, providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this Company the installment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($55,000) due on March 1, 1899, and that the undersigned, not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, on notice and request by the undersigned, did, on the 23d day of March, 1899, at its office, in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of Fifty-five Thousand Dollars, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

6,	97,	203,	364,	532,	640,	764,	906,
8,	103,	234,	379,	544,	646,	772,	955,
31,	122,	242,	409,	572,	681,	794,	957,
64,	166,	251,	459,	577,	682,	805,	980,
70,	188,	257,	468,	582,	687,	874,	985,
74,	193,	309,	484,	608,	702,	901,	988,
77,	196,	310,	522,	628,	716,	905.	

Notice is hereby given that the principal of the said above mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned at its office, in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1899, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

REDEMPTION NOTICE.

THE OHIO FALLS CAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF CLARKSVILLE, INDIANA.

First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, secured by mortgage dated October 1st, 1892.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that fifteen (15) bonds secured by the above mentioned mortgage have this day been selected by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. with interest to the coupon date next ensuing, in accordance with section fourth of said mortgage, bonds numbered as follows, viz.:

149	189	229	232	346	348
150	227	230	345	347	349
188	228	231			

All further interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons falling due October 1st, 1899.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

NEW YORK, June 2d, 1899.

I hereby certify that the above mentioned bonds were designated for redemption in my presence.
FRANK E. SMITH,
Notary Public, N. Y. County.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, with the coupon falling due October 1, 1899, will be paid at this office on October 2, 1899, or thereafter (say $1,080 per bond).

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 6

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED JULY 17, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that forty (40) of the Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Georgia Pacific Railway Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows:

60	138	384	474	601	674	886
80	220	396	475	606	696	922
89	248	402	558	650	777	934
96	262	430	561	651	781	954
101	302	464	588	663	796	
132	318	470	599	665	820	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due August 1st, 1899, in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By E. Francis Hyde, 2d Vice Pres't.

NEW YORK, May 8th, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the forty (40) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

T. STALKNECHT,
With Central Trust Co. of N. Y.
R. D. LANKFORD,
Of Georgia Pacific Railway Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing August 1, 1899, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of August, 1899, at par.

Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By E. F. Hyde,
Second Vice President.

6% INTEREST 6%
The Mercantile Co-operative Bank,
Cor. 23d St. & Lexington Av.
Assets, $1,093,000. Surplus, $100,000.
Issues 6% Coupon Certificates.
Denominations, $25, $100, and $500.
Interest Coupons payable semi-annually at the Knickerbocker Trust Company.
Better Security Than Industrial Stocks,
for the reason that the Mercantile Co-operative Bank loans its funds only on Real Estate, New York City and vicinity. Further information and particulars of earning capacity of the Bank furnished upon application.

DIVIDENDS.

American Beet Sugar Company,
32 Nassau St., New York.
Interest on Preferred Stock.

Interest at 6% per annum from April 18th, 1899, to July 1st, 1899, will be paid at the Company's office, on the par of the preferred stock of the Company on and after July 1st to Preferred Stockholders of record on June 22d. Books close at the office of the CORPORATION TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY, 27 Pine St., New York, June 22d, at 3 P. M. and reopen July 5th at 10 A. M.
S. D. SCHENCK, Treas.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

Office of the Treasurer, New York, June 8, 1899.

A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of the NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 15th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 3d next.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Mergenthaler Linotype Company,
NEW YORK, June 13th, 1899.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS held this day a regular quarterly dividend of TWO AND A-HALF PER CENT., and an extra dividend of TWO AND A-HALF PER CENT., were declared; payable on and after June 30th, 1899, to the stockholders of record on Saturday, June 17th, 1899, at one o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, June 17th, 1899, at one o'clock P. M., and reopen on Saturday, July 1st, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.
FRED'K J. WARBURTON, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.

May 29th, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Electric Vehicle Company.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Common Stock, payable July 1st to Common Stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on Tuesday, June 20th, 1899.

The transfer books will close on Tuesday, June 20th, 1899, at 2:15 P. M., and reopen on Wednesday, July 5th, 1899.
ROBERT McA. LLOYD, Secretary.
Dated June 12, 1899.

Royal Baking Powder Company.

New York, June 14, 1899.

A dividend of 2% for the four months ending June 30, 1899, will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company July 1, 1899, to stockholders of record at close of business June 24, 1899.

Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 24, 1899, and reopen at 10 A. M. July 3, 1899.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN MORRIS, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE

Northern Pacific Railway Company

Mills Building, New York, June 14, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the net earnings of the Company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, the same to be paid August 3, 1899, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on July 11, 1899.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on July 11, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on July 24, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, June 14, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on July 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 24, 1899.

On August 3, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Chicago Great Western Railway Co.

The Board of Directors of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of $2.00 per share on the Preferred A Stock for the half year ending with June, 1899, payable on the 31st day of July, 1899, to the holders of record on the last day of June, 1899.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred A Stock will be closed from the close of business on the 26th day of June to the 1st day of July, 1899.

By order of the Board of Directors.
R. C. WIGHT, Secretary.

St. Paul, Minn., June 8, 1899.

Chicago Great Western Railway Co.

The 14th semi-annual payment of $2.00 per share interest on the 4% Debenture Stock of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company will be made, according to the contract pertaining to said Stock, on the 15th day of July, 1899, to the holders of record on the last day of June, 1899.

The Transfer Books of the 4% Debenture Stock will be closed from the close of business June 20th to the 1st day of July, 1899.

By order of the Board of Directors.
R. C. WIGHT, Secretary.

St. Paul, Minn., June 8, 1899.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company.

A dividend of TWO PER CENT. has been declared on the first preferred stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 22, 1899. The first preferred stock transfer books will close at three P. M. on June 22, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 6, 1899.

Dated New York, June 6, 1899.
FREDERICK STRAUSS,
Assistant Secretary.

The above dividend of two per cent. will be payable on July 6, 1899, to holders of the Voting Trustees' certificates for first preferred stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company of record on the books of the Voting Trustees at the close of business on June 22, 1899. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees' certificates for first preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on June 22, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 6, 1899.

Checks will be mailed.

Dated New York, June 6, 1899.
J. KENNEDY TOD & COMPANY, Agents.

Pennsylvania Company.
Four and one-half per cent. Loan.

On and after July 1st, proximo, on bonds of this Loan will be paid at the National City Bank of New York. Transfer books close June 20th, 1899.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.

Steubenville & Indiana Railroad Company—Extended Five Per Cent. Loan.

Interest due July 1st, proximo, on the bonds of this Loan will be paid at the National City Bank of New York. Transfer books will close June 20th, 1899.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

Western Union Telegraph Company.
New York, June 14th, 1899.
DIVIDEND NO. 123.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of July next to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of June, inst.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of June 20th, inst., and reopened on the morning of July 5th next.
M. T. WILBUR,
Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 FIFTH AVE.
Branch Office, 66 Broadway.
New York, June 13, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½ %) from net earnings on the capital stock of this Company, payable July 1st, 1899, to stockholders of record June 20, 1899. Transfer books will close June 20th, 1899, at 3 P. M., and reopen July 3d, 1899.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Secretary.

Otis Elevator Company.
71 Broadway, N. Y. City, June 13th, 1899.

The Board of Directors of Otis Elevator Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 PER SHARE upon the preferred stock of the company, payable at this office on and after July 15th, 1899, to the stockholders of record at the close of business June 24th, 1899. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed at the close of business June 24th, 1899, and will be reopened at the opening of business July 17th, 1899.
LYNDE BELKNAP, Treasurer.

National Broadway Bank,
New York.
99TH DIVIDEND.
June 14th, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of July, 1899.

The Transfer Books will be closed on June 14th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened July 3d, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

Exchange Fire Insurance Company,
37 Pine St.
New York, June 14, 1899.

The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of the Exchange Fire Ins. Co. will be held at the office of the Company, 37 Pine Street, WEDNESDAY, 28th inst. Poll open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
C. S. FOUNTAIN, Sec'y.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and election of Directors of the Yaryan Company will be held at the office of the Company, Room 144, Times Building, New York City, on the 21st day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon.
H. T. YARYAN, President.
Dated New York, June 8th, 1899.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., June 1, 1899.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until two o'clock P. M., July 3, 1899, and then opened publicly, for the purchase of the Custom House property bounded by Wall, William, and Hanover Streets and Exchange Place, New York City. No offer less than three million dollars will be considered. Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check for one hundred fifty thousand dollars. The Government reserves the right to occupy said property until the new Custom House on Bowling Green is ready for occupancy, and as rent for such use the purchaser will receive interest on the purchase price at four per cent. per annum. The cash payment must be not less than seven hundred fifty thousand dollars; bidders must state their wishes as to the manner of making the deferred payments, the arrangement of which rests with the Treasury Department; deferred payments to bear interest at four per cent. per annum payable semi-annually. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, or to waive any defect or informality in any bid, should it be deemed in the interest of the Government to do so. For further information apply to the Collector of Customs, New York City.—L. V. GAGE, Secretary of the Treasury.

BIDS FOR SUPPLYING BOTH DEPARTMENTS of the Long Island State Hospital with coal for a period of one year, from October 1st, 1899, will be received at the office of the Board of Managers, Room 94 Franklin Trust Building, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City, until noon of June 26th, 1899. Application should be made to said office or to the office of the Steward, Kings Park, L. I., for specifications and copies of contract. (Signed) TRUMAN J. BACKUS,
Pres. Board of Managers.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Illinois Central, ¾, to 115¼; St. Paul, ½, to 130; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅝, to 78½; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝ to 68⅝; Union Pacific preferred, ¼, to 76¾; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 35¾; New York Central, ¼, to 134¼; Atchison, ⅛, to 18¼; Canadian Pacific sold at 98½, Erie at 12½, Pennsylvania at 67¼, and Reading at 10⅜. British consols advanced 3-16, to 108 11-16, for money, and 108 13-16 for the account.

May Imports and Exports.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The monthly statement of the imports and exports of the United States for May issued by the Bureau of Statistics shows as follows:

IMPORTS—Merchandise, $70,181,628, an increase as compared with May, 1898, of about $16,500,000; gold, $3,070,285, decrease, $10,250,000; silver, $3,010,353, increase, $1,500,000.

EXPORTS—Domestic merchandise, $91,252,814; decrease, $17,300,000; gold, $2,049,255; increase, $1,940,000; silver; $4,436,549; increase, $252,000.

For the eleven months of the present fiscal year the exports of merchandise exceeded the imports by $23,547869.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 14	491,044
To date this year	95,362,148
Corresponding date last year	49,180,080

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 14	$2,534,500
To date this year	$522,332,010
Corresponding date last year	$366,654,060

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2@3 per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Ref.	1½	Great. Nor. pf.	2
Am. Steel Hoop	2	Manhattan Con.	⅞
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	1½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1	Nat. Lead	½
Col. Coal & I. Dev.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	7
Des M. & Ft. D.	½	Peo. Gas, Chi.	⅝
Federal Steel	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Federal Steel pf.	¾	Tenn. Coal & I.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy.	1	Glucose Sugar	⅛
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	3	H. B. Claflin	½
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	1	Int. Paper	2
Am. Spirits pf.	½	Int. Paper pf.	⅛
Am. Tin Plate	½	Int. Silver	⅜
Am. Tobacco	½	Met. St. Ry.	4½
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	¼	Minn. & St. L.	¾
Araconda Copper	1⅛	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Balt. & Ohio	1	M., K. & T. pf.	½
Brook. Un. Gas	1¼	Mo. Pacific	⅜
Chi., B. & Q.	½	Nat. Lead pf.	¾
Chi. & East. Ill.	½	Nat. Steel	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Nat. Steel pf.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	North American	½
Chi. Term. T. pf.	½	North. Pac. pf.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Pacific Mail	½
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	3	Penn. R. R.	⅛
Col. So. 1st pf.	2¼	P., C., C. & St. L.	2½
Col. & H. C. & I.	1½	Pressed S. Car	2
Consol. Gas	½	St. L. & W.	½
Cent. Tobacco	1½	Stand. Dist.	½
Del., L. & W.	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	1		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of N. J. 5s, reg.	2⅜	Tol., P. & W. 1st	1
C. & O. 6s, Series A.	2½	W. N. Y. & P. 1st	1⅞
Des M. & Ft. D. 2½s.	2		

Bonds Declined.

Chicago & East. Ill. gen.	1½	Lehigh Valley of N. Y. 1st	1

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Though no news to warrant disquietude was anywhere disclosed, yesterday's security market was under pressure all day long. The professional element of the Stock Exchange seems disposed again to marshal on the bear side, and short accounts are again extended. Such recessions as were forced through the raiding processes reflected to very small extent anything like liquidation of investment holdings. If there be one fact clearer than most others at present it is that the investors of the country are quite at ease—contented with the evidences they have of widespread prosperity, confident that market values cannot go to pieces in the face of commercial and industrial conditions practically all favorable.

***

Much Wall Street interest centred in the testimony which President Havemeyer of the Sugar Trust gave yesterday before the Industrial Commission at Washington. Most of the bulletins detailing this testimony were inconsequential, however, and the stock market had sharp ups and downs as varied reports came over the wires announcing the drift of Mr. Havemeyer's testimony—some bulletins representing his statement to be exceedingly bullish, while other records could be construed very differently. The net result of fluctuations of Sugar Trust for the day was a gain of more than a point, though at one time the price was down over four points below what was the closing quotation. Much selling of Sugar Trust stock during the day was attended by circumstantial indications that insiders were the sellers.

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The return of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan from Europe is regarded throughout Wall Street as suggestive of much possible accomplishment. Wall Street expectations are that Mr. Morgan will forthwith give personal direction to the financial affairs of consequence that have been lagging during his absence. The list of transactions which Mr. Morgan's presence may facilitate is long and represents much quite out of the ordinary. It may be, however, that Wall Street can have still one more example of how leisurely a strong man can be. It is beyond question that Mr. Morgan is masterful in quarters where tremendous deals are impending and his mere direction is quite all that is necessary to bring many consequential possibilities to successful accomplishment. But Mr. Morgan hitherto has never consented to let Wall Street hurry him, and it is hardly probable that anything like a sudden security market revolution is among his ambitions.

Of one fact, however, every observer can be confident: Mr. Morgan returns from Europe to find business interests of every character and in every quarter prospering even beyond the high record already made when, some time ago, he departed. He returns to find no grave business troubles whatsoever.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London did very little in this market yesterday, arbitrage transactions amounting to less than 5,000 shares. Practically all of this was on the selling side, but Southern Railway preferred, Louisville and Nashville, and the Union Pacifics were about the only stocks in which the foreign selling showed to any extent. London cables reported the market there as extremely dull, and there did not seem to be any expectation of new activity until something more definite is known as to the probable course of events in the Transvaal.

COMMISSION HOUSE BUYING.

Several of the more conspicuous commission houses were notably active on the buying side in yesterday's market. Flower & Co. took heavy blocks of Brooklyn Rapid Transit, People's Gas, and Federal Steel. Ladenburg, Thalman & Co. were also big buyers, particularly in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Federal Steel, and the Grangers. Representatives of the big commission houses all reported a disposition on the part of their larger clients to buy stocks on all recessions. In the late afternoon there was some little commission house selling, but this came chiefly from the less important houses.

SOME WESTERN SELLING.

Western houses were again sellers of the Granger stocks yesterday, basing their bearishness on the reports of a steady deterioration in the condition of Spring wheat. Advices from Chicago yesterday were that recent heavy rains have put the crop in a very poor condition. But, despite this, the wheat market did not show any inclination to boom. Houses with Chicago and St. Louis wires were by far the heaviest sellers of the Granger stocks. The decline which this pressure forced did not indicate any liquidation, and in all of the Granger stocks there were encouraging rallies several times during the day.

SUGAR TRUST ERRATIC.

Sugar Trust acted in a very erratic manner yesterday, going through violent fluctuations within a range of six points and closing with a net gain of 1½ per cent. The early selling, upon which the stock broke to 147¾, was of the same character as that which has been responsible for Sugar's weakness during the past few days. The subsequent sharp rally was due to scattered covering, and to buying by traders who did not seem to be much impressed with Mr. Havemeyer's testimony before the Industrial Commission at Washington. Another break in the late afternoon got Sugar back to 150¾, in the last half hour it sold up close to 154, and just before the close broke sharply again to 152.

These fluctuations were accompanied by a lot of vague gossip regarding the settlement of the Sugar Trust war and by all sorts of discussion as to the significance of the testimony of Mr. Doscher and Mr. Havemeyer. Generally Mr. Havemeyer's disclosures to the Industrial Commission were regarded as unfavorable. He claimed that the trust's competitors are not hurting its business as much as people think, but he also admitted that efforts to crush out this competition had been futile and credited the opposition refineries with a capacity to supply 50 per cent. of the demand for refined sugars in the country.

Yesterday's stories regarding a settlement between the trust and the Arbuckles were of the same vague character as those which have been in circulation for several days past, and they were again emphatically denied by Wall Street interests having knowledge of Sugar Trust affairs.

METROPOLITAN HAMMERED.

The sharp break in Metropolitan Street Railway yesterday afternoon to 222 was credited to a bearish operator who is known to be heavily short of the stock. Finding Metropolitan unsupported for the moment, this operator took advantage of the opportunity and forced the price down on sales of a few hundred shares. Almost immediately, however, supporting orders were placed, and the stock rallied to 226 with even greater rapidity than it declined.

Friends of Metropolitan are talking with a great deal of bullishness, and are intimating that there is a "melon" to be cut before very long. The Metropolitan-Manhattan-Brooklyn Rapid Transit combination talk has induced considerable buying of the stock recently by strong commission houses.

STEEL AND WIRE.

Continued Chicago selling was responsible for the early weakness of American Steel and Wire common yesterday, but subsequent buying, rather aggressive in character, coming from Wall Street interests identified with the property put the stock up to 62. It closed

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, June 14, 1899.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16	18	125	Am. Car & Foundry..	18	18	18	18	—1
60	61	400	Am. Car & Found. pf.	60	60	60	60	.....
37¼	38	2,035	Am. Smelting & Ref..	38	38	36½	37	—1
82¾	83	2,132	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	83	83	81¾	83	.....
35⅞	36¼	325	American Cotton Oil.	36	36¼	36	36¼	+ ⅛
8	12	70	American Linseed Co.	8	8	8	8	.....
74½	75⅝	50	Am. Malting Co. pf...	74	74	74	74	.....
10⅝	11	920	American Spirits Mfg.	10¾	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	.....
31	33	100	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	32½	32½	32½	32½	— ½
60⅞	61	28,350	Am. Steel & Wire....	60¾	62	60⅛	61	— ⅛
96¼	96½	1,300	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	96	96½	96	96	— ¼
152	152¼	118,098	Am. Sugar Ref. Co...	149½	153¾	147¾	152	+1½
38½	39	1,725	American Tin Plate...	39¼	39½	38½	38½	— ½
85	85½	150	Am. Tin Plate pf....	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	— ¼
96¼	97	8,185	American Tobacco	97	97½	96½	96¾	—1
30¼	30½	3,100	American Steel Hoop.	29¼	31¼	29¼	31	+2
75⅝	76	1,900	Am. Steel Hoop pf...	75½	75¾	75	75½	— ¼
50	50¼	3,105	Anaconda Copper.....	50⅜	50⅜	50	50	—1⅛
17¾	17⅞	900	At., T. & S. F. pf...	17⅜	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	— ⅜
54⅝	54⅞	12,150	At., T. & S. F. pf...	55	55⅛	54⅞	54⅞	— ⅜
50½	51	1,550	Baltimore & Ohio....	50¼	51	50¼	50¾	—1
73	73½	1,006	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	73½	73¾	73¼	73½	.....
117	117¼	70,825	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	115⅜	118½	115⅜	117¼	+1½
138	140	315	Brooklyn Union Gas..	137¾	138½	137¾	138½	—1½
14⅜	15¼	800	Brunswick City	15	15½	15	15	.....
24½	24⅞	450	Chesapeake & Ohio...	25	25	25	25	.....
59¼	60	1,000	Chicago Con. Traction.	59½	60	59¼	60	— ½
131¼	131⅞	18,130	Chi., Burl. & Quincy..	132	132¾	131⅝	131¾	— ⅛
76	78	200	Chi. & E. Ill., ex div.	75	75	75	75	— ½
13⅜	13¾	1,800	Chicago Great West..	13⅞	13⅞	13¾	13½	— ¼
126½	126⅝	22,220	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	127	127⅛	126¼	126½	— ⅝
152⅜	153¼	550	Chicago & Northw...	152⅜	153½	152⅜	153¼	+ ¼
112¾	112⅝	5,700	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	112⅞	113	112¼	112½	— ¾
15	16	1,450	Chicago Term. Trans.	16	16	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
49	50	1,250	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	51	51	49⅞	50	— ⅛
54	54¾	600	C., C., C. & St. L....	54½	54⅞	54	54	—1
98¾	99¼	435	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	98½	99	98¾	99	+1
1¾	2	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	2	2½	2	2½	+ ⅛
44⅝	45	2,800	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	43⅞	45½	43⅜	45	— ¼
106	110	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf..	105½	105½	105½	105½	—3
5	6½	77	Colorado Midland	5	5	5	5	.....
15	16½	36	Colorado Midland pf..	15	15	15	15	.....
5¼	5¾	500	Colorado Southern	5¾	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅜
44½	45	870	Col. Southern 1st pf..	45	45	44	44½	—2¼
17¾	18½	37	Col. Southern 2d pf...	17¼	17½	17¼	17¼	.....
12⅞	14	150	Col. & H. C. & I.....	13¾	13¾	12¾	12¾	—1½
179	180	1,060	Consolidated Gas	178	180	178	179½	— ½
44½	44⅞	8,475	Continental Tobacco ..	43⅞	45⅜	43⅝	44⅞	—1⅛
81¼	81⅞	500	Continental Tobac. pf.	81⅞	82⅜	81⅞	82⅛	+ ⅜
118	119	275	Delaware & Hudson...	119	119	118¾	118¾	— ¼
170	171	920	Del., Lack. & West..	170	170	170	170	— ½
22¼	22⅜	825	Denver & Rio Grande.	22⅜	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	— ⅛
76⅞	77	3,400	Denver & R. G. pf....	77½	77½	76¾	76⅞	— ⅛
21	21⅛	1,470	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	20¾	21⅛	20¾	21	+ ⅛
17⅛	18	100	Erie 2d pf	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
39⅜	40	70	Evans. & T. H.....	39½	39½	39½	39½	.....
64⅛	64¾	40,760	Federal Steel	63¾	64¾	63⅞	64¼	+ ⅛
84	84¼	3,830	Federal Steel pf	83¾	84½	83¾	84	— ⅛
118¼	119	100	General Electric.....	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	.....
68	68¼	610	Glucose Sugar Ref....	68¼	68¾	68	68	— ⅛
167¼	168½	1,350	Great Northern pf....	167	168	167	168	+2
108		480	H. B. Claflin Co.....	108¾	109	108¾	109	— ½
112¾	113½	150	Illinois Central	113	113	113	113	.....
42	43	920	International Paper..	43	43	42	42	—2
78¼	79½	200	Internat. Paper pf....	78	78½	78	78½	— ½
14	14¼	120	International Silver..	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¾	— ¼
12¼	12½	300	Iowa Central	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
53¼	54	50	Laclede Gas	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	.....
15¾	16	10	Lake Erie & West....	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
67¼	67⅝	3,115	Louisville & Nashville.	67¼	67¾	67⅜	67⅜	+ ⅛
113¼	113½	18,140	Manhattan Con	112½	113¾	112¼	113¾	+ ⅞
226	228½	16,185	Metropolitan St. Ry..	229	230	222	226	—4½
13½	14	200	Mexican Central	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½	— ¼
56½	58	200	Minn. & St. Louis....	57	57	57	57	— ¾
94	95	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	94	94	94	94	+ ½
27½	28	100	Minn., S. P. & S. M.	27	27	27	27	—1
33⅛	33¾	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	33¼	33¾	33	33¼	— ½
42	42⅝	5,630	Missouri Pacific	42½	43⅜	42⅜	43¼	— ¾
43½	44	20	National Biscuit Co...	43½	43½	43½	43½	.....
30	31	210	National Lead Co.....	30	30½	30	30½	+ ¼
110	112	155	National Lead Co. pf.	110¼	110¾	110¼	110¾	— ¾
51	51⅜	2,723	National Steel	50¾	52¼	50¾	51	—1
91	91¼	1,209	National Steel pf....	91¼	92	91¼	91¼	—1
116¾	116¾	750	New Jersey Central ..	116⅜	116⅜	116¼	116¼	+ ⅛
172	175	210	New York Air Brake..	170	172	170	172	+ ⅜
131¼	131½	3,050	New York Central....	131¼	132¾	130¾	131⅝	— ⅛
26¼	26⅝	1,382	N. Y., Ont. & West...	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
20⅝	20⅝	100	Norfolk & Western....	20½	20⅝	20½	20½	.....
68½	69	1,150	Norfolk & West. pf...	68¼	69¼	68¾	69	+ ¼
11¾	11¾	2,100	North American	11⅝	11¾	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
46⅝	47	3,745	Northern Pacific	47	47½	46⅞	46⅞	—1
75⅝	75⅝	1,580	Northern Pacific pf..	76	76	75½	75½	— ⅛
48⅝	48¾	800	Pacific Mail	48¾	48¾	48¼	48¼	— ½
130½	130⅝	2,900	Pennsylvania R. R....	131⅜	131¼	130⅝	130¾	+ ⅛
120⅜	120¾	7,840	People's Gas, Chicago.	119⅝	120⅝	119⅝	120¼	+ ⅝
56¼	57	2,520	P., C., C. & St. L....	58	58⅜	56⅝	56⅝	—2½
52½	53¼	550	Pressed Steel Car....	54	54	53	53	— ⅛
85	85½	1,010	Pressed Steel Car pf..	84½	85¼	84¾	84¾	— ¼
2¼	2½	200	Quicksilver	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
60	60¼	4,200	Reading 1st pf	59¾	60¼	59½	60¼	+ ⅜
35	35¼	1,200	Reading 2d pf.....	35¼	35	35	35⅜	— ⅜
80	84	50	Rio Grande West. pf.	80	80	80	80	.....
10¼	11	300	St. L. & San Fran....	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
36½	37	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf..	36⅞	36⅞	36¾	36¾	.....
11⅞	13	450	St. Louis Southw.....	12	12	11½	11½	— ⅛
29⅜	30¼	1,300	St. Louis Southw. pf..	30	30¼	30	30	— ⅛
31¼	32	600	Southern Pacific	31¾	32¼	31⅝	31⅞	— ⅛
49⅞	50⅛	825	Southern Railway pf..	50⅜	50⅜	49¾	50	— ⅛
17⅝	17¾	800	Standard Rope & Dls..	17¼	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
8	8¼	100	Standard R. & T.....	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
63⅜	63⅝	6,150	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	63¼	64	63	63½	+ ⅛
40⅞	41¼	4,495	Union Pacific	41	41¼	40⅝	40⅞	+ ⅛
74⅜	75	2,050	Union Pacific pf	75	75¼	74⅝	75⅛	+ ⅛
27½	28	35	Union Bag & Paper...	30¼	30¼	30	30	.....
79⅜	80	350	U. B. & P. pf., ex div.	80¼	80¼	80	80	.....
71⅜	71⅝	225	U. S. Leather pf.....	71¼	71¼	71¼	71½	+ ⅜
53¼	53¾	2,040	United States Rubber.	53¾	53⅞	53	53½	— ⅛
115¾	116	180	U. S. Rubber pf....	116	116	116	116	— ⅛
7¾	7⅞	300	Wabash	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	.....
20⅛	20⅜	870	Wabash pf	20⅛	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
89¾	90	2,045	Western Union Tel....	90	90	88¾	89¾	+ ⅛
8¾	9	400	Wheel. & Lake Erie....	9	9	9	9	— ¼
23¾	24	224	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf..	24	24	24	24	— ⅛
1¼	1⅜	300	Wisconsin Cent., ctfs.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
2	5	100	Wis. Cent. pf., ctfs..	3	3	3	3	.....
16¼	16¾	1,040	Wis. Cent., when iss..	16½	16½	16	16⅛	— ⅛
54⅞	55¼	1,965	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	55	55	54½	55	.....
Sales.....		491,044						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891..100¾		.....	K. & D. M.. 30½		4
3s, r., 1918..109		10⅝	Knick. Ice.. 48		53
3s, c., 1918..109		10⅝	Knick. I. pf. 76		79
3s, 1918, sm.108½		10⅝	Lac. G. pf.. 90		102
4s, r., 1907..112¾		113½	L. E. & W.		
4s, c., 1907..113¾		114½	pf..... 67¼		67¼
4s, r., 1925..130½		131	Lake Shore..206		210
4s, c., 1925..130¼		131	Long Island. 70		75
5s, r., 1904..112½		113	M. C. R. pf.105		.....
5s, c., 1904..112½		113	Man. Beach. 20		25
D. C. 3-65s.119		..	Md. Coal pf. 60		75
Adams Exp..110		113	M. W. S. E.		
Alb. & Susq.195		.....	of Chi.pf.. 14½		15
Am. Coal...140		200	M. W. S. E.		
Am. C. O. pf. 91		93¼	of Chi. pf.. 56		59
Am. D. Tel.. 38½		40	Nex.N. certs. 3½		3¾
Am. Exp....136		140	Nich. Cent..113		..
A. Malt. Co. 20		21	So. Exp. 30		40
A. S. R. pf..117		118	S. S. M. pf. 68		69
A. T. & C..100		101¼	N., K. & T. 11¾		12½
Am. Tob. pf.140		144	Nob. & Ohio 38		42
Ann Arbor.... 14		17	N. & Essex.183		.....
Ann Arb. pf. 40		42	Nat. B. pf. 97½		98
B. C. O. S.			N. L. O. crs.. 3		3¾
W. pf. ctfs.. 8½		9½	Nat. Starch.. 5		7½
Beech Creek.100		..	Nat. St. 1st		
B. A. L. pf..106½		..	pf. 45		60
B., R. & P. 34		40	Nat. St. 2d		
Homestake.... 6		8	pf. 15		23
Ill. C. 100		..	N. C. Coal.. 36		39
Iowa C. pf.. 47¼		47½	N. Y. & N.		
Jol. & Chi..150		..	H. 212		216
K. C., P. &			N. Y., C. &		
G. 8¾		9	St. L..... 12½		14
Kan. & M.. 10½		24	N. Y., C. &		
K. & D. M.			St. L. 1st pf. 60		70
pf. 16		18	N. Y., C. &		
			St. L. 2d pf. 29		30
			Norf. South. 69		75
			Ont. Mining. 8		10
			O. R. R. &		
			N. 36		40
			O. R. R. &		
			N. pf..... 72		74
			Pac. Coast... 38¾		40
			Pac. C. 1st		
			pf. 82		88
			Pac.C. 2d pf. 55		60
			Park S. pf..105		110
			Penn. Coal..375		..
			P., D. & E. 2½		2¾
			Peo. & East. 4		5
			P., C., C. &		
			St. L. pf.. 83		87
			Pitts., Ft. W. &		
			C. 185		..
			P., Ft. W. &		
			C. sp..... 183		..
			P. & W. pf.. 7		8½
			Phila. Car...150		158
			Quicksilv. pf. 8		10
			Reading 21		21½
			Rens. & Sar.194		.....
			R., W. & O.131		.....
			Rio G. W.. 38		40
			S., J. & G. I. 3½		4
			St. J. & G.		
			I. 39		41
			St. J. & G.		
			I. 2d pf... 10		11¼
			St. L. & S.		
			F. 1st pf.. 71½		72½
			St. P. & D.. 46		52
			St. P. & D.		
			pf. 101		103¾
			St. P. & O.. 98		99¼
			St. P. & O.		
			pf. 170		180
			S. bul. ctfs. 60½		62
			Sixth Ave...200		.....
			Stand. D. pf. 60		65
			Texas Pac.... 19		19½
			Third Av.... 100		103
			T. & O. C....		20
			T. & O. C.		
			pf.		40
			U. C. R. R. 68½		69¼
			U. S. Ex. pf.. 46		50
			U. S. Leather 5⅞		6
			U. & B. R.170		.....
			W.-F. Exp...125		130

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday: American Biscuit bonds, 108; Binghamton Gas 5s, 93; Fern. Coal Company, 15; Journeay & Burnham, 5; Journeay & Burnham pf, 25; Marshall Mill, 70; New York Biscuit bonds, 111; Retsof bonds, 73; Retsof stock, 18; Whitney Safety Fire Arms, 50; Cuban bonds, 1869, ⅝ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1872, ½ per cent.; Cubar bonds, 1896, 7 per cent.

Elected Anson R. Flower a Trustee.

The Board of Trustees of the Colonial Trust Company has elected Anson R. Flower a Trustee, to succeed his brother, the late Roswell P. Flower. Richard Delafield, Vice President of the National Park Bank, and Cord Meyer were elected Vice Presidents of the company.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup
2,000.....109¼
10,000.....109¾
2,500.....109½
500.....108⅝
U S 4s, coup, 1907
1,500.....118⅜
Tenn Settlement 3s
1,000..... 98
Adams Express 4s
1,000.....106½
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe adjust 4s
10,000..... 83½
10,000..... 83⅝
10,000..... 83⅝
5,000..... 83⅞
10,000..... 83⅝
20,000..... 83⅞
10,000..... 83¾
30,000..... 83⅝
4,000..... 83⅞
82,000..... 83¾
10,500..... 83⅝
Gen 4s
10,000.....102⅞
1,000.....102¾
112,000.....102⅝
Austin & N'w'n 1st
10,000.....100
Balt & Ohio 3½s
70,000.....100½
21,000.....100⅝
55,000.....100⅝
10,000.....100¾
15,000.....100⅝
22,000.....100½
Balt & Ohio 4s
25,000.....102⅜
10,000.....102½
10,000.....102⅝
2,000.....102½
35,000.....102⅝
B'klyn, Queens Co & S con gtd 5s
8,000.....106¾
Canada So 1st 5s
3,000.....110½
Canada So. 2d
1,600..... 111
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
11,000..... 98
Cent of N J gen 5s, registered
50,000..... 121
Ches & Ohio 1st, Series A
1,000.....119½
Chi & N W gen 5s
1,000..... 94
Col Midland 2-4s
10,000..... 64½
Col & South 1st 4s
1,000..... 89⅝
12,000..... 89½
20,000..... 89⅝
40,000..... 89½
10,000..... 89⅝
20,000..... 89⅝
4,000..... 90
46,000..... 89⅞
24,000..... 89⅝
10,000..... 89⅝
15,000..... 89⅝
32,000..... 89⅞
1,000..... 90
D M & Ft D 1st 2½s
5,000..... 85
Detroit City Gas 5s
10,000.....101
Dul, S Shore & A 5s
5,000.....116
Erie 1st con 7s
2,000.....144⅝
Erie 1s, prior bds
10,000..... 94½
20,000..... 94½
Evans & T H gen 5s
10,000.....103
Gal, Har & S. A, Mex & Pac Div 5s
10,000.....103½
Hocking Valley 4½s
1,000.....102⅝
1,000.....102¾
H & Texas Cent gen 4s
5,000..... 89¼
Ill Cent. Louisv Div 3½s
5,000.....104¾
29,000..... 105
5,000.....105¼
St L Div 3½s
8,000.....104¾
10,000..... 105
1,000.....105½
Int & G N 2d
10,000..... 93
Kan City, P & G 1st
14,000..... 65½
Lake E & W 1st
2,000.....121½
Lehigh V of N Y 1st
1,000..... 110
1,000.....109¼
Louisv & Nash col tr 4s
11,000..... 99
Gen mtge 6s
8,000.....117½
8,000.....117½
Unified 4s
11,000..... 99
Metro El 1st
1,000.....121⅝
Met St Ry gen 5s
6,000.....123
1,000.....123⅞
Mex Cent 1st inc
5,000..... 20½
Mex. Inter 1st 4s
7,000..... 88¼
9,000..... 88¼
Mo, K & T of T 5s
13,000..... 90
5,000..... 89¾
Total sales .....

Mo, K & T 1st 4s
2,000..... 93⅝
Mo, K & T 2d
5,000..... 67
Mo Pac tr 5s
4,000..... 97⅛
Mo Pac 1st con
15,000.....117
Mob & Ohio gen 4s
4,000..... 86½
N Y Cent & Hud 3½s
15,000.....113
N Y Cent & Hud, Mich Cent col 3½s
3,000.....101½
N Y Cent & Hud, Lake Sh col 3½s
10,000.....102¼
N Y, Chi & St L 4s
10,000.....107⅝
N Y & H 1st, coup
20,000.....103⅜
N Y, Ont & West refund 4s
3,000.....106½
14,000.....106¾
3,000.....106½
N Y, Sus & West g m
4,000..... 100
13,000.....100½
3,000..... 100
Norf & W Ry con 4s
40,000..... 95½
3,000..... 95¾
19,000..... 95⅜
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
5,000.....106⅜
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
5,000..... 67½
15,000..... 67⅝
Ore Sh Line 1st con 5s
2,000s20F.....114⅜
6,000.....115
5,000.....115½
Ore Sh Line inc A, 5s
5,000..... 92
Inc B & col tr
10,000..... 72¼
Pac Coast 1st 5s
10,000.....105
Peo & East 1st
3,000..... 85
17,000..... 85½
Peo & East inc
11,000..... 29
14,000..... 80
Reading Co gen 4s
44,000..... 90¾
2,000..... 90½
34,000..... 90¾
6,000..... 90⅝
Rio Gr West 1st
1,000.....100½
21,000.....100¾
St L & I M gen 5s
1,000.....111
5,000.....111½
St L, I M & So 4s, when and as issued
2,000..... 86¼
St L & S F g m 5s
3,000.....112
St L & San Fran 4s
4,000s20F..... 89
St L S'w'n 1st
5,000..... 93½
21,000..... 93⅛
1,000..... 93
15,000..... 93¼
5,000..... 93¼
86,000..... 93
St L S'w'n 2d inc
30,000..... 53¼
20,000..... 53½
50,000..... 52⅝
20,000..... 52½
15,000..... 52¾
3,000..... 52½
St P, M & M, Dak Extension
1,000.....122⅝
San A & A P 4s
1,000..... 82¾
So Pac col tr 4s, when issued
2,500..... 85¼
10,000..... 85⅝
So Pac of Cal 5s, con. stamped
55,000.....107
15,000.....107⅛
15,000.....107
So Ry 1st 5s
9,000.....111⅝
2,000.....111½
Standard R & T inc
2,000..... 25
2,000..... 23½
Tex & N O con 5s
1,000..... 106
Tol, Peo & W 4s
1,000..... 83
Union Pac 4s
10,000.....108⅝
2,000.....108¼
Wabash 1st 5s, Det & Chi Ext
2,000.....106½
15,000.....110
Wabash 2d 5s
10,000..... 100
10,000.....100¼
19,000..... 100
Wabash Deb, Ser B
30,000..... 33¾
West N Y & Penn 1st
4,000.....116⅞
West N Y & Penn gen 3-4s
23,000..... 70¾
40,000s20F..... 70¼
10,000..... 70¼
10,000s20F..... 70½
20,000s20F..... 70⅝
West N Y & Penn inc
17,000..... 23¼
Wisc Cent Co 1st, tr co ctfs
10,000..... 77⅞
3,000..... 77½
40,000..... 77⅝
10,000..... 77¾
Wis Cent 1st 4s, when issued
170,000..... 95½
2,000..... 95¾
10,000..... 95¼
20,000..... 95⅜
21,000..... 95½
10,000..... 95⅞
Total sales $2,534,500

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the curb market was very light yesterday, and the course of the market was irregular. In most of the prominent issues prices held fairly firm, but in some few issues closing bids showed substantial net losses for the day. Some few stocks, among them American Air Power and Republic Iron and Steel preferred, advanced sharply, and ended the day with net gains of 1 point or more.

Royal Baking Powder preferred was very strong, but advanced only slightly over Tuesday's final bid, closing yesterday at 99½ bid, a net gain of one-half of 1 point. A dividend of 2 per cent. was declared yesterday on Royal Baking Powder preferred, payable on July 1 to stockholders of record on June 24. The dividend is declared for the four months ending June 30. Hereafter it is intended to pay quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent. It is said that the Royal Baking Powder Company has already laid aside from its earnings about twice the amount required to pay the dividend on the preferred stock for the whole year. This stock has fluctuated very little of late, and has remained almost continuously strong. None of the common stock of the Royal Baking Powder Company, as far as is known, has yet passed from the hands of the original holders. This common stock has been inquired for in the market, but none of it has been offered.

Otis Elevator preferred, on the declaration of a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. was strong yesterday, and ended the day with a net gain of 1 point, at 88 bid. This dividend is payable July 15. In sympathy with the strength in the preferred stock, Otis Elevator common advanced slightly, and closed at 34 bid, a net gain of one-half of 1 point.

New England Electric Vehicle Transportation was weak, and lost 1 point net, closing at 7¾ bid. The second payment on this stock, amounting to $5, is due to-day, and is payable at the Old Colony Trust Company, in Boston. Shortly before the close this stock sold at 7¾, which was the lowest point at which it changed hands yesterday. On the decline which occurred late last week it touched 7¼, the lowest point at which New England Electric Vehicle Transportation sold since it was first traded in on the curb. New York Electric Vehicle Transportation sold at 21¾, but was very dull, and closed at 21 bid. Several hundred shares of Electric Vehicle common sold at 110 and 111, and it closed at 106 bid. The preferred stock sold at 123. Electric Boat was very dull. The common stock lost several points, but the preferred remained firm at 46 bid.

Amalgamated Copper sold down to 94½, but only a few hundred shares of the stock changed hands. It closed at 94¼ bid, a net loss of three-quarters of 1 point. Standard Oil declined about 3 points, and at the close was offered at 457. It is said that there will soon be a readjustment of Standard Oil stock, whereby present holders will receive several hundred shares for each hundred shares now held by them. The report is a repetition of a rumor current for some time past, and no confirmation of it could be had yesterday.

Republic Iron and Steel preferred was very strong, and on light transactions gained 2½ points net, closing at 62½ bid. The common stock was not traded in, and remained about at Tuesday's closing figure. Rubber Goods preferred gained three-quarters of 1 point, closing at 80¾ bid, and the common stock advanced one-half of 1 point, to 26½ bid. Kentucky Distilleries common reacted fractionally, but the preferred stock remained strong, and closed with a fractional net gain, at 60½ bid.

Havana Commercial common declined further, but practically without any trading in the stock, which has been very dull for several days. The preferred stock remained unchanged at 70 bid. New York Electric Brake and Coupler advanced one-quarter of 1 point, closing at 61¼ bid. American Air Power sold at 80 and closed at 76½ bid. British Columbia Copper sold at 11⅝. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	33½	34
Amsterdam pf.	57	58½
American 5s, with interest.....	101⅛	101¾
Bay State Gas.....	2	2½

Industrials.

American Air Power.....	76½	79
Beet Sugar	31½	33½
Beet Sugar pf.....	80	81
Electric Boat	18	22½
Electric Boat pf.....	46	49
Electric Vehicle	106	112
Electric Vehicle pf.....	120	126
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid.....	2¼	2½
Havana Commercial	82	83
Havana Commercial pf.	70	71
International Power	..	90
International Pump	25½	26½
International Pump pf.....	67½	68½
Kentucky Distilleries	19	19½
Kentucky Distilleries pf.....	60½	63
National Gramophone, ex div.....	77¼	78¼
National Salt	42	46
National Salt pf.....	72	75
New England Electric Vehicle.....	7¾	8¼
New York El. Brake and Coupler....	61¼	61¾
New York Electric Vehicle.....	21	22
Otis Elevator	34	35
Otis Elevator pf.....	88	90
Republic Iron & Steel.....	17	18
Republic Iron & Steel pf.....	62½	64
Royal Baking Powder pf.....	98½	100
Rubber Goods Mfg.	26½	28
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.....	80	81½
Standard Oil Trust.....	455	457
Union Steel & Chain.....	27	28
Union Steel & Chain pf.....	67	68
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar.....	½	⅞

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	94¼	95
British Columbia Copper.....	11½	12
Flemington Coal & Coke.....	25	27¼
General Carriage.....	35	38
Markeen Copper.....	7¾	8¾
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.....	22¾	24
Tennessee Copper	20	20½
*Wahnita Copper	6¾	7¼

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue.....	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st....	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d....	115	118
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.....	115	120
Broadway Surface 2d.....	103	106
Brooklyn City Railroad.....	246	249
Brooklyn, Bath & W-st End 5s.....	101	..
Brooklyn Elevated Bonds	102	103
Brook., Queens C. & Suburban 5s....	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock.....	99	102
Buffalo Street Railway con.....	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River 1st....	180	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fair Business in Small Properties—Auction Room Dealings—The City Transfers a Down-Town Block.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for Louise V. Webber the five-story apartment house 205 West Eighty-fourth Street, 27 by 90 by 100.

Charles M. Rosenthal has sold to Dr. F. W. Meyer three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 100 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 75 by 100.

J. Edgar Leaycraft has sold to C. M. Pelham the five-story brick building 410 West Twenty-sixth Street.

The Stevens Real Estate Company has sold for A. K. Ely to Christian Blum, Jr., for improvement, the plot on the south side of Ninety-ninth Street, 125 feet west of Central Park West, 50 by 100.

Ranald H. Macdonald has sold for W. A. Bartow and Henry E. Duncan, as executors, for about $32,000, the five-story apartment house 128 West Eighty-third Street, 32.4 by 90 by 102.2.

Edward W. Kearney is the buyer of Charles W. Morse's former residence, 40 West Seventieth Street. The price is said to have been $74,000.

Miles & Heller have sold for G. W. H. Zeglio to a Mr Davis the old buildings 45, 45½, 47, and 47½ Division Street, on a plot 50 by 68.

John N. Golding was the broker in the sale of the plot, 100 by 100, on the north side of Ninety-sixth Street, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue, or Isaac Untermyer.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have bought from Thomas S. Drake the old building southwest corner of Broome and Mangin Streets, 25 by 75.

It is reported that George G. Rockwood has sold his residence, 259 West Eighty-eighth Street, taking in payment the flat 244 West Forty-third Street.

The property sold by William and Julius Bachrach to Adolph Rosenstein was the six-story tenement 89 Pitt Street, and not 89 Fifth Street, as was reported.

One of the most valuable parcels of vacant property that has been offered at auction in some time is announced by Auctioneer Ingraham for to-day. It consists of the entire block front on the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, between Morningside Avenue West and Amsterdam Avenue—in other words, between Morningside Park and the Columbia College grounds. The property will be sold in eighteen lots, four fronting on each avenue and ten on the street. The sale is held by order of the Central National Bank. Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase money may remain on mortgage at 4½ per cent.

Title passed yesterday to the block bounded by Washington, Reade, and Duane Streets, which was sold at auction by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund about a month ago. At that time it was knocked down to Jarvis Hicks, concerning whose identity there was much mystery. According to the deed filed yesterday the buyer is Edward Roche. The consideration is $1,153,000 and the purchaser gives back to the city a five-year mortgage for $271,800.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

230 and 232 Madison Street, each 21.1 by 70, two four-story brick flats; executor's sale, to Harris Cohen.....$30,975

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, southeast corner of Convent Avenue, four lots, each 25 by 99.11; partition sale, to W. J. Farrell.....32,150

341 West Forty-seventh Street, 23 by 100.4½, four-story brick building; partition sale, to M. H. Hyland.....16,000

By William Kennelly.

254 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 17.6 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Metropolitan Trust Company.....10,500

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

798 to 806 Third Avenue, northwest corner of Forty-ninth Street, 100.5 by 80, five-story stone-front tenement, with stores, on 798; six-story stone-front tenements, with stores, on 800 to 806; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Leopold Hellinger..153,500

1,695 to 1,701 Third Avenue, northeast corner of Ninety-fifth Street, each 25 by 100, four five-story brick tenements, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Leopold Hellinger.....120,610

Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 24.11 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Hellner & Wolf.....6,850

416 West Fifty-second Street, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to Albert J. Adams.....18,950

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

267 West Seventy-first Street, 16.8 by 102.2, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Charles H. Wright, as administrator.....17,500

One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 222 feet east of Pleasant Avenue, 23 by 100.11 and irregular, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Daniel J. O'Conor, as executor.....3,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 11 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, G. Thornton Warren, referee, 226 East Sixtieth Street, south side, 295 feet west of Second Avenue, 19.2 by 100.5, three story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $ 1,900.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 234 East Forty-fifth Street, south side, 194 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 56.8 by 28.5 by 70.3, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $12,719.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., sale by order of the Central National Bank, Morningside Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, our lots, each 25.2 by 100; Amsterdam Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, four lots, each 25.2 by 100; One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, between Morningside and Amsterdam Avenues, the whole front, excepting the corners mentioned above, ten lots, each 25 by 100.11.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, John Hunter, Jr., referee, 249 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, north side, 299 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 15 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,227.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank D. Arthur, referee, 541 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Broadway, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $16,935.

By Herbert J. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Varc, referee, 120 East Thirteenth Street, south side, 240 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100, three-story brick building. Due on judgment, $6,706.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, Francis B. Delehanty, referee, 307 West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, north side, 72 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 19 by 100, three-story brick dwelling; 515 West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, north side, 145 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, on 307, $2,459; on 515, $2,342.

By Charles A. Berrian, trustee's sale, Park Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street; four lots, each 25 by 100; One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, north side, adjoining the four lots on the east, four lots, each 25 by 100; Bedford Place, west side, 312.8 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, four lots, each 25 by 85.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Anthony Avenue, west side, 54 feet south of Potter Place, for a three-story frame dwelling, 22 by 44; Pasquale Fusco, owner; J. H. Grataccap of 986 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, architect; cost, $4,500.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, northwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue, for a seven-story brick flat, with stores, 75.11 by 115.4; M. McCormack of 50 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $200,000.

No. 519 West Fortieth Street, for a one-story brick stable, 25 by 23; Patrick Brady of 519 West Fortieth Street, owner and architect; cost, $350.

One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, southwest corner of Melrose Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, with stores, 24.6 by 93.7 and 30; Bruce Taylor of 667 Melrose Avenue, owner; J. Spindler of 2,629 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $50,000.

Ninety-third Street, north side, 70 feet east of Madison Avenue, for a five-story brick and stone dwelling, 20 by 60; James Kilpatrick of 312 East Ninety-third Street, owner; Frederick Jacobsen, architect; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, northeast corner of Broadway, for a seven-story brick flat, with stores, 99.11 by 70; J. McSweeney of 241 West One Hundred and Third Street, owner; Brower & Ganler of 2,787 Broadway, architects; cost, $125,000.

No. 56 East Eleventh Street, for an eight-story brick store and lofts, 25 by 89 and 94.11; Owen Costello of 181 East Eighty-fourth Street, owner; R. Moeller of 959 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $8,000.

Two Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Verlo Avenue, for a one-story frame barn, 24 by 20; M. E. Dillon of Woodlawn, owner; William Greenleer, architect; cost, $600.

Twentieth Avenue, Woodlawn, for a two-story frame signal tower; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owner; cost, $500.

No. 528 Tenth Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 14.8 by 75.2; Owen Ward of 528 Tenth Avenue, owner; George Keister of 140 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $20,000.

Alterations.

No. 77 East Seventy-ninth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Anna N. Hoes of 77 East Seventy-ninth Street, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co., architects; cost, $2,000.

Eighth Avenue, west side, 210 feet north of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, to a five-story brick flat, with stores; Frederick P. Forster of 52 Wall Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 131 and 133 East Fifty-ninth Street, to a three-story and basement brick shop and dwelling; Francis C. Reed, owner; J. A. Hays of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 78 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Bessie Conabeer of 78 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, owner; John H. Kimbel, architect; cost, $6,000.

Beaver Street, Broadway, and Stone Street, to the main staircase, Produce Exchange Building; New York Produce Exchange, owner; Francis Freeman of 132 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $2,322.

No. 38 East Sixty-third Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Hoffman Muller, owner; S. E. Gage, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 600 Broome Street, to a four-story brick store and lofts; John Malone of 152 Leonard Street, owner; F. J. Ormsby, architect; cost, $600.

No. 632 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a three-story frame tenement; Joseph J. Nimphins, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $600.

No. 117 East Twenty-third Street, to a four-story and basement brick office building; Richard L. Smith, agent; Hoppin & Koen, architect; cost, $600.

Avenue A, northeast corner of Nineteenth Street, to a four-story brick store; John U. Brookman, owner; O'Reilly Brothers of 123 East Forty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 160 West Seventy-fourth Street, to a four-story brick and stone school; Mlle. Louise Veltin of 29 West Sixty-eighth Street, owner; Charles A. Rich of 35 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $12,000.

Hoe Street, southeast corner of Hoe Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; Peter J. Stumpf of 1,219 Hoe Street, owner; Niels Toelberg, architect; cost, $300.

Eighth Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, to a two-story brick and stone offices and stores; Frederick P. Forster of 52 Wall Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $300.

No. 1,042 Washington Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling; Jacob E. Solton, premises, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, June 14.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 140th St, 25x100; Hannah Hillier to Charles W. Lindsey.....10

AVENUE A, 1,629, w s, 25x75.9; Charles King and wife to Isidor Blank.....100

BATHGATE AV, w s, 125 ft n of 172d St, 30x120; Charles W. Culver, referee, to Henry Holding.....5,000

CLINTON AV, n w s, 62.8 ft n e of 170th St, 25x24.5x25.11x11; also Clinton Av, n w s, 93.6 ft n of 170th St, 25x irregular, gore; United States Trust Company, as executor, &c., to Marion L. Baker, (correction deed).....1

FORSYTH ST, 127, 25x100; Rubin Grunauer to Mary Brinn.....1

FULTON AV, n w corner of 163d St, 100x100x100x101; T. W. Timpson & Co. to James T. Barry.....1

HAMILTON ST, 32, s s, 28.2x66.1x26.5x50.6; James R. Torrance, referee, to William C. Cook.....2,500

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s s, 25.11 ft s of 177th St, 52x84.11x50x99.3; Michael J. Naughton to David L. Phillips.....1

LOTS 24 to 29, Block 2,929, map of 176 lots, Bathgate estate; Jacob Siegel to John C. Heintz.....1

LOTS 24 to 29, Block 2,929, map of 176 lots of Bathgate estate; John C. Heintz to Henry Weiss.....1

LOTS 233, 379 to 381, 391 to 393, map of estate of Elizabeth R. B. King; George Lane & Son, a corporation, to Mary J. Lane.....1

MADISON AV, e s, 26.6 ft s of 30th St, 25x115; George H. Cowie, referee, to Harris C. Fahenstock.....115,000

MADISON AV, w s, 57.2 ft n of 81st St, 25.6x95; Mayer S. Auerbach to Robert L. De Camp.....1

MANHATTAN AV, s e corner of 116th St, 27.11x87; Edwin B. Ramsdell to George W. Gerard.....Exchange

MORRIS AV, e corner of 182d St, 200x133.10x200x138.11; Ruth O. Rudd to Roland Merritt.....1

MORRIS AV, e s, 98.8 ft s of 140th St, 31.10x — x25.11x31.11; Herman Schmuck and another to Henry Herrmann.....100

PARK ROW, 158, 24.5x94.1x—x78.8; Bernard Gelewski to Marx Solomon.....100

PERRY ST, 28, s s, 25x85; Jacob Kottek to Charles I. Weinstein.....1

PROSPECT AV, n s, e s, 293.6 ft n e of Home St, 50x100; Henry D. Tiffany and others to George Stolz, 5-6 parts.....3,000

PROSPECT AV, s e s, 293.6 ft n e of Home St, 50x100; Henry D. Tiffany and another, executors, &c., to George Stolz, 1-6 part.....600

READE ST, n w corner of Washington St, 256.8x70.7x270.3x70.9; the City of New York to Edward Roche.....453,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 94th St, runs e 139.9x n 100.8x w 50x s 25.2x w 98.5 to Drive x s 76.2; Charles W. Lindsey to John O. Baker.....1

RIVINGTON ST, s w corner of Mangin St, 24.1x75; William Gay to David Morris.....1

UNION AV, s w s, 25 ft s e of 4th St, 22x101x33x97; Kate Broderick to Mary Whalen, ½ part.....1

WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of 180th St, 35x100; Ferdinand Hecht and Simon Uhlfelder to Charles Brogan.....100

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of St. Paul's Place, 24.6x100; —x30; Margaret L. McCrea and another to John J. Murphy.....1

WEBSTER AV, w s, 275 ft n of 200th St, 50x120; John C. Barr to Robert N. Quinn.....100

WILLIAMS BRIDGE ROAD, s s, extends from 1st to 2d Av, 246x159x200x19; Andrew R. Leggat to Jeannie Z. Leggat.....1

WILLIAM ST, 118, s e s, 25.2x irregular; John S. Kennedy and another, executors, to Hyman Sonn and another, one-half part.....19,200

2D AV, s w corner of 97th St, 25.11x75; the Brown Realty Company to James H. Cassidy.....1

3D AV, 3,319, w s, 25.2x88x25x95.3; Mary Schafer to Robert C. Winters.....100

57TH AV, n s, 102.2 ft e of 7th St, 35x100; Louise M. Pollock to Henry H. Cook.....1

7TH AV, 592, w s, 16.5x100; Eugene A. Philbin to Thomas P. Fitzsimons.....25,000

9TH AV, 38, 16.11x100; Eugene A. Philbin, referee, to Henry Klee, Jr.....10,500

15TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 20x103.3; Charles M. Brennan, administrator, to Emil Bachmann.....15,250

25TH ST, 258 West, 15x109.6; Anna R. Giles to George J. Humphreys.....1

30TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 31x31.6x31x32.10; John Clarke and others, by guardian, &c., to Edward Lapsley...3,150

30TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 31x31.6x31x32.10; Margaret T. Garner to Edward Lapsley, ¼ part.....1,050

57TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Michael Feeney to Edwin B. Ramsdell.....Exchange

81ST ST, n s, 223 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; 81st St, 173 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Fanny Lilienthal to Abraham W. Lilienthal.....1

81ST ST, n s, 223 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; 81st St, 173 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Fanny Lilienthal to Abraham W. Lilienthal.....450

86TH ST, 114 West, 20x102.2; William P. Roome to Christiana Roome.....43,600

91ST ST, s s, 191.8 ft w of 3d Av, 33.4x100.8; Eleanor F. Starr and others to Pincus Lowenfeld and another.....1

93D ST, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Isidor Blank and wife to Charles Reinhart.....100

101ST ST, 108, s s, 63.9 ft e of Park Av, 15.10x100.11; George P. Schildwachter to Greater New York Loan Company.....10,500

101ST ST, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; David Rothschild to Sarah Cohn..1

101ST ST, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; David Rothschild to Sarah Cohn..1

114TH ST, 24 and 26 West, 35.10x100.11; Wilhelmine Walther to Amalia W. Ruppert.....1

116TH ST, s s, 312 ft w of 5th Av, 21x100.11; Charles A. Runk, referee, to Ellen J. Kuhne.....19,000

120TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, 145.2x118.5x83.2x100.11; James Morrison and others to Eugene C. Potter.....100

167TH ST, s s, 418 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 16.8x90; Charles Brogan to Simon Uhlfelder and Ferdinand Hecht.....100

168TH ST, n s, 148.2 ft w of Franklin Av, 19.4x100; Nelson Zabriskie and wife to James T. Barry.....1

Recorded Leases.

BAIRD, Lucy A., to William Keogh; 114th St, 341 East, 2 5-6 years.....$420

BLOOMINGDALE, Joseph B., to Henry E. Evans; 59th St, 214 East, 5 years.....1,500

CRUSE, Bernard, to Theodore Valentine; Cedar St, 131, 5 years.....900

CENTNER, Jacob, to Adolph Schweizer; Pleasant Av, 316, 3 years.....480

GIGLIO, Sylvester, to Bartholomew Bertine; Broadway, 173, and 2 to 6 Cortlandt St, 1 year and 1½ months.....4,500

GLUCKSMAN, Morris, and another to T. P. Sullivan; Bowery, 211, 5 years.....1,800

HEYMANN, Henrietta, to Union Republican Club; 32d Assembly District; 104th St, 221 East, 2 years.....600

REINOLD, Augusta, to Michael P. Carolan; 3d Av, 639, 5 years.....2,100

SHIELDS, Thomas, to Claus Bohling & Brother; 4th Av, 75, n e corner of 10th St, 10 10-12 years.....6,300

WEBSTER, Sarah F., to the Hickory Club; Hudson St, 184, e s, 5 years.....600

Recorded Mortgages.

ASKEY, Robert L., to Bradley & Currier Company; 28th St, s s, 375 ft w of 6th Av, 3 months.....2,085

BACHMANN, Emil, to Louis Frank; 156 West 15th St, 5 years.....8,000

BAKER, John O., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Riverside Drive, n e corner of 94th St, 1 year.....80,000

BAKER, John O., to Charles W. Lindsley; Riverside Drive, n e corner of 94th St, 1 year.....20,000

BARRY, James T., to German Savings Bank; Franklin Av, s e corner of 168th St, 1 year.....25,000

BERBERICH, Jacob, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 888 Union Av, saloon lease, demand.....2,000

BLANK, Isidor, to Charles Kling; Avenue A, w s, 26.8 ft s of 86th St, 2 years.....1,500

BLUM, Harriet, to the Mechanics and Traders' Bank; 517 East 117th St, demand.....2,500

BLUMENBERG, Henrietta and John H., to Thomas Penfield and others, executors, &c.; 3d St, or White Plains Road, west corner De Mill Av, 2 years.....500

BOHLING, Claus, and Eugene J. Shea, to John W. Haaren and another; 96 6th Av, secures notes, (saloon lease,) demand.....15,000

BROGAN, Charles, to Ferdinand Hecht and Simon Uhlfelder; Washington Av, s e corner of 180th St, 1 year.....4,000

BURKE, Maria C. B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 423 West 32d St, 3 years.....12,000

CAROLAN, Michael P., to Peter Doelger; 639 3d Av and 201 and 203 East 41st St, saloon lease, demand.....1,750

CASSIDY, James H., to the Brown Realty Company; 2d Av, s w corner of 97th St, 3 years.....2,000

CASSIDY, James H., to Randolph Guggenheimer, 2d Av, s w corner of 97th St, 3 years.....18,000

COHEN, David, to Athenia L. Peabody and others, executors, &c.; 3d Av, e s, 75 ft s of 171st St, 5 years.....17,500

COHN, Esther, to John G. Dunscomb; Ridge St, w s, 80 ft s of Houston St, 5 years.....8,000

COONEY, Peter J., to Katharine Folz; 165th St, n s, 76.2 ft w of 3d Av, widened, 1 year.....2,500

DE CAMP, Robert L., to Mayer S. Auerbach; Madison Av, w s, 51.2 ft n of 81st St, 1 year.....26,500

DE CAMP, Robert L., to Mayer S. Auerbach; Madison Av, w s, 51.2 ft n of 81st St, 1 year.....20,000

DEBOLD, Michael, to Catharine Lamour; 148th St, s s, 175 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 1 year.....2676

DREYFUS, Julius, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 33 Cannon St, demand.....10,000

ENGLERT, William and Mary, to Henry Fox and Leopold Greenwood; Concord Av, w s, 325 ft s of Lexington Av, installments.....650

FENN, Sophie, to Elizabeth J. Stancliffe; s e s of Ogden Av, 125 ft s w of Union Av, 3 years.....1,000

FITZSIMONS, Thomas P., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 5th Av, w s, 98.9 ft n of 41st St, 3 years.....15,000

FREY, Charles D., to Fanny Oberdorfer; 7 West 106th St, 3 years.....2,500

HIRSCH, Henry, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 123 Prince St, 5 years.....40,000

HOLDING, Henry, to Empire City Savings Bank; Bathgate Av, w s, 125 ft n of 172d St, 1 year.....3,000

HOUGHTON, Frank R., to Elizabeth Gifford; Intervale Av, s e s, 154.6 ft s w of 167th St, 3 years.....5,000

HOUGHTON, Frank R., to Georgiana F. Gifford, wife of Stanley P.; Intervale Av, s e s, 176 ft s w of 167th St, 3 years.....5,000

HOUGHTON, Frank R., to Georgiana F. Gifford, wife of Stanley P.; Intervale Av, s e s, 197.7 ft s w of 167th St, 3 years.....5,000

HOUGHTON, Frank R., to Ernest Hall; Intervale Av, s e s, 219.11 ft s w of 167th St, 3 years.....5,000

HYNE, William M., to Ernest Hoffmann; Broadway, s w corner of 99th St, 3 months.....14,500

KIRCHHOF, William, to Louis Tim; 532 East 89th St, 5 years.....13,000

KLEE, Henry, Jr., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 58 9th Av, 1 year.....6,000

LAPSLEY, Edward, to Rebecca L. Campbell, administratrix, &c.; 30th St, n s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years.....3,000

LEONARD, William H., to The F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company; 211 Bowery, leasehold, demand.....1,500

LEVY, Lazarus, to Theresa Hirsch; Ridge St, e s, 153.9 ft n of Rivington St, 3 years.....4,000

LINDHEIM, Celia and Robert, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 1,275 Madison Av, 3 years.....9,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager, to American Mortgage Company; 91st St, s s, 191.8 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year.....10,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager, to American Mortgage Company; 91st St, s s, 191.8 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year.....2,000

MACDONELL, Cameron L., to Robert J. Howe; lots 11 to 40, Block 35, map of Pelham Park, 2 years.....3,000

MACDONELL, Allan G., to Robert J. Howe; Forest Av, w s, 100 ft n of West Farms to Westchester Road, 2 years.....737

MAYER, Charles, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 62d St, n s, 450 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years.....14,000

MORRIS, David, to William Gay; Rivington St, s w corner of Mangin St, 1 year.....7,000

MURPHY, John J., to Moses and Sigmund Mendelsohn; Webster Av, n e corner of St. Paul's Place, ½ year.....3,000

MURPHY, John J., to Moses and Sigmund Mendelsohn; Webster Av, n e corner of St. Paul's Place, ½ year.....4,500

O'BRIEN, Sarah, to Mutual Loan Association; 417 East 22d St, assigns rents to secure.....165

POPHAM, Eliza H., and others to Aleda Van Schaick; 268 West 4th St, 1 2-12 years.....16,500

PUGH, Paul B., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 15th St, n s, 150 ft e of 4th Av, (re-recorded,) 1 year.....130,000

QUINN, Robert N., to Anna N. Rogers; Webster Av, w s, 275 ft n of 200th St, 2 years.....2,000

RAINER, Lottie, Leon Buchmann; 55 and 57 Pike St, demand.....12,000

ROCHE, Edward, to the City of New York; Washington St, n w corner of Reade St, 70.9 to Duane St, x 270.3 to West St, the block, 5 years.....271,800

ROTTKAMP, John, to Louise Prylbil; 109th St, s s, 432 ft e of 2d Av; also strip adjoining, s w s, 0.11x15.3, 5 years.10,000

ROTTKAMP, John, to Louise Prylbil; 109th St, s s, 457 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years.10,000

SCHILDWACHTER, George P., to T. W. Timpson & Co.; 108 East 101st St, 1¼ years.....500

SEAMAN, Elizabeth C., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 15 West 37th St, 3 years.....25,000

SIMPSON, James A., to William J. Fowler; Elton Av, n w corner of 160th St, 1 year.....2,400

SOLOMON, Marx, to Isaac A. Harris; 84 and 86 West 113th St, (two mortgages,) 1 year, each.....2,000

SONN, Hyman, and Emanuel Hellner to Isabella Towle and others, executors, &c.; 118 William St, 2 years.....10,000

STOLZ, George, to S. Louise and Kate S. Stevenson; Prospect Av, s e s, 293.7 ft n of Home St, 2 years.....2,166

STOLZ, George, to J. C. Julius Langbein; Prospect Av, s e s, 293.7 ft n of Home St, ½ year.....1,000

SYME, William R., to Rachel Purdy; 177th St, s s, 150 ft w of Marmion Av, ½ year.....2,000

VATABLE, Jules, to Franklin B. Lord and others, trustees; 233 West 45th St, 3 years.....3,000

WEINSTEIN, Charles I., to Jacob Kottek; 28 Perry St, ½ year.....13,000

WEISS, Henry, to Josephine Wandell; 3d Av, e s, 54.8 ft n of 172d St, 1 year.....12,000

WIRTH, Jacob, to Louis Wirth; 132d St, s w corner of Park Av, 1 year.....5,500

WIRTH, Jacob, to Louis Wirth; 132d St, s s, 25, 50, and 75 ft w of Park Av, 1 year, (three mortgages,) each.....3,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Susan C. Herriman and others, trustees, &c.....$15,035

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to John M. Bowers, trustee.....25,031

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Allen L. Mordecai, (two mortgages).....50,317

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Susan C. Herriman and others, trustees, &c.....16,209

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Leopold Gusthal and another, trustees, &c.....5,014

BOWERS, John M., executor, &c., and another to John A. Lewis and others, trustees, &c.....Nom.

COHN, Sigmund, to Huidah Cohn.....5,000

HARFT, Charles, to Thomas J. Falls.....1,000

HUBBARD, Emma E., executrix, &c., to Emma E. Hubbard.....Nominal

HUBBARD, Emma E., to Randolph Guggenheimer.....Nominal

LIBBY, Frederick A., to Jonas M. Libbey.....9,350

MARTIN, Adelia S., to William M. Martin.....600

REITER, Rachel, to Julius Spagat.....Nominal

SCHAEFER, Gustavus A. and Henry L., to the Manufacturers and Traders' Bank.....Nominal

THE RECTOR, &c., of St. Ann's Church of Morrisania, to James A. Trowbridge..3,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to James Sullivan.....9,000

WESTHEIMER, Isaac B. and Hannah, trustees, &c., to Fannie Westheimer.....Nominal

WESTHEIMER, Fannie, to Hannah Westheimer, one-half part.....Nominal

Lis Pendens.

CHERRY ST, 243 to 247; Julia E. Goossen against Amelia Sandrock, individually and as executrix, (action to enjoin, &c., from conveying;) attorney, H. A. Gumbleton.

FULTON ST, 54 and 56; Department of Buildings against Theodora Gordon and others, (violation of building law;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 83d St, 164.1x81.5x irregular; Charlotte Y. Ackerman against Clarence F. True, (action to compel removal of obstruction, &c.;) attorney, W. J. Kelly.

35TH ST, 310 East; also strip, 35th St, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 0.11½x98.9; Louis Abrams against Isaac Levy and others, (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorney, W. B. Ellison.

98TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 100x100.9; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against John B. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. E. Miller.

126TH ST, 108 and 170 East; George M. Smith against William H. Caldwell and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Pryor & Truax.

134TH ST, n s, 206.4 ft e of Brook Av, 28x100; Ronald K. Brown and others, trustees, &c., against Anna T. Dale and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Lane.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 142d St, 75x100; Oscar G. Borkstrom against Clarence A. Lent and Orison Dickinson, owners and contractors.....50

BROADWAY, 234 and 235; Joseph Levi against Morris Harris, lessee and contractor.....1,180

CHRYSTIE ST, 94; Isidor Kooling against Mathias Faust, owner; Hyman Hoffman, contractor.....16

MADISON ST, 220; Charles Weissberg against Lena Price, owner; John W. Rottenberg and Abraham Dehn, contractors.....360

ST. ANN'S AV, extends from 139th to 140th Sts, 210x100; William V. Murray against Manhattan Improvement Company, owner and contractor.....618

VAN BUREN ST, 132 and 133; Lawrence & Conklin against Josephine B. Rezzano, owner, Angelo Rezzano, contractor.425

WALES AV, w s, 312.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 50x100.6; William Nelson against Michael J. Whelan, owner and contractor.....75

WILLIS AV, 124 to 130; Hansen & Arctander against Henry A. Gumbleton and Adolph C. Hottenroth, owners and contractors.....1,277

3D AV, 2,180, s w corner of 119th St; Benjamin Millinger against August Schrader, owner and contractor.....84

4TH ST, 52 East, William Bremer against Gustav Franke, owner and contractor....25

13TH ST, 56 East, The City Fire-Proofing Company against Hugh Miller, owner and contractor.....782

123D ST, 236 and 238 East, Salvatore Romano against Margaret and Robert T. Lyons, owners; Robert J. Mahoney, contractor.....87

125TH ST, 214 and 216 East; Dimock & Fink Company against Rachel Ranger, owner; George J. Wallace and Daniel Carey, contractors.....237

133D ST, 210 to 214 West; Oscar Lustig against John B. O'Donnell, owner; Joseph F. O'Donnell, contractor.....143

134TH ST, 65 and 67 West; Unity Architectural Iron Works against Mary F. Connor, owner and contractor; Peter Connor, contractor.....400

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JAMES AND RICHARD DILLON.—The Sheriff received an execution yesterday against James and Richard Dillon, who composed the firm of Dillon Brothers, grocers, at the southeast corner of Eleventh Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, for $563 in favor of Francis H. Leggett & Co. When the Sheriff went to the store to make a levy, he found the place closed and an auctioneer's card was tacked to the door.

PENACOOK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The Sheriff has received an attachment for $20,280 against the Penacook Manufacturing Company, plumbers' supplies, at Penacook, N. H., which had a sales office at 273 Pearl Street, this city, in favor of the Knickerbocker Trust Company for balance of $25,300, money loaned to the company in May, June, and July, 1898. The company gave three notes which were guaranteed by Pitt J. Baker, the President, and Isenic K. Champion, formerly Treasurer.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Sigmund Bach of 128 West Eighty-sixth Street and Heine Bach of 217 West Forty-fourth Street, who composed the firm of Bach Brothers of Wabash, Ind., have filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities of $2,633 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1888. Heine Bach has individual debts of $3,080.

Ernest D. Kahn of 76 West Eighty-fifth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $20,442, contracted in 1888, and no assets. He made an assignment in May, 1888.

Montague Simpson of 200 East Twenty-seventh Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,000 and no assets. He was of Simpson Brothers, dealers in pictures, formerly at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, who dissolved in 1892. He also had a store at Saratoga.

Charles E. Davis, salesman at Morris Mills, Dutchess County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $3,270 and no assets. He made an assignment on Dec. 15, 1898, and creditors were paid a dividend of 12 per cent.

DISCHARGES IN BANKRUPTCY.

Judge Thomas, in the United States District Court, yesterday granted discharges to twenty-seven bankrupts, among whom were Amasa Lyon, umbrella manufacturer, of 814 Broadway, with liabilities of $483,921; Richard M. Montgomery, real estate broker, of 61 Pine Street, liabilities of $351,102; Henry W. Struss of 231 East Forty-second Street, formerly a manufacturer of silk yarns; liabilities of $570,140; Frederick C. Cannon, manager of the Putnam House, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, liabilities of $20,549; David Mann, formerly a clothing merchant at 314 Grand Street, liabilities of $215,879; Alphonse J. Jacob, clerk, of 30 Burling Slip, formerly a woolen importer, liabilities of $49,037; Peter E. Finegan, coal dealer at 346-352 Hudson Street, liabilities of $30,572, and August Strassburg, hop and malt commission merchant at 15 Whitehall Street, brother-in-law of Jacob Ruppert, the brewer, liabilities of $58,240. The application of John H. Haverly, the minstrel manager, for a discharge went over for a week, and that of "Plunger" Francis T. Walton, hotel keeper, was sent back to the referee.

Attachment Against the Shear Trust.

The Sheriff has received an attachment against the National Shear Company of 290 Broadway for $8,751, in favor of the Shoe and Leather National Bank, which was obtained on the ground that it is a foreign corporation, and a keeper was put in the office. The New York manager said that it was on account of a dissatisfied stockholder, that the company is perfectly solvent, and is able to pay its debts many times over. This is a branch office here. The main office was moved to Newark, N. J., on Monday. The last annual report showed a surplus of $1,000,000. The attachment is on a note of the company to the order of J. C. Pearson.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first named being that of the debtor:

ARNOUX, William H.—J. Campbell, executor, and others, costs.....153

BAILEY, Sarah E.—E. A. Howe.....361

BURTIS, Morse—Nason Manufacturing Company.....264

BACIGALUPO, Louis—Henry Pasinsky.....16

BROWN, George W.—F. A. Brown.....1,328

BILLER, A. Giuseppi, administrator, &c.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company.....121

BURLEIGH, Henry G. and Brackett W.—The Shepard & Moore Lumber Company, costs.....112

BURLEIGH, Henry G. and Brackett W.—The

INSTRUCTION.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls,
Founded by the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School, the corporation which maintains Trinity School, in order to provide for girls a thorough secular education combined with sound religious training.
School year opens September 11, 1899.
For particulars, address the Principal, EMMA C. SEBRING, A. M., 257 West 93d St.

TRINITY COLLEGE, HARTFORD, CONN., June 1, 1899.—Examination for admission to the Freshman Class will be held at Trinity School, 139-147 West 91st St., Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 29th and 30th and July 1st, 1899.
GEO. WILLIAMSON SMITH, President.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT OF THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS, 63d Madison Av.; terms, $200; opens Oct. 2; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

STAMMERING
successfully treated by a physician. Dr. F. A. BRYANT, 105 West 72d St., New York.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
OPEN ALL SUMMER.
250—WEST 23D ST.—250

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes for rent or sell; $3 month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1388 Franklin.

EUROPEAN HOTELS AND SPRINGS.

BADEN-BADEN, MINERVA HOTEL.
LICHTENTHALER ALLEE.
One of the handsomest and best first-class hotels on the Continent. C. H. SOELL, Proprietor.

BAD KISSINGEN. HOTEL DE RUSSIE.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK.
CITY HALL, NEW YORK, June 13th, 1899.
The Municipal Street Railway Company having filed its application, in writing, to the Municipal Assembly of The City of New York, dated the 24th day of April, 1899, for a grant of a franchise or right to use the streets, avenues, and highways in The City of New York, hereinafter mentioned, for street railway purposes, and for the construction, maintenance and operation of a double-track street surface railroad for and upon the surface of the following streets, avenues and highways in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, to wit:
Commencing at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, running thence westward with double tracks through, along and upon said One Hundred and Sixteenth Street to the junction of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Manhattan Avenue; thence northward with double tracks along, through and upon said Manhattan Avenue to the intersection of said Manhattan Avenue and the former St. Nicholas Avenue; thence with double tracks through, along and upon said St. Nicholas Avenue to the Kingsbridge Road; thence with double tracks along, through and upon the Kingsbridge Road, upon the bridge at the Harlem Canal, and upon the proposed bridge, when constructed, over Spuyten Duyvil Creek to the northmost portion of the intersection of West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue) with Kingsbridge Road; thence westerly from the junction of the Kingsbridge Road with Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue) through, along and upon West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue) to Riverdale Avenue; thence northerly through, along and upon Riverdale Avenue to the northerly line of The City of New York.
Also, commencing at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and running thence westwardly with double tracks through, along and upon One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street to the junction of the said One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, connecting the said proposed railroad by suitable connections, curves, switches and appliances with said proposed road on St. Nicholas Avenue; also commencing at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; thence running westward with double tracks through, along and upon said One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to the intersection of said One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, and connecting with said street railway in said Avenue by suitable connections, curves and appliances, and for the operation of the said railway by electricity or any other motive power which may be lawfully employed upon the same.
Therefore, pursuant to the directions given by resolutions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of The City of New York, which were adopted on the sixth day of June, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Mayor of said city on the ninth day of June, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given, and that at the Councilmanic Chamber in the City Hall of The City of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, such application of said railway company will be first considered, and a public hearing had thereon.
All persons interested in the application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, as an opportunity will be given them to be heard in relation to said application.
P. J. SCULLY,
City Clerk.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER OF JURORS IN REGARD TO CLAIMS FOR EXEMPTION FROM JURY DUTY.
Room 127, Stewart Building.
No. 280 Broadway, third floor.
NEW YORK, June 2, 1899.
Claims for exemption from jury duty will be heard by me daily at my office from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., excepting Saturdays, when the hearings will be between 9 A. M. and 12 M.
Those entitled to exemption are clergymen, lawyers, physicians, surgeons, surgeon dentists, veterinary surgeons, actual professors or teachers in a college, academy, or public school, editors, editorial writers or reporters of daily papers, licensed pharmaceutists or pharmacists actually engaged in their respective professions and not following any other calling, active and honorably discharged militiamen, policemen and honorably discharged volunteer firemen, election officers, non-residents and city, State, and United States employes; officers of vessels making regular trips; licensed pilots actually following that calling; Superintendents, conductors, and engineers of a railroad company; telegraph operators actually doing duty as such, stationary engineers, Grand, Special, Sheriff's and municipal court jurors and persons physically incapable of performing jury duty by reason of severe sickness, deafness or other physical disorder.
Those who have not answered as to their liability or proved permanent exemption will receive a "Jury Enrollment Notice," requiring them to appear before me this year. Whether liable or not, such notice must be answered in person and at this office only, under severe penalties.
If exempt, the party must bring proof of exemption; if liable he must also answer in person, giving full and correct name, residence, &c., &c. No attention paid to letters.
All good citizens will aid the course of justice and secure reliable and respectable juries and equalize their duty by serving promptly when summoned, allowing their clerks or subordinates to serve, reporting to me any attempt at bribery or evasion, and suggesting names for enrollment. Persons between twenty-one and seventy years of age, former absentees, persons temporarily ill, and United States jurors are not exempt.
Every man must attend to his own notice. It is a misdemeanor to give any jury paper to another to answer. It is also punishable by fine or imprisonment to give or receive any gift or bribe, directly or indirectly, in relation to a jury service, or to withhold any paper or make any false statement, and every case will be fully prosecuted.
CHARLES WELDE,
Commissioner of Jurors,
Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE VOLUNTARY DISSolution of the MILITARY CLUB OF NEW YORK.
The undersigned, Receiver of the above-named corporation, gives notice that a general meeting of the creditors of said corporation is hereby called to be held at the office of said Receiver, 35 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 25th day of July, 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting accounts and demands for and against said corporation and all open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of said Receiver declared.
Dated May 24th, 1899.
AVERY D. ANDREWS,
Receiver of the Military Club of New York.
EDWARD WELLS, Jr., Attorney for Receiver, 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of New York, on the 16th day of May, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. SPOWERS, lately doing business in the City of New York, to produce the same, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, John J. Spowers, who has duly been appointed assignee of said William H. Spowers, for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 112 John Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1899.
Dated New York, the 16th day of May, 1899.
JOHN J. SPOWERS,
Assignee.
F. O. ECKERSON, Attorney for Assignee, No. 99 Nassau Street New York City, N. Y.
my18-1aw6wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of New York, on the 16th day of May, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MORSE BURTIS, lately doing business in the City of New York, to produce the same, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, John J. Spowers, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Morse Burtis, for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 112 John Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1899.
Dated New York, the 16th day of May, 1899.
JOHN J. SPOWERS, Assignee.
F. O. ECKERSON, Attorney for Assignee, No. 99 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.
my18-1aw6wTh

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE CITY COURT of New York, held at Chambers at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the —th day of June, 1899.—Present, Hon. James A. Fitzsimons, Justice.
In the matter of the application of WILLIAM PFANNSCHMIDT to assume the name of WILLIAM SMITH.
On reading and filing the petition, verified May 8th, 1899, of the above-named William Pfannschmidt, asking leave to assume the name of William Smith, in place of his present name; and on motion of Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Wallace, his attorneys, and no one opposing; and the Court being satisfied by said petition that there is no reasonable objection to the petitioner assuming the name proposed;
Ordered that the said William Pfannschmidt be and he hereby is authorized to assume the name of William Smith, in place of his said present name, on and after the 7th day of July, 1899, upon complying with the provisions of Section 2,416 of the Code of Civil Procedure, viz.: that he cause a copy of this order to be published within ten days after the entry hereof in The New York Times, a newspaper published in the City and County of New York, and that, within ten days after the making of this order he cause the papers on which it is granted to be filed in the office of the Clerk of this court, and cause an affidavit of the publication of this order to be filed and recorded in said Clerk's office within thirty days after the making of this order. After said requirements are complied with, the said petitioner may, on and after the 7th day of July, 1899, be known by the name which he is hereby authorized to assume, and by no other name.
Enter: J. M. F., C. J., C. C.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York entered in the office of the Clerk of New York County, the 23d day of May, 1899, notice is hereby given that the Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, a domestic corporation having its principal office at No. 49 South Washington Square, in the City and County of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held at the Court House in said County of New York on the eleventh day of July, 1899, at ten thirty o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "Washington Square Home for Friendless Girls."
Dated New York, May 23d, 1899.
THE HOME FOR FALLEN AND FRIENDLESS GIRLS, by Z. Stiles Ely, President.
MANIERRE & MANIERRE, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
my25-1aw8wTh&fjy6

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—WILLIAM J. BURKE, plaintiff, against KARL SCHILLER, defendant.—Summons.
To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
—Dated New York, May 3d, 1899.
GEO. D. BEATTYS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 31 Liberty St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the defendant, Ira M. Miller: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, bearing date the 31st day of May, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 1st day of June, 1899.—Dated June 1st, 1899.
GEO. D. BEATTYS, Attorney for Plaintiff.
31 Liberty St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
jel-1aw7wTh

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 959.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—EMIL ALTER, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Emil Alter, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 14th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
THEODOR AUB, Referee.
New York, June 14, 1899.

NO. 925.—In THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of APARTMENT HOTEL COMPANY, bankrupt.
To the creditors of Apartment Hotel Company of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Apartment Hotel Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 14th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY E. BAER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Henry E. Baer of New York City, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Henry E. Baer was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 237 Broadway, in New York City, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
ROYAL S. CRANE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 14th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY M. BRISTOL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Henry M. Bristol of New York City, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Henry M. Bristol was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office and Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
ROYAL S. CRANE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 14th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNHARD ECKSTEIN, individually and as partner of the firm known as B. ECKSTEIN AND COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,044.
To the creditors of Bernhard Eckstein, individually and as partner of the firm known as B. Eckstein and Company, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Bernhard Eckstein, individually and as partner of the firm known as B. Eckstein and Company, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 14th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK HILLMANN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Frederick Hillmann of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Frederick Hillmann was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 13, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of KALMAN GROSS, individually, and as partner of the firm known as K. Gross & Rosenbaum, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,014.
To the creditors of Kalman Gross, individually, and as partner of the firm known as K. Gross & Rosenbaum, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Kalman Gross, individually, and as partner of the firm known as K. Gross & Rosenbaum, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of said Receiver, 35 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 28th day of July, 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting accounts and demands for and against said corporation and all open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of said Receiver declared.
Dated May 24th, 1899.
AVERY D. ANDREWS,
Receiver of the Military Club of New York.
EDWARD WELLS, Jr., Attorney for Receiver, 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ARRIGO ARRIGONI, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Arrigo Arrigoni, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 13th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.
New York, June 14, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—LOUIS HIRSCH, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Louis Hirsch, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 9th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
ERNEST HALL, Referee.
Dated June 14th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE E. MERRY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of George E. Merry of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said George E. Merry was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 14, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JACOB H. OPPENHEIMER, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Jacob H. Oppenheimer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 13th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
ERNEST HALL, Referee.
Dated June 13, 1899.

NO. 773.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—JAY E. PHILLIPS, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Jay E. Phillips, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 12th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.
ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.
New York, June 14, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY M. BRISTOL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Henry M. Bristol of New York City, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Henry M. Bristol was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 237 Broadway, in New York City, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
ROYAL S. CRANE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 14th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNHARD ECKSTEIN, individually and as partner of the firm known as B. Eckstein and Company, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Bernhard Eckstein, individually and as partner of the firm known as B. Eckstein and Company, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 14th, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—HENRY E. SIMMONS, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Henry E. Simmons, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 14th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.
ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.
New York, June 14, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WALTER E. WOODFORD, Bankrupt.—No. 1,059.
To the creditors of Walter E. Woodford of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Walter E. Woodford was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated June 14th, 1899.

NO. 1,102.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES E. ZARR, bankrupt.
To the creditors of James E. Zarr of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said James E. Zarr, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 14th, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CAMPION, JEREMIAH J., Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Jr., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William C. Orr, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated New York, the twenty-second day of March, 1899.—JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Administrator. WILLIAM C. ORR, Attorney for Administrator, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. m23-1aw6mTh

DIMON, SUSAN M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN M. DIMON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 18th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of February, 1899. ROSALIE DIMON LOCKWOOD, LUDOVICA DIMON MORRILL, CHARLES L. DIMON, Jr., Executors. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executors, 45 Cedar Street, New York City. f16-1aw6mTh

DE LA VERGNE, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. DE LA VERGNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ashbel P. Fitch, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899. JACOB RUPPERT, CATHARINE A. DE LA VERGNE, Executors. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executors, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. je15-1aw6m&d20

DENISON, DAVID STEWART.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID STEWART DENISON, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in the office of Logan, Demond & Harby, 27 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the tenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of March, 1899. IDENE DAYTON DENISON, JOHN M. DENISON, Executor and Executrix. LOGAN, DEMOND & HARBY, Attys. for Executor and Executrix, 27 William St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. m30-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DRAPPELDREI, LOUIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS DRAPPELDREI, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 184 East 79th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of March, 1899. CLARA DRAPPELDREI and JOHN JOHN JOCHNER, Executors. CHARLES J. GERLICH, Jr., Attorney for Executors, 184 East 79th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh2-1aw6mTh

FREEBORN, ELIZABETH L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH L. FREEBORN, formerly Elisabeth L. Cate, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of January, 1899. FRANK W. FREEBORN, Administrator. WELLMAN & GOODELL, Attorneys for Administrator, 15 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varum, a Surrogate of the County of New York. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES A. SACKET, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting busfness, No. 58 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, the 31st day of May, 1899. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, ARTHUR D. WEEKES, Executors. JOHN A. WEEKES, Jr., Esq., Atty. for Executors, 58 Wall Street, New York City.
jel-1aw6mTh

GAHREN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES GAHREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, the 21st day of February, 1899. AUGUSTE GAHREN, CHARLES F. BAUERDORF, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f28-1aw6mTh

GOODWIN, SAMUEL T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL T. GOODWIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis D. Haines, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of February, 1899. ALFRED J. GOODWIN, Administrator. FRANCIS D. HAINES, Attorney for Administrator, 150 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

JENKINS, JOHN JAY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JAY JENKINS, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1899. WILLIAM P. GILLETTE, JAMES S. JENKINS, Executors. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. ja26-1aw6mTh

LAHEY, FRANCIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS LAHEY, late of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Francis Lahey & Sons, Number 162 East 86th Street, in said borough and city, on or before the 16th day of July, 1899.—Dated New York, January 10th, 1899. JAMES LAHEY, WILLIAM T. LAHEY, JOSEPH LAHEY, RICHARD LAHEY, and CHARLES S. GREGOR, Executors. W. B. HARISON, Atty. for Executors, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York.
ja12-1aw6mTh

MATHEWS, JAMES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES F. MATHEWS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of September, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of March, 1899. JOHN VERNON BOUVIER, Jr., Atty. for Administratrix. KATE P. MATHEWS, Administratrix, etc.
mh2-1aw6mTh

PALMER, ANN MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MARIA PALMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Foster & Thomson, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of February, 1899. EDWIN PALMER, GEORGIANNA MARPLAND, Executors. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. f23-1aw6mTh

PATTERSON, WILLIAM T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM T. PATTERSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of April, 1899. REBECCA PATTERSON, Administratrix. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Administratrix, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
ap18-1aw6mTh

RIEFFEL, MARIA E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA E. RIEFFEL, late of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business at the office of Frank L. Hall, her attorney, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1899.
AUGUSTA E. LEIES, Administratrix.
FRANK L. HALL, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. mh23-1aw6mTh

ROGERS, WILLIAM M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. ROGERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Chalmers Wood, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1899. MARGARET E. MINTON, Administratrix. CHALMERS WOOD, Attorney for Administratrix, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap27-1aw6mTh

STARR, DANIEL E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL E. STARR, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business the office of her attorneys, Messrs. Wilcox, Illman & Bristow, No. 208 Broadway, in the said Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of July next.—Dated New York, January 18th, 1899.
PAULINE STARR, Administratrix.
WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 203 Broadway, New York City.

SARRA Y VALLEDEJULI, JOSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSE SARRA Y VALLEDEJULI, late of Havana, Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 21st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899.
CELIA HERNANDEZ DE SARRA,
Ancillary Administratrix.
COUDERT

MOLINEUX STAYS IN JAIL

Justice Beach Denies the Writ Prohibiting His Examination.

THE CASE COMES UP TO-DAY

The Prisoner Will Have a Hearing Before Justice Jerome in Special Sessions on the Murder Charge.

Roland B. Molineux appeared before Justice Beach in Part II., Special Sessions, of the Supreme Court yesterday morning upon the hearing of the writs of prohibition, certiorari, and habeas corpus, which had been granted by Justice Gildersleeve last Saturday. The first was denied and the other two were dismissed. This result again sent Molineux to the Tombs to await the examination before Justice Jerome in the Court of Special Sessions on the charge of the murder of Mrs. Kate J. Adams at 4 P. M. to-day.

Molineux, accompanied by his father, Gen. Molineux, and his attorneys, came into the courtroom early. Justice Fitzgerald, who has been sitting in Part II., had exchanged places with Justice Beach for the day, as he had declined to sit in the case because of his friendship for Gen. Molineux, with whom he had talked over the charges. Molineux came before Justice Beach on three writs—a writ of prohibition restraining Justice Jerome and the District Attorney from proceeding with the examination into the charge of murder and ordering them to show cause why they should not be permanently restrained; a writ of habeas corpus, directing the Warden of the Tombs to produce Molineux in the Supreme Court, and a writ of certiorari to review the case.

Mr. Weeks argued that Justice Jerome had no jurisdiction in the matter, and that the dismissal of the indictment by the Grand Jury should have resulted in the discharge of Molineux. He contended that the case could not again be submitted to a Grand Jury except by means of an order obtained from the courts directing such resubmission. Mr. Osborne said that under the old common law a District Attorney could present a case before a Grand Jury as many times as he chose, and could do the same before a Justice of the Peace or a Magistrate. He said that if the Justice should decide in favor of Mr. Weeks's contention, he would force the District Attorney to go before a Judge and make ex parte statements.

Mr. Weeks began to argue the points he had raised, when Mr. Osborne objected that the matter was one purely of the construction of the statutes. He had previously been arguing on statute construction himself. Justice Beach turned sharply upon him and said:

"The Court has listened to you for some time, Mr. Osborne, and certainly an equal privilege should be accorded to the other side. Although the Court may be a little slow, it has discovered by this time that this is a matter of statute construction, and the Court will now proceed to construe it." [Laughter, which the Justice immediately suppressed.]

Mr. Osborne squirmed under the censure, but soon appeared pleased as the Justice proceeded with his construction of the statute in question, Section 270 of the Criminal Code, and it was seen that he would deny the writs.

Justice Beach said that he saw no reason why this Court should interfere with the hearing of the question before Justice Jerome, and that he thought the construction of the provisions of the statutes with regard to the protection of the rights of the prisoner vested with the Court of General Sessions, where the warrant of the Police Magistrate presumably was made.

"Now, I am well aware," he went on, "that the District Attorney may have the right to make an ex parte statement to the Court for leave to re-present this case to the Grand Jury, but this is the fact only because the Legislature has seen fit to leave the rights of the prisoner in the custody of the intelligence of the Court. And if that application should be made by the District Attorney, and the case re-presented to the Grand Jury, and an indictment found, then, in my judgment, would be the time when the counsel for this prisoner may assert whatever rights he deems the prisoner to have become possessed of by reason of the dismissal of the case by the former Grand Jury.

"The writ of prohibition is therefore denied, and, consequently, the writs of certiorari and habeas corpus are dismissed."

THE BOARD OF TRADE MEETING.

Bankruptcy Law and the Conference on Trusts Considered.

At the meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation, which was held yesterday in The Mail and Express Building, a recommendation was submitted by the Executive Committee for the appointment of five members for the purpose of considering what amendments to the present bankruptcy law should be enacted by Congress in order to cure it of existing defects.

The Committee on Canals rendered a report. The report of the State Committee suggests five different solutions of the canal problem.

The committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation says: "We are of the opinion that to abandon or dispose of the State canals would be a fatal error."

Dr. S. A. Robinson called the attention of the board to the conference that is to be held in Chicago during September for the consideration of trusts. He believed the Board of Trade and Transportation should be represented by conservative men.

Mr. Thurber seconded Dr. Robinson's motion. The delegates are to be appointed by President Parsons. It was resolved that five delegates should be appointed by the Chair to attend the New York State Commerce Convention, which is to be held this Fall.

ANOTHER 71ST MAN RESIGNS.

Major Bell Said to Have Considered Himself Slighted by Gen. Smith.

The officers and men of the Seventy-first Regiment who fought at Santiago were surprised yesterday to learn that Major William Duffie Bell, who was the Surgeon of the regiment during the Santiago campaign, had resigned. This step is due to what his friends consider a slight put upon him in the matter of an appointment of Surgeon on the staff of Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith of the Fifth Brigade.

In casting about for a Surgeon to fill the vacancy on his staff for Surgeon, Gen. Smith offered the place to Capt. H. A. Haubold of the Eighth Regiment. The Captain declined, but word of the offer reached the ears of Major Bell. The Major at once investigated the matter, and his friends say that he learned enough to be convinced that the appointment would not fall to the Seventy-first Regiment.

Major Bell, it is said, did not want the appointment himself, but did expect it would come to Surgeon E. T. T. Marsh of the Seventy-first, who has served fourteen years in the regiment and is the third senior Surgeon in the State. The promotion of Surgeon Marsh would have promoted Major Bell, who is an Assistant Surgeon, to the position of Regimental Surgeon.

Gen. Smith, when seen yesterday, said: "I am much surprised to learn that Dr. Bell or any one else should feel offended, if such is the fact, in regard to my appointments made on my staff. I have already appointed several officers on my staff from the Seventy-first Regiment, and while I fully appreciate the services and worth of the medical officers of the Seventy-first, I think it would be only fair to give other organizations a chance. However, I have made no appointment for the vacancy." Gen. Smith declined to indicate who would be his choice.

Presbyterian Churches Unite.

The final steps for the consolidation of the Madison Avenue and the Phillips Presbyterian Church were taken last evening. Meetings were held simultaneously in both churches and at each meeting the formal resolutions adopted by the joint conference committee appointed last week for this purpose were read and adopted by a unanimous vote. The consolidated church will be known as the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, and the joint congregation will worship in the Phillips Church building. The change will take effect Oct. 1.

Driver Kills Child and Escapes.

NEWARK, N. J., June 14.—Charles Vallweiler, twenty months old, of 327 South Seventh Street, was run over and instantly killed by a wagon while playing in the street in front of his home this evening. The driver of the wagon whipped up his horse and escaped.

DECISION FOR W. B. WETMORE.

Alimony Allowance for His Former Wife Cut Down One-half by Justice Scott.

The Wetmore divorce case, which has been before the courts of this State in various phases for many years, was the subject of a decision by Justice Scott, in favor of Mr. Wetmore, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday. Annette B. Wetmore secured a decree of absolute divorce from William B. Wetmore in April, 1892, and the custody of their three children was awarded to her. She was given $3,000 a year alimony, besides $1,000 yearly for the support of each of the children during their minority. Mr. Wetmore at that time had an estate worth $200,000, besides being the beneficiary of a trust fund of $100,000 under the will of his father, Samuel Wetmore. He was required to give bonds in $25,000 to secure the payment of the alimony, but he never did so, and never paid any alimony or anything toward the support of his children. Mrs. Wetmore, however, received about $25,000 from the income of the trust fund. Mr. Wetmore has persistently absented himself from this State, and no property of his has been found here except his interest in the trust fund.

When the arrears of alimony amounted to $4,500 an execution which was issued was returned unsatisfied, and the Continental Trust Company was appointed trustee in sequestration proceedings. Mrs. Wetmore then brought the present action against Sarah Taylor Wetmore, as trustee of the trust fund, to reach the income of it, in which she secured judgment directing payment to her of the net income of the fund to the extent of $6,000. The General Term of the Supreme Court affirmed that judgment, but the Court of Appeals modified it to the extent of giving leave to either side to apply for a modification of the decree. Thereupon Mr. Wetmore moved it be so changed that the plaintiff should have no more than $3,000 a year, and that no alimony should be paid to her after Nov. 22, 1897, the date of her remarriage. The application was denied, with leave to renew on his paying arrears of alimony and costs.

The Appellate Division directed a reversal and sent the matter to a referee to take proofs. The referee's report was made, and the defendant renewed the motion. He testified that he had scarcely any property except the trust estate. Mrs. Wetmore married a prominent physician of this city, who has a lucrative practice. Justice Scott says, in conclusion: "If he was applying for a reduction of alimony, were such a thing possible in this case, or seeking relief from punishment for non-payment, such a condition would be proper. That is not, however, what he is seeking. He is only asking that a very small proportion of the income from the trust estate shall be paid to him, who needs it, instead of to the former wife, who no longer needs it. I cannot avoid the conclusion that this motion presents the very contingency contemplated by the Court of Appeals when it modified the judgment, and that the decree should be amended by providing that from the date of such amendment the income of the trust fund over and above $3,000 per annum should be paid to the defendant or applied to his use."

BOOKS OPEN TO MR. STEINWAY.

Court of Appeals Holds that He May Inspect the Affairs of Steinway & Sons.

In the mandamus proceedings instituted by Henry W. T. Steinway to permit him, as stockholder of Steinway & Sons, a corporation, to inspect its books and records, the Court of Appeals has decided, for the first time, that the common law right of a stockholder, with reference to the books of his corporation, still exists, unimpaired by legislation.

The relator owns 1,440 of the 20,000 shares of the company's stock, his holding being of the par value of $144,000, though the actual value is much in excess of that sum. About five years ago, learning of certain practices which he considered improper, he made protest to the company, to which no attention was paid. In 1896 the company's dividends were but 5 per cent., though never since 1883 had they been less than 10 per cent., and sometimes were as much as 18 and 20 per cent. The relator claims that the officers of the corporation were engaged in an attempt to form an English stock company for the control of its business, with the design of selling their shares of the capital stock or exchanging them for a much greater amount of shares in the English company, and that efforts had been made by the stockholders and officers to induce him to sell his stock at 250 a share, but, as he insisted, it was impossible for him to fix upon any price without an opportunity to investigate the condition of the company. A denial of his application by the Special Term of the Supreme Court was reversed by the Appellate Division by a divided vote, and the books were directed to be exhibited, with certain regulations as to time and place.

The Court of Appeals, in affirming that decision, held, unanimously, in an opinion by Judge Vann, that the relator, as stockholder, had the right to inspect the books at a proper time and place and for a proper purpose. Such a writ should not be issued, the Court held, to aid a blackmailer, nor withheld simply because the interest of the stockholder was small, but the Court should proceed cautiously and discreetly, according to the facts of the particular case. It was also held that the provisions of the stock corporation law of 1892, that every stock corporation shall keep a stock book, which "shall be open daily, during business hours, for the inspection of its stockholders and judgment creditors, who may make extracts therefrom," are not exclusive, and do not abridge the common law right of stockholders to examine the corporate books.

RAILROAD COMPANY BEATEN.

Saranac and Lake Placid Sues Former Officials in Vain.

The Saranac and Lake Placid Railroad Company brought an action in the Supreme Court in this city to recover from Charles E. Arnold and Alfred J. Voyer a large sum of money, which, it was alleged, they had received from the company and appropriated to their own use. Arnold was the President and Voyer the Treasurer of the company from its organization to March 23, 1896. They owned substantially all the stock, and in March, 1896, sold out and resigned their offices. They managed the business of the company during their connection with it. At the time of the transfer the company's books were inspected and a statement rendered. In September, 1896, a demand was made upon the defendants for $23,821.69, claimed to be moneys received by them and not accounted for.

On the trial the complaint was dismissed, and that decision has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Van Brunt. The bases of the greater portion of the charges made against the defendants were entries upon the stubs of the check books, showing certain moneys to have been drawn by them, and it was sought to charge them with these sums in disregard of additional entries made in the check books showing the purpose for which the money was drawn, and without any offer of evidence to show that the money was not appropriated to that purpose.

The Bank of North America.

Stockholders of the National Bank of North America voted yesterday to increase its capital from $700,000 to $1,000,000. The vote was 9,200 shares out of 10,000. The surplus of the bank will remain at $500,000. By reason of the increase in capital the par value of the shares of the bank will be $100 instead of $70. It is not likely that the vacancy created by the retirement of Vice President Alvah Trowbridge, who is now President of the North American Trust Company, will be filled; so that the bank will have but one Vice President, W. F. Havemeyer. J. Frederick Sweasy, who was assistant cashier of the Third National Bank, has been appointed an assistant cashier of the Bank of North America.

Verdict for W. E. D. Stokes.

An action brought by W. E. D. Stokes against E. S. Stokes to recover $50,988.54, being the amount which the plaintiff claimed to be due him on four promissory notes, which has been on trial in the Supreme Court, before Justice Freedman and a jury, terminated yesterday by direction of the Judge, in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount. This verdict is subject to a number of exceptions raised by Col. E. C. James, counsel for the defendant, and all proceedings are stayed until the Appellate Division shall have passed on the points raised in the course of the trial.

Rely Upon Platt's Chlorides
for all household disinfecting purposes.—Adv.

If that tall, well-dressed man of about 25, who was vainly trying to find gray flannel trousers, will come here any time between 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., he will learn something to his advantage.

Trousers in gray gray, blue gray and black gray; almost plain and striped, $4.50 to $7.50—and plenty of them.

Yet there is nothing so jaunty as white duck trousers, when they are white and un-mussed. Cotton $2; linen $5.

Straw hats, $1.90 to $3.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE CONEY ISLAND PARK

Coler's Scheme Discussed by the Board of Public Improvements.

ENGINEER SUBMITS A MAP

Land Considered by Controller Would Cost $9,090,000—Board Votes to Have a Cheaper Plan Made.

The Board of Public Improvements took up Controller Coler's plan for converting Coney Island into a public park and pleasure ground at its meeting yesterday. President Holahan read to the board a report on the subject prepared by Lewis H. Risse, Chief Topographical Engineer and Engineer of Construction, accompanying a drawing, showing the location of the proposed improvement with the changes it would involve.

This report contemplated a park that would include all the area from Sea Gate along the Atlantic Ocean to Brighton Beach, and back from the water front to the Gravesend Ship Canal. The estimated cost of the land alone would be $9,090,000. The report in part is as follows:

When the original idea was conceived, the section lying south of Surf Avenue, only extending from Sea Gate to the Ocean Parkway, was under contemplation; but it was seen that one of the main purposes of the park plan, which was to abolish the nuisances in Coney Island, could not be obtained, and the area north of Surf Avenue to the Gravesend Ship Canal was included, thereby rounding off and bordering the proposed park with such obstacles and barriers that there could be no chance to mar its beauty.

The existing streets, with the exception of Surf Avenue, are to be discontinued. Surf Avenue is to be widened to 150 feet, and a 150-foot boulevard is to run as a continuation of Surf Avenue along the Sea Gate property northerly to the Gravesend Ship Canal, crossing the same, and to run easterly along the northern line of the Gravesend Ship Canal to the Ocean Parkway.

The whole area to be laid out according to plans which shall be prepared later on, leaving out altogether the lands occupied by the Seaside Home for the Poor, by the St. John's Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, by the New York Children's Aid Society, and by the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society.

The railroads, two of which are run by steam, will probably be converted into trolley lines in the near future, and the trolley lines may be arranged in such a manner that a union station for all lines may be erected. Public pleasure houses, buildings for refreshments, music pavilions, bathing houses, &c., may be built by the city or by private enterprise.

The area of that part of Coney Island bounded on the west by West Thirty-seventh Street, (Sea Gate,) on the north by the Gravesend Ship Canal, on the east by the Ocean Parkway, and on the south by the Atlantic Ocean, contains 702 acres, of which 106 acres are at present under water, near the proposed ship canal.

The value placed upon the land by the Department of Taxes is $1,701,970. The valuations obtained from owners and real estate people extended over both areas make the value of the land south of Surf Avenue $4,230,000, and of the land north of Surf Avenue $4,860,000, making a total of $9,090,000, or about five times the amount of the tax valuation.

James Kane, Commissioner of Sewers, objected to the whole scheme. "I'm against it," he said. "I don't think it's the proper caper at this time. The people are clamoring for public improvements that are much more needed than this. I know there are a whole lot of good people in favor of it, but there are also a lot of shysters."

President Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn was against running the proposed park so far back as the ship canal, fearing that the cost of such an undertaking would be practically prohibitive. He favored confining it to a strip 300 or 400 feet wide along the water front. Such an esplanade, he thought, would correct all the evils attached to the resort, if the Police and Health Departments would co-operate. He moved that the engineer be requested to prepare a new map, showing an alternative plan for a park extending along the water front from Sea Gate to the Ocean Parkway and back from high-water mark only 300 or 400 feet. This amendment was opposed by the Controller, but his was the only vote against it, and it was adopted. Mr. Coler said that he would rather extend the park plan so as to take in all of Sea Gate than make it smaller.

A public hearing on the matter was ordered for July 10 in the Aldermanic Chamber, at which both the Coler and Grout plans will be under consideration.

Controller Coler is in receipt of resolutions, favoring the Coney Island park, adopted by the Executive Committee of the Brooklyn League, the Calvary Baptist Church of Brooklyn, and the Christian Endeavor Society of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church.

BOARD OF EDUCATION MEETS.

Richmond Schools May Close in October for Lack of Means.

At a meeting of the Central Board of Education yesterday afternoon a communication from the Mayor was read, asking the School Commissioners to see that Chapter 567, Laws of 1899, containing the eight-hour amendment to the labor law, which went into effect on May 12, be enforced in the matter of proposals for work and all contracts for public work relating to the schools.

A resolution that in advertising for proposals for printing for the Department of Education bids will be considered only from persons or firms paying the prevailing scale of printers' wages in this city was adopted. This resolution follows a communication from Typographical Union No. 6, asking the board to take this action. A copy of a resolution adopted by the Richmond Borough School Board, to the effect that unless the Central Board furnished means to pay teachers' salaries for the last two and a half months of the current year, the Richmond schools would have to close on or about Oct. 15, was read. This condition is due to the fact that the courts have increased Brooklyn's share of the school fund, partly at the expense of Richmond.

More Water for Brooklyn.

Brooklyn's threatened water famine was called to the attention of the Board of Public Improvements yesterday by a communication from James Moffatt, Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply for that borough, who stated that the people of the Twenty-sixth Ward were in danger of "going dry" unless the Long Island Water Supply Company were allowed to make another connection with the city mains. Borough President Grout opposed granting the new connection on the ground that the city ought to complete the purchase of the water company's plant, the bonds for which are being held up by the Municipal Assembly, but he was overruled and the Long Island company was given authority to draw on the city's supply to the extent of 1,000,000 gallons a day.

Jefferson M. Levy Vindicated.

Before the Board of Public Improvements yesterday, William R. Rose of Rose & Putzel withdrew the charge which he had made at the last meeting of the board, that the local board of the Bronx had discriminated in favor of Jefferson M. Levy in the opening of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street because of his political influence. Mr. Rose insisted on his general charge that political influences affected such matters, but said that he had found he was mistaken as to Mr. Levy's having any interest in the improvement referred to. A letter was also read from Mr. Levy, in which he stated that he had no property in the neighborhood affected by the opening of the new street, and knew absolutely nothing about it.

Wheelmen Out for Magistrate Simms.

A party of bicyclists, including representatives of the Harlem, Century, Royal Arcanum, and other wheeling organizations, appeared before Mayor Van Wyck yesterday and urged the reappointment of City Magistrate Charles E. Simms, Jr., whose term expires June 30. "This is the place to come," the Mayor told them. "I will give your recommendation full consideration, but, of course, I cannot say in advance what I shall do."

SUES FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

School Teacher Wants $10,000 from a Custom House Employe.

Trial was begun yesterday before Justice Hirschberg and a jury in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, of a breach of promise suit, in which Margaret V. Barry is plaintiff and James F. Curran is defendant. Miss Barry is a public school teacher, living at 106 South Ninth Street, and Curran is a Custom House employe. The damages are placed at $10,000.

Miss Barry testified that she had known Curran for twelve years. When they became engaged it was agreed that they should not marry until he had a better position, and she coached him for a civil service examination, as a result of which he got his present place in the Custom House. The marriage was first set for July 4, 1893, but was postponed. It was then set for Aug. 20, 1898, and again postponed, and finally fixed for Sept. 7.

Curran says that the whole trouble was caused by Miss Barry's temper, which was very violent. He testified that he had been engaged to her four times. He said that once she asked him for a pair of diamond earrings to cost not less than $300, and he explained that he could not afford it. She said, "You go to the devil." This was one of the four occasions on which the engagement was broken.

NEW RIDING AND DRIVING CLUB.

Mr. Durland Negotiating for a Plot on the West Side of the Park.

If negotiations now pending are successfully concluded, a new riding and driving club will soon be organized in this city, with a handsome clubhouse on Central Park West, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets. It became known yesterday that William Durland, the riding academy proprietor, has been negotiating for the purchase of a plot 40 by 100 feet in size, facing the westerly side of the Park, between the streets mentioned, together with eight adjoining lots on Sixty-sixth Street and three lots on Sixty-seventh Street. The plan, it is said, is to build a house on the Central Park West plot, and on the street lots a spacious arena, in which the club and Mr. Durland with his classes will have joint privileges.

These details were repeated to Mr. Durland yesterday, and, while he would not deny that they are based on fact, he declined to discuss the matter on the ground that negotiations for the property have not yet been closed. Many people prominent in social circles have, it is said, already signified their intention of supporting the proposed club.

The property in question formerly belonged to Mr. Durland. He owned until about two years ago six lots facing the Park, extending northerly from the northwest corner of Sixty-sixth Street and Central Park West, together with eight lots adjoining on Sixty-sixth Street and three lots on Sixty-seventh Street, beginning 150 feet west of Central Park West. At that time the entire property was bought in at auction under foreclosure proceedings by the plaintiffs in the action, the American Deposit and Loan Company. It is understood that in the present negotiations the immediate corner of Central Park West and Sixty-sixth Street is not involved, but only a forty-foot frontage in the middle of the block.

Mr. Shurtleff to Contest Removal.

Ferdinand N. Shurtleff, formerly a member of the Board of United States General Appraisers, called at the Public Stores yesterday. Mr. Shurtleff announced that he would make a contest of the legality of his removal. He has engaged as counsel Edwin D. Smith, Assistant Attorney General under President Grant, who will be assisted by John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury under President Cleveland.

Called to Staten Island Church.

At a meeting of the Vestry of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church at Clifton, S. I., Tuesday night, it was decided unanimously to extend a call to the Rev. C. C. Campbell Walker, rector of Zion Church, Philadelphia, to fill the vacancy in the church caused by the resignation of Dr. John C. Eccleston some time ago. It is not known if the call will be accepted.

Veterans the Guests of Mr. Starin.

The twenty-first annual complimentary excursion given by Commodore John H. Starin to the Union Veteran soldiers and sailors of New York and their families took place yesterday. Ten barges and steamers were required to carry the thousands to Forest View Grove, on the Hudson, where they spent the day.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

MADRAS

NEGLIGÉE SHIRTS,

$1.05.

Ready, To-day, June 15th.

300 dozen fine quality, woven Madras Negligée Shirts, a large variety of choice patterns in newest stripes,—Reds, Pinks, a large line of Blues, and a small lot of Black and White, and Heliotrope.

These goods are all well made and correctly cut, from the same pattern as our "Perfection" fit White Shirts. Regularly excellent value at $1.50 each. Sizes 12½ to 18 inch,

$1.05 Each;
Six for $6.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave

Good Groceries—Specials.

Ham and Boneless Bacon, "Red Star" brand, finest quality, sugar cured, extra selected, our regular price 12c. per pound; this sale, **10c**

Coffee—Mocha and Java, "Red Star" brand, a blend of the finest quality private estate Java and Longbury Mocha, unexcelled for strength and delicious flavor, our regular price 29c. per pound; this sale, ... **24c**

Teas—Finest quality Lily White Chop, small young leaves, fragrant and strong, equal to the kind sold elsewhere at $1.00 per pound, our regular price 68c.; Formosa Oolong, Young Hyson, English Breakfast, Japan mixed (Young Hyson and Oolong) this sale, at . . **54c**

Fruit Syrups—Warranted strictly pure, finest quality; a small quantity in ice water or vichy makes a refreshing and pleasant beverage. Raspberry, red currant, lemon, strawberry, pineapple, blackberry, orange, ginger, vanilla, sarsaparilla, wild cherry, raspberry phosphate, strawberry phosphate, orange phosphate, lemon phosphate, blackberry phosphate; this sale, quart bottle, 34c.; pint bottle, ... **19c**

Anderson's peptonized Root Beer Extract, made by a new process by which it retains all the virtues of the roots, herbs, barks and leaves, combined with pepsin; makes six gallons; regular price, 10c. per bottle, our price, . . . **6c**

For Nervous Exhaustion
there is no remedy equal to
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

NEW CHURCH FOR BROOKLYN.

Hanson Place Baptists to Erect One at a Cost of $200,000.

The Hanson Place Baptist Church of Brooklyn decided at a meeting held on Tuesday night to erect a new church building. The resolutions adopted name $200,000 as the sum to be raised, $125,000 in cash, and subscriptions being necessary before the work can be started. The date of dedication is fixed for October, 1904, when the church will be twenty-five years old.

The present pastor, the Rev. A. C. Dixon, entered the Hanson Place pulpit nine years ago. The membership was then 600, and has since increased to 1,370. The new building will probably be erected on the site of the old one, at Hanson Place and South Portland Avenue.

TO SAVE SALT-WATER FISH.

John G. Sheehan One of the Newest Members of the League.

The Protective League of Salt Water Fishermen held its regular meeting last night at 106 West Thirty-first Street. President Theodore Biedinger occupied the chair, and forty of the fifty-one delegates of the league were present. As soon as the league secures its articles of incorporation from the State officials efforts will be made to induce the State Fish and Game Commission to appoint members of the league as special wardens that they may protect the salt-water fish and prevent the pollution of the waters.

The league is organized in all the Assembly districts, and hopes to have members enough before the next election to exert political influence that its reforms may be the more readily obtained.

Among the members accepted last night were John C. Sheehan, the anti-Croker leader of the Ninth Assembly District, and Civil Justice James F. McLaughlin of Jamaica.

NEW BUILDING FOR YALE.

Work on the Home for the Law School Will Be Begun in Two Weeks.

With the exception of a few minor details the plans for the new Yale Law School Building in New Haven have been completed, and at a meeting a few days ago the Yale Corporation accepted them. The architects are Cady, Berg & See of this city.

The new building will not be situated on the Yale campus proper, but on Elm Street, fronting on the large public common. It is to cost $100,000, exclusive of the land, and the corporation is enabled to construct it through the munificence of John W. Hendrie, Yale, 1851. Mr. Hendrie lives at Sound Beach, Conn., and has always been a liberal contributor to various Yale funds.

The style of the building will be Italian Renaissance, and the exterior material delicately tinted buff limestone. The height of the building is to be four stories. The first floor will be devoted to the rooms of the officers of the law school and to recitation rooms accommodating 250 students.

The second floor will contain a general assembly hall, with a seating capacity of 700. It will be two stories high. The top floor is to be used for study, debating, and reading rooms. Between 500 and 600 students can be accommodated. Work on the building will be commenced inside of two weeks.

ROBBED HIS PERSONAL FRIENDS.

Sunday School Teacher Pleads Guilty to Grand Larceny Charges.

Henry F. Lambert, twenty-three years old, who teaches a girls' class in the Sunday school of the Bushwick Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, was arraigned yesterday in the Gates Avenue Police Court, charged with grand larceny. He pleaded guilty, but Magistrate Worth would not entertain the plea and entered one of not guilty.

Lambert is a diamond cutter, living at 465 Shepherd Avenue. There are two charges against him, and others will, it is said, be preferred later. His victims are personal friends. According to the complainants, his method of operating was to tell them that their diamonds needed resetting, and that he would attend to it for them. Having no suspicion of him, they always gave him their rings, and never saw them again.

The complainants are Mrs. Nellie Cochrane of 1,082 Bushwick Avenue and Mrs. Hannah Fleet of 970 Madison Street. Other complaints will be made by Mrs. Anna Louerssen of 482 Chauncey Street, Miss Nellie Smith of North Portland Avenue, and Miles Johnson of 932A Gates Avenue.

Lambert was indifferent and unconcerned when arraigned, and not only pleaded guilty, but said he did not want a lawyer. He was held in $2,000 bail until to-morrow.

Naval Militiamen Celebrate.

Several hundred friends of the Second Naval Battalion attended the water fête and dance given last evening at the old Atlantic Yacht Club house, on Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn. The occasion was the second anniversary of the mustering in of the battalion into the State service. Though the youngest organization in the National Guard in Brooklyn, the Second Naval Battalion has a war record. All of the men volunteered last year for the regular navy, and represented Brooklyn on eighteen vessels of all classes.

Seamen's Bethel Society.

The Christian Endeavor Seamen's Bethel Society of 303 Hudson Street will celebrate its third anniversary this evening, the exercises being held in the North Presbyterian Church, Ninth Avenue and Thirty-first Street.

THE NEW YORK TIMES ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE of next Sunday will abound in interesting features. Among them will be the following: Full-page portrait of Alexander J. Cassatt, newly elected President of the Pennsylvania Railroad; illustrated article on West Point Military Academy, with portraits of Col. Albert L. Mills, Superintendent of the Academy; Col. Otto L. Hein, Commandant of Cadets, and First Lieut. Robert L. Howze, Instructor of Cavalry; latest portrait of Augustin Daly, together with appreciative review of his career, by E. A. Dithmar, dramatic critic of THE NEW YORK TIMES; illustrated description of the famous Cathedral of St. John the Divine, by Charles de Kay; examples of the work of David Neal, the American painter; illustrated description of Russian Embassy at Washington, with portrait of Count Cassini; reproduction of bronze tablet to be placed on the Olympia upon her return to the Harbor of New York; illustrations of scenes in the fashionable Berkshire district. To be sure of getting a copy of this attractive edition order from your newsdealer in advance.—Adv.

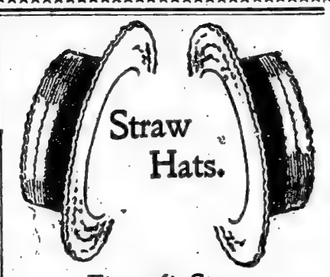

Fine split Straws
&
Genuine Mackinaws,
$2.50,
(the regular $3.00 quality).

$1.50
Straw Hats,
(the regular $2.00 quality),
twelve styles, fine & rough braids

The new Summer Cycle Hat, $1.50.

Golf, Yacht & Tourist Caps, 50c. up to $2.00.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.,

Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 14.—This afternoon Mrs. A. Livingston Mason gave a reception at her cottage, on Halidon Hill, in honor of Admiral Sampson and the officers of the North Atlantic Squadron, and the affair was very largely attended by the cottagers, the army and navy contingent of the city, besides a very large attendance of fleet officers. Among those who assisted Mrs. Mason in receiving were Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs, Mrs. Randolph, Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, Miss Powel, Mrs. William Goddard, Mrs. William Greene Roelker, Mrs. H. C. Taylor, Mrs. F. E. Chadwick, Mrs. C. H. Stockton, and Mrs. T. C. McLean. Assisting at the tea table were Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Mrs. E. W. Hubbard, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. J. E. Hubbard, Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby, and Miss Harrison.

The young ladies who assisted in receiving were Miss Edith Livingston Mason, Miss Angelica Schuyler Church, Miss Stella Willoughby, Miss Anna McGowan, Miss Stockton, Miss McLean, Miss Augusta Hunter, Miss K. Little, Miss Mabel Norman, the Misses Taylor, the Misses Yardley, and the Misses Randolph. All the ladies who assisted in receiving were without hats. The floral decorations were not only very prettily designed, but most effective. A large ship was placed on the drawing room table to represent the flagship, and the frames used were those made for the flagship's launching. The lawn was very tastefully ornamented and small chairs and tables were sprinkled over the entire grounds.

On the lawns was stationed the Seventh Artillery Band, from Fort Adams. The drawing room decorations were palms and quantities of red roses, while the flag of the Admiral and the Stars and Stripes were tastefully draped. The broad piazzas were decorated with flags, plants, and palms, and had small tables on either side. During the afternoon a flag dance, in costume, was performed on the lawn by Miss Angelica Schuyler Church, great-granddaughter of Gen. Schuyler of Revolutionary fame. Later Miss Church danced a pretty butterfly dance, also in costume. Admiral Sampson came from his home especially to attend the reception, and the officers of the fleet, for the first time during their present visit, wore their uniforms.

Harley T. Proctor has returned to Wee Bush from New York.

Edward H. Bulkley has taken apartments at the Muenchinger-King cottage for the season.

James Stillman has joined his family at his cottage, Oak Lawn, in Narragansett Avenue.

James M. Forbes has arrived for the Summer.

Mrs. Edwin Parsons is here for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. William Murray will to-morrow take possession of their cottage at Price's Neck for the season.

R. H. Cook of Fall River has rented Renfrew Park Cottage No. 8 for the season.

Mrs. Shephard of Providence is the guest of Mrs. John Carter Brown.

Mrs. Astor will arrive for the season about July 10.

A. O. D. Taylor has rented the Swinburne homestead to Chaplain Harry W. Jones of the training station for the season.

Col. Samuel R. Honey and Miss Honey will sail for Europe on the 20th.

Mrs. John A. Robinson has arrived at the Dresser cottage for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Swayne have arrived at the Carri place.

In the harbor to-day were the yachts Fortuna, Mohegan, Vandal, Carmita, Queen Mab, Elgeuner, Yvette, Wa Wa, and Neckan.

The fog interfered with playing at the Golf Club to-day, but not with the diners. Mr. and Mrs. Lyman C. Josephs entertained at luncheon in honor of the Count and Countess Deconturbia, having as their other guests Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fahnestock and Mr. and Mrs. John Stokes. Mr. J. S. Tooker entertained Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr. at luncheon.

Mr and Mrs. Fahnestock registered at the Newport Golf Club for the season.

Prof. R. Pumpilly has rented his cottage on the easterly side of Gibbs Avenue to Mrs. Charles A. Whitney of New Orleans for the season.

Herrmann Oelrichs has gone to San Francisco for the Summer, and he will be joined there in the latter part of September by Mrs. Oelrichs.

It is quite likely that Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay will pass a portion of the season here with Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

Frederick Sheldon has been elected a Governor of the Newport Reading Room and Benjamin Thaw a stockholder.

Mrs. Frederick Pearson is expected for the season at her cottage on June 26.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest of New York are expected at Pinard Cottage No. 5 this week.

Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island is the guest of Senator George Peabody Wetmore.

This evening Senator Wetmore entertained at dinner his guests, including Senator Aldrich and Congressmen Bull and Capron.

Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., entertained at dinner this evening.

Miss Evelyn Burden arrived at Fair Lawn from New York this evening.

Miss Elsie McKeever of New York is the guest of the Hon. and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing.

Mrs. George A. Converse and Miss Joujou Converse have gone to Vermont to pass the Summer.

O'Neill's

TWO BIG VALUES IN
LADIES' WASH SKIRTS

Wide Wale, White Pique Dress Skirts, four yards wide, finished with deep hem, men-tailored throughout,

2.98

Genuine Linen Dress Skirts, made with two bands around bottom and edged with White Pique, deep hem,

3.98

ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

6th Ave., 20th to 21st Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH AMUSEMENT SEASON.
Commencing Saturday, June 17,
SOUSA AND HIS **BAND**
TWO CONCERTS DAILY, 4 P.M. & 8 P.M.
IN PREPARATION, PAIN'S Spectacle and Fireworks.
BICYCLE TRACK. GOLF LINKS. SURF BATHING.
SATURDAY, June 24,
FRANK DANIELS OPERA COMPANY,
PRESENTING THE IDOL'S EYE.

KOSTER & BIAL'S
CONTINUED SU

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Rain and cooler; brisk northwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,424. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 85½c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 42¼c.; cash cotton, 6 5-16c.

FOREIGN.—M. Poincaré accepted the task of forming a new French Cabinet, and later announced his selections for three portfolios. Sir Richard Webster made the opening speech in behalf of Great Britain at the first formal session in Paris of the Venezuelan Arbitration Commission. It is reported that the Czar is disappointed at the outlook of the Peace Conference and fears that it will be so much a failure as not to warrant a reassembling of the conference. The Volksraad has adjourned to allow the members opportunity to consult their constituents concerning the franchises proposed by President Krüger. Locke Richardson, the American elocutionist, died yesterday in Berlin. The British reply to the petition of the Uitlanders has been officially communicated to the South African League. The Lipton Company of England has been fined in court for making false trade description by including the weight of wrappings in the weight of tea. A severe drought has caused a famine in Africa.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Thomas Stevens was almost frozen to death in New Brunswick, N. J., yesterday.

Samuel Rosenthal, Jr., of Baltimore has secured options on 150 clothing manufacturing plants with a view to forming a combination with $100,000,000 capital.

Harvard University will on the 28th inst. confer the degree of LL. D. on the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, in recognition of his services in the peace negotiations with Spain.

J. N. Jarvie, the Arbuckle representative, yesterday testified before the Industrial Commission, and said that the sugar tariff did not now affect business, and that domestic competition kept out the foreign article.

Henry C. Payne, Republican National Committeeman from Wisconsin, says that the Senate Finance Committee will agree on plan for revision that will be formulated into a bill for the establishment of a gold standard.

The body of an elderly man was found in Cranston's Grove, Highland Falls, by soldiers on Wednesday night. The corpse bore many wounds and the ground showed evidences of a struggle. The remains have not been identified.

Page 2.

Mrs. Anna Clark, whom grief over the death of her husband had made ill, killed herself yesterday by jumping from a window of St. Luke's Hospital.

George Appo, who appeared before the Lexow committee, is now in the Tombs, having been discharged from the Matteawan Asylum. He says he would go before the Mazet committee if he were free.

Police Captain O'Connor, retired, has lost a suit against his brokers, Wassermann Brothers, for $24,000, the value of stock sold, as he claimed, without his orders. Capt. O'Connor testified that he had speculated for twenty-five years.

Page 3.

Justice Maddox, in Brooklyn yesterday, denied the motion of counsel for Mrs. Mary Muller, the faith curist, for a certificate of reasonable doubt, to act as a stay of execution of her sentence.

The American troops continued to advance on the Filipinos, who retreated. Gen. Otis reported that of the enemy's force of over 4,000 men in Cavite Province, the loss in killed, wounded, and captured was more than one-third. Gen. Otis expects to reenlist from 4,000 to 5,000 of the volunteers now serving in the Philippines.

Page 4.

The anti-Sheehan men in the Ninth District have selected J. J. Dunphy to succeed Mr. Siefke as Alderman.

The Citizens' Union will make independent nominations in the various Assembly districts for the Fall election.

Serious riots took place in connection with the street railway strike in Cleveland, and several non-union men were injured.

Eruptions from smoldering district fights disturbed the serenity of the meeting of the Republican County Committee last night. Convention dates were fixed.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention yesterday nominated S. L. Mestrezat for Supreme Court Judge, Charles J. Reilly for Superior Court Judge, and William T. Creasy for State Treasurer.

Page 5.

Mrs. Marie E. Suttie has lost her suit against ex-United States Assistant District Attorney Wallace MacFarlane.

Forty-one hundredths of an inch of rain fell in the city yesterday. Two deaths and nine prostrations from the heat were reported.

The wrecking tug Rescue has gone to the scene of the wreck of the Macedonia with several divers. An attempt will be made to save part of the cargo and passengers' baggage.

President McKinley, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley and several relatives, is on his way to attend the commencement of Mount Holyoke Seminary, at South Hadley. The party will visit other places.

Page 8.

Congressman Richard Parks Bland, the silver champion, died at his home at Lebanon, Mo.

Good golf was played at the Oakland Golf Club yesterday. Walter J. Travis wins the gold medal for the lowest score.

Friends of Major Lynch, formerly of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, said yesterday he would shortly be elected Colonel of the Irish Volunteers.

Ajuria in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, has awarded $5,000 to Miss Margaret Barry, who sued J. F. Curran, a Custom House employe, for breach of promise.

At the Gravesend races yesterday the Brooklyn Derby was won by Ahom, the Tremont Stakes by Maribert, and the other races by Ben Hadad, Survivor, Big Gun, and Cock Robin.

Defective insulation in the switch boxes of two cars on the underground trolley lines of the Metropolitan system caused them to catch fire last night. Passengers were frightened, and some damage was done.

Page 9.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment shot at Creedmoor yesterday.

The first game between the New York and Brooklyn baseball teams resulted in a victory for Brooklyn.

Page 11.

Internal Revenue Collector Moore of Brooklyn has appointed Frank H. Squire, Republican, a Deputy in his office, to succeed Henry B. Hawkins, a Democrat.

Page 14.

A team of runaway horses was stopped in Third Avenue by Policeman Heffernan.

A horse attached to a cab ran away in Madison Square yesterday and broke branches and trees.

The Colonial Dames of America have brought suit to prevent rival societies from using the term "Colonial Dames."

A thief snatched a satchel from Countess di Ibanez and her daughter yesterday at Twenty-second Street and Sixth Avenue.

The funeral of the wife of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford will be held to-morrow afternoon at Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.

An official statement will be had to-day regarding the reported readjustment of the affairs of the Standard Oil Company, about which many rumors are afloat.

Roland B. Molineux was again arraigned yesterday on the charge of causing the death of Mrs. Kate J. Adams. His counsel secured an adjournment to appeal from Justice Beach's decision.

The first sale of the Hudson River Tunnel Railroad Company was held yesterday. There was only one bid—$300,000—offered by a representative of the American bondholders, which was accepted.

Great progress was made yesterday with the trial of George B. Barrow, who, it is claimed, instigated the plot to kidnap Baby Marion Clarke. Barrow took the stand in his own defense. The trial will likely end to-day.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
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Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
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Railroads.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 12.

FRENCH CABINET FORMING

M. Poincare Becomes Premier and Takes the War Portfolio.

THREE OTHER PLACES FILLED

New Ministers Apparently Chosen on Account of Their Favorable Attitude Toward Dreyfus.

PARIS, June 15.—M. Poincaré informed President Loubet this morning that he would accept the task of forming a Cabinet. He will take the War portfolio, in addition to the Presidency of the Council.

M. Poincaré conferred with President Loubet again this evening, reporting the acceptance by M. Guillain of the Colonial portfolio; M. Delombre of the portfolio of Finance, and M. Ribot of the portfolio of Public Instruction. He will report more fully to-morrow.

There is still doubt in some quarters whether M. Poincaré will succeed in forming a Ministry. He wishes MM. Ribot and Barthou to join him, but the Radicals object to their presence in the Cabinet. It is understood that M. Delcassé will remain at the Foreign Office. Private conversation of M. Krantz, Minister of War in the retiring Cabinet, has been published here, which represents him as still believing that Dreyfus is guilty. If this be the case he is not likely to appear in the new Ministry.

M. Méline, in an interview to-day with M. Poincaré, strongly urged the latter to form a Cabinet whose main plank should be the settlement of the Dreyfus affair. It is now believed that a majority of the members of the Chamber of Deputies, including many Socialists, will be contented with an order of the day censuring Gen. Mercier, the former Minister of War, for the part which he has taken in the Dreyfus case, instead of his prosecution. If this could be done, it would remove one of the most serious causes of friction between the factions.

From a political standpoint the new French Cabinet as thus far arranged may be deemed Independent Republican. It is composed of men of widely different opinions on foreign affairs. This, taken in connection with the return of MM. Delombre and Guillain, who held, respectively, the portfolios of Commerce and of the Colonies under M. Dupuy, and the fact that M. Ribot, the political opponent of President Loubet, is found in the Cabinet, goes to show that questions of international policy were not paramount in the selection.

As regards the Dreyfus case, the opinions of all four Ministers are well known. MM. Guillain and Delombre were selected last Autumn because of their pro-revision sentiments to continue, if it became necessary, the initiative taken by the Brisson Ministry. M. Poincaré, who was Minister of Finance in the Dupuy Cabinet of 1894-5, has declared both in the Chamber and before the Court of Cassation that his knowledge of the Dreyfus case consisted entirely of what he had heard Gen. Mercier, then Minister of War, say at Cabinet meetings, and of what he had read of the affair in the daily press.

By far the most important personage in the new Cabinet is Alexandre Félix Joseph Ribot, a veteran Minister and several times Premier. When the Loubet Ministry fell in December, 1892, M. Ribot became Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior.

The Panama scandals and exposures followed, which, many affirm, more or less stained the character of M. Ribot's predecessor, M. Loubet, now President of the French Republic. M. Ribot was not in the slightest degree responsible for the state of affairs, and finally retired from office March 30, 1893, to be succeeded by M. Dupuy. M. Ribot is an independent Republican, the warm friend of England, and an admirer of American institutions. His wife is an American woman. If he accepts the comparatively unimportant portfolio of Public Instruction must be because of his sentiments on the Dreyfus case, for a more important post he could not fill without hazarding severe friction between the President and himself.

M. Raymond Poincaré is the youngest Premier that has held office under the third republic. He was born in Bar-le-Duc Aug. 20, 1860, and was the son of a General Inspector of Bridges and Highways. He studied law in Paris, obtained a degree, and was admitted to the bar in 1883. From January, 1886, to June, 1887, he was Chief of the Bureau of Agriculture. He was first elected to the Chamber from Meuse in 1887 as an Independent Republican. He was returned from Commercy in the general election of 1889, and has since retained his seat in the Chamber. He is well known as a writer on questions of law for the reviews and has published "Eloge de Dufaure" and "Du Droit de suite dans la Propriété Mobilière." He has also taken a prominent part in the budget debates in the Chamber. Since 1896 he has been one of the Vice Presidents of the Chamber of Deputies.

AUTEUIL PRISONERS ON TRIAL.

Comte de Dion and Others Accused of Attacking President Loubet.

PARIS, June 15.—The persons arrested in connection with the riots at Auteuil June 4, when President Loubet was assaulted on the race course, were arraigned in the Tenth Correctional Court to-day. Many representatives of high society were present, including a number of ladies in rich toilettes.

The Presiding Judge, in the course of his address, recalled the fact that the Comte de Dion, one of the prisoners, was mixed up in a similar affair in 1880. After asking the accused persons to reply, the Judge turned toward the Comte de Dion, who, he said, took the principal part in the affair.

The Comte, in replying, affirmed that he was not a royalist, but a Republican, adding that, however, he desired "another kind of a republic. He said he had no idea of going to Auteuil with the object of engaging in a demonstration, but claimed he had the privilege, like any other French citizen, of cheering for the army. He denied having struck Police Inspector Touny, and asserted that he had taken lessons in fencing, boxing, and kicking, and that if he had hit any one the person struck would not have been capable of coming to court and defying him to-day. The Comte de Dion also said that, not being a Senator or a Deputy, his only chance to speak was in public places, and he wished to prove to President Loubet that all the world hated him.

The other defendants denied the charges made against them, saying they merely cheered for the army and were thrown to the ground, pounded outrageously, and otherwise ill-treated.

Witnesses then testified that Police Director Touny was unable to identify his assailant, and that the police were unable to say the prisoners were the aggressors. The trial was adjourned until to-morrow.

Mme. Loubet Threatened.

PARIS, June 16.—Mme. Loubet received last week hundreds of anonymous letters, written upon superfine paper, in elegant penmanship. Some of these were menacing. The writers threatened that if she and her husband attended the Grand Prix she would return a widow. The Moderate Republicans in the Senate intend to introduce a bill assimilating the President of the Republic to foreign sovereigns. This would render persons insulting him liable to prosecution before the Correctional Chamber.

DREYFUS AGITATION CONTINUES.

Quarrels of Officers at Brest Lead to Two Duels.

PARIS, June 15.—The Dreyfus agitation is far from having subsided. Quarrels between officers at Brest, where Dreyfus will disembark, have just led to two duels, and numerous Mayors have been suspended for refusing to placard the judgment of the Court of Cassation.

BREST, France, June 15.—There is considerable excitement here at the prospect of the debarkation at this port of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, who left French Guiana June 10 on board the French cruiser Sfax, and little else is talked about. Posters announcing the decision of the Court of Cassation in the case have in many instances been torn down and defaced with inscriptions hostile to the Jews and Dreyfus. There have also been some conflicts between the rival factions.

Duke of Orleans in London.

LONDON, June 15.—The Duke and Duchess of Orleans arrived here this evening.

THE VOLKSRAAD ADJOURNS.

Transvaal Assemblymen to Consult Constituents About Franchises.

PRETORIA, June 15.—Both Chambers of the Volksraad have adjourned to enable the members to consult their constituents on the franchise proposals of President Krüger.

LONDON, June 16.—The correspondent of The Daily News at The Hague says he has the best authority for asserting that the Peace Conference will in no case offer mediation between Great Britain and the Transvaal.

THE TRANSVAAL SITUATION.

Chicago Man Tells of Oppression by the Krueger Government.

CHICAGO, June 15.—A. C. Reach, who has returned to Chicago after a business experience in the Transvaal, declares that the Boers, against whom England is at present exerting much of her diplomacy, are "intolerant, tyrannical, and prejudiced."

"About 30,000 Boers hold the whip hand over 200,000 white men, mostly English and American, and 800,000 Kafirs," said Mr. Reach. "So nearly absolute is the rule of Krüger that nothing short of war with England will accomplish the downfall of the Boer republic.

"Citizenship is granted only after a residence of fourteen years, and as there is but one election booth in Johannesburg and the election officials are all friendly to the administration, Krüger knows no such word as fail. The concession granting the Modderfontein Company the exclusive right to sell dynamite in the country is the cause of all the present trouble.

"Mine operators claim that owing to the monopoly they are compelled to pay $7 in excess of the price given by outside manufacturers. The Boers firmly believe they can whip the British and should there be a war most of the property owned by foreigners will be destroyed.

"The Kafirs and Uitlanders pay all the taxes and the Boers are 'grafters' pure and simple, and squeeze the poor people whose cause England has taken up for every possible money."

SOLDIERS FIND MAN'S BODY.

Remains Discovered at Highland Falls Are Unidentified—Many Wounds Point to Foul Play.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., June 15.—The body of a man apparently fifty years old was found in Cranston's Grove last night. Three soldiers who had been searching for deserters found the body in a clearing. The head rested on a rock and the ground in the vicinity bore evidences of a struggle. There were several pools of blood near the body. When Dr. G. Herbert Brown examined the remains he found several teeth broken, the jaw was knocked out of place, and there were numerous contusions on the face and body. The doctor cannot decide what was the immediate cause of death until he performs an autopsy to-morrow morning.

The man was evidently a stranger in the vicinity. Persons employed in Cranston's Hotel thought they saw him about the grounds earlier in the day. He was well dressed and refined in appearance; wore a brown derby hat, which was afterward found in the brush, and expensive underclothing. Several persons saw the man early in the afternoon walking along the West Point Road. He appeared nervous, and apparently was suffering greatly from the heat. There were no indications of suicide and the nature of the injuries suggests foul play. Nothing was found in the pockets of the man's clothing that would lead to his identification.

Coroner Miller impaneled a jury and adjourned the inquest to await the result of the autopsy.

MUST HAVE POLITICAL "PULL."

Census Bureau Appointments Are Not Made on Merit, but on Indorsement of Political Backers.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Congressional indorsement, with the specific statement that the applicant indorsed is to be charged to the quota of the Senators and Representatives making the indorsement, will be necessary to enable an applicant for a place in the census service to become worthy the attention of the director or likely to be considered as eligible for employment.

From time to time, since Director Merriam took hold of his work, there have been announcements leading applicants to suppose that merit, in a very marked degree, was to decide the chance of an applicant for employment. Examinations have been held and a considerable number of persons have been passed as eligible, so that it looked very much as if a civil service system was applied in providing the clerical force of the Census Office.

This afternoon, however, it is learned that the applications, estimated at something like 10,000 in number, will be found worthless. An applicant who took a letter from a Senator to the bureau, in which letter the person seeking employment was highly praised, was informed that as the recommendation did not ask the bureau to charge the applicant to the quota of the Senator, it would not be regarded as of any weight or influence.

The explanation of the bureau is that indorsements must in each case state that the person recommended is to be charged, if appointed, to the quota of places assigned to the member of the Senate or the House. Without such an indorsement an applicant would be helpless and go without an appointment. The first 2,000 appointments are to be disposed of in this manner. Some appointments are to go to National Committeemen, State Chairmen, and other useful political workers. After notification of their provisional appointment, the applicants will appear to undergo a pass examination, which will be like former pass examinations, simply a matter of form. This announcement is expected to check applications from persons destitute of political "pulls."

TRUST PROBING CONTINUES.

Arbuckle's Manager Tells the Commission Sugar Losses Are Due to Competition, Not to Tariff.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Industrial Commission held only an afternoon session, and heard but one witness to-day, J. N. Jarvie of the firm of Arbuckle & Brother, and Manager of the firm's sugar refining business. Mr. Jarvie's testimony was brief. He was easy and courteous in his attitude toward his inquisitors, refusing to answer only one question, viz.: How much it cost his company to refine sugar. He said he did not wish to give information of that sort to his business competitors.

Mr. Jarvie put the necessary margin between raw and refined sugar at between 50 and 60 points to allow a profit on the business. He said when his firm started business in 1898 this margin was about 90. It had dropped as low as 32, and was now about 50. His firm, he said, had never cut the price of sugar except to meet the rates of the American Sugar Refining Company, commonly known as the Sugar Trust. When asked if the Arbuckles would continue to meet their rivals' figures, he replied decisively that his firm was in the sugar refining business to stay. Beyond that he did not wish to go.

He explained the entrance of the Arbuckles into the sugar field by saying that in 1803 they secured a machine for weighing and packing sugar, and undertook to sell package sugar to the wholesale trade. They bought from the American Refining Company, but found they could make no profit in that way, and so started their own refinery. He said the tariff differential of ⅛ of a cent a pound on refined sugar did not figure in the business just now. Domestic competition was so sharp as to keep out all foreign sugar. Asked if the removal of the ⅛ of a cent would affect the business now, he said he did not know enough about the foreign trade to say.

Mr. Jarvie said there had been many overtures from the Sugar Trust to settle the differences with the Arbuckles, but they had all been made "for stock jobbing purposes," and consequently there had been nothing in them.

Witness, in speaking of the coffee business, in which the American sugar refinery had invaded the Arbuckles' field, said that while there had been a decline in prices, it would not be fair to lay it all to competition, as there had been a great increase in coffee production all over the world, last year's crop going from 11,000,000 to 15,000,000 bags. Asked if he could suggest any plan that would lessen the present destructive competition in the sugar business, witness said that the fight could stop only when the one big concern decided to be content with less than 100 per cent. of all the business in the country.

When asked how long the rival companies could keep on selling sugar at a loss, Mr. Jarvie replied cheerfully, that he thought a concern supplying 90 per cent. of the sugar sold in this country would lose more under those conditions than the firm supplying the other 10 per cent., and that he had the 10 per cent. end of the bargain now.

FOR A BIG CLOTHING TRUST.

Baltimore Man's Plan to Form a Combination with a Capital of $100,000,000.

BALTIMORE, June 15.—Options have been secured on 150 large clothing manufacturing establishments throughout the country by Samuel Rosenthal, Jr., of this city, who for the last four months has been actively engaged in forming a gigantic clothing combination, to be incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, and to be known as the American Clothing Manufacturing Company.

The company, it is understood, will have a capital of $100,000,000. The different plants will be paid for in cash and preferred stock, while the net earnings of each concern will be computed for three years past and common stock issued in proportion to the business done during that period.

By the formation of the combination it is estimated that many millions of dollars will be saved annually to the clothing manufacturers. This will not mean, it is said, either an increase in the cost of garments or a reduction of wages of those employed in making the clothing. A saving is contemplated in the matters of rents, salesmen, transportation, freight, branch houses, and clerical help.

Mr. Rosenthal's plan contemplates the closing, if necessary, of some of the houses in each market engaged in the manufacture of the same line of goods. In each of the great cities there are houses engaged in making goods of different quality—fine, medium, and cheap. The plan contemplates each house manufacturing only the kind of clothing for which its plant is best adapted.

ST. LOUIS TRUST CONVENTION.

Govs. Roosevelt and Dyer Will Not Attend the Meeting.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 15.—To-day Gov. Sayres received a letter from Gov. Dyer of Rhode Island relative to the proposed anti-trust convention in St. Louis on Sept. 20. Gov. Dyer writes that he will not be present at the meeting; that the subject of trusts and the damage they are doing the country was one to which he had paid no little attention.

He was not prepared to say that they were doing harm, neither was he prepared to say that they were doing good. In view of this fact he did not care to attend a convention and bind himself to oppose trusts when later he might find that they were a benefit to the people.

Gov. Roosevelt of New York also wrote the Governor, stating that, while he indorsed the movement, he could not be present, owing to important business of state.

A GOLD STANDARD AGREEMENT.

National Committeeman Payne Says the Senate Committee Will Agree on a Plan for Legislation.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 15.—National Republican Committeeman Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, who returned from New York to-day, where he attended a conference of the Senate Finance Committee, makes a statement that, in his opinion, a bill will be formulated at the coming session of Congress that will place the United States upon a gold standard basis. His statement is as follows:

"It is my judgment, after being in consultation with the Senate Finance Committee members at the meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, that a plan for the revision of our monetary system that will be satisfactory not only to the Senate, but to the House as well, will finally be approved, and that that plan will be formulated into a bill which will become a law.

"What will that law provide? It will provide for placing the United States upon a gold standard. It will be eminently satisfactory to the gold standard men and the friends of sound money. It will be satisfactory in its provisions even to me, and I believe I am about as ardent a gold standard advocate as there is in this section, at least.

"I base this opinion upon what I know of the situation. Of course no formal action of the Senate Committee has been taken, but from expression of members I have no hesitancy in saying that this monetary reform legislation will be brought about. It is certainly legislation that is needed and that fact is fully realized by those who have the matter under consideration."

GOLD DEMOCRATS' CONFERENCE.

Leading Men Know Nothing of Henry Watterson's Call.

A dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES from Cincinnati, stating that Henry Watterson had telegraphed the leading gold Democrats of the country to meet him in New York from July 14 to 17, for conference, was shown yesterday to several members of the Sound-Money Democracy in this city; none of them knew anything about it.

"I have had no communication from Mr. Watterson, and have heard of no such conference," said John De Witt Warner.

"I have not heard of the proposed conference," said Wheeler H. Peckham.

Hugh J. Grant said he knew nothing of such a gathering.

ABANDONS THE CARSON MINT.

Government Will Make Other Important Changes in Mints.

OMAHA, June 15.—F. A. Vanderlip, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was in Omaha to-day en route for a tour of inspection of the United States Mints in the West. At least one mint is to be closed and a number of changes will be made in others. Just why this is, Mr. Vanderlip failed to say, but left the impression that it was in pursuance of a plan outlined by the department to concentrate business more than in the past. He will go to Denver, Pueblo, Leadville, and Carson. At Carson he will close the mint, which will be abandoned, and an assay office under Government supervision will take its place. At San Francisco some important changes are contemplated. Mr. Vanderlip will be in the West several weeks and make a thorough examination of the various branch mints before returning to Washington.

THE CZAR DISAPPOINTED

Reported that He Despairs of the Peace Conference's Outcome.

FEARS IT WILL BE A FAILURE

Another View of the Situation Is that Some Plan of Arbitration Will Be Speedily Adopted.

LONDON, June 16.—The Odessa correspondent of The Daily News says: "Emperor Nicholas, it is reported here, is much disappointed at the prospect of the outcome of the Peace Conference. In the opinion of his advisers, no further hope need be indulged that sufficient success will be attained to warrant the reassembling of the conference. It is understood that neither Germany nor Austria would accept a second invitation."

The correspondent of The Times at The Hague, remarking upon the "changed outlook," says: "It now seems possible that the conference may achieve some substantial practical result and conclude its labors earlier than was expected. The Arbitration Commission is now making satisfactory progress. To-day there is a fresh proposal in the air, which may safely be attributed to Sir Julian Pauncefote.

"This consists in making The Hague the seat of a permanent bureau, composed of the Resident Ministers of foreign States, with the Dutch Foreign Minister as President. It would have the advantage of dispensing with salaried officials, and I venture to predict that the plan will be favorably received on all sides, and contribute to the success of arbitration."

THE HAGUE, June 15.—The Red Cross Sub-Committee of the Peace Conference met to-day, Prof. Asser of the Dutch delegation, presiding. Prof. Louis Renault of the French delegation explained that certain modification had been made in the report, meeting the wishes expressed by his colleagues at the last session. Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, United States Navy, declared his readiness to support proposals submitted in a spirit of conciliation.

Dr. Monoto Itchiro of the Japanese delegation announced that he proposed to submit a motion modifying Article 6 of the Geneva convention regarding the disposition of sick and wounded prisoners on the lines of the sub-committee's report, which leaves such disposition for the victors to decide.

The report being adopted, the President pointed out the advantage which would be gained if, during the conference, a convention could be signed embodying the important humanitarian articles comprised in the sub-committee's scheme.

On the motion of Baron de Bildt, the delegate of Norway and Sweden, it was decided the President should present to the conference such a convention, with a final article providing for the signature of protocols of adhesion thereto. The committee will also recommend to the conference the revision of the Geneva convention of 1864.

On the motion of Admiral Sir John Fisher, representative of Great Britain, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded the Chairman, "whose efficient work made possible the application of the Geneva articles to naval war, the first practical result of the conference."

The chief of the British delegation, Sir Julian Pauncefote; the head of the American delegation, Andrew D. White, and others attended a brilliant receptiion, given today by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant of the French delegation.

BRITISH CAPITAL BURDENED.

Corporations Operating in America May Withdraw on Account of the Income Tax.

CHICAGO, June 15.—The general liquidation of corporations operating in America but controlled by British capital is the result predicted from the operation of the income tax law of Great Britain by Joseph Theurer, President of the Peter Schoenhofen Brewing Company, Limited, and Otto C. Butz, attorney for the corporation. They have just returned from London, where they went to confer with the English stockholders of the concern as to the best manner of meeting the obstacles placed before the company by the British income tax, which the Directors held to be unlawful and unjust because the company is controlled by American Directors.

The corporation sought by process of law to avoid payment. It met defeat in the lower court, and on appeal to the Supreme Court of Judicature that tribunal refused to disturb the first decision. An appeal still lies to the House of Lords, but that probably will not be taken, and to discuss what else should be done the stockholders met in London. Mr. Butz would not tell what the Schoenhofen Company proposed to do, but said:

"The general effect of this decision will be the liquidation and winding up of a great many English corporations organized seven or eight years ago, when so much English capital was invested in American enterprises. Fortunately the English Companies act provides a means of liquidation and winding up, which will be largely made use of in the future.

"Add to this income tax the onerous duties placed upon the transfer of stock under the rules of Somerset House, and it will make it difficult hereafter for Englishmen to control foreign enterprises. If there is then again added an income tax under either the State laws of Illinois or by a possible amendment of the Constitution of the United States, or a reversal of the previous opinion, under the acts of Congress, the stockholder will have to share his profits largely with the foreign and American Governments."

In Chicago alone there are nine British corporations with an authorized capital stock in all of $43,000,000. They are chiefly packing houses and breweries.

$20,000 GOES WITH HIS NAME.

Mr. Bedeaux's Offer to Matteawan and Fishkill Landing.

NEWBURG, June 15.—For the last twenty years the question of consolidation of the twin villages of Fishkill Landing and Matteawan has been under discussion. It has been admitted generally that the consolidation ought to take place, but whenever a meeting has been held on the subject there has usually been an agreement all around except when it came to the question of the name. Neither Fishkill Landing nor Matteawan would give up on this point. Last Winter the question was brought up again, and it was then found that there was no law which allowed villages to consolidate under one name. An amendment to the village law permitting such consolidation, introduced by Assemblyman John T. Smith of Fishkill Landing, was passed and was signed by Gov. Roosevelt.

The Village Boards of Fishkill Landing and Matteawan met in joint session last night to take action on the subject. President Roosa of Matteawan, who was in attendance, said that an offer had been received from William H. Bedeaux which perhaps would solve the question which had been perplexing the villages for twenty years. Mr. Bedeaux, he said, had made an offer to the boards of $20,000 in cash if they would name the consolidated village after him. They could use the money to erect a city building or in any way they might see fit.

An adjournment was taken until to-morrow night to consider the matter, and it seems likely that the question may be finally settled by calling the village Bedeaux. Mr. Bedeaux resided in New York many years and is wealthy.

CLOUDBURSTS IN TEXAS.

Houses and Property in Brackett Washed Away—Bridges Are Down and Tracks Submerged.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 15.—For thirty-six hours the town of Brackett has been under water as the result of a serious cloudburst early yesterday morning. Houses had been washed away with all of the stock of goods they contained.

The flood came upon the town early yesterday morning—it came so suddenly that inhabitants had hardly time to flee to Fort Clark, which is situated in the hill on the east bank of Las Moras River.

The sick and aged were carried to the roofs of some of the more substantially built houses, and later rescued by improvised boats and rafts. Not less than twenty-five houses are washed away, and hundreds of people are homeless.

Through the valuable aid rendered by the troops of negro cavalry at Fort Clark, only a few lives were lost, one of the dead being a colored soldier. Among the heaviest individual losers are Roach & Co., whose store and stock of goods, valued at $15,000, was carried away.

The Las Moras Creek, in the centre of this town of 800 people, rose to a maximum height of thirty feet, and is now five miles wide. The damage at Brackett is estimated at $200,000.

Moore & Allen, whose ranch lies between Cline Station and Brackett, where the downpour was heaviest, have lost large herds of horses and cattle. It is feared that heavy loss of life will be reported from the ranches in the valleys.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 15.—The heaviest rains for many years fell yesterday throughout Southwestern Texas. In several localities cloudbursts occurred, doing great damage to property. Several miles of Southern Pacific Railroad track are under water, and three bridges were washed away west of Uvalde. A cloudburst flooded the Rio Grande Valley both above and below the town of Laredo, and much property was damaged in that city. All through traffic will be suspended for several days.

HELD TORNADO INSURANCE.

A Man in New Richmond Took Out a Policy Just in Time.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 15.—The work of clearing up after the storm at New Richmond continues, and provisions sufficient to feed all sufferers have been sent. It develops that there was one tornado insurance policy in town, and it was a somewhat remarkable case. The cashier of the Manufacturers' Bank, who also looked after insurance, finished at 6:04 writing a cyclone policy on the house of Severn Olsen and its contents.

He reached home three minutes later, just as the storm struck. The Olsen house and its contents were entirely destroyed by the cyclone, and Mr. Olsen will receive $1,200 for the payment of $7.20 premium. The railroads have refused to run excursion trains for the morbidly curious.

ALMOST FROZEN TO DEATH.

New Jersey Butcher Has a Narrow Escape, While Others Swelter.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 15.—Thomas Stevens, of this city, was almost frozen to death this afternoon. While the rest of the people of the city were sweltering Stevens was shivering and his teeth were chattering. He is now under medical treatment as a result of exposure to the cold.

Stevens, who is a butcher, entered his icebox, and while he was inside the door slammed shut. The icebox was supposed to be closed for the afternoon, and despite Stevens's cries no one released him. Finally his partner, A. J. Gebhardt, after wondering for half an hour or more where he was, looked in the ice-box and found him on the verge of collapse.

CANNON BREAKS A WATERSPOUT

Hennessey, Oklahoma, Saved by Firing Off a Charge of Salt.

WISHITA, Kan., June 15.—A waterspout yesterday afternoon would have swept away the town of Hennessey, Oklahoma, had not a cannon loaded with salt been discharged at forty rods' range into the whirling black mass. This is the third time this Spring Hennessey has been saved from destruction by the cannon device.

John Rhoades, forwerly a Rough Rider, is the inventor. He bought four old cannon in Cuba, and brought them to Hennessey, where the citizens purchased them. The City Council employs a man to attend to them. When a waterspout or cyclone appears on the horizon he mounts his horse and rides to the cannon placed on the side of the town from which the storm is coming. The cost to the city is about $50 per month.

AFFLICTION TOLD IN A DREAM.

Chicago Man Found Next Day His Kindred Had Been Killed.

CHICAGO, June 15.—Believers in telepathy will find support for their theories in the experience of W. A. Conway, who was disturbed last Monday night by a feeling that something had befallen some one near and dear to him, and who learned on reading Tuesday morning's papers that his father and an uncle, an aunt, and a cousin had been killed in the cyclone at New Richmond, Wis.

"It was midnight," said Conway to-day, "when I was disturbed in my sleep, and at length completely aroused by a vague impression that revolved on my mind that something was wrong. I was oppressed by it and couldn't sleep. I aroused my wife, who was sleeping soundly, and said to her: 'I am satisfied something terrible has happened to some of my friends or relatives. My mind is strangely oppressed, and I cannot sleep.'

"I didn't get to sleep again, and in the morning the first thing I saw was the account of the cyclone that had wiped out New Richmond. Immediately I thought of the feeling that had come over me in the night, and I turned to the list of the dead and injured."

The newspaper accounts of the cyclone record the deaths at New Richmond of John Conway, Henry Dunbar, Mrs. Mary Dunbar, and Miss Sarah Dunbar. These were the father, uncle, aunt, and cousin of W. A. Conway.

Lightning Strikes a Camp in Cuba.

SANTIAGO, June 15.—According to a dispatch from Manzanillo, during a severe storm last night lightning struck several tents in the American camp there, and fifteen cavalrymen were rendered unconscious. All of them recovered.

HARVARD HONORS M. CAMBON.

Will Make the Ambassador an LL. D. in Recognition of His Services in Bringing About Peace with Spain.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The French Ambassador, M. Cambon, will on the 28th inst. receive from the University of Harvard the degree of LL. D. in recognition of the distinguished public services he performed in the negotiations which restored peace between the United States and Spain.

Harvard has conferred this degree on President Cleveland, Secretary Bayard, and other noted public men, but this is probably the only instance in which the Ambassador of a foreign power has received such a distinguished honor from a leading American university.

The Ambassador will go to Boston June 20, and later will be escorted to Harvard by Gov. Wolcott and other State officials.

Joseph Juneau, Yukon Pioneer, Dead.

SEATTLE, Washington, June 15.—Joseph Juneau, one of the pioneers of the Yukon, after whom the town of Juneau was named, died at Dawson May 13 of pneumonia. He made and lost several fortunes in Alaska.

MR. HOFFMAN AND MR. MAZET CLASH

The Former Declares the Investigation Dishonest.

DEVERY PUT OUT OF ROOM

Ordered from the Stand for Accusing Counsel Moss.

ASKED ABOUT FIGHTS

Chief of Police Examined at Length About the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons Contest—Committee Adjourns Until August.

After a long session, in which the principal witness, Chief of Police Devery, was ordered out of the room, the Mazet investigating committee yesterday adjourned until Aug. 1, unless in the meantime it should be decided to resume the sittings. The closing minutes of the session were enlivened by a dispute between Chairman Mazet and Mr. Hoffman, one of the minority members, in which the latter made the claim that the minority had not been consulted in regard to the adjournment and that the matter was to have been discussed at an executive session after the day's hearing was over. In closing, Mr. Hoffman said: "The minority has some rights which the majority should and must respect."

"I had a conversation with Mr. Hoffman this morning," Mr. Mazet said, in reply, "and he said that it didn't make any difference to the minority when adjournment should be taken, except that he desired to take the ground that he wanted to have this inquiry closed as early as possible."

"I made no such statement," Mr. Hoffman retorted; "I said that the attitude of the minority would be one of continuous session until the committee's work was concluded, and not to adjourn from now until August or any other later day."

Mr. Mazet's only reply was to say that the committee stood adjourned until Aug. 1, subject to earlier call by the Chairman.

Mr. Hoffman jumped to his feet, exclaiming: "I desire to make a statement on behalf of the minority in relation to adjournment."

"All right," Mr. Mazet replied, with a smile. "We'll have an executive session."

MR. HOFFMAN'S STATEMENT.

In the executive session, Mr. Hoffman read the statement which he had prepared, and which, after a plea for continuous sessions, went on to say that, in the opinion of

ontest," or "sparring exhibition," and ventually the counsel fell into the habit, ither out of complacency, or in order not o excite the witness.

ATTITUDE ON RECENT FIGHT.

Devery's troubles came thick and fast hen Mr. Moss dissected his statement preious to the fight, and the Chief was plainly disconcerted as his negotiator led him nto a rambling explanation of what he had eant, and how his opinion had since undergone a change. His ingenious assertion hat he had spoken as an individual and ad acted at the contest as an official aused hearty laughter, in which the Chief ook part.

Individually, he explained, he wanted to put a damper on the fight but when Mr. Moss tried to find out how he would have done it, he grew angry, and turning to Mr. Moss, wildly exclaimed that the Legislature had a remedy, and that the Horton law was the product of a Republican Legislature and signed by a Republican Governor.

Another outbreak occurred when the Chief, in an endeavor to justify boxing exhibitions, said that boxing was good for teaching men to "take care of themselves." When Mr. Moss pursued this statement, by asking if conditions had become such under Devery's administration that it was necessary for men to understand boxing to keep off thieves, the Chief replied: "The conditions are better than they were when you were on the board." This challenge was accepted at once by Mr. Moss, who read from the "robbery book" to disprove the assertion.

ROW OVER FRANK FARRELL.

Mr. Moss, after discarding the fight inquiry, asked about the purchase of the house 310 West Twenty-eighth Street, by Frank Farrell, the alleged proprietor of a poolroom which has been mentioned in the testimony at previous hearings. Mr. Moss learned that Farrell had talked to the Chief of the purchase of the Twenty-eighth Street house, and he inquired if Farrell had, at that time, spoken of his poolroom in Twenty-fourth Street. The Chief replied that he didn't believe that Farrell owned the poolroom, because if he did he would have spoken to him about it.

Mr. Moss and the Committee were astounded at the assertion that an alleged lawbreaker would place the evidence against himself in the hands of the chief police officer of the city, and it other to draw out the witness the counsel moved closer to the witness stand and inquired if that was a usual proceeding.

"I get my information where I can," the Chief blurted out, angrily. "Not like you—"

"Never mind," Mr. Moss said, coolly; "don't get saucy."

"I am not getting saucy," was the reply. "You received and hold communications—"

Chairman Mazet, in an effort to calm the approaching storm, said: "Never mind; let us proceed in an orderly way."

The Chief settled back in his chair, mopped his brow, and wearily waited for Mr. Moss's next question. "I ask you if you would have used such information if you had got it from Farrell."

"I would use that kind of information against anybody when they are charged with violating the law," the Chief replied.

"You wouldn't use it as a confession that he was violating the law, would you?" Mr. Moss asked.

DEVERY CAUSES A COMMOTION.

The question was apparently so innocent that no one expected an outbreak, least of all Mr. Moss, but the Chief, flushed with anger, deliberated a moment, and then exclaimed:

"I would use anything against any one here if they were violating the law or anybody who protects people in violating the law the same as you do."

Instantly there was a commotion. Mr. Moss, surprised at the vivacity of the witness, stepped back, and Mr. Mazet angrily hammered for order with the gavel. Meanwhile the Chief composedly regarded the scene as if he were satisfied with the results of his "shot," and when the Chairman declared that his language was very offensive he shouted back:

"I stand by what I say, Mr. Mazet."

This remark drew from Mr. Moss the suggestion, "You have learned a great lesson since you were here before."

"I knew the lesson then," the Chief retorted, "but you seem to pry into these things."

Mr. Moss was about to continue the examination, and stepped close to the witness chair in order to emphasize his point, when the Chief warned him away, shouting, "Don't come so near me! You don't need to stand on top of me!"

ORDERED FROM THE ROOM.

This last break caused the Chairman to order the witness to conduct himself in an orderly and gentlemanly manner. The Chief insisted that he was trying to be polite, and had repeated the remark, when Mr. Moss, retiring from the position he had taken near Devery, addressed Chairman Mazet and said:

"I decline to examine this witness at this time, with the statement that he has made from the stand. The witness is contumacious toward the committee in using such expressions. I ask simply that he be removed from the chair as a witness who has violated the rules of propriety."

Mr. Mazet ordered the Chief from the stand at once, and as he seemed reluctant to do so, repeated his command. Rising slowly, the Chief pointed his finger at Mr. Moss and exclaimed loudly, "You don't want me to go any further. You're afraid."

Mr. Moss's only reply was to ask that the Sergeant at Arms remove the witness. By this time the Chief was off the stand and on his way to the door, but at the counsel's last words he turned around fiercely and shouted:

"You don't need any Sergeant at Arms. I don't permit no man to put his hands on me."

Just as he reached the door Devery cried back to Mr. Mazet, "Are you through with examining me?"

The Chairman replied that he wanted no further colloquy, and the Chief strode into the hall, after wishing the committee a surly "Good day."

CHIEF DEVERY'S TESTIMONY.

As soon as Chief Devery had been sworn, Mr. Moss went into the subject of prizefights. Devery said he attended a number of the more important fights to see that the law was not violated. He had done so of his own volition. An Inspector, a Captain, and a squad of men were on hand, however, at every contest to see that the provisions of the law were complied with.

Mr. Moss—Are you familiar with the provisions of the law regarding prizefights and pugilistic contests; you have looked at it, I suppose? A.—I am familiar with the law in all matters.

Q.—In all matters? Well, in that particular are you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And with the Horton law, so-called, which amended the Penal Code? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What do you understand contestants may do now; how far can they go in fistic contests and not violate the law? A.—A stipulated number of rounds, or to a finish, where there is no brutality.—

Q.—Well, then, the law does not stipulate the number of rounds does it? A.—No; boxing contests with four-ounce gloves in a certain kind of building.

Q.—Does the law say four-ounce gloves? A.—I think it does.

Q.—You are familiar with the law, you say? A.—You just hand me the law, and I will read it for you.

Q.—No, I am asking you? A.—Well, I can't memorize all these matters to suit you.

Q.—But you said you were quite familiar with it, and that is why I ask you; is it not a five-ounce glove? A.—(Pause.)

Q.—What do you say about that? A.—You will find it there.

Q.—Well, do you know? A.—(Witness pauses.)

Q.—Do you know whether it is a four-ounce or a five-ounce glove? A. (after deliberation)—Four-ounce glove, I am pretty near positive of that.

WHAT HE CALLS BRUTALITY.

Q.—Yes; and what do you call brutality? A.—Well, where there is any punches in clinches, or where men do not comply with the referee's request or in any way where it terminates in slugging of any description.

Q.—What do you mean by slugging—punching—hard punches? A.—Punching in clinches or punching in breakaways.

Q.—Do you know whether any of the Commissioners take any interest particularly in these sporting events? A.—I couldn't say that. They will have to answer for themselves.

Q.—Have you not asked Mr. Sexton about these sporting events? A.—I have not.

Q.—Has he not talked to you about them? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know whether or not he is interested in one of the clubs? A.—I do not.

Q.—How many of these events have you attended since you have been Chief? A.—Perhaps half a dozen.

Q.—Have you interfered in any one of them? A.—I don't know as I had any occasion to.

Q.—Well, have you? A.—I don't think I have.

Q.—Have you arrested anybody in connection with any of them? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—These fights have occurred in large buildings generally, haven't they? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—With thousands of people present at each contest? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Paying their gate money as they went in? A.—Yes, Sir. I believe they did. I ain't sure.

Q.—Well, you know there was a box office? A.—I have never seen money paid.

Q.—You know there is a ticket office? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you know people paid an admission price? A.—I have never seen them pay.

Q.—Have you ever paid? A.—I have not.

Q.—You have gone in as an officer of the law? A.—Yes Sir.

Q.—And whether you have paid or not, you, as the Chief of Police, ought to know whether they have or not, because the whole event is under your observation? A.—I never went to the box office to find out.

DON'T KNOW SPECTATORS PAY.

Q.—But you must have had reports from your subordinates. It is a very important matter to know whether people going in are paying or not. Don't you know, as a matter of fact, that an admission price has always been charged? A.—I do not.

Q.—Don't you know that an admission price was charged for the recent affair between Jeffries and Fitzsimmons in Brooklyn? A.—There may have been; I don't know anything about it.

Q.—Don't know anything about it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And you have made no inquiry on that subject? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Had no reports from your subordinates about it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Don't you know that tickets were selling all the way from $5 to $25 for a seat there? A.—I do not.

Q.—And you have never heard they were? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You are entirely ignorant of any fact—A.—I don't know of any monetary consideration whatsoever, didn't see any money pass, didn't know of any tickets being sold, don't know anybody who bought them.

Q.—Do you know whether there was a prize or whether there was money at stake between the fighters? A.—Rumor has it that there was. I don't know nothing about it.

Q.—What did you do to investigate the rumor? A.—I done nothing.

Q.—Isn't it a matter of some consequence to know whether or not the principals in a fight have a financial interest in it? A.—It was a glove contest; no fight.

Q.—It was a glove contest, but it is an important matter to know whether they are fighting for money or not? (No answer.)

Q.—You heard a rumor that there was money; in other words, it was a prize contest. What did you do to find out whether that was true or not? A.—I done nothing.

IGNORANT AS TO THE PURSE.

Q.—Don't you know, as a matter of general knowledge in the community, that a very large sum of money—thousands of dollars—was divided between the two contestants in the Jeffries and Fitzsimmons fight? A.—I could not tell you that.

Q.—You don't know anything about that? A.—Only from papers and rumors.

Q.—Did you know that very much betting was going on in connection with the recent fight of Jeffries and Fitzsimmons? A.—I did not know of any.

Q.—Did you hear about it? A.—I did not, only from the same thing—from papers and rumors.

Q.—Now, rumor is an important circumstance for a police official to consider, isn't it—general rumor? A.—At times.

Q.—At what times is it important? A.—Well, when people is working outside the law and violating the law in any way.

Q.—When they may, perhaps, be led to do work outside the law and violate the law, isn't it right to look up matters of rumor? A.—Not when they are working under the law.

Q.—How can you tell whether people who have not yet acted are working under the law? A.—Those people who were conducting those places have clubs; they are clubs; they are all licensed.

Q.—The fighters are not licensed? A.—No, certainly not.

Q.—No. And isn't it always a temptation when two strong men get up against one another and face to face, for them to strike out and hit harder than they mean to hit? Isn't there always that temptation? I speak to you as a strong man? A.—Certainly.

Q.—And when there is rumor current that there is an admission price and that there is a large sum of money—thousands of dollars—to be divided between the contestants and that thousands of dollars are being wagered on the contestants, do you not think those rumors sufficient to investigate? A.—They were within their own club.

ONLY HEARD RUMORS.

Q.—But don't you consider those rumors sufficient to investigate? A.—I had no complaints touching matters of that kind.

Q.—You had no complaints, and don't you investigate anything unless you get a complaint? A.—Touching matters of that kind.

Q.—You had no complaints touching matters of that kind. If you had a complaint would you have looked into the rumor? A.—I might have.

Q.—Did you not find the complaints upon the pages of the newspapers; wasn't it stated broadcast upon the newspapers' news columns and editorial columns that vast sums of money were being wagered, were being spent in buying tickets, and were to be divided between the contestants; didn't you see those statements? A.—Rumor had it that way.

Q.—There were detailed statements in the papers, were there not? A.—I think there were.

Q.—Did you not consider that sufficient complaint for a police officer to act on? A.—No, I did not.

Q.—You did not? A.—These wagers were made within the club and among the members.

Q.—But Jeffries and Fitzsimmons were not members of the club, were they? A.—I couldn't say.

Q.—Did you take any means to find out whether they were or not? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you understand that when Jeffries and Fitzsimmons went there to contest simply as young men of the club they were developing their muscle in the way the law allowed? A.—I presume they were.

Q.—They might have been experts brought there to exhibit to the club, or might have been young men belonging to the club simply trying to develop their muscle? A.—That might have been.

Q.—Or they might have been brought there as experts in order to bring a large sum of money into the club treasury, mightn't they? A.—That might have been.

NOT HIS BUSINESS TO KNOW.

Q.—And whether they were or not, you do not, at this day, know anything about it, do you? A.—They were working under a law. They are within their own club. They are licensed for that purpose.

Q.—Who are? A.—They are.

Q.—Jeffries and Fitzsimmons? A.—Yes, Sir; I presume they are. I never made an investigation of it.

Q.—Did you make an investigation? A.—I did not.

Q.—Is it not your business to know? A.—I don't think it is.

Q.—But you said the reason you went personally to these places was because it was a matter of magnitude. Now, any matter of magnitude, is it not your business to find out? A.—That is the reason I went there, to see that the law was not violated.

Q.—What is the difference between a prizefight and a sparring exhibition? A.—Well, a prizefight is where they enter into brutality—punch in the clinches and punch in breakaways; do not comply with any rules.

Q.—With what rules? A.—Rules governing matters of that kind.

Q.—What rules are they? A.—The Marquis of Queensberry rules and the London rules, and other kinds of rules.

Q.—If they fight under the Marquis of Queensberry rules, then you would not interfere, would you? A.—No, Sir, I would not, except under circumstances.

Q.—If they fought under the London rules, you would not interfere? A.—I think I would.

Q.—What is the difference between the London rules and the Marquis of Queensberry rules? A.—You clinch under the London rules, or do as you choose, but under the Marquis of Queensberry rules you cannot; you are governed by certain rules. You cannot strike below the waist—below the belt.

WHERE HE ACTS ON RUMOR.

Q.—If it was a matter of suspected murder, would you follow rumor and chase down rumors and obtain clues and evidence? A.—I certainly would.

Q.—If it were a matter of bank robbery, would you do the same? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And if it were a matter of kidnapping, would you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Why not do it in the matter of a supposed prizefight? A.—Well, they are working under a law passed by the Legislature giving them the privilege to have glove contests of that description.

Q.—And when there is a privilege given, there is a chance for going beyond the privilege, is there not? A.—If they do, they are placed under arrest.

Q.—You never placed anybody under arrest for it? A.—They haven't went yet beyond the rules.

Q.—But don't you know whether it was a prizefight or a mere sparring exhibition? A.—I certainly do.

Q.—You say it was a mere sparring exhibition? A.—It was a clean-cut, square sparring glove contest.

Q.—Whether it was for a prize or not, you don't know. A.—I don't know.

Q.—Whether they were members of the club or not, you don't know? A.—I don't know.

Mr. Moss then read Section 458 of the Penal Code, governing boxing contests, and a decision by a Supreme Court Justice on the matter, which in part was: "The statute provides substantially that a person who engages in a public or private sparring exhibition with or without gloves within the State at which an admission is charged or received directly or indirectly is guilty of misdemeanor; provided, however, that sparring exhibitions with proper gloves may be held by a domestic incorporated athletic association in a building leased by it for athletic purposes only for at least one year."

"The contention of the people seems reasonable that the Legislature did not intend in passing the Horton law to allow associations incorporated under the membership law to engage in business or occupations for pecuniary profit, but intended to allow such associations to have sparring exhibitions for its members privately, or in any event did not intend to permit such associations to charge admission fees to such entertainments."

SPECTATORS AND CLUB MEMBERS.

Mr. Moss—Now, in view of the plain provisions of the law, and of this necessary exposition of the law, I ask you again, Did you take no steps to find out whether admission fees were being charged? A.—No. If there was any admission fees charged, it must have been done through the members.

Q.—How many persons were attending that exhibition—the Fitzsimmons-Jeffries exhibition? A.—I could not say.

Q.—Were there as many as 5,000 persons there in your judgment? A.—There might have been, and there might not.

Q.—I say, in your judgment, were there as many as 5,000 persons there? A.—There might have been 5,000.

Q.—You did not suppose the athletic club has a membership of 5,000, did you? A.—I could not say that.

Q.—No, I doubt that. You really saw that contest, did you not? A.—I did.

Q.—You saw everything about it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Before I ask you more particularly about that, I will ask you if you were present at the fight in the Lenox Club on Jan. 10 of this year, between David Sullivan and Oscar Gardner? A.—I might have been. I ain't sure.

Q.—You don't remember? A.—No.

Q.—The news accounts of that fight say: "Dave Sullivan knocked out." What do you understand by knocked out? A.—He may have become exhausted for want of wind or something of that kind.

Q.—Is that knocking out? A.—A slight tap may put him down, and he would not be able to get up again.

Mr. Mazet—Do you say that he would become exhausted from a slight blow? A.—A slight blow might put him down, and he might not be able to get up again through the distance he had went and the certain number of rounds. He might have been knocked out by a blow without immediately coming to for a moment.

Q.—If he is knocked out he has to be knocked out for ten seconds? A.—Very often he goes down and stays ten seconds without wanting to come to himself.

SULLIVAN-GARDINER FIGHT.

Mr. Moss—Gardiner's left eye, in the beginning of the next round, caught Sullivan's left, and was split open. This was the result of a rush and a clinch. In the eighth round there were severe engagements, Sullivan trying the shoulder business again. Sullivan cut clear at the end of the round, and swung fierce body blows. Gardiner had the best of the next round, although he was once put to his knees. In the ninth, Gardiner staggered his man with rights and lefts, and a vicious right on Sullivan's left ear caused a round of applause. Fourteenth and fifteenth rounds, Gardiner's left reached the other man's nose repeatedly, and it bled, twice in succession. Sullivan was floored with a left hander, the second one he got, a tremendous blow on the point of the jaw, and was unconscious for several seconds, and was counted out." What would you think of that description? Would that indicate a fight? You should interfere with or not? A.—That might all have come from straight fighting, straight blows.

Q.—Then you think there was nothing for you to interfere with? A.—The law certainly was not passed to have those people tickle each other with feathers.

Q.—Oh, that is it, the law was not passed to have those people tickle each other with feathers; it was passed, as you understand it, for the purpose of allowing them to hit each other real hard, is that it? A.—For the promotion of manly art and self-defense of young men in a scientific way, with gloves not less than five ounces, in certain stipulated buildings.

Q.—And that requires they should hit very hard? A.—These laws I have never seen violated in any way.

Q.—Now, men can box and spar for points? A.—And strike heavy.

Q.—Without doing these things that I have read in this description, can't they? A.—At times they can, and times they can't. A glove will cut you faster than what the bare knuckle will.

WANTED TO STOP RECENT FIGHT.

Q.—Now, I understand you to say that when two men are matched of very different weights, that that is an indication of an intentional hard fighting contest which the police should take into consideration? A.—At times.

Q.—At times; is it not always so? A.—No, not always.

Q.—Well, under what circumstances should it not be so considered? A.—Well, perhaps not in any, except you see fit to put that construction on it.

Q.—You saw fit to put that construction upon the recent fight, didn't you? A.—I certainly did, and you did not assist me, either.

Q.—What assistance were you looking for from me? A.—I wanted to stop it if I could personally.

Q.—How could I have stopped it? A.—The public could have stopped it.

Q.—Are you calling upon me as the public or as an individual, in what capacity? A.—Heretofore the public seemed to not want matters of that kind.

Q.—You say I did not help you; what help did you expect from me? A.—You failed to understand that this is the first champion contest that ever took place in this city or vicinity.

Q.—You thought it should have been prevented? A.—I thought it should have been prevented.

Q.—And do you think so still? A.—Well, I don't think so now, because it was a square up and up contest. They worked under the law—didn't violate the law in any way.

Q.—You supposed when it was talked about that it would be worked under the law, didn't you? A.—I thought it might be turned into a prizefight.

Q.—Wasn't it a prizefight? Didn't they fight for a prize? A.—They may have fought for a prize, but did not enter into what you might call a prizefight.

Q.—When people fight each other in that way, is it not a prizefight? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When they fight for a prize? A.—No.

WHAT A PRIZEFIGHT IS.

Q.—What makes it a prizefight, then? A.—When they fight under the London rules, and strike in the clinches or strike in the break-aways.

Q.—Is it not the prize that makes it a prize-fight? A.—No, not necessarily so.

Q.—Now, why did you want me to help you stop that fight? A.—Because it was the first contest of that kind that has ever taken place within this city.

Q.—Now, when this has taken place and you were there, of course you have got to stand for it? A.—I stand for anything that is within the law.

Q.—I know, but you gave it your sanction, your approval? A.—I went there to see that they did not violate the law, and they did not.

Q.—I will ask you again what kind of help you were looking for from me? A.—I thought the public would not want anything of that kind, whether members or otherwise, belonging to the club. Personally, I am opposed to it.

Q.—You are? A.—Officially, I went there to see that the law was complied with, and it was.

Q.—Who spoke to you to get you to change your views and not take any action against them? A.—Nobody whatsoever. Except—(witness paused.)

Q.—Except who? A.—The press and the public seemed to want it, and I wasn't going to interfere except they did violate the law.

Q.—Don't you think that under the law it was incumbent upon you to interfere and prevent a knock-out? A.—You don't know when a knock-out is coming. You cannot prevent it.

Q.—You can tell when a man has reached his limit of endurance, can't you? A.—At times you can, and at times you can't.

STATEMENT BEFORE THE CONTEST.

Q.—Did you say this about that fight, before it occurred: "From certain public statements, expressions about prize rings and boxing matters, and from various sources, it would appear that the two would-be champions, Fitzsimmons and Jeffries, who are down for a sparring contest next Friday, who are going to fight under the guise of the Horton law, are going to have a genuine old-time slugging match or prizefight. If no such slugging match is intended, then these statements are for the sole purpose of gulling and imposing on the public." How could they gull and impose on the public? A.—Through their members, I suppose.

Q.—In what way? A.—You will have to inquire of the members.

Q.—But you state that if no such slugging match is intended, then the statements are for the sole purpose of gulling and imposing on the public. How so? A.—Well, I couldn't exactly tell you that.

Q.—By inducing the public to bet—that is No. 1. Isn't that so? Was not that what you thought of? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Inducing the public to spend their money to go there and see a fight. Was not that what you thought of? A.—Through their members, yes, perhaps.

Q.—Why do you say through their members, perhaps? A.—I don't know of any other way for them to dispose of any tickets, except through their members.

Q.—Their members may sell tickets, of course, to people, for the purpose of gulling and imposing on the public? A.—I have told you personally that I was opposed to that, and I tried to throw as much discredit upon it as I could.

Q.—Yes; you have told us that. You state: "Considering the parties to the contest, their respective weights, 210 pounds and 158 pounds, it is almost a physical impossibility for the two individuals referred to to carry on a lawful contest for points on the coming occasion." A.—I thought so.

Q.—The very nature of things shows it an out-and-out prizefight, and you still think so? A.—Yes.

PUBLIC WAS SATISFIED.

Q.—You state: "I shall be present at the contest as Chief of Police, and personally see to it that the letter and spirit of the law shall be upheld, and that no slugging shall take place, and any person who permits himself to be gulled and imposed upon by thinking that there will be will find himself very much mistaken." Have you heard any considerable number of the general public complaining that they were gulled and imposed upon by that fight? A.—No. I heard the general public complain that I ought not make any such statements as that. It seemed as if they wanted the thing to take place.

Q.—Is that why you withdrew your opposition to it? A.—That is the reason.

Q.—You withdrew your opposition because you thought you were not popular with the public? A.—The public seemed to want it.

Q.—That is the idea? A.—As long as they kept within the law.

Q.—I ask you the question, have you heard of any serious complaints from the public that they did not get what they expected to get when they went there? A.—No; on the contrary, they got all they expected.

Q.—"It will be well for the public to understand that the first heavy blow struck will end the contest." Now, a heavy blow may be struck in a clinch? A.—It may be.

Q.—And heavy blows were struck without clinching? A.—You will have to come in contact with them, Mr. Moss. I couldn't tell whether they were heavy. They were straight blows.

Q.—Did you see heavy blows struck? A.—I think some of them had a little force, but I couldn't tell whether they were heavy or not.

Q.—These blows staggered the man that received them? A.—Occasionally jarred them up a little bit.

Q.—Do you call these heavy blows? A.—At that time I know there was no blows in clinches, no blows in breakaways, and it was a clear, scientific bout, fully within the law.

Q.—You didn't expect two prizefighters to complain of the blows they got from each other? A.—I certainly did not.

Q.—It was for you to find out whether they struck those blows and whether they violated the law of the State? A.—They did not.

DON'T KNOW IT WAS A KNOCKOUT.

Q.—Was there a knockout blow? A.—I couldn't say. There was a man went down to get out of the way.

Q.—He laid on his back unconscious, didn't he? A.—That I couldn't say.

Q.—What can't you say? A.—I don't know whether he was knocked out or not.

Q.—You saw him struck and you saw him put down and you saw him lie on his back and you saw him dragged out by his attendants? A.—I did not. He was placed on a seat and came to right away and shook hands with his antagonist and walked out of the ring himself without any assistance whatsoever.

Q.—Then did you consider your duty to be that of a sort of referee to see that there was fair fighting or not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And interfere if the fighting is foul? A.—I could understand if anything was out of the way.

Q.—Then you would interfere? A.—Then I would interfere.

Q.—You stood as the city in the person of the Chief of Police standing as a referee over a prizefight? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Doesn't it look like it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You didn't enjoy your position there? A.—No, I did not.

Q.—Your heart told you to interrupt it, you gave us to understand? A.—If they didn't comply with the law.

Q.—You told us that before you went there your heart prompted you to interrupt it? A.—I felt that way.

Q.—But you yielded to what you considered popular clamor for the fight? A.—I certainly did.

Q.—Now, hear from The Mail and Express of June 7: "The Police Commissioners have each received a bunch of tickets for the bout and have distributed them to their friends." Didn't you receive some tickets? A.—I think I did.

Q.—And distributed them to your friends? A.—I did not; I sent them back.

Q.—Who gave them to you? A.—I don't know; some gentleman.

JEFFRIES, HORTON CHAMPION.

Q.—Do you understand that under the laws of the State of New York a championship fight can take place in the City of New York and State of New York, and that the police have no right to interfere? A.—It was advertised that it was to be a champion fight, and I went there to see whether it was going to be such or not. It was; hence that was.

Q.—Does not Jeffries now claim to be the champion of the world? A.—I believe he does.

Q.—As the result of that fight? A.—As the result of that glove contest.

Q.—As the result of that contest. I will let you have your own expression there of course? A.—There was no fight.

Q.—No fight? Then what is he champion for, a feather contest? A.—Under the law.

Q.—Under the law? Then, when he goes to England he will be the champion of the world under the law? A.—With the gloves there the same as here.

Q.—Champion under the Horton law, is that it? A.—Whatever they call it over there.

Q.—Jeffries will go abroad in the world as the Horton champion here? A.—He is the Horton champion here and champion of that club I presume.

Q.—Then he is simply the champion of that club, is that it? A.—I think he is.

Q.—Is that all he is? A.—Well, I don't know.

Q.—Had Jeffries joined the Lenox Club before he went to the Coney Island Club? A.—I couldn't tell you one of the members, I don't know anything about it.

Q.—Wasn't it because he had not joined the Lenox Club that you wanted to interfere with his fighting at the Coney Island Club? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Sure of that? A.—Positively so.

SIMILAR FIGHTS MAY BE HELD.

Q.—Well, now, as I understand it, the field is wide open for similar contests to the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons fight, to occur in New York at any time in athletic club buildings? A.—Yes, under similar circumstances, the way that fight was carried on.

Q.—Champions can fight it out just as they did the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons fight? A.—As long as they comply with the law.

Q.—In any athletic club in the City of New York? A.—As long as they comply with the law.

Q.—As long as they do as Fitzsimmons and Jeffries did in that fight? A.—Complied with the law.

Q.—If they do what Jeffries and Fitzsimmons did in that fight, they may do the same anywhere in this city? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And $70,000 can be taken in for admission fees, or $100,000, as far as you care? A.—The members can regulate that.

Q.—You don't care anything about it? A.—No.

Q.—And the decision of the Supreme Court don't make any difference about that, does it, to you? A.—It might, if I found out the law was being violated in any way.

Q.—Now, let us quote further: "I want you to understand that there are no Tim Sullivans, no Julians, no politicians, connected with my action in regard to the fight. I will be at the ring side myself, and I will judge whether the blows are too hard. If Fitzsimmons knocks down Jeffries, or Jeffries knocks down Fitzsimmons, to the lock-up they will go." Now, did Jeffries knock down Fitzsimmons? A.—Well, that depends.

Q.—Did he? You were there, and you saw, did Jeffries knock down Fitzsimmons? A.—Fitzsimmons certainly went down a couple of times.

FITZSIMMONS FELL DOWN.

Q.—After he was struck by Jeffries? A.—No, he went down without being struck.

Q.—Oh. Fitzsimmons fell down without being struck, is that it? [Laughter.] A.—A couple of times, yes.

Q.—Well, in addition to that couple of times, when Fitzsimmons was so weak, so blind, that he fell down without being struck, think of it! [Laughter.] A.—I wouldn't like to have him hit you after he fell down. [General laughter.]

Q.—Oh, he was vigorous enough to make a pretty hard impression with his fist after he fell down? A.—On a straight blow, yes.

Q.—Well, now, in addition to this couple of times when Fitzsimmons fell down, wasn't he knocked down by Jeffries? A.—Well, in side stepping, in jumping back, a blow might tap him, and he might go down, unexpectedly.

Q.—I am not asking what he might do, I am asking what he did do? A.—I couldn't say whether a blow knocked him down or not.

Q.—Did it look as though it might have knocked him down? A.—It looked as though it might have.

Q.—Well, that is what we call a prima facie case, in law, isn't it? A.—You are a lawyer. I am not. He did not go down in any slugging, or any breakaway, or anything else. He might have went down on a straight blow.

Q.—Now, why didn't you vindicate your previous expressions and your authority and your duty as Chief of Police by promptly arresting Mr. Jeffries, and putting your proof before the court, and let the court decide upon the proof whether he knocked him down or not? A.—That was my personal opinion, but officially I know that the law was not violated.

Q.—Well, if it was your personal opinion that he knocked him down, why didn't you take him before the Judge who had a right to use his personal opinion? A.—Because they were working under a law.

THE WITNESS ADMONISHED.

Mr. Moss—Now, Mr. Devery— The Witness—I have a right to my opinion, the same as you or anybody else, whether official or otherwise. Now, I tell you personally that was my opinion, and that I wanted to throw a damper on that fight, and I wanted the public to come with me and stop it.

Mr. Moss—Mr. Devery— The Witness—Now, you have got this legislative committee here, and they have got the remedy to stop it—

Mr. Moss—Wait a moment. The Witness—By passing the law over again. It was a Republican Legislature that passed the bill, and a Republican Governor signed it.

Mr. Moss—Now, stop.

Mr. Mazet—Mr. Devery, we want to get along properly. The Witness—He is going right ahead with his questions. I want to answer the question fully, and he seems to not want me to do it all the time.

The Chairman—That must be stricken from the record. The Witness—It is in your hands, to change the law now.

The Chairman—I understand that, but you must answer the questions.

Mr. Moss—Now, Mr. Chief, you have heard me read the interpretation of that Horton law, by the Supreme Court, which, if you follow it, will require you to stop every one of these contests. Now, you are talking about the Legislature. I refer you to the law itself, and to the decision of the Supreme Court. And the community will hold you responsible from this point on. You have been notified. Now, if you wanted to put a damper on that fight, why didn't you want to put dampers on the other fights? A.—Because this fight was heralded by all the papers as a champion fight, and they were going to annihilate each other in three or four rounds, and so on. I went there to see that the law was not violated.

HAD TALKED AT RANDOM.

Q.—Now, you have told us that at the fight your private opinion was that Jeffries knocked Fitzsimmons down— A.—That was my official opinion.

Q.—Then if it was your official opinion that Jeffries knocked Fitzsimmons down, why didn't you carry out the private opinion that you had expressed and take him to the lock-up? A.—Because I learned then that they were within the law, complying with the law.

Q.—Then do you mean to say that you talked at random and in the air and without a knowledge of the law in all these private statements you made about that fight to discourage it? A.—I certainly did.

The Chairman—Amateurs do not spar for money, do they? A.—No. They spar for the advancement of scientific matters for young men, the manly art of self-defense.

Mr. Moss—For advancing what scientific matters, do you say? A.—I am talking to Mr. Mazet. He asked me a question.

Q.—What do you mean by scientific matters? A.—Science; self-defense and the manly art, so that anybody who comes on the street and is assaulted in any way, they may be able to handle the party themselves.

Q.—You think New York has got into such a condition since you have been Chief of Police that it is necessary that the young men should learn how to box so as to protect themselves on the street? A.—New York is in a better condition to-day than it was when you were Commissioner of Police.

Q.—We will see about that. You have a robbery book here. A.—Yes.

Q.—And I find by adding up the robberies reported on your robbery book the robberies for 1897 shown in your book amounted to $172,537. Robberies for 1898, summarized from your books, amounted to $203,139. Robberies for five months of 1899 amount to $127,954. So that in the first five months of 1899 we have $127,000 of robberies as against $203,000 for the whole of 1898? A.—You are footing up the totals as to the valuation?

Q.—Yes. A.—There were less robberies under my administration than yours and more results in the return of property.

Q.—Six hundred and ninety-four robberies, aggregating $172,000, reported in 1897; 732 robberies, aggregating $203,000, in the year 1898; 327 robberies from January to June, 1899, aggregating $127,000. A.—There are less robberies under my administration than under yours.

Q.—That is not the question. A.—I am telling you so.

Q.—We are talking about Mr. Jeffries. A.—The records will show that there were less robberies under my administration than there were under yours.

THE CHIEF AT THE FIGHT.

Q.—What is a knockout within the law? A.—Anything that might occur in clinches or breakaways or while on the ground.

Q.—What law are you talking about—the law of the prize ring or the law of the State? A.—I told you they complied with the law of the State, and you asked me how a knockout might occur.

Q.—What law are you talking about. A.—The law of the State.

Q.—Does the law of the State say anything about hitting in clinches or breakaways? A.—No, but that is where it becomes brutal, or what you might call a fight; otherwise where it is a scientific contest they stand off from each other on taps and points.

Q.—Now, I will read a few items from The Herald about the fight myself— A.—How do you construe that, Mr. Clarke, what a fight is?

Mr. Clarke—Do you want my opinion, Mr. Chief?

The Chairman—I think you had better defer that until Mr. Devery gets off the stand.

Mr. Moss (reading)—"Fitzsimmons went to the floor four times in all, and his face was bathed in his own blood, but the Chief of Police sat there, until his heartbroken seconds carried Fitzsimmons from the ring and brought him back to sensibility." Now, he was insensible when he was carried off? A.—No he wasn't.

Q.—How do you know that; did you bend over him? A.—No, but I sat near the ring and saw him in his corner talking with his seconds.

Q.—Then it goes on: "No police interference. Jeffries closed with him in the second round, and with a half blow and half shove hurled him to the floor. In the third Fitzsimmons was bleeding from the nose. It was clear that the crowd, hungry for hard fighting, was to have its fill. Fitzsimmons hit his man hard and often, but seldom without return." Now, speaking of near the finish: "This was the fiercest round in many ways, and Jeffries had somewhat the better of it," and then it goes on to the beginning of the end, where Fitzsimmons went down. Did you see that? A.—Slipped down; I did.

Q.—Slipped down when he was struck on the jaw and neck with a sledgehammer blow from the new champion? A.—Well, I didn't see those two blows.

Q.—Did you shut your eyes sometimes? A.—No, I didn't.

Q.—All these accounts, then, written by the expert reports of these various papers are fairy stories, in your judgment? A.—I don't know anything about fairy stories; I saw the blows that were struck.

Q.—Then these statements are not true? A.—Well, they have got a way of putting it in the press; the blows as they would appear to the naked eye were scientific blows, and there was nothing brutal about them.

FITZSIMMONS HAD ENOUGH.

Q.—It was a knockout in the end? A.—No, they were done, that was virtually it. [Laughter.]

Q.—What made them done? A.—Fitzsimmons didn't come to time.

Q.—You mean that he could not stand up any longer? A.—An accident, he went down. [Laughter.]

Q.—You had better tell Fitzsimmons that and arrange for another exhibition in the Lenox Club? A.—I ain't making matches, Mr. Moss.

Q.—"Fitzsimmons rolled over on his back. His arms shot out and he laid with palms upward. He was senseless. There was a moment's pause, and then his seconds lifted him as one dead and bore him apparently lifeless to his corner. The King was dead; the pitcher had gone once too often to the pump." Did you see that? A.—I think he wanted to stay there ten seconds so that he wouldn't be hit again by the axe.

Q.—You think he was willing to lie there and be counted out rather than to be hit with that axe again? A.—I think he didn't wish to go any further.

Q.—You didn't make any arrests? A.—The law was not violated.

Q.—Did you think the fight was a fake? A.—I thought it was a good sparring contest within the law.

Q.—Within the law. Now, these two or three words are about this. Here is what John Kelly says. Do you know John Kelly, John Kelly? A.—Who is he, Mr. Moss?

Q.—You don't know John Kelly? A.—There are several John Kellys. [Laughter.]

Q.—I mean the expert on sporting matters? A.—I have seen him.

Q.—Oh, you have seen him, of course. Now, John Kelly, over his own signature, said: "A faster (speaking of Jeffries)—a faster and more scientific big man I have never seen. He hit like a battering ram." A.—I tell you they put all those kind of phrases in the paper.

Q.—This is John Kelly, the big John Kelly, whom you have seen. Did you see any of those battering-ram blows? A.—I did not. [Laughter, in which the witness joined.]

WHAT MR. YORK SAID.

Mr. Mazet—Has there been any conversation between you and any one of the Commissioners with regard to this fight? A.—I don't think there has. The President—I don't know if he did. I have a recollection of something said about it. What it was, I couldn't say.

Q.—Did you receive any instructions from the President of the board with regard to the fight? A.—No; they licensed the club, that was all.

Q.—No, I ask you whether you received any instructions? A.—I did not.

Q.—From the President of the board? A.—I did not.

Q.—What was the purport of your conference? A.—I think I said something touching on that statement. I

PURSUING THE FILIPINOS

American Troops Advance on Imus and the Rebels Retire.

INSURGENT ARMY SCATTERED

Its Losses Estimated by Gen. Otis at One-third of the Total Force of Over Four Thousand.

MANILA, June 15.—The Fourth Regular Infantry and the Wyoming regiment have been added to Gen. Lawton's command, and to-day they were towed across the bay in cascoes to Las Pinas, preparatory to moving on Imus, five miles inland, where the rebels were reported to have an arsenal and a large quantity of supplies.

Capt. Cable of Gen. Wheaton's staff, with three companies of the Twenty-first Regiment, reconnoitered in the direction of Imus. The rebels, who were apparently expecting an attack, retired, leaving behind them twenty Spanish prisoners, who joined the Americans. The rebels have probably gone to the mountains along the lake.

According to native stories the rebels carried 100 dead and 300 wounded through Bacoor after the recent battle. The natives are now flocking into Bacoor, and it is probable there are many soldiers in plain clothes among them. The whole section is practically without food, and Major Gen. Otis has ordered the destribution of rice and beef to the inhabitants.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Gen. Otis cabled to-day the following:

Manila, June 15.

Adjutant General Washington:

Success of Lawton's troops in Cavite Province greater than reported yesterday. Enemy, numbering over 4,000, lost in killed, wounded, and captured more than one-third. Remainder much scattered, have retreated south to Imus, their arsenal. Of five pieces of artillery three captured.

Navy aided greatly on shore of bay, landing forces occasionally. Inhabitants in that country rejoice at deliverance, and welcome with enthusiastic demonstrations arrival of our troops.

Prominent Filipino, friendly to Americans, assassinated at Cebu. Inhabitants of that locality urgently requested American protection in stronger force. Have sent battalion Tennessee and two guns from Iloilo, which insures peace. Hughes now in charge of affairs in that section.

OTIS.

War Department officials feel greatly encouraged over the dispatch from Gen. Otis, and think that the heavy fighting will soon be over. Information has been received indicating that the source of supply of ammunition and arms for the Filipinos has been located, and that this supply will now be cut off, which, it is said, will result in disaster to the Filipino Army.

OTIS'S ARMY AND HOME GUARD.

Plan to Re-enlist Volunteers in the Philippines—17,000 Men Left for Service Here.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin said to-day that the President had been in almost daily consultation with Gen. Otis to learn his needs in the matter of reinforcements. Word was received from Gen. Otis to-day that he was about to enlist volunteers who are entitled to muster out, and that he expected to obtain between 4,000 and 5,000 men who had seen a year's service in the Philippines, and who would accept their travel pay and consent to be mustered into three regiments of veterans of a provisional army, to serve as part of the volunteer force provided for by the Hull Army act. These troops, said Gen. Corbin, would be officered by men who had served meritoriously as officers or in the ranks, and some of the officers might be taken from the regular regiments now in the Philippines.

In many ways the assurance that so many volunteers can be had without sending to the United States for them is regarded with satisfaction. It is considered an excellent indication of good spirit in the army. It is pointed out that if the men were under the impression entertained here by some critics of the campaign, that the army had been suffering defeat, it would be very difficult to induce anybody to re-enlist. It is thought that not even the prospect of receiving about $400 travel pay, which is promised the re-enlisting men as bounty, would induce defeated men to fight an enemy that had demoralized them.

"The President," said Gen. Corbin, "has told Gen. Otis over and over again that he should have all the men he thought he needed. He has said that he did not need more than 30,000. Now he will have something more than that, and the ranks will be kept full by sending forward recruits as fast as they are put into shape for joining their commands. The Administration is bound to let the commanding officer judge of his own needs. We have not been giving up all that we obtained at the north of Manila. There is a notion about that we have done so, but Wheaton is holding on to Malolos, and the country between Manila and that city is under control.

"The suggestion has been made, perhaps by some who do not understand matters as well as Gen. Otis, that he ought to have a very large army out there. Perhaps not. Things are not altogether favorable for the maintenance of a larger army than we now have in the field, because it would be much more difficult to maintain an army of 60,000 men in the Philippines than an army of 30,000. All the provisions for the army must be taken there. After they are there they must be transported long distances to reach the men who need them. There are not many railroads, and the lines must be guarded constantly. It has been the judgment of Gen. Otis that 30,000 men is all he can conveniently manage with his present facilities for feeding, clothing, and sheltering an army.

"Otis has been well taken care of. About the latest dispatch the President sent to him was one asking, 'Is there anything you want?' The only response was a request for some garments for the soldiers. If he had been painfully in need of a larger force he would have made an urgent request for the men he needed. If the President was convinced that immediate reinforcement of Otis was necessary he would send him the men, and he would not hesitate to call for volunteers if he believed the force could not be obtained in any other way."

In this connection Adjt. Gen. Corbin also talked about the condition of the forces of the United States at home. "The reports about the diminished home force," said Gen Corbin, "for some reason have been greatly exaggerated. It is true that the War Department has not at its command in the United States the 25,000 men allowed in ordinary times to protect the country from disorder. But there are 17,000 men on service at home or very near home.

"The President has been as anxious about the proper distribution of the army as anybody can be. In cutting down the regular army on duty at home he has not overlooked the fact that 17,000 is not as large a force as has been estimated as necessary for peace purposes, but in sending regiment after regiment to the Philippines he has borne in mind that the regular army would be sustained if emergency arose by the organized militia, which is sufficiently equipped for emergency service at home, while it might not be prepared to go abroad ready to render satisfactory service without long seasoning."

Although Gen. Corbin did not say so, it is known that the President would now feel much more comfortable if he could send half of the 17,000 men, principally artillery and cavalry, still remaining in the United States to the Philippines. And if neither the President nor Gen. Corbin will admit it, there are officers of the army who know that if the President and the Adjutant General had urged the passage of an army bill free from politics and political opportunities, a bill might have been passed that would have given not 65,000 but 100,000 regulars until 1901. The provision for 35,000 volunteers seems now to have been adopted not to ease the President's task, but to afford members of the two houses of Congress the chance to get a new batch of incompetents appointed to places they are unfit to occupy.

For weeks the President has been seeking ways to avoid calling out volunteers. There is no doubt that they could be obtained. One trouble would be to make such an apportionment of the number as would satisfy the States. Then, some officers are not at all convinced that the War Department is a whit better prepared to "shape up" volunteers in 1899 than it was in 1898. It is only a very few weeks ago that a staff officer, who was formerly in the line, expressed a willingness to surrender his advanced position and go back to the line because he was disgusted. "From my observation," he said, "the army is not a bit better prepared now to make another Santiago campaign than it was in June last. If the emergency should arise, all the blunders noted then might be expected to be repeated now."

Only a very great necessity will constrain the President to call for volunteers. According to the War Department authorities, that necessity does not appear likely to arise now. Gen. Corbin thinks that the worst part of the campaign in the Philippines is over, while the necessity for large forces in Cuba and Puerto Rico is growing less every day.

GEN. LUNA PERHAPS STILL ALIVE.

The Stories of His Assassination Doubted at Manila.

MANILA, June 15.—Many people still refuse to credit the stories of the assassination of Gen. Luna by the guard at Aguinaldo's headquarters, though the reports to that effect are most circumstantial and from good sources. Rumors of assassinations and disasters from the rebel camp are so frequently printed in the local papers that they have come to be regarded with indifference. The latest is that the Governor of Cebu has been killed by natives because of his friendship for the Americans.

A prominent commercial man with exceptional means of learning of the Filipinos' movements claims to know that Gen. Luna is still alive, adding that if he is dead and if his death occurred a month ago people would have expected a collapse of the revolution to follow.

PEACE OVERTURES A RUSE?

Feeling at Manila that the Rebels Sought Only to Gain Time.

MANILA, June 15.—The failure of the Filipinos to follow up the peace negotiations strengthens the impression that their overtures were merely to gain time and in order to lure the Americans to show their hands.

The Independencia, a revolutionary organ, of May 20, a copy of which has just been obtained, prints an interview with Gen. Luna, showing the arguments he used to keep up the spirits of his followers. He represents the Filipino cause as prospering, "because the Americans have gained only a hundredth part of Luzon by hard fighting," and says the women and children tilling the fields within the American lines give the proceeds of their work to support the Filipino Army. He is said to have remarked further:

"More Americans will be killed by ambuscades, surprises, and disease than in battles. I detest war, but we cannot accept peace at any price but independence. The Americans suffered for their own independence, and in their hearts they appreciate why we resist them."

RETURN OF SPANISH PRISONERS.

A Commission to Visit Aguinaldo—Ceballos & Co.'s Bills Unpaid.

MADRID, June 15.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Gen. Polavieja announced that the Spanish commission at Manila had gone to confer with Aguinaldo regarding the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—A representative of Ceballos & Co., the firm which contracted to carry home the Spanish prisoners from the Philippines, had a consultation with Quartermaster General Ludington today relative to payment for that service. Claims embracing about a million and a half dollars are involved. There have been taken home in Spain about 10,000 men, and others are yet to be sent from Manila as soon as their release is procured from the Filipinos. No money has been paid, owing to a failure to adjust accounts, the bills of Ceballos & Co. not agreeing with the cable advices of the War Department. An effort will be made to have more definite information sent from Manila.

Medals for Manila Bay Fighters.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Navy Department to-day received the 1,700 bronze medals authorized by Congress for the officers and men who participated in the battle of Manila Bay. The Bureau of Navigation will see to the distribution of the medals, those for the officers and men of the Olympia and Raleigh being given to them in this country, while those for the crews of the ships still at Manila will be forwarded. The medals are handsome products of the jeweler's art, one face showing a bas-relief of Admiral Dewey, while the reverse shows the idealized head of the American sailor.

Admiral Watson Assumes Command.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Admiral Watson has arrived at Hongkong and has taken command of the Asiatic Squadron, relieving Capt. Barker of the Oregon, who has been in charge since Admiral Dewey sailed from Manila. Capt. Barker will return to the United States on a mail steamer, and probably will be placed on leave, and then on waiting orders, having seen much arduous service for the last four years in command of the Oregon and as a member of the War Board.

Lieut. Col. W. H. Bisbee Promoted.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—By the retirement of Col. Smith of the Thirteenth Infantry, Lieut. Col. W. H. Bisbee, First Infantry, becomes Colonel. The latter is now with his regiment in Cuba. He had recently obtained a long leave of absence, but today he cabled a relinquishment of his leave and said he would join his new command at Manila by the next transport leaving San Francisco.

Mayor Signs Dewey Appropriation.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday affixed his official signature to the resolution calling for the appropriation of $150,000 for the reception to Admiral Dewey.

NO NEW CABLE TO CUBA.

Attorney General Griggs Says the Commercial Company Cannot Enter.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Attorney General Griggs recently received by reference from the Secretary of War a letter from Mr. Mackay, President of the Commercial Cable Company of Cuba asking for a reconsideration of the order made by the War Department to Gen. Brooke on May 27, 1899, directing him to prevent the landing by the Commercial Cable Company of Cuba of a proposed cable in Cuba to connect that island with the United States. The Secretary requested an opinion as to the power of the War Department in the premises.

In the course of his reply the Attorney General refers to his former opinion and says:

"Among other things, I said in that communication that the opinion of this department is and has been that the grounding of a cable upon the soil of the United States with the intention of connecting our territory with foreign territory by that means is a matter which is under the sovereign control of this Government, such control to be exercised by Congress, but in the absence of Congressional action, to be regulated and controlled by the Executive Department of the Government."

Discussing the claim of Mr. Mackay that the Western Union Telegraph Company has a monopoly of the business between this country and Cuba, through a franchise gained fraudulently from Spain, Attorney General Griggs says this is a case that cannot be tried and disposed of in this way. He says if Spain granted exclusive rights to the Western Union, it would be manifestly unfair for this country to break up the agreement with Spain.

CLEANING HAVANA'S HARBOR.

Army and Navy Authorities Are Rapidly Removing Refuse.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The army and navy medical authorities are gratified at the sanitary work which is being accomplished in Havana Harbor, as it is said this promises to rid the locality of one of the chief causes of contagious fevers.

A Havana newspaper received at the Navy Department to-day gives the extent of the pollution of the harbor. It states that when the American occupation began last January several acres in the harbor were literally covered with the heads and entrails of butchered animals, coming down from a creek where slaughtering is done. This mass lay putrifying in the sun, sending forth sickly odors. Buzzards gathered by the thousands and covered the bank as thickly as fowls in a well-regulated poultry yard. The refuse from a number of candle and soap factories also was thrown into the creek and found its way into the harbor.

This mass of putrifaction the engineer department of the army is clearing away as quickly as possible, although the task is surrounded with added difficulty from the disfavor with which the dock people view this unusual move toward sanitation.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

B. Altman & Co. To-Day, and until Noon To-Morrow (Saturday.)

SALE OF LADIES' SAILOR HATS,
95c., $1.10, $1.90
Formerly $1.25, $1.45, $3.75

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

PAYMENT OF CUBAN TROOPS.

Trouble Averted by Extending the Time at Guanajay—Gen. Gomez Favors a Liberal Policy.

HAVANA, June 15.—Lieut. Col. William H. Bisbee of the First Infantry arrived here this morning from Guanajay, Province of Pinar del Rio, where he had been paying the Cuban troops, to obtain more funds and to confer with Gov. Gen. Brooke regarding additional pay days there. With Gen. Brooke's approval, the payment of troops will be continued four days more at Guanajay. Three hundred and fifty men have been paid there and 500 remain unpaid. Advices from that point say that at noon today the Cubans waited upon the Alcalde in a body and demanded a return of the arms delivered to him. In order to prevent trouble he began the return, and this operation was in progress when a dispatch was received from Gen. Brooke announcing that the work of payment would be continued to-morrow. This was read to the crowd, which soon dispersed, the men in some instances redelivering the arms to the Alcalde. A short time afterward another dispatch was received there ordering the issue of rations to all Cuban soldiers who were awaiting payment, and the commissary has been engaged in this duty all the afternoon.

Five hundred Cubans, with rifles in their hands, arrived here to-day from the country, under the impression that payment was about to begin again in Havana. One hundred of them marched to Gen. Brooke's headquarters at El Vedado, where Major Kennon of the Governor General's staff informed the leader that payment would be resumed as soon as Lieut. Col. Randall returned. He advised them, however, to turn their arms over to the civil authorities, who would give receipts for them. He also promised that rations would be issued to all until the payments were made. They were apparently satisfied and retired.

Capt. Page of the Governor General's staff called to-day upon Gen. Maximo Gomez to get his ideas regarding the adjustment of the muster rolls, so as to allow payments to men whose names do not appear in the lists, although they are undoubtedly deserving of a share. There is a great deal of discontent among men whom Gen. Gomez personally knows, and can vouch for as having served long and bravely. Gen. Gomez, it is understood, suggests that all names appearing in the list should be honored, even if their owners do not have weapons, and that all who have weapons should be paid whether or not named in the lists.

Reorganizing Cuban Civil Bodies.

HAVANA, June 15.—Gen. Rius Rivera, Civil Governor of Havana, continues his tour of the province, reorganizing the civil bodies. In corporations where there are two candidates for the Mayoralty he holds elections, which thus far have proved orderly and been carried through with dispatch. Where there is only one candidate Gen. Rivera appoints him. This course gives universal satisfaction, and the energy and good sense displayed by the Civil Governor have been everywhere recognized and applauded. His reception has been enthusiastic.

Sampson's Ships Sail for Boston.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 15.—The flagship New York and battleships Indiana, Massachusetts, and Texas, Rear Admiral Sampson commanding, sailed this forenoon for Boston, where they are to take part in the Bunker Hill Day celebration, June 17.

The vessels departed in the midst of a dense fog. The squadron has been here two weeks, and during that time many entertainments have been given in honor of the visitors. The ships will make the run up the coast slowly, and, it is thought, will arrive in Boston Harbor Friday afternoon.

Deserters Escape from Prison.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 15.—During last night two general court-martial prisoners, one serving one year's sentence for desertion and the other being held for court-martial on the same charge, escaped from the prison at Fort Adams, and to-night the police of this city and mounted troopers are searching the city and the island for the fugitives. This is the second time this year that prisoners have escaped from this prison, which will soon be replaced by a more modern one.

Telescope to Locate Powder Flash.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 15.—Prof. Reginald A. Fessenden of the Western University of Pennsylvania has invented a telescope that will lessen the efficacy of smokeless powder in warfare by locating the flash when the powder is discharged. The War Department has taken the matter up, and a test of the telescope will shortly be made before an examining board at Washington.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Standish has sailed from Norfolk for Annapolis.

The Hercules has arrived at Jacksonville.

The Charleston has sailed from Hongkong for Nagasaki.

The Concord has arrived at Hongkong.

The Gwin has sailed from Brooklyn for Newport.

The Zafiro has sailed from Hongkong for Manila.

The Prairie has arrived at Baltimore to take the Maryland Naval Militia to sea.

The Detroit has been ordered to the New York Navy Yard for repairs.

Mariners' Family Asylum Celebrates.

The forty-sixth anniversary of the Mariners' Family Asylum, at Clifton, S. I., was celebrated yesterday afternoon. Capt. Trask, ex-Governor of Sailors' Snug Harbor, presided. Addresses were made by Dr. W. W. Fraser of Newark, N. J.; Sydney F. Rawson of the Board of Council, and Mrs. Willard C. Brown. Reports were read by Mrs. Capt. Stephen Whitman, Secretary, and Miss C. Johnston, Treasurer. A musical entertainment was held in the evening.

The Germanic Again in Port.

The White Star steamer Germanic, from Liverpool, arrived at this port late yesterday afternoon. This is the first trip the vessel has made since she sank alongside her pier on the North River last Winter from the weight of snow and ice piled upon her. The vessel made an unusually slow trip, and anchored for the night at Quarantine. Among her passengers was J. Pierpont Morgan, who is returning from a visit to the Continent. Mr Morgan was taken on board his yacht at Quarantine.

FAITH CURIST'S APPEAL LOST.

Mrs. Mary Muller Must Serve Her Five Months' Sentence.

Justice Maddox, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, Brooklyn, yesterday denied the motion of Lawyer Robert H. Elder for a certificate of reasonable doubt, to act as a stay of execution of the sentencing by the Court of Special Sessions of Mrs. Mary Muller of 312 East Twelfth Street, Manhattan, the alleged faith curist, who treated twelve-year-old Dora Krantz. Mrs. Muller was sentenced to five months' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Mr. Elder's argument for a stay was based on the technical ground that proof had not been adduced by the prosecution that the defendant was not registered as a medical practitioner in New York County. He contended that the authorities had ignored whatever professional status Mrs. Muller had enjoyed in the resident county. The sentence will, it is said, be appealed from.

BESSEMER PIG IS SCARCE.

Barely 25,000 Tons Left—Steel Plants Short of Material.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 15.—The Bessemer Pig Iron Association has sold its entire product of pig iron for the year, says the agent of the association. Scarcely 25,000 tons of bessemer pig can be picked up in this country. This will cause prices to soar on the remaining tonnage in the hands of brokers.

All the big steel combinations are short of stock and cannot secure a supply of metal. The last lot sold was bought by the American Steel and Wire Company at $18 in the valleys. It comprised 20,000 tons. Foundry irons are scarce, and the highest prices are being asked and secured. The American Manufacturer of this city predicts that there will be a lull for the next few months, and that prices will be the highest in the history of the steel trade when the Fall boom opens. This advance will be carried into next year.

CARE OF DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

County Superintendents Discuss Methods in Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 15.—The twenty-ninth annual State convention of the County Superintendents of the Poor of New York State opened this morning at Vassar Institute. There was a full attendance of delegates, including A. Simis, Commissioner of Public Charities in Brooklyn; Superintendent Henry Esser of Westchester; Robert W. Hebhard, Secretary of the State Board of Charities; Prof. Herbert E. Mills of Vassar College, Trustee of the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson; Frederick Almy, Secretary of the Organization Society of Buffalo, and other well-known men. Superintendent J. W. Ives of Wyoming, President of the organization, presided. Mayor Isaac W. Sherrill welcomed the delegates, and extended to them the freedom of the city. Papers were read by Superintendent L. L. Long of Erie, on "How Best to Deal With Orphans and Destitute Children," and by Commissioner Simis on "The Care of Destitute Children." The convention will remain in session until Saturday.

Death of Jeremiah Hayes.

Jeremiah Hayes, a member of Tammany Hall and prominent politically in the Fourth Assembly District, died on Wednesday night at his home, 294 Madison Street, after a long illness, from diabetes.

At the time of his death Mr. Hayes was the clerk of the Fifth District Municipal Court. For many years he had been an active participant in the political affairs of the Fourth District, which he represented in the Assembly in the sessions of 1888 and 1889. Following his last term at Albany he was appointed clerk of the Essex Market Police Court, and in 1895 he succeeded Dr. Duane, the brother-in-law of Justice John Henry McCarthy, as clerk in the Fifth District Court. For several years prior to his election to the Assembly Mr. Hayes was in the liquor business at Cherry and Scammel Streets, his partner being the late Charles Reilly, who later became Commissioner of Jurors. Since his illness Mr. Hayes's duties have been performed by John F. Delaney, one of the secretaries of Tammany Hall, who probably will be appointed to the vacancy.

Bank Cashier Held for Embezzlement.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 15.—The Grand Jury in the Federal Court here to-day returned a true bill against W. J. Cocke, State Senator from Buncombe, charging him with embezzlement and misappropriation of funds of the National Bank of Asheville while cashier of that institution. The amount alleged to have been abstracted is about $18,000. Cocke was arrested in Asheville to-day and gave bond in the sum of $15,000. In a statement published this afternoon in The Asheville Citizen Cocke denied that he owes the bank a dollar. The case will probably be tried at the November term of the Federal Court, which convenes in Asheville.

At the Camp in Peekskill.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 15.—The Second Battalion of the Twenty-third Regiment, which started out yesterday for the practice march in the country, broke camp at Crofts this morning and proceeded to Oscawanna Lake. Several men suffered considerably from the heat during the march, but they picked up after reaching camp. The battalion will return to camp to-morrow. The morning drill of the battery was omitted to-day on account of the heat, but the First Battalion of the Twenty-third drilled as usual.

New Library Building for Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., June 15.—A free public library building is to be erected here as a memorial to Dr. Joseph William Stickler, who died suddenly a few weeks ago. The building will be erected at the expense of Dr. Stickler's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Whipple Stickler. The building, which is to be a fireproof structure, will probably be erected somewhere on Main Street, in the neighborhood of the recently dedicated Soldiers and Sailors' Monument. The library has been housed for a number of years in the building at Main Street and Essex Avenue, but the structure is not adapted to the requirements of a public library.

Smallpox on the H. H. Meier.

The North German Lloyd steamer H. H. Meier, which arrived yesterday morning from Bremen was detained at Quarantine owing to a case of smallpox in the steerage. There are 66 cabin and 1,666 steerage passengers on board of the steamer. All who have been in contact with the patient will be sent to Hoffman Island for observation.

PUBLISHING COMPANIES SOLD.

The Phelps and Orange Judd Concerns Bought by Syndicate.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 15.—George S. Graves to-day sold his interests in the Phelps Publishing Company of this city and Chicago and the Orange Judd Company of New York, Chicago, and this city, to Herbert Myrick and associates. The two companies are publishers of The Springfield Homstead, a local semi-weekly; The Farm and Home, a National semi-monthly with a Western edition published in Chicago; The American Agriculturist, a weekly; The Orange Judd Farmer, a weekly, and The New England Homestead, the three latter having nearly 200,000 subscribers. The companies also publish agricultural books.

No change in the personnel or management of the two companies is involved in the transaction except that Frederick Harris of the Third National Bank of this city becomes Treasurer of the Orange Judd Company and H. E. Bowman of the Springfield National Bank Treasurer of the Phelps Company, and the introduction of W. G. McIntyre of this city, Tilly Haynes of Boston, and Howard Mansfield of Brooklyn into the directorate of the concerns.

Relenting Husband Killed by Wife.

PORT CLINTON, Ohio, June 15.—Fred Schatz was killed by his wife at Rocky Ridge, near here, to-day. The couple were married two years ago, but had lived apart since last December. To-day Schatz went to call on his wife to effect a reconciliation. He entered the house and went up stairs where his wife was. As he entered the room she struck him with a club, and he fell to the floor. Mrs. Schatz then dragged her husband down stairs. He died in fifteen minutes. The woman was brought here and jailed this afternoon.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—John Ross, United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

EMPIRE—E. M. Hooper, Wilmington, Del.; G. H. Currier, Chicago; Dr. Thomas F. Joyce, Boston.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator J. B. Foraker, Ohio; Capt. J. B. Foraker, Jr., United States Army; Felipe Pelner, Havana; Dr. G. T. McCullough, Missoula, Mon.; Gen. George S. Batchellor, Cairo, Egypt.

HOFFMAN—James Sinclair, Edenburg; F. H. Paine, Chicago.

HOLLAND—G. W. Peltier, Paris; Benjamin Kimball, Boston.

IMPERIAL—Gen. A. Gordon, Minneapolis; Lyman D. Bothwell, Cleveland; Mark Packard, Buffalo; W. G. Titcomb, Providence.

MANHATTAN—A. L. Conger, United States Army; Arthur Rowland, London.

MURRAY—HILL—G. T. Summerlin, United States Army; James Duff, England.

NETHERLAND—E. P. Ripley, President Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad; Albert de Groussilliers, Berlin.

PARK AVENUE—Washington Choate, Greenwich, Conn.; J. M. Scarborough, Austin, Texas.

SAVOY—S. B. de Mier, Mexico.

ST. CLOUD—George William Boyd, Atlanta; Eugene Del Mar, Los Angeles.

WALDORF—Lieut. Gov. William M. Crane, Massachusetts; Count Meran, Austria; Count Cassini, Washington; Monsca Paoly, Korea; T. C. Stevens, Washington; M. Grote, Hongkong; Count W. Staezywaki; J. H. de Jonge, British Guiana.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Bush & Bull, Easton, Penn.; S. R. Bush, furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; W. Reid, linens and white goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Gross, notions and fancy goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; S. Oliver, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street.

Divers, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; C. W. Copp, linens; 2 Walker Street.

Epstein, J., & Brother, Savannah, Ga.; S. J. Epstein, notions; 370 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. G. Liscomb, furs; 104 Church Street.

Havens & Geddes Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; R. H. Lowe, fancy goods and laces; 258 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

Howland Dry Goods Company, The, Bridgeport, Conn.; H. Elliott, bicycles; 32 Franklin Street.

Hub, The, Baltimore, Md.; S. Schleisner, clothing; Hotel Netherland.

Malley, E., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; F. Murray, furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Hunter, hosiery; 450 Broome Street; Grand Hotel.

Mendel, H. L., Tyler, Texas; notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

McConnell, S. E., & Co., Gainesville, Ga.; S. E. McConnell, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Sweeney, furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.

Ross, Hunnress & Co., Rutland, Vt.; C. G. Ross, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. Angrove, buttons; 454 Broome Street.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. Clarke, upholstery goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Stephens, H. R., Troy, N. Y.; piece goods; Sinclair House.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

7:15 A. M.—157 Second Street; Herman Koerner; damage trifling.

11 A. M.—167 Lewis Street; Edward Goett; damage, $.

11:30 A. M.—101 Essex Street; Solomon Wallis; damage trifling.

1 P. M.—1,992 Third Avenue; owner unknown; no damage.

1:15 P. M.—836 Amsterdam Avenue; Margaret Walters; damage, $15.

2:30 P. M.—Pearl and Elm Streets; owner unknown; damage slight.

3:30 P. M.—334 East Thirty-eighth Street; James O'Keefe; damage trifling.

4:40 P. M.—445 West Broadway; Samuel Parslow; damage, $50.

4:50 P. M.—Spuyten Duyvil Road; James Finnigan; damage slight.

6:25 P. M.—257 Sixth Avenue; B. Crowe; damage, $25.

7:30 P. M.—483 Brooke Avenue; Alexander Silverman; damage $10.

7:35 P. M.—235 East Forty-seventh Street; Jacob Korseberg; no damage.

9:20 P. M.—84 Market Slip; Michael Cornisky; damage trifling.

9:50 P. M.—304 East Fourteenth Street; Mary Williamson; damage, $25.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LOWVILLE, N. Y., June 15.—The kindling wood factory at Castorland, owned by the Standard Wood Company of New York, was burned this afternoon. Loss, $25,000.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain and cooler; brisk northwesterly winds.

The storm central Wednesday night in the upper lake region has moved to the middle St. Lawrence Valley, increasing in intensity, and has caused thunderstorms and rain from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast. A second storm, which appears to be developing in New Mexico, has caused rain in the Gulf States. An area of high pressure has developed over Minnesota, and northwesterly winds have caused a fall in temperature from the Middle Mississippi Valley to the Middle and North Atlantic Coast. The pressure is also high off the North Pacific Coast. Thunderstorms and rain may be expected Friday in New England and Eastern New York, showers in the West Gulf States, and generally fair weather elsewhere. It will grow cooler in the Atlantic States, the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys. Variable winds, becoming northwesterly, may be expected on the North Atlantic Coast and light west to northwest winds on the Middle and South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	72	72	79
6 A. M.	70	73	81
9 A. M.	72	82	88
12 M.	72	87	91
4 P. M.	75	80	91
6 P. M.	72	72	80
9 P. M.	67	75	78
12 P. M.	68	74	77

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	83½
Weather Bureau	80
Corresponding date 1898	71
Corresponding date for last twenty years	68

The maximum temperature yesterday was 87 degrees at noon, and the minimum 72 degrees at 6 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 76 per cent, and at 8 P. M. 86 percent.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:28	Sun sets...7:32	Moon sets.....

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:19	Gov. Isl'd..12:57	H. Gate....2:20
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...1:16	Gov. Isl'd...1:36	H. Gate....3:32

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JUNE 16.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Talisman, Barbados	2:00 P. M.	.....
Tijomo, Martinique	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

WALTHAM WATCHES
The best and most reliable timekeepers made in this country or in any other.
The "Riverside" (trade-mark) movement is jeweled throughout with rubies and sapphires.
For sale by all jewelers.

KNABE PIANOS.

An Exceptional Opportunity Sale

We require more floor space for our showrooms. We thought we had a superabundance of it on the main floor of our new warerooms, but we did not anticipate such business as has come to us since March 1st.

Now we must convert the basement of our building into an auxiliary showroom. The contract has been let and within a few days the workmen and decorators will commence to transform the room into a salesroom of rare convenience and beauty.

But What Are We to Do

with the multitude of pianos of all kinds and makes now stored in this basement? If you don't know you can readily imagine what it means to move out and then bring back a hundred or more pianos. This is where the

Exceptional Opportunity Sale Comes in.

We have decided, in order to make this change possible to sell all of our slightly used pianos (shopworn, principally,) and pianos of other makes at a very considerable discount. This is a genuine opportunity, which will be yours for the next fifteen days. If you want a piano of any kind or description for your town or country home, this sale will prove in all verity

"An Exceptional Opportunity."

To-day Will Be YOUR Opportunity.

WM. KNABE & CO.,
154 Fifth Ave., Corner 20th St.

Used with Ease and Safety on STEAMER, TRAIN or in CAMP.
OURLEY'S EASY SHAVING
SAFETY RAZOR
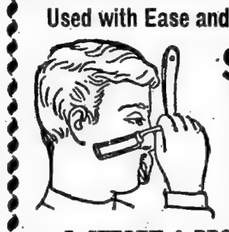
makes shaving a pleasure as it removes the danger of cutting yourself. It is not a hoe—or scraper. It shaves easily and safely.
OUR OFFER.—"Any purchaser of our SAFETY RAZOR who cannot shave himself satisfactorily after five or six trials can have his MONEY REFUNDED by returning the razor." Illustrated CATALOGUE No. 3, containing "INSTRUCTIONS ON SHAVING," Mailed Free.
The largest assortment in the world of all that is best in CUTLERY.
J. CURLEY & BROTHER, (NOTE ADDRESS) 6 Warren St., N. Y.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17.

Adirondack, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Trader, Antwerp	.....	.....
Campania, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Chalmette, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Hull	.....	9:00 A. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Matanzas	.....	.....
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Horatio, Para	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Marquette, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Palatia, Hamburg	.....	10:30 A. M.
Philadelphia, Puerto Rico	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Silliro, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, JUNE 18.

Finance, Colon	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 23 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after June 19 and up to June 23 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird

The Wanamaker Store.

Wanamaker Shoe Talk

WHEN the Wanamaker Store begins to talk shoes it finds listeners enough. True of most of its subjects, but notably and astonishingly true of the shoe subject, especially during the past few weeks.

The Fifth Floor Shoe Sale, still under full steam, has been the most remarkable movement of its kind we have ever known or heard about. We have given daily news of its progress and features, almost to the exclusion of the regular shoe store on the first floor. Consequently it may surprise you to know that even with this tremendous competition under our own roof, and with scarcely a word of newspaper talk, *the regular, first floor shoe store has done the largest June business in our history.*

The reasons for this are simple and indisputable, and they are these:—

Shoes a Little Better Prices a Little Lower
Assortments a Little Larger

than you can find anywhere else.

Now, these are facts;—if they were not facts they wouldn't produce the result mentioned. If these are new facts to you, you ought to be glad to know them. Knowing them, you will probably profit by them. And there'll be another reader henceforth for all the shoe-news we can print.

Specific examples are given below, chosen with some regard to the prevailing demand for out-of-door and general summer-time foot-wear.

Women's Oxfords, at $2

Kidskin tan and black, turned soles and neat heels; a dozen shapes to chose from.

Bicycle Oxfords, tan calfskin, $2.50.
White canvas Oxfords, $1.75.
Black and tan welted Oxfords, $3.
Black tennis Oxfords, welted, $2.
Gymnasium shoes, 90c to $1.50.
Tan calf golf boots, $5.
Black and tan cycle boots, $2.25 to $4.

Men's Oxfords, at $3

Tan and black calfskin and patent leather; welted soles; proper weight and shapes.

Tan calfskin, laced shoes, $3.90.
White canvas, laced or Oxford, $3.
Tan golf shoes, high and low, $6.
Fishing and shooting boots, $7 and $8.
Bicycle bals and Oxfords, $2.50 to $3.
Bowling and yachting shoes, 75c. to $4.

Selling of Summer-Dress Fabrics

There were 33,000 yards yesterday morning, but if the dainty heaps had been of snow itself they could scarcely have melted away faster,—and how long would snow have lasted yesterday?

Not much left of the quantities, but the assortment is still good in what remains. Real cheapness in real choiceness. Read:—

Pretty Printed Cottons, 8c. Yd.
Batistes, Organdie Rayes and Organdie Carreaux. Made to sell at 10c., 12½c. and 15c. yd.

Batistes and Madrases, 15c. Yd.
Solid colors, light blue, cadet blue, navy blue, pink, cardinal and black. Made to sell at 25c. yd.

Cheviots—English Galateas and Scotch Plaids, 18c. Yd.
Made to sell at 30c. and 35c.

Irish Linen Homespuns, 12½c. Yd.
Natural linen color; good for outing skirts; the 20c. quality,

Main aisle, Broadway.

Success in Women's Summer Gloves

We have a small lot of four-button suede white lisle thread gloves that meet those conflicting requirements of coolness and good appearance so hard to unite in a glove. A special lot at

25c. a Pair

Timely and worthy companions to these are the Jersey Taffeta Gloves, in tans, grays, white or black, at 25c. a pair.

A higher quality, in four-button or clasp suede lisle thread gloves, tans, modes, grays, white or black, at 50c. and 75c a pair.

Women's Outing Gloves in white chamois, at 75c. a pair

Mocha Driving and Cycling Gauntlets, in tans and grays, at $1.75 a pair.

Medium-weight kid Gauntlets, durable and modish, in tan shades only, at $1, $1.50 and $1.75 a pair.

Tenth street.

Attractive Negligee Wear For Women

Whatever may conduce to a woman's comeliness and comfort is sure to meet her appreciative favor.

Consequently, these wrappers in lawn, organdie, percale, gingham and other Summer-light goods will be short-stayers:

At 85c.—Navy blue and white figured percales, with yoke back, front and bretelles braid trimmed.

At $1—Striped lawn, pretty ruffle around yoke.

At $1.50—Figured lawn, bretelles, collar and sleeves embroidery trimmed.

At $1.75—Striped lawn, with white yoke, bretelles, collar and sleeves embroidery and braid trimmed.

At $2—Modish striped ginghams, with yoke, collar, bretelles and sleeves embroidery trimmed.

Others, of very fine material, more elaborately trimmed with fine embroidery, or with lace and ribbon, up to $6.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Laundered Collars, 5c. Each

Collars;—trifles, but important. Fashion demands that they be stylish; the season demands that they be many. We meet both demands in such an offer as this. We have determined to close out the over-plus of a few popular styles;—Duchesse, Splendide and Doge in high stand-ups, and the Paris and Pelham in turn-overs—at

5c. Each

They were 20c. and 12½c. each. Sizes 12 to 15.

Tenth street.

Special Summer Wear for Home-Carers

Nothing can be prettier and more convenient for home-carer's wear in these hot-weather times, than the two-piece striped print chintz suits we have just put on sale.

They are made with full, deep-hemmed skirts, and pretty, full waists, braid-trimmed on bust, yoke, and back. Soft lawn ties may be worn under the turn-over collars.

Exceptional value at

$1 a Suit

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Children's Lingerie—Important

Here's a story for mothers, about the new, light, pretty things for the little ones. Well-made, graceful and durable garments for children of all ages. Newest cuts, too,—the umbrella-ruffled petticoats, for example. The special prices are a story in themselves:

CAMBRIC GOWNS—Well-made, plaited yoke, embroidery ruffle on neck and sleeves; 2 to 6 yrs., 35c.; 8 to 14 yrs., 45c.

Yoke of plaits and lace insertion, lace ruffle on neck and sleeves; 2 to 6 yrs., 55c.; 8 to 14 yrs., 75c.

MUSLIN SKIRTS—Special, deep cambric ruffle, hemstitched; 2 to 10 yrs., 25c.

CAMBRIC SKIRTS—Umbrella ruffle edged with lace; 2 to 6 yrs., 40c.; 8 to 14 yrs., 50c.

Umbrella ruffle, two lace insertions and lace edging; 2 to 6 yrs., 75c., 8 to 14 yrs., $1.

CORSET COVERS—Cambric, low neck, embroidery insertion and embroidery ruffle; sizes 10 to 16 yrs., 50c.

GIRLS' SHIRT WAISTS—Madras or gingham, adjustable collars and laundered cuffs; 10 to 14 yrs., 75c. Special, gingham or percale, checks or stripes, adjustable collar and laundered cuffs; 10 to 14 yrs., $1. White pique, with colored stripe or small figure; good finish; 10 to 14 yrs., $1.50.

75 GIRLS' BLOUSES—Special; a mixed lot; colored lawn, large sailor collar with ruffle; 2 to 16 yrs.; at 15c., worth 50c.

On sale at 9 o'clock. Will last but a little while.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The World A-Wheel

Bicycle stocking for both men and women. An important subject in these days, and treated seriously by us.

We have all kinds of bicycle stockings,—cotton, lisle thread and wool, ranging in price from 50c. to $2.50. And beginning to-day a lot of the best fine spun and pure silk hose for men and women. Here are some:

At $2 pair—Fine black spun silk, ribbed, with feet; cuffs in small checks or plaid; light, medium, or dark effects; sizes 8½ to 11.

At $3 pair—Plain pure black silk, with feet; check or plaid cuffs, in the newest color combinations.

Broadway.

Broken Lots in Men's and Boys' Clothing

Bargains, of course, who ever saw that "broken-lot" admission, without a set of broken prices following it?

We have always considered the broken lot as worthy of much respect. Broken lots in garments, like remnants in dress goods, are survivors of the fittest, in a new sense. Their scarcity proves their popularity. These broken lines in suits are examples, for they remain from the fastest selling lines we have had.

Two hundred are men's suits, in handsome cheviots and cassimeres. Medium colors, — common-sense business suits. Original prices were $15, $18 and $22.

Take them at $12 a Suit

One hundred more are boys' suits,—for ages 14 to 19. In tasteful fancy cheviots,—all long-trouser suits. Favorites at $10 and $12.

Take them at $8 a Suit

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

New and Extra White Lawn Aprons

An entirely fresh lot, made of fine lawn, all with very full skirts. Here are prices and other details:

With deep hems and plaits, or embroidery trimmed, 25c.

Extra deep hems, bretelles, bib front, straps across back, 35c.

Extra quality lawn, one row of insertion, wide-hemmed sash, 50c.

With bib and bretelles, prettily plaited, unusual width of skirt, 65c.

Sheer lawn, deep hem and 3 rows of fine insertion, wide-hemmed sash, 75c.

Very fine lawn, with deep hem, bib front and bretelles trimmed with fine insertion, 85c.

Others, more elaborately made, of extra quality lawn and trimmings, up to $2.75.

We have a large stock of white lawn, lace-trimmed caps, in two classes. The price for one, maids' caps, is 6c. to 65c. For the other, nurse's caps, 15c. to 75c.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Look Out For the Pennies

Where's your penny? Save it. The sale going on at our notion counter proves that every penny is worth something. Pennies can purchase there lots of the little things you can't go away without,—the little things that "count up so"—and good ones, too. The list of them is first-rate for reference if you're afraid of forgetting something. Easy to get any of them through the mail.

Stockinet dress shields, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5c. pr.
Rubber lined dress shields, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7c. pair.
Light-weight dress shields, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7c. pair.
Black velveteen skirt binding, 1⅛ in. wide, 5-yard piece, 15c.
Brush edge skirt binding, 4-yd. piece, 15c.
Worsted braid skirt binding, 4-yd. piece, 7c.
Black sewing silk, 100-yd. spool, 5c.
Large spool black sewing silk, 18c.
Jet head toilet pins, 2c. tube.
Jet head toilet pins, 3c. card.
Small pin cubes, jet and colored, 3c. each.
Large pin cubes (196 pins), 10c. each.
Hairpins, waved and straight, 10c. doz. papers.
Imitation shell hairpins, 8c. and 10c. doz.
Aluminum hairpins, plain, 3c. dozen; twisted, 5c. doz.
Ribbed silk elastic garter lengths, fancy colors, 15c. length.

Tenth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MOB LYNCHES A NEGRO.

Judge Instructs the Grand Jury to Act Against Lynchers.

MEMPHIS, Penn., June 15.—A special from New Orleans says: "Edward Gray, a negro, who was arrested in St. John Parish about a year ago with Charles Morrelle, another negro, and charged with a series of burglaries, was lynched yesterday, after having been released by the authorities because there was no evidence against him.

"Since his confinement Gray has been very sick, and when released he started for the home of friends in the Parish of St. Peter. He made his way as far as Reserve, where his strength gave out. Charles Thibodeaux gave the negro a blanket and allowed him to sleep on the porch of an outhouse. During the night a mob crossed the river, seized Gray, and hanged him to a tree.

"The lynching was bitterly denounced, and Judge Rost has instructed the Grand Jury of the parish to make every effort to bring the participators to justice. Morrelle, the other negro arrested, was lynched last November."

Mob Kills a North Carolina Negro.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 15.—A special to The News and Observer from Moorehead City, N. C., says: "Last night at about 11 o'cock, near the scene where E. B. Weeks was murdered last week, Lewis Patrick, colored, who had been taken from Beaufort Jail the previous night, was killed. Seventy-five shots were fired, and his body was riddled with bullets. The people heard the firing, but did not see the men who killed him."

INSURANCE MAN ARRESTED.

Agent of the Mutual Life Held in London for Embezzlement.

LONDON, June 15.—Charles H. Forbes Lindsay, an agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, who was arrested at Londonderry yesterday, at the request of the United States Government, on the charge of embezzling $1,411.50, was remanded to-day at Bow Street Police Court here. The prisoner said he could explain matters satisfactorily, and that he was willing to return to the United States and meet the charge against him.

Dr. Walter R. Gillette, general manager of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, said last evening that Charles H. Forbes Lindsay, who had just been arrested in Londonderry upon the request of the United States Government, was connected with the Philadelphia agency of the company for a short time, and recently left that city without turning in a premium of $1,411.50. "The company," Dr. Gillette said, "notified the Philadelphia police, and obtained an indictment against the agent for embezzlement. He had not been with the company long. It may be that he can clear himself, as he is quoted in the dispatch as saying, but so far as I know of the case, he simply took the premium and disappeared."

Ambassador Choate's Accounting.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 15.—Joseph H. Choate, Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, to-day filed his account of proceedings as executor of the estate of his brother, George C. S. Choate, of Pleasantville. The account shows that the decedent left $25,000 to be divided among children and grandchildren.

Bad Check Signed "John D. Crimmins"

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 15.—Mayor Ten Broeck has a check for $50 which purports to be signed by John D. Crimmins, supposedly of New York. It is drawn on the Eleventh Ward Bank of New York. Mr. Ten Broeck runs the West End Hotel. A young man boarding there, who gave his name as William C. Webb, obtained the indorsement to the check. Mr. Ten Broeck says that when he indorsed it it was for $5, and he supposed a check with John D. Crimmins's name signed to it would be all right. The check came back with the news that Mr. Crimmins had no account with the bank.

Mr. Crimmins said last night that the check was probably a forgery, as he did not know any of the above named parties and had no account at the Eleventh Ward Bank.

Hepburn—Roman.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 15.—Miss Louisa L. Roman, niece of Gov. Lowndes, was married to-day to Ensign J. Hepburn in St. Elizabeth's Episcopal Church by Rector McComas. After a brief stay at Old Point, Ensign Hepburn will leave his bride to report for duty at Honolulu.

REPUBLICAN FACTION ROWS

Stormy Outbreaks Disturb the County Committee Meeting.

MR. QUIGG A VICTOR AGAIN

The Fate of Bulkley Settled, and James L. Stewart Turned Down —Convention Dates.

Two outbreaks, both eruptions from smoldering district fights, contributed a volcanic character to the meeting of the Republican County Committee, at the Murray Hill Lyceum last night. But both were suppressed without serious disturbance.

The first came from the Twenty-ninth District. James Yereance presented a report of the action of the district delegation to the County Committee, which had substituted Alexander T. Mason for Frank Bulkley as leader and James Yereance for Bulkley as member of the Committee on Elections. Mr. Bulkley had been made leader, Mr. Yereance explained, with the understanding that he should hold office at the will of the delegation, whose members had reasons for retiring him eight months ago. That he had not been supplanted then, Mr. Yereance said, was due to Mr. Quigg, who had counselled delay.

Abraham Gruber started the trouble by making the point of order that the district delegation could not remove a member of a committee of the County Committee, as had been done in the election of a successor to Mr. Bulkley on the Elections Committee, and President Quigg, to the evident surprise of the anti-Bulkley men, ruled the point well taken. Mr. Gruber then moved that Mr. Bulkley be considered still a member of the committee. J. V. B. Clarkson moved as a substitute that the action of the district delegation be approved. After a protracted wrangle, a motion that the action of the delegation from the Twenty-ninth be accepted as a suggestion, and that the Chairman be empowered to substitute Yereance for Bulkley on the Elections Committee was carried by an overwhelming vote.

The Elections Committee has charge of the distribution of the election patronage, hence the struggle over membership in it, the outcome of which was accepted as a victory for Mr. Quigg.

The next disturbance was provoked by James L., otherwise known as "Lightning Jim," Stewart, formerly State Inspector of Gas Meters, whom Mr. Quigg has of late ignored as leader of the Twentieth District. Mr. Stewart had been threatening to make trouble, and as he got the floor and asked that a communication which he handed to the Chairman be read, it was evident that he meant to make good his promise. His communication was audressed to President Quigg, and was as follows:

We, the undersigned, members of the County Committee for the Twentieth District, hereby protest against your action in withholding the election officers' blanks from the regularly elected members of the committee from the district, and herein demand that the blanks and power to select election officers be given to the election officers' committee for the district.

This was signed by James L. Stewart and J. J. Doubleday, members of the Elections Committee. Its reading was followed by a demonstration in the rear of the hall, which the Chairman promptly suppressed.

Chairman Quigg stated that the communication presented no question, but that if the gentleman from the Twentieth would make a motion he might keep the floor to discuss it.

Mr. Stewart did not accept the invitation to offer a motion, but appealed dramatically to the house for unanimous permission to speak for five minutes in explanation of his demand.

Frank Bulkley moved that Stewart be granted five minutes. This was ruled out of order.

"I ask that I be sustained in my demand on the President of this committee," shouted Mr. Stewart. "Mr. Quigg has acted out of personal spite against me, and I ask the privilege of the floor to state my case. If the Chairman denies that—"

As he spoke, Mr. Stewart, much excited, advanced toward the Chairman's desk. It looked for a moment as if there might be a personal encounter.

"Sit down, Sir," said Mr. Quigg, while he pounded with the gavel. "Is there objection?" There was objection.

"Does that dispose of the gentleman from the Twentieth, Mr. Quigg?" inquired Mr. Stewart, as he retreated to his seat. "It does," was the answer, and the deposed leader sat down.

Resolutions were adopted providing rules and regulations for the annual primary on Sept. 19, fixing Sept. 25 as the date and the Murray Hill Lyceum as the place for the new County Committee to meet and organize and arrange the following schedule of conventions:

To nominate county officers, Oct. 3; to nominate Municipal Court Judges, Oct. 5; to nominate Assemblymen, Oct. 9; to nominate Aldermen, Oct. 10.

After adopting resolutions eulogistic of the late Jacob M. Patterson, the committee adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 15.—The contest before the Democratic State Convention for Supreme Court Judge ended this evening with the nomination of Judge S. L. Mestrezat of Fayette County on the twenty-eighth ballot. Charles J. Reilly of Williamsport, permanent Chairman of the convention, was nominated by acclamation for Judge of the Superior Court, and William T. Creasy of Columbia was the unanimous choice for State Treasurer. After making these nominations the convention adjourned.

The convention started to ballot for Supreme Court Judge at 6 o'clock last evening. After balloting until 12 o'clock a recess was taken until 10 o'clock this morning. Several ballots were taken during the morning, and then a recess was taken until 3 o'clock, when the balloting was resumed. This continued until 6 o'clock this evening, when the nomination was made.

The several candidates maintained their strength almost to the finish. York County started the break to Mestrezat on the twenty-eighth ballot, by casting its thirteen votes for him. Before the vote was announced, Congressman Ermentrout withdrew the nineteen votes of Berks cast for Judge Ermentrout, and gave them to Mestrezat. Mr. Donnelly of Philadelphia gave the sixty votes of Philadelphia to Mestrezat. Centre County changed from Krebs to Mestrezat, and ex-Congressman Kerr of Clearfield, who managed Krebs's contest, withdrew his candidate in favor of Mestrezat. This insured the latter's nomination. The nomination was made unanimous.

The convention completed the ticket without delay or difficulty.

BRIBERY CASE BEFORE JURY.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 15.—The indictments in the legislative bribery cases were this afternoon submitted to the Grand Jury after Judge Simonton had instructed the jurors on the law governing bribery. The first case considered by the jury was that against ex-Senator John J. Coyle of Philadelphia, charging him with attempting to bribe Representatives John Engler of Lycoming, Peter J. Christe of Northumberland, and Irvin N. Johnson and B. Frank Miller of Northampton to vote for the McCarrell Jury bill and sign the Spatz paper pledging their votes to George A. Jenks, the Democratic caucus candidate for United States Senator, and not to vote for an independent Republican.

There were eight counts in the indictment against Mr. Coyle, and all were ignored but that relating to the alleged attempt to bribe Mr. Engler. The indictments in the cases against the other alleged bribers will be considered to-morrow by the jury. The cases in which true bills are found will be tried in the December term of court.

MR. SIEFKE'S SUCCESSOR.

The anti-Sheehan men in the Ninth District, who now claim to be the regular Tammany organization of the district, met last night at their newly opened headquarters, 278 Eighth Avenue, and selected James J. Dunphy of 287 Tenth Avenue as their candidate for Alderman to succeed the late Henry Siefke. Mr. Dunphy is a butcher, and has lived in the district for twenty years. His name may be presented to the Aldermanic Board at its meeting to-day or next Tuesday.

Senator Munzinger said last night that the Pequod Club had no candidate as yet for Mr. Siefke's seat, and he did not know that it would have. His own opinion was that it would be just as well to leave the place vacant.

CITIZENS' UNION PLANS.

The Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union has adopted resolutions declaring it to be the policy of the Union that independent nominations for this Fall's election be made in the various Assembly districts whenever the respective Executive Committees shall deem such nominations advisable.

As soon as Executive Committees have been organized in two-thirds of the districts, each of these committees is to select one representative. These representatives, with the members of the Central Committee, are to be charged with the duty of making nominations for county officers, if it be thought best to do so.

This action was determined on at a meeting of the Central City Committee, held Wednesday night, at which R. Fulton Cutting presided. At that meeting the Committee on District Work and Organization reported that local sub-committees had been formed, or were being formed, in the Fifth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, and Thirty-first Districts, and that in the Fourteenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-seventh Districts a sufficient number of persons had expressed sympathy with the movement to justify preparations for organization.

The determination of the union to make independent nominations is regarded as giving a black eye to the scheme propounded by President Quigg of the Republican County Committee for the organization to unify the regulars and independents by making nominations satisfactory to the latter in every district.

THE BROOKLYN MYSTERY.

The Brooklyn police are about as far advanced toward a solution of the dismembered body mystery as they were when the remains were found last week. Roland Fenton of 752 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, visited the Morgue yesterday afternoon to view the remains.

Fenton stated that he saw a sailor of muscular build at Coney Island one night last week. The sailor was with two women and was intoxicated. He tried to get a boat to take the women out rowing, and was directed to go to a boathouse on Coney Island Creek. Fenton saw the sailor start off with the women in that direction. He had seen no marks on the sailor, however, which might lead to his identification, and his visit to the Morgue was productive of no result.

The remains at the Morgue are now in such a condition that they can no longer be kept there for purposes of identification, and Coroner Burger yesterday ordered that they be buried to-day. He has made no arrangements for an inquest as yet.

John Johnson, the sailor of the Othello, who was identified by three of his former shipmates as the victim, was found last night at a sailors' boarding house at 123 Cherry Street. His features bear a striking resemblance to those of the dead man. In particular the nose, the chin, and the mouth are very similar; though Johnson wears a light mustache, while the dead man had none.

In spite of the positive statements of the three sailors on the Othello, Johnson has no anchor tattooed on his right hand, nor has he any crescent of stars or crucifix on his right arm. The only tattooing he has is the date 1878 on the right hand, where the anchor was supposed to be.

The sailors on the Othello now explain that they made a mistake in the man, and that it was not Johnson, but another sailor named Frank Hollison, who was on the voyage from New South Wales, and who was tattooed with the anchor, crucifix, and crescent of stars. Hollison, however, is known to have gone to sea fully three weeks ago.

THE CANAL COMMISSION MEETS

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The members of the commission appointed by the President to examine into the question of the most feasible route for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama met this morning in the Corcoran Building. The only absentee was ex-Senator Pasco of Florida. Admiral Walker was elected President, after which the commission called upon the President in a body to pay their respects. Later they went to the State Department and called upon Secretary Hay, with whom they discussed, somewhat in detail, the plans of the work before them.

Subsequently the committee held a meeting at which there was a general exchange of views regarding the work before them.

The opinion was expressed that the commission could not dispose of the preliminary portion of its work, make the careful detailed examinations in the field, and return here and place the results of the investigation, with the accruing recommendations, in intelligible shape before the session of Congress beginning a year from next December.

Two reports will be carefully examined, in all probability, before the commission starts for the isthmus. These are the report of the last Nicaraguan Commission, which unfortunately is not yet in print, necessitating the laborious task of individual examination of the manuscript, notes and maps, and the report of the French Commission that had to do with the investigation of the Panama route.

Other data also will be secured from various sources. At to-morrow's meeting the question of appointing a Secretary and disbursing officer will probably be passed upon. Later on appointments will be made of a Chief Engineer and a large corps of engineers to work in parties on various routes.

The last two or three American commissions have devoted their attention exclusively to the Nicaraguan Canal, so that the scope of the present commission will necessarily involve a large amount of work hitherto untouched by our investigations.

Parties of engineers will be put at work on definite routes not already pronounced impracticable, and even an exception to this possibly may be made. In some routes that otherwise would be examined the continental divide forms too great an obstruction to warrant serious attention.

One of the first things done will be the division of the commission into committees on the Nicaragua route, on the Panama route, on explorations, which will have to be entered upon quite generally; on commerce having to do with the commercial relations of the canal with the world in general, and on diplomatic relations, franchises, &c.

The commission's session to-day developed no definite understanding as to when it would start for the isthmus, that being deferred for the present. It is thought, however, there will not be a delay of more than a few weeks before the actual work of the investigation is begun.

STORM'S FURY IN WORCESTER.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 15.—One of the worst electric storms for a long time played havoc in Worcester County to-day. The storm was general in the northern, central, and western portions of the county. Rain fell in torrents, and many washouts are reported. Traffic on the various suburban roads was impeded by gravel several inches thick being floated on to the tracks.

The tracks of the Boston and Albany Railroad were submerged at West Warren and East Brookfield. Lightning struck in seven places at Spencer, five in Holden, and other towns heard from were Brookfields and Leicester. Considerable live stock perished and several barns were burned. The damage to highways by water and to property will climb high into the thousands.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Miss Cissie Loftus appeared in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday to make arrangements to recover $1,500 worth of jewelry which had been stolen from her apartments more than four months ago.

Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court, yesterday dismissed the complaint in an action brought by the Broadway Theatre Company against the Dessau Company to recover damages for breach of contract in connection with the production of "The Sorrows of Satan."

William H. Crane arrived in this city yesterday from Cohasset for the purpose of cooperating with Brander Matthews and Bronson Howard, who read to the comedian the complete manuscript of "Peter Stuyvesant, Governor of New York." Mr. Crane will remain in town a few days to consult costumers and scenic artists, and will return to his Summer home early next week.

Preparations for the opening of the American Theatre Roof Garden are nearing completion. As an added attraction for the opening night, Saturday, July 1, Manager Kingsbury has secured Miss Pauline Hall, who on this occasion will make her first roof garden appearance. The first week's bill will also introduce Caron and Herbert and the Cardownie troupe.

Notwithstanding the fact that Oscar Hammerstein's roof garden is in an extreme state of chaos, he declared last evening that it would positively be opened to the general public on Monday evening, June 26.

Anti-Trust Bill in Michigan.

LANSING, Mich., June 15.—The House to-night passed the Sayres Anti-Trust bill, which was passed in the Senate several weeks ago. If constitutional, the act will very effectually shut out of the State all trusts and combinations. To-morrow at noon the Legislature will adjourn.

CLEVELAND STRIKE RIOTS

Street Cars Stoned by Mobs and Non-Union Men Injured.

POLICE LATE ON THE SCENE

Violent Demonstrations Followed by Few Arrests—The Company Offers a Reward.

CLEVELAND, June 15.—While the sixth day of the street railway men's strike started peaceably enough, there was serious rioting before nightfall, and several non-union men were taken to hospitals in consequence. The trouble began shortly after noon, near the Lake View car barns on Euclid Avenue. A crowd gathered and attacked a car on which several non-union men were riding without police protection. A volley of stones and bricks was hurled at the car, and the conductor, James Murphy, who came from St. Louis, was hauled from the platform. Murphy drew a revolver and fired into the air, and then took to his heels. The mob then assaulted some of the other non-union men on the car, injuring them quite severely, but the rioters had disappeared when the police arrived.

Soon afterward another car was attacked, apparently by the same mob, which had moved to another place. There were several women in the car, but that made no difference. Bricks and stones were hurled through the windows. The women screamed and made a rush for the doors, and all escaped injury. The conductor, Anthony Wuerst, who came from Milwaukee, did not fare so well. A brick struck him in the face, cutting a bad gash, and a stone which hit him on the head rendered him unconscious. The motorman, J. H. Fox, also of Milwaukee, was hit by a shower of bricks and stones, and was so badly hurt that he had to be carried with Wuerst to the car barns. Both men were sent subsequently to a hospital. In this case, as in the others, the mob had dispersed when the police arrived.

A little later a third car was stopped by a crowd of men who had been concealed in bushes at the side of the street. Fifteen or twenty men boarded the car, and a fight ensued between them, and E. W. Newman and C. W. King, the conductor and motorman, both of whom came from Buffalo. Both men were chased from the car and were beaten with clubs and kicked in a brutal manner. Newman was so badly injured that it was necessary to send him to a hospital. This mob disappeared before the police arrived, most of the rioters having ridden bicycles which were concealed in a lot near by.

About 5:30 o'clock a car left the Lake View barns for town. At the corner of Annable and Wade Park Avenues it was stopped by a crowd of men, who began to hurl bricks and stones. The motorman, whose name is Schryver, and who came from Cincinnati, left the car and started to run. He was hit with a brick and badly hurt, but he managed to escape, and has not been seen since. J. R. Leatherwood of Cincinnati, the conductor, stuck to the car. He was finally hit in the temple with a brick and dropped to the floor of the car. The crowd then dispersed. Leatherwood succeeded in running the car back to the barns, after which he became unconscious. He is now in a serious condition.

The police think this mob was the same that attacked the other cars, and they are convinced that it is an organized band whose purpose is to make systematic attacks upon the cars. There were two other incipient riots during the day. One occurred on Willson Avenue, where a crowd of men with two furniture vans proceeded to block the car track with barrels, tree trunks, and all sorts of rubbish. Two men were arrested. The police also dispersed a mob on Prospect Street which was obstructing the passage of a suburban car and two arrests were made.

The company has offered a reward of $500 for information which will lead to the arrest of the men who attacked the cars.

Quarrymen Strike for Higher Wages.

NYACK, N. Y., June 15.—A large number of men, employes at the quarries of the Rockland Lake Trap Rock Company, struck for higher wages yesterday and threatened to destroy valuable property. Forty Deputy Sheriffs were sworn in. All were armed with rifles, as trouble was expected. The quarries are owned by Wilson P. Foss and Jacob E. Conklin of Haverstraw. The strikers are mostly Hungarians and Poles. The Trap Rock Company claims to pay the highest wages of any stone company along the river.

REAR ADMIRAL CROSBY DEAD.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Rear Admiral Pierce Crosby, retired, one of the last of Farragut's active officers in the stirring sea fights of the civil war, died here to-night of diabetes, aged seventy-six years. He had a most active naval career, figuring in the capture of blockade runners and assisting in the reduction of river forts, particularly at New Orleans and Mobile. He also saw service in the Mexican war. His prominence in naval affairs continued after the civil war, and he was appointed to important stations in the service. At one time he was in command of the Washington Navy Yard. Admiral Crosby retired in 1883, having seen forty-eight years of active service. Since his retirement he had resided in Washington.

CHICAGO'S NEW ART LEAGUE.

It Will Undertake to Adorn the Public Buildings and Parks.

CHICAGO, June 15.—Chicago is to have a municipal art league, the principal object of which shall be to provide adequate sculptural and pictorial decorations for the public buildings and parks of the city, and to promote the beautifying of the streets and public places. Its members will be men of influence and public spirit, artists and art-lovers.

The idea of the league is to submit designs for the architectural fraternity of Chicago, offer professional suggestions for the decoration of the streets, boulevards, parks, and public buildings of the city, in order that it may become a massive panorama in a combination of the arts. The promoters of the plan say it has contributed immeasurably to the general appearance of Paris and has gained ready recognition in New York, where it has been in operation for about five years. The first meeting of the league will be held this week, and at it will be represented the leading professions, the wealth, and the culture of the city. They expect to have their plans in operation before the next Fall festival.

KNAPP ROLLER SHIP ASHORE.

OGDENSBURG N. Y., June 15.—The Knapp roller ship, built at Toronto, and which was intended to revolutionize ocean navigation by crossing in three days, has gone ashore while being brought by the owner, F. A. Knapp, to Prescott. When the ship left Toronto for the St. Lawrence only one engine was used, and after several hours out it broke down. When repairs were made the coal supply gave out, and it was helpless in the lake. Two men went ashore in small boats to secure coal.

On returning the roller had blown seventeen miles out. With the fresh supply of coal they reached Bowmanville. A second start was made with slow progress, and off Raby the coal again ran short. Being unable to reach port, anchor was dropped, but high seas snapped the cable and the boat drifted upon the rocks on the beach and now lies tied to a tree on the shore of Lake Ontario. A tug will bring her to Prescott.

Wm Vogel & Son

SPECIAL SALE
Men's Negligée Shirts.

We have just placed on sale a special purchase of new, swell, handsome cross-stripe patterns, of fast color Madras Negligée Shirts.

$1.15

Value $1.50.

All sizes. One pair of separate cuffs.

Broadway & Houston Street.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.

New things are always here first. And if there is a bargain it is sure to come to Kennedy's.

COOL SHIRTS
Silk fronts . . . 98c
Madras Negligee, with pair separate cuffs . . 98c
Starched Percale, 98c and $1.49

SUMMER UNDERWEAR.
Fancy Balbriggans, . . 35c.
French Balbriggans, . . 49c.
Summer Wool (German), 98c.

It's a gathering that particular men will appreciate.

Wasted by Fever

means that the blood has lost most of its power to feed the body. To recuperate quickly, eat

FERRATIN
"FEED THE BLOOD"
TABLETS

They put iron in the blood, enabling it at once to fully nourish the body. Strength, flesh, color, and good health are quickly restored. Ferratin tablets are welcome to the weakest stomach, and promote appetite and digestion.

50 tablets in a box. Sold by all druggists.

The Saturday Evening Post
Philadelphia, Pa.
All Newsmen. 5 cents the Copy.

Hunyadi János

Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it producious a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

OLD D., L. & W. EMPLOYE OUT.

Had Been Station Agent at Morristown for Thirty-five Years.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 15.—John Carr, for the past thirty-five years station agent here of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, was notified yesterday by the new management of the road that his services were no longer required. The order went into effect immediately, as Agent Carr's successor, Mr. Van Orden, who until yesterday was station agent at Gladstone, on the Passaic and Delaware Railroad, was on hand to take charge of the office.

Mr. Carr's friends say he could have remained if he had been willing to submit to a heavy reduction in salary. The change is not received with favor by commuters, who to-day will send a petition to President Truesdale asking for the reinstatement of Mr. Carr.

SLASHED FOUR WITH A KNIFE.

Harry Elliott, Called an ex-Convict, Resents the Remark.

Harry Elliott, twenty-six years old, a truckman of 40 Forsyth Street, was locked up in the Eldridge Street Police Station last night for cutting four men during a fight. The injured men are David Solomon of 58 Columbia Street, Nathan Lippman of 133 Essex Street, Meyer Washer of 7 Allen Street, and Isaac Goldstein of 31 Reade Street.

The five men were standing in front of 37 Essex Street, when Elliott threw a pail of water over the other men. Some one called Elliott an ex-convict, and the latter ran into a butcher's shop at 37 Essex Street. Snatching a large knife, the blade of which measured 15 inches, he rushed out and slashed one of the men.

The four men then jumped on Elliott, but he wielded the knife so well that he cut them all before they could overpower him. Policeman Minnerly of the Eldridge Street Station, who had heard the noise, came up and arrested Elliott. A call was then sent to Gouverneur Hospital for two ambulances. After their wounds were dressed, all four men went to their homes.

Elliott is an ex-convict, having been released from the penitentiary after serving one year for robbery. He was locked up in the Eldridge Street Station.

The Rev. William O. Embury Dead.

The Rev. William O. Embury, rector of Holyrood Protestant Episcopal Chapel, died at 1 o'clock yesterday morning at his home, Two Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Bolton Road. He had been an invalid for some time. His death was due to a brief attack of gastritis. The Rev. Mr. Embury was the son of the late Edmund Embury and was born about fifty-three years ago at Maspeth, L. I. He became rector of Holyrood Chapel, which is on the High Bridge Road, near One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, about ten years ago. The parish is a small one, and in addition to his pastoral duties in connection with it he directed affairs as chaplain at the House of Mercy at Inwood, a refuge for unfortunate girls conducted by a Protestant Episcopal sisterhood. His residence adjoined the grounds of the institution. The Rev. Mr. Embury is survived by a brother, Edmund A. Embury of Plainfield, N. J. The funeral services will take place at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon in Holyrood Chapel.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement. Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

"To All Sorts and Conditions of Men"

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

Gives Health and Strength

CITY COLLEGE CANDIDATES

The Names of Those Who Passed the Examinations Announced.

PUPILS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Out of 1,443 Applicants Who Presented Themselves 866 Were Successful—The List.

Out of 1,443 applicats from the grammar grades of the city schools who took the examination for entrance to the College of the City of New York, 866 were successful. Below is given the list of successful candidates as announced:

Aaronson, Benjamin.
Abelsky, Moses.
Abelson, Louis.
Abraham, Adolph.
Abramson, Harry.
Ackerman, Samuel.
Adler, Harry L.
Aery, Walter.
Agostino, Antonio.
Algelinger, Arthur.
Alexander, Alexander.
Allen, Charles.
Altholz, Nathan.
Andron, Israel I.
Arnstein, Leonard A.
Arthur, Alfred Lewis.
Asen, Henry.
Ash, William J.
Anspacher, Harry.
Austin, Lawrence H.
Austen, Charles A.
Bachrach, Simon.
Backalupi, Andrew.
Banse, Frank R.
Barry, Philip J.
Banks, Allen S.
Barthan, Hugo.
Baus, Augustus.
Baldwin, Francis X.
Bastady, Frederick.
Balsam, Henry.
Bamberger, Robert.
Baumgras, C. M., Jr.
Baumann, Peter C.
Basba, Joseph.
Barth, Mark.
Barnet, Hyman.
Barbers, Joseph A.
Batchelder, William L.
Battell, John M.
Baller, Max.
Baron, Harold Philip.
Baldwin, William.
Bartlett, Edward E., Jr.
Barry, Daniel J.
Basch, Gabriel M.
Baum, Philip.
Baum, Arthur Bernard.
Barnett, Raphael.
Berkson, William J.
Bernstein, Max.
Behnke, M. C.
Benjamin, Michael L.
Behrman, Isador P.
Bernstein, Israel.
Berndt, Charles.
Berger, Eli.
Berger, Benjamin.
Becker, Joseph.
Bergman, Hippolyte.
Bertram, Edward.
Benjamin, Leonard.
Best, Charles.
Bernhard, Nathaniel Schaeffel.
Berliner, William M.
Bernstein, Samuel.
Bellisandre, M. M.
Bergeson, Robert E.
Berkowitz, Samuel.
Bernstein, Jacob H.
Beyer, Emil.
Bertram, William H.
Bier, Isador.
Bishop, George F.
Bildersee, Isaac.
Birnkrint, Max.
Blaustein, Abraham.
Black, William Henry.
Blakeney, Edward A.
Block, Benjamin.
Boehm, Jesse.
Borowsky, Joseph.
Boehm, Louis.
Bosche, Frank.
Boyle, John N.
Bossody, Louis.
Bowler, Charles L., Jr.
Boylan, Frank X.
Borkland, Arthur.
Brager, Louis.
Brady, Thomas J.
Brederlau, Max.
Braun, Louis.
Breslow, Meyer.
Brethof, S. P.
Brodsky, Aaron B.
Brunner, Joseph A.
Brietwiesen, W. P.
Bristow, Robert B.
Bremer, Harry M.
Braveman, Max.
Brenner, Abraham.
Briggs, C. Leon.
Brody, Samuel.
Bruning, William.
Bronner, Samuel.
Bremer, Lewis Paul.
Brenner, E. C.
Brown, Max.
Burke, David A.
Buchbinder, Arton.
Buckstein, Samuel.
Bunting, Edward.
Burns, John P.
Butler, Charles.
Cahan, Julius N.
Calligan, Francis J.
Carter, John H.
Carr, Kenneth Shaler.
Casey, Edward Jerome.
Carter, Alton J.
Cattano, Joseph.
Carfies, Victor H.
Celler, Albert A.
Charos, Harry.
Chambers, George F.
Chapman, W. F.
Chanus, Reuben.
Chalmers, Thomas H.
Chapman, Montrose K.
Clarkson, Julian.
Clark, A. D.
Childs, Chester Louis.
Cohen, Abraham R.
Cohen, Max.
Cohen, Max.
Cohen, Max.
Cohen, Harry.
Cohen, Milton R.
Cohen, Herman.
Cohen, Louis.
Cohen, Jacob.
Cohen, Joseph.
Cohen, Morris.
Cohen, Hyman M.
Cohen, Hyman.
Cohen, Solomon.
Cohen, Bernett.
Cohen, Arthur M.
Cohen, Samuel.
Cohen, Sidney.
Cohn, Albert.
Cobb, Ralph Sears.
Cobleston, Leon.
Colwell, W.
Collyer, Langley.
Corn, Belmont.
Condon, Edward J.
Cooper, Leon.
Cooperman, Isaac.
Corcoran, Charles.
Cominsky, Joseph.
Crosby, Charles F.
Culleton, Edward F.
Cunkley, Edward.
Curley, Francis J. X.
David, Frank.
Davidson, Joseph S.
Daniels, Henry C.
Davis, Isaac Herman.
Daly, Joseph J.
Davis, Marcus A.
Dawson, Alfred B.
Davis, Jacob.
Davis, Arthur Irving.
Debes, John.
Dauenhol, John Alex.
Deppeler, John H.
Deuel, Chester M.
Devlin, Frank.
Detweiler Paul G.
Diehl, Arthur.
Dischinger, Louis.
Dietz, Charles.
Disbrow, William.
Donovan, James N.
Donnolly, William H.
Dobsevage, Isaac.
Dornheim, Gustav A.
Dohn, William C.
Doran, Frank P.
Dolan, Benedict A.
Donovan, William C.
Donohue, Edward J.
Dober, Sigmund.
Drake, Charles N.
Drucker, Max.
Ducker, Harry.
Duffy, Charles.
Dugan, Robert.
Dugan, William.
Duncan, George A.
Dunn, James.
Dunn, Daniel.
Du Mont Wilton.
Dunlavey, Thomas J.
Dwyer, Eugene P.
Eakins, Harold.
Ebeling, Albert H.
Eckstein, Henry J.
Edelson, Joseph.
Edelson, Isaac E.
Ehrlich, Simon D.
Ehrensal, Nathan.
Elsner, Mark.
Elsowitz, Benjamin.
Ennis, Frank J.
Etzel, Eugene.
Evans, Gordon M.
Farrell, George.
Fasola, John.
Faulkner, George J.
Feinberg, Herman S.
Ferrier, Willard J.
Feifer, David.
Felberbaum, Max.
Ferguson, Peter.
Findlay, William.
Fichter, Morris.
Fisher, Charles W.
Fine, Julius.
Fierman, Jacob.
Finley, James M.
Fielding, Warren.
Finkelstein, Louis J.
Finkle, Leonard J.
Flanagan, William M.
Fleiderbaum, Herman J.
Flaton, Jacob.
Fleishman, Samuel.
Fonthan, Francis.
Fouby, Michael.
Fox, George I.
Friedman, Max M.
Friedman, Joseph.
Freeman, Morris.
Frankel, Morris M., Jr.
Frieder, William.
Friend, Theodore H.
Franklin, Herman.
Frank, Philip.
Frank, Jesse.
Frazier, William S.
Freund, Arthur.
Freifeld, Samuel.
Friedlander, Morris.
Friedman, Meyer.
Fuchs, Samuel.
Friedman, S.
Fraunnar, Jacob.
Friedman, Leo.
Fuchs, Samuel.
Fulton, George S.
Fuhrman, Herman C.
Garfitz, Max.
Gall, William H.
Gates, Jacob V.
Gatens, Robert.
Gallerstein, Jacob.
Garfinkel, Morris.
Garrigan, Walter C.
Gerzog, Benjamin.
Genz, August C.
Geist, Samuel H.
Gearrizzo, Charles R.
Gibbons, Joseph.
Gilroy, William.
Gibb, Harold C.
Giordano, Leon C.
Gilman, Jacob.
Gleason, Arthur.
Gluck, Jacob.
Gluckman, Abraham.
Glasser, Herman.
Goldbacher, William R.
Goetsman, Abraham.
Goldstein, Louis.
Goldwag, Joseph.
Goldberg, Samuel E.
Goldberg, Charles.
Goldstein, David.
Gorren, Daniel A.
Gottlieb, Joseph.
Goldstein, Edward.
Goldberg, Morris.
Goldstein, David.
Goldrick, William.
Gottsegen, David.
Gold, Samuel.
Gossett, Benjamin.
Goodman, Abraham.
Goldstein, Simon.
Goldstein, Abraham A.
Goldstein, Joseph B.
Goldberg, Louis.
Green, Edward.
Green, John C., Jr.
Greenberg, Louis.
Grenlich, William F.
Greenbaum, Samuel.
Greenberg, Jacob.
Greenberg, Abraham.
Groesbeck, Kenneth.
Gross, Lawrence.
Grote, William.
Grunstein, Israel.
Grupe, Peter F.
Guterman, Theodore.
Gutman, Jacob.
Gleason, Martin A.
Greenberg, Abraham.
Greenblatt, Isador C.
Greenspaw, Samuel.
Goldberg, Alfred.
Godnick, Solomon.
Gutmann, Eugene.
Hammond, Wilbur K.
Harris, David.
Harris, Samuel.
Harris, Samuel.
Hartman, Elias.
Hearn, Thomas W.
Hedstrom, John R.
Heidenheimer, Louis.
Heimanowitch, Jacob.
Hegt, Herman.
Hennessey, Henry B.
Herrmann, Henry.
Hesse, Joseph.
Hinkelday, Henry.
Hirschfeld, Samuel D.
Hirschback, George E.
Hochberg, Max.
Hodgson, L. W. C.
Holfstadt, Clarence.
Hollander, Samuel.
Hollister, Samuel T.
Holzer, Nathan.
Hopkins, Leslie R.
Horwitz, Philip.
Hallberg, E. F. G.
Harris, Harry.
Hartley, John W.
Hanan, Albert F.
Haight, Clarence M.
Heine, Max.
Hirschkowitz, Jacob.
Hendel, Benjamin.
Heitman, Henry R.
Henry, John.
Hewitt, John E.
Heller, Isador.
Heil, Eugene H.
Horn, Abram.
House, Charles H.
Honig, Jacob.
Hochfelder, Joseph.
Hockstein, Isadore.
Heim, Cecil A.
Hellinger, Max.
Hutbell, A. H.
Hubert, Charles R.
Hyndman, Fred N.
Haffner, Edwin J.
Harris, Leon.
Hartman, Maurice.
Haas, Emil.
Hannigan, John.
Heinman, Silas.
Hennessy, Frank.
Hogan, John G.
Horowitz, Simon.
Horstman, Henry F.
Hovemann, Clemens F.
How, Kenneth G.
Hull, Melvin O.
Hurwitz, Frank.
Hyman, Sidney M.
Immergluck, Saul.
Indruk, Gustave.
Ingram, L. Claude.
Irvine, William H.
Isakowitz, Harry.
Israel, Louis.
Israel, Nathan.
Joblow, Abraham.
Joblow, Aaron.
Jacobs, Nathan.
Jacobs, Joseph.
Jantgen, William C.
Jackson, Howard J.
Jadlovkin, Barret.
Jacobs, Benjamin G.
Jacobson, Harry.
Jenkins, Peter.
Jordan, Leslie H.
Johnston, Charles.
Judelovitz, Lazarus.
Juliano, M.
Kaufman, Max.
Katzer, Edward.
Kaston, Edward Morris.
Kaufman, Arthur M.
Kantrowitz, Harris.
Kanter, Israel.
Karlinsky, William.
Katz, Henry.
Karlin, Bernard Louis.
Kaufman, Jack.
Kaufman, Samuel.
Kaplan, S. M.
Kaplan, Harry.
Katz, Samuel.
Kellert, Meyer.
Kelly, Thomas Joseph.
Kenerson, W. Scott.
Kelly, Francis Henry.
Kerner, Isaac.
Keck, George.
Keyes, Alfred.
Kelly, Lawrence.
Kingler, George S.
Kiernan, John Cyril.
Kiernan, George Walter.
Klapper, Paul.
Kleiner, Joseph.
Klee, Walter S.
Kloberg, Edward.
Klingenbeck, Charles.
Kopelman, Theodore.
Kraus, Harry.
Kruse, Fred H. H.
Kress, Otto.
Kramer, Joshua D.
Kramer, Hyman.
Knight, George E., Jr.
Knight, Charles C.
Kornreich, David.
Kopelman, Herman.
Koisky, Jacob.
Kleger, Samuel.
Koffler, Simon Sabats.
Koransky, Harold A. S.
Knickerbocker, Wm. E.
Kozminsky, Julian.
Krivulin, Hyman.
Krimsky, Harry.
Kotzen, Max M.
Kotzin, David.
Lichtenstein, Harry.
Lowenbraun, Isidore.
Lederberg, Philip M.
Lins, William T.
Loewy, Arthur.
Lipshitz, Philip.
Leder, Moses.
Levy, Benjamin A.
Landowne, Julius.
Lindsay, Samuel W.
Lovens, Henry.
Laux, Thomas A.
Leopold, Arthur.
Lawrence Frank L.
Lippner, Simon Louis.
Lanzendorn, Thomas.
Levy, Samuel.
Lander, Reuben.
Laffer, Nathan.
Lippman, Meyer.
Le Comte, Harold.
Landis, Max.
Levine, Herman B.
Lang, Stephen C.
Lachmund, Frank C.
Landy, Jacob.
Lazarowitz, Jacob S.
Lefkowitz, Joseph.
Lefkowitz, Abraham.
Leventhal, Aaron S.
Levin, Harry.
Levine, Albert.
Linton, Edmond C.
Lease, Ben Hur.
Lewine, Hiram.
Leff, Benjamin P.
Leight, Morris.
Lebowitz, Samuel.
Lemowitz, Nathan.
Levinson, Henry A.
Levy, Barrett L.
Levy, Arthur Meyer.
Levene, Samuel A.
Levien, Harry L.
Lippman, Max.
Littenberg, Samuel J.
Liebert, Frederick W.
Lustgarten, Max.
Levinson, George.
Loewy, Milton.
Levison, Alexander S.
Lefcovitz, Morris.
Lovenson, Walter I.
Logan, William J.
Loevl, Milton T.
Lazarus, Louis.
Liebel, Ernest H.
Luckert, Charles E.
Lynn, Harry H. E.
Meyer, Edgar.
Mellert, Frederick.
Martin, Sinclair L.
Morgenstern, Morris.
Morris, Alfred Butt.
Merkel, William F.
Muller, William, Jr.
Murphy, Samuel M.
Mohn, Joseph T.
Morris, Fritz K.
Mittenthal, Jacob A.
McEwen, Frederick B.
McManus, Charles.
McCormick, Patrick.
Morrissey, S. A.
Magen, Percy.
Mallowitz, Pincus.
McCreery, Edward S.
McDougall, Sidney M.
Moses, Edwin Sampson.
Miller, John William.
McElroy, Joseph J.
Magan, John T.
Markewitz, Arthur A.
Mazeau, Julien.
Miller, Heber J.
Molinelli, Frank A.
Moscowitz, Charles.
Muller, Albert.
Myers, Jerome A.
Massel, Samuel.
Margon, Jacob.
Markel, Sebastian.
Maillie, Frank.
Marx, Carl Joseph.
Mayper, Abraham.
Mela, Harry F.
McGrath, William J. A.
Mackinsay, Robert D.
Meltcher, Frank.
Meyers, David.
McKallor, Henry T.
McCord, Frank M.
Mayes, Albert Edward.
Michelsen, Henry C.
Miles, Donald Gillis.
Markowitz, Louis.
Maloney, Edward F.
Moresky, Henry M.
Markewitch, Israel.
Moyan, Frank.
Mottus, Aaron J.
Mayer, Eugene J.
Mauger, Ralph H.
Mullen, Robert S.
Mumford, Charles H.
Mulligan, William.
Neiland, Michael.
Novah, Henry A.
Nussbaum, Harold C.
Newman, Samuel.
Nussbickel, Paul.
Nathan, Norman.
Ortman, Samuel.
O'Callaghan, Thos. C.
O'Shaughnessy, E. J.
Oppenheim, Robert.
O'Brien, Albert W.
Obrieght, Irving M.
O'Connor, Henry F.
Otten, Leonard Flagg.
Ottenburg, Edwin Max.
Ovens, Latham J.
Palmer, Stanton M.
Palmer, C. V. S.
Parker, Samuel R.
Pach, Alfred.
Pearsall, Stephen F.
Podolsky, David.
Polenes, Charles.
Polifeme, Louis J.
Price, Samuel L.
Pride, George H.
Primuff, Walter M.
Pomevanz, Mayer.
Purgold, Alfred.
Pensak, Julius.
Palmer, Corydon, Jr.
Pletszch, Charles F.
Pomeranitz, Meyer R.
Philippot, Adrien.
Rapiell, Nicholas.
Randall, Albert W.
Rawlins, Elvin E.
Rabinowitz, Benjamin.
Ramsdell, Edwin G.
Reed, William H.
Roarke, Edward.
Rochmovitz, Abraham.
Rosenfeld, Robert.
Rosenfeld, Samuel.
Rosenblum, William.
Rosenbluth, Jacob.
Roth, Max.
Rossen, Samuel J.
Russell, Harry L.
Rosenhaus, Max.
Roth, Anthony.
Ryan, Michael Joseph.
Raben, Morris A.
Rau, William L.
Reich, Mandel M.
Rich, Clayton E.
Rotienbach, Joseph.
Rosenberg, Reginald M.
Rubenstein, Jacob.
Rush, Morris.
Roberts, William A.
Romlein, Robert J.
Rosenberg, Samuel.
Rosenbaum, Henry M.
Rubinsky, Benjamin.
Rosen, Alexander.
Ronden, Louis.
Reich, Harry.
Ruskay, Cecil B.
Rothman, Solomon.
Rubel, Jacob.
Rosenbluth, Tobias.
Rosenberg, Jacob.
Rose, Alfred L.
Rogers, James.
Rich, Morris.
Rothacker, Otomar.
Rosenberg, Jacob.
Rosenblatt, Samuel.
Reuther, Leo Joseph.
Russianoff, Max.
Rapieff, Ivan John.
Ryan, James Leo.
Rosenthal, Edgar F.
Rothberger, Louis.
Rieders, Henry.
Rosenberg, Arthur.
Rozelle, C. W., Jr.
Reid, Richard Joseph.
Roth, Adolph.
Rothschild, Walter L.
Reilly, Charles J.
Russhon, Joseph.
Schwartzberg, Harry.
Sender, Salo C.
Straus, Albert J.
Schey, Berthold.
Siegel, M. E.
Schwartz, Benjamin.
Steinitz, Bernhard.
Sobel, Isaac.
Solomon, Samuel.
Stern, Arthur M.
Spears, Joseph.
Silberman, Samuel.
Sturz, Henry.
Sulzer, William.
Schuyler, Garret L.
Schwarz, Simon E.
Solow, David E.
Stinson, J. Whittla.
Stamper, George.
Stern, Fred Lazarus.
Stein, Simon.
Simmons, Robert.
Swarensky, Jacob.
Sussman, Louis A.
Scheyer, Emanuel.
Saunders, Robert S.
Salzman, Adolph.
Saqui, Emanuel.
Schwartz, Jacob.
Schwartz, Peter.
Schwarzkopf, William.
Schwartz, Max.
Schurman, Solomon.
Schwabenhausen, John.
Seidler, Herman.
Sencer, Louis A.
Semel, Louis.
Sexton, Robert A.
Sherman, Albert G.
Singer, Benjamin M. J.
Silverman, Philip.
Siegel, William.
Sophian, Jacob.
Slonim, Joseph.
Smollin, Charles F.
Rohmer, Edwin W.
Strauger, Benjamin.
Stern, Milton.
Shapiro, David.
Steiner, Leo G.
Siegel, Alexander B.
Sendora, Michael.
Solomon, Joseph.
Straus, Lionel.
Sherman, Charles P.
Simonhoff, Louis.
Silberman, William.
Scott, Irving V.
Shilvek, Max.
Simpson, Robert L.
Staaks, Walter.
Steindler, Milton Fox.
Schwartz, Benjamin.
Steinberg, M. A.
Solomon, Morris.
Schwartz, Julius.
Shortall, Robert E.
Stutsky, Jacob.
Shapiro, Phillip.
Stancliffe, Noah A.
Schramm, William.
Schwarz, Walter.
Scheiman, Philip.
Schruth, Frank.
Serden, Jacob.
Selmer, William Lee.
Seasonwein, Nathaniel.
Seabrook, Henry H.
Silverstein, George.
Shalet, Aaron.
Shear, Samuel, Jr.
Shields, William H.
Slattery, Edward S.
Solomowitz, Louis.
Strohrmann, William.
Susnitzky, Abraham.
Schwartz, Joseph.
Sokolianisky Henry.
Strauss, Clemence.
Schultze, Louis F.
Silverstein, Israel.
Sigmund, Benjamin J.
Sippel, Hugo.
Souderling, Reuben.
Singer, Moses.
Shientag, Bernard.
Salirger, Herbert Julius.
Siegel, Harry.
Saxe, Alexander H.
Stern, Lawrence.
Scheuer, Percy.
Suydam, Albert G.
Teichman, Ira.
Tendler, Aaron.
Thompson, Willis E.
Thompson, Douglas.
Tierman, David.
Tiernan, Hugh A.
Tierney, Edward J.
Tolk, Nathan.
Tomberg, Aaron.
Topper, Henry.
Turner, Arnold.
Turk, Lester S.
Termini, Alexander J.
Tivenan, John T.
Tibken, Harry H.
Trevor, Rufus King.
Taylor, James.
Turney, Walter J.
Taylor, Louis.
Trace, Nathan.
Taaffe, Thomas J.
Vallance, Adolphe.
Van Benthuysen, Alvin J. Z.
Venn, Harry B., Jr.
Vert, Bertram.
Viders, Joseph.
Viscardi, Anthony F.
Vollmers, Frederick C.
Vondrous, John.
Vogt, Emil.
Waldman, Morris.
Warner, Fred.
Wallack, Samuel W.
Weingart, Nathan.
Weinstein, George.
Werner, Charles K.
Weil, Jesse.
Weiss, Morris.
Weil, Alexandre.
Weaber, Thomas A.
Wilke, Heinz.
Wilk, Abraham.
Winnick, Joseph.
Wilsinsky, Henry.
Wilson, Byron.
Wise, Frank L.
Winton, Alexander.
Wolf, Lazarus.
Wolff, Samuel.
Wood, Walter A.
Weil, Isaac.
Weinstein, Gaston.
Willmann, Frank.
Wulach, Benjamin.
Weber, Herman.
Weinberg, Louis.
Weismann, George F.
Waldman, Clarence F.
Weinstein, Morris.
Wolff, Julius.
Winterfield, Max.
Wasserman, Charles W.
Weinberger, Samuel.
Weinstein, Ephraim.
Weiseltheir, Morris L.
Williams, Sydney A.
Wolpert, Otto.
Wolff, Julius.
Weltman, William.
Wallstein, David D.
Weinberger, Max.
Yard, Dudley.
Yeska, Harry.

No. 748 cannot be announced, as there were two applicants of this number, one of whom passed and the other failed. The one holding the green ticket is the successful candidate.

PENNSYLVANIA'S EXERCISES.

University Confers Honorary Degrees at 143d Commencement.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—The one hundred and forty-third annual commencement of the University of Pennsylvania took place to-day in the Academy of Music. Nearly every State was represented among the graduates. The picturesque feature of the exercises was the procession of students, Trustees, and instructors, headed by Provost Harrison, which marched from the college grounds to the Academy. The oration was delivered by Hampton L. Carson, who, among other things, spoke of the general scope of the university as follows:

Nothing that is of human interest is foreign to her purposes; nothing is too remote or insignificant; the most distant times are connected with the present in intellectual and practical value, and are made to yield up treasures for the advancement and benefit of mankind. I wish to emphasize the entire insufficiency of the capital invested in our university work to enable these institutions to fully perform the enormous and responsible tasks imposed upon them. Our population to-day, he continued, numbers probably 75,000,000, and yet the total number of students in all the universities and colleges, public and private, in the United States, including colleges for women, agricutural and mechanical colleges, and scientific schools, is only 97,134.

Honorary degrees were conferred as follows: Bachelor of Arts—William Bowen Boulton; Bachelor of Science—Alfred Craven Harrison, Jr., and Louis Childs Madeira, Jr.; Doctor of Science—Coleman Sellers and Edgar Fahs Smith; Doctor of Sacred Theology—The Rev. Elwood Worcester and the Right Rev. Lucien Lee Kingsolving; Doctor of Laws—The Hon. Bayard McPherson.

Yale's Commencement Week.

NEW HAVEN, June 15.—The commencement week programme is as follows:

Friday, June 23.—3 P. M.: Speaking for the De Forest Prize Medal, in the Battell Chapel.

Saturday, June 24.—10:30 A. M.: Class Day exercises at the Sheffield Scientific School; 4-7 P. M.: Reception in Winchester Hall of the graduates and friends of the Sheffield Scientific School.

Sunday, June 25.—10:30 A. M.: Baccalaureate sermon by the President, in the Battell Chapel.

Monday, June 26.—11 A. M.: Presentation exercises of the graduating class of college, with the class oration and poem, in the Battell Chapel; 1:00-2:30 P. M.: Annual meeting of the Yale Law School Alumni Association, with collation and addresses, in the Law School Building; 2 P. M.: Reading of class histories on the College Square, followed by planting of the class ivy; 3 P. M.: Anniversary exercises of the Law School, in the College Street Hall, with Townsend prize speaking, and address to the graduating class by the Hon. John W. Griggs, LL. D., Attorney General of the United States, on the "Advances of Jurisprudence in the Nineteenth Century"; 9 P. M.: Promenade concert of the senior class, in Alumni Hall.

Tuesday, June 27.—9:30 A. M.: Meeting of the alumni, in Alumni Hall; 10 A. M.-1 P. M.: Polls open in the Library for the election of two members of the corporation; 12 M.: Address before the Medical School, in the College Street Hall, by Prof. Charles S. Minot, M. D., of Harvard University, on "Knowledge and Practice"; 3 P. M.: Yale-Harvard baseball game at Yale Field; 8:15 P. M.: Glee and Banjo Club concert at the Hyperion, followed by senior german in Alumni Hall; meetings will also be held, at different hours on Tuesday, of the members of the college classes of 1849, 1854, 1859, 1864, 1869, 1874, 1879, 1884, 1889, 1898, and 1896.

Wednesday, June 28.—10 A. M.: Procession from the Library to the Commencement exercises in the Battell Chapel; 2 P. M.: Dinner of the alumni, in Alumni Hall; 9-11 P. M.: Reception of the President, in the Art School.

Thursday, June 29.—9 A. M.: Examinations for admission to Yale College, the Sheffield Scientific School, and the Medical School, begin.

THE STEVENS COMMENCEMENT.

Prof. Dodd Conferred Degrees on Institute Students.

The commencement exercises of the Class of '99 of the Stevens Institute of Technology were held last evening in the Lyric Theatre, Hoboken, before a large audience. President Henry Morton presided. The Faculty and graduates were seated on the stage. After prayer had been offered by the Rev. J. Clayton Mitchell, President Morton made a brief address. He stated that the number of graduates this year was fifty-three, and as an evidence of the high esteem in which the school is held, noted the fact that each member graduating this year had a position open to him. He spoke of the many Stevens men who had served in the war against Spain.

The President also referred to the recent gift by Andrew Carnegie of a new engineering laboratory to cost $50,000, which would be completed next Autumn, and which would greatly facilitate the work of the Institute. He announced that the alumni fund, started seven years ago, now amounted to $50,000, and would be devoted to the construction of a chemistry laboratory. Following the President's remarks, Alfred S. Loizeaux delivered the salutatory address. Prof. S. B. Dodd conferred degrees, and announced the following awards:

Honorary degrees of Electrical Engineer, to Joseph Wetzler and John W. Howell; honorary degree of Mechanical Engineer, to Frank M. Leavitt; prize to the student of the Hoboken High School who had the best standing at the end of his freshman year, Washington H. Rogers, Jr.; Stevens School scholarship, Richard A. Marvin.

The valedictorian was Arthur Wilson.

De La Salle's Graduates.

The Commencement exercises of the De la Salle Institute were held yesterday afternoon in the American Theatre, the Right Rev. Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney presiding. Following the awarding of diplomas and the presentation of medals an address was made by Justice Morgan J. O'Brien. The following are the graduates:

Classical Diploma—Daniel Patrick Murphy, Joseph Henry Tonyan, Philip S. McCormick, Francis Xavier Whitney, Theodore Hackett Ward, William Fidelis Reilly.

Scientific Diploma—Vincent de Paul Jamme, Edmund Joseph Connelly, Francis Joseph Lynch, Henry Vincent Redford.

Commercial Diploma—John Joseph Heffernan, William Aloysius Shea, L. Albert Leon, Jr., Henry Arthur Lavery, Launcelot J. O'Dwyer, John Edward Trainor, Edwin Ritter Bonner, Edmund Booth Dewitt, Michael J. McDonnell, Francis Eugene Dunn, Bartholomew M. McKenna, Louis John Kenedy.

Medals—Philip Stanislaus McCormick, Francis Xavier Whitney, Edmund Joseph Connelly, Daniel Patrick Murphy, John Joseph Mitty, John Joseph Heffernan, John Joseph Murphy, William Aloysius Shea, James Nicholas Murphy, Henry Aloysius Redmond, Francis L. Sullivan, John Mark Steinbugler, Vincent Joseph Farland, Aime Frederick Millet, Joseph Edward Ridder, Edwin Henry O'Nell, Roger Fernandez Craide, Robert Wilfred Bovle, Antonio Francis Mazzetti, Francis Armand Herrera, Francis George Doelger.

Exercises at Hampton Normal School.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 15.—The commencement exercises of the Hampton Normal School and Agricultural Institute, which were held to-day, were attended by many distinguished visitors. Among those participating in the exercises were Robert Charles Ogden, President of the Board of Visitors, and George F. Peabody of New York; C. E. Borelow of New York, the Rev. Dr. Daniel Greer, pastor of Vanderbilt Church, New York; Dr. Samuel E. Courtney, Boston; Charles E. Meade, New York; the Rev. Dr. J. J. Gravatt, pastor of Holy Trinity Church, Richmond, Va.; Prof. Kelly Murray, President of Howard University, Washington; Congressman White of North Carolina, and Dr. Friessell, President of the Normal School.

Archbishop Corrigan at New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., June 15.—Archbishop Corrigan presided at the commencement exercises at the Ursuline Seminary here to-day. He conferred the academic orders upon the students. The major part of the programme was taken up with the production of the operetta, "Phantom Queens," by the senior class. The Archbishop was the guest of Adrian Iselin, Jr., this evening for dinner.

Trinity Chapel School's Exercises.

The pupils of Trinity Chapel School held their commencement exercises in the school building at 15 West Twenty-fifth Street yesterday afternoon. The Rev. William H. Vibbert made an address. The graduates are Alfred E. Chapman, Arthur J. Gookin, George H. Wise, Frank P. Crasto, Jr., Frederick L. Driggs, and Carey King.

VICTORY FOR MR. MACFARLANE.

The action brought by Mrs. Marie E. Suttie against ex-United States Assistant District Attorney Wallace MacFarlane terminated yesterday in a verdict, by direction of the Judge, in favor of Mr. MacFarlane. Mrs. Suttie sought to recover $10,000 damages by reason of Mr. MacFarlane's "unskillful, unprofessional, and willfully negligent acts in advising, as well as failing to carry out her instructions, and by reason of the breach of trust reposed in him as her attorney and counsel," as she expressed her complaint. The case had been on trial for four days in the Supreme Court before Justice Andrews and a jury.

Mrs. Suttie secured a decree of separation from her husband, William J. Suttie, in 1887. The year afterward he made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, and his property was sold. Mrs. Suttie claimed that she gave Herbert Turell $1,200 to bid in the property under the instructions of Mr. MacFarlane. They went to the sale, but Mr. MacFarlane afterward told her that Thomas C. Smith had bought the property for $500. A suit was brought in 1897 involving the property, and she was represented in court by Mr. MacFarlane, who, she alleged, said the proceeding was a mere formality, and on his representations she stated, in her answer, that she had only a dower interest in the property. A decree was accordingly entered, in which Mr. Smith was declared the owner in fee simple, subject to her dower right. The property was subsequently sold for $7,000, going to Smith as his share. She claimed that she had suffered a loss of $10,000 on account of the advice given her by Mr. MacFarlane.

W. B. Hornblower, counsel for Mr. MacFarlane, asked the Court to dismiss the case on the ground that Mrs. Suttie had not substantiated her allegations, and that Mr. MacFarlane had been shown to have acted in the manner which was best for her interests. He also claimed that Mrs. Suttie was barred by the statute of limitations, as the cause of action arose in 1887, and she had not brought her suit for eight years afterward.

The members of the jury, having found the verdict as directed by Justice Andrews, stated that they would have reached the same conclusion on the facts as stated in the evidence. Mr. MacFarlane, in his answer, did not plead the statute of limitations as a bar to the action, wishing to have it tried on its merits.

Justice Andrews held that Mr. MacFarlane's actions had been thoroughly professional, and that he had made the best settlement he could for his client. A counterclaim by Mr. MacFarlane for $3,100 for professional services was withdrawn.

ALLEGED SNEAK THIEF TAKEN.

William Cooley, twenty-one years old, who says he lives at 221 East Forty-eighth Street, was arrested last night while trying the doors of a flathouse at 618 Third Avenue. Keys found on him, it is said, have given the police clues to several robberies committed by the prisoner.

A Mrs. Sweeney, who lives on the third floor of the flathouse in which Cooley was caught, noticed him hanging about the hallways and watched him. When she saw him try to unlock a number of her neighbors' doors she slipped down to the street and summoned Policeman Warner of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station.

A bunch of keys found on Cooley had a tag attached to the ring bearing the name "E. McShane, 200 E. 28." McShane, the police learned, keeps a saloon at One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Third Avenue. They communicated with him, and found that the saloon was robbed about three weeks ago, and the bunch of keys was one of the things taken.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

RAINFALL AFFORDS RELIEF

Amounts to .41 of an Inch in the Course of an Hour.

TWO DEATHS FROM THE HEAT

Nine Prostrations Reported—Highest Temperature Eighty-seven Degrees at Noon.

New York, which has for days and weeks been slowly burning up in the blistering record-breaking heat during a drought almost unprecedented in the history of the local Weather Bureau, was awakened and refreshed yesterday afternoon by a downpour of rain. Forty-one hundredths of an inch of rain fell during the course of an hour, which is about one-third as much as had fallen during the three preceding months.

Morning dawned over the city with a sky that offered no hope for man or beast or plant. The sun beat down from the sky, and the slight southwest breeze that at 8 o'clock had only a four-mile gait over the housetops was absolutely lifeless down in the blistering streets. The night had been almost unbearable after the previous day of scorching heat, and the time was ripe for prostration and death. Men and women began to fall early in the day, and ambulances were again in demand.

The temperature at 8 o'clock, as registered by the Weather Bureau thermometer, was 78 degrees, and the humidity was 76 per cent. The mercury went upward by leaps and bounds, passing 81 degrees at 9 o'clock and reaching two degrees higher within the next hour. At 10 o'clock the temperature in the streets was 92 degrees, or 9 degrees higher than that up in the Weather Bureau eyrie, and the suffering was widespread. The streets had become so dry that the air was filled with a fine dust that seemed to parch the throat.

It grew still warmer as the hours went by until noon, when the mercury established the record of the day with 87 degrees. This broke no records, but with the high humidity the atmosphere was dangerously warm.

Soon after noon raineloud made their appearance, coming over from the northwest, whither the wind had shifted. The clouds hid the sun, and as the wind gained slightly in velocity, the temperature was lowered a few degrees, standing at 81 degrees at 2 o'clock. A half hour later the clouds, which had threatened a deluge, managed to spill .01 inch of water. Two hours later, however, the wind suddenly began to freshen and kept at it until 5 o'clock when it was sweeping along at the rate of 45 miles an hour and brought with it a brownish black raincloud that meant business.

The storm burst upon the city at 5:10 o'clock, and for twenty minutes the rain came down in torrents. The gutters that had become choked with dust and refuse became ambitious rivulets. The temperature incidentally tumbled down 9 degrees. The trees in the city parks seemed to turn instantly from a dirty, yellowish brown to green, and every blade of grass lifted itself heavenward. Every tired man and horse was cheered and strengthened. The aspect of the city was changed.

It did not last long, however. It was too good to last, and within an hour the cloud had passed and the wind had died down to an ordinary breeze.

Two deaths from heat were reported yesterday—those of Mrs. Albrecht, sixty-five years of age, of 55 James Street, and Thomas P. Clench, fifty years old, of 39 Seventh Avenue. The prostrations reported numbered nine.

NEWARK FACTORY SHUT DOWN.

Many Operatives Forced to Quit Work on Account of the Heat.

NEWARK, N. J., June 15.—The Atha & Hughes oil-cloth factory, on Sussex Avenue, was shut down to-day on account of the heat. Numbers of employes of the Clark's O. N. T. thread mills, in East Newark; the Atha & Illingworth steel works, in Harrison, and of the Staniar & Laffey wire cloth works, in Kearny, were also compelled to quit work.

The parochial school of the Church of the Holy Cross was compelled to close. Superintendent of Schools Gilbert issued an order that for the balance of the term all of the public schools except the High School shall run on half-day sessions. Five prostrations were reported in the city.

Lightning's Damage at Haverstraw.

HAVERSTRAW, June 15.—The drought which has existed for the past month was ended in this section to-day by one of the most severe thunderstorms known here. Considerable damage was done by the lightning. The large gilt cross which ornamented the steeple of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church was struck and completely demolished. The bolt, after wrecking the cross, continued in its work of destruction, going down into and badly shattering the whole steeple and injuring the whole front of the edifice. Three other buildings were struck and several large trees were uprooted by the wind.

Storm Does Damage in Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., June 15.—A storm which at one time almost approached the fierceness of a tornado passed over this city at 4:45 o'clock this afternoon. It was accompanied by a high wind with a rotary motion, and

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication..... Printing House Square
Up-town .....1,269 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON .....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Stumbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

ARE THE DAYS OF BRYAN NUMBERED?

Senator HANNA said on the eve of his departure for the baths of Aix that the Democrats would probably "turn down" BRYAN next year. Possibly the Senator has inside information. The big politicians do now and then exchange confidential advices across the party line. But the wayfarer with no helps to knowledge but his eyes and ears can see that BRYAN is losing ground. The Democrats of New York at Syracuse last September squarely turned their backs on BRYAN. The Democrats of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg on Wednesday turned, if not their backs, at least a very cold shoulder, on him.

W. J. BRYAN may well take heed of himself against the foe, whoever he was, that shut out of that convention the issues that are the breath of his political life. The proceedings of a State Convention are not thus guided by chance. There was a cunning and powerful hand at work. It was a hand hostile to BRYAN. It controlled the convention and cheated his friends with such plausible smoothness that they never knew it. BRYAN can afford to smile at the conscientious Mr. CADWALLADER of Philadelphia, who retired from the convention because the silver leader's name was mentioned in the platform. But the man who put that name in the platform and let the delegates cheer themselves hoarse over it while he excluded all mention of free silver is a man to be watched and feared.

Youngsters in politics who burn with the desire to learn the art and mystery of the craft might read several volumes of solemn histories of parties without getting a tithe of the solid instruction that may be obtained by a diligent study of the first declaration of the Harrisburg Democratic platform:

> The Democracy of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, again renewing our pledges of fidelity and devotion to the sacred rights of the people, true to the faith and principles of our party as declared in the platforms of our several National Conventions, and proud of our matchless leader, WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, realize that the issues involved in the coming campaign in Pennsylvania are honest government, clean politics, and the redemption of our State from Republican misrule and corruption.

We are proud of our matchless leader, but we abhor his principles and avoid them as though they were the bacteria of the plague. We remain true to the faith and principles of Democracy as declared in "our several National Conventions," every one of which, from the Baltimore Convention of 1840, the first Democratic convention to adopt a platform, down to the Chicago Convention of 1892, the last National Convention at which a Democratic platform was adopted, has enunciated principles that are absolutely incompatible with Bryanism. Finally, we think this is a good year to be as silent as the grave upon National matters, and we therefore announce our intention to discuss none but State issues in the canvass.

The great slickness of this resolution conceals its majestic impudence. But there were of course a great many delegates who knew perfectly well what they were about when they voted for the adoption of a platform that in the same sentence expresses their pride in BRYAN and threw him overboard. In the interests of art we should be glad to be assured that Mr. CADWALLADER was in the secret and that his withdrawal at the mention of the name of BRYAN was a part of the game. If the anti-Bryan Democrats in Pennsylvania are capable of that degree of high astuteness in pulling the wool over the eyes of the adherents of the "matchless leader," we should unhesitatingly predict that Pennsylvania will send a sound-money delegation to the next Democratic Convention.

The two greatest States in the Union, one with seventy-two and the other with sixty-four votes in the convention, have made it clear by the course of the Democratic organization that they are unfriendly to BRYAN and his principles. Their delegates will be found opposing his renomination. It is not improbable that Connecticut, New Jersey, and Maryland will join them in opposing the policy of madness and destruction. In the twelve months that are to elapse before the convention assembles, twelve months of great prosperity for the country, in which the discontent that is the basis of Populism will be still further diminished, the Democracy in other States will possibly get wisdom. Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, added to the States we have mentioned above, with 318 delegates altogether, would be able to prevent the nomination of BRYAN. If reason has not fled from the councils of the party these and still other States may repudiate the impostor.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

What is it we are trying to do in the Philippines? That is the question that is forcing itself upon public attention. If it is merely to do what the Spaniards did, to hold possession of Manila and such other ports and places from which revenue may be derived, without troubling ourselves about the "hinterland," then it seems that we are doing too much and wasting valuable lives. If, on the other hand, we subdue the islands, or even the Island of Luzon, so that there shall be no resistance to our authority throughout its whole extent, we are evidently doing too little, and we have not the force to do more. With the aid of the squadron in Manila Bay doubtless a small garrison would quite suffice to hold the port and town. But as to what is requisite to make all parts of Luzon safe, the testimony of all the experts and eye-witnesses is concurrent. Harper's Weekly has been remarkably well served by its correspondents at Manila since the beginning of the troubles. In the current issue of that periodical Mr. JOHN F. BASS, whose intelligence and impartiality are known and respected, writing under date of April 1, says:

> The campaign to Malolos was not a "regimental commandere' fight," and the result has been disappointing, probably because a well-planned, slowly moving battle line, directed as if to meet a well-trained enemy, is not successful against a guerrilla enemy who simply moves out of the way. In order to make such a campaign successful, it would be necessary to have enough troops to occupy every town of importance in the islands—say, 100,000 men.

This is the same figure, it will be observed, that was given by Gen. LAWTON as the number necessary to maintain order and our sovereignty in the Philippines. This we believe to be what the country wants done. It is the thing we simply must do so far as foreign nations have dealings with the islands, for we are there as the guarantor of order, and order we must guarantee as long as we are compelled to stay. And Congress has failed to provide the President for doing what Congress has empowered and ordered him to do.

That is the evident fact of the Philippine situation. By stripping this country of the troops necessary, according to all our practice, for the peace functions of an army, we are managing to "hold our own." But holding our own is not what we are there for. We are there to take possession of the islands. To that object our brilliant victories and feats of arms, by the testimony of the very men who are winning the victories, are bringing us no nearer.

This is not the President's fault. The only fault he has committed in relation to this matter is the huge continuous blunder of keeping ALGER in a place which ALGER has so glaringly shown himself unfit to fill. With an Alger in the War Department, no wonder that recruiting languishes and that the army is not yet filled up even to the authorized limit, which it would have reached long ago with a man in ALGER's place who commanded the confidence of the army and the country.

But the filling up of the army to its authorized strength would not be enough. Congress, under the baleful lead of GORMAN, has mocked the President and the country by authorizing him, in place of the soldiers whom we need now, and need urgently, to enroll 30,000 men who may become soldiers in six months at the soonest. And yet there is no American, were he a member of Congress itself, who does not recognize that the swiftest way of closing out this war is also the cheapest and the most merciful, and that that is by making a showing of force in the Philippines which is irresistible and overwhelming. Such a force the President not only has not, but can not get under the law as the law now stands.

DEVERY BEFORE MAZET.

Q.—And so you don't know whether it was a prize fight or a sparring exhibition? A.—It was a sparring exhibition; it was a clean contest from beginning to end, without any of the features of a prize fight.

* * * * * *

Q.—Then, if FITZSIMMONS was knocked down by JEFFRIES, why didn't you arrest them? A.—It was my personal opinion that the man was knocked down; but I had no official knowledge by which I knowed that the man was knocked down.—From Chief DEVERY's testimony before the Mazet Committee.

Having seen the fight and having read the report of DEVERY's testimony, a traveler without further information would say that the Chief of Police was either an idiot or a low knave. He is neither. He is not such a fool as not to know that the law was grossly and triumphantly violated at the fight he witnessed. He is by no means such a ruffian as to have consented to the crime merely for the pleasure the spectacle gave him and others. He got his orders to let the fight go on regardless of the law, and he obeyed them. That is the end of the matter so far as this poor creature of a vile system is concerned.

Probably it is the end of the matter altogether. Two years ago this city voted to have a City Government that it knew in advance would employ a Chief of Police of this stamp. The Tammany government has acted after the manner of its kind. The vice, filth, vulgarity, defiant blackguardism, high taxes, and incompetent administration that are the fruits of Tammany rule seem to be quite to the taste of the people. Where is the evidence that they dislike it? Here and there a squeamish reformer has an attack of nausea or some decent man speaks his disgust and swears a bit. But the thing is nasty enough to have provoked uprisings of the people, indictments, impeachments, votes of banishment, and the flight of the chief malefactors in a fully civilized community.

The great check upon remedial action is doubtless the deep-seated conviction that the alternative to Tammany is just as bad as Tammany. The last attempt to get reform by coalition proved that PLATT is both necessary and impossible. Reform can't get in without him, and it couldn't stay in with him a minute.

The situation makes the average decent citizen dumpish and indifferent. He reads this disgusting testimony of the shameless DEVERY without any shock to his civic sensibilities. He thinks it is mighty funny, laughs over it as a good joke, and then dismisses the thing from his mind while he attends to his money-grubbing.

THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION'S GOOD WORK.

One of the best of the numerous pieces of good work undertaken by the Merchants' Association is the systematic and continuous watching of the business of the Custom House, with a view to rendering it as little of a burden as possible to the business of the city and the country. For this purpose the special "Committee on Import and Appraisement" recently appointed to inquire into the delays in the Appraiser's Department has been made a permanent one. It consists of Messrs. J. CRAWFORD MCCREERY, Chairman; L. C. WARNER, THOMAS H. DOWNING, FRANK GREEN, and H. A. METZ, with G. W. J. ANGELL of the staff of the association, Secretary—an exceedingly strong body, as they have shown in dealing with the matter at first confided to them.

It must not be assumed that the attitude of the committee or of the association toward the Custom House officials is one of opposition or suspicion. On the contrary, as has been abundantly demonstrated, they seek to give to these officials the aid and co-operation of all the business men they represent, with their varied knowledge and experience, such as the best public service cannot possibly command. Any customs system is bound to be a hindrance to business, just as any tax, no matter how necessary and equitable, adds to the cost of living in a community. Unfortunately our customs system is far from being the best, and has for its chief avowed object the limiting or prevention of large classes of imports. The duties imposed are heavy, numerous, complex, often obscure and difficult of exact calculation, and require an extended and elaborate, and, therefore, tedious and expensive, process of assessment and collection. Under these conditions it is the inevitable tendency of the system to produce increasing interference with business and to develop "red tape" almost in proportion to the zeal and energy of the Government employés. This tendency can be counteracted only by the vigilance, energy, and tact of business men, and these qualities are more effective in a well-selected representative committee than they can be in individuals. Unquestionably they are possessed by the present committee.

The first service of the committee, which led to their being continued as a permanent body, was securing the repeal of the order of the Treasury requiring that 10 per cent. of every class of merchandise on each invoice should be sent to the Public Stores to be examined for appraisal. This task required a careful inquiry into all the circumstances of the issue and operation of the order, and ultimately a visit to Washington to submit the facts to the head of the Treasury. The co-operation of the Collector was cheerfully given, and the Appraiser, though he was the originator of the order, was courteous and helpful. The assurance of the committee that the object of the association was "to have the customs service at the Port of New York administered in a fair-minded, business-like manner, in the mutual interest of the Government, the domestic manufacturer, and the honest importer" was appreciated, and they were assured of "the hearty co-operation of the department in this work." In the course of their investigations the committee discovered several important ways in which it was possible to expedite the business of the Custom House by the joint action of the officials, the steamship companies, and the importers, and all of these have been adopted to the great advantage of the business involved, as is shown by the testimony cited in the report.

The Merchants' Association has given another proof of the immense service to be rendered to the community by intelligent and efficient organization for common and legitimate interests.

THE CONEY ISLAND PARK.

We are not surprised at the treatment of the Coney Island project by the Board of Public Improvements. As it lay in the mind of Controller COLER it was much too large a plan to receive immediate approval. And still our own criticism of the plan of the Controller would be that it is too small rather than too large. It is very difficult for even the enthusiastic believers in the future of this great city to form any adequate idea of what it will require and can afford in provision for the health and innocent pleasure of its vast population. It would be an economical and wise thing for the city to acquire now the whole of Coney Island, not necessarily to turn the whole of it into a park at once, but to clear it of all nuisances, put the whole in a decent condition, lease the portions already respectably occupied, and proceed with the development gradually of a pleasure resort on a well-matured plan such as no other city of the Union and very few in the world could supply. Within ten years the absolute utility of the scheme would no more be questioned than is that of Central Park or Prospect Park. It would, indeed, be far more highly appreciated than both of these combined. We are confident that if the city makes any substantial beginning this is what will be done in the end.

Meanwhile there are very strong reasons why Mr. GROUT's plan for a mere strip of improvement 300 or 400 feet wide along the ocean and stretching from Sea Gate only to the Concourse should not be substituted for the plan of Mr. COLER, to take practically the whole of the island west of the Concourse. The Grout plan would invite greater numbers of visitors, and it would leave more than two-thirds of the area covered by the Coler plan to the occupation of precisely the kind of persons that now make the place dangerous and disgusting. These persons, for their purposes, care little for the beach itself, or for access to the ocean. What they want is immediate contact with the crowds, which the Grout plan would give them many times multiplied over the present. It is said that it would be practicable to control these if the police and the health authorities did their duty. It would not be easy, for the line where strict regulation can be enforced is not readily drawn, and there is not any evidence that it would be drawn at all. If the whole area adjacent to the sea were in the possession of the city, and the City Government were completely responsible for it, that would be a very different thing. Responsibility could then be enforced. But if a narrow strip along the ocean be taken, the rest of the west end of the island would probably be as bad as it is now, and on a larger scale.

As for the cost, the estimate of the value of the land as given by the owners and real estate dealers is ridiculous. Five times the assessed value is too steep even for the ingrained impudence of Brooklyn in dealing with the Greater New York. The courts would make short work of such figures when it came to condemnation proceedings.

THE JUDGES AND THE PROFESSOR.

We made, the other day, some remarks upon the large and wholesale contempt of court in which Prof. KENNESON, a professor in the Law School of the New York University, had been indulging himself in a commencement address to his students. In the course of his remarks he condoled with his graduates upon the disadvantages under which they would begin their practice in this city owing to the "ignorance and political favoritism" of the Judges before whom their cases would come. We learn with satisfaction that our remarks are approved, and that Prof. KENNESON's remarks are resented, not alone by the Judges, but by a considerable number of practicing lawyers. From one of these latter we yesterday printed an interesting letter on the subject.

In our remarks we admitted our ignorance whether the gentleman who took so fresh a view of the proprieties attaching to a Professorship of Law was also a practicing lawyer and thus an officer of the courts, a contempt for which he professed for himself, and endeavored to inculcate upon his pupils. We have since learned that he is. There seems, therefore, no reason why he should not be called directly to account for his observations. As every man is said to be the guardian of his own honor, so every court is by law made the guardian of its own dignity. And of course the public has an equal interest in the matter with the courts. If judicial proceedings in this city are conducted with "ignorance and political favoritism," and Prof. KENNESON has evidence to that effect, he should be compelled to produce it. If, on the contrary, he has no evidence, and his remarks were either spiteful or merely reckless, that fact should be clearly brought out, for the vindication of the bench and the protection, as well as for the information, of the community. For the good reputation of the courts of justice is a possession of the public not less than of the Judges themselves.

It is true that if it should turn out that Prof. KENNESON had no evidence to go upon when he made his charges, his usefulness as an instructor of youth would be permanently impaired. But we do not see that he would have anybody to blame for that but himself.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Rival Western towns long ago devised and put in operation so many ingenious schemes for getting the better of each other that the chances of doing anything original in that line are now remote, but the range of possibility is large, and the embryo metropolis of Mountain View, out in Oklahoma, has managed to destroy its neighbor, Oakdale, without imitating anything to be found on the records. The Rock Island Railway recently decided to extend a branch line directly west from Chickasha through the fertile valley of the Washita. For some reason the rails ended at a place where there was nothing in particular when the line was planned, but the mere existence of a terminus suggested a city, and the city was—well, a Spiritualist would say that it was "precipitated." At any rate, the first engine was welcomed by something like a thousand people who had made themselves at home there, and rejoiced in the possession of a newspaper, a brass band, a barber's shop, and of saloons a quantum, at least temporarily, suff. But there was no Post Office, and a city without that institution obviously would not do. But Oakdale, two miles away, had a good practicable Post Office, and Mountain View knew it would not be happy till it had secured the treasure. Negotiations began, and for a time they came to nothing. Oakdale would not relinquish its advantage for anything the Mountain View people could offer—for the Post Office. So Mountain View began to bid for Oakdale itself—population, houses, shops, and all. The impertinence of this was irresistible, and when the figure of $34,800 was offered Oakdale capitulated. This sum gave every inhabitant in the place $69.60, or would, if it had been equally divided, and the division was near enough to equal to overcome all opposition. In a single day every building in the place—they included no sky-scrapers or earth-penetrators, of course—had been put on wheels and started for Mountain View. The latter town is now alone in its glory, and it has a Post Office, which was all it needed.

—To have a big aerolite fall within a few feet of one would seem to be an experience so thrilling that even the most ambitious of story-tellers might well be content with the material thus provided and not insist on ornamenting the episode with a lot of irrelevant embroidery. But the officers of the "P. and O." steamer Parametta, though they narrowly escaped destruction by the missile from the sky, were not content and did not refrain. Arrived at Vancouver, they proceeded to tell a most complex and harrowing tale. The ship was between Singapore and Hongkong. A terrible thunderstorm was in progress. The sea was running Himalayas high. "Suddenly straight from the warring elements above, like a shrapnel from a man-of-war, an immense mass of metal descended, whirring into the sea not 300 yards from the ship. As the meteor struck the water it exploded with a mighty noise, while a vivid flash of lightning, which seemed to set the air trembling, caused a blinding blue light to hang over the ship for thirty seconds. The lightning was followed by a deafening peal of thunder, then all was still. The air became as clear as crystal. The wild wind ceased to shriek through the rigging. The rain clouds had disappeared, and the very waves seemed to temporarily suspend their ceaseless roll as if all nature had been stunned by a mighty shock." That is very good, in its way, of course, but there is some difficulty in believing that a tropical thunderstorm would pay any attention to a meteor. And when one begins to doubt—well, the falsity of a part casts a gloom over the whole.

—Admirable as is, in many ways, the self-restraint shown by the refusal of the two officers directly involved in the controversy as to who should be credited with destroying the Spanish fleet at Santiago, their reticence has the regrettable effect of deferring almost indefinitely a conclusive termination of the painful and demoralizing discussion. Until the glory won on July 3 shall have been so assigned—either divided or undivided—as to meet the voluntary or enforced acquiescence of both Admiral SAMPSON and Admiral SCHLEY the friends and enemies of each and the general public will continue to deduce opinions and beliefs from the incomplete data in their possession. To be sure, we are slowly separating the facts from the fictions that cluster around the problem, and the atmosphere about it is gradually clearing, but this promises to be a long process, and meanwhile hot disagreements are crystallizing into cold hostilities over which men may trip and hurt themselves for years to come. No help, however, is likely to come from either of the two officers. The traditions of the service and considerations of personal dignity will keep them silent, at least until questioned formally by competent superiors. Of that there seems to be little chance at present. Other interrogators can expect, even if particularly fortunate, to get only such replies as Admiral SCHLEY gave to a representative of The Baltimore Sun this week. When pressed to talk about the matter, he would only say "I know as much about that battle as anybody else does, and some day my story may be published. It will not be until after I am dead, though. I don't care to discuss the fight at all. You know that partial writers don't write history. History is written long after partial writers are dead. History will know all about the battle of July 3. The significance of this lies in its plain intimation that there are facts in the case which have not yet been made public and that upon those facts the ultimate decision will be in at least a measure based.

—It is dangerously easy to imagine what our Ambassador to England is certainly saying in unofficial conversations with his friends and acquaintances, and what more than possibly he may soon say at some public function, in regard to the Tammany scheme for purchasing the Lakes of Killarney and the land immediately around them. He enthusiastically favors the acquisition, one may be sure, and one can almost hear him preaching the doctrine—nowhere more popular than in Ireland—that people who own estates should live on them. Others, however, may be pardoned for being less courageous than Mr. CHOATE, and at any rate not even a suggestion that the Muckross lands would not serve their most desirable purpose if turned into an uninhabited park shall make its appearance in this column. THE TIMES believes in parks, and not for the world would it advise alterations in a plan the execution of which would give to the inhabitants of County Kerry free access to and reasonably unrestrained enjoyment of sylvan scenes particularly beautiful. Still, there be certain politicians whose names figure in the current reports who—but what's the use of raising false hopes or even of mentioning desires that, however fervent, have no chance of realization? And then there is Kerry itself to be considered. New York can stand anything, as experience has demonstrated, while there are a few troubles which Kerry has as yet escaped, and which might prove too much for her.

—According to reports that have reached the Pacific Coast, Lieut. HOBSON's mind still turns affectionately and hopefully toward certain heaps of scorched and broken iron that lugubriously decorate the coast of Cuba. Two travelers just arrived at Tacoma from Hongkong—they are women, by the way, a fact that may excite malicious smiles—say that the hero of the Merrimac does not weary of telling about his plans for rebuilding the cruisers Maine and Cristobal Colon. He declares he will some time have the Maine afloat and as good a ship as before she was blown up in Havana Harbor, and his idea is to build a cofferdam around the ship as she lies, clear away the wrecked hull, and build on a wooden extension of the hull. Then she will be raised by ordinary means and towed to a dock. There the wooden half is to be removed and the Maine rebuilt as she was before. The Lieutenant is said to talk with contagious fervor on his pet subject. Best of all, it is declared that "everybody in Hongkong admires him and respects him, believing that the stories carried across from this country have been greatly exaggerated." If that is so, "everybody" is wise as well as amiable, for about the greatness of the exaggeration there is no doubt whatever.

—"In looks and build between the African negro and the ape," is the unflattering description of the native Filipino given by Dr. J. W. MADERA of the Twenty-third Infantry in a letter home. Continuing on the same subject, the doctor writes: "Many of them are cunning, smart, quick, and ready to imitate. They go almost naked, women and men, and speak all sorts of dialects; many of them speak Spanish. We all go armed here, as they do not recognize civilized warfare and will shoot or cut a doctor or hospital corps man just as quick as a soldier." Dr. MADERA was doing hospital duty in Manila when he wrote, and his account of the difficulties under which his services are bestowed is graphic. "I get up at 6 A. M.," he says, "and attend sick call before breakfast. This means that I prescribe for and treat from fifty to sixty men every morning. I also have 1,200 Filipinos to look after and treat every day. About one-third of them are sick and need doctoring. They are wounded, many of them, and have all kinds of diseases, so you can imagine how busy I am kept from morning till night. I wish you could see them swarm around me when I go into the prison yard to doctor them. I cannot understand a word they say, nor can they understand me. I have an interpreter who can understand most of them, but the trouble is I cannot understand him, so we make signs of all kinds. It is a tough job, but I do the best I can." That last sentence is in itself an essay on several topics, and it includes as well the key to the situation. The "job" presented by the Philippines is in the hands of men who thoroughly appreciate its toughness, but they do the best they can, and leave the complaining to be done by the leisure class in Boston. Americans and Americanism are not always well represented abroad—or at home, either, for that matter—but our little exiled army is true blue.

THE DEFENSELESS COUNTRY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Accept my congratulations upon the able editorial of this morning, "A Defenseless Country." Such an attitude taken by the influential non-partisan press would open the eyes of the country to the disgraceful situation caused by unpatriotic partisan and tricky legislators.

I wish to cordially add a tribute to the mass of congratulations already accorded to THE TIMES for its successful efforts to furnish a readable paper for American homes at a price within the reach of all. I find that many citizens, who, like myself are opposed, politically, to some of the "preachments" of your paper have recently come to regard it as a patriotic, brave newspaper, to say nothing of its cleanliness. They are becoming educated to its high standard of morality, from the fact that they have read it to the exclusion of other papers, "cheap and nasty" or expensive, as it might be.

Individually I admire the stand of THE TIMES in support of the foreign policy of the Administration, a policy to which we are bound by circumstances now beyond our control. It is one thing blindly to beat the air in vain attempts to discredit the army, navy, and all concerned in the present policy, in order to gain the vulgar, unthinking applause of an unstable mass; and another bravely to accept the inevitable and uphold the honest endeavors of a tireless Administration to bring the Nation to "peace with honor." THE TIMES cannot say too much in behalf of the brave soldiers who are fighting the Nation's battles and bearing its flag in faraway lands, nor can it too strongly condemn the strange Americans who are "befouling their own nest" and casting slime upon the winners of our victories. It is a satisfaction to know that the efforts of these maligners will be forgotten with their lives.

A VETERAN.

New York, June 15, 1899.

THE COMING STATE CONFERENCE OF RELIGION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a mystery to many of us why your esteemed contemporary The Sun should so regularly darken counsel by words without knowledge on the subject of religion. This has been observable for several years in its attempts to discredit as infidels and unbelieving apostates a group of Christian scholars in this country and England who have been endeavoring to establish the fact of a Divine revelation on more impregnable grounds than the traditional and now discredited notion of the absolute inerrancy of all statements in the Bible. Quite recently it has been observed again in The Sun's discovery that the Conference of Religion in this State, to be held next March, between members of ten or a dozen religious demnominations, indicates an increasing looseness of conviction, a decay of the earnestness and sincerity essential to the vitality of churches. The words of the circular letter, a copy of which was furnished to The Sun, should have prevented such a calumny. This expressly calls for "frank and friendly recognition of admitted differences in religious thought," and at the same time for new emphasis on the unity of the religious spirit in its effort for "a higher righteousness"—"one religion, though many theologies." Yet The Sun has preferred to represent this as indicating the readiness of orthodox men to surrender their distinctive doctrinal tenets and "to accept the rationalism of the extremists."

The distinction between religion and theology is recognized in all Churches. It is regularly acted on in all Churches, and in none more than those which are equipped with theological creeds. The Presbyterian Church, for instance, though stringently exacting theological conformity of all its ministers and officers, receives applicants for membership simply upon the fundamentals of religion, without any theological conditions. So with the others. This well-known distinction seems not to have been discovered by The Sun, although it has long been a matter of common knowledge and remark that religion unites those whom theology divides. Those most seriously divided thus are now proceeding to get together for the proposed State Conference of Religion on such grounds of unity as they find in a religious spirit of endeavor for moral and social betterment. They expressly affirm that they do this without compromise of their admitted differences in theology. Yet this is what The Sun perversely chooses to misrepresent as indicating a decline of religious convictions. In so doing it seems to put up the religiously disposed part of its readers to the alternative conclusion that it either does not know at all what religion is or that, knowing this, it deliberately prefers to take the irreligious view of a religious movement.

JAMES M. WHITON.

New York, June 15, 1899.

THE GOLD DEMOCRATS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is permitted us to hope that the President will give heed to the manly and vigorous letter of Mr. Everett P. Wheeler to Secretary Gage, which appears in to-day's TIMES, although the miserable history of the past two years offers little encouragement to such a hope, and with the Secretary protesting his ardent friendship for the merit system, we can only pray that the cause of reform may be saved from its friends. One thing, however, is certain, as Mr. Wheeler plainly intimates, and that is that a surrender all along the line to the spoilsmen and "politicasters" will render Mr. McKinley's re-election extremely doubtful. It is fair to assume that the gold Democrats will hold the casting vote in the election of next year, as they held it in the last election. It may be thought a possession of no great value; placed again between the devil and the deep sea, they have only the same choice of evils; yet how they choose is all important to the candidates, and if I do not mistake their present temper they are hardly likely to make the choice of 1896 a second time. The dangers of Bryanism are as formidable to-day as they were three years ago, and yet the gold Democrats are not far from the resolve that, come what may, they will not vote to perpetuate the existing régime; rather than bear the ills they have, they will fly to others that they know not of. For they are but men, and exasperated men are apt to feel that any stick will do to beat a dog. There is the chance that the dog will be taught to behave himself, and in any case the beating is a pleasurable exercise.

F. A. HENRY.

Washington, D. C., June 13, 1899.

THE NATHAN HALE MEMORIAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of June 14, under the heading, "Nathan Hale Memorial," occur many inaccuracies, and it is due to the Daughters of the American Revolution—if that is the society that is furnishing funds to place the "Nathan Hale Schoolhouse" in proper repair and is caring for its preservation—to be set right regarding the history of said building.

This building was erected for a schoolhouse, probably about the year 1750, "at the fork of the road," between Chapman Ferry and East Haddam Landing, then known as "Moodus, or Moodus Landing."

In the Fall of 1773 and Winter of 1774 (not 1774 and 1775) Hale taught in East Haddam. He was then barely nineteen years of age. This building, in which he taught, was continued as a schoolhouse until 1799, (not 1779,) when it was sold to my grandfather, Capt. Elijah Attwood, Jr., who removed it to his own land, about 100 rods north, and by adding to it converted it into a small dwelling house, where he resided till his death, in 1806. It has been in our family ever since, and in my name since 1847. In 1889 the land on which the building stood and the land adjoining was given to St. Stephen's Episcopal Parish for a church site, I reserving the right to have the old house remain for an indefinite period. The church was erected in that year, directly in the rear of the house. At Easter, 1899, I removed the restraint, as to its longer remaining in front of the church edifice, and we immediately took steps for its removal.

It has been urged that there ought to be patriotism sufficient in East Haddam as a town to take steps for the preservation of so venerable a relic. But towns cannot vote the money of taxpayers for such purposes, and their remains but a handful of the descendants of the Revolutionary fathers in our town at present. Their descendants are now in New York and other cities of our Union, and the few that are left are too poor to get away. Our old farms are now tilled by lately arrived Russian Jews, and our factories are filled with equally late-coming Polanders and Italians, none of whom has so much as heard of Nathan Hale.

My progeny are too few, and their fortune is too uncertain, to insure the building being kept by them for the next 100 years, as our family has kept it since 1799. We too well know how soon death often changes the ownership of real property in this country.

So it was meet and right to so place the building in the hands and under the protection of a society that will never die. For this reason, knowing that my friend Richard Henry Green of your city, whose ancestors formerly resided in East Haddam, and, as tradition says, with whom Nathan Hale boarded while in East Haddam, took a deep interest in all Revolutionary lore, I made him a present of the building, only stipulating that it should not be removed from East Haddam and that steps should be taken for its preservation. He kindly accepted the trust, and has promptly removed the building to the most commanding site on the banks of the Connecticut River.

JULIUS ATTWOOD.

Battle of Santiago Celebration.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the Fourth of July falls on Tuesday this year, it seems to give the country an excellent opportunity of celebrating the battle of Santiago on the 3d. Surely the anniversary of this decisive victory should not pass without recognition, and as all the Exchanges and many insurance companies will undoubtedly be closed from Saturday until Wednesday, the mercantile companies might well follow their example. In England there are twenty or more holidays in a year, while in this country we have but nine, and it seems reasonable to suppose that Americans, who are a peculiarly nervous people, and who constantly work at a high tension, would be better for more holidays, especially in the hot season.

Let us this year at least have a day in which to celebrate the victory of July 3, 1898, which, although it may be equaled, can never be surpassed in glory.

INDEPENDENCE.

New York, June 15, 1899.

THE SUN'S SIDE OF THE STORY.

Schley—Hodgson.

From The Sun of Yesterday.

The Washington Post yesterday printed a letter as from Lieut. Commander Hodgson, declaring the conversation which The Sun has printed as occurring between Hodgson and Rear Admiral Schley at the time of the Brooklyn's loop at Santiago to be a falsification. This was the letter:

U. S. S. Brooklyn,
Navy Yard, New York, June 11, 1899.

Dear Admiral Schley: The colloquoy published in The New York Sun and alleged to have taken place between you and me on the day of the battle off Santiago, July 3, 1898, never occurred.

Very respectfully, A. C. HODGSON,
Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N.

"Thus The Sun," says The Washington Post, "is accused of falsehood by its own authority."

Softly, friend. The Sun printed the conversation referred to as true only after its representative had received from Lieut. Hodgson himself his confirmation. The Sun refuses now to believe that Hodgson has been guilty of the denial which The Post's letter would convict him of. There must be some quibble or trick in the case as it has reached The Post and has been presented by it, though The Sun makes no charge of prevarication or wilful falsification against its contemporary.

Lieut. Commander Hodgson is in Newport, but yesterday The Sun received from a brother officer this letter:

Navy Yard, New York, June 14, 1899.

Paul Dana, Esq., Office of The Sun, New York, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: I have read the dispatch in the New York papers of this morning, giving a letter printed in The Washington Post, purporting to be from Lieutenant Commander Hodgson to Rear Admiral Schley, denying the truth of the interview said by The Sun to have occurred between Schley and Hodgson relating to the Brooklyn's loop at Santiago. I believe that the letter as printed cannot have been written by Lieutenant Commander Hodgson, inasmuch as he repeated to me the conversation alluded to in substance in connection with the investigation of the Wainwright Board of Navigators, using it to confirm the position claimed by him for the Brooklyn.

The letter attributed to him must have been garbled. Yours truly, L. C. HEILNER,
Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N.

Lieut. Commander Heilner was the Navigating Officer of the Texas, the ship which the Brooklyn's manoeuvre caused to reverse her engines in the midst of the pursuit of the Spanish fleet.

To The Sun's knowledge, so far as men of the highest reputation are worthy of consideration, Lieut. Hodgson has repeated the Schley-Hodgson conversation on several occasions. That is beyond the denial which The Washington Post has been prevailed upon to spread abroad.

If Hodgson actually means now to deny The Sun's original statement without qualification, then we must advise him that we have come to a parting in the ways of life where a gentleman wearing the uniform of the United States had better think deeply before making an irrevocable choice.

NUGGETS.

Language.

"How did you like Dobbins's novel?"

"It was so dry I couldn't wade through it."—Chicago Record.

A Circumstance in Mitigation.

Judge—Was the stolen article gold or only gilt?

Prisoner—It was silver, Sor. The guilt was all me own, yer Anner!—Jewelers' Weekly.

Wild Guess.

Instructor—What is the difference between positive and negative electricity?

Student—It is positive when it is turned on, and negative when it is turned off.—Indianapolis Journal.

Explained.

Housekeeper—What's the reason that all the men who come around begging now are such big, strong-looking fellows?

Polite Pilgrim—De reason, lady, is dat it's on'y strong-looking fellows w'at kin beg nowadays widout gettin' hurt.—Philadelphia Record.

In Constant Use.

Teacher—Now, boys, which letter of the alphabet do we use most frequently?

Little Willie—I know—E.

Teacher—That's right; how did you know it, Willie?

Willie—'Cause there's two of 'em in "Dewey," an' ain't everybody talkin' about him?—Philadelphia Record.

WHAT MATTERS IT?

From The Denver News.

What matters it, if joy or grief
Should fall into our portion?
If happiness is only brief,
As fleeting is misfortune.
At any rate the self-same fate
Stands at the verge before us,
'Tis but a little while to wait,
His shadow settles o'er us.
'Tis just as well to wear a smile
And all life's tempests weather,
Untroubled. In a little while
We'll all be dead together.

What matters it? A few days more,
The chapter may be ended,
Across oblivion's soundless shore
Our dreams will all be blended.
Howe'er we seek to mend our lot,
In spite of our endeavor,
We age, we die, and are forgot
Forever and forever.
'Tis just as well to be content,
Nor seek to break the tether
That binds us. When the years are spent,
We'll all be dead together.

What matters it? For when we go
New men will take our places;
And in a million years or so
Will come new lands and races.
And when, within some later time,
The earth dies, dropping sunward,
From out the womb of the sublime
New worlds will hasten onward.
A moment in eternity,
Our life is but a feather
Blown from us. Through the long to-be,
We'll all be dead together.

What matters it? For at the best
Soon ceases joy or sorrow;
We pass to everlasting rest,
Or to a brighter morrow.
'Tis but the stopping of the breath
And ended is the story;
We journey through the gates of death
To dreamless sleep or glory.
So what's the use of sighs and tears?
The fates await us whether
We smile or weep. A hundred years,
We'll all be dead together.

VENEZUELA CASE OPENED

The Arbitration Tribunal Begins Its Work in Paris.

GREAT BRITAIN HEARD FIRST

Sir Richard Webster Gives a Review of the Boundary Question and Discusses Former Treaties.

PARIS, June 15.—The first formal meeting of the Venezuelan Arbitration Commission opened this morning. The arbitrators, counsel, and others began assembling at the Foreign Office shortly before 11 o'clock. They were received by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, in the apartment in which the tribunal will sit. These are the rooms used at the meeting of the Spanish-American Peace Conference and during the Bering Sea arbitration.

The main room is an oblong chamber luxuriously decorated, having rich moldings on the walls and ceilings and heavy gilt ornamentations, relieved by frescoes in light tones. The ceiling is light blue, and in its centre are magnificent gilt chandeliers. On a raised dais at the end of the room, facing the entrance, are five massive gilt armchairs for the arbitrators, with a table in front of them. Below the dais are half a dozen long tables, placed across the room, for counsel and clerical staff. All the furniture is upholstered in bright red, with gilt frames. A large colored map of the disputed territory hangs on the wall to the right of the arbitrators, with a smaller map of the whole of South America beside it.

Altogether there were about forty persons connected with the tribunal present. The arbitrators and most of their staffs were dressed in frock coats. There were less than a dozen spectators in the portion of the apartment roped off for the general public, and half a dozen ladies, including Mrs. Benjamin Harrison and others belonging to the American party.

The arbitrators took their seats soon after 11 o'clock, Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller and Sir Richard Henn Collins, Lord Justice of Appeals, sitting on the right of Prof. de Martens, the umpire, and Baron Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, and Justice David J. Brewer sitting on his left hand. Ex-President Benjamin Harrison, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, and the remainder of the Americans sat at the tables at the left side of the room, facing the court, and the British representatives were seated at tables on the right side. Counsel used the desks which served during the Bering Sea deliberations.

WELCOMED BY M. DELCASSE.

The proceedings opened at 11:20, when M. Delcassé briefly addressed the tribunal in French. The Foreign Minister said it gave him special pleasure to welcome the high commission in behalf of the Government of the Republic, which, he added, was greatly pleased at the fact that Paris had been chosen for the sitting of the tribunal, among whom he saw seven eminent men, some of whom had occupied with distinction the highest positions. Under the Presidency of M. de Martens, who was universally acknowledged as an authority on international law, he continued, their labors could only result happily in the interests of the dispute and in the interests of humanity, for it would constitute another step toward the realization of the noble project which, launched from an illustrious throne, was making rapid way into the hearts and consciences of the people, and had thus imposed itself with singular force on the solicitude of those who govern them. M. Delcassé concluded by thanking the arbitrators for having accepted the hospitality of France.

Prof. de Martens replied, thanking the French Foreign Minister for his welcome and for the hospitality extended to the arbitrators. The speaker recalled the fact that he came here seven years ago to attend the Bering Sea arbitration. Referring to the work being done at The Hague in the matter of arbitration, he said the Peace Conference sought not merely to arrange a settlement of conflicts, but the avoidance of conflicts, and expressed the hope that the present tribunal would have the result of promoting the welfare and prosperity of the two countries interested.

The professor then announced the rules of procedure agreed upon at yesterday's conference, and said the arbitrators would meet every day excepting Sundays.

Sir Richard Webster, the British Attorney General, then upon arose and said that in order to meet the views of ex-President Harrison and the other American counsel, in which the English representatives concurred, he proposed that they meet only four days in the week, in view of the extremely heavy work before them.

MR. HARRISON RAISES A SMILE.

Mr. Harrison said he thought there would be in four days' work enough for ordinary men, and he evoked a general smile as, looking around on the gathering of the most eminent jurists of Great Britain and America, he added: "And we are all ordinary men." The work before them, he added, would be a tremendous strain upon counsel.

Prof. de Martens agreed that four days' meeting per week would be sufficient, announcing that the arbitrators would not meet on Fridays, Saturdays, or Sundays.

Sir Richard Webster then asked: "As the learned Prof. Martens is going back to The Hague to-night, what days does he propose to give us next week?"

The professor replied that he hoped to give them two days during the latter half of next week, and that he would write from The Hague on Sunday fixing the day of his arrival.

After this Sir Richard Webster announced that counsel had arranged that he should speak first, then two Venezuelan counsel, next Great Britain, with possibly two counsel, then Venezuela, and next Great Britain. The final speech was to be made by Venezuela. Sir Richard opened his speech by mentioning that he had the privilege years ago to appear in the same room as junior counsel for the Bering Sea case. He was standing at the very desk which served at that time. It was a significant fact that Venezuela was represented by distinguished men of the American Republic, while America was represented on the bench by two Judges of the very highest position. It was a great honor for himself and his colleagues to address such a tribunal.

The leading counsel for Great Britain then paid a tribute to Prof. de Martens, whose reputation was international, and said:

"I shall probably have to say much with which my friends disagree, but I am sure they will extend to us the courtesy of forbearance, which we desire to extend to them and which is customary between counsel in these cases."

Continuing, Sir Richard said he only intended to touch to-day upon the general topics underlying the whole discussion, and proceeded to give a geographical and historical review of the whole question, going back to the time of Columbus.

SIR RICHARD WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

In the course of his remarks he said he regarded the Treaty of Munster as a most important matter for the tribunal, as Great Britain held that Spain was not entitled to claim the whole of the Western world in view of the fact that she was established in the position of the Dutch. He presumed American counsel took an utterly different view of the construction of both the Munster and Utrecht Treaties, and thought the arguments advanced by American counsel were not characterized by that breadth which might be expected from such eminent counsel.

The representative of Great Britain then took up the terms of the treaty of arbitration, and laid great stress on the British contention that the treaty was a contract between Venezuela and Great Britain, and not between the Spaniards and Dutch. The tribunal, he contended, had to decide the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana at the present time, and not between the Spaniards and Dutch in 1814.

Counsel then said that, in order to clear up any misunderstanding, he announced that Great Britain recognized Venezuela as the successor of Spain, and he submitted that the boundary, as it might have been settled in 1814, was not the same as it ought to be defined to-day. Respecting the fifty years' title clause, Great Britain submitted that it ought to come back from the date of the conclusion of the treaty of arbitration. Counsel was adverse to holding that fifty years ought to constitute a title, whatever might be the paramount title of the other power, as this would cut both ways. Where such a case was proved the matter could be settled in one of three ways—by deflecting the boundary line with territorial compensation elsewhere, without territorial equivalent, or by the payment of compensation, adding that the tribunal had absolute discretion in the matter.

Sir Richard Webster spoke in a clear voice, and the arbitrators and counsel followed his speech closely, making notes and occasionally asking him to clear up a doubtful point. He occupied the remainder of the day in an explanation, with the aid of the map on the wall, of the geographical difficulties of the dispute, and concluded the opening stage of his speech shortly before 4 o'clock, when the tribunal adjourned. Prof. de Martens said he hoped to be able to hold the next meeting on the coming Wednesday.

The members of the tribunal were photographed this afternoon, grouped on the steps at the entrance of the Foreign Office. The officials of the Foreign Office provided a substantial luncheon for the Commissioners and their staffs in a hall adjoining the courtroom.

THE LIPTON COMPANY FINED.

Accused of Making a False Trade Description for Profit.

LONDON, June 15.—A police court summons against Lipton, Limited, on the charge of making false trade description by including the weight of lead paper and other wrappings in the weight of tea, resulted to-day in a fine of $50 and costs. The summons was issued at the instance of another trader, who alleged that the profits of the Lipton Company by this means were increased $85,000 per annum.

Counsel for the Lipton concern denied the practice resulted in any profit, but Magistrate Cluer, in passing judgment on the Lipton Company, said he thought the practice was not only a false trade description, but against public policy, adding that it was false and deliberate, and that being deliberate it was not innocent. Counsel for the Lipton Company have given notice of an appeal.

RUMORED WRECK ON THE VOLGA

No American Vessel Named Niagara Navigating the Russian River.

LONDON, June 15.—An irresponsible news sheet publishes an alleged dispatch from Saratow, Russia, asserting that the Niagara, an American built steamer, was wrecked in the River Volga during a storm to-day, with a loss of 120 lives. There is no confirmation of the statement from any other source.

The Shipping Record contains the names of four American built vessels called Niagara. The largest of these, formerly a Ward liner, is now owned and used as a collier by the United States Government. There is a tug of that name hailing from Bay City, Mich., and a small steamer hailing from Buffalo. The fourth vessel of the name is Howard Gould's steel yacht, a vessel of 703 tons register, and 245 feet long, which left here a few weeks ago with Mr. and Mrs. Gould and a party of friends for a cruise about Norway. The Niagara was last reported at Cork, Ireland, June 3, on which day she left for the Norwegian coast, intending to call at Kingstown, Belfast, and Oban.

The River Volga empties into the Caspian Sea, on the southeastern side of Russia. The Niagara would require several weeks to reach it from Ireland, even were it possible for a vessel of her size to thread the canals and tributaries leading to it from St. Petersburg, which is doubtful.

LOCKE RICHARDSON IS DEAD.

American Elocutionist Passes Away in Berlin After an Operation.

BERLIN, June 15.—Prof. Locke Richardson, the elocutionist, who underwent an abdominal operation May 31, at the hands of Prof. Bergman, as a last resort in the efforts to save his life, died here this morning. His body will be cremated in this city.

Locke Richardson was an American who had achieved a pre-eminent position in the line of work to which he devoted himself. He was an elocutionist of rare intelligence and power, and his renditions were chiefly confined to portions of Shakespeare's plays.

Prof. Richardson was about fifty-five years old. He left this country in the latter part of March, 1898. For a good while he had been suffering from cancer, and when he went to Berlin to be operated on grave fears that he would never recover were prevalent among his friends in this city. He had a wife and family, who were with him in Berlin.

He had accumulated more money in the practice of his profession than is customary even with good elocutionists, and his work had been of such an order as to receive the praise of critics of undisputed weight. Major J. B. Pond, who managed him during tours in 1873 and 1874, expressed that opinion yesterday. "At one time," said Major Pond, "Prof. Richardson made a tour around the world in the practice of his profession. Not long ago he appeared more than once at the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences."

Prof. Richardson was at one time a member of the Lotos Club. He resigned from that organization in January, 1897, but remained until his death a member of The Players.

Albanians Attack Servian Villages.

DELGRADE, June 15.—A number of Albanian bands, assisted by 2,000 Turkish regular troops, are reported to have attacked a number of Servian villages in the Javlonitza District. It is added that during the fighting a large number of men were killed and wounded on both sides. The Turks, it is further pointed out, being in superior force, overpowered the frontier guards and now blockade three villages. A force of Servian regular troops has been dispatched to the scene of the conflict with orders to expel the invaders.

Nicaragua and Costa Rica Boundary.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, June 15.—The engineers of Nicaragua and Costa Rica have disagreed for about six months regarding the line defining the margin about Lake Nicaragua, and now the Nicaraguan engineer has appealed, in an open letter, to Gen. Alexander, the arbiter of the boundary, to examine and decide the lake question without the concurrent request of Costa Rica. It is expected that President Zelaya will return June 20 from Jinotepe to Managua.

The Elbe Canal Bill Favored.

BERLIN, June 15.—The lower house of the Prussian Diet to-day, by a vote of 240 to 160, referred back to the committee the Rhine and Elbe Canal bill, after the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, had strongly urged its passage, saying the Prussian Government regarded the construction of the canal as urgently necessary, both to promote industry and to increase the defensive power of the whole Fatherland. Herr Von Heereman then moved that the bill be re-referred to the committee which had previously rejected it.

India's Proposed Duty on Sugar.

LONDON, June 15.—The House of Commons this evening, by a vote of 293 to 152, rejected a motion proposed by the Right Hon. Sir Henry Hartley Fowler, Liberal member for East Wolverhampton and former Secretary of State for India, praying the Queen to disallow the proposal of the Indian Government to impose countervailing duties upon sugar.

Cession of Spanish Islands Delayed.

MADRID, June 15.—Owing to the policy of obstruction adopted by the Republicans, the Minister of Finance, Señor Villaverde, has been compelled to postpone the introduction of important financial bills, and the bill approving the cession of the Caroline Islands, the Ladrones, and the Pelew Islands to Germany is likely to be delayed.

Drought Causes Famine in Africa.

LONDON, June 15.—Advices received here from East Africa show famine is prevailing in the German possessions owing to the drought, which also prevails alarmingly in the British Protectorate. Hundreds of women and children are dying of starvation, and the resident whites are wholly unable to cope with the distress.

Reply to Uitlanders' Petition.

JOHANNESBURG, June 15.—The reply of Secretary of State for the Colonies Joseph Chamberlain to the petition of the Uitlanders has been officially communicated to the South African League.

THE NEW YORK TIMES ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE of next Sunday will abound in interesting features. Among them will be the following: Full-page portrait of Alexander J. Cassatt, newly elected President of the Pennsylvania Railroad; illustrated article on West Point Military Academy, with portraits of Col. Albert L. Mills, Superintendent of the Academy; Col. Otto L. Hein, Commandant of Cadets, and First Lieut. Robert L. Howze, Instructor of Cavalry; latest portrait of Augustin Daly, together with appreciative review of his career, by E. A. Dithmar, dramatic critic of THE NEW YORK TIMES; illustrated description of the famous Cathedral of St. John the Divine, by Charles de Kay; examples of the work of David Neal, the American painter; illustrated description of Russian Embassy at Washington, with portrait of Count Cassini; reproduction of bronze tablet to be placed on the Olympia upon her return to the Harbor of New York; illustrations of scenes in the fashionable Berkshire district. To be sure of getting a copy of this attractive edition order from your newsdealer in advance.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The very disagreeable temperature, the uncomfortable humidity, and the heat made yesterday, even with the evening shower, a bad day for traveling. There are yet a few people in town, some of whom are taking interest in the races, and others who are passing through and others yet who are waiting very quietly at home for the opening of the resort season, and more comforting weather. Socially, with the exception of a few weddings, there was nothing to chronicle. Fifth Avenue, after its extreme gayety of Wednesday, when the long line of carriages suggested the height of the season, resumed its Summer inactivity and dullness.

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There were a few passengers of note booked on the outgoing ships. Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock and her son, Mr. Center Hitchcock, were on the Auguste Victoria. Others booked on the same ship were Mr. and Mrs. John Wanamaker and Miss Wanamaker, Mrs. George G. Williams, Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins, Mrs. Frank B. Keech, Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Berckmans, Mrs. Samuel Batcheller, and Mr. Frederic Stearns.

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The Campania to-morrow will take out also several well-known New York and other modish people. Mr. and Mrs. George Eastwick of New Orleans are booked to sail for England, where they will make an extended tour of the cathedral towns. Mrs. Eastwick was Miss Celeste Stauffer. Mrs. John G. Nesser and the Misses Neeser also expect to sail on the same ship. Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong are among those who had originally planned to go by the Campania.

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Surrogate and Mrs. Varnum have gone to Babylon, L. I., for a part of their honeymoon, Mr. Dickey having loaned them his house there. Mr. Hermann Oelrichs has departed for California, as is his custom for the Summer. He has to look after the interests of the Fair estate. In the Autumn he will be joined by Mrs. Oelrichs and her sister, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

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Society did not turn out in force at the races yesterday, although much is expected of it to-morrow. If the thunder shower of last evening will be followed by others and the air cooled, there may be a considerable attendance of Hempstead and Westchester people. There are still stopping around Meadow Brook Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mr. Sidney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Smith Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Miss May Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Bird, Mr. Raoul Duval, Mr. Ralph Ellis, Mr. Hayes, Mr. Willets, Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, and Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan, all of whom are fond of racing and who will, if the weather is at all propitious, go to the Suburban. The late Mrs. August Belmont always patronized the races, but Mr. August Belmont, being still in deep mourning for her, will not be seen there this year. Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, and Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Rives will all be present, according to existing plans.

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A correspondent has fault to find with the constant use of the name of Mr. James Boothby Roche, the Irish member of Parliament, as Mr. Burke-Roche, and suggests that as it is snobbish it should be dropped. Mr. Roche used the hyphenated name for some years after he married Miss Work, and as Mr. Burke-Roche he is known to many Americans who do not recognize that he and Mr. Boothby Roche (not hyphenated) are one and the same person. Mr. Roche dropped the Burke at the time that he became a member of Parliament. It is one of his numerous family patronymics, and he has a perfect right to it if he chooses to use it. Mrs. Roche dropped it for a while last Summer at Newport, her name appearing on a list of patronesses to Miss Duncan's dance as simply Mrs. Roche. But she has resumed it. However, so long as Mr. Roche has seen fit to drop it he may be known as Mr. James Boothby Roche, late Burke-Roche. As his brother, Lord Fermoy, has no heir and has narrowly escaped death twice within the past twelvemonth, perhaps it may not be long before the question is settled and he may be addressed as Lord Fermoy, to whose title he will succeed. Whether Mrs. Roche or Mrs. Burke-Roche chooses to call herself Lady Fermoy when that event occurs will be another interesting question.

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The following from a correspondent at Morristown gives a bit of suburban gossip:

The Morristown golfers, who devote most of their time when in pursuit of the game and the elusive golf ball on the links of the Morris County Club, are also having a very busy social month. The golf club managers are now giving special attention to musical features, and have set apart several days for informal concerts on the lawn. On July 4 a military band has been secured to aid in the patriotic celebration of the day, and on Saturday, June 24, the Hungarian band will play.

Dances are now held in the clubhouse every Friday evening, and these, with the increasing number of dinners and dinners and luncheons given by various members, make an enjoyable round of social diversions every week. Mr. Melton of Philadelphia gave a dinner a few days ago for eight persons, and on Tuesday Mr. Augustus L. Revere, Chairman of the House Committee, gave a dinner of sixteen covers. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. George G. Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Stewart, Mayor and Mrs. MacConnell, Mrs. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston, Vice Chancellor and Mrs. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, and Mr. and Mrs. Cauldwell. The table decorations were June roses. The game of badminton has just been introduced and meets with favor. Two afternoons every week will be especially designated for it, so that golf will not be the only sporting feature of the club.

Many of the ladies' luncheons are followed by an informal game of euchre, two enjoyable ones of this character recently being given by Mrs. Henry Phipps and Mrs. Frederic Ward.

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One of the large weddings in London recently was that of Lord Petre to Miss Audrey Clark. It was one of much interest to Americans, as the Petre family has intermarried with the Cavendish-Taylors, the descendants of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. The Petres are an old Roman Catholic family, and for a long time the holder of the title was a priest. The ceremony was conducted by Cardinal Vaughan at the Servite Church in London, and was witnessed by a large and very fashionable congregation. There was a nuptial mass with excellent music, and a reception afterward, at which were present the Duke of Norfolk, Lady Clifford of Chudleigh, and many well known Catholics. Among the wedding gifts was a sapphire and diamond brooch from the Prince of Wales.

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Americans are quite helpful in all London charities. At the bazaar held at the Gand Central Hotel last week, in aid of St. Mary's Hospital, there was an American room, which attracted a great number of persons. It was beautifully decorated in green and gold, with the bright colors of the English and American flags mingling together over the doorway. Among those who had stalls there were Mrs. Choate and Mrs. Ronalds.

In the palm lounge American and other iced drinks were served, and this was presided over by Lady Sassoon.

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A note from Paris, which will also be of interest. At a matinée musicale given by Mme. Edouard André, Miss Lydia Eustis, the sister of Mrs. Kinen, made an excellent impression with her splendid contralto voice. Mrs. Kinen, who was the elder Miss Eustis, was a pupil of Gounod. They are both well known in New York and Newport. They are nieces of Ex-Ambassador Eustis, and cousins of Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.

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Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., was in the city yesterday. She was on her way to Bar Harbor.

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The marriage of Miss Clara W. Moss, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt D. Moss of 124 East Thirty-ninth Street, to James B. Tailer will take place Thursday, June 29, at the Summer home of the bride's parents, Islip, L. I. Miss Moss is a sister of Mrs. Charles F. Havemeyer.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, June 15.—Many improvements have been made at the golf club under the management of Lispenard Stewart, Chairman of the House Committee. The clubhouse has been put in excellent order, all the floors having been polished and new rugs having been placed in the ladies' tea-room. Green and white awnings have been fitted at all windows, giving the clubhouse as one approaches it a most inviting appearance. The links are in the pink of condition, which is due to the efforts of Arthur T. Kemp and John Bolt, members of the Greens Committee.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellwood Davis of Philadelphia are at the Hodges Cottage.

The Rev. Mr. Hunter of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew T. Zabriskie.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., went to New York this evening.

Gen. and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson and the Misses Pierson have arrived for the season.

George W. Smith of New York is the guest of Josiah M. Fiske.

Capt. Woodbury Kane arrived from New York this evening.

Mrs. George Gordon King will give a lawn party to-morrow afternoon.

Late arrivals at the Newport Golf Club include Mrs. Joseph F. Stone, J. W. Jaffery, and the Rev. Joseph Richardson.

Among the ladies who enjoyed tea at the golf club this afternoon were Mrs. Whitney Warren, Miss Burden, Miss Winthrop, Miss Gerry, Miss Wetmore, and Mrs. Richard McCreery.

Mr. and Mrs. William Murray of New York have arrived at their newly purchased villa, on Ocean Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip S. Taggart of New York have arrived at Maple Side.

A natural spring has been found at Spouting Rock beach by John Whipple, and he has given a contract to erect independent water works for use of the bathers and bathhouses at that beach.

It is understood that several cups will be offered for the amateur swimmers at Spouting Rock beach during the season, and already several gentlemen have begun to train for these events and other similar events there.

There is gossip heard regarding a swimming match between several gentlemen of the cottage colony for a swim from Narragansett Pier to Newport, and among the names mentioned as probable contestants is Charles M. Oelrichs, who is recognized as the best swimmer among the cottagers. It will be recalled that last season the swim from the Pier to Newport was accomplished by Messrs. Burden and Cutting, the finish being made during a severe thunder and lightning storm. It is reported that Thomas Whipple is among those now training for the coming matches, and he, too, is counted upon as one of the best swimmers in this city.

Mrs. Louis B. McCagg entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Whitney Warren has returned from New York.

Mr. John R. Caswell has arrived at his cottage for the season.

Mrs. R. C. Carrasco has gone to North Conway, Mass.

Dr. and Mrs. S. C. Powell, who have been passing the Winter in the South, returned to-day and opened their cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Howard Worth of Brooklyn are the guests of Mrs. J. A. Bramen.

Mrs. S. H. W. Carroll of Baltimore, who recently purchased Elmhurst, at the one-mile corner, is here having improvements made to the estate.

Charles W. Wharton has rented his steam yacht Chippeta to Justin Strawbridge of Philadelphia for the season.

A. O. D. Taylor has rented for Capt. J. J. Lee his cottage on Bryer Avenue, in Jamestown, to Prof. F. G. Allinson of Providence for the Summer.

W. J. Bliss of Baltimore has rented one of the Horgan cottages at Jamestown for the Summer.

The much-needed rain began falling this evening, and there is general rejoicing in the city and on the island.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Flower of New York have arrived at Cloverpatch for the season.

Mrs. George W. Wales is expected for the season to-morrow.

Judge and Mrs. John Clinton Gray and family will arrive for the season to-morrow.

It is understood that Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney will arrive at their cottage Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., have taken possession of West Cliff for the season, after having passed a visit with Mrs. Vanderbilt's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson.

Dr. William Barton Hopkins and family of Philadelphia have arrived for the season.

The Hon. Lispenard Stewart has returned from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Nicholas Brown have arrived at the Fearing cottage, on Narragansett Avenue, from Hot Springs.

Arrivals at the Aquidneck include H. K. Fulton and John Diyle Carmonly of Washington, Mrs. W. J. Dutton, Miss Dutton, and Miss Gertrude Dutton of San Francisco, and J. M. Rosecrans, Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Gammell are expected from Providence for the season to-morrow.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Evans—Hoe.

Dr. Samuel Morley Evans and Miss Ellen James Hoe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hoe of 11 East Thirty-sixth Street, were married yesterday afternoon in the West Presbyterian Church, in Forty-second Street, near Fifth Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans, a brother of the bridegroom, performed the ceremony. Miss Ruth L. Hoe was her sister's maid of honor and only attendant. The bride's gown was of white satin, trimmed with lace, point d'esprit, and ange blossoms. Her bouquet was composed d'esprit extended about the edge of the skirt, and the sleeves and yoke of the bodice were formed entirely of this material. The tulle veil was attached to a coronet of orange blossoms. Her bouquet was composed of pink moss rosebuds, fringed with ferns. The maid of honor wore white organdie over pink silk, ornamented with lace. Her large white hat was trimmed with ostrich tips. She carried pink and white roses. Frank Evans, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were the bride's two brothers, Robert Hoe, Jr., and Arthur Hoe. The church was decorated with hydrangeas, carnations, roses, and Summer blossoms of pink and white, with a background of palms. Garlands of the flowers trailed closely over the pulpit and choir gallery, just behind.

Milne—Blake.

The marriage of William Edwards Milne, son of Dr. William J. Milne, President of the State Normal College, at Albany, to Miss Marion Stanley Blake, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clinton H. Blake, took place yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, in Englewood, N. J. The Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Hamilton, pastor of the Englewood Presbyterian Church, performed the ceremony. The bride was gowned in white satin, trimmed with point lace, worn with a veil of tulle caught with orange blossoms. Her bouquet was of white sweet peas and orchids. Miss Ruth Parsons Milne, sister of the bridegroom, and maid of honor, wore a costume of yellow silk mull and carried roses matching this in color. The bridesmaids were Miss Emma Holbrook of Springfield, Mass.; Miss Jean Palmer of New York, Miss Mary Russell of Great Barrington, and Miss Ellen Chater of Englewood. Their gowns were of white silk muslin, ornamented with lace. Merrill Gates, Jr., of New York was best man, and the ushers were Eugene Kimball, Henry Clews, Jr., and Sheppard Homans of New York, and Hobart Betts of Englewood.

Billings—Evans.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Bonbright Evans, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Franklin Evans, of Morristown, N. J., to Oliver Chandler Billings of this city, took place on Wednesday afternoon in St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church at Morristown. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Hibbard, rector of St. Peter's. Charles M. Billings, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The bride was attended by her sisters, the Misses Harriet Bonbright and Madeline Evans, and her cousin, Miss Isabel Sloan Kennedy, of Pittsburg, Penn. The ushers were George F. Dana, Louis E. Osborn, and George Dexter Austic, all of Cincinnati; Howard K. Mohr of Philadelphia, Herbert Hamlin of Chicago, and McLane Van Ingen of New York. The bride wore white satin duchesse trimmed with rose point lace and chiffon, tulle veil, bordered with point lace, and diamond ornaments, the gift of the bridegroom, and pearls.

Levis—Tyng.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 15.—Miss Grace Royal Tyng, daughter of Mrs. Russell Degen Tyng, was married to the Rev. Norman Van Pelt Levis, rector of Christ Church, Westerley, R. I., in St. John's Episcopal Church here this evening. The groom's best man was his brother, Edward H. Levis of Mount Holly, N. J. The bride's uncle, A. Foster Higgins of Greenwich, Conn., gave her away. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Otis A. Glazebrook, D. D., assisted by the Rev. J. R. Atkinson, rector of Trinity Church. The bride wore the same gown in which her mother was married in the same church. It was of heavy corded cream silk, en train, with high neck and elbow sleeves, yoke of chiffon and Duchesse lace, and deep ruffle of chiffon around the bottom of the skirt. Her only ornament was a sunburst of pearls, the gift of the bridegroom.

The maid of honor, Miss Harriet H. Tyng, wore a gown of corn-colored organdie en train, with cream lace insertion, high neck, and elbow sleeves, and silver-spangled lace butterfly in the hair. The bridesmaids were Miss Daisy Plunkett of Nutley, N. J.; Miss Caroline De Billier and Miss Sadie Barrett of New York, and Miss Frances Russell Tyng, Miss Constance Dudley Tyng, and Miss Amelia McAllister of Elizabeth. They wore simple gowns of white mousseline de soie over green, demi-train, high neck, and elbow sleeves, with pale green satin collar and belt and yoke of point d'esprit lace. Little Miss Lillie Egleston, the flower girl, was in white and carried white roses, and Master Norman Johnson, the ribbon boy, wore white. The ushers were Howard C. Levis of Schenectady, N. Y., a brother of the bridegroom; Thomas Wilkins Hulme and the Rev. Lyman Pierson Powell of Philadelphia, the Rev. H. Richard Hulse of New York, and John Lathrop Gray and Randolph Poythress Harrison of Elizabeth.

Carter—King.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 15.—Miss Amelia King of Princeton and Benjamin Franklin Carter, Professor of French in the university, were married at the First Presbyterian Church here to-night. The bride was attired in a tulle satin gown, and wore a white veil. She carried a bouquet of bridal roses. She was given away by her brother, Dr. William B. King of the Princeton Class of '89. Many friends from New York and Philadelphia were present. Dr. George T. Purves, assisted by the Rev. L. B. Crane, officiated.

THE STROLLERS ENTERTAIN.

Their Efforts Warmly Greeted at Weber & Field's.

The Strollers, an organization formed a few years ago to further the interest of amateur dramatic art, gave their sixth "roister" last night at Weber & Field's Music Hall. There was a large and friendly audience, chiefly composed of the members of the organization and their friends.

The programme began with an olio of three numbers, consisting of bass and baritone ballads, rendered by John Boyle and L. H. Langley, and two piano selections by M. Melville Ellis. Then followed the event of the evening, a musical satire in two acts, the text and lyrics of which were written by Stroller J. Cheever Goodwin, while the tuneful music was composed especially for the occasion by Strollers Richard Henry Warren and Emile A. Bruguière, Jr. The piece was called "The Rightful Heir," with most of the action taking place, according to the official announcer, Edward Fayles Coward, before the curtain went up. However erratic the characters in the satire may have been there was no caricature to the music, and Strollers Meriam Bruce, Joseph G. Lamb, J. William Macy, George Newell Hamlin, Leonidas M. Lawson, Jr., Mackenzie Gordon, J. Berkeley Smith, and J. Cheever Goodwin sang and acted their parts in a creditable manner.

Mr. Pain's Fireworks Display.

Although Mr. Pain's regular show for the season at Manhattan Beach will not begin until Saturday, June 24, owing to the preparations necessary for the two battle spectacles, there will, nevertheless, be a fireworks display in celebration of the opening of the season Saturday, June 17. After Sousa's concert, or about 9:30 P. M., Mr. Pain will give a display of fireworks on the western lawn, and will also make display of water fireworks about 150 yards off shore. There will be no charges for these exhibitions.

RICHARD DELAFIELD'S ELECTION

His Duties in Bank and Colonial Trust Company.

The election of Richard Delafield, a Vice President of the National Park Bank, as First Vice President of the Colonial Trust Company, to succeed the late Roswell P. Flower, will not deprive the Park Bank of his services, but much of the work which he has undertaken during the illness of President E. E. Poor of the bank will be borne by a Third Vice President, who has been appointed. Mr. Poor himself, who improves in health daily, will also soon be in a condition to return to the bank.

Mr. Delafield was born in New Brighton, S. I., forty-six years ago, and when twenty years old began his business career as a clerk. Seven years later he was in the California trade, and later of the Pacific slope products houses of Delafield, Morgan, Kissel & Co. and Delafield, McGovern & Co. He became a Director of the National Park Bank Dec. 26, 1890, and rapidly grew into its intimate business life. He became one of its Vice Presidents three years ago. Mr. Delafield is as prominent in social life as in commercial and banking affairs. His club memberships include those of the Merchants', Union League, Tuxedo, and New York Athletic Clubs. He possesses the physical distinction of being the tallest and most robust and athletic of New York bank officers.

A Dinner to Lawrence Honigman.

Lawrence Honigman, who, for more than twenty-one years was in the employ of Speyer & Co., and who, from to-day on joins his brother, I. Honigman, at 50 Broadway, in the banking and brokerage business, was given a "farewell dinner" last evening by his colleagues, at the Jersey Central Building Roof Garden. James Speyer and his partner, Ferdinand Hermann, attended the dinner, which was a most enjoyable affair throughout. Mr. Honigman was presented by his colleagues with a handsome watch fob, and the firm gave him a Tiffany hunting case repeater watch and chain, as well as one of the "yellow" envelopes, for which Speyer & Co. are noted. The following gentlemen attended the dinner: W. F. Sebert, who for fifty-four years was in the employ of Speyer & Co.; A. J. Sauter, L. J. Salomon, H. Ruhlender, Max G. Hopf, Paul Baerwald, David Frank, H. Zacharias Ambrosius, Charles Ludman, Robert M. Lowitz, Edgar Wachenheim, C. Sternheim, James Rattray, Remsen McGinnis, J. Hirschman, E. J. Delaney, G. De Neufville, B. Aschausen, L. L. Lorillard, Jr., Henry G. Busch, Alfred Somborn, Frank Probst, and Alexander Amend.

ITALY WANTS SATISFACTION.

Arrest of Gen. Giletta at Nice May Cause Trouble.

LONDON, June 16.—The Italian Government, says the Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail, has demanded satisfaction from France for the arbitrary arrest at Nice of the Italian, Gen. Giletta, taken into custody there on the charge of espionage.

Gen Giletta, when arrested at Nice on Monday, protested that he was there on a furlough, but the French authorities, whose agents had been watching him, asserted that he had been detected in attempts to examine the fortifications on the frontier. Upon his person were found various plans of fortifications. These, he said, were merely the drawings of a tourist and had no secret character whatever. Some years ago he was arrested on a similar charge, but at that time there was no evidence sufficient to hold him.

Bedouins Attack Egyptian Convoy.

LONDON, June 16.—The Cairo correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "A party of Bedouin Arabs recently attacked a convoy of Egyptians, with the Holy Carpet of Mohammed, between Mecca and Medina. A fierce conflict ensued. Four soldiers and three civilians of the convoy were killed, and the rest fled. The Bedouins hold the carpet for ransom."

Plans to Explore the North Atlantic.

STOCKHOLM, June 15.—The International Hydrographic Biological Congress to discuss arrangements for periodical researches in the North Atlantic and the North Sea opened here to-day. Sir John Murray, Dr. Nansen, and other explorers were among those present.

To Send Models of Warships to Paris.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Among the exhibits of the Navy Department at the Paris exhibition next year will be handsome models of the famous battleship Maine, Dewey's flagship, Olympia, and the Oregon. These models are now on exhibition at the Navy Department.

Eleven Workmen Burned in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 15.—Eleven workmen were burned to death yesterday in a fire that destroyed a dwelling house near Rybinsk, in the Government of Yaroslav, European Russia.

War Insurance at Johannesburg.

LONDON, June 15.—Some war insurance was effected at Lloyds to-day at 15 per cent. for three months and at 2 per cent. for insurance for buildings at Johannesburg.

BANKS MUST PAY MORE TAXES

Chicago Assessors Demand Returns on Realty Held in Trust.

CHICAGO, June 15.—Chicago banks must pay taxes on the book value of their capital stock, without deduction for unearned interest, collection charges, Government bonds, and real estate. That decision was reached by the Board of Assessors after a long session, convened to consider claims filed by State and National banks for exemptions on the grounds stated.

The claims made by National banks that their real estate holdings are included in the valuations of stocks given in personal property schedules, and therefore are not subject to a real estate taxation in addition, is not upheld by the board. The First National Bank maintained that inasmuch as National banks cannot own real estate, the real property in their possession is held in trust, and that their interest in the holdings is represented in their surplus earnings and undivided dividends, and therefore is taxed as personal property. Attorney Richberg, for the board, ruled the reverse on the ground that their possession of real estate is equ

CONGRESSMAN BLAND DEAD

Missouri Silver Champion Passes Away After a Long Illness.

LONG CAREER IN THE HOUSE

His Principal Efforts Put Forth in Vain to Restore the White Metal to Free Coinage.

LEBANON, Mo., June 15.—Congressman Richard Parks Bland died at his home near Lebanon at 4:30 A. M. to-day.

Mr. Bland returned home when Congress adjourned in March and soon suffered a relapse from an attack of the grip. For more than two months he had been confined to his home and his health had gradually declined. On the 3d of this month he suddenly grew worse, and for the first time the public was informed of his critical condition. From time to time since then the patient had shown signs of improvement, but he continued to grow weaker. Sunday and Monday he presented an improved condition, and Monday afternoon strong hopes for his recovery were entertained. About 10 o'clock Tuesday night, however, he became unconscious and continued in that condition until he died.

The funeral will take place at Lebanon at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Mr. Bland's remains will be placed in the Opera House to-morrow, and will lie in state for twenty-four hours. The funeral will be conducted by the Masonic order, and all the ministers of Lebanon will assist in the ceremonies.

Richard Parks Bland was born near Hartford, Ky., Aug. 19, 1835. In order to procure sufficient means to attend school in Winter, he did farm and other work through the Summer months at $1.50 to $2 per week. At eighteen he attended the Hartford (Ky.) Academy for one year, where he took a teacher's course.

After teaching school several terms in Kentucky, he started for California in 1855 by the way of Missouri, where he stopped long enough to teach one term of school in Wayne County. In California, Nevada, and Colorado, during the next ten years, Mr. Bland alternated his occupations between studying and practicing law, fighting Indians, and holding office. In the latter capacity he was the Treasurer of Carson County, Col., which was at the time a part of the Territory of Utah. At the end of ten years' experience on the Pacific slope he returned East to Rolla, Mo., where he settled down to the practice of law. Remaining there three years he removed to Lebanon, Mo., where he continued his law practice.

Mr. Bland was elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket of the then Fifth Congressional District of Missouri, in the Grant-Greeley campaign of 1872. Two of the most important events in the life of Mr. Bland took place during his first Congressional term, namely, his marriage to Miss Virginia Elizabeth Mitchell, daughter of Gen. E. ... Mitchell of Rolla, Mo., and the passage of the act demonetizing silver, or, as Mr. Bland and others subsequently termed it, "the crime of 1873."

James G. Blaine was Speaker of the House of Representatives of this Forty-third Congress, and it was at this time that the bill for the increase of the greenback circulation from about $375,000,000 to $400,000,000 was passed by the House. Although a newcomer on the floor of the House and belonging to the minority party, Bland made two speeches in favor of governmental issue of the greenbacks and in fierce denunciation of the National bank system. He also participated with his party associates in the notable fight against the "Force bill" during which the sixty hours' continuous session of the House took place.

Re-elected to the Forty-fourth Congress, in 1874, he again became active in his efforts for the free coinage of silver. For the first time since the civil war the House of the Forty-fourth Congress was Democratic by a large majority. Kerr of Indiana was elected Speaker, and Mr. Bland was made Chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining. This committee promptly reported a bill for the demonetization or free coinage of silver. The bill, however, was filibustered for three months by the minority party in the House, which prevented its consideration for the first session. But it was brought up again on the assembling of the second session, and passed the House by a two-thirds majority. It then failed of consideration by the Senate.

Next came the Silver Commission, authorized by act of the Forty-fourth Congress. On the part of the Senate there were appointed to this commission Senators Jones of Nevada and Jarwell of Massachusetts, and Bogy of Missouri; on the part of the House, Gibson of Louisiana, Willard of Michigan, and Mr. Bland. An exhaustive examination of the silver question in all its bearings with this and other countries was made, and an elaborate report was submitted to the Forty-fifth Congress. Resulting from this report, early at its next session the House passed, by more than a two-thirds vote and under a suspension of the rules, a bill introduced by Mr. Bland providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. It went to the Senate, which took it up and adopted the Allison amendment, striking out the free-coinage features of the bill and providing for the purchase of not less than $2,000,000 worth of silver bullion every month, and not more than $4,000,000 worth, to be coined into standard silver dollars as fast as purchased.

The bill as amended went back to the House, and, after a protracted conference, its friends were convinced that no better bill could be obtained, and it was accepted. President Hayes vetoed it, but both houses passed it over the veto by a two-thirds vote Feb. 28, 1878, and the "Bland-Allison bill" became a law. This act was repealed in 1890 by the passage of the Sherman bill, but not before $380,000,000 worth of silver dollars had been coined under its operation.

Later, in the Fifty-third Congress, Mr. Bland made one of the fiercest fights of his life in his effort to meet the proposition to repeal the purchase clause of the Sherman act with a free-coinage bill. To do that he yielded to the demands of a diversity of opinions among the silver men in the House. Instead of holding all advocates of silver to a vote on the single question of free coinage, he agreed to a series of test votes on ratios from 16 to 1 to 20 to 1. On all propositions the silver men were in the minority. He won an empty victory by securing the passage by the House of the bill to authorize the coinage of the seigniorage. The Senate converted it into a free-coinage bill, which the House could not pass.

Bland was continuously re-elected to every Congress from the Forty-third to the Fifty-third. He was defeated for the first time in 1896, but was again elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress as a Silver Democrat, defeating a Republican and a Populist candidate.

COOPER'S STATUE MUTILATED.

Vandals Must Have Worked with Hammer and Chisel—Park Officials Think Boys Did It.

The pedestal of the statue of Peter Cooper, in the little triangular park south of the Cooper Union, has been badly mutilated, and the authorities of the Department of Public Parks, who are supposed to be responsible for the works of art in such places, are either unable to prevent such vandalism or are entirely indifferent to it. When a representative of the department was seen yesterday he said that he supposed "it was done by mischievous boys when our backs were turned."

The damage to the statue will cost a considerable sum to repair, and the "mischievous boys" alluded to must have worked leisurely and with a hammer and chisel in order to execute it. The statue, which is of bronze and by Augustus St. Gaudens, was unveiled May 21, 1897. Mr. St. Gaudens, unlike some other sculptors whose works occupy public spaces, invariably pays as careful attention to the general effect—the pedestal and surroundings—of his productions as to the statues themselves. For the Peter Cooper statue he designed a massive pedestal, with scroll decorations of vine leaves, and inscriptions for both the north and south sides in raised bronze.

The scroll work and lettering was affixed to the stone by means of cement and strong steel plugs. Nevertheless a number of the letters and large pieces of the scrollwork have been removed, and it is evident from the most hasty examination that it would have been absolutely impossible for the mutilations to be executed except by the employment of tools.

The inscription on the north side has not been mutilated. It is too high to be reached except by means of a ladder. But on the south side, in the full glare of numerous electric lights at night, and in about the most conspicuous position in the neighborhood during the day, the guardians of the park have allowed the mutilations to be made. What is left of the inscription reads as follows:

PETER COOPER,
FOUNDER OF THE
COOPER UNION
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF SCIENCE AND ART
ANNO DOMINI
MDCCCXCVII.

About half of the scroll work underneath the words "Peter Cooper" and a third of that above the date have also been removed. The present case is similar to that of the damage done to Gilbert's Shaftesbury Memorial Fountain, in Piccadilly Circus, London. There is no part of that city which is more crowded, and the only difference between night and day there is in the quality of the light. Nevertheless, all the exquisite bronze drinking cups, attached by heavy chains to the monument, were removed recently.

RIGGING THE CUP DEFENDER.

Rapid Work on the Yacht Columbia Gives Promise of a Trial Spin on Sunday.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 15.—Progress on the rigging of the Columbia was so far advanced to-night when the riggers completed their day's work on the yacht that the eyes were all spliced in the ends of the steel shrouds, and the metal thimbles for the turn-buckle shackles fitted. The splicing was accomplished in one day. To facilitate matters platforms were built alongside the mainmast, rising about five feet above the deck.

It will not be a long job setting up the standing rigging. If progress is as good to-morrow and Saturday as it was to-day, the Columbia ought to be ready for a spin Sunday. There is a vast amount of work yet to be done, but when the forty men of the crew begin to help, it will not be a long job to sling the boom and gaff and bend the sails.

The irons have been attached to the bowsprit. It is in the north boat shop, and today the machinists were drilling and fitting the forward cylinder at the bow in preparation for shipping it. The steel gang are working day and night on the steel main boom in the south shop. It is completed all but about a couple of feet.

The clearing of the Defender's underbody was practically finished this afternoon and the staging was removed. The plates, although smooth, are very much discolored. The topsides were painted a coat of white to-day. The cleaning and painting of the Defender puts her in fine condition. The deck planks broken by the fall of the club topsail and pole have been repaired. The Defender probably will be floated off the marine railway to-morrow at high tide and in the afternoon may go to Newport.

Columbia-Defender Racing Plans.

NEWPORT, June 15.—Capt. Woodbury Kane of the Newport Yacht Racing Association was interviewed on his return from New York this evening in relation to the plan of the Newport Yacht Racing Association to offer prizes for a race off this harbor between the Columbia and the Defender. Capt. Kane said that he and Ralph N. Ellis had conferred upon the question and had learned that the New York Yacht Club was anxious for the two boats to come to New York and have their first race there for the cup offered by that club. After the race off New York Harbor the Defender and the Columbia will return to Newport and race for the trophies which will be offered by the Newport Yacht Racing Association. Messrs. Ellis and Kane will have charge of the interests of the Yacht Racing Association here.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SHAMROCK.

Model and Dimensions of the Cup Challenger—Work on Her Slow.

LONDON, June 16.—The Times says this morning:

"The hull of the Shamrock is made of a new alloy of extreme lightness and strength. Nothing could be smoother than the under-water surface it makes. The yacht is unlike the later challengers in many respects, but the model, except in the matter of draught, is largely that of the fifty-two rater Saint, though it embodies much of what was successful in the Ailsa.

"The following are her dimensions: Length over all, 125 feet; length on load water line, 89; beam, 22; length from bowsprit end to main boom end, 190 feet. Her draught is 19 feet 9 inches, and the height from deck level to topmast head is 138 feet.

"It is improbable that she will race on this side the Atlantic."

The Yachting World yesterday said: "Further unexpected difficulties have been met in the construction of the Shamrock, and, though none of them will permanently affect the boat, they have delayed the work so that her launch is impossible before the last day of the month, and some modifications of the arrangements for the sailing trials have been rendered necessary by the delay in her construction. The only thing yet absolutely fixed is that when she is launched she will be taken to Fay's yard, at Southampton, to be finished there. All her standing and running gear is completed, and it is expected that, once launched and her masts stepped, her outfit will be finished in a day or two."

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

New Members Admitted—Models for the Paris Exposition.

The adjourned third general meeting of the New York Yacht Club was held yesterday afternoon in Delmonico's, Beaver Street. The principal business transacted was the election of a number of candidates for membership whose names had not been posted a sufficient length of time at the date of the last meeting to allow them all the privileges of the club during the Summer. In the absence of the two senior flag officers, Rear Commodore August Belmont presided, and called the meeting to order with J. V. S. Oddie acting as scribe.

The Regatta Committee was authorized to offer a prize for special thirty-footers in the annual regatta, and an effort will be made to have all of this popular class as competitors. A communication was read from Rear Admiral Sampson acknowledging the courtesy of the club in tendering the use of the Newport station to himself and other naval officers during the Summer. A letter was also received from Capt. Buchan, a member of the club, who is also an attaché of the American committee to the Paris Exposition in 1900.

Mr. Buchan is interested in the yachting exhibition, and requested the loan of several full-rigged and other models owned by the club and promised that they would be made a feature of the display. The models that are particularly valuable will include one of the Defender, champion of 1895, and probably none of the new aspirant for international honors, the Columbia. The communication was referred to a committee composed of the flag officers and Secretary Oddie.

The membership roll of the club has increased rapidly since the work of building the new house has begun, and at present contains 1,400 names, nearly 200 of which are naval officers. The club fleet consists of 395 vessels.

The following candidates were unanimously elected to full membership: Harrison J. Drummond, Charles E. Danforth, Jr., James Baird, J. Herbert Ballantine, Charles Schumacher, George Marshall Allen, Clarkson Cowl, Eugene A. Robinson, A. Wendell Jackson, Edward J. Hall, Charles L. Leonorle, G. Barclay Rives, Edward A. Sumner, Charles E. Potter, Henry G. Runkle, J. R. Stanton, Joseph Alexander McCord, Dr. W. Whitehead Gilfillan, Albert S. Johnson, William Otis Say, Lieut. Commander Kossuth Niles, United States Navy; John G. A. Leishman, Thomas D. Martinez Cardeza, Louis T. Haggin, John U. Fraley, Alessandro Fabbri, Henry B. Lockwood, Lieut. H. F. Bryan, United States Navy, and Surgeon H. C. H. Russell, United States Navy.

Canadian Yacht Wins the Cup.

BEACONSFIELD, Quebec, June 15.—The "freak" yacht Dominion finished the fourth race of the series with the Yankee at 4:33 this afternoon. The only race won by the Yankee was the second sailed, in which an accident to the Dominion compelled her to withdraw. The Canadian boat won the other three and the cup.

Freight Steamer Norman Ashore.

NEWPORT, June 15.—The freight steamer Norman, bound from Providence to Philadelphia, went ashore at midnight on the north end of Rose Island during a dense fog. She went on at high tide, and it is thought she will have to be lightened before she can be floated.

LAST RACES AT GRAVESEND

Maribert Won the Tremont Stakes Worth $12,645.

AHOM WON BROOKLYN DERBY

Other Races Went to Ben Hadad, Survivor, Big Gun, and Cock Robin.

With the running of the Brooklyn Derby, for three-year-olds, at a mile and a half, and the Tremont Stakes, for two-year-olds, at three-quarters of a mile—the furthest horses of that age are allowed to run at this season of the year—the Spring meeting of the Brooklyn Jockey Club was brought to a close yesterday. Ahom, belonging to George E. Smith—"Pittsburg Phil"—won the Derby, which was worth $7,750 to his owner, and Maribert won the Tremont, which had a value of $12,645 to the owners of the horse, Charles Fleischmann's sons. Neither race was very much of a contest, as both horses put the races to their credit with ease.

The Tremont Stakes for the youngsters was first disposed of, a field of fourteen going to the post for the prize, with the Fleischmann pair the favorites in the speculation. Bramble Rose, running in the colors of Sydney Paget, and Modrine, with McMeekin and Missionary in close attendance, made the running in the early stages of the race, the Paget horse leading until the last furlong of the race was entered upon. There he found the distance was a bit too far for him, and he gave place to Maribert, Modrine, Missionary, Withers, and McMeekin, who had a brief struggle for the honors, in which Maribert outfooted all of them and came to the finish an easy winner by a couple of lengths from Modrine, who just beat Missionary out for the second money. The empty honors, which brought no money to either owners or backers, were shared by Withers, McMeekin, and Bramble Rose, who finished in a bunch behind the money getters of the field. How little the crowd that was so ready with its applause knows about the horses was shown when the riders came back to make their weights. There was lots of applause for Mischievous, one of the Fleischmann horses that had cut no figure in the race, while there was none whatever for his stable companion, Maribert, the winner of the rich prize.

Ahom's success in the Derby, which, by the way, was the first event at all corresponding to the English Derby that has been run this year, though there have been all sorts of Derby races all over the country, was a genine surprise not only to the crowd, but to the owner of the horse. There were but six starters for the stakes of $10,000, and of these Half Time, who has been having a hard time of it in the races ever since the season began, was made the favorite in the speculation, with The Bouncer and Ahom lukewarm second and third choices. Half Time ran very disappointingly, and so sluggishly that there is no doubt that the horse has gone back badly from his early Spring form. Matt Allen, who trains for W. H. Clark, had evidently tried to get The Bouncer ready for another coup such as he made with Banastar in the Brooklyn Handicap, but the good thing just failed of going through. Glengar made the running for six furlongs of the route, when he cut it and finished absolutely last. The Bouncer was held in second place all the time, while Glengar, Ahom, and McLeod of Dare alternated in the lead in various stages of the race. But when the last quarter mile was entered upon, as the horses swung into the stretch Ahom was in front and tiring a bit. Then Maher drove The Bouncer along in an effort to catch the fast-dying Ahom, who was staggering a trifle. It was too much of a job for the Clark colt, however, and when the pressure was applied in the last eighth in earnest The Bouncer cracked under it and swerved to the outside of the track from pure exhaustion, and Ahom landed the stakes by a couple of lengths. The Bouncer was straightened out in time to get home in front of McLeod of Dare, and so saved the second money for his popular owner. Perry Belmont was at the track to see his candidate for honors run a poor fourth, Half Time and Glengar straggling in behind him.

The other races went to Ben Hadad, at 7 to 1, the favorite, St. Clair, being beaten away off; Survivor, a favorite at 9 to 10, and who was bid up to $3,500 by S. C. Hildreth, he having been entered to be sold for $800, though his owner paid $7,500 for him; Big Gun, a 7-to-5 favorite, and Cock Robin, the favorite for the steeplechase with which the meeting was brought to a close.

W. C. Smith, who trains for his brother, "Pittsburg Phil," was overcome by the heat at the track and had to receive medical attention, but was pronounced to be all right by his attendants when the racegoers left for home.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for all ages. Purse $750, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, to the winner, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. Six furlongs. Time—1:14¾.

1—Ben Hadad, F. Brown's b. c., 4 years, by Hindoo-Olga, 122 pounds, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.. (Sims)
2—Lambent, M. Clancy & Son's br. m., 6, 133, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(R. Williams)
3—Imperator, P. S. F. Randolph's br. h., 6, 111, 50 to 1 and 20 to 1.....(Mitchell)

Bardella, 4, 109, 6 to 1, (McCue;) Sweet Caporal, 4, 118, 5 to 1, (Spencer;) Miss Rowena, 4, 121, 7 to 1, (N. Turner;) Decide, 4, 116, 25 to 1, (Brown;) St. Clair, 3, 124, 5 to 2, (Clawson;) Red Spider, 3, 105, 40 to 1, (Phelan;) Ornamental, 3, 111, 20 to 1, (Odom;) Dr. Sharp, 4, 109, 40 to 1, (O'Connor;) Emigre, 3, 105, 15 to 1, (H. Martin,) and General Maceo, 4, 103, 100 to 1, (J. Slack,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds which have run and not won at this meeting; selling. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48¾.

1—Survivor, W. P. Norton's b. c., by Strathmore-Ella F., $900, 107 pounds, 9 to 10 and 2 to 5.....(N. Turner.)
2—Hard Knot, P. Dunne's br. c., 103, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Wilson)
3—Tyrshena, Plate & Co.'s ch. c., 99, 7 to 1.....(McCue)

Great Neck, 104, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) Fast Black, 100, 12 to 1, (Odom;) Athea, 99, 15 to 1, (Moody;) Weiler, 106, 7 to 1, (Sullivan;) Mazo, 102, 15 to 1, (R. Lewis;) Spurs, 99, 60 to 1, (M. Michaels;) Tyran, 96, 30 to 1, (A. Hewitt,) and Lioness, 94, 60 to 1, (Phelan,) also ran and finished as named.

Won clerly by a length and a half; a neck between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Tremont Stakes, for two-year-olds. By subscription of $250 each, half forfeit, or $30 if declared by Jan. 1, 1899. The club to add an amount necessary to make the gross value of the race $10,000, of which $1,500 to the second and $500 to the third. Winners of a race of the value of $5,000 to carry 7 pounds extra. Non-winners of $2,500 allowed 10 pounds. Six furlongs. Time—1:15.

1—Maribert, C. Fleischmann's Son's b. c., by Albert-Miss Mary, 112 pounds, 3 to 1 and 7 to 5, coupled with Mischievous.....(Maher)
2—Modrine, Green B. Morris's ch. c., by Sir Modred-Catrine, 112, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Odom)
3—Missionary, Bromley & Co.'s, b. c., by Hanover-Ursuline Nun, 112, 4 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Withers, 112, 10 to 1, (McCue;) McMeekin, 112, 8 to 1, (Bullman;) Bramble Rose, 112, 30 to 1, (Clawson;) Primrose Day, 109, 30 to 1, (Littlefield;) Petruchio, 112, 15 to 1, (Spencer;) La Foudre, 112, 15 to 1, (N. Turner;) Mischievous, 112, 3 to 1, coupled with Maribert, (W. Martin;) Magnificent, 112, 60 to 1, (Doggett;) Erwin, 112, 100 to 1, (Taral;) David Garrick, 112, 15 to 1, (Taral,) and Colonel Hoosier, 112, 10 to 1, (H. Martin,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; a short head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brooklyn Derby, for three-year-olds. By subscription of $250 each if declared by Jan. 1, 1899. The club to add an amount necessary to make the gross value of the race $10,000, of which $1,500 to the second, and $500 to the third. Non-winners of $2,500 in 1899 allowed 7 pounds. One mile and a half. Time—2:38.

1—Ahom, G. E. Smith's b. c., by Sir Dixon-Roseville, 119 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.. (H. Martin)
2—The Bouncer, W. H. Clark's b. c., by Miser-Rebound, 119, 5 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Maher)
3—McLeod of Dare, Eastin & Lorabie's b. c., by Candlemas-Julia L., 119, 15 to 1..(Taral)

Lackland, 119, 8 to 1, (Spencer;) Half Time, 116, 6 to 5, (A. Clayton,) and Glengar, 119, 10 to 1, (Clawson,) also ran, and finished as named.

Won ridden out by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09.

1—Big Gun, A. J. Joyner's br. g., by Artillery-Linda Vesta, $1,800, 102 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(H. Martin)
2—Innovator, P. Dunne's ch. g., 98, 5 to 2 and even.....(McCue)
3—Mynheer, P. J. Regan's br. c., 92, 15 to 1.. (Moure)

Ceylon, 96, 8 to 1, (Odom;) Lampglobe, 107, 8 to 1, (R. Williams;) Lottie Sheville, 96, 10 to 1, (Brown;) Decimal, 88, 100 to 1, (Brennan,) and Fonsolee, 102, 20 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished as named.

Won ridden out by three lengths; a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Two miles. Time—3:50.

1—Cock Robin, F. P. Keene's ch. h., 4 years, by Tea Tray-Cushat, 143 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Mara)
2—Colonel Bartlett, A. G. Blakely's gr. g., 4, 138, 4 to 1 and even.....(Hueston)
3—Populist, M. J. Mahoney's b. g., 8, 147, 7 to 2.....(C. Brown)
4—Wetona, W. C. Eustis's ch. g., 6, 160, 5 to 2.....(Cochrane)

Won easily by four lengths; six lengths between second and third.

Racing at Latonia.

CINCINNATI, June 15.—Racing results at Latonia:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Violet Parsons, 104 pounds, (Silver,) 8 to 1, won; Samivel, 104, (J. Mathews,) 10 to 1, second; Little Land, 101, (E. Ross,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:28¼. Tillie W., Domestic, J. E. Cline, Nellorine, Stanell, Rubel, Miss Maytie, Muskel, Independent Order, also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Kilmarnock, 103 pounds, (J. Hill,) 7 to 10, won; Carbuncle, 104½, (Everett,) 5 to 1, second; Strathbrock, 103, (Boland,) 13 to 5, third. Time—1:02½. Stites also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and sixteenth; selling. Monadour, 104 pounds, (Silvers,) 4 to 5, won; The Elector, 111, (Everett,) 8 to 5, second; Friesland, 103, (J. Hill,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:47¾. Trimmer, Brother Fred, King Ellwood, Cynic and Nellie Riley also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Himyar Stakes, three-year olds, net value to winner, $5,820, mile and eighth. Cambrian, 115 pounds, (Thorpe,) 9 to 10, won; The Kentuckian, 115, (Everett,) 9 to 2, second; Mongrah, 112, (Crowhurst,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:58½. Onamastus, Deering, Joe Grady, Etidorphia also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Lady Elite, 105 pounds, (Britton,) 3 to 1, won; May Jane, 110, (E. Ross,) 8 to 1, second; Anthracite, 104, (J. Hill,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:02¼. Aurea, Ocone, Larkspur, Etta, My Butterfly, Foneda, Lignite also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. John McElroy, 111 pounds, (Peterman,) 8 to 1, won; Corialis, 107, (Landry,) 10 to 1, second; Mizzoura, 104½, (Everett,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:28½. Quaver, Finem Respice, Connie Lee, Dousterswivel, Lost Time, Beekman, Annie M., Hanlon, and Louisville Belle also ran.

AMERICAN JOCKEYS AT EPSOM.

Tod Sloan and J. Reiff Each the Winner of One Race.

LONDON, June 15.—The United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate; First Secretary Henry White, Second Secretary J. R. Carter, and Lieut. Colwell, the United States Naval Attaché, have joined the society throngs at Ascot, where "Tod" Sloan today won the New Biennial Stakes (second year of the thirty-sixth) on Lord William Beresford's three-year-old chestnut colt Calnan. The betting was 9 to 4 on his mount. Three horses ran; one mile and fifteen yards.

The gold cup was won by C. D. Rose's four-year-old chestnut colt Cyllene.

The New Stakes were won by Arthur James's bay filly The Gorgan, by St. Simon-Andromeda. Sloan rode Lord William Beresford's Doric II., at odds of 5 to 1, but was unplaced.

The Rous Memorial Stakes were won by Douglas Baird's four-year-old bay colt Champ de Mars. Sloan rode P. Lorillard's three-year-old bay colt Dominic II., at odds of 5 to 4, and finished second. Five horses ran; seven furlongs and sixteen yards.

The New Biennial Stakes (first year of the thirty-seventh) were won by Sir R. Waldie Griffith's chestnut filly Bettyfield, ridden by J. Reiff. Sloan rode Lord William Beresford's Myakka, but was unplaced. Six horses ran. The betting was 5 to 4 against Myakka.

CHESS GAMES IN DETAIL.

Two Contests at the International Tournament Played in London.

Two additional games, as played in the London International Chess Masters' Tournament, have just come to hand. The games:

QUEEN'S GAMBIT—DECLINED.

	Showalter, White.	Janowski. Black.		Showalter. White.	Janowski. Black.
1.	P—Q4	P—Q4	30.	RxR	B—B
2.	P—QB4	P—K3	31.	R—K4	P—KR4
3.	QKt—B3	P—QR3	32.	B—K6	P—QKt4
4.	PxP	PxP	33.	Kt—R4	BxB
5.	Q—Kt3	KKt—B3	34.	PxB	K—K2
6.	B—Kt5	P—B3	35.	KtxP	PxP
7.	Kt—B3	B—K2	36.	RxP	P—Kt4
8.	P—K3	Castles	37.	Kt—Q7	KxP
9.	B—Q3	QKt—Q2	38.	Kt—B5ch	K—B4
10.	Castles	R—K	39.	R—K4	PxP
11.	QR—B	Kt—B	40.	RxP	Kt—Kt4
12.	K—Kt5	Kt(B3)-Q2	41.	K—B2	P—R4
13.	B—KB4	KtxKt	42.	P—Kt3	K—Kt3
14.	BxKt	B—Q3	43.	K—K8	R—Kch
15.	P—B4	B—K2	44.	K—Q3	P—B4
16.	P—B5	Kt—Q2	45.	Kt—Q7	Kt—B6
17.	B—KB4	Kt—B3	46.	P—B4	R—Q
18.	Q—Q	B—Q3	47.	Kt—Kt6	Kt—K4ch
19.	Q—B3	BxB	48.	K—B3	Kt—Kt5
20.	QxB	B—Q2	49.	Kt—B4	K—Kt4
21.	P—KKt4	P—R3	50.	B—B	R—Q4
22.	P—KR4	Kt—R2	51.	Kt—Kt6	R—Kt4
23.	Q—Kt3	P—B4	52.	Kt—B8	Kt—K6
24.	KR—K	Q—Kt	53.	R—Ktch	K—B5
25.	QxQ	QRxQ	53.	R—Ktch	K—B5
26.	P—K4	PxP	54.	K—Q3	R—Kt
27.	B—B4ch	K—B	55.	R—K	RxKt
28.	KtxP	QR—Q	56.	RxKt	Drawn.
29.	Kt—B5	RxRch			

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

	Lee. White.	Tschigorin. Black.		Lee. White.	Tschigorin. Black.
1.	P—Q4	P—Q4	24.	R(B2)-Kt2	R—R6
2.	P—K3	Kt—KB3	25.	Kt—Kt2	Q—R3
3.	B—Q3	Kt—B3	26.	R—KB	Kt—Kt
4.	P—KB4	P—K3	27.	Kt—Kt	R—R4
5.	P—QR3	B—Q3	28.	Kt—B3	Kt—B3
6.	Kt—KB3	Castles	29.	Kt—K5	Kt—K5
7.	Kt—B3	P—QKt3	30.	B—K	R—R6
8.	Kt—K5	B—Kt2	31.	Q—K2	P—B4
9.	Q—B3	Kt—Q2	32.	R(B)—Kt	BxKt
10.	Q—R3	P—B4	33.	QPxB	R—KKt
11.	P—KKt	Q—Kt	34.	P—B3	Q—QB3
12.	P—KKt4	Kt—Kt2	35.	RxP	RxR
13.	Kt—K2	P—QR4	36.	RxR	KxR
14.	Kt—Kt3	B—R3	37.	Q—Kt2ch	Kt—Kt3ch
15.	PxP	PxP	38.	BxKt	R—R3
16.	BxB	RxB	39.	B—R4d ch	R—Kt3
17.	Castles	R—B3	40.	B—B6ch	K—B2
18.	R—B2	R—R	41.	Q—B3	K—K3
19.	B—Q2	K—R	42.	P—B4	P—Kt4
20.	K—R	R—KKt	43.	P—Kt3	KtPxP
21.	R—KKt	R—R3	44.	PxP	Q—Kt2
22.	Q—B	Q—R3	45.	P—KR4	Q—Kt3ch
23.	Q—Q3	R—KB	46.	Resigns.	

CRICKET MATCH IN ENGLAND.

Second Test Game Between the All England and Australian Teams.

LONDON, June 15.—The second test cricket match between the visiting Australian team and an eleven representing all England opened at Lord's grounds to-day with magnificent weather. There were about 25,000 people present. Tickets for the match have been much sought after, the price of seats ranging from $10 downward. The caterers expect to serve 5,000 luncheons and 10,000 teas daily. Some 600 waiters have been employed.

The English team won the toss and went to the wickets. The batters found the wicket was uncomfortably fast, and the home players were put out rapidly. At lunch time they had lost six wickets for a total of 147 runs. The home team was all out in its first innings for 206 runs.

At the close of play to-day the Australians, in their first innings, had scored 156 runs for three wickets down.

FIRED PISTOL IN THE STREET.

Man with Cut on His Forehead Would Not Say How He Was Hurt.

William H. Farrell, or William H. Hamilton, whichever his name is, was found brandishing a loaded revolver last night in Duane Street, near Park Row. He had fired a shot at some unknown person, without effect, except to scare those in the neighborhood. When Policeman Fitzgerald found the man, who gave both of the above names, he was intoxicated. The prisoner was taken to the Elizabeth Street Police Station.

There was a cut two inches long on his forehead, where he said some man had hit him. After that he went and bought the revolver and sought out the man. Besides the revolver the man had a box of cartridges.

Before being locked up and having his wound sewed up by an ambulance surgeon, the prisoner said he has a wife and two children living at Arlington, N. J. He refused to say how or where he had been injured.

Seamen's Bethel Anniversary.

The third anniversary of the Seamen's Bethel Society, an organization whose object is the moral and social elevation of seamen, was celebrated in the North Presbyterian Church last evening. The church was well filled with sailors and those interested in them. They listened to a number of addresses concerning the work which had been done by the society during the year. The Rev. S. B. Rossiter, pastor of the North Presbyterian Church; the Rev. John H. Elliott, and Robert Rein, Superintendent of the Bethel Society, were among the speakers. The celebration was presided over by Mrs. V. E. Osteyee, who is the Captain of the society. Several songs were sung by Dr. Carl E. Duff.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

TRAVIS PLAYS FINE GOLF

Wins the Gold Medal for the Lowest Score at Oakland.

CLOSE FINISH IN THE RAIN

Young Watson Puts Champion Harriman Out of the Contest—Scores of Successful Players.

A violent storm late in the afternoon yesterday that gave the parched links of the Oakland Golf Club at Bayside, L. I., a much needed soaking contributed incidentally to the amusement of a piazza full of golfers who, having finished their contests, watched with glee the finishing plays of a few belated competitors in the annual open tournament as they toiled through the rain and soggy greens.

Most prominent of these water-soaked golfers were A. G. Hamilton of the Baltusrol Golf Club and Townsend Lawrence of the home club. The former is a particularly stout man, while the latter is most comfortably slim. As they came, laboriously climbing the slippery hill to the clubhouse, literally soaked to the skin, and with clothing looking as though it were plastered upon them, the shout from the piazza went up:

"Who's ahead?"

"All even," was the gruff reply, and as the men teed up their balls in a drenching rain to play the extra hole, everybody immediately became intensely interested.

Hamilton was tired out, that was plain to be seen, and, moreover, he had encountered hard luck all day long, for he had lost the tie-off in the morning round for the sixteenth place, and had to fall into the consolation class. He drove his ball into a bunker at the foot of the hill, and was playing well when safely out. His partner, Lawrence, went along as easily as though accustomed to playing in the rain every day, and won the hole and the match.

The other particular incident of the day was the defeat of the Metropolitan champion, Herbert M. Harriman, by young R. C. Watson, Jr., who has distinguished himself in more than one tournament this year. He beat Harriman by two holes in the afternoon match-play round for the chief trophy. Harriman led by one at the end of the first nine, and at the twelfth was two up. Then Watson made four holes in succession, leaving him two up, with two to play. Harriman made the seventeenth and Watson made the home hole, 368 yards, beautifully in four, tieing on the green in two, and missed an easy put for a three. Harriman was noticeably weak in putting.

Walter J. Travis, the club champion, was perfectly at home on his links and made the gold-medal winning score of the day—82 strokes—in the qualifying round. There was a wide difference between his and the second best, 94, by C. H. Robbins, also of the home club. Harriman was third with 96. The dryness of the course and a strong wind made low scoring quite difficult. Travis's 82, under the circumstances, was admirable, but on the previous day he established a new amateur record for the course, doing the eighteen holes in the remarkably low figure of 79, his card showing three twos, as follows:

Walter J. Travis—										
Out	3	2	5	4	7	5	4	4	7	—41
In	4	2	5	2	6	5	4	5	5	—38
Total										—79

The best sixteen players in the opening round qualified for the Oakland Cup, the chief trophy, and these are the scores under 100 given in full:

Walter J. Travis, Oakland—										
Out	4	2	5	4	6	5	4	4	6	—40
In	5	3	5	4	6	5	4	4	5	—42
Total						

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Brooklyns Won the First Game of the Series from New York.

RAIN PREVENTS A FULL GAME

The Brooklyns Made Three Runs in the First--Dahlen's Work Was a Feature--Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	38	12	.760
Boston	34	15	.694
Baltimore	29	20	.592
St. Louis	29	20	.592
Chicago	29	21	.583
Philadelphia	28	20	.583
Cincinnati	24	24	.500
New York	22	28	.440
Pittsburg	21	27	.438
Washington	17	34	.333
Louisville	14	35	.286
Cleveland	9	38	.191

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Brooklyn, 6; New York, 2.
Cleveland, 6; Pittsburg, 2.
Baltimore, 10; Washington, 2.
Chicago, 6; Cincinnati, 4.
Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 1.
St. Louis, 4; Louisville, 2.

Games To-day.

Brooklyn in New York.
Philadelphia in Boston.
Baltimore in Washington.
St. Louis in Louisville.

The first meeting of the New York and Brooklyn baseball teams at Washington Park yesterday afternoon resulted in a victory for the Brooklyns. Only part of the game was played, owing to a rainstorm, but it was enough to give the Brooklyns a victory by a score of 6 to 2.

There was a big crowd present, and the game, while it lasted, was interesting. The Brooklyns secured a big lead in the first inning by timely hitting, but the New Yorks were not discouraged, and were beginning to hit Kennedy's curves hard when the game terminated. The New Yorks would have made a far better showing had there been a regular short stop present. Wilson's two errors, which, by the way, were the only misplays charged against the New Yorks left in two runs. The other four runs scored by the Brooklyns were purely the fault of Doheny. He was a bit unsteady in the first inning, allowing the Brooklyns to make three hits after two were out.

Kennedy was hit rather freely in two innings, and at other times the New Yorks hit the ball hard, but the sharp fielding of the Brooklyn players cut off chances to score. Dahlen gave a brilliant exhibition at short stop. Indeed, his work overshadowed everything done by the other members of the team.

With the exception of Wilson, the New Yorks played equally as well as the Brooklyns. Doyle was very much in the game. So was Warner. Doyle saved Hartman from making an error in the second inning, when he pulled in a wild throw with one hand. He also used good judgment in running bases.

The umpiring so far as Burns was concerned, was bad. His decisions on balls and strikes were away off at times, and both teams have given a bad deal. In the first inning Doheny had Jones struck out, but Burns could not see it. It was after this that the Brooklyns made their three runs. Smith, who rendered base decisions, gave entire satisfaction.

Casey, the first batter for Brooklyn in the opening inning, struck out. Doheny then hit Keeler with the ball. Keeler made the second out on a short fly to Tiernan. Dahlen was given a base on balls. Jones hit safely to left, scoring Keeler, and McGann followed with another, scoring Dahlen. Daly hit safely, and Jones scored. Daly, however, got too far off first on the throw home, and was caught between the bases. While Glessor and Doyle were trying to tag Daly, who was dodging back and forth, McGann made a dash for the plate, but was caught by Doyle to Warner.

The New Yorks got their first run in the third. Doheny reached base on Dahlen's high throw. Tiernan singled, and so did Wilson, and Doheny scored. Tiernan, however, was caught at third on a quick return by Keeler. Wilson was trying to steal second, and Van Haltren fouled out.

Keeler's hit, a base on balls to Kelley, Dahlen's sacrifice, and a long fly to right by Jones gave Brooklyn a run in the third. In the New York's third, a two-bagger by Doyle, followed by Gleason's single, scored a run. His by Casey and Keeler, a sacrifice by Keeler, and two errors by Wilson gave Brooklyn two in the fifth. Score:

NEW YORKS.						BROOKLYN.					
	AB	R	PO	A	E		AB	R	PO	A	E
Tiernan, rf	0	1	3	1	0	Casey, 3b	0	1	1	0	0
Wilson, ss	0	0	2	2	2	Keeler, rf	3	2	6	1	0
Van Hn, cf	0	0	0	0	0	Kelley, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Doyle, 1b	2	1	9	1	0	Dahlen, ss	2	1	1	3	1
Gleason, 2b	0	0	1	0	0	Jones, cf	1	1	2	0	0
O'Brien, lf	0	0	1	0	0	McGann, 1b	0	1	5	1	0
Hartm'n, 3b	0	0	3	1	0	Daly, 2b	0	1	1	2	0
Warner, c	0	0	2	0	0	Farrell, c	0	0	4	1	0
Doheny, p	0	1	0	2	0	Kennedy, p	0	0	1	1	0
Total	2	4	*16	10	2	Total	6	8	18	9	1

*One out in sixth when game was called.

New York	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Brooklyn	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	6

Stolen bases—Keeler, 2. Two-base hit—Doyle. Sacrifice hits—Dahlen, Kelley. Double play—Dahlen and McGann. First base on balls—Off Doheny, 3; off Kennedy, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Keeler. Struck out—By Doheny, 2; by Kennedy, 3. Passed balls—Farrell, 2. Left on bases—New York, 2; Brooklyn, 3. First base on errors—New York, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Burns and Smith.

Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 1.

BOSTON, June 15.—The champions had little trouble in winning from Philadelphia, and were in fine batting condition when rain stopped the game in the sixth inning. The Bostons, by bunching their hits in the fifth, batted out four runs. The fine pitching of Will is and a brilliant play by Long at short stop were the features of the game. Score:

Boston	0	1	1	0	4				...6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—1

Base hits—Boston, 8; Philadelphia, 7. Errors—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Boston, Willis and Bergen; Philadelphia, Fifield and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

Baltimore, 10; Washington, 2.

BALTIMORE, June 15.—Baltimore won a long-drawn-out and one-sided game from Washington to-day. For six innings the home team found Weyhing's pitching to their liking, and hit his curves almost at will. Score:

Baltimore	2	0	4	0	1	0	2	1	0	—10
Washington	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Baltimore, 11; Washington, 12. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Washington, 1. Batteries—Baltimore, Howell and Crisham; Washington, Weyhing, McFarlan, and McGuire. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGan.

Chicago, 6; Cincinnati, 4.

CHICAGO, June 15. — The Chicagos bunched seven of their eight hits in two innings to-day, Breitenstein's wildness giving them help other two runs. Demont's fielding was the feature. Score:

Chicago	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	...6
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	—4

Base hits—Chicago, 8; Cincinnati, 11. Errors—Chicago, 1; Cincinnati, 2. Batteries—Chicago, Callahan and Donahue; Cincinnati, Breitenstein and Vaughn. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Warner.

St. Louis, 4; Louisville, 2.

LOUISVILLE, June 15.—The Colonels failed to hit at the right time, while the St. Louis team bunched their hits and profited by the home team's errors. Score:

Louisville	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2
St. Louis	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	—4

Base hits—Louisville, 9; St. Louis, 6. Errors—Louisville, 4; St. Louis, 1. Batteries—Louisville, Dowling and Kittridge; St. Louis, Sudhoff and O'Connor. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Cleveland, 6; Pittsburg, 2.

CLEVELAND, June 15.—The errors of the visitors contributed largely to the victory for the home team to-day, but Leever, the Pittsburg pitcher, was also hit in a timely way. Score:

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	..—6	
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0—2	

Base hits—Cleveland, 9; Pittsburg, 8. Errors—Pittsburg, 2. Batteries—Cleveland, Hill and Sugden; Pittsburg, Leever and Schriver. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney.

Other Games.

At Newark—Newark, 5; Richmond, 4.
At Buffalo—Indianapolis, 8; Buffalo, 4.

WHITES AND BLACKS CLASH.

Posse Looking for a Criminal Encounter Stubborn Resistance—Several Shot in the Conflict.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 15.—The Sheriff of Randolph County, with a posse, went to the house of Walter Phillips, colored, near Wedowee, last night, for the purpose of arresting his son, Hazel, aged twenty, for a crime committed in the neighborhood. The posse had pursued Phillips during the afternoon, and he took refuge in his father's house at night.

The negroes, including Phillips's father, mother, and brother, were evidently expecting the officers, and had armed themselves heavily and barricaded the house. At the appearance of the officers the negroes opened fire upon them with pistols and shotguns through windows. A hot battle ensued, the house being riddled with bullets. Finally Deputy Sheriff Carlisle kicked the door down, but was shot and badly wounded in doing so.

The other officers then fired into the open door, killing the criminal's mother, who had taken part in the fight; wounding Phillips's father and brother, the former fatally. During the battle Hazel Phillips pulled up a plank in the floor and crawled out and escaped in the darkness.

The negroes in the house did not surrender until three had been shot down. If the criminal is caught by the citizens he may be lynched.

TROLLEY CARS CATCH FIRE.

Two cars on the underground trolley line of the Metropolitan system got afire at different points in Harlem last night and caused the Fire Department to come out on alarms and extinguish the flames. Both were caused by defective insulation in the switch boxes under the cars.

Shortly before 9 o'clock Bicycle Policeman May saw a blaze underneath Trolley Car No. 1,051, which was dashing along down Eighth Avenue near One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street. The motorman knew nothing about the fire, and the policeman had to give him a chase of two blocks before he caught up with the car and hailed him.

The car was brought to a standstill, and when the passengers learned of the blaze underneath them, they got out of the car in haste.

An alarm of fire was sent in, and the firemen put out the blaze after it had communicated with the woodwork of the lower part of the car, and had done damage to the amount of $150. The car was coupled to another and hauled back to the barns for repairs.

An hour earlier Car No. 2,248 on the Madison Avenue line, also south-bound, had got afire at One Hundred and Twentieth Street. The passengers in this car were greatly frightened.

The motorman shut off the current, and an alarm was sent in for fire engines. They came and assisted in putting out the blaze. The damage was not considerable, and the car went on down town.

FREIGHT RATES ADVANCED.

Leonard's Railway News will say to-day:

"All the rail lines between New York and Chicago, comprising what was formerly known as the Joint Traffic Association, have decided to advance rates on pig iron, billets, &c., to be effective July 1 next. This decision is the result of the recent advances in the prices of iron and steel and enables the lines to place the low rates on this commodity on the basis in effect prior to the depression in the iron industry during the last few years.

"Under the proposed change, pig iron, mill cinder, and scale will be advanced from $3.90 to $4.50 a gross ton, carload basis, New York-Chicago, with directions; billets, bloomes, turnings, scrap ends, ingots, muck or puddle bars, old car wheels and axles, old rails, scrap iron or steel, scrap tin, slabs, chain iron, pipe iron or pipe steel, sheet bars, tin plate bars, wire rods, from $4.50 to $4.90 gross ton, carloads, and ingot molds to $4.90 net ton, carloads.

"Rates on articles of iron or steel manufacture are also to be advanced Nov. 1 next, the special present tariffs to be canceled, and the rates on such articles will be on the basis of the current official classification."

HARVARD'S CREW CRITICISED.

BOSTON, June 15.—The Record to-day says:

"There is a movement on foot among some of the older Harvard men in New York to effect radical changes in the management of Harvard rowing affairs. William Blaikie, who rowed on the Harvard 'Varsity crew of 1866, and is one of the most famous among the former oarsmen of the university, has issued a statement to Harvard men, criticising in strong language the policy of Coach Storrow and Capt. Higginson of the 'Varsity crew, and urging that Gen. W. A. Bancroft take charge of the coaching for the remainder of the season.

"Mr. Blaikie alleges that the personnel of the crew has been selected in violation of universally accepted theories; that material superior to the present composition of the 'Varsity crew has been rejected by the coach, and quotes the records of the trial, interclass, and interclub races, to prove that the crew of the 'Varsity boat that is to race with Yale in less than three weeks has been selected on standards other than that of oarsmanship.

"Gen. Bancroft was seen to-day in regard to Mr. Blaikie's proposition. He said: 'I have been out of rowing for the past fifteen years, and have no desire to become head coach, and even if the position were tendered to me I would not accept it. I was in charge of rowing for nearly ten years, and during that time I gave it my closest attention, and my record of nine victories out of eleven races has not been beaten.'"

Harvard Rows Over the Course.

GALE'S FERRY, Conn., June 15.—The Harvard crew rowed over the four-mile course for the first time this evening. This was practically the first severe trying-out of the crew as it is now finally made up, and the result was watched with interest. It is conceded that the stroke was too low to be used in racing, but that is partly accounted for by the high wind and rough water. In the two middle miles the work was ragged and breaks were noticed at No. 2 and between Nos. 5 and 6, but instead of holding off toward the finish the work progressed visibly. The men rowed with dash and finished strong.

THE MORRELL CUP POLO DATES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—The first polo contest of the Polo Association tournament of 1899 for the Morrell Challenge Cup and added cups, presented by Col. Edward Morrell, for teams of four, to become the property of the club winning it three times, will be played on June 19 on the Philadelphia Country Club Grounds. The following programme has been arranged:

June 19—Rockaway vs. Country Club of Westchester.
June 20—Myopia Freebooters vs. Devon.
June 21—Lakewood vs. Philadelphia 2d.
June 22—Philadelphia 1st vs. winners of June 20.
June 23—Winners of June 19 vs. winners of June 21.
June 27—Final for Morrell Challenge Cup and added Cups—Winners of June 22 vs. winners of June 23.

The contest is open to all. Individual prizes will be added.

The contest is open to all. Individual prizes will be added.

Dates for the Alden Cup and added cups will be arranged Friday, June 23, when it is known which teams will be in the final for the Morrell Cup. Following are the entries for the Alden Cup in the tournament of this year:

Myopia, 21, vs. Myopia Freebooters, 21.
Devon, 19, vs. Philadelphia 1st, 18.
Rockaway, 18, vs. Country Club of Westchester, 17.
Philadelphia 2d, 14, vs. Lakewood, 8.

The Alden Cup has been won as follows: 1891, won by (Newport team) Westchester Polo Club, forfeited; 1892, won by Rockaway, (second team;) 1893, won by Country Club of Westchester; 1894, won by Country Club of Westchester, forfeited; 1895, won by Rockaway, (second team;) 1896, won by Devon Polo Club; 1897, won by Philadelphia Country Club; 1898, won by Philadelphia Country Club.

Transportation for Racegoers.

President Clinton L. Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, as President of the Sea View Railroad Company, yesterday contracted for the purchase of a plot of twenty lots on East Eighteenth Street, Coney Island. The property is to be used by the Rapid Transit Company for the building of a bridge that will connect the Sea View Railroad with the race track of the Coney Island Jockey Club, affording a new entrance to the course and improving the transportation facilities for racegoers.

THE 69TH AT CREEDMOOR

Out of 240 Men Present 148 Qualify as Marksmen.

COL. McCARTHY A PARTICIPANT

Leader of the Regiment and Capt. Annette Made the Necessary Scores—The Record of the Day.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, in command of Col. Duffy, occupied the State target ranges at Creedmoor, L. I., yesterday. Out of the 240 men who were present, 148 succeeded in qualifying as marksmen. A number of commissioned officers of the old One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment took part in the shooting. Two of them, Col. McCarthy and Capt. Annette, made the necessary scores for marksmanship. The regiment marched from the armory, at Third Avenue and Seventh Street, to the Long Island Ferry. They went to Creedmoor in a special troop train. The weather conditions were a 6 o'clock wind and a subdued light in the afternoon. The scores follow:

PISTOL PRACTICE.

FIELD AND STAFF.

	50 Yds.	75 Yds.	Total.
Col. E. Duffy	3 4 4 3 4—18	2 3 4 4 2—15	—33
Adjt. J. A. Davidson	2 3 3 4 4—16	4 3 5 4 4—20	—36
Capt. H. E. Evans	4 5 5 5 5—24	3 4 5 4 4—20	—44

COMPANY G.

Capt. J. E. Duffy	2 3 2 4 5—17	3 2 4 2 4—15	—32

SUPERNUMARY OFFICERS.

Col. D. C. McCarthy	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 4 2 4 2—15	—35
Capt. W. M. Annette	4 4 3 4 4—19	3 4 4 3 4—18	—37

RIFLE PRACTICE.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Sergt. J. J. Phelan	4 3 4 3 2—16	3 5 4 3 2—17	—33
Sergt. P. Walsh	3 4 2 5 4—18	3 3 3 5 3—17	—35

COMPANY A.

Sergt. J. Sheehan	3 4 4 3 4—18	3 4 4 4 3—18	—36
Corp. C. Lane	0 3 5 5 3—16	3 4 4 0 4—15	—31
J. Buckley	3 4 3 4 3—17	3 4 2 3 4—16	—33
P. M. Cusick	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 3 2 3 3—15	—30
J. Donellan	3 3 3 4 4—17	3 4 3 4 3—17	—34
J. J. Harney	2 3 4 3 3—15	5 4 4 4 4—21	—36
T. Keane	2 2 3 5 3—15	4 4 5 4 5—22	—37
J. Lorahan	3 4 4 4 4—20	3 4 4 1 3—15	—35
J. McNie	4 4 3 4 4—19	4 3 3 2 4—16	—32
T. McGrath	3 3 3 4 3—16	4 3 4 3 3—17	—33
J. McGlinchy	2 4 4 4 3—17	3 4 4 3 3—17	—34
E. P. Martin	4 4 3 2 3—16	3 3 4 4 3—17	—33
E. Neville	4 3 3 2 3—15	3 2 3 4 3—15	—30
M. Supple	3 4 3 4 4—18	3 4 3 2 3—15	—34
M. Vaughan	4 3 2 3 3—15	4 3 3 3 3—16	—31

COMPANY B.

Sergt. J. T. Kenney	4 4 4 3 3—18	4 4 4 2 4—18	—36
P. J. Corcoran	3 3 3 3 3—15	3 3 3 3 3—15	—30
J. Donnelly	4 3 3 4 2—16	3 3 4 3 2—15	—31
W. W. Dunston	3 3 4 3 3—16	3 4 3 3 3—16	—32
T. Joyce	3 3 3 4 3—16	3 4 2 3 4—16	—32
W. Levins	4 3 3 3 3—16	3 4 3 3 3—16	—32
E. A. Livingston	4 4 2 3 2—15	3 4 3 2 3—15	—30
B. McFadden	3 3 4 2 3—15	3 3 4 3 4—17	—32
S. McNalley	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 3 3 3 4—17	—32
A. Molyneaux	3 3 2 3 4—15	3 3 4 3 2—15	—30
H. Mooney	4 3 3 3 3—16	3 3 4 3 3—16	—32
G. Murray	5 3 3 4 4—19	3 3 3 5 4—18	—37
D. J. O'Connell	3 3 3 3 4—16	3 4 3 4 2—16	—32
J. Regan	3 3 4 3 3—16	3 3 3 3 4—16	—32

COMPANY C.

Sergt. D. M. Seaton	4 4 4 3 2—17	5 3 3 3 3—17	—34
Sergt. M. Hoey	5 5 0 2 4—16	4 3 2 4 2—15	—31
Sergt. F. J. McSherry	4 3 4 2 4—17	4 3 2 3 3—15	—32
Corp. T. Flynn	4 3 3 3 3—16	3 4 3 3 3—16	—32
D. Arith	3 3 4 3 3—16	3 3 5 3 3—17	—33
J. Callan	3 4 3 2 3—15	4 3 3 3 2—15	—30
S. Daunt	3 4 4 3 3—17	3 2 4 3 3—15	—32
P. Devins	3 4 3 2 4—16	2 3 4 3 3—15	—31
J. Flaherty	3 2 4 3 3—15	4 3 4 2 3—16	—31
J. Griffith	3 4 4 4 3—18	3 4 3 3 3—17	—32
F. Gallagher	4 4 2 4 4—18	5 4 3 3 3—18	—36
D. J. McNamara	3 4 3 2 3—15	4 3 5 3 0—15	—30
G. O'Neil	3 3 3 3 4—16	4 3 4 2 2—15	—31
J. H. Quinn	3 4 4 4 4—19	4 3 2 3 3—15	—34
C. Rilly	4 3 2 3 3—15	4 3 4 4 0—15	—30
W. Schmit	4 3 3 2 4—16	3 4 3 3 3—16	—32
P. Smyth	3 3 4 4 4—18	4 2 3 3 3—15	—33

COMPANY D

Corp. P. E. Reilly	3 4 3 4 2—16	3 4 3 4 3—17	—33
J. O'Neill	4 3 3 4 4—18	4 4 2 5 0—15	—33
D. Walsh	4 0 4 4 5—17	3 3 3 3 4—16	—33
M. Walsh	3 4 3 4 4—18	3 3 3 3 5—17	—35

COMPANY E.

Sergt. J. J. McManus	3 4 3 5 4—19	4 3 3 4 2—16	—35
J. Blake	4 4 3 3 3—17	5 4 4 5 5—23	—40
A. Brown	4 3 3 3 3—16	3 4 4 2 3—16	—32
W. Brown	3 5 3 4 4—19	4 4 4 3 4—19	—38
W. A. Burke	4 3 3 2 5—17	4 3 3 4 0—15	—32
W. Burke	3 3 3 3 3—15	3 3 3 3 3—15	—30
R. Conolly	3 4 4 3 3—17	3 3 3 3 3—15	—32
H. Cohen	3 3 5 3 4—18	4 4 3 3 4—18	—36
R. Carrody	3 3 3 3 3—15	3 4 4 5 4—20	—35
W. Donovan	3 3 3 4 3—16	4 3 4 4 0—15	—31
V. G. Donohue	3 4 4 4 3—18	2 4 4 3 2—15	—33
H. Donohue	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 4 5 5 5—24	—44
J. Dawson	3 3 3 2 4—15	4 4 4 4 5—21	—36
J. Dawright	3 4 4 3 2—16	4 4 5 4 4—21	—37
T. Guy	3 4 2 3 3—15	4 3 3 3 4—17	—32
F. Glunderman	2 2 4 3 3—14	4 2 4 2 3—15	—29
H. Hudson	3 4 3 3 3—16	4 3 3 3 3—16	—32
J. A. Hays	3 3 4 3 3—16	3 2 3 4 3—15	—31
T. Heppner	4 2 3 4 2—17	4 4 3 4 3—18	—35
B. Honeburger	4 4 3 4 0—15	4 4 2 3 2—15	—30
W. Harrington	3 3 4 2 3—15	3 3 3 4 3—16	—31
J. Keegnan	2 2 5 3 3—15	3 3 4 2 3—15	—30
P. Kuhn	3 3 3 2 3—15	3 3 4 3 4—17	—32
J. Ledwock	3 3 3 4 2—15	4 3 4 3 2—16	—31
F. McGarry	4 4 2 3 3—15	4 3 4 3 4—18	—33
J. McLine	4 3 3 2 3—15	4 3 2 4 2—15	—30
O. Marks	2 4 3 3 3—15	3 3 3 4 3—16	—31
J. Mahoney	4 3 3 3 3—16	3 4 4 4 4—20	—36
F. D. Myers	4 4 3 4 3—19	3 3 2 2 4—15	—34
J. McFalls	3 4 3 2 3—15	4 3 2 2 4—15	—30
W. Newschafer	4 4 3 2 2—15	3 4 4 2 4—17	—32
P. Osborn	4 3 3 4 2—16	3 3 4 4 3—17	—33
D. O'Connell	4 4 3 3 2—16	2 4 4 4 4—18	—34
W. Osborn	3 3 4 3 3—16	3 4 4 3 4—18	—34
J. Peyton	4 2 2 4 3—15	3 2 2 5 4—16	—31
William Peters	3 3 5 4 3—18	0 3 4 4 4—15	—33
A. J. Poggi	3 3 4 3 3—16	3 2 3 2 4—15	—31
L. Peszute	4 3 3 2 3—15	4 2 3 3 3—15	—30
T. Quirk	4 3 2 3 3—15	3 3 4 3 3—16	—31
M. J. Ryan	4 3 5 2 3—17	3 4 4 2 2—15	—32
G. Schloerb	4 4 4 4 0—16	2 4 3 4 4—17	—33
J. Soderberg	4 5 2 4 3—18	3 0 4 4 4—15	—33
J. Toner	2 5 3 3 4—17	2 5 4 3 4—18	—35
G. Turner	4 4 3 3 3—17	3 3 3 4 3—16	—32
T. Walsh	4 3 3 2 3—15	5 2 3 3 4—17	—32

COMPANY F.

Corp. D. Walsh	3 4 3 4 3—17	4 3 3 4 2—16	—33
W. B. Campbell	3 3 4 3 3—16	3 4 3 3 3—16	—32
T. Casey	3 3 3 4 2—15	4 3 3 3 2—15	—30
J. Cunniff	4 4 3 4 2—15	4 3 3 2 3—15	—30
S. Dean	4 4 4 3 0—15	3 4 2 5 3—17	—32
I. Kehoe	3 3 4 2 3—15	3 3 4 2 3—15	—30
J. Kealy	3 4 3 3 4—17	4 3 4 3 3—17	—34
J. May	3 2 4 3 3—15	4 3 4 3 2—16	—31
J. Nolan	3 3 4 3 3—16	2 3 3 4 3—15	—31
Jr. J. Rooney	3 3 4 2 3—15	3 5 2 4 2—16	—31
D. Sullivan	3 3 4 3 2—15	2 3 4 4 3—16	—31
G. H. Zahn	3 3 4 3 2—15	4 4 3 2 3—16	—31

COMPANY G.

G. Corey	3 3 4 5 3—18	3 4 3 3 2—15	—33
J. Dillon	0 4 4 4 4—16	4 3 3 4 2—16	—32
J. Donlin	3 5 4 0 4—16	0 3 4 4 4—15	—31
F. Duffy	3 2 4 3 3—15	0 4 5 4 2—15	—30
M. Egan	2 4 3 3 3—15	3 3 3 3 3—15	—30
J. Eustace	3 4 3 3 3—16	3 3 3 3 2—15	—31
J. G. Freidman	3 3 3 4 4—16	4 3 3 4 2—16	—32
N. Frey	2 4 3 4 5—17	3 5 2 3 4—16	—33
E. Huiman	4 2 3 3 3—15	3 3 3 3 3—15	—30
J. McGauley	4 2 3 3 4—16	4 3 3 3 2—15	—31
M. Monahan	3 3 4 3 2—15	3 3 3 2 4—15	—30
J. Brady	2 4 3 3 3—15	3 3 4 3 3—16	—31
W. O'Keefe	3 4 5 5 5—23	4 4 4 5 5—22	—45
W. Scanlow	3 3 3 3 4—16	3 3 3 3 3—15	—31
J. Smith	3 2 3 4 3—15	3 2 2 4 4—15	—30
F. Woods	3 0 4 4 4—15	2 2 4 4 3—15	—30

COMPANY H.

Sergt. P. Hayes	3 3 3 3 4—16	5 2 3 3 2—15	—31
Sergt. C. O'Brien	4 4 0 3 5—16	4 4 2 3 4—17	—33
Sergt. T. F. Finnegan	4 3 3 3 4—17	4 4 4 2 4—18	—35
Corp. J. F. Wilson	4 3 3 3 3—16	4 2 4 4 2—16	—32
Corp. T. P. Masterson	4 3 0 3 4—15	4 2 3 4 2—15	—30
Corp. C. Bowen	4 4 3 3 4—18	4 2 4 5 4—19	—37
E. Brown	4 3 4 3 2—16	4 2 3 3 3—15	—31
B. I. Delany	5 3 5 4 4—21	4 3 5 4 4—20	—41
J. Kiley	3 4 3 3 3—17	4 4 2 3 4—17	—34
J. McGuire	4 4 3 3 3—17	2 3 2 4 5—16	—33
J. Mottola	4 4 3 2 3—17	2 2 4 4 3—15	—32
J. Maloney	3 4 4 0 4—15	4 4 3 3 4—18	—33
E. J. Smith	3 4 5 4 3—19	4 4 3 4 4—19	—38
J. G. Scanlon	4 2 4 4 4—18	4 2 3 4 4—17	—35
F. C. Werrles	2 3 3 4 3—15	3 2 4 3 3—15	—30

COMPANY I.

J. Kennedy	3 3 3 3 3—15	3 0 5 4 3—15	—30

COMPANY K.

Sergt. O'Brien	4 3 4 0 5—16	3 2 4 3 3—15	—31
Corp. J. Riley	4 3 4 0 4—15	3 3 3 3 3—15	—30

VOLLEY FIRING.

Company.	No. Men.	Bulls.	Centres.	In-ners.	Out-ers.	Total.
A	27	10	23	38	21	92
B	13	10	10	14	11	45
C	24	7	19	21	15	62
D	7	3	8	9	5	25
E	49	6	34	32	35	107
F	23	2	9	10	8	29
G	14	10	12	9	9	40
H	18	16	21	18	15	70

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Close Matches in the New Jersey State Tournament.

The matches for the New Jersey State championship at the Orange Lawn Tennis Club grounds, Orange, N. J., continued yesterday. The feature of the afternoon was the semi-final single match between Millett and Paret, and this furnished a battle royal that kept the spectators in a state of excitement for some time. Millet finally pulled out ahead, after two stubbornly contested sets, the score in each being 6—4. Both men rusned to the net constantly, and there was a good deal of fast volleying.

In the doubles, Larned made his first appearance of the season, and he and his young brother won from a local team, though not without a close contest. The Larneds lost the second set, but braced up in the last and had everything their own way, winning by 6—0.

Millet will meet Miles in the final round of the singles this afternoon and the winner will play Stevens for the State championship to-morrow. Yesterday's scores follow:

Championship Singles.—Semi-Final Round—S. C. Millett beat J. P. Paret, 6—4, 6—4.
Championship Doubles.—First Round—E. P. Fischer and O. M. Boetwick beat J. P. Paret and C. Cragin, by default; W. A. Larned and E. P. Larned beat E. Lyman and R. A. Griffin, 6—4, 3—6, 6—0.
Semi-Final Round.—E. P. Fischer and O. M. Boetwick beat C. R. Runyon and F. T. Miles, 6—1, 6—0.

SOLDIERS CAUSE TROUBLE.

Assault Conductor on Trolley Car and Are Put in Guard House.

There was a small riot on the car of the Staten Island Electric Railroad which left South Beach for St. George at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The car was crowded, among the passengers being seven or eight soldiers of Battery O, Fifth Artillery, stationed at Fort Wadsworth.

The soldiers, who had been drinking, attacked the conductor, and a free fight followed. The conductor was badly cut about the head. As the car approached the reservation, Capt. Whistler of Battery M, Fifth Artillery, who was the officer of the day, and who was making the rounds of the fort, jumped aboard. When the soldiers saw him they jumped off the car and started away.

Capt. Whistler ordered the Corporal of the Guard to fire a blank shot. This frightened the runaway soldiers, who fell at the fire and surrendered to Capt. Whistler. The Captain placed the men in the guard house under arrest. The men were later court-martialed, and the two ringleaders were fined.

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DRESSMAKER, &c.—By experienced dressmaker; engagement at Summer resort; understands hotel housekeeping; could attend to invalid lady; reference. Situation, 794 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By competent infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; best reference. 144 East 22d St.

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Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
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ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

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LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., NewYork. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on the above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON AND GRAIN.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of Common Stock
OF THE
North Shore Traction Co.
Some of the holders of the above stock have not replied to notices heretofore mailed to all stockholders of record, probably through failure to receive the notices because their stock was not registered in their own names. Such parties are requested to send their names, addresses, and the amounts held by them to the undersigned. All but 2½ per cent. of the above stock has been deposited with the undersigned under the agreement of March 29, 1899, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $2,760,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P. Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Selah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Republic Iron and Steel Stocks
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—One hundred shares of Canada Southern Railway ctf. No. 24110, in the name of Lumsis & Parsons. All persons are cautioned against negotiating same. A suitable reward will be paid on return to F. J. GOODHART & CO., 38 Wall St., New York.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Four Hundred and Fifty-nine (459) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

212	2743	4321	9471	14222	18960	31828
281	2770	4331	9753	14261	19146	31982
299	2773	4509	9820	14308	19158	32063
414	2813	4786	9824	14356	19509	[2227
415	2877	4834	9826	14443	19512	32241
613	2895	4917	9901	14636	19521	32285
624	2903	4918	9926	14639	19572	32373
719	2918	4920	10173	14670	19648	32388
726	2983	4931	10198	14717	19857	32661
727	3068	5104	10202	14720	19882	32758
742	3077	5248	10224	14733	20039	32788
745	3099	5274	10289	14818	20056	32947
753	3108	5524	10362	14864	20453	32982
989	3139	5567	10429	14898	20463	33031
1022	3132	5666	10438	14899	20739	33043
1141	3167	5766	10560	14944	20832	33054
1147	3191	5703	10796	14950	21079	33128
1320	3192	5821	10807	15064	21425	33200
1442	3265	5883	10810	15500	21619	33244
1455	3270	6014	10826	15502	21621	33250
1493	3271	6209	10885	15520	21623	33251
1593	3272	6214	11045	15526	21679	33290
1599	3273	6216	11125	15589	21681	33292
1601	3309	6316	11139	15612	21863	33352
1604	3310	6471	11172	15637	21945	33701
1637	3368	6477	11234	15639	21959	33754
1639	3371	6599	11314	15692	22815	34021
1640	3458	6804	11400	15715	28725	34048
1760	3486	6851	11510	15718	28874	34895
1761	3559	6908	11549	15769	29126	34993
1783	3560	7033	11031	15775	29338	35053
1784	3562	7034	11726	15846	29546	35170
1802	3563	7061	11791	16002	29581	35184
1809	3564	7252	11813	16055	29604	35256
1818	3567	7450	11839	16067	29809	35999
2103	3570	7527	11892	16223	29610	36085
2204	3572	7541	12019	16226	29619	36884
2206	3574	7767	12023	16342	29627	36956
2207	3575	7837	12110	16350	29910	36990
2247	3583	7864	12119	16414	29927	39259
2312	3594	7905	12156	16487	29969	41474
2319	3596	7923	12205	16537	29976	41483
2445	3618	7952	12224	16739	30034	41824
2463	3645	7954	12311	16842	30136	43699
2466	3648	8127	12327	16848	30162	43847
2478	3655	8210	12542	17025	30279	44190
2522	3663	8223	12701	17147	30338	44401
2524	3690	8231	12837	17154	30450	44525
2526	3691	8237	12864	17175	30539	45071
2591	3697	8241	12879	17189	30548	45090
2592	3731	8350	12907	17195	30802	47108
2593	3738	8364	13035	17302	30832	47170
2605	3743	8410	13077	17393	30850	47171
2606	3744	8424	13199	17471	30913	47291
2613	3750	8474	13203	17059	30886	47333
2614	3753	8485	13211	18010	31093	49571
2619	3754	8486	13512	18246	31279	50062
2646	3759	8533	13851	18315	31379	50543
2651	3761	8738	13926	18317	31410	51663
2660	3766	8743	13973	18400	31502	51782
2671	3767	8937	14026	18425	31600	52072
2672 &	3773	8941	14058	18483	31622	52356
2680	3806	9024	14169	18723	31669	52590
2734	3927	9087	14171	18740	31708	53145
2739	3930	9226	14172	18928	31827	53197
2742	4188	9456	14199			

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to July 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

New York, January 14, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Four Hundred and fifty-nine (459) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

S. H. CREIGHTON,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SCHMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Two hundred and thirty-two (232) of the General First Mortgage $1,000 Coupon Bonds, and Fifty (50) of the General First Mortgage $5,000 Registered Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or a total par value of Four hundred and eighty-two thousand dollars ($482,000) were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements or articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage numbered as follows, viz.:

$1,000 COUPON BONDS.

310	3084	6040	10702	14844	19536	31883
408	3085	6123	10717	14910	19571	32013
730	3087	7242	10788	14985	19070	32209
732	3307	7330	10817	14986	19675	32478
733	3350	7714	11047	15214	20053	32930
1141	3399	7731	11183	15274	20079	33142
1143	3552	7877	11261	15389	20416	34500
1151	3565	7887	11326	15571	20706	34745
1257	3569	7896	11331	15590	20795	35186
1306	3573	8233	11335	15617	20857	35236
1451	3577	8408	11379	15716	20949	37052
1492	3582	8412	11898	15792	21774	37283
1526	3620	8421	11928	15794	21883	39659
1605	3649	8452	11969	15806	21952	39713
1634	3653	8453	12094	15821	21997	39762
1637	3745	8489	12328	16083	22242	39869
2371	3751	8674	12533	16278	22424	39960
2373	3757	8813	12562	16331	29600	40020
2392	3760	8831	13024	16407	29715	42336
2470	3924	8917	13703	16551	29822	43323
2525	3925	8924	13960	16556	29977	43842
2562	3926	9063	13989	16591	30193	44124
2590	3934	9582	14037	16809	30360	45182
2686	3936	9607	14089	16871	30460	45302
2672	4018	9888	14162	17158	30478	46575
2753	4072	10082	14253	17397	30601	46933
2813	4785	10177	14323	17449	30605	48481
2878	4845	10180	14359	18361	30833	49671
2011	4845	10188	14383	18744	31377	51358
3071	4096	10200	14408	18941	31733	51368
3074	5687	10550	14523	19235	31761	51750
3078	5822	10651	14524	19286	31781	52282
3079	5960	10690	14831	19389	31875	53037
3080						

$5,000 REGISTERED BONDS.

1357	4550	13148	14267	15764	17165	20501
1456	5174	13197	14295	15830	17351	20916
1529	5331	13298	14489	16045	17477	
1609	6243	13708	14833	16085	17483	
2304	6467	13828	14918	16177	17604	
2394	6469	13816	15373	16719	17630	
3519	12678	13864	15432	16799	18598	
3643	13108	13895	15746	17008	19042	

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to July 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

All the outstanding COUPON bonds issued under said mortgage have now been called for redemption.

Registered bonds should be assigned to "Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, for redemption."

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

New York, May 15, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the 232 Coupon and 50 Registered Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

CHAS. E. HUMPHREYS,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York County.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of
1st Consolidated Mortgage 7% Bonds
OF THE
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company,
MATURING AUGUST 1, 1900.

The undersigned, under arrangements made with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, offer to holders of the above Bonds the privilege of refunding their bonds into **PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS DUE 1949, BEARING 3½% INTEREST P. A., FROM AUGUST 1, 1899, AT THE PRICE OF 101%.**

The 7% Bonds will be taken in payment on a 3½% INTEREST BASIS to maturity, and the computation will be made as of August 1, 1899, viz.:

For every $1,000 7% Bond, with February 1, 1900, coupon attached, the holder will receive $1,000 of the 3½% Bonds, with interest running from August 1, 1899, together with a cash payment of $24.10, made up as follows:

$1,000. 7% Bond on a 3½% basis	$1,034.10
$1,000. 3½% Bond at 101%	1,010.00
	$24.10

Holders of the First Consolidated Mortgage 7% Bonds desiring to avail themselves of the privilege of refunding should surrender their Bonds to any of the undersigned, or to the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia, and will receive in exchange therefor the above cash payment and Temporary Receipts for the 3½% Bonds, to be exchanged against such Bonds when ready.

This offer will terminate July 15, 1899.

Speyer & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
30 BROAD STREET. 27 PINE STREET.
New York, June 15th, 1899.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company and its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
ANGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
STOCKS AND BONDS
OF THE
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R. Co.

Further deposits of stock and bonds above named will be received by The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York until further notice, under an agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company.

Securities may be withdrawn by non-assenting depositors if the Plan of Readjustment shall not prove to be satisfactory to them.

An amount equal to the interest maturing April 1st, 1899, will be advanced to depositing bondholders.

The Committee is of the opinion that no intelligent Plan of Readjustment can be formulated until a physical examination showing the needs of the property, and an examination of the accounts shall have been completed. The result of such examinations will form a proper basis for a plan. Until the recent changes in the personnel of this Committee and Receivership, satisfactory arrangements could not be made for such examinations. At the request of, and in conjunction with the representatives of the Amsterdam bondholders, expert accountants have been appointed to examine the books and accounts, and an expert has also been appointed for the physical examination. The plan will be formulated as soon as these examinations shall have been completed.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company, and application for their listing on the New York Stock Exchange will be made in due course.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.

W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

NEWPORT AND CINCINNATI BRIDGE COMPANY.
Pittsburgh, Pa., June 1st, 1899.
BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.

Newport & Cincinnati Bridge Company four and one-half per cent. bonds to the amount of Fourteen thousand dollars ($14,000) will be purchased July 1st, 1899, at the Agency of the Company, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New York City, under the following provisions of the mortgage:

"Sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds will be received at the agency of said Bridge Company, in the City of New York, on or before the day prior to the time of making such purchase, and bonds offered at the lowest price, not exceeding par and interest, will be accepted and paid for. Should bonds of different holders be offered at the same price, the number of bonds so purchased shall be on a pro rata basis, as near as practicable, in proportion to the whole number of bonds offered."

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

The Commercial Cable Company,
(Mackay-Bennett System,)
No. 253 Broadway, New York.
Dividend No. 40.

A quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company is hereby declared, payable on the 1st day of July, 1899, out of net earnings, to all stockholders of record on June 20, 1899. The transfer books will close June 20, inst., and reopen on July 3, 1899.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. C. PLATT, Treasurer.

Dated June 6, 1899.

Real Estate Trust Co. of N. Y.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
June 15, 1899.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable July 1, 1899, to stockholders of record June 19, 1899. Transfer books close June 19, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen July 1, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Reading Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Tuesday, June 20th, 1899, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, 1899, and will reopen July 3, 1899, at 10 A. M.

W. G. BROWN, Secretary.

Philadelphia, June 13, 1899.

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.,
New York, June 14th, 1899.

The Board of Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend of two and one-half per cent. on the Second Preferred Stock of this Company, payable July 15th, 1899, at the Central Trust Co. of New York to the stockholders of record on the 30th of June, 1899. Transfer books will be closed June 30th and reopened July 17th.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

Pressed Steel Car Company.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 2.
71 Broadway, New York, June 13th, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company July 10th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 19th, 1899. Checks will be mailed from the office of the company. The transfer books will close at three P. M. June 19th, 1899, and be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. July 10, 1899. Holders of interim certificates should present same to the Central Trust Company of New York on or before June 19th, 1899, for exchange for permanent engraved certificates, as only the permanent certificate holders will be included in dividend list.

W. O. JACQUETTE, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,
May 29th, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899.

C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Office Homestake Mining Co.,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK, June 14, 1899.
DIVIDEND NO. 267.

The regular monthly dividend of TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE has been declared for May, payable at the transfer agency in New York on the 26th inst. Also EXTRA DIVIDEND (NO. 268) of Twenty-five (25) Cents Per Share, payable at the same time and place.

Transfer books close on the 20th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

Royal Baking Powder Company.
New York, June 14, 1899.

A dividend of 2% for the four months ending June 30, 1899, will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company July 1, 1899, to stockholders of record at close of business June 24, 1899.

Transfer books will close at 12 M. June 24, 1899, and reopen at 10 A. M. July 3, 1899.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN MORRIS, Treasurer.

Manhattan Railway Company,
No. 195 Broadway, New York, June 13th, 1899.

SIXTY-FIRST QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable at this office on and after Saturday, July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed on Friday, June 16th, at 3 o'clock P. M. and will be reopened on Monday, July 3d, at 10 o'clock A. M.

D. W. McWILLIAMS,
Treasurer.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO (2%) PER CENT. out of the net earnings on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable July 17, 1899.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on July 10, 1899, and reopen on the morning of July 18, 1899. GEORGE COPPELL
New York, June 15, 1899. Chairman of the Board.

Exchange Fire Insurance Company,
37 Pine St.
New York, June 14, 1899.

The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of the Exchange Fire Ins. Co. will be held at the office of the Company, 37 Pine Street, WEDNESDAY, 28th inst. Poll open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

C. S. FOUNTAIN, Sec'y.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@62. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27⅜d per ounce and in New York at 60⅝c. Mexican silver dollars at 48½c.

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at 1.65.

On the Consolidated Exchange 400 shares of Anaconda Gold sold at .49, 100 Catalpa at .22, 100 Isabella at .70, 300 Mollie Gibson at .25, 500 Pharmacist at .06, 100 Potosi at .44, 200 Sierra Nevada at .73, and 500 Work at .20.

On the Industrial Exchange 25,000 shares of American Gold sold at .01⅜, buyer 30; 1,200 Burt Gold at .02½, 3,000 Cannon Ball at .006, 500 Good Samaritan at .01⅝, 700 Gregory Gold at .02½, 450 Gilpin and Lincoln at .42, 150 Jennie Blanche at .50⅝@.51⅝, and 130 Morenci Copper preferred at 1.50⅝@1.50¾.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Phoenix G. Min. Co.	.08
Adams Consol.	.32	Potosi	.34
Belcher	.31	Quicksilver	2.00
Best & Belcher	.40	Quicksilver pf.	7.50
Breece	1.25	Savage	.20
Brunswick Consol.	.15	Sierra Nevada	.64
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Standard	2.20
Cholla	.25	Small Hopes	1.00
Crown Point	.26	Union Con.	.35
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.50	Utah	.12
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Victor	1.00
Crescent	.15	Yellow Jacket	.32
Catalpa	.20	Argentum Juanita	.22
Deadwood Terra	.35	Alamo	.07
Eureka Consol.	.30	Anaconda	.49
Father De Smet	.10	Cr. Ck. Cons.	.09
Gould & Curry	.24	Cr. & Crip. Ck.	.08
Hale & Norcross	.30	Gold & Globe	.04
Homestake	60.00	Golden Fleece	.25
Horn Silver	1.55	Isabella	.62
Iron Silver	.55	Mollie Gibson	.23
Julia Consol.	.01	Mount Rosa	.19
Kingston & Pemb.	.20	Pharmacist	.04
La Cresse	.16	Portland	1.70
Lesdville Con.	.08	Specimen	.06
Little Chief	.18	Union	.18
Mexican	.40	Work	.17
Moulton	.23	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.13½
Ontario	8.00	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.12½
Ophir	.85	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.11½
Occidental	.25	Grey Forge	.11¼
Plymouth	.10		

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Burt Gold	.02½	Elkton	.88
Gold Magnet	.01	Gold Coin, Gilpin	.35
Good Samaritan	.01¼	Gar. Con.	.12
Gregory Gold	.02½	Justine	.02
Gilpin & Lincoln	.43⅜	Mount Rosa	.18½
Jennie Blanche	.51⅛	Old Gold	.01¼
Morenci Cop. pf.	1.50⅝	Pande Basin	.40
Miami	.08	Portland	1.55
Pilgrim	.003	Sentinel	.002¼
Ry. Mountain	.005	Union Gold	.20
B. & C. C. Co.	2.50	Waldorf	.01½
Anaconda Work	.50	Work	.21
Cr. Ck. Con.	.00⅛	Rosario Honduras	5.00
Cannon Ball	.005½		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 15.—The money market shows some indications of a slightly firmer tone, but, so far as actual rates are concerned, they are not changed from the recent quoted figures. At the Clearing House to-day 3 per cent. was still the quoted rate on all loans, and New York funds sold at 15@16 2-3 cents discount. On call money ranged from 3@4 per cent. Time money was quoted as low as 3 per cent. for four months and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. It was said, however, that good houses were paying 4 per cent. and upward on four months on ordinary mixed collateral. National banks discounted good commercial paper at 4 per cent.

The stock market was dull, almost stagnant. Much of the interest centred in Dominion Coal and the gas bonds, which were expected to go off on President Addicks's advertised publication about the local gas situation and his assertion therein of a pending default in the interest on the bonds. Dominion Coal only dropped a fraction, to 53¾, and a little later easily rallied to 56 and closed firm at 55¾. The gas securities, however, did not fare as well, the firsts dropping 2½, to 86, and the seconds 4½, to 60½. The buying of Sugar and Federal Steel for New York account reached considerable proportions, and Oil late in the day pushed up to 47½ on good buying.

The coppers were all badly neglected, although as a class they had a fair support. Arnold sold up to 15⅝ and then dropped to 15¼, closing at 15⅜. Bonanza, still quite actively traded in, lost nearly a point from its highest. Utah ranged from 41½ to 41⅝. Parrot sold at one time as high as 54 and closed at 53. Baltic gained ½, to 33½. The trading dragged badly late in the day and the closing was lifeless and with prices as a rule moderately firm.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	10	10½	Old Colony	10½	11½
Allouez	8½	9	Old Domin.	38⅝	39
Arcadian	49	52	Parrot	52½	53
Arnold	15¼	15⅝	Pioneer	2½	3
Ash Bed	1½	2	Quincy	150	160
Atlantic	32	33	Rhode Isl'd.	8¾	9
Baltic	33	34	Santa Fe	12	12½
Bost. & Mon.	342	350	Santa Ysabel	14	15
Butte & Bos.	76	79	Tamarack	210	...
Cal. & Hec.	800	810	Utah Con.	41½	41¾
Centennial	34⅜	35	Washington	2⅝	2¾
Franklin	18½	19	White Knob	13½	14
Humboldt	2½	3	Winona	14	14½
Isle Royale	42	44	Wolverine	45	46
Mohawk	28	29			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	258	Cent. M. pf.	68
Bost. & Low.	238	Fitchburg pf.	116
Bost. & Me.	190	N. Y. & N.	
Bos. & Prov.	300	E. 6s	118
Bost. Elev.	107½	N. Y. & N.	
Bost. Gas 5s.	61	E. 7s	118
Cent. Mass.	15⅝	West End	94

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell T.	343	Mex. Tel.	99½
Chi. Sk. Yds.	145½	N. Eng. Tel.	145
Dom. Coal	53½	U. S. Oil	47⅛
D. Coal pf.	120	West. Elec.	49½
Erie Tel.	94⅝	West. El. pf.	65
Lams. Store	37		

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 15	372,563
To date this year	2,734,711
Corresponding date last year	49,557,650

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 15	$2,628,500
To date this year	$524,960,510
Corresponding date last year	$368,843,760

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2¼@3 per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Consol. Gas	1½
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	½	Great North. pf.	¾
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	2	Lake Erie & West.	⅛
Am. Malt. pf.	1	Met. Street Ry.	½
Am. Steel & W. pf.	½	M. St. P. & S. S. M.	1½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅝	Mobile & Ohio.	1⅛
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	¾	P., C., C. & St. L.	1⅛
Am. Tin Plate pf.	¾	Pressed S. C. pf.	½
Am. Steel Hoop. pf.	⅛	St. P. & Om. pf.	2
Col. F. & I. pf.	3½	Stand. Dist. pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy.	3	Lake Erie & W. pf.	½
Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	2	Mex. Nat. ctfs.	⅝
Am. Steel & Wire	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1
Balt. & Ohio pf.	¾	Mo., K. & T. pf.	¾
Canada South	¾	Missouri Pacific	1
Canadian Pacific	¾

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, June 15, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15	16	725	Am. Car & Foundry..	16	16	15	15	—8
..	57½	880	Am. Car & Found. pf.	60	60	58	58	—2
41	45	40	Am. Linseed Co. pf....	45	45	45	45	.....
35¾	36½	510	American Cotton Oil.	38	36¾	36	36⅜	+ ⅞
91	92¾	553	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	92¼	92½	92¼	92½	+ ⅛
35	40	10	Am. District Tel.....	39	39	39	39	.....
38½	39	1,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref.....	37	39	37	39	+2
82¾	83	1,610	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	82	83	82	83	.....
75	75⅝	160	Am. Malting Co. pf...	75⅜	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	+1
10¼	10¾	120	American Spirits Mfg.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
59¾	60	15,655	Am. Steel & Wire.....	61⅞	61⅞	59¾	60	—1
96	96¾	1,058	Am. Steel & Wire pf..	96	96½	96	96½	+ ½
153⅜	153½	76,310	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	152¾	156	152½	153⅜	+1⅝
117½	119	210	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	118	118¼	118	118¼	+ ¾
38	38¾	1,800	American Tin Plate...	38¼	38¾	38	38½	— ¼
85	85½	928	Am. Tin Plate pf.....	85½	85½	84⅞	85½	+ ¾
96	96¾	2,610	American Tobacco.....	97	97½	96½	96½	.....
31	31½	1,600	Am. Steel Hoop.....	30¼	31½	30½	31	.....
76¾	76⅞	450	Am. Steel Hoop pf....	76	76¾	76	76⅞	+ ⅞
49½	50	2,870	Anaconda Copper	49⅝	50½	49⅜	49⅞	— ⅛
17⅞	17⅞	1,400	Atl., T. & S. F.....	17⅝	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	.....
54¾	54⅞	7,730	Atl., T. & S. F. pf....	55	55⅝	54⅞	54⅞	.....
51¼	51½	865	Baltimore & Ohio.....	51	51¼	51	51⅜	+ ¼
72¼	72¾	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	72⅜	72⅝	72⅜	72⅝	+ ⅛
117⅝	117½	51,588	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	117¾	118⅞	117¼	117⅝	+ ⅛
138	140	35	Brooklyn Union Gas..	140	140	140	140	.....
53¼	54	100	Canada Southern	53¼	53¾	53⅜	53⅜	— ⅜
96¼	96⅜	400	Canadian Pacific	96¼	96½	96¼	96½	— ⅛
51⅝	51⅞	800	Cent. Pac., ass't pd..	52	52	51½	51½	— ½
24½	24⅝	250	Chesapeake & Ohio...	24½	24½	24¼	24½	— ⅛
131	131¼	12,680	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	132½	132⅞	131	131½	— ⅜
59¾	59⅞	700	Chicago Con. Traction.	59⅜	59⅞	59⅜	59⅞	— ⅛
13⅞	13¾	2,210	Chicago Great West....	13½	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ¼
126½	126¾	17,210	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	126⅜	127¼	126¼	126½	— ¼
172¾	173½	150	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	172¾	172¾	172¾	172¾	— ¼
152½	153	200	Chicago & Northw....	152¾	152¾	152¾	152¾	—1¼
111½	111¾	4,340	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	112½	112¾	111⅞	111⅞	— ⅜
15½	16⅛	500	Chicago Term. Trans.	16	16½	15½	15½	— ⅜
49	50	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	49½	49½	49	49	—1
53½	54½	100	C., C., C. & St. L....	54	54	54	54	.....
98½	99½	150	C., C., C. & St. L. pf..	99	99	99	99	— ⅛
43¾	44	1,020	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	44	44½	43¾	43¾	—1¼
107	110	200	Col. Fuel & Iron pf...	109	109	109	109	+3½
17	18	500	Col. Southern 2d pf...	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
180½	182	4,010	Consolidated Gas	181	182⅞	180½	180⅝	+1½
44½	45	1,800	Continental Tobacco ..	44⅝	45½	44½	44⅞	— ⅛
81⅜	82	820	Continental Tobac. pf.	82¼	82½	82	82	— ⅛
118	118¾	200	Delaware & Hudson....	119	119	118¾	118¾	.....
170	170¾	30	Del., Lack. & West...	170	170	170	170	.....
21¾	21⅞	2,420	Denver & R. G.....	22¼	22½	21⅝	21⅞	—1
76¼	76⅞	5,600	Denver & R. G. pf....	76¾	76¾	75⅞	76⅛	— ⅜
20⅞	21½	460	E. M. & Ft. Dodge....	21⅛	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅛
34	35¼	25	Erie 1st pf	35	35	35	35	.....
17¼	18	100	Erie 2d pf	17⅝	17¾	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
64½	64⅝	32,190	Federal Steel	65¼	66⅝	64⅛	64¼	— ⅜
84	84¼	7,675	Federal Steel pf.....	84½	85⅛	84	84⅛	+ ⅛
30	32½	25	Flint & P. M.....	25	25	25	25	.....
118	118½	100	General Electric	118½	118½	118½	118½	— ⅛
67¾	68	110	Glucose Sugar Ref....	68	68	68	68	.....
168	169	400	Great Northern pf	168½	168¾	168¼	168¾	+ ¾
108	..	100	H. B. Claflin Co.....	109	100	100	109	.....
70	73	25	Homestake	72	72	72	72	.....
112¼	113	170	Illinois Central	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	— ⅛
42	43	225	International Paper ..	42	42	42	42	.....
78½	79	100	International Paper pf....	78½	78½	78½	78½	.....
13½	14½	300	International Silver ..	14	14	14	14	.....
8¾	9	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf....	9	9	9	9	.....
16	18	50	Kookuk & D. M. pf....	16½	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
16¾	17	450	Lake Erie & Western..	16	16¾	16	16¾	+ ⅛
67	67½	200	Lake Erie & West. pf..	67¼	67¾	67	67	— ½
67	67¼	2,080	Louisville & Nashville.	67⅛	67⅝	67	67¼	— ⅛
20	23	150	Manhattan Beach	20	20	20	20	.....
113¼	113½	18,563	Manhattan Con	113¼	114½	113⅜	113⅜	+ ⅛
226⅜	226⅞	6,440	Metropolitan St. Ry...	226½	227¼	224½	226½	+ ½
13½	14	400	Mexican Central	13½	13¾	13½	13½	.....
3¼	3⅜	700	Mexican National ctfs.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
27	29	400	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	28¼	28¾	28¼	28¾	+1½
66	68	100	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	—1
32⅝	32¾	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	33¼	33⅝	32¾	32¾	— ¾
40⅞	41	4,400	Missouri Pacific	41⅞	42⅜	40⅞	40⅞	—1
40	42¼	250	Mobille & Ohio	41	42	41	42	+1¾
97½	98¼	25	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf....	97¾	98¾	97¾	98¾	.....
110	112	80	Nat. Lead Co. pf.....	112	112	111¼	111½	.....
3½	4¼	100	Nat. Linseed Oil ctfs.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅜
51⅜	51½	700	National Steel	51¼	52¼	51¼	51¼	+ ¼
91	92	900	Nat. Steel pf	92	92	91¾	91¾	+ ⅜
115¼	116¼	820	New Jersey Central....	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	.....
172	175	125	New York Air Brake....	173	172	172	172	.....
130¾	131	2,410	New York Central.....	131¼	131¾	131	131	— ⅜
26¾	26¾	2,120	N. Y. Ont. & West....	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¼	.....
203	204½	400	Norfolk & Western....	203½	203½	203	203¾	— ¼
68¾	69	180	Norfolk & West. pf....	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	— ¼
11½	11⅝	800	North American	11⅜	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
46¾	46⅞	5,130	Northern Pacific	47¼	47¼	46¾	46⅞	— ⅛
75½	75⅝	1,010	Northern Pacific pf ..	75¾	76	75½	75½	.....
35	38	20	Oregon R. & Nav	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	.....
73	74	100	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	73¼	72¾	72¼	72¼	+ ⅛
47¾	48	620	Pacific Mail	47⅞	48¼	47⅞	48	+ ⅛
130¾	131	500	Pennsylvania R. R....	131¾	131⅞	131	131	— ⅛
120	125½	9,710	People's Gas, Chicago.	120½	122	120	120	— ⅛
57½	58½	1,140	Pitt., C. & St. L.....	56	59	56	57½	+1⅜
52	52½	800	Pressed Steel Car	53	53	53	52½	— ½
84¾	85½	320	Pressed Steel Car pf..	85½	85½	85	85½	— ⅛
20¾	21	500	Reading	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20½	— ⅛
60¼	60½	8,450	Reading 1st pf	60	61	59½	60¼	.....
34	34½	1,200	Reading 2d pf	33½	35¼	33½	34	—1¼
77	80	13	Rio Grande West. pf..	80	80	80	80	.....
39	41	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf...	40	40	40	40	— ⅛
10⅝	10¾	800	St. L. & San Fran....	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
72	73	250	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	72	72	72	72	—1
29¾	31	1,03	St. L. Southw. pf pf..	30⅜	30⅜	30	30	.....
98	99¼	16	St. Paul & Omaha.....	98½	98½	98½	98½	— ⅜
170	180	110	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	178	178	178	178	+2
31½	31¾	1,40	Southern Pacific	31¾	32¼	31¾	31⅝	— ⅛
10¾	11	40	Southern Railway	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	.....
49¾	50	71	Southern Railway pf..	50	50	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅛
17⅜	17½	85	Standard Dis. & Dis..	17⅜	17⅝	17	17	+ ⅛
65	66	15	Standard Dis. & Dis. pf..	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	+ ⅛
63⅝	63¾	8,95	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	63¾	64¼	63½	63½	.....
68½	69	10	Texas City R. T.....	69	69	69	69	.....
40¾	40⅝	1,54	Union Pacific	40⅞	41	40¼	40¼	— ⅜
74⅝	74⅞	1,50	Union Pacific pf.....	74⅜	75	74⅝	74⅜	— ⅜
27¼	28	18	Union Bag & Paper ..	27¼	27½	27¼	27½	—2½
79½	80½	225	Union Bag & Paper pf	79⅜	79⅝	78¾	79⅝	— ⅜
5⅞	6	700	United States Leather.	5⅞	6	5⅞	5⅞	.....
70	70½	10	U. S. Leather pf., ex d.	70½	70½	70½	70½	+ ¼
53½	54	9,995	United States Rubber.	53⅜	54⅞	53½	53½	.....
116	116¼	25	U. S. Rubber pf.....	116¼	116¼	116	116	.....
7½	7¾	55	Wabash	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	.....
20¼	20⅝	365	Wabash pf	20⅝	20⅝	20	20⅛	— ¾
90	90½	1,41	Western Union Tel...	90	90½	90	90¼	+ ⅛
23⅝	24	10	Wheel & L. E. 2d pf.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23⅝	— ⅛
1¼	1⅝	2	Wis. Central	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	.....
..	..	20	Wis. Cent., 1st pd.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	.....
16	16¼	2,40	Wis. Cent., when iss..	14⅜	16⅜	16	16	— ⅛
64⅜	64¾	2,540	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	55¼	55½	54	54¾	— ⅛
Sales.....		372,513						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100¾	..	Ill. C., l. l.	100	..
3s, r., 1918	109	109	Iowa Cent.	11⅞	12½
3s, c., 1918	109	109	Iowa C. pf.	47	48
3s, 1918, sm.	108½	109	Jol. & Chi.	180	..
4s, r., 1907	112¾	113	Kan. & M.	10½	12½
4s, c., 1907	114	114	K. & T. M.	3¼	4
4s, r., 1925	130½	131	Keok. & W.	35	50
4s, c., 1925	130½	131	Lac. Gas	53½	54
5s, r., 1904	112½	113	Lac. G. pf.	99	102
5s, c., 1904	112¾	113	Lake Shore	209	210
D. C. 3-65s	119	..	Long Island	68	73
Adams Exp.	110	113	Man. C. R.	150	..
Alb. & Susq., ex. d.	191	..	Met. R. R.	105	..
Am. Lin.	31	40	Md. C. pf., ex div.	58	75
Am. Coal	140	200	Met. W. S. El. of Chi.	14½	15
Am. Exp.	136	140	Met. W. S. El. of Chi. pf.	53½	57½
A. Malt. Co.	20	25	Mich. Cent.	113	116
A. S. M. pf.	32	38	Minn. & St. L.	56	58
A. T. & C.	100	105	Minn. & St. L. pf.	140	..
Am. Tob. pf.	140	142	Mo. Pac.	93	94¼
Ann Arbor	16	18	Mut. Reserve	3	4
Ann Arbor pf.	40	42	N. Amsterdam	20	..
B. & O. S. W. pf. cfs.	8½	9½	Nat. Starch.	5	7½
Beech Creek	100	..	Nat. St. 1st pf.	45	60
Bel. A. R. pf.	106½	..	Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	23
Bruns. City	14¾	15½	N. C. Coal	86	89
B., R. & P.	34	40	N. Y. & N. H.	212	218
B., R. & P. pf.	74	76	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12½	13¾
B., C. R. & N.	105	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	70
Cap. Tract.	92	93	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	29	30
Chi. & Alton.	160	..	N. Y., L. E. & W.	68½	69
C. & A. pf.	150	..	N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	30	32
C. & E. I.	70	..	N. Y., L. E. & W. 2d pf.	86	..
C. & E. I. pf.	..	122½	Norf. South.	69	75
C. G. W. pf.	..	..	Ont. Mining	8	10
C. G. W.	6⅜	6¾	Pac. Coast	35¾	40
C. G. W. deb.	89	93	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	82	86
C., I. & L.	9	11	Pac. C. 2d pf.	55	60
C., I. & L. pf.	..	..	Park S. pf.	105	110
C., I. & L. 2d pf.	39	41	Penn. Coal	370	..
C. & N. W.	..	..	P., D. & E.	2¼	2¾
C. & N. W. pf.	191	193	Peo. & East.	4	5
C., L. & W.	..	11	Pu., C. & St. L. pf.	84	88
C., L. & W. pf.	37	42½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	186	..
Cleve. & P.	184	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. sp. ex. d.	182	..
C. C. & I. D.	1¾	3¼	P. & W. pf.	7	8½
C. C. & I. D. pf.	8	..	Pull. Car.	156	158
Col. South.	5½	7¼	Quicksilver.	2½	2½
Col. S. 1st pf.	42	45	Quicksilv'r pf.	8	10
C. & H. C. & I.	11	13½	Rens. & Sar. ex. div.	190	..
Com. Cable.	179	..	R., W. & O.	31	40
Consol. Coal.	52¼	..	Rio G. W.	33	40
Consol. Ice.	40½	45	Rio G. W. pf.	77	80
Con. Ice pf.	..	..	S. J. & G.	3½	4
D. M. & Ft.	..	..	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	10	11¼
D. pf.	100	105	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	36	37
D., S. B. & A.	4¼	7¼	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	36	37
D., S. S. & A. pf.	11¾	15	St. P. & D.	46	51
Eighth Ave.	380	..	St. P. & D. pf.	101	103¾
Erie	12¾	13¾	S. bul. ctfs.	60¾	62
Ev. & T. H.	89¾	95	Sixth Ave.	200	..
E. & T. H. pf.	80	95	S. R. & T.	7¼	8
F. & P. M. pf.	..	..	Texas Pac.	19	19½
Ft. W. & R.	203½	..	Third Av.	190	200
G.	24	26¾	T. & O. C.	..	20
Glucose pf.	106	110	U. S. En. pf.	..	40
H. B. Claflin	..	..	U. S. Exp.	45	50
1st pf.	100	..	U. S. R.	170	..
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	100	..	W.-F. Exp.	125	130
Harlem	385	400	W. U. & R.	8¾	9
Hock. Val.	23	24½	W. C. pf. cfs.	3	5
Hock. V. pf.	55	..			

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage.	74	74	76
3d week June	$24,329	$24,410	$19,275
From July 1	1,120,575	1,042,950	974,622
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage.	4,947	4,750	4,387
1st week June	$480,218	$431,068	$389,683
From July 1	235,338	23,389,091	17,328,217

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, including leased lines, for quarter ended March 31—

	1899.	1898.	Changes.
Gross earnings	$1,292,801	$1,220,834	*$71,967
Operating ex.	829,286	802,299	*26,990
Net earnings	463,503	418,536	*44,967
Other income	25,983	71,640	†45,777
Total income	489,366	490,176	†810
Fixed charges	536,895	570,744	†33,849
Deficit	47,529	80,569	†33,039

*Increase. †Decrease.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 15.—American Linseed preferred opened at 42¼, ¾ lower than yesterday's closing, gained to 43, and closed at 41½; common closed at 8, ½ off Wednesday's closing. There was some interest in National Steel; the common opened at 51⅜ and closed at 51; the preferred ranged about ⅝ lower than Wednesday, closing at 91½.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	28
C. & C. Cat. & D. Co	78½
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	148½
National Biscuit Co. common	43¼
National Biscuit Co. pf.	97¾
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co.	4
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	13
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	2
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	20
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	12
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	30
North Chicago St. R. R.	245
West Chicago St. R. R.	120
South Side Elevated R. R.	94
Lake St. Elevated	17
Lake St. Elevated t. c.	14
Street's W. S. Car Line	200

REGULAR STOCKS.

American Linseed common	8
American Linseed pf.	41
American Tin Plate pf.	38
American Tin Plate pf.	85¼
National Biscuit Co. common	43
National Biscuit Co. pf.	97½
National Carbon common	18½
National Carbon pf.	81
National Steel common	51½
National Steel pf	91
Diamond Match	148
West Chicago Street R. R.	119½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—The features of the market to-day were the heavy buying of bonds and a late advance in the coal stocks, Lehigh Valley leading the movement and gaining over a point. Rumor had it that Mr. Morgan had called in 75,000 shares of the stock on which he had an option. The steel stocks continued strong, particularly Tidewater, Cambria, and Pennsylvania. It is believevd there are some favorable developments pending, but they are being kept secret. Marsden, Union Traction, Electric Company of America, and a few other specialties displayed heaviness late in the day.

The close was barely steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21⅜	21½	Penn. Mfg.	24	24½
Cheste'r	36	36½	Phila. Trac.	39¾	100
El. Stge. B.	136½	140	Union Trac.	42	42¼
El. S. B. pf.	137	140	Un. Gas Imp.	167½	168
El. Co. of A.	18⅞	19	Welsb. Lt.	50	51
Lehigh Val.	28	28½	W. N. Y. & P.	..	..
Marsden	17½	17¾	Penn.	7⅞	8½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$272,487,882
Gold reserve	235,302,199
Net silver	5,347,941
U. S. Notes in the Treasury	14,847,446
Treasury notes of 1890	985,931
Total receipts this day	1,867,379
Total receipts this month	21,915,914
Total receipts this year	491,005,744
Total expenditures this day	1,240,000
Total expenditures this month	19,793,009
Total expenditures this year	583,502,972
Deposits in National banks	80,890,875
Silver bullion	947,455
National bank notes received for redemption	353,585
GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS:	
From customs	482,554
Internal revenue	332,571
Miscellaneous	452,253

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Depew Lighting and Fuel Company of Depew; capital $30,000. Directors—Sampson Q. Mingle and Abel H. Gilbert, New York City; S. J. Hart, Depew.

Martien Company of New York City; to manufacture candy; capital, $2,600. Directors—Charles R. Porterfield, Joseph W. Conklin, Charles F. Stappani, and H. T. Conklin.

Leeds and Catlin Company of New York City; to manufacture and sell talking machines; capital, $10,000. Directors—E. F. Leeds, L. R. Catlin, and James E. Thursby, Brooklyn; Louis C. Wenzefuth, New York.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup		Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
5,000	109	25,000	93⅜
500	109	15,000	93⅞
20,000	109	64,000	93¾
5,000	109⅛	2,000	94
Small bonds		Mo, K & T 2d	
500	106½	7,000	67
Alabama Mid 1st		20,000	66⅝
7,000	102½	Morris & Essex 1st	
Am Tobacco Co scrip		7,000	142¾
20,000	101½	N Y Cent & Hud. Lake Sh col 3½s	
10,000	101¼	1,000	106
3,000	101⅜	6,000	102½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		Mich Cent col 5½s	
2,000	94	5,000	101
Atch, Top & Santa Fe adjust 4s		N Y Cent 1st, coup	
500	84½	15,000	115½
10,000	83⅝	N Y, Ont & West refund 4s	
6,000	83⅝	1,000	106
5,000	83⅝	Norf & W Ry con 4s	
15,000	83⅝	51,000	96½
4,000	83⅝	500	95¾
5,000	83⅞	4,000	96½
20,000	84	Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
15,000	83⅞	1,000c	67⅝
5,000	83⅞	8,000	67½
5,000	83⅝	16,000	67⅝
Gen 4s		1,000	67⅝
53,000	102⅜	1,000	67¾
2,000	102⅜	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
6,000	102⅜	1,000	105⅞
Austin & N'w'n 1st		60,000	105⅞
7,000	100	10,000	105¾
Balt & Ohio 3½s		66,000	106¼
111,000	100½	10,000	106⅝
1,000	100⅝	Nor Pac Term 1st	
20,000	100½	10,000	119
Balt & Ohio 4s		Ore R R & Nav 4s	
10,000	102⅜	53,000	103
64,000	102⅜	Ore Sh Line 1st con 5s	
5,000	102¼	2,000	115⅛
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n Div 3½s, when issued		Pac Coast 1st 5s	
5,000	96	2,000	104½
B'way & 7th Av 1st con 5s		1,000	104¼
1,000	122	Peo & East Ino	
5,000	122½	6,000	29⅞
4,000	122¾	9,000	30
B'klyn Rap Tr 5s		Pitt, Shen & L E 1st	
1,000	113	1,000	115
Canada So 1st 5s		Reading Co gen 4s	
1,000	111	61,000	90⅜
Canada So 2d		8,000	90⅝
5,000	111	Rio Gr West 1st	
Cent Branch, U P 1st		52,000	101
2,000s20F	90	1,000	101¼
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		St L, I M & So 4s, when and as issued	
1,000	95⅜	8,000	85⅜
7,000	98⅛	5,000	86⅛
Cent of N J gen 5s		10,000	85⅞
5,000	121½	St L & San Fran 4s	
10,000	122	3,000s20F	89
5,000	121¼	2,000	89
Cent Pac, San Joaq Branch 6s, Speyer & Co ctfs		St P, M & M, Dakota Exten 6s	
5,000	113¼	10,000	146
Ches & O gen 4½s		St Paul & Dul 4s	
22,000	95	2,000	100
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st con 4s		St L S'w'n 1st	
15,000	107	10,000s20F	93
Ches & O con 5s		St L S'w'n 2d inc	
9,000	119¼	30,000	52¼
Chi, Ind & Louisv refund 6s		20,000	52¼
13,000	119	25,000	52
Chi, Mil & St P, C & P W Div 5s		10,000	52¼
10,000	123⅞	10,000	52¼
Chi & N'w'n gen 3½s		20,000	52
10,000	109½	San A & A P 4s	
Chi, R I & P gen 4s		3,000	82⅞
15,000	110½	9,000	82¾
258,000	110⅛	So Pac col tr 4s, when issued	
C, St P, M & O ccn		17,000	85¼
1,000	138	5,000	85⅛
C, C C & St L gen 4s		So Ry 1st 5s	
12,000	94	1,000	111½
Col Midland 2-4s		Standard R & T 6s	
10,000	64	10,000	84½
5,000	64½	Standard R & T inc	
Col & South 1st 4s		8,000	25½
69,000	80½	Tenn C, I & R, De Bard C & I 6s	
5,000	89⅝	8,000	105
10,000	89⅝	Term R R Asso of St L 1st 4½s	
10,000	89⅝	2,000	112⅜
21,000	89⅝	Tex & N O con 5s	
10,000	89⅝	9,000	106¼
12,000	89½	Texas & Pac Ry, East Div 1st 6s	
10,000	89⅜	1,000	104
D, L & W 7s, 1907		Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
5,000	126½	8,000	114
Den & Rio Gr 4½s		Tex & Pac 2d inc, tr co ctfs	
1,000	112⅞	20,000	35½
10,000	112¾	20,000	55
Detroit City Gas 5s		Union Pac 4s	
6,000	101	3,000	108¼
Edison Elec Ill Co of N

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	85½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	42¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	31
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	6 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	6
Sugar, granulated	5½
Molasses, O. K. prime	34
Beef, family	10.00
Beef hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	4 3-16
Pork, mess	8.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb.	5¾
Lard, prime	5.30
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	18.00
Butter, creamery, Western	18¼@18½

CHICAGO June 15.—Flour firm; No. 2 Spring wheat, 70¾c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 73½@76¼c; No. 2 red, 78½@78¾c; No. 2 corn, 35¼c; No. 2 yellow corn, 35¾@36¼c; No. 2 oats, 26c; No. 3 white, 27¾@29½c; No. 2 rye, 61c; No. 2 barley, 36@37c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.04; Northwestern, $1.06½; mess pork, per barrel, $7.50@$8.30; lard, per 100-lb, $4.92½@$5.05; short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.50@4.90; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5@5.10; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; sugars, cutloaf unchanged; clover, contract grade, $4.50.

COTTON—The cotton market seems unable to leave the rut of stagnation, and meagre fluctuations followed closely in the week. The opening yesterday was steady, with prices unchanged to 2 points higher. The slight improvement resulted from unexpected firmness abroad, the leading feature of the foreign news being very heavy sales of spot cotton at unchanged prices. The advance was so wiped out, however, as definite support failed to appear, while light liquidation was in evidence from the start. Around the opening Liverpool shorts were seen to be purchasing in a conservative fashion, but even this demand soon sputtered out, leaving the market totally dependent upon local interests for support. In news from the South the bear faction had the advantage. Statistically inclined traders of bullish disposition firmly adhered to the idea that a considerable percentage of Southern port stocks represents the holdings of exporters who are merely awaiting favorable opportunity to transport their cotton to foreign markets. The market closed steady, 1 point higher to 2 points net lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	5.85	5.85	5.84	5.85@5.86
July	5.91	5.91	5.88	5.88@5.89
August	5.93	5.93	5.91	5.91@5.92
September	5.87	5.88	5.87	5.87@5.88
October	5.90	5.91	5.90	5.90@5.91
November	5.94	5.94	5.93	5.93@5.94
December	5.97	5.97	5.96	5.97@ —
January	6.00	6.01	5.99	6.00@6.01
February	6.03	6.03	6.03	6.03@6.04
March	6.06	6.07	6.05	6.06@6.07
April	..	..	..	6.09@6.10
May	..	..	..	6.13@6.14

Spot cotton in the local market closed steady, with prices unchanged, on the basis of 6 5-16c for middling upland and 6 9-16c for middling Gulf, as compared with 6 9-16c and 6 13-16c, respectively, last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchanges as follows: New Orleans, 5¾c; Mobile, 5 11-16c; Savannah, 5⅝; Wilmington, 5⅞c; Norfolk, 6⅛c; Baltimore, 6¼c; Augusta, 6 7-16c@6½c; St. Louis, 5 13-16c; Memphis, 5¾c.

LIVERPOOL June 15.—Mid-upland, 3 13-32d. Futures opened steady, and closed steady at ½@ 1-64d net advance. December-January, 320½s; January-February, 320½s; February-March, 321b; March-April, 321½d; April-May, 322½s; June, 323s. July-July, 323s; July-August, 323s; August-September, 323s; September-October, 322b; October-November, 321½s; November-December, 320½s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	82	83¼	81 13-16	83¼
September	81 13-16	83	81 9-16	83
December	82 15-16	84¾	82⅞	84¾
Corn—				
July	40 3-16	40 13-16	40 1-16	40¾
September	..	..	..	40½

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	76⅞	77⅞	75¾	77
September	77⅝	78¾	76⅞	78½
December	78	79¾	78	79⅝
Corn—				
July	34⅜	35	34⅜	34⅞
September	34 7-16	35 1-16	34⅜	35
December	33½	34	33½	33⅞
Oats—				
July	23⅞	24 9-16	23⅞	24½
September	21 3-16	22	21⅛	21⅝

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Considerable excitement was caused in grain circles yesterday by further reports of serious damage to the wheat crop in the Northwest, and also by alarming accounts from Russia, confirming the recent claims of serious damage. Yesterday cables reached here stating that the wheat crop was ruined in the territory lying north of the Black Sea for a distance of 500 by 300 miles. Cables, public and private, reflected the bullish influence of the crop advices from this country and Russia, and after opening 1@c lower, the English markets improved and finally showed a slight net improvement. Wheat, in connection with the crop scares, caused quite an active covering demand at the West and also at New York. The market was finally firm at a net advance of ½c.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed at 31c; No. 3 oats, 30½c; No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 3 white, 31½c; track, mixed, 30½@32c; track, white, 32@37½c; No. 2 white clips, 31c.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 65½c, and No. 1 Western, 66c, both free on board, afloat; State rye, 60c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 39½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, and malting, 47@50c, delivered.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4@$4.15; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.65; Winter patents, $3.85@$4; Spring bakers, $3.05@$3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $3@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@ $2.70; no grade, $1.70. Rye flour—Good to fair, $3.10@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.25@$3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.05@$2.20, as to brand. Buckwheat—Fine white, 90c; fine yellow, 95c; coarse, 80@82c. FEED—Spring bran, in bulk, $14@$14.25; sacks, to arrive, $200 lb, $14.50; lake and rail, sacks, spot, $15; coarse Winter bran, $16.25@ 17.50, latter white; fine, $15; middlings, $16@$18; city feed, $15.50@$16; hominy chop, $13.50@$14.50; oil meal, $23@$23.50.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 15.—Flour unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $8.75@$9; family, $10.50@$11.75; short clear, $10@$11.75; BEEF —Mess, $7 family, $8.50@$10.50; packet, $9.50@ $10; extra India mess, $14@$15.50. BEEF HAMS —$22@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5¼c; 150 lb, 5¼c; 160 lb, 5⅜c; pigs, 5⅝c. CUTMEATS—Smoking jellies, 5⅝@6c; 10 lb, 5¼c; 12 lb, 5c; 14 lb, 4¾c; pickled shoulders, 4¼c; pickled hams, 6@9¼c; Western greens, 8¼c; Western S. P., 5½c; city grease, 5½c. TALLOW—City, 4 3-16c; country, 4¼c. LARD—$5.30 asked; city lard, $4.90; refined for South America, $6.10; Continent, $5.55; Brazil, kegs, $7.10; compound, city, 4¾c; Western, 4¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5¼c; city lard stearine, 5@6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, June 15.—Beef—Extra India mess, 60s; prime mess, 55s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 45s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 45s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 25 to 30 lb, 32s 6d; short rib, 18 to 20 lb, 29s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 29s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 29s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 28s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 29s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 28s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 28s; American refined, in pails, 28s 9d. Cheese—American finest white, 42s 6d; American finest colored, 41s 6d. Butter—Good United States, 62s. Tallow—Prime city, 22s 6d.

COFFEE.—The pit of the Coffee Exchange presented a lifeless scene most of yesterday, and at no time during the session was speculation on vigorous lines. The opening was steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 5 points, and this rating continued pretty much to the close. At the close the market was quiet, with prices net unchanged to 5 points lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.55@4.60
July	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.55@4.60
August	..	..	..	4.65@4.70
September	..	..	..	4.75@4.80
October	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.75@4.80
November	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.80@4.85
December	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.15@5.20
January	..	..	..	5.20@5.25
February	..	..	..	5.25@5.30
March	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.30@5.35
April	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.35@5.40
May	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.40@5.45

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 6⅜00. Hamburg—Net unchanged to ⅛ pfg decline. Havre—Net unchanged prices. January, 35.00; February, 35.25; March, 35.50; April, 35.75; May, 36.00; June, 33.50; July, 33.75; August, 34.00; September, 34.25; October, 34.50; November, 34.75; December, 35.00.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 11-16c; muscovado, 4¼c; molasses sugar, 4 1-16c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $18; Southern, No. 2 soft, $16.50; steel rails, $29; pig iron warrants, $13.50; lake copper, ingot, $18.40; tin, $25.60; Exchange, lead, $4.50; brokers' lead, $4.35; spelter, $6.25.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.20, and in bulk, $4.70; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.15, and in bulk, $4.65; refined cases, $8.20; crude naphtha, cases, 5½c; deodorized, $10.50. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17½c; prime Summer yellow, 28c; off Summer yellow, 25c; butter grades, 29@32c; prime white 29@30c; prime Winter yellow, 30@ 32c; linseed, American raw 39@40c; American boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, 41@43c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil, barrels, $3.60; spirits turpentine, 39½@40c; resin, common to good strained, $1.30@$1.32½; E, $1.45; F, $1.50; G, $1.55; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.90; M, $2.05; N, $2.35; WG, $2.50; WW, $2.75.

WILMINGTON, June 15.—Spirits turpentine, 38¼@37c. Resin, 90@95c. Crude turpentine, $1.35, $2.10, and $2.20. Tar, $1.30.

SAVANNAH, June 15.—Spirits turpentine, 37c. Resin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, June 15.—Turpentine, 38¼c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Live cattle, 10¾@ 12c per pound, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 8¼c per pound. CALVES—Veals, steady at $5@ $6.62½; choice, $6.75; buttermilks, $3.75; city-dressed veals, 8@10½c per pound. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Common to good sheep, $3.25@$4.50; poor to choice lambs, $6.37½@$8; general sales, $7@$7.75 for medium to prime. HOGS—$4.10@ $4.20.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ERWIN DAVIS.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts received an execution yesterday against Erwin Davis of 121 Madison Avenue, in favor of Hemans & Co., brokers, for $5,756 balance due on stock transactions in 1896.

CELIA BEIGEL.—Celia Beigel, dealer in millinery at 226 East Broadway, has made an assignment to Moses Natelson. She began business on her own account in February, 1898. Her liabilities are $779 to eight creditors.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND ADOLPH G. GREENBERG.—Two judgments aggregating $21,153 were entered yesterday against the Atlantic Highlands, Red Bank and Long Branch Electric Railway Company and Adolph G. Greenberg in favor of the Pequonnock National Bank of Bridgeport, Conn., on three notes of the company, which were indorsed by Mr. Greenberg.

PLACE & TERRY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Justice Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court has appointed John S. McMaster of Jersey City ancillary receiver for the property in this State of the Place & Terry Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of bicycle sundries at 245 Centre Street, on the application of John S. Gadsden, James F. Place, and Alfred L. Knapp, stockholders, who stated that the company has suspended business and is insolvent. It is a New Jersey corporation, organized in April, 1895, with a capital stock of $50,000, and was liable to attachments, as claims are due or soon to become due, amounting to $3,800. The material on hand, if made up, would sell for $2,000. Mr. McMaster has been appointed receiver in New Jersey.

Out of Town.

THE AMERICAN CASKET COMPANY.—W. J. Overbeck was yesterday appointed receiver of the American Casket Company, a corporation organized in Ohio and doing business in Cincinnati, upon the petition of D. M. Jones, also of Cincinnati. The complaint alleges that Jones had recovered a judgment against the company for $5,004.17, and that execution had been returned unsatisfied. Upon these allegations and another, that the defendant was insolvent, the Court appointed the receiver.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILLIAM F. CROSSLEY, theatrical manager, residing at 205 West Thirty-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,565 and no assets. He took the pauper's oath that he could not raise the money to pay the fees. He was formerly of Humphrey & Crossley, Whitaker & Crossley, and McArdle & Crossley. Of the liabilities, $3,120 is for printing, the largest amount being to the H. C. Miner Lithographing Company, $2,200; $300 for board at the Aulic Hotel, and $2,040 for salaries to eighteen actors and actresses, of which $200 is due to Will S. Rising and $600 to Russell Brothers.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Michael Bach, merchant tailor at 103 East Fourteenth Street and 365 West Forty-second Street, by Stern & Singer, for three creditors—Jacob M. Frank, $210; E. Henschel & Co., $1,297, and I. Schlesinger & Co., $196. It was alleged, on information and belief, that on the 7th inst. he had disposed of his property. Stern & Singer said that the stock in both stores had been removed, and they had been informed that the goods went to an auction room. Mr. Bach also has a store in Poughkeepsie, which he started there in 1894. They estimate his liabilities for merchandise at $5,000. He has been in business since 1888, when he succeeded James B. Kellogg, at 229 Park Row. He used the style of the Star Tailoring Company.

Moritz Schoenthal of 54 East Seventh Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,895 and no assets. He was formerly of Danzis & Schoenthal, importers of millinery goods at 78 Bleecker Street, who made an assignment on May 13, 1897.

Edward F. Kilgore, commission broker at 633 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $11,914 and no assets. He took the pauper's oath that he was unable to pay the fees. He was formerly in partnership with Charles W. Van Benschoten, who now resides in Chicago. Many of the creditors are wholesale millinery dealers.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against the Manhattan Steamship Company of 11 Broadway by three creditors—Frank Kiernan & Co., $898; Hazzard & Brainard, $63, and George F. Holton, $135. They allege that the company has suffered several creditors to obtain a preference by judgments which aggregate $2,224. The Sheriff levied on the effects in the company's office, and the Sheriff's sale has been adjourned several times, and is set down for to-day, 16th inst. The company was organized in January, 1898, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, under New Jersey laws, to do freight and passenger business between this city, Maine, and the Provinces, but the war with Spain interfered with the business, and later on the company lost three vessels. A number of judgments have been entered against the company in the past few months, and efforts have been made to settle them.

Michael and Alphonse Gallo, salesmen at 56 Mulberry Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy. They were of the firm of F. Volpe & Gallo Brothers, dealers in jewelry at 56 Mulberry Street, who failed in March, 1896. Their total liabilities are not given. There are five creditors, whose claims amount to $6,700, and fifty-six creditors whose claims are unknown. They have no assets.

Joseph Weisels, saleman at 638 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,556 and no assets; $6,711 is due to S. Zeimer & Feldstein, and the balance to four other creditors for goods purchased in 1898 when he was in the artificial flower and feather business.

Philip Schwed, salesman, of 305 East One Hundredth and Twenty-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,279, to one creditor, and no assets. His life is insured for $9,000, payable to his wife.

Helen Phillips of 32 West Sixty-eighth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,325 in three judgments and two other claims the amounts being unknown.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BATES, Thomas—F. Maurer	$364
BREDER, Elizabeth, executrix, &c.—G. L. Balheimer's Sons	128
BROWN, Hezekiah P.—Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company	199
CURREN, James F.—M. V. Barry	5,380
CARNI, Eugen M.—H. Weller	360
COHEN, Sarah and Max, and David Stickler—M. L. Flank	121
COLEMAN, Daniel—James T. Nevin	138
CURTISS, Isabella M.—E. A. Ericsson	198
COGAN, Peter—J. Cullanan	624
DURYEA, Edwin G.—Excelsior Terra Cotta Company	782
DAVIS, Erwin—N. Robinson and others	5,756
FLAKS, Abraham—Merchants' Insurance Company of Newark, costs	24
FELIX, Peter W.—D. C. Devlin and others, costs	427
FLEISCHMAN, Moses S.—L. Kahn and others	2,606
GRAY, John A.—Mary L. Ball	239
GROHMAN, Emil G.—W. & J. Sloane	226
GANNON, Philip—M. O. Hanlon, costs	70
HERRMAN, Bettina—Emma Newman	472
HAMILTON, Erastus—Edward R. Emerson, costs	72
HUTKOFF, Nathan—M. Levenson	692
HERLICH, Charles—A. Stumpf and another	33
HART, Max—B. Kreischer & Sons	209
JEROME, Eugene M.—J. D. Campbell	5,897
KARCHER, Philip H.—H. Kaiser	68
KAYSSER, Louis W.—W. M. Seymour and another	401
KORB, John J., Jr., and John L. Smith—W. H. Bell	285
LEWIS, Lena—Isaac Shapiro	12
MURPHY, John—New York Breweries Company, Limited	1,701
MULLER, George—Max F. Richter	824
MOONEY, Hester E.—James G. Bennett, costs	571
MOESSNER, Thomas F.—Trow Directory, Printing and Bookbinding Company	204
MANICE, Edward A.—Noah C. Rogers	1,344
MERCK, George, and Theodore Welcker—Albert Fries and another	1,959
McMURRAY, James—E. Hamilton	498
McQUEEN, Ulysses G.—C. H. Langdon	533
NASH, William E., assignee, &c.—J. L. Cameron	82
O'BRIEN, John E.—Kate B. Decker, executrix, &c., costs	127
PEARN, Jane—C. M. Brennan, individually and as administrator, and others	3,855
PINOVER, Alexander—E. W. Tyler, trustee	309
PURDY, Ambrose H.—Siegrist & Damon	96
POST, Samuel C.—Fred S. Post	596
PURDY, Ambrose H.—Siegrist & Damon	96
POST, Samuel C.—Fred S. Post	596
GREEN, Henry M.—L. Ottmann	100
QUINCY, John D.—Edward Thompson Company	27
ROSENBAUM, Arthur—Morris & Co	36
SHAW, Charles H.—C. M. Beattie	179
SAYRE, Robert M.—M. F. Walsh	201
SCHLESINGER, Adolph, and Bernard Frischman—W. Fetterer	66
SMITH, Appleton—Joseph P. Thornley	182
TORREY, David M.—J. H. Banton	107
TWELE, George A., and Seth Wilks—First National Bank of Cobleskill, N. Y	1,037
WEIDNER, Karl and Jennie—J. Sebel	45
WOOD, Edgar J. and John—Mary L. Brennan, executrix, &c	140
WEISSGLASS, Julius—M. Dollinger	118
WHITTIER, Edmund A.—J. C. Dowd, costs	71
THE COAL HANDLING MACHINERY AND Construction Company—Charles R. Leaycraft and another	354
OWL CLUB—W. F. Montrose and others	63
THE ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, RED Bank and Long Branch Electric Railway Company and Adolph G. Greenberg—The Pequonnock National Bank	10,618
THE ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, RED Bank and Long Branch Electric Railway Company and Adolph G. Greenberg—The Pequonnock National Bank	10,537
THE MAYOR, &c.—Maria A. Clifford	2,000
AMERICAN INK COMPANY—C. J. Osborn	98
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—James E. Gallagher	433
THE WORCESTER CYCLE MANUFACturing Company and Camille Weidenfeld —Robert D. Gesweln, costs	83
THE WORCESTER CYCLE MANUFACturing Company and Camille Weidenfeld—Louis V. Hubbard	83

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Nos. 520 and 522 Broadway Sold—Other Dealings in Dwellings and Vacant Property—Auction Sales.

The New York Realty, Bond, Exchange and Trust Company has bought from Harriet L. Schuyler 520 and 522 Broadway, five-story buildings on a plot 50 by 100, on the east side of the street, about 60 feet south of Spring Street. The deal was negotiated through Brokers John F. Doyle & Son.

John N. Golding has sold for Bendet Isaacs to a client the four-story high-stoop dwelling 1 East Eighty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.

William A. White & Sons have sold for William Rosenzweig to James D. Putnam, for $65,000, the old dwelling 13 East Sixteenth Street, 25 by 92.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have sold to Abraham Bachrach the old building 617 East Thirteenth Street, 25 by 103.3.

The estate of John Gerath has sold the three-story brick dwelling, 54 East Seventy-ninth Street, 25 by 102.2.

J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold for William Preuss the lot on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 186 feet east of Park Avenue, 33 by 86.

Frederick Zittel reports the sale of four lots on the south side of Ninetieth Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for improvement.

Charles R. Faruolo & Co. have sold for Jacob and Nettie Bloom the following properties: No. 608 East Ninth Street, a six-story tenement, to Ralph Bellino, for about $41,000; also No. 225 West Sixteenth Street, a six-story flat, to Palm Bracco and H. Lear Rosenbaum, for about $38,000; also No. 24 Downing Street, a four-story dwelling, to Palm Bracco and H. Lear Rosenbaum, for about $10,200; also, for Henry Mayer, No. 326 East Eleventh Street, a six-story tenement, to Marie Muzzie, for about $40,500.

Max Marx has sold the remaining 29 lots on Sedgwick, Lind, and Lawrence Avenues and Graham Square, of the property in that section purchased by him at auction about three weeks ago. The buyers are C. E. Brown, George H. Moody, William Sporborg, Samuel E. Jacobs, Leon S. Mendel, and Max G. Heidelberg.

The Auction Room.

The sale of 18 lots, comprising the block front on the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, between Morningside and Amsterdam Avenues, was the attractive feature of yesterday's auction schedule. There was little interest in the event, however, if one may judge by the rather slim crowd that surrounded the stand of Auctioneer Ingraham. Bidding was slow, but, in spite of this, what were regarded as good prices were obtained for fourteen of the lots. The remaining four were withdrawn by order of the seller, the Central National Bank. The results of this and other offerings follow:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.
Public Auction Sale.

Amsterdam Avenue, southeast corner of 118th St, 25.2 by 100, vacant; to Isaac A. Hopper	$24,000
Amsterdam Avenue, three lots adjoining the foregoing; to Isaac A. Hopper	39,900
One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 125 by 100.11, vacant; to the Globe Realty Company	50,000
One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 100, vacant; to A. L. Mordecai & Son	39,600
Morningside Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25.2 by 100, vacant; to Isaac A. Hopper	23,500
541 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 25 by 100, three-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Catharine S. Hunter	15,000

By Philip A. Smyth.

226 East Sixtieth Street, 19.2 by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mary A. Astor Woodcock	12,250

By Herbert A. Sherman.

120 East Thirteenth Street, 25 by 100, leasehold, three-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Albert Vietor and C. F. Schmidt, Jr., as trustees	2,000

By Thomas C. Smith.

507 West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 19 by 100, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company	9,675
515 West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 18 by 100, three-story and brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company	10,100

By Charles A. Berrian.

Park Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, 50 by 100, vacant; trustee's sale, to Ferdinand Minrath	1,880

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 234 East Forty-fifth Street, south side, 134 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 56.3 by 28.5 by 70.3, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $12,719.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, J. Edward Swanstrom, referee, Kirkside Avenue, east side, 644.8 feet south of Wellesley Street, 50 by 100.4, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,276.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Quinton Corwine, referee, 237 and 239 East Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Second Avenue, 53.4 by 102.2, two four-story stone-front tenements. Due on judgment, $4,158; subject to other mortgages for $26,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, southeast corner of Lenox Avenue, for a five and six story brick flat, with stores, 50 by 95.11 and 45 by 80.2; Strauss & Rothschild, of 109 East Eighty-first Street, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $70,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, southwest corner of Tinton Avenue, for a five-story brick and stone flat, with stores, 21.3 by 65.4; Thomas Farley of 17 Ritter Place, owner; H. B. Mulliken of 289 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $30,000.

Eighty-sixth Street, southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue, a six-story brick and stone flat, 100 by 95.6; M. E. Stevens of 54 Wall Street, owner; C. C. Manning of 58 East Eighty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $100,000.

One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, southeast corner of Union Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 39.2 by 100; K. O. Pacher, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $30,000.

Spencer Place, west side, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, for a four-story brick flat, 25 by 50; P. and J. Walpole of 487 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, owners; C. Baxter & Son, architects; cost, $8,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, south side, 50 feet east of Park Avenue, for a four-story brick flat, 25 by 75; P. J. Lamberti of 350 East Nineteenth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson of 534 Willis Avenue, architect; cost, $15,000.

Jackson Avenue, west side, 375 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for two three-story brick and frame flats, 24 by 30.2 and 48 by 47.6; M. J. Moriarty of 637 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $7,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 238 and 240 West Fifty-fourth Street, to a three-story brick stable, 50 by 36; Mary J. Radway of 333 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner; W. J. Fryer, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 211 East Thirteenth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Elias Stone, premises, owner; cost, $300.

No. 2,290 Broadway, to a two-story brick dwelling, with store; Mrs. W. F. Reynal, owner; C. H. Richter, Jr., of 68 Broad Street, architect; cost, $800.

Nos. 225 and 227 East Broadway, to two four-story and basement brick school buildings; the Magarel Talmud Thord of 46 Henry Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 349 Eighth Avenue and 305 West Twenty-seventh Street, to a three-story brick flat, with stores; George Van Siclen, owner; G. A. Schellenger, architect; cost, $17,000.

Nos. 123 and 125 East Twenty-first Street, to two four-story brick and stone dwellings; Henry W. Poor of 91 Clinton Place, owner; McKin, Mead & White of 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $75,000.

No. 248 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, to a two-story frame office and dwelling; Robert Power of 2,101 Madison Avenue, owner; George H. Griebel, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 951 Forest Avenue, to a two-story and basement brick dwelling; James Morrison, premises, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $1,300.

STREET OPENINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS.—Opening of Honeywell Avenue, from East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street to East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, Borough of the Bronx, at 90 and 92 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, July 11, 11 A. M. Opening of Osborne Place, from Burnside Avenue to East One Hundred and Eightieth Street, Borough of the Bronx, at 90 and 92 West Broadway, July 11, 11 A. M. Opening of Merriam Avenue, from Ogden Avenue to Aqueduct Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, at 90 and 92 West Broadway, July 10, 3 P. M. Opening of Claremont Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, at their northwesterly intersection, and the widening of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Riverside Avenue, at their southeasterly intersection, in the Twelfth Ward, Borough of Manhattan, at 90 and 92 West Broadway, July 10, 3 P. M. Widening of Elton Avenue, between East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, Borough of the Bronx, at 90 and 92 West Broadway, July 10, 3 P. M. Opening, widening, and extending of One Hundred and Tenth Street, from the circle at Fifth Avenue to Seventh Avenue and that part of the westerly side of Lenox Avenue between One Hundred and Tenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, at 90 and 92 West Broadway, July 10, 3:30 P. M. Opening of East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, from Third Avenue to Brook Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, at 90 and 92 West Broadway, July 10, 3:30 P. M. Opening of Jerome Avenue, lying between Van Cortlandt Park and that part of Jerome Avenue legally opened June 21, 1870, extending from Woodlawn Road to Mosholu Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, at 90 and 92 West Broadway, July 5, 12:30 P. M. Opening of Andrews Avenue, from Burnside Avenue to East One Hundred and Eightieth Street, Borough of the Bronx, at 90 and 92 West Broadway, July 5, 2 P. M. Opening of Aldus Street, from the Southern Boulevard to Whitlock Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, at 90 and 92 West Broadway, July 6, 3 P. M. Opening of Edgewater Road, from Westchester Avenue to Garrison Avenue, (Mohawk Avenue,) Borough of the Bronx, at 90 and 92 West Broadway, July 5, 4 P. M. Opening of East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, from Jerome Avenue to Teller Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, at 90 and 92 West Broadway, July 7, 11:30 A. M. Opening of Jerome Avenue, from its present southern terminus to the bulkhead line of the Harlem River, Borough of the Bronx, at 90 and 92 West Broadway, July 5, 12:30 P. M. Opening of Eden Street, from Boston Road to Bassford Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, at 90 and 92 West Broadway, July 6, 3 P. M. Opening of Hewitt Place, from Leggett Avenue (East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street) to Westchester Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, at 90 and 92 West Broadway, July 7, 2 P. M. Opening of Anderson Avenue, from Jerome Avenue to East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, Borough of the Bronx, at 90 and 92 West Broadway, July 7, 4 P. M. Opening of Valentine Avenue, from the junction of East One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street and King's Bridge Road to East One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street, (Travers Street,) Borough of the Bronx, at 90 and 92 West Broadway, July 7, 2:30 P. M. Opening of East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, from Sedgwick Avenue to the United States bulkhead line of the Harlem River, Borough of the Bronx, at 90 and 92 West Broadway, July 7, 2:30 P. M. Opening of Clinton Place, extending from Aqueduct Avenue to Jerome Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, at 90 and 92 West Broadway, July 7, 2 P. M.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, June 15.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 113th St, 50.11x100; Walter D. Starr to William H. Baker	$1
ANTHONY AV, e s, 191.8 ft n of Burnside Av, 16.8x128x16.11x143; Minnie Yetter to Cornelius J. Behan	3,800
AVENUE A, w s, 68.4 ft n of 79th St, 25x75; Esther Shapiro to Max Weiss	23,000
BEAUDWAY, 2,270 and 2,272, e s, 50x94; Henriette Blind to Albert J. Adams	60,000
BROOK AV, s e corner of Wendover Av, 26x104.9x25x104.10; William C. Oesting and wife to Eugene Sondheim	100
BROOME ST, 246, n w corner of Ludlow St; David Kidansky and another to Samuel Wacht	1
EAST BROADWAY, 68, n s; William M. Walton and others, individually and as executors, &c., to Edward D. Webb	$2,000
ELDRIDGE ST, 124, e s, 126.7 ft n of Hester St, 20.10x99.6x21.2x99.8; Louis Gordon to Harris Hepner and another	35,000
ELTON AV, n w corner of 155th St, 25x99.6; Ferdinand Hecht and others to Paul Mayer	1
FOREST AV, e s, 349.2 ft s of 165th St, runs w 100x s 21x e 100x n 21, error; Catherine Hogan and others to Montgomery Gaze	1,800
HENRY ST, 191, n s, 25x87.6; Theresa Samuels to Max Lipman and another	1
LOT 87, map of 160

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MORRIS FRANK, Bankrupt.—No. 985.

Notice is hereby given that Morris Frank, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 9, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

New York, June 15, 1899.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY MASS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 745.

To the creditors of Henry Mass of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1899, the said Henry Mass was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 3 Pine Street, New York City, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 5, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM MOULDS, Bankrupt.—No. 1,095.

To the creditors of William Moulds of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and district aforesaid, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of June, A. D. 1899 the said William Moulds was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 2 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

[SEAL.] STANLEY DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated June 15th, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—SIMON MYERS, Bankrupt.—No. 844.

Notice is hereby given that Simon Myers, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 12, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 5, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.

New York, June 15, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISRAEL SOLOMON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,097.

To the creditors of Israel Solomon of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Israel Solomon was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 15, 1899.

TO THE CREDITORS OF MYRON L. WEBSTER and LENA WEBSTER, Bankrupts.—No. 1,093.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of June, 1899, the said Myron L. and Lena Webster were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 237 Broadway, New York City, on the 30th day of June, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated June 15th, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FOLGER, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY FOLGER, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Richard P. Lydon, No. 58 Pine Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 24th day of June, 1899. Dated New York, the 16th day of December, 1898.

TERENCE FARLEY, Executor.
RICHARD P. LYDON, Attorney for Executor, 58 Pine Street, New York City. d16-1aw6mF

HILDRETH PHILIP R. M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP R. M. HILDRETH, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 5 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of Dec., 1898. W. E. HILDRETH, Administrator.

KELLY, KATE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE C. KELLY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Philip J. Britt, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of March, 1899. MARY T. CRAWFORD, Executrix. PHILIP J. BRITT, Attorney for Executrix, No. 290 Broadway, New York City. mh17-1aw6mF

MARSHALL, OSCAR T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR T. MARSHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ezekiel Fixman, 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of April, 1899. JOHN B. BURNHAM, ELIZA HONEYWELL, ROBERT S. HERMAN & LARKIN, 7 Nassau Street, N. Y. EZEKIEL FIXMAN, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y. Attorneys for Executors.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN DE HART, Plaintiff, against CHARLOTTE McCORMACK et al., Defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that part of land in the City and County of New York, being part of plot No. 321 on the certain map entitled "Map of East Morrisania, lying east of the Branch Railroad, being part of the farms of Gouverneur Morris, in the town of West Farms, Westchester County, New York, dated October, 1851, made by Andrew Findlay, surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County as Map No. 514," which was a part of said plot according to said map, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly side of Robins Avenue, distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet northerly from the intersection of the westerly side of Robins Avenue with the northerly side of Westchester Railroad Street (said Westchester Railroad Street being otherwise known as old line of 149th Street), and running thence westerly at right angles to Robins Avenue ninety-five (95) feet; thence northerly parallel with Robins Avenue fifty (50) feet to the southerly line of plot No. 322; thence easterly along the southerly side of said plot No. 322, ninety-five (95) feet to the said westerly line of Robins Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of Robins Avenue fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning

Dated, New York, June 15th, 1899.

CHARLES D. CLEVELAND, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine St., New York City.

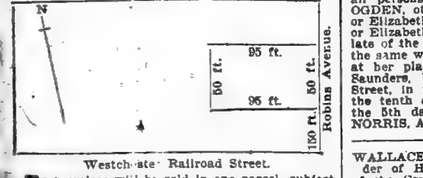

Westchester Railroad Street.

The premises will be sold in one parcel, subject to a mortgage to secure $15,000, on which the sum of $8,500 and interest at six per cent. per annum from July 14 1898, has been advanced. The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,297.92, with interest thereon from the 6th day of June, 1899, including costs and allowances, together with the expenses of the sale.

Dated, New York, June 15th, 1899.

CHARLES D. CLEVELAND, Referee.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—PETER DOELGER, plaintiff, against EDWARD J. O'CONNOR et al., defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public action at the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street distant three hundred and fifty feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Second Avenue with the said southerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; and running the[nce] southerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet and ten inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line twenty-five feet; thence northerly along a line parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet and ten inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Being known as No. 328 East 117th Street.—Dated at the City of New York, June 5th, 1899.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 328 East 117th Street.

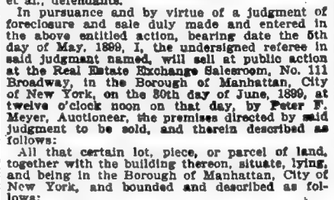

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $5,510.43, with interest thereon from the 14th day of April, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $301.06, with interest from the 5th day of May, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $150.50 and interest.—Dated at the City of New York, June 5th, 1899.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.

je6-2aw4wT&F

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—HENRY W. SCHMIDT et al., plaintiffs, against MOSES KOENIG et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street distant one hundred and fifty-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Avenue "A," running thence northerly and parallel with Avenue "A" one hundred feet five inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Avenue "A," one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street; thence westerly and along said northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being known as the street No. 117 West 89th Street, and being located in Section 4, Block No. 1,220, on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, May 25th, 1899.

GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN, Referee.

ERDMAN, LEVY & MAYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The premises described below are known as street No. 117 West 89th Street.

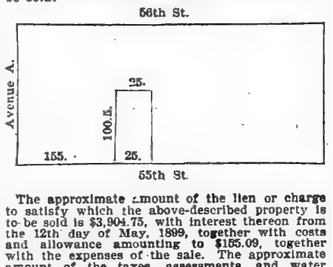

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,643.50, with interest thereon from 22d day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $212.49, with interest from May 25th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $68 and interest.

Dated New York, May 25th, 1899.

GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN, Referee.

my29-2aw3wM&F&je20

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RUNK, ELIZABETH P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. RUNK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1899. CHARLES A. RUNK, Executor. CHARLES B. HART, Esq., Atty. for Executor, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

ap14-1aw6mF

OGDEN, LIZZIE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. J. H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LIZZIE B. OGDEN, otherwise known as Mrs. H. C. Ogden, or Elizabeth C. B. Ogden, or Elizabeth C. Ogden, or Elizabeth B. Ogden, or Elizabeth B. C. Ogden, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, office of Saunders, Webb & Worcester, No. 85 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of January, 1899. EULALIE H. NORRIS, Admt. ja6-1aw6mF

WALLACE, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS WALLACE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 17th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of April, 1899. MARY WALLACE, Administratrix. JOHN DELAHUNTY, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 220 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. ap7-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN DUER, trustee, plaintiff, against MARY H. TAYLOR and Sarah Buckbee, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the first day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-ninth day of June, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of West Ninety-first Street distant four hundred and sixty-four (464) feet westwardly from the southwesterly corner of said West Ninety-first Street and Eighth Avenue, now Central Park West, and thence running southwardly but parallel with said Eighth Avenue and to and through a party wall so far as the same extends, one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the middle line of the block; thence westwardly but along the said middle line of the block eighteen (18) feet; thence northwardly but again parallel with said Eighth Avenue and to and through another party wall, so far as the same extends, one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the said southerly line of West Ninety-first Street, and thence eastwardly but along the said southerly line of West Ninety-first Street eighteen (18) feet to the point or place of beginning, the premises being known as No. 52 West Ninety-first Street.—Dated New York, June 6th, 1899.

A. WALKER OTIS, Referee.

DUER, STRONG & WHITEHEAD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 50 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

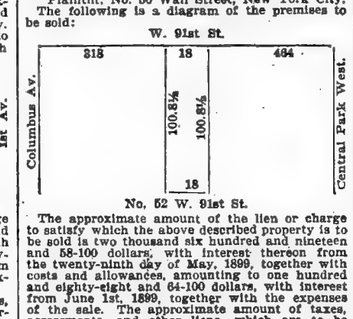

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is two thousand six hundred and nineteen and 58-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the twenty-ninth day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to one hundred and eighty-eight and 64-100 dollars, with interest from June 1st, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is: Taxes, 1898, two hundred and eighty-one and 40-100 dollars and interest; Croton water rates, 1896, 1897, 1898, and 1899, about eighty-four and 80-100 dollars and interest, and a first mortgage for seventeen thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from February 1st, 1898, at five per cent. per annum.—Dated New York, June 6th, 1899.

A. WALKER OTIS, Referee.

je7-2aw3wW&F&je28

209TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—THOMAS L. REYNOLDS, plaintiff, against GEORGE H. CHAMBERLAIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 24th day of April, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and described therein as follows: All that certain lot of ground situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York, distinguished by the number three hundred and twenty-three (323) on a map of certain lands of Clement C. Moore, situate at Greenwich, in the City of New York, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 285 of Conveyances, page 556 and 557; and which said lot of land hereby granted or intended so to be is bounded northeastwardly in front by Twentieth Street; southeastwardly by Lot Number Three Hundred and Twenty-four (324) on the said map; southwestwardly by the half distance line between Nineteenth Street and the said Twentieth Street; and northwestwardly by a line parallel with the southeastwardly line of the said lot numbered three hundred and twenty-three (323) on said map and distant sixteen feet and eight inches northwestwardly therefrom, containing in width in front on the said Twentieth Street and in the rear sixteen feet and eight inches, and in length on each side ninety-one feet and eleven inches, be the same more or less, more particularly known by the street number four hundred and thirty-eight West Twentieth Street.

The premises above described lie in Section 3, Block 717, on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, June 5th, 1899.

JACOB F. MILLER, Referee.

JAMES P. CAMPBELL, Atty. for Plff., 149 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

JOHN HARDY, Atty. for defendants, John Ryan et al.

RYAN & RICHARDS, Attys. for defts., Ellen McGee and ors.

JOHN POTH, Jr., Gdn. ad litem, Ellen Ryan et al.

JOSEPH H. FARGIS, Gdn. ad litem, Frank Ryan.

20th Street.

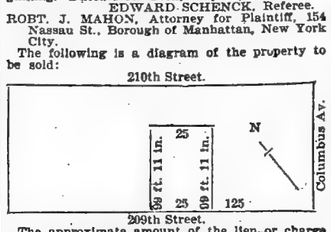

JACOB F. MILLER, Referee.

je6-2aw3wTu&F&je28

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EDWARD F. BURKE, plaintiff, against JOHN W. HAZLETT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 19th Ward of the City of New York, in Section No. 5, Block No. 1,308, on the land map of the City of New York, known by the street number 100 East 54th Street," New York City, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fifty-fourth Street with the easterly side of the Fourth or Park Avenue; running thence easterly along the southerly side of Fifty-fourth Street twenty-two feet and six inches; thence southerly and parallel with said Avenue, and partly through a party wall seventy-eight feet and five inches; thence westerly, and parallel with Fifty-fourth Street twenty-two feet and six inches to the easterly side of said Fourth or Park Avenue aforesaid, and thence northerly, along the same seventy-eight feet and five inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, June 9th, 1899.

WILBUR LARREMORE, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

East 53d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, including costs and allowance, to satisfy which the above property is to be sold, is $25,752.43, with interest thereon from May 29th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, etc., which will be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money is $1,500.

WILBUR LARREMORE, Referee.

je10,13,16,20,23,27,30

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LILY W. BERESFORD and others, Trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against Christianna R. Kehoe and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 29th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of 134th Street, distant 300 feet easterly from the easterly side of 8th Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with 8th Avenue 99 feet 11 inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block and parallel with 134th Street 25 feet; thence northerly parallel with 8th Avenue and partly through a party wall 99 feet 11 inches to the southerly side of 134th Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of 134th Street 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, June 8th, 1899.

WILLIAM McMURTRIE SPEER, Referee.

GEORGE G. DEWITT, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 288 West 134th Street.

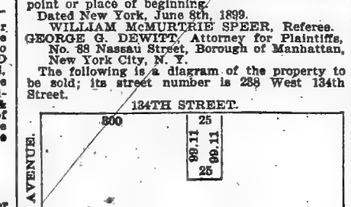

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $18,780, with interest thereon from the 18th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $250.89, with interest from May 29th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $494.05, and interest.

Dated New York, 8th day of June, 1899.

WILLIAM McMURTRIE SPEER, Referee.

je6-2aw5wTu&F&je30

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CHARLES M. ROSENTHAL, plaintiff, against MOSES LASKER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 1st day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by George R. Read, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and appurtenances thereon, situated in the City of New York, and known as Nos. 237-239 East 75th Street, and more particularly bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of 75th Street, distant 125 feet west of the northwest corner of 75th Street and Second Avenue, running thence westerly along 75th Street, 53 feet and 4 inches; thence northerly, parallel with Second Avenue, 102 feet and 2 inches; thence easterly, and parallel with 75th Street 53 feet and 4 inches, and thence southerly and again parallel with Second Avenue 102 feet and 2 inches to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, May 25th, 1899.

QUINTON CORWINE, Referee.

LEWINSON, KOHLER & SCHATTMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 119 Nassau Street, New York City.

East 76th Street.

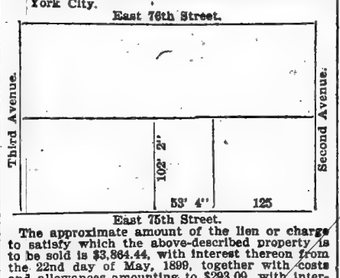

East 75th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,864.44, with interest thereon from the 22nd day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $293.06, with interest from the 25th day of May, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $500.63, with interest. The premises will be sold subject to mortgages aggregating $26,000, and interest thereon at 5 per cent. per annum from Nov. 1st, 1898.

Dated New York, May 25, 1899.

QUINTON CORWINE, Referee.

my26-2aw3wF&Sa&je16

229 WEST 63D STREET.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, County of New York.—BABETTE COHEN, plaintiff, against SAMUEL H. GAINSBORG et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Friday, the 7th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point on the northerly side of Sixty-third Street, distant four hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the intersection of the northerly side of Sixty-third Street with the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue, (formerly Tenth Avenue,) running thence northerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the said centre line parallel with Sixty-third Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Sixty-third Street; thence easterly along Sixty-third Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, June 16th, 1899.

PHIL M. LEAKIN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

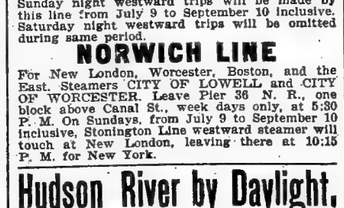

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $4,482.35. And of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $11.78.

PHIL M. LEAKIN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE

For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland and Seashore points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19 N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Steamer from New York, Sundays only, touches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line eastward steamer stops at Newport.

PROVIDENCE LINE

For Newport, Providence, Boston, the North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only at 6:00 P. M., touching at Newport, R. I., (Monday mornings excepted.) On Monday mornings Fall River Line steamers touch at Newport.

STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Leave Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only, at 4:00 P. M. Sunday night westward trips will be made by this line from July 9 to September 10 inclusive. Saturday night westward trips will be omitted during same period.

NORWICH LINE

For New London, Worcester, Boston, and the East. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M. On Sundays, from July 9 to September 10 inclusive, Stonington Line westward steamer will touch at New London, leaving there at 10:15 P. M. for New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG, S'HAMPTON, BREMEN.
Sailing at 10 A. M.

*Kaiser Fried....June 20 | *Kais. Wm. d' Gr. July 4
Trave.....June 27 | Lahn.....July 11
*Twin-screw Express Steamers.

SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
Barbarossa.....Sat. June 24, 4 P. M.
Koenigin Luise.....Thurs., June 29, 10 A. M.
Friedrich der Grosse.....Thurs., July 6, 10 A. M.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Sailing at 11 A. M.
Saale.....June 24 | Ems.....July 15
Aller.....July 1 | Trave.....July 29
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 BOWLING GREEN

HAMBURG-AMERICAN.

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
to Cherbourg (Paris), Southampton (London), Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, Je. 29, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Aug. 10, 10 AM
F. Bismarck, Jy. 27, 10 AM | F. Bism'ck, Aug. 24, 10 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE
to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.
Also New York—Hamburg Direct.
Palatia, Je. 17, 10:30 AM | Patricia, July 8, 6 AM
Pretoria, June 24, 6 AM | Phoenicia, July 11, 8 AM
Patria, July 1, 11:30 AM | G. Wal'see, Jy. 15, 9:30 AM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.
New York.....June 21 | St. Paul.....July 12
St. Paul.....June 28 | St. Paul.....July 19
St. Louis.....July 5 | New York.....August 2

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
*Southwark.....June 21 | *Kensington.....July 5
Westernland.....June 28 | Noordland.....July 12
*These steamers carry cabin and third-class passengers at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 and 15, N. R. Office, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.
MARQUETTE.....June 17th
MESBA.....June 24th
MANITOU.....July 1st
ALL NEW STEAMERS LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO FENCHURCH STREET STATION, LONDON, FOR $50. EACH AND UPWARD.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE

United States Mail Steamships.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54, North River, foot of West 24th St.
Furnessia...June 17, noon | Anchoria...July 8, noon
Ethiopia...June 24, noon | Furnessia...July 15, noon
City of Rome.....Saturday, July 1, noon
Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d Cabin, $30 to $35. Steerage, $23.50 to $25.50.
For book of tours and particulars apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
New twin-screw steamers ROTTERDAM and STATENDAM, (8,000 and 10,500 tons, respectively.) S. S. AMSTERDAM, June 17, 10 A. M., for Rotterdam via Boulogne-sur-Mer. Saloon Rates, $40 up. Twin-screw S. S. STATENDAM, June 24, 10 A. M., for Rotterdam via Boulogne-sur-Mer. First Cabin, $65 up. 2d Cabin, $37.
Apply at Company's Office, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

COOK'S TICKETS AND TOURS.

Downtown, Corner Warren and Broadway.
Uptown, Corner 30th St. and Broadway.
"ENOUGH SAID."

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Germanic...June 21, Noon | Teutonic...July 12, Noon
Majestic...June 28, Noon | Germanic...July 19, Noon
Britannic, July 5, Noon | Majestic...July 26, Noon
Cymric....July 11, 8 AM | Britannic, Aug. 2, Noon
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 54 and 52 North River.
Campania...June 17, 10 AM | Lucania...July 1, 10 AM
Servia.....June 20, 2 PM | Aurania.....July 4, 2 PM
Umbria....June 24, 8 AM | Etruria.....July 8, 8 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

Raymond & Whitcomb

TOURS AND TICKETS
EVERYWHERE.
25 Union Square, N. Y. Telephone 626 18th.

JAPAN-CHINA

Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
NIP. MARU.....June 27 | COPTIC.....July 14
RIO JANEIRO.....Jul. 6 | AMERICA MARU.....July 22
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
JAPAN, CHINA, and PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

EMPRESS OF CHINA...July 10, Sept. 11, Dec. 4
EMPRESS OF INDIA.....July 31, Oct. 9

BARROW TAKES THE STAND

Tries to Fix Blame for Kidnapping on Bella Anderson.

EVIDENCE FOR THE STATE IN

Trial Will Likely Come to an End To-day—Baby Marion Clarke Appears in Court.

Great progress was made in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday with the trial of George Beauregard Barrow, who it is claimed by the police, was the instigator and directing mind in the conspiracy to kidnap Baby Marion Clarke. The examination of the witnesses for the prosecution was concluded, and the prisoner was placed on the stand and cross-examined by District Attorney Gardiner in person, after his counsel, William F. Howe, in an address to the jury, had declared that the plot was conceived and executed by Bella Anderson; that Barrow did not know anything about the abduction in which his wife, however, was concerned, and that when he discovered the latter fact, he acted in a chivalrous manner in standing by her through all the trouble.

Barrow said he didn't suspect there was anything wrong about his wife's visit to Sloatsburg with Bella Anderson and the baby until his attention was attracted to the hue and cry being raised for Marion Clarke by the newspapers. Then it struck him that the baby with the two women resembled the published portraits of Marion Clarke. He went up to Rockland County, took the two women into the woods, and then got them to confess that the baby with them was the one that had been stolen. His only anxiety then was to save his wife from disgrace and restore the child to its parents.

The torn note found in the stove at his flat in the Mills Hotel Annex, and avowedly written by him on the train when he came to New York on the day the child was found, was then taken up by the District Attorney. This note was evidently a line of defense sketched out to be handed to his wife. It began: "G. named C. brought baby Sun. to our house 9:30. Asked wife to take it to country," and ended with the sentence: "Last Sunday husband was out at time C. came." The police and District Attorney think "G." and "C." can have no other meaning than "girl" and "Carrie."

Barrow declares that he never knew Bella Anderson was called Carrie Jones until after their arrest. He could not explain what "G." and "C.," or, in fact, what any part of the note meant. Later, he said he could only have been actuated by one idea in writing it, and that was to save his wife somehow from trouble and disgrace.

Baby Clarke was in court with her parents at the morning session, and was the object of interest on the part of the crowd of spectators.

When court opened Bella Anderson, whose testimony as State's evidence, had not been concluded on Wednesday, was further examined by Assistant District Attorney McCann. She described the movements of the kidnappers on the day following the abduction, when they took a train for Sloatsburg, Barrow going as far as Paterson. Her story was confirmatory of the details published at the time of her arrest.

She denied as having been written by Barrow the letter sent to Mr. Clarke, in which the latter was told that he had made a mistake in reporting the matter to the police. This is the letter which was signed "King of the American Mafia." Lawyer Howe could not shake her testimony. She admitted that she had made a confession to Capt. Mc[illegible]usky, but said no hope of clemency was held out to her. She was sorry for the part she had played. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke with the baby, were then called in, and Bella Anderson identified the child.

Other witnesses called for the prosecution included Mrs. Lizzie Maldern, the woman in charge of the cottage at the Arsenal in Central Park, where Bella Anderson left the baby carriage; Mrs. Kate Cosgriff of 2 & Twenty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, at whose house Mrs. Barrow hired the room where the baby was first taken; Frederick Lauer, the boy whom Mrs. Barrow paid to deliver the note apprising Mrs. Clarke that her baby had been stolen; Arthur P. Dahl, janitor of the Mills Hotel Annex where the Barrows lived; Mrs. Louisa Oleman of Sloatsburg, at whose house Mrs. Barrow and Carrie Jones boarded with the baby, and Mrs. Ada B. Cary, the Police Matron at St. John's, who caused the arrest of Mrs. Barrow.

After the case for the people had been presented Mr. Howe asked Justice Fursman to direct the jury to acquit the prisoners. Justice Fursman refused to do so, and Mr. Howe then addressed the jury.

Mrs. Barrow and Mrs. McNally, her foster mother, wept as Mr. Howe proceeded, and Mr. Barrow, who had been leaning forward and gazing earnestly at the jury, also shed tears. Barrow, who was then called to the stand, said the first he saw of Carrie Jones was when his wife brought her home when she was sick, and nursed her. He had never on any occasion talked to her about a scheme to kidnap a child.

The first he saw of the Clarke baby was on Monday afternoon, May 22, at the station in Jersey City, where he had arranged to meet his wife, who was going on a visit to Sloatsburg, as she was frequently accustomed to do. She had Carrie Jones and the baby with her. The baby, she explained, belonged to Carrie Jones's folks, and the girl was taking the child to the country.

On Tuesday he saw the newspapers, and, becoming suspicious, went up to Rockland County to see the women. He took them into the woods, showed them the newspapers and they broke down and confessed. He was at a loss what to do, but told them the baby must be returned to its parents at once. Carrie Jones refused to take the baby back, and he could not call the police in, as he did not want his wife to be arrested and disgraced. He told Carrie Jones that she would have to get out of the way, and advised his wife to take the baby to some place where she was not known, leave it there, and notify the parents where it could be found.

On Sunday he rejoined his wife, and was going to Sloatsburg to send a telegram—to whom or why was not told, as the District Attorney objected—when his wife was arrested. On arriving in New York he drew $30 from the bank, gave Carrie Jones $20, and told her to go away. Then he went to the Clarke house, where he told two women who opened the door that the baby was well and had been found. He denied he wrote the "Mafia" letter, or that he knew who did, or that he had entered into any conspiracy to steal a child.

Cross-examined by District Attorney Gardiner, he said it was through a whim of his wife that he married her under the name of Wilson. He did not think it was an unusual circumstance that his wife should be going to Sloatsburg the day after the child was kidnapped, as she was accustomed to go to Goshen and other places almost every week. It cost her nothing as she had a pass.

The District Attorney took up the note that had been found torn to pieces in the stove in the Barrow apartment, and which read as follows:

G named C brought baby Sun. to our house 9:30. Asked wife to take it to country. Paid $20, four $ bills. Wife knew girl in rest. in West Eighteenth Street. Monday afternoon came to Sloats. with friend who left and went back to Harlem where she lived. Wife went over to Brook. and I became suspicious and came up and was on the way to train to carry baby down for inspection when Sheriff stopped me. Last Sunday husband was out at time C came.

Sentence by sentence he read it and asked the prisoner what each meant. Barrow shifted about in confusion, and nervously pulled at his mustache as he replied that he hadn't the slightest idea. He wrote it to kill time on the train, and was so excited he didn't know what he was doing. The cross-examination then terminated.

The court then adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock. A number of witnesses to testify to Barrow's good character will be called. The trial will likely end to-day.

BOY OUTWITS KIDNAPPERS.

Balks Attempt to Steal a Little Girl in Vineland, N. J.

VINELAND, N. J., June 15.—An attempt to kidnap a little girl here last night was foiled by a boy playmate. Several children were playing on Elmer Street just after dark in front of the residence of Mrs. Creach when a carriage drove up.

One of two men it contained jumped out with what appeared to be a gunny sack in his hand, and threw it about the head of the little daughter of Mrs. J. Moncrief. Willie Creach grabbed the cloth and drew it aside, and the man did not succeed in getting it well about the child's head. This enabled the girl to drag herself loose.

The man grabbed hold of the boy, with the evident intention of kicking him, but the rest of the children had raised an outcry, and in response to their screams, Mrs. Creach and several others ran out. The man leaped into the carriage and drove away

COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.

They Sue to Prevent Rivals Using the Term "Colonial Dames."

The suits brought by the Colonial Dames of America against the "Incorporated Association called the Colonial Dames of the State of New York," and against "The Unincorporated Society called the National Society of Colonial Dames of America," of which the State society is a branch, for an injunction restraining both these associations from using the title "Colonial Dames," were called in Special Term, Part IV. of the Supreme Court, before Justice Russell, yesterday. The case was postponed until Tuesday next.

The plaintiff organization claims that the use by the defendant associations of their present names is a great injury to the original society, both "financially and socially," and that the title "Colonial Dames" attracts members who otherwise would join the plaintiff society.

The Colonial Dames of America was organized and incorporated on April 13, 1891. Mrs. Elizabeth Coralie Gardiner is the President. Mrs. Howard Townsend is the President of the Colonial Dames of the State of New York, which association is an offshoot of the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames of America.

Col. Franklin Bartlett is counsel for the Colonial Dames of America, and the rival associations are represented by Bowers & Sands.

LEGAL NOTES.

TAXES LEVIED TO PAY CLAIMS OF DRAFTED MEN UNCONSTITUTIONAL.—Hudson G. Bush, in his suit as taxpayer, against the Supervisors of Orange County and others, secured judgment perpetually enjoining Hiram T. Ostrander and others from taking any proceedings to enforce payment of claims made by them under Chapter 644 of the Laws of 1892. The statute, in substance, empowers and directs the Supervisors of the several counties, upon a petition of a majority of the taxpayers, to raise by ordinary taxation the money needed to pay to any drafted man who served personally in the civil war, or paid commutation money, or to the heirs of any such man, the sum of $300, with the interest thereon, for a period of about thirty years. The decision of Justice Brown, on the trial in 1895, holding that the law was unconstitutional, was affirmed by the Second Appellate Division in December, 1896, and on further appeal, that decision is now upheld by the Court of Appeals. In an opinion per curiam, the Court said, in part: "Every Government must possess the inherent right or power to call upon its citizens to perform military duty in time of war. The exercise of this power involves the right of self-preservation, and that right in the Government imposes upon the citizen a corresponding duty to render such service whenever the emergency arises and it is demanded of him. The Government must necessarily be the judge of the necessity for requiring the performance of this duty. This power was called into action by the act of Congress referred to, since it provided for a conscription to recruit the army. The individuals selected in the manner provided by the act were under obligations to serve, but they were permitted to commute such services, or pay in lieu thereof to the Government a specified sum of money. * * * The power to impose taxes, general or local, which rests with the Legislature, is without much express restriction in the Constitution, and yet even this power cannot be said to be absolute. On general principles it has, at least, one limitation, and that is that the money to be raised must be required for some purpose that in some sense at least can be said to be public. The Legislature cannot authorize taxation for the purpose of making gifts or paying gratuities to private individuals. It is quite clear that this was the purpose of the act in question. The individuals for whose benefit the tax was to be levied under the act had no claim, legal or equitable, against the town or county where the money was to be raised by taxation. * * * The fact that a majority of the taxpayers requested the Supervisors to levy the tax is of no importance. Majorities, however potent in many respects, have no power to impose taxes upon the minority for the purpose of raising money to be devoted to gifts or gratuities to individuals. We think that under the general principles which control the exercise of the power of taxation the Legislature had no power to pass the act in question."

A CONTRACT FOR LAWYER'S SERVICES.—The late William W. Badger, the lawyer, contracted with Emilie Coller to sue the Manhattan Railway Company for the value of easements and for damages to premises belonging to Mr. Coller caused by building the elevated railroad. Mr. Badger was to have one-fourth of the sum recovered for his services. If he failed to recover, he was not to receive anything; and it was agreed that no settlement should be made without his consent and that of the owner. The suit was begun in 1891 and Mr. Badger performed services in the matter faithfully and diligently until Dec. 14, 1898, when he died. The action was at that time prepared for trial, and within a few weeks of being reached on the calendar. In a suit by Eliza Hall Badger, as executrix, to recover from Mr. Coller the value of those services it appeared that they were reasonably worth $500, and that the disbursements were $65, and for these amounts judgment was demanded. On submission of the controversy, under Section 1,279 of the Code, the question was presented whether Mr. Badger, who, having died before the trial, had failed to collect anything, was entitled to be paid for his services and disbursements. The First Appellate Division has decided that in the absence of evidence that he had successfully prosecuted the claim, the attorney, or his representatives, were not entitled to compensation, but judgment is given to plaintiff for the disbursements.

RATIFICATION OF VOIDABLE SALE OF REALTY.—By the will of Jane A. Fuller, who died in December, 1894, a trustee was to receive from the executors a portion of the estate, not in land, but money, and the ultimate remaindermen at the termination of the trust, who were the grandchildren of the testatrix, were to receive from the trustee, not the money which the latter received from the executors, but either the security in which that money should have been invested, or the money which would arise from the sale of such securities. In a suit by Caroline A. Rhodes, one of the daughters of testatrix, against William W. Caswell, the Second Appellate Division has decided, upon a controversy submitted on agreed statement of facts, that as to the portion of the estate going to such trustee, the right to affirm or avoid a sale of a tract of land in Westchester County, made by the executors to Mrs. Rhodes, the wife of one of their number, vested wholly in the trustee, and that its acceptance of the proceeds, ratified the sale, and concluded every one interested, or who afterward might be interested, in the trust fund. The plaintiff's contract with defendant for the sale of this land was therefore held to be binding, she having a good and marketable title. The Court held that a sale by executors of real estate, voidable at the election of any one of the parties in interest, because made to the wife of one of the executors, might be ratified, so that its validity was not subject to be thereafter impeached by the acceptance by the parties of their shares of the proceeds of the sale, with knowledge of the original infirmity of the sale, under a Surrogate's decree upon an accounting by the executors.

Answers to Correspondents.

H.—The fountain which was removed from Union Square several years ago to make room for a statue is now, and has been since its removal, in Central Park, on the East Drive, almost opposite Seventy-eighth Street. The fountain was designed by Olin H. Warner, and was presented to the city by Miss Mary Sheppard. Owing to the peculiar shape of the bowl, it became badly chipped by the poles of trucks whenever horses were driven up to be watered, which was one of the chief reasons for its removal.

READER.—No trains on the elevated railroad in Manhattan carry bicycles. In Brooklyn the Kings County and Brooklyn Elevated roads transport bicycles except during rush hours.

A READER.—Proceedings for a divorce would not necessarily be expensive. The case could not be kept secret. Whether much publicity would be given to it or not would depend upon the interest it offered from the news point of view. If the person from whom it is desired to obtain a divorce is in Europe and his or her address is unknown, all that is necessary is to serve notice by advertisement in the American newspapers. If the address be known, a copy of the notice so served should be sent to the defendant.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

OUR DUTY IN THE EAST

Whitelaw Reid Speaks in Ohio of the Philippine Problem.

SAYS AMERICANS MUST RULE

Restoration to Order a Solemn Responsibility After the Peace Treaty with Spain Was Signed.

OXFORD, Ohio, June 15.—The culmination of the diamond anniversary jubilee of Miami University occurred to-day, when a class of sixteen men was graduated and Whitelaw Reid of the class of '56 delivered the commencement address upon "Our New Duties." Speaking of the responsibilities which fell upon the United States at the close of the peace treaty with Spain, Mr. Reid said, among other things:

"When the sovereignty which Spain had exercised with the assent of all nations over vast and distant regions for 300 years was solemnly transferred, under the eye of the civilized world, to the United States, our first responsibility became the restoration of order. Till that is secured, any hindrance to the effort is bad citizenship—as bad as resistance to the police; as much worse, in fact, as its consequences may be more bloody and disastrous. 'You have a wolf by the ears,' said an accomplished ex-Minister of the United States to a departing Peace Commissioner last Autumn. 'You cannot let go of him with either dignity or safety, and he will not be easy to tame.'

"But when the task is accomplished—when the Stars and Stripes at last bring the order and peaceful security they typify, instead of wanton disorder, with all the concomitants of savage warfare over which they now wave—we shall then be confronted with the necessity of a policy for the future of these distant regions. It is a problem that calls for our soberest, most dispassionate, and most patriotic thought. The colleges and the educated classes generally should make it a matter of conscience—painstakingly considered on all its sides, with reference to international law, the burdens of sovereignty, the rights and interests of native tribes, and the legitimate demands of civilization—to find first our National duty, and then our National interest, which it is also a duty for our statesmen to protect. On such a subject we have a right to look to our colleges for the help they should be so well equipped to give. From these still regions of cloistered thought may well come the white light of pure reason—not the wild, whirling words of the special pleader, or of the partisan, giving loose rein to his hasty first impressions. It would be an ill day for the colleges if crude and hot-tempered incursions into current public affairs, like a few unhappily witnessed of late, should lead even their friends to fear that they have been so long accustomed to dogmatize to boys that they have lost the faculty of reasoning with men.

Of late years men have unthinkingly assumed that new territory was, in the very nature of our Government, merely and necessarily the raw material for future States in the Union. Colonies and dependencies, it is now said, are essentially inconsistent with our system. But if any ever entertained the wild dream that the instrument, whose preamble says it is ordained for the United States of America, could be stretched to the China Sea, the first Tagal guns fired at friendly soldiers of the Union and the first mutilation of American dead that ensued ended the nightmare of States from Asia admitted to the American Union. For that relief, at least, we must thank the uprising of the Tagalogs. It was a Continental Union of independent sovereign States our fathers planned. Whoever proposes to debase it with admixtures of States made up from the islands of the sea, in any archipelago, east or west, is a bad friend to the Republic. We may guide, protect, elevate them, and even teach them, some day, to stand alone, but if we ever invite them into our Senate and House to help rule us, we are the most imbecile of all the offspring of time.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL OBJECTION.

Yet we must face the fact that able and conscientious men believe the United States has no Constitutional power to hold territory that is not to be erected into States in the Union or to govern people that are not to be made citizens. They are able to cite great names in support of their contention, and it would be an ill-omen for the freest and most successful Constitutional Government in the world if a Constitutional objection thus fortified should be carelessly considered or hastily overriden.

And yet I venture to think that no candid and competent man can thoroughly investigate the subject, in the light of the actual provisions of the Constitution, the avowed purpose of its framers, their own practice and the practice of their successors without being absolutely convinced that this whole fabric of opposition on Constitutional grounds is as flimsy as a cobweb. This country of our love and pride is no malformed monster, cripple of a Nation, incapable of undertaking duties that have been found within the powers of every other nation that ever existed since Governments among civilized men began. Neither by chains forged in the Constitution nor by chains of precedent, neither by the dead hand we all revere, that of the Father of his Country, nor under the most authoritative exponents of our organic act and of our history, are we so bound that we cannot undertake any duty that devolves or exercise any power which the emergency demands. Our Constitution has entrapped us in no impasse, where retreat is disgrace and advance is impossible. The duty which the hand of Providence rather than any purpose of man has laid upon us is within our Constitutional powers.

THE CONSENT OF GOVERNED.

In the light of such expositions of our Constitutional power, and our uniform National practice, it is difficult to deal patiently with the remaining objections to the acquisition of territory, purporting to be based on Constitutional grounds. One is that to govern the Philippines without their consent or against the opposition of Aguinaldo is to violate the principle, only formulated, to be sure, in the Declaration of Independence, but, as they say, underlying the whole Constitution, that government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed. In the Sulu group piracy prevailed for centuries. How could a Government that put it down rest on the consent of Sulu? Would it be without just powers because the pirates did not vote in its favor? In other parts of the archipelago what has been stigmatized as a species of slavery prevails. Would a Government that stopped that be without just powers till the slaveholders had conferred them at a popular election? In another part, head-hunting is, at certain seasons of the year, a recognized tribal custom. Would a Government that interfered with that practice be open to denunciation as an usurpation, without just powers, and flagrantly violating the Constitution of the United States, unless it waited at the polls for the consent of the head-hunters? The truth is, all intelligent men know, and few even in America, except obvious demagogues, hesitate to admit that there are cases where a good Government does not and ought not to rest on the consent of the governed. If men will not govern themselves with respect for civilization and its agencies, then when they get in the way they must be governed—always have been, whenever the world was not retrograding, and always will be. The notion that such Government is a revival of slavery, and that the United States by doing its share of such work is in behalf of civilization, is therefore become infamous, though put forward with apparent seriousness in some eminently respectable quarters, is too fantastic for serious consideration.

"We held the Philippines first by the same right by which we held our own original thirteen States—the oldest and firmest of all rights—the right by which nearly every great nation holds the bulk of its territory—the right of conquest. We held them again as a rightful indemnity, and a low one, for a war in which the vanquished could give no other. We bought nothing; and the twenty millions that accompanied the transfer just balanced the Philippine debt. That payment was a recognition of the sound rule of international law, obeyed now in the practice of all civilized nations, that where debts have been incurred by a mother country legitimately for the benefit of a colony, they follow the colony when its sovereignty is transferred. But Jefferson did, if you choose to accept the hypercritical interpretation of these latter-day Jeffersonians—Jefferson did buy the Louisianians—even 'like sheep in the shambles,' if you care so to describe it; and did proceed to govern them without the consent of the governed. Monroe bought the Floridians without their consent.

"LITTLE AMERICANS."

"From the beginning of the century, at every epoch in our history, we have had 'Little Americans.' They opposed Jefferson as to getting Louisiana. They opposed Monroe as to Florida. They were vehement against Texas, against California, against organizing Oregon and Washington, against the Gadsden purchase, against Alaska, and against the Sandwich Islands. At nearly every stage in that long story of expansion the 'Little Americans' have either denied the constitutional authority to acquire and govern, or denounced the acquisitions as worthless and dangerous. At one stage, indeed, they went further. When State after State was passing ordinances of secession they raised the cry, erroneously attributed to my distinguished predecessor and friend, Horace Greeley, but really uttered by Winfield Scott, 'Wayward sisters, depart in peace!' Happily this form, too, of 'Little Americanism' failed. We are all glad now—my distinguished classmate here, who wore the gray and invaded Ohio with Morgan, as glad as myself—we all rejoice that these doctrines were then opposed and overborne. It was seen then, and I venture to think it may be seen now, that it is a fundamental principle with the American people, and a duty imposed upon all who represent them, to maintain the Continental Union of American Independent States in all the purity of the fathers' conception; to hold what belongs to it and get what it is entitled to; and, finally, that wherever its flag has been rightfully advanced, there it is to be kept. If that be imperialism, make the most of it!

"It is quite true, as was recently reported in what seemed an authoritative way from Washington, that the Peace Commissioners were not entirely of one mind at the outset, and equally true that the final conclusion at Washington was apparently reached on the commission's recommendation from Paris. As the cold fit, in the language of one of our censors, has followed the hot fit in the popular temper, I readily take the time which hostile critics consider unfavorable for accepting my own share of responsibility, and avowing for myself that I declared my belief in the duty and policy of holding the whole Philippine Archipelago in the very first conference of the Commissioners in the President's room, at the White House, in advance of any instructions of any sort. If vindication for it be needed, I confidently await the future.

"The American Commissioners, with due authority, distinctly offered to assume responsibility, pending the ratification of the treaty, for the protection of life and property, and the preservation of order throughout the whole archipelago. The Spanish Commissioners, after consultation with their Government, refused this, but agreed that each power should be charged, pending the ratification, with the maintenance of order in the places where it was established. The American assent to that left absolutely no question as to the diminished but still grave responsibility thus devolved. That responsibility was neglected from the hour the treaty was signed till the hour when the Tagalog chieftain, at the head of an army he had been deliberately gathering and organizing, took things in his own hand and made the attack he had so long threatened.

"Disorder, forced loans, impressment, confiscation, seizure of waterworks, contemptuous violations of our guard lines, and even the practical siege of the City of Manila had meantime been going on within gunshot of our troops, held there inactive by the Government which had volunteered responsibility for order throughout the archipelago, and had been distinctly left with responsibility for order in the island on which it was established. If the bitterest enemy of the United States had sought to bring upon it in that quarter the greatest trouble in the shortest time, he could have devised for that end no policy more successful than the one we actually pursued.

CAPABLE OF THE TASK.

"Some exclaim that Americans are incapable of colonizing or of managing colonies; that there is something in our national character or institutions that wholly unfits us for the work. Yet the most successful colonies in the whole world were the thirteen original colonies on our Atlantic Coast; and the most successful colonists were our own grandfathers! Have the grandsons so degenerated that they are incapable of colonizing at all, or of managing colonies? Who says so? Is it any one with the glorious history of this continental colonization bred in his bone and leaping in his blood? Or is it some refugee from a foreign country he was discontented with, who now finds pleasure in disparaging the capacity of the new country he came to, while he has neither caught its spirit nor grasped the meaning of its history?

"An alarm is raised that the laboring classes are endangered by competition with cheap tropical labor or its products. How? The interpretation of the Constitution which would permit that is the interpretation which has been repudiated in an unbroken line of decisions for over three-quarters of a century. Only one possibility of danger to American labor exists in our new possessions—the lunacy or worse of the dreamers who want to prepare for the admission of some of them as States in the American Union. Till then we can make any law we like to prevent the immigration of their laborers and any tariff we like to regulate the admission of their products.

"Some say a war to extend freedom in Cuba or elsewhere is right, and therefore our duty; but the war in the Philippines now is purely selfish, and therefore all wrong. The statement is inaccurate; it is a war we are in duty bound to wage till order is restored—but let that pass. Suppose it to be merely a war in defense of our own just rights and interests. Since when did such a war become wrong? Is our national motto to be 'Quixotic on the one hand; Chinese on the other?'

"Again it is said our continent is more than enough for all our needs; and our extensions should stop at the Pacific. What is this but proposing such a policy of self-sufficient isolation as China has been practising for thousands of years—planning to develop only on the soil on which we stand, and expecting the rest of the world to protect our trade if we have any? Can a nation with safety set Chinese limits to its growth? When a tree stops growing our foresters tell us it is ripe for the axe. When a man stops in his physical and intellectual growth he begins to decay. When a business stops growing it is in danger of decline. When a nation stops growing it has passed the meridian of its course, and its shadows fall eastward.

"There has been a curious 'about-face,' an absolute reversal of attitude, toward England, on the part of our Little Americans, especially at the East and among the more educated classes. But yesterday nearly all of them were pointing to England as our example. There young men of education and position felt it a duty to go into politics. There they had built up a model civil service. There their cities were better governed, their streets cleaner, their mails more promptly delivered. There the responsibilities of their colonial system had enforced the purification of domestic politics, the relentless punishment of corrupt practices, and the abolition of bribery in elections, either by money or by office. There they had foreign trade, and a commercial marine, and a trained and efficient foreign service, and to be an English citizen was to have a safeguard the whole world round. Our young men were commended to their example; our legislators were exhorted to study their practice and its results. Suddenly these same teachers turn around. They warn us against the infection of England's example. They tell us her colonial system is a failure; that she would be stronger without her colonies than with them; that she is eaten up with 'militarism'; that to keep Cuba or the Philippines is what a selfish, conquering, land-grabbing, aristocratic Government like England would do, and that her policy and methods are utterly incompatible with our institutions. When a court thus reverses itself without obvious reason (except a temporary partisan purpose) our people are apt to put their trust in other tribunals."

Miami University's President.

OXFORD, Ohio, June 15.—Dr. W. O. Thompson, President of Miami University, was yesterday elected President of Ohio State University at Columbus. The Trustees of Miami University increased the salary of Dr. Thompson to the amount of the salary at Ohio State University, and it is now thought that he will remain here.

STANDARD OIL PLANS.

Official Statement to be Made To-day—Rumors Regarding Readjustment of the Company's Affairs.

Gossip of the past two years in regard to the affairs of the Standard Oil Company statement to be disposed of by an official statement to be issued by Samuel C. T. Dodd, attorney for the company, from his office, 26 Broadway.

"I shall not," said Mr. Dodd yesterday, "discuss now any of the stories about the reorganization, liquidation, or financial readjustment of the company. My statement to-morrow will cover the whole ground, and be explicit."

Wall Street has always had several stories about the adjustment of the affairs of the Standard Oil Company. Yesterday there were half a dozen rumors on the subject. One was that the company was to be dissolved, another that a reorganization which would consolidate all interests with a capitalization of $500,000,000 had been decided on, and that new stock on the basis of five shares for one would be issued.

A story that was not regarded as without foundation by many who are usually well informed about Standard Oil affairs was that the company would liquidate and that a new company would be formed with a capital of from $100,000,000 to $125,000,000. The scheme outlined comprehended the exchange of the outstanding certificates dollar for dollar, the holding of $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 of treasury stock, and a cash distribution among the holders of certificates. The new company under this plan would be a New Jersey corporation. It was assumed yesterday that the cancellation of the original certificates of the trust, which originally amounted to $97,250,000, had progressed to a point where a reorganization of the company would present little difficulty, and that the decision in this regard was reached at Bayonne, N. J., on Wednesday, at a meeting of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. On the other hand, it was contended that the formation of a new company and the readjustment of the present company's financial affairs would have been delayed but for the attitude of the Ohio courts toward the company.

The Standard Oil Company controls 65 per cent. of the petroleum output of the United States. Its trust certificates were issued against a deposit in trust of the stocks of the companies controlled by the trust. On the cancellation of the certificates the beneficial owners have been assigned a legal title to the stock formerly held in trust, and such assignment represents a share in legal ownership of the combined properties instead of a beneficial interest as in the case of the $97,250,000 of old certificates. In the distribution of dividends each class was treated alike. The dividends have been enormous. From 1801 to 1895 they were 12 per cent.; for 1896, 31 per cent.; 33 per cent. in 1897, and 30 per cent., with 18 per cent. extra, or 48 per cent., last year. The certificates quoted at 166 seven years ago have sold at 490 recently, and were 451 to 453 at the close of the curb market yesterday.

FUNERAL OF MRS. WOODFORD.

To be Held To-morrow—Gen. Woodford's Daughter Very Ill.

The funeral of Mrs. Julia Evelyn Capen Woodford, wife of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, ex-Minister to Spain, who died on Wednesday at the Hotel Margaret, Brooklyn, will be held to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock in Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. The interment will be held at Stamford, Conn.

Miss Woodford, Gen. Woodford's daughter, is ill at the Hotel Margaret. She has been sick for several weeks, and Gen. Woodford said yesterday that his daughter's condition was serious, and that the news of her mother's death had greatly affected her.

HEILNER STANDS BY LETTER.

Controversy Regarding the Alleged Schley-Hodgson Colloquy.

Lieut. Commander L. C. Heilner, who was navigating officer of the Texas at the battle off Santiago, refused yesterday to discuss a letter over his name printed in The New York Sun. In this letter he said that the letter from Lieut. Commander Hodgson, navigating officer of the Brooklyn, denying a reported colloquy between Rear Admiral Schley and himself, (Hodgson,) was garbled. In this colloquy Admiral Schley is alleged to have said the Brooklyn was close enough to the Spaniards, and when warned that the Brooklyn would ram the Texas, replied, as alleged, "D—n the Texas," Lieut. Commander Heilner's letter further said:

"I believe that the letter as printed cannot have been written by Lieut. Commander Hodgson, inasmuch as he repeated to me the conversation alluded to in substance in connection with the investigation of the Wainwright Board of Navigators, using it to confirm the position claimed by him for the Brooklyn."

Lieut. Commander Heilner said yesterday that he had written the letter as it was printed, and had nothing to add to it. He refused to give any further particulars of his conversation with Lieut. Commander Hodgson.

James Denholm Reinstated.

Justice Scott, in the Supreme Court yesterday, granted a peremptory writ of manadamus reinstating James Denholm as a clerk to the Commissioner of Jurors for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. Denholm was removed on April 1, 1898, without charges, though he was in the classified list of civil servants. This he claimed was contrary to law.

The Perry Belmonts Going Abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont will sail for England on the Cunard liner Campania Saturday.

An un-starched negligee shirt captures every cool breeze.

Look to the weather man for breezes; to us for shirts.

Every kind from the good $1 sort, to the very best silk that can be made at $8.

The continued wearing of duck trousers is a case of the survival of the fittest.

In quantity and sizes we have enough to fit out an army; cotton $2; linen $5.

Straw hats $1.90 to $3.

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THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

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All styles

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JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

We'll give you more shirt comfort for the money in our light Madras Negligees, than in any other summer shirt.

Delicate blues—pinks—whites, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, solid shades—fancy stripes—generously made—but perfect fitting.

Silk tipped French Lisle Hose, silk tartan stripes, 35c. a pair—3 pair for $1.00.

Hackett, Carhart & Co., Broadway, Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

MOLINEUX AGAIN ARRAIGNED.

Counsel Secure an Adjournment to Appeal from Justice Beach's Decision —District Attorney's Action.

Roland B. Molineux was again arraigned yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions on the charge of causing the death of Mrs. Kate J. Adams in sending a package of poison through the mails to Harry Cornish. At the request of his counsel, Lawyers Weeks and Battle, the examination was once more postponed, this time to enable counsel to appeal from the decision of Justice Beach of the Supreme Court, relating to the writs of prohibition, certiorari, and habeas corpus. The appeal will be made before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

After Justice Jerome had adjourned the examination Assistant District Attorney Osborne went before Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, and secured an order making it necessary for Molineux's counsel to appear before the Justice and show cause why an order should not be made by Justice Fursman resubmitting the case to the Grand Jury. This order was made returnable at 9:30 o'clock this morning.

Long before the time set for the examination, Gen. Molineux appeared in the Special Sessions courtroom. When his son was led in by Detective Sergeant Carey, at 4 o'clock, he greeted him affectionately. Mr. Osborne officially notified the Court that Justice Beach had denied the writ of prohibition making it necessary for the District Attorney and Justice Jerome to show cause why the examination should go on and had dismissed the other two writs applied for by counsel. Mr. Weeks at once asked the court to adjourn the examination, as he wished to make an appeal from Justice Beach's decision before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Justice Jerome granted an adjournment until the 21st of the month at 2 o'clock. Mr. Osborne then secured the order from Justice Fursman. This action was taken to prevent the appeal of counsel. Practically the arguments made by counsel before Justice Beach will be repeated before Justice Fursman to-day, and the point will probably be decided whether the dismissal of the case by the May Grand Jury prevents another arraignment of the prisoner.

ROBS A COUNTESS IN THE STREET

Thief Snatches a Satchel from a Shopper and a Crowd Pursues.

The Countess di Ibaness and her daughter Rosa, who recently arrived from Havana, were robbed in the street yesterday while on a shopping tour. The Countess and her daughter are Cubans. They were walking at Twenty-second Street and Sixth Avenue, the daughter carrying a satchel in which were two rings, a diamond and a sapphire, valued at $150, and a pocketbook containing $8. A man snatched the satchel from the young woman's hand and ran up the street. A crowd ran after him. Policeman Tove caught him after a chase of several blocks.

The prisoner described himself as George Kappesser, twenty-seven years old, a porter, of 614 East Seventeenth Street. When he was taken to Jefferson Market Court, where the women appeared against him, the detectives said they recognized him as Reuben L. Armstrong, who had been arrested on a similar charge, but who had been discharged on his plea of insanity.

Magistrate Cornell held Kappesser in $1,500 bail for trial on a charge of highway robbery.

RUNAWAY IN THIRD AVENUE.

A Team of Frightened Horses Stopped by Policeman Heffernan.

A team of big horses attached to a milk delivery wagon took fright yesterday at One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and Third Avenue and dashed up Third Avenue. The wagon struck an elevated railroad pillar and was freed from the horses, but left them dragging the pole and whiffletrees, which swayed from side to side and made it dangerous for any one to try to stop them.

As the horses passed the Morrisania Court House, Edward Ehrlich, the janitor, seeing that if the horses were not stopped they would dash into a crowded Union trolley car, seized the reins. He was thrown on his face and dragged for several yards. He received lacerations of the face and body. He had succeeded in swerving the horses so that they steered clear of the trolley car, on which were many women and children.

At One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street and Third Avenue is the Morrisania Police Station. Mounted Policeman Charles Heffernan was cleaning his horse. He cut the halter that bound his horse to a post, jumped on his back, and, without bridle, saddle, or accouterments, waited for the runaways to come up. He grabbed the reins with both hands. He was hurled from the back of his horse and dragged for over a hundred feet. While being dragged along he managed to stop the horses. Heffernan was lacerated and bruised, and his clothing badly torn.

RUNAWAY IN MADISON SQUARE.

A Horse Dragged a Cab Through the Park and Broke Benches.

A horse attached to a cab ran through a portion of Madison Square yesterday afternoon and did considerable damage before it was captured.

The animal, which was driven by John Kilpatrick of 318 West Thirtieth Street, was standing in front of a store in West Twenty-third Street when it started on a run toward the square. The driver tried to catch the horse's bridle, but failed. At Madison Square the animal turned into the park and continued running, knocking down benches and breaking some of the smaller trees. The animal then turned out into Twenty-third Street again and ran up Madison Avenue a short distance, and again turned back into the park. The horse continued to run, pulling the cab after him. He was caught by some men in the park. The cab was badly damaged. No one was injured.

Free Cancer Home in Need of Aid.

Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, writing from the St. Rose's Free Home for Incurable Cancer, which has just been established at 426 Cherry Street, this city, by the Servants of Relief, says that this institution is in constant need of assistance from the public. Mechanics' bills to the amount of $300 are yet to be paid, and the nurses require at least $150 a week in order to do efficient work. Donations may be sent direct to Mrs. Lathrop at the Free Home or to J. Warren Greene at 3 Broadway. Since June 6 Mrs. Lathrop has received the following donations: Mrs. Amelia A. Fassitt, $25; José E. Pidgeon, $1; Mrs. F. A. Moulton, $25; Miss L. Reynolds, $2.50; Miss Helen Weston, $15; Miss Bertha D. Laighton, $5; J.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Fair; continued low temperature; winds westerly.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,425. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:

TWELVE PAGES,

WITH

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 84¼c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 42⅝c.; cash cotton, 6 5-16c.

FOREIGN.—Senator Pierre Marie Waldeck-Rousseau has accepted the task of forming a new French Cabinet, M. Poincaré having been forced to decline by the attitude of the Radicals. The newly appointed United States Minister to Spain, Bellamy Storer, was received in formal audience by the Queen Regent at Madrid yesterday. There were no speeches, Mr. Storer not being an Ambassador, but a few cordial phrases were exchanged. Mr. Storer's reception had been unannounced publicly, in order to prevent disagreeable incidents. The Drafting Committee for the arbitration tribunal scheme of the Peace Conference, which was to meet yesterday, adjourned its sitting until Monday. It is rumored that the delegates had not received sufficient instructions from their respective Governments to make further progress. The difficulty consists chiefly in harmonizing the views of Germany with those of the other powers. Fresh instructions from Berlin to Count Munster arrived yesterday. At a dinner given to Mark Twain by the Whittefriars Club of London, at the Hotel Cecil, last evening, the speakers nearly all alluded to the present friendly feeling between England and the United States. Senator-elect Depew said Capt. Coghlan's speech in New York made certain, what Americans already knew in their hearts, that only Britain's attitude prevented interference by the other powers in the late war with Spain. Serious anti-foreign troubles have occurred at Kien-Nang-Fu, Province of Ngan-Hivel, China. Two native missionaries are reported killed. The members of the Hydrographic Congress were received by King Oscar at Stockholm yesterday. The King showed them the torpedo dispatch from Prof. Andrée found in Iceland, and Dr. Nansen said, after examining it, that there was good reason to assume that the aeronaut and his companions would be found in Greenland. In an address to the Eighty Club of London, Lord Aberdeen, former Governor General of Canada, said that serious contemplation in that colony of annexation to the United States was absolutely a thing of the past. He added that he expected a speedy settlement of the Alaska boundary question. Pages 1 and 6.

Page 1.

Rioting in connection with the street railroad strike at Cleveland was continued.

At their session yesterday the Southern Hardware Jobbers' Association expressed itself as favorable to trusts.

Julia Lichtner's parents are dead, and she has no home. The immigration officials are puzzled over the problem of caring for her.

An ink trust has been formed, to be known as the Federal Printing Ink and Supply Company, with a capital of $18,500,000. The new trust embraces some of the largest ink-manufacturing firms in America.

It is reported from Chicago that Senator W. A. Clark, C. E. Miller, and J. E. Shawhan had a conference yesterday looking to the formation of a combination to fight the tin plate trust. C. P. Huntington and Edwin Gould are said to be back of the plan, and will oppose several of the large trusts.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Standard Oil Company of New York proprietors, has filed at Trenton a certificate that its capital has been increased from $10,000,000 to $110,000,000. In Wall Street this was thought to indicate that all Standard Oil interests would be merged by the New Jersey Company.

Page 2.

Ex-Congressman Perry Belmont, who sails for Europe to-day, expressed himself yesterday as in favor of the nomination of Arthur F. Gorman for the Presidency.

The Grand Jury of Dauphin County, Penn., has returned indictments against Senator Coyle, Robert Evans, Thomas M. Moyles, and John E. Byrne, charging them with bribery and corrupt solicitation.

Before the Industrial Commission at Washington P. E. Dowe, President of the Commercial Travelers' National League, testified that many traveling salesmen had been thrown out of work by the formation of trusts.

Underground rapid transit between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn is promised within the next two years by the Long Island and New York Terminal Railroad Company, which will be incorporated at Albany at once.

Page 3.

The final struggle for the chief trophy in the Oakland Golf Club tournament at Bayside, L. I., will take place to-day.

At a sale of yearlings yesterday at the American Horse Exchange paddocks, William C. Whitney paid the highest price, $9 700.

The New York baseball team forfeited a game to the Brooklyns yesterday at the Polo Grounds. They had objected to Umpire Burns's decisions, and he had ordered several of them off the field.

Page 4.

The Spring regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club will be sailed to-day.

Orders were issued yesterday for the annual cruise of the Atlantic Yacht Club.

Nearly 200 men of the Forty-seventh Regiment qualified as marksmen yesterday at the Creedmoor ranges.

Page 5.

The Rev. Dr. James Chambers, pastor of Calvary Presbyterian Church, will announce his resignation to-morrow from the pulpit.

Lieut. Commander Albon C. Hodgson has repeated his denial of the reported colloquy with Rear Admiral Schley on the bridge of the Brooklyn during the battle off Santiago.

A reciprocity treaty between the United States and Great Britain regarding trade between this country and the Barbados was signed at the Department of State yesterday.

A general order dealing with the overcrowding of passenger steamers, and issued by the Steamboat Inspection Service at Washington, was received by Collector Eldwell yesterday.

Page 6.

Eleven men were killed by two explosions early yesterday morning at the Caledonia Mine, Glace Bay, Cape Breton. Thomas Johnson, underground manager of the works, is among the dead.

Page 7.

The First Battery, Capt. Louis Wendel, began the march to the State camp at Peekskill yesterday.

The President issued an order permitting Cuban vessels to fly the American flag under special regulations.

Five thousand Filipinos attacked Gen. MacArthur's lines at San Fernando, and were repulsed with a loss of seventy-five killed, thirty prisoners, and many wounded. The American losses were slight.

J. Pierpont Morgan, who has just returned from a trip to Europe, said yesterday that he was extremely pleased at the reports of good business conditions which he received on every side and their lasting quality.

Page 12.

James J. Dunphy has been elected to fill the unexpired term of Henry Siefke as Alderman from the Ninth District.

The new building of the Seaside Hospital, erected at New Dorp, Staten Island, by St. John's Guild, was dedicated yesterday.

The German Housewives' Society suggests in a petition that the Municipal Assembly investigate the general problem of servants.

The second sale of the Hudson River Tunnel took place yesterday. The property was again sold in by the American bondholders.

The Manhattan and Jersey City Railway Company was incorporated at Albany yesterday. The company proposes to build two tunnels.

Obstructionists in the Municipal Assembly yesterday again defeated action on bond issues, and Alderman Wafer of Brooklyn made a sharp attack on Controller Coler.

The ordinance proposed by Councilman Herman Sulzer fixing $500 license for every branch of a department store was discussed yesterday at a public hearing at the City Hall.

At a hearing of the Molineux case before Justice Furman yesterday, Mr. Weeks accused Mr. Osborne of having declared the members of the May Grand Jury violated their oaths of office.

An important transaction is reported in Southern coal and iron properties by which the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company will acquire from the Sheffield Company large tracts of coal and mineral lands.

George Beauregard Barrow, the leader of the kidnappers of Marion Clarke, was yesterday convicted, sentenced to fourteen years and ten months' imprisonment, and taken to Sing Sing. Bella Anderson escaped with a sentence of four years.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 4.
New Corporations.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 4.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 10.

THE PRESIDENT GOING EAST.

Leaves Washington Bound for Holyoke, Mass., Accompanied by Mrs. McKinley and a Party.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—President McKinley and party left here on a special train at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon for Holyoke, Northampton, and other points in Massachusetts. The party comprised President and Mrs. McKinley, Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Morse of San Francisco, relatives of the President; Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Allen, Mr. George B. Cortelyou, acting secretary to the President; Messrs. George Barnes, and Rudolph Forster of the White House executive staff, Dr. P. M. Rixey, United States Navy, the President's physician; Mrs. Ida Barber of Canton, Ohio, and Miss Sarah Duncan, also of Ohio, who have been the guests of Mrs. McKinley here.

A party of officials, including Secretary Hitchcock, Secretary Wilson, Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, and Adjt. Gen. Corbin, were at the Pennsylvania Station to see the President off, and a fair-sized crowd of spectators gathered behind the gates. The train, which will carry the party on its trip of about ten days, is made up of four Pullman coaches, comprising the private car Cleopatra, the dining car Lafayette, and the compartment cars Patagonia and Atlantic. The President and Mrs. McKinley occupy the Cleopatra, the rear coach. The train will go over the Albany route and is scheduled to reach Holyoke at 10:30 to-morrow morning, and will leave Adams, Mass., the last point in the itinerary, by the 21st inst., returning direct to Washington.

The special train with President McKinley and his party reached the Pennsylvania station in Jersey City at 11:35 o'clock last night. Abner McKinley, the President's brother, and two reporters were waiting for the train. As soon as it pulled into the station it was attached to a fresh locomotive, and after a delay of ten minutes pulled out for Weehawken.

Secretary Cortelyou, who appeared on the station platform, said that, according to the programme arranged, the President will drive through Holyoke to-day and review a parade. On Monday he will attend the Ivy Day exercises at Smith College, Northampton, and on Tuesday the commencement exercises at Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, where his niece, Miss Grace McKinley, will be graduated.

PINGREE USES VETO POWER.

Kills Beet Sugar Bounty and Buffalo Exposition Bills—Says Soldiers' Pay Should Be Raised.

LANSING, Mich., June 16.—Gov. Pingree marked the closing day of the Legislature by sending in veto messages which were incidentally made a medium for criticising the Legislature for alleged failure to carry out the people's wishes. The Governor vetoed the amended Beet Sugar Bounty bill, and also a bill appropriating $40,000 for a State building and exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition, at Buffalo.

The Beet Sugar bill, as originally passed, had been recalled from the Governor's office, the Governor having recommended that the amount paid any sugar factory be limited to $25,000 annually. No limit was inserted, however, in the amended bill, which reduced the manufacturers' bounty from one cent to half a cent per pound.

The veto message said: "This Legislature has passed no laws to equalize the burden of taxation, and make corporate and other property pay its share of taxes. It was elected for the purpose of passing laws to equalize assessments and taxes, and to make railroads and other corporations pay as much taxes in proportion as the farmer and other small property owners. It has failed utterly to carry out the wishes of the people in this respect. The taxdodger has either controlled or obstructed legislation. His interests have been carefully protected. The effort seems to have been made to appropriate as much money as possible, in proportion to the present income of the State, and to stifle all measures framed to make the taxdodger bear his and its share of the increased expense."

Gov. Pingree strongly attacked the Senate in particular, because bills for taxing railroads and other corporations in a like manner with other property still repose in Senate committees. He added: "The Republican Party in convention, by its platform, unanimously pledged, and the people indorsed, reforms in taxation, not one of which has been fulfilled. Such violations of faith are sometimes as dangerous to parties as to individuals."

As to the Buffalo appropriation, the Governor said: "If this Republican Legislature cannot afford to make the pay of Michigan's volunteers in the Spanish-American war at least $1 per day, it certainly should not tax the soldiers' modest homes for the purpose of raising a fund to enable taxdodgers to exhibit their wares in a neighboring State."

TRAIN ROBBERY IN ARKANSAS.

Masked Robbers Go Through an Express Car and Then Get Away.

MENA, Arkansas, June 16.—The southbound passenger train on the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Road was held up by three masked men near Shady, Indian Territory, to-day.

The engineer was signaled to stop, and on his bringing the train to a standstill, guns were leveled at him, and the fireman was commanded to go back and cut off the express car. Then the robber entered the cab of the engine and ran the cars down the track a couple of miles, where they went through the express and mail cars, securing considerable booty. The exact amount is not known, as the express company will not give any information. The robbers did not go through the passenger coaches.

The United States Marshal's office at Fort Smith was notified, and a posse started at once to the scene to endeavor to locate the robbers.

KANSAS CITY, June 16.—Officials of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad admit the reported mail car robbery, but say the robbers got only $5 and a registered letter.

NEW POST FOR SAMPSON?

Report that He Is to be Assigned to the Newport Naval Station.

BOSTON, June 16.—A Newport special to The Journal says it is reported that Rear Admiral Sampson is to be detached from the North Atlantic fleet and assigned to the Naval Station at Newport, the scope of which is to be greatly broadened.

Lucky Miners from the Klondike.

TACOMA, Washington, June 16.—The steamer City of Tacoma passed Port Townsend to-day, bound for Tacoma with 200 Klondikers, who bring out $500,000 in gold dust and $500,000 in drafts as the first installment of the Spring clean-up.

NEW PREMIER OF FRANCE

M. Waldeck-Rousseau Assumes the Task Refused by M. Poincare.

M. DELCASSE ALSO DECLINED

Radicals Prevented M. Poincare from Constructing a Cabinet and Compelled Him to Retire.

PARIS, June 16.—Senator Pierre Marie Waldeck-Rousseau has accepted the responsibility of constructing a Ministry, M. Poincaré having found the task impossible for him to perform.

M. Poincaré visited the Elysée Palace today for the purpose of informing President Loubet that he declined to form a Cabinet. The reason for his declination, it is understood, was the objection of the Radicals to the presence of MM. Ribot and Barthou in the Cabinet, while M. Poincaré wished them to join him in the Ministry. M. Poincaré's decision was reached after a long conference with MM. Brisson, Sarrien, and Mougeout, Radicals, who finally refused to agree to the conditions on which M. Poincaré offered them representation in the Cabinet.

After the declination of M. Poincaré it was thought that M. Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs under M. Dupuy, would be the next Premier; but he also declined the task of constructing a Cabinet.

It is believed that strong pressure was brought to bear upon M. Waldeck-Rousseau, who arrived to-day from Toulon, but as the Socialists and Radicals virtually dominate the situation, no combination is likely to be long lived. M. Poincaré complains bitterly that he offered every possible concession to the Radicals, but they wanted, he says, to have everything in their own hands. He declares that he has had enough of Cabinet making, and will not be in a hurry to return to the task.

Senator Pierre Marie Waldeck-Rousseau was one of those first mentioned as being likely to be called upon to form a new Cabinet. He is one of the most brilliant members of the Paris bar, and since he was first elected to Parliament as Deputy for one of the districts of Rennes, in 1879, he has twice held the portfolio of Minister of the Interior—in the Gambetta Cabinet in 1881, and in the Jules Ferry Cabinet, two years later. M. Waldeck-Rousseau was born at Rennes in 1846. His father was a well-known lawyer and politician, and the son elected to follow his profession and began the practice of law in his native town.

During his first term in the Chamber of Deputies he became prominent by bringing in a bill to reform the magistracy. He was re-elected at the general elections in August, 1881, and when he became Minister of the Interior in December of the same year he distinguished himself by a conscientious attempt to exclude politics from the business of his department. He addressed to the Prefects throughout the country a circular warning them that recommendations from members of Parliament must be disregarded. His efforts at reform were especially resented by the office-holding class, who object to any departure from the old routine and red-tape methods for which the French Governmental departments are proverbial, but the new Minister persevered, and for the three months the Cabinet was in office he shook things up generally.

After his second term as Minister, when he resumed the portfolio of the Interior and retained it for two years, he was re-elected to the Chamber in 1885. At the elections in 1889 he did not present himself, but later entered the Parliamentary lists again and became Senator. He had himself inscribed as a member of the Paris bar in 1886, and has pleaded in some of the most notable cases in the Paris courts since that time. He is a Dreyfus revisionist, and may be depended upon to govern with a firm hand if he succeeds in securing a Ministry to his liking.

Auteuil Rioters Sentenced.

PARIS, June 16.—The Correctional Police Court to-day sentenced Comte de Dion, Comte d'Aubigny, and Comte d'Assy to a fortnight in prison and to pay 100f. fine for participation in the disturbances at Auteuil June 4. Others were sentenced to imprisonment for from one month to three months on the same charge.

Dreyfus Duels Fought at Brest.

BREST, France, June 16.—As the outcome of quarrels over the Dreyfus affair, two duels were fought here to-day between two officers, naval and artillery, and two professors at the public school. One of each profession was wounded.

STANFORD'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Prof. Wheeler of Cornell Chosen by the Regents—Salary $10,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—The Board of Regents of the University of California today selected Benjamin Ide Wheeler of Cornell as the President of the university, to succeed Martin Kellogg, resigned. The salary of the President was fixed at $10,000.

Benjamin Ide Wheeler, the son of a Baptist clergyman, was born in Randolph, Mass., July 15, 1854. He was graduated with honors from Brown University in 1875, and, after teaching four years in the Providence High School, went abroad to study in the Universities of Leipsic, Heidelberg, Jena, and Berlin. His degree of Ph. D. was received at Heidelberg. In 1885, on his return, he became an instructor in Harvard College, but the following year he was appointed Professor of Comparative Philology at Cornell. He is now the head of the Department of Greek in that university.

MRS. STANFORD'S LATEST GIFT.

Gives Valuable Grazing Lands to Stanford University.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—Before leaving for Europe, Mrs. Jane Stanford prepared two deeds, which were yesterday placed on record, conveying valuable real estate to Stanford University. The property consists of 1,700 acres in Lassen County and 160 acres in Tehama County. All of this land was purchased recently by Mrs. Stanford to secure valuable water rights and grazing land for big flocks of sheep owned by her, and which are to be transferred to the Vina Ranch, now owned by the university. All this is in addition to her recent endowment of over $11,000,000.

By this latest gift Mrs. Stanford has transferred all her realty to the university save a house and lot in Sacramento, the residence of the Senator and his family in early days. She will eventually give that property also. While away, it is said, she contemplates investing $1,000,000 in rare bric-à-brac for the university museum.

A CHILD WITHOUT A COUNTRY.

Julia Lichtner's Parents Are Dead and Officials Are Puzzled.

One of the most interesting and pathetic figures that ever arrived at the immigrant station at the Barge Office is a pretty twelve-year-old girl. She reached America yesterday on a White Star steamship from Liverpool. She is without parents or friends, and is sadly perplexed to know if she has a country. The girl is Julia Lichtner, daughter of Herman Lichtner, a Hungarian tailor, who drowned himself from the White Star Liner Cymric, which was taking him and his child back to his native land.

Lichtner came to this country fifteen years ago. He was young then and brought a bride with him, and together they started out to make a home and fortune in the new land. They settled on Avenue C, near Eighth Street. Here Julia was born, and some years after a son was born. The tailor prospered for a time, but things went against him at last, and a year ago his wife died. Completely discouraged he resolved to go back to his native land. He left on the Cymric on May 24, taking his little girl with him. The boy he left to the care of friends. On the way across the ocean the tailor became despondent, and on May 28 he jumped overboard. The orphan was taken in charge by the Captain of the vessel, and the passengers, when they heard of the case, collected $250 for her. At Liverpool the officials of the line took care of her until the Germanic sailed for New York. The child never knew anything of her parents' relatives in Hungary, and knows of no relatives in this country, except her little brother, who is a newsboy and too young to take care of her.

The immigration officials were puzzled to know what to do with the lonely little wanderer. She is a pretty child, with dark eyes and hair, and is intelligent. She was well dressed in a brown cloth frock, with a yoke of lace, and wore a jaunty little Scotch cap.

It was suggested that she go to an orphan asylum, but she refused. The United Hebrew Charities notified Commissioner Fitchie to spare no expense in caring for the child pending the decision of the board of inquiry which is trying to find out if during his stay in this country the father took out citizen's papers. It is probable that the girl will be placed in a home where she can be taken care of with the money given by the Cymric's passengers.

MORE RIOTING IN CLEVELAND.

Sympathizers of Street Railroad Strikers Attack the Cars—New Men to be Protected.

CLEVELAND, June 16.—After a quiet morning, rioting on the part of sympathizers of the street railroad strikers broke out about noon to-day in various sections of the city. The first outbreak occurred at the corner of Clark Avenue and Pearl Street, when the street railway company sent a car from Lake View filled with non-union employes and guarded by a force of policemen, to attempt to operate the Holmden Avenue line. The south siders did not take kindly to the imported mormen and conductors, and bricks, stones, and eggs were hurled at the car. The windows were smashed and the non-union men rushed out and joined the strikers. One of them, who was struck in the face with a brick, fainted. Two arrests were made by the police.

Shortly after noon girls employed in factories in the wholesale mercantile district held up a Euclid Avenue car at the corner of Superior and Bank Streets. After making it unpleasant for the motorman and conductor, the girls drew back and men and boys hurled missiles at the car. Several arrests were made. An outbreak also occurred at Perkins Avenue and the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railway crossing, where cars were obstructed.

A little after 2 o'clock a Wilson Avenue crosstown car struck and exploded a torpedo which had been laid on the rail near the corner of Wilson and Sixth Avenues. The car was nearly blown from the track, so great was the force of the explosion. Flames burst through the floor of the car immediately after, but were soon extinguished. There were no passengers on board. On the track the police found the remains of the torpedo, consisting of two pieces of tin, with a wad of paper wedged between them.

President Henry A. Everett of the Cleveland Electric Railway Company this afternoon authorized the statement that the company has made a contract with each man employed in place of a striker, guaranteeing him his position as long as he proves competent. Under no condition, says Mr. Everett, will this contract be violated. The company will re-employ as many of the old men as it can if they apply for work, but they must take their places on the waiting list. President Everett declared that strikers returning to work must come back on precisely the same terms as the men who have been engaged to fill their places.

MAY SETTLE COLORADO STRIKE.

If Smelters Modify Demands Matters Will Be Adjusted.

DENVER, June 16.—The outlook is favorable to-night for an early resumption of work at all the trust smelters, which have been shut down since Wednesday, bringing enforced idleness to thousands of miners and railroad employes and threatening great injury to all the industries of the State.

Steps have been taken which will probably lead to a conference between James B. Grant, Chairman of the Operating Committee of the American Smelting and Refining Company, and a committee of the Smelter Men's Union. The employes, it is believed, will insist only that eight-hour shifts shall be granted. Mr. Grant has said that he will agree to this. He has also expressed willingness to pay the wages that are being paid at the Argo Smelter. To adjust rates according to the varying conditions at the different trust smelters would require considerable study, but if the men recede from the demand for ten and twelve hours' pay for eight hours' work there will be nothing in the way of a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the trouble.

THE KANSAS MINERS' STRIKE.

Sweeping Injunctions to be Served by Marshals on Union Men.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., June 16.—Deputy United States Marshals Mooney of this city and Trigg of Wichita, with a number of assistants, left here yesterday on a special train for Yale and Fleming, Kan., to serve sweeping injunctions on the union miners at those towns. The injunctions were issued from the Federal court here upon orders from Judge Hook, who heard the application in Chambers, at Leavenworth.

It is evident that the company expects to operate its plant, in spite of union miners, by importing negro miners from the South.

The injunctions are likely to arouse the miners. They place the Deputy Marshals in almost complete control of the union men, their authority being extended beyond the limits of the company's grounds. After specifically naming forty-five of the leading men of the different miners' organizations, the orders are addressed to "all members of the United Mine Workers' lodges, or unions, in Crawford and Cherokee Counties, in the State of Kansas, and all members of District No. 14 of the United Mine Workers of America, and all other persons co-operating with them, and being citizens of Kansas."

The injunction is absolute pending a hearing here on June 21.

CHILD KILLED BY TROLLEY.

The Mother, a Widow, Driven Insane by Grief—The Motorman Overcome.

Arthur Christiansen, three years old, the only child of Mrs. Bertha Christiansen, a widow, of 1,111 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, was run over and killed by Trolley Car 205 of the Putnam Avenue line yesterday in front of 1,060 Halsey Street. The mother, who acts as housekeeper for a sea Captain, was driven insane by her grief.

The car, which was going in the direction of Ridgewood, was in charge of Motorman William Kopf and Conductor Samuel Bergman. Mrs. Christiansen had rarely let the child out of her sight, but the little one slipped out of the house shortly before noon yesterday unobserved. On reaching the sidewalk the child joined others and sat down near a bonfire. The boy left his playmates to cross the car tracks just as Kopf's car came rapidly along. The fender struck the boy and scooped him into the basket. The boy bounced out, and before the car could be brought to a stop one wheel passed over his abdomen and the other rested on his mangled body. A crowd gathered, and a boy carried the news of the child's death to his mother. Mrs. Christiansen fainted.

Policeman Lowe of the Ralph Avenue Station, one of the first on the scene, found the motorman wild with grief. The remains of the child were taken to an undertaker's at 710 Evergreen Avenue. A doctor had advised this, saying that the sight of the body might kill the mother. Kopf wept bitterly at the station house, and said that if the child had been his own his grief could not have been greater. He was held on the charge of homicide.

"The New "Saratoga Limited" of the New York Central—the most luxurious and elegant Summer resort train ever placed in service—will make its first trip June 24th.—Adv.

OIL TRUST FORCED TO ACT

Standard Interests to be Merged in New Jersey.

HOSTILE LITIGATION A CAUSE

The Capital of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey Increased to $110,000,000.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, incorporated in 1892—"Standard Oil Company of New York proprietors," according to the last Copartnership and Corporation Directory—appears destined to become the parent organization. This view of the Oil Trust situation prevailed in the Wall Street district yesterday when it was announced by a bulletin that the New Jersey corporation had filed at Trenton a certificate signed by Henry M. Flagler, President, and Louis D. Clarke, Secretary, that its capital had been increased from $10,000,000 to $110,000,000, and that there was to be an issue of $10,000,000 preferred stock paying quarterly dividends at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

No confirmation of this view was had at the Standard Oil Building. Instead of the clear and explicit statement promised by the General Solicitor, Samuel C. T. Dodd, Mr. F. Elliott, attorney of the Standard Oil Company, made the bare announcement that on Wednesday, at a meeting at Bayonne, N. J., the stockholders of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey decided to increase its capital by $100,000,000. Mr. Elliott added that he was not at liberty to discuss the subject, while in due time the underlying plan would be developed and a statement in regard to it would be issued.

"The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey," Mr. Elliott went on to say, "couldn't take in the trust, because we say there isn't any trust. No new stock is to be issued, and there will be no change in the Standard Oil Company of New York. I do not feel at liberty to say any more."

No officer or Director of the Standard Oil Companies or interests having offices at 26 Broadway would consent to talk of the action of the stockholders of the New Jersey concern, or of its bearing on the proprietary company's interest and future. All said that a statement on the subject must come from the office of the solicitor, while in several instances it was intimated that the information would be limited to a bare statement of the action taken at Bayonne.

At the office of the Secretary of the Standard Oil Company the Secretary, Louis D. Clarke, was reported out of town, and the statement was made that in his absence no one but the solicitor could be authorized to speak of the affairs of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. It was, however, learned that its general offices are at the refining works at Bayonne, and that while Henry M. Flagler is President of the company, the head of it in Bayonne is J. H. Alexander, the Superintendent. The New Jersey Company is in the same category with the Standard's companies in Kentucky, Iowa, Ohio, and Indiana, and was in the same position in its relation to the Standard Oil Company of New York as was the Illinois Company, which has been liquidated.

Roughly estimated, the various elements which constitute the Oil Trust had last year assets of $117,000,000 and a capitalization of $97,250,000. Its local interests include the New Jersey company, the Bergenport Chemical Works, the Eagle Works, the Oswego Works, the Pratt Works, and the Stone & Fleming Works. The capitalization, in view of the recent development of the trust idea to vast and apparently extravagant capitalization, is regarded as small when the immense dividends paid are considered. The estimate of one of the foremost promoters of new trusts is that the Oil Trust, as trusts go nowadays, would not be considered ahead of the times with a capital of $400,000,000.

Speculation as to the import of the increase of the capital of the New Jersey company by $100,000,000 centred on information derived from sources having the best opportunities for first-hand knowledge of the probabilities of the situation. It was conceded that the affairs of the old trust are about liquidated, and that action had to be taken, in view of the litigation against the Standard Oil Company in Ohio. It was assumed that as soon as the divergent interests can be reconciled and legal questions settled the New Jersey Company will merge all Standard Oil interests by an exchange of stock on the basis of share for share; so that in time it will be, by this process of absorption, the dominant corporation. The existing constituent companies are, however, likely to retain their present forms because of diversity of interest and the terms of their charters, while economies in direction are probable. No plan of dividend payments has passed the stage of speculation. After the announcement of the plan of expansion of the New Jersey Company, Standard Oil certificates were firm on the outside market, the closing quotation being 455 to 457.

BIG INK TRUST FORMED.

Will Control 95 Per Cent. of the Business Here and Will Extend Trade in Europe.

Representatives of the leading ink-manufacturing concerns of the country yesterday completed the organization of an ink trust, with a capital of $18,500,000. The meetings of the men engaged in the formation of the combination have been held at the Waldorf-Astoria for the last three days. The conference adjourned yesterday afternoon.

The new organization is to be known as the Federal Printing Ink and Supply Company. Of the capital of $18,500,000, $3,500,000 will be in 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and $15,000,000 in common stock. Five hundred thousand dollars of the preferred stock and $1,000,000 of the common stock will be held in the company's treasury. The deal was promoted by Binney & Smith and C. W. Mackay of this city. The trust holds options on the following companies, all of which will be members of the trust:

Binney & Smith, the Fred H. Levey Company, Ault & Wiborg, the Sigmund Ulman Company, W. H. H. Carter, the W. D. Wilson Printing Ink Company, St. Clair & Valentine, James Lyons, Philip Ruxton, the Wallace Walker Company, of New York; George H. Morrill & Co., New York and Boston; J. Harper Bonnell, New York and Chicago; Jaenecke Printing Ink Company, Newark, N. J.; Charles E. Johnson, F. E. Okie & Co., John Woodruff's Sons, and the L. Martin Company, of Philadelphia; Eclipse Printing Ink Company of Franklin, Penn.; F. H. Barnard & Son and G. B. Kane & Co. of Chicago; the Standard Printing Ink Company, the Queen City Printing Ink Company, of Cincinnati, New York, and Middletown, Conn.; the Thalmann Company of St. Louis, the California Ink Company of San Francisco, the Buffalo Printing Ink Works of Buffalo, the Carbon Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Kane, Penn.; the American Carbon Black Company of Warren, Penn.; the Castle Brook Carbon Black Company of Sargent, Penn.; the West Carbon Black Company of Kane, Penn.; the Penn Carbon Company of Erie, Penn.; G. W. Beacon of Mount Jewett, Penn.; the Columbia Carbon Company of Williamsport, Penn.; the Southern Carbon Company of Naugatuck, West Va.; the Raven Gas Black Company of Eaton, Ind.; Wood & Co. of Dunkirk, Ind., and the Akron Chemical Company of Akron, Ohio.

The officers of the trust are L. A. Ault of the Ault-Wiborg Company, President; Frederick H. Levey of the F. H. Levey Company, First Vice President; W. E. Webber of the Charles E. Johnson Company, Philadelphia, Second Vice President; Edmund J. Shattuck of George H. Morrill & Co., Boston, Treasurer, and E. H. Murdock, President of the Ebony Lampblack Company, Cincinnati, Secretary.

The trust will control about 95 per cent. of the ink trade. The bulk of the stock will be taken by the manufacturers, and very little, probably none at all, will be left for the public.

Several of the promoters of the trust said yesterday that its chief object was not to advance prices, but to effect a system of economics, and also to develop trade in the foreign markets.

"The increase of American inks in foreign markets has been very marked during the last few years," said one of the promoters yesterday afternoon, "but as yet no single company feels able to establish an agency abroad. The increase of foreign trade warrants a foreign agency, and the Federal Printing Ink Company will establish a foreign house in one of the large European centres, and will be able to cope with the whole world in the supply of ink.

"None of the factories belonging to the Federal Company will shut down. The report that 250 salesmen would be discharged as soon as the trust was formed is absolutely untrue. In fact, we will have to increase our list of salesmen in order to open our business in Europe. We will send 150 men to Europe to attend to the business of the company there."

CINCINNATI, June 16.—L. A. Ault, senior member of the Ault & Wiborg Ink Manufacturing Company of Cincinnati, confirms the reports from New York of the organization of the Federal Printing Ink and Supply Company. The headquarters of the concern will be in New York, and it will take in all the leading ink houses.

TO FIGHT THE TIN TRUST?

Report that a Combination, Headed by C. P. Huntington and Edwin Gould, Will Also Oppose Other Trusts.

CHICAGO, June 16.—The Record to-morrow will say:

"Senator W. A. Clark of Montana, Charles Edwin Miller of New York, and J. E. Shawhan of San Francisco had a consultation at the Auditorium Annex to-day looking to the formation of a combination to fight the tin plate trust. It is proposed to establish a plant at Joliet, Ill., with a capital of $1,000,000.

"This capital, however, does not represent the full strength of the proposed anti-trust. Mr. Miller is a son of Charles Wooster Miller of New York, and represents not only his father, but Collis P. Huntington and Edwin Gould in the present transaction. Mr. Shawhan was formerly one of the active financial powers of the Pacific Slope, and is reported to represent several San Francisco financial institutions in this deal. There will be a further consultation of the persons interested to-morrow.

"Men who are close to Mr. Miller say that the tinplate project is merely an item in a recently concocted plan to fight the trusts in several of the more important industries. Edwin Gould and C. P. Huntington are credited with projecting the scheme. C. E. Miller was formerly the junior partner in the firm of Huntington, Hopkins & Co. of San Francisco."

ST. LOUIS TRUST CONVENTION.

Governor of Alabama to be Present—Letter from North Dakota.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 16.—Gov. Sayers today received a letter from Gov. Joseph T. Johnson of Alabama, stating that he would attend the anti-trust conference to be held in St. Louis on Sept. 20. He also received a letter from Gov. Frederick B. Fancher of North Dakota, who writes:

"It is undoubtedly of the greatest importance that whatever action may be taken shall be of a uniform character and adopted by as many States as possible. There is absolutely no sentiment whatever in this section in favor of trusts. We have very good laws in North Dakota in regard to trusts and combinations, but I feel confident that the people of this State will be glad to co-operate with those of the other States and Territories in a general movement that has for an object the protection of the interests of the people against the encroachments of combines of all kinds and character."

GOV. VOORHEES ON TRUSTS.

Will Not Attend the Convention of Governors in St. Louis.

TRENTON, N. J., June 16.—Gov. Voorhees has not yet answered the invitation of Gov. Sayres of Texas to attend a convention of Governors in St. Louis to discuss the trust question.

Gov. Voorhees said to-day that he would send an answer next week. He added that he would not attend the convention, and that he did not believe any good could come from it. He believed that the question of trusts could be more satisfactorily investigated by the present Congressional Commission. The trust question, he said, was one that deserved a great deal of consideration, but he did not believe that the plan of Gov. Sayres was the best one to adopt.

NEW JERSEY CHARTERS IN OHIO.

Attorney General Monnett Brings a Suit to Test Their Validity.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 16.—Attorney General Monnett has brought suit to test the right of corporations organized under the laws of New Jersey, where but a single stock liability exists, to do business in this State, with its double stock qualification. He asserts that all such corporations are violating the laws of Ohio and will seek to revoke their charters. Should he be successful in his contention it would drive several hundred New Jersey concerns now doing business here from the State or compel them to reorganize under Ohio laws.

The Attorney General to-day commenced proceedings in court against the Continental Tobacco Company of Newark, N. J., a corporation with a capital stock of $75,000,000, of which $8,792,283 is invested in this State, its principal Ohio offices being at Middletown and Cincinnati. He asks that the company's charter be revoked on two grounds—first, that it is in violation of the Valentine-Stewart anti-trust law, prohibiting combinations of capital, and, secondly, that, being a New Jersey corporation, it cannot do business in Ohio, because Ohio requires a double stock liability in all corporations.

HARDWARE MEN FAVOR TRUSTS.

Southern Jobbers Think Combinations Add to Prosperity.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 16.—One of the interesting papers read to-day at the joint meeting of the Southern Hardware Jobbers' Association and the representatives of the manufacturers was: "Are the trusts necessary under existing circumstances, and are they detrimental to the jobbers' interests?" The discussion following the paper evoked that the feeling of the association was in favor of trusts, where the prices of materials are so fixed that both the jobber and manufacturer can make a small margin of profit.

An address on "The General Prosperity of the South," prepared by Richard H. Edmonds, editor of The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record, who could not be present, was read. Mr. Edmonds recited the remarkable industrial progress made by the South, showing that where, in 1880, the South had $257,000,000 invested in manufacturing, with a total production of $659,000,000, it now has $1,000,000,000 capital invested and an annual output of about $1,500,000,000.

"The South, and the South alone," said Mr. Edmonds, "combines in itself all the natural advantages for the development of diversified manufactures, the creation of wealth, and the support of a dense population."

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year. President—James J. Mandlebaum of Little Rock, Ark.; First Vice President—O. B. Barker of Lynchburg, Va

WORKINGS OF THE TRUSTS

Testimony Before the Industrial Commission at Washington.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS HURT

President of the National League Says Many Are Out of Work—Sugar Trust Operations.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Industrial Commission to-day heard a statement from P. E. Dowe of New York, President of the Commercial Travelers' National League. Dr. Dowe said the opinion of the commercial men at large was that trusts were a menace to the community. He estimated the number of travelling salesmen in the United States at 87,000, saying that the census figures of 60,000 were grossly incorrect. The formation of trusts and combinations, he said, was throwing a large number of these men out of employment. In giving specific instances he said:

"The National Enameling and Stamping Company, which depends for its raw material upon the American Tin Plate Company, has thrown a great many out of employment, and those retained have had their salaries reduced. The great tobacco combines threw out about 3,000 salesmen. The Continental Tobacco Company telegraphed the discharge of 850 in one day. The Baking Powder Trust has dispensed with all excepting half a dozen men. I know of two salesmen discharged by the trust who were formerly in the employ of the Cleveland Baking Powder Company, one receiving a salary of 15,000 a year, the other $4,500. Their routes with those of other discharged salesmen are covered by one agent at $18 a week. The Bicycle Trust will throw out 600 salesmen gradually, and will cut down agencies in every city. The Chair Trust will affect immediately more than 500 salesmen by cutting them out of the line.

"One man writes me the Union Bag and Paper Company has thrown out of employment hundreds of salesmen. The number of salesmen out of work because of the United States Rubber Company is 300, and the salesmen retained have been reduced to a salary averaging, so I am informed, $1,300 a year. The American Tin Plate Company cut off about 90 out of every 100 salesmen. The American Steel and Rod Company, I have been told, discharged 300 commercial travelers in one day. In giving these estimates I am not considering the office force thrown out through trusts. The sugar and coffee monopolies have thrown out 1,000 salesmen, and made an average reduction in salary of those retained of $1,000 a year. The Standard Oil Company employs fewer salesmen than any other concern in the mercantile world of one-half its capital."

Mr. Dowe said that the trusts had raised the prices of the commodities they controlled from 5 to 100 per cent. in almost every instance, except coffee and sugar. In these they were still fighting for control in the field. He said his figures in this line were absolutely correct, being from reliable commercial acquaintances. Among the examples he gave were:

Iron pipe, over 100 per cent.; tinware and enameled ware, about 33 per cent.; brass goods, 60 per cent.; rubber overshoes, United States Rubber Company advanced prices 14 per cent. on May 1; American Tin Plate Company advanced prices something like 30 per cent.; news paper, ¼ to ½ cent a pound, and a further advance in prospect; book papers, 5 and 10 per cent.; common soap, 25 to 50 cents a box; flint glass bottles will be advanced 10 per cent. or more; jobbers and manufacturers of clocks have advanced the wholesale prices 60 per cent. on account of the advance in metals; brass pins, 25 per cent.; combs, 7½ per cent.; ribbons, 10 per cent.

"The Umbrella Trust failed four years ago," said Mr. Dowe, "but it advanced prices while in existence, and after its break-up the return to legitimate and healthy prices caused a loss to the retailer through the stock on hand."

The witness concluded by saying that before leaving New York he had been warned by a lawyer indirectly connected with some of the trusts, that he was doing a dangerous thing in speaking before the commission, as he was liable to be "crushed like a caterpillar."

The only other important witness to-day was James H. Post of Brooklyn, a representative of the Mollenhauer Sugar Company and the National Sugar Company of New York. Mr. Post, referring to a list of sugar prices covering the past nine years, showed that the margin between raw and refined sugar had fluctuated with the revision of the tariff and the entrance of competing companies into the field. The standard price of refined sugar, he said, was fixed daily by the American Sugar Refining Company, and, as a rule, these prices were followed by the independent refineries.

Mr. Post said that as a general proposition he thought the American Sugar Refining Company had influenced conditions for the good of the country.

"Do you think," asked Mr. Ratchford, "that it would be a good thing for the American Company to be in entire control of the field?"

"No," said Mr. Post. "I think the entire control of an article of universal consumption in the hands of any one set of men would be a very dangerous power."

"That is what the trust aims at," said Mr. Ratchford, 'according to Mr. Havemeyer's own statement."

"The business might get into the hands of men not so broad-minded as Mr. Havemeyer," replied the witness.

Mr. Post denied that either the National or the Mollenhauer Company was in any way connected with the American Refining Company. He said that in past years his refineries have used Cuban cane sugar, but that since the great reduction in the Cuban output they had been forced to rely largely on European beet sugar, principally German and Austrian. The European refined sugar was cheaper to produce than the American, but not of so good a quality. Of imported raw sugar, the American refiners had received large quantities from the Philippines.

Regarding the effect of the Sugar Trust on the price of raw sugar, witness said he thought the presence of one great buyer in the field had tended to keep down the price, but he did not think the trust could keep down the price more than one-sixteenth of a cent a pound, and even that for only a portion of each season. Free sugar from Cuba, witness said, would wipe out American raw sugar, both beet and cane, in the next five years.

TAX ON BUCKET-SHOP DEALS.

Revenue Commissioner Holds that Memoranda Must Bear Stamps.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Commissioner Wilson of the Internal Revenue Bureau has rendered a decision which has been pending for a long time regarding the liability of bucket-shop transactions to the stamp tax. The decision says:

By a bucket shop is meant a place other than a Board of Trade or Exchange where the parties who agree to buy and sell stocks do not ordinarily contemplate the receiving or delivering of any certificates therefor by the buyer or seller either at the time or in the future. Such transactions in stocks are taxable.

In the case of every agreement to sell at a bucket shop there are both a presumptive buyer and a presumptive seller, and this is true whether the customer agrees to sell stock to the manager of the place or the manager of the place agrees to sell stock to the customer.

Where an agreement of sale has been made and no delivery of stock takes place, and the party holding the agreement of sale wishes to close the transaction by disposing of his interest in said agreement and settles with the holder of the contract by paying the difference between the agreed price and the market price, in contemplation of law there is an agreement to resell the shares to the original seller. All these transactions must be evidenced by a written memorandum. It makes no difference whether these agreements to sell stocks made at bucket shops are called selling privileges or purchase privileges, or whether they are called by any other name, such contracts are taxable the same as stock transactions on the Stock Exchange.

Regarding the sales of grain and other products of merchandise in bucket shops, the Commissioner, in view of the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, in regard to the sales of merchandise at a Board of Trade, exchange, or any similar place, revokes the previous decision that a bucket shop as ordinarily conducted is a similar place to a Board of Trade or exchange.

It is understood that in the case of a bucket shop there is commonly only one manager or firm who controls all the sales and purchases made at that particular place, and where this is the case no tax accrues or the sale of grain or other merchandise made there, except where a broker's contract or memorandum of sales is issued it must be stamped with a ten-cent stamp.

Boston Fruit Co.'s President Ill.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 16.—Minor C. Keith of Boston, President of the Boston Fruit Company, and head of the banana combine, is dangerously ill at Puerto Cortez. It is reported that Mr. Keith accidentally broke his right leg above the knee, and sustained other severe injuries.

"You May Bend the Sapling But Not the Tree."

When disease has become chronic and deep seated it is often difficult to cure it. That is the reason why it is best to take Hood's Sarsaparilla when disease first shows itself. In long-seated, tenacious cases, Hood's Sarsaparilla is also wonderfully successful.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

MR. BELMONT IS FOR GORMAN.

Declares He Is the Man to Win Democratic Victory—Imperialism and Democracy.

Ex-Congressman Perry Belmont, President of the Democratic Club, who sails for Europe to-day on the Campania, expressed himself yesterday as heartily in favor of the nomination of Arthur P. Gorman for the Presidency. It is known that there have been conferences in this city of National Democratic leaders in Mr. Gorman's interests recently. In conversation with political friends Mr. Belmont said, on "imperialism" as a probable issue in the next campaign:

"If such a severe test should be made as a choice between the Constitution or the Philippines, Democrats would in my opinion let the Philippines go. But no such test is likely or necessary. If Congress is not to assemble before the usual time, there will not be National politics during the next six months for those outside the Administration circle. The management of our new islands, including taxation and expenditure, is now treated at Washington as purely an Executive affair. The President should satisfactorily punish Aguinaldo and his followers for their assault early last February on our army at Manila. When that has been accomplished, and Congress has assembled, there will be real problems growing out of expansion that will press for solution. Then may come a crisis created, not only by territorial enlargement in the tropics, and the sudden accession of millions of Asiatics, but by proposed plans for their future government which will ignore our fundamental law.

"Republican lawyers have been busy driving ingenious tunnels underneath the Constitution in order to open a feasible Government route between Washington and Manila. Republican opinion seems to be drifting to the conclusion that Cuba cannot be pacified, order established in Puerto Rico, the natives in the Philippines civilized, if the Constitution, its guarantee and limitations, are to have sway over the new islands as they now have over our home territories. The Republican Party must, therefore, take its stand on the demand that the President hold, exercise, and represent in those islands the whole power of 'sovereignty,' which is the power to govern unrestrained. He is now exercising such power without much question or regret from any source, and yet no one has explained the source of that power.

"The Republican leaders seem daily more and more confident that neither the voters nor the Supreme Court will impede a Government in the Philippines, on the English plan as applied in India, Africa, and in Crown colonies. Republican contention now is that the treaty of cession has not conferred any political or civil rights on the natives of Cuba, Puerto Rico, or the Philippines unless Congress shall grant them. If the Republican Party shall take that position, or if Congress shall refuse to take the new islands out of the hands of the War Department, there will be interesting politics next year over the relative authority of Congress and the Executive.

"The Republicans maintain that our title to the Philippines has not been so completed as to put them under the Constitution; that even if Congress shall legislate over them, the President can still exercise, as now, the rule of a military conqueror, and that when Congress does legislate, it will not follow that that legislation carries the privileges and protection of the Constitution. Hitherto Congress has felt bound to collect the same taxes in the territories as in the States, and to make uniformity the rule. When the party in power at Washington shall have plainly declared its purpose to tax the territories and rule therein without any regard for the Constitution, Democratic voices and votes will be audible in denunciation."

On the question of trusts as an issue Mr. Belmont made this statement:

"It is incredible that Democrats will demand that the Federal power shall control State industries and State corporations that are absolutely local. I think the Republican Party will evade this issue. As to a reaffirmance by the next Democratic National Convention of the supreme predominance of the 16 to 1 fad as a winning issue in 1900 I have nothing to add to what I have already said. The parity of all our dollars will not be threatened or impaired by Democrats who solicit and expect for their ticket the votes of salary earners and wage earners.

"The man to carry the Democratic banner to victory is Gorman. If the Democracy shall come together under him as their candidate, with patriotic fervor, as they united in 1876 after the Greeley fiasco of 1872, these threatened evasions of the Constitution can be prevented. In the Democratic revivals of 1876 and 1884, when the voters elected Democratic Presidents, it was Tilden, Manning, and Gorman who were 'stars in the East,' guiding the reunited Democratic hosts."

Ohio's Democratic State Convention.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 16.—The Ohio Democratic Central Committee to-day decided to hold the Democratic State Convention on Aug. 1 and 2 at Zanesville.

Government Bidders Complain.

It was learned yesterday that some of the unsuccessful bidders for the Government contract for repairs to the army transport Sedgwick, which was secured by the Erie Basin Dry Docking Company for a bid of $120,000, were complaining that the contract did not go to the lowest bidder. The Ross Iron Works bid $110,000, and McCaldin Brothers, who control the works, charged that there was a combination and that the contract was awarded through favoritism at Washington. Col. Jones, Superintendent of the United States Army Transport Service, said yesterday at the Army Building that he had not heard of any complaint in connection with the contract.

Fielding Must Stand Trial.

Judge Aspinall of the Kings County Court yesterday denied the application of Robert W. Fielding for the dismissal of the four indictments found against him by the May Grand Jury. Fielding, who was Deputy Commissioner of City Works under Theodore B. Willis, was convicted on one indictment, but the Court of Appeals reversed the judgment. Instead of re-trying Fielding, District Attorney Steele procured new indictments against him on the ground of grand larceny. These were the indictments which Judge Aspinall sustained.

Western Coal Dealers Here.

About 250 members of the Illinois and Wisconsin Coal Dealers' Association who have been attending the fourth annual convention of the association in Chicago, arrived in the city yesterday. The Retail Coal Exchange of this city has arranged to entertain the visitors. The steamboat Laura M. Starin has been chartered, and on Monday the visitors will be taken to the points of interest about the harbor and along the rivers. They will return to Chicago Tuesday or Wednesday.

George W. Appo Set Free.

George W. Appo, who on Wednesday last was released from the Matteawan Insane Asylum, was taken before Judge Newburger in the Court of General Sessions yesterday and discharged. Appo stabbed a man in Mott Street July 10, 1896. On Dec. 23, 1896, he was adjudged insane and sent to the asylum. Assistant District Attorney Unger, who advised his discharge, said that the complaining witness could not be found.

Gypsum King's Trial Trip To-day.

The steel tug Gypsum King, the largest tugboat in America, and which was built on Staten Island, will make an official trial trip to-day from Port Richmond to Hart Island Roads. The Staten Island Chamber of Commerce and 100 prominent Staten Islanders will be the guests of the builders on the trip.

EAST RIVER RAPID TRANSIT

Underground Communication with Brooklyn Within Two Years.

PRELIMINARY PLANS READY

By Tunnel and Subway Fast Electric Trains Will Run to the Furthermost Brooklyn Limits.

Underground rapid transit between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn is promised within the next two years. The beginning of work on this important project without further delay is promised by a company composed of eminent financiers, railroad men, and public-spirited citizens. The matter is to be carried through according to the plans discussed and approved by the Atlantic Avenue Improvement Commission in Brooklyn. Fast electric trains are to be run between down-town underground stations in this borough and the furthermost limits of Brooklyn.

A company entitled "The New York and Long Island Terminal Railroad Company" applied for articles of incorporation in Albany a few days ago. The Secretary of State objected to the name of the corporation on the ground that it bore too close a resemblance to companies previously incorporated. The persons interested in the company were perfectly willing to change the name, but in order to do that it was necessary to obtain the consents of all the persons named as incorporators in the original application. These consents were obtained yesterday and the name of the company was changed to "The Long Island and New York Terminal Railroad Company." It is expected that the certificate of incorporation will be issued to-day. The capital stock of this company is $7,500,000, and the purpose of the men behind the enterprise is to begin the work of construction at once. A great deal of preparatory work has already been done.

The Directors of the company represent a diversity of important financial interests, including the Long Island Railroad Company. Following are the names of the Directors: August Belmont, Charles M. Pratt, William H. Baldwin, Jr., Richard H. McCurdy, George W. Young, Walter G. Oakman, Levi P. Morton, John I. Waterbury, Dumont Clark, Eugene G. Blackford, Charles D. Dickey, L. C. Ledyard, George D. Pratt, F. G. Bourne, L. L. Palmer, F. L. Babbott, R. Somers Hayes, James Timpson, C. Ledyard Blair, and Henry P. Booth.

Eugene G. Blackford, who, as the President of the Atlantic Avenue Improvement Commission, has been a persistent advocate of this tunnel, said last evening: "In my opinion there is no longer any doubt of the speedy accomplishment of this great project. The company is strong enough to carry it through, and the present conditions are favorable for the beginning of the work."

William H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad, also expressed confidence in the success of the enterprise. He said that the plans are all ready and that the preliminary work for the financing of the scheme had been completed. "Persons interested in this project," said Mr. Baldwin, "have been at work for more than a year making test borings under the bed of the East River and under the street. They are now perfectly familiar with the route to be followed, the different materials to be encountered, and the nature of the work to be done."

The first step to be taken by the new company will be to obtain from the Municipal Assembly a franchise to build, maintain, and operate a tunnel, or tunnels, under the streets of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, and under the East River. There will be two tunnels or parallel tubes placed at a depth of from 80 to 132 feet. The lowest point below the surface will be reached on the Brooklyn City Hall. Underground stations in Manhattan Borough will be located at Cortlandt and Church Streets and at Maiden Lane and Pearl Street, and large passenger elevators will connect with the elevated railroad stations at those points. It is intended that the tunnels shall be lighted by electricity, and the cars will be run by electricity. The running time of trains between the stations at Cortlandt and Church Streets and the City Hall in Brooklyn, it is calculated, will be three minutes, and passengers will be carried from Cortlandt Street to Jamaica in less than twenty-five minutes.

The general scheme on which it is intended to construct this underground system of rapid transit has been under discussion for several years. The building of the tunnel is to be carried along in connection with the Atlantic Avenue improvement in the Borough of Brooklyn, by which the surface steam railroad will be removed from that avenue. A direct connection between the tunnel and the Atlantic Avenue subway will be made, and at Flatbush Avenue there will be a connection with the Long Island Railroad system. The cost of the tunnels, it is estimated, will be about $7,500,000, and about $2,500,000 additional will be required to complete the Atlantic Avenue improvement. The entire work, it is expected, will consume about two years' time. The length of the tunnel and the Atlantic Avenue subway combined will be eight miles. Beyond Nostrand Avenue, in Brooklyn, the tunnel cars will run on a viaduct, passing over the streets as far as Manhattan Beach Crossing, in East New York. The running time between Cortlandt Street, Manhattan, to Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, will be about eight minutes.

New Major for the 13th Regiment.

The Thirteenth Regiment held an election for Major last night at the armory, on Sumner and Jefferson Avenues, Brooklyn. The candidates were Capts. Charles O. Davis of Company A, and John B. Jennings of Company B. Capt. Davis was elected by a vote of 12 to 9.

MERIDEN COMPANY,
Silversmiths
TRADE MARK
STERLING SILVER
208 Fifth Avenue—Madison Square.
FACTORIES MERIDEN, CONN. CANADA FACTORY HAMILTON, ONT.

WEBER PIANOS

Cor. Fifth Ave. and 16th St., N. Y.

INDICTED IN BRIBERY CASES.

Grand Jury at Harrisburg, Penn., Returns True Bills Against Senator Coyle and Robert Evans.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 16.—The Grand Jury of Dauphin County to-day ignored the bill of indictment against ex-Senator John J. Coyle and Michael J. Costello of Philadelphia, charging them with corruptly soliciting Representative John Engler of Lycoming County to vote to reconsider the McCarrell Jury bill in the House of Representatives last February. The jury yesterday returned a true bill in the case, in which Mr. Coyle is charged with having offered Mr. Engler a bribe to vote for this bill, and ignored the other counts in the indictment charging him with corruptly soliciting Representatives Criste of Northumberland and John Miller of Northampton.

The jury returned a "no bill" in the case against Frank S. Jones of Philadelphia, who is alleged to have offered Representative Palmer Laubach of Philadelphia a five years' position in the Philadelphia Mint or Custom House to vote for ex-Senator Quay.

The jury also ignored the bills of indictment against Representative Charles B. Spatz of Berks County and ex-Congressman Monroe H. Kulp of Northumberland County, charged with corrupt solicitation, and found a true bill in the case of Robert Evans of Philadelphia, who is alleged to have offered $1,000 to Representative William C. Norton of Wayne County to vote to reconsider the McCarrell bill. Mr. Spatz was charged with having offered a consideration to Representatives Johnson and Hell of Northampton County to sign a paper pledging their support to George A. Jenks as long as he was the Democratic caucus nominee for United States Senator. Mr. Kulp was charged with having offered $200, and later $500, to Representative Brown of Union, Democrat, to remain away from the joint convention at the time of the first ballot for United States Senator.

True bills were found in the cases against ex-Representative Thomas M. Moyles of Wilkesbarre and ex-Representative John B. Byrne of Fayette, charged with corrupt solicitation. The indictment against Parker B. Titus of Bangor, charged with having offered a bribe to Representative Heil of Northampton to vote for ex-Senator Quay, will be submitted to the Grand Jury at the September term. The cases in which true bills have been found will be tried in September.

TRUST COMPANY ORGANIZED.

The International Banking Institution Elects Stewart Browne President.

The International Banking and Trust Company, which was recently incorporated under a special New York charter with a capital stock of $1,500,000, has been organized by the election of a Board of Directors. Stewart Browne of the New York Life Insurance Company and Vice President of the National Surety Company has been elected President. Joseph T. Low and William H. Chesebrough have been chosen Vice Presidents, and the Secretaries are John D. Duer and T. H. Froclich. M. F. Walsh was elected Assistant Secretary.

The Board of Directors, which is so far composed of forty-one members, includes Frank Rockefeller, Vice President of the Standard Oil Company; George Crocker, Vice President of the Southern Pacific Railway; Robert T. Lincoln, President of the Pullman Palace Car Company; H. B. Holland, Edward E. McCall, A. S. Heidelbach, Joseph T. Law, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, John T. Cowen, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; Frederic R. Coudert, Ernst Thalmann, and Leonard Lewisohn.

The charter of the company confers upon the new corporation the powers of a State bank and those of a trust company, and permits the establishment of branch offices in the several States of the Union and in Europe.

President Browne said last evening that negotiations are now in progress for the opening of a branch office in Paris. He also said that the company contemplates, as a minor part of its business, making collections and taking charge of the investment of funds for life insurance companies. In regard to the capital stock, he said that the $1,500,000 had been oversubscribed three times.

Electricity for Chicago Car Lines.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Electricity probably will supersede the cable as the motive power on both the North and West Chicago street railroads. The syndicate which has purchased the stock of Charles T. Yerkes and formed the Chicago Union Traction Company to operate the lines under lease, will ask the municipal authorities for permission to use the underground trolley for the lines in the down-town districts, including the cable loops of the North and West Chicago Street Railroad Companies, and to substitute the overhead trolley for the cable on the lines north and west of the river.

New Jersey Lawyers Combining.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 16.—A preliminary meeting of the New Jersey lawyers, whose object is the formation of a State Bar Association, held this evening, resulted in the formation of a temporary organization. Attorney General Gray was elected Chairman and George Bourgeois Secretary. Two committees were appointed, one to frame articles of incorporation and the other to report on constitution, organization, and by-laws. They will report to-morrow. Sixty-nine members of the bar were present. Nearly every county in the State was represented.

Fatally Hurt in Runaway Accident.

NEWARK, N. J., June 16.—Gustave Ross of 175 First Street and his wife were fatally injured this evening in a runaway accident. They were out driving on Clinton Avenue, when their horse took fright and became unmanageable. At Clinton and Chadwick Avenues their rig was in collision with a wagon driven by Charles Coleman. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ross were thrown out. Mr. Ross received a compound fracture of the skull and was otherwise hurt. Mrs. Ross had her right arm broken, her scalp torn, and was injured internally.

Solid Steel Casting Company.

CAMDEN, N. J., June 16.—The Solid Steel Casting Company has filed articles of incorporation in the Camden County Clerk's office. The objects of the corporation are to carry on the business of iron, steel, and other metal foundries. The capital stock is $500,000, and the amount paid in is $1,000. The incorporators are John J. Burleigh, John M. Kelly, and James R. Clark.

New Jersey and the Oyster Industry.

MILLVILLE, N. J., June 16.—Gov. Voorhees to-day appointed Edward Riley of Newport, Edward Stiles of Port Norris, and Jeremiah Ogden of Bridgeton State Oyster Commissioners for Delaware Bay and Maurice Cove. Ex-Assemblyman Thomas F. Austin of this city was also appointed Superintendent, and the State control of the oyster industry took effect to-day.

Young Negro Hanged in Maryland.

MARLBOROUGH, Md., June 16.—John Berry, colored, was hanged here this morning. Berry, who was but little more than seventeen years of age, brutally murdered Miss Amanda Clark and attempted to murder her sister Annie by beating them with a heavy club at Bowie, Md., on March 16 of this year.

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BANK DIRECTOR'S COMPLAINT.

Its Effect on the Franklin Savings Institution's Architecture and the Pocket of the Director.

Bernard Karsch, a jeweler at 641 Eighth Avenue, builded less wisely than he knew when he complained to the Building Department that the new building of the Franklin Savings Bank, in which he is a Director, projected too far over the sidewalk, to the detriment of his own property, which adjoins the bank's structure on the south. This complaint, which was noted in THE NEW YORK TIMES when it was made, some three weeks ago, has had many effects, not the least of which has been the loss to Mr. Karsch of an opportunity of selling his property to the bank at an advance of $11,000 over the price he paid for it. Another effect is that the handsome portico, in which the architect of the structure took great pride, and which was the original cause of complaint, must be sacrificed.

When the plans for the new building were drawn Mr. Karsch, as one of the Directors of the bank, voted for their approval. They showed a spacious archway and portico reaching to the cornice, giving the semblance of a one-story building to the new home of the institution. This portico extended nearly five feet beyond the building line. In due course the plans were submitted to the Building Department, where they were also approved, despite the fact that the portico encroached on the sidewalk. Following the approval of the plans came the stone masons, and the building began to rise, until it was well above the surface, when Mr. Karsch discovered that as Director in the bank he had approved plans which would seriously impair the value of his own building. Then Mr. Karsch sought indemnification from the bank, and, as matters did not seem to make rapid progress, later he appealed to the Department of Buildings. There Mr. Karsch was directed to the Department of Highways, whose Bureau of Incumbrances has supervision over encroachments on sidewalks and other thoroughfares.

Highways Commissioner Keating caused an investigation to be made, and as a result work on the building was ordered stopped. If the Directors of the bank had thought that their fellow-Director's complaint was made in a light spirit they were undeceived by the summary order of Commissioner Keating, and they at once began negotiations with him with a view to his withdrawing his complaint. As a last resort they offered to buy Mr. Karsch's four-story building at a large advance, said to have been $11,000, over its original cost, in return for which he was to do his utmost to counteract the effects of his objection.

When Mr. Karsch confronted the Department of Highways in his effort to carry out his part of the agreement, he was informed that the matter was closed, and that the plans of the building must not only be redrawn but that there must be no greater encroachment on the sidewalk than is allowed in other buildings.

Archibald Turner, the President of the bank, said yesterday that an amicable understanding had been reached between the bank and Mr. Karsch, and that work on the building would be resumed in a short time. Mr. Karsch, he said, was sorry that he had not come to an agreement with the Directorate before he filed the complaint, which he was powerless to withdraw, and which has caused the suspension of work for several weeks.

NICARAGUAN CANAL PLANS.

Chairman Walker Will Appoint Committees to Perfect Methods.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Nicaraguan Canal Commission held another meeting to-day and then adjourned to meet in this city on the 6th of July. There was another full and free interchange of opinion by the members of the work to be undertaken by the commission. Admiral Walker, the Chairman, was authorized to appoint committees to consider the various general lines of investigation heretofore agreed upon, viz.: The Nicaraguan Canal, the Panama Canal, exploration of new lines, commerce, and rights and franchises.

The appointments will be made in a day or two. Each committee will consider all the available information bearing upon the particular branch of inquiry assigned to it, and each is expected to be ready to report to the full commission, when it again meets, a tentative and preliminary plan for the prosecution of the commission's work. These will be passed upon by the full body before the actual physical work of investigation is begun.

FEUD IN A TEXAS TOWN.

The Adjutant General of the State Prevents Bloodshed at Columbus.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 16.—Adjt. Gen. Thomas Scurry returned to-day from Columbus, Texas, where he had been for several days aiding the force of rangers in preventing a renewal of hostilities between the two factions of that place. He reached there Sunday morning, and found the situation critical.

On the preceding day a wholesale killing was narrowly averted through the bravery and quick action of a member of the force of rangers. A crowd of what is known as the Reece faction was in a saloon. All were armed, and just as a party of the opposing faction came down the street a gun of one of the Reece band was accidentally discharged. There was a rallying of forces on both sides immediately. Ranger Taylor was near the saloon, and, single-handed, he disarmed all the members of both factions. The excitement in the town was intense, all the places of business being closed in expectation of a conflict. Two more rangers were sent for, and have reached the town. Every man appearing on the street is searched, and if found to be carrying a weapon, he is disarmed.

Adjt. Gen. Scurry visited the leaders of the two factions in their homes, and finally induced ten of the principal members of the Reece faction to leave town. They left yesterday, and it is thought if they carry out their promise to remain away there will be no trouble. The feeling between the factions is extremely bitter, the most prominent and wealthy professional men in the town never appearing on the street without a body guard. The feud commenced in 1891, and has so far resulted in the killing of six prominent citizens of the town.

Jealousy Drives Woman to Suicide.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 16.—Mrs. Emma Eugenia Eastburn, aged twenty-one years, and a bride of but a few months, died to-day at her home in this city from a self-administered dose of arsenic. Several days ago she visited her husband, who is a clerk in a drug store, and found him talking to a woman customer. The incident made her insanely jealous, and after the woman's departure she dashed behind the counter and seized a bottle of the poison. She managed to secure and secrete some of its contents, which she swallowed later in the day.

Kipling Sues Another Publisher.

UTICA, N. Y., June 16.—Rudyard Kipling has brought suit in the United States court under the copyright law for damages and injunction against Elbert G. Hubbard of East Aurora, N. Y., publisher of The Philistine and proprietor of the Roycroft Printing Office. The complaint was filed to-day. It alleges that Mr. Hubbard has issued a book entitled "The Dipsy Chanty and Other Selected Poems by Rudyard Kipling," containing ballads and selections from the author's work, "The Last Chantey," and other works, without his knowledge or consent.

The Vixen on Guard at Bluefields.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 16.—Passengers on the steamer Jarl, from Bluefields, report all political affairs in Bluefields extremely quiet. The American gunboat Vixen has crossed the bar, and has taken up a position just over the entrance of the bay. From this position it commands the bay, the town, and the mouth of the Bluefields River, and has the Nicaraguan Custom House and the army post on the bluff at the entrance of the harbor at its mercy.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

There is nothing which drains energy, ambition and endurance like Malaria, Fever and Ague.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will **send** them away, and **keep** them away. It has never failed to cure the worst cases. This is a fact—not an experiment. Try it.

ALLEGED BANK ROBBER CAUGHT.

Crime Said to Have Been Committed in This City.

MISHAWAKA, Ind., June 16.—James H. Long has been arrested here charged with robbing a New York bank of a large sum five months ago. The murder of his accomplice is also alleged. Officers have trailed Long since the crimes were committed, finally locating him in a secluded spot four miles east of here. Requisition papers had been obtained, and the officers immediately started for New York with their prisoner.

Inquiry at Headquarters in this city was met with the statement that there was no record of these crimes on the books of the local police.

KEARNS WINS FROM CONNOLLY.

Boston Boxer Outpoints the Nova Scotian at the Broadway A. C.

Eddie Connolly of Nova Scotia and Tim Kearns of Boston put up twenty-two rounds of fierce boxing at the Broadway Athletic Club last night. Kearns, with three successive left-hand punches, put Connolly to the floor and gained the decision.

Connolly was not knocked out, for he was not on the floor more than six seconds the third time he went down, but he was distressed, and the referee, Johnny White, stopped the fight and awarded the decision to Kearns. Up to the twenty-second round Connolly had all the best of the battle. The men were scheduled to go twenty-five rounds at 135 pounds, and from the start Connolly was the aggressor. He landed hard enough and often enough on Kearns's jaw to knock an ordinary man out.

MILLETT WINS AT TENNIS.

He Beats Miles in a Close Contest in the New Jersey Tourney.

S. C. Millett beat G. H. Miles at Orange, N. J., yesterday afternoon for the New Jersey State championship in the fastest and best tennis match that has been seen so far in the tournament. From start to finish it was a brilliant struggle, and so close that the big crowd of spectators watched every game. Millett captured the first two sets, and in the third needed only one stroke for the match no less than ten times. Each time Miles rallied pluckily, and when the set was won, the enthusiasm of the crowd was marked.

In the fourth set Miles also got the vantage game a l came very close to winning, but Millett pulled himself together and ran out the set and match with three straight games. Miles was badly exhausted, but he and Millett started their double match against the Larned brothers, only to have it postponed without being finished. It will be played this afternoon, and Millett will also meet Champion Richard Stevens in the challenge round for the New Jersey State championship and the challenge cup. The day's score:

Championship Singles.—Final Round—Stephen C. Millett, West Side T. C., beat George H. Miles, Orange L. T. C., 6—3, 6—4, 8—10, 8—6.
Championship Doubles.—Semi-final Round—W. A. Larned and E. P. Larned against S. C. Millett and G. H. Miles, 6—2, (unfinished.)

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Sir Cavendish Boyle and William Thompson, London; Marshal Martin, Yokohama; J. Barnett Gow, Scotland.

ASTOR—James Porteous, Marchester, England; E. I. Calger, London.

BUCKINGHAM—T. Sturna, Japan; H. Beresford-Peirse, England.

FIFTH AVENUE—S. W. Cartwright, Yokohama.

HOFFMAN—A. Latimer, Copenhagen; M. O. Lima, Secretary Brazilian Legation, Washington.

HOLLAND—W. R. Williams and Edward Evans, Jr., Liverpool; the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, Washington; R. S. Gunn, Paris.

MANHATTAN—Edward Comstock, Rome; William K. Vanderbilt, Newport.

MURRAY HILL—Lady Jackson and Miss Amy Jackson, Hongkong; Cyril S. Sykes, Leeds, England; C. A. Samrice, Stockholm.

SAVOY—Neville Abrahams, London; S. Morganthau, Chicago.

STURTEVANT—E. M. Raeburn, Glasgow; F. H. Heusted, Mexico.

WALDORF—Roy Ten Broek Langenberg, St. Louis; T. G. Brocklehurst, Australia; Baron and Baroness Erlanger, Samuel Bell, and H. P. Garthwaite, London; Kanturo Kaneko, Tokio, Japan; Count Vinci, Washington; Thomas C. Hounsfield, Paris.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Cook, L., Williamsport, Penn.; dry goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.
Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. C. Krouse carpets; 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; E. L. Hart, millinery; 621 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.
Hillman's, Chicago, Ill.; C. A. Hull, dress goods, and silks, 60 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.
Johnson & Larimer Dry Goods Company, The, Wichita, Kan.; W. K. Jones, notions and fancy goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Cadillac.
King & Co., Bristol, Tenn.; A. King, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Kelly Company, Atlanta, Ga.; R. E. Donnelly, agent; Park Avenue Hotel.
Krauskopf Millinery Company, Savannah, Ga.; S. Krauskopf, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Levering & Co., Lafayette, Ind.; A. Levering, furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; M. M. Hoffman, domestics and linens; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Rieke, C. F., & Co., Paducah, Ky.; C. F. Rieke, domestics; L. Rieke, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; L. Kemp, gloves; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Vendome.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. A. Stanhope, notions; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Imperial.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 16.—The Moulton Brothers' satinet mill, at Rutland, was burned last night. Loss, $6,000.

PROVIDENCE, June 16.—Allen's Print Works, in this city, were damaged to the extent of $5,000 by fire this afternoon.

TAUNTON, Mass., June 16.—The pattern shop and a stove shed of the New England Stove Foundry were burned this afternoon, causing a loss of $5,000; insured.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The Keystone Paper Mill at Thirty-first and Locust Streets, this city, was destroyed by fire to-night. The loss is about $70,000, partially covered by insurance.

TROY, N. Y., June 16.—Nine horses were cremated in a fire which destroyed James Gorman's livery stable and did considerable damage to adjacent property this morning. The loss will be about $9,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:05 A. M.—603 Bergen Avenue; Samuel Katzenstein; damage, $4,000.
5:40 A. M.—420 Hudson Street; John Flannery; damage, $1,500.
8 A. M.—30 Second Street; Rosie Rock; damage, $10.
10 A. M.—96 Clinton Street; H. O. Schorenstein; damage, $25.
12:50 P. M.—2,024 Lexington Avenue; John Johnson; no damage.
6:10 P. M.—474 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street; owner unknown; no damage.
6:30 P. M.—99 Forsyth Street; Sussman & Miller; damage slight.
7:15 P. M.—228 Sixth Street; Elizabeth Grimm; damage, $15.
7:30 P. M.—133 Chrystie Street; Wilson & Victor; damage, $5,000.
8:10

NEW YORK FORFEITS A GAME

Gives a Baseball Victory to Brooklyn in the Second Inning.

A SCENE AT THE POLO GROUNDS

Burns Orders Several of the Local Men Off the Diamond.—His Decisions Cause the Trouble.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	39	12	.765
Boston	34	16	.680
Baltimore	30	20	.600
Philadelphia	29	20	.592
Chicago	29	21	.580
St. Louis	29	21	.580
Cincinnati	24	24	.500
Pittsburg	21	27	.438
New York	22	29	.431
Washington	17	35	.327
Louisville	15	35	.300
Cleveland	9	38	.191

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Brooklyn, 9; New York, 0, (forfeited.)
Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 3.
Baltimore, 6; Washington, 5.
Louisville, 13; St. Louis, 12.

Games To-day.

Philadelphia in Boston.
Cleveland in Pittsburg.
St. Louis in Louisville.
Cincinnati in Chicago.

The New Yorks forfeited a game to the Brooklyns yesterday at the Polo Grounds. They refused to abide by the rulings of Umpire Burns, and delayed the game and disgusted the 2,500 spectators present. The game was given to the Brooklyns by a score of 9 to 0 in the first half of the second inning, when the score was 5 to 1 in favor of Brooklyn, and the crowd, instead of having their money returned, were compelled to take "rain checks," which is a custom when five innings of a game have not been played. The checks are good for the next game at the Polo Grounds.

The trouble was caused through the decisions of the umpire, Burns, who was chief umpire yesterday, has had trouble in every city where he has officiated, and less than a month ago declared a game forfeited by New York in St Louis, the trouble at that time being the same as yesterday. For this reason alone, President Young should not have assigned Burns to the Polo Grounds. Indeed, President Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club sent a request to the League's President, asking that Burns should not be sent to umpire the series between the two Greater New York clubs, which always excites a great deal of feeling.

The forfeiture however, should not have taken place, and the crowd believed that the local team should have taken things as they came, and at least given them a game of some kind for their money.

The trouble began in the first inning, when the crowd hissed the umpire. This aroused the players and also had a demoralizing effect upon the umpire. The real trouble came when Burns declared Casey, who scored Brooklyn's first run, safe at the plate. From the stand it looked as though the runner was out. Gleason, Warner, Seymour, and nearly every other member of the New York team crowded around Umpire Burns and kicked so earnestly that the crowd became disgusted and cried for the home team to "play ball."

The crowd in both stands called the umpire names. After about five minutes of this scene the game progressed, but every other decision caused a kick. The Brooklyns were finally retired after scoring five runs. Umpire Burns was badly demoralized, as was shown by the final he gave the Brooklyns when New York went to the bat. Pitcher Dunn objected once or twice, but was told by his fellow-players to keep quiet, as it was then apparent that something would happen, as the local team was thoroughly worked up. So was the crowd. The locals made one run before their first inning ended.

Casey, the first batsman in the second inning for Brooklyn, was at the bat, and Seymour pitched a ball straight over the plate; at least, so say the local players and persons in the stand. When Umpire Burns called it a "ball," there was a roar from the players and from the spectators who sat behind the plate. Umpire Burns was rattled. He removed Seymour from the game, and in the excitement forgot that he had done so, and ordered Warner to the bench. Capt. Gleason protested, and he, too, was ordered to the bench. The scene at this stage was disgraceful. The crowd was greatly excited. The umpire and others called upon the New Yorks to play. After nearly ten minutes' wrangling the locals made the best of the trouble. Wilson went in to catch and Foster was sent to short. Colcolough, a pitcher, went out to play second. The New Yorks finally gave up protesting, and the farce, as the spectators called it, continued.

Seymour pitched a speedy straight ball across the plate. Catcher Wilson stepped back and the ball nearly hit the umpire. Burns promptly ordered Wilson out of the game for what he claimed was a deliberate move to allow the ball to hit him. It certainly was no clean baseball on the part of Wilson. There was no catcher present to take Wilson's place, and Gleason and Warner began to abuse the umpire from the bench. He ordered them off the grounds, but they were slow in leaving, and the game was declared forfeited by a score of 9 to 0.

Several policemen ran to protect Umpire Burns, but there was no attempt to assault or even bother him. The crowd turned their attention to the box office, and a few threatened to make a scene, but when it was announced that rain checks good for another day would be issued the crowd became orderly.

Umpire Burns said after the game that there was nothing for him to do but to declare the game forfeited after the team refused to abide by his decisions. According to the constitution of the League, the New York team must pay a fine of $1,000 for forfeiting a game. This amount is paid to the governing club. A fine of $100 is also inflicted on the manager or Captain, which amount goes to the League. The case, at any rate, will be brought before the Board of Directors, and the fine may be remitted or modified upon appeal.

The New Yorks forfeited a game last year to the Baltimores because Umpire Lynch would not remove Holmes, who addressed an insulting remark to President Andrew Freedman. Mr. Freedman was not present yesterday.

President Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club and Manager Hanlon declared that they were sorry that the game was forfeited, as it was not giving the public what it had paid to witness. Umpire Burns left by a side gate and a policeman escorted him to the cars. Very few persons saw him leave. The Brooklyns' five runs were made on three bases on balls, Hartman's bad throw, and Daly's two-bagger. The New Yorks' run was made on a base on balls and two hits. Both teams left last night for the West.

Baltimore, 6; Washington, 5.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Baltimore won a poorly played game to-day. Lack of coaching in the second inning caused a collision between Barry and Slagle of the Washington team that let in two runs for the visitors. Score:

Washington	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1—5
Baltimore	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	1—6

Base hits—Washington, 8; Baltimore, 14. Errors—Washington, 2; Baltimore, 5. Batteries—Washington, Mercer and McGuire; Baltimore, McGinnity and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr.

Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 3.

BOSTON, June 16.—Bad fielding on the part of the Boston players helped Philadelphia to win to-day. Long's four errors netted the visitors three runs. Score:

Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1—3

Base hits—Philadelphia, 8; Boston, 8. Errors—Boston, 3. Batteries—Philadelphia, Frazer and McFarland; Boston, Nichols and Bergen. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

Louisville, 13; St. Louis, 12.

LOUISVILLE, June 16.—After two men were out in the ninth, the Louisvilles hit Young's pitching for seven singles and a double, scoring six runs and tieing the score. Wagner's single, his steal of second, and Childs's error gave the home team the winning run in the tenth inning. Score:

Louisville	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	6	1—13
St. Louis	2	0	3	0	2	0	3	1	1	0—12

Base hits—Louisville, 17; St. Louis, 16. Errors—Louisville, 5; St. Louis, 5. Batteries—Louisville, Cunningham and Kittredge; St. Louis, Young and O'Connor. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Other Games.

At Newark—Richmond, 10; Newark, 1.
At Hartford—Worcester, 6; Hartford, 1.
At Rochester—Toronto, 6; Rochester, 5. (first game.) Rochester, 11; Toronto, 1, (second game.)
At Paterson—Paterson, 6; Allentown, 3.

THE SUBURBAN HANDICAP.

A Fine Field for the Big Event to be Run at the Coney Island Club's Park at Sheepshead Bay.

Visitors to the Coney Island Jockey Club's race track to-day to see the Suburban run will be treated to a genuine and pleasant surprise. The track, always the most neatly kept and attractive in the vicinity, has been both enlarged and improved in many respects during the Spring, and by the addition of a neat iron fence about it the place has been made to look more like some handsome private park than a race course. A long-continued spell of hot weather has interfered somewhat with Superintendent Clark's plans as to the lawns and the flower gardens, but he has done so well with what he has had at command that the place will appear as bright and pleasant as ever. Lander will furnish music as usual, and that is a sufficient guarantee that it will be music, instead of the poor apology for it that has been offered on some days at the other tracks this year. The portly James Villepigue will be at the head of the catering department, so that there will be plenty of the best, and finely served, for those who wish to eat or drink.

The Suburban will of course be the feature of the day's sport. It will be started shortly after 4 o'clock, with a field that will probably number from twelve to fifteen when the horses line up before the starter. The glamor of Banastar's victory in the Brooklyn Handicap, coupled with the fact that his trainer is just as confident as he was before that race, and the owner of the horse even more so, will make W. H. Clark's pair, Banastar and Candleblack, favorites for the big race, over which there promises to be a lot of betting. The Ben Holladay people still believe that he can win a race at so short a distance as a mile and a quarter, and so this "pater," who is given the top weight, will have a good following. There are two mares in the race, Imp and Briar Sweet, whose owners think they have a mortgage on the event, and as both have done all that their trainers have asked them, and as the former did splendidly in her last race, they will have a strong following. No mare has yet won the race, but the owners of this pair think that is no reason why the theory that one cannot do it should not be overthrown this year.

Warrenton will be backed by the Harlemites, and "Billy" Oliver says he will run a far better horse than he was in the Brooklyn, and a far better race as well. Previous will find a small but select following, and Bangle may have some friends, though the Western men will generally back Bannockburn as having an excellent outside chance, if they can first discover that "Pat" Dunne "has his checks down," for then "Willie" Martin will give him something besides an easy Guttenberg ride. Filigrane will have very few friends, among the horsemen at least, as they think that the horse has been made to run his race in the very severe work he has had in the past week. Besides, he will be ridden by Littlefield instead of a skilled jockey. The other possible starters seem to have no friends among the betting men, who, however, look to see a close and hard race for the money.

With the running of the Double Event of $10,000, a steeplechase over the short course, and three other races, there should be sport enough to satisfy the most exacting. Here are the day's entries for the several contests:

FIRST RACE.—Maiden Race No. 1, for maiden two-year-olds; last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Wullie	118	Hesper	118
Herbert	118	Ross Clark	118
Fansalee	118	Stuart	118
Creeper	118	Golden Sceptre	118
Pressant	118	Fleuron	115
Radford	118	Eileen Daly	115
Daily Report	118	Hathar	115
Peaceful	118	Lady Uncas	115
Ganfalon	118		

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; five and a half furlongs on main track.

Abuse	120	Handcuff	107
Firearm	123	Rhinelander	107
St. Callatine	121	Kinley Mack	107
Cormorant	117	Heliabas	107
St. Cloud	108	Lambent	103
Swiftmas	103	Cleophus	103

THIRD RACE.—The double event, first part, last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course.

McMeekin	122	David Garrick	117
Prince of Melbourne	122	Mesmerist	117
Mark Cheek	122	Bramble Rose	117
La Boudre	117	Withers	117
Goldone	117	Brigadier	114

FOURTH RACE.—The Suburban, a handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter.

Ben Halladay	129	Previous	110
Banastar	122	Tragedian	110
Briar Sweet	121	Candle Black	107
Imp	114	Latson	105
Warrenton	114	Thomas Cat	100
George Keene	114	The Star of Bethlehem	95
Filigrane	110		
Bannockburn	112		

Banastar and Candle Black, W. H. Clark's entry.

FIFTH RACE.—A selling steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; the short course.

Sir Play	145	Col. Bartlett	140
Royal Scarlet	145	Arquebus	140
Nestar	145	Sifter	137
Black Minnie	142		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth on turf.

The Gardner	111	Bella B	96
Survivor	107	Sister Fox	96
Holdon	107	Lady Exile	96
The Burlington R'te	105	Belle of Troy	96
Greyfield	103	James Tod	99
Great Neck	101	St. Lorenzo	96
J. B. Doerr	101	Tyrshena	93
Hard Knot	100		

Racing at Latonia.

CINCINNATI, June 16.—Racing results at Latonia:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Gustave Cook, 103 pounds, (Crowhurst,) 7 to 2, won; Lord Frazer, 104, (Jones,) 15 to 1, second; Alamo, 104, (Landry,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:17. Foxaline, Charlie Price, Larocquoise, Essonite, The Brewer, Rout, Judge Baker, Meggs, Tension, Mildred, Odaliche, and Creedmore L. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Talma, 104 pounds, (Everett,) 3 to 5 won; Hodd, 101 (Ross,) 15 to 1, second; Curtis, 101, (Silver,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:03. Lissome, Tom English, Park Admiral, Stites, Pretenso, Don Wiggens, and Judge J. Riley also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and three furlongs; selling. Countess Irma, 103 pounds, (Hill,) 9 to 2, won; Prosecutor, 105, (Wilson,) 9 to 2 second; Babe Fields, 100, (Harshberger,) 40 to 1, third. Time—2:22. The Doctor, True Light, School Girl, Donation, Jacques, Virgie O., Nellorine, Fresco, and Rockwood also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Flammarion, 100 pounds, (Silvers,) 5 to 1, won; McCleary, 101, (Britton,) 8 to 1, second; Yuba Dam, 102, (Ross,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:42½. Vox, Guide Rock, Colonel Cluke, Shield Bearer, and Tillie Herr also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Dexterа, 107 pounds, (Landry,) 25 to 1, won; Sinnemahone, 107, (Britton,) 25 to 1, second; Anne Evans, 107, (Hill,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:04. Hawaii, Elrovia, Belle Woodruff, Aida Dunn, Princess Fedora, Mary Elizabeth, Vallie F., Onanette, Drucilla, and Ella Martin also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling; Osmon, 107 pounds, (Graham,) 10 to 1, won; Marietta, 107, (Jones,) 15 to 1, second; Zufalie 109, (Williams,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:16½. Wace, Lachine, Doctor Pitts, Barton, Winker, Sister Mamie, Rotha Teuton, and Spinnaker also ran.

JOCKEY SLOAN ACCUSED.

London Papers Charge Him with an Assault on a Waiter, but He Makes a Denial.

LONDON, June 16.—The Star to-day says: "After the racing yesterday at Ascot Sloan appeared on the lawn, and a waiter accidentally upset a glass of liquor over Sloan's clothing. The latter instantly rose from his chair and struck the waiter in the face with a champagne bottle, inflicting severe wounds. No doubt the affair will be hushed up, but it was the most unprovoked assault ever witnessed."

The Evening News, referring to Sloan's alleged assault on the waiter, without giving any name, says: "He was the guest of a member of the Sports Club. The waiter was so injured that he was removed to the hospital in a cab. All the witnesses cried 'Shame!' and ladies struck at his assailant with parasols. As there is only one jockey now holding a license who could be guilty of such a cowardly and repulsive act while the guest of a member of the club, it would be superfluous to give his name. The immediate duty of the Jockey Club is to institute inquiries, and if the facts are as stated, to forthwith withdraw the jockey's license."

Talking about the matter with a representative of The Associated Press to-day, Jockey Sloan said:

"The papers have largely exaggerated the affair on Ascot Lawn. A waiter was very drunk, when I happened on the lawn with some friends, and he grew very insulting to my friends and myself, and a friend said that if he continued so doing he would hit him. The waiter disappeared at that moment, when I remarked: 'Now, when he returns, he will upset this table.' Sure enough, he did so, spilling the entire contents over me. One man struck him, and his finger rings cut the waiter's mouth. I being the only man known, people said: 'Oh, Sloan did it,' and, seeing the blood, they said I had used the bottle.

"As to the Jockey Club taking action in the matter, as has been reported, there is no truth whatever in the story, for the members know that I have told them the exact truth as to the fellow's action, and I was not concerned in striking him at all."

UNSUCCESSFUL DAY FOR SLOAN.

American Jockey Has Five Mounts and Fails to Win a Race.

LONDON, June 16.—At the fourth day's racing at Ascot Heath to-day Mr. E. H. Baldenk's five-year-old bay colt St. Fort, by St. Serf-Lady Peregrine, won the Ascot Highweight Plate. "Tod" Sloan rode Lord Beecham's four-year-old chestnut colt Lipsalve, but was unplaced. Fourteen horses ran one mile and a quarter. The betting was 100 to 8 against Lipsalve.

The Windsor Castle Stakes were won by Mr. Lowe's brown colt Elopement, by Right Away-Maid of Lorn. Lord William Beresford's bay gelding Yumboe, by Pontiac-Ynonda, ridden by Sloan, was unplaced. Nine horses ran. The betting was 100 to 6 against Yumboe.

The Wokingham Stakes were won by Mr. Fairie's five-year-old bay horse Eager, by Enthusiast-Greeba. Mr. H. J. King's four-year-old chestnut colt Florio Rubattino, ridden by Sloan, was unplaced. Twenty horses ran three-quarters of a mile. The betting was 100 to 8 against Florio Rubattino.

The Hardwicke Stakes were won by Prince Soltykoff's four-year-old bay colt Ninus. Sir R. Waldie Griffith's four-year-old brown filly St. Ia, with Sloan up, finished third. Eight horses ran.

In the race for the Triennial Stakes, Mr. C. D. Rose's filly Santa Case, ridden by S. Loates, beat Lord William Beresford's bay colt Jolly Tar, with Sloan in the saddle. The betting was 6 to 5 on Jolly Tar.

GOOD PRICES FOR YEARLINGS.

William C. Whitney Pays the Top Figure, $9,700, for a Colt by Hanover-Ida Walton.

A successful sale of yearlings took place yesterday at the American Horse Exchange paddocks, opposite the Sheepshead Bay race track. As it was an off day for the races, the crowd was a very large one. Among the bidders were several prominent Western horsemen. The yearlings that passed under the hammer were from the McGrathiania Stud, property of Milton Young; the Runnymede Stud, property of Clay & Woodford; the Oakwood Stud, property of McMeekin & Applegate, and of other breeders. Auctioneer George H. Bain of Kentucky was in charge of the sale. The yearlings were a fine lot, and most of them went for good prices. The top price of the sale was $9,700, for a handsome bay colt by Hanover-Ida Walton, and the bidding was fast from the start.

John Madden began it with a bid of $2,500, and he was joined by Sydney Paget, who was acting for W. C. Whitney. These two had it out up to $6,000, when Madden quit, but his place was quickly taken by F. Brown. At the $7,000 mark, Paget gave way to W. C. Whitney himself, and he and Brown fought it out for a while. Then Paget again showed in the fun, and it was finally knocked down to him for Mr. Whitney at $9,700. C. T. Patterson gave the next best price, $7,925, for a magnificent chestnut colt by Hanover-Arrogan. Julius Bauer, trainer for the firm of Bromley & Co., and A. J. Joyner were his opponents throughout the bidding. The record of the sale follows:

PROPERTY OF McGRATHIANIA STUD.

Chestnut colt by Hanover-Squeeze; G. C. Bennett	$3,500
Chestnut colt by Fonso-Julia W.; G. C. Bennett	1,350
Bay colt by Hanover-Bessie Hinkney; L. O. Appleby	3,100
Brown colt by Hanover-Jersey Girl; J. E. Madden	1,500
Chestnut colt by Hanover-Arrogan; C. T. Patterson	7,925
Chestnut colt by Hanover-Rhody Gale; C. Fleischmann's Sons	1,900
Brown colt by Hanover-Kepi; P. Dunne	4,600
Chestnut colt by Hanover-Tid Bit; L. Elmore	1,400
Brown colt by Hanover-imp. Device; P. S. P. Randolph	1,000
Bay or brown colt by Hanover-Calleen Rose; J. Seagram	1,400
Chestnut colt by Hanover-Leda Stanhope; P. J. Dwyer	1,800
Chestnut colt by Hanover-Theora; W. O. Scully	1,400
Bay colt by Hanover-Retrieve; W. H. Laudeman	500
Chestnut colt by Hanover-Jennie Lee; W. H. Laudeman	1,500
Bay or brown colt by Kingston-imp. Schottische; B. J. Johnson	500
Chestnut colt by Hanover-Hot Scotch; W. M. Murray	500
Bay colt by Hanover-Mrs. Manton; Deimel & Farrell	1,300
Bay colt by Hanover-Vera; W. M. Murray	800
Bay or brown colt by imp. Pirate of Penzance-Virgil Wright; L. Elmore	1,000
Brown colt by Lamplighter-Gladness; E. F. Simms	800
Bay colt by Strathmore-The Empress; Oneck Stable	1,050
Chestnut colt by St. Florian-Druidess; E. W. Warnke, Sr.	225
Chestnut colt by Hanover-Bad Luck; W. O. Scully	700
Chestnut colt by imp. Fortissimo-Jess; E. F. Simms	650
Brown colt by imp. Pirate of Penzance-Andraina; L. Elmore	200
Bay colt by Teuton-imp. Maid of Athol; Oneck Stable	1,050
Chestnut filly by Hanover-imp. King Cup; W. C. Whitney	400
Chestnut filly by Russell-imp. Memoria; G. C. Bennett	750
Bay filly by Russell-imp. Cheese Straw; H. E. Leigh	700
Bay colt by Lamplighter-Bridget Keaton; T. P. Hayes	250
Bay colt by Rainbow-imp. Peterville; W. M. Murray	300
Bay colt by Hanover-Anna Gray; W. C. Whitney	4,200
Bay colt by Hanover-Ida Walton; W. C. Whitney	9,700

Total for thirty-three head, $59,650; average per head, $1,807.

PROPERTY OF RUNNYMEDE STUD.

Bay or brown colt, by Sir Dixon-Kentucky Belle; C. Fleischmann's Sons	$1,500
Bay colt, by Hindoo-Duchess of Montrose; S. P. Dunne	600
Chestnut colt, by Hindoo-imp. Salara; W. C. Whitney	1,100
Bay colt, by Sir Dixon-Amy Davenport; J. E. Madden	875
Bay colt, by Newton, out of sister to Hindoocraft; J. Brown	100
Bay colt, by Brambler Kingston-Lady Haywood; J. E. Madden	3,250
Bay colt, by Sir Dixon-Vassar; W. C. Whitney	2,600
Bay colt, by Leonatus-Meary C.; W. C. Whitney	900
Chestnut colt, by Sir Dixon-Blue Mass; G. C. Bennett	2,000
Bay filly, by Sir Dixon-Ida Belle; W. Midgeley	275
Bay colt, by Sir Dixon-Bonnie Blue; G. Fleischmann's Sons	1,425
Bay filly, by Hindoo-Sungleam; P. Lorillard	350
Bay colt, by Faraday-Magnacharta; J. E. Seagram	100
Chestnut colt, by Hindoo-Carina; P. J. Dwyer	1,400
Chestnut filly, by Hindoo-La Esmeralda; J. B. Lewman	450
Brown or black colt, by Hindoo-Cherry Blossom; J. W. Scherr & Son	1,500
Chestnut colt, by Hindoo-Queen Regent; P. Dunne	500
Bay colt, by Hindoo-Camberia; H. E. Leigh	1,600
Gray or brown filly, by Sir Dixon-Gramacita; Oneck Stable	350
Black filly, by Sir Dixon-Brenda; L. O. Appleby	1,100
Brown colt, by Macduff-Terese; W. K. May & Son	500
Bay filly, by Sir Dixon-Pretense; Newton Bennington	500
Chestnut colt, by Macduff-Kate Claxton; J. D. Markland	200
Bay colt, by Leonatus-Xallapa; W. Midgeley	100
Bay chestnut filly, by St. Saviour-Dionesa; J. E. McDonald	225
Chestnut filly by Sir Dixon-Saraband; J. E. Seagram	100

Total for 29 head, $29,250; average per head, $1,008.

PROPERTY OF J. HENRY MILLER.

Bay colt, by Hanover-Confidence; J. E. Madden	1,525

PROPERTY OF OAKWOOD STUD.

Chestnut colt, by Fonso-Lillian Beatrice; Bromley & Co	1,500
Bay colt, by Fonso-Smella P.; F. Brown	1,600
Bay colt, by imp. Escher-Clarissa; J. W. Schorr & Son	750
Bay or brown colt, by Badge-Minnie Williams; C. T. Patterson	2,000
Bay colt, by Badge-Mabel Duffy; Deimel & Farrell	600
Bay colt, by Hanover-Reveal; J. W. Schorr & Son	1,700
Total for six head	8,150
Average per head	1,358

PROPERTY OF T. H. SHANNON.

Walbaum, b. c., by Lamplighter-Sweet Blossom; F. Brown	8,000

PROPERTY OF J. R. NORTON.

Chestnut colt, by Hanover-Lizzie Lee; W. H. Laudeman	350

PROPERTY OF SAM BROWN.

Chestnut colt, by Himyar-Lady Agnes; W. C. Whitney	2,700
Chestnut colt, by Onondaga-Golden Reel; W. H. Clark	1,200

PROPERTY OF MATT SIMPSON.

Bay or brown colt, by Bersan-Flora; W. Midgeley	150

PROPERTY OF LARCHMONT STUD.

Bay colt, by imp. Deceiver-True as Steel; Newton Bennington	1,000

New Turf Guide.

No. 5 of Goodwin's Official Turf Guide, with a record of all races, East, West, and South, run up to and including June 13, was issued yesterday in time for the Sheepshead Bay meeting. The table of jockey mounts shows that "Skeets" Morton is in the lead with 103 victories, 74 seconds, and 43 thirds in 342 races. Odom has ridden in more races, 369, and his record is 61 firsts, 55 seconds, and 50 thirds. O'Connor has 99 winning races in 411 mounts to his credit, and Spencer has won 65 of the 226 races in which he has ridden.

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CHESS MASTERS' TOURNAMENT.

Round 14 of the Contest at Westminster—Lasker Now Leads.

LONDON, June 16.—Round 14 of the Berger system was adopted for the thirteenth round of the International Chess Masters' tournament, which was begun at St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster, at noon. The players were opposed to each other as follows:

Showalter vs. Cohn, Janowski vs. Bird, Pillsbury vs. Tinsley, Maroczy vs. Tschigorin, Steinitz vs. Blackburne, Lee vs. Schlechter. Mason and Lasker had byes.

When an adjournment was made, at 4:30 this afternoon, Showalter had a bad position against Cohn, Janowski had been beaten by Bird, Pillsbury had defeated Tinsley, Tschigorin looked a winner against Maroczy, Blackburne had disposed of Steinitz, and Lee had a poor position against Schlechter.

In the evening Showalter lost to Cohn, Maroczy to Tschigorin, and Lee to Schlechter.

Appended is the score to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Bird	3½	8½	Pillsbury	8	4
Blackburne	6½	5½	Schlechter	8	4
Cohn	8	6	Showalter	6	7
Janowski	8½	3½	Steinitz	6	6
Lasker	9	3	Teichmann	2	12
Lee	4	8	Tinsley	3	10
Maroczy	8½	3½	Tschigorin	7	5
Mason	5	7			

News reached this city to-day that Teichmann was obliged to retire from the Chess Masters' Tournament at London, owing to an inflammation of his eye. As he has the use of one eye only, his withdrawal was a necessity. Following are the details of the minor tournament, which came to hand to-day:

FOURTH ROUND.—Marco and Jones adjourned; Jackson and Tabuntschikoff adjourned; Erskine beat Esser; Physick beat Kilmsch; Marshall and Marco drew; Mieses beat Smith.

FIFTH ROUND.—Marco and Jackson adjourned; Smith and Muller adjourned; Jones and Esser adjourned; Marshall beat Tabuntschikoff; Erskine beat Kilmsch; Physick and Mieses drew.

SIXTH ROUND.—Marshall beat Jackson; Tabuntschikoff beat Esser; Jones beat Kilmsch; Marco beat Smith; Muller and Physick drew; Mieses beat Erskine.

LONDON TOURNAMENT SCORES.

Details of Four More Games in the Masters' Contest at Westminster.

The scores of four additional games from the London International Chess Masters' Tournament arrived in this city yesterday. The games:

RUY LOPEZ.

Showalter. White.	Steinitz. Black.	Showalter. White.	Steinitz. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	24. R—Q7	P—QR5
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	25. K—B2	P—K6
3. B—Kt5	P—Q3	26. R—B7	P—R6
4. P—Q4	B—Q2	27. R—R	P—R7
5. Kt—B3	Kt—B3	28. P—KB4	P—B3
6. BxKt	BxB	29. K—B	P—Kt4
7. Q—Q3	PxP	30. P—B5	B—B2
8. KtxP	B—Q2	31. Kt—Q6	B—R
9. B—Kt5	P—B3	32. RxBP	R—R2
10. Castles, QR	Q—R4	33. R—Kt8	K—Kt2
11. B—B4	Kt—R4	34. K—Kt2	R(B)—QR
12. B—K3	B—K2	35. P—B4	B—Kt
13. P—KR3	Castles, KR	36. P—B5	K—B
14. P—KKt4	Kt—B3	37. Kt—Kt5	R—R5
15. Kt—Kt3	Q—B2	38. Kt—B3	R(R5)—R4
16. B—Kt5	B—K3	39. P—B6	K—K2
17. BxKt	BxB	40. Kt—Kt5	B—B5
18. QxP	Q—Kt3	41. R—Kt7ch	K—B
19. P—B5	QxQ	42. Kt—XxQ6	R—R3
20. KtxQ	BxKt	43. R—B7ch	K—Kt
21. PxB	BxP	44. P—B7	B—Kt4
22. KtxP	P—QR4	45. RxBP	Resigns.
23. R—Q6	QR—Kt		

RUY LOPEZ.

Lasker. White.	Blackburne. Black.	Lasker. White.	Blackburne. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	25. B—Kt3	B—K3
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	26. R—K	Kt—Kt5
3. B—Q3	P—Q3	27. Kt—B	B—Kt4
4. P—Q4	B—Q2	28. R—Kt	R—KR
5. P—Q5	Kt—Kt	29. Kt—B3	B—KB5
6. B—Q3	B—K2	30. Kt—Q5	Q—Kt4
7. Kt—B3	Kt—KB3	31. P—B3	R—R5ch
8. Kt—K2	P—B3	32. Kt—K3	BxB
9. P—B4	Kt—B3	33. KtxB	Kt—B7ch
10. Kt—Kt3	Kt—B4	34. K—Kt	KtxQ
11. B—B2	P—QKt4	35. Kt—B5	BxKt(B5)
12. P—Kt4	Kt—Kt2	36. PxB	Q—Q7
13. QPxP	BxP	37. KRxKt	QxB
14. PxP	BxKtP	38. QR—B	QxBP
15. P—QR4	B—Q2	39. Kt—Kt6	R—Q
16. Castles.	P—K3	40. Kt—B4	Kt—Kt2
17. P—R3	P—KR4	41. Kt—K3	Q—B5
18. B—K3	P—R4	42. K—B2	QxRP
19. P—Kt5	R—QB	43. R—B7	Kt—B4
20. R—B	Kt—B4	44. R—KR	R—Q2
21. Kt—Q2	P—R5	45. R—B8ch	K—K2
22. Kt—K2	P—Kt4	46. R(R)—R8	Q—Q5
23. BxP	R—KKt	Resigns.	
24. BxP	BxRP		

QUEEN'S GAMBIT—DECLINED.

Steinitz. White.	Tschigorin. Black.	Steinitz. White.	Tschigorin. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	25. B—B3	QxQch
2. P—QB4	Kt—QB3	26. KxQ	P—K4
3. Kt—KB3	B—Kt5	27. K—Kt3	K—B2
4. PxP	BxKt	28. K—B4	K—K3
5. KtPxB	QxP	29. R—KKt	R—B2
6. P—K3	P—K3	30. B—Q4	R—Q4
7. Kt—B3	B—Kt5	31. P—Kt4	R(B2)—Q2
8. B—Q2	Q—Q2	32. P—QR4	P—KKt3
9. B—Kt5	KKt—K2	33. P—R4	P—B3
10. B—Kt5	P—QR3	34. P—QR5	R—Kt2
11. P—QR3	BxKt	35. P—R5	R—Q
12. BxB	Castles.	36. PxP	PxP
13. B—K2	Kt—Q4	37. R—KR	R—K
14. B—Q2	QR—Q	38. K—B5	R—Q2
15. QR—B	P—K4	39. R—R6	R—KKt
16. PxP	Kt—E5	40. K—B4	R(Q2)—Kt2
17. R—B2	KtxB	41. K—B5	R—K
18. KxKt	Q—Q6ch	42. B—B3	K—B2
19. K—Q	Kt—Q5	43. B—Q4	K—Kt
20. P—B4	B—B4	44. K—Q6	K—B2
21. P—B4	KtxR	45. K—Q7	R—K2ch
22. QxKt	Q—Kt5ch	46. K—Q6	R—K3ch
23. K—B	Q—Kt7	Drawn.	
24. R—K	QxBP		

SICILIAN DEFENSE.

Cohn. White.	Janowski. Black.	Cohn. White.	Janowski. Black.
1. P—K4	P—QB4	13. BxKtch	KtxB
2. Kt—QB3	P—K3	14. Q—Q3	Q—Q4
3. P—KKt3	P—Q4	15. R—B	Kt—K4
4. PxP	PxP	16. Q—Kt3	Q—Kt7
5. P—Q4	B—K3	17. QxKB	Kt—B6ch
6. B—Kt2	PxP	18. K—

The Wanamaker Store.

The Bicycle Club's Last Day

WE can accept no more applications for admission to the Wanamaker Wheel Club after *Six o'Clock To-day.*

This is the last chance of this season to procure

A Continental Bicycle on Monthly Payments of $5
An Orient Roadster on Monthly Payments of $10
An Orient "1.30" on Monthly Payments of $12

We require the payment of a club-fee of $3, first monthly instalment and the furnishing of two satisfactory references. These requirements may be filled later, if your application is filed, or is mailed, to-day

Saturday Items for Particular Men

1st—An All-Silk Shirt at $2

We shall please you with these shirts, and the "fussier" you are about such things, the better we shall please you. We have 60 dozen silk negligee shirts to sell at $2 each, and they are precisely the sort that would cost you $6 each, if we made them to your order. Their retail value is $3.75, when fairly priced.

Sizes 14 to 18. With or without attached collar.

2d—Men's Madras Negligee Shirts, 50c.

Eminently cheap, hence eminently good. If they were not good they wouldn't be cheap;—trash is the "dearest" thing we know.

There are 100 dozen—the third lot of its kind in ten days. Detachable cuffs, continuous facings at all openings, good madras in good patterns. Good as a dollar shirt. 50c. each.

3d—Silk String Ties, 3 for 25c.

Made from pretty Foulard silks in a huge assortment of colors and patterns. The grade is that usually sold at 2 for 25c. One hundred and fifty dozen, and not any too many for to-day's selling alone.

Silk Waists---Read This!

Mark well—there are only eighty-four of them. You will wish there had been more if you are later than noon to-day.

We are closing out some odd lots of the prettiest silk waists we have. Some of them show signs of repeated and admiring examination, but there isn't one that is not a shimmering bargain at its price.

Newest shapes, daintiest colorings, Paris and American made. The imported ones are all silk lined. Only one or two of a style;—useless to try to describe them.

The American-made at $7.50
Were $9.50 to $14.

The Imported at $10
Were $15 to $20.

A Summer Garden Of Fluffy Frocks Organdie dresses like flowers. That sounds poetic? There's more truth in it than poetry. Our organdies *are* flower-like,—filmy and dainty and delicate and cool and light and ethereal. All new, of course, in many forms of newness, trimmed in all kinds of ribbons, and laces and frills and furbelows,—exquisite in beauty, practical in coolness.

And We've Just Reduced Them All

You'd expect them to be reduced at the end of the season. But *now*, when they're new, when the whole Summer is before them—just see this—they are going at

$20 and $30 Each

We have valued them up to $38 and $53.

Artistic Summer Skirts—White Or Colored Once nearly all wash skirts were alike. But now there are skirts and skirts. We are very particular about the novelty and exclusiveness of our styles. We don't like commonplace things, and won't keep them. Consequently here is a beautiful showing of things you can't find elsewhere. All prices and full value for every one. See these:

Of Piques. A big assortment, $1, $1.50 up to $10.
Of Linen—good quality, well made, $1.50.
Of crash, burlap, and other Summer goods—All styles, 75c. to $20.

Second floor, Broadway.

June Roses for June Wear The statement is harmonious. June's own rose is red of every variation, from pale blush pink to deepest ruby, and crimson that is almost purple. We have them all nicely made, in well-wearing colors, and at such prices that a whole garden full wouldn't cost much. Artificial, of course, but the sort that's hard to recognize as such.

Clusters of two full-blown roses with foliage, 12c.
Clusters of five roses in graded tints without foliage, 15c.
Clusters of three large vari-tinted roses with bud and foliage, 25c.

Special in Lawn and Street Hats Another hundred of the light, ever-ready hats for street or lawn, that we have made a specialty and marked for our own. Material very fine, light-chip or rough and ready straw. Style, the established, short-back sailor. Trimmings, light, full, fluffy bows and plaitings of soft cream or white mull made smart with snowy wings, or daintier still with creamy flowers and foliage.

$3 and $5 Each.

At the same prices, to suit opposite tastes just as effectively, a small and very special lot of black Leghorns, smartly trimmed, for lawn or beach.

Tenth Street Aisle, Main Floor.

Underwear and Hosiery A Sale These reductions are untimely in every view save yours. For you, they could scarcely come at a better moment.

Summer-light goods for men, women and children; six-tenths of it our own importation.

This is June,—wearing time but not selling time. Hence reductions like these:—

Men's Shirts and Drawers

25c. each—Plain balbriggan; pink, blue or lavender; fancy balbriggan, pink, blue or lavender, with white dots; fancy knit balbrigan, flesh color, medium or pale blue; ribbed lisle thread, ecru, blue or pink. About 4,000 pieces in all. Were 38c. and 50c. each.

50c. each—French merino; natural colors; white lisle thread, blue or pink dots; were $1.

Men's Half Hose

12½c. pair—Unbleached cotton, all black cotton, black cotton, tipped heels and toes, black cotton, unbleached feet, black cotton, unbleached soles, tan cotton, slate cotton; were 18c., 25c. and 38c.

3 pairs for 50c.—Fast black cotton, hand sewed; fast black cotton, lisle spliced soles; were 25c.

Women's Stockings

15c pair—Black cotton, plain, silk embroidered; Black cotton, ribbed, silk embroidered; fancy striped cotton; fancy cotton, Van Dyke points; black boot cotton, striped tops; black ribbed lisle thread, silk embroidered; black boot lisle, colored tops; striped lisle, white ground; black lisle, striped all over; fast black cotton, ribbed or plain; usize cotton, unbleached; were 25c., 38c., and 50c.

$1 pair—Fast black, all silk; fast black French silk, with self clocks; were $1.50 and $2.25.

Women's Underwear

12c. each—Cotton vests; light-weight, white ribbed low neck, no sleeves; plain or fancy trimmed.

25c. each—Silk mixed vests; white Swiss ribbed; light-weight, elastic; were 50c.

50c. each—Silk mixed vests; low neck, crocheted all around; white, cream, pink, sky-blue, lavender or black.

Children's Stockings

15c. pair—Fast black, ribbed cotton; some all black, others maco feet. Former price, 30c.

Broadway.

Blue Serge And Other Suits The blue serge suits deserve the first mention, because beyond all question they lead in present popularity.

We sell them this way. The figures can be told at a glance, but it will take you a year to realize how good the suits are

Men's thoroughly reliable all-wool serge suits, in fast blue or black, at $10.

Men's serge suits—good for two seasons' wear and dependable in all sorts of weather; either single or double breasted, at $12.

Navy blue serge suits; coats half lined with silk of same shade; the usual $20 kind, at $15.

Suits of genuine J. T. Clay English serge—the very finest, serge lined, $20; silk lined $25.

"Very latest" Summer garments for men, striped flannel coats and trousers in four shades, and two leading styles, with belt to match.

Single-breasted coats, $10.
Double-breasted coats, $11.

Boys' clothing? Of course, new and good, and extra cheap in some cases.

About 200 double-breasted jacket suits, in all-wool fancy cheviots; were $4 and $5. Your selection at $2.75.

Boys' dressy and stylish sailor and middy suits, in green or lilac velvet. There are about 75 of these suits at $3.75 each; were $6 to $7.50.

Boys' middy suits in fancy cheviots; were $5 to $7.50, now $3.75.

1,000 pairs boys' washable knee trousers; 35c. pair.

1,000 pairs boys' fancy cheviot and blue flannel knee trousers; value $1. Selection at 65c. pair.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

This Weather's Cape Lesson Thursday, a typical June day; Friday, like early Fall. Forewarned is forearmed. Don't neglect to have a light wrap in your wardrobe. We have just the thing to keep you comfortable and give a chic touch to your toilet. Stylish and taking black silk capes, plaited and beruffled, rich in handsome jet and waves of lace. They are all lengths, beginning with jaunty little 10 or 12-in. shoulder capes. And prices? Here are some surprising new ones:—

$5, were $8.
$9, were $12 and $13.
$10, were $15 and $16.
$15, were $20.

Second floor, Broadway.

For the Girls Bright ideas in organdie, dotted Swiss muslins and point d'esprit frocks, effectively trimmed in ribbons and laces, graceful and alluring. Is the graduating gown prepared? Sizes 8 to 16 years. Prices (all special), $8.50 to $25.

Also misses' wash skirts, crash, linen, duck and pique, trimmed prettily with braids, embroideries and bands of material. Prices, $1 to $4.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

Boys' Yachting Caps and Tam o' Shanters With all these hat specials for the grown-up people, we have given especial thought to the grown-up people's boys. For these we offer a choice assortment of Tams and Caps in blue or white pique, white duck, or linen crash with pretty ribbon bands stamped in gold with the name of well-known yachts and war ships. Patent leather visors to the caps.

25c. to $1.25 Each

Second floor, Tenth street.

Ever-Tempting—A New Candy It's really new. To taste it is to vote it delicious. It's made of grated cocoanut and pure California apricot combined in a jelly and chocolate-coated. Don't that sound good? Tastes so, too. 20c. a pound.

Basement.

Newly Arrived Madras Ties, 6 for 25c. The rest of the story is full of timely interest. There are 7,200 of these ties. The material is D. & J. Anderson's best. That means finest weave, in absolutely fast colors. Large and small stripes and checks in modish combinations. We sold 20 gross of these pretty and economical ties last Saturday.

Men's Furnishings Goods Store, Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE REGATTA.

Rules Approved by the Secretary of the Treasury for Policing the Course.

The college boat races at Poughkeepsie June 16 and 27 will be rowed on the west side of the river. This decision was reached at a meeting of the Regatta Stewards last Monday, but it did not become public until yesterday. The Board of Stewards, consisting of F. S. Bangs, Columbia, Chairman; Thomas Roath, Pennsylvania, and Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Cornell, was requested by the United States navigation authorities to adhere to this course on account of the difficulty of policing the proposed course in midstream. The request was promptly acceded to. The following rules, approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, will govern the regatta:

All yachts and excursion boats will be given positions on the line established, on the day of the regatta, in the order of arrival and application, and all yachts and boats will be given positions in front of larger craft.

All yachts, or other craft, desiring to view the regatta must be in position and anchored at least thirty minutes prior to the signal for starting.

No vessel will be allowed to anchor to the westward of the police line established.

No vessel or boat will be allowed to make fast to the judges' boat at the finish line, and no person will be allowed on board the judges' boat other than such as are especially invited.

No yachts or other craft will be allowed on the course thirty minutes previous to the starting of the race.

All vessels proceeding up or down the river will be required to keep close to the east bank, and run at slow speed during the progress of the race.

No steam yachts or other craft will be permitted to follow the race ahead of or on a line with the boat containing the referee.

The policing of the course will be in charge of and directed by an officer detailed by the Secretary of the Treasury for that duty.

All yachts and vessels desiring anchorage from which to view the races must apply, upon their arrival at Poughkeepsie, to Capt. Louis N. Stodder, United States revenue cutter Manhattan, who will have entire charge of the course during the regatta.

The officials for the regatta thus far selected are: Referee—Richard Armstrong, Yale; judge at finish—Everett Jansen Wendell, Harvard; timekeeper—Fred R. Fortmeyer.

YALE AND HARVARD OARSMEN.

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 16.—The Yale and Harvard launches, carrying coaches and various members of the crews representing the two universities, were busy this morning hurrying up and down the Thames River, each university trying to get a line on the work of the opposing crew. In general, the opinion of the men on the Yale launch was that Harvard's 'Varsity crew this year is an unusually good one, and that in its work this morning it displayed great life and action.

Mr. Meikleham, Columbia, '88, who will referee the Yale-Harvard races, visited Yale's quarters this morning and discussed some minor points relative to the races with Capt. Allen and the coaches. Mr. Meikleham followed the 'Varsity eight in their morning practice, and displayed a keen interest in their work. When asked what he thought of the crew he said:

"I am struck especially by the length of the reach. Personally I do not favor the long swing, but that goes for nothing, for it seems that all eights are rowing that way in a more or less pronounced fashion. I consider the Yale crew well finished, considering the fact that they have two weeks remaining before the race. The boat appears immensely powerful, and Yale men should feel gratified at the way she runs between strokes."

ON THE CREEDMOOR RANGES

Nearly 200 Men of the 47th Regiment Qualify as Marksmen.

GOOD WORK WITH THE PISTOLS

Every One of the Commissioned Officers Makes the Required Score—Records in Detail.

The Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn spent yesterday at the Creedmoor target ranges. Col. J. G. Eddy was in command, and Capt. J. D. Henry, the Small Arms Practice Inspector of the regiment, directed the shooting. About 200 men were present, most of whom qualified as marksmen. The shooting on the pistol ranges was particularly good, every commissioned officer becoming a marksman. The scores follow:

PISTOL PRACTICE.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Col. J. G. Eddy	4	4	5	3	4—20	3	4	3	2	3—15—35
Major W. H. Eddy	4	4	0	4	3—15	4	3	3	3	3—16—31
Major H. H. Quick	4	3	4	5	4—20	4	4	4	3	0—15—35
Major F. J. Wood	4	3	5	3	3—18	3	4	4	4	4—19—37
Adjt. W. F. Barnes	4	4	2	4	3—17	4	4	3	3	4—18—35
Adjt. H. D. McCutcheon	3	4	3	2	3—15	3	3	5	3	3—17—32
Capt. H. Wallace	3	4	4	2	4—17	3	3	3	4	4—17—34
Capt. J. D. Henry	4	3	3	0	5—15	3	3	4	5	3—18—33
Capt. J. Hart	4	4	3	4	3—18	5	2	4	4	0—15—33
Lieut. J. J. Dixon	4	3	4	2	4—17	3	3	3	4	3—16—33

COMPANY A.

Capt. H. C. Lyon	5	4	4	0	3—16	4	5	3	0	3—15—31
Lieut. E. E. Jannicky	4	4	2	4	3—17	4	4	2	2	3—15—32

COMPANY B.

Lieut. E. W. Rockafellow	3	4	2	3	4—16	4	3	3	3	3—16—32

COMPANY D.

Lieut. G. L. Bennett	4	4	2	3	4—17	3	3	5	3	3—17—34

COMPANY E.

Lieut. H.B. Baldwin	3	2	3	3	5—16	3	4	4	2	2—15—31

COMPANY F.

Lieut. M. B. Andelfinger	3	4	3	3	3—16	4	4	4	3	2—17—33

COMPANY G.

Capt. T. E. Jackson	5	5	2	4	4—20	4	0	3	5	4—16—36

COMPANY I.

Capt. H. C. Barthman	3	4	4	4	5—20	5	3	4	3	2—17—37

COMPANY K.

Lieut. F. Maier	4	3	2	4	3—16	3	4	3	4	3—17—33

SUPERNUMERARY OFFICERS.

Major C. P. Dillon	3	5	5	3	2—18	5	4	3	3	4—19—37

RIFLE PRACTICE.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergt. F. H. Hobby	3	3	4	5	4—19	5	3	3	4	3—18—37
Sergt. W. J. Wilson	3	4	3	3	3—16	3	4	4	3	4—18—34
Sergt. W. Hyson	3	3	3	4	3—16	4	4	3	2	3—16—32
Sergt. T. J. G. Hale	3	5	4	3	4—19	3	5	4	4	3—19—38
Hospital Steward C. O. Douden	3	3	3	4	2—15	3	3	2	4	3—15—30

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Corp. H. Ritter	3	4	3	3	3—16	4	2	3	4	4—17—33
Corp. G. Chase	4	3	5	3	3—15	4	4	4	3	3—19—34
E. Barker	3	4	3	4	3—17	3	2	4	3	4—16—33
E. Boughton	3	3	3	3	4—16	5	4	3	4	4—20—36
I. W. Davison	4	4	3	3	3—17	4	3	3	3	4—17—34
J. Fuchs	4	3	4	3	4—18	3	3	3	4	3—16—34
G. Layton	4	3	4	2	3—16	3	4	4	4	4—20—36
F. Trigg	3	3	4	5	4—19	3	3	3	4	5—18—37
W. Wood	3	4	4	2	4—17	3	3	3	4	3—16—33

COMPANY A.

Sergt. R. H. Reed	3	2	5	3	4—17	3	4	4	5	0—16—33
Corp. W. J. Young	3	5	2	3	2—15	2	3	3	4	3—15—30
M. Avery	3	3	4	3	3—16	3	4	4	2	3—15—30
A. Ballaren	4	3	3	3	3—16	3	3	3	3	3—15—31
F. Bogart	4	3	3	2	3—17	4	3	3	4	3—17—37
C. Braster	3	2	3	4	3—15	4	3	3	2	4—16—31
M. Fleming	3	2	4	3	3—15	3	4	3	4	3—17—32
J. F. Farrell	2	3	2	4	4—15	3	3	4	3	2—15—30
J. Furgson	3	3	4	2	3—15	4	2	3	3	3—15—30
W. Furgson	3	3	4	3	2—15	3	4	3	2	3—15—30
J. Gregory	4	4	2	4	3—17	5	3	3	2	3—15—32
W. Hutton	4	2	3	4	4—17	3	4	4	0	4—15—32
A. Lent	3	3	3	3	4—16	3	4	3	5	5—20—36
T. Ottman	3	3	3	3	3—15	4	4	5	4	4—21—36
A. Pracht	4	2	3	3	4—16	3	4	5	3	3—16—32
W. Sandwell	3	4	4	4	4—19	3	4	4	4	4—19—38
C. Wentzler	2	3	5	3	4—17	4	4	3	4	0—15—32
H. Wilson	4	2	3	4	3—16	3	3	3	4	2—15—31

COMPANY B.

Corp. J. Elliott	4	3	4	5	4—20	5	3	3	3	3—17—37
F. H. Boyd	4	4	3	4	0—15	4	3	3	2	3—15—30
H. D. Brainard	4	2	3	4	3—16	4	3	4	4	3—18—34
C. A. Baldwin	4	4	4	4	3—19	3	3	4	4	4—18—37
J. Colgan	3	4	2	4	3—16	3	3	4	3	3—16—32
F. Crugor	4	4	4	2	4—18	5	3	3	2	3—16—32
J. Gallagher	3	3	4	3	5—18	4	4	5	4	3—20—38
F. Houston	3	3	4	3	3—16	4	4	3	3	5—19—35
H. Jarman	3	4	4	4	4—19	3	3	4	2	3—15—34
J. T. Johnson	3	2	2	3	5—15	3	4	5	5	4—19—34
J. Mann	4	3	4	4	1—16	3	5	3	3	3—17—32

COMPANY D.

Sergt. J. B. Christoffer	2	4	3	3	4—16	3	4	4	3	3—18—34
Corp. A. B. Brush	5	2	4	3	4—18	3	3	4	2	3—15—33
Corp. J. E. Sayton	4	2	4	3	3—16	3	4	3	3	4—17—35
Corp. A. Reynolds	4	4	4	4	0—16	3	3	5	4	0—15—31
C. Hempe	3	3	5	4	3—18	4	2	4	2	3—15—33
L. A. Jones	4	4	3	3	3—17	2	3	4	3	4—15—32
J. R. Lewis	5	5	3	4	4—21	3	4	4	2	4—17—38
F. Murphy	4	3	4	3	5—19	5	4	2	3	3—18—37
H. Sykes	3	4	4	4	4—19	5	0	4	4	2—15—34

COMPANY E.

Sergt. J. F. Place	4	2	5	5	3—19	3	3	4	2	5—17—36
Corp. E. Mapes	4	5	4	3	3—19	4	3	4	4	3—18—37
Corp. C. Miller	4	4	3	3	2—16	3	4	3	4	3—17—33
T. Connelly	4	3	4	4	3—18	5	4	5	3	4—21—39
C. Donnelly	4	4	2	5	2—16	3	2	4	5	4—17—33
F. Doty	3	3	3	3	3—15	3	3	4	0	5—15—30
J. Drummond	3	3	2	4	4—16	3	4	4	3	4—18—34
J. H. Gosmen	4	3	3	4	4—18	2	4	2	4	3—15—33
H. Holliday	3	4	2	3	3—15	3	4	4	3	4—18—33
A. Johnson	3	4	3	4	4—18	4	3	4	3	4—18—36
M. P. McAleer	4	4	3	4	4—19	4	2	2	2	3—13—32
J. P. McAteer	3	3	3	3	3—15	3	4	3	4	4—17—32
W. Meth	3	3	2	4	3—15	2	4	3	3	3—15—30
A. F. Norton	3	5	5	2	3—18	4	5	4	5	2—20—38
T. F. Olmstead	3	4	3	2	3—15	2	4	4	3	5—18—33
G. Schefelin	3	2	2	4	4—15	2	4	3	2	3—14—31
W. Sunstrom	3	3	5	4	4—19	4	4	3	0	4—15—34
H. Willard	5	4	5	0	3—17	4	3	4	3	2—16—33

COMPANY F.

Sergt. W. Bookstaber	3	2	3	4	3—15	3	3	3	5	4—18—33
Sergt. C. E. Fisher	3	4	2	3	3—15	4	2	4	3	2—15—30
Sergt. A. C. Muller	4	4	3	3	3—17	2	3	5	5	3—18—35
Corp. P. J. Engelhardt	4	2	3	4	3—16	5	3	3	4	4—19—35
Corp. E. H. Packer	2	4	5	3	3—17	4	2	5	3	4—18—35
H. Bruch	3	3	3	4	5—18	3	3	3	3	3—15—33
C. G. Bill	4	3	3	3	2—15	3	4	0	4	4—15—30
G. S. Carmine	4	3	2	3	3—15	3	2	4	4	3—16—31
J. G. Gice	3	3	4	3	3—16	3	4	3	4	2—16—32
J. J. Gorman	2	3	4	3	4—16	4	3	2	3	4—16—32
G. Hovell	2	3	3	3	4—15	2	4	4	3	2—15—30
L. Horner	3	3	3	3	3—15	2	3	3	4	3—15—30
P. T. Hughes	3	4	2	3	3—15	2	2	4	4	3—15—30
C. G. Lenhard	2	4	4	4	4—18	4	4	3	2	4—17—35
C. C. McInness	2	4	3	3	4—16	3	4	2	2	4—15—31
F. Martin	3	4	3	2	3—15	3	0	3	4	3—13—30
G. A. Smith	3	4	3	2	3—15	4	4	0	3	4—15—30
F. W. Smith	4	3	4	3	2—16	2	4	3	3	3—15—31
G. Wangler	3	4	3	3	2—15	4	4	4	3	4—19—34
A. Wilson	4	4	3	2	2—15	0	5	3	3	4—15—30

COMPANY G.

Sergt. W. R. Collins	4	3	2	4	3—16	4	3	3	4	3—17—33
Sergt. N. Hart	5	3	5	3	0—16	2	3	4	3	3—16—32
A. A. Hoffmann	4	4	3	4	3—18	3	4	4	4	3—18—34
G. W. Masson	4	2	2	3	4—15	4	4	3	3	3—17—30
J. Nagle	3	4	4	3	4—18	3	4	3	4	2—16—34
W. E. Phipps	3	2	4	4	2—15	4	4	2	3	2—16—31
E. Springsteen	2	3	4	3	4—16	3	3	3	4	4—16—32
L. Stanwise	4	2	2	5	3—16	2	4	3	4	4—17—33
P. Quinn	4	4	3	3	4—18	3	4	0	4	4—15—33
L. Whille	3	3	3	3	3—15	3	4	4	3	2—16—31
J. G. Wilder	3	3	3	3	3—15	3	0	4	4	5—16—31

COMPANY K.

Sergt. T. A. Burns	3	3	5	3	2—16	4	3	3	4	3—17—33
Sergt. F. S. Case	4	4	5	3	3—20	3	3	4	2	3—15—35
Corp. S. G. Curtis	2	3	2	4	4—15	3	3	3	3	3—15—30
Corp. J. Huston	5	4	4	5	5—23	4	3	5	3	5—20—43
G. Blaws	3	3	3	4	4—17	4	2	3	4	2—15—32
F. Bedenhop	3	4	3	3	3—16	4	2	4	3	3—16—32
S. Cramp	4	3	3	3	3—16	3	3	4	2	3—15—31
F. Farmer	4	3	4	4	3—18	5	2	3	2	3—15—33
A. D. Grossman	3	2	4	4	4—16	4	2	3	4	2—15—31
T. Graham	4	3	2	2	4—15	3	4	3	4	4—18—33
G. Hudtwalker	3	4	5	4	2—18	4	3	2	4	3—16—34
C. Kerner	3	3	4	3	4—17	4	2	2	3	4—15—32
C. Kirk	3	2	4	3	3—15	3	4	2	3	3—15—30
F. Kuhn	3	3	4	3	3—16	4	5	2	3	4—18—34
T. Maxwell	3	3	3	4	4—17	3	4	4	2	2—15—32
W. Parrett	3	3	4	3	4—17	3	2	3	4	4—16—33
G. Rotzman	2	4	2	5	4—17	3	4	3	2	3—15—32
E. Richards	4	3	2	3	3—15	3	4	4	2	2—15—30
F. Sanders	4	3	3	2	3—15	5	3	3	3	2—16—31
W. Shoemacher	4	3	2	4	2—15	4	3	3	3	3—16—31
G. Schaefer	4	3	3	4	3—17	4	4	3	3	4—18—35
C. Storch	2	5	2	4	3—17	2	4	3	5	2—16—33
E. W. Sundstrom	4	3	2	4	2—15	3	4	2	3	3—15—30
A. Turner	3	4	4	2	2—17	3	3	3	4	2—15—32

COMPANY I.

W. E. Box	5	2	4	3	3—17	4	3	4	2	4—17—34
B. H. Brush	3	3	3	4	3—16	5	0	5	2	4—16—32
R. B. Copp	4	4	4	4	3—19	4	0	3	4	5—16—35
E. J. Chandler	3	5	3	5	4—20	5	4	0	3	3—15—35
W. D. King	4	3	3	3	3—16	3	4	3	5	3—18—34
A. W. Knes	5	3	4	2	2—17	4	3	3	5	3—18—35
C. F. Liebfried	2	4	4	5	3—18	4	4	4	3	4—19—37
F. J. Mace	2	4	2	3	4—15	4	3	4	3	3—17—32
W. E. Riley	5	3	0	5	2—15	3	4	3	3	3—16—31
W. A. Whland	4	3	4	2	4—17	4	4	3	3	4—18—35

VOLLEY FIRING.

Company.	Men.	Bulls.	Centres.	Inners.	Outers.	Tot.
A	18	6	25	32	8	71
B	10	5	18	17	10	50
D	19	8	13	20	11	52
E	25	6	13	19	22	60
F	22	3	26	35	21	85
G	18	5	13	16	15	49
I	16	4	15	17	22	58
K	25	12	18	35	22	87

THE DEFENDER AND COLUMBIA.

Old Yacht Sails for Newport and New One to be Ready Next Week.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 16.—Work on the Defender was completed to-day, and the yacht proceeded to Newport this afternoon under head sails.

In an interview to-night, Mr. Herreshoff said that he did not know for sure when the Columbia would be ready to sail, but probably in the early part of the week. By the looks of things, it will be Tuesday or later before the yacht is rigged.

The steam yacht America, owned by Archibald Watts of New York, dropped anchor in the harbor this afternoon, and Mr. and Mrs. Watts and some friends came ashore and visited the Herreshoffs. Later John Herreshoff took the party for a sail in Mount Hope Bay in his steam yacht Augusta.

American Challenge Yachting Cup.

BOSTON, June 16.—An event of interest to all yachtsmen on this side of the Atlantic may develop from the proposition of the Eastern Yacht Club to offer a perpetual challenge cup for competition by the New York, Seawanhaka-Corinthian, Larchmont, and Eastern Yacht Clubs. The announcement of the plan has just been made to the members of the Eastern Yacht Club by the Regatta Committee.

LARCHMONT'S SPRING REGATTA.

Noted Double and Single Stickers Will Compete To-day.

The Spring regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club will attract the devotees of yacht racing in this vicinity to-day. The races are scheduled to start at 11:30 o'clock this morning, and entries have been received for schooners, sloops, cutters, mainsail yachts, and yawls.

The courses will be the usual ones that have been popular with the Larchmont Club during the past five years, and the contests, judging from the number of entries, should be close. In the schooner classes, the Colonia, Amorita, and Quissetta will be the features, while in the class for sixty-five-foot two-stickers, Rear Commodore Philip T. Dodge's Clorita and Charles Buchanan

A RECIPROCITY TREATY

Trade Agreement Has Been Effected Regarding the Barbados.

OTHERS LIKELY TO FOLLOW

The Provisions of the Instrument Kept Secret, as It Must Be Submitted to the Senate for Ratification.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—A reciprocity treaty between the United States and Great Britain in relation to trade between this country and the British colony of Barbados was signed at the Department of State today by the representatives of the two Governments. It is the first treaty framed under the Dingley law, and the first of the series of treaties which the British colonies to the south of this country are seeking to effect. John A. Kasson, special reciprocity Plenipotentiary, signed for the United States, and the British Chargé d'Affaires, Reginald Tower, for Great Britain.

The treaty is made for the term of five years, with provision for an extension unless either party should denounce it in the meantime. It is made strictly within the terms of Section 4 of the Dingley law, which provides for a reduction of not more than 20 per cent. of the regular duties on goods, wares, and merchandise which may be agreed upon, in return for reciprocal reductions given by other countries. This section further permits goods to be taken from the dutiable list and placed on the free list, also for the placing of goods on the free list for a term of years. The act provides that the treaty is to be made by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, and an anomalous clause is added to the effect that the reduced duties are to apply when such treaties shall have been duly ratified by the Senate "and approved by Congress."

Because this convention is a treaty, and not a mere reciprocity arrangement, and consequently must, like all treaties, be submitted to the United States Senate for its approval, the State Department is precluded from making public its terms. Therefore it is not possible to give with more than an approximate degree of accuracy the scope of the instrument. In particular the department desires to avoid the discussion of special articles included, as this is likely to lead to controversy. Information received from official quarters shows that the chief articles of export from the Barbadoes to the United States are sugar, molasses, and manjak, the latter being a pitch much like asphalt. Sugar is the chief product of the islands, and the chief export to this country, the trade last year reaching $2,035,610.

The chief articles sent to the Barbados from the United States are foodstuffs mainly flour, cornmeal, salt beef, bacon, pork, bread, and corn. The islands depend almost entirely on this country for their food supply. On the other hand, they have been getting their manufactured goods almost exclusively from England. Our Consuls have called attention recently to the market in the Barbados for canned goods, butter, preserves, cement, bicycles, carriages, and electrical equipments.

The treaty negotiating to British Guiana is almost ready for signature, all the essential features having been agreed upon. The negotiations have proceeded so far that one of the Commissioners from Guiana, Mr. De Jongs, has departed, Sir Cavendish Boyle remaining to wind up the matter. The Jamaican negotiations began to-day, and the officials express hopes that results may be secured as to this colony at an early date.

LONDON, June 17.—The Times, commenting upon the signing of the Barbados reciprocity agreement, says:

"The short period of time consumed in the negotiations may be taken, we hope, as evidence of a sincere desire on both sides to remove all unnecessary impediments."

Anglo-German Commercial Treaty.

BERLIN, June 16.—The Anglo-German Commercial Treaty bill was read in the Reichstag to-day for the first time, after a long speech by Count Posadowsky-Wehner, Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior. In the course of his address he explained that only the British colonies which had not made differentiations in favor of the mother country would receive the most-favored-nation privileges granted by the bill to England.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

STOCKHOLDERS SEEK DAMAGES.

Ask Nullification of Contract with Boston and Maine Road.

BOSTON, June 16.—A bill in equity has been entered in the Circuit Court of the United States in behalf of Benjamin W. Jones and others, stockholders of the Central Massachusetts Railroad, against the Boston and Maine Railroad Company and its leased lines, for an injunction to prevent the Boston and Maine from further interfering with the franchise and property of the Central Massachusetts Railroad, of which, it is claimed, the Boston and Maine holds a lease illegally, that the lease be declared null and void, and that an account be taken of the damages resulting from the alleged wrongful mismanagement of the Central Massachusetts by the defendant.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO CHANGES.

One Office Abolished and Division Superintendents Shifted.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—A number of important changes will be made in the transportation department of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on July 1. The position of General Superintendent of the Trans-Ohio lines, now held by J. M. Graham, will be abolished, and the jurisdiction of General Superintendent Thomas Fitzgerald will be extended over the main line from Philadelphia to Chicago, including its branches. Mr. Graham will became chief engineer, with headquarters at Baltimore, with P. H. Irwin as assistant.

The jurisdiction of John E. Spurrier, Superintendent of the first division and branches, with headquarters at Baltimore, will be extended over the second division.

F. A. Hoxton, Superintendent of the middle division, will have the third, fourth, and fifth divisions, with headquarters at Grafton, West Va.

R. M. Sharp, Superintendent of the fourth and fifth divisions, will be Superintendent of the Chicago terminals.

T. J. English, Superintendent of the Chicago division, will have the Ohio and Midland divisions, with headquarters at Newark, Ohio vice J. H. Glover, assigned to other duties.

F. C. Batchelder of the Soo line will be Superintendent of the Chicago division, with headquarters at Garrett, Ind.

Charles Galloway, trainmaster of the first division, will be Assistant Superintendent of the first and second divisions, with headquarters at Cumberland.

Seaboard Air Line's Plans.

Rumors of the consolidation of the Seaboard Air Line, the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad, and the Georgia and Alabama Railway are due to the close business relations between the companies. They have joint offices in this city and at Baltimore, and such offices will be equipped as fast as may be possible in all cities providing business for the systems. J. Skelton Williams, President of the Seaboard Air Line, says: "While it may be some little time yet before the actual consolidation of the Seaboard Air Line, the Florida Central, and the Georgia and Alabama takes place, we expect by July 1 to have the three roads working for their common interests and the three systems will be represented by consolidated agencies at the most important points."

New D., L. and W. Station Agent Out.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 16.—Mr. Van Orden, who on Wednesday succeeded Station Agent John Carr at the Morristown station of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, has resigned. The only reason given out for his sudden resignation is the large amount of work attached to the position. Baggagemaster Geary also resigned. An auditor of the railroad company is in charge of the station.

$1,000 to Save the Palisades.

Major S. Wood McClave, one of those leading in the movement to preserve the Palisades, has received a letter from a prominent woman who has asked that her name be kept a secret, tendering a subscription of $1,000 if the plan of purchasing the Palisades by public subscription is carried out.

DR. CHAMBERS TO RESIGN.

Has Been Seventeen Years Pastor of Calvary Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Dr. James Chambers, who for the past seventeen years has been pastor of Calvary Presbyterian Church, will announce his resignation at to-morrow morning's service. It is likely he will be appointed Secretary of the Missionary Department of the Board of Publication of the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Chambers, who is the second oldest pastor in length of service in Harlem, has withheld his resignation until a plan was matured by which all the financial obligations of the church will be met, and if the church property is sold there will be a balance of $50,000, which will go to the promotion of Presbyterianism in some other section of the city.

Dr. Chambers, when seen last evening, said that as yet his plans were unsettled. Speaking of his resignation, he said that he had worked hard for seventeen years, and that he thought it was time to get some rest. He said it was a question as to whether or not the church would be continued. A farewell reception will be tendered Dr. and Mrs. Chambers next Thursday evening at the church.

OVERCROWDING OF STEAMERS.

Order from Washington to See that the Law Is Not Violated.

A general order issued by the Steamboat Inspection Service at Washington, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, was received by Collector Bidwell yesterday. It deals with the overcrowding of passenger steamers, and says:

"In view of the large number of passengers carried on pasesnger and excursion steamers during the season of Summer travel, and the frequent complaints that many carry an excess of passengers over the number allowed by their certificates of inspection or excursion permits, it is desirable that officers of the Government whose duty it is to prevent such abuses shall give especial attention to the matter and prevent the overcrowding of such steamers by prosecution for penalties, if such action shall be found necessary.

"Collectors and Surveyors of Customs are therefore directed to instruct their subordinates to make careful examination of such steamers and to report all cases of violation of law for prosecution. Extra efforts in this direction should be made upon Sundays and particularly upon the Fourth of July.

"Supervising Inspectors will instruct the local Inspectors to detail one-half of their force upon each alternate Sunday for duty in the vicinity of their home ports, for the purpose of ascertaining, by actual count of passengers, if necessary, whether the law is complied with; and upon the Fourth of July the whole force will be so employed.

"In all cases where it is found necessary to prosecute, the officer prosecuting will report all the facts to the department for its information. A zealous effort on the part of the officers named herein in the performance of the duties required will, it is believed, effectually check the evil complained of."

HODGSON REPEATS HIS DENIAL.

No Colloquy with Rear Admiral Schley as Was Reported.

Lieut. Commander Albon C. Hodgson, Navigating Officer of the United States steamer Brooklyn, yesterday reiterated his denial of the colloquy alleged by The New York Sun to have taken place between himself and Admiral Schley on the bridge of the Brooklyn during the battle off Santiago on July 3 last year. A letter written by Mr. Hodgson to Admiral Schley making the same denial was printed in a dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES on Wednesday morning last.

"Without wishing to go into the controversy which has arisen over the battle off Santiago," Mr. Hodgson said, "I repeat that no such dialogue or colloquy as The Sun has repeatedly printed ever occurred between Admiral Schley and myself. Further, I did write the letter to Admiral Schley which has been printed in THE TIMES and other New York newspapers.

"The Sun had no authority to put the words attributed to the Admiral and myself into our mouths, yet it has persisted in printing them as the verbatim report of a conversation which, in fact, never occurred. I called on Mr. Dana, the editor of The Sun, yesterday, and denied the truth of this report, at the same time giving him my reasons for desiring to keep my name out of the discussion.

"I am now under orders to go to Washington to appear before the Navy Department in relation to this controversy, and under these circumstances I have no right to make any further statement, beyond the assertion that the reported conversation during the battle never took place. This matter will be gone over by my superiors, and if they see fit they can make it public."

Lieut. Commander Heilner's letter, which The Sun printed on its editorial page on Thursday, was a personal one," Mr. Hodgson continued, "and its use was not authorized. Mr. Heilner is too good an officer to make his criticisms of a brother officer, if he has any, through the medium of the press, and he has told me that when it was written it was without the intention of having it reproduced in print. Mr. Heilner also called on Mr. Dana yesterday, and told him that he had not intended this letter for publication."

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The following Postmasters have been appointed by the President:

NEW JERSEY—George W. Cooper, Somerville. NEW YORK—Charles G. Norton, Bainbridge; George D. Davis, Mount Kisco; H. M. Glen, Seneca Falls; Alexander Ross, Sherburne; Clarence L. King, Tupper Lake.

The following fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed:

NEW JERSEY—Peter P. Quinn, Ash Brook; George D. Vanderveer, Dayton; William M. Ogden, Mickleton; William H. Kuhlthau, Milltown; P. C. Buck, Mine Hill.

NEW YORK—John N. Prashaw, Brasher Centre; A. A. Gardner, Broadalbin; William B. Adams, Caton; Martha P. Hilligas, Hooper's Valley; William Hilsinger, Hunt's Corners; Ella W. Sheldon, Kenneth; Edward L. Ware, Lake Placid.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Several of the larger fire insurance companies, through advices from their Western managers, report a large increase this week in the amount of tornado insurance written in Wisconsin and Nebraska by reason of the destruction of the towns of New Richmond, Wis., and Herman, Neb., on Monday and Tuesday. The rates charged for this class of insurance are, however, comparatively low, and it is not expected that the premium income of the companies in these States will be appreciably affected.

The Fire Underwriters' Association of New York State has appointed the following special committee on the rate situation in Utica: J. M. Carothers, F. W. Bauer, E. F. Rogers, J. M. Hodges, George E. Congdon, J. T. Ryan, H. A. Smith, F. W. Jenness, A. P. Howes, F. K. Locke, George W. Wyatt, A. G. Martin, and H. S. Visscher. The committee will confer with the Utica local agents next Tuesday with a view to forming a local board, subject to the jurisdiction of the State Association.

The order of the Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange withdrawing the temporary brokerage certificate privilege went into effect yesterday. Of the 5,000 applicants for full licenses, about 1,500 have received licenses in place of their temporary certificates, and nearly 1,000 more will probably be licensed soon. The Brokerage Committee, at the next meeting of the Exchange, will probably be constituted the sole trial committee in brokerage cases, so that the Arbitration and Grievance Committee cannot reverse the decisions in appealed cases on the ground of new evidence.

The second conference of local plate-glass underwriters in the effort to revive the New York plate-glass insurance rating compact was held yesterday. The proceedings were confidential, as the reorganization of the compact has not yet been completed. All of the companies writing plate-glass insurance were represented at the conference, with the exception of the Frankfort Marine, Accident, and Plate Glass Insurance Company of Germany, the Frankfort American Insurance Company of New York, and the Fidelity and Casualty Company. The last company has, however, given assurances that it will observe compact rates.

The Cyclopedia of Insurance.

The Annual Cyclopedia of Insurance in the United States for 1898-9 has just been issued. It contains records of the proceedings of the National Fraternal Congress, the National Insurance Convention of State Commissioners, and accounts of the annual meetings of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, the National Association of Life Underwriters, the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents, the Western Union, (fire underwriters,) and the Southeastern Tariff Association, as well as the organization and agreement of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange. A comprehensive summary of the insurance legislation of the various States of the Union is included in the volume.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Speculation as to a Successor to the Rev. Dr. Faunce.

THREE FACTORS IN THE ISSUE

Rev. Dr. Dixon of Brooklyn and Rev. Dr. Wharton of Baltimore Mentioned —J. D. Rockefeller Interested.

Speculation concerning a successor to the Rev. Dr. William H. P. Faunce in the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church has already begun. At this early date there are three factors in the situation. These are John D. Rockefeller, the Rev. Dr. H. M. Wharton of Baltimore, and the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon of Brooklyn. Mr. Rockefeller used to belong to the Rev. Dr. MacArthur's Calvary Church. A new condition has just come in, and that is the decision of the Hanson Place Church, Brooklyn, to build a new church building. A man long conversant with Baptist affairs in New York, speaking of the matter, says:

"When Dr. Faunce retired from the Fifth Avenue Church Dr. Dixon was at once thought of to succeed him. So was Dr. Wharton of Baltimore. The two men are great personal friends and would not stand in each other's way. Mr. Rockefeller is in close touch with both men and assists the Baltimore man, who has just resigned his pastorate in order to devote his time to his philanthropic and educational schemes. In these schemes Mr. Rockefeller is interested, and to have Dr. Wharton at Fifth Avenue would mean an increase of the Rockefeller interest and a growth of the work all around.

"The ambition of these men is to provide in New York a great Baptist centre of orthodox teaching and to erect a great church house where Moody meetings might be held. Dr. Dixon would like nothing better, did not other interests come in, than to be at the head of the Fifth Avenue Church and to make of it such a centre. If he were there almost the first thing he would ask for would be a larger auditorium, either in that place or somewhere, in order that great congregations might be gathered to hear celebrated men from abroad. Not getting into Manhattan, he has induced his Hanson Place Church people to erect such an auditorium in Brooklyn. Dwight L. Moody, who is a close friend of Dr. Dixon, will go there on occasion, no doubt, but he will not, if he adheres to his long-held idea, become identified with Hanson Place as a National centre of evangelical work, such as at times he has favored in Manhattan.

"There is a marked theological difference between Dr. Faunce and either Dr. Wharton or Dr. Dixon. Dr. Faunce belongs to the higher critics, for the 'new' theology is just now a very live question among Baptists. Mr. Rockefeller, although a member of the Fifth Avenue Church, is orthodox in his ideas. With his moral and financial support, the orthodox party among Baptists is trying to get one of its number into the Fifth Avenue Church to succeed Dr. Faunce. This move is sought for the double reason of 'downing the enemy' and of making in this city another prominent orthodox Baptist centre, Calvary being the other.

"So far as I know, no action has been taken by members of the Fifth Avenue Church, even to the extent of holding conferences. There is much talk going on, but the controversy over orthodoxy and higher criticism does not extend deep into the rank and file of the Fifth Avenue congregation. At the moment it looks as if a call might be extended to the Rev. Dr. Wharton."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for June 25.

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SUBJECT—Review.

GOLDEN TEXT—This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners.—1 Timothy, i., 15.

Our recent studies in "The Gospel according to St. John" have brought before us many very important truths. They may all be summed up, however, under two heads:

1. What Jesus is to us.
2. What Jesus did for us.

The truths thus set forth by St. John are not, however, peculiar to him. They are just as fully declared by each of the other Evangelists, but not in the same way. In each of the other Gospels we find them recorded more as matters of historical narrative. But in "The Gospel according to St. John" they are recorded more as matters of a personal experience. He seems to take us by the hand and to say to us. Come and sit down with me at Jesus' feet, and learn to know and love Him as I have done—or, as he states it in his letter to all believers, "That which we have seen and heard, declare we unto you, that ye also may have fellowship with us; and truly our fellowship is with the Father, and with His Son Jesus Christ." (1 John, i., 13.)

A little more than the first half of this Gospel is occupied with the unfolding of—what Jesus is to the believer. This demanded our attention during the first three months of this year. In those lessons what Jesus is was revealed to us very distinctly by the peculiar terms used by John to designate his Lord and Master. As we saw in those lessons, he knew Him more by such titles as "The Word," "The Light," "The Lamb," "The Shepherd," "The Door," "The Bread," "The Resurrection and The Life," than by His usual human name of "Jesus of Nazareth." Each one of these titles expressed a spiritual relationship which belonged not only to John, but which has been realized by all believers since his day, and probably will yet be realized by all who shall come into fellowship with Him hereafter.

The circumstances which drew out these peculiar titles John records in the first eleven chapters of his Gospel. In the remaining ten chapters he confines himself to telling us of the closing events in the ministry of Jesus upon earth. Those events marked the completion of the great work of redemption, or what Jesus did for us. Thus John devotes but a little more space to all that Jesus said and did during the thirty-three years of His earthly life than he does to what He said and did during the last week of that life. Our studies for the last three months have been confined almost exclusively to the events of the last week. And out of the twelve lessons that have come before us eight have fixed our attention upon what occurred on two consecutive days of that week.

In all of these events John was evidently deeply and personally interested. His narrative of them is, therefore, far more than the cold record of an impartial historian. He speaks of them as an eye and ear witness, who not only saw and heard what passed before him, but who personally entered into sympathy with all that he saw and heard. He was thus peculiarly well fitted to be the special agent of the Holy Ghost to record them for our learning.

Confining ourselves in this review to the events of this last week of Jesus' ministry, we find that "six days before the Passover," when He was crucified, Jesus "came to Bethany," (12:1,) and "on the next day," (12:12,) when He entered into Jerusalem, He was received by "a very great multitude," who "spread their garments in the way," (Matthew, 21:8,) and "cut down branches off the trees," (Mark, 11:8,) and strewing them in the way, welcomed Him with shouts of "Hozanna—Blessed is the King of Israel that cometh in the name of the Lord." (12:13.) The city was thronged with visitors, who came from all parts of the world to attend upon the great feast. Doubtless many of them took part in this joyous welcome to Jesus, for His fame had been everywhere spread abroad. The deeply seated expectation of the Disciples that He would now "restore again the kingdom to Israel" (Acts 1:6) seemed about to be fully realized.

But it was not as a temporal King that He was to do His great work either for them or for us. Among the strangers in the city were "certain Greeks." As the "Wise men of the East," (Matthew, ii., 1,) came to Jerusalem at the beginning of Jesus's ministry, so these "Greeks" came to Him at its close. In both cases they were the representatives of the great Gentile world. They came to do homage to the world's Redeemer, and the appeal of these "Greeks" to Philip—"Sir, we would see Jesus"—expresses the great need of all mankind. They had seen the triumphal entry into Jerusalem and the authoritative cleansing of the Temple, and they doubtless had heard the wonderful teaching of Jesus and witnessed His divine power in healing. Doubtless they expected to be presented to One, who, if not already established upon an earthly throne, soon would be. Apparently Philip hesitated to present them as not being Jews. So he conferred with Andrew, and both conferred with Jesus, before they did it, (xii., 21, 22.) But he did not, as Solomon received the Queen of Sheba, (1 Kings, x.,) receive them with royal honors and the display of wealth and power. He told them that if they, and all whom they represented, "would see" Him, it must be as One dying for them rather than as One reigning over them, for by dying the great work which He came into the world to do for sinners, would be consummated, (xii., 31-33.)

The same important truth was repeated a few days later when they made a supper for Him in Bethany. Then Mary came in as He sat at meat and anointed His head and His feet with precious ointment of spikenard. A few months before she had received her brother back from the grave through His wonderful power and love. No offering was too costly to express her gratitude. But when her act was criticised it was not to her gratitude or her love that He called attention. The fragrance of her act would indeed fill the earth with its perfume, but it was because—perhaps all unwittingly—she had anointed His body for its burying. It was not as a temporal benefactor that she and they were to "see" Him, but as a dying Saviour. And from that supper Judas went out to consummate his bargain for His betrayal, condemnation, and death.

THE SUPPER IN BETHANY.

The next day the feast of the Passover was to be celebrated. In the morning Jesus sent Peter and John into the city to make preparations for its observance. In the evening He and His Disciples came together to eat it for the last time. What was done and said that evening must have impressed John very deeply, for one-fourth part of his whole Gospel narrative is taken up with an account of it, and in that account he tells us of many things to which none of the other evangelists make the slightest allusion. But he dwells on them with peculiar fullness and tenderness.

Filled with thoughts of their own importance in the coming Kingdom of their Master, when they came together none of the disciples were willing to refresh the others, or even Him, by stooping to wash their soiled and tired feet. But what they were not willing to do for each other or for Him, John says, He did for all. Spiritually it was an office which none but He could perform, for He used the incident to impress upon them the great fact that each one needed a spiritual washing, and He said to them, and to us, "If I wash thee not, thou hast no part with Me." (xiii., 8.) It is not enough, therefore, that "we see" that He died for us, if His blood does not cleanse us from all sin. (1 John, i., 7.)

Having declared this important fact, Jesus went on that evening to reveal to them more clearly than ever before other features of His gracious work for them, and for us. He Himself, He said, was "the way, the truth, and the life," and He added, "No man cometh unto the Father but by Me." (xiv., 6.) By His life, and by His death, "The Way" was opened by which every penitent and believing sinner might be delivered both from the penalty and the power of sin. And more than that, He said, "I will pray the Father, and He shall give you another Comforter, that He may abide with you forever." (xiv., 16.) He—the Holy Ghost—should stand "alongside of" each one to plead with and for him as an "Advocate," and to strengthen him as the "Comforter." Thus, through Him—the triune God—Father, Son, and Holy Ghost—would become one with them, and through that one-ness each one would not only bring forth much fruit, but be filled with the joy of his Lord. (xv., 1, 11.) Then that evening of blessed fellowship and instruction was closed by the singing of a hymn, and by prayer, the intercession of Jesus Himself, not only for these, "but for them also," He said, "which shall believe on Me through their word." (xvii., 20.)

Passing through the city, down into the Valley of Jehosaphat, and up the slope of Olivet, Jesus and His disciples entered into an olive garden, and sat down by the oil-press. Then taking John and two others aside, He left them and went Himself alone a little further to pray. He had, probably, often done the same thing before, but now He was bowed down with an agony indescribable. The Lord "laid the iniquity of us all," (Isaiah liii., 6,) and the conscious sense of that burden by wrung great drops of blood from His human frame.

He who was to be man's Redeemer, moreover, must not only be conscious of the burden of sin which every penitent sinner feels when he awakes to know his condition before God, but, like him, He must also pass under the condemnation of the law. So we find Jesus entering voluntarily into this very position, for no law ever compels one to be surety for another against his will. The time was nearly midnight. Then Judas with an armed band entered the garden.

But they did not take Him. "They went backward and fell on the ground." Then He delivered Himself into their hands, and when He delivered Himself up all of His disciples went free.

TAKEN BEFORE THE COURT.

From the garden He was taken before the highest ecclesiastical court, and the highest civil court in the world, to be tried. Before the one he was condemned as guilty of blasphemy, or "a speaking against" God. Before the other He was condemned as guilty of sedition, or rebellion against His King. But when He was condemned on the first charge, one actually guilty of blasphemy in its most aggravated form, was allowed to go free to repent and believe. When He was condemned on the second charge, another actually under sentence for "sedition made in the city, and for murder," (Luke 23; 19,) was set at liberty. So it has ever been, for these scenes in earthly courts were but the shadows of far more gracious scenes in the high court of heaven. He who came "to redeem them that were under the law," (Gal., iv., 5,) was condemned of men that men might not be condemned of God.

Weighed down by the load of imputed sin, and condemned by the law, Jesus was led out to be crucified "with the transgressors." When He died, the penitent and believing sinner at His side entered with Him into Paradise. But the impenitent and unbelieving died without hope or promise. And when Jesus died, John alone of all the Evangelists records that He said, "It is finished." His work was done. The law was satisfied. By His holy life, its every demand for obedience had been kept. By His death, the full penalty of all transgression was fully paid.

But how should it be known with certainty by men and by angels that every requirement of God's law had thus been satisfactorily met when Jesus of Nazareth died on Calvary? It was certified by the Resurrection. His body being "without sin," could not see corruption, for "the penalty of sin was not "corruption," but "death." That penalty had been fully paid when He died upon the Cross. So, on the third day, He rose from the dead, and it was "declared with power by the resurrection," that Jesus of Nazareth was none other than the very "Son of God," (Rom., i., 4.) As "The Emancipation Proclamation" had its every provision clearly stated and finished when it was finally transcribed, and yet had no power to give liberty to a single slave until it was signed by President Lincoln, and sealed with the Government Seal, so "The Resurrection" was the signing and sealing by God of the Redemption written in the blood of Jesus of Nazareth. Then it was certified beyond all question that He had satisfied His own Law, by the life and death of His own Son.

There is, however, another feature of law which has not been touched upon in our course of lessons. It is well, therefore, to call attention to it now, to make the record complete. It was met by "The Ascension" of "this same Jesus" into Heaven. John makes no allusion to this event, for—as we have seen—he was not writing out the plan of God's grace, but only his own and our experiences of it. "The Ascension," however, added a feature to the plan which is of vast importance to the sinner. For in all great legal transactions, by which rights of property are passed from one to another—as in the case of deeds and mortgages—it is not sufficient that the stipulated price has been paid and receipted for; it must also be recorded in the proper office of the court.

In the matter of redemption, this was done when Jesus ascended in the very form of man to His Father, and our Father—to His God, and our God, (xx., 17,) there "to appear in the presence of God for us." (Hebrews ix., 24.) There His pierced hands, and feet, and side, certify in the high court of heaven that "there is no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus." (Roman viii., 1.) What more can be needed to give the troubled conscience peace?

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What is the summary of our studies for the last six months?

What is the difference between John's setting forth of these truths, and that of the other Evangelists?

What does the first half of his gospel unfold to us, and how does he declare it?

What does the last half unfold, and what is said of it?

What peculiarly fitted John to be the agent of the Holy Ghost in setting forth these truths?

What occurred at the begining of the last week of Jesus' ministry?

What is said of the "certain Greeks," and how did Jesus tell them that they must see Him?

How, and under what circumstances, was the same truth set forth a few days afterward?

What was done on the evening of the Passover feast, and what is said of its impression upon John?

What was the first great truth which Jesus declared that evening, and under what circumstances was it declared?

What other important truths did He declare, and how was the evening closed?

What took place in the garden on Mount Olivet, and what was its significance?

Why did Jesus voluntarily deliver Himself up, and what occurred when He did it?

What is said of His trial and condemnation?

What took place when He died, and why was His redeeming work then "finished?"

What is said of "The Resurrection," and of its place in the plan of Redemption?

What is said of "The Ascension," and of its importance?

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th St.—The pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach at 11 A. M. The public cordially invited.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, cor. 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11, (closing service.) Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45, address by Rev. Antonius Sharkie, a Syrian high priest, giving his reasons for leaving the Roman Catholic Church. All invited.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M.; Rev. Robert G. McGregor will preach.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St.—Rev. Joseph K. Mason, D. D., of Philadelphia, will preach at 11. All welcome. No evening service.

AT 18TH ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Near 8th Av.—Rev. J. McK. Darwood, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BROADWAY, 68th.—Dr. Charles Wadsworth, Jr., of the North Broad Street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, will preach morning and evening. Evening subject: "Wireless Telegraphy." All welcome.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Av. and 37th St.
HENRY VAN DYKE, Pastor.
Service Sunday, June 18th, at 11 A. M.
Rev. James M. Farr, Jr., will preach.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Corner Broadway and 34th Street.
Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. Public worship, with preaching by the pastor, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 and 10 A. M.; Morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M.; Evening prayer, 5 P. M.; choral service and sermon, 8 P. M. The rector will preach in the morning.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches morning and evening. Evening subject, "The Irrefutable Witnesses to the Bible," in Series on the Bible.

CAMP MEETING, JANE STREET CHURCH, Near 8th Av., below 14th St.—4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, twilight meeting; 6:30 Sunday night, land stand: Abington Square, Bank and Hudson Sts. Powerful meetings. Mr. Radcliffe, leader.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. William Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching to-morrow at 11 A. M. by the pastor, and at 8 P. M. by Rev. A. M. Dulles, D. D., of Watertown. Sabbath school at 3 P. M.; devotional meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Monday, 8 P. M. Welcome.

CHAPLAIN W. T. HELMS, U. S. S. BROOKlyn, will address men Sunday, 4:15 P. M., West Side Auditorium, 318 West 57th St. Subject, "War Experiences." Music by Park Sisters.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICE OF FIRST Church of Christ, Scientist, 137-143 W. 48th St.—Sundays, 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8. Reading rooms open daily.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, 81st St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. Dr. CROWE preaches, 11 A. M.
"Will the Coming Man Go to Church?"

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., Cor. Park Av.—Services 11 A. M. Rev. Robert Collyer will preach. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—Communion, 7 and 8 A. M.; matins, sermon, and choral celebration, 10:30; choral evensong, 5 o'clock.

EGLISE DU SAINT ESPRIT, 30, 22e rue ouest.—Services religieux le dimanche a 10 h. ½ du matin et a 8 h. du soir. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, recteur.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. William H. P. Faunce, D. D., Pastor.—At 11 A. M., public worship, with preaching by Rev. Charles Schweikert. No evening service. Prayer meeting Friday at 8 P. M. All are welcome.

FIFTH AV. COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av., Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., Minister. Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c. Rev. Andrew Hageman will preach at both services.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. John G. Fagg, Minister. Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c. Mr. Fagg will preach at both services.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS COLLEGIATE Reformed Church. Rev. Ferdinand S. Schenck, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St., Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, Minister. Mr. Cobb will preach at 11 A. M.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av., Rev. David James Burrell, D. D., Minister. Rev. Archibald H. Bradshaw will preach at 11 A. M.; subject, "What Must I Do to Be Saved?" Rev. Alfred E. Myers 8 P. M.; subject, "The Definiteness of Religion."

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th Street.—Services Sunday, 18th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. John Douglas Adams of Brooklyn, N. Y., will officiate.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d Street.—Rev. Frederick E. Shearer, D. D., will preach Sunday morning at 11. No evening service. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST End Av., 81st St., Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. W. H. Fishburn, D. D., of Camden, N. J., will preach.

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MADISON AVE. BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Service Sunday, 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. L. T. Chamberlin will preach.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 53d St., Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Prisoner's Question"; 8 P. M., fequested, "The Bicycle and the Sabbath."

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St., Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Edward Huntting Rudd, Assistant Minister.—Sabbbath services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Rev. Mr. Rudd will preach.

PHILLIPS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADison Av., Northeast Corner 73d St.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. John E. Bushnell, 11 A. M. No evening service.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH,
Brooklyn, near Bridge Entrance.—Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, D. D., preaches at 10:30; no evening service.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Broadway, corner 73d St., Rev. Samuel McComb, M. A., (Oxon,) Pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. by the Rev. Cunningham Bowie, M. A., of the English Presbyterian Church. No evening service.

STRANGERS' SUNDAY SERVICE.

In perpetuation of work of Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems in 12th St. Church, 6th Av., Sunday evening, 8. Preaching by Naboth Osborne.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av., Rev. J. O. Wilson, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., preaching by Rev. A. E. Barnett. No evening service.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. The Rev. Leslie E. Learned will officiate.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH IN THE BOUWERIE, 10th St. and 2d Av.—Rev. Charles Henry, Babcock, D. D., will officiate. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer at 8 o'clock. The public is cordially invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, WEST 84TH ST., Near Park, Rev. Edward H. Krans, LL. D., Rector.—Services 8 and 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the pastor.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow, 11 A. M., and in the evening at 8 o'clock. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Anthony H. Evans, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-town ....1,289 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON ....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency. Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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TWELVE PAGES AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

A PERILOUS SIX WEEKS.

Two perils confront the Mazet committee, from both of which it may be triumphantly delivered by the fortitude of its Chairman and its counsel.

The first is that, having adjourned for six weeks, it will never be heard of more. The Fassett committee, we believe, was thus weirdly translated from a career of promise and excitement into the bosom of oblivion. Its Chairman heard a voice, he felt a hand upon his shoulder, and he obeyed. He was getting too near the large game of which he was in pursuit.

This danger, which, to put it plainly, is that of being called off by his boss, must be met with a dauntless breast by Mr. MAZET, should he encounter it. When he receives Mr. PLATT'S rescript let him send it to the newspapers and publicly invoke the support of Gov. ROOSEVELT. It will take courage to follow this advice, but it is the only salvation of Chairman MAZET. If he yields he is ruined, he becomes a political wreck. It will be the end of him. If he defies the boss and continues in full sincerity and all diligence his hunt for vice and corruption he may go far in public life.

The second peril is that Mr. Moss will continue to flush all sorts of birds without marking them down and bringing them to bag. That has been his policy so far. It leaves him empty handed and cheats the public of its just expectation. We make charitable allowance for the difficulty of his work. The victims of Tammany abuses are mortal cowards. They refuse, with chattering teeth, to tell him how they have been bullied and robbed. Loose talk is abundant. Evidence is hard to get.

Mr. Moss may overcome these difficulties by hard work during the six weeks' recess. He has nothing to fear but the hot weather. PLATT is not his boss. He cannot control him. If he will buckle down to the work at once, plan his attack, trace out his lines of investigation, follow up his clues, marshal his witnesses, co-ordinate his evidence, and be prepared on August 1 to make complete exposures where he has thus far given us only glimpses of evil he will satisfy the expectation of the community and perform a great public service.

The present conditions in the Police and Tax Departments cannot be endured for two years and a half more. If we are to have relief it must come from the Legislature. Relief would be demanded by the people but for their fear that the Republicans will seek partisan advantage in granting it. Probably they will exhibit that contemptible and selfish spirit when called on for remedies. They always do. But if Mr. Moss makes large revelations of corruption and incompetence, the public interest and indignation will be aroused to a degree that will act as a wholesome restraint upon the partisan propensities of the Legislature. A good deal of cleaning up could be done by a few honest bills.

MR. REID'S INTERESTING ADDRESS.

Mr. WHITELAW REID'S talk at the Miami University Commencement makes what Mr. GREELEY used to call mighty interesting reading. Nobody who had knowledge of Mr. REID'S labors as a Peace Commissioner at Paris or of his previous utterances on the subject could have been in doubt as to his views on the subject of expansion. He is a firm believer in the honorable fulfillment of our National obligations. He refuses to admit that the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, or WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address constrains us to deliver the peaceful population of Luzon to the bloody mercies of AGUINALDO, or that our reverence for political maxims will excuse a base neglect of duty.

It is interesting to see this lifelong Republican apply the lash of historical criticism vigorously to the backs of so many statesmen of his own political household, from the Federalists who nearly destroyed their party by opposition to JEFFERSON'S Louisiana Purchase to WILLIAM MCKINLEY, whose Philippine policy was a bit too slow in declaring itself to suit Mr. REID. For a Republican in good and regular standing this is language of unusual candor:

> From the beginning of the century, at every epoch in our history, we have had "Little Americans." They opposed JEFFERSON as to getting Louisiana. They opposed MONROE as to Florida. They were vehement against Texas, against California, against organizing Oregon and Washington, against the Gadsden purchase, against Alaska, and against the Sandwich Islands. At nearly every stage in that long story of expansion the "Little Americans" have either denied the Constitutional authority to acquire and govern, or denounced the acquisitions as worthless and dangerous.
>
> The Federalist "Little Americans" were the political ancestors of the Republicans of to-day. The vehement opposition to the annexation of Texas came from the anti-slavery Whigs. Massachusetts was full of Little Americans in the forties. In the older generation enough of that spirit still survives to produce some applause for a public speaker who should refer to the Mexican war as a "slaveholder's war." Among the anti-expansionists who must be put in Mr. REID'S category of the "Little Americans" of to-day are GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, GRANT'S first Secretary of the Treasury; Senator HOAR, Senator EDMUNDS, Speaker REED, and other prominent and active Republicans. Yet it is only seven years since Mr. REID was the candidate of his party for Vice President. It shows how the ties of comity formed while old questions of the past were at the fore snap under the strain put upon them by the living issues of to-day.
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> But what will the President's friends say to this direct and severe criticism of him by his late Peace Commissioner?
>
> The American Commissioners, with due authority, distinctly offered to assume responsibility, pending the ratification of the treaty, for the protection of life and property, and the preservation of order throughout the whole archipelago. The Spanish Commissioners, after consultation with their Government, refused this, but agreed that each power should be charged, pending the ratification, with the maintenance of order in the places where it was established. The American assent to that left absolutely no question as to the diminished but still grave responsibility thus devolved. That responsibility was neglected from the hour the treaty was signed till the hour when the Tagalog chieftain, at the head of an army he had been deliberately gathering and organizing, took things in his own hand and made the attack he had so long threatened.
>
> Disorder, forced loans, impressment, confiscation, seizure of waterworks, contemptuous violations of our guard lines, and even the practical siege of the City of Manila had meantime been going on within gunshot of our troops, held there inactive by the Government which had volunteered responsibility for order throughout the archipelago, and had been distinctly left with responsibility for order in the island on which it was established. If the bitterest enemy of the United States had sought to bring upon it in that quarter the greatest trouble in the shortest time, he could have devised for that end no policy more successful than the one we actually pursued.
>
> Is it really true that our war with the Filipinos is chargeable to the President's hesitation and reluctance to use the firm hand? We already know from Gen. OTIS'S report, embodying his correspondence with AGUINALDO, that his orders were to go to the very extreme of forbearance to avoid trouble with the impudent and unruly army of the natives. It was perfectly evident that AGUINALDO'S pretensions were incompatible with our rights and our duties. His men were plainly under orders to provoke hostilities with the American troops. Undoubtedly a resolute assertion of our authority, backed up with a sufficient force in January, would have averted the trouble. Why was there no such assertion of authority?
>
> The answer is plain. The gentlemen whom Mr. REID describes as "Little Americans" were using all their power and influence at Washington to defeat the ratification of the treaty which conferred upon us the unquestionable authority to possess and occupy the Philippines and to keep order therein. There was more than a month of needless, factious, dangerous delay during which AGUINALDO completed his preparations for war. The reports of his agents in Washington encouraged him to believe that the people of this country would never permit the President to interfere with his designs. All this time OTIS and his men had to endure the insults and encroachments of the armed and defiant Filipinos. By the time the treaty was ratified war had become inevitable.
>
> It seems to us that if the President was dilatory it was because he paid too much attention to that part of the American people who opposed his policy. In his "position of greater freedom and less responsibility" Mr. WHITELAW REID finds it possible to blame the Administration. It ought not to be necessary for us to remind Mr. REID that President MCKINLEY is not a bold and self-reliant Executive. He likes to make sure what the people want before he acts. In January last he found it difficult to discover what the people did want. There was a confusion of counsel. We think he was misled and perhaps a little intimidated by the anti-imperialist outcry, which, though it proceeded from few throats, was loud and insistent enough to be mistaken for the voice of an imposing part of the American people. Instead of being the unconstitutional and outrageous swaggering bully pictured by Mr. ATKINSON, Mr. MCKINLEY was really somewhat timidly respectful of popular sentiment. We think that is the reason he was too slow to suit Mr. REID. It is his nature. But the primary responsibility rests with the men whose narrow, selfish, and unpatriotic action delayed the ratification of the treaty.
>
> THE TIMES apologizes to its Republican contemporaries here and elsewhere for interfering to defend the Republican Administration against this Republican criticism.

WHAT WILL THE POLICE BOARD DO?

Will the Police Commissioners put Chief DEVERY on trial for the offenses committed and acknowledged by him before the Mazet committee?

Both classes of offenses were rank and cry for punishment. The Chief was guilty on the witness stand of obvious and impudent misrepresentation. His replies to questions as to whether he saw violations of law at Coney Island were as mendacious in spirit as they were shallow and silly in form. They were evasions of confession that added to confession itself the intent of falsehood. They were, moreover, in manner and purpose, defiant of law and contemptuous toward the representatives of the Legislature; were, in short, lawless, and nothing could be worse in an officer charged with the execution of the law and intrusted with a large measure of discretion in the performance of his duty. There is not a lawbreaker in the community, from the licensed pander to the lowest tough, who did not feel safer for the showing made by DEVERY before the committee, not one who did not see in his bearing and conduct proof that the sympathy of the Chief was with them rather than with the makers of the laws. The Commissioners cannot ignore such conduct without sharing the detestation that it arouses in the minds of all decent men.

We assume that the Commissioners have no doubt that the Chief confessed on the stand to permitting in his presence a glaring violation of the law against prizefighting. They cannot doubt it if they read the verbatim report of his testimony. It is the one duty of the Chief to prevent violations of law. He is by statute responsible in that regard even for failure to keep his subordinates up to the proper standard of efficiency. A clear offense of omission would be ample ground for dismissing him. His offense is not one of omission but of commission, not negative but positive. It is not that he did not compel his subordinates to do their duty; it is that he refused to do his own duty. He saw the law broken, and by his refusal to arrest the offenders became himself deliberately, in the presence of numerous witnesses, a lawbreaker. And then, as if to leave the Commissioners no excuse for failure to put him on trial, he went before a committee of the Legislature, and, under oath, in detail recited his own guilt and gloried in it.

The Chief plainly thinks that he is safe, that the Commissioners either do not wish, or do not dare, to call him to account. The Commissioners alone can show whether he is or is not justified in that opinion.

THE KIDNAPPERS.

When our egregious District Attorney was engaged in a controversy with his esteemed congener of Rockland County as to which of them should prosecute the stealers of a baby a good many of us were inclined to hope that the rustic jurist would carry his point. We had had a good deal of experience with Col. GARDINER'S method of conducting prosecutions. Although the Colonel himself formed and frequently expressed the opinion that his ways of doing business reflected the greatest credit upon him, he had that opinion entirely to himself, except so far as it may have been shared by his assistants.

But now we are bound to acknowledge that it was probably to the interest of justice that the case should have been tried in New York. Perhaps the Rockland County man might have done it as well. He could not have done it any better. To be sure, there was abundant evidence, and it was a very clear case. But that makes no difference. The mere fact that the District Attorney secured an indictment for the crime that was actually committed, instead of for high treason, or arson in the first degree, was very noteworthy and creditable. And he has actually secured convictions not only against the guilty parties, but against them in the order of their guilt, and has secured these before the public has forgotten all about the case, and in time to have the punishment act as an effectual deterrent to those who might, by a mere delay of justice, have been tempted to the commission of a peculiarly dangerous as well as a peculiarly atrocious kind of crime.

Moreover, the respective gravity of the punishments seems to "fit the crime" with unusual exactness. It would have been a defeat of justice if the actual instrument of the crime had got off scot-free. Nursemaids who steal children must be taught that the consequences of that course are serious. But the chief vengeance of the law is very rightly reserved for the contriving head and chief villain of the drama. It is a very satisfactory proceeding.

SOME CICERONIAN COMPLIMENTS.

We conceive that THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW is doing a public service of its kind in reporting literally the remarks which Dean VAN AMRINGE, in his capacity of Acting President of Columbia, had to make, at the commencement of that institution last week, to the eminent persons whom it delighted to honor by complimentary degrees. It is not likely that many of the immediate auditors of these remarks both heard and understood them. But the young readers who are acquiring the classics, and the old readers who are desirous of "rubbing them up," ought to be obliged to THE SATURDAY REVIEW for affording them this opportunity of pursuing or resuming their studies.

It would of course defeat this excellent educational object if we were to give a translation of the remarks. It would be like publishing the answer to a charade, or a chess problem, in the same issue which contained the problem itself. And, as a matter of fact, wild horses shall not drag from us what it was, in English, that Dean VAN AMRINGE meant to say. The readers of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW must betake themselves to their dictionaries and draw their own conclusions.

We ought to warn them, in advance, that the dictionary itself will not wholly meet the case. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL once observed that the applause with which quotations from the Latin were invariably received at commencements were intended, not at all as an approval of the sentiments expressed, but only as a tribute to the familiarity of the plaudits with that sonorous tongue, and that if a commencement orator were to say: "As TACITUS has well observed, Americani omnes, quadam vi naturae furca dignissimi sunt," the applause would undoubtedly be vociferous.

The hearers of the Dean's remarks will doubtless welcome the opportunity of finding out what it was they were so enthusiastic about. If they betake themselves to the dictionary, they will not find out what the Dean meant by calling Chief Engineer MELVILLE an "ingeniarius." But that is not the Dean's fault. If colleges will bestow degrees upon engineers, they must take the consequences, even if one of the consequences be that their presiding officers are compelled to use language

> That would have made QUINTILIAN stare and gasp.

In point of fact the whole business of celebrating modern achievements in ancient languages is a process of whipping the contemporaneous devil around the Ciceronian stump, an achievement in which no college President need be ashamed not perfectly to succeed when two such eminent scholars as "Father Tom and the Pope" notoriously failed.

Upon the whole, the judicious reader who works out, with a dictionary or otherwise, the little problem THE SATURDAY REVIEW sets him, will be inclined to congratulate the Dean on his success. To describe the honored Governor of this Commonwealth as "justum et tenacem propositi virum" was really a masterstroke, there are so many people to whom it sometimes appears that the Governor is so much more "tenax propositi" than he is "justus." "A quotation well stuck to is as good as the truth," especially a classical quotation. And no doubt the Governor himself remembered enough of his Horace to appreciate and enjoy the application.

GENERAL NOTES.

There was a meeting of octogenarians of Worcester County, Mass., in Winchendon the other day. There were sixteen of them, and their average age was eighty-six years. All were Baptists.

* * *

The citizens of Rhode Island are to vote at a special election on Tuesday of next week on the question of adopting the proposed revised Constitution of the State. The revision was made by a board of fifteen Commissioners.

* * *

By a restriction in the Constitution of Florida, the Governor of the State is ineligible for re-election to his office for the next succeeding term, and most of the people regret it, for they would like to retain the services of Gov. W. D. Bloxham.

* * *

The Democratic State Committee of Maryland has set an early date for the State nominating convention, and prominent members of the party who wish it and real reform well, especially those in Baltimore, are protesting against the plan of having so long a campaign. The day chosen is Aug. 2.

* * *

The people of Morgantown, West Va., are to give a reception to Capt. Frank E. Chadwick of the New York on some day in October next, and also present to him a costly sword. Rear Admiral Sampson, it is said, has promised to be present and make an address. Capt. Chadwick was born in Morgantown.

* * *

Mr. Frank Howard has built an annex to the Confederate Memorial Hall in New Orleans, and in it have been placed all the memorials of Jefferson Davis, including a very large number from Beauvoir, Miss., which Mrs. Davis has recently presented. There are also many which belonged to Winnie Davis, the beloved daughter.

* * *

Children's Sunday was of unusual interest to the members of the Porter Evangelical Church, in Brockton, Mass., because of the presentation to the church of a marble and bronze baptismal font by Orlando Leach of Avon, Mass., formerly of this city. He gave it as a memorial of his father and mother, who were among the original members of the church.

NUGGETS.

Short Terms.

"French Cabinet Ministers do not hold office long," said Mr. Dukane.

"About as long as an American cook," added Mr. Gaswell.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Gentle Hint.

She—I don't believe the clock is running.
He—Oh, yes, it is.
She—Well, I'll not dispute you, but I'm positive that it is not going faster than a walk this evening.—Detroit Free Press.

As Far as He Went.

"I asked you if I could sue on that claim," said the disappointed litigant to his lawyer, "and you said I could."

"True," admitted the lawyer, "but I didn't say you could win."—Chicago Post.

Sweet Dreams of Youth.

One of the toasts at the class supper of the Mount Holyoke College seniors was "The recognition of the divine in man." That comes easier to a girl graduate than it does after she has had a few years' experience with a hard, cold world.—Boston Transcript.

Out.

Caller—I have here several bills which are long overdue and—"

Harduppe, (desperately)—I am sorry to say that our cashier is out to-day.

Caller—Oh, well, it doesn't make much difference; I'll call and pay them at some future date. Good day, Sir.—Philadelphia Record.

THE MESSAGE OF PEACE.

Julia Ward Howe in Philadelphia Sunday School Times.

Bid the din of battle cease!
Folded be the wings of fire!
Let your courage conquer peace,—
Every gentle heart's desire.

Let the crimson flood retreat!
Blended in the arc of love
Let the flags of nations meet;
Bind the raven, loose the dove.

At the altar that we raise
King and Kaiser may bow down!
Warrior-knights above their bays
Wear the sacred olive crown.

Blinding passion is subdued.
Men discern their common birth,
God hath made of kindred blood
All the peoples of the earth.

High and holy are the gifts
He has lavished on the race,—
Hope that quickens, prayer that lifts,
Honor's meed and beauty's grace.

As in Heaven's bright face we look
Let our kindling souls expand;
Let us pledge, on Nature's book,
Heart to heart and hand to hand.

For the glory that we saw
In the battle-flag unfurled,
Let us read Christ's better law:
Fellowship for all the world!

LONDON THEATRICAL TALK.

William Gillette on His Way Home—Charles Wyndham to do "Cyrano" at Christmas.

[Copyright, 1899.]

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 16.—Still another Dumas play will be in the London bills next Autumn. This is Sydney Grundy's long-talked-of adaptation of "La Tulip Noire," which has been kept back at the Haymarket Theatre by the long runs, first of "The Little Minister" and then of "The Manoeuvres of Jane." It is now announced that Grundy's play will be produced Oct. 31.

William Gillette, having staid long enough to see the single performance, for copyright purposes, of his and Dr. Conan Doyle's dramatization of "Sherlock Holmes," will sail for New York to-day.

It is finally announced that the Criterion Theatre will be reopened in September under the joint management of Charles Wyndham and Charles Frohman with an English version of "Ma Bru," by MM. Bilhaud and Carré, to be called "My Daughter-in-Law." The French farce will be Anglicized and deodorized. Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Hicks (Ellaline Terriss) will appear as the young husband and wife.

Wyndham will open his fine new theatre in October with a revival of "David Garrick" and will produce Stuart Ogilvie's version of Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac" about Christmas. H. N.

MR. FROHMAN'S NEW PLANS.

Virginia Harned Will Play Here in "The King's Musketeer."

LONDON, June 16.—Charles Frohman today closed an arrangement with Virginia Harned, (Mrs. E. H. Sothern,) whereby she will permanently be identified with Sothern's company, taking the leading female rôles. She will open with Sothern at the Lyceum in September in "The King's Musketeer."

Mr. Frohman has also obtained the rights of a romantic drama by Henry Hamilton, which Beerbohm Tree will produce this Winter. The Sotherns will appear in the American production of this drama. Mr. Frohman has secured new plays by Henry Arthur Jones and John Oliver Hobbes (Mrs. Craigie) for his Autumn season at the Lyceum Theatre, New York.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Chief Difficulty in the Arbitration Tribunal Scheme Consists in the Present Attitude of Germany.

THE HAGUE, June 16.—The Drafting Committee for the arbitration tribunal scheme, which should have met to-day, adjourned its sitting to Monday next. The ostensible reason for the adjournment was the absence of Baron Estournelles de Constant of the French delegation, who drew up the minutes. It is possible, however, that the delegates had not received sufficient instructions from their respective Governments to make further progress.

The delegates do not regret this opportunity for a few days more in which to deliberate. The difficulty now chiefly consists in reconciling the scheme of the other powers with the views of Germany, but the prospect is more hopeful.

Even if no agreement should be reached an arbitration organization will nevertheless be arranged, and will remain open to such of the powers as are not able to sign now. In the meantime every effort will be made to meet the German views.

The Naval Section, First Committee, met to-day, and received the report of Count Soltyk. A majority of the section will favor the prohibition of explosives intended to spread asphyxiating gases, and the use of rams on battleships. The questions of limiting gun calibre, armor plates, and the force of powder remain undecided, pending the receipt of instructions from the various Governments.

The report will first be submitted to the committee, and then to the conference.

LONDON, June 17.—The correspondent of The Daily News at The Hague, who asks whether "the Kaiser has found his road to Damascus," says:

"A Cabinet messenger arrived here this morning from Berlin with fresh instructions to Count Münster. These were of such a nature that several delegates remarked that a new situation had been created thereby, and that they must write home for fresh instructions. One said, 'Arbitration is getting on swimmingly.' Possibly as the result of these instructions the German delegates have become more fidgety.

"Twelve of the leading delegates took luncheon yesterday with Mr. White of the American delegation, and discussed the proposed Central Bureau of a permanent tribunal. Sir Julian Pauncefote suggested that the control of the bureau should be vested in the Dutch Government, but the Americans raised the curious objection that as Holland is a monarchy such an arrangement would hurt the feelings of the citizens of a free republic."

CANADIAN LOYALTY TO BRITAIN.

Lord Aberdeen Says It Is Thorough and Unquestioned.

LONDON, June 16.—The Earl of Aberdeen, former Governor General of Canada, in an address before the Eighty Club in London this evening, said that Canada was thoroughly and unquestionably loyal to the British Crown.

"Anything like serious contemplation of annexation to the United States," Lord Aberdeen said, "is absolutely a thing of the past, and the French Canadians are among the firmest supporters of a direct British connection."

Lord Aberdeen added that he anticipated a satisfactory and pacific solution of the Alaska boundary dispute.

THE HYDROGRAPHIC CONGRESS.

Dr. Nansen Says Andree Had a Good Chance to Reach Greenland.

STOCKHOLM, June 16.—The members of the Hydrographic Congress were received by King Oscar at the royal castle to-day. His Majesty showed them the torn dispatch from Prof. Andrée, the missing arctic balloonist, recently found in Iceland.

Dr. Nansen, who examined the dispatch most carefully, declaring that if Andrée had succeeded in descending with his balloon and taking with him his arms and ammunition, there was good reason to assume that he had reached Greenland, where he would probably be found by the Nathorst expedition.

It will be impossible to hear the result of this expedition until September.

Irish Political Prisoner Released.

LONDON, June 16.—An order having been issued for the discharge from prison of "Joe" Mullett, the Irish political prisoner, who was sentenced to imprisonment for life for attempting to murder one of the jurors who convicted Michael Walsh, Mullett was taken to Dublin this evening and liberated. He is in a dying condition.

The Proposed Sale of Killarney.

LONDON, June 16.—Resolutions favoring the proposed purchase of the Muckross Killarney estates for a national park will be moved at the meeting of the National Trust, to be held under the Presidency of the Duke of Westminster, June 22.

Death of Archbishop Sourrieu.

ROUEN, June 16.—Archbishop Sourrieu, who was successively Superior of several houses of missionaries, is dead.

Mgr. Guillaume-Marie-Romain Sourrieu was born at Aspet, Haute-Garonne, France, Feb. 27, 1825. He was named Bishop of Chalons by decree, Sept. 20, 1882, and Archbishop some years later.

Said to Have Made Artificial Coal.

LONDON, June 17.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail says that a workman named Montag, living in Mannheim, Baden, has succeeded in manufacturing artificial coal from earth and mineral substances.

DINNER TO MARK TWAIN.

Friendly Feelin gBetween England and America the Keynote of Speeches at the Hotel Cecil, London.

LONDON, June 16.—The dinner given by the Whitefriars Club to Mark Twain (Samuel L. Clemens) this evening at the Hotel Cecil was a remarkable tribute to the author, and at the same time to the friendly relations existing between Great Britain and the United States.

Each of the speakers, among whom were the Very Rev. S. Reynolds Hole, Dean of Norwich; United States Senator-elect Chauncey M. Depew, and Poultney Bigelow, dwelt upon this theme.

Mr. Bigelow presided, the guest of the evening being on his left and Mrs. Clemens on his right. The company included Max O'Rell, (Paul Blouet,) Robert Barr, the Misses Clemens, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Parker, T. P. O'Connor, Member of Parliament for the Scotland Division of Liverpool; Sarah Grand, Mrs. Frank Leslie, Miss Beatrice Harraden, and about two hundred literary men and women.

Louis Frederic Austin, in proposing Mark Twain's health, said:

"What most appeals to men and women of his own calling, and what will ever cause Mr. Clemens's name to be associated with Sir Walter Scott's in similar circumstances, is his noble courage in misfortune, the high personal honor which accepted the penalty of disaster, and the undaunted toil that now enables him again to lift the colors of victory."

The reply of Mr. Clemens, who was received on rising with prolonged cheers, was in his happiest vein, causing much laughter and applause.

Mr. Depew, after a few humorous remarks and an eloquent tribute to Mark Twain, alluded to the change of sentiment in America produced by Great Britain's attitude and action during the Hispano-American war. He said:

"When Capt. Coghlan of the Raleigh returned from Manila he told us about the different attitudes of Admiral von Diederichs and Sir Edward Chichester, and he told us—what we all in our hearts already knew—that the European powers, save England, sympathized with our enemies, and that it was only their knowledge that England would support us morally and actively if necessary which prevented their interference. [Applause.] And it was this knowledge which made it possible for me, when addressing a political gathering of 20,000 people in America the other day, to take the Stars and Stripes in one hand and the Union Jack in the other and not to hear one dissenting voice in that vast audience."

A fitting climax was brought about at this point, when Sir Edward Chichester, who had been prevented by another engagement from coming earlier, entered the room and was greeted with great cheering.

Sir Edward, in a brief response to the reception accorded to him, expressed his admiration for Admiral Dewey and his officers and for the American sailors generally. He said:

"I was very glad to be at Manila, and the visit increased my respect for the American character. After all, blood is thicker than water; but I must not go on, for a friend of mine, Capt. Coghlan, got into trouble through talking the other day." [Laughter and cheers.]

After this Mark Twain and Capt. Chichester shared the honors of the evening, everybody desiring to shake hands with both.

MINISTER STORER RECEIVED.

No Formal Speeches, but the Queen Regent Inquired Cordially About President McKinley.

MADRID, June 16.—The newly appointed United States Minister to Spain, Bellamy Storer, was received in formal audience by the Queen Regent to-day. There were no speeches, only a few cordial phrases being exchanged.

Two state carriages from the royal stables conveyed Mr. Storer from the Hotel de Rome to the palace and took him back to the hotel after the audience. The Premier, Señor Silvela, presented Mr. Storer to her Majesty.

There were no crowds about the palace, Mr. Storer's reception being unannounced in order to avoid disgraceful incidents.

The fact that there were no speeches is not surprising, as this is the practice when Ministers are received. Speeches are only made at the reception of Ambassadors. Nevertheless, the Queen Regent was very amiable and complimentary toward Mr. Storer, and inquired cordially concerning the health of President McKinley.

To Introduce Spanish Budget To-day.

MADRID, June 16.—The Parliamentary difficulties have momentarily subsided. The Chamber of Deputies was organized to-day, Señor A. Pidal being re-elected President. The Minister of Finance, Señor Villaverde, will introduce the budget to-morrow, after the close of the Bourse, so as to allow operators to weigh it and thus possibly avert starting a panic.

Spain's Purchases of American Wheat.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Spain bought 7,000 tons of wheat from the United States last March, being more than from any other country, according to the report to the State Department of Consular Agent Hertens, at Valencia.

CHINESE MISSIONARY RIOTS.

Two Native Christians Reported Killed at Kieng-Ning-Fu.

SHANGHAI, June 16.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Foo-Chow says serious anti-foreign troubles have occurred at Kieng-Ning-Fu, Province of Ngan-Hwei. The church and mission have been burned, but the missionaries escaped to Ning-Wha, and started thence for Foo-Chow.

LONDON, June 16.—The Church Missionary Society confirms the report of the trouble at Kieng-Ning-Fu, adding that two native missionaries were killed.

Steamboat Disaster in Germany.

STETTIN, June 16.—A terrible disaster has occurred on the River Oder, off the village of Zuellchew. The passenger steamer Bluecher was run into and sunk by the steamer Poelitz. Thirty persons are reported drowned. Among the passengers were about fifty school children, a majority of whom, it is believed, were saved. No bodies have yet been recovered from the sunken steamer.

Advice to Americans in the Rand.

LONDON, June 17.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says: "Mr. Stowe, the American Consul General here, who has just arrived from the Transvaal, has advised the Americans in the Rand to keep cool and calm, and to observe a cautious and neutral attitude. He says the Transvaal officials showed him every courtesy."

One Transvaal Suspect Discharged.

PRETORIA, June 16.—"Chris" Butler, who has been in custody under a charge of complicity in the recent alleged conspiracy at Johannesburg to promote a rebellious outbreak, was discharged to-day.

Phelps Estate Assessment.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., June 16.—The State Board of Taxation has decided the appeal taken by the estate of William Walter Phelps from the assessment value placed upon the property of the estate. The assessed valuation was $500 an acre. This was claimed to be too much, and a reduction to $250 an acre was asked. It was shown that the estate recently sold a small plot, about one-quarter of an acre, for $525, or at the rate of about $2,000 an acre, and that a farm close to the Phelps estate sold at $400 an acre. The State Board decides that the assessment as levied must stand.

New York Officials at Gettysburg.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., June 16.—The New York Battlefield Commission and other State officials, who stopped here on their return from Chickamauga to-day, visited and inspected the New York monuments on this battlefield. They confirmed the selection of the site for the monument to Gen. H. W. Slocum, on Culp's Hill, in full view from the Cemetery Hill.

The Clevelands Leave Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 16.—Ex-President Cleveland's family left town to-day. They started on a special car, and go to Indian Harbor, Conn., where they will be the guests of E. C. Benedict until Monday. From there they go to Buzzard's Bay for the Summer.

FATAL MINE EXPLOSION

Disaster at the Caledonia Colliery, Glace Bay, Cape Breton.

ELEVEN MEN WERE KILLED

The Dead Include Thomas Johnson, the Underground Manager—The Mine May Be Wrecked.

NORTH SYDNEY, C. B., June 16.—The worst disaster in the history of Cape Breton coal mining occurred at the Caledonia Mine, at Glace Bay, the principal colliery of the Dominion Coal Company, to-day. Two explosions caused the deaths of eleven men, including Thomas Johnson, the underground manager of the works and brother of the Assistant Manager of the Dominion Coal Company.

The explosions occurred just after 4 o'clock this morning in the west pit, at a depth of about three-quarters of a mile, and were caused by gas which had accumulated in the old workings. The full force of men employed in the mine at night is about 150, but the night shift had just stopped work, and all but about sixty had left the mine. There was scarcely an intermission between the concussions.

The meaning of the prolonged roar, which was heard miles distant, and the shock of which shattered glass in every direction, was at once realized throughout the mining district, and anxious people flocked to the mine entrance. Before they arrived suffocating volumes of coal smoke began to pour out, showing that fire had followed the explosion.

The officials of the mine were among the first to reach the shaft. A tale of the men seemed to show that some threescore were missing, but a moment later a number of the miners appeared, having escaped by a slope. There were about twenty-five who were able to report their presence to their anxious relatives at the shaft, but several others who had managed to get out of the slope had fallen, overcome by exhaustion or the fumes which they had inhaled. When these had been numbered it was plain that eleven men, and possibly more, had been cut off by the explosion and had perished. Any who survived the explosion would quickly have perished from suffocation.

Of the incidents attending the explosion, the survivors were for a long time too confused to give an intelligent account. There was no danger up to 2 o'clock, when the underground manager, now missing, last reported. Shortly after 4 o'clock the watchman smelled gas and burning wood, and Manager Thomas Brown was notified. He opened the shaft just as the explosion occurred.

According to an official account the first explosion killed six men and the second five. Fire started near what is known as the Deep Pump, the cause being unknown. Six men, who were on their way out, were overcome by a sudden explosion of fire damp, and suffocated where they fell. Three-quarters of an hour later a party of men were on their way to the scene of the fire, headed by Thomas Johnston, the underground manager, when a slight explosion of gas occurred, by which they were killed instantly.

The work of rescue was promptly undertaken. The rescue party, however, met with many difficulties. The pitchy darkness below was lighted by occasional brilliant bursts of the conflagration raging through the pit. The lamps of the rescuing party shed feeble gleams, and the volunteers gropeu their way down into the mine, the poisonous gases almost choking them. After a time a body was brought up; then another and another, until ten had come to the surface. None of them were mangled, but all were blackened. The identifications were accompanied by most pitiful scenes.

In the midst of the excitement at the mouth of the shaft the unconscious form of Manager Brown was brought to the surface. The opening of a door in one of the passages was followed by an explosion, and Mr. Brown fell down, having been made senseless by the shock.

In spite of the efforts of the rescuing party, the proportions of the fire in the pit soon forced them to give all their attention to that. The flames gained headway, despite all the efforts to check them. The work, moreover, had to be stopped at frequent intervals, owing to danger from firedamp, and at each retreat of the men the fire traveled with double fury. The wreck of the mine seemed certain, but later the atmosphere cleared somewhat and the work of fighting the fire was resumed. This work was carried on vigorously for several hours, when it was found that the extent of the fire and the difficulties of fighting it rendered the efforts useless.

Up to this evening the operations of the fire fighters had not been effectual in quenching the flames. It is still doubtful as to what success will attend the efforts to extinguish the fire, but it is hoped to save the mine.

The bodies of all the eleven missing men but one have been recovered.

The Caledonia Mine was sold to the Dominion Coal Company by Senator McKeen, the present General Manager. It supplies coal for gas purposes, and has been producing on an average 2,000 tons a day, much of which was exported to the Everett Gas and Coke Works, in Massachusetts. The mine was equipped with the most modern machinery.

Dr. Gilpin, the Deputy Commissioner of Works and Mines, who hapened to be in Cape Breton, is here, and will investigate the cause of the disaster on behalf of the province.

Students Speak for Prizes.

The annual prize speaking by students of the College of the City of New York took place last evening in Chickering Hall. There were nine participants, three each from the junior, freshman, and sophomore classes. Six contested for the prize given by the Board of Education for prose declamation and three for the Roehmer prize for poetry. The judges were Miles M. O'Brien, Eugene H. Conklin, and Waldo H. Richardson. Justice McMahon had promised to serve, but was kept away at the last moment, and President Little of the Board of Trustees appointed Mr. Richardson in his place. The decision of the judges will be announced at the commencement exercises, to be held in Carnegie Hall on June 22.

Class Day at Brown University.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 16.—Class day exercises at Brown University to-day were favored with perfect weather. The class oration was delivered by Antonio Mangano, and the class poem by Francis Green Johnson. The afternoon exercises on the campus included the planting of class tree. Several addresses were delivered.

Cap and Gown at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 16.—The Yale junior class held a mass meeting to-night to decide the question of wearing the academic cap and gown during the senior year, and voted to wear the cap and gown only on Sundays after the Easter recess.

University of Oregon's New President.

EUGENE, Ore., June 16.—The Board of Regents have elected Prof. F. S. Strong of New Haven, Conn., President of the University of Oregon, to succeed G. H. Chapman, resigned.

Gift to the University of Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Another gift is expected to be announced at the twenty-ninth convocation of the University of Chicago, to be held July 1. President Harper's recent trip to New York is said to have resulted in a large donation to the university as part of the $3,000,000 which the authorities of the institution hope to obtain by Jan. 1, 1900. No information as to the latest donor has been given out, but naturally the name of John D. Rockefeller, who has already contributed $7,000,000 to the university, is mentioned.

Chicago Automobile Men Will Fight.

CHICAGO, June 16.—The manufacturers of automobiles propose to contest the action of the Board of South Park Commissioners interdicting the running of the horseless vehicles over the boulevards and park roads. The attorney of the Park Board, R. P. Hollett, inclines to the opinion that a test case will not be necessary. He had left the board meeting when the resolution was

FILIPINO ASSAULT FAILS

Large Force of Rebels Beaten Off by Gen. MacArthur's Troops.

INSURGENT PLAN DISCOVERED

Aguinaldo, Who Led the Attack in Person, Intended to Surround the Americans at San Fernando.

MANILA, June 16.—A large force of rebels attacked Gen. MacArthur's lines at San Fernando at 4:30 o'clock this morning and met with an inexpectedly warm reception. The natives were repulsed with a loss of seventy-five killed, thirty prisoners, and many wounded.

Before advancing to the attack the rebels cut the railroad and telegraph lines at Apalit, seven miles south of San Fernando, their evident purpose being to sever Gen. MacArthur's connection with Manila. The first news of the Filipino advance was reported by a telegraph operator, who was sent to the bridge at Apalit to ascertain the cause of a break in one of the wires. He was compelled to beat a hasty retreat under fire.

The insurgent force, estimated to have numbered 5,000 men, advanced stealthily from the jungle north of the city, and then divided with the evident purpose of surrounding the Americans. The outposts of the Iowa Regiment discovered the enemy and retired to their lines, where the entire division awaited the attack in an intrenched position. The Iowa and Kansas Regiments received the first shock of the assault. Reserving their fire until the enemy was within 600 yards, the first volley of the Americans hit the foremost rebels, who returned the fire wildly, the rest of their line falling to advance.

The Americans, who thoroughly enjoyed the novelty of awaiting an attack, sallied forth, and the insurgents thereupon turned and fled into the jungle. The American loss was fourteen men wounded, and the majority of them are only slightly hurt. Gen. Funston's brigade of Kansas and Montana men, and Gen. Hale's brigade, composed of the Seventeenth Infantry, and the Iowa Regiment, constituted the force engaged. Along the front of the Kansas Regiment thirty-nine rebel dead were counted.

Aguinaldo is reported to have conducted the rebel advance in person. It is said that preparations for the attack had been in progress for several days, the insurgent forces having been brought forward from Candaba and Dagupan.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The following cablegram has been received from Gen. Otis:

Manila, June 16.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Northern insurgents concentrated large force near San Fernando, and early this morning attacked MacArthur's troops. Enemy quickly repulsed and driven, leaving over fifty dead on field and large number wounded. Enemy in retreat. Our casualties fourteen wounded, mostly very slightly. Preparations for this attack in progress several days. Believed to be under personal direction of Aguinaldo. OTIS.

ASSASSINATION OF GEN. LUNA.

Circumstantial Account of the Deed Given by a Spaniard—Rumor of Aguinaldo's Death.

MANILA, June 16.—A Spanish officer who has been a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, and who was released by Aguinaldo, has come through the American lines to Manila. He claims to have been a witness of the assassination of Gen. Luna.

According to his story, the relations between the two Filipino leaders were strained to the breaking point because of Luna's attempts to assume control of affairs, and the final rupture was forced by Aguinaldo's issuing secret orders to the Provincial Governments. Luna thereupon demanded copies of the documents, and Aguinaldo replied curtly that Luna was a General of the army and that the civil Government did not concern him. Luna, on opening the reply at his headquarters in the presence of his officers, exclaimed hotly: "He will be dead to-morrow."

One officer, who was friendly to Aguinaldo, hastened to warn him, and Aguinaldo called together twenty trusted soldiers, fellow-townsmen of his and stationed them around his house, with instructions to kill any one trying to enter, regardless of rank. Luna appeared the next day, and saw Aguinaldo at the window. A member of the guard said: "Aguinaldo has gone to inspect the troops." Gen. Luna exclaimed, "You are a liar," drew his revolver, struck the guard, and tried to force an entrance into the house. Before he could use his revolver one of the guards bayoneted him, another shot him in the back, and others stabbed him. In all, he had two gun wounds. Luna's aide-de-camp was killed in the same way.

The Spaniard's story has not entirely dispelled the doubts of Luna's death, and bets that he is alive are freely made at the clubs. Some people think Aguinaldo has taken pains to send the Spaniard here with his story for the furtherance of some diplomatic scheme, while others suspect that Aguinaldo has been assassinated by Luna's men.

CHICAGO, June 16.—The Tribune to-day printed the following dispatch from London: "An unconfirmed rumor is circulated here that Aguinaldo has met a fate similar to that meted out to Gen. Luna two days ago. Details of the assassination are lacking. However, as the report was brought into Manila by a native, it finds some believers there and here. London papers have made every effort to verify it, but so far have been unsuccessful. It is supposed here that the murder was done by Luna's friends."

LONDON, June 16.—The Filipino Junta here says there is no truth in the report, circulated here and cabled to the United States, that Aguinaldo has been assassinated.

PRAISE FOR VOLUNTEER TROOPS.

Report of Brig. Gen. Charles King on the Work of His Brigade.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The report of Brig. Gen. Charles King, commanding the First Brigade, First Division, during the early fighting at Manila, has been made public at the War Department. This brigade, composed of the First California, First Washington, and First Idaho, saw some very hard fighting during the first days of the attack by the insurgents. It was in executing an order of Gen. King that Major McConville fell, leading his men of the Idaho regiment. Gen. King calls attention to the fact that the losses of his brigade were greater than those of any other brigade in the corps. He also says that the damage inflicted on the enemy was very great, his men having buried 153 Filipinos. He adds:

"I beg leave to call attention to the fact that this is the only exclusively volunteer brigade in the corps and that it fought with all the steadiness, dash, and discipline of the regulars. I saw no instance of shirking. I saw many of daring leadership on part of the officers and of devoted following on part of the men.

"I shrink from discriminating, yet I should not deserve the faith of the command of which I am so proud, were I to fail to publicly mention the officers who, acting under my orders, were most conspicuous. My regimental commanders, Col. Smith, First California; Col. Wholley, First Washington, and Major Figgins, First Idaho, bore themselves with marked bravery and ability. Wholley being under the heaviest fire for the longest time—his maiden fight at that. Major McConville died proudly, leading his men in the dash on a dangerous line. Major Weisenburger, First Washington, was an example of soldierly bearing throughout.

"Capt. Fortune was in command in Pandacan Island, constantly exposed, and he and Capt. Whittington, First Idaho, won my admiration for their daring assault on a fiercely defended position, the redoubt across the Concordia. Capt. Otis, First Washington, with his cheek and ear scored by a Mauser, led his company from start to finish. Their loss of twenty-five killed and wounded in one company shows what they had to fight through. Lieuts. Erwin and Luhn, First Washington, the former severely wounded, were notably cool. Capt. Dyer and Lieu Hawthorne of the artillery won the plaudits of the men for consummate skill and coolness.

"Every man on my staff from the senior in rank, the Brigade Surgeon, Major Shiels, down to our mounted orderlies, won my thanks and admiration. Major Shiels was constant in his attendance on the wounded at the extreme front and under heavy fire. Lieuts. Merriam, Third United States Artillery, and Hutton, First California, were time and again compelled to risk their lives in carrying orders along the line. Capt. Saxton, Assistant Adjutant General, was systematic in the field office. His horse and Lieut. Merriam's gave out at Concordia Bridge, but they followed me afoot across the field. Capt. Handy, Brigade Commissary, carried out his duties under the fire of the enemy instead of the roof of his office, and the three orderlies, Privates Clay G. Mills, Company D, First Washington; Edward C. Hanford, Company K, First Washington, and Spencer G. Lane, First California, were constantly under heavy fire and are soldiers their States should be proud of.

"One more name, that of Lieut. Col. Duboce, First California, must not be omitted. He had a difficult and hazardous task in wiping out the cowardly gang that, under the sanctity of a church roof and from within the walls of apparently peaceful homesteads, for a time kept up a treacherous fire on officers and men hurrying by with orders or messages. I saw his work long hours after it was finished, and it was well done."

REINFORCEMENTS FOR GEN. OTIS.

Army Cannot Be Increased to 35,000 Before the First of August.

WASHINGTON June 16.—Under the most favorable circumstances it will be hardly possible for the Government to increase its army in the Philippines to 35,000 men before the 1st of August. About 6,000 of the troops destined for service in the Philippines and included in the proposed force of 35,000 are still in this country, and will not be able to reach the scene of action for five or six weeks.

The officials of the War Department are making every effort to expedite the departure of the troops, and to that end have arranged for the immediate preparation of the transports Sheridan, Pennsylvania, Zealandia, and Valencia. These vessels are all at San Francisco and have a total capacity of 4,400 men. Unless present plans miscarry, all these vessels will start for Manila before the end of the month. In addition to the reinforcements to be sent forward on these transports, provision will have to be made for the transportation of about 1,700 recruits now undergoing instruction at the Presidio of San Francisco, and the Nineteenth Regiment of Infantry, numbering about 1,300 men, now in camp at Middletown, Penn.

Killed for Befriending Americans

MANILA, June 16.—Since the Americans withdrew from Candaba recently the rebels have returned, and have wreaked vengeance upon those who befriended the Americans. They slaughtered the natives who surrendered the town, and displayed their heads on poles in the public square.

Admiral Dewey Leaves Singapore.

SINGAPORE, June 16.—The United States cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board, sailed from here at daylight this morning. The next stop made by the cruiser will be at Colombo, Island of Ceylon.

LIEUT. DONOVAN'S COURAGE.

First in Brilliant Charge and Cool When Dangerously Wounded.

Mrs. Joseph L. Donovan, the wife of Lieut. Donovan, the dashing officer of the Twenty-first Infantry, now in the Philippines, yesterday received a cable message from Manila confirming the report that her husband, while leading a brilliant last charge, with Gen. Lawton, Major Starr, and Lieut. Connolly, against the rebels last Friday had his leg shattered by a Filipino bullet. Mrs. Donovan, who lives on Governors Island, where her husband served for four years as Adjutant on the staff of Col. Worth, was prostrated by the news of her husband's injuries last night, and could not be seen, but through a message confirmed the report of her husband's daring charge.

The members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment heard with much interest Lieut. Donovan's brave stand. Donovan was Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixty-ninth during the war, and was deservedly popular with the entire regiment. He has always had the reputation of being a brave fighter. One account of the Manila fight says that after the battle the hospital corps found Lieut. Donovan standing on his good leg, the other hanging helpless. He was coolly rolling a cigarette. "Give me a light, will you?" was the remark he made to the astonished surgeon.

Lieut. Donovan's life has been full of romance and action. He was appointed to West Point from Kentucky in 1887, and upon graduating was attached to the Seventeenth Infantry. He served with that regiment until 1897, when he was transferred to the Twenty-first Infantry. He has a record for brilliant service in the Southwest. He went to the Philippines after the return of the Sixty-ninth from Huntsville, Ala.

CHILD SAVED FROM DROWNING.

Pulled Out of the Harlem River, but Doctor Says She May Die.

Della F. Streeseman, the seven-year-old daughter of John S. Streeseman, who lives in Church Street, King's Bridge, was rescued from drowning in the Harlem River yesterday afternoon by Walter Smith, an expressman. The girl was paddling about in a rowboat near King's Bridge, when her hat blew off. In trying to recover it the child fell from the boat into the river.

Smith was crossing the bridge on a wagon at the time. He jumped into the river, a distance of twenty feet, and caught the child as she was sinking. A physician who was called to attend her last night thought she would die. Della's nine-year-old sister, Grace, died on Tuesday of diphtheria.

BROOKE NO CHICKEN POISONER.

Acquitted of the Charge of Destroying a Neighbor's Poultry.

"Robert Brooke to the bar."

"Mr. District Attorney, what is the specific charge against the defendant?"

"He is charged, your Honor, with having thrown phosphorus into a neighbor's yard. Sixty chickens, one rooster, one Maltese cat, and one dog, which partook thereof, came to their death."

Thus opened the case of Robert Brooke, a builder of 2,132 Southern Boulevard, vs. Hulda Vogt, who lives next door, which terminated yesterday in Part III. of the Court of General Sessions, before Judge Cowing, in a verdict of acquittal for the defendant. The misdemeanor was alleged to have been committed on the night of the 26th of June, last year.

Hulda Vogt, the complainant, was the first witness called. She said that on the night of the 26th of June, 1898, she had observed a dark form moving toward her fence. There was a flash in the moonlight. That was all. This happened at 10:30 o'clock. On the next morning her chickens, 125 in number, were turned loose. In an hour they were seized with most eccentric symptoms. A wild dance began, ending in death. Sixty of them were soon dead, having succumbed to phosphorous poisoning.

Michael O'Brien was called as a witness for the State. In reply to a question he explained that he was a "chicken expert." The witness said that he had not decided whether or not the chickens came to their death through poisoning.

"How can you tell the state of a chicken's health?" asked the District Attorney.

"Oh, by the general appearance. Sometimes by the complexion of the comb and wattles. I also examine the nose for the general state—"

"The what?" interrupted Lawyer O'Hare, "Who ever heard of a chicken having a nose."

"I object to interruptions on the part of counsel for the defense," put in Mr. O'Connor. "The witness is an expert and knows what he is talking about."

Another "exnert" called, in the person of a chemist, rather disconcerted the prosecution by saying that phosphorus in small quantities was good for chickens with the pip. He said that in large quantities, however, unpleasant results might ensue.

Lawyer O'Hare here opened for the defense and placed his client on the stand. Brooke's defense was an alibi.

"I am the father of fourteen children," he said.

"How many?" asked Mr. O'Connor, faintly.

"Fourteen. A man with fourteen children would not stoop so low as to poison chickens. On the night in question I was in bed and asleep at 9:30 o'clock."

"Gentlemen of the jury," said Judge Cowing, "there seems to be insufficient evidence upon which to base the assertion that the defendant poisoned the chickens. Therefore I instruct you to render a verdict of acquittal."

This the jury did. Brooke left the courtroom in company with his wife and a number of the fourteen children, who appeared as witnesses to testify that he had been asleep at the time that the shadowy form scattered the poison.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Suburban will attract quite a number of fashionable people who live near town, especially those who are on Long Island. At Cedarhurst, Lawrence, and Far Rockaway, as well as in the neighborhood of Hempstead and over on the north shore, there are many, if the weather proves as cool and as delightful as it was yesterday, who will drive from their country homes to the races. The Suburban of to-day is not, however, as well attended, from a modish point of view, as the races at Morris Park. The fact of the lateness of the season has much to do with this. However, there should be to-day a very good showing.

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Again another sailing day, and with the departing ships a very fair list of passengers. The Campania has booked Mr. and Mrs. John Burling Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. E. La Montagne, the Count de Tancourt, Mr. William Gould Rusk, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Harper and Sir Thomas Fry, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Duane, Mr. Howard Conkling, and Mrs. Herbert Appleton and Miss Appleton. On the Touraine, for Havre, are Mrs. Samuel Borrowe, Miss Borrowe, and Beekman Borrowe; Mrs. W. P. De Witt, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Sanford Saltus.

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At the Knollwood Country Club, near White Plains, this afternoon and evening, there will be a fête champêtre. John D. Archbold, the President of the club, has taken charge of the affair. It is to open at noon and last until late in the evening. There are to be fireworks and illuminations, music by the Twelfth Regiment Band, and dancing. At Oyster Bay there will be a dance at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club. At Larchmont to-day there will be a regatta, and in the evening at the club house there will be dancing. With this and the usual golf at Ardsley and Morristown the continuance of the match at Baltusrol, and the afternoon tea at the Golf Club on Staten Island, there should be enough suburban amusement for those who do not care to stray far away from home for the more exciting pastime of racing.

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The Baron and Baroness d'Erlanger, who arrived on the Germanic with Pierpont Morgan yesterday, are well known in America. The Baroness was Miss Slidell of Louisiana, and a cousin of Mrs. August Belmont, Sr., and Mrs. Tiffany. Mrs. S. Ole Bull, the widow of the violinist, who arrived on the same ship, has been traveling in India for six months, and has been the guest of many of the Indian Princes and people of distinction. She will go to her home, near Boston. Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins, who sailed on Thursday for Europe, goes abroad on the invitation of the Princess Christian to be present at the laying of the corner-stone of the School of Applied Design, of which the Princess is the chief patron. Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins was one of the chief promoters of the London school and a factor in the establishment of a similar school in this city.

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Notwithstanding the fact that many well-known persons are out of town, society has been well represented lately on the Astoria roof garden. There is still much shopping to be done in the city, which means frequent trips on the part of fashionable women.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor were among those who were present on the Astoria roof garden one evening last week. The John R. Drexels were also recently there.

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Mrs. John Lyon Gardiner and Miss Adele Gardiner are still in town. Some of the family will leave next week for Gardiner's Island.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Flagler are at Mamaroneck, where they will remain for the Summer months.

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Mrs. H. F. Dimock and Miss Susie Dimock of 25 East Sixtieth Street are in Europe, and will spend the Summer there.

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Mrs. Calvin Brice and Miss Brice returned to the city last evening, preparatory to going away for the Summer.

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Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Huntington are at their country seat, at Throgg's Neck.

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Mrs. J. Hampden Robb and Miss Robb are in Europe. They expect to return in July, when they will go to Southampton.

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Mrs. Jules Reynal left yesterday for a short trip to Canada. She will return to the city before going to her Summer home, at White Plains, N. Y.

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Mrs. Goodhue Livingston is at Tuxedo Park.

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Mrs. John Di Zerega is at the Gramatan Inn, Bronxville, N. Y.

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Mr. and Mrs. Lars Anderson of Boston reached this city last Monday. They stopped at the Holland House, leaving Thursday for their home.

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Mrs. Irving M. Scott, whose husband is the builder of the battleship Oregon, arrived at the Holland House last Wednesday from London. Mrs. H. H. Rogers and Miss Rogers were also at the Holland this week.

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The Misses Hendricks of 10 West Forty-fourth Street have gone to their country seat at Soho, N. J., for the season. Clifford B. Hendricks, who is a member of the New York Yacht Club, has just purchased a yacht, which bears the name of Glendivere.

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Miss Helen Bloodgood Garretson will leave the city to-day for a visit to the family of her fiancé, Charles V. V. Gunther, at Yonkers, N. Y.

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James R. Townsend gave a dinner of fifteen covers last evening at the Union Club in honor of H. Knapp. The table decorations were of purple, sweet peas, and yellow cornflowers, representing Mr. Knapp's racing colors. Each guest wore a boutonnière of the cornflower tied with purple ribbon.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, June 16.—The news of the approaching marriage of Miss Susan Le Roy Dresser of Newport to Vicomte Romain d'Osmay of France reached here to-day. The marriage will occur in Paris on Tuesday next, and will not be an elaborate affair, owing to the fact that many of Miss Dresser's relatives and friends are unable to cross the Atlantic at this time, but she will have her aunt, Mrs. Edward King; her cousin, Miss King, and her sister, Mrs. George Vanderbilt, at the wedding. Shortly after the wedding Count and Countess d'Osmoy will come to Newport.

Mrs. William R. Travers arrived for the season this evening.

Francis Greene of New York is the guest of Mrs. William B. Rogers.

W. M. Morgan returned from New York this evening, as did C. L. F. Robinson.

H. D. Cleveland arrived for the season this evening.

Arrivals last evening included Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Dr. J. J. Mason.

Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Gammell have arrived at their Cliff cottage to remain for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Elwood Davis of Philadelphia are here for the Summer at the Hodges cottage.

Pay Director F. C. Crosby, general Inspector of the United States Navy Pay Corps, is the guest of Paymaster Cowie at the training station.

Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow entertained at luncheon to-day.

Dr. J. Madison Taylor, who has been the guest of the Hon. Lispenard Stewart, has returned to New York.

Mr. J. Mitchell Clarke of New York has arrived at the Margaret.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan have taken apartments at the Margaret for the season, and will be there to-morrow.

Mr. Henry Martyn Clark of Boston is at the Robinson.

Mrs. George Gordon King held her first reception of the season this morning, and the affair was largely attended. Mrs. Louis B. McCagg assisted Mrs. King in receiving. The training station orchestra was stationed on the lawn during the reception.

Arrivals at the Aquidneck include Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Wilson and Mrs. C. R. Weinicke of New York, David H. Coolidge, C. F. Ayer, and Fred F. Blanchard of Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Dana Brayton of Fall River have arrived for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Carpenter of New York have arrived for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont will arrive at Belcourt for the season the early part of next week.

Mrs. Hugh T. Dickey has arrived at her cottage, Riviera, on Halidon Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills will open their cottage for the season in two weeks.

It is now a settled fact that Mr. J. J. Van Alen will not open Wakehurst this season, and, at the conclusion of his fishing trip in Canada, will return to Europe for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who went to New York a few days ago, will remain until the 22d to meet Mr. Vanderbilt's father on the Valiant. Then the party will come to Newport on the yacht, and she will remain here for the season at the disposal of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

The Hon. Sidney Webster entertained at dinner this evening at Pen Craig. Mrs. Edwin Parsons entertained at the same place.

Mrs. R. S. Fowler was among the dinner entertainers this evening.

It has become known that an invitation has been or is to be extended to President and Mrs. McKinley to visit a well-known cottager on Bellevue Avenue this Summer. The same cottager extended a similar invitation to the President last Summer, but official duties prevented him from accepting.

Dr. and Mrs. William T. Bull will arrive at Dudley Place July 1.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN HOME.

Pleased with His New Yacht, the Corsair II.—Regards the Financial Situation as Satisfactory.

J. Pierpont Morgan of J. P. Morgan & Co. arrived from Europe yesterday on the White Star steamship Germanic. Mr. Morgan was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Louisa Morgan. The Germanic had to remain off the Quarantine boarding station during the night, and when Mr. Morgan went on the deck of the liner early in the morning he was rejoiced at seeing anchored a couple of cable lengths away his new steam yacht Corsair II., which went into commission on Monday, flying the flag of the New York Yacht Club. On board the yacht were Mrs. Morgan and other members of the Commodore-banker's family. As soon as the Germanic raised anchor the Corsair started with her as an escort, and while the steamship was docking at Pier 48 North River she tied up to the end of the pier.

When a gangway was in place Commodore Morgan, wearing a yachting cap, escorted his daughter to the pier and hurried to the yacht. Capt. Bailey showed him over the craft and the owner of the floating palace expressed his satisfaction at the progress made in fitting her out since he last saw her at the launching. She will be ready for the annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club June 22. Mr. Morgan, on leaving the Corsair, went to his banking house.

"Mr. Morgan arrived at his office to-day, but has declined to give any expression of his views to reporters."

This deterrent Wall Street bulletin announcement could hardly have been dictated by Mr. Morgan. A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES found Mr. Morgan in very pleasant humor and excellent health. "No," he replied, in answer to a request for an expression of opinion on current financial topics, "I can say nothing because I have nothing to say. I have just arrived and am not at all informed on what is going on. I'll have to learn. I've had a very pleasant trip and am well. As time goes on some business plans may be developed and may interest the public. The Corsair? Well, I am fully satisfied with her. She's well up to my expectations."

Mr. Morgan was very busy during the couple of hours he passed at his office, but found time to chat with many friends. Talking over the business and financial situation with one of them, he said that from what he knew and had heard, he felt that the situation in this country is "marvelously good" and that such conditions were bound to tell. "The sentiment abroad," he added, "has improved in regard to America, very much improved. I am extremely pleased at the reports I receive on every side of business conditions and the lasting quality of them. The country is safe."

Mr. Morgan did not stay at his town house, 219 Madison Avenue, on his arrival, but went to Weatogue, in Hartford County, Conn. He will not return to his Madison Avenue home until September.

MANHATTAN CLUB'S QUARTERS.

Change of Base May Make It Homeless, Temporarily.

The Manhattan Club is likely to be without a home temporarily in making the change of base from its present location in the old Stewart mansion, at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, to its new quarters, at Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, formerly occupied by the University Club.

At the Manhattan Club last night it was stated that the present clubhouse will be closed next Saturday, June 24, but that the alterations being made in the new home probably would not be completed by that time. The work is being pushed, however, and it is not expected that the delay will be long.

NORTH RIVER LIGHT COMPANY.

Believed to Have Been Bought by Hudson County Company.

President A. K. Bonta of the North River Light, Heat and Power Company, which has been struggling to get a foothold in Hoboken, admitted yesterday that the announcement the company had gone out of business was true. There is a semi-official admission that the company has passed into the control of the Hudson County Gaslight Company, and this should mean its acquisition by the combination of trolley capitalists known as the Shanley syndicate, whose leaders are William C. Whitney, P. A. B. Widener, John D. Crimmins, E. F. C. Young, Garret A. Hobart, David Young, and Bernard Shanley.

This inference is based on the assumption that the Hudson County Gaslight Company is to come into the possession of the North Hudson Light and Power Company, which is controlled by the Shanley syndicate. Bonta was in the employ of the Hudson Light Company when the Shanley syndicate obtained control of it.

He started the North River Company and endeavored to obtain patronage from the Hoboken authorities by offering illumination at rates that appeared prohibitive. He was thwarted in every attempt to fight the Hudson Company, and although the officers of the North River Company declared that they would continue the rivalry to the end, the stockholders received yesterday the amount of their subscriptions plus 10 per cent. Rumor has it that the Hudson County Company is to be absorbed by the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia, which is identified with the Shanley syndicate.

FIRST BATTERY OFF FOR CAMP.

Men Pitch Their Tents for the Night in Van Cortlandt Park.

The members of the First Battery, Capt. Louis Wendel, left the armory, 240 West Forty-fourth Street, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon for a week in camp at Peekskill. The men made their first stop on the march to Peekskill in Van Cortlandt Park, where they camped for the night. The orders received by the men were to move in heavy marching order and take no dress uniforms with them. They carried four breech-loading rapid-fire guns, four caissons, two baggage wagons, and a battery wagon.

Reveille will be sounded this morning at 3:30 o'clock, and the march will be resumed about 6 o'clock. The men will camp to-night in Nelson Park, Sing Sing, and it is expected the battery will arrive at the camp in Peekskill to-morrow noon.

The Seventh Regiment, which goes to camp to-day, will go by train. The officers of the battery think that the battery will manoeuvre with the Seventh. Skirmishes will be indulged in, and a sham battle is expected to take place. A sudden night attack by the Seventh is also thought to be part of the programme of the officers.

IN CAMP AT PEEKSKILL.

The Twenty-third Regiment Will Come Home To-day.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 16.—The Second Battalion of the Twenty-third Regiment reached camp this morning shortly after 10 o'clock. They were in fine shape. The rain last night left the roads in good condition for marching, and the return to camp from Oscawanna was made in good time.

The Twenty-third will leave camp to-morrow afternoon and will arrive in the city about 6 o'clock. From the Grand Central Station the men will take the Third Avenue elevated railroad to South Ferry and cross to Atlantic Avenue. They will then march to the armory. They will wear the blue shirts and campaign outfit on the march through Brooklyn.

The Third Battery had a riot drill this morning. They were suddenly ordered out at 9:20 o'clock to the rifle range.

FLAG FOR CUBAN VESSELS

They May Sail Under the American Colors by Special Permit.

PRESIDENT ISSUES AN ORDER

Use of the Flag Confers No Rights, but Is Simply to Indicate the Pledge of This Government.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The following is the order of President McKinley relative to the flags on Cuban vessels:

Executive Mansion.
Washington, June 16, 1899.

Officers of the customs in the Island of Cuba may authorize clearances under a permit for foreign ports or ports in the United States of vessels owned prior to Jan. 1, 1899, by residents of Cuba, and owned at the time of clearance by citizens of Cuba, under a distinctive signal and coasting permit of Cuba. Such vessels may fly the American flag above the distinctive signal, solely for the purpose of indicating that the Government of the United States, pursuant to treaty, has assumed and will discharge the obligations that may, under international law, result from the fact of the occupation of Cuba for the protection of life and property.

In granting such clearance under a permit officers of the customs will advise masters or owners that the clearance under permit and the use of the flag of the United States hereby authorized do not confer upon such vessel any rights or privileges which are conferred upon vessels of the United States by the statutes or treaties of the United States. The rights and privileges of such vessel as to entry, clearance, dues, charges, &c., in foreign ports and in ports of the United States will be determined by the laws of the country in which the port may be situated.

Such vessel, upon entry into a port of the United States, will be subject to the provisions of Sections 2,497 and 4,219 and 4,225 of the Revised Statutes, and such other laws as may be applicable.

The form and manner of the issue of permits provided for in this paragraph shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

Tariff Circular No. 71, dated Washington, May 25, 1899, is hereby rescinded.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

The circular repealed is the temporary order giving Cuban vessels the right to trade with foreign ports, the same provisions being carried in the present order.

Acting Secretary Meiklejohn to-day issued the regulations necessary to put the order into effect. They provide that clearance permits must be signed by some Commanding General and Collector of Customs in Cuba, and issued only for purposes of legitimate trade, under a bond of $10 per gross ton to prevent abuse of the flag privileges and insure compliance with the rules. Arms and ammunition may be carried only under special permit. No statute or treaty rights conferred upon vessels bearing the United States flag are conferred upon Cuban vessels, whose rights in ports of the United States and of foreign countries will be determined by the local laws. Extra tonnage dues of $1 per ton will be incurred in the United States. The permits are to be deposited in foreign ports with the United States Consul there, as in the case of American ships, and upon returning to Cuba they are to be surrendered to the Collector, and if the conditions have been met, they shall be cancelled. Otherwise the ship shall be detained. Penalties not exceeding $10 per gross ton may be imposed for misuse of the flag, and forfeiture of the vessel also may follow.

CUBANS ARE NOT BRIGANDS.

Gen. Brooke Says There Is Surprisingly Little Crime on the Island.

HAVANA, June 16.—With reference to the reports of brigandage, thieving, and murder so freely circulated, Governor General Brooke says that brigandage, in the American acceptance of the term, does not exist in Cuba. As for other deeds of violence, he thinks it extraordinary—considering that the war had devastated the island from end to end, that hardly a Cuban family has not suffered hardship or something worse, and that multitudes have been on the verge of starvation—that crimes of theft and bloodshed have been so few. Their fewness, taking into consideration the natural excitability of people of Latin blood, shows the self-possession of the population. Gen. Brooke believes that the percentage of crime among the Cubans to-day is probably less than among any other people in the world whose conditions have been so gravely disturbed.

CUBAN PAYROLLS DEFECTIVE.

Thousands of Men, Who Undoubtedly Served, Cannot Obtain Their $75.

HAVANA, June 16.—The greatest confusion exists in the lists of Cuban soldiers at Canajuani. Many of the men cannot collect their $75, as they appear on the rolls as having been promoted to the ranks of officers, of which fact they had no knowledge previously.

The Remedios Regiment contains, apparently, over 2,000 men, while the lists only give the names of 700 men. Soldiers who fought since 1895 are not shown on the lists, while boys who served as camp followers and the like during the blockade are able to secure payment, preference apparently having been given to the army of 1898. A petition has been sent to Governor General Brooke asking him to order a revision of the list.

Gen. Gomez visited Gen. Brooke this afternoon and conferred with him for an hour or more. It was decided that the Cuban commander should have full power to make up additional pay rolls including Cuban soldiers who were improperly omitted from the first rolls.

Armed bodies of Cubans continue to arrive here in large numbers, claiming that only within the last few days had they learned that money was awaiting them. They seem very friendly. Most of them are entirely without funds, and have readily accepted the proposal of Gen. Brooke that they should turn their arms over to the Civil Governor, taking his receipt for them, and receiving ten days' rations, which will enable them to live until Lieut. Col. Randall returns to Havana and recommences payment here.

According to advices from Guanajay, Province of Pinar del Rio, the insurgents, after receiving their money, usually start for home, many of them on foot. As the roads of the province are lonely, the men are in great danger if it is known that they have money on their persons. One man was found murdered near Caimito and another near Chicharron. Three were found near Quibrohacha. All had been robbed after being shot or macheted. As they were unarmed, they could offer no resistance.

YELLOW FEVER AT HAVANA.

A Marine Dead—The Spanish Hospitals Said to Breed Contagion.

HAVANA, June 16.—A marine who was on duty at the Machina Wharf developed yellow fever on Thursday and died here this morning. The marines sleep in a small barracks on the wharf, where they inhale the foul air of the harbor.

Dr. Brunner, Chief Sanitary Officer in Havana, said to-day:

"There is not nearly so much yellow fever in Havana this year as usual, but there is more than has been admitted; and this will continue to be the case just so long as the Americans use the former Spanish military hospitals, which will always breed contagion. Such purification of these structures as has been attempted is superficial. The buildings are themselves a menace, and should be destroyed.

"Moreover, many of the Havana physicians are absolutely unreliable. Some of them do not diagnose symptoms accurately, or else they are guilty of willful deception in making their reports. I do not, however, believe there will be any epidemic this Summer. The city is in a wonderful condition of health, all things considered."

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Information regarding the appearance of a case of yellow fever among the marines at Havana and of the death of the man affected was received by the officials of the Marine Hospital Bureau to-day. The same dispatch announces the appearance of two cases of yellow fever at Puerto Principe. Careful attention is being given to these matters by the Marine Hospital Service, which is maintaining strict surveillance over the Island of Cuba.

Havana Cabmen's Strike Ended.

HAVANA, June 16.—The cabmen's strike is ended. The drivers have returned to work under the original terms, which means a defeat for them. The owners have lost ten days' profits, but the horses have gained by the rest, and most of the cabs have been repainted.

North Atlantic Squadron at Boston.

BOSTON, June 16.—The North Atlantic Squadron arrived off the navy yard, Charlestown, at 4:30 this afternoon, and came to anchor, after exchanging salutes with the navy yard battery.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Machias has sailed from Sandy Hook for Pensacola, Fla., towing the floating dry dock for that place.

The Montgomery has arrived at Isla Flores, near Montevideo.

The Olympia sailed yesterday from Singapore for Colombo, Ceylon.

The Nashville has been ordered to be repaired at the Norfolk Navy Yard, where she is due about July 3.

To Look After a Spanish Concession.

Among the passengers landed yesterday from the White Star liner Germanic was Baron d'Erlanger, who is at the head of the Puerto Rico Railway Company. The corporation is composed of English and French stockholders and owns a concession from the Spanish Government to extend the line from San Juan to encircle the island. Baron d'Erlanger said that his visit to the United States is for the purpose of looking after the interests of his company and to see that the concessions granted it are not interfered with. He went on to Washington.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Cornelius Garrettson Van Reypen.

Col. Cornelius Garrettson Van Reypen, who was a member of the old Van Reypen family of New Jersey, died at his residence, 204 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Thursday, after a lingering illness. Death was due to a complication of diseases. He was born in Jersey City in 1833, and was educated in the district school. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the Fourth New Jersey Regiment and went to the front with it as Second Lieutenant. He served for about two years, but becoming unable to do field duty owing to sickness, he was made custodian of the White House under President Lincoln. On his recovery he returned to his regiment, and at the close of the war was made Colonel. In 1866 he was appointed American Consul to The Hague, but he refused to accept the honor, as his family did not desire to leave the United States. He was then made Special Treasury Agent, which position he held for four years, after which he served as Custom House Inspector for sixteen years. About fourteen years ago he left the service of the Government and embarked in the real estate business, in which line he continued up to the time of his death. One daughter, Mrs. C. E. Birdsall, survives him. He was a member of the Holland Society and of Van Houten Post, G. A. R. Funeral services were held last evening at his residence, The Rev. Dr. Fowles, assistant pastor of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, officiated. Burial will be in Woodlawn.

Obituary Notes.

ROBERT JOHN STRATFORD died at Delhi, N. Y., on Thursday, from consumption. He was the son of George Stratford, President of the George Stratford Oakum Company, and up to the time he was compelled to retire from business was the Secretary of the same company. He leaves a widow and three children.

AUGUSTIN DALY'S FUNERAL.

Organizations Will Send Flowers—A Press Club Committee.

Among the floral offerings for the funeral of Augustin Daly, which will take place at St. Patrick's Cathedral Monday morning, will be a lyre of ascension lilies and violet orchids from the musical companies of the late manager. His dramatic companies will send a large cross, composed partly of lavender sweet peas. A broken wreath will be contributed by the stage hands, and several pieces have been ordered by Mr. Daly's London companies.

President Joseph Howard, Jr., of the Press Club has appointed the following committee to attend the funeral on behalf of the club: C. J. Smith, A. B. De Freee, E. T. Howard, P. J. Hanway, J. I. C. Clarke, Allan Forman, D. C. Quinn, Richard Neville, Henry Romeike, Jackson Tinker, Henry D. Winton, and W. J. Arkell.

Funeral of Col. Augustus P. Green.

The funeral of Col. Augustus P. Green, who

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
20 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, 1900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.
PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET,
ISSUES
Travellers' Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE
IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

Rudolph Kleybolte & Co.
BANKERS, 1 Nassau St. New York.
STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL and SCHOOL **BONDS**
Descriptive list furnished upon application. Correspondence invited.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members: N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Zimmermann & Forshay
BANKERS & BROKERS,
9 AND 11 WALL STREET,
Buy and Sell Stocks and Bonds for Cash or on Margin.
STOCK DEPARTMENT, 1ST FLOOR.
SPECIE DEPARTMENT, GROUND FLOOR.
New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.
Telephone 2712 Broad.

B. H. & F. W. PELZER,
44-46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.
For Investment or on Margin.
Members N. Y. Consolidated Exchange.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, in accordance with the terms and provisions of Article Four of said Deed of Trust, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on July 8th, 1899, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, of Bonds secured by said Deed of Trust, at a rate not exceeding par and ten per centum premium, to such amount with the premium as shall not exceed $385,18.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:
Nos. 85 and 83, for $1,000 each.
Nos. 145 and 183 for $500 each.
The principal and accrued interest on the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20 and 22 William St., New York.
The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1899.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Trustee.
By ALEX. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, June 1, 1899.

WANTED—Special or active partner, with at least $150,000, to continue an old-established and successful import and export business of high standing. particulars given to principals only; the present firm ceases on January 1st, possibly sooner, and the capital is required for the new firm exclusively. Apply to N. A., Box 161, Times Office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

5% 20-YR. GOLD BONDS.—Apply to W. J. MADDEN, 120 Broadway, Equitable Life Assurance Society.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of

1st Consolidated Mortgage 7% Bonds
OF THE
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company,
MATURING AUGUST 1, 1900.

The undersigned, under arrangements made with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, offer to holders of the above Bonds the privilege of refunding their bonds into **PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS DUE 1949, BEARING 3½% INTEREST P. A., FROM AUGUST 1, 1899, AT THE PRICE OF 101%.**

The 7% Bonds will be taken in payment on a 3½% INTEREST BASIS to maturity, and the computation will be made as of August 1, 1899, viz.:

For every $1,000 7% Bond, with February 1, 1900, coupon attached, the holder will receive $1,000 of the 3½% Bonds, with interest running from August 1, 1899, together with a cash payment of $24.10, made up as follows:

$1,000. 7% Bond on a 3½% basis	$1,034.10
$1,000. 3½% Bond at 101%	1,010.00
	$24.10

Holders of the First Consolidated Mortgage 7% Bonds desiring to avail themselves of the privilege of refunding should surrender their Bonds to any of the undersigned, or to the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia, and will receive in exchange therefor the above cash payment and Temporary Receipts for the 3½% Bonds, to be exchanged against such Bonds when ready.

This offer will terminate July 15, 1899.

Speyer & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
30 BROAD STREET. 27 PINE STREET.
New York, June 15th, 1899.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company and its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
ANGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

ELYTON COMPANY SECURITIES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

To the Holders of the Receipts and Trust Certificates issued for Elyton Land Company 6 per cent. Dividend Trust Bonds; Elyton Company stock; Elyton Company First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds:

That the Plan for the Reorganization of the Elyton Company under agreement dated October 4th, 1898, has been prepared by the Committee of Reorganization, consisting of Messrs. William Wells, Jr., Chairman; Augustus W. Kelley, Alexander Seymour, Thomas G. Jones, and William T. Hardie, and that said Plan was formally adopted by the unanimous vote of the Committee, at New York, on May 26th, 1899. A copy of said plan has been lodged with each of the Depositaries named in the agreement, viz.: Union Trust Company of New York, Birmingham Trust & Savings Company, Birmingham, Alabama, and Whitney National Bank, New Orleans, and notice is hereby given of the adoption of the Plan, and that said Plan shall become binding upon all the said holders who shall not withdraw stock or bonds represented by his certificate on or before June 20th, 1899. The agreement provides that unless such withdrawal of securities be made, the assent of the depositor to and his ratification of said Plan shall be conclusively and finally assumed, conferred, and given, and shall be irrevocable.

Copies of the Plan may be obtained by depositors on application to any of the above-named Depositories. C. C. RAWLINGS, Secretary.
No. 80 Broadway, New York, May 29th, 1899.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET.
New York, June 9, 1899.

To the Holders of the Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds:

Holders of registered bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company on the basis of **$1,100 Prior Lien Bonds (ex-coupon due July 1st, 1899) for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.**

Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds from January 1st to June 30th, 1899, will be paid in cash on July 1st, to the registered holder.

The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
By C. S. MELLEN, President.

To the Holders of the Bonds of the Electric Storage Battery Co., Secured by a Mortgage Dated Dec. 15th, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that said bonds numbered from 1 to 400 (being all the bonded indebtedness of the Company) will on the 15th day of July, 1899, be redeemed upon presentation, with coupon number ten (10) and all succeeding coupons attached, at the office of the Old Colony Trust Co., in the Ames Building, cor. Court and Washington Streets, Boston, Mass., Trustee, at 90% of their face value and accrued interest to said date, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

Interest will cease on and after said date, at which time the Trustee will satisfy the mortgage, and reserve a fund with which to redeem outstanding bonds at 90% of their face value, but without interest after July 15th, 1899.

BENJ. W. TINGLEY, Treas.
Phila., Pa., June 10th, 1899.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BROUGHT about several very large companies, composed of the most wealthy men in the United States, has by reason thereof offered to him some of the very best enterprises to finance, and therefore would like to have a larger clientage of investors. Nothing smaller than $2,500 investments will be considered, and only men of unquestionable standing and reputation will be admitted into these companies about to be formed by the undersigned. References will be furnished by the undersigned from the highest men financially, politically, and socially in this country. Will not deal with any agents or answer any anonymous correspondence. Appointments solicited.

C. W. McMURRAN,
33-35 Liberty St., New York.
Telephone 4266 Cortlandt.

GOLD BONDS, ENDOWMENTS, AND LIFE policies. W. J. MADDEN, Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL
REORGANIZATION.

The plan for the reorganization of the Wisconsin Central system, dated April 10th, 1899, has been declared operative by the reorganization managers, and copies can be had on application to the United States Trust Company of New York, or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, or to either of the undersigned. A decree has been entered upon the foreclosure of Wisconsin Central Company's first mortgage and a sale thereunder will occur **JULY 7TH, 1899.**

Holders of Wisconsin Central Company First Mortgage Bonds; of Wisconsin Central Railroad Company Common Stock; of Packwaukee & Montello R. R. Co. Common Stock; of Wisconsin and Minnesota R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds; of Chippewa Falls & Western Railway Co. First Mortgage Bonds; and holders of Certificates of Deposit or Trustees' Certificates of Beneficial Interest, representing any of the said securities, are requested to deposit the same with United States Trust Company of New York, or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, under the said plan. Certificates of Deposit will be given on receipt of such securities.

Holders of $11,120,000 Wisconsin Central Company First Mortgage Bonds have already deposited their Bonds, and the holders of the outstanding $145,000 should deposit same with the United States Trust Company of New York, or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, on or before JUNE 30TH, 1899, in order to participate in the benefits of the Plan.

Holders of Wisconsin Central Co. and Wisconsin Central Railroad Co. Joint and Several Improvement Bonds; Wisconsin Central Railroad Company First Series Bonds; Chicago, Wisconsin and Minnesota R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds, Income Bonds, Preferred Stock, Common Stock; Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds, Manitowoc Division First Mortgage Bonds, Manitowoc Division Scrip, Manitowoc Terminal Mortgage Notes, Income Bonds, First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock, and Central Car Co. Stock; or Certificates of Deposit, or Trustees' Certificates of Beneficial Interest, representing said securities, will, upon transfer and delivery of the same to United States Trust Company of New York, or Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, receive in cash the amounts respectively provided in the said plan.

HOLDERS OF
WISCONSIN CENTRAL COMPANY
Income Bonds.
Preferred Stock.
Common Stock.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT of Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, representing said Income Bonds, Preferred Stock, and Common Stock.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT of United States Trust Company of New York, representing said Income Bonds.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT of Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, representing United States Trust Company certificates for said Income Bonds, are hereby NOTIFIED:

That in order to participate in the benefits of said proposed reorganization, they are required to deposit the said bonds, stocks, and certificates with the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY of New York, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY of Boston, **ON OR BEFORE JUNE 20, 1899,** and that at the time of said deposit they are required **to pay the first and second installments,** aggregating 75 per cent. of amounts payable by them respectively, as provided in the Plan, to wit:

On account of Income Bonds, $150 for each $1,000 bond or certificate therefor deposited.

On account of Preferred Stock, $15 for each share or certificate therefor deposited.

On account of Common Stock, $7.50 for each share or certificate therefor deposited.

The certificates of deposit of each of above named Trust Companies so deposited under the Plan will be returned after being stamped as assenting to the Plan and first and second installments paid.

Holders of certificates of deposit of United States Trust Company for income bonds and of Old Colony Trust Company for preferred and common stock, who have already paid the first installment of the amounts payable by them respectively as provided in the Plan, are notified to pay the second installment of fifty per cent. of the said amounts on or before **JUNE 20TH, 1899,** to wit: on account of income bonds $100 for each $1,000 bond or certificate therefor; on account of preferred stock $10 for each share or certificate therefor; on account of common stock $5 for each share or certificate therefor. They should also present their Certificates to be stamped second installment paid.

Depositors of Income Bonds will receive Certificates of Deposit of UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY under the Bondholders' Agreement of January 25, 1895; depositors of Preferred and Common Stock will receive Certificates of Deposit of the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY under the Security Holders' Agreement of January 12, 1898, such certificates of each Trust Company being stamped as assenting to the Plan and first and second installments paid.

New York, June 6, 1899.

GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of Reorganization Committee.
JOSEPH S. DALE, Secretary,
24 Exchange Place, New York.
Maitland, Coppell & Co., 24 Exchange Place, N. Y.,
Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall St., New York,
Edward Sweet & Co., 38 Broad St., New York,
Reorganization Managers.

BOSTON, May 20, 1899.

To the Stockholders of
Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. Co.,
Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western R. R. Co.,
Chicago and West Michigan R'way Co.:

A plan, dated May 20, 1899, for the union and readjustment of the capitalization of the abovementioned companies has been formulated by the undersigned, and has been approved by the Directors of each company. The undersigned have at the request of holders of a large amount of the stock of each company, agreed to act as a committee to carry such plan into effect.

An agreement, also dated May 20, 1899, embodying such plan, has been executed by the undersigned, and lodged with the depositaries hereinafter named. Copies of such agreement may be had upon application to any member of the committee, or to either of the depositaries.

Holders of the capital stock of any of said three railroad companies desiring to participate in said plan may become parties to the Readjustment Agreement by depositing their stock certificates duly endorsed in blank for transfer with the depositaries hereinafter named, **ON OR BEFORE JUNE 20, 1899.** After that date, deposits of stock will be received only subject to such terms as the Committee may from time to time impose.

THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, 100 Broadway, New York, will act as the depositary for the stock of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad Company, and the INTERNATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON, 45 Milk Street, will receive deposits of such stock in Boston, as agent for The State Trust Company. THE OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, corner of Court and Washington Streets, Boston, will act as the depositary for the stock of the Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western Railroad Company, and of the Chicago and West Michigan Railway Company, and Messrs. ROBERT WINTHROP & COMPANY, 40 Wall Street, will receive deposits of such stock in New York for the Old Colony Trust Company. The depositaries will issue transferable certificates of deposit.

WILLIAM W. CRAPO, Chairman;
MARK T. COX,
JOHN M. GRAHAM,
CHARLES M. HEALD,
CHARLES MERRIAM,
OLIVER W. MINK,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
NATHANIEL THAYER,
} Committee.

ROBERT R. BROWN, Secretary,
40 Wall St., New York.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE,
40 Wall St., New York,
Counsel to the Committee.

Produce Exchange Trust Co.
New Stock when issued
FOR SALE BY
G. Sidenberg,
BANKER and BROKER,
8 BROAD ST., NEW YORK,
Member N.Y.Stock Exchange. Telephone 2738 Cort

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Exchange Fire Insurance Company,
57 Pine St.
New York, June 14, 1899.
The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of the Exchange Fire Ins. Co. will be held at the office of the Company, 57 Pine Street, WEDNESDAY, 28th inst. Poll open from 12 to 1 o'clock. C. S. FOUNTAIN, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

Real Estate Trust Co. of N. Y.,
30 NASSAU STREET,
June 15, 1899.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable July 1, 1899, to stockholders of record June 19, 1899. Transfer books close June 19, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen July 1, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Reading Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Tuesday, June 20th, 1899, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, 1899, and will reopen July 3, 1899, at 10 A. M.
W. G. BROWN, Secretary.
Philadelphia, June 13, 1899.

DIVIDENDS.

The Oregon R. R. & Navigation Co.,
New York, June 8, 1899.
THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the PREFERRED STOCK of this Company, payable JULY 1, 1899.
The Central Trust Company of New York will, on that day, pay the same to the holders of record at the closing of the transfer books at the close of business, on Saturday, JUNE 17, 1899, of its voting trust certificates representing preferred stock of this company. The books for the transfer of such certificates will be reopened on JULY 3, 1899. Checks will be mailed.
The Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, Mass., will on the same day pay such dividend to the holders of record at the closing of the transfer books, at the close of business on SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1899, of its voting trust certificates, representing voting trust certificates of the Central Trust Company of New York, representing preferred stock of this Company. The books for the transfer of voting trust certificates of the Old Colony Trust Company will be reopened on July 3, 1899. Checks will be mailed.
THE OREGON R. R. & NAVIGATION CO.
By HOWARD C TRACY, Assistant Secretary.

Western Union Telegraph Company.
New York, June 14th, 1899.
DIVIDEND NO. 123.
The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of July next to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of June, inst.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of June 20th, inst., and reopened on the morning of July 5th next.
M. T. WILBUR,
Treasurer.

Knickerbocker Ice Company,
Chicago, Ill., June 14th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company, payable July 1, 1899, to stockholders of record of June 21st, 1899, and also a quarterly dividend of 1½ PER CENT. on the common stock, payable July 1st, 1899, to stockholders of record of June 21st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on June 21st and remain closed until July 3d, 1899. Checks will be mailed to the stockholders by the Central Trust Company of New York.
WILLIAM A. WALTER, Secretary.

American Beet Sugar Company,
32 Nassau St., New York.
Interest on Preferred Stock.
Interest at 6% per annum from April 18th, 1899, to July 1st, 1899, will be paid at the Company's office, on the par of the preferred stock of the Company on and after July 1st to Preferred Stockholders of record on June 22d. Books close at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY, 27 Pine St., New York, June 22d, at 3 P. M. and reopen July 5th at 10 A. M. S. D. SCHENCK, Treas.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,
May 29th, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Royal Baking Powder Company.
New York, June 14, 1899.
A dividend of 2% for the four months ending June 30, 1899, will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company July 1, 1899, to stockholders of record at close of business June 24, 1899.
Transfer books will close at 12 M. June 24, 1899, and reopen at 10 A. M. July 3, 1899.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN MORRIS, Treasurer.

National Broadway Bank,
New York.
99TH DIVIDEND.
June 14th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of July, 1899.
The Transfer Books will be closed on June 14th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened July 3d, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

Electric Vehicle Company.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Common Stock, payable July 1st to Common Stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on Tuesday, June 20th, 1899.
The transfer books will close on Tuesday, June 20th, 1899, at 2:15 P. M., and reopen on Wednesday, July 5th, 1899.
ROBERT McA. LLOYD, Secretary.
Dated June 12, 1899.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST CONsolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company, will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Saturday, June 24, at 12 M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, 1899, and will open July 1, 1899, at 10 A. M.
JOSIAH M. HILL, Secretary.
Washington, D. C., June 17, 1899.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21st, 1899,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
1 share New York Life Insurance Co.
$25,800 Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., (Ctfs. of Dep.) Deb. Bds., J. B. Watkins Land Mtge. Co.
20 shs. Globe Fire Ins. Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
100 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
$5,000 Silver Springs Ocala & Gulf R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bonds.
45 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
97 shs. Broadway Bank.
30 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Manhattan Company Bank.
32 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
3 shs. N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust Co.
35 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
3 shs. American Surety Co.
$5,000 Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Impt. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1928.
$5,000 Lake Erie & Western R. R. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
$5,000 Missouri Pacific Bds., Coll. Trust 5 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$5,000 Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., Gen. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1943.
20 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
$500 Atchison & Nebraska R. R. 1st Mtge. Guar. 7 p. c. Bd., 1906.
31 shs. Irving National Bank.
$5,000 Gramercy Sugar Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1923.
9 shs. National City Bank.
100 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$2,000 Terminal R. R. Asso. of St. Louis 1st Mtge. 4½ p. c. Bds., 1939.
$5,000 Albany & Susquehanna R. R. Consl. Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$9,000 Chic., Ind. & Louisville R. R. 5 p. c. Refunding Bds., 1947.
$5,000 Gramercy Sugar Co., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1922.
20 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co., Pfd. 1st Ass. pd.
80 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. common 1st Ass. Pd.
$20,000 Gramercy Sugar Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1923.
25 shs. City Trust Co.
10 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
100 shs. American Surety Co.
20 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
200 shs. Indianapolis Gas Co.
$30,000 Staten Island R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 4½ p. c. Bds., 1943, Guar.
20 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
15 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
YORKVILLE BANK
at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,237,335.02
Overdrafts		591.00
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$85,000.00	
Due from approved reserve agents	101,118.96	
		186,118.96
Stocks and bonds		262,128.75
Specie		118,475.48
U. S. legal-tenders and circulating notes of National banks		93,588.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$65,613.52	
Other items carried as cash	3,212.20	
		68,825.72
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture, fixtures, &c.		3,000.00
		$1,970,062.93

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	50,268.91
Due depositors	1,711,295.14
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	8,498.88
	$1,970,062.93

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
R. VON DER EMDE, President, and WM. L. FRANKENBACH, Cashier, of Yorkville Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 1,511 3d Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the fourteenth day of June, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.
R. VON DER EMDE, President.
WM. L. FRANKENBACH, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 16th day of June, 1899, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] H. C. FINK,
Notary Public, Westchester County.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS

STATEMENTS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 14, 1899.

All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Printed in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
HAMILTON BANK OF NEW YORK CITY,
at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,317,461.08
Overdrafts		2,734.08
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$1,029.35	
Due from approved reserve agents	139,582.16	
		140,561.51
Real estate		38,000.00
Mortgages owned		106,000.00
Stocks and bonds		1,000.00
Specie	$45,335.06	
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks	102,436.00	
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and Checks for the next day's exchanges	71,686.25	
Other items carried as cash	1,703.42	
		221,170.70
United States internal revenue stamps		1,100.00
		$1,828,027.37

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	47,548.73
Due depositors	$1,432,789.84
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	97,476.30
	1,530,266.14
Unpaid dividends	212.50
	$1,828,027.37

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
EDWIN S. SCHENCK, President, and JESSE C. JOY, Cashier, of Hamilton Bank of New York City, a bank located and doing business at No. 215 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief; and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 14th day of June, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.
EDWIN S. SCHENCK, President.
JESSE C. JOY, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 14th day of June, 1899, before me.
[L. S.] WM. L. MOONEY,
Notary Public, New York County. (189.)

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE TWENTY-THIRD WARD BANK
at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$714,260.10
Overdrafts		140.05
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$18,197.44	
Due from approved reserve agents	198,227.29	
		216,424.73
Banking house and lot		46,880.00
Mortgages owned		45,000.00
Stocks and bonds		216,422.75
Specie	$50,789.43	
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks	87,312.00	
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	53,635.41	
Other items carried as cash	3,965.70	
		175,602.54
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixtures		2,680.00
		$1,420,410.17

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	20,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	34,663.16
Due depositors	$1,238,501.95
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	26,845.06
	1,265,747.01
	$1,420,410.17

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
CHAS. W. BOGART, President, and GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier, of Twenty-third Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at cor. 3d Av. and 138th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 14th day of June, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.
CHAS. W. BOGART, President.
GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 16th day of June, 1899, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] GEO. C. GOELLER,
(89.) Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
PEOPLE'S BANK
at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,714,483.32
Overdrafts		50.78
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$395,964.16	
Due from approved reserve agents	350,000.00	
		745,964.16
Banking house and lot		76,500.00
United States bonds		200,000.00
Other stocks and bonds		196,995.00
Specie		386,303.44
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		194,131.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$161,701.19	
Other items carried as cash	65,818.48	
		227,519.67
		$3,741,947.37

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	40,411.68
Due depositors	3,242,337.67
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	9,004.27
Unpaid dividends	103.75
	$3,741,947.37

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
SCOTT FOSTER, President, and WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier, of The People's Bank, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 393 and 395 Canal Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 14th day of June, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.
SCOTT FOSTER, President.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 16th day of June, 1899, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] EDW. L. WATERBURY,
Notary Public No. 23, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
COLONIAL BANK, N. Y.,
at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$944,428.12
Overdrafts		98.09
Due from approved reserve agents		233,552.88
Stocks and bonds		51,266.32
Specie		16,849.72
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		75,595.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$56,774.30	
Other items carried as cash	575.97	
		57,350.27
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixtures	$5,000.00	
Safe deposit vault	8,800.00	

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

	Shares.
June 16	812,871
To date this year	96,047,582
Corresponding date last year	49,855,163

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 16	$2,782,500
To date this year	$527,743,010
Corrresponding date last year	$371,065,760

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2@3 per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Anaconda Copper	1½
Balt. & Ohio 1st pf	½
Chi. & Northwestern pf	½
Delaware & Hud.	1½
Del. Lack. & W.	½
H. B. Claflin	1
Int. Paper Co.	⅝
Minn. & St. L.	½
N. J. Central	1¼
N. Y. Air Brake	10
N. Y. Central	¾
Reading	⅝
Reading 1st pf	1⅝
Reading 2d pf	1
St. L. S'w'n	½
Stand. Distilling	1
Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅜
Twin City R. T. pf.	2
Un. Bag. & Paper	1½
U. S. Rubber	⅛
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	⅛

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	⅝
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	⅜
Am. S. & R. pf.	½
Am. Malting	1⅛
Am. Spirits pf	½
Am. Steel & Wire	⅝
Am. S. & W. pf.	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	⅝
Am. Steel Hoop	½
Am. Tin Plate	½
Brook. Un. Gas	2
Chi. Gas Trust	¾
Chi. & Northwest	⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	⅝
Clev., Lor. & Wheel pf.	1⅞
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅝
Col. So. 1st pf	2½
Cont. Tob. pf.	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	1⅝
Federal Steel pf.	½
General Electric	1
Illinois Central	½
Int. Paper pf.	½
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Mobile & Ohio	2
Nat. Biscuit	½
Nat. Steel pf.	⅝
Ore. R. & N. pf.	1½
Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	½
Pressed S. Car	½
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
St. Paul & Dul.	1
Texas & Pacific	⅝
Twin City R. T.	1½
U. S. Leather pf.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 2d inc.	1¼
Erie gen. lien	1
Lehigh V. of N. Y. 1st	1
N. Y., Sus. & W. ref. 5s	2
Stand. R. & T. 1st	1½
Tenn. C. & I., De B. 6s	1
West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st	1½

Bonds Declined.

Flint & P. M., P. H. Div. 5s	1½
Mo. Pac. 3d 7s	1½

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Not many changes of as much as a whole point are now scored in quotations. Those interests that are most influential in Wall Street are in waiting mood, so far as market activity is concerned. Important financial plans proceed, are being pressed forward vigorously; but there is suspension of effort to keep the Stock Exchange ticker busy.

It pleases the industrious gossips of the Street to forecast a variety of great accomplishments which Mr. J. P. Morgan is forthwith to exhibit; but so generally are the circulating tales evident fables that some hearers are only wearied. To conceive how Mr. Morgan himself must feel—if he himself be brave enough to listen—would be an exploit in psychology.

***

To-day's weekly bank statement is much outlined in advance; and traders who attach importance to such exhibits are calculating that the changes in Clearing House items will be more influential than recently has been the case. It is difficult to follow the "arguments" attending stock market transactions so predicated; but in so narrow a market everything counts.

Meanwhile Wall Street sensibly continues to refuse to become worried over gold exports which during the business week ending to-day have considerably extended. It is becoming more the disposition, too, to treat with complacency the crop destruction exaggerations which for weeks past have been crowding the Stock Exchange district. It is a good fashion for Wall Street—even if it be not quite permanent—this fashion of being calm.

ANOTHER MILLION FOR EXPORT.

The announcement of the engagement of $1,000,000 gold to be shipped abroad by to-day's steamer was not regarded as significant in Wall Street. The engagement was looked upon as a special transaction, and the Street seemed to think that, because the National City Bank was not the shipper the exportation need not be regarded as important. To-morrow's shipment brings the total gold exports for the week up to $3,000,000, and makes the total for the present movement—since the June 3—$8,500,000.

ST. PAUL'S SECOND WEEK.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the second week in June were made public last evening. They aggregated $731,754, and show the following, as compared with the previous six years:

Increase over 1898	$90,224
Increase over 1897	105,480
Increase over 1896	135,816
Increase over 1895	208,096
Increase over 1894	191,747
Increase over 1893	23,505

So far this month St. Paul's earnings show the following increases over the preceding years:

Increase over 1898	$201,644
Increase over 1897	255,231
Increase over 1896	314,045
Increase over 1895	428,703
Increase over 1894	365,843
Increase over 1893	68,563

COAL DEAL RUMORS.

Bullishness on the anthracite coal stocks was much in evidence among the Morgan following yesterday and its appearance in such quarters following so closely upon Mr. Morgan's return from Europe was looked upon as significant. There was a disposition to regard the activity and strength of the coalers as artificial and the work of professionals who seized upon Mr. Morgan's reappearance in the Street as an opportunity to squeeze profits out of bull manipulation. The character of the buying of the shares, however, was an argument against this view.

Mr. Morgan's return and the buoyancy of the anthracite stocks led to a revival of the stories of the pending coal deal. It is generally believed that Mr. Morgan's European trip was for the purpose of securing the cooperation of foreign banking interests for his anthracite trade plans, and recent assertions by his friends that the mission proved altogether successful have prepared the Street for some announcement of that sort or for some confirmatory development. Consequently, although coal trade interests yesterday declared that no announcement of the deal need be expected at this time, the Street regarded as highly significant the rumor that Morgan-Drexel interests had arranged to exercise the options on the Asa Packer estate's Lehigh Valley stock, which will assure to Mr. Morgan the control of that property, which he now holds only through an agreement with the Trustees of the estate, whose creditor he is. Ever since Morgan & Co. and Drexel & Co. made their $2,740,000 loan to the Packer estate two years ago and took an option on that interest's Lehigh Valley stock, it has been generally understood in financial and coal trade circles that the options would be exercised only when the Morgan scheme for an anthracite combination was about completed. For this reason Wall Street has watched the Lehigh Valley matter with much concern. Up to 3 o'clock it was not known positively that the options had been exercised, the official announcement coming after the close of the market.

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Yesterday there was much discussion as to the terms of Mr. Morgan's Lehigh Valley options, and various guesses upon them were made. The facts of the matter are these:

Two years ago the Trustees of the estate of Asa Packer found themselves badly in need of money. Morgan & Co. and Drexel & Co. supplied their needs, advancing the estate $2,740,000 at 5 per cent., which loan was secured by the Packer holdings of Lehigh Valley stock amounting to 150,000 shares and 10,000 shares of Bethlehem Iron Company stock. Morgan & Co. and Drexel & Co., as syndicate managers, also bought from the Lehigh Valley Company $5,000,000 of the $15,000,000 mortgage and collateral trust 5 per cent. 100-year gold bonds at 97½, less 5 per cent. commission, subject to redemption by the company at any time at 107½.

In return for the $2,740,000 loan, the Packer estate gave to Drexel & Co. (which is the Philadelphia branch of Morgan & Co.) an option on 37,500 shares of Lehigh Valley stock at 27½, and an option on another 37,500 at 25. The estate also bound itself to give Drexel & Co. the preferential right to buy its remaining 75,000 shares of Lehigh Valley stock if the Trustees desired to sell—in other words, bound itself to offer Mr. Morgan's firm the stock at a price at which they desired to liquidate in preference to any one else.

From this it will be seen that the exercising of these options will make Mr. Morgan the owner of at least 75,000, and possibly 150,000, shares of Lehigh Valley stock. The option would have expired next Tuesday.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the first week of June to-day will cover sixty-nine roads, and will show 9.03 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

First Week of June.	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ala. Gt. Southern	$31,151	$1,004	
Ann Arbor	25,090	1,954	
Balt. & Ohio Southwest.	117,687		$13,339
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	67,772		8,084
Bur., Cedar Rap. & N.	39,057	20,097	
Canadian Pacific	554,000	42,000	
Central of Georgia	83,564	1,474	
Chattanooga Southern	1,811	598	
Ches. & Ohio	205,893		25,609
Chi. & East Ill.	90,737	12,903	
Chi. Gt. Western	117,196	31,024	
Chi., Ind. & Louisv.	70,157	6,586	
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	758,971	102,420	
Chi., Terre Haute	24,329		81
C., C., C. & St. L.	281,314	2,264	
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	27,921	3,223	
Col., Sand. & Hock.	18,121	305	
Denver & Rio Grande	178,700	28,900	
Det., S. Shore & Atl.	43,405	2,648	
Evansv. & Ind.	6,440	1,270	
Evansv. & Terre Haute.	28,919	3,010	
Flint & Pere Marq.	58,305	6,122	
Georgia	24,452		2,037
Grand Rap. & Ind.	43,839	9,539	
Ill. Cent. & Ft. W.	9,284	1,053	
Traverse City	798	123	
Musk., G. Rap. & Ind.	2,910	592	
Grand Trunk			
Chi. & Grand Trunk	445,631	25,606	
Det., Gr. H. & Mil.			
Int. & Gt. Northern	52,231	1,941	
Iowa Central	41,200	957	
Kanawha & Mich	11,446		474
K. City, Ft. S. & M.	78,018	1,267	
K. City, M. & Birm.	21,639		324
Kansas City & Omaha	5,483	850	
Kan. City Sub. Belt	10,053	3,151	
Lake E. & West	71,087	10,358	
Louis., Ev. & St. Louis.	31,182	1,991	
Louis., Hend. & St. L.	9,614		1,385
Louisv. & Nash	457,493	28,770	
Mexican Central	285,845	17,844	
Mexican National	133,794	36,076	
Minn. & St. Louis	58,026	13,798	
M., St. P. & S. Ste. M.	80,470	10,114	
Mo., Kan. & Texas	172,454	7,108	
Mo. Pac. Iron Mt.	454,000	33,000	
Central Branch	17,000		3,000
N. Y., Ont. & Western.	83,553	20,441	
Norfolk & Western	262,789	52,130	
Northern Pacific	480,218	49,132	
Ohio River	22,261	1,297	
Oregon R. R. & Nav.	155,342	11,173	
Peo., Dec. & Evansv.	16,907	2,584	
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie.	55,498	32,713	
Pittsburg & Western.	67,807		7,439
Rio Grande Southern	9,313	1,240	
Rio Grande Western	52,600	500	
St. Joseph & Gr. Island.	26,506	3,500	
St. Louis & San Fran.	125,582	7,549	
St. Louis Southw.	88,400	5,600	
Southern Railway	476,223	35,823	
Texas & Pacific	113,447	12,929	
Toledo & Ohio Cent.	34,368		2,404
Tol., St. L. & K. City.	32,948		7,935
Wabash	268,955	22,701	
West. N. Y. & Penn.	60,800	2,100	
Wheel. & Lake Erie.	28,180	4,124	
Wisconsin Central	59,534	243	
Total (69 roads)	$7,964,197	$736,672	$77,061
Net increase (9.03 p. c.)		659,611	

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Complying with recently adopted rules, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has made the following interesting statement of its physical and financial position to the New York Stock Exchange. The Committee on Unlisted Securities is making ready to distribute the information to members:

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.

Authorized capital.....$45,000,000

Represented by "voting Trustees' certificates, issued by the Central Trust Company, upon deposit of stock of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, stamped."

MILEAGE OF SINGLE TRACK, BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM, MAY 20, 1899.

	Miles.	
Steam, (now under process of reconstruction as electric railroads:)		
Brooklyn Union Elevated	41.89	
Prospect Park and Coney Island	17.84	
New York and Coney Island	2.41	
Prospect Park and South Brooklyn	1.15	62.79
Cable:		
Brooklyn Heights	1.27	1.27
Electric, (overhead):		
Brooklyn City	204.77	
Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban	45.03	
Nassau Electric	129.70	
Brooklyn and Brighton Beach	17.86	
Sea View	2.20	
Coney Island and Gravesend	6.43	
Sea Beach	12.23	
		418.22
Total		482.28

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company owns the following securities:

Entire capital stock of Brooklyn Heights, par value	$200,000.00
Equity in 999-year lease of Brooklyn City to Brooklyn Heights	
Construction account of Brooklyn Heights against Brooklyn City for extensions and improvements on leased lines, amounting, March 31, 1899, to	4,673,759.57
Entire capital stock of Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban, par value	2,000,000.00
Entire capital stock Sea Beach, par value	650,000.00
Entire capital stock Sea View, par value	100,752.54
First mortgage 6 per cent. bonds Sea View, par value	52,500.00
84,997.10 shares out of 85,000 shares of the common stock of the Nassau Electric, par value	8,499,716.00
60,520 shares out of 65,000 shares of the 4 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of Nassau Electric, par value	6,052,000.00
34,713 shares out of 38,301.60 shares of the 5 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock of the Brooklyn Union Elevated, par value	3,471,300.00
109,974 shares out of 120,267 shares of the common stock of the Brooklyn Union Elevated, par value	10,997,400.00
Entire capital stock of Coney Island and Gravesend outstanding, par value	35,400.00
*First mortgage 5 per cent bonds of Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban, par value	2,000,000.00
*First mortgage 5 per cent bonds of Brooklyn City, par value	1,627,000.00
Total par values	$40,449,828.11

*Composing guarantee fund for performance of Brooklyn City Railroad Company's lease.

The proceeds of the issue of 27,130 shares of Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock, for which stockholders subscribed at par, in pursuance with the company's circular letter of April 1, 1899, will be used for the acquisition of the Brooklyn and Brighton Beach Railroad Company, its reconstruction as an electric railroad, for the reconstruction as electric railroads of the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad, the New York and Coney Island Railroad, and the Prospect Park and South Brooklyn Railroad, (agreements to lease which for 999 years have been signed,) and for other construction purposes.

The following is a statement of the present funded indebtedness of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and its constituent companies, with the amounts of annual fixed charges:

	Outstanding.	Rate P. C.	Annual Charge.
Brooklyn Rapid Transit gold bonds	$6,625,000	5	$331,250.00
Brooklyn Heights Railroad first mortgage	250,000	5	12,500.00
†Brooklyn, Queens City & Sub. first mortgage	3,500,000	5	175,000.00
†Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. first consol.	2,834,000	5	141,700.00
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Jam. & B'k'n first mtg.	240,000	5	12,000.00
Sea Beach first mortgage	650,000	4	26,000.00
Sea View first mortgage.	52,500	6	3,150.00
†Brooklyn Union Elevated first mortgage	12,800,000	4	515,600.00
Nassau Electric first consol. mortgage	8,946,960	4	357,878.40
Nassau Elec. first mtg.	600,000	5	33,000.00
Nassau Elec., Atlantic Av. first consol.	750,000	5	37,950.00
Nassau Elec., Atlantic Av. general consol.	2,241,000	5	112,050.00
Nassau Elec., Atlantic Av. improvement	220,000	5	11,000.00
B. B. & W. E. first mortgage, Series A	250,00	5	12,500.00
†B. B. & W. E. first mortgage, Series B	250,000	5	12,500.00
†B. B. & W. E. 2d mtg.	52,000	5	2,600.00
†B. B. & W. E. gen. mtg.	121,040	5	6,052.00
Total interest charges			$1,802,730.40

RENTAL.

B'klyn City stock	$12,000,000	10	$1,200,000.00
B'klyn City first con.	6,000,000	5	300,000.00
B'klyn City, B'klyn Crosstown	200,000	5	10,000.00
B'klyn City, Cal., Com. & Greenpoint	200,000	6	12,000.00
B'klyn City, New Williamsburg & Flat	200,000	4½	9,000.00
B'klyn City, Gr'npoint & Lorimer	125,000	6	7,500.00
B'klyn City, Grand St. & Newtown	200,000	5	10,000.00
Total interest charges and rental			$3,351,230.40
Less interest on bonds owned			184,500.00
Net fixed charges, entire system			$3,166,730.40

†Five per cent. after Feb. 1, 1905. ‡Subject to call.

The gross earnings of the above companies for the year ending Dec. 31, 1898, were $10,196,025.81.

The following is a balance sheet of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for April 30, 1899:

ASSETS.

Investment account	*$40,923,676.47
Treasury bonds	375,000.00
B. C. R. R. Co. construction account	4,673,759.57
Interest receivable	63,531.52
Bills receivable	251,174.18
Sea Beach Railway stock	1.00
Cash	166,809.10
Total	$46,433,951.85

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$39,770,000.00
Mortgage bonds	7,000,000.00
Coupons and accrued interest	211,179.12
Sea Beach Railway contract	1.00
Open accounts	18,228.04
Vouchers	6,288.21
Taxes, accrued	14,931.50
Bills payable	165,000.00
Profit and loss, surplus	248,325.98
Total	$46,433,951.85

*Of which $2,000,000 Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds and $1,627,000 Brooklyn City Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds are deposited as guarantee of performance of terms of lease of Brooklyn City Railroad Company.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.
By T. S. WILLIAMS, Sec'y and Treas.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company capital stock, represented by voting Trustees' certificates, issued by the Central Trust Company, stamped, as subject to the provisions of the supplemental agreement, dated Feb. 15, 1899, and March 27, 1899, admitted to quotation in the unlisted department to date 430,000 shares, $43,000,000.

TRACTION STOCKS STRONG.

The local traction stocks were all quite firm yesterday, showing strength, in the face of rather heavy selling by the professional contingent. The same interests who have been noted heretofore as conspicuous buyers were again active in that direction. Manhattan was held above 112 by brokers supposed to be acting for Metropolitan Street Railway interests, and in Metropolitan itself there was buying by the same brokers which put the stock to 225. Brooklyn Rapid Transit got up to 118¾ on buying by prominent commission houses, among whom Flower & Co. were most conspicuous. There was no news whatever on the properties, although in Brooklyn Rapid Transit the return of Mr. Anson R. Flower was undoubtedly a bullish influence.

FEDERAL STEEL'S DIVIDEND.

Federal Steel Directors met yesterday afternoon and declared the expected 1¼ per cent. quarterly dividend on the common stock. This step was recommended some months ago, when the late ex-Gov. R. P. Flower was the ruling spirit in the Executive Committee, and the declaration of the dividend at this time is simply the carrying out of his plan. The Directors also declared 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock and set aside an amount sufficient to pay the preferred's dividend for the year. In talking of Federal Steel affairs, Mr. Anson R. Flower, who was again at his desk, after a two weeks' trip in the West, stated that a very large surplus remains in Federal Steel's treasury after providing for all the dividend requirements. Mr. Anson R. Flower was elected a Director of the company, to fill the place left vacant by the death of ex-Gov. Flower.

HOCKING VALLEY.

Current gossip regarding the anthracite coal deal drew attention to the bituminous properties yesterday, Wall Street having a theory that no anthracite combination will be perfected until Mr. Morgan has whipped the Ohio soft coal roads into line under some binding agreement that will insure to him and his associates the control of that industry. Hocking Valley preferred was the first of the bituminous stocks to show activity. Insiders were the buyers. Of late there has been more or less talk of Hocking Valley preferred's dividend prospects, and inquiry among reorganization interests discloses the fact that it is the intention at present to pay dividends at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from the beginning of the new company's operations. Hocking Valley earnings are now at the rate of 4 per cent. on the preferred, and between 2 and 3 per cent. on the common, and the company's recent purchase of the Sunday Creek Coal property will, traffic officers think, result in much larger returns.

TOURISTS AND EXCHANGE.

A Wall Street news agency's estimate of the effect of Summer traveling in Europe by Americans upon the New York exchange market and upon the gold situation says:

"No records are kept by the Custom House of outgoing passengers by ocean steamers, and since 1895 no records have been kept of the number of United States citizens returning from foreign countries. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, the number of United States citizens returning from other countries than British North America and Mexico was 100,673, of whom 83,737 arrived at the Port of New York. Most of these must have gone abroad within the same year. All the steamship companies report a larger passenger movement this year than ever before, and taking allowances for the changed conditions since 1895, an estimated gain of 50 per cent. upon the tourist travel for that year does not seem excessive. This would make the departures of American citizens from this port during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, about 120,000. The average expenditure of Americans abroad has been estimated by good authority at $1,000 each, which is taken with them in the form of letters of credit. That would call for $120,000,000 in exchange. If half the estimated expenditure be considered more reasonable, in view of the present tariff upon personal baggage, there would still be a demand for $60,000,000 of exchange on this account, or three times the amount of the Spanish indemnity."

DUN'S AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

It is one of the frequent paradoxes of business that the one thing which now makes prices rise is the only thing that clouds the future. They rise in iron and wheat because scarcity is feared, but the scarcity, if prolonged and real, would much impair prosperity. In wheat it does not seem to be real, nor in iron lasting, and meanwhile other elements of prosperity continue potent. It is a great thing in money markets that exports of gold have caused no apprehension, because recognized as mere borrowings by foreign bankers, the May return of foreign commerce showing exports $23,000,000 larger than imports, in spite of a decrease of 59 cents in the export price of wheat, and a large increase in imports. In eleven months the excess of merchandise exports has been $495,000,000, and bankers estimate that $260,000,000 worth of securities have been returned from Europe, with so few in recent months that the amount remaining to be dislodged is probably small.

The scarcity of iron is real, in spite of the greatest production ever known in this or any other country, 256,062 tons weekly June 1, against 250,005 May 1. For stocks were reduced 70,092 tons in May, indicating a consumption of 1,190,866 tons, against 1,000,000 tons per month last year, the greatest ever known. Consuming demand does not seem to diminish, and appears greater because it falls upon works crowded for months ahead with contracts at lower prices; but some of it is speculative and would cease with prospects of lower prices. With more furnaces going into blast, ten last month, production will overtake the demand after a time, and the largest buyers of finished products for implements and car works and railroads are taking nothing to cover next year's needs. Pig has been irregularly strong at the East and at Chicago, and unchanged at Pittsburg, while finished products average 2¼ per cent. higher, plates, bars, pipe, and rails sharing the advance, with demand for structural forms and sheets beyond the capacity of works. Even in nails a 2 per cent. discount on quick payments is stopped.

Woolens gained a little further advance in clay worsteds and indigo blues, with generally strong demand and works well engaged ahead. But dealers face the stubborn fact that consumers accustomed to cheap goods make every advance difficult, and mills appear to be buying very little in markets which are counting largely on a rise in wool. Sales, mostly between traders, have been in two weeks 16,247,700 pounds, including 13,587,300 pounds domestic, but until speculation halts will indicate nothing as to consumption, nor is anything known of the stocks actually held by mills. Cotton goods have been fully sustained without advance in price by good demand. The cotton market has not changed, doubts about the coming yield being held in check by certainty of large stocks on hand, and the decrease in acreage hinders faith in the Government estimate of a larger reduction in acreage of about 8 per cent.

Shipments of boots and shoes from Boston were over two million pairs for the week, and for two weeks 186,093 cases, exceeded in the same week only in 1895 and slightly in 1894. It is growing clear that manufacturers are accepting large contracts ahead, the talk of further advance in prices doubtless helping them. Jobbing orders for quick deliveries on Fall contracts show sales beyond anticipations, so much that retail overstocking is feared by some, but, excepting the drought in some sections, nothing hinders a large consuming demand in this as in other industries. Manufacturers using copper find near options for lake good at 18 cents, and spelter has fallen to 6 cents, but the Colorado strike of smelters, threatening to involve 30,000 miners, makes lead firmer at 4.45 cents, and tin is slightly stronger at 25.6 cents.

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

Weather and crop conditions figure to a greater extent than usual this week, not only in the domain of actual distribution, but in their effect upon values of staples, particularly agricultural products, a majority of which are higher. Noteworthy in this respect is wheat, which has advanced on Government and other reports, pointing, according to some, to 550,000,000 bushels, and by others estimated as low as 500,000,000 bushels. The possibility is also presented of Spring wheat, for the first time on record, equaling if not exceeding in yield that of the Winter-sown grain, owing to the severe weather last Winter and insect damage to the latter crop since then.

Weather conditions have not been altogether favorable, as may be gathered from the complaints of insufficient rainfall coming from the hay, truck, and small-fruit growing sections of New England and the Eastern Middle States, and particularly Long Island, but some improvement is notable latterly. West of the Alleghanies, and particularly in the Spring wheat belt, an excess of rainfall is reported, while in the South welcome moisture has improved the crop situation. At the East distributive trade is of a full Summer volume, though reflecting some effects of the current hot spell. Wool is in fair demand at Eastern markets, and the finer grades particularly are firmly held. Lightweight clothing is reported well sold up. The lumber trade also is active, stimulated thereto by heavy building demand. In the Central West trade in seasonable goods is naturally quiet, but Fall business has opened earlier than usual. Chicago reports steel billets and plates as doubling in value in eight months, and the entire output of steel cotton ties already sold. St. Louis reports collections above the average, but the Winter wheat crop is shorter than expected, and complaints of light and small grain in districts where harvest has begun. Kansas City reports wholesale trade active and larger than a year ago, while Louisville reports crop prospects interfered with by rains, though a satisfactory business is doing.

In the Northwest storms have interfered with distribution, and wheat receipts are reported checked thereby. Minneapolis lumber manufacturers are working night and day, while at St. Paul business, instead of quieting down, is increasing in volume. New Orleans reports that cotton has made good progress, and that rains have saved the corn crop. Local real estate and securities have been helped by the probability of a new drainage and sewerage system being installed. Old iron furnaces are going into blast at Birmingham, and a general increase in wages is reflected in good retail trade. Texas crops have been improved, and the same is true of Arkansas. Memphis reports crop improvement, and that the usual Summer dull spell will be curtailed this year. Improved weather conditions on the Pacific Coast are reflected in better trade. Alaskan business has opened up well, and shipments to the Yukon region are very heavy, with estimates pointing to a Spring output by the Klondike of fully $20,000,000 in gold.

Bank clearings are uniformly favorable as regards comparisons with last year, though naturally showing some shrinkage in volume as the month advances. For the week they aggregate $1,696,955,473, a decrease of 6.3 per cent. from last week, but a gain of 34 per cent. over this week a year ago, of 61 per cent. over 1897, and just double those of 1894, and 65 per cent. heavier than those of 1892. Business failures number only 150, against 173 last week, 207 in this week a year ago, 226 in 1897, 265 in 1896, and 231 in 1895.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 2,790,471 bushels, against 3,158,047 bushels last week, 4,396,787 bushels in the corresponding week of 1898, 2,547,319 bushels in 1897, 3,026,347 bushels in 1896, and 2,857,307 bushels in 1895. Since July 1 this season the exports of wheat aggregate 218,022,954 bushels, against 225,272,833 bushels last year. Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,285,301 bushels, against 3,330,889 bushels last week, 4,106,706 bushels in this week a year ago, 1,924,313 bushels in 1897, 1,510,761 bushels in 1896, and 858,951 bushels in 1895. Since July 1 this season corn exports aggregate 163,425,726 bushels, against 190,804,026 bushels during the same period a year ago.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Incorporation at Trenton of American Mining Company with a capital of $1,000,000.

Suit brought by common stockholders of the Central Massachusetts Railroad against the Boston and Providence Railroad to annul the lease of the former road to the latter.

Incorporation at Albany of the Manhattan and Jersey City Railway, which proposes to operate a tunnel road from New York City under the Hudson River to Jersey City to Hoboken.

Increase of $17,083 in Lake Erie and Western's surplus for April, making an increase of $8,707 since Jan. 1.

New Union Steel and Chain Company expected to be in operation by July 1.

Increase of $240,185 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with the previous week, and increase of $221,918 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

New securities of the Central New England Railway, the successor of the Philadelphia, Reading and New England, consisting of $7,270,000 general mortgage 5 per cent. income bonds, $3,150,000 4 per cent. preferred stock, and $3,450,000 common stock, to be issued in a few days.

Advance of 50 cents a ton in the price of Southern foundry iron.

Deficit of $127,852 after charges shown by Missouri, Kansas and Texas for April, against $83,443 in the corresponding month last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $211,835,561; balance, $15,006,499; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $467,412.

Money on call in London, ¾ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2@2 1-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was extremely quiet. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.85¾ for sixty days, $4.87¾ for demand, $4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.85@$4.85¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16¼ for short; reichsmarks at 94 13-16 and 95 7-16, and guilders at 40 1-16 and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. San Francisco—12½@16 2-3c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—20c discount.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 16.—Business on the Bourse to-day, after showing firmness, finished quiet. International securities were dull. Spanish 4s were firm on a fresh rumor as to the payment of coupons. Rio Tintos recovered sharply on the rise in the price of copper, and in anticipation of favorable statistics. De Beers were easier, and Kafirs were firm, under the influence of English repurchases. After this ceased, Kafirs were easier.

BERLIN, June 16.—Business on the Boerse to-day was irregular. Home funds were easier, and Spanish 4s hardened on Paris advices. Americans and Canadian Pacifics fluctuated, closing easier. Local shares relapsed on continual realizations, and after the close of the Boerse they fell, severely affecting home funds.

FRANKFORT, June 16.—Prices on the Boerse to-day opened steady, and later, especially toward the end, numerous sales of home funds and local securities caused sharp declines.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, June 16, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15¼	16	1,225	Am. Car & Foundry	15	15¾	15	15¾	+ ¼
56½	58¼	1,845	Am. Car & Found. pf.	57	58	56⅝	58	.....
35¾	36½	100	American Cotton Oil	36	36	36	36	— ⅝
37½	38	300	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	38½	38½	38¼	38¼	— ¾
82¾	83	821	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	81⅞	82½	81⅞	82½	— ½
135	137	57	American Express	137	138	136	136½	.....
20	21	200	American Malting Co.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅞	20⅝	— ⅛
73	76	100	Am. Malting Co. pf.	75	75	75	75	— ⅝
10½	10¾	500	American Spirits Mfg.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	— ⅛
29	31	100	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	32	32	32	32	— ½
50⅛	50½	17,260	Am. Steel & Wire	60	60⅝	59	59⅝	— ⅝
96	96½	750	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	96⅜	96⅝	96	96	— ½
153	153	51,577	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	153¼	153⅝	152¼	152⅝	— ⅝
37½	38	635	American Tin Plate	38	38	37¾	37¾	— ½
85	85½	10	Am. Tin Plate pf	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	.....
90¾	91	770	American Tobacco	90	90⅝	96	90⅝	— ⅛
30⅜	31	1,130	Am. Steel Hoop	31	31⅝	30½	30½	— ⅞
76½	77	960	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	76⅞	76¾	76¼	76¼	— ⅛
50¾	51	2,685	Anaconda Copper	50½	51¼	50¼	51	+1⅛
17⅞	17⅝

shares. It sold at 36 and closed at 35 bid. Closing quota tions were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	34	35
Amsterdam pf.	60	62
American 5s with interest	100¼	101
Bay State Gas	2¼	2½

Industrials.

American Air Power	76¼	82¼
Beet Sugar	31½	33½
Beet Sugar pf.	80	81
Electric Boat	20	25
Electric Boat pf.	45	46
Electric Vehicle	107	110
Electric Vehicle pf.	115	125
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	2¼	2½
Havana Commercial	31	32
Havana Commercial pf.	67	69
International Power		90
International Pump	25½	28½
International Pump pf.	67½	68½
Kentucky distilleries	18	18¾
Kentucky Distilleries pf.	61½	63
National Gramophone	78	81
National Salt	42	46
National Salt pf.	72	76
New England Electric Vehicle	12¾	13¼
New York Elt. Brake and Coupler	61	63
New York Electric Vehicle	22	23
Otis Elevator	34½	35
Otis Elevator pf.	89½	90
Republic Iron & Steel	18¼	18¾
Republic Iron & Steel pf.	62¾	63¼
Royal Baking Powder pf.	99¾	100
Rubber Goods Mfg.	26	27
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	80	80½
Standard Oil Trust	455	457
Union Steel & Chain	27	28
Union Steel & Chain pf.	67	68
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¾	1

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	94¼	94¾
British Columbia Copper	12¾	12¾
Fleischmann Malt & Coke	25	27
General Chemical	35	36½
Markeen Copper	7½	8½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	22	24
Tennessee Copper	18¾	20
Wyoming Copper	6¾	7¼

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	115	118
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	105	106
Broadway Surface 2d	107	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	246	249
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	102	104
Brook. Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	118
Buffalo Street Railway stock	99	102
Buffalo Street Railway con.	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	190	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) Street Railway	80	82
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	104	106
Con. Traction of N. J.	59	60
Con. Traction N. Y. & Gas	111	112
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	310
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	84	88
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	117	119
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	96	99
Kings Co. Elec.	3	8
Kings Co. Elec. 5s	97	99
Nassau Electric	95	97
New Orleans Traction (new)	18	22
New Orleans Traction pf. (new)	96	97
Ninth Avenue Railroad	170	180
North Jersey Street Railway	34½	35¼
North Jersey Street Railway 1st	95	96
Orange & Rockaway Valley bonds	103½	104½
Steinway Railroad Co. G. p. c. 1st	113	115
Second Avenue Railroad consols	122	123
Sixth Avenue Railroad	250	260
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Hunkideroy)	116	117
Union Railway stock	199	200
United Traction, Providence	91	92
Worcester Mass. Traction	22	24
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	105	107

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	40	40¾
Brooklyn Ferry 5s, c. with int.	97	98
Hoboken Ferry (new)	50	52
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	95	97
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	42	44½
Union Ferry bonds	101	102

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y. stock	11	12
Buffalo (N. Y. Lt. with interest	81	85
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	105
Columbia Gas	93	100
Consolidated Gas of Newark	55	60
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	108
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	84	88
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	2	3
Consumers' Gas of Jersey City bonds	98	110
Essex & Hudson Gas	42½	44
Fort Wayne Gas	65	70
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	78	81
Indianapolis Gas	122	128
Indianapolis Gas 5s, bonds	102½	104½
Lafayette Gas Company	65	70
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	81	84
Logansport & Cab Val. Gas	50	55
Logansport & Cab Val. 6s	73	78
Mutual Gas of New York	300	310
Mutual Gas (new issue) stock	66	67
New England Gas & Coke	20¾	21
New England Gas & Coke bonds		82½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	90½	92
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson Co. H. & P. Co. bonds	55	56
North Hudson Co. H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	50	55
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73
St. Joseph (Mo.)	43	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) con.	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	85	90
Standard Gas, New York	110	120
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	125	
Standard Gas	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	19
Syracuse Gas 5 per cent. bonds	81	85
Western Gas	96	97½
Western Gas 5s, with interest	107	108

Industrials.

American Bank Note	45	50
American Typefounders	46	50
Anderson Cabinet Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Central & South American Tel.	114	117
Champion Copper	83	85
General Chemical	90	100
General Chemical pf.	90	101
Herring-Hall-Marvin, 1st guar. pf.	2	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin, 2d pf.	13	30
Hocking Valley Coal	54	56
Hocker-Jones, mill bonds	96	
Hudson River Telephone	109	115
Iron Steamboat	6	7
Lalance & Grosjean	22	
Michigan Peninsular 5s	103¾	107½
Standard Cultivator		39
Trenton Potteries	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf.		90
Union Typewriter	20	21½
Union Typewriter pf.	114	116
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115	117
Wagner Car Company	179	181
Worthington Pump pf.	113	116

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
780	A., T. & S. Fe	35	35¾	34¾	34¾
18,480	Am. Sug. Ref.	153½	153½	152¼	152¼
3,060	Am. Tob. & Wint.	64½	65	64½	65
12,300	Atchison	34¾	35¼	34¾	35¼
10,570	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	131½	131½	130⅝	131
5,450	Chi., R. I. & P.	125⅝	126⅞	125⅝	126½
970	Chi., R. I. & P. rights	112	112½	111½	112
2,200	Chi. & N. W.	141½	142	141½	141½
10	Chi. & N. W. pf.	187	187	187	187
30	C., C., C. & St. L.	53½	53½	53½	53½
14,500	Erie 1st pf.	67½	68	67½	67¾
100	Erie 2d pf.	84	84	84	84
980	L. & Nash.	87½	87¾	86⅝	87¼
600	Lake Shore	224	225	224	224½
200	Manhattan	175	175	174	174⅝
970	Met. St. Ry.	112¾	113	112¾	112¾
750	Mo. Pacific	41⅝	41⅞	40⅝	41⅞
8,385	N. Y. Central	130⅝	131⅜	130⅛	131⅛
200	N. Y., Ont. & W.	47¾	47¾	46¾	46¾
100	N. Y., Sus. & W.	12	12	12	12
750	Pac. Mail	42½	42½	42	42½
100	Penn.	131⅝	131⅝	131¼	131¼
50	Reading	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
9,185	Read. 1st pf.	61½	62¾	60⅝	61¾
100	Read. 2d pf.	48⅝	48⅝	47⅝	47⅝
300	St. Paul	84½	85	84½	85
230	Union Pacific	40⅝	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝
200	Union Pac. pf.	74⅜	74⅝	74⅜	74⅝
10	U. S. Rubber	54	54	54	54
600	Union Traction	42¾	42½	42¼	42½
30	West. Union	90	90	90	90

$3,080

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$25,000	At., T. & S. Fe adj.	83½	83¾	83⅝	83¾
5,000	Am. Gas 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½
40,000	S. P. South 1st	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
22,000	Vis. Cent. 1st	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾

$92,000

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Linseed preferred continued to show weakness. It opened ⅜ over Thursday, at 41½, but sagged off to 40⅝, advanced ⅛ to 41¾, and closed at 41; common held at 8, save in one lot, which went at 7¾. International Packing Company debentures opened at 51, a point over yesterday's closing, and closed at 52. Metropolitan gold bonds were 97; the preferred, opening at 56½, closed at 57.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	29
C. & Chicago C. & D. Co.	78½
Diamond Match of Illinois	149¾
National Biscuit Co.	43¾
National Biscuit Co. pf.	97¼
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co.	4
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	13
Milwaukee & Chicago Br. Co.	2
Milwaukee & Chicago Br. Co. pf.	20
Chicago Pneu. & P. Co.	12
Chicago Pneu. & P. Co. pf.	30
North Chicago St. R. R.	245
West Chicago St. R. R.	120
South Side El. R. R.	94
Lake St. Elevated	17
Lake St. El. 1st ctfs.	14
Street's W. S. C. Line	20

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 16.—The money market is in an extremely quiet condition. With slackening speculation, the demand for loans has dropped off materially. Rates generally show no changes. At the Clearing House this morning all the loans were made at 3 per cent., and New York funds sold at from 15 to 17 cents discount. Call money was quoted to-day at from 3 to 4 per cent., while the most of the business done at 3½ and 4 per cent., and with a few loans reported as high as 4½ per cent. Time money was in good supply at 3 per cent. for four and even six months on the very choicest dividend-paying securities. Four per cent. was the rate where collateral consisted largely of industrials and coppers. In commercial paper, business was still exceedingly quiet, note brokers complaining that they had no paper on hand. The highest grade of names sold as low as 3 per cent. Banks discounted for their customers from 3½ to 4½ per cent.

Stocks were very quiet. On account of a bad accident in one of the Dominion Coal Company's mines, the stock fell 3, to 52¾, rallying to 54⅝, and again yielding to 53 in the afternoon.

General steadiness marked the copper stocks. Parrot rose 1¼, to 54¼, closing at 53½. There was considerable done in Bonanzo, but dealings in other coppers were light. Central Massachusetts was ⅜ better, at 1¾. Boston and Maine advanced 2½ more to-day, to 193½.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	10	10¼	Old Colony	10½	11¼
Allouez	8½	9	Old Dominion	30	39½
Arcadian	53½	56	Osceola	84	85
Arnold	13¼	15½	Parrot	53	53½
Ash Bed	1½	2	Pioneer	2½	3
Atlantic	31½	33	Quincy	150	160
Baltic	32½	33½	Rhode Island	8¾	9
Bos. & C. C.	23	25	Santa Fe	12	12½
Bos. & Mon.	515	530	Santa Ysabel	14½	15
Butte & Bal.	75	76½	Shoe	37	38½
Cal. & Hec.	795	805	Tamarack	214	
Centennial	35¼		Utah Con.	41¾	42½
Franklin	18¾	19½	Washington	2½	2⅝
Humboldt	2¾	3	White Knob	12½	13
Isle Royale	44	44¼	Winona	14	14½
Mohawk	26½	28	Wolverine	44½	45

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb.	258	Cent. M. pf.	75
Bos. & Low.	238	Fitchburg pf.	117
Bos. & Me.	192	N. Y. & N.	
Bos. & Prov.	300	N. Y. & Bos.	113
Bos. Elev.	107½	N. Y. & N.	
Bos. Gas 5s	90	E. 7s	118
Cent. Mass.	19½	West End	92
	20		92½

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell T.	340	Mex. Tel.	3⅜
Dom. Coal	53	N. Eng. Tel.	130
Dom. C. pf.	116	U. S. Oil	47
Edison 5s	105	West. Elec.	49½
Lams. Store	36	West. El. pf.	65
	345		3⅝
			37½
			50
			37

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The market ruled firm to-day under the leadership of American Railways, which advanced 2 points, to 103¾, and Lehigh Valley, which touched 28⅝, on the official announcement that the Drexel-Morgan Syndicate had exercised its option on the 75,000 shares of Packer estate stock—37,500 at 25 and 37,500 at 27½. American Railways advanced on the purchase of three New Jersey companies and renewal of negotiations for the Consolidated Traction of Pittsburg. Pennsylvania Manufacturing and National Electric were higher on talk of an early consolidation of the remander of the list, while dull, was firm.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	24½	25¼	Penn. Mfg.	24¼	24¾
Cheltenham	36	36½	Phila. Trac.	99¼	99⅝
Elec. Stg. B.	135	140	Union Trac.	42¾	42½
El. S. H. pf.	130	140	Un. Gas Imp.	167½	168
El. Co. of A.	100	100	Welsbach Lt.	50	51
Lehigh Val.	25	25¼			
Marsden	17¾	17½	Penn.	7⅞	8

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.04	.04
Andes	.13	.14
Belcher	.24	.24
Best & Belcher	.42	.45
Bullion	.05	.06
Caledonia	.57	.70
Confidence	.90	1.00
Con. Cal. and Virginia	1.50	1.55
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.27	.09
Exchequer	.02	.02
Gould & Curry	.24	.26
Hale & Norcross	.34	.34
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.18	.18
Lady Washington con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.46	.46
Occidental con.	.25	.25
Ophir	.97	1.00
Overman	.16	.19
Potosi	.35	.36
Savage	.22	.24
Sag Belcher	.07	.07
Sierra Nevada	.64	.68
Silver Hill	.02	.02
Standard	2.40	2.40
Union con.	.35	.39
Utah con.	.13	.13
Yellow Jacket	.36	.40
Silver Bars	60¾	60⅝
Mexican dollars	48½@50¼	48¾@50¼
Drafts, sight	12½	12½

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 16.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday.		Thursday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Anaconda	48	50	45	45¾
Anchoria	80	83½	70	78
Argentum	25	26¾	22	25½
Battle	24⅞	24½	22	22½
Columbine	15	15¼	14½	14½
Consolidated	84	87	78	78
Damon	14½	14¾	12¾	13
Elkton	82½	83¼	82	82½
El Paso	19	19¼	18½	18¾
Findlay	11½	11⅞	10½	10
Garfield	10½	11	10½	11¼
Gibson	25	28	25	24
Golden Fleece	25	30	25	30
Golden King	85	88	75	86
Gold Coin	195	198	185	200
Guild	17½	18	16¾	16½
Isabella	75	75½	68	68½
Independence	52	52½	51½	51¾
Jackpot	29½	29¾	29	29½
Matoa	27½	28½	24	25
Mon Anchor	98	98	90	94¼
Pinnacle	14½	14½	14	14¼
Pharmacist	4¾	4¾	4	4
Portland	174½	175	165	170
Rawlings	35	44	30	38
Rosa	20	2 1-16	19	19½
Union con.	195	198	178	180
Vindicator	90	95	85	90
Work	17¾	18	16½	16¾

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
21 week June	$32,583	$26,348	$19,571
From July 1	1,461,902	1,325,427	1,070,188
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	642	642	642
1st week June	$63,8 0	$58,700	
From July 1	3,045,640	3,054,434	
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN RAILROAD for April—			
Gross earnings	273,978	276,837	272,072
Op. expenses	160,041	185,039	177,259
Net earnings	113,937	91,798	94,813
Taxes and rents	45,308	46,312	59,264
Surplus	68,629	31,486	35,549
From Jan. 1 to April 30—			
Gross earnings	1,087,135	1,107,758	1,034,186
Net earnings	438,027	439,298	434,064
Surplus	207,526	198,819	195,646
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY for April—			
Gross earnings	$810,162	$878,495	*$68,332
Op. ex. and taxes	652,112	676,396	*24,283
Net earnings	158,050	202,099	*44,049
Int. on bds. & rent	287,663	285,342	360
Deficit	127,833	83,443	44,409
For ten months ending April 30—			
Gross earnings	10,383,210	10,614,447	*231,228
Net earnings	3,575,122	3,756,154	18,968
Surplus	718,336	700,066	18,270
*Decrease.			
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT for May—			
	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross earnings	$198,595	$180,366	$150,780
Op. expenses	84,660	83,596	82,646
Net earnings	113,935	96,769	77,134
Charges	68,013	65,842	64,786
Surplus	45,871	30,804	12,348
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	949,388	833,529	749,092
Net earnings	491,022	414,139	351,982
Surplus	152,868	88,120	30,234
MISCELLANEOUS EARNINGS.			
COLORADO FUEL & IRON COMPANY, net earnings—			
	1899.	1898.	Increase.
May	$81,800	$25,613	$56,187
From July 1	963,621	653,394	310,227

Wheat Declines in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 16.—To-day's session in wheat was marked by the almost total disappearance of yesterday's incipient boom, September closing at 77½c, a decline of ¾c. Traders were evidently much disappointed at the poor response of European markets to yesterday's advance here. The sluggishness of the foreign markets strengthened the suspicion, formed yesterday, that European crop damage reports were probably somewhat exaggerated. Domestic news as a rule was fully as bearish as the foreign. Selling on a large scale commenced shortly after the opening, and with the exception of temporary intervals kept up throughout the session. Many of yesterday's big buyers dumped their wheat.

Trouble Over Sale of Trolley Line.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., June 16.—Addison Ely of this city has published in the local papers a call upon the stockholders and bondholders of the New Jersey Electric Railway Company to communicate with him. Mr. Ely represents the minority of the bondholders of the road, who say they have been frozen out. He declares they intend to bring suit to investigate the recent sale, when Chandler W. Riker of Newark purchased the line for $1,500,000. Mr. Ely declares his clients, who hold $150,000 worth of bonds, have lost every cent they invested.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Ingalls Stone Company of Binghamton; capital, $30,000. Directors—Charles C. Ingalls and Nathaniel Compton, Oneonta; Arthur Schwarzenbach, New York.

Peconic Bay Oyster Company of Orient; capital, $3,000. Directors—George Ward and Lucius H. Hallock, Orient; Samuel P. Hedges, Lewis Youngs and J. Morrison Raynor, Greenport.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Good Business in Unimproved Property and Dwellings—Auction Sales and Other News.

C. R. Gregor's Sons have sold for the estate of Francis Lahey to August Oppenheimer the plot, 102 by 100.8, on the north side of Eighty-sixth Street, 133 feet west of Park Avenue.

The Frank L. Fisher Company reports the sale of the four-story American-basement dwelling 315 Riverside Drive.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for the Globe Realty Company two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 375 feet east of Seventh Avenue.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has sold, through Philip Jeselson, the five-story brownstone-front apartment house at 257 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 27 by 90 by 100. The same firm has also sold to an investor the similar property adjoining, 255 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 27 by 90 by 100.

Miles & Helfer have sold for Alfred Q. Elgar to Lowenfeld & Prager the lot 43 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 25 by 99.11.

Bleiman & Co. have sold for Louis Stoiber to Mandelbaum & Lewine the four-story flat, with stores, southeast corner of Essex and Rivington Streets.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Morris Deltizsky, for improvement, the old dwelling 162 East Ninety-first Street, 33.4 by 100.8½.

S. B. Goodale & Son, in connection with Innes & Center, have sold 16 West Twenty-fourth Street, an old building, on lot 19 by 98.9, for Mr. J. B. Miller, to an investor, for $35,000.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Flake & Dowling (New York Realty Company) to Mr. Smith the five-story limestone Colonial mansion at 320 West Ninety-first Street, on lot 35 by 100. The house has been bought for immediate occupancy. Terms private.

Leitner & Marks have sold for Samuel Green eleven lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, beginning 200 feet east of First Avenue, 275 by 100.

The same firm has also sold for Louis Lutjens, for $18,500, the four-story double flat 1,524 Washington Avenue, 25 by 175; also, for David Cohen, the five-story flat, with stores, 2,782 Third Avenue, 25 by 100; also, for David Cohen, the four four-story flats, with stores, now in course of construction on a plot 102 by 100, at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street and Third Avenue; also, for M. Marcus, on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 500 feet west of Union Avenue.

It is reported that the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 90 feet east of Madison Avenue, 120 by 100.11, has been sold for improvement.

B. A. Maclaire has sold to Mrs. Elizabeth Helburn the dwelling 2,095 Tiebout Avenue.

J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold for an estate the plot, 50 by 100, at the southwest corner of Prospect Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street.

Myer Hellman and Ignatz Martin, as the Long Island Real Estate Exchange and Investment Company, have sold sixteen lots on Orchard Street and two lots on Lincoln Avenue, Brooklyn.

Durrill Brothers of Brooklyn report the sale of two houses at Dyker Heights for Walter L. Johnson, one on Eighty-fourth Street, near Twelfth Avenue, for $10,500, and the other on Eighty-third Street, near Thirteenth Avenue, for $7,500.

Architect G. F. Pelham filed plans yesterday for the ten-story building to be erected by Potter & Teichman at the northwest corner of Broad and Front Streets. The structure will occupy a plot 24.2 by 66, and its cost will be about $140,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

No. 214 East Forty-fifth Street, 25 by 53.8 by 28.5 by 70.3, four-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to Leopold Hutter 13,800

Kirkside Avenue, east side, 644.8 feet south of Wellesley Street, 50 by 100.4, vacant; foreclosure sale to the plaintiff, the New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association 4,500

By George R. Read.

Nos. 237 and 239 East Seventy-sixth Street, 40.4 by 102.2, two four-story stone-front tenements; foreclosure sale, to George R. Hall 30,200

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Fifth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Park Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 85.7; M. J. Naughton of 1164 East Eighty-ninth Street, owner and architect; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 308 and 310 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, for a two-story brick stable, 54.10 by 27.8; J. Scharmann, premises, owner; L. F. Heinecke of 62 Bowery, architect; cost, $7,000.

Broad Street, northwest corner of Front Street, for a ten-story and basement brick office building, with store, 24.2 by 64.8 by 99.3; Trinity Corporation, owner; Clinton & Russell, owners' agents; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $140,000.

Sixth Street, northwest corner of Avenue C, Unionport, for a two-story frame hotel, 25 by 65; Edwin Baller of 140 East Fourth Street, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $8,000.

Park Avenue, west side, 25.2 feet north of Ninety-fifth Street, for two five-story brick flats, 25.2 by 84.8; Guildlach & Hoch of 204 East Twenty-sixth Street, owners; Pollard & Steinam of 19 Union Square, architects; cost, $40,000.

No. 433 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, for seven three-and-a-half-story brick dwellings, 14.6 by 53; John P. Leo of 143 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner, architect, and builder; cost, $63,000.

Alterations.

Lenox Avenue, Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Forty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Streets, to a four-story brick car and engine house; Metropolitan Street Railway Company, owner; A. V. Porter, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 5 Crotona Park, to a two and a half story frame dwelling; Mary A. Glennon, owner; cost, $500.

No. 2 Seventh Avenue, northwest corner of Fifth Avenue, to a five-story and basement brick and stone office building; Margaret C. Bonnell, owner; C. Andrus, architect; cost, $400.

No. 933 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling, L. V. Harkness, owner; Sawers & Fingland, architects; cost, $4,000.

One Hundred and Fifth Street, north side, 2263 feet east of First Avenue, to a one-story fruit factory and storage house; Max Nathan of 32 East Seventy-second Street, owner; Buchman & Drisler, architects; cost, $4,500.

No. 3 East Sixty-ninth Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; Isabel D. Colbron, owner; W. E. Mowbray of 1,300 Broadway, architect; cost, $17,000.

No. 142 East Twenty-ninth Street, to a one-story brick boiler house; the Rev. C. H. Colter, premises, owner; Lynch & Coombs of 1,133 Broadway, architects; cost, $6,000.

No. 969 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a three-story frame dwelling, with stores; L. & E. Rintelin of 711 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, owners; Alexander Fowler, architect; cost, $1,500.

Concord Avenue, east side, 76 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a three and a half story frame dwelling, with stores; L. & E. Rintelin, owners; Alexander Fowler, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 450 West Forty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick and frame tenement, with store; Jacob Kuels of 627 Ninth Avenue, owner; J. H. Knubel, architect; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, June 16.

AMSTERDAM AV, 302, and 2,120 Broadway; Marie E. Badeau and another, executors and trustees, to Charles E. Moses 1

AVENUE A, e s, 100.8 ft s of 79th St, 25x75; Max Weiss to Moses Adler 100

BEEKMAN PLACE, n e corner of 50th St, 20.5x100; Alice L. Christie to Elizabeth Roberts 13,500

BOSTON AV, w s, Lot 106, map of 126 lots, estate of George Fhilo, 25x134; Eugene J. Flood to Annie Flood ..... 1?200

BROADWAY, n w corner of 180th St, 24.11x75; John L. Miller to Peter Doeger 1

CAULDWELL AV, 890, 25x125, contract; Francis Deimel, with Regina Schwartz. 11,000

CAULDWELL AV, e s, 175 ft n of 161st St, 25x125; Francis Deimel to Regina Schwartz 11,000

CHRYSTIE ST, 104, e s, 16.10x100; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Well and another 1

COLUMBIA ST, 109, 25x100; Gussie Bersinsky to Rachel Shapiro 1

CROTONA AV, e s, 22.2 ft n of 170th St, 23.1x100x23.1x100.6; William C. Crockett to Joseph McGuire 1

CROTONA AV, 1,409, w s, 25x93x23.10x100.4; Rowland W. Thomas and another to Christina Britting 100

DECATUR AV, e s, 106.8 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 50x100; Samuel W. Fairchild to Fairchild Brothers & Foster 1

DIVISION ST, s s, 117.2 ft e of Clinton St, 23.10x— to East Broadway x23.10x— Edward E. McCall, referee, to Reuben Saltenstein 29,400

EAST BROADWAY, 282 to 286; Division St, 271 to 275; Justus L. Buckley and others, executors and trustees, to Aaron Cohen 119,250

FORDHAM ROAD, widened, s s, 81.5 ft e of Grand Av, 50x irregular; Sylvester Pope and others, executors, &c., to Mary J. Nevills 1,600

FRONT ST, 53; D. M. Harris to Ida L. Harris 1

GRAND AV, w s, 50 ft n of Wadsworth St, 25x100; Mary T. Meyers and others to Bella Petersen 1,050

LEWIS ST, e s, 100 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Jacob Sommer and another to Barnett Goldstein 1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 78.9 ft n of 40th St, 20x25; 40th St, n s, 233.4 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x100.5, partition; Annie H. Westcott with Sophronia W. Clark ..... Gift

LOT 27, map of 62 lots at Mount Hope; Nathan B. Levin to Anna Weiss 5,800

LOT 96, map of 160 lots of Maximilian Morgenthau, 23d Ward; Maximilian Morgenthau to Salmon Stein 1,775

LOT 106, map of 160 lots of Maximilian Morgenthau, 23d Ward; Maximilian Morgenthau to Mary Stein 1,175

LOT 133, map of 160 lots of Maximilian Morgenthau, 23d Ward; Maximilian Morgenthau to Annie Schmith 975

LOT 154, map of 160 lots of M. Morgenthau, 23d Ward; Maximilian Morgenthau to William H. Harden 1,150

LOTS 1, 2, 24, 25, 143, 146 to 149, 151, 152, 155, 157 to 160, 73, 77 to 85, 90, 93 to 95, map of 160 lots of Maximilian Morgenthau, 23d Ward; Maximilian Morgenthau to George F. Moody 28,095

LOTS 1 to 6, 39 to 43, Block 2,912, map of 176 lots of Bathgate estate; Charles H. Beer to Richard Webber 50,000

LOTS 1 to 6, 39 to 43, Block 2,912, map of Bathgate estate; Richard Webber to Charles H. Beer 50,492

LOTS 65

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK.
CITY HALL, NEW YORK, June 13th, 1899.

The Municipal Street Railway Company having filed its application in writing, to the Municipal Assembly of The City of New York, dated the 24th day of April, 1899, for a grant of a franchise or right to use the streets, avenues, and highways of The City of New York hereinafter mentioned, for street railway purposes, and for the construction, maintenance and operation of a double-track street surface railroad in and upon the surface of the following streets, avenues and highways in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, to wit:

Commencing at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, running thence westward with double tracks through, along and upon said One Hundred and Sixteenth Street to the junction of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Manhattan Avenue; thence northward with double tracks along, through and upon said Manhattan Avenue to the intersection of said Manhattan Avenue with St. Nicholas Avenue; thence with double tracks through, along and upon said St. Nicholas Avenue to the Kingsbridge Road; thence with double tracks along, through and upon the Kingsbridge Road, upon the bridge of the Harlem Canal, and over the proposed bridge, when constructed, over Spuyten Duyvil Creek, to the northernmost portion of the intersection of West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue) with the Kingsbridge Road; thence westerly from the junction of the Kingsbridge Road with West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue) through, along and upon West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue) to Riverdale Avenue; thence forth through, along and upon Riverdale Avenue to the northerly line of The City of New York.

Also, commencing at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and running thence westwardly with double tracks through, along and upon One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street to the junction of the said One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, connecting the said proposed railroad by suitable connections, curves, switches and appliances with said proposed road on St. Nicholas Avenue; also, commencing at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; thence running westward with double tracks through, along and upon said One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to the intersection of said One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, and connecting with said street railway on said avenue by suitable connections, curves and appliances, and to the operation of the said railway by electricity or any other motive power which may be lawfully employed upon the same.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the directions given by resolutions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of The City of New York, which were adopted on the sixth day of June, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Mayor of said city on the ninth day of June, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given, and that at the Councilmanic Chamber in the City Hall of The City of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, such application of said railway company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon.

All persons interested in the said application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, as an opportunity will be given them to be heard in relation to said application.

P. J. SCULLY,
City Clerk.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER OF JURORS IN REGARD TO CLAIMS FOR EXEMPTION FROM JURY DUTY.
Room 12 Stewart Building.
No. 280 Broadway, third floor.
NEW YORK, June 2, 1899.

Claims for exemption from jury duty will be heard by me daily at my office from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., except on Saturdays, when the hearings will be between 9 A. M. and 12 M.

Those entitled to exemption are clergymen, lawyers, physicians, surgeons, surgeon dentists, veterinary surgeons, professors or teachers in a college, academy, or public school, editors, editorial writers or reporters of daily papers, licensed pilots, pharmaceutists actually engaged in their respective professions and not following any other calling; active and honorably discharged militia men, policemen and honorably discharged volunteer firemen, election officers, marshals, deputy marshals, and United States employes; officers of vessels making regular trips, licensed pilots actually following that calling, superintendents, conductors, and engineers of a railroad company other than a street railroad company, and such operators as actually doing duty as such stationary engineers, Grand, Special, Sheriff's and municipal court jurors and persons physically incapable of performing jury duty by reason of severe sickness, deafness or other physical disability.

Those who have not answered as to their liability or proved permanent exemption will receive a "jury exemption notice" requiring them to appear before me this year. Whether liable or not, such notice must be answered in person and at this office on or under severe penalties. If exempt, the party must bring proof of exemption; if liable he must also answer in person, giving full and correct name, residence, &c., &c. No attempt paid or otherwise.

All good citizens will aid the course of justice and secure reliable and respectable juries by equalizing their duty by serving promptly when summoned, shunning their clerks or subordinates from so serving, reporting any attempt at bribery or evasion, and suggesting names for enrollment. Persons between twenty-one and seventy years of age. Summer absentees, persons temporarily ill, and United States jurors are not exempt.

Every man must attend to his own notice. It is a misdemeanor to give any jury paper to another to answer. It is also punishable by fine or imprisonment to give or receive any present or bribe, directly or indirectly, in relation to a jury service, or to withhold any paper or make any false statement, and every case will be fully prosecuted

CHARLES WELDE,
Commissioner of Jurors.
Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOSEPH STEGMAYER, plaintiff, against ROBERT O'CALLAGHAN, if living, his wife, widow, heirs at law, devisees, grantees, assignees, or next of kin, if any, of said defendant Robert O'Callaghan, and their respective husbands and wives, if any, all of whose names are unknown, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint herein and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, April 8, 1899.

WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To each of the above-named defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the City of New York, dated May 17th, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, May 19th, 1899.

WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and P. O. Address 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my20-1aw6wS&Jy1

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ALBERT BACK, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Albert Back, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 8, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Courthouse and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted; and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 16th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—EDWARD L. ROSENWATER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Edward L. Rosenwater, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 8, 1899, praying for a confirmation of a composition of all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Courthouse and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 16th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HYMAN LEVY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Hyman Levy, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 13, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Courthouse and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 16th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE BLUMENTHAL, Bankrupt.—No. 935.

Notice is hereby given that George Blumenthal, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 10, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER OF JURORS IN REGARD TO CLAIMS FOR EXEMPTION FROM JURY DUTY.
Room 12 Stewart Building.
No. 280 Broadway, third floor.
NEW YORK, June 2, 1899.

Claims for exemption from jury duty will be heard by me daily at my office from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., except on Saturdays, when the hearings will be between 9 A. M. and 12 M.

Those entitled to exemption are clergymen, lawyers, physicians, surgeons, surgeon dentists, veterinary surgeons, professors or teachers in a college, academy, or public school, editors, editorial writers or reporters of daily papers, licensed pilots, pharmaceutists actually engaged in their respective professions and not following any other calling; active and honorably discharged militiamen, policemen and honorably discharged volunteer firemen, election officers, marshals, deputy marshals, and United States employes; officers of vessels making regular trips, licensed pilots actually following that calling, superintendents, conductors, and engineers of a railroad company other than a street railroad company, and such operators as actually doing duty as such stationary engineers, Grand, Special, Sheriff's and municipal court jurors and persons physically incapable of performing jury duty by reason of severe sickness, deafness or other physical disability.

Those who have not answered as to their liability or proved permanent exemption will receive a "jury exemption notice" requiring them to appear before me this year. Whether liable or not, such notice must be answered in person and at this office on or under severe penalties. If exempt, the party must bring proof of exemption; if liable he must also answer in person, giving full and correct name, residence, &c., &c. No attempt paid or otherwise.

All good citizens will aid the course of justice and secure reliable and respectable juries by equalizing their duty by serving promptly when summoned, shunning their clerks or subordinates from so serving, reporting any attempt at bribery or evasion, and suggesting names for enrollment. Persons between twenty-one and seventy years of age. Summer absentees, persons temporarily ill, and United States jurors are not exempt.

Every man must attend to his own notice. It is a misdemeanor to give any jury paper to another to answer. It is also punishable by fine or imprisonment to give or receive any present or bribe, directly or indirectly, in relation to a jury service, or to withhold any paper or make any false statement, and every case will be fully prosecuted

CHARLES WELDE,
Commissioner of Jurors.
Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SIMON GOLDSMITH, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Simon Goldsmith, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 6, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CLAUDIUS E. HARRELL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Claudius E. Harrell, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 7, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JUNIUS HOWE, Bankrupt.—No. 944.

Notice is hereby given that Junius Howe, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 12, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 5, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.

New York, June 16, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD N. HURLBUT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Edward N. Hurlbut of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Edward N. Hurlbut was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 16, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CHARLES G. JUDSON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles G. Judson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 12, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Courthouse and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 16, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN J. MACDONALD, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John J. Macdonald of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said John J. Macdonald was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 16, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEONARD F. PITKIN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Leonard F. Pitkin of the City of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Leonard F. Pitkin was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 16th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—EDWARD L. ROSENWATER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that EDWARD L. ROSENWATER, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 8, 1899, praying for a confirmation of a composition of all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Courthouse and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—PETER F. BOYER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Peter F. Boyer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 9, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC DINKELSPIEL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Isaac Dinkelspiel of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Isaac Dinkelspiel was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 16, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ROBERT W. GOLDMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Robert W. Goldman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 10, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Courthouse and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MORRIS SHUDANSKI and MORRIS MASCH, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Morris Shudanski and Morris Masch, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated June 12, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Courthouse and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 16th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB SHENFIELD and JOSEPH SHENFIELD, formerly trading as J. & J. Shenfield, Bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Jacob Shenfield and Joseph Shenfield, formerly trading as J. & J. Shenfield, of the City of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Jacob Shenfield and Joseph Shenfield were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 16th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALEXANDER SIMON, Jr., Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Alexander Simon, Jr., of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Alexander Simon, Jr., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 27th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 16, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MORRIS HOWE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Morris Howe, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 12, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 5, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.

New York, June 16, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD N. HURLBUT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Edward N. Hurlbut of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Edward N. Hurlbut was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 16, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS LUSTGARTEN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis Lustgarten of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Louis Lustgarten was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 16, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB SHENFIELD and JOSEPH SHENFIELD, formerly trading as J. & J. Shenfield, Bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Jacob Shenfield and Joseph Shenfield, formerly trading as J. & J. Shenfield, of the City of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Jacob Shenfield and Joseph Shenfield were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 16th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALEXANDER SIMON, Jr., Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Alexander Simon, Jr., of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Alexander Simon, Jr., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 27th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 16, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC DINKELSPIEL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Isaac Dinkelspiel of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Isaac Dinkelspiel was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 16, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ROBERT W. GOLDMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Robert W. Goldman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 10, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Courthouse and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SIMON GOLDSMITH, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Simon Goldsmith, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 6, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CLAUDIUS E. HARRELL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Claudius E. Harrell, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 7, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JUNIUS HOWE, Bankrupt.—No. 944.

Notice is hereby given that Junius Howe, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 12, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 5, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.

New York, June 16, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD N. HURLBUT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Edward N. Hurlbut of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Edward N. Hurlbut was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 16, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CHARLES G. JUDSON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles G. Judson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 12, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Courthouse and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 16, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN J. MACDONALD, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John J. Macdonald of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said John J. Macdonald was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 16, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—EDWARD L. ROSENWATER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that EDWARD L. ROSENWATER, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 8, 1899, praying for a confirmation of a composition of all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Courthouse and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—PETER F. BOYER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Peter F. Boyer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 9, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC DINKELSPIEL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Isaac Dinkelspiel of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Isaac Dinkelspiel was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 16, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ROBERT W. GOLDMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Robert W. Goldman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 10, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Courthouse and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the assignment of JOHN W. O'CONNELL, doing business under the name of O'Connell, Tighe & Co.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 31st day of May, 1899, the undersigned will sell at public auction, under the direction of Martin F. Hatch, Esq., auctioneer, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 12:30 P. M., all the right, title and interest of John W. O'Connell, lately carrying on business in said City of New York, under the name of O'Connell, Tighe & Co., and all interest of the undersigned as his assignee of, in, and to the following book accounts, notes and judgments, to wit:

JUDGMENTS—Frank Murray, Croton, N. Y., $107.91; Mathew Gahran, Newburgh, N. Y., $41.65; Robert Doherty, Verplanck, N. Y., $35.63; John Farley, Jr., Larchmont Manor, N. Y., $145.42; Hugh Golden, same city, $104.02; $104.02; Philip Murray, Hoboken, N. J., $121.56; Habenstein Bros., Hoboken, N. J., $68.61.

BOOK ACCOUNTS—Debtors reside at Waterbury, Conn.; James Foley, $36.62; Peter Bennett, $2.00; Mrs. Mary Hayes, $1.00; William Police, New Britain, Conn., $45.40; Martin Fox, Hartford, Conn., $1.50; William Holihan, Middletown, Conn., $24.88; Gorman & Cody, Middletown, Conn., $73.60. Portland, Conn.: Mrs. Thomas Yeadon, $5.00; Frank Flood, $55.55; James H. Hagerty, Greenwich, Conn., $99.75. Debtors reside at Stamford, Conn. J. B. Loveland, $70.75; Mrs. Mary Hayes, $1.00; William Philpot, $534.71 Mrs. John O'Grady, $217.67; Thomas O'Neill, $38.25; John Ryle, $2.00; Thomas Callahan, $116.88.

Peter Lee, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., $19.44; James Degnan, Croton, N. Y., $6.00; Simeon Gilbert, Croton, N. Y., $1.00; Martin Mullen, Wappingers Falls, N. Y., $20.44; William B. Kennane, same place, $21.00; Mrs. M. Gouch, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., $72.00; Timothy Kennedy, same place, $2.00; William J. Foley, Newburgh, N. Y., $9.00; William Grossman, same place, $181.69. Debtors residing in Jersey City, N. J. Francis Meehan, $30.60; John McPartland, $2.00; Thomas McGee, $14.64; William Reilly, $169.16; William O. Mackey, $36.25; M. O'Shea, Peekskill, N. Y., $1.00; Charles Scott, New Rochelle, N. Y., $35.00; John Sheehan, Tappan, N. Y., $1.00; James Lawn, Tarrytown, N. Y., $8.00; Mrs. P. Kennedy, same place $6.00.

Debtors reside at Jersey City, N. J. B. S. O'Reilly, $933.00; John H. Shearan, $232.86; R. J. Fallahee, $2,522.74; William Hill, $288.50; Michael O'Connor, $458.82; Mrs. P. Patterson, $15.00; James Cowan, $1.00. George McClernan, $344.06; James D. McKernan, $2.00; Bernhard Farrell, $22.25; William Mahon, $49.25; Frank McCartin, $99.88; Thomas B. O'Neill, $5.47; Bergman B

BARROW NOW IN SING SING

The Kidnapper Gets Fourteen Years and Ten Months.

EASY WITH BELLA ANDERSON

Justice Fursman Sentences Her to Four Years' Imprisonment—The Clarkes Pleased.

George Beauregard Barrow, who planned the abduction of Baby Marion Clarke, passed last night in the State prison at Sing Sing. He was found guilty of the crime of kidnapping yesterday and sentenced by Justice Fursman in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court to fourteen years and ten months' imprisonment at hard labor, two months less than the maximum penalty. Bella Anderson, the nurse girl who turned State's evidence, was sentenced to four years in the State prison at Auburn. She probably will be taken there to-day. Mrs. Barrow, who has yet to be placed on trial, it is expected, will plead guilty.

The jurors reached their verdict in half an hour. Justice Fursman, in discharging them, complimented them upon the manner in which they had done their duty and expressed the conviction that no other result could have been reached on the evidence submitted. In sentencing Barrow the Justice said there could be no doubt the prisoner was the instigator of the crime and that he would make an example of him. He was satisfied, he said, that Bella Anderson repented of what she had done and had testified truthfully. These facts, coupled with the recommendation of the District Attorney that mercy be shown to her, inclined him to deal leniently with her.

Barrow heard his sentence calmly. Bella Anderson wept hysterically. If she behaves herself in prison she will earn a reduction of one year while Barrow will benefit by a commutation of five years, six months, and five days, and be released in October, 1908. This possible commutation in the case of Barrow was taken into consideration by the Justice, and accounts for the two months off the maximum sentence. Under the law prisoners are released only between March 31 and Oct. 31 of each year. Consequently, had the maximum penalty of fifteen years been imposed upon the kidnapper, he could not have been released before April 1, 1909.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, the father and mother of the kidnapped child, who were in court during the proceedings, expressed their satisfaction at the result of the trial. When court opened a number of witnesses were called by the defense to testify to Barrow's good character. They were from various places where the prisoner had been employed. In summing up for the defense, Mr. Howe contended that Bella Anderson was the real culprit, and upon her rested the chief responsibility. District Attorney Gardiner summed up for the prosecution, asking the jury to bring in a verdict that would prevent the repetition of the crime.

Justice Fursman in his charge to the jury said: "This defendant claims that his wife confessed the crime to him, and that all that he did was to save her from disgrace. His evidence, if true, that of helping his wife, is of the most damaging character against her. It is for you to say whether what he did was for the purpose of saving her from disgrace, and whether these two women living with him in his house imagined and carried out the plot to steal a child without his knowledge."

When he last juryman had left the box Mrs. Barrow broke down and was led out of the room weeping. She did not reappear in court. The jury was out from 11:50 to 12:20 o'clock. When the foreman announced the verdict, the jury was polled at the request of Mr. Howe. Justice Fursman denied a motion for a new trial, but granted Mr. Howe thirty days in which to file a bill of exceptions. He then passed sentence on Barrow.

Bella Anderson was then sent for, and while she was being brought from the Tombs District Attorney Gardiner asked Justice Fursman to set a day for the trial of Mrs. Barrow. Lawyer Howe objected on the ground that it would take him some time to prepare the case, as he had important evidence to produce. The Justice said he could not fix a date, inasmuch as this was his last day in that court. District Attorney Gardiner declared he would renew his application on Monday to the Justice then sitting there.

At this juncture Bella Anderson was brought in. Her lawyer, Abraham Levy, made a plea for mercy, which District Attorney Gardiner indorsed, saying: "This girl went to the Barrows when she was sick. They were kind to her and cared for her, and she felt that she was under an obligation to them. Moreover, she is not in the same class mentally as Barrow and his wife, and they clearly exercised domination over her." Justice Fursman then passed sentence.

Barrow was taken from the Tombs at 1:35 o'clock on his way to Sing Sing. He was handcuffed to Duncan Young, the burglar who was sentenced to imprisonment for life for the killing of George Eberhardt, and to Adam Anberg, sentenced to nine years and six months for shooting Policeman Rafael. They were in charge of Deputy Sheriffs Kelly, Bell, Monahan, and Cassidy. Before he left Barrow was allowed to bid his wife good-bye.

There were few people outside the Tombs to see the prison van start, for it was not thought Barrow would leave so soon. At the Grand Central Station, where the gang boarded the 2:05 o'clock train for Sing Sing, the news that Barrow had arrived was speedily noised abroad, and a big crowd of passengers and others soon gathered. Extra policemen sent from the precinct station were on hand to preserve order, but there was no demonstration.

SING SING, N. Y., June 16.—George B. Barrow, the kidnapper, entered the prison at 3:15 o'clock this afternoon and was put in Cell 1,459. He has not been assigned to any work as yet.

HOTEL GUESTS ROUTED BY FIRE.

Several Persons Taken Down Ladders from a Hudson Street House.

St. John's Park Hotel, kept by John Flannery, at 20 Hudson Street, was damaged by fire shortly before 6 o'clock yesterday morning. There was considerable excitement among the fifteen guests of the hotel, but none of them was injured. Several persons were taken from the windows by the firemen.

The hotel is a four-story brick structure. The fire was discovered by William McKenna, the night watchman, who saw flames coming up the dumb waiter shaft from the first floor. He aroused the inmates, and then turned in an alarm.

Flannery and his wife went to the roof and got over to the adjoining building. Some of the guests reached the street by means of the stairs. Others, however, found escape by this means cut off by the smoke, and waited at the windows until the firemen arrived with ladders. The damage done to the building was estimated at $2,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

ON TRIAL FOR PERJURY.

Former Policeman McMahon Identified as an ex-Convict.

Ex-Policeman James McMahon was yesterday placed on trial before Judge Newburger, in the Court of General Sessions, for perjury. McMahon came to this country from Ireland, and soon after was appointed on the police force. Fourteen years ago he was convicted of assault and sentenced to prison. He had also wronged a young woman named Bessie McMahon, and she determined to have revenge.

She followed him to this city and told him that if he did not marry her she would expose him. McMahon replied that he had enough influence to place her in State prison if she tried to cause him trouble, but she went before the Police Board and explained the situation. An investigation was started, and McMahon was dismissed from the force.

He at once commenced proceedings in the Supreme Court for reinstatement, and on the witness stand denied he had ever been in prison. The police authorities then sent to Ireland for witnesses, and as a result McMahon was indicted for perjury. One of the most important witnesses yesterday was James Murphy of the Royal Irish Constabulary. He identified McMahon as the man who had been convicted fourteen years ago. The trial will be resumed Monday.

McCreery's Closed Saturdays at Noon.

Beginning to-day, James McCreery & Co. will close their Eleventh and Twenty-third Street stores at noon on Saturdays. This arrangement will continue through the Summer months.

LEGAL NOTES.

PROVISIONS OF THE INSURANCE LAW INVALID.—Some interesting questions affecting the constitutionality of the insurance law of this State were passed upon by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday in a suit brought by the Western Massachusetts Mutual Fire Insurance Company against Henry Hilton and others. A policy for $10,000 for one year was issued by this company through an agent to Mr. Hilton and Hilton, Hughes & Co. in February, 1895, upon the building on Broadway, between Ninth and Tenth Streets. The premium, $145, was paid on receipt of the policy, and the suit was brought for a subsequent assessment of $127.74. The assessment was made under the laws of Massachusetts for the loss or depreciation which accrued during the time the policy was in force. The defense was that the policy was void under the provisions of the last clause of Section 137 of the insurance law of this State, which provides that "all fire insurance policies issued to residents of this State on property located herein by companies that have not complied with the requirements of the general insurance laws of the State shall be void, except such as shall have been secured as herein set forth."

Justice Ingraham, giving the unanimous opinion of the court, states the first question to be whether the provisions of this statute affect the validity and enforcibility in this State of a contract in Massachusetts valid by the laws of that State and enforcible there. "The object of the statute which contains this prohibition is, to regulate the business of insurance conducted in this State. It regulates the contract of all individuals or corporations who do business in this State, and prohibits all corporations or individuals from carrying on the business of insurance or making any contract of insurance within this State except as authorized by the statute. * * * Was it the intention of the Legislature by this statute to prohibit all citizens of this State from making contracts in another State for the insurance of property here, and making all such contracts of insurance void; and, if such was the intention, is the statute in violation of the Constitution of the United States? It must be conceded, I think, that the prohibition, in its liberal terms, is broad enough to include all contracts, whether made in this State or out of the State, and which insure property located within this State. If the Legislature had power thus to restrict the ability or right to contract of residents of this State, and has exercised the power, a contract, when made in violation of the prohibitions of the statute would undoubtedly be void, ab initio, and incapable of enforcement. There can be no doubt of the power of the Legislature to regulate the validity and interpretation of contracts made within this State, or to determine what foreign corporations shall do business here, and so far as this provision declares a contract made here in violation of this statute void, it is clearly a valid exercise of legislative power. (119 United States, 110; 125 United States, 161.) But a different question is presented where the Legislature attempts to intervene and declare void contracts valid in the place where made and to be performed."

Justice Ingraham quotes from the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in Allgeyer vs. Louisiana, and says it conclusively shows that an attempt of the Legislature to declare void a contract entered into by citizens of this State with a foreign corporation, made and to be performed in a foreign State, and insuring property within this State, would violate the provisions of the fourteenth amendment of the Federal Constitution, and would thus be void. As to the further question whether the courts of this State are justified in refusing to enforce this valid contract, and the remedy or right of action to enforce it, Justice Ingraham says that the Legislature has no more power to deprive a party to this contract of his right under it than it had to declare the contract void, and says in conclusion: "The Legislature has attempted to regulate the insurance business within this State, and that it has a perfect right to do. But there is no legal declaration or public policy which would justify the courts in refusing to enforce a contract which is valid, because the party against whom the contract is sought to be enforced is a resident and the party in whose favor the contract is sought to be enforced is a foreign corporation."

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THE CLAREMONT RESTAURANT CONTRACT.—The Department of Parks in November, 1897, made an agreement with Ralph A. Gushee, granting him the privilege of selling refreshments in the building known as the Claremont, which stands upon an eminence on the banks of the Hudson, in Riverside Park. His license, or lease, was to continue for five years, and for the privileges granted Gushee was to pay $525 a month. About May 1, 1898, he was notified by the Park Commissioners that the license agreement made with him had been revoked, and he was required to vacate within two weeks. He thereupon brought an action and procured an injunction restraining the Commissioners from interfering with him in the conduct of the hotel. On the trial, no testimony having been offered on the part of the city, judgment was directed restraining interference with the privileges granted the plaintiff. On appeal it was claimed on behalf of the city that, the action being in equity to restrain putting an end to the agreement, it must be based on the theory that plaintiff had no legal right, as against the city, to the possession of this restaurant.

The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey affirming the judgment below, holds that that contention was not well founded, no such question having been raised at the trial by motion, and there was no allegation in the answer that the plaintiff had an adequate remedy at law. The question was therefore presented, Justice Rumsey said, whether by the agreement the plaintiff had acquired any right which the courts would protect, either at law or in equity. As to the claim that the making of such a lease put it out of the power of the Department of Parks to exercise the duty imposed upon it of making rules and regulations, and of enacting such ordinances as might be necessary for the government and protection of parks, Justice Rumsey said:

"It must be remembered that it is not claimed on the part of the defendant that the Department of Parks has determined that no restaurant should be kept at this place, and in this building, nor is there any evidence or suggestion that the plaintiff is not a perfectly proper person to keep it, or that he or any of his employes have failed to observe all the rules and regulations that have been made for the government of the park. It does not appear that regulation or ordinance has been made, or is intended to be made, by the Commissioners of Parks or by the Commissioner in charge of this park which would in the slightest degree be affected by the plaintiff's continuing in this business at this place, or that the operation of this restaurant by him would be inconsistent with any regulation or ordinance which was intended to be made. * * *

"The question as presented is simply whether this agreement by which the plaintiff is authorized for a fixed period to operate this restaurant is so utterly void that he will not be protected in the exercise of his rights, but is liable to be removed at the mere caprice of the Commissioners of Parks, without any suggestion that his presence, or the continuance of his agreement, interferes in the slightest degree with the performance of their duties. * * * So long as there is no regulation which necessarily interferes with his conduct of this restaurant, or so long as it is deemed best that a restaurant should be kept up at the Claremont, so long the plaintiff is entitled to the privileges of the contract which he has obtained, and for which he has spent a large amount of money, and the defendant will not be permitted, without reason and at its mere caprice, to interfere with his rights."

Justice Barrett dissented, holding that the utmost that the Park Commissioners could lawfully grant was a license, revokable whenever they deemed that the public pleasure, convenience, or comfort would be promoted by a discontinuance of the service or by a change in the agent connected therewith.

May Have Died of Poison.

An unknown woman, apparently about fifty years old, died at the City Hospital, Jersey City, yesterday. She was first seen near the Lehigh Valley Railroad freight depot shortly after noon on Thursday, and seemed to be demented. The physicians questioned her, but she was unable to give either her name or address. As there were symptoms of poisoning about her illness, County Physician Converse will make an autopsy. The woman wore a black dress, a black straw hat, and a red shawl. She was 5 feet 8 inches in height and weighed about 175 pounds.

Stern Brothers Close Early Saturdays.

Stern Brothers of West Twenty-third Street will close their establishment at noon on Saturdays during the Summer months, beginning to-day.

In its incipiency, nearly every case of Lung and Throat disease is curable if promptly treated with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

ROYAL

The Absolutely Pure

Baking Powder

Made of Cream of Tartar.

Baking powders made from alum and other harsh, caustic acids are lower in price, but they are inferior in work and injurious to the stomach.

ASSEMBLY STILL DEFIANT

Obstructionists Again Defeat Action on the Bond Issues.

SHARP ATTACK ON MR. COLER

Mr. Wafer of Brooklyn Calls Him a "Bugaboo" and Condemns the Coney Island Park Plan.

The indications that the obstructionist members of the Municipal Assembly were beginning to come around to Controller Coler's way of thinking on the question of bond issues was somewhat discounted by the developments of yesterday at the City Hall.

At a meeting of the Council Committee on Affairs of Boroughs, called yesterday morning for the special purpose of acting on the resolution providing for the issue of $2,000,000 of bonds for repaving streets, only three of the seven members were present, Messrs. McGarry of Brooklyn, O'Grady of Richmond, and Goodwin of Manhattan. There being no quorum, nothing was done. Other members of the committee, including Messrs. Cassidy of Queens and Francisco of Brooklyn, appeared at the City Hall shortly afterward. Their declarations indicated that they had by no means abandoned their opposition, and justified the inference that they had absented themselves from the committee in order to prevent the resolution from being reported. The three members present would have voted for it, and Ryder and Murray, two of the absentees, are understood to favor it, so that if they had been present the resolution might have been reported.

Councilman Francisco said that he had not changed his mind as a result of the Controller's agitation, and that he would never vote for the $2,000,000 of repaving bonds unless he was assured that his district would be taken care of.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday Mr. McCall asked unanimous consent to call up "Special Order No. 95," the resolution for the issue of $570,000 of bonds for the purchase of the Long Island Water Supply Company's plant, but Mr. Gaffney objected, and under the rules it could not be taken up. As there were only forty-three Aldermen present, and as forty-five votes would have been necessary to pass the resolution, this action was not material, it being Mr. McCall's object to have the resolution made a special order for the next session of the board.

Bearing on the subject of water supply for Brooklyn, Alderman McInnes laid before the board a resolution requesting the Commissioner of Water Supply to "ascertain the feasibility of bringing water from the East River to the Borough of Brooklyn by the construction of one large main and the establishment of a central pumping station and distributing mains, so that water may be obtained in sufficient quantities for fire purposes and for sprinkling streets and flushing sewers, thereby saving the present supply for drinking purposes."

This proposition developed much opposition, and in the course of a speech opposing it on the ground of extravagance, Alderman Wafer of Brooklyn attacked Controller Coler.

"Fanatics come along," said Mr. Wafer, "and ask us to give them a park at Coney Island to cost ten or fifteen millions. It's all bosh. Give us a strip of park and a boardwalk there; that's all we need. What the people want is to have their streets paved and more schoolhouses.

"This great bugaboo of a Controller, who goes about with reporters hanging to his coattails, accuses us of holding up bonds. A year ago we authorized an issue of $25,000,000 of bonds, and it was only a few days ago that he advertised for bids for the first ten millions. Why, if we had done that the newspapers would have called us humdrums."

Mr. Wafer referred to the Coney Island Park scheme as a real estate speculation, and said it was time for the people to call a halt.

Another echo of the Controller's threat of a mandamus against the Municipal Assembly was supplied by Alderman Woodward, who had been quoted as saying, in response to an inquiry as to what the Aldermen would do if they were mandamused, that they "would do as they d—d please." Mr. Woodward admitted the substantial accuracy of the quotation, but explained that he had not meant to defy the courts; that he was a respecter of law and order, and that, if directed to vote a certain way by the courts, he would, of course, do so. He thought, however, that the courts had no right to compel them to vote yea, though they might order the board to take action one way or the other.

No mandamus proceedings were instituted against the Municipal Assembly yesterday. Controller Coler expects to take a holiday to-day, and no developments in the matter are expected before next week.

DEPARTMENT STORE LICENSES.

Councilman Sulzer's Proposed $500 Fee Discussed at the City Hall.

The ordinance proposed by Councilman Herman Sulzer, fixing $500 license for every branch of a department store, was discussed yesterday at a public hearing given in the Council Chamber at the City Hall. There was a small attendance of interested persons.

Job E. Hedges argued against the ordinance as attorney for John Wanamaker. The theory of licenses, he said, was to cover the expenses of supervision, but an exorbitant license fee was in the nature of taxation. Such a license as the ordinance proposed, he contended, would discriminate against certain persons, and the Municipal Assembly had no right to make such a discrimination. Attorney Delehanty, appearing for James A. Hearn & Son, took similar ground.

The ordinance was advocated by its author, Mr. Sulzer, who urged that the big stores were crowding the small dealers out of business. If the Municipal Assembly could impose on the small dealers a license fee, he contended that it certainly had the right to fix a proportionate fee for stores which embraced a great many different branches. Councilman Hottenroth also advocated the ordinance. John H. Smith thought the trouble with the proposed license was that it did not go far enough. He favored legislation that would wipe out the department stores altogether. The high license was further advocated by a committee from the Retail Butchers' Association.

The chief opposition to the ordinance came from J. W. Callanan, who appeared for the Retail Grocers' Association. Mr. Callanan said that the retail merchants had learned improved business methods from the department stores. They had formed a purchasing association, he said, and were now able to buy and sell as cheaply as the big establishments. The high license was also opposed by the Rev. Francis J. C. Moran, on the ground that the big stores treated their employes with greater consideration than the smaller employers.

MR. DUNPHY AN ALDERMAN.

Elected to Fill the Unexpired Term of Henry Siefke.

With only two opposing votes James J. Dunphy of 287 Tenth Avenue was yesterday, by resolution of the Board of Aldermen, elected to fill the unexpired term of the late Henry Siefke. Mr. Dunphy was the nominee of the Goodwin faction in the Tammany organization of the Ninth District. The Sheehan faction did not have a candidate, and all the Tammany votes in the board were cast for Dunphy.

The resolution naming Mr. Dunphy for Siefke's seat was proposed by Alderman John T. McCall, the Tammany leader. On the roll call Alderman Stewart said: "I am in favor of the resolution if it were offered at the proper time, but it seems to me the least this board could do would be to wait until the crape was taken off Mr. Siefke's chair before choosing his successor."

Alderman Ackerman also voted no, remarking. "This is rather previous." The vote was 39 to 2.

Mr. Dunphy, who was waiting in an anteroom, was escorted before the Mayor by a committee from the board and sworn in. Then he was presented to his colleagues and took his seat.

The Goodwin men in the Ninth District look on the failure of the Sheehan people to put up a candidate for Alderman as a victory for the opposition to Sheehan's leadership.

TRAFFIC ON FIFTH AVENUE.

Protest Against Restriction in Behalf of Madison Avenue Residents.

At a public hearing given in the Council chamber yesterday afternoon by the Committee on Streets and Highways, John W. Ball of 245 Fifth Avenue appeared in opposition to the ordinance restricting traffic on Fifth Avenue.

Mr. Ball presented a petition signed by citizens and taxpayers, in which it was set forth that "such restriction will result in forcing the natural traffic, merchandise, vehicles, trucks, &c., from said avenue largely to Madison Avenue, which is strictly a residential street, while Fifth Avenue below Forty-second Street is now nearly all given up to business, and will be entirely so in a short time."

Among the signers of this petition are Gen. Horace Porter, J. Pierpont Morgan, Cornelius N. Bliss, Lord & Taylor, Tiffany & Co., Mrs. A. S. Thompson, Helen L. Phelps-Stokes, J. Allen Townsend, Mrs. Augustus Kountze, Anson Phelps-Stokes, Chauncey M. Depew, William H. Webb, Elbridge T. Gerry, Alexander E. Orr, John D. Crimmins, William C. Whitney, John F. Dillon, Samuel Sloan, and S. V. White.

CITY CARE OF SERVANTS.

Housewives' Society Suggests Work for the Municipal Assembly.

An investigation of the servant problem by the Municipal Assembly is proposed in a petition laid before the Board of Aldermen yesterday by the German Housewives' Society. The petition was referred to the Law Committee, with instructions to act.

The petition asks that laws be ormulated that will provide a system such as exists in Europe in certain places, by which each applicant for a servant's position can secure—and must present—an official certificate as to character and competency that will protect the honest and faithful and minimize the number of dishonest and faithless. It is suggested that the Municipal Assembly look into the entire subject of mistress and servant from an impartial standpoint.

The society claims a membership of over 400. It conducts a home for friendless girls with 138 inmates, and asserts that it has since Sept. 1, 1896, provided 2,669 working-girls with positions.

To Pay Building Commission.

A resolution proposing an additional appropriation of $19,000 for the pay of the seven experts on the Building Commission, which is engaged in preparing a new building code for the city, was introduced yesterday in the Board of Aldermen and referred. The experts receive $500 a month each.

RAILROAD TRACKS TORN UP.

Jersey City Officials Take Possession of South Cove Property.

Acting upon opinion given by Corporation Attorney Allan L. McDermott, the Jersey City Street and Water Board yesterday ordered Chief of Police Murphy to take possession of the South Cove property, the city's title to which was recently sustained by the United States courts at Washington against the New Jersey Central Railroad Company, after fifteen years' litigation. When a decision was given, the city cleared the land of all trespassers who had squatted on the property while the title was in dispute.

The Central Railroad had two lines of track laid over a part of the land, and it was agreed that a reasonable time should be allowed for their removal. They were not removed, however, and the Street and Water Board finally decided to take summary action.

Chief Murphy, under the board's order, sent Police Capt. Cody and a squad of officers to the scene. At the same time Chief Engineer Van Keuren arrived with a gang of workmen. Under the protection of the police, the workmen at once proceeded to tear up the tracks. The railroad company made no objection.

THE NEW YORK TIMES ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE of to-morrow, (Sunday,) will abound in interesting features. Among them will be the following: Full-page portrait of Alexander J. Cassatt, newly elected President of the Pennsylvania Railroad; illustrated article on West Point Military Academy, with portraits of Col. Albert L. Mills, Superintendent of the Academy; Col. Otto L. Hein, Commandant of Cadets, and First Lieut. Robert L. Howze, Instructor of Cavalry; latest portrait of Augustin Daly, together with appreciative review of his career by the dramatic critic of THE NEW YORK TIMES; illustrated description of the famous Cathedral of St. John the Divine, by Charles de Kay; examples of the work of David Neal, the American painter; illustrated description of Russian Embassy at Washington, with portrait of Count Cassini; reproduction of bronze tablet to be placed on the Olympia upon her return to the Harbor of New York; illustrations of scenes in the fashionable Berkshire district. To be sure of getting a copy of this attractive edition order from your newsdealer in advance.—Adv.

The bicycler and golfer of today are birds of varied plumage.

Every variety of everything either kind wears—that is mankind.

Norfolk jackets, $7.50, $8.50, and $11.
Sack coats, black, blue, red, or green, $7.50 and $9.
Knickerbockers, $4.50 to $12.
Flannels: long trousers, $6 to $7.50; coats, $8 to $12.50.
White duck trousers: cotton, $2; linen, $5.
Stockings, $1 to $2.50
Alpines, with sashes, $3.50.
Caps, $1 and $1.50.
Straw hats, $1.90 to $3.
Negligee shirts, $1 to $8.
Golf russet shoes, hob nails, $5.
Bicycle gloves, $1.
Bicycle shoes, russet or black, $3.
Golf gloves, $1.25.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

NORTH RIVER TUNNEL PLAN.

Manhattan and Jersey City Railway Co., Incorporated at Albany, Proposes to Build Two Tunnels.

A new tunnel company was incorporated in Albany yesterday entitled "The Manhattan and Jersey City Railway Company." It has a nominal capital of $10,000, there being 100 shares of a par value of $100. Ernest C. Moore, civil engineer and contractor, with an office at 130 Pearl Street, this city, holds eighty-six shares of stock, the remainder being divided among the other Directors, who are as follows: Henry M. Brigham, John F. Clarke, H. Waller Brinckerhoff, Ralph G. Packard, Jr., Benjamin Russell, Oliver Hull, and George A. Powells, all of this city, and Walter T. Lindsay of Huntington, L. I. Mr. Brigham, who is a lawyer at 37 Liberty Street, is counsel to the new company.

Mr. Moore talked very freely about this project. "It is a bona fide business enterprise," he said, "and railroad tunnels are to be constructed from Jersey City to the lower part of Manhattan Island. Our plans have been made and we have secured from experienced and reliable contractors estimates of the cost. It is the purpose of the company to build two separate tunnels side by side. One tunnel will be used by electric trains going to New York and the other by trains going from New York. The tunnels will be circular, and with a diameter of about fourteen and a half feet.

"There will be no trouble about financing this scheme. The two tunnels can be built for about $5,000,000, and bonds to that amount will be issued by our company. This issue of bonds will be taken care of by an underwriting syndicate. Under our charter we are bound to have the tunnels completed within two years from the time we begin work. I cannot say now whether or not the tunnel company will operate the railway in the tunnel. Possibly that will be placed in the hands of a separate corporation.

"The exact location of the land stations of these tunnels have not yet been determined. The station in New York, I think, will be within 1,000 feet of Cortlandt Street, and in Jersey City, not far from Montgomery Street. There is no track in the report that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad is behind this enterprise. We have ample assurance of the necessary financial backing. I shall probably be the President of the company and shall be chiefly concerned in the work of construction. The financial management will be in competent hands. I am informed that three trust companies are ready to take our bonds as soon as they are ready for delivery.

"We intend to get to work as quickly as possible. It will be necessary to arrange with the War Department and to obtain the official sanction of the New York State Railroad Commissioners. As soon as those details are settled the work of tunnel construction will begin. The tunnels will run under the bottom of the North River, and will be circular steel shells with linings of concrete. I do not know exactly how far below the surface the tunnels will be built. The provisions of our charter enable us to condemn such property as is necessary for our terminals."

As a contractor, Mr. Moore constructed the large subway which crosses the Harlem River near the Third Avenue Railroad bridge. This subway was built for the Empire Subway Company, and Mr. Moore said last evening that in a measure it suggested the proposed tunnels under the North River.

HUDSON RIVER TUNNEL SALE.

Again Bid In by American Bondholders—To Begin Work.

The second sale of the Hudson River Tunnel was held at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom yesterday, and Peter F. Meyer of Peter F. Meyer & Co. knocked down the property to Frederick B. Jennings of Stetson, Jennings & Russell for $100,000, the only bid. At the sale at Jersey City on Thursday Mr. Jennings's bid of $300,000 secured the property for the American bondholders, who were his clients yesterday. Each sale was subject to the lien of $62,000 of Pearson & Son of London.

At yesterday's sale notice was served on the auctioneer on behalf of John R. Bartlett of intention to bring suit to secure a lien of $100,000 on the property for services in the construction of the New York section. After the sale Mr. Jennings made light of the notice. He said that steps to complete the tunnel would not be delayed and that as soon as financial arrangements were effected work would be begun by pumping out the sections.

COAL AND IRON PROPERTIES.

Tennessee Railroad Company Acquires Important Sheffield Company Holdings

An important transaction is reported in Southern coal and iron properties, by which the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company will acquire from the Sheffield Coal, Iron and Steel Company large tracts of coal and mineral lands and important manufacturing plants. The price is not stated, but the transfer is understood to include all the property of the Sheffield Company. No definite or final announcement has yet been made, but a Director of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company said yesterday that he had understood for several weeks that the executive officers of that company were negotiating with the late E. W. Cole, and subsequently with his executors and associates, for the turning over of the Sheffield Coal, Iron and Steel Company.

He added: "Should the negotiations be successful, the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company will get three modern furnaces, two of which are in full blast, 70,000 acres of coal land, 300 coke ovens, all supplies, and other valuable acquisitions. The advantage of this control will also be very great in the removal of a close competitor and the acquisition of a large consumer of the coke of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, and will enable that company to fill orders from Mississippi and Ohio River towns from these furnaces by water transportation.

"The Sheffield property will be taken over free of floating debt, and the profits on orders ahead on the books will go far toward paying for the property, so it is not contemplated issuing any securities to pay for the same. Therefore all these assets will go to the advantage of the shareholders of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company. The company will feel that in acquiring this property they are placed in an impregnable position to make iron at the lowest possible prices."

Out of town, or in.

Here's a few necessities priced within easy reach.

Gray Striped Flannel Trousers, $5 & $5.50.
White Duck Trousers, $1.50.
Golf Breeches, $3.50 to $9.00.
Blue Serge Reefers, $6.50 & $7.50.
Washable Fancy Vests, $3.50, $4.50 & $5.00.

SPECIAL SALE TO-DAY.

500 dozen Town made Balbriggan Shirts & Drawers, 50 cents a Garment, plain and fancy colors.

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Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

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FOR HEADACHE

and weak digestion

Horsford's Acid Phosphate has no equal.

Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

MOLINEUX CASE UP AGAIN.

Lawyer Weeks Accuses Mr. Osborne of Saying the May Grand Jurors Violated Their Oaths.

At a hearing before Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday, Bartow S. Weeks of counsel for Roland B. Molineux accused Assistant District Attorney Osborne of having declared the members of the May Grand Jury violated their oaths of office. Mr. Weeks's statement was based on an affidavit drawn up by Mr. Osborne. Mr. Osborne said afterward that the lawyer had exaggerated the matter.

The hearing was held as the result of an order signed by Justice Fursman summoning counsel before him to argue why the charge against Molineux should not be resubmitted to the Grand Jury. Assistant District Attorney Osborne procured the order on the strength of an affidavit submitted to the Justice. A copy of the affidavit was sent to counsel for the defense, and an examination of the same called forth Mr. Weeks's remarks.

Messrs. Weeks and Battle, Molineux's lawyers, appeared in the courtroom at 9:30 o'clock. Their client was brought in a few minutes later. Mr. Weeks argued that Justice Fursman had no jurisdiction in the case. He maintained that the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court had no Grand Jury, and that the order of Justice Williams to resubmit the case to a Grand Jury became void when the May Grand Jury refused to indict Molineux.

"The District Attorney has deliberately charged the foreman and members of the May Grand Jury with violating their oaths of office," went on the lawyer, "in saying that in their investigations into this case their questions sought to exonerate the accused, and not to find a guilty person." Mr. Weeks declared that the District Attorney, in his affidavit, through information and belief, had cast a stigma on the Grand Jury.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne jumped to his feet at once and declared that the affidavit was not founded on information and belief, but on his own knowledge. Justice Fursman broke in, saying he was not there to try a Grand Jury, but to listen to arguments to a motion. Mr. Weeks asked for time in which to file an answer to the affidavit of Mr. Osborne, and Justice Fursman gave him until Monday morning. In the meantime Mr. Weeks will communicate with members of the May Grand Jury, and it is understood, secure affidavits from them.

"Mr. Weeks's statement that I said Foreman Church and the members of the May Grand Jury had violated their oaths of office," said Mr. Osborne later, "was an exaggeration of what was contained in my affidavit. There was nothing in this affidavit on which Mr. Weeks could have made such a statement, except that he had drawn such a conclusion from the questions asked by Col. Church of the witnesses before the investigating body."

The Assistant District Attorney refused to make the affidavit public, but explained that it set forth, among other things, that he had four additional witnesses who were not heard before the May Grand Jury. Three of these were handwriting experts, who were of the opinion that Molineux had addressed the poison package to Harry Cornish. The other was Nicholas A. Heckmann, who testified at the Coroner's inquest that the defendant had rented a letter box from him under the name of H. S. Cornish.

Col. Church, foreman of the May Grand Jury, when seen, refused to discuss Mr. Weeks's criticism of Mr. Osborne. He would say nothing until the matter had been brought into court.

Loreley Fountain to be Unveiled.

The Loreley Fountain, which is being erected in honor of Heinrich Heine, will be unveiled on July 8, at 4 P. M., at the junction of the Concourse, Mott Avenue, and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street. Dr. Ernst Richard, in the name of the German societies, will present the work, and Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Municipal Council, will accept it, on behalf of the city. A chorus of 1,200 men, representing the United Singers and the Arion Society, will sing. Prof. Ernst Herter, sculptor of the work, is on his way here from Berlin to be present at the unveiling.

An Ocean Route to Long Branch.

Beginning to-day, the Cape May steamboat Republic will leave Pier 10 East River to make three trips every day to the Iron Pier at Long Branch, leaving New York at 8:30 A. M. and 1 and 5:30 P. M., returning from Long Branch at 10:30 A. M. and 3:15 and 7:45 P. M. This is quick work for the boat, but she is built especially for sea travel, and has established a reputation for speed and sea-going qualities. The accommodations on the steamer are complete. The restaurant is especially good. Every comfort and convenience for passengers will be provided.

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300 Men's Business Suits are

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Of course your size isn't in every lot, but it's sure to be here in something that you'll like.

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After the Evening Concert,
THE OCEAN ABLAZE,
PAIN'S WATER FIREWORKS, FAIRYLAND,
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NEXT SATURDAY, June 24,
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EXCITING BICYCLE RACES AT MANHATTAN BEACH, TO-DAY.

Atlantic Handicap—First Prize $500.

Bald, Cooper, McFarland, Kiser, and all the amateur stars.

ONE ADMISSION PRICE To All 3 Grandeurs! The Great Golden Spectacle! MAT. TO-DAY AT 2.

THE NEW YORK! IN THE MAN IN THE MOON!

Promenade de Luxe, 7:30 to 12. And the New Aerial Magnolia Grove! Rain Covered! Vaudeville 8:15 to 1 A. M. Including Cissie Loftus! Immense Concert Programme Tomrw (Sun.) Night!

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OPENS TO-NIGHT.
SELECT HIGH-CLASS CONCERTS. Music by Squadron A Band, A. Lederhaus, Conductor.

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Arthur Dunn and Clara Belle Jerome, Kelly & Ashby, Hilda Thomas, Sweatnam, Canfield & Carleton, Biograph: Steamer Paris.

Last Mat. to-day! Last time to

JUNE 1899

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1899. SIXTEEN PAGES.

What to Read This Summer—100 Books.

As already announced THE NEW YORK TIMES will issue on June 24 (one week from to-day) a special number of its SATURDAY REVIEW devoted to books for SUMMER READING. ONE HUNDRED such books have been selected from the books of the past twelve months, and with each title will be printed a descriptive notice. The endeavor has been to restrict the selection to the best books for Summer reading that have been published during the period named.

THE SATURDAY REVIEW will be enlarged for this occasion to double its usual size—that is, it will comprise 32 pages—and the variety of reading matter, aside from this special feature, will be large and striking. THE NEW YORK TIMES of June 24, including THE SATURDAY REVIEW, will provide the largest amount of good reading matter ever sold for 1 cent. There will be almost as much matter in this one issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW alone as is contained in four numbers of the highest-priced American magazine.

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The New York Times,
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art,
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

Three well-known New York publishers have secretly appealed to Ernest Alfred Vizetelly to employ his good offices in their behalf that they may secure the American rights of M. Zola's forthcoming novel based on the Dreyfus case. It is safe to say that this is probably the first intimation that the three have received that each has two formidable competitors for the prize. Mr. Vizetelly, it will be recalled, is the translator of several of M. Zola's works, he also at times transacts business in London for the French novelist. Mr. Vizetelly is a very discreet man, and, while promising each of the publishers that the separate bid will be considered, tells them all that nothing has been positively decided and that the novel has not yet even been outlined by M. Zola.

Maurice Hewlett, one of the most picturesque and sympathetic writers, has undertaken to prepare for the Macmillan Company a volume on Florence, which is to be a companion book to F. Marion Crawford's "Ave Roma Immortalis." There is no doubt that Mr. Hewlett will perform his work well from an artistic to compete with Baedeker and "Harper's Handbook" is altogether another question. We believe that Mr. Crawford's Roman guide book has found much favor, however. Mr. Hewlett has shown that he is particularly familiar with the city of Dante, in the "Madonna of the Peach Tree." And the man who could produce "Earthwork Out of Tuscany" can hardly be uninteresting. He will have a peculiar charm for the traveler that sometimes is better and more enduring than bare instruction.

"Gerald Fitzgerald, the Chevalier," the so-called "unpublished" novel by Charles Lever, author of "Harry Lorrequer," is about to make its appearance for the first time complete and in book form from the press of the New Amsterdam Book Company. The reason it was not included in Lever's collected works and that the editions which have hitherto appeared are imperfect and unauthorized was owing to a quarrel between the proprietors of The Dublin University Magazine and the author, all of which is explained at some length in the preface. As most novel readers know, "Gerald Fitzgerald, the Chevalier," is a graphic picture of the French Revolution, with carefully drawn portraits of some of the sanguinary characters of the time, among whom Mirabeau looms up with awful significance.

Sidney Lee's much discussed, much criticised, and much abused "Life of William Shakespeare" has won high words of praise from the best German critics, some of whom unhesitatingly pronounce it the most "remarkable book of biography of the decade." These words must be sweet music to the ears of Mr. Lee after the overhauling that his work has received at the hands of some London reviewers. So many good things have been said about the book in Germany that preparations have been made for a Leipsic edition, which will be published with German text by George Wigand in the late Autumn. It is being translated by Prof. R. Wulker of Leipsic. Mr. Lee, himself a German scholar, is specially revising the text for the purposes of the edition.

Longmans, Green & Co., it is said, will bring out when ready "The Life of Lord Granville." The papers and correspondence of the late Earl have been intrusted to Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, who is now at work on the biography.

The London literary journals have arrayed themselves on the side of M. Tcherkoff, Count Tolstoi's agent, who is objecting to the treatment that the Count's new novel has received at the hands of the editor of an American magazine. According to M. Tcherkoff, the liberties taken do not end at the excision of passages, but go on to alterations and modifications of a nature quite unnecessary, it is said, even from an extreme puritanical point of view. Of course we do not know what the agreement was between the author and publisher. But if it gave the latter any liberty at all he certainly had a perfect right to employ it out of respect to his subscribers. Tolstoi is all very fine, but he writes some things that cannot be left around, as American magazines are left around, on the parlor table. And we recall the fact that Miss Isabel Hapgood, who has high esteem for and personal acquaintance with the Russian novelist, once refused at any price to translate "The Kreutzer Sonata." She did perfectly right, and we believe that the American editor in question has done right, too, according to his lights. The London literati cannot be expected to understand his delicate position. They have no magazines over there that are left around on parlor tables or anywhere else. Certainly we do not refer to their reviews. That is quite a different matter.

Scumas MacManus (Scumas being the Gaelic for Shamus, or James) has gone back to his Irish home for the purpose of writing a novel on contemporary Irish life and character. In the meantime his "Through the Turf Smoke: The Love, Lore, and Laughter of Old Ireland," published by the Doubleday & McClure Company, has gone into its fourth impression. In the Autumn the same firm will issue a collection of folk-lore tales entitled "In Chimney Corners," with some very remarkable pictures in color by Pamela Edman Smith. Six months ago Mr. MacManus came to this country practically unknown to American publishers. But he brought with him the stuff that found a ready market, and during his short stay here he sold a number of stories to all the leading magazines—The Century, Harper's, and The Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia each taking a series. His American sojourn has been as profitable to him as he says it has been enjoyable. He is thirty years old, was a Donegal peasant, and has joined in the weddings, wakes, fairs, and sprees of the peasants, and so is well fitted to picture their real life. At the age of nineteen he began the district schoolmaster in his remote little town and taught there eighteen months. Before his visit here he had already

"THE MAN WITH THE HOE."

Edwin Markham's Remarkable Volume of Verse—Facts in the Man's Life—Readers Make Comments.*

The poems of Edwin Markham, a middle-aged gentleman of California, have of late begun to attract the general attention of readers of literary writing. There are so many thousands of readers and admirers of unliterary writing, and so many magazine editors ready to supply their demands, that it is encouraging to learn that these poems, scattered as they have been in The Century, Scribner's, The Atlantic, and other publications, have not been lost in the maze of verbiage poured forth by Generals, Admirals, electricians, bicycle riders, railroad engineers, to whom writing is merely a means of forcing their daily work to bear additional interest. A poet is a literary man pure and simple, and it is always comforting to lovers of literature to know that he who looks into his heart and writes has still some chance for existence in a world full of men who do things first and then sell their writings because their actions have made their names worth money.

Mr. Markham may have written a great number of poems, but if so he has wisely put into the present volume only those which he regards as representative of his best thought. The salient features of his poesy are vigorous imagination, picturesqueness of phraseology, and nervous tenseness of style. Mr. Markham is almost always at white heat. He seldom or never sits poised on the calm, ethereal heights of contemplation. He is mightily stirred by his teeming fancies, and his lines are as burning brands. If he needs any one thing more than another, it is a draught from that cool font of Bandusia which Horace loved.

Yet it warms the heart to read such glowing verses, in which the thoughts are as red coals in an open fire. It is a tremendous relief after the dreary platitudes of the average magazine driveler, with their wooden echoes of Keats and Wordsworth, to read the lines of a man who has thought and style of his own, and who hurls his ideas out bravely and loudly. The poem which gives its title to the book was inspired by Millet's well-known picture. Mr. Markham's poem is an outcry for the recognition of the wrongs of labor. In the pictured man with the hoe he sees the type of the down-trodden workman, and in three pages of vigorous verse he thunders his sermon. There are passages of very high poetic beauty in this work, as for example:

> What gulfs between him and the seraphim!
> Slave of the wheel of labor, what to him
> Are Plato and the swing of Pleiades?
> What the long reaches of the peaks of song,
> The rift of dawn, the reddening of the rose?

But the general style of the eloquence of the poem is best exemplified by the closing lines:

> O masters, lords, and rulers in all lands,
> How will the Future reckon with this man?
> How answer his brute question in that hour
> When whirlwinds of rebellion shake the world?
> How will it be with kingdoms and with kings—
> With those who shaped him to the thing he is—
> When this dumb Terror shall reply to God,
> After the silence of the centuries?

There is immense force in this expressive writing, and it contains, moreover, a message of our own time, thus showing that the poet holds his calling in its highest esteem. Another powerful piece of work is the short poem entitled "A Look Into the Gulf." This is so brilliant and high an example of Mr. Markham's work that it can be quoted in its entirety:

> I looked one night, and the Semiramis,
> With all her mourning doves about her head,
> Sat rocking on an ancient road of Hell,
> Withered and eyeless, chanting to the moon
> Snatches of song they sang to her of old
> Upon the lighted roofs of Nineveh.
> And then her voice rang out with rattling laugh:
> "The bugles! They are crying back again—
> Bugles that broke the nights of Babylon,
> And then went crying on through Nineveh.
> Stand back, ye trembling messengers of ill!
> Women, let go my hair. I am the Queen,
> A whirlwind and a blaze of swords to quell
> Insurgent cities. Let the iron tread
> Of armies shake the earth. Look, lofty towers:
> Assyria goes by upon the wind!"
> And so she babbles by the ancient road,
> While cities turned to dust upon the earth
> Rise through her whirling brain to live again—
> Babbles all night, and when her voice is dead
> Her weary lips beat on without a sound.

The blot upon this burning picture is to be found in the two lines near the end, beginning "While cities turned to dust." These lines are in the nature of an explanation, and they are wholly out of the scene. If the poet had omitted them his work would have been well-nigh perfect, for in aptitude of descriptive phrase the treatment of this poem is quite as firm as the fancy on which it is built. No doubt the reader

will be struck by the concentrated power of the verse. The words glow with light and set the scene before one with luminous brilliancy. Sometimes the author conquers by rude directness, as in the clause "sat rocking on an ancient road of hell." There is something very quickening to the fancy in such swift, barbaric phrasing.

Snatches of song they sang to her of old
Upon the tiled roofs of Nineveh.

How happy are such lines in calling before the mind pictures such as pass through the pages of G. Whyte Melville. But perhaps the finest bit of phrasing in the poem is "a blare of swords to quell insurgent cities." The thought is a sweeping one, and the words fitly voice it. Indeed it is in the largeness of thought, the grasp of mass effects, and the compression of them into the flashing illumination of a few potent words that the immense strength of Mr. Markham's poetry consists. These two poems being in blank verse might lead the reader to suppose that this author was not skilled in the making of lyric harmonies. But such an inference would be unjust. Mr. Markham writes very musically when he employs the lilting rhythm and chiming rhyme of song. Two stanzas from "Song of the Followers of Pan" will suffice to illustrate his deftness in making a melody of words:

Our bursting bugles blow apart
The gates of cities as we go;
We bring the music of the heart
From secret wells in Lililmo'.

We break in music on the morns—
Sing of the flower to stirring roots;
Apollo's cry is in the horns,
And Hermes' whisper in the flutes.

It would be a thankless task for any poet to try to sweeten the music of the last two lines. And it must not be thought that Mr. Markham cannot occasionally be simple and lowly in thought. It is not his characteristic attitude, indeed, and perhaps when he has cultivated it a little more carefully he will develop that lofty repose in which his verse is now for the most part deficient. That he has possibilities in this direction is proved by the little lyric called a prayer, which begins thus:

Teach me, Father, now to go
Softly as the grasses grow;
Hush my soul to meet the shock
Of the wild world as a rock;
But my spirit, propt with power,
Make as simple as a flower.

The fourth line, indeed, halts, and would easily bear revision, but the poem as a whole breathes a sweet and tender spirit and shows more of contemplative calm than most of the other verse in this book. It would be very easy to quote many strong passages from the volume before us, but the temptation must be resisted. Yet it is impossible to leave the subject without reference to "The Desire of Nations," a poem having for its text the second coming of Christ. The author pictures this in the light of the prophet's words, "and the government shall be upon His shoulders." In one imaginative passage he says:

And when He comes into the world gone wrong,
He will rebuild her beauty with a song.
To every heart He will its own dream be:
One moon has many phantoms in the sea.
Out of the North the norns will cry to men:
"Baldur the Beautiful has come again!"
The flutes of Greece will whisper from the dead:
"Apollo has unveiled his sunbright head!"
The stones of Thebes and Memphis will find voice:
"Osiris comes: O tribes of Time, rejoice!"
And social architects who build the State,
Serving the Dream at citadel and gate,
Will hail Him coming through the laborhum.
And ghud, quick cries will go from man to man:
"Lo, He has come, our Christ the Artisan—
The King, who loved the lilies, He has come!"

A beautiful thought lies at the foundation of the strong poem entitled "Song to the Divine Mother," in which is celebrated the poet's conception of the inclusion of the eternal woman-soul in the nature of the Deity. But enough has been said to call attention to the uncommon merits of the poesy of Mr. Markham. That his verse is read is already well attested. We cannot doubt that its circle of readers will constantly grow larger.

W. J. HENDERSON.

A Sketch of Mr. Markham.

From The National Cyclopedia of American Biography.

Markham, (Charles) Edwin, poet, and educator, was born in Oregon City, Oregon, April 23, 1852, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Winchell) Markham. His ancestry on both sides is of the oldest Colonial stock in Pennsylvania and New England. By the paternal line he descends from Col. William Markham, first cousin and secretary of William Penn; Acting Governor of Pennsylvania during Penn's absence in England; made first Deputy Governor of Delaware in 1681, and later an associate of Lord Baltimore in important territorial matters. Although a stanch adherent of the Church of England, he believed with his Quaker cousin in non-resistance and the rights of the masses. Another William Markham, mentioned in "Pepys's Diary" and "Walpole's Letters," was of the family line. He was a graduate of Christ Church College, Oxford; Dean of Westminster, where his body lies; Bishop of Chester, and tutor of the Prince of Wales. He was renowned for vigorous mind and profound learning, and was a close friend of Edmund Burke, whose "Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful" he helped correct, although he later quarreled with him over the case of Warren Hastings.

The Winchells are of equally ancient and distinguished lineage, deriving descent, according to tradition, from Robert Winchelsea, made Archbishop of Canterbury in 1293. The line is Welsh or English in origin, and is represented on the Continent by the names Winkel and Winschel. Having espoused the cause of the Puritan dissenters early in the seventeenth century, the family suffered persecution in England; some representatives accordingly taking refuge in England and others in Holland. Descendants of the Holland branch later came also to America, and the combined families at the present time number some 3,000 members, settled mostly in the New England and Middle States. One of the earliest American Winchells is mentioned for a contribution to King Philip's war, and another, Robert Winchell, is mentioned in the most ancient records of the church at Windsor, Conn., as the first to pay for a sitting, while his young son is memorialized by an appointment to beat the drum, calling the congregation to service. Twenty persons of the name served in the Revolutionary War, seven in the War of 1812, and over sixty as privates, chaplains, and field officers in the civil war. Throughout its history the family has been noted for intellectual vigor and aggressive activity in the affairs of Church and State; many representatives having been noted as legislators, preachers, scientists, and in other learned professions.

Deriving descent from such distinguished ancestry, and passing his early years amid the primitive surroundings of pioneer life, Edwin Markham—for so he is best known to the world of letters—early manifested the vigor and originality of thought which have characterized his entire career. He was the youngest son of pioneer parents, who, shortly before his birth, had crossed the plains from Michigan. Having lost the care of his father before reaching his fifth year, he settled with his mother and brothers in a wild and beautiful valley near Suisun, in Central California, where he grew to young manhood, inured to every kind of labor required on a Western cattle ranch, and depending for education on the rude country schools and his own ceaseless reading. For companionship the young poet depended almost wholly on an elder brother, who was deaf and dumb, and on his mother, a stern and silent woman, of strong character and great originality. His reading was largely poetical—Homer and Byron being his first masters—and his thoughts soon sought expression in verse. One of his earliest attempts in this direction was a Byronesque fragment, "A Dream of Chaos," which displayed poetic feeling and insight; and with this beginning he has constantly added to his reputation until he now ranks high among the popular and effective poets of America.

In 1871 Mr. Markham entered the State Normal School at San José, making his way on money he had earned, and then pursued the classical course at Christian College, Santa Rosa, Cal. After leaving college he read law for a time, but has never practiced at the bar. As Superintendent and Principal of schools at various places for many years, he has rendered important services in the educational progress of California. He is now (1899) head master of the Tompkins Observation School, Oakland, connected with the University of California, where he has been engaged for a number of years in a work which is highly significant to the interests of academic education. Prof. Markham's library is acknowledged one of the largest and best chosen in the State, and is especially excellent in the departments of philosophy and literary criticism. His own contributions to literature are chiefly poetical, and his work has been described as the most significant yet produced west of the Rocky Mountains. He has contributed to many of the leading American magazines, and enjoys high favor with the critics.

Edmund Clarence Stedman has described his verse as "truly and exquisitely poetical," but, added to its delicate lyric beauty, it may be said to possess a deep spiritual significance and a burden of daring and radical thought. He gravitates in philosophy toward Plato and Hegel; in religion, toward Swedenborg and the seers; in sociology, toward Ruskin, Mazzini, and Herron. His genius has been well described as "Hebraic and religious, rather than Hellenic and sensuous." He has written on sociological questions, taking the stand of applied Christianity in regard to the political and social conscience, as shown in a baccalaureate address recently delivered at Leland Stanford, Jr., University. For years he has been at work upon a lyrical epic, designed to be his masterpiece and to embody his ripest thought upon man and his destiny here and hereafter. He has gathered his fugitive poems into two volumes, "The Man with the Hoe, and Other Poems," and "In Earth's Shadow." Perhaps the most remarkable event in Mr. Markham's literary career was the publication of his "Man with the Hoe," a poem inspired by Jean François Millet's great painting with that title. This excited enthusiastic comment in the American press, and brought the author many letters from critics and admirers in Europe and America. It is generally conceded to be one of the greatest productions of the last quarter of a century, ranking with Kipling's "Recessional." A recent critic says of Mr. Markham's verse: "One of its distinctive features is its breadth of range. This gives it greatness—a greatness unknown to the singers of the flowery way. He breaks open the secret of the poppy; he feels the pain in the bent back of labor; he goes down to the dim places of the dead; he reaches in heart-warm prayer to the Father of Life."

Lessons It Teaches.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

All who have read it will agree with Miss Rives, who says in her letter to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW that "One of the strongest and most remarkable poems produced of late in America is Prof. Markham's 'The Man with the Hoe.'" The first effect produced by reading the poem is, as she says, "a sudden new sympathy for the man with the hoe." Then comes a feeling of resentment toward those who have been the cause of such a hopeless condition in the life of any human being. While this feeling lasts one is ready to enlist in almost any movement which would better the condition of that man and the class he typifies.

But does not Miss Rives mistake the class he is meant to typify when she says: "Is it not worth while to inquire whether or not the sturdy individual who tills the soil, in no matter how humble a manner, is actually the unfortunate being that both Millet and Markham would, in a way, have us believe?" She immediately excludes the American farmer, and "supposes" that the humble and impoverished French peasant suggested the motif, and then informs us that any reader "who knows anything of French peasant life knows well enough that the existence of the Normandy husbandman is by no means so miserable as either Millet or Markham would have us believe."

Clearly neither Millet nor Markham had any idea that his portrait of the toiler and moiler was to be limited by the boundaries of any one country. And to confine this great portrait by State or even national lines is to miss entirely the spirit of the painter and the poet. If it could be confined at all, it would, perhaps, best fit the condition of certain of the Slavonic peasantry: but it is not to be confined. Note the words of the poem itself:

O masters, lords, and rulers in all lands,
Is this the handiwork you give to God,
* * * * * * * *
O masters, lords, and rulers in all lands,
How will the Future reckon with this Man?

Limited as Miss Rives "supposes" the poem to be, it would read:

O masters, lords, and rulers of all France,
How will the Future reckon with this French Peasant?

Does not Miss Rives also mistake the real lesson to be learned from this poem when she suggests that "a more wholesome way of looking upon such things * * * is that one class of people per se is quite as happy as another class of people, and that the misery and unhappiness of this life come not from outward circumstances, but from inward conditions and struggles * * * and that the man with the hoe has fewer inward struggles than has either Millet or Prof. Markham"? And then to clinch the matter, she adds: "It is not after all the toiler of the open fields himself who writes the poems about his unhappiness. It is only the Markham and the Millet who feel the dormant tragedy of such life, and it is with these husbandmen of sorrows (Millet and Markham) themselves that we should sympathize." Poor Millet! Poor Markham! They undoubtedly felt in very strong measure the utterly hopeless condition of their subject, in order to have been able to put on canvas and on paper such a powerful portrait with brush or pen. Their sympathy went out to this unfortunate creature, and the fidelity of the representation is what gives it such a power to move others. Had either of them been made "morbidly impressionable and introspective by advanced education and a tilt or two at psychology," as hinted at by Miss Rives?

Both the picture and the poem inspire to better the condition of the downtrodden; to restore the light to that darkened brain; to bring back the life that can know both hope and grief—a life that can feel, that can sympathize, that can resume again the upward looking. Is it not a false philosophy that would teach the enlightenment of the twentieth century that because there can be found a sort of happiness in the ignorant, downtrodden burden bearer of the world, he must be allowed to stay ignorant and downtrodden, if not kept so?

"What to him
Are Plato and the swing of Pleiades?
What the long reaches of the peaks of song,
The rift of dawn, the reddening of the rose?"

For, as Miss Rives says, "the worker knows nothing of those things about which the author of 'The Man with the Hoe' writes so passionately." We are thus left to "suppose" that she would have him continue to know nothing of them. Let us then close our schools, and put a stop to the spread of "advanced education," for unless we do we may find others than Millet and Markham becoming so "morbidly impressionable and introspective" that their sufferings and struggles will draw too severely on our sympathies. Is there no such thing as adding to the happiness of an individual by bettering his condition? Must we feel no sympathy for this man with the hoe because one class of people is as happy as another? It seems to be the fad with some to inveigh against very much education on the part of the masses. They say it would only tend to make them discontented with "their lot." Do they not realize that to be discontented with one's "lot" is the surest way to set on foot means of bettering it? The dog and the cat apparently are contented with their lot, and are quite as happy as many people; but would that be a very good argument why people should have no higher aims than a cat and dog life?

"The Man with the Hoe" certainly was meant to teach more of a generous humane lesson than Miss Rives has gathered from it.

HARRIS A. CORELL.

New York, May 27, 1899.

Inarticulate and Yet Tragic.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Miss Rives's letter calls for some comment. She attributes the sympathy for the laboring man shown by Millet in his "Man with a Hoe" and by Prof. Markham in his fine poem on the picture to the "overrefined and sensitised feelings" of "our artistic folk." But is not this doing an injustice to our time? Were the feelings of Moses overrefined when he took pity on the brickmakers of Egypt, and were David and Isaiah suffering from a fin de siècle malaise when they cried out against social injustice? And how was it with the Gracchi in the best period of Roman vigor, and with Lycurgus and Agis in the palmy days of Sparta? This "modern tendency among our artistic folk," as your correspondent terms it, is not altogether new, and the men who yielded to it in ages past occupy a decent place in history.

But, we are told, the workman is "uncomplaining." If this were true it would prove nothing. Horses are uncomplaining, and yet we go on organizing Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The slaves of the South were uncomplaining, and yet we honor their liberators. Surely your correspondent has quite missed the point of Millet's picture and Markham's verses if she does not see that the very inarticulateness of the man's woes is the culminating feature of the tragedy. But as a matter of fact the farming population is not satisfied. If any one doubts it let him read "Main Traveled Roads," by Hamlin Garland, who knows from experience what he describes. Or if he wishes to hear from the European peasant, let him get Bondareff's book "Work According to the Bible," which has been translated into English and French. Bondareff was an uneducated Russian serf and peasant. Here is an extract from his volume: "We are poor by your riches, and you rich by our poverty. O rich men, have mercy upon us! How many thousands of years you have been galloping on our backs like a runaway horse! You have long since torn us flesh from bone. The bread that you eat is our body; the wine that you drink is our blood. There is nothing more wicked, more infamous, than bread produced by others' labor; nothing more holy, more salutary, than the bread of one's own toil. And yet, nevertheless, you load men with burdens grievous to be borne, and you yourselves touch them not with one of your fingers." (See The Arena, January, 1897.)

That last sentence has a familiar sound and reminds me of a "workman" of Galilee who was not "uncomplaining" and who said some ugly things about the rich which I hardly dare to quote in such good society.

ERNEST H. CROSBY.

Rhinebeck, N. Y., May 27, 1899.

Why They Do Not Feel It.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your correspondent, Hattie Erminie Rives, in your issue of May 27, has, much to my gratification, some words of praise for the poem, "The Man With the Hoe," and I quite agree with her that these unfortunates, of which the poet's subject is a type, do not feel their miseries as keenly as the artists and authors who portray their degradation. But why? They have been crushed too low to prize the liberties they have lost. They have ceased to feel. I watched the faces of lead, a thousand or more, that came pouring out of the shops at noonday, in a manufacturing town. Nearly all of those toilers were silent. I was the only one heard to laugh aloud. But few smiles, and those very smiles made the faces all the sadder. I have studied and brooded much on the subject during the last twelve years, and I freely say that my country's future looks dark indeed to me. Four or five years ago I became convinced that trouble was brewing, but when I mentioned this to others they generally scoffed. Since then I have discovered a great change in public sentiment, especially within the last two years. I have interviewed not only wage-earners, but also farmers and other members of the middle class, and, to draw them out, I have made the remark, "We shall have civil war next." I can safely say that three out of four—some of them those who had previously scoffed at me—quickly answered, "You are right!" None pretend to say when, where, or how, but they speak in positive tones. As one, a bright, well-informed, young man, said, "I have no more doubt of it than that I am sitting before you." All seem to feel the coming storm in the air. In this connection I quote the last stanza of Prof. Markham's excellent poem:

O masters, lords, and rulers in all lands,
How will the Future reckon with this Man?
How answer his brute question in that hour
When whirlwinds of rebellion shake the world?
How will it be with kingdoms and with kings—
With those who shaped him to the thing he is—
When this dumb Terror shall reply to God
After the silence of the centuries?

Allow me, Mr. Editor, a word on a different topic. I wish it could be possible for you to publish some of the best parodies on Kipling's poem, "The White Man's Burden," notably Labouchère's. The extracts furnished by Albert E. McKay, in your issue of May 27, have whetted my appetite for more.

JAMES W. FITCH.

Uncasville, Conn., May 29, 1899.

LADY LOUISA STUART.

Memories of Her Long Life—Her Correspondence with Sir Walter Scott.*

Lady Louisa Stuart, the youngest daughter of the third Earl of Bute, was born in 1757, and died within a few days of the completion of her ninety-fourth year in 1851. The Earl of Bute was Prime Minister at the beginning of the reign of George III., and retired from public life in 1763. During her younger days Lady Louisa seems to have led a secluded life, and as it is explained this threw her upon her own resources, one of them being the habit of composition both in prose and verse, and this "began at a very early age." When the proper time had come Lady Louisa made her début in London society.

In 1792 her father died, and after the death of her mother in 1794 Lady Louisa settled in a house in Gloucester Place, where she continued her residence till her death. The quiet and retired habits of her youth continued through her long life. She certainly was a woman of a superior mind, and gradually "became the centre of a select circle of intimate friends." Strange to say, few of these friends knew of her literary efforts. Even what she wrote was unknown to her family. Lady Louisa seemed to have yielded to the prejudices of her times, which were opposed to a woman's appearing in print, "for in her early days," writes the Hon. James Home, the editor, "it was considered a loss of caste for a woman of good position in society to write for publication."

How far Lady Louisa may have been possessed of this idea may be found in her introductory preface to her "Fairies' Frolic":

> A certain portion of knowledge is more generally diffused among women, and men are inclined rather to wonder when they do not find it in a lady than to stand astounded when they do. Authoresses are likewise become too abundant to be either worshipped as divinities on one side, or ranked with learned pigs and bullfinches on the other. You still hear the epithet blue-stocking, but it is uttered playfully, not in rancor and scorn, unless by those below the average height of sense and information. In my time it was a bitter reproach with some, resented as bitterly by others, according to the company you fell into. The set at whom it was principally leveled made head boldly against their maligners by gathering together all who had literary talents, pretended to them or admired them, in select parties sacred to rational conversation alone—that is, without cards, dancing, or music. I am afraid this was not always productive of what Pope describes, in a line which they were particularly fond of quoting, "The feast of reason and the flow of soul."

In Lady Louisa's writings the most curious example has for title "Some Accounts of John Duke of Argyll and His Family." This memoir has been twice privately printed. Lady Louisa wrote with a free hand, and, though she eluded the gros mot, often came perilously near it. The Duke of Argyll married a very coarse, ignorant, but honest and virtuous woman. Jane Warburton, the future Duchess, could not spell, and some of the letters she wrote are in the style, manner, and orthography of a servant girl. That is an immensely clever thing Lady Mary Wortley wrote: "Women see men with their ears." The Duke of Argyll was a famous soldier, used, so Lady Louisa writes, to the ways of the camp. His Grace "believed scarcely any woman virtuous." So when he made love to Jane Warburton he was surprised to find his gallant advances repulsed. The Duke was already married, but when his wife died he took Jane for his spouse. Lady Louisa tells the whole story of the courtship in an amusing manner, in keeping with the tone of the last century. What is of the greatest value in the volume is the correspondence between Lady Louisa and Walter Scott. The editor writes that "the most interesting of those letters not hitherto published are now given from the originals at Abbotsford, and the editor takes this opportunity of thanking Mrs. Maxwell Scott for her generous permission."

Sir Walter held Lady Louisa in the highest respect, as may be learned from Lockhart's "Life," and she "was one of the few to whom he intrusted the secret of 'The Waverley Novels.'"

Writing of the marriages arranged beforehand, where the man or woman had nothing to say, and the family everything, Lady Louisa rather inclines toward them, and introduced Richardson, as siding with her:

> Consult, indeed, an author of much later date, one certainly not too well versed in the manners of high life, one whose theme and object it was to treat of love—Richardson, I mean, the great father of modern novels—Richardson himself cannot help betraying an evident predilection for matches thus soberly settled. In No. 97 of The Rambler (written by him) you find his balanced, a matrimonial transaction carried on exactly as it ought to be. The young man can see the young woman only at church, where her beauty and pious demeanwin his heart. He applies to her parents through a mutual friend; they acquaint her with his offer; she is all resignation to their will, for perhaps (mark the perhaps) she has seen him at church likewise. Then it proceeds: "Her relations applaud her for her duty; friends meet, points are adjusted, delightful perturbations, hopes, and a few lovers' fears fill up the vacant space, till an interview is granted."

In plain English, the two persons concerned have never exchanged a single syllable in their lives till they meet as an affianced couple. And this he calls marrying for love! Brush away all the fine words, and how far it differs from Dr. Johnson's scheme of people being paired by the Chancellor I leave you to determine.

This is the way things were managed at the close of the last century when a young man of rank and fortune insisted on marrying a ballet dancer. A Mr. Mackenzie of the bluest blood was madly in love with the Barberini a famous danseuse of the period, who counted the King of Prussia, the Great Fritz, among her friends, since a portrait of the Barberini once hung in the Potsdam Palace. Family pride brought about the measures as Lady Louisa tells it:

> On these occasions relations and guardians are sad, troublesome people. My uncle's uncle, Archibald, Duke of Argyll, such another cool, consuerate person as his future self, instead of feeling due pride in the connection, or leaving "a man of his age" to secure his own happiness, officiously took measures to disturb it. Though the lovers were to be united far off, at Venice, where they hope, they might defy his authority, yet, having long hands, and putting many irons in the fire, he discovered that, before the lady formed her present plans of aggrandizement, she had signed articles binding herself to dance that Winter at the Berlin Theatre. This being ascertained, his friend Lord Hyndford, then our Ambassador in Prussia, easily induced that Court to demand of the Venetian Government that she should be compelled to fulfill her engagement. Accordingly she was arrested by order of the Senate, and, on the very day fixed for her marriage, sent off under a guard to Germany.

The Barberini found consolation, and married another man, who turned out to be a scamp:

> Then the danseuse availed herself of Frederick's favor to some purpose, when she found she had been entrapped into becoming the wife of a needy impostor. On her representing to him what were the circumstances of her marriage, his Majesty stretched forth his iron sceptre, supreme over law and gospel, to annul it as fraudulent, banished the sharper, and soon after made (or at least sanctioned) a match for her with a subject of his own, a gentleman by birth. As a Prussian lady she passed the rest of her life in good repute and comfort.

Titled people, in her time, according to Lady Louisa, were very fond of practical jokes, and the Dukes of Cumberland and York, and their coteries, carried out this coarse fun to an extreme degree:

> The most innocent of their pastimes consisted of practical jokes played on each other, and, if possible, on some luckless stranger of an age or character to render such pleasantry an affront. This man saw his bed sink through the floor just as he was stepping into it; that was awakened before day by a sluice of cold water from the ceiling. The gentlemen started out of closets to catch the ladies at their toilets; the ladies stole and hid necessary parts of the gentlemen's dress in revenge. Mr. Wedderburne, afterward Chancellor, passing near one of these enchanted castles when going the circuit, thought it proper to pay his duty to the King's brother, and was received with much civility; in secret with exultation, for he and his wife were fresh game, of the right breed. But a fearful figure in a white sheet appearing in the middle of their bedchamber, which, upon examining it, he found full of trap-doors, he took Mrs. Wedderburne away betimes next morning, without the ceremony of bidding his Royal Highness farewell. Among the motley tribe of gamblers, jockeys, boon companions, fiddlers, singers, and writers of good (i. e. infamous) songs who enlivened this illustrious association, Foote, the famous mimic actor, held an eminent place, and paid no less than one of his limbs for the honor. He rode very ill; therefore it was an excellent joke to mount him upon a vicious horse, declared gentle enough to carry any lady. The animal threw him, as might be expected; and the surgeons could save his life only by instantly cutting off a leg which he had fractured in a horrible manner. However, the accident made his fortune; since the Duke, feeling some compunction on the occasion, engaged the King to give him the patent of the little theatre in the Haymarket, the source of his future affluence.

The Blue Stocking sisterhood is thus described:

> The only bluestocking meetings which I myself ever attended were those at Mrs. Wasingham's and Mrs. Montagu's. To frequent the latter, however, was to drink at the fountain-head; for although Miss Monckton, (now old Lady Corke,) Mrs. Thrale, Lady Herries, &c, gave similar parties, Mrs. Montagu eclipsed them all. Nor was she a common character. Together with a superabundance of vanity—vanity of that happy, contented, comfortable kind—disturbed by no uneasy doubts or misgivings, which keeps us in constant good-humor with ourselves, and consequently with everything else—she had quick parts, great vivacity, no small share of wit, a competent portion of learning, considerable fame as a writer, a large fortune, a fine house, and an excellent cook. Observe the climax, for it is not unintentional: the cook may be the only one of the powers I have enumerated who could carry on the war single-handed. Thus endowed, she was acquainted with almost all persons of note or distinction. She paid successful court to all authors, artists, critics, orators, lawyers, and clergy of high reputation; she graciously received and protected all their minor brethren who paid court to her; she attracted all travelers and tourists; she made entertainments for all Ambassadors, sought out all remarkable foreigners, (especially if men of letters;) nay, she occasionally exhibited a few of the very fine exclusive set themselves, at whom her less worldly visitants, country or college gentlemen, with nothing but a book in their pockets, were glad to have an opportunity of gazing.

As to love, Lady Louisa philosophises in this way:

> Mme. de Staël has justly said that love is but an episode (she might have added an insignificant one) in the life of a man; the whole poem, the main story in that of a woman. And whether it be love commonly so called, or friendship, or maternal, or filial, or sisterly affection, no one can deny that some affection, something belonging to the heart, influences female conduct and faith far more than male. What goes by the name of that organ is woman's vulnerable part, the defenseless side of her citadel. I do not say this in censure of men; I barely state a fact which the expression in daily use, unmanned, will certify. But such as men and women were created, such, I presume, is (in a certain sense) what they ought to be. "Why has not man a microscopic eye? For this plain reason—man is not a fly." Why has not he (generally speaking) feelings that melt his resolution, impede his exertion, weaken his reason, combat his interest, overpower his prudence? For this plain reason—he is not a woman. Were it otherwise, how could the business of the world be carried on? How a single step be taken in public life?

This extract from a letter of Sir Walter Scott's to Lady Louisa Stuart, written from Edinburgh, with the date Feb. 7, 1826, is touching. Sir Walter begins "Were I to say I was indifferent to losing a large portion of a hard-earned fortune, I should lie in my throat, and a very stupid lie it would be considered":

> But yet it is inconceivable to myself how little I feel myself care about it, and how much I scandalize the grave looks and grasps of the hand and extremity scenes which my friends treat me to to the tune of a Grecian chorus, exclaiming about gods and fates, and letting poor Philgarlick enjoy his distress all the while.
>
> Every person interested, so far as I yet know, are disposed to acquiesce in measures by which they will be at no distant period completely satisfied. We shall only have to adopt some measure of economy of no very frightful nature, and which we meditated at any rate, for the number of visitors made Abbotsford very untenable during the Autumn months. Now, those who get in must bring battering cannon, for no billet-doux will blow open the gates, come from whom it may. My children are all well provided for, so that I have not that agonizing feeling, and we have ample income for ourselves. I am ashamed to think of it, and mention it as a declension, knowing so many Generals and Admirals who would be glad to change fortunes with me. My land remains with me, being settled on my son, and I look round and round and do not see one domestic comfort abridged, though I shall willingly lay down some points of parade of servants and equipage and expensive form, (which I always detested,) and all the rout of welcoming strange folks, which my age, advancing a little, and the want of my sons to do honors, made very annoying last season. I have everything else—my walks, my plantations, my dogs great and small, my favorite squire, my Highland pony, my plans, my hopes, and my quiet thoughts.

From Abbotsford, April 13, 1826, Sir Walter writes most cheerfully:

> My own affairs assume every day a more comfortable aspect. My chief and only subject of impatience is the regret that requires people to wait a little for their due so far as I have been involved in the misfortunes of others. But my agent John Gibson, whom I four or five years since recommended to Lord Montagu, has done among the booksellers more in a few weeks than I have done in many years. He has sold the impending novel of "Woodstock" for £8,000 and upwards, and has similar offers for my sketch of Napoleon. If these hold, a year or two's labor will place me in the happy alternative called statu quo. But I am very easy about that matter so long as I see the speedy prospect of getting rid of debt. I feel much like my friend John Hookham Frere, whom they could not get out of the lazeretto at the expiry of quarantine. I could not help telling said John Gibson that if he would maintain my establishment, which is very comfortable, in the present style and leave me my pleasant walks at Abbotsford I would, to chuse, remain as I now am, with every rational and many irrational wants supplied, and let the rest go to Colin Tampon, as the French song says.

Lady Louisa gives Sir Walter some of her literary experiences, and her deductions are excellent:

> I am lately returned from a friend's house where these prefaces have been devoured by man, woman, and child. One evening after they were finished, a book was wanting to be read aloud, and what you said of Mackenzie made the company choose the "Man of Feeling," though some apprehended it would prove too affecting. However, we began. I, who was the reader, had not seen it for several years, the rest did not know it at all. I am afraid I perceived a sad change in it, or myself, which was worse, and the effect altogether failed. Nobody cried, and at some of the passages, the touches that I used to think so exquisite—oh dear! they laughed. I thought we should never have got over Harley's walking down to breakfast with his shoe-buckle in his hand.
>
> Yet, I remember so well its first publication, my mother and sisters crying over it, dwelling upon it with rapture! And when I read it, as I was a girl of fourteen not yet versed in sentiment, I had a secret dread I should not cry enough to gain the credit of proper sensibility. This circumstance has led me to reflect on the alterations of taste produced by time. What we call the taste of the age, in books as in anything else, naturally influences more or less those who belong to that age, who converse with the world and are swayed by each other's opinions. But how comes it to affect those who are as yet of no age, the very young, who go to an author fresh, and, if one may say so, stand in the shoes of his first original readers? What instinct makes them judge so differently? In my youth Rousseau's "Nouvelle Héloise" was the book that all mothers prohibited, and all daughters longed to read; therefore somehow or other they did read, and were not the better for it, if they had a grain of romance in their composition. Well! I know a young person of very strong feelings, one "of imagination all compact," all eagerness and enthusiasm; she lately told me she had been trying to read the "Nouvelle Héloise," but it tired and disgusted her, so she threw it by unfinished. I was heartily glad to hear it, but I own a good deal surprised, for if she, the same she, had lived fifty years ago, she would have been intoxicated and bewildered and cried her eyes out.

How fine is this story of Sir Walter Scott's, as he tells it to Lady Louisa:

> I was always a willing listener to tales of broil and battle and hubbub of every kind, and now I look back on it, I think what a godsend I must have been while a boy to the old Trojans of 1745, nay, 1715, who used to frequent my father's house, and who knew as little as I did for what market I was laying up the raw materials of their oft-told tales. My choice friend was a certain Alaster Stuart of Inverness-shire, a leader of no ignoble portion of your ladyship's royal clan of the Stuarts, namely, of Appine, which he led on many a bloody day. I shall never forget one of his answers to me. I was, I suppose, about ten years old, and seated on his knee, listened to his warlike exploits, of which he was no oath narrator. "O, Inver, (this was his familiar and pet name in the family,) will you tell me if you were ever afraid?" "Troth, Gurdie mavourneen" (Walter, my darling,) said the old man, "the first time I gaed into action, when I saw the redcoats rank opposite to us and our people put up their bonnets to say a bit prayer, and then scrug their bonnets down over their een and set forward like bulls, driving each other on and beginning to fire their guns and draw their broadswords, I would have given any man a thousand merk to insure me I wad not run away."

Here is a remarkable letter of Lady Louisa's to Lady Montagu, the date of which is November, 1805, and written some two years after Sir Walter Scott's death:

> I have learned the name of the lady, poor Sir Walter's first and perhaps only love, so beautifully touched upon in the "Life." You will be surprised to hear it was Sir John Forbes's mother, the only daughter of a Sir Gilbert Stewart. Her husband, mentioned, you know, in one of the prefaces to "Marmion," came forward in the handsomest manner, on the failure of Constable, with an offer of £50,000. Sir Walter was heard to say that after her marriage he withdrew his waking thoughts from her, but nothing painful ever happened to him that he did not dream of her before it. Remember the passage about dreaming we read the other day in the "Lady of the Lake." He read it to us at Buchanan in private, and I recollect spoke with a thrill about the renewal of feelings (long hushed) in a dream. * * * The Milmosa lines in "Marmion" were certainly applied to Sir William Forbes, son of the good Sir William, at the time of its publication, when I carried it to Mr. Alison's, and read it to the family.

In the appendix are printed the "Fairies' Frolic" and "The Diamond Robe; or, the Mania," which are rather long and elaborate stories in verse.

*LADY LOUISA STUART. Selections from her Manuscripts. Edited by the Hon. James Home. New York and London. Harper Brothers.

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LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by William L. Alden.

LONDON, June 5.—A most melancholy document is the letter which the Secretary of the Authors' Club has addressed to all persons who propose to have any dealings with publishers. The letter is a criticism of the form of contract with authors, which the Publishers' Association has drawn up, and it shows that the author who signs such a contract will deliver himself completely into the hands of the publisher. It is impossible to gainsay the justice of Mr. Thring's (the Secretary's) criticism. The form of contract has in some respects a specious air of fairness, but it is utterly one-sided. A shorter form of contract might read: "I, A. B., author of such and such works, hereby, for value received, grant, bargain, sell, assign, transfer, and set over to C. D., publisher, and to his heirs and assigns forever, all and singular my property and estate, both real and personal, including my physical body and immortal soul." Such an assignment would be in effect almost precisely the same that the publishers would seek to effect by their form of contract. It is the calm, complete way in which Mr. Thring demonstrates the true character of the publishers' form of contract that makes his letter melancholy. It certainly is extremely sad to find that intelligent and honest publishers are ready to convert authors into bond slaves. At the same time the letter is not without a certain sardonic humor, which makes it very readable. That it will have any practical results I very much doubt. Authors of established reputation can make their own terms with publishers, and therefore need have nothing to do with this form of contract. On the other hand, the new author will be glad to get into print on any terms, and will consent to anything the publisher may demand of him.

The announcement that Mark Twain intends to write a book to contain portraits of every one whom he has met, and to be published one hundred years after his death, has received a great deal of attention, nearly all of the papers, from The Spectator down, having devoted leading articles to the scheme. The plan of publishing a book after the disappearance of the entire generation to which the author belongs is by no means new. If, then, there is no novelty in Mark Twain's alleged scheme, why treat it with so much attention? For one, I very much doubt if Mark Twain has the slightest intention of writing a book which is not to be published until a hundred years after his death, if for no other reason than the fact that, owing to his scrupulous honesty in paying the debts of the publishing firm of which he was a silent partner, he now needs all the money that his pen can bring in. The alleged book of portraits will either appear during the time that the copyright thereof remains in force or it will never appear at all. No one seems to have thought that possibly the whole story is only one of Mark Twain's jokes. Whether it is or not, it has already proved a capital advertisement for him, of which I am heartily glad, for no man ever deserved success more thoroughly than Mark Twain.

Mr. Wells may congratulate himself on the faults which most of the critics have found in his new book, "When the Sleeper Wakes." It is a proof that he arrived at the point where his merits are so widely recognized that they need no emphasis, and criticism is compelled to concern itself with his errors. No one denies that the book is extremely interesting, and, as a whole, extremely clever. No one can deny that it is already very popular and is certain to have an enormous sale. On the other hand, the weak points of the book have been carefully pointed out. Mr. Wells is asked why the people of his London built houses of enormous height, when, owing to the abandonment of agriculture, real estate in the suburbs of London must have been exceedingly cheap and space was nearly annihilated by airships. Other questions of the same sort are asked, and Mr. Wells might find it difficult to answer them. Nobody noticed when his "War of the Worlds" was published that he had provided the Martians with what he called "handling machines," for the reason that the Martians, being mere masses of pulp, could handle nothing. In which case, who made the handling machines for them? However, Mr. Wells can afford to smile at the faults that are found with his story. It will certainly add to his reputation, and no one can compare it with his "Time Machine," the book that first brought him into notice, without recognizing that he has made a great advance in authorship. I am sorry to say that Mr. Wells, though he is better than he was at one time last year, is still very far from well. He ought to do no work whatever for at least two years, but he will probably continue to work while he has the strength. He is not the sort of man to whom rest is an attractive word.

Mr. Conrad's "Heart of Darkness," which was published in Blackwood's Magazine, was mentioned in Mr. Wells's book as one of the few stories of the Victorian era which had survived until "the sleeper woke." If there are two story writers of the present day who are sure of immortality, Mr. Conrad is one of them. I am almost ashamed again to mention "The Nigger of the Narcissus"—or "Children of the Sea," as I believe it is called in America—but that book will live as long as "Tom Cringle's Log." It is a slighter work than the immortal "log," but an infinitely greater one. It is not as most people imagine a work of fiction. It is literally true in every detail. Even the name of the ship has not been changed. Mr. Conrad knew the Nigger of the Narcissus on board the Narcissus, and the book is simply a photographic picture of her voyage home from Bombay.

Mr. Conrad is, as every one must perceive who reads his books, a sailor, and has been the master of a British ship. He writes out of the experience of years spent at sea and among the islands of Malaysia. He does not invent, he merely records. But the man has also the soul of the true poet, and his realism is tinted with poetic hues. Mr. Conrad is a Pole by birth and ancestry, and if you read his "Outcast of the Islands" you will catch the rhythm and pathos of Chopin.

That remarkable man Mr. Guy Boothby, who, like an expert conjurer, usually keeps three or four serials in the air at the same time, and publishes a new novel every six months, has made his usual financial success with his last book, "Pharos the Egyptian." It is the sort of story which pleases that large part of the public which asks for a story and nothing more. Mr. Boothby has genuine ability, but he resolutely puts it aside while he turns out his pot-boilers. It is a pity that he discards all effort after anything but speed on composition. I picked up a copy of Chambers's Journal the other day in which Mr. Boothby has a serial. The heroine is a Russian girl named Miss Petrovich, and her father is another Russian, whose name ends in "ski." Now "Petrovich" means the son of Peter and could never be the name of a Russian girl. The daughter of Peter might be called "Petrowna," but never "Petrovich." And Mr. Boothby ought to know that "ski" is a Polish and not a Russian termination. Has he never read his Tolstoi and his Turgenieff?

Miss Fiona Macleod has published a rather grieved and pathetic letter, in which she denies that she is any of the men or women with whom she has been identified. This is all very well. We can accept Miss Macleod's denial that she is neither Smith nor Brown nor Robinson, but will she deny that she is one of the several varieties of Andrew Lang? However, Miss Macleod has a clear right to preserve her disguise so long as she is pleased so to do, and the discussion as to her identity ought now to be put aside.

Mr. Robert Barr, who has the good fortune to be a Scotchman, a Canadian, and an American rolled into one, is hard at work at a new novel, which is nearly finished. Mr. Barr lives in a beautiful house on the very top of the highest hill in Surrey. In fair weather he can see the sea, and at his feet are spread out three or four English counties. Any man could write with such a view before his eyes, and I firmly believe that if Mr. Barr were to place a hand organ on his veranda it would begin to play of its own accord in sheer gladness of heart. Though perhaps a hand organ has no heart, which would explain the way in which it lends itself to the torture of helpless men and women with nerves.

Mr. Barr's books are well known in America, and their brightness and cleverness are fully recognized. But to read Mr. Barr's books is by no means a fully satisfactory way of knowing him. He is without exception the most brilliant conversationalist I have ever known. In the course of an hour's chat he will waste more wit and humor than would make the fortune of the stenographer who should copy and steal it. I have often wondered why some enterprising literary sneak thief does not make a reputation and fortune by stealing other men's brains with a phonograph. If when I spend an afternoon with Mr. Barr I could carry a concealed phonograph and steal his conversation, I would only have to publish it under my own name to become one of the great humorists of the day. Some of these days the phonograph "fiend" will become as common as the kodak fiend, and men and women who say anything worth printing will constantly find that their good things have been stolen by the secret phonographer, and sold to publishing "fences."

Mr. Morley Roberts has nearly ready a South African novel. He is unfortunately in bad health just at present. He went to South Africa in search of local color and returned with an African fever, which goes to show that it is always safer for a man to imagine his local color than to go in search of it. If a novelist cannot describe South Africa perfectly without ever leaving London, it is clear that he has not imagination enough to write a good novel.

Messrs. Methuen & Co. have begun the issue of a series of sixpenny novels. The first issue has the very great merit of being printed in large, clear type. Hitherto publishers of cheap books have steadily refused to print them in type large enough to be read by an ordinary pair of eyes. They have apparently taken the ground that if a man wanted to read a sixpenny book he ought to be punished by blindness. If there has been any sale whatever for sixpenny novels in the past there ought to be a tremendous sale for sixpenny novels in readable type. Publishers have always been tyrants. For many years they insisted that no man should read a novel unless it was issued in three volumes at thirty shillings. Every one not connected with the publishing caste would have preferred six-shilling novels in one volume, but the publishers refused to yield so long as resistance was possible. It must have been evident to them at any time during the last thirty years that there would be an enormous sale for well-printed sixpenny novels, but they have refused to give them to us so long as they could possibly induce us to ruin our eyes over sixpenny books in microscopic print. Some scientific man ought to make a study of the mental and moral peculiarities of the publisher. It would be more interesting and more valuable than half the books on the nature and habits of four-footed animals.

Lever's "Gerald Fitzgerald" has been published in book form, but no one seems to be aware that it was published in book form in America many years ago. We were first told that it was a posthumous novel that had never seen the light in any shape. It is now admitted that it was originally published as a serial in The Dublin University Magazine. By and by it will be admitted that it was published in America thirty years ago, and after that most people will finally come to the conclusion that it was never worth publishing in any shape. It is certainly one of Lever's poorest novels, and bears all the marks of having been written merely as a potboiler.

Mr. Louis Becke has just issued a new volume of South Sea stories. It is called "Ridan the Devil, and Other Stories." Mr. Becke knows the South Sea, and he has genius. Nobody who reads this volume can doubt either of these assertions. His stories are curiously unequal, some of them being admirable as stories and others being little more than incidents painted with vast elaboration. However, the book is a notable one. With the exception of Stevenson, Mr. Becke is the only man who infallibly can carry us on his magic carpet to the islands of the Pacific. I do not forget Conrad, but Conrad deals with Malaysia instead of Polynesia, and between the Malay and the Polynesian there is as much difference as between the Chinese and the Japanese.

Mme. Sarah Grand's new novel is to be called, so it is said, simply "Petticoat." Of course, Mme. Grand has a right to select her own titles, and if she prefers to name her books after feminine articles of dress there is no one who can prevent her from so doing. But has she consulted those eminently modest people the Smiths? Will they consent to place on their book stalls a book with such a shocking title as "Petticoat"? Only the other day they decided that a book entitled "God Is Love" was improper, and surely they will never be willing to sully their stalls with Mme. Grand's "Petticoat." Besides, if a concession should be made to Mme. Grand in regard to this one book, who can tell what the result may be. If the author can entitle one book "Petticoat," what is to prevent her from entitling the next "Stockings," and is it not possible that either Mme. Grand or some of her imitators may before long insist upon calling a book "G—rt—rs"? This may prove to be a very serious matter, and the Smiths will be wise if they take at the very outset a determined stand against the naming of novels after the more esoteric articles of feminine dress.

Mr. Max Beerbohm's new volume of essays, entitled, "More," is clever and exasperating. Mr. Beerbohm has made himself objectionable to very many people, but it is impossible to deny that he is witty and that he knows how to write. That so clever a man should deliberately seek notoriety by posing as the most impertinent man in England is a pity. The late Oscar Wilde was the original inventor of this method of seeking notoriety, and Mr. Beerbohm ought to be above imitating any one. Instead of doing work that would be in all ways thoroughly worthy of his abilities, Mr. Beerbohm prefers to attract our attention by his extreme impudence. The result is that the public looks upon him as an impudent boy, who richly deserves to be spanked, rather than as the cleverest essayist of the day. A reputation thus made will cling. Mr. Beerbohm in the years to come may do excellent work, but the public will never take him seriously. He will always be thought of as the bad boy of contemporary literature. It is a pity, for Mr. Beerbohm is capable of doing work such as no other writer of the day can do.

Among the younger men Mr. Pett Ridge is steadily growing. He began as an imitator of Mr. Anstey. His sketches in dialogue were modeled slavishly after those of Mr. Anstey in Punch, and clever as they were, the fact that they were imitations was seriously against them. But in his later work Mr. Pett Ridge has taken a line of his own, and has succeeded brilliantly. His last book has, I hear, been as great a success in America as it has been here, and I am sure it deserved it. He is just now publishing a seriel story in To-day. I have read only one installment of it, but I was surprised at the merit of it. The two chapters that I read were far and away the best thing that Mr. Pett Ridge has yet done, and I shall be surprised if the book when it finally appears does not greatly enhance his reputation. Nobody seems to have heard of it, for To-day, since its successive abandonment by Jerome and by Barry Pain has become rather a place for the concealment of stories than for their publication.

Mr. George Moore does not like Mr. Kipling, and, as Mr. Moore always has the courage of his prejudices, he has freely expressed his persuasion that Mr. Kipling is a hideous blot on the civilization of the century. People always say that Mr. Moore has no sense of humor, but could any humorist have said anything funnier than that Kipling is a hideous blot? When Mr. George Moore arises in his wrath to denounce some great wrong which rankles in his soul, he usually displays an amount of humor that would make his fortune as a humorist, were he conscious of its existence.

Mr. Moore delivered his estimate of Kipling at a dinner in honor of Mr. Yeats, the new Irish poet and dramatist. Mr. Yeats is a true poet, though I doubt if he is so very much superior to Shakespeare as Mr. Moore insists that he is. However, there is no doubt that he has written a good play, and that some of his verses are distinctly original and beautiful. But his first duty is to quarrel with Mr. Moore. So long as Mr. Moore makes after-dinner speeches in his praise and incidentally points out the enormous inferiority of such men as Shakespeare and Kipling, the public will refuse to take Mr. Yeats seriously. A poet might succeed, even if he had all of Dr. Doyle's six concentrated critics in opposition to him, but no man can hope to succeed if he has the active support of Mr. George Moore. I wish that this were not so. For Mr. George Moore's genius I have a profound admiration. In the days when other men ridiculed him I believed in him, and foresaw the day when he would write "Esther Waters" and thereby place himself in the very front rank of English novelists. But he is such a preposterously wrong-headed man when he writes of contemporary authors! His friends ought to keep him under close restraint and never permit him to make a speech or to write a line except when writing a novel.

Mr. Cable's new book, "Strong Hearts," is selling well on this side, and is praised by the six consolidated critics of The Bookman, and by other critics also. Some of it seems to me to be worthy of Mr. Cable at his best, and that is saying a great deal. The man who wrote the "Grandissimes" had the divine spark of genius, although he afterward wrote certain things that some of his warmest admirers found tedious and uninteresting. I fancy that Mr. Cable came under literary influences that induced him to turn up the wrong path for a time. The moment he goes back to the manner and matter of his earlier work he becomes simply delightful.

W. L. ALDEN.

JUNE

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

"J. P. M.," who wishes to obtain Cranch's version of the "Aeneid" and Pope and Bryant's translations of the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey," should inquire of Dodd, Mead & Co., Charles Scribner's Sons, or at almost any large book store. C. P. Cranch's "Aeneids of Virgil," translated into English blank verse, was published in Boston in 1872, and may be had direct from Houghton, Mifflin & Co., who, we believe, are the present publishers.

The value in money of Chateaubriand's "Génie de Christianisme" and of Napoleon Roussel's "Les Nations Catholiques et les Nations Protestants," about which Mrs. George W. Gilbert of 149 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, inquires, is slight. Can some of THE REVIEW's readers tell our correspondent something about the author of "Les Nations Catholiques," &c.? The book was published in 1854.

The Lady's Magazine, London, 1793, which is in the possession of A. G. Cook of 103 Washington Avenue, Newark, N. J., is interesting, but has little value.

We recently printed poem called "Beautiful Hands," which several readers had sent in answer to "Franklin," who asked about a poem bearing that title. "L. H. W.," however, writes from Pittsburg, inclosing another poem entitled "Beautiful Hands."

BEAUTIFUL HANDS.

Such beautiful, beautiful hands!
They're neither white nor small,
And you, I know, would scarcely think
That they were fair at all.
I've looked on hands whose form and hue
A sculptor's dream might be,
Yet are these aged, wrinkled hands
More beautiful to me.

Such beautiful, beautiful hands!
Tho' heart were weary and sad,
These patient hands kept toiling on
That children might be glad.
I almost weep, as looking back
To childhood's distant day,
I think how these hands rested not
When mine were at their play.

Such beautiful, beautiful hands!
They're growing feeble now;
For time and pain have left their mark
On hand and heart and brow.
Alas! alas! The nearing time,
And the sad, sad day to me,
When 'neath the daisies, out of sight,
These hands shall folded be.

But oh! beyond this shadowy damp,
Where all is bright and fair,
I know full well these dear old hands
Will palms of glory bear.
Where crystal streams thro' endless years,
Flow over golden sands,
And where the old grow young again,
I'll clasp my mother's hands.

—ANON.

From Saratoga Springs B. F. Mix sends this communication: "In a recent issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW I find that St. Luke is supposed to be the founder of the Accademia de San Luca, which was founded in A. D. 1800. The Bible Dictionary, by William Smith, LL. D., says that St. Luke probably died a martyr between A. D. 75 and A. D. 100. Knowing he was one with St. Paul, I do not know how to reconcile the dates."

Albert E. Medway of Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, asks for the name of the author, together with the full quotation of the following lines:

We gather shells from day to day,
Then die and leave them on the shore.

"A Subscriber," who is in search of the old magazine called The New York Museum, may find it at the Lenox Library.

"U. F. I." writes from Ansonia, Conn.: "Please ask your contributors to publish a list of the best ten or twenty books for a fire company. This class of people do not wish too heavy reading."

According to Foley's "American Authors," Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson ("H. H.") was the translator of "Bathmendi: a Persian Tale. Translated for the Children from the French." Boston, 1867. This is in answer to "A. M. H." "A Denver admirer of 'H. H.'"

The interesting communication that follows was received from "N. B. F." of Baltimore: 1. What work of Ruskin is considered of greatest value? 2. What work is most read? 3. Is there a publication from which one may learn first editions? Among John Ruskin's greatest works are "Modern Painters," "Seven Lamps of Architecture," and "Stones of Venice." "Sesame and Lilies" is the most popular of his works and has had the largest sale. There is no special publication devoted to first editions. Slater's "Early Editions," London, Kegan Paul, 1894, gives a list of first editions of English authors of the century and will be found of value. Foley's "American Authors, 1795-1895," Boston, P. K. Foley, 1895, is a very useful book. The bibliographies in Nicoll and Wise's "Literary Anecdotes of the Nineteenth Century" are wholly admirable. As for the older authors, Lowndes, Brunet, Corser, and Hazlitt must be made use of. We would suggest that "N. B. F." tell just what "first editions" he is interested in.

H. Jennings Quincy of Pearson, Ga., wishes to secure the life and works of Alexander H. Stephens, of Howell Cobb, Robert Toombs, and John C. Calhoun.

Harvey's "Meditations," concerning which a "Constant Reader of the SATURDAY REVIEW" writes, was once highly regarded, but is now neglected. The edition of works which our correspondent possesses has scarcely any value.

A New York "Reader" and "L. M. S." of Atlanta, Ga., have both written in reference to the following lines, asking if they were written by Longfellow:

There was a little girl,
And she had a little curl
Right in the middle of her forehead;
And when she was good,
She was very, very good,
And when she was bad she was horrid.

H. A. Harvey of Buffalo wishes to know the name of Mrs. Stowe's first published work. This is probably "The Mayflower; or, Sketches of Scenes and Characters Among the Descendants of the Pilgrims," New York, 1843. It has been said, however, that she compiled and published in 1833 "An Elementary Geography," but little is known about this book, and it may not be in existence.

"A Constant Reader" desires to trace the poem from which these lines are taken:

Thou uncreated, unseen, undefined source of all life, and fountain of the mind,
Pervading Spirit, whom no eye can trace,
felt through all time and working in all space.

The two books asked for by John Greig of 33 Grove Street can be had at any large bookstore.

E. L. Warner would like to find a poem called "The Invocation," the opening lines of which are:

"There is a rest for all things. On still nights
There is a folding of a million wings—
The swarming honey bees in unknown woods—
Rest for innumerable nameless things."

The facts in the case of Kipling's "A Fleet in Being," serially published here last year, and issued in book form in London about the first of this year, appear to be as stated by 'K. H. W.' of this city. There seems to have been some dispute between the holders of the American copyright and the London publishers.

First thanking "Another Seeker for Culture" for his appreciative words about the editorial articles and book reviews published in THE SATURDAY REVIEW, we would state that The Dial, Chicago, contains very interesting reviews and literary articles—as, for instance, some of the most interesting papers on dramatic subjects. It is hard where there are so many good magazines devoted to book reviews to choose among them, especially as one will be found to be particularly good one month, and another the next; therefore we can only name a few from which selections may be made: The Book Buyer, published by Charles Scribner's Sons at $1.50 a year, is one of the oldest of such magazines, being now in its eighteenth volume. This magazine has for its rivals The Bookman, published by Dodd, Mead & Co. at $2, and The Critic at the same price. The fact that The Bookman contains a good serial novel makes some regard it as the most important of the three; while the most interesting feature of The Critic is the department known as The Lounger, conducted by Miss Gilder. Book News, published monthly by John Wanamaker, is the cheapest of the book reviews, and will be found to cover this subject pretty thoroughly at the moderate price of 50 cents a year.

The Outlook, $3 per annum, is a weekly publication with an illustrated magazine number once a month. An important feature of this magazine is short editorial paragraphs on the important doings of the week—largely political or sociological. Its church news is also valuable, as are the sermons it reprints from time to time. Literature, a weekly journal, published in America by the Harpers at $4 a year, giving as it does so much English matter, is valuable and interesting. But if the writer of the above inquiry wishes to get the cream of the contents of all the journals and magazines at a small outlay we should advise him to subscribe for a magazine like Current Literature or The Living Age. The former, which is published monthly at $3 a year, contains selections from the journals and magazines of the world, in addition to well-written editorial comments, while The Living Age, Boston, published weekly at $6 per year, contains only articles from the foreign reviews. There are countless other good magazines and papers which might be mentioned, but a choice of one or more of these would be found to be very satisfactory.

N. G. W. of Elburn, N. J., will be obliged if W. N. S. of New York will give the title in full of "French Principia," in order that it can be purchased.

Alice B. Tweedy of 712 West End Avenue writes that she has in her library a copy of the Frazer edition of "The Pyramids of Gizeh," of which the copy presented by Dr. Coles to the New Jersey Historical Society and the one in the Lenox Library were said to be the only copies in this country.

"Scholastic" of this city asks which was the first American edition of Tennyson's poems. Roorbach's Bibliotheca Americana, 1820-1852," gives Tennyson's "In Memoriam," "Princess," and "Poems," two volumes, as published by Ticknor & Co., but gives a date to only one—"In Memoriam." This edition of the "Poems," which appeared before October, 1852, was undoubtedly the first in this country. In 1853 Ticknor & Fields published the "Poems" in one volume, and there was a two-volume edition by them in 1862 and another in 1863. Neither of the editions has any great value in money.

"H. W. Lane will find his sought-for words," writes W. N. Ellis of Brooklyn, "in the song 'Hurrah for Old New England,' which the Barker family used to sing. It was published by Ditson, the Boston music publisher."

Mrs. Charles W. Kinsley will find in Bailey's "Festus" the lines she is looking for.

We thank the friends of THE SATURDAY REVIEW who kindly wrote to this effect: M. R. L. of Newtown, Conn., "Essebee," "An Interested Reader," of Baltimore; Grace Seavy of Cohoes, N. Y.; "M. McN." of Baltimore, George P. Lydiam of 8 West Sixteenth Street, this city; Helen T. Clarke, editor of The Housewife, 52 Duane Street, New York; the Bible Study Publishing Company of 21 Bromfield Street, Boston, and Mrs. May Riley Smith of 241 West Seventy-fourth Street. Mrs. Smith sends this interesting and suggestive letter:

"Mrs. Charles W. Kinsley will find the quotation to which she refers in 'Festus,' by Philip James Bailey, a poem of some 400 pages, my edition of which is dated 1838. It had then passed its thirtieth edition, and was published by James Miller & Co., (the American edition.)

"The passage containing the sentiment to which Mrs. Kinsley refers may be found on Page 17, where Festus replies to Lucifer."

We thank friends of this in stating that the lines sought are from Bailey's "Festus."

We should count time by heart throbs. He most lives who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.

Life's but a means unto an end; that end—beginning, mean, and end to all things—God.

The dead have all the glory of the world.

Why will we live and not be glorious?

We never can be deathless till we die. It is the dead win battles. And the breath of those who through the world drive like a wedge, tearing earth's empires up, nears death so close it dims his well-worn scythe. But no! The brave die never. Being deathless, they but change their country's arms for more—their country's heart. Give, then, the dead their due; it is they who saved us.

THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW is a liberal education in its hints and suggestions; a literary taster and promoter of good appetite in viands artistic for those who have not the time nor taste to select the best things for their own edification. A bound copy from year to year of THE SATURDAY REVIEW would make the best possible volume of reference for one who desires—as who does not?—to know something of everything.

With personal indebtedness for much keen pleasure and genuine profit, believe me yours cordially, MAY RILEY SMITH.

June 9.

"J. H." of Jersey City inquires about a book entitled "The History of Despotism," and about "The Mysteries of London," of which he has a copy that has no title page. The latter-named work was written by George W. M. Reynolds, editor for many years of The London Weekly Miscellany, to which he contributed largely. Among his writing are "The Youthful Imposter," 183—; "Pickwick Abroad," 1839; "Grace Darling," 1839; "Alfred de Rosanne," 1839; "Master Timothy's Bookcase," 1843; "Robert Macaire in England," 1844; "The Mysteries of London," first series, 1845-8, second series, 1850-55; "Faust," 1847; "The Mysteries of the Court of London," 1850, two volumes; "The Steam Packet," 1852, &c. Most of his books, when first republished here, were so widely read that a number of sensational productions bearing his name but not written by him were put upon the market. At his worst, Reynolds was not more sensational than Ainsworth, and was, in fact, a man of considerable talent.

A. D. Keller of this city writes: "Will you please tell me where I can get Miss Broughton's 'The Game and the Candle,' mentioned by Mr. Alden in a recent letter to THE REVIEW, and also what other later books Rhoda Broughton has written? I have read her first books, 'Nancy,' 'Red as a Rose,' &c., published in cheap editions, but have heard of nothing very lately that she has written, and for light reading of a wholesome sort I do not think any one writes more entertainingly."

"The Game and the Candle" was published in April of this year by Macmillan, and may be had, we think, of Macmillan & Co., Fifth Avenue and Thirteenth Street, or at any bookstore. Miss Broughton published in 1886 "Betty's Visions," Routledge, London; "Mrs. Smith of Longmans," Routledge, London, and "Dr. Cupid," Bentley, London; in 1890, "Alas," Bentley, London; in 1891, with Elizabeth Bisland, "A Widower Indeed," Osgood, London; in 1892, "Mrs. Fligh," Bentley, London; in 1894, "A Beginner," and in 1897 "Dear Faustina," Bentley, London.

F. E. Frederick writes from the University of Illinois: "I am interested in the Cornwall coast of England, and wish to secure books describing the coast, its people, &c. The town of St. Ives I am particularly interested in." Constance Bushe's "Cornish Coves and Corners," London, Hawkins, 1890, 3s. 6d., has interest, and a useful book is J. J. Daniell's "Compendium of the History and Geography of Cornwall," Truro, Cornwall, Netherton, 7s. 6d., and of great value is G. C. Boase's "Collectanea Cornbiensia," privately printed in Truro in 1890, but to be had from English book dealers. An extremely helpful book is John Hobson Matthews's "History of the Parishes of St. Ives, Lelant, Towednack, and Zennor," London, Stock, 1892, 31s. 6d. Sonnenschein calls this "an elaborate work, carefully compiled and triply indexed, full of folk lore, local customs, borough accounts, stories of worthies, contested elections, &c." In fiction Cornwall has been described by the Rev. R. S. Hawker in his "Prose Works," Edinburgh, Blackwood, 1835, 3s. 6d.; by H. D. Lowry, in "Wreckers and Methodists," London, Heinnemann, 1893, 3s. 6d.; by J. H. Pearce, in "Inconsequent Lives," London, Heinnemann, 1893, 5s.; by G. Norway, in "A True Cornish Maid," London, Blackie, 1893, 3s. 6d., and by Dolly Pentreath in "In a Cornish Township with Old Vogue Folk," New York Century Company, 1893, $1.50. The best of Cornish writers is, of course, Arthur T. Quiller-Couch, ("Q.") author of "Dead Man's Rock," London, Cassell, 1887, 6s. "The Astonishing History of Troy Town," London, Cassell, 1888, 5s.; "The Blue Pavilions," London, Cassell, 1891, 5s.; "I Saw Three Ships," London, Cassell, 1892, 6s.; "Naughts and Crosses," London, Cassell, 1892, 5s.; "The Delectable Duchy," London, Cassell, 1893, 6s.; "Ia," London, Cassell, 1896, 3s. 6d., and "Wandering Heath," New York, Scribner's, 1896, $1.25. "Naughts and Crosses," "The Delectable Duchy," and "Wandering Heath" are collections of short stories, nearly all of which deal with Cornwall. "The Roll Call of the Reef" in the latter is one of the finest tales in the English language.

Ro: Lee Traylor writes from Richmond: "Will you oblige one of your readers, who very greatly appreciates your work and worth, by giving some facts as to the personality and other literary productions of Edward John Payne, author of the 'History of the New World Called America,' the second volume of which is reviewed in your issue of the 20th inst.? I read the first volume, upon its appearance in 1892, with unusual interest and profit, and am now further impressed by the originality and power of his methods and work. From my reference sources I have been able to learn nothing of him to add to the statement made on the title page of his book, that he is a 'Fellow of University College, Oxford.' He is not mentioned in Douglas Sladen's 'Who's Who,' 1897."

The editor regrets that his efforts to get this information have not yet succeeded.

The First Landing Place of Columbus.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

It is a little singular to find the old question of the island first discovered by Columbus coming to the front once more, and to notice in the discussion of it such slight reference to the original authorities and a complete silence concerning such writers as Mr. Rudolf Cronau, Don Juan Ignacio de Armas, and Lieut. J. B. Murdock of the United States Navy. It is quite safe to say that the conclusions arrived at by these three students have put the subject in such light that it will be necessary to discover new material in order to successfully attack their defense of Watling Island as the land on which Columbus first set his foot.

Our original authorities are but two; viz., the fragments of Columbus's journal given by Bishop Bartolomé de las Casas in his "Historia de las Indias," and a few words of the Bishop's own in his "Historia Apologetica." The search for the island began in 1825, when Señor Navarrete published the first volume of his "Coleccion de los Viages," &c., in which he gave to the world all that we have of Columbus's precious journal, and with it published the statement that he had traced the course of the fleet by the information given in the journal and decided that the island now known as Grand Turk was the land first seen by Columbus. Since that time the same data have been re-examined by professional navigators and other investigators with the result that five different islands have found advocates. Beginning with Grand Turk and proceeding in a northwesterly direction, the other islands are Mariguana, Samana, Watling, and Cat Island, or San Salvador, and the islands at the extremities of this line are about 270 miles apart. As we cannot discredit the professional ability of any one of the able men who have arrived at such inharmonious conclusions, we are forced to believe that either they have overlooked something or else that the information before them is very defective.

Probably there is truth in both these points. Columbus was unquestionably a skillful sailor, but, like many another bold mariner, he was endowed with a limited ability in the use of the pen, and his account of the course he took in going from point to point leaves much to be desired in respect to clearness of language. Neither was it the custom of navigators of his time to make any attempt toward such a record of a voyage as is now found in the log of an ocean steamer, and consequently it need cause us no surprise when we see accomplished sailors of our day unable to agree as to the precise point on the earth's surface at which Columbus found himself on any day of his voyage. And we must remember also that he possessed absolutely nothing for the determination of longitude or for measuring the speed of his vessels; and the wonder is that his journal enables us to trace his course even so well as we can.

Then, it is also true that, in their eagerness to fix upon the geographical position of the desired island, the investigators have given insufficient attention to what it would look like when found, and for this information it is necessary to consult the "Historia Apologetica" as well as the journal. If this had been kept in mind, it is difficult to understand how islands like Grand Turk and Samana could ever have found a defender; and Señor de Armas tells us that when Navarrete's attention was called to the matter he admitted that he had been guilty of oversight in selecting Grand Turk, and that Watling Island is the only one that comes near meeting the requirements. Mr. Cronau exhibited at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893 a diagram of Watling Island, showing the supposed course of Columbus's vessels in approaching it and that of his boats in the exploration made along the shore, according to the information contained in the journal. This showed an island "shaped like a bean," as Las Casas says it was; about thirty-nine miles in length, "more or less," lying northnortheast and south-southwest, and with a fresh water lake in the middle, as Columbus tells us.

No assistance is to be had in this matter from old maps or from Columbus's name of San Salvador for the island. The maps of Columbus's time, and for many years afterward, took small account of trifles like a little island of the size of Guanahani, as the natives called it, and Las Casas, who was a contemporary of Columbus, says that the map makers all put the island in the wrong place. The fact of its being the first discovered lent no prestige to save it from misrepresentation, and before the companions of Columbus were in their graves it was wrongly placed on the maps. The same is true with regard to the name. As is well known, the Spaniards swept away the entire population of the smaller islands to labor in the mines of San Domingo and Cuba, where they perished utterly, and when the devastation was complete the man-stealers turned their back on the desert they had made and went in search of other victims of their rapacity. Oblivion slowly settled down on the ruin of these Islands of the Blessed, and for 150 years they attracted very little attention. In 1729 the British Government began to pick up the Lucayan or Bahama Islands as neglected pieces of property without an owner, and if during the long interval the name of San Salvador had drifted about and become attached to the wrong island it would be nothing strange; and, as there was then no one to tell whether it was rightly or wrongly applied, its presence or absence constitutes an argument of little weight. Even in Las Casas's time the name San Salvador was little known, and the island appeared on the maps sometimes as Ganahani and sometimes as Triango, but not by the name of San Salvador. JOHN ROCK WELLS.

Tarrytown, N. Y., May 16, 1899.

COMMENTS ON BOOKS.

Thomas Hardy and the Spirit of Despair.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The publication of "Wessex Poems" has crowned Thomas Hardy prince of the pessimists—a title he has justly earned. It is in the first spontaneous expression that we reveal ourselves to the world; that which follows is either an affirmation and perfection of what has gone before, or a growing away from nature. He alone is the true artist who keeps steadfast faith with nature. In one sense, therefore, Hardy is a great artist, for he has painted life according to his own conception, and if she has revealed herself to him in her sullen moods and instilled the spirit of despair into a heart just as susceptible, we allow, to her kinder touch, he has wielded the pen no less heroically. If life be made up of gloom, thunder claps, inequalities, the struggle for the unattainable, the optimist makes it none the less so by taking up "the gauntlet flung down by pessimism," and fighting against such odds as conquered the greatest philosophers.

We have read ten different criticisms of Thomas Hardy's art—or his lack of art—and six out of the ten accuse him of pessimism. The latest, and with one exception the strongest, is from the pen of May Kendall in the last issue of The London Quarterly Review. Under the title "Pessimism and Thomas Hardy's Poems," she has treated us to an exposition of the gospel of despair, with Hardy as the principal exponent. "Life, humanity, and the Creator are weighed in Mr. Hardy's balances and found wanting," she says, but while acknowledging pessimism as the keynote of the poet's work, she does not deny the leaven of optimism which is working continually through all that he writes. "Yet we cannot call despair Mr. Hardy's deliberate choice. It is less trouble to acquiesce in any painful and degrading experience than to transmute it into character; and the hypothesis that there is no sense in the universe and that God is playing a losing game is an excellent non-working hypothesis. But Mr. Hardy is emphatically a worker, a man impelled by the creative instinct to interpret life as he finds it."

The writer then makes a little detour into the explanatory paths of faith. We quote a few lines which have a direct bearing upon this "creative instinct" of the poet, impelling him toward that special interpretation of life for which he is being so severely censured.

"Faith is greater than we dream. We do not realize sufficiently the many aspects of the Christ of God, the many paths by which he calls on men to follow Him. The creative impulse is one not only of unification but of differentiation; and the language God speaks to each soul is conditioned by that soul's vocabulary. After this necessary digression on faith, let us come back to pessimism, which is faith's absence. Perhaps a complete pessimist never existed—certainly we should be far from wishing to ascribe that title to Mr. Hardy. Without a good share of working optimism he could never have written what he has done; indeed, we think that in his own mind he must often have been convinced that there was more than a 'vast imbecility' behind him and his books."

The writer calls "The Well-Beloved" a parable for all who prefer an emotion to the object of that emotion. "Such a preference is one of the great maladies of our age, infecting not only literature, but politics and religion." This is rather a sweeping statement. The memory of Poe, his musical affinities, Chopin and Wagner, must not make us forgetful of Drummond, Kingsley, Robinson, and Whittier.

Touching upon love in its different aspects, we find that Mr. Hardy has abused the unwritten laws of its hospitality. For his conception of the Hereafter he is also rebuked:

"He might have spared the dead—he who has given us so many pictures of disloyalty in living heroines and heroes. Mr. Hardy speaks of loyalty as though it were the dream of youth. It is, but it is also the certainty of old age." This last remark carries a strong meaning. The writer follows it up with a short study in soul evolution, in which the compensations of old age are so beautifully and originally treated that we quote it at length.

"Youth's task is the finding of love, faith, and work, and wherever he passes, fresh visions fascinate and elude him. In middle-age love, faith, and work are found, and in their ceaseless activity men have small time for dreaming. As for their stock of unclaimed enthusiasm, that, too, is small, if not to the last fraction turned into motive power. The peculiar glory of a possibility that has not yet hardened into the probability falls on their path no longer; nevertheless, if they have lived truly, the force of no dream is lost. Even a man's baffled hopes as he grows older are turned into a sympathy that redeems energy from harshness and strife from bitterness. He has learned patience, even with himself. He is less sanguine, but he is also less selfish than the boy could ever be; and whereas he once expected God to serve him, he is now well content to serve God. Therefore, there is a peace about him that youth cannot understand—through what tribulation he has won it his own heart knows. Perhaps he may seem to have replaced his eloquent faith in great things by a silent faith in small things, but when we look closer we see that he is busy about great things all the while. Once he said without knowing; now he knows and does not care to say. It is well that we should be able to use certain words freely, before we find out what they mean. We have a foreshadowing of their purport; they help to keep us on the right track. But afterward they mean too much to us, and we avoid them or we use them diffidently, as men tread softly in a great cathedral. This reticence of maturity, however—in those who have followed their star—never spells apathy or doubt. And one doubts whether Mr. Hardy's middle-aged enthusiasts, with protestations on their lips, and in their hearts a mournful consciousness that protestation is in vain, have really followed their star. Have the marsh fires allured them, or have they been too much absorbed in self-analysis to look up at the sky?"

"Pain is nothing," concludes the writer. "We should all be optimists to-day if there were only pain. To the gospel of pessimism, as founded on sin, we must oppose a gospel of optimism, founded on character. Some gospel every one must preach. Each human life is an epistle, read and known of all men—a message ostensibly from God. And we may write words of love and justice, or of indifference and wrath—both will be read, both taken in evidence."

May Kendall has uttered some fundamental truths, and if, according to her lights, there be good in all things—and an ultimate good whose meaning we can but hope to understand in the revelation which the years alone will bring—the great evil of Thomas Hardy's pessimism has served its purpose in drawing out this eloquent defense of the gospel of optimism.

Had the writer used the poet and his foibles merely as a peg on which to hang her theories, our interest in her words and the lesson they teach would be no less keen.

WINIFRED LEE WENDELL.

Detroit, Mich., June 1, 1899.

Barrow's "Lavengro" Not Dull.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Permit me to enter a gentle protest against the tone of W. L. Alden's London letters. I do it with bated breath, as he generally speaks in such an ex cathedra style as to make one feel that criticism of him approximates blasphemy. But I, for one, have not found "Lavengro" (which I have just read) either "utterly dull" or "exasperating." On the contrary, I have found nearly every page interesting and the book a most notable one. The old bookseller on Fourth Avenue from whom I bought it told me that he had read it through before offering it for sale, and intended buying a cheaper copy to reread. I have intended reading it ever since 1876—the days, by the way, or before the days, when W. L. A. was a daily grievance to the judicious in the "Agony Column" of the old NEW YORK TIMES. The book and the opportunity, however, have not paired for me until last week, and I regret the long delay of an intellectual treat.

I am not objecting to Mr. Alden holding an opinion of his own on this or any subject. But he always writes "at the top of his voice," as if to drown all other views. His characterization of Mrs. Browning a few weeks ago was like the lurid epigrams of the most jaundiced of the yellow journals. To be sure, he admits being a changeable creature. Years ago he was a violent admirer of Barrow, and in this same letter he makes a specious plea for the right to change his judgment in the next decade. But it is the flippant rashness of his criticisms—a result, perhaps, of those dreadful comic things of yore—to which objection is made. Or is it caused by the London air?

Is it not strange the effect this London air has on some Americans? They seem to inhale with it some of the most disagreeable attributes of our British cousins. There is the present owner of Cliveden, for instance. What a consummate—shall I write it?—it has made of William Waldorf Astor. And what a small american ("a small a") it has made of G. W. S. And now comes W. L. A. with his toplofty dismissal of every book or writer who fails to interest him. It is not a new discovery, however, that professional criticism is more or less farcical, in the absence of universal canons of taste. But the slovenliness of Mr. Alden's summary is shown in the fact that the portions of the book which he selects as admirable make at least one-third of its contents instead of one-twenty-eighth, as his arithmetic reckons them.

A. JOEL O. GRADY CAMERON, M. D.

New York, May 29, 1899.

"The Associate Hermits."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Who that has experienced the keen sense of physical delight that waits upon the early morning ramble through the woods but would sacrifice many other pleasures for its perennial cling to the mind? When that is obtained, we honor its possessor by the title of "lover of nature." He can paint the colors, but cannot descant upon their meaning and gorgeousness. It is his province to pause and wonder mid solitary retreats, and let the inflow of their charm surge through his soul by the side of babbling brooks to watch, with childish glee the freighted ships of wood, and mimic in his merriment the accents of their gurgling talk—and where dark-robed night doth issue her mystical calls to adherents and servitors he can, if he choose, acquaint himself with the diversions of nocturnal sprites and hear the language of Elfland. Such an author is Frank R. Stockton, a lover who was evidently a devotee of nature not long since, and who consequently must soon become a veritable disciple.

Most of us, when thrown in with these component parts of our organization—the primeval forests, great mountains, like mighty lions girded for a spring; the ocean, with its illimitable background, and the zenith at night, with its myriads of twinkling clusters—feel a responsive echo in the heart to the majesty, might, and beauty of these manifestations of divinity.

We are then devotees, we may become lovers, we rarely essay the difficulties of discipleship.

One of the recent books from Stockton's pen is "The Associate Hermits," wherein there are capital descriptions of love entanglements, and all the trials and blessings of camp life that assail and enrich the moods of the city bred. Instead of the usual honeymoon, we have here a pliant, good-natured father, and an agreeably disposed mother willing to take the wedding journey that their daughter condemns as superfluous. Through this situation humor ensues as naturally as rain after thunder. In line with the continual accretion to a formative factor in social life we discover our author to be a trust builder, or sympathizer, else why should he so carefully elaborate the shining qualities of Peter Sadler and dwell upon the beneficent features of his institution? He is a dealer in camps, and can supply in a few hours' notice scenery and situation, lake or rocky wild, solitariness or friendly association, as varying attractions of the pioneer order to those who apply to his hostelry and judgment for health or relaxation among the woods.

You cannot parallel Stockton's work with any of his contemporaries. He can be witty without being ironical, lofty without preaching, sad without being morose. His humor is unique as his delightful creation of Pomona testifies. "Rudder Grange" is a classic among classics, and "The Lady or the Tiger" stands easily first in the rank of short pieces of that mysterious character.

J. F. F.

New York, June 5, 1899.

Westcott's Horse Trade Story.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I first read the famous "horse trade" story of "David Harum" in The New York Sun. It amused me so much that I cut it out and read it to various people for the pleasure of seeing them laugh. I handed it to a member of my family, with the remark: "You owe me two luncheons on bets. If you don't say that's the best horse story you ever read, I'll call the bets off."

The slip was returned to me the same day with the dry remark: "Those bets are still on me." Later I had the pleasure of reading the book, with ever-increasing enjoyment. The "lifting of the mortgage" is a wonderful bit of human nature.

CHARLES H. WARD.

New York, June 10, 1899.

Lowell and His Friends.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The contents of some biographies seem to be a mere compilation of statistics, but Edward Everett Hale has here provided us with a channel which assimilates all that is knowable about the youth, growth, personality, and genius of James Russell Lowell.

Born under an auspicious star, heredity and circumstances worked favorably for the evolution of his genius, and with the publication of a few sonnets, a poem or two, and sundry prose pieces in The Boston Miscellany of 1842, the literary world of that day awoke to the discovery of a new master poet. There has always been an indefinable relish in my mind for all narratives of these old journals and magazines—the spirit or personalities that founded them, and the traditions of art or history with which they are interwoven. To marshal the names of his compatriots and contemporaries is in a sense an admission of his indebtedness to the heritage of his age and time. It is a privilege to be born at all, but it is a rare privilege to be born with the surroundings that transmit the ethereal essence of culture. Hale says: "Lowell could talk with Wendell Phillips, or applaud him as he spoke. He could go into Garrison's printing office with a communication. He could discuss metaphysics or ethics with Brownson. He could hear a Latter Day Church preacher on Sunday. He could listen while Miller, the prophet of the day, explained from Rollin's history and the Book of Daniel that the world would come to an end on the 21st of March, 1842. He could lounge into the "Corner Bookstore," where James T. Fields would show him the new Tennyson, or where the Mutual Admiration Society would leave an epigram or two behind. Or he could hear Everett or Holmes or Parsons or Webster or Silliman or Walker read poem or lecture at the Odeon. * * * Mr. Emerson lectured for him; Allston's pictures were hung in galleries for him; Fanny Elsler danced for him, and Braham sang for him. The world worked for him—or labored for him. And he entered into the labors of all sorts and conditions of men." A king among men was the mighty Lamartine, and the great sweep of his services to mankind may be gathered from Lowell's eulogistic poem written in 1848. The following lines may serve as testamentary evidence of his immortality, viz.:

Who says thy day is o'er? Control,
My heart, that bitter first emotion;
While men shall reverence the steadfast soul,
The heart in silent self-devotion
Breaking, the mild, heroic mien,
—Thou'lt need no prop of marble, Lamartine.

Upon reading for the first time a poem that probes to the very innermost recesses of the soul, laying bare the rust and decay that are evolved from sin, there breaks upon the mind the confused memories of a misshapen youth filled with the shattered ideals of the past. Such a poem is "The Legend of Brittany." One needs neither pilot nor preface to traverse or enjoy the fancied woods or visions of the lovable Keats. And the feeling of admiration and reverence for "Endymion" and its author is pronounced among men of letters. Lowell dwelt upon his works lovingly, and some of his best sonnets are written in his praise.

Among the most valued of my books is a small pocket edition of Lowell published by Ticknor & Fields in 1858. It contains his best poetry, and from long acquaintance with the nature of his work in a resultant mood I wrote the following sonnet:

O rare was the quality of thy soul!
Thy stanzas haunt my memory for days—
Serving as coal to kindle my soul's blaze;
Winning my heart to aim at lower goal;
In churlish mood thy music on me stole—
Like dream of vineyard 'neath the sun's hot rays;
My heart seemed iron till they burning lays—
Fused it and roused its depths to new control.
Could the fine particles of Truth thou scatterest wide,
Find harbor in the worn and haggard breast!
Contentment's breese would fan them as they sighed—
And Envied Malice could not break their rest;
Serenely conscious that God all supplied—
Knowing the wants of wayfarers the best.

New York, May 29, 1899. J. F. F.

Where Lies the Secret of It?

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

My dear SATURDAY REVIEW, what is the secret of "David Harum's" popularity? Why, the business man has discovered it. Who among the people one meets is most enthusiastic about "David Harum"? It is the man who never reads anything but his newspaper and the magazines he buys on his business trips, and who doesn't care a straw for literature. It is the shrewd business man who has surprised his friends by praising a novel, and set them reading it to see what manner of book it can be, who has brought the book into vogue. Such men buy what they read; they do not borrow books like women or people of limited incomes. Maybe other books have more readers, but "David Harum" finds buyers. Many people confess that they would not have discovered the book's greatness if they had not heard how it sells. They seem to feel a mild regret over their own stupidity, and while they hesitate to speak first about their sense of disappointment in it after they have read it, they eagerly meet one half way if you insinuate that you did not care much about it.

David Harum is a recognizable type, and probably he has not appeared in fiction before, but the other characters in the story and the love affair of John Lenox possess no interest at all. It is David the men like so much. Such is the theory held by yours truly concerning the sale of 175,000 copies, "which, if laid side by side, would extend as far as Rye."

SALINA SILCOX.

South Norwalk, Conn., June 10, 1899.

George Eliot.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

It is not likely that many of your readers agree with what Mr. William L. Alden wrote concerning George Eliot in his literary letter from London published in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of May 6.

Referring to women writers of the present, Mr. Alden says: "But there are certainly several women who write extremely readable stories, and among them are at least two who will, I am inclined to think, be read when George Eliot has become, like Richardson, a novelist to be written about rather than to be read."

That any one with the literary acumen possessed by Mr. Alden should entertain such a belief as this is very remarkable.

Can it be true that posterity will not care to read the books written by the greatest woman novelist of the nineteenth century, for has not George Eliot been awarded, by universal consent, the highest place among all writers of her sex? Does she not stand among women as Shakespeare stands among men? Is it possible that she will be placed by future generations on the shelf with the author of "Clarissa Harlowe" and "Pamela"?

It will be remembered that Mr. Alden attempted, not long ago, to tear laurels from the brow of Jane Austen, whose pure and refined English is a model for all time; and now he tries to drag down the greatest of her sex, the deepest thinker, the finest delineator of character, the powerful word painter of English rural life, the cultured genius, the poet, the profound scientist, the most astute philosophical writer of fiction—the master mind among women.

Mr. Alden virtually informs us that George Eliot will be removed from her high place; that she will be supplanted, not only by one, but "at least" by "two women who write extremely readable stories."

Literary people everywhere will no doubt be very glad to know the names of the two women of to-day, discovered by Mr. Alden, who surpass George Eliot, and who are destined, according to his prediction, to extinguish her light so that future readers will look no more toward her.

No! no! There is but one George Eliot. She stands alone. She stands at the top and her fame is secure.

JOSEPH R. GAWTHROP.

Kennett Square, Penn., May 30, 1899.

"The Intellectual Life."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of May 27 there is a letter signed F. J. and headed "Hamerton's Intellectual Life." This is a book, in my opinion, of great value, but in his eulogy of it your correspondent does not, I think, give an accurate representation of it, in the allusions he makes to some authors quoted there. The book, as I understand it, is not a book of criticism; and if my memory serves me, I do not think that Keats is ever referred to by Hamerton as "the passionate Keats," or by any other writer for that matter; nor do I recollect Lamb's being quoted in the book at all. And as for Wordsworth, no one could tell from the reading of the book on what subject he wrote. These which I think errors in a letter of, no doubt, good intentions, I beg, as a student of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, your leave to point out, as no one else seems

to have done so. I have found very few readers acquainted with the book, and I think an account of it in the pages of THE REVIEW would be a very good thing.

New York, June 7, 1899. P. F.

Le Gallienne's "Young Lives."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

With the memory and influence of Mr. Le Gallienne's book, "Young Lives" fresh upon me, I was greatly impressed by the mysterious nature of your criticism, published May 20. This alone stirs me to the superfluous vindication of a book palpably its own defender.

From the title page to the last sentence your critic has misunderstood the author's meaning. The young lives consist may grow only to "autumnal thoughts." It is a book of simple youth, so youth, and not the "problems of the age," is its theme. The final sentences leave us with a certain conviction of the hero's future, for in the promise of that "forever" there is the abiding love which, like no other sentiment, can give an encouraging companionship through the slow, unending toil in literature. The waiting means success.

There is a soulful sentiment current through the entire book, and the sacredness of rebellion in these young hearts makes one wish for other evidences in story of the restrained transformation and humanizing touch which Mr. Le Gallienne can give to what in this instance might have been in other hands the vulgar buffeting and beating of a runaway boy.

The prejudiced position your critic holds against the charms of the little quartet seems an even greater "compulsion of mysterious instincts" than that which governs them so naturally. Mike's "mastery in the child's play of love" engages more than a transitory interest. We might even like to feel that there were the eternal struggles implied in a "forever" among the easily won, hence dangerous, successes of his life—for Esther would be ready for them!

The sketches of Myrtilla Williamson and Mr. Gerard are delightful suggestions of another sphere, that to which the young lives are tending, and their place is strong as novelistic entourage.

Mr. Le Gallienne is epigrammatic, poetic, simple, and sincere, and in this discouraging age, when 1,500 "David Harums" go to support daily the literary vacuity of our people, it is with a sense of gratitude and hope that we can turn to Richard Le Gallienne as qualified to "assist at the birth of another romantic, idealistic age."

Hartford, June 1, 1899. L. T. W.

A Story of Southern Life.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have never trespassed on your time or space before, but I feel that I should like to say a word in commendation of a little book that I have just finished reading.

It is a story of Southern life and character, and as I have lived in the South I can testify to its truthfulness in reproducing the local atmosphere perfectly. The manners and customs of the natives and the homely details of their daily life are worked in with skill and evident knowledge, so that as a social study the book has value.

The book is called "Out of Nazareth," by Charles R. Hardy, and is published by Neely. It is unusually strong in character drawing, dialogue, and analysis of feeling, and the story is told in a style unaffected, natural, and pleasing, and holds the interest of the reader to the end. The author is unknown to me, and doubtless this is a first effort; but this story clearly shows that he possesses unusual strength and ability as a story teller, and I hope we may be favored with something more ambitious from his pen.

CLARA FISHER.

New York, June 3, 1899.

author is entitled to great credit for the instruction and entertainment he has given.

C. L. THORBURY.

New York, June 4, 1899.

Looking for the Friend Who Praises It.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Possibly "Holley" may derive some comfort from the knowledge that he is not quite alone in his opinion of "David Harum," as expressed in the last SATURDAY REVIEW. Before reading it I received a letter from a relative whose judgment of literature I consider particularly good, (because it agrees with mine,) in which it was said, "A friend persuaded me to read 'David Harum,' and now 'I am laying for him.'" There is not much detail in that as a criticism, but in my opinion it is complete. The assertion in the introduction that "we are at once compelled to admit that there is a new and permanent addition to the long list of American literary portraits," strikes me as simply ridiculous. I must admit, however, that I was pleased by the recognition of some of the old tales familiar to my early youth, although the one of the Sunday horse trade is somewhat marred in the telling.

While on the subject of popular books, permit me just one fling at another one—"McTeague." One reviewer says, "It never becomes vulgar." I don't agree with him in this, but really think that it does sometimes rise from its general average of absolute brutality to the level of mere vulgarity.

H. C. W.

New York, June 5, 1899.

Errors by Edmund Gosse.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I hesitate to criticise, and tardily, too, so eminent a writer as Mr. Edmund Gosse, a reputed authority on eighteenth century literature; but I may be pardoned for calling attention to a few careless errors that occur in his entertaining "essayette" on "Unhappy Welsted," that appeared in Literature of date of April 28.

I have taken the pleasant pains to compare the quotations from the "Dunciad" that Mr. Gosse gives with the original lines, and I find some peculiar variations from the text and facts. My volume of Pope, I hasten to say, is Macmillan's Globe Edition, of 1879. The book lacks a good general index, and I have not had time to search it more thoroughly than to follow the clues given.

In the first place, the subject of Mr. Gosse's paper and Pope's hostility is not called "Unhappy Welsted" in the "Dunciad," (Book II., 209,) but "Unlucky Welsted." But as most unlucky persons are also unhappy, this may not greatly matter, and any one who figures in Pope's scalding satire may well be deemed to have been both unlucky and unhappy in his little dog-day.

The four fine lines, beginning: "Flow, Welsted, flow!" are perfectly quoted, however. Then Mr. Gosse confidently asserts that "Nothing in the 'Dunciad' is finer than Welsted's plunge into the Sable Stream," and follows that statement with another alleged quotation, beginning:

"Drawn endlong by his skull,
Furious he sinks, precipitously dull,
Whirlpools and storms his circling arms invest," &c.

Now the plain truth of the matter is that it was not "Unlucky Welsted" at all who took this plunge described, but a certain other object of Pope's anathema, one William Arnall, quite another person, who is described in the note to the name. The passage is found in Book II., beginning with line 315, and reads quite different from the version given above, running as follows:

"Not so bold Arnall; with a weight of skull,

exclusive toward their public. All lovers of literature cannot be writers—although too many may wish or try to be—and in almost every corner of the land you are apt to find a "club of one" or more who read their "best books" and think about them, and have expert views and real experiences of life. Such persons you must continue to keep in touch with, and if you do they will sustain and assist you.

CHAMBERS BAIRD.

Ripley, Ohio, June 10, 1899.

A Round-Up of Topics.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The writer of the notice of Miss Harraden's new story, in your issue of May 6, seems to be unaware that there is a third English version of the Psalter, with which millions of English-speaking men and women all over the world are much more familiar than they are with either of the two which he has named. The motto of "The Fowler" is from this, the Prayer Book version. The same reading is adopted by the "Four Friends," who in the Golden Treasury Psalter, (London, Macmillan & Co., 1870,) as the preface informs us, attempted to give "an amended version at once correct and more generally intelligible, * * * incorporating the more certain results of critical research with the least possible alteration of words familiar to every Englishman." Although in many places this version differs from every other one, the familiarity of the words seems in this instance to have led the editors to disregard the fact that the original Hebrew, the Septuagint, and the Vulgate all have "fowlers," in the plural, as well as the authorized and the revised versions in English. Perhaps some one of your readers can tell us the reason for this strange departure from the original text—to me it appears inexplicable, except on the supposition of a printer's error in one of the older English Psalters, (Tyndal's or Coverdale's,) which has been followed by the compilers of the Prayer Book. Its retention in the "Golden Treasury Psalter" is a striking proof of the tenacity with which Englishmen cling even to the errors of the Prayer Book.

Your correspondent, "Solomon Wiseman," would like to have the name (not the "sound," as he calls it) of the aspirate altered from "aitch" to "ha." By all means, but why not couple with this a not less needed change—that of the names of four of the vowels to those which they have in all parts of the world except where English is spoken. Why should we call the first vowel by the proper name of the second, the second by the proper name of the third, the third, very absurdly, by the name of a diphthong, and the fifth still more absurdly by the name of a double vowel? Which is the commoner sound of the first vowel—that implied by its name or that which, though often flattened, can only be derived from its proper or "Continental" name? I take the second paragraph of your correspondent's letter, omitting the editor's addition, and find the first vowel has in twenty-nine cases the sound proper to a vowel named as the Frenchman or German names it, and in only nine cases the sound which in French or German belongs to the second vowel. Repeating the scrutiny for the second vowel, I find the proportion is thirty-four to nine, and this preponderance of the proper sound would be considerably increased if the first personal were absent, as it generally is from ordinary prose. As to the third vowel, the proportion is twenty-three to four, and "I" is one of the four. Of such pronunciation of the fifth vowel as might be inferred from its name the word "sure" is the only example in these eighteen lines. There might easily have been none.

Of course the English utterance of what children are wrongly taught to call the "short" vowels is not exactly the correct lees," though they never think of saying "yees" or "housces," or even "Mosees."

In fine, if we would only teach our children to name the vowels and the aspirate as a German does, and as we probably should have done 300 years ago, it would be an immense blessing to instructors in English, as well as in Latin and other languages, to the makers of dictionaries and grammars, and to all well-educated people.

Like "M. W. G.," I cannot but think the words quoted by him from "The Tempest" were originally meant to be the outcries of the crew and passengers, interrupting Gonzalo's speech. But the only two editions that I am able to turn to which can be relied upon for correctness of printing attribute them to Gonzalo," [A confused Noise within]" being the only words in brackets.

The list of tales and novels dealing with old New York reminds me of former regrets that there is no easily accessible map of the city and its environs as they existed 200 years ago. Those who are fond of Cooper's "Waterwitch" will, like me, have had a desire to follow the story with a good map of the waters then adjacent to Manhatgn Island, and will have found that in a modern map many of the creeks and inlets have disappeared and the coast lines are greatly changed.

As a last "stray" in this round-up of topics I should like to give my vote against any change in the form of THE SATURDAY REVIEW. We have magazines enough, and I could not make "cuttings" from a magazine as I can from your folio sheets.

CHARLES J. GEDGE.

Carpenteria, Cal., May 15, 1899.

A Review of the Book of Nature.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Reading Celia Thaxter's "Life and Letters," one realizes what possibilities of delight lie in the knowledge of nature at first hand.

Close to her fostering breast we imbibe courage, truth, love, a trinity of good.

What was solitude, and storm, and encircling seas to her but opportunity in which she "might meet her own mind and learn what the oracle had to impart"? We shall ever associate her with the tiny sandpiper on the beach sands, the dawn and sunset of her isles, and the love and ministry bestowed upon the sea-bound fisher folks about her.

The roadsides, the fields, the woods are thickly set with beauties and interests that no man can number. Here are vast gardens where we may "gather where we have not strewed," and reap what we have not planted. The balm of Gilead grows here for the city-worn.

We lift enraptured eyes to vast mountain ranges and snow-wrapt peaks, but there is beauty nearer still, even at our feet. The red cup-moss that upholsters the stony hassock where we rest, and whose delicate scarlet-rimmed cups we carelessly crush with the satiny ear-moss that clothes the moldering stump beside us, each merits closer observation.

Are you cognizant of the haunts of the leafless Indian pips far a-forest, and their compeer, the pipsissewa, whose waxen white flower set with dark-veined leaves betray with their nutty fragrance its deep seclusion?

Away by the singing rills, that, stealing from the forest's edges, thread the low hazels in the meadow, can you recognize the crimson-spiked crowns of the stately cardinal flowers, or the blue Summer asters blowing beside the stream? Do you know that when the pitcairy-root opens its orange blossoms it betokens that harvest is ripe, and that the fringed gentian (than which no other flower is so heavenly blue) declares that it is east?

When the heads are yellow with pale snapdragons and the roadsides with golden-rod, is it time for the sumac to grow red? Up the steep terraced rocks where the ferns have pre-emption, are their graceful fronds yet beaded beneath with dusty seed?

Blessed is the privilege, if we have learned this country lore in childhood, for it will always remain. "Men must work and women must weep," but in these simples is cure for sick souls and ease for sorrow.

When insomnia holds our lids from sleep, do we "know a bank whereon the wild thyme grows"? for thither to transport distracting thoughts and conjure up the blossoms fluttering in the Summer winds, is to fetch hence a poppy pillow, and to dream dreams.

The New York Times
Saturday Review of Books and Art.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1899.

ON CUTTING NEW BOOKS.

A certain well-known small bookshop in New York is responsible for the statement that many customers will only buy new books on the condition that they are sent home with their pages cut. Such people know little of the minor pleasures of reading, the sum total of which goes to make up the book lover's crowning happiness. Literature is full of allusions to reading old books, but there are very few advocates of reading the new. What Mr. Davenport Adams calls "Paper Knife Pleasures" are often connected with the latter. Even the essay by Hazlitt "On Reading New Books" is really a condemnation of the practice, under the guise of what would first seem to be praise:

> To cut open the leaves, to inhale the fragrance of the scarcely dry paper, to examine the type, to see who is the printer, (which is some clue to the value that is set upon the work,) to launch out into regions of thought and invention never trod till now, and to explore characters that never met a human eye before—this is a luxury worth sacrificing a dinner party or a few hours of a spare morning to. Who, indeed, when the work is critical and full of expectation, would venture to dine out, or to face a coterie of blue stockings in the evening without having gone through his ordeal, or at least without hastily turning over a few of the first pages while dressing, to be able to say that the beginning does not promise much, or to tell the name of the heroine.

Charming as Hazlitt usually is, next to Lamb perhaps the most delightful of the old essayists, here he seems to lack the true ring; at the very least to have missed a great pleasure and to prove himself less the book lover than the man of letters. What can be more charming than to sit down "under the trees" on some pleasant Summer day, or by a cheerful open fire, or bright evening lamp, and slowly investigate the character of some new acquisition, or a new edition, or a copy of some old favorite.

Assuming that the binding, paper, type, and general make-up of the book had been carefully examined before its purchase, the next step is carefully to open its pages. Perhaps, however, the book has been ordered from a catalogue, or from the other side of the water. And you first spend some time in gloating over its mechanical details, which is another pleasure. Perhaps you even decide where it is to stand, or (which is said to be a very common occurrence) you have "sneaked it into the house," so that your family may not know of your new extravagance. Whatever the first steps may have been, at last you sit down, paper knife in hand. How carefully you go about the cutting and how slowly, dipping in here and there, reading sometimes a whole essay, or poem, or chapter, as the case may be, and, again, only a paragraph or a sentence or two, as the mood of the moment compels you. And with all due deference to Andrew Lang, such cutting can be most acceptably done with his hated hairpin, provided one is to the manner born; cut beautifully, too, so that the edges, and particularly those of English books, may have that peculiarly ragged look which is so attractive.

With every intention of reading the book at once, so long a time do you spend in thus tasting its contents, here and there, that the afternoon, or the evening, as the case may be, flies swiftly by, and the book may still have a few unopened pages, promising a pleasure yet in store for the next leisure time. Delightful as the book may be, and often as you may read it, it would seem

> That you never could recapture
> That first fine, careless rapture

that comes with such first reading. There are even people who will not possess, if they can avoid them, cut copies of magazines, and even read them with a lessened zest if other members of the family have happened to use the paper knife first. One could never fancy Du Maurier's retort directed to a lover of the paper knife: "You never cut your dear old friends!"

But it must be admitted that there is a dark side to this subject. Fancy the disappointment, when a new book, thus treated, is found to be a poor one! Perhaps the very book you have long been planning to buy, and that you bring home with all due elation, fails utterly under the paper-knife test, and you wish it back in the shop and your money in another volume. In that case, however, the cutting is done rapidly, and you only glance casually at the remaining pages, in the faint hope that even yet something will be found to justify your new purchase.

In the case of a new edition of an old favorite, as, for instance, Mrs. Richmond Ritchie's "Thackeray," how pure the pleasure in finding your favorite bits in new positions, in reading her delightful prefaces, and so coming to find new meaning in the books you know almost by heart. And how long the big red English volumes of this edition can be made to last, even without regularly re-reading them!

THE LONDON ROMANCE MARKET.

A reporter of The London Daily News has been interviewing the publishers, seeking information as to the romance market. The opinions of the publishers are given, and universally these august persons declared that the supply very much exceeds the demand. One publisher said that out of 100 manuscripts offered, the chances were not good that one would be accepted, and then it might be that this exceptional sample was too long or too short, and had to be chopped off or inflated. What was wanted was a story of from 70,000 to 100,000 words.

If a romance was accepted, what was the remuneration? A conscientious publisher says: "Accept what a first-class house offers. If it is a 10 per cent. royalty, take it, but make the proviso that if the book sells beyond a certain number of thousands the writer is to get 15 per cent., and 20 per cent. if it goes beyond a certain other figure. Do not ever offer or accept the half-profit system. If you do, the pay you will receive will not balance your outlay for ink, writing paper, and postage. It's heads I win and tails you lose as far as the publisher is concerned."

London publishers are not overfond of the literary broker. They say he has been of advantage to the few writers of the first class, having made their work very much more expensive, while he has been the ruin of all the smaller fry. The steady, old-fashioned relationship between the publisher and the author no longer exists. "Suppose," said a publisher, "we make a lucky find. There is Mr. A. We are his discoverers. We accept his first venture and it does remarkably well. We congratulate ourselves. We took a big risk and have not lost. Now A., inflated by his success, has written another book. Then the literary agent steps in and may offer it, asking a big price for it. We hesitate. Sometimes, before we have made up our mind, a rival concern gets the book, and as often as not A.'s second romance is a dead failure." And did the publisher laugh? might be asked. The interviewer is discreetly reticent.

THE SIZE OF BOOKS.

The reported decision of some of the New York publishers to follow the example of an English publishing house and describe their books, hereafter, in catalogues and newspaper advertisements, by length, width, and weight, instead of using the old forms, 8vo, 12mo, and the like, is probably "in the line of progress." Alas—as the poet said—

> Friend after friend departs;
> Who hath not lost a friend?

So, now, we must say "Good-bye" to our old friends, Folio and Quarto, Octavo and Duodecimo. Though, to be sure, they have been with us in name, only, for many years. Folios have been scarce, indeed, and quartos scarcely less scarce. As for 8vos, 12mos, and 16mos, sometimes they have been quite unidentifiable, sometimes their names have belied them.

In the old days of the mold, almost from the beginning of the manufacture of linen paper, sheets of paper were of a fixed size. A book made of sheets once folded was a folio, and this was the prevailing size when printed books were rare and costly luxuries and movable types were big and cumbersome. In the quarto the sheet was folded twice, and so on. But with the invention of paper-making machinery, this was all gradually changed. Sheets of paper were made of many sizes. It was not possible to tell the technical size of a book unless it was marked with a "signature," and latterly it has become quite the fashion to omit the "signature" altogether, a fashion not to be deplored, perhaps, when this mark itself was so misleading and an octavo might be no larger than a duodecimo.

For a long while, with the 8vo as the prevailing type of volume, we have had gradations of that type, such as royal, demy, and crown, and the best of them might not have passed muster as a true 8vo in the good era of molded paper.

Before long it is likely that the public will know books only by their sizes in inches and their weight in ounces, and only the student of bibliography will employ the old terms which will then fitly describe only the treasures of a past age.

DEAN VAN AMRINGE'S LATIN ADDRESS.

At the commencement of Columbia University last week a number of honorary degrees were given to several men prominent in science and in the affairs of the day. Among those so honored were Rear Admiral Melville, Chief Engineer of the navy, and Gov. Roosevelt. Prof. J. H. Van Amringe, Dean of the college and Acting President of the university, presided, and granted the degrees with appropriate speeches describing the achievements of the recipients in their several fields of work. In conferring the degree of Master of Arts upon John A. Stewart, Esq., Prof. Van Amringe said:

"Olim in discipulis nostri collegii ascriptum, postea utilitati hujus urbis bonoque publico devotum semper atque deditum, admitto te ad gradum Magistri in Artibus, tibique omnia jura et privilegia ad istum gradum attinentia do et concedo."

The degree of Master of Science was conferred upon Dr. Edward Livingston Trudeau with these words:

"In arte medicinae peritus versatum qua sortem aegrotorum et maerentium meliorem saepe reddidisti, admitto te ad gradum Magistri in Scientia."

Rear Admiral Melville also received the degree of Master of Science, for, as Prof. Van Amringe said:

"Consensu omnium, fama ingeniariorum Americanorum in pacis artibus se exercentium, jam dudum secura fuit; nunc sane et in belli periculis eadem luculenter divulgatur. Scientiae nostrorum enim machinali haud minime debetur quod illo die memorabile classis Hispanorum cum adversus nostram inaciter enavigasset subito, sicut coeli luminibus sebversa, aequore toto Manilae disiciebatur. Tibi, vir scientiae illius peritissime, nautarum fortitudinis adjutor, nos gratias nunc agimus amplissimas; et ego ipse, auctoritate mihi commissa, admitto te ad gradum Magistri in Scientia."

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Carl Schurz and Theodore Roosevelt. The diploma of the former was given with the words:

"Jam diu civibus republicae Americanae qui saluti omnium communi multum contulerunt, tu, vir spectabilis, optimo jure ascriptus es. Nam patriae praeclaras fortiter gessisti, et consilium per bonum civibus dedisti, et causas nobilissimas eloquentiae tuae splendore ornavisti. Quam ob rem, auctoritate mihi commissa admitto te ad gradum Doctoris in Legibus."

To Gov. Roosevelt Prof. Van Amringe said:

"Tu quem in armis nuper perillustrem, in rebus civicis 'justum et tenacem propositi virum' omnes mortales spectaverunt, de civitate nostra optime merusti. Nec studiorum tuorum obliviscimur sed hodie in aula universitatis nostra te militem fortissimum, et civem praeclarissimum, et historiae scriptorem praetestantissimum magno cum gaudio te salutamus."

The Author Who "Arrived."

In the current number of The Independent W. G. Bowdoin gives a very happy picture of the emotions of an author who had achieved such success that publishers and editors were at his beck and call, which incidentally gave him the opportunity to pay off a lot of old scores. "A small colored boy guarded the outer door and took the cards of editors who crowded his anteroom, jostling one another, and who wanted special Sunday and other features. * * * He had, however, a very retentive memory, and for the ordinary editors who had returned his manuscripts unconsidered and unread when he was unknown he had a printed form that read:

"Washington Irving Browne has received your request for a manuscript. He regrets to say that it will not now be possible for him to consider your present wishes in this regard. His time is so engrossed in his regular channels that he is unable to consider anything outside of his present clientele. This does not imply any lack of appreciation on his part of your suggested patronage or signify in any way that the standard of your magazine is not acceptable to him. It has been a pleasure for him to have received the courtesy of your submitted request. Respectfully,

Here was revenge sweet to be sure. And once Robert Louis Stevenson partook of it in his own genial, gentle way. When he visited New York for the first time he called upon the well-known editor of a well-known magazine, presented a letter of introduction, and asked the privilege of writing something. The editor eyed him dispassionately and told him that his stuff would hardly do. Nine years passed. In the meantime the "stuff" had been dispposed of elsewhere and the literary journals were filled with notes about the new author. In the full blaze of his fame he paid another visit to America. Among the first to leave cards at Mr. Stevenson's hotel was the aforesaid editor of the aforesaid magazine. Mr. Stevenson, like Washington Irving Browne, had a "very retentive memory." He rolled a cigarette and repeated the incident. "How provoking," said the editor. "I wonder which of my clerks could have been so discourteous to you." Stevenson lighted his cigarette and replied mildly and with his usual beautiful smile: "Why, now I recall his face. You are the man I saw."

AN INTERCESSIONAL.

From London Truth.

Suggested by the Poet Laureate's request to The Times to point out that his proper designation is not Sir Alfred Austin, but Mr. Alfred Austin.

"The Fount will play again next week,
The 'Birthday-Honors' list they'll print,
So, more in sorrow than in pique,
'Tis time I gave a gentle hint:
I'll mention I'm not knighted yet,
Lest they forget—lest they forget!

"Since first my merits they up-summ'd,
And granted me my heart's desire,
They cannot say I've not 'tum-tum'd'
Persistently my laureate lyre—
Ode, eclogue, madrigal, 'lay'-ette—
Still they forget—still they forget!

"In loyal accents I have lisped,
I've ranted in a Jingo vein,
In ecstasy I've even crisped
The British Lion's mighty mane;
My Muse to turgid tasks I've set—
Yet they forget—yet they forget!

"Beneath a bright Italian sun
I've broken out in various spots—
A Tate and Brady rolled in one,
A kind of courtly Doctor Watts;
Yet with no recompense I've met—
They still forget—they still forget!

"No wonder that my heart is sore
When at the feast I'm forced to see
'Sir Lewis' proudly walk before,
'Sir Edwin' take the pas from me;
I'm Laureate, 'tis true, and yet
They still forget—they still forget!

"But hope, oft crushed, flies up once more—
They may pooh-pooh my futile rhymes,
Yet how, I'd ask, can they ignore
My hint in yester-morning's Times?
Methinks in Saturday's Gazette
They can't forget—they can't forget!"

* * * * *

L'ENVOI.

(Written after looking at The Times on Saturday last.)

"What's this? It is extremely odd!
Names stare at me from every line—
'Salt,' 'Armstrong,' 'Stanley,' 'Rennell Rodd,'
But there is not a sign of mine;
'Preece,' 'Pollitt,' 'Agnew,' 'Murton,' 'Rotton'—
They do forget—they have forgotten!"

"Style Is of the Man Himself."

P. de Jersey Grut recently wrote to The Spectator of London to correct a usually misquoted sentence from Buffon. The sentence appears in Buffon's "Discours sur le Style," delivered on the occasion of his reception into the French Academy, Aug. 25, 1753. The sentence as constantly misquoted even among admirable French scholars is "Le style c'est l'homme." Buffon actually wrote, and the context is given so as to show the drift of his thought:

> Les ouvrages bien écrits seront les seuls qui passeront à la postérité. La quantité des connaissances, la singularité des faits, la nouveauté même des découvertes ne sont pas de sûrs garants de l'immortalité; si les ouvrages qui les contiennent ne roulent que sur de petits objets, s'ils sont écrits sans goût, sans noblesse et sans génie, ils périront parce que les connaissances, les faits et les découvertes s'enlèvent aisément, se transportent et saignent même à être mis en oeuvre par des mains plus habiles; ces choses sont hors de l'homme, le style est de l'homme même.—[Didot's corrected edition of Buffon.]

BOOK NEWS IN LONDON.

[Copyright, 1899.]

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 16.—Mr. Andrew Lang is translating the Homeric hymns for Mr. George Allen.

***

Algernon C. Swinburne is writing an important dramatic poem.

***

Marie Corelli's new novel for Messrs. Methuen will consist of 150,000 words.

***

Theodore Watts Dunton's novel is expected before Christmas.

***

Messrs. Cassell will publish toward the end of the Summer "Wars of the Nineties," by Hilliard Atteridge, the military critic. It will be a volume of 800 pages with maps and portraits.

***

An interesting Stevenson manuscript of thirty pages all in his own handwriting, entitled "Markheim," will be sold at Sotherby's auction rooms July 5. It appeared originally in an annual, and is supposed to be the first shape "The Strange Story of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" took in Stevenson's mind. The same sale includes thirty-six unpublished letters from Dickens, 1857 to 1861, and six from Thackeray, all addressed to John Hollingshead.

***

Dickens's manuscript, "The Battle of Life," realized on Tuesday $2,000; "Pickwick," in original parts, each inscribed by Dickens to Mary Hogarth, $525, and Forster's "Life of Dickens," in an extra illustrated form, $2,500.

***

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has just purchased one of the finest private libraries in London for $150,000. It contains the finest first folio Shakespeare extant. The library is believed to be destined for America.

***

The copy of the Kilmarnock edition of Burns, which sold in Edinburgh last year for $3,860, is again in the market.

H. N.

MRS. OLIPHANT AGAIN.

Further Features of the Memoir Now Ready in An American Edition.*

IN THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW for May 13 appeared a notice of Mrs. Oliphant's "Autobiography," and now that the American edition of the book is ready, so interesting has it been found that it calls for a second notice.

Long as we have all been reading Mrs. Oliphant's books, (and her novels alone number nearly a hundred,) and charming as readers have found them, a much rarer interest attaches to this book, the record not so much of the literary woman as of the wife and mother of a typical English household. Mrs. Oliphant's life, filled as it was with sorrow and work, was yet a very happy one. Years ago, at a time of great trial and loneliness, she began a more or less scrappy autobiography, writing later on of brighter early days. The first entry dates from the beginning of her widowhood; then comes the loss of her daughter, followed by a gap of over twenty years; until with both her sons and her adopted daughters around her, she once more takes up the thread of her life story, and with the exception of breaks at times of fresh sorrow, brings it to a final close after the death of her last remaining son, a few years before her own fatal illness.

The second half of the book is devoted to letters to intimate friends; thus filling some of the gaps in the first portion of the book. Most of the letters are addressed to members of the Blackwood family, with whom her relations were always of the most intimate character; the letters to the different members of this family giving almost a connected history of Mrs. Oliphant's literary life. Others were addressed to Mr. Craik of Macmillan & Co., to her sons, and a few to old friends.

While always a writer, yet it is Mrs. Oliphant's beautiful family life, saddened as it was by repeated losses, that chiefly appeals to us. The book is edited by Mrs. Harry Coghill, the "Cousin Annie," to whom so many intimate and affectionate allusions will be found all through its pages. Mrs. Coghill's work has been most acceptably done—how well only a careful reading will show. She has so entirely subordinated the editor that the whole book is, except for occasional connecting links, Mrs. Oliphant's life story told entirely in her own words. Writing to the Blackwoods in December, 1894, two months after the death of her last boy, Mrs. Oliphant says:

> I forgot to say to you, when writing last, that I have various chapters of my own experiences written, which, if I live long enough to finish them, might make a book not without interest. It has sometimes given me a little amusement to write it, meaning it for my sons. Its character may be changed now, but it will be more adapted, perhaps, for the public.

It might seem that the fact that this autobiography never was finished or revised is the very reason why it is so interesting. It gives us such an intimate picture of the woman, and only subordinately that of the writer, that we cannot be too grateful for it. Perhaps the keynote of the whole book will be found in the following passage, where Mrs. Oliphant, writing of her earlier life, says:

> I have had trials which, I say it with full knowledge of all the ways of mental suffering, have been harder than sorrow. I have whole little world with me whenever I moved. I have not been able to rest, to please myself, to take the pleasures which have come in my way; but have always been forced to go on without a pause. When my poor brother's family fell upon my hands, and especially when there was a question of Frank's [her nephew] education, I remember that I said to myself, having then, perhaps, a little stirring of ambition, that I must make up my mind to think no more of that, and that to bring up the boys for the service of God was better than to write a fine novel, supposing even that it was in me to do so.

The main events of Mrs. Oliphant's life and the history of her books are very familiar to us. Born at Lasswade, about six miles from Edinburgh, in 1828, her earliest recollections centre around her favorite brother Frank. A short time after the family removed to Glasgow. Of her mother she writes:

> She was of the old type of Scotch mother—not demonstrative, not caressing—but I know now that I was a kind of idol to her from my birth. * * * She had read everything she could lay her hands upon all her life, and was fond of quoting Pope. * * * She had a very high idea, founded on what I have never quite known about, of the importance of the Oliphant family, so that I was brought up with the sense of belonging to an old, chivalrous, impoverished race.

Mrs. Oliphant thought her mother very like Mrs. Carlyle, having the same gift of telling a story, and the same dangerous vein of sarcasm and cutting speech. The Wilsons lived for a long time in Liverpool, Mrs. Oliphant's father having some sort of a Custom House port; very quietly, too, for money was not at all plentiful. They never went out or entertained, and their pleasures were all centred in books and magazines. Margaret Wilson's first book, "Margaret Maitland," was published in 1849, bringing her £150, which in every way delighted the family; but they could not help regarding it rather as a joke. "Maggie's book!" Mrs. Oliphant says: "My mother laughed and cried with pride and happiness and amazement unbounded." About this time Miss Wilson spent some time in London with a brother, who was there studying; meeting there here cousin, Frank Oliphant, whom she afterward married, in May, 1852, going up to London to live. There her father and mother followed her, the latter dying in 1854. Shortly afterward Mrs. Oliphant's second child, then eight months old, died, and even years afterward she seemed to think it unreasonable that she should have felt her child's death the most.

Mrs. Oliphant does not seem to have seen much of London society or to have found much enjoyment in going out. The S. C. Halls were the most prominent people she knew; and many and interesting are the stories told of their evenings. The one feature of their London life which really pleased her was the little informal evening visits with her husband to artists' studios, where she and the wife talked, while their respective husbands smoked and discussed pictures in the studio above. So their life went on happily enough; never with much money, but usually just enough; with two strong, healthy children to comfort her for the loss of the two who came between; until suddenly the happy time came to an end. Mr. Oliphant's health failed, and they were ordered to Italy, when Maggie, the little daughter, was only five, and Cyril two years of age. Their only certain income was £20 a month, which the Blackwoods agreed to send as payment for certain articles; so that Mrs. Oliphant found it necessary even then to work constantly; not always too successfully under such sad conditions. In the Autumn of 1859 Mr. Oliphant died at or two, and after a little talk and negotiation, came to the conclusion that they would pay me £1,300. * * * I was absolutely without hope or help. I did not know where to turn—and here, in a moment, all was clear again—the road free in the sunshine, the cloud in a moment rolled away."

Although things seldom came to quite such a crisis, "it was always a struggle to get safely through every year, and make my ends meet. Indeed, I fear they never did quite meet; there was always a tugging together, which cost me a great deal of work and anxiety." She also comments on the fact that she ought to have been "worn out by work and crushed by cares and hard times," but never was. Yet the results she achieved were only possible because of her good health; had that failed, she would have been helpless. Therefore, she questions whether her attitude was that of one who "tempts Providence or trusts God."

The book is interspersed with little stories of the friends she had made and the celebrities she had known; the Carlyles, Tennysons, Leslie Stephen, Miss Thackeray, of whom she grew very fond; Kinglake, who so praised her books, and many others. So the autobiography goes on, until finally the entries cease with the death of Cecco, her last and best beloved child—"And now I am here all alone—I cannot write any more."

One of the two illustrations in the book is a picture taken in 1874, a photograph of the outside of the Windsor house, showing Mrs. Oliphant, surrounded by her three boys, Frank Wilson, her nephew and adopted son; Cyril, next in age, and the little Cecco. This picture was taken at the happiest time of her life. "Next year I expect everything to be changed. The little girls are going to a school we have found for them in Germany. * * * Frank goes to India, and Sids [Cyril] to Oxford."

Many of the letters after 1875 are to Frank Wilson, who was doing so well in India and who was so much interested in all the home doings. Mrs. Oliphant was very proud of her adopted boy's successful career, which, alas! four years later, was terminated by an attack of fever. In a letter to Mrs. Craik dated December, 1879, she writes:

> I have had a long spell of peace and quiet; all well with my children, which is the one thing that matters after all. And of all the family, my boy Frank was the one I was most secure about and had least anxiety for. All seemed so well with him; he was so robust and vigorous, nothing wrong about him, either real or fanciful. And now, in a moment, all is over for this world. It is the most inscrutable blow.

The fact that Cyril had only taken second class at Oxford was a great disappointment to Mrs. Oliphant, but Cecco, then at Oxford, was naturally a student, and promised better things, so her life was still a happy one, and the time went on until the beginning of 1883, when Cyril's health began to cause great anxiety; but he grew better, so that in January, 1884, he went to Ceylon as private secretary to Sir Arthur Gordon, at a salary of between two and three hundred pounds a year; but in six months' time he had to come back, the climate having almost proved fatal to him. Cecco, in the meantime, had been hoping for an appointment to the British Museum, for which his tastes eminently fitted him, and in the Fall of 1887 he passed a brilliant examination, earning a much larger number of marks than was required; but, alas! he could not pass the medical examination, and the doctor's verdict was that he could spent most of her time with her, moved into a new house at Wimbledon Common, where the remainder of her life was spent, if not happily, at least cheerfully. In Mrs. Oliphant's younger and brighter days she had four dear and intimate women friends—Mrs. Macpherson, Mrs. Tullock, Miss Blackwood, and Miss Fitz Maurice; two of whom had been dead for some years, and now the other two passed away, leaving her still more desolate. In June, 1897, her own health began to fail, and she went up to town for medical advice. The verdict was a great blow to her friends, but not to Mrs. Oliphant; finding there was no hope for her, "she made up her mind, in the greatest serenity and happiness, to await the end." In the meantime she arranged her affairs, wrote farewell letters to her friends, and even dictated some verses which she desired should be sent to Mr. Blackwood, beginning:

> On the edge of the world I lie, I lie,
> Happy and dying, and dazed and poor,
> Looking up from the vast great floor
> Of the infinite world that rises above
> To God, and to Faith, and to Love, Love, Love.

She wished to live over the great day of the Queen's jubilee, and urged a friend to go, promising her "she should hear no bad news on the 22d." She bore with great patience the noise of the bands and fireworks on Wimbledon Common; "through all her wonderful security and absolute certainty that she was so soon to recover what she had lost seemed almost to transfigure her; making her room, which she loved to have filled with flowers, the one cheerful spot in the house." In this room, on the 25th of June, 1897, passed away one of the bravest and most beautiful souls in the annals of English literature.

The book is a well-printed volume of 450 pages, containing also a bibliography of Mrs. Oliphant's books, as well as a list of her contributions to Blackwood's. In addition to the family group already referred to, the book contains as a frontispiece a portrait of Mrs. Oliphant, made from a pencil drawing by her adopted daughter, "Denny," in 1876, which is regarded as a very successful portrait. There is also an interesting preface, in which Mrs. Caghill tells just how the book came into being.

Books for Young Readers.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have been greatly interested in the lists of books presented in your recent issues for the younger readers. The inclosed list was published about a year ago in The Pilgrim Teacher of Boston, and was prepared by Herbert Putnam, now Librarian of Congress. It was not given by him as in every way an ideal list or as complete, but was the result of his observation and the test of experience by young readers. I have found it so helpful that I wish to present it to your readers. A. S. COMUS.

New York, May 22, 1899.

Muloch, "The Little Lame Prince."
Phelps-Ward, "The Trotty Book."
Macdonald, "At the Back of the North Wind."
Carroll, "Alice in Wonderland."
Carroll, "Through the Looking Glass."
Hawthorne, "The Wonder Book."
Hawthorne, "Tanglewood Tales."
Kingsley, "Water Babies."
Wiggin, "Patsy."
Mark Twain, "Prince and Pauper."
Dodge, "Hans Brinker."
Lear, "The Nonsense Books."
Wiggin, "The Birds' Christmas Carol."
Macdonald, "The Light Princess."
Hale, "The Peterkin Papers."
Macdonald, "A Rough Shaking."
Baldwin, "Story of Siegfried."
Baldwin, "Story of Roland."
Baldwin, "Story of the Golden Age."
Frost, "The Wagner Story Book."
Tomlinson, "Three Colonial Boys."
Tomlinson, "Three Young Continentals."
Tomlinson, "Washington's Young Aids."
Macaulay, "Horatius at the Bridge."

NOTES AND NEWS.

Items Gathered During This Week's Tour of the Publishing Houses.

"The Market Place," the posthumous work of Harold Frederic, published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, is now selling in its thirteenth thousand, and a third edition is in preparation. The advance orders that are coming in promise a fifth impression at an early date. In other words, the novel, after a few weeks of desultory sales, seems to have "caught on." The public did not take kindly to the author's preceding novel, "Gloria Mundi," but even this is showing signs of reviving, while its effects are being overcome by the continual advance of interest that is shown in the posthumous tale.

A new "bird book" is announced by Small, Maynard & Co. It is called "On the Birds' Highway," and is by Reginald Heber Howe, Jr. Mr. Howe's essays comprise studies of birds from the Maine coast to that of Maryland. The volume will contain a frontispiece in color from a painting by Louis Agassis Fuertes, together with some sixty illustrations in halftone from photographs by the author.

On July 7 of last year Prof. Charles Waldstein of Cambridge University, England, delivered a lecture on "The English-Speaking Brotherhood" at the Imperial Institute, London, at which Lord Rosebery took the chair and delivered an address on the same subject, now reprinted in the volume of addresses by that statesman. An abridged version of Prof. Waldstein's address appeared in the August number of The North American Review. It is now to be brought out in full in a volume from the press of John Lane of the Bodley Head. Prof. Waldstein, who was once a student at Columbia University, is an enthusiastic advocate of expansion, imperialism, and Anglo-Americanism. He is now in this country to edit the large publication of the American excavations in Greece at Argive Heraeum. In order to take charge of the American School at Athens in 1889, he resigned the directorship of the Fitzwilliam Museum, a life position he had held for six years. But the English university authorities generously permitted him to take charge of the American work while still maintaining his Chair of Archaeology by giving him six months' leave of absence every Winter.

The issues of Mr. Westcott's book, "David Harum," follow each other so closely that even the "most recent" reports sometimes run awry. It so happened that a week ago the impressions of "David Harum" were recorded both at 145,000 and at 175,000. Of course the latter figure was correct. The sales of the book began this week with 1,500 copies, and have kept above the 1,000 mark for six days.

"The Orange Girl," by Sir Walter Besant, with eight illustrations," will be brought out in the early Autumn by Dodd, Mead & Co. "The Orange Girl," like the author's "Dorothy Foster," is a tale of the eighteenth century—of the time when the debtors' prisons were kept teeming with wretched humanity, and when men, women, and children were hanged for trifling offenses. The heroine of the tale belonged to the criminal class; she began her career as an orange girl at Drury Lane Theatre. Her inherently fine and noble nature is intensified by the vicious character of her surroundings. Of course the time of action permits the author to bring into play as a setting for his scenes much of old London, with which he is so familiar.

"Passages from the Diaries of Mrs. Philip Lybbe Powys of Hardwick House, Oxon: 1756-1808," edited by Emily J. Climenson, will shortly appear from the press of Longmans, Green & Co. The work will include the pedigrees [Lybbe and Powys] and a photogravure portrait.

Students of the lore of the North American Indians will be interested to learn that Mr. Montague Chamberlain, the Secretary of the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University, has printed for private distribution a little brochure called "The Maliseet Vocabulary." The work is not a lexicon, as it simply gives the Indian words with their English equivalents. The Maliseet tribe never had even a sign language or one of hieroglyphics. They inhabit parts of Maine and New Brunswick. William F. Gangong, Ph. D., has written an introduction to the pamphlet.

D. Appleton & Co. will publish this week "Alaska and the Klondike," by Angelo Heilprin; "A Cosmopolitan Comedy," by Anna Robeson Brown. (Mrs. Charles Henry Burr, Jr.,) and "Uncle Sam's Soldiers," by O. P. Austin. Next week the same firm will bring out Prof. Ripley's great work, "The Races of Europe," and in the following week, "Snow on the Headlight," by Cy Warman, author of "The Story of the Railroad." As has been told, this last relates in the form of a novel the history of the great Chicago, Burlington and Quincy strike, as witnessed and considered from the point of view of the strikers

An authorized edition of the early novels of Henry Seton Merriman will shortly be issued by Dodd, Mead & Co. Mr Merriman, it is said, is very much displeased that some of his earlier work has recently appeared in this country without his knowledge or consent. These novels will be uniform in letter-press and binding. The same firm has also secured the American rights to publish the forthcoming novels of this author, one of which, entitled "The Isle of Unrest," is already announced for issue in 1900. It is the only story written by Mr. Merriman since "Roden's Corner." Mr. Merriman, it will be recalled, is the author of "The Sowers," "In Kedar's Tents," "The Phantom Future," "Young Mistley," "Prisoners and Captives," and "Suspense."

Dr. Max Bartels, the Secretary of the Anthropological Society of Berlin, and author of "Das Weib," has highly praised Mr. Charles de Kay's "Bird Gods," published a few months ago by A. S. Barnes & Co. Dr. Bartels's review has been incorporated into the proceedings of his society. He says among other things: "Through such arguments a high degree of probability is reached that originally these birds were themselves worshiped as deities, and that their habits of life were gradually brought into a mystical connection with the changes of the seasons throughout the year, and the incidents that befall human lives. * * * A wealth of interesting facts has been amassed in this stimulating work, which shows on all its pages the author's abundant knowledge of languages and his wide acquaintance with the habits of birds, as well as the great comprehensiveness of his reading. The pictures, drawn in heavy lines, have a decorative rather than pictorial character."

The literature of criminology has a valuable acquisition in "The Hooligan Nights," just published by Henry Holt & Co. We are assured that it is practically a biography of a real criminal. It will therefore be interesting to compare him with some of the hero criminals of fiction, although Alf Hooligan is not set up as a "hero." Long ago Hugo gave us Jean Valjean, and Byron, Conrad that man "of one virtue and a thousand crimes," who in view of the number of the aforesaid crimes, would have a hard time as an "habitual offender" were he now a resident of the Borough of Manhattan. Of late years we have had "A Social Highwayman," Mr. J. A. Mitchell's highwayman, murderer, trapese performer in "Gloria Victis;" "An Amateur Cracksman;" "François," the thief, juggler, fencing master, and the murderer-explorer in "God's Prisoner." But one must be cautious in seeking the criminal of fiction among French novels; for there he is usually drawn from real life, his biography being sometimes copied verbatim from the procès verbeaux of the juge d'instruction.

A second edition of Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson's "Women and Economics" has been brought out by Small, Maynard & Co. The text has been somewhat modified and a full table of index has been added.

Among the early Fall publications of the Montgomery Publishing Company is announced "The Romance of Atlantis," by Elizabeth Birkmaier. The story of the lost island empire is graphically portrayed, and the love romance upon which the tale is based is said to be cleverly drawn. One particular strong scene is the sinking of the island, where the author's imagination makes her pen move swiftly, but not too feverishly.

"The Outsiders," the last novel to appear in book form from the pen of Robert W. Chambers, published by Frederick A. Stokes Company, is creating no end of talk among the younger generation of New York writers, for within its pages certain publishers of the metropolis are lampooned and certain successful but vain writers are touchingly caricatured. The consensus of opinion is that Mr. Chambers undoubtedly had a long and varied experience with publishers before he attained his first success, or else he has been closeted with some unsuccessful literary aspirant and has lent a ready ear and a remarkably fluent pen to a story of woes. And now it is Mr. Chambers's turn to bother the publishers, for it is said that he is never satisfied with his own work, and will revise as long as a proof is sent to him, while the proof sheets themselves resemble those of Balzac, owing to the myriad of changes, interlines, crossed lines, and inverted phrases. In "The Conspirators," now running in Harper's Weekly, Mr. Chambers has turned his attention from the publishers to the German Kaiser and, as has been said in the columns, he handles him without gloves.

"The Last Years of St. Paul," by Abbé Constant Fouard, translated by the Rev. George F. X. Griffith, is in press at Longmans, Green & Co.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson's "The Yellow Wall-Paper" is being issued by Small, Maynard & Co. This tale was first presented several years ago in a magazine. The story in book-form will be inclosed in a cover of orange and yellow, which should be found suggestive enough. Mrs. Stetson is at present in England, where she has gone partly for rest and partly to attend the International Congress of Women, which is to be held in London the last of the present month. She is to return for a lecture tour in this country in the Autumn, and will then go to Australia.

Brentano's has published a catalogue of guidebooks, travelers' handbooks, and bicycle maps, which tourists abroad or at home will find of much instruction and interest. In the same pamphlet is also included a list of fiction for Summer reading in French, German, and English. In other words, the wants of the traveler are well looked after and his desires attended to both en route and while taking his case at his inn on a rainy day, when the roads are impassable and he would have a good tale to keep up his spirits.

The Booksellers' League have arranged for a trolley party to Far Rockaway, L. I., for Saturday afternoon, June 24. The party will leave the Broadway Ferry, Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock precisely. The following gentlemen have the affair in charge: Charles A. Burkhardt, 31 West Twenty-third Street; Cass Richardson, 31 West Twenty-third Street, and James Macdonald, 32 Lafayette Place.

The following paragraph appeared in Mr. Henry Norman's cable notes to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW a week ago: "In deference to the American Ambassador's wishes, Messrs. Sands will suppress the projected publication of 'Joe Choate's Jest Book.'" This note may be supplemented by advices from the American publishers, the Montgomery Publishing Company, which are: "It is understood that Mr. Choate has purchased the entire English edition."

A translation of Edouard Rod's "The Sacrifice of Silence" has been made by John W. Harding for G. W. Dillingham Company. Mr. Harding is the author of "The Piper of Brittany," "An Art Failure," and "A Conjurer of Phantoms," &c. Arrangements have been made by which the future works of this author will probably be presented through the G. W. Dillingham Company. This firm also announces "The Naked Truth," by Albert Rose; "The Slave of the Lamp," by Henry Seton Merriman; "A Princess of Vascovy," by John Oxenham, author of "God's Prisoner;" "Hats Off," by Arthur Henry Veysey; "The Man Who Dared," a historical romance of the days of Robespierre, and a third edition of "Waters That Pass Away."

This year in Mr. D. L. Moody's Northfield "Extension," the place of the Rev. F. B. Meyer of London will be filled by the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan of the same city. Mr. Morgan will spend the months of August, September, and October in this country, and will deliver addresses in the principal cities.

Frederick A. Stokes Company will present within a fortnight "What Women Can Earn," by Mary E. Wilkins, Grace H. Dodge, Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, and others; "Our Conquests in the Pacific," by Oscar K. Davis; "Pabo the Priest," by J. Barling Gould, and "An Eclipse of Memory," by Dr. Morton Grinnell.

Dr. Charles C. Abbott, the geologist, is the author of an important article on "The Antiquity of Man in North America," which will appear in Appletons' Science Monthly for July. Dr. Abbott believes that the many attempts to modernise all traces of man on the eastern coast of North America "can safely be relegated to the limbo of misdirected energy."

Volume IX., No. 1, of 'Current History' has just made its appearance from the publishers, the Current History Company of Boston. It gives pertinent and minute details and judicious summaries and opinions on all the events of the world, both national and international, that have occurred in the first quarter of the present year.

A Silver Anniversary number is announced of The School Journal, which has been published just twenty-five years to date by Messrs. E. L. Kellogg & Co. The anniversary is to be commemorated by the issuing of an illustrated number on June 24, in which, among other things, will be presented a review of the evolution in education and educational methods of the last quarter of a century.

Two new volumes of Kiplingana are in preparation by the Montgomery Publishing Company. One is a collection of "Kipling Parodies," and the other is a "Kipling Bibliography," which will contain not less than 200 titles, and will be published in a limited edition for collectors. The same house also announces a new edition of "The Reign of the Poster," by Charles Knowles Belton. This little brochure contains twenty reproductions of famous posters.

James F. J. Archibald, the war correspondent, spent most of the Winter in Havana, and he will write for the July Scribner's an account of the regeneration of that city by American military officials. The installment of the Stevenson letters, which will appear in the same number, contains those written from "Skerryvore." Several of them are addressed to Henry James, and deal with the art of fiction, upon which these two eminent novelists held divergent views. Robert Grant's "Searchlight Letter" will be addressed "To a Young Man Wishing to Become an American."

The demand for Miss Johnston's "Prisoners of Hope" has been much stimulated by the opening chapters of her serial "To Have and to Hold" in The Atlantic Monthly. Both stories have the genuine historic spirit, and Colonial Virginia has rarely been pictured so truthfully and so dramatically.

"A Tent of Grace," which deals with the race antipathy between Jew and Christian, is based on observations made by Mrs. Lust and facts she learned before she left her native Germany. It would be well worth reading for its lesson in this respect, even if it were not a very interesting novel, as it is.

The books of belles-lettres by Col T. W. Higginson, hitherto published by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co., have been taken over by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. There are twelve of these—"Atlantic Essays," "Common Sense About Women," "Army Life in a Black Regiment," "The New World and the New Book," "Travelers and Outlaws," "Malbone," "Oldport Days," "Outdoor Papers," "The Procession of the Flowers," "The Afternoon Landscape," (poems and translations,) "The Monarch of Dreams," and "Wendell Phillips." There is a wealth of good thinking, good writing, and good humor in these.

Mr. John Fiske's latest book, "Through Nature to God," adds fresh force to the statement that Mr. Fiske, with all the value and charm of his books of history, has not done a greater service to his generation than by his three small volumes, "The Idea of God," "The Destiny of Man," and "Through Nature to God."

It aids one to be optimistic, at least for a time, to know that stories so wholesome and sane as Miss Alice Brown's "Tiverton Tales" are in active demand. There is a deal of "Summer cheer" in these twelve tales.

A Story of Art Student Life*

"Rapin" is the slang expression of the Parisian studio for a professed student of art who does not possess either sufficient energy or talent for success. There were exceptional reasons to render this rapin more interesting than rapins in general. The story is on the part of one of the principal actors an idyl; but by no means so on the part of the others. The book is essentially French in every particular. The time of action is the present; the scene is entirely laid in the French capital. The characters with one exception are taken from the Bohemians of the Latin Quarter to the highest class of the Faubourg and the Elysée. The exception is an American. All are bold types portrayed with a strong pen. The story depicts the loose life of Parisian society, and as a sketch of that it is excellent, but as an interesting narrative it is not a success. The characters are mostly unattractive. Only one, the pretty young heroine, elicits love and pity. The hero, the rapin of the book, the author thus describes: "Never was created a more debonair or devil-may-care-looking person than Toto; the name fitted him like a glove, at least now. He looked about eighteen; his real age, however, was twenty-two, and he possessed that brightness of eye and vivacity of manner which sometimes indicates genius, sometimes excellent health, combined with highly strung nervous temperament. Affecting Longchamps and art, the society of pugilists and men of letters, shining there as flâneur, there as the patron of little poets, and lately—somewhat in secret—as a painter of pictures painted all by himself, he presented a queer variety of that always amusing insect, 'the child of age.'" He falls in love as deeply as a person of his character is able to, with the pretty little hat trimmer, Célestin; he engages cheap apartments in the Latin Quarter, where he establishes his atelier and can be with his Célestin. It is needless to detail the scenes in an oft-told story, failure in his chosen profession and ignominious desertion of the child milliner. His career terminates with his return to society, his sins forgiven by society, and his subsequent marriage to an American heiress. Right here the book becomes in a way didactic, but if there are a few American girls who sell themselves to a foreign libertine for a title, they are in a grand minority, and unworthy of a place in a story book.

The only character in this book at all interesting is the guileless young Célestin. Her little history is that of many poor girls in large cities who are honestly endeavoring to earn a living. Her brief happiness and her very sad end are both pathetic. The story is brightly told and descriptions of scenes and conversations well written, but the language used by the characters is extremely coarse, and often immodest. On this account the volume would have no place upon the refined reader's table or in a library for our young people.

*THE RAPIN. By Henry De Vere Stacpoole, Author of "Pierrot." 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 308 Pp. $1.25.

Fourteenth Century History.*

This is a book of very unequal merit. Perhaps the best thing in it is the appreciation of Froissart, which is very good indeed and amply deserves to be quoted from:

"Froissart, then, is neither an accurate transcriber nor a philosophic interpreter of the events of the time. He errs in matters of detail, and he completely misses the import of vast social and constitutional changes. 'Je suis historien,' he says of himself; but there is a disposition on the part of critics not therefore unfriendly to contest this claim. One calls him a 'troubadour,' another a 'chronicler,' but perhaps it would be more reasonable to call him a great 'prose poet.' He is almost without rival in word-painting, and though he may confound one village with another, he brings before us in torrents of color the broad features of the age. It is true that he deals mainly with the superficial aspects of contemporary life, with Courts and camps, with fightings and feastings, that he is fairly absorbed by pride and pomp, by beauty and gallantry; but this limitation should not be made a reproach to him. His onesidedness gives a sort of unity to his work. Whether he favors French or English, he is always, as regards principles and criteria, himself. Froissart is the finest exponent the world has ever had of the chivalrous idea as it shaped itself in practice, and therefore his chroniques possess general truth, which it would be folly were it possible, to barter for trustworthy particulars. As to these, Froissart was perfectly versed in the arts and the usages, in the thousand and one minutiæ, of that side of life he undertook to depict."

Here Mr. Snell shows a higher qualification as a literary historian than even accuracy, important as accuracy is. This paragraph is correct enough, but over and above correctness the words breathe the love of literature. We recognize the critical imagination, what the Germans call "Nachempfindung"—the power of following in the spirit. It is such a passage as the above that gives us confidence that Mr. Snell has it in him to achieve far better things than the all too ambitious little volume before us, which bristles with strange languages in a manner to repel the general reader, and in a few places equally bristles with errors to repel the specialist.

If we tried to criticise all parts of this book we should no doubt come to far worse grief than Mr. Snell, and that with all the untold advantages of the reviewer, as against the author, on our side. However, the account of Dante's life is as readable as any than we know of. The facts of that life are nearly all of them the subject of dispute, but Mr. Snell has evidently studied the subject for himself and is entitled to express his own opinions.

Weak parts of the book are undoubtedly those which deal with French literature outside of Froissart, with Icelandic literature, and with English literature. The account of Icelandic literature is peculiarly unfortunate. It is quite unnecessary, in the first place; in the second, it is so full of technical terms as to be hardly readable; in the third, it is compiled, not without blunders, from an article by Mogk, and indicates little, if any, first-hand acquaintance with the subject.

It would be ungracious to dwell long on Mr. Snell's treatment of Chaucer. Twice he takes it upon himself to set Ten Brink right. In neither case is Ten Brink guilty of the error ascribed to him. Mr. Snell's familiarity with the work of Mr. Skeat

*THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY. By F. J. Snell. Cloth, 12mo, pp. xi. and 426. Periods of European Literature Series. 1899. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

does not seem to be great, and of Mr. Lounsbury's work Mr. Snell seems to know nothing whatever. And yet Mr. Lounsbury is not only a first-class authority on the subject, but also a writer of great lucidity and charm of one whom we should expect Mr. Snell to find particularly useful. Moreover, Mr. Snell seems to know nothing about Mr. Child's work among the English ballads, and we are not surprised, therefore, to find him suggesting that the English ballad is essentially a sort of "dance-song." Mr. Child's testimony on this point is explicitly to the contrary.

In the general treatment of his subject, Mr. Snell gives judicious attention to the effects of social conditions on literary productions and to the passing of the mediaeval into the modern world. How symmetrically we might group the five great literary figures of the century! In spirit Dante and Froissart are well to the mediaeval side of the picture, while Petrarch and Boccaccio are on the modern. Chaucer combines in a remarkable way the characteristics of both eras. In his early poem, "The Death of Blanche the Duchess," he is more mediaeval than Dante, while in the "Prologue to the Canterbury Tales" he is more modern than Spenser. Nay, in some of his latest tales Chaucer reminds us of an author so modern as Fielding. And between these extremes Chaucer's poetry presents numerous gradations.

When we add to this consideration the fact that Chaucer is one of the most dramatic of all the English poets—one of those most gifted with the power of entering into the thoughts, language, and manners of other people—we have an interesting argument bearing on a celebrated controversy. There is an English poem called "The Romaunt of the Rose" which has sometimes been attributed to Chaucer, but concerning which there was recently a great discussion among English, German, and American scholars. If we may offer a suggestion where so many have already been made, it shall be that those scholars who, in view of certain minute distinctions of style, maintain that Chaucer was not the author of "The Romaunt of the Rose," have not sufficiently taken into account the range of Chaucer's development, his dramatic power of entering into other styles than his normal one, or of the probability of a period of shifting experiments before any style had become a habit with him. But whatever opinion we may hold, the question cannot be regarded as settled.

HENRY BARRETT HINCKLEY.

Tales of Insects.*

There is a world of romance hidden among the insects and in the life that is theirs. Too often is it that we are prone to pass by the lower forms of life with little or no attention, and it is not until Sir John Lubbock and some others, who study insects, learn of their ways and write of what they come to know, so that we also may have the benefit of their investigations, that we pause to consider and then to marvel.

Mr. Badenoch has not attempted to follow Lubbock, but rather out of certain zoologic forms he has selected examples of the Orthoptera, Saltatoria, Lepidoptera, and other families, and to the thus chosen types he has introduced his readers and has spread out before them rich treats in the "True Tales of the Insects" that he has registered in his present book. He first directs attention to the Devil's Riding Horse, (Mantidae.) Probably no other insects are surrounded with such a halo of legend and superstition, none have acquired the same reputation for wisdom and saintliness, as those technically known as the Mantidae. The character they bear is one of long standing, and almost worldwide fame. It originates in the insects' habitual attitude, that appears devotional. For hours they rest without motion upon four hind legs in their characteristic posture, with head raised and with the front legs entirely free, half opened, the joints clasped together and held like uplifted hands in prayer. Among the Turks and Arabs it is of a more or less sacred nature, and they hold that it prays with its face toward Mecca. Appearances, however, are not always safe things upon which to rely. In spite of monkish legends that go to the length of making the Mantis give utterance to devout sentiments, it is in reality not the saint of the insect world, but is rather a tiger. It lives by rapine, and in reality a more atrocious little savage could not be found. Its tastes are essentially carnivorous. Its so-called devotional attitude is simply nothing but a lying in wait for what the gods may send in the shape of food. Much that is intensely interesting finds a place in regard to the Mantidae, after which follows Walking Sticks and Walking Leaves, (Phasmidae,) who have a curious power of reproducing lost limbs, as well as of insect adaptability, and a marvelous imitative resemblance; locusts and grasshoppers, (Acridiigae,) with their gifts of song, musical organs, and music; butterflies, which are the symbols of Psyche; moths, case moths, hawk moths, and the death's head moth, the last of which is in several respects a most remarkable species. It is particularly striking and unique from the fact of possessing a voice or the power of uttering a kind of shrill, plaintive, mournful squeak, somewhat resembling, or at least not unlike, that of a mouse. The strange cry has been known to naturalists, but to others it will appear as a novelty. There is much to charm the reader in the present book. Insects are not deified, but they are made to occupy the places that properly belong to them as parts of created animated nature. The work may well find a place in the library of those interested in insect life and the legends and folk-lore that belong to it.

*TRUE TALES OF THE INSECTS. By L. N. Badenoch, author of "Romance of the Insect World." With forty-four illustrations. Cloth. Decorated Cover. Gilt top. Octavo. Pages 332. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Price, $2.

"Children's Playgrounds."*

Froebel, of course, understood and developed to practical results one phase of child's play in his kindergarten philosophy, but there is another phase that is just as valuable and far more interesting to contemplate at this torrid season of the year, and that is child-play without doors. Mr. Stoyan Vasil Tsanoff has just published a little book which treats of this phase of infant sociology from a more or less practical point of view. "Save the child and you save the man" is his text. He proceeds to show along very broad lines that the development of the child's moral culture depends upon his play, and not only upon the play that can be given in the schoolroom where nature's effigies are displayed before the little one's eyes by a master of psychology, but in the open fields and the woods where nature may be seen as she actually is. But of course it is not always convenient to take the child to the woods or fields, among the birds and the flowers, Mr. Tsanoff has a plan by which these features of nature may be brought to the child of the metropolis; in other words, he suggests the establishing of parks that may be used for children as their open-air playgrounds.

As to the educational value of children's playgrounds, with proper teachers about, there can be no question, but these teachers should not be guardians of the park armed with sticks to keep the intruding youngsters off the grass. The children should be taught in other ways that if they trample on the grass under their feet it will die and grow no more, and that the beauty of their playground will be ruined. In a like manner the child may be taught to regard the flowers, the shrubs, and the birds and butterflies that flit among them. By gentle and forbearing guidance the child is thus made to form habits which develop its character both physically and morally.

The author is unstinted in his praise of the work that has been done in Philadelphia toward sustaining public playgrounds for children. Many newer cities that are growing up in the West, and many contemporaneous ones in the East, could draw instruction from these models. In short these playgrounds are indispensable supplements to the home, the school, and the church for the development of the highest possible type of manhood and womanhood. A campaign in their favor deserves the highest possible encouragement.

A Charming Story.*

Mr. Locke in his "Idols" has given us a really fine novel. He has written with a charming subtlety and a strong human interest that lend to his pages something more than mere artistic construction and cunning aggregation of words. His plot is exceedingly strong, and the outcome is well concealed until he skilfully arranges the unfolding. The characters are none of them hackneyed types, and, though rare, are not impossible. The author knows the world that he portrays, and there is much that he says that makes excellent reading, even for the veteran reader of romances whose taste is critical. London figures largely as the scene of the story, but Monte Carlo finds an incidental place, as do also South Africa and some other places. Four gentle lives are the burden of the tale—Irene Merriam, her husband, and Hugh Colman, who had been the lifelong friend of Mr. Merriam, and Minna Hart, the daughter of a Jewish money lender.

Gerald Merriam and Hugh Colman had been rivals for the hand of Irene, but when the sentimental victory rested with Gerald, Hugh accepted the inevitable, and the friendship of the trio remained unbroken. Hugh continued the intimate friend and welcome guest; he was in possession of a pass key, and used it at the Merriam residence at his unrestricted pleasure. Colman had certain financial expectations, on the strength of which he became involved with the money lender, and because of this he was induced secretly to marry Minna Hart. Time rolled on in spite of delicate situations revealed, and on the very night on which Hugh learned, in a sought-for interview, that the father of Minna would never give his consent to a marriage between his daughter and any Christian, the very while the interested two were in subsequent conference in regard to the matter Israel Hart was foully murdered. The Jew's will provided that his daughter should forfeit her money should she marry out of the faith of her father. It thus became important for her to conceal the fact of her secret marriage, and she binds Hugh to secrecy in regard to it and then casts him off forever.

Hugh is suspected of the murder, and in keeping heroic faith with his faithless wife would have lost his own life had it not been that Irene at the trial perjures herself and confesses to a nameless crime which she had not committed, but which was confirmed, in the evidence, by the testimony of her own husband, that corroborated it, and by such a magnificent sacrifice that is almost beyond thought, Hugh is acquitted. Gerald, however, assumes his wife's guilt and divorces her in consequence, upon this as a basis leaving her forever. Irene's idol is thus destroyed. In the place of her first idol there presently springs up another in the person of Hugh, and without being able to follow the plot in detail in the limited notice here given, Hugh, no matter how reluctantly, casts aside his scruples and finally marries Irene during the life of his secret wife, Minna. In the meantime Minna becomes wanton, and her money does not bring her the joy she had expected. The moral and other sacrifices she was forced to make to obtain it and the loss of her husband, that she comes to realize and finally to regret, weigh heavily upon her and change the current of her life, which is at last ended by suicide after she had had Irene's divorced husband at her feet as a suitor. The theme is at times not as healthy nor as pleasing in point of view as one might wish, and in the story we sometimes see too sad an aspect of life. The tale is frequently iconoclastic, but there can be no doubt of the exceptional moving power therein.

*CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUNDS. By Stoyan Vasil Tsanoff, General Secretary of the California Extension League. Philadelphia: Published for the author. $1.

*IDOLS. By William J. Locke, Author of "Derelicts." Cloth. Decorated Cover. Gilt top. 12mo. Pages 362. London and New York: John Lane, The Bodley Head. Price, $1.25.

A Dash for a Throne.*

"A Dash for a Throne" is a story full of the most lively action, as the title itself could suggest. The plot is a very complicated one, and the numerous exciting scenes shift rapidly, while various characters are entrapped in the meshes of a net of wild intrigues, from which the author skilfully rescues them. Germany is the home of the story.

On a certain festive occasion aboard the imperial yacht, where all partook so freely of wine that no one could give an accurate description of the happenings, the hero, Count von Rudloff, and the Prince became involved in a quarrel, which terminated when the latter received a blow in the face. As a result of this encounter von Rudloff was advised, officially, without the Prince's knowledge, to flee the country and cause reports of his death to be widely circulated at home. This was done. He changed his name and occupation frequently, and his place of residence just as often. Meanwhile he was thought to be dead, no one suspecting differently. The funeral was celebrated at Court with proper mourning, and the papers reported at length his life, illness, death, and funeral. His future career was now open. Through a most peculiar chain of circumstances he met the Countess Minna von Gramberg, whose defense he immediately assumed. Previous to the death of her father, Minna von Gramberg was betrothed to a Count von Nauheim, a villain of the deepest dye, whom she thoroughly despised. Von Nauheim had a deeply laid scheme, which he instigated and expended all his energies in executing, to dethrone the King, marry Countess Minna, and assume the power himself. There follow plots within plots, and all would have terminated most favorably for von Nauheim had not von Rudloff appeared. The two men were exact opposites by nature; one imbued with all that is despicable, the other noble and generous to the extreme. Von Rudloff, assisted by three acquaintances, waged war upon von Nauheim's heinous plans, and succeeded in thwarting him in all he undertook, although frequently at his own peril. The Countess, abducted by von Nauheim's agents, was found and returned to her castle and the history of the coup d'état made public. Von Rudloff was summoned to Court, and was received most cordially by his old friend the Emperor, to whom he related the story of his life since their quarrel. The past offense was obliterated, and von Rudloff, who has figured under another name throughout the book, reassumed his own title.

Von Nauheim, who it was proved already had a wife and children living and was guilty of unpardonable offenses against the King, met with his just deserts.

Count von Rudloff then turned his attention to love and wooed and won the Countess von Gramberg. They were quietly married, and traveled abroad for a year, at the expiration of which time they returned to their home to live under the Emperor's friendship and favor.

The few remaining characters are of but little interest, except only as occasionally they figure in the execution of the plot.

*A DASH FOR A THRONE. By Arthur W. Marchmont, Author of "By Right of Sword." Illustrated by D. Murray Smith. 12mo. Pages 320. New York: New Amsterdam Book Company. London: Hutchinson & Co. $1.25.

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NEW YORK.

AUGUSTIN DALY'S LIBRARY.

It was generally known that Mr. Daly had a remarkable dramatic library, and so he had. His general library was even more so. In fact, he had an ideal library, well-night filling all the rooms of his residence from the basement to the top floor; room after room was filled with treasures in literature, all arranged with care, and each class had its own place in this wonderful library, which, possibly for its unusual variety, easily ranks it as being the grandest this country has ever seen. Rest with Mr. Daly was unknown; he was a thorough worker, and a hard worker, too, at that, from early morning till late at night. Everything he undertook was done with a thoroughness never excelled, excepting with remarkably busy men.

Mr. Daly knew his books well, read them and loved them for their contents and associations. His library was a representative one of everything that was good and of value, and selected with the care and judgment that with Mr. Daly were characteristic of the man.

In a brief paper, as this necessarily is, much cannot be written of Mr. Daly's library save a panoramic view of some of its principal contents. The Douai Bible, in forty-two folio volumes, with eight thousand prints, each volume containing specially prepared title pages, on each of which was a different water color by Eugene Grivaz, the noted French aqurellist, representing some Bible scene in that particular volume; this Bible was the monument of Mr. Daly's library.

Mr. Daly always believed that magazines represented the growth and true history of the country they belonged to, and his library, therefore, contained complete sets of Harper's, Century, and Scribner's Magazines, Harper's Weekly, as well as a complete file of The New York Herald, excepting the first twelve volumes; also The London Graphic, Illustrated London News, Black and White, Dramatic News, Punch, and some of the principal illustrated papers of France and Germany.

"Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," originally in four volumes and extended to twenty-five volumes by the insertion of over two thousand portraits and autograph titles of all of the leaders of the rebellion, cost Mr. Daly $5,000, and is particularly rich in autograph letters of all of the great Generals of both sides. The letters written by Gen. Grant are numerous, interesting, and of great value. The frontispiece of each volume represents the great Generals on each side.

At this time, when anything pertaining to New York is so eagerly sought for, this was anticipated by Mr. Daly in the numerous volumes of various sizes which he collected and called "Old New York," and containing a magnificent collection of prints of New York and vicinity from the earliest period to about the year 1830. To-day this could not be duplicated, as it contains every print one could ever wish to acquire. The two volumes of "Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant" cost Mr. Daly $2,000; this work was specially illustrated on the margin of the text by David Edward Cronin, with 255 original pen-and-ink and water-color sketches, representing scenes in the life and history of Gen. Grant, and inserted in the work are numerous autograph letters of Gen. Grant.

As was to be expected, Mr. Daly had a grand collection of Shakespeare's works, among which were the four folio editions, the Halliwell-Phillips set of Shakespeare, editions by the various editors, and the Henry Irving Shakespeare, large paper, in eight volumes, extended to forty-five volumes by means of some 3,000 additional illustrations collected from all sources, and all the known sets of Shakespeare plates issued by themselves or in the various published editions of Shakespeare. This work cost about $6,000 and was used by Mr. Daly as a working copy.

His collection of stage biography embraced hundreds of works; in fact, everything he could obtain that gave particulars of the lives of all connected with the stage, was to be found in his library, as well as all works on the history of the stage. This was unusually valuable and very complete and numbered hundreds of volumes. Another valuable set was works that had been written for and against the stage, "Pro and Con" as Mr. Daly called them. They were numerous and covered the last 200 years, and showed that opinions were about equally divided for and against the stage. Another important illustrated book in the library of Mr. Daly was his "History of London," thirty-six volumes, imperial folio, which gives an excellent pictorial history of London from the earliest to modern times.

His copy of the "Memorial to George Holland" was extended to two volumes, with over 200 prints. Other works that were illustrated with an exceptionally choice collection of rare plates are "Sketch of Edwin Booth," "Life of Richard Brinsley Sheridan," Campbell's "Life of Mrs. Siddons," Chambers's "Book of Days," extended from two to twelve volumes; Arthur Murphy, author of "Johnson and Garrick," James Boswell's "Life of Samuel Johnson," in six volumes.

Mr. Daly also extra illustrated two copies of Cunningham's "Story of Nell Gwynne," one of which is in one volume and the other, which is by far the most remarkable copy in existence, is extended to four volumes folio. Spooner's "Biographical History of the Fine Arts" is extended from two to four volumes. Hawkins's "Life of Edmund Kean;" this was extended to fourteen volumes. Percy Fitzgerald's "Life of Garrick," which contains many valuable autographs, as well as the first will of Garrick; this work is in fifteen volumes. Boswell's "Life of Johnson" is in ten volumes, Doran's "Annals of the English Stage" was extended to twenty-five volumes. Colley Cibber's "Apology for His Own Life" was extended to three volumes, with over 500 portraits. Hugh Kelly's "Thespis: A Critical Examination Into the Merits of the Performers Belonging to the Drury Lane Theatre," contains 200 prints and portraits.

Mr. Daly also extra-illustrated Ridgeway's "Memoir of Mrs. Billington," "Henry Irving," "Charles Kean," "Barney Williams," "Fanny Kemble," "Mr. and Mrs. John Wood," "Coquelin versus Irving." It was Mr. Daly's custom to privately print all the new plays that he put on the stage, and the greater part of which he extra-illustrated; such as "The School for Scandal," "The Country Girl," "As You Like It," "Midsummer Night's Dream," "Merchant of Venice," "The Critic," "She Would and She Wouldn't," "Love's Labor's Lost."

His copy of "The Record of the New York Stage from 1750 to 1860," by Joseph N. Ireland, which was published originally in two volumes, was extra-illustrated with over 10,000 illustrations, water colors, drawings, pen-and-ink sketches, and autographs, playbills, &c., and numbers over thirty volumes. The "Life of Peg Woffington," written by Mr. Daly, was extra-illustrated and extended to two volumes. The margin of the book itself is well illustrated in water colors by Eugene Grivaz, who also treated many of Mr. Daly's books in the same manner.

Mr. Daly also had an uncut copy of Balzac's works, the Roberts Brothers of Boston edition, translated by Miss Wormeley, in forty volumes. This was extra-illustrated, and in illustrating the plates were taken from two different French editions. In addition to this set of Balzac, Mr. Daly had a collection of various books that had been written about Balzac, some of which were extra-illustrated with portraits and autograph letters.

Mr. Daly had an excellent collection of books, illustrated, showing the different costumes of all nations from the earliest period up to the present time. In addition to this he gathered together everything on the subject of costume it was possible to collect. These he had arranged chronologically and had done up in eight large quarto volumes. By doing this Mr. Daly saved considerable time, as he could see at a glance the different costumes that were in vogue at any one period.

William Winter's book on Ada Rehan he had enlarged to quarto size, extra illustrated, and extended to two volumes. This work contains nearly every portrait that has ever been published of Miss Rehan, and in itself is a splendid portrait gallery of one person. Mr. Daly had a very good collection of books illustrated by Cruikshank; also a complete set of the publications of the Grolier Club. The publications of the Kelmscott Press are well represented here and worth to-day considerably more than he ever paid for them.

There are original editions of Harrison Ainsworth's historical novels, also the works of Bulwer Lytton, sets of Victor Hugo and Molière; and the library also contained many of the original editions by Molière, as well as a copy of the rare edition of one of Molière's works that was presented to Mr. Daly by the noted French actor, Coquelin.

One of the nuggets in Mr. Daly's library was a folio called "Pass Two," a series of passes, signed by the great actors and actresses of the last century and the commencement of this. The works of Boisgobey, Paul de Kock, and Gaboriau are also well represented.

Of the first editions of modern authors, Mr. Daly's library, while not complete, was more perfect than a great many collections; among them are all the works illustrated by Aubrey Beardsley, who had a style of his own, and whose works will ere long be more sought after than a great many illustrators. Eugene Field's works are excellently represented, many of which were limited and large paper editions. This collection also included Field's "Model Primer," with Trow's imprint, and possibly this is unique and more valuable than the Denver edition, which in reality was the original issue. Bunner's works were very perfect, and the collection included a splendid set of Andrew Lang's works, many of which were limited editions and on large paper. Edwin Arnold's works were very full, as well as the works of Austin Dobson. Riley's works were complete. William Winter, as may be expected, was well represented. The works of Tennyson were not complete, but were fairly so. Longfellow wanted some of the earlier volumes to make it perfect; many of the rarest earlier works by Longfellow were to be found among his collection. The various editions of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam was very full, and there were a few of Lewis Carroll's works.

This collection of first editions, as Mr. Daly called them, was gathered within a very short time, and in connection with them it is only a few weeks ago that Mr. Daly wrote me asking me to be on the watch for first editions of the Fitz Gerald Omar and Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland."

Mr. Daly's collection of first editions of Thackeray was something wonderful. Everything that he had written and published was here; newspapers and journals that contained Thackeray's articles, no matter what they were, were to be found in the collection, as well as several duplicate copies of The Snob and Gownsman. Mr. Daly also had an exceedingly valuable gathering of original letters by Thackeray, as well as pen-and-ink sketches and drawings that Thackeray made, many of which have never been published; and there were also portraits of Thackeray that Thackeray made himself, and if many of the popular magazines of to-day could only get hold of this matter it would give considerable of the life of Thackeray that has never appeared in print.

Mr. Daly's collection of first editions of Dickens was remarkably complete. Mention has already been made about the collection of letters in Dickens's autograph. His collection, however, of Dickens letters I should judge numbers not far short of 500 letters written by Charles Dickens, and a great many of which relate to the earlier life of Dickens, and give considerable insight into Dickens's early successes; and in the collection are quite a number of letters written by Charles Dickens's father to the various publishers that Charles Dickens had dealings with, asking for certain favors. The greater portion of the Dickens manuscripts were used in extra illustrating Forster's "Life of Dickens," three volumes, inlaid to quarto size, and extended to eight volumes. This work alone cost Mr. Daly over $5,000. About five years ago Mr. Daly secured at auction in London the original drawings that Seymour made for the first number of "Pickwick," some of which were issued and some were not. The collection included a privately published pamphlet on the subject and a few letters that passed between Seymour and Dickens. This cost Mr. Daly £500, or $2,500.

Quite recently Mr. Daly secured the original title deeds of the house in Pall-Mall that was presented to Nell Gwynne. These deeds had Nell Gwynne's initials "E. G.," and written by herself. It is said that in addition to this there is only another autograph of Nell Gwynne in existence, both of which were in Mr. Daly's possession.

His collection of prompt books of all the plays that he ever put on the stage is very large, and with each play there are newspaper clippings, taken from the newspapers at the time, as well as the programmes and other matter in connection with the play. He had a magnificent collection of playbills belonging to this country and to London. Mr. Daly had a complete file of all the programmes he issued in connection with his theatres in New York and London. He had also all the contracts that he made with his people from one time he took the management of theatres up to the present time. Of subscription books in sets, and those issued in one or two volumes, folio size, he had a great gathering.

Of that class of literature that we have seen so much of in this country of late, such as The Chap-Book, The Lark, Four o'Clock, What to Eat, The Poster, Red Letter, Lotus, Clack-Book, Echo, Baton, he had complete files. These he called his Topsy-Turvy Literature. Of the works of Sir Walter Scott Mr. Daly's library contained full and complete sets in full levant, as well as another set in boards as issued. This latter set, however, lacks the first three volumes of "Waverley." Of miscellaneous books, rarities, ancient and modern, Mr. Daly's bookcases—and he had several—were just overflowing, and if a bookseller was to start in business with these books he could issue a catalogue that would be remarkable for second-hand booksellers in this country.

Mr. Daly had a complete set of William Hazlitt's works in original editions, and the same could be said of the works of Charles Lamb. Notwithstanding that Mr. Daly had such a collection of books, he had them so arranged that he could find at once anything he wanted. One room at his residence contained only extra-illustrated books, another his dramatic books, another his miscellaneous books, and when he wanted a certain book he had only to go to a certain room and get just what he wanted. In his office at the theatre he kept his prompt books and his books on costumes and a miscellaneous lot of works that he needed in his business. He also had a room in the rear of the entrance to the stage door; this contained his magazines, his newspapers, and some of the larger books that took up too much room at his residence.

HENRY BLACKWELL.

THE LIBRARY MR. DALY SOLD.

Mr. Daly's first library was sold Oct. 14, 1878, and following days, by George A. Leavitt & Co. of this city as "the valuable and interesting collection formed by a prominent American playwright, consisting of an unusually choice and desirable assemblage of books relating to the drama, including many extra illustrated and unique copies." There were 1,117 lots in the auction catalogue, and the sale is said to have realized over $10,000. Mr. Daly's name does not appear in the catalogue, but it was widely known at the time that the collection was his. The preface itself disclosed the fact when it said that the collection had been used during a career that scored a hundred successes as the working library of a practical playwright. Here would be found, it went on to say, a score of authorities, suggestions, histories, documents, and general hints collected for the express purpose of theatrical management. Here was an astonishing quantity of superb art works, of books of costume, of historic ornament, of architecture. Here was pictorial matter enough to shadow with the dream scenery of the artist the most stupendous stage, and actors enough to fill it, and professional gossip enough to set the coulisses ringing.

Many of the extra illustrated books in the 1878 collection had not been extended by Mr. Daly, but were from English collections. One of the highest prices of the sale was the $572 paid for a copy of Knight's edition of Shakespeare, extended to forty-four volumes by the insertion of 3,700 plates. At Bangs's the same copy was resold for $231 on Feb. 24, 1898. Another interesting book was Spooner's "History of the Fine Arts," in four volumes, with 1,000 extra plates, which fetched $200. The book that excited the most competition, however, was the copy of Ireland's "Records of the New York Stage," which Mr. Daly had extended from two to ten volumes, adding 2,000 plates. The sum of $1,110 was paid for this work, which was probably the best extra illustrated Ireland that has been sold at auction.

Among other prices of interest were the following: Boswell's "Life of Johnson," six volumes, 600 plates, $168; Chambers's "Book of Days," twelve volumes, $234; Cunningham's "Nell Gwynne," 356 plates, $70; Dr. Doran's "Annals of the English Stage," five volumes, 700 plates, $175; a book on "Human Longevity," five volumes, many plates, $162.50, and Spence's "Anecdotes," with three works relating to Pope, in three volumes, 220 plates, $240. At the recent Cox sale in this city the latter was resold for $129.

STRAY TOPICS.

Possible Literary Centres.

The Auburns are scattered all over the United States. The remote West has a predilection for Goldsmith, but the Kansas, the Wyoming, or the Oregon settler would not like to couple the name Auburn with that of "a deserted village." In England there actually is, or there was, an Auburn. The original name is not a poetical one, for the dryasdust antiquarians say that in the remote Domesday period it was Eleburn, then Alburn, and afterward Auburn. In the same way Osborne dropped all reference to the bivalves once fished there, and Oysterbourne took to itself "euphony and dignity," and according to Mr. Isaac Taylor it became known to the modern world of yachtsmen as Osborne. By poetical or romantic license Goldsmith may have established his reasons for the decline of Auburn, but it became "a deserted village" because of the encroachments of the sea, and man had nothing to do with it.

What, after all, is fame, literary or otherwise? Sometimes it is impressed by means of a shade of color, the particular hue of a ribbon or the cut or knotting of a necktie. Why does not some wideawake haberdasher put in his window "The David Harum Cravat"? But these are but ephemeral honors, and they pass with the caprice of fashion.

You may name streets after distinguished musicians and literary men. The French are fond of doing this kind of thing. Possibly in a century to come some of the Parisian streets will help to recall authors whose works would be otherwise forgotten. Think of a bold proposition made out West to call a thoroughfare in a city (which metropolis is only as yet on paper) Zola Avenue. We applaud the idea.

When you name a town after an author, you do indeed give to it something akin to perpetuity. The place may have been once boomed, and now in a condition of collapse, or a mere cross-road station, a watering place on a railroad, where locomotives slake their thirsts; that makes no matter, for the name once printed goes down to posterity. The United States Post Office authorizes the names and mailbags are dropped there. Even the inhabitants of the most forlorn place may take a just pride in a name.

Quite lately in the West a place has been baptized Ibsen. Supposably an Ibsenite knew Hedda Gabler by heart, and was always quoting it "in the bosom of his family," and that enthusiast will in the future look down with contempt on other places less fortunately called. Mr. Archer, who writes so happily of his visit to us, ought to make a pilgrimage to Ibsen, and then it might become in time a great literary centre.

Looking over the Post Office list, a big, loose, flabby volume, but not to be classed "among books which are not books," towns and villages, bearing the names of authors past and present, stand out in bold type. There are many repetitions of the same name, but when this happens, it is not to be considered as precisely a gauge of popularity, because authors cannot pre-empt names, for they are common property. There are many Scotts that can claim no kinship to Sir Walter.

Taking the list alphabetically of certain places in the United States, there are 18 Addisons, 1 Arago, 22 Byrons, 24 Burnses, 5 Brownings, 4 Coleridges, 16 Coopers, 1 Dante, 1 Defoe, 5 Dickens, 3 Dumas, 1 Goethe, 5 Herricks, 7 Howells, 5 Hugos, 4 Holmes, 14 Irvings, 13 Irvingtons, 26 Johnsons, 1 Kipling, 7 Lambs, 3 Longfellows, 3 Motleys, 35 Miltons, 5 Popes, 14 Prescotts, 7 Poes, 3 Schillers, 25 Scotts, 6 Swifts, 1 Sue, 4 Tassos, 2 Tennysons, 1 Thackeray, and 7 Whitmans. Unquestionably there will be more Kiplings, or there ought to be, for Kipling has a smart, quick and you are rather inclined to believe that you two are not in the minority.

Gelatine, as Prof. Atwater will tell you, contains no nourishment. Feed dogs on gelatine and they starve to death. There are, then, you may make bold to say, many romances of this precise gelatinous composition, flavored, of course, but with a homeopathic dose of sugar or salt. There must be some with weak digestions who absorb such delicate alimentations, pleased with the elegance in the dishing and serving up of them. But it will surely come about, in a year or so, that we shall simply wonder why anybody spooned such insipidities. Occasionally people will say that the cook of this vapidness had cleverly concealed in it some peculiar tonic. That fancy is at least ingenious. The authors of these romances have no such intention. They repudiate all ideas of utility. "You wrong us," so they cry. "The twang, the gusto, is what we abhor. We do not write for the ordinary rank and file. The major part of the world is made up of vulgarians. Our mission is to impose style—for the genteel. Our chief glory consists in writing about nothing at all. Granted that we are meaningless purposely, but we are always fastidiously elegant."

L'Affaire Dreyfus.*

The brochure with the title "Histoire des Variations de l'Etat Major," to be briefly translated "divergences of the staff," treats of the Dreyfus case. On the title page you read these two quotations, "L'affaire Dreyfus est le chef-d'oeuvre de l'Etat Major," (Col. Sandherr,) and under this "Mon enfant, voire condamnation est la plus grande infamie du siècle. (Me Demange.) It is by a resort to the parallel column, only worked out in the "Histoire des Variations," by means of entire pages, that the wickedness of the charges against Dreyfus become sailent. On one occasion a witness may have said something deprecatory of Dreyfus, and on another his deposition is quite to the contrary, entirely exculpating Dreyfus of the former charge. The testimony of this kind occupies 125 pages, and represents the opinions and the dispositions of Ministers of War, Generals, officers of all grades, experts, and civilians.

What a superb liar must have been M. le Capitaine d'Attel, who said that Dreyfus had confessed everything, "Il a avoué," and yet this Ananias a week afterward told le Commandant Forzinetti, the Director of the Cherche-Midi Prison, "Never did Dreyfus make any avowal," ("Jamais le Capitaine Dreyfus ne m'a fait aucun aveu,") and yet M. Cavaignac declared in the Chamber of Deputies, "On the morning of his degradation Dreyfus was held for some hours in a room, where there were two officers, and from his own mouth came the avowal of his crime." In rebuttal of this, M. Merzbach, sergent de planton a l'Ecole Militaire, on the day of Dreyfus's degradation, says: "I affirm that it was materially impossible for Capt. Dreyfus to have said anything after I left the bureau of the place, because he had not the time, and I cannot think that he made any confession before because of the way in which he declared that he was innocent." To cap the climax, Dreyfus's particular accuser, le Capitaine Lebrun-Renaud, wrote: "Ah! cette canaille de Dreyfus qui n'a jamais cessé de hurler son innocence," or, translated, "This blackguard Dreyfus never stopped howling that he was innocent."

Le Commandant du Paty de Clam's peculiar method when asking Dreyfus to write some lines, so that an idea might be had of the general character of Dreyfus's handwriting, Lieut. Col. Picquart presented during the debates in the proces Dreyfus. Du Paty de Clam was dictating, Dreyfus was writing, when du Paty de Clam interrupted him, remarking, "What is the matter with you? Why do you tremble?" When asked are brought to us. Once admit a legend and it becomes almost impossible to destroy it."

John W. Randall's Poems.*

The poetic effusions of John Witt Randall were first made public in 1856 in a small volume called "Consolations of Solitude." The work was published anonymously, and died a silent death. The author was so filled with appreciation of the dignity of the poet's calling that he would not even permit his book to be advertised. The result was inevitable. A few copies were given away and the rest consigned to dust and oblivion. But there were a few who read and admired them, and some of these were men and women of literary skill and reputation. The editor of the present volume, which contains all the poet's work, takes great delight in producing letters from famous persons testifying to their high regard for the author's work.

Among these appreciators of Mr. Randall are Richard Henry Dana, Ralph Waldo Emerson, the Rev. Jones Very, Epes Sargent, the Rev. Dr. Ephraim Peabody, Dr. Samuel Conant Foster, William Cullen Bryant, and E. P. Whipple. The commendation of such people will undoubtedly excite the curiosity of the reader, provided he be one of those who examine profatory matter. Mr. Bryant, for example, said in his review in The Evening Post:

> They [the verses] are the offspring of a mind more attentive to the essential forms and elements of beauty than to their decoration. There is not a scrap of tinsel in the whole volume. The author is not afraid of what is homely, provided it be true; and in this peculiarity of his genius, or rather in his manly and sincere taste, he reminds us of the older poets of the English language to whom we turn when wearied with the artificial graces of modern verse.

It would not be at all difficult to construe these words of Mr. Bryant into a successful endeavor to credit the author with poetic feeling and boldness of expression. But when one recalls the simple dignity of Mr. Bryant's own style, he cannot avoid the conclusion that the author of "Thanatopsis" was sincere in his praise. With this thought in mind, one can read with pleasure the author's address to the reader:

> If aught here painted to thy soul or sight
> Of moral truth or natural scenes delight,
> Welcome! for thou art straight a comrade grown,
> Who oft before hath walked with me unknown.
> Yet, if thy taste reject a thoughtful book,
> Forbear upon these pictures even to look;
> Seek not to know me, lest, thy labor o'er,
> We grow more perfect strangers than before.

Rightly, indeed, did the author esteem thoughtfulness to be the salient feature of his work. All of his poems reveal an intensely sympathetic but contemplative nature. In the long descriptive poem entitled "Assabet Brook and River" Mr. Randall's fancy, warmed by affection, roamed in gentle meditation among river scenes of the simplest beauty. One instinctively claims for him in this poem kinship to the rare lake poets of England. His imagination never soars to the mystic heights attained by the fantasy of Coleridge, nor does his spirit ever float in those ethereal realms of pure devotional contemplation into whose kingdom Wordsworth entered and was as a little child. But there are dignity, elevation, and tenderness in this poem, and, as one might have inferred from Mr. Bryant's criticism, it lacks only imagery to raise it to a very high level.

The author was probably a reader of Cowper. One finds much to remind him of the various papers in New York, to be the abbreviation for Theodore Cornhill, and was much amazed at this prolific gentleman's varieties of style! I also assumed, not unnaturally, that Sketch, Black and White, Temple Bar, and others were all noms de plume, for then I was not up in the English magazine names.

Now, will not authors unite with me in requesting editors to give the craft their due, and, together with the title of the periodical copied from, print the author's name attached to his work? Is not this exactly fair, and really nothing more than fair and honorable?

FRANCES AYMAR MATHEWS.
Westfield, N. J., May 16, 1899.

An Almost Extinct Style of Letter Writing.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I herewith send you a copy of a letter written by an old gentleman nearly eighty years of age which I believe will interest numerous readers of your SATURDAY REVIEW as a most excellent sample of a style of composition, now almost extinct, whose chief characteristics, a quaint, extreme verbosity and sonorous, well-rounded sentences, have made it unavailable to the busy world of the fin de siècle, even if its retention were desirable. The quoted words in the copy are mine.

CONSTANT READER.

New York, June 4, 1899.

My Dear Sister ——, ——, March 28, 1899.

In making this late acknowledgment of your esteemed favor addressed K. in the "early period" of February, permit me, by reference to "preventing conditions" weighing heavily upon thought and purpose and desire, to discharge K. and myself alike of the "semblance of intentional neglect."

We returned from —— on the 9th of "late" December, concluding a very pleasant visit, and bearing with us "remembrance of a thousand gentle courtesies" extended by our "kinsmen in the flesh." During our stay East and up to period of return to our Western home K.'s health continued "uninterruptibly" (uninterruptedly?) good. On the night of 13th Dec., four days after reaching ——, I was roused from a sound sleep by a "semi-convulsive physical movement" at my side, accompanied by labored and oppressed respiration, and waked to find K. in the "grasp" of a congestive chill, and for the space of two hours, "despite most earnest and persistent helps applied, satisfying and safe reaction was held at bay." A low form of continued fever, "self-limited type," followed and "maintained" for the space of four weeks. A "tardy" convalescence "ensued" and "continued" for some eight or ten days, "excessive general weakness" meanwhile "attesting exhaustion of vital resources"; then grippe, epidemic here, "found in her an easy victim," and, complicated by pleuro-pneumonia, so fatal to advanced years, for the space of five weeks "caused the scales denoting recovery or defeat to vibrate in merciless indecision." Recovery came slowly, and now, while able to "mingle with the household below stairs," the "exudate product of pneumonia," especially in the lower lobe of the left lung, "yields reluctantly" to the "force of stimulating absorbents." She could not write, and I, by reason of overwork and exposure on the outside, with only a modicum of sleep at night, "thoroughly exhausted of brawn and brain," could but deem "the grasshopper a burden," while "through the chambers of my being" kept ringing the "age-old cry": "Oh! where can rest be found?" Thank God, the worst seems gone by, though time will still be "expended" in clearing up the involved lung tissue and promoting the return to "completed" normal respiration. You will perhaps recall that —— was thrown from her carriage some eighteen months ago and suffered a "measure of injury" to the right forearm, wrist, and hand, "approximating well-nigh to irreparable disorganization of the joint mechanism," recovery from which—"not even yet entire against suffering uncertain movements of the member"—occupied some four months. Well, two weeks ago, as "resultant of a fall upon an icy pave, like injury" to left forearm, wrist, and hand "ensued." She was sent home in a carriage, "generally contused and disabled," to go through like stages of suffering before attaining ultimate recovery. No past Winter of my life recalls the "dreariness" and "weariness" that have come to me during the season now happily nearing its close. But then, never before have I felt the burden of nearly eighty years of "mortal" life, and I must, nolens volens, make allowance for the fact that brooks no denial. "Retrospectively," I find it at times hard to persuade myself that well-nigh fifty-eight years "have served to give added length" to the world's chronology since, "gathering a wife's

AUTHORS AT HOME.

LIV.

John Kendrick Bangs on North Broadway, Yonkers.

A spacious, light, and roomy villa on a high bluff overlooking the Hudson River at Yonkers is the residence of John Kendrick Bangs, author, editor, and humorist. A short ride from the New York Central station in a carriage or trolley car lands one at Mr. Bangs's place, which is one of a row of detached villas standing in large lots of ground.

The house faces east and west, and on the latter side the ground slopes in a series of terraces to the majestic Hudson. From North Broadway on the east or from Hudson Terrace, to which it extends on the west, a magnificent view of the Palisades is obtained.

A broad carriage road and a stone footpath sweep in semicircles from the street to the house. In the grounds are set out flower beds, hedges, and numerous young trees. The latter do not afford much shade as yet, but, as Mr. Bangs whimsically observed, they would probably be of great benefit to his grandchildren. As the author is still a young man himself, and his children are small boys, this seemed an evidence that he considered his trees grew somewhat slowly.

As the visitor drove up three fine lads, the eldest about eleven, stopped playing with kittens on the lawn for a moment. When Mr. Bangs opened the door himself and extended a hearty welcome, the visitor asked:

"Are those three boys yours?"

"Yes," replied the author, "the three boys and the three kittens. The latter are D'Artagnan, Porthos, and Aramis."

"But where is Athos," was asked.

"Oh, he was one too many, so we gave him to the laundress," was the reply.

On entering the house one is struck by the roominess of the dwelling and the general air of literary and artistic taste that pervades it. The hall is large and square and decorated with water colors and original drawings in pen and ink by well-known artists. The entire south end is devoted to Mr. Bangs's library, and in the west corner of this is where he writes his books and magazine articles.

Three sides of this room are lined with books and pictures, and the fourth, which overlooks the Hudson, opens out into a large porch, to which he moves his desk in Summer. Here with the great river rolling beneath him, and nothing to shut out the glorious blue sky and his view of the full length of the Palisades, he pens his works.

John Kendrick Bangs, though still a young man, has written twenty-two books. Of these "The House Boat on the Styx" has sold 60,000 copies in this country and England, and "Coffee and Repartee" 55,000.

His first book was "Roger Camerden," which he published anonymously, and his last one is "Peeps at People," a series of sketches of travel. Last week his latest work, "The Dreamers," was published, and at the present time he has three other books under way and in a partially finished condition. These are "Olympian Nights," "With the Libretti," and "Southern Humorists."

In addition to his books, Mr. Bangs is the editor of Literature, and also writes the literary notes for Harper's Magazine and has charge of the Editor's Drawer in the same periodical. He also writes poems and sketches for Harper's Bazar, and has turned out scores of magazine articles and verses, mostly of a humorous character.

He says modestly that he inherits his taste for literature and humor from his father, Francis N. Bangs, the well-known lawyer and former President of the Bar Association of New York. Be this as it may, John Kendrick Bangs began to write when he was only seven years old. When he was about nine he sent a letter from the country to his father, beginning "Dear Papa" and then copied the Declaration of Independence for the rest of the letter.

At ten years of age he read a fairy story called "Thumbling." He adapted this, changed the name to "Fingerling," and sent it to an amateur paper of which his brother was editor. For this, as he says himself, he received such a lecture on the immorality of plagiarism that he has never forgotten it.

After graduating from Columbia College he studied law in his father's office, but felt no inclination for its practice. He therefore devoted himself to a literary career, and has become one of the most successful and popular of the younger American authors.

For some time he was editor of Life, but of late years he has written almost entirely for the publications of Harper & Brothers. The arrangement of his time is a very pleasant one. Monday and Tuesday he spends in the publishers' offices at Franklin Square, Wednesday and Thursday he remains at home and writes from 9 A. M. until noon, Friday and Saturday he devotes to various odds and ends of business and also to exercise. He writes about two thousand words for a morning's work, and his literary notes for Harper's Magazine alone represent about 50,000 words a year.

How he manages to do so much work is really marvelous. In addition to his writing he has given forty lectures and readings during the past year. He is also President of a large private school, Trustee of the Yonkers Public Library, and was formerly a member of the Board of Education. A few years ago he ran for Mayor of Yonkers, but as he says escaped the nuisance of an election. His political experiences he gave to the world in his book "Three Weeks in Politics." He pointed out a suspicious-looking brown jug bearing a Scotch label, which he said was his principal assistant in his political campaign.

Mr. Bangs is a picture of vigorous health and manhood. He keeps himself in good condition by exercise, and is an enthusiastic golfer, playing at Ardsley and the St. Andrew's links. He is also a bicyclist, but the roads around Yonkers are so steep and hilly that he cannot do much wheeling. He also delights in walking, and referred to several walks he had with Conan Doyle when he visited that writer last year at his home near Haslemere, thirty miles from London.

The library of Mr. Bangs is just such a one as an author would have. It includes the works of all the standard authors and some of the classics. History, fiction, poetry, and essays are found side by side, and one corner is devoted to folk-lore, myths, fairy tales, and legends, of which he is very fond. One side of the room is filled with the works of noted illustrators, including many first and rare editions of Cruikshank, Leech, H. K. Browne, also known as "Phiz," and others. He seems to have every drawing that Cruikshank ever made, including several originals. One of the oddest pictures is a portrait of Cruikshank, drawn by himself on the back of an envelope bearing his own address. The heavy stroke of the letter C shows through the envelope and forms the huge Roman nose of the artist in the portrait. Another old picture was drawn by Cruikshank on the back of a proof slip. The matter from which the proof was taken Mr. Bangs discovered in one of the books in his collection.

Surrounding his desk are many works of reference, and directly in front of it is a telephone with which he can communicate to Harper's at any time. In another corner are presentation books from Anthony Hope, Conan Doyle, and other authors. A complete set of Robert Grant's books, which Mr. Bangs won from him at golf, occupy a prominent position in this collection. It should be added, as Mr. Bangs's confession, that Judge Grant has won a similar set of Mr. Bangs's books under the same conditions.

A handsome fireplace bears the inscription over it, "Hic Habitat Felicitas," (Here Dwells Happiness.) Frank Dempster Sherman, who formerly wrote charming poetry, but is now a professor of mathematics, ("Facilis descensus," &c.,) sent Mr. Bangs a pleasant sonnet on the motto. The sonnet was in a small book of poems that Mr. Sherman not only composed but printed with pen and ink and bound in parchment himself.

Over the fireplace is a replica in plaster of the horses of the Parthenon. On each side of this is a handsome stained-glass window. One of these is a reproduction of the device of John Caxton, representing the Sage taking an apple from the serpent in the Garden of Eden.

"That is Hall Caine and the original Christian," said Mr. Bangs with a smile.

The other window represents the device of Simon Vostres, another famous printer.

At the east end are two more stained-glass windows, representing the evolution of a book. The first contains a lamp and a roll of manuscript and the second a lamp and printed book.

"You see, the lamp is all ready to burn either the manuscript or the book," explained Mr. Bangs.

The walls of the library are covered with rare pictures. In one corner is an original drawing in colors by Cruikshank, for "Arthur O'Leary." In another is an original sketch by Leech of "Mr. and Mrs. Caudle." Across from these is a large original by Charles Dana Gibson, which Mr. Bangs considers one of his best works.

A strange conceit is a large drawing representing the devil's bookplate. In one corner the world is swimming in a sea of printer's ink. In the centre Mephistopheles is listening to scandals and crime, and in the lower corner Truth is cleaning the blotted pages.

In another room across the hall is a large bookcase containing Mr. Bangs's choicest literary treasures. Among these are the original first editions of "Pickwick Papers," "Vanity Fair," and "The Newcomes," in monthly parts. They are all in a fine state of preservation, and are kept in stout cardboard and leather cases.

"Pickwick" has the original green paper covers, which varied considerably in tint as the work was published. Thackeray's works are in yellow paper covers and bear little resemblance to modern editions of that author.

A fine edition of Maxwell's "History of the Irish Rebellion of 1798," with extra illustrations, is also in this case. Mr. Bangs purchased this in London for just one-half what a New York dealer asked for the same work.

On the walls of this room are a fine water color by Darley of an Italian boy, a picture by Edward Moran of the Bronx after a storm, and a very unique snow scene. The latter is a water color on gray pebbled paper, in which the paper is ingeniously used to represent the snow.

"It is the use of that paper," remarked Mr. Bangs, "that enables a certain well-known artist to turn out about fifty pictures a month."

Another noticeable feature is a frame containing photographs from life of Longfellow, Holmes, Emerson, Bryant, and Holland. All the modern poets are represented in the library.

"William Watson is one of my favorites," said Mr. Bangs.

"I do not see Alfred Austin here," remarked the visitor.

"No," replied Mr. Bangs, "although my house is pretty large, there is hardly room in it for Alfred the Little."

On the terrace west of the house is a tennis court, and beyond this a vegetable garden.

"Do you ever work in your garden?" was asked.

"Oh, no," was the reply; "for one reason I have no time and for another I have no agricultural talent."

"You are fond of suburban life, however?"

"Yes," he replied. "I must have the fresh air, the blue sky above me, and a clear view for miles in front of me. I went to a reception in New York the other day. The house was packed and I could scarcely breathe. On leaving I told Mrs. Bangs I realized exactly how a nickel felt when it was dropped into a slot."

A rather odd feature of Mr. Bangs's suburban life is that he has no distinct name for his house.

"I was reading a book called 'Windyhaugh' last week," he said, "and thought that it would be a good name for our place, as the wind blows very lively up here sometimes. Another thing, the names of most suburban homes are either commonplace or affected as a rule, and I want something appropriate and original. A friend has suggested 'Copymere,' which might, however, be considered too technical."

As the visitor rose to take leave, Mr. Bangs offered to walk through Glenwood, as that part of Yonkers is called, and point out the various objects of interest. It was a glorious Spring day, and a dogwood tree opposite the house was just bursting into full bloom. The maples and willows were a vivid green, and the buds on the horse-chestnuts displayed their feathery plumes.

Down the street not far from Mr. Bangs's house is the large school of which he is President. Across the way, on top of a high hill, skillfully terraced, is the residence of William Allen Butler, the venerable lawyer and author of "Flora McFlimsey."

Near this is a handsome church, in which Mr. Bangs gave his first public reading from his works.

"Do you ever feel nervous at reading your books before a strange audience?" was asked.

"For a few minutes I may be a trifle nervous, but it soon wears off, and I feel as unconcerned as if I was reading in my own library at home."

A novel feature of Yonkers was then reached. It is a memorial statue to the soldiers who fell in the civil war, and was designed by a blind sculptor. It is surrounded by several cannon and balls enough to supply a cruiser.

"The point of that is," remarked Mr. Bangs, "that whenever we petition the Government for a new Post Office they send us a cargo of cannon balls from some historic field. Some day we shall rise in our might and shoot the Government with them if they don't reform."

By this time the station was reached, and after a hearty handshake the visitor was soon whirling to New York, while the author returned to his pleasant home on the banks of the Hudson.

ALBERT H. HOECKLEY.

"DUSTING BOOKS AND SOMETHING MORE."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The editorial article in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of last Saturday gave me so much pleasure that I fairly blush when I think that the treat cost me only 1 cent. The least that I can do is to return thanks, which I now do, with all my heart. I felt, as I read, that you were speaking for me, except that I fear my habit is to drop the duster somewhat earlier in the game and spend the time entirely in browsing. Imagine dusting "Walden" or "The Autocrat" in a hurry!

No, if time must be considered, I send for Mrs. Jack, who is faithful and speedy, and who puts "them little books all together, so's to make a better fit," and who "can't stop to see as all of 'em is right side up."

M. E.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 11, 1899.

JOAN OF ARC.

A curious find is reported as having been made by the Bibliotheque National, and it is a journal of the criminal court dating back to the fifteenth century One document has to do with the arrest and execution of Joan of Arc. Another remarkable paper is the annuling of a judgment which condemned François Villon, the poet, to the gibbet. The Parliament revoked the death sentence, but declared that Villon, "in consequence of his bad life," was to be "banished from Paris and its environs for ten years." The offense brought home to the poet was a murder committed during a brawl. The date of banishment is Jan. 15, 1463. May we not recall Clinton Scollard's "Ballads to Villon"?

Where now are they whom gleaming gold
Led on to many a bandit blow,
Who roamed with thee the widening wold
And vine-clad hills, and shared thy woe?

François Villon was a clever singer and a very perfect rascal, though the old documents only show the latter calling.

BYRON'S BIRTHPLACE.

Where Byron was born in Holles Street, near Oxford Circus, London, there is to-day an extensive shop—what we would call in New York a department store. The business paper used by this concern has for decoration a picture of the poet. The proprietors of the establishment will place a fine tablet with a bust of Byron on the second story of their house as near as possible to where the poet was born. Contributions have been offered, but the owners of the shop will meet the bill out of their pockets.

WHISTLER.

His "Butterfly Book."*

It may be recalled by some readers of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW that in the issue of Dec. 18, 1897, appeared certain official data of the suit in Paris brought by Sir William Eden against "Jimmie" Whistler, the well-known artist, to compel Mr. Whistler to deliver a certain portrait of the baronet's wife together with the price paid for it, and 10,000f. damages to boot. Mr. Whistler having lost in the lower court, appealed the case. The final verdict delivered in Paris was that Whistler was obliged to return the 100 guineas that he accepted from Eden with 5 per cent. interest, and that the picture, while the artist had the permission of the court to retain it in his possession, could not be disposed of. The verdict for damages given in the lower court was not sustained.

As almost everybody knows, the story of the picture began in 1894, when Sir William commissioned Whistler to paint a portrait of Lady Eden. No price was agreed upon, but the sum to be paid was mutually understood to lie between £100 and £150. When the picture was very near completion Sir William called at the studio, praised the artist's work very highly, and on withdrawing left a sealed envelope, which he requested the artist not to open in his presence. It was the 14th of February, and when the baronet had withdrawn from the studio the artist broke the seal and read as follows:

Herewith your valentine—check, valued 100 guineas. The picture will always be of inestimable value to me, and will be handed down as an heirloom as long as heirlooms last! I shall always look with pleasure to the painting of it—and, with thanks, remain, yours sincerely,

WILLIAM EDEN.

Mr. Whistler laid aside his brush and seized his pen. He wrote as follows:

My Dear Sir William: I have your valentine. You are really magnificent! and have scored all round. I can only hope that the little picture will prove even slightly worthy of all of us; and I rely on Lady Eden's amiable promise to let me add the last few touches she spoke of. She has been so courageous and kind all along in doing her part! With best wishes again for your journey,

Very faithfully,

J. McNEIL WHISTLER.

On the following day Sir William appeared again at the studio, where the following dialogue took place: E.—"I have received a letter that I do not understand." W.—"Like many others." E.—"A very rude letter." W.—"Impossible. I never write them." E.—"But I don't understand." W.—"There are those who pass their lives in not understanding my letters." E.—"You have written this, 'My dear Sir William: I have your valentine—?'" W.—"Valentine, you mean—valuation, ha! ha! Is your accident; you sent me your valentine. I send you my graceful acknowledgment." E.—"But you say, 'you really are magnificent—'" W.—"Well, are you not?" E.—"And, 'you have scored all round'—I had no desire to score." W.—"But as a sportsman, my dear Sir William, that's your luck." E.—"You seem to wish to insinuate, Sir, that I have been mean in my dealing with you; if you tear up that check I will give you this one for 150 guineas." W.—"Put up your paper, my dear man; I can't be wearied with more business details. The time has gone by." E.—"Well, I know that the picture is a beautiful one, and that I am lucky in having it, but a man is a d——d fool who pays a larger price for anything he can get for a smaller one." W.—"——!!"

The picture did not leave Mr. Whistler's studio except to go to the Salon the following Spring, where it excited much deserved praise. On his return from India Sir William demanded that the picture be sent to him. No notice was taken of his demand, hence the lawsuit.

Mallock's "Tristam Lacy."*

In these days of so many would-be novelists who flood the counters with hosts of story books, many of them not worth reading, it is a pleasure indeed to find one such finished work as Mallock has recently given to the public. "Tristam Lacy" is one of the brightest and most clever books of the year. It is full of sound sense, rich in humor, and has a delicate vein of keen satire.

The story opens in London, is carried into France, and drifts back into London for its close. The characters are mostly English and are admirably drawn. To follow the career of any one of them is an excellent history of any such character in real life, while the description of the individual is so minute and characteristically bold in its relief that the reader cannot fail to see the person from Mallock's standpoint. For instance, Mr. Prouse Bonsefield, who "looked an active sixty. Except for some sandy whiskers, his face was clean shaved, and he had the mouth of a barrister, his expression being a curious mixture of geniality and ambushed prudery"; Mrs. Norham, a celebrity who "had written a novel with a purpose, which, despite its length and solemnity, had achieved an enormous circulation, and had raised her to the ranks of a prophetess, a lady with pretty and penetrating eyes, but a somewhat bony face. Her hair was drawn back from her temples with a studied and severe simplicity; and at the back of her head was a comb with a gilt disk attached to it, which made her face look as though set in a tarnished aureole; whilst her frame was draped in a species of dim blue bed-gown, of the pattern supposed to be affected by mediaeval saints in heaven"; and Mrs. Montagu Beauclerk, "a tall personage, with a masculine and determined presence, who went through any crowd like a boat through a bed of bulrushes." Tristam Lacy, the hero of the novel, was a man whose "age might have been five and thirty—possibly more, but quite conceivably less—for there was in his air the unsatisfied and impulsive vigor of youth, though his eyes were marked with the lines of those who have outgrown their dreams. His hands, slim, but masculine, were remarkably fine in shape; and his dress was the perfection of that tailor's art which conceals its art." He was a man of moderate means, who, after having acquired considerable popularity through politics and fallen heir to an uncle's immense fortune, was offered a Government position in a foreign country. This office he refused. "The sudden accession to wealth affects different men differently. In some it develops vanity; in some it develops pride. Its first effect upon Lacy was of a far more salutary kind. It taught him the chastening lesson, which vanity prompts us to forget, of how little of the great blessing of our fellow-creatures' good opinion of us is due, in reality, to any merits, or, indeed, to entine-designing, pestilential, and entirely matagabolling personage! who forthwith empouches the gainings—unthinkingly, unblushingly, inevitably!—and once more unwittingly and prodigiously justifies the judgment!"

Mr. Whistler is a very funny man, and one of the features of his new Butterfly Book is the marginal notes which give what actually occurred between the Baronet and the Butterfly, but which, for certain reasons, would not have proved edifying reading in the newspapers. In that part of the book occupied by the arguments in the French Court of Appeals, the marginal notes confine themselves to the actual words of the counselors in the original French. It is all very ridiculous, of course, when dished up in this way, but the individuality of Whistler makes it intensely amusing.

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A. F. S.

New York, June 11, 1899.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The discussion on "the tone of the viola" is becoming so interesting that I can no longer refrain from putting in my oar. While I cannot accept all of Mr. Henderson's critical dicta, his statement that "the tone of the viola is unknown to the average concertgoer" is only too true. Moreover, I find that while most professional violinists are also viola players, nine out of ten of their amateur brethren are quite as unfamiliar with it as the "average concertgoer."

I often encounter, in amateur orchestral societies, excellent and experienced violinists who look curiously at the viola, cautiously pluck its strings, and ask absurd questions about its compass, clef, &c., and any one who has tried to form a string quartet party can testify feelingly to the difficulty of securing an acceptable viola player.

Such being the ignorance of this beautiful instrument among string players, who can have the temerity to assert that the general public is familiar with it?

A VIOLA PLAYER.

New York, June 10, 1899.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

History of American Coinage. By David K. Watson. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

A History of New England Theology. By George Nye Boardman. 12mo. New York: The A. D. F. Randolph Company. $1.50.

The Life of Prince Bismarck. By William Jacks 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $4.50.

The Making of Hawaii. By William Fremont Blackman. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

Life and Remains of the Rev. R. H. Quick. By F. Storr. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

John Milton. By William P. Trent. 16mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents.

Plutarch's Lives in Ten Volumes. Volume V. Englished by Thomas North. 18mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

Reminiscences. Two volumes. By Justin McCarthy. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $4.50.

America in the East. By William Elliot Griffis. 12mo. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

Thoughts of and for the Inner Life. Sermons. By Timothy Dwight. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Public School Sermons. By H. Montagu Butler, D. D. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

The Moral Discourses of Epictetus. 2 volumes. Translated by Elizabeth Carter. 18mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

Nature Studies in Berkshire. By John Coleman Adams. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 8vo. $4.50.

FICTION.

When the Sleeper Wakes. By H. G. Wells. New York: Harper & Brothers. 12mo. $1.50.

Black Canyon, Not I, and Other Stevensonians. New York: M. F. Mansfield and A. Wessels. 18mo.

The Prometheus Bound of Aeschylus. By Paul Elmer More. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 12mo. $1.

The Scottish and American Poems. By James Kennedy. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. 12mo. 75 cents.

The Domicile Created by John.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

This paraphrase on the familiar rigmarole of "The House that Jack Built" was printed first in an early number of "The Pathfinder," but without the name of the writer. It was said to be "a masterpiece of word-mongering," whose author was unidentified, (but,) who ever he was, must have been a genius at literary construction."

The author was George Shepard Burleigh, and this writer has very lately taken tea with him in the City of Providence, R. I., where his eighty years are full of lively thoughts, although his frame is touched, as the ancient poet Horace said was his lot, with a twitch in the foot.

ELIZA A. ARNOLD.

New York, June 1, 1899.

Behold the mansion reared by daedal Jack.
See the malt stored in many a plethoric sack.
In the broad cirque of Ivan's bivouac.

Mark how the rat's felonious fangs invade
The golden stores in John's pavilion laid,
Anon, with velvet foot, and Tarquin strides,
Subtle Grimalkin to his quarry glides;
Grimalkin grim that slew the fierce rodent
Whose tooth insidious Johann's sackcloth rent.

Lo! now the deep-mouthed canine foes assault
The vexed avenger of the stolen malt,
Stored in the precincts of that lofty hall
That rose complete at Jack's creative call.

Here stalks the impetuous cow with crumpled horn,
Whereon the exacerbating hound was torn,
Who bayed the feline slaughter-beast that slew
The rat predaceous whose keen fangs ran through
The textile fibres that involved the grain
That lay in Mans's inviolate domain.

Here walks forlorn the damsel crowned with rue,
Lactiferous spoils from lacteal dugs who drew,
Of that corniculate beast whose tortuous horn
Tossed to the clouds in fierce, vindictive scorn
The harrying hound whose braggart bark and stir
Arched the lithe spine and reared the indignant fur
Of puss, that with vermicidal claw
Struck the weird rat in wh se insatiate maw
Lay reeking malt that erst in John's courts we saw,

Robed in senescent garb that seems in sooth
Too long a prey to Chronos' iron tooth,
Behold the man whose amorous lips incline
Full with young Eros' osculative sign
To a lorn maiden whose lactalbic hands
Drew albu-lactic wealth from lactic glands
Of that immortal bovine by whose horns
Distort, to realms ethereal was borne,
The beast cautelous, vexed of that sly
Ulysses quadrupedal who made die
The old mordacious rat who dared devour
Antecedaneous ale in John's domestic bower.

Lo! here with hirsute honors doffed, succinct
Of saponaceous locks, the priest who linked
In Hymen's golden bands the torn unthrift
Whose means exiguous stared from many a rift
Even as he kissed the virgin all forlorn
Who milked the cow with implicated horn,
Who in fierce wrath the canine torturer skied,
That dared to vex the insiduous muricide
Who let auroral affluence through the pelt
Of that sly rat that robbed the palace Jack had built.

The loud cantankerous shanghai comes at last,
Whose shouts aroused the shorn ecclesiast,
Who sealed the vows of Hymen's sacrament
To him who robed in garments indigent
Exosculates the damsel lachrymose,
The emulgator of the horned brute morose,
That tossed the dog that worried the cat that kilt
The rat that ate the malt that lay in the house Jack built.

Yeats's "Wind Among the Reeds."

JUNE 1899

ART AT HOME AND ABROAD.

It was only to be expected that the extraordinarily high prices realised for pictures by American artists at the Thomas B. Clarke sale would result in the throwing upon the market of other collections of such works. For many years the experience of those who sold paintings by native artists was uniformly an unhappy one. Hence probably the little interest taken in anything but imported work by so many collectors. But the sale of Mr. Clarke's pictures has changed all that, and its first result of importance is found in the announcement that William T. Evans has decided to sell his collection of works by American artists.

While considerably smaller than Mr. Clarke's collection, the dispersal of which occupied three days, there is no question but that the average quality of Mr. Evans's pictures is equally high. It includes half a dozen splendid Innesses and excellent specimens of the work of Winslow Homer, A. H. Wyant, D. W. Tryon, F. S. Church, W. M. Chase, and most of the other well-known American artists.

The collection is to be sold in the Autumn at the galleries of the American Art Association. It is to be hoped that Mr. Evans will not be disappointed in his belief that the Clarke sale marked the beginning of a new era of appreciation for native productions.

A Harlem artist has adopted a novel method of selling his works. He has sent to many of the well-known buyers of the city a printed circular containing a list of nearly one hundred pictures, most of them of large size, with the following introduction: "Dear Sir: Thou being esteemed a celebrated art connoisseur, the undersigned artist would be pleased to have thee, or thy representative, visit my studio and pass thy judgment upon my work. Parties desirous of seeing these paintings must bring this letter with them as an introduction, as strangers are not admitted. It will afford the undersigned great pleasure to show them to those desirous of purchasing genuine works of art. This circular is sent only to the very élite of our citizens, and is to be regarded as a special invitation."

The discharge this week of a New York auctioneer who was accused of fraud in arranging for bogus bids at his sales calls attention, though the charge was disproved in regard to this particular man, to a practice which is only too common at minor sales of pictures. Indeed, at some important recent sales suspicions that everything was not aboveboard have been expressed. The practice is one that loudly calls for punishment by law. Once buyers are convinced that the auctions of any firm are not conducted honestly, and that the lots are not knocked down "without reserve" after the sale has been advertised as an absolute one, they are careful to steer clear of the establishment in question.

An American branch of the Bismarck Museum is in process of organization in New York City, a large membership having been already enrolled by Dr. Carlotta of Berlin, who represents the publisher of the Bismarck "Museum" and "Memoirs." The "Museum" is a large and finely illustrated volume, which pictures and describes the gifts presented to the Iron Chancellor during his lifetime. The first copies of this book and the "Memoirs" brought to New York were presented last week to ex-Senator Lexow by a committee of German-American citizens, many of whom knew him when he was a student at Bonn, Leipsic, and Jena. The presentation speech was made by Dr. Carlotta, who said that many progressive Germans hoped to see Mr. Lexow representing the United States at the Court of Berlin. The inscription on each of the books was: "To the Hon. Clarence Lexow, the Bismarck of anti-corruption, this volume is respectfully presented by a committee of German-American admirers."

There was a kindly act carried out, and successfully, in London. It was the sale of a collection of water colors and etchings, made up almost entirely of the works of Dutch artists, and the proceeds went to the Netherlands Benevolent Society, which assists Dutchmen who find themselves in distress in a foreign country. The total of the sale summed up $14,500. There was an Alma Tadema which brought 745 guineas, a Jacob Maris was sold for 520 guineas, and a Jozef Israels for 200 guineas. There were water colors by Mesdag, Klinkenberg, Blommers, and Neuhuys.

To M. Tattegrain has been presented the medal of honor, for his painting, "The Fall of St. Quentin," exhibited in the Salon. The ballots were as follows: M. Tattegrain, 210 votes; M. Humbert, 93; M. Ferrier, 40. The Tattegrain picture is not a pleasing one, depicting the horrors of war. St. Quentin was pillaged by order of King Philip. According to the record of the Similaneas, Germans, Spaniards, and English put everybody to the sword.

M. Arsene Alexandre, in the Figaro, is not overenthusiastic as to the general run of pictures in the Salon of 1899. French artists, he intimates, have a predilection for fights and battles, and evidently M. Arsene Alexandre is tired of them. It is not nice to draw comparisons, but there is one picture, "La Gloire n'oublie pas les Heros obscurs," which shows the expiring soldier, the whites of whose eyes are most glaringly conspicuous, supported by an angel, who is a pretty young person, and having very much extended wings. The soldier and angel looks for all the world like a recent American advertising poster, where a nurse is administering Smith's particular blend of whisky to a wounded volunteer.

Everybody to their own tastes, but human shambles, corpses littering a battlefield, men writhing in agony, become horribly distasteful in time. The question arises, Do people ever buy such pictures, or, if not, what becomes of them? Let us suppose that these terrible scenes have been painted for the good motive, or, as was before intimated, are to be used as object lessons, when the next—not the present—Peace Conference has declared that there never again shall be any wars.

Anyhow, we may congratulate ourselves that so far, outside of photographs and magazine illustrations, there have been few, if any, big pictures of battles in Cuba or the Philippines. Perhaps the men who have seen actual service have written so much about our recent wars that the artists consider the ground pre-empted.

Is not the Emperor of Germany the master, and shall there not be officialism in art? There are revolts in France, kickings, so as to express it in Americanese, against the rulings of that bureaucracy which governs academies. In Berlin the story goes that Adolf Menzel was for a time an advanced secessionist; that is, in an art sense, and had boldly announced that his very next picture should be sent to the revolutionary exhibition. But after the fact was announced, Herr Menzel was given by his discriminating sovereign the order of the Black Eagle, and then the painter protested against the use of his name by the seceding artists. But Herr von Liebermann had his revenge, for he published certain letters of Menzel's advocating the secession cause. The great old artist, for great he certainly is, seems to have felt that he was in error, so he has contributed several of his works to the independent exhibition, and has thereby added to his success and that of the secession movement.

In Naples there is an artist, the Signor Filippo Palizzi, famed for his paintings of animals. The Signor Palizzi was born early in this century in a little town called, curiously enough, Vasto. When nigh on to eighty the artist declared his intention of painting a picture for a church in his native town, and now the work, an "Ecce Agnus Dei," is quite finished, and on the canvas may be read: "I execute this work with great joy. * * * I hope that my fellow-citizens will favorably accept it, and that it will remind them of the great affection of their old fellow-townsman, Filippo Palizzi."

It is pleasing to learn that a collection of Tiffany's glass is delighting London. "It is really extraordinary," writes a critic, "that rich and splendid tints are obtainable." The forms of the vases, bowls, and glasses are specially lauded. They are, so the authority expresses it, "far less showy and fantastic, far more refined and elegant, than much of the modern Venetian glass."

The windows made by Tiffany are particularly noted, and in windows our English friends have always been on a high plane of excellence. These American-made windows are recommended for special examination and "careful study of every one interested in the St. Paul's controversy." Mr. Bing is the exhibitor of the Tiffany glass.

The praise of Mr. Sargent's portraits in the Royal Academy is continuous. They are the great centre of interest. An expansive London critic regrets that he may not be alive in the twenty-first century, because if he could only extend his days he might look at a Sargent, mellowed, and "with the natural enamel of age." In his imagination, this enthusiast sees the dealer, say 2106, "polishing up a Sargent with a silk handkerchief."

Benjamin Constant has received a commission to paint a portrait of Queen Victoria. M. Constant will exhibit a collection of his most important works at the Fine Art Society's Gallery in London.

It may be remembered how some time ago artists and archaeologists were attracted by the portraits taken from Egyptian mummies, the pictures belonging not to an early period, but one very much nearer to us. This collection was made by Theodore Graf, and was disposed of to leading museums. Prof. Benndorf, an authority in ancient art, has expressed his belief that these portraits are forgeries. Herr Graf has sued in a Viennese court Prof. Benndorf for defamation of character. If we are not mistaken, George Ebers wrote an essay on these portraits, vouching for their authenticity, and Von Lenbach, a leading authority, certainly deemed them to be true pictures. Anyhow, the whole matter will be thoroughly ventilated.

It might have been some time before the coming of Castellani to the United States that the taste for majolica set in. It was not the material of majolica which ever was cared for, but the strength of the coloring and the wonderful metallic lustre of the glaze. Majolicas at auction—that is fine ones—have not been of common appearance. The collection made by Richard Zschille in Saxony, a celebrated one, has just been sold in London. One circular dish, Faenza, of 1505, brought £410. Another dish, the work of Maestro Georgio, £300. The works signed by de Ravigo, Avelli, all brought big prices.

Miss Martha Jackson Cornwell, at her studio in the Rembrandt, West Fifty-seventh Street, placed on view a collection of her recent work. Miss Cornwell is perhaps best known by her small bas relief portraits, of which she has executed and exhibited in recent years a large number.

This form of portraiture, introduced in London about a dozen years ago, though it was, of course, practiced by the ancients and the fifteenth century Italians, is steadily growing in popularity. Much of Miss Cornwell's work of this description is colored, something after the manner of the Della Robbias; some of it is in the pure white of the plaster, and a few pieces are finished in an ivory surface. When this clever artist, who is a pupil of St. Gaudens, began to execute these little bas reliefs, she modeled her style after Donatelli and the other primitives, but the slight hardness of outline which was noticeable then has by now entirely disappeared, and Miss Cornwell's work is as rounded and soft as could be desired, while still retaining sufficient strength. She is particularly successful in her portraits of children.

The sculptor has also executed larger and more important work, some of which was on view in her studio. The original for a wayside fountain near Philadelphia, in the competition for which Miss Cornwell was successful, was greatly admired, as were a few large bas reliefs shown.

Shakespearean Scholarship.*

Appleton Morgan, President of the New York Shakespeare Society, has written a new preface for the third edition of this profound and lucid work of modern Shakespearean scholarship. Its object seems to be to show that the Warwickshire Shakespeare who may have written the plays could not have written "Venus and Adonis," "Lucrece," and "The Sonnets." The plays show "irregular genius," and, therefore, may have been written by the young man from Warwickshire. But Mr. Morgan finds the poems severely formal and classic, and refuses to believe that the manuscript of "Venus and Adonis" was in young Shakespeare's pocket when he went up from Stratford to London, as Richard Grant White liked to believe.

That is to say, we are led to infer that this is Mr. Morgan's mental attitude toward his subject; but it is not possible, we fancy, to exactly interpret Mr. Morgan. He declares he has "learned not to be too certain about anything," and Solomon himself could not have been wiser than that.

In his original introduction to his "study," which is here reproduced, occurs the following illuminative passage:

Did Shakespeare write "Venus and Adonis"? The tendency of the following pages is to prove it doubtful, if not impossible; and yet, frankly, I am unable to convince myself either way.

'Mr. Morgan's readers may or may not find the same difficulty in the way of convincing themselves. But the sum of the kind of amiable and probably harmless "Shakespearean scholarship" this work represents seems always to be that Shakespeare did not write anything.

That, to any person who has the mind for this sort of quasi-scientific philological and literary pastime, Mr. Morgan's smoothly written essays will always prove interesting, we do not doubt. They may even serve, sometimes, as guides to useful study. Like the war maps and "popular" science of the modern sensational press, they may cause people to think who have never thought before, and so do some sort of good.

The paper and typography of the present book and the reproductions in fac simile are in keeping with those of the society's other publications and admirable.

Old-Fashioned Short Stories.*

The author of "Mr. Smith" tells a story for the story's sake, because she is a born story teller. Her subjects are generally quite conventional. She treats of the social and domestic life of "nice" Englishfolk, rich or decently poor, their aims and aspirations, likes and dislikes, but she is not "realistic" or advanced, and all her stories have a sweet and wholesome quality. Here are seven of them, bound together in a dainty volume with blue covers, as a contribution, which will surely be valued, to the "Summer reading" of 1899. They are all bright and good stories, characteristic of their author alike in theme and treatment.

The impulsive benevolence of a well-to-do bachelor solicitor, and the effect of a sudden gift of $20,000 upon a needy family of gentlefolks, with some consideration, by the way, of the deplorable meanness of which human nature is capable; the self-humiliation of a young parson who has been led to practice deceit; the capture of a seemingly impassive London "swell" by a nice little girl from the country—these are among the subjects Mrs. Walford treats of with her accustomed facility.

*PUBLICATIONS OF THE SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK, No. 10. A Study in the Warwickshire Dialect. By Appleton Morgan, LL. D. The Third Edition. New York: The Shakespeare Press.

*A LITTLE LEGACY, AND OTHER STORIES. By Mrs. L. B. Walford. New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.
Fair and warmer; light westerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,425. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 18, 1899.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks heavy.

FOREIGN.—Advices from The Hague say that Germany's opposition to arbitration plans has proved a stumbling block to peace work, delaying action until the German delegates could go to Berlin, explain the situation to Emperor William, and secure his acquiescence. It is reported that 4,000 rifles shipped to the agents of Don Carlos have been seized. The tide of American travel to Europe was at high-water mark the past week. Earthquakes have occurred in the West Indies. Hunger and labor troubles in Russia threaten to precipitate serious difficulties. The Anglo-German commercial treaty has passed a second reading in the German Reichstag. It is reported that the warships recently purchased by the United States in England, the Albany and the New Orleans, are top-heavy and unsound. Four thousand Boers at Parde Kraal have met and indorsed President Krüger's attitude regarding the franchises in the Transvaal.—Pages 7 and 19.

Page 1.

Gov. Sayers of Texas is much encouraged by the replies already received to his proposal for a conference of Governors and Attorneys General to discuss anti-trust legislation.

There is no prospect of a settlement of the Cleveland street car strike. There was a riot on the south side yesterday morning, and several persons were badly hurt. All negotiations have been broken off.

Imp won the Suburban Handicap at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday in 2:05 4-5, the best record for the race. Bannockburn was second, and Warrenton third. Banastar favorite for the race, bolted at the start and was last all the way.

Before the Industrial Commission, at Washington, yesterday, L. M. Lockwood, a Pennsylvania oil producer, said that the railways and the Standard Oil Company had combined to destroy competition. The witness characterized both the trust and railroads as highwaymen and brigands. In the afternoon a dispute occurred between Commissioners as to the admission of certain statements by Mr. Lockwood as to a corruption fund for the election of Judge Albert Haight.

Page 3.

President McKinley and his party reached Holyoke, Mass., at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. In the afternoon the President reviewed a parade nearly a mile long. Large crowds lined the streets and cheered the President heartily.

M. Henri Turot, a French newspaper man, who is in this city en route to Paris from the Philippines, summarizes the recent events in and around Manila, and draws opinions as to the situation there and its probable outcome.

Page 4.

The Princeton baseball team defeated the Yale nine yesterday on the Polo Grounds.

The Atlantic Athletic Association of Manhattan held a bicycle racing meet at Manhattan Beach yesterday.

Walter J. Travis yesterday captured for the third time the Chief trophy in the Oakland Golf Club's tournament.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has leased the property of the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad Company for a long term of years.

The dismembered portions of a human body found in the water near Bay Ridge a week ago have been buried in the Potter's Field, Flatbush, unidentified.

Page 5.

The character of Mark Tapley was recalled yesterday by a suit before Justice Beach. William Ellison claimed he had bought an expanse of water that had been guaranteed to be fertile land.

Page 6.

Richard Stevens won the challenge match of the New Jersey State tennis championship yesterday.

The articles for the boxing match between James J. Jeffries and Thomas Sharkey will be signed to-morrow.

Page 7.

The funeral of Mrs. Stewart L. Woodford took place yesterday in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Matilda Spencer of 158 East Thirty-second Street was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday suffering from opium poisoning. Her husband was arrested.

Mrs. Augustin Daly arrived home on the American Line steamship New York yesterday afternoon, bringing the body of her husband, who died suddenly in Paris on June 7.

H. A. Gould, whose philanthropic work is well known, proposes to erect a vacation home for working girls on the Hudson, where all can go who earn small pay and yet be independent of charity.

Page 8.

Out of the 230 men who shot at Creedmoor yesterday, ten failed to qualify as marksmen.

The investigation of the servant problem by the Municipal Assembly, as asked for by the Housewives Society, will be a genuine one.

Page 9.

The Spring regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club was sailed yesterday.

The Seventh Regiment went to the State Camp at Peekskill yesterday.

Fannie McPherson, daughter of a wealthy citizen of Worcester, Mass., is locked up in this city, accused of stealing the clothes of a guest at the Gerard Hotel, where the girl had been staying.

Dr. J. B. Hubbell, agent of the American National Red Cross Society in Cuba, has made reports to Miss Clara Barton showing the relief work that has been done in the island since April.

Gen. Brooke, Governor General of Cuba, has secured Gen. Maximo Gomez's aid in perfecting the lists of Cuban soldiers, and the work of paying them off is expected to proceed more smoothly.

Page 12.

The Vegetarian Society enjoyed a picnic yesterday at Edgewater-on-the-Hudson.

Ex-Alderman Robert Hall and his wife, who were injured on Friday in a collision with a trolley car were reported as improving yesterday.

Christian Schultz, a lawyer until recently living at Nastved, Denmark, but now on his way here, will be arrested on his arrival for forgery.

Concert hall proprietors in Coney Island have decided to disobey the police order regarding the Sunday sale of liquor and will test the matter in the courts.

Robert P. Porter returned from Europe yesterday on the American Liner New York. Mr. Porter criticised recent meat investigations here, and said they have injured our trade abroad.

James F. Kelly, who introduced himself to Col. Gardiner as Vice President Hobart's private secretary, and who, it is alleged, has been swindling various merchants by means of letter heads of the District Attorney's office, was caught yesterday.

A dispatch to Chicago says that Marcus Daly, J. B. Haggin, and Lloyd Tevis have sold their holdings in the Anaconda Mining Company for $23,000,000. Inquiry in this city elicits the information that the Amalgamated Copper Company is the purchaser.

Page 17.

There is talk of forming a club in this city exclusively devoted to the uses of those engaged in the pictorial, plastic, and decorative arts.

Page 19.

Henry Norman, in his weekly cable letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, discusses the situation in the Transvaal, which he regards as very critical. The unexpected publication of the dispatch of Sir Alfred Milner, the High Commissioner, has added enormously to the gravity of the matter, showing, as it does, that the situation is worse than the country had supposed. As a result of the publication of the dispatch, members of the Cape Ministry are protesting against the implication of disloyalty attributed to them, and it may be necessary to take official notice of the High Commissioner's words. The Saturday Review says that the question can now be set led only in one of three ways—either by the sacrifice of Sir Alfred Milner, the immediate admission of a large number of Uitlanders to the franchise, or the armed intervention of Great Britain. The first is inconceivable, the second improbable, and the third, in the absence of the other two, certain. The London newspapers have warned their war correspondents to be ready to start for the Cape. Mr. Norman, however, says war is not yet in sight, and cites facts showing that President Krüger is beginning to withdraw from his original position. American matters are dealt with, and appreciation of the continued growing good-will between the United States and Great Britain is expressed. The failure of M. Poincaré to form a French Cabinet is touched upon, and it is stated that the Dreyfus case is once more assuming a grave aspect, inasmuch as the Rennes court-martial may undertake to rejudge the whole case. It is rumored, though not generally credited, that Great Britain objects to the transfer of the Carolines to Germany. The London Daily Telegraph will send another exploration party to Africa.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
National Guard Notes.—Page 14.
Woman's Department.—Page 20.
Current Literature.—Page 21.
Business Troubles.—Page 24.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Insurance Notes.—Page 8.
Society.—Pages 16 and 17.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Amusements.—Page 17.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 3.

POWDER FACTORY EXPLOSION.

Four Employes Killed at the United States Smokeless Powder Company's Works, San Rafael, Cal.

SAN RAFAEL, Cal., June 17.—The United States Smokeless Powder Company's factory, situated on Point San Pedro, four miles from this town, was the scene of a disastrous explosion to-day. As a result four employes were killed and three seriously injured, while six buildings were demolished by the shock and the resultant flames. The bodies of the dead, who are now at the Morgue, were so mutilated as to be almost unrecognizable.

The killed are Edward Secumbe, John Secumbe, James Morrissey, and M. Hollenbeck.

The explosion was due to the sudden ignition of the power contained in the graining room. A second explosion quickly followed the first, and soon four of the mixing houses were in flames and were entirely consumed.

The United States Smokeless Powder Works are owned by the United States Smokeless Powder Company, of which Timothy Hopkins is President. Capt. E. B. Babbit, who was engaged in the inspection of ordnance supplies for the War Department on the Pacific Coast until last October, was seen at Governors Island last night. He said:

"Some semi-official tests of shell powder for use in field guns were made at San Rafael. None of the powder, however, was accepted, as it did not satisfy the Government conditions of pressure and velocity. The powder was not made according to the Government's formula, as neither nitroglycerine, guncotton, nor a mixture of the two were employed in its manufacture. The works have been at San Rafael for three or four years, and their chief output was sporting powder. Superintendent Starks, who was in charge of the works, had a miraculous escape from death in another powder explosion in California some years ago."

NO NEW FRENCH CABINET.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau Asks President Loubet for Time to Consider the Call as Premier.

PARIS, June 17.—M. Waldeck-Rousseau, who has been invited to form a new French Cabinet, waited upon President Loubet this evening and asked to be allowed until to-morrow to consider the situation. During the afternoon the President conferred with former Premiers Brisson, Ribot, Rouvier, and Méline.

In connection with the multiplicity of stories in the newspapers attributing to former President Casimir-Perier a variety of misdeeds referring to the Dreyfus affair, a curious semi-official note was issued this afternoon. It says:

"Extraordinary as it may seem, M. Casimir-Perier, when President, was cognizant only of what he affirmed on oath before the Court of Cassation. As regards all the rumors current concerning his acts, steps, and declarations, he will give a full explanation before the court-martial at Rennes."

CAUGHT ON RAILWAY TRESTLE.

Man and Boy Narrowly Escape Death Under Engine's Wheels.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—Engineer Tom Evans had an exciting experience yesterday, which he will not soon forget. He was in the cab of Train No. 4 of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, running on a long trestle near Dillsborough, Ind. Evans looked out of the cab window and was horrified to see, not many yards ahead of him, a man and a boy.

It was too late to reverse his engine. He put on the brakes, however, and succeeded in stopping directly over the two, and backed off. To his surprise, neither was injured, but they had a close call. The boy had laid down between the rail and outer edge, while the man had hung from the trestle, and was all but exhausted when rescued.

A CHICAGO ELEVATOR FALLS.

Several Persons Injured in the Western Electric Building.

CHICAGO, June 17.—An electric elevator in the Western Electric Building fell eight floors to-day through the burning of a fuse in the motor operating the cage. Several of those in the elevator sustained injuries, and three workmen who were at the bottom of the shaft when the crash came escaped barely in time to save their lives, one of them being cut about the face and hands.

In the cage were Charles J. Glidden, A. C. Russell, J. C. Burke, J. H. Mills, and J. W. C. Pickering of Lowell, Mass.; W. A. Cove of East Boston, Mass.; Clinton P. Russell, General Manager of the Postal Telegraph Company, Dallas, Texas; E. D. Trowbridge of Detroit, E. W. Bennett, Assistant General Manager of the Western Electric Company of Chicago; the elevator operator, and an unknown man.

When the eighth floor was reached the car suddenly stopped and started back toward the ground. Mr. Glidden raised himself on his toes and came out of the wreck but slightly injured. A. C. Russell bit his tongue severely, besides receiving a serious gash across the cheek and chin. The friction of the machinery running backward aided in lessening the shock of the fall.

MRS. BLAINE'S PROPERTY.

Files the Largest Individual Personal Property Schedule in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Mrs. Emmons Blaine to-day filed the largest individual personal property schedule the Assessors have received, the amount being $1,563,000. Only a few minutes were occupied by Mrs. Blaine, who is a daughter-in-law of the late James G. Blaine, and a daughter of the late Cyrus H. McCormick, who bequeathed her a large part of his immense fortune, in complying with the forms of the new revenue law. A week ago she called at the office for instructions, and when she returned her schedule was properly filled out. Omitted from the amount was some stock in Illinois corporations assessed by the State Board of Equalization.

Assessor James J. Gray waited upon Mrs. Blaine. She told him that in her opinion the law was equitable, and that the duty of the rich and poor alike was to comply with its provisions. She expressed the opinion that if the well-to-do citizens of Chicago obeyed the tax law there would be less difficulty in persuading the small property owners to file conscientious schedules.

Mrs. Blaine recently donated $50,000 for the establishment of a pedagogical school, which will be under the direction of Col. Francis W. Parker, and has announced her intention of establishing a free school on the West Side, which will be offered as a model for the Board of Education.

CLEVELAND CAR STRIKE

Several Persons Badly Injured in a Riot on the South Side.

NEGOTIATIONS BROKEN OFF

The Company Refuses to Recognize the Union, and Insists Upon Retaining the New Men It Has Hired.

CLEVELAND, June 17.—When cars began running this morning over the lines opened by the street railway company since the strike began, the tracks in every direction were found piled high with obstacles of all kinds. These were removed with some difficulty, and cars were running in the forenoon on all the lines but one without serious interruption. A few stones were thrown at points on all the lines, and on Perkins Avenue two cars were stopped by a crowd, which was easily dispersed.

On the south side, however, there was considerable rioting. At 11 o'clock two cars at Clark and Jennings Avenues found the switches broken. These were repaired in the midst of a howling mob, and the cars rushed on to Clark Avenue and Pearl Street.

As they arrived, a bugler gave warning, and the crowds congregated in vast numbers. Four thousand people were soon on the scene. Wagons, trucks, and other conveyances were purposely driven across the tracks, and the blockade was complete.

The police then charged the mob. The usual volleys of missiles were hurled, and the windows of the cars shattered. As the mob was beaten back at one point it advanced at another. Edward Miller was struck over the head by an officer and badly injured. Half a dozen others were also seriously hurt, among them being Dr. George and Conrad McIntire. An unknown baby in its carriage was hit by a stone. The police, fairly outmatched, gave up the battle and went back to town.

For a few minutes this morning a settlement of the strike seemed at hand, but complications arose which speedily made the gulf between the men and the company as wide as ever. A conference had been arranged for 10 o'clock, but the company officials at the last moment refused to meet the strikers' committee, composed in part of general officers of the union. The company would meet union officials only as individuals; they would have no dealings with the union. The strikers now charge the company with bad faith, and have declared all negotiations off.

In an interview regarding the possibility of reaching a settlement of the strike, President Henry A. Everett of the Big Consolidated said this evening:

"Our position is plain. We will not yield an inch. The point at issue is whether we shall retain the new men we have hired. We propose to keep every one of them. The strikers will be taken back, but some of them will have to be placed on the extra list like new men. All our former employes are now 'new men,' so far as the company is concerned, and will have to be treated as such. We placed seventy-five new men in service this morning, and we are getting more all the time. We make no contract or agreement with these new men as to the term of their employment, except to give them our word of honor that they will be retained in our employ. We shall keep our promise in every instance."

Business Agent Pratt, the leader of the strikers, said he did not believe a settlement was now possible. "Unless the company recognizes the Executive Committee of the union," he declared, "all negotiations must end." He said the strikers would not consent to any settlement which did not reinstate the old men in their former places. In his opinion the breach was as wide as when the strike was declared a week ago last night, and he saw no chance for an agreement.

THE GRANITE WORKERS WIN.

Rockport Company Accedes to All Demands Made by the Strikers.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., June 17.—The strike at the Rockport Granite Company's quarries at Rockport has ended in favor of the strikers, and the men will return to work next Monday under the conditions to obtain which they struck fifteen weeks ago.

The company recently announced that it would grant a part of the demand, but the strikers paid no attention to the statement. The result was made known in a letter from the Boston counsel of the Rockport Granite Company, to Col. William A. Pew, Jr., counsel for the strikers, announcing the fact that the company had acceded to every demand by the workmen. These include a nine-hour day for five days in the week with eight hours on Saturday, and time and one-half to be paid for all overtime. The company also agrees not to discriminate against any man who took part in the strike, and also states that it will endeavor to continue in the future as much Winter work as possible.

The strike has been the hardest-fought battle between labor and capital that this section has known. More than 2,000 hands have been affected, many of whom have left this district and obtained employment in quarries in other States. It is thought that owing to this exodus of experienced workers the company may be handicapped for some time in working its quarries to their full capacity.

THE IDAHO LABOR RIOTS.

Grand Jury Finds True Bills Against All Identified Participants.

WALLACE, Idaho, June 17.—The Grand Jury has reported as follows:

"In accordance with your charge we have carefully examined into all the cases growing out of the riots of April 29 in Shoshone County, and after mature deliberation have found true bills against all the participants who have been identified. A large number of others who are identified as participants, but whose true names are unknown to us, have been indicted under fictitious names. We would recommend, owing to the fact that large numbers of parties indicted are not in custody, that, after filing, their indictments be not published unless so ordered by the court."

Accompanying the report were about fifty indictments, but many contained several names, so that the number indicted will remain unknown.

COLORADO SMELTERS' STRIKE.

Constitutionality of the Eight Hour Law to be Determined by Test Case.

DENVER, June 17.—Conferences in progress between the citizens' committee appointed by Gov. Thomas and Mayor Johnson, a committee of the Smelter Men's Union, and the managers of the smelters may result in an early resumption of work at the smelters, which have been closed since Wednesday last.

Steps to test the eight hour law were taken to-day. A foreman at the Grant smelter was arrested on the charge of employing a man to work longer than eight hours, and a workman was arrested for laboring longer than eight hours. Both admitted the facts alleged, but pleaded unconstitutionality of the law.

Justice Mulline, before whom they were arraigned, overruled the demurrer and bound them over to the criminal court in $200 bail, which they refused to give. An application for a writ of habeas corpus was granted by the Supreme Court this afternoon, being made returnable next week.

IRONWORKERS' PAY RAISED.

Wages of 25,000 Men Throughout the Country to be Advanced.

PITTSBURG, June 17.—As a result of the four days' conference between the representatives of the manufacturers and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, the wages of 25,000 iron and steel sheet workers throughout the country will be advanced after July 1 for one year.

In the main the workers get what they contended for, which is a virtual restoration of the wages of 1893. The advance to rollers will be 11 per cent., to shearmen about 11 per cent., and to day hands 15 per cent.

LEWISTOWN, Penn., June 17.—An advance of 15 per cent. for common labor and a second increase of 10 per cent. for the roll train hands have been made by the Logan Iron and Steel Company at Burnham, near here. The company is now paying $3.50 per ton for puddling, and $1.90 for busheling scrap iron.

Steady Work at Collieries.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., June 17.—Thirty-five hundred employes of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company in the Shamokin region were notified to-day that, beginning next Monday, the collieries would be operated six days a week for an indefinite period. They have been working uncertain hours for some time.

APPEAL AGAINST FREEMASONS.

Catholic Priest Says They Should Not Take Charge of Ceremonies at the New Montana Capitol.

HELENA, Montana, June 17.—A decided sensation was created here to-day when the Rev. Father Day, acting presumably on behalf of Bishop Brondel of the Montana Diocese of the Roman Catholic Church, called upon Gov. Smith to present an urgent appeal that the Governor recall his invitation to the Grand Lodge of Masons to take charge of the ceremonies at the laying of the cornerstone of the State Capitol in this city on July 4.

Grand Master Pomeroy has already accepted the invitation, and has appointed committees to assist in the various details of an elaborate programme. It is regarded as highly probable that Gov. Smith will refuse to recall his invitation, despite the fact that Father Day declares that 40,000 Catholics must forego any connection with the affair unless he does so.

The letter presented to Gov. Smith is in part as follows:

"The public press informs us that the State Capitol Commission has invited the Grand Lodge of Masons of Montana to officiate at the laying of the cornerstone of the State Capitol July 3. As a citizen of the State, I protest against this action, and claim and maintain that in extending this invitation you have violated the common laws of justice, fairness, and equity, and acted against the letter and the spirit of our Constitution, and, therefore, I request that the invitation be revoked.

"It would be easy to show that the Masonic order is not entitled to this honor. Neither on account of services rendered, for as an order they rendered none. No matter how many prominent citizens belong to the order; no matter how much they, as individuals, have contributed to the growth and prosperity of the State; neither are they qualified to act on this occasion in consideration of the number of members, for, though numerous, they constitute only an insignificant minority of the population of the State. Neither on account of the impressiveness of their ritual, since there are other and more numerous societies in the State that have equally impressive services in that special line. It would be easy to prove more at length the above assertions, and thence conclude that, in all fairness, justice, and equity the Masonic order should not be invited to officiate in preference to other societies.

"That the State Capitol Commission is a legally constituted commission, created by law and acting in the name of the law, no one will or can deny; that said Capitol Commission has invited the Grand Lodge of Montana is a public fact, and that in so doing it has, always acting in the name of the law, given preference to said Masonic society over other societies in the State is manifest and undeniable. The only point, then, that remains to be proved is that the Masonic order, as an order, has, is, and constitutes a 'mode of worship.' This is the case, for the Masonic order holds religious principles and services; its authentic ritual is a regular concatenation of religious observances, ceremonies, and prayers addressed to 'the Supreme Architect of the Universe.' Among these observances and prayers some are especially adapted to the laying of cornerstones. Very recently I had the privilege of reading these prayers, and was informed that on the 4th of July no prayers were to be recited by the officiating clergyman, the Grand Chaplain, who was to 'dedicate' the building to the 'service' of the Supreme Architect of the Universe. This being the case, if the Masonic order is not to be considered as a 'mode of worship,' I would exclaim, with the poet of old, 'Rerum amissimus vocabula,' ('We have lost the true meaning of words.'")

WESTERN TORNADO'S EFFECT.

Dead in New Richmond Number 122—Property Loss Is $750,000.

NEW RICHMOND, Wis., June 17.—To-day, five days after the New Richmond tornado, it is possible to give a summary of the death and destruction with fair accuracy. The official list of known dead contains 102 names. Five unidentified bodies and some portions of bodies have been buried. A conservative estimate of the bodies still in the ruins would be fifteen. This brings the loss of life to about 122.

The best estimate on the loss of property in the City of New Richmond, compiled from a list of individual property owners who lost everything, reaches a total of $550,000. To this may be added about $200,000 for household goods and other property destroyed in this immediate vicinity not included in the buildings demolished. The relief fund is growing rapidly, having reached a total of $35,000 to-day.

KENTUCKY WANTS MARTIAL LAW

Believed Soldiers Only Can End the Existing Troubles.

FRANKFORT, Ky., June 17.—Col. Williams of the First Regiment recommends in his report to Gov. Bradley, on the feud in Clay County, that the soldiers be given complete control in the future by placing the towns visited by them under martial law. Col. Williams says that it is impossible to protect lives of prisoners or citizens under the present system. Petitions asking for radical action on such feuds, such as those from Harlan, Bell, and Clay, have come from other counties, but the Governor has no power to declare martial law or to proceed until called upon by the local authorities.

Gov. Bradley has been considering not only the conditions in Clay and other counties, but also his inability to take radical action, and he is now contemplating calling a special session of the Legislature for the relief of citizens where "reigns of terror" exist.

Another Victim of Kentucky Feud.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—A London (Ky.) special to The Times-Star says: "At Begtown, Clay County, about seven miles from here, Chris Jackson, Tom Baker's brother-in-law, was shot from ambush and wounded last night. He came here to-day and had his wound dressed. His assailants escaped.

Chicago Bankruptcy Petitions.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 17.—William D. Richardson, a contractor, filed a petition in bankruptcy to-day, in which he schedules debts amounting to $72,000, with no assets. A petition was also filed by Henry Tyden, President of the Metropolitan Filter Company, whose indebtedness is $71,168. An indebtedness of $21,000 is scheduled in a petition filed by Daniel W. Eiss, a physician. He has no assets. W. M. Myck, manager of the Chicago Guaranty Fund Life Society, placed his indebtedness at $471,300, with no assets. Most of the debts were contracted in Boston several years ago, and have no connection with the business with which the petitioner is now connected. Nearly all the creditors are banks.

Steamer Old Dominion Is Released.

RICHMOND, Va., June 17.—The steamer Old Dominion, which went aground Tuesday, was hauled off the mud flats this morning, and proceeded under her own steam to Newport News for repairs.

Stern's Insectago Chemical Roach Salt. Largest quantity, best quality. All dealers. 10c.—

STANDARD OIL ATTACKED

L. M. Lockwood Testifies Before the Industrial Commission.

HE ACCUSES JUDGE HAIGHT

Statement that the Latter Was Elected by Corruption Causes a Dispute Between Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Industrial Commission heard a statement to-day from L. M. Lockwood, an oil producer of Zelienople, Penn., in opposition to the Standard Oil Trust. Mr. Lockwood declared that the trust had driven the independent refineries into bankruptcy and servitude, and he denounced the course pursued by it in severe terms. He held the railroads especially responsible for this condition of affairs. Going back to 1872, he referred at length to a contract made by the trunk lines of Pennsylvania with the South Improvement Company. Under this contract, he said, the freight rates on oil were doubled, and one-half the amount collected was paid back as a rebate—not only this, but the contract company received a like rebate on the shipments of all other companies. This contract, he declared, had been secretly continued by the railroads with the Standard Oil Company. He quoted A. J. Cassatt, the new President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as testifying before the Inter-State Commerce Commission to the effect that while the open rate to the public was $1.90 a barrel, the rate to the Standard Oil Company was 80 cents. Further investigation, said Mr. Lockwood, had developed the fact that the railroad companies actually received only 35 cents. This condition of affairs had resulted for a time, according to the witness, in giving the Standard Company a profit of 400 per cent., while the independent refineries were being rapidly driven into bankruptcy.

"HIGHWAYMEN AND BRIGANDS."

Mr. Lockwood was free in his use of epithets, characterizing both the oil company and railroad officials as highwaymen and brigands.

"If you have got to be robbed," he exclaimed, "it does not matter much whether you are held up by Dick Turpin with a pistol or by John Rockefeller with a railroad; it is robbery, all the same."

He said that men who had carefully analyzed the testimony given before the Hepburn committee estimated that in sixteen months the five trunk lines of Pennsylvania had paid the Standard Oil Company $11,000,000 in rebates. The railroad companies had, he said, completely ignored the orders of the Inter-State Commerce Commission to cease their discrimination in favor of the Standard Oil Company, simply resorting to the system of false billing.

Speaking of the remedy for the evil, Mr. Lockwood said it was in public ownership of the railroads, and it was not to be found in the courts—they were too slow and expensive. "The railroads and the oil company can razoo a man up and down in the courts for ten years," he said, "until he is ruined financially, and then go on with their work, leaving their victim stranded. As a reward, the combines elevate their instruments to higher places politically. Thus it is that the thought of the common people is gradually becoming fixed to the opinion that the great railway combines are gradually packing the Supreme Courts with men in sympathy with their monopolistic tendencies and who will do their bidding. Thus the Inter-State commerce law is rendered ineffective."

RAILROADS CONTROL APPOINTMENTS

"If the railroad companies can control the appointment of the Attorney General and of Justices of the Supreme Court," asked the witness, "what do they care for the law?"

The only safe plan, said Mr. Lockwood, was to take the railroads out of the hands of the corporations and place them under control of the Government, so that one man could go to market as cheaply as every other man. He considered all the railroads of the country as practically one gigantic trust, and asserted that they were in control of the politics of the United States, contributing millions to elect legislators, Senators, and Judges, and to punish those not willing to do their bidding. With absolute equality over the roads, the independent companies would drive the Standard Oil Company into a secondary place in a short time. There would then be no more shooting down of striking miners, for the miner could send his product to market as cheaply as the mine monopolist. So in all other lines of business. If the Government did not control the railways the railways would control the Government.

Mr. Lockwood advocated the taking of the roads under the right of eminent domain, paying to the owners the actual value of their property.

JUDGE HAIGHT'S ELECTION.

The afternoon session of the commission was characterized by the development of differences among the members of the commission as to the character and testimony that should be admitted. Mr. Lockwood made the statement that Judge Albert Haight of the New York Court of Appeals had been elevated to his present position by the corporations through the use of a corruption fund, because of his action in what is known as the Matthew case—a proceeding of the railroad combination against the independent refiners. The witness afterward said that while convinced the facts were as he had stated, he had not actually seen the fund, and therefore the statement was an inference only.

At this point Mr. Farquhar of the commission rose to protest against the character of the testimony, saying that Judge Haight was his next-door neighbor, and one of the purest men he had ever known. He had never before heard an imputation upon his character. He appealed to Mr. Lockwood to have the statement stricken out of his testimony. "The statement," he said, "was not testimony, but it was pure libel."

Mr. Lockwood said that he also knew Judge Haight, and that he had been surprised at the apparent developments. The issue had been raised in the campaign, and he had understood that he ran behind his ticket.

MR. BELL MAKES CHARGES.

After a few general remarks by other members of the commission as to the advisability of striking out the entire statement, Congressman Bell rose and made a vigorous protest against the demand to eliminate any of the testimony. It was not, he said, the province of the commission to tell a witness what he must say. He had noticed that some members of the commission were very sensitive when something was said which did not entirely fall in with their predilections. It was perfectly competent for any man coming there to entertain opinions upon any of the subjects as to which inquiry was being made, and to advance them, or to criticise public officials. In this connection he said that Gov. Larrabee of Wyoming had said that there were two Judges on the Supreme Court bench who were put there for the purpose of securing the nullification of the Granger law. He also instanced other cases in which the railroads had secured the appointment of Judges whose sympathies were with them. If this were so, said Mr. Bell, why should a man be barred from saying so? And if the commission were not going to permit such testimony, he would be compelled to say, when the time came for making the report, that it had not been non-partisan. As another illustration of manipulations on the part of the railroads, he quoted a Republican member of the Congressional Postal Commission as saying that its proceedings would come to naught, because the Second Assistant Postmaster General, who had charge of these matters, was in sympathy with the railroads. A man was not sacred, he declared, because of the place he occupied, and if a Judge on the bench were elevated to his position by devious means, it was not the duty of the commission to screen him.

Former Congressman Phillips, who presided, held that the testimony was competent.

Judge Haight Declines to Talk.

SARATOGA, June 17.—Judge Haight of the Court of Appeals, who is stopping at the Windsor Hotel here, will make no public reply to the statement made by Mr. Lockwood at Washington to-day. Ex-State Controller James A. Roberts of Buffalo was present when a telegram announcing Mr. Lockwood's accusation was shown to Judge Haight, and he said, in substance, that there was no foundation for the statement, which he characterized as absolutely false. Other personal friends of Judge Haight expressed themselves in as strong language as that of Mr. Roberts.

THE ANTI-TRUST CONFERENCE.

Gov. Sayers Encouraged by the Replies to His Proposition.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 17.—Gov. Sayers is much encouraged as to the prospect of a large attendance of Governors and Attorneys General at the anti-trust conference to be held in St. Louis Sept. 20. Up to now seventeen Governors have responded to his invitation to attend the proposed conference. Of that number thirteen are outspoken in favor of the anti-trust movement, three are non-committal, and one is opposed to anti-trust legislation. Gov. Sayers has received the following letter from Gov. Robert B. Smith of Montana:

"I heartily indorse your action in calling a meeting of the Governors and Attorneys General of the several States and Territories for the purpose of discussing the subject of trusts, and of State legislation that will tend to do away with the evil. God being willing, I will be with you at the meeting in September, and I will try to persuade our Attorney General to attend."

Gov. Frederick B. Fancher of North Dakota wrote:

"It is undoubtedly of the greatest importance that whatever action may be taken shall be of a uniform character and adopted by as many States as possible. There is absolutely no sentiment whatever in this section in favor of trusts. We have very good laws in North Dakota in regard to trusts and combinations, but I feel confident that the people of the State will be glad to co-operate with the other States and Territories in a general movement that has for its object the protection of the interests of the people against the encroachment of combinations of all kinds and character."

The replies so far received by Gov. Sayers are about evenly divided between Democratic and Republican Governors.

A BIG LIGHTING COMBINE.

The Three Largest Companies in Queens Are Absorbed.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 17.—A certificate of merger of the New York and Queens Light and Power Company, the Flushing Gas and Electric Light Company, and the Newton Light and Power Company, with the New York and Queens Gas and Electric Company, was filed to-day with the Secretary of State. The latter company was incorporated recently, with $1,000,000 capital.

The Second Ward of Queens Borough is at present lighted by three companies. These are the New York and Queens Light and Power Company, the Flushing Gas and Electric Light Company, and the Newtown Light and Power Company. These companies are to be merged into one, and, it is said, the field of operations extended whenever it is possible to secure contracts outside of the present territory. The new corporation is known as the New York and Queens Gas and Electric Company.

The Flushing Company is said to be at the back of the new company, and, although the name of one of the others is practically taken, the Flushing Company is understood to control it. Although the certificate has been filed, the officials of the company refuse to talk. Superintendent Phillips of the New York and Queens Light and Power Company last night denied all knowledge of the deal. Superintendent Agnew had not heard that the certificate of merger had been filed, but said a deal was under way, and when it was completed the details would be made known. David Masters of Flushing and others interested in gas and electric lighting refused to talk at this time. It was apparently news to them that the certificate of merger had been filed.

WILLIE TASCOTT'S FATHER DIES.

Was for Fifty Years a Paint Manufacturer in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 17.—James B. Tascott, for fifty years a paint manufacturer and known all over the country in that line of trade, died to-day at the home of his sister, in Evanston. He was the father of Willie Tascott, for whom $50,000 reward was offered after Millionaire A. J. Snell was found murdered in his mansion here ten years ago. Tools said to have been those of young Tascott were found in the house. Detectives scoured the earth for Willie. Old Mr. Tascott was greatly grieved over the affair, but always refrained from discussing his son's absence, though ever holding to the opinion that the boy had been lured away and murdered after the Snell tragedy. Young Tascott had been a wild youth, but that he was entirely responsible for Snell's death is not a belief uniformly accepted.

SUED FOR FIVE CENTS.

Chicago Elevated Road Must Provide Passengers with Seats.

CHICAGO, June 17.—A. C. Collins won his suit against the Lake Street "L" for breach of contract in not providing him with a seat after he had paid his fare to Austin. At Hamlin Avenue a car was detached, and with other passengers, he was ordered to go to a forward car. Some refused unless they were assured seats. The Superintendent said he could not procure seats, but that unless they went forward the car they were in would be side-tracked and carried back. The passengers were carried back to a switch and compelled to pay another fare or walk to their destinations.

Justice La Mena, in his decision, said: "Corporations have no right to make unreasonable rules. Common carriers like the Lake Street 'L' are bound to provide accommodation for the comfort of their patrons. When past events showed it was impossible to comfortably carry passengers after detaching a car at Hamlin Avenue, it was the duty of the company to abolish that rule." This was a test case, and many other suits are expected to follow it. The amount involved is 5 cents principal, but the costs are immense.

THE NEW RHINEBECK CHURCH.

Many Well-Known People at the Consecration by Bishop Potter.

RHINEBECK, N. Y., June 17.—The new Episcopal Church of the Messiah here was consecrated by Bishop Potter to-day.

Among the clergy present were the Rev. Ernest C. Saunders, rector of the church; Archdeacon Evarts, Archdeacon Thomas, the Rev. S. A. Welkert, Christ Church, Poughkeepsie; the Rev. Rufus Emery, Newburg; the Rev. William Olisen and the Rev. George B. Hopson, Annandale; the Rev. Thomas Burrough, Rondout; the Rev. Dr. Creary, Poughkeepsie; the Rev. E. O. Evans, the Rev. A. T. Ashton, the Rev. F. Washburn, the Rev. James E. Freeman, the Rev. J. H. Suydam, the Rev. J. B. Pitman, the Rev. Dr. Sildman, and the Rev. C. H. Duncan.

Many residents of the neighborhood attended the service, among them being Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton and family, Dr. George N. Miller and family, Ernest H. Crosby and family, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Merritt, Mrs. Archibald L. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Huntington, William B. Dinsmore, Col. John J. Campbell, the Misses Paulding, G. Paulding, Mrs. W. Whitlock, Mrs. Cornelia M. Berger, M. M. Harvey, Charles G. Douw, Albert E. Tower, Mrs. E. Du Bois, Mrs. Jacob W. Ellsefer, the Misses Cruger, Edward S. Attwater, Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, Miss Margaret Chanler, Col. Charles Livingston, William Thomson, Edgerton Winthrop, Francis T. Garrettson, Cornelius H. Evans, Thomas Reed, Mr. and Mrs. William Astor Coon, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Hinkley, John Aspinwall, Gen. J. Watts De Peyster, Johnston Livingston, and Mr. and Mrs. William Starr Miller.

The following are the officers of the church: John J. Astor, Senior Warden; James F. Goodell, Junior Warden; James C. McCarty, Douglas Marquardt, A. Lee Wager, George N. Miller, Henry Behrens, Jr., Ernest H. Crosby, and Douglas Merritt, Vestrymen, and A. Lee Wager, Clerk of Vestry.

IMP'S GREAT RACE FOR THE SUBURBAN

Bannockburn Was Second and Warrenton Third.

BANASTAR BOLTED AT START.

Biggest Betting Event in the History of the Race.

The Western Mare Won in 2:05

with little regard as to the odds against him. The air was full of bills waved by the frantic bettors, who were fearful that their expected fortunes should slip away from them. Blows were struck frequently when the would-be bettor found some one forestalling him in getting his money into the hands of the bookmaker. Hats were crushed, cloth ng torn, tempers ruined, canes broken, and in many instances would-be bettors had money snatched from their hands by unseen and unknown crooks, who were there to get the best of just such a crazy and seething mob. Bookmakers and their clerks were on the verge of nervous exhaustion before the rush was over, and, notwithstanding the long delay at the post, people were still crowding the ring howling for a chance to get their money when the start was made.

A veteran of the game said after it was all over: "I made about $5,000 on the race, and could have made twice that amount if I could have handled the money. But the crowd was so great that I actually could do no business at times, and I and my clerks had to turn to and fight the crowd off. It was the craziest crowd I ever saw on a track, and I want no more of it in mine. If the ring is going to be another such crowd at the track when the race is run a year hence, Yours Truly will watch the race from the roof and let others fight it out in the ring. It is worth more than I won at the races to-day to go through that sort of thing again."

Another bookmaker said that there must have been nearly, if not quite, half a million dollars bet on the race during the afternoon. Some of the "bookies" opened a book on the race before 2 o'clock, and kept betting until Imp had settled things by winning. That estimate may have been exaggerated, but probably not, for so infectious was the craze that even the "regulars" caught the fever and bet their thousands on the race as fast as the holiday crowd bet their five and ten dollar bills—something rather unusual in the history of these big handicaps, at which the veterans of the ring usually sniff with the remark, "Suburbans are made for bookmakers and suckers." They got into the betting class in spite of themselves yesterday, so strong were the tips on Banastar, Bannockburn, Imp and Briar Sweet, while Warrenton, Ben Holladay, and even Latson, had a host of followers, who "had it straight from the stable" that the horses of their fancy could not possibly lose.

As all three of the placed horses—Imp, Bannockburn and Warrenton—were heavily played, both to win and to show in the money, the bookmakers had to pay out a lot of money, and there remained to them all that was bet on the favorites and the other horses, and their harvest was in consequence something better than they have had in many a long day. Banastar money alone generally more than paid the losses of most of the players, leaving all else that was taken in as clear profit. The man who did not quit the day a heavy winner has no longer any business to be making a book.

READY FOR THE SUBURBAN.

All the crowding and all the betting and fuss with which the day's history has to do was made over the fourth race—the Suburban—at a mile and a quarter, in which a field of thirteen horses competed. Thomas Cat, of the probable starters announced, was the only one to decline the issue when the horses were called to the post at 4:15. Five minutes later there came the longed-for spectacle the march of the horses from the saddling paddock—where the high-strung animals had received the finishing touches of their trainers—to the post where the start for the trial was to be made. The betting ring vomited forth a large portion of its crowd. Every seat on the grounds was filled, but there was no more room on top of the grand stand. Thousands had perforce to stand on the lawns and try by frequent frantic leaps to get a glimpse over the heads of those about them of what was going on on the track. It was a nervously bobbing set of heads that one looked over from the grand stand. The track was a line through a mob of humanity, for it was lined on the inner rail by anxious thousands who, having no better point of vantage, had gone there, and had stood chasing from pillar to post by the police, who tried to keep them off the track and away from danger. As useless a task for the police as to try to sweep back the tides from rushing on the beach a half-mile away. Police were powerless and finally they gave up the job and the crowd to fringe the inner rail, along which the horses might brush in the last stages of the race about to be run, and which all had come determined to see.

Ben Holladay, with Taral in the saddle, led the procession to the big barber pole a furlong down from the judges' stand, where Starter Fitzgerald and his assistants were awaiting them. The Clark pair—Banastar and Candle Black—ridden by Maher and Odom, respectively, followed. Then came Briar Sweet, (Spencer;) Imp, (Turner;) Warrenton, (Sims;) George Keene, (Clawson;) Bannockburn, (W. Martin;) Previous, (O'Connor;) Prestigitator, (Williams;) Filigrane, (Littlefield;) Latson, (McCue,) and finally the lightest weighted and longest shot of the party, Star of Bethlehem, on which Mitchell had the mount, and against whose chances of winning the bookmakers were anxious to lay 100 to 1 for all that any one would care to bet.

FRACTIOUS HORSES AT THE POST.

Positions drawn by lot gave Candle Black the point of vantage for the start—the rail. From him there stretched across the track down where the crowd was thickest a string of nervous and dancing thoroughbreds ridden by a lot of boys for whom there was a stake, fame and a snug fortune if they could manage to get their particular mount home in front of all the rest. Next to Candle Black was Latson, and then, as named, Imp, George Keene, Briar Sweet, Warrenton, Banastar, Ben Holladay, Tragedian, Previous, Bannockburn, Filigrane, and finally on the extreme outer edge of the track The Star of Bethlehem. George Keene, Briar Sweet and Banastar were from the beginning disposed to make trouble, and were excitedly by the crowd and the noise so that their uncontrollable at times in the hands of the diminutive lads who were trying to manage them. There were seven attempts to make the lot get away in something like close order before a start was effected. In six of these Banastar refused to move out with the field of horses, Briar Sweet being equally stubborn in five of the attempts. In the first, fourth, and ninth breaks both were standing while the rest of the field were in motion and ready for a start, George Keene generally breaking with them and in spite of the fact that he kept his head flying and apparently preferred to play racing with the others than get down to racing.

After the seventh break, in which Banastar, Bannockburn, and Previous refused to start with the others, Ben Holladay tried to play a trick on the ribs of every horse that came near him, and added to the troubles of the starter, who could not induce Maher to go as he told him with Banastar, and whose assistants were employed in trying to get George Keene and Briar Sweet to act like reasonable animals. Filigrane, too, began cutting up in a fashion unusual for him, and it looked as if there was going to be a long session of it before the horses could get away. But on the twelfth trial Mr. Fitzgerald caught the horses all face the right way and in motion, and with a vicious swish through the air of the little red flag, started the animals on their journey for the $10,000 purse.

Banastar broke with his field all right, but in an instant—whether because Maher pulled him up because of innate viciousness will probably be always a disputed question—he halted across the track, and whatever chance he may have had in the race was ended then and there. Maher drew his whip and began pounding the unfortunate animal across the head in as brutal a fashion as he had punished Neponset at Jamaica on May 2 last when the horse lost a race through the carelessness of the jockey, and as he had similarly beaten Debride at a race at Brighton Beach last Summer when that horse was beaten.

So, with the stirring shouts of "They're off!" which is always a cheerful chorus at such races, there were mingled hisses and shouts of "Stop it!" "Look at Maher!" "Banastar's left!" and a few jeers at the starter from those who did not know what the exact situation of affairs was.

STARTING THE SUBURBAN.

But the crowd was too deeply interested in watching the outcome of the struggle for the lead to pay much attention to these now minor incidents of the day's race. Those who had bet on the Clark stable still had a string left to their bow in Candle Black, and to him they pinned their hopes and to his performance their eyes were glued.

So fair was the start for all the field that the horse had run nearly a sixteenth of a mile before the straight line in which they had left the barrier was broken. Then Imp, George Keene, Candle Black, and Tragedian made a play for the lead and the rail. Imp had just secured the best place, with Briar Sweet at her flank, when Clawson forced George Keene to the front, going there next the rail in a space that it did not look as if he could possibly work through. By the time that the judges' stand was reached he was in front of the field and setting a lively pace for the lot to follow. Briar Sweet and Imp hung as close to him as possible, and that trio had about a length the best of Filigrane, Warrenton, and Bannockburn as they rushed by the clubhouse for the first turn of the race just beyond. Tragedian and Candle Black had found the pace too hot for them and had fallen back toward the ruck, the rear of the procession being brought up by Maher, who had stopped abusing Banastar and was trying to catch up with the flying field ahead of him, a task that was then utterly hopeless.

In making that turn, usually so fatal to the hopes of many a racer, there was little crowding and interference. Briar Sweet was clear of the field, with George Keene but a head behind her, and Imp and Filigrane following them like a shadow, and all the boys riding at their hardest. As soon as the horses had made the turn by the mile chute, Littlefield tried to get up to the leaders with Filigrane, and Martin followed him with Bannockburn, who was plainly out for the money this time, something he had not always been at the Brooklyn track. Filigrane made a brave showing for about a sixteenth of a mile, and went rapidly toward the front as if he was really going to be a contender in the race. But at the middle of the backstretch he gave up his effort, and his part in the spectacle was played.

IMP TAKES THE LEAD.

While this effort of the Morris horse was being made Briar Sweet and George Keene were racing together stride for stride, neither able to shake off the other. Turner, who had been holding Imp in hand a bit, then concluded that it was about time for him to take part in the race for certain. He hunched himself a bit, got an even firmer grip on the lines, dug his heels viciously once into the side of the satin-coated black mare he was riding, and shaking off Bannockburn, Warrenton, and Tragedian, who had again got up among the leaders, took the "overland route" for the front of the line. It was a daring thing to do at that stage of the race. But he had a fast and a game mare under him, as he happened to know, and so it turned out to be the very best thing he could have done. He never stopped his very vigorous work until, to the surprise and astonishment of the entire crowd of almost breathless watchers, he had passed Keene and Briar Sweet, and was a couple of lengths in front of all the rest before the mare had reached the far turn of the track, where ordinarily the final struggle for position is made in races of this sort.

Once Imp was in the lead the race for the Suburban of 1899 was practically at an end. She now had a clear road home. But before she had made her calling and election sure Bannockburn made his supreme effort for the race. Martin pursued almost the same tactics as Turner had used so successfully. He, too, tried to get up on the outside, and before he was through had succeeded so far as all the horses were concerned except Imp, who seemed to have the wings of the wind to help her busy feet along. Her Bannockburn could not catch. Briar Sweet found the task set her altogether too heart-breaking, and she was in turn passed by Warrenton and Candle Black, on which latter Odom was making a desperate endeavor to get up where the lighting was of the hardest. The falling back of the former leaders and the desperate rushes of the horses of the ruck brought the field well together on the turn, always excepting Imp and Bannockburn. The former was now a couple of lengths ahead of the Chicago horse, and the latter about the same distance in front of George Keene, who was hanging on with the determination of a bulldog. At this stage of the contest, however, there was no question that the race was a certainty for Imp unless something should "drop out of the clouds," for she was going by far the steadiest and sturdiest of any of the horses in the field. Bannockburn faltered a bit as the turn was made for the homestretch, where there was to be a hard run through that lane of bawling and howling people who could yell if they could not see.

Hugging the rail closely, Imp came on with a marvelously easy stride that ate up space rapidly, and, acting as if she could go a couple of miles further, if that should be necessary. Martin rode with all the skill of which he is master when he rides to win, and it was not his fault that Bannockburn was second at the end of the run instead of first. Surely no horse was ever ridden more determinedly or skilfully. But Imp was too fast, and Bannockburn was too tired, and that was all there was to it.

With a lead of two clear lengths, Imp swung into the home stretch, Turner looking neither to the right nor to the left, nor behind him, but with his eyes on the winning post, which was straight ahead. Martin was riding as desperately that the crowd in the infield pressed forward to get a glimpse of the struggle that they could see. The police were swept aside, for their well-formed line was as both a spider's web against that surging, cheering, almost crazy mob.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM A BAD ACCIDENT.

Just as Imp reached the big pole from which the start was made there was a crash that sounded above all the other noises of the afternoon. The long thin red rail that alone kept that uncontrollable infield crowd from the track where the final stage of the struggle was in progress gave way with an ominous crack and a crash that startled every one except the horses and their riders. For a space of a sixteenth of a mile that rail was a ruin, with a mob that had defied the police behind it and the flying horses not five feet away on the other side of it. Women in the grand stand screamed and turned away, for it seemed certain that there must be an awful accident, in which dead horses and jockeys and spectators would be mixed up, as a horrible finish for a day of sport.

It took the whole field of horses but a few seconds to pass that long space, where there was now nothing to keep the crowd from pouring out on the track. Men lay sprawling on the turf where they had fallen when the rail gave way, and but a few feet away were the hoofs of the racers, a blow from which would have meant serious injury, if not death, to whomever they might strike. There was no one to stay the crowd, no one to prevent those in the rear from pushing forward those in front into positions of most imminent danger. But there was some common impulse; some potent thing, that kept that mob in check just long enough for all the horses to pass in safety to themselves and to the crowd. There was a general sigh of relief from thousands when they saw Banastar, the last horse of the field, pass that danger point before the track was alive with the people, who, the instant the horses had passed and danger was over, pushed and crowded one another out on to the track and blocked up the lane through which the horses had run, in their eagerness to see what they could of the finish.

THE FINISH.

What those in the stands on the other side of the track saw was little Turner strike Imp twice with his whip, as a final bit of instruction to her that she must not stop until he allowed her to do so. That he did only when she had passed the judges, a half furlong further on, two lengths in front of Bannockburn, who was three lengths ahead of Warrenton, the latter having come with a rush to the head of the beaten division just as the crash of the restraining rail took place. Ben Holladay was a half length behind him, and Candle Black lapped on the latter. Three lengths further back was George Keene, who was a half dozen lengths in front of Latson. The rest of the field were stragglers, all of them being eased up at the time of the accident, and when it was seen that none of them had a chance to get any of the money.

Then the band played "Hail to the Chief" while Turner was hoisted into the floral horseshoe and toted about in a perfunctory fashion by some of the track employes. And that was the end of the Suburban of 1899.

As a record race for the Suburban the fractional time of the race is worthy of record. The first furlong was run in 0:12 2-5, the quarter in 0:24, three furlongs in 0:37, the half in 0:49 2-5, five furlongs in 1:01 3-5, three-quarters in 1:14 1-5, seven furlongs in 1:27, mile in 1:39 3-5, mile and an eighth in 1:53 1-5, and the mile and a quarter in 2:05 4-5.

FALLS IN THE STEEPLECHASE.

More Than Half of the Field Went to Earth—Lively Finishes the Rule of the Day.

While, of course, the one race of the day in which the interest of the thousands of visitors centred was the Suburban, there were five other lively events on the programme, and of these one was a steeplechase in which more than half the field went to earth, and another a stake race—the first half of the Double Event. The latter was almost as lively a betting affair as the Suburban, for the visitors were in most cases betting-crazy as the time of the Suburban approached, and jammed and pushed and fought one another wildly for a chance to get into the betting ring, and then they eagerly gobbled up the price offered against John E. Madden's pair, Prince of Melbourne and David Garrick, which were made the favorites. The confidence of the public was this time safely invested, for Prince of Melbourne won easily by three lengths from Mesmerist, who, in turn, beat Mark Cheek a length for the place.

The race was started up the Futurity Chute at the five-and-one-half-furlong pole, and only toward the latter end of it could the positions of the horses be noted by the visitors who had not provided themselves with glasses.

A big cloud of dust enveloped the field as the red flag of the starter gave them the signal to go, and when they emerged from it Bramble Rose and Prince of Melbourne were running in front, while some of the others that had been "touted" as great two-year-olds were struggling along hopelessly behind. Mesmerist came up with the two leaders as they came to the elbow that leads into the oval track, and Bramble Rose dropped back beaten. Mesmerist hung on gamely all through the stretch, but at the final sixteenth pole, a little urging on O'Leary's part sent Prince of Melbourne several lengths in the lead, and gave him the race by three lengths. Mark Cheek rushed out from the second division toward the end, and, coming very fast, managed to squeeze Brigadier out of third money by a head.

THE STEEPLECHASE.

The steeplechase was an exciting race for several reasons. It furnished one of the gamest and closest finishes seen since the racing season opened, and during its running four of its seven starters fell. Two of the horses that fell—Colonel Bartlett and Arquebus—were among the best-played horses in the race, and there were wails loud and long when their horses went to earth. Colonel Bartlett was the first of the seven to take a wall. He was full of running, and, as the race was over the short steeplechase course, his rider, Hueston, decided to make every post a winning post. He led the way for the first time around, and then at the jump opposite the paddock went to the ground. At the first jump Sir Play came to grief, and then at the next Sifter followed him. The crowd was not much stirred by either of these falls, for the horses were outsiders and neither animals nor jockeys were hurt.

Up on the backstretch, Arquebus sent his rider, Hogan, a cropper, and the yelling began. Hogan was badly shaken up, and was driven back to the scales in the starter's carriage. Col. Bartlett was still in front, and he was cheered loudly as he showed the way past the grand stand, after making the water-jump successfully, but at the next jump he was going so fast that he stumbled and sent Hueston over his head. The latter was not hurt, and quickly scrambled out of the way of the other three. Mars Chan took up the running and opened up a gap of several lengths between himself and Royal Scarlet, while Black Jimmy, a good jumper, but one with little speed, trailed hopelessly in the rear.

All of the remaining jumps were negotiated successfully by the three, and coming off the grass to the flat Royal Scarlet managed to pass Mars Chan. He got about half a length in front, and then the riders of both began to ply their whips and to use the spurs. Mrs. Chan crept up inch by inch while both were making a grand, game effort, and just as the end of the race was reached Mars Chan got his nose in front and took first money. There was much grumbling among the bettors, for the majority of them had bet on Royal Scarlet, and to many of them it looked as if Royal Scarlet had won.

THE OTHER RACES.

The other three races were lively betting events, and furnished the holiday crowd with all the excitement it wanted. Hard Knot, another of the lot in Pat Dunne's stable, won the sixth race, and his shrewd owner was down for the limit on him. The money that Mr. Dunne and his few friends who were let in on the ground floor won on Hard Knot was enough fully to compensate them for the heartaches they must have experienced in some of the colt's previous races, when they saw him beaten by horses that he could have defeated if he had run his true race. He won easily over the mile and a sixteenth course, and his victory was never in doubt after the first half mile had been run.

Louis Stuart, who never lets a racing season go by without showing up with a fair sort of two-year-old, won the opening dash of five furlongs for maidens, with his namesake, Stuart. The colt always had the race well in hand, and in the stretch, after the others had raced themselves into the ground, he came on and won easily by two lengths from Fleuron. Radford came from the rear and secured third place.

In the second race, M. F. Dwyer's old mare Cleophus showed for a short distance some of the old-time speed that two years ago made her almost invincible in the sprint races. She was off in front and led up to the last half furlong, showing a lot of improvement over her previous race, but in the final sixteenth of a mile she lagged, and although she struggled as gamely as ever she did at the height of her career Swiftmas managed to beat her out a head for the money, while Lambent raced up to her throatlatch and secured third place.

The summaries:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Maiden Race No. 1, for two-year-olds. Purse, $650, added to a subscription of $10 each to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Colts, 118 pounds; fillies and geldings, 115 pounds. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Time—1:02 2-5.
1—Stuart, L. Stuart & Co.'s b. c., by Faverdale-Pilgrimage, 118 pounds, 7 to 2 and even.....(Spencer)
2—Fleuron, E. L. Graves's ch. f., 115, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1.....(Maher)
3—Radford, J. E. Madden's blk. c., 118, 12 to 1.....(Sims)

Peaceful, 2 to 1, (Taral;) Herbert, 118, 10 to 1, (Clayton;) Eileen Daly, 115, 200 to 1, (W. Morris;) Creeper, 118, 12 to 1, (Clawson;) Hathor, 115, 10 to 1, (Morgan;) Lady Uncas, 115, 40 to 1, (Doggett;) Daily Report, 118, 10 to 1, (N. Turner;) Hesper, 118, 150 to 1, (Coleman;) Present, 118, 100 to 1, (Absher;) Fonsolee, 118, 50 to 1, (O'Connor;) Confalon, 118, 30 to 1, (McCue,) and Goldea Sceptre, 118, 10 to 1, (Romanelli,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse, $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. Winners since May 5 of two races of $500, 5 pounds extra; of three or more of $500, or one of $1,400, 10 pounds extra. Non-winners in 1899 never having won $3,500 allowed 5 pounds; if four years old or upward, 10 pounds. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07 4-5.
1—Swiftmas, Delmel & Farrell's b. h., 4 years, by Candlemas-Nell Swift, 108 pounds, 11 to 5 and even.....(Maher)
2—Cleophus, M. F. Dwyer's ch. m., 6, 103, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(H. Martin)
3—Lambent, M. Clancy & Co.'s b. m., 6, 3 to 1.....(Odom)

Hellobas, 3, 107, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) St. Cloud, 5, 110, 2 to 1, (Spencer;) Kinley Mack, 3, 107, 15 to 1, (McCue;) Abuse, 6, 126, 30 to 1, (Songer,) and Handcuff, 3, 108, 20 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a hard drive by a short head; a similar distance between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Double Event—$10,000. For two-year-olds, (foals of 1897,) of $100 each, or only $25 if declared out by April 15, or $50 if by May 15; starters to pay $100 additional, which shall entitle them to start for both events; guaranteed value of the two events, $5,000 each; $1,000 additional to the winner or money (at the option of the winner) will be given should the two events be won by the same horse. Conditions of the first event to be run on the first day of the June meeting, 1899: Colts, 122 pounds; fillies and geldings, 119 pounds; winners of two races of $1,400, or one of $2,700, 7 pounds extra; maidens never having run second for a race of $1,500 allowed 5 pounds; the produce of mares or stallions which have not produced a winner prior to Jan. 1, 1899, if dams at time of starting, allowed 3 pounds; of both, 5 pounds; said allowance to be claimed at time of entry. Guaranteed cash value, $5,000, of which $4,000 to the winner, $750 to the second, and $250 to the third. Last five and a half furlongs of Futurity course. Time—1:06 2-5.
1—Prince of Melbourne, J. E. Madden's ch. c., by Bramble-Maid of Balgowan, 122 pounds, 5 to 2 and even, coupled with David Garrick.....(O'Leary)
2—Mesmerist, Bromley & Co.'s ch. c., by Albert-Hindoo, 117, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(O'Connor)
3—Mark Cheek, E. F. Simis's blk. c., by Albert-Susie Lasley, 122, 12 to 1.....(McCue)

Brigadier, 114, 10 to 1, (Doggett;) Bramble Rose, 117, 7 to 1, (Clawson;) La Foudre, 117, 25 to 1, (N. Turner;) Withers, 117, 5 to 1, (A. Clayton;) McMeekin, 122, 7 to 1, (Taral;) David Garrick, 117, 5 to 2, coupled with Prince of Melbourne, (Sims;) Ross Clark, 114, 10 to 1, (Maher;) Goldone, 117, 30 to 1, (Odom,) and Colonel Roosevelt, 117, 10 to 1, (H. Martin,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Suburban, a handicap for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $200 each for starters, $100 forfeit, or only $15 if declared by Feb. 20, 1899. The winner to receive $7,000, to the second $2,000, to the third $1,000. Winners after the announcement of weights of two races of $600, or one race of $1,400, 4 pounds extra; of three of $1,400, or two of $2,700, or one of $5,000, 12 pounds extra. In case of horses handicapped at 115 pounds or over, these penalties shall apply to the extent of one-half only; in the case of those handicapped at 122 pounds or over, to the extent of one-quarter only, and in the case of those handicapped at 130 pounds, or over, they shall not apply at all. Penalties in the case of horses three years old shall not make the weight exceed 115 pounds. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:05 4-5.
1—Imp, Harness & Brossman's blk. m., 5 years, by Wagner-Fondling, 114 pounds, 6 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(N. Turner)
2—Bannockburn, P. Dunne's br. h., by Hayden Edwards-Bettie Blaise, 4, 112, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(W. Martin)
3—Warrenton, W. L. Oliver's b. h., by Florist-Addie Warren, 4, 114, 15 to 1.....(Sims)

Ben Holladay, 6, 129, 10 to 1, (Taral;) Candle Black, 4, 107, 8 to 1, coupled with Banastar, (Odom;) George Keene, 4, 114, 15 to 1, (Clawson;) Latson, 4, 105, 15 to 1, (McCue;) Previous, 4, 110, 40 to 1, (O'Connor;) The Star of Bethlehem, 4, 95, 100 to 1, (Mitchell;) Filigrane, 3, 110, 20 to 1, (Littlefield;) Tragedian, 5, 110, 40 to 1, (R. Williams,) and Briar Sweet, 4, 121, 8 to 1, (Spencer,) also ran and finished as named. Banastar, 4, 122, 8 to 5, coupled with Candle Black, was among the starters in the race, but was left at the post.

Won cleverly by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. The short steeplechase course. Time—4:13 2-5.
1—Mars Chan, Mr. Chamblet's ch. g., aged, by Circassian, dam unknown, $300, 145 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Carson)
2—Royal Scarlet, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. g., 6, 145, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(Cochrane)
3—Black Jimmy, Craig W. Wordsworth's blk. g., 5, 142, 20 to 1.....(Johnson)

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Sir Play, 6, 145, 20 to 1, (J. Callahan;) Colonel Bartlett, 4, 140, 5 to 2, (Hueston;) Arquebus, 4, 140, 2 to 1, (Hogan,) and Sifter, 4, 137, 20 to 1, (Connelly,) also took part in the race, but fell and did not finish.

Won in a hard drive by a very short head; six lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $750; selling; purse $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third; one mile and a sixteenth on turf. Time—1:48 1-5.
1—Hard Knot, P. Dunne's br. c., 3 years, by Duke of Montrose-Bow Knot, $700, 100 pounds, 3 to 1 and even.....(Wilson)
2—The Gardner, J. G. Judson's ch. c., 3, 111, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Spencer)
3—Greyfield, R. H. Smith's ch. c., 3, 103, 15 to 1.....(Clawson)

St. Lorenzo, 3, 96, 4 to 1, (McCue;) Tyrahena, 3, 93, 2 to 1, (Phelan;) Belle of Troy, 3, 96, 30 to 1, (H. Evans;) James Tod, 3, 96, 50 to 1, (Gisbourne;) The Burlington Route, 3, 105, 5 to 1, (Odom;) Great Neck, 3, 101, 15 to 1, (Sullman;) Lady Exile, 3, 96, 15 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Sister Fox, 3, 96, 20 to 1, (Mitchell,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by two lengths; a head between second and third.

SOCIETY AT THE BIG RACE.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and His Wife and the O. H. P. Belmonts Present.

Many pretty women, attired in attractive costumes, made the grand stand picturesque. The fair sex was not wanting in enthusiasm, either, and hands were clapped madly during the exciting finishes, regardless of damage to white kid gloves. Popular society women were seen to open pocketbooks frequently, and many bank notes were taken therefrom which never returned.

After the great race of the day was over, there was a rush to the little restaurant set apart for the use of club members and their friends. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., were on the grand stand, but did not occupy a box. Mrs. Vanderbilt was among those who partook of refreshments with several friends. She was gowned in white figured Yale-blue silk. The skirt was trimmed with four tiny ruffles edged with heavy cream lace. Similar ruffles finished the tunic, and were used with happy effect upon the corsage. A rough rustic straw turban, ornamented at the high left side with a rosette of black velvet and under the brim with a cluster of white roses, was worn with this costume. Her chief ornament was the ruby and pearl pendant which was one of her wedding gifts, and which was much commented upon at the time.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont were also present. They joined the promenaders. Mrs. Belmont was in light gray crepe, trimmed with cream lace appliqued in lover's knots design. Her walking hat of the same color was ornamented at each side with the breast of a bird, and directly in front two gray wings, shaded into white, were placed in butterfly fashion. A feather boa, matching the costume, was worn.

Others present were Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Hadden, Miss Maude Hall, Mrs. O. W. Bird, Miss Alice Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Fellowes, Miss C. W. Fellowes, Miss Evelyn Parsons, Mrs. McDowell, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Cushing, Miss May Bird, Miss Tillinghast, Mrs. Charles Franklin, the Misses Nicholas of Babylon, L. I., Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, S. S. Howland, Pierre Lorillard, Sydney Paget, Gen. Brayton Ives, James R. Keene, W. C. Eustis, Louis Haight, J. E. Tolfree, J. G. Hecksoher, Edward Kelly, Col. Lawrence Kip, J. H. Beekman, J. W. Henning, J. G. Follingsbee, A. Francke, Thomas Paton, W. H. Sands, F. M. Birchhead and E. C. Merriman of Baltimore, T. Suffern Taller, Howard Willetts, and N. C. Reynal.

CORNELL CREW AT HIGHLAND.

The Wisconsin Men Expected to Arrive on Tuesday Morning.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 17.—The Cornell rowing aggregation arrived by the West Shore Railroad to-night and took possession of their training quarters at Crum Elbow. They had two cars, one a baggage car containing their two eight-oared shells, one four-oared boat, and a pair-oared "tub," and the other a day coach, in which the thirty-five people who made up the party traveled from Ithaca.

The train stopped at Crum Elbow and allowed the Ithacans to alight, thus saving them a ride of three miles from the Highland station. Manager Gould reported that the journey had been without incident, the boys being tired and glad that there would be no rowing to-morrow.

Information was received here to-day that the Wisconsin crew, with their boats, would leave Madison to-morrow and arrive at Highland early Tuesday morning.

It is expected that some of the New York officials of the Poughkeepsie Highland Rowing Association will be here to-morrow, and make the rounds of the quarters on a tour of inspection.

A PARROT AS WITNESS.

The Bird Was Noisy and Profane in the Courtroom.

CHICAGO, June 17.—A parrot was the chief witness to-day in a West Side Police court against Michael Burke, who was charged with having stolen the bird. He was a profane, noisy parrot and a prejudiced and valuable witness. He wanted to run the entire court, and when Judge Doyle reprimanded him he said:

"Chase yourself; you ain't the iceman!"

and some very naughty curse words. He cried for beer and cigarettes. Burke had taken the bird from a dealer, and sold him by representing the parrot as a Cuban refugee, although "Poll" had protested he was "no dago." When the prisoner was arraigned, charged with the theft, he pleaded not guilty, but here the parrot began a storm of protestations, and had to be removed from the courtroom.

Hugh Gillis, owner of the parrot, informed the Court that he had gone into a Madison Street saloon to sell the bird when it was taken from him by Burke, who used force, and escaped through a rear door. Burke said the parrot had been given to him, but he was fined $25 for disorderly conduct.

Two Murderers to Die July 31.

SING SING, N. Y., June 17.—Warden Johnson to-day received official notice that the Court of Appeals had fixed the week beginning July 31 for the carrying out of the death sentence in the cases of the two condemned murderers, Michael McDonald and Louis Fullerson. Fullerson is a negro who killed his wife. McDonald murdered a fellow-workman in New York.

Wheat Advances in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Wheat advanced over a cent to-day, September closing at 78⅛ cents. The strength of foreign markets and renewed Russian crop damage reports were the factors. The advance at Liverpool, following yesterday's decline here, was taken to indicate that the English market was at last responding to the Russian crop news. Outside buying orders were heavy on unfavorable reports from harvesting operations in Southern Illinois.

Ex-Secretary Sherman Ill Again.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, June 17.—Ex-Secretary John Sherman is suffering from a recurrence of the lung trouble with which he was afflicted while on a trip to the West Indies. On June 8 he contracted a cold, which developed into a mild but annoying affection of the lungs. His condition is not, however, regarded as serious, by any means.

Reduction Company Incorporated.

ALBANY, June 17.—Articles of incorporation of the North Woods Reduction Company were filed to-day with the Secretary of State. The company, which will have its headquarters in New York, starts business with a capital of $15,000. The Directors are Anderson Fowler, William H. Laird, and Robert H. Laird of New York.

Fined for Kissing 11-Year-Old Girl.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 17.—Samuel Cohen, a Brooklyn soap agent, who was charged with kissing Florence Chaffee, aged eleven, six times without her permission at her home here, was fined $50 in the Police Court to-day.

"Zoolak," what is it? New trade name for Dr. Dadirrian's "matsoon." Refreshing—Druggists—Adv.

WHERE FAITH CURE FAILED.

Mrs. Susan B. Schenk's Explanation of Her Treatment of William Cowan, Who Died Friday.

William Cowan of 529 North Fifth Street, Newark, N. J., a professed Christian Scientist, died at his home on Friday evening. Although he had long been a sufferer from dropsy, Bright's disease, and heart disease, he had not received medical attention for over a year. On the other hand, he had been "treated" by Mrs. Susan B. Schenk, first reader of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, on Belleville Avenue, Newark, and who resides at 2 Wakeman Avenue. Acting County Physician J. Henry Clark has not yet delivered a permit for the burial, but he told a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES last night that he would do so to-day.

Cowan, who was forty-three years of age, leaves a wife and six children. He was employed at the licorice works at Newark until two years ago, when he suffered a stroke of paralysis, and the other troubles supervened, compelling him to stop work. He was treated for several months by two doctors, and then placed himself in the hands of Mrs. Schenk, who treated him until his death. Mrs. Schenk says that since she arrived in Newark, a year and a half ago, she has treated considerably over 100 sick persons, and that Cowan is the first patient she has lost. She explained her connection with his case as follows:

"Mr. Cowan had been under the care of physicians for some time until a year and a half ago, when he was given up by three different doctors. Two of them said they could do nothing more for him, and told his wife to continue to give him simple remedies to relieve him, and that he was liable to die at any time. All of them, according to my belief, were physicians in good standing. As they had no hope for him whatever, some friend advised his trying Christian Science. I called upon him, and after my first visit the man was healed of the smoking habit and greatly benefited physically.

"I treated him for a few weeks, and he was healed of the troubles that existed at that time—a complication of maladies after three strokes of paralysis, accompanied by a continual cough. He seemed to be perfectly well for some time. Then late last Winter new complications arose of a dropsical character, many of which were overcome. Since then he had been ailing off and on. He seemed to be affected by the recent hot weather, and last evening he expired suddenly while sitting in his chair. In the morning I had called, and his wife said he appeared to be greatly improved after my visit.

"Some people claim that we make this rash statement: 'You are not sick,' and that that will make the person well. This is utterly absurd. We go to work practically and scientifically to heal the patient through Mind, instead of with material remedies. We work methodically, according to the teaching of Jesus.

"Do you make any charge for treatment?"

"There is an established price—$5 a week if the patient will come to us, or $1 a treatment. If we go to them, the price is regulated according to distance. In some cases we never see the patient."

Mrs. Cowan declared that notwithstanding her husband's death she was a firm believer in Christian Science.

ELECTRICAL CABS IN CHICAGO.

The New Company to Operate Them Completing Organization.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Subscriptions for stock of the Illinois Electrical Vehicle Company, which is to operate an electric cab service in Chicago on lines which have been adopted in London and New York, have finally been opened. It is proposed at this time to underwrite $20,000,000 of the authorized $25,000,000 stock. Of the issue $10,000,000 will go to New York, Boston, and Philadelphia interests, and the remaining $10,000,000 will be offered in Chicago.

The Eastern allotment has been practically taken, and Chicagoans have already put their names down for a large part of the amount reserved for this city. Samuel Insull, President of the company, is in charge of the underwriting. The stock will not be publicly offered. While the par value of the shares is $100, an installment of but $5 will be called for at the start.

Official announcement was made yesterday that the company had been completed, with the exception of the selection of one Chicago and one Eastern Director. The Directorate of the company will consist of eleven men, as follows: Chicago—Samuel Insull, President; John J. Mitchell, Edward L. Brewster, C. K. K. Billings, C. F. Kimball, Levy Mayer, and one other. Eastern—J. S. Hayes of New Jersey, counsel for the Electric Vehicle Company; P. A. B. Widener, Martin Maloney, and one other.

Promotions in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The promotion of the following named officers was announced at the Navy Department to-day:

Commanders—N. E Niles and T. R. Stevens.
Lieutenant Commander—J. H. Sears.
Lieutenants—P. Magruder, P. H. Brown, F. H. Schofield, W. G. Miller, W. H. Buck, and R. De Steigner.
Lieutenants (Junior Grade)—M. M. Taylor, C. T. Vogelgesang, H. S. Ritter, C. S. McVey, L. H. Everhart, J. H. Dayton, L. A. Bostwick, W. A. Moffatt, J. R. Edie, R. R. Belknap, D. W. Biemer, A. L. Willard, E. T. Pollock, P. H. Hough, H. H. Christy, N. E. Irwin, and W. Evans.
Gunner—J. Donald.

The Mesaba's Quick Trip.

The steamer

MR. M'KINLEY AT HOLYOKE

The City in Gala Dress in Honor of the President and His Party.

PARADE NEARLY A MILE LONG

Large Crowds Lined the Streets and Cheered Mr. McKinley Heartily —Schools and Mills Closed.

HOLYOKE, Mass., June 17.—This was a gala day here on account of the visit to Holyoke of President McKinley. There was hardly a building which had not been decorated. Flags and streamers were displayed everywhere, and masses of bunting were tastefully arranged upon the fronts of residences and business blocks.

The weather was delightful. The early morning was slightly cloudy, but there were no signs of rain and when the sun appeared about 7 o'clock its rays were tempered by a brisk, cool breeze, which augured well for the comfort of the visiting thousands.

By 9:30 o'clock there was hardly an inch of standing room anywhere about the railway station, and the streets leading from the station to the residence of Mr. Whiting were also crowded.

At Westfield Mr. McKinley's train was boarded by a committee of Holyoke citizens, headed by William Whiting, who greeted the President warmly and were introduced to the other members of the party. The President had rested well during the night, and evinced much interest in the recital of the preparations which had been made for his reception.

Holyoke was reached on time at 10 o'clock. As the President, who was the first to alight from the train, appeared at the door of the last car he was loudly cheered, and stopped to bow his acknowledgements.

The police arrangements were admirable. The party alighted in an open space which was roped off and guarded by a score of policemen. The visitors were welcomed by a committee from the city, and were then escorted to the waiting carriages, and the drive to the home of Mr. Whiting began. In the first carriage were President McKinley, William Whiting, and William Skinner; second carriage, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen, Acting Private Secretary Cortelyou, and Major Chapin; third carriage, Abner McKinley, A. M. French, and J. J. Curran; fourth carriage, George E. Morse, Rudolph Forstner, and Pierre Bonvouloir; fifth carriage, Dr. Rixey, Senator G. N. Tyner, Edward Walther, and J. J. Prew; sixth carriage, M. P. Conway and H. E. McElwain. Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Allen were driven direct to the home of Mr. Whiting, other women of the party going to the Hamilton Hotel. Mr. Whiting's personal guests during the following days will be President and Mrs. McKinley, Secretary and Mrs. Allen, Dr. Rixey, and Private Secretary Cortelyou.

The President was greeted with continued cheering and the waving of flags and handkerchiefs from the crowds which lined the streets. The last part of the drive was through a street which was arched with tall elms, from which fluttered flags and streamers, making a very pretty effect.

At the Whiting residence the guests were welcomed by the hostess and the members of the Whiting family. The party rested until luncheon, at 2:30 o'clock, but a few persons called to pay their respects to Mr. and Mrs. McKinley.

In the interval between the arrival of the President and the parade, which started at 3 o'clock, the incoming trains and electric cars were filled with people from neighboring towns. All the schools and mills were closed. Fully 2,000 persons came to Holyoke in the course of the day. The various organizations which made up the parade had been ordered to form at 2 o'clock, and the different rendezvous presented animated scenes.

At 2 o'clock Company H, Massachusetts Naval Militia of Springfield, fired the National salute of twenty-one guns, and this was the signal for a general movement toward the formation of the parade.

The parade stretched for nearly a mile, the varied colors and styles of uniforms and regalias, the glitter of the bands of music, and the flags and banners of the numerous organizations which took part, making it one of the most picturesque demonstrations ever seen in Holyoke.

As soon as it was announced, at 3 o'clock, that the President and the other guests and officials had started for the reviewing stand at Athletic Park, the signal for the starting of the procession was given. The line of march was through Maple Street to Sargent Street, to High Street, to Fountain Street, countermarch to Appleton Street, to Main Street, to Jackson Street, to Park Street, to Hamilton Street, to Main Street, to Dwight Street, and to Hampden Park, where the parade was broken up.

The scene at the reviewing stand was an impressive one. The decorations here were lavish and in excellent taste. The main platform was occupied by 400 business and professional men of the city, and upon another platform, raised to a considerable height, was the private space for the President and his party, with other guests of Mr. Whiting. The most striking feature of the decorations was the massive white columns which supported the canopy over the President and the other distinguished guests.

The parade passed before the President, who remained standing, with uncovered head throughout, and acknowledged each salute by the marching battalions. After the passing of the last company a short drive was taken by the President and Mrs. McKinley with Mr. Whiting to the latter's stock farm, and then they returned to the latter's residence for dinner.

No visitors were allowed to disturb the President in the evening. It had been proposed that he should review the school children of the city, but this scheme was abandoned, as the children feared they would lose the opportunity of seeing the President and the parade.

The President decided to-day that he would make no address either at the exercises at Northampton, on Monday or at the commencement exercises at Mount Holyoke College on Tuesday. It was also decided that the trip to the top of Mount Tom will be taken Monday afternoon after the exercises at Northampton. The return from the mountain will be made in time to allow the party to attend the seniors' dramatic performance at Mount Holyoke College.

Mr. McKinley will attend the Congregational Church to-day, and at 4 o'clock will go to South Hadley to attend the baccalaureate exercises in the chapel. Mrs. McKinley and the other members of the party will accompany him.

One incident of the visit to Northampton on Monday morning will be the presentation of a cup to Mrs. McKinley by Bethlehem Chapter, D. of R., at the residence of Capt. William s.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Vanderbilts Said to Want a San Francisco Terminal.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—The Examiner says that the Vanderbilts are about to purchase property at North Beach from the Fair estate for terminal facilities, with the idea of completing a road entirely under their control from New York to San Francisco.

H. J. Hayden, a Director of the New York Central Railroad Company, said, when seen last night: "This is the first I have heard about the matter. It has not been considered at any of the Directors' meetings. It would not, in any event, come before us. It is possible that the Vanderbilts are trying to buy the property mentioned for the Union Pacific, as they are interested in that road."

CINCINNATI SOUTHERN BONDS.

New Plan for Securing Extension Has Been Adopted.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—A new plan for securing the extension of the bonds of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, which mature in 1902, has been adopted by the Trustees of that road and the Trustees of the sinking fund. The Southern Trustees were authorized by an act of the last Legislature to refund these bonds, aggregating about $8,000,000.

The board advertised last November for bids for carrying out the refunding proposition, offering a forty-year 3½ per cent. bond in place of the 7 and 7.3 per cent. bonds now in existence and running three years longer. A number of bids from local and New York financial concerns were received and opened on Dec. 22.

These were calculated, but their disposition was postponed until the Supreme Court decided the fate of the contract entered into between the Sinking Fund Trustees and the New York firm of Roberts & Co. for the refunding of the same bonds. With the recent decision of the Supreme Court declaring the Roberts contract illegal came the unofficial announcement that the Trustees would reject all bids opened by them on Dec. 22. This left both boards free from all entangling alliances and in a position to act independently of any former lines of procedure.

The last act of legislation having placed the task of refunding by extending the bonds already referred to in the hands of the Southern Railway Trustees, it remained for them to take the initiative, but it was early agreed that the interests of the city would be best served by the two boards acting in conjunction. It was in concurrence with that agreement that a joint meeting of the two boards was held.

Individual holders of the bonds are asked to fill out blank forms, stating the number of 7 per cent. and 7.3 per cent. bonds which they have to offer for extension and the amount of premium which they are willing to give for the extended bonds. The blanks are to be mailed to the Southern Railway Trustees, at the Third National Bank, in this city, on or before July 19, on which date the right to offer for extension ends.

If the offers are accepted, the action of the two boards provides that the stock must be delivered to the Third National Bank on or before Oct. 1, 1899, accompanied by a certified check for the aggregate amount of the premium offered.

It is proposed to extend these bonds to July 1, 1940.

Trench Guards Disputed Tract.

The authorities of Jersey City yesterday caused a trench to be dug across the disputed South Cove grant, from which the Central Railroad tracks were removed the day before. This trench will form a canal between the South Cove and the Central Railroad waterway known as the "gap," and will effectually shut off communication from the disputed tract. The railroad authorities sent word to Mayor Hoos that they would like, if possible, to affect an amicable arrangement looking to the restoration of the tracks. Mayor Hoos at once arranged for a conference on the subject. This will take place at the City Hall to-morrow. The Street and Water Commissioners said that they would entertain no proposition that did not fully concede the city's rights and protect the city's interests.

Union Pacific Joins the Association.

OMAHA, Neb., June 17.—It was announced to-day by General Passenger Agent Lomax of the Union Pacific Railway that his road had definitely decided to become a member of the Western Passenger Association. This road has been outside the fold for a number of years, and all previous efforts to induce it to come in have failed. It is believed the action of the Union Pacific will do considerable toward stopping Western rate cutting.

The New Sea Service to Long Branch.

The big Cape May steamer Republic began its trips to the Long Branch Iron Pier yesterday. It made quick time from Pier 10 East River. The boat is scheduled for three trips every day, leaving New York at 8:30 A. M. and 1 and 5:30 P. M. The vessel met with a big reception at Long Branch. The craft was gay with bunting. Its reputation for speed and seaworthy qualities won in the Cape May service was well sustained yesterday.

RETIRING NAVAL OFFICERS.

The Department Advocate Construes Rule Regarding Vacancies.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Judge Advocate Lemly has, at the request of the Chief of the Navigation Bureau, rendered an opinion on that section of the Naval Personnel act relating to voluntary retirements. The section in question, Section 8, authorizes the President to retire officers of each grade, providing a certain specified number of vacancies do not occur annually in these grades through natural causes.

The Judge Advocate General holds that the act requires that a sufficient number of officers, and no more, are to be placed on the retired list to cause the prescribed number of vacancies, and, applying this rule to the existing naval list, he finds that there will be no Captains retired, because there are already fourteen vacancies above the grade of Commander, while only thirteen are contemplated by law; that two Commanders will be retired, there being eighteen vacancies now, two less than required; that seven Lieutenant Commanders will be retired, there being twenty-two vacancies and the law prescribing twenty-nine, and no Lieutenants will be retired, the total number of vacancies—forty in the higher grades—meeting all the requirements of the law.

THE ARMY PROMOTION LAW.

Officers' Board Will Devise Means to Make It Effective.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—A board of officers, to consist of Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, Col. Royal T. Frank, First United States Artillery; Lieut. Col. Ernest A. Garlington, Inspector General, and Major William A. Simpson, Assistant Adjutant General, has been appointed to meet at Governors Island, N. Y., June 22, to report upon the best method of carrying into effect the provisions of an act to increase the efficiency of the army, requiring that all Captains of the line of the army, f who have evinced marked aptitude in the command of troops, shall be reported by their regimental commanders to the War Department, and shall be entitled to compete" for any vacancy which may occur in the grade of Major in the Adjutant General's and Inspector General's Departments, under such system of examination as the President shall prescribe.

Admiral Sampson Retains Command.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Navy Department has no intention of relieving Admiral Sampson of the command of the North Atlantic Station until he has completed the usual tour of service. The Admiral has planned an important set of manoeuvres and course of instruction for the North Atlantic fleet part of it in conjunction with the Naval War College at Newport. The execution of this programme will consume the whole of the Summer, and Secretary Long said to-day that there would be no change in commands, at least until the Admiral has carried out his project.

Purchased Cruisers Are Sound.

LONDON, June 17.—With reference to the reports that the cruisers Albany and New Orleans, purchased here by the United States Government, have been found top-heavy and unseaworthy, Col. Watts, the naval constructor of the Armstrongs, said: "If the Albany and New Orleans are untrustworthy, many ships of the British Navy, built at the same date, are also useless, as the Albany and the New Orleans were built from designs sanctioned by Sir William White, Chief Naval Constructor, and bear comparison in speed and every other essential with any vessel of their class built at that date."

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Piscataqua and the Potomac have arrived at Norfolk.

The Machias, with the floating dock, has stopped at Sewell's Point, N. J., or the way south from New York.

The New Orleans has arrived at Gardiner's Bay.

The Prairie has gone to sea for a week's cruise with the Maryland Naval Militia.

The Chicago has sailed from Zanzibar for Tamatave, via Comoro.

The Glacier has left Port Said for Point de Galle.

The Yankton has left Santiago for Gibara.

Price of Veal Rises in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 17.—The increased price of veal in the markets has led to a suspicion that a corner in calves has been established, and Swift & Co. of the beef combine have been mentioned as having the market in control. This they deny. Others attribute the rise to the fact that many calves have been shipped to Cuba to stock up ranches. On account of losses in transit, calves have been sent to the packing houses on the hoof, and prices have advanced [illegible] the market vi[illegible]

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THE PHILIPPINE SITUATION

Prominent French Newspaper Man Outlines His Impressions There.

INTERVIEWS FROM BOTH SIDES

Says the American Troops Are Brave, but Lack Discipline—Dissensions Among the Filipinos.

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A prominent French newspaper man, M. Henri Turot, special correspondent of L'Eclair and of Le Monde Illustre and chief editor of La Petite Republique and La Lanterne, recently returned from the Philippine Islands, by way of Vancouver, B. C., and sailed for France yesterday in order to report the result of his mission to his papers. Before sailing he was asked to outline the impressions he had formed in the Philippine Islands, and he did so in the following terms: "You have been kind enough to ask for my opinion of the Philippine situation. I have just passed several weeks in the islands, and will speak frankly on the subject. During your war with Spain I openly and frequently proclaimed my sympathy for the American cause. Let this be borne in mind, if I criticize matters, as my criticism will be solely inspired by my desire to respect the truth everywhere and always.

"I will at first give you an account of interviews with Gen. Otis, Admiral Dewey, and President Schurman of the Philippine Commission, as well as with some Filipino leaders. I will then give you my personal opinion, formed as the result of what I have seen, observed, and heard during my stay in the Philippine Islands.

"My first visit, quite naturally, was to Gen. Otis, from whom I had to request authorization to pass through the American lines. I was cordially received by the General, and I asked him if he was satisfied with his campaign, and if he hoped to promptly terminate it.

"'Yes,' he answered, 'I am satisfied with the results achieved, and from this time on I hope to accomplish in the quickest manner possible the patriotic task confided to me by my Government. Unhappily, I cannot deny that it will take a long time. This is the season of rains, and the sun becomes every day more dangerous and more fatal than the rifles of the Filipinos. Besides, it is my intention to push my troops a little further forward, and afterward to make them wait for a more favorable period. During this time of enforced repose our fleet will be able to continue the operations along the coasts.'

"I thanked Gen. Otis for his gracious reception and hastened to ask President Schurman for more ample information.

PRAISES MR. SCHURMAN.

"Mr. Schurman, I am happy to have the occasion of saying, is a very remarkable man, of high intelligence and of profound erudition. Nobody could be more worthy of the mission which has been intrusted to him. Unhappily, I believe he is powerless to obtain satisfactory results. Later on I will tell you why.

"'Why,' I said to him, 'has not America established in the Philipines the protectorate system, like that which France has installed in Tunis and Annam? It is in substance a disguised annexation, and would give you absolute satisfaction. At the same time, this solution would safeguard the pride of the Filipinos who favor autonomy.'

"'It is impossible,' replied Mr. Schurman, 'and I will tell you the reason why. At Tunis there is a Bey, and in Annam an Emperor, and your protectorate is exercised over a stable Government. Here there is nothing of the kind. We are in the presence of regular anarchy, and you cannot establish a protectorate over a Government which does not exist.'

"'But,' I asked, 'in default of a protectorate, will you accord to the Filipinos the same régime as exists between Canada and Great Britain—that is to say, a sort of autonomy, with the recognition of American sovereignty?'

"'Yes,' answer Mr. Schurman, after a moment's reflection. 'I do not see, so far as I am concerned, any objection to the establishment of such a system. Besides, it is outlined in the last proclamation which we addressed to the Filipinos. In the first place, we insist that the sovereignty of the United States be accepted and recognized. On that point the American people will never give way. But, after that, we are quite disposed toward an understanding with the inhabitants of these islands, over which our flag floats.'

"Then Mr. Schurman put some questions to me. He notably asked me why public opinion in France appeared to be somewhat hostile toward the United States.

"'This hostility,' I exclaimed, 'is in no way general. It is evident that the reactionaries and the Clericals of France would feel more sympathetic toward Spain, monarchical and Catholic. But we Republicans have not ceased to hope for your triumph. Only, at the present time, we fear to see American democracy dragged into the wanderings of jingoism and of extreme militarism, and we see there a new danger for universal peace.'

"Mr. Schurman then said with a good deal of firmness: 'You are wrong to be alarmed. The United States are too much attached to liberty to become a military Nation in the special sense which you attach to the term in France. The people would never tolerate it. Of this you can be assured.'

"After this comforting assurance I left Mr. Schurman.'

HIS TALK WITH DEWEY.

"It remained for me to see Admiral Dewey. I had a great desire to know the man who enjoys such popularity in America, and whose audacious action at Cavite has been very much admired in France. The Admiral received me on board the Olympia, and I lost no time in complimenting him on the victory which he had won. Very modestly the Admiral replied that the greater part of the credit was due to his sailors, who had behaved so gallantly, and to his officers, who had seconded him so well.

"'And now, Admiral,' I said, 'what do you think of the situation?'

"'In the first place,' he answered, 'I have great hopes in the success of the conferences which Mr. Schurman has nearly every day with the Filipino delegates. And, in any case, Aguinaldo will be obliged to submit sooner or later. He has around him too many Generals and too few soldiers to resist us.'

"'But,' I replied, 'should it not be recognized that the insurgents fight admirably?'

"'Certainly, yes, answered the Admiral, 'and I render them full justice on that point. They fight well, but they are children, incapable of military tactics.'

"'At the same time,' I suggested, 'I think you ought to recognize that on land they conducted the campaign against the Spaniards very well?'

"'That is true,' said the Admiral. 'But since you have touched on the subject I shall be obliged to you if you repeat the following statement in France: Aguinaldo during the war with Spain was not our ally, as has been claimed. We never made a treaty of alliance with him and we never promised him anything. We had a common enemy. He acted on his side and we on ours. There has been no other understanding.

"As I was not willing to take too much of the Admiral's time, I retired, having duly noted this categorical declaration. Then, having thus been enlightened upon the sentiments of the high personages on the American side, it remained to me to ascertain the views of the Filipino leaders.

THE FILIPINOS' POINT OF VIEW.

"One evening I visited Florentino Torres, President of the Philippine Committee of Manila. Torres was a Magistrate under Spanish rule, and is a very intelligent man. He said: 'The position of the Philippine Committee is a very difficult one. We are doing what we can to bring about pacification. But when we shall have found a solution of the question with Mr. Schurman, it will be necessary to cause Aguinaldo to accept it, and there will be a great difficulty.'

"'Why do you fear the opposition of Aguinaldo? Is he an ambitious man?'

"'No, but he has illusions. He hopes for the intervention of the great European powers, as in Crete, and he even counts on the co-operation of Japan.'

"'And you, Sir; for what do you hope?'

"'Oh, as for myself, I hope the war will soon be finished, for it is ruining us. We landed proprietors would accept a government similar to that of Canada. We in no way wish for the departure of the Americans; for in that case our fortunes would be swept away.'

"'Why so?' I asked with astonishment.

"'Because, I assure you, it is not only a question of Aguinaldo and his troops, of a nationalist movement, but above all of a Socialist and revolutionary movement created by the insurrection. The lower class of people and many of the chiefs are military Socialists. I will cite, for example, Luna, who for a long time frequented the Socialists' clubs of Europe; Santiko, who at one time had influence among certain Socialist committees of America, and the poet Paterno, who is an enthusiastic Socialist. Also, rest well assured, the movement is directed much more against the capitalists, to whatever nation they belong, than against the Americans.'

"Regarding the declarations of Torres, there are two important observations which I ask permission to present immediately. The first is that, as a matter of fact, the Philippine committee with which Mr. Schurman is treating has no real authority and is in no way an emanation from the rebels as a whole. The result is, as I have already said, that Mr. Schurman, in spite of his good will, seems to me powerless to obtain serious results. Were he to find a solution of the situation with the Philippine committee it would afterward be necessary to have it accepted by Aguinaldo and his troops, and everything would have to be done over again.

DISSENTIONS AMONG REBELS.

"The second observation is the importance which should be attached to this entry upon the stage of Socialism in the Philippines. It explains the dissensions which exist among the Filipinos and naturally will result in the Americans finding, before the conclusion of peace, serious support among the better classes.

"I afterward had interviews successively with several influential Filipinos, notably with Gregorio Araneto, the First Minister of Justice of the Government of Aguinaldo. They all confirm the statements of Torres.

"Araneto, much more than Torres, showed himself irritated at the policy of the United States toward the Filipinos.

"'What principally seemed monstrous to me,' he said, 'is that at the time of the treaty of Paris we were not permitted to take part in the conferences which decided our fate, and yet we are not a negligible quantity, and it has been too much forgotten that it was we and not the Americans who vanquished the Spaniards here.'

"I have now ended the long account of the conversations, which I think interesting, which I had with prominent people in the Philippine Islands, and it remains for me to give my personal impressions. First of all, I will tell you frankly what I think of the American troops. I was struck with the fine presence of your soldiers. They are big men, strong, supple, and agile, who bear testimony to the beauty of the American race. But unhappily I know that, precisely on account of their physical strength, they experienced great difficulties in enduring the climate of the Philippine Islands. This seems paradoxical, and yet it is so.

"In warm and damp countries it is indisputable that very vigorous men do not endure the climate as well as smaller and more degenerate individuals. Besides this, the American troops have, in my opinion, rations which are too heating. Admirably supplied with provisions, the soldiers eat too much meat and not enough rice. It is an error, I think, not to adapt themselves better to the exigencies of the midst in which one must live.

AMERICAN TROOPS UNDISCIPLINED.

"Your soldiers fight with great bravery, but it is impossible not to remark the lack of discipline among the volunteers. The latter conduct themselves well under fire, but they pay little attention to obedience to their chiefs. In spite of the energetic orders of these chiefs there has been regrettable pillaging.

"Also at times the volunteers have committed acts of really grave lack of discipline. During one of the expeditions of Gen. Lawton against Santa Cruz some of the volunteers threw their rifles into the river and refused to go forward.

"I think it is absolutely necessary for the success of your conquest to replace the volunteers as rapidly as possible by regular troops.

"Will this conquest be rapid? It would be too presumptuous on my part to reply affirmatively. But in any case it does not seem to me possible to hope for a complete victory during the rainy season. Then the difficulties of the campaign in this country of mountains and excessive heat must not be forgotten. Add to this the fact that the more the American troops get away from the coasts and from the line of railroad the greater will be the complications encountered in revictualing the troops. Then the question of quarters, which was so prejudicial to us in Tonquin, Madagascar, and Dahomey, will have to be faced.

"It also seems to be incontestable that for this conquest of the interior 100,000 men will not be too many. We know in France what the system of 'little parcels' has cost. It is an example which the United States would do well not to follow."

ASIATIC STATION CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Several important changes on the Asiatic station are reported at the Navy Department to-day. Commander E. H. C. Leuthe has been detached from command of the Monterey and ordered to command the Monadnock, to succeed Capt. Nichols, deceased. Capt. J. M. McGowan has been detached from the Newport training station and ordered to the command of the Monterey. Lieut. W. W. Eberle has been appointed Flag Lieutenant and Ensign R. B. Johnson Flag Secretary to Rear Admiral Watson, commanding the Asiatic station.

Naval Constructor Capps, who has been stationed at Manila and Hongkong for nearly a year past, and to whose efforts was due the salvage of the sunken Spanish warboats Isla de Luzon and Isla de Cuba, has been relieved and ordered to return to the United States. Constructor Hobson, who has been assisting Constructor Capps in the reconstruction of these vessels, will remain at Hongkong in charge of the work.

Reinforcements for Gen. Otis.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—Nearly 4,000 enlisted men and officers will sail from San Francisco next week for the Philippines. The Zealandia will sail on the 22d with four companies of the Twenty-fourth Infantry and 100 recruits; the Pennsylvania on the 24th with the headquarters and eight companies of the Twenty-fourth or Twenty-fifth Infantry; the Sheridan on the 24th with the Fourth Cavalry, two companies of the Fourteenth Infantry, a signal Corps detachment, and 1,275 recruits, and the Valencia on the 25th with four companies of the Twenty-fourth or Twenty-fifth Infantry, and 100 recruits. The freight steamer Wyefield is being loaded as rapidly as possible, and will leave in about twelve days.

Earthquakes in the Philippines.

MANILA, June 17.—An earthquake shock was felt at Iloilo at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The inhabitants say it was the severest ever known. It is supposed that the shock was caused by the volcano Conlaon, in Negros, in eruption. An explosion was heard, apparently under Iloilo, followed thirty seconds later by a shaking of the earth.

Trial for Dr. Briggs.

Since the ordination of the Rev. Dr. Briggs to the priesthood of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the opposition, within the Church, to him and his teachings has been taking more definite form. A number of informal meetings of anti-Briggs men have recently been held, at which some forty or more priests of the Church have at one time or another been present. It has been practically decided that when Dr. Briggs returns from Europe, he shall be called to account for his writings, and shall be made to stand a trial.

Steamer Norman Proceeds Uninjured.

NEWPORT, June 17.—The Windsor Line steamer Norman, which has been ashore on Rose Island since Wednesday evening, was hauled off this afternoon and proceeded to Philadelphia, uninjured.

The Popular Artery of Travel South.

The Southern Railway, via Washington, maintains a superb service of magnificently equipped trains, which leave New York daily at 2:55 and 4:25 P. M., and 12:10 midnight, reaching, without change of cars, all of the principal Southern cities. The Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled Limited, which has long been famous as one of the most superbly equipped trains in America, now has at added feature of attraction in the form of a beautiful Library and Observation Car, that will be appreciated by the traveling public. The car is for the use of all passengers holding Pullman tickets on the train, and is handsomely furnished with easy, richly upholstered, movable chairs. It also has a wide, fully covered extension platform at the rear, capable of accommodating a large number who prefer to travel in the open air and enjoy the unobstructed view of the whirling panorama. Another great train, which has been recently put into service, is the "Washington and Chattanooga Limited," via Lynchburg and Bristol, which is composed of Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping cars, New York to Chattanooga, Memphis, and New Orleans. Combined Parlor and Observation Café cars are attached to this train, and are operated between Radford, Va., and Attala, Ala., serving meals at all hours upon the European plan. Luxurious chairs in the parlor compartments are available at a moderate charge, the observation portion of the car affording a most comfortable location for viewing the magnificent scenery. Passengers occupying Pullman cars have use of these cars without extra charge. New York and Florida Express, leaving New York 2:55 P. M., and the U. S. Fast Mail, 12:05 A. M., are two other fast trains giving most perfect through Pullman car service to Florida and all points South. For full particulars, call on or address Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Passenger Agent, 271 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

SELECT SOCIETY CIGARETTES A WINNER

L. MILLER & SONS, 543 BROADWAY, N. Y.

THE SANTIAGO DISPUTE

Sampson's Friends Hope Heilner Will Be Sustained.

EFFORTS AIMED AT SCHLEY

Conflicting Statements of Officers of the Brooklyn May Lead to Court of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17.—A few days ago, when Lieut. Commander Heilner was quoted in New York as denying the authenticity of the denial by Lieut. Hodgson of the reported conversation between Admiral Schley and Mr. Hodgson on the bridge of the Brooklyn, on July 3, 1898, the newspaper that quoted what purported to be Heilner's denial also carried what might have been assumed to be a menace intended for Mr. Hodgson. Capt. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, directed attention with some glee to Mr. Heilner's reported denial of Hodgson's statement, and was asked what was meant to be conveyed by the editorial threat against Hodgson if he persisted in his denial of the oft-repeated conversation in which Admiral Schley took the command out of the hands of Capt. Cook.

Capt. Crowninshield did not say what was meant by the threat, and nobody else at the Navy Department could explain it. This morning when THE TIMES reached the Navy Department with its interview with Lieut. Commander Hodgson, in which he excused himself from making any explicit statement, saying that he was required to appear at Washington about the matter, neither the Bureau of Navigation nor the Secretary could give any information to make the assertion clear. Secretary Long at first said that he had not sent for Mr. Hodgson, and that the statements made by him must have been erroneously reported. But that did not quite dispose of the subject. After the Secretary had talked about or away from the matter a few moments, he was asked whether Lieut. Commander Heilner had sent any communication to the department relating to the controversy. To this the Secretary at once answered: "Now, you must excuse me." This evasive answer negatively explains the statement of Lieut. Commander Heilner. It is understood that he has made a request for an inquiry of some sort to clear up the question of veracity raised by the statements of himself and Mr. Hodgson.

The department will afford no satisfaction to the curious. Some of the officers who always agree with the Bureau of Navigation, and who assume to know what is going on, insist that Heilner has been urged to raise the question of veracity between himself and Hodgson, not so much for what may happen to Hodgson, as with the expectation that the contention of Heilner and The New York Sun may be sustained.

The hope of the partisans of Admiral Sampson, in whose behalf the conversation on the bridge of the Brooklyn has been repeatedly quoted, was that Heilner would be able to prove that Hodgson did tell the story embodied in the reported conversation; that he told it to Heilner and to several others, and that by proving that he had told it, the indictment of his credibility would tend to injure Schley and his admirers.

It is certain that no effort will be spared to damage the statement attributed to Mr. Hodgson. The alleged conversation in which Schley deprived Cook of the command of the Brooklyn has been the mainstay of the opponents of Admiral Schley, who sought to add to his list of "reprehensible" acts by showing that he wanted to run away from the Spanish fleet. If it is destroyed as evidence, the entire argument against Schley will be hurt. The indifferently concealed delight of the Bureau of Navigation over Heilner's attempt to discredit Hodgson is a revelation of interest in Heilner's charge that Hodgson did tell the story about the meanin,, in his estimation, of the "loop" made by the Brooklyn to the southward.

An old officer who cares more for the meaning of things of this sort than he does about the incidents heading up to a result, expressed his concern this afternoon lest the inquiry that appears to have been set on foot was not the beginning of a row that will lead to a court of inquiry in which Schley will be the interested party. There is a great desire on the part of Schley's enemies to get him before a court selected by the men who have endeavored to advance Sampson over his head. No one doubts what would be the finding of such a court selected by the men who have done their utmost to discredit the man whom last year the Secretary recommended for promotion and Congressional honors in acknowledgment of his distinguished services.

Rear Admiral Schley does not know of any reason why he should be made the subject of a court of inquiry. He was approved by the Administration that knew all the facts of his career in the West Indies before it recommended his promotion and the thanks of Congress. The Senate considered all the testimony now in the possession of the people who would like to advance Sampson over the head of Schley. It refused to consent to that advancement. Schley holds a position relatively above Sampson, to which his services entitle him. The friends of Sampson may fancy that the report of a group of Navigation Bureau officers would set Schley back. Unless it is obtained before June 30, it is not likely to be of much use to anybody. Whether obtained before or after, it is not at all probable that it will be hastened by any effort of Admiral Schley to play into the itching hands of his enemies.

Woman Jumps from a Window.

Mrs. Margaret Gronhardt, fifty-three years old, tried to kill herself yesterday morning by jumping from a second-story window of the flat house at 327 West Seventeenth Street. Her ankle was broken, and she was taken to the New York Hospital a prisoner. Mrs. Gronhardt at one time owned two flat houses adjoining the one from which she jumped. They were left to her by her first husband, who died twenty years ago. She had been complaining lately of the loss of her property, and her husband, who was an employe of her first husband, said she had been acting queerly.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises...4:28	Sun sets...7:34	Moon sets..12:31	

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....2:09	Gov. Isl'd...2:16	H. Gate....4:12
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....3:04	Gov. Isl'd...3:24	H. Gate....5:20

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, JUNE 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Finance, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JUNE 20.

Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Friedrich, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
San Agustin, Havana		1:00 P. M.
Servia, Liverpool	11:00 A. M. *12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Troja, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Winifred, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Wordsworth, Rio Janeiro	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21.

A. R. Thorp, Curacao	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Navahoe, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seguranca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 23 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after June 19 and up to June 23 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after June 23 and up to July 27 at 6:30 P. M. on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive July 7.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JUNE 18.

British Empire, Antwerp, June 3.
Dersmore, Gibraltar, June 3.
Dunblane, Gibraltar, June 4.
Eddie, Gibraltar, June 3.
La Bretagne, Havre, June 11.
Manhattan, London June 6.
Ohio, Hull, June 3.
Winifred, New Orleans June 9.

MONDAY, JUNE 19.

Liv, Gibraltar, June 6.
New Orleans, New Orleans, June 13.
Sabine, St. Lucia, June 12.

TUESDAY, JUNE 20.

Alamo, Galveston, June 14.
Alene, Port Limon, June 31.
Westernland, Antwerp, June 10.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21.

Alliance, Colon, June 14.
Jersey City, Swansea, June 7.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, June 10.
Majestic, Liverpool, June 14.
Saale, Gibraltar, June 12.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22.

Alabama, Glasgow, June 9.
Mongolian, Glasgow, June 10.
Newlyn, Shields, June 9.
Patria, Hamburg, June 11.
Trave, Bremen, June 13.

Arrived.

SS Carib, McKee, Charleston June 15, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived outside the Bar at 12:20 A. M. 18th.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Leendjer, Rotterdam June 8, with mdse. and passengers to Holland-America Line. South of Fire Island at 11:34 P. M.

SS Guyandotte, Hiller, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company. Passed Sandy Hook at 10:10 P. M.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Dutton, Liverpool June 10 and Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:40 P. M.

SS Ohio, (Br.,) Capt. Hadaway, Hull June 3, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. East of Fire Island at 6:57 P. M.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Thomsen, Copenhagen May 31, Christiania June 1, and Christiansand 2, with mdse. and passengers to Punch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Grangense, (Br.,) Spedding, Manaos May 30, Para June 6, and Barbados 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Shipton Green. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Sir Garnet Wolseley, (Br.,) Laver, Palermo May 25 and Messina 28th, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. 16th.

SS Yucatan, Robertson, Campeachy June 2, Vera Cruz 8th, Progreso 10th, and Havana 13th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the

PRINCETON DEFEATS YALE

Hillebrand's Pitching a Big Factor in Gaining the Victory.

STEADY AT CRITICAL STAGES

Crowd of Adherents of the Teams Cheer Their Favorites—Joyful Demonstration at the End.

Princeton scored a decisive baseball victory over Yale at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon by a score of 11 to 4, in the presence of nearly 6,000 persons. It was a clean-cut victory, and one that the adherents of Old Nassau may feel highly proud of. The Tigers outgeneraled Yale. They played better baseball, but the Yalensians never gave up the fight, and, cheered on by thousands of their admirers, made Princeton play her best to the end.

The crowd, which came early, was a typical college assemblage. Gray-haired alumni joined with the undergraduates in giving the college slogan. There were many pretty women in the throng. Indeed, more than a third of the crowd was made up of the fair sex. The grand stand and open stands were a mass of colors, the yellow and black of Princeton and the blue of Yale being in sharp contrast.

Each college had its band of "rooters" on hand, but the Princeton contingent turned out stronger than that of Yale. The lower grand stand was held by Princeton. Its adherents took seats back of the Princeton bench at the south end of the stand, and so loud was their "rooting" that the noise of the Yale contingent up stairs was all but obliterated. The Princeton crowd sprang several parodies, but they spent most of their lung power on the locomotive yell of:

Rah! Rah! Rah!
Hi! Hi! Hi!
Siss! Siss! Siss!
Boom! Boom! Boom!
Ah! Ah! Ah!

This was started slowly, and wound up to resemble the puffs of a locomotive.

As soon as the game ended the field swarmed with Princeton men, old and young. One hilarious youth tried to carry away the home plate as a souvenir, and despite the protests of two policemen he tried to get away with it. He finally consented to leave it, simply because it was fastened to the ground too tightly. The players were picked up and carried around the field. About 300 clasped hands and formed a ring and danced around, singing and cheering. Then they all gathered around the home plate, and with bared heads sang the Princeton anthem. The gray-haired alumni insisted upon singing it over and over again. Then one youth was mounted on the shoulders of a big man and each player was cheered in turn. The crowd then started for the gate, just as the Yale team was leaving, and the vanquished collegians were cheered to the echo.

The Yale players used little judgment in base-running, and when a Yalensian recovered the ball after a base hit he threw it anywhere but to the right place.

Princeton's victory was largely due to Hillebrand's fine pitching. He appears to be far better than average pitchers, in that he uses his curves with excellent judgment. He has a change of pace that was very puzzling, and showed himself to be extremely steady. In the second inning Yale had three men on the bases and there was no one out. The Yale contingent hugged each other, as it really looked as though the game could be won there and then. Hillebrand, however, by the cleverest kind of pitching, retired the next three batters on strikes. Even the Yale crowd applauded.

For some unknown reason Yale sent Cook in to pitch although only two weeks ago Robertson had shut out the Princeton team without a hit or a run. Cook allowed only three base hits, but he was very unsteady and was poorly supported. Robertson went in the game in the fifth inning, but in the sixth the Tigers touched him up for five hits and clinched the game. The Yale team saw that the game was lost at this stage, but the men stuck pluckily to their work, cheered on by their friends.

The Yale infield, with the exception of Waddell, played a fair game. Wallace did well in right field, his running catch of Watkins's line hit in the seventh inning being the star play of the game. Princeton's infield also did good work, with the exception of first base. The outfielders cared for everything that came their way.

Yale went first to the bat, but was easily blanked. Princeton scored a run in its first inning on a base on balls to Kafer, a hit batsman, a wild throw by Quimby, and Bedford's fly to Right Fielder Wallace. A base on balls to McGibbon, the latter's steal, and a hit by Suter gave Princeton another in the second. In the third, after one was out, Princeton got its third run through De Saulles's bad throw, a hit by Bedford, and a wild pitch. Princeton's fourth inning netted three runs. Two bases on balls, an error by Camp, a base hit, and a wild pitch being responsible. Singles by Suter, Kafer, Hillebrand, and Watkins, and a home run by Green gave Princeton five earned runs in the sixth. This brought their score up to eleven runs.

Yale scored its first run in the third. De Saulles reached first on Bedford's error, stole second and scored on Wear's single. In the seventh Robertson began with a hit and De Saulles bunted safely, sending Robertson to third. Quimby sent a long fly to Watkins that enabled Robertson to score. De Saulles, who had stolen second reached third on the throw-in to the plate, and scored while Wear was being retired at first. Hits by Robertson and De Saulles and Quimby's fly to Suter gave Yale its last run in the ninth. The score:

PRINCETON.	R	I	P	O	A	E	YALE.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Suter, lf	1	2	3	1	0	0	De S'lles, 2b.	3	2	1	5	1	
Kafer, c	3	1	0	2	0	0	Quimby, 3b.	0	0	3	0	1	
Harlan, rf	1	1	0	1	0	0	Wear, cf	0	1	1	0	0	
Hillebrd, p	2	2	0	0	4	0	Wallace, rf	0	0	2	0	0	
Bedford, 2b	0	1	1	3	0	0	Camp, ss	0	0	3	0	1	1
Green, lb	1	1	1	2	0	0	Sullivan, c	0	0	2	5	0	0
Hob'n, 3b	0	0	0	5	2	1	Waddell, lb	0	0	9	0	0	
McGibn, ss	1	0	2	1	0	0	Eddy, lf	0	0	1	0	0	
Watkins, cf	2	1	1	1	0	0	Cook, p	0	0	0	1	0	
							Robtson, p	1	2	1	1	0	
Total	11	9	27	7	4		Total	4	11	24	8	3	

Princeton	1	1	3	0	5	0	0	0	—11
Yale	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1— 4

Earned runs—Princeton, 5. First base by errors—Yale, 2; Princeton, 3. Left on bases—Yale, 8; Princeton, 8. Home run—Green. Two-base hit—Harrison. Stolen bases—Green, McGibbon, De Saulles, (2.) Double play—De Saulles and Waddell. Bases on balls—Off Cook, 5; off Hillebrand, 1. Struck out—By Cook, 1; by Robertson, 1; by Hillebrand, 9. Hit by pitched ball—Harrison. Wild pitches—Cook (2;) Hillebrand, 1. Umpire—Mr. Carpenter.

Victory Celebrated in Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 17.—Princeton celebrated the Tigers' victory over Yale and the consequent winning of the baseball championship with one of the biggest bonfires ever seen around the historical cannon. As soon as the final score of the game came in early this evening the bell on Old North was rung, and a cry of "Everybody get wood!" was heard everywhere. Two hours later an enormous pile of planks and tar barrels was made back of Nassau Hall. A large band furnished music during the evening. At 9:30 o'clock the fire was started. A few minutes later the big pile was wreathed in flames. Prof. J. G. Hibben, Laurence Hutton, and "Bosy" Reiter, the latter the star half back of the football team, made short addresses. The steps of Clio and Whig Halls were crowded, and the crowd around the bonfire was immense. The crowd cheered loud and lustily for the team and Princeton. At 11 o'clock, after singing "Old Nassau," the crowd dispersed.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Philadelphias Win Another Game from the Bostons—Other Games Played Yesterday.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	39	12	.765
Boston	34	17	.667
Baltimore	30	20	.600
Philadelphia	30	20	.600
Chicago	30	21	.588
St. Louis	30	21	.588
Cincinnati	24	25	.490
Pittsburg	22	27	.449
New York	22	29	.431
Washington	17	35	.327
Louisville	15	36	.294
Cleveland	9	39	.188

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Philadelphia, 6; Boston, 4
Chicago, 2; Cincinnati, 1.
Pittsburg, 3; Cleveland, 2.
St. Louis, 7; Louisville, 0.

Games To-day.

New York in Chicago.
Brooklyn in Cincinnati.
Baltimore in Louisville.
Washington in St. Louis.

BOSTON, June 17.—Lewis's unsteady pitching was chiefly responsible for Philadelphias' victory to-day. The batting of La Joie and Delehanty was a feature, these two players scoring five of the six runs made by the visitors. The Bostons were very weak at the bat. Score:

Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	6
Boston	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	4

Base hits—Philadelphia, 8; Boston, 7. Errors—Philadelphia, 1; Boston, 2. Batteries—Philadelphia, Orth and Douglass; Boston, Lewis and Bergen. Umpires—Messrs Lynch and Connolly. Attendance, 5,000.

Chicago, 12; Cincinnati, 1.

CHICAGO, June 17.—The Cincinnatis played poorly in the field to-day and were unable to hit Griffith's pitching. An error in the ninth saved them from a shut-out. Score:

Chicago	0	0	2	1	0	4	3	2	x	—12
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	— 1

Base hits—Chicago, 17; Cincinnati, 5. Errors—Chicago, 2; Cincinnati, 7. Batteries—Chicago, Griffith and Donahue; Cincinnati, Phillips, Damman, and Vaughan. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Warner. Attendance, 8,000.

Pittsburg, 3; Cleveland, 2.

PITTSBURG, June 17.—Pittsburg won from Cleveland to-day by timely hitting. The visitors could not hit Sparks, but otherwise played a better game than the locals. Score:

Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—3
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Base hits—Pittsburg, 10; Cleveland, 5. Errors—Pittsburg, 2; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Pittsburg, Sparks and Bowerman; Cleveland, Hughey and Shrencongost. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Attendance, 2,000.

St. Louis, 7; Louisville, 0.

LOUISVILLE, June 17.—The Louisvilles were easily outplayed to-day, being shut out. Bayers, the new shortstop, was given a trial by the home team and proved a failure. Score:

Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
St. Louis	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	—7

Base hits—Louisville, 0, St. Louis, 11. Errors—Louisville, 3. Batteries—Louisville, Phillippi and Zimmer; St. Louis, Powell and Criger. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald. Attendance, 1,200.

ST. JOHN'S NINE BEATS SUBURBANS.

An Easy Victory for the College Boys at Fordham.

The Suburban team fell easy victims to the St. John's College nine on the latter's grounds at Fordham yesterday. The features of the game were the batting of Tierney and the catching of Dolan of the college team. The score:

Suburban	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2
St. John's	2	4	0	1	3	3	3	4	x	—20

Batteries—Mullen and Dolan for St. John's; Van Zant and Farmer for Suburban. Base hits—St. John's, 24; Suburban, 8. Errors—St. John's, 2; Suburban, 6.

Victory for the New York A. C.

The New York Athletic Club baseball nine won an interesting game from the Montclair Athletic Club at Travers Island yesterday by a score of 10 to 4.

At Orange.

Orange A. C.	0	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	—6
Manhattan A. C.	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	—7

Base hits—Orange A. C., 8; Manhattan A. C., 2. Errors—Orange A. C., 6; Manhattan A. C., 6. Batteries—Lawson and O'Neil; Castro and Agnew.

Other Games.

At Middletown, Conn.—Wesleyan, 6; Amherst, 2.
At Newark—Richmond, 4; Newark, 0.
At Cambridge, Mass.—Harvard, 1; Holy Cross, 0.
At Paterson—Allentown, 4; Paterson, 1, (first game.) Allentown, 7; Paterson, 2, (second game.)
At Worcester—Worcester, 7; Toronto, 4.
At Chicago—Chicago University, 9; University of Pennsylvania, 3.
At Springfield—Springfield, 6; Rochester, 4.

WANT BASEBALL RULES CHANGED.

J. A. Hart Claims that Certain Clubs Now Monopolize Star Players.

CHICAGO, June 17.—President J. A. Hart of the Chicago Baseball Club proposes a radical change in the rules governing the reservation of players by the National League clubs. His plan is to have players released at regular intervals by all clubs, so that each team can have a chance to get the good men at a reasonable price. Then there would be no monopoly of stars, as there is at present, and no such state of affairs could exist as that which now makes it possible for one club to win the pennant year after year, because it cannot lose its best player through exchange or sale without its own consent.

"I would have players serve one club for a regular term of years," said Mr. Hart; "and then I would so arrange matters that they could be released and be at the disposal of other organizations. Five years would be a reasonable time for a player to trend the diamond in one team. I believe this system would give more general satisfaction, especially to the public, than any other that I can think of just now."

DISMEMBERED BODY BURIED.

Remains Found at Bay Ridge Lie in Potter's Field.

The dismembered portions of a human body which were found in the water near Bay Ridge a week ago were buried yesterday in the Potter's Field, Flatbush. There is still nothing to clear up the mystery of the man's identity or of the way in which he met his death. It will probably always remain a mystery. The police still cling to the theory that however the man came to his death, he was cut up by the propeller blade of a steamship.

Several persons viewed the body yesterday morning before its burial, but no one could identify it.

SEEKS CONEY ISLAND TRAFFIC.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Road Leases Prospect Park Company's Lines.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has leased the property of the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad Company for a long term of years. The announcement was made yesterday at the office of the lessee.

Ira A. McCormack has been appointed General Superintendent, and J. C. Brackenridge Chief Engineer. The employes have been directed to perform their duties until further orders.

The Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad is now the Rapid Transit Company's only competitor for Coney Island trade. The road just leased includes the road running to Ninth Avenue and Twentieth Street, the road having its terminus at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, and the trains running from the Bay Ridge Ferry to Coney Island. It has not yet been announced whether the lease includes the route running from the foot of Sixty-fifth Street to Manhattan Beach.

Trolley cars will be operated on the road from Broadway and Hamilton Ferries. A switch, which has been made at Ninth Avenue and Twentieth Street, will connect the railroad with the trolley lines.

NEWS FROM THE KLONDIKE.

Frank Slavin, the Pugilist, and His Partners Have Been Lucky.

SEATTLE, Washington, June 17.—The fear that several steamers of the Lower Yukon fleet would be destroyed when the ice broke has fortunately not been realized.

The John J. Healey, Tyrell, Victorian, Seattle, Sovereign, Monarch, and Arnold had arrived at Dawson by June 3 from Rampart City, and several steamers were daily expected.

Reports of the gold output on Minook Creek were favorable.

The Northwest mounted police have sent out notices to miners on the various creeks that it is dangerous to bring large quantities of gold to Dawson without an armed guard. It is claimed by the officials that there are a large number of highwaymen in the country.

Frank Slavin, the prizefighter, and his partner have thirty-seven placer claims, most of them good. Slavin is going to New York and London. He and his partners have bonded the Dome quartz proposition with a London company and obtained $100,000 for development work, though few discoveries of quartz have as yet been made.

Barrow in the Stone Yard.

SING SING, N. Y., June 17.—George Beauregard Barrow, the kidnapper of Baby Marion Clarke, who was yesterday sentenced to fourteen years and ten months imprisonment in Sing Sing Prison, was today assigned to the stone yard. He will be taught the art of cutting stone, a large quantity of which will soon be needed in the construction of the new north wall and other buildings.

No Sale of Sheffield Coal Property.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 17.—Major A. Wills, President of the Sheffield Coal, Iron and Steel Company, denies the reported purchase of large tracts of coal and mineral lands and important manufacturing plants from the company by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company. He said the report was without foundation.

GOLF HAS ITS FUNNY SIDE

Comical Stories of Players Often Heard on the Links.

LOOKING NOW TOWARD CHICAGO

Neither Travis Nor Tyng Will Be Among the Competitors, but Harriman Will Surely Go.

Golf stories have their regular rounds and seasons, just as the humorous tales which one hears in other occupations or pleasures. The hackneyed golf tales, however, do not enjoy an absolute monopoly, for comical situations occur frequently on the links, and a visitor to several clubs is almost sure to hear a number of new stories, and most of them can be vouched for as absolutely true.

Probably every golfer has heard of the naïve young lady, who, while taking her first lesson in the game, it is said, on the Lakewood links, after the customary instructions regarding the various clubs and the way they should be swung, asked with delicious innocence:

"And do I swing the caddie in the same way."

Then she wondered why every one smiled, and the caddies beat a hasty retreat to their house.

At the Morris County Golf Club the other day, they were telling a brand-new tale, and if it is not worn out yet. Two exceedingly diminutive caddies were assigned to two of the leading women golfers as the latter were about to start out in a match. After one of the fair contestants had driven off, she turned to her caddie, and noticed the other one standing close by.

"Why," she exclaimed in surprise. "I don't believe I could tell my caddie from the other one. You two little fellows look as much alike as two peas in a pod. You must be twins."

"No, Mum," piped out one shrill voice. "We ain't twins; we's triplets, but the other one is a girl."

And now comes the following interesting tale from Springfield, Mass., which The Springfield Republican vouches for as an accurate and bona fide occurrence:

"There is a beautiful black kitten that frequents the Country Club grounds and amuses itself by chasing birds and grasshoppers—and golf balls. The kitten once won a hole for one of the golfers. He played on to the green and the ball was rolling in the direction of the hole when the kitten spied it. 'Here's a good thing,' said pussy, 'I guess I'll push it along,' and the kitten played with it and kept it going until it suddenly it disappeared in the hole. The owner of the ball claimed the hole in spite of the opposition of his opponent, and Rule 22 upheld him: 'Whatever happens to a ball in motion, such as its being deflected or stopped by any agency outside the match * * * is a 'rub of the green' and the ball shall be played from where it lies.'"

TALKING ABOUT CHICAGO.

Chicago and the amateur championship are now the prevailing topics of conversation wherever golfers congregate for social diversion or competitive play on the links.

"Are you going to Chicago?" is the question asked of every player of any ability, and of many also who would have no chance to win anything.

"Oh, yes. I'm going out," was the recent reply of a man who is not troubled by great expectations. "Of course I'm not in it, but I'm going for the good time and to see what the other fellows will do."

This, perhaps, is an exceptional case, as not many Eastern golfers will go unless they expect to land somewhere near the top. Tyng and Travis, two of America's ablest native players, are going to show in a practical way their disapproval of giving the championship to Chicago a second time in two years by remaining at home. The presence of both would assuredly add materially to the golfing excellence of the tournament, for each has recently been playing as fine golf as ever in his life. Travis perhaps a shade better than ever before.

In fact, Travis is considered the stronger man, and his recent performances would make him dangerous as the possible champion were he to turn his face westward early in July. His record of 79, one less than bogey, for the Oakland links last week, followed by an 82 on the following day during the open tournament, show very clearly the excellent golfing form which Travis can now display. The Oakland course is probably the most difficult nine-hole one in this vicinity. It is a long one, 3,010 yards in circuit, and was particularly difficult to play in low figures last week, owing to the excessive dryness of the ground.

Reginald Brooks, Jr., who disputed with Herbert M. Harriman the title of metropolitan champion at Garden City in April, will probably be another of the absentees, as he is deeply interested in yachting, as usual, at Newport. Harriman has stated that he is surely going, but he will have to show an improvement in the game he played at Oakland last week to satisfy the expectations of his friends. R. C. Watson, Jr., the young Westbrook golfer who defeated Harriman, and who, earlier in the season, turned the champion, Findlay Douglas, down at Lakewood, will probably be there, and John Reid, Jr., of Yale and his Chicago classmate, Walter R. Smith, can also be depended on.

DOUGLAS SURE TO GO.

Of course Findlay Douglas will be among the starters, to defend his reputation, but there is a growing feeling that he will meet defeat. Former Champion H. J. Whigham will probably not return from England in time for the match, but Chicago's stand-by, Charles B. Macdonald will be in good form, and he will be surrounded by a host of minor Chicago satellites, so the number of competitors for the highest honor will undoubtedly assume comfortable proportions. This will be the last week for entries, as the names must all be in the Secretary's hands by June 26.

The Warner Meadow Golf Club of Northampton, Mass., is one of the newer but very energetic golf organizations of New England. The proximity of the club to the Springfield Country Club has occasioned several team matches in which the Springfield men have thus far come out victorious. In the last contest 21 holes were scored by the Springfield men and 2 by the Northampton golfers. The Springfield club has nearly 300 members interested in golf, and a long list of games has been arranged which will keep the Summer months lively on the links. Dan Leitch, who at one time was a club professional in this vicinity, is the Springfield greens keeper, and he holds the lowest record at 37 strokes for the nine-hole course.

Some of the members, it is reported, are very much troubled by the disease known as "thistle ego," caused, as the name implies, by mistaking the white thistle tops for golf balls. One golfer on the Springfield links, it is said, made a grand brassie shot on one of these tops, and then wondered at what made the apparently solid ball fall to pieces so suddenly. Many of our local golfers, who have been troubled in the same way by the white tops of dandelions, can sympathize with their Springfield brethren, for nothing is more annoying than to experience the delightful satisfaction of having found a lost ball only to discover that the eye has been deceived by the white seed petals of a plant.

The Cape May golfers are now holding tournaments every week, and the links are growing more popular as the season advances. Mrs. E. S. Bordon had the honor of winning the first women's tournament of the season last week, her net score being 98 from 30 strokes' handicap. Mrs. F. R. Shattuck, the only scratch competitor, made the lowest gross score, 103 strokes. A series of handicap contests for women to be played every Wednesday during the season has been arranged, and a silver cup will be presented to the one who can claim the most victories.

Golf in Colorado has secured quite a strong lease of life, and the devotees of the game have links at Denver, Colorado Springs, Glenwood Springs, and Manitou to play over for fun and exercise. Denver has a very good course, and possesses several able golfers. Colorado Springs has two clubs—the Cheyenne Mountain Country Club and the Town and Gown Club. The former is the elder, and has ninety members, with an eight-hole course. Golf at Manitou struggles more than thrives. Experts say golf there is not a success, owing to the rough nature of the land and the fearful heat in June, which not only bakes the greens, but effectually dries up the enthusiasm of the few members who endeavor to keep the game alive. A young lady, entirely new to golf, who visited the club recently, is quoted in a Chicago newspaper as describing her experiences as follows:

"They played beautifully. At first they only made 90 and 94, but Miss B. made some of the loveliest 'rides' you ever saw, and after they got really warmed up to their work they made a splendid score, actually as high as 136."

Glenwood Springs, besides possessing what is said to be an excellent golf course, is famous for a polo field and many tennis courts. A number of Englishmen have large ranches in the vicinity and the owners devote considerable attention to the game.

No big tournament has been scheduled for the coming week, but a match of more than ordinary interest will be played on Wednesday on the Oakland Club links. It will be a four-ball match between Walter J. Travis, the Oakland amateur champion, and David S. Hunter, the club professional, against James A. Tyng, amateur champion of Baltusrol, and Willie Anderson, professional of the latter club. Wednesday's match will be thirty-six holes, and on the following Wednesday the contest will be completed by thirty-six holes on the Baltusrol links. This combination of able amateurs and professionals will make a most interesting and exciting contest, and it will attract a number of golfing experts to watch the sport. Anderson has been playing record breaking golf recently on his Baltusrol links.

Other events of the week will be a women's handicap competition at Morris County on Wednesday and the women's match on Friday on Baltusrol for the De Bary Cup. On Saturday, besides the second round for the President's Cup at Morris County, the committee has arranged an open handicap for men and their guests. The Oakland Club team will meet the Crescent Athletic Club team on the latter's links on Saturday. Richmond Hill will play Nutley, and there will be a large number of other team matches.

GROWING ACTIVITY IN HARTFORD.

The Hartford Golf Club has recently held the most interesting tournament in its history, a contest for the President's Cup. The trophy was won after a hard struggle by Francis C. Cooley, who beat H. S. Redfield in the final match. The club has just purchased seventy additional acres of land, and the idea is to broaden the field of the club, making it next year a regular country club, with a long golf course, tennis courts, and other sporting and social features. The membership is already close to 300, and the members believe they have a prosperous future before them.

The Knollwood Country Club, near White Plains, is making arrangements for a grand golfing and social day next Saturday. There will be a band of music on the lawn near the home green, a "fête champêtre" in the evening, an informal dance, and a members' golf tournament. On June 29 and 30 and July 1 the annual tournament, which will be an invitation event, will be held.

Seven new clubs have just been elected to allied membership in the United States Golf Association. They are the Lake Zurich Golf Club, Illinois; Skokie Country Club and Belmont Golf Club, near Chicago; Commonwealth Club of Boston, Dallas Golf Club, Texas; Highland Golf Club, Pittsburg, and Florida Country Club, Jacksonville.

The Englewood Golf Club, which now enjoys an excellent eighteen-hole course instead of the nine-hole links, as last year, is considering the idea of repeating its open tournament performance this season. With a little rain the greens would be put in excellent condition to hold the contest in July, and there is a possibility that it may be held at that time.

Robert B. Kerr, Secretary of the United States Golf Association, is now spending the season at Seabright, and will be a frequent competitor on the Seabright golf links. Seabright contains a large army of golfers during the Summer, and the links, which have just been opened, will be kept lively for the remainder of the season.

CHESS MASTERS' TOURNAMENT.

Final Round of First Part of the Contest to be Played To-morrow.

LONDON, June 17.—Play was continued in the international chess masters' tournament at St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster, at noon to-day, when the fourteenth round was played, according to the schedule of the third round of the Berger system, which brought the players opposite each other in the following manner:

Pillsbury vs. Showalter, Maroczy vs. Schlechter, Steinitz vs. Bird, Lasker vs. Tschigorin, Blackburne vs. Mason, Janowski vs. Lee. Cohn and Tinsley had byes.

The first adjournment was made at 4:30 this afternoon, when Pillsbury and Showalter adjourned their game in an even position; Maroczy and Schlechter had drawn; Steinitz and Bird had also drawn; Lasker and Tschigorin adjourned their game in an even position; Blackburne had the better game against Mason, and Janowski had beaten Lee.

At the evening session Pillsbury and Showalter drew, Lasker beat Tschigorin, and Blackburne beat Mason.

The records of all the players up to date follow:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Bird	9	4½	Pillsbury	8½	4½
Blackburne	7½	5½	Schlechter	8½	4½
Cohn	8	6	Showalter	6½	7½
Janowski	9½	3½	Steinitz	6½	6½
Lasker	10	3	Teichmann	2	12
Lee	4	9	Tingley	3	10
Maroczy	9	4	Tschigorin	7	6
Mason	5	8			

The pairing for the final round of the first part of the contest, to be played on Monday, will be as follows:

Maroczy vs. Janowski, Steinitz vs. Schlechter, Lasker vs. Bird, Blackburne vs. Tinsley, Mason vs. Tschigorin, Pillsbury vs. Lee. Showalter and Cohn have byes.

MORE TOURNAMENT SCORES.

Details of a Game Between Marshall of Brooklyn and Jackson.

Another selection of games from the International Chess Masters' Tournament at London follows, with the score of a game played by the winner of the minor tournament, the Brooklyn expert, Marshall, against the London crack, Jackson:

RUY LOPEZ.

Cohn. White.	Lasker. Black.	Cohn. White.	Lasker. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	26. R—R6	B—B3
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	27. K—Kt2	R—K4
3. B—Kt5	Kt—B3	28. K—K2	B—Kt2
4. P—Q3	P—Q3	29. K—R3	K—B3
5. Kt—B3	B—Q2	30. P—B3	P—B4
6. Castles	P—KKt3	31. Kt—Kt5	PxPch
7. B—Kt5	P—KR3	32. KxP	K—Kt3
8. BxKt	QxB	33. R—R3	P—Q4
9. P—Q4	Castles.	34. K—Kt4	PxP
10. PxP	KtxP	35. Kt—Q6	R—KB
11. KtxKt	QxKt	36. R(R3)—K3	R—B5ch
12. BxBch	KxB	37. K—Kt3	B—B
13. Q—Kt4ch	Q—K3	38. K—Kt4	R—Q4
14. QxQch	PxQ	39. Kt—Kt6	K—B4
15. Kt—K2	R—KB	40. Kt—R7	PxKt
16. P—QB3	P—QR4	41. K—Kt2	P—Q5
17. QR—Q	P—KKt4	42. R—R3	P—Q6
18. R—Q3	P—R5	43. R—KB2	P—B5
19. P—QR3	R—R4	44. K—B	P—K6
20. Kt—Q	P—R4	45. R(B2)—B3	K—K5
21. Q—Q2	R—QB4	46. RxRch	P—Q
22. R—B3	R—KKt	47. R—R8	B—K2
23. Kt—Q4	K—K2	48. R—K8	K—B6
24. P—KKt4	B—K4	49. R—KR8	P—Q7
25. R—R3	PxP	Resigns.	

RUY LOPEZ.

Janowski. White.	Schlechter. Black.	Janowski. White.	Schlechter. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	19. P—R3	Kt—Kt3
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	20. P—Kt5	B—Q
3. B—Kt5	P—QR3	21. Kt—R2	P—B3
4. B—R4	Kt—B3	22. PxP	BxP
5. Castles	B—K2	23. Q—R5	R—B
6. Kt—B3	P—QKt4	24. Kt—Kt4	Q—Q
7. B—Kt3	P—Q3	25. K—R	Kt—B5
8. P—Q3	Kt—QR4	26. BxKt	PxB
9. Kt—K2	Castles	27. R—KKt	R—R2
10. Kt—Kt3	P—B3	28. P—B3	K—R
11. P—B3	KtxB	29. KtxB	Q—Kt
12. PxKt	R—K	30. Kt—R4	K—Kt
13. Kt—B5	P—QKt4	31. R—Kt2	R—K2
14. P—KR4	Kt—B8	32. R—K5	QxP
15. P—R5	P—KR3	33. QR—KKt	R(Kt)—B2
16. R—R4	Q—K2	34. QxPch	KxQ
17. P—KKt4	B—B4	35. R—R5ch	K—Kt
18. Q—Kt3	Kt—Kt5	36. Kt—Kt6	Resigns.

IRREGULAR OPENING.

Lee. White.	Blackburne. Black.	Lee. White.	Blackburne. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—QB4	16. B—K2	P—K5
2. P—K3	Kt—KB3	17. Kt—K	B—B
3. Kt—KB3	PxP	18. Kt—Q2	P—Q4
4. PxP	P—KKt3	19. B—Kt4	Q—Q2
5. B—Q3	B—Kt2	20. BxBch	QxB
6. P—B3	P—Q3	21. Kt—B2	B—R3
7. Kt—KR3	Castles.	22. Kt—K3	B—B5
8. Castles.	Kt—B3	23. Kt—Kt3	QR—KB
9. B—KB4	Kt—Q4	24. Kt—B5	Q—B
10. B—Q2	P—K4	25. Q—K2	R—R5
11. B—K4	Kt—Kt3	26. KR—B	BxKt
12. B—Kt5	P—B3	27. QxB	Q—Kt5
13. BxKt	BPxB	28. Q—Kt3	Q—R4
14. B—Kt5	P—Kt5	29. P—B3	PxP
15. RPxP	BxP	Resigns.	

KING'S BISHOP OPENING.

Jackson. White.	Marshall. Black.	Jackson. White.	Marshall. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	16. Q—K2	Q—Q5
2. B—B4	Kt—KB3	17. K—B	Kt—Q4
3. P—Q3	P—Q4	18. K—Kt2	KtxKt
4. PxP	KtxP	19. PxKt	QxP ch
5. Q—K2	Kt—QB3	20. QxQ	RxQ
6. P—KB4	B—QB4	21. K—B3	QR—K
7. Kt—KB3	B—KKt5	22. B—Q2	R—K7
8. P—KR3	BxKt	23. QR—Q	P—H7 ch
9. QxB	Kt—Kt3	24. K—Kt4	P—R4 ch
10. B—Kt5	Castles	25. KxP	P—Kt3 ch
11. BxKt	PxB	26. PxP	R—K4 ch
12. P—B5	P—K5!	27. K—Kt4	P—B4 ch
13. PxP	R—K	28. K—R4	K—Kt2
14. K—B3	Kt—Q4	29. B—B4	KxP!
15. P—KKt3	Kt—Kt5	30. B—Kt5	R—B4 ch!

Black mates in two moves.

Previous to the beginning of the international chess tournament Blackburne and Pillsbury, each assisted by an amateur, contested the following game at Rochester, England:

FALKBEER COUNTER GAMBIT.

Blackburne. White.	Pillsbury. Black.	Blackburne. White.	Pillsbury. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	22. P—B4	Q—Q3
2. P—KB4	P—Q4	23. P—B5	Q—K3
3. PxQP	P—K5	24. RxR	R
4. Q—K2	Kt—KB3	25. R—K	Q—Q3
5. Kt—QB3	B—Q3	26. R—K	Q—Q2
6. P—Q3	Castles.	27. PxP	QxRP
7. PxP	KtxKP	28. P—B5	RxB
8. KtxKt	R—K	29. QxR	QxQ ch
9. B—Q2	B—KB4	30. KxQ	B—Kt5 ch
10. Castles.	BxKt	31. K—Q	BxR.
11. Q—B2	Kt—Q2	32. KxB	K—R2
12. Kt—K2	BxQP	33. P—B6	PxP
13. Kt—B3	B—B3	34. K—B2	K—R3
14. P—KR4	Kt—B8	35. B—K2	K—Kt4
15. P—R5	P—KR3	36. K—Kt3	P—B4
16. R—R4	Q—K2	37. P—B5	P—B5ch
17. P—KKt4	B—B4	38. K—B2	P—B8
18. Q—Kt3	Kt—Kt5	39. P—Kt4	B—Q4

PROTOTYPE OF MARK TAPLEY.

Ellson Claims He Bought an Expanse of Water That Had Been Guaranteed to be Fertile Land.

Charles Dickens's story in "Martin Chuzzlewit" of the trials of Mark Tapley in Eden was rehearsed before Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. It was brought up on the hearing of a motion to vacate the order of arrest for Edwin A. Hance in a suit brought against him and Daniel L. Risley by William Ellson to recover damages for having been induced to buy a farm at Chicora, S. C., under false representations.

Ellson is the Mark Tapley of the case. He was a conductor on the Brooklyn Heights Rapid Transit Railroad and had saved some money. He was desirous of purchasing a farm, and was attracted to the Chicora locality by glowing advertisements. Chicora was pictured as a second Eden. Fertile plains, wooded mountains, and crystal springs were but few of the attractions of the favored spot. The firm which controlled the sale of Chicora was the South Carolina Land and Lumber Company, of which Mr. Risley is the sole agent in New York.

When Ellson bought a tract of land at Chicora he went there with his wife on April 5 last, but alleges that he could not find his farm, even with the assistance of Mr. Risley and the latter's corps of surveyors. He demanded his money back, and not getting it instituted his action. Mr. Hance is employed in Mr. Risley's New York office, in Chambers Street, and, as Risley could not be found here, Ellson had him arrested. Hance gave as security a bond of the Lawyers' Surety Company and was released from Ludlow Street Jail. His lawyer asked Justice Beach to cancel the bond and vacate the order of arrest, contending that the sale of Chicora was perfectly legal, that the land was there, and that it wanted only to be drained.

George Mann, who appeared for Ellson, characterized the application as the most audacious he had ever heard of. He said that the only difference between Tapley and Ellson was that Tapley and his friend Martin Chuzzlewit had bought some land at Eden, whereas Ellson's farm was under water, and might more appropriately have been sold by the gallon than by the acre. Furthermore, when Risley accompanied Ellson to Chicora he was unable to point out to him the location of his farm, but told him "it was somewhere round there."

"Not only," said Mr. Mann, "did he sell him a large tract of land which was under water, but he sold him a house in Philadelphia the day before they went to see Chicora, which he asserted was on rollers, within a mile and a half of Ellson's estate, and got $75 for it. Ellson was to bear the expense of transporting the four-roomed mansion to his farm, but he could find no place to put it, unless it was to be a modern Noah's Ark."

Justice Beach, who seemed much amused over the case, reserved his decision.

BASEBALL NEWS AND NOTES.

Just about one-third of the baseball season has been played, and now that the East has played abroad and the Western teams have played on the Eastern circuit, speculation is rife as to which teams will get a place in the first division. Every one admits that from now on Brooklyn and Boston will fight it out for the much-coveted pennant. Brooklyn gained a big advantage by virtue of its twelve straight victories at home, but this was an unusual performance. The Brooklyns experienced a goodly share of luck, but the team also played a fast game, and showed itself capable of defending a baseball championship. The Bostons are slow beginners, but for a steady team of ball players they are second to none. During the past week the Bostons gained some on the leaders, through three victories in New York and because the Brooklyns were compelled to lay off on account of rain.

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The team that holds a lead at this stage of the season finds it a pretty hard road to travel. Every other team is waiting to meet the leaders and down them, as there is a great deal of glory in this, and it takes the best kind of playing to hold first position. The Boston team is sanguine that another pennant will come their way. They claim that other teams in seasons gone by started with a rush, but always fell back before the season was three-quarters over. St. Louis began with a clear lead, but at present are fighting to keep out of fifth place. Last year the Cincinnatis started off like race horses, and for nearly three months it looked like a runaway race for them; but they came down with a rush, and were not "in it" at the finish. The Brooklyns, however, will be in the fight all through the season. They have a good enough team.

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The second Western trip of the Eastern clubs began yesterday. On the first trip the Eastern clubs, with two exceptions, showed their superiority, and when the Westerners came East this superiority was even more clearly shown. The Chicagos was the only team that made anything like a respectable showing. St. Louis and Cincinnati falling below expectations. The Brooklyns should have an easy time on the present trip. They have four games each in Louisville and Pittsburg and one in Cincinnati. The Bostons will play eight games in Pittsburg and Cleveland and four in Chicago. The New Yorks are scheduled to play in Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Chicago, and as they are a much stronger team than either Pittsburg or Cleveland they should improve their position on the trip and return home with a percentage of 500 in the standing.

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The local team, by the way, has improved in its work during the past two weeks. Of the fourteen games played eight have been victories, and it is safe to say that at least two more victories would have been recorded had the team had the services of Davis. The playing of Wilson at short stop had been more of a handicap to the team than most people believe. It handicaps the playing of Gleason, who can play second base faster than any player in the business. Gleason is very slow to get started, and many chances are lost to complete double plays. When right, Gleason and Davis work like a piece of machinery around second base. Davis's presence was most needed in the Boston series. There would have been at least an even break with the champions had he been in condition to play.

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The locals' pitchers are in good condition. Doheny, Seymour, and Meekin can now be relied upon. Colcolough seems to like the hot weather, as was demonstrated by his work against the Bostons last Monday when he stopped the Bostons from scoring for six innings. He relieved Carrick, who lost the game in three innings. Had Colcolough been sent in to relieve Carrick after the first inning there would have been an excellent chance of winning the game.

Doheny is robbing Seymour of his laurels so far as erratic pitching is concerned. Seymour never gave a worse exhibition than did Doheny last Saturday. Seymour, by the way, has learned how to control the ball, and what is more he don't try to strike out every batter, but like other pitchers, puts the ball over the plate and takes a chance of the fielders doing the rest.

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The return of Tiernan is a help to the team. He can hit the ball just as hard as ever and uses excellent judgment when running bases. He is now recovered from the attack of stomach trouble and from now on should head the batting list.

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The disgraceful exhibition of wrangling by the local players on Friday will do more to injure baseball in this city than anything else. The fact that an umpire is incompetent should not demoralize the team to such an extent that a forfeiture is inevitable. Umpire Burns's days in the League are numbered. A majority of the clubs have filed complaints and his work in New York will about end his career in the League.

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Patrons of the game wondered why Messrs. Lynch and Connolly were not assigned to officiate during the New York-Brooklyn series. President Young of the League was asked by the Brooklyn Club to keep Burns away, as his work in the past has been of a questionable character, and the Brooklyn Club saw trouble ahead. "Tim" Hurst is still outside of the League ranks, although he has always been regarded as one of the best umpires in the business. Personal reasons are said to be the cause of Hurst's inability to get back in the League.

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"Jim" Jeffries and "Tim" Hurst will officiate as umpires this afternoon at Weehawken in the game between the Syracuse Club of the Eastern League and the West New York Field Club. The champion will judge the base plays and Hurst the balls and strikes.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH 19TH STS.

Summer Waists and Summer Dresses

Are the principal attractions of the store at present.

People are getting ready to go out of town; and who can enjoy a stay in the country or at the seashore without a goodly lot of Summer Waists and Skirts?

Our stock of these indispensable garments is well nigh limitless—everything imaginable made on both continents is here and, what is more, is here at prices at which it is nowhere else in New York.

You'll do well to "look us over" before purchasing—for you will not only be thoroughly pleased, but you will also save quite a bit of money on your purchase.

For Monday we call attention to several Important Special Sales of Summer Apparel, as follows:

A Skirt Sale.

To the careful, economical buyer, to the "bargain hunter,"—in fact, to all buyers of women's apparel, these goods are confidently offered, in the firm belief that they will be readily appreciated and quickly purchased at the low prices at which they are offered.

$3.50, $4.50 and $5.90 Ladies' Braided White Pique Skirts at $2.50 and $3.75. This is a special purchase, comprising 350 Skirts in all, choice in quality, made in the circular shape, with deep hem and deep waistband.

$6.50 Ladies' Gray Homespun Skirts for $4.75. These Skirts are made of a fine quality of homespun, in latest circular shape, are finished with velveteen and silk ribbon belting, and lined with percaline.

$13.50, $15 and $16.50 Ladies' Silk Lined Dress Skirts at $7.90. These Skirts are made of fine cheviots and serges, strictly tailor-made, and to close out all we have in hand (some 100 odd) we've made this great reduction in price. If they don't sell, it's because nobody wants such fine skirts at any price.

A Sale of Ladies' Lawn Wrappers.

A Monday special, and an attractive one at that.

100 Dozen Ladies' Wrappers, made of a fine quality of lawn, in new, stylish patterns; have separate waist linings, finished seams, and the skirts and collars are trimmed with ruffles. These are worth fully $1.25 each, yet you may have your choice Monday, if you come early enough, at only . . . **69c**

The Three Best Waist Values in Town

can be had at The Big Store Monday. Here they are,—or rather descriptions and prices. Come and see the goods for yourselves. You won't be disappointed.

$1.25 Ladies' White Lawn Waists at 69c.—These Waists are made of a good quality of white lawn, have double stitched yoke, plaited back, two rows of insertion, fitted with pearl buttons, &c.

$3.00 and $3.50 Ladies' Crepe Cloth Waists at $1.50—These Waists are made of fine crepe cloth, in beautiful stripes, handsome combination colors, &c., and are splendid values at the price asked.

$2.25 Ladies' Lawn Waists at $1.25—These Lawn Waists come in pink, blue or white, are neatly trimmed with tucks, and easily worth $1 more than we ask for them.

Ladies' Tailor-Made Cloth Suits.

A specially attractive offering of broken assortments, only a few of a kind, but many kinds, to be closed out at just about half their former selling price.

The lot consists of about 200 Suits, made of plain black and blue cloths, mixtures, &c., with fly-front jackets which are silk lined throughout, all strictly man-tailor-made and made to fit perfectly. These suits sold regularly at $12, $15, $18, and as high as $25, many of them silk lined throughout—choice of all Monday at . **$6.85** and **$12.50**

Here is a Proposition You Simply Cannot Afford to Overlook.

Our Entire Stock of Rich American Cut Glass at ⅓ off the Usual Low Prices.

We also include in this offering the entire stock of THE STANDARD CUT GLASS CO., 22d ST., CITY, which we have bought out at a very low price. The combined stocks, representing an enormous array of the finest cut glass made in America, rich, brilliant designs and novel shapes, every piece being hand polished and finished in the best possible manner. We have every conceivable thing, including Jugs, Water Bottles, Nappies, Ice Cream Sets, Bowls, of every style, shape and design, Claret Jugs, Decanters, Ice Tubs, Cheese Dishes, Trays, Celery Dishes, Bonbonnieres, Vases and every other article of utility or decoration that is cut from glass, *and this week we offer all at 33⅓ off the usual low prices.*

If you expect to buy wedding presents, remember that nothing is quite as welcome as a piece of beautiful cut glass, and that in this sale you can save just ⅓ the regular price.

ALSO SOME VERY SPECIAL OFFERINGS IN CHINA DINNER SETS AND OTHER THINGS.

Dinner Set of 102 pieces, finest quality of thin Austrian china, handsomely decorated in beautiful designs in colors and gold, imported to sell at $25.00; special at **14.75**

Tea Set of 56 pieces of fine thin porcelain, handsomely decorated in colors and gold traced, regularly sold at $6.00; special at **3.00**

Jardinieres at less than half price, large shapes, rococo designs, in deep, rich, soft colors; the 7 and 8 inch sizes Monday at **25c**

The 9-inch size, Monday special at **45c**

The 10-inch size, Monday special at **75c**

Water or Lemonade Set, of thin Bohemian glass, in pink, amber and ruby, decorated in colors and gold traced, large pitcher, six glasses and embossed tray, fully worth from $1.50 to $2.00, Monday special at **95c**

Water Tumblers, of best quality crystal glass, banded and fluted, regularly sold at 30c. per dozen, Monday special, per dozen at **15c**

Water Kegs, stone ware, white lined, nickel plated faucets, just the thing for hot weather, full assortment of sizes from 3 to 15 gallons; TO-MORROW, AT VERY SPECIAL PRICES.

Cabarets, with handles, made of the finest china, beautifully decorated in colors and gold, various shapes, just the thing for salads, worth from $2.00 to $3.50 each; your choice to-morrow at **1.00**

Drop Light, fine brass pillar and polished slate base, fitted with 6 feet of best mohair covered tubing, solid brass connections, 10-inch dome shade, regularly sold at $2.50, for Monday, special at **1.25**

Baby Carriages. The human race is improving physically, morally and intellectually from generation to generation, and it's all because we are at last learning *how* to live. More time and attention is being given to the care and training of children than in former days, and the good results are everywhere apparent. Weather permitting, babies should be kept out of doors as much as possible. If you can't afford to give them carriage rides, get a good baby carriage. Nowhere can you get such good ones at such low prices as here. Look at these unrivaled offerings for to-morrow:

$12.00, $15.00 and $18.00 Baby Carriages at . . **11.00**

Your choice of 20 different styles; have reed bodies, beautifully varnished, upholstered in all the newest effects and materials, fitted with the best parasols, rubber-tire wheels, patent brakes and hardwood gears.

Fancy Lace Parasol Covers, full size, some with two, three and four ruffles, a special lot, at a special price . . **2.25**

Women's Shoes

for hot weather—for dress or mountain wear—at greatly reduced prices; popular goods, which we do not intend to replace again this season. If there's anything in the offerings below that will suit you, you can get it at a bargain.

$4.00 Shoes for $2.75. Women's Fine Vici Kid Shoes, tan color, lace or button, newest and most stylish shapes of the year.

$4.00 Shoes for $2.75. Women's Fine Vici Kid Lace Shoes, brown colored, have hand sewed extension soles, opera toes, and are made man-fashion for street and mountain wear.

$3.00 Shoes for $2.00. Women's Fine Vici Kid Oxford's, in brown, tan and black, have hand-sewed extension soles and are made in mannish fashion as well as opera shape.

$5.00 Shoes for $3.00. Women's Fine Russia Calf Oxfords, in tan and brown colors, have hand-sewed, extra wide, extension sole, well suited for mountain climbing.

The Big Store.

Irish and Scotch Table Linens.

We will follow up the success of the past few days by continuing the sale of this great stock, which originally included many thousand dollars' worth of choice linens, imported by the well-known firm of James Girwood & Co., and sold to us at greatly reduced prices for good and sufficient reasons of their own. *Our bargain is yours, if you wish to share in it.* Don't wait too long, as the goods are rapidly disappearing. Hotel, restaurant, and boarding-house keepers—shrewd and careful buyers all—are purchasing in large quantities, which is sufficient evidence of the fine quality and low prices of the goods. Here are our quotations on the balance of the stock now remaining:

TABLE DAMASKS.

57 inches wide, all linen, worth 45c. per yard, at . . . **33c**

66 inches wide, all linen, silver bleached, worth 69c. per yard, at **59c**

70 inches wide, all linen, full bleached, worth 88c per yard, at. **69c**

68 inches wide, all linen double damask, spot pattern, worth $1.19 per yard, at **88c**

UNBLEACHED TABLE LINENS.

58 inches wide, worth 30c., at **24c**

58 inches wide, heavier, worth 39c., at **29c**

66 inches wide, worth 50c., at **39c**

60 inches wide, heavier, worth 59c., at **45c**

NAPKINS.

Dinner size, divided into 5 great lots, on sale at the following extremely low prices:

Lot 1—Half linen, 22x22 inches, at, per dozen . . . **1.09**

Lot 2—All linen, 22x22 inches, at, per dozen . . . **1.49**

Lot 3—All linen, 24x24 inches, at, per dozen . . . **1.59**

Lot 4—All linen, 22x22 inches, at, per dozen . . . **1.95**

Lot 5—All linen, 23x23 inches, at, per dozen . . . **2.50**

Dress Linings.

Two quotations for Monday—the lowest in the market for goods of such excellent quality:

Lining Lawn, in all shades but pink and blue, 40 inches wide, silk finished, the 12½c. per yard kind, here for Monday special at **6½c**

Crinoline, in black and gray, the 10c. per yard kind, here for Monday at **5c**

White Goods Specials.

Few in number but excellent in quality and extremely low in price.

Imported Dyed Piques, in light blue, pink, Yale blue, navy, black, &c.; worth 39c. per yard, here for Monday, very special, at **25c**

Fine Imported Organdies, in plain shades, such as white, black, blue, pink, maize, heliotrope, cardinal, navy, tan, &c.; worth 25c per yard, here for Monday, at **19c**

Also Fifty Blouse Patterns, imported by us as a decided novelty, enough plain material and fancy all overs for the yoke, in white and colors, all to be closed out at HALF PRICE. These are big bargains indeed—don't miss them.

A Sale of Cotton Fabrics.

Cool, comfortable, yet stylish Summer dresses are much in demand. Here are the materials from which to make them, at prices within the reach of every one, and which are, we believe, much lower than those quoted elsewhere for goods of as fine a quality:

Dimities, for dresses and waists, all sorts, worth 19c. per yard; here at **12½c**

French Designed Sheer Organdies, for gowns and waists, worth 19c. per yard; here at **10c**

Printed India Mull, in navy blue grounds, with neat white designs, worth 12½c. per yard; here at **8c**

Pique-Welts, all of this season's printing, for waists, separate skirts, wrappers, &c., made to sell at 12½c. per yard; here at **5c**

Grenadines, for overskirts, in all shades, just the material for a nice Summer dress, worth 12½c. per yard; here at **5c**

Scotch Ginghams, corded effects, in stripes only, worth 19c. per yard; here at **12½c**

Best Duck Suiting, in navy, cadet, and black, also some with white dots and figures, at, per yard . . . **7½c**

Extra Good Quality All-Linen Crash Suiting, at, per yard **12½c**

Furniture at Clearance Prices:

The Furniture Department has had a most successful season, with the result of which we are greatly pleased. On looking over our stock we find many broken lines, of which we will not reorder this season, particularly many odd pieces, and we have decided to close them all out as soon as possible. In order to do this we will reduce prices to merely a fraction of their former self. Here are some of these reductions for to-morrow's sale:

A Special Lot of 25 Sideboards, most of them only one of a pattern, all of them in the newest and most artistic of designs, made of quarter-sawed oak, with piano polish finish and French bevel-plate mirror; sold at from $25 to $35 during the season; our closing out price Monday, only . . . **18.50**

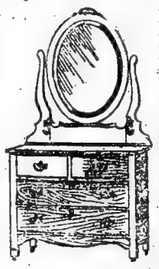

Handsome Mahogany Finished Dresser, has large French-plate bevelled oval mirror, 24x30 inches, and swell top drawers; regular price, $18.50 each; our closing out price, **10.50**

Heavy One-Inch Post High Iron Bed, any size, has goose neck, brass rod supports and extended foot rail; regularly sold at $6.50; our closing out price **4.75**

Beautiful India Stool, covered in woven figure Tapestry—mahogany finished legs; regular price $3; our closing out price **1.45**

No mail orders can be filled on advertised furniture.

Hot Weather Bargains in Housefurnishings for Monday.

The Keyless Fly Fans, strong and durable, with heavy clockwork, the $2.00 style; special to-morrow at. . **1.65**

Rubber Plant Sprinklers, best quality bulb style, nickel caps; special to-morrow at **35c**

Lemon Squeezers, the Boss style, made of extra heavy galvanized malleable iron, the 15c. style; special at **8c**

Harper's Fly Traps, the old reliable and best made; special to-morrow at **10c**

Japanese Paper Napkins, of the best tissue, all white or with colored borders; to-morrow, per 100, special at . **15c**

The Ball Nozzle, of solid brass and heavily nickel plated, has a combination of straight stream, shut off and lawn spray, the 75c. kind; special at **28c**

Sad-Iron Heaters, the tripod style, holding three irons and heating them at one time, made of heavy malleable iron; special to-morrow at **25c**

Hardwood Hose Reels, strong and lasting, has iron wheels and axle, finished in nice shape; special at . . **49c**

The Fire King Gas Range, known everywhere and by every one as the best that is made, has large oven, broilers and hot plates, actually worth $18.00; special to-morrow at **10.50**

Refrigerators—*Just arrived!* Two carloads of our famous "MODEL" ICE BOXES, have all the latest improvements, made of hardwood, with furniture finish, patented traps and catches, zinc-lined, charcoal-filled and made very durable, with best casters, No. 430, 24 inches wide, 15 inches deep, 39 inches high; Monday at the very low price of. . . . **5.25**

The Big Store.

Women's Muslin Underwear.

Warm weather, cool, comfortable goods, and low prices form a combination that can't be beaten, and we've got the combination in these offerings for Monday's sale:

Women's Muslin Gowns, tucked front, wide ruffle around neck, front and sleeves finished with hemstitching, special Monday at **45c**

Women's Fine Cambric Empire Gowns, in two styles; one finished with wide tucked revers, fancy embroidered front and wide embroidered ruffles; the other with revers and front made of Valenciennes insertion and finished with lace edged ruffles, unexcelled in value, at **85c**

Women's Empire Gowns, revers and front trimmed with handsome embroidery insertion, garment finished with wide embroidery, ruffles and ribbon, at **95c**

Women's Muslin Skirts, have umbrella flounce, finished with wide insertion and ruffle trimmed with wide Cluny lace, dust ruffle and French bands, at **75c**

Women's Fine Muslin Skirts, have dust ruffle, French band, umbrella flounce, trimmed with wide embroidery, in dainty patterns, at **75c**

Women's Masonville Muslin Drawers, finished with wide hem, clustered tucks and hemstitching, with yoke bands, at **21c**

Women's Cambric Drawers, have yoke bands, frill ruffle, and are finished with insertion and wide edge of torchon lace, at **45c**

Women's Cambric Drawers, have lawn ruffle and are finished with cluster of tucks and wide duchesse lace; or Muslin Drawers with wide embroidery ruffle and tucked beading, remarkable values at **59c**

Women's Cambric Corset Covers, have Marguerite yoke of insertion and are finished at neck and sleeves with embroidery; or V neck with back, front, neck and sleeves handsomely trimmed with hemstitching, embroidery insertion and edge, at **39c**

Women's Skirt Chemises, have yoke of tucks and embroidery insertion; neck, sleeves and tucked skirt finished with Hamburg edging and wide embroidery, special for Monday at **59c**

Colored Lawn Garments, of every shade and pattern, in great variety, and at very low prices. Here are a few specials for Monday's sale:

Negligee Gowns, of colored lawn; have front of tucks and insertion, revers and ruffles trimmed with insertion and edge of point d'esprit lace, Monday at . . . **89c**

Umbrella Drawers, of colored lawn, handsomely trimmed with wide Valenciennes edge and insertion and with tucked beading, at **65c**

Long Sleeve Corset Covers, of colored lawn, Monday special at **35c**

In the Jewelry Department.

For Monday's sale we offer many useful and attractive articles at greatly reduced prices. Here are some of them, much lower in price than you will find quoted elsewhere for goods of such excellence.

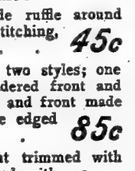

Glass Salve Jar, with top of fancy sterling silver, worth 15c., here for Monday at **5c**

Salt and Pepper Shakers, in imitation of fine cut glass, with top of sterling silver, special to-morrow at **9c**

Smelling Salts Bottle, in imitation of fine cut glass, with top of sterling silver; worth 25c., special to-morrow at **15c**

Cyrano Chains, in a variety of styles and colors, worth from 75c. to $1.25, here to-morrow at **48c**

A 25c. Combination sale of Jewelry, all made of best quality rolled plate, some enameled or stone set; belt and neck buckles, pompadour combs, scarf pins, waist sets, neck chains, with heart charm, men's studs (3 on a card), and many other things. Wonderful values at the price.

Puff Box, with puff, large size, fine cut glass, with good heavy sterling silver embossed and gold lined top, really worth $3; special for to-morrow at **1.95**

Cigar Jar, full size of fine cut glass, with extra heavy gold-lined embossed top, regular $6.75 value; special for to-morrow at **3.25**

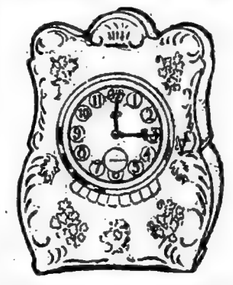

Porcelain Clock (size 8½ x 10 inches), handsomely decorated, a one-day mantel clock, worth $3; to-morrow's special price **1.75**

We warrant this clock to be a good timepiece.

In Our Repair Shop on the Premises we make all necessary Repairs, &c., to Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Cutlery; Grind and Sharpen Scissors, Razors, &c., at very low prices, and guarantee satisfaction in every instance.

In the Pure Food Market.

We pay particular attention to the purity and quality of the goods we handle, so you can be assured that everything you buy here is wholesome and free from any and all adulteration. Our prices are lower, if anything, than those charged elsewhere for inferior goods.

SUGAR: H. & E. Granulated Sugar, 19 lbs . . . **1.00**

PROVISIONS: Sugar Cured Hams or Breakfast Bacon, light and lean, lb **9 1-2c**

Finest Boiled Ham, no bone and very little fat, lb . . **17c**

LARD: 10-lb. pails Pure Lard, lb **7 1-2c**

Young Pork Loins, 1-2 loin, lb **7c**

BOTTLED GOODS: Crown Brand Pickles; qt. bots., 12c.; pt. bots. **8c**

Sunnyside or Milford Catsup, pts. **10c**

Fancy Florida Pineapple, $1.15 doz.; each . . . **10c**

S. C. Co.'s XXXX Patent, or Hazel Premium Patent Flour, the best flour you can buy, bbl., $4.40; sack, . **56c**

Victor Oats, 2-lb. pkge **5c**

Baking Soda, lb. pkge **5c**

R. S. V. P. Double Refined Table Salt, box . . . **7c**

Superb Evaporated Cream **6c**

Milford Baked Pork and Beans, 3-lb. cans . . . **8c**

Pumpkin or Squash, 3-lb. tins **8c**

Booth's Bacon and Greens, or Canned Squash . . **8c**

Armour's Potted Ham and Tongue, ¼-lb. cans . . **5c**

California Prunes, Muscatel Raisins, or English Currants, **5c**

Royal Wild Cherry Phosphate, 4-oz. bot. **15c**

Hazel Jelly Powder, makes a quick and dainty dessert . **10c**

Hazel Tomatoes, "Extras," 3-lb. cans **10c**

Our Franklin Park Mills are the best equipped cereal mills in the Middle West. We are, therefore, enabled to serve you with strictly pure, fresh goods, always up to the highest standard of excellence, at very low prices.

Hazel Whole Wheat Flour, makes good, old-fashioned wheaten bread, 10-lb. cloth sack **38c**

Hazel Rolled White Oats, very crisp, delicate flavor, doz., $1.00; 2-lb. pkge. **9c**

Hazel Breakfast Food, doz., $1.25; 2-lb. pkge. . . . **11c**

Finest Bohemian Rye Flour and Graham Flour, not a cheap grade, but the finest that can be milled, 10-lb. cloth sacks . . **35c**

Cake and Pastry Flour, scientifically blended and unrivaled for fancy pastry, 10-lb. sack **38c**

COFFEE: Our Java and Mocha Coffee will please the most exacting; 4-lbs. $1.00, lb. **28c**

Our regular 22c. old crop Santos Coffee, 6 lbs., $1.00, 1 lb., **17c**

Hazel Pure Chocolate, lb. **29c**

Hazel Breakfast Cocoa, tin **21c**

Hazel Quick Lunch Chocolate, made in a minute . . **16c**

TEAS: Your selection from all our high grade regularly sold at 70c., 5-lb. Decorated Tin Canister, $3.15, 1 lb. . . **65c**

Preserved Canton Ginger, a delicious and healthful dainty for the hot weather, 1-lb. jar **18c**

Special Virgin Olive Oil, Beaumarchand Brand, quart bottle, this week **49c**

Our India and Ceylon Blended Teas are absolutely the best drinking and most satisfactory Teas you can buy, lb., 80c., 60c. and **50c**

Citron, Orange or Lemon Peel, per lb. **10c**

Armour's Best Family Soap, one year old, 10 bars . . **33c**

Fairbank's Fairy or Armour's White Soap, bar . . . **3c**

Hazel Finest Family Soap has no superior for all fine laundry uses 60 bars in box, per box, $2.60; bar . . . **4 1-2c**

A COLUMN FOR RACEGOERS

Sheepshead Bay Park Stakes for the Coming Week.

BIG BETTORS WHO HAVE QUIT

Michael Dwyer a Physical Wreck Through the Game—Profits of the Racing Associations.

With the Suburban out of the way, racegoers can now settle down to a long stretch of racing that will not be made troublesome to the regulars by the interjection of sensational events like the Brooklyn and Suburban Handicaps which are as annoying to the steady patrons of the sport as is a bull or a bear raid to the steady patrons of the kindred game of chance constantly being played on Wall Street. Races like the Suburban, Brooklyn, and Metropolitan Handicaps bring great crowds to the race tracks who know no more about the horses and the odds than do the lambs who go to Wall Street to be shorn. These lambs of the track are as good game as are those other lambs of the Street, and they are generally treated in about the same way, though a few of them do manage to get away with a little money. But as on the Street, their presence and their money upsets and unsettles the market. A holiday crowd will take any odds the bookmakers may care to offer, and "they won't know that they are getting the worst of it," say the bookmakers, who thereupon make the easiest kind of a book, say, one of from 30 to 60 per cent., in their own favor. The lamb knows nothing about it, and accepts whatever the bookmakers may let him have, and is thankful if, after the day's play, he has enough of their money to pay the expenses of his outing. The regular will rarely accept any such odds as are posted on holidays without grumbling, and stands aloof and allows the general public and the bookmakers to have things their own way. He sits in a corner, swears at the crowd, growls because he cannot get fair odds, and "lets 'em run loose," merely noting the performances of the day for reference in his future operations. But after the excitement of Suburban Day is abated, there is nothing to mar his enjoyment and his speculation. So from now on he will have a practically clear field and fair odds to, at least, with only the interference of the Brighton Handicap as a bête noir of the future. For there will be what he calls "straight racing" from tomorrow until the Glorious Fourth of July at the Sheepshead Bay track, and from July 6 to Aug. 5 at the Brighton Beach course. There will be racing at Sheepshead Bay each week day except Friday, and racing at Brighton Beach each week day until the meeting closes and the sport is shifted to Saratoga.

STAKE RACES OF THE WEEK.

As is the usual custom at the Coney Island Club's meetings the cards bristle with fixtures to bring out the best class of horses. To-morrow there will be the Daisy Stakes for two-year-olds at five furlongs and the Grass Selling Stakes for three-year-olds and upward at a mile and a sixteenth, both over the turf course, which is said to be faster and safer than ever before. On Tuesday there will be on for decision the Foam Stakes for two-year-olds at five furlongs and the Coney Island Handicap for three-year-olds and upward at six furlongs, this being the first of the series of races known as the June handicaps, the two others of which are at seven furlongs and a mile. There will be a chance for the two-year-old fillies on Wednesday when the Rosebud Stake is run, this being a dash at five furlongs. The jumpers will have another chance in the bay hurdle race at two miles. Thursday the two-year-olds will have another chance in the race for the Zephyr Stakes over the Futurity course, and the horses year older can try their feet at sprinting in the race for the Swift Stakes at seven furlongs. Saturday will see the best of the two-year-olds try conclusions in the rich Great Trial Stakes over the Futurity course, for which there are still eligible seventy-two of the original entries. Among these are His Royal Highness, Maribert, Doublet, Virginia Earle, St. Finnan, Withers, Mark Cheek, Water King, Moderne, Pupil, De Lacey, and a number of others that have performed fairly well. There will be the trial for the second part of the June Handicap, and there will be a run for the steeplechasers over the full course, in which it is expected that a number of performers who have not yet been seen in public will have a chance to show how well they can go across country.

PROFITS OF JOCKEY CLUBS.

Racing as conditions have this year made more money than ever before in their history. All three of those which have completed their Spring meetings have been favored with clear weather practically every day of their meetings, and the crowds that have gone to the tracks have been more numerous than ever before since racing began. Bookmakers have been plenty, and they must have made money, though, of course, their missed profits would nowhere near equal those of a single one of the racing associations. A very good and conservative judge—one who is thoroughly familiar with all the details of the racing game, state that the profits of the Spring meeting at the Brooklyn Club's track at Gravesend would aggregate at least $125,000 after all the expenses were paid. He estimated that the income from privileges alone—bookmaking, telegraph, caterer, programmes, &c.—would reach at least $10,000 a day, while the outlay was very small, as all of the guaranteed stakes, for example, cost the Brooklyn Club nothing, the only stake of consequence to which they had to add money being the Brooklyn Handicap.

IN THE BETTING RING.

Betting has been very lively, and there has been some "plunging" by Pittsburg Phil, Riley Grannan, Fred Cowan, Steve L'Hommedieu, Eugene Leigh, and a few others, though nothing like that sort of thing that used to be seen when Mike Dwyer, Pierre Lorillard, Riley Grannan, Pittsburg Phil, and a few others used to send their thousands into the ring in hands when they thought they had a particularly good thing that was worth backing. Of the lot Pierre Lorillard is in England, Pittsburg Phil has become conservative, Moore has faded away, and Dwyer and Grannan have not the money for the big plays they used to delight in. George Wheelock occasionally stirs up the ring with a big swing with big money, but there are stories that these betting bouts he occasionally indulges in are commissions, and that he has become conservative when it is his own money that he stakes.

Backers of the favorites had a hard time of it at the Brooklyn meeting, for of the ninety races run, but twenty-nine were won by favorites, that record including the dead heat between Mischievous and Last Cord, the former a favorite at 5 to 2, and the latter a rank outsider, at 25 to 1, but not the steeplechase in which the winner was disqualified. Of the balance of the races, twenty-four went to second choices—a most liberal interpretation being given to what might be so called—while rank outsiders won the other thirty-seven races, not including the dead heat previously referred to. Such a record would make it look as if the bookmakers would have fared famously. But the fact is that there are a number of books that always favor the favorites, and the managers of such books have had rather a hard time of it, and in some instances have been hard hit. This, it is reported, has happened to "Joe" Ullman, who had the management of what is known as the "syndicate" book, as it was backed by a number of heavy operators. As the men who bet large sums of money rarely back a "one shot," and prefer to play close favorites or second choices, they have been large losers at the meeting after a very successful campaign at Morris Park, where it was stated at the close of that meeting, nearly all of the bookies were losers. The swing of the tide therefore tended to even up things.

WRECKED BY THE BETTING FEVER.

Michael F. Dwyer, once the heaviest player on the race tracks, and a man who was said to have no nerve that could be shattered by the game, has been an object of pity to many of the racegoers during the Brooklyn meeting. He has aged very greatly since the last racing season, and instead of looking to be the junior of the once famous racing firm of Dwyer Brothers, as he is, looks to be many years the senior of his brother, Philip J. He occupied a seat under the shadow of the judges' stand, where he held his consultations with his betting commissioner, Mr. Hayman. Mr. Dwyer's former commissioner, in the days when he was in his prime, Joseph Vendig, now makes a book on his own account, and, according to the chatter of the ring, it is a profitable one. He probably has much more money than has his old principal, who now bets hundreds where he used to bet thousands. Mr. Dwyer is very feeble, and is barely able to get about without assistance. His face is haggard, his nerve gone, and his interest in the sport, once so intense, is now, to all appearances, only that which attaches to the winning or the losing of the small wagers he makes. He cannot get about to the paddock to see what the horses look like, and does not watch them in their preliminary work, as he always used to do before a race was run. His appearance is pitiable in the extreme, and there was hardly an hour in the day devoted to racing when one could not hear coming from a group of gossiping men, the expression, "Poor Mike!"

The game has certainly been too much for him. He never looked very strong or rugged, but he seemed to have perfect command over his nerves, and for years showed none of the mental strain under which he must have been when the horses were running for thousands of his dollars. With financial reverses, and the slipping away of his "Dwyer luck," there came stomach troubles and insomnia, from which he has been a sufferer since the tide seemed to turn against him. Then followed the physical collapse which is now so evident to every one who sees him, a gray-haired, drawn, crippled, and prematurely old man. As he was never a drinking man, but, on the contrary, very abstemious, and always regular in his habits and about his eating, there is only one conclusion drawn by the racing men, and that is that the strain under which he lived for so many years was responsible for his break-down now when he should be in the prime of life. Never a man to make friends or attract people to him, he would now hear more words of kindness and regret spoken about him, could he listen to what people say, than at any time in his long and troubled career on the turf.

GRANNAN HAS QUIT PLUNGING.

Riley Grannan, too, has practically disappeared from the ranks of the heavy bettors. He is now making a book in the betting ring, backed, it is said, by one of his old friends in Kentucky, who thinks that Grannan will be again on top and back at his old game. Grannan made a big mistake when he went to England and tried to beat the gamblers over there at their game. The English bookmaker knows more about making a book in fifteen minutes than all except a very few American bookmakers can learn in a lifetime. It is a hard game over there at the best, but when a man "declares himself," as did Grannan, that he was going to back Sloan's mounts, and beat the Englishmen at their own game, he becomes the easiest of marks. So, on the whole, he was fortunate to get away with enough to buy a passage ticket back to this country for himself and his wife.

When the Englishmen heard what the game of the American adventurers who were with Grannan was, it was the easiest sort of a thing for them to beat it, by making every horse that Sloan rode a favorite, or at a short price in the race. Backing favorites, unless they win about 90 per cent. of the races—something that they never do—would break the Bank of England in a very short time. A couple of losses will offset twice that number of wins at that game, and so Grannan and his associates started in with something like 50 per cent. of the game against them. Even with extraordinary luck on Sloan's part, ruin would have been the eventual result. But when Sloan struck a losing gait, and backers found his mounts the favorites when they should have been 10 to 1 shots with any other jockey up—made so for the sake of taking Grannan's scalp—the English "bookies" had an easy game, and readily drove Grannan and his associates back to America, just as they had previously driven "Mike" Dwyer back, stripped of everything. Grannan will be plunging again if he manages to get a little capital ahead here again. But Grannan has had his lesson, and the former bellboy will not tempt fate again on the other side of the ocean, where they know more about shearing lambs than does the most expert shearer on an Ohio sheep farm.

PITTSBURG PHIL'S OPERATIONS.

"Pittsburg Phil," as George E. Smith is universally known, and probably always will be, has an occasional meteoric splurge through the betting ring, but he is doing much less of that sort of thing than in some years past. Mr. Smith, too, has found that the strain tells on him, and his health is so precarious that he cannot afford to subject himself to the strains he once could. So he is taking warning in time, say his friends, and is confining himself to occasional operations, instead of fooling around with every race that is run, as was his former habit. Sensational newspapers keep crediting him with enormous winnings on horses racing in his name, while the fact has been in several cases that his winnings on these very races have been very modest indeed.

Racing at Latonia.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—Results of races at Latonia to-day:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Georgie, 95 pounds, (Landry,) 30 to 1, won; Romanoff, 108, (J. Matthews,) 10 to 1, second; Jessie Jarboe, 97, (H. Hinson,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:15. May Be So, Malais, Aureole, Dandy H., Santello, Pigit, Salvarse, Diser, Finem, and Respice also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; selling. John Yerkes, 113 pounds, (Crowhurst,) 9 to 20, and Nettie Regent, 97, (H. Williams,) 4 to 1, dead heat; Linto, 95, (Harris,) 60 to 1, third. Time—1:09½. J. Lucille, Russell K., Summer, Countess Elsmere, and Melo also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One Mile; selling. Eberhard, 107 pounds, (Everitt,) 9 to 2, won; Billy House, 103, (J. Hill,) 2 to 1, second; Freak, 94, (Boland,) 16 to 5, third. Time—1:41½. April Lady, Full Dress, Trimmer, Preliminary, Don Clarencio, Semper Eadam, and Cue Tip also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Tri-State Handicap; gentlemen riders; one mile. Alamo, 140 pounds, (Mr. Keys,) 3 to 1, won; Infelice, 137, (Mr. Arnold,) 7 to 1, second; Mizzoura, 140, (Mr. Maddox,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:46¾. Osmon and Lost Time also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Sensation stakes for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Lieutenant Gibson, 112 pounds, (Everett,) 3 to 1, won; His Excellency, 109, (J. Hill,) 3 to 5, second; Lew Kraft, 109, (Overton,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:14¾. Three starters.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap; mile and fifty yards. The Lady Blue, 97 pounds, (H. Wilson,) 6 to 1, won; Carl C., 103, (J. Hill,) 5 to 1, second; George Krats, 114, (Crowhurst,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:43¾. Allie Bell, Sauber, and Rastus also ran.

JEFFRIES-SHARKEY MATCH MADE

Articles Will Be Signed To-morrow at Mr. Brady's Office.

James J. Jeffries, who holds the heavyweight championship of the world, and Thomas Sharkey, who aspires to that distinction, were matched yesterday for a twenty-five-round contest, to take place in October next before the club which shall offer the largest purse. The negotiations were conducted at the Vanderbilt Hotel by William A. Brady, Jeffries's manager, and Thomas O'Rourke, President of the Lenox Athletic Club and manager for Sharkey. Neither of the principals was present. Formal articles will be signed to-morrow at the office of Mr. Brady and at the same time it is likely that a referee will be selected.

It was decided that the contest should be according to Marquis of Queensberry rules. This leaves the men free to strike in breakaways and in clinches, when one arm is free—a style of fighting in which both of the principals excel. An agreement forbade these tactics in the Fitzsimmons-Jeffries contest. All the other preliminaries incident to the conduct of the battle were agreeable to the managers of the men, and it was not until the question of bandages was raised that there was any contention.

"Let's put that off until Monday," said O'Rourke.

"Not at all," retorted Brady. "We'll cut out the bandages now once and for all. Let the men fight with nothing on their hands but the gloves."

O'Rourke still demurred, and "Billy" Delaney, Jeffries's trainer, observed: "Tom, you won't find your man here unless he can wrap his hands up in cloth. I don't think he could whip Jeffries with brass knuckles, and any one who looks for him in the same town with Jeffries will get left."

The question was put off, although Mr. Brady maintains that he will not consider the wearing of bandages.

The contest will be held on either Oct. 23 or 24, before the club offering the largest purse. The entire purse must be put up ten days before the contest. Bids for the fight will be received by "Matt" Clune, proprietor of the Vanderbilt Hotel, up to Aug. 15, when they will be opened, providing Brady has by that time returned from Europe. "Al" Smith will be the final stakeholder.

After the terms of the contest were agreed upon Brady offered $50,000 as the purse, presumably on behalf of the Coney Island Sporting Club, in which he is interested, but O'Rourke declined to accept it, saying that he felt sure a much larger sum could be obtained. O'Rourke himself will make a bid on behalf of the club of which he is the presiding genius.

It was expected that P. J. Dwyer, the backer of "Mike" Morrissey of Tipperary, Ireland, would be present to offer a challenge to Jeffries on behalf of his man, but Dwyer did not appear, and Brady declared that if any one had $5,000 to bet on the Irishman Jeffries would meet him on Tuesday night.

Jeffries leaves to-day on a tour through the country, which will end in San Francisco. He will give exhibitions in many cities. On July 27 he will sail for England, where he will challenge any and all pugilists in Great Britain to an encounter for the world's championship.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

Prospects Bright for a Bicycle Path Across the Bridge.

MURPHY'S MILE RECORD TRIAL

The International Tourists' Association—Long-Distance Riding a Fad—Condition of the Roads.

As was stated in the THE NEW YORK TIMES last Sunday, the prospects are bright for a bicycle path across the bridge over the trestle work on the north side. It is now left to C. C. Martin, chief engineer and Superintendent of the bridge, to give his sanction for the construction of the path. The officials of the League of American Wheelmen, who are responsible for the progress made thus far, claim that there can be no argument offered as to additional weight, as the building of a path would only make it necessary to construct a plank path. According to the plans under consideration, cyclists will have to carry their wheels down the steps at the Manhattan end. This will not be necessary at the Brooklyn terminus.

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Cable advices from President Keenan of the League of American Wheelmen state that at the meeting of the International Tourists' Association, held in London on June 6, the association was properly organized, with the League of American Wheelmen as an affiliated member. The countries represented, and which are now on the membership roll, are the United States, England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Italy, Norway, and Sweden. It is agreed between the national organizations which go to make up the international association that members of any of them are entitled to all the privileges of a resident member in any one of the others. This privilege is to be extended to tourists awheel, and will include the same benefits as are derived from a national organization such as the League of American Wheelmen.

Many of the European countries allow members of cycling organizations to cross the borders without payment of duty, providing they show their membership cards. This arrangement is similar to that which exists between the Canadian customs authorities and the League of American Wheelmen, whereby a member of the league can cross into Canada without paying duty.

The International Touring Association will endeavor to make this universal for the individual members of all the National organizations, so that the simple showing of a membership card will be sufficient for a tour through Europe without having to pay any duty whatever. This is a privilege which will be appreciated by American wheelmen, particularly next year during the Paris Exposition.

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The growing popularity of touring awheel is distinctly shown in the number of applications for tour routes received by the Touring Department of the League of American Wheelmen. The rush of requests shows that there are thousands of wheelmen who intend making long trips in various parts of the country this Summer. The pleasure of these trips is being facilitated by the department in furnishing each league member who requests it a completely outlined sketch of the proposed tour. Though this department of the League of American Wheelmen work has been organized only two months, it is now one of the busiest in the organization.

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The track at Maywood, L. I., on which Charles Murphy will attempt to ride a mile a minute, paced by a locomotive, is completed. Its exact length is 2 miles and 962 feet, and in laying this track a record was broken, which certainly is a good omen. Joseph H. Cummin, Superintendent of Bridges and Buildings of the Long Island Railroad Company, arrived on the ground with sixty men and the material at 8 A. M. At noon over a mile was completed, and at 6 o'clock at night a track measuring 60,000 feet board measure had been put down. Joists were fitted between the rails, and along these sixteen-foot smooth-surfaced boards were laid, five boards being necessary to fill the space between the rails. The centre boards were carefully selected, and in trying the track with hard tires not the slightest give or inequality could be felt.

Three-quarters of a mile will be used for the start, leaving 2,282 feet for Murphy to slow up in and stop after the record run. Murphy will make several trials. The engineer has no difficulty in giving good, even pace, and the chances are very favorable to the securing of the record by Murphy. For the first trial with the engine and the car the following figures were made: For the first quarter of a mile, 28½ seconds; the second quarter, 21 seconds; third, 18 seconds. The first quarter of the measured mile, 15½ seconds; second quarter, 15; third quarter, 15; fourth quarter, 14½. Later trials demonstrated that no difficulty would be experienced in making each quarter of the measured mile in 15 seconds flat. The race will be run the afternoon of Friday, June 30, in connection with the meet of the Long Island Wheelmen meet and cyclists' carnival at Patchogue(and special arrangements will be made so that all attending the meet will be able to see the race, traveling by wheel, water, or by railroad.

The Long Island Railroad will run excursions to the scene of the trial. Those preferring to wheel out will find a choice of routes with very good roads.

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Long distance riding seems to have become a fad. Every few days bring reports of cyclists riding 200 miles or more in record time. "Gus" Egloff, a New York wheelman, sprung quite a sensation a few days ago when he rode 800 miles in about eighty-two hours, and then tried for a record of 1,000 miles in 100 hours, but failed. A strange thing about Egloff's performance is that when he started out on Saturday afternoon he had the intention of taking a one-hundred-mile ride, but he felt so fresh after his first century that he decided to continue on for 1,000 miles. After riding 900 miles Egloff attracted the attention of hundreds of cyclists on the Merrick Road and the Cycle Path, and before Sunday night he became familiar to all and had plenty of pacing. Mrs. Irene Brush of Brooklyn is another cyclist who takes pleasure in riding two and three centuries with only a short intermission.

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Agents and dealers are attributing some loss of business to the prevalence of the scorching evil in their respective localities. Their argument is, that although considering the total number of bicyclists, accidents are very rare, timid riders decline to go into the question from the actuarial standpoint and in numerous instances do not buy wheels because they are afraid of getting knocked over by the fast ones. At the same time it is admitted that the favorable testimony of fast road riders greatly helps the sale of any wheel, and the trade is usually slow to indorse measures looking toward the enforcement of speed regulations. The trade would undoubtedly gain by organizing a campaign against reckless riding of all sorts and favoring properly sanctioned road racing, or the setting apart, under the local option which rests with most city and town authorities, of certain roads or sections of roads for speedways. This has been done in a number of cases to the satisfaction of both wheelmen and the public.

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Just about 100 entries have been received for the regular Sunday meet at Vailsburg, N. J., this afternoon. The list includes the names of almost all the crack professionals, as well as the fastest amateurs of this vicinity, so that the racing is expected to be even better than that of last Sunday. What will cause much interest is the half-mile open, in which Frank Kramer, the local rider, who holds the title of amateur champion by winning the mile championship at Indianapolis last year, and George H. Collett of New Haven, who won three of the other championships, will meet for the first time since the championship meet. Several fruitless endeavors have been made to arrange a match race between the pair, and there is much rivalry between them. Kramer is thought to be invincible on the board track for the reason that he trained there all last year and this season. These riders will also meet in the mile and one-half tandem, which should also furnish plenty of excitement. Fifteen teams are entered, with such riders as Kramer and Schrieber, Collett and mate, Wahrenberger and Nye, Roome and L. Hunter, Adametz and Leopold, Babb and Crawford, and Ross and Hunter. All of these riders and over a score of others will take part in the half-mile amateur event. About all the professionals who rode last Sunday, and many others, will appear in the two professional events. The list includes the names of such well-known riders as McFarland, Stevens, Simms, Mertens, Kimble, Walthour, Hicks, Eaton, Furman, Downing, Freeman, Steinson, Becker, Maya, Fournier, Henshaw, Hadfield, and the Kreamer brothers. A band concert will precede the races, which begin at 3 P. M.

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The interclub team race between the Kings County, Harlem, Riverside, and Nassau Wheelmen, which will be one of the events to be held under the auspices of the Kings County Wheelmen at Manhattan Beach next Saturday, should prove an exciting race. The race will be run in pursuit style. The Kings County team will be picked from Schofield, Munz, Relyea, and Richt. The Riverside Wheelmen's team will be made up of Ertz, Cramer, and Mosher. The Harlem and Nassau teams have not yet been decided upon. Among the professionals who will ride at the meet are Bald, Cooper, Gardner, Kiser, McFarland, Stevens, and Kemble. A fifteen-mile paced race between C. T. Earl of the Kings County Wheelmen and M. Y. Bedell of the Pierce Wheelmen will be one of the principal attractions of the meet.

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Dr. George R. Elliott, Professor of Orthopedic Surgery at the Post-Graduate Hospital, New York, in a paper read before the American Medical Association at Columbus, Ohio, promises to revolutionize the methods of treatment in cases of spinal deformity, such as lateral curvature and the dreaded Pott's disease. Dr. Elliott stated that lateral curvature can be greatly aided by bicycle riding with the handle bars properly adjusted. He contends that plaster jackets contract the lungs, cause great weakness, and frequently lead to the development of tuberculosis.

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The following is the weekly road report issued by the New York State Division, League of American Wheelmen, for the information of the cycling public. Cyclists in making use of this information should bear in mind the weather conditions, as a rainstorm may make an ordinary country road, which has been reported in good condition, nearly unridable, while a few hours of sunshine with a brisk wind will put a macadam or gravel road, reported muddy, in good condition. Touring cyclists desiring detailed information concerning routes within a radius of fifty miles around New York City, and the conditions of the same, can obtain this information by writing to W. S. Bull, 132 Nassau Street, New York City, inclosing a self-addressed envelope for reply. As in many instances it will require some correspondence to secure up-to-date information, cyclists are requested to allow several days and to apply by mail:

LONG ISLAND.—Besides the heavy rainstorm of Thursday, Long Island has been specially favored with a number of small showers during the week. Macadam roads have been pretty thoroughly cleared of dust and are in good condition. The country roads, cycle paths, and side paths are in first-class shape, and better than they have been before during any time in the riding season. The roads to Rockaway and Long Beach, and the South Shore Road to Patchogue are fine. The latter is in good condition beyond Patchogue to the end of the island: The road to Jericho, Hicksville, Amityville, and Massapequa is in good shape. The road through Westbury to Farmingdale and Maywood, the point at which Charley Murphy is to attempt to lower the mile record to sixty seconds, is in good condition. The road to Oyster Bay and Cold Spring is also good. The North Shore Road through Flushing to Bayside to Roslyn is in good condition. The road from Jamaica, by way of Sunken Meadow and Black Stump and Rocky Hill Road to Bayside and Willets Point, fine. The road from Hyde Park to Little Neck and road from Hyde Park to Lake Success, and from Lake Success by the way of the new road to Roslyn, fine. Road from Roslyn through Sea Cliff and Glen Cove, fine. In spite of the long drought the trees are in fine condition, better than ever before at this time of the year. The heavy snows of last Winter, falling as they did on a surface that was not frozen, sank into the ground and have supplied moisture from below, while the surface has been dry.

The roads of Rockland and Orange Counties all over are in excellent condition, the rains of the past week having done much to put them in perfect shape for riding. The roads of Goshen, Guymard, Port Jervis, Milford, and the Water Gap are all good, and will be excellent within a day or two. The earth roads of Tappan are somewhat sandy; the earth roads of Fort Montgomery fair to good.

STEVENS WINS THE BIG MATCH.

Hoboken Tennis Expert Too Strong for Millett at Orange.

The challenge match of the New Jersey State championship at lawn tennis was played yesterday afternoon on the Orange Lawn Tennis Club grounds, and furnished one of the most exciting contests on record. After being four times within a single stroke of the championship Millett was beaten in a heart-breaking five-set match. Stevens got the first set easily, but Millett turned the tables on him by taking the second and third. In the fourth the New Yorker led at 4—0, and then at 5—2 he had several easy chances to win. Stevens was very steady at critical points, however, and lobbed accurately whenever Millett came up to the net to volley.

The New York expert was a little wild toward the end of the set, being almost exhausted, and he smashed out of court repeatedly. Stevens captured five games in succession, most of them after deuce had been reached, and took the set. The Hoboken expert stood the physical strain better than Millett, and won the fifth set.

The doubles were left unfinished yesterday, when darkness forced a postponement, and the final match will be continued tomorrow afternoon.

Yesterday's scores were as follows:

Championship Singles, Challenge Round—Richard Stevens (holder) beat S. C. Millett (challenger) 6-2, 4-6, 4-6, 7-5, 6-4.

Championship Doubles; Semi-Final Round—W. A. Larned and E. P. Larned beat S. C. Millett and G. H. Miles, 6-2, 6-3.

Final Round—W. A. Larned and E. P. Larned against E. P. Fischer and O. M. Bostwick, 11-9, 2-6, (unfinished.)

Morris County Golfers.

The first match play round for the President's Cup at the Morris County Golf Club, Morristown, N. J., was played yesterday by the sixteen members who qualified on the previous Saturday. The results were: J. M. Maynard beat W. Y. Marsh, 3 up and 2 to play; A. Wright Post beat R. D. Foote, 2 up and 1 to play; H. W. Ford beat C. B. Beckwith, 3 up and 2 to play; H. P. Toler beat George Willis, 3 up and 2 to play; J. Little beat Benjamin Nicoll, 6 up and 5 to play; W. Allston Flagg beat Arthur Whitney, 7 up and 5 to play; W. L. Thompson beat R. H. Thomas, 5 up and 4 to play; F. V. S. Crosby beat C. M. Chapin, 5 up and 4 to play.

Proposed Fitzsimmons-McCoy Fight.

CHICAGO, June 17.—The Colorado Athletic Association has offered a twenty-thousand-dollar purse for a twenty-five-round contest between Robert Fitzsimmons and "Kid" McCoy, according to an announcement made here to-day by Ben Benton, McCoy's present manager. The proposed fight is to be for the middleweight championship of the world. McCoy wired his acceptance, saying he would fight at 158 pounds or at catch weights on any fair terms. In case Fitzsimmons agrees to the contest McCoy says his match with Joe Choynski will be called off.

Excursion to the College Boat Race.

The Iron steamboat Cepheus will make a special trip to Poughkeepsie on June 27, the day of the university boat race. The boat will leave Pier 1, North River, at 10:30 A. M., and the foot of West Twenty-second Street at 11 A. M. Poughkeepsie will be reached at 4 o'clock, the race taking place at 5:30 o'clock. The Cepheus will occupy one of the best positions on the course.

On the Cricket Field.

Several cricket games were played yesterday on local fields. At Prospect Park, Brooklyn, Team B of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and the Manhattans played a draw, while the Brooklyns were defeated by the Manhattan second eleven. At Kearney, N. J., Team A of the Paterson Cricket Club scored an easy victory over the home club's eleven.

THE YACHTING OUTLOOK

Prospects Are Brilliant for a Notable Season.

THE AMERICA'S CUP RACES

Many Special Contests are Scheduled by the Leading Clubs—Some of the Boats.

Unless all signs fail, the yachting season, which has begun so auspiciously and is now in full swing, will continue the most exciting and interesting in many years. This is not only true in regard to the more pretentious single-stickers that will compete for the "Blue Ribbon of the Seas" in October, but extends throughout all classes, down to the modest catboat. The greater amount of interest, since the launch of the Columbia a week ago, centres in the first meeting between the new aspirant for international honors and the Defender, champion of 1895, which is scheduled for Saturday, July 1, and will be sailed over the same course that will be the scene of the series of races between Sir Thomas Lipton's cup hunter Shamrock and the Columbia.

Experts who have critically examined the hull of the new Morgan-Iselin craft agree that in point of model the Columbia is greatly superior to the Defender and is as close to the extreme limit for speed and stability as that type of craft can be carried. Harrison B. Moore, who owns the flyer Marietta, which is undoubtedly the most speedy ocean going steam yacht in America, stated in an interview with a reporter of THE TIMES, that when the Columbia was tuned up to concert pitch she would doubtless prove at least ten minutes faster than the Defender over a thirty-mile course and in a breeze would make the difference still more pronounced. Other members of the New York Yacht Club who were approached on the subject were equally sanguine as to the possibilities of the newer craft, notwithstanding the fact that the Defender, under the supervision of W. Butler Duncan, Jr., has been improved to a considerable degree since her duels with Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie III. four years ago.

Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan, who arrived in this city on Friday morning, stated that he had not decided definitely where the second race between the two big single-stickers would be sailed, but it is likely that they will be seen in the annual regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club on July 4, despite the wild rumors that both boats would at once proceed to Newport and race during July off that place. That there will be some sharp racing between the two boats is certain, for Capt. Rhodes is a racing skipper of acknowledged ability. He will do his utmost to uphold native talent, so that there will be a goodly amount of rivalry between him and Charlie Barr, who will command the new yacht.

Of the challenger little has been learned through the ordinary channels, but a member of the New York Club, who has spent the greater part of the Winter in England, says that the Shamrock is by far the most slippery-looking craft that has crossed the Atlantic since the days of the Minerva, one of Will Fife's most successful yachts—one that spread-eagled our fleet of American forty-footers in the easiest possible fashion for two seasons, but was finally defeated by the Burgess boat Gossoon.

The Shamrock will be launched on June 24, and will doubtless be the most costly sailing yacht afloat. In a recent interview Capt. Archie Hogarth said that Mr. Lipton's craft will be the finest that has ever tried for that will-o'-the-wisp of British yachtsmen, and predicts the fastest race that has ever been sailed. He says that the Shamrock will be a wonder, and makes the assertion, in which many Americans concur, that Fife is fully the equal of Watson as a designer, and that in some points the younger man has outstripped his rival in the evolution of a boat that will do good work on every point of sailing.

SPEED TO WINDWARD.

Mr. Watson has made a special study of the development of exceptional speed in going to windward, and to secure this factor he has sometimes sacrificed a little speed "off the wind." In previous races the speed of the American boat in reaching and running has been a most important factor in keeping the America's Cup on this side of the Atlantic, and it is exactly on these points of sailing that Fife's boats have excelled. They have also been fast in windward work, but everything has not been sacrificed for speed on that point of sailing alone.

Outside of the trial races and the contests for the America's Cup, a great deal of interest is being displayed in the series of races for the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Challenge Cup, now held by the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, and which will be sailed on Lake St. Louis beginning Wednesday, July 26.

The trial races for the selection of a boat to represent the S. C. Y. C. will begin on Monday, July 3, and continue on Wednesday, the 5th, and Thursday, the 6th. Fewer boats than in former years will compete in these trials, and Clinton H. Crane, whose yachts El Heirie, Momo, and Challenger, have been the unsuccessful representatives of the Oyster Bay Club for the past three years, will not be represented in the trials. The two most noticeable craft that will compete will be one owned by E. B. Crowninshield, the young Boston designer, who has been remarkably successful in small boats, and another designed by L. D. Huntington of New Rochelle, whose candidate last year, the Akabo, kept the Race Committee of the Seawanhaka Club guessing for more than a week before they finally decided upon the Crane boat.

The Huntington boat is again an extreme freak, but comes within the amended "Declaration of Trust," under which the races are conducted. She will be still lighter in construction than the Akabo, which was a marvel in that particular, her diagonal braces and bilge stringers being piano wires, drawn to a tension that made her light ribs and planking as rigid as steel.

The contests for the other international trophy known as the Canada's Cup, which was won three years by the Royal Canadian Yacht Club's representative, the Canada, against the Vencedor of the Chicago Yacht Club, are also attracting some interest among yachtsmen in the East. There have been eight boats built for the trial races, from which an American representative will be selected. These boats are constructed under the rules and restrictions of the Yacht Racing Association of the Great Lakes, and are built under the girth rules, which, although adopted by the North American Yacht Racing Union, are entirely foreign to yacht-racing regulations in American waters.

The competitor in which most yachtsmen in this vicinity are interested has just been completed at Hanley's at Cape Cod. She is something of a departure from the Acushla and Acushla II., which has been in the most successful of the Hanley type in these waters. She has less beam and a greatly reduced sail spread. She is 28 feet on the water line and 44 feet over all. She also conforms to the restrictions regarding centreboard and girth measure. Another feature of the boat is that she has no outside keel. Her builders are confident that she will be selected to regain the cup, and will eventually win from the Canadian representative.

Under the girth rule there can be but little variation in type of boat, if the framers of the rule are to be credited, but George H. Duggan, who has for the past three seasons won from American competitors in the races for the Seawanhaka Cup, has turned out a craft that will sail under the colors of the Royal Canadian Club, and can well be watched, for the Montreal man is an unusually clever designer, and although without much experience in designing large yachts, will doubtless develop a flier when she is tuned up.

THE SEASON ON THE SOUND.

In addition to the interest displayed already in the coming international contests, the season along Long Island Sound, which is now running along smoothly, was never more lively, and the competition in the various classes never more keen. Many new boats have appeared, the most important being the twenty-five-foot water line knockabout designed by the Herreshoff Company for J. Rogers Maxwell and sailed by him for the first time in the New Rochelle Yacht Club Spring regatta. In model she is an improvement on the popular thirty-footers, which are still regarded as the most successful racing class ever built. Her sheer line is straighter than the "thirties" and her deck has a noticeable crown forward. Her overhangs are long, both fore and aft, and when she keels over, with her rail awash, she sails on nearly her over all length. She is of the plate fin keel type and her underbody, compared to the "thirties," shows rather fuller lines forward of the midship section, the same full body amidships and a run so fine that she leaves the water with scarcely any suspicion of a wake. She is by far the superior of the Alyce, which has thus far been her only competitor in that class.

In the twenty-one-foot knockabouts the new Purdon boat, owned by S. C. Pirie, has proved her superiority over the Crowninshield boat Mongoose, last year's champion, and there is still another new one, Hazen Morse's Kittie, which is still to be heard from. The Kittie was defeated by the Spindrift in the Manhasset Bay regatta, a week ago, but as it was her first appearance in these waters, and Mr. Morse has not as yet had an opportunity to become acquainted with her peculiarities, the race can hardly be called a test of the two boats.

In the regular classes there have been no new vessels thus far. The Anoatok has won every race she has started in. She has been sailed by A. Bryan Alley, and as usual carries the pick of the talent of the Larchmont Club. The Hussar has also been uniformly successful, and James D. Baird, her owner, has signified his intention to race her in every event of the Summer to which she is eligible. In the catboat classes, the thirty-footer Dot, owned by Vice Commodore Charles T. Pierce of the Riverside Club, and the twenty-five-footer Win or Lose, owned by J. S. Appleby, two of last season's crackajacks, have captured about everything in their respective classes.

The coming week will be an unusually important one from a yachtsman's viewpoint. To-morrow morning the Brooklyn Yacht Club will conduct its annual regatta. It will be the first big event to be sailed under the auspices of this club in three years and the entry list includes all the fliers in the vicinity of Gravesend Bay and Sea Gate. The courses for the larger boats will extend to the Southwest Spit, familiarly known to fishermen as the "Gob" buoy, and the smaller boats will turn the red can buoy off Coney Island as an outer mark. The starting and finishing lines for all classes will be off Fort Hamilton.

On Tuesday the annual regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club will attract devotees of the sport. An interesting feature will be the race for big schooners in cruising trim. The annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club is scheduled for Thursday and every boat in the club fleet that is in commission in these waters will be on hand to compete in the races or to do homage to Commodore Morgan, who will at that time make his first official appearance on the new Corsair.

The annual regatta of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will be the attraction on the Sound on Saturday and the regular regatta of the Brooklyn Canoe Club will be an aquatic feature on Gravesend Bay.

THE SHAMROCK IS FRAIL.

Cup Challenger Built Largely of a Very Light Metal—Will Fare Badly in Rough Weather.

LONDON, June 17.—In spite of the abnormal secrecy in everything connected with the America's Cup challenger Shamrock, it has been learned that the original estimate of the cost of the v

GERMANY AT THE HAGUE

Berlin Government Instructed Its Delegates to Oppose Arbitration.

IT BLOCKED THE PEACE WORK

Representatives Hastened Home to Explain the Plan to Emperor William and Ask His Acquiescence.

THE HAGUE, June 17.—It is important that the present situation regarding the Board of Arbitration question be clearly understood. The work of the Peace Conference has been virtually suspended on this point, and probably will not be resumed for some days. On semi-official authority it is said the situation is practically this: The German Government was opposed in principle to an organized arbitration court, and it is found these views existed long prior to the conference, and that instructions to that effect were given the German delegates.

The conviction obtained in Berlin that other powers, notably France, would instruct their delegates similarly. As the conference proceeded the spirit of conciliation advanced, and the desire to accomplish important permanent results was manifested. With this grew up schemes for an organized arbitration board, notably the British proposals to which nearly all the members rallied, with the authoritative support of their respective Governments.

This at once left the German delegates in a peculiar condition, for which they were not prepared. The difficulty was not at The Hague, but at Berlin. In order to relieve the situation, Count von Munster, head of the German delegation, after a long conference yesterday with his colleagues at Scherer ingen, decided to dispatch Dr. Zorn and Baron von Stengel to inform the Emperor personally of the condition of affairs. In the meantime efforts had been made to find means of conciliation by the creation of a limited board established at The Hague, under the ordinary representatives of the powers, which was proposed by Andrew D. White, head of the American delegation. This plan Dr. Zorn and Baron von Stengel have been commissioned to plead for to Emperor William. The question of the moment, therefore, is what his Majesty will reply. The most important fact is that the German delegation from Berlin was accompanied by Frederick Holls, Secretary of the American delegation, who was able to explain fully the American plan.

In the meantime the delegates of the great powers here have been merely marking time. The delegates of Russia, Great Britain, and France have held several meetings, concerning which the delegates preserved silence, probably because no definite decision has been reached.

There is a growing belief, however, that Emperor William is favorable if the other powers will accept the new plan as the basis of discussion, and will at once proceed to discuss a definite plan for an arbitration board.

The sub-committee on the extension of the Brussels convention met to-day under the Presidency of Prof. Martens and adopted several resolutions. The report will be presented to the Drafting Committee with immaterial changes.

COMMENT OF BERLIN PAPERS.

They Declare that English Papers Have Maliciously Misrepresented Germany.

BERLIN, June 17.—The recent developments at the Peace Conference are generally commented upon here, and the statements of the foreign papers, particularly the English, that the German representatives at The Hague, are opposed to arbitration, have been noted with deep displeasure. Almost the entire press of Germany gives indignant voice to what the papers term "English intrigues in order to prejudice the world against Germany's pacific intentions."

An important Foreign Office official said to the correspondent here of The Associated Press: "The incomplete and usually distorted partisan reports of the doings of our representatives at The Hague, which have appeared for weeks in the foreign, notably the English and French press, are calculated to create false impressions. It was on account of this that Count Munster proposed that full reports of the transactions from day to day be given out officially. The fact that such a proposition was made by Germany shows we have nothing to hide.

"As regards England's proposal for a permanent court of arbitration this goes beyond Russia's proposal. Aside from that, we miss several seemingly essential features, such as rules providing for absolute impartiality. As soon as guarantees of such impartiality are given Germany will be able to assent to propositions going beyond the scope of the original Russian proposition.

"Some method will probably be found to improve on the incomplete and unfair reports of the proceedings of the Conference now in vogue, even if complete reports have to be printed in the official organ of the German Government."

This statement is borne out by the utterances of the semi-official press. The Berlin Post this week has a series of editorials bitterly commenting on the "false and malicious reports of the English press regarding Germany's attitude at The Hague," and asks, ironically, why, if Great Britain wishes to find courts of arbitration, she has not appealed to such a court in the Transvaal matter or in the Alaskan difficulty.

The Cologne Gazette expressed the belief that the whole Conference will soon "end in smoke." This view is supported by a score of other influential papers.

The National Zeitung said it hoped the Government would soon establish a method of regular and reliable daily reports of the doings of the Conference. The snub administered to Germany by rejecting her Minister's proposition at The Hague has been bitterly commented on by the press here. The Deutsche Zeitung remarks:

"This treatment of a big power like Germany strikes us as wholly inappropriate. We hope the Government will find a right answer to this lack of courtesy."

The Berliner Tageblatt, however, says: "If the report is correct, we must assume Dr. Zorn misunderstood his instructions."

Burghers Indorse Krueger's Attitude.

JOHANNESBURG, June 17.—A meeting of 4,000 burghers at Parde Kraal to-day indorsed President Krüger's attitude regarding the franchises, and deprecated war. There were no disturbances.

British Warships Near Pretoria?

LONDON, June 17.—According to a dispatch to a news agency here from Pretoria, a squadron of seven British warships has arrived at Inyack Island, or St. Mary Island, at the entrance of Delagoa Bay. There is no confirmation of the report, and in semi-official circles it is looked upon as being untrue.

Monarchies Will Guard Their Girls.

LONDON, June 17.—A meeting to be held in London June 21 will be the first organized attempt of the sovereigns of Europe to act as guardians of their unprotected female subjects. Emperor William is sending his Chamberlain, the Swedish Home Minister and Code Justice are coming, and the French, Russian, and other Governments will be represented. A hundred delegates are expected to attend. Lord Salisbury, while expressing full sympathy with the object of the meeting, had decided not to appoint an official representative, but has asked for a report of the proceedings. The Duke of Westminster will preside.

The Anglo-German Commercial Treaty

BERLIN, June 17.—In the Reichstag today the Anglo-German treaty passed its second reading. Baron Heyl zu Herrnsheim, National Liberal, has given notice of his intention to introduce the following amendment to the Anglo-German Commercial Treaty bill: "The most favored nation treatment shall apply only to those parts of the British Empire which grant to the subjects and products of Germany the same advantages as are granted to the subjects and products of the most favored nation."

RIFLES SENT TO CARLISTS.

Reported that 4,000 Guns Have Been Seized Intended for the Use of the Pretender.

MADRID, June 17.—Official confirmation has been received here of the seizure of the yacht Fire Fly at Arcachon, a popular Summer bathing place 350 miles by rail southwest of Bordeaux, France, with 4,000 rifles, said to have been intended for the Carlists. It is claimed the Fire Fly belongs to Lord Ashburton, who is looked upon as being the representative of Don Carlos, the Spanish Pretender, in England.

A well-known Carlist who has been interviewed on the subject said: "Even if 4,000 rifles have been seized, 8,000 have already entered the country." The rifles are of the Chassepot pattern. The Fire Fly arrived at Arcachon from Dartmouth, England.

Spain Bridging Over Her Debts.

MADRID, June 17.—It is semi-officially announced that the Spanish Minister of Finance, Señor Villaverde, has established the equilibrium of the budget. It is understood that a tax of 20 per cent. will be imposed on internal rents, and that as regards the external debt the July coupons will be paid in full, but the Government will ask the Cortes for authority to negotiate with the foreign bondholders with the view of obtaining a reduction in the rate of interest. The budget estimates the expenses for the fiscal year at 937,178,134 pesetas and the revenue at 937,930,415 pesetas. Señor Villaverde proposes a 5 per cent. loan in order to meet the floating debt, which, deducting the 119,000,000 pesetas received from the United States, exceeds 300,000,000 pesetas.

Spain's Cessions to Germany.

BERLIN, June 17.—It is learned on reliable authority that negotiations are really pending between Spain and Germany for the cession of the West African Island of Fernando Po and some other important Spanish colonies. The negotiations are at such a stage that mutual secrecy is insisted on. It is learned the Canaries are also involved in these negotiations. Spain asks a big price, however, much higher than Germany is willing to pay.

DIRE FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

Hunger and Labor Troubles May Precipitate Riots.

BERLIN, June 17.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the well-informed Kreuz-Zeitung claims an internal crisis is fast approaching in Russia. He says that the Russian labor troubles at Riga, the disturbances of the students, and the famine in various provinces are symptoms of the coming of greater trouble.

The paper adds that it has reliable information enabling it to say that perfect demoralization prevails in the upper Government circles of Russia, owing to the opposing influences of the Czar on one side and his mother on the other.

LONDON, June 17.—The hopes that the dire famine prevailing in seven or eight provinces of Russia, with a population of more than 11,000,000, would be ameliorated by the new crops within a couple of months are now dashed to the ground, as it is officially admitted the harvest is practically a failure.

Owing to the protracted drought the crops have been scorched, and in large areas in the south they are not worth the cost of reaping, while the cold in the northern provinces has been almost equally damaging. To add to the misery of the situation, there is a dearth of hay and vegetables, and the beet root, the principal crop in the Province of Kieff, has been practically ruined. The whole situation promises to end in appalling disaster.

Automobile Show in England.

LONDON, June 17.—The Automobile Club show was opened by Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar at Richmond this afternoon. The procession of motor cars, including pleasure, business, and traffic vehicles, went from Whitehall to Richmond. After luncheon a series of trials occurred. The show will last a week. In order to popularize motors, visitors were taken about the neighborhood in motors and a motor car service of four trips daily has been organized between Trafalgar Square and Richmond.

Earthquakes in the Tropics.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 17.—A continuous series of earthquakes, extending from Colon through the Caribbees to Curacoa and Maracaybo, have been reported since the middle of May. The most severe action was felt at Montserat and Guadeloupe, causing much damage. A curious shock was felt throughout Jamaica on Wednesday, comprising five movements during fifteen minutes. No damage, however, was done.

British Naval Display at St. John's.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 17.—It is understood here that the coming visit of Admiral Bedford, with the British warships Crescent, Proserpine, and Quail to this port, where he will meet Commodore Giffard's squadron, composed of the Comus, Alert, Buzzard, and Columbine, is intended as a demonstration in force against the French squadron, consisting of the Isly, Troude, and Fulton, in view of the determination of the British Government to bring the fishery dispute to an issue this season.

Minister Choate Will Give a Dinner.

LONDON, June 17.—Archbishop Ireland is expected in London June 21, and the United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, will give a dinner July 5 in honor of the Archbishop and Senator Hanna. All the leading Americans then in London will be present. Archbishop Ireland will be the guest of the Duke of Norfolk and Cardinal Vaughan.

Killarney Lakes Are Not for Sale.

LONDON, June 17.—The word has gone out that neither Tammany nor Howard Gould will have the Lakes of Killarney. The Duke of Westminster and other members of the National Trust Society have taken the matter up, and at a meeting Thursday it is expected the Duke will announce a plan for saving the lakes to the nation.

The Army Gets Duke of York's Son.

LONDON, June 17.—The Duke of York has decided that his son, Edward, will ultimately enter the army and join the Tenth Hussars, of which the Prince of Wales is Colonel and the late Duke of Clarence was an officer. This decision, it is said, has greatly disappointed the navy.

The Pope May Live Till 1901.

LONDON, June 17.—Prof. Mazzoni revisited the Pope early this week to examine the scar from which the bandage was removed only three weeks ago. The Pope asked him how long he thought he would live and the surgeon replied "I believe your Holiness will see the new century."

Cornelius Vanderbilt Coming Home.

LONDON, June 17.—The Cunard Line steamer Lucania, which sailed for New York from Liverpool to-day, takes among her passengers Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

William Gillette, who went to England to visit Conan Doyle in order to discuss the dramatization of "Sherlock Holmes," sailed yesterday on the St. Paul for home to complete arrangements here.

Manager George W. Lederer of the New York declares most positively that there is no truth in the story printed that Capt. Andrew J. Thomas of the Twenty-second Precinct acted as escort to a French actress in a drive through Central Park.

William Dean Howells's novel, "A Hazard of New Fortunes," is being dramatized by Frank C. Drake, who is the author of several other plays. The dramatization is being made under the direction of the author, and will follow the book as closely as possible.

Emil Paur, the conductor, has been engaged by Maurice Grau to direct the Wagner operas at the Metropolitan Opera House next Winter, and also the Sunday night concerts. Mr. Paur sailed for England yesterday, where he will meet Maurice Grau and contracts will be signed, after which he will visit Baireuth and his family in Vienna.

Gustav Kerker, the composer, sailed for England yesterday on the Lucania. He goes to London for six weeks to collaborate with Hugh Morton in a new musical comedy for George W. Lederer, to be produced in this country next season. Mr. Kerker will return in August and assist in the rehearsals for the new review destined for London, which has been called "The Gay World."

NOTABLE ENGAGEMENTS END.

Mrs. Leslie Carter and Miss Maude Adams Bring Their Season to a Close—Rare Successes Won.

Mrs. Leslie Carter concluded last night her season in "Zaza" at the Garrick Theatre, where she has had possession of the stage ever since Jan. 9. She has given "Zaza" performances without interruption and has played to the capacity of the theatre every evening and matinée. Mrs. Carter was called before the curtain at the conclusion of the play and thanked the audience and the public generally for the interest taken in Mr. Belasco's play.

The company gathered on the stage and presented her with a silver drinking cup. Hugo Toland, who plays the part of Jacques Rigault, made the presentation speech. Mrs. Carter will leave the early part of this week for Bar Harbor, where she will remain the entire Summer. She will return to the Garrick on Sept. 4.

Miss Maude Adams's season of "Romeo and Juliet" closed last night in New Haven, Conn. The many possibilities of the production may be gauged by the receipts that were taken in during the tour. The sixteen performances in this city yielded $33,000; three nights and a matinée in Boston, one night in Providence, and two nights and a matinée in Brooklyn yielded $23,000; three nights and a matinée in Philadelphia, and one night each in Washington, Pittsburg, and Cleveland added $27,000 to the receipts. One week in Chicago, $18,000, and one night each in Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, Springfield, Hartford, and New Haven the last week of the tour was productive of $26,000, making a total of $137,000 for the six weeks' engagement, a financial showing which is most remarkable and one never surpassed for the same period by either a native or foreign star.

Miss Viola Allen, who concluded her season in Boston last night a week ago in "The Christian," has had a season also which has been remarkable in many ways. Her first performance was given in Albany, N. Y., Sept. 23, for three performances, when she played to the capacity of the theatre. She then played for two weeks, dividing the time between Washington and Providence, breaking the best box office record of the former playhouse. On Oct. 10 Miss Allen began her New York run at the Knickerbocker Theatre, where she played to extraordinary receipts, the amount for the first sixty-seven performances amounting to $100,578.78. Miss Allen's total receipts for the season exceed $388,000. Miss Allen will sail for London next Wednesday on the American Liner St. Louis, and return early in September to resume her part in "The Christian," which will open at Powers's Theatre, in Chicago.

Frohman Secures Irving and Terry.

LONDON, June 17.—Charles Frohman has just concluded all arrangements regarding Sir Henry Irving's American tour. Irving concludes his English season in the middle of October, at Liverpool, and sails direct for New York, where he will play for three weeks. Laurence Irving leaves England in early September to look after the arrangements and engage 200 supernumeraries. Ellen Terry not only appears with Irving, but also gives a special matinée of a new play in each city visited.

ACADEMIC PRIZES AT YALE.

List of Awards Announced by the University Faculty.

NEW HAVEN, June 17.—The Yale Faculty to-day announced awards of prizes in the academic department as follows: Lucius F. Robinson Latin Prizes, class of 1900—First prize, Albert W. Van Beuren, Lynn, Mass.; second prize, Francis Cross, Jr., New Haven; third prize, Horace M. Poynter, Shelbyville, Ky. Class of 1901—First prize, Lacey D. Caskey, Dresden, Germany; second prize, Harry E. Ward, Clinton, Conn.; third prize, Edward B. Adams, Westport, Conn.

Winthrop Prizes, class of 1900—First prize, Albert W. Van Beuren, Lynn, Mass.; second prize, Eugene F. Farley, Derby, Conn.

Scott Prizes, class of 1900—German, Herman M. Opitz, Norwich, Conn.; French, Stanley W. Edwards, Granby, Conn.

De Forest Mathematical Prizes, class of 1900—Second prize, Howard L. Bronson, New Haven. Class of 1901—First prize, Lucius Tuttle, New Haven, and Alfred P. Wright, New Haven; second prize, Francis G. Brown, Jr., Flushing, N. Y.; third prize, Ralph O. Wells, Hartford, Conn., and Oliver M. Wiard, New Britain. Class of 1902—First prize, Henry C. Thacher, New Haven; second prize, Charles D. Francis, Winchester, Tenn.; third prize, Anthony B. Arnold, Plainfield, Conn., and Eugene S. Leevel, Houston, Tex., with honorable mention of William T. Garrett, Rover, Tenn., and William Hance, Stevensburg, N. Y.

Elocution prizes, class of 1901—First prize, Howard Carleton Brooklyn; second prize, Frederick D. Bonner, New Haven.

Woolsey Scholarship, class of 1902—George E. Davis, Hartford, Conn.

Hurlburt Scholarship, class of 1902—Charles C. Russ, Hartford, Conn.

Third Freshman Scholarship, class of 1902—William S. Creevy, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Berkeley Premiums in Latin Composition, class of 1902—First grade, George E. Davis, Hartford; Sidney W. Deane, Crown Point, N. Y.; Harry M. Hubbell, East Wallingford, Conn.; Kersey C. Reed, Kansas City, Mo.; Charles C. Russ, Hartford, Conn.; second grade, Jacob Braun, New Haven; Frederic Burnham, Chicago; Harry B. Chamberlain, Unionville, Conn.; William B. Hooker, Farmington, Conn.; Henry L. Sweinhart, Pottstown, Penn.

California Wants Prof. Wheeler.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 17.—Prof. Benjamin I. Wheeler of Cornell University today received official notification of his appointment to the Presidency of the University of California. He was asked to visit the university if there were any doubt of his accepting the position. Prof. Wheeler said he had not decided whether to make another visit to the Western institution, and added that he was never anxious for a college Presidency. It is believed, however, that he will accept in this case, but it is probable that he will make a second trip to California to satisfy himself that the conditions under which he would become President are as he requested they should be.

WOMAN'S MYSTERIOUS ILLNESS.

Suffering from Opium Poisoning and Her Husband Arrested.

Mrs. Matilda Sperber, forty-six years old, of 158 East Thirty-second Street was removed in an unconscious condition to Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon suffering from opium poisoning. Her husband was locked up by the East Thirty-fifth Street police until his wife can tell her story. The police said last night that they were not satisfied as to the exact status of the case.

Sperber is a German and his wife a Swede. They live on the top floor of the tenement. Yesterday morning Mrs. Miller, who lives on the same floor, heard the dog whining in Mrs. Sperber's flat, and entering, found Mrs. Sperber alone and in bed unconscious. She called in Dr. Engelius of 180 Lexington Avenue, who said the woman was suffering from an overdose of opium. The doctor worked over Mrs. Sperber from 9:30 until 1:30 without success. Then he called an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital.

Sperber, who is employed by the Consolidated Gas Company, came in in the meantime, and he went to the hospital with the ambulance, but left the institution later. Dr. Engelius reported the case to the police, and at 7:30, after a general alarm had been sent out, Sperber was taken into custody.

A search of the woman's apartment failed to reveal a money order she had received the day before from Sweden. It was for about $270 of United States money. The police found that the order had been cashed during the day at the branch Post Office at Twenty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, by the husband. He was questioned about this after his arrest, and said he had a right to the money.

Sperber says he awoke at 7 o'clock to find his wife ill. She could not prepare breakfast, and he took the money order and went out. He says he found a note in the office at noontime from a neighbor, saying that his wife was ill, and he started for home. On the way he cashed the money order. He said he had not the slightest knowledge as to the cause of his wife's illness.

Sperber said his wife visited her parents in Sweden a year ago. She found they had mortgaged their farm and that the mortgage was about to be foreclosed. He said she wrote to him about it, and he sent on enough money to raise the mortgage. Since that time, Sperber says, his wife's father died, and in settling up his estate the money order for $270 was sent on to pay him for the money he had sent over.

SUMMER HOME FOR GIRLS

H. A. Gould's Plan to Give Rest and Recreation.

WITHIN THE MEANS OF ALL

Vacation Resort Where the Girl with Small Pay May Go and Still Be Independent.

No philanthropic work in this city has grown more rapidly or accomplished more within the last few years than that branch that seeks to furnish to working girls fresh air, recreation in the country, and pleasant Summer vacations. Its success has been largely due to the fact that its nature appeals to the sympathy of the public, as every one appreciates the value and the necessity to health and morality of good air and sufficient recreation. Many forms of this work have become familiar, such as the fresh air funds for children and the Summer hotels for working girls, where rest and pleasant pastime may be found within reach of light purses. The work has also proved attractive to those benefited because it is not charity, and the working girls feel that they can avail themselves of the advantages it offers without sacrificing any of their self-respect.

That there is still room for this work, and that the field is by no means too full of laborers, is shown by new projects for establishing more of these homes and hotels and for furnishing opportunities for the hard-working girls of the city to enjoy a Summer vacation at small expense. Every Summer temporary efforts are made to meet the great demand for this kind of philanthropic work, and in some instances to make the work permanent in its nature. In almost every direction from New York some of these homes, either temporary or permanent, may be found; but it is well known that thousands of girls who are in need of such rest during the hot season still cannot be accommodated or cannot afford to pay the prices asked at the resorts.

A NEW VACATION HOME.

It was for the purpose of increasing the opportunities for giving rest and recreation to these girls, and at such slight cost as to place them within reach of all of them, that a new vacation home has been projected at Upper Nyack by H. A. Gould, Treasurer of the Rescue Band. The enterprise has no connection with the former rescue work of Mr. Gould and his associates, but has developed out of their fresh-air work of the last two or three years, by means of which many children were taken to the country and cared for by competent persons, comfortably housed and fed, and receiving abundance of recreation and sport in the open air. It has the indorsement of her philanthropists.

During the Summer of 1898 Mr. Gould and his co-laborers took care of more than 600 children, working girls, and mothers in the country near Upper Nyack, and the success of the work was such that he has been encouraged to enlarge the scope of his philanthropic plans and include a vacation home for working girls. He considers this as entirely distinct, and yet an outgrowth of his earlier work. In his inquiries into the condition of the working people of this city he found that there is a class of girls that need rest more than any other, and yet who are not able to leave their work for any length of time or pay any considerable amount for a Summer recreation.

Another consideration was the furnishing of such a home as any self-respecting girl could live in without feeling that she was accepting a charity. This is sought to be accomplished by establishing a home that will furnish as good food and accommodations as the average Summer hotel and yet charge only the absolute cost of such accommodations. The home is to be erected by donations, and the small charges to the boarders will pay for the expense of running it. It has been found that if free homes are offered, only the very poorest and destitute will avail themselves of their shelter, and it is not for this class that Mr. Gould and his fellow-workers are now laboring. It is for the middle, or working, class; members of this class will not go into any home or hotel that has the appearance or nature of a charity. They are willing to pay something—as much as they can afford—and they feel that they should pay something.

The spot selected for this home is at Upper Nyack, on the west side of the Hudson, on a hill that slopes down to the road and commands a beautiful view of the Tappan Zee, Hook Mountain, and the Hudson Valley from Irvington to Peekskill. The plot contains fifteen acres of wooded land.

THE AIMS OF MR. GOULD.

Mr. Gould has just issued a pamphlet giving a sort of prospectus of this vacation home, in which he says:

"In this beautiful spot we aim to provide a Working Girls' Vacation Home and Sanitarium. This would be entirely in charge of practical women, and 100 persons could be accommodated at one time. It is desired to have a very beautiful building erected. There would be easy tours to Rockland Lake, Hook Mountain, Hackensack Valley, &c. Also salt water bathing can be had, and hammocks and rustic seats are to be scattered about. Ample verandas would surround our buildings. There are innumerable beautiful estates in the vicinity, but the location is as quiet as if it were 100 miles from New York."

This reads like the circular of the well-known type of Summer resort, where such attractions as are described here are very liberally charged for. But this view of the vacation home ceases when one reads the following, which puts an end to any vision of profits:

"A charge of $3.50 per week will be made, for which we intend to give accommodations equal to those of most boarding places charging $5 per week. We will pay all transportation charges to fortnightly boarders to and from New York. Every part of our work will be conducted with all the decorum of a first-class Summer hotel—table beautiful, separate beds, ample supply of linen, &c. We are connected with the Nyack City water, and special attention is paid to plumbing, drainage, &c."

Mr. Gould's plan is to raise enough money by donations from those who sympathize with this work and are willing to take a share in it, to buy the plot of ground and construct the vacation home. He now holds an option upon the land. Donations can be sent to H. A. Gould, Room 622, United Charities Building, this city. A portion of the requisite sum has already been pledged, but the projectors do not feel that they should go ahead with the work until the entire amount has been obtained. Plans have been drawn and bids received, and suitable buildings can be completed in time for this Summer's work if the funds are forthcoming. An orphanage for the care of children of the middle, or working, class has already been established by Mr. Gould and his associates, and is now almost self-supporting. It was projected upon similar lines that will be followed in the vacation home.

"If the Summer work is to get its greatest blessing," says Mr. Gould, "what is donated must be given at once, especially in our building, as public schools soon close, and our food supplies must all be contracted for at wholesale, transportation contracts made, and the projectors can conduct this as in the past without any compensation and attend to their private business affairs, and yet have everything systematic. If not hampered in money matters; limited funds mean cutting down the work and greater expense."

TO BRIDGE THE SOCIAL GULF.

Mr. Gould also has an idea that such work as this would tend to bridge the gulf between the rich and poor by putting an end to much of the discontent of the laboring classes. The poorer people, he thinks, feel that the rich have no sympathy for them and are quite willing to let the gulf widen. This should be demonstrated to be untrue, he says, and the best way is to place within reach of the working classes some of the comforts and pleasures of life that can now be enjoyed only by the comparatively rich.

Mr. Gould also thinks that many persons are willing to give to such work, but have been kept from doing so by the reports that so large a part of their donations goes to the salaries of officials. None of the workers in the organization to which he belongs is paid a cent. The circular says:

"The undersigned is one of 100 persons belonging to an organization who have given for five years several hours weekly, day or evening, to unsalaried philanthropic work. We believe many people would gladly give to such a cause who cannot afford the time to work."

Mr. Gould is well known in this city through his extensive philanthropic work during the last five years. To this labor he has devoted half of his time and half of his income. He started in the rescue work in the section about Doyers Street, and afterward he and his associates, all working without pay and all contributing largely, established the Thecla Reading Room and Home, 309 West Fifty-third Street, and the Thecla Orphanage. His latest project is a development of his efforts during the last few years to provide children with fresh air and recreation.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, June 17.—Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Green of Philadelphia and B. H. Shoemaker of the same city have arrived at Jamestown for the season.

The family of Justice P. L. Wickes of Baltimore has arrived here.

Mr. and Mrs. Galbraith Ward of New York are the guests of Mr. Henry G. Marquand.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Schermerhorn have arrived for the season.

Judge and Mrs. John Clinton Gray have arrived at their cottage, in K Street.

Francis P. Freeman has arrived at Tower Top.

Col. and Mrs. Edward Morrell of Philadelphia have arrived at the cottage on the Cliffs.

Mrs. J. G. Johnson of Philadelphia has arrived at her cottage, on Bellevue Court.

Ross R. Winans, who owns Shamrock Cliffs, on Castle Hill, with the other cottage owners in that section of the city, is very anxious for the city to establish mounted police in their vicinity. The City Council may be asked to provide them with this system of police protection. Mr. Winans states that if the city will exempt him from taxes he will gladly care for the entire highway of Ridge Road.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney arrived this evening.

Mrs. Berryman, who has been the guest of Mrs. Admiral Baldwin, has returned to New York.

Messrs. James V. Parker and J. D. F. Lanier arrived from New York this evening.

Dr. J. A. Kenefick of New York is the guest of his brother, Dr. T. A. Kenefick.

Arrivals at the Aquidneck include W. H. Bartlett and Harold L. Eldridge of Boston, F. B. Hawley, and G. J. Benziger of New York.

Julien T. Davies of New York and Jesse Verity of Babylon are registered at the Aquidneck.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembrooke Jones entertained on board the Narada at dinner this evening.

Commander C. H. Stockton and Mr. McDougall Hawkes are registered at the Casino.

Harry R. Taylor is here for a few days.

The Rev. Charles C. Grafton, Bishop of Fond du Lac, came up from New York today on the Electra as the guest of Commodore Gerry, and is his guest now at Seaverge.

Mrs. G. Ballantine, Andrew H. Sands, Mr. P. G. D'Hauteville, and Capt. Woodbury Kane are at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

The naval officers of the naval station held a reception at the War College this evening, which was largely attended by the cottagers and the army and navy contingent. Dancing was enjoyed in the north lecture room.

Registered at the Golf Club to-day were Miss McKeever, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Edward H. Bulkley, Dr. Allen, R. I. Gammell, and Henry R. Taylor.

The links of the Golf Club were very largely in use to-day, and the ladies' tea room was very well patronized. Among the ladies who enjoyed the afternoon tea were Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Miss Burden, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. Richard McCreery, Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing, Miss McKeever, Mrs. Boutelle Noyes, Mrs. Frederick Sheldon, and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence.

Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., went to New York to-day for a brief visit.

Miss Leary is expected at her cottage in a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer and Miss Grant will arrive at Beaulieu on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Moore have arrived for the season.

The steam yacht Intrepid, W. Lloyd Phoenix and a party of guests, arrived from the westward this evening.

L. L. Lorillard, Jr., is the guest of his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest arrived at Piard Cottage No. 5 this evening.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Gibson—Winfield.

NEWARK, N. J., June 17.—John S. Gibson, Controller of this city, and Miss Harriet Winfield of Hamburg, Sussex County, were married at the home of the bride by the Rev. Joseph H. Smith of Good Shepherd Church, Hamburg, to-day. Because of the recent death of the bride's father the ceremony was private. The bride is a graduate of Wellesley College, where she received the degree of A. B. After engaging in High School work in Colorado, New York, and this city, she entered upon a scientific course at Columbia University, where, in 1896, she received the degree of A. M., and the Curtis scholarship in mathematics. She also received a degree of Doctor of Philosophy in chemistry. She is the only woman who has received such a degree from Columbia.

Richardson—Riee.

In the chantry of Grace Church yesterday morning J. J. Richardson of Davenport, Iowa, for many years representative of Iowa on the National Democratic Committee and the proprietor of The Davenport Democrat, married Emma A. Rice, daughter of the late Addison G. Rice of Buffalo, N. Y. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. James Le Baron Johnson, and a few hours later the newly married couple sailed for Europe on the Campania.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Capt. Joseph N. Barney.

Capt. Joseph Nicholson Barney died Friday evening at his home in Fredericksburg, Va. He was born in Baltimore in 1818, and was the son of John Barney, who was a member of Congress from 1844 to 1846, and the grandson of Commodore Joshua Barney of the United States Navy, who defeated the British ship General Monk near Philadelphia, and was distinguished for bravery in the battle of Bladensburg.

Capt. Barney entered the United States Navy in 1832, and served continuously until June, 1861, when he resigned a First Lieutenancy on the steamer Susquehannah while in the Mediterranean and entered the Confederate navy. He was assigned to the Jamestown, and took part in the fight between the Monitor and the Merrimac at Hampton Roads.

When the Federal ships went up the James River the guns of the Jamestown were transferred to Drury's Bluff, and the ship was sunk in the channel, for which achievement her commander was promoted by the Confederate Congress. He was then placed in command of the Harriet Lane, a ship captured from the Federal service. He afterward armed and manned the Florida, which was built in England and fitted out in France.

After the war ended Capt. Barney retired to Powhatan County, Virginia, where he lived until 1874, when he removed to Fredericksburg, and went into the insurance business, with which he was connected for twenty-one years.

Stephen C. Lynes.

Stephen C. Lynes died at his home in Fishkill-on-the-Hudson Friday night. Mr. Lynes held a position of trust during the Tweed administration in this city. The checks given in payment of claims passed through his hands before they were paid. The amount which he handled in this way reached millions. In auditing the bills he depended on the assurances of those who had charge of the finances. He kept the vouchers, and when Tweed was tried they were produced in court as evidence.

Mr. Lynes was able to show papers accounting for every dollar, the payment of which he had passed upon. Mr. Lynes, like all the other officials of the time, came under the suspicion which covered the administration, but he cleared his reputation. The strain was too great, and when his vindication came he became ill, and was taken to a sanitarium. He afterward regained his health and resumed business life. He lived in Brooklyn for many years, during which he was a Trustee of the First Presbyterian Church, in Henry Street. He is survived by four children—two sons and two daughters. His home in Manhattan Borough was in West Fifty-seventh Street.

Obituary Notes.

Capt. GEORGE B. RAYMOND, who was General Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad freight department at Pier 1 North River, New York, died last night at his home, in Bordentown, N. J. He was eighty-five years of age, and had been General Agent in New York for more than forty-eight years. He was once Mayor of Bordentown.

Mrs. CATHERINE TICE died at her home, at 584 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, on Friday from debility. She was born in the old Hudson City section of the city in 1803, her ancestors being among the original settlers of that section. Her mother was more than 100 years old when she died. Mrs. Tice is survived by one son and three daughters, Mrs. David Blauvelt, Mrs. George Wilson, and Mrs. Rachel Demarest.

Col. GEORGE E. BOYNTON of Baltimore, a member of the firm which operates the Columbian Iron Works, died at the home of his father, at Bristol, R. I., yesterday. He had been in poor health for nearly twelve years, as the result of a paralytic shock, but death was due to grip. He was prominent in politics in Baltimore. He was born in Providence, R. I., forty-nine years ago. He leaves a widow and one son.

BODY OF MR. DALY HERE

Mrs. Augustin Daly Arrives on the New York.

THE MANAGER'S LAST ILLNESS

Statement of His Brother—The Preparations for the Funeral in St. Patrick's Cathedral Completed.

Mrs. Augustin Daly arrived home on the American Line steamship New York yesterday afternoon, bringing the body of her husband, who died suddenly in the Hotel Continental, Paris, on Wednesday, June 7. Mrs. Daly was accompanied by her two maids. The voyage was peaceful and without incident so far as the widow of the dead manager was concerned. Although she had been under a severe nervous strain for three weeks, her own health, she informed the friends who met her at the pier, remained unimpaired.

It was after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon when the New York reached her dock at the foot of Fulton Street, North River, and Mrs. Daly was one of the last passengers to leave the vessel. She was greeted by her brothers, James C. Duff and the Rev. Father Rufus Duff, S. J., of Baltimore; her brother-in-law, ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly, and his wife; Miss O'Donohue, daughter of the late Joseph J. O'Donohue; the Rev. Father Lavelle of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Richard Dorney and Gilbert Gordon of Daly's Theatre, Richard M. Henry, and William Winter.

Mrs. Daly, accompanied by her brothers and ex-Judge Daly, went at once to her home, 14 West Fiftieth Street. The carefully packed coffin containing the body of Augustin Daly was removed from the steamship by Undertaker Hart of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and conveyed to his establishment in Madison Avenue, where the outer casing and packing material were removed. Early in the evening the body, in its coffin of mahogany, with handles of gilded bronze, was taken to the family residence and placed on an improvised bier in the parlor. A crucifix was placed at the head and lighted candles were arranged around the body. On the lid of the coffin is a solid silver plate with this inscription:

AUGUSTIN DALY,
Décédé a Paris le 7 Juin 1899.
A l'age de 61 ans.

There will be no religious ceremony over the body at the residence. It will remain just as it was placed last evening until it is taken to St. Patrick's Cathedral for the solemn obsequies to-morrow morning.

In a brief conversation with ex-Judge Daly last evening, the widow of the dead theatrical manager narrated the circumstances preceding and attending the death of her husband. Subsequently ex-Judge Daly dictated the following statement for publication:

"Mr. Augustin Daly was ailing when he went on board the outgoing steamship at this port on Saturday, May 13. He had a chill and some fever on the Thursday night previous, which, however, did not prevent his rising at 6:30 o'clock on Friday morning and going to the Cathedral, where he received communion at the hands of Archbishop Corrigan. Mr. Daly had some fever on Friday night. His physician thought he had a touch of malaria, but he was only conscious that he was fatigued and suffering from overwork. He had made all his preparations to leave New York on May 13, because he desired to be in London to attend the trial of his case against George Edwardes for the possession of Daly's Theatre there.

"This case had been set down for the latter part of the month, so that Mr. Daly did not feel that he could take the advice of his physician and postpone his departure. He was in very good shape when the steamer left early on Saturday morning, but almost immediately after leaving port he complained of feeling ill and retired to his stateroom. He could not call in a doctor until the next day, but as soon as the steamer physician, Dr. Johnson, saw him, he was pronounced to be very ill. He had a high fever, which continued until Thursday night, when a turn for the better came, and his temperature became normal.

"As soon as the vessel reached Liverpool Mr. Daly insisted on proceeding at once to London. A special railway carriage was engaged for him so that he could lie down and rest during the journey. The ship's physician accompanied him and remained with him for a week until all danger seemed to have passed. Mr. Daly went to his London residence, 15 Bayswater Terrace, Kensington. For the first three days he remained in the house, although he was not confined to his bed.

"On the fourth day he began to take short walks and drives, and thereafter he received social and business callers. It was for a while thought that he had had a touch of pneumonia on shipboard, but Sir

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN.

Women's Suits & Skirts Astonishingly Cheap.

Be your expectations ever so great, you'll surely be pleasantly surprised when you see these *Suits and Skirts*. We've given many splendid bargains in these goods this season, but these are better than any of them—they are, in fact, the strongest alliance of excellence and low prices we have ever known.

Tailor-made Suits of Oxford cloth, in two shades of blue, fly-front, jacket finished with triple stitched seams and black taffeta silk lining, skirt cut tailor fashion with inverted pleated back finished with buttons and percaline lining $8.75

Skirts of linen crash made in the new approved shape, finished with deep hem and buttons of same material..... 79c

Skirts of shrunk linen, cut with the circular side finished with lap seams and deep hem..... $1.15

Skirts of heavy linen with stitched seams, cut full and correctly shaped. $1.85

Linen Skirts trimmed with two rows of white insertion, in all the new effects. $2.95

Skirts of wide ribbed pique, made with lap seams, deep hem and inverted pleated back..... $2.98

Skirts of extra quality linen, trimmed with white insertion and fold of the material to form tunic drapery..$3.25

Skirts of high-weight woolen plaids, in all the new colorings, cut in circular shape and very desirable for wearing with shirt waists; a splendid skirt for mountain or seaside..... $4.25

Cycling Skirts of linen crash in the new approved shape, finished with deep stitched hem, lap seams and pockets. $1.10

Second floor.

Everything in Leather for the Tourist.

Our collection of Leather Goods abounds with serviceable suggestions for the tourist. There are Traveling Bags, Satchels, Gladstones, Telescope Cases, Dress Suit Cases, Handy Medicine Cases, Collapsible Cups, Flasks and a hundred other things that will add to one's comfort and convenience while on a journey—all marked at invitingly low prices. We mention a few of them:

Pocket Flasks—½ to 1 pint, mounted in leather of various grades and trimmed in nickel or silver.....39c. to $1.98

Folding Drinking Cups, with leather cases, in cowhide, alligator, and pigskins.....24c. to $1.28

Medicine Cases, leather cased, furnished with glass bottles—a dozen sizes and styles.....46c. to $3.14

Telescope fitted Toilet Cases of leather, in the popular grades, with ebonized or olive wood fittings....62c. to $2.14

Folding fitted Tourist Cases, in grain, seal, alligator and morocco, ebonized or olive wood fittings.$1.76 to $19.69

Shawl Straps of cowhide, seal or alligator.....18c. to $2.18

Money Bags with shoulder straps—in alligator or cowhide..$1.92 and $2.52

Safety Pockets—of chamois, in a number of sizes, either plain or silk lined. 24c. to $1.97

Cowhide Traveling Bags—in russet Grain—leather lined and covered frame—10 to 18 in.....$1.56 to $3.40

Alligator Traveling Bags—leather lined and covered frames—10 to 18 in.. $1.89 to $4.29

Telescope Cases of canvas—with leather bound corners and two straps with handle—16 to 26 in.....42c. to $1.02

Dress Suit Cases, of sheepskin, with protected corners, stitched handles, brassed trimmings, 24 in.....$2.89

Our "Lethersac" Dress Suit Case, of solid cowhide, carefully sewed and made generally for good, hard service—we claim it is the best case ever offered at the money—in 22, 24 and 26 inch, at.....$4.34, $4.64, $4.94

Main, right, front.

Linens at Little Prices.

Heavy and fine quality all linen Pattern Table Cloths 68 inches wide, 2 yds. long, value $3.75 each, go at.....$1.29

Extra heavy bleached Damask Napkins, pure linen, 24 inches square, worth $3.00 dozen, at.....$1.98

Main, left, rear.

Very Significant Bargains in Women's Shirt Waists.

The sale of women's cotton Shirt Waists is characterized by a triple combination of merit, *quantity, quality* and *cheapness*—that has not been equaled anywhere this season. It is not the upshot of a moment's determination to make a splurge—but the result of careful preparations, and as a consequence only *good, correct* and *desirable Waists* are included in the offering. No flimsy, hastily stitched trash; but waists such as you want, well made according to our own high standard of excellence, stylish and perfectly satisfactory—the sort of Waists that look well and wear as well as they look.

1,000 Percale Waists, in pretty stripes and polka dot effects, with pleated backs, many finished with pearl buttons—Waists that would be counted good value at 69c.—go at 24c

1,000 Waists of fine percale, made with pleated backs and full fronts in bias effects—some with tucked fronts—usually sold at $1.00 and $1.25—go at 59c

600 white lawn Shirt Waists, very prettily made, with three rows of space tucking and two rows of embroidery between in bias effect—regular $1.75 value—go at . 97c

1,200 Waists of fine Madras, in checked and striped patterns, the celebrated "Derby" make—regular price $2.00—go at . . 97c

500 fine white lawn Waists, made with twelve rows of insertions, running straight across, regularly sold at $2.00—go at . . $1.29

Other exceptional values in white Waists at $1.69, $2.25, $2.98, $3.98 and up to . . $7.98

1,000 fine Madras Waists, made with tucked white yoke, pleated back and trimmed with embroidery—go at $1.69

Second floor.

Very Attractive Values in Cotton Dress Fabrics.

Imported Novelty Zephyrs that we've been selling at 29c. yard, in dainty checks, with white and bourette over stripes, bayadere, semi-tucked effects, go at . . 14c

32 in. Madras Shirting, fast woven colors, charming striped patterns, worth fully 25c. yard, at . 14c

Cyrano Batistes, in navy and Cyrano blue, with handsome white foulard patterns, copied from all silk goods 12½c

Printed Duck Suitings, navy and black, polka dots, stripes and figures 9c

Printed Pique, an immense variety of attractive printings on light and dark grounds . . . 7c

36 in. printed Lawns, soft percale finish, neat stripes and figured patterns 6½c

New Building, main floor.

Women's Thin Underwear at Half Price and Less.

Ribbed Undervests.

Women's shaped Undervests of ribbed white lisle thread, with low necks, sleeveless or short sleeves, finished with silk tape and silk edging, regular 50c. grade, go at 25c

A sample lot of mixed silk and lisle thread ribbed Undervests; also some all lisle thread Vests; some have high necks, with and without sleeves; others are low necked and sleeveless; they're worth from 75c. to $1.00 each, but you can buy them at 48c

Women's Combination Suits.

Sample lot of women's ribbed combination suits in medium sizes, some silk and lisle thread mixed, others all lisle thread; all are knee lengths, with low necks and sleeveless or high neck and short sleeves. They're worth from $1.50 to $3.00 each, our price is . . . 98c

Main, right, front.

Women's Stockings.

Women's fast black cotton Stockings, with double soles, per pair..... 15c

Women's fast black cotton Stockings, with unbleached split soles, also some fast color tan Stockings without split feet; take your choice at..... 19c

Main, front, right.

If You Want Silks, Don't Overlook This Offering.

2,000 yds. of all silk printed Foulards and all silk printed Liberty Satins in an excellent assortment of designs and colors, that were 49c., go at 29c

2,500 yds. of all silk printed India and Japanese Silks, all colors, in figures, stripes and polka dots, exceptional value at . . . 49c

1,800 yds. of 24-inch black Japanese Silk—very strong, bright and serviceable quality, especially desirable for Summer waists and dresses, worth 50c. yd., go at 35c

1,000 yds. of extra good quality all silk black India Pongee, full 32 inches wide, with excellent lustre and finish, go at . . . 49c

Main floor, New Building.

A Sale of Trunks at 1-4 and 1-3 Below Value.

If you'll have use for any kind of a trunk this Summer, here's a chance to get a good one at *one-fourth* to *one-third less* than the generally prevailing prices for equal excellence. A fortunate trade opportunity brings us this large collection of exceptionally well made and durable trunks—the products of four leading makers—and we give you the benefit of the purchase. The assortment has been divided into seven lots for selling, as follows:

Lot 1—Heavy canvas covered Trunks—four hardwood slats, solid steel clamps, Excelsior brass lock, heavy Taylor bolts, sheet iron bottom, 30 inch, $2.96; 32 inch, $3.44; 34 inch, $3.99; 36 inch, $4.35; 38 inch.....$4.69

Lot 2—Brown canvas covered Trunks, four top slats, wrapped ends, heavy bolts, three back hinges, covered and divided tray—Two leather straps securely fastened to body of trunk—30 inch, $3.96; 32 inch, $4.29; 34 inch, $4.55; 36 inch, $4.89; 38 inch..$5.39

Lot 3—Duck covered, strongly protected Traveling Trunks, best lock, bolts and clamps, linen lined. Made thoroughly and has proven itself an excellent wearing trunk.
30 inch.....$5.48 32 inch.....$5.98

Lot 4—Our celebrated "Langtry" water proof, duck covered Trunk—the stout protecting slats are held by 7½ inch steel top clamps and 10 inch steel body clamps and malleable iron corner clamps. The Excelsior lock, Taylor bolts and four strong dowels serve their purpose in keeping the cover rigid. The 64 rivets and steel centre bands, valance clamps and body clamps, and other points give their added strength to its construction, making one of the very strongest trunks ever made, 28 inch, $6.14; 30 inch, $6.39; 32 inch, $6.74; 34 inch, $7.14; 36 inch, $7.44; 38 inch.....$7.79

Lot 5—Our "Marlowe" is an excellent and handsome Trunk. Its interior attractiveness is the feature that calls forth commendation from every one who sees it. The brass trimmings with russet leather binding and straps give it a very nobby appearance—and it is just as good and serviceable as it looks; 32 inch, $8.75; 34 inch, $9.15; 36 inch, $9.55; 38 inch.....$9.95

Lot 6 is one of the newest style Trunks in our assortment. Mauve colored, duck covered traveling trunks, dark brown leather binding and straps, oil finished protecting slats, finest Excelsior lock and bolts, brass trimmings throughout, superior linen lining; 28 inch, $9.45; 30 inch, $10.15; 32 inch, $10.85; 34 inch, $11.55; 36 inch.....$12.25

Lot 7 is a new light weight Steamer Trunk, with all the up-to-date points of value—heavy mauve colored duck covering, with leather trimming to match, new style back hinges to cover, lining of Holland linen—32 inch, $10.98; 34 inch, $11.89; 36 inch.....$12.59

We also offer a full line of Hat Boxes, Skirt Tray Trunks, Shirt Waist Trunks and European Trunks — at equally attractive prices.

Basement.

Lowest Prices Ever Known for Haviland China.

All the opportunities we offer in China are not in the products of our own factories. Our price-reducing power extends to all the leading makes of the world. Here is one, for instance, in fine *Haviland Ware*—a chance to buy Dinner Sets and separate pieces *at less than the cost of importation*, at lower prices than equal goods have ever been sold before anywhere. There are 250 of these sets, all in the latest shapes, decorated in four of the newest designs. You can buy a set or a single piece at the same incomparably low price. This list of the more important pieces will give you an idea of the remarkable cheapness.

Dinner Plates, per dozen.....$2.16
Tea Plates, per dozen.....$1.68
Fruit or Preserve Plates, per dozen..84c
Individual Butter Plates, per dozen..54c
Steak Platters, measuring 12 inches, each.....65c
Roast Platters, large, measuring 17½ inches, each.....$1.50
Open Vegetable Dishes, each.....60c
Covered Vegetable Dishes, round or oval, each.....$1.40
Pickle or Relish Dishes, each.....32c
Soup Tureens, each.....$1.88
Sauce Boats, each.....$1.00
Covered Butter Dishes, each.....65c
Tea Cups and Saucers, per dozen..$2.50

And These From Our Own Limoges Works.

In addition to the sale of Haviland Ware we offer a large lot of advance samples of decorated china *Dinner Plates* and *Covered Vegetable Dishes* from our own Limoges factory—*at about half our usual low price.*

Dinner Plates, each, from 19c. to $3.97
Covered Vegetable Dishes, each, from 97c. to $2.97

Basement, New Building.

Small Prices for Good Summer Corsets.

600 C. B. a la Spirite Corsets, made of good quality net, with zone effect, well made and finished, regular value $1.25, go at . . 69c

800 J. B. Summer Corsets, long and medium waisted, made of good net and trimmed with lace and ribbon 48c

Second floor.

Children's Stockings.

Children's fast black fine ribbed lisle thread finish Stockings, with double knees, heels, and toes, per pair....19c

Main, front, right.

SOLDIERS AT THE BUTTS

The Thirteenth Regiment Makes a Good Record at Creedmoor.

ONLY TEN FAIL TO QUALIFY

The 230 Men in Charge of Lieut. Col. Russell Bring Credit to the Command on the Rifle Ranges.

The Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn tried again yesterday to have its annual rifle practice at Creedmoor. There were 230 men, in command of Lieut. Col. George D. Russell, who went thither in a special troop train. Only ten men failed to qualify as marksmen. Several of the men who shot yesterday made their second-class qualifications last month, when the Thirteenth was at Creedmoor. The rain at that time prevented the long-range shooting. Lieut. C. O. Dewey was in charge of the practice. The scores follow:

PISTOL PRACTICE.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Lieut. Col. G. D. Russell	4	3	5	4—18	3 3 0 4 5—15—34
Major W. A. Turpin	4	4	3	3 2—16	4 4 4 0 3—15—31
Capt. W. Kelly	3	3	2	3 4—15	2 3 4 2 4—15—30
Capt. H. P. Dibble	5	5	4	5 4—23	5 4 4 3 4—20—43
Adjt. J. F. Cooper	4	3	2	4 2—15	4 4 2 5—19—34
Lieut. C. A. Boothe	3	3	4	5 4—17	3 3 3 4 4—17—34
Lieut. C. O. Dewey	4	5	4	4 4—21	4 4 4 3 4—19—40
Lieut. A. S. Farwell	3	5	3	4 3—18	4 4 2 3 4—17—35

COMPANY A.

Capt. C. O. Davis	4	3	4	4 4—18	4 4 0 3 4—15—33

COMPANY B.

Capt. J. T. Jennings	3	4	3	4 4—17	4 3 2 3 4—16—33
Lieut. D. T. Johnston	2	4	5	4 3—18	4 4 2 3 4—17—35

COMPANY C.

Capt. F. C. Murray	4	4	5	4 4—21	4 5 4 4 4—21—42
Lieut. C. P. Shein	4	5	3	3 4—19	4 3 4 3 4—18—37

COMPANY D.

Capt. S. Grant	3	3	3	3 2—14	5 3 3 3 4—18—32
Lieut. E. J. Riley	4	4	4	5 5—22	4 4 4 4 4—20—42

COMPANY E.

Lieut. G. Nichols	3	4	4	4 0—15	3 2 4 2 4—15—30

COMPANY G.

Capt. J. Ashley	4	4	3	4 0—15	4 4 4 2 3—17—32

COMPANY I.

Lieut. S. Franscock	3	3	4	3 4—17	4 3 3 2 4—16—33

COMPANY K.

Capt. G. W. Rodgers	3	4	3	3 3—16	4 3 3 3 3—16—32
Lieut. J. E. Eisenman	4	4	3	4 4—19	3 4 4 4 3—18—37

COMPANY L.

Capt. G. A. Kemp	5	3	3	4 2—17	5 2 4 3 4—18—35
Lieut. C. Reed	3	4	4	4 3—18	3 4 4 4 4—19—37

RIFLE PRACTICE.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergt. G. W. Smith	4	3	3	3 4—17	3 4 3 3 3—16—33
Sergt. W. S. Gandar	5	4	3	4 5—21	4 4 3 2—17—38
Sergt. E. H. Norwood	4	4	3	5 4—20	3 4 3 3 5—18—38
Sergt. E. J. Jennings	3	4	3	4 4—18	3 3 4 3 5—18—36
Sergt. J. McNevins	4	3	4	3 4—18	4 4 4 3 3—19—37
Sergt. W. S. Mygrant	4	3	4	4 4—19	3 4 4 5 4—20—39
Sergt. T. M. Harvey	4	4	4	5 5—21	4 4 4 4 4—20—41

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Hospital Stewart R. T. Briggs	4	4	4	4 4—20	3 3 4 4 2—16—36
Corp. J. Rodriguez	3	4	4	3 5—19	3 2 2 3 5—15—34
G. L. Bacon	4	3	4	5 3—19	5 4 3 3 2—17—36
T. Stockdale	4	5	4	2 5—20	4 4 4 4 4—20—40

COMPANY A.

Sergt. F. G. Thom	3	2	5	2 6—17	3 4 0 5 3—15—32
Sergt. C. T. Graham	4	2	4	2 3—15	4 4 3 4 2—17—32
Sergt. C. B. Graham	0	4	4	5 4—17	0 4 3 4 4—15—32
Corp. F. Dean	4	5	3	4 4—20	3 5 3 2 2—15—35
P. H. Brooks	4	3	4	2 5—18	4 4 4 0 4—16—34
W. Bishop	2	5	4	4 3—18	4 3 4 3 3—18—36
C. J. Butler	5	3	3	3 3—17	4 3 4 4 2—17—34
W. Goodwin	4	5	5	4 5—23	4 4 3 4 3—18—41
W. N. George	3	5	4	4 3—19	3 3 4 4 2—16—35
H. Hutchinson	5	4	3	3 3—18	5 4 2 2 2—15—31

COMPANY B.

Sergt. W. H. Skelton	3	3	4	3 3—17	3 3 3 3 4—16—33
Sergt. F. Steinke	3	4	5	2 3—17	4 3 2 3 2—16—33
Sergt. J. D. Jennings	3	4	4	4 3—18	3 4 4 2 2—17—35
Corp. F. W. Kimber	4	4	4	3 3—19	4 2 3 4 3—17—36
Corp. C. R. Kirker	3	3	4	3 3—16	4 3 2 3 2—15—31
T. A. Anglis	5	2	4	3 3—15	4 5 2 2 2—15—30
W. W. Biddle	2	3	3	3 4—15	3 2 4 2 4—15—30
B. S. Clarke	3	4	3	4 0—15	2 4 4 3 5—18—33
H. S. Duffy	3	3	4	3 2—15	4 4 3 2 3—16—31
C. M. Freeman	4	4	3	3 3—17	3 4 2 3 3—15—32
H. G. Hahn	3	4	3	4 4—18	3 4 2 3 3—15—34
H. L. Hackings	4	5	3	4 3—19	3 4 2 3 3—15—34
L. G. Hartwhaite	4	0	5	3 3—15	3 3 3 3 4—16—31
W. P. E. Johnson	3	2	4	3 3—15	3 2 4 3 3—15—30
B. H. Lord	3	4	5	4 0—16	4 3 3 2 3—15—31
C. J. Sullivan	3	3	4	3 4—17	3 4 4 2 3—16—33
H. L. Tait	3	4	2	4 4—18	2 3 3 5 5—19—37
R. P. Tamsen	4	3	3	3 3—16	4 3 2 2 4—15—31
W. E. Tracy	4	2	4	3 3—16	3 3 3 4 3—16—32
C. A. Williams	4	4	5	3 5—21	4 2 2 3 3—15—36

COMPANY C.

Sergt. N. W. Wood	4	4	4	3 3—19	4 4 5 5 5—23—42
Corp. G. Dunn	5	4	4	0 5—18	4 4 3 4 4—19—37
Corp. E. J. Oehlers	4	3	3	4 4—18	3 2 4 3 5—18—36
G. Burkhardt	3	3	3	3 3—15	3 3 2 4 3—15—30
O. Bay	4	3	4	4 4—19	3 4 3 3 3—16—35
E. F. Beal	4	4	4	5 5—21	3 3 4 2 5—17—38
H. N. Bross	3	3	5	3 2—16	3 3 3 4 2—16—32
F. Constant	3	4	2	3 3—15	3 4 4 2 3—16—31
R. Darken	0	3	4	4 4—15	3 3 3 3 4—16—31
W. H. Darken	3	4	3	3 3—16	3 3 3 2 4—15—31
W. Davis	4	3	2	3 3—15	2 3 2 2 5—15—30
A. Gage	3	2	4	3 3—15	3 4 3 3 4—17—32
R. Haupert	3	4	3	2 3—15	5 3 4 3 0—15—30
C. Hubbell	4	3	2	3 4—16	3 4 3 3 2—15—31
C. A. O'Brien	4	4	2	3 3—17	4 3 4 3 4—18—35
T. H. Pritchard	3	3	3	3 4—17	4 2 4 3 2—17—34
H. C. Velsor	5	3	4	3 3—18	3 2 4 5 2—17—35
B. Vrain	4	4	4	3 2—17	3 4 5 2 2—16—33

COMPANY D.

Sergt. H. Wright	2	4	4	5 4—19	4 3 4 3 2—16—35
Sergt. H. Meekes	3	5	4	5 4—21	6 3 4 3 3—18—39
Sergt. W. F. Craig	0	5	4	4 4—17	4 5 3 4 3—19—36
Sergt. R. Orr	4	4	4	5 4—21	2 3 4 4 3—16—37
Sergt. H. H. Wary	4	4	0	4 4—16	3 2 4 4 3—16—32
Corp. H. Newman	4	4	5	3 0—16	3 4 4 3 4—17—33
Corp. C. H. Manneck	4	3	4	4 0—15	3 4 3 3 2—16—31
Corp. F. W. Spear	4	4	3	3 3—17	4 4 2 3 3—17—34
H. F. Burrecker	3	4	3	5 0—15	3 3 0 4 5—15—30
J. Brisbane	3	3	5	5 3—19	4 3 3 3 3—16—35
H. C. Case	2	4	4	3 4—17	3 4 3 5 3—18—35
E. Conrad	3	4	3	4 3—17	4 4 3 3 2—16—33
W. H. Fricke	5	4	3	2 2—16	4 3 2 2 3—15—31
H. Newman	4	5	3	0 0—16	6 4 3 3 4—17—33
J. W. Page	3	4	3	3 3—16	2 4 4 2 3—15—31
W. Pitt	3	4	2	3 3—15	3 4 4 4 3—18—33

COMPANY E.

Sergt. E. F. Meyer	2	3	4	4 4—17	4 2 3 2 4—15—32
Sergt. F. B. Reid	4	2	4	3 3—16	4 3 3 4 3—17—33
Corp. W. P. Beecher	4	5	4	4 4—21	4 5 3 4 4—20—41
Corp. C. M. Holmberg	4	5	5	4 4—22	4 4 4 4 4—20—42
Corp. G. Yeume	4	3	2	4 3—16	4 2 3 3 4—16—32
Corp. C. F. Gaitjans	3	4	2	4 3—16	2 3 3 4 3—15—31
W. Bross	3	4	3	4 4—18	4 4 4 3 3—18—36
C. Y. Beecher	2	4	3	4 2—16	2 3 3 5 4—15—31
A. De Forest	3	2	5	3 2—15	4 3 4 4 3—18—33
A. Donnell	3	4	4	2 4—16	5 0 4 4 4—17—33
E. O. Irish	3	3	3	4 3—17	2 3 3 3 5—15—32
F. H. Johnson	3	3	3	4 2—16	3 4 5 4 5—21—37
J. H. Overbaugh	4	3	4	3 2—16	3 3 4 4 5—19—35
R. T. Stites	4	2	2	4 3—15	3 3 3 4 2—15—30
E. I. Wolff	4	4	4	2 2—16	3 4 4 4 3—18—34

COMPANY F.

Sergt. E. B. Lawless	3	4	4	5 5—20	4 5 4 5 4—22—42
Corp. W. E. Schepp	4	3	5	0 3—15	3 3 3 5 4—18—33
Corp. A. Sass	4	2	4	4 4—18	3 4 4 4 4—19—37
Corp. R. R. Lawless	4	4	4	4 3—19	3 4 4 4 4—19—38
J. D. Brooks	4	0	4	4 4—16	2 3 4 3 4—16—32
J. S. Cowen	4	5	3	4 4—20	4 4 4 4 4—20—40
A. Holley	4	4	5	2 3—18	3 5 4 5 4—21—40
A. A. Hayward	4	3	4	4 3—18	3 3 3 2 4—15—33
M. Mawless	2	4	4	5 5—20	4 4 4 3 3—19—39
R. H. Mossop	5	2	4	2 3—16	3 5 3 3 4—18—34
A. Parker	4	4	3	4 4—19	3 4 3 3 5—18—37
L. Richolda	4	3	3	3 3—16	3 4 3 4 3—17—33
W. F. Ward	2	2	4	4 4—16	4 3 4 0 4—15—31

COMPANY G.

Sergt. A. I. Easson	3	3	3	5 5—17	3 3 5 0 4—15—32
Sergt. E. Levenberg	4	3	3	4 3—18	3 4 4 3 3—17—35
Sergt. T. J. Frank	4	4	3	3 2—16	4 4 3 3 4—18—34
Sergt. E. Adams	4	4	4	3 4—19	4 4 3 4 2—17—36
Corp. L. W. Purdy	4	4	4	3 3—18	0 4 4 4 4—16—34
Corp. E. Chapman	4	4	4	4 4—20	3 2 3 4 4—16—36
Corp. C. M. Ross	4	4	5	5 4—22	4 4 4 3 3—18—40
W. J. Anderson	4	4	3	3 3—17	4 4 3 3 3—17—34
W. E. Bogart	4	3	8	2 4—16	3 3 4 2 3—15—31
T. B. Becker	4	3	3	3 3—16	4 4 3 3 3—17—33
C. Bradt	4	3	4	4 0—15	4 3 4 3 4—18—33
J. O. Brown	4	4	3	2 3—16	2 4 3 4 4—17—33
J. O. Ellery	3	3	3	3 3—15	4 4 3 4 3—18—33
G. O. Francis	3	4	5	4 0—17	3 4 2 2 4—15—32
W. S. Harris	4	4	0	3 4—15	4 2 2 4 3—15—30
S. J. Harris	3	4	3	3 2—15	3 3 3 3 3—15—30
W. F. Harris	2	3	4	3 4—16	4 5 4 3 4—18—34
S. Hare	4	4	5	4 5—22	4 4 0 4 3—15—37
C. F. Hedge	4	3	0	4 4—16	4 4 2 3 3—17—33
R. Hawksley	3	2	4	4 3—16	5 3 3 2 3—16—32
H. O. Jacobi	3	2	2	8 5—15	3 3 3 3 2—15—30
O. C. Jacobi	0	3	5	5 4—17	3 3 3 3 3—15—32
J. Jacobi	4	3	4	5 3—19	4 3 3 3 3—16—35
J. B. Jackson	3	5	4	5 5—21	3 5 3 5 0—16—37
C. F. Kedge	4	0	4	4 4—16	4 4 2 3 3—17—33
C. W. Lowry	4	4	4	4 4—20	4 4 4 4 2—18—38
C. K. Mills	4	2	4	4 4—18	3 2 3 4 3—15—33
A. A. Mosback	3	5	4	3 2—17	4 4 3 2 3—16—33
J. Ritter	3	3	2	4 4—17	2 4 4 2 2—16—33
W. R. Rose	4	3	4	3 4—18	4 4 2 3 2—16—34
G. N. Renville	3	5	8	4 0—15	3 3 3 3 4—16—31
L. F. Seliger	3	4	4	2 4—17	4 3 5 3 3—18—35
J. R. Smith	3	3	3	3 3—15	3 3 3 3 2—15—30
G. Walzenwitt	4	0	4	3 4—15	2 3 5 4 3—15—30

COMPANY H.

Sergt. C. S. Cogger	3	5	2	3 5—18	3 4 5 3 0—15—33
Sergt. G. Quariman	4	0	4	4 4—16	3 4 5 2 5—19—35
Sergt. G. A. Wilson	5	5	4	0 5—19	3 4 2 3 3—15—34
Corp. J. P. Conklin	4	2	3	3 5—17	5 3 5 3 4—20—37
B. Beekman	3	4	5	4 0—16	4 5 0 4 2—15—31
S. D. Buttle	3	4	4	4 3—18	3 2 4 3 3—15—33
D. F. Cammeron	4	4	3	4 2—18	4 4 3 3 2—16—34
A. Cameron	2	3	3	3 4—15	4 3 4 5 4—20—35
H. Cook	0	4	5	5 4—18	4 4 5 5 4—22—40
R. J. Chambers	3	3	3	3 3—15	4 2 3 3 3—15—30
A. H. Clark	3	5	2	4 3—17	3 5 2 4 5—17—34
F. H. De Witt	3	5	4	4 0—16	0 4 4 4 5—17—33
F. C. E. Franck	4	0	4	5 5—19	2 4 5 4 0—15—34
G. Geyer	3	4	5	3 5—20	2 3 4 5 3—17—37
H. J. F. Halche	4	3	5	0 5—17	5 4 2 4 0—15—32
A. A. Hodgkinson	3	3	3	3 3—15	4 5 4 4 0—17—32
G. W. O'Reilly	3	4	3	2 4—16	3 4 2 5 0—15—31
B. Pendre	3	3	3	3 4—16	3 3 5 4 4—19—35
E. Reed	4	4	8	3 4—18	5 3 4 0 4—16—34
W. Speakman	5	4	4	2 4—19	4 4 3 3 2—16—35
E. A. Whitman	4	3	3	3 3—16	2 2 3 5 3—15—31
V. Werner	4	3	4	4 4—19	5 5 5 4 3—22—41

COMPANY I.

Sergt. G. Farr	3	4	4	5 4—20	3 3 3 4 4—17—37
W. S. Albers	3	4	3	3 2—15	3 4 2 5 3—17—32
J. E. Clapp	3	3	4	2 4—16	0 5 4 4 4—17—33
C. Dooley	3	3	4	3 2—15	4 3 3 5 3—18—33
L. M. Gardiner	4	2	5	4 0—15	4 3 4 4 4—19—34
R. L. Haskell	3	3	5	3 4—18	2 4 3 4 4—18—36
W. Van Rooyan	4	0	4	3 3—16	4 4 0 4 4—16—32

COMPANY K.

Sergt. F. Bodin	2	4	3	4 2—15	3 4 3 4 4—18—33
Sergt. J. W. Nash	3	3	3	2 4—15	4 3 4 3 4—18—33
Sergt. C. A. Bodin	3	4	8	3 3—16	4 4 4 4 4—20—36
Sergt. G. Eiseman	4	4	5	2 4—19	4 4 3 4 3—18—37
Corp. W. Cason	4	4	3	2 3—18	4 3 3 2 3—15—33
Corp. F. Bross	2	3	2	4 4—15	4 3 4 3 2—16—31
F. S. Antweiler	4	4	3	4 3—18	4 4 2 4 5—19—37
F. H. Bain	4	4	4	4 4—20	4 3 4 3 3—17—37
O. Brown	4	3	3	2 3—15	2 3 3 4 4—16—31
C. W. Burgess	4	4	3	3 3—18	4 4 5 4 2—19—37
Z. W. Dixon	3	4	4	5 4—20	5 4 4 3 4—20—40
C. J. Ford	3	4	3	3 3—16	2 4 3 3 3—15—31
F. C. Herr	3	3	3	4 3—16	3 4 3 3 3—16—32
H. Johnson	3	3	4	5 4—19	4 2 4 4 2—16—35
S. H. Meyer	4	3	3	2 3—15

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sale Men's Fixings and Clothing

MATTHEWS.

Muslin and Cambric Underwear Sale.

Reliable Merchandise from all the leading markets of the world in all departments, marked at smallest possible margins of profit, is our success.

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Event of the Season.

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MUSLIN CORSET COVERS, high neck, with embroidery on neck, 12½c.

MUSLIN CORSET COVERS, felled seams, high neck, 8c.

MUSLIN AND CAMBRIC CORSET COVERS, with embroidery and lace, several styles, 25c. and 38c.

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MUSLIN DRAWERS, hem and fine tucks, yoke band 18c

CAMBRIC DRAWERS, hem and fine tucks 25c

CAMBRIC AND MUSLIN DRAWERS, with tucks, lace and embroidery . . 48c

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MUSLIN GOWNS, tucked yoke, plain and embroidery ruffles..... 38

MUSLIN GOWNS, high neck and empire style, with lace and embroidery, 48c. and 58c

CAMBRIC, NAINSOOK and MUSLIN GOWNS, empire style, fine embroidery insertings and edgings, also pretty lace effects ..... 98c. and $1.25

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MUSLIN SKIRTS, with ruffles of lace and embroidery.....78c., 98c

CAMBRIC AND MUSLIN SKIRTS, deep flounce, three, four and five rows of lace inserting and edging and some embroidery trimmed.. $1.25, $1.38, $1.98

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FINE QUALITY CAMBRIC SHIRT WAISTS, stripes and figures, and some with tucked front, also White Lawn Waists.....48c

LAWN AND CAMBRIC WAISTS, new and desirable colors, up-to-date patterns, some with bias fronts, yoke back, with plaits..... 68c., 78c

PERCALE, LAWN, GINGHAM WAISTS, fifty patterns to select from, special values.....98c., $1.25

WHITE LAWN WAISTS, embroidered inserting and tucks, also solid tucked fronts.....98c

FINE QUALITY WHITE LAWN WAISTS, several styles, tucks and embroidered insertings.....$1.38, $1.68, $1.84, $1.98

WHITE P. K. WAISTS, with two and three rows of embroidered insertings, also plain yoke back, extra good value.....$1.25, $1.48, $1.98

INFANTS' WEAR.

INFANTS' LAWN CAPS, tucked lace around face 19c

FANCY STRAW HATS, assorted colors and styles, with flowers, ribbons and plaited organdie; special 98c

CHILDREN'S P. K. REEFERS, several styles, with embroidery . $1.98, $2.98

WRAPPERS.

CAMBRIC WRAPPERS, yoke back, rolling collar, with braid..... 48c

LAWN WRAPPERS, with yoke ruffle over shoulders, deep flounce..... 98c

COLORED PETTICOATS.

LINEN SKIRTS, with full umbrella ruffle, Special for Monday . . . 38c

STRIPED MOIRE EFFECT SKIRTS, deep ruffle, with three small ruffles unequaled value 68c

APRONS.

Waitress' White Lawn Aprons, satin stripes, 19c

FULTON ST., GALLATIN PLACE, LIVINGSTON AND SMITH STS.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. Batterman

BROADWAY, GRAHAM AND FLUSHING AVENUES, BROOKLYN.

Special Extras.

The "GEM" Ice Cream Freezer, best in the world, special at 98c.

SUMMER MILLINERY.

White Short Back Sailors, trimmed with Taffeta Silk, Mull or Maline, are now in great demand for warm weather wear; our assortment of these hats is unusually large, and the prices very low, $1.98 to $5.98.

White, and Black, Short Back Sailors, in the desirable braids, at 29c., 39c. and 69c.

SAILORS.

Ladies' Rough and Ready Sailors, at 25c. and 39c.

The best Jumbo Sailor made, is 75c. here.

All our Mixed and Plain Straw Sailors, formerly marked 69c. and 98c., Monday at 49c.

LADIES' CLOAK DEPARTMENT

Five Extraordinary Bargains. You Cannot Afford to Miss This Special Opportunity.

LOT 1. Ladies' Suits, no two alike in this lot and not all sizes, Jackets, Silk Lined, Skirts, percaline lined, at $5.00, worth $10.00.

LOT 2. Ladies' White Lawn Dresses richly trimmed with lace, skirts made full and wide, waists jaunty and rich, at $5.00, worth $8.00.

LOT 3. Ladies' and Misses' White Pique and Linen Crash Skirts made full and wide with deep hem, sale price 98c., worth $1.50.

LOT 4. Ladies' New English Percale Shirt Waists, with laundered collar and cuffs, pleated back, sale price 39c., worth 69c.

LOT 5. Ladies' Wrappers, odds and ends of spring season trade, medium shades, waists all lined, skirts very full, at 39c., worth 98c.

BOYS' CLOTHING

We are prepared to meet every demand to fit your Boys with Summer Clothing for vacation, country or seaside, at remarkably low prices.

SOME SPECIAL VALUES:

Gents' Black and Blue All-Wool Summer Serge Coats, 33 to 42, at $2.95.

Boys' White Duck, Linen and Crash Pants, the very best, 3 to 16 years, 49c.

Washable Knee Pants, 3 to 10 years, only 200 pairs, Monday, 2 pairs for 25c.

Washable Suits, White Duck and Fancy Striped, 3 to 10 years, Monday at 69c.

Crash Suits, double breast, the coolest outfit, 6 to 16 years, at $1.50.

Tan Covert Top Coats, also Tan Covert Reefers, were $3.50; reduced to $1.98.

Long Pants Suits, blue serge and pretty tan mixtures, 11 to 20 years, special $5.95.

Sailor Suits for Summer, blue serge, cheviot, red collars and shields, at $2.00.

Double Breasted Dress Suits, large selection of styles, all sizes, $1.98 and $2.98.

Vestee Middy Suits, 3 pieces, 3 to 8 years, every suit worth $3.00 to $3.50; sale price $1.98.

Washable Suits, Galatea, most beautiful make and combinations, at 98c.

Boys' Knee Pants, strictly all wool, a special lot for Monday at 45c.

LAWN SWINGS AND BENCHES.

The "Columbia" Double Lawn Swing, strongly made; extra special at $3.75.

The Double "Columbia" Lawn Swing, with 4 seats, for large lawns, value $10; special, $5.48.

The "Paris" Lawn Swings, the finest and strongest made, put together only with screws and bolts; no brads used; special, $5.75.

Garden Benches, folding, hardwood; the $1.00 kind; special at 63c.

Garden Benches, with iron frame; value $4.00; special at $2.19.

GARDEN HOSE.

Guaranteed quality, 25 feet, including couplings, for $1.39.

Combination Daisy Hose Nozzles; special at 45c.

LAWN MOWERS.

Choice of any size of "Newport" Guaranteed Lawn Mowers, 10, 12, 14, 16, or 18 inch; value up to $5.00, special at $1.75.

WINDOW SCREENS.

Made to order at 48c. The sliding kind, which need not be removed to raise or lower the sash. Any size up to 36x40 inch. Bring the measurements.

"ROEBUCKS" extension window screens, fit most any window, special at 17c.

"ROEBUCKS" spring side screens, best hard wood spring screens made, special, 19c.

SCREEN WIRE per yard, 30 inches wide, special at 10c.

"ROEBUCKS" strongly made screen doors, special at 65c.

NEEDFUL LITTLE THINGS

At Low Prices.

AMMONIA, extra strong, 4c.
BIRD GRAVEL, 3-pound package, 3c.
BIRD SEED, best mixture, 4c.
GRAVEL PAPER, per dozen sheets, 8c.
BON AMI, large size, 7c.
H. B. WASHING POWDER, 2 for 5c.
PURE LUMP STARCH, large package, 4c.
LAUTZ'S LAUNDRY SOAP, 13 for 25c.
LAUTZ'S ACME SOAP, 10 for 25c.
LAUTZ'S CREAM BORAX SOAP, 9 for 25c.
CHLORIDE OF LIME, zinc box, 10c.
HOUSEHOLD PAINTS, ½ pints, 9c.
PETERMAN'S DISCOVERY, fluid, 12c.
PARLOR PRIDE STOVE POLISH, 7c.
ENAMELINE, 10c. size, 5c.
FLY PAPER, Tanglefoot, double sheet, 1c.
DOVER EGG BEATERS, 4c.
SHELF PAPERS, all colors, 24 sheets, 2c.
SINK BRUSHES, round, 1c.
DUST BRUSHES, wire drawn, 9c.
CLOTHES HORSES, 4 feet high, 3 folds, 25c.
CHINA SALT BOXES, fancy, 23c.
BROOMS, choice quality, 22c.
TOILET PAPER, in rolls, 12 for 25c.
TOILET PAPER, large packages, 10 for 45c.
SLEEVE BOARDS, for shirt waists, 9c.
HAM BOARDS, with handle, 7c.
FOOT BENCHES, strongly made, 12c.
MRS. POTTS' IRONS, three in a set, 59c.
COFFEE MILLS, warranted, 12c.
FIBER WATER PAILS, no hoops, 7c.
FRENCH MOUSE TRAPS, genuine, 19c.
STOOP SEATS, Japanese, 6c.
UMBRELLA STANDS, metal tray, 29c.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Extraordinary Purchase.

The

Sterling Piano Co.

Has Purchased the Charles and Mayer

Piano Stock

including all of their rented pianos and all of the new pianos which were on exhibition in their store. We purchased the stock at such a low figure that we are enabled to offer the public reliable pianos at one-half to two-thirds regular prices.

Every Piano will be guaranteed by us and kept in tune and repair free for one year.

Special

Several second hand Upright and Square pianos which we have taken in exchange for

Sterlings

and put in perfect repair.

Square Pianos . . . . . $25 to $75
Small Uprights . . . . . $60 to $75
Large Uprights . . . . . $100 to $150

Cash or Monthly Payments.

The

STERLING Piano Co.,

MANUFACTURERS.
Wholesale and Retail Warerooms (Entire building, four floors).
536 FULTON ST., Brooklyn.
Open Monday and Saturday Evenings. Look for the name STERLING.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE

Examinations and Estimates Free.
References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Morris K. Jesup, and many other prominent people.

J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1613.

GIRL ACCUSED OF THEFT.

Fannie McPherson, Daughter of a Wealthy Citizen of Worcester, Mass., in Grave Trouble Here.

A young woman who gave her name as M. E. Richards of Richmond, Va., but who, it was afterward learned by letters found in her satchel, is a daughter of James McPherson, a wealthy man, living at 132 Austin Street, Worcester, Mass., was locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Station yesterday afternoon on the complaint of Thomas J. Morris, manager of the Gerard Hotel, 123 West Forty-fourth Street, who charges her with the larceny of $400 worth of clothing, the property of Mrs. W. C. Wooley, a guest at the hotel. Mrs. Wooley has lived at the hotel for two years, having come to this city from Baltimore. The accused was taken to the station house by Detectives Lockwood and Sheehan of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, to whom she confessed, after they had accused her of going under an assumed name.

The girl, who is very pretty, was dressed in a handsome black suit. She said that she was serving her last term in the High school at Worcester, her home, when she met a man named Davis, who induced her to run away and come to this city. On her way here, three weeks ago, the couple had a quarrel, and when they arrived at the Grand Central Station she was left alone. She had but little money with her, but did have considerable clothing. She said that she stopped in various places until June 7, when she went to the St. Denis Hotel.

At this hotel the girl remained until June 13, when she suddenly left, without paying her bill. She then went to the Gerard Hotel. In the meantime she had sold all her clothing, except what she wore, to a dealer on Canal Street. She said that she had been advised to go to the Gerard Hotel by a young man, but did not remember his name. She remained at this hotel until Friday.

On June 14 the girl asked the clerk at the hotel if there was a stable attached to the hotel at which she could keep a saddle horse.

He replied that there was not, but recommended her to a near-by stable. On Friday she asked the same clerk if he thought it would be according to custom if she carried her riding habit in a dress-suit case. He replied that it would be, and added that he knew a number of ladies who did the same thing.

Mrs. Wooley left the hotel on Friday at noon for Brooklyn to visit a friend who was going on an ocean voyage. While Mrs. Wooley was out of the hotel the girl told one of the chambermaids that she had lost her key, and asked for a key so that she could enter her room. She was handed a bunch of keys, and with these, it is alleged, made her way into Mrs. Wooley's room.

When Mrs. Wooley returned to the hotel she found that a large number of her dresses were missing, and reported the case to the hotel manager. It was also found that Miss Richards, as she was known, had left the hotel, and could not be found.

Manager Morris telephoned a description of the girl to the different hotels in the city, and asked that he be notified if any one of that description should be seen.

The clerk at the Lincoln Hotel yesterday at noon noticed a girl answering the description given by Manager Morris go into the dining room of that house. He watched her and, becoming convinced that she was the woman wanted, sent for Manager Morris. The latter went to the hotel, where she had engaged a room, and identified her as "Miss Richards." He notified Capt. Thomas of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who sent Detectives Lockwood and Sheehan to the hotel to make the arrest.

The detectives found the girl in her room. On the way to the station house she cried pitifully, repeating continually: "Oh, God, I'll never let my mother know about this. Why did I do it?"

When arraigned before the Sergeant in the station house, she said she was Madriel Richards, eighteen years old, single, no occupation, and no home. At the hotels where she had staid she had registered as coming from Richmond, Va.

After she was locked up the detectives examined her baggage, and found that she was the daughter of James McPherson of Worcester, Mass., and confronted her with the fact. It was then that she broke down and confessed. A number of letters were found in a satchel, some of which were from school friends and some from a well-known young man of this city, whose name the police refuse to disclose.

At the solicitation of the Matron at the station house, the young woman was induced to write to her mother and tell her of the trouble she is in.

The girl said that she has several brothers and sisters, and that one of her brothers was manager of a large tannery near Worcester. She said that her correct name was Fannie McPherson.

When her room at the Lincoln Hotel was searched, the clothing taken from Mrs. Wooley's room was found. The girl will be arraigned in the West Side Court this morning.

PAYING OFF THE CUBANS.

Gen. Brooke Secures Gen. Gomez's Aid in Perfecting the List—Better Feeling Prevalent.

HAVANA, June 17.—Gen. Brooke, in an official letter to Gen. Maximo Gomez, says, in relation to the payment of the American gratuity:

"In the distribution of the money I have noticed that many men whose names are not on the rolls claim to belong to the Cuban Army. As Governor General I recommend you to take the necessary steps to ascertain if they have a right to a portion of the $3,000,000 and hereby authorize you to make what arrangements you think proper to carry out the plan of distribution, with the idea in view that I wish no man who served in the army under proper conditions to be deprived of his just dues."

Gen. Gomez subsequently published a short proclamation in which he says:

"In spite of my proposition to separate myself completely from political affairs, I feel it a moral duty to occupy myself with all that pertains to our heroic soldiers. In conference with Gov. Gen. Brooke yesterday he informed me that under present conditions some Cuban soldiers who wish to collect their shares of the money allotted by the United States Government for the payment of the troops are unable to do so because their names do not appear on the lists. This should be changed so as to enable these men to receive their quota, which they need and deserve.

"For this I am authorized to take the measures needed; and, in consequence, I have advised all the chiefs to send more information, including every detail obtainable, if they think as I do. The soldiers need our decided protection."

Judges of the situation consider that after the payment of the Cubans has been concluded throughout the island a measure prohibiting the carrying of firearms without a license, explicitly stating the nature of the arms and the reason why the license is issued, will be adopted.

The Secretary of Justice is making inquiries in the different provinces, and within the next few weeks will submit a proposal for such a measure to Gen. Brooke, and there is no doubt that he will favor it, and that the order will be favored by all the law-abiding people of the island. Provision will be made for the use of arms for hunting, the protection of isolated places, &c.

At Remedios to-day over 5,000 Cuban soldiers are awaiting payment. Lieut. Col. Rafferty, so far, has paid out $28,275. The Mayor of Remedios has received 323 rifles. The men awaiting payment fill the hotels and houses, and many of them sleep in the parks. A number of the men expecting payment have incurred debts for food, and several of the names do not show on the lists.

Benito Hernandez, who served during the ten years' war, and who has been in the field since 1895, has not been placed on the list. This is an example of the way in which the lists are drawn up.

The American soldiers are restraining the crowds who are anxious to be paid, but the Cubans are orderly. The payment of the Cubans at Cardenas began this morning. After an argument between the Mayor and the Cuban Colonel Mayato, the Americans agreed to pay all men who were identified, even if they did not have any arms in their possession.

SANTIAGO, June 17.—The Cuban General Rabi has telegraphed from Bayamo to Gen. Sanchez advising the Cuban soldiers to surrender their arms and accept the $75 each offered by the United States Government. Gen. Rabi's influence is great, and officials familiar with the situation are jubilant over his attitude.

RELIEF WORK IN CUBA.

Latest Reports of the Agencies of the Red Cross Show Improving Conditions in the Island.

Dr. J. B. Hubbell, agent of the American National Red Cross Society in Cuba, has made reports to Miss Clara Barton, President of the society, of the relief work accomplished in various localities on the island. Miss Barton has been in Cuba for the last six weeks attending personally to Red Cross work there. She has had a staff at work on the island since April 1 last. It is of the work done by this staff among the destitute and suffering Cubans in the towns of Guines, Catalina, San Pilipe, San Antonio de Las Vegos, Madruga, San Nicolas Jaruca, and Guanajay that the reports deal. They embrace the founding of six homes for orphans, and the re-establishment and refitting of one home and two hospitals.

At Guines the civil hospital, which was found in a deplorable state, was thoroughly cleaned, disinfected, and its general sanitary condition improved. In this town a new house was secured and fitted up for the care of about 100 orphan children, who were found quartered in a building unfit for the purpose. A home and hospital for orphans and reconcentrados was provided at Catalina. The many mendicants and destitute women and children who were found at San Felipe were similarly cared for. An orphanage was established at San Antonio de Las Vegas, with fifty inmates. At Madruga an asylum was provided for sixty orphans. A house was also secured and fitted up as an orphanage at San Nicolas.

At Jaruca the hospital which had been used by the Spanish soldiers was cleaned and equipped for use by the Red Cross. The civil hospital at Guanajay was also cleaned, and put in proper condition for use.

In all of the towns visited the Red Cross agents were assisted in the work of relief by the authorities and the people of the several places. Since April last the Central Cuban Relief Committee has shipped to Cuba, on the order of Miss Barton, over eighty tons of food, clothing, medicines, hospital supplies, garden implements, &c.

Miss Barton has submitted Dr. Hubbell's reports to this committee, of which Stephen E. Barton is Chairman and ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn is Treasurer.

Bandits Kill Cuban Gendarmes.

SANTIAGO, June 17.—A strong party of bandits raided Guamo, a small town northwest of Manzanillo, on Thursday last. A detachment of gendarmerie arrived on the scene and attacked the outlaws, but were repulsed, and seven of the guards were killed and several wounded. The bandits then withdrew in the direction of Tumas with a platoon of cavalry in pursuit.

Provisional Court in Puerto Rico.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, June 17.—Gov. Gen. Davis has signed an order establishing a United States provisional court here, and has appointed N. B. C. Pettingill Presiding Judge of the body, with two army officers as associates, and J. M. Keedy Prosecuting Attorney.

Gen. Davis Visits St. Thomas.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., June 17.—Gen. George W. Davis, Governor of Puerto Rico, arrived here this morning on the United States transport Slocum, and inspected the town with his Adjutant. He was strictly incognito, and held no official communication with the authorities. It is reported the General made inquiries regarding the docking and ship-repairing facilities here. He left St. Thomas again at noon.

Will Care for Destitute Children.

ALBANY, June 17.—The State Board of Charities has received an application for approval of the incorporation of the Woodbine Nursery of Brooklyn. Its purpose is to care for pauper and destitute children, and to board and care for infants between the ages of two and five years. The Directors are Margaretha Davis, William Blakley, Mary Agnes Phillips, Mary Dowling, and Honora Salesbury of Brooklyn.

May Have Been Drowned from a Sloop.

NEWARK, N. J., June 17.—The sloop Lady Jane of Keyport was found floating bottom upward in Newark Bay last night, and was towed to Lister's dock, where she is now moored. In the bottom of the sloop were found two pairs of leggings, such as are worn by soldiers. Yesterday afternoon two men were sailing around the bay in the sloop. It is not known whether they deserted her or whether they were drowned when she upset.

Student Drowns in Mohawk River.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 17.—Harold Skidmore, aged nineteen years, of Southold, L. I., a member of the class of 1902, Union College, was drowned while bathing in the Mohawk River this evening. He went beyond his depth and, despite the strenuous efforts of a companion, was drowned in six feet of water.

THE SEVENTH NOW IN CAMP

Reaches Peekskill in Good Order After an Uneventful Trip.

TROUBLE AHEAD FOR THE MEN

Regiment Will Go Out During the Week by Battalions on Camping Expeditions.

The Seventh Regiment, 893 strong, went to the State Camp at Peekskill yesterday. It left the armory at 12:30 to the minute, that being the time named in orders. The men were in heavy marching order, and wore their short gray jackets, gray trousers, and campaign hats, and carried knapsack, haversack, and canteen, but their cartridge belts were empty.

New York likes to see the Seventh Regiment march on Fifth Avenue, and the sidewalks were lined all along the mile or more between the armory and the Grand Central Station. The men looked hardy and soldierly, and made the march with a quick, snappy step to the rapid measures of the music of the full regimental band, ninety-three strong, including the fife and drum corps. They were frequently and generously applauded.

"The girl I left behind me" has learned wisdom by experience, and she is now left as little behind as possible. She goes to the station and sees her hero off, and then usually takes an excursion train in a day or two and goes to see how he looks in camp. Therefore, he maintains a surreptitious looking glass in his tent, and may be discerned at odd times scanning himself in it.

She was at the station in full force, both in numbers and charms. The girl the Seventh leaves behind is usually an unusually nice-looking girl, standing well on her feet and fitting well into her clothes. She is not demonstrative in public, and she dismissed her man in gray with a casual smile when the whistle blew and it was time for him to go.

The regiment left the station in three sections, and at the rear of each section there was a small mob of men and officers. They forgot for the moment army regulations and harmoniously cheered together in honor of the girls they left behind them, ranged against the ropes and held in line by sorely tried, unromantic, and unsympathetic policemen.

The journey was uneventful. Most of the men are old campaigners, and those who are not seasoned conscientiously appear to be. There was no confusion in embarking or disembarking, and the arrival in camp was a marked improvement over all preceding arrivals, because the guard of the outgoing Twenty-third was relieved and the camp and supplies transferred and receipted for in such prompt and orderly fashion that the guard was ready to go out before the regiment.

The Seventh rested yesterday afternoon except at parade time, and will rest to-day. To-morrow its troubles will begin, for then the first battalion will march four miles and make camp and take care of itself, carrying rations and cooking them. On Tuesday it will march five miles further to Lake Oscawana and cook and try to eat its own breakfast, returning the nine miles that same afternoon in time for dinner and to allow the Second Battalion to go out.

It is because of this programme that the young men who expect to be company cooks sought last evening the shade of the deep and sombre woods along the hills that frown over the camp and nervously consulted cook books and recipes inherited from maternal ancestors. The cold and unresponsive trees received many confidences, such as "In six full-sized potatoes boiled thoroughly and mashed through a strainer pour one gallon of cream—no, confound it! that can't be right; how much cream goes to a potato anyhow?"

And there is worry over other problems. The prospective cooks have been studying "Household Hints" and "How to Meet Domestic Emergencies," and find that all of these contemplate a family of six. They figure that if soup, for instance, must be boiled two hours for six people, it will have to be boiled fifteen hours for ninety men, and they feel that they will be short of time. The results of their studies will be developed during the week, and will doubtless be interesting.

At parade yesterday afternoon a letter from Gov. Roosevelt was read. It expressed his regret that he cannot be with the Seventh in camp, and his congratulations on the condition of the regiment.

The flags of the regiment are draped with crape in honor of the memory of Capt. Rhoads, whose company is commanded by Lieut. Pressinger.

Capt. Charles E. Lydecker was the first officer of the day. The officers of the guard were Lieut. Harry C. Du Val and George S. Stohl.

Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith and his staff arrived in camp in the afternoon. They were received with the general officer's salute of eleven guns from the battery on the hill.

The Twenty-third Regiment arrived at the Grand Central Station last evening from Peekskill. The regiment came in two sections, the first arriving at 5:30 o'clock and the second one forty minutes later. They marched to the foot of East Forty-second Street and took the ferry for Brooklyn. The men appeared to be in the best of health.

New Jersey State Bar Association.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 17.—The formation of the New Jersey State Bar Association was effected to-day by the election of the following officers: President—Attorney General Gray; First Vice President—Judge J. Franklin Fort; Second Vice President—Judge B. J. Pancoast; Third Vice President—Robert S. Woodruff; Secretary—Albert E. Wall; Treasurer—Charles T. Blake. Attorney General Griggs, Gov. Voorhees, and Vice President Hobart were elected members. The meetings of the association will be held on the Fridays preceding the opening of the June term of the Court of Appeals.

Admiral Crosby Buried in Arlington.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The funeral of the late Rear Admiral Pierce Crosby was held at St. John's Episcopal Church, in this city, this afternoon, and the remains were interred in the National Cemetery at Arlington. The escort consisted of blue jackets from the navy yard. The Rev. Alexander Mackay Smith, assisted by the Rev. E. M. Paddock, officiated. The honorary pallbearers were: Admirals John G. Walker, Samuel R. Franklin, and F. M. Ramsay, Gen. James W. Atmough, Justices Hagner and Morey, Hon. John A. Kasson, and Surgeon General William K. Van Reypen.

Rockefeller Buys Mountain Tracts.

MALONE, N. Y., June 17.—John P. Kellas of this city has purchased for William Rockefeller of New York the Debar Mountain tract, in the town of Duane, formerly owned by the Kinsley Lumber Company, comprising some 12,000 acres. Part of it covers the territory between East Sable and Debar Mountain, and the purchase takes in all of Debar and East Mountain. They are among the handsomest mountain tracts in the county, and quite heavily wooded.

Boys Drowned in Croker's Pond.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 17.—Peter and John McGinty, aged eight and ten years, sons of Peter McGinty, employed by Whitelaw Reid, on his place near White Plains, were drowned while swimming in Croker's Pond this afternoon. Their bodies were recovered. For several years one or more boys have been drowned in the pond during the swimming season. The farm on which the pond is situated was at one time owned by Richard Croker.

Bermuda's Reciprocity Commission.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Dispatches received by the British Embassy state that a reciprocity commission has sailed from Bermuda, and will arrive here about the middle of next week. The members of the commission are the Colonial Secretary, the Hon. A. Allison; the Speaker of the Assembly, T. J. Wadson, and a third, not named. They will co-operate with Mr. Tower, the British Chargé, who represents the Home Government in these negotiations.

First Battery Reaches Sing Sing.

SING SING, N. Y., June 17.—The First Battery, Capt. Louis Wendel, on its way to Peekskill, arrived here from Van Cortlandt Park this afternoon and went into camp in Nelson Park. The men are in splendid condition. The march will be resumed to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock, and the battery expects to arrive at Peekskill by noon.

LARCHMONT RACE A DRIFT

Baffling and Fluky Airs Make the Contests Disappointing.

NOTED BOATS IN COMPETITION

Colonia, Quissetta, Anoatok, Hera, and Midge Among the Winners—Uncas and Clorita Rivals.

On a sea that was as smooth as the proverbial mill pond, and under a blistering sun, the rays of which were scarcely tempered by the light airs that sauntered along the surface of the Sound, the Spring regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club was sailed yesterday. The event was the first one given by the club since the beginning of hostilities with Spain. The fleet of racing yachts included many of the fleet boats that have made history and all the new ones of importance. The yachts swung lazily at their moorings in the harbor or drifted about in the light airs until 12:30 P. M., when the Regatta Committee on board the club steamer Dolzel signaled that one circuit of the various courses would make a race, and sent the preparatory flag aloft.

The only inspiring scene of the day was the several graceful steam yachts that hovered in the vicinity of the sluggish sailing craft. The Colonia had a sail-over in her class, and interest among the schooners was centred in the first meeting in three years between the Amorita, which has been altered and improved during the past Winter, and R. A. Lippett's flyer Quissetta. The competition between the one-design schooners Uncas and Clorita, between whose owners there has existed a friendly feud since last Fall, was also watched with interest. Both of these duels proved to be unsatisfactory, owing to the fluky airs. The Amorita could do nothing with the Quissetta in the drifting match, and she withdrew before going half the distance to the easterly mark, which, by the way, was carried away before the Colonia reached it. Both Colonia and Quissetta luffed around the committee's steamer, which had taken up a position approximate to where the mark should have been.

The contest between the Syce, hitherto champion of the fifty-one-foot class of sloops, and the new Acushla, also came in for a share of interest. The race was a close one, but the Kestrel, which was left out of the calculations of the experts, won handily. The race between J. Rogers Maxwell's new Herreshoff knockabout and the popular thirty-footers, was also a feature. The knockabout was not sailing in the same class with the "thirties," but starting at the same signal and going over the same course, the yachting sharps were given an opportunity of comparing the latest Herreshoff production with that which was his favorite type of boat four years ago. Mr. Maxwell proved that the "blind designer" had improved by beating the larger boats in handy fashion.

The breeze at the start, what there was of it, came in from the southeast, but gradually hauled to the southward, and the boats drifted over the line as follows

Colonia, Quisetta, Amorita, Clorita, Uncas, Syce, Acushla, Kestrel, Hussar, Liris, Anoatok, Sultan, Albicore, Oiseau, Hera, Esperanza, Newasi, Alyce, Cockatoo, Kittie, Spindrift, Tosto, Lucille, Midge, Dot, Kit, Idler, Win or Lose, Florence, Lobster, Kabaza, Ox, Miriam, Constance, Old Squaw, Spunk, and Mynah.

The start of the thirties was, as usual, a pretty one. The Esperanza was the first to slip across, but she was nearly a length in advance of the whistle. She was compelled to "wear ship" and recross, losing by the manoeuvre nearly 100 yards. The Possum also had a bit of hard luck through trying to get away with the whistle in her class. She had but little way, and would not come up in the wind although her skipper jammed the helm hard over. She drifted down on the committee boat, and when she was finally warped off was the last in her class.

The courses were triangular for all classes. The schooners were sent over a fifteen-mile course, the sloops a distance of eleven nautical miles, and the smaller boats a distance of five and one-half nautical miles. The direction of the wind made the course a reach with balloons, a beat, and a reach for the home mark.

At colors the schooners were close in under the Long Island shore becalmed. Colonia was leading, with Quissetta about half a mile away. The Uncas and Clorita were close together, and about equally distant from the finish line. The summary:

SCHOONERS—CLASS B.

Start, 12:35.

	Length.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Yacht and Owner.	Ft.In.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Colonia, C. Postley	93.13	....	....

SCHOONERS—CLASS D.

Start, 12:40.

Amorita, W. G. Brokaw	74.92	4:57:26	W. C.
Quissetta, R. L. Lippitt	71.17	....	....

SCHOONERS—CLASS F.

Start, 12:45.

Clorita, P. T. Dodge	51.46	....	....
Uncas, Charles Buchanan	....	....	....

SLOOPS—CLASS K.

Start, 12:50.

Syce, Fred Hoyt	50.86	5:21:06	4:31:06
Kestrel, J. B. Mills	48.37	5:05:19	4:15:19
Liris, C. B. Hendricks	48.00	5:00:55	5:10:55
Acushla II., Wilmer Hunan	51.00	5:20:41	4:30:41

SLOOPS—CLASS L.

Start, 12:55.

Hussar, J. D. Baird	39.05	....	....

SLOOPS—CLASS M.

Start, 1 P. M.

Anoatok, O. Sanderson	34.00	5:30:33	4:30:33
Possum, H. L. Maxwell	35.00	Not timed.	
Memory, E. H. Norton	34.17		
Sultan, J. Summerville	37.30		
Albicole, ——	41.00	6:24:21	5:29:21

SLOOPS—CLASS N.

Start, 1:05.

Newasi, ——	28.3	6:33:00	5:33:00
Narika, F. T. Cornell	....		

SPECIAL—30-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 1:10.

Hera, Ralph N. Ellis	30.00	5:41:10	4:41:10
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	30.00	5:49:56	4:49:56

MAINSAIL YACHTS—CLASS S.

Start, 1:15.

Kit, M. S. Bellows	30.00	Not timed.	
Dot, C. T. Pierce	29.58	Not timed.	

MAINSAIL YACHTS—CLASS T.

Start, 1:20.

Idler, P. J. Kane	21.80	4:32:57	3:12:57
Win or Lose, J. S. Appleby	23.50	Not timed.	
Florence, A. H. Alker	22.04	5:12:56	3:32:56

MAINSAIL YACHTS—CLASS V.

Start, 1:25.

Mynah, ——	15.15	4:24:15	2:59:15
Lobster, T. J. S. Flint	....	4:37:05	3:12:06
Ox, W. N. Bavier	19.02	4:43:46	3:18:46
Spunk, C. C. Silkworth	19.00	4:31:23	3:06:33
Ka-za-za, ——	....	4:17:00	2:52:00
Miriam, ——	19.86	4:33:45	3:06:45
Constance, C. Cowey	20.00	4:34:36	3:09:36

25-FOOT KNOCKABOUTS.

Start, 1:10.

Alyce, W. Hennen	25.00	5:06:45	5:06:48
Oiseau, J. R. Maxwell	25.00	5:43:02	4:43:02

21-FOOT KNOCKABOUTS.

Start, 1:05.

Cockatoo, H. L. Eno	21.00	6:07:29	5:02:29
Kittie, H. Morse	21.00	6:15:47	5:10:47
Spindrift, S. E. Pirie	21.00	Did not finish.	

21-FOOT KNOCKABOUTS, S. C. Y. C.

Start, 1:05.

Midge, F. W. Boyer	21.00	6:00:48	5:04:48
Tosto, ——	....	Not timed.	
Lucille, ——	....	6:18:13	5:13:13

The winners were Colonia, Quissetta, Kestrel, Hussar, Anoatok, Albicore, Newasi, Hera, Idler, Ka-za-za, Oiseau, Cockatoo, and Midge.

Eastern Capital Wants Chicago Docks.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Boston and New York capitalists are said to be negotiating for the purchase of the Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock Company's holding, extending from the mouth of the Calumet River to the Indiana State line. The value of the property is variously estimated at from $600,000 to $800,000. It includes an extensive river and lake frontage, and is regarded as among the most desirable industrial sites in South Chicago. Officers of the company say no conclusion has yet been reached as to the disposition of the property.

Reading Employes Were Not Culpable.

READING, Penn., June 17.—The Grand Jury to-day ignored the bills of indictment charging certain Reading Railway employes with being responsible for the recent wreck at Exeter, wherein twenty-nine persons were killed and many more injured. The defendants were Harry Orrell, engineer of the second section; A. E. Mogee, conductor of the second section; Daniel F. Wildermuth, engineer of the first section, and James J. Rourke, train dispatcher at the outer station. The jury spent one day in consideration of the cases, and disposed of them so far as Berks County is concerned.

B. & O. Train Wreck Near Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, June 17.—Mail Train No. 6 on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad ran into an open switch near Guffey's Station, twenty-five miles east of Pittsburg, at 9 o'clock this morning. The engine, baggage and postal cars were derailed, and William Wilson, an employe of the Bell Coal Company, was seriously hurt. James Doris, Engineer Thomas Newman, and Fireman R. W. Hill were

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Indications Point to a Summer Season of Fair Activity.

LOT BUYING STILL A FEATURE

Latest Sales by Brokers—The Week's Business at Auction—Attractive Bronx Offerings Announced.

The business of the week, although much of it was of insignificant character, was still sufficiently large to be taken as an indication of a fairly active Summer season. The impetus which the market received between Feb. 1 and May 1 is evidently strong enough to withstand to a considerable extent the influences which begin to work in the other direction at this time of year.

The purchase of 253 Madison Avenue by a Chicagoan is a reminder that the Murray Hill residence section has not been entirely lost in the recent movement to upper Fifth Avenue. The demand for dwellings of the better class was also shown in the sales of 26 West Fifty-third Street, 38 West Fifty-second Street, and 1 East Eighty-sixth Street.

Dealing in vacant property, as was the case during the preceding week, proved to be the mainstay of the market. Perhaps the most interesting transaction of this kind is the reported purchase of a large plot fronting on Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets and Central Park West as the site for a new riding and driving club. With its development now well under way, the latter thoroughfare promises to become remarkable in the variety of its buildings—especially in contrast to the almost unbroken line of fine residences on the Fifth Avenue side of the Park. Central Park West has become popular for apartment hotels, somewhat so for residences; on several corners are churches, while on others the erection of edifices in the near future has been planned; the Society for Ethical Culture will occupy the Sixty-third to Sixty-fourth Street front with its hall and school, and now comes the new riding and driving club at Sixty-sixth Street.

Among the larger deals in vacant property in which the operators and builders figured were the sales of four lots on Ninety-sixth Street, near Fifth Avenue, by Isaac Untermyer, the northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Lenox Avenue, and eleven lots on One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, near First Avenue. The New York Realty, Bond, Exchange and Trust Company completed another purchase on Thursday that of 329 and 329 Broadway, which was easily the largest single transaction of the week.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Paul Mayer has sold for F. V. Farley to Herman Strauss and David Rothschild for improvement the plot at the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, 67 by 102.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Mary C. Lester the four-story dwelling 45 West Seventieth Street, 20 by 100.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for Dr. Leander E. Whipple the four-story dwelling 272 Madison Avenue, 24.8 by 100 by 120, and have leased it for the purchaser for a term of years.

The same firm has also sold for Mrs. Eleanor V. White the two-story stable 48 East Sixty-second Street, 16.8 by 75 by 100; also, for George Legg, the two-story stable 167 West Eighty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.

William H. Jackson is the buyer of 13 East Sixteenth Street, sold by William Rosenzweig early last week.

Leopold Hutter has bought the five-story building, southeast corner of Columbia and Houston Streets 21.3 by 50.

Weil & Mayer have bought the old buildings 49 Orchard Street, and have sold the five-story tenement 710 East Sixth Street, 20 by 100.

Edward Polak has sold for Molinda Mace two lots at the southeast corner of Arthur Avenue and Fifth Street; also, for Frederick Pirk, the two-story dwelling on the south side of Oakland Place, 100 feet west of Crotona Avenue; also, for Dunn & Thomas, the two-story dwelling on the west side of Crotona Avenue, about 200 feet south of Crotona Park South; also, for Frank Lockwood, the three story flat on the west side of Washington Avenue, 300 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street.

The Auction Room.

The only event of the week in the salesroom in which even a moderate amount of interest was shown were the sale of Van Cortlandt Heights lots by Peter F. Meyer on Monday and Auctioneer Ingraham's offering of Morningside Heights property on Thursday. The former, a foreclosure sale, attracted many who wanted to see what would be the outcome of selling 123 lots, first separately and then as one parcel. The selling of the lots separately proved, as ever, to have had expected, a mere formality, there being only seven knockdowns, and these at ridiculously low figures. The double method of sale is without question the fairest for the defendant in a foreclosure action, and if the properties involved were in a section where a good demand existed, might be productive of some interesting results. In general, however, the selling of the lots separately would seem to have little attraction for bidders. As several were heard to remark at Monday's sale, "Nobody wants to bid for a lot which he knows has a string tied to it."

The sale of the block front on the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, between Amsterdam and Morningside Avenues, shared the fate of many voluntary offerings, and narrowed itself down to a difference of opinion between those on Auctioneer Ingraham's stand and those in front of it as to the value of the property. As it was, the sale was far from a failure, only four of the eighteen lots being withdrawn.

Since the sale of the Peyton estate properties something over a month ago, there has been no more attractive offering of vacant property in Bronx Borough than that announced by James L. Wells for Tuesday of this week, by order of the executors of the estate of Anton Schappert. Besides two lots on One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, near Third Avenue, there is a large plot at the junction of Westchester Avenue and Rogers Place and lots on Webster, Brook, Union, and Anthony Avenues. An offering for the following day by the same auctioneer covers several lots and dwellings in the Bedford Park, William's Bridge, and Washingtonville sections. For Thursday, a partition sale is scheduled, involving three large plots on Boston Road, near One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, together with four abutting lots on Franklin Avenue.

Although a little too remote to be called a suburban sale the offering of 550 lots at Amityville, L. I., belonging to the Clock estate is attracting much attention. In rapid development Amityville has taken a front rank among the towns on the south shore, and that a prominent builder of this city recently saw fit to take a considerable tract there in payment for improved Manhattan realty shows the confidence of a competent judge in the future of the Long Island town. The Clock property will be sold on Saturday at 12:30 P. M. on the premises, Richard M. Montgomery & Co. acting as auctioneers.

There were recorded last week 392 mortgages, for $5,178,617, of which 124, for $1,432,141, were at 5 per cent.; 169, for $1,867,161, were at more, and 90, for $1,879,315, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 275 mortgages, for $2,892,925, of which 102, for $1,119,394, were at 5 per cent.; 140, for $1,128,831, were at more, and 33, for $681,700, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JUNE 19.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Mitchell A. C. Levy, referee, West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 300 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $8,006; subject to another mortgage for $21,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 753 Hudson Street and 1109 and 1111 Perry Street, being the northwest corner of those streets, 52.8 on Hudson Street by 44.6 on Perry Street by 64.4 by 61.6, three-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $37,145.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Augustus C. Brown referee, 326 Henry Street, south side, 150.6 feet west of Jackson Street, 25 by 94.10, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $11,837.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 272 West Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 16.8 by 98.9, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,000; subject to other mortgages for $3,000.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, Francis B. Delehanty, referee, 221 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 216.8 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,818.

TUESDAY, June 20.—By James L. Wells, executor's sale, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Third Avenue, two lots, each 25 by 70; Union Avenue, east side, 38.4 feet south of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 36.8 by 90, vacant; Union Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, four lots, each 25 by 100; Westchester Avenue, northeast corner of Rogers Place, triangular plot, 49.6 by 87.3 by 71.8; Westchester Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the east, six lots, each 25 feet front and varying in depth from 71.8 to 113.7 feet; Rogers Place, east side, 150 feet north of Westchester Avenue, four lots, each 25 by 90; Grand Concourse, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 19.8 by 78.2 and irregular, vacant; One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, adjoining the foregoing on the west, 25.2 by 78.2, vacant; Hoe Street, east side, 150 feet south of Jennings Street, three lots, each 25 by 100; One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Washington Avenue, three lots, each 25 by 100; Brook Avenue, east side, 33.4 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, two lots, each 25 by 100; 1,328 Franklin Avenue, east side, 265.8 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 61.4 by 145, three-story frame dwelling; Webster Avenue, east side, 88.10 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 20 by 90, vacant; One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, northeast corner of Webster Avenue, 30 by 70.2 by 25 by 65, vacant; Webster Avenue, east side, 70.2 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 24.11 by 53.6 by 25 by 52.2, vacant; Anthony Avenue, east side, 178.10 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 23.11 by 101.6 by 29.4 by 99.11, three-story frame dwelling; Anthony Avenue, east side, 202.9 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, adjoining the foregoing, three lots, each 25 by 97; Prospect Avenue, south side, 90 feet west of Boston Road, two lots, each 22 by 90; Crotona Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 97.7 by 100, vacant; Decatur Avenue, west side, 75.3 feet south of One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Street, 25 by 50.3, vacant.

By Strong & Ireland, public auction sale, 1,041 Fifth Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of Eighty-fifth Street, 21.10 by 100, four-story high-stoop dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William H. Law, referee, 500 West Broadway, west side, 148 feet north of Houston Street, 25 by 75, five-story tenement, with stores, and a four-story tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $17,490.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George N. Messiter, referee, White Plains Road, northwest side, 257 feet northeast of Becker Avenue, 33.11 by 163, two-story frame building. Due on judgment, $3,956.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, 248 and 250 West Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 191.8 feet east of West End Avenue, each 16.8 by 100.11, two four-story brick dwellings; 258 West Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 125 feet east of West End Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, on each, $18,246.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 117 West Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 275 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100.8½, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,856.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Leopold W. Harburger, referee, Dyckman Street, east side, 459.9 feet north of Tenth Avenue, (proposed,) 225 by 52 by 129.6 by 104.6, vacant. Due on judgment, $10,911.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 257 to 275 Twenty-first Street, Brooklyn, north side, 225 feet east of Fifth Avenue, each 17.10 by 100.2, ten two-story frame dwellings.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21.—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 28 Park Place, north side, about 70 feet east of Church Street, running through to 20 Murray Street, 28.8 by 150, five-story stone-front buildings on either street.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 264 West Twenty-third Street, south side, 83 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 22 by 98.9, four-story brownstone and brick dwelling.

By James L. Wells, public auction sale, 2,766 Decatur Avenue, east side, 118 feet south of One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street, 37.3 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; Morris Avenue, east side, 194.8 feet north of One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; Minerva Place, southwest side, 130.4 feet southeast of Jerome Avenue, 25 by 160.8 by 50 by 129.4, vacant; Second Avenue, William's Bridge, east side, 142 feet south of Second Street, 30 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; Pell Street, Washingtonville, west side, 133 feet south of Huguenot Avenue, 33.4 by 100, two-story frame dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles D. Olendorf, referee, 3,983 and 3,985 Third, formerly Fordham, Avenue, west side, 100.2 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 50.1 by 119.10 by 50 by 124.9, two five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $25,009.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22.—By James L. Wells, partition sale, Donald McLean, referee, Boston Road, northwest side, 192 feet southwest of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, 50.7 by 148 by 50 by 140.5, vacant; Boston Road, northwest side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 74.4 by 140.5 by 75.6 by 129.3, two-story brick dwelling; Boston Road, northwest side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 76.2 by 129.3 by 75 by 117.8, vacant; Franklin Avenue, southeast side, 238.6 feet southwest of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, abutting on the foregoing Boston Road parcels, four lots, each 27 by 202.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 317 Front Street, southwest corner of Gouverneur Slip, 25 by 63.6, three-story brick building with two-story brick building at the rear.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 2,166 Washington Avenue, east side, 153.3 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 17.9 by 128.4 by 18.2 by 123, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,795; subject to another mortgage for $3,500.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham, foreclosure sale, John Hunter, referee, 249 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, north side, 289 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 18 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,227.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles D. Olendorf, referee, 63 West Ninety-second Street, north side, 185 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 100.8½, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,201.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Cauldwell Avenue, west side, 175 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for eight three-story frame tenements, 18.9 by 57; Charles Peterson of 870 Brook Avenue, owner; L. & J. Brandt of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, architects; cost, $32,000.

First Avenue, east side, 50.8 feet north of Ninety-first Street, for four five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 79; Wolf Reiss of 715 Broadway, Brooklyn, owner; Rodolph Werner, architect; cost, $100,000.

No. 371 South Street, for a one-story frame storage house, 17 by 42.3; estate of C. A. Coe, owner; cost, $50.

Sixty-third Street, northeast corner of Broadway, for a two-story brick store, 116.2 by 41 by 58.3; Charles Ross of 256 Broadway, owner; H. C. Hollwedel of 129 West Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $18,000.

Brook Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, for a four-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 62; John Fullerton of 786 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, owner; George Cunningham of 483 Courtlandt Avenue, architect; cost, $15,000.

Washington Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, for seven two-story brick dwellings, 16.2 and 16.6 by 17 and 32.4 by 36 and 32.8 by 48; Lorenz F. J. Welher, Jr., owner and architect; cost, $127,500.

Third Avenue, west side, 110 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, for two five-story brick flats, 27.5 by 77 by 80; Teressa Goldstein of 1,857 Second Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $34,000.

Tiffany Street, west side, 265.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, for a two-story frame stable, 25 by 50; Johanna Carmin of 1,139 Tiffany Street, owner; John Pettart, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 407 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, for a six-story brick flat, 25 by 85; J. T. Brady of 310 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, owner; James W. Cole, architect; cost, $25,000.

Seventh Street, southeast corner of Avenue B, for two six-story brick flats, with stores, 28 by 93 by 32.8 by 80; Abraham Siegel of 48 Market Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, Bible House, architects; cost, $65,000.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 90 feet east of Madison Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, 30 by 90.11; Mrs. R. Winesimmer of 782 East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $108,000.

No. 28 Perry Street, for a five-story brick flat, 25.3 by 85.3 and 84.10; Charles Weinstein of 228 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $20,000.

No. 25 Downing Street, for a five-story brick flat, 25.3 by 85.3 by 84.10; Charles Weinstein, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects, cost, $18,000.

Alterations.

No. 39 West Thirty-seventh Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; G. W. Smith, premises, owner; Lienan & Nash, architects; cost, $4,000.

No. 35 West Forty-fourth Street, to a two-story brick dwelling and stable; J. B. Haggin of 587 Fifth Avenue, owner; H. Bradenberg of 331 East Sixty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 416 to 420 East Twenty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; A. A. Woodcock, owner; Lienan & Nash, architects; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, northeast corner of Brook Avenue, to a four-story brick flat, with store; Bradley & Currier Company, owner; E. L. Bradley of 119 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 280 West End Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; J. Marshall, premises, owner; W. M. Morris of 45 Exchange Place, architect; cost, $4,500.

No. 400 East Seventy-sixth Street, to a four-story brick club, dwelling, and store; Leon Sobel of 1,437 First Avenue, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $4,000.

No. 71 Broadway, to a twenty-one-story brick and granite office building; the O. B. Potter Trust, premises, owner; F. H. Kimbel, architect; cost, $3,000.

Ninth Avenue, northeast corner of Thirtieth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; M. Scanlan, owner; J. O. Whitenack of 6 Sullivan Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

Eighty-sixth Street, northeast corner of Riverside Drive, to a five-story brick and stone dwelling; Elizabeth H. Hasford, owner; H. F. Cook of 109 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 54 Bank Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Mary H. Connolly, owner; cost, $500.

No. 3,000 Third Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Katherine Meighan, premises, owner; A. F. A. Schmidt, architect; cost, $625.

No. 306 West Nineteenth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Charles Meyer of 158 Eighth Avenue, owner; A. F. Brogan of 119 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $800.

Share in Broadway Corner Sold.

Raoul H. M. and Amedee A. F. Outrey of Paris, through their attorneys, Coudert Brothers, have transferred their share, being a one-third part, of the property 111 Broadway, southwest corner of Thames Street, 40 by 279.9, to Trinity Place, by 40.9 by 264.4, to Frederick Ayer of Boston, Mass., for a consideration of $475,000. Mr. Ayer paid $75,000 cash, the balance remaining on mortgage, due in one year.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, June 17.

BROADWAY, 111, s w corner of Thames St, 40x259.4x40.3x264.4; Raoul H. M. Outrey and another, by attorney, to Frederick Ayer, ⅓ part.....475,000
GRANT AV, s e s, lot 230, map East Tremont, 66x150; Owen Gallagher to Theresa Wirsing and another..... 1
HENRY ST, 326, s s, 25x94.11; Alonzo E. De Baun to Herman Faust..... 1
JEFFERSON AV, s e s, lot 197, map Samuel Ryer homestead, 25x100; Edward J. Deegan to Kathrine G. Deegan..... 1
LOT 40, map 160 lots, Maximilian Morgenthau, 23d Ward; Maximilian Morgenthau and wife to Alexander E. Michie..... 1,150
LOT 57, map 160 lots, Maximilian Morgenthau, 23d Ward; Maximilian Morgenthau and wife to Florence Worms..... 2,350
LOT 2272, map Van Nest Park; E. B. Levy to John F. Anderson and another..... 100
LOTS 97 to 102, 86, 126, 127, 128, 134, map 160 lots Maximilian Morgenthau, 23d Ward; Maximilian Morgenthau to Max G. Heidelberg..... 11,150
LOTS 12, 13, 17, 129 to 132, map 160 lots Maximilian Morgenthau, 23d Ward; Maximilian Morgenthau to Leon S. Mendel.... 7,675
LOTS 3 to 8, 68 to 72, 139 to 142, map 160 lots Maximilian Morgenthau, 23d Ward; Maximilian Morgenthau to William Sporborg..... 15,900
MADISON ST, 95, n s, 25x100; Bertha Gutfard to Israel Gutfard..... 1
PERRY AV, n s, 175.7 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 75.1x108x73x104.2; John A. Amundson to Joseph A. Carter..... 1
WEST BROADWAY, 347, e s, 25x100; Walter J. Salomon to State Realty Co... 1
5TH AV, n w corner of 112th St, 25.11x100; Joseph Tocci to George C. Engel... 1,000
38TH ST, s s, 168 ft e of 10th Av, 27x98.9; Gottfried Reustle to Mary Reif..... 1
43D ST, 548 and 550 West, 50x100.5; Helena Rexer to Charles F. David.....Exchange
64TH ST, n s, 134 ft w of Columbus Av, 19x100.5; Grace D. Nicoll, individually, and others, executors, to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, trustee..... 1
64TH ST, n s, 153 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x100.5; Elsie B. Lord, individually, to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, trustee..... 1
75TH ST, s s, 148 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; David M. Kimmey to B. C. Gerkin 4,050
97TH ST, n s, 618.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 15.6x100.11; William W. Horton to A. A. Teets..... 100
98TH ST, n s, 190 ft e of West End Av, 35x100.11; William M. Hoes, referee, to John O. Baker..... 750
98TH ST, n s, 136 ft e of West End Av, 36x100.11; William M. Hoes, referee, to John O. Baker..... 1,500
108TH ST, n s, 295 ft e of 1st Av, 200x100.11; Elizabeth J. Bradish and others to the Harlem Independent Hygeia Ice Company..... 26,500
109TH ST, s s, 83 ft e of 2d Av, 17x88; Giuseppe Bonglovanni to Angelina Bongiovanni..... 1,500
115TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x100.11; George C. Engel to Elizabeth Wilson..... 1,000
118TH ST, n s, 260 ft e of 5th Av, 75x100.11; Donald Robertson and another to Henie Liebeskind..... 1
123D ST, 116 West, 20.1x100.11; Andrew J. Reinhold to Caroline L. Black..... 1
131ST ST, s s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 17.6x99.11; Lloyd McK. Harrison to Metropolitan Trust Co., guardian..... 10,500
130TH ST, s s, 381.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Abe Salomon to Ernest Ochs. 1
177TH ST, s s, 64.6 ft e of Arthur Av, 25x100.5; Edward J. Deegan to K. G. Deegan..... 1

Recorded Leases.

ADAMS, Albert J., to Andrew Horn; Park Row, 75, 10 years..... 12,000
COHEN, Isadore, and another, to George Sachs; 3d Av, 1,849, e s, 5 years..... 780
MEHRBACH, Jeanette, to Luigi Grifto; 97th St, 301 and 303 East, 10 years..... 1,560
MILLER, Jacob, to Giovanni Zasilli; Morris Av, 559, 3 years..... 600
PEPER, William F., to Charles S. Locke; 8th Av, 2,288, 9 years, $1,940..... 2,240
PORTER, William K., to Alphonse Brandly; Howard St, 11, 9 11-12 years, $1,000..... 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDERSON, John F. and Wandle, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 272, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward, 3 years..... $1,500
AYER, Frederick, to Raoul H. M. and Amedee A. F. Outrey; 111 Broadway, corner of Thames St, 1-5 part, 1 year.....400,000
BEHNKEN, George and Herman, to Mollie Lowenthal; 183d St, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, demand..... 800
BLACK, Caroline L., to Andrew J. Reinhold; 116 West 123d St, 5 years..... 15,000
BRANDT, Louis and John, to George F. Chamberlin; 118th St, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 3 months..... 4,500
DOUGLAS, Mary E., to Herman F. and Gottlieb Epple; Fulton Av, w s, 103 ft n of King's Bridge to West Farms Road, 3 years..... 2,250
DOUGLAS, Mary E., to Herman F. and Gottlieb Epple; Fulton Av, w s, 128 ft n of King's Bridge to West Farms Road, 3 years..... 2,250
FUERST, Herman, to Frederick C. Kronmeyer; 326 Henry St, demand..... 1,500
FUERST, Herman, to Gibson Putzel; 326 Henry St, 2 years..... 13,000
GERKEN, Berent C., to David M. Kinney; 75th St, s s, 148 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years 3,800
HEIDELBERG, Max G., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lots 86 and 126 to 128, map of 160 lots, property of M. Morgenthau, 23d Ward, 1 year.... 2,000
HEIDELBERG, Max G., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lot 97 to 99, map of 160 lots, property of M. Morgenthau, 23d Ward, 1 year..... 1,750
HEIDELBERG, Max G., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lots 100, 101, 102, and 134, map of 160 lots, property of M. Morgenthau, 23d Ward, 1 year..... 2,000
HILLIER, Hannah, to Bradley & Currier Company; Amsterdam Av, e s, 25 ft s of 140th St, demand..... 5,000
LIEBESKIND, Henie, to Donald Robertson and Alexander Grant; 118th St, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 7,500
LIEBESKIND, Henie, to Anselm Jakobi and Charles Emanuel; 51 East 123d St, 5 years..... 10,500
LIEBESKIND, Henie, to Jacob Horowitz; 51 East 123d St, 1 year..... 1,500
MEEHAN, James F., to John J. Bell; 153d St, s s, 225 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 1 year..... 5,000
MEEHAN, James F., to John J. Bell; 153d St, s s, 250 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 1 year..... 5,000
MEEHAN, James F., to John J. Bell; 153d St, s s, 225 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 1 year..... 5,000
MENDEL, Leon S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lots 12, 13, and 17 map of 160 lots of M. Morgenthau, 23d Ward, 1 year..... 2,000
MENDEL, Leon S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lot 129 to 132, map of 160 lots of M. Morgenthau, 23d Ward, 1 year..... 2,000
MICHIE, Alexander E. and Margaret J., to Adele M. Morgenthau; Lot 40, map of 160 lots of M. Morgenthau, 23d Ward, 1 year..... 400
QUIRK, Ann, to Kate Warner; 92d St, n s, 525 ft e of Columbus Av, 2 years..... 2,000
REIF, Mary, to John Merk; 38th St, n s, 168.6 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year..... 1,000
REIF, Mary, to Catharine Merk, committee, &c.; 38th St, s s, 168.6 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years..... 10,000
SANDERS, Jane, to Fanny R. G. Ely; 61 Nassau St, 2 years..... 5,000
SPORBORG, William, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lots 139 to 142, map of 160 lots of M. Morgenthau, 23d Ward, 1 year..... 2,000
SPORBORG, William, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lot 68 to 72, map of 160 lots of M. Morgenthau, 23d Ward, 1 year..... 2,000
SPORBORG, William, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lot 6 to 8, map of 160 lots of M. Morgenthau, 23d Ward, 1 year..... 2,000
THE HARLEM INDEPENDENT HYGEIA Ice Company to Elizabeth J. and George J. Bradish; 106th St, n s, 286 ft e of 1st Av, 200x100.11, 5 years..... 22,500
VINGUT, George F., to Caroline W. Astor; 130 Greenwich St, 1 year..... 2,500
WILSON, Elizabeth, to George C. Engel; 115th St, s s, 400 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years..... 3,000
WILSON, Elizabeth, to George C. Engel; 126 West 115th St, 3 years..... 3,000
WEINSTEIN, Charles J., to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 198 7th St, 1 year.. 10,000
WHEATLEY, Charles W., to H. Koehler & Co.; 2,365 8th Av, saloon lease, demand..... 4,500
WORNS, Florence, to Samuel E. Jacobs; Lot 57, map 160 lots of M. Morgenthau, 23d ward, 3 years..... 1,645

Assignments of Mortgages.

EATON, Bradley L., and others, executors, &c., to Lucy G. Barnard.....Nominal
EATON, Bradley L., and others, executors, &c., to Vashti G. Eaton.....Nominal
GILLIG, John G., and another, executors, &c., to the Frederick Oppermann, Jr., Brewing Company.....Nominal
MERZBACH, Louis, to Abraham Schlesinger..... $3,000
MOSES, Emanuel, to Louis Josepthal, and others, executors, &c..... 12,000
NICOLL, Benjamin, and another, executors, &c., to The New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, as trustee..Nominal
SCHLESINGER, Abraham, to Louis Merzbach..... 3,000
SCHLESINGER, Abraham, to Louis Merzbach..... 3,000
SMAIL, Henry, to Mary Smail..... 25,000

Lis Pendens.

BLEECKER ST, s e corner of 8th Av, 27.7x44.11 x irregular; Citizens' Savings Bank against Julia A. S. Kilpatrick, individually and as executrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. W. Pirsson.....
INTERVALE AV, e s, 111.6 ft s of 167th St, 21.6x100; Mary A. Freeman against Mary F. Connor and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davies, Stone & Auerbach..... 9
WENDOVER AV, s s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 68x145.11x50x142.7; Thomas Lenane against Joseph P. Mulholland and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. B. Wesselman.....
177TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 75x98.9; William N. Vaughan against William H. Gildersleeve, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Edwards & Bryan.....
134TH ST, s s, 225.5 ft w of 8th Av, 24.7x99.11; Helen P. Smith and another, trustees, &c., against Sarah B. Tucker, now Greenwood, individually and as executrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. P. Everett.....

Mechanics' Liens.

ARTHUR AV, w s, 50 ft s of 187th St, 25x100; Lour & Flogaus against Antonio Somma, owner; John Maresca, owner and contractor..... 25
BOUSTON ST, n e corner of Elm St, 25.1x101.1x16.11x102.8; Oscar G. Borkstrom against Isaac Schlesinger, owner; Chicago Architectural Iron Works, contractor..... 45
JACKSON ST, 83 to 91, and 386 and 387 South St; Fritz & Perelberg against Solomon Levin, owner and contractor; Ely Greenblatt, contractor..... 1,455
LEWIS St, 140; Hyman D. Baker against Ely Greenblatt, owner and contractor.... 230
MADISON AV, 2,116 and 2,118; Joseph Grunfelder against John Shreier, owner; John Toineir, contractor..... 23
ST. ANN'S AV, e s, extends from 139th to 140th St, 200x irregular; New York Architectural Terra Cotta Company against Mary A. McNamee, owner; Manhattan Improvement Company, contractor..... 1,900
TIER AV, n s, 250 ft w of North St, City Island, 100x300; George S. Miller against James McDonough, owner; the McConnell Manufacturing Company, contractors; Frederick Reebers, sub-contractor..
81ST AV, n w corner of 85th St, 41.11x57.6x58x74; Patrick Delany against Alonzo Carr, owner; Oscar Schrieber, contractor. 810
13TH ST, 56 East; J. B. & J. M. Cornell against Hew Miller, owner and contractor..... 3,440
27TH ST, 244 to 248 West; the Dunbar Box and Lumber Company against William H. Gildersleeve, owner and contractor..... 710
27TH ST, 244 to 248 West; John J. Radley & Co. against William H. Gildersleeve, owner and contractor..... 1,129
117TH ST, 48 to 52 West; Joseph Schwartz against Edmund Saarbach and William P. Monroe, owners and contractors..... 525
183D ST, 210 to 214 West; Louis Rosenbaum against Joseph B. O'Donnell, owner and contractor..... 186

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

BLEECKER ST, s w corner of Wooster St, 25x100; Mayer S. Auerbach with Richard P. Ritterbusch, 8 payments..... 40,000

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NEXT SATURDAY

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ON THE GROUNDS.

AUCTION SALE —OF— 550 LOTS —IN—

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By order of John A. Potter, John J. Bartlett, and Eugene R. Smith, as Trustees for Estate of H. T. Clock and others.

Special train via Long Island R. R. will run on day of sale, leaving foot of East 34th Street, at 10:50 A. M., Long Island City at 11:03, Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, at 10:52, Jamaica at 11:26, arriving at Amityville at 12:10 noon. Maps, catalogues, and free railway tickets upon application to R. M. MONTGOMERY & CO., Brokers and Auctioneers, 28 Pine Street, New York.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auct'r.

Will sell at auction, by order of Thomas Hooker, Esq., Attorney, at 111 Broadway, N. Y., Real Estate Salesroom, TUESDAY, JUNE 27, NOON, properties desirably situated, as follows:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

FORT WASHINGTON AVE., w. s., 25 ft. s. 170th St., 3 lots.
170TH ST., s. s., 100 ft. w. Fort Washington Rd., 2 lots.

51 LOTS, PLOTS, 2 DWELLINGS,

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

NOS. 1,149 & 1,151 STEBBINS AVE., 2 frame dwellings, 2 stories and basement, 18x about 34, and lots.
PEROME AVE., ne. cor. 175th St., 6 lots.
JEROME AVE., e. s., 134 n. Tremont Ave., 2 lots.
TOWNSEND AVE., w. s., 100 ft. 170th St., 8 lots.
TOWNSEND AVE., w. s., 25 n. 174th St., 7 lots.
MARCY PLACE, s. s., 12 e. Walton Ave., 6 lots.
CLARKE PLACE, n. s., 26 e. Walton Ave., 6 lots.
CLARKE PLACE, s. s., 30 e. Walton Ave., 6 lots.
NATHALIE AVE., 75 n. Nindham Pl., 3 lots.
BOSTON AVE., w. s., 45 n. Private Road, 2 lots.
PRIVATE ROAD, s. s., 90 w. Boston Ave., 3 lots.

CITY OF YONKERS.

N. OF WOODLAWN STATION, se. cor. Oakley Ave. and Willow Place, 8 lots.
HIGH ST., s. s., opposite Ave. E, plot 50x153.
SOUTH WAVERLY ST., s. s., 100 e. Herriot St., 4 lots.

TERMS LIBERAL. Send for maps to Thomas Hooker, Attorney, 4 Warren St., or James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r

Supreme Court Partition Sale.
Nos. 29 and 31 Ridge Street,
under direction of HERBERT S. OGDEN, Esq., Referee.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO., will sell at auction,

TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1899,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,

NOS. 29 AND 31 RIDGE ST., near GRAND ST., two three-story and basement brick stores and flats; size of lots, 20x75 each.

NORMAN A. LAWLOR, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 149 Broadway.

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From New York, . 6½ hours.
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The Worden	" "	75	2 00	10 to 14	E. J. Worden
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Sabbathday Point House	Sabbathday Point, N. Y.	40	1 50	8 to 10	F. E. Carney
Hotel Uncas	Silver Bay, N. Y.	70	2 00	8 to 10	Smith Sexton
Silver Bay House	" " "	250	3 00 to 4 00	15 to 25	Silas H. Paine
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Fast trains from New York to hotel grounds IN LESS THAN FOUR HOURS, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
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Every modern equipment; capacity, 300. Evening dinners. Orchestra. Elevators. Illustrated booklet upon application only. 10th season.....WRIGHT & FROST.

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GEO. WILLIAMSON SMITH, President.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
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Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 32d year begins Sept. 27.

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$150 BUYS HANDSOME ROAD HORSE, SIRE Alcantara, dam May W.; six years old, 15¾ hands high, very stylish; safe for any one to drive; good pole horse; will warrant him sound, kind, and to trot in 2:30 or better; allow reasonable time to test speed and good qualities; also runabout wagon, bicycle wheels, nearly new; harness, blankets, robes, &c.; all in first-class condition. Owner's private stable, 26 East 31st St., near 5th Av.

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ST. MARK'S CHURCH IN THE BOUWERIE, 10th St. and 2d Av.—Rev. Charles Henry Babcock, D. D., will officiate. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer at 8 o'clock. The public is cordially invited to attend.

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CHAMBERMAID.—By experienced chambermaid to live in country all the year round; highly recommended. Call, for two days, C., 280 Madison Av.

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COOK.—A lady would like to place her cook, whom she can highly recommend as a good family cook. Apply on Monday, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 726 5th Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; excellent bread; pastry, and creams; with kitchenmaid; city reference. Call, Monday, 423 West 56th St.; two flights.

COOK.—As cook with a family going to the country; best city references. M. M., 124 West 31st St.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook; understands all branches of cooking; good baker; kitchenmaid; city references. 706 3d Av.

COOK.—Lady leaving town wishes to secure situation for her cook; highly recommended. Call, Monday, at 180 East 48th St.

COOK, &c.—By a good cook and laundress; also chambermaid and waitress. Present employer's, 6 East 74th St.

COOK.—Lady desires situation for her cook; can highly recommend; personal reference. Present employer's, 168 West 72d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; best city references. 161 West 73d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; best city references. S. T., Box 291, 1,269 Broadway.

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COMPANION.—By an American widow of forty-one as companion; best of reference. A. S. R., Box 342, 1,269 Broadway.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—A strictly first-class dressmaker will, if required, fit at patron's residences, completing work at home; reasonable; well recommended. 116 West 40th St.; ring twice.

DRESSMAKER.—By an expert dressmaker; city references. A. M., 92 East 14th St.

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LADY'S MAID.—By respectable lady's maid; German; good seamstress, stylish hairdresser, and understands dressmaking; American Protestant family; city references. D. O., Box 2, 1,242 Broadway.

MAID.—By French girl, living with parent, as maid to grown children. Gerard, 270 West 12th St.

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NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By North German, from Hanover; full charge; teaches German; wages, $25; best references. S. M. Swahn, 140 East 43d St.

NURSE.—By a competent person as nurse; can take entire charge of infant from birth; no objections to traveling. Call, Monday, 70 West 51st St.

NURSE.—By French girl; willing to make herself useful; good references. D. 217 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By French nurse; best references. Miss Jeanne, 143 West 15th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—Present employer wishes to place very competent parlormaid. Can be seen at 39 Park Av., Monday and Tuesday.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent seamstress; does finishing on dresses, repairing, alterations, and all kinds of

THE ANACONDA COMPANY

Daly and His Associates Sell Their Holdings for $23,000,000.

COPPER TRUST THE PURCHASER

Daly Gets $6,000,000, J. B. Haggin $9,000,000, and L. Levis $8,000,000 —London Syndicate Still Owns Part.

CHICAGO, June 17.—A special to The Times-Herald from Salt Lake City says:

"Marcus Daly of Montana and his associates in the Anaconda Mining Company have sold all their holdings in that company's vast and varied interests to an Eastern syndicate, headed by John D. Rockefeller, for $23,000,000. Though the transfer occurred more than a month ago, it has never been made public.

"The sale leaves Mr. Daly with nothing in Montana except his Bitter Root Stock Farm. He has also pledged not to engage in copper mining in Montana.

"Of the $23,000,000 for which the Daly and allied interests were sold, Mr. Daly pockets $6,000,000, J. B. Haggin gets $9,000,000, and Lloyd Levis of San Francisco $8,000,000.

"In the transfer are included practically the entire town of Anaconda, with its mines and smelters; vast coal and timber lands in Montana and Wyoming, and all the accessories that go to make up a princely property.

"Even for this vast sum, however, the purchasers do not become the sole owners. A London syndicate that two years ago bought the interest of the Hearst estate for $7,000,000 still owns that fragment.

"Mr. Daly has agreed to remain as manager of the entire property for one year. His salary is reported to be $25,000. At the end of that time he will go on a tour around the world.

It is twenty-eight years since Mr. Daly, who had been prospecting in the Mercur (Utah) District went to Walkerville, Mont., to manage the Alice, owner by the Walkers of this city and himself. In 1880 he laid the foundation of his immense fortune by selling his share of the Alice to the Walkers for $80,000. With the money thus secured he purchased half interests in the Anaconda and the St. Lawrence, which adjoined it on the east. His partner at the outset was Charles Larrabee.

In 1882 Larrabee sold his entire interest, and Daly sold half of his half to George Hearst and J. B. Haggin. Hearst was dealing for himself, but Lloyd Levis was jointly interested with Haggin.

The properties were consolidated under the name of the Anaconda Mining Company. Numerous near-by claims were purchased, together with the coal and timber lands. From a struggling village of two or three houses, Butte suddenly developed into a bustling city.

The mines paid enormous dividends from the start, in addition to leaving enough money in the treasury to pay for improvements. Since that time the company has added many other mines to its holdings, built the town of Anaconda, that a few years ago was the competitor of Helena for capital of the State, erected immense smelters, and became a dominant force in the industrial and political life of the State.

At the office of General Solicitor Samuel C. T. Dodd of the Standard Oil Company yesterday it was stated that the story of the transfer of the Anaconda to the Amalgamated Copper Company, which is the Eastern "syndicate" mentioned, was old news which was made public early in May. The story from Salt Lake, it was remarked, erred in naming John D. Rockefeller as interested in the deal. He was not identified with it, but William Rockefeller is Secretary and Treasurer of the Amalgamated. H. H. Rogers is its Vice President. As to the terms of the transfer of ownership Mr. Dodd declined to speak, on the ground that this was the personal business of the principals in the deal.

H. Esk-Moller, Assistant Secretary of the Anaconda Mining Company, said he had nothing to add to what was made public last month, when the transfer of the Anaconda to the Amalgamated was effected in the office of President J. B. Haggin in the Mills Building. Mr. Esk-Moller declined to talk of the terms of the purchase. Mr. Haggin was succeeded as President of the Anaconda by Marcus Daly, who is President of the Amalgamated.

In view of the renewed interest in the Anaconda created by the report from Salt Lake City the following balance sheet of the company certified to by the company's auditors, Jones, Caesar & Co., is given:

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock, 1,200,000 shares of $25 each	$30,000,000.00
Loans, outstanding drafts, pay rolls, &c	1,424,026.22
Unpaid dividend warrants	22,168.75
Profit and loss account: Balance 30th June, 1897 $5,644,562.70	
Add profit for the year ending 30th June, 1898, as per account annexed 3,551,346.22	
Total $9,195,908.92	
Less dividends paid 3,000,000.00	6,195,908.92
Profits for three years to date, since organization of company $12,945,908.92	
Dividends declared 6,750,000.00	
Surplus as above $6,195,908.92	
Total	$37,642,103.89

ASSETS.

Mining claims and properties, as at 1st July, 1897, $19,276,969.18; add purchases during the year, $2,508,-200; total, $19,279,477.38; less sales, $1,000.00	$19,278,477.38
Lands and improvements at Butte, &c., as at 1st July, 1897	261,701.60
Reduction works at Anaconda, as at 1st July, 1897	6,444,677.16
Subsidiary Departments: Machine shops, stores, and merchandise shops and foundry at Anaconda, $378,897.93; stores and merchandise at Anaconda, $66,-284.58; stores and merchandise at Butte, $35,183.11; Purchasing Department, Anaconda, $773,-173.61; total, $1,303,519.23; coal mines and plant at Belt, $872,-043.07; stores and supplies at Belt, $1,3--.25; total $963,392.32; hotel in City of Anaconda, $104,-923.69; water supply in City of Anaconda, $299,327.21; electric lighting and tramways in City of Anaconda, $371,683.74; fire brick and clay plants, $142,145.44; real estate, water supply, timber, saw mills, hotel, electric light, and stores at Town of Hamilton, $1,723,98.74; lumber department, Columbia Falls, $28,353.20; real estate in City of Anaconda, $192,-365.43; sampling works at Butte, $3,094.21	5,160,608.20
NOTE.—The balance sheets of these departments show net assets of the same amount as the above investments.	
Butte, Anaconda and Pacific Railway Company, 5,100 shares, $510,-000.00; shares in other companies, $21,520.00	531,520.00
New York office furniture and fixtures	4,000.00
Supplies on hand at Butte and Anaconda	105,900.79
Copper, silver, and gold on hand, being estimated value of these metals in process of treatment and in completed state	4,052,870.43
Cash and accounts receivable	1,802,358.33
NOTE.—On 30th June, 1898, the Subsidiary Departments had $115,4--.70 cash on hand, which is not included in the above amount.	
Grand total	$37,642,103.89

President Haggin in his last report gave this statement of the sales and prices realized for copper, silver, and gold in three years:

COPPER.

	Pounds Sold.	Per Lb., Cents.
1895-6	85,476,795	10.03
1896-7	120,864,097	10.76
1897-8	135,002,147	10.82

SILVER.

	Fine Ozs. Sold.	Per Oz., Cents.
1895-6	4,498,560	67.91
1896-7	6,057,067	64.08
1897-8	5,706,377	56.73

GOLD.

	Fine Ozs. Sold.	Per Oz., Dollars.
1895-6	14,894	20.62
1896-7	18,511	20.65
1897-8	19,930	20.67

Singing Festival of Workers.

There is to be a singing festival in this city on July 2, 3, and 4 of clubs that are connected with trade and labor unions in this and neighboring States. There will be singers from Jersey City, Hoboken, Union Hill, Boston, Adams, Mass.; New Haven, New Bedford, Providence, Hartford, Bridgeport, Meriden, Rockville, Philadelphia, Colinsburg, Penn.; Camden, Paterson, Elizabeth, Baltimore, Wilmington, Del.; Buffalo, Syracuse, and Utica. The concerts will be given in the Grand Central Palace.

LEGAL NOTES.

DEFECTIVE TITLE.—Ralph Weil agreed to sell to Augustus Van Horn Stuyvesant the real property 741 and 743 Amsterdam Avenue and 161 West Ninety-sixth Street, for which $57,500 was to be paid, $2,500 on signing the contract, $43,000 by taking the premises subject to an existing mortgage, and the remainder on delivery of the deed. After the $2,500 was paid and $330.80 expenses were incurred, the question arose whether Weil had and was able to give a good title, and to test that question Mr. Stuyvesant brought a suit in equity against him to compel specific performance of the contract, or if he was unable to convey a marketable title, to return the $2,500 and the expenses. The premises were originally owned by Edward L. Lawrence, who on May 2, 1895, executed a mortgage for $43,-000 to Simon Pretzfeld and others, and the same day gave a deed of the premises to Mary J. Stockton, she taking it subject to the mortgage. On Nov. 21, 1895, Mary J. Stockton gave a second mortgage to Theodore S. Miller for $3,000, which, on Nov. 25, he assigned to Joseph Blumenthal. On June 5, 1896, foreclosure proceedings for non-payment of interest, the right to payment of principal not being insisted upon, were brought under the first mortgage by Simon Pretzfeld and others, and in this proceeding the summons and complaint, which named Emma J. Stockton, instead of Mary J. Stockton, were served on Mary J. Stockton, who did not, however, appear or answer at any time before judgment or sale. An amendment subsequently made ex parte directed the insertion of Mary J. instead of Emma J. Stockton. No amended notice of pendency of the action was filed, nor amended nor supplementary summons issued. Judgment of foreclosure and sale was entered ex parte on June 29, 1896, which judgment named Mary J. Stockton, and claimed to bar her and other defendants' right and title or equity of redemption in the mortgaged premises. The premises were sold, subject to the mortgage for $43,000, to William H. Siegman, who, on Jan. 6, 1897, conveyed them, with the lien for $43,000 thereon, to Weil. Then Blumenthal brought surplus proceedings in which Mary J. Stockton was duly served and appeared, and consented to the payment of the surplus to the mortgagee of the second mortgage. A judgment rendered in favor of Weil, in Stuyvesant's suit, has been reversed by the First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice O'Brien. The Court holds that where a judgment of foreclosure is void as against the owner of the equity, as in this case, her appearance in surplus proceedings does not estop her from asserting her title to the land; that the scope of Section 723 of the Code of Civil Procedure has not been extended to the length of holding that, without the presence of a party in court, and without her having been duly served with process, the Court, by an amendment ex parte, can acquire jurisdiction over her, and thereafter proceed to a judgment which shall take her property. Such an interpretation of the section, it would seem, the Court said, would render it violative of the provision of the Federal Constitution and the Constitution of the State, that one shall not be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

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PASSENGERS ON STREET CARS ALIGHTING AT UNSAFE PLACES.—Sarah A. Flack, a passenger on one of the cars of the Nassau Electric Railroad, running through New Utrecht Avenue, Brooklyn, desiring to alight, motioned to the conductor to stop, and the car stopped near Fifty-seventh Street. As she stepped from the car to the ground, the soil gave way under her feet and she fell to the surface of the street, sustaining a fracture of the hip. The tracks and roadbed of the company at that point were at the time of the accident from eighteen to twenty inches higher than the general surface of the avenue, the street having been cut down to the lower level several months before. The top of the embankment thus formed by the roadbed and railway, about twenty inches high, along the middle of the avenue, extended seven inches beyond the step, but the embankment slanted outward, so that at the bottom it extended perhaps 2½ feet beyond the car steps. The Second Appellate Division has affirmed judgment recovered by Mrs. Flack last January in her suit against the railroad, holding, by Justice Bartlett, that the fact that other accidents had previously happened under similar circumstances rendered the defendant chargeable with notice that the roadbed in that neighborhood was likely to give way under persons leaving its cars, and imposed upon it the duty of exercising greater caution than might otherwise have been necessary, to afford passengers an opportunity to alight in safety, even if the defendant was in no wise responsible for lowering the adjacent surface of the avenue. A knowledge that such change created a condition of danger, which might not be obvious to outgoing passengers, called for the exercise of some degree of care, either by warning or otherwise, to prevent accidents such as that which befell the plaintiff. If the defendant was unable to maintain its own roadbed in a condition safe for passengers to step upon by reason of the action of the city authorities in lowering the grade of the street, it was at all events bound to inform its passengers, who were about to alight upon that roadbed, that they could not do so with safety.

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AN INVALID TRUST.—Thomas C. Lyman by his will directed that stock which he owned in a brewing company should be held by his executors, as trustees, for fifteen years, or, if sold, the proceeds should be held in trust for the same period. The remainder of his estate was also directed to be kept invested for fifteen years. Certain specified advances directed to be made to a son and daughter were to be charged against their respective distributive shares. At the end of fifteen years the estate and the accumulation were directed to be distributed among the testator's wife and children according to the statute of distributions. In a suit by Lyman and others, as executors, against Lyman and others for the construction of the will, Justice Scott, in Supreme Court, Special Term, has decided that the trust is rendered clearly invalid by the attempt to extend it for a fixed term of fifteen years. "The gift to the executors in trust is complete," Justice Scott said, "and it is clear that it was the intention of the testator that the ownership of his residuary estate should be in the executors until the time fixed for the distribution should have arrived. The ownership of the executors, however, is not 'absolute ownership,' as those words are used in the statute, but is a limited or temporary ownership, subject to the rights of the beneficiaries, to whom the property is to pass. Any act of the trustees in contravention of the trust would be void, and if the trustees undertook to transfer the trust fund before the expiration of the term of fifteen years fixed by the testator, their act would be in contravention of the trust, and therefore void. Hence their ownership cannot be said to be absolute, nor could they confer absolute ownership upon any one." The Court holds that the power of sale will not save the will from condemnation, because the proceeds of the sale would be tied up by the trust for the period prescribed by the will.

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TEAM OF HORSES AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.—Martin Gulvin, a veteran of the civil war, was employed, with his team of horses, by the Park Commissioners at $4.50 a day, and when that employment was discontinued he instituted proceedings for reinstatement, on the ground that no trial or hearing was afforded him before his discharge. The jury found on all the issues in favor of Gulvin, but Justice Stover has denied his application for a peremptory writ for reinstatement. "It seems to me," Justice Stover says, "that the finding that the relator and his team were employed together, at a compensation which included the services of both, did not constitute the relator a person holding a position by appointment receiving a salary from the city. As I understand the construction that has been given to the statute, a day laborer is not included within the provisions of the Civil Service act. If the contention of the relator is correct, the team was a constituent part of the relator, so far as the hiring by the respondent was concerned, and that, upon the destruction of the team, the relator's employment ceased. The civil service law is not as yet developed to the extent of including animals that may happen to be used by the various departments within its protection from removal without a hearing. And I am not quite prepared to establish the precedent that, upon the hiring by the day of a team of horses with a driver by the Park Department, the services of either team or owner cannot be dispensed with, except upon a hearing before the Park Commissioners. * * * It seems to me that the verdict of the jury that the hiring was a single one, and not one separately of the driver and of the team, disposes entirely of the relator's contention."

In its incipiency, nearly every case of Lung and Throat disease is curable if promptly treated with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

ALLEGED SWINDLER TAKEN

Introduced Himself as Vice President Hobart's Secretary.

USED COL. GARDINER'S OFFICE

Lived for Ten Days at a Hotel as a "Witness" and Patronized Many Merchants.

James F. Kelly, who introduced himself a few months ago to Col. Gardiner as the private secretary of Vice President Hobart, and who, it is alleged, has since been using the letter heads of the District Attorney's office to swindle merchants and hotelkeepers, was captured yesterday afternoon. He was arrested in the Criminal Court Building while waiting for some meat he had ordered delivered at the building and charged to the District Attorney. He was taken to the Elizabeth Street Police Station, and will be arraigned in the Centre Street Court this morning.

Chief Clerk McKenna of the District Attorney's office, who caused Kelly's arrest, said the man had not only been patronizing numerous liquor dealers, grocers, butchers, and dry goods shops, referring them for payment to Col. Gardiner, but had lived for ten days in lavish style at the Gilsey House without expense. He gave the proprietor a note purported to have been signed by the District Attorney, and asking that Kelly receive anything he desired, as he was an "important witness for the State from Indianapolis."

It was at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon when Kelly asked August Schreiber, an elevator man in the Criminal Court Building, if any one, with a number of bundles had been looking for a Mr. Stickney. Schreiber replied in the negative, and then Kelly went upstairs in the elevator. Shortly afterward a man from Underwood, Buckle & Co., provision dealers at 144 West Street, entered the building, and asked for "Mr. Stickney" of the District Attorney's office.

The man was taken up stairs, where he saw Chief Clerk McKenna. He told Mr. McKenna that "Mr. Stickney" had ordered twelve pounds of roast beef, five pounds of French chops, three pounds of bacon, and three bunches of asparagus, delivered to him for Col. Gardiner. He presented a bill for $5.30 and put the goods on the table. Mr. McKenna at once became suspicious, remembering that bills for goods never delivered at the office had been received in great numbers, and with Deputy Chief Clerk Buckle started out to investigate.

On the floor below they found Kelly in a telephone box. He was talking with the provision dealers and asking them why the goods had not been delivered. He was in a hurry to get away, as it was Saturday afternoon, and requested them to send the goods around at once. Mr. McKenna at once recognized Kelly as "Vice President Hobart's private secretary," and, summoning a policeman, caused his arrest. Kelly had with him a dress suit case, in which to carry away the meat.

"Kelly came to me in January," said Mr. McKenna, "and introduced himself as Mr. Hobart's secretary, saying he was in town for a vacation. He wanted to see how affairs were conducted in a District Attorney's office, and after showing him about and presenting him to Col. Gardiner, he left. He had no cards with him, but wrote his name, 'James F. Kelly,' on a slip of paper and gave it to me. I heard nothing more from him for two weeks.

"At the end of a fortnight we received a note from a firm of liquor dealers in Mott Street. They wanted to know something about a Mr. Kelly, who was in the District Attorney's office. Kelly bought six bottles of whisky from them, telling them to send the bill in care of Col. Gardiner. I remembered about Kelly's visit two weeks before, and directed the liquor dealers to forward the bill to Washington to the Vice President's office. Word was received from Washington, however, that no one by the name of Kelly had ever been employed in the office. Then I became suspicious.

"A short time after this I received word from another liquor firm in Beaver Street. It was to the effect that a young man named Rafferty had called there with a note on the official paper of this office. It was an order from W. J. Kenny (my initials, but not my name exactly) for twelve bottles of whisky. He took the whisky away with him and ordered the bill sent to my office. This convinced me that Kelly was using this office for swindling operations.

"Following this came inquiries from numerous butchers. It began to look as if the office was living high. To cap the climax, the cashier of the Gilsey House came to see me. He said that a man giving his name as Broadhead had come to the hotel with a letter from our office introducing him as an important witness from Indianapolis, and asking that he receive the best of care. Soon after Broadhead's arrival at the hotel packages for him began to arrive from dry goods stores. These were marked 'C. O. D.' and in some instances when 'Broadhead' was out the hotel people paid the bills. 'Broadhead' also passed a worthless check for $24.65 on a dry goods firm. After remaining ten days at the hotel he suddenly disappeared

"I have examined the letter of introduction presented at the Gilsey House, and it is in the same handwriting as the signature left by Kelly when he first came to see me. The same is the case with the orders given at the stores. Through his operations he has not only made it appear that the employes of our office are high livers, but most intemperate in habits."

When first arraigned at the Elizabeth Street Station before Sergt. Ivory, Kelly refused to give his name or address. He finally said he lived at 547 Wayne Street, Jersey City, and had a wife and child. He worked for the Eagle Pencil Company, he declared. Later he was brought from his cell, and was closeted for some time with Capt. Titus.

"Do you think I will get out of it, Captain?" asked Kelly, as he emerged from the room. The Captain assured him that he would "see what can be done," and the prisoner was again locked up. It seems that Kelly and the Captain have some mutual friend, but the Captain would say nothing about it.

Policeman James Coyle, the officer who made the arrest, said that Kelly assured him that he "had some good people behind him." Kelly was about Republican headquarters in Jersey City during the campaign, before Mr. Hobart's election, and said that he worked hard for the Vice President. He sent several dispatches to friends from the police station, but to whom could not be learned. In speaking to Policeman Coyle about his arrest, he said, "Well, the pitcher went to the well once too often."

The specific charge against Kelly at the police court this morning will be made by the Superintendent of the dry goods firm, on whom the worthless check was passed. This check was accepted on one of the "recommendations" from the District Attorney's office. Mr. McKenna will also tell his story.

THE JACKETMAKERS' STRIKE.

Change of Leader and Demand for Higher Weekly Wages.

The strike of the children's jacketmakers, which began last Sunday, was still in progress yesterday, but one of its features has changed and so has the leader. When the men struck they demanded a change from the weekly wage to the piecework system. Now most of them are willing to work under the weekly wage system, but they want an advance in their wages to $12 a week. The men elected Isaac Sternin, the Secretary of their union, as their leader in the strike. He resigned both positions, on the plea of illness. The strikers then became alarmed, as they imagined that his resignation was a sign of defeat. They could not agree upon another leader from their own ranks, so they sent to their neighbors, the knee pants makers, who are also on strike, to borrow a leader. The latter sent them two, and Samuel Ginsberg was appointed temporary Secretary of the striking children's jacketmakers. Ginsberg hurried to a barber, got a week's growth of stubble shaved off, went home and put on his best Sunday suit, and then returned to the strikers' headquarters with a consciousness of the dignity that had been conferred upon him.

One of the first things that he and the Strike Committee did on assembling was to expel the committee of the contractors, with whom they had joined forces to fight the manufacturers. The committee charged that several contractors had acted as spies and had reported to the manufacturers all that had transpired at the secret councils of the jacketmakers and contractors. "When a wolf and a lamb meet," remarked Ginsberg, "the wolf always digests the lamb. Who ever heard of a lamb digesting a wolf? We are lambs and the contractors are wolves."

Late in the afternoon it was reported at the strikers' headquarters that several clothing manufacturers had called and expressed their willingness to guarantee their men $12 a week if they could get them back again.

Stern Brothers

will place on sale to-morrow
a large collection of very desirable
Ladies' Taffeta Silk Waists
of Black, Solid Colors and Novelty Silks in Hemstitched, Straight and Block Cording Effects,
at $4.25, $5.50 & $6.50

Stern Brothers

Will offer Monday, in their
Silk Departments

5500 Yds. Corded Japanese Silks and Printed Satin Foulards in desirable colors and combinations, at 38c

2300 Yds. Striped, Plaid and Check Taffeta Silks, at 65c

Dress Goods Sections

1800 Yds. Double Width All-wool Etamine Grenadines in Black and Colors; and 2100 Yds. All-silk Black Figured Grenadines in very desirable designs, at 37c

Stern Bros

direct attention
to their large assortment of
Ladies' Suits
of Organdies, Batistes, Piques, Linens and Duck
And are now offering
Separate Skirts
Of Dotted Piques, with white piping, at $2.95
Of Tan Linen, with insertions of Hamburg Embroidery, at $3.25
Of White Pique, elaborately trimmed with white embroidery, at $4.75

Stern Bros

will offer, to-morrow, in their
Misses' Dep'ts
Girls' Sailor Suits
of Linen Crash, trimmed with braid, 3 to 12 yrs., at $1.45
of Imported White and Colored Piques, 3 to 10 yrs., at $2.75
Heretofore $4.50 to $7.50
Girls' Outing Suits
of English Serges, handsomely trimmed, 6 to 14 yrs., at $4.75
Heretofore $7.50 to $10.75
Misses' Tailor-made Suits
of Serges, Covert, Melton and Broad Cloths, 14 and 16 yrs., at $8.50
Heretofore $14.50 to $19.75

Stern Bros

Later Importations
of their celebrated
Classique Corsets
in new materials and models
For Summer Wear
Also To-morrow,
A special importation of Genuine French Handmade Open Work Coutil
Corsets
in Pink, Blue and Ecru, all sizes, at $1.25
Value $2.50

Stern Bros

To-morrow
Special Sale of
Umbrellas and Parasols
24, 26 and 28 in. Twilled All-silk and Silk Mixed Umbrellas, Fancy and Natural Wood Handles, $1.38
Corded All Over, Plain Taffeta Silk Parasols, $2.95
Former price $6.25
Fancy Silk Parasols in corded and plain effects, at $3.25 & $3.75
With the remainder of their
High Cost Parasols
at
Greatly Reduced Prices

West 23d St. West 23d St.

VEGETARIANS HAVE A PICNIC.

It Was a Red-Letter Day for Potatoes, Onions, Cabbages, and Fruit—Consumption of Meat Denounced.

The Vegetarian Society enjoyed a picnic yesterday afternoon on the grounds surrounding the home of the Rev. George Donaldson at Edgewater-on-Hudson, N. J. Mr. A. Haviland, the Secretary of the society, and the Rev. George Donaldson welcomed the vegetarians.

During the laying of the vegetable feast many opinions were advanced as to why man should not eat meat. One woman who had presented a new succotash of radishes, potatoes, and beets, said that, according to the matured opinions of eminent scientists, the custom of flesh eating leads to the "setting apart of a whole class of the population for the disgusting, brutalizing, and unwholesome occupation of butchery."

Another mentioned the theory that life can be prolonged and health and happiness enhanced by eating vegetables only, and again it was heard that neither justice nor benevolence nor compassion can sanction the "revolting cruelties that are daily perpetrated in order to pamper perverted appetites." Still another held that vegetarianism was a protest against luxury, intemperance, and vice, and finally, when it was absolutely decided that old roast beef and Spring lamb and kidney stew were responsible for the entire gamut of sin and destruction, the feast of the day was begun.

There were potatoes cooked in such a variety of styles that one could not remember the names of all. There was plenty of haricots, peas, cauliflower, asparagus, lettuce, onions, a great array of tempting fruits, assorted nuts, and pickled cabbages. The vegetables were served in a variety of styles. One of the members brought a dish made of peas and asparagus tips. It was served cold, in small dishes, with sliced radishes on the top and mayonnaise dressing. This dish was called "mayonnaise succotash."

A woman from Brooklyn brought a dish which rejoiced in the name of "Potato Charlotte." Her recipe was to take boiled new potatoes sliced. She stewed them in milk, adding a dash of vanilla. When cold she spread over the top some whipped cream and sprinkled it with cinnamon.

One young woman who was heard to remark that she "wouldn't eat even a slice of cold chicken if her life depended on it" brought to the gathering a recipe which she called "Vegetarian Delight." She wrote the following recipe for it:

Take one whole young white cabbage. Chop fine in a bowl; then sprinkle with pepper and salt and add a dozen young silver onions, also chopped fine. Boil the whole and then let it stand till cool. Take a lump of butter the size of an egg, a cup of sugar, four tablespoonfuls of cinnamon and mix well together. To this add the cabbage and onions, also some carrots chopped very fine, and a quart of mashed potatoes. Cook the whole slowly in milk until done, and then serve. Can be served hot or cold.

After discussing at length how humane men and women revolt at the "cruelty, degrading sights, distressing cries, perpetual bloodshed, and other attendant horrors" which surround the slaughter of sentient animals, the picnic was ended.

Girl Killed by Falling Stone.

While Josephine Strianno, four years of age, was playing in the yard in the rear of her residence, at 211 Mott Street, yesterday afternoon she was struck on the head by a stone falling from the roof. She was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where she died.

DEFIANCE AT CONEY ISLAND.

Police Order to Sell No Liquor in Concert Halls on Sunday Will Not Be Obeyed.

Police Capt. James Kenny of Coney Island announced last night that the Sunday blue laws would be enforced to-day strictly, as on the preceding Sabbaths. Detective Sergt. Patrick Shea at 6 o'clock started out to personally notify every concert hall and dancing pavilion proprietor of the Captain's decision and to warn all that any one found violating President York's order would be arrested. As a result of this announcement there is every indication that to-day will be one of the busiest Sundays for the police this season, as it is expected that nearly every concert hall and dancing pavilion owner will be taken into custody.

At a meeting of the business men in the Exchange Hotel on the Bowery yesterday morning it was decided to defy the police and have the order of President York tested in the courts. The meeting, which was called for 10 o'clock, was largely attended and after several lawyers who were present had given their views on the law regarding the sale of liquor in concert halls on Sunday, a committee was sent to see Capt. Kenny. Lawyer Harry C. Cummings, who represented a number of the business men, acted as spokesman, and in answer to his query as to what the police were going to do to-day, Capt. Kenny said:

"The law will be strictly enforced, and any one who violates it will be arrested as many times as he does so."

Mr. Cummings wanted Capt. Kenny to make one arrest and have the matter tested in the courts, but the Captain would not agree to that and stated that he must obey orders. When the lawyer quoted the decision of Police Magistrate J. Lott Nostrand in the case of Frank Haskell, who was arrested by Policeman James Shea, acting under orders from Inspector James Campbell, for selling liquor in the Criminal Court building without a license, and who was discharged, Capt. Kenny said that the decision might be legal, but that he only recognized the orders from the Police Commissioners and Chief Devery.

The committee finally departed disgusted, but declaring that everybody would violate the law to-day.

Offers to Adopt Julia Lichtner.

Adolf Boxer, the janitor of the building at 327 East Eighth Street, where formerly lived Joseph Lichtner, who committed suicide by jumping from the steamer Cymric on her voyage out, called yesterday on Commissioner of Immigration Fitchie and offered to adopt little Julia, the suicide's daughter, who had been brought back from England by the Germanic. Commissioner Fitchie referred the case to the Jewish Society for investigation.

What to Read This Summer—100 Books

As already announced THE NEW YORK TIMES will issue on June 24 (next Saturday) a special number of its SATURDAY REVIEW devoted to books for SUMMER READING. ONE HUNDRED such books have been selected from the books of the past twelve months, and with each title will be printed a descriptive notice. The endeavor has been to restrict the selection to the best books for Summer reading that have been published during the period named. THE SATURDAY REVIEW will be enlarged for this occasion to double its usual size—that is, it will comprise 32 pages—and the variety of reading matter, aside from this special feature, will be large and striking. THE NEW YORK TIMES of June 24, including THE SATURDAY REVIEW, will provide the largest amount of good reading matter ever sold for 1 cent. There will be almost as much matter in this one issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW alone as is contained in four numbers of the highest-priced American magazine.—Adv.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

BLACK SILKS.

Every number mentioned below is of great merit.

21½ inch Rich Peau de Soie, fine Lyons finish, $1.35 quality, at 95c. yard
Soft Lustrous Satin Duchesse, strong and reliable, not loaded with adulterations. 20 inch . 60c. yard | 23 inch . 68c. yard
15 pieces more genuine Lyons, 21 inch bright Black Taffeta, soft French touch, remarkable value, at . . . . . 65c. yard
19 inch Broche Taffeta, small designs, Polka Dots and Stripes, 69c. quality, at . . . . . 49c. yard
45 inch Double Width Black Imported Grenadines, Checks, Brocades and Stripes, $1.35 quality, at . . . . . 69c. yard
White and Black and Black and White Checks and Striped Taffeta, specially imported for Summer Waists, also plain Black at . 48c. yard

THE SEASON'S REMNANTS
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS
To be closed out Monday, will be sold by the yard at 25c., 39c., 49c., 59c. yard.
ABOUT HALF COUNTER PRICES.

The Satisfied Man.

The men our Custom Departments delight to serve are men fastidious in their tastes, who want everything just so—who expect a great deal for their money. Best fabrics—perfection of tailoring—lowest prices—all aid us.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.,
Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

ROBERT P. PORTER HOME

Gives His Views on Trade Relations with Europe.

SCORES MEAT INVESTIGATIONS

Germany Not Unfriendly to American Interests, Mr. Porter Says—On the Progress of Russia.

Robert P. Porter, who as President McKinley's Special Commissioner last year made a tour of Cuba and advised the disbanding of the insurgent army, and last Winter was suddenly sent to Europe and the Continent to study and report on the commercial situation there, returned yesterday on the American Liner New York. As the vessel was coming up the bay, Mr. Porter learned of the statement made by Mr. Havemeyer that the tariff is the mother of the American trusts. He said that the iron and steel manufacturers, like the sugar makers, are opposed to the tariff still, although, besides supplying the home markets, they are profitably furnishing the countries of the world with their metal. While abroad Mr. Porter, since February, has visited France, Germany, Italy, and Russia, investigating the trade and economic conditions of those countries. Mr. Porter stated that little more could be said about Germany than has already appeared in print. He continued:

"I was in Berlin again three weeks ago, on my way from St. Petersburg to Paris. The German Government is not unfriendly to American interests, and desires to treat us with absolute justice, if not with consideration. The various meat investigations and the political capital which has been made out of them by American newspapers have done our interests more injury, not only in Germany, but in all European countries which I have visited, than all the foreign influence put together. Unless efforts are made to disabuse the European mind of some of these libelous charges against American meat as a whole, the less of this trade will range from $20,000,000 to $25,000,-000 per annum.

"It must be borne in mind that only the wildest and most exaggerated statements find their way into the foreign prints. The effect will be to shun our products, and that is just what the Agrarian press of the entire Continent want. Those foreign officials in Germany and elsewhere, therefore, who are willing to accord us justice, have a difficult and thankless task. They are constantly met with extracts from our own journals and declarations of our own statesmen and officials to the effect that our meat is bad. Further comment is unnecessary."

MR. PORTER ON RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Speaking of Russia, Mr. Porter said:

"Economically, Russia is almost a fascinating study. I was treated with the greatest consideration, and met personally not only the leading statisticians and economists, but men like M. Witte, Prince Hilkoff, and others who are important factors in the direction of the affairs of the empire. Our new Ambassador, Mr. Charlemagne Tower, has taken hold of matters at St. Petersburg, and will become one of the most capable and influential of our present strong diplomatic service. My interview with M. Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance, was both interesting and important. But, of course, I cannot speak of the questions discussed.

"The Russian Government, representing, as it does, 140 different races, 130,000,000 souls, one-sixth of all the land of the globe, and resources as varied and abundant as those of the United States, is not engaged, as some seem to think, in a policy of aggression against the rest of the world, but in a work of uniting in one compact mass a large number of people from the shores of the Baltic and Black Seas to those of the Pacific Ocean. The estate it seeks to administer is rightfully its own, the inheritance of the Russian people, who have, as is well known, gradually but persistently spread to the West, South, and East, and who, according to the last census, comprised more than 70 per cent. of the population.

"To accomplish this great work it has been absolutely necessary to bring the scattered population of the empire nearer together, by the extension of railways. And it is this work of railway building that lies at the foundation of their industrial and commercial awakening, which is at this moment attracting the attention of the civilized world toward Russia."

EXTENT OF RUSSIAN RAILWAYS.

As to the extent of the Russian railways, Mr. Porter said:

"With the roads now under construction completed Russia will start the new century with 40,000 miles of railways, and this in an empire whose resources, if properly developed, and whose population, if profitably employed, could easily support as many miles of railways as we have in the United States. The system is planned by central authority, bent upon uniting the distant parts of the empire and reaching all possible outlets for a nation hemmed in by so many other countries. The effect of the extension of railways has been a tremendous migration of population from the more thickly populated regions to its eastern empire—Siberia—which corresponds to our great West.

"In twenty-five years something over 700,000 Russians and Poles emigrated to the United States. In the last ten years more than that number, possibly 1,000,000, have settled with their families in this island of wide opportunities. Thus it will be seen, a large migration is going on within the Russian Empire itself. Last month the Czar abolished forever the sending of political and other offenders to Siberia, and has thus withdrawn the incubus of criminal settlement from the most prominent part of his empire."

Will the railways pay?

"Undoubtedly the Russian railways today are the nation's most important assets, and as development goes on will become more productive. Profits have increased since 1891 to last year from $150,000,000 to $300,000,000. The passenger rates are very low; accommodations on the main roads are good, but much remains to be done to facilitate lower tariff on freights.

"Prince Hilkoff, whom I met when in St. Petersburg, is Minister of Public Works, and is a practical tradesman, who learned his trade with the Baldwin Locomotive Works in Philadelphia. He is thoroughly equipped in American railway methods. In twelve years the passenger traffic in Russia has increased nearly 50 per cent. That tells its own story. Probably $1,500,000,000 is involved in Russian railways.

FINANCES OF THE CZAR'S DOMINION.

"The finances of Russia are in excellent condition. Russia is now on a gold basis, and gold, silver, and paper circulate at par. The credit of Russia is as sound as that of the United States; indeed, sounder, for it can never be subject to the financial demonetization of a Bryan silver conspiracy.

"In 1895 M. Witte had accumulated $500,-000,000 of gold in the treasury, and his carefully matured plan of resumption, based on an interchange of silver for gold money, was brought about without a disturbance of business.

"The Russians are most friendly with the Americans, and both at St. Petersburg and Moscow the business and commercial interests expressed a hope that the bulk of the American exhibits at the World's Fair at Paris next year will be moved either to one or the other of these great cities. If the exhibitors consent to do this, it will greatly enhance our business relations with Russia."

WM. KNABE & CO.

The Exceptional Opportunity Sale in Pianos

Has created almost a sensation among the piano-seeking public. We are selling pianos at VERY low prices, because we have got to move a hundred or more pianos from our basement to make way for carpenters and decorators. We prefer to sell these instruments, even if at a sacrifice.

Most of these pianos are not even shop-worn, some are, but they are all "bargains,"—if the term is permissible here—and we want you to call TO-MORROW, IF YOU'RE AT ALL INTERESTED IN PIANOS.

WM. KNABE & CO.,
154 Fifth Ave., Cor. 20th St.

MR. AND MRS. HALL BETTER.

Their Speedy Recovery Looked for—Motorman Not Yet Caught.

It was said at the home of ex-Alderman Robert Hall, who with his wife was thrown from a carriage in a collision with a Madison Avenue car on Friday, that both

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NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

The Week Just Passed a Trying One for the Administration.

THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

An Authority on Economics Says It Will Prove Class Legislation to be Useless—The Late R. P. Bland.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Some disquieting political developments have made the week one of rather less comfort for the Administration than any since the adjournment of Congress. The weather was of the sticky, hot, oppressive sort that retards effort, and it has perhaps deprived the Administration of that energy with which it might otherwise have met the annoying events of the last seven days.

While the President was following, not without grave concern, the criticisms of those who had been his friends, and hoping that the defense of his civil service order as made in the name of Secretary Gage would prove assuring, it began to be apparent that there was not that full confidence in the news from Manila, as given through the War Department, that the Administration desired to promote. The President has taken some trouble to repeat, through those who have access to him every day, and who know what he is trying to do, that he has accepted the advice of Gen. Otis about maintaining a large army in the Philippines, and there is reason to believe that the midnight conference held three weeks ago was summoned to decide upon the re-enlistment of volunteers who were entitled to be brought home, their terms having expired some time ago.

And in the midst of the complaints about the "backward step" order, and the murmurs against an ineffectual campaign in the Philippines, a most uncomfortable groan has been heard on account of the testimony of Mr. Havemeyer before the Industrial Commission. Mr. Havemeyer had been announced in the newspapers as a witness who would give very important testimony. His testimony was both interesting and important, but it was not precisely what the commission had hoped for. Since the Administration took charge of affairs here it has been running the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department with great diligence as a literary bureau to illustrate the beneficence of the Dingley tariff. The rude attack upon the tariff system made by Mr. Havemeyer, reported to the country by the press associations, was an awkward outcome, to say the least.

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Possibly before the Industrial Commission has quit, which it is not likely to do unless it shall be proved so impolitic a contrivance as to render it imperative to deprive certain public charges of the salaries they are receiving as members, the Administration may be shocked by other witnesses besides Mr. Havemeyer. The Industrial Commission, by the way, has sometimes been described as a useless thing, created chiefly to give $5,000 to each of the civilian members, some of whom were once upon a time the duly elected representatives of the people in the Senate or House.

A well-known authority in economics objected a day or two ago to the description of the commission as useless. "While I would not say that it is useful," he said, "there are reasons for considering it not quite useless. To be sure, one conception of its purpose was that it would by its investigations indicate the legislation needed to increase the confidence and calmness of labor. There was an idea among its projectors that it would prepare bills for the consideration of the Labor Committees of the Senate and the House, and that its members who are also members of Congress would be helpful, after hearing all sides, in promoting the passage of remedial measures through both houses. In my opinion, the commission will originate no bills of importance. If its members are men of sense, they must see that legislation in the interest of classes will result in greater conflict and confusion, without helping either labor or capital. The most useful result to be looked for as the outcome of the hearings by the commission will be the decision that legislation cannot provide any nostrum for the cure of the ills that afflict capital and labor. The commission will not make bills. It will discover half what capital and labor need most is to reach a mutual understanding, to cultivate reciprocal respect, and to keep away from Congress and the State Legislatures. The Industrial Commission will not be useless if only it decides that a great many things it might do ought not to be done."

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Col. Bingham, who is Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, and who obtains a very narrow allowance to maintain the parks and other public grounds in good condition always finds extensive damage caused to his charges by public festivities. In his report for the month of May he tells something about the injuries inflicted to trees and shrubberies during the Peace Jubilee. On the White Lot, where enormous crowds gathered to see the fireworks displays, six well-grown trees were so badly damaged by having their limbs broken, presumably by boys who used them to raise themselves above the crowd, that they must be cut down and replaced at a cost of 75 cents each for the trees and $6 for the planting. No money estimate is placed upon the loss of time suffered, but it is admitted that it will require from ten to fifteen years for newly planted trees to gain the growth of those destroyed. Forty-two trees were so badly damaged as to require pruning to restore them to symmetrical shape, and labor must be expended to do this. Flowering shrubs, for which the crowds that came to see the fireworks evidently had no respect, were greatly injured, Col. Bingham says that 120 of them were so trampled and broken as to make it necessary to replace them, which can be done by an expenditure of about $100 for plants and the labor necessary to set them out. Six of the park settees were so badly broken as to require repair before they could be used. Some injuries were inflicted upon the grounds, so repair which will cost about $150. This is very much like the story told after the annual "egg-rolling" at the White House. A great deal of damage is done at this Easter romp, much of it of the sort that time only can repair. The bill in dollars and cents is not large at any time, but the wear and tear is so permanent as to make every Superintendent long for the abandonment of the custom of egg-breaking on the White House lawns.

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The news of the death of Mr. Bland, or "Silver Dick" Bland, the name by which he was better known, was heard with regret in Washington, where he had many friends, a number of them not of his own party. Of late years Mr. Bland had become almost a silent member of the House. Visitors to the gallery sometimes asked to have him pointed out, and it was a common admission by those who asked to see him that he was a disappointment. Somehow or other, Mr. Bland's reputation in the country was that of a terror. He was far from that. Few members were more attentive to the business of the House. Day after day, from beginning to end of long sessions, he would sit and listen to the debates, but seldom rose to talk. He had so identified himself with the cause of the free coinage of silver that he seemed to have no deep concern for anything else. As long as there appeared to be any chance of advancing a bill favoring "the larger use of silver" he was ready at all hours to talk and vote. He was a bad speaker, with a harsh and rasping voice. Savage as he often was toward the opponents of his free coinage of silver while on his feet, personally he was gentle, honest, and unselfish, and he was highly respected by members of all shades of opinion.

Among those who saw Mr. Bryan crowd him from the convention in 1896 there were many who believed that Mr. Bland would be a much safer man in the White House, if a silver man must be elected. Mr. Bland assumed to know the cure for the financial ills of the country, but he did not know enough about business to lift him above the need of daily labor on his farm when he was not serving in the House.

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Richard A. Wise of Virginia, who appears to have been beaten in the Second District in 1898 by William A. Young, a Democrat, and who will ask the Republican majority to elect him, as it did in 1897, has been visiting Washington "on private business," and has been telling something about the attractions of Northampton County, Va. He is a brother of Capt. John S. Wise. "John," he says, "has interested a lot of New York men in that county, and if they go there they are all bound to have a good time. You can have no idea of the abundance of fish and game to be had there until you have seen the place and done some hunting. A few days ago I went over to Fisherman's Island, a short distance off shore. Being inclined for sport, I took a net with me to help me in getting a few crabs, and a shotgun with which to knock over a bag of rabbits. But the rabbits were so thick and so tame that instead of using my gun to get them I chased them about with the crab net, and soon picked up all I could carry. Going down to the wharf that runs out into the sea, I cut an arrow, tied a string to the middle of it, put it in my gun, and fired it at the big porgies that were nibbling the barnacles off the piles of the wharf. I shot half a dozen big fellows that way, and took them to the house. They were so thick that it would have been a shame to think of getting them in any but a 'sportsmanlike way.'" In the spirit of the true fisherman, Mr. Wise is willing to give Capt. Wise's word of honor that this is all as true as anything to which he has sworn in his election case. His opponent, it is understood, is not a fisherman, and hence has but a small chance of being believed by the Elections Committee of the House.

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Since it has become necessary, in order to live during the hot weather, for people to have their windows open, the constant crank has been again irritated by the chronic whistler. Now and then the crank writes to the papers. A stranger to the city insists that Washington can claim, without fear of contradiction, to be inflicted with a greater number of "idiotic whistling coons" than any other city on earth. Day and night, this victim complains, the "coons" whistle. All day they hang about his windows to whistle, and after the theatres are shut at night the "coons" ramble along the streets to whistle some more. As late as 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, according to the observation of this stranger, the "coons" of which he complains vie with messenger boys in disturbing the peace with their shrill pipings. Some of the colored warblers pipe in a way that gives the impression that the whistler fancies he is a brass band, for his theme is supported by sundry flourishes that are certainly intended to suggest drums and cymbals, and perhaps other instruments that exist only in the imagination of the whistler.

The man who writes the letter of complaint to the editor insists that as the organ grinders are permitted to make noises only after 9 in the morning and up to 9 at night, there should be some police regulation that will assure to the non-whistler a proportion of quiet at night. Sunday and weekday to the whistler are matters of indifference. And it is noticed that whistling is the only occupation to which the colored population can be kept without pay and without watching. Housekeepers would be delighted if they could get their servants to work with as much steadiness and interest as they give to whistling.

E. G. D.

Music in the Park To-day.

There will be music on the Mall, Central Park, by Fanciulli's Seventy-first Regiment Band to-day at 4 P. M. The following is the programme:

National Hymn.
1. Overture, "Dinorah".....Meyerbeer
2. Song, (cornet,) "The Lost Chord"....Sullivan
Mr. W. Paris Chambers.
3. Ballet music, "Feramors".....Rubinstein
4. Duet, (clarinets,) "La Chanson des Nids"...Buot
Messrs. Deleo and Chiaffarelli.
5. Grand selection, "Aida".....Verdi
a. {Elegie, "Departed Heroes" / b. March, "The Gallant 71st"} Fanciulli
6. Reminiscences of the Plantation....Chambers
Doxology.

MAP SHOWING THE SCENE OF THE RECENT FIGHTING SOUTH OF MANILA.

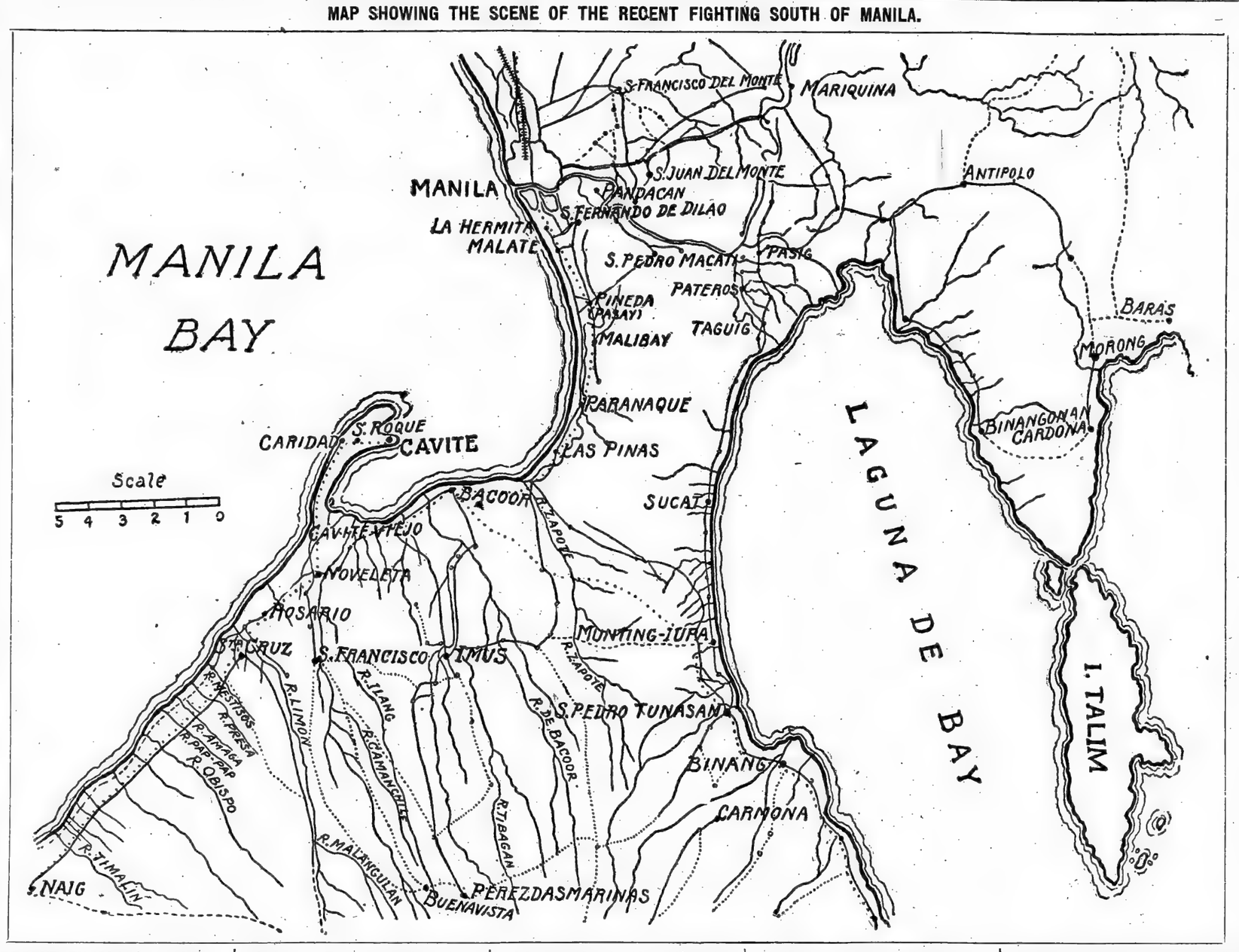

RECENT FILIPINO BATTLES.

Notable Engagements That Have Taken Place Within the Week—Natural Obstacles Overcome.

The map which appears above shows the territory in which the American troops in the Philippines have been operating during the past week.

In that time our troops have seen by far their heaviest fighting. Several notable engagements have taken place bebtween the United States soldiers and the Filipinos, in every one of which the Americans obtained a victory at once signal and glorious. The most decisive and consequential of these was the victory on Tuesday, at the Zapote River Bridge—crossing the Zapote River, running about midway between Las Pinas and Bacoor—which was defended by over 4,000 well-armed Filipinos, each of whom, it is said, had sworn upon the crucifix not to leave the battlefield alive. Against these men, behind their twenty-foot fortifications, 3,000 of the American troops were sent, and so gallantly and so effectively did they respond that when the battle was over the enemy had lost about 1,500 killed, wounded, or captured.

This Zapote River position was considered impregnable. At this point, in times past, when the Spaniards and the Filipinos were fighting for supremacy, hundreds on both sides have been killed. In June, 1897, Gens. Rio de Pilar and Frias turned the scale of war on the side of the Filipinos by deserting the Spanish army at the bridge on the eve of a decisive battle, carrying the native militia with them, and thereby breaking the defenses around Manila.

In all these battles, which include the engagements on June 10 and 11 about Paranaque and Las Pinas, the American troops fought under the greatest difficulties. They found the whole country on which they operated to be a succession of small hills, with boggy, swampy ground between the high, thick grass, and with bushes in the hollows, which greatly added to the difficulty of advance. Many creeks and rivers—as the accompanying map will show—were also met with, making progress even under ordinary circumstances most difficult. The result was that in most cases the American troops threw away their blankets, coats, and even haversacks, stripping to the waist and trusting to luck even for food. The intense heat, too, and a lack of water added greatly to the discomforts of the situation.

In the light of these facts it will appear all the more remarkable that practically in five days—from Saturday, June 10, until Thursday, June 15—our troops advanced and put under their control all that stretch of country from San Pedro Macati—from where, at daybreak of June 10, Gen. Lawton advanced—to Imus, from which place the Filipinos, on June 15, withdrew to Buenavista and Perezdasmarinas.

As the map shows, the distance from San Pedro Macati to either Buenavista or Perezdasmarinas, measured as the crow flies, is practically twenty miles; and in many places is literally nothing but morass and swamp.

The result of these last few days of fighting has been to break effectually the Filipino occupation of the Province of Cavite. The American troops now control the important coast towns of Paranaque, Las Pinas, Bacoor, and Cavite Viejo—the last the home of Aguinaldo, and looked upon by the Filipinos as almost sacred ground—together with the important interior town of Imus.

SALLY McFADDEN, FLAGMAKER.

Interesting History of the Life and Works of the Betsy Ross of New York.

Here's to Sally Ann McFadden, the Betsy Ross of New York, now ninety-eight years old, unmarried, and waiting for the summons at her home in Peekskill.

Old New Yorkers and their descendants probably know more about Sally Ann McFadden than I can tell them, but there are some good people in the Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, and round about Brooklyn who are not natives, who find history in tablets, legends in decaying signs, and stories in colonial doors, brass knockers, and foot scrapers.

In one of my Greenwich Street strolls I found myself in Hudson Street, just below Canal. On the wall of a house, such as people lived in fifty years ago, and in which others now live, in Hudson Street, is a signboard. Do you remember the days of the sand sign? I do not; but in that day the sand sign was the only sign on wood. The sand on this board is gone long since. The wood is yellow and in a state of decay. But there it is, nailed on the wall, and if you get close to it you will see the faint outlines of the letters, spelling something about flag making.

What is the object of this old sign?

Why, it is specially mentioned in the insurance policy on this building and contents. It has a valuation not only to the owner, but to the City of New York. It is history.

"It is a wonder some one doesn't steal it," I said to the policeman whom I had questioned.

"Steal that?" he answered, with a flare-up of indignation. "That sign! Why, ye couldn't hire anybody in old Greenwich to steal that sign, not even to scratch it. Every old settler hereabouts knows it was Sally Ann McFadden who had it put there, and there ain't a kid in this ward that don't know more about Sally Ann's history than it knows about George Washington. It's a fact, ma'am."

On the Colonial door is a silver plate on which is engraved:

FLAG MAKING
ESTABLISHED
1834.

"Who lives in the house now?" I asked the officer.

"Why, Harrison. Ye're not acquainted down here, I see. That Harrison is the nephew of Sally Ann McFadden, and Sally Ann's his aunt, do ye mind? It's the fourth generation of the McFaddens, ma'am."

I walked in without ringing or knocking, for the McFadden parlors are now thrown into one room, and this is the workshop and the business office of the fourth generation of the McFaddens (Sally Ann.) The nephew who has succeeded to the business is in sight of his fiftieth mile post, but there is no indication that his blood is chilled. The McFaddens are Scotch. That's why.

Here, in this room, Sally Ann McFadden made the first American flags sold to the trade that were made in New York. Betsy Ross made her flag from patriotic motives only. Sally Ann McFadden was a patriot, but her patriotism was diluted with revenue. Some of the first flags that were unfurled in this city came out of this shop. The flags that float from the house of Betsy Ross, Mount Vernon, Cooper Union, and some other places were made in this shop. Sally Ann McFadden said she would furnish flags for new buildings as long as the Sons, or Regents, or whoever has the sayso, would agree to float them. When one flag is whipped out, another one is furnished from the Sally Ann McFadden "flag factory," and it is "nominated in the bond" that the successor of Sally Ann McFadden shall keep this pledge.

Of course there is lots of competition in the business, and it is increasing, but the fourth generation of Sally Ann McFadden furnishes the metropolis with all of its flags, and most of the flags, pennants, and other bunting you see on the yachts, and on the Sound steamers and Hudson River boats, are from the shop which Sally Ann McFadden "established in 1834."

She was a favorite with army men, navy people, State Guard soldiery, steamboat men, and yachtsmen.

Here's a story about the biggest flag that was ever made in this shop: When Col. "Jim" Fisk was in command of the Ninth Regiment he went into the shop one day and said to Sally Ann, the Ninth is going into encampment at Long Branch. It's going to be the crack encampment of the State. I want the biggest flag that was ever made, Sally Ann."

She told him the biggest flag then in existence was that in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, in every stripe of which was enough silk to make a dress for every woman who had contributed to the flag.

"Make it bigger than that," said the doughty Colonel.

"Do you want to float it?" asked Sally Ann.

"Certainly, from the pole in front of my quarters, and the day it's unfuried I want you and all the girls who will work on the flag to be there to see it. How many will there be?"

Sally Ann named over her workgirls and said she had a dozen, and the Colonel made out passes for Sally Ann and her people, good to Long Branch and return on his boats.

"We will be there," said Sally Ann; "but, Col. Fisk, you never can float the flag I am going to make, if I make it under your orders. You simply can't."

"Sally Ann," bristled the Colonel, "you are under my orders. You make the flag. I'll attend to floating it."

"Very well, Colonel, but you'll see."

The flag was made. It required five weeks to turn it out. It was so big that they had to take it out of doors to finish it. It was 110 feet long and 50 feet wide. It cost $800. It went to Long Branch with the Ninth. The great pole from which it was to float was spliced. The day before the unfurling Col. Fisk telegraphed to Sally Ann McFadden to "come down and bring the girls" the next day. They were there. The flag was run up, but there was not enough wind to raise it. Later in the day, however, a storm burst over the camp. It raised the great flag, but the outer end was tangled in the halyards, and the flag became a sail full of wind. The pole snapped, the halyards broke, and the land hurricane carried half the pole and all the flag far out to sea.

Col. Fisk offered $200 for the recovery of the great flag, and for nearly a week tugs and boatmen hunted for it on the waves, but never a thread of the bunting was discovered. Col. Fisk sought the maker of the flag and said: "Sally Ann, you know more about flags than I know. Make me a regulation flag, Sally Ann, whatever that is, for encampment."

And here is another story: A New York officer in the army during the civil war captured a Confederate flag that was riddled by shot. It is still in his possession. One day somebody from Sally Ann McFadden's shop saw the relic, and said he knew the flag; that it was made in Sally Ann McFadden's place.

A good many Confederate flags were made in New York during the civil war, and every one of them got through the lines. Somebody in the North made money in supplying Confederate flags. There were only two bunting factories of any consequence in the country. They were in Massachusetts. I do not know how many of these flags Sally Ann McFadden made or whether she made any. It is none of my business to ask. If she had not made them somebody else would. Again, here's to Sally Ann McFadden.

The old flagpole that was planted by direction of Sally Ann in front of this place was blown down one night long ago, and one of those housed locomotives of the Vanderbilt idea that runs in Hudson Street got tangled up in the old pole and dragged it away. The loss was lamented by the people in Hudson Street round about. The flag that floated from it was the weather vane of that end of town. And for that, as well as for the regard the people had for Sally Ann McFadden, they contributed money and bought the pole that stands in front of the old place to-day. And the Government furnishes that pole with weather prognostications. You can tell what the weather will "probably" be by looking at the bulletins on the pole in front of Sally Ann McFadden's place.

But the old storm-wasted sign on the outer front wall of the house is the treasure of the place.

Old New Yorkers who used to live in this section and who moved away, some to the Far West, and some across the sea, bear this old sign in grateful recollection, for I saw letters from some of these people who moved away forty years ago in which the writers asked if the old sign was still on the wall, and also, "How's Sally Ann McFadden?"

We are not always forgot when we are gone.

AMY GRIDLEY AYER.

Opening of a New Library.

The new building of the Aguilar Free Library, at 174 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, will be opened to the public tomorrow at 9 A. M., and will thereafter be open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Twelve thousand books are at the disposal of the readers, who will have free access to the shelves.

WOULD HAVE KIDNAPPED BABY.

Lads Stole Purse from the Carriage, but Did Not Have an Opportunity to Get the Child.

James Trainor, eight years of age, and Fred Dahl, ten years of age, of 675 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, were arraigned before Magistrate Kudlich in the Morrisania Police Court on the charge of stealing from a baby carriage in St. Mary's Park Friday afternoon a purse containing $30 in money and some fire and life insurance papers, the property of Max Sommers of 304 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. Sommers and his wife had gone to St. Mary's Park to give their baby an airing. Sommers left his wife in the park sitting on a bench, with the baby carriage, containing the baby and the purse, near by. Mrs. Sommers went to sleep, and the two boys came along and took the purse. They threw away the insurance papers, and with the money bought revolvers, candy, and ice cream. They then went to their "hut," at Bergen Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-seventh and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Streets. At this point there have been constructed the foundations for several houses, the superstructures of which have not been begun. The boys covered over one of the corners of these foundations and improvised a place which they called "The Robbers' Cave."

After hiding the $13.50 they had left they went home for something to eat.

In the meantime Sommers had returned and discovered his loss, and reported it to the Morrisania Police Station, and detectives were placed on the case. They ascertained that the two boys were spending money in a lavish manner, and arrested them. At the station the Trainor boy confessed. He said that they intended going out West after having eaten their supper and got a change of clothing.

He also said that they would have stolen the baby and taken it to their cave and held it for ransom, but a man happened to come along, and they did not have an opportunity. When asked what they would have done with the baby had they not received a ransom, they said that they would have thrown it into the river. Both boys had heard much of the Clarke kidnapping case, and thought it a good way to get money.

When the boys were arraigned in court they displayed some contrition. The fathers of both were present. The Dahl boy is known as the worst boy in the Bronx. His father said that he was incorrigible, and for some time he has been thinking of sending him away. Magistrate Kudlich paroled the boys in the custody of their fathers for examination next Saturday.

WOMEN CAPTURE A BURGLAR.

Seize Him as He Is Fumbling at the Door of Their Flat.

Two Brooklyn women captured a burglar on Friday afternoon. They are Mrs. Mary Stearns and her daughter, Irene, of 105 Clark Street. Miss Stearns is well known in Plymouth Church, where she is a member of the choir.

The electric bell of their flat rang, but as Mrs. Stearns had been out visiting and was tired she decided to pay no attention to it, and the door was not opened. A few minutes afterward she heard footsteps on the carpet of the hall outside the flat, followed by a peculiar scraping sound at the door.

Mrs. Stearns and her daughter tiptoed to the door and opened it suddenly. A young man, who was fumbling at the lock with a jimmy, fell forward into Miss Stearns's arms. Before he could recover himself she took a firm grip on his arm, while her mother seized him by the collar.

"What are you doing here?" asked Mrs. Stearns, sternly.

"L-looking for Mr. Bowen," stuttered the man.

"Looking for Mr. Bowen with a jimmy?" incredulously retorted Mrs. Stearns. "You got his name from the letter box. You're a burglar."

"Yes, ma'am," meekly retorted the prisoner, adding, regretfully, "but I'm a poor hand at the business."

"I think you are," said Mrs. Stearns. "Hand that jimmy to my daughter."

The burglar passed the jimmy over to Miss Irene and began to beg for his liberty. Mrs. Stearns, whose sense of humor was beginning to be excited, had hard work to keep up her unrelenting air, and would probably have yielded if the janitor, who had discovered the trouble, not gone out during the discussion and brought in a policeman.

The burglar was arraigned yesterday in the Adams Street Court under the name of Albert Stockwell. Mrs. Stearns did not wish to press the charge, but was finally induced to do so by the police. Stockwell was held for examination.

CAPT. J. W. HAWTHORN'S ESTATE.

Question as to the Disposition Among Relatives of $150,000.

Capt. J. W. Hawthorn, the Commodore of the Morgan Line, who was drowned when the General Whitney went down off Cape Canaveral, Fla., on April 21, has left property estimated to be worth more than $150,000. It was reported yesterday that it was not known whether Capt. Hawthorn had left a will or not; that a search was being made for it, and that it was rumored that a number of relatives were likely to put forward a claim to a share of the estate, for which reason there was great anxiety concerning the will.

A lifelong and intimate friend of Capt. Hawthorn said yesterday that he had not heard that a will was being sought for. "The administrator of his estate," said he, "is Mark W. Sewell of Bath, Me., nephew of Arthur Sewell, who was a candidate for the Vice Presidency in 1896. As to the alleged claims of several relatives, Capt. Hawthorn's next of kin are his brother, Frank Hawthorn, and his sister, Mrs. J. W. Thompson, who live at West Woolwich, near Bath, where the Captain was born. It isn't likely that such a capable business man as he was would put to sea without leaving his will in a safe place and where it could be found."

YORK REPLIES TO CLAUSEN.

Says Park Police Service Is as Efficient as Ever.

President Clausen of the Department of Parks was quoted yesterday as condemning the park policemen for carelessness and inefficiency in their work. He scored the mounted policemen particularly. He also criticised the Police Commissioners for transferring men who had been detailed to duty in Central Park to street posts and condemned the system of obliging policemen to cover the parks in connection with work on the streets.

When the attention of President York of the Police Board was called to Mr. Clausen's statement, he said: "There has been a continual faultfinding on the part of Commissioner Clausen in reference to police service in the parks, and more particularly the smaller parks, but the faultfinding seems to be more against transfers from or to the parks. The work of the police in the park service to-day is just as good as it ever was, and, in the opinion of police experts, decidedly better.

"The system of patrolling small parks by police officers attached to precincts is not one that was instituted by the late Chief McCullagh, but was a system that was devised as the result of the judgment of the oldest commanding officers in the department, and in this judgment the late Chief fully concurred. It is ridiculous to claim that in small parks it is necessary to have men specially detailed to watch the growing of the grass or the dropping of the leaves from the trees.

"The judgment, evidently, of the Park Commissioners is somewhat, if not entirely, controlled by their desire to control the police force in the park and to dictate what members of the force shall do service therein. You might as well say that a person detailed for duty in a public building should be under the jurisdiction and control of the janitor of that building as to say that the control of the police assigned to duty in the parks should be in the hands of the park keepers."

Health Hints to the Poor.

A leaflet of common-sense information about the care of children and preservation of health has been prepared by the physicians of the People's University Extension Society for free distribution among the poor of the city. Special advice is given for the prevention of Summer diseases, which are due largely to the ignorance of mothers. Copies of the leaflet can be obtained from the Secretary of the society, Eugene Whitney, 100 William Street.

CHICAGO LOSES LAWYERS

Stringent Rules, Deaths, and Poor Business the Causes.

HARRISON FOR PRESIDENT

The Times-Herald Says Chicago's Mayor Is the Logical Candidate—Anson Flower in the West.

CHICAGO, June 15.—What with a dearth of business, the inroads of death, and a new rule requiring a more thorough examination for admission to the bar, Chicago is no longer the lawyer-ridden city of a few years ago. An official count just taken shows that only 4,000 men and a half dozen women are now trying to derive a livelihood from the muddles and channels of the legal profession. About 200 new men succeeded in breaking into the business during the past year, whereas before the rule requiring a three years' course of study and a stringent State examination was made, 600 was only an average crop. Forty-seven lawyers died during the year, a score engaged in other lines of business, and 100 sought new fields. The Bar Association succeeded in weeding out a few by disbarment, and in cases where a proper permit had not been secured.

The Baxter Committee, if it has not succeeded in doing anything else, has finally managed to show up some peculiar proceedings in connection with the numerous justice shops that thrive in the county, and this may result in an agitation to radically change the entire system of minor courts. Then more lawyers will have to go.

BANKRUPT ACT IS POPULAR.

The Bankruptcy act is in such favor here just now that the lawyers who secure appointments in the Federal Courts as referees are afraid it is too good a thing to last, and talk of organizing to fight against any attempt to repeal the law. At a single session of court one day this week thirty-seven petitioners were discharged in bankruptcy and several millions of dollars' worth of debts were wiped out. For the first time, so far as is known, a Chinaman took advantage of the act. He is Hong Sing, who has managed to accumulate $35,000 of indebtedness since he came over from the Flowery Kingdom. The glorious days, the "40-count-them-40" days of John H. Haverly, who once undertook to run a theatre trust all on his own account, are recalled by another petition filed this week, wherein C. H. McConnell says he has debts of $266,857 and assets of $497,635. Some of the latter are mining stocks, while the sum of $236,000 is represented by notes signed by Col. Haverly. Mr. McConnell used to print show bills for and otherwise accommodate theatrical managers.

LOWER LIKES RAPID TRANSIT.

Anson R. Flower, brother of the late Roswell P. Flower, took in La Salle Street this week. He is regarded here as the successor of his brother. He says that the public is favorably disposed to the Flower holdings; that railroads all over are piling up earnings, while the so-called industrials are an amazement to the people who are interested in them. He was particularly hopeful about Brooklyn Rapid Transit. He predicted that its stock would sell at 200 next year. Indeed, he expressed a belief that Brooklyn would touch 150 before the leaves fall. Nothing else of any great importance is reported from the street. Chicago brokers report a dearth of currency in the smaller denominations. Many of the banks are paying out gold, and there is an overwhelming demand for the soft money. The Sub-Treasury has been paying nothing but gold for three weeks. The bankers say the currency has gone West and that the situation is due entirely to the great commercial activity.

The Strowger Automatic Telephone Company is dickering to secure the franchise granted to the Illinois Telephone and Telegraph Company last February, with a view of entering the field as a rival of the Chicago Telephone Company, which now controls the very profitable field. The usual promises of lower rates are made. St. Louis already has two systems, but there the business is so scattered that most subscribers find it necessary to patronize both companies. But the Strowger Company thinks it will be able to make such a cut in rates as to make itself a formidable rival to the old company. It claims that by an automatic exchange it will be relieved from the great expense incident to the system of connections. This automatic contrivance, it is said, has never been experimented with on an extensive scale. But if successful it would mean the doom of the telephone girl, as the history of Chicago justifies nearly everybody in believing that, even should the non-girl Strowger Company secure a hold here, it would only be a question of time when consolidation would come.

Chicago is going to lose a character in "Tom" Harvey, who has just successfully promoted the American Chicle Company, or chewing gum trust. He is going back to Ireland with the one-hundred-thousand-dollar fee he took out of the transaction. Mr. Harvey came here and could find nothing more promising than peddling gum, when that article returned into favor fifteen years ago. He held on to that trade, extended it, saw it grow, and finally took advantage of the competition in it to form the combination just completed.

WHAT IS A SPENDTHRIFT.

The contest being made by Frank T. W. Palmer to secure control of the six-hundred-thousand-dollar estate left by his mother, Mrs. Anne Benedict, instead of the $20,000 per annum left him by the will, has aroused considerable interest during the week. One of the questions the jury is called upon to decide is whether or not Frank Palmer spent $100,000 in three years. Another is whether or not a man who spends money at that rate is a spendthrift. The contention of those defending the will is that Palmer did squander money, and that the mother drew the will in order to protect him from himself. Mr. Palmer is no romantic young heir, but a substantial man so well along in years that his hair is thin and gray.

HARRISON'S INCIPIENT BOOM.

At last Carter H. Harrison has a boom for the Presidential nomination. It comes from Mr. McKinley's Chicago organ, and is launched in a long editorial based on a statement by Mark Hanna, that while he believed until a month ago Bryan would be renominated, he was now inclined to believe his chances are doubtful, and that Gorman of Maryland had a chance. The Times-Herald says:

"Whatever folly the next National Democratic Convention may prove equal to, there is no reason to suppose that it will commit the political hari-kari of nominating the repudiated Senatorial trickster from Maryland. If the struggle between the gold and silver factions of the Democracy, and over the substitution of an anti-trust platform for that of the Chicago convention, should result in the retirement of Mr. Bryan from his leadership, there are many cumulative reasons that point to the nomination of Carter H. Harrison.

"Mayor Harrison certainly stands where the cross roads and the cross purposes of the Democracy meet, and in its perplexity and necessity he may well be nominated as the most available, if not the only available, man.

"In politics, generally, things are quiet, but there is any amount of speculation as to what will happen at the meeting of the National Democratic Committee, to be held here July 20. Some think that the whole question will be settled for 1900. Important delegations will be here from all points, but that the committee will undertake to make policies and issues and to settle questions that may crop up within the next twelve months are things the knowing ones do not believe will happen."

R. B. P.

Mr. Vanderbilt at Mamaroneck.

William K. Vanderbilt visited Mamaroneck last Friday and took a drive through the residential portion. This fact gave rise to a report that Mr. Vanderbilt was seeking a site for a Summer residence. Mr. Vanderbilt is reticent on the subject, but his most intimate friends attach little importance to the rumor. Arrangements are progressing for the rebuilding of Mr. Vanderbilt's country home, Idle Hour, on Long Island, which was destroyed by fire a few months ago while W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and his bride were spending their honeymoon there.

THE BURIAL OF CASTELAR

Funeral Honors Paid to the Great Spanish Tribune.

TRIBUTES FROM THE PEOPLE

Republican Demonstrations During the Progress of the Procession Through the Streets of the Capital.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

MADRID, June 3.—The present state of Spanish politics was amusingly expounded to me by a spirited young philosopher of Cadiz.

"In the north," he said, "the prevailing sentiment is for Don Carlos. Nocedal is doing all he can to fan it in Andalusia, but it finds its natural home in the northern provinces. There is San Sebastian, where the Court summers, which consequently upholds the Queen, and there are republican groups, but the north of Spain, broadly speaking, is Carlist. The centre favors the reigning family. Possession is a strong argument, and the royal forces hold Madrid. Barcelona, to be sure, is Republican. Those Catalans are always thirsty for a fight. But the middle tract of Spain, as a whole, accepts the existing monarchy. Castilians are too gallant to strike against a woman and a child. The south is republican. For the best part of the century Cadiz and Malaga have stood for revolution. And where was the army of Isabel II. defeated? And why has the Queen never seen the Alhambra?

"But, let me tell you, these Carlists, these royalists, these republicans are all fools. If there is anything hopeless in this world, it's Spanish politics. We are a fine old stock, but, of all European nations, we are the worst governed, least educated, most priest-ridden. For myself, I mean to work hard and marry soon, and have a little Spain in my own house that shall express my own convictions. My children shall be good Catholics, but not superstitious bigots. They shall be well educated. If I have to send them to France or England for it. They shall be disciplined, but under the law of liberty. And with that I propose to be content. All my politics are to be kept under my own roof where I can work my ideas into permanent form. I am sick of the way in which Spain boils with ideas that only destroy each other."

This Sir Oracle is two-and-twenty, with the prettiest of photographs in his vest pocket and the smallest of savings in the bank, but it has reconciled his words in these days of mourning for Emilio Castelar.

The illustrious tribune, heavy-hearted with the troubles of his country, had gone to the home of friends at a village in sunny Murcia, for the rest and comfort that nature always gave him. His almost boyish optimism, "mia grande organic mio," that he was, had kept him assured of peace, even since the disgraceful end of the Maine, and assured victory even after the battle of Manila. Hence the pressure of fact told on him all the more cruelly. "I die a victim of Spain's agony," he wrote in a personal letter shortly before the end, and his last article for publication, finished on the day of his death, a gloomy discussion of the outlook of the Peace Conference, contains bitter references to the national disasters and to the ravages of the "criminal troop of pirates" in the Philippines.

A NATION'S MOURNING.

He died on Thursday, the 25th of May, within hearing of the Mediterranean waves he loved so well, with tender faces bent over him, and the crucifix at his lips. The word of his death aroused this grief-weary nation to a frenzy of burst of sorrow. Some lamented him as one of the chief orators of modern Europe, recalling his eloquence in the tempestuous times of the revolution, when he intoned almighty hymns in praise of liberty, democracy, and the sacred Fatherland. Some mourned the patriot, pointing proudly to the honorable poverty in which this holder of many offices, at one time almost absolute dictator, had lived and died. Some wept for the cordial, generous, noble-hearted man, the joy of his friends and idol of his household. His political sympathizers bewailed the loss of the Spanish apostle of democracy, the lifelong champion of liberty. And many not of his following nor of his faith felt that a towering national figure had disappeared and another glory of Spain vanished away.

The first wreath received was from a republican club, which sent the pansies of eternal memory. Among the five hundred telegrams and cablegrams that arrived within a few hours at the country seat where he had died was one from over seas, which read: "To Castelar." In thy death it seems as if we had lost the last treasure left to us, the voice of the Spanish race. In thy death, Spain has become mute. Yet let me believe that thou respondest: 'She will speak again.'"

The coming of the body to the capital was a triumphal progress. A large escort of friends who had made speed to Murcia from all parts of the Peninsula accompanied it, and here were crowds at the stations, even in the mid-hours of the night, with tears, handfuls of roses, wreaths, and poems of farewell. There was often something very touching about these offerings. At one of the small towns a young girl hastily gathered flowers from the garden attached to the station, broke off a spray from a blossoming tree, tied these with the bright ribbon from her hair, and, clambering up, hung this simple nosegay among the costly tributes that already nearly covered the outer sides of the funeral car. In another crowded station the village priest came hurrying forward, bared his head with deepest reverence before the garlanded coach, as if before the altar, and chanted the prayers for the dead. Again, a group of workmen, allowed to enter the car, fell on their knees before the bier and prayed.

The train was met on its arrival in Madrid by an immense concourse of people. Señor Silvela and other distinguished representatives of the Government were there, Church dignitaries, Presidents of political societies and literary academies, but, above all, the people. It was the great, surging multitude that gave the Republican leader his grandest welcome.

This poor shell of Castelar, the man said to bear "the soul of a Don Quixote in the body of a Sancho Panza," lay in state through Sunday and a part of Monday in the Palacio del Congreso. The vestibule had been converted into a "capilla ardiente." Masses were chanted ceaselessly at the two candle-laden altars, the perfume from the ever-increasing heaps of flowers was so oppressive that the guards had to be relieved at short intervals, and the procession of people that filed rapidly past the bier, often weeping as they went, reached out from the Morocco lions at the doorway to the Prado and the Fountain of Neptune. Many of the humblest also waiting half the day in line, held pinks or lilies, fast withering in the sun, to drop at the feet of the people's friend. Early on Monday afternoon the doors were closed, and by 3:30 o'clock the funeral cortège began to form in the Prado for its four-hour march by way of the Calle de Alcalá, Puerta del Sol, Calle Mayor, and Cuesta de la Vega to the cemetery of San Isidro.

A WREATH TOO FEW.

By the never-failing Spanish courtesy, I was invited to see the procession from the balcony of a private house in the Alcalá. I found my hostess a vivacious little old lady, whose daughters had crowned her with glory and honor by marrying into the nobility, much perturbed over the failure of the Queen Regent to show sympathy with the popular grief.

"There were one hundred and forty-nine wreaths sent in. To-day number shows that the royal wreath was lacking. I am a conservative, of course. Canovas was my friend, and has dined here often and often. You see his portrait there, beside that of my daughter, la Marquesa. But Canovas loved Castelar, and would not have grudged him, like Silvela, the military honors of a national funeral. As if the dead were Republicans! The dead are Spaniards, and Castelar is a great Spaniard, as this tremendous throng of people proves. There were not nearly so many for Canovas, though the aristocracy made an elegant display; there were not so many for Alfonso XII., though all that Court and State and army could do was done, and the Queen rode in the splendid ebony carriage in which Juana the Mad used to carry about the body of that handsome husband of hers.

"But the people know their losses. Never in my life have I seen Alcalá so full as this. Silvela has had to give way, and the troops will come—at least a few of them. But not a word, not a flower from the Queen! She sent a magnificent wreath for Canovas, and a beautiful letter to his widow. But for Castelar, her people's hero, nothing. Ah, she is not simpatica. She does not know her opportunities. She does not understand the art of winning love. Only a year ago she sent a wreath to the funeral of Frascuelo, the torero. And everybody knows how she hates the bull fight. But if she could drop her personal prejudices then to be at one with the feeling of her capital, why not now? They say she has a neuralgic headache to-day. Ay, Dios mio! I should think she would."

Listening to this frank chatter and watching that mighty multitude, I was reminded of one of the Andalusian coplas:

> The Republic is dead and gone;
> Bury her out of the rain.
> But see! There is never a Panteon
> Can hold the funeral train.

And this, in turn, suggested another of those popular refrains:

> The moon is a Republican,
> And the sun with open eye;
> The earth she is Republican,
> And Republican am I.

But who can understand this ever-baffling Spain? After all, what was the significance of that assembled host? How far was it drawn by devotion to the man, and how far by devotion to the idea for which he stood? How far by idle curiosity, by the Spanish passion for pomps and shows, and, above all, for a crowd, by that strange Spanish delight in "mucha gente"? So far as eye could tell, this might have been the merriest of fêtes. The wide street was a sea of restless color. Uniforms, liveries, parasols, hats, frocks, pinafores, kerchiefs, blouses, sashes, fans, flecked the sunshine with a thousand hues. Here loitered a messenger boy in vivid scarlet; there passed a waiter with a silvery tray gleaming on his head; here a market woman bent beneath her burden of russet sacks bursting with greens; there stood a priest in shovel hat and cassock, smelling a great red rose; here a gallant in violet cape escorted a lady flaming in saffron; there a beaming old peasant, with an azure scarf tied over his white head, threw an orange to attract the attention of a plodding porter, whose forehead was protected from the cords binding the boxes to his back by several folds of heavy purplish cloth.

ALL EAGERNESS AND EXCITEMENT.

Streets and sidewalks, balconies and windows, all were full, and elsewhere such eagerness, such animation, and such stir! The children sitting on the curbstone rocked their little bodies back and forth in excitement. Young mothers danced their crying infants, and young fathers shifted the babies a size or two larger from one shoulder to the other. A boy in a red cap climbed a small locust tree, from whose foliage his head peeped out like an overgrown cherry. The crowd indignantly called the attention of authority to this violation of the city laws. A glittering member of the civil guard sonorously ordered the culprit down. The laughing lad refused to budge. Inviting this embarrassed arm of the law to reach up and get him. The guard darkly surveyed the slender stem already swaying with the boy's slight weight. The fickle crowd, whose every face seemed to be upturned toward that defiant cherry, cheered the rebel and tossed him cigarettes and matches, wherewith he proceeded to enjoy a smoke. The guard caught a few cigarettes in mid career, protected them, smiled benevolently, and walked away. The lad saucily saluted, and the multitude, suddenly impartial, pelted them both with peanuts.

And thus it was that the married populace awaited the last coming of Castelar. Even when the funeral train was passing, the crowd showed scant respect. Not half the men uncovered for the bier, although I was glad to see the cherry cap whisked off. And one picturesque gentleman stood throughout with his back to the procession, making eyes at his novia in the gallery above our own.

The Government, which had finally assumed the charges and care of the obsequies, had been remiss in not providing lines of soldiers to hold an open way for the cortège. As it was, the procession could hardly struggle through the mass of humanity that choked the street. A solitary rider, mounted like Death, on a white horse, went in advance, threatening the people with his sword. A division of the Civil Guard followed, erect and magnificent as ever, their gold bands glittering across their breasts, but their utmost efforts could not effectually beat back the crowd. Men scoffed at the drawn blades and pushed against the horses with both hands. The empty "coach of respect," black as night its sable horses tossing high white plumes, pressed after, and then came some half-dozen carriages overflowing with wreaths and palms, and all that wealth of floral gifts. The crowd caught at the floating purple ribbons, and called aloud the names upon the cards—a monster design, with velvet canopy, from the well-known daily, El Liberal; a beautiful crown from the widow of Canovas, and, later in the procession, alone upon the coffin, a nosegay of roses and lilies, brought in the morning by a child of four, a little "daughter of the people," and bearing the roughly written words: "Glory to Castelar!—a workingman."

The train of mourners, impeded as it was by the multitude, seemed endless. After the representatives of certain charities there walked, in gala uniform, white-headed veterans of war. A great company of students followed, their young faces serious and calm in that tempting hurly-burly of the street, and after them an overwhelming throng of delegates from all manner of commercial and mercantile unions. Even the press wondered that Castelar's death should move them profoundly the trading and laboring classes, almost every store and workshop in Madrid closing for the afternoon. Then came the Republican committees, and behind them the representatives of countless literary, scientific, and artistic associations.

At this point in the procession a place had been made for all or any who might wish, as individuals, to follow Castelar to the tomb. Some 1,500 had availed themselves of the opportunity—a motley fellowship. The gentlemen preceding, those who had come as delegates from the industrial and learned bodies of all Spain, wore almost without exception the correct black coat and tall silk hat, and paced, when they could, with a steady dignity, or halted, when they must, with a grave patience, that did more to quiet the unruly host of spectators than all the angry charges of the police. But the 1,500 showed the popular variety of costume, capes, and blouses, broad, white hats, and the artisans' colored cap. Some of them were smoking, an indecorum which, by a self-denial that counts for much with Spaniards, nowhere else appeared in the long array.

SORROW AND FUN.

But whatever might be the deficiencies of dress or bearing, here, one felt, was the genuine sorrow, here were the men who believed in Castelar and longed to do him honor. The impulsive onlookers responded to this impression and more than one rude fellow, who had been skylarking a minute before, elbowed his way into the troop and fell soberly into such step as there was. Music would have worked wonders with that disorderly scene, but the bugles and quartets were all in the far rear. The representatives of the provinces, as they struggled by, were hailed with jokes and personalities. The chanting group of clergy, uplifting the same ebony cross that they had borne for Canovas, did not entirely hush the crowd, nor did even the black-plumed hearse itself, with its solemn burden. For close after came, bearing tapers, a group of political note, closed by Sagasta and Campos, and then the chiefs of army and navy, including Blanco and Weyler. Behind these walked the City Fathers, the Senators, the diplomats, ex-Ministers, among them Robledo, then the Archbishop, and finally, Silvela, with his colleagues.

The procession was closed by a military display and a line of empty coaches, sent, according to Spanish custom, as a mark of respect. The coach sent by Congress, a patriotic blaze of red and yellow, with coachman and footman in red coats and yellow trousers, and horses decked with red and yellow plumes, looked as if it had started for the circus and had missed its way.

The sight of the politicians seemed to serve as a spark to the republican fuel. Even while the hearse was passing somebody shouted, "Long live Castelar!" but the crowd corrected the cry to "Long live the glorious memory of Castelar!" Then came a heterogeneous uproar: "Death to the friars!" "Long live the Republican Union!" "Down with the reaction!" "Down with the Jesuits!" "Down with Polavieja!" "Down with the Government!" "Up with the republic!" "Long live Spain!" "Long live the army!" "Long live Weyler!"

A woman was run over in the confusion and a man was trampled, but the procession, aided as much as possible by the Civil Guards and civic police, slowly worked its way through Alcalá to the Puerto del Sol, where the people poured upon it like an avalanche, with ever louder cries against ministry and clergy, until the scene in front of the Government Building suggested something very like a mob. Silvela bore his silvered head erect and exerted a prudent forbearance. But few arrests were made, and the military force that sallied out from the Government Building merely stood in the gates to awe the rioters. After an hour and a quarter the transit of the square was effected. The disturbances were renewed in the Calle Mayor with such violence that the Ministers were advised to withdraw, but they only entered the funeral coaches, and, the guards exerting themselves to the utmost, a degree of order was at last secured. While the cortège was descending the difficult hill of La Vega, the Queen, standing in one of the palace balconies, opera glass in hand, sent a messenger for a report of the state of affairs in her capital, and was visited and reassured by a member of the Government.

After this stormy journey the Cemetery of San Isidro was reached at nightfall, and the silent orator was laid to rest in the patio of Santa Maria de la Cabeza, beside his beloved sister, Concha Castelar. Even here Republican vivas were raised, and again, later in the evening, before the house of Weyler, who appeared upon the balcony in answer to repeated calls. This General, more popular with Spaniards than with us, discreetly absented himself on Tuesday from the high mass chanted for Castelar in the Church of San Francisco el Grande, where there was an imposing display of uniforms and decorations.

A CONTRASTING PROCESSION.

But while the people still talk of their lost leader and propose monuments and medals in his honor, the Government holds firmly on its course. The royal progress for the opening of the Cortes last Friday was a suggestive contrast to the procession of Monday. Soldiers lined the curbstones all the way from the Royal Palace to Congress, bands were posted at intervals, the royal escort, splendidly mounted and equipped, was in itself a formidable force, while additional troops, in gala dress, paraded all the city. The balconies along the royal route were handsomely draped, but the people looked on at the gorgeous array of coaches, gilded and emblazoned, each drawn by six or eight choice horses, with sumptuous plumes and trappings, and attended by a story-book pomp of quaintly attired postilions, coachmen, and outriders, in a silence that was variously explained to me as indicating respect, hostility, indifference.

I heard no vivas and saw no hats raised even for the affable Infanta Isabel, riding alone in the dainty carriage of shell, nor for the Princess of Asturias, girlishly attractive in rose color and white, nor for the bright-faced young King, ready with his military salute as he passed the foreign embassies, nor for the stately Regent, robed as richly as if she were on her way to read a gladder message than that which the opposition journals indignantly declared "no message, but a pious prayer of resignation."

And while Madrid jars and wrangles, the flowers brought by the little daughter of the workingman still lie on the marble slab above Castelar's repose.

KATHARINE LEE BATES.

HIS VIRTUE ILL-REWARDED.

Anderson Out $20, a Pair of Trousers and a Hat, Didn't See the Fight, and Was Scolded by His Wife.

"Virtue may be rewarded sometimes in one way and sometimes in another, according to luck and circumstances," said a wise man who was lighting a cigar after luncheon down town yesterday.

"I have a friend named Anderson, who lives in a nice flat in that part of Manhattan where it isn't quite Harlem, but is well up town, with a nice little wife—as good and bright a little woman as I know, and with as happy a temper as any woman. They have been married a year, and there had never been a jar.

"Anderson has relics of some former tastes of his. There was a time when he would spend a week's salary, walk all night, and take chances of being killed or arrested to see two mixed-ale pugs scrap in a barn, and to be in a comfortable seat watching first-class men work with the gloves was about as near heaven as he then thought of being. He had set his heart on seeing the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons fight, which would have been his first in two years; but as the time came he got to thinking of the money it would cost and the annoyance it would cost his wife, and he shut his teeth, and when his friends were making plans and parties for Coney Island he said 'No.'

"A friend of his named Saunders went to him the day of the fight and said: 'See here, Anderson, I've got some papers to draw up, and there's a twenty in it for me; but I want to get away early. Would you mind taking the job and the twenty? I wouldn't miss this fight for a farm.'

"'Will I?' said Anderson. 'Won't I? Just one condition,' he added. 'Give me the twenty now.'

"'Sure,' said Saunders, handing out the bill.

"'Just what I want,' said Anderson. It was a nice new one. He had made his plan in a minute. He would stay away from the fight, take that crisp twenty to his wife for her very own and enjoy her surprise and pleasure. Anderson doesn't have any more twenties than he needs.

"So he telegraphed his wife he would be detained until late, and went to his friend's office, which is in a big down-town building. The elevator there stops early, and he planned with the watchman to let him out.

"He finished about 12 o'clock that Friday night, and walked down ten flights of stairs. It was dark toward the bottom, and he was in a hurry to get a car he heard coming, and he made a misstep and caught quite a nasty little fall near the bottom—just enough to spring a thumb a bit and knock off some skin over one eye. But he was happy as a man with a singing conscience, a new twenty-dollar bill, and a nice little wife waiting at home has a right to be, and he didn't waste time troubling about small accidents. Before he got home he found a restaurant open, and, to make things complete, he bought a nice luncheon—chicken sandwich and that kind of thing—and a small bottle of sherry, and had them packed to carry along.

"Well, he walked into his room, and there was his wife. Her nice little nose was red and her face was mussed up. She had evidently been crying, but her eyes snapped when she saw him, and were hard as nails.

"'Why, dear, what's the matter?' he stammered poor Anderson, stopping short.

"She looked him over with a cold look, and in a tragic kind of a voice asked 'Where have you been?'

"'At Saunders's office; and look what I've got,' he answered, as cheerfully as he could, holding out the luncheon with the twenty pinned across the paper napkin. He felt something was very wrong somehow, but he was trying to feel his way.

"Then the storm broke.

"'If you wanted to go to that brutal, shameful, disgusting thing,' she sobbed, putting the hard pedal on the adjectives, 'you should have been man enough to at least let me know what to expect. But you told me a falsehood—a vile, mean falsehood; that's what you did—and you've disgraced me, for I've been trying to get your office by telephone every half hour and you were not there! I know where you were. I know what you used to do—and you told me you loved me and would stop all that and I was fool—fool—fool enough to believe it.'

"There was more of the same kind. Anderson had never seen her mad before. He did his best, but it was no use—couldn't get a word in edgewise. She had heard and read of the pretexts of husbands for deceiving their wives on such occasions; she had hoped he would be above such wickedness; she was not surprised to see that he had not only been to see the fight, but had been fighting himself. Here she pointed out the dent in his hat, his sore thumb and skinned eye, and a split in his trousers he had not noticed. She supposed she was drunk, too, and had been arrested and would have his name in the papers; also it was an insult to try to bribe—yes, bribe—her to countenance such conduct by offering her money; that, she supposed, was a part of his gaming winnings on one of those brutes; had he won it from his friend Casey, the saloon keeper, down the block—this was sarcasm—did he suppose she would soil her fingers with it?

She is a woman who stands to her principles, and she took Anderson's twenty and dropped it out of a window.

"There was an hour of it, and it was only after she had reached the penitent, forgiving, hopeful stage that all women work themselves to if you only let them alone and give 'em time enough that Anderson could talk at all.

"Of course she was sorry and remorseful. They always are when they've been like that; and she is sweeter and more lovlier than ever and can't do enough to prove how sorry she is.

"But Anderson is out a night's hard work, a pair of trousers, and a hat, to say nothing of lacerated skin and feelings, disappointed hopes, and missing the fight. Saunders, who really did lie to his wife, saw the fight, got a hundred on Jefferies at one to two, had a royal good time, and got home without a breath of suspicion—was supposed to be in Philadelphia, I believe. Put up the job two weeks beforehand.

"There doesn't seem to be any moral," continued the wise man reflectively; "appears to be mostly immoral. But, as I was saying, virtue is pretty sure to be rewarded, sometimes one way and sometimes another."

PRICE OF FIREWORKS GOES UP.

Fireworks have advanced in price. The recent war with Spain and the prospective return of Admiral Dewey have caused such a consumption of and demand for explosives that those who wish to celebrate the glorious Fourth this year with the festive bomb and rocket will find that the prices have gone up from 10 to 15 per cent. from those of former years.

Three large dealers who were spoken to yesterday regarding the advance said that the condition is a natural one, as many of the large manufacturers have been obliged to refuse large orders because they are rushed and cannot supply the demand. The small firecrackers, which are imported from China, cost these dealers about 80 cents for a package of 2,560, and 50 cents of this price is paid for duty. Consequently the price of small firecrackers will have to go up accordingly.

It was said that the use of fireworks last Summer was unusually large, owing to the desire to celebrate the achievements of the war, and that the demand for the coming Summer, which included both the Fourth of July and Admiral Dewey's return, would more than equal that of last year.

THE LATE JOHANN STRAUSS

How the Second "Waltz King" Became Famous in a Night.

SHOWED GENIUS WHEN A CHILD

But His Father Bitterly Opposed His Choice of a Profession, and Only His Mother Encouraged Him.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, June 5.—Johann II. of the Strauss dynasty, who died here the day before yesterday, was the greatest of the family. His father, Johann I., the "Waltz King," as the Viennese nicknamed him, was a runaway carpenter's apprentice. When his father once caught him playing the fiddle, he beat him almost to death. But the boy became a musician who became famous throughout the world. His mother secretly assisted the runaway. Scarcely had he won his first laurels when he married. He wanted to make an official or something of that sort of his eldest son. But the younger Johann, just like his father, showed a love of music, of nothing but music, which, however, his father strictly forbade him to learn. One day, when he was six years old, he sat down to the piano and strummed a waltz. His mother, who was listening, wrote down the piece. Afterward it appeared under the title of "Der erste Gedanke," and is an interesting document in the history of a musical genius.

Johann II. was the cause of quarrels between his father and mother. The latter, having a presentiment of her son's genius, wanted him to learn music; but her husband opposed it so obstinately as to lead to differences between them that resulted in a divorce. The mother kept the children, and the maestro then troubled himself little about their education. One day the younger Johann was expelled from the technical school, as his humming of tunes had disturbed the professor's lecture. That decided his fate. When he was seventeen years old he gave piano lessons, using the money thus earned to pay members of the orchestra of the Imperial Opera to teach him thorough bass and harmony.

On Oct. 14, 1844, he made his début as a composer and conductor at Dommayer's Casino at Hietzing, near Vienna. The concert room was crammed; all Vienna went to see if the débutant would succeed in the difficult task of holding his own as the son of a famous father. A slenderly built lad, with lively, nervous gestures, with dark, flashing eyes, rich black hair, persistently falling over his forehead, and the beginnings of a mustache, took his place at the conductor's desk. Dead silence ensued. The overture produced no effect; it did not afford any opportunity for him to compete with his father for the favor of the Viennese. Then the band struck up the youthful composer's waltz, "Gunstwerber." It conquered all hearts, and justified its title of "A Bid for Favor," and it had to be repeated four times. Then followed the polka "Herzenslust," which was received with loud and long-continued applause, and it had to be repeated three times.

At the end of the programme was his first composition, "Sinngedichte." To say it was followed by tremendous applause would be insufficient to describe the scene that took place; the people were wild with delight, and could not hear the piece often enough. Three, four, five times it was played, the audience being quite intoxicated with delight.

Before the applause which followed his composition had ceased, young Strauss came forward again and rapped on the conductor's desk, the sign for the beginning of a piece of dance music. Everybody, supposing he intended to repeat his own composition for the seventh time, became perfectly still. But the band struck up a piece not in the programme, the elder Strauss's "Lorelei-Rheinklaenge," and played it splendidly, and thus the young fellow gave a proof of his filial respect. The applause had before been immense, but now it was utterly indescribable; the men rapped the floor with their sticks, the women waved their handkerchiefs; every one was full of excitement, admiration, and emotion.

While at midnight the audience was still standing shoulder to shoulder calling out the name of the Viennese favorite, and while he from the platform was kissing his hand in all directions to his admirers, in a corner of the hall, unknown, unnoticed in great excitement, with clasped hands, murmuring words of thanks to God for His gracious ordering of events, stood Johann's mother. She remained sunk in silent thanksgiving long, long after the crowd had left the scene of her loved one's first triumph.

After the enormous success attending the younger Strauss's first concert at Dommayer's his father withdrew his opposition to his being a musician. He proposed to his son that he should join his band and take his share of the conducting. But certain circumstances made such an arrangement impossible, and the son remained an independent conductor. At first he met with considerable obstacles. Most of the large establishments, thinking themselves bound to consider Strauss, Sr., would not engage Strauss, Jr., and his band, and so the young man, who had inherited his father's love of wandering, started on long concert tours.

In 1849 Strauss, Sr., died in London, and his son took the place of Waltz King. He took over his father's band, and traveled with it to St. Petersburg, London, Paris, Berlin, Warsaw, and some American cities. Everywhere he met with triumphs, earning much money and great fame.

From that time began for Strauss a period of increased musical productivity. Enormous demands were made on it. He composed untiringly everywhere, in cabs driving from one concert to another, after returning home from noisy festivals. One of his most charming waltzes, the "Accelerationen," he sketched out on a bill of fare in the early hours of the morning after a great ball, and had it played the same evening at the grand ball of the Polytechnical High School. He composed out of doors while driving or walking. In all he wrote over 400 waltzes. Only yesterday were found hundreds of his unpublished musical sketches.

Johann Strauss was married three times. His first wife, the popular Vienna singer, Treffs, died. Henriette von Treffs was a celebrated Viennese artiste, and exercised great influence on Strauss's artistic development. It was she who persuaded him to devote his talent, which till then had been occupied only with disconnected single pieces, to the stage, and to compose the "Fledermaus," an operetta which has made the Waltz King's name famous probably for all time.

Many years ago Strauss was divorced from his second wife, who now manages a photographic studio at Berlin. She too greatly influenced his work. After a few years the match proved such an unhappy one that Frau Lili Strauss left her husband's house. With his third wife, Adele, he lived very happily. He had no children.

In order to be able to marry a third time the maestro had to make great sacrifices. He was forced to become a Protestant, and he, the very prototype of a Viennese, resigned his Austrian citizenship and became a Coburg subject, as otherwise his marriage would have been illegal. Meanwhile he had been appointed Director of the Court Ball Music, and after that he gave up conducting. When, however, he had written a new waltz he would delight the Viennese by himself wielding the baton.

Strauss's operettas "Indigo," "Carnival in Rome," and "Die Fledermaus" made the tour of all the operetta stages in Europe. "The Fledermaus" is considered his best. It is still frequently given at the Imperial Opera here. On Whit Monday Strauss conducted such a performance of the "Fledermaus" there, and it is supposed that then he contracted the germ of the disease which resulted in his death. After the "Fledermaus" his creative talent took a slight backward turn. None of the operettas which followed bear the full stamp of Strauss's genius, neither "Cagliostro," (1875,) "Prinz Methusalem," (1877,) "Das Spitzentuch der Koenigin," (1881,) "Der Lustige Krieg," (1881,) nor "Eine Nacht in Venedig," (1883.) Some ten years later it shone out again in the "Zigeuner Baron," (1885,) but for the last time, for all that followed, the operettas "Simplicius," (1888,) "Ritter Pasman," (1892,) "Fuerstin Ninetta," (1893,) "Jabuka," (1894,) "Waldmeister," (1895,) "Die Goettin der Vernunft," (1896,) did not rise to the same height of creative talent and melodic richness.

Strauss's most celebrated waltz "An der schoenen blauen Donau" was almost a failure at its first performance, although it was given by the best musical society of Vienna, the Male Voice Choir, composed entirely of first-rate singers, at a carnival festival. That waltz, the gem of all Strauss's compositions, did not become popular till later, when it made its way round the world, after having achieved enormous success at the Paris Exhibition. For that waltz Strauss received from his publisher only $100. Later his publisher agreed to pay him $2,500 a year in return for one new waltz. With the proceeds of the "Fledermaus" he bought himself a fine house in Igelgasse. Nevertheless the fortune he left behind amounts only to $350,000. He appointed the Society of Friends of Music in Vienna his residuary legatee, stipulating, however, that it should pay his widow, his stepdaughter, and his two unmarried sisters considerable annuities.

Cheerful and happy as his life was Strauss's death. He had no idea that his end was near, despite his seventy-four years and despite the violent attack of pneumonia and pleurisy from which he was suffering. He thought that he had neuralgia. After speaking quietly with those about him he gently fell asleep, and an hour afterward ceased to breathe.

DR. JOHANNES HOROWITZ.

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NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The Seventh Regiment and the First Battery will be relieved at the Camp of Instruction, near Peekskill, next Saturday by the First Regiment of separate companies, commanded by Col. R. T. Emmet. This regiment is made up as follows: Fourth Separate Company of Yonkers, Tenth of Newburg, Eleventh of Mount Vernon, Sixteenth of Catskill, Seventeenth of Flushing, Twenty-third of Hudson, Twenty-seventh of Malone, Twenty-eighth of Utica, Thirty-ninth of Watertown, and the Fortieth of Ogdensburg.

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The shooting match for the Flanagan trophy will be shot for by the several batteries as follows: First Battery—Capt. Wendel, at the State Camp, June 22; Second Battery—Capt. Wilson, at State Camp, June 29; Sixth Battery, Capt. Olmsted, on the practice march of the battery from Binghamton, on June 24. Each battery will use its breachloading field pieces, using service charges. The first contest for the trophy was shot in 1896, and was won by the Sixth Battery. In 1897 it was won by the First Battery, which holds it up to the present time. The battery winning the trophy three times can keep it. The trophy, which was presented by Lieut. Flanagan of the Second Battery, is a bronze reproduction of Napoleon, the father of modern artillery.

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In the Seventy-first Regiment First Sergt. B. H. Wallace of Company H, who was recently appointed, has passed his examination. Company H will on Aug. 29 give an entertainment, probably at Bath Beach, to celebrate the anniversary of the regiment's return from Cuba. Company K is considering the advisability of holding a celebration on July 1 in memory of San Juan. Company I, Capt. Meeks, by the death of Private Howard last week, has lost its seventh member of Cuban fever since the return of the regiment from the Cuban campaign. Col. A. T. Francis of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, who has been in command of the Seventy-first under orders of Gen. Roe, pending the settlement of the court of inquiry proceedings, and who announced some weeks ago his desire to retire from the command, will be retired, and it is understood may be brevetted for long and faithful service. As Major Clinton H. Smith, the senior Major, is still relieved from duty, Major William G. Bates will be in command of the Seventy-first.

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Col. E. K. Austin, late of the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment, has been detailed to the staff of Col. Emmet of the First Regiment as Inspector of Small Arms Practice, and will be on duty at the State Camp with the command.

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In the Seventh Regiment Capt. Hartshorn, who served in the Two Hundred and First New York Volunteers and re-enlisted after the war as a private in Company G of the Seventh, has been appointed Sergeant. In the same company Corps. G. M. Crossman and R. G. Foster have been promoted Sergeants. Lance Corporals A. Hopkins and G. Stratton have been promoted Corporals and Privates W. N. Croxton and E. A. Howland, Jr., have been promoted Lance Corporals. In Company H Corp. D. Drake has been promoted Sergeant, Lance Corporal F. M. Drake and W. J. Higgs to Corporals, and Privates Baldwin and Grossbeck to Lance Corporals.

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An election for Second Lieutenant will be held in Company G, Thirteenth Regiment, to-morrow night, the candidate being First Sergt. Edie.

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In the Fourteenth Regiment Colonel-elect Clayton will appear before a special examining board at Second Brigade headquarters to-morrow night. Corp. S. R. James of Company H, who served with the volunteer organization in the Spanish war, has been appointed a Battalion Quartermaster Sergeant.

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The former officers of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment will hold their reunion and dinner next Thursday night. The committee in charge consists of Col. W. F. Morris, Col. W. J. Kirkland, Major J. H. Wood, Major S. E. Japha, Capt. W. W. Marks, and Capt. John D. Waldron.

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Everything points to a very successful opening of the Country Club of Troop C on July 4, at Port Washington, L. I. A large attendance is expected.

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Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, has elected First Sergt. Vincent Price First Lieutenant. The result of the election was something of a surprise, as it was expected that Second Lieut. W. A. Kenny would receive a majority of the votes. There was some active electioneering by the friends of Price in a very quiet way, and they turned the tide of the election their way. Sergt. Price, on being informed of his election, thanked the men for the honor, but told them he would have preferred to have seen Kenny elected. The latter was the first to congratulate the newly-elected officer. Lieut. J. Dunn, who was recently appointed Battalion Quartermaster, has been presented by his friends and members of the non-commissioned staff with a handsome sword. Col. Bartlett made the presentation with some fitting remarks, in which he referred to the excellent record of the Lieutenant during his sixteen years of service. The committee of Company C in charge of the reunion of veterans and active members, which is to be held soon, comprises First Sergt. Mahon, Corporal Green, Corporal Stevens, Corporal Corcoran, and Private Harbson. Company K has elected First Sergt. Graham a Second Lieutenant. The election was unanimous.

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Major D. K. Case of the Twenty-third Regiment, who has announced his intention of resigning, has been connected with the Twenty-third since April, 1881, serving in various grades up to his present office. Capt. Walter P. Blackman of Company C, who sent in his resignation some days ago, has been a member of the regiment since October, 1882, and served as a Captain in the Two Hundred and First New York Volunteers during the Spanish war. He is Third Senior Captain in the regiment. Lieut. De Witt C. Weld of Company A has decided to resign. He has been a member of the regiment since March, 1887. It is not believed that the resignations have anything to do with the old feeling against the Colonel, which prevailed among some of the officers several years ago.

***

A new field officer is to be chosen in the Twelfth Regiment to-morrow night, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Major Charles S. Burns. The successful candidate, it is understood, will be Capt. George R. Dyer, senior Captain in the regiment and a son of Gov. Dyer of Rhode Island. Capt. Dyer served with the Twelfth in the volunteers, staying with the regiment through thick and thin, and, while being one of the regiment's most popular, is also one of its most efficient, officers. Company I has elected First Lieut. Charles W. Smith Captain. He was senior in his grade in the regiment, of which he has been a member since October, 1891, being elected at that time, from the Seventh Regiment, a Second Lieutenant. Captain-elect Smith, as the men of the company put it, is "all right," and served as a Captain in the volunteer regiment during the Spanish war. Elections are to be held for a number of other company officers. Company H will hold an election for a Captain next Thursday, and Company B will hold an election for a Captain on June 29. Company C will hold an election for a First Lieutenant next Wednesday. Companies F, I, and K will also hold elections for Lieutenants within the next

SAVINGS BANK MYSTERIES

Hunt for the Owners of Dormant Accounts or Their Heirs.

STRANGE STORIES IT REVEALS

Money Abandoned Through Death or Loss of Memory Comes as a God-send to Others After Many Years.

The dormant accounts of the savings banks probably cause those institutions more trouble than all their other accounts put together. This is not only because all efforts must be made to find their owners or the owners' heirs, but because they are looked upon as veritable Capt. Kidd's treasures by outsiders, and there is always someone trying to gain possession of them.

The dormant account differs from the treasure of Capt. Kidd in the fact that it really exists, but like that illustrious gentleman's well hidden booty, the amount is greatly over estimated, and the demand for it has been consequently earnest and persistent. From time to time bills have made their way into the Legislature providing for the confiscation of this supposedly large sum lying in the New York banks. It was at one time to build the Capitol at Albany, at others it has been for other purposes, and for whatever reason the money has been demanded it has always been fought by the banks.

They claim that while an account is dormant it is never dead, that even after many years there may be claimants for the money and they have no right to give it up. At one time they were obliged by the Legislature to publish the names of the depositors of the dormant accounts and the amounts, and with most unfortunate results. They were immediately overwhelmed by a horde of lawyers, usually described under the expressive term of "shyster," who brought in fictitious claims for the moneys, some of them so cunningly arranged that the money could not be refused.

The search for the heirs of the depositors of the accounts now dormant is interesting. The Bowery Savings Bank, which is the largest in the world, and next to the oldest in New York City, having taken out its charter in 1834, has had many interesting experiences in this way. Its efforts in searching for heirs are unremitting. At one time there was some thought of employing one of the famous detective firms of the country to locate the claims, but the cost was so great that the effort was given up, and the work is done by the bank employes.

"Some of the cases that we have seem like romances," says the President of the bank, "and they would be if they were not realities. A dormant account is one to which no deposits have been added to or drafts made for originally twenty, but now twenty-two years. When the money has remained for that length of time undisturbed no interest is paid from the time of the last deposit or draft until a subsequent one is made.

"Secrecy, which is so often an accompaniment of an accumulation of money, is responsible for many of the dormant accounts. People put money in the bank secretly in the names of some members of the family intending it as a surprise, and in case of their death there is often no way of tracing the accounts. Many people, too, at one time made a practice of keeping their books at the bank for safety, which added to the difficulties. Now we do not allow them to do so. They have their books made up, and take them away again.

"Sudden death, loss of mind owing to old age, paralysis, and mental incapacity are the cause of many of the dormant accounts. But we consider them only dormant though they remain standing fifty years, and hold the money in trust, and will never give it up except to the rightful heirs unless forced to do so by the highest tribunals.

"One of the accounts which will soon be settled is that of a man who was in the pipe business in Canal Street a number of years ago. He was in comfortable circumstances, and deposited money in the bank. Then he died suddenly, his bank book being in our care. His wife became insane after the loss of her husband and was sent to an asylum, and the children were cared for by the Gerry Society and placed out under indenture. Since then they have grown up, and one of them seeing our advertisements in one of the papers, answered it and instituted inquiries at the bank. Some search was made, and letters of administration with a copy of the examination papers were found. They tallied with our memoranda. The heirs have opened the account again by depositing $1, and they will undoubtedly come into possession of a sum amounting to over $1,000.

A SOLDIER'S QUEER CASE.

"A curious case is that of a soldier who went off leaving word with us that if he never came back his money was to be given 'to the first poor man you meet.' He never came back and his account is still standing. Another soldier depositor was an old cavalryman, a civil war pensioner, to whom we paid $100 one day last week. He had deposited only $40. Some one had called his attention to an advertisement, and he came to the bank to see about it. He had even forgotten that he had put money in the bank, although he remembered that he had tried to do so at one time, but on account of some formality was unable to keep them. But the name, regiment, and the test questions with the signature agreed with our books, and we were convinced that he was the man. It was a pleasure to see his delight when he received the money. One dormant account we traced and found the heirs, two of them both in prison. That matter we let stand for the time being.

"James Galatin, Sr., opened an account in trust for Lucy White in 1854. The boy was taken sick about that time and went to Texas, taking his bank book with him. He died in Texas of yellow fever, and his bank book was probably burned with his other effects to prevent contagion. Mr. Galatin's heirs, after his death, made no claim upon the account as they might have done under the laws as they were then, the money having been deposited in trust, and Adrien Iselin, his executor, some thirty years after the account was opened, hunted up White's heirs and found two sisters, seamstresses, who proved their identity and will obtain some $3,700.

"Mr. Brown, the former President of the bank, was interested in one of the little romances of the bank in which the heirs to a dormant account were found. The depositor in this case was a Staten Island man who had made the deposit for the benefit of the children of his pastor there, who needed some assistance. This was done without the knowledge of any one. The book was lost, and no one knew what this deposit had been made. But after some search the children for whom the money had been deposited were found, and the money deposited had accumulated in the time it had been standing to a sufficient sum to give them each a good many hundred dollars.

"One of the earliest of the many 'Apple Marys' that have been in New York was one of our depositors. She kept an apple stand at Broadway and Tin Pot Alley, and at the time her account became dormant it amounted to some $5,000. Mary had become insane in the meantime and had been taken to Morris Plains Asylum, where she died. All trace of her was lost at the bank, but a clue was finally given by a choir boy of Trinity Church, and her heirs were found and received a nice little sum. By her thrift and investment in real estate Mary made them well off.

"A curious case was that of a man who came to the bank some forty-five years ago, bringing his book, showing that there was quite a large sum of money due him and he wished to draw it. As it happened it was some time since the book had been made up, and there was much more due him than the book showed. He drew out only the amount in his book, however, and was inadvertently overpaid $1. Whether on account of that dollar, which he felt that he owed the bank or some other reason, he never came back again. In the meantime the account lapsed into dormancy, and an effort was made by means of an advertisement to find him or his heirs. Finally, through a friend of one of the bank clerks, he was traced, found to be an old man of ninety, and $50, which he was as much surprised as pleased to receive was paid to him.

PEDDLER BROZEN'S METHODS.

"An unusual case was that of a peddler named Brozen, who opened an account in the bank some time in the early fifties. It was in the eighties that his account became dormant, and diligent search and advertising failed to find any trace of him until about three years ago. Then a sister wrote to us, proved her relationship, and took the $900 we had to his account. It seems that Brozen had a somewhat peculiar method of doing business. He would buy his goods in New York, take them to extreme Western points, open a store temporarily, and if not successful in disposing of his goods jump to some other town. In this way he had been able to accumulate quite a fortune, which, when he died twenty years before, had been divided among his heirs. But there was no suspicion of his having funds in the East until after the discovery of the money in this bank, which set the sister's lawyer to making investigations in other banks and altogether a total amount of $5,000 was discovered.

"Over the account of a certain woman named Bridget, a servant, there was some little trouble. She had given the address of her employer in making her deposit, and we were not able to find her heirs until one day we received a letter from a woman who wrote in response to our advertisement and claimed relationship with the depositor, who was dead. This woman evidently knew all about the family, and we made out that there had been a family quarrel and that she was not going to let the real heirs know about this money until she was ready, if at all. But we refused to have any dealings with her and told her we were quite able to find the heirs ourselves without her assistance.

"We did find them, and, strange to say, through her correspondence with us. This showed that while she lived in New York she visited in a certain town in Connecticut. We thought it might be well to insert an advertisement in the paper of that town, which we did one Saturday, and the next Monday morning we had all the heirs at our heels.

"The money, $943.33, was paid to the executor of the depositor, and this brought out the fact that the woman who had visited us had obtained our depositor's pass book on another bank and had drawn out money to the amount of $1,000. The executor brought suit against her. There was an exciting time with fac similes of her signature and the depositor's published in the town paper, and she gained some unpleasant notoriety.

"One small sum of money which would have done much good if it could have been paid never reached the woman for whom it was intended. It was deposited secretly in her name by her mother. The mother was paralyzed, and on her deathbed evidently tried to tell something, it was said later, but was unable to form the words. The daughter lived a more or less unfortunate life for a number of years, and then she too had a stroke of paralysis and lingered for seven or eight years in one of the charity hospitals of the city, not knowing of the money belonging to her in the bank.

"Before she died, this daughter made a will bequeathing a few trinkets to different friends and the residue of her property to a friend who paid her funeral expenses and had provided her with comforts during her long illness. There had been no property left after the disposal of the trinkets, and it was quite by accident that we came across this will and persuaded the executor to take possession of the money.

LOVE STORY BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

"A real love story was brought to light in connection with one account amounting to less than $100. It had been opened in the fifties, and we had a long search, but could find no trace of the depositor until one day we received a letter from a lady saying that she had seen the name which brought up many recollections to her mind and she could tell us about the heirs.

"We asked for a personal interview, and in response a little old lady dressed in the style of forty years ago, with corkscrew curls, lace shawl, and mitts, looking as if she had stepped from an old-fashioned picture, made her appearance.

"She told her story with considerable emotion, and it developed that she had been betrothed to the man who had deposited the money in our bank, and had mourned his early death since, and had never married. She agreed to notify the heirs in Massachusetts, and eventually when in New York one of them came to the bank to see about the account. They had only a family tree dating back almost to the Pilgrims and some handwriting possessed by the old lady to identify themselves with the depositor, but the evidence appeared to be conclusive and the money was paid.

"The account of John Arps amounted to only $26.10, a small affair, but the circumstances are interesting. Our depositor had been a resident of New York City and a sugar refiner. We had made considerable search for him or his heirs for a long time without success until one day we received a letter from a gentleman of the same name who, while not laying any claim to relationship, desired a personal interview, which was granted him.

"It developed that this gentleman was considerable of a traveler, and one of his peculiarities was that on arrival in a city he was in the habit of searching the directory for the purpose of seeing if any one of his name was a resident; you will notice it is a very peculiar name. We had a pleasant interview, he departed, and some incidence of Mount Jackson attracted some months afterward, when we received a letter from him written at San Fransisco, Cal.

"In it he told us that on his arrival in that city he looked, as usual, to see if any one of his name was a resident, and finding a family took the liberty of calling on them. Much to his surprise, he found that they had formerly resided in New York City and that the head of the family was named John. He showed them the advertisement, which resulted in Mrs. Arps opening communication with us, and we found that she was the widow of our depositor, and while the amount paid her was small it proved very acceptable."

CHARITY SOCIETY'S WORK.

Six Weeks' Course for the Class in Philanthropic Endeavor.

The class in philanthropic work to be conducted by the Charity Organization Society of New York City during six weeks begins to-morrow morning in the library of the United Charities Building. The programme for the first week includes addresses from representative workers in New York City, Baltimore, and Boston.

On the first morning addresses will be made by members of the Charity Organization Society, including Robert W. de Forest, President; Edward T. Devine, General Secretary, and Charles D. Kellogg, Second Vice President.

On the following day the subject will be "Relief of the Poor," with addresses from members of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Frank Tucker, General Agent, and Mrs. M. Fullerton, Superintendent of Relief.

On Wednesday there will be an address from Miss Mary E. Richmond, General Secretary of the Charity Organization Society of Baltimore, on "Co-operation Among Charitable Institutions." On that morning also Miss Kate Claghorn, Secretary of the Collegiate Alumnae, will present maps showing the distribution of population and nationalities on Manhattan Island.

On Thursday morning Miss Zilpha D. Smith, General Secretary of the Associated Charities of Boston, will speak upon "Personal Work in Charity."

During the week consideration will be given to the Jewish charities of the city, with visits to several of the prominent Jewish institutions. On Saturday an address will be presented by Mr. James B. Reynolds, Head Worker of the University Settlement.

During the succeeding week the topic will be "Child-Saving," with addresses from leading specialists from New York City and elsewhere, with visits to institutions.

The third week will be devoted to public charities, and the fourth to medical charities: the fifth will include a description of municipal activities affecting the life of the poor. The last week will be given to consideration of prisons and prisoners, with addresses from specialists and visits to penal institutions.

President William F. Slocum of Colorado College, Dr. Samuel M. Lindsay of the University of Pennsylvania, Mr. William J. Batt of the Massachusetts Reformatory, and Mr. Frank B. Sanborn of Concord, Mass., are among the specialists who will take part.

Actors' Church Alliance.

A public meeting in the interest of the Actors' Church Alliance for the purpose of organization will be held in the Berkeley Lyceum, West Forty-fourth Street, near Fifth Avenue, New York, to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock.

The Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Bishop of New York, will preside and make the opening address. Other speakers who have been invited to address the meeting are the Rev. Father Ducey, the Rev. Father McGlynn, the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, the Rev. Thomas Slicer, Rabbi Silverman, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, the Rev. Joseph Reynolds, the Rev. Percy S. Grant, and representatives of the Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, and other Churches.

To Celebrate Church Anniversary.

The eightieth anniversary of the dedication of the old Market Street Church edifice, now occupied by the Presbyterian Church of the Sea and Land, will be celebrated in that building, at the corner of Market and Henry Streets to-day at 3 P. M. The Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., who from 1853 to 1860 conducted in that church one of the most successful ministries that this city has seen, will speak upon the topic "Offhand Reminiscences of the Old Market Street Church."

A SYRIAN VENDETTA

A Convict's Brother Encompasses the Downfall of His Accusers.

READING OF "YOUNG TURKEY"

Papers Proscribed in Syria Slyly Placed by Avenger to Ensnare a Convict's Prosecutors.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SHWEIR, Syria, May 20.—About an hour after we passed through Shweifat (an important Druse town in Mount Lebanon) we reached the boundary stream, (which separates the Druse from the Maronite district,) well named Nahr el Ghadeer, the treacherous river.

Just as we cleared the eastern end of the bridge in the unrelieved darkness of a cloudy evening our horses suddenly paused, and then as suddenly bounded forward. We quickly brought our animals under control and returned to examine the spot.

It would have been safer and a more sane course to have gone on with redoubled speed, but this did not occur to us. An unladen camel was kneeling near the bridge, moaning and groaning as if aware of what had happened. A man, apparently the camel driver, called from the ditch, a little distance from the road, "Say not that you did not see me," an idiomatic expression which means "Help me; I am in the greatest possible distress." The man had evidently been shot and was dying.

We seated him in the vehicle and drove more furiously than Jehu, the son of Nimshi, ever drove, and in less than fifteen minutes we were knocking at the door of the Mudir, (a Governor of the third grade.)

He was a young man, a Prince by birth, and by nature prompt, able, and amiable.

"Who are you?" asked he of the dying man.

"Mahamoud, from the village of Bourge."

"What has happened to you?"

"I delivered a load of timber in the town of Shweifat, and was returning to Beyroot, when two men from Kefr Sheema met me at Nahr el Ghadeer and asked me to give them a cigarette, which I did. They then asked me for a bishlik (a coin equal to 11 cents.) I swore to them that I had no bishlic, but would give them a "barghoot" (a coin equal to 4 cents.) They did not believe me, pretended to go away, but while I was in the act of mounting my camel they shot me, and after searching me went away in the direction of Kefr Sheema."

These replies exhausted the man, but the Mudir had noted down the deposition with precision. A minute later the man expired.

Our friends and acquaintances commended us for our courage and timely assistance, but they did not hesitate to say that if the wounded man had died before making his deposition we would have been charged with the murder and probably convicted.

The Mudir lost no time in pursuing the murderers, and after much labor he learned that the culprit who had fired the shot was secreted in the belfry of a church, and, being provided with firearms, he defied anybody to come near him.

The church was guarded for two days or more without any apparent possibility of capturing the murderer. At last a town Elder, a civic official of the lowest grade, scaled the steeple, seized the miscreant, and handed him over to the Mudir, who in turn passed him over to the Kaimakaam, (the Governor of the second grade,) before whose court the prisoner was tried, convicted, and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment and the payment of a fine equivalent to about $1,200.

After sentence was passed, a brother of the convict threatened both the Elder and the Mudir who had sought and captured the miscreant, but this threat was not heeded at the time. The sequel of this crime would seem to be one of those incidents which tend to show the truth of the saying that "fact is stranger than fiction."

Some time after the brother met the Elder in Egypt and persuaded him to carry thence to Mount Lebanon a packet carefully sealed, addressed to his Honor, the aforesaid Mudir, but as soon as the unwary Elder put his foot on Syrian soil, in the Beyroot Harbor, he found himself quickly apprehended by the police.

He was at once searched by the authorities and the packet found on his person. The Pasha took it and said: "Yes, exactly, this is what I am expecting, just what I knew I should find."

The address was in proper form, in the Arabic language, including all the titles of the Mudir.

The Elder was tried without the usual inconvenience of delays, examination of witnesses, and other red tapeisms, convicted of the crime of being the medium of smuggling treasonable and proscribed literature into Syria, and condemned to three years' imprisonment, with all the accessories which can make prison life more than usually intolerable. The obnoxious packet was confiscated, and the Governor General of Mount Lebanon was requested to hand over to the authorities at Beyroot the young Mudir on the charge of being in communication, and therefore in sympathy, with Turkia el Fatat, (Young Turkey,) a proscribed organization, which was conceived in England. The Mudir was surrendered, but with well-deserved recommendations in his favor.

His lawyer recommended him to go in the first instance and "shake hands" privately with the "mustantack," (the magistrate who conducts the preliminary examination.) We know what that means, although we may not name the amount.

So when the appointed time came the mustantack found no ground for the charge, and therefore felt bound to acquit him. Accordingly, he was acquitted, and he returned to his official duties terribly shaken but much relieved in mind and pocket. It was some time before his friends could recover from the effects of the terror with which they viewed the situation.

The true explanation of the mystery appears to be this: The villain who made up and handed the packet to the Elder had included in it copies of Turkia el Fatat, (Young Turkey,) the organ of the party of that name, printed in France, but forbidden in Turkey on pain of the extremest penalty. As soon as the Elder boarded the vessel for Syria the threatening brother arranged with some one to telegraph to the Beyroot authorities, and hence the arrests.

Although the Mudir escaped, Tanius Abi-Nader, a successful and wealthy lawyer, is still in the throes of uncertainty. He is now pining in a Syrian prison, for when his house was raided copies or clippings of Turkia el Fatat were found among his papers, and the opinion is that he will soon be one of the submerged army in the Bosphorus. Some think that he may escape with his life, but not until every penny he ever saved shall have oozed from his pocket.

It is an open secret among many Syrians, usually well informed, that he has nothing to do with the Young Turkey and that the treasonable papers were smuggled into his house and deposited among his papers by the mistress of a professional rival, who desired his downfall and destruction. From this it would appear that few people are safe. None can be sure how soon some enemy may attempt to secretly introduce Turkia el Fatat into his baggage, clothes, or home. PHILISTIA.

MUSIC TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

Twenty-first Annual Event to Take Place in Cincinnati.

The twenty-first annual convention of the Music Teachers' National Association will be held in Cincinnati on June 21, 22, and 23. The meeting will bring together many of the most eminent artists in the musical profession, whose efforts will be directed to giving a series of elaborate public concerts, which will be distinctly of an American character. Every composition on the programme will be the work of American authors.

Some of the notable artists who have volunteered their services for the concerts are: Pianists—Henry Holden Huss, New York; Arthur Whiting, New York; Arthur Foote, Boston; Constantine Von Sternberg, Philadelphia; Hans Von Schiller, Chicago; William H. Sherwood, Chicago; George Schneider, Cincinnati; George Krüger, Cincinnati; Carl Preyer, Lawrence, Kan.; Ernest Kroeger, St. Louis; Organists—Walter Keller, Chicago; William Edward Mulligan, New York; Charles Gallaway, St. Louis; Vocalists—Adelaide Kalkman, St. Louis; Florence Hayes, Detroit; Mayme Harrison, Alabama; Mayme Hissem-De Moss, Cincinnati; Oscar Ehrgott, Cincinnati; Mrs. Ida Smith-Lemmon, Cincinnati; William Lemmon, Cincinnati; Edward Yahn, Cincinnati; W. Y. Griffith; the Philharmonic Quartet; Violinists—Luigi Von Kunits, Pittsburg; Adolph Hahn, Cincinnati; 'Cellists—Lino Mattioli, Cincinnati; Michael Brand.

In addition to the above talent there will be a chorus of 250 voices, assisted by the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Frank Van Der Stucken.

PEOPLE BOLT THEIR FOOD

THEY ARE ANNOYED BY DYSPEPSIA BUT CURED BY JOHNSON'S DIGESTIVE TABLETS

McCARTNEY AS AN OARSMAN.

How the Street-Cleaning Commissioner Once Helped to Defeat the Celebrated Atalanta Crew.

Street Cleaning Commissioner James McCartney, who is one of the oldest members of the Union Boat Club of Harlem, has written an interesting article for the club's Monthly Bulletin, describing how he helped turn impending defeat into a celebrated victory. The Commissioner was formerly well known on the river, and has a great love of the sport, but during the past few years the sum total of his efforts has been in the coxswain's seat of a gig or barge. The race which the Commissioner describes is still famous in the history of racing on the Harlem River, and will never be forgotten by the members of the Atalanta Boat Club, as it marked the first defeat of the celebrated Atalanta four-oared shell crew. Commissioner McCartney in his description of the race and how it came about, says: "Perhaps some of the old feeling of sportsmanlike rivalry exists to-day as it did years ago, between the Union Boat Club and the Atalanta Boat Club, and if such is the case, it may not be amiss to recall a famous race that took place during the time the Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien, (now Justice of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division,) was President of the club. During the year he held the office, (1882,) he and the President of the Atalantas were fast friends, and in order to encourage a better feeling all around, a series of three races was proposed between the clubs, the winner to receive a fifty-dollar cup from the loser, the President of the losing club to pay therefor, as well as for the suppers for a select few on both sides. The choice of races was tossed for, and the Atalantas won, choosing as the first test a four-oared race, to take place upon their Ladies' Day, (or Opening Day,) the finish to be in front of their boathouse.

"The Atalantas were at that time the virtual four-oared shell champions, with their crew consisting of Eustis, Downs, Blake, and McVicker. The second race was to be an eight-oared gig race.

"The Atalantas figured largely on winning the four-oared shell race with their celebrated crew. They had set their hearts upon it to a man. It was held under their own auspices and management, and everything favored their success. Feeling ran so high at the time between the two clubs that the Union Boat Club started in training early in the Spring. Their four-oared crew consisted of Van Zandt, (stroke,) Lalor, (No. 1.) Roby, (No. 2,) and Kaesch, (No. 3.) The crew trained faithfully and honestly until within two days of the race, when Van Zandt (stroke) declared he would not row, and notwithstanding all kinds of entreaties and inducements, he positively refused and left the boat. Judge O'Brien came to me at the time in reference to the situation. I had quit rowing, leaving the field to the younger and more enthusiastic members of the club. After some talk, Judge O'Brien said there was no way out of it but to forfeit the race to the Atalantas, as we had been unable to find a suitable substitute for Van Zandt. However, upon consultation and upon my advice, we decided not to forfeit the race, and I took Van Zandt's place in the boat.

"It did not take the Atalantas long to ascertain that Van had left our boat, and refused to row, so, instead of taking our crew up the river, in full view of the Atalantas, I took them out on the Sound, (as I did the next day,) thereby escaping the prying eyes of our antagonists. When the gig of the race arrived nothing would do but I must continue with the boys and row stroke in Van Zandt's place, and when time was called we answered the call and went to the starting point full of confidence and grim determination, and, without my saying it, I guess it is a matter of history to all who observed the race, that from the word 'Go' until the line was crossed, we won hands down.

"The race was a mile and a half. A more crestfallen and disappointed set of men than were in the Atalanta boat it would have been hard to find anywhere. The defeat of that celebrated Atalanta crew, consisting of the men I have named, two of whom, by the way, they had sent for at Saratoga, was a victory the Unions seemed never to weary discussing. Personally, I shall never forget the race. I was out of condition, and had not rowed for over a year, up to that time. For the last quarter of a mile, I was absolutely blind, and when we crossed the line winners, I called to Lalor to get to the Atalanta float as quick as possible. As soon as I landed, I jumped out of the boat and ran into their dressing room, where I dropped exhausted. While in that condition, in staggered my old friend, John Eustis, who had stroked the losing Atalantas. He said to me, 'Jim, I don't wish you any ill-luck now, if you are going to die on our hands, but if you had only dropped dead before you crossed the line, we would have been glad of it.'

"In winning the race, it was naturally assumed that our chances for winning the cup were very bright. The management of the other races was left in the hands of Gus Snyder, who was, at the time, one of the best oarsmen, but unfortunately, for some reason or other, the Atalantas had the good luck that was ours in the four-oared race, and we therefore lost the two remaining races.

"Roby is dead, Lalor weighs nearly 250 pounds at the present time, Kaesch weighs about the same, and I am the lightest man of that famous 'Union Four.'"

Birthplace of the Episcopal Church.

Bishop Brewster of Connecticut has organized a movement to preserve the birthplace of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, which is the Old Glebe House at Woodbury. It was in 1783 the home of the Rev. John Rutgers Marshall, and on March 25 of that year ten of the fourteen Episcopalian clergymen in the State met there and chose the Rev. Samuel Seabury to go to Scotland and receive consecration. It is intended to repair and restore the building, to furnish, as nearly as possible as it was furnished when the convention was held, to place a tablet there, and to establish there a home for an aged and infirm clergyman. About $5,000 will be needed to do the work. Mrs. Morris Seymour of Litchfield is the Treasurer of the fund.

Man Who Seeks a Wife Missing.

John Noordam, the Montana rancher, who has been in Hoboken for several days looking for a wife, has disappeared from the Amstel Hotel. Mr. Baans, the proprietor, said that Noordam retired at 10 o'clock Friday night, and when the porter went to call him yesterday morning, his room was vacant. He did not return to the hotel during the day, but his luggage is still there.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK.

CITY HALL, NEW YORK, June 13th, 1899.

The Municipal Street Railway Company having filed its application, in writing, to the Municipal Assembly of The City of New York, dated the 24th day of April, 1899, for a grant of a franchise or right to use the streets, avenues, and highways in The City of New York hereinafter mentioned, for street railway purposes, and for the construction, maintenance and operation of a double-track street surface railroad in and upon the surface of the following streets, avenues and highways in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, to wit:

Commencing at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, running thence westward with double tracks through, along and upon said One Hundred and Sixteenth Street to the junction of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Manhattan Avenue; thence northward with double tracks along, through and upon said Manhattan Avenue to the intersection of said Manhattan Avenue with St. Nicholas Avenue; thence with double tracks through, along and upon said St. Nicholas Avenue to the Kingsbridge Road; thence with double tracks along, through and upon the Kingsbridge Road, upon the bridge of the Harlem Canal, and over the proposed bridge, when constructed, over Spuyten Duyvil Creek to the northmost portion of the intersection of West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue) with the Kingsbridge Road; thence westerly from the junction of the Kingsbridge Road with Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue) southerly along and upon West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue) to Riverdale Avenue; thence north through, along and upon Riverdale Avenue to the northerly line of The City of New York.

Also, commencing at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and running thence westwardly with double tracks through, along and upon One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street to the junction of the said One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, connecting the said proposed railroad by suitable connections, curves, switches and appliances with said proposed road on St. Nicholas Avenue; also, commencing at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; thence running westward with double tracks through, along and upon said One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to the intersection of said One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, and connecting with said street railway on said avenue by suitable connections, curves and appliances, and to the operation of the said railway by electricity or any other motive power which may be lawfully employed upon the same.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the directions given by resolutions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of The City of New York, which were adopted on the sixth day of June, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Mayor of said city on the ninth day of June, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given, and that at the Councilmanic Chamber in the City Hall of The City of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, said application of said railway company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon.

All persons interested in the application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, as an opportunity will be given them to be heard in relation to said application.

P. J. SCULLY,
City Clerk.

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Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

CATSKILL, HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS
Leave foot of Christopher St. daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GU

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY

The week which has just passed into history was one which certainly has exhibited some variety, and if that be really the spice of life, then the last seven days have been more or less exciting, if not amusing. There were many more people in town notwithstanding the very intense heat, and this was possibly on account of the wedding of Miss Mary Dickey to Surrogate Varnum on Wednesday and the nuptials of Miss Rose to Dr. Evans on Thursday. Wednesday alone was quite a field day for Cupid, but many of the weddings took place in either the suburbs or in other cities. There was, of course, the usual passing through town of people prominent in society, and the stopping one or two days or even a few hours on shopping expeditions. The roof gardens were well patronized, and on one evening at the Astoria Mr. and Mrs. John Drexel had quite a large party, and in another Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who had come down from their Hudson River place, were seen entertaining friends.

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This for many is the most delightful time of the year and, modeled as New York's social customs are upon those in London, it is the period when the town is out of season, and yet nearly everybody is in it. The mania in the last few years for building homes which are like hotels and which require a staff of servants to run, has called into existence the apartment hotel or such large establishments as the Waldorf-Astoria. The town residences are closed, but the owners are stopping at hotels. In London there has been a sudden demand for small apartments, which are rented either for the season or by the month, and many of the very fashionable people take these during the London season or for a short time. Few, however, have adopted the American liking for hotel life, but such places as Claridge's and other old-fashioned houses are much patronized by the people who have rented out their own residences to Australian or South African millionaires.

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Now that there has been rain, the adjacent country is a delight, and, with golf and house parties, the vicinity of New York is very gay indeed. Yesterday there was the fête champêtre out at Knollwood for the Westchester set and the regattas on the Sound for what is known as the Larchmont set. At Oyster Bay they danced at the new yacht club, and at Morristown there was the usual golf and dance afterward. The tournament at Baltusrol goes bravely on with much success, and there was a very exciting match at Ardsley and excellent golf at Garden City and Southampton. At those places, which are more remote from New York, the season has hardly begun. Newport is very quiet, with here and there a dinner or a new arrival, and Narragansett and Bar Harbor will not commence to be even cheerfully gay until July. Just now rest seems a novelty everywhere, and after a very long season people are almost loath to take up again the task of entertaining.

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The ships which come from abroad are bringing each trip many travelers who left this country shortly after Easter. The majority of these have been to London and Paris, and the customs have profited. The very great stars—planets, they might almost be called—of the social firmament are yet shining on another hemisphere. Until this past week, Paris has been crowded with Americans. The "manifestations" have rather disgusted them, and they have left that city before their accustomed time and gone over to London. But last week Mrs. Ogden Mills and Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. Bradley Martin—still claimed as an American—Mrs. Whittier and Miss Polly Whittier, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stevens, Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., the Misses Blackington, Mr. and Mrs. Borden Harriman, Mrs. George Law, Mr. and Mrs. E. La Montagne, Mr. and Mrs. Duryea, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford Pomeroy, Mr. and Mrs. Ruthven Pratt, Miss Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Gallatin, and Mrs. and Miss Mar made rather a representative gathering at one Paris restaurant, where a correspondent just arrived, saw them, and imagined that he was either at Sherry's or Delmonico's, on his own native avenue.

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A very beautiful dinner was given recently in Paris by Mr. and Mrs. Chatran. The place selected was the Eiffel Tower, and the guests were afterward taken to the café concert and the different side shows. Paris is still talking of the cotillion given by Howard Gould at the Pavilion d'Armonville, at which "Pinkie" Jerome Jr. and Andrews had some disagreeable experience last Winter in Washington in the leading of a cotillion. He is, however, an excellent dancer, and the favors distributed by the host were very handsome.

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The Count de Dion, who was recently sentenced to a short term of imprisonment for his participation in the disgraceful affair at the Prix d'Auteuil, is very well known in New York. He was here some years ago, and was a most intimate friend of Castellane, who married Miss Anna Gould. In fact he came over with Castellane on his visit here and was at Newport. He is said to have made quite an effort to marry Miss Gould, but she preferred Castellane. There is a story to the effect that, finding he was not favored, he loaded his friend's suit and helped him win the hand of the heiress. Shortly after Castellane's marriage de Dion started in business and took up manufacturing automobiles, in which comforting cure for an ailing heart he has made a fortune. He belongs to a set in Paris which would be termed here "men about town." A number of the old French nobility are much angered at the outbreak, and the members of such very smart clubs as the Agricole, the Union, and The Jockey repudiate the men who took part in it. In one sense, although several bear old names, they were not representative, and not a few of them had ugly records to their credit.

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The most interesting parties in London are given by Lady de Grey, who brings together the great artistic and musical lions with the fashionable world. London is rather peculiar in this relation. Society is delighted to meet singers and actors, and even dancers, and sometimes artists, but the literary world is almost quite apart. The names of even the titled literary people are seldom seen in the accounts given of great entertainments even by political leaders. Perhaps it is because the singers and actors sometimes will "do a turn" or because they appeal more to the general sympathy. At Lady de Grey's last country house party at Coombe were Lady Randolph Churchill, who may now possibly be included among the literary lights; M. and Mme. Jean de Reszke, M. Edouard de Reszke, Lady Lister Kaye, who was a Miss Yznaga, and Count Mensdorff. Mrs. Ronalds had also another musical party, with Sir Arthur Sullivan, M. de Correa, Mrs. Bradley Martin, (who left for Paris the next day) Lady Tattan Sykes, Lady Howe, and Lady Conyers as guests.

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Miss Van Wart, who was here last Winter, and who is a granddaughter of the late Marshall Roberts, has been doing much entertaining in London this season. She has moved into a new house, having leased her old one to Mr. and Mrs. Pierpont Morgan, Jr. She has given a series of very elaborate dinners, and in July she will have a large ball. Mr. Reginald Ward is also entertaining, having recovered his health.

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One of the events, if not the event, of the Spring and Summer season in the Westchester set will be the four-in-hand and tandem parade on the 24th. It will meet at Mr. William H. Parsons's on the Old Post Road. The route is a long one, and there will be many splendid equipages in line, including those of Miss Helen Benedict, Miss Catlin, Mr. Thomas Maitland, Mr. Gilbert Hostwick, Mr. Nat Reynal, Mr. Paul Gibert Thebaud, and the Messrs Greer. A dinner and perhaps a dance at the American Yacht Club will wind up the afternoon and evening.

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Mr. E. C. Benedict has been cruising around in his yacht, and has been off his place near Greenwich several days of this week. Ex-President Cleveland has been with him. Mr and Mrs. Cleveland will pass Sunday at the Benedicts', sailing on the Oneida to-morrow for Buzzard's Bay. Mr. Gould Brokaw and Mr. Lloyd Phoenix have been on their yachts off the Larchmont Club House. Mr. Brokaw gave a dinner and birthday celebration one day last week on his boat.

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Narragansett will not begin its season until July. The prospects there are excellent for a very gay two months. The Providence Line people, however, have carried out their threat and have built for the excursionists on the pier a great amusement building and a monster merry-go-round. Sherry will, however, keep his part of the beach absolutely free from excursionists of all kinds, and they will not participate much in the real life of the Pier any more than they do in that of Newport. Mr. Sherry has arrived from Europe, and is himself supervising the arrangements for the Summer at his Casino. Some little building has been going on. Among the new cottagers will be Justice and Mrs. White of Washington, who have taken one of the Wharton cottages for the season.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller, Jr., will take possession of their new home, near Rye, this Summer. It is the gift of Mr. Rockefeller to his son. It is a magnificent place, with many acres laid out as a park and as a French garden. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie are also expected to arrive early in August, and will be at their Scotch country seat until very late in the Winter.

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Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and Miss Morgan will have several house parties at their residence, near West Point, during the month of July. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan will be there and yachting. Gen. Louis and Mrs. Fitzgerald have a large house party at their country place, Eagle's Nest, near Garrison's the end of this week. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt are at Hyde Park, and Mr. and Mrs. McK. Twombly have not yet left Madison for Newport.

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Around New Rochelle there is a reunion of the Iselin family. Mr. Adrian Iselin and his daughter, Miss Georgie Iselin, are at their residence, on the Sound. Mr. and Mrs. Beresford are at the De Lancey Kanes, and Mr. and Mrs. William Iselin, having returned from abroad, are at their place, as are also the Columbus Iselins and Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr.

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Mrs. Frederic Neilson, now at Lenox, has not yet decided whether she will go abroad or remain at Newport with her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Kemp, for at least a part of the season, and then go to Lenox again. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay are at Westbury, and the young William K. Vanderbilts have come up to town to meet Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, who is due every day on the Valiant.

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California is said to be very delightful at this time of the year. Mr. Hermann Oelrichs is to pass the Summer there. Mrs. George Crocker and the Misses Rutherford arrived in San Francisco about ten days ago. They will remain there until Autumn. Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is traveling with a large party of friends through the Pacific country, and is due at San Francisco this week. Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and party will reach here on Tuesday.

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The University Club is giving a series of ladies' days. These take place every Thursday, and will continue until the end of June. Three days this coming week will be set apart for the entertaining of the clubs which offered the University hospitality during the time it was moving.

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Lake Mohonk and the mountains and valleys of the country near Cornwall will be filled with well-known people this Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Turnure will be at the former place, and around Ridgeley Manor, where Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Leggett will pass the Summer, will be the usual meeting of the Delafields, who have had Summer homes in this charming country for years.

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Announcement has been made in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the engagement of Miss Elsie Yandell of Louisville, Ky., to Mr. Donn Barber of this city. It will interest a wide circle both in New York and throughout the South. No definite plans have as yet been made for the wedding, but it is rumored that it will take place in the late Fall or early Winter.

Miss Yandell, who has been visiting relatives and friends in the East since March, is at present at Louisville. She will leave shortly for the country home of the Yandells, near High Bridge, in Mercer County, Ky., to join her mother and sisters for the Summer.

Miss Yandell is the youngest daughter of the late Dr. Lunsford P. Yandell, the distinguished physician, and a niece of Dr. David Yandell, a surgeon of international reputation. Enid Yandell, the sculptress, is her sister. She is noted for her beauty, and has not only been a great belle in the South since her début several years ago, but has enjoyed social prominence both here in the East and abroad. She is an accomplished musician, and has studied singing under Barbot in Paris.

Mr. Barber is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Barber of 45 West Thirty-seventh Street, and a brother of Miss Elsie Barber, who married Mr. Frederick Prime Delafield—a son of Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield—last Fall. He was graduated from Yale in 1893, studied at Columbia a year, and then went abroad to Paris, where he entered the Ecole des Beaux Arts to study architecture. He was graduated there last Summer, and came back to New York last September, where he has been practicing since. He enjoys the distinction of being one of the twelve men in this country who has been diplomed by the French Government. Mr. Barber was many times medaled in Paris for his work, and hold the record at the present for going through the Ecole in the minimum space of time.

He is a member of the Union and City Clubs and of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects in New York, a member of the Herzellius Society and of the University and Graduate Clubs of New Haven, and a members de la société des architectes diplome par le Government of Paris.

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The club train only takes a few hours from Charing Cross or Victoria to the Gare St. Lazare, and there are this year other accommodations just as rapid, so that you may take your luncheon in London and dine in Paris. This is explanatory of the difficulty it is to keep up with the movements of people abroad. One day they are shopping in Bond Street, strolling along Picadilly, and the very same evening, maybe, they are taking the great drive to the Bois and the Cascade or looking in at the Pavillion d'Armonville, which is a species of glorified Park Casino. Mrs. Ogden Goelet one day last week was registered in Paris, and the next was in London, and Chauncey M. Depew has also joined the Americans who have left the gay but restless sullen city behind and has been in London exchanging jokes with Ambassador Choate and Mark Twain. The dinner to the latter, which was most interesting from a literary point of view, would have been viewed by a New Yorker as somewhat Bohemian, the list of guests being carefully scanned. Among these, it seems, if cabled reports were correct, were Mme. Sarah Grand, the Rev. Reynolds Hole, T. P. O'Connor, Poultney Bigelow, and Mrs. Frank Leslie.

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An unconfirmed rumor of the visit of William K. Vanderbilt along the Sound for the purchase of a residence site was the subject of some written comment yesterday. The William K. Vanderbilt referred to was the younger, who, with his wife, as stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES, is in the city waiting to welcome the Valiant, which brings his father from Europe, and which is due to-day.

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The wedding of Miss Susan Leroy Dresser and the Vicomte Romain d'Osmoy will take place on Tuesday in Paris. It will be a very simple affair. Mr. George Vanderbilt, the bride's brother-in-law, will give her away, and among those who will be at the ceremony will be Mrs. Clement Moore, who is a very old friend and who sails shortly afterward for this country; the bride's aunt, Mrs. Edward King, and her cousin, Miss Mary Leroy King. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt have announced their intention of sailing within a week, and they will come over with Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who are to sail so as to arrive in Newport by the end of the month. The Vicomte and Vicomtesse d'Osmoy will make a visit a few weeks later to the George Vanderbilts and Mr. and Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, at Newport, where there will be some elaborate entertainments in their honor. The Vicomte d'Osmoy is the only son of the Vicomtesse, who was a Mlle. de Saveuse. He belongs to the Agricole, the Knickerbocker Club of Paris. He has, besides his chateau in Normandy, a hotel on the Rue de Dac, in an old but aristocratic quarter of Paris.

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Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont closed yesterday their house at Hempstead, and will go to Newport for the Summer. Mrs. Brockholst Cutting and Mr. Cutting, who have been in town this week, will sail shortly for Europe. Count Vinci of the Italian Legation at Washington will be at Narragansett later in the season. He has been in town, at the Waldorf-Astoria.

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Gen. Anson McCook and family are occupying the Highlands, one of the cottages belonging to the Mizzen Top Hotel, in Dutchess County. Gen. Low Wallace and family are also at Mizzen Top, occupying the Wheeler cottage. The Mizzen Top Hotel opens on the 20th, and the golf links have been greatly improved.

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It is now again announced—and this time from Calcutta—that the engagement of Miss Daisy Leiter, the sister-in-law of the Viceroy, to Lord Suffolk, will be soon made public. THE NEW YORK TIMES took notice of the rumor, which was a matter of gossip in New York society, some weeks ago, but Mrs. Leiter, who had just returned from abroad, denied that any engagement existed. The Misses Leiter have evidently revolutionized Simla. They have introduced many American customs, and the Court there this Spring has been extremely gay. It is stated that the Misses Leiter will leave Simla very shortly for an extended tour through the great cities of Northern India and will sail from Calcutta in August so as to meet their parents in Paris in the early Fall. If an engagement has been arranged, it will be some time before it is announced. Lord Suffolk is a very young man, just past his majority, an aide de camp to the Viceroy, a member of several very smart London clubs and the owner of large estates.

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Mrs. Frederic Edy and Mrs. Charles Post are at Bellport, L. I., where for years they have had their Summer home. Mr. and Mrs. James E. Martin and Mr. and Mrs. H. Bramhall Gilbert are at their country houses on the North Shore of Long Island.

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There will be a few weddings this week, and the list of brides and bridegrooms and wedding days, the delight of the florists and the milliners, continues until July. On Wednesday Mr. Andrew Bach Newcombe and Miss Marion Homer Champlain, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stewart Champlain of 69 West Ninety-third Street, will be married at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin. On the same day Miss Juliet Breck and Mr. Marshall J. Hagar will be married in the chantry of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy. There will be other weddings in the suburbs, one of the most important of these during the next fortnight being that of Miss Clara Moss and Mr. James B. Taller.

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There were two weddings at Grace Church last Wednesday. The first of these was that of Miss Mary Dickey and Surrogate Varnum, an account of which has already appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES. It was very remarkable for this time of year and it brought together from the adjacent country as large an assemblage of very fashionable people as would have gathered in the zenith of the season. The bride, who is tall and has a striking figure, wore a magnificent gown with a long train. The floral decorations were extremely elaborate and the entire ceremony most imposing. Later in the afternoon Miss Louise Dudley Davis and Dr. Henry Harlow Brooks were married in the same church. Miss Davis was married in her grandmother's wedding frock, in all its old-fashioned simplicity, and her bridesmaid. Miss Mary Borde, had a similar costume. These gowns were made of mull, trainless and with simple kerchiefs around the necks, just as they are seen in the fashion plates of Queen Victoria's girlhood. The bride and her attendant looked as if they had stepped from the play of "Rosemary." It was extremely picturesque, and the contrast with the "function" of an hour before was all the more marked.

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Talking of brides and bridesmaids, and weddings and wedding favors, there have been several distinct innovations during the past week in regard to some of the details of the cortège. The principal change is in regard to the bride's bouquet. It seemed absolutely orthodox that a bride should only carry a bouquet of white, and it was usually made of white bride roses, lilies of the valley, orchids, or orange blossoms. Now the English fashion prevails, and last week two of the brides were persuaded to carry blossoms of brilliant hue. One of the bouquets was of crimson roses and the other of pink moss rose buds. At the wedding of Miss Clark and Lord Petrie in England the bride and bridesmaids carried great bunches of crimson roses.

The second innovation was perhaps due somewhat to common sense and comfort prevailing over cast-iron rules. The bride and her maid of honor appeared gloveless during the ceremony. This was remarked at the marriage of Miss Edith Marie Allen and Mr. Albert Percival Hall at St. Agnes's Chapel, last Wednesday. As it was an extremely warm day, the change was a grateful one, and was much appreciated by the congregation. To look cool is to inspire others with the same sensation, and the absence of gloves was a positive relief.

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Now that all excitement for the present seems to have died away in Paris, and the offenders against public peace are safe under lock and key, the city has taken on a more familiar appearance. There are many complaints on the part of Americans as to the extremely high prices charged at all the Paris hotels. In fact, Paris as a cheap place to live is one of the myths of a former age; that time when la Vie de Bohème existed and the students were over in the Latin Quarter, and there was such a thing as the Faubourg St. Germain. From private letters received there seems to be but one opinion, that Paris as a place to live comfortably in is about twice as dear as New Yorks. All rents, in view of the Exposition, have gone up, and the Parisian is on the alert for the American and his dollars, which they missed last season. An American woman returning from Paris after a year's housekeeping said that it was very delightful to think that you could buy artichokes for 2 and 3 cents apiece, but that when you considered that eggs were 45 and 50 cents a dozen, there was another view to life. All meats are high, and the bonne a tous faire—that wonderful servant who does everything for nothing—now charges 100 francs a month—about $20—and then scorns to cook only the simplest food.

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The Prix d'Auteuil, at which the disturbances occurred, is the annual Steeplechase. It is the fashionable event of the Spring season, the Grand Prix being now relegated more to the flashy side of Paris life. It corresponds with the English Ascot, which is the most fashionable event of the season, and for which people near Windsor and the vicinity of the races let their country houses to millionaires at enormous prices.

NOTES OF SOCIETY.

The marriage of Miss Thelma Lord Hall to Mr. Wilfred Waight Warner on Wednesday evening, June 14, was one of the prettiest home weddings ever seen in North New York. The bride is the second daughter of Major and Mrs. Harry B. Hall and niece of ex-Judge Ernest Hall of Boston Avenue.

The mantels and all available spaces in the dining room were banked with roses, while the window and door frames were festooned with oak leaves starred with daisies, presenting a novel but very beautiful effect.

During the marriage ceremony the bride and bridegroom stood under a canopy formed of oak leaves and roses, surmounted by a floral bell.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Hall, as maid of honor, attired in a dress of white organdie, with silver trimming over yellow silk. She carried a bouquet of daisies.

The bridesmaids were Miss Edna Brown Hall, daughter of ex-Judge Hall, who wore a white organdie dress over pink silk, and Miss Alice Beckley, a niece of the bridegroom, whose gown was also of white organdie over green silk. They carried bouquets of Bridesmaid roses.

The attire of the bride was bewildering in its loveliness. The gown was of heavy white satin, tunic effect, trimmed with Duchess and point lace, clasped with a star of diamonds and pearls, the gift of the bridegroom, while her tulle veil was caught by a diamond coronet, the gift of the bride's sister. She carried a bouquet of white roses.

Major Walter B. Hotchkiss of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. N. Y., was best man, while Mr. Leonard Beckley, a nephew of the bridegrgoom, and Mr. Henry Hall, the bride's brother, acted as ushers.

After receiving the hearty congratulations of all present an elegant repast was served, followed by dancing, until the departure of the happy couple amid the godspeeds and cheers of the assembled guests and copious showers of rice and roses.

Many of the most prominent people of the north side were present.

The bride's presents were numerous.

After an extended bridal tour, Mr. and Mrs. Warner expect to spend the latter part of the Summer at a popular Summer resort on Long Island.

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Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. James Murphy for the marriage of their daughter, Mary Loretto, to Mr. Stephen Henry Keating at All Saints' Church, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, on Wednesday, June 21, at 3 o'clock. The bride will be attended by Miss Katharine E. Keating as maid of honor and by Miss Tessie Hanlon and Miss Earley as bridesmaids. The best man will be Mr. John David Creamer and the ushers Mr. Andrew Ernest Foyé, George N. Olcott, Ph. D.; John J. Keating, M. D., and Mr. John J. Murphy. Invitations to the church are general. Those for the wedding reception to follow at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, 24 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, are for relatives and intimate friends.

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At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Sons of the Revolution held on Tuesday last the resignation of Alexander R. Thompson as Secretary was accepted, and Morris Patterson Ferris of Dobbs Ferry was unanimously chosen to fill the vacancy. Mr. Thompson has been an efficient and valuable officer, and it was with great regret that the board yielded to his application for relief made necessary by the pressure of his private business.

NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, June 17.—It would not be in any degree surprising to hear at any moment the announcement being made that the wedding of Miss Havemeyer to Lieut. Commander Winslow would take place here during the coming season, and the wedding of Miss Grant to Prince Cantacuzene of Russia may also occur here. At least one of these weddings will be a Newport event, and the brother officers of Lieut. Commander Winslow of the flagship hope such will take place while the fleet is here this Summer.

Lieut. Commander Winslow is one of the most popular officers in the navy, with a record that any officer might well be proud of, and with his messmates there is none so highly praised as he, and among the crew the same verdict is to be heard.

A little suggestion was heard on the flagship a few days ago by one of the bluejackets relative to the wedding that both Mr. Winslow and Miss Havemeyer would be pleased to hear, and it is now repeated for the first time. This bluejacket stated that while he was stationed on the China station some years ago Admiral Chandler was the Commander in Chief of the squadron, and after his ship, the Brooklyn, had been on the station the Admiral's daughter became engaged to an Englishman, and the wedding was held on the quarterdeck of the flagship. It was a happy marriage and a pretty wedding, and its memories are still green in his mind, as is the case with many others who were there. "Now," continued the sailor, "if Lieutenant Commander Winslow would do the same, and have his wedding on the ship, we could see his pretty bride, and the affair would be something quite original and attractive and something which does not occur every day."

Probably when the happy couple read this hint they will enjoy the interest which the navy end is taking in their welfare.

And the idea is not at all a bad one, and if carried out it would be unique.

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The cottagers this season have gone in for outside pleasures such as have never been practiced here before, and every outdoor sport that can be thought of is now participated in by the cottagers, and especially the ladies, who commence to play at the golf club at an early hour in the forenoon and continue until late in the afternoon. The various sports include, besides golf, tennis, bathing, yachting, and driving.

The ladies evidently have come to an understanding about these exercises, for no matter where these sports take place there are always a number of ladies to be found, and during the coming month a fencing class is to be formed by the ladies, who will have a woman instructor.

The ladies of the cottage colony for the most part are to be seen daily on the handsome links of the Newport Golf Club, and not a few of them have become adepts at the game, and quite a number will be credited with making some good scores before the season is at an end.

It is not generally known that the most apt pupils of Mr. Davis at the Newport Golf Club are ladies.

Among some of the best players of the ladies' class are Miss Marion Fish, Miss Wetmore, Miss Barger, Miss Winthrop, Miss French, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Barger Wallach, Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan.

When the cups for the ladies' matches are played for this week there will be some surprises in store for the players who won the ladies' matches during the past two seasons, as the new players have improved wonderfully in the game.

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At the Golf Club a rather new and entertaining custom has been revived during the afternoon in the ladies holding those delightful teas instead of holding these affairs at their cottages, and day by day these teas are being given in larger numbers, especially on Saturdays and Sundays, as one can sit at the tables and look down on the links and watch the many red-coated players engaged at playing the most interesting game of the past and present season.

Of course on Sunday evenings the large dinners at the Casino will be in vogue, and with delightful music there, the grillroom will lose none of its old-time popularity with the cottagers, who were last season compelled to engage their tables for Sunday well ahead of time, and even with the addition which has been added so as to accommodate some 200 diners, there is none too much room now.

It is the fad of the season to dine at the Casino Sunday evening, and some of the largest dinners of last season were given there, and those who are predicting a slow season at the Casino this Summer little know whereof they speak. There is ample room here for the Casino and Golf Club, as both are not only distinct institutions, but are necessary organizations for the enjoyment of the cottagers who are financially and socially interested in both, and consequently there can be no rivalry between the two places.

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The Mayor, heeding the just demands of the cottagers, has caused the Summer police to be on duty this week, a period much earlier than is generally the custom, although the Mayor has gone as far as his authority will permit in providing the cottage colony with better police protection than that which is afforded to them in the Winter.

This police question has become a very serious question, and unless the cottagers petition the City Council to establish a mounted squad in the Castle Hill and Ochre Point sections, the police protection such as is necessary in those sections, it will be the same story a year hence. And the same remark is appropriate to the fire protection in both places.

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The work on the new polo field for the Westchester Club is now well in hand, and within three weeks the new grounds will be completed, and soon thereafter the players will be able to practice on the new grounds, which have been rented for a term of years, and if the grounds prove satisfactory the Westchesters will most likely purchase them and more extensive improvements will be made.

The playing field of the full regulation size is 1,000 feet long by 500 broad. The lot is 600 feet wide and 1,600 feet long. The area of the new ground is 25 acres, while the old polo grounds at the foot of Thames Street were but 15 acres.

Among the players who will be seen here this season and after several years absence from the polo field is Mr. Foxhall Keene, who is one of the best players that has ever graced a polo field, and he will be given a most hearty welcome by the lovers of the sport when the season begins.

The Coaching Club's parade next August will disband at the polo grounds, where the match of the day will be witnessed from the tops of the coaches.

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On the Fourth of July the Newport Clambake Club will hold its first bake of the season at the cozy clubhouse at Easton's Beach, and at the same time the election of officers for the year will be held, when it may be stated, Mr. Center Hichcock will be re-elected President and Mr. Fred H. Paine re-elected Secretary and Treasurer, while the same Executive Committee will also be re-elected.

The membership of this club is limited to 100, and there is but one vacancy, and there are a dozen applications for that one vacancy.

The club was organized some few years ago, and the clubhouse has from time to time been enlarged and improved. The abundant grounds about the clubhouse afford the members ample opportunity to indulge in baseball and other sports, which usually follow the bikes.

SOUTHAMPTON.

There are still quite a few cottages in which no signs of life are apparent as yet, although last week brought a rush of the Summer colony. Scarcely any of the houses remain unrented. The latest to go was the second Huntting cottage. Mr. and Mrs. William G. McCormack of Chicago, who spent a couple of days in Southampton a week ago, and left without making a choice, have finally decided to settle there for the season. The other Huntting cottage is being occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Herman Ellis and the Misses Ellis. Mr. William Manice's handsome residence Wahnfried has at length been opened. While it was undergoing alterations Mr. and Mrs. Manice and their two children stopped at the Meadow Club. They moved into their own cottage on Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele and their three daughters likewise forsook the clubhouse during the week to occupy their newly erected cottage. The new house, which has just been completed, would be exceedingly pretty were it not for a weird combination of colors that bids fair to rival the much-talked-of effects achieved by Mr. Wood on the numerous Betts cottages.

Mr. Edward W. Southworth is stopping at the Meadow Club, where he contemplates remaining for the months of June and July. Mr. Southworth is an ardent golfer and plays daily on the Shinnecock links, for which he has suggested some salutary improvements. He gave a small dinner party at the Meadow Club last evening, and he had as his guests, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Henderson and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Waller, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Humphreys and Mrs. William Duane were among last week's arrivals at the club. Mr. and Mrs. Humphreys have rented their cottage to Mr. O. G. Jennings, who will take possession on July 1, and are booked to sail for Europe on the 28th inst. on the St. Paul. A farewell dinner was given them during the week by Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peabody. Besides Mr. and Mrs. Humphreys, the other guests were Mr. and Mrs. William Manice, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele, Mr. and Mrs. T. Wyman Porter, and the Rev. Dr. Arthur A. Morrison. Mr. Humphreys has already left Southampton for a short trip to the West prior to his departure for Europe, but Mrs. Humphreys and Mrs. Duane remain at the clubhouse.

The new addition to Mr. Charles T. Barney's large cottage, which has been in course of erection for some time past, is completed, and Mr. and Mrs. Barney, Mr. Ashbel H. Barney, and the Misses Barney, who have been stopping at the club for the last three weeks, have taken possession of their residence. Mrs. T. H. Talmage, who has rented Mr. Barney's small cottage near Agawam Lake, arrived during the week. Miss Ethel Ketcham is stopping with Mrs. Talmage, Mrs. Edward Van Ingen and her twin children have settled in The Mallows for the season, arriving early in the week. Mr. Van Ingen arrived on Friday. Mrs. Betts's cottage, Golden Rod, was opened by Mr. and Mrs. Grange and Albany, N. Y. Wyllys cottage is being occupied by Mr. Charles H. Godfrey, who arrived on Thursday evening. Mr. W. E. D. Stokes was another arrival. He is residing in Tenacre, the cottage of Mrs. Hugh L. Cole. Mr. and Mrs. William Allen Butler, Jr., have settled for the season in their own residence.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Robertson and Mr. T. Markoe Robertson arrived during the early part of the week. Mr. and Mrs. James L. Barclay, who have taken Mr. Henry M. Day's cottage, took possession during the week. Mr. Sherman Day is the guest of Mr. Henry G. Moor, with whom he will stay for two weeks. Mr. and Mrs. William C. Gulliver arrived on Wednesday. The Shinnecock Hills colony is filling up quite nicely, among the latest arrivals being Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Brown, Dr. Lewis A. Stimson, Gen. Wager Swayne, and Miss Helen L. Parrish, who is living in her cottage in the Art Village. Mr. Henry Reeves Hoyt, who was not in Southampton last year, has already settled for the season.

Tennis seems to be taking a firm hold on the more youthful members of Southampton society, judging from the large number who play daily on the Meadow Club's courts. Among the players who may be seen are the Misses Barnes, Mr. Roderick Terry, Jr., the Misses Clark, Mr. Ashbel H. Barney, the Cryder triplets, Miss Barker, Mr. Monson Morris, the Misses Russell, and Miss Nathalie Henderson. There is an unusual revival of interest in the game, and golf can scarcely be said to be the extreme rage with the cottagers that it was last year. Besides the annual competition for the Ruggles Cup an invitation tournament will be held on the club's courts in which W. O. Larned and Bob Wrenn will probably play.

Southampton society has ever enjoyed the reputation of being rather sedate and decidedly conservative, with a prejudice against radical innovations. It remains therefore to be seen whether the proposed scheme to convert it into a sporting centre will be a success or not. The horsey element, as they prefer to be called, and at the head of which are Mr. Peter F. Collier and Mr. Lorillard Ronalds, are negotiating for the rental of a large lot near the Meadow Club, where they purpose having a polo field. While there is a possibility of the project being carried through, present indications are that it will be very frigidly received by the vast majority, who prefer their own favorite forms of amusement, which are of a less violent character.

Both clubs report an unusually large number of season subscribers this year, which is rather strange considering the alarming statement made recently by a certain paper regarding the inhospitable manner in which cottagers are said to be treated by both institutions. It is this very rigid exclusiveness enforced against the objectionable element that has insured the success of the two clubs for years past, making them a popular resort for women and children as well as for the members themselves. The Meadow Club has a slightly larger list of subscribers than the Golf Club, and among those who have passed the scrutiny of the committees are William C. Gulliver, Edward Van Ingen, Samuel D. Craig, Oliver Harriman, Jr., George G. De Witt, Mrs. T. H. Talmage, Alfred M. Hoyt, Francis O. de Luze, Julian W. Robbins, Dr. M. Allan Starr, Col. Henry May, O. G. Jennings, Dr. Albert H. Ely, Mrs. Morris Hollins, Percy R. Pyne, Roderick Terry, Mrs. Fordyce D. Barker, Edward Tiffany Dyer, Benjamin A. Gould, De Lancey Nicoll, George A. Crocker, Herman Ellis, Henry R. Hoyt, F. C. Hollins, Albert B. Boardman, Mrs. E. S. Knapp, and James L. Barclay.

Dr. and Mrs. M. Allan Starr were at the club during the week, preparatory to moving into their cottage.

LENOX.

LENOX, Mass., June 17.—The cottagers have had a delightful week with the exception of one or two days when the mercury climbed up into the eighties. Driving has been somewhat disagreeable on account of the dust. There has been very much less rain so far this Summer than last year. It has, however, been good weather for golfing, and the boat clubhouse has been well patronized, and it has been delightful rowing or sailing on Mankeenac Lake, especially in the edge of the evening.

Golf has received an impetus, especially among the young women, as Miss Maud Curtiss has offered a silver cup for competition among the women golfers, to be played for between the 15th of this month and the 15th of July. The competition is to be medal play of eighteen holes, and the course must be made four times, the one handing in the lowest score winning the cup. Among those who have already commenced to practice for the prize are Miss Lila Sloane, Miss Gilmore, Miss Bullard, Miss Marie Mosle, and the Misses Stillman. The men will commence their weekly handicap matches next Saturday. The club held a meeting this week and elected Mr. S. Howland Robbins, Mr. Joseph W. Burden, and Mr. David W. Bishop, Jr., Greens Committee. Mr. William Douglass Sloane, President of the club, is at the head of the Executive Committee, and Mr. S. Howland Robbins is at the head of the Handicap Committee.

M. and Mrs. John H. Hammond, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane at Elm Court, sailed for Europe on Wednesday. They are expected to return here in the Autumn. Mrs. J. Abercrombie Burden, Jr., is still at Elm Court, awaiting her husband, who sails for this side on the Majestic on Wednesday.

Mr. Joseph W. Burden has gone on his annual fishing trip to the Restigouche River, where he makes some fine catches. He is with a party of friends, and will be away for some weeks.

Mr. Samuel D. Babcock and family have arrived in Lenox, and are at their country house, Osceola Lodge.

Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams entertained a party of friends over Sunday.

Capt. John S. Barnes and family arrived at Coldbrooke this week.

Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis gave a dinner of a dozen covers Saturday evening.

Mr. W. A. Taylor and family are among the week's arrivals, having opened the Servis cottage for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Stillman are at the Bacon cottage for the Summer. They occupied this place last season, and found it very desirable from its nearness to the golf links, where most of the family enjoy spending a good share of the time.

Mr. W. A. Reid and family have arrived at the Folsom cottage for the season.

Dr. H. P. Jacques is at Ethelwyn Farm cottage, which he recently purchased and remodeled.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Morgan are now in London, but will soon leave for the Continent, where they will spend the greater part of the Summer, coming on to Lenox to occupy Ventfort Hall in the Autumn.

Mr. John E. Parsons and family arrived at Stonover this week for the season.

Mrs. John W. Minturn has been in Lenox this week, and has been for part of the time the guest of Mrs. A. C. Kingsland at her country place.

Major F. C. Grugan of the regular army has taken the Newton cottage for the Summer.

Mrs. Frederic Neilson and her daughter, Miss Kathleen Neilson, are in Lenox for a short stay. Mrs. Neilson will spend part of the Summer with Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp, at their cottage in Newport.

Mr. George Mosle and family are at the Eddy cottage for the season. Miss Mosle is fond of golfing, and is often at the links.

Mr. H. H. Pease and family are at Lorington, the cottage belonging to Mr

bridge boy, arrived this week to visit his aged mother, who lives here still. He came on directly from Washington as soon as he could get away. Another military hero of whom Stockbridge is proud is Lieut. Webster, who is visiting his uncle, Daniel F. Fenn. Lieut. Webster was in many of the important battles of the war, including Santiago. He was on the Brooklyn.

Announcements have been received of the marriage of Mr. Henry Ivison Parsons to Miss Harriet Brainard Thompson of Milford, Conn. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons have arrived in Stockbridge and are spending their honeymoon at Mr. Parson's country place, Bonnie Brae.

Mr. Howard Lapsley and family of New York have arrived at their cottage here.

Prof. E. C. Bourne of Yale and his family are settled at their Summer home here.

Mr. Edwin Worcester and family of New York arrived this week at the Gavit cottage, which they have taken for the season.

Mr. Alexander Sedgwick is occupying his house just across the street from the Casino. His family arrived from Buffalo this week.

Mr. F. W. Whittredge is spending some time here. He occupied for some years the residence of David Dudley Field, on Prospect Hill.

There have been may arrivals in Stockbridge this week. Among them are Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Rhett, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Greenwood, Miss Julia Van Vorst, and Mrs. Barrhydt, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Allen, H. H. Sprague, Mrs. Sprague, Mrs. W. C. Haskins, Miss Haskins, and Mr. and Mrs. Wendell, Boston; Mrs. William Hayne, Jr., South Orange; Mrs. David Hamilton, Miss Hamilton, S. G. Caskey, and Miss Caskey, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. G. M. Sorrell and Miss Seymour, Savannah, Ga.

LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 17.—As the season advances and the people get settled in their cottages and boarding houses, they are receiving a gentle reminder that Vice President Hobart is in our midst for the Summer, and trips are being made to Norwood Park, to view the spot where Mr. Hobart and family reside. The health of the Vice President is improving daily. He is generally seen being wheeled about in an invalid chair, but one day recently, much to the surprise of Mrs. Hobart and the rest of the household, he was discovered walking up stairs from the parlor to his bedroom all alone. Mrs. Hobart feels very much pleased with the progress her husband is making, and, with the other inmates of the cottage, is looking forward to his speedy recovery. The Vice President has had a number of callers. Last Sunday he entertained Senator and Mrs. Mark Hanna.

During this week two notable weddings took place. Clifford Seasongood of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Miss Maud Sternberger of New York City was the first couple to be married here this season. Mr. Seasongood is the son of Gen. Lewis Seasongood and Miss Sternberger is the daughter of the late Simon Sternberger. The wedding took place at the bride's Summer home, at West End, on Monday, the Rev. Dr. Wise of New York officiating. The second wedding was that of Miss Florence Elsworth Hazard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Hazard of Shrewsbury, and Prince Francis Maria Joseph Auersperg of Austria, at the Hazard Manor on Wednesday. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Reynolds of St. James's Church, Red Bank, in the spacious drawing room, and was witnessed by about 400 invited guests.

There is another affair forthcoming which is interesting society. It is the marriage of Miss Niles, daughter of L. N. Niles, President of the Adams Express Company, to John J. Knox. Mr. Niles is a cottager at Monmouth Beach, and the ceremony will take place Wednesday at St. Peter's Church, Galilee, near Miss Niles's Summer home.

The initial Summer services of the St. James's Episcopal Church at Elberon will take place to-day. The Rev. Dr. William B. Bodine of Philadelphia will officiate.

George A. P. Kelsey, who has been in charge of the Howland Hotel for the past two seasons, has arrived and will take charge again this season. The hotel will be ready to receive guests in another week.

The Elberon Beach Club is now open. The pavilion erected late last season adds materially to the popularity of the club, which is composed exclusively of Elberon cottagers.

Palmer & McDonald, proprietors of the Brighton Hotel have had their hotel thoroughly renovated and put in first-class order for the reception of guests. Many have already been booked.

Dr. Joseph A. Booth is occupying his Ocean Avenue cottage.

L. Tannenbaum and family of New York arrived Monday for the Summer, and are in a Bath Avenue cottage.

Col. Dan Rice, the ex-showman, is seen daily upon the drives at this place.

William Campbell of the University of Pennsylvania has been in town this week.

The Continental Hotel will be under the management of Philip Fritz this season.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Pratt of New York are guests of the Central cottage this week.

Gen. W. H. Morris of Fordham, N. Y., is occupying his Summer home at North Long Branch.

Last Sunday the Beth-Miriam Synagogue opened for the Summer season. Services will be held every Friday evening at 7 o'clock and Saturday morning at 9:30. The Rev. Benjamin Morris of New York has been retained as reader.

The congregation of the Church of Our Lady Star of the Sea held a picnic on Wednesday afternoon and evening at Pleasure Bay Park.

George H. Bates, one of the oldest hotel managers along the Delaware River, has arrived here from Cape May to assume the management of the Iron Pier Casino.

A. Hellman of New York is at the McCullough cottage at Elberon.

H. Leopold and family of New York are occupying Lawndale cottage No. 1 at Elberon.

G. L. Jacquin of New York is spending the Summer in Dillers's Morris Avenue cottage.

Among the patients who are being treated at Dr. Barr's Sanitarium are Mr. Baldwin of Newark, Mr. Sampson of Brooklyn, Miss Eaton of Old Point Comfort, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Ballinger of Philadelphia, and Mme. Rene of New York.

A. Hecht is at the Stokes cottage, on Atlantic Avenue, at North Long Branch.

The first gypsy camp of the season was pitched on the Dobbins property on Wednesday.

The Seasonor cottage, at North Long Branch, was opened for the season on Thursday.

Mrs. A. M. Good of New York, who purchased the McKesson cottage some time ago, is having improvements made.

Samuel D. Dickinson, a well-known Republican politician of Jersey City, has leased the Zimmer cottage, on Franklin Avenue, for the Summer.

Emil S. Levy of New York is occupying Hollywood Cottage No. 14.

Max Ernst has leased the Barrett cottage at Cottage Place for the Summer.

Walter Reed, son of Dr. James J. Reed, has sailed for Europe, where he will spend a month touring.

Franklin Murphy and family took possession of their Elberon cottage on Thursday.

The Monmouth Beach Country Club opened its doors for the season on Thursday.

The Norwood Park Casino, which is situated near Vice President Hobart's Summer residence, has opened for the season with Mr. Harry Hopper in charge. The religious services which are held on Sundays at the Casino during the Summer months will not begin until the last week in June or the first week in July. The Rev. Charles J. Young of New York will officiate.

Mrs. Richard H. Hughes and her son returned home from Pittsburg during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark Hutchinson and son of New York are visiting at the Garland cottage, on Garfield Avenue.

Mrs. Daniel Perns and family of West End will spend the Summer at the Central cottage on Morris Avenue.

Mrs. Rufus Blodgett, wife of ex-Senator Blodgett, has left this place for a visit of several weeks in the New England States.

Commissioner Walter S. Reed returned Saturday from a trip through New York State.

Miss Amelia Lehrfield of New York is a guest at the Goldsmith cottage, on Union Avenue.

Judge Steckler of New York has taken possession of the Lanning cottage on Bath Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin P. Morris have vacated their Bath Avenue cottage, and will spend the Summer at their Simpson Street cottage.

J. H. Griesel of New York is occupying the cottage of E. R. Slocum on Westwood Avenue.

J. Frownfeld of New York has leased Diller's Ocean Avenue cottage, and has already taken possession of it.

William Kropff and family of New York are occupying the Street cottage on Franklin Avenue.

Mr. Frank Thomson, who died at his home at Merion Station recently, was well known by the cottagers at this resort, and his presence will be greatly missed this year.

Senator Michael Barrett has leased one of Senator Smith's cottages at Elberon, H. P. Baldwin of New York will occupy another, while the third cottage, which is being remodelled, will be occupied by the Smith family.

Mrs. S. Raynes of New York is spending the Summer in the Weatherbee cottage, which she has recently rented.

J. Pierson and family have taken possession of Mrs. Rachel Slocum's cottage on Chelsea Avenue for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hankinson of New York are at their Eatontown cottage, where they will spend the Summer.

Mrs. S. F. Requa of Chicago is spending a few days with her sister-in-law, Mrs. A. B. Nafew.

Robert H. McCarter and family of Newark are again domiciled in the Kenney cottage, opposite the Ocean Mills Oakhurst, for the Summer.

The Hollywood Golf Club is now open, and practice games are in vogue.

Thomas L. Cornell of New York has taken possession of the Potter cottage on Franklin Avenue.

Mrs. M. F. Kauffman of New York is spending the Summer in the Comstock cottage on Ocean Avenue.

The handsome Henry Daly cottage, on the south side of Chelsea Avenue, is occupied for the Summer by Mrs. V. M. Julbe of New York.

W. Irving Snyder and family of New York are guests at the Hotel Norwood for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Pratt of New York are guests at the Central cottage, Morris Avenue.

The twenty-third annual commencement exercises of the High School at this place were held on Friday evening at St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church. The class of '99 comprises twelve members, eight young women and four young men.

Mrs. Mary Kieley has issued invitations announcing the coming marriage of her daughter, Nellie, to David F. Milleman, Jr., next Wednesday at the Church of the Transfiguration, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The steamer Republic made her first trip of the season yesterday between New York and the Long Branch Iron Pier.

J. N. Riker, who recently purchased the old Thompson Hotel, opened its doors Tuesday.

I. Honingman of New York is domiciled in the Moss cottage, Cottage Place, for the Summer.

Clifton W. Levy and family of New York have leased the Howland cottage, on Garfield Avenue.

The Taylor Memorial Church, at Elberon, opened last Sunday with a fair-sized congregation. The Rev. Mr. Hagerman officiated. It was announced from the pulpit that the Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, the Summer pastor, will occupy the pulpit to-day. Mr. Mackay has been making a short stay abroad.

Ex-Mayor Strong of New York has engaged a suite of rooms at the Elberon Hotel. It is said he will arrive on June 25 and remain until Aug. 5.

As many of the theatrical people make this resort their Summer residence, there is a movement on foot to hold a benefit performance by an all-star cast at the West End Amusement Hall during the latter part of July or the first of August to aid the Monmouth Memorial Hospital.

William V. Clark, Superintendent of the New Jersey Southern Railroad Company, who has his office at this place, has tendered his resignation, to take effect July 1. His successor will be George H. Freck, who is now Superintendent of the Central Division of the New Jersey Central.

Mrs. Robert Bauer of Paterson, N. J., who owns four cottages at Elberon, arrived at that place Wednesday, and took possession of one of them for the season.

Four large milk cans containing goldfish arrived at Hollywood Station on Tuesday in charge of a man from Washington for Vice President Hobart. They were conveyed to Mr. Hobart's cottage at Norwood Park, where they were placed in a pond that surrounds a large fountain very close to the Vice President's residence.

Dr. Gagnon, who is a noted horseman, arrived at Hollywood on Saturday last and took possession of the Hollywood Lodge.

Among the cottage arrivals during the week at Elberon were G. Banyer and George H. Prentiss of New York City.

J. T. Closson of Plainfield, N. J., took possession of the Porter cottage on Tuesday.

Mr. Thorley of New York is occupying Elberon Cottage No. 12, and John R. Dos Passos of New York Cottage No. 11.

Among the Philadelphians who arrived at Elberon this week was George T. Lewis.

CAPE MAY.

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 17.—The season at this resort has been opened with a much larger cottage colony than has been here for the last five or six years, and everything about the place presents an appearance of gayety. Within another week all the hotels will have been opened and the social season begun. It is noticeable this year that among the guests are a large number of New Yorkers, and this is particularly so among the cottage colony, which has selected villas near the golf links. While the larger portion of the visitors to this resort come from Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington, and the South and West, there is a decided increase in the number of guests from New York.

The resort in general looks very well this year, and the stranger coming into the town is at once struck with the idea that there has been a cleaning time here since last season, because of the excellent condition and the trim manner in which the driveways and avenues about the place have been put. The beach drive, which extends along the entire ocean front, is in the best of condition.

The golf club, which was new to Cape May last season, has now become the centre of a great deal of the social life at the resort. The President is John C. Bullitt, the Philadelphia lawyer who refused the Attorney Generalship in President Cleveland's first Cabinet. Since last year the club has been regularly incorporated, and has purchased about fifty-five acres of the best ground in the neighborhood. On this is a clubhouse, which has been remodeled, giving it all the modern conveniences that a clubhouse should have.

Several attractions have been added this year, among them free daily concerts on the beach by a military band. Last Saturday and Sunday the first of these concerts was given by the Nineteenth Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment Band, and on Saturday, July 1, this same band will begin an engagement of nine weeks, playing mornings, afternoons, and evenings.

The bathing season is now opened, and hundreds enjoy themselves in the breakers. Capt May has a beach which is of so gradual a descent into the water that no life lines or anything of that sort are required here to aid the bather in efforts to save himself from the dangerous undertow which is prevalent at some other resorts.

The American Society of Civil Engineers will come to Cape May on June 26 and hold a convention at the Stockton Hotel, which will last five days. This society will bring with it about 850 of its members and guests. During the three days preceding the convention of the engineers the same hotel will be occupied by about 500 of the working journalists of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Washington on their annual excursion. They will be the guests of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mrs. K. Calender of East Twenty-sixth Street will open her cottage on Ocean Street here next week for the Summer season. She will have as her guests Mrs. Wainewright and her niece, Mrs. Sumner Bowman of Williamstown, Penn., who was Miss Wainewright, and whose wedding took place in their New York home just after Easter.

Among prominent New York clergymen who have recently been here were the Right Rev. John M. Farley, Auxiliary Bishop of New York and the Rev. John J. Flood.

Mrs. D. M. Kearny, widow of Gen. Phil Kearny and mother of Gen. John Watts Kearny of New York, came to Cape May this week and opened her Beach Avenue Summer home for the season. Mrs. Kearny during the Winter resides on Connecticut Avenue, Washington.

Dr. W. W. Keene, who was last week elected President of the American Medical Association at Columbus, Ohio, is now occupying his Summer cottage here on Beach Avenue.

Dr. José Congosto, the new Spanish Consul General at New York and the last Secretary General under Spanish rule in Cuba, will spend the Summer here, as he did for years previous to last season.

The Rev. Dr. E. W. Hitchcock, formerly minister of the American Presbyterian Church in Paris, is residing in his cottage here. The family of ex-Postmaster Gen. John Wanamaker is occupying their cottage here also.

ASBURY PARK.

ASBURY PARK, June 17.—Slowly but surely this resort is filling up with Summer visitors. Tourists from all parts of the country arrived in goodly numbers this week, making glad the hearts of the bonifaces and enlivening the beach resorts, where the visitors spend most of their time. The Brunswick and Monmouth opened early this week. The Ocean, Sunset Hall, Metropolitan, and Columbia followed suit to-day, and each hotel received a liberal quota of the incoming pleasure-seekers. The proprietors of the leading caravansaries are jubilant over the prospects for a phenomenal season and their booking clerks are kept busy arranging to care for the rush due to arrive soon after Independence Day.

The Board of Trade is arranging for an old-fashioned celebration of the Fourth of July. The partially completed programme calls for a monster boat carnival on Deal Lake, concluding with a display of fireworks. The cottagers of Loch Arbor, Allenhurst, and Deal will be asked to participate, and should they decide to do so the event will eclipse all former Independence Day celebrations. On the afternoon of the Fourth a bicycle meet will be held at the athletic grounds under the management of Arthur A. Zimmerman, who has engaged the speediest of the "outlaws" to compete for the money prizes offered.

The State Sunday School Association will hold its annual school for primary teachers here for one week, commencing July 3. The annual convention of the Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Legion will assemble here on July 17, when thousands of members of the order will be present. The meetings will be held in the Beach Auditorium and Educational Hall. The National officers will make Sunset Hall their headquarters.

The '97 and '98 classes of the Asbury Park High School tendered a reception and dance to the classes of '95, '96, and '99 at the Hotel Lafayette Thursday evening, and the function was the social event of the week. On Monday evening next the '99 class will tender a reception to the '97 and '98 classes at the Hotel Columbia.

The free band concerts on the beach front began to-day for the season and will continue every afternoon and evening until the middle of September. Prof. Lambiase of Philadelphia is the musical director, and his musicians include a number of noted soloists. The musicians are paid by the city, the money required being raised by taxation.

The 750-pound rubber sea turtle recently captured at Seabright and purchased by "Founder" Bradley for his aquarium on the fishing pier, kicked up such a rumpus over being confined in such close quarters that it was turned lose in Shark River this week.

There are signs on every hand of the rapid advancement of the season across the lake in Ocean Grove. Cottagers, tenters, and hotel guests arrive on every train from the big cities, and next week the special religious services under the auspices of the Camp-Meeting Association will begin—the signal that the season is open. The formal opening sermon in the auditorium on the camp grounds will be preached Sunday morning, June 25, by the Rev. Dr. Frank P. Parkin, pastor of the State Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Trenton, and the evening sermon by the Rev. Dr. James G. Reed of Ocean Grove. The auditorium will be open for religious worship to-morrow morning, when a missionary sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. J. F. Goucher of Baltimore. A successor to Evangelist Charles H. Yatman, for years the popular leader of the Young People's Meetings in the Temple—who is now abroad engaged in missionary work—will not be named by the association, but the place will be left open for Mr. Yatman. The Temple meetings will be continued, as usual, this Summer, and they will be led by visiting evangelists and members of the association.

Former Mayor Stuart of Philadelphia, former Mayor Bechtel of Trenton, Mayor Fagan of Hoboken, Mayor Hinchliffe of Paterson, and Mayor Seymour of Newark have decided to spend the Summer in Asbury Park.

The Rev. Dr. Merrill Edward Gates, former President of Amherst College, was one of the visitors here this week.

Senator Elijah Hutchinson of Trenton was here this week for recreation and pleasure.

Bishop James N. Fitz Gerald of St. Louis, President of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, arrived in the grove this week for a protracted rest.

Gen. William H. Skirm of Trenton is occupying a cottage in Ocean Pathway, Ocean Grove.

Judge Charles E. Hendrickson of Mount Holly will spend the Summer in Ocean Grove.

The Rev. Dr. A. J. Palmer, the well-known New York Methodist divine, will occupy his cottage in Ocean Grove as usual this Summer.

Mrs. James Hanan of New York is occupying her Summer home in Seventh Avenue.

George L. Hawkins of New York has moved into his cottage corner of Seventh and Grand Avenues.

City Clerk James F. Connelly of Newark, a former Consul to Japan, has taken a cottage at the corner of Sixth and Webb Streets.

Fred Gibbs of New York has a Summer home in Eighth Avenue.

Former Assemblyman Reuben Trier of Newark arrived at his Seventh Avenue cottage this week with his family.

Thomas Mufr of New York has leased a pretty seaside home in Sixth Avenue.

George R. Hillier of Jersey City is occupying his cottage in Sixth Avenue.

George B. Dwyer, the Newark leather manufacturer, is with his family at his Fifth Avenue Summer retreat.

William C. Shanley of Newark will spend the Summer at his Fourth Avenue cottage.

T. J. Slatterly, the New York architect, is occupying a cozy cottage in Second Avenue.

Arthur J. Horgan of New York has taken a cottage near the sea in Sixth Avenue.

E. D. Harrington of New York moved into his Second Avenue Summer home this week.

James J. Corbett, the pugilist, has leased a cottage here for the Summer.

Christopher D. Rehm of Newark is Summering with his family in Sewall Avenue.

John P. Friedhoff of New York has engaged a Sewall Avenue cottage for the season.

Bernard Ris of New York, is occupying, with his family, a cottage in Bergh Street.

W. B. Reilly of New York will spend the season at his cottage in Asbury Avenue.

Congressman James J. Belden of Syracuse is occupying his Summer home at Allenhurst.

Col. George B. McC. Harvey, editor of the North American Review, has leased a pretty cottage at Deal Beach, which he is now occupying.

Former Congressman Miles Ross of New Brunswick is with his family at his cottage at Deal Beach.

Former Assemblyman Joseph Byrne of Newark will Summer, as usual, at Deal Beach, where he owns a handsome cottage.

Former Mayor Lawrence W. Fell of Orange is located at Deal Beach for the Summer.

Charles S. Oakley of New York moved into his cottage at Deal Beach this week.

RIDGEFIELD.

RIDGEFIELD, Conn., June 17.—The cottages on the historic hills of this ancient Revolutionary town, owned by New York's wealthy citizens, are throwing off their Winter coverings, and many are now occupied by those who have fled from the torrid heat of the metropolis. Among those who are here with their families are: George G. Haven, Jr., Dr. William F. Cushman, Dr. Newton M. Shaffer, Albert H. Storer, William S. Hawks, Mrs. J. O. Stone, Mrs. J. Shoenberger, the Misses de Peyster, C. R. Huntington, Dr. A. L. Northrop, James Morris, A. Newbold Morris, George M. Olcott, George H. Newton, Horace Ingersoll, Mrs. Henry E. Hawley, D. Edwin Hawley, Miss Hawley, E. P. Dutton, Seelye Benedict, John A. King, Allen S. Apgar, Lucius H. Biglow, Robert B. Woodward, J. A. Mitchell, Francis M. Bacon, Mrs. David Dow, Jr., Charles A. Hamilton, H. W. Thayer, Dr. George G. Shelton, Theodore H. Mead, Mrs. Theodore M. Barnes, Mrs. David S. Egleston, Dr. J. A. Booth, W. A. Jenner, Louis J. Sands, Mrs. J. J. Blodgett, Warren E. Dennis, R. A. Schnabel, H. E. Butler, E. M. Grinnell, Mrs. J. A. Devenport, Alexander Munn, Dr. Brady E. Backus, Mrs. A. B. Sands, Philip J. Sands, William Loomis, August Richards, C. W. Armour, E. T. Bush, C. H. Wilcox, E. R. Andrews, Dexter L. Stone, F. W. Otheman, Howard A. Taylor, Edward King, Rupert C. King, Mrs. E. H. Wade, Mrs. F. N. Shimmin, Mrs. Russell Hoadley, E. C. Benedict, M. W. Maclay, Walter N. Crittenden, Charles R. Huntington, Mrs. Harper, A. H. Putnam, J. O. Murphy, Miss Gertrude Dodd.

John E. Tousey, Dr. T. M. Lloyd, W. D. Walkley, Mrs. S. E. Milner, Mrs. C. H. Hunt, Ernest Mitchell, the Misses Irving, Mrs. Morris Wilkins, Miss Cooper, J. O. Poillon, Capt. Charles Keiner, T. K. Lees, Mrs. Chichester, George Bailey, Frederick Grant, Mrs. H. Trembley, Mrs. Thomas Stacey Hager, Mrs. J. Hager, Miss U. Greenwood, all of Brooklyn.

Gen. Rufus H. King, J. Howard King, Albany; James M. Crafts, Boston; Mrs. Aaron J. Vanderpoel, Kinderhook; Mrs. O. V. Ward, Chicago.

Conference of Appraisers.

In order to promote greater uniformity in the classification and appraisement of imported merchandise, a general conference of local Appraisers has been ordered by the Treasury Department. This conference will be held at the Appraiser's Stores, in this city, on the fourth Tuesday in September. The local United States Appraisers at the following ports are instructed to attend: Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, New Orleans, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Portland, (Oregon,) Buffalo, and Detroit. Suggestions of questions for consideration at this conference are directed to be sent to the care of Wilbur F. Wakeman, Appraiser at New York.

Troop C in the War.

Sergt. John S. Fiske of Brooklyn is now in possession of three volumes giving the history of the war in Puerto Rico in general and of Troop C, New York Volunteer Cavalry, in particular. The history is compiled from newspaper clippings, contains 300 pages, and is illustrated with 450 original photographs. It is said Sergt. Fiske, who is a member of Troop C, paid $1,000 for getting out the volumes.

THE ROOF GARDEN SEASON

Theatricals Now at a Low Ebb in New York.

VAUDEVILLE ONLY SURVIVES

Changes in This Week's Bill—Features of Roof Garden Shows—Theatrical Gossip.

Though "His Excellency the Governor," still runs at the Empire Theatre, no other play is now on view in this city, and every other theatre devoted to drama and operetta is closed. The roof-garden season has been under way two weeks. At Koster & Bial's, the Casino, and the New York there have been great crowds every night thus far. In the bill at the first-named resort everything is good of its kind, and the kind is old-fashioned "variety." In the Casino Roof Garden the "coon" song and eccentricities of modern negro humor, presented by performers of African descent, predominate in the performance.

In the sumptuous "Aerial Magnolia Grove" ballet is the specialty. A really pretty ballet divertissement is "The Court Ball," by Marwig and Solomon, introducing some of the comeliest of the dancers employed in "The Man in the Moon" downstairs, and some remarkable saltatorial gymnastics by Lizzie and Venie Daly, are prominent in the bill. The exhibition in variegated and bewildering lantern rays of Mlle. Lotty may be passed over with a modest blush.

In the newest of the "variety" turns the use of sleighbells as musical instruments takes the veteran's mind back to the era of the Peake Family and proves, once more, that there is nothing new under the sun. Wearing collars of sleighbells the educated and estimable dogs in this Magnolia Grove jump over hurdles and other obstacles with such nice regularity as to mark the time and lend pleasing variations to the air of "The Last Rose of Summer," played by the band. Three French girls, equally estimable, and presumably as highly educated, wear elaborate trappings of sleigh-bells, which discourse sweet music as they walk about.

Next week, (June 26,) another roof garden will be opened. Mr. Oscar Hammerstein is not often last, and when he is is still far from least. He calls his new place of Summer resort on the roof of the Victoria the "Venetian Terrace Garden," and thus describes it: "The garden has been designed to represent the Grand Promenade at Monte Carlo; the structural work being entirely of iron, rises in terrace form to the height of thirty feet, permitting an unobstructed view of two stages, upon which performances are given simultaneously. The lighting is on an entirely novel method, invented by Mr. Hammerstein. Each of the incandescent lamps on the lower terrace is immersed in a globe of colored water, throwing out a brilliantly scintillating effect through the leaves of the living plants and bushes. No artificial plants are on this roof. The performances will consist of fifteen acts, comprising vaudeville, opera, and ballet. Nearly all of the acts and performers have been engaged in Europe and cannot appear elsewhere in this country."

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS.

Matters of Interest Relating to the Stage and Its Players.

New plays we shall surely have in New York early next season are "Ben Hur," a dramatic version of Lew Wallace's book, at the Broadway Theatre; "The Children of the Ghetto," at the Herald Square, and "The Tyranny of Tears," by Haddon Chambers, in which John Drew and his company will appear at the Empire. The last-named is said to be a fine example of modern comedy, belonging peculiarly to the present hour, but polished and refined in characterization and dialogue. There are only five characters. Drew will appear as an amiable and successful novelist, burdened with a loving but suspicious wife, doubtless to be portrayed by Isabel Irving. The typewriting amanuensis and the "mutual friend," who, by wedding that young lady, relieves a distressing situation, should be good rôles for Ethel Barrymore and Arthur Byron.

As likely as not, "Wheels Within Wheels," by R. C. Carton, will be an early play at the Lyceum, where the same author's "Tree of Knowledge" had a run season before last. Mr. Carton's new play does not resemble "The Tree of Knowledge," however, but is more like "The Case of Rebellious Susan." In the character of Blagden, so successfully acted in London by Arthur Bourchier, the new member of the Lyceum company, John Mason, ought to make a hit. Bourchier, by the way, has been accused of caricaturing a real person in his performance.

"Barbara Frietchie," by Clyde Fitch, to be produced by Julia Marlowe at the Criterion Theatre, Broadway and Forty-fourth Street, will be another early new play. In putting this purely fictitious personage on the stage, Mr. Fitch has discarded his Whittier altogether. The poet found the name and the incident of the flag in a newspaper story. The scene of Fitch's play, like that of Whittier's poem, is Frederick, Md., and the time 1861. In accordance with recent custom the fashions in dress of the period will be copied in the costumes, the designs for which have been already made. Miss Marlowe will impersonate a young and comely Barbara Frietchie, the heroine of a romance—not a bent old woman with gray hair.

By the way, not all of the London reviews of Fitch's play, "The Cowboy and the Lady," are condemnatory. The London Times says it is "a pleasant, rattling entertainment, and as an example of Wild West drama quite worth seeing."

Marcia Von Dresser, who, in a quiet way, secured a really noteworthy triumph at Daly's this last season, is a native of Memphis, Tenn., and a strikingly handsome woman. On the sudden withdrawal of Blanche Bates from the cast of "The Great Ruby," Miss Von Dresser took her part, Countess Mirza Charkoff, and filled it with distinction all through the season, except when Miss Rehan was "out of the bill," when she played Lady Garnett. Miss Von Dresser has a good singing voice, and made her first appearance in operetta. She will have a good part in "A Greek Slave" at Daly's in the Fall, if present arrangements are carried out.

Emerich Robert, who died at Würzburg lately, aged fifty-two years, had long been renowned on the stage in Germany and Austria. For many years he had been connected with the Vienna Burg Theatre. His repertory included Oedipus, Faust, Romeo, and Hamlet. He had also acted Solness in "The Master Builder," and Herostrat in Fulda's latest play.

Of course, it was Daniel and not Charles Frohman, (as the cable mistakenly announces,) who arranged in London with Mrs. Sothern (Virginia Harned) to support her husband in his starring tour next season. Mrs. Sothern ought to make a hit in the rôle of Miladi. The new romantic play by Henry Hamilton is probably a new dramatization of "Monte Cristo." So we shall see Sothern as a refined Edmond Dantes and Virginia Harned as Mercedes. Latterly, vociferous and popular Mr. O'Neill in the famous Fechter version of this greatest of the elder Dumas's romances, alone has kept Dantes alive on our stage. Playgoers who are still young, however, can recall Fechter's own impersonation of Dantes at Niblo's, with Carlotta Leclercq as Mercedes, and some of us remember vividly another dramatization of "Monte Cristo" at Mrs. John Wood's Olympic Theatre, when E. L. Davenport acted Dantes splendidly and Kate Newton was a lovely Mercedes. This cast also included James Lewis as Caderousee and J. H. Stoddart as Abbe Faria.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Bill in the Combination Theatres and Music Halls.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—The season at this house has been prolonged, and "His Excellency the Governor" will continue until Charles Frohman, who is in London, decides it is time to remove it from the theatre.

TERRACE GARDEN.—Under the direction of Paul Henneberg, assistant conductor of the Twenty-second Regiment Band, the organization continues to give nightly concerts with selections of a strictly military character.

EDEN MUSEE.—An elaborate wax group was placed on exhibition yesterday, which is one of the largest and most artistic wax groups ever made. It consists of seventeen figures, and occupies a large section of the central hall. Its name is "Prominent People," and includes Victor Hugo, Longfellow, Mrs. Fiske, E. H. Sothern, Anna Held, Mrs. Leslie Carter, Henry Irving, and Ellen Terry.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—For the ensuing week Manager Aarons has arranged a programme which is interesting in every number. It consists of the Sisters Rappo, Sadi Alfarabi, Johnson and Dean, Louise Gunning, Miss Josie De Witt, Josephine Sabel, Dave Meier, the Metweef troupe, Arniotis, Goggins and Davis, and Slivern and Emerie. The usual Sunday night concert will be given this evening.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—A number of new artists will be seen during the second week of this resort, including Edgar Ely, Miss Pauline Hammerstein, Alma Doerge, William Gould, the Fransiola sisters, the Phasey troupe, Snyder and Buckley, Mlle. Fanchonette, Nora Lambert, La Petite Adelaide, and others. This evening James J. Jeffries, the champion pugilist, assisted by the vitagraph pictures, will make his second and final appearance on the roof.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Miss Rose Melville will make her reappearance this week, and the engagement will be made specially interesting by two interpretations in her Sis Hopkins sketch. A brief scene will present her in her own straight character for the first time in public, when she will sing a song, assisted by a chorus. The bill otherwise will include the Blondells, Kelly and Ashby, Smith and Campbell, Wilmer and Vincent, Olive White, in a sketch entitled "A Strange Baby"; Al H. Wilson, Rosarie and Elliott, Ethel Levy, and others.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—The first of the roof garden's Sunday night concerts will be given to-night, with Cissie Loftus as the feature. Some of her imitations, which are new, will consist of De Wolf Hopper's curtain speech and mimicries of other celebrities of the stage. The programme for the remaining part of the week remains unchanged, with Mlle. Lotty Walton's trapeze-swinging monkeys, Mlle. Erma's musical dogs, the Pinty sisters, the three sisters Ronay, the Miles-Stavordale Quintet, Cawthorne and Forrester, La Liska, Lizzie and Vinie Daly, William English, the Beaumont sisters, and Bruno and Gehrue. "The Man in the Moon," in the auditorium, begins its tenth week, with some few changes in the specialties.

MUSICAL MATTERS AT HOME.

Sousa gave his first concert at Manhattan Beach yesterday, but to-day will probably be the real "opening" of the concert season. There will be two concerts daily through the season. The first concert will begin at 4 and the second at 8 o'clock P. M., until Frank Daniels opens the operetta term next Saturday, June 24, when the time of the second concert will be 7 P. M. Sousa has returned from his long tour in good health. George H. Broadhurst, who is to write the book for Sousa's music to "Kris and the Wonderful Lamp," will live at Manhattan Beach this Summer. Maude Reese Davies will be heard as the soloist with Sousa to-day. Miss Davies accompanied Sousa and his band throughout the concert tour just concluded.

At the annual meeting of the Trustees of the Oliver Ditson Society for the Relief of Needy Musicians, which was held at the residence Mrs. Ditson in Boston last week, the following-named officers were elected: President—B. J. Lang; Treasurer—C. H. Ditson; Clerk, C. F. Smith; Trustees—B. J. Lang, A. Parker Browne, and Arthur Foote. The reports of the officers showed that a handsome sum had been disbursed during the year to persons entitled to help under the terms of the bequest, but not sufficient cases have come to the knowledge of the Trustees to call for the entire income of the fund, which, beginning with Mr. Ditson's bequest of $25,000, has been since increased by donations and accretions.

W. F. Bradbury of Boston was elected Secretary of the Handel and Haydn Society last week.

The Jubilee Saengerfest will be held at Cincinnati week after next in a building erected for the purpose on Vine Street, opposite the Zoological Garden. The structure nearly covers a lot 300 by 500 feet, and will contain accommodations for a chorus of 4,000 and an audience of 10,000. Its cost will be about $55,000, and it is of handsome proportions and some architectural pretensions. The soloists in the festival will be Corinne Moore-Lawson, Sara Anderson, Charlotte Maconda, Mrs. Marshall Pease, George Hamlin, Joseph Baernstein, and Oscar Ehrgott.

The eleventh annual meeting of the New York State Music Teachers' Association will be held in Albany next week, beginning with a reception and concert the night of June 26.

That the twenty-first National convention of the Music Teachers' National Association at Cincinnati will in every sense be a love feast for the workers in the art musical is an assured fact. The gathering of the music teachers and artists from everywhere will be unique in more than one respect. First of all, there is the fact that the programmes are to be devoted exclusively to the works of American composers, both native and those who have acquired their citizenship through long residence. That notice ought to be sufficient to bring every professional lover of the art to the meeting. When it is further known that all these artists who participate in the programmes serve without remuneration, and that their labor is a labor for the sake of art and art alone, surely every one who can possibly manage to come to the meeting should do so, if for no other reason than to catch the inspiration and the enthusiasm which is sure to result, because of the presence of so many unselfish and willing workers in the art. Every one who has aspirations toward becoming a composer should attend, so that he may compare his own work with that of those whose compositions are on the programme.

The compositions chosen are models of their kind, ranging from the single song to the symphony. To the many living away from musical cities, to whom the hearing of orchestral works is of necessity a rarity, and to whom the hearing of American works is a still greater rarity, the concerts at this convention should prove in many respects a veritable godsend. It is so rarely even in large music centres that one can have the pleasure of hearing more than three or four American works in a season, that it would be worth any one's while to visit Cincinnati during the coming meeting in order to gain a fair notion of what American musicians have done in composition. Many of the best musicians in larger cities are recognizing this fact, and have written to the officers, stating their intention to be present.

The older features of the association, the discussion of topics pertaining to the art of teaching, not the teaching of one branch alone, but of all the different branches of our art, is a feature that has not been overlooked, and there will be plenty of opportunity for every one who differs from the speaker, or who wishes further information on the subject under discussion, to ask such questions as may suggest themselves.

The officers of the association have borne in mind a desire to make the meeting of 1899 a landmark in its history and in that of American art. The works of some of the musical "Fathers of Israel" will be on the programme, side by side with the more modern works of the younger composers. Usually the orchestral works on the programme receive an inadequate representation, but on this occasion every work will receive the necessary rehearsing to bring out its strong characteristics and greatest beauty.

Mr. Van Der Stucken has returned from Europe for the purpose of rehearsing the larger part of the works to be given. The Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, a permanent body, has been engaged for the performance of these works; the Polyhymnia Society of Cincinnati, which contains the flower of the local Catholic Church choirs, have for several weeks been rehearsing the chosen choral works. The artistic unity of the programmes is assured by the unanimous action of the Programme Committee and the fact that nearly all the works will be conducted by one man, the remaining works being conducted by the composers them

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 18, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-town.....1,280 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

There was on the face of it something of desperation in the suggestion that the troubles of the Administration touching the military situation could be staved off or palliated by the re-enlistment of three regiments from among the "time-expired" volunteers now in the Philippines. The remedy was so plainly and pathetically inadequate to the disease. The two factors which have brought about the present situation, which it is not speaking too strongly to call a crisis, are, first, the unpatriotic and outrageous refusal of the Senate, under the malign inspiration of GORMAN, to give the President the very moderate means for carrying out the instructions of Congress which were put into his hands by the Hull Army bill, and secondly, the unexpected stubbornness of the resistance of AGUINALDO and his insurgents. This was "on the cards,' however, when Congress was called upon to make military provision for a new order of things. It was plainly the part of wisdom and patriotism to make ample provision for all possible exigencies, assured that that course would be the cheapest in the end. That is what an intelligent and patriotic Legislature would have done. The result of GORMAN'S machinations to "starve the Administration" was that we have not now more than enough troops to take care of our possessions and of Cuba, in which we have assumed the responsibility for the preservation of order, even if AGUINALDO'S war were to collapse at once.

The prescription of three regiments of re-enlisted volunteers would have been ludicrous upon the score of its inadequacy, even if it had been practicable. But the latest advices are to the effect that it is not practicable. No bait of "travel pay," it is said, will retain in the Philippines the men who are entitled to come home. And this for the very reason which has interfered with the efficiency of the army all along. We were saying the other day that the President could not relieve himself from one part of the responsibility for the situation, and that was the share that was incurred by keeping ALGER in the War Department. How can any intelligent American be expected to join the army when the same man and the same system that are responsible for all the miscarriages and scandals of the war with Spain are unchanged and ready to provide fresh scandals on occasion?

But it seems that the grievances of the volunteers in the Philippines against the War Department are more specific and recent. They have been sent to fight, first Spaniards and then Filipinos, by the richest nation in the world, which is yet not rich enough, or else is too mean, to provide them with modern weapons of war. Every man of them who goes out with a Springfield musket to fight a Filipino armed with a Mauser and smokeless powder has been put at a disadvantage by his own Government and is filled with a resentment which may not be altogether just but is entirely natural. It is the business of the War Department to supply the men who are fighting our battles with the best weapons that can be had as fast as they can be had, and in the meantime to satisfy the ill-armed troops that it is not the fault of the Government that they are ill-armed. Neither of these things, it seems, has been done to the satisfaction of the troops serving in the Philippines. And it is a natural consequence that they decline to consider a proposition to re-engage in fighting at an artificial disadvantage.

If the President were without blame in this matter, his course would be plain. It would be to take an appeal to the country against the unpatriotic action of Congress. To such an appeal the people would readily respond, and Congress would be compelled to recede from an untenable position. But, in order to do that, the President must come into court with clean hands. And that is evidently what the man who not only put ALGER in a place he was unfit to fill, but kept him in it after his unfitness was made clear, cannot possibly do, when the question is of the efficiency of the army. If the President still refuses to unload ALGER, he must take the consequences. And at Washington, we may be very sure, the consequences are coming to be recognized as very serious.

ARTICLE IV. OF THE TREATY.

Did we intend to confer a favor upon Spain when we made the fourth article of the Treaty of Peace, or is that brief sentence our modest avowal of an intention to adopt an "open-door" policy in the Philippines? Article IV. reads as follows:

> The United States will, for the term of ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, admit Spanish ships and merchandise to the ports of the Philippine Islands on the same terms as ships and merchandise of the United States.

The Duke DE ARCOS is already, we understand, as an anxious representative of his country at Washington, engaged in the preparation of a treaty of commerce and navigation to take the place of the conventions thrown over by the war of 1898. Spain does not intend to abandon her trade with the Philippines, and it is said that to the Minister Article IV. means something like an assurance that Spain is to enjoy with the United States some advantages not extended to other nations seeking trade with the islands.

The new Minister does not assume that Spain obtained this article. Indeed, he rather deprecates the suggestion that Spain "secured" anything in the treaty. The article was put there by the Commissioners for the United States because they chose to have it there. What does it mean?

On what terms does the Government of the United States propose to admit the ships and merchandise of the United States to the Philippines for ten years? Are American shipping and American goods to be admitted at rates of duty and of dues different from the charges to be made against the ships and goods of other nations, and is Spain to enjoy a like advantage? To say yes would suggest at once the remonstrance of some nation with which we have a conflicting understanding.

It is almost too much to expect that this article will be found to mean that the ports of the Philippines are to be practically free, that we intended at Paris that they should be free, and that our Commissioners, in writing these four or five lines for the Queen Regent to sign, were merely indulging in a diplomatic joke. If the intention was merely to assure Spain that her ships and products would not be discriminated against there would have been a more direct way of expressing that determination.

We are at peace with Spain now. In our future dealings with her it must be assumed that friends are dealing with each other, not foes, and it will be natural for the Spanish Minister to endeavor to obtain the most liberal construction of Article IV. of the Treaty of Paris. We have promised to do as well by her as we do by ourselves in the Philippines in respect to trade. Is it the intention of the Administration to deal so broadly with the trade question in the Philippines that Spain will be only one of many nations that will enjoy the advantages accorded to the United States?

THE PARKS AND THE POLICE.

We do not think that Mr. YORK of the Police Board makes a very good showing in his reply to the criticism of Mr. CLAUSEN, the Commissioner of Parks. The latter makes specific complaints of deterioration in the police service in the parks, neglect, discourtesy, failure to prevent insult and disorder, and the increase of destruction of park property. Our own observation and the testimony of the newspapers generally confirm these complaints.

Mr. YORK contents himself with saying that the park police has not deteriorated and is under the same Captain, and is substantially unchanged since its consolidation with the city force. The latter statement sustains the inference that the change is in the discipline and management of the force, since it is not in the force itself. Mr. YORK adds that Mr. CLAUSEN'S complaints are due to the fact that he does not have control of the assignments. Of that we know nothing. But the recent showing of the force under President YORK is not calculated to give his suspicions as to other men's motives much force. He lives in a glass house, and a very exposed one at that.

THE WORK OF GEN. WOOD.

Of all the Americans in the service of the United States whom the contest for the liberation of Cuba has brought into active public life none has had a career more useful, encouraging, and honorable than that of Brig. Gen. LEONARD WOOD, now Governor General of the Province of Santiago.

He went into the war from the purest and sincerest motives. He contributed to it from the start abilities and experience of great value. He was the chief in organizing, training, and, in effect, creating the noted regiment of "Rough Riders" which did good service, but in nothing more precious than in showing the only principle on which good service can be got, by hard, intelligent, systematic work, guided by experts and inspired by unselfish devotion. After the fall of Santiago, by a miracle of good sense in the War Department, he was assigned to the office that he has administered for some ten months with skill, vigor, and practical efficiency that are unsurpassed in the experience of the American people. Throughout it all he has borne himself with modest dignity. He has taken the most difficult duties, the most trying situations, the most complex problems, as a matter of course, and dealt with them with a wonderful combination of decision, firmness, tact, and uncommon sense. It would be a great thing for the country if it were possible to make him the instructor of those engaged in like tasks. At least his work should be carefully studied by all who desire to see the country come decently out of the tremendous responsibilities that it has assumed. He has shown how that can be done.

In the current number of The Independent Gen. WOOD has a brief article on "The Establishment of Civil Government in Santiago." It is a most enlightening statement. When he took command there was no civil government in the province, and what there had been was of the worst character—wasteful, costly, feeble, corrupt, oppressive, debasing. Agriculture was nearly destroyed, trade and industry had been almost swept away. Poverty, filth, disease bred of filth, starvation, and demoralization were widespread. Gen. WOOD began his task with that shrewd and sympathetic sense of the immediate need that made GRANT at Appomattox think first of leaving their horses to the Confederates, because "they would want them for the Spring plowing." He set to work to clean the towns, providing work and moderate wages for those able to work. For this purpose he organized the municipalities in a simple and economical manner, with Cubans carefully chosen on the advice of the "best citizens," "not the best men in the social sense or in any other sense than those best qualified to judge of the fitness of the various applicants for office." Everywhere the force was kept down to the lowest practicable limit and faithful industry was required. Then the schools were taken up and renewed or started anew at every available point, with prompt payment of the teachers' salaries and the enforcement of the best work possible. The courts were reopened, freed as far as could be of abuses and waste, and the proceedings simplified and closely watched. All offenses not capital were made bailable in order to get rid of the long and oppressive imprisonment while awaiting trial, which had been one of the worst features of the Spanish jurisprudence, and the writ of habeas corpus was introduced. A carefully chosen civil police was created, mostly from native material. The revenues of the province were devoted to sanitation, water supply, road making, and the economical provision of schools and courts and the preservation of order. Gen. WOOD says:

> In other words, to state it briefly, the policy has been, good schools, good courts, good municipal government on the simplest possible lines, application of all available public revenues to public works which will tend to improve the health and sanitary condition of the people, making the towns attractive and reopening the country to agriculture and commerce; the maintenance of the civil police to preserve order, the avoidance of supernumerary officers, insistence, with tiresome monotony, I am afraid, upon the fact that prosperity comes as the result of hard work and simple, honest, and efficient government, and the avoidance of the old system of supernumerary officials, heavy taxation, and neglect of industry and commerce.

Meanwhile great freedom was given the people. They were allowed liberty of assembly, speech, the press; had such meetings, parades, and demonstrations as they wished so long as they were orderly, and in the country were permitted to carry arms. "On the other hand, they were told, in unmistakable terms, that any and all infractions of the civil law would be punished severely, and that individuals resisting arrest would be taken even at the cost of their lives." And while this was all done and could be done only under military government, every effort was made to "remove the military as far as possible from the situation." The intention was, and it was made as plain as could be, "to re-establish rather than to replace the civil government."

Here the General thinks that it would be well to stop for the present and not to try any more elaborate system until the people are accustomed to the management of the relatively simple affairs in which they are now being trained by actual practice, and until the schools have had time to produce their effect. On these lines, he thinks that there is "a wonderful opening," and he adds with characteristic modesty, "very little has been done. Everything is in the future." In point of fact, an immense and difficult work has already been done, and it is not too much to say that the future, not only in Cuba, but in all the wide field of our new responsibilities, would be very safe if we could rely on the wisdom and high fidelity that have been shown in Santiago.

"REFORM IT ALTOGETHER."

It is partly gratifying to observe that a change of heart is reported among the members of the Municipal Assembly in consequence of the vigor and fearlessness with which the Controller exposed their sins of omission the other day before the Mazet committee. It is now asserted, upon what ought to be trustworthy authority, that the "Board" has been frightened out of that policy of "stand and deliver" which it has been practicing, and is prepared to make such appropriations as are manifestly necessary to carry on the government of the city.

This report has been denied, and certainly it received no countenance from the procedures of the Committee on Boroughs, reported in yesterday's TIMES. But, even if it were true, it ought not to avail the board at all. Evidently it was only through the Controller's threat to apply to the Governor to call for a special session of the Legislature to take away all their powers that brought the members of the board to their senses. Evidently it is only through an appeal to their fears that the blackmailing members of the body can be constrained to pay any attention to even the appearance of decency. NAPOLEON, with his usual insight into the baser parts of human nature, once said: "There are two levers for moving men, interest and fear." Such people as man the Municipal Assembly are the people he had in mind. They were actuated by a not very intelligent view of their own interest in "holding up" the necessary supplies of the municipality. They are actuated by mere fear for their places and their pay in consenting, if in truth they have consented, to withdraw their opposition.

Any concession they can now make should not avail them in the least. The Controller has suggested that they should be stripped of all substantial powers. But even that is not enough. The old Common Council was stripped of all substantial powers, and had nothing left to it except to grant permits for awnings and meat racks. But, by the mere fact of its nominal survival, it did a great deal of mischief, of which the fact that it cost the city some $30,000 in salaries was the smallest item, although that is worth considering. The main mischief of its survival, without any functions, was the amount of "politics" that revolved around it, or rather around the salaries connected with it. For really it had no functions left that could not have been far better discharged by a fifteen-hundred-dollar clerk in one of the executive departments. The thing to do is to "reform it altogether," to have it understood by everybody that the Board of Estimate is the real and only "local Legislature," and not to keep up the absurd, costly, and demoralizing pretense that there is any other.

EAST AND WEST INDIAN SUGAR.

The refusal of the House of Commons to interfere with the decision of the East Indian Government to impose a countervailing duty against imported bounty-fed sugar is of far-reaching importance. Our readers are familiar with the arguments that have been employed in England on both sides of the question. They are not specifically the same, but in principle they are the same that have been used for and against the proposition to impose similar duties in England itself, for the protection of the sugar growers of the British West Indies. In this latter case it was the British consumer and taxpayer who would have been directly concerned by being made to pay more for his sugar. In the actual case it is only the Anglo-Indian consumer who is directly concerned, and he does not seem to have taken the trouble to have himself represented at Westminster.

Nevertheless, the action, or inaction, of the House of Commons creates a distinct, and as it may turn out, a troublesome precedent. It is an assent, upon the part of the British Legislature, to a departure from the principle of free trade whenever a special hardship may have been brought about by adhering to it. It is no wonder that the result should have been hailed as a triumph, as we are informed that it has been, by the colonists of the British West Indies.

Although none of these islands is a "self-governing colony" in the strict sense of the term, they all enjoy a certain measure of self-government, the form of government being a survival of that of the United States when they were still British colonies. India, on the other hand, is a "dependency," which is not pretended to be governed according to the wishes of its own people and in which the administration is supposed to be carrying out the orders of Parliament. That is to say, the responsibility of Parliament is more immediate and direct in respect to the East than to the West Indies. For this reason it will be difficult for Parliament to refuse to the West Indians what it has conceded to the East Indians, and particularly difficult for it to declare that it refuses their demand to these latter, not upon a question of principle, but simply because it is determined to sacrifice their interests, and even their existence, to the interest of the British sugar consumer in the British islands. Yet it is in that unpleasant light that it will be possible to represent the action of the British Government if it refuses to do, in response to what is undoubtedly the demand of the British West Indians, what it has granted to the Government of India.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—As a rejoinder to Lieut. Commander A. C. HODGSON'S explicit and unqualified denial that Admiral SCHLEY, at the beginning of the battle with CERVERA'S fleet, ordered him to maintain or increase the Brooklyn's distance from the enemy, even though he ran down the Texas in doing so, The Sun asserted that it "printed the conversation referred to as true only after its representative had received from Lieut. HODGSON himself his confirmation." As English, that declaration is hardly up to our neighbor's pretensions, but its meaning is plain enough—the Lieutenant is charged with repudiating his own statements; in other words, with willful falsehood. In the same article, another officer, Lieut. Commander L. C. HEILNER, who may or may not be the "representative" mentioned, was made to say over his own signature that Lieut. Commander HODGSON had repeated to him the "colloquy" in question, and that therefore the letter of denial could not have been written as it was printed—in other words, that Admiral SCHLEY'S friends had changed it to suit their nefarious purposes. The issue of veracity between The Sun and Lieut. Commander HODGSON is, of course, not susceptible of instant, perhaps not of any, settlement, but The Baltimore American disproves the Heilner theory by publishing a fac simile of the Hodgson denial. It is exactly as it was printed except that it has these additional words—of no value whatever in the controversy: "I return herewith the newspaper clipping containing the colloquy referred to." There was therefore no trick of expansion, condensation, or alteration, and we now have, to balance what The Sun says that Lieut. Commander HODGSON said, that officer's written statement, the denials of Admiral SCHLEY and of Mr. G. E. GRAHAM, The Associated Press correspondent, and the innate improbability, amounting almost to impossibility, of the story itself. Also, as a matter of known fact, when the "hard aport" order is said to have been given, Admiral SCHLEY and Capt. COOK were together on a platform built around the Brooklyn's conning tower, while the navigating officer was on the bridge, practically beyond the reach of direct orders from the Admiral. As an interesting, though unimportant, feature of a peculiar situation, it may be added that Gen. FELIX AGNUS, the publisher of The Baltimore American, authorizes the following statement: "I do not believe that the conversation alleged by The New York Sun to have taken place between Admiral SCHLEY and Lieut. HODGSON at the time the Brooklyn turned to the right, just at the beginning of the Santiago fight, ever took place. I believe that the whole story is pure fabrication, absolutely without foundation, and I will pay to any charitable organization in the City of New York designated by The New York Sun to receive it the sum of $5,000 if The New York Sun will produce testimony to prove that the conversation ever occurred."

—Judging from the earnest, almost passionate, attention which has been bestowed by the English press and public upon Mr. "TOD" SLOAN, that individual has been credited over there with representing a very important phase of Americanism. It is, consequently, a fact of grave moment that Mr. SLOAN has been charged with disturbing the appreciably sacred dignity of Ascot Heath by beating a waiter over the head with a champagne bottle. For innumerable Britishers will be sure to regard this exhibition of petulance as an example of American manners, and the result will be remarks in conversation and paragraphs in print to which it will be necessary to make harsh replies. So will the comity of nations be rumpled, and newly budded affections may be frost-bitten and blighted. Two versions of the dreadful affair are in circulation. One of them—Mr. SLOAN'S—is that not he, but a friend of his, did the—well, did the waiter, and that the doing was a justifiable, though injudicious, punishment for clumsy serving. According to the other account, the assault was unprovoked, and Mr. SLOAN is a monster of such frightful mien that he ought to get ten days at the very least. Which of these tales is true we do not know, and, to be quite frank, do not care, except as the aforementioned comity may be disturbed by the incident. What really interests us is the circumstance—about which there is no disagreement—that Mr. SLOAN was taking wine on the Ascot lawn, surrounded by an aristocratic if not distinguished company, and that, until he did or did not batter the waiter with a bottle, nobody thought of objecting to his presence there. Whether he sat in that high place as an American or as a jockey, he was apparently in congenial and contented society. Which, to stay-at-home Americans, is queer. So, too, is it queer, and also amusing, to read that after the waiter was thumped by somebody, "every one who saw it cried 'Shame!' and many ladies struck at SLOAN with their sunshades." So? But if "ladies" can strike at a jockey with their sunshades, why cannot a jockey strike at a waiter with a bottle? This is a grave question.

—Some weeks ago one of our readers noticed in this column a brief reference to the "casket girls" of New Orleans, and wrote to us, asking who and what those girls were. Now THE TIMES is wont to answer promptly all such appeals for information, either by giving the information sought or by frankly confessing inability to do so, but this particular question, it must be confessed, was intentionally mislaid and forgotten, in the hope that the perils involved in answering it might be avoided. The hope was vain, for our reader still has the problem on his mind, and has written again or the subject, as he says that he is not only a reader, but a constant reader of THE TIMES, and appeals thus supported cannot be ignored, however embarrassing the consequences may be. Our hesitancy to discuss the casket girls is due to the fact that, to be popular with, or even safe from, the present inhabitants of New Orleans, one must declare that the name was applied to certain young women of good family, gentle manners, and unmaculated reputations, who early in the last century were sent over from France in order that the soldiers then engaged in founding a colony beside the great river might not be wifeless and disconsolate. That's what the eminently respectable and justifiably proud descendants of the resulting marriages maintain, and they are prone to act impulsively when another version of the happenings of those early days is presented. Still, there is another version, and as it happens the other version is that invariably adopted by such historians, professional and amateur, as have no especially tender regard for the feelings of the creole aristocracy. According to these unkindly chroniclers, the casket girls were collected from the prisons and reformatories of France, and exiled on the theory that their presence might be profitable to the Eveless Eden of Louisiana, and their absence would certainly benefit France. Whether they were good, bad, or only so-so, the girls came, several invoices of them, each bearing a box containing her modest belongings—hence "filles à la cassette"—and they were distributed among the colonists, some say by lot, some by auction. To one of them, MANON LESCAUT, the Abbé PREVOST gave immortal fame, and to his exquisite narrative we refer our correspondent for further details. The book is well worth reading, but if he is wise he will be careful, when in New Orleans, in choosing people with whom to discuss her adventures.

—Even in Connecticut the world, and even the political world, do move. For years past the Legislature of that State has disgraced itself by giving, and the reporters of that State have disgraced themselves by accepting, money from the public treasury as recompense for work done, nominally at least, in the regular line of newspaper business. This year the Connecticut Senate ignored the despicable precedent and told the reporters to look to their employers for payment. The reform was not effected without a struggle. Half a dozen Senators eulogized the annual steal and urged that the usual appropriation be made. One of them said that he took knives, pocketbooks, albums, and the like himself and he couldn't see why the reporters shouldn't get something also. Another advised that $200, instead of the customary $300, be given, and that the Senate, instead of ending an abuse all at once, should "taper off." This compromise, pleasing as it was, met with rejection, and the gratuity resolution was defeated by a vote of 14 to 9. 'Tis well, 'tis very well.

THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE OF IRRELIGION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read the spirited apology for a certain proposed "State conference of religion" by your correspondent, Mr. James M. Whiton, I should like to make a few remarks on the subject of that absurd project.

If any one should conceive a plan for a congress of Jews and Christians or of Protestants and Catholics, even, it might seem possible to talk about "common grounds"—Jews and Christians alike recognize the authority of Scripture, and Catholics and Protestants both accept Jesus Christ as the Saviour of men—but when a conclave is proposed between Christians and rationalistic infidels, I cannot escape the reported conclusion of The Sun that it indicates precisely "a decay of the earnestness and sincerity essential to the vitality of churches." After years of experience with the current "rationalism" and other "isms," professing themselves substitutes for the old Gospel, I have reached the conclusion that, even if, as your correspondent claims, the "distinction between religion and theology is recognized in all Churches," the real divergences between Christianity and "rationalism" are upon the nature and place of religion rather than on any line of opinions branching out from a common root idea. "The beginning and the end of creation" is for Christianity the man Christ Jesus, and religion is properly to be defined with it as a sense of personal relations with Him and a love and loyalty toward Him that renders it "an easy yoke and a light burden" to do His will and follow in His steps. What possible room is there, then, for a quest after "one religion, though many theologies," as between Christians and men who hold that the Saviour was a mere man—not a very highly enlightened one either—and who make religion a simple matter of adherence to their own personal opinions?

The projectors of this ridiculous assembly speak fondly of a "frank and friendly recognition of admitted differences in religious thought," and dream of a conseduent "higher righteousness," but beneath this form of fair words is hidden the subtle insinuations of that modern Iscariotism, which, while rending away the very groundwork of Christianity presumptuously and contemptuously claims the name of Christion, under such titles as "progressive orthodoxy," "liberalism," and "scholarship."

In short, a "frank and friendly" invitation is sent to Christian people to engage in a discussion whether ethical culture, "scientific morality," or the brutish hypothesis of evolution may not, after all, accomplish the end of "higher righteousness" quite as well as the personal co-operation of their King and Saviour.

When armies at war cease fighting and seek a parley it is because it is believed that advantages may be gained by the easier method. So it is that when men, whose main "religious" inspiration is hatred of Christianity and whose principal burden of discourse is its "refutation," seek for a "frank and friendly" discussion, they have in mind the same end they have been fighting at all along; they hope by a form of fair words to sow the seeds of doubt and infidelity.

What this age needs, with all its social, moral, and industrial perplexities, is a more emphatic assertion of the Christian verities in order that humanity in the only real "higher righteousness"—faith in Christ Jesus—may find a cure for the soul's diseases in a renewing of its life. Any tarrying by the way to consider the vaunted truth of any of the devil's snares is a thing worse than useless. It is merely another Judas's kiss for a modernized betrayal of the Master. ORTHODOX.

New York, June 16, 1899.

THE DUTIES OF ASSESSORS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES kindly permits its readers to express in its columns opinions that differ with its own on questions of public interest, and even invites them to do so. Availing myself of the courtesy, I desire to state that I dissent decidedly from its editorial views of the duties of Assessors, as noted in a recent article on "Taxing Country Seats." The remarks seemed to have been called out by the dispute Mr. Rockefeller had with the Assessors of North Tarrytown.

To illustrate my position, let us suppose a fair and somewhat analagous case: Mr. Enterprise buys 100 acres of farming land, erects on the property a plain building, with suitable machinery for manufacturing a staple article, employs 100 workmen and builds cottages for such as have families, tills the surplus soil in raising common farm products for the home market, and his plant costs him $100,000. His friend, Mr. Opulence, also buys 100 acres nearly of the same character. For increasing the output of his manufactory, Mr. E. borrows of Mr. O. $100,000. Mr. O. is not inclined to go into manufacturing, and having expensive tastes and the money to spare to indulge them, erects on his 100 acres a costly residence, with extravagant adornments, greenhouses, and all outbuildings with decorations in the some ornate and expensive style. In the meantime, instead of raising food supplies on his surplus land, he calls in his $100,000 loan to Mr. E. and employs it in cultivating exotic plants and fancy flowers, till his 100 acres, with what, in "legal phrase," is called its "appurtenances all and singular," has cost $200,000.

Now, for a fair assessment. It is a settled principle in ethics, and I believe it also is in law and practice, that discrimination should be made against articles of luxury or mere fancy, whether levied by impost or direct taxation. THE TIMES says that "What the place would bring at forced sale is the only true criterion of its value for purposes of taxation—that it is unjust and absurd to take the outlay upon the place as the basis of assessment," and the more the owner spends upon it the less it is worth. Must the Assessor, therefore, infer and guess what it would bring at a forced sale? What more direct and explicit information can he get than from the owner himself, who has paid for it, valuing it highly enough to draw the money to do it from funds otherwise profitably invested. As he did this deliberately, would he not have paid the price at a forced sale and considered it a good purchase?

THE TIMES says: "A country seat is essentially a fancy possession, comparatively of little value, except to the owner, and the more the owner has laid out upon it the truer this is." If this assumption of THE TIMES be admitted as correct, how, in a certain sense, is an Assessor, acting for and in the interests of the Commonwealth, to proceed? Shall he assess such a country seat at its well-known and recorded cost, justified by the same valuation that the actual owner himself practically puts upon it, or shall he imagine some deplorable condition of things not now existing or apparently impending when the "country seat," at a supposed forced sale, would not bring one-tenth of its actual cost, and assess its present value on such a basis? Which is the more "unjust and absurd" way?

STARR B. KNOX.

Brooklyn, June 16, 1899.

MR. HAVEMEYER AND TRUSTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much interested in reading Mr. Havemeyer's discourse upon trusts. It is refreshing, after hearing the continual denunciation of trusts which comes from the politicians and the partisan press, to listen to a voice on the other side of the question. For we may be certain that there are two sides to this, as well as every other question.

"Trusts," says Mr. Havemeyer, "have come to stay." They are one of the products of the age. The law of the survival of the fittest applies to them, decreeing which of them shall live and which shall go to the wall.

Legislation seems to accelerate, instead of retarding, this tendency of the age. The act prohibiting railway pooling has caused the larger systems to buy the smaller ones, and has produced consolidation of interests generally. So, Mr. Havemeyer says, in the manufacturing realm the tariff is one of the immediate and efficient causes of the trust. Therefore, reduce the tariff. Ten per cent. ad valorem is sufficient, he says, for protection.

The only trouble with Mr. Havemeyer is that he should stop short when it comes to the particular trust in which he is interested. The sugar refiners, he says, do not get protection enough. Why? Because the duty is only one-eighth of a cent per pound. But one might say, with Mercutio, "It is not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church door; but 'tis enough—'twill serve." This duty of one-eighth of a cent, together with the additional duty on all sugars from countries which pay a bounty effectually shuts out all foreign refined sugars. What more could be asked?

Again, Why should there be even so much of a duty? Why shouldn't the consumer have the benefit of the competition from other countries? Why is Mr. Havemeyer having a trade war, forcing down the price to a point where the refining is done at a loss? Simply to get rid of competition, so that he may hereafter put up the price. If it is a good thing to reduce the tariff so as to prevent trusts from becoming oppressive, should not the same argument apply to the Sugar Trust? And is not the real danger in this country, so far as the majority of the trusts are concerned, the removal of foreign competition by an excessive tariff, as Mr. Havemeyer asserts? E. C. AIKEN.

Auburn, N. Y., June 16, 1899.

NO HUMANITY FOR HIM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have been devoting much of your editorial space of late to the question of stripping this country of troops in order to carry out a policy of "benevolent assimilation" in the Philippines and have said in substance that we must put all the troops required in the field in order to preserve order over there. The Manila correspondent of Harper's Weekly and Gen. Lawton say that we will require 100,000 men to do so, or four times our old army. In addition, we will need from 25,000 to 50,000 in this country, Puerto Rico, and Cuba (I assume that Cuba is to be annexed, since our patent laws have been extended to that island by the Assistant Secretary of War.) Statistics show that the total commerce of the Philippine Islands is not over $31,000,000 in her money per annum. We know that an army of 25,000 men costs us yearly not less than $23,000,000. It is fair to assume that 100,000 men in the Philippines will cost us over four times as much, owing to cost of transporting supplies, &c., or, say, $100,000,000 per year. I am seeking light on the question of "Where is the profit to come in—the profit to the American taxpayer, the American workingman?" With an outlay four times as great as the entire commerce of the islands, where are we to recoup ourselves, for Col. Denby has told that we have taken the islands for our own profit solely? The commerce of the islands, even were it all profit, does not begin to pay the cost of their "keep," and the commerce goes to others than the United States Government, anyway. The cost of keeping an army of 25,000 to 30,000 men in the islands is now some $3,000,000 per month, or $36,000,000 per year, or some $144,000,000 for an army of 100,000. Just when will the ledger balance? And if the opinion of the officers of the Raleigh should turn out to be right, the army will have to be 150,000 instead of 100,000, and the cost will jump to $216,000,000 per annum. And the American taxpayers will have to foot that bill, and it never can be collected from the islanders. And then we paid $20,000,000 for the bargain, too! In the days when maxims and not markets governed men's actions, there was an old saw about looking before you leap, and another about buying a pig in a poke, and still another about counting the cost before you began operations. It is beginning to look perilously like nature avenging the violation of her own laws, (maxims,) this Philippine muddle. Perhaps men may yet be led to study maxims rather than markets, pace Gen. Harrison. And one of the maxims they will study may have something to say about letting people settle their own quarrels, "humanity" notwithstanding.

Mr. Editor, you are probably losing more influence than you are gaining by your course re the Philippines, though not many of your readers will tell you so, perhaps. For myself, I am free to say that what you have to say regarding Bryanism, &c., is beginning to go in at one eye and out of the other, for, how can I rely on one who is so palpably and absurdly wrong on the great question now before the American people? More than once have I considered the question of stopping the reading of your paper altogether—and many of my acquaintances are similarly minded. B.

New York, June 16, 1899.

Mr. Root's Eulogy of Mr. Arthur.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is most gratifying to read your editorial on "Mr. Root's Eulogy of Arthur," and to learn the estimation in which you hold his dignified character and well-balanced judgment while he was in a most embarrassing and trying situation. Many readers of your journal were greatly pained at the position it took toward the close of his Presidential term, when the renomination for the Presidency was required to vindicate the character of the man by the voice and votes of the American people. THE NEW YORK TIMES was exceedingly efficient in defeating this movement, joining the passion and prejudice of that era.

Under these circumstances, a special value is set on the justice you now aim to do to his memory, and, for one, I wish to send you my sincere gratitude.

GEORGE S. HULBERT.

New York, June 15, 1899.

Suggests Observing "Schley Day."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May 1, 1898, has become historical as the date upon which the Spanish fleet in Manila Harbor was annihilated by the naval forces of the United States, under the command of "the peerless Dewey," as Admiral Schley has so properly alluded to the Admiral of the United States Navy. May 1, 1899, was designated by the people of an admiring nation as "Dewey Day," and as such will be perpetuated.

On July 3, 1898, the fleet of the United States, temporarily under command of Commodore, now Rear Admiral, Schley, destroyed the Spanish squadron in the engagement off the Harbor of Santiago, thus completing the work so victoriously begun by Dewey at Manila. I suggest that THE TIMES, through its widely read columns, call upon the nation to make that date, July 3, this year and hereafter known as "Schley Day," by flying our national ensign. SANTIAGO.

Washington, D. C., June 14, 1899.

Other Names for the Automobile.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read through your columns with interest of the difficulty in finding a name suitable for the horseless carriage, I suggest these: Electro-cab, motor-speed, electro, autocab, electrospeed.

ALFRED REITEL.

New York, June 15, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Under a Cloud.

"Have you nothing you can turn your hand to?" asked the man.

"Not just at present," replied the tramp. "You see, I'm one o' them bicated capitalists temporarily out o' capital."—Philadelphia North American.

Inharmonious After All.

"No, we couldn't agree," sighed the man. "I said I wasn't worthy of her, and she said I was. For the sake of harmony I yielded my opinion and said I was worthy of her, and she, not to be outdone in generosity, I suppose, yielded her opinion and said I wasn't."—Detroit Journal.

Childish Notions.

Many an adult who has put away the notion of his childhood, that, if he could reach the end of the rainbow he would find a bag of gold, holds persistently to the equally childish belief that, if he could only reach the bag of gold, he would find the rainbow.—Philadelphia Sunday School Times.

Sentiment and Reality.

Maud—There is something so touching about the attraction of the flame for the moth.

Edith—It isn't half so sorrowful as the attraction for the moth of your best furs.—Indianapolis Journal.

Dividing the Responsibility.

Frances—Mamma, I wish Ethel would answer me when I talk to her.

Mamma—You've nobody but yourself to blame if she won't speak to you, after you put all those horrid burrs in her hair. It's almost impossible to get them out.

Frances—Well, it may be my fault that I put them in, but it isn't my fault that it's hard to get them out.—Harper's Bazar.

IF EVERY DAY WAS SUNDAY.

Rufus McClain Fields in Memphis Scimitar.

If every day was Sunday, and all of life was love,
And neither in the earth below, nor in the sky above,
A cloud was ever gathered to eclipse the light of hope,
And the lilies in the valley and the roses on the slope
Were ever blooming sweetly, and the land was ever filled
With the tend'rest notes of Nature that the songster ever trilled;
If a tear of sorrow never came to dim the laughing eye,
Then pleasures would grow palling to the senses, by and by.

If the sun could shine forever, and the day was always fair,
And Nature e'er a laughing Miss, with flowers in her hair;
If life was naught but pleasure, unknown to gloom and pain,
And there were no storms of trial and no sorrow floods of rain;
If there were no fruits forbidden, no joys to be denied,
If the heart was never tempted and the soul was never tried;
If there were no thorny pathways, like the bravest feet have trod,
The heart would grow indifferent and wander off from God.

It requires a night of darkness, just to make the day complete,
And behind each wall of trouble waits a benediction sweet;
Then remember, as you struggle up the hill, though steep it be,
That beyond its Alpine ruggedness lies fairest Italy;
Each scar received in fighting for the cause of truth and right
Shall be a badge of honor on the breast of Honor's Knight;
The world may have its burdens, and its griefs and tears untold,
But if there was no cross of sorrow there could be no crown of gold.

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

War in the Transvaal Considered as Not Improbable.

THE SITUATION VERY CRITICAL

Further Trouble in the Dreyfus Case Is Feared.

The Rennes Court-Martial May Undertake to Rejudge the Whole Case—The French Cabinet Crisis—Recent Reciprocity Arrangements—American Matters.

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Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 17.—The unexpected publication on Thursday of Sir Alfred Milner's long dispatch of May 4, every word cabled as of extreme urgency, added enormously to the gravity of the situation in the Transvaal. Hitherto the High Commissioner has maintained a scrupulously cautious attitude and has even subjected himself to hostile criticism by throwing cold water upon the acts of the Outlander population in the Transvaal. Now he puts the whole case logically, convincingly, and even passionately. The situation is worse, it appears, than the country had supposed. For example, as I cabled last week, we all believed the shooting of Edgar was an incident in a drunken brawl. Now we learn from Secretary Chamberlain's reply to High Commissioner Milner that the Boer police broke into the house of Edgar, a respectable British workman, in the middle of the night to arrest him, without a warrant, for an alleged offence committed some time previously. When he resisted this illegal arrest they shot him dead, and a Boer Judge and jury approved their action.

Another example of the Boer methods is the murder of Mrs. Appelbe, the wife of a Wesleyan missionary, who had attacked the illicit drink traffic. No police action followed this outrage. Again, Field Cornet Lombard entered the houses of a number of colored British subjects at night without a warrant, dragged them from their beds, had the men beaten and kicked, and treated the women with such cruelty that one was prematurely confined and a child died of fright. As a consequence of the pressure brought to bear, Lombard was suspended, but subsequently was reinstated. The case for intervention, Sir Alfred Milner says, is overwhelming. He adds: "The spectacle of thousands of British subjects kept permanently in the position of helots, constantly chafing under undoubted grievances and calling vainly to her Majesty's Government for redress, does steadily undermine the influence and reputation of Great Britain and the respect for the British Government within the Queen's dominions."

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The Situation Very Serious.

The seriousness of the crisis is shown by the fact of the British Government publishing such a dispatch as this which, from another point of view, is also unprecedented. Sir Alfred Milner, as High Commissioner for South Africa, is an independent official, responsible only to the British Government, but as the Governor of Cape Colony he is supposed by the constitutional theory to act upon the advice of his Government, which at the present moment is Afrikander or English-speaking Dutch. Yet, in this dispatch he states that "language is frequently used which seems to imply that the Dutch have some superior right, even in this colony, to their fellow-citizens of English birth. Thousands of men, peaceably disposed, and, if left alone, perfectly satisfied with their position as British subjects, are being drawn into the disaffection and there is a corresponding exasperation on the side of the British." Already members of the Cape Ministry are protesting against this implication of disloyalty, and it is quite possible that official notice will be taken of Sir Alfred Milner's words.

It is impossible to exaggerate the seriousness of such an incident in a British colony. Were Sir Alfred an excitable or inexperienced man, his recall would be inevitable. He is, however, the exact contrary, and commands profound and universal respect and confidence. Therefore, The Saturday Review is well advised when it says that the Transvaal question can now be settled only in one of three ways: First, by the sacrifice of Sir Alfred Milner; second, by the immediate admission of a large number of Outlanders to the franchise; or, third, by the armed intervention of Great Britain. The first is inconceivable, the second is improbable, and the third, in the absence of the other two, is certain. The London papers have warned their war correspondents to be ready to start for the Cape, and at Lloyds' great insurance centre 12½ per cent. assurance against war within three months has been paid by members of the Stock Exchange, and 2 per cent. on the insurance of buildings in Johannesburg for three months.

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British Troops May Go to the Rand.

Nevertheless, I repeat what I said last week, that war is not in sight. Already President Kruger has begun to move. He now declares that the arbitration of a foreign power was made a condition precedent to the extension of the franchise, which it certainly was. He also offers to increase the number of representatives from the gold fields districts, and adds that participation in the Jameson raid be no bar to enfranchisement—all this in spite of the fact that on his return he said that there may be war. But I will give no more. The pressure by the British Government will continue. Possibly before long this may take the shape of a movement of troops to South Africa. Already the more thoughtful of the Boers are beginning to say that they have had enough of the agitation. It must be remembered, too, that the whole question may at any moment take a great step forward by the acquisition of Delagoa Bay by this country. Only certain combined personal and pecuniary considerations in Portugal, about which it would be indiscreet to say more, block the way.

The Liberal Party has postponed any action in Parliament until the full text of the Bloemfontein negotiations is received from High Commissioner Milner. But in these days anything seems enough to split the Liberal Party. At first The Chronicle declared that war on such an issue would be infamous; it has now progressed to the word insane. The Manchester Guardian shares this view, but these two papers are practically alone. The Birmingham Post does not exaggerate when it says: "On this Transvaal question the voice of Chamberlain is the voice of England." The Chronicle, for many years has been regarded as the organ of the great body of Nonconformists Liberals, but to-day this is reversed.

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The Future of South Africa.

Hugh Price Hughes, the leader of the Methodists, and the most active reverend politician in this country, contributes an interview to The Daily News, in which he declares strongly for the Milner-Chamberlain policy. "The true friend of the Boer at the present moment," he says, "is not one who encourages him in his unjustifiable resistance to the demands of his fellow-men for justice." I explained last week the great danger underlying the whole matter of the future of South Africa in regard to the British Empire. This point is strongly emphasized by Mr. Hughes. "I cannot conceal from myself," he says, "that there are far wider issues involved than even the well-being of thousands in Johannesburg. The news which reaches me from the Transvaal shows that on our action of the next few weeks may depend the whole future of our empire there. On our stand now may depend whether the great South African empire of the future, a dominion evidently bound in the providence of God to play a great part in the future of the world, shall form a portion of the British Empire or not. Already Dutchmen are advocating, even in Cape Colony itself, disloyalty and separation." In view of the fact that the Conservative and Unionist press speaks with one voice and the Nonconformists, whom Hughes so largely represents, are the backbone of the Liberal Party, this utterance is of the deepest significance.

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A Paper Alone in Its Opinions.

I have lately quoted The Manchester Guardian frequently in its solitary attitude among the provincial papers upon various questions. Perhaps American readers will appreciate its points of view better if I further quote its editorial yesterday upon the situation in the Philippines. Commenting upon what it declared to be a fact that while the American commanders hold only a few square miles round Manila, they are demanding recognition of their sovereignty over the whole archipelago, The Manchester Guardian said: "A situation so preposterous as this might provoke general laughter were it not that the circumstances are so deeply tragic to the Filipinos and so humiliating to the Americans." This opinion, also, it is needless to say, does not find expression in any other quarter of this country.

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American Matters Touched On.

Speaking of American matters, I may add that these occupy a prominent position just now. The conclusion of the reciprocity arrangements between the United States and the British possessions in the West Indies and South America is received here with great satisfaction. The Times to-day says editorially: "The increased trade, in addition to the commercial benefits likely to be afforded, both to buyers and sellers, will probably have an appreciable effect in strengthening the good feeling which has grown up under the influence of last year's events between Britain and the United States, and will contribute, we hope, to place that good feeling upon a firm basis of common advantage."

The Whitefriars Club dinner to Mark Twain last night was the occasion of wisely worded expressions of much international good-will. It is announced, I know not on what authority, that Ambassador Choate will make an important speech at the banquet of the American Society on the Fourth of July. The coming athletic contest between Harvard and Yale, on the one side, and Oxford and Cambridge on the other, is attracting great interest, though experts regret that the visitors will probably win a majority of the events.

The American method of riding is at last being seriously discussed in racing circles. Jockey Reiff, who is said to ride at the absurd weight of 63 pounds, having followed up Sloan's victories by winning an important race at Ascot Thursday, although he could not control his horse, which bolted with him. "When all is said," writes a competent critic, "these American jockeys win races. What are we to say of the position? There is something in it, and we shall see its effect on English riding before long."

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The French Cabinet Crisis.

The failure of M. Poincaré to form a Ministry is but another symptom of the disintegration of France. Any politician has unique reasons to enter the French Cabinet at this moment. If he can hold office for a few weeks the Chamber will be adjourned till November. If the Cabinet can then live until the first days of 1900, it will be in the year of the Exposition, when public opinion will imperatively demand that no political excitement be allowed to imperil the great national show. Therefore a Cabinet formed now has every reason to anticipate holding office longer than the average, which has been thirty-nine Ministries in twenty-nine years. M. Poincaré would not exclude his intimate friend M. Barthou from his Cabinet, but was willing to give him an insignificant post. The Radicals, however, opposed M. Barthou because of his opposition to them at the last election, and would not be bought off by two important portfolios, Marine and Agriculture, for their section. M. Poincaré was acceptable to President Loubet because of his sympathy with revision, and his failure is a blow to the President. The rest of the world is only interested in all this because it shows even at this moment of acute national crisis, that French politicians rank their jealousies and personal ambitions before the welfare of the Republic.

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Dreyfus Case May Cause More Trouble.

The Dreyfus case is once more assuming a grave aspect. The hopes that the verdict of the Court of Cassation would inaugurate peace are rudely dashed. Incredible as it sounds, there is reason to fear that the Rennes court-martial will undertake to rejudge the whole evidence. The President of the court-martial, Col. de Saxce, is a violent partisan. When M. Pressensé, the editor, said in L'Aurore that this disqualified him he wrote a reply calling Pressensé "a filthy scamp," and ordered this reply to be read out on parade to every regiment in his command and "The Marseillaise" to be played. Transfer to the United States or to England the spectacle of a commanding officer causing such a letter to a journalist to be read to private soldiers on parade and the National hymn to be played afterward, and you will appreciate the temper of a considerable part of the French Army. All the papers to-day reflect the renewed alarm of the revisionists, who thought their battle won.

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An African Exploration Party.

I hear that The Daily Telegraph is planning another piece of African exploration, which, though it will not parallel Stanley's discovery of Livingstone under the same skies, nevertheless touches a subject of great contemporary interest—namely, the Cape to Cairo Railroad. The expedition will proceed first to Zanzibar, and then penetrate to the interior from Beira, and investigate the Zambesi region and the lake sources of the Nile, if possible making its exit to the Mediterranean down the Nile. Mr. Chapman, the well-known traveler and writer, will be the leader.

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Lady Churchill's Quarterly.

Lord Rosebery's article on Peel, to appear in the first number of The Anglo-Saxon, Lady Randolph Churchill's quarterly, will contain some highly interesting notes on the British system of Government by Cabinet. Whitelaw Reid writes on the last treaty of Paris and the American imperialist policy; Slatin Pasha contributes an article on the Soudan; Algernon Charles Swinburne contributes a poem, and Henry James a story. There will also be some private letters of the famous Georgina, Duchess of Devonshire, edited by the present Duchess.

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The Control of the Carolines.

It is rumored that in view of her great commercial interests in the Carolines, where British subjects own or control five-eighths of the acreage, Great Britain is making some difficulties in regard to the transfer of the islands to Germany. As, however, the relations of Germany and Great Britain are unusually friendly just now the story sounds improbable.

HENRY NORMAN.

OUR TRADE IN EUROPE.

American "Grit" Opens All Markets—London Is a Great Field for Electric Appliances and Rails.

LONDON, June 17.—The tide of American travel to Europe was at high-water mark this week, and, as a result, not only are the London hotels turning people away, but visitors are lucky if they find ordinary lodging. Three steamships which arrived this week had from 800 to 1,200 passengers on board. In fact, one brought 1,300. The evening scenes at the fashionable hotels are almost a counterpart of those witnessed at the Waldorf and the Savoy, in New York. Every phase of American life is represented.

Besides the immense flow of tourists, it is calculated that more American financial schemes have been floated and that more London branches of American manufactures have been established than ever before. The influx of American commercial men is a constant surprise to Englishmen, who are just beginning to realize what American business rivalry means. Entire sections of streets here are now lined with the signs of American firms in every line of trade.

A prominent Manchester iron man says:

> The main significance of this inpouring of manufacturing firms is that the Americans are not only underselling us here, but they are making their agencies a base from which they are gradually reaching out into every country in Europe. I know of an immense Cleveland concern which established an agent here who for a year did not take an English order, confining himself wholly to Germany, France, and Russia. Now the concern has many orders from England alone than it can supply, and the agent has been instructed not to book another order for six months.

Vice President Johnson of the Nassau Railroad of Brooklyn has been investigating electrical traction prospects here, and returns home on the Majestic. In referring to London as a possible market, he said:

> London is the greatest field in the world for the future development of electric surface roads. I have only made a preliminary examination here, but shall return in a few weeks, when I expect to thoroughly take up the project. There is no doubt London, in a few years, will afford an immense market for American electric appliances and rails.

In connection with the above statements, the London County Council Tuesday ordered its committee to report on the practicability of constructing a shallow underground electric railroad from Westminster to the Bank of England, and thence northward, on a principle similar to those of Boston.

"TOD" SLOAN'S TROUBLES.

The Jockey Denies that He Struck a Waiter at Ascot.

LONDON, June 17.—"Tod" Sloan, the American jockey, who is alleged to have assaulted a waiter at Ascot Heath, made a further statement on the subject this afternoon. He said the reason he took the blame and did not deny the affair at the time was to protect the friend who was with him. He added he had letters asking for compensation, and says he heard a number of men say to the waiter: "Go to the hospital, and there is a chance of getting money from him."

"I absolutely refused to give the waiter, under the circumstances, 5 cents to save his life. I absolutely deny striking the waiter, who is not seriously hurt."

The Marlborough Gems to be Sold.

LONDON, June 17.—Connoisseurs are greatly excited at the forthcoming sale of the Marlborough gems at Christies'. It will be the most important of its kind since 1875, when the same collection was sold for 35,000 guineas. The purchaser, David Bromilow, maintained the collection intact, but he recently died, and the gems which the third Duke of Marlborough spent the best part of his life in gathering will be scattered. They are largely cameos and intaglios belonging to the centuries between the reign of Augustus and the end of the Antonine period. It is urged that the best should be secured for the British Museum.

Foreigners Win Cambridge Honors.

LONDON, June 17.—The democratic tendencies of the times were well exemplified in the Cambridge mathematical tripos list, issued a few days ago, in which a colored man was bracketed Senior Wrangler, another Senior being the son of poor parents, who began his education at an elementary day school, and the third and fourth Wranglers were Australians. Paranjpye, bracketed Senior, was the first Indian who ever secured the honor. He is a Mahratta Brahmin, educated at Poona, Bombay, and was sent to Cambridge in 1896 with a Government of India scholarship.

RECENT GERMAN EVENTS

The Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha May Lose Its Sovereignty.

BILL TO PUNISH STRIKERS

The Emperor's Measure Provides Imprisonment for Men Who Interfere with Others Willing to Work.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 7.—The question whether the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha is to lose its entity as a sovereign German State is being discussed with much interest in Berlin. The Duke of Connaught does not seem disposed to sacrifice a brilliant present and future in the British Army in order to satisfy the demands of he population nor does he seem willing to allow his son Alfred to leave Eton in order to complete his education in Germany and fit himself for the sovereignty of the duchy. Both within the limits of Coburg-Gotha and in Prussia the feeling prevails that a foreign-bred Prince must not occupy a German throne. Hence the proposal to mediatize the duchy and capitalize the civil list on the basis of an equivalent of the amounts which would be due to two successive Dukes is being favorably received in Gotha and secretly encouraged in Berlin. Organs which echo the aspirations of the Prussian Court point out that a German sovereign State cannot be bartered about from one cousin to another like an ordinary estate. In 1803 Germany contained 176 independent States, in 1815 only 39, in 1871 and to-day only 25. It would be strange if Saxe-Coburg-Gotha should be the first State to be absorbed by the empire after the Saxe-Coburg-Gotha family has supplied rulers to Belgium, England, Portugal, and Bulgaria. Such, however, is the programme nurtured in Berlin Court circles. If the Coburgs will agree to be bought out, the empire is ready to pay one third of the compensation money and the duchy will furnish the remainder.

Emperor William's long promised "Penal Servitude bill" for strike agitators has finally been sent to the Reichstag. Hitherto the maximum penalty for interference with workmen willing to work when their comrades declared a strike was three months' simple imprisonment. The present measure defines various degrees of criminal interference with a man's right to accept work irrespective of the strike organizers' orders and punishes the offense with terms of imprisonment ranging from one day to five years. Penal servitude is to be inflicted for three or five years in cases where the agitators' action endangers the security of the empire or of one of the confederated States, or imperils human life or property. Though not so reactionary as was expected, the measure would nevertheless be a powerful coercive weapon in the hands of a resolute Government not afraid of provoking a revolution.

Critics of the "Penal Servitude bill" point out that not only the Socialist and Radical factions in the Reichstag, but also a large section of the Centre Party, will refuse to sanction a law which owes its inception to the influence of Baron Stumm, the "Iron King" of Germany. In all probability, therefore, the only practical effect of the introduction of the bill will be to afford the Socialists a new means of agitation. Under the existing law 254 condemnations occurred in 1897 for interference with men willing to work.

THE NEW GERMAN ISLANDS.

"More worthless colonies" is Eugen Richter's comment on the purchase of the Caroline, Pelew, and Marianne Islands. The Socialists also grumble. But in his anti-expansionist notions Richter is not even upheld by the whole of the Freisinnige Party, while the Socialists' opposition is only a matter of tactics. The mass of the German nation regard the acquisition of the débris of the Spanish colonial empire as a great achievement, and the successful conclusion of the negotiations has wrung applause for Baron von Bülow, from even the political organs which denounced his Samoa policy as dilatory. Undoubtedly the pleasure felt by the German public is largely due to a sentimental satisfaction at the fulfillment of a Bismarckian aim. The commercial gain is somewhat problematic, but Germany is rich enough to content herself with the strategic and coaling advantages offered by the islands. The Berliner Tageblatt perhaps goes a little too far in describing the Carolines as the bridge between Kiautschou and Samoa. However, a little superexuberance is pardonable over a good bargain. In Government circles stress is laid on the fact that the United States does not regard the change of proprietorship with ill-feeling.

Count Pückler, a prominent Jew-baiter, delivered two speeches in a Silesian village some months ago in which he incited his audience to violence against the Jews. His utterances caused such a commotion that the authorities prosecuted him for stirring up "hatred between classes," but the local tribunal dismissed the charge. An appeal was lodged by the Public Prosecutor, and the Supreme Court will have to decide whether it is legal for anti-Semites to call upon their supporters to beat and murder the Jews. In Berlin, anti-Semitic organs printed Count Pückler's speeches, and were also prosecuted. The court refused to postpone the trials until the Supreme Court had decided Count Pückler's case, and inflicted a small fine on the editors of the Staatsbürger Zeitung and Deutsche General-Anzeiger.

A "free-relion pastor," named Wolpdorf has been condemned to six months' imprisonment for blasphemy by the Naumburg Judges. The crime was committed in a lecture, in which Wolpdorf asserted that the Bible is only "a work of man."

EMIGRATION TO CITIES.

Germany's rural population tends to emigrate to the cities, where wages are higher and recreations more plentiful than on the farms. Various efforts have been made to check the tide, and the Junkers of the Prussian Diet have introduced bills with a view of limiting the right of the rustic laborer to move from one place to another. The Kreuz Zeitung gives publicity to a cumatter. According to the scheme, every large city is to exact from newly arrived persons a deposit of 300 marks in cash. This money will remain in the coffers of the municipality when the rustic departs. The interest will go to the city as a tax. When the depositor leaves he will receive his money back, unless he has cost the city something through illness or imprisonment. If he has been in hospital or jail the expenses incurred in keeping him will be deducted from his deposit. The plan is merely a revival of the ancient municipal gate money, and its adoption would scarcely act as a deterrent for the emigrating, underpaid German peasants, whose food almost exclusively consists of potatoes, dog's flesh, and black bread. On the other hand, it would protect the towns against the influx of the rustic scum which at present flows to the cities and swells the ranks of the criminals and paupers.

A former artillery officer has been arrested on a charge of high treason. Since leaving the army he had been employed as a draughtsman in an Amsterdam factory, but continued to sell German military secrets obtained with the help of accomplices still in active service. When the military authorities discovered the leakage, and suspected that the ex-officer in question was furnishing the French Government with particulars of the latest improvements in German artillery, an expert detective was intrusted with the task of arresting the ex-officer. This was not easy, as the arrest could only be effected on German soil. The detective made the acquaintance of the suspect, and in a short time obtained proofs of his "friend's" guilt. On Whit Sunday he planned a trip to Brussels with the ex-officer and made him drunk before the hour of departure. Then, instead of taking the Brussels train, he got on the train going to Germany with the drunken man. On reaching the Prussian frontier station the latter was awakened from his alcoholic lethargy by a couple of Prussian gendarmes, who conducted him to Berlin and from here to Leipsic. His name is kept secret in order not to give alarm to his accomplices.

German journalists and authors have an insurance and pension society, of which the annual meeting has just taken place. Ernst von Wildenbruch presided. Otto Wenzel, the Treasurer, read the report, which shows that the funds of the organization already amount to half a million marks. The payment of the first old age pensions began this year.

THE GAMBLING SCANDAL.

The trial of the persons implicated in the big gambling scandal will take place toward the end of the month, and is expected to last six days. Seventy witnesses have been subpoenaed. Judge Denso of the Eighth Criminal Court will preside at the trial. Their long preventive detention has affected the health of the accused, and two of them, Baron von Krücher and Lieut. von Kayser, are under medical treatment. Wolff, the professional sharper, left the country before the scandal became so public that the police were obliged to intervene, and is still at large. It is thought that the men now under arrest will probably be condemned as professional gamblers, but that the charge of cheating is not proved against them, as it is against Wolff.

Emperor William has made his début as an architect by correcting the plans for the church to be erected at Königsberg in memory of Queen Louise of Prussia. His Majesty's alteration of the original plan was confined to the tower, for which he drew a new design in the corner of the sketch submitted for his approval. The new church will be consecrated on Jan. 18, 1901, in the presence of the imperial architect and and the Kaiserin.

Auction sales of American horses now constitute a permanent feature of Berlin commercial life. A consignment of 500 arrived in the city last week. American horses realize better prices than the average German product.

Baron von Iswolsky, the Russian Envoy in Munich, has transmitted to his Government a report on the petroleum question. It reviews the conditions of the German petroleum market, the competition between American and Russian petroleums, and the proposed utilization of the Danube for bringing Russian petroleum into Germany to compete with the Standard Oil Company.

J. PARSLOW.

THE PRUSSIAN CANAL BILL.

Emperor William Is Anxious to Have the Measure Passed and May Resort to Force.

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BERLIN, June 17.—The Canal bill engrossed attention this week, and the papers had much to say pro and con, according to party standpoint. The ultimate fate of the bill concerns America, as the construction of a network of canals joining the three largest rivers in Prussia—the Elbe, Rhine, and Weser—and the far astern provinces, those bordering on the German Ocean, will cheapen and facilitate the freights of American exports, notably cereals, meats, cotton, and other bulky goods. Another point interesting to America is the fact that the Prussian Agrarians and those parties affiliating with them, the Conservatives, Reichspartie, and a portion of the Centre, have made the bill a test of strength between them and the Government, and almost a personal contest between them and the Emperor, who, with the entire Prussian Cabinet, is pledged for the canal.

His Majesty left no doubt this week that he strongly wishes the great work to be built. Tuesday he summoned the Crown Council for the purpose of agreeing with the Cabinet on a line of action in the Diet, and personally drew up a declaration, which was read in the Diet Thursday, promising compensation to individuals and to provinces, especially Silesia, financially injured by the canal. The passage of the bill through the lower house of the Diet will, therefore, be a signal defeat for the Agrarians, who are always the most hostile to American interests in Germany. The Liberal press stood united for the bill, and it is confidently expected the canal will give a powerful impetus to German industry, especially in the highly developed Rhine and Westphalian districts, and will create a more extended and more uniform market for agricultural products.

It is learned on high Government authority that the acceptance of the bill by the lower house of the Diet does not mean its adoption by the upper house, where the Government expects determined opposition, as the Agrarian interests are usually predominant in that body. If, as is most likely, the majority of the upper house opposes the bill, the Emperor is determined to resort to the expedient of forcing its final passage, which has not been tried in Prussian politics for a generation. This will be a so-called "Pairsschub"—the Emperor, as King of Prussia, will create a sufficient number of new peers to secure the desired majority.

The Emperor's intentions remain a secret known to few of his intimates, but they will be carried out in the event of the contingency arising, as he is determined to demonstrate that the Agrarians are not strong enough to defeat important legislation required for the country's good.

It is reported his Majesty is incensed at the fact that the leading Agrarian organs and chiefs had the assurance to state openly and pointedly last week that they meant to make the bill prove their political predominance. Immediately after Thursday's sitting, Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, and Dr. Miquel, the Prussian Minister of Finance, visited the Emperor, who insists on a dissolution if the bill is rejected. The committee begins the discussion of the measure June 23. The Centrists demand the passage of the Municipal Election bill before action is taken on the Canal bill. The many claims for compensation greatly complicate the situation.

THE "BLACK STONE" OF ROME.

Excavations in the Forum Disclose Ruins Which Students Say Are the Tomb Built for Romulus.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 31.—All archaeologists will remember the interest aroused some months ago by the discovery in the Roman Forum of the Black Stone, or Lapis Niger, at the depth of about two feet beneath the pavement of the way which leads down from the Arch of Septimus Serverus, as well as the many discussions, arguments, theories, and speculations brought about by the same discovery. Signor Giacomo Boni, engineer and inspector of the excavations at the time, recalling a certain passage in the works of Dionisius of Halicarnassus, was led to recognize the sacred spot in the Comitium as the one originally consecrated and prepared for the tomb of Romulus, the founder of the City of Rome.

Signor Boni's opinion met with opposition and even ridicule, and the mystery surrounding the Black Stone induced the Hon. Guido Baccelli, the Minister of Public Instruction, to order further excavations in the vicinity of the "sacred place." These excavations were at once commenced and carried on under the superintendence of Signor Boni, who conducted them with admirable zeal and care. The first thing brought to light was a mediaeval well, surrounded by pavements of ancient marble and stonework, and then, a few days ago, the diggers came upon a tufa base with moldings of a quadrilateral structure, at the ends of which rise two other bases, also of tufa rock.

The archaic character of the whole structure dates back to the sixth century before the Christian era. The classical memories of the sacred monument to Romulus, which, according to Dinissius, was said to have existed in the Roman Forum, tell us that the spot was adorned with two images of lions—probably resembling those found at Micenae and in other places.

It is now believed by many that these two lateral bases which have been unearthed probably served as supports to the two lions which adorned the sacred place. The stratum of earth which for a distance of three or four feet separated the Black Stone from the base was thickly sown with votive offerings and various archaic objects, weights, bones of sacrificed and burned animals, bronzes, vases, &c. Among the vases was found a fragment of one with black figures on a red ground.

Yesterday evening the workmen came upon a pilaster at the side of the structure, also of tufa, implanted in the ground at the same depth as the main construction, and probably contemporaneous with it. Several letters appeared on the face of this stone. To-day the pilaster was almost entirely freed on three sides, on each of which was found an inscription, with one line running from left to right, the other from right to left.

No attempt has yet been made to decipher these inscriptions, which are perhaps contemporary with those on the celebrated vase of Duenos, or on that of the Quirinal Palace here. The letters are finely and deeply cut in the tufa, and by the side of the usual signs of archaic Latin are others which are less clear. The words are divided by periods.

Whatever may be the ultimate result of the researches of students and specialists, it is certain that this Cippus, preserved as it is in its original position, is a very important discovery. Excavations are proceeding with feverish zeal in other parts of the Forum as well—near the Regia, near the temple of the Divus Julius, and near the Templum Sacrae Urbis. Two interesting wells have also been found, one in the Regia, the other near the temenos of Vista. All in all, the fresh start at excavating the Forum is destined to bring much of interest to the surface, and very probably to change in many ways some of the present ideas regarding this theatre of many events in Rome's most important history.

EXILE HAD NO TERRORS

The Czar Abolished a Punishment Dreaded by Few.

SIBERIA SOUGHT BY MANY

There Is Much Danger of a Renewal of the Recent Religious War in Russian Asia.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 3, 1899.—As was recently pointed out in a letter of mine to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the Czar has appointed a special commission to examine the various questions pertaining to the Siberian exile system, and the best means to replace this system by more humane methods of punishment.

According to official statistics, the number of exiles, of every class, at present imprisoned in Siberia is 288,512, convicts not being included. This is a tremendous figure, when it is taken into consideration that the entire population of Siberia is not over 5,000,000. Among these exiles there are a great number of "political prisoners," or rather men and women who have been unfortunate enough to arouse the "suspicions" of some faithful servant of the Czar, concerning their loyalty to Russia's autocratic Government. For it is sufficient that a Russian be suspected of disloyalty of this kind for him to spend the best years of his life in the distant provinces of Siberia! It is not even necessary that the law courts be called upon to take action in such cases. A mere administrative order is sufficient.

The genuine political offenders, those who have confessed, or who have been found guilty of belonging to a secret society aiming at the overthrow of the existing régime, are rarely deported to the Siberian mines. They are generally confined in the fortress of Schlusselbourg, on the Neva, near St. Petersburg. Although the accused in such cases are sentenced to hard labor for life, they are invariably compelled to remain in absolute idleness, which generally makes them raving maniacs within two or three years.

CONVICTS ARE AT LARGE.

But to return to the matter of Siberian exiles: of the 300,000 exiles and 20,000 convicts, about 60,000 are always at large. These prisoners, who have broken their parole, are beggars, thieves, or assassins, as the case may be, and are the terror of the native Siberian population. It is as much to defend the Siberians from the curse of these escaped convicts as for any other reason that the Government is taking steps to abolish the whole system of exile in Siberia.

This news will undoubtedly cause widespread comment in Europe as well as in America, and the young Czar will be highly praised for the part he has taken in abolishing the exile system. In Russia, curiously enough, the Czar's action has not been the cause of the same amount of enthusiasm as abroad. The truth of the matter is that Siberia is not, to the average Russian, the terrible place it is generally supposed to be in Western Europe and in the United States. Siberia is anything but an icy wilderness, the temperature, in Summer, throughout the Central and Southern provinces, being tropical. As for the climate in Winter, it is, on an average, much the same as in St. Petersburg. As a matter of fact, Siberia is infinitely more healthy than the French convict stations of New Caledonia and Cayenne, and no Russian convicts are subjected to the living death which has been the fate of Dreyfus during the past four years and more.

Another reason why exile to Siberia does not inspire such terror as might be supposed among Russians is that but a small number of exiles are sentenced to hard labor. Murderers and other hardened criminals are about the only class of exiles sentenced to work in the mines. The remaining prisoners—that is to say, the very great majority—are only compelled to reside in certain provinces of Siberia, and are really not prisoners at all. These exiles enjoy entire freedom of action, and may devote themselves to the kind of occupation most suited to their tastes. They may even, if they wish, be accompanied by their families. All these various facts make exile to Siberia a unique punishment. Thus it happens that travelers in Russia's Asiatic provinces are frequently brought into contact with exiles who have become hotel servants, cab drivers, inn keepers, &c. These exiles have been sentenced for theft, murder, or arson, in a majority of cases. It is therefore a mistaken prejudice to suppose that most Siberian exiles are political offenders. The various newspaper articles and pamphlets, published from time to time in England and Germany, on this subject have done much to maintain this fallacy.

DEATH PENALTY ABOLISHED.

It should be remembered that the death penalty has long since been abolished in Russia, except for certain specified crimes. Murderers, who, in nine cases out of ten, would be executed in England, France, Germany, and the United States, (or in those States of the Union where capital punishment exists,) are, in Russia, sentenced to hard labor in the Siberian mines. Out of a thousand Siberian exiles, there are on an average but one or two sentenced for political reasons. But even these rarely remain in Siberia for life. On the Czar's birthday, on New Year's Day, and other holidays numbers of exiles are pardoned and allowed to return home.

That Siberia is not the terrible icy desert it is generally supposed to be is also proved by the fact that every year over 100,000 peasants seek voluntary exile there. The Russian Government is, indeed, compelled to moderate the zeal of these emigrants so that they may not be too much disillusioned. Peasants are only allowed to emigrate when a sufficient number of them have become associated to form a village of their own, and when they have sufficient means for the expenses of the journey.

SIBERIA'S ARISTOCRACY.

Numbers of political exiles have, of course, from time to time, been sent to Siberia. Thus, for instance, each Polish revolution resulted in the exile of many Polish patriots. But it remains to be proved that these political exiles have been more harshly treated than Irish rebels on certain occasions by the British or than Spanish political offenders after the Carlist and other civil wars. The descendants of these Polish exiles, who have intermarried with the native Siberians, constitute to-day throughout Siberia the aristocracy of the country, and none of them would think of returning to Poland, though they have the legal right to do so. Among the descendants of these Siberian Poles are many capitalists. These men in particular urged the Czar to abolish the Siberian exile system.

The Czar's ukase will, of course, prove of immense benefit to the future civilization of Siberia, for of late years, since she has been endowed with a university, since new factories have sprung up in every direction, and since the construction of the Trans-Siberian Railroad, Siberia has become a province on a par with other provinces of the empire. The native Siberians have very naturally protested against the constant exile to their country of all Russia's thieves, cutthroats, and forgers.

This is the real explanation of the Czar's ukase, though it is well known to be the wish of Nicholas II. that those convicts sentenced to hard labor in the Siberian mines should in future be punished more humanely. But it is now asked, What punishment will take the place of exile to Siberia? This is the great question of the day, which the Government has not yet solved. It is probable that the existing system will be maintained for a few months longer, until arrangements have been made for new convict stations in European Russia. In any case, the Government will be put to great expense in the matter. While political offenders will, undoubtedly, find the new system a great boon, it is hardly probable that common law offenders will prefer imprisonment in European Russia to comparative liberty in Siberia.

FANATICS THINK OF WAR.

Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES will probably recall the serious insurrection which broke out a year ago in the Province of Ferghana, Central Asia. Several hundred Mohammedan natives, at the head of whom was the "ichane" (chief) Madali, carrying a green flag, attacked a Russian soldiers' camp, early one morning. Many soldiers, taken by surprise, while still asleep, were killed or wounded before the invaders were repulsed. Several of the invaders were killed, and others made prisoners, among these latter the ichane Madali himself. About 200 of these insurgents were court-martialed and sentenced to death or to hard labor. Most of those sentenced to death were pardoned and their sentence commuted to that of hard labor for life. Seven only were publicly executed, and among them the Madali. The Russians thought that by the death of the chief the revolutionary movement was ended forever. They have just found out their mistake. According to the latest information from trustworthy sources, the Mohammedans in Russia's provinces of Central Asia are in open rebellion. Fanatics have arisen in every district, and have assured the people that the ichane Madali is not dead. At the very moment when he was about to be hanged by the Russians an angel made its appearance, drove away the executioners, and carried off the ichane. The Mohammedans do not, in the least, doubt the veracity of this story, and under the greatest excitement they are awaiting his return to lead the faithful on to victory against the Russians.

Those who are acquainted with the state of mind of these fanatics fear that a revolution may break out any moment. What the Russians particularly fear is that a false ichane Madali may spring up, and place himself at the head of the fanatics, who are all ready for action. Should such an impostor preach a holy war against the Russians, the movement would certainly spread at once throughout Afghanistan and Turkestan, and be the cause of great trouble to the Russians for a long time to come.

BRADFORD COLT DE WOLF.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE DEFENSE OF DU PATY DE CLAM.—A recent copy of Le Matin outlines the defense that Col. du Paty de Clam is expected to make before the court-martial, which is shortly to try him on charges of forgery and using forged documents. Le Matin adds that du Paty has documentary proof that in all his actions he was obeying the commands of his superiors of the General Staff. The proofs in question were taken to Brussels last Fall by the Colonel's wife, who is the daughter of the Duchesse d'Ursel, honorary grand mistress of the Queen of the Belgian's household, and a goddaughter of her Majesty. The documents have been placed in the possession of the d'Ursel family, and will be presented by du Paty's lawyer at the court-martial. Du Paty, who is in Cherche Midi Prison, is permitted to receive a visit from his wife every day, who before his arrest, advised him to take a holiday with her into Belgium. He is said to have replied that not being a man like Esterhazy, he would not do as Esterhazy did. In a recent letter to his wife he wrote that so far as reports of his having committed suicide or of his intention to commit suicide were concerned, they were ridiculous; nobody could persuade him that it was necessary to hang himself or cut his throat. The following account is given of du Paty's arrest by an eye witness: "Col. du Paty was at dinner with his wife and wife's mother at his residence, 17 Avenue Bosquet, when a Colonel was introduced and whispered that he had come to arrest him. The whole thing was done in a gentlemanly fashion. Col. du Paty apologized to the ladies and left the table, and accompanied his friend—to Cherche Midi Prison. He seemed to have been anticipating the incident."

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PLAN TO KIDNAP PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE.—Particulars have been received in Vienna concerning the conspiracy against Prince George of Greece, High Commissioner of Crete. According to this information the plot was to have been carried out during his stay in Candia. Eight Mohamedans were its chief originators, and its purpose was to carry off the Prince to Asia, professedly to Smyrna. In accordance with the special wish of the Prince the prosecution was confied to the ringleaders, whom he banished from the island, and further punishments were not to be inflicted. Owing to this incident the differences between the Christians and Mohammedans in Crete have become more acute, and the hope that the latter would finally accommodate themselves to the régime has been generally abandoned.

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THE ANTI-REVISIONISTS SEVERELY REBUKED.—The leading publicists of Paris have issued an address to the people of France in which they deplore the violation of the engagement to accept the judgment of the Cour de Cassation, which is now insulted by the very men who insulted the criminal chamber. Among the names signed to the address are MM

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

So, after all, it's the men who ought to be called the unquiet sex! But then it is like a woman to meekly put the blame on her own kind, and to think that it is as near home as Brooklyn that the men have started a crusade against the church hat! To think that they should have surreptitiously, deceitfully, and with malice aforethought labored with the young women of the choir and persuaded them—could it be possible that they are salaried young women and politic?—to remove their hats and sit before the big congregation, lights not hidden under a bushel, a warning and a rebuke to the mothers in Israel.

If there be anything usually that raises a choleric feeling in the bosom of a woman and reduces her to a state of obstinate resentment it is to have another woman held up to her as an example. But then this is generally understood, where the church hat has been considered, that women go to church from a pure love of goodness, and no one has thought of suggesting that a hat on or off would move them from a proper, churchly state of mind.

Still up to the time when the first man came to realize that there was a hat in front of him in the theatre no one had ever supposed that any man who was not in the millinery business knew a hat from a pie plate. Who was the unhappy mortal who first made known to innocent man that womankind wore hats? To that unquiet one belongs the blame for all the misery that has followed and the long train of woes which evidently are to appear in the near future.

It is a repetition of the trials of the first parents of the race. They were ignorant and unashamed. Then came a bite of the forbidden apple, knowledge of good and evil and all the trials that have followed to their descendants. Alas, who could it have been who told men that women wore hats!

That too much knowledge is a dangerous thing is constantly being illustrated in the history of children who repeat in their youthful state the primitive conditions of the world. There was that homely but classic story of the careful mother and her children.

"Children, dears," she said to them, "I am now about to leave you for a time. Remember to observe carefully all the instructions I have given you upon previous occasions, but above all things, while I am absent, do not put beans up your noses."

Then as the mother departed the hitherto innocent, but now cruelly enlightened children, made their way straight to the family bean bag. After a time the mother joyfully returned, probably with a present in her shopping bag for each small youth and maiden, but only to have her joy turned to sorrow, to find a group of wailing infants, all of them with beans in their noses. History repeats itself and the human race will not take warning.

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But will woman an remove her hat in church for the benefit of man?

Certainly she will, for she has always been ready to sacrifice herself for the good of others. As Cornelia, beautiful but unadorned, pointed to her children, saying: "These are my jewels," so the woman of to-day, noble, gracious, but hatless, with a sweeping wave of her hand, including the crowds of earnest and attentive men who will crowd the churches to their very doors, will say, her voice thrilling with joy and gladness:

"THESE ARE MY SUNDAY BONNETS."

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That is undoubtedly what the woman of Brooklyn will do, but there are other women, an immense generate few, who have icely refused to consider the matter at all. It seems, though it was not understood at first, that it has been the man himself who has been instigating the hat movement. It certainly was the Chicago clergymen who exhibited an alarming knowledge of the architecture and mural adornments of the hat, and who call innocent little sartorial affairs by the horrid name of "aggregate of atrocity" and it is the clergymen of Stroudsburg, Illinois, who have been trying to inaugurate a crusade which they have been obliged to give up simply because the women say plainly that they won't take off their hats, and there's the end of it.

"Whenever the men cease sprawling their limbs over the front end of the pew, I am willing to take off my hat," says one indignant matron.

That word "sprawling" is beautifully expressive. It describes so exactly the inattentive church attitude of some men who have, undoubtedly, become demoralized from the church millinery display and the inability to keep their attention fixed without the personal magnetism of the preacher's expression which they never see.

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Another woman makes a really sensible suggestion and one which illustrates clearly the judicial mind of woman. It is a suggestion which, if carried out, will settle the whole matter without difficulty.

"Why," says this modern Portia, "should not the men sit on one side of the church and the women on the other?"

What a simple and natural method of settling the difficulty and no one's feelings will be injured. If only brain power were properly rewarded that woman would receive public recognition. Unfortunately, few people realize the value of an idea.

The only exception that could possibly be taken to this is that there are men in the pulpit, and it seems that the feminine bonnet throws out fire brands, both fore and aft—witness the Chicago clergyman's remark, which it is well to remember:

"From the pastor's position it is distracting in the extreme to gaze on a distortion of unsymmetrical lines and barbaric colors.'

As the clergymen are so few in proportion to the men and women in the congregation it is possible that a part of this difficulty might be met by selecting only such clergymen as are color blind. This could probably be done with but little difficulty, and inferiority in the way of preaching would be more than made up by the benefit gained by the man whose attention could not be distracted.

As to the unsymmetrical lines to which the clergyman objects, possibly if his eye were not attracted by the color, he might not observe the other defects.

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All this discussion upon hats and bonnets brings us to a matter of past history and throws a light upon something with which at least the layman has not been conversant. In the estimable Society of Friends there has been a practice from time immemorial of the women sitting upon one side of the meeting house and the men on the other, the women wearing their bonnets and the men their large broad-brimmed hats. There has been some change of recent years in the style of the hats and bonnets and a more worldly style of headwear has been adopted than was originally worn by the orthodox. But is it not possible that the practice of separate sides of the church for men and women was a matter of hats, though reversed from conditions as they are now?

The orthodox hat of the men Friends is large and broad, but to the close bonnet of the women no one could possibly take exception. So undoubtedly in the early days of the church, the men, thoughtfully considerate and always wearing their hats to meeting, decided to sit by themselves that no one woman should be in any way inconvenienced by them.

If this was so, can women show themselves any less considerate now and refuse to sit by themselves on one side of the church that the men may enjoy the church services without distraction?

If necessary a partition running half way to the ceiling or high enough to effectually screen the women on one side from the easily wandering view of the men on the other could be arranged with no difficulty.

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Another serious matter which deserves profound thought is when women have finally decided to take off their hats in church, will the authorities decide to secure little mirrors to the backs of the pews as is done to the seats in some of the theatres?

These are questions which cannot but suggest themselves to the serious and inquiring mind.

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As to the matter of women looking better without their hats, as the Chicago clergymen implied, it is evident that he is young and inexperienced, and any woman could tell him better. Even Mrs. Humphry Ward, who certainly is not a frivolously minded woman, recognizes the fact that a hat covers a multitude of the defects of increasing years.

In her book "Robert Elsmere" she puts on her adventuress—the woman who has passed her first youth, but who still endeavors to charm wisely and tries her wiles upon the pure-minded young clergyman—big hats which soften and give an illusion to the face and prevent the discovery of telltale wrinkles. Even a tiny bit of a bonnet of lace gives a softness to the face that increases its youth, and there is nothing so undeceiving and truthtelling as the glare of gas, electricity, or even daylight in a big auditorium. It is the older women, so the theatre managers who have had experience say, who refuse most obstinately, when requested, to remove their hats.

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In Stroudsburg, where the hard-hearted, unwomenly women have said they won't give up their hats anyway in church, the clergymen who inaugurated the crusade against them have been doing some serious thinking, and the result of this one of them puts into words and says gravely, and it is just possible with some degree of wisdom:

"I recognize that it was the wrong method of solution of the question to try to change the architecture of the hat. The masculine sex is not competent to give ex-cathedra utterances on this purely feminine question."

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"No, ma'am," said the lady of all work in the family but the ironing, "we can't have nothing cooked for luncheon to-day, for Mis' Mulligan is comin' to iron and I want the stove for her at noon. She likes to get home early to get her supper at night."

This was such astonishing but clear reasoning that the mistress of the house said not one word, but she went back to her own domains, sat down quietly, a little dazed, and then, as her thinking faculties came to her by degrees she thought:

"!!!"

To the people who like to hear the rest of the story after the joke has been told it may be interesting to know that, as a reward for not "answering back," that mistress had her luncheon served that day just as she wanted it, for the ironing lady did not come, and consequently the stove was free for other things. Is there a moral in the story?

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"I paint flowers," says the young woman artist, "and consequently I find that every woman who has her own living to earn envies me, thinking that I almost literally spend my days upon a bed of rose leaves—my specialty is roses.

"But do I? Not a bit. In the first place, I spend the month of roses in my studio in town. I wander here, there, and everywhere in search of roses, and bring them home, where I can work best, and a studio with a skylight in the top of a building is not always the coolest or most comfortable place to work in hot Summer weather. But I am accustomed to the light. I am annoyed by various things when I try to paint outdoors. My papers blow away, and people—perhaps not unreasonably—prefer not to have me sit near the bushes, but on the paths, regardless of light or view of the flowers, so I prefer to work at home and arrange my flowers to suit myself. But that is comparatively pleasant and easy.

"But what do you think of painting roses for a woman's Summer outfit, say a beautiful fan that she is to carry in the evening and that I must get the colors by gaslight? That is what I have to do, and on those hottest days recently I was shut up in my studio with the gas lighted, painting as hard as I could paint to get the work done. Life is not a bed of rose leaves under such conditions?

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There was a little Trilby on Fifth Avenue the other afternoon. At least the little maiden had one of her feet dressed in the simple and unconventional fashion of Du Maurier's heroine, and she was an aristocratic maiden, too. In a hansom going up the avenue the latter part of the afternoon were two rosy-cheeked young women who were evidently servants, and in the arms of one of them was a little girl in short clothes, a little white gown she was wearing then, and a big pink sunbonnet, the frills flying over her face so that it was not visible. Both little feet were showing below the little frock, and one of those, it looked at first view, was apparently dressed in pink to match the bonnet. But then the other foot was in a little blue stocking and slipper, and it could not be that they were mismatched, and a second glance showed that they were not, for it was not a pink slipper on the other foot, but the little bare pink foot itself, and Trilby herself did not have a prettier one.

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The posts supporting the elevated road on Sixth Avenue seem a constant menace to the lives of the travelers who ride in the surface cars which pass between them. They are so near on either side that if any one in leaving the car is careless and leans out too far when the car is in motion the head is going to be brought in contact with one of them with fatal results.

"I should think you would kill a half a dozen people every day with those posts," a nervous woman in the car said to one of the conductors one day. The man smiled easily. He was evidently a philosopher.

"Well," he answered, "perhaps there's too many people in the world."

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There's a very youthful maiden in New York who is probably the smallest little lady in the city outside of an incubator and living in a private residence. She only weighed four pounds when she took up life in the world, a teacup will go over her head, and her meals are served to her from a play nursing bottle, intended for no more serious use than a doll's, but from which the baby takes every hour a tablespoonful of milk.

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There is a scientific organization in New York which takes frequent outings into the adjoining country. These usually take place on Saturday, as being more convenient for every one concerned. But there are some of the members who believe that an occasional Sunday trip would be pleasant. This others oppose, and one woman in particular the other day expressed herself strongly on the subject. The discussion was perfectly amicable and was dropped after a time, and no one thought more about it until later in the day a Sunday excursion man, having discovered a hotel near by, made his way there to see if something could not be found in it that was thirst quenching. He returned shortly, looking very comfortable and bringing with him a glass of ice water for his opponent in the argument for Sunday outings."

"I didn't dare bring you a glass of beer," he said, "for I was pretty sure that if you objected to Sunday botanizing you would be likely to be an advocate of nothing but cold water to drink.

"Yes," she answered, "you generalize well. I shouldn't have taken the beer."

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Mrs. S. L. Baldwin of Brooklyn, who was for so many years a missionary, says that if the Chinese were admitted into this country they would revolutionize the domestic servant question. The Chinese as servants are neat, methodical, warm-hearted, and devoted to the people they serve, she says. Upon returning to China after eighteen years of absence her cook who was with her so long in China came to visit her, and one of the Chinese nurses she had had for her children, who were all but one born in China, walked forty miles to see her. She had American cooking in her house in China, and translated receipts from English into Chinese for her cook, and he never had to have one repeated.

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She was a woman who made a practice of being always amiable to the clerks in the shops, and there was one dry goods shop where she had traded for many years, and the clerks were like old friends. But there were some business changes, and a new firm made offers to the clerks who had been so long with the old firm that the woman had patronized, and they, almost to a man and woman, left. The lifelong patron of the shop was much incensed at this. It was not fair or right, she said, and in fact almost dishonorable. So one day when she made a first visit to the new shop one of the old clerks who knew her well stepped forward to speak to her after the old cordial fashion. But, no, this mildest-mannered of women turned her head away with a cold stare and passed on without recognition. She could not be cordial to any one who had acted so dishonorably. No explanation is offered of why she herself was in the new shop. It may have been just out of curiosity. Of course one can shop where one pleases.

FEMININE FRILLS.

The girl who likes to make a good appearance with a little money and a stamp on her stationery showing that it does not come from a department store is just now getting bargains in paper. These are in the shape of boxes of paper from one of the best shops in New York, the boxes containing paper and envelopes together for 25 cents a quire. The stamp of the firm name—one that is known all over the world—is on the envelopes, and the girl gets all the distinction of sending that name around among her friends with a small expenditure of money.

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The tights worn by women for bathing, cycling, and horseback riding come in different materials. The cheapest are of cotton and are $1.35 a pair; a better quality has a silk face and linen back, and retails for $2.75 a pair, and woolen tights are $2.50. These tights are full length, having the feet woven on. The silk and linen are most used, though possibly the woolen ones are best for bathing. They are found at the stocking counter in the shops.

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Mousseline de soie is hand-painted for many of the most beautiful hats, and feathers are so painted that their relatives in a natural state would not recognize them.

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A funny exhibition of bad taste was seen in a gown worn on the street the other day. It was of muslin, and the pattern a pretty one of roses. But by some freak of the dressmaker or whim of the woman wearer that anything having a good deal of work in it must of necessity be prettier than something with little, the bodice of this gown was a mass of horizontal tucks. The result was that it was entirely disfigured. The roses, which were of good size, were warped by the tucks into funny deformities of roses which no woman would have bought if she had seen them in this pattern in the shop. Made plainly the bodice would have been pretty, the good effect of the roses retained, and a great deal of work saved.

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These plain, straight gowns, buttoned or fastened in some way in the back, are not as difficult to alter to fit as might be imagined. The buttons or fastenings must be removed, the stitching on either side taken out, and the two edges turned in until the right size has been obtained. Then the folded edges are stitched again, the fastenings replaced, and the gown does not show the alterations made.

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Pretty bathing suits are fitted very much like golf skirts, and have the openings or simulated openings at the sides, as in the outing skirts, stitched and finished with buttons.

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The fashion of hats off in the theatres is very pleasant in some Southern cities. In many of these there is a practice among the women, as soon as the weather becomes warm, of riding in the cars and promenading through the streets without hats. So, to go a little further and go to the theatre with no head covering is only a continuance of a pleasant custom. In Philadelphia, even, women have been going to the theatre hatless recently and enjoying it.

MY ARTLESS GIRL.

Her beauty charms me more and more,
As dearer friends we grow,
Her mind reveals its precious store
As seasons come and go;
Her heart, I find, is purest gold—
And, strange as it may be,
A tender spot it seems to hold
For dull, unworthy me!

But I can never love this girl
As I should like to do—
Although she makes my senses whirl,
Although she's fond and true;
For she is always giving me
The scenes her blush has graced,
And in my den they have to be
Conspicuously placed.

Her skies are green, her fields are blue,
Her lakes are always red;
Her drawing and perspective—few
Have gotten through her head;
Her foregrounds stretch far, far beyond
The gaze of mortal eye—
Her distances are never fond
Of blending with the sky.

So, though her qualities of mind
And heart are unsurpassed,
A girl of quite another kind
Must hold my fancy fast;
Because, while freely I confess
I love simplicity,
Her kind of utter artlessness
Is quite too much for me!
WALLACE DUNBAR VINCENT in Brooklyn Life.

FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER.

This is a recipe for a fruit soup, which is a refreshing first course for a luncheon or dinner and can be served either hot or cold: Take a box of strawberries and boil them in two quarts of water until the liquid can be strained. After straining, add a cup of sugar and a tablespoonful of arrowroot, and allow it to boil up once, and it is ready for the table, if it is to be served hot. The arrowroot makes the soup clearer. If cornstarch is used in its place it should be allowed to boil several minutes.

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To make mock terrapin, which Mrs. Rorer recommends as a good way for utilizing pieces of cold roast turkey, chicken, or duck, cut the fowl into pieces of fairly good size, measure, and to each pint allow half a pint of sauce. For the sauce, stir together two tablespoonfuls of butter and one of flour. Rub to a smooth paste the hard-boiled yolks of three eggs, and add to the butter and flour three-quarters of a cup—a gill and a half—of milk. Put on the stove and stir until smoking hot, but do not boil. Add, a little at a time, the yolks of the eggs, rubbing until the sauce is a beautiful golden yellow, and press the whole through a sieve. Before beginning the sauce, sprinkle the chicken with four tablespoonfuls of sherry or Medeira, the latter preferably. Add the chicken to the sauce, stirring until each piece is thoroughly covered. Season with a half teaspoonful of salt, a drop of the extract or a grating of nutmeg, an eighth of a spoon of white pepper—though black may be used—cover, and stand over hot water, stirring occasionally, until the mixture is smoking hot.

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A recipe for using pieces of dry bread is a bread-and-butter custard. Beat two eggs, without separating, until light. Add four tablespoonfuls of sugar and a pint of milk, mix, and add a grating of nutmeg. Turn into an ordinary baking dish, cover the top with buttered bread, butterside up. Bake in a moderate oven, as you would ordinary custard, until the handle of a spoon can be put into the centre and come up free from milk.

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One of the best ways of utilizing cold potatoes is called, according to the place where they are served, plain hashed, browned creamed potatoes, Delmonico potatoes, or potatoes au gratin. To four large, cold potatoes, chopped fine, is allowed a pint of cream sauce, to which has been added four tablespoonfuls of grated cheese. Mix the potatoes with the sauce, turn into a baking dish, and brown in a quick oven.

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A salad which few people make, and which is recommended by de Loup, is made of Little Neck clams. The raw clams are cut into small pieces and mixed with twice their bulk of lettuce. A French dressing is used, with a few drops of onion juice from an onion of not too pronounced flavor.

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The cheese fingers to serve with salads are made by sifting a cup of flour into a bowl and working into it with the fingers a tablespoonful of butter and adding half a teaspoonful of salt, a little paprika or other mild pepper, and a half teaspoonful of baking powder. Beat the yolk of one egg light and add to the mixture with four tablespoonfuls of grated cheese. Cold water should be added in sufficient quantities to make a soft dough that will roll well. Roll to about one-third of an inch in thickness, and cut into strips half an inch wide and about four inches long. Grate a little cheese over them, and bake in a biscuit pan in a moderate oven until they are a delicate brown.

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Cheese balls, served hot with the salads, are made of a cup of grated cheese, half a cup of fine bread crumbs, five drops of Worcestershire sauce, and one egg well beaten. Mix together, roll into balls, and place in a wire frying basket, and just before time to serve plunge the basket into boiling fat and allow them to remain until a delicate brown.

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It is well always to remember the proportions of vinegar and oil in the French dressing—three-fourths of oil to one-fourth of vinegar, though the proportion varies to some extent, according to individual taste.

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The nasturtium sandwiches, which are delicious served with salads, are made of the petals of the flowers or the young leaves placed between slices of thinly buttered bread, the plate being decorated with the blossoms.

PLAYING HOUSE.

Jim an' me wuz playin' house
After school to-day;
Jim said I could be his wife—
Only jes' in play.
So we tuk my table out
An' some cookies, too,
Then we settled down fer tea
Jes' like big folks do.

Jim, he brought a book and read;
I said: "That ain't fair,
I'd tear that old book in two
If I'd only dare."
Then Jim laughed at me an' said:
"You big silly, you,
I mus' read an' you keep still—
Jes' like big folks do."

Then I jes' got off my chair
An' I wouldn't play;
Jim snatched up his book an' said:
"Girls all do that way."
He went home, but I don't care,
I'm jes' mad clean through.
'Tain't no fun t' play "keep house"
Jes' like big folks do.
FLORENCE E. RUSSELL in Newark Daily Advertiser.

FLOSSY FRIVOLS'S GINGER JAR.

It Brought Her a Bridesmaid's Gown—She Tells the Story and Incidentally Talks of Other Things.

"Goodness—gracious—me!" said Flossy Frivols, in long-drawn-out tones, giving little dabs to her pink cheeks between the words with a mite of a violet-embroidered handkerchief. Then she drew a long breath of utter exhaustion.

"Ain't it hot!" she said, more as an exclamation than as a question.

"It is exceedingly warm," answered the tall, dark girl in the white piqué gown, who was playing with the straws in a big glass of lemonade, which had a tempting slice of orange and a big strawberry on the top, with lumps of ice that clinked against the sides of the glass in a way that gave delightful suggestions of coolness.

"You need not be so dignified, Margaret," said Flossy Frivols, as she continued to dab at her face with the violet-covered handkerchief. "You know I never say 'ain't' except in cases of extreme necessity. This is one of them. I know one girl who always says 'darn' when she feels as I do now, and I don't blame her one bit. I feel just that way myself this minute, only 'ain't' someway seems to be more of a relief to me.

"You see I have on my wedding garments," she went on, "but you can't imagine where in ever I've been. I've been 'way over to Brooklyn to a wedding. Can you imagine a girl of sense getting married at noon on one of these broiling hot days and going to Brooklyn to do it? I suppose, poor thing, she couldn't help it. She has been abroad for so long, and the family only came back this Spring, and so, of course, they hadn't a home of their own, and this aunt wanted her to be married from her house. Certainly it was a lovely place—one of those big, old-fashioned Brooklyn mansions, the rooms so big inside and so shaded by trees outside that really you wouldn't know at the reception that it was warm. I really didn't mind a bit after I got there, and Daisy is the sweetest girl, and I felt it was my duty to go over.

"'Twas a pretty wedding, too—all daisies in the church and in the house. Of course, that is nothing new, but they are pretty and effective, and Daisy looked just like a daisy herself. No, I don't mean that for slang, but she looked as pretty and bright and fresh as could be.

"She was all worn out, too, she told me after the wedding, when I had a little chance to talk to her alone. You see, she was so afraid that everything wouldn't go off just right in the church that she and the whole wedding party just spent about the whole of yesterday marching up and down the aisles, to be sure they wouldn't make mistakes.

"'I tell you, Flossy,' she said to me, 'a wedding is a very serious thing. You see, I had the whole responsibility of this one on my shoulders. Of course, every one else had ideas, but they were so crude and stereotyped. It is just one wedding out of a lot for them, but for me it was my own wedding, and I wanted to have it just the nicest wedding that ever was. You never pay much attention to them until you are going to have one of your own, and I have just been taking notes at all the weddings that I have been to for the last year, and determined that I would have everything go just right. Do you think it did?'

"She really felt quite anxious even after it was all over. But it really was, I think, about the nicest wedding I have been to this year, and I ought to know, for I don't know how many I have been the left-hand woman at this year. I hope you appreciate that last remark of mine. It's a joke. I made it up myself, because the maid of honor always stands at the left, you know. Don't you think it's pretty good?

"She looked so relieved, for she knew I would tell her just what I thought. She said that she should feel like an emancipated slave when she got her traveling suit on and got out of the house after all the care she had had. I saw her trousseau, and it was just too sweet for anything, and everything was just a little different from the things the other girls have had—little original ideas, and some of the most beautiful embroidery done in Paris; it would make you weep.

"Do you think it would make me any cooler if I should have a glass of lemonade? I had two glasses of cold tea and a glass of raspberry phosphate and then some strawberry ice cream soda in Brooklyn.

"You see, mamma has been out of town most of this month, and aunt has been staying with us and chaperoning me, because I had to have some one, there were such a host of weddings to go to. But, poor dear, she has been going so much that she is simply worn out, and it was so warm today that she didn't feel able to stir, and when Jack came to take us she said she thought she would have to let me go alone.

"Then it was such fun being 'way over in Brooklyn with Jack, that he proposed, after we left the house, that we see the city a little. Well, we walked up Fulton Street, and you never saw such a hot place and such lots of people shopping, and we were so hot and thirsty that we had to stop every other thing to get something to drink. And I wish you could have seen Jack! He has been reading somewhere that if you drink hot things it will make you perspire and keep you cool, so at one of the places where we went—a nice restaurant—he drank two cups of boiling hot tea. Just think of it!

"That is partly what made me so hot. That stuff he read about hot things was true enough in regard to the perspiration, and his collar began to get limper and limper, and when we got back here he had to go straight home to get freshened up. I laughed so I was nearly melted.

"I guess I will have a glass of lemonade. (You know, they say that people don't take half enough in liquid into the system. I learned that in my physiology at school.) Then I'll feel better, and I can talk about my luck and ginger jar that I started in to tell you about at first."

"'Luck and a ginger jar,'" said the girl in the white piqué in severe tones. "You never said a thing about anything of the kind, Flossy Frivols. What was it?"

"Well, I intended to tell you about that first thing, but I suppose you didn't give me a chance. Just wait a minute—Isn't that good! Don't I look nice and cool now?"

Flossy Frivols did look very nice, and she looked very cool, too. Her "wedding garment" was a pretty little sheer muslin gown with a pattern of soft pink roses and violets upon it. There was a little Eton jacket opening over a tucked and lace white front; there were little frills of narrow violet ribbon around the edge, a narrow band of violet at the waist, more at the neck—a shade that just blended with Flossy Frivols's eyes. The yellow hat trimmed with masses of lace seemed just the color of her wavy hair, and there were pink roses and violets on it, just the shades of those in the gown.

"It is a pretty gown, isn't it?" said Flossy Frivols, as she raised her eyes with a satisfied expression from the empty glass and saw the eyes of the girl in the white piqué resting upon it. "But if it hadn't been my good luck and the ginger jar, it would have been the last new gown I would have had this season.

"If it hadn't been for that ginger jar there would have been a tragedy, or something of the kind, in our family, instead of my being the happiest girl in the world. You know, if there is one thing I do at home it is to attend to the flowers when I am not too busy about other things, and field flowers do look so pretty in blue. So I happened to see this jar one day when I was on the cars, in a funny old second-hand shop, and I got out and bought it for 5 cents. I took it home, too, in a newspaper package, and then had to scald it until mamma said it was properly disinfected. Well, now for the romance. My Great Uncle Dick happened to come to town that night to spend two or three days with us. He noticed my ginger jar first thing.

"'I haven't seen one of those old-fashioned ginger jars since I was a boy,' he said, 'when my Uncle Dick was an Eastern merchant. He used to bring us ginger and all sorts of things very rare then, and pretty gowns and jewels for the girls that girls to-day don't have.'

"Do you know, he seemed to be thinking over old times that night, and the next day he told me he hadn't made me a nice present for a long time, and what was there that I would like particularly.

"You see, Uncle Dick has good taste, and I am quite a favorite of his. But I was very modest and said I would like anything that he did.

"That wasn't quite the truth, for men sometimes have shocking bad taste, and there are so many things a girl wants, and she wants just what she wants. Uncle Dick has no end of money, and I just hated to think of his wasting it on something I didn't care about particularly. I had an idea he would say: 'Put on your hat, dear, and we will go around to the jeweler's and get something pretty.' But he didn't, and I was worried to death. But what do you suppose the dear man did?

"You see he was thinking of India and his Uncle Dick, and what did he do but go off and go shopping all by himself and bring me the loveliest embroidered muslin gown in the world, and a necklace of pearls—the real article, not any of the make-believe pearls that the girls wear now. He said his sister had a gown and some pearls just like them. Wasn't that dear of him, and would you have thought he would have been so romantic? No, I didn't hint one bit.

"And no one knows how I needed that gown! You see, I have been bridesmaid so many times this year that I have spent a small fortune for clothes. Of course it gives me a good Summer wardrobe, but one can't live in bridesmaid's gowns. And then, after my money was all gone, didn't my dearest friend decide to be married just now, instead of waiting until Fall, as she was going to? I might have given up the other weddings, but not hers. I declare, people make great demands on their friends. And I wanted the prettiest gown of all for this wedding, and not a cent to buy it with. Now, this gown is the most scrumptious thing, and just fits in to the color scheme of the wedding. If it hadn't been for Uncle Dick you would have heard of me at the pawnshop.

"Now I feel like a girl in a story book. Don't you remember the muslin—Indian muslin—gown and the pearl necklace Mr. Peter brought Miss Mayley from India, Cranford? It's all owing to my practical common sense in bringing home a ginger jar in a newspaper wrapper just because I wanted it. And some people think I am frivolous!"

SOME WOMEN.

The Woman's Exchange, which removed from West Thirtieth Street to the corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-third Street on the 1st of May, is flourishing in its new location. This is a great convenience on account of its nearness to the Grand Central Station. A great many travelers entering or leaving the city go to the exchange first for luncheon or for some of its famous strawberry shortcake and home-made ice cream. The entrance now is on the main floor and there is a dining room on that floor and one on the floor below. The exchange was never so pretty and attractive as it is now. There is a quantity of attractive old furniture in the hall in which the entrance door opens, with the curious collection of Alaskan baskets, the quaint Russian goods and pretty laces on the right, and a little store of all sorts of odds and ends in an alcove on the left in charge of a clever little Englishwoman.

The idea of the exchange is to make itself a general benefit to the public as well as to carry out its chief object of selling goods for the benefit of its consignors. It sends out many luncheons as well as serves and prepares them for travelers, besides its orders for cakes and sweets. One woman, a teacher in a private school in New York, found that in the course of a year she had invested $100 in dainty little luncheons served to her in her rooms by the exchange. Out-of-town shoppers patronize the exchange because besides luncheon they have there a commodious dressing room and a safe place to leave packages.

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A new departure for New York, to be opened in the Fall, will be something that will be a delight to women who are anxious to perfect themselves in the French language. A Frenchman who speaks the best Parisian French, but has been in New York for some time and has married a New York girl, is to throw open his house to women guests, who will be thoroughly instructed in French, made to speak the language constantly in the house, and at the same time be chaperoned through the New York opera season, see everything that is to be seen, and be ready for European travel another year, if they wish it. Monsieur and Madame are well known in New York, have the best of references, and the cost of a season at their house will not be expensive, all of which will tend to give them the best of patronage.

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A children's playground has been opened on the south side of Ninety-ninth Street, between Amsterdam and Columbus Avenues, under the auspices of the Federation of Churches, including all the churches in the Twenty-first Assembly District. There are all the usual appliances for the children's amusement, two caretakers, and daily lessons in gymnastics are given. It is a district where there are many children and the playground is a great boon to them and to the mothers. Mrs. G. E. Poole of 870 West End Avenue is the Treasurer. Mrs. Clarence Burns is Chairman of the committee in charge of the work.

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The Alliance Employment Bureau of the New York Association of Working Girls' Clubs placed 464 girls in positions last year, most of them permanent. It received 558 calls from employers in need of help. Its chief endeavor in preparing the girls for a business life is to give them what it calls "business sense," in which they seem to be chiefly lacking.

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The good done by Miss Helen Gould in educational work alone during the year 1898 was very great. She contributed to Mount Holyoke College $5,000, to Rutgers College $20,000, and to the University of the City of New York $80,000.

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Women interested in employment for the working girls of New York have on their lists of unhealthful employments that of pearl button making. These buttons are stamped out with a die and the dust which arises is bad for the lungs. An effort has been made to improve the conditions, but the evil is not entirely abated.

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One of the women to visit the National Council of Women will be a Chinese physician, Dr. Ida Kahn, who was educated at Ann Arbor, Mich., through the influence of American missionaries. She is now in China, engaged in professional work there.

FELLOW-FEELING.

Poor little soul! We kissed the place
To make the smarting forehead whole,
Then dried the May and April face,
Saying, Poor little soul!

So soothed, he felt within him stir
Some pity for his mate in woe,
And went and kissed the baluster,
Sighing, Poor itty-so'!
—G. D. C., in Good Words.

CYRANO THE PUG HAS GOUT.

It Is the Result of High Living, as in the Human Family, Says the Doctor—Canine Tooth Filling.

Cyrano is very ill. No one has any doubt about it who sees his extended form, hears his labored breathing, and gazes at the one small foot, well-bandaged, resting upon a blue satin cushion.

Cyrano is a pug, who has been used to the good things of this life, and now he is paying the penalty. Cyrano was born with a silver spoon in his mouth, and from the days of his earliest infancy he has fed upon the viands that are to be found associated with the silver spoon. He has slept upon satin cushions and it is the boast of his mistress that Cyrano has never in New York been off Fifth Avenue for his daily promenades unless he has been taken by the maid for fresh air in the Park. Cyrano has never had a common associate, and he has never been known since the very early days of his puppyhood to get over the ground at any pace less dignified than a stately trot. This is because Cyrano has blue blood, a long and distinguished ancestry, and also because he has also been well brought up—and well fed.

There is nothing new about Cyrano but his name, and he was rechristened this past Winter because the name he had borne previously had been given to a common, little, every-day fox terrier, and if Cyrano would submit, Cyrano's mistress would not, and there was the rechristening party, and his blue-blooded highness wore a beautiful new bow of ribbon upon his jewel-clasped collar, and since that day he has been Cyrano.

To the eyes of the unprejudiced observer Cyrano is not altogether beautiful. No one, however, would deny that he has claims to blue blood and noble birth. Cyrano suggests in appearance old family portraits. He has the same full eyes, the same pompous wheeziness of expression, the same aristocratic well-fed stoutness, and it looks now as if Cyrano would die of some of the same old-fashioned aristocratic troubles which have carried off the originals of many old family portraits.

Cyrano's presence in town just now is due to his illness. He remains in the city that he may have the attendance of the best dog doctor of the day who has an acquaintance with the diseases of canines and is treating Cyrano with all the consideration that such an animal merits. It is he who bandages Cyrano's right foot, which is swollen to twice its natural size and which adds to Cyrano's resemblance to the human family as he lies upon the floor and occasionally gives plaintive yelps, as there are twinges of pain through the afflicted member. Cyrano has the gout.

"Yes," says Cyrano's mistress, in answer to sympathetic inquiries from visitors, with an air of something between pride and deep sorrow, "poor little fellow, he has the gout, and he has had it before, but I am afraid this time it is more serious. I don't know whether to keep him in town to have the doctor's care or to take him out where he can have the fresh air.

"The doctor says he must diet, but I can't bring myself to treat him so cruelly. He simply can't bear to spoil his little white teeth on bones, he is so fond of patties and sweet things, and it breaks my heart to have him hobble across the room and look up at me with his pathetic little face and ask for chocolates and not give them to him. Why, he has eaten chocolates ever since he was a puppy. He will starve if he doesn't get what he wants, because he simply will not eat anything he does not like."

"Gout?" says the best dog doctor in town in a breezy way that does not indicate a proper respect for that aristocratic ailment. "Yes, you will find plenty of it among dogs, and pugs are particularly apt to suffer from it. It is all nonsense, too. I don't speak quite so vigorously when I go to see one of my small gouty patients, for a dog with gout generally belongs to a family which has a high opinion of him, and he has to be treated with consideration. But what can you expect when you feed an animal on all sorts of sweets, don't give him any exercise, and let him spend his life in an artificial atmosphere.

"It is fortunate that the people who have dogs for pets do not raise the animals. Plants and animals will not stand the disregard for natural laws that human beings will; they show the effects more quickly and fortunately die. If dogs were raised in the families where they are kept as pampered pets, you would see a funny race of animals, and you would hear of inherited gout if the creatures could be kept alive a generation or two. As it is people buy fine animals and then take them home and do everything in their power to get rid of their best qualities and spoil the good constitutions bred in them as soon as possible.

"Gout is not at all uncommon in dogs, and the poor little animals are affected in the extremities just as human beings are. Then there follow affections of the heart and other troubles. Possibly the animals can be cured if their owners can be induced to give them a reasonable diet. Dogs need the same rational care human beings have.

"People don't generally know that puppies have almost as much trouble teething as babies do. They have two sets of teeth, and when the first ones come they are apt to have trouble. That is the time you get a rubber ring for your puppy. Yes, just exactly as you do for the baby and for the same reason, to let him bite on it to bring the teeth through. Once in a while some of the teeth have to be extracted.

"Yes, dogs' teeth need attention and should be looked after, and once in a while they should be taken to the dentist. There is not much trouble, though, if the dog is well cared for and properly fed. He does not have, for one thing, the bad habit of eating things hot and cold, as human beings do. Pug dogs that are kept in the house and fed on sweets have trouble with their teeth, and then, as with human beings, their health suffers. Bad teeth also affect the breath, which is another thing for giving them attention.

"No, it doesn't take a regular dentist to attend them. The doctor who looks after the other ills to which the dog is subject will be able to attend to his teeth also, if he is anything of a mechanic. There is considerable mechanical ingenuity required in filling teeth, but it is not so difficult as might be imagined if you understand the structure of the teeth and have given some attention to the matter.

"It is something of a fad when people have dogs' teeth filled with gold. Silver, amalgum, or gutta percha are usually quite good enough and do not take so long to put in, to say nothing of the expense. Sometimes if a tooth is very bad it is extracted.

"It is usually the small pet dogs, as I said, who have the most trouble with their teeth, and they are the hardest dogs to manage in the filling. They are timid with strangers, worry, fret, and snarl. You might think that it would be dangerous to fill the teeth of a big bull dog, a bull terrier, a St. Bernard, or one of those monstrous Great Danes, but they are the easiest to manage. There is no effort on their part when you take out a tooth to return the compliment and relieve you of a member, as you might think. Those dogs have spunk, grit, and intelligence; they seem to know what you are doing and can bear it.

"Did you ever hear of the superstition of the worm in the dog's tail. Well there is one—superstition I mean. That is one of the queer things that surprise you in intelligent people. The idea is that there is a worm in the dog's tail which causes him great trouble and which if removed will cure him. A little girl came to me once to see about a small pet dog of hers.

"'He keeps acting so funny,' she said, 'that we don't know what is the matter with him, and mamma thinks that if you will cut off his tail and take out the worm, perhaps he will get well. We think he has fits.'

"Well they brought the animal around for us to see what the trouble was and we found it was nothing but a bad tooth. The little fellow had one that was decayed and probably caused him a great deal of suffering. To ease it he would rub the side of his head on the floor, and he acted so strangely that they thought he was having a fit. But we took out the tooth and he was all right, and for all I know the worm in his tail is there still."

A PRACTICAL BUSINESS WOMAN.

Makes Estimates

CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

Lost Vision.

True is the saying that, in common lives
There dies a poet and the man survives.
In some he lies hard, and, before he dies,
Keeps in the half-extinguished spirit-eyes
Just sight enough to know he cannot see.
And so the poet that still breathes in me
And strives his fitful essence to prolong
Once to the joy departing made this song.
In the forest, among the ruddy pine trunks,
Where the russet footing muffles every tread,
Alleys tempt, and through the ranged assembly
Down never-ending vistas I am led.

My love has her dwelling in the forest,
I can feel her as I walk among the pines;
All the avenues of the wood lead to her
And my heart runs to her leaping down the lines.

All about her is a magic circle;
I can speak with her, can touch her, take her hand
But she smiles, her eyes are kind and tranquil,
And a world divides me from her where I stand.

All the forest-land is haunted with her presence,
In the rustle of the bracken I can hear,
I can hear her in the swaying tree-tops;
In the dappled dance of shadow she is near.

For her sake I love the columned forest
Where the ways for ever meet, for ever part;
But I dread that I have lost my way for ever
To the green and sunny glade that is her heart.

Ah but, love, some day and for a moment
Break the circle; in the sunshine let me lie,
See again the eyes divinely altered,
Let me see you once again before I die.
—In The Spectator.

A Reminiscence of Beaconsfield.

The Hon. J. Lawry in The London Daily Telegraph.

Nowhere was Lord Beaconsfield seen to more advantage than when walking about the Hughenden plantations, spud in hand, with a congenial listener. During the American civil war I returned for a short time to London in January, 1864. Running the blockade of the Potomac, I made my way from Virginia, where I had been acting for two years as special war correspondent of The Times, to New York, whence I sailed for Liverpool. Shortly after arriving in England I was requested by Mr. John Delane to run down to Hughenden, as Mr. Disraeli had expressed a wish to see me. At that time the American civil war had been in full blast for nearly three years, during the whole of which the Southern States had been cut off from Europe by a more or less rigorous blockade.

Before I went to Hughenden I had already seen Lord Palmerston, Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. W. E. Forster, Mr. Robert Lowe, and several other eminent and distinguished men. All were eager for information about that "terra incognita" the South, and all of them plied me plentifully with more or less pertinent questions. But on walking out with Mr. Disraeli after luncheon at Hughenden I found myself to be breathing the very same atmosphere that I had left behind me in Virginia. He told me that he had never witnessed a battle, and had never heard a bullet whistle in anger. Nevertheless, in listening to his questions and remarks I could have shut my eyes and imagined that I had just left Gen. A. P. Hill's division of the Confederate Army as they fought it in the tangled "blackjack" thickets of Spottsylvania, so thoroughly had his creative imagination mastered all the sights, the sounds, the countless episodes and incidents with which war on a large scale is rife. In like manner I can remember that Isabel, the late Lady Burton, widow of Sir Richard Burton, remarked that Lord Beaconsfield, who had only passed two or three weeks in the desert in his early youth, had taken up all that the desert could suggest to those who had spent a lifetime among its desolate wastes.

The English Are Great Sugar Eaters.

From The Forum.

In 1869 the English consumed, on the average, 42 pounds of sugar per capita annually. That it is enough for either health or reasonable enjoyment is proved by the fact that few peoples use so much today. For example, in 1896 Italy consumed 7.19 pounds per capita; Spain, 12.67 pounds; Austria-Hungary 16.84 pounds; Belgium, 22.8 pounds; Germany, 27.14 pounds, and France, 28.24 pounds. In the United States, where the use of sweets is said to be injuriously excessive, only 35 pounds per capita were consumed in 1869, and 61 pounds per capita in 1898. In England during 1895-7 every human being, including babies, invalids, and paupers, disposed, on the average, of nearly 4 ounces of sugar a day, or 84.77 pounds a year.

Furthermore, neither from the economic nor the sanitary standpoint do the uses to which this extra sugar ration is put seem satisfactory. One of the chief of these appears to be to encourage drinking. Though the exports of beer from England show a tendency to decline, brewing grows apace. Twenty-seven gallons a year per capita, counting women and children, are surely enough. In America, though the amount of spirits drunk is the same, 1½ gallons of beer suffice; and American beer is light. Twenty-seven and one-quarter gallons were the measure for England in 1883; yet in 1897 it had swelled to 34½ gallons, an expansion at the rate of about 1 per cent. a year. But, fast as brewing grows, the weight of sugar used in the beer grows faster. In 1883 the public put up with something less than 4¾ pounds of sugar to the barrel; in 1897 it demanded between 8 and 9 pounds.

A Dog Story.

From The Spectator.

The skye's favorite place was, as it should be, at his mistress's feet. He was generally quite well behaved, but would have lost his character one day had he been without excuse. The skye was running in front of his mistress and her husband, and, suddenly surprised them by flying at a poor girl and holding her prisoner. When they came to her rescue they found her to be a child to whom had been given a pair of the skye's mistress's shoes. To secure what he deemed to be a thief of his mistress's property, and this the shoes that had so tenderly rubbed him, was clearly his duty, and he did it.

Danger in the Old Well.

From The Sanitarian.

So much has been said about the country well that it only needs a word in this purview. The country people love their "old wells." They always tell you: "Why, nobody ever got sick from our well!" I came across just such a well within the last few months. Three generations back this old well furnished water for the same family, and no one, in fact, ever became sick from it. At last the old folks died and the second generation started on their way with a large family of sons and daughters. Still no one became sick. The third generation became men and women and still resided at the old homestead; then at last, after so many years, the old well began its deadly work. One after another of the family was stricken with typhoid fever, until four were ill at one time, and that homestead will never be the same it once was, for there are two vacant places, and this old well, which before had "never made any one sick," yielded on chemical examination 17.0 parts of chlorine per 100,000—not far removed from dilute sewage.

The allurements of the old homestead seem very enticing on the stage or on canvas, but under the exacting eye of the sanitarian, with his increased angle of vision, "things are not always what they seem."

The vine-clad porch, with its wistaria and fragrant honeysuckle, where "mother used to sit," resolves itself into a damp, musty, sunless nursery of the chronic rheumatism which made mother's life a burden." The old well, with its "pure, sweet water," has become a vast test-tube of colon bacillus at least, if none other, and the delightfully pure air, redolent with the perfume of flowers, has become surcharged with moisture reeking with the gases of decomposition, from a befouled soil and a cellar soil and air saturated with the moldy débris of decayed vegetables. Such is not rarely the true story of the old homestead.

A Pious Dog.

From "The Memories of Half a Century." R. W. Hiley.

Tycho was most regular and devout at our family worship. When the bell sounded for the purpose he was in attendance, and when the matron appeared, followed by the line of domestics, he put himself at the head of the procession, walked gravely to the end of the seats, and when he saw the women seated then he set on his haunches "solemn and wise." When he stood up to sing Tycho stood up; when all was over he marched out first. Nor was he unmindful of Sunday. When the sexton of Thorparch Church went to open the church door, there was the dog. He would then enter one of the pews, and generally behaved very decorously. On one occasion he forgot himself. Instead of lying still the whole service, as usual, he took it into his head to jump on the seat of the pew, put his paws on the back, take a quiet survey of the congregation, and then finally fixed his eyes on the preacher. It was my dear old friend, Mr. Newman, who said that he could not stand that. He reddened, and at last smiled, the congregation tittered, and the dog was dethroned.

How to Develop the Voice.

From "His Daughter." W. L. Alden.

"I have often thought," pursued Hoskins, "of recommending Signor Santini to take his girls out on excursions on a locomotive and have 'em exercise their voices while the whistle was blowing. It's my belief that it would do more to develop their voices than all the exercises that he makes them sing at the piano. He makes a match between a girl and a piano, and requires the girl to come out ahead of the piano. Now if he'd match his girls against a steam whistle and the rattling of a locomotive at high speed, he'd find that they develop twice as much voice in the course of a month as they can develop according to his way of teaching."

Carnival Time in Russia.

From Good Words.

Shopping, shopping, shopping, goes on without intermission. Those who can prepare to adorn their bodies with one or more articles of new clothing, but all make preparations for a sumptuous feast. It is interesting to watch the shops, especially in the public markets, to see the avidity with which every article of food is bought up. The butchers come in, perhaps, for the largest share of custom, as flesh, especially smoked ham, is in universal demand. Ham among all classes of the community is indispensable for the breaking of the fast and the due celebration of the feast. Dyed eggs are in universal request. The exchange of eggs, accompanied with kissing on the lips and cheeks in the form of the cross, accompanies all gifts or exchange. The "koolitch" and "paska" have also to be bought. The koolitch is a sweet kind of wheaten bread, circular in form, in which there are raisins. It is ornamented with candied sugar and usually has the Easter salutation on it: "Christos vozkress," ("Christ is risen,") the whole surmounted with a large gaudy red-paper rose.

The paska is made of curds, pyramidal in shape, and contains a few raisins, and, like the former, has also a paper rose inserted on the top. These are sine qua non for the due observance of Easter, but what relation they may have, if any, to the Jewish feast of the Passover it is difficult to see, although in many other respects there is a striking resemblance to the service of the temple in Jerusalem in the ritual of the Russo-Greek Church.

A Blanket Inspection.

From The Spectator.

The difficulty of preventing peculation in the army reminds me of an anecdote I have heard my mother tell of the Duke of Wellington. A friend of my mother had a contract to supply blankets for the army. When they were delivered the Duke desired that every blanket should be unrolled and shown to him. When the gentleman, who was as proud of his honor as a manufacturer as any soldier could be of his honor, remonstrated against what seemed an aspersion on his integrity, the Duke only said: "It is my duty to see that the soldiers have proper blankets." I do not know the time or the circumstances beyond the bare fact as I have heard my mother relate it.

Primitive Chronology.

From Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

The most primitive method in chronology is that which enables man to orient himself in the world of time by associating particular durations with vicissitudes of weather, with seasonal aspects of vegetation, and with the constantly changing sights and sounds of the animal world. In the calendar of the Crees, for example, we find such designations as "duck-month," "frog-moon," "leaf-moon," "berries-ripe-month," "buffalo-rutting moon," "leaves-entirely-changed," "leaves-in-the-trees," "fish-catching-moon," "moon-that-strikes-the-earth cold," "coldest-moon," "ice-thawing-moon," "eggles-seen-moon." So in the calendars of Central America and Mexico, the months are named variously after the arrival of birds, the blossoming of flowers, the blowing of winds, the return of mosquitoes, and the appearance of fishes. The Greeks constantly used the movements of birds to mark the seasons; the arrival of the swallow and kite were thus noted. Hesiod tells us how the cry of the crane signaled the departure of Winter, while the setting of the Pleiades gave notice to the plowman when to begin his work. The Incas called Venus "the hairy," on account of the brightness of her rays, just as the Peruvians named her the "eight-hour torch" or "the twilight lamp," from the time of her shining.

Remembered Best of All.

When I'm looking back across the time-worn pages
Of the book of years one face I always see.
Just one gentle face that alters not nor ages,
But seems now and evermore the same to me.
I can feel a loving hand in mine entwining,
When my faltering childish steps were fain to fall,
With its watchful eyes like stars upon me shining—
'Tis the face that I remember best of all!

When I look around, and memory is bringing
Back again the echoed songs of long ago,
Songs that ever down the halls of Time are ringing,
Songs that set my listening youthful heart aglow—
All the visions bright of years gone by they bring me,
And they seem to hold my spirit in their thrall,
But the simple air a dear voice used to sing me
Is the song that I remember best of all!

When I dream of all the gladness that has blest me,
And the sunshine that has made life's pathway bright,
When I long from all the toil of earth to rest me,
Till the dawning of the day that knows no night,
I remember all the love the years have taught me,
And the happiness that filled them I recall;
But a mother's love and all the joy it brought me
Is the love that I remember best of all!
—CLIFTON BINGHAM in Chambers's Journal.

Cecil Rhodes at Home.

From Good Words.

It is no uncommon thing for the table to be laid for ten and then for twenty to present themselves, but by some mysterious arrangement of the household the domestic factotum is always ready for emergencies. To say what is the kind of business that is transacted at Groote Schuur in a rough-and-ready way would be to unfold the affairs of South Africa. Some prize cattle are being landed to improve the breeds in the country, and everything is being settled for their landing and transport. A new beast or bird or creeping thing is being sent down country for the unique menagerie which is one of the features of Groote Schuur, and its transit has to be arranged so that no hitch occurs. "It is for Mr. Rhodes" is quite enough to secure expedition.

An artist has called with a picture he means to dedicate to Mr. Rhodes, and the unfortunate but always cheerful secretary has to negotiate the business without reference to his chief. Mr. Plantagenet Jones, the waster of his fortune, brings letters from the Duke of Seven Dials and wants employment in Mr. Rhodes's country. Or, to turn to more serious matters, some politician has business of urgent importance to communicate, and, as Mr. Rhodes said last session, "I hear most things." The party Whip has a little scheme for circumventing the Bond and putting everything right, or what is not infrequently the case, some one deserving or undeserving, good, bad, or indifferent, wants a leg over the stile, and it is wonderful what Mr. Rhodes gives away in open free-handed kindness of heart; how much he is robbed I do not care to inquire. Mr. Rhodes listens patiently, and in large matters "will think it over"; for the rest he, like Mr. Harold Skimpole, has "no head for details," and it can hardly be expected of a man who is credibly reported to "think in continents."

A Prelude.

Scarlet, scarlet, thready scarlet,
Leaping, living as a flame,
Hear the trumpets singing, snarling,
Swelling all in wild acclaim!
Strength and conquest, mighty daring—
Blare they ever, evermore,
Rising, falling, fainting, dying,
Red as field with battle o'er.

Purple, sombre, dull, and thunderous
As the storm clouds leaden lower,
Hear the mad drums roar and grumble,
In their heart the beat of power.
"Rally all!" the snare drum calleth;
Growls the booming bass, "Stand fast!"
Low or loud, they time the world-march,
Beating first and beating last.

Thin and yellow, thin and yellow,
Hear—oh, hear the shrilling fife!
Shrilling to the heart of silence,
Cruel-keen as two-edged knife;
Undervoiced by lurid jangle—
Hark! the cymbals clash and clang!
In the dim void days unwritten
Even so the wild notes rang.

Black as life when hope hath perished,
Bellow bull-mouthed minute guns;
Fame bewails her to the nations
For her dead, yet deathless sons.
Thready scarlet, leaden purple,
Yellow fife and bull-mouthed bray—
Ye have joined in stormy prelude
To the peace that shines to-day.
—MARTHA McCULLOCH WILLIAMS in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

An Iron Foundry at Sea.

From The Engineering Magazine.

A foundry at sea had not been heard of before the cruise of the Vulcan. Whatever other kinds of naval repair work had been executed heretofore on board ship, that of making large brass and iron castings had not been attempted. In her facilities for this new line of work the Vulcan stands pre-eminent and alone. That the unique equipment for foundry work was successful is more than shown by the fact that thousands of pounds of iron and brass castings were made and finished for the ships of the fleet. The brass furnaces were kept in almost constant service, sometimes running off two heats a day, and making it necessary to carry the work far into the night, much to the discomfort of the men, who were trying to get some sleep and rest before another day's work.

In iron casting not more than one heat was run off in a day, and that usually about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. For after filling the molds and dropping bottom, it was practically impossible to do much more in that part of the ship till the next morning. Kipling has sung for the Scotch engineer and stoker, but there was no heaven-born genius on board the Vulcan to treasure up the memories and scenes incident to dropping bottom. The usual luxuries of such work ashore were entirely missing. Like the fiery furnace of old, the heat seemed seven times more intense than it was wont to be ashore.

An English and German Dictionary.

From The Catholic World Magazine.

We had heard of Baboo English, Pidgin English, and English as spoke in Portuguese; this is Donkey-boy English. The donkey boys, like our college undergraduates in Summer, earn at Winter as well as Summer resorts the wherewith to prosecute their pursuit of learning. This dictionary was clearly made by students of the numerous universities with which Central Europe abounds. The process was simple. They wish to make in English an equivalent for "dienen," to "serve" in German. They turn to a Latin dictionary and find "famulus," servant. They prefix its first syllable to the English suffix "ate"; result, "famulate, to serve." "Famus," Latin, "celebrated"; they suffix "ity" to the root and make "famosity," "fame"—to serve his reputation or increase his fame: "famulate his famosity." In like manner, seeking English for German "absud," decoction, they go to the Greek "apozeo," to boil off, and stop at "apozem," by analogy to apophthegm.

By this process, which has been in desuetude since the days of John Milton when acting as Latin secretary to Oliver Cromwell, and of Samuel Johnson when making a dictionary out of his own head, we get these examples, taken at random, literally transcribed from Dictionary Feller:

Donkey-boy English.	Ordinary English.
Ablactation,	weaning.
Absconscious,	hiding.
Aganaceous,	prickly.
Acceptilation,	receipt.
Acception,	meaning.
Alcolothist,	the sexton.
Acritude,	sharpness.

President Sam of Haiti.

From Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

It is far less easy to get to the President of Haiti than to Mr. McKinley of the White House The pavilionlike palace in the Champ de Mars, surrounded by its little park, inclosed by a tall iron grating, with lookout boxes at the angles, a large and strong military barrack at the rear, and field cannon posted here and there, could stand a considerable siege, and, with a faithful garrison, would be proof against almost any mob attack. There is no end of etiquette involved in the approach to Son Excellence. Yet I was favored with fortunate opportunities for seeing Mr. Simon Sam.

Tall and massive, with an immense paunch, and features and hue that are typically African, a yard gaze at him in his sumptuous uniform, gorgeous with gold lace and a brilliant silk scarf, you cannot help picturing to your mind's eye his hypothetical appearance as a mid-African chief, with huge feathers in his topknot, only a rattle-beaded clout about his loins, a nail-studded war club in one hand, and about him a band of dusky savages more naked than himself, instead of these strutting gentlemen in tall hats and European clothes, and these other prancing gentlemen in gaudy trappings, with tinkling spurs and jingling swords. President Sam, however, is not, as it appears thus far, a man to be personally feared. His selection was a compromise, and he is only the figurehead of the present oligarchs, posing as a moderate statesman, while in truth he is only a rather dense-brained, slow-witted, and lethargic old soldier. It is understood that in state affairs he is almost wholly guided by his Ministers, of whom Brutus St. Victor, in charge of the Foreign Department, and Pancrède Auguste of the Department of the Interior, are probably the ablest.

An Italian on the English. 1780.

Lombroso in The Humanitarian.

"I think that the English calmness," so writes Pietro Verri in one of his letters, "does not depend so much on the climate as on the fact that here many truths have already become trite and commonplace. In Paris there is an extraordinary enthusiasm for philosophy, because philosophy and its truths are diversified and contrasted, and from this is produced a shock and a ferment which throw all minds into revolt; but in London no one gets excited about anything. If you wish to believe in nothing, you are at liberty to do so. If you want to believe only a little, you can do so. If you wish to believe this way, or that way, you are always free to do as you like. Should you want to found a new sect, you can found it. Do you wish to say that the King is a fool? You can say it as often as you please—my servant says it a hundred times a day.

"To sum up, here liberty, not being bounded by any limitation, is altogether peaceful. The most wretched beggar is free to publish his opinion about anybody and everybody, and a group of Scottish journalists do nothing every day but deride the Government and the Court. But, after all, what pleasure does an emotional man derive from this? I, who, when in Milan had such a great desire to laugh at our Senate and our magistrates, I do not even think of such a thing here. It would be just the same thing as to speak of the weather. Nitimur in vetitum. Some truths have become so common here that they no longer form the subject of surprise or enthusiasm."

Singular Appearance of Fish in Samoa.

From Lippincott's.

One strange feature of this sea life of the tropics is the regular recurrence of migratory swarms of fish of very small size, that return in huge numbers year after year with such absolute regularity that the natives calculate on the event on a certain day in each year, and even within an hour or two of the day. One such swarm of fish forms the occasion of an annual holiday and feast at Samoa. The fish is not unlike the whitebait for which the English Thames has so long been celebrated, and each year it arrives at Samoa on the same day in the month of October, remains for a day, or at the most two days, and then disappears entirely till the same day of the following year. Why it comes, or whence, no curious naturalist has yet discovered, nor has anybody traced its onward course when it leaves the Samoan group; but the fact is unquestionable that suddenly, without notice, the still waters of the lagoon which surround each island within the fringing reef become alive with millions of fishes, passing through them for a single day and night, and then disappearing for a year as though they had never come.

A visit to Samoa enabled me to see this strange phenomenon for myself, and to witness the native feast by which it is celebrated year by year.

A Garibaldian Dodge.

The Right Hon. Evelyn Ashlee in The National Review.

We found the station at Naples crowded—nay, packed—and a din of voices which baffles description. Indeed, not only there, but all through the strets as we passed along in our carriages the shouts and cries were absolutely deafening. "Viva Italia—Una!" with forests of forefingers raised up as symbols of unity. "Viva Garibaldi!" "Liberta, Vittore Emmanuele!" "Indipendenza!" &c., in an unceasing roar and an accompaniment of universal gesticulations. Only could a Southern and excitable people have produced such a maddening scene. Two young Garibaldians, in their red shirts, took advantage of this turmoil to carry out a very comical piece of business, which I witnessed with both amazement and amusement. It was held to be important that the populace should think that the priests were more or less favorable to our action, so, as we slowly steamed into the station and saw in the crowd a burly priest standing and staring at us with his hands behind his back, a bright idea seized my two friends.

They quickly slipped out of the train, and, tying the padre's hands behind him, in a twinkle bundled him into one of the carriages that were waiting for us, and, placing him between themselves, kept patting him on the back all along the Toledo, (as it was then called,) the main street of Naples—following in the line of carriages behind Garibaldi's. The more he shouted and protested the more they kept patting; the more expletives he indulged in the more they repeated "Si si, Italia, una!" All his remonstrances and struggles were drowned in the uproar, and were mistaken for the sympathetic gesticuations of an excited Southerner. The people cheered even more vociferously (if possible) than before when the presence of a priest in the Liberator's cortège caught their eyes. When we reached the end of the main street my Garibaldians unbound him, and, taking off their hats, thanked him most profusely for his help and sympathy, while aiding him to jump down and disappear into the throng. I shall never forget the expression of his face—his helpless rage was absolutely comical.

The Womanly Heart.

Shall I, wasting in despair,
Die because a bonnet's fair?
For my own no longer care,
'Cause less chic and smart they are?
Be the Joneses' Sunday hats
Made in Paris—freckled cats!—
If they be not made for me,
What care I how smart they be?

Shall my foolish heart be pined
E'en if Worth their frocks designed?
'Cause their fortune seems too high,
Shall I rage with jealousy?
Jealous of the Joneses! Oh!
Jealous of such persons! No
If they be too smart for me,
What care I how smart they be?
—In The London Punch.

A Clever Military Trick.

From "Lumsden of the Guides."

After some skirmishing between Kashmir and Peshawar the enemy took to the top of a hill, whence they could roll rocks down, and from which their dislodgment was difficult. At last a villager came in and told me that although the enemy occupied the top of the mountain all day, they were in the habit of coming to springs halfway down to cook and rest at night. Acting on this information, I sent for some herdsmen of the district, and, showing them a handful of gold coins, promised them to give them if the men would take up a bugler and some odds and ends that they must carry with them to the top of the hill after the enemy had retired from the heights for the night. A bargain was made, and the next evening my little party was ready for starting. The bugler was disguised as a shepherd, and the villagers (three in number) carried each half a dozen pots filled with powder, with fuses attached. These they were to take to the top of the hill and lay out in a row, and at 9 at night, on a signal rocket being fired from camp, they were to light all the fuses, the bugler would blow all the calls he knew, and then the whole party were to make the best of their way back to camp.

The ruse was successful; the hillmen fled in a panic, and the youthful commander obtained a bloodless victory.

Horse Swapping.

From "Middlemarch," George Eliot.

"You made a bad hand at swapping when you went to any one but me, Vincy. Why, you never threw your leg across a finer horse than that chestnut, and you gave him for this brute. If you set him cantering, he goes on like twenty sawyers. I never heard but one horse roar in my life, and that was a roan; it belonged to Pegwell, the corn factor; he used to drive him in his gig, seven years ago, and he wanted me to take him, but I said: 'Thank you, Peg. I don't deal in wind instruments.' That was what I said. It went the round of the country, that joke did. But, what the hell! the horse was a penny trumpet to that roarer of yours."

"Why, you said just now that his was worse than mine," said Fred, more irritable than usual.

"I said a lie then," said Mr. Bambridge, emphatically. "There wasn't a penny-piece to choose between 'em."

Sherman at Sedan.

From The Century.

After I had seen this part of the field, I went through Sedan again, and out by the Donchery Road to the Château Bellevue and the "Weaver's House," made famous by the events attending Napoleon's surrender. After this we went to the village of Frésnois, whence I walked up the hill whereon the Prussians had their batteries. If MacMahon had the least notice that he, with eighty-five thousand men, would be compelled to fight double his numbers in and around Sedan, he should have fortified instantly with field works the hill in front of Frénois and the Château Bellevue; but, failing this, I think he could nevertheless have covered his troops against these points by the permanent forts on the south of the town, which are strong and could not be carried by an ordinary assault. The real battle was on the north side. There the French position was surely excellent. In a few hours his men could have thrown up the simplest cover at the apex near Illy, with a parapet running back of Floing on his left and Bazeilles on his right. Such a line cannot exceed five thousand yards, for which twenty-five thousand men are sufficient, and he had eighty-five thousand.

The presence of Napoleon was, of course, a cause of weakness; the wounding of MacMahon was a misfortune, but from all accounts the French Army was decidedly demoralized. Here, as at Metz, the Prussians must have acted with great rapidity and boldness, almost with a contempt for the French. Thus, crosing the Meuse at Donchery, and marching right around the French in full view till their head of column reached the road east of Bazielles at Douzy, then forming line and closing down till the French were fairly invested. But the boldest act seems to have been the German attack on the bluff and plateau back of Floing. My map shows Douay's corps there occupying a line of not more than two miles, and it did look to me that ten thousand men ought to have held that line against the world. It was here the cavalry charge was made which was so fatal to the French. The Prussians once established on the plateau above Floing and on the hill in front of Frésnois, the situation of the French was simply deplorable. Still, the consequences of the loss of that army at that time were so serious that I cannot but think that another desperate effort should have been made to drive the Prussians back from Floing. As it was, Napoleon took the initiative of surrender for himself and the army of which he was nominally the commander. This surrender surely was fatal to the French through the whole war.

Insomnia and Indigestion.

From The Spectator.

Is it not the case that sleeplessness is caused more often by indigestion than "overactivity of the brain"? I know one who is restless all night after two glasses of port taken at dinner, and claret has the same effect on myself. Many of us have an enemy in the food line, and for those who cannot detect their foe may I suggest that they should drink a glass or two of hot water before going to bed, and not earlier than two hours after a meal? It is a famous nightcap. There are some few who make the mistake of going to bed insufficiently fed, and hunger is as great a foe to sleep, especially to the delicate, as indigestion. That, again, shows the fault to lie not primarily in the brain but in the stomach.

Petty Criticisms of the Preacher.

Ian MacLaren in The Ladies' Home Journal.

No atmosphere is so injurious to the hearer, and none so trying to the preacher, as petty criticisms and malicious interpretation. People ought to hear in a large and generous spirit, remembering that the preacher is a man of like frailties with themselves, and remembering that no man ought to be judged except on the length and breadth of his teaching. It is possible that one day he may be dull—it is a matter of the weather; it is possible another day that he may not be sweet-tempered—it is a matter of digestion; the hearers ought to make great allowances for one who has to work with the double instrument of a fickle mind and an imperfect body. Hearers should remember that no man ever can be equal except he travel on the plane of dreary commonplace.

An Old Story.

A maiden loved Diogenes,
Well she thought the sage to please;
But he did not understand her,
Treated her like Alexander;
To all her blandishments replied,
"Gracious maiden, stand aside;
When your pleasant talk is done
I would see the blessed sun."
After such rebuffs as these,
Still she loved Diogenes.
—From Poems. By Eva Gore-Booth.

A Country Can Never Be Unjust.

From The Spectator.

France has tried to comfort herself with the reflection that the life of one Jew is unimportant, and that her interests may best be served by an act of possible lawlessness. But her hopes are doomed to disappointment, and all her casuistry is of no avail. Piece by piece the truth has been uncovered, and though France has opposed discovery with added deceit, she has to-day no chance of going backward. She will be forced to perform with an ill-grace a common act of reparation, which some years ago might almost gracefully have been performed. But she cannot for half a century undo the evil which her unrighteousness has caused. Discredited throughout Europe, she stands sullied among the nations, finding no confidence in her institutions, and inspiring nothing else than distrust. And the moral of it all is that nations, no more than individuals, may stamp upon the elementary rules of right and wrong. The morality which governs peoples is not precisely the same as governs men in the conduct of their lives; a country has not the same high obligation of truth and outspokenness as is laid upon separate citizens. But countries, too, have their truth, and while they may simulate before rivals, they must exact within their borders a love of justice. No defection may pass with impunity; when once the sense of duty is obscured, disaster is certain; for there always remains one taper of light to illumine the dim places.

Had M. Zola never pierced the darkness, then France might have had satisfaction of keeping forever under lock and key a man who she knew had been illegally condemned; she might still have declared with infinite scorn that her action was an affaire de cuisine, and that a Jew had no right to a generous protection. And though she would have suffered in herself, when the moment of battle came she might for a while have escaped the notice of Europe. But M. Zola was not to be extinguished; he revealed to the whole world his country's injustice, and made an ultimate reparation necessary. The national confidence in the army will for a while be shaken, but justice will presently be re-established, and with it a proper sense of patriotism.

The Jigger.

From The Saturday Review.

De Africa semper aliquid novi. The novelty it has just furnished to India is one which that home of insect pests could well spare. The jigger, defined to be "a true flea," is an inhabitant of East Africa, and it finds the human foot a convenient intermediate host for the deposit of its eggs and the care of its offspring. Interfered with, it revenges itself in ulcers. The employment of Indian laborers and soldiers for Uganda and its railway has led to the appearance of the jigger in India, where conditions for its propagation are thought to be favorable. The English authorities are now trying to devise a quarantine against it.

Spanish Blood in Ireland.

From The American Quarterly Review.

When the Spanish Armada was wrecked off the coasts of Clare and Galway Counties, many survivors of the disaster who reached the shores were kindly cared for by the Irish people, and considerable numbers of these unfortunates remained in the families of their generous-hearted rescuers.

Spanish Point on the coast of Clare reminds of the disaster to the great Spanish fleet.

In the Counties of Clare and Galway there is to be found at the present day, a people differing essentially from any of the distinctive races existing on Irish soil. This people are the descendants of the Spanish officers, sailors, and soldiers who had been cast ashore during the fearful storm which destroyed the Spanish fleet.

The race marks of this people are well defined. Crossed as it has been with the Milesian stock, its Spanish features offer a most interesting study, for they remain prominent. The men are tall, muscular, dark-featured, with black eyes, and black hair. The women have decided Spanish traits in their physique; they are usually tall; brunettes in some cases and fair in others; with large, expressive black eyes and an abundance of black hair. Their beauty reminds of the women of the Basque provinces, while among them are to be found the perfection of the female form in all Ireland.

Beecher's Method.

Wayland Hoyt in The Homeletic Review.

Mr. Beecher told me once his method of preparing scientific illustrations. He said he would hear of or become interested in some fresh scientific fact. He would take that fact and go into his library with it, would read about and study it in all its ascertainable relations; would thoroughly as possible acquaint himself with it and think out its religious aptitudes. "You make notes of your results?" I asked. "No," he said, "I acquaint myself with it all so thoroughly that I am perfectly certain that if, in discussing any subject, I come within ten miles of what I have thus acquainted myself with, the laws of association will bring it all and immediately up to me." I do not give all his exact words, but I do give some of them, and the general trend of all.

Mr. Beecher told me once that he had read the whole twelve volumes of Mr. Froude's "History of England" in the moments of waiting while his family were gathering at the daily meals, and you may be sure that, though these volumes were read thus fragmentarily, they were read thoroughly. Out of such wide, deep general preparation Mr. Beecher's particular sermons sprang.

The Limit of Speed in Naval Vessels.

From The Engineering Magazine.

The 420-ton destroyers lately ordered by the United States Government are an improvement on the usual type, but we must go a good deal further in the same direction to obtain a vessel meeting all the conditions that such vessels must meet in sea service.

Recent acquirement of territory by the United States makes it necessary that such vessels for its navy shall have a much greater radius of action and shall be treated differently. In fact, if a speed of 30 knots or more is aimed at, a sufficiently stanch seagoing vessel cannot be produced in the present state of the art. To obtain 30 knots within the boats now credited with that speed, a supreme effort under expert management is required, which is seldom repeated in the life of the boat.

If the thirty-knot torpedo boat destroyer's machinery were more substantial, so that full power could be exerted at any time without risk, and if the hull were sufficiently strong to stand a moderate sea, without danger, its speed would be about 27 knots. Yet I venture to say that such a boat, if ordered to reach a point at sea, say, 100 miles distant, would, under ordinary conditions, reach that point in less time than would be required by the regulation thirty-knot boat, which is said to get a horse power with less than fifty pounds of machinery.

Analysis of a Lady's Tear.

From Self Culture.

It is said of James Smithson that, "happening to observe a tear gliding down a lady's cheek, he endeavored to catch it in a crystal vessel; that one-half of the drop escaped, but, having preserved the other half, he submitted it to reagents, and detected what was then called microcosmic salt, with muriate of soda and three or four more saline substances held in solution."

Resolutions.

I

I will think of the path past the meadow lot;
I will hear what the wind shall say;
I will think of the ferns and lichens fine,
Of the crag with its rough-scarred gray;
I will think of the white wild rose I found,
Of the sky, with its cloud-swept blue;
Of the glow of the last red columbine—
But I will not think of you!

II.

But I heard your step on the crackling path,
And your voice in the wind's quick sigh;
And I felt your strength in the rugged crag,
And your touch in the fern close by;
And I found your kiss in the warm wild rose
And your glance in the storm-swept blue;
And the columbine seemed your glowing heart—
So I only thought of you!
—MARGARET GILMAN GEORGE in Lippincott's.

What Makes Him Very Weary.

Edmund Gosse in The North American Review.

I cannot think that I am by nature or by training ungallant. A fashionable birthday-book, in copies of which I cannot inscribe my autograph too frequently or too gladly, assures me that I am "full of reverence for a true woman," and, as we invariably become what we are described as being, I feel that nothing now would persuade me to be unhandsome to the sex. And yet I know not by what diabolical remnant of a barbarous atavism I have to confess that the exaggerated thesis of feminism exasperates me beyond words. What is so lusciously termed, in adoring publishers' advertisements, "a masterpiece of sexual female fiction" makes me positively unwell, not with indignation at its immorality, (its morals, poor thing, are of the least possible importance,) but at its preposterous vulgar futility. Yet the clichés of the old gallantry oppress us still, and a man cuts as poor a figure in opposing the extreme feminism as he does in refusing his seat in a crowded omnibus to a hard-featured woman in bloomers. Accordingly the feminists have it almost their own way, except when duty calls a man to the Spartan protest of the ballot box.

Government and Bureaucracy.

From The Spectator.

The German Empire is not yet a generation old, and we must not pass judgment on such an infant. The world is of great age, and its great institutions can only be appraised after centuries of life. When the German Empire is one-fifth as old as the Papacy, or half as old as its neighbor in Austria, it will be time for the observer to tell what he thinks of it. But there is a rule laid down by a great writer which holds in politics as well as in religion: "The things which are seen are temporal." We may greatly admire certain superficial results, and may for the time think they are worth almost any price. We may think the smooth, clock-like machinery of a great bureaucracy better than the ungainly movements of a popular government. But, after all, is not life more important than machinery, and can machinery take the place of life? This is the vital question, and this will prove the test as between democracy or popular institutions, and German Monarchy or bureaucratic institutions. Popular government, properly organized, educates the people, bureaucracy educates nobody. We fully admit that to enthusiasts popular institutions have not been the glorious success which they expected; but, on the whole, what would we or they put in their place?

Do we care to see the popular will die out in the presence of autocratic power, or subjected to the infinite chances which are inherent in despotism? Do we really think that a system which allows a Marcus Aurelius to be succeeded by a Commodus, or a Philip II. to seat himself on the throne of a Ferdinand and Isabella and to govern as he pleases, do we think that is a better system than that in which the ultimate resort is to "the common sense of most"? The noble despot may be followed by an idiot, the great plans of the wise may be destroyed in an instant by the vagaries of a fool. Such is the system of government, disguise it as he may, which the German Kaiser, in his mediaeval enthusiasm, suggests to his country and to the world. We think even Germany will reject it before the next century is half-way through.

Hereafter.

As one who waking in the night
From off the pillow lifts his head,
While o'er him comes a sudden dread,
And yet he dare not seek a light.

An so he will not search it out;
There may be naught, he does not know,
But lest to surety doubt may grow
He lies and hugs his trembling doubt.

O anxious soul, by thoughts opprest
Of that dread future, far yet near,
Cease to essay the question here;
Death will respond or else give rest.
E. B. in Lantern Land.

Unexampled Longevity.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

On Thursday, May 18, Mrs. Margaret Anne Neve of Rouge Huis, Guernsey, gave a reception at her house to celebrate her one hundred and seventh birthday and her entrance into her one hundred and eighth year. The town council, jurats, the officers of the staff, and about 250 of the leading residents attended. Her reception rooms were decorated with choice flowers sent from all parts of the country, with "kind wishes and congratulations" from the donors. One old lady of ninety-five (Mrs. Cockburn) had walked nearly a mile with a pot of strawberries to present to her. The two sitting together, both hale and hearty, formed the centre of an admiring group. The function lasted from 3 to 6 o'clock P. M.

The following morning I called (says the correspondent of The Times) to inquire whether she was fatigued after her exertions of the previous day, and found her sitting in the drawing room looking the picture of health, with a beautiful pink and white complexion, for which her family was famous. Dressed with great taste and neatness she looked well preserved even for a woman of sixty. In reply to my question, she said she had not felt at all tired after her reception. She had even refused to go to bed earlier, and had read the family pray

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FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL FORECAST.

We have not built many new railroads of late. Considerable time has elapsed since we were manufacturing many railway securities. The supplies are being exhausted, comparatively speaking.

We have not had enough for export, but, on the contrary, have brought many of them back from Europe. Meanwhile the country has been growing in wealth and the investing power of the people is constantly expanding. Already there is comparative scarcity of good railway securities. Bonds have advanced so much that they do not now yield such incomes as money ought to be worth in a new country like ours. Investments therefore will find their way into St. Paul, Burlington, Pennsylvania, and New York Central. These valuable securities will ultimately disappear from the speculative arena, and those railway shares which we do not now name in this column will occupy speculative attention. The St. Paul Company will increase its rate of dividend and grow with the growth of the Northwest until its shares sell above the present level of Lake Shore shares. As new railway securities are not coming out, and business conditions are altogether satisfactory, and promiso to be for a number of years, there is no other direction in which sensible investments can go, and, therefore, there is nothing to undermine the railway security market. Certain financial writers, including the courteous and capable brokers who are supposed to reflect Mr. Keene's views, have seemed to fear that the exports of gold and the reduced Winter wheat crop will modify this relation of railway securities to the investment public. We do not think so. With the continued exportation of our manufactured products and the United States Treasury filled with gold, it should not diminish the value of railway securities because we buy our own obligations from London and French follies from Paris and pay for them with gold. Even if the Winter wheat crop is short, the farmers are relatively rich and the vast extent of our agricultural territory, with its varied climate, will certainly yield sufficient to protect the general business of the country which now gives important railways large net earnings. Under comprehensive review, we see nothing to undermine the railway security market, and on the contrary much to favor the continued growth of public confidence. We predict that reactions in the market, and any serious decline which may be brought about, will develop only when speculators on a margin place themselves in a position to be reached by manipulation. There is no other decline to be feared, and such a decline is not in view at this time.

The Industrial Revolution: The more we consider the industrial consolidations, the more beneficial they appear. They will benefit not only their own stockholders, but the country at large. By eliminating local managements they are able to secure the best managers in their respective lines of business. This will enable them to manufacture at low cost, and keep them in a position to export their manufactured products. The basis of consolidation is almost invariably protective, as far as the preferred stocks are concerned. We advise those who will avoid marginal operations and make permanent investments, to select these preferred shares. A similar opportunity to realize 8 per cent. or more will not occur again in the present generation, because there cannot be another era of industrial consolidations. Many of these new corporations will show enormous net earnings to the advantage of the common stock. The danger with reference to these new common shares therefore, does not lie in their lack of earning power, but rather in the relation these new shares may come to bear toward the speculative public.

Immediate Market: Many more railway companies will pay dividends this July than in any previous July and many industrial corporations are paying now which heretofore have never paid at all. There will be abundance of money, and the bankers will not now combine for higher rates of interest or against special securities. The brokers are not borrowing heavily. The Wall Street machinery is in first-class condition, and we think the interests of the great leaders are such that they will put that machinery in motion. Speculative holdings are not swinging on narrow margin. Those who now go to the Stock Exchange to sell will be either small holders without courage or small traders without stocks. The struggles therefore will be confined to the surface and will terminate with an upward movement.

Pennsylvania: President Cassatt is judicial, courageous, and capable. The Pennsylvania Railway Company under his administration may change the policies and the maps of the railway world. A better spirit will now control in sustaining trunk line rates. The stock is a better purchase than any railway bond or other railway stock. There is no way to invest money for income at this time, in the opinion of the writer, which is equal to the Pennsylvania Railway stock. The new administration will be comprehensive enough to remove obstacles, harmonize the system, and preserve the highest moral tone. Heretofore, the moral tone has not been of highest grade, and therefore while paying 5 per cent. it has sold under New York Central, which was paying 4 per cent. In time it will pay 6 per cent., and in the course of years still higher rates at different advancing stages.

Extraordinary Speculation: The most peculiar and promising speculation of modern years will develop in connection with the P., C., C. & St. L. stocks. The circumstances are really remarkable. The Pennsylvania Railway Company obtained control of that system under articles of agreement wherein "improvements were to be provided for by the sale of securities." This agreement was recorded in articles of incorporation, and has been altogether overlooked by the railway officials, who have acted as if they had the majority of the stock without such a contract. Therefore they have used earnings to provide for improvements, and now owe the stockholders many millions of dollars. The same articles of incorporation provided that net earnings should be paid each year to the stockholders. The Pennsylvania managers have not paid the net earnings which the annual statements of the company acknowledge. On the contrary, they have used at least $12,000,000 which belongs to the stockholders. It is really an astonishing situation. The Pennsylvania managers must keep that contract. They can no more reject it than Mr. Rockefeller could refuse to pay his coachman. If improvements are provided for by sale of securities and net earnings paid to stockholders the shares will yield more net income than Lake Shore shares. There is no method by which the Pennsylvania managers can extricate themselves except by leasing the Pan Handle Road, or buying the minority stock. Never before have American railway developments produced so remarkable a complication. It is the opinion of the writer that the Pan Handle equity is the best railway equity in the United States, when measured by intrinsic merit, and is the most remarkable speculative security which we have ever considered. The Pennsylvania managers cannot ignore their obligations, and when they clearly understand them they will not try. Let us hope, however, that the stock will not be the victim of sensational advances, but will have a steady and continuous advance founded upon the growth of confidence and the development of these favorable conditions.

FRANCIS D. CARLEY.

FINANCIAL.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL

REORGANIZATION.

The plan for the reorganization of the Wisconsin Central system, dated April 10th, 1899, has been declared operative by the reorganization managers, and copies can be had on application to the United States Trust Company of New York, or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, or to either of the undersigned. A decree has been entered upon the foreclosure of Wisconsin Central Company's first mortgage and a sale thereunder will occur **JULY 7TH, 1899.**

Holders of Wisconsin Central Company First Mortgage Bonds; of Wisconsin Central Railroad Company Common Stock; of Packwaukee & Montello R. R. Co. Common Stock; of Wisconsin and Minnesota R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds; of Chippewa Falls & Western Railway Co. First Mortgage Bonds; and holders of Certificates of Deposit or Trustees' Certificates of Beneficial Interest, representing any of the said securities, are requested to deposit the same with United States Trust Company of New York, or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, under the said plan. Certificates of Deposit will be given on receipt of such securities.

Holders of $11,120,000 Wisconsin Central Company First Mortgage Bonds have already deposited their Bonds, and the holders of the outstanding $145,000 should deposit same with the United States Trust Company of New York, or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, on or before JUNE 30TH, 1899, in order to participate in the benefits of the Plan.

Holders of Wisconsin Central Co. and Wisconsin Central Railroad Co. Joint and Several Improvement Bonds; Wisconsin Central Railroad Company First Series Bonds, Chicago, Wisconsin and Minnesota R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds, Income Bonds, Preferred Stock, Common Stock; Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds, Manitowoc Division First Mortgage Bonds, Manitowoc Division Scrip, Manitowoc Terminal Mortgage Notes, Income Bonds, First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock, and Central Car Co. Stock; or Certificates of Deposit, or Trustees' Certificates of Beneficial Interest, representing said securities, will, upon transfer and delivery of the same to United States Trust Company of New York, or Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, receive in cash the amounts respectively provided in the said plan.

HOLDERS OF
WISCONSIN CENTRAL COMPANY
Income Bonds.
Preferred Stock.
Common Stock.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT of Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, representing said Income Bonds, Preferred Stock and Common Stock.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT of United States Trust Company of New York, representing said Income Bonds.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT of Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, representing United States Trust Company certificates for said Income Bonds, are hereby NOTIFIED:

That in order to participate in the benefits of said proposed reorganization, they are required to deposit the said bonds, stocks, and certificates with the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY of New York, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY of Boston **ON OR BEFORE JUNE 20, 1899,** and that at the time of said deposit they are required **to pay the first and second instalments,** aggregating 75 per cent. of amounts payable by them respectively, as provided in the Plan, to wit:

On account of Income Bonds, $150 for each $1,000 bond or certificate therefor deposited.

On account of Preferred Stock, $15 for each share or certificate therefor deposited.

On account of Common Stock, $7.50 for each share or certificate therefor deposited.

The certificates of deposit of each of above named Trust Companies so deposited under the Plan will be returned after being stamped as assenting to the Plan and first and second instalments paid.

Holders of certificates of deposit of United States Trust Company for income bonds and of Old Colony Trust Company for preferred and common stock, who have already paid the first instalment of the amounts payable by them respectively as provided in the Plan, are notified to pay the second installment of fifty per cent. of the said amounts on or before **JUNE 20TH, 1899,** to wit: on account of income bonds $100 for each $1,000 bond or certificate therefor; on account of preferred stock $10 for each share or certificate therefor; on account of common stock $5 for each share or certificate therefor. They should also present their Certificates to be stamped second installment paid.

Depositors of Income Bonds will receive Certificates of Deposit of UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY under the Bondholders' Agreement of January 25, 1895; depositors of Preferred and Common Stock will receive Certificates of Deposit of the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY under the Security Holders' Agreement of January 12, 1898, such certificates of each Trust Company being stamped as assenting to the Plan and first and second installments paid.

New York, June 6, 1899.

GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of Reorganization Committee.
JOSEPH S. DALE, Secretary,
24 Exchange Place, New York.
Maitland, Coppell & Co., 24 Exchange Place, N. Y.,
Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall St., New York,
Edward Sweet & Co., 38 Broad St., New York,
Reorganization Managers.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
STOCKS AND BONDS
OF THE
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R.R. Co.

Further deposits of stock and bonds above named will be received by The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York until further notice, under an agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company.

Securities may be withdrawn by non-assenting depositors if the Plan of Readjustment shall not prove to be satisfactory to them.

An amount equal to the interest maturing April 1st, 1899, will be advanced to depositing bondholders.

The Committee is of the opinion that no intelligent Plan of Readjustment can be formulated until a physical examination showing the needs of the property, and an examination of the accounts shall have been completed. The result of such examinations will form a proper basis for a plan. Until the recent changes in the personnel of this Committee and Receivership, satisfactory arrangements could not be made for such examinations. At the request of, and in conjunction with the representatives of the Amsterdam bondholders, expert accountants have been appointed to examine the books and accounts, and an expert has also been appointed for the physical examination. The plan will be formulated as soon as these examinations shall have been completed.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company, and application for their listing on the New York Stock Exchange will be made in due course.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.

W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and Its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT,
WINTHROP SMITH.

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WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Prest. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Prest.
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Wm. F. Buckley, John W. Sterling,
Stuart G. Nelson, John A. McCall,
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FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of
1st Consolidated Mortgage 7% Bonds
OF THE
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company,
MATURING AUGUST 1, 1900.

The undersigned, under arrangements made with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, offer to holders of the above Bonds the privilege of refunding their bonds into **PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS DUE 1949, BEARING 3½% INTEREST P. A., FROM AUGUST 1, 1899, AT THE PRICE OF 101%.**

The 7% Bonds will be taken in payment on a 3½% INTEREST BASIS to maturity, and the computation will be made as of August 1, 1899, viz.:

For every $1,000 7% Bond, with February 1, 1900, coupon attached, the holder will receive $1,000 of the 3½% Bonds, with interest running from August 1, 1899, together with a cash payment of $24.10, made up as follows:

$1,000. 7% Bond on a 3½% basis $1,034.10
$1,000. 3½% Bond at 101%.. 1,010.00
$24.10

Holders of the First Consolidated Mortgage 7% Bonds desiring to avail themselves of the privilege of refunding should surrender their Bonds to any of the undersigned, or to the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia, and will receive in exchange therefor the above cash payment and Temporary Receipts for the 3½% Bonds, to be exchanged against such Bonds when ready.

This offer will terminate July 15, 1899.

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New York, June 15th, 1899.

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LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.

Certificate for 100 shares Arcadian Copper Co. No. D. 750. Transfer has been stopped, and application has been made for a new certificate. Please notify ROLSTON & BASS, 16 and 18 Broad St., New York.

German Securities Sell Below Par.

BERLIN, June 17.—The press expresses alarm at the fall in the price of a number of Government securities. Saxony put her 3 per cent. 80,000,000-mark loan on the market and was obliged to issue it at 83½. Prussian 3 per cents. are below 90, and 3½ per cents. are down to 98.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS

STATEMENTS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 14, 1899.

All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Printed in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
STATE BANK, NEW YORK,
at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,638,568.72
Overdrafts		423.08
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$112,884.11	
Due from approved reserve agents	202,509.20—	315,393.31
Banking house and lot	36,500.00	
Other real estate	106,254.76—	142,754.76
Mortgages owned		66,007.20
Stocks and bonds		384,596.00
Specie		53,099.00
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		117,169.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$125,233.59	
Other items carried as cash	13,808.66—	139,042.25
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixtures	3,075.00—	3,075.00
		$2,860,128.32

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	84,404.99
Due depositors	2,574,106.67
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	1,616.66
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	50,000.00
	$2,860,128.32

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
ARNOLD KOHN, Vice President, and J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier, of the State Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 378 Grand Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 14th day of June, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made, and the President, O. L. Richard, is absent and cannot join in this report.
ARNOLD KOHN, Vice President.
J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 17th day of June, 1899, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] WILLIAM B. ROTH, Notary Public, N. Y. Co., No. 49.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,290,236.94
Overdrafts		20,330.18
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		105,464.11
Banking house and lot.	$300,000.00	
Other real estate	4,021.40	304,021.40
Stocks and bonds		177,629.67
Specie		616,753.90
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		219,739.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$13,844,741.03	
Other items carried as cash	3,863.60	13,848,604.63
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Suspense account		1,000.00
Revenue stamps		2,850.00
		$19,586,629.83

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,200,000.00
Surplus fund	300,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	214,304.55
Due depositors	17,512,800.66
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	340,538.62
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	1,986.00
Reserve for taxes	17,000.00
	$19,586,629.83

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
B. C. DUER, Cashier of the Bank of the State of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 32 William Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and he further says that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 14th day of June, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made, and the President is absent and cannot join in this report.
B. C. DUER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to the 17th day of June, 1899, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] HANSON C. GIBSON, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
COLUMBIA BANK, NEW YORK CITY,
at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,718,988.98
Overdrafts		696.43
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$227,264.21	
Due from approved reserve agents	257,745.79	485,010.00
Real Estate		157,656.00
Stocks and bonds		315,166.25
Specie		104,253.09
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		78,446.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$196,452.50	
Other items carried as cash	11,100.76	207,553.26
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
U. S. internal revenue stamps		1,290.28
		$3,069,060.29

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	175,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	32,339.96
Due depositors	2,459,426.61
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	102,293.72
	$3,069,060.29

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
JOSEPH FOX, President, and WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Cashier, of Columbia Bank, New York City, a bank located and doing business at No. 501 5th Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 14th day of June, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.
JOSEPH FOX, President.
WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 16th day of June, 1899, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] GEO. STOLL, Notary Public, Westchester County. Certificate filed in New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
NINETEENTH WARD BANK
at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$764,498.37
Overdrafts		40.76
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$5,236.26	
Due from approved reserve agents	412,641.33—	417,927.59
Other real estate	44,300.00—	44,300.00
Mortgages owned		2,550.00
Stocks and bonds		77,718.29
Specie		24,407.22
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		111,901.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$74,324.50	
Other items carried as cash	4,040.68—	78,365.18
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes	3,800.00—	3,800.00
Total		$1,525,508.41

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	25,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	12,927.25
Due depositors	1,349,914.49
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	7,666.67
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	35,000.00
Total	$1,525,508.41

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
JOSEPH J. KITTEL, President, and LOUIS H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier, of Nineteenth Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 953 Third Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 14th day of June, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.
JOSEPH FOX, President.
WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 16th day of June, 1899, before me.
JOSEPH J. KITTEL, President.
LOUIS H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 17th day of June, 1899, before me.
SEBASTIAN ROGGEMANN, Notary Public, No. 94, N. Y. Co.
[Seal of Notary.]

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

THE PLAZA BANK,
5th Av. and 58th St.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,990,535.24
Overdrafts		1,247.63
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		89,112.31
Stocks and bonds		61,912.50
Specie		42,429.90
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		153,232.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$88,448.34	
Other items carried as cash	36,784.20	125,232.54
Furniture and fixtures		6,192.55
		$2,469,894.67

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	30,685.37
Due depositors	2,041,389.34
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	197,819.96
	$2,469,894.67

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
W. McMASTER MILLS, President, and C. W. PARSON, Cashier, of The Plaza Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 753 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 14th day of June, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.
W. McMASTER MILLS, President.
C. W. PARSON, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 17th day of June, 1899, before me.
E. H. COOK, Notary Public, New York County.

DIVIDENDS.

Pressed Steel Car Company.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 2.
71 Broadway, New York, June 13th, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company July 10th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 19th, 1899. Checks will be mailed from the office of the company. The transfer books will close at three P. M. June 19th, 1899, and be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. July 10, 1899. Holders of interim certificates should present same to the Central Trust Company of New York on or before June 19th, 1899, for exchange for permanent engraved certificates, as only the permanent certificate holders will be included in dividend list.
W. O. JACQUETTE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
FEDERAL STEEL COMPANY.
EMPIRE BUILDING, 71 BROADWAY.
New York, June 16, 1899.
The Board of Directors of Federal Steel Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of 1¼ per cent. upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable July 20, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 26, 1899. The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 26, 1899, and reopen July 10, 1899, at 10 A. M. RICHARD TRIMBLE, Treasurer.

Knickerbocker Ice Company,
Chicago, Ill., June 14th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company, payable July 1st, 1899, to stockholders of record of June 21st, 1899, and also a quarterly dividend of 1½ PER CENT. on

by his associates; not sentiment though, but business accomplishment, warrants the action, which it can be relied upon represents the official conviction that such dividends can be maintained, for veteran financiers of such high character as D. O. Mills and his associates are not petty speculators laying traps for investors.

This observation, unfortunately, is not to be recorded as to management in some other conspicuous iron-trade quarters. What goes on in American Steel and Wire affairs continues to be a flagrant illustration of dangers in Wall Street blind-pool management. There a dividend was promised and the promise was practically official; on such promise the public was induced to buy "securities"; on such promise the price of Steel and Wire common stock rose above $70 per share. Moreover, such promise was supplemented by exhibits practically official showing earnings equal to three times the dividend pledged. And the sequel to all this rosy prospect is now that Steel and Wire is down from 12 to 15 points, and members of the corporation's Board of Directors are saying disquieting things. Not one of them is able to say—or does say—one word which can be construed into confidence that official promises are to be kept. Indeed, members of the Board of Directors are confiding to friends apprehensions that no dividend action at all is close at hand. Some of these Directors threaten to resign.

It may not be over dividend policy alone that there is disturbance. Curious rumors circulate as to financial performances affecting the trust. The question may even arise as to whether the treasury can be emptied in order to acquire more Western properties. At the end of this week a meeting of the Board of Directors is to be held in this city. Then—if blind-pool arbitrariness can be suspended—some disclosures of important facts may be ready for investors; but it is hoping much to expect that there will be any change in the mystery policy that has prevailed from the start, imposing upon every stockholder dangerous risks. But is all the fault on one side? Isn't the risk-taking stockholder a willing partner? Ought he not to appreciate the doctrine that Mr. Henry O. Havemeyer declares in trust stocks to be necessary: "Let the buyer beware"?

SATURDAY.

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 17	124,354
To date this year	96,171,936
Corresponding date last year	50,005,013

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 17	$697,000
To date this year	$528,441,010
Corresponding date last year	$372,064,920

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2 per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy	⅝	Chi. Cons. Tract.	½
Am. C. & F. pf	1	Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	¾	Col. So. 1st pf	2
Am. S. & R. pf	½	Del., L. & W.	1¼
Am. Steel H. pf	¾	Den. & Rio Gr.	½
Anaconda Copper	½	Den. & R. G. pf	⅞

Stocks Declined.

Am. S. & Wire	1¼	Glucose Sugar	1¼
Am. Sug. Refs.	¾	Int. Paper	2
Am. Tin Plate	1⅛	Int. Paper pf	1⅝
Am. Tobacco	1⅛	Iowa Central pf	½
Am. Steel Hoop	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	¾
Balt. & Ohio	½	Mo. Pacific	½
Balt. & Ohio pf	1¼	Nat. Steel	1½
B'klyn Rapid Tract.	¾	Nat. Steel pf	¾
Bruns. City	¾	P., C., C. & St. L.	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	1	Twin City R. T.	¾
Consol. Gas	1	Union Pacific	⅝
Cont. Tobacco	½	Union Pac. pf	½
Evans. & T. H.	1	U. S. Leather pf	½
Federal Steel	¼	Wis. Cent. pf., w. i.	½
Federal Steel pf	⅝		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., M. & St. P. 1st, I. & D. ext	1½	Flint & P. M. con. 5s	1
Chic. & Erie 1st	1	Nor. Pac. gen. lien, rl	½

There were no declines.

Wall Street yesterday had a Summer market characterized by Summer sluggishness and narrowness. The trading was limited in volume and the list of stocks dealt in was smaller than for some time. About the only activity shown was by the traders, and, the professional contingent being altogether bearish, the tendency of prices was downward. The market was professional, however; commission houses did little, and there were no indications of liquidation of long stocks. It was again shown that although there is but little disposition among outsiders to buy there is a decided indisposition to throw over holdings of stock on account of the present dullness and nervousness.

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The bank statement was practically the only development of the day that received any attention. There were several favorable matters, but the Street gave little or no attention to them. Weekly trade reports from all sections of the country were indicative of the favorable character of general conditions, but they were not in any way effective upon sentiment. Likewise St. Paul's excellent earnings for the first week of June, showing an increase of nearly $100,000, was not a factor. Western weather reports were also better than heretofore, but none of these matters seemed to figure in Wall Street gossip—an evidence of the professional character of the market, and the inactivity of the interests who naturally would give attention to such developments.

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The market opened dull and weak, and at various times during the two hours of business the traders were able to drive stocks on small sales. During the first hour there was a general anticipation of an unfavorable bank statement. A noteworthy feature of the session was the small attendance at the Stock Exchange. The racing card and the possibilities of the Suburban Handicap were more generally discussed than anything affecting the market itself.

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Although the Street expected an unfavorable bank showing, it was not hardly prepared for the heavy changes that were presented. Surplus reserve decreased $9,320,000—a much heavier loss than was anywhere anticipated. The $16,000,000 increase in loans was also an unexpected development. Deposits increased nearly $10,000,000, and the banks lost nearly $7,000,000 in cash. The loss in the latter item reflected the gold export movement, this being shown by the fact that the decrease was all in the specie item. The heavy increase in the loan account was not generally understood, but in some quarters was regarded as an indication of heavy borrowing by bullish stock market interests. After the weekly bank figures were made public the traders tried again to break the market, but there seemed to be many short contracts to be covered and this buying prevented any material decline.

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According to yesterday's figures the New York banks now have a total reserve of about $257,000,000, which is $30,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits aggregating more than $907,000,000 and loans outstanding to the amount of $773,000,000. The percentage of cash to deposits is 28.2, against 29.4 last week.

IN THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Wall Street continues to get reports of remarkable business conditions through the West and South from merchants who, by reason of their own personal investigations, are enabled to talk understandingly on the subject. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, Mr. M. Newborg, the head of the big clothing firm of Newborg, Rosenberg & Co., who has recently returned from an extended trip through the West and South, talked enthusiastically of the state of affairs in those sections. Mr. Newborg said:

"Never in my business experience have I seen conditions so uniformly favorable. We of the East do not realize the vast improvement that has developed in the Southern and Western sections of the country. Aside from the question of crop prospects, there is everywhere shown betterment and new prosperity. The contrast of the present with the state of affairs existing two years ago is wonderful. People have money; they are spending money; banks have more than they can loan; prices have gone up; business is increasing in activity and volume.

"Just as an illustration, I can tell you of a little Texas town having not more than 4,000 inhabitants. There is a bank in that town that has to-day, on a capital of $50,000, a surplus of $60,000, and deposits aggregating $300,000. It finds it impossible to put out in loans its money and is worried on this account. In that town, despite the low price of cotton in the surrounding territory, houses are going up, improvements are being made in many ways, and all this is being done by people who are using their own money and are not borrowers.

"Another illustration that came under my notice concerns the lumber business in Grand Rapids. A lumber merchant there told me that he had some time ago stock which last year sold for $12 per 1,000 feet, and which this year has been commanding $16. Recently, desiring to close out this stock, he offered it for sale. Asked to name his figures, he named $20 per 1,000 feet, and sold his lumber quickly and without question. These are instances, unimportant in themselves, but highly significant, as evidence of general business.

"In my line of business, I find that collections in all parts of the country are better than they have been for many years. It used to be that we clothing men made it a rule never to buy goods that had to be paid for in June, July, and August, because at that season it was impossible to get money on favorable terms. Now we would as leave have payments come due at that time as at any other. There is no question about conditions. Crops or no crops, the people are prosperous, and are spending money in a way that must mean industrial activity. Nor are the Western and Southern people extravagant. Their present expenditures simply represent the supplying of necessary stocks that were allowed to run down during past years because of a lack of necessary funds. This talk about crop failures is, in my opinion, unwarranted. Last year was a banner year with our farmers, and even though the yield of grain in 1899 falls below last year's figures, it will still compare very favorably with the crops of years gone by."

LONDON'S NEED OF GOLD.

Discussing the Bank of England's need of gold and the likelihood of further drafts upon New York for the yellow metal, The London Statist says:

The gold shipments from the States continue, and the amount to be received may considerably exceed recent expectations. The gold being remitted is the balance of the sum due to Spain, which, notwithstanding assertions to the contrary, it has not been able to cover by sterling bills. With the French exchange on London still at 25.19½ much of this gold will perhaps be passed on to the Continent. If the Bank of England is willing to pay a somewhat higher price than 77s. 9d. it may succeed in retaining the gold. If, however, it shows no greater disposition than recently to buy, the gold will probably go either to Paris or to St. Petersburg.

It seems as if the Bank of England has begun to realize that its reserve is weak, and that it has commenced to take measures accordingly. Last week, when the market was supposed to have borrowed over a million, the other securities of the bank increased only £343,000; but now that the loans have been repaid, the other securities have declined £1,220,000. Consequently the bank holds nearly one million of other securities less than it did a fortnight ago. This has not yet had much effect upon market balances, as, owing to the return of cash from the country and Government disbursements, the market has been able to find the money required to pay the bank for its securities without any material reduction in the other deposits. Last week the increase in the other deposits, consequent upon the borrowings, was £701,000. This week the reduction has been only £389,000.

If this reduction in securities can be regarded as indicating the desire of the bank to obtain greater control of the open market and to maintain outside rates of discount, we shall probably retain the gold that is now on the way from the States, and the bank's reserve during the next few weeks may be appreciably improved. When the figures of the bank return were known on Thursday, bankers who had previously been willing to take bills from the brokers at 2½ per cent. were less eager. Any further fall in open market rates of discount seems improbable, both by reason of the probable action of the bank and of the approach of the end of the half-year, when money is always much wanted.

It is difficult to obtain any reliable information as to how much gold is likely to come from the States, but the opinion is expressed by the well-informed that the amount may be larger than recently appeared probable. This is due first to the recent considerable shipments of Baltimore and Ohio securities from London to New York; the payment of the balance of the Spanish indemnity money, which, it was previously reported, had already been arranged; the relatively large sums required by American travelers, who are visiting Europe in larger numbers this year than last, and by the desire of American bankers to use a portion of the surplus funds in Europe during the next month or two, when money in the States is expected to be more or less of a drug.

THE COAL STOCKS.

The firmness of the coal shares yesterday was attributed to buying by friends of Mr. J. P. Morgan. None of the purchases could be directly traced to Mr. Morgan's firm, but it was believed that his confidence on the coal stocks was responsible for their strength. No effort was made to put the stocks up, and toward the close of the day the trading contingent tried to raid the group, but was not successful to any extent. Although the announcement that the Morgan option on 75,000 shares of Lehigh Valley stock has been exercised was everywhere regarded as highly significant, the Street did not show any disposition at the moment to act upon the news. Like other favorable developments yesterday, this matter got small attention, and, because of the inactivity of bull interests, was in nowise effective.

FEDERAL STEEL BUYING.

Flower interests were not aggressive buyers of Federal Steel shares yesterday, apparently contenting themselves with picking them up on the decline. The common got down from 64 to 62⅞, and the preferred from 83⅝ to 82¾. Bearish traders sold the common on the theory that it is now vulnerable because the good news concerning the dividend is out and can no longer be effective. They also argued that the failure of the Directors to make any statement regarding the company's financial condition at their meeting on Friday should be disappointing to stockholders. Flower & Co. took about 5,000 shares of Federal Steel common on the decline. Next to them, two of the larger commission houses were the most conspicuous purchasers. There was no news whatever on the property, but insiders stated that Mr. Anson Flower's statement regarding the company's big surplus can be regarded as official.

THE SMELTERS' STRIKES.

Wall Street had reports yesterday that the labor troubles in Colorado are about to be settled, one rumor predicting that a compromise will be reached before Monday night. On this there was some buying of the American Smelting stocks and of the Denver and Rio Grande issues, all of which showed firmness. Denver preferred got up to 77½ and the common to 22¾, while Smelters preferred sold at 83. All three stocks made fractional gains for the day.

Interests who for a week and more have been shorting Colorado stocks on the theory that the strike of the smelters would bring about a sharp slump evinced disappointment yesterday over the failure of their hopes. Insiders have been buyers of all the shares since the strike began, and the character of this buying has served to keep the rank and file of Wall Street away from the short side of the group.

TENNESSEE COAL AND IRON.

Despite the general softness of yesterday's market, Tennessee Coal and Iron held up above 64, and made a fractional net advance for the day. One commission house bought most of the stock traded in, and its operations were supposed to be for local banking interests. It has been said for some time past that Tennessee Coal stock was being picked up by one of the larger trust companies, and the suspicion has been that this buying is for interests identified with one of the big steel combinations which are credited with an ambition to get control of the property. There was no specific news on Tennessee Coal and Iron yesterday, except one rumor from Boston regarding the likelihood of the completion of early arrangements to pay accumulated dividends on the preferred stock and begin payments on the common.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON.

The terms of the sinking fund established by the Delaware & Hudson Company on May 9 provide that at the end of each year the sinking fund shall be credited with a sum not less than 5 cents for every ton of coal mined by the company, and any additional amount which the Board of Managers may deem expedient. This sum shall be invested each year in the sureties or shares of stock of the company or of any of its leased, guaranteed, or operated lines. When such stock cannot be purchased advantageously, other interest-paying securities may be bought for temporary holding. All securities or stock of the company purchased for the sinking fund shall be canceled, but the amount of interest or dividends which would be payable shall thereafter be credited to the sinking fund as if the securities or stock were still outstanding. Outside securities purchased are subject to the same conditions, and shall eventually be sold and the proceeds applied to the purchases of securities of the company.

LONDON DULLNESS.

The London market was very dull yesterday, and gave small opportunity for arbitrage trading. The foreign houses did practically nothing in this market, and the total operations for London account was less than 1,000 shares, the most of which was in Denver common and preferred. Several of the foreign houses did no cabling whatever during the day.

TIN PLATE COMPETITION.

Published reports that C. P. Huntington, Edwin Gould, and other capitalists are about to erect plants to compete with American Tin Plate were followed by scattered selling of Tin Plate stock yesterday, which led to a decline in the stock's price to 35. Insiders apparently gave no attention to the reports, and the buying of the stock on the decline was attributed to interests identified with the company. This buying was not aggressive, but it was large enough to absorb most of the stock offered. Beyond the stories published in the morning papers, the Street heard nothing definite regarding the proposed competition to Tin Plate, and no one in financial circles seemed to have any information on the subject.

PAPER TRUST SHARES WEAK.

The International Paper stocks were rather weak yesterday, and the character of the sellers led to reports of inside liquidation. Below 77½, however, the selling of the preferred seemed to be on stop orders. Inside interests gave the stocks no support, and when questioned regarding the weakness said they had no idea as to the reason for the selling.

NEW YORK AIR BRAKE.

Insiders say there is no special reason for the recent strength of New York Air Brake stock and declare that their own purchases on the advance have been due to their own knowledge of the company's increasing business. There has been a suspicion that the Directors at their meeting last Thursday acted upon some matters which were not disclosed in the report of the meeting, and the Street has looked upon Air Brake's gains as reflecting something of this sort. Directors, however, say that the only business transacted at the meeting was the re-election of the old board, and insist that there is nothing new in the company's affairs at the moment except the steady increase in earnings.

A NEW VEHICLE COMPANY.

The Riker Electric Vehicle Company has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital of $2,000,000 6 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock, and $5,000,000 common stock, par value of both $50. The company will purchase for cash all patents, machinery, contracts, and rights of Andrew L. Riker and the Riker Electric Motor Company for the manufacture of electric vehicles. It will purchase the works at Elizabethport, N. J., which have a present capacity of five completed vehicles per day. Among the interests connected with the company are Andrew L. Riker, Charles A. Lieb, President of the Great Falls Power Company of Washington; O. T. Crosby, President of the Washington Street Railways, and F. C. Stevens, President of the West End Bank, Washington. It is reported that the company now has contracts for five additional wagons for E. Ahlman & Co., three for the Gorham Company, a mineral water wagon of a special type for Carl H. Schults, and wagons for H. H. White & Co. of Boston, the Kolb Company of Philadelphia, and Woodward & Lothrop of Washington.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, June 17, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15¼	16	100	Am. Car & Foundry	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅝
59	60	420	Am. Car & Found. pf.	57	60	57	59	+1
38⅞	39	500	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	38⅝	39	38⅝	39	+ ⅜
83	83½	560	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	82⅝	83	82⅝	83	+ ½
10⅜	10⅝	100	American Spirits Mfg.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	.....
58½	58⅝	14,285	Am. Steel & Wire	59¼	59¼	58	58½	−1⅛
95¾	96	800	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	96	96	95⅜	96¼	− ⅛
152	152⅛	18,610	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	152⅞	152⅞	151½	152	− ⅜
117	119	125	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	117½	119	117½	119	.....
35½	36¼	3,330	American Tin Plate	37½	37½	35	35⅞	−1⅝
95	90½	100	American Tobacco	95½	95¼	95½	95½	−1⅛
29⅜	30¼	925	American Steel Hoop	29	30	29	30	− ⅛
76⅜	78	200	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	76	77	76	77	+ ⅛
51½	51⅝	530	Anaconda Copper	51	51¼	50¾	51½	+ ⅛
17½	17⅝	950	At., T. & S. F.	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17½	− ⅛
54⅜	54⅞	3,175	At., T. & S. F. pf.	54⅞	55	54⅜	54⅞	− ⅛
49	49⅛	4,400	Balt. & Ohio, new	50¾	50¾	48½	49¼	−2
71½	72	620	Balt. & Ohio pf., new	72	72	72	72	−1½
116¾	116⅞	9,377	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	117½	117⅝	116⅜	116⅝	− ⅛
14	14⅛	200	Brunswick City	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	− ⅛
24½	24⅞	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	24⅝	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝	− ¼
59	59½	800	Chicago Con. Traction	59⅜	59½	59	59½	+ ½
130⅜	130⅝	6,205	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	131	131	130½	130½	− ⅜
13½	13¾	200	Chicago Great West.	13⅜	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
69	69¼	100	Chi. Gr. West., pf., A.	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	+ ⅛
126	126⅞	2,510	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	126⅞	128¼	125⅞	126⅝	.....
172½	173½	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173	173	173	173	+ ¼
111½	111¾	868	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	111⅜	111⅝	111⅜	111⅝	.....
15	16	100	Chicago Term. Trans.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅜
47⅞	50	1,700	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	49	49	48	48	−1
54½	55	240	C., C., C. & St. L.	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	.....
44¼	44½	1,220	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	42	44	42	44	+1¼
43	44	100	Col. Southern 1st pf.	44	44	44	44	+2
180	182	110	Consolidated Gas	180	180	180	180	−1
44½	44¾	730	Continental Tobacco	43⅝	44⅜	44¼	44¼	− ½
81⅛	82	300	Continental Tobac. pf.	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	− ¼
119½	120⅛	300	Delaware & Hudson	120	120	119⅜	120	− ¼
171	172	100	Del., Lack. & West.	171⅜	171⅜	171⅜	171⅜	+1¼
22⅜	22½	3,100	Denver & Rio Grande.	22½	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
77¼	77½	2,200	Denver & R. G. pf.	77⅜	77½	76⅞	77⅜	+ ⅛
12½	13	100	Erie	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
30	40	400	Evans. & T. H.	39½	39½	39¼	39¼	−1
63⅛	63¼	12,520	Federal Steel	64	64	62⅞	63⅜	− ⅞
83	83⅛	2,035	Federal Steel pf	83⅜	83⅝	82¾	83	− ⅝
66	67	310	Glucose Sugar Ref.	66¼	66½	66¼	66½	−1½
168	169	25	Great Northern pf.	169	169	169	169	.....
108½	110	100	H. B. Claflin Co.	110	110	110	110	.....
56¾	57½	380	Hocking Valley pf.	57⅞	57⅞	57¼	57¼	− ¼
40	40½	350	International Paper.	41½	41½	40¾	40¾	−2
76	77	1,100	International Paper pf.	78¼	78¼	76¼	76¼	−1¾
13½	14½	50	International Silver.	15	15	15	15	.....
47	47½	200	Iowa Central pf.	47	47	47	47	− ½
8⅜	8⅝	150	K. C., Ptts. & Gulf.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
66⅞	67½	110	Louisville & Nashville.	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	− ⅝
112⅛	112¼	3,100	Manhattan Con.	112½	112½	111¾	112¼	− ⅛
226	226½	410	Metropolitan St. Ry.	227	227	226	226	− ¼
113	..	50	Michigan Central	113	113	113	113	.....
26½	27¼	200	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	26½	26½	26½	26½	− ⅜
32½	32⅜	200	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	32¼	32½	32¼	32½	+ ⅛
40¼	40⅜	525	Missouri Pacific	40¾	40¾	40⅝	40⅝	− ⅛
50½	50½	700	National Steel	50¾	50¾	50¼	50⅝	−1⅛
89¼	91	150	National Steel pf	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	− ¾
117	117¼	170	New Jersey Central	118	118	117½	117½	.....
131½	132	1,910	New York Central	131⅜	131⅜	131¼	131¾	.....
26⅜	26⅝	600	N. Y., Ont. & West.	26⅝	26⅝	26½	26⅝	− ⅛
20½	20½	200	Norfolk & West.	20½	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
11⅝	11½	300	North American	11⅝	11½	11⅜	11½	.....
46¾	47	625	Northern Pacific	47	47	46¾	46¾	.....
75½	75¼	300	Northern Pacific pf.	75½	75¼	75¼	75¼	− ¼
47½	47¾	100	Pacific Mail	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	− ⅛
375	..	75	Pennsylvania Coal	375	375	375	375	.....
130⅞	130⅝	400	Pennsylvania R. R.	130⅞	130¾	130¼	130¼	− ⅛
120	120¼	1,025	People's Gas, Chicago.	120½	120¾	119¾	119⅞	− ⅛
55½	56	250	P., C., C. & St. L.	56½	56⅞	56	56	−1
50	52	300	Pressed Steel Car	52	52	52	52	.....
84	84½	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½	− ⅜
2¼	2½	100	Quicksilver	2½	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
21	21¼	500	Reading	21⅜	21⅝	21¼	21¼	− ¼
61⅜	61¼	7,200	Reading 1st pf	62	62	60¾	61½	− ⅜
34½	34¾	400	Reading 2d pf.	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛
10⅞	10¾	400	St. L. & San Fran.	10	10	10	10	.....
36	36½	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	36½	36¾	36	36	.....
97¼	98	10	St. Paul & Omaha	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	.....
31½	31½	500	Southern Pacific	31⅞	31¼	31¼	31⅜	− ⅜
10⅞	11	110	Southern Railway	10½	10⅝	10⅜	10½	− ⅜
49⅝	50	100	Southern Railway pf.	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	− ⅛
17⅞	18	550	Stand. Dis. & Dis	17⅝	18	17⅝	18	.....
64½	64⅝	4,025	Tenn. Coal & Iron	64⅜	64⅝	64¼	64⅜	+ ¼
18⅜	19½	300	Texas Pacific	18⅞	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	− ⅛
66½	66¾	400	Twin City R. T.	67¼	67¼	66¾	66¾	− ¾
139	140	100	Twin City R. T. pf.	139	139	139	139	.....
40¼	40⅝	850	Union Pacific	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	− ⅜
74¾	74⅝	850	Union Pacific pf.	74½	74½	74⅜	74⅜	− ⅛
79½	80	11	Union Bag & Paper pf.	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	.....
69¼	69½	200	U. S. Leather pf	69½	69½	69¼	69½	− ⅛
53⅜	54¼	276	United States Rubber.	53⅞	53⅞	53¾	53⅞	− ⅛
116	116¼	52	U. S. Rubber pf	115¾	115⅞	115¾	115⅞	.....
7⅜	7½	30	Wabash	7¼	7½	7¼	7½	.....
90	90½	220	Western Union Tel.	90½	90⅝	90¼	90⅜	+ ⅜
1⅛	1⅜	100	Wis. Cent., tr. r.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	− ⅛
..	..	300	Wis. Cent., 1st in. pd.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	.....
15½	16	500	Wis. Cent., when iss.	16	16	15¾	15¾	− ¼
54	54½	300	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	54⅜	54⅜	54	54	− ½
		124,354	Sales					

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits of the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	P. ct. Res've
$2,000,000	$1,912,700	Bk. N. Y., N. B. A.	$15,260,000	$3,200,000	$1,170,000	$15,880,000	30.8
2,050,000	2,185,500	Bk. Manhattan Co.	20,398,000	8,478,000	1,944,000	27,607,000	37.5
2,000,000	1,090,600	Merchants National	15,269,700	3,473,600	1,386,500	18,695,300	26.0
2,000,000	2,082,500	Mechanics' National	12,334,000	2,976,000	811,000	13,021,000	28.1
1,500,000	2,850,400	Bank of America	23,850,500	4,498,500	2,012,100	27,305,300	23.8
1,000,000	242,400	Phenix National	4,540,000	1,233,000	285,000	4,789,000	31.7
1,000,000	4,083,200	National City	37,067,000	39,852,900	5,541,300	126,945,500	35.8
300,000	6,498,400	Chemical National	26,035,300	6,600,700	1,525,000	27,089,300	29.3
600,000	189,400	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	5,281,900	1,088,600	395,800	5,993,000	24.8
1,000,000	1,690,600	Gallatin National	8,127,500	959,000	721,300	6,708,400	25.0
300,000	80,300	Nat. B. & Drovers'	982,000	439,000	76,500	1 215,500	33.2
400,000	110,800	Mech. & Traders'	1,831,000	285,000	171,000	2,073,000	22.0
200,000	170,300	Greenwich	1,021,700	100,500	151,500	926,200	27.3
600,000	506,400	Leath. Mfrs.' Nat.	4,318,100	819,000	282,600	4,215,200	26.1
300,000	137,800	Seventh Nat	2,454,200	697,200	234,800	3,358,200	27.7
1,200,000	525,400	Bk. State of N. Y.	4,444,200	439,800	363,600	3,841,200	20.9
5,000,000	2,673,900	American Ex. Nat.	27,413,000	3,234,000	2,976,000	22,733,000	27.3
5,000,000	3,688,900	Nat. Bk. Commerce	27,482,600	1,910,200	3,560,100	21,563,800	25.4
1,000,000	1,637,200	National Broadway	7,173,200	1,402,600	173,100	6,647,700	23.7
1,000,000	1,061,800	Mercantile National	12,283,300	2,297,000	918,100	12,885,700	24.9
422,700	480,600	Pacific	3,280,800	663,700	479,100	3,972,900	28.8
1,500,000	889,500	Nat. Bk. of Republic	21,890,700	5,271,300	681,500	24,310,400	24.5
450,000	982,200	Chatham National	6,729,900	974,400	928,400	7,006,300	26.8
200,000	282,400	People's	2,090,700	422,700	477,100	2,985,300	30.1
700,000	602,600	Nat. Bk. of N. A.	12,489,500	3,265,600	962,600	15,160,200	27.9
1,000,000	2,409,400	Hanover National	42,789,400	10,886,800	2,614,800	54,114,700	25.0
500,000	372,900	Irving National	3,980,000	673,000	544,200	4,361,000	27.8
600,000	372,400	National Citizens'	2,965,500	696,700	158,500	3,278,700	24.3
500,000	262,900	Nassau	2,849,600	578,800	342,900	3,507,100	25.8
900,000	982,000	Market & Ful. Nat.	6,437,100	1,357,800	757,200	7,180,900	29.5
1,000,000	155,400	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,815,900	706,000	346,100	4,351,200	24.2
1,400,000	1,662,100	Corn Exchange	14,501,800	2,367,700	1,503,000	16,144,800	24.3
1,000,000	587,300	Continental Nat.	6,349,200	1,536,800	484,500	7,826,400	25.8
300,000	401,800	Oriental	2,960,000	188,500	337,000	2,638,000	25.7
1,500,000	5,638,800	Imp. & Trad. Nat.	24,982,000	5,195,000	1,361,000	25,333,000	25.9
2,000,000	3,246,800	National Park	46,696,000	15,646,000	2,695,000	60,751,000	30.2
250,000	155,400	East River Nat.	1,417,200	233,200	165,100	1,429,200	27.6
3,000,000	2,095,700	Fourth National	24,523,800	5,194,600	2,188,600	27,206,300	27.1
1,000,000	474,600	Central National	10,609,000	3,391,000	1,012,000	14,472,000	30.4
300,000	708,100	Second National	4,784,000	1,569,000	709,000	6,062,000	23.2
750,000	248,800	Ninth National	3,035,400	735,000	493,400	3,516,000	34.9
500,000	7,713,000	First National	37,828,900	8,470,700	935,100	39,693,400	27.7
300,000	57,200	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	2,224,200	228,000	470,800	2,496,800	28.0
250,000	639,400	Bowery	3,058,000	587,800	355,200	3,700,000	25.5
200,000	445,000	N. Y. Co. National	3,250,100	758,600	379,200	4,121,300	27.6
750,000	286,100	German-American	3,190,300	529,500	266,500	3,195,300	24.9
1,000,000	1,346,500

sharply and railways were freely offered. Rio Tintos were carried down in sympathy. Kafirs opened steady, but declined on London selling. Toward the close they recovered, but after the action of the Bourse they reacted.

BERLIN, June 17.—Prices were easy on the Boerse to-day. Spanish 4s were antimated and harder. Afterward there was a reaction on Paris selling. Home funds were steadier, and local shares were firmer at the opening of the market on bear coverings, but subsequently fell severely. Americans were steady, and Canadian Pacifics were harder.

FRANKFORT, June 17.—On the Boerse today prices opened steady, but later local shares declined

VIENNA, June 17.—Prices were weak on the Boerse to-day, in response to the tone of other markets.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup
1,000 109

Atch, Top & Santa Fe adjust 4s
15,000 ..... 83¾
5,000 ..... 83¾
2,000 ..... 83⅞
Con 4s
5,000 ..... 102⅞
50 103
47,000 ..... 102⅞
Austin & N'w'n 1st
7,000 100
Balt & Ohio S'w'n 1st 3½s, when issued
10,000 ..... 95½
Balt & Ohio 4s
10,000 102
Balt & Ohio 3½s
1,000 ..... 100⅝
500 ..... 100⅝
10,000 ..... 100⅝
25,000 ..... 100⅝
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
3,000 ..... 96⅞
27,000 ..... 96⅞
5,000 ..... 96⅞
5,000 ..... 96⅛
Ches & O con 4½s
10,000 ..... 94⅞
Ches & O con 5s
1,000 110
1,000 ..... 111⅝
1,000 110
Chi, Ind & L. Ref 5s, 4
2,000 ..... 112⅛
Gen 3½s
5,000 ..... 103¾
Deb 5s, 21
2,000 118
Col & Hock 1st 4s
11,000 ..... 89⅝
10,000 ..... 88⅝
15,000 ..... 88⅞
2,000 89
Chi & Erie 1st
1,000 116
Den & Rio Gr 4s
5,000 ..... 103½
Flint & P M 6s
1,000 107
Gal, Har & S A, Mex & Pac 1st 5s
10,000 ..... 103½
Green Bay & West 1st 4s
5,000 86
Lacledo Gas L Co 1st 6s
2,000 ..... 109¾
Lehigh Val of N Y 1st
1,000 111
Louisv & Nash col tr 4s
5,000 ..... 99⅛
2,000 99
Met W S E, Chi. 4s
5,000 ..... 95⅜
Total sales $627,000

Kan C, P & G 1st
5,000 64
Mil, L S & W inc
1,000 ..... 114½
Mil & N 1st, 1913, consolidated
3,000 126
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
50,000 ..... 93⅞
Mo, K & T 2d
15,000 66
Morris & Essex 1st
5,000 142
N Y, Ont & West refund 4s
4,000 ..... 106¼
1,000 ..... 105⅞
N Y, Sus & West 5 m
5,000 ..... 100½
Norf & West Ry con 4s
10,000 20F 95¼
7,000 ..... 95⅛
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
10,000 ..... 64⅝
1,000 ..... 67⅜
Registered
10,000 ..... 64½
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
10,000 ..... 103⅝
5,000 ..... 103⅝
Ore R R & N 4s
5,000 103
Ore Sh Line inc B & col tr
10,000 72
Pac Coast 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 104½
Reading Co gen 4s
11,000 ..... 93⅛
5,000 ..... 93⅛
5,000 ..... 93⅝
30,000 ..... 93¼
St L, I M & So 4s, when and as issued
2,000 ..... 87⅛
St L & S F g m 4s
5,000 112
St L & S F g m 6s
6,000 20F 126⅜
St L S W'n 1st
5,000 ..... 92¾
St L S W'n 2d inc
20,000 ..... 51½
1,000 ..... 53¾
1,000 ..... 51⅝
So Pac col tr 4s, when issued
50,000 85
South Ry 1st 5s
7,000 ..... 111⅝
Standard R & T 6s
10,000 86
Tex & N O con 5s
9,000 ..... 105½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
14,000 ..... 114¾
1,000 114
Union Pac 4s
10,000 ..... 108¼
West N Y & Penn gen 5s
6,000 20F 73¾
14,000 20F 72
Wisc Cent 1st 4s, when issued
35,000 ..... 95⅜

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@62. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27¾d per ounce and in New York at 60⅝c. Mexican silver dollars at 48¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Consolidated Imperial sold at .02, 100 Isabella at .80, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .24@.23, 300 Pharmacist at .05, 150 Portland at 1.70, 100 Sierra Nevada at .68, and 500 Work at .20, seller 10.

On the Industrial Exchange 100 shares of Anaconda sold at .49, 100 Anchoria at .82½, 2,850 Burr Gold at .026@.02¾, 1,200 Boston and B. C. Copper at 2.50, 300 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08¼, 3,700 Garfield Consolidated at .10¢@.10½, 400 Golden Fleece at .28@.28½, 1,000 Good Samaritan at .01¼@.01¾, 1,000 Gregory Gold at .02¼, 450 Gilpin and Lincoln at .41¾@.43¼, 100 Isabella at .76, 1,000 Jefferson at .08¾@.08¼, 1,000 Jennie Blanche at .52@.52½, 575 Morenci Copper at 1.50@1.50½@1.50¾, 600 Mollie Gibson at .27, 1,500 Mount Rosa at .20¾@.20½, 100 Rocky Mountain at .01¾, 100 Union Gold at .20, and 1,000 York at .18¾@.18¾.

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various exchanges:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

American Flag	.75	Plymouth	.10
Belcher	.30	Phoenix G. Min. Co.	.08
Best & Belcher	.40	Quicksilver	1.00
Breese	1.15	Quicksilver pf.	7.00
Brunswick Con	.15	Savage	.20
Caledonia Mg. Co.	.50	Sierra Nevada	.60
Challenge	.25	Standard	2.35
Crown Point	.24	Small Hopes	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.40	Union Con	.70
Com. T. C. stock	.04	Utah	.10
Com. T. C. bonds	.04	Victor	1.00
Com. T. C. scrip	.05	Yellow Jacket	.31
Crescent	.15	Argentum Juanita	.25
Catalpa	.20	Alamo	.06
Deadwood Terra	.25	Ridge	.45
Eureka Consol	.35	Cripple Creek Con	.08
Father De Smet	.10	Creede & Cripple Ck.	.08
Gould & Curry	.21	Gold & Globe	.03
Hale & Norcross	.28	Golden Fleece	.28
Homestake	.65.00	Isabella	.76
Horn Silver	1.55	Mollie Gibson	.22
Iron Silver	.55	Mount Rosa	.18
Julia Consolidated	.02	Pharmacist	.04
Kingston & Pemb	.18	Portland	1.65
La Cresta	.06	Specimen	.16
Leadville Con	.00	Union	.15
Little Chief	.19	Work	.17
Mexican	.40	Ala. Edy. No. 2	.13
Moulton	.20	Ala. Edy. No. 3	.12½
Ontario	8.00	Ala. Edy. No. 4	.11½
Ophir	.92	Grey Forge	.11½
Occidental	.20		

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

A. G. M. & M. Co.	.10	Gar. Con	.10¾
Burr Gold	.02	Golden Fleece	.28
Gold Monarch	.01	Isabella	.75¾
Good Samaritan	.01¾	Jefferson	.06
Gregory Gold	.02¾	Jennie	.01¾
Gilpin & Lincoln	.41¾	Mollie Gibson	.26⅞
Jennie Blanche	.52½	Mount Rosa	.20½
Morenc Con pf	1.50	Old Gold	.80
Rocky Mountain	.01⅝	Panic Basin	.45
B. & B. C. Co.	2.50	Portland	1.72
Anaconda	.49	Seribner	.02¾
Anchoria	.80	Sup. & B. Cop	.04½
Cr. Ck. Con	.08	Union Gold	.20
Cannon Ball	.005	Waldorf	.01¾
Elkton	.82½	Work	.18
Gold Coin	.Ck. 1.90	Rosario Honduras	5.00

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows a decrease in reserve of $9,319,700. The banks now hold $30,003,200 in excess of legal requirements.

The following table gives the comparison of last week's statement with that of the preceding week:

	June 10.	June 17.	Changes.
Loans	$757,407,600	$773,310,200	*$15,902,600
Deposits	907,831,600	907,779,000	*9,938,400
Circulation	13,609,800	13,587,100	†22,700
Legal tenders	59,617,300	59,767,800	*†150,500
Specie	204,163,700	197,157,900	†7,005,800
Reserve	263,781,000	256,945,700	†6,835,300
Res. required	224,457,900	226,942,500	*2,484,600
Surplus	39,323,100	30,003,200	†9,319,900

*Increase. †Decrease.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$23,530,375	$22,264,575	$43,991,450
Jan. 14	28,263,075	25,988,775	52,172,525
Jan. 21	34,693,675	31,275,200	57,067,800
Jan. 28	39,232,025	36,839,450	59,148,250
Feb. 4	37,452,675	34,481,625	54,340,050
Feb. 11	35,511,825	32,437,050	51,638,225
Feb. 18	34,373,825	25,688,450	55,665,850
Feb. 25	30,354,900	22,989,325	57,520,975
March 4	24,571,125	20,325,750	55,536,925
March 11	23,203,000	22,721,425	52,863,550
March 18	19,074,175	28,060,100	48,108,975
March 25	18,557,425	33,851,475	48,895,750
April 1	15,494,950	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 8	15,018,825	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 15	19,471,525	37,346,075	46,966,900
April 22	24,175,900	43,525,100	49,257,900
April 29	25,524,675	44,504,675	48,917,625
May 6	19,351,050	43,916,475	44,095,975
May 13	27,137,625	46,997,225	44,490,500
May 20	34,631,525	50,715,250	45,998,950
May 27	43,933,725	53,704,600	46,616,100
June 3	42,710,600	52,249,700	45,320,825
June 10	39,323,100	53,841,100	47,601,475
June 17	30,003,200	59,272,800	48,390,950

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$30,003,200	1894	$76,376,575
1898	59,272,800	1893	5,776,900
1897	48,390,950	1892	22,783,825
1896	19,908,250	1891	16,172,225
1895	36,544,250	1890	9,220,500

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The curb market yesterday was very dull, and there was a more or less general decline in the bids for the recently active stocks. Net losses, however, on actual transactions were relatively few, and most of the declines showed in quotations that were nominal. Except in one or two issues, there was no selling pressure, and the offerings of stocks were light. No stock showed any activity, and the only stock which changed hands in fairly large quantity was Bay State Gas, of which 5,000 shares sold in one block at 2¼.

New Amsterdam Gas common advanced sharply at the opening, and 200 shares sold at 35. The bid, however, quickly declined, and the stock closed, as on Friday, at 3¼ bid. There was no active demand for the preferred stock, and the bid price receded 1 point, to 59. Bids were made for Standard Gas stocks, but no sales were reported. The common stock closed at 112 bid and the preferred at 127 bid. The former was offered at 118, but there were no offerings of the preferred stock.

The electric stocks were very dull. New York Electric Vehicle Transportation sold at 22¾, and 13 was bid for a half lot of the stock of the New England Electric Vehicle Transportation Company. A sale of Electric Vehicle common at 104 was reported. This stock closed at 105 bid, a decline of 2 points from the closing bid of Friday. The preferred stock was offered at 120.

Standard Oil stock closed at 454½ bid, a recession of one-half of 1 point from Friday's closing bid. The stock was much firmer than it had been for the previous two or three days, during which the vague rumors concerning the reorganization left in doubt just what the future condition of the stock would be. The announcement made by the attorney of the company on Friday was followed by a firmer tone in the price of Standard Oil stock, and put an end to the several erroneous reports in regard to the readjustment of the capital stock of the Standard Oil Company.

New York Electric Brake and Coupler sold down to 60, and closed nominally at 58 bid. The decline was probably due to the recent rumors to the effect that the stock was being heavily manipulated, and that there was no actual market for New York Electric Brake and Coupler stock. Friends of the stock firmly denied the rumors circulated about the ultimate nature of the market for the stock, and say that the company is actively engaged in the preliminary work of procuring a factory and making contracts for the sale of its brakes.

National Salt was strong and made substantial net gains for the day. It is said that a dividend of 1¾ per cent. will in all probability soon be declared on National Salt preferred, and that at the same time a dividend, probably of 1 per cent., will be declared on the common stock.

Havana Commercial preferred regained part of Friday's loss and closed at 68½ bid. Otis Elevator preferred sold at 90 and closed at 89⅞ bid. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	34	34⅜
Amsterdam pf	59	61
American 5s, with interest	100½	101
Bay State Gas	2¼	2½

Industrials.

American Air Power	76½	80
Beet Sugar	31	34
Beet Sugar pf	80	82
Electric Boat	20	22
Electric Boat pf	45	46
Electric Vehicle	103	110
Electric Vehicle pf	115	120
'Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	2⅛	2½
Havana Commercial	30¼	31
Havana Commercial pf	68½	69¼
International Power	..	80
International Pump	24	25
International Pump pf	66½	68
Kentucky Distilleries	18	19
Kentucky Distilleries pf	60	62
National Grunaphone	81	83
National Salt	44	49
National Salt pf	75	77
New England Electric Vehicle	12¾	13¼
New York El. Brake and Coupler	58	62
New York Electric Vehicle	22	23
Otis Elevator	34½	35
Otis Elevator pf	89⅜	90¼
Republic Iron & Steel	17¾	18¾
Republic Iron & Steel pf	62	63
Royal Baking Powder pf	99½	100¼
Rubber Goods Mfg	25	28½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	80	80¾
Standard Oil Trust	454½	455
Union Steel & Chain	27½	28
Union Steel & Chain pf	67½	68
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¾	1

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	93	94¾
British Columbia Copper	12	12½
Birmingham Coal & Coke	27	27½
General Carriage	35	36½
Markeen Copper	..	8½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	22¾	23½
Tennessee Copper	19¼	20
Washoita Copper	6⅝	7¼

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	115	118
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	120
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	245	249
Brooklyn, Bath & W st End 5s	101	..
Brooklyn Elevated Bonds	102	104
Brook., Queens C. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	99	102
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	190	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Cincinnati (Ohio) stock	80	82
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	104	106
Con. Traction of N J	59	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 6s	111	112
Eighth Avenue Railroad	389	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	94	98
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	117	119
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	96	99
Kings Co. Inc.	5	8
Kings Co. Elevated	..	5
Nassau Elec. 4s	95	97
New Orleans Traction (new)	18	22
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	96	97
Ninth Avenue Railroad	170	180
North Jersey Street Railway	34¾	35¼
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	93¾	95
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103½	10-½
Steinway Railroad Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	116
Second Avenue Railroad consols	119	122
Sixth Avenue Railroad	203	220
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Hucklebery)	113	116
Union Railway stock	199	200
Unl'd Traction, Providence	91	92
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	22	24
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	105	107

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	40	41
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	97	98
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	70	52
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	95	97
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	42	44½
Union Ferry bonds	101	102

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	11	12
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	82	85
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	105
Columbus Gas	95	100
Consolidated Gas of Newark	55	60
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	84	88
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	20	23
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	108	110
Essex & Hudson Gas	42½	44
Fort Wayne Gas	65	70
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	78	81
Indianapolis Gas	122	128
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	103½	104¼
Lafayette Gas Company	65	70
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	81	84
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas	50	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	71	73
Mutual Gas of New York	250	310
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	66	67
New England Gas & Coke	20	21
New England Gas & Coke bonds	82½	82¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson Co. Gas Co.	55	56
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	50	55
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73
St. Joseph (Mo.)	45	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	85	90
Standard Gas, New York	112	118
Standard Gas, New York, pf	127	..
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	81	85
Western Gas	96	97½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	107	108

Industrials.

American Bank Note	45	50
American Typefounders'	46	50
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Central & South American Tel	113	114
Cramps' Shipyard	81	85
General Chemical	50	..
General Chemical pf	99	101
Herring-Hall-Marvin, 1st ass't pd	2	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf., 1st ass't pd	13	16
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	54	56
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	96	..
Hudson River Telephone	100	115
Iron Steamboat	6	7
Lorillard Company pf	120	..
Michigan Peninsular 5s	106¼	107½
Standard Coupler	..	39
Trenton Potteries	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf	..	60
Union Typewriter	20	21¼
Union Typewriter 1st pf	114	116
Union Typewriter 2d pf	115	117
Wagner Car Company	170	181
Worthington Pump pf	112	113

New Union Trust's Charter Filed.

NEWARK, N. J., June 17.—The Union Trust Company, which recently filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State in Trenton, filed its charter with County Clerk Kuebler to-day. The capital stock is $1,000,000, all paid up. The company will carry on business in this city, with John O. H. Pitney as agent.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100½	..
3s, r., 1918	109	109½
3s, c., 1918	109	109½
3s, 1918, sm	108½	109½
4s, r., 1907	112¾	113¼
4s, c., 1907	113¾	114½
4s, r., 1925	130½	131
4s, c., 1925	130½	131
5s, r., 1904	112¾	113¼
5s, c., 1904	112¾	113¼
D. C. 3-65s	119	..
Adams Exp	110	113
Alb. & Susq	190	..
Am. L. Co	7½	9
Am. L. pf	40	43
Am. Coal	140	200
Am. C. O	36	36½
Am. C. O. pf	92	95½
Am. D. Tel	35	40
Am. Express	135	138
Am. M. Co	20	21
A. M. C. pf	75	76
A. S. M. pf	29	32
Am. T. & C	100	103
A. T. P. pf	85	85½
Am. T. Sb. pf	140	145
Ann Arbor	16	18
Ann Arb. pf	40	42
B. & O. S. W. pf. cfs	8½	9½
Beech Creek	100	..
B. A. L. pf	109½	..
B. Un. Gas	137	139
B., R. & P	34	40
B., R. & P. pf	74	76
B., C. R. & N	105	..
Can. So	53	53⅜
Can. Pac	96⅝	97
Cap. Tract	92	94
Cent. Pac	51	51¼
C. & Alton	150	..
C. & A. pf	150	..
C. & E. I	72½	75
C. & E. Ill. pf	117	122½
C. G. W. pf	30½	31
C. G. W. deb. B	89	91
C., I. & L	9	10
C., I. & L. pf	39	40
C. & N. W	151¾	152½
C. & N. W. pf	192¼	194½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	97	98¾
C., L. & W	..	11
C., L. & W. pf	37	44
Cleve. & P	186	..
C. C. & I. D	1½	2
C. C. & I. D. pf	3	6
C. F. & I. pf	107	110
Col. South	5¾	5¾
C. So. 2d pf	16½	18
C. & H. C. & I	11	12½
Com. Cable	179	..
Consol. Coal	53½	..
Consol. Ice	42	43
Con. Ice pf	..	87
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	19½	21
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	106	115
Eighth Ave	330	..
Elie 1st pf	34½	35½
Erie 2d pf	17½	18¼
E. & T. H. pf	80	85
F. & P. M	30	32½
F. & P. M. pf	..	63
Ft. W. & R. G	24	20½
Gen. Elect	117	118
Glucose pf	106½	107½
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	100	..
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	100	..
Harlem	385	425
Hock. Val	22	25
Homestake	70	..
Ill. Central	111¾	112½
Ill. C., L.	100	..
Iowa Cent	11¾	12¼
Jol. & Chi	180	..
Kan. & Mich	10½	12½
K. & D. M	3½	4
K. & D. M. pf	16	18
Keok. & W	35	50
Knick. Ice	50	52½
Knick. I. pf	76	78
Lac. Gas	53	54
Lac. Gas pf	99	102
L. E. & W	16½	17
L. E. & W. pf	67½	67½
Lake Shore	204	210
Long Isl	67	73
Man. C. R	150	..
M. C. R. pf	105	..
Man. Beach	18	23
Md. C. pf	58	75
M. W. S. El. of Chi	14½	15¼
M. W. S. El. of Chi. pf	55½	57½
Mex. Cent	13¼	13⅝
M. Nat. cfts	3⅜	3¾
M. & St. L	56	58
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	67	68
Mo., K. & T.	11¾	12½
Mob. & Ohio	40	43
M. & Essex	133	..
Nat. Biscuit	43½	44
Nat. B. pf	97	99
Nat. Lead	30	30¼
Nat. L. pf	110	112
N. L. O. cfs	3½	4½
Nat. Starch	6	7½
Nat. St. 1st pf	45	60
Nat. St. 2d pf	15	23
N. C. Coal	36	39
N. Y. A. B	183	188
N. Y. & N. H	210	214
N. Y., C. & St. L	12½	13¾
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	60	70
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	28	30
Norf. South	69	75
N. & W. pf	68½	69
Ont. Mining	8	10
O. R. R. & N	35	38
O. R. R. & N. pf	71	73
Pac. Coast	38	39¾
Pac. C. 1st pf	82	86
Pac. C. 2d pf	54	60
Park S. pf	105	110
P., D. & E	2½	2¾
Peo. & East	4	5
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	85	87
Pitts., Ft. W. & C	180	..
P., Ft. W. & C. pf	182	..
P. & W. pf	7	8½
Pull. Car	156	158
Quicksilv'r pf	8	10
Rens. & Sar	199	..
R., W. & O	131	..
Rio G. W	33	40
R. G. W. pf	77	80
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	71½	73
St. L. S. W	12	13
St. L. S. W. pf	29⅜	30
St. P. & D	48	50
St. P. & D. pf	101	102¼
St. P. & O. pf	170	180
S. bul. cfts	60½	62
Sixth Ave	200	..
Stand. Dist. pf	65	66
S. R. & T	7	9
Third Av	190	200
T. & O. C	..	20
T. & O. C. pf	..	40
U.S. Env. pf	..	100
Un. B. & P.	27	29
U. S. Exp	45	50
U. S. Leath	5¾	5⅞
U. & B. R	170	..
Wabash pf	19½	19¾
W. F. Exp	125	130
W. & L. E	8¾	9
W. & L. E. 2d pf	23⅝	24⅝
W. C. pf. cfs	3	5

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
1,040	A., T. & S. F. pf	54⅞	54⅞	54½	54⅜
19,860	Am. Sug. Ref	152⅛	152⅞	151¼	152
2,920	Am. Steel & W	59	59	57¾	58¼
9,950	Brook. R. T	117¼	117⅜	116⅝	117⅛
3,820	C., B. & Q	130⅞	130⅞	130¼	130⅝
2,130	C., M. & St. P	126⅛	126½	125⅝	126
10	Cont. Tobbaco	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
60	Den. & R. G. pf	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
5,650	Federal Steel	83½	83⅝	82¾	83⅜
20	Federal Steel pf	82½	83⅜	82¾	83⅜
50	Louis. & Nash	67	67	66¾	67
230	Manhattan	112¼	112⅜	111¾	112
260	Mo. Pacific	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
100	Nat. Lead & Coke	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
10	Nor. Pacific	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
620	People's Gas	120½	120½	119¾	120
1,770	Reading 1st pf	62¼	62½	61¼	61¾
390	Tenn. C. & I	63⅝	64⅜	63⅝	64⅜
20	Union Pacific	40⅜	40⅜	40¼	40¼
30	Wabash pf	20	20	20	20
48,940					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$5,000	Am. Gas 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½
25,000	K., C., P. & G. 1st	64	64	64	64
20	St. L. S'west 1st	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
10,000	Wis. Central 1st	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
$65,000					

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday: American Biscuit bonds, 108; Binghamton Gas 5s, 93; Fern. Coal Company, 15; Journeay & Burnham, 5; Journeay & Burnham preferred, 25; Marshall Mill, 60; New York Biscuit bonds, 111; Retsof bonds, 73; Retsof stock, 17; Whitney Safety Fire Arms, 50; Cuban bonds, 1869, ¾ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1872, ½ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1896, 7 per cent.

Report of Specie Imported in New York June 10 to 16 Inclusive.

Steamers.	Where From.	Amount.
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Madiana	St. Kitts	$214
Cherokee	Sanchez	334
South Cambria	Jeremie	859
Finance	Colon	31,375
Cherokee	Macoris	200
Cherokee	Puerto Plata	1,116
South Cambria	Cape Haiti	950
South Cambria	Port au Prince	15,900
South Cambria	Gonaives	1,800
Andes	Jeremie	8,820
Philadelphia	Curaçao	2
American Silver Coin—		
South Cambria	Jeremie	100
Philadelphia	Curacao	10
American Gold Coin—		
Madiana	St. Kitts	400
Cherokee	Puerto Plata	950
Cherokee	Puerto Plata	50
South Cambria	Cape Haiti	3,230
Philadelphia	Curacao	805
Andes	Jeremie	1,600
Donna Maria	Fayal	3,442
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Cherokee	Puerto Plata	50
Finance	Colon	900
Gold Bullion—		
Europe	London	22,124
Finance	Colon	4,122
Adirondack	Carthagena	1,020
Adirondack	Puerto Colombia	1,150
Silver Bullion—		
Europe	London	9,188
Seneca	Vera Cruz	8,242
Finance	Colon	350
Total		$119,029

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from June 12 to 17 Inclusive.

Date.	Steamship.	Destination.	Amount.
June 12	Lahn	Bremen, G. C., (U. S.)	$2,000,000
June 12	Lahn	London, S. B.	158,080
June 14	St. Louis	London, S. B.	359,719
June 14	Aug. Victoria	London, S. B.	83,315
June 14	South Cambria	Aux Cayes, G. C., (U. S.)	8,000
June 14	Seneca	Havana, G. C., (Fr.)	545,800
June 15	Cienfuegos	Manzanilla, S. C., (U. S.)	9,800
June 16	Campania	London, S. B.	178,500
June 17	Mexico	Havana, G. C.	100,000
Total			$3,442,714

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

June 10	M. L. Villaverde	Progreso, G. C., (U. S.)	$1,000
May

JUNE 1899

The New York Times.

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. XLVIII....No. 15,425.
SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIXTEEN PAGES. JUNE 18, 1899. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

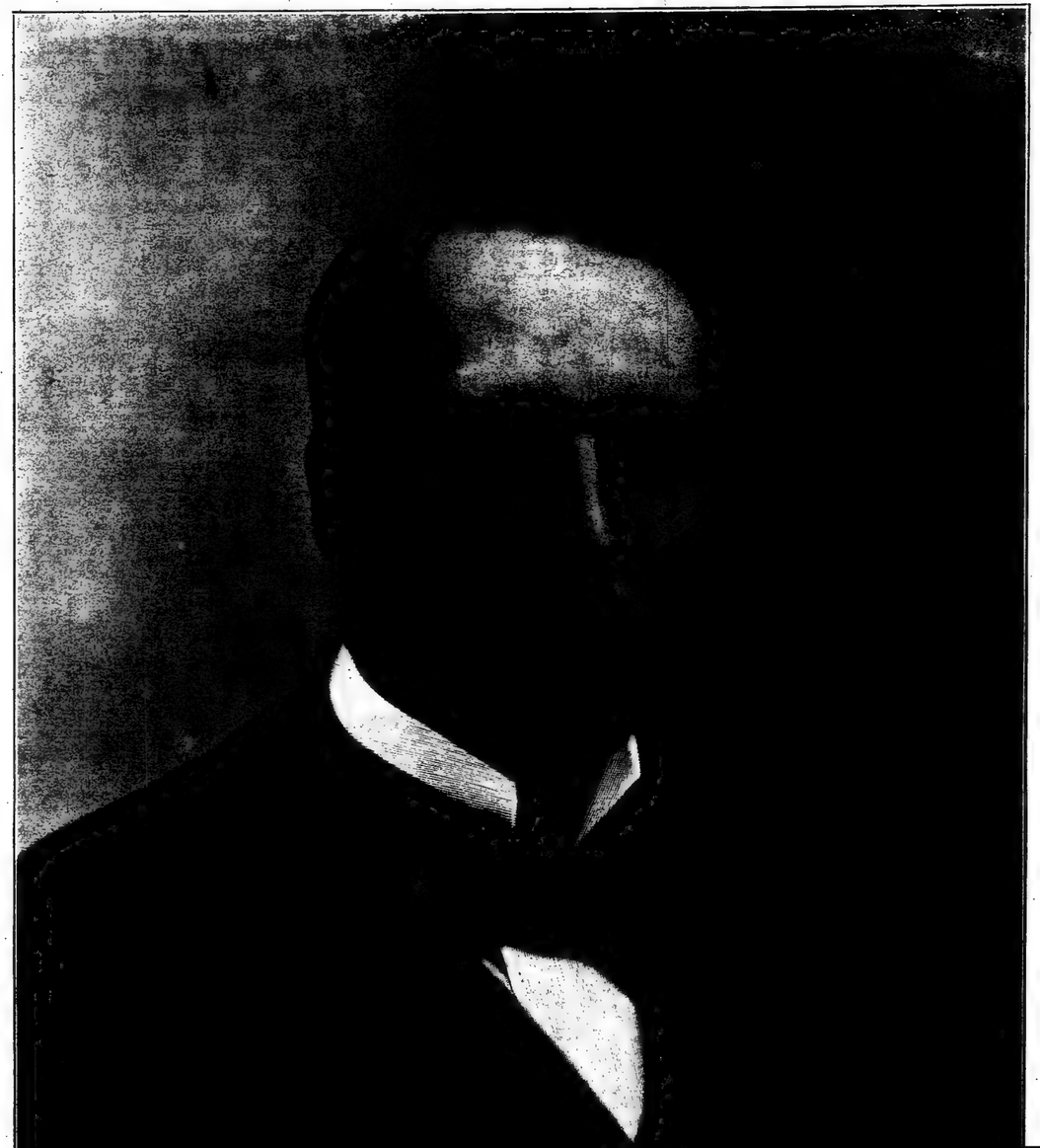

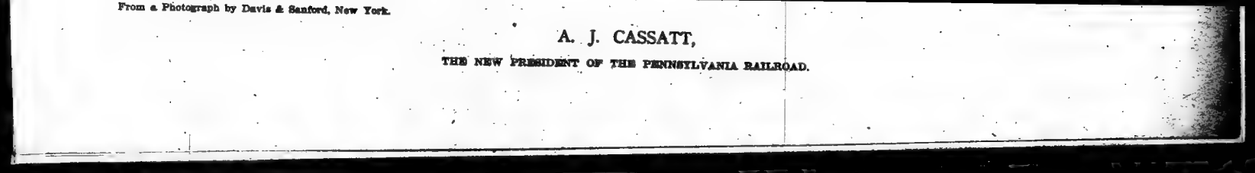

From a Photograph by Davis & Sanford, New York.

A. J. CASSATT,

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The New York Times.
Illustrated Magazine Supplement.

JUNE 18, 1899.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

What in journalistic parlance is called the "deadly parallel" has often done good service in exposing plagiarists. It has also given peculiar emphasis to the changing mind of the politician. L'Aurore of Paris, however, has just employed it to further the consummation of the great act of justice that is slowly but surely being brought about in France. One might read for days the testimony presented before the Cour de Cassation without fully realizing what a precious lot of liars are included in that institution known as the General Staff of the French Army. No one, however, can read the "deadly parallel" in L'Aurore without being overwhelmed at the mass of falsehoods uttered. And the ex-Ministers and the Generals in full uniform who uttered them are asking the people of France to behold in them the incarnation of all that is patriotic and righteous—to elevate them to the apotheosis of "l'honneur d'armée" and "l'esprit militaire." And the crying shame of it all is that there seem to be many Parisians who would do it.

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Mr. Labouchère, in a recent number of Truth, tells a good story about a legal friend of his. The person concerned is not significant, but the episode throws an interesting sidelight on British politics "as she is fabricated." The lawyer in question, although a master in handling Judges and juries, was afraid of the House of Commons, to which he had recently been elected. His continued silence had begun to excite remark. A matter was coming under discussion which involved a good deal of law. Labouchère said to him, "If you like, I will get up and speak against the Government view. You must jeer at me. I will complain of this and suggest that, as you are an eminent lawyer, you should express your objections articulately; then you—having prepared your speech—must get up and crush me." This was arranged. When Labouchère laid down the law his friend laughed. Labouchère looked indignant and continued. The friend uttered sarcastic "Hear, hears." At this Labouchère protested, sat down, and invited his political opponent to reply. The invitation was accepted, and the famous editor of Truth forced himself to look disconsolate over his own crushing defeat.

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Natural phenomena, it would seem, do not receive the attention they merit from the promoters of some revolutionary enterprises. In India the locusts have a fancy for sitting on the rails, and when the engine wheel touches them they are crushed, leaving the rail so oily that the wheel slips. In Maine, during the caterpillar season, the locomotives carry their sand-boxes filled, as in Winter, in order to overcome a similar contingency. Oysters, paradoxical as it may seem, have now joined the ranks of the enemies of enterprise. Some gourmand suggested the harbor of Tuticorin as a suitable place for oyster beds, and the Madras Government, doubtless appreciating the value of oysters either for eating of for pearls, turned a deaf ear to conservative remonstrance. Time has, however, justified the remonstrants, for, though the projectors have got an abundant supply of oysters, the harbor of Tuticorin is now said to be in danger of total destruction by the growth of the beds. The Madras coast is no ill-favored that harbors are more valuable than oysters, and a campaign will be directed against the latter, although the revenue authorities hanker after the taxes on the pearl fishery.

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"That means war," once said Mme. Novikoff to Lord Dufferin in Paris. "Pardon me, Madame," replied the British Ambassador, "but in diplomacy war is a word we never use." "How, then," she asked, "are we to describe what in the case we are discussing would certainly happen?" "An interruption of amicable relations," said the diplomat. Mme. Novikoff was a Russian diplomatist of the old school. Since the time of the above alleged conversation Russia has probably made more additions to the diplomatic phrase book than any other power. The Far Eastern question has been the cause of it all. A "temporary Winter anchorage" was first applied to Port Arthur. What is meant by the phrase British diplomatists puzzled much to discover. They know now. They know it means permanent possession. Next, the Russian Government said that it had "leased" the Manchurian Peninsula. In time "leased" was found to signify "obtained an unconditional grant." The word found favor in Downing Street, and it was applied to the Yang-tse Valley. At length it was reported that the Czar had established a "bank" in Port Arthur. British diplomatists were not deceived by this word, for their own Government, in 1882, had established one in Alexandria. A "railway laborer" has been found to mean a soldier of the Russian imperial army. These few examples will show the incredulous that "diplomatic language" is very definite, yet still capable of considerable extension. It is said that American representatives abroad are very quick to acquire its use. There was one, however, who had a contempt for it. He was James Russell Lowell. And that may be one reason why his letters to the State Department are so carefully guarded.

ALEXANDER J. CASSATT.

THREE railroad Presidents met casually in one of the up-town hotels in this city a day or two after the death of Frank Thomson, and one of them asked: "Who is most likely to succeed to the Presidency of the Pennsylvania Railroad?"

"A. J. Cassatt," promptly replied another of the party, himself the President of one of the Eastern trunk lines.

"Why do you think so?" queried the first speaker.

"Because he is the best man available for the place," was the reply. "He is the only man who knows all about every part of the Pennsylvania system. He is both financier and operating man. No person understands better than he the financial condition and policy of the Pennsylvania Road, and no man is more familiar with the details of the management. Why, there is scarcely a man of any consequence in the employ of the company that Cassatt does not know personally. He is a strong man, and I have no doubt the Directors will offer him the Presidency."

The fitness of Mr. Cassatt for the responsible place to which he has just been called is conceded by all who know the man and who have an intelligent idea of the scope of the Pennsylvania Railroad Presidency. Some of his friends were of the opinion that he would decline to assume the burden of work and anxiety which bore down, successively, George B. Roberts and Frank Thomson. Mr. Cassatt is a man of wealth, independence, and social prominence. He is fond of the comfort and enjoyments which wealth enables its possessors to enjoy, and it was only a few years ago that he voluntarily retired from the post of First Vice President of the Pennsylvania system because the work had become too exacting. In his letter of resignation at that time he said: "My only object in taking this step is to have more time at my disposal than any one occupying so responsible a position in railroad management can command."

In overcoming Mr. Cassatt's reluctance to take up again the exacting work of responsible management, the Pennsylvania Directors have certainly done well. They have put into the Presidency one whom J. Edgar Thomson, Col. Thomas A. Scott, and George B. Roberts regarded as a remarkably capable executive man. In recent years Mr. Cassatt has held the comparatively easy Presidency of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, which he helped to organize and build. This road extends from Delmar, the southern terminus of the Delaware division of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, to Cape Charles, Va., thence by steam transport to Old Point Comfort and Norfolk. Even since his resignation as Vice President of the Pennsylvania system Mr. Cassatt has had an influential voice in the management of that system by virtue of his membership of the Board of Directors.

Alexander Johnston Cassatt was born in Pittsburg Dec. 8, 1839. He is the son of Robert S. Cassatt, who was the first Mayor of Allegheny City, and was for many years actively identified with the industrial interests of Western Pennsylvania. The elder Cassatt established the banking house of Lloyd, Cassatt & Co. in Philadelphia, and was its controlling spirit for a long period. After obtaining a modest educational start in the common schools of Pittsburg, A. J. Cassatt went to Europe with his father, who subsequently made his residence there. Young Cassatt enjoyed all of the advantages that the best educational institutions on the Continent afforded. He studied in France and took a course in the University at Heidelberg. Returning to this country he took a full course at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, from which institution he was graduated in 1859 as a civil engineer. His first engagement in his chosen profession was in connection with the location and construction of a railroad line in Georgia. He discontinued this work just before the outbreak of the civil war and settled in Philadelphia. In 1861 he was appointed a rodman on the Philadelphia division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and a year or two afterward he was assigned to the engineer corps, which was intrusted with the work of constructing a connecting railway linking the Philadelphia and Trenton to the Pennsylvania.

From the start the young engineer developed ability of an uncommon order. His capacity for work was phenomenal. No task was too difficult for him to undertake, and he appeared not to know the meaning of the word failure. He speedily won the title of assistant engineer, and under the watchful eye of Col. Scott he was advanced steadily. When the Pennsylvania Company assumed control of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad in 1864 Mr. Cassatt was appointed resident engineer of the Middle Division, with headquarters at Renovo. Not long afterward a Manager was wanted for the Warren and Franklin Railroad, which had been built as the main outlet of the oil regions to the seaboard. It was Col. Scott who selected Mr. Cassatt for this position, and so ably did the young Manager discharge his duties that an enormous volume of traffic was passed over the new road without a hitch.

As he advanced in the service Mr. Cassatt made it a point to learn thoroughly every detail of the department over which he had control. One day Col. Scott called in person at the office of the Manager of the Warren and Franklin Railroad, and asked for some information which naturally would come from the bookkeeping department. Mr. Cassatt told him just what he wanted to know tersely and accurately without consulting the bookkeeper.

"How did you happen to know this, Mr. Cassatt?" asked Col. Scott.

"Oh, I look over the books every few days," replied the General Manager. "I would not want to be left in the lurch in the event of my bookkeeping department suddenly becoming disabled."

"Umph! not a bad idea," gravely remarked the tireless Scott as he walked away.

In April, 1866, five years after he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Road, Mr. Cassatt was appointed Superintendent of Motive Power and Machinery of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, with his office in Williamsport. Here he scored a notable success which strengthened him still more in the estimation of his superior officers. Within a year and a half he was transferred to Altoona as Superintendent of Motive Power and Machinery of the Pennsylvania Road, and three years later, when Edward H. Williams resigned as General Superintendent, Mr. Cassatt was selected to take his place. When the United Railroads of New Jersey became part of the Pennsylvania system Mr. Cassatt was made General Manager of all the Pennsylvania lines, being the first person to hold that office. His genius for administrative work developed conspicuously from this time on, and to his farsightedness and facility of organization were due in large measure the systematic welding together of the Eastern lines in the great Pennsylvania system. He discerned where reforms were needed and applied them effectively. In reorganizing the New Jersey lines Mr. Cassatt created the elaborate floating equipment which is now maintained at Jersey City and Philadelphia. He was also the means of securing new and valuable terminal facilities at important points, and in the course of time he established a higher standard of equipment.

The death of J. Edgar Thomson in 1874 elevated Thomas A. Scott to the Presidency of the Pennsylvania Road, and necessitated a reorganization of the executive officers. Mr. Cassatt was made Third Vice President, an office which he filled with distinction for six years. In 1880, when George B. Roberts was elected President, Mr. Cassatt was advanced to the First Vice Presidency. In this capacity he had both the opportunity and the satisfaction of seeing many of the reforms which he had suggested and started as General Manager carried to their fullest development. As First Vice President he had complete charge of the operating and the traffic departments, and upon him also devolved the task of determining the relations between the Pennsylvania and other lines. It was in this particular sphere of usefulness that his rare judgment and ready tact manifested themselves. After he had achieved a pronounced success as the administrative head of the operating and traffic departments of the Pennsylvania Road, Mr. Cassatt found that the work was monopolizing his time, to the exclusion of other interests. On Sept. 30, 1882, he resigned as Vice President, and for the time was retired from railroad building. A few years afterward he was induced to return to the Pennsylvania Directory, where he has since occupied an unostentatious but very influential position. Mr. Cassatt's financial ability and constantly extending business interests brought him into contact with great capitalists and the ablest financiers in this country and abroad, and his judgment in matters of large importance was regarded as of much value. In the financial circles of New York he was very well known. Mr. Cassatt was married in 1878 to Miss Lois Buchanan, a daughter of the Rev. Edward Y. Buchanan, a distinguished clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church. President Buchanan was an uncle of Mrs. Cassatt.

When the Intercontinental Railway Commission came into existence, in 1890, by reason of the action of the International American Conference, President Harrison appointed Mr. A. J. Cassatt and Henry G. Davis as representatives of the United States. Secretary of State James G. Blaine called the commission together in Washington, and told the delegates that he hoped their work would be the auspicious beginning of a great enterprise, designed to draw closer together North America, Central America, and South America. Mr. Cassatt was unanimously elected President of the commission, and he devoted a great deal of time and energy to the work of organizing and directing the preliminary surveys for the proposed railroad. He wrote a letter to the Secretary of State asking that the necessary steps be taken to secure the payment of the additional quotas from the several Central and South American Republics that had accepted the recommendation of the International American Conference in regard to intercommunication by rail.

Another official honor was conferred upon Mr. Cassatt by the President of the United States in the Spring of 1892 in his appointment as a member of the Board of Visitors of the West Point Military Academy. Like George B. Roberts, one of his predecessors in the Pennsylvania Presidential office, Mr. Cassatt began his railroad career as a rodman. It is a singular coincidence that the eulogy of President Roberts, with which Joseph H. Choate closed his oration on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the Pennsylvania Railroad on April 13, 1896, should apply in large part to President Cassatt. Following is Mr. Choate's language: "So when you want to get a head for one of these great railroads, what do you do? You don't hunt him out among college graduates; you don't catch a bloated or collapsed financier and make him at once the master of the science of transportation; you do not try to catch a great lawyer or a great orator, only now and then, but you look for a man that entered the service of the company as rodman and worked his way up through every step of service from the bottom to the top, who learned all the details of the business, so that he could see how everything was done, when it was done right, who learned all the secrets of your business and affairs, internal and external, and then after thirty years you make him your President, and you give your absolute trust to him."

Mr. Cassatt has always been a great lover of horses, and his fame as an owner and breeder extends beyond the seas. His stock farm, Chesterbrook, near Philadelphia, is a model of its kind. It is large and thoroughly equipped with every convenience and modern appliance. It is especially well furnished with brooding paddocks, with all kinds of stables for studs and brood mares. Mr. Cassatt started as a breeder of horses fully a score of years ago merely for his own amusement. He first became interested in thoroughbreds, and was more or less associated with George and Pierre Lorillard, August Belmont the elder, and James Gordon Bennett. Monmouth Park had been for some years in the hands of Col. James Fisk, Jr., and John Morrissey. Late in the seventies Mr. Cassatt, D. D. Withers, the Lorillards, Belmont, and Bennett bought this property with the intention of making it the finest and most fashionable racing place in this country. Their plans were carried out on an elaborate scale, and the new park became very successful.

Attractive stakes were established at Monmouth Park, and the standard of racing was elevated. Mr. Cassatt was President of the Monmouth Park Racing Association for several years prior to 1893, when the track passed into the control of A. F. Wolcott and John A. Morris. Mr. Cassatt purchased The Bard, the most famous horse of its day. This great runner was the king of three-year-olds in 1886, and of four-year-olds in 1887. The Bard won the Coney Island Stakes in both 1887 and 1888, and also won the Brooklyn Handicap in 1888. Since its withdrawal from the turf The Bard has been the head of Mr. Cassatt's stud at Chesterbrook. While an active figure on the turf Mr. Cassatt went into the sport with his characteristic energy and thoroughness. He raced several good horses, and his colors—red, white, and blue—were held in high regard. After awhile a controversy arose between the Monmouth Park Racing Association and the New Jersey authorities, and enemies of the association instigated the arrest of President Cassatt on technical grounds. Very soon afterward Mr. Cassatt retired from the turf, and his one-time noted colors have not appeared on any public track since. For awhile Mr. Cassatt was active in the management of the Board of Control, which was the predecessor of The Jockey Club.

When the more recent craze for hackneys became prevalent, enlisting the enthusiastic attention of Dr. W. Seward Webb, Prescott Lawrence, H. McK. Twombly, and other rich New Yorkers, Mr. Cassatt turned his attention in that direction. He imported the famous horse Cadet at a reputed cost of $25,000. Cadet was a great prize winner in England, and he won for his American owner the championship prize at the National Horse Show in New York, and in Philadelphia also. Mr. Cassatt has always been one of the principal exhibitors at the annual Horse Shows in Madison Square Garden, and up to about three years ago he drove his own entries. He is an expert whip, handling a four-in-hand, a tandem, or a team with equal ease and skill.

Mr. Cassatt is original as well as active in the breeding of hackneys. Some time ago he tried the experiment of crossing thoroughbreds with hackneys. Some of his friends were curious to know the result, and it is related that a visitor at Chesterbrook recently asked one of the trainers what the get of the thoroughbred-hackney cross amounted to. He received this reply: "Sure, Sir, one of Mr. Cassatt's crossed hackneys will outrun any thoroughbred."

There is no better or more enthusiastic four-in-hand driver than Mr. Cassatt. As President of the Four-in-Hand Club of Philadelphia he has led the annual parades there for several years, and he has on various occasions joined in the parades of the New York Coaching Club. He breeds his own horses, and invariably makes a fine display. In recent years his exhibits at the Horse Shows have included several hackneys of Cadet's get. Besides being a member of the principal and exclusive clubs of Philadelphia, Mr. Cassatt belongs to several New York organizations, among them being the University Club, the New York Yacht Club, the Tandem Club, and the Turf and Field Club.

E. D. B.

THE UNKNOWN WIND.

"There is a wind that has no name."—Gaelic Saying.

When the day darkens,
When dusk grows light,
When the dew is falling,
When Silence dreams—
I hear a wind
Calling, calling,
By day and by night.

What is the wind
That I hear calling
By day and by night,
The crying of wind
When the day darkens,
When dusk grows light,
When the dew is falling?

—FIONA MACLEOD in The Sketch.

The Reason.

From Tit-Bits.

"Henry, why do you smoke continually from morning until night?"

"It's the only time I get. I sleep from night till morning."

DAVID NEAL AND HIS WORK.

FOR many years David Neal has lived and worked in Munich, and some of his biographers have written of him as "a German painter born in America." His first visit to Europe was made in 1862, when at the age of twenty-four, as a youthful enthusiast, he went thither to take up the serious study of art. His history prior to the time when he passed by the older Düsseldorf in favor of the newer and more progressive Munich schools is full of romantic interest. He was born in 1838 in New England, in the City of Lowell, Mass., where he spent the first fourteen years of his life. Upon the death of his father, whose fortunes were impaired, he left his native city, where he had somehow managed to secure his first instructive art inspiration in spite of the sterility of the field there.

Through the agency and assistance of friends, who procured for him a situation there, we next find him in New Orleans. As a boy scarcely fifteen years old he here began his independent battle with the world as wharf clerk with a firm dealing in mahogany and other woods from Brazil and Honduras. A year, frugally spent in this manner, provided funds with which he crossed the isthmus en route for California, and settled in San Francisco. Here his artistic life may, perhaps, be said to have begun, for he was employed for several years as a draughtsman on wood for the engravers, and gaining confidence thus, he essayed a little experimental portrait painting as opportunity occurred and time permitted.

From his earliest youth he had been devoted to drawing, and in the application of India ink medium he soon achieved no little skill and dexterity. He became the draughtsman for all the engravers of any consequence in the city, and in portraiture he was so successful that he was employed by the police to sketch the likenesses of criminals for the Rogue's Gallery of the time and place. The Bertillon system was not then known, and instantaneous photography was only dreamed of, so that Mr. Neal had but little competition. He sat in an unobtrusive corner and the prisoner was portrayed without suspecting it, and there was, consequently, no attempted distortion or disguise of feature.

He studied for a while at Andover, N. H., but returned again to San Francisco to take up his work that he loved so well. He established an acquaintance with some of the famous California pioneers later, and painted many portraits for them. Among those who were his friends and associates at this period were Francis Bret Harte, then, like himself, unknown, and Charles Nahl, a German artist, the painter of the "Wallenstein," in the Stuttgart Gallery, who gave the young draughtsman his first instruction and encouragement and decided his impulse toward art as a profession.

The smoldering fire burst into flame under the influence of Nahl, and when the opportunity came to visit Europe David Neal improved it. In Munich as an art student he lifted up his eyes at last. He began his student work there in the antique school at the Academy under Kaulbach. He applied himself closely to the study of drawing, in which he presently acquired a mastery that has not failed him since.

Ainmuller was at that time a famous artist of Bavaria, a painter of great ability and note, the Superintendent of the royal stained glass factory, in which he revived the splendors of an art that, if not altogether forgotten, had lain dormant since the Middle Ages. This man had a daughter whom Neal married in spite of difficulties and objections that took on the realistic guise of romance. Cupid again triumphed. Important results arose from this alliance. Neal entered his father-in-law's studio as a student of oil painting. In 1869 he was admitted into the atelier of Piloty, where he had as fellow-students Defregger, Grutzner, Germann, Kaubach, Kurtzbauer, Hans Makart and Gabriel Max. Michael Munkaczsy, whose insanity recently removed from the world of art a most striking figure, was in Munich with Neal, though not at the same school.

Mr. Neal's first exhibited works were painted under the directions of his father-in-law. The subjects were "St. Mark's, Venice," and "Westminster Abbey." For the first he journeyed to Italy and for the second to England. His first picture, painted under the Piloty influence, to attract attention was the picture of James Watt as a boy forming his theory of the use of steam by watching his mother's tea-kettle. This was exhibited at the Royal Academy in London, and was purchased by the Lord Mayor, Sir B. S. Philips. Following his success with the "Watt," he painted "The First Meeting of Mary Stuart and Rizzio," which won for him the highest medal at the Royal Academy of Munich, then for the first time bestowed on an American.

The list of Mr. Neal's compositions is not a large one, for the reason that he has engaged himself very considerably with portrait painting. In this department the products of his brush are numbered by scores, and have large European as well as American representation. His first noteworthy portrait was, perhaps, that of Mrs. Raymond, which he painted and exhibited in Munich. Mrs. Raymond was well known to American playgoers as the actress Marie Gordon, once the wife of the late John T. Raymond. She was on a visit to Germany when the artist met her and induced her to sit to him. Other European portraits by Mr. Neal to attract wide attention were those of the Countess Leschenfeld-Köfering, a famous Bavarian beauty, and Mr. Sarauw, the great Scandinavian merchant of Messina, in Sicily.

In America Mr. Neal has painted some of his very best subjects. New York is fortunate in having four of the finest portraits that ever left the easel of this artist. Two are of D. O. Mills; one is of Mrs. W. C. Whitney, and the fourth is of her brother, Co.. Oliver H. Payne. Not alone in New England but in Baltimore, and other Southern points, in Washington, Cleveland, and finally in San Francisco do we find traces of Mr. Neal's artistic industry and skill. He has gone up and down the land, with palette and brush in hand, painting as he went. His residence has for the most part been abroad, but his American commissions and associations have led him to make frequent trips across the sea. In 1877 he visited the United States, remaining about a year, and again briefly some two years ago. Recent family bereavements make Germany full of sadness, and each familiar spot suggests melancholy, so that a change of scene will no doubt come as a great relief to him. His last voyage hitherward was on the steamship Pretoria, from Hamburg, which, owing to an accident to her engines, drifted about the Atlantic for some twelve days, being at last towed into Plymouth, where her passengers were transferred to the Pennsylvania. Mr. Neal's total time at sea was thirty-five days.

"NUNS AT PRAYER."

From the Painting by David Neal, Now in the Royal Gallery at Stuttgart.

In the examples of Mr. Neal's work that are here reproduced will be found one admirable portrait, that of Mlle. N., whose identity thus veiled is after all no great secret. This portrait has been made available in etched reproductions by Doris Raab of Berlin, and constitutes in that form a most beautiful example of art in etching.

"The Rétour du Chasse," (see Page 13,) when exhibited at the Munich Royal Academy in 1871, was hailed as one of the best and most realistic of those shown, Defregger's "Ringkampf" being the only other one named as worthy of special consideration. "Nuns at Prayer" is now in the collection of the Royal Gallery at Stuttgart. It was inspired by the passage in Longfellow's "Golden Legend":

"The peace of God that passeth understanding
Reigns in these cloisters and these corridors."

It is the solution of a favorite problem with modern painters in its color scheme—white upon white. The nuns are clad in white, and are painted against a background of purest white, their dress broken only by the draping of their black scapulars. A gleam of blue sky appears at the left of the picture, against which the grating and the foliage of the convent garden stand out in bold relief.

Mr. Neal has an attractive personality that wins and retains friends. He has recently been engaged at Staatsburg, N. Y., in painting the portraits of the daughters of Mr. Ogden Mills—Beatrice and Gladys—in life size. Later he will secure a studio and remain in New York for some time executing portrait commissions.

LONGEVITY OF SHIPS.

The average life of a wooden ship is said to be fifteen years, writes Clark Russell in The Pall Mall Magazine. This probably was assumed as a basis for insurance purposes, yet a large percentage of wooden ships

For a number of years afterward she was one of Queen Anne's royal yachts, and was reckoned a very fast sailing vessel. The other instance is that of a vessel called the Cognac Packet, which, as she was afloat in 1886, may still be trading and in good health. I took a note of her in that year, when she sailed from Seaham Harbor coal-laden for Harwich, in command of Capt. Button, and she was then ninety-four years old, having been built at Burlesdon, Hants, in 1792. She used to carry brandy to France, and so they named her as above. She was almost a box in shape.

Colored Boy's "Delight."

From The Detroit Free Press.

A little colored boy furnished considerable quiet amusement to his teacher in one of the north-end schools last week. Part of the training of the pupils consists of using in sentences the words they learn in their spelling lessons, in order to make sure that the pupils thoroughly understand the meaning of the words.

It fell to the lot of this boy to spell the word "delight." He did so correctly. When the teacher asked him to make up a sentence in which the word should appear the little colored boy thought a moment and then spoke quickly:

"The wind came in the window and blew out de light."

Cosmopolitan.

From The Washington Star.

"What part of the country do you come from?" asked the peaceful Tagal as he went out to salute the Filipino warriors.

"There's no use trying to particularize," answered the chief, gloomily. "There is scarcely a place on the map that we haven't retreated from at one time or another."

JUNE

THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY.

ROMANTIC interest has been manifested ever since Russia, in a very trying period in the history of this Nation, gave a pointed intimation of her friendship for us, in the representative of the Czar at Washington and in his home. While the tradition of friendship has persisted, in spite of occasional assaults upon it, it is sometimes found upon slight investigation that the origin of it is not as generally known as it should be. But the feeling of cordial amity toward Russia in Washington has persisted in spite of some individual mistakes and international meddling, so that when the two Governments agreed to raise the grade of their diplomatic representatives the new Ambassador came to his post to find that this Nation cherished unimpaired the favor established toward Russia and its sovereign by the Czar's significant and helpful course at a moment when our National prestige seemed to Europe to be low.

But the interest has not been always on one side. Russia has been fortunate in recent years in the selection of her diplomatic representatives here, notably in Baron de Struve and his accomplished and vivacious wife, who was a conspicuous favorite with Washington society. M. de Struve kept the Legation on K Street, at the northwest corner of that street and Connecticut Avenue. The house was in a fine neighborhood, was one of the light sandstone row built by Gov. Alexander Shepherd in his halcyon days, was sufficiently conspicuous, but to Prince Cantacuzene, M. de Struve's successor, proved not commodious enough. So that Minister took a long lease of an old but spacious house in a different quarter—still in the northwest, but in the old aristocratic section, a little south of the later line of fashionable development.

It is in this house that the Embassy is lodged. Standing on the northeast corner of I and Nineteenth Streets, its three stories and mansard roof, stretched over two good city lots, present a sufficiently impressive appearance in a modest neighborhood, but not the distinct impression that will be made when the Russian Government purchases land and erects such an Embassy as the present Ambassador, Count Cassini, believes should be provided for the occupation of the representative of his Majesty the Czar. This provision will be made without doubt before the expiration of the lease of the house now occupied.

Visitors to the Russian Embassy find the house and its beautiful furniture and fittings highly attractive, but not so permanently interesting as the fascinating society of the Ambassador and his young, beautiful and accomplished niece, Miss Cassini, his adopted daughter. The plain walls of stone and brick do not suggest the interior beauty of this home of one of the most accomplished of the Diplomatic Corps. Count Cassini came to Washington direct from Pekin, where he had been Russia's representative for five and a half years, long enough to enable him to dispose of important business at a critical period, and much too long for good health in a bad climate, and quite long enough in a circle of society numbering only about 120 Europeans.

The central door, at the top of a high stoop, leads to a liberal hall, with the reception room at the left. This room is spacious and very bright and cheerful, and its furnishings, including some exquisite and rare examples of old Chinese porcelain and hangings, were selected by the Ambassador, whose taste is critical and nice. Immediately back of the reception room is a very large, square drawing room. It is the wonder of all who have chanced to see it. It is a Chinese room in its chief adornments. Directly opposite to the door leading from the reception room is a canopied divan, the back of which is a Chinese embroidery reaching from floor to ceiling and having a width of perhaps eight feet. The subject is a Chinese deity upon a background without perspective, and the colors are brilliant, notwithstanding the severe test to which they have been subjected.

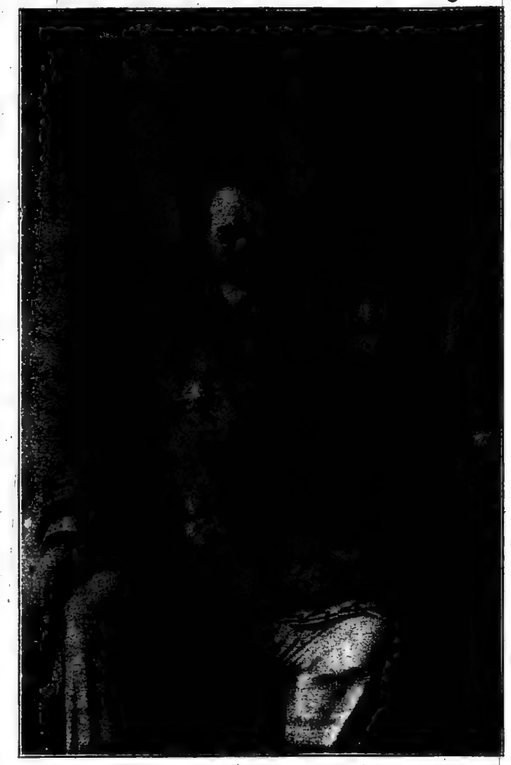

COUNT CASSINI,
Ambassador from Russia to the United States.

Soon after his appointment to the United States Comte Cassini shipped his collections of furniture and Chinese silver, gold, and pottery by steamer to this country. The vessel was the Cromarty, and when she reached the Azores she was wrecked. For five weeks the goods of the Ambassador, including delicate fabrics, costly books, highly finished wares in gold and silver, were soaked in sea water. Many articles were irretrievably ruined. Against the drawing-room walls are some of the objects which suffered no injury. There are several very large squares of old red lacquer of intricate design and great age. Upon one table is a broad flat dish, supported by a low standard made by a most accommodating dragon. It was presented to the Ambassador by the Chinese Emperor, and is 400 years old. Another and larger bowl, of old cloisonné, irregular in shape, fully two feet across in its widest part, was also a gift of the Emperor.

Of rare vases there are many examples in the drawing room, but in the dining room, across the hall, where there is room for a large company of guests, the walls display a superb collection of large and extremely fine placques, mostly blue ware. In the breakfast room, which is at the right of the entrance hall, are some of the most beautiful of the Ambassador's treasures. These are the silver vases, plates, and other fine metal ware secured by him in China. They were all made by the most skillful workers, the plates in hammered designs of elaborate tracery and figures, religious subjects predominating.

The Ambassador is as much at home in his office as anywhere in his house, and his library, which is his office, is on the second floor and at the rear of the suite extending from front to back of the building on the west side. The broad flat desk in the centre of the room is adorned with some little objects of interest and value; there are more specimens of pottery about; there are books in a low bookcase arranged about the sides of the apartment, but the portraits of the Emperor and the Empress, looking down from the wall upon the desk of the Ambassador, catch the eye first. Then over the mantel and at each side of it are strange and richly decorated weapons. Chinese, Cossack, Japanese, Malay swords, guns, and daggers, rare old pistols, with graceful stocks of a bygone pattern, decorated with much inlay and gold and silver chasing, form interesting wall groups. The Ambassador appreciates a good firearm, for he is a good shot and is proud of it. Of cigarette boxes he has a bewildering and fine collection for a man who does not smoke. They are of gold and silver, plain and decorated, of gun metal with jewels, silver and gold decorated with the exquisite filigree and enamel inlay wrought by the St. Petersburg and Moscow jewelers. "Yes," says the Ambassador, contemplating them affectionately, "though not a smoker, I have some friends."

The Ambassador after all, is the most interesting object in this richly furnished residence. Tall and strong in figure, his closely cut hair and mustache of gray, his eyes keen and searching, sometimes with the aid of a monocle, he talks with a good command of English, although he is just mastering it, and talks earnestly and eloquently about the mutual interests of the United States and Russia. He shows with great pride an album, inclosed in a velvet cover, upon which are inscriptions in gold thread in Russian, containing an address, artistically illuminated, presented by the Russians at Pekin on his departure from the Chinese capital. And his voice loses a little of its firmness as he looks at a great folio, the production of one of Russia's best printing establishments, filled with illuminated pages reproducing the best specimens of Byzantine art. It was drowned in the wreck of the Cromarty, and the injury to it can never be repaired. E. G. D.

THE MARCH OF SNOBBERY.

Our public press is rife with society cant and society gossip, says Robert Grant in Scribner's, and justifies the practice on the plea that the plain people are absorbed in the contemplation of the doings and the dresses of those whom they know only by hearsay, even as an Englishwoman will run the risk of apoplexy in order to catch a passing glimpse of her sovereign. Of this appetite for social tittle-tattle, the wealthy class seems disposed to take every advantage, pluming itself on its new importance to the point where it is constantly trying to devise some new extravagance or inanity.

But this is not the spirit of the United States, nor are these the best Americans. Our Nation is strange in this respect. We wear our faults upon our sleeves, or rather we suffer a surface population to belie us in various walks of life. That is the reason why the foreigners who come over here and try to amass the materials for a book in a few months fail to understand us as we really are. They are led by superficially prominent indications to believe many things which are true only of a limited portion of the population, and they fail to perceive the sturdiness of character, the independence of view, and the social charm which distinguishes a large and constantly increasing portion of the American people, who are neither extravagant plutocrats nor vulgar republican braggarts and despisers of civilized practices.

Innocent Diversion.

From The Jewelers' Weekly.

Fond Mother—Children, you musn't fight.

Willie—We're playin' jeweler, mamma, and Tommy's a clock out of fix and Jes' keeps right on strikin' while I'm tryin' to twist his face off!"

THE CAREER OF AUGUSTIN DALY

NOT a few of us can remember distinctly the little Fifth Avenue Theatre and the first term of management there of Augustin Daly. He was generally known then as the author of various plays of the sixties, including "Under the Gaslight," an ingeniously devised melodrama which, in a later epoch of businesslike organization in theatricals, might have made for its author $100,000, but which, in spite of frequent performances here and in other cities, had not greatly increased his fortune. He had been known to comparatively few as the adapter of "Leah" for Kate Bateman, a journalist who wrote much about theatricals, and dabbled a little in the unprofitable pursuit of management. He was tall, thin, and grave, hard-working, with no time to spare for frivolity, not a "good fellow" of the little Bohemia of that hour, not a fellow to be met at late suppers or who told many good stories.

As a journalist, from 1859 to 1868, he did not write formidable "leaders" on the impending crisis, the mistakes of Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet, or the true principles of "reconstruction." His subjects were theatrical and literary, and he eked out his small income by writing stories for The Chimney Corner and other weeklies.

When Mr. Daly took his place prominently among the theatrical managers, in 1869, his principal competitors were Lester Wallack, who had inherited a fine theatrical property, an esteemed name which was worth much as a trademark, and a large share of histrionic talent; Edwin Booth, whose granite temple at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street was then new; Barney Williams, who controlled the house that had been the first Wallack's, at Broadway and Broome Street; George Wood, G. L. Fox, and H. C. Jarrett. There were many others in the field, for New York was, comparatively speaking, as oversupplied with theatres then as now. The invader was regarded none too kindly by any of them, but that made no difference. The "Old Playgoer" looked upon him with suspicion—inevitably. That personage suspects everything not positively gray, from a new Juliet to a scenic sunrise. The theatre has been always for youth. The young have written its plays and won renown while acting them to the multitude of the young. But the "Old Playgoer" has been ubiquitous and tedious ever since the "Ars Poetica" was transcribed on sheepskin.

In the days we are now thinking of he was particularly sarcastic about the performances of "old comedy" at Daly's. The actors, he declared, were not at hand. Yet Davenport and Davidge and old George Holland were there. Harkins and Clarke had had ample training, Cooke was a capital Colonel Rocket, Lewis was unsurpassed as Marplot, and Lofty, Mrs. Gilbert, Fanny Morant, Clara Jennings, and Kate Newton surely knew enough of the traditions.

The youngsters welcomed Daly. His expensive posters caught their fancy. He was the first impresario who knew how to properly advertise his wares; his phrases arrested the attention. He set forth (in his capacity of merchant of theatrical goods) exactly what he had to sell in an attractive manner. He was, I verily believe, the first manager who never gravely announced that a play was to be withdrawn, after its second performance, in spite of enormous success, in order to carry out some programme previously made. He discarded all such futile forms along with all traditions of the stage which he found needless and outworn.

But, especially in the first years of his management, he was given to preparing a long programme for the season, which expressed, doubtless, the desires of his heart. These programmes, involving many delightful hints of mysterious new plays and promised recurrences of rare old ones, were fascinating to us youngsters. And, indeed, Mr. Daly never "forced" a run, and scarcely ever kept a play which had hit the public fancy in the bill quite as long as it could have been profitably kept there. The "long runs" he permitted, from "Frou-Frou" in 1870 to "The Great Ruby" in 1899, were practically unavoidable.

James Anderson considered this persistent avoidance of long runs a fault in Macready's management; and one might, if he chose to go into the records, find other points of resemblance between the managerial methods of that great English actor and Augustin Daly. But Daly was incomparably the greater manager of the two, and one of the most original, artistic, inventive, and successful the modern world has known.

He must have been born for his calling, but he was assuredly not born to it. He first saw the light in a rural community far south of Mason and Dixon's line. His parents had never been theatregoers. Most of his boyhood was passed in Virginia. But he knew much about plays and the acting of them when he came to New York, at the age of sixteen years, and five years later he was established as a well-informed newspaper writer on theatrical subjects who was known to have aspirations to dramatic authorship.

Of course, there are no training schools of theatre management. Few who have won renown in that calling have deliberately taken it up in youth. Most of them have been actors, too.

Mr. Daly used to say that he felt more strongly the influence of Burton than that of any other predecessor. He remembered best the new Burton's Theatre, afterward Winter Garden, of the late fifties, and the productions there of Shakespeare and the old comedies seemed to him less formal and more lifelike than those at Wallack's. But he imitated no one slavishly, though he learned all the "traditions" and adhered to some of them, and gradually came to be, in theatrical management, a law unto himself.

From first to last—in all the thirty years—he had few helpers and practically no advisers, though he always listened to his brother, Judge Joseph F. Daly, and would consult Dr. H. H. Furness and Mr. William Winter about the text of Shakespeare's plays. For years the advertisements of his theatres went to the newspaper offices written in his own characteristic and legible penmanship, (with the blackest of ink and a steel pen curiously curved like a sabre,) but of late he had left most of such details of his business to his trusted lieutenant, Richard Dorney. He began his career with D. H. Harkins as his stage manager, James Roberts as his scenic artist, and Robert Stoepel as his musical director, and they were all men of note and experience. In his later years Mr. Clarke, Mr. Gresham, Mr. Widmer, and Mr. Ecke gave him valuable service. But in the art side of his work he owed much less than any contemporary, here or abroad, to his associates. His was always the designing as well as the guiding hand.

He was thirty-one years old when he began his management of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and forty when he made his first trip across the Atlantic. In the interval he had fairly revolutionized the theatrical business in this country. For a time he had enjoyed great pecuniary rewards, but his money had all gone back into his enterprises. The stock company of the Fifth Avenue Theatre from 1872 to 1877 was the most expensive ever kept together. There were frequent changes in the personnel, but there was no reduction of expenses.

Besides this he had on his hands for three years the Grand Opera House, which was always a "white elephant" from its erection by Samuel Pike until Poole and Donnelly established "popular prices" and the combination system there. A company of veritable stars—comedians, singers, dancers, acrobats—he kept employed there. Nothing paid. But the tasteful splendor of "Le Roi Carotte"; the gorgeous pictures, decent audacity, and appreciable fun of the big révues gave new proof of Mr. Daly's talent as a producer.

After his first visit to Europe he went often. Doubtless he learned much in the foreign capitals. His own artistic development was continuous from the first until the era of his late Shakespearean revivals. His literary skill was of no mean order. Few contemporary dramatists surpassed the lightness of his touch and the piquancy of his expression in writing dialogue. It never was true (except in the case of "The Tempest," which he treated, first of all, as a spectacle,) that he treated the text of Shakespeare ruthlessly, or cut it more than other managers did. No person intelligent enough to read and understand Shakespeare need to be told that his plays cannot be acted without a great reduction of the text.

Though he was a renowned melodramatist (both as a writer and a producer,) Mr. Daly's liking was ever for comedy and Thalia was his muse. Buoyancy, gayety, and sweetness of tone he thought essentials of good plays. He could detect no note of sadness in "As You Like It." For the recent drama, realistic, pessimistic, or symbolic, he had only aversion. That was a pity. He actually needed the interest and support of the intellectually alert and cultured few who like to keep in touch with the thought and artistic impulse of their times.

Mr. Daly devoted much labor and money to tasks positively hopeless from any point of view excepting that of the zealous student of art. He revived a second time the dainty, archaic, perspectiveless "Love's Labor's Lost"; lent the aid of music and painting and his own keen sense of effect to a production of "The Two Gentlemen of Verona," which is not a very interesting play, in spite of its lyrical charm. He had found room on his stage for the rococo and arbitrary art of "L'Enfant Prodigue" and Judith Gautier's "Queen of Smiles," a Japanese drama full of ignorance of Japanese character. These were all beautiful and were much admired by a few. But if he could have brought himself to lend the same patient care to experiments with Maeterlinck, Hauptmann, Ibsen, (in a version of "Peer Gynt," say;) if he had tried "Pippa Passes" as a stage play, he would surely have commanded the support of those same adherents and awakened the interest of a little army of others. But this is the cheap wisdom of hindsight. Mr. Daly did what he saw fit to do "in a kingly fashion."

To talk about the actors he "discovered," those he "developed," and those who indirectly benefited through his influence would be to wander without purpose in a byway. Besides, more than enough is printed about actors. They get credit due to managers, authors, costumers, scene painters. Of this great impresario and dramatic director it may be truly said that he did much good to the American stage, inspiring zeal and devotion among its followers, setting a fine example of courage, painstaking, and loyalty to ideals.

He seemed to be always at work. All his life he slept but little, and he was of frugal habits, though he was fond of fine things and his office as well as his house was filled with treasures. Buyers of rare books and art objects all over the world knew him and his tastes. His collections will be found to contain many odd and valuable things of which no account has ever reached the public through the press. When he was not busy at rehearsals, or adapting a foreign play, or looking after some of the other multitudinous cares of his dramatic enterprises, he was among his books. His collection of extra-illustrated works, dramatic and otherwise, is probably the largest in this country. Augustus Toedteberg of Brooklyn did all his inlaying, but Mr. Daly himself selected every print and every bit of autograph to be inserted. Yet he found some time for social life, and was a genial and inspiriting host.

In the hour of his greatest triumphs in the late eighties he was the host at three or four historic public or semi-public banquets. The one hundredth night of "The Taming of the Shrew," sixty men and women, all more or less distinguished in the social, professional, or art life of this Republic, supped with him at a huge round table covered with roses, under a marquee erected on the stage after the performance. Later, he gave a great supper to Henry Irving and Ellen Terry at Delmonico's, while he and Mr. Albert M. Palmer joined hands in giving a banquet in honor of Edwin Booth, after the liberal foundation of The Players. But his supper parties were generally of few guests, and latterly they had been infrequent. The carved oak table in the picturesque little supper room over the dressing room of the theatre could hold covers for only eight, and these were generally prominent members of his company or his intimate friends.

The social gift, indeed, had not been developed in Mr. Daly's character until late in life. He had had no time for society, and was never a ready speaker, or an apt conversationalist on trivial topics. But he had boundless sympathy, and the enthusiasm in his nature never diminished. Above all, he had energy and vitality. At this moment it is all but impossible to realize that he is dead.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

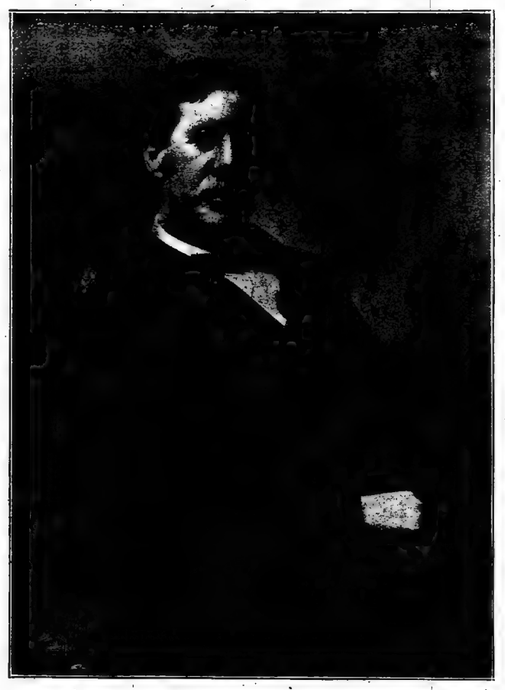

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THE LATEST PHOTOGRAPH OF AUGUSTIN DALY.

SHAKESPEARE IN ARABIC.

J. E. Woolacott, writing from Cairo, thus describes a performance of "Romeo and Juliet" by Arab actors: "From our box facing the stage we look down on a sea of red tarboushes, broken here and there by the turban of a sheikh. On our left a few harem boxes with white lace curtains drawn tightly across the front indicate that the fair sex are not entirely shut out from the joys of the drama. The peepholes originally cut to enable the ladies to obtain a clear view of the stage have been in several instances materially enlarged by the hands of the fair playgoers, and we catch now and then a glimpse of a face, the flash of an earring, and the red glow of a lighted cigarette.

"Impatient for the play to begin, the occupants of the back benches stamp their feet with dogged persistance, and after ten minutes of this amusement the curtain is rung up, revealing the entire company, stiff and erect, formed in two rows, the principals, of course, in the foreground.

"In a doleful chant, punctuated with mournful groans, we have the prologue, and assuredly the 'misadventured, piteous overthrows' of the lovers of Verona never fathomed the depths of woe suggested by this Arab choir. The curtain falls amid vociferous applause, and five minutes later rises again, revealing the amorous Romeo clad in red doublet and sky-blue trunks, gazing with rapture at the balcony of his lady-love.

"My mentor assures me there is good literary workmanship in the version of 'Romeo and Juliet' that is being played. But the story itself has been materially tampered with. The garrulous old nurse does not appear, and the Count of Paris furnishes all the comic relief vouchsafed by the translator. This doughty nobleman's costume consists of a brown velvet doublet, sky-blue continuations, which only continue to the knee, ending there in a little lace frill, striped socks, and brown slippers. Juliet flouts him to his face, whereat the Arab playgoers howl with delight."

SNOWDROPS.

Not from green meadows prodigal of flowers,
Where merry brooks run singing all the day;
Not through the opal gleams of April showers,
Nor when the leafy woods are white with may;
But under branches bare and tempest-tost
You smile at me, dear nurslings of the frost!

Your delicate bells, with clappers of pure gold,
Make softest music on the wintry air;
In keen east winds your silken leaves unfold—
Oh! not because they are so passing fair—
Nay, but to show what gracious things may bloom
In spite of bitter cold and sunless gloom.

And, stooping 'mid the fierce wind's stress and strife
To touch your stainless blossoms as they blow,
I think—though Death, alas! must shadow Life—
Yet even in the clouded paths of woe
The snow-pure flower of heavenly peace may rise,
Like you, beneath the gray, inclement skies.

—E. MATHESON, in Chambers's Journal.

THE FOUNDATION OF THE ASTOR ESTATE.

At the beginning of this century, writes William Waldorf Astor in The Pall Mall Magazine, John Jacob Astor commenced buying plots of land in Manhattan Island, having an early prescience of the growth of the city by which it is now almost covered. These purchases were made with such judgment in the line of approaching expansion as frequently to be sold again after a few years for double or treble what he had paid for them. With enlarged means these acquisitions of real estate assumed larger proportions, and took in whole farms, which gradually became covered with houses. To show that this species of farming as practised with discrimination was not in vain, it may be mentioned that one of these farms, purchased in 1811 for £900, is now worth, with its improvements, £1,400,000. An amusing notion prevalent in America is that by some queer rule of his descendants no purchase has or ever can be parted with. As a matter of fact, the estate books record the sale of hundreds of plots of land during the entire century, and it should require no extraordinary acumen to perceive that so silly and narrow-minded a rule could only be imagined by very silly and narrow-minded people.

UNCLE SAM'S CAVALRY CADETS.

WHILE the curriculum of cavalry instruction prescribed for Uncle Sam's gray-coated cadets at West Point does not include such bravura feats as riding up and down the almost perpendicular sides of a rock declivity or jumping from the same into a rapidly running river or riding such distances as from Berlin to Vienna or Rome or St. Petersburg, as is the practice in the Continental cavalry schools, yet it manages to make good and thorough horsemen of them and, according to foreign military experts, the equals of any cavalry officers in the world.

The cavalry duties of the West Point cadets are practically limited to the last three years of the course. The first year is passed in the gymnasium, and the training received there is excellent preparation for the subsequent work in the riding hall. This begins on the 1st of November of the third class year, and the day when the "yearlings" first don their riding clothes and are marched down to the old hall is always one of unusual interest, and, indeed, it is for them the red-letter day of the term.

Many of the cadets have never been in the saddle, and so know next to nothing about their new duties. But their instruction proceeds rapidly. They soon learn to ride at any gait, to mount and dismount at the gallop, to take the hurdles, and to do many gymnastic feats. "Headers" into the tanbark become fewer and fewer, until by Springtime the third class man cannot only ride and control his horse, but he can do it so well that he is allowed to ride on "the plain" or on any of the roads in the vicinity of West Point.

The cadet during his first year's riding learns to trust a great deal to luck and more to his horse. He soon knows enough to let the horse alone, to give him his head, and just keep firm in his seat. The animal has been through the drill so often that he obeys the trumpet and follows the others mechanically. The privilege to ride out on

CAVALRY READY FOR DRILL.

Wednesday and Saturday afternoons is one of those most appreciated by the cadets.

The instruction of the second class year is mainly an extension of that of the previous year—the "school of the trooper" in the riding hall, the "school of the troop," "formation of troop," "division into platoons," "formation of columns," "on right" or "on left into line," "right and left, front into line," "platoon column," "charge with drawn sabres," &c. In the first class year the instruction is much more varied and more detailed. Military and reconnoissance rides into the surrounding neighborhood make up a good part of the duties and details, and serve as a general rounding out and completing of the course.

It generally takes a cadet the full year's riding in the hall to have absolute confidence in himself as a rider and in his horse. During the first year he has a different mount every day, and he never knows which animal he is to ride. This is done to accustom him to the different kinds of animals, their ways, gaits, and habits. A horse soon knows his rider, and within a few moments he knows whether he or the cadet on his back is to be the master. The class of '98, the one which was graduated hurriedly on April 27 of last year, was probably the best riding class that ever left West Point. Fully 50 per cent. of its members could be called expert horsemen, and among them were Cadets Benchley and Churchman, who were killed before Santiago, and Cadet Lafferty who was wounded in the same action and who died at Montauk Point. Cadet Lafferty was considered the best rider the academy has turned out in many years.

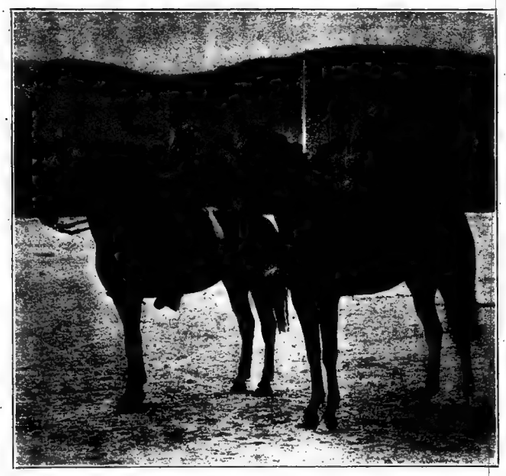

TWO WEST POINT CADETS.
On the Right Is Cadet Lafferty, Who Was Wounded at Santiago and Ultimately Died at Montauk Point.

Incidents and anecdotes connected with the "cavalry cadet" are plentiful. The "riding hall" and its experiences are sung of by every class, and the "tanbark" is toasted quite as often as any one or any thing except "the ladies."

An incident often told, which occurred on Dec. 27, 1897, has an officer, Capt. James Parker, at that time Instructor of Cavalry Tactics, for its hero. The horses had been assembled in the riding hall, and the first class was entering to "Stand to horse," while Capt. Parker was exercising his own horse, Ginger, at a canter. Seeing the class enter he turned his horse, and the animal, in galloping, failed to change his leading foot and fell with his rider. The next thing the Captain knew he was drilling the class and they were jumping hurdles. He had a frightful pain in his head, and looking down he saw traces of tanbark on his clothing, and he noticed that one spur was broken and his boot cut. Capt. Parker looked at his watch and was amazed to find that half an hour had elapsed. He turned to the Corporal of the cavalry detachment, saying: "Corporal, what is the matter with me—have I had a fall?"

"Yes, Sir; your horse fell on you at the beginning of the drill," was the reply.

"Corporal, what have I been doing—have I made any bad breaks? I cannot remember anything."

"No, Sir; you seemed a bit dazed at first, but we lifted you on your horse, and since then you have been giving them the usual programme."

The pain then became so intense that the Captain almost fainted, and he galloped his horse several times around the hall to get the fresh air in his face. On his way to his quarters after the class was dismissed a visitor complimented Capt. Parker on having given one of the most interesting drills of the season. Capt. Parker was laid up for several days with a slight concussion of the brain. The medical men call this physical condition "second consciousness," and it is said to be frequent in football, when a player is sometimes knocked out, apparently recovers, plays out the game, and comes to himself only after a considerable period, remembering nothing of what occurred in the interval.

Col. Albert L. Mills of the Sixth United States Cavalry, the Superintendent of the Military Academy, is a brave and gallant officer, who has seen many years' service and plenty of action on the Western frontier. While leading his men up the hill of San Juan last July he was shot through the head, losing an eye. He was thought to have been killed and was unattended by the Surgeons for several hours. While partially paralyzed he was perfectly conscious, and

Photo by Pach Bros., N. Y.
First Lieut. Robert L. Howze, Sixth Cavalry, U. S. A.,
Instructor of Cavalry at West Point.

First Sergt. Fred Koch,
Commanding a Detachment of West Point Cavalry.

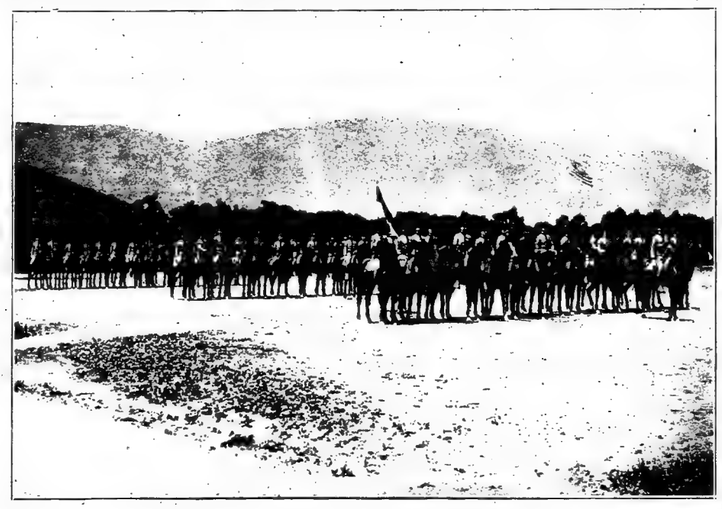

CADETS IN COMPANY FRONT.

JUNE 1

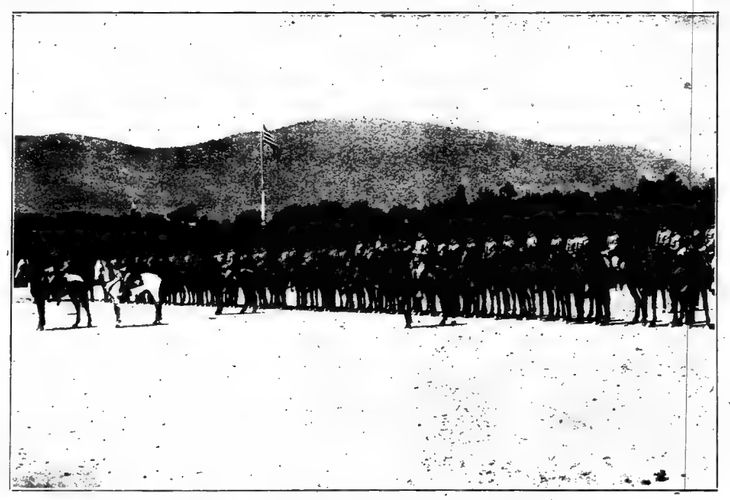

CAVALRY IN LINE—LIEUT. LINDSEY IN FOREGROUND.

saw the Surgeons pass and repass him, but was utterly unable to attract their attention.

Lieut. Col. Otto L. Hein of the First United States Cavalry, the commandant of the cadets, was formerly the United States Military Attaché at several of our European embassies. He is a very handsome soldier and one of the tallest officers in the army, being 6 feet 2½ inches in height. He is a magnificent horseman. The Instructor of Cavalry at West Point is First Lieut. Robert L. Howze of the Sixth United States Cavalry, who holds a medal of honor from Congress "for gallantry in repulsing the attacks of hostile Sioux Indians on the north bank of the White River, South Dakota, Jan. 1, 1891." He served at Santiago in the war with Spain, and was Assistant Adjutant General to his father-in-law, Gen. Hawkins.

First Sergt. Fred Koch, commanding a detachment of the West Point cavalry, is a very important personage at West Point. He has been in the army for nearly twenty-five years, eleven of which were spent at West Point. He has been an able assistant to the several cavalry instructors, and has served under professors whom he knew as green "yearlings." Sergt. Koch refused an officer's commission in the Twelfth New York at the beginning of the late war. He drilled the detachment of cavalry which was at the Madison Square Garden last year, and he trained but did not drill the one that was there this year.

FRITZ MORRIS.

SLANG IN THE NAVY.

Navy slang, which is said to be very nearly, if not quite, the hardest to understand, greets the ear at every turn in the service, and is totally unintelligible to the average landsman. A writer in Pearson's Weekly has obtained definitions for some of the phrases, which show no little genius in their origination.

Photo by Pach Bros., N. Y.

Lieut. Col. Otto L. Hein, First Cavalry, U. S. A.
Commandant of the Cadets.

To be asked by a messmate to pass the "lighthouse," it is explained, is simply a request for the pepper-box; a similar request for a "gibby" means a spoon.

A man breaking his leave is said to be "stretching it," and if after punishment he is heard to upbraid himself for his folly he is said to be "flogging the cat." "Long may your big jib draw," conveys to a messmate all the possible good you can wish him; while "I'll stretch you along like a Yankee main tack," has a far different meaning.

To be told you look like "a billygoat in stays" is not a compliment.

To "spin a cuff" is to tell a story, and to be told to "cut" the latter signifies you are to stop and generally to go on with the job in hand.

The order to "heave round." "look slippery," or "shake a leg," means you are to make haste.

To "top your boom" or "shove off" is to leave the company you may be conversing with.

While the modern expression, "Well, you take the cake," is now often used, its equivalent, "Well, you paul my capstan," still may be heard.

To be told to "buck up and take a chilly," is an intimation for you to shake yourself together, especially so if the person in question has had a "cooking day"—a drop too much. The sun is said to be "over the foreyard," when referring to any one not sober, and to hear of So-and-so having "rolled up" means that he is dead.

"Raggie" doesn't sound very select, but such is the expression used on the lower deck. Once a man takes a greater liking to one man more than the remainder of the ship's company they at once become known as "Raggies."

Naval proverbs are interesting but not very expressive to the uninitiated. For instance, "First on the topsail and last in the beef-skid," is the expression made concerning a smart seaman.

"Pick him up and pipeclay him and he'll do again," is often used to express that a marine has slipped down a ladder leading to the lower deck.

OGLESBY ON OLD AGE.

A letter written by the late Gov. Oglesby of Illinois only a month before he died has lately appeared in The Chicago Tribune. It was written to a friend of his youth, a man now in the eighties, in whose honor Platt County, Illinois, was named. The writer touches on the subject of old age with no little pathos, and his death so soon afterward renders the letter of unusual interest. It reads as follows:

"Elkhart, Ill., March 21, 1899.

"William H. Platt, Monticello, Ill.

"My Dear Old Friend: I hear from you occasionally through your daughter or friends and know that you are still alive. This is pleasant. There are so few of us old fellows left. It is always pleasant to know there are enough of us left to make the world respectable and to make it desirable to live in. We, of course, have had our time, and in the regular course of nature we have to give way to the big procession following on behind us. I cannot understand why when the Lord has a good set of old fellows He don't let them alone and let them live as long as they may care to. You and I and old Jasper Peddicord are still left. It would be hard to find three better specimens. I am now seventy-five; you and Peddicord must be eighty-three or eighty-four years old. We used to be pretty well off. I suppose we are now all poor. I know I am. The world does not care much for old people, especially if they be also poor. Well, I suppose we can stand it. One thing is sure, we will not have to stand it a long while.

"I feel I am now of little account; still, I am in no hurry to die. There is not in death much to be afraid of; it winds a fellow up—that is about all there is to it. If a man were like a watch and would run again after he is wound up, it would be all right, and he would keep good time as long as he could keep clicking and ticking. You, of course, have noticed times are not what they were fifty or seventy years ago. I knew you fifty years ago, when you were a young, useful, hard-working man.

"I have not been well for three years—am not well now. I stay at home on the farm nearly all the time. I do not care to go anywhere. I am not sick as much as I am weak. I do not want to do anything. I suppose you are now growing to be weak, and you doubtless take an interest in things generally and like to know how things are going on, and I suppose you feel at times that things are not going right. Well, that may be so, but we are too old to change them much. No, I just let them run.

"We kept things in pretty good order for fifty years. We have done our part. Now let the world take care of itself. I reckon it will bury us decently before long, put a little stone over us, and then say good-bye, boys, and will think of you for a little while and be sorry you are gone; but from this time you must take care of yourselves, we have other fish to fry.

"I do not know who there is left in Monticello that I can send respects to. If I were there I doubtless would meet a few I would know and be glad to see. If you are able to write me a few lines, do so and let me hear you have received my letter. We are not likely to see each other again. If not, it is a great pleasure to know that we part, and part possibly forever, as good friends. I have always considered it a pleasure to have known you, and it is with sadness I now bid you an affectionate farewell. Your good friend, R. J. OGLESBY."

Lillian Burkhart,
At Proctor's Theatre This Week.

NEMESIS.

You that are sweet and fair in all men's sight,
Your heart is but disdain, your tongue despite.
Too much presuming on your youth's full-blooming;
Yet evil chances wait on scornful glances—
Life wrought me wrong, but death shall do me right.

'Tis not your loveliness that binds my chain,
For eyes grow dim, and rosy lustres wane;
And these I need not: outward shows I heed not,
I would be master over Time's disaster,
And love you best if not one charm remain.

You yet shall shed a hopeless tear some day,
Wrinkled and old and withered—and shall say,
"My reign is over—fled each faithless lover—
If beauty perish, who its shrine will cherish?
One there was, one—but him I flung away!"

—Pall Mall Gazette.

Photo by Pach Bros., New York.

COL. ALBERT L. MILLS, SIXTH CAVALRY, U. S. A.
Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, West Point.

NEW ENGLAND SCENERY.

"NATURE Studies in Berkshire," by John Coleman Adams, recently published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, is a contemplative book of infinite suggestion. The handsome photogravures that are found among the pages are from original photographs by Arthur Scott. It is hard to believe at times that these pictures are from nature. Some of them seem to have all the idealism of the finest landscape painting—a Turner, a Millet, a Le Farge. As the author says at the very beginning, "the best account of Berkshire must be a record of impressions," but these impressions are of infinite variety, as changing as the play of sunshine and shadow over a cornfield when a storm is rapidly approaching. To the lover of nature in her most beautiful and healthful attributes, Berkshire has a pecular attractiveness. "To know Berkshire is to love it. To love it is to feel a sort of proprietorship in it, a pride in its glories, a joy in its beauties, such as owners have in their estates and patriots in their native land. He who was born here clings to the soil if he stays, or reverts to it if he moves from it, with a New England steadfastness as intense and deep as a moral principle. He who visits Berkshire is almost certain to visit again, and yet once more. He would fain revel in the old delight of air and scene and influence. He believes he has not exhausted the possible experiences to be found in this spot. And so the charm grows, and the sense of belonging to the soil, and the belief that there is nowhere the like of this blend of tonic air and restful scenery, of wild nature and cultivated land, of hill country and broad plains.

"Probably every lover of Berkshire has his own views as to the finest approach to the enchanted country, and there are many things to be said for every one of them. If one comes, as most outsiders do, from the South, he will have the keenest delight in the winding path which the railway follows along the sinuous Housatonic and the foothills of the Taconic range, in Northwestern Connecticut."

A perusal of these pages and a study of the pictures almost cause one to forget that there is such a thing as social life among these hills and valleys. Yet social Berkshire has become famous in recent years. "For the social Berkshire which has become so famous in late years is a world by itself. It migrates from the cities in the Spring, and it flies southward when the leaves and the frosts bite, just as the birds do in the forests round about Lenox and Stockbridge and Pittsfield. It recks little of the prosaic which thrives the year round in the county. But it has a life of its own, brilliant, charming, intoxicating, a round of interchanges of courtesy, of fêtes and festivities, of golfing and coaching and dining."

"Under the Maples" and "A Berkshire Flood" are two chapters, which show Mr. Adams's pen at its best. The contrast is effective. The first is restful, offering relaxation from the crush and bustle of the crowds in a great city:

"Happy those mortals who can build their homes, and do their work, and think their thoughts, and bear the great experiences of life under such shades as these, which bring something of the voices and the spirit of the forest shades down to the roadside and close to the cottage threshold! Thrice blessed the man who beneath their gracious arms finds rest, healing, and new courage after the battle of a year's toil."

The second is stirring and filled with graphic changing pictures: "The point of view was another witness in favor of the impressionists. The scene it commanded bore ample testimony in favor of their favorite purples and blues. This early twilight on the shady side of the hills is a rapture to the lover of color. If nature could always have the 'blues' like this nobody would complain. One learns to love it and to crave it, and to take it as an intoxicant to the eyes. To-day it was one shifting mass of hues and tints, always with blue as the keynote, but running over the whole gamut of shades. Nevertheless, the whole of this landscape could never have been translated to canvas by means of indigo and its kindred colors. For glorious greens were here; no longer, indeed, the fresh emeralds of Spring or early Summer, but mellowed into browner and yellower shades, the riper draperies of Autumnal

From "Nature Studies in Berkshire." Copyright, 1899, by John Coleman Adams.

LAKE PONTOOSUC, PITTSFIELD.
Mount Greylock Range in the Distance.

days. Here, too, were the pervasive yellows which flow with the sunshine and ebb back from leaf of tree and grass of field, from wild flowers by the wayside and ripening grain upon a score of hills. I do not know who is responsible for the assertion I have heard recently that nature is sparing of yellows, but it is certainly a grave misrepresentation; and it would be by no means strange if a whole school of artists should presently arise to tell us that there is yellow in nature, and do it with such force and pertinacity as to make us believe that Mother Earth is suffering from the jaundice.

"But now I had reached the mouth of the deep glen whither I had bent my steps, just in time for the finest hour of the day. The sinking sun was lost already to the eastern slopes, and their deep chestnut forests were fast gathering the deeper shadows. Eastward the beetling rocks and splintery woods still held the sunshine."

The Dome of the Taconics is viewed from a distance over fields, hills, and valleys; again, on nearer approach, and finally the reader is treated to a very picturesque story of the ascent of the mountain. The view from the summit is reproduced through a vivid yet reminiscent pen: "Everywhere about the mountain's base, far as the eye could reach, were the splendid farms of Berkshire and of Columbia. On the east the valley of the Housatonic; westward Green River and its smooth meadows and low hills. It was a surprise and a pleasure to note how much forest is still left on these mountains and hills, nor can one fail to connect the verdure of these countless acres of farming land with the other acres of wooded heights. The Catskills were immersed in a blue haze whose tremulous lights hid all but the faintest outlines of those romantic peaks, while faint and far, a mere hint of a range in the distance, we could make out the Shawangunk Mountains, flanked on the east with the Highlands of the Hudson.

From "Nature Studies in Berkshire." Copyright, 1899, by John Coleman Adams.

THE HARVEST TIME, EGREMONT, LOOKING TOWARD THE DOME.

"The impression left upon my mind after many trips to this delightful summit is a strong feeling of its resemblance to the lake country in England. One has the same sense of wildness which has been treated and reduced by man's care. There is the same mingling of mountainside and farm meadow. If the American scene is lacking in the lakes, the water glimpses which make the English one so fair, it is superior in the splendid sweep of the landscape lines and in the ample forests on these great hill ranges. Bryant puts the double charm of these Berkshire views in his lines:

> "Thou shalt gaze at once
> Here on white villages and tilth and herds,
> And swarming roads, and there on solitudes
> That only hear the torrent, and the wind,
> And eagle's shriek.

"But the declining sun warned us that we must turn valleyward again; and with reluctant feet, as every lover of the heights must leave them, we plunged into the gathering shadows of the woods."

What the author calls "The Circumvention of Greylock" forms an interesting chapter on the climbing of rugged foothills and the riding over rolling country roads. The "circumvention" was successfully attempted on the bicycle, and the result is a series of brilliant pen pictures, of which the following is an example: "For now we had struck the down grade of South Williamstown; and for seven good miles we were sliding down-hill, much of the time with our toes on the coasters, in a glorious swift flight. The mountains closed in upon us in wooded gloom, on either hand. Greylock and his attendants were wholly hidden behind a half-dozen intervening ranges of hills. Wild woods hedged our way. The river kept us company. Here and there a farmhouse broke the solitude, and the voices of haymakers and the clatter of mowing-machines came from far-off fields. And over all was the deep blue of the sky, and drifting fleets of cumulus, wafted by the light breeze which fanned our beaded brows. Oh, it was fine! We never expect to transcend the sensations of that run, till perhaps we get our wings and learn to fly. Once we dismounted to sit five minutes beside a tributary brook, and pass bantering speech with an inquisitive country lad. Once we stopped to tender sympathy and aid for a collapsed tire to a brother wheelman—the most demoralized and hopeless tire I ever saw.

"Then the ravine broadened into an intervale, and the intervale into gracious meadows, and before we could well realize where we were the noble elms of old Williamstown were arching over our heads, and Greylock was behind us, and full in our sight, eastward toward North Adams, rose the dignified forms of its companion hills, Mount Williams, Mount Fitch, and Mount Prospect."

The author climbs Monument Mountain, in Stockbridge, in search of the trailing arbutus. And in the description that follows he brings the reader very near indeed to nature. "The green things of the soil," he writes, "turf, leaf, and fern, seemed to take a great leap forward as the hot wave rolled over them, and we could almost see things grow all around us. The air was full of the aroma of dank earth, of delicate blossoms, of soaking moss, of saturated mold. When we turned aside from the road and took the wood path up the mountain, the sun, pouring down through the forest trees as yet showing hardly more than buds, seemed to create a perfect ferment of growing and unfolding germs in every rod of soil. But now began the joyous hunt for the arbutus. From my earliest days I have had an intense affection for this flower. I have been passionately fond of its delicate blossoms. I have craved its faint but satisfying perfume. I have reveled in its dainty coloring. I have loved its modest, shrinking habit, its vain attempts to nestle under the

JUNE

From "Nature Studies in Berkshire." Copyright, 1899, by John Coleman Adams.
PROSPECT LAKE, EGREMONT, FROM THE HILLSDALE ROAD.

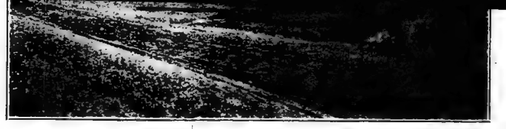

From "Nature Studies in Berkshire." Copyright, 1899, by John Coleman Adams.
JUG END, EGREMONT, LOOKING TOWARD NORFOLK HILLS.

From "Nature Studies in Berkshire." Copyright, 1899, by John Coleman Adams.
THE DOME OF THE TACONICS, SHEFFIELD, FROM THE GOODALE QUARRY.

dead leaves, and hide itself in the shelter of its own foliage.

"Perhaps my affection is inherited and rightfully belongs in the traits of a descendant of the Pilgrims; there may be an ancestral pulse in the thrill which comes at the sight of it in Spring. Perhaps it has gathered to itself the associations of many a boyhood hunt in the woods and on the rocky hill of the dear Old Bay State. But whatever the source of the sentiment, it renews itself every Spring with something of the persistence of a religious devotion."

In the chapter entitled "The Epic of the Cornfield" Mr. Adams creates pictures that are strongly suggestive of a literary Millet, but without the lonesomeness, the infinite longing, the dreary hopelessness of the Frenchman's art. These pictures deal with the toil in the field, to be sure; but it is the happy, healthful toil of the independent New England farmer, and not the unrequited, interminable labor of the French peasant working in his sabots.

Everybody who has lived in the country has heard the soft clash of the cornstalks and blades. To the author this steady struggle against the gale involves strange, weird voices. He writes: "These voices of the cornfield have gradually blended themselves into a poem, a sort of epic of the field, a series of cantos whose linked numbers tell the long story of the soil, its marvelous connection with the life of man, its challenge to his brain and his brawn, its stern exaction of his toil, its generous recompense for all that he has done for it, and the constant relation it bears to his life, his institutions, and his progress. To read the story of the cornfield is to peruse the tale of man's progress out of savagery into civilization. It is the 'Odyssey' of his wanderings in search of his own kingdom of power in stable society, in expanding arts, in strengthening institutions. The tale of man's tillage of the field is one of those many stories in which is shown the vast unity of nature, the working together of all things for the good of mankind and for the glory of God. If you will listen, therefore, with open ear to the voices of the corn, they will carry you away into a far-off past, where you shall see the primitive farmer breaking up the soil with his sharpened stick or his stone hoe, which later becomes developed, through a succession of related ideas, into the spade and the plow. And when one sees in fancy that early estate of the human family, he sees the beginnings of the fertility which is the guaranties of man's continuance upon the earth."

All the light and shadow, the brown and yellow of Millet's work, are preserved in these pictures of the harvest, but not the gloomy, careworn, desolate faces. For here the spade is the prophecy of all those processes by which the soil of the earth is fitted for a larger fruitfulness. And "the hand of man upon the soil means wheat and rice and sugar by a hundred thousand. Man must help the earth before the earth will do all she can to help him. But when man and this earth form a partnership, there is no limit to the richness of the product. There need be no fear that man will outgrow the food-producing capacity of the world and so starve to death at last. A witless creature might overpopulate the earth; but man's brain will always outrun his stomach and his wit will provide for his appetite."

Another chapter of much picturesqueness is that called "The Wings of the Wind," in which he presents a broad landscape on the edge of the storm. "All day long the voice of the gale has filled the air with its hoarse call. Last night the sultry clouds

From "Nature Studies in Berkshire." Copyright, 1899, by John Coleman Adams.
CLOUDS ON THE DOME, SHEFFIELD, LOOKING SOUTH FROM EGREMONT.

of the thunderstorm hung low in the stifling air, and it seemed as if the earth were too exhausted ever to do more than gasp for its poor breath. But when the dawn began to glimmer in the east there came a puff from the northern hills, the leaves began to rustle in a lively dance, the gust became a steady breeze, the breeze grew to a gale, and the gale sometimes got excited and lashed itself into squalls, which set all the trees of the wood to tossing and writhing in wild struggles to hold their own against this reckless, riotous, roystering blast. The oatfield at the side of the house has been one weltering sea of green all day. The corn in the field beyond has been a tatter of green streamers fluttering down to leeward. Every wooded hillside has been a billowing mass of shifting greens. And all the while that mighty voice has roared in our ears until they are fairly tired with the strain of enforced listening. * * *

"The winds may well be likened to the

the harvest of logs which the woodchoppers have reaped with their axes. I judge it to be a most impressive and exhilarating sight when the streams are choked, and the waters fight and foam to make their way, and the rivers run almost solid with the crowding filth of the forests. I never saw the spectacle. But somehow the term by which it is called—a 'drive' of logs—has been running in my head all this Summer, as I have watched the great cloud drive which has filled the air, and choked the channels of the firmament, and surged through space for one whole month and more by the calendar, till we who looked grew dizzy, and the eye fairly ached with the movement of the swift and shifting procession."

It is to be hoped that this brief sketch of a very admirable book will be suggestive and inspiring to people who imagine they are forced to spend their Summer in the narrow streets of a great city, when so much beauty and health await them over yonder. The book itself certainly has the power to bring one very near to nature, and to make one realize his loss if he cannot some day sing with the poet:

Nor unremembered here the garish stage
Nor the wild city's uproar, nor the race
For gain and power in which we all engage;
But here remembered dimly in a dream,
As something fretful that has ceased to fret,

W. L.

A MEDIAEVAL HORROR REVIVED

An editor in The Illustrated London News writes about a mediaeval horror being revived in America, owing to the fact that within the last year or two there have been several assassinations by poison here, the weapon of death being administered through the medium of a box of bonbons or a bouquet of flowers. And, continuing his theme, he goes on to show that American bills of paper money offer the best means by which poison may be communicated to the intended victim. The writer relates what a modern Borgia might do with a fistful of greasy greenbacks, but he fails to tell what poison may be so administered or how it is to be administered. Until these points are explained, the chances are that the millionaires and the Tammany "bosses," for whose safety the writer seems to be particularly concerned, will not hesitate to accept any paper money that may come within their reach. And this assurance may apply to almost any one and in inverse proportion to their means. Nothing is so exasperating as a half-revealed fact. It kindles the imagination without increasing the knowledge. The English writer

The Rev. Jay C. Goodrich,
First Agent of the American Bible Society to Go to the Philippines.

has therefore given an idea to persons of evil mind without also furnishing the means of detection should this idea be developed. In other words, not knowing what kind of poison to look for, the chemists will have to spend tiresome hours in experimentation should suspicious cases arise. And this brings us to a very serious subject, which the Englishman should have first cleared up before he accused us of reviving "a mediaeval horror." It is a well-known fact that the alleged deaths from snake bite in India are yearly on the increase, and notwithstanding the fact that the poisonous reptiles there are decreasing in numbers. Snake poison, whether composed of the element that affects the blood or that which affects the nerves, may be taken internally with impunity, provided there be no wound or irritation of the organs with which it comes in contact. Now, what is to prevent the subtle native of India from introducing an irritant in the drink of his enemy and then giving him a dose of the cobra's virus with the second glass? This is a subject much nearer home to the Englishman than speculation on the alleged Borgia renaissance here.

OUR NATURALIZED NAMES.

In gaining possessions like Hawaii and Puerto Rico, says a writer in Lippincott's, we must expect to add heavily to the burdens already imposed on us by our geographical names. Hoosetocmaguntic, Youghiogeny, and other bugbears of childhood will be reinforced by ponderous Spanish titles and by Polynesian aggregations of vowels which will be as hard for us to manage as Polish and Hungarian words bristling with consonants.

How much we shall change the sounds of these additions may be foreseen from what has been done in the past. We have had in such matters as little regard for the limits of component parts as did the German who, on seeing the word lawyer in print, read it "la-wy-er." The royal Hawaiian family name, "Ka-méha-méha," has in this country generally been turned into Kammy-hammy-hah, and Kalakaua has varied in sound from Kalăckaway to something like Calico. The indications now are that our most usual pronunciations of Hawaii will be Hauwáya and Hay-wăy-eye.

Unavoidable.

From Tit-Bits.

"Which do you love most—your papa or your mamma?

Little Charlie—I love papa most.

Charlie's Mother—Why, Charlie, I am surprised at you. I thought you loved me most.

Charlie—Can't help it, mamma; we men have to hold together.

Arthur S. Hardy of New Hampshire.
Appointed United States Minister to Greece.

zone. They warm the poles with the airs from the tropics. They cool the tropics with airs from the poles. They transfer the seeds of a thousand grasses and plants to new fields and sow the desolations with verdure. So also they carry off the superheated airs of the earth's surface on the 'up tracks' and bring them back cooled, cleansed, revitalized, in the winds which blow down from the higher altitudes after the thunder shower or the storm."

More scenes are presented by forest roads and over broad valleys, and by river and lake; then comes "The Great Cloud Drive," in which are described the gales that sometimes continue for days together. The earth and foliage remain soaked from the recent downpour of rain, while above the clouds seem to chase each other across the dome of the heavens. The author has given the curious name to this chapter for the following reason: "In the New England lumber country the Spring freshets bring down

From "Nature Studies in Berkshire." Copyright, 1899, by John Coleman Adams.
MONUMENT MOUNTAIN, STOCKBRIDGE, LOOKING ACROSS FLOODED FIELDS, GREAT BARRINGTON.

THE CHAPEL IN THE CRYPT.

BESIDES St. Patrick's, there is another cathedral in New York—as those people learn who observe certain gaunt gray piles of masonry on the plateau which contains Grant's tomb, Columbia University, and St. Luke's Hospital. New York is often commended as the possessor of many of the traits of Paris, notably a certain gayety in its streets and a very pronounced taste in dress among its women; sometimes New York is accused of imitating Paris in its art and architecture. Be that last as it may, the erection of the great church on the height of Montmartre has been followed in New York by the foundation of a cathedral on the highest land of Manhattan Island.

I see the masonry, says the scoffer, but where is the cathedral?

The cathedral, one may answer, is under ground, for between those unsightly masses of rough granite, deep in the heart of the rock, which is close to the surface in this part of the plateau, is a good-sized church, beneath what will be the choir. There services have been held for a long while; there the nucleus of the permanent congregation of the cathedral is gathering; there sermons will be preached to all who come, until the choir above is inclosed and the large altar erected.

The cathedral, like the Church of St. Peter, is founded on a rock which crops out on Manhattan Island as it does on the St. Lawrence in Canada, at Charleston, S. C., and other distant spots, so that the geologists recognize a common origin for the formation in widely separated places. Clergymen will not fail to use this fact as a type of an organization which has always been particularly acceptable to people in Canada, New York and the Southern States, and find a symbol therein of the stability and universality for their church. Some idea of the height of choir and nave from the floor of the edifice may be obtained already by noting the point at which the arch of the vault connecting the piers of the choir begin to "take off" from the enormous shafts. The mere weight of such masses of granite would be sufficient to subject the ground to a fearful strain; it is well that the underpinning is not the ordinary soil of the island, but the live rock itself.

If the piers in their hideous crudeness are impressive through their rude mass, they do not in themselves so well suggest the size and ponderousness of the Cathedral as the foundations do which are revealed in the crypt. Descending to the chapel, one passes huge blocks of granite that are bonded together in rude pyramidal masses like the roots of trees of a size beyond those on earth. They are prepared for the tremendous downward thrust of the piers, reinforced by the thrust of the arches. Then come the vaulted ceilings beneath the choir floor, which partake of the same gigantic

A CORNER OF THE CRYPT, CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE.
Showing one of the Tapestries Presented by the Late Mrs. Cole.

appearance, the same look of being built forever, like cave temples hewn out of the rocky heart of a mountain. Such an approach acts as a foil, and arranges a surprise for the visitor who penetrates into the crypt itself.

The Gothic and Romanesque churches and cathedrals of Europe have their crypts, but rarely do the chapels in the latter present such a peculiar effect as the one we find here. Sometimes the Old-World crypt was, or is fabled to have been, a pagan cave-temple purified and consecrated to the worship of Christ by some early missionary from Rome, as is the case at Chartres, for instance. But its setting as a chapel is apt to resemble closely enough that of other chapels in the same edifice, excepting that there is no daylight to be had, and artificial light is necessary. The crypt at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine has abundant daylight, and is in many other respects unlike all other chapels in crypts.

The Tiffany Chapel suggests a corner of some Cyclopean ruin—though it has a strange air of newness nevertheless—into which the Byzantines have crammed a highly decorated altar, reredos, marble platform and steps, and a number of stained glass windows not exactly Byzantine, but at any rate Venetian in their way. I say crammed because the vaulting of the crypt was too low to admit the full arch of the chapel, so that it had to be cut off in order to accommodate it to the place where it stands.

Later, it is to be presumed, the crypt will be enlarged to keep pace with the building above, and then the present contracted look of the altar part will disappear, room being gained for the sweep of the arch. Moreover, the entire Tiffany Chapel, as Mrs. Wallace bought it, is not in place. The altar cross, for instance, cast in solid gold and decorated with white topazes, is not on the altar between the "canonical" candlesticks of gold filigree work. The altar is of Carara marble, faced with glass mosaics; one sees the symbols of the four Evangelists done in mother-of-pearl, and a central monogram treated with gold, precious stones and mother-of-pearl inlaid. Just above, at the rear of the altar, is a small tabernacle inlaid with colored mar-

FONT IN THE CRYPT OF THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE.
Portion of the Tiffany Chapel Presented by Mrs. Celia W. Wallace of Chicago.

"THE LAST SUPPER."
From the Tapestry Presented to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine by the Late Mrs. Elisabeth U. Cole.

"ADORING OF THE MAGI."
From the Tapestry Presented to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine by the Late Mrs. Elisabeth U. Cole.

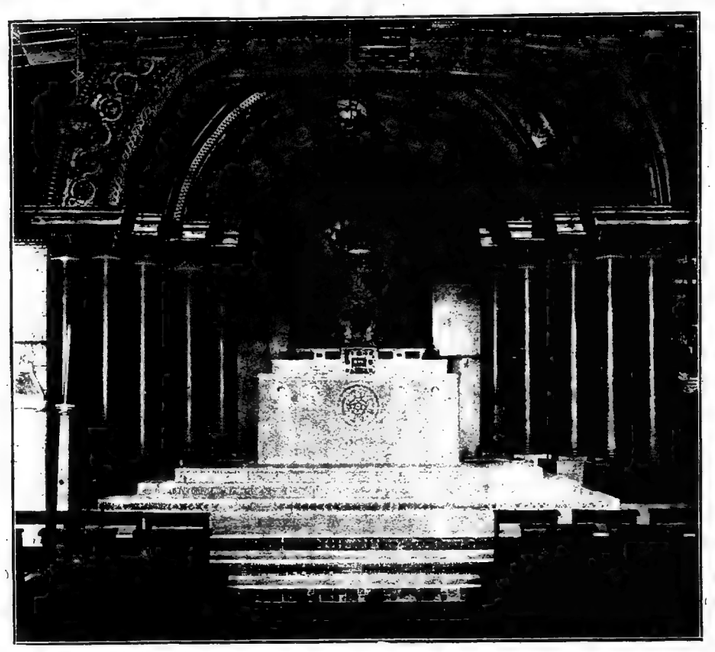

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE—THE TIFFANY ALTAR IN THE CHAPEL IN THE CRYPT.
Presented by Mrs. Celia W. Wallace of Chicago.

bles and gems. Back of the altar, against the wall, is the reredos of polished black marble inlaid with glass mosaics, iridescent, deep blue, and pearly in tones. In the decoration of this reredos, attracted by the peacock hues which one sees so often in his windows and glassware, Mr. Tiffany has introduced peacocks in the vines that symbolize the wine given in communion. He has brushed aside the mediaeval idea of the peacock as a vain bird which signifies the lusts of this world, and gone back to early Christian days when the peacock was used by the Christians as the pagans used it, namely, as the same thing as the phenix, or the sun that rises afresh each morning; as a symbol, in fact, of immortality. In later ages, when Christians rejected whatever they could that belonged to paganism, this lovely bird fell under the ban.

Only two of the windows belonging to the chapel have been placed. One that is figured here is the memorial window that relates especially to the memory of Mrs. Wallace's son. Before it stands the spherical font with its cover, all of marble and mosaic. The other is a "Descent from the Cross"; both contain the rich dark colors of Tiffany windows. The entire chapel, of course, is a memorial to this son of the donor, as those who have seen it elsewhere may remember.

The Tiffany Chapel, it need hardly be recalled, was a complete affair seven years ago, was shown to millions at the World's Fair, and was exhibited later by the Tiffany Glass Company at their New York rooms on Fourth Avenue. It is a rich mass of mosaics, onyx, and other stonework, more Venetian than Byzantine in its general aspect, and quite removed from the decorative scheme of Gothic or Romanesque chapels. Least of all has it any relation to that "ecclesiastical Gothic" of an English sort in which clergymen of the Episcopalian camp are apt to revel. Its general effect is handsome rather than gorgeous, charming rather than tragic. It lights and lightens up the dark masses of the crypt with a singular inappropriateness to its surroundings, yet in a way that has merit of its own. I am speaking of its present appearance. When the floor of the nave beyond the choir shall have been laid, when the vaults below that floor shall have been reared, then no daylight will enter from the west, as it now does, and the artificial light which will then be necessary will give a very different air to the whole. Moreover, when the chapels that are to fringe the choir round about are built, the light from the east, now falling through the stained glass windows near the altar, will be shut off. It is to be presumed that a certain mystery that usually envelops crypts and makes them favorite places for prayer will then descend upon this chapel and add not a little impressiveness to the scene.

The Tiffany Chapel is in truth a historical piece of work, being the first of its kind, and very widely known. It was bought by Mrs. Wallace, not, I believe, originally for the cathedral, but for some more western place. It was found that the place chosen could not accommodate it, so that at last it found lodgment here through the generosity of the buyer. Fortunately, with a temporary sacrifice of the fine line of the arch, it was possible to place it in this city, where it is likely to remain as long as the cathedral itself.

Probably there is no other religious building in North America to which a chapel of this sort can adjust itself so well as to the new Protestant Cathedral. The ideas of Messrs. Heins and La Farge, architects of the cathedral, are distinctly those of men who believe in a certain approach to Byzantine church architecture rather than Gothic, at least so far as the decoration of the interior spaces are concerned. One may say of their plans of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine that the structure is Romanesque and the scheme of decoration Byzantine; that is to say, large wall spaces are conceived of as covered by mosaics in the Byzantine or Venetian way.

Appropriate to the place are also the tapestries which Mrs. Elisabeth Cole so generously gave to the cathedral. The origin of mediaeval tapestry is a hanging for a stone wall, which is apt to be damp and cold when unclothed; these fine specimens of the weaver's art perform their natural office in a way we rarely see tapestries doing it, for there we generally find hanging on the paper-covered, dry wall of a private house or employed to enliven some big blank space in a museum. These pieces came very conveniently to hand and will in all probability remain where they are, since the wall spaces in the upper structure are very thoroughly laid out for mosaics which decorate even better the walls.

In the religious sense a crypt is a cave or grotto in which the early Christians hid themselves for purposes of worship when in fear of persecution, or later the vault under the choir, where persons distinguished for their piety were buried. The Cathedral of St. John the Divine has a new use for the crypt, that of keeping alive the identity of the cathedral while the edifice is being erected above it. What the cathedral will look like when finished—what the choir standing by itself will resemble when only that first portion is erected—is hard to say.

But it is difficult to imagine the appearance of a building when one has no clue to the color. If the builders and promoters of the cathedral have really fixed in their minds the kind of stone which will be used in the walls of the structure they will not tell what it is to be. Yet what a difference it will make if it be marble, or greenstone, or brownstone!

If the spirit of Jacobus de Kay, to whom Cathedral Heights and Riverside Park belonged in the seventeenth century, walks abroad, he will be pleased some day to find not only a university, a historic tomb, and a hospital on his broad farm, but a cathedral to boot. It is of record that Jacobus de Kay nourished lofty dreams of the future for this part of Manhattan, since he called his house Kaysbury—it burned down long ago, and its successor also—and believed that Kaysbury would soon grow larger than Harlem, down by the little river of that name. Yet surely in his wildest dreams he did not foresee this crypt burrowing in the rock and the giant piers raising themselves above it; though it is more than likely that, in common with other worthy citizens of and since his day, he was not backward in prophecies as to the ultimate grandeur of that city which, through the poor politics of Holland, he was forced to call New York.

CHARLES DE KAY.

THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

JUNE 17, 1775.

WHEN the British forces retreated from Concord and Lexington on April 19, 1775, they had but one place of shelter—under the guns of their men-of-war. Harassed all the way from Lexington to West Cambridge, they could not pass through Cambridge, for a hornet's nest of rebels was there.

Lord Percy's reinforcements, which had met the main body retreating through Lexington, had come from Roxbury and found the planks of the Cambridge and Brighton bridge taken up. They had replaced them, it is true, and crossed, but they lost their convoy of provisions, and had the return been made that way the exhausted troops would have found the bridge planks again up, this time in the shape of a barricade.

At Charleston Common, lying just outside the neck, they found their first relief. Gen. Heath stayed the pursuit at this point for fear of injuring the people of Charleston. All the afternoon a great number of people had been making their way into the country over the neck and by means of Malden Bridge. It was after sunset and people were still going out from the city when the approaching regulars, no longer pursued, commenced to discharge their pieces at the panic-stricken refugees, who fled to clay pits and swamps.

The troops poured into the town over the narrow neck, calling for drink at the houses and taverns, and finally encamped on a place called "Bunker Hill." Bunker's personal interest in the hill having long since become insignificant, the possessive "s" has gradually been dropped in history, though retained colloquially, and the place called Bunker Hill has come to stand collectively for the two hills, Bunker's and Breed's.

The patriots avoided taking the aggressive, but they were unceasingly active in thwarting Gage's designs, and in preparing for hostilities whenever the time should arrive.

The centre of the American Army was at Cambride the main body was quartered on Cambridge Common, and Gen. Ward's headquarters was in the old Holmes' mansion. The business of the council was conducted in secrecy. Orders being given for a parade on Friday, the 16th, at 6 o'clock in the evening, about 1,000 men of Prescott's, Frye's, and Bridge's regiment and a fatigue party of 200 Connecticut men presented themselves with all their intrenching tools in the Cambridge camp. With them came also Capt. Gridley's company of artillery, consisting of 40 men and two field pieces.

The detachment was under the command of Col. William Prescott, whose name has received literary renown in the person of his grandson and whose own name shines brightly out of the smoke of that engagement. The roar of the cannon was heard in Cambridge, and immediately it was known that the British had landed. It was just after dinner, and the sudden alarm was communicated by the ringing of bells and beating of drums. Reinforcements were immediately sent forward by Gen. Ward, who reserved only a small number of troops to guard Cambridge, and by Gen. Putnam, who ordered forward the remainder of the Connecticut troops. But Gen. Howe, who was in command of the British forces which had landed at Moulton's Point, after an examination of the ground sent back to Gen. Gage for reinforcements, not satisfied that the men of his command were sufficient for the attack upon so strong a position.

Meanwhile, just before the arrival of the British reinforcements, the Americans were cheered by the arrival of those whom they had looked for. Among the new arrivals was Dr. Joseph Warren, President of the Provincial Congress, who had just received his commission of Major General, and was perhaps the best-known and most popular leader in Massachusetts.

It was at about 3 o'clock that Gen. Howe's reinforcements arrived, and he soon had about 3,000 men drawn up in line.

In the redoubt stood Col. Prescott, awaiting the attack; behind the rail fence was Gen. Putnam. Both of these commanders knew how scanty was the supply of their ammunition and how needful it was that their men should meet the attack with the courage of veterans. "Wait till the enemy are within eight rods," "Save your powder," "Aim at the handsome coats," "Pick off the commanders," were orders passed along as Prescott and Putnam moved about among the men.

On came Gen. Pigot, marching steadily up to the face of the redoubt. When his line was within eight rods the order came from inside the redoubts to fire, and at the command the Americans, standing on their platform, poured a murderous volley into the advancing line. The first rank of the redcoats was rent by the fire of the American marksmen, but through the gaps of the decimated line and over the bodies of their dead and wounded comrades the men of the second rank came on. A second volley from the Americans proved as disastrous to the British, and a retreat was ordered by Gen. Pigot, followed by victorious cheers from the American patriots. The attack had been made and repulsed.

Fifteen minutes later the second attack came. Reinforcements for the British had landed, this time at the ferry, to support the left column. They advanced, keeping up a steady fire, but, as before, the Americans reserved their fire until the column came within eight rods. Again at the word of command they arose above the breastworks and delivered their fire with deadly precision.

Gen. Howe was in the thickest of the fight. Three times was he left alone, so quickly fell his aides and officers about him. The second attack ended like the first, and the enemy was forced to retreat down the hill, leaving their dead and wounded comrades on the field. Twice had the resolute Americans met the attacking force and twice repulsed it. The terrible conflict was beginning to tell on them. Prescott, unflinching in his courage, went back and forth encouraging the men.

The third attack was ordered in a more prudent manner. The advancing forces staggered to the assault. The American ammunition being exhausted, the British were enabled to arrive at close quarters, and, the Americans fighting with clubbed muskets, a hand-to-hand conflict took place over the sides of the redoubt. But the redoubt was soon filled with redcoats, and Prescott, game so long as resistance availed, reluctantly gave the signal for retreat.

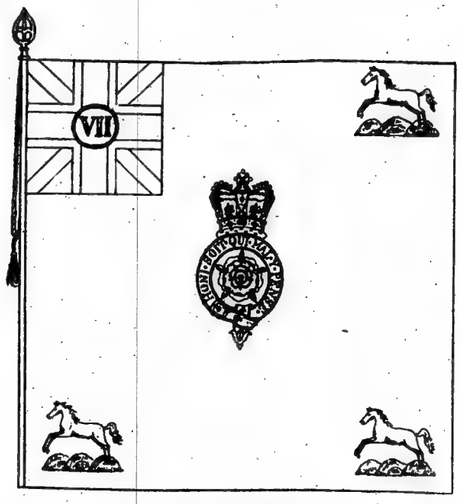

TYPE OF FLAG CARRIED BY THE SEVENTH BRITISH REGIMENT DURING THE REVOLUTION.

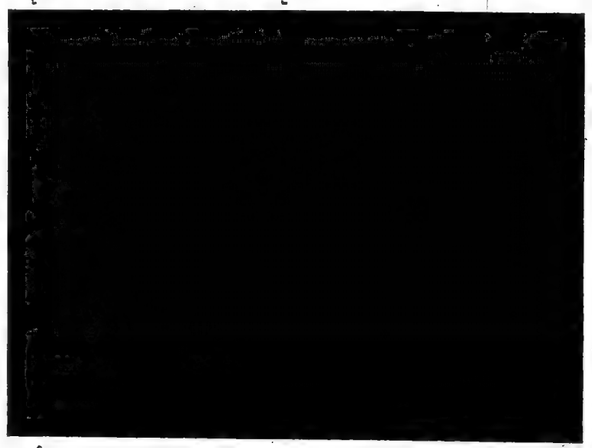

STANDARD OF THE THIRTY-THIRD BRITISH REGIMENT OF FOOT, CENTRE OF REGIMENTAL COLORS.

"BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL, JUNE 17, 1775."
From a Painting by John Trumbull.

BRONZE TABLET FOR THE CRUISER OLYMPIA.

NO feature of the welcome to be extended to Admiral Dewey, his officers and men, upon their arrival in New York Harbor early in October is likely to be more appreciated by them than the presentation by the people of Olympia, State of Washington, of a beautiful bronze tablet commemorating the victory of Manila Bay and the glorious part which the cruiser Olympia had therein. The noise of Dewey's guns had hardly ceased to echo when the patriotic citizens of Olympia assembled to do honor to the city's namesake and to set on foot the project which has since been crowned with success. The tablet, which was designed by Paul W. Morris of New York and executed by him under the supervision of Daniel C. French, is fashioned of bronze, and the sculptor's conception instantly impresses the beholder as one of noble dignity. The centre of the tablet is occupied by a magnificent figure of Victory, whose outstretched arms support a flowing scroll, bearing the now famous words of Admiral Dewey to the commander of his flagship, "Gridley, You May Fire When Ready." On either side of this figure is the inscription, "From the Citizens of Olympia and State of Washington. Greeting of Olympia to Her Namesake. MDCCCXCVIII." The casting of the tablet has just been finished by the Henry Bonnard Bronze Company of New York, and the tablet will shortly be placed on exhibition. It was inspected a few days ago by Mr. James A. Haight of Olympia, representing the donors, and was by him pronounced satisfactory in the highest degree. It has been decided that the tablet shall be placed upon the Olympia's forward turret, in the space between the two big guns which did such terrible execution in Manila Bay. The presentation and dedication will take place in New York Harbor in the presence of a large company of distinguished guests, among whom will be the Mayor of Olympia, the Governor of Washington, and, it is hoped, the President of the United States.

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BRONZE TABLET TO BE PLACED ON THE FORWARD TURRET OF THE U. S. CRUISER OLYMPIA.
Presented by the People of Olympia, Washington.

GOLDEN SILENCE.

Under the beeches we sat at rest,
In the waning Summer day.
Hers was the voice that I loved the best,
Yet I found no words to say.
"Speak on, dear lips," at length I cried,
"For your speech it is silver sweet."
In the still blue air my pleading died,
And the brook sang low at our feet.
"Ah! like the river,
Murmur forever!
Thy speech is so silver sweet."

Then my words came fast. Oh, heart of mine!
Does thy stillness say, "I love"?
The brook sang under the eglantine,
And the thrush sang high above;
But silence beneath the spreading beech!
While our hearts the moments told.
Then I laughed, "My love hath silvern speech;
But her silence is all of gold.
Silence, love-laden—
Ah! sweetest maiden!
Such silence is all of gold."

—MARY E. PEPPIN, in Chambers's Journal.

NO MAGNETIC ROCKS.

Most persons will acknowledge that they retain in their memories the details of a fairy story learned in childhood, while far more important things which occurred only a short time ago are forgotten. Hence when we read of that terrible shipwreck off the Manacle Rocks, Cornwall, which was brought about by the vessel being miles out of its right course, and see that the magnetism of the rocks is given as a possible initial cause of the disaster, the mind instantly reverts to the history of Sindbad the Sailor, where an incident of the same sort is vividly described.

A writer in Chambers's Journal, commenting on the cause of the disaster, says it is not by any means the first time that the influence of magnetic rocks has been gravely discussed; and about twenty-five years ago, when this question assumed an aggressive form, the matter was put to the test and finally set at rest under Government auspices. The then Astronomer Royal at the Cape was provided with a small steamer and various instruments, and endeavored, in coasting round different headlands, to detect their attractive power. This he failed to do, and the theory as to the attractive nature of rocks, so far as their alleged influence on ships is concerned, was proved to be a myth.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF HAIR.

Some one has said that the age of great beards has always been the age of great painters, and the history of art undoubtedly lends some color to this assertion. Samson's strength grew with the growth of his hair, and the age of war, life, vigor, romance, picturesqueness is the age when we are full of strange oaths, and bearded like the pard. The glory of so many of Rembrandt's finest portraits lies in the treatment of the hair, whereas the smooth-faced "man in armor" is only great in spite of itself. Vandyck was born in an age of beards, and Vandyck was a great painter. The beauty of human foliage seemed to inspire him, and the inspiration grew so great that a clean-shaven face struck him almost with horror. Beards could not but keep in fashion when the most fashionable portrait painter of the day demanded them, so that Vandyck at last had the supreme pleasure of living in a world that he himself had largely helped to form and create. The same pleasure must

cheek of a man?—pah! it is no man. One does not need Röntgen rays to know the bones of M. le Cleanshaven. They grin out of the contour of his chin, and they are abominable. Let us, therefore, take this lesson to heart. Our art is on the verge of death. We must save and restore it. We must wear beards.—Aristide Barbier, in Black and White.

FINE ART FOR ALDERMEN.

The Art Workers' Guild of London will perform a "masque," June 19, or thereabouts, for the entertainment of the Lord Mayor and Corporation. The "book," wholly in verse, is the offspring of six distinguished members—Walter Crane, C. R. Ashbee, Selwyn Image, Harrison Townshend, Henry Wilson, and Christopher Whall. Original music has been composed by Malcolm Lawson, while Arnold Dolmetsch has arranged some old English airs for certain quaint dances devised by Louis Davis. The dresses are being designed by Walter Crane and Davis, and the scenery, which is to be a revelation in the art of built-up "sets," is in the hands of an imaginative young architect. The title is "Truehearte and Fayremonde, or Beauty's Awakening; a Masque of Winter and of Spring." The story is based on the legend of the Sleeping Beauty.

British Soldier of the Revolutionary Period.

faces in a thousand can stand the unvarnished light of day? Why is it that so few male actors can find their portraits in the theatrical papers of the day? Because they wear no beards. The smooth, round cheek of the woman is one of the most changing things—to look at—provided that it is framed or topped with massive tresses, but the smooth, round

"THE RETURN FROM THE CHASE."
From the Painting by David Neal.

HIS LAST PROSPECT.

THE STORY OF A DEFRAUDED MINER'S MAD RESISTANCE.

PETER had the instinct, but that was about all. That is to say, he prospected for the joy of the chase. He liked to find ledges of red-brown rock, which became pyrites after he had gone down a way, and then pure white quartz. He liked to follow out the probable dip of the lead, partly by experience, mostly by instinct. He liked to dig those rabbit burrows of an experimental nature, running straight down or straight in, called "prospectors' shafts." Thus he would get to know the cross-section of a hill as you know the interior of the apple you have just cut in two. Thus far Peter succeeded as well, even better, than the best. Then he lost it all. He either sold out to parties insolvent, or on insufficient security, or illegally. He never seemed to learn how. Other men reaped where he had sowed, while he moved on to plow up a new and virgin country.

The worst of it was that Peter, in a patient way, was trying to gain a competency. Back in Vermont there was a farm with more stones than even these stony hills could show, and with less gold in its harvests than even in Peter's negative gleanings—for here Peter at least kept out of debt. But near the snake-fence stood a little peak-roofed and clapboarded house, with blinds of emerald green. Over the house rioted Virginia creepers. Near the ancient well swayed lilacs, broad and low. In the old-fashioned front yard was the chirp of crickets and hordes of white butterflies with spots of sulphur-yellow. The house was empty and the yard overgrown; yet to the vacant rooms of one, or to the choked-out flowers of the other, Peter's gentle thoughts ever swarmed, like homing bees. He saw it bathed in the sunshine of prosperity. In his vision the yard was orderly, well kept; the house was populous with the affection of loving hearts. For in that Vermont country, these many years, a girl had waited—growing older and quieter and more resigned—for Peter and the fortune he was to bring.

If Peter had had more self-assertion he might have retained some of the property he had so patiently relinquished. If Peter had had less faith he might have been in more haste to return. And somewhere the qualities of meekness and faith are extolled above all else. So Peter came into a gulch one afternoon, when the birds were singing, all alone. In his slow way he built a shack, made himself comfortable, and started in.

First he made a general survey of the country. He went up every little gulch, even to the shallow top of it filled with loose stones; he followed out the skyline of every ridge; he seized frequent opportunities of taking a long diagonal down the slopes. In this he proceeded rapidly, but carefully. None of the broad indications escaped him. He noted accurately the various dikes, the general "dip" of the country, the general direction of the parallel ledges of strata, the numerous cross ledges and irregularities of structure. Then he carried with him a hand pick, one end pointed, the other forming a blunt hammer, and a number of canvas bags. From various places near one another he knocked off chunks of the rock, which he broke into fine pieces and mixed thoroughly on an old half blanket. After this he raised the opposite edges of the blanket, about the centre, in such a manner as to divide the crushed rock into two equal parts. One of these parts he threw away. The other he mixed again as carefully as at first. By a repetition of the process, he at last obtained an "average," which he stowed in one of the little canvas bags.

At the end of the day he dumped an "average" into a heavy iron mortar, over which a pestle was suspended from a springy sapling. By alternately pulling down and letting up on the sapling, the pestle was made to crush the quartz fragments into fine red and white sand. This Peter poured and scraped into a flaring-sided iron pan, into which he let a quantity of water. He then whirled the pan in a peculiar manner, pausing to rock it back and forth every few minutes. Much of the sand thus flowed over the sides. After the first water was all gone, he poured in some more. Thus he panned the waste out, until at last nothing was left in the angle but some heavy black grains. These were the concentrates. By a deft rocking in one direction they were made to string out in a long, fan-shaped mass, at the apex of which was the fine, yellow gold—that is, where there was any.

In this way Peter slowly got an idea of the country. Some ledges which seemed to him promising, and yet which did not show free gold at the top, he exploited still further. With a charge or so of powder he penetrated to a layer below the surface. Or perhaps he spent several hard months making an irregular deep hole like a well, from which he carried the débris in bags, climbing up a notched tree. Then he selected more samples. This is hard work. When he had learned the country pretty thoroughly, Peter staked out his claims. There were four of these. Then he commenced "sinking" on all four. Working alone he could make about a foot of progress a day. By Winter he was far enough below ground so that he did not feel the cold. Occasionally he would make a short cross-cut—that is, a tunnel across the trend of the strata—to see how far it was to the wall; sometimes he would drift—that is, tunnel in the direction of the strata—to see how the quality of the lead held out. All this took time, as did the timbering and the trips for supplies. Men in the town called him "Happy" Peter, because he was always humming a quaint little song, and because his eyes beamed with such steady, gentle kindliness.

Time slips by rapidly in the hills. You get up at daylight and cook breakfast; you carry water up to your shaft; you spend all the morning making a little hole in the rock with a drill; at noon you blast; in the afternoon you haul bucketfuls of broken rock out with a windlass. The night has come. You measure the days by what you have accomplished, and it is little. You measure time by your trips to camp, and they are few. One morning Peter, in looking into his little square mirror, caught sight of a gray hair. He looked closer. There were many of them. With a sudden great pang he realized that he was getting to be an old man. He took from the table the miniature of a girl with great gray eyes. He wondered if she was getting to be an old woman. At the thought, Harry Peter became another man. He rode to town that very day—over the mountains, through the gorges—and showed them what he had found. Then he returned.

The morning after men came into the lonely gulch. In an hour the side hills were covered with them. Between the trees figures glanced to and fro, as patches of red or flashes of light reflected from polished metal.

Peter looked with excited satisfaction. This meant prosperity. This meant that on the morrow a new town would deserve a place on the map. This meant, above all, that Peter's claims would have value; that he could sell them out at a price, and that he could grow old happily in a country itself as old as his distant youth. He wandered restlessly from one of his four claims to the other. He told himself that this time he would make a careful bargain. The need was imminent in the light of this discovery of gray hairs. It had never seemed so before. He began to forestall difficulties in his mind. It should be spot cash, nothing else. Peter knew just what his claims were worth, and he knew what he would get for them. The sale should be by deed, legally, this for that. Then he would go East at once.

He cast in review the technicalities of mining law. He had staked the claims correctly; he had done the proper assessment work on each. Perhaps it would have been better if he had had them recorded. At once he made a tour of his property to see if all the notices were in place. It had never occurred to him before that some one might "jump" him. Peter began to think it might have been wiser to have brought the purchaser in here quietly, without agitating a boom. Perplexed and tortured with doubts and anxieties, he spent the remainder of the day in going from claim to claim.

His accustomed aspect of gentle impassivity had left him. His eye became shifty and suspicious. His hands worked nervously. In his breast there fermented an excitement which would not let him rest even for an instant. For Peter realized that this was the last chance. Heretofore he had had the consciousness of youth to encourage him. Failure had meant only delay. Now it meant finality. There was left to him no more time. He saw that before he could again dig his shafts and blast his tunnels, old age would have banished his dreams and his hopes together.

He passed in feverish review the three occasions wherein he had been swindled. The San Francisco man had given him worthless paper, and had resold at once. The Denver sharpers had merely taken possession, and had refused to pay. The St. Louis men had pretended that the property was not as represented, and had compromised at a ridiculously low figure. Peter might have fought the thing successfully, but in his great diffidence of mind he had been too easily persuaded of the justice of the others' position. He would never be caught so again; but these men bewildered and puzzled him always, and he confessed to himself a great fear of their unknown wiles. At the thought that they might cheat him in some new way he went into a panic. He made another tour of the claims. It was now dark. At dawn he went over the ground again. He had not slept all night, and had eaten nothing since the noon of the preceding day.

On returning to his cabin he placed the miniature and the square mirror side by side on the table and looked at them intently for a long time. Then he kicked his chair over backward, and went out to his claims once more. The first comers of the stampeders had finished staking out, and were now wandering about the hills. Peter found a small group of them on one of his claims. They were reading his notice, and were laughing idly. Peter knew two of them.

"Hallo, Happy!" called one, on catching sight of him, "what do ye call this?" He winked at the rest. The history of Peter's losses was well known to all. He was pointing to the weather-beaten notice.

"What?" asked Peter, strangely.

"You ain't got this readin' right. She says 'fifteen hundred feet.' The law says she oughter read 'fifteen hundred linear feet.' Yore claim is n. g. I'm goin' t' jump her on you!" The statement was ridiculous. Everybody knew it, and prepared to laugh, loud-mouthed.

Peter, without a word, shot the man through the heart. Men said, at his trial, that it was the most brutal and unprovoked murder they had ever known.—Stewart Edward White in The San Francisco Argonaut.

MARTYRDOM OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW.
From the Painting by Ribera.

"CROSSING THE VALLEY."
From the Painting by G. Glenn Newell.

CORNER OF THE COURTYARD OF THE VILLA MURA.
From the Painting by Charles Caryl Coleman.

JUNE

1

THE WORLD OF SPORT

THE DEFENDER UNDER SAIL.

THE big sloop-yacht Defender, which beat Valkyrie III. several years ago in the contests for the America's Cup, has receded into the somewhat humble place of a trial horse for the new sloop Columbia. Yet she is being handled as if she were to be the defender this year in fact as well as in name. Accidents and miscalculations in yachting are by no means impossible, and it might turn out after proper trials that the old yacht was faster than the new one. If this should be the case, the Defender would once more attempt the task of keeping the cup in this country. Of course yachtsmen generally do not expect that such will be the case, but then even a man who is so very sure of his own skill as Mr. "Nat" Herreshoff, the designer of both yachts, may be mistaken.

The Defender is being put through all the processes of tuning up with the greatest care, and the daily dispatches from Newport show that nothing is omitted which will prepare her to beat the Columbia if she can. She is under the direction of one of the most experienced and expert yacht sailors in the United States. This is William Butler Duncan, Jr. Mr. Duncan is a gentleman whose standing in the world of sport it would trouble a Gideon to decide. He is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, and has served as an officer in the navy, both regular and volunteer. He resigned from the regular navy while he was attached to the Vandalia, and soon afterward entered upon his notable career as a yachtsman. As owner and skipper of the smart little cutter Yolande, he made himself known as a dangerous customer to meet in the small yacht classes. Later he became the owner of the fine seventy-foot cutter Huron, and from her truck he flew the flag of Rear Commodore of the New York Yacht Club.

When the Defender was built to sail in defense of the famous old cup, Mr. Duncan was one of the "amateurs" of her crew, as he had been of the crew of her predecessor, the Vigilant. Meanwhile he had been an officer of the Naval Militia of this State from the time of its inception, and at the time of the outbreak of the war with Spain was in command of the First Naval Battalion of this city. He went to the war as senior watch officer of the cruiser Yankee, thereby serving for the second time in the navy. Whether he can still claim to be an amateur or not is something for the experts to decide. One thing is beyond question, and that is that he knows all about a big yacht, and is just the man to get out of the Defender all that is in her. He has been at Newport and Bristol with the vessel ever since she was put overboard for the season, and has been giving her the closest attention.

In Capt. John Rhodes Mr. Duncan has a sailing master who is of the very first water. Some of the dispatches represent Mr. Duncan as taking the wheel himself, but it is highly improbable that he has done so for more than a few moments at a time. As manager of the yacht he must have very little time to amuse himself sailing her. He will have all he can attend to in watching how she behaves, and in studying the peculiarities of the set and efficiency of her canvas. When the Defender sailed for the cup she had a crew of Dear Island Yankee boys, and they proved to be a fine lot. This year the Columbia has the American crew, and the Defender has a Scandinavian outfit. So the old familiar cry, "Let de yib yun down," will be heard on board of her once more. Fourteen years ago, when the Puritan was the defender of the cup, the old shellbacks about Marblehead were fond of saying, "Cap'n Auberry Crocker an' a crew o' Nawwidgins kin beat all cracky." "Cracky" was not the word, but it will do here. It may just be possible that next Fall the same old mossbunkers will be using a variant of the expression to embody their opinion of Capt. Rhodes and his crew.

But, of course, the greatest likelihood is that the new yacht will beat the old one in the trial races. Those races, however, will be second only to the cup contests in interest. The Defender has been thoroughly overhauled, her sail area has been increased, and it is quite likely that she will show more speed than she did two years ago. The illustration shows her under her lower canvas. Her topmast is not on end, but she displays a pretty spread of cloth and an easy action in the water. Mr. Duncan has said that her handling under head sails alone has surprised him. Even a tyro can see from the picture that she carries a big main driver, and it may easily be understood that the club-topsail which fell from aloft the other day in Narragansett Bay was not a baby. Racing and working together all Summer, as the two yachts will, they will be in prime condition to do their best in the trial races in the Fall, and for those who love nautical sport those contests will be worth going many miles to see.

W. J. HENDERSON.

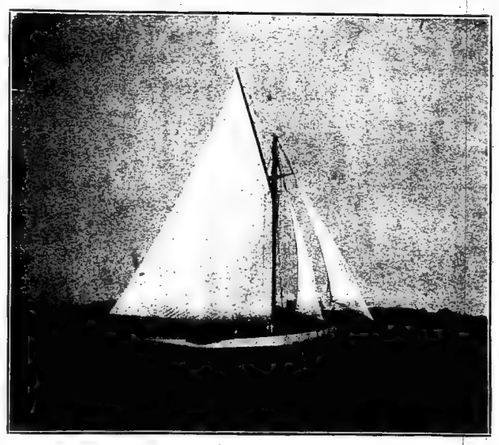

THE DEFENDER UNDER LOWER SAIL.

ON AN ICEBERG WITH A BEAR.

"Talking of bears and freezing," said the Doctor, as he rose, yawned, and stretched his conscience, "reminds me of a narrow escape I once had."

"Now, come, Doctor, this is unprofessional," said the Colonel. "You want to make us ill, so that you can physic us. You've no grudge against me, surely?"

"Look here, Colonel," said the Doctor, "this tale has to be told, and it will come from the cold North in a way that will make you frizzling chaps feel freshened and invigorated at once."

"What must be, must," groaned the Major. "Kismet!"

"Call me, Doctor, when you've finished," said young Greening, as he lay down and pretended to sleep; and the medico, without any apology, droned away:

"I was fishing off the coast of Greenland in sixty-nine."

"Why sixty-nine? Why do you all choose that year? Do please make it seventy-nine, or eighty-seven, or something else," interrupted the Colonel.

"Can't alter facts to please you," said the Doctor, "and sixty-nine it was. I had been fishing about a quarter of the day, which hereabout is six months long, when I thought I'd try a hole made by some Eskimo on the edge of a pack of drift ice. You fish through a hole in the ice there, boys.

"Suddenly," continued the Doctor, "I felt a warm breath on my cheek, and as it fell in snowflakes around me I thought it was young Potahanker, a lady Eskimo, who was rather attached to me.

"Imagine my surprise when a low growl answered me!"

"Those growls always are low, I've observed," said Greening; "swears, I expect."

"I sprang up," added the Doctor, "and the bear also rose to the occasion. What would have been my fate I can't bear to think had not a sudden report startled us both. The ice was cracking.

"We both made a bee-line toward shore, but almost at our feet a great gulf opened, and our floe, leaving the pack, sailed out to sea.

"It was an awkward situation, for we had no provisions, and it was evident that one of us would have to eat the other. The bear soon arrived at this fact, and came sniffing toward me; but I pricked his nose with a long knife I carried and sent him howling back. Three times he tried to carry me by assault, and three times I drove him back, and then he squatted down in front of me, and I could see by the gleam of his little eye that he meant to tire me out. For forty-eight hours we watched each other thus, and then I saw that unless something happened I must succumb, for I was deadly sleepy, and I was certain that the moment I closed my eyes I should be killed by the brute.

"Then an idea struck me, one of those wonderful gleams of genius that come once in a lifetime. I flaked off a great sheet of clear ice, and by careful scraping made it concave on one side and convex on the other. I had thus a magnificent burning-glass, as the lens used to be called. Fixing this so as to concentrate the sun's rays close to where the bear was sitting, I soon had the pleasure of seeing the surface of the ice melt, and in a five minutes a pool of water was there. Then, withdrawing the glass, the water froze in fifteen seconds, just as the bear lazily began to think of moving out of the wet.

"It would have made any one laugh to have seen the brute try to get away; he was frozen hard, and his roaring could have been heard for miles. So far so good, and I was able to sleep for fourteen hours right off, and when I woke I was as hungry as a hunter. However, not wishing to kill my companion, I got some powdered ice, covered a foreleg with it, and when it was frozen I amputated it neatly. My boys, that frozen meat was the finest I'd ever eaten.

"It was six weeks before a whaler sighted us, and in that time I had amputated the bear's four legs, but he was little the worse for it. Those beasts hang on to life in a marvelous manner."

"You've got the rest of the bear at home in your aviary, I suppose," said Greening.

"No, I haven't," said the doctor, "I always like to keep to facts. The sailors took a fancy to him, so we made him four artificial legs, and he used to play with the men like a kitten. Many a morning I've been awakened by the patter of his wooden paws along the deck, and going up I have found him racing after a ball of worsted. Pretty creature he was, every one loved him, and I was glad that I hadn't taken his life."

"He's alive, then?" asked the Colonel.

"No. Unfortunately, like all pets, he died," said the Doctor. "He had a mania for climbing the rigging, and one day, while dancing on the main lower yardarm, one of his legs broke, and he fell to the deck—dead. I was quite sorry, I assure you."

"Take a little breath now, Doctor," said the Colonel, and the Doctor helped himself —From Pick-Me-Up.

THE METROPOLITAN JUNIOR EIGHT.

BEDS.

In England the old four-poster bedstead is still the pride of the nation, says The Sanitarian, but the iron or brass bedstead is beating it out of the field. The English beds are the largest beds of the world. A peculiarity of the German is its shortness; besides that it consists frequently in part of a large down pillow or upper mattress, which spreads over the person and usually answers the purpose of all the other ordinary bedclothing combined. In the tropics men sleep in hammocks or upon mats or grass. The East Indian unrolls his light, portable charpoy or mattress, which, in the early morning, is again rolled together and carried away by him. The Japanese lie upon matting, with a stiff, uncomfortable wooden neck rest. The Chinese use low bedsteads, often elaborately carved, and supporting only mats or coverlids. The ancient Greeks and Romans had their beds supported on frames, but not flat like ours. The Egyptians had a couch of peculiar shape, more like an old-fashioned easy chair, with hollow back and seat.

FORMER TURKISH CENSORSHIP.

On one occasion a resident of Turkey ordered out from London some copies of that pleasant book of our nursery days, "Sandford and Merton." All the copies were confiscated, although the maddest of censors could not pretend that the improving discourses of Mr. Barlow to his two young pupils were in the nature of a political propaganda. But the mere fact that the pet dog in the narrative was called "Turk" was sufficient to prevent the sale of the book in Turkey! For an equally absurd reason the whole of Shakespeare's works are forbidden there because of the murder of the King in "Hamlet."—From "Travels and Politics," by W. Miller.

Comforting.

From Tit-Bits.

An American, called upon to return thanks for the distinguished stranger at a public dinner, said:

"This is quite unexpected; in fact, when I came into this room I felt much like Daniel in the lions' den. When Daniel got into that place and looked around, he thought to himself, 'Whoever's got to do the after-dinner speaking, it won't be me!'"

JUNE 18 1899

PROOF.

"You don't believe in communication with the dead?"
"Oh, quite! Only this morning I had a letter from a friend in Philadelphia."

The Prodigal Son in Africa.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The cannibal chief stood with his hand shading his eyes. A solitary figure was timidly creeping toward him from the jungle.

Suddenly the old chief started. He took a quick step forward.

"It is," he cried, "it is my son! He is coming home again!"

Then with his eyes still fixed on the slouching figure he shrilly called to his head hunter:

"Mbongwa, the prodigal is returning! Kill the fatted Kaffir!"

Modern.

From The Detroit Journal.

The Buttercup drooped sadly.

"I'm so old-fashioned!" she sighed.

"Oh, I'm sure you'd do equally well for oleomargarine!" protested the Daffodil comfortingly.

A kind word ordinarily costs nothing, and often it brings light into a life hitherto held by darkness. Let us try to be like the Daffodil, please.

The Obstacle.

From Tit-Bits.

Tommy, aged five, and his cousin Willie, aged six, had several little altercations, in which Tommy invariably got the worst of it. One day his mamma said to him:

"Tommy, to-morrow is Willie's birthday. Wouldn't you like to give him something?"

"You just better believe I would," was the reply; "but you see he's bigger than I am, and I can't."

A Critical Moment.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"That son-in-law of yours is a cool one," remarked one Griswold Street banker to another, "and has a long head for business. Does he ever get rattled?"

"Oh, he has his limit like the rest of us. When he asked me for my daughter he was so comfuddled that he kissed me and shook hands with the girl."

Pity for the Man.

From The Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

"I see," remarked the observant boarder, "that a San Francisco man, accompanied only by a cat, has started in a boat thirty feet long to circumnavigate the globe."

"I'm sorry for the man," said the cross-eyed boarder.

"Why?"

"Well, the cat will come back."

To Accord with the Fact.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"Will some one in the class," asked the teacher of rhetoric, "give a better form to the sentence, 'John can ride the mule if he wants to'?"

"'John can ride the mule if the mule wants him to," said the boy with the bad eye.

A Park Statue.

From The Detroit Free Press.

She staid in the park all Summer,
She staid in the park all Fall;
Nor drive her away
In the Winter could they—
She staid in spite of all.

In Spring when they took the covers
Down from the fountains gray,
My maiden was there
The first, they declare.
I'll wager she's there to-day.

Not Qualified to Judge.

From The Richmond Dispatch.

Benedict—I have about decided to go to Mexico for the Summer.

Bachelor—Why, that's the hottest place on the face of the earth.

Benedict—Excuse me; but you're not married.

The Master Mind.

From Tit-Bits.

"Cadger has a nerve."

"Why so?"

"I threatened to sue him for that fiver he owes me."

"Yes?"

"And he asked me to sue him for ten and give him the other five."

George E. Priest,
The New Member of the State Tax Commission.

It Mattered Not.

From Tit-Bits.

Mistress (to cook)—Your name, Mary, and my daughter's being the same, makes matters somewhat confusing. Now, how do you like, say, the name of Bridget?

Cook—Shure, mum, it's not me that's particular. I'm willing to call the young lady anything you like.

Unpaid.

From The Detroit Journal.

The frustration of evil was now complete, in four acts.

"Somebody shall pay dearly for this!" hissed the baffled villain as he was led away.

"But who?" moaned the other characters, exchanging glances, for the company had no angel, while the public held aloof.

He Knew the Scales.

From The Chicago Post.

"When you get your groceries to-day," said the butcher to his wife, "don't go to that little grocer next door to my shop."

"Why not?" she demanded.

"Because he sent in yesterday and borrowed an old pair of my scales."

Pretty Dolly Madison
And other maids of yore
Had linen masks sewed tightly in
The sunbonnets they wore.
But nowadays these modern maids
Won't hear of such a fix,
The sun and wind may do their worst,
They all use CUTELIX.

The Extreme Variety.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Pa, what is an extreme optimist?"

"An idiot who fancies he'll find his wife asleep at 2 A. M."

Prudence.

From Tit-Bits.

"A prudent man," says a witty Frenchman, "is like a pin. His head prevents him from going too far."

CASTORIA

Chas. H. Fletcher

CASTORIA

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THE WEATHER.

Partly cloudy, warmer, light southwesterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,426. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1899.—10 Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:

TEN PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 85¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 42c; cash cotton, 6 5-16c.

FOREIGN.—President Loubet of France held a conference with ex-President Cassimir-Perier yesterday, presumably to induce him to accept the War portfolio in the new Cabinet, the organization of which is proceeding slowly and under great difficulties. The Kolnische Zeitung announces the "complete failure" of the Disarmament Committee of the Peace Conference at The Hague. The correspondent there of The London Times, however, thinks the outlook promising, and believes that Emperor William will withdraw his opposition. Dr. Zorn, whom the Emperor summoned to Berlin, arrived there on Saturday, accompanied by Mr. Holls of the United States delegation. They have had two audiences with the Emperor, and were expected to start back for The Hague last night. It is said that they may possibly have succeeded in obtaining a modification of the Emperor's attitude. It is reported in Berlin that at the last meeting of the Diet of the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha it was confidentially announced that the abdication would occur this year of the reigning Duke Alfred. He is Queen Victoria's second son, and as his only son died recently, the Duke of Connaught is the heir apparent. Emperor William of Germany distributed the prizes at the Elbe regatta yesterday, and in a speech at a dinner afterward said that Germany was now "able to live in a state of assured peace."—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The Rev. Dr. James Chambers announced yesterday his resignation as pastor of the Calvary Presbyterian Church. The congregation will probably disband and the church property be sold.

Capt. William A. Andrews has started on a voyage across the Atlantic in a twelve-foot boat. Enthusiastic girls gave him parting embraces at Atlantic City, N. J., whence he sailed.

William Staub, eighteen years old, of 1,424 Avenue A, jumped into the East River at the foot of Seventy-eighth Street yesterday and saved an eleven-year-old girl from drowning.

Wilson W. Dunlap, the paralytic missionary who is trying to convert the Jews, made a second trip to the east side yesterday. His visit was interrupted by a riotous crowd, which prevented the meeting and threw stones and other missiles at the missionary's wagon.

With reference to the accusation of the use of a corruption fund in the election of Judge Haight, made by L. M. Lockwood before the Industrial Commission on Saturday, D. B. Hill said yesterday that it was absurd. The Republicans, he declared, needed no corruption fund in the election of 1894.

There were no new developments in the Cleveland street car strike yesterday, but an attempt will probably be made to run cars on several lines to-day, and more trouble is looked for. The strikers are preparing for a big demonstration this evening.

Page 2.

The programme for the Fourth of July celebration of Tammany Hall is practically completed; speeches on silved will be prohibited and Admiral Schley will be a guest.

At the Social Reform Club yesterday Lawrence Gronlund attacked the free-silver, anti-trust and anti-imperialism policies and laid down seven new planks for a Democratic platform for 1900.

The concert and dance hall proprietors at Coney Island yesterday carried out their threat to defy the police order against selling liquor in such places on Sunday and many were arrested.

Fanny McPherson, the Worcester schoolgirl accused of stealing clothing from a Gerard Hotel guest was arraigned in court yesterday and remanded. The charges against her may not be pressed.

As a result of his recent speech to the graduating class of the Law School of New York University, in which he reflected on the character of the bench in this city, Prof. Thaddeus D. Kenneson is in all probability to be called to account by the Supreme Court.

Page 3.

The Seventh Regiment passed a quiet day in camp at Peekskill yesterday after a somewhat tumultuous night. The First Battery arrived in camp at noon.

The stage, scenery, and seating accommodations of Koster & Bial's roof garden were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The damage was immediately repaired by a force of men and the concert performance was given last night without any interruption. The loss was $10,000.

Page 4.

The Speedway was crowded yesterday with all sorts of horses and vehicles, and the throng was so large that little brushing could be indulged in.

Page 7.

Mrs. Julia Egan, wife of a wealthy saloon keeper, was robbed of diamonds worth $3,000 yesterday.

All arrangements for the funeral of Augustin Daly, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, are completed. The will of the manager will be probated and made public.

President McKinley went to church at Holyoke yesterday morning, and in the afternoon heard the Rev. Dr. Jacobus's baccalaureate sermon at Mount Holyoke College.

Special services were held last night in celebration of the eightieth anniversary of the dedication of the Market Street Dutch Reformed, now the Presbyterian Church of the Sea and Land.

Page 10.

Mayor Van Wyck announced yesterday the names of those appointed on the committee to arrange a welcome for Admiral Dewey.

Christ Church Parish, Greenwich, Conn., began the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Horse Neck Chapel, the first Episcopal church in that town, yesterday.

William H. Brookfield yesterday informed the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church Session of his unsuccessful efforts to induce the Rev. Dr. Alexander Connell to accept a call to the church.

Many complaints are made of the inadequate car service and halting time schedules of the "Huckleberry" system which mar one of the most charming trips that can be undertaken in the suburbs around New York.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Sires.—Page 2.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 9.

Queer Fire in D., L. and W. Building.

DOVER, N. J., June 18.—A large empty building in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad yards here, formerly used as a blacksmith and carpenter's shop, was destroyed by fire this morning. It was closed some weeks ago by the new management of the road, and the hands who had been employed in it were laid off or sent to work elsewhere. There is much bitterness here against the railroad because of the many discharges that have occurred since the new management took charge. The police are investigating, and say they believe some discharged employe set fire to the building. The loss will be several thousand dollars.

Cattle Can Be Exported to Belgium.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Special Plenipotentiary Kasson has just received an authenticated copy from Belgium of the decree recently enacted by the Belgian Government removing the prohibition on the importation into Belgium of American neat cattle. This will be formally published at once, for the information of the meat interests in this country. The decree recites the preceding decrees prohibiting importations of cattle from America and the opinion of the veterinarians, and announces that American neat cattle and swine can now be imported into Belgium, under the terms of the decree of 1897, prescribing the places where they may be landed and slaughtered.

FRENCH CABINET CRISIS

Reorganization Proceeding Slowly and Under Great Difficulties.

PRESIDENT LOUBET PERPLEXED

Confers with M. Casimir-Perier, Who May Be Induced to Become Minister of War.

PARIS, June 18.—President Loubet received in audience early this morning M. Casimir-Perier, former President of France, and consulted with him regarding the Ministerial crisis. The interview terminated about 11 o'clock, after which M. Loubet received Senator Pierre Waldeck-Rousseau.

The latter, it is understood, has made his acceptance of the task of forming a Cabinet conditional upon the co-operation of M. Casimir-Perier and certain sections of the Chamber of Deputies, which he hopes to secure. He has consulted with several statesmen and has had a very long conference with M. Lepine, former Prefect of Police of Paris.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau is meeting with considerable difficulty, but he appears determined. He will confer with M. Loubet again, probably to-morrow morning, before submitting a draft list of colleagues.

Of the three former Premiers whom he has consulted M. Maurice Rouvier, who was President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Finance in 1887, alone consented to take a portfolio. M. Felix Méline informed him that he failed to see how his appointment as Premier would bring about a solution of the crisis. M. Henri Brisson contented himself with promising support and expressing good wishes.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau waited upon M. Casimir-Perier and earnestly endeavored to induce him to accept the portfolio of War on the ground that his presence at the Ministry of War would simplify the difficulties of the situation. Thereupon M. Casimir-Perier consulted with the President, who pointed out to him that he would be able to exercise more authority than any one else over the Generals in destroying the germs of irritation. M. Casimir-Perier replied that he had definitely withdawn from politics, but nevertheless would undertake to consider the matter.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau was notified of this reply, which gives him full liberty to constitute a Cabinet of Republican union. The question now is whether he will go so far as to include a Socialist in the Ministry. He himself is indisposed to do so, and no doubt his view will prevail.

It is said that M. Clement Fallieres, President of the Senate, informed M. Loubet this afternoon that the Senate seemed opposed to the inclusion of M. Alexander Millerand, the Radical Socialist, in the Cabinet.

It is understood that if M. Waldec-Rousseau fails, the President will again summon M. Poincaré, whom he has asked to remain in Paris at his (M. Loubet's) disposition.

THE DREYFUS CONTROVERSY.

Gen. Mercier Speaks to the League of Patriots—The Prisoner at the Cape Verde Islands.

PARIS, June 18.—Gen. Mercier, who was Minister for War when Capt. Dreyfus was condemned, spoke publicly for the first time since the Court of Cassation rendered its decision at a meeting of the French Patriotic League yesterday, where he was greeted with loud applause.

"Your acclamations," said Gen. Mercier, "are addressed only in a small part to the soldier who did his duty in 1894 and is firmly resolved to accomplish it in 1899. They are chiefly addressed to our dear army, of which, at this critical moment, you do me the honor of regarding as the standard bearer."

He then proceeded to declare his absolute conviction of the guilt of Capt. Dreyfus and his belief that the Rennes court-martial would fearlessly ascertain the truth and do its duty. "As for myself," he declared, "I shall tell everything I know."

That as a prominent advocate of revision remarked, is just what is wanted.

A dispatch from the Cape Verde Islands announces that the French second-class cruiser Sfax, carrying Capt. Dreyfus, has passed en route for Brest, where she is expected before Saturday next. It is understood that Capt. Dreyfus will be landed by night, and that a special train will be in waiting to take him to Rennes, where the court-martial is to be held.

Marchand Welcomed at His Home.

THOISSEY, France, June 18.—Major Marchand arrived this morning at Thoissey, his birthplace, and was received by the Mayor and enthusiastic crowds. His passage from the railway station to the residence of his father was veritably a triumphal progress.

CANADIAN PACIFIC'S DESTINY.

Ex-President Van Horne Will Assume More Active Duties in Working Out a Great Railroad Scheme.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 18.—Sir William Van Horne's retirement from the Presidency of the Canadian Pacific Railway and appointment as Chairman of the board is more discussed in Government circles than any event that has taken place recently. It is well understood Sir William simply exchanges a wide field of activity for a wider one. He is well known to have chafed for a long time past under the restraints of responsibility that tied him to the transcontinental railway at a period when he believed the time was near at hand, if it had not already arrived, for dealing with other problems.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is viewed, after all, as but a link in a world-girdling chain of railway and steamship transportation and cable systems. Across the Atlantic from Great Britain to Canada by fast liners ahead of anything afloat, in one day less time than the run can be made at present; across the American Continent through Canada by the Canadian Pacific Railroad; over the Pacific to China and Japan from Vancouver to Port Arthur and Vladivostock, to connect with the Trans-Siberian line, are four enterprises, two of which—the fast Atlantic line and the Vladivostok line—have yet to be accomplished, as well as the construction of the Pacific cable, which needs a master hand to put it through, after all the black eyes it has been getting.

As President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Sir William was fettered. Freed from official responsibility, he will be able to devote his energies to the consummation of these great undertakings.

QUICK TRANSCONTINENTAL TRIP.

Chicago Man's Record-Breaking Journey from New South Wales.

MONTREAL, June 18.—The Canadian Pacific Railroad to-day inaugurated its 100-hour service across the continent, the first trains of the Imperial Limited leaving Montreal and Vancouver. The new service brings London within ten days of Vancouver, and New York within fifteen days of Japan.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 18.—Henry D. Lloyd and his son, William B. Lloyd, of Chicago, left Vancouver for Boston to-day on the Canadian Pacific flier, the Imperial Limited. When they arrive in Boston Friday morning they will have ended a most remarkable journey from Sydney, N. S. W. Their record-breaking run is being made to enable Mr. Lloyd to witness his son's graduation at Harvard University on Friday next. When in Australia Mr. Lloyd was cabled the date of the graduating exercises, and barely had time to catch the steamship Warrimoo, which cleared at Sydney May 24. The arrival of the steamer there just in time to connect with the new fast train alone enabled Mr. Lloyd to reach his destination in time.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Conflicting Reports as to Its Success—Mr. Holls May Have Changed Emperor William's Views.

BERLIN, June 18.—The Kölnische Zeitung to-day announces the "complete failure" of the Disarmament Committee of the Peace Conference at The Hague.

Several provisions, it asserts, have been adopted in the committee by equal vote, but all of these, it predicts, will fail in the plenary sitting.

LONDON, June 19.—The correspondent of The Times at The Hague, who thinks the outlook for the Peace Conference promising, says:

"Emperor William is a born dramatist. He does not like to see such an important event as the Peace Conference pass by without impressing his own stamp on it, and most likely when Dr. Zorn returns all will go well."

A correspondent of The Daily News says: "Dr. Zorn, whom Emperor William summoned on Friday by a special messenger, arrived in Berlin Saturday morning, accompanied by Mr. Holls of the United States delegation. They only had time for breakfast, and at 10 o'clock were driven to the imperial palace, where instant admission was granted them by the Kaiser himself, who was waiting for them. They had a further audience of his Majesty yesterday, and were expected to leave Berlin on their return to The Hague this evening.

"They were appointed joint messengers of the conference because they had become intimate friends since they met here. Dr. Zorn speaks very little English, but Mr. Holls speaks German perfectly.

"If Emperor William refuses any sort of tribunal, the conference will probably go on without him; but his openly hostile attitude would arouse protests in Germany, and Mr. Holls has probably taken the liberty of pointing out the deplorable effect this would have in the civilized world. The Emperor is amenable to the religious argument, and perhaps this will be the lever that will move him. At any rate, if the worst comes to the worst, the conference will invite him to sign the convention, with a reservation about the tribunal, pledging himself only to use the Peace Conference procedure in an eventual arbitration."

JUDGE HAIGHT'S ELECTION.

David B. Hill Says Republicans Needed No Corruption Fund in 1894—Calls Lockwood's Statement Absurd.

ALBANY, June 18.—Ex-Senator and ex-Gov. David B. Hill, who was at the head of the defeated Democratic State ticket the year that Judge Haight was elected, with the rest of the Republican State ticket, had this to say to-night as to the statement by L. M. Lockwood alleging corruption in Judge Haight's election, before the Industrial Commission on Saturday:

"Judge Haight was elected in the Fall of 1894. At that election I headed the Democratic ticket for Governor, leading a forlorn hope,' and presumably recollect the campaign very well. The Democrats had to contend against the hard times, the silver panic, the Wilson tariff fiasco, and disclosures of municipal corruption, as well as divisions among Democrats themselves, and, of course, the result was a Republican 'cyclone,' as everybody knew it would be. The Republicans needed no 'immense corruption fund,' either from the Standard Oil Company or anybody else, to elect their whole ticket, including Judge Haight.

"I recollect at the time there was some criticism, principally by a coterie of Populists, of a decision which Judge Haight had once made as a Supreme Court Justice in Buffalo, but it attracted no particular attention in the campaign and was regarded by myself and by Democrats generally as unworthy of notice. At any rate, it cut no figure in the canvass, Judge Haight being elected by 123,924 plurality over a most able and popular opponent. Judge Haight received 671,259 votes, while Gov. Morton only received a few more, to wit, 673,818.

"It is absurd for a Pennsylvanian, at this late day, who can naturally have no personal knowledge of the matter of which he assumes to speak, to assert that Judge Haight was either nominated or elected in New York State through the contributions or efforts of the Standard Oil Company. It verifies the old saying that 'one must go away from home to get the news.' He was elected because the tide of that year, in New York, as well as everywhere else, was with his party, and he was nominated because of his high personal character, his efficient judicial ability and unquestioned integrity, conceded by the whole bar and people of the State; and as a fair political opponent, it gives me pleasure to say this much.

"A Congressional investigating committee seems to be the peculiar forum for the exploitation of all sorts of sensational matters where neither personal knowledge nor reliable facts are required, and where any one is permitted to air his views and put forth his hearsay statements with perfect freedom and utter recklessness.

"Of course, Judge Haight can well afford to treat the ridiculous 'discovery' or 'attack' of this non-resident from Pennsylvania with the silent contempt which it deserves.

"The people of New York are satisfied that Judge Haight adorns the highest court of our State by his industry, his honesty, his learning, and his entire judicial fitness."

TORNADO NOT GOD'S WORK.

Wisconsin Preacher Says It Was Due to Some Unknown Evil Power.

MILWAUKEE, June 18.—A Sentinel special from Eau Claire, Wis., says: "In nine pulpits here to-day the New Richmond cyclone was the subject of the sermons.

"The general sentiment expressed was that it was a mysterious dispensation of Providence, but the Rev. Joseph Moran of the Episcopal Church said it was the devilish work of an unknown power and not the act of God."

RESCUED GIRL FROM DROWNING.

William Staub Jumped Into the River and Brought Her to Shore.

Mary Prendergast, eleven years old, of 1,337 Third Avenue, fell off the rocks into the East River at the foot of Seventy-eighth Street while playing yesterday afternoon, and was being carried away from shore when William Staub, eighteen years old, of 1,424 Avenue A, pulling off his hat and coat, leaped into the river after her. She had sunk once when Staub got to her, and, bringing her to the surface, swam to shore.

The crowd of people who use the open space by the river side there as a park cheered the boy as he brought the girl to the shore. The girl, who was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, will be able to go home to-day.

Boys Save a Child's Life.

Mamie Seynor, five years old, of 113 Railroad Avenue, Jersey City, was neatly dressed for Sunday school yesterday. When she returned she was told she might play on the sidewalk awhile. She wandered away and got lost. After awhile she reached the Morris Canal at Henderson Street. She fell into the water, but managed to catch hold of a log. She held on tenaciously, in the meanwhile screaming loudly for "Mamma!" Joseph Fisher, thirteen years old, of 290 Grand Street, and Thomas Lee, eleven years old, of 164 Montgomery Street, were playing on the towpath across the canal. They instantly plunged in and swam to the girl. They succeeded in pushing the log to the bank, after which they clambered out and lifted the child to dry land. She was so badly frightened that she was unable to give her name or address, and by the advice of some by-standers the boys took her to the Wayne Street Police Station. From there she was hurried to the City Hospital. The child was later identified by her parents.

RUSSIAN BARON IMPRISONED.

Wealthy Tourist in a Yacht Disregarded Mexican Quarantine Laws.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 18.—Baron de Louden, a wealthy Russian nobleman, who has been touring the waters of the Gulf of Mexico in his private yacht, has just been released from a term of imprisonment in the jail at the port of Tuxham, Mexico, the charge against him being that he violated the quarantine laws of the port by sailing in and out without official sanction. In addition to his term of imprisonment, he was fined $500.

Tuxham is an isolated port, being over 100 miles from Tampico, the nearest railroad point. The discomfited Baron got news of his predicament to the Russian Minister in the City of Mexico at the earliest possible moment and the case was laid before President Diaz, who immediately ordered the Baron's release. The latter has left Tuxham for the City of Mexico for the purpose of instituting suit against the Mexican Government in the sum of $100,000 for alleged damages to his feelings in suffering imprisonment in the foul jail at Tuxham.

THE CLEVELAND CAR STRIKE.

No New Developments Yesterday, but Trouble Expected To-day—To be a Big Demonstration To-night.

CLEVELAND, June 18.—There were no new developments in the strike of the street railway men to-day, principally for the reason that the company made no attempt to operate cars, except on the Euclid Avenue line. The police still afforded ample protection, and the cars were run on schedule time from 7 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock this evening. It is expected that an attempt will be made to-morrow morning to resume operations on some of the other lines, and more trouble is looked for.

The strikers are preparing for a big demonstration to-morrow evening. A meeting is to be held in the afternoon, at which representatives of all the labor unions are expected to be present. The meeting will arrange for a parade to take place in the evening. It is anticipated that between 10,000 and 20,000 union workingmen will be in line, and there will be several bands in the procession. The object of the demonstration will be to influence the members of the City Council, and 100 representatives of organized labor will be selected to attend the meeting of that body and request the passage of an ordinance, introduced a week ago, which requires that all motormen shall have had at least twenty days' experience in running cars in Cleveland before they can be employed in the city. The present ordinance on that subject requires ten days' experience, but it may be had anywhere. The representatives of labor will also ask the Council to request Mayor Farley to withdraw police protection from the Big Consolidated Company, and will demand that if the company does not operate its cars in compliance with the terms of its charter the franchise be forfeited.

The strike was the subject of many of the sermons delivered by Cleveland ministers to-day, and some of the clergymen took the ground that the strikers had made extreme demands of the company.

Eugene Debs, who was expected here last night to address a mass meeting of strikers, sent a message saying he could not come, but telling the men to hold out and vote the Socialist ticket.

A STRIKE IN BALTIMORE.

A Tie-up is Threatened by Maryland Steel Company Employes.

BALTIMORE, June 18.—Two thousand employes of the marine department, Maryland Steel Company, held a meeting to-day and determined to strike at the end of seven days if their demands for a nine-hour day and weekly payments were not acceded to by the company. Committees were appointed to present the ultimatum to the heads of the various departments to-morrow morning.

A strike at Sparrow Point at this time would be a serious matter. Five thousand men are employed by the company, and a tie-up of one department would doubtless soon affect the other branches. The company now has under construction three torpedo-boat destroyers for the navy, a steamer for the New York and New Haven Steamboat Company, two ocean-going colliers, a 136-foot tug, and a steel dry dock.

If the present movement is successful, the men as a whole, it is said, will take up the "company system" of patronizing only the company's stores for their necessities.

OCEAN VOYAGE IN A SHELL.

Capt. Andrews Starts Across the Atlantic in a Twelve-Foot Boat—Girls' Parting Embraces.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 18.—In the presence of 1,000 people or more, Capt. William Andrews, known as the "lone navigator," left this city this afternoon in a little craft named The Doree, which is barely twelve feet in length; to attempt to cross the Atlantic Ocean. He took an eastern course, and headed direct for the Azore Islands, where he expects to stay for a few days to reprovision his larder. He expects to make the voyage to Land's End, England, in sixty days.

Before the boat fairly got under way two small boats followed him, one bearing four young women from the yacht Telka, anchored off the pier. Rowing alongside Capt. Andrews's boat, each girl in turn embraced the old man, kissing him half a dozen times. Each took a turn, baring heavily veiled faces, and hastily replacing their veils to prevent recognition. They returned aboard the yacht, which headed off shore.

Miss Bella Shane, a young woman visiting here from Norristown, Penn., followed in the second boat. She begged hysterically to be allowed to go with Capt. Andrews, who refused to allow her on board. While her attendant rowed her ashore she cried pitifully before the spectators on pier and beach.

Capt. Andrews received $1,000 cash from John L. Young on leaving, which he gave to a friend to deposit in a French bank. He intends to visit the Paris Exposition in 1900. This is his eighth ocean voyage in a similar boat.

ALONE IN A FOUR-TON BOAT.

Howard Blackburn Starts from Gloucester, Mass., for England.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., June 18.—Under escort of the Gloucester Yacht Club and a fleet of nearly a hundred yachts, Howard Blackburn of this city set sail alone this afternoon in his little sloop-rigged, four-ton boat, the Great Western, on his adventurous trip across the Atlantic.

Blackburn followed a seafaring life on Gloucester fishing vessels for many years, and in January, 1883, with one companion, he was cast away in his dory on the Grand Banks for five days without food or water. His companion died, but Blackburn was rescued, although he lost fingers and toes, and was otherwise crippled, as the result of his terrible experiences.

Two years ago he organized an expedition to the Klondike. The Great Western is stocked with provisions for ninety days, and Gloucester, England, is the point where he expects to land first.

Boat Found; Three Men Missing.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., June 18.—Three well-known men of Cottage City—Augustus W. Leighton, Joseph Bernado, and David Evans—are supposed to have been drowned in Edgartown Bay yesterday afternoon while on a gunning trip. This morning the revenue cutter Manning found their boat adrift in a waterlogged condition. Two coats belonging to Leighton and Evans were found in her, but nothing was learned of the men.

Wreck on the Lehigh.

WEEDSPORT, N. Y., June 18.—At 8 o'clock this morning the south-bound Lehigh Valley passenger train, while running at full speed, jumped the track a little south of Murphy's Crossing, five passenger coaches turning completely over. The engine and a milk car remained on the rails. All the passengers escaped injury other than a severe shaking up. The accident was caused by the spreading of a rail. Traffic will be delayed for two or three days.

Divorce Grows Out of Tomato Soup.

PATERSON, N. J., June 18.—James J. Van Hovenberg, a lawyer of this city, has been asked by Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Corrigan to draw up separation papers for them. The couple were married here in December, after an acquaintance of two hours, and went to housekeeping. Corrigan says he could not stand the steady diet of tomato soup which his wife set before him, so Mrs. Corrigan returned to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Dugan.

EAST SIDERS STONE DUNLAP

Missionary Who Is Trying to Convert Jews Forced to Flee.

POLICEMEN WERE POWERLESS

Howling Mob Surrounded the Wagon and Hurled Missiles and Spat at Its Occupants.

A riotous crowd assailed Wilson W. Dunlap, the paralytic missionary, and his aids when they attempted to hold street services among the Jews of the east side yesterday. Firecrackers, eggs, watermelon rinds, and stones were thrown at the missionary as he sat in his wagon. Some of the crowd kicked and abused the horse hitched to the wagon, while Oscar Lemberger, the converted Jew, who was to have addressed the assemblage, was cut short by a volley of vegetables and dead cats.

It was the second day of Missionary Dunlap's east side crusade. The missionary, who is unable to move hand or foot, was first driven up to his mission, at 202 East Houston Street, with Mr. Lemberger and the three young women in his wagon, which was decorated with banners on which Scriptural passages in large English and Hebraic letters were printed. A crowd at once gathered about him and began to make trouble.

Mr. Dunlap, who had expected a disturbance, called for police protection before starting on his journey through the streets, and Officers Schulte and Potterman of the Fifth Street Station and six detectives from the Central Office were detailed to accompany the missionary. They did their best to keep the crowd back, but at least 3,000 people had gathered and were jeering at Mr. Dunlap as the wagon drew away from the mission on its tour.

SPIT IN WOMAN'S FACE.

The first stop was made in front of 136 Orchard Street. One of the young women stepped to the rear of the wagon and began to sing "Jesus Lives for Me." At first the notes were drowned with cries of "Yuska Pondrick." Then some one hurled a piece of watermelon rind nearly a foot long, which struck the singer in the breast. She reeled back, and was caught by the other women. Undismayed, she continued her singing until a man standing near the rear of the wagon spat in her face.

With anger aroused, she jumped from the wagon and dashed through the crowd to catch the man. She was pushed from side to side but managed to get her hands on the fellow and slapped his face. On her way back to the wagon her dress was nearly torn from her body.

Oscar Lemberger then arose to speak. As soon as he opened his mouth the crowd broke into an uproar. "Hurrah for Van Wyck!" "Hurrah for Devery!" "Down with Dunlap!" yelled the men and women.

"These people are not Jews; they are outcasts," cried Mr. Lemberger. A volley of decayed fruit greeted his remark and forced him to take refuge.

Mr. Dunlap's expression did not change. He made no sign of protest, but the missiles were coming so thick and fast that Officer Potterman advised a trip to the Eldridge Street Station for more policemen. Mr. Dunlap assented, and as the wagon started the rioters became more boisterous. Men rushed at the horse and kicked the beast, while others threw stones, cans, and dead cats at the occupants of the wagon. One stone almost struck Mr. Dunlap. The man who was caught by Detective John Curry and locked up in the Eldridge Street Station. He said he was Pincus Youman of 153 Allen Street.

THE POLICEMEN POWERLESS.

On the way to the station house Policemen Potterman and Schulte tried to beat the crowd back from the missionary's wagon with their clubs. One of the women in the crowd seized an iron bar lying in the gutter and brandished it threateningly. Mr. Dunlap paid no attention to the threats hurled at the wagon, while Mr. Lemberger laughed at the mob. The most brutal part of the affair, however, was the treatment of the missionary's horse.

When the station house was reached the crowd was so dense that the streets were almost impassable. Policeman Schulte left the wagon and entered the station, where he told the Sergeant at the desk that he could do nothing with the mob. He asked to be relieved. He was ordered back to his own precinct and Policeman Miller was assigned to take his place. Other policemen were sent along with the wagon, which slowly made its way through the howling mob back to Orchard and Rivington Streets.

Mr. Lemberger then made a second attempt to speak. For a few moments there was silence. He first spoke in English, but when he began to talk in Hebrew two decayed eggs were hurled at him. One struck him square in the face, while the other hit Mr. Dunlap. Mr. Lemberger then held a whispered conversation with Mr. Dunlap, and returning to the rear of the wagon said:

"Mr. Dunlap will give $10 reward for the arrest of the man who threw those eggs."

This announcement was met with another volley of eggs, Mr. Lemberger in vain trying to restore quiet. Mr. Dunlap sat mute. He began to see that the crowd was too much for him, and when cries of "Down with the dog!" "We do not want to hear about Jesus!" and "Kill him!" began to fill the air he thought it best to make a second trip to the Eldridge Street Station for more policemen.

When he gave orders to start again the wagon could not be moved. The wheels had been tied, and a heavy weight had been made fast to the horse's tail. The police removed these obstructions, and a start was made. On the way to the station the crowd spat on the occupants of the wagon and tried to turn the rig over on its side. It was found that no more policemen could be secured at the Eldridge Street Station.

BLOW AIMED AT MR. DUNLAP.

Mr. Dunlap returned to Orchard Street again and took up a stand near Rivington Street. Here one of the young women began to sing, when a large man forced his way through the crowd and made for the wagon. He was brandishing a cane, and when he came face to face with Mr. Dunlap he said something in Hebrew and made an attempt to strike the missionary. Policeman Miller warded off the blow with his club, shattering the man's cane. This was the signal for a new outbreak, and for a minute it looked as if there would be serious trouble.

For the third time Mr. Dunlap started for the Eldridge Street Station for more police protection, but when his driver tried to move men held the horse's head and others held the wheels of the wagon. The policemen used their clubs with vigor, and one by one the men relaxed their hold on the wheels and made away with bruised and bleeding faces. When it was found possible to start the wagon the policemen told Mr. Dunlap he had better give up and return to the mission. The crowd had become unmanageable, they said, and his life was in danger.

"I will not give up until God does," was Mr. Dunlap's answer. "This is the work of Mayor Van Wyck."

"We cannot save you if this mob becomes any more infuriated," said Potterman. "You must stop."

Mr. Dunlap was then convinced that further efforts were hopeless, and slowly the wagon was started for the mission. Along Orchard Street it met with the same jeers and with showers of missiles, policemen being struck several times. When the mission was reached, Mr. Dunlap was carried from the wagon in his chair and wheeled into the house. The doors were shut, but the police with difficulty kept the crowd from bursting them open.

Service was held in the evening in the mission, but the attendance was not large. A noisy crowd collected outside, however, and when one of the women singers went to the door to try to quiet the disturbers she was thrown to the ground. Her cries brought assistance from the mission, and when she reported to Mr. Dunlap he sent to the Fifth Street Station for policemen. Five officers who were sent to the mission drove the crowd away, and the meeting then went on undisturbed.

Mr. Dunlap announced at the close of the service that he would discontinue his meetings until he had better police protection. He declared he would consult a lawyer to see what could be done toward forcing Mayor Van Wyck to give him a chance to preach on the east side.

ATLANTA'S MAYOR DENOUNCED.

The Rev. Dr. L. G. Broughton Says He Should Be Impeached Because of Personal Deportment.

ATLANTA, June 18.—In a sensational sermon to-night Dr. L. G. Broughton, pastor of the Baptist Tabernacle, called upon the City Council to impeach James G. Woodward, Mayor of Atlanta. Dr. Broughton said the Chief Executive, on account of his personal habits, was a disgrace to the city.

In the course of his remarks Dr. Broughton accused the Mayor of improper behavior at a time when, as a member of a committee, he went to Washington on the matter of the Federal prison site.

"He should be impeached at once," said Dr. Broughton. "If the members of the City Council do not impeach him, I shall take steps myself. No such man has a right to be Mayor of this city. The situation is indecent and disgraceful."

Mayor Woodward was informed of Dr. Broughton's remarks this evening. The Executive said: "I regard the statements of Dr. Broughton as ridiculous. I ask the public to suspend judgment."

PRINCE ALFRED TO ABDICATE?

It Is Reported that the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Will Probably Retire This Year.

LONDON, June 19.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"In the course of a secret session of the Diet of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha yesterday, (Saturday,) the Minister of State, Councilor C. F. von Strenge, made a confidential communication, containing the sensational announcement that Duke Alfred of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the reigning Duke, would probably abdicate this year.

The reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, second son of Queen Victoria, who married the Grand Duchess Marie, daughter of Emperor Alexander II. of Russia, succeeded his uncle on the throne of the duchy in August, 1893. His only son died last February. His brother, the Duke of Connaught, is the heir apparent.

A BALTIMORE ELOPEMENT.

Miss M. W. Robinson Secretly Married to William M. Boykin.

BALTIMORE, June 18.—Society had much food for gossip to-day in the marriage of Miss Mary Washington Robinson, youngest daughter of Mrs. John Moncure Robinson, to William M. Boykin, son of Dr. Thomas J. Boykin.

The elopement took place last Wednesday, and the bride's mother knew nothing of the nuptials until Saturday.

On Wednesday Miss Robinson went to Union station, where she was joined by John A. Barker, Jr. A few minutes later Mr. Boykin appeared, and the trio boarded a train for Wilmington. There the marriage took place, Mr. Barker acting as best man. The party returned to Baltimore immediately. On Saturday the bride went to Atlantic City, where her sister, Mrs. J. Ramsay Bare, is stopping. She left a note for her mother telling of the wedding.

The bride and bridegroom are now at the Varden House, Atlantic City. Mrs. Boykin is eighteen years old and her husband twenty-four. There was no opposition whatever to the match except because of the bride's youth. Mr. Boykin says he objected to waiting three years as required by Mrs. Robinson.

Mr. Boykin is First Lieutenant of Company G, Fifth Regiment, and served with the command during the recent war. Both of the families are prominent in Baltimore society.

IRA G. HOLMES DROWNED.

Chicago Man Hurled from a Boat Into Lake Michigan.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Ira G. Holmes, brother of E. Burton Holmes, and his assistant in his lectures, was drowned in Lake Michigan this afternoon. He was a guest on the yacht Neva, owned by Henry C. Lytton, and which is entered for the international races at Toronto. With D. S. Conover of Philadelphia, another guest, Holmes was being towed behind the yacht in a "dinghy." The sea grew heavy, and Conover arose to go on the yacht. A great wave sent him into the lake, and losing his balance, Holmes also went overboard, seizing Conover as he did so. Conover, a powerful swimmer, freed himself in order to help Holmes, but the latter struggled so fiercely that the aid rendered was of no avail, and he sank. Conover being barely rescued in time himself.

Holmes was twenty-four years old and a graduate of Exeter College. This morning his mother asked him to accompany her to the grave of his father, Ira Holmes, a prominent Chicagoan, but he had formed an earlier engagement for the yachting party. Two weeks ago Mr. Conover was a guest on the Neva when her mast was swept away in a storm, throwing two of her crew into the lake. He jumped in after them and rescued the two men.

LUNATIC EASILY MADE HAPPY.

Demented Man Thinks the City of Chicago Owes Him $21,000,000.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Frederick Maas, aged, cripple, and demented, firmly believes that the City of Chicago owes him $21,000,000, and he is squandering it in checks as fast as he can. Maas has become a familiar character in the County Building, City Hall, and the Criminal Court Building. The harmless old man wanders from one office to another with his big bunch of checks and orders, many of them covered with red tape, and demands the $21,000,000 due him.

He accepts checks and walks away happy. As this is the easiest method of getting rid of him, he is always well supplied with checks for sums ranging from $1,000,000 to $32,000,000. The checks contain some original and unique signatures. One of them is drawn on "Bugaboo Bank of Goose Island" for $200,000. Another check for $10,000,000 is drawn on "The Bank of the World," made payable to "The President of Nut College," and signed "Hanna." Other checks are signed "Bath-House John," "Gov. Squib," and "Hanky Dink." All these are for fabulous sums, and are jealously guarded by Maas, who gets as much enjoyment out of them as if they were the real article, and some charitable persons give him real cash for the documents, some of which he embellishes with rare artistic taste.

NO WORK ON THE COLUMBIA.

It Is Believed She Cannot Leave Bristol Before Wednesday.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 18.—Contrary to general expectations no work at all was done on the Columbia to-day, and it is difficult to see how she can be put in readiness to leave the harbor before Wednesday.

There have been all manner of boats with visitors in the harbor, but as the Columbia's crew were all away on the St. Michael's a watchman on the w

Summer home at Sherburne, in Chenango County, and shall stay there all Summer. I probably shall devote myself to literary work. Whether I shall return to New York in the Fall depends upon any favorable consideration of a proposition made to me to take another position in the line of missionary service. Otherwise it is not likely that I shall return to New York."

Dr. Chambers added that if the church property, which is understood to be worth $100,000, is sold, there will be $50,000 left when all indebtedness is cleared to turn over to the Presbytery.

DR. ATTERBURY TALKS.

The Rev. Dr. Atterbury was asked to explain the meaning of his reference to the Presbytery and Presbyterianism in his letter to Dr. Chambers. He said:

"I think that the Presbyterians of New York in general are tired of doctrinal controversy and want active work instead. Some of the members of the Presbytery are inclined to dwell unduly, as it seems to me, on these doctrinal questions that have agitated the Church, keeping them uppermost before the Presbytery and before the public. The result has been that the community at large is not sufficiently inclined to support the Church.

"What we need to do is to rest solidly on the great points of Christian faith, to disregard unessential differences of doctrine, and to go ahead energetically and try to do all the good that we can.

"The time is past for division and controversy on minor points. There has been too much misunderstanding one by another. The same unrest is shown in all the denominations and the same need of unity for aggressive Christian work is felt by them. It is not confined to the Presbyterian Church.

"Just at present the Presbyterian Church is having an undue proportion of attention, but throughout all denominations men must learn christian charity. We cannot all think alike on every point, but where the great essentials of Christian faith are preserved we can agree to disagree on smaller points, and to go ahead in doing the great work of the Christian Church.

"As an illustration of what I mean, take the controversy arising concerning Prof. McGiffert, to investigate whose case the Presbytery recently appointed a committee. He holds strenuously to such essential points as the deity of Christ and the inspiration of the Bible and is in accord with the Westminster Confession of Faith in the essential points. I do not think that it is wise or right to raise a controversy concerning him in the Presbyterian Church because his interpretation of certain other matters, comparatively unimportant, differs from that of some other men."

Dr. Atterbury inclined to Dr. Chambers's view of the endowment question, but took a less pessimistic view of the prospects of uptown Presbyterian churches. He said that it not infrequently happens that one man succeeds where another fails, and vice versa.

"The larger share of the charitable contributions of New York City," he went on, "is given by Presbyterians. I think I am safe in saying that. But they hesitate about devoting this money more largely to denominational enterprises partly on account of the controversy in the Church. I am in favor of the principle of endowing churches. It has had results in certain ways.

"Experience proves, however, that on the whole if a church is to remain permanently in any given location, sooner or later it will have to depend upon an endowment of some sort. I do not mean to say that every church should have an endowment fund under the control of its own Board of Trustees, but that some fund should be available for carrying on work after a neighborhood has passed its period of financial prosperity.

"I don't think the settlement of the Jews in this neighborhood has affected the attendance of my church so much as it has that of some others. Still, there is a general complaint voiced by others."

BREAKFAST ROLLS IN DANGER.

Bakers Becoming Tired of Nightwork Now Recommend Toast with the Morning Meal.

If the bakers are successful in the agitation that they have just begun, fresh hot rolls and fresh bread for breakfast will be among the things of the past. They are getting tired of working at night, which they say is the time appointed by nature for rest, and they claim that no one can preserve health who has to work by night and sleep by day.

So the bakers' unions are going to get up anti-night work agitation meetings so as to prepare the public for the change, which they say is coming in time.

Said one of the agitators yesterday: "Those people who clamor for hot rolls for breakfast will have to wean themselves from that article and take to toast. Toast is very healthy and tasty, and it takes stale bread to make toast. Buttered toast is generally eaten for breakfast in England, and Englishmen do not suffer much from indigestion, whereas hot rolls and hot bread lie heavy in a stomach that has just been roused from sleep.

"People who clamor for fresh bread and rolls in the morning will have to eat them in the evening. They will taste just as good, and will be more easily digested then because the stomach is active. We can educate the people to this change, and then they will be glad of it.

The bakers complain that their sleep is broken up by day. At night when they are at work, they say the Factory Inspectors cannot so well see the defects and violations of the bakeshop laws by gaslight.

TRIED TO SAVE A WOMAN'S LIFE.

CLEVELAND, June 18.—Blase Patrie, a railroad section hand, was fatally injured in an attempt to save a woman from death. Mrs. Jennie Price, who lives on Webster Street, was riding a wheel across the Lake Shore track at the entrance to Gordon Park, and fell in front of an approaching train. Patrie, who had been detailed to assist the flagman at the crossing, ran to Mrs. Price's assistance, but both he and the woman were run down.

Mrs. Price lost a leg and an arm and suffered a fracture of the skull, while her rescuer was struck by the pilot of the engine, and was picked up insensible from a bad wound in the head. The woman retained consciousness, but the physicians say both will die.

GEN. T. B. HYDE IS VERY ILL.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Gen. T. B. Hyde of Bath, Me., is dangerously ill at the Auditorium Annex. He is suffering from Bright's disease, and has had three such severe convulsions that Dr. D. D. Hammond, who was called to attend him, despaired of his life.

The General was unconscious for a long time and seemed at the point of death. He regained consciousness later and his condition changed so much for the better that Dr. Hammond said there was a chance of his recovery. Gen. Hyde is prominently identified with the Republican Party, and at the solicitation of friends became a candidate for Congress to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Dingley's death. His ill-health compelled him to withdraw from the race six weeks ago. The Bath Iron Works, of which Gen. Hyde is the President, is one of the largest shipbuilding concerns in this country, employing 1,000 men. In the civil war Hyde rose from Captain to Brigadier General.

ELECTRIC CAR ACCIDENTS.

Four of Them on the Eighth Avenue Line Last Night.

Peter Bigger, twenty-five years old, of 139 West Twenty-seventh Street, stepped from behind a south-bound electric car and was struck by a north bound car at Sixty-fourth Street and Central Park West last night. His left leg was broken. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

Mary Emmelton, forty years old, of 5 West Seventy-seventh Street, in getting off an electric car at Ninetieth Street and Central Park West last night, fell and sustained a severe scalp wound. After her injury had been treated, she was taken home.

Mary Hankel, twenty-seven years old, of 731 Columbus Avenue, was knocked down by an electric car at Eighty-fourth Street and Central Park West last night. She was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where a scalp wound she received was attended to.

Sophia Hoffman, twenty-two years old, of 256 West Forty-eighth Street, fell from an Eighth Avenue car at Forty-third Street last night, and sustained a scalp wound. She was taken home.

Illustrated Book on Long Island.

"Unique Long Island" is the title of a very attractive Summer booklet issued by the Long Island Railroad Company. The book is replete with interesting illustrations, those of scenes at Camps Wikoff and Black, showing prominent army officers and local regiments and companies being of especial value. The photographer has succeeded in getting exceedingly lifelike pictures, and this portion of the book would be of value as a war souvenir. Various industries of the island are reproduced, and to the lover of outdoor sports are illustrated all the pleasures that the island affords. Pictures are also shown of great landmarks. The book can be obtained at the offices in Long Island City, not at 32 Nassau Street, Manhattan, as previously announced.

FEDERATION OF ZIONISTS

The Second Annual Conference in Session at Baltimore.

GROWTH OF THE MOVEMENT

The President Details the Chief Events in Its History in the Past Year—Election of Officers.

BALTIMORE, June 18.—The Federation of American Zionists began its second annual conference here this morning. Prominent Jews from nearly every section of the United States were present. The federation remained in session all day and well into the night, with short intermissions for meals. Much interest was manifested in the proceedings, which included the election of officers and other business. Considerable time was taken up with discussions.

The object of the federation, as set forth in the formal announcement, is to secure for co-religionists all over the world a legally secured home and to protect those living in Russia and other countries where they are exposed to persecution. There were present at the opening of the session about 100 delegates, representing 125 societies in different States. Societies of 100 members or more are entitled to four delegates.

The session was opened by an address of welcome by the Rev. Dr. S. Schaffer of this city. He assured the delegates that everything would be done by the Jews of this city to make them feel at home.

Dr. Richard Gotthelf, the President, occupied the chair. In his annual address he dwelt at length on the growth of the Zionist movement, declaring the rapid progress made was due to the fact that Zionism was a living issue. The three great events of the world of interest to Hebrews in the year past were, he said, the second Zionist Convention at Basel, Switzerland, on Aug. 28, 29, and 30; the reception of the Zionist deputation by Emperor William at Jerusalem, and the founding of a Jewish colonial trust at London, with a capital of $10,000,000.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of the Madison Avenue Synagogue, New York, submitted the secretary's report. He mentioned the founding of a Zionist agency for the sale of the products raised by the Jewish colony in Palestine, and discussed the methods of the Zionist propaganda.

Messages of good-will were received from some of the best-known Zionists of the world, among the senders being Dr. Herzl of Vienna, Max Nordau of Paris, and Dr. M. Gaster, Chief Rabbi of the Jews of England.

A telegram from the English Zionist Federation requested a contribution to a fund for the purchase of the Maccabean site in Modin, Palestine, for an agricultural settlement and school. This matter will be favorably acted upon to-morrow. During the past year the federation has increased from 25 societies to 125, with a total membership of 10,000.

The election of officers, which was held in the evening, developed some friction, the choice of Vice Presidents giving rise to debate. Dr. Zolottkoff of Chicago claimed that a fraud had been perpetrated, and that ballots had been written in such a way as to make some names illegible. He charged that a certain person in the Conference was trying to manage the election. This accusation led to considerable excitement and caused reconsideration of the list.

Richard Gotthelf of New York was re-elected President, and the ten Vice Presidents as follows: Dr. B. Felsenthal, Chicago; Dr. A. Friedenwald, Baltimore; Dr. M. Jastrow, Philadelphia; Prof. C. Levias, Johns Hopkins University and Cincinnati Hebrew Union College; the Rev. Dr. M. Margolis, Boston; Dr. S. Schemfeld, Louisville; the Rev. Dr. H. Maslianiski, New York; Dr. S. S. Cohen, Philadelphia, Dr. Philip Klein, New York, and B. Lowenthal.

J. D. Morrison, New York, was elected Honorary Secretary, and C. D. Birkhahn Honorary Treasurer. The new Executive Committee consists of the Rev. Dr. S. S. Wise, Cincinnati; Dr. S. Schaffer, Baltimore; Miss Henrietta Szold, Dr. B. L. Gordon, Philadelphia; L. Zolottkoff, Chicago; W. Schur, Baltimore, and U. Taylor Phillips, New York.

The New York delegates are Miss Einson and Miss M. O. Sesson, American Daughters of Zion; I. Mirsky, Zion Club No. 1; A. Raden, Zion Club No. 2; C. S. H. Andron, Ohavei Zion; D. Bavenson, Bnai Zion; L. Cohen, the Rev. Dr. L. Ziegler, H. W. Thulwan, Dr. J. S. Bluestone of Zionah; the Rev. Dr. S. Gotthelf, the Rev. S. S. Wise, J. D. Morrison, Prof. Richard Gotthelf, K. H. Barnsohn, C. D. Birkhahn, New York Federation of Zionists, and Max Raisin, Young American Zionists.

UPSET IN THE EAST RIVER.

Boat Capsized and Schilling Swam Ashore with His Companion.

Jacob Schilling, son of Superintendent Schilling of the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island, and the cook, Rose Smith, whom he was ferrying across to the island in a skiff yesterday afternoon, were thrown out into the stream by a big wave from a passing steamer. Schilling swam to shore with the cook and both were pulled out of the water by a life saver.

Schilling had taken a party of friends to the foot of East Fifty-second Street and the cook got in the boat to go back to the island with him. After the skiff had got about fifty feet from shore the wash from the Fall River liner City of Taunton capsized her. Schilling caught hold of the woman and swam to shore, where Martin King, a life saver, pulled them out with an oar.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—L. del Paso, Mexico; Rittenhouse R. Moore, Mobile; Congressman Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania.

GILSEY—E. T. Walton, Philadelphia; L. Cayeno, Puerto Principe, Cuba.

HOFFMAN—J. H. Morgan, London; A. A. Spelman, Barringham, Doncaster, England.

HOLLAND—Alfred L. Butterner, London; L. Robinson Day, Memphis; Charles R. Drummond, St. Louis.

MURRAY HILL—C. W. May, London; E. E. Rand, Vancouver, British Columbia.

PARK AVENUE—F. B. Manville, Glasgow; N. B. Camp, Memphis; A. C. Blunt, United States Army.

WALDORF—H. A. Lozier, Jr., Cleveland; A. Zelenoy, Russian Embassy, Washington; A. Combe, Belfast; William Anderson, Glasgow.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; J. J. Wheaton, upholstery goods; 52 Franklin Street; Union Square Hotel.

Cohn L. Meridian, Miss.; notions; Hoffman House.

Connell & Co., Scranton, Penn.; J. L. Connell, dry goods; J. E. Connell, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Edson, Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Wayne De Forest, underwear, carpets, and upholstery goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. Quinn, jewelry; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Goldsmith A., Easton, Penn.; dry goods and notions; Stuart House.

Holzman & Co., Columbus, Ohio; L. A. Holzman, upholstery goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Holman, M., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; J. Schiller, millinery; 692 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Heldman, Heldman & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; M. M. Heldman, woolens; 10 White Street; Hoffman House.

Loewenstein & Bros., Memphis, Tenn.; N. B. Camp, carpets; 51 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. E. Boyle, domestics, silks, and dress goods; Miss M. Richmond, gloves, laces, and handkerchiefs; Miss M. Cassidy, umbrellas and mackintoshes; Hotel Imperial.

Mandelbaum, J., Little Rock, Ark.; clothing; Hotel Albert.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Robinson, J. M., Norton & Co., Louisville, Ky.; D. Barclay, domestics and linens; 258 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Stein, Bloch Co., Rochester, N. Y.; L. N. Stein, woolens; 718 Broadway; Holland House.

Shillito, John, Co., The, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Johnson, laces and embroideries; 346 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Willis & Rountree Co., Augusta, Ga.; H. Rountree, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

A NEW DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

One Suggested by Lawrence Gronlund at a Meeting of the Social Reform Club—Its Seven Planks.

The question of the next National Democratic platform was the principal subject discussed at the Social Reform Club meeting at University Place last night, Edward King presiding. Lawrence Gronlund was the speaker of the evening, and his subject was "The Right Platform for the New Democracy in 1900."

Mr. Gronlund, after saying that we were living in the most important period of human history and that the trend of the next century ought to be toward Socialism, said that he did not believe third parties ever amounted to anything among Anglo-Saxons.

"In this country," said he, "we have on the one side a party with wealth and brains—the Republican Party—but with no goodwill toward the masses. On the other side we have the Democratic Party, which has absolutely no brains, but has good-will toward the masses. What we reformers must do is to try to bring this party with goodwill and no brains to adopt the right platform in 1900."

Mr. Gronland then said the three main planks in the Democratic Party's platform were free silver, anti-trusts, and anti-imperialism, and that none of them was a winning issue. "Those who advocate free silver, mean it well," said he, "but they can't succeed. If Bryan had been elected in 1896 the country would have been ruined." The speaker also said that trusts were "unwillingly and unwittingly leading" the country straight toward Socialism and so were good things. He declared that our descendants 100 years hence might "curse the man who ordered Dewey to stay at Manila," after he destroyed the Spanish fleet, but that since Dewey had staid, we had the duty of teaching the Filipinos self-government, and anti-imperialism was not a winning issue.

Mr. Grunlund then laid down the following seven planks for the Democratic platform of 1900: 1. Municipal ownership and management of public utilities. 2. State productive work for the unemployed. 3. Assistance for organized labor in its fight against trusts. 4. Assistance to our farmers by the Department of Agriculture. 5. Government banks of deposit and banks of loans. 6. A National telegraph. 7. Government control of railroad fares and freight rates. He then proceeded to advocate these planks separately.

"We have the prosperity," continued Mr. Grunlund, "that McKinley and the Republicans meant when they promised it in 1896; that is, the prosperity where nearly all efficient workmen are employed. But the people want something more than that. They want a prosperity which shall enable every man who is able and willing to work to have a chance to work. That is what we may call Democratic prosperity."

Mr. Gronlund dwelt strongly on his Government bank plank. "Farmers," he said, "will appreciate the difference between paying 4 per cent. to the Government and 10 or 12 per cent. to private lenders. As for the telegraph, we are almost the only civilized nation in the world which does not own its telegraph.

"If the Democratic Party," concluded the speaker, "will adopt only three or four of these seven planks, it will win in 1900."

When Mr. Gronlund had concluded and the time for questions had been announced, Mr. J. Mullen rose in the rear of the room and called Mr. Gronlund to account for trusting the fortunes of the country to a party whose brains he believed to be remarkable for rarity.

"Well," said Mr. Gronlund, "this state of things is not to my choice. But I'm sorry to say I don't think the Democratic Party has any brains. The man with the most brains in that party is Altgeld. I'm proud to say he's something of a friend of mine. Altgeld told me that the Democratic Party would adopt some of these propositions of mine. 'But,' said he, 'it must be in addition to free silver, for that is something the people want.'"

In reply to a question Mr. Gronlund said he believed Altgeld had more brains than Mark Hanna.

TAMMANY HALL'S FOURTH.

Speeches on Silver Prohibited—Admiral Schley to be Present.

Tammany Hall has partly made up the programme for its Fourth of July celebration. The list of speakers is said to be provisional, but it is understood that it has been pretty well decided on.

As usual, there are to be "long talks" and "short talks." The topics of both kinds are to be Democracy in general and the trusts in particular. Some recent developments in regard to the cause of trusts and the method of their operation, especially the broad statements of Henry O. Havemeyer, President of the American Sugar Refining Company, made before the Industrial Commission, are to be made the texts of some of the speeches. Nothing is to be said of the silver question.

Two "long talkers," it is said, have accepted invitations. They are J. J. Willard, ex-Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Alabama, and Asher Carruth of Louisville, Ky. Representative David A. De Armond of Missouri has also been invited to speak.

Among the "short talkers" will be Herbert E. Bissell, nephew of ex-Postmaster General Bissell of this State; Representative John F. Fitzgerald of Massachusetts, and ex-Representative Daley of New Jersey.

It is also understood that Rear Admiral Schley has accepted an invitation to be present, but has declined one to speak.

LUCKY BOY AND YELLOW DOG.

Fell Four Flights Down a Fire Escape Without Injury.

Thomas Dixon, a five-year-old boy who lives on the fifth floor at 305 East Twenty-fifth Street, was playing on the fire escape yesterday afternoon with a little yellow dog. They forgot that there was a hole in the fire escape, and both fell through and down, four flights, to the fire escape on the first floor.

Both landed together, and were much surprised. It must have been the lucky color of the dog, for neither of them was hurt.

S. C. BUTTERFIELD MISSING.

Bank Clerk Who Visited Coney Island May Have Drowned.

The police of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station were notified last night that a man had been drowned at Coney Island who was believed to be a resident of Harlem by reason of identification marks found in his clothing, especially a hat which was marked "Butterfield," with the address 262 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

Investigation showed that at that address lived Samuel C. Butterfield, thirty-two years old, a clerk in the Twelfth Ward Bank, at Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, with his wife Mary and six-year-old daughter.

John Doyle, in the employ of Joseph Balmer, proprietor of the bathing pavilion at the foot of West Fifth Street, Coney Island, reported early in the evening finding the clothes of a bather in Room 199, Section 7, and the owner not to be found. A thorough but vain search was then made for the missing man.

The man went in bathing about 3 o'clock, leaving his valuables at the office and signing "Butterfield, 262 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, New York," on the envelope. The envelope contained $17.50, a gold watch, case No. 45,714, and gold link cuff buttons. The underwear and other clothing found in the bathhouse were of fine quality. In the pockets were found three keys, and some deposit slips of the Twelfth Ward Bank.

Mrs. Butterfield was satisfied from the description furnished her that the drowned man was her husband. She said that he had left home at about 12:15 with a man named Rogers, who lived on Lenox Avenue—just where she did not know. Before leaving he promised to return from down town by 4 o'clock and take Mrs. Butterfield and the little girl out.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—The four-story building of the Phoenix Paint and Brush Company, 218 North Second Street, was gutted by fire early to-day. Loss, $60,000; insurance small.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 18.—Lamb's wire mill was partly destroyed by fire this morning, the loss on building, stock, and machinery being about $10,000; insurance, $4,000. The mill had just been leased to C. N. Johnson of New Haven.

OMAHA, June 18.—Fire in Allen's wholesale grocery this morning damaged stock to the extent of $100,000; insurance is $170,000. The building is damaged to the extent of $15,000; covered by insurance. A magazine filled with powder which the firemen were moving to a place of safety exploded, and eleven firemen, including the chief, were injured, two seriously.

MAY DISCIPLINE KENNESON

Supreme Court Justices Notice Reflections on the Bench.

IGNORANCE OR WORSE CHARGED

Justices Believe the Professor Should Be Forced to Prove Accusations Made Before Graduates.

As a result of his speech delivered on the evening of June 8 in the Metropolitan Opera House to the graduating class of the Law School of New York University, Prof. Thaddeus D. Kenneson will not improbably be disciplined, if not disbarred, by the Supreme Court. In this speech Prof. Kenneson, who is not only professor in the Law School, but also a practicing lawyer the senior member of the firm of Kenneson, Crain & Alling, said:

It is to justice—not justice in the abstract, but justice in the concrete—to the daily doing of justice between man and man, that you have devoted your lives. Surely earth has no nobler calling—only one excepted, that of the saving of souls.

Amid the conditions under which at present the law must be practiced in this city and the drawbacks which spring largely from ignorance and political favoritism upon the bench, and which can never be wholly eradicated while the present pernicious system of electing boss-dictated Judges by popular suffrage endures, it may seem to you Utopian on my part thus to urge upon you the nobility of your life calling and the debt of devotion you owe to it. Profound knowledge of your profession, high ideals of your calling, never will commend you to the boss for nomination to the bench or lead the average Judge to name you as referee. Such things go by political favor and preferment, and not by merit. As you face the benches you will frequently find, in the words of a former President, that it is a condition and not a theory that confronts you.

CALLED FOR SERIOUS ATTENTION.

These remarks, by reason of the time and place of their utterance, received more or less publicity, and since then have formed the subject of a number of newspaper editorials, in which it has been pointed out that such a reflection on the bench from such a source and at such a time deserved serious attention.

In this view the Justices of the Supreme Court evidently concur. They have had several informal conferences in relation to the matter within the last few days, and, as a result, it is practically assured that within a day or two some positive action will be taken to call Prof. Kenneson to account for his remarks. Exactly what that action will be has, however, not yet been decided upon. The indication is that, inasmuch as the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court is the disciplining body of the court, and admits to the bar as well as disbars, that division will be called upon to sit in judgment upon the matter.

Justice Beekman, in speaking on the subject yesterday, said:

"A number of the Supreme Court Judges have discussed this matter in some detail, and while we have not yet decided on any definite line of action, the sentiment is that something should be done to call Prof. Kenneson to account for his utterances. Ordinarily, of course, the Judges would take no notice of any assault of such a kind on the judiciary, but in this case, because of the time and place of the utterances, the matter is of sufficient importance to warrant some action.

"A proposed plan of proceeding has been submitted, and probably some certain plan will be adopted very shortly. Anything that is to be done ought to be done without delay. Just as THE NEW YORK TIMES says about the case: It is not a matter of the outraged sensibilities of the Judges themselves, but it is a matter which affects the confidence the community ought to have in the judiciary.

"If Prof. Kenneson's statements are true against any of the Judges, then he should bring proper proceedings against such Judge or Judges. If, on the other hand, he is not in possession of facts which may justify him in bringing proper proceedings against any particular Judge or Judges, then it is unbecoming a member of his particular profession to assail the courts. His duty as a member of the legal profession is to defend the integrity of the courts, not to assail them. The Appellate Division is the disciplining body, and whatever action the courts take should be taken by that division.

"This isn't a question, either, of libel or contempt, but rather of disciplinary proceedings. In the case of John E. Murray the General Term of the Supreme Court defined the obligation resting on an attorney, and the manner in which he was amenable for any violation. That decision fits the present case. Prof. Kenneson is an officer of the court, and as such amenable for a breach of discipline and for conduct unbecoming an attorney or counselor.

WARNING TO PROF. KENNESON.

"Prof. Kenneson may find the matter more serious than he thinks. These assaults on the courts are becoming too common. They impair the usefulness of the courts and the Judges, and they must be brought to a head. If Prof. Kenneson says he doesn't care what the courts say he may change his mind when he finds that the courts can reach him."

Justice Leventritt, seen in relation to the matter, said: "I should have been but one justification for the statements made by Prof. Kenneson—that is, the truth. As a lawyer he is an officer of the court, and his duty is to maintain the dignity of the court, and retain the respect for it. If the accusations which he makes are true then he should prove them, and the Judge against whom the charges are proved should be removed from the bench. If the accusations are untrue and cannot be proved, then he, as an officer of the court, should be removed. In other words, he should suffer the consequences of his ill-advised remarks. Such an attack on the judiciary affects the usefulness of the bench.

"While I do not know of any concerted action yet taken on the part of the Judges, I know we have talked the matter over and that action is almost certain to follow."

When Justice Truax was seen in reference to the matter, he said:

"Yes, we have talked about this case, and it is not improbable that something will be done. The whole matter simply resolves itself into this: If what Prof. Kenneson said is true, then it is his sworn duty to take the method the law provides in the cases of corrupt Judges. If what he says is made without knowledge or foundation, he is a coward and a sneak.

"If he had simply said that we were ignorant, that might be excused, for none of us professes to have the knowledge that a professor of a law school has—though we do the best we can. As for any reference to our partiality, I may say that so impartial are we that if Prof. Kenneson were to appear in a case before any one of us to-morrow his ill-advised remarks would not affect us in the least in our judgment, and he would receive the same justice that he would always receive."

Justice McAdam, speaking of the matter, said:

"I know of no action on the part of the Judges to punish Prof. Kenneson, nor do I think they can punish him. What he said was out of court and therefore not punishable. Being a member of the bar, the Appellate Division might possibly discipline him by way of reprimand, but the Appellate Division would, in my opinion, belittle itself if it paid the slightest attention whatever to the matter. Old Judge Grover used to say that any man who was dissatisfied with the court had the liberty of going to the nearest tavern and blackguarding the Judge, and I don't know why Mr. Kenneson hasn't the same privilege. A number of lawyers avail themselves of this privilege, and it would be an act of gross injustice to deprive Mr. Kenneson of his right."

Justice Dugro, when approached on the subject, said:

"As the matter has but recently been called to my attention, and I have not given it consideration, I would not care to express an opinion at present."

Prof. Kenneson, seen at the Bar Association, said "I have nothing to say on the subject. I don't know what the Judges intend to do, and I don't care. No, I don't care, and I don't know."

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which may be called to sit in judgment on the matter, is made up of Justices Barrett, Ingraham, Van Brunt, Patterson, O'Brien, Rumsey, and McLaughlin.

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OTIS REPORTS CASUALTIES.

Deaths Among the Soldiers from Disease and Wounds Received in the Recent Fighting.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Gen. Otis, at Manila, telegraphs the following list of additional casualties:

Dead.

THIRD INFANTRY.—Charles Calkins, Company E, from endo-carditis, June 12; Charles Gamble, Company C, from wounds in action June 11.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.—George Marshal, Corporal, Company M, from wounds June 14.

SIXTH ARTILLERY.—Mark D. Mynott, Company D, from wounds in action June 14.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.—John F. Brannen, Company A, wounded June 14; Corp. David E. Dagne, Company A, wounded June 13; Sergt. Thomas Laws, Company H, wounded June 13; Nelson T. Lamorie, Company I, wounded June 13; Corp. John Moore, Company L.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.—George Schultz, Company A, typhoid fever, May 22.

FIRST ARTILLERY.—Charles W. Edmonds, Company E, typhoid fever, June 11.

FIRST SOUTH DAKOTA.—Charles Prouty, Company C, typhoid fever, June 12.

FIFTY-FIRST IOWA.—Walter Wagner, Company A, killed June 13.

TWENTIETH KANSAS.—Frederick Warfield, Company B, diphtheria, June 13.

TWENTIETH INFANTRY.—William Gray, Company H, dysentery, June 15.

THIRD ARTILLERY.—Joseph I. Madden, Company L, dysentery, June 15.

Wounded.

FIRST WASHINGTON.—At Cainta and Morong, June 3: Company I, Benjamin G. Goldman, hand, slight; June 4, Charles G. Anderson, thigh, slight; June 10, Company H, William D. Adkins, thigh, slight.

FIRST MONTANA.—Near Bacalar, June 10: Company D, James A. Casebere, arm, slight.

FOURTH INFANTRY.—At Zeapote, June 13: Company A, Second Lieut. Howard Avery, thigh, moderate; John F. Brannen, head, severe; Senro J. Brendel, ear, slight; William Cooper, leg, moderate; Henry Hulbe, hand, moderate; Harvey J. Lowe, lower extremity, severe; Pomroy Harned, thigh, moderate; Company D, William Curry, arm, moderate; Company I, Thorn S. Ballard, shoulder, moderate; Company L, Arthur Franz, hand, slight; William Lapp, buttock, severe; Arthur Rosebrock, back, slight; Charles Stephan, hand, moderate; Company M, Corp. Charles Adams, foot, moderate.

FIRST CAVALRY.—At Zespote, June 13: Company E, William C. Clayton, thigh, slight; Norman E. Danner, wrist, moderate; Samuel S. Wentworth, ankle, moderate; Sergt. Avery E. Long, forearm, moderate.

SIXTH ARTILLERY.—Near Las Pinas: Company D, Mark D. Minott, thigh, severe.

NINTH INFANTRY.—At Zeapote River: Company B, George Clampffe, eyelid, slight; George L. Deforest, shoulder, moderate; Company C, Clayton Bretch, hand, slight; Company I, Arthur Odin, arm, slight.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.—Company L, Miles Doyle, neck and chest, severe; John W. McHenry, arm, slight; Patrick Muivisill, chest, moderate; William L. McFrillicuddy, eye, severe; Michael Sttime, thigh, moderate; First Lieut. James P. Harbeson, thigh, slight; Sergt. Frank J. Boy, hand, moderate; Company M, George Tierran, thigh, moderate; Corp. George Marshall, chest, severe; Frank E. Shirk, thigh, severe; Musician William Silene, leg, moderate.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.—Company F, John Henchy, hand, slight; John J. Ward, wrist, moderate; James MCue, leg, moderate; First Lieut. Joseph L. Donovan, thigh, severe; Corps. Charles Neuvinns, forearm, slight; John C. Whalen, elbow, moderate; Company I, Dennis A. Collins, thigh, slight; Patrick Houlihan, wrist, slight; Michael J. Mikulhki, hand, slight; Thomas H. Rayne, forearm, moderate; Company G, First Lieut. Patrick A. Connolly, leg, severe.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.—Company L, Second Lieut. Monroe C. Kerth, arm, severe.

MISS McPHERSON IN COURT.

Charges Against Worcester Schoolgirl May Not Be Pressed.

Fanny McPherson, the eighteen-year-old schoolgirl who—passing under the name of M. E. Richards—was arrested on Saturday at the Hotel Lincoln on the charge of stealing clothing worth $400, the property of Mrs. W. C. Wooley, from the Gerard Hotel, 123 West Forty-fourth Street, was arraigned in the West Side Police Court yesterday morning, before Magistrate Wentworth. The Magistrate remanded the girl until to-day, in order that the case might be more fully investigated and to give opportunity to hear from the parents of the girl. Her father is James McPherson, a wealthy resident of Worcester, Mass. No one appeared in court yesterday against her, and she was not accorded an opportunity to say anything. She wept bitterly the greater part of the day, and takes her arrest very much to heart.

It is believed that if Mr. McPherson communicates with his daughter or comes on to the city the case will be settled, as neither the Gerard Hotel managers nor the St. Denis Hotel proprietors, to whom Miss McPherson is indebted for a week's board, seem inclined to press the charges against the girl if it appears that her story as to herself and her family is true.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 18.—James McPherson and his wife say their daughter, who had worked in a corset factory here, went several weeks ago to Pawtucket, R. I., to visit her mother's brother, and then to Plainfield, N. J., to visit her father's brother. Her parents never heard of Davis, and say if she eloped she met the man after leaving Worcester. She had not been in school for a year or two, although she is only eighteen. Her parents are inclined to believe the story because of the details given.

Maiden Trip of the Jefferson.

The Old Dominion liner Jefferson, fresh from the builders' hands, arrived here yesterday on her maiden trip. She is a sister ship of the Hamilton, which ran down and sunk the Macedonia of the Ward Line in a fog bank off the New Jersey coast last week. The Jefferson was built at the John Roach yards at Chester, Penn. She is 315 feet long, 42 feet beam, with a 37-foot depth of hold. She is fitted with triple expansion engines, capable of developing 3,400 horse power, and has a speed of about sixteen knots. She can carry 120 first-class passengers, and her saloon and stateroom accommodations are luxurious.

Those who drink the still
Londonderry Lithia Water
get an absolutely pure, natural water, just as it flows from the rock; and *it does cure* Rheumatism, Gout, and all kindred ailments.
Londonderry Lithia Spring Water Co., Nashua, N.H.

CONEY ISLAND'S DEFIANCE

Dance Hall Men Sell Liquor and Are Arrested.

ALL TO MAKE A TEST CASE

Object to Facing Police Justice Teale, Classed by Them as a "Sunday School Teacher."

The concert and dance hall keepers at Coney Island yesterday carried out their threat of defying the Sunday liquor laws as interpreted by the Police Board, and as a result twenty or more were arrested by Capt. Kenny's men. All were at different times during the day notified to go to the station, where they gave $1,000 bail to appear at the Coney Island court this morning. Besides these arrests, the police took in a number of "scorchers" and a few inoffensive vendors of pretzels, tin pails and shovels, and other small articles, for selling without a license. About fifty arrests constituted the day's work of the seaside constabulary.

The police began making arrests early, and by 4 o'clock P. M. these men had visited to the station and given bail: Concert Halls—Capt. A. Gruber, manager for P. H. McGann, Sea Beach Palace; George Lawrence, the Central Park; Henry Koster, Volks Garden; Harry Connors, Imperial; Fred B. Henderson; John T. Rowe, Inman's Casino; J. F. Cohen, manager for S. Perry; Mr. Harris of Harris & Balbach, Greater New York Hall; M. Vacca, West End Casino; James McGowan, Alhambra: Dance Halls—Martin McDonald, Camp Juno; Fred Whitman, manager Seeley's Pavilion; August Wilson, Belvidere, and Edward Kojan, Vaudeville—John Vallette, Streets of Asia, and Albert T. Tice.

Police Justice Teale will preside in court this morning, and this announcement did not fall with a pleasant sound yesterday on the ears of the proprietors, for the Coney Island men look upon Justice Teale as a hard man to deal with.

"Why," said one of them, "Teale is a Sunday school teacher and wants to see the city shut up like a New England town on Sundays. We'd rather have Nostrand."

Heretofore proprietors arrested on the same charges as those made yesterday have been discharged, and the men now under bail think they may get off upon a plea of not guilty. Failing in this, a test case will be made under the Raines law, this being the real object in the defiance to the authorities made all along the line. The arrests made not the slightest difference to the proprietors, for all immediately went back to their places and continued to sell liquor throughout the day and night without additional police interference. Any further action on the part of the police would have been looked upon as "persecution," and Capt. Kenny, in carrying out the orders of President York, evidently considered it enough to await the trial and the subsequent test case to settle the question for both sides. The arrests left Capt. Kenny and his "prisoners" in a perfectly amicable state of mind toward each other, bail in each case being right at hand.

The "prisoners" maintained last evening that with their hotel licenses they have as much right to have music and dancing in their establishments as the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, and cannot be legally interfered with. Valiette and Tice sell no liquor in their places. They were arrested for giving the same performance, it was said, as they do on week days, with the performers in costume. These men, it

FIRE IN A ROOF GARDEN

Morning Blaze, Night Concert at Koster & Bial's.

TRAINED CATS AND DOGS SAVED

Manager Aarons, Undismayed by a Loss of $10,000, Rebuilds in a Single Day.

The stage, scenery, tables and chairs, and all other paraphernalia of Koster & Bial's roof garden were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The fire started at 6:30 o'clock, and for three hours the firemen worked to extinguish it. When the last ember was put out, Manager Aarons set at work a large force of men. The débris was cleared away, a temporary stage was erected, new seats were secured, and the sacred concert announced for last night was given without any interruption.

The flames were discovered by Charles Randolph, one of the porters of the theatre. Randolph, with several others, was putting the garden in order for the concert, when he noticed that the flies over the stage were on fire. The garden is equipped with two large water tanks and a standpipe, and with streams from these the men did their best to extinguish the flames, which soon, however, got beyond their control.

Randolph then ran down to the street and sent in an alarm. Engine Company No. 1, from West Twenty-ninth Street, responded, and a second alarm was sent in, to which Acting Chief Croker and Deputy Chief Gicquel responded. The Acting Chief ordered a third alarm, for the fire was burning fiercely, and it looked as if the whole structure were doomed.

Manager Aarons, who lives three doors from the building, was awakened by a watchman. When he reached the building his first thought was for the thirty dogs and twenty cats belonging to Prof. Leon Leonidas. They were locked in cages in the rear of the stage in the main auditorium of the building. Mr. Aarons hurriedly opened a cage occupied by two Great Danes. Just as he did so the dogs leaped out, and one of them knocked Mr. Aarons down. He then opened the other cages, and soon the building was filled with dogs running over the seats and into the boxes, and finally into the street. The cages containing the cats were opened, but the animals refused to leave. Prof. Leonidas at this moment appeared on the scene, and, blowing a whistle, called his dogs and cats together. Not one was lost.

Meanwhile the firemen dragged lines of hose to the roof through the foyer and up the stairs leading to the garden. Four streams were turned on the stage and scenery, but they had been burned beyond repair before the water reached them. The tables and chairs were blazing merrily when the streams were turned on, but the flames were soon extinguished. The fire did not penetrate below the roof, and the interior of the building was not damaged.

After making a survey of the place and estimating his loss at $10,000, Manager Aarons began to rebuild. A force of men was secured, lumber was brought up from the property room, and soon a new stage was in the course of construction. There was plenty of scenery to supply that which was destroyed, and also an extra curtain in the building. Electricians were found to repair broken wires, and a few painters to add touches here and there. All the men worked with a will, under the direct supervision of Manager Aarons, and, although the work was hardly completed when 8 o'clock came, the concert was presented with success, and only the smell of charred timbers told those in the audience that a fire had occurred.

Although Acting Chief Croker admitted that the appliances for extinguishing fire were fairly ample in the theatre, he made some suggestions for making them more effective. Mr. Aarons said he would be pleased to act on the suggestions offered. The roof garden was fully insured.

AMONG THE HARLEM OARSMEN.

Many Crews Training for Philadelphia and Long Island Regattas—Two Accidents on the River.

Harlem River oarsmen took full advantage of the ideal weather yesterday, and one would have thought a regatta was in progress by the number of racing and pleasure craft on the water. As early as 9 o'clock the crews who are in training for the Philadelphia and Long Island regattas began to make their appearance, and the result was several lively brushes, which were watched with great interest by the balcony oarsmen. The day from noon until nightfall was given up almost entirely to pleasure rowing, the majority of the clubs launching their four, six, and eight oared barges and making trips up the Hudson or to College Point.

There were one or two accidents on the river, owing to its crowded condition. Mr. Murphy of the Metropolitan Rowing Club, while returning home from an eight mile trip in a gig, was hemmed in by several Whitehall boats near Madison Avenue Bridge, and while endeavoring to get clear of the outermost capsized. He was picked up by the occupants of the Whitehall boats and taken ashore, where his boat was righted, and he proceeded homeward. Another oarsman, evidently belonging to one of the Hudson River clubs, was run down by a naphtha launch near Washington Bridge. He was picked up by the launch, and his gig, which was badly damaged, taken in tow.

One of the principal topics of discussion among the oarsmen yesterday was the probable entries for the coming regattas. From all accounts the Long Island Regatta on July 15 will receive at least a dozen entries from Harlem River clubs. At present there are four crews training for the four-oared gig event. The Nassau Boat Club's four, composed of O. H. Osenkop, bow; M. Bruel, No. 2; E. Smith, No. 3; C. A. Cool, stroke, and G. W. Pye, coxswain, which was seen on the river twice yesterday, is the favorite for this event. The others are training regularly under the direction of C. D. Thees.

The First Bohemian Boat Club also have a four in training for this event, composed of the four men picked from the junior eight-oared crew which was defeated in the Decoration Day Regatta. As near as could be learned yesterday, the Bohemians will not boat any more eight-oared crews this season, as they are greatly disappointed over the defeat of both their junior and senior eight in the Harlem River Regatta. Another regatta that is being discussed with interest is that of the Hoboken Amateur Rowing Association, and although it will not be held until Aug. 19, it is likely, from all accounts, that it will receive several entries from Harlem River clubs. One event that seems to meet the general approval of Harlem oarsmen in this regatta is the senior four-oared barge race. There will also be an invitation eight-oared barge race. The regatta will be held on the Guttenberg course.

About the only club whose colors were not seen on the Harlem yesterday was the Wyanoke. The reason for this was that the members were celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the club and had given up rowing for the day. Shortly after 9 o'clock a tug steamed up to the floating gayly decorated with flags and took a party of about a hundred to Long Island, where games were held and dinner served. The Nassau Boat Club houses were also pretty well deserted during the day, as a party of about twenty-five had arrived at the boathouses bright and early, carrying baskets laden with beefsteak, bread, &c., and captured the four and eight oared barges. Into these they loaded their provisions, including the stove for broiling the steaks, and proceeded to a point on the Jersey shore opposite Yonkers, where they had a beefsteak party, a game of baseball, and a swim. The eight-oared barge crew was composed of Toop, bow; Collard, No. 2; Bacon, No. 3; Coburn, No. 4; La Gost, No. 5; Powers, No. 6; De La Vergne, No. 7; Vilmar, stroke, and Mackey, coxswain. The four-oared barge was manned by L. Cleaver, bow; H. Cleaver, No. 2; Mehrhoff, No. 3; George Jacoby, stroke, and George Weiman, coxswain. March and Cree also accompanied the barges, which were laden with passengers, in a double gig. About thirty miles was covered.

The Dauntless Boat Club had a four and eight oared barge at College Point, while the Lone Star's barge made a trip up the river.

The Nonpareil Rowing Club's boats were in constant use during the day, as was the Union and Atalanta craft.

Yachts at Newport.

NEWPORT, June 18.—The yachts in the harbor this evening included Intrepid, Sultana, Ballymena, Narada, Electra, Landonda, Seneca, Defender, Stella, Sea Fox, Mamie, Yvette, Queen Mab, Carmita, Ziguener, and Nibulis. The steam yacht Aphrodite, belonging to Col. Payne of the New York Yacht Club arrived from New York to-day with the owner and a party of guests on board.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Brooklyn, Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore Win—Cincinnati, New York, Washington, Louisville Lose.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	40	12	.769
Boston	34	17	.667
Baltimore	31	20	.608
Philadelphia	30	20	.600
Chicago	31	21	.596
St. Louis	31	21	.596
Cincinnati	24	26	.480
Pittsburg	22	27	.449
New York	22	30	.423
Washington	17	36	.321
Louisville	15	37	.288
Cleveland	9	39	.188

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Chicago, 3; New York, 2.
St. Louis, 8; Washington, 3.
Brooklyn, 13; Cincinnati, 11.
Baltimore, 7; Louisville, 2.

Games To-day.

New York in Pittsburg.
Brooklyn in Cleveland.
Philadelphia in Cincinnati.
Baltimore in Louisville.
Boston in Chicago.
Washington in St. Louis.

Brooklyn, 13; Cincinnati, 11.

CINCINNATI, June 18.—The "Reds" played miserable ball on the bases and in the field to-day and lost to Brooklyn despite their good batting. The playing of the Brooklyns was perfect. All the pitchers were hit hard. Attendance, 5,428. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Smith, cf	1	2	5	0	0		
Selbach, lf	2	1	5	0	0		
Miller, rf	3	3	3	1	0		
Be'kley, 1b	1	2	6	0	0		
Corcoran, ss	1	2	1	2	2		
Steinf't, 2b	1	0	0	2	0		
Irwin, 3b	1	1	0	1	1		
Vaughn, c	1	1	7	1	0		
Hawley, p	0	1	0	0	0		
Hahn, p	0	1	0	0	1		
*Wood, c	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	11	15	27	8	7		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Casey, 3b	2	1	4	2	0		
Keeler, rf	3	2	1	0	0		
Kelley, lf	1	3	1	0	0		
Dahlen, ss	1	1	1	2	0		
Jones, cf	2	2	5	1	0		
McGann, 1b	2	3	6	0	0		
Daly, 2b	1	1	4	2	0		
Farrell, c	1	1	5	2	0		
Hughes, p	0	1	0	0	0		
†Anderson	0	1	0	0	0		
Kennedy, p	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	13	16	27	9	0		

*Wood batted for Hahn in ninth.
†Batted for Hughes in seventh.

Cincinnati	0	2	3	0	0	4	1	1	0—11
Brooklyn	2	0	6	3	1	0	0	0	1—13

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 8; Brooklyn, 8. Two-base hits—Miller, McGann. Three-base hits—Hawley, Beckley. Double plays—Dahlen, Daly, McGann; Jones, Casey, Daly; Vaughn, Beckley, Miller, to Beckley. First base on balls—Off Hahn, 3; off Hughes, 5; off Kennedy, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Hawley, (2.) Struck out—By Hawley, 1; by Hahn, 2; by Hughes, 1; by Kennedy, 1. Passed ball—Vaughn. Time—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Burns and Smith.

Chicago, 3; New York, 2.

CHICAGO, June 18.—The New Yorks had the best of it to-day until the ninth inning, when the Chicagos won out in a "grandstand finish." Mertes made a single and Lange bunted safely. Then New York's infield got rattled, leaving second and third bases uncovered, allowing a double steal. Everett then made a hard hit to left, and two men scored and so won the game. Attendance, 12,000. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Ryan, lf	0	0	1	1	0		
Green, rf	0	0	0	0	0		
Mertes, ss	1	1	2	3	1		
Lange, cf	2	2	6	1	0		
Everett, 1b	0	1	10	1	0		
McC'rk, 2b	0	2	5	3	1		
Connor, 3b	0	0	0	1	1		
Donohue, c	0	0	7	0	0		
Taylor, p	0	1	1	4	0		
Total	3	7	27	14	3		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Tiernan, rf	0	1	1	0	0		
Wilson, ss	0	0	1	3	1		
V. H'l'n, cf	0	1	2	0	0		
Doyle, 1b	0	1	10	0	0		
Gleason, 2b	0	1	2	3	1		
O'Brien, lf	0	1	3	0	0		
H'tman, 3b	0	0	2	2	0		
Warner, c	1	1	5	1	0		
Meekin, p	0	1	0	1	0		
Total	2	8	24	8	3		

*Winning run made with no one out.

Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Earned runs—Chicago, 2; New York, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; New York, 7. Sacrifice hit—Everett. Stolen bases—Mertes, Lange, McCormick. Double plays—McCormick and Everett, (2,) Gleason and Doyle. Struck out—By Taylor, 2; by Meekin, 4. First base on balls—Off Meekin, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Doyle. Time—1:50. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Mannassau.

St. Louis, 8; Washington, 3.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—Through hard hitting in the seventh and eighth innings St. Louis won to-day in its game with Washington. For six innings Dineen pitched for the Washingtons in fine form, but he could not hold out. Pitcher Sudhoff of the St. Louis team had the visitors at his mercy all through the game. Score:

St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	3	.	.	—8
Washington	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—St. Louis, 13; Washington, 6. Errors—St. Louis, 2; Washington, 5. Batteries—St. Louis, O'Connor and Sudhoff; Washington, McGuire and Dineen. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald. Attendance—8,500.

Baltimore, 7; Louisville, 2.

LOUISVILLE, June 18.—The Louisvilles were beaten in their game to-day with the Baltimores chiefly on account of their inability to hit Pitcher Kitson. Lankwerts, a local player, was tried at short stop for the Louisvilles and did well. Score:

Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0—2
Baltimore	2	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0—7

Base hits—Louisville, 5; Baltimore, 14. Errors—Louisville, 5. Batteries—Louisville, Kittridge and Dowling; Baltimore, Robinson and Kitson. Umpires—Swartwood and Warner. Attendance—3,800.

Other Games.

At Rome, N. Y.—Rome, 8; Oswego, 4.
At Newark—Newark, 5; Wilkesbarre, 3.
At Paterson—Paterson, 6; Reading, 5.
At Buffalo—Columbus, 15; Buffalo, 6.
At Albany—Albany, 8; Auburn, 4.
At Providence—Providence, 8; Montreal, 5.
At Utica—Binghamton, 12; Utica, 4.

NEWS OF THE GOLF WORLD.

Miss Elsie F. Cassatt, by her victory for the second year of the women's golf championship of Philadelphia, has directed close attention to herself as a formidable competitor for the championship of the United States. Miss Cassatt is familiar with all the golf courses in her own city, and as the National tournament will be played on the links of the Philadelphia Country Club in October, she must be regarded as one of the leaders in that event, if not an actual victor.

Appearances seem to indicate that Miss Beatrix Hoyt will adhere to her determination to refrain from trying to win the championship for a fourth time. She has done very little playing this season, going around the Westchester Country Club's links perhaps once or twice a week for exercise. She will spend the Summer as usual at Shinnecock, and the coming weeks will show whether she will be an active competitor in the usually large number of women's contests at that popular golfing locality or not.

Miss Frances C. Griscom is now on her way to Europe, and her golf may be a little rusty for championship honors in the Fall. She and Miss Elsie Cassatt are among the stars in the feminine golfing element of the Quaker City, but there are fully half a dozen other good ones who are quite liable to qualify among the first sixteen. The Philadelphia women are putting forth their best efforts toward golfing excellence this season, and they intend to keep the big honors in their own town, if possible.

The excellent work shown so early in the season by a few of the younger set at Morristown leads to the supposition that the Morris County Club will be worthily represented. The new champion, Miss Marie G. Bryce, is a player who can be pitted against any one, with perfect confidence that her game will not weaken. Miss Kip is almost her equal, and is improving every week. These two appear to be the strongest in the Morris County Club, although many others are practicing faithfully for better things in the future. No arrangement has yet been made for the usual team contest between the Philadelphia and Morris County women, and that enjoyable golfing event may not take place until September.

The opening of the New Jersey coast resorts has naturally led to a revival of golfing interest, and several improvements have been made to some of the courses this season. The Hollywood Hotel, which had a very small course last year, now possesses a well-equipped one of nine holes, several acres of adjoining land having been devoted to the cause of golf. The Norwood Park course is open, and the customary annual tournament will be held later in the season.

At Deal Beach, which entered the golfing arena last year, extensive improvements are being made. A large clubhouse is being built, containing comfortable rooms for both men and women. The course has been improved and lengthened, and the club committee intends to hold several interesting events during the Summer. Jasper Lynch, one of Lakewood's crack golfers, has taken a house at Spring Lake, and he will make Deal Beach his golfing headquarters this season.

The Seabright links are beginning to show something of their old-time activity, and in a few days the Monmouth Beach links will be opened. The cottage residents and more casual sojourners along the populous Jersey coast will therefore not suffer this year from any lack of golf amusement.

Galifard Wins the German Derby.

BERLIN, June 18.—The German Derby was won to-day by Baron Springer's Galifard.

THE SEVENTH'S QUIET DAY

Followed a Night of Misery for Those Who Would Sleep.

THE FIRST BATTERY ARRIVES

One-half of the Seventh Regiment's Band Greets It, While the Other Half Is Busy at Church Service.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 18.—The Seventh Regiment is supposed to be resting, preparing for the week of toil to begin to-morrow. As a matter of fact, it has been doing its resting by day and becoming aggressively awake and lively by night. Last night the men of several companies decided sleeping to be a pernicious and demoralizing habit, unworthy of soldiers, and declared a boycott against it. They argued that a sleeping man is useless for all purposes, civil, military, or funny, and therefore should be abolished, and they abolished him.

A hunt for Morpheus was organized, and wherever he was found he was driven away with clamors and devices, and the eyelids upon which he was laying his heavy, soothing hand were forced open remorselessly. There were bonfires in some company streets which required First Sergeants to constitute themselves fire companies and throw water with tin basins and cups.

One company is the proud possessor of a giant member who used to be a cowboy and is a lariat expert. This human prize was utilized enthusiastically. His function was to lift a tent flap and lasso the feet of a man found guilty of the sin of sloth. Soon after this operation the voice of the sluggard might be heard to complain, for the running noose would be drawn taut, and a dozen husky privates tailing on to the line would make the victim from his cot, and he would wake to find himself beneath the sky and tangled in the tent ropes.

The night was filled with music, and the peace that marked the day was forced to fold its tents and noisily clatter away, while revels were held by the light of the moon, and the memory of the soft "Go to sleep" supposed to be expressed in taps became a mockery. But the regiment will have worked off its accumulation of humorous tendencies by to-morrow.

The officers have purposes of their own, and they say with direful significance that sleep will be at a high premium to-morrow night, and that the men who were at war against it will be glad enough to seek repose and silence when the march and the making of camp and preparation and service of meals have been completed.

The work will be made easier, however, by the fact that scattered through the regiment are a number of men who were officers in the war last year and lived in camps five months. They have had the rather unusual experience of rising from ranks to shoulder straps in actual service and then dropping back to ranks again, and they know both ends of military life, and are ready for any emergencies that may develop.

Their practical knowledge of the innumerable details of the camp, on the proper execution of which the soldier's comfort depends, will do much to smooth the work. For all that, however, there is a general feeling that the week will be a very important one for the Seventh, and that at the end of it the men will know a good deal more than they do now, and will have acquired from experience a large number and variety of new and valuable wrinkles.

The First Battery, Capt. Wendel, arrived here precisely at noon to-day, coming from Sing Sing in a cloud of dust, the men looking disreputable, but happy and soldierly, with the accumulated grime of miles decorating their faces and clothing. The battery will shoot on Thursday, and will attempt to tighten its grip on the Flannigan Medal, which it holds, but does not yet own, because it must win three successive annual contests to make title.

One-half of the Seventh's band was busy giving the music for the church service on the bluff, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant of New York, so the other half was sent to greet the battery. Consequently the band was religious at one end and gay at the other, the one section performing hymn tunes with appropriate solemnity, and the other producing "The Girl I Left Behind Me," and like lively and military airs. The men of the Seventh who were not at service gave the battery a warm reception, cheering it heartily.

Capt. Charles E. Lydecker of Company H, Seventh Regiment, this evening received a gold diamond-mounted medal of honor, marking the completion of twenty-five years of service in the regiment. The presentation was made at Capt. Lydecker's tent by Col. Appleton, who delivered a short speech of congratulation. The full regimental band, which was present, serenaded Capt. Lydecker, and the men of his company cheered him heartily.

For the first time in the history of the Peekskill Camp the Colonel of the active regiment is Post Commander. Col. Appleton was surprised last night when Gen. Roe asked him for the camp countersign. When he replied that the General would himself make the countersign, as usual, Gen. Roe said that he and Brig. Gen. Smith wished to be regarded as being here as guests; that Col. Appleton will be in charge of the camp, and will be responsible for it.

Capt. Willard C. Fiske is Officer of the Day to-day with Lieuts. Wotherspoon and Cleveland Officers of the Guards. Lieut. Munroe Crane, Jr., will be Officer of the Day to-morrow, and as only one battalion will be in camp, Lieut. L. J. Joscelyn will be Officer of the Guard.

Private Robert H. Simpson is Col. Appleton's Sunday orderly, although the regiment looks this afternoon like a regiment of orderlies, for it has been a profoundly peaceful and restful day following a somewhat tumultuous night. The hundreds of admiring feminine visitors who arrived per train from New York and per vehicle of many kinds from the country round about, have only admiration, rising almost to reverence, for the immaculate, saintly looking young men whose appearance and demeanor forbids the suspicion that they have filled nights with strange noises, and made trouble for sentries and grief for the First Sergeant and such as would sleep.

Following is the letter from Gov. Roosevelt, which was read by Adjt. Falls to the regiment on parade yesterday evening.

Oyster Bay, June 16.

Col. Daniel Appleton:

Regret extremely inability to accompany Seventh to camp. Particularly desired to do so. I congratulate you and the regiment upon excellent condition and the way it has conducted itself. Have been particularly impressed by the work of the regiment while I have been Commander in Chief of the Guard.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Dr. Greer May Resign from the 7th.

PEEKSKILL, June 18.—It is reported here that Chaplain Greer of the Seventh Regiment has decided to resign, and that Sergt. Major Stimson also has resigned.

No confirmation of the report could be obtained in the city last night. At Dr. Greer's residence it was said the clergyman was out of town.

MEETING OF TENNIS CHAMPIONS.

Extensive List Entered for the Lenox Club's Tournament.

An unusual number of champions are entered in the open tournament of the Lenox Lawn Tennis Club, which opens this afternoon at 3 o'clock on the club courts, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Manhattan Avenue. The entries for the scratch events will close at the hour of starting the matches, and the drawings will be made public at that time. The entries for the handicap events will be received up to 6 o'clock. The entry list is unusually large, and the meeting promises to be one of the most popular of the Spring. Over twenty are now entered for the scratch singles, and the same number for the handicaps, while sixteen teams are on the list for the double events. First and runner-up prizes will be given in all events, and a consolation prize in the scratch singles.

The card of events comprises gentlemen's scratch singles, gentlemen's scratch doubles, gentlemen's handicap singles, and gentlemen's handicap doubles. The play will begin in these events each afternoon at 3 o'clock, and are open to the public. Refreshments will be served.

Among the strongest players in the field that will struggle for honors are J. A. Allen and H. H. Hackett, champion and ex-champion, respectively, of Yale; W. C. Grant and H. A. Plummer, interscholastic champion and ex-champion of Columbia; R. D. Little, champion of Princeton; F. B. Alexander, interscholastic ex-champion of Princeton; J. C. Davidson and J. P. Paret, champion and ex-champion of the South; E. W. Cushing of Columbia, E. J. Martin, and H. E. Avery of Detroit.

The scratch doubles should provide some rare sport, as this event will bring together Allen and Hackett, the New England champions; Davidson and Paret, the Southern champions, and the interscholastic champion team, Wright and Grant.

MERIDEN COMPANY,

Silversmiths

TRADE MARK

STERLING

208 Fifth Avenue—Madison Square.

FACTORIES MERIDEN, CONN. CANADA FACTORY HAMILTON, ONT.

The New Orleans Going to New London

HARTFORD, June 18.—Secretary Long, at the request of the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut, has ordered the armored cruiser New Orleans to go Friday from Newport to New London, where the club meets, and remain there Saturday.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	4:28	Sun sets	7:34	Moon sets	1:01

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	3:14	Gov. Isl'd	3:16	H. Gate	5:12
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	4:00	Gov. Isl'd	4:20	H. Gate	6:16

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JUNE 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Finance, Colon	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	

TUESDAY, JUNE 20.

Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Friedrich, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
San Agustin, Havana		1:00 P. M.
Servia, Liverpool	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	
Troja, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Winifred, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Wordsworth, Rio Janeiro	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21.

A. R. Thorp, Curacao	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Carib, San Domingo	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grenada, Grenada	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Navahoe, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seguranca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 23 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after June 19 and up to June 23 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after June 23 and up to July 27 at 6:30 P. M. on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive July 7.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JUNE 19.

City of Macon, Savannah, June 16.
Deramore, Gibraltar, June 3.
Dunblane, Gibraltar, June 4.
Eddie, Gibraltar, June 3.
La Bretagne, Havre, June 11.
Liv, Gibraltar, June 6.
Manhattan, London, June 6.
New Orleans, New Orleans, June 13.
Sabine, St. Lucia, June 12.

TUESDAY, JUNE 20.

Alamo, Galvestos, June 14.
Alene, Port Limon, June 31.
City of Augusta, Savannah, June 17.
Karthago, Havana, June 15.
Westernland, Antwerp, June 10.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21.

Alliance, Colon, June 14.
Jersey City, Swansea, June 7.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, June 10.
Majestic, Liverpool, June 14.
Saale, Gibraltar, June 12.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22.

Alabama, Glasgow, June 9.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, June 16.
Mongolian, Glasgow, June 10.
Newlyn, Shields, June 9.
Olbers, St. Lucia, June 15.
Patria, Hamburg, June 11.
Trave, Bremen, June 13.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23.

Acara, Gibraltar, June 9.
Excelsior, New Orleans, June 17.
Idaho, Hull, June 11.
Lucania, Liverpool, June 17.
Pocahontas, Gibraltar, June 9.
St. Cuthbert, Shields, June 10.
St. Paul, Southampton, June 17.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24.

Buffon, St. Lucia, June 16.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, June 10.

Arrived.

SS Richmond, Catherine, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Bonjer, Rotterdam June 8 and Boulogne 9th, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 A. M.

SS Ohio, (Br.,) Hadaway, Hull June 4, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 11:10 P. M. 17th.

SS King Gruffydd, (Br.,) Hebron, Cardiff June 1 and Delaware Breakwater 17th, in ballast to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Eickelmann, Rotterdam June 5, in ballast to P. Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 5:20 A. M.

SS British Empire, (Br.,) Wills, Antwerp June 3, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.

SS Winifred, Langham, New Orleans June 10, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Beverly, (Br.,) McGrath, Stannsbey and Port Maria May 13, with mdse. and passengers to American Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Ella, (Ger.,) Stange, Baracoa, &c., June 17, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Princess Anne, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Columbian, (Br.,) Wrake, Stettin June 4, with mdse. to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Acanthus, (Br.,) Worrall, Dunkirk May 26 and Fowey June 3.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Nicoll, Liverpool June 9, with mdse. to White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6:38 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., 9:30 P. M., south, light air, clear.

Sailed.

SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.
SS Horatio, (Br.,) for Para, &c.
SS Potomac, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) for Lisbon, &c.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.

Notice to Mariners.

PETOSKEY BEACON LIGHT STATION.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about July 1, 1899, two lantern lights, one red vertically above one white, will be established at the northerly end of the West Breakwater, Petoskey Harbor, Little Traverse Bay, easterly side of the northerly end of Lake Michigan. The lights will be suspended from a red iron post, about 25 and 18 feet, respectively, above mean lake level. A small red lamp house stands immediately in rear of the post.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1899," Page 76, after No. 395, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1899," Page 110.

MOBILE SHIP CHANNEL LIGHTS.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about June 21, 1899, the permanent lights will be re-established, as heretofore, and the temporary lights discontinued at the following-named stations, the structures from which they are to be shown having been rebuilt without change: Middle Ground Light, a fixed white lens-lantern light, on the easterly side of the lower end of the Mobile Ship Channel, near the westerly end of the Middle Ground Shoal spit, and in line with the other lights on the easterly side of the channel. (L. H. B. Notice to Mariners No. 181 of 1898, and Bulletin No. 92, Par. 80.) Light No. 7, a fixed red lens-lantern light, on the southwesterly side of the channel, about 7-16 mile westerly from Battery Gladden Lighthouse. (L. H. B. Bulletin No. 95, Par. 28.)

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, 'Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1898,'" Pages 160 and 162, Nos. 925 and 942, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Eighth Lighthouse District, 1899," Pages 9 and 14.

LONG BEACH BAR LIGHT STATION.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about June 22, 1899, the sounding of the fog bell, during thick or foggy weather, will be resumed at this station, on the shoal making out southwesterly from Long Beach Point, entrance from Gardiner's Bay to Orient and Greenport harbors, and to Peconic Bay, Long Island. The characteristic of the signal has not been changed. (L. H. B. Notice to Mariners No. 42 of 1899, and Bulletin No. 95, Par. 7.)

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1898," Page 56, No. 240, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1898," Page 93.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 18.—SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Poirot, from New York, arr. at Havre at 9 A. M. to-day.

SS Bremen, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, from New York for Bremen, arr. at Southampton to-day.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Eichel, (from Bremen,) sld. from Southampton for New York at 10 P. M. to-day.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Cox, from New York, arr. at Hull to-day.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Loveridge, sld. from Hull for New York to-day.

SS Leitrim, (Br.,) Capt. Mogiestue, sld. from London for New York to-day.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 8:30 A. M. to-day.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), SIXTH AV.

Leaving the Metropolis Does Not Necessarily Mean Leaving Macy's.

The Macy store service is not restricted or narrowed by limitations of time or distance. We make an attractive bid for the continuous patronage of all who go out of the city to spend the Summer months. Utilize the mails to shop with us. We will fill your orders promptly and prepay freight charges to all shipping points within a radius of a hundred miles on paid purchases of five dollars and over.

$1.00 Foulard Silks at 74c.

The maker of these Silks has a reputation. It is world-wide. He won it by the beauty and perfection of his products. The spinning, dyeing and printing are unsurpassed—the results of honest and conscientious methods. You know the elegance of Printed Foulards for Summer wear. They look cool—and feel cool. They are graceful, dainty and durable. Our collection contains the following popular and scarce colorings: Navy, Royal, Gobelin, Electric, Mazerine, Cadet, Napoleon and various exquisite tints of Violet and Gray.

Designs? You know the odd, quaint art that be-beauties their surfaces—dots, rings, angles, zig-zags, oblongs, squares, scrolls and peculiar strokes and splashes that are ideal for Foulards, but would

The Wanamaker Store.

Reliability, Accessibility, Desirability

"WANAMAKER'S;—*good goods!*" "Wanamaker's;—*fair treatment!*" "Wanamaker's;—*my money's worth, or more!*" All over the country these thoughts are instantly associated with the name. Two and a half decades of store-keeping have won us this, if nothing more.

This New York store is gaining another proud association. "Wanamaker's;—*easy to reach!*"

This store is central, easiest and quickest to nearly four million people. Many of them have learned this fact already. The rest are learning. We add to accessibility, desirability; to those, reliability; to all three, publicity. The sum is Success by every law of mercantile mathematics.

Crash Suiting at Half Price

This is a grade of crash suiting better known in the skirt than in the piece. We believe it has never before been sold at retail, as the manufacturer has heretofore had all he could do to fill his orders from skirt and suit makers.

The price in quantities to skirt-makers has always been more than our selling price to-day. We offer this lot of

37,500 Yards at 5c. a Yard

It is a good fabric with firm, close, even weave, giving great strength for the knock-about service for which it was intended, together with a finish equal in appearance to that of many goods now selling popularly at 25c. and 35c. a yard.

Linen Suitings Again

A bit of history and a new fact:—Last Monday we sold 12,550 yards of these goods at 6½c. a yard, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.

To-day we offer 10,800 yards of a slightly better grade

At Eight Cents a Yard

Now judge by the past how quickly you must act in the instant present, even in the face of such a large quantity.

The goods are the sheer, substantial sort that makes up into the most sensible and serviceable Summer gown for hard-use and traveling.

Natural linen color. This quality is generally graded at 30c. a yard at retail.

A Sale of Leather Goods

Main Aisle tables—places of honor and dignity and given only to picked offers from a storeful.

To-day, Leather goods;—especially Dress Suit Cases. These are salesmen's samples and at half value.

Pocket-books, too, and bags and belts. A varied list of goodness:

DRESS SUIT CASES—Salesman's samples, one-half off, only a few to be in stock; 22 and 24 in. Prices $2.50 (regularly $5) $3, $3.25, $4.25, $4.50 and $5.

BOSTON BAGS—6 to 12 in., at 85c., all cloth, leather-covered frame.

At $1 to $2.50—Grain leather.
At $2.75 to $4.50—Seal leather.
At $3 to $4—Alligator leather.

POCKETBOOKS—Real monkey skin; double clasp; 45c.

PURSES—Seal, morocco and alligator; 45c.

BELTS—At 25c.—White kid, lined and stitched.
At 10c.—Grain and patent leather; lined and stitched.
At 85c.—Fine leather; odd lots; studded with nickel nail heads; regularly $1.
At 75c.—Colored leather, odd lots; fancy gilt and French gray clasps.

85c. Japanese Silks for 65c.

Here's an evidence of the smallness of the world. A storm in mid-Pacific a few weeks ago results in an item of store news in New York, and some silk dresses for hundreds of people at less than they expected. These silks came from Japan in a sailing vessel. The vessel was damaged in a storm and delayed. The silks are a little late for the best of the season. Consequently,

65c. instead of 85c. a Yard

All new, in summery patterns of white on grounds of black and navy blue.

French Lingerie—Half Prices

This is a card from the Little French Store, that presents this morning some of its daintiest and best and asks but half for them.

Almost everybody who reads this with interest knows the sort of goods that the Little French Store holds. We need try no descriptions of the wonderful needlework, the riotous profusion of lace and ribbon, the indescribable exquisiteness of these Paris-made garments.

But,—they have been admired a little too much. They are all new, but they are no longer fresh. They are "mussed." We can't have them laundered, of course; you must do it, and we take half the price off for your trouble.

Gowns that were $5 to $25 each, now $3 to $12.50 each
Chemises that were $4 to $18 each, now $2 to $9.
Drawers that were $2.50 to $22, now $1.25 to $11.
Long Skirts that were $8 to $45, now $4 to $22.50.
Short Skirts that were $5.50 to $14, now $2.75 to $7.
Corset Covers that were $2.50 to $25, now $1.25 to $12.50.

Not on sale until half past nine.

Summer Gowns Pretty and Cheap Summer's own gowns—gowns with Summer in every detail of tint and trimming; organdie gowns, pique gowns, percale gowns, in original styles and elaborate trimmings.

Reduced to $10 Each

They were $14 and $15, and they were worth it. Note these, especially:

Of white organdies, with a light spraying floral design, made over delicate colors; trimmed in narrow satin braid and ribbon.
Of piques and imported percales, original styles and full of new fancies in trimming.

Second floor, Broadway.

A Custom-Tailoring Bargain Here are seventy-five patterns in fancy cheviots and worsteds; some of the early season favorites, and consequently cut down to one suit to a style.

When there was more in the piece we asked, and received, $30, $35 and $45 to make suits from them. Now that there is but one suit to a pattern, we'll make the suit for

$25

and we'll make it just exactly as well as the others were made.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Our Shoe Sale In fourteen day we have sold more than 22,000 pairs of shoes in the Fifth Floor Store alone. That speaks of quality and style and goodness, and, above all, of prices, as no other words could.

We have nearly 20,000 pairs more, just as good and just as cheap.

FOR MEN—At $1.40, $1.70, $2, $2.30 a pair; tan or black, in a variety of leathers.
FOR WOMEN—At $1.40, $1.70, $2; fine leathers, laced, buttoned and Oxfords.
FOR CHILDREN—At 65c., 80c., 95c., according to size; shoes for rough and ready or dress wear.

Re-Upholstering Furniture Going away? It's a good time to have the home furbished up and the furniture fixed.

Any good chances? Indeed, yes. We have made reductions of a third and a quarter on some excellent furniture coverings.

50-INCH TAPESTRIES, by the Yard.
Were 60c. and 65c., now 45c.
Were 65c., now 50c.
Were 85c., now 60c.
Were 90c. to $1, now 75c.
Were $1.25 to $1.50, now $1.
Were $1.85 and $2, now $1.25.
Were $2.50, now $2. Were $3.75, now $2.75.

If you like, we'll take the goods now and keep them in storage after repairs are made until you return.

Third floor.

The Linen Store to the Front Some Irish makers anxious to be represented in our Linen Store have been sending over to us some samples of how much they can give for how little. The results are given below and are noteworthy.

We add some Scotch efforts in the same line. We have co-operated with both.

$6	cloths at $4.50	$8	napkins at $6
$7.50	cloths at $5.50	$9	napkins at $6.75
$8	cloths at $6	$10.50	napkins at $7.85
$8.50	cloths at $6.50		

Extra heavy Irish loom damask table linen, three-quarter bleach; goods with years of wear in them; 64 in., 50c. yd.; 72 in., 60c.
1,400 yards of snow white table linen which we count as the best value we have ever offered at the price, 50c. a yard; 67 in. wide.
20-in. bleached Scotch damask napkins, good patterns; $1.50 doz.
20-in. Bohemian silver bleach damask napkins; goods that will launder and wear well; regular $1.25 quality at 85c.
Scotch double damask napkins, 20 in. square, handsome goods that sell regularly at $2.50 are $1.75 a dozen.
Big fine quality hemstitched bleached huckaback towels; a quality that has been thought cheap at $4.20 a dozen, at $3.
Handsome German damask towels, knotted fringe and pretty colored borders; made to sell at 25c. each. We price this lot at 15c. each.

Fourth avenue.

A Sale For Mothers We'll help you to keep baby as sweet and cool as a cherry. We have fluttering little slips of white,—nainsook, lawn and cambric,—charming in cut and finish, plaited and trimmed; and pretty colored madrases and ginghams. Practical as well as pretty; well-made, all with full skirts and deep hems. We've just reduced them for you. Read:

FOR THE BABIES

At 25c.—Long slips of cambric or nainsook; full front, embroidered ruffle on neck and sleeves, or with box plait front and ruffle.
At 38c.—Long slips of nainsook; six clusters of plaits, one insertion in front, neat embroidery on neck and sleeves.
At 65c.—Long slips of nainsook; pointed yoke of insertion and plaits, yoke, neck and sleeves finished with lace.

CHILDREN'S SHORT DRESSES

At 38c.—Nainsook dress, well-made, extra full skirt, round yoke of insertion, embroidery ruffle on neck and sleeves; 6 mos. to 3 years.
At 50c.—Nainsook dress; yoke of plaits, lace and embroidery insertion, lace on neck and sleeves; 6 mos. to 3 yrs.
At 75c.—Nainsook dress; round yoke of nainsook, embroidery insertion shirred at neck, embroidery ruffle on neck and sleeves; 6 mos. to 3 yrs.
At $1—Nainsook dress; round yoke of fine plaits, two embroidery and one lace insertion, two lawn ruffles edged with lace, neck and sleeves finished with lace.
At $1—Dress of fine madras; yoke back, front of white pique, with three insertions, deep ruffle over shoulders trimmed with embroidery; 2 to 4 yrs.
At $1.50—Dress of fine gingham; round yoke of white lawn, large square collar trimmed with embroidery ruffle; 2 to 4 yrs.

On sale at 9 o'clock.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Easy Rest In Exhausting Weather People who sleep on hard, stuffy beds are discounting their own working capacity, and there's no excuse for them. Thoroughly hygienic, comfortable bed fittings can be had at reasonable rates. In proof, look at this:

$7.50—Black hair mattress, 40 lbs., in one or two parts; plain, good ticking.
$12—Black hair mattress, 40 lbs.; in one or two parts; plain or fancy ticking.
$18—Pure South American hair mattress, 40 lbs., in one or two parts; plain or fancy ticking.
$24—Hair mattress, black drawings, 40 lbs., in one or two parts; plain or fancy ticking.
$30—Hair mattress, best white drawings, 40 lbs., in one or two parts; plain or fancy ticking.
Feather Pillows—20x30 in., made of selected geese feathers, $2.25.
Feather Bolsters—20x54 in., made of selected geese feathers, plain or fancy ticking, $3.75.

Third floor.

Selling Ribbons These are *not* the woebegone ribbons of the commonplace sale. These are Wanamaker goods, and just as new and bright and pretty as Wanamaker things always are.

Moreover, the colors and styles are the colors and styles that you want. So are the widths. So are the ribbons as a whole. But the prices are lower than lowest.

At 8c. to 40c. yd.—Double-faced satin ribbon, 7-8 to 4½ in. wide.
At 10c. to 17c. yd.—Cord-edge taffeta, 2 1-8 to 3 5-8 in. wide.
At 14c. to 18c. yd.—Bamboo taffeta, 3 1-8 to 4 in. wide.
At 23c. yd.—Plain taffeta, 4 1-8 in. wide.
At 25c. yd.—Gros de Naple, 4 in. wide.
At 18c. to 35c. yd.—Fancy ribbons, best patterns and colorings.

Tenth street.

$85 Parlor Suits For $45 Only 22 of them, and that's a pity, for they are really beautiful suits, and the offer is one that we'd like more of our public to share in.

Superbly finished suits,—five pieces in each. Wood is imitation mahogany with inlaid lines and marquetry. The $85 value is fair and reasonable and the price of

Forty-five Dollars

is a glorious accident for the lucky 22.

Fourth floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

IN THE TEXTILE MARKETS

Steady Improvement in Business in Men's Wear Woolens.

FURTHER ADVANCES EXPECTED

Good Demand for Fancy and Dark Prints—Dress Goods Market Slow—Knit Goods Lively.

There is a steady improvement to be noted in the business in men's wear woolens, and orders are being received much more freely than for some time. This improvement has been noted as in evidence for two or three weeks, but it is very decided now. The principal feature of interest in the trade is the advance that was named last week Thursday by the Washington Mills on their clay worsteds. This action was at the instance of the trust, and is likely to be followed by further increased prices.

The business that has come to hand during the week has been of a healthy nature. What the agents fear this season is that they will not be able to get the mills to make deliveries as fast as promised. The mills will have to work up to the limit all the time to fill the orders, even if there are no hitches or disturbances of any kind.

More orders are placed this season for fine grades of woolens and worsteds, and it is said more goods are being sold around the two-dollar mark than during the same period for several years. From this it is evident that the mass of consumers has been placed in a better position financially and able to buy and demand better clothing. This is confirmed by reports from the manufacturing clothiers, who have had a fair test of business for this season, and who have sold a good proportion of fine grades.

During the coming week or two it is expected that several important lines will be advanced openly, as the present quotations do not allow a fair profit to the manufacturers considering the present prices of raw wool. Nearly if not all of the worsted manufacturers are doing a good business. In fancies there has been a big demand for the $1.50 and $2 lines of all worsted goods. Cotton mixed lines from 95 cents to $1.25 have also secured good business.

Some business of importance has been done for the Spring of 1900, though agents are inclined to deny this. It is an undisputed fact, however, that many of them have taken orders. These are for October and November delivery largely. The trouble with this business is that it is taken at too small an advance for the good of the trade and of the mills taking it. An enormous Spring business will be secured and at good prices where the openings are delayed until the right time. Serges will be among the leaders of fabrics, but worsteds in general will be the strong style of fabric.

OVERCOATINGS.

There is some business to be found in the market of overcoating fabrics, but it is slow. Orders from the clothing manufacturers indicate that they are doing some business, but not enough to enable them to determine just what they want in the way of textiles for the next Winter's business. The $1 and $1.25 kerseys are perhaps the most popular. There are many inquiries for the "all-wool" $1 kersey, but they are not to be found in qualities that suit. Friezes at from 80 cents to $1 are securing some business.

DRESS GOODS.

There is some business stirring in the dress goods market, but not enough to please the agents. The market lacks snap and go. There is not enough supplementary business to give any appearance of activity. The jobbers are not yet sending their men on the road, but will do so this week. The mills are busy getting out orders, and are having a hard time keeping up to time with deliveries.

Plain goods, such as Venetians, kerseys, crepons, broadcloths, Henriettas, and cassimeres, promise exceptionally well for the next season. Some lines of high-colored, large-pattern plaids, homespuns, &c., are also in good favor, and will secure good business, and for the present season are ordered well ahead. The suiting trade is as a rule very unsatisfactory.

COTTON GOODS.

The feature of the past week's business has been the good demand for Fall lines of fancy prints. Salesmen on the road are making good reports and sending in very satisfactory orders. The buyers are operating liberally in these goods, as they did in dark woven cottons and napped fabrics, and all seem confident of the future, at least as far as the stability of prices is concerned. An advance is liable to take place at almost any time; and the hour cannot be long delayed.

There are very few changes to note in the condition of staple cottons. June is never looked upon as an active month, though this year would undoubtedly show a far larger amount of trading than usual, if it were not for the short supplies, which handicap business. There is enough business coming to hand, however, to keep supplies on a level, and for this reason there is no anxiety among the buyers.

The spot market has ruled quiet, but there is some improvement reported in the orders by mail. Four-yard brown sheetings are showing more life, and several good sales are reported. Other sheetings and drills have continued in fair request at firm prices. There is only a fair request to be noted for lightweight brown goods, but bleached cotton goods are in good demand in small orders.

There is no change to report on cotton flannels or blankets. There have been some good sales of nine-ounce blue denims at 9 cents. Plaids, checks, ticks, and stripes are quiet, with an occasional good sale. Prices are unaltered.

PRINTS AND GINGHAMS.

There has been a good spot business in dark printed goods, but from the road has come an almost phenomenal business. The trade is aware of the fact that it is probably only a matter of a short time when the prices will advance all along the line, and are anxious to get hold of the goods before they have to pay more. Indigo blues, turkey reds, and such lines as sell as staples are showing good steady results. Stocks are small everywhere and prices very firm.

KNIT GOODS.

The past week has seen more activity among the jobbers than among the agents for knit goods of nearly all descriptions. The warm weather was largely the cause of this. The retailers are replenishing their greatly depleted stocks of balbriggans, gauze, lisle, and merinos, and these have undoubtedly seen the best business of all.

Every one in the knit goods trade is now looking forward to new lines of Spring underwear. There is considerable comment in the market upon the anxiety of some manufacturers to rush the season and take orders. There is not much likelihood, however, of the season being opened too early because the buyers themselves will not be where they can look at goods until after Aug. 1. It is generally considered by the most prominent in the knit goods market that the third week in August will be time enough to show lines, and for salesmen to start on the road.

Jobbers are beginning to do an excellent business in heavyweight Fall and Winter goods, because they have been pushing for a week or two to get the retail merchants to look upon their samples with favor, and a good number of advance orders have been secured in this way. Buyers feel very certain now that they will not be able to do any later as far as prices are concerned by waiting, and consequently will not let that part of the transaction stand in the way of doing business.

HOSIERY.

The only activity notable in the hosiery market is the clearing out of the odds and ends, which has been going on for two weeks or more. This is not a very large business this season, because there are very few stocks of any size remaining undisposed of. There is a small amount of staple hosiery to be found, but no more than should be expected each year to take care of "filling up" orders.

Fine grades of half hose for Fall are securing considerable interest in the trade, but cheap lines have been to a considerable extent neglected. Domestic goods which have been made to retail at 25 cents and under in cotton are in very good shape, and the manufacturers expect to do a good business with them.

Concerns manufacturing the better grades are reported as having more orders than they can fill, and some are sold up to the end of the Fall season. Good sales of golf hosiery are being made among the trade, and a number of imported lines have been withdrawn from the "market of cut prices," and now show a considerable advance over their previous prices.

CHESS TOURNAMENT GAMES.

Selection of Contests in Detail from the International Match.

The latest European mail brought the following selection of games from the London international chess tournaments:

RUY LOPEZ.

Pillsbury. White.	Steinitz. Black.	Pillsbury. White.	Steinitz. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	17. QR—Q	Q—K
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	18. Kt—R4	QR—Kt
3. B—Kt5	P—Q3	19. Kt—B5	Kt—B4
4. Kt—B3	B—Q2	20. P—KKt4	Q—K2
5. P—Q4	PxP	21. PxKt	RxBP
6. KtxP	P—KKt3	22. Kt—Q3	Q—R5
7. KtxKt	PxKt	23. R—B2	P—B4
8. B—QB4	B—Kt2	24. R—R2	Q—K2
9. Q—K2	Kt—K2	25. R—Kt2	K—R2
10. P—KR4	P—KR3	26. Q—Kt4	Q—B2
11. P—R5	P—Kt4	27. KtxP	BxP
12. P—B4	PxP	28. Q—Kt6ch	QxQ
13. BxP	B—K3	29. PxQch	K—Kt
14. BxB	PxB	30. BxB	RxB
15. P—K5	Castles.	31. Kt—Q7	Resigns.
16. Castles.	P—Q4		

RUY LOPEZ.

Janowski. White.	Tschigorin. Black.	Janowski. White.	Tschigorin. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	18. B—K3	B—B3
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	19. P—QB4	P—QR4
3. B—Kt5	Kt—B3	20. Q—B2	Q—R5
4. Castles.	B—K2	21. Q—Q2	P—B3
5. Kt—B3	P—Q3	22. QxRP	P—R4
6. P—Q4	Kt—Q2	23. PxP	R—K4
7. Kt—K2	KtxP	24. P—KKt3	QxP ch
8. KKtxKt	PxKt	25. R—Kt2	Q—R6
9. KtxP	Castles.	26. QxP	Kt—K3
10. Kt—B5	B—B3	27. R×P ch	KtxR
11. P—QB3	Kt—B4	28. QxR ch	Kt—K
12. Kt—Kt3	B—R5	29. B—B4	RxRP
13. P—B3	BxKt	30. K—B2	R—Qbch
14. PxB	B—Q2	31. K—K3	K—B2
15. R—K2	Q—K2	32. R—KKt	R—R
16. P—KKt4	KR—K	33. P—B5	Resigns.
17. R—B2	QR—Q		

RUY LOPEZ.

Cohn. White.	Marcozy. Black.	Cohn. White.	Marcozy. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	19. P—KB4	P—Q4
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	20. PxP, e.p.	PxP
3. B—Kt5	Kt—B3	21. P—B4	QR—KB4
4. Castles.	KtxP	22. P—KKt4	R—QR4
5. P—Q4	B—K2	23. P—Kt4	R—R6
6. Q—K2	Kt—Q3	24. Q—QKt2	RxKt
7. BxKt	KtPxB	25. RxR	RxP
8. PxP	Kt—Kt2	26. Q—K2	P—Q4
9. R—K	Castles.	27. Kt—B5	Q—Kt3
10. Kt—B3	R—K	28. P—B	BPxP
11. B—B4	Kt—B4	29. Kt—Q3	R—R5
12. Kt—Q4	Kt—K3	30. Kt—B5	RxP
13. KtxKt	BPxKt	31. KtxP	BxKt
14. QR—Q	R—Kt	32. K—R	BxP
15. P—QKt3	B—Kt5	33. Q—Q8	BxR
16. Kt—K4	R—B	34. RxB	B—B6ch
17. B—Kt5	B—K2	35. Resigns.	
18. B—K3	R—Kt4		

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE.

Marshall. White.	Esser. Black.	Marshall. White.	Esser. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	14. Q—R5	Castles.
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	15. BxBP	B—K3
3. B—B4	Kt—B3	16. BxB	BxKt
4. P—Q4	PxP	17. B—B6	Q—B3
5. Castles.	KtxP	18. BxKtP	KxB
6. R—K	P—Q4	19. QxB	QxP
7. BxP	QxB	20. Q—K5ch	P—B3
8. Kt—B3	Q—Q	21. Q—K7ch	K—Kt3
9. KtxKtch	KtxKt	22. R—R1R4	K—Kt4
10. KtxQP	KtxKt	23. Q—Kt7ch	KxR
11. RxKt	B—Q2	24. Q—B6ch	K—Kt5
12. B—B4	Q—B	25. P—R3ch	K—B4
13. Kt—K4	R—B	26. QxPch	Resigns.

Following are the results from the international minor tournament, concluded in London, last week:

Seventh Round, June 6.—Marshall beat Esser, Tabuntschikoff beat Klimsch, Physick and Marco drew, Jones beat Mieses, Muller beat Erskine, and Smith and Jackson adjourned.

Eighth Round, June 7.—Jackson and Esser adjourned, Mieses beat Tabuntschikoff, and Marshall beat Klimsch by default, the latter having retired from the contest.

Adjourned Games, Concluded on June 8.—Jones beat Mieses, Muller beat Smith, Marco beat Jackson, Physick beat Klimsch, Marshall beat Jones, and Marco and Muller drew.

Chess Association Meeting.

The Board of Managers of the New York State Chess Association has completed arrangements for the annual midsummer meeting of the association for 1899. The meeting and tournaments will be held during the week commencing Aug. 28 at the United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs. Special rates have been obtained from the hotel management, and it is expected that the meeting will be the largest in the history of the association. One of the features of the meeting will be a team tournament between representatives of the State Chess Associations of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New York, seven players a side, each association contributing to the prize fund, and the prizes being awarded to the individual players who make the best scores. The tournament will be so arranged that every representative will play against four of each of the other State representatives during the week of the meeting. The annual tournament between representatives of New York State Chess Clubs for the challenge trophy, tournaments for the first, second, and third-class players, for liberal prizes, and other events will fill the week. Information regarding the meeting may be obtained from the Secretary, Dr. L. D. Broughton, Jr., 418 Madison Street, Brooklyn.

CENTURY RUN BY MOONLIGHT.

Unusual Number of Women Take Part in the Long Island Event.

The first annual moonlight century run of the New York State Division of the Century Road Club of America began at Bedford Fountain on Saturday evening at 7 o'clock. The course was from Brooklyn to Bath Beach, Coney Island, Valley Stream, Hempstead, Amityville and return. Three sections, fifty in each section, made up the run. The first section was in charge of Miss Nellie Benson, winner of the recent 200-mile road race, and Gus Egloff, assisted by Dudley Webster, C. E. Nylander, and Charles Lehritter had charge of the second section, and the third was paced by W. L. C. Livermore and Messrs. W. and C. R. S. Mecca. Miss Irene Voorhees and Paul Thomas took care of the courier service on a tandem.

The following ladies, having made their first century during the day, completed 200 miles: Miss Jane Yatman, Miss Carrie Hitchcock, Miss Cora Williams, Miss Bayne, and Miss Fannie Martin. Among the men who completed a double were W. H. Mackey, Harry Early, G. L. Pfisler, A. Osborne, W. E. Osborne, A. V. Wilson, John Rosenberg, J. L. Demarest, Arthur Boyd, A. Ivimy, Gus Egloff, and J. T. Wall.

For the Brighton Handicap.

With the Metropolitan, Brooklyn, and Suburban Handicaps disposed of, the Brighton, which is to be run at Brighton Beach on July 6, only remains of the four big handicaps. The race, which will be worth more than $10,000 is at a mile and a quarter, and after much pruning of the original entry list, the field remains at present as follows:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Tillo	128	Alice Farley	108
Algol	124	Box	107
Briar Sweet	122	Latson	107
St. Cloud	119	Lanky Bob	107
Don de Oro	116	Ethelbert	106
Lieber Karl	116	King Barleycorn	103
George Keene	116	Frohsinn	102
Imp	115	Jefferson	100
Handball	114	Dey del Tierra	100
Macy	114	Millstream	100
Bangle	112	Formero	100
Warrenton	111	Ways and Means	100
Uriel	110	Mr. Clay	99
Previous	110	Acrobat	98
Jean Beraud	110	Sir Hubert	98
Martimas	110	His Lordship	96
Bannock	110	May Hempstead	95
Fleur de Lys	110	Oronung	90
Firearm	109		

Entries at Sheepshead Bay.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; penalties and allowances; six furlongs on main track.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Ben Hadad	128	Taghairm	110
Swiftmas	123	Rhinelander	110
Abuse	123	Admiration	110
Lambent	118	Dr. Parker	110
Prestidigitatrice	113		

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; weights 10 pounds above the scale; one mile and a furlong.

Bannock	118	Bon Ino	110
Estaca	113	Survivor	107
Barataria	111	Holland	91
Beau Ideal	111	Mazo	91
Peat	110	Tyrchenus	91

Hilland and Mazo, J. E. Madden's entry.

THIRD RACE.—The Daisy, for two-year-olds; special weights; penalties and allowances; five furlongs on turf

Vulcain	128	Neda	110
Last Cord	118	Misericordia	110
Bramble Rose	118	The Bobby	110
Mesmerist	112	Brigadier	110

Last Cord and Bramble Rose, Sydney Paget's entry.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Kinglimic	126	May Hempstead	107
George Keene	124	Clonsilla	105
Thomas Cat	116	Dr. Eichberg	102
St. Callatine	114	Scotch Plaid	97
Merry Prince	111	Danforth	93
Charentus	106	Byron McClelland	92

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

Creeper	112	Ceylon	99
Yocolo	107	Fluke	99
Prestidigitator	107	The Laurel	99
Clarentus	104	Innovator	97
Belle of Orleans	104	Prestige	97
Kitchener	102	Mynheer	97
Manvilla	101	Tildee	94

SIXTH RACE.—Grass Selling Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; weights 20 pounds above the scale; one mile and a sixteenth on turf.

Clarentus	130	Bardella	106
Concord	118	Roysterer	105
Intrusive	116	Chappaqua	101
Central Trust	116	Brahmin	96
Decanter	116		

Clarentus and Roysterer, O. L. Richards's entry.

THE DAY ON THE SPEEDWAY

Crowd Was Too Large to Permit of Any Fast Brushes.

W. R. JANIVER'S FAST GELDING

Discovered the Animal in a Farmer's Wagon—McKinley Proves to be a Good Road Horse.

It seemed on the Speedway yesterday as if every man in New York who either owned a fast horse or who could borrow one for the day had taken advantage of the pleasant weather to make a trip over the famous ground. There were all sorts of horses and all sorts of light vehicles on the road, but brushing was not the order of the day, for the crowd, even in the forenoon, was too large to permit of it.

What few fast brushes there are on Sundays are eagerly watched for by the crowd of spectators that makes its headquarters on the highest part of the walk that runs parallel to the Speedway in the vicinity of Washington Bridge. The crowd that waited there yesterday, however, was doomed to disappointment, as far as fast brushes were considered, for while there were several that were mildly exciting, none of them was between the Speedway cracks. The habitual Sunday drivers were out in force, and those who had very fast horses were content to show them at three-quarter speed.

The day was an ideal one for driving, for a cool breeze that swept in across the Harlem River fanned the swiftly moving drivers and their horses, while the absence of mugginess in the atmosphere seemed to invigorate the animals. Dr. Grover was out behind his bay gelding Pegasus in a new pneumatic speed wagon, that rolled along as easily as a ball on an inclined plane, and W. R. Janiver was out behind a bay gelding by Deucalion that he discovered by accident in a farmer's wagon. Mr. Janvier noticed that the horse had some speed and purchased him. He gave a good account of himself, and yesterday showed a mile at a gait close to 2:40.

A. Olivet's handsome and splendidly gaited mare, Minnie R., did credit to her sire, Masterlode, by reeling off a half mile in time that astonished those who watched her, when they noticed that she had not been given her free rein, and H. M. Scoville spurted along also in good time behind the gray gelding Bronze. S. B. Clark jogged along behind a bay that looked to have a world of speed, and that guided as easily as a saddle horse through the labyrinth of vehicles.

The speedy trotter Roslyn, who is A. Kerker's pet, showed a clean pair of road plates to several of the ambitious drivers, and George H. Huber, who delights in springing surprises on his fellow-drivers, showed up behind a new green pacer that he says will take the shine from some of the speediest when he gets down to good racing trim. Henry E. Mapes and William Doerr were among the few drivers that attempted to brush.

Mr. Mapes held the reins over his big bay mare Minnie, who is one of the tallest horses in the Speedway brigade, and Mr. Doerr was behind a black gelding. The latter was fast, but the big mare left her so far behind before the journey was over that his speed was almost lost sight of.

McKinley, 2:28¼, is a good piece of racing property, but since he has been bought by Webster Thayer he has shown to be such a grand road horse that he may never be asked to race again. Experts who saw him yesterday believe him equal to a 2:15 gait.

Among the other well-known drivers who held the ribbons over fast horses yesterday were E. D. Slater, who drove Kaiser Wilkes, by William L.; De Witt Flanagan behind Ivandorf and J. Donnelly with Glenmere Boy; John McCarthy behind a fast gray gelding; H. H. Longstreet holding the ribbons over his bay horse, Spenn, 2:17¾; Andrew Wilkinson behind the speedy chestnut Van, and Jerome Whelpley behind the crack David B., who showed a half mile in 1:03¾ last Sunday.

BOARDERS WANTED.

129 EAST 16TH ST., IN REFINED HOUSE AND neighborhood; for transients, large and small rooms; board.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; thoroughly competent in all branches; good manager; in first-class private family; take full charge; with kitchenmaid; very best city reference. Agnes, Box 209 Times Up-Town Office.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; best city references. 161 West 73d St.

COOK, &c.—By respectable girl as cook; assist with washing; city or country. Call at 160 East 88th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; by day; private family; thoroughly competent; best city reference. Z., 530 6th Av.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID—HOUSEMAID—KITCHENMAID.—A lady going to Europe would like to procure situations for her parlormaid, housemaid, kitchenmaid, the latter capable of taking a cook's place. Can be seen at present employer's, 107 East 17th St.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Thoroughly experienced in stock brokerage; can furnish the best reference. Miss H., 415 West 45th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Caretakers.

COACHMAN.—English; married; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; careful driver; willing and obliging; first-class city references; city or country. John, 200 West 77th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman whom he can highly recommend; thoroughly understands his business; city or country. J. H. Beals, 184 Leonard St.

COACHMAN.—Just disengaged; perfectly competent; best personal reference; married; no children. T. D., 206 West 77th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands his business; five years' first-class reference from last employer. M. B., 521 6th Av.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT, VALET, NURSE, &c.—By an educated Englishman; competent and capable; seven years in last situation. Bell, 204 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone, 987 Columbus.

PAINTER, DECORATOR, PAPERHANGER, and tinter of many years' experience, being prepared and able to meet all requirements, wishes work for landlords, agents, private, &c.; best city references; lowest prices. Robert Arstein, 1,822 3d Av., near 76th St. "L" Station.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED FOR A SPECIAL SUMMER campaign. THE SATURDAY EVENING POST—established by Benjamin Franklin in 172s—now published by The Curtis Publishing Company, proprietors of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, is offered to subscribers, for one year only, for $1.00—the regular price is $2.50. This offer is for the purpose of a quick introduction, and will be withdrawn September 1st. The regular price of $2.50 will be maintained after that date. We will give a good commission for every subscriber secured, and distribute $3,000 September 1st among the 176 best agents. $500 will be given the person sending the largest number of subscribers at $1.00 each per year. At this special low subscription price thousands can be easily secured. Address THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

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AT AUCTION
AT
American Horse Exchange
ON
Tuesday and Wednesday, June 20 and 21,
At 8 P. M., by electric light.
THE BELLE MEADE YEARLINGS,
Property Gen. W. H. Jackson, Nashville, Tenn.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Ninety-five Information Bureaus of the
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New York, Brooklyn, Albany, Boston, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago and at important stations; also by our general agents at Denver, San Francisco, Portland and Los Angeles.

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On Lake Canadarago, 1,750 ft. above sea level, IS AN IDEAL SUMMER RESORT, Combining the charms of Lake, Mountain, and Spa.
The Great WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS BATHING ESTABLISHMENT.
Opposite Hotel Earlington, will be open from June 15 to October. The Sulphur water is a specific for rheumatism, gout, sciatica, etc. Was built in 1890, and contains all the accepted European methods of treatment of the above-named diseases.
HOTEL EAR

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Mitchell A. C. Levy, referee, West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 300 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $8,006; subject to another mortgage for $21,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 153 Hudson Street and 109 and 111 Perry Street, being the northwest corner of those streets, 12.8 on Hudson Street by 44.6 on Perry Street by 61.4 by 61.6, three-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $37,145.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Augustus C. Brown, referee, 326 Henry Street, south side, 150.6 feet west of Jackson Street, 25 by 94.10, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $14,873.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 272 West Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 16.8 by 98.9, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,097; subject to other mortgages for $3,000.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, Francis B. Delehanty, referee, 221 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 216.8 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,818.

REAL ESTATE.

PURCHASERS

At Foreclosure, Partition and Executors' Sales

should remember that they do not get a warranty of title, and have still greater need of an insurance of title, to protect against undiscovered defects.

Insure in the Strongest and Best.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

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CAPITAL . . . . $2,500,000.
SURPLUS . . . . $2,000,000.

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Enables dealers and investors to obtain the opinion of their own lawyers, and furnishes in addition the opinion of the Law Department, and in cases of doubt that of its Committee of Counsel, and a Policy of Title Insurance. Defends titles at its own expense when assailed.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

STRONG & IRELAND,
AUCTIONEERS,
will sell at auction,
without reserve,
TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1899,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

1,041 5TH AV.,

between 85th and 86th Sts.,

21.10x100, four-story high-stoop and basement private Residence.

Apply QUACKENBUSH & WISE, Attorneys, 163 Broadway, or at the Auctioneer's, 60 Liberty St.

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GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE.

751 5TH AVE. at 58th St.
Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St.
HEAD OFFICE 10 WALL ST.

A THREE-STORY QUEEN ANNE HOUSE IN 134th St., near 7th Av., cheap. Address J., Post Office Box 2,370 New York.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE, Furnished, To Rent

A well-known banker, who desires to go abroad for a year or two, wishes to rent his residence to desirable party. House practically new. American basement, 25-foot front, situated near Riverside Drive, is very refined and quiet street, with beautiful view of river. Furnished in exquisite style, with gas and electric light, and must be seen to be appreciated. Price, $300 a month. As a real home it has few equals on Manhattan Island. Address or apply SCHUYLER, 967 Boulevard and West End Ave. Junction, New York.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A.— FLATS. A.—

LIGHT, WELL-VENTILATED FLATS; Rents, $25 to $40; hot water supply. Apply on premises, 462 West 58th St., or at J. E. WHITEAKER, Broadway, near West 74th.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

OPENING FOR MANUFACTURER.—For rent from Sept. 1, at Binghamton, N. Y., building in heart of city; 4 stories and basement; boiler, engine, steam heat, elevator; light three sides; railroad facilities the best; coal cheap. E. P. McKINNEY, Binghamton, N. Y.

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FOR RENT IN PORT CHESTER, A COTTAGE of 10 rooms; large garden plot; hydrant and well water; near trolley cars. D. A. AMBLER.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $2.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway, Telephone 1338 Franklin.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, plaintiffs, against THE AMERICAN STEAM BOILER INSURANCE COMPANY, defendant.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, receiver of the American Steam Boiler Insurance Company, has filed a full, accurate, and final account of all his proceedings, on oath to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of April, 1899.

Notice is also given that said account was referred to and will be presented to Edward L. Patterson, Esq., as referee, to examine and report the same upon the order made and entered herein the 18th day of April, 1899, and that the referee will proceed under said order, at his office, No. 71 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of July, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.—Dated New York, June 17 h, 1899.

HENRY S. WARD, Receiver.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Receiver, 62 Wall Street, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 13th day of May, 1899, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against MICHAEL MERKLEN, IGNACE MERKLEN, BENJAMIN MERKLEN, and LOUIS SPATZ, lately doing business at Nos. 390 to 396 East Third Street and 157 to 163 Goerck Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Michael Merklen, Ignace Merklen, Benjamin Merklen and Louis Spatz, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Abram Kling, 96 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of July, 1899.—Dated at New York, this 13th day of May, 1899.

HENRY G. SCHRENKEISEN, Assignee.

ABRAM KLING, Attorney for Assignee, 96 Broadway, New York City.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

OUR SPECIALTY.—2,000 Linen Note Heads, printed and neatly packed in boxes, for $3.25. D. A. HUEBSCH & CO., Printers, 31 Rose St., City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEEBE, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT BEEBE, late of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Benjamin B. Kenyon, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, January 28th, 1899.

ARCHIBALD N. BEEBE, Executor.

BENJAMIN B. KENYON, Attorney for Executor, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja30-1aw6mM

FITZGERALD, WILLARD L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLARD L. FITZGERALD, late of the City of New York deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 61 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of December, 1898. OLIVE A. FITZGERALD, Executrix. SAMUEL S. THOMAS, Atty. for Executrix, 61 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja2-1aw6mM

GILBOUGH, JOHN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN W. GILBOUGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the place of transacting business of the office of ADAMS & ADAMS, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1899. EMILY T. GILBOUGH, Executrix. ADAMS & ADAMS, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City. my16-1aw6mM

GOLDMAN, MANASSAH L.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MANASSAH L. GOLDMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 806, No. 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1899. EDWARD GOTTLIEB, Executor. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York. my1-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH F. JENNINGS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, May 29th, 1899. MARY T. RYAN, Executrix. PATRICK J. JENNINGS, Executor. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executors, No. 54 Wall Street, (Manhattan,) New York City. my29-1aw6mM

HOFFMAN, JOHN L.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Moore, Adaline Moore, Margaret L. Hoffman, as executrix, &c., of Elijah Hoffman, dec'd.; H. C. Hoffman, as executor, &c., of Elijah Hoffman, dec'd; Mary R. Burd, George B. Bergen, Wilber W. Winner, Alma D. Winner, Sarah C. Allen, Jennie Taylor, Dora M. Winner, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN L. HOFFMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 11th day of July, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a construction of the will and a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Adaline Moore, as executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 11th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

H. RANDOLPH ANDERSON, Attorney for Executrix. Office and Post Office address, 60 Wall St., Manhattan Borough, City of New York. my22-1aw6mM&jy3

KYLE, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KYLE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the ninth day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of May, 1899. THOMAS H. KYLE, Executor. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Executor, Borough of Manhattan, 206 Broadway, City of New York. my29-1aw6mM

MARLOR, THOMAS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS S. MARLOR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, Room 721, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1899. CHARLES S. L. MARLOR, EDWIN M. M. MARLOR, Administrators.

WARREN W. FOSTER, Attorney for Administrators, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. ja9-1aw6mM

MAZAS, CAROLINE, or KUNIGUNDA MAZAS, or KUNIGUNDA ELLRODT, or MARY C. ELLRODT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE MAZAS, or KUNIGUNDA MAZAS, or KUNIGUNDA ELLRODT, or MARY C. ELLRODT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of L. P. Mingey, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of January, 1899. MARY LORENTZ, Executrix.

L. P. MINGEY, Attorney for Executrix, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ja30-1aw6mM

SCHMITT, GEORGE, JR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE SCHMITT, Jr., late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Marshall, Moran, Williams & McVickar, her attorneys, No. Thirty Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of January, 1899. CLARA E. SCHMITT, Administratrix.

MARSHALL, MORAN, WILLIAMS & McVICKAR, Attorneys for Administratrix, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f4-1aw6mM

SEARIGHT, JAMES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES F. SEARIGHT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Lilian Herbert Andrews, Esq., No. 38 Park Row, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of December, 1898.

MATILDA SEARIGHT, Administratrix with the will annexed.

LILIAN HERBERT ANDREWS, Atty. for Admx., 38 Park Row, Manhattan, New York City. d19-1aw6mM

THEES, JOHN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. THEES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Sackett & Lang, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1899. ANNA THEES, OSCAR D. THEES, JOHN D. THEES, Jr., Executors. SACKETT & LANG, Attorneys for Executors, 99 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh6-1aw6mM

SARRA Y VALLDEJULI, JOSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSE SARRA Y VALLDEJULI, late of Havana, Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of Lanman & Kemp, Nos. 68 and 70 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 21st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899.

CELIA HERNANDEZ DE SARRA, Ancillary Administratrix.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Attys. for Ancillary Administratrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE GENERAL ASSIGNMENT of CHARLES ARONSON, I will sell at public auction, by Harry M. Moses, Auctioneer, on the 19th day of June, 1899, at No. 2,739 Third Avenue, (Borough of the Bronx,) City of New York, at 10:30 A. M. all the property, consisting of men's and children's clothing, furnishings, hats, and caps; also the store fixtures of the business, formerly conducted by said Charles Aronson at said address.

Dated June 9th, 1899. ABRAHAM I. SPIRO, Assignee.

SANDS & WASSERVOGLE, Attorneys for Assignee, 37 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

EXCURSIONS.

The World in Miniature and a Filipino Village.

GLEN ISLAND WILL OPEN Wednesday, JUNE 21.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y., daily, except Sundays, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half-hourly 1:10 to 3:40 P. M.; 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40 P. M.

Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10 and half-hourly 1:10 to 9:10 P. M., 10:10 P. M.

Commencing June 17th, trains will leave foot Whitehall St. (Battery) via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry daily (7:00 A. M. week days only,) and hourly 8:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M., and every forty minutes 1:40 to 9:00 P. M.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier...9:00 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY

CONEY ISLAND.

From 22d St., N. R., 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

From Pier (new) No. 1, N. R., half an hour later From Coney Island hourly from 10:40 A. M. until 10:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS 25 CENTS.

Famous Cape May Iron Steamer

Republic FOR LONG BRANCH.

THEATRICALS. 3 SHOWS DAILY. Leaves Pier 10 E. R., 8:30 A.M., 1 and 5:30 P.M. Lunch, Meals, etc Fare, 75c. round trip.

Office, 1,181 Broadway. Phone, 2,463-18th. W. F. RUSSELL, Gen'l Manager.

INSTRUCTION.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls,

Founded by the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School, the corporation which maintains Trinity School, in order to provide for girls a thorough secular education, combined with sound religious training.

School year opens September 11, 1899.

For particulars, address the Principal, EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., 257 West 93d St.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,

Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT OF THE ETHICAL Culture Schools, 609 Madison Av.; terms, $200; opens Oct. 2; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 919.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—MAX GARTMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Max Gartman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 9, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE E. GUERRIER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,008.

To the creditors of George E. Guerrier, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of June, A. D. 1899, the said George E. Guerrier was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 2 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, June 13, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM LICHTENSTEIN, DAVID LICHTENSTEIN, ISAAC LICHTENSTEIN, and JACOB LICHTENSTEIN, individually and as partners of the firm known as J. Lichtenstein & Sons, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Abraham Lichtenstein, David Lichtenstein, Isaac Lichtenstein, and Jacob Lichtenstein, individually and as partners of the firm known as J. Lichtenstein & Sons, were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 2 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, June 9, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—SIMON LOWENSOHN and ISIDOR BYK, trading as S. LOWENSOHN & CO., Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Simon Lowensohn and Isidor Byk, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated June 15th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee.

NO. 548.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARTHUR C. MANDER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Arthur C. Mander of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1899, the said Arthur C. Mander was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 17th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX WEINGARTEN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Max Weingarten of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Max Weingarten was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 17, 1899.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT.—CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK, Plaintiff, against JOHN PETTIT, HARRY G. NEWTON, and WILLIAM CALHOUN, Defendants.—Summons—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 2d, 1898.

STEELE & DICKSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Liberty Street, New York City, N. Y.

To John Pettit, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of May, 1899, and filed with the affidavits on which the same was obtained, together with a copy of the complaint in the above action, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county, State of New York, on the 27th day of May, 1899. The original complaint in said action was filed in said office on the 2d day of September, 1898.—Dated May 27, 1899.

STEELE & DICKSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, 32 Liberty Street, New York City, (Borough of Manhattan,) N. Y. my29-1aw6wM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—HENRY W. SCHMIDT et al., plaintiffs, against MOSES KOENIG et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street distant one hundred and fifty-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Avenue "A," running thence northerly and parallel with Avenue "A" one hundred feet five inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Avenue "A" one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street; thence westerly and along said northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Subject, nevertheless, to any and all rights which the City of New York may have in and to the whole or a portion of said premises.—Dated New York, May 29, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 30 Broad St., N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

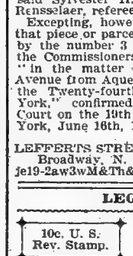

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,904.75, with interest thereon from the 12th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $155.09, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $600 and interest.—Dated New York, 29th day of May, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

je5-2aw3wTu&F&je28

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—REBECCA T. MATHEWS, plaintiff, against SYLVESTER H. KNEELAND and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made in the above-entitled action on the 5th day of May, 1892, and entered on the 9th day of May, 1892, and a supplemental order made and entered therein on the 12th day of June, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eleventh day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in the said judgment and order and described as follows:

All that certain tract of ground, with the dwelling house and outbuildings thereon, now known as the "New Villa," situate at Fordham, in the City of New York, which formerly formed part of the County of Westchester, in the State of New York, part of the farm formerly of Lewis G. Morris, and bounded as follows: Northwesterly, by Macomb's Dam Road; northerly and northeasterly, by Morris Street, which separates the premises from lands now or late of Mary McGrath; southeasterly, by private street or lane called Grove Lane, and separating the premises from land of Lewis G. Morris; and southwesterly, by land now or late of Lewis B. Brown; the premises so described containing by survey computed to the centre of said roads and lane, six acres, two roods, and thirty-six perches, be the same more or less; being the same premises conveyed to the said Sylvester H. Kneeland by James T. Van Rensselaer, referee, by deed dated May 14th, 1880.

Excepting, however, from the said premised all that piece or parcel of land known and designated by the number 3 (three) on the Damage map of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, "in the matter of acquiring title to Tremont Avenue from Aqueduct Avenue to Boston Road, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the city of New York," confirmed by the New York Supreme Court on the 19th day of July, 1893.—Dated New York, June 16th, 1899. JOHN B. PINE, Referee.

LEFFERTS STREBEIGH, Plaintiff's Attorney, 71 Broadway, N. Y. City. je19-2aw3wM&Th&jy11

LEGAL NOTICES.

10c. U. S. Rev. Stamp.

E. D. SHEPARD & COMPANY, Certificate of Limited Partnership.

We, the undersigned, desirous of forming a limited partnership pursuant to the statutes of the State of New York, do hereby certify:

1. That the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is E. D. SHEPARD & CO., and the principal place of business of said partnership is to be located in the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and State of New York.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is dealing in bonds and other securities and a general brokerage and commission business.

3. That the names of all the general and special partners interested therein, (all of whom are of full age,) and their respective places of residence, are as follows:

Edward D. Shepard, residing in South Orange, New Jersey.

Robert W. Speir, residing in the City and County of New York.

Harry A. Ensign, residing in the City and County of New York,

who are all the general partners, and

Augustus T. Post, residing in the City and County of New York, who is a special partner.

4. The amount of capital which said special partner has contributed to the common stock of said partnership is fifty thousand dollars ($50,000.)

5. Said partnership is to begin on the twentieth day of May, 1899, and to end on the first day of May, 1904.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said partners have made, signed and acknowledged this certificate, this nineteenth day of May, 1899.

In presence of Alfred Ely, Edward A. Freshman. EDWARD D. SHEPARD. ROBERT W. SPEIR. HARRY A. ENSIGN. AUGUSTUS T. POST.

State of New York, County of New York. } ss.:

On this nineteenth day of May, 1899, before me personally came and appeared Edward D. Shepard, Robert W. Speir, Harry A. Ensign, and Augustus T. Post, to me severally known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

[Notarial Seal.] EDWARD A. FRESHMAN, Notary Public No. 112, New York County.

my22-1aw7wM

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, to all persons interested in the estate of THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO CIGARETTE COMPANY, assigned to Leo Stein for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Part I. thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 25th day of July, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the above-named, The Imperial Tobacco Cigarette Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be [L. S.] hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles M. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said court, this 18th day of May, 1899.

WILLIAM SOHMER, Clerk.

PAUL R. TOWNE, Attorney for Assignee, 229 Broadway, New York City.

my22-1aw6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 13th day of May, 1899, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against MICHAEL MERKLEN, IGNACE MERKLEN, BENJAMIN MERKLEN, and LOUIS SPATZ, lately doing business at Nos. 390 to 396 East Third Street and 157 to 163 Goerck Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Michael Merklen, Ignace Merklen, Benjamin Merklen, and Louis Spatz, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Abram Kling, 96 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of July, 1899.—Dated at New York, this 13th day of May, 1899.

HENRY G. SCHRENKEISEN, Assignee.

ABRAM KLING, Attorney for Assignee, 96 Broadway, New York City.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNDERsigned will sell at public auction by William Kennelly, auctioneer, on Tuesday, June 20th, 1899, at 2 P. M., at the office of the said William Kennelly, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, the following articles belonging to the estate of NELLIE W. PECK, late of the County of New York, deceased: One brown trunk, No. 1; 1 black satin dress, 1 pink skirt, 1 white dress, sundry articles of wearing apparel, 1 gray trunk, No. 2; underclothing in the same, 1 round top trunk, No. 3; 1 astrachan jacket, 1 black feather boa, 1 brown fur cape, 1 fur-trimmed ulster, 1 black dress, pair shoes, sundry articles of apparel.—Dated New York, June 9th, 1899. ELIAS R. PECK, Executor.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Att'y for Executor, 18 Wall St., N. Y. City, Manhattan.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT—NEW YORK COUNTY.—WILLIAM GILLESPIE, Colin M. Gillespie, Howard K. F. Smith, and William A. Griffin, doing business under the firm name of Gillespie Brothers and Company, plaintiffs, against ADOLPH LEVY and Ellis Levy, doing business under the firm name of Adolph Levy and Brother, defendants.—Summons with notice.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated May 5th, 1899.

WILMER & CANFIELD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address No. 48 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants named in the within summons: Take notice that upon your default, judgment in this action will be taken against you for the sum of eleven thousand two hundred and eighty and 72-100 dollars, with interest from May 5, 1899, with costs.

May 5, 1899.

WILMER & CANFIELD, Plaintiffs' Attys., 48 Wall St., Manhattan, N. Y. City.

To the defendants, Adolph Levy and Ellis Levy: The foregoing summons, with notice, is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated June 3d, 1899, and on that day filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WILMER & CANFIELD, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and P. O. Address No. 48 Wall St., Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je5-1aw6wM

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK.

CITY HALL, NEW YORK, June 13th, 1899.

The Municipal Street Railway Company having filed its application, in writing, to the Municipal Assembly of The City of New York, dated the 24th day of April, 1899, for a grant of a franchise or right to use the streets, avenues, and highways in The City of New York hereinafter mentioned, for street railway purposes, and for the construction, maintenance and operation of a double-track street surface railroad in and upon the surface of the following streets, avenues and highways in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, to wit:

Commencing at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, running thence westward with double tracks through, along and upon said One Hundred and Sixteenth Street to the junction of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Manhattan Avenue; thence northward with double tracks along, through and upon said Manhattan Avenue to the intersection of said Manhattan Avenue with St. Nicholas Avenue; thence with double tracks through, along and up

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-town.....1,289 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON:.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Paris: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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FACTS ABOUT THE TRUSTS.

Fas est ab hoste doceri, which, being set over into English, is, if you want to know about the trusts ask HAVEMEYER. He is to-day the best living teacher, because he is learned and also communicative. The statement he read before the Industrial Commission is a veritable Koran of the trust hunter. If it be objected that he is an interested witness, we reply that he was an angry one. Interest has its reticences, but anger lifts the roof and startles us with unpremeditated exposures. We again reproduce—because it cannot be too conspicuously or too long kept before the people—that opening thunderbolt of Mr. HAVEMEYER'S statement:

> The mother of all trusts is the Customs Tariff bill. The existing bill and the preceding one have been the occasion of the formation of all the large trusts, with very few exceptions, inasmuch as they provide for an inordinate protection to all the interests of the country—sugar refining excepted. Economic advantages incident to the consolidation of large interests in the same line of business are a great incentive to their formation, but these bear a very insignificant proportion to the advantages granted in the way of protection under the customs tariff.

There probably is not an industry that requires a protection of more than 10 per cent. ad valorem and it is to obtain what is provided over such percentage in the tariff that leads to the formation of what are commonly spoken of as "trusts." With a protection to an industry not exceeding 10 per cent., all menace of trusts to the community would cease. This 10 per cent. would represent the difference in cost of production, and likewise act as a protection against surplus products of foreign countries being dumped in our local markets, thereby interfering with the regular and economic working of our industries. Any advantages that might then accrue to such combinations they would be fully entitled to and the public would not be damaged thereby, as any expansion of price would be met by foreign competition and relief.

When the hunter has been told how his prey may be successfully attacked, he should ask nothing more. If he does ask anything more he is incapable and a fool. Mr. HAVEMEYER, who knows the defenses, the weaknesses, and the habits of the trusts perfectly, tells us that their citadel and strong tower is the tariff. Raze that and there he is, the hitherto invulnerable octopus, defenseless, out in the open, at the mercy of his thousand foes.

Yet the Bryanites and Populists continue to fill the air with their cries that the trusts are robbing the people and threatening our destruction. That is wasted effort. Their silly minds run to clamor and wild imaginings. They pay no heed to the foundation fact which Mr. HAVEMEYER has put at their disposal. They cannot rouse the people by a vague, mindless howling at the trusts. If they had intelligence enough to train their guns, or their speeches, on the tariff they would have a definite, visible object of attack, and it is the parent evil. That is the first great fact which the campaigner against the trusts ought to master.

There are other facts which it would be useful for the hunters of the trusts to know. One is that they will not make much headway by adducing as reasons for destroying the trusts the facts by which the trustmakers justify their existence.

Mr. DOWE, President of the Commercial Travelers National League, told the Industrial Commission on Friday that the trusts and combinations had discharged about 35,000 traveling salesmen and had reduced the salaries of about 25,000 more. He estimated the loss in salaries at $60,000,000, in railroad fares at $27,000,000, and in hotel expenditures at $27,000,000. The total is $114,000,000. Mr. DOWE calls it a loss. The trustmakers call it a saving. The trustmakers are right. The combination of a dozen factories results in fewer officers, fewer clerks, fewer lawyers, and fewer drummers. These are the famous economies of consolidation. They are perfectly real. The saving is very great. It makes the goods cost less, and that is to the benefit of the consumer. Through monopolistic control of prices the consumer's share of the saving may for a time be kept from him, but if illegitimate tariff protection is removed few trusts will be able to maintain high prices. They can hold a free and open market only by low prices.

We do not think the millions of consumers in this country are going to be very deeply startled by Mr. DOWE'S revelation of the interesting fact that by reason of trusts and combinations the manufacturers have been able to effect a saving of $114,000,000 a year in the single item of traveling salesmen.

We observe that our neighbor The World has compiled a list of the trusts, with the number of men they employ. The list is not altogether trustworthy. It contains some trusts that do not exist. But The World shows that these trusts, "that control nearly every necessity of life from the cradle to the grave," employ 3,547,000 wage earners, so that "American families representing over 17,000,000 individuals get their livelihood from 116 trusts." The World calls this an "amazing statement of facts." We should think it would not only amaze but frighten BRYAN and the other Populists and foolish Democrats who are planning to make a fight against the trust the chief work of the campaign of 1900.

What sort of a response will the labor vote, the workingmen's, wage earners' vote make to a campaign demand that these concerns which employ three and one-half millions of hands and support one-fourth of the population of the country by the wages they pay out shall be destroyed?

A political campaign specifically directed against the trusts is a campaign against the business of the country, against the wage earners and consumers, against the prosperity and increase of the country. It would be a campaign to swell vastly the army of the unemployed, to paralyze industry and make wages low and work hard to get by driving capital out of the country. Only a nation of fools would give its confidence to a party that carried on such a campaign.

The curable evils which the trusts have created can be reached and remedied by striking out of the tariff the robber duties that have been put into it at the command of trustmakers. The Democratic Party needs no new war cry, no new policy or tactics to meet this new condition. The accomplishment of that reform of the tariff which it has sought for a quarter of a century to achieve, until the mad Populists swerved it from its purpose, would leave the people little to complain of from the trusts. What Mr. HAVEMEYER calls "the prevailing hostility to wealth" is largely the fruit of the attempts of greedy capitalists to grab illegitimate advantages through tariff rates that protect their monopolies. The hostility to wealth will disappear when wealth is honestly come by and the hoards of the rich are not gathered in legalized forays upon the savings of the poor. The trusts that can do business without tariff protection will do us no great harm. They can live and hold their market only by making prices low to the consumer.

AN ENGLISH VIEW.

We note with intense regret that Mr. MCKINLEY has recently issued an order releasing four thousand offices from the civil service and its rules, and placing them at the disposal of the politicians. This is said to be done with a view to the next Presidential election. Yet Mr. MCKINLEY must have seen during the last few years the importance to the State of independent, self-respecting public servants. He has found his best helpers and servers in the army and navy, but in these services there are security of tenure and no political changes. —London Spectator.

The President, in the relative leisure of his New England outing, would do well to study the above statement very carefully. It is, of course, open to him to deny the report of his motive as accepted by The Spectator, but the important fact is, not that such a report is or is not correct, but that it is accepted by so friendly an organ of English opinion as The Spectator, and that it is also very generally accepted throughout this country by the organs of American opinion most friendly to Mr. MCKINLEY.

He must have received, since his anti-reform order was issued, very many expressions from Republican journals regarding it. Has he found any that would fairly offset the respectful but plain condemnation of it by such papers as The Times-Herald and The Tribune of Chicago, The Ledger of Philadelphia, and The Tribune of New York, to mention only a few of the more important? Nearly all who have criticised the order have attributed it to the influence of the professional politicians, and the only reason why their influence should be conceded is that they may control the nomination in the next Presidential election. Yet there has not been a President since JAMES MONROE more independent of politicians for renomination than Mr. MCKINLEY might be if he chose. He would be absolutely so if he would resolve to give the Republic in all places, high and low, so far as he can, "the independent self-respecting public servants" of whom The Spectator speaks.

MEDIATION INSTEAD OF ARBITRATION.

The reports from The Hague are conflicting, but it is plain that any plan of effective general arbitration is hopeless unless the German Emperor shall completely change his attitude, which is not worth thinking about. There is, however, a plan originally proposed by one of the smaller nations, that of mediation, with which the reported proposals of Sir JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE may be joined and produce a workable system for delaying and in a measure preventing war. In some important respects it promises better results than arbitration, even if arbitration could be agreed upon.

Mediation has been described as the equivalent of the appointment of seconds previous to a duel. It has this analogy, that it is the duty of seconds to avert an encounter with arms, if possible, and to seize any opportunity to stop the fighting that may present itself after it has begun. In other respects mediation is different and better. The mediator or mediators need not be appointed by the parties to the dispute, and they may be of any number. The treaty by which mediation would be provided for and which would have to be signed by the powers accepting the plan would be in substance as follows: On the occurrence of any serious difference between two of the signatory Governments it would be the right of any one or more of the other Governments, either on the request of one or both of those involved in the dispute or without such request, to offer to examine the grounds of difference and to suggest any adjustment of them that should seem practicable. Such an offer must not be regarded by either party to the dispute as in any degree improper or impertinent or unfriendly, but as intended solely to preserve the peace if possible. The acceptance of the offer would not be compulsory, but the party declining it would be in honor bound to give reasons for its refusal. In case the mediation should prove unsuccessful, it would still remain the right of the Governments making the offer at any time in the course of the conflict to renew it without incurring the displeasure of either of the contestants. Provision would be made that the mediation should not be considered as preventing the Governments involved in the dispute from mobilizing their forces or in any way preparing for action if the mediation should fail.

It will be seen that this plan involves two important elements: One is the recognition of the general and permanent duty of every Government to receive in a friendly spirit and as a matter of international comity the efforts of other Governments to bring about a settlement of differences without war; the second is the recognition of a like duty to state to the Governments proposing these efforts the grounds of the differences existing. It is the recognition of this latter obligation that is of the greatest importance. Such a statement of grounds must be either true or false, complete or partial, candid or deceptive. No treaty can compel any Government to tell "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," when it appears on the witness stand in its own cause. But it is an immense gain if provision can be made that every Government shall at least appear on the stand, that it shall acknowledge its duty to state its own case, that it shall consent to be heard and to let its opponent be heard before the first blow is struck. This gain is in two directions. In the first place, the necessity of making a statement of its case to another must tend to clear the mind of the Government making it and facts that otherwise might seem controlling may come to seem subordinate and capable of being disposed of. In the second place, such a statement will tend to disclose secret and selfish motives in the very process of trying to conceal them. The Government entertaining such motives will be brought under the influence of the enlightened opinion of the world, which is a power of indefinite but great effect. Had France and Prussia in 1870 been parties to a treaty of mediation it would have been very hard for the Emperor of the French to submit his claim to exclude a Princelet of the HOHENZOLLERNS from the throne of Spain, and it would have been even harder for BISMARCK to make the fatal change in the decisive telegram, now revealed, that made peace impossible.

In a word, the plan of mediation tends to make it certain that the differences that threaten war shall be brought out into the light of day and be subjected to its searching and healing rays.

STRIKES AND UNIONS.

Two contrasting items of interest are to be found in the news of the day. One is the failure to adjust the Cleveland surface railway strike, because, as reported, the employing company refuses to deal with a committee composed in part of the general officers of the employes' union, and also because it will not dismiss the new men employed since the strike was declared. The other item of news is the advance of from 11 per cent. to 15 per cent. in the wages of some 25,000 iron and steel sheet workers throughout the country, as the result of a conference between the manufacturers and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.

We do not know enough of the situation in Cleveland to form an opinion as to the course of the railroad company. No one can deny the claim of "new" men, who have taken work after the strike, at decided risk to themselves, to continued employment, and no one can fail to recognize the justice of the company in keeping its implied promise that they shall have such employment. There has been a good deal of rioting and violence by the strikers or their friends, and this deprives them of the sympathy they might otherwise be entitled to. There is nothing within the range of American law intrinsically more sacred, or of greater value to wageworkers, than absolute freedom for every man to work or to hire work at such wages and on such terms as the seller and buyer may agree. The restriction of that right by trades unions through any means except the refusal of their members to work with non-members—which is only another and legitimate form of the common right of freedom of contract as to labor—is a distinct offense against justice, and generally against law also.

At the same time, it is extremely doubtful, as a matter of expediency and also of right, whether any employer of large numbers of men, at this late day, does well to insist on dealing solely with his own employés and in refusing to recognize a trades union in which others are enlisted. That is a position which was abandoned long ago by the manufacturers in the iron and steel trade who have just made the arrangement to which we have just referred. The tendency to organization is a very general one, and the advantages of organization are too well proved to admit of dispute. The pursuit of such advantages is as clearly the right of the employed as of the employers. The abuses of organization have been as great on the one side as on the other. Surely it is far more sensible, as well as more humane and manly, for employers to recognize the necessity and the right of organization, and to seek to secure good results from it, than it is to try to fight it.

ONE SOLUTION.

There is no doubt of the impracticability of fair taxation of personal property through State laws in the United States, as we have frequently pointed out. One of the chief obstacles to such fair taxation is the fact that personal property is easily concealed, and it is not in average human nature for the owner of concealable property not to evade a tax on it, especially when he knows that great numbers of others do so, and that, if he pays, he supports an undue share of what should be the common burden. For this reason the exceptional act of Mrs. EMMONS BLAINE of Chicago in voluntarily filing a schedule of personal property amounting to over a million and a half of dollars is a cheering incident, and might well be taken as an example.

Whatever may be the objections to a tax of this sort, it is a well-known and recognized fact that, in all sections of the country, men of small means, and those dependent on wages for their daily bread, pay, indirectly but surely, taxes far higher in proportion to their means than those paid by men of wealth. If, then, one person of large means pays a tax which others of like means evade, the inequality is still much less, and less onerous, than the inequality between the poor and the rich. If every person with an income, say, of $5,000 a year would follow Mrs. BLAINE'S example, the problem of taxation would be much nearer solution.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In the course of his address at Miami University Mr. WHITELAW REID said that "it would be an ill-day for the colleges if crude and hot-tempered incursions into current public affairs, like a few unhappily witnessed of late, should lead even their friends to fear that they have been so long accustomed to dogmatize to boys that they have lost the faculty of reasoning with men." The "incursions" which the speaker had in mind, of course, were those which certain college professors have recently made into the domain of National policy. It is not only about war and expansion that some of these teachers of youth have of late talked and written in a way to suggest doubt of their competence to consult with and advise adults. Readers of the newspapers will recall without difficulty the name of an eminent member of a distinguished Faculty who rose in court a few months ago and with impassioned eloquence denounced the efforts making by his townsmen to suppress a gross and baleful fraud—"Christian Science." Another light of learning has calmly argued in print that DREYFUS was probably guilty, and that in any case the honor of the French Army should not be subject to the imputation which a revision of the court-martial would cast upon it. And this was after the innocence of DREYFUS had become a moral, yes, a demonstrated certainty. A third exponent of wisdom is now engaged in recording communications from the dead, obtained through a "medium" of the most ordinary sort, and he asserts that within a year this woman's tricks—or malady—will have revolutionized the world's politics, morals, and religion. The list might easily be extended if one had the patience to do it, but instances enough have been set down to give Mr. REID and others cause for serious thought.

—Whoever, believing in the Gallic adage, "seeks the woman" that accounts for the war between the BAKERS and the WHITES at Manchester, Ky., will have to go back fifty-six years to find her, and it is said that something like 3,000 graves for the filling of which she is more or less directly accountable will be crossed on the way. The feud that cost TOM BAKER his life the other day began in 1843, when another TOM BAKER, a promising young doctor, moved with his wife from Virginia to Kentucky and settled in Clay County. Soon after his arrival he had, or thought he had—nobody knows or cares which, now—reason to be jealous of one JOHN BATES, a neighbor. So Dr. BAKER used a shotgun or a rifle—nobody is sure about that, either—on JOHN BATES, and the result was that as BATES lay dying on the ground he cursed BAKER, and called upon the WHITES to avenge the murder. The doctor fled to parts unrevealed, but he left behind a baby son, who was the father of the TOM BAKER just killed. From the crime of the jealous husband there grew up a widespread feud. At first involving only two families and one town, it spread through the mountains until now it has many names and fills with implacable enmity the members of scores of families. In Perry and Leslie Counties it is known as the French-Eversole feud, in Harlan County as the Howard-Turner feud, in Letcher County as the Lee-Taylor feud, and in Clay County as the Howard-Baker feud. They are all branches of the same evil tree, and every one of them is green and vigorous. Occasionally there is a truce between this or that pair of factions, but most of the time it is bloody war. A correspondent of The Knoxville Journal says that no end of the trouble is in sight. TOM BAKER was a Master Mason, and he shot WILL WHITE for reasons considered adequate by local opinion. His clan is a numerous one, having been augmented by immigration from Virginia as well as the natural increase, while the WHITES have representatives in at least thirty mountain villages. Practically everybody in the whole region is ranged on one side or the other, yet The Knoxville Journal's informant says: "These are a peace-loving people. They are honest, sturdy, and industrious, but seem to think they must avenge their own wrongs, and under no condition will they allow the law to take its course if they kill their enemy."

—In the complaint filed in the United States Court at Utica last week by D. APPLETON & Co., the publishers, of this city, against ELBERT G. HUBBARD of East Aurora; the latter is charged not only with ignoring the copyright on "The Dipsy Chanty" and other poems by RUDYARD KIPLING, but with injuring the author's fame and hurting his feelings by putting in circulation errors of spelling and rhythm, for which Mr. KIPLING doesn't want to be held responsible. In specifying the damage done, the complaint says: "While the reading public will generally excuse errors occurring in newspapers or magazine publications where mistakes are often made owing to haste and other disadvantages, the public and purchasers of books are entitled to be protected against having foisted upon the market a volume or book in a garbled and mutilated form." Newspaper workers will have their doubts about the public's greater leniency for their mistakes, as compared with those of the book publishers. The latter have their troubles, no doubt, but if these are harder to bear than the woes that follow the "mistakes owing to haste and other disadvantages" incidental to journalism, then they do indeed lead unhappy lives. It doesn't seem possible that a wrong initial, an inaccurate date, or a wrong price can anywhere cause more excitement, anger, contempt, and what not than it does in the columns of a newspaper. The Messrs. APPLETON and Mr. KIPLING ought to see the adjectives that are used in letters on these subjects that come to newspaper offices. Mighty little consideration for journalistic exigencies is the average man or woman with a grievance wont to display. That's all right, however. Accidents will happen, of course, but if folks excused them the number would be vastly increased.

THE THINKING BAYONET.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am much gratified to see that THE NEW YORK TIMES may presently share with myself in the abuse which has been poured upon me since the Postmaster General violated the United States mail and took therefrom eight pamphlets of mine which have been falsely held to be seditious and treasonable. The main part of these pamphlets consists in statistical reviews and forecasts of the past and future of the finances of this country, coupled with other tabulations of the disease and death rates in armies serving in the tropics. These tables were carefully prepared in the hope that about a thousand copies might be used with advantage by students of economic science and by such members of Congress as really give due regard to the money and the blood tax of war. Although your own and other papers have paid me many hundred dollars, even thousands if magazines are counted, for statistical compilations of a very similar character, I did not believe that in the existing excited state of the public mind there would be any general demand for such data. But the violation of the mail and the charges of sedition which have been poured upon me have carried the circulation of these documents with many addenda up to 60,000. The demand is still active, and I expect to print and circulate at least 100,000 copies, being well assured of such continued voluntary contribution of money as may enable me to supply the largest demand. It is a very hopeful sign when great numbers of people are being led to study the trial balance of the Nation and to compute for themselves the cost of the hell of war both in taxes and in death and disease.

An article in your paper of June 8, entitled, "The Thinking Bayonet," gives me an opportunity to take some notice of the facts on which false charges of sedition and treason have been put upon me. Referring to a debate in the British Parliament on the proposed tribute to Lord Kitchener, in an editorial you say: "Mr. Balfour made one remark which has a clear and sharp application on this side of the Atlantic." He said: "Those who wished to withhold from a successful General a merited reward because he has carried out a policy of which they disapprove were virtually telling him and his soldiers who had faced death that they would have not only to obey orders, but to know whose orders they were obeying." He added that the country whose army concerned itself with politics was on the verge of a military despotism.

To this view of the matter you rightly take exception. You hold that "these remarks are the obvious utterances of mere common sense. Among other things they constitute a condemnation of the policy of Congress in determining to fight a foreign war with volunteers. The citizen soldier does not lose his rights as a citizen by becoming a soldier. Neither should he do so when he is engaged in the only military service for which a citizen soldiery is fitted. That is, the defense of his own home against an invader."

Is not this seditious? Are you not making a dangerous distinction? Are you not giving a full warrant to the volunteers now being immolated in Manila, to think for themselves, and, if they choose, to claim the discharge to which they are entitled, so as to get away from the ghastly conditions in the Philippine Islands as quickly as they can? The "thinking bayonet" of the volunteer is, in your judgment, a different bayonet from the unthinking one of the regular army. I am glad to see from these remarks that on this point we are at such an absolute agreement.

You go on to say, "Every foreign war, however, is sure to create divisions of sentiment." Surely, when that foreign war is one of criminal aggression. You add, "The notion that these divisions of sentiment should extend to the troops actually engaged in carrying on the war, and that they should be invited to vote upon the question whether the work they are engaged in is righteous or unrighteous, and to inform themselves by reading and by attending public meetings, so as to cast an intelligent ballot, is one that evidently commends itself to the intelligence of Mr. Atkinson."

Can you find an intelligent man in this country to whom that idea does not commend itself? If volunteers cannot pass upon the questions upon which they are to vote, how can they vote intelligently? If they are to vote intelligently, are they not entitled to statements, even ex parte, on either side in order to enable them to comprehend the questions? If that is admitted, by what right does the Cabinet of the United States violate the United States mail? The right of the volunteer soldier to think did commend itself to my intelligence when I learned that volunteers were held in Manila against their will and that the telegraphic dispatches of their relatives begging them not to re-enlist had been refused transmission by the military authorities. I hold that these volunteers were entitled to be informed of all the facts. There were among them a large number of college students, professors, and other high school and college bred men, especially in the ranks of the soldiers from the Northwest, who had volunteered in the cause of liberty to relieve Cuba from the oppression of Spanish rule, and who had been forced against their will to fight for the subjugation of the people of the Philippine Islands. I thought that such men might comprehend even the dry statistics and the statements of the Government accounts which were included in my pamphlets. It is the right of every citizen in the United States to give such information to all volunteer troops, and it will be very dangerous to any one, official or otherwise, who contests this right and who attempts to deprive any citizen of it.

You, however, go on to remark that such an act, even with respect to volunteer troops, "is one which any professional soldier, of any army in the world, would have no hesitation in saying is utterly destructive of good order and military discipline." One of the things that a soldier must not discuss is his orders. If he is encouraged to discuss these, from those of his immediate superiors to those of the War Office at home, then, as Mr. Balfour well says, the road to a military despotism is open."

In this view of the matter we part company. If the intelligent volunteer may not think lest military discipline should be impaired, then the profession of the soldier and the military system are condemned, and rightly condemned. If good order and military discipline rest upon unthinking ignorance, it follows that common education and the common school will condemn regular armies and the employment of ignorant men who must not think for themselves. We may then trust to the volunteer system, which (as you rightly say) may be trusted for defensive warfare. The volunteer in Manila, held against his will to fight in the war for the subjugation of the people of the Philippine Islands, has the right to discuss the orders and acts of the Commander in Chief of the army, even if he be the President of the United States, and to resist such orders by vote or by any rightful method except that of mutiny. I do not suppose you would impute to me or to any man of common sense the folly of attempting to induce soldiers to disobey orders in the field. I should not even send documents to the privates in the regular army, whatever right in law may warrant information being given, even to them. I should refrain, not because the regular soldier may not be taught to think, but because in his ignorance he may have placed himself under such conditions as may exist in the nations of Europe, who are compelled to maintain great standing armies, resting upon the ignorance of the masses. It may be necessary for the military classes who dominate them to question the right of the masses to think. When Mr. Balfour holds that to encourage them in thinking opens the road to military despotism we are brought to a clear comprehension of the difference between a government of right by consent of the governed and a government by privilege without the consent of the people. It is a very significant fact that even in Great Britain, where the regular army must be maintained by voluntary enlistment, recruits can now only be found, according to a statement lately made in one of the English journals of the highest repute, "among the dregs of the population."

The thinking bayonet is a force. The privates who carried them in the Spanish war for removing the oppression of Spain from Cuba saved the United States forces at Santiago from the disaster threatened by the alleged incapacity of the General in command, of many of the subordinate officers, and of the War Department. None can honor these thinking bayonets more than those who deplore the errors by which they were brought to immolate themselves in the present contest.

The soldiers of the volunteer army in the Philippine Islands are endowed with the right to vote. That implies the right to think. The right to think implies the right to a supply of all printed matter which may enable them to vote intelligently. The violation of the mail by the Postmaster General in the lawless effort to prevent such information being given to volunteers was a step toward military despotism, futile and feeble as it may have been. After the taking from the mail of the eight pamphlets, falsely called seditious, which I sent, it became superfluous for me to make any further effort to give information to these troops. Your paper and many others have carried the substance of the pamphlets and all the paragraphs which are called seditious to these troops. If any method could have been devised which would have made it certain that the volunteers in Manila would receive all the information that I or any one else could give them, I know not how it could have been made more effective than by the violations of the United States mail by the Postmaster General.

You remark that, "The thinking bayonet is an excellent weapon so long as it confines itself to thinking how most effectually to execute orders. When it wanders into meditation whether its orders ought to be executed or not, it is getting its owner in the way to be tried and executed for mutiny." That may be, at a time true. But the common school and the common education, which is pervading even Germany, is making all bayonets think. May it not be held that the way out from military despotism is through the thinking bayonet? May it not be true that wars of aggression are due to the ignorance of the masses of the people and to the incapacity of the governments by which they are entered upon? When the thinking bayonet marks every soldier, the bill of war will be near its end.

The thinking bayonets among the volunteers who may live to return from Manila to this country may soon aid the opponents of militarism in putting a stop to criminal aggression. Those of us who are old enough to have grown up in the old abolition and free-soil times were "not born in the woods to be scared by an owl," however loud he may hoot. Our purpose is to promote thinking men who might otherwise be led to volunteer or to enlist in the army at the present time. Our purpose is to put before them the ghastly conditions to which the army of the United States is now subjected in the Philippine Islands. We may refer them to the testimony given by the special correspondent of The Burlington Hawk-Eye in regard to the awful conditions of the men confined in hospitals in Manila; we may refer them to the letters of officers as well as of soldiers, becoming more and more numerous even in the Administration papers, which dare not refuse to print them. We propose to promote such action in Congress as may stop the supplies both of money and men for aggressive warfare. We propose to stop the effort to subjugate the people whose right to an independent national existence cannot be contested by any believer in the principle of liberty or by any one who is prepared to sustain the Declaration of Independence. The advocates of militarism and of the subjugation of the Philippine Islands pretend to believe that their opponents are few and feeble. They are mistaken. The conscience of the people of this country has been stirred to its very depths.

It is the admitted right of every volunteer soldier in this country to think, to act, and to vote. The regular soldier will think whether his right is admitted or not. The conscript armies of Europe will become thinkers the wider the extension of common education. It is dangerous for the individual conscript to act in accordance with his convictions. By and by regiments, brigades, and divisions will carry thinking bayonets. When that time comes it will be more dangerous to the military caste to attempt to enforce discipline than it is now for the soldier to resist. The bayonet is more potent than the sword. The thinking bayonet will be irresistible. Socialism, however erroneous may be its concepts from the economic standpoint, is one of the great forces by which militiarism may soon be overcome. Affiliated labor, somewhat blindly struggling to resist wrongs, is bringing about a union of the workmen of all countries for maintaining the rights of the masses against the abuse of privileged classes.

Men who maintain militiarism, placing the position of the soldier and the naval officer above that of the merchant and the man of affairs, merely constitute a few survivals of the brute element in man. The thinking bayonet will become as potent in suppressing them and in maintaining the rights of the masses against the abuse of the military classes as gunpowder became potent when invented by making the common man at arms more than equal in force to the seignior or overlord clad in armor. "War is hell," and the doom of militiarism is inscribed upon the wall.

Thinking men are coming to our support in increasing numbers with augmented force, soon to be reinforced by thinking men who have been forced to carry bayonets to the Philippine Islands, now returning. We do not believe that wrong can be made right because a weak and unstable Administration has committed the country to the wrong. The way out is to do right and to stop wrong. We hold that the effort to subjugate the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, to make them colonial vassals, and to govern them by force of arms is morally, socially, and politically wrong, and on that line we intend to continue resistance until the wrong is righted.

EDWARD ATKINSON.
Boston, June 14, 1899.

THE RIOTS IN INDIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With deep regret I observe in your columns the alarming news that "Riots in India are becoming serious." It is very unfortunate that there must be an outbreak on top of all the troubles in that land of my birth. Whatever may be the cause of these disturbances one thing is clear, and that is this, the outbreak is not against the British Government. The Princes of India believe that it is a wise thing to be loyal to British rule; the educated gentlemen know that they have free scope to better themselves under the British laws, and the peasantry is loyal indeed because it enjoys freedom and peace, which it never knew in former times.

But the present riot in the Tinnevelly district, South India, is owing to the ill-feelings existing between the races in that part of the land.

The two leading and aggressive races that are taking part in the conflict have a remarkable history. They are the Maravars and the Kallars. In fact they were one and the same class of people in the ancient times, and out of this powerful race there arose the two great and well-known ancient Cholia and Pandian kingdoms in South India. The present leaders of this community are his Highness, the Najah Raiah of Pudacottah, and his Highness, the Rajah of Ramnad, and also several other Zemindars (Princes) belonging to this class of people.

During the period of Hindu Kings the common people of the Maravars and the Kallars were taken into the army, as they were eminently adapted for acts of bravery. The etymology of the name "Maravar" signifies strength, or maravarons, (heroes, warriors,) and "Kallars," raiders in peace. These soldier races, under the British flag, have settled down to the cultivation of the fields and other peaceful pursuits. However, a certain proportion of these people continue to be the protectors of the life and property of the people, and this system is called the Kaval system, by which the village policemen receive a regular income from every villager.

For the last twenty-five years another class of people has desired to shake off the yoke of the Maravars, and sometimes when they meet the poor Maravar men or women they try to ill-treat them. In such cases the Maravars and Kallars are provoked to their race propensity, and hence the present riots in South India.

The Maravar problem is one of the important problems of India. I may add that I am the honorary Secretary of the Maravars' great association, which has the general development of the race for its object, and its committee members are some of the Rajahs and Zemindars of this race of people.

T. B. PANDIAN.
New York, June 15, 1899.

"PREVALENCE" OF CRIME.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I entertain the highest respect for veterans of every grade, but your "Veteran" correspondent, writing from the Elysian shades of Staten Island on the 14th, appears to be more captious than candid. The word "prevalence," as used in my communication of the 12th inst., was, under the circumstances, pardonable and sanctioned by common usage. It may be regarded as "a venial slip," or, as Milton would put it,

"Venial discourse unblamed."

Prize fighting has always been abhorred since civilization dawned, although in some communities it has been, and still is, regarded as "a venial offense." The fight between Tom Sayers, an Englishman, and John C. Heenan, an American, to which "Veteran" refers, took place near London April 17, 1860, for £200 ($1,000) a side and "the championship of the world." The fight involved thirty-five rounds, lasted two hours and six minutes, and was declared a "drawn battle" after Heenan broke Sayers's arm. At that time the fight was regarded as a sort of international contest, and the fact that "the British Parliament took a recess so that its members could see the fight" did not add to its dignity or respectability, and ended the pugilistic career of both contestants.

Happily, that was the last "international prize fight" on record. Since then international contests have been on water, notably in open sea for the champion America Cup, which has been a manly, scientific contest, void of brutality and ill-breeding, and has proved a useful incentive to the advancement of marine architecture on both sides of the Atlantic.

Since "Veteran" has led me into the prize ring I will go back a few years earlier than his record, to Oct. 10, 1853, when the battle was between John Morrissey and Yankee Sullivan. Then, as now, prize fighting was held in such general abhorrence that the pugilists and their backers could find no "civilized" spot for the "mill." Finally they settled upon that little corner of land bordering on the State of New York, but then on the map of Massachusetts, but so inaccessible to the authorities of Massachusetts that it was absolutely under no legal restraint or supervision. The bloody battle was there fought to a sad finish. Thousands of "prominent" people from all sections of the country attended, but even that large and "respectable" attendance did not elevate prize fighting to "a proper and popular diversion." Massachusetts was so scandalized at the occurrence that she was glad to give away that strip of land, and now "Boston Corners" appears on the map of New York State. But "Veteran" may rest assured that—rural, romantic, isolated spot as it is—there has not been a "slugging match" there since 1853, and never will be again. May it be recorded that Coney Island, in Greater New York, experienced its last disgrace of this kind in 1898?

"Veteran" is reminded that "enlightened sentiment" on this subject is not of recent birth, and that the writer has lived long enough to realize that

> "Through the ages one unceasing purpose runs,
> And the thoughts of men are broadened by the progress of the suns"—

and that THE NEW YORK TIMES keeps right up at the head of the procession.

M. PARKER WILLIAMS.
Hudson, N. Y., June 15, 1899.

FIREWORKS IN THE STREET.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you be kind enough to tell me whether there is not some police regulation that makes it a misdemeanor to set off firecrackers in the streets of this city?

Where I live, near Seventh Avenue and the Park, there is a gang of young ruffians which has been devoting its evenings for the past two or three weeks to the genial task of making night hideous by the discharge of large firecrackers in the block between Seventh and St. Nicholas Avenues. This thing has gone on without apparent protest until it has become almost intolerable.

There can be no possible reason for such an unmitigated public nuisance. All evening one's family is kept in a continual state of "jumps" to please a few half-grown boys, who obviously have no right to commit such an outrage against public comfort.

Many of your correspondents have been complaining of the noise from yelling urchins at baseball. I think if they lived where I do, they would admit that this ceaseless bursting of cannon crackers was worse, and—if such a word may be used in this connection—much less justifiable. In fact, it has come to the point when I can hardly induce any of the women in my family to go on the street at night, not only from nervousness at the constant discharge of these infernal machines, but for fear of wanton practical jokes by the hoodlums in throwing lighted crackers directly in one's path, presumably "to see 'em jump!"

It would be a worthy "public utility," most highly appreciated by the residents of this neighborhood, if your admirable journal could bring us some relief.

To return to my opening question: Is there no police regulation governing such cases, or has Tammany so demoralized the force as to render protection from that amiable body obsolete?

W. H. H.
New York, June 16, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Negatived.

Boy—I say, Mister, I don't suppose you don't know of nobody what don't want to have nobody to do nothin', don't you?

Gentleman Addressed—Yes, I don't.—Harlem Life.

Warranted Fresh.

Fair Customer—Are these eggs strictly fresh?

Grocer—Yes, mum. The chickens that supply me with eggs don't lay anything but fresh ones.—Philadelphia Record.

How They Managed It.

"And so you have finally succeeded in getting your husband to take the gold cure? I thought he always claimed that he could quit drinking whenever he wanted to?"

"Yes, he did. We have just convinced him that he ought to take something to make him want to."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Double Proof.

"Do you believe in heredity, Mrs. Simpson?"

"Indeed I do; every mean trait Bobby has I can trace right back to his father."

"Does his father believe in heredity, too?"

"Yes; he traces Bobby's faults all back to me."—Chicago Record.

Preferred a Fight to Ridicule.

"Why did you resist when the mob told you shout 'Vive l'Armée'?" said the friendly Parisian who could speak English.

"If you had humored them they would have let you alone."

"I knew that," replied the American with the blackened eye and bruised nose, "but I wasn't going to give away my pronunciation of French before all that crowd."—Chicago Tribune.

THE SEEDS THAT NEVER GROW.

T. C. Harbaugh in Cincinnati Times-Star.

I nearly hate the thought of Spring,
With its delightful sun,
For well I know the mail will bring
A pack from Washington;
A little package duly franked,
No postage stamps to show,
And it contains those little seeds—
The kind that never grow.

Our good and zealous Congressman,
Remindful of our vote,
Upon his memorandum's page
Puts down a little note,
And when the proper time arrives
For us to wield the hoe
He sendeth us the little seeds—
The ones that never grow.

There're squashes with enticing names,
And cabbages, I wot,
So large that you would think that one
Would shade a garden spot.
So with the pack from Washington
You amble forth to sow,
With many a drop of sweat the seeds
That never care to grow.

How often have I plied the rake,
How oft I've lounged about,
With eyes alert to catch the first
Signs of the coming sprout;
In vain, in vain, my hopes have fled,
My heart has filled with woe;
Above the seeds from Washington,
The seeds that never grow.

But yet each year my hopes revive
As Spring reclothes the tree,
And to my homestead surely comes
The package marked "M. C.";
And, foolish like, again I wield
The sprinkler and the hoe,
And, like a ninny, plant the seeds
That never care to grow.

As long as comes the package small
From far-off Washington
I s'pose they'll see me working in
The shadow and the sun;
For fools work on while wise men die,
And this is why, I know,
I'll plant those pretty little seeds
That never, never grow.

THE PRESIDENT'S SUNDAY

Goes to Church in the Morning and Later to Mount Holyoke College.

THE BACCALAUREATE SERMON

Rev. Dr. Jacobus Refers to the New Expansion Problems—Mr. McKinley to Visit Smith College To-day.

HOLYOKE, Mass., June 18.—To-day was hardly one of rest for President McKinley. In the morning he attended church, and in the afternoon visited Mount Holyoke College to hear the Baccalaureate sermon. In the evening, however, he and Mrs. McKinley remained indoors, and no callers were admitted.

Mr. McKinley and his party were up early. A large crowd congregated about the residence of William Whiting, where the distinguished guests are being entertained, and by the time the party were ready for the short walk of two blocks to the Second Congregational Church the streets were filled with people. I was only by entering a side door that admission to the body of the edifice was gained by the President and his party. Inside the building every seat was filled, with many extra chairs and benches. The congregation rose respectfully as the President entered, and remained standing until he took his seat. His pew, in the body of the church, was occupied, besides Mr. McKinley, by Mr. Whiting, Mr. Allen, and Mr. Cortelyou. Others of the party occupied a pew further front. These were Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Morse, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Whiting, the Misses Barber, Duncan, and Morse, and Dr. P. M. Rixey, the President's physician. Mrs. McKinley remained at home with Mrs. Whiting.

The church service was the same as usual, with the exception of a somewhat enlarged choir and additional music. No reference was made to the presence of the Presidential party in the service or sermon. The Rev. Dr. Edward D. Reed, the pastor, preached from Romans 14-15, delivering an interesting discourse upon the duties of stewardship. He detailed what he considered to be the duties of the individual in the use of wealth, education, and religion, and spoke of the duty of the Nation in the work of building up and raising to a higher plane, spiritually and mentally, the people in the new possessions of the United States.

The President was an attentive listener, and joined heartily in the singing of "America" at the close of the service.

Immediately after the return to the Whiting residence lunch was served, and at 3 o'clock the palace electric car Rockrimmen was boarded and the party, including all the ladies, was taken over the trolley line to South Hadley to attend the baccalaureate exercises at the Chapel of Mount Holyoke College. This was the first time President McKinley had visited South Hadley, where on Tuesday he is to deliver the degrees to the graduating class, among the graduates being his niece, Miss Grace McKinley.

The seniors marched into the pretty little chapel just before the arrival of the President. They were in caps and gowns, and were seated in the front in the centre, while President McKinley and the rest of his party occupied seats on the side. The ladies, including Mrs. McKinley, decided that the day was too warm for them to enter the crowded building, so they were driven to the residence of Byron Smith, near by, and at the close of the exercises rejoined the others in the car.

The interior of the chapel presented a picturesque scene—hundreds of young women filled the auditorium, while the balcony was occupied by high school girls. Upon the platform the college choir was seated. The decorations were simple, consisting of ferns and palms arranged about the front of the platform.

After the President had been introduced by Mrs. E. S. Mead, the President of the college, he entered the chapel, the congregation remaining standing until he had taken his seat. An organ prelude was followed by an anthem, and the Rev. Dr. M. W. Jacobus of the Hartford Theological Seminary read the tenth chapter of St. Luke. A Mr. Brooks Goodwin, also the anthem "Angels of Light," by the choir, comprised the remainder of the musical programme, which was followed by prayer, offered by the Rev. Dr. A. B. Patten of the South Hadley Congregational Church.

The Rev. Dr. Jacobus then delivered the baccalaureate sermon, taking for his text Luke x., 25-37. "Which now of these three, thinkest thou, was neighbor unto him that fell among the thieves?"

In concluding an eloquent address, Dr. Jacobus said.

"It matters very little what your calling may be, where your lot in life may be cast, where your fortune or your misfortune may bring you; whether your life be lived in the public gaze or in the unnoticed routine of the home; whether it be yours to struggle and wrestle with great affairs, or to deal with the humdrum things of a simple, daily task, you can never be where you cannot make life noble and holy by the help you give to those who need it.

"Be this, then, your purpose, as this country of ours is going out with its unselfish civilization to bless the nations of the world and the islands of the sea, as those who are its statesmen are studying its problems for the service of its great life, as commerce and trade and business are best serving themselves by best serving others, as the church of Jesus Christ is best reproducing its Master's life by going to those whom others have cast out, and from whom they have no care, as all this great and varied drama of life moves before you, do you throw yourselves into the life that is to be yours, with this parable truth clear to your hearts as well as your minds. Life is lived most Christ-like when it is lived for the highest help of others; so that to the question of our text, 'Which man of these three showed himself neighbor to him that fell among the thieves?' your daily living may answer, 'He who most gave his neighbor help to him who most needed it of him.'"

At the close of the exercises, the President and Mr. Whiting walked to the residence of Mr. Smith, and, together with the ladies, were driven back to the car, which stood in front of the chapel, surrounded by a large number of the college girls and townspeople. Miss Grace McKinley was among them, and introduced some of her friends. She was dressed in the regulation cap and gown. Many of the townspeople shook hands with the President, and cheered him heartily as he drove away.

The journey back to Holyoke was quickly made, and after the car reached the Whiting residence, dinner was served. The evening was devoted to rest. The President and Mrs. McKinley retired early.

The programme for to-morrow comprises the visit in the morning to Northampton, where the President will participate in the Ivy exercises at Smith College.

At noon, Bethesda Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, of which organization Mrs. McKinley is a member, will present a loving cup to her at the residence of Capt. Williams. At 2 o'clock a trip to the top of Mount Tim will be made, and at 5 o'clock the party are due to arrive at South Hadley to attend the performance of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" by the seniors of Mount Holyoke College. This is to be given at Prospect Park in the centre of the grove. At 8 o'clock the President will attend the Glee Club concert in College Hall.

Miss Grace McKinley was taken ill last evening, and was under the doctor's care during the night. This morning she was quite ill, but declared that she would not remain in her rooms. Later in the day, however, she recovered her usual good health and spirits, and was one of the merriest of the students who greeted the President in the afternoon.

MILK BOOTHS IN PARKS.

Mr. Nathan Straus Says He Will Provide Temporary Structures.

The city has not yet begun the erection of booths in the parks for the sale of milk at 1 cent a glass, provided by Nathan Straus. An appropriation has been made for these booths, and Mr. Straus said last night that they would unquestionably be built. "In fact," he continued, "it would be next to impossible to have booths completed in time for this Summer's work. This will not interfere with the plan for cheap milk for the poor, however, as I shall have temporary booths erected which will serve the purpose this year. By next year the permanent city booths will have been erected. They have to be in accordance with certain regulations, and could not be made in a day.

"President Clausen of the Park Board is in hearty sympathy with the plan, and will, I know, have them built as soon as possible. The reason for getting the city to erect the booths is to make them a permanent affair. Private booths are subject to change with changes of city administration, but once the city booths are erected, the good work can go on without hindrance."

SPEECH BY EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Tells Yachtsmen Germany Is Now Able to Live in Assured Peace.

BRUNSBUTTEL, Prussia, June 18.—Emperor William distributed the prizes at the Elbe regatta to-day, and afterward dined on board the Fuerst Bismarck with the owners of the competing yachts.

In replying to a toast to his health his Majesty referred to the advantages of yachting, pointing out that it was a sport Germans could cultivate because Germany was "able to live in a state of assured peace."

"We can only do that," he said, "because we now stand on the basis won for us by my grandfather and father. We know that the firm co-operation of United Germany represents in the world an invincible power which has to be reckoned with. The German people are like a thoroughbred horse, which suffers no one to bridle him, but will maintain the foremost place. May we with all our strength continue, as heretofore, to march in the van. To that I raise my glass."

In one of the races the Meteor, which was under the Emperor's personal command, went aground and had to be towed off. The Emperor was standing on the after deck, smoking a pipe and issuing orders. Near the Osterriff Lightship the Meteor went too close to the shore and stuck fast. A pinnace from the imperial yacht Hohenzollern came to offer assistance, but the Kaiser waved it back.

After twenty minutes of fruitless efforts to catch the breeze, the Meteor was obliged to signal to a torpedo boat to tow her off. All chance of winning the race was then lost, and the Emperor struck his racing flag. His Majesty subsequently sailed other yachts.

The Senta secured the Emperor's and the Senate's prizes.

THE MURDER OF MISSIONARIES.

HONGKONG, June 19.—It has developed that the Rev. H. S. Phillips, Mrs. Phillips, and Miss Sears, missionaries of the Church Missionary Society, who, with three native converts, were recently killed by rioters in the Province of Ngan-Hwei, had sought protection of the Yamen at Kien-Yang. The Yamen, not being strong enough to protect them, sent the party under escort to Kien-Ning-Fu, but the missionaries were murdered on the way there.

It is reported that the natives also destroyed the church, parsonage, and hospital at Kien-Ning-Fu.

The British Consul is active in the matter, but the floods interfere with communication.

LONDON, June 19.—The missionary societies here have received messages leaving only the faintest hope of the escape of Mr. and Mrs. Phillips and Miss Sears. The messages announce, however, that the Phillips baby and its nurse, who were sent to the seaside for the health of the child, are safe.

Miss Sears had only recently arrived at the mission station from Australia. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips were born in England.

STEAMER PERTHSHIRE FOUND.

Disabled Australian Vessel Being Towed to Newcastle, N. S. W.

NEWCASTLE, N. S. W., June 18.—It has been learned here that the steamer Toulane is towing the disabled British steamer Perthshire to this port. It is expected that the vessels will arrive here to-morrow.

The steamer Perthshire, Capt. Wallace, sailed from Sydney, N. S. W., April 26, for Bluff, N. Z., and was spoken by the schooner Northern Chief 450 miles east of Sydney, with her tail shaft broken. She has been drifting since that time, although tugs were sent out to find her, wherever she has been reported.

British Steamers Collide.

ROSARIO, June 18.—The British steamers Castilian Prince, Capt. Coull, from London, and Amphitrite, Capt. Maloney, from Sunderland, for Buenos Ayres, have been in collision. The Castilian Prince arrived here in a badly damaged condition. The damage to the Amphitrite is unknown.

German Steamer Sunk—Ten Men Lost.

BREMEN, June 18.—In a collision off Friedrichshaven between the German steamer Artushof and the British steamer Mauritius to-day the Artushof was sunk, ten of her crew being drowned.

Unknown Steamer Aground.

LONDON, June 18.—News has been received here of the grounding of an unknown steamer near Villa Constitucion. Her second hold is full of water.

American Bicycles in Germany.

BERLIN, June 18.—It is announced semi-officially that any increase in the tax on American bicycles is impossible, because the commercial treaties with Austria, Russia, and Italy exclude such a change.

King Leopold Receives Mr. Townsend.

BRUSSELS, June 18.—Lawrence Townsend, the new United States Minister to Belgium, was received to-day by King Leopold.

Monument to Men Killed in Samoa.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 18.—Australian advices say that the officers of the British and American warships who have been fraternizing during the recent trouble in Samoa have decided to erect a joint monument to the memory of the English-speaking slain in the various engagements. It is intended to erect a granite monument with the names of the British engraved on one panel and the Americans on the other, while surmounting the roll of the killed will be the British and American flags intertwined.

Hawaiian Election Not to be Held.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 18.—Honolulu papers publish President McKinley's formal official announcement directing that the general election, provided for by the Constitution of the Republic of Hawaii, to be held on the last Wednesday of September, shall not be held. All native officers whose terms of office shall expire before appropriate legislation has been enacted by Congress are to be continued in their offices at the pleasure of the President.

The Rev. Dr. Wood Dead.

LONDON, June 18.—The Rev. Dr. Wood, former President of the Wesleyan Conference, is dead.

COMMERCIAL HIGH SCHOOL.

Commissioner Miles M. O'Brien, who has been largely instrumental in the establishment of a commercial high school in this city, the plans for which have been adopted, and upon which work will soon be under way, said last night, relative to the new school:

"The site for the building is located in West Sixty-fifth and West Sixty-sixth Streets, about 125 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue. The frontage on Sixty-fifth Street will be 150 feet and 100 feet on Sixty-sixth Street. The building will accommodate about 1,500 pupils, and will have a fine gymnasium, needle and plunge baths, laboratories, study rooms, &c. A feature will be a large auditorium, with a seating capacity of 1,800. The building will be fireproof throughout, and the material buff limestone, gray brick, and terra cotta. The design is modeled after the French Renaissance style.

"As regards the curriculum of the new school, we are giving that very careful attention. We propose to give the young men in the city who desire it thorough training in banking, commercial law, knowledge of the products of every country in the world, as well as their needs, the tariff and the tariff laws of other countries, and, in fact, everything that will broaden a young man's mind for commercial life. We propose to have at least two languages taught, and a very thorough course in bookkeeping. It is the plan to keep as far away from the theoretical as possible, and approach as near the practical as may be. In Germany there are two such institutions, one at Berlin and the other at Leipsic, and the graduates from these schools are in great demand in the commercial world."

Close of a Five Days' Festival.

The five days' festival of the Plattdeutsche Volksfest Verein, held in Ridgewood Park, closed last night. Fully 20,000 persons were in attendance yesterday afternoon and evening. Delegates from many visiting societies were also in attendance, and included representatives from the United Singers. The festival was brought to a close with a big display of fireworks. Ernest Rosisky, a member of the Caxhaven Sick Aid Society, was crowned king. He had the highest shooting score. About $2,000 was netted from the festival, of which $500 will go to the new German Hospital fund, Williamsburg.

BACCALAUREATE AT HARVARD.

Rev. Samuel M. Crothers Preaches to the Graduating Class.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 18.—The Rev. Samuel M. Crothers of the First Parish Church, Cambridge, delivered the baccalaureate sermon before the senior class of Harvard University this afternoon in Appleton Chapel, using Isaiah iii., 2, as his text.

Mr. Crothers said in part: "As you reach the end of your college course the question comes, What does it all amount to? The question has come before, but in the little world of the college it has been possible to evade it. What are you worth? Has your education fitted or unfitted you for the work which you must do? For we must frankly admit that education does sometimes unfit a man for common life without raising him to the plane of the uncommon.

"The requirements of this working world are simple. They are the qualities inherent in the conception of manliness. In all sorts of social service the unit is the man power, as the horse-power in mechanics. Certain human powers can be substituted for by machinery and books, but there are others that are exclusively human. Further, the kind of human power that is necessary to any worthy achievement is moral power, which guides and rules the world.

"There are no substitutes for common sense, patience, integrity, courage. But it is the function of education to transform a narrow and intolerant virtue into one that is broad and intelligent. Conscience must always rule. We have a right to demand of the educated man that he shall bring to the discussion of the complex questions of modern civilization a mind so disciplined as to bring order out of chaos. Modern life makes larger demands upon the individual, and requires a more strenuous training, but this training is merely the bringing to the fullest perfection the manly qualities of truthfulness, courage, steadfastness, and loyalty."

DUTIES OF POWERFUL NATIONS.

Tufts College Baccalaureate Sermon by President E. H. Capen.

MEDFORD, Mass., June 18.—President Elmer H. Capen of Tufts College preached the annual baccalaureate sermon to the seniors this afternoon in Girard Chapel. His subject was the "Compulsion of Beneficent Law in the Higher Life." In the course of his address, he said:

"Everybody would like to be free. The very idea of restraint is repugnant. Still, men cannot live without restraint. Obligation and some compulsion are involved in the very nature of our existence as moral and social beings. The poor man looks to the rich man for help; the workman demands of the employer work and an honest, fair, and living wage. The demand of the humbler man from the higher is not confined to material favors.

"And why should not those nations who have received the largest amount of light let their beams shine for the illumination of those that are in darkness? Our fathers thought we were peculiarly fortunate in our isolated situation. Now things have changed, civilization has moved on, new conditions have arisen, and we are forced to meet them. Shall we hesitate or falter, shall we not perceive the great principle of human unity and that our destiny is decreed by the law of nations and the law of humanity, which is the law of God?"

THE SERVICES AT CORNELL.

The Rev. E. Winchester MacDonald Preaches to the Graduates.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 18.—The Rev. E. Winchester MacDonald of Trinity Church, Boston, delivered the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of Cornell University in Sage Chapel this afternoon before a large assemblage. In his direct address to the graduates the speaker said, in part:

"You were, no doubt, expecting to hear an attack on agnosticism, but I merely want to call to mind the simple truth. Society will demand much of you, and you will either prove a blessing or a curse to it. You are now a privileged class, and your influence will be the greater for that reason. You should have an ideal to work out for yourselves. Bear in mind that while you need God's assistance He is also in need of your co-operation, for it is through man that the redemption of the world from sin is finally to be accomplished. If you are called to any part of this great work be ready to say, 'Here am I; send me.'"

In the course of his sermon Dr. MacDonald said that those who are now criticising religion and the Church were the chief causes of religion being left open to criticism, through their coolness and indifference. He said that the Church could not wait until the investigators of the Scriptures had finished their work, but it must maintain its position in the face of the critics of its teachings.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE SERVICES.

Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Henry Hopkins of Kansas City.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 18.—The baccalaureate sermon before the class of '99 of Williams College was given in the Congregational Church to-day by the Rev. Dr. Henry Hopkins of Kansas City, Mo. Dr. Hopkins graduated from Williams, class of '58, and is a member of the Board of Trustees.

The services were presided over by the Rev. Dr. Robert Russell Booth of New York City, the senior Trustee. The Mission Park prayer meeting this afternoon was led by the Rev. Dr. Booth, and among those who took part were the Rev. Dr. Petty of Plymouth, missionary to Japan; the Rev. L. S. Crawford, '76, missionary to Turkey; the Rev. Dr. Henry Hopkins, '58, Kansas City, and the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, '72, of New York City. The annual address before the Mills Young Men's Christian Association service in the Congregational Church to-night was by the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, '59, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Sermon at Chicago University.

CHICAGO, June 18.—It was baccalaureate Sunday at Chicago University, and President W. R. Harper, speaking on "The Duty of the College Graduate," said: "Every increase of knowledge means an increase of capacity to suffer. Why are some men given especial prominence? Every such opportunity within the reach of an individual is an advantage to be used, not for himself, but for those with whom he is associated. The obligation of the college man is one of service, and it is united service that counts. Those who serve us deserve in turn our service, and there is no sin so black as that of ingratitude. The world to-day needs more of that service called self-sacrifice and less of that quality called independence and, in truth, selfishness. If the student does not receive the capacity and the spirit of service, he will retard instead of hasten in progress, and his training has been a failure."

At Lafayette College.

EASTON, Penn., June 18.—The commencement exercises at Lafayette College were begun here to-day. In the chapel this morning the Rev. Dr. George C. Heckman of Reading delivered a sermon to the graduating class, after which President Warfield delivered the baccalaureate sermon. The "seniors' farwell" took place to-night in Pardee Hall, and the principal speaker was the Rev. William I. Stearn of Danville, a member of the class of '79.

Colgate University Sermons.

HAMILTON, N. Y., June 18.—The baccalaureate sermon to the members of the graduating class of Colgate University was delivered in the Baptist Church this morning by the President, the Rev. Dr. George E. Merrill. At the evening service, the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Cordo, '59, of Lambert, N. J., delivered the annual sermon before the Theological Seminary.

American Bible Society's Report.

Considerable space in the forthcoming annual report of the American Bible Society will be devoted to the condition of Christianity in China. The report on China is written by the Rev. Dr. John R. Hykes, general agent of the society. In the course of his review Dr. Hykes says that the wonderful reform movement which has attracted the attention of the world resulted in the young Emperor issuing a series of reform edicts, and in the study of the Bible by that personage. The gift of a Bible, in a casket of gold, to the Empress Dowager, resulted in a demand at the bookstore for Bibles from those holding official positions. The work in various parts of the empire has been hindered by the rebellion, and some property destroyed. The action of the Empress Dowager in crushing the reform movement gave rise to an intense anti-foreign feeling and seriously hampered the work of spreading the principles of Christianity. Much progress has been made in the work of translating the Scriptures into the various Chinese tongues. Owing to a stringency in the finances of the society the number of Bibles issued was considerably less than in the year previous.

KILLED IN RAINES LAW HOTEL.

Julius Mackewroth Shot Down at Forty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue by H. J. Dessrocher.

Julius Mackewroth, twenty-eight years old, a waiter of 403 West Forty-eighth Street, was shot and killed early this morning in the Empire, a Raines law hotel at Forty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue.

Henry J. Dessrocher, thirty years old, a carpenter, of 219 West Forty-eighth Street, did the shooting. He was locked up.

OLD CHURCH'S BIRTHDAY.

Eightieth Anniversary of the Dedication of the Market Street Dutch Reformed Church.

Special services were held last night in celebration of the eightieth anniversary of the dedication of the Market Street Dutch Reformed, now the Presbyterian Church of the Sea and Land. The Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, who was pastor of the church from 1853 to 1860, and the Rev. Dr. Andrew Beattie, who was pastor from 1888 to 1889, took part in the services. There was a large attendance.

Dr. Cuyler was introduced by the pastor, the Rev. John H. Denison. He took as the subject of his address, "Off-hand Reminiscences of the Old Market Street Church." It was a Dutch Reformed Church when Dr. Cuyler left it to take hold of the then forming congregation of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, in Brooklyn.

Dr. Cuyler began by telling of the organization of the Market Street Church on ground provided by Col. Henry Rutgers, and recalled the historic interest of the locality. It was on that ground, then a part of the orchard of the Rutgers Farm, he said, that Nathan Hale was executed.

Coming down to the period of his own pastorate, Dr. Cuyler told of his decision that the neighborhood would no longer support the church and his appeal to the consistory to build up town and maintain the Market Street institution as an auxiliary. His motion was lost by a single vote, and he said he had praised God daily since then that it was so, because that decision of the consistory had led him to accept the offer of the organizers of the Lafayette Avenue Church, in Brooklyn.

One of the brightest jewels in the crown of the Market Street Church, Dr. Cuyler said, was the establishment of the Fulton Street noon-day prayer meeting in 1858-9. The correctness of his opinion as to the future of the church, the speaker said, was proved, in 1860, when the church organization was dissolved, and a short time later it came under the direction of the Presbytery, after having sold its effects to an up-town church.

When he had concluded his reminiscent remarks Dr. Cuyler invited those among the audience who were members of the church when he was pastor to stand up. About fifty did so, and the preacher spoke to them in terms of affectionate remembrance until he as well as they were moved to tears.

GOSPEL TENT SERVICES OPEN.

Reverent Meetings, Without Any Sensational Features, Are Promised.

A series of Summer religious meetings was begun yesterday afternoon in a big tent erected at Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street. The tent is called "Glad Tadings," and it is purposed to hold meetings every evening, except Saturdays and Sundays, and on these days the meetings will be held at 4:30 in the afternoon.

Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, was expected to open the meetings, but he was not on hand yesterday, and many turned away when it was learned that he would not speak. This reduced the crowd so that it was not necessary to lift the side walls of the tent, and not more than a few hundred persons attended the opening meeting.

The sermon yesterday was preached by the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon, and the music was led by Mr. and Mrs. George C. Stebbins. The tent is to be in charge of the Rev. S. Hartwell Pratt, who made an introductory address yesterday. Mr. Pratt said that Mr. Moody would be at the meetings early in July. Among those who took part in the meeting yesterday were William Phillips Hall, the Rev. John H. Elliott, and the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur.

Mr. Pratt said in his address that the meetings will be plain, every-day Gospel meetings, in reverence as any held in any church, and that no reformed Comanche Indians, "reformed hunchbacks," or negro singers would be exhibited to attract the curious. He praised the newspapers and said that it looked as if they were inspired by God, because of the advertising they had given to the Gospel tent project.

The programme for the evening meetings of this week is as follows: Monday, sermon by William P. Hall; Tuesday, the Rev. J. F. Carson of the Central Presbyterian Church; Wednesday, the Rev. D. Asa Blackburn of the Church of the Strangers; Thursday, the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, and Friday, the Rev. S. Hartwell Pratt, Superintendent of the tent.

"THE MAN WITH THE HOE."

CHICAGO, June 18.—The Rev. William E. Danforth to-night preached on Edwin Markham's poem, "The Man with the Hoe." He said, in part:

"A poet has arisen out of the West with a virile message which the world is not only ready to hear, but also to spread from heart to heart. If we owe this poet no other debt we ought to thank him for rescuing poetry on our shores from dilettantism. He has forged from poetry men's weapons for the world's battles to dislodge intrenched greed and inhumanity. Our civilization needs no soft airs played on flutes. Trumpet blasts are required to arouse the hosts of liberty and fraternity to new conquests for freedom and juster law.

"The poem is significant as coming upon us at a time when changes from an old order are apparent to the most indifferent. None can fail to perceive that ideals of liberty and fraternity have moved higher in years immediately recent. World kinship between the civilized and savage, master and serf, black slave and white slave, man and Christian, is a recognition crystallized by implication in 'The Man with the Hoe.' Humanity's sorrows imply common responsibility for betterment."

Ordained by Bishop Seymour.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 18.—The Right Rev. George F. Seymour, Bishop of Springfield, Ill., presided this morning in Christ Church at the ordination to the priesthood of Curate W. W. Way of All Angels' Church, New York, and the Rev. E. B. Nash, curate of Christ Church, Elizabeth.

ALPHONSE JOHNGERS ASSAULTED

Alphonse Johngers, a painter and a member of the Lotos Club, was assaulted last night in the Tenderloin drinking resort The Tivoli, on Thirty-fifth Street, near Seventh Avenue, and is in the New York Hospital covered with bruises. Thomas J. O'Connor, one of the bartenders in the place, is under arrest in the West Thirtieth Street Station, charged with the assault, and the police were early this morning looking for C. E. Ackeron, the proprietor of the place, who, Johngers said, kicked him in the face while he was lying on the sidewalk after being knocked down by O'Connor.

According to the story told by Johngers to the police, he went into the Tivoli shortly before midnight and spoke to a woman he knew. O'Connor came up to him and ordered him to leave her. Johngers paid no attention to this demand, and in a moment he was being kicked all over the place by the employes, led by O'Connor and Ackeron, as he asserts. He was then thrown into the street and kicked along Thirty-fifth Street as far as Seventh Avenue. He says that Ackeron kicked him in the mouth while he was lying down, after O'Connor, who is a big man, had knocked him down.

Johngers cried for help and a crowd of passers-by ran to his assistance. Policemen Nash and McCormick of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station rushed up in time to catch O'Connor, who was taken to the station house and locked up. Johngers was sent to the hospital in an ambulance.

Masons and the Montana Capitol.

HELENA, Mon., June 18.—Upon the showing made by Grand Secretary Hedges of the Masons to Gov. Smith that every State Capitol dedication in this country, beginning with Grand Master George Washington, in 1800, has been conducted by the Masons, the Governor has refused to rescind his action in requesting them to so act here July 4 next. The affair has engendered not a little bad feeling, creating commotion and consternation all over the State.

MR. BOLDT'S MEN VACCINATED.

Nearly All Employes of the Waldorf-Astoria Submit Because of a Health Board Order.

Nearly all of the 1,600 employes of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel were vaccinated on Friday and Saturday of last week at the order of the Board of Health. Thomas H. Hilliard, a representative of the business staff of the hotel, speaking last night for Manager George C. Boldt, who is out of town, said that he could give no reason for the action of the Board of Health. There has been no sickness of any kind among the employes of the hotel.

"We were simply visited by a member of the Board of Health," said Mr. Hilliard, "who told us that smallpox was existing in several places in the city and that the board wished us to have our employes vaccinated. We laid the matter before Dr. Calvin T. Adams, the physician of the hotel, who arranged the details for the work."

Dr. Adams secured a staff of seven surgeons, and on Friday the vaccinations were begun in the servants' quarters. The men and women were brought before the physicians in relays. The hotel management did not compel any of its employes to be vaccinated, but advised them to submit to the operation. The surgeons worked untiringly until late Saturday afternoon, when the work was completed.

An effort was made to see some of the members of the Board of Health last night to ascertain why the Waldorf-Astoria should have been picked out thus for this precautionary measure above all other hotels in the city. No member of the board could be found except John B. Cosby, M. D., who said that the board had selected the Waldorf-Astoria for the work of vaccination because it was the largest hotel in the city and had more guests and employes than any other house. Dr. Cosby asserted that the order was a general one issued by the board and in just the same manner as an order would be issued for vaccinations in a school. It was done simply to prevent the spread of smallpox, he said.

It was learned last night that the Board of Health will order other hotel managers to take the same measures soon.

GRANITE CUTTERS' STRIKE.

Workmen on Stone for New Hall of Records Ordered Out—To Help Out Striking Chicago Cutters.

The Granite Cutters' National Union ordered a sympathetic strike on Saturday in the yard in Long Island City where granite is being cut for the new Hall of Records in New York. This strike was ordered to help out the striking granite cutters employed on the Post Office in Chicago.

William J. O'Brien, President of the local branch of the Granite Cutters' National Union, and who is also delegate from that union to the Central Federated Union, said yesterday that the strike may extend to every building in the country for which John Pierce, a prominent member of the New England Quarrymen's Association, supplies the granite. Mr. Pierce was President of the association during the great strike of granite cutters several years ago.

"The stone for the New York Post Office," said Mr. O'Brien, "was dressed at the quarries in New England, where the wages are lower than in Chicago, but the National Granite Cutters' Union insists that prices prevailing in Chicago should be paid. Sympathetic strikes of the granite cutters have also been ordered at Hallowell, Me.; Mount Waldo, Me.; Hurricane Island, Me., and other places where there are branches of the union. We have also fights against the Degnon-McLean Company, who have charge of the work at the Brooklyn anchorage of the new East River Bridge for failing to observe union conditions, and also against other contractors, which have caused sympathetic strikes of the granite cutters at Pigeon Cove and Rockport, Mass. Over 1,000 men are involved in these strikes, and they will be extended until the demands of the Chicago strikers are settled."

In regard to a resolution which the Board of Walking Delegates sent last week to Mayor Van Wyck that it had appointed a committee of experts to prove that old stone was used in building the new City Prison, and that it was not built according to the specifications, Delegate O'Brien said that if the city authorities did not investigate the matter, he would probably ask the Mazet Committee to do so.

Brewers to Ask for Wider Streets.

Ale and Porter Brewers' Union No. 1 met yesterday at 342 West Forty-second Street, and decided to send a committee to Mayor Van Wyck to-day, and ask that Central Park West be widened so as to leave more room for wagons and trucks between the trolley road rails and the sidewalk. The brewers say that trucks are constantly getting in the way of the trolley cars, and the drivers, no matter how they try to keep out of the way, are liable to be blamed for causing obstructions.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

Work of Giving Relief to Poor Little Ones and Their Mothers Will Begin To-day.

The Children's Aid Society of this city will begin its Summer work for poor children to-day. The Summer Home at Bath Beach, which has been closed during the Winter, will be invaded on that day by some 300 little children from as many miserable homes in the tenement districts. The cottage for crippled children will receive twenty-four of these little unfortunates.

The building which they will occupy was constructed especially with a view to their comfort and happiness, and nothing is unthought of during their stay that will contribute to their enjoyment. It is the desire of the Children's Aid Society to send several thousand little girls from the industrial schools during the Summer to Bath Beach, and as many boys to the Brace Farm, at Kensico, Westchester County.

The Health Home at Coney Island, intended for sick infants, accompanied by their mothers, also will be opened in a few days. This last-mentioned branch of the Summer work of the society is most beneficent in its results. The lives of hundreds of young children are saved annually by means of that instrumentality, and the rest and recreation afforded their tired and exhausted mothers is a boon of priceless value.

To carry on these various branches and to enable the Children's Aid Society to extend their operations so as to include as large a number as possible of poor and helpless children, liberal contributions from the charitable and fortunate are necessary. Checks may be sent to C. Loring Brace, Secretary, United Charities Building, corner Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, New York.

MRS. EGAN'S DIAMONDS STOLEN.

Jewels Worth $3,000 Taken from a Saloon Keeper's Wife.

Mrs. Julia Egan, wife of John Egan, a wealthy saloon keeper, who lives at 353 West Thirty-fourth Street, and who is herself a wealthy woman and somewhat prominent on account of charitable work in the hospitals of the city, discovered yesterday morning that diamonds worth $3,000 and a sum of money she had locked in a drawer in her dressing table were gone. Julia Jenkins, a mulatto girl who worked for her, is under arrest, in the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station, suspected of having stolen the jewels.

Among the jewels stolen were a diamond sunburst valued at $1,000, a diamond ring worth $800, and five rings valued at $100 apiece. Mrs. Egan kept her bankbook on the Union Savings Bank in the box, and it, with $60 in bills and a check for $294, the interest she had drawn on some Government bonds, which had been placed under the covers, was gone. The thief had been kind enough to leave Mrs. Egan's gold watch lying on top of the dresser in full view.

Julia Jenkins, the girl who was arrested, has been in Mrs. Egan's employ for three years, working by the day as she was needed. She went home on Saturday afternoon. When the loss of the diamonds was discovered she was suspected. She lives with a Mrs. Smith, at 308 West Fortieth Street. The police were notified at once, and Detectives Coghlan and Michaels of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station went to this address. The girl was not in, but they waited until she returned. They made a superficial search of her room for the diamonds, but found nothing. She denied any knowledge of the stolen jewelry.

Mrs. Gronhardt's Jump Fatal.

Mrs. Margaret Gronhardt, who jumped from a second-story window at 327 West Seventeenth Street Saturday with suicidal intent, died yesterday in the New York Hospital. At first it was thought that she was only slightly injured. She was fifty-four years old.

FUNERAL OF AUGUSTIN DALY.

The Will of the Manager Will Be Probated and Its Contents Made Public.

Funeral services over the body of Augustin Daly will take place at St. Patrick's Cathedral this morning at 9:30 o'clock. There will be no change in the arrangements made by the cathedral authorities, ex-Judge Daly, and Richard Dorney. The names of W. R. Grace and T. H. Kelly have been added to the list of pall bearers. They have signified their willingness to act. George J. Gould was invited to be a pall bearer. He telegraphed Mr. Dorney that he could not attend the funeral.

The interment will be in the Daly vault at Calvary Cemetery, where Mr. Daly's two children are buried. The body, which was taken charge of by Undertaker Hart as soon as it was borne from the steamship New York, still lies in the parlor of the Daly home, watched by four Sisters of Charity and almost buried in floral pieces. Some of those who have sent flowers were Mrs. Joseph J. O'Donohue, William F. Sheehan, Mr. and Mrs. Kelly, Miss O'Donohue, and Richard Dorney.

The body will be taken from Mr. Daly's late residence, 14 West Fiftieth Street, promptly at 9:30 o'clock, and while en route to the church the bell which Mr. Daly contributed to the cathedral chimes will toll. As the funeral procession starts down the aisle toward the altar the orchestra of fifty musicians from the Musical Mutual Protective Union will render Beethoven's funeral march. The musical part of the services, arranged by W. F. Pecher, the organist and director of the cathedral choir, is most elaborate, and will consist of the following numbers:

1. Funeral March.....Beethoven (Musical Mutual Protective Union Orchestra.)
2. Requiem.....Cherubini
3. Dies Irae, Dies Illa.....Lejeal
4. (1) Sanctus; (2) Agnus Dei.....Cherubini
5. Offertorio, Domine Jesu Christe.....Mozart
6. Lost Chord.....Sullivan

The leading soloists will be Mrs. De Chable, soprano; Mrs. Nickel, alto; Mr. Kaiser, tenor, and Mr. Steinbuch, basso, with a choir of fifty voices, augmented by the orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Pecher.

Ex-Judge Daly stated yesterday that his brother's will would be offered for probate to-day, and when probated its contents in full would be made public. Many personal friends of the family called yesterday to offer their condolences. Mrs. Daly was too greatly fatigued and overcome to see any of the callers.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, held on Saturday evening, resolutions were adopted expressing appreciation of the aid rendered by Augustin Daly and that it was the feeling of the board that in his decease the orphans had lost one of their most generous benefactors. It was decided that the board attend the funeral and that an expression of sympathy be conveyed to Mr. Daly's family.

TO MR. DALY'S MEMORY.

Mr. Nobles's Tribute Before Actors' Order of Friendship Members.

At a largely attended meeting of the Edwin Forrest Lodge, No. 2, Actors' Order of Friendship, last night, President Milton Nobles paid a tribute to the memory of the late Augustin Daly. Instead of resolutions of condolence, the lodge, by a unanimous vote, adopted the remarks of the President as the voice of the lodge. The address was ordered incorporated in the minutes and an engrossed copy sent to the widow.

Mr. Nobles said, in part:

"The passing of Augustin Daly removes from the theatrical management a figure of commanding prestige. Acting and management in this country must now revolve in their separate spheres of art and commerce. With the death of Augustin Daly, theatrical management becomes purely a commercial proposition. Whether this condition is for the good of the profession at large we need not now consider. But it is fit that this representative body take public cognizance of the final exit of this representative man. To all earnest, thoughtful actors and to each student of the contemporaneous drama this death will assume the nature of a personal loss. A man of lofty ideals, and with the unquestioned courage of his convictions, his forceful personality has left an impress upon the modern stage not equaled by any of his contemporaries. As a dramatist, it will rank among the first of native writers. As a stage director, none will question his superlative g

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Parmelee & Hutton,
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COMMISSION 1-16.
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Members Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
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DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

LEWIS A. MAY & CO.
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Members { N. Y. Produce Exchange. Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
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Write for our valuable MARKET LETTER, issued daily and sent free; also our book, "HOW TO SPECULATE."
A SPECIAL LETTER on the prominent stocks as market shows them issued every Monday.

E. C. POTTER & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
36 WALL STREET.
Members of New York Stock Exchange

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of Common Stock
OF THE
North Shore Traction Co.

Some of the holders of the above stock have not replied to notices heretofore mailed to all stockholders of record, probably through failure to receive the notices because their stock was not registered in their own names. Such parties are requested to send their names, addresses, and the amounts held by them to the undersigned. All but 2½ per cent. of the above stock has been deposited with the undersigned under the agreement of March 29, 1899, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

GOLD BONDS, ENDOWMENTS, AND LIFE policies. W. J. MADDEN, Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

$12,000,000

First Mortgage Collateral Trust 4½ Per Cent. Fifty Year Gold Bonds,

OF THE

Washington Traction & Electric Co.

DATED JUNE 1, 1899. DUE JUNE 1, 1949.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS without deduction for any tax imposed by the United States or any State or Municipal Authority, which the Traction Company may be required to pay or to retain therefrom under and by reason of any present or future law.

Interest Payable June 1 and December 1 at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company in the City of New York. Bonds may be redeemed at option of Company at 107½ and accrued interest, upon five months' notice.

United States Mortgage & Trust Company, Trustee.

THE WASHINGTON TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY controls, by the ownership of over 90% of their respective capitalstocks, the following Street Railroads and Electric Light Companies in the City of Washington, D. C.:

STREET RAILROADS:

METROPOLITAN RAILROAD CO.,
COLUMBIA RAILWAY COMPANY,
ANACOSTIA AND POTOMAC RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
GEORGETOWN AND TENNALLYTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY,
BRIGHTWOOD RAILWAY COMPANY,
WASHINGTON, WOODSIDE AND FOREST GLEN RAILWAY COMPANY,
WASHINGTON AND GREAT FALLS ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
WASHINGTON AND ROCKVILLE RAILWAY COMPANY.

ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANIES:

POTOMAC AND ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY,
UNITED STATES ELECTRIC LIGHTING COMPANY.

These are the only Electric Light Companies now operating or authorized to operate in the City of Washington, D. C.

The Railroad Companies have 116.38 miles of track, all of which is under electric traction, or in process of conversion.

The Electric Light Companies have seventy-two miles of subways, with about four hundred miles of duct, besides many miles of overhead wires.

BONDS.

Authorized Issue, $20,000,000.00.	
Reserved to retire outstanding bonds of constituent companies	**$6,558,000 00**
Held for future uses of Company	**1,442,000 00**
Now Issued	**12,000,000 00**
Total	**$20,000,000 00**

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A STATEMENT MADE TO THE BANKERS BY MESSRS. F. C. STEVENS, O. T. CROSBY, AND C. A. LIEB (COPIES OF WHICH MAY BE HAD IF DESIRED).

"THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF CASH ON HAND IN THE TREASURIES OF THE VARIOUS COMPANIES, A PORTION OF WHICH IS BEING USED IN SUBSTITUTING ELECTRIC TRACTION FOR CABLE AND HORSE POWER AND IN BUILDING EXTENSIONS, TOGETHER WITH THE CASH NOW TO BE PROVIDED FOR SIMILAR PURPOSES, AND FOR THE ACQUISITION OF OUTSTANDING SHARES AND AS SECURITY FOR THE FIRST YEAR'S INTEREST ON BONDS IS APPROXIMATELY $3,275,000.00.

The work of reconstruction and the building of extensions will be virtually completed about September 1st, 1899. With the advantages to be derived from the amalgamation of the properties, the utilization of underground electric power, the railway extensions, and the general extension of the electric-light lines recently authorizd by Congress, we estimate for the year beginning July 1st, 1899:

GROSS EARNINGS:

From Railway properties	**$1,750,000 00**
From Lighting properties	**550,000 00**
Total	**$2,300,000 00**
Operating expenses	**1,150,000 00**
Net income	**$1,150,000 00**
Total fixed charges	**887,480 00**
Surplus	**$262,520 00**

In our opinion this estimate will be exceeded by the actual results.

In fact, the figures arrived at by Messrs. H. H. Vreeland and F. S. Pearson of the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company of New York, men justly considered pre-eminent as street railroad experts, are, as appear in their appended reports, in excess of our estimates.

Dr. Louis Duncan of Baltimore, Electrical Engineer of the Third Avenue Railroad System of New York, concurs in these figures.

The Report of Messrs. Vreeland & Pearson, above referred to, is as follows:

CABLE BUILDING, 621 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, May 31, 1899.

GEORGE W. YOUNG, Esq.,
President United States Mortgage and Trust Co.,
59 Cedar Street, New York.

Dear Sir:

By your request we have examined the Washington Street Railway and Electric Lighting Properties, the control of which is about to be transferred to the Washington Traction and Electric Company, and also have studied the reports and estimates of Mr. Oscar T. Crosby and Dr. Louis Duncan.

From our examination, it is apparent that the conditions in Washington are particularly favorable for such a plan as thereby a large increase in gross revenue should be obtained and a material reduction in operating expenses effected.

The street railway properties have been subject to the disadvantages of independent operation, and on this account the suburban lines have been unable to reach the shopping districts and other important points in the heart of the City.

This condition of affairs has, without question, retarded the development and growth of the suburbs, and when under the proposed plan through cars are run to this section of the City, from the suburbs, the traffic in this outside territory should be materially increased.

The opening of the new routes and lines of travel now made feasible should greatly benefit the public and add largely to the revenue of the City itself.

A substantial portion of the mileage of the roads is still operated by animal traction, and when these lines are equipped with electricity a large increase in revenue should be obtained.

In view of the present revenue of the various street railway lines and the increase due to electric equipment as shown by the experience in other cities, as well as the increase to be expected from a consolidated management, we are convinced that the gross revenue of these properties will equal $1,850,000.00 per year.

The cost of operation on many of the lines is much above the average, and would appear to be excessive under the conditions existing in the City of Washington, where the climate is much more favorable to electric traction than in New York and other Northern cities. This large cost of operating has been due undoubtedly to the necessity of maintaining so many different organizations. Under the proposed plan with the properties under the direction of capable men, the cost of operation should not exceed fifty per cent. of the gross income, and this percentage should be greatly reduced until about forty per cent. covers the actual cost of operation.

The City of Washington offers an attractive field for the electric-lighting business. But for the undue competition between the two companies, and the legal restrictions as to extensions now removed by Congress, their respective gross and net revenue would have been considerably increased. As an illustration it may be mentioned that the revenue of the Gas Company from public lighting has been about $190,000, as against $65,000 for both of the Electric Lighting Companies.

In a city like Washington, especially where electric lighting is far preferable, this result is wholly disproportionate, and under normal conditions should be practically reversed. Moreover, in a city the size of Washington, the present gross revenue of the two companies is extremely small, and under proper management should be largely increased.

With the contracts which the companies now have in hand, and allowing about twelve per cent. normal increase, the gross revenue for the first year should be about $550,000.00.

By close attention to development of new business on the part of the management, this gross revenue should be increased within three years to nearly if not quite $1,000,000. The cost of operating the electric lighting plant should not exceed the percentage required for the operation of the railroads.

We should estimate the combined revenue for the lighting and railway companies at about $2,400,000.00, and within three years there should be combined revenue of at least $3,000,000.00.

As regards the extensions which it is proposed to build, and the reconstruction of the present lines with the electric conduit system, we are informed that the company has on hand, or is about to provide, about $3,500,000.00, which amount we consider ample for the purpose intended.

We remain,

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) H. H. VREELAND (Prest. Metropolitan St. R'way Co. of New York.)
F. S. PEARSON (Chief Engineer Metropolitan St. Railway Co. of New York.)

Application will be made to list the bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

CIRCULARS CONTAINING FULL STATEMENTS AND REPORTS AND COPIES OF THE MORTGAGE MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

HAVING SOLD $4,250,000 OF THE ABOVE BONDS WE OFFER THE REMAINING $7,750,000 AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

APPLICATIONS FOR BONDS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY CHECK FOR 5 PER CENT. OF THE PAR OF THE BONDS SUBSCRIBED FOR; BALANCE PAYABLE ON ALLOTMENT AT WHICH TIME INTERIM CERTIFICATES OF THE TRUST COMPANY WILL BE DELIVERED FOR THE BONDS.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS WILL BE OPENED AT THE OFFICES OF THE UNDERSIGNED, ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1899, AT 10 A. M., AND CLOSE AT OR BEFORE 3 P. M. ON THE SAME DAY.

THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO REDUCE OR REJECT ANY SUBSCRIPTION.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY,
59 Cedar Street, New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY,
59 Wall Street, New York.
Cor. 4th & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.
50 State Street, Boston.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
120 Broadway, New York.

FINANCIAL.

ISSUE OF

$3,232,000

First Consolidated Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. 30 Year Gold Bonds

(DUE MAY 1ST, 1929),

AND

14,000 Shares 5 per cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock

OF

The United Electric Light and Power Company,

OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

THE UNITED ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY is a consolidation of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, with the Brush Electric Company, and owns all the bonds and all the stock of the Northern Electric Company, thus being a practical consolidation of ALL THE ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

The capitalization of the United Electric Light and Power Company is as follows:

First consolidated mortgage 4½ per cent. 30-year gold bonds	**$4,500,000**
5 per cent. cumulative preferred stock	**1,000,000**
Common stock	**2,000,000**

Statements prepared for us from the books of the constituent companies, operated separately and in active competition, show for the twelve months ending December 31st, 1898, combined gross earnings of over $602,000, and for several years past a net income considerably in excess of the present fixed charges of The United Electric Light and Power Company. The reports of experts indicate a great reduction in operating expenses as a direct result of the consolidation of the several companies, thereby largely increasing the net earnings apart from any estimated increase in gross receipts.

The FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS of The United Electric Light and Power Company are coupon, of $1,000 each, payable to bearer, with privilege of registration of principal, and are a lien upon all the properties, rights, franchises, etc., now owned or which may hereafter be acquired by that Company, subject only to $268,000 underlying bonds outstanding. Principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of, or equal to, the present standard of weight and fineness, without any deduction for any tax or taxes which the Company may be required to retain or deduct therefrom by any present or future law of the United States, or of the State of Maryland for State purposes.

Interest payable semi-annually on the first of November and first of May at the banking-house of Alexander Brown & Sons, Baltimore.

Maryland Trust Company, Trustee of the mortgage.

Of the total amount of first consolidated bonds authorized under the mortgage $268,000 are to be reserved to provide, at or before maturity, for an equal amount of underlying bonds, being the total amount of such bonds outstanding, $1,000,000 bonds are to be held in the treasury of the Company, to be issued only if and as future requirements of the Company may demand, leaving $3,232,000 bonds to be issued at once.

The PREFERRED STOCK, of the par value of $50 per share, is limited to 20,000 shares, of which 6,000 shares are to be reserved in the treasury of the Company, to be issued only if and as future requirements of the Company may demand.

This stock is entitled to cumulative preferential dividends payable out of the net earnings of the Company at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, semi-annually, November first and May first in each and every year.

Application will be made to have the bonds and preferred stock "listed" on the Baltimore Stock Exchange.

After careful investigation we have purchased the above $3,232,000 bonds and the 14,000 shares of preferred stock, and now offer the bonds for sale at par and accrued interest and the preferred stock at forty dollars ($40) per share and accrued dividend, at which price this stock would yield a net income of about 6¼ per cent. per annum. Each to be paid for on Monday, the 3d day of July, 1899, at which time negotiable receipts will be issued, exchangeable for bonds and preferred stock, if the engraved bonds and certificates of stock are not then ready for delivery.

Copies of the Agreement for Consolidation, mortgage, counsel's opinion, etc., may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Subscriptions for the bonds and preferred stock will be received until 12 o'clock Friday, the 23d day of June, 1899, but the right is reserved to reject applications, to close the subscriptions earlier than the said date, and to allot smaller amounts than those applied for. Allotments will be made as promptly as possible after the closing of subscriptions.

Alex. Brown & Sons,
Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Co.,
BALTIMORE, MD.
June 19th, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
STOCKS AND BONDS
OF THE
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R.R. Co.

Further deposits of stock and bonds above named will be received by The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York until further notice, under an agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company.

Securities may be withdrawn by non-assenting depositors if the Plan of Readjustment shall not prove to be satisfactory to them.

An amount equal to the interest maturing April 1st, 1899, will be advanced to depositing bondholders.

The Committee is of the opinion that no intelligent Plan of Readjustment can be formulated until a physical examination showing the needs of the property, and an examination of the accounts shall have been completed. The result of such examinations will form a proper basis for a plan. Until the recent changes in the personnel of this Committee and Receivership, satisfactory arrangements could not be made for such examinations. At the request of, and in conjunction with the representatives of the Amsterdam bondholders, expert accountants have been appointed to examine the books and accounts, and an expert has also been appointed for the physical examination. The plan will be formulated as soon as these examinations shall have been completed.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company, and application for their listing on the New York Stock Exchange will be made in due course.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.

W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Republic Iron and Steel Stocks
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.

CAPITAL,	**$2,000,000**
SURPLUS,	**$3,000,000**

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.

DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND GERMANY BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.
WM. C. EDWARDS, 2d Asst. Treas. and Sec.
JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Dept.

DIRECTORS:

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
August Belmont,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Frederic Cromwell,	Levi P. Morton,
Walter R. Gillette,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Walter G. Oakman,
E. H. Harriman,	Henry H. Rogers,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
Harry Payne Whitney.	

LONDON BRANCH,
38 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.

Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities of the world, collects dividends and coupons without charge, issues travellers' and commercial letters of credit, receives and pays interest on deposits subject to cheque at sight or on notice, lends money on collaterals, deals in American and other investment securities, and offers its services as correspondent and financial agent to corporations, bankers, and merchants.

Bankers,
BANK OF ENGLAND,
CLYDESDALE BANK, Limited,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited,
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

Solicitors,
FRESHFIELDS AND WILLIAMS.
London Committee,
ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, Chairman.
DONALD C. HALDEMAN.

To the Holders of Trust Certificates for the Preferred & Common Stock of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Voting Trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, you are hereby notified that a meeting of the holders of Trust Certificates issued by the undersigned for the Preferred and Common Stock of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has been called, to be held at the office of said Railroad Company, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, N. Y., on June 26, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon the proposition to increase the amount of said Preferred Stock by the issue of $20,000,000 par value additional of such Preferred Stock, and to increase the amount of said Common Stock by the issue of $10,000,000 par value additional of said Common Stock, in order to carry out the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company, dated December 15, 1898. The transfer books will be closed on June 16, 1899, at three o'clock P. M., and will be reopened June 27, 1899.

Dated New York, May 29, 1899.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
ABRAHAM WOLFF,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES H. COSTER,
Voting Trustees.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and Its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Fort Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

Union Trust Company of New York
80 BROADWAY,
New York, April 29th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the following numbered bonds of the BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPANY were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the Sinking Fund Provision of the Indenture of Trust, viz.:

71	328	347	353
95	437	447	475
127	506	522	538
141	561	568	580
155	591	622	646
160	695	697	704
219	713	717	737
222	753	785	791
241	801	806	819
252	835	847	854
308	866	910	957
979	983		

Said Bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, Trustee. Interest on said bonds will cease Saturday, July 1st, 1899.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET.
New York, June 9, 1899.

To the Holders of the Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds:

Holders of registered bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company on the basis of

$1,100 Prior Lien Bonds (ex-coupon due July 1st, 1899) for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.

Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds from January 1st to June 30th, 1899, will be paid in cash on July 1st, to the registered holder.

The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
By C. S. MELLEN, President.

ALL CUSTOMERS ON OUR BOOKS FRIDAY (23d) at 10 A. M. will receive information that can positively be relied upon for 10 to 50 points immediate profit; principal guaranteed; accounts should be opened not later than 5 o'clock Thursday.
Cash or margin. Com., 1-16.
BROKERS, P. O. Box 1,324.

FINANCIAL.

North American Trust Company

NEW YORK, 100 BROADWAY.
London, 95 Gresham Street.
Havana, 27 Cuba Street.
Santiago, 10 Marina Street.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....$1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits... $500,000

TRANSACTS a general trust business.

ALLOWS LIBERAL RATES of interest on deposits and trust funds.

ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT and Travellers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Agent for the Registration of the stock, and for the transfer of the shares of incorporated companies.

QUALIFIED AND EMPOWERED to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, and assignee, and as receiver and custodian of funds under orders of Court.

THE NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY has been designated **"Fiscal Agents of the Government of the United States,"** in Cuba, and has established offices at SANTIAGO and HAVANA, and is prepared to buy and sell drafts on and to make payments in Cuba, and to transact a general banking business.

OFFICERS:

ALVAH TROWBRIDGE	PRESIDENT
SAMUEL M. JARVIS, ROLAND R. CONKLIN	VICE PRESIDENTS
S. L. CONKLIN	SECRETARY
JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON	TRUST OFFICER

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company

Mills Building, New York, June 14, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the net earnings of the Company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, the same to be paid August 8, 1899, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on July 11, 1899.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on July 11, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on July 24, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, June 14, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on July 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 24, 1899.

On August 3, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Company
Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.
Utah and Northern Railway Company
First Mortgage 7% Bonds.
Utah and Northern Railway Company
Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.

Coupons due July 1st, 1899, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 26th, 1899.

OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD COMPANY
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS ($1.25) PER SHARE on the PREFERRED STOCK of The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on Thursday, July 20th, 1899, to the holders of the Preferred Stock as registered at the close of the transfer books of the Preferred Stock on June 30th, 1899; and that the transfer books for the Preferred Stock of the Company will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. on June 30th, 1899, until 10 o'clock A. M. on July 21, 1899. L. C. DEMING, Asst. Secretary.

Referring to above notice, dividend checks will be mailed on July 20, 1899, to preferred stockholders whose dividend orders are on file at this office. H. W. GARDINER, Asst. Treasurer,
59 Cedar St., N. Y.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that Coupons No. 4, due July 1, 1899, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid at maturity, upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 26, 1899. Coupons Nos. 2 and 3 are payable by The Mercantile Trust Co. of New York.

The Books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, June 24, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 1.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

American Beet Sugar Company,
32 Nassau St., New York.
Interest on Preferred Stock.

Interest at 6% per annum from April 18th, 1899, to July 1st, 1899, will be paid at the Company's office, on the par of the preferred stock of the Company on and after July 1st to Preferred Stockholders of record on June 22d. Books close at the office of the CORPORATION TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY, 27 Pine St., New York, June 22d, at 3 P. M. and reopen July 5th at 10 A. M. S. D. SCHENCK, Treas.

Western Union Telegraph Company.
New York, June 14th, 1899.
DIVIDEND NO. 123.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of July next to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of June, inst.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of June 20th, inst., and reopened on the morning of July 5th next.

M. T. WILBUR,
Treasurer.

Knickerbocker Ice Company,
Chicago, Ill., June 14th, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company, payable July 1, 1899, to stockholders of record of June 21st, 1899, and also a quarterly dividend of 1¼ PER CENT. on the common stock, payable July 1st, 1899, to stockholders of record of June 21st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on June 21st and remain closed until July 3d, 1899. Checks will be mailed to the stockholders by the Central Trust Company of New York.

WILLIAM A. WALTER, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,
May 29th, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Royal Baking Powder Company.
New York, June 14, 1899.

A dividend of 2% for the four months ending June 30, 1899, will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company July 1, 1899, to stockholders of record at close of business June 24, 1899.

Transfer books will close at 12 M. June 24, 1899, and reopen at 10 A. M. July 3, 1899.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN MORRIS, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Reading Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Tuesday, June 20th, 1899, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, 1899, and will reopen July 3, 1899, at 10 A. M.

W. G. BROWN, Secretary.

Philadelphia, June 13, 1899.

P. Lorillard Company.

The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. (2%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable July 1st, 1899. Transfer books will be closed on Monday, June 26th, 1899, at 3 P. M., and reopened on Monday, July 3d, 1899, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on July 1st, 1899.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, June 16th, 1899.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST CONsolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company, will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Saturday, June 24, at 12 M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, 1899, and will open July 1, 1899, at 10 A. M.

JOSIAH M. HILL, Secretary.
Washington, D. C., June 17, 1899.

Real Estate Trust Co. of N. Y.,
30 NASSAU STREET,
June 15, 1899.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable July 1, 1899, to stockholders of record June 19, 1899. Transfer books close June 19, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen July 1, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HENRY W. REICHLEY, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

All the pessimists are deep in the dumps over what they pronounce the deadly dullness in Wall Street. This worry is about as much warranted as most of the other bear complaints; and the fact of it is that up to date the New York Stock Exchange record of transactions is just about double the total for the same period of last year, and even greater compared with years preceding—all of which yields the usual illustration of how logical a professional growler can be. About 50,000,000 shares of stock were dealt in from New Year's to the middle of June, 1898, while this year the figures approach 100,000,000. Still, in Wall Street it is useless to try to discourage folks from worrying just because they have no reason for it.

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A number of impending developments possibly ready for announcement this week may figure to some extent influentially in the security market. Hints are heard of Manhattan Elevated directory resignations, there are forecasts touching Reading and Lehigh Valley relationships, and unique suggestions intimate a Pennsylvania—Jersey Central combination. Basis does not plainly appear for even vague representations akin to these, but Wall Street in passive mood can contentedly discuss any manner of item interesting.

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For the immediate present, however, no topic evokes quite so much interest in the Stock Exchange district as the matter of the financial mysteries of one of the new trusts, the American Steel and Wire Company. A dividend promised months ago is of a sudden officially put in doubt; and Wall Street, full of people who have bought the stock on dividend expectations, is calling the incident a scandal.

But it can perhaps be urged that severest criticism ought to be withheld pending a meeting of the company's fifteen Directors called for the latter part of this week.

Some plain talk, some aggressive conduct, is promised for that meeting. A great New York banking house, having its name at stake, will be represented there; and any policy winking at bad faith will meet that interest's sternest opposition—its public condemnation. But were speculative stakes are big conservative adivsers have sometimes been overridden. There was Cordage.

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Cordage—and what was the matter (one of the matters) there? Didn't that trust make money, couldn't it show surpluses, hadn't it every outward evidence of prosperity—and were not its official statements, all rosy, proclaimed on every Wall Street curbstone?

Speculation in raw materials showed handsomely for awhile, easy money markets kept balance sheets plump for a

be more liberal than heretofore. In Philadelphia financial circles there is also a feeling that, under Mr. Cassatt, the Pennsylvania and Pan Handle systems will ultimately be merged through the abolition of the "Pennsylvania Company" arrangement, whereby the Pan Handle and other Western lines are operated, not by the Pennsylvania itself, but by an operating company controlled by it. Pan Handle stockholders are naturally much encouraged by this prospect

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Except on one or two days the curb market during the past week showed very little activity. The improvement apparent in the market at the close of the previous week was to some degree continued, but the course of the market was irregular, and in several prominent issues, especially among the electric stocks, there were substantial net losses, while a number of stocks ended the week with net gains of a point or more. The most prominent of the special causes affecting the curb market during the past week was the announcement of dividends on several of the new industrial stocks. Nearly all the issues that have been active and prominent on the curb during recent months are new stocks that were put upon the market within the past twelve months. Dividends, then, are practically a new factor in the group of active curb stocks, and one which from this time on will probably largely determine the course of the several stocks. Royal Baking Powder preferred, Otis Elevator preferred, Kentucky Distilleries preferred, and Electric Vehicle common are among the stocks upon which dividends have been recently declared, and all these issues, with the exception of Electric Vehicle common made net gains for the week amounting to 1 point or more, and were all strong at the close. The approach of the half-yearly dividend period has given rise to various reports concerning probable dividends on several other stocks than those which the past week have added to the list of dividend-payers.

A dividend is expected on National Salt preferred, and friends of the company say that, in all probability, it will be declared very shortly, and that at the same time a dividend will be declared on the preferred stock. It is presumed that the preferred dividend will be a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent., while the rumor is that at least 1 per cent. will be declared on the common stock. It is said that the earnings of the company would warrant even a larger distribution of profits within the next few weeks than that required to pay dividends on the common and preferred stocks at the rates named. During the past week National Salt common gained 2 points, closing at 44 bid, but the preferred stock, after declining early in the week and recovering later, closed as on the previous Saturday, at 75 bid. In some quarters a dividend on Havana Commercial preferred has been looked for. It is said, however, by persons closely connected with the company that the declaration of the first quarterly dividend on Havana Commercial preferred will be delayed until the completion of the first quarter of the company's fiscal year, which begins July 1. It is said, however, that the past earnings of the company would fully enable it to declare a dividend on the preferred stock at an earlier date if the Directors so elect. Late in the week the execution of a market order in Havana Commercial preferred caused a sharp break in that stock, and though it recovered more than a point on Saturday, it ended the week with a net loss of 1½ points, at 68½ bid.

Conflicting rumors in regard to the local gas situation made the course of New Amsterdam Gas somewhat irregular, and it ended the week with a fractional net gain in the common stock and a net loss of 1 point in the preferred stock and in the bonds. The report that the gas war is very near its end was again repeated and again denied. It is said, on one hand, that the situation is practically what it was when the several city gas companies openly reduced the price of gas, while others maintain the position they assumed in the beginning, and say that the gas war is not to last much longer. Definite information in regard to the outcome of the war has thus far been wanting, and little has occurred to support one view or the other.

Electric Vehicle common was strong early in the week, on the declaration of a 2 per cent. dividend, but later on this stock, as well as Electric Vehicle preferred, showed weakness, which was attributed to the announcement of the formation of a new vehicle company, to be known as the Riker Electric Vehicle Company. Electric Vehicle common lost 7 points net for the week, and closed at 65 bid. The second payment of $5 on the New England Electric Vehicle Transportation Company's stock became due on Thursday, and this brought about a slight decline in the stock. It closed for the week at 12¾ bid, against 13½ on the previous Saturday, which, allowing for the payment of $5 on the stock, showed a fractional net loss.

New York Electric Vehicle Transportation was dull but fairly strong, and ended the week with a net gain of three-quarters of 1 point. It was reported during the week, although not officially announced, that at the meeting of the Directors of the Electric Vehicle Company, which was held last Monday, it was determined to purchase a large block of the stock of the New York Electric Vehicle Transportation Company, which still remained in the treasury of that company. It is said that the amount of the New York Transportation Company's stock thus purchased was 60,000 shares, and that the Electric Vehicle Company paid for it at the rate of $10 per share, which is the amount thus far paid on the stock by the public.

Standard Oil was unfavorably affected by the several rumors in regard to the reorganization of the company, but after the official announcement of the changes to be made in the Standard Oil Company's stock the price of the stock became firmer. It ended the week, however with a net loss of 3½ points, closing at 674½ bid. Amalgamated Copper was very dull during the whole week, and closed somewhat lower.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends are announced by the following companies, details of which will be found in another column: Union Pacific R. Road Company and F. Lorillard Company.

Alexander Brown & Sons and the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company of Baltimore offer at par and accrued interest $1,232,000 first consolidated mortgage 4½ per cent. thirty-year gold bonds, and 14,000 shares 5 per cent. cumulative preferred stock at $40 per share and accrued dividend of the United Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore City. This company is a consolidation of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company with the Brush Electric Company, and owns all the bonds and stock of the Northern Electric Company. For the year ending Dec. 31, 1898, the combined gross earnings were over $602,000. Subscriptions will be received until noon on Friday.

The United States Mortgage and Trust Company, Brown Brothers & Co., and Kountze Brothers offer for public subscription at par and accrued interest, $7,750,000 first mortgage collateral trust 4½ per cent. fifty-year gold bonds, due 1949, of the Washington Traction and Electric Company, which has acquired the Potomac Electric and United States Electric Companies of Washington, D. C., and the following street railway companies of that city: Metropolitan, Columbia, Anacostia, Georgetown, Brightwood, Forest Glen, Great Falls, and Rockville. The electric companies are the only ones authorized to furnish electric lighting and power in the City of Washington, and the railroad companies own a total mileage of 116. Subscription books will be opened on Wednesday at 10, and close at 3 P. M. on that day or earlier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Exchange Fire Insurance Company,
37 Pine St.
New York, June 14, 1899.

The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of the Exchange Fire Ins. Co. will be held at the office of the Company, 37 Pine Street, WEDNESDAY, 28th inst. Poll open from 12 to 1 o'clock. C. E. FOUNTAIN, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Albany & Sus. (semi-annual)	3½	July 1	June 15	July 8
Atch., Top. & S. F. pf. (semi-annual)	1½	July 20	June 30	July 21
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2	June 30	June 3	June 30
Boston & Lowell	4	July 1	June 3	June 12
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1½	July 1	.....	.....
Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn	1	July 1	.....	.....
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	2	July 1	June 14	June 19
Chi. & East. Ill. pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 14	June 19
Chi. Gt. West. pf. A. (semi-annual)	2	July 31	June 26	July 1
Chi. Gt. West. deb. (semi-annual)	2	July 15	.....	.....
Chicago & Northwestern	2½	July 6	June 8	June 19
Chi. & N'west. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 6	June 8	June 19
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Om. pf	3½	Aug. 21	.....	.....
C., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 20	June 30	July 6
D. & Rio Grande pf. (semi-annual)	2	July 17	July 10	July 18
Des Moines & Ft. D. pf. (annual)	7	Aug. 1	July 5	Aug. 2
East Pennsylvania	3	July 18	.....	.....
Georgia R. R. & Banking (quarter)	2¾	July 15	.....	.....
Little Schuylkill Nav. R. R. & Coal	3	July 6	June 20	July 6
Maine Central (quarter)	1½	July 1	.....	.....
Manhattan Railway (quarter)	1	July 1	June 16	July 3
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf. (semi-annual)	2½	July 15	July 1	July 17
N. Y. & Harlem (semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 15	July 3
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford (quarter)	2	June 30	June 17	July 1
Northern Central	3	July 15	June 30	July 15
Northern Pacific	1	Aug. 3	July 11	July 24
Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf	2	July 1	June 17	July 3
Phil., Wil. & Baltimore	3	July 1	.....	.....
Ren. & Saratoga (semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 15	July 3
Rio Grande Western pf	$1.25	Aug. 1	.....	.....
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	July 6	June 22	July 6
United N. J. R. R. & Can. (quarter)	2½	July 10	June 20	July 1

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Chicago City (quarter)	3	June 30	June 16	June 20
Continental Passenger (Phila.)	$3	June 30	.....	.....
Hestonville Passenger Railway	2	July 1	June 21	July 2
Hestonville Passenger Ry. pf	3	July 1	June 21	July 2
Ridge Ave. Ry.	$3	July 1	June 13	July 2
Union Passenger Ry., Phila.	$4.75	July 1	.....	.....
West End St. Ry. (Boston) pf	4	July 1	June 17	July 2
West Phil. Passenger Co	$5	July 1	.....	.....

BANK STOCK.

Chase National	6	July 1	June 23	July 3
Fifth Avenue Bank	20	July 1	June 24	July 1
Fifth Avenue Bank (extra)	5	July 1	June 24	July 1
First National, B'klyn (semi-annual)	8	June 24	.....	.....
First National, B'klyn (extra)	2	June 24	.....	.....
National Broadway (semi-annual)	6	July 1	.....	.....
Wallabout, Brooklyn	2½	July 1	June 20	July 3

TRUST COMPANIES.

American Surety Co. (quarter)	2	June 30	June 17	July 3
Franklin, Brooklyn (quarter)	2½	July 1	June 23	July 1
Guaranty	6	July 1	June 20	July 2
Knickerbocker T. Co. (semi-annual)	3½	July 1	June 20	July 2
Manufacturers', Brooklyn (quarter)	2	July 1	June 24	July 3
Real Estate Trust (semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 19	July 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Am. Beet Sugar pf.*	..	July 1	June 22	July 5
Am. Car & Foundry pf	1¾	July 1	June 10	July 3
American Express	3	July 1	June 3	July 3
Am. Malting pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 15	June 30	July 17
Am. Steel Casting pf	3½	June 29	June 19	July 1
Am. Sug. Ref. (quarter)	3	July 3	June 13	July 5
Am. Sug. Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 3	June 13	July 5
Am. Sug. Ref. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	July 3	June 13	July 5
American Thread pf	2½	July 1	May 20	July 1
Binghamton (N. Y.) Gas Works	1	July 20	July 8	July 21
Boston Towboat Co	$1.50	July 1	June 20	July 3
Calumet & Hecla Mining (quarter)	$20	June 28	.....	.....
Central Fireworks Mfg	.....	June 23	June 1	June 24
Chi. Junc. Rys. & Union Stock Yds. (semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 10	July 3
Chi. Junc. Rys. & Union Stock Yds. pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 10	July 3
Cleve. & San. Brewing pf	3	July 1	June 24	July 3
Columbus (Ohio) G., L. & Heat pf	3	June 20	May 31	June 20
Commercial Cable (quarter)	1¾	July 1	June 20	July 3
Consolidated Car Heating Co	1½	Aug. 15	July 31	Aug. 16
Consolidated Car Heat. Co. (extra)	1	Aug. 15	July 31	Aug. 16
Dominion Coal pf	4	July 1	June 15	June 27
Electric Vehicle Co	2	July 1	June 20	July 5
Exploration Syndicate (quarter)	$2.50	July 1	June 20	July 1
E. I. G. L., Phila., pf. (semi-annual.)	3	July 3	June 23	July 5
E. W. Bliss Co. (quarter)	2½	July 1	June 28	July 1
E. W. Bliss Co. pf. (quarter)	2	July 1	June 28	July 1
Federal Steel Co	1¼	July 20	June 26	July 10
Federal Steel Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	July 20	June 26	July 10
Finance Co. of Phila. 1st pf. (quarter.)	$1.50	July 1	June 20	July 3
General Electric	1½	July 15	June 30	July 17
Homestake Mining (monthly)	25c	June 26	June 20	June 26
Homestake Mining (extra)	25c	June 26	June 20	June 26
International Bell Telephone	6	July 1	June 30	July 3
International Paper (quarter)	1	July 1	June 10	July 1
Int. Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 10	July 1
Ky. Dist. & W. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	June 30	June 20	July 1
Knickerbocker Ice, Chi., (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 21	July 3
Knick. Ice. Chi., pf. (semi-annual)	3	July 1	June 21	July 3
Lamson Cons. Store Service	4	July 1	June 20	July 1
Maryland Coal pf. (semi-annual)	2	July 1	June 15	July 1
Mergenthaler Lin. Co. (quarter)	2½	June 30	June 17	July 1
Mergenthaler Lin. Co. (extra)	2½	June 30	June 17	July 1
Nat. Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	June 30	June 16	July 1
Old Dominion Steamship	3	July 1	June 14	July 2
Otis Elevator pf. (quarter)	1½	July 15	June 24	July 17
Pressed Steel Car Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 10	June 19	July 10
Quincy R. R. Bridge	$5	July 1	June 21	July 2
Royal Baking Powder pf. (4 months)	2	July 1	June 24	July 3
Standard Gas Light Co. (quarter)	1	June 30	June 17	July 1
Stand. Gas., L. Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3	June 30	June 17	July 1
Street's West. Stable Car L. pf	3½	July 1	June 15	July 1
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1¾	July 3	June 17	July 5
Torrington Co. pf	3½	July 1	June 21	July 1
Union Bag & Paper pf	1¾	July 1	June 15	July 3
Union Ferry Co. (quarter)	½	July 1	June 20	July 2
Union Switch & Signal pf	1½	July 10	June 30	July 11
United Shoe Machinery	2	July 15	.....	.....
United Shoe Machinery pf. (quarter)	1½	July 15	.....	.....
United States Oil (quarter)	50c	July 1	.....	.....
United States Oil (extra)	50c	July 1	.....	.....
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 1	June 15	July 3
Welsbach Light	50c	June 23	June 17	June 24
Western Union Telegraph (quarter)	1¼	July 15	June 20	July 5
Westinghouse Air Brake	2½	July 10	June 30	July 11
Westinghouse Air Brake (extra)	2½	July 10	June 30	July 11
Westing. El. & Mfg. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 1	June 24	July 3

*At rate of 6 per cent. per annum on par of preferred stock from April 18, 1899.

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Exchange Fire Insurance Co	.....	.....	June 28	Annual
Michigan Telephone Co	June 14	June 27	June 26	Annual

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS

STATEMENTS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 14, 1899.

All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Printed in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
BEDFORD BANK
at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,209,782.00
Overdrafts		356.37
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$123,209.09	
Due from approved reserve agents	100,000.00	223,209.09
Banking house and lot	50,313.00	
Other real estate	28,803.60	
		79,116.60
Mortgages owned		29,725.00
Stocks and bonds		7,499.25
Specie		30,027.53
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		100,187.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	33,738.00	
Other items carried as cash	1,686.43	
		35,424.43
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Furniture and fixtures	3,000.00	
Revenue stamps	1,062.67	
		4,062.67
		$1,719,389.96

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$150,000.00
Surplus fund	85,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	36,688.96
Due depositors	1,447,701.00
	$1,719,389.96

State of New York, County of Kings, ss.:
EUGENE G. BLACKFORD, President of Bedford Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 1,223 Bedford Av., in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and he further says that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 14th day of June, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made. And Howard M. Smith, the Cashier, is absent and cannot join in this report.
EUGENE G. BLACKFORD, President.
Subscribed and sworn to the 17th day of June, 1899, before me. HENRY M. HEATH,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public, Kings Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
PACIFIC BANK
at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,295,001.10
Overdrafts		156.48
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$120,000.00	415,307.72
Banking house and lot	4,500.00	
Other real estate		124,500.00
Bonds		47,430.65
Specie		684,432.17
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		519,439.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$258,782.17	
Other items carried as cash	35,904.13	
		289,686.80
U. S. Red. agency		6,000.00
		$5,381,953.42

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$422,700.00
Surplus fund	205,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	282,259.73
Due depositors	4,471,086.69
Unpaid dividends	907.00
	$5,381,953.42

H. B. BRUNDRETT, President.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
ORIENTAL BANK
at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,541,401.23
Overdrafts		118.44
Due from approved reserve agents		162,057.85
Banking house and lot	$80,000.00	
Other real estate	48,400.00	128,400.00
Stocks and bonds		515,850.82
Specie		240,646.68
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		99,885.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$81,099.17	
Other items carried as cash	28,840.95	109,940.12
		$2,818,300.14

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	300,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	100,354.70
Due depositors	1,773,025.04
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	343,692.72
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	1,227.68
	$2,818,300.14

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
CLINTON W. STARKEY, President, and NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier, of the Oriental Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 122 Bowery, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 14th day of June, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.
CLINTON W. STARKEY, President.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 17th day of June, 1899, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] JOS. E. KEHOE.
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
WEST SIDE BANK
at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,139,648.03
Overdrafts		629.35
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		271,268.46
Real estate		63,917.39
Stocks and bonds		392,065.47
Specie		489,010.66
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		350,228.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$157,359.27	
Other items carried as cash	20,627.99	
		177,987.26
		$3,884,754.56

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	130,177.20
Due depositors	3,214,142.41
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	90,434.95
	$3,884,754.56

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
CHRISTIAN F. TIETJEN, President, and THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier, of West Side Bank, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 485 and 487 8th Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 14th day of June, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.
CHRISTIAN F. TIETJEN, President.
THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 17th day of June, 1899, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr.,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
GREENWICH BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$580,527.14
Due from approved reserve agents		106,042.80
Banking house and lot		16,000.00
Stocks and bonds		410,837.38
Specie		106,634.97
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		62,602.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$25,018.08	
Other items carried as cash	3,765.86	28,783.89
		$1,291,428.18

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	169,381.76
Due depositors	851,772.98
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	70,323.44
	$1,291,428.18

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier of the Greenwich Bank of the City of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 402 Hudson Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and he further says that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 14th day of June, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made; and JOHN S. McLEAN, the President, is absent and cannot join in this report.
WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to by deponent the 17th day of June, 1899, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] WM. JNO. BARR,
Notary Public, (22,) N. Y. County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
UNION SQUARE BANK,
at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,297,286.28
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$194,918.01	
Due from approved reserve agents	474,327.21	
		669,245.22
Stocks and bonds		59,620.45
Specie		58,808.02
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		148,567.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$176,468.06	
Other items carried as cash	23,517.09	
		199,985.75
		$3,433,512.72

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	61,528.01
Due depositors	2,921,512.54
Unpaid dividends	$411.00
Tax fund	61.17
	472.17
	$3,433,512.72

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
FREDERICK WAGNER, President, and JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier, of the Union Square Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 8 Union Square, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 14th day of June, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made. And Howard M. Smith, the Cashier, is absent and cannot join in this report.
FREDERICK WAGNER, President.
JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 16th day of June, 1899, before me.
LOUIS A. FAHS,
Notary Public, N. Y. County.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, June 19.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 11 A. M., in Room 124, Post Office Building. Jury calendar.
156—Barton vs. 3d Av.170—Blank vs. Dry R. R. Dock &c., R. R.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.
160—Hudson R. Lighterage Co. vs. Murray.
162—Eastorf vs. McDonald Dredging Co.
168—Same vs. Tug Municipal.
166—Brooklyn Transfer Co. vs. Tug J. A. Lawrence.
167—Clyde SS Co. vs. same.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Adjourned until Tuesday, June 20, at 1 P. M.
SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Bushby vs. Tuttle.
2—Lacey vs. Dalton.
3—Ives vs. Ellis.
4—Clevenger vs. Kearney.
5—Croft vs. Keating.
6—In re Colonial Trust Co.
7—Robins vs. Robins.
8—Kip vs. Cleverdon.
9—Allen vs. Long Island City.
10—Duncan vs. Cole.
11—Tradesmen's Nat. Bk. vs. Eppinger.
12—Peters vs.& Queen.
13—People, &c., vs. Sherman Bank.
14—Israel vs. Israel.
15—Knickerbocker vs. Kearns.
16—Howard vs. O'Brien.
17—Carmody vs. Carmody.
18—Turner vs. Van Wagoner.
19—Parke vs. Weiller.
20—Citizens' Sav. Bank vs. Weed.
21—In re Pickens.
22—Gurnee vs. Rossetti.
23—In re Demeritt.
24—In re Rime.
25—Wetmore vs. Taylor.
26—In re Jacobs.
27—Sullivan vs. Travis.
28—Franklin Nat. Bank vs. Mogul Mfg. Co.
29—Thompson vs.
30—In re Middletown-Goshen Traction Co.
31—People, &c., vs. Flanagan.
32—Harned vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
33—Noonan vs. Schwartz.
34—Demmerle vs. Demmerle.
35—Giammelli vs. Giammelli.
36—Vettle vs. Vettle.
37—McConnell vs. Playa de Oro Mining Co.
38—Chevra Medrash vs. Malovar Chevra.
39—Walker vs. Montgomery.
40—Weber vs. Weber.
41—Mandelbaum vs. Mandel.
42—Bohemian Benevolent Association vs. Jesselsohn.
43—Jesselsohn vs. Buel.
44—MacNabb vs. Porter Air Lighter Co.
45—Ezrath Achim Bena Pinsk vs. Pomerantz.
46—In re Galewski.
47—Holliday vs. Lantry.
48—Adams vs. Moore.
49—In re Houlahan.
50—In re Naarden.
51—Le Bowski vs. Le Bowski.
52—Kaplan vs. Machzikei Talmud Torah School.
53—Miller vs. Miller.
54—Goodman vs. Hower & Urban Brew Co.
55—Milliken vs. Diehl.
56—Knapp vs. Smart.
57—Becker vs. Weber.
58—Neugass vs. Wright.
59—Schwoerer vs. Schwoerer.
60—Carpenter vs. Carpenter.
61—Haaren vs. Soller.
62—Price vs. Price.
63—O'Connell vs. O'Brien.
64—People, &c., vs. Berney.
65—Gross vs. Zuricker.
66—O'Connor vs. Doven.
67—Whitlock vs. Ball.
68—In re Greenlaigh.
69—Stuart vs. Galligan.
70—Mackey vs. Kevlen.
71—Pittsburg Plate Gl. Co. vs. Casper.
72—Kutphen vs. Casper.
73—In re Goodwin.
74—Nugent vs. Nugent.
75—Ohio Nat. Bank vs. U. S. Guarantee Co.
76—Bryant vs. Allen.
77—In re Nelson Av.
78—Cameron vs. Gibson.
79—Ball vs. Ball.
80—Montana Ore Purchasing Co. vs. Butte & Boston Con. Mining Co.
81—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Kiernan.
82—Stone vs. Fast.
83—Leet vs. Mayor, &c.
1410—Krekeler vs. Aulbach.
3351—C. Pardee Works vs. Tumfirm.
3436—Brill vs. Brill.
3449—Person vs. Goldfarb.
3458—Stuart vs. Defaria
3463—Tucker vs. Tucker.
3472—Phelps vs. Barth.
3492—Jones vs. Smith.
3504—Watt vs. Porter.
3505—Same vs. same.
3506—Same vs. same.
3553—Hickey vs. Hickey.
3561—Rosenberg vs. Friedenburg.
3565—Skinner vs. Skinner.
764—Sturges vs. Melville.
1076—Landsberg vs. Tradesmen's Nat. Bank.
1940—Easton vs. Root.
1351—Westerfield vs. Cauldwell.
3043—Lapidus vs. Ritt.
3317—Wetmore vs. Timpson.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3568.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Werner, J.—Opens at 9 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy for the People.
1—Henry Bauman, Frederick Schweitzer
2—Frank J. Nulty.
3—Michael Episcopo.
4—Frank Pechanandi.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial. Preferred causes. Calendar clear.
9535—Patterson vs. Burns.
9583—Alling vs. Davis.
9877—Raegener vs. Frelinghuysen.
9878—Same vs. Jameson.
10217—Parmley vs. Wessells.
9941—Barnes vs. Brown.
10256—Stalz vs. Samuel.
6996—Morris & Cummings Dredging Co. vs. Nones.
7542—Bendheim vs. Herter.
10164—Young vs. Van Horn & Ellison.
10257—Hutchinson vs. McCracken.
9992—Sherwood vs. Cleary.
10097—Bernheimer vs. Sponeili.
9823—Miners' Nat. Bank vs. Bentley.
10120—Reeve vs. McMann.
10271—Agawan Nat. Bk. vs. Schuyler.
10244—City Trust S. D. & S. Co. vs. Wilson Mfg. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate.
At 10 A. M.
Jonathan L. Hyde.
At 10:30 A. M.
Eliza Stapleton,
Michael Fitzgerald,
Elizabeth Hess,
John Shaw,
Anne P. R. Kirkland,
John Mathews,
Charles H. Kranishfelt,
Martha A. Conover.
At 2 P. M.
Adeline J. Gordon,
James D. Cuming.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Varnum S.—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.
CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.
CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Br

A SUBURBAN TRIP SPOILED

Crush and Delay Mark the Trolley Journey to Yonkers.

RUFAL CHARM, BUT NO PEACE

Many Complaints of Inadequate Car Service and Clumsy Schedules on the "Huckleberry" System.

It costs 35 cents to go from the City Hall to Yonkers—by electric car to the Grand Central Station and thence by train over the New York Central Road. To go from the City Hall to Yonkers via the Third Avenue elevated line to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and then over the "Huckleberry" system on trolley cars costs just 8 cents. Not only is a saving of 27 cents thus effected, but the ride on the trolley car is—or, rather, ought to be—most delightful, for once the great labyrinth of city streets is threaded the route winds out through pleasant avenues and stretches of rustic scenery that are altogether charming.

Transferring from the elevated road at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street the city tourist boards a Mount Vernon car, and is whisked out along the Boston Road to West Farms, thence along Morris Park Avenue through Van Nest, skirting Bronx Park through Bronxdale, on through William's Bridge, Woodlawn, and Wakefield to Mount Vernon. Up to this point the town-tired man has feasted his eyes on pretty cottages, most of them having bright patches of garden in front of them, and many being adorned with porches, shaded by climbing roses and honeysuckle in full bloom. He inhales the sweet, soothing fragrance of the flowers with delight, and it lingers with his sense of smell and mingles with the refreshing odor of the stretches of woods and fields by which he is swiftly borne.

At Mount Vernon, passing outside the limits of the City of New York, he branches westward through country that is frankly and beautifully rural, up hill and down dale, past wheat fields, pasture, and woodland to Yonkers, which he happens upon perched coquettishly on a hill, and, straggling down its near slope until it loses itself among the trees in the valley, and on the other side till it is stopped abruptly by the valley Hudson. Or, instead, he goes eastward from Mount Vernon to New Rochelle and Glen Island to enjoy the magnificent view of the blue, island-dotted Sound.

The alluring prospect of such a ride at such modest cost is well calculated to tempt out to enjoy it on their day of rest the toilers herded in the great brick and mortar hive that Manhattan Island of necessity is, and it does; but long before they reach Mount Vernon they have reason to regret that they undertook it, especially if they have wife and children to look after, and those who have tried it once are not likely to manifest any particular desire to go through their experience a second time. But many thousands of persons who work in Manhattan live on the route to Mount Vernon, and they perforce are daily subjected to intolerable discomfort, for which the management of the Union Railway Company by its incompetency or cent-wise and dollar-foolish policy is responsible.

In the first place a grumbling public is asking itself why, the "Huckleberry" system being under the control of the Third Avenue line, the three-cent transfer privilege is not operative on that surface road as well as on the elevated road, especially as a passenger on a Third Avenue cable car can transfer to the elevated road by paying an extra 3 cents.

At the terminus at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street cars are supposed to start every three minutes for Willis Avenue, West Farms, Southern Boulevard, and Fordham. Sometimes they do start on the three-minute schedule. More often they do not. It frequently happens that two or three West Farms cars are on the loop at one and the same time, yet it apparently does not occur to the officials to start them sooner. At West Farms transfers are made over to Westchester and Unionport and west to Mount Hope, &c., but at this important junction tedious and what seem to the public wholly unnecessary delays also occur.

The service to these near-by places, however, while it leaves much room for improvement, is perfection compared to that on the equally important Mount Vernon line. Cars direct to Mount Vernon are supposed to leave One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street every ten minutes. They frequently go away every quarter of an hour. Sometimes there is an interval of twenty minutes or longer. Accommodation on this line is, in fact, utterly and ridiculously inadequate. The following account of a trip to Yonkers made by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday is illustrative of what occurs every day and at all hours:

Each car from Mount Vernon that came on to the loop was crowded to its utmost capacity passengers standing packed between the seats. As soon as it was seen by the waiting crowd there was a frantic rush for it, and the persons on board had to push their way through those anxious to take their places. Almost before it had stopped it was packed with its fresh load, so that those who had waited for it in the proper place were unable to get on it, much less to procure seats. Four cars loaded in this way arrived, and were started again in an hour. Had a car been started every five minutes those anxious to take it could not have found seats.

After watching the fourth car disappear the reporter joined the rush toward the fifth car, and was fortunate enough to secure a seat. This car, like the others, left many would-be passengers behind. At intervals on the Boston Road a few of the persons waiting at such points managed to squeeze on somehow. At West Farms a crowd of exasperated persons, anxious to get to Mount Vernon, but unable to find room on the cars, was left behind. Would-be passengers were also passed at Van Nest, William's Bridge, Woodlawn, and Wakefield.

At Mount Vernon those who wanted to go to Yonkers—and they were the majority—received transfers, and had to get off and wait in the sun for ten minutes for a little Harlem Station single-track car. They found ten persons already waiting for the same car. It came along at length, partly occupied, and there was a wild rush for it. Men, women, and children unable to get inside stood on the footboard, and clung on behind and before.

Harlem Station was distant only a few blocks, and here there was another change of cars, more persons, and a second annoying wait in the sun. At this point, it is true, there is a store, dignified by the name of waiting room.

Finally a Yonkers car came up, and the otherwise charming trip to that town was made under the same uncomfortable conditions of crush and annoyance.

This as before said is of daily occurrence, and yet all that is required to remedy this state of things and make the trip one of the most enjoyable to be obtained in the country around Manhattan Island is the laying of a few extra miles of rails, the addition of a few more cars, and the employment of a few more men.

Complaints that there is not an adequate through service were frequent and bitter yesterday, both on the northward and southward journey, for the trip back was, if it possibly could be so, more uncomfortable than the trip out.

Townsend Young Memorial Window.

SING SING, N. Y., June 18.—A memorial window was unveiled this morning in the High and Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church to the memory of Townsend Young, who was one of the most prominent members of the church. The window cost $5,000, and it was given by Mr. Young's widow. It is set in the south wall opposite the preacher's desk. It 15 feet wide by 25 feet high, and contains over 100 figures. It was designed by Frederick Wilson, and is a portrayal of his interpretation of the "Te Deum."

What to Read This Summer—100 Books

As already announced THE NEW YORK TIMES will issue on June 24 (next Saturday) a special number of its SATURDAY REVIEW devoted to books for SUMMER READING. ONE HUNDRED such books have been selected from the books of the past twelve months, and with each title will be printed a descriptive notice. The endeavor has been to restrict the selection to the best books for Summer reading that have been published during the period named. THE SATURDAY REVIEW will be enlarged for this occasion to double its usual size—that is, it will comprise 32 pages—and the variety of reading matter, aside from this special feature, will be large and striking. THE NEW YORK TIMES of June 24, including THE SATURDAY REVIEW, will provide the largest amount of good reading matter ever sold for 1 cent. There will be almost as much matter in this one issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW alone as is contained in four numbers of the highest-priced American magazine.—Adv.

DR. HILLIS ON PROGRESS.

No Reformer, He Declares, Can Be Overzealous, but He Can Be Overhurried.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis preached his last sermon of this Summer yesterday morning in Plymouth Church. He will not occupy the pulpit again until Fall.

Dr. Hillis said that no passage of Scripture had a more practical bearing upon life than that which said that in the sight of the Lord a thousand years were as a day. "To the lover of his kind," he said, "nothing is so hard to bear as the slow upward progress of society. Man is not accustomed to intervals in which a thousand years are as a day. Man is accustomed to brief intervals. But no Christian reformer or patriot need be sick with hope because it is long deferred.

"Optimists we all are, but life's worries and delays are such as to give a man pause. Why these delays if God loves the triumph of justice? He who sows the seeds of Christian character and culture must be patient. The truly great man has the courage of the future and can wait. For the best things nature asks a long time. The wooden cart journeyed a long way to the horseless carriage. A thousand years are required for the home of to-day, because it is high and fine.

"In the realm of law and social liberty the best things ask for time. Out of nothing nothing ever came. He who holds in his hand modern book holds the fruitage of long years. The sciences increase in value only as time is spent on them. How rude was man's early thought of religion! Slowly it began to be perceived that a parent who monopolizes the best for himself stands out a monster of degradation. When a thousand years had become as a day Christ entered the earthly scene and unveiled God as desiring to minister unto others, not to be ministered to. Slowly God increases in richness until at last, as we know Him better, praise unto God becomes unspeakably rich.

"Man to-day looks forward to the Church's future with terror. But the time will come when Christianity will be automatic in all citizens and will need no temple or teacher. Men with Christianity automatic in the heart will need less of Christianity through outward institutions.

"Society cannot be hurried. No reformer can be overzealous for man's progress, but he can be overhurried. Multitudes are trying to settle the labor question, but the labor problem will never be settled until the last man lies in his grave.

"Despite all pessimists and croakers, the ideals of men were never so high as to-day. The upward movement may be slow, but if God and nature ask time for physical processes, shall we not ask time for the perfection of the Christian heart?"

FUTURE OF THE CHURCH.

Must Become Reasonable, Says Dr. Crowe, to Draw Men.

"Will the Coming Man Go to Church?" was the title of the sermon delivered yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Crowe, pastor of the Church of Eternal Hope, Eighty-first Street, near Columbus Avenue. In part he said:

"Those who openly object to religion, the honest disbelievers, claim that faith and worship are dying out. They point to the wide negligence of church service as proof of it. They ask you, 'Where are the young men of New York City this morning?' The objector will tell you that the young men in the main have abandoned the Church because their fathers have become indifferent to it.

"The evangelical churchman who weeps over the Sabbath breaking of the present age, and the disbeliever in religion, who at least tries to rejoice in the decay of religion, give the same reason for this widespread abandonment of the churches. They both say that the world is ceasing to be religious, because it is giving up all vital belief in the old creeds. Evangelical and atheist unite in saying that modern liberalism is the reason for modern irreligion.

"Is religion by its very nature superstitious, and in striking at superstition do we kill religion? If that is a fact we ought to know it that we may conclude whether we want a superstitious world with religion, or a rational and scientific world without prayer and without hope. If that is the alternative let us candidly face the issue, and make up our minds as honest people who want other people to be happy, what we would better do about it.

"Now what is the Universalist Church here for? To teach men that they can be religious without being superstitious; that they can believe in God without believing the numerical puzzle of the Trinity; that they can believe in heaven without believing in hell; that they can believe in just punishment without believing in unjust punishment; that they can believe in Divine inspiration without believing in the One Hundredth and Ninth Paslm; that they can worship God with full and free and happy hearts without being afraid of His infinite wrath; that they can have every good thing in religion without any of the old superstitions which have made it a burden.

"The world is faced to become scientific, rational, anti-superstitious. Though people cling fondly to superstition now with a desperate feeling that they must be superstitious in order to be religious that is transient. The coming time is to be sober-minded, philosophic, reasonable. It will be reasonable without religion, unless religion becomes reasonable."

DEMONS OF THIS EPOCH.

The Rev. Dr. Carson on the Modern Fight with Evil.

The Rev. J. F. Carson, D. D., preached last night in the Central Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, on the story of the healing of the demoniac which is recorded in the fifth chapter of the Gospel of Mark. Dr. Carson made a present-day application of the story, saying, in part:

"It is easy to accept the representations of the Scriptures in the matter of demonology when we know that some matters of human life are explained by these representations which would be otherwise inexplicable. In general, the Scriptural teaching on the subject is that there is one devil, a personal, evil being, and that there are myriads of demons who enter into men's lives. In the simplicity of the thought and life of our Saviour's time these demoniacal possessions were definitely recognized. We have gotten beyond that, and laugh, more or less openly, at the simplicity of the people of that day. But we have not improved much on their thought or belief. Whether you say the man is possessed of demons or is devilish, the fact remains the same; there is an evil force within which moves him to the commission of crime. This force, resident in many men of the community, becomes the power for social evils and in its strength resists all good.

"The demoniac of Gadara is a type. The demons in him tormented him and resisted any effort to better his condition. When Jesus approached the man the demons recognized the good in Him, and cried out: 'What have we to do with Thee? Art Thou come hither to torment us before our time?' That is the nineteenth century demon question as well as the first century question. The satanic forces which are working today for the destruction of human life regard as an impertinence any attempt to overthrow them.

"The people who stand for base and brutal sports, for lawless and criminal pleasures, for wasting and demoralizing excitements, assume that they have rights with which other members of society have no right to interfere. Attempt to transform yonder seashore resort, which has been the scene and the source of the vilest debauchery, into a park for the people, and all the forces of evil will oppose you. Things are bad, they admit, but to close the haunts at the seashore means to open them somewhere else. Doubtless these two classes were at Gadara.

"In the light of the example of Jesus I learn that it is not only our right, but that it is our duty to oppose wrong and evil and crime and to secure their overthrow. The community must be ruled by its best sentiment. Virtue is sovereign over vice and must have the right to rule. That which elevates and saves men must take the place of that which degrades and destroys. That means the Church instead of the saloon, the Christian Sabbath instead of the Sunday pleasure day, the seashore park, with its trees and shrubs and grasses and flowers, instead of the old scenes and haunts, with the dance halls and gambling dens and drinking saloons, which have lured and ruined young men and maidens, that means manhood instead of beasthood, that means the man clothed and in his right mind instead of the demoniac."

The Tuxedo once more reigns supreme; the evening tail coat is relegated to use only at the most formal of formals. Summer and common sense have won.

Dinner coats, silk-faced, $15; silk lined to edge, $18 and $25.

One way to keep cool is to dress that way.

May be a helpful hint in our white serge, wool crash, white duck and gray flannel.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CITY'S DEWEY COMMITTEE

Men Named by Mayor to Arrange for Admiral's Reception.

THE BODY REPRESENTATIVE

First Meeting Will Be Held in the Aldermanic Chamber at Noon on Wednesday.

Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck announced yesterday the names of those appointed on the committee to arrange a welcome for Admiral Dewey on his arrival in this city. The Mayor was authorized by a resolution recently adopted by the Municipal Assembly to name such a body. It is composed of more than 1,000 citizens, representing every business, trade, denomination, and organization.

The first meeting of the committee will be held in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, in the City Hall, on Wednesday at noon. The official notification of appointment and of the meeting will be sent to-day to each member. The following is the committee:

Agnew, John T.
Abbott, Lyman, Rev.
Aspinwall, Joseph
Alexander, James W.
Alvord, A. P.
Andrews, Constant A.
Anderson, Harold W.
Astor, John Jacob
Ackerman, Jacob D.
Adams, Frederick T.
Appleton, Daniel, Col.
Atterbury, Walter B.
Alexander, Robert C.
Aronson, Rudolph
Apgar, Allen S.
Adams, Charles L.
Armstrong, R. B.
Arkell, William J.
Andrews, George P.
Abell, Henry E.
Andrews, A. D., Brig. Gen.
Abbott, Willis J.
Ahearn, John F.
Adler, Charles S.
Abraham, Abraham
Abbott, George B.
Alling, Asa A.
Butterfield, D., Gen.
Bidwell, George R.
Belmont, Perry
Banks, David
Brookfield, William
Butt, McC., Brig. Gen.
Berri, William
Brown, W. L., Col.
Brennan, Isaac Bell
Brown, George A.
Bryant, William Cullen
Britt, Philip
Bartholomew, George
Barney, Charles T.
Bennett, James Gordon
Benedict, Read
Boldt, George C.
Barrett, George C.
Bookstaver, H. W.
Beach, Miles
Bischoff, Henry, Jr.
Beekman, Henry R.
Barnard, Joseph F.
Blanchard, James A.
Bacchus, J. G., Rev.
Bremner, A. A., Col.
Brady, Anthony R.
Briggs, S. Ellis
Bloo-ningdale, E. W.
Bartlett, Franklin, Col.
Buermann, Charles
Burnett, Henry L.
Baer, Allen
Blumenthal, Joseph
Bernhard, Rev. H. F.
Brown, Thomas
Bonner, Robert E.
Blake, Michael F.
Bassford, Thomas S.
Barret, Thomas
Brown, Wilbur F.
Bergen, Tunis G.
Brower, George V.
Brady, Thomas J.
Brown, David S.
Baratoni, C. A.
Brainard, Joseph T.
Brown, George P.
Butler, W. A., Jr.,
Bryant, Joseph D.
Bartlett, Willard
Bliss, Edward D.
Burke, John F.
Bleecker, James
Booth, Henry P.
Bigelow, Clarence O.
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Bates, W. G., Major
Bishop, H. C., Rev.
Brockway, John E.
Brooks, J. Wilton
Blumerstell, Emanuel
Brown, Thomas J.
Boyle, James W.
Bann, Theodore M.
Boody, David A.
Breslin, James H.
Blair, George
Bowley, Frederick W.
Barnes, A. C., Gen.
Bulkley, Frank
Brice, Stewart M.
Blackford, Eugene G.
Bradley, Thomas J.
Bull, W. T., Dr.
Bausch, Jacob E.
Burleigh, John L.
Brennan, Edward C.
Ball, Henry A.
Bodine, Benjamin J.
Barsotti, Charles
Burnett, Clarence A.
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Corrigan, M. A., Archbishop
Carter, James C.
Croker, Richard
Cohen, William N.
Canway, James P.
Cozier, W. C.
Creamer, Frank
Caldwell, John S.
Coler, Bird S.
Cooper, Edward
Carroll, John F.
Chapin, Alfred C.
Cannon, Henry W.
Carroll, Howard
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Campbell, T. J., Rev.
Cullen, Edgar M.
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Cromwell, George
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Cole, William L.
Carleton, Will
Clark, Cyrus
Cheney, Frank W.
Corsa, Andrew J.
Coudert, Frederic R.
Cowing, Rufus B.
Conner, Lewis J.
Crain, Thomas C. T.
Cockey, O. S.
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Crimmins, Thomas E.
Cummings, Amos J.
Chanler, Wm. A.
Conklin, Eugene H.
Cohen, Nathan D.
Coffey, Michael J.
Coogan, James J.
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Cain, John J.
Collier, Edward L.
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Cram, J. Sergeant
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Coniy, Martin F.
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Cocheu, F. C.
Calkins, Hiram
Calver, Alexander G.
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Cole, William J.
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Conklin, George
Dickey, William D.
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Dimock, Henry H.
Dutcher, Silas B.
Dugro, P. Henry
De Witt, William C.
Dunn, Thomas J.
Dana, Paul
Doelger, Peter
Dillon, William B.
Duval, C. Louis
Dessar, Leo. C.
Duffy, Edward, Col.
Dalton, William
Dickinson, G. H.
Demorest, Dr. J. H.
Duncan, William C.
Dammrosch, Walter
Dykman, Jackson O.
Deyo, Robert E.
Dayton, Charles W.
Delmour, Lawrence
Dykman, William N.
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Daly, Michael T.
Deeves, Richard
Driggs, Edmund H.
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Divver, Patrick
Davenport, W. B.
Donnelly, Thomas F.
Davis, Gherardi
Deering, William A.
Dunphy, James J.
Delafield, Richard.
Dill, Robert G., Jr.,
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Decker, Alonzo T.
Dickerson, Col. A. G.
Daniell, John F.
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Dodge, Gen. Grenville M.
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Doyle, John F.
Deering, James A.
Dady, Michael
Decker, J.
Dallas, John F.
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De Peyster, John L.
De Graw, Abram C.
Duval, Harry C.
Donohue, Matthew F.
De Prece, A. B.
Dooley, Andrew E.
Diemer, John
Dunn, Frank
Doyle, William A.
Doughty, George W.
Delmour, John M.
Delafield, C., Gen.
Dalzell, Frederick B.
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Erben, Henry
Ely, Smith
Einstein, Henry L.
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Ehret, George
Elsberg, Nathaniel A.
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Egan, John J.
Ebbetts, Charles H.
Elias, Albert J.
Eames, F. L.
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Emanet, William
Erlanger, Mitchell L.
Eppelsheimer, F.
Egan, M. J.
Ehlers, E. M. L.
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Engel, George C.
Engel, Martin
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French, Daniel C.
Fremont, J. C., Lieut. Com.
Fargo, James C.
Ford, Simeon
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Feltner, Thomas L.
Fuller, W. W.
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Flint, Charles R.
Fox, John
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Fitzgerald, James
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Foster, Warren W.
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Feigl, Fred
Fromme, Isaac
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Ford, John
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Fitzgerald, John B.
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Farrell, Edward D.
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Gherardi, Bancroft
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Grell, William F.
Grube, Frederick A.
Grady, Thomas F.
Graney, William J.
Green, Joseph I.
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Gallagher, Francis P.
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Howland, G. G.
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Hackett, Joseph T.
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Howland, F. H.
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Hartley, Rev. P. V.
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Holland, J. B., Major
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Hollister, M. L.
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Iselin, C. Oliver
Ives, Brayton
Ingraham, George L.
Ingraham, H. C. M.
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Jeup, Morris K.
Jenks, Almet F.
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James, Darwin R.
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Keppler, Rudolph
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Kane, S. Nicholson
Keating, James P.
King, Horatio C.
Keenan, Patrick
Keating, Edward F.
Knox, Charles H.
King, William F.
Kane, James
Keller, John W.
Kearney, Henry S.
Kugelman, Jules G.
Kellogg, H. N.
Kullman, Charles J.
Kennefick, Jeremiah
Koch, John P.
Keely, Patrick S.
Key, James Barton
Kane, John P.
Knowles, Edwin
King, Edward
Knox, Edward M.
Kenny, E. K.
Keegan, William
Keahon, Patrick H.
Kenny, Francis P.
Kaufman, Edward
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Kenna, Thomas J.
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Lawrence, Abraham R.
Langdon, Wodbury
Low, A. A.
Lamont, Daniel S.
Lauterbach, Edward
Loughran, John
Levy, Jefferson M.
Leonard, R. W., Col.
Lewis, Alfred Henry
Livingston, George
Larocque, Joseph
Leventritt, David
Littlejohn, A. M., Bishop
Latarge, John
Little, Joseph J.
Lane, Smith E.
Lantry, Francis J.
La Roche, William J.
Levey, Edgar J.
Leary, William
Litchfield, Edward H.
Livermore, Charles H.
Lord, Chester S.
Loesser, Paul
Lawrence, Frank R.
Lewisohn, Leonard
Leich, Adam H.
Lee, Edward E.
Ledwith, Michael
Lang, John T.
Letts, Felix
Levy, Charles, Major
Low, Philip B.
Lippe, Henry J.
Lansing, Robert
Leary, James D.
Lockitt, Clement
Ladew, E. R.
Loveland, Frank C.
Lamberton, Charles L.
Levy, Abraham
Lynch, Thomas M.
Livingston, Johnston
Lottimer, William A.
Lord, Franklin B.
Lorillard, Pierre
Lace, Robert L.
Lindsey, George H.
Lenhart, George S.
Levy, Ferdinand
Little, John H.
Merritt, W., Maj. Gen.
Morton, Levi P.
Meyer, Cord
McLaughlin, Hugh
McAnerney, John
Morse, Charles W.
McDonnell, C. E., Bish.
McAdoo, William
McLean, Andrew
McKelway, St. Clair
McGrath, T. H., Gen.
Muller, Nicholas
MacLean, Charles F.
McLeer, J., Brig. Gen.
McAdam, David
McCartney, James
Meyer, William
Murphy, Thos. E., Rev.
MacCracken, Henry M.
Maddox, Samuel T.
Miller, J. W., Capt.
McCue, Edward
McKim, Charles F.
Markey, Isaac B.
Murphy, Michael C.
Moebus, August
Murphy, Charles F.
Meyenborg, John B.
Meyer, Peter F.
McClure, David
May, Mitchell
McCarren, Patrick H.
McMahon, Martin T.
McClellan, George B.
Male, William H.
Marshall, Henry
Martin, Bernard F.
Munzinger, Louis
Mitchell, Richard H.
Maher, John F.
Meister, Louis
Mazet, Robert
Mangin, Thomas A.
McKeown, John
Meyer, George W., Jr.
McInerney, James J.
Mulcahey, T. H.
Mayo, Caswell A.
McDonough, William H.
Morse, William
McDonald, John E.
Madden, John P.
McGuire, John C.
Meehan, John T.
Miller, Robert
Mitchell, John M.
May, Moses
McDonald, Albert G.
McCurdy, Richard A.
McCall, John A.
McCafferty, Robert
Mott, Jordan L.
Meehan, Patrick C.
McAlpin, E. A., Gen.
McShane, J. O.
Martin, James J.
Miller, Charles R.
McMahon, Daniel F.
Moore, Charles B.
Millard, C. W., Rev.
Maxwell, H. W.
McCormick, Andrew A.
McCloy, W. C.
Miner, Henry C.
McCarthy, Anthony
Martin, William
McCreery, James
Myers, Theodore W.
Motley, Thornton L.
Marean, Josiah T.
Morgan, Junius S.
Murray, Bernard C.
Mundorf, George H.
Murphy, John J.
Minsky, Louis
McGarry, John J.
Metzger, Charles
McMahon, John T.
Muh, Robert
McSneaney, Edward T.
McCall, John T.
McGrath, Lawrence W.
McCaul, Tomas F.
McKeever, Stephen W.
McNell, Hector
McInnes, James H.
McCarthy, John H.
Moore, Harrison S.
Merrill, George P.
McCooey, John H.
McIntyre, Thomas A.
Mendel, Moses I.
Morris, Frederick P.
Moses, M. H.
Mayo, John B.
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Mack, Jacob W.
McKeen, James
McKeon, John S.
Moore, Frank R.
Morris, Fordham
Mindle, Gen. Geo. H.
Morse, Sidney E.
Morgan, James H.
Morgan, J. Pierpont
McDonald, John W.
McSweeney, Edward F.
MacDonell, Augustus
McIlhargy, Charles F.
Moore, John N.
Mitchell, William P.
McDougal, Walter
McBride, Thomas J.
Mittendorf, William F.
Moriarty, Thaddeus
Mack, Frank W.
Murphy, M. F.
McCarthy, J. T.
Malone, Sylvester, Rev.
Mendes, H. P., Rev.
Minaldi, David
Martin, William I., Col.
Moss, Theodore
McDonald, John B.
Moran, Daniel A.
Nicoll, De Lancey
Newburger, Joseph E.
Nixon, Lewis
Nicholson, Donald
Nutting, A. T.
Nagle, Percival
Nunan, Denis
Norton, James
Neville, John J., Dr.
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Nagle, John T., Dr.
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Nicoll, Henry D., Dr.
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Ottendorfer, Oswald
O'Brien, Morgan J.
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Olcott, W. M. K.
Ochs, Adolph S.
O'Brien, W. J.
Oliver, James
Olcott, Frederick P.
Owen, Edward
O'Brien, Miles
O'Connell, J. H.
O'Neil, Thomas
O'Donnell, Frank A.
Osborn, E. L.
O'Brien, William J.
O'Brien, E. C.
Orr, Alexander E.
O'Connor, John J.
Oliver, Peter M.
O'Connor, Eugene F.
Oliphant, James H.
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Oakley, John T.
O'Grady, Joseph T.
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Oliver, Owen
Opdyke, William S.
Olney, Peter B.
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Richardson, Waldo H.
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Roche, Patrick E.
Roche, Theodore M.
Ryder, Patrick J.
Roddy, John S.
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Robb, J. Hampden
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Roversi, Luigi
Reid, William G.
Ridgway, James W.
Ryan, J. J.
Ryley, Rupert A.
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Rand, George C.
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Schmer, William
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Shea, John L.
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Salmon, Arthur C.
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Schmid, Frederick
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Sprague, W. T.
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Steinhardt, Joseph H.
Stadecker, Leopold
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Schliemann, Julius
Stockton, Frank R.
Siedenburg, Reinhardt
Seibel, Isaac
Stanton, S. Franklin
Shea, Fr

JUNE 1898

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended June 17..	2,472,410
Same week last year.....	2,137,058
Stocks to date this year.....	96,171,936
Corresponding date last year.	50,005,013
Bonds for the week.....	$14,636,300
Same week last year.....	$11,502,360
Bonds to date this year.....$528,441,010	
Corresponding date last year.$372,064,920	

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@3; at three months, 3; at six months, 3@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

THE MONEY MARKET IS FLAT

The Small Amounts of Gold Shipped from New York Have Just Turned the Scale—The Uitlander Question Inspires Doubt—Very Short Grain Crop Throughout Europe Predicted.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, June 18.—The small amounts of gold shipped from New York to Europe have just turned the scale and our money market has now fallen dead flat. Some bankers are buying bills at 1⅞ per cent., and I expect the rate to go lower still. The Bank of England has attracted very little of the gold arriving from any quarter, but sovereigns have come back from Scotland, and its reserve therefore is up almost to the million mark and quite enough to inspire the belief that ease is assured all Summer. Yet gold is in demand for the Continent, and the urgent requirements of the German market have not abated much. The more rates fall here the more liberty is accorded to the foreigner to buy the metal and to keep our bank from getting any. But I see no pressure on the bank's present stock, at any rate before August.

Stock Exchange business was half destroyed this week by the mid-monthly settlement and still more by the renewed wrangle over the eternal Uitlander question in the Transvaal. People do not actually believe in war, but many fear lest war should be rushed by the cosmopolitan gentry who control the gold-mining industry. Some among this band did their best to smash the Kafir market when the babble began, and failed merely because the French bought all the shares offered. The French are a marvelous people. Their hands seem full, and certainly they have refused to lend any more money to their beloved Russia, which accordingly came here with but poor success. Yet Paris never fails to buy Rand and Rio Tinto shares, and, above all, Spanish bonds when any come to the market. The French pay, too, for what they buy, and a political crisis at home and war scares abroad make no apparent difference. The whole nation seems to have put on blinkers that prevent it seeing anything but an immediate chance of gain on market operations.

Spanish sealed bonds are now 66, but they slumped suddenly this afternoon on Madrid and Paris prices. They fell to 28 when the war broke out, and the intrinsic position of the country is worse now than then. But the astute Jews who have all along controlled Spanish finance now calculate on gradually farming the country out to monopolists. Its forests and other public domains; its mineral wealth, including the quicksilver mines, Rothschild's lease of which expires next year; its drinks and smokes—in fact, anything vendable will be laid hold of by degrees for the behoof of foreign creditors. The Spanish people, helpless and careless, may submit, but even so, these creditors will not be paid in full. What matter if the French think so and buy against the world?

We are threatened with an agricultural disaster that may, among other evils, inflict upon us a woefully short grain crop. June, usually rather wet, is this year so fair rainless, and crops are already half ruined in many parts of the country. The same conditions prevail over the greater part of Europe, and in South Russia the wheat crop is said to be lost; so if your farmers are favored by the weather, they have again a splendid prospect before them, even with India competing.

The underwriters have had to take up almost the entire capital of the new copper companies floated here lately, the public holding aloof, from the dread of the coming smash—which smash is a long way off, but sure to happen some day, for money has been found and the new mines are steadily getting to work. The midmonth copper statistics showed a slight gain of consumption on supplies and that cheered the bulls. They need cheering, for the supplies must increase while consumption is everywhere being rigorously curtailed.

A. J. W.

The Money Market.

The money markets during the week just ended were featureless and dull. There were from time to time reports of rather heavy borrowing of leading stock market interests, and the heavy increase in the loan item in Saturday's bank statement was in some measure confirmatory of these rumors. No indications of any extraordinary demand was evident in the open market, however, and the liberality with which funds were offered at all times at current low rates did not point to any heavy loan business. Some fears were expressed that the shipments of gold to Europe would have effect upon the local money market, but these apprehensions were not fulfilled.

In call money the demand was at no time large, and rates held between 2 and 3 per cent., with the bulk of the transactions at 2½ per cent. There was at one time an effort to establish 3 per cent. as the call rate, but, although several of the larger banks united to this end, it was unsuccessful. In the time department the slight increase in the demand evidently came from renewal necessities and not from new business. The market was only fairly active, and rates held at their recent level, loans for all dates up to four months being made at 3 per cent. on all railroad collateral and at a slightly higher figure where industrial stocks were used as the security.

The somewhat better supply of commercial paper was regarded as natural in view of the closing of the half year, but even with the increase the supply was still far below the demand. Brokers complained that choice bills continued scarce, and declared that they could well place twice as much paper as was offered. The prompt way in which merchants in all parts of the country are meeting their bills is still given as a reason for the small supply of commercial paper.

Among bankers there is confidence of a continuation of present money market conditions, and the talk of the possibility of higher rates because of the gold export movement is not regarded as serious.

Bank of England Reserve.

Although much of the criticism to which the Bank of England has lately been subjected, because of its failure to attract hither supplies of gold with which to replenish its reserve, has been wide of the mark, says The London Economist, still it has not been altogether without justification. Of course, the bank has a difficult, because a divided, duty to perform. The joint stock banks, when they are flush of funds, are naturally very pleased if the bank, in order to influence the foreign exchanges by making its rate more effective, comes into the market as a borrower, and thus not only relieves them of a portion of their balances, but enables them also to earn higher rates upon the remainder. On the other hand, however, the bank has to consider the interests of its shareholders, and also those of the public, and it is not justified in spending the money of the former, nor in raising rates against the latter without adequate cause. It is always difficult for it, therefore, to determine when action has become necessary, and this a good many of those who have been criticising it appear to have overlooked. But at the same time there is some ground for contending that the bank has latterly been somewhat supine, and allowed its reserve to fall to a lower level than, taking a broad view of things, is expedient. In judging of the sufficiency of the reserve, the main consideration is not the precise amount at which it stands, but the proportion it bears to the liabilities. And in the following statement we give the average percentage of reserve to liabilities held during the past five weeks and the corresponding averages for the like period in each of the previous fourteen years:

Period. Five weeks ending	Proportion of Reserve to Liabilities. Per Cent.
June 7, 1899	38⅝
June 8, 1898	46⅝
June 9, 1897	51
June 10, 1896	50¼
June 12, 1895	65¼
June 6, 1894	67⅜
June 7, 1893	39¼
June 8, 1892	43⅓
June 10, 1891	40¼
June 11, 1890	42
June 12, 1889	41
June 6, 1888	38⅝
June 8, 1887	45⅝
June 9, 1886	37⅜
June 6, 1885	50¾

In a comparison of this kind some regard has to be had as to the character of the liabilities for the time being. For instance, a proportionately larger reserve must be held against, say, a temporary large deposit by a foreign Government which the bank knows will be drawn upon heavily from time to time than against ordinary deposits. That, of course, accounts for the very high proportion held in certain recent years when the bank had the custody of many millions of Japanese funds. But making all allowance for that, what we find is that only thrice within the past fourteen years has the bank held at this time of the year a reserve so low proportionately to its liabilities as it has done recently. Two of these occasions, too, were prior to 1890. But it has been understood that since the experience of the Baring crisis the bank has recognized the expediency of holding larger reserves than were previously considered necessary. That is the policy that has been strongly impressed upon the joint-stock banks, and upon which they have to some extent acted. If it is the policy upon which the Bank of England also intends to act, then it lies open in some measure to the charge of supineness brought against it. If, however, it thinks that in these days, when this, in common with other markets, is, for many reasons that need not be entered into at present, exposed to much larger and more sudden demands than formerly, it can prudently work with so low a percentage of reserve as it has lately been doing, then it had better let that be known, so that the market may understand what to expect of it.

WANTED—A LEADER.

Reviewing the stock market outlook, Messrs. Norton & Tunstall of the Stock Exchange say:

"What the market lacks is a leader. The public and professional alike have been trained thoroughly for the last two years to have their thinking done for them, and from their point of view the experiment has been a wonderful success. In that entire time the followers of ex-Gov. Flower have prospered. The market has since shown itself wonderfully able to take care of itself, but that is all. The next leader, be it man or combination of convincing events, is yet to come. Meanwhile the market flounders and is dull. It cannot be forced down, and there is no impetus to put it up. In the natural course of events it would seem that the market would grow as the wheat crop and the corn crop grow. Take the St. Paul, for instance. It is now earning over 10 per cent. on the common stock. If the Spring wheat crop turns out good, can the stock continue on a 5 per cent. basis?

"The great argument for the future of stocks seems to be the discrepancy between their prices and those of all sorts of investment bonds. One day this week, when 90 issues of bonds were handled, 14 of them established new high prices of record. It was a day when the stock market was weak, Sugar Refining breaking 5 per cent. The next day 9 more bonds made their high prices of record. It seems impossible that all classes of dividend-paying stocks should fail to go the same way."

SPECULATORS IN CORN.

The corn pit is of the opinion that Patten has enough July corn bought to control the situation if the tendency continues for the next sixty days as it has been in the past sixty—toward moderate receipts and decreasing stocks. The weather will have much to do with the outcome. The farmer has only to be put into a bullish mood to cut off Western offerings, and wet weather would probably influence the farmer more than anything else. Corn stocks are now down to small enough figures to make the speculator of some account. June, July, and September corn are almost at the same price, and it would take only a moderate decrease in stocks next week to put the cash at a premium and to have the July and September tapering off at discounts. It is two years since the speculator has been of any account in the corn pit.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 17, 1899.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Sat., June 17. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended June 17, 2,472,410.	Amount Capital Sto'k Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Week Ended June 17. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End June 17, 1899.
21⅞ May 25.	15 June 16.	15¼	16	— 2⅝	American Car & Foundry	$29,090,000			18	19	15	15⅞	...	3,475
65 May 25.	56⅝ June 16.	59	60	— 2	American Car & Foundry preferred	29,090,000			60	60½	56⅝	59	...	4,335
59 April 20.	35¼ May 31.	38⅛	38	+ ⅝	American Smelting & Refining Company	27,000,000			39	42	39½	39	...	10,264
94½ April 20.	90 May 31.	93	93¼	+ 1	American Smelting & Refining Company pf.	27,000,000			93	95¾	91⅝	93	...	11,411
41½ May 3.	24 May 24.	29¾	30¼	+ 3	American Steel Hoop	10,000,000			27¾	31⅝	27½	30	...	10,555
83½ May 17.	70 May 13.	76¾	78	+ 2	American Steel Hoop preferred	14,000,000			75	77	75	77	...	6,560
39¼ April 17.	33⅜ March 6.	38	38½	— ¾	American Cotton Oil	20,227,100	Dec. 1, '98.	3	37¼	37⅞	36	36	30⅜	3,070
95 May 9.	88⅛ January 5.	92	92½	+ 1⅛	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,108,600	June 1, '99.	3	92¼	92½	92¼	92½	74⅛	555
52½ March 3.	38 January 3.	35	40	..	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	May 15, '99.	1	39	39	39	39	...	10
145 January 9.	128 January 21.	133	138	..	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 3, '99.	$3	138	138	128	128½	128	57
87½ January 24.	17⅝ May 27.	20	21	— 1⅝	American Malting Company	14,500,000			22½	22½	20⅝	20⅝	27¼	440
87¼ January 26.	72 May 27.	75	78	+ ½	American Malting Company preferred	14,440,000	Apl. 15, '99.	1¾	74⅜	75⅞	74⅜	75	78½	685
15½ March 13.	9 June 6.	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅝	American Spirits Manufacturing Company	27,864,300			10¼	11¼	10¼	10⅝	13⅛	3,615
41½ March 13.	29 June 1.	29	32	— 2⅝	American Spirits Manufacturing Co. pf.	6,966,000			33	33½	32	32	37⅜	600
72 May 4.	45 February 8.	58½	59¼	— 2⅝	American Steel & Wire Company	47,100,000			61⅝	63¾	58	58¼	...	157,810
108⅜ March 13.	92½ February 8.	95⅝	96	— ¾	American Steel & Wire Company preferred	38,150,000	Apl. 15, '99.	1¾	96	96⅝	95⅝	95⅝	...	8,318
182 March 20.	123¾ February 4.	152	152½	— 3	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	April 3, '99.	3	158	161	147⅝	152	131½	420,030
123 March 20.	110 January 16.	117	119	+ 2	American Sugar Refining Co. preferred	36,968,000	April 3, '99.	1¾	119	119¼	117¼	118¼	118¼	635
52¾ April 4.	33 May 24.	35½	36¼	— 1½	American Tin Plate Company	29,000,000			37½	40	35	35⅞	...	14,479
93½ February 8.	51 June 1.	55	55½	+ 1	American Tin Plate Company preferred	18,000,000	Apl. 20, '99.	1¾	84⅝	85½	84⅝	85½	...	1,606
229½ April 5.	89½ June 1.	95	95½	— 3½	American Tobacco	54,500,000	May 1, '99.	2	99½	99¾	95¼	95¼	115¼	22,540
*9 June 14.	*6 June 14.	*7	9	...	American Linseed Oil Company	9,463,400			9	9	9	9	...	70
45⅝ June 8.	45⅝ June 8.	46	48	...	American Linseed Oil Company preferred	9,463,400	June 15, '99.	1¾	45	45	45	45	...	40
34⅞ February 22.	17 May 9.	17¾	17⅞	— ⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000			18¼	18⅝	17⅜	17½	13¾	9,275
67 February 22.	50⅝ January 7.	54⅝	54⅞	— 1⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred	118,196,500	Jan. 30, '99.	1	55	56¾	54⅝	54⅞	39⅝	30,485
70 April 29.	47⅛ March 22.	51⅞	51¾	— 1½	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	30,000,000	May 5, '99.	$1.25	53⅝	55¾	49⅝	51¾	...	15,900
61¼ April 12.	48¼ June 17.	49	49¼	— 3½	Baltimore & Ohio, new				52¾	53	48¼	48¼	...	9,385
76¼ January 27.	72 June 17.	71½	73	— 2	Baltimore & Ohio preferred, new				76½	74	72	72	...	4,041
94 April 12.	84 March 29.	84	94	..	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern preferred	19,767,300			84	85	84	85	...	630
127 April 18.	77¾ January 3.	116¾	116¾	..	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	45,000,000			117	118¾	115¾	116¾	50¾	209,930
160 March 17.	125 June 5.	127	128	— 2½	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '99.	3	140	140	132½	136½	120¼	1,355
17¼ January 31.	9¼ May 4.	14	14¾	— ⅝	Brunswick Dock & City Improvement	2,000,000			15	15¾	14¼	14¼	11¼	1,425
75 January 14.	60 May 4.	74	76	..	Buffalo Rochester & Pittsburg preferred	6,000,000	Feb. 15, '99.	1	75	75	75	75	...	125

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 17, 1899.—Continued.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Sale, June 17. Bid.	Closing Sale, June 17. Ask'd	Net Change Last Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ended June 17. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k Ended June 17, 1899.
77 January 23.	30½ June 2.	53	53¾	..	Canada Southern	19,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	53¾	53¾	52	53½	61½	670
104¾ May 23.	90¾ May 15.	95¼	97	— 1¼	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	April 1, '99.	1	95¼	96¾	95¼	96¾	89¾	1,311
53¾ May 17.	45¾ May 1.	51	51¼	— ¾	Central Pacific, assessment paid	60,230,000	Jan. 3, '98.	¼	49¾	50¾	47¾	47¾	..	4,010
31½ February 2.	20¾ May 31.	24¾	25	— ¼	Chesapeake & Ohio	99,613,600	..	..	29¾	29¾	28¾	28¾	..	3,175
70¾ April 22.	57½ April 17.	58¾	59¾	— 1¾	Chicago Consolidated Traction	15,000,000	..	..	57¾	58¾	57¾	58¾	..	5,625
134¾ May 1.	120¾ February 7.	125¾	126¾	— 3½	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	96,224,300	June 15, '99.	2½	125¾	126¼	125¾	126¼	121	22,974
79¾ May 1.	68¾ January 4.	73½	75	+ ½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	9,197,900	Jan. 2, '98.	1¼	77	77	75	75	62	400
125 March 2.	113¾ January 3.	117	122½	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	6,898,700	Apl. 1, '99.	1¼	121	121	121	121	103	100
170¾ January 28.	130 June 1.	133¼	135¾	..	Chicago Great Western	31,233,000	..	..	14¼	15	13¾	13¾	13¾	14,320
47¾ February 24.	39¾ January 5.	40	41	+ ¾	Chicago Great Western preferred A	14,489,400	Jan. 31, '99.	2	40	40	39	39	39¾	1,000
47¼ March 28.	37¾ June 5.	39¾	41	+ ¾	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,489,100	..	..	41¼	42	41¼	41¾	..	400
89¾ March 6.	81 January 4.	82	86	— ¼	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	6,000,000	Mch. 20, '99.	1	81¾	81¾	80½	80½	80	300
185¾ February 28.	173¼ January 3.	183	185	+ 1¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	60,822,389	Apl. 15, '99.	2½	125¾	126¾	125¾	126¾	116,045	
178¾ March 17.	166¾ January 3.	173½	173¾	— ¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	25,595,408	Apl. 20, '98.	2½	173	173	172¾	173	145¾	475
160 March 20.	141½ January 4.	153¾	155¾	— 2	Chicago & Northwestern	29,119,300	Jan. 6, '99.	2½	152¾	155¾	152	153	134¾	2,360
194¼ March 21.	182 January 19.	192½	194¾	..	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,394,600	Apl. 1, '99.	1¾	191	191	191	191	170	100
125¾ January 27.	107½ May 13.	111¾	113¾	— 3½	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	May 1, '99.	1½	113¾	114½	111¾	111¾	108¾	30,048
20¾ March 27.	7¾ January 6.	15	16	— 1¾	Chicago Terminal Transfer	12,000,000	..	..	15	15	13¾	13¾	9	6,550
69¾ March 27.	36¾ January 3.	67½	69	— 1	Chicago Terminal Transfer preferred	17,000,000	..	..	68¼	68	66	66	39¾	6,000
83¾ April 10.	62¾ January 4.	64¾	65	— ¾	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	28,000,000	Aug., '93.	1½	65	65¾	65¾	65¾	64¼	2,775
102¾ January 26.	94 May 10.	97	97¾	+ .1	Cleve., Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis pf.	20,000,000	Apl. 20, '99.	1¾	97½	99	97½	98¾	88	1,422
45 April 26.	35¼ June 16.	37	44	..	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling preferred	5,000,000	Oct., '98.	1½	39¾	39½	39¼	39¼	..	100
5¾ April 21.	1¼ January 17.	2¾	3	+ ¼	Colorado Coal & Iron Development	5,500,000	..	..	2	2¼	2	2¼	..	400
55 April 21.	30¾ February 8.	44¾	44½	+ 1	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000	..	..	46	46¾	43	43	21	9,235
115 May 11.	85 January 6.	107	110	+ ½	Colorado Fuel & Iron preferred	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '97.	6	105¾	109	105	109	..	300
8¾ January 5.	7 February 6.	..	..	..	Colorado Midland	3,429,200	..	..	5	5	5	5	..	77
22¾ January 9.	16 May 5.	..	..	— ¾	Colorado Midland preferred	4,178,800	..	..	17	17½	17	17¾	17	736
6¾ January 6.	4¼ May 11.	5¾	5¾	— ¼	Colorado Southern	30,895,689	..	..	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¾	..	1,500
53¾ March 17.	41¾ June 16.	43	44	— 1	Colorado Southern first preferred	8,500,000	..	..	47	47	42¾	44	..	1,861
25 March 27.	18 June 2.	16½	18	— ¼	Colorado Southern second preferred	8,500,000	..	..	19¾	19¾	17¾	17¾	..	747
18 April 15.	9¾ February 5.	11	12¾	— 1	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000	..	..	14	14	13¾	13¾	..	350
65¾ April ..	40¾ June 1.	44¼	44½	— 2¼	Continental Tobacco Company	43,845,700	..	..	48	48	43¾	44¾	..	27,210
98¾ March 15.	80¾ June 1.	81¼	82	— ¼	Continental Tobacco Company preferred	43,845,000	..	..	81¼	82¼	81¼	81¼	..	4,485
229¾ March 11.	163 June 6	180	182	— ¾	Consolidated Gas	39,078,008	June 15, '99.	1¼	181	182¾	178	180	195	18,270
125¾ April 20.	106¼ January 3.	119½	120¾	+ 1	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	June 15, '99.	1¼	120	120¾	118¾	120	109½	4,051
179 April 4.	157 January 7.	171	172	+ ¼	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	Apl. 20, '99.	1¾	171	172	169¾	171¾	153½	4,883
35¾ April 27.	15¾ January 3.	22¾	22¾	— ¾	Denver & Rio Grande	35,000,000	..	..	23¼	24¼	21¾	22¾	12½	22,355
80 April 27.	62¾ January 11.	77¼	77½	— ¾	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	Jan. 10, '99.	2	78¼	79¼	78¾	77¾	51½	26,594
23¾ January 3.	13¾ June 1.	19¼	21	— ¾	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100	..	..	21	22¾	20	20	17¼	9,380
110 June 13.	80 January 3.	108	115	..	Des Moines & Fort Dodge preferred	763,000	Aug., '98.	6	110	110	110	110	..	100
16¾ January 19.	13½ May 25.	12½	13	— ½	**Erie**	112,282,700	..	..	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	13¾	315
42 January 24.	33¾ May 24.	34½	35¼	— 1¼	Erie first preferred	42,844,000	..	..	35¼	36	34¾	34¾	36	2,425
22¼ January 30.	16¾ May 8.	17½	18¼	+ ¾	Erie second preferred	16,000,000	..	..	18	18	17¾	17¾	17¾	400
41½ June 9.	36 March 28.	39	40	— 1¼	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Aug., '93.	7½	40½	40¾	39¾	39¾	26	2,670
85 June 13.	70 January 7.	80	85	+ 5	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,284,000	Apl. 15, '99.	2	80	85	80	85	52	400
75 April 3.	46⅝ February 8.	63¼	63¾	+ ¾	**Federal Steel Company**	46,48. 300	..	..	62¾	66¾	62¼	63¾	..	204,200
93½ April 3.	72⅛ May 13.	83	83¼	+ ½	Federal Steel Company preferred	53,261,100	Apl. 5, '99.	1½	83	85¾	82¾	83	..	34,778
42¾ May 15.	17 January 4.	30	32½	..	Flint & Pere Marquette	3,208,200	..	..	25	25	25	25	..	25
122 April 17.	95¼ January 3.	117	118	— 2¾	**General Electric Company**	18,276,000	..	..	119¼	119¾	117¼	117¼	..	1,777
70¾ March 20.	62¼ April 7.	66	67	— 2¾	Glucose Sugar Refining Company	24,027,300	June 1, '99.	1½	68¾	69¼	66¾	66¾	..	1,733
110 January 12.	103¾ May 31.	106½	107¼	+ ¾	Glucose Sugar Refining Company preferred	12,619,300	June 1, '99.	1½	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	..	250
195 March 13.	142¾ January 6.	168	169	+ 3¼	Great Northern preferred	74,388,000	May 1, '99.	1½	164½	169	164¼	168¾	178	3,661
110 June 16.	97 January 3.	108¼	110	+ 1¼	**H. B. Claflin Company**	8,822,100	Apl. 15, '99.	1½	108¼	110	108	110	..	1,373
60½ April 27.	54¼ May 13.	56¾	57¼	+ ½	Hocking Valley	10,000,000	..	..	57¾	57¾	57¼	57¼	..	1,095
70 June 9.	60½ February 10.	70	..	..	Homestake	12,500,000	May 25 '99.	50c.	72	72	72	72	..	35
122 January 23.	110 June 1.	111¾	112½	— 1⅝	**Illinois Central**	52,500,000	Mch. 1, '99.	2½	113½	113⅝	112⅝	112⅝	104	3,771
*100 January 4.	*93¾ June 12.	100	..	..	Illinois Central leased line	10,000,000	Jan., '99.	2	100	100	96¾	96¾	..	62
68½ January 23.	35 May 13.	40	40½	— 3⅝	International Paper Company	17,442,900	Mch. 31, '99.	1	44	45	40⅝	40⅝	..	4,520
86 January 5.	76¼ June 17.	76	77	— 3½	International Paper Company preferred	22,539,700	Mch. 31, '99.	1½	79	79½	76¼	76¼	..	2,140
35¼ February 4.	10 May 6.	13¼	14½	— 2¾	International Silver Company	10,000,000	..	..	17¾	17½	14	14	..	970
13½ April 28.	10¼ March 7.	11¾	12¼	— ¼	Iowa Central	5,488,800	..	..	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	9¾	300
51½ February 15.	42½ May 31.	47	47½	— ¼	Iowa Central preferred	5,071,000	Mch. 1, '99.	1½	47⅝	48¼	47	47	32	1,000
18 January 6.	7 March 15	8⅝	8¾	— ⅝	**Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf**	23,000,000	..	..	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	17	930
17¾ January 20.	16 May 3.	16	18	..	Keokuk & Des Moines preferred	1,524,800	Apl. 15, '99.	½	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	18½	50
63¾ January 23.	45 April 7.	50	52½	..	Knickerbocker Ice Company (Chicago)	4,000,000	Apl. 1, '99.	1½	53	53	53	53	..	15
84 February 17.	77 June 12.	76	78	..	Knickerbocker Ice Company (Chicago) pf.	3,000,000	Jan. 2, '99.	3	77	77	77	77	..	140
57½ March 9.	51 March 4.	53	54	+ ⅞	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Mch. 15, '99.	1½	53	53⅞	53	53⅞	48⅝	1,550
22¾ January 27.	14¾ June 9.	16½	17	+ 1⅜	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	..	..	15½	16⅝	15½	16¼	16½	1,210
78 January 27.	60 January 15.	67½	67¾	— ½	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1½	67¾	67¾	67	67	72	212
69 January 27.	63 March 6.	66⅞	67⅜	— ⅞	Louisville & Nashville	62,800,000	Feb. 10, '99.	1½	67⅜	68	66⅝	66⅝	82	10,529
30 April 25.	5 February 25.	18	23	..	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	..	..	20	20	20	20	5	200
133⅜ April 3.	97 January 4.	112½	112¾	— 1¾	Manhattan Consolidated	48,000,000	April 1, '99.	1	115¼	116¼	112¾	116¼	104¾	122,585
239 March 28.	187⅜ January 11.	226	226½	+ 3	Metropolitan Street Railway	40,000,000	Apl. 15, '99.	1¾	224½	232	222	226	161	38,612
17¼ April 27.	6 January 7.	13¾	13⅝	— 1	Mexican Central	36,000,000	..	..	14½	14½	13¾	13¾	4½	3,695
4⅞ April 26.	1 January 6.	3⅞	3¾	— ⅛	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	..	..	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	..	825
116 January 24.	112 January 13.	113	..	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 28, '99.	2	113	113	113	113	..	56
16 May 5.	14 April 25.	14½	15¾	+ 1	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago	7,500,000	..	..	14½	15	14	15	..	1,420
58 June 6.	44½ May 5.	55½	57½	— 2	Metropolitan West Side El of Chicago pf.	9,000,000	..	..	56	56	56	56	..	212
62¾ April 28.	31¼ January 6.	56	58	— 1¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis	9,000,000	..	..	58	59¾	57¾	58¼	28½	530
96½ May 5.	78½ January 19.	93	94½	— 1¾	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	Jan. 14, '99.	2	94½	94½	93½	93½	61¾	878
87¾ May 18.	54 January 24.	26½	27¾	— 1½	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie	14,000,000	..	..	27¼	28¾	26¾	26¾	..	1,483
72 May 18.	39 February 10.	67	68	— 1	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. Ste. Marie pf.	7,000,000	..	..	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	..	150
42½ April 3.	30¼ May 31.	32½	32¾	— 1¾	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	..	..	34	35	32½	32½	34	4,600
52½ April 4.	33¾ June 1.	40½	40¾	— 2⅝	Missouri Pacific	41,000,000	July 1, '93.	1	42½	43¾	40¾	40¾	31⅝	21,810
49¾ April 17.	32 January 3.	40	43	..	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	40	42	40	40	25	850
62 January 21.	41⅝ May 16.	43½	44	+ ½	**National Biscuit Company**	29,000,000	..	..	43⅞	43⅞	43	43	..	585
107½ January 18.	96¾ May 24.	97	99	..	National Biscuit Company preferred	23,000,000	May 31, '99.	1¾	98	98¾	98	98¾	..	25
40½ January 20.	28 June 1.	30	39¾	+ .1	National Lead Company	14,905,400	Mch. 1, '99.	1	30	30½	29½	30½	35	810
115 January 21.	110¼ June 14.	110	112	..	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	June 15, '99.	1¾	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	107	245
8½ January 7.	3¾ June 15.	3½	4½	— ¼	National Linseed Oil certificates	..	..	..	4	4	3¼	3¼	..	250
63 April 24.	43⅜ June 2.	50¼	50⅝	+ 1⅛	National Steel Company	32,000,000	..	..	49	53¾	49	50¼	..	16,503
95 March 28.	85 May 15.	89¼	91	..	National Steel Company preferred	28,000,000	..	..	91	93	88¾	88¾	..	6,000
122⅜ April 22.	97 January 13.	117	117¾	+ ¾	New Jersey Central	23,430,600	May 1, '99.	1	117¼	118	116	117½	94½	9,241
204 April 27.	132 January 3.	183	183	+23	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	..	..	165	185	165	183	43¾	1,290
144¾ March 29.	121¾ January 3.	131½	132	— ¼	New York Central	100,000,000	Apl. 15, '99.	1	131¾	132¾	130¾	131¾	115¾	15,220
222 April 20.	199 January 19.	210	214	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	52,398,600	Mch. 31, '99.	2	214	214	214	214	191	40
19¾ January 23.	12⅞ May 9.	12½	13¾	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	..	..	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	..	100
28¾ March 27.	15⅜ January 3.	20¾	20¾	— ⅝	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,960	..	..	27	27¾	26¾	26¾	15	21,383
23¾ April 27.	17¾ March 17.	20½	20¾	+ ⅝	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	..	..	20¾	21	20¾	20¾	15	2,725
71¼ February 7.	61¾ January 6.	68½	69	..	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Feb. 24, '99.	2	69	69¾	68¾	69	51¾	3,695
12½ April 10.	6¼ January 6.	11¾	11¾	— ¼	North American	39,776,300	..	..	11¾	12¾	11¾	11¾	6¾	8,825
55½ February 16.	42⅜ January 7.	46¾	47	— 1⅛	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Feb. 3, '99.	1	47⅜	48¼	46¾	46¾	21¾	19,775
81½ January 23.	73 June 1.	75¼	75½	— 1¼	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	June 5, '99.	1	76¾	76¾	75¼	75¼	68	3,922
52 January 23.	33 June 2.	35	38	+ 1½	**Oregon Railroad & Navigation**	24,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	36½	36¾	36¾	36¾	52	186
76¾ January 23.	68¾ June 16.	71	73	— 1¼	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	11,000,000	Jan. 3, '99.	2	72	72¾	68¾	68¾	70	628
55 January 30.	43¼ January 4.	47½	47¾	— 1	**Pacific Mail**	20,000,000	June 1, '99.	1½	49	49¾	47¾	47¾	28¼	4,545
*375 June 17.	*362 February 16.	375	..	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	May 1, '99.	4	375	375	375	375	..	75
142 January 23.	122¼ January 5.	130½	130¾	— 1½	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	May 31, '99.	2½	132¾	132¾	130¾	130¾	115¾	16,371
129½ April 3.	101 May 13.	120	120¾	+ ¾	People's Gas, Chicago	28,863,800	May 25, '99.	1½	119¼	122¼	119¼	119¾	95¾	59,255
3½ April 27.	1 January 10.	2½	2¾	+ ⅛	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	..	..	2¾	3¼	2¼	2¾	1¾	2,800
88 January 23.	43 May 11.	55½	58	+ 1½	Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	24,387,100	..	..	55¾	60	55	56	44	15,080
93 January 23.	80 February 10.	85	87	+ 1	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,640,200	Mch. 20, '99.	1½	86	87	86	87	64	220
59½ April 13.	44⅜ June 1.	50	52	+ ¾	Pressed Steel Car Company	12,500,000	..	..	51½	55	51¼	52	..	4,020
90 April 13.	78 May 25.	84	84½	+ 2	Pressed Steel Car Company preferred	12,500,000	May 5, '99.	1¾	82¾	85¾	82¾	84¼	..	3,737
164¾ January 4.	156 January 21.	156	158	— 1½	Pullman Palace Car Company	54,000,000	May 15, '99.	1½	157	158	157	157	159	542
4 April 13.	2¼ June 14.	2¼	2½	..	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	..	..	2¼	2½	2¼	2½	..	300
25 January 24.	19⅜ May 15.	21	21¼	+ ¼	**Reading**	69,900,000	..	..	21¾	21¾	20½	21¼	19¼	5,230
68½ April 4.	51¾ January 7.	61¾	61½	+ ⅝	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	..	..	60¾	62¼	59½	61½	45¼	78,331
38¾ March 22.	28½ January 7.	34½	34¾	+ ⅝	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	..	..	35¾	36¾	35¼	35¼	23¼	7,045
80 June 8.	66 January 3.	77	80	— ½	Rio Grande Western preferred	6,500,000	May 1, '99.	1¼	79½	79½	79½	79½	66¾	177
55 January 7.	38½ May 24.	..	..	— ½	**St. Joseph & Grand Island** 1st pf.	5,491,000	Jan. 3, '99.	2	39¾	40	39¾	40	61	230
17¼ January 9.	9 June 1.	..	..	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,500,000	..	..	9½	10	9½	10	21½	500
14⅞ February 1.	8⅝ January 6.	9⅞	10¼	— ⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco	20,443,980	..	..	10⅝	10⅝	10	10	7¾	2,210
75½ January 26.	64 May 15.	71½	73	+ 1	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	Jan. 6, '99.	2	71½	73	71¼	72	63¼	640
44⅞ January 31.	33½ January 3.	36	38⅝	+ ¾	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	Mch. 3, '99.	1	36½	36¾	35¾	36	30	1,000
15 April 28.	8¾ January 4.	12	13	— 1	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	..	..	13	13	11¼	12	8⅜	1,200
35½ April 1.	17 January 3.	29⅜	30	— 1¼	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	..	..	31½	31⅞	29⅜	29⅜	11⅞	6,630
55 April 21.	36 January 3.	48	50	..	St. Paul & Duluth	4,660,200	July 5, '97.	3	50	50	48	48	..	200
100¾ January 19.	91 February 8.	97½	98	— 1¼	St. Paul & Omaha	21,403,300	Feb. 20, '99.	3½	99¼	100	98½	98¾	76⅜	1,875
178 June 15.	170 January 16.	170	180	..	St. Paul & Omaha preferred	12,646,800	Feb. 20, '99.	3½	178	178	178	178	..	110
44 January 31.	27 May 9.	31½	31¾	— 1½	Southern Pacific	126,527,900	..	..	33⅜	32⅞	31½	31⅜	18½	14,073
14 January 16.	10¼ January 5.	10⅝	11	— ¾	Southern Railway	113,940,000	..	..	11⅜	11⅜	10½	10½	6⅝	3,510
53 April 22.	40⅞ January 24.	49⅝	50	— 1	Southern Railway preferred	60,000,000	Jan. 20, '99.	1	50¾	50⅞	49⅝	49⅞	29½	5,080
25½ January 14.	12½ June 2.	17⅞	18	+ 2½	Standard Distilling & Distributing Co.	16,000,000	..	..	16	18¾	16	18	..	8,160
85½ January 10.	58⅛ June 2.	65	66	..	Standard Distilling & Distributing Co. pf.	8,000,000	May 2, '99.	1¾	63¾	65¾	64¾	65	..	905
12 January 10.	7 June 1.	7	9	+ ½	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	..	..	7¾	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	6	300
68 April 18.	38 January 9.	64½	64⅝	+ ⅞	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	64	65	62½	64¾	24	36,385
145 March 28.	111 January 4.	..	..	..	Tennessee Coal & Iron preferred	1,000,000	July 15, '93.	1	140	140	140	140	..	10
25⅝ March 1.	17¼ January 5.	18¾	19½	— ⅝	Texas Pacific	33,706,700	..	..	19¾	19¾	18¾	18¾	11¾	2,900
242 February 27.	160½ January 25.	190	200	+ 3¾	Third Avenue	12,000,000	May 31, '99.	1¾	193	193	193	193	173	100
73 April 17.	38 January 3.	66½	66¾	— 2⅞	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	..	..	69	69	66¾	66¾	..	1,300
141 February 24.	117½ January 6.	139	140	+ 2	Twin City Rapid Transit preferred	2,692,200	Apl. 1, '99.	1¾	138½	139	138½	139	..	594
50⅜ February 21.	38⅝ June 1.	40¾	40¾	— 1⅝	**Union Pacific Railway**	87,501,900	..	..	41⅜	42	40¾	40¾	23¾	18,378
88½ January 24.	72 June 1.	74⅛	74⅜	— 1½	Union Pacific Railway preferred	75,000,000	Apl. 19, '99.	1½	73½	76¼	74⅜	74⅜	58¾	10,442
60 January 11.	48 May 31.	45	50	..	United States Express	10,000,000	May 15, '99.	1½	48	49	48	49	40	250
8 January 23.	5¾ June 7.	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛	United States Leather	61,509,900	..	..	5⅞	6	5⅝	6	7⅞	1,850
78 April 4.	68 June 1.	69¼	69½	+ ⅜	United States Leather preferred	60,909,900	April 1, '99.	1¼	71¼	72¾	69¾	69½	65½	5,499
57 April 5.	42⅜ January 5.	53⅜	54½	+ ⅝	United States Rubber	22,666,000	Feb. 15, '97.	2	53¼	54⅝	52½	53⅝	24¾	24,401
120 January 9.	111 January 3.	116	116½	..	United States Rubber preferred	28,525,500	Apl. 29, '99.	2	116¼	116¾	116	116	85	852
45 March 28.	24 June 1.	27	29	— 1	Union Bag & Paper Company	16,000,000	..	..	30¾	31½	27½	29	..	1,815
89 March 26.	76 May 31.	79½	80	+ ½	Union Bag & Paper Company preferred	11,000,000	..	..	81¾	82¾	79¾	80	..	2,161
8⅝ January 24.	7½ May 26.	7⅜	7½	— ¼	**Wabash**	28,000,000	..	..	7¾	7¾	7¼	7½	7¾	475
25⅛ April 5.	19 May 24.	19½	19¾	— ⅝	Wabash preferred	24,000,000	..	..	20¾	20¾	20	20¼	19¾	4,305
*130 May 8.	*125 February 10.	125	130	..	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 16, '99.	3	127	127	127	127	120¾	16
98¾ January 24.	87¼ June 1.	90	90¼	— ⅛	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	April 15, '99.	1¼	90¼	90¼	88¾	89⅜	91¾	6,747
11½ May 9.	8¼ June 1.	8⅝	9	— ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie	15,000,000	..	..	9⅜	9⅜	8⅞	8⅞	..	2,800
22¾ May 13.	23 June 1.	23⅝	24½	+ ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie second preferred	7,000,000	..	..	24⅜	24⅞	23⅜	24⅜	..	1,255
3 February 21.	⅛ June 1.	1⅜	1⅝	+ ⅛	Wisconsin Central trust receipts	8,967,300	..	..	1½	1½	1	1½	..	3,410
2⅝ June 15.	3⅜ June 16.	..	..	..	Wisconsin Central, last instalment paid	..	..	..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..	400
5 March 15.	1⅝ May 26.	3	5	..	Wisconsin Central preferred, trust receipts	2,549,200	..	..	3	3	3	3	..	200
16¾ June 13.	13½ May 24.	15¾	16	— ½	Wisconsin Central, when issued	..	..	..	16¾	16¾	15¾	15¾	..	10,677
55⅛ June 13.	46¾ May 26.	54	54½	+ ⅞	Wisconsin Central preferred, when issued	..	..	..	55¾	55¾	53¾	54	..	36,980

Note—The highest and lowest prices, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending June 17, 1899.

BONDS. Sales Week End'g June 17, $14,636,300	Week Ending June 17. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	106½	106½	106½	106½	2
Alabama Midland 1st	102½	102½	102½	102½	7
Albany & Susquehanna 6s, registered	116½	116½	116½	116½	4
American Tobacco scrip	101½	101½	101⅛	101⅛	33
Ann Arbor 4s	93¼	94	93¼	94	42
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	102⅝	103	102⅝	102⅝	346½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	84	84	83½	83⅝	415
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	47
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100½	1,080½
Balt & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	96	96	95½	95½	45
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	102⅝	102½	102	102	421
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Suburban con. gtd. 5s	106	106⅝	106	106⅛	70
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	112½	112¾	113	113	1u
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	4
Broadway & Seventh Avenue con. 5s	122	122½	122	122¾	10
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	3
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Nor. 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	2
Canada Southern 1st 5s	111¼	111¼	110½	111	16
Canada Southern 2d 5s	111	111	111	111	6
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	96	96¼	95¾	96¼	208
Central of Georgia 1st preference income	41½	42	41½	42	12
Central of Georgia 2d preference income	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	2
Central of Georgia 3d preference income	6	6	6	6	8
Central Branch, Union Pacific, 4s	90	90	90	90	2
Central of New Jersey general 5s	122	122	121¼	122	60
Central of New Jersey general 3s, reg	121	121	121	121	50
Central Pacific, San Jo. Bch. 6s, Speyer cfs	113¼	113½	113¼	113¼	5
Central Pacific 1st, when issued	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	43
Central Pacific ext. 6s, 1898, Speyer certfs	100	100	100	100	5
Central Pacific 5s, 1939, Speyer certfs	125⅝	125⅝	125⅝	125⅝	10
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, Series A	119½	119½	119½	119½	1
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	96	96	94¾	94¾	96
Chesapeake & Ohio consolidated 6s	119	119¼	119	119	36
Chicago & Alton sinking fund 6s	109	109	109	109	2
Chi., Burlington & Quincy debenture 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	111⅝	112¼	111⅝	112¼	19
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	106½	106½	106¼	106¼	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 5s	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	3
Chicago, Burlington & Northern 5s	108	108	108	108	3
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	115½	116	115½	116	5
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	117	117½	116	116	13
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	119	119	119	119	13
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	102¼	102¼	102	102	9
Chicago & Western Indiana gen. 6s	121½	121½	121½	121½	1
Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland 1st 5s	118½	118½	118½	118½	7
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 1st gen. 4s	94¼	94¼	94	94	38
Cleveland & Mahoning Valley 5s	134¾	134¾	134¼	134½	5
Colorado Midland 2-4s	64⅞	64⅞	64	64½	35
Colorado Southern 4s	89¼	90	88⅝	89	823
Delaware, Lack. & Western 7s, 1907	126½	126½	126½	126½	1
Denver & Rio Grande 4½s	112⅝	112⅞	112⅝	112⅝	21
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	103¾	103⅞	103	103⅛	39
Des Moines & Fort Dodge 2½s	85	85	85	85	5
Detroit City Gas 5s	101	101¼	101	101	70
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette 1. g. 3½s	20	20⅛	20	20⅛	25
Detroit Monroe & Toledo 1st 7s	123	123	123	123	3
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	1
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 6s	116	116	116	116	5
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	117¼	117¼	117¼	117½	5
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	3
Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of N. Y. 1st 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	1
Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of N. Y. consol. 5s	124	124	124	124	1
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	103	103	103	103	1
Erie prior lien 4s	94⅝	94⅝	94¼	94⅝	356
Erie general lien 4s	73¼	73¼	72	73	29
Erie 1st consol. 7s	144⅞	144⅞	143⅞	143⅞	2
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 6s	103	103	103	103	40
Flint & P. M., Fort Huron Div. 5s	107½	107½	106	106	10
Flint & Pere Marquette 5s	107	107	107	107	1
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	1
Gal., Har. & San. An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	103¼	103⅜	103¼	103¼	76
Georgia Pacific 1st 6s	123½	123¼	123¼	123¼	5
Green Bay debenture B	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	20
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	89	89½	89	89½	33
Hocking Valley 4½s	102⅝	103	102⅝	103	152
Houston, East & West Texas 5s	103	103	103	103	8
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3½s	104⅝	105¼	104⅜	105½	21
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	105	105¼	104¾	105¼	40
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	125	125	125	125	4
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	93	93	93	93	13
Iowa Central 1st 5s	113	113½	113	113	13
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1st 5s	66	66	64	64	130
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	93¾	94	93½	93¾	207
Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	66⅝	67	66	66	155
Kentucky Central 4s	97	97	97	97	1
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	114	114	114	114	9
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s	100½	100¾	100½	100½	7
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	121½	121½	121¼	121½	2
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	108	108	106½	108½	25
Lake Shore 1st 7s, registered	105½	105¼	105½	105½	25
Lake Shore 2d 7s, registered	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	24
Lake Shore 3½s	111⅛	111⅛	111	111	28
Lehigh Valley of New York 1st 4½s	110½	111½	110½	111	27
Louisville & Nashville collateral trust 4s	90	90¼	89	90	122
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	117½	117½	117½	117½	16
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	96½	96	95½	96½	59
Louis. & Nash., Nash., Fl. & Shef. 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	2
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	100¼	100½	100¼	100½	5
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	123	123	122⅞	123	17
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	121¼	121⅞	121¼	121⅞	36
Mexican Central 1st income	21	21½	20¼	20½	72
Mexican Central 2d income	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	10
Mexican International consol. 4s	88¼	88½	88¼	88½	35
Met. West Side Elevated, Chicago, 4s	98	98½	98	98	124
Mil., Lake Shore & Western income	114⅛	114⅞	114⅛	114⅛	1
Mil., Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	141	141	141	141	2
Milwaukee & Northern 1st consol. 6s	126	126	126	126	8
Milwaukee & Northern 1st 6s, main line	121	121	121	121	3
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	90	90	89¼	89½	53
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	115	115	115	115	15
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	117¼	117¼	117	117	16
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	98	98	97⅞	98	65
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	109	109	109	109	7
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	86½	86¾	86	86	10
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	142¼	142¼	142	142	13
National Starch Mfg. 6s	101	101	101	101	2
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	102⅜	102⅜	102½	102½	28
New York Central, Mich. Cent. col. 3½s	101⅛	101⅛	101	101	9
New York Central debenture 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	3
New York Central 3½s	113½	113½	112½	113	37
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	115½	115½	115½	115½	18
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	23
New York & Harlem 1st 7s, coupon	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	20
New York & Northern 1st 5s	123	123	123	123	3
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	106	106¼	106	106¼	49
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 5s	99¾	101	99¾	100½	116
New York, Sus. & Western ref. 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	5
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	198½
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s, reg	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	4
Northern Pacific Terminal 6s	119	119	119	119	10
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	67⅝	68	67⅛	67⅝	201
Northern Pacific general lien 3s, reg	66¾	66¾	66¼	66¼	10
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	105¾	105⅞	105¾	105⅞	429
Northwestern 3½s	110	110	109¾	109¾	16
Northwestern gold 7s, coupon	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	2
Northwestern sinking fund 6s, registered	116	116	116	116	29
Northwestern debenture 5, 1933	118	118	118	118	2
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	103⅝	103	102⅝	103	125
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	114½	115¼	114½	115½	17
Oregon Short Line Income A	91⅞	92	91½	92	10
Oregon Short Line Income B	72	72½	72	72	64
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	105	105	104¼	104½	19
Peoria & Eastern 1st	85	85½	85	85½	20
Peoria & Eastern income	29	30	29	30	40
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	119	119	119	119	3
Pitts., Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	115	115	115	115	7
Reading general 4s	90	91¾	90	91¼	3,338
Reading general 4s, registered	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	5
Richmond & Danville deb. 5s, stamped	100	100	100	100	2
Rio Grande Western 4s	100¾	101¼	100¾	100¾	26
Rock Island general 4s	110⅜	110⅜	110	110	200
Rock Island 4s, registered	102⅞	102⅞	102½	102½	10
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol. 6s	120	120	120	120	6
St. Louis & Iron Mt. 4s, when issued	89¼	89¾	89¼	89¾	204
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	111¾	111¾	111	111¾	12
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 2d ext. 5s	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	16
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 6s	90	90	90	90	1
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	123	123	123	123	7
St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s	113	113	113	113	12
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	114	114	114	114	6
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 5s	89¾	90	89¾	89¾	103
St. Louis Southwestern 2d inc	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	50
St. Paul 1st, Chi. & Mo. River 7s	130	130	130	130	11
St. Paul 1st, Iowa & Dakota ext. 5s	107	107	107	107	1

BONDS.	Week Ending June 17. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
St. Paul 1st, Chi., Pac. & Western 5s	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞	10
St. Paul & Duluth 2d 5s	113	113	113	113	1
St. Paul & Duluth 4s	100	100	100	100	7
St. P., M. & M., Dakota ext. 6s	122⅜	122⅜	122⅜	122⅜	2
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba consol. 6s	146	146	146	146	10
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. consol. 4½s	119	119	119	119	17
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	83	83	82¾	83	33
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	99½	99½	99¼	99¼	4
Southern Pacific of California 5s, stamped	107	107¼	107	107⅛	110
Southern Pacific collat. tr. 4s, when issued	85⅞	86⅜	85	85	1144½
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	113¾	113⅞	113¾	113⅞	9
Southern Railway 5s	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	91
Southern Railway, Memphis Div. 4-4½-5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	4
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	84½	86	84½	86	43
Standard Rope & Twine income	26	26¼	25	26	93
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, De Bard. 6s	105½	106	105	106	40
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, Birm. Div. 6s	109	109⅝	108	109⅜	17
Texas Pacific, East. Div. 1st 6s	104	104	104	104	1
Texas Pacific 1st 5s	114⅜	114⅜	114	114	44
Texas Pacific 2d inc. 5s, tr. rects	55⅝	55⅝	55	55	50
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	106¼	106½	106	106½	40
Terminal R. R. of St. Louis 4½s	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	2
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st 6s, tr. rects	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	4
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st 4s	82	83	82	83	4
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	102	102	102	102	2
Union Pacific new 4s	108½	108½	108¼	108¼	142
United States Leather 6s	117	117	117	117	1
Wabash 1st 5s	116¾	117	116¾	117	13
Wabash 2d 5s	99⅜	100¼	99⅜	100	281
Wabash debenture, Series B	34	34	33⅜	34	84
Wabash 1st, Detroit & Chicago ext. 5s	109½	110	109½	110	21
West Shore guaranteed 4s	115½	116	115½	115⅞	7
West Shore 4s, registered	115½	115⅝	113½	113½	62
Western New York & Penn. gen. 3-4s	70¼	70⅝	70	70½	249
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	116¾	118	116⅞	118	43
Western New York & Pennsylvania income	23½	24¼	23½	24¼	55
Western Pacific 6s, Speyer certfs	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	20
Western Union deb 7s, '75	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	4
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	10
Wisconsin Central 1st, trust receipts	76⅝	78	76⅝	77¾	484
Wisconsin Central income	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	10
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s, when issued	95	95⅞	95⅝	95⅝	1,143
Total sales					$14,508,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 17, 1899.

United States 4s, 1907, coupon	113⅝	113⅞	113⅝	113⅞	18½
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	130½	130½	130½	130½	5
United States 5s, coupon	113	113	113	113	10
United States 3s, coupon	108⅞	109⅜	100	109	87½
United States 3s, small	100	100	108½	108½	*8
Total sales					$121,800

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 17, 1899.

Tennessee settlement 3s	98	98	98	98	6
Total sales					$6,000
Grand total					$14,636,300

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	99⅝	Jan. 6	99	Feb. 3	99	Feb. 3
United States 4s, 1907, registered	112⅞	May 19	111	Mar. 2	112⅜	June 7
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114¾	May 31	112½	Jan. 3	113⅞	June 16
United States 4s, 1925, registered	130⅜	May 24	128	Feb. 14	130⅜	May 24
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	131	June 2	128	Feb. 10	130½	June 12
United States 5s, registered	113½	Apr. 8	111⅞	Feb. 6	112⅝	May 24
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113½	Apr. 3	111⅜	Mar. 8	113	June 16
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	109⅝	May 31	108⅝	Feb. 23	109	June 17
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	109¼	June 6	108½	Jan. 5	108½	June 15
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	109⅝	June 5	108½	Jan. 4	109⅜	June 7

Last sales in 1898 of Government bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

U. S. Currency 6s, 1899	102½ Oct. 17	District of Columbia 3-65s	118 Nov. 28

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	113	June 1	110	Feb. 27	112¾	June 5
Louisiana consolidated 4s	110½	Apr. 24	108¾	Jan. 30	110	Apr. 28
Louisiana consol. 4s, small	109½	Feb. 27	109½	Feb. 27	109½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consol. 4s	108	Apr. 17	108	Apr. 17	108	Apr. 17
Tennessee settlement 3s	98	Feb. 8	96¼	Jan. 13	98	June 16
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	96	Jan. 20	96	Jan. 20	95	Feb. 27
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9	Mar. 15	6	Mar. 4	8	June 1
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	87	Jan. 27	82½	Jan. 3	85⅝	June 7

Last sales in 1898 of State bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

Alabama, Class A, small	105 Aug. 10	Alabama, Class C	104 Nov. 30
Alabama, Class B	108 Sept. 28	North Carolina 6s, 1918	128 Feb. 23

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 17th day of June, 1899:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$144,642,270.04		
Gold bullion	123,353,234.51	$267,995,504.55	
Outstanding gold certificates	$34,423,829.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,654,850.00	32,768,979.00	
Standard silver dollars		$406,929,743.00	*$235,226,525.55
Outstanding silver certificates	$405,724,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	4,198,983.00	401,525,521.00	5,404,222.00
Silver bullion		.....	949,357.00
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$9,779,542.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	83,928,738.00	$93,708,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	.....	93,708,280.00	
United States notes		$36,280,000.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$22,140,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	790,000.00	21,350,000.00	14,930,000.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$945,134.00		
National bank notes	3,750,215.04		
Fractional silver coin	6,306,770.79		
Fractional currency	61.27		
Minor coin	268,371.22		
Deposits in National banks	79,277,571.56		
Bonds and interest paid	410,047.70	$90,956,180.58	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$8,856,202.71		
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,323,894.40		
Disbursing officers' balances	51,724,637.19		
Post Office Department account	5,586,218.27		
Miscellaneous items	2,922,117.43	75,415,070.00	15,541,110.58
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$272,000,805.82

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$350,326.74	$9,606,691.76	$197,698,996.00
Internal revenue	973,997.37	13,477,936.17	261,013,625.80
Miscellaneous	133,648.09	1,715,448.28	35,308,743.31
Total receipts	$1,457,972.20	$24,799,535.21	$493,880,365.20
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	95,000.00	4,748,000.00	116,893,558.99
War	1,065,000.00	6,185,000.00	227,210,986.60
Navy	900,000.00	2,695,000.00	65,007,156.80
Indians	5,000.00	235,000.00	12,694,178.64
Pensions	100,000.00	8,270,000.00	127,293,032.04
Interest	35,000.00	945,000.00	39,343,438.97
Total expenditures	$1,726,000.00	$22,648,000.00	$598,357,972.04
Excess of expenditures over receipts	267,027.20	2,151,535.21	102,468,607.44
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890		223,707.50	21,247,695.50
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	36,210.00	286,497.00	16,686,538.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1878.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$634,945,764.00	$99,108,633.00	$734,054,397.00
This fiscal year	18,694,257.00	6,686,015.00	24,612,272.00
This month	1,822,712.00	508,975.00	1,869,687.00
This day	133,059.00	31,351.00	207,011.00

*Net gold and bullion balance, $107,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 15, act July 14, 1890. †Excess of receipts over expenditures.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending June 17, 1899.

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928.	108⅞	Jun 15	98	Feb 15	102½	June 15	.. ..
" Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995.	94	Jun 15	87⅝	May 10	94	June 15	.. ..
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995.	105⅝	May 31	90¾	Apr 7	102⅝	June 17	103⅜ 103⅝
Do., registered.	105¼	Jan 28	100	Jan 20	101	Mar 29	.. ..
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995.	85¼	Jan 21	78	Jan 6	85⅜	June 17	85⅜ 85¾
Do., do., registered.	83½	Feb 4	83	Feb 20	83	Feb 20	.. ..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934.	119	Jan 20	108	Jan 9	110	Jan 20	.. ..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950.	103	May 19	100¾	Jan 19	103	June 5	101½ ..
Baltimore & Ohio.							
Balt. Belt 1st. g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990.	106½	Mar 8	106¼	Mar 8	106¼	Mar 8	.. ..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990.	..	..	..	..	105½	Oct., 95	.. ..
Monongs. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919.	..	..	..	..	104¼	July, 92	.. ..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930.	112	..	Feb 15	108¾	Jan 11	111	June 8 .. ..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd.int.g.5s, 1930.	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	.. ..
Col.& Cin. Mid 1st ext. 4½s, 1939.	85	Jan 19	85	Jan 19	85	Jan 19	.. ..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1940.	..	..	..	..	107¼	Jul 28,98	.. ..
B. & O. SW. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990.	111	Feb 8	103⅜	Jan 12	108	Mar 13	.. ..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1988.	94	Jan 23	93¾	Jan 23	94	Jan 23	.. ..
Do., do., trust receipts.	94	Jan 27	94	Jan 27	94	Jan 27	.. ..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043.	32½	Jan 11	32	Jan 11	32¼	Jan 11	.. ..
Do., do., Series B, 2043.	12¾	Jan 26	10¾	Jan 16	12	Feb 23	.. ..
Do., do., trust certificates.	11¾	Feb 10	11¾	Feb 10	11½	Feb 10	.. ..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911.	130¾	Jan 30	123	Apr 11	128¾	May 22	.. ..
Do., do., trust certificates.	125¾	May 24	126	Mar 15	128	June 3	.. ..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905.	108	Jan 30	103	Mar 17	104¼	May 19	.. ..
Do., do., trust certificates.	105	Apr 28	102¾	Feb 25	105	June 5	.. ..
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1947.	112	Jan 30	108¼	Jan 6	112	Jan 30	.. ..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932.	89	Feb 4	89	Feb 4	89	Feb 4	.. ..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941.	117½	Apr 5	117¼	Apr 5	117¼	Apr 5	117 ..
Bkyn. Q. Co. & S. 1st con.gtd.g.5s, 1941.	105½	Apr 20	105⅜	Jan 4	106⅝	June 14	108 107
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945.	113	Mar 28	102½	May 13	113	June 15	112¾ 113
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938.	..	..	..	..	74	Sep., 98	.. ..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937.	111	Feb 20	107¼	Jan 7	110¾	June 13	110 ..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921.	123	Jan 20	127½	Mar 15	128	May 15	127 ..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922.	129	May 15	129	May 15	129	May 15	127½ ..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943.	..	..	..	..	..	Ap 14, 97	120 ..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913.	..	..	..	..	100	Feb., 96	.. ..
Buff., St. Mary's & Southwest. 5s, 1927.	105	Feb 17	101¼	Feb 8	106	May 12	.. ..
Burr., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1936.	106½	May 15	106	Jun 10	108	June 13	106½ ..
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1931.	117½	May 19	111	Jan	7	115¾	Jun 2 115½ ..
Do., do., registered.	110½	Feb 4	110¼	Feb 4	110¼	Feb 4	.. ..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927.	..	..	..	..	140	Fe 14, 97	.. ..
C. R., I. Falls & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921.	103	Jan 6	105	Jun 9	106	Jan 6	.. ..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908.	111¾	Jun 12	108¼	Jan 4	111	June 15	110¾ 111
Do., 2d 5s, 1913.	112	Feb 24	100	Mar 6	111	June 15	111 111½
Do., do., registered.	..	..	..	..	106	Je 30, 97	.. ..
Central Br. Union Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948.	93⅜	Jan 31	91	Mar 28	91½	May 12	88½ ..
Cen. RR. & Bkg.Co. of Ga.col.g.5s,1937	98	Apr 26	95	Jan 18	96	Apr 26	95 ..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945.	118	Mar 6	110½	Mar 28	116½	May 10	118 ..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945.	100¼	Apr 20	91¾	Jan 31	96¼	June 17	96 96¼
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945.	44¼	Feb 23	38	Feb 8	42	June 12	40½ 42
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945.	15	Feb 20	11	Apr 19	13½	June 16	11¾ 12½
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945.	7½	Feb 27	6	May 31	6	June 16	5½ 6½
Do., Macon & Nor.Div.1st g.5s,1946	..	..	..	..	..	..	95 De 23, 98 .. ..
Do., Middle Ga. & Atl. 5s, 1947.	..	..	..	..	..	..	80¾ Sep 6, 98 96 ..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946.	..	..	..	..	..	..	96 Jul 6, 98 100 ..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899.	102	Feb 23	101¾	May 1	101	May 17	100¾ ..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902.	112	Jan 11	100½	May 3	110	June 6	110 ..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908.	112½	Mar 20	112½	Mar 20	112½	Mar 20	110 ..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987.	122	Jun 13	113½	Jan 4	122	June 10	.. 122
Do., do., registered.	121	Jun 14	112½	Jan 7	121	June 14	117 ..
Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal con.as.7s,1900	102½	Apr 1	99¾	Jan 7	100½	June 7	.. ..
Do., 5s, 1912.	100	May 6	87¾	Jan 11	100	May 6	.. ..
Am. Dock & Imp Co. 5s, 1921.	115½	Feb 3	114	Apr 27	115¾	June 6	115 ..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899.	..	..	..	..	101	No 13, 97	.. ..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer certs.	104¼	Mar 11	103¾	Mar 15	103¾	Mar 15	106 ..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A,B,C,D, 1898.	..	..	..	..	103	Fe 24, 98	106 ..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898.	..	..	..	..	102	Fe 21, 98	106 ..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1899, Speyer certs.	100	Jun 6	103½	Mar 20	100	June 16	.. ..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1901, Speyer certs.	107½	Feb 24	103	Mar 20	103¾	Mar 23	.. ..
Do., Speyer & Co. cts. dep. E. 1900.	..	..	..	..	103	Oct 20,98	.. ..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900.	108¼	Mar 11	105¼	Feb 23	108¾	Mar 29	.. ..
Do., do., Speyer certificates.	113¾	Jun 15	113	May 25	113¾	June 15	.. ..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1933, Speyer certs.	125⅝	May 27	112¾	Feb 16	125¾	June 7	.. ..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900.	110½	Mar 14	107	Apr 10	107	Apr 10	.. ..
Do., do., Speyer certificates.	112	Apr 19	112	Apr 19	112	Apr 19	.. ..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918.	122¼	May 27	112¾	May 19	122¾	May 27	.. ..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899.	105	Mar 10	103	Jan 19	104¼	Apr 5	.. ..
Do., do., Speyer certificates.	100½	Jun 2	103½	Apr 15	106⅜	June 16	.. ..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907.	..	..	..	..	98	Au 6, 97	.. ..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938.	..	..	..	..	105½	De 19, 98	.. ..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898.	..	..	..	..	101¼	Jan 7, 98	.. ..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908.	119½	Jun 14	117	Apr 14	119¾	June 14	118 ..
Do., g. 6s, 1911.	121¼	Feb 21	118½	Mar 2	118½	Mar 3	.. ..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.	121	Apr 25	117⅛	Jan 3	119	June 17	119¾ ..
Do., do., registered.	118¾	Mar 15	117	Jan 3	117	June 2	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992.	96½	Feb 2	90¾	Jan 4	94¾	June 17	94¾ 94⅞
Do., do., registered.	92¾	Jan 18	92¾	Jan 18	92¾	Jan 18	.. ..
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	107½	May 9	105	Jan 5	107	June 15	107 108
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989.	..	..	..	..	97	Dec 2, 98	.. 100
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940.	..	..	..	..	95¾	May 27,98	.. ..
Warm Springs Valley 5s, 1941.	101¼	Apr 29	101	Apr 26	101¾	Apr 29	100 102
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd.g.5s,1902	101	Feb 7	101¾	Apr 7	103	June 13	102½ 103
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s,1903.	110¾	Apr 10	108	May 5	109	June 12	108 ..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900.	107½	Jan 6	104	Feb 1	104	Feb 1	105 ..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900.	106½	Feb 24	106½	Feb 24	106½	Feb 24	104 ..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s,1912	..	..	..	..	105½	Oct., 95	.. ..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903.	116¾	Jun 10	114¾	Jan 9	116½	June 10	116⅝ 117
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901.	105	Mar 16	104⅝	Feb 15	105	Mar 15	.. ..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913.	113	Apr 24	109¾	May 10	110⅜	June 12	.. ..
Do., convertible 5s, 1903.	153¼	Feb 18	125¼	Jan 6	132	June 9	.. ..
Do., Iowa sinking fund 5s, 1919.	116⅝	Jun 12	113⅝	May 1	116⅝	June 12	117 ..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919.	108¼	Jun 7	105	Feb 27	109¼	June 16	106⅛ ..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922.	103	May 29	101¾	Jan 26	104	June 5	103⅛ 105
Do., 4s, 1921.	103	Feb 3	100	Apr 11	100	Apr 11	.. ..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905.	..	..	..	..	107½	Jan., 96	.. ..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927.	112¾	Apr 27	105⅞	Jan 3	112¾	June 17	.. ..
Do., do., registered.	111⅜	Jun 2	111⅛	Jun 2	111⅛	June 2	.. ..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911.	122½	Mar 10	120	Mar 13	123	June 2	122 ..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926.	108	Mar 24	105¾	Apr 27	108	June 7	.. ..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur. 6s,1907	116½	Apr 3	115¼	Feb 7	116⅜	Apr 21	114¾ ..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.	134	Jan 23	134	Jan 23	134	Jan 23	136 ..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937.	117½	Jun 15	100½	Jan 16	116	June 17	.. ..
Do., do., registered.	..	..	..	..	104¼	No 18, 98	.. ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936.	107	Feb 23	107	Feb 23	107	Feb 23	109 ..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—							
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	118½	Jun 9	114¼	Jan 17	118¾	June 9	.. ..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	104½	May 17	92	Jan 10	107	June 8	.. ..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947.	119¾	Jun 9	104	Jan 4	119	June 15	.. ..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—							
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D.,1912	171½	Jun 9	166⅝	Jan 7	171¾	June 9	171 ..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899.	168¾	Apr 10	163⅝	Feb 16	168¾	Apr 10	171 ..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.	168¾	Apr 12	160¾	Jan 10	168¾	May 29	171 ..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905.	171½	Jun 9	160	Jan 3	171	June 9	171 ..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908.	171	Jun 17	161	Jan 11	171	June 17	171 ..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909.	122¼	Jun 8	112¾	May 13	122¾	June 8	122¾ ..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919.	..	..	..	..	115½	No 30,98	122 ..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910.	123¾	May 12	118¼	Jan 11	123¾	June 1	122¾ ..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910.	132½	May 25	129	Jan 19	133¾	May 25	132½ ..
Do., do., 5s, 1910.	..	..	..	..	104¼	Dec 7, 98	114¾ ..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910.	123	May 2	121½	Feb 24	123	May 2	124 ..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921.	124	May 26	118¾	Jan 3	126	June 15	124 ..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926.	125¾	Jan 16	118¾	Jan 19	125¾	June 16	125 ..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910.	112¾	Apr 18	110	Mar 14	112¾	Apr 18	114¼ ..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s,1921	122½	Jun 1	122½	Jun 1	122½	June 1	122¾ ..
Do., Wis. & Min Div. g. 5s, 1921.	122¼	May 24	119	Apr 8	122¾	May 24	122¾ ..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914.	118¾	May 18	115	Feb 6	118¾	May 18	118 ..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924.	..	..	..	..	127½	Ja 27, 98	125 ..
Do., con. sinking fund 5s, 1916.	..	..	..	..	106¾	Jul 9, 97.	.. ..
Do., Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916.	118¾	May 12	113¾	Feb 9	118½	May 12	118 121
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989.	114⅞	May 4	108¾	Jun 11	114	June 8	111¼ ..
Do., do., registered.	..	..	..	..	105¼	Fe 19, 98	.. ..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910.	121	Jun 10	121	Jun 10	121	June 16	121 ..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913.	126	Jan 30	120	Jan 20	120	June 17	125½ ..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915.	145	Jan 6	142¾	May 4	144½	May 12	144 ..
Do., gold 7s, 1902.	115	May 24	111¼	Jun 3	112¾	June 17	112 ..
Do., do., registered.	114	Apr 14	113	Jan 13	114	Apr 14	.. ..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929.	132¾	Mar 13	116	Jan 6	122½	Mar 13	118½ 120
Do., do., registered.	116	Jun 14	116	Jun 14	116	June 14	117½ 119
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929.	110½	Mar 10	108¾	Apr 12	108¾	Apr 27	100 ..
Do., do., registered.	109	Feb 3	105¾	Mar 28	105¾	Mar 28	.. ..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933.	123	Jan 30	121½	May 4	122½	June 2	122 ..
Do., registered.	..	..	..	..	119¾	De 27, 98	.. ..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909.	111¾	Mar 28	108	May 12	109¾	June 1	109½ ..
Do., do., registered.	..	..	..	..	106½	Mr 19, 98	.. ..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921.	118	Feb 9	117¼	May 22	118	June 17	.. ..
Do., do., registered.	..	..	..	..	117¾	Feb 7, 98	.. ..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926.	109	Feb 1	106	Apr 7	108	May 9	.. 109
Do., registered 2s.	106¾	Feb 20	106¾	Feb 20	106¾	Feb 20	.. ..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987.	110	Jun 13	102½	Jan 3	106⅝	June 17	.. ..
Do., do., registered.	..	..	..	..	103	No 19, 98	.. ..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st ds. 1901.	..	..	..	..	107¾	May 26,98	.. ..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898.	..	..	..	..	102¼	Ap 12, 98	.. ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907.	..	..	..	..	127	Au 17, 96	.. ..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905.	117½	Feb 6	117½	Feb 6	117½	Feb 6	.. ..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909.	111	Jan 3	111	Jan 3	111	Jan 3	113 ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910.	113	Apr 24	113	Apr 24	113	Apr 24	113 ..
Iowa Midland 8s, 1900.	..	..	..	..	108	Oct 21,98	.. ..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921.	142	Feb 20	139¼	May 3	141	June 16	141 ..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907.	..	..	..	..	105½	Fe 24, 97	.. ..
Do., ext. and imp. sk. fd. g. 5s,1929	125¼	May 23	117¾	Feb	1	125¼	May 24 125¼ 126
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924.	..	..	..	..	138	De 13, 98	145¼ ..
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925.	142¾	Jan 24	140	Mar 6	142¾	Apr 25	144½ ..
Do., incomes, 1911.	114¾	Jun 17	114¾	Jun 17	114¾	June 17	.. ..
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s,1917	135½	May 22	131½	Jan 10	135¼	May 22	135 ..
Do., do., registered.	134¾	May 19	132	Jun 6	133½	June 13	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988.	110¾	May 17	104¾	Jan 4	110	June 16	110 110¼
Do., do., registered.	107¾	Apr 6	103¾	Mar 7	107¾	Apr 6	.. ..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	98¼	Apr 27	98	Jan 9	98½	May 1	.. ..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905.	85	Feb 4	83	May 9	85	June 14	.. ..
Do., extension 4s, 1905.	98¼	May 18	98¼	May 18	98¼	May 18	.. ..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923.	114	Apr 25	109½	Jan 12	114	June 13	.. ..
Do., do., small.	..	..	..	..	100	Ap 15, 97	.. ..

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930.	141	May 11	136	Jan 9	138	June 15	136 ..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918.	138	Mar 27	134½	May 8	134½	May 8	134 ..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919.	134	Jan 12	131	Apr 18	133	June 6	130 ..
Northern Wisconsin 1st 6s, 1930.	140	Mar 28	140	Mar 28	140	Mar 28	.. ..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919.	..	..	..	..	106	Jul 22,97	105 ..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932.	125	May 4	120¾	Mar 14	121¼	June 15	117 ..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947.	102¾	Jun 5	98¼	Jan 3	102	June 12	.. ..
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 6s, 1921.	..	..	..	..	96¼	Nov., 93	.. ..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con.sk.fd.7s,1905	..	..	..	..	119	Oct 28,97	.. ..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937.	..	..	..	..	103¼	Mr 18, 97	.. ..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd.g.5s,1941	113	May 5	112	Feb 9	113	May 5	113½ ..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922.	..	..	..	..	108¾	Apr., 96	.. ..
Clev.-& Can. Tr.Co. ctfs. for 1st 5s,1917	91	Mar 30	70¼	Jan 25	91	June 9	.. ..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g.4s,1993	98	Jan 26	87¾	Jan 12	94	June 16	98 ..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939.	95¼	May 27	86¾	May 27	95½	May 27	.. ..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s,1990	103¾	Feb 3	90¾	Jan 7	101¾	May 31	101½ ..
Do., do., registered.	99	May 4	99	May 4	99	May 4	.. ..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940.	..	..	..	..	87	Oct., 95	.. ..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940.	..	..	..	..	87	Au 31, 98	.. ..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g.4s,1991	97	Apr 22	95	Feb 21	96¾	Apr 24	.. ..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936.	104	Jan 27	102	Jan 3	108¼	Mar 30	103 ..
Do., con. 6s, 1920.	..	..	..	..	100	Nov., 94	.. ..
Cin., San. & Cev., con. 1st g. 5s, 1923.	118¼	May 31	118¼	May 31	118¾	June 14	118½ ..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900.	103¼	Apr 29	103¼	Apr 29	103¾	Apr 29	.. ..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940.	88¼	Jan 28	82¾	Apr 7	85½	June 14	85 ..
Do., Income 4s, 1990.	33	Jan 10	22	Jan 3	30	June 15	29 30
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899.	102¼	Jan 3	102	Jan 28	102¼	Feb 10	.. ..
Do., con. g. 7s, 1914.	137½	Jun 6	135¼	May 11	137½	June 6	.. ..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934.	..	..	..	..	132¾	No 26,98	.. ..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I.7s,1901	106½	Feb 10	105½	Feb 10	106¼	Feb 10	.. ..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g.5s,1933	..	..	..	..	107	De 27, 98	.. ..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938.	134¼	Jun 16	128	Feb 15	134¼	June 16	130 ..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947.	69	Jan 12	63	Jun 2	64½	June 15	63 64
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947.	76	Jan 12	70¼	Mar 18	74	May 20	73 74
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929.	90	Jun 13	85½	May 13	89	June 17	88½ 89
Con. & Passumpsic Rly. 1st g. 4s, 1943.	..	..	..	..	..	102 Dec., 95	.. ..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907.	126½	Jun 15	120½	Jun 5	120½	June 15	125 ..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906.	124¾	Jun 7	124¾	Jun 7	124¾	June 7	123 ..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914.	144	Jan 28	142	May 4	142	June 17	.. ..
Do., 7s, 1900.	..	..	..	..	109	De 23, 97	.. ..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901.	111	Mar 14	108½	May 3	109¾	June 6	.. ..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.	145½	May 1	143	Jan 20	143	June 6	.. ..
Do., registered.	..	..	..	..	140	Oct 26,98	.. ..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921.	142½	May 18	138	Feb 9	140¾	May 18	141 ..
Do., construction 5s, 1923.	118½	Apr 5	117	Feb 8	118½	Apr 5	121 ..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900.	..	..	..	..	108	Aug 1,98	.. ..
Del. & Hud. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917.	..	..	..	..	146	Sep 13,98	142 ..
Do., do., registered.	..	..	..	..	143	May 4,97	.. ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906.	120½	Apr 21	120¼	Apr 21	120¼	Apr 21	121½ ..
Do., registered.	122	Jun 6	122	Jun 6	122	June 6	.. ..
Do., g. 6s, 1906.	117¾	Feb 23	115	May 2	116	June 9	116 ..
Do., do., registered.	117½	Jan 26	111½	Apr 17	116½	June 16	.. ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921.	153	Mar 20	150½	May 31	150½	May 31	150 ..
Do., do., registered.	..	..	..	..	141	May 6,98	.. ..
Den. & Rio Grande 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	104	May 31	100	Feb 27	103½	June 17	103 104
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900.	106	Feb 20	106½	May 4	106¾	May 25	.. 106
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928.	108¾	May 25	102½	Jan 3	106¾	June 9	.. ..
Do., 1st con. g. 4½s, 1936.	112¾	Jun 13	105¾	Jan 9	112¾	June 15	112¼ 112¾
Denver Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s, 1933.	92	Jan 24	90	Jan 10	92	Jan 24	87½ 100
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917.	108	Apr 27	107¼	Apr 25	108	Apr 27	105 ..
Det.,Mack. & Mar.ld.g.3½s,Ser.A,1911	24	Jan 17	17½	Mar 25	20¾	June 12	18 21
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937.	111	Mar 23	105	Jun 13	105	June 13	.. 109½
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928.	..	..	..	..	92¼	Fe 11, 98	.. ..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g.5s,1937	116	Jun 14	111¾	Jan 16	116	June 14	.. ..
Elgin, Jol. & East. 1st g. 5s, 1941.	110	Apr 25	104¾	Jan 3	110	Apr 25	108½ 111
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.	117	Jan 6	115¼	Feb 15	117	Apr 4	117 121
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.	121	May 25	121	May 25	121	May 25	121 ..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.	..	..	..	..	112	No 11, 98	115 ..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.	123½	Mar 30	121	Jan 20	123½	Mar 30	120 ..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928.	106¼	Apr 14	105	Apr 4	106¼	Apr 14	105 ..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920.	145¾	Jan 26	143	Apr 3	144¾	June 14	.. ..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920.	..	..	..	..	143	De 30, 98	.. ..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935.	..	..	..	..	139	Sep 20,98	141 ..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916.	140	Jan 26	140	Jan 26	140	Feb 6	136½ ..
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1998.	106	Feb 8	103	Feb 8	106	Feb 8	105 ..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982.	116½	Apr 3	111½	Jan 9	116	June 17	.. ..
**N. Y., L.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, June 19, total transactions included 2,073,410 shares of stock, $16,800,000 bonds, with $131,800 Government and $6,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, are:

STOCKS:

	June 18, '00.	June 17, '99.	Changes.
R. R. & Misc.	2,157,600	2,172,210 Inc.	385,390
Banks	25	100 Inc.	100
Mining	89,455	499 Dec.	89,800

BONDS.

	June 18, '00.	June 17, '99.	Changes.
R. R. & M.	$11,403,100	$14,500,800 Inc.	$8,597,300
State	37,000	6,000 Dec.	37,000
Government	64,000	122,000 Inc.	57,000

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

Following is a list of the stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sm. & Ref. pf.	1	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	1
Am. Steel Hoop	3	Nat. Lead Co.	1
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	2	Nat. Steel Co.	1¼
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1¾	N. Y. Air Brake	23
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	2	Ore. R. R. & N.	1½
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1	Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Delaware & Hudson	1	Pressed Steel Car pf.	2
Evans. & T. H. pf.	5	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Gt. Northern pf.	3½	Sloss Iron & Steel	1½
H. B. Claflin	1½	Standard Distilling	3½
Lake Erie & West.	1¾	Third Avenue	3
Met. St. Ry.	3	Twin City R. T. pf.	2

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Foundry	2¾	International Paper	3½
Am. Car & F. pf.	3	Int. Paper pf.	3½
Am. Malting Co.	1¾	Manhattan Con.	1½
Am. Steel & Wire	2¾	Mexican Central	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	3	Met. W. S. El., Chi. pf.	2
Am. Tobacco	3½	Minn. & St. L.	1½
Am. Tin Plate	1¾	Minn. & St. L. pf.	1¼
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	1½	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1¼
Anaconda Copper	1½	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. M.	1½
Balt. & Ohio, new	2½	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. M. pf.	1
Balt. & O. pf., new	2	Mo. Pacific	3¾
Brook. Union Gas	2½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
Can. Pacific	1¼	Northern Pacific	1¼
Chi. Con. Traction	1¼	Nor. Pac. pf.	1¼
Chi., Bur. & Qu.	2½	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	1¼
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1¼	Pacific Mail	1
Chi. & Northwest	1	Penn. R. R.	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2½	Pullman Car	1½
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	1	St. L. Southwest.	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	1¼
Col. & Southern 1st pf.	1	St. P. & Omaha	1¼
Continental Tobacco	2¼	Southern Ry. pf.	1
Erie 1st pf.	1½	Twin City R. T.	2¾
Evans. & T. H.	1½	Union Pacific	1¾
General Electric	2½	Union Pac. pf.	1½
Glucose Sugar Ref.	2½	Union Bag & Paper	1
Illinois Central	1¾		
International Silver	2¾		

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Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ann Arbor 4s	1	N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	2
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st	2	Ore. Sh. Line inc. A	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	3½	Ore. Sh. Line inc. B	1¼
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf., inc.	1¼	Reading gen. 4s	1¼
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s, reg.	2¾	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	1
Chi., M. & St. P. L. & D. Ext.	1¼	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, De B. 6s	1
Chi. & Erie 1st	1	Ulster & Del. con. 5s	1
Lehigh V. of N. Y. 4½s	1½	West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st	3
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	1	West Shore 4s, reg.	1
Nor. Pac. Term. 6s	1	Wisc. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1¾
		Wisc. Cent., income	2

Bonds Declined.

Col. Mid. 1st 2-4s	1	St. L. S. W. 2d	3¾
K. C., P. & G. 1st	1½	So. Pac. of Cal. con. 6s, sta.	1
Nor. Pac. prior lien 4s	1½		

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, June 19.

American Steel Casting Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad—Common and preferred books open.
Chicago and Northwestern Railroad—Common and preferred books open.
Pressed Steel Car Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Real Estate Trust Company—Books close.

Tuesday, June 20.

Boston Towboat Company—Books close.
Columbus (Ohio) Gas Light and Heat Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Commercial Cable Company—Books close.
Electric Vehicle Company—Books close.
Exploration Syndicate—Books close.
Finance Company of Philadelphia—Books close.
Guaranty Trust Company—Books close.
Homestake Mining Company—Books close.
Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Knickerbocker Trust Company—Books close.
Lamson Store Service—Books close.
Little Schuylkill Navigation, Railroad and Coal Company—Books close.
Union Ferry Company—Books close.
United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company—Books close.
Wallabout Bank, Brooklyn—Books close.
Western Union Telegraph Company—Books close.

Wednesday, June 21.

Hestonville Passenger Railway, Philadelphia—Books close for dividend, common and preferred.
Knickerbocker Ice Company, Chicago—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Quincy Bridge Company—Books close.
Torrington Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Thursday, June 22.

American Beet Sugar Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway—Books close for dividend on first preferred.

Friday, June 23.

Central Fireworks Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Chase National Bank—Books close.
Equitable Illuminating Gas Light of Philadelphia—Books close.
Franklin Trust Company, Brooklyn—Books close.
Welsbach Light Company—Dividend payable.

Saturday, June 24.

Cleveland and Sandusky Brewing Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Fifth Avenue Bank, New York—Books close.
First National Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Manufacturers' Trust, Brooklyn—Books close.
Otis Elevator Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Royal Baking Powder Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company—Books close for dividend on preferred

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 6s	113	115
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 6s	107	..
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	95	100
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	38	41
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry 1st 7s	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	110	112
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	115	116
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	120
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 6s	101	..
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 6s	117	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	240	250
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	118	120
Brooklyn El. bonds	102	104
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	100	103
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	110	..
Central Crosstown	250	270
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	190	..
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	111	113
Christopher & Tenth Street	170	175
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	105	107
Coney Island & Brook. stock	300	320
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	103	106
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	59	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	111	112
Columbus (Ohio) stock	80	82
Columbus, (Ohio) 5s	104	106
Columbus Crosstown 1st 5s	103	104
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	175	190
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	118	125
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	102	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	..
Eighth Avenue 6 per cent. scrip	108	..
42d St. & Grand St	400	420
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	84	88
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	117	119
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	96	99
Kings County Elevated	2	5
Kings County incomes	5	8
Louisville St. Railway com.	42	44
Louisville St. Ry. pf.	111	113
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (Bklyn).	113	..
Nassau Electric 4s	95	97
New Orleans Tr. com., (new).	21½	22½
New Orleans Tr. pf., (new).	96	97
Ninth Avenue	170	180
North Jersey Street Railway	34¾	35¼
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	93	95
North Shore Traction, com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103¼	104½
Rochester Railway	..	30
Rochester Railway con. 5s	105	107
Sixth Avenue stock	203	220
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	100	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s	115	120
South Ferry 1st 5s	110	113
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	116
Twenty-third Street	390	405
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	106	108
Union Railway	190	200
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	116
United Traction, Providence	91	92
United Trac., Prov., bonds	114½	115½
Worcester Traction common	22	24
Worcester Traction pf.	105	107

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry, new	50	52
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	96	97
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	40	41
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry 5s	97	98
Union Ferry	42	44½
Union Ferry bonds	101	102

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	225	..
Atlantic	200	..
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	295	310
Brooklyn	400	420
Central	1975	2020
City	380	..
Colonial	415	435
Continental	300	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1425	1450
Fifth Avenue	395	..
Franklin	395	..
German-American	35	..
Guaranty	600	650
Hamilton	205	..
Kings County	345	..
Knickerbocker	360	..
Lawyers' Security	105	110
Lawyers' Title Insurance	145	155
Long Island Loan & Trust	250	260
Manhattan	220	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	300	..
Mercantile	850	..
Metropolitan	375	..
Nassau	175	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	475	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1450	..
People's	305	320
Produce Exchange	235	255
Real Estate Trust Co.	300	325
Standard	220	..
State	395	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	390	410
Union	1350	1450
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	450	500
United States	1575	1625
Washington	300	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	118	125
Commonwealth	100	105
Continental	512	..
Eagle	245	250
Empire City	90	100
Farragut	130	..
German-American	515	..
Germania	275	..
Greenwich	165	170
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	175	185
Home	220	..
Kings County	180	..
Nassau, Brooklyn	155	..
New York	100	110
Niagara	180	..
North River	140	..
Pacific	175	180
Peter Cooper	120	125
Phenix, Brooklyn	195	205
Rutgers	..	100
Stuyvesant	70	80
United States	117	123
Westchester	300	..
Williamsburg City	430	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	630	695
American Exchange	175	..
Astor National	400	..
Bowery	300	317
Broadway	240	250
Butchers & Drovers	74	..
Central	180	190
Chase	400	..
Chatham	330	335
Chemical	4000	4250
Citizens'	142	..
City	1000	..
Colonial	300	..
Columbia	160	..
Commerce	245	..
Continental	130	140
Corn Exchange	365	..
East River	135	..
Eleventh Ward	165	..
Fifth Avenue	2750	3100
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2750	..
Fourth National	180	..
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Gallatin	315	..
Gansevoort	..	85
Garfield	1200	..
German-American	115	..
Germania	380	..
German Exchange	240	270
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	125	..
Hanover	710	..
Hide & Leather	118	..
Home	100	..
Importers & Traders'	535	550
Irving	165	..
Leather Manufacturers'	200	..
Liberty	225	..
Lincoln	750	..
Manhattan	245	..
Market & Fulton	230	..
Mechanics'	300	215
Mechanics & Traders'	..	101
Mercantile	190	..
Merchants'	175	..
Merchants' Exchange	120	..
Metropolis	400	..
Mount Morris	225	..
Mutual	135	145
Nassau	150	..
National Union	300	..
New Amsterdam	460	..
New York	250	..
New York County	1500	..
New York National Exchange	116	..
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
Ninth National	90	95
North America	200	..
Oriental	200	..
Pacific	170	..
Park	520	..
People's	200	..
Phenix	108	114
Plaza	400	..
Produce Exchange	120	..
Republic	190	..
Riverside	190	..
Seaboard	225	..
Second National	550	..
Seventh National	160	..
Shoe & Leather	103	108
State of New York	122½	130
Twelfth Ward	130	..
Union Square	210	230
Western	275	..
West Side	300	..
Yorkville	200	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	98	101
Amalgamated Copper	93	94¾
American Air Power	76½	80
American Bank Note Co.	45	50
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	7
American Press Association	100	107
American Soda Fountain	5	10
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	50	56
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	14	18
American Typefounders'	46	50
American Graphophone	125	130
American Graphophone pf.	130	140
Anderson Tobacco	10	12
Barney & Smith Car	22	25
Barney & Smith pf.	80	85
Barney & Smith Car 6s	105	107
Beet Sugar	31	34
Beet Sugar pf.	80	82
Bliss, E. W.	132	140
Bliss, E. W. pf.	125	130
British Columbia Copper	12	12⅞
Carter-Crume pf.	60	80
Celluloid Company	88	92
Central & South American Tel.	113	114
Central Fireworks	13	15
Central Fireworks pf.	59	62
Chesebrough Mfg.	340	345
Ches. Potomac Tel. stock	61	67
Consolidated Car Heating	48	55
Consolidated Fireworks com.	5	..
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	65	70
Cramps' Ship and Eng. Bldg.	81	85
Eastman Kodak Co.	100	110
Electric Boat	20	22
Electric Boat pf.	45	48
Electric Vehicle	105	110
Electric Vehicle pf.	115	120
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid.	2⅛	2½
Empire & Bay State Tel.	75	80
Erie & Western Trans.	75	80
Flemington Coal & Coke	23	27½
General Carriage	35	36½
General Chemical	50	..
General Chemical pf.	99	101
General Electric Automobile	..	23
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	114	120
Havana Commercial	30¼	31
Havana Commercial pf.	68½	69¼
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	54	58
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	96	..
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	2	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	10	13
Hoboken Land & Imp.	110	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	100	115
International Power	..	80
International Pump	24	25
International Pump pf.	68½	68
Iron Steamboat	6	7
Iron Steamboat 6s	50	70
J. B. Stetson com.	75	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	115	..
Journeay & Burnham com.	5	..
Journeay & Burnham pf.	25	..
Kentucky Distilleries com.	18	19
Kentucky Distilleries pf.	60	62
Lanston Monotype	90	95
Lorillard pf.	120	..
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	35
Markeen Copper	7¾	8¼
Mergenthaler Linotype	200	210
Michigan Pen. Car bonds	106¾	107½
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	..	100
National Starch	81	85
National Salt	44	46
National Salt pf.	75	77
National Wall Paper deb. stock	70	80
New England Electric Vehicle	12¾	13¼
N. Y. Biscuit bonds, 6s	111	115
N. Y. Electric Brake	58	62
N. Y. Electric Vehicle	20	25
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	180	190
Nicaragua Construction, new	..	10
Old Dominion Steamship	90	..
Otis Elevator	34½	35
Otis Elevator pf.	89½	90¼
Penn. Salt Mfg.	109	..
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	132	140
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	22½	23½
Pratt & Whitney com.	4½	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	45	50
Procter & Gamble	370	390
Procter & Gamble pf.	190	200
Republic Iron & Steel	17¾	18¾
Republic Iron & Steel pf.	62	63
R. L. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	25	..
Royal Baking Powder	99½	100¼
Rubber Goods	25	27½
Rubber Goods pf., ex div.	80	80¾
Safety Car Heating & Light	145	155
Simmons Hardware com.	140	145
Simmons Hardware pf.	125	130
Singer Mfg. Co.	490	510
Standard Coupler	..	38
Standard Oil	454½	455
Susquehanna Coal 6s	120	..
Swift & Co.	101¼	102
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	108	110
Tennessee Copper	19½	20
Texas & Pacific Coal	68	75
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	107	..
Trenton Potteries com.	7	15
Trenton Potteries pf.	..	60
Trow Directory, new	50	53
Union Steel & Chain	27½	28
Union Steel & Chain pf.	67½	68
Union Switch & Signal	83	88
Union Switch & Signal pf.	120	123
United Shoe Machinery com.	35	37
United Shoe Machinery pf.	25	27½
Union Typewriter com	20	21½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	114	116
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115	117
United States Envelope 1st 6s	111	112½
United States Glass	33	35
United States Glass pf.	80	85
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¾	1
Wagner Palace Car	179	181
*Wahnita Copper	6¾	7¼
Westinghouse Air Brake	430	450
Worthington Pump pf.	112	113

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	67¾	68¾
Baltimore 1st 5s	111	113
Bay State	2¼	2½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with int.	82	85
Buffalo (N. Y.) stocks	11	12
Central Union Gas bonds	103	105
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	108	109
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 5s	106½	106
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	108	..
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	106	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. con 6s	118	128
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104½	106½
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	45	50
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	96½	100
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	95	100
Consolidated Gas of Newark	58	60
Consol. Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	19	20
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	84	88
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	90	94
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	108	110
Equitable 1st con. 5s	116	118
Essex & Hudson Gas	42½	44
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	65	70
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	77½	82
Grand Rap'ds stock	103	105
Grand Rapids bonds	103	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	59	62
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	71	74
Indianapolis stock	122	128
Indianapolis 1st 6s	103½	104¼
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	65	70
Lafayette 1st 6s	81	84
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	50	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	71	73
Madison (Wis.) Gas	63	67
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	105	109
Mutual of New York	250	310
New Amsterdam	34	34¾
New Amsterdam pf.	59	61
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	100½	101
New England Gas & Coke	20	21
New England G. & C. bonds	82¼	82¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	100	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
N. Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109
Ohio & Indiana stock	50	55
Ohio & Indiana bonds	71	73
St. Joseph (Mo.)	45	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	85	90
Standard Gas, New York	112	118
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	127	..
Standard Gas, New York 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	19
Syracuse Gas 5s	79	83
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	97½	100
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	107	108
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlanta & Charlotte	127	..
Bald Eagle Valley	200	..
Boston & Providence	300	..
Cayuga & Susquehanna	200	..
Columbus & Xenia	206	..
Delaware & Bound Brook	175	185
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	102	..
Erie & Pittsburg	155	165
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	138	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	120	..
Grand River Valley	113	..
Inter-Ocean Tel. Co.	120	..
Kansas City, St. L. & C. pf.	150	..
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	145	..
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	175	..
Naugatuck	252	265
New York & Harlem	330	..
N. Y., Lackawanna & Western	133	135
Northwest Tel. Co.	115	..
Norwich & Worcester pf.	208	..
Old Colony	204	..
Oswego & Syracuse	200	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	140	..
Providence & Worcester	275	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	175	..
Utica, Chen. & Sus. Valley	150	154
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	275	..
Valley of New York	112	..
Warren	175	..

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, June 18.—Americans, which of late had merely reflected changes in cable quotations, opened yesterday higher, and were well sustained. Among the increases were St. Louis and San Francisco second preferred, which rose 2 points; New York Central and Hudson River, 1; Reading first preferred, ½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, ½; Baltimore and Ohio, ¼; Erie first, ¼; Louisville and Nashville, ¼; New York, Ontario and Western, ¼; Reading ordinary, ¼; Erie common, ⅛, and Southern preferred, ⅛. Among the declines were Wabash ordinary, which fell ½; Northern Pacific, ¾; Canadian Pacific, ¼; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, ⅛, and Southern ordinary, ⅛.

Money was plentiful and in fair demand, on call at ¾ per cent.; until Monday, 1; for a week, from 1¼ to 1½, and on three months' bills from 1 15-16 to 2 per cent.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, June 18.—Market conditions here continue favorable, the excellent business of week before last having continued, to a large extent, throughout the week just ended, any falling off being probably due to the independence of sellers, heavy engagements, and inability to give early delivery. India continued buying, with a fair miscellaneous trade, particularly in printing and finishing cloths.

All markets in the home trade are satisfactory. Prices are gradually rising. For a number of years the buyers had the run of the market, but now the tables are turned and the prospects are considered good. The India monsoon promises well.

Yarns are firm, American yarns hardening, though not generally higher. Business in this department is moderate. Egyptian yarns are strong and about ½d higher.

Advices from Rouen report an improving trade and an upward tendency in prices.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, June 18.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ended yesterday shows the following changes: Gold in hand, increase, 10,211,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase, 3,328,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 2,699,000 pesetas.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
2d week June	$28,489	$24,488	$21,723
From Jan. 1	715,546	669,546	593,337
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	509	509	509
2d week June	$45,092	$34,650	$33,337
From July 1	2,023,490	1,792,041	1,490,064
BALTIMORE & OHIO for April—			
Gross earnings	2,367,344	2,454,788	1,982,520
Op. expenses	1,800,004	1,769,741	1,659,950
Net earnings	567,340	685,047	322,570
Pro. ct. to gross	76¼	72¼	83%
From July 1 to April 30—			
Gross earnings	24,693,134	22,867,871	21,345,994
Net earnings	5,546,497	6,229,812	4,763,552
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN for April—			
Gross earnings	544,663	609,340	491,274
Op. expenses	385,804	427,835	364,797
Net earnings	158,859	181,485	126,477
From July 1 to April 30—			
Gross earnings	5,243,577	5,131,714	5,106,090
Net earnings	1,426,647	1,382,033	1,538,818
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS for May—			
Gross earnings	534,580	526,038	444,393
Op. expenses	342,583	312,651	277,542
Net earnings	172,297	213,386	166,851
Charges	131,538	122,982	126,474
Surplus	40,759	90,704	40,377
From July 1 to May 31—			
Gross earnings	5,640,126	5,224,263	4,652,877
Net earnings	1,838,511	1,825,088	1,731,547
Surplus	395,494	435,458	349,390
PACIFIC COAST COMPANY for April—			
Gross earnings	407,334	456,416	251,866
Op. expenses	306,997	389,434	241,317
Net earnings	100,337	86,982	10,049
From Dec. 1 to April 30—			
Gross earnings	1,981,950	2,210,209	1,244,033
Net earnings	408,428	552,546	132,213
PITTSBURG & WESTERN for April—	1899.	1898.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	$258,729	$282,376	$23,647
Op. expenses	178,870	192,627	13,757
Net earnings	79,859	89,749	9,890
From July 1 to April 30—			
Gross earnings	2,673,476	2,335,067	*$8,409
Net earnings	800,879	765,066	*$5,813

*Increase.

Report of Specie Imported in New York June 10 to 16 Inclusive.

Steamers.	Where From.	Amount.
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Madiana	St. Kitts	$216
Cherokee	Sanches	334
South Cambria	Jeremie	359
Finance	Colon	31,575
Cherokee	Macoris	300
Cherokee	Puerto Plata	1,116
South Cambria	Cape Haiti	250
South Cambria	Port au Prince	15,900
South Cambria	Gonaives	1,300
Andes	Jeremie	8,330
Philadelphia	Curacao	2
American Silver Coin—		
South Cambria	Jeremie	100
Philadelphia	Curacao	10
American Gold Coin—		
Madiana	St. Kitts	400
Cherokee	Puerto Plata	950
Cherokee	Puerto Plata	50
South Cambria	Cape Haiti	3,250
Philadelphia	Curacao	805
Andes	Jeremie	1,200
Donna Maria	Fayal	3,443
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Cherokee	Puerto Plata	80
Finance	Colon	905
Gold Bullion—		
Europe	London	22,124
Finance	Colon	4,122
Adirondack	Carthagena	1,620
Adirondack	Puerto Colombia	1,159
Silver Bullion—		
Europe	London	9,123
Seneca	Vera Cruz	5,263
Finance	Colon	350
Total		$119,089

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from June 13 to 17 Inclusive.

Date.	Steamship.	Destination.	Amount.
June 13	Lahn	Bremen, G. C. (U. S.)	$2,000,000
June 13	Lahn	London, S. B.	350,000
June 14	St. Louis	London, S. B.	500,729
June 14	Arg. Victoria	London, S. B.	89,815
June 14	South Cambria	Aux Cayes (U. S.)	3,000
June 14	Seneca	Havana, G. C. (Sp.)	545,200
June 15	Cienfuegos	Matanzas, G. C. (U. S.)	9,000
June 16	Campania	London, S. B.	175,000
June 17	Mexico	Havana, G. C.	100,000
Total			$3,469,744

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

June 10	M. L. Wilson	Progreso, G. C. (U. S.)	$1,000
May 26	Seneca	Trinidad, G. C.	400
Total			$1,400

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1899 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing June 17. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
110	113	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, 1899	2	117¾	Feb. 23	108¾	Jan. 16	*110	June 6, 1899
190	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,500,000	Jan., 1899	3½	*206½	May 11	*206½	May 11	*206½	May 11, 1899
..	..	American Bank Note								*43	Mar. 5, 1898
140	200	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1899	5	*140	Feb. 17	*130	Feb. 3	*140	Feb. 17, 1899
100	103	Am. Tel. & Cable	14,000,000	June 1, 1899	1¼	105	Apr. 18	99½	Mar. 2	101	June 5, 1899
140	145	American Tobacco pf	14,000,000	May 1, 1899	2	150	Mar. 6	132	Jan. 4	*144	June 5, 1899
16	18	Ann Arbor	3,250,000			17½	Jan. 14	14	Apr. 20	*16	June 10, 1899
40	42	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000			43½	May 23	38	May 8	*40	June 6, 1899
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1899	3					*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Balt. & Ohio** all in. paid	25,000,000			75⅝	Apr. 12	66½	Jan. 5	*65½	June 8, 1899
100	..	Beech Creek	5,500,000	April, 1899	1					100	Oct. 31, 1898
106½	..	Boston Air Line pf	1,426,000	Jan., 1899	2					106¾	Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	Bklyn Wharf & W. pf. Series B	5,000,000			21	Feb. 15	21	Feb. 15	21	Feb. 15, 1899
34	40	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	6,000,000			35	Jan. 3	30¼	Mar. 25	35	June 6, 1899
105	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Feb. 1, 1899	4	110	Jan. 31	100	Jan. 17	*110	May 22, 1899
92	94	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898	75c	*92	May 26	85	Feb. 20	*92	May 26, 1899
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000							20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
150	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	Mar. 1, 1899	1½	175½	Mar. 25	168	Jan. 11	171	April 5, 1899
180	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	Mar. 1, 1899	1½	*190	Feb. 10	*192	Jan. 30	*193½	Feb. 15, 1899
89	91	Chi. Great Western deb	15,643,000	Jan., 1899	2	93¾	Feb. 15	83⅜	Jan. 3	93	May 8, 1899
9	10	Chic., Ind. & Louisville	10,500,000			12½	Apr. 25	7¾	Jan. 6	9	June 5, 1899
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan. 3, 1899	4					102¾	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	April 1, 1899	1½					120	June 4, 1898
..	11	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling	8,000,000			16¾	Jan. 25	10¾	Mar. 28	11	May 2, 1899
186	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	June 1, 1899	1¾	*186⅞	April 14	184⅝	Mar. 6	*186⅞	Apr. 14, 1899
3	6	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf	500,000			6¼	Apr. 21	2	Apr. 14	*6	May 10, 1899
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf	336,700			30	June 9	*10	Feb. 23	30	June 9, 1899
179	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	April 1, 1899	1¾	189	Jan. 26	182	Jan. 26	189	Jan. 26, 1899
53½	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb., 1899	2	58	Mar. 23	52	Mar. 7	52½	May 1, 1899
42	43	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	May 17, 1899	1	50¼	Jan. 31	40¾	May 31	42	June 9, 1899
..	87	Consolidated Ice pf	3,500,000	Apr. 17, 1899	1½	97	Mar. 13	90	Apr. 28	*90	Jan. 3, 1899
..	..	**Detroit City Gas**	4,313,000			85	May 12	63	Jan. 4	85	May 12, 1899
..	..	Dul., South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000			5¾	Apr. 20	3	Apr. 14	4¼	June 10, 1899
..	..	Dul., South Shore & At. pf	10,000,000			14	Apr. 22	7¾	Jan. 4	12½	June 9, 1899
380	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	April, 1899	3½					*362½	Oct. 3, 1898
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	5,000,000	May 15, 1899	1	*92⅜	Jan. 14	*92⅜	Jan. 14	*92⅜	Jan. 14, 1899
..	63	**Flint & Pere Marquette** pf	6,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899	1	65	May 19	43¼	Jan. 3	*62	June 5, 1899
..	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898	2	25	Jan. 5	15	June 6	15	June 6, 1899
24	26½	Forth Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100			30	Mar. 28	14	Feb. 1	26¼	June 9, 1899
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel**	5,000,000	April, 1899	1½					*108¼	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899	1½	*30	Mar. 23	*30	Mar. 23	*30	Mar. 23, 1899
100	..	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf	2,000,000	May 1, 1899	1¼	*101	June 6	*99¼	Jan. 31	*101	June 6, 1899
100	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,600	May 1, 1899	1¼	*100	Feb. 28	*100	Feb. 28	*100	Feb. 28, 1899
385	425	Harlem	8,638,650	April 1, 1899	2	*390	Mar. 14	*380	Jan. 25	*380	Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000			120½	May 2	57¾	Jan. 3	*105	May 20, 1899
22	25	Hocking Valley	6,000,000			29	Apr. 27	23⅞	May 15	*23⅞	June 6, 1899
10½	12½	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000			15	Mar. 22	7¾	Jan. 13	*12	June 5, 1899
3	4	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,690,000			5½	Feb. 1	3	May 9	*3	May 23, 1899
35	50	Keokuk & Western	4,500,000	Jan. 1, 1899	1	*32	Jan. 25	*30½	Jan. 16	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
99	102	**Laclede Gas Light**, St. L., pf	2,500,000	June 15, 1899	2½	102½	May 18	95	Mar. 9	*100	May 26, 1899
206	210	Lake Shore	49,465,500	Jan. 28, 1899	3½	208	Jan. 24	196½	Jan. 5	204½	June 8, 1899
67	73	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, 1896	1	85	Apr. 4	56¼	Jan. 5	*65	June 2, 1899
58	75	**Maryland Coal** pf	1,876,000	Jan. 2, 1899	2½	60	Apr. 25	58	Apr. 24	60	Apr. 29, 1899
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Mar. 31, 1899	5					*152	May 31, 1899
11¾	12¾	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000			14⅞	Jan 30	11⅜	May 10	12	June 10, 1899
183	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan., 1899	3½	*185	June 1	176	Jan. 3	*185	June 1, 1899
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	1					*72½	Nov. 21, 1898
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000			9¼	Jan. 14	3½	June 9	3½	June 9, 1899
5	7½	National Starch Mfg	5,000,000			8⅝	May 3	4½	Mar. 17	*5½	May 9, 1899
45	60	National Starch 1st pf	3,000,000	May 1, 1898	2	50	Mar. 18	43	April 20	43	Apr. 20, 1899
15	23	Nat. Starch Mfg. 2d pf	2,500,000	Jan., 1896	6	23	Feb. 9	13	Mar. 17	*15	Apr. 4, 1899
30	39	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 3, 1899	2	42	Jan. 23	37¼	Apr. 24	*37	May 11, 1899
60	70	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar., 1898	2	79	Jan. 23	63	Mar. 7	*65	May 26, 1899
28	30	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000			41	Jan. 23	29½	May 4	*28	June 8, 1899
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & Western	10,000,000	Apr. 1, 1899	1¼	133	June 7	129½	Jan. 27	133	June 7, 1899
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan. 10, 1899	4					*350	Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Apr. 15, 1899	1¼					*124	Jan. 28, 1897
60	75	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Apr. 10, 1899	1	70½	June 2	70	May 15	70½	June 2, 1899
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,000			*5	May 26	*5	May 26	*5	May 26, 1899
8	10	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 31, 1897	75c	10¼	Apr. 27	6	Mar. 23	8	June 2, 1899
28	29¾	**Pacific Coast**	6,900,000	Apr. 17, 1899	1	51	Jan. 26	38	May 11	39¾	June 9, 1899
82	86	Pacific Coast 1st pf	1,515,500	Apr. 17, 1899	2½	90	Feb. 20	84½	Apr. 25	*87	May 10, 1899
54	60	Pacific Coast 2d pf	3,914,400	Apr. 17, 1899	2	67¾	Feb. 21	50½	June 6	59¾	June 6, 1899
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896	2					*95	Sep. 22, 1897
4	5	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000			7	Jan. 10	4	May 27	*3¼	June 10, 1899
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Apr. 1, 1899	2	121	Jan. 16	*117	May 16	*117	May 16, 1899
186	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago	19,714,200	Apr. 1, 1899	1¾	*188½	June 9	180	Jan. 10	*188¼	June 9, 1899
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough	4,000,000	Jan., 1899	3	*137	Mar. 3	*137	Mar. 3	*137	Mar. 3, 1899
7	8½	Pittsburg & Western pf	5,000,000			13	May 1	7	May 18	7¾	June 7, 1899
8	10	**Quicksilver** pf	4,291,300	May 5, 1899	½	14	Apr. 13	8	June 7	8	June 7, 1899
190	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan. 4, 1899	4	*194	May 11	*187	Feb. 14	*194	May 11, 1899
33	40	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sep. 30, 1898	2	43½	Feb. 3	25½	Jan. 4	*36	May 3, 1899
131	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	10,000,000	May 15, 1899	1¼	130½	Jan. 26	129⅝	Mar. 1	*131¼	June 5, 1899
..	..	**St. J. & Grand Island**	4,000,000			8	Jan. 9	4	May 8	4	June 9, 1899
101	102¼	St. Paul & Duluth pf	4,009,600	Mar. 1, 1899	3½	108	Jan. 23	98¼	Jan. 25	102	May 31, 1899
60½	62	Silver Bullion certificates				65	Apr. 28	60	Apr. 21	61½	May 22, 1899
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 1, 1899	3½	*200	Mar. 2	*200	Mar. 2	*200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Mar. 31, 1899	1½					*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	Jan. 1, 1899	3					*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	559,525	Jan., 1899	2½					100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,049,400							10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,224,500	Jan. 16, 1899	4					*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
..	..	Texas Pacific Land Trust	10,370,000			15½	Jan. 17	12	Jan. 13	13	June 1, 1899
..	20	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1893	1	25	Jan. 25	20	Jan. 27	20	Apr. 4, 1899
..	40	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	3,705,000	July 25, 1898	1¼	42	Mar. 22	35	Jan. 25	42	Apr. 3, 1899
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	April 1, 1899	½					64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Apr. 10, 1899	2½					*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Dec., 1898	3½					165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	Jan., 1899	3½					*174	Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	May 15, 1899	1¼					94½	Dec. 27, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23, 1897	2					3	Apr. 18, 1898
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg	8,813,098							*88	Sep. 23, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1899	3	98¼	Jan. 24	93¾	Mar. 6	*96	Mar. 15, 1899
..	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf	2,500,000			64	Jan. 30	58⅝	Jan. 27	59	May 12, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Sale seller 30 days.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2@2½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days to four months and 3@3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England gained £87,540 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 40.35, became 41.44 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France gained 6,875,000f gold and lost 1,125,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were $4.86½ for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.85¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¾ for demand, $4.88¾ for cable transfers, and $4.85@$4.85¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16¼ for short; reichsmarks at 94 13-16 and 95 7-16, and guilders at 40 1-16 and 40¼.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—12½@16 2-3c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 25c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 50c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c premium; over counter, 75c premium. St. Louis—50c discount.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 17.—On account of reports of opposition to be started at Joliet with $2,000,000 capital, American Tin Plate common went off to-day from 37½ at the opening to 36 at the close. Preferred was 85. Linseed preferred opened at 40½, ⅛ lower than yesterday, but closed a notch stronger at 41¼. National Steel common opened at 51, declined to 50, and closed at 50¾. Twenty shares of preferred went at 89 and ten at 88. Metropolitan gold bonds were 97, the preferred stock ranging from 57 to 56¾, while trust certificates were 14½. Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	20
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	78¾
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	168
National Biscuit Co. common	46
National Biscuit Co. pf	97¼
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co.	4
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf	12
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	2
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf	20
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	12
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf	30
N. Chicago St. R. R.	245
W. Chicago St. R. R.	120
South Side El. R. R.	95
Lake St. El.	18
Lake St. El. trust cctfs	15¾
Street's W. S. Car Line	30

REGULAR STOCKS.

American Linseed Co.	7¾
American Linseed Co. pf	40½
American Tin Plate common	36¾
American Tin Plate pfd	85½
National Biscuit Co. common	46
National Biscuit Co. pf	97¾
National Carbon common	36
National Carbon pf	81
National Steel common	50
National Steel pf., ex div	89¾
Diamond Match	168
West Chicago St. R. R.	119

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $6,140,128. The imports of specie were $119,089, the exports of specie $3,469,744.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

	Exchanges.	Balances.
June 17	$1,497,462,946	$86,904,470
June 10	1,559,225,594	56,814,127
*June 3	964,342,388	56,274,397
May 27	1,231,015,611	69,939,059
May 20	1,246,292,309	69,921,612
May 13	1,384,833,511	77,221,724
May 6	1,429,472,905	72,053,491
April 29	1,291,119,389	67,722,656
April 22	1,302,219,410	77,782,563
April 15	1,424,846,265	82,834,464
April 8	1,553,090,541	77,375,935
April 1	1,293,839,167	60,915,594
March 25	1,247,937,095	74,448,236
March 18	1,346,822,758	67,781,545
March 11	1,301,879,387	76,573,336
March 4	1,392,090,599	74,090,201
*Feb. 25	1,172,231,435	50,387,372
*Feb. 18	805,777,932	50,387,272
Feb. 11	1,133,455,998	54,895,394
Feb. 4	1,328,481,208	70,245,718
Jan. 28	1,494,499,585	67,281,634
Jan. 21	1,409,245,946	59,172,697
Jan. 14	1,261,994,963	72,624,846
Jan. 7	1,160,843,813	65,442,570
Dec. 24	1,022,486,289	48,478,272
Dec. 17	1,119,883,235	50,628,953
Dec. 10	954,918,136	54,514,911
Dec. 3	1,001,133,174	51,294,114
*Nov. 26	686,994,457	39,902,287
Nov. 19	1,035,752,161	49,112,797
*Nov. 12	547,498,597	46,118,734
Nov. 5	570,203,371	49,345,459
Oct. 29	791,118,993	46,483,441
Oct. 22	788,290,665	50,670,228
Oct. 15	819,899,109	56,908,379
Oct. 8	890,055,949	49,631,089
Oct. 1	774,094,921	41,099,393
Sept. 24	814,737,360	50,621,365
Sept. 17	931,153,223	46,905,691
*Sept. 10	670,077,942	38,826,001
Sept. 3	826,054,776	45,894,388
Aug. 27	788,947,004	46,026,866
Aug. 20	848,516,943	44,023,708
Aug. 6	741,158,372	36,254,998
July 30	854,538,598	39,676,764
July 23	690,360,419	46,140,423
July 16	726,886,203	47,169,205
July 9	817,814,985	44,945,178
July 2	659,648,118	48,666,923
June 25	695,695,437	48,167,350
July 23	1,044,423,097	57,178,894

*Five days.

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,

BANKERS, 41 WALL STREET, N. Y.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.

DEAL IN

HIGH-GRADE INVESTMENT SECURITIES,

Lists of current offerings sent on application.

Philadelphia Correspondents, GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

BANKERS.

Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission

DEALERS IN

Investment Securities.

27 AND 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK.

State and James Sts., Albany.

BOODY, M'LELLAN & CO.,

BANKERS.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

NVESTMENT DEPARTMENT: Special offering of a 5% Gold Bond on Property Located in Greater New York. Send for Circulars bearing on our 1st Mortgage Bonds.

Cable Address, "Goskite." 57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
GERMAN AMERICAN BANK
at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,945,180.17
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		294,932.70
Other real estate		5,200.00
Stocks and bonds		239,188.08
Specie		419,229.82
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		282,577.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$1,667,745.22	
Other items carried as cash	7,292.35	
		1,675,037.57
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Internal revenue stamps		513.28
		$5,861,858.62

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$750,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	56,590.75
Due depositors	406,429.50
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	398,694.37
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	135.00
	$5,861,858.62

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

CASIMIR TAG, President, and J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier, of the German American Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 23 Broad Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 14th day of June, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made

CASIMIR TAG, President.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 17th day of June, 1899, before me.

JOHN A. WILLIAMS,
[L. S.] Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital, . . $1,500,000
Surplus . . 1,400,000
Deposits . . 25,000,000

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
BANK OF THE METROPOLIS
at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,603,571.58
Overdrafts		465.99
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		448,058.49
Stocks and bonds		372,196.35
Specie		1,135,970.62
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		818,506.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$302,730.21	
Other items carried as cash	1,288.04	
		304,018.25
Due from U. S. Treasurer		24,000.00
		$8,706,886.28

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	600,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	274,111.81
Due depositors	6,865,582.18
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	657,172.29
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	$720.00
Taxes	9,000.00
	9,720.00
	$8,706,886.28

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

THEODORE ROGERS, President, and EDWARD C. EVANS, Cashier, of the Bank of the Metropolis, a bank located and doing business at No. 29 Union Square, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 14th day of June, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.

THEO. ROGERS, President.
E. C. EVANS, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 16th day of June, 1899, before me.

WM. H. ROCKWOOD,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public for N. Y. Co.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Thursday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended June 16, 1899	$9,140,159
Week ended June 17, 1898	7,423,931
From Jan. 1, 1899	247,852,824
From Jan. 1, 1898	207,963,676

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended June 13, 1899	$9,637,557
Week ended June 14, 1898	13,846,631
From Jan. 1, 1899	266,530,041
From Jan. 1, 1898	227,097,931

Imports of Gold.

Week ended June 16, 1899	$30,869
Week ended June 17, 1898	25,516
From Jan. 1, 1899	7,704,321
From Jan. 1, 1898	68,916,291

Exports of Gold.

Week ended June 16, 1899	$2,654,300
Week ended June 17, 1898	11,700
From Jan. 1, 1899	13,586,136
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,590,779

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended June 16, 1899	$2,614,431
From Jan. 1, 1899	5,831,815

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended June 17, 1898	$13,816
From Jan. 1, 1898	64,325,512

Imports of Silver.

Week ended June 16, 1899	$79,160
Week ended June 17, 1898	4,349
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,705,439
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,151,674

Exports of Silver.

Week ended June 16, 1899	$759,814
Week ended June 17, 1898	867,065
From Jan. 1, 1899	23,125,125
From Jan. 1, 1898	19,257,867

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended June 16, 1899	$710,654
Week ended June 17, 1898	862,656
From Jan. 1, 1899	21,419,686
From Jan. 1, 1898	18,076,233

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended June 16, 1899	$119,029
Week ended June 17, 1898	29,865
From Jan. 1, 1899	9,409,760
From Jan. 1, 1898	70,067,965

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended June 16, 1899	$3,444,114
Week ended June 17, 1898	878,865
From Jan. 1, 1899	36,721,261
From Jan. 1, 1898	23,348,642

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended June 16, 1899	$3,325,085
From Jan. 1, 1899	27,251,501
Week ended June 17, 1898	$48,949

Total Net Imports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1898	$45,649,282

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@62.

Bar silver in London was 27⅞d per ounce and in New York 60⅝c. Mexican silver dollars, 48½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 554,200.49 ounces of silver bullion.

BANK STATEMENTS.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in the reserve of $9,319,900. The banks now hold $30,003,200 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the average show an increase in the loans of $15,992,600, a decrease in specie of $7,005,500, an increase in legal tenders of $170,500, an increase in deposits of $9,938,400, and a decrease in circulation of $22,700.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	June 17 '99.	June 10,'99.	June 18,'98.
Loans	$773,319,200	$757,407,600	$616,336,500
Specie	197,157,900	204,163,700	182,905,500
Legal tenders	55,787,800	59,617,300	50,111,400
Net deposits	907,770,000	897,831,600	730,976,400
Circulation	13,587,100	13,659,800	14,686,700

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	June 17,'99.	June 10,'99.	June 18,'98.
Specie	$197,157,900	$204,163,700	$182,905,500
Legal tenders	55,787,800	59,617,300	50,111,400
Total reserve	$252,945,700	$263,781,000	$242,016,900
Reserve required against deposits	226,942,500	224,457,900	182,744,100
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$30,003,200	$39,323,100	$59,272,800

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$23,530,375	$22,294,575	$43,091,450
Jan. 14	28,203,075	25,982,775	52,172,525
Jan. 21	34,023,675	30,752,950	67,067,800
Jan. 28	39,232,025	35,619,450	59,118,250
Feb. 4	37,432,575	34,261,625	54,940,050
Feb. 11	36,511,825	32,427,050	51,678,225
Feb. 18	34,373,825	26,068,450	56,665,950
Feb. 25	30,534,950	22,183,325	57,730,975
March 4	24,678,125	20,225,050	55,256,925
March 11	23,203,000	22,721,125	52,825,550
March 18	19,074,175	28,660,100	49,108,075
March 25	15,677,225	33,581,475	48,825,750
April 1	15,491,550	35,720,800	47,086,575
April 8	15,048,825	35,720,800	47,086,575
April 15	19,471,525	37,346,075	46,966,900
April 22	24,175,900	43,525,100	49,257,900
April 29	25,529,075	44,889,575	48,917,625
May 6	19,351,950	43,916,475	44,055,975
May 13	27,137,625	46,997,225	44,499,500
May 20	31,631,525	50,715,250	45,098,950
May 27	43,033,725	53,704,600	46,616,100
June 3	42,710,600	52,249,700	45,320,825
June 10	39,324,100	53,841,100	47,601,475
June 17	30,003,200	59,272,800	48,390,950

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$30,003,200	1894	$76,376,575
1898	59,272,800	1893	8,776,900
1897	48,390,950	1892	22,783,825
1896	19,988,250	1891	16,172,225
1895	36,544,250	1890	6,144,625

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
June 15, 1899	£31,027,391	.....
June 16, 1898	38,156,127	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
June 15, 1899	74,170,720	£48,774,480
June 16, 1898	75,011,968	49,390,628
BANK OF GERMANY.		
June 15, 1899	30,187,000	15,551,000
June 16, 1898	29,393,000	15,140,000
RUSSIA.		
June 15, 1899	95,432,000	5,315,000
June 16, 1898	110,695,000	4,364,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
June 15, 1899	36,204,000	12,731,000
June 16, 1898	34,834,000	12,581,000
SPAIN.		
June 15, 1899	11,850,000	13,139,000
June 15, 1898	9,834,000	4,228,000
ITALY.		
June 15, 1899	15,349,000	2,321,000
June 16, 1898	15,100,000	1,921,000
NETHERLANDS.		
June 15, 1899	3,834,000	6,612,000
June 16, 1898	2,860,000	6,965,000
BELGIUM.		
June 15, 1899	3,039,000	1,530,000
June 16, 1898	2,903,000	1,452,000
Total for the week	£301,128,111	£105,973,480
Total preceding week	301,339,824	106,230,151
Corresponding date last year	318,782,095	96,041,628

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ESTABLISHED 1867.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Fair, warmer; light southerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,427. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 84¼c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed 42½c.; cash cotton, 6 5-16c.

FOREIGN.—M. Waldeck-Rousseau has been compelled to decline the offer of the Premiership of France because of his failure to form a Cabinet after repeated efforts. The situation is made more difficult by this turn in the French Cabinet crisis. It is now believed that Germany will acquiesce in the plan to form a Board of Arbitration at The Hague; if not, it is believed the other powers represented will proceed to agree upon one of the proposals that have been submitted. The Samoan outlook was discussed in the Reichstag yesterday by Baron von Bülow. Reports from Pretoria, capital of the Transvaal, show that the Government is preparing for the emergency of war with Great Britain pending the negotiations which have recently made the situation acute. The Pope, at the Consistory yesterday, created many Cardinals and Bishops. It is denied from Ottawa that Canada sent a message to the Government at London that it must choose between the United States and Canada in the settlement of the Alaskan boundary. Riots have occurred in the Leeward Islands.—Page 7.

Page 1.

The will of Augustin Daly was filed for probate yesterday. Many persons attended the funeral services for the manager, held in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The Coroner and the District Attorney are investigating the death of Louis Zimmermann. Mrs. Zimmermann says she never saw her husband alive after he went to collect a bill from Alpheas J. Goddard.

The steamer Rideout, from Alaska, has arrived at San Francisco, bringing the news that three men who had started from Dahl River for Jimtown, had been lost and their bodies discovered away from the trail. One had evidently been partially eaten by the other two.

Page 2.

Revenue Agent Thompson says that members of the Consolidated Exchange dodge their war taxes.

Collector Treat declares that he expects no trouble in collecting war revenue due from surety companies.

At a meeting of the Actors' Church Alliance last evening, Bishop Potter made an address in praise of the profession.

The remarks made by Prof. Kenneson were not discussed yesterday at the meeting of the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

A verdict for $355,000 was obtained yesterday in the Supreme Court by the Industrial and General Trust, (Limited,) an English corporation, against J. Kennedy Tod and James S. Leitner, as the Reorganization Committee of the Birmingham, Sheffield and Tennessee River Railroad Company.

Page 3.

News has been received in this city of a wholesale massacre by Filipinos of the Spanish residents of the Island of Balabac.

A temporary injunction was granted in Camden, N. J., yesterday restraining the Federal Steel Company from paying any dividends on the common stock until the further order of the court.

Page 4.

The class in philanthropic work conducted by the Charity Organization Society began its work yesterday.

The first battalion of the Seventh Regiment went into camp yesterday in Putnam County. They will be followed by the second battalion to-morrow.

Page 5.

The Lenox Tennis Club tournament opened yesterday.

The Larned brothers won the doubles tennis championship of New Jersey.

An ocean race will be a feature of the cruise of the Atlantic Yacht Club.

The Brooklyn Yacht Club's forty-second annual regatta took place yesterday.

More than 700 candidates passed the examination for admission to the Normal College.

Gen. Leonard Wood, Military Governor of Santiago, arrived in the city yesterday from Cuba.

A band of desperadoes bound and gagged the employes of the Fairmount Park Transportation Company of Philadelphia in its barns yesterday morning and blew open the safe, securing over $3,000 of the company's money and making their escape.

Page 6.

The Navy Department has made public a report from Capt. Chadwick, giving a statement from Lieut.-Commander Hodgson concerning the details of the alleged dialogue with Rear Admiral Schley at Santiago during the engagement with Cervera's fleet.

Page 8.

As a punishment for being deliberately left at the post with Banastar in the Suburban, W. H. Clark has informed Jockey Maher that he can ride no more for his stable or for any other owner until the two years' contract he has with him expires. The races at Sheepshead Bay yesterday were won by Admiration, Holland, Neda, May Hempstead, Mauvilla, and Central Trust.

Page 14.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet's claim to $150,000 annual income has been sustained.

The scale on the Park Row side of the Post Office, which has long been a nuisance to pedestrians, will be removed shortly.

At the Methodist preachers' meeting yesterday resolutions were passed denouncing Chief of Police Devery for not stopping the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons fight.

Secretary Mahoney of the National Civil Service Reform League said yesterday that the injury to the merit system was more serious than had been supposed.

Justice Fursman yesterday ordered the case of Roland B. Molineux submitted to another Grand Jury. Col. Church, foreman of the May Grand Jury, filed an affidavit replying to Assistant District Attorney Osborne's attack.

The election of James N. Jarvie, Augustus D. Juilliard, George G. Haven, and Joseph C. Hendrix as Directors of the National Bank of Commerce has revived the rumor that the institution is to come under the control of the Mutual Life Insurance Company and be consolidated with the National Union Bank.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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MEETING OF PHYSICIANS.

Eye and Ear Specialists in Convention in Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 19.—The twelfth annual meeting of the National Ophthalmological, Otological, and Laryngological Society opened here at the Hotel Dennis to-day. Seventy-five eye and ear specialists were present. Dr. Elmer J. Bissel of Rochester opened the session with an address, and the Secretary, Dr. H. D. Schenck of New York, presented communications from Dr. C. Knox Shaw and Dr. William Wright, both of London, honorary members.

Prof. Henry C. Houghton of New York read a paper on "Aural Massage," which was discussed by Dr. William R. King of Washington. Dr. Houghton also presented and demonstrated treatments for producing massage, and led the discussion of a paper on "Massage of the Ear," prepared by Dr. Francis B. Kellogg of Los Angeles, Cal. Dr. Norton of New York read a paper on "Cataract Extractions," which was discussed by Dr. Suffa of Boston, Dr. Stephenson of Lowell, Mass., Dr. Payne of Boston, and Dr. Beebe of Milwaukee.

In the afternoon papers were read by Dr. Charles Deady of New York, Dr. F. D. W. Bates of Hamilton, Ontario, Dr. Charles R. Thomas of Philadelphia, and Dr. F. Park Lewis of Buffalo, in the discussion of which Dr. Roy S. Copeland, Dr. Norton, and Dr. J. M. Buffum participated.

At the evening session papers were read by Dr. John H. Harrison of New York, Dr. Charles H. Hubbell of New York, Dr. Edward B. Hackley of Hartford, Dr. George M. Haywood of Rochester, and others.

A WIFE ALLEGES MURDER

Coroner and District Attorney Probe Zimmermann's Death.

STORY OF A SECRET BURIAL

The Woman Says She Never Saw Her Husband Alive After He Went to Collect Money from Goddard.

Louis Zimmermann, a mason fifty years old, who formerly lived at 1,602 Clinton Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, died under peculiar circumstances on Oct. 29 last, at 18 West One Hundred and Third Street, and it is owing to the efforts of his wife to have the mystery surrounding his death solved that the Coroner and the District Attorney have at last decided to make an investigation.

Mrs. Zimmermann claims that her husband met his death through foul play, in spite of the record of the Coroner's office to show that he died as the result of a fall down stairs and the stand taken by the police that the death was accidental. She charges that her husband was assaulted by Alpheas J. Goddard of 18 West One Hundred and Third Street, to whose house he had gone to collect a bill, and this charge, coupled with the remarkable story the woman had to tell, finally moved Assistant District Attorney Unger, to whom she again told her story yesterday, to action.

Mrs. Zimmermann, who is aged and poor, makes the remarkable statement that her husband left his home to collect a bill on the date of his death. He did not return, and she says that it was not until Nov. 11 that she learned of his death. He had by that time been buried, and she claims that the man who owed him the money, and in whose house he met his death, had his body secretly removed, without notice to her, and had it interred at his expense. For this purpose he had called in an undertaker, who removed the body to his place of business before it was viewed by a Coroner, and before any permit was issued.

In this latter statement the woman is borne out by the records in Coroner Hart's office, which show that the body was found at 707 Columbus Avenue on Oct. 30, the day after death, and there viewed by Coroner's Physician Weston. The inquest was held on Nov. 11, and it was on this date that Mrs. Zimmermann says she first heard of her husband's death. Mrs. Zimmermann then began her efforts to have the cause of her husband's death inquired into. It was learned that she called at the apartments of the Goddards, where her husband died, and was unable to see either Mr. or Mrs. Goddard.

SAYS JANITOR PAID HER CARFARE.

On one occasion the janitor of the house gave the woman 25 cents to pay her carfare back to the Bronx, and she called there no more. She went to the police of the West One Hundredth Street Station, but got no satisfaction, and then she began a systematic assault on the offices of the Coroner and the District Attorney, always with the same story of alleged violence. Mrs. Zimmermann said that Mr. Goddard owed her husband a bill of about $45 for work he had done on some houses in the Bronx, and that he had made fruitless efforts to collect it. On the day of his death, she said, he announced his determination to get his wage if he had to wait all day for it. She cautioned him against getting into any row over the matter, and he went away. That was the last she saw of him.

Alpheus J. Goddard is put down in the Directory as manager, 156 Fifth Avenue, where are the offices of the Adamant Manufacturing Company of America. His house address is given as 18 West One Hundred and Third Street, which is an apartment house, on the corner of Manhattan Avenue. Mr. Goddard occupies the third flat on the east side of the house. A servant who came to the door last night told a reporter that Mr. and Mrs. Goddard had been out of town for a week, and she did not know when they would return. They were in Illinois, she said, but just where she refused to state, and she also refused to call any of the other occupants of the apartment who, it was thought, might be able to throw light on the matter. It was learned that the servant was in the employ of the Goddards when Zimmermann met his death in the house, but she refused to say anything about it.

THE JANITOR'S STORY.

Finally the janitor, who was in charge of the house at 18 West One Hundred and Third Street at the time of Zimmermann's death, was found in charge of the house at 84 West One Hundred and Third Street. He is Henry Shaerges, a well-educated German, who was formerly in the German Navy, and whose father is a Captain in a German regiment. Shaerges saw Zimmermann die, but saw none of the occurrences that led up to his death.

He left the employ of Mr. Goddard, who was at the time part owner of the house and several adjoining properties, about two months after the incidents here set forth. Shaerges says that, although he left his other employment after a dispute with Mr. Goddard, yet he bears no ill-will, and there never was any dispute bewteen them. Shaerges's story as he told it last night is as follows:

"On Saturday evening, Oct. 29, between 5 and 6 o'clock, while I was in my apartment in the basement of the house, Mr. Goddard whistled down the speaking tube and called on me to come upstairs and assist him in putting a drunken man out of his apartments. I went up at once, and when I reached the bottom of the second flight, I saw a man stretched out there, one of his legs sprawling up the flight, and the other doubled under him. His head touched the floor, and in the half light in the hall, I did not at first recognize who it was. Mr. Goddard was standing at the top of the flight, almost in front of his door, and as I appeared, he called out:

"'Henry, throw that man out.'

"I said I would take a look at him first, when Mr. Goddard became very much excited, and insisted that I do as I was told. I, however, bent down and looked at the man, whom I then recognized as Zimmermann, and I saw that he had a deep gash in his head over one eye, and the flesh from the forehead fell down, closing the eye below it.

HE WAS UNCONSCIOUS.

"He was bleeding profusely and was unconscious, and I told Mr. Goddard that the man was injured, and that I would run for Dr. King, who lived in the ground-floor flat.

"Mr. Goddard forbade me to do anything of the kind, and again insisted on my carrying out his orders. I turned the man partly over, and as I did so he rolled his eyes, and I saw the ashy pallor that I knew presaged death creep over his face. I had seen men die before and knew the symptoms.

"'This man is dying,' I said to Mr. Goddard, 'and we had better call an ambulance or a doctor.'

"'He has only fainted,' replied Mr. Goddard. 'Go down stairs and get a bucket of water.'

"I got the water hurriedly, and when I came back the man had stiffened out in death. Mr. Goddard told me to throw the water over Mr. Zimmermann, but I told him that he was dead, and that such an act would be useless. Mr. Goddard, who all this time had been standing on the top of the flight, then came down stairs and ordered me to open the unoccupied flat directly beneath his apartments. After a protest on my part against touching the body until a Coroner or a policeman had arrived, I finally assisted him to half carry and half drag the body into the unoccupied flat. Just at that moment the door below opened and Dr. Ferdinand King, who lived in the house, came in.

"Mr. Goddard called him in, and when he entered the flat I was told to leave. All I heard was that Dr. King said the man was dead. I then said I would run for a policeman, but Mr. Goddard told me to wait. He was laboring under excitement, and finally went down in the basement, where there was a telephone, saying that he would summon an ambulance.

DISPOSAL OF THE BODY.

"He walked aimlessly around and then gave up the idea of calling an ambulance, finally telling me to report the matter to the station house. I also understand that word was at once sent to an undertaker, but who I do not know. At that time Mr. Goddard's only anxiety was to get rid of the body as quickly as possible.

"Mr. Goddard then ordered me thoroughly to wipe up the blood stains in the hall. The blood had soaked into the carpet for some distance around where the body had lain, so that it looked as if it had been dragged after it fell. It was then that Mr. Goddard told me that the man had fallen down stairs after leaving his flat, and that he was drunk when he called. I said that it would have been impossible for a man to get his head cut like that from falling on stairs that were carpeted with thick and heavy carpet, but Mr. Goddard told me to mind my own business and keep my mouth shut. If I did not, he said, he would put me in a hole. I paid no attention to that, on account of the man's excited condition.

"I thought that a Coroner would call during the night, and waited until closing time for him, but no one came. The next morning I said to Mr. Goddard that it would be well to send for a Coroner, so that the body could be taken away, when, to my surprise, Mr. Goddard informed me that the body had been removed during the night. I afterward learned that the body had been taken away at 1 o'clock on the following morning.

"I recalled that when I went up stairs to answer Mr. Goddard's first call I saw a boy at the front door trying to get in. I paid no attention to him at that time, but I afterward learned that he had come to the house with Zimmermann, and had run away when he first heard an altercation between the two men. This boy, I understand afterward, made a statement at the station house, but what it was I do not know.

"I had seen Zimmermann at the house several times before and he told me that Goddard owed him money for some mason work on houses in One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street. He said the amount was $45 and that he was having a hard time to collect it. He showed me once a check for $5 made out to his order by Goddard on the Riverside Bank, and he told me that that was all he had been able to get out of his former employer on that day.

CLAIMS MR. GODDARD GREW ANGRY.

"I know nothing about Mr. Goddard except that he was always a man of violent temper, and he became greatly enraged when he heard that I had been talking about the case to persons in the neighborhood. He warned me to desist, although I had said nothing derogatory of him, and I answered that I told nothing but the truth and that there should be nothing to hide. It was this with other minor matters that led me to leave his employ and take my present position. As another evidence of the man's temper, I remember that several months before this occurrence it was charged that he had violently assaulted a man in his offices, on Fifth Avenue.

"The man had called to collect a bill, and the charge was that Goddard had locked him in and then punched him. However this may be, I do know that detectives were watching the house for him for three days, and that I used to take him through one of the adjoining houses on Manhattan Avenue and over the roof to No. 18, whence he went to his flat. He was finally arrested, but what the outcome of the case was I do not know, although I read of it in the newspapers at that time."

"Some days after Zimmermann's death his wife went to the house and tried to see Mr. Goddard. I understand that a woman who was then living with the Goddards saw her, and, telling her that Mrs. Goddard was sick and Mr. Goddard out of town, gave her a dollar and sent her away. That is the story she told me, and she showed me the dollar. Several times after that she called. She cried all the time about her 'man,' who she said had been killed, and I told her only the circumstances as I knew them. Once after an unsuccessful attempt to see the Goddards she told my wife that she had no carfare back to the Bronx, and my wife gave her a quarter of a dollar. I did not see her again."

THE CORONER'S RECORD.

The following is the record of the case as shown in the Coroner's office. It will be seen that, although the record shows that death occurred at 18 West One Hundred and Third Street, the body was viewed at 707 Columbus Avenue on the day following the death. The cause is given as fracture of the cervical vertebrae, but no mention is made of the wound in the head, although it was seen by the undertaker. No names of witnesses are given. The record follows:

"Inquest into the cause of the death of Louis Zimmermann, age 50 years. Place of birth, Germany. Body found at 707 Columbus Avenue on the 30th day of October, 1898. Examination of the body made by A. T. Weston, M. D., Coroner's Physician. Inquest held at the Coroner's Court before E. W. Hart, Coroner. Date of inquest, Nov. 11, 1898.

"Finding of the Coroned: That the said Louis Zimmermann came to his death on the 29th day of October, 1898, at 18 West One Hundred and Third Street by fracture of cervical vertebrae, caused by accidentally falling down flight of stairs from third to second floor, at 18 West One Hundred and Third Street, Oct. 29, 1898."

THE UNDERTAKER'S STATEMENT.

Henry Topping conducts an undertaking shop at 707 Columbus Avenue. When he was seen last night at his house, Ninety-fifth Street and Central Park West, he said that he remembered the case perfectly, and that he had every legal right to do as he did. He said he had a Coroner's permit to remove the body, but he did not remember who issued it. He absolutely refused to make any further statement about the case.

A clerk in Topping's employ who was seen at the shop was more communicative. He said that on the night of Oct. 29 a policeman came to the shop and said there was a case on One Hundred and Third Street. He sent for his employer, who went to the flat at 11 o'clock that night, after first having been to the station house. The body, he said, arrived at the place at 1 o'clock in the morning.

A WOUND IN THE HEAD.

"I recall the case well," continued the undertaker's clerk, who refused to give his name. "There was a terrible wound in the head, so that you could almost lift the top of the skull off. Goddard came to the office and said we should do all that was necessary and that he would pay the bills. We put the body in a plain box and then buried it on Oct. 31 in the Lutheran Cemetery in Brooklyn. I also remember that we had a hard time to collect the $50 from Goddard, who afterward found out that the man was a Mason. We finally got the money along some time in January. Goddard said that he made some attempt to find the wife of the dead man, but had not succeeded."

The clerk could not recall on what authority the body had been removed from the house to the shop, but said he thought Topping had obtained an order from the station house. He said that when the Coroner viewed the body in the shop he said that the case looked suspicious, but that he could not give a verdict at that time.

In the Board of Health records of death the case appears as "Louis Zimmerman, fifty years old; residence 18 West One Hundred and Third Street." It was given out with the list on Nov. 1.

Dr. Ferdinand King, who looked at the body, moved some time ago from the One Hundred and Third Street house. He is President of the Rex Mineral Spring Company of 59 Maiden Lane. Where he is now practicing could not be ascertained.

At the West One Hundredth Street Station Sergt. Gallagher, who was on the desk, said he remembered the case, but knew nothing of the details which appeared on the blotter of that date. That blotter, he said, was now stored in a room in the station, and could not be got at last night. He refused to make any effort to get the record in the absence of Capt. Haughey. Capt. Titus was the precinct commander at the time of the occurrence. Gallagher said he was sure that the police had acted within their authority, but in the absence of the record he refused any further information.

ROBERT C. BILLINGS'S BEQUESTS.

Massachusetts Man Leaves About $900,000 to Various Institutions.

BOSTON, June 19.—The will of Robert C. Billings, on file in the Suffolk Probate Court, gives about $900,000 in public bequests, including $100,000 each to Harvard College, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, (with $50,000 additional to found the Billings Student Fund,) and the Museum of Fine Arts; $50,000 each to the Massachusetts General Hospital, New England Hospital for Women and Children, Children's Hospital, Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary; $25,000 each to Perkins's Institute for the Blind, the American Unitarian Association, the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, Home for Aged Men, the Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.; $10,000 to the Tuskegee Normal School, $5,000 to Atlanta University, and $10,000 each to sixteen public and charitable institutions in and around Boston. Numerous generous sums of $2,500 or over are given to other worthy bodies. There are several private bequests.

PANIC ON CONEY ISLAND CAR.

Fuse Blows Out and One Woman Is Probably Fatally Injured in the Stampede that Follows.

A panic, resulting from the blowing out of a fuse, occurred among the passengers of a car on the Rogers Avenue line of the Nassau Electric Railroad, Brooklyn, late last night. Three women were injured, one of them fatally, it is thought.

Car No. 412, crowded with passengers, was on its way up from Coney Island, when the fuse blew out at Rogers Avenue and Erasmus Street. There was a loud report, and the electricity played all about the car in vivid flashes.

The passengers were thrown into a panic instantly. Men hurled women from the car and trampled them in their efforts to get out, while other women leaped from the car in fright and fell into the street.

Mrs. Virginia Royce of 2,026 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, received a probable fracture of the skull; Mrs. Lily Leonard of 2,041 Bergen Street was injured about the head and had both ankles sprained, and Mrs. Mildred Blume of 612 Bergen Street was bruised about the head and body and had one of her ankles sprained. All three were removed to the Kings County Hospital. Mrs. Royce is believed to be fatally hurt.

MILES ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Says that the Situation Is Becoming Very Serious for Our Army.

"The situation in the Philippines is very serious," said Gen. Nelson A. Miles to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday.

"I know nothing concerning the story that the War Department is suppressing the news from Manila. But everybody knows that things are very serious here. The question of issuing a call for volunteers has not, I believe, been decided. I do not care to discuss the Philippine matter. I am here on private business."

Gen. Miles again expressed his conviction that the automobile will largely displace horses in army operations in the near future.

Gen. Miles will leave New York to-day, but expects to return shortly, when he will go on a yachting cruise, which, among other features, will include the witnessing of the race between the Columbia and the Shamrock for the America's Cup.

AN EASTERN BEAR HUNT.

Four Men Successfully Battle with a Huge East Indian Animal in the Streets of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Two six-foot policemen and two equally stalwart civilians engaged in a life and death struggle with a huge East Indian bear on Market Street at noon to-day. The policemen were Reserves Oliver C. Blackburn and Wesley M. Powell, and the two civilians, William and E. C. Vahle of 319 Market Street, owners of the bear.

Over a year ago the bear was sent to the Vahles by their father, a wild animal dealer of Wehrstidt-Halberstadt, Germany. The beast was captured in the Island of Borneo, and there came with it a story to the effect that before it was sent to Germany it killed a score of natives. The bear was not in the possession of Mr. Vahle a week before it crushed one of its keepers to death and horribly mangled two others. Mr. Vahle determined to get rid of the bear, and shipped it to his sons, who keep a bird and wild animal store at the Market Street address.

On the voyage over the bear fractured a sailor's skull. It was chained to a ring in the floor of a strong room in the rear of the Market Street house only after a desperate struggle. For several days past the bear has been unusually savage, and its keepers were at a loss to account for its bad temper. While both Vahles were busy in the store this morning, the bear broke the chain that held it to the floor. The animal then climbed to a window and scrambled down the side of the building to an alley that leads to Market Street. Uttering a growl, the animal bounded down the alley and out into the street. Twelve o'clock had just been sounded when the bear made its exit from the alley, and Market Street in the vicinity of Third was crowded with men, women, boys, and girls.

The bear rushed into the midst of a crowd of women and girls, and their piercing screams attracted Reserve Blackburn, who was at his post, who rushed to their rescue. Blackburn, who has stopped burglars and other bad men time and time again, thought that he would simply grapple with the bear and after a few tugs throw the animal to the street. They no sooner clinched than the bear began to hug Blackburn with a grip of iron.

The struggle was fast leaving Blackburn's body when Reserve Powell, who is stationed at the southeast corner of Third and Market Streets, ran to the assistance of his brother policeman. Powell struck the bear a tremendous blow upon the head with his club, but the animal paid no attention to the whack, except to hug Blackburn all the tighter. Powell then grasped the bear by the hind legs, and with a mighty jerk threw the beast to the pavement. Blackburn went down, too, and for several minutes the bear and the two policeman rolled over and over in the street.

Hearing the commotion outside, the Vahle brothers looked out through their front window, and at once realized that their bear had escaped. Both men, who are powerfully built, hastened to the policemen's aid, and then began a battle that would make the heart of an old frontiersman leap with joy. The fight might have been decided in favor of the beast but for the timely aid of an old man, who afterward said that he had aided in the capture of cinnamon and other bears in the wilds of the Far East. The old man rushed from the crowd, and, seizing the piece of chain that dangled from the animal's neck, wrapped it around the animal's front legs just as he had disengaged himself from the officers so as to strike them with his paws. One of the bear's blows hurled William Vahle a distance of fifteen feet, landing him against the curb with crushing force. With the chains around its front legs, the bear was partly helpless, and seizing it by its hind legs the four men dragged the animal to its former home.

DANCING IN CHICAGO SCHOOLS.

Methodist Ministers Oppose It, but Their Efforts Fail.

CHICAGO, June 19.—At the meeting of Methodist ministers to-day, attention was called to the fact that dancing was to be indulged in at some of the closing exercises of the public schools. This caused a lively discussion, the upshot of which was that the meeting resolved to support a petition asking that dancing be prohibited in all public schools.

The presiding Elders were instructed to draw up a petition and resolutions. These officers, Dr. C. E. Mandville, Dr. H. G. Jackson, and Dr. J. M. Caldwell, met to consider the recommendation. After a long and expansive discussion, they decided that dancing in moderation was not without its merit, and that it should not be discountenanced by civic authorities. They one and all agreed that they could not conscientiously perform the service requested of them, nor could they allow the ministers of their district to take such action as would to their minds not only be a useless annoyance to city officials, but would also set a harmful example of the insistence of petty convictions in a manner so autocratic as to be out of all harmony with a democratic government.

FIRE AT BRIGHTON BEACH

Blaze in the Big Hotel Causes Temporary Excitement.

DAMAGE ONLY A SLIGHT ONE

Engine and Dynamo Rooms and Bakeshop Injured—Joseph Leiter Rescues an Invalid Woman.

The guests of the Brighton Beach Hotel were startled yesterday evening by a fire which broke out in the engine room of the building and put all Brighton Beach for a short while in a turmoil. It was all under control in half an hour, and the damage did not amount to more than $1,000 or $1,200, but there was considerable excitement while the fire lasted.

The flames were due, it is believed, to a back draught. They were first noticed about 9:30 o'clock in the ceiling of the engine room by W. A. Poole, the engineer. The engine room is in the extreme northerly extension of the hotel, which is a large frame structure, facing the beach. Next to the engine room comes the dynamo room, and next to that the bakeshop, which is separated by a brick fire wall from the main part of the hotel. These three rooms are all in one structure, a story and a half in height.

Poole ran out of the engine room when he saw the flames and spread the alarm. Police Captain Gallagher of the Sheepshead Bay Station happened to be passing the hotel, and learning that it was burning in the rear, entered a telephone booth and sent in an alarm at once. Before long Engine Company No. 45, from Coney Island, and Engine Company No. 46, from Sheepshead Bay, had responded.

The guests were a good deal excited by the news of the fire, but there was nothing approaching a panic. There was a vaudeville performance going on in the Brighton Beach Music Hall at the time, only a few feet to the west of the main part of the hotel, and it continued uninterruptedly. Meanwhile, before the arrival of the firemen, the firedrill, to which the hotel employes are accustomed, was put into execution, and a bucket brigade was brought to bear upon the burning structures in the rear. The flames, however, speedily burst through the roof of the engine room, and then passed on to the dynamo room and the bakeshop.

When the firemen reached the scene they dragged their hose to the Brighton Beach Race Track, which is but a short distance away, and each engine made use of one of the hydrants. Of these, one is over by the paddock, and the other near the grandstand. Two good streams of water were turned upon the blaze in short order, and a half hour later it was well under control.

The firemen's work was watched not only by the guests, some 200 strong, and prominent among them Joseph Leiter, the young Chicago millionaire who made himself famous by wheat speculations, but also by hundreds of people from Coney Island and the vicinity who were attracted by the thought that the Brighton Beach Hotel might be destroyed.

A number of policemen from Coney Island arrived on the scene under Acting Inspector Campbell, and before long they had three arrests to make in addition to the work of preserving order. In the general excitement the guests had left their rooms. Capt. Gallagher and Maxwell, the hotel detective, had, in fact, gone upstairs to one of the rooms and taken down the children of one family, whose parents were nervous. One man, a former waiter, who had been discharged yesterday afternoon, took occasion to try to steal some clothes and was caught in the act and put under arrest. Another man, E. Westnacht, who had been the hotel chef until yesterday, when he was discharged, was arrested as a suspicious person.

A. H. Battersby, Superintendent of the Brighton Beach race track, was arrested on a charge of assaulting Policeman Peter Campbell of the Fourth Avenue Station, Brooklyn. Campbell was one of the reserves brought over for duty at the fire. He was placed near one of the hotel doors, and refused Mrs. Battersby, who claimed to be a guest at the hotel, permission to pass through the lines.

Mrs. Battersby told her husband, who accused the officer of insulting her by asking her where he could get a drink. Then Battersby struck the policeman with a lantern. Police Inspector Campbell ordered his namesake to make the arrest. Battersby was taken to the Sheepshead Bay Station and bailed for examination in the Coney Island Police Court this morning.

Mr. Leiter distinguished himself by carrying out an invalid woman who had a room on the second floor. Her name was not learned, and Mr. Leiter, if he knew it, would not tell it.

The water which put out the fire did some damage to the electric dynamo which supplies the hotel's interior lighting, and just as the fears of the guests began to be thoroughly allayed, all the electric lights in the hotel suddenly went out. For the rest of the evening candles set in saucers furnished the illumination by which guests groped their way about inside the hotel.

The building is owned by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and a requisition was made last night on that concern for 500 trolley car headlights for use in the hotel. They had not arrived at 12:30 A. M. this morning, but it was said then that the dynamo was not materially damaged and would be running again in three hours. The Brighton Beach Music Hall lights and those supplying the outside of the long hotel veranda are supplied by the Edison circuit and so were not affected by the fire.

The lessees of the Brighton Beach Hotel are C. C. Wellman and Assemblyman P. J. Roche. Mr. Wellman said that his damage would be covered by a use and occupancy insurance policy, and that of the owners, he thought, was certainly covered by insurance.

Had the fire wall separating the main building from the bakeshop not stood where it did the result might have easily been the destruction of the whole structure. As it was the engine room was gutted. Fortunately at the time of the fire there was practically no breeze blowing.

P. J. Dwyer, Washington Seligman, Palmer Cox, Judge J. W. Campbell of Ohio, Joseph Leiter, and John Sargent are among the guests at the hotel.

The Brighton Beach Hotel was built in the Spring of 1878 by a number of Brooklyn capitalists, who were interested in the Brooklyn, Flatbush and Coney Island Railroad. It was opened as the Hotel Brighton in July of that year with Levy the cornet player as the star attraction. It was built about 600 feet back from the water. Within ten years the sea washed away all of this beach in front of the hotel, and in April, 1888, the building was moved inland 395 feet by means of temporary railroad tracks and locomotive power.

The hotel at that time was 460 feet long, 210 feet deep, and three and four stories high. It was moved without displacing or breaking a single article in any of the rooms.

After experiencing some financial vicissitudes the Hotel Brighton management was reorganized. In the Summers of 1894 and 1895 Seidl's society gave very successful Wagner festivals there. The property was considerably damaged by a storm in October, 1894. In recent years the bulkhead built to protect the beach has had to be repeatedly strengthened.

THE JEW-HATER IN FRANCE.

Rabbi Gottheil Says Dreyfus Case Shows that a Hundred Years of Loyalty Are No Protection.

BALTIMORE, June 19.—At a mass meeting to-night, held under the direction of the Zionist Conference, Rabbi Gustav Gottheil of the Temple Emanu-El, New York, spoke of the Dreyfus trial and condemnation. He delivered a bitter arraignment against the injustice done Dreyfus, saying, in part:

"The Dreyfus drama is drawing to a close, and I hope to God that ere it closes the title will not have to be changed to tragedy. There was ample material in the transaction to make it a tragedy, when considered in the light of those horrible days in Devil's Island. The world has wondered how it was possible for Dreyfus to endure such cruelty. It has also wondered how he could be found guilty. The effect of the conspiracy will by no means cease to be felt in France for years to come."

"The triumph of his vindication is a glorious message to the Jewish people all over the world, and we should give gratitude and praise to the Almighty Power in heaven for his approaching liberation.

"The effect of the triumph in the Zionistic movement stands out in clear and unmistakable characters. The lesson that it teaches is that the position of the Jews in France is as uncertain as it is in most countries where our brethren dwell. One hundred years of loyal devotion to civic France, to their country, was not enough to save them from the violent attacks of the press and the insults of the populace."

"Think of it. Suppose the present anti-Jewish rage subsides and a spirit of calmness prevails, what is there in that to argue or prove that it will not break out again. The ecclesiastical powers never accept defeat as final; whatever may occur, it will be only temporary. The real spirit of malice and persecution will never change, and they will never be friendly to the Jewish people.

"Where or in what way have we improved our conditions, what has served to raise the hopes of the Jew? For the last twenty-five years we have been advancing backward, and if this is true of a country where a century ago the emancipation of the Jew was proclaimed, what right have we to suppose that we will advance in countries where no such proclamations were ever issued, and where no such conditions ever existed?

"Whatever has been the attitude of the Christian world, the Jew has not failed in his duty to the brotherhood of humanity. The Jews are not only ready to receive, but are ready to grant, the rights of citizenship. Wherever there has existed a land of Judea this truth has been exemplified. Though subjected to persecution and dispersion, the time that has elapsed between the days of our own nationality and the present age is proof that we have not lived in vain.

"The Jewish people have been, and are censured for an alleged expenditure of money to assure protection to all their fellow-beings who come in contact with the law. They have censured us for what they call the Jewish combination or trust. Even if it were so, and every one knows that it is not, what wrong would there be in it. Other people seek their own suitable means of protection, and why should not the Jews have the same privilege? We are further accused of using our wealth for the protection of the guilty, for the defense of the law breaker. They despise what they call the 'Jewish money power.'

"The lesson that I would have you learn is that the Jews are a body separate, held together by separate influences. No race has been more patriotic than the French Jews. Many won distinction on the battlefield and won high rank, but in the face of all that it was the Jew who was pounced upon for treason. The fact that he was a Jew was the strongest accusation against him.

"We have been mocked, and called a homeless race. They said we were found everywhere, but lived nowhere. This has been shown to us in the Dreyfus drama. What we have suffered in the last five years, if but in sympathy with our brother in his vile prison life and his distressed family, will bear a fruit for which we have not paid too dearly."

DREYFUS AT ST. VINCENT.

Reported Mme. Dreyfus Will Not Be Allowed to See Him on His Arrival.

PARIS, June 20.—The French second-class schooner Sfax, which is bringing Capt. Dreyfus to France, anchored off St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Her commander cabled "All well on board."

After coaling the cruiser proceeded for the Azores, where another short stop will be made. It is said that M. Dupuy has refused the request of Madame Dreyfus to see her husband on his arrival.

DREYFUS'S COFFIN WAS READY.

It Had Been Kept in Waiting for the Prisoner to Die.

LONDON, June 20.—Mrs. Emily Crawford, the Paris correspondent of The Daily News, says: "A curious message has been received from the Isle of Devils—'Dreyfus has gone. What shall we do with the coffin and embalming drugs?'

"This coffin was specially made about the time of the Zola trial, and was sent out by the Meline Government, because it was feared that, if Dreyfus died, it would be necessary to bring the remains to France for identification, to allay the suspicion of the anti-Semites that he had been allowed to escape like Marechal Bazaine.

HORROR OF THE KLONDIKE.

Reported Eastern Men, After Wandering from the Trail, Were Driven to Cannibalism by Starvation.

CIRCLE CITY, Alaska, May 29, (via San Francisco, June 19.)—A story of possible cannibalism and death on the Yukon trail has just reached here. Three men who left Dahl River on Dec. 5 for Jimtown were not heard of again, and they were supposed to have been lost. Nothing was heard of them here till the steamer Rideout, which arrived to-day, brought a terrible tale of suffering and horror.

The men were Michael Daly, Victor Edair, and M. Provost. They were from Providence, R. I.; Woonsocket, R. I., and Brockton, Mass., respectively. Their bodies were discovered seventeen miles from the mouth of Old Man's Creek, they in all probability having lost the trail and become bewildered. They left Dahl River with only three weeks' food, which was amply sufficient for the 150 miles to Jimtown, but they were soon reduced to starvation.

Daly's partially eaten body was found on the stove in the tent just as it was left when death overtook the others. Some scraps of moose hide and moccasin, of which they were endeavoring to make a stew, were also found. Daly's body was identified by means of the clothes. The other two men were found dead five miles away from the tent. The fact that the tent flaps were shut down would seem to preclude the possibility of Daly's body having been eaten by animals. The other men were doubtless driven to the awful extremity of cannibalism by hunger. Four hundred dollars were found on the bodies.

The seven boats which wintered at Dahl River are all safe. They are the St. Michael, Reindeer, Monarch, Evans, Mary Graff, Luem, and Rideout.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., June 19.—Victor Edair, mentioned as dead in a dispatch from Circle City, Alaska, may have been Victor Allaire, Jr., of this city, son of a prominent builder, who left Woonsocket for the Klondike, May 10, 1898, and was last heard from three months ago.

make an accurate estimate of the value of his brother's estate. The life insurance would not aggregate more than $50,000, and the bulk of the property left by the manager was in many valuable leases, business contracts, and stage properties and scenery. Mr. Daly's rare collection of books and prints has a variable value. Expert collectors say that it probably could not be duplicated for less than $100,000, but it would not be likely to bring more than one-half that amount on a forced sale.

The executors will meet within the next few days to consider plans for the future of the two Daly theatres. Ex-Justice Daly said that he had no idea as to what those plans would be

AUGUSTIN DALY'S FUNERAL.

Many Present at the Services in St. Patrick's Cathedral—Sermon by Father Lavelle.

As the body of Augustin Daly was borne into St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday morning the St. Augustine bell, which was Mr. Daly's contribution to the cathedral chimes, was tolled. This same bell was tolled twice again during the obsequies—once at the elevation of the Host and finally while the body was being carried out of the cathedral. Throughout the celebration of the requiem mass an assemblage of nearly 3,000 persons remained in the edifice.

Persons holding tickets of admission began to assemble at the north and south transept doors in Fifty-first and Fiftieth Streets—soon after 8 o'clock, although the hour for the beginning of the service was fixed at 9:30 o'clock. The doors were not opened until 9 o'clock, and by that time at least 2,000 persons were assembled in the streets surrounding the cathedral. From the Daly residence, at 11 West Fiftieth Street, to the cathedral the thoroughfare was thronged with people, and a large proportion of them stood with uncovered heads as the coffin, followed by the mourners, passed from the house to the church.

ARRIVAL OF THE COFFIN.

The body of the dead manager reached the church a little before 9:30 o'clock. It was met at the main entrance in Fifth Avenue by the honorary pall bearers: Joseph Jefferson, President of the Players; Theodore Moss, the manager of Wallack's Theatre; ex-Justice Roger A. Pryor, John A. Sullivan, President of the Catholic Club; John B. Schoepfel, Richard Dorney, business manager of Daly's Theatre; George Clarke, member of Daly's company from its organization; William Winter, St. Clair McKelway, Mayor William R. Grace, John D. Crimmins, Richard M. Hoey, Joseph Howard, Jr., Dr. Oliver L. Jones, Thomas H. Kelly, George B. Robinson, and Nelson Goodwin Green. While the great organ pealed forth Beethoven's Funeral March, these bearers escorted the body to the catafalque at the head of the main aisle and seated themselves in the front pews on the right.

The mourning party which followed the flower-covered coffin into the church comprised Mrs. Augustin Daly, her mother, Mrs. John A. Duff, her sister, Mrs. James E. Hayes, and her brothers, the Rev. Rufus Duff and James C. Duff; ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly, his wife, and three children; Mrs. G. H. Gilbert of Daly's Theatre Company, and a few of the old servants of Augustin Daly. The elder Mrs. Daly, mother of the dead manager, was too feeble to attend.

The Daly family pew, No. 9, was vacant, and draped on the end in purple and black. A bunch of white lilies and ferns placed on the top of the pew door bore the card of Stephen H. Olin; Mr. Daly's counsel. The St. Augustin altar, presented to the cathedral by Mr. Daly, was also draped in purple and black.

About a dozen elaborate floral pieces were arranged in front of the chancel. Directly at the head of the coffin stood a lyre, six feet in height, of sweet peas, orchids, and lilies. This was Daly's wife's gift to Musical Company. A broken laurel wreath, with white lilies, sweet peas, and lilies of the valley, was the tribute of Daly's Dramatic Company. The employes of Daly's Theatre sent a bunch of palms and lilies, and from Daly's Drury Lane Theatre there was a massive wreath of oak leaves and lilies, tied with a purple ribbon. An immense wreath of red and white roses on a tall standard was sent by the Actors' Fund, and the Lambs Club sent a handsome wreath of Galax leaves. Another notable piece was a large wreath of white roses and orchids, bearing the card of Richard Dorney.

CELEBRATION OF THE MASS.

Immediately after the body had been placed on the catafalque the celebration of the solemn requiem mass began. Archbishop Corrigan appeared in the chancel, robed in cappa magna, and attended by more than a score of priests and the full chanted choir of boys. The mass was Cherubini's requiem. Many of the women present were affected to tears during its progress. The celebrant was the Rev. Thomas F. McCluskey, S. J.; the deacon was the Rev. William J. B. Daly, the sub-deacon the Rev. Henry T. Newy; masters of ceremonies, the Revs. John N. Connolly and T. F. Myhan; and deacons of honor, the Rev. Walter Elliott and the Rev. John J. Hughes of the Paulist Fathers. Other distinguished priests in the chancel were the Rev. Father Doshon, Superior General of the Paulist Fathers; the Rev. P. Daly of St. Mary's Church in Poughkeepsie, often Mr. Daly's confessor; the Rev. Matthew Taylor of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, the Rev. T. F. Murphy of Dobbs Ferry, the Rev. Father Mishael O'Connell of the Church of the Holy Innocents, and the Rev. Fathers Higgins and Harnett of the Dominican Order.

The music, which was under the direction of W. F. Peck, the cathedral organist, with a largely augmented choir and an orchestra, included Sullivan's "Lost Chord." At the proper time during the mass Archbishop Corrigan laid aside his heavy purple robe and, in cope and mitre, left his throne and administered the solemn rite of absolution.

FATHER LAVELLE'S TRIBUTE.

The sermon by the Rev. Father M. J. Lavelle, a lifelong friend of the dead manager, was listened to with deep attention. He said, in part: "Augustin Daly was a great man. He was great as an artist and great in his heroic devotion to that art; great as a Christian and great as a man. Throughout his busy career he rarely ever missed attending early morning mass. Mr. Daly came to New York without friends, without fortune, and without inheritance of any kind save a great determination to do right and an indomitable perseverance, which he inherited from his noble mother, who still survives him, and to whom we all tender our deepest sympathy in this hour of affliction.

"Mr. Daly began life here as a clerk, but the divine afflatus within him would not down. He began writing plays, and with the audacity of genius he aimed at the top. His first efforts were not always successful, but he persevered until he became one of the best play writers of his time. But the work of his life was as a manager of theatres. In that work he acquired a fame which extends throughout the world and will pass down to posterity. His paramount idea was to present plays perfect in art and in execution, and to train the people to a love of the beautiful and the true.

"Mr. Daly was remarkable for his tenderness and care for the unfortunate ones. He was one of the most charitable of men in the sense of taking care of the destitute young and the poor of all ages.

"Augustin Daly never revenged an injury. Naturally, in the strong and constant competitions of life, he was frequently misunderstood and unappreciated. He was not insensible to either the one or the other, but his delight, whenever he felt resentment, was to write out what he would like to say, read it over, laugh, and destroy the manuscript.

"On one occasion an editor of a dramatic paper who had criticised Mr. Daly severely—to an extent which some persons considered persecution—became financially embarrassed. Some enemy who held a judgment against him went to Mr. Daly and offered to sell him the judgment at a low figure. The prosecution of this judgment would have ruined the dramatic editor. Mr. Daly bought the judgment and sent it to his bitter assailant with his compliments.

"Take him all in all, Augustin Daly was one of the most remarkable men of his time. He uplifted the workers of the stage and also those who were its patrons. Revolution never goes backward, and what has been accomplished will remain forever. Mr. Daly's name will doubtless go down in the annals of dramatic art for many a generation, if not for all time."

INTERMENT IN CALVARY.

Immediately after the services the body was taken to the Daly vault at Calvary Cemetery. But few carriages accompanied the hearse, and these were occupied by the officiating clergy, Mr. Daly's mother, Mrs. Daly, Mrs. Gilbert, Richard Dorney, ex-Justice Daly, Mr. Duff, the Daly servants, and a few others. At the vault, however, a large crowd was in waiting, although but few of these appeared to have come from the city.

Palms and flowers covered the front of the vault, and inside were palms and potted plants. The service here was brief, lasting not more than ten minutes. It consisted of the committal service read by Father Duff, assisted by Father Lavelle, Father McCluskey of St. Francis Xavier's, and Father Daly of Poughkeepsie. After the funeral party had left the casket was placed in a niche, which will be sealed up.

Although the Summer vacation season has taken a large proportion of the well-known society people and theatrical people out of town, many notable persons attended the service in the cathedral. These included William H. Crane, Francis Wilson, Edward Harrigan, De Wolf Hopper, "Aunt Louisa" Eldridge, Mrs. W. J. Florence, Mrs. Barney Williams, Rose Eytinge, John Kendrick Bangs, Arthur Rehan, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Adrian Iselin, Richard Watson Gilder, Miss Jeannette Gilder, Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, Mrs. Joseph J. O'Donohue and daughters, Dr. Appleton Morgan, Edward Gilmore, Peter F. Meyer, John F. Carroll, James S. Coleman, T. Henry French, Mrs. N. T. Reynal, J. Rhinelander Dillon, ex-Surrogate Arnold, William J. Gilmore, Augustus Thomas, Clay M. Greene, Mrs. E. L. Fernandez, Miss Bijou Fernandez, Jacques Kruger, Miss Dorothy Morton, Antonio Pastor, Frank Murtha, Mrs. James Lewis, Henry Harper, A. B. de Frece, Samuel C. Austin, Horace McVicker, Harry Mann, and Samuel Carpenter.

The members of the Daly Dramatic Company present were Marcia Van Dresser, Charles Richman, Carona Ricardo, May Cargill, Wilfred Clarke, Mabel Roebuck, Beatrice Morgan, Robert Greppo, White Whittlesey, Paula Edwardes, James Young, Sidney Herbert, Louise Draper, Virginia Navarro, William Hazeltine, De Witt Jennings, Walter Howard, Anne Caverly, Lucy Spinney, and William Owen. The musical company was represented by Cyril Scott, James T. Powers, Virginia Earl, Herbert Gresham, Harold Vizard, Henry Stanley, Catherine Lewis, Carolyn Gordon, Eric Scott, Lionel Hogarth, Robert Kelly, and Belle Harper.

There were between fifty and sixty members of the Musical Protective Union in attendance, each wearing a mourning badge. This delegation was headed by Ernst Neyer, President, and John Mitthauer, Secretary.

BUTTERFIELD STILL MISSING.

Coney Island Police Believe the Bank Clerk Has Decamped, but His Relatives Scout This Theory.

Samuel C. Butterfield of 202 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, a clerk in the Twelfth Ward Bank, whose clothing was found in a room of Balmer's bathhouse at Coney Island on Sunday, is still missing. The police at first concluded that the man had been accidentally drowned while bathing in the surf. Yesterday, however, they learned that which caused them to change their opinion of the case. Capt. Kenny of the Coney Island police last night expressed the belief that Butterfield had not been drowned, but had left the clothing in the bathhouse with the purpose of causing a belief that he had met his death in the surf. Detectives Shea and Meyers, who have been working on the case, support Capt. Kenny in this theory.

Statements made yesterday by two attendants at the bathhouse form the basis of this belief. James Dougherty, who is in charge of a section of the bathing pavilion, told the police that a man who answered to the description of Butterfield came to a room in his section on Sunday afternoon. He was dressed in a blue serge suit, Dougherty said, and carried a box, such as is used by tailors to deliver clothing in, under his arm. The man, Dougherty said, told him he did not care to go in bathing just then, but would leave the box in the room. He left the box and went away, returning a short time later. Dougherty did not see him leave the room the second time.

Eugene Maguire, an attendant in charge of the room in which Butterfield's clothing was found, told Dougherty later that a man who said he was from the latter's section of the pavilion, came to Room 199, the one occupied by Butterfield, and said that he wanted to get a handkerchief for Butterfield from the latter's pocket. Butterfield, the man said, according to Maguire, had struck his nose while in bathing and caused it to bleed. Maguire said that he allowed the man to get the handkerchief, and that man then went away. According to Maguire, this man was of the same build and general appearance as Butterfield, as the latter has been described, with the exception that he was dressed in a gray suit and wore blue goggles over his eyes.

The police believe from this that Butterfield hired two rooms at the bathhouse, and that he had an extra suit of clothes with him in a box. They are of the opinion that he changed the blue suit for the gray one in the first room and then took the blue clothes to the second room, where he left them.

Butterfield's family do not share in this opinion of the case. Mrs. Butterfield believes that her husband has been drowned. James Butterfield, a brother of the missing man, said yesterday that his brother was an athlete and an expert swimmer, and that he had frequently gone outside the life lines at Coney Island. He scouted the idea of there being any mystery connected with the case and said that his brother and his wife had never had any trouble, as far as he knew. In regard to the money found in the clothes which were identified as belonging to the missing man Mr Butterfield said that it was believed that his brother had about $100 in his pocket when he went away Sunday. He could offer no explanation for the disappearance of the difference between $17.25 and $100.

President Hopper of the Twelfth Ward Bank said last evening that Butterfield had been an exemplary clerk and had been in the employ of the bank for five years.

The clothing found in the bathing pavilion was identified last night by James Butterfield as that of his brother.

TAX ON SURETY COMPANIES.

Collector Treat Declares that the Trouble Is Exaggerated.

It was reported yesterday that the surety companies throughout the United States had been dodging the war tak on bonds and undertakings to such an extent that the Government had lost hundreds of thousands of dollars. Collector Treat and Revenue Agent Thompson, when seen in regard to the matter, admitted that the surety companies doing business in this city had been under investigation for some time, but said the report had been exaggerated as to amount and importance.

"We have been quietly pursuing our investigation during the past two months," said Collector Treat. "We have searched the records and ascertained the date, name, and amount on each surety bond, and have made a report on the matter to Washington.

"It seems there has been a difference of opinion between myself and the surety companies as to continuous bonds. The companies held that their bonds ran for an indefinite time, but I said there was a time mentioned for expiration on every paper, and that if a renewal receipt were given which rehabilitated the covenants of the bond the stamp tax of 50 cents must be paid again.

"The matter is now in the hands of the Commissioner at Washington, and if he should render a decision against the companies, I anticipate no difficulty in collecting all that is due the Government. Copies of the bonds of the different companies were sent with my report, and I expect a ruling in the matter within a few days."

BROKERS DODGE THEIR TAXES.

Agent Thompson Says Consolidated Members Must Pay.

The internal revenue officials are having much trouble with members of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, 50 per cent. of whom, it is alleged, are paying no war tax on sales of stock. Revenue Agent Thompson has been in communication with every member of the Exchange, and after business hours they seek his office, where they are informed of the provisions of the law, and are directed to comply with them. So far, Mr. Thompson says, every man who has seen him has promised in future to see that the Government gets all that is due.

"These men on the Consolidated Exchange," said Mr. Thompson, "buy and sell among themselves without giving a memorandum of sale with every transaction, to which should be affixed the stamps—$2 worth for every hundred shares. They have also been dealing in grain, and dodging the war tax, but I intend to have the practice stopped."

S. V. White Has Not Paid His Tax.

Having received a certified check from Russell Sage for the full amount due the Government, as provided by the stamp tax law, for dealing in stock privileges, the revenue officials are now after S. V. White. Revenue Agent Thompson of Collector Treat's office said yesterday that Mr. White had neglected to pay the war tax required on his transactions, but expected within a few days to receive a settlement. "I never give up a thing once I have taken hold of it," said Mr. Thompson, "and I think I will have little difficulty in making 'Deacon' White see the matter in the same light as Mr. Sage has done."

COLUMBIA MAKING READY

Trial Spin Delayed Because of Failure of Blocks.

SHEAVES GAVE WAY IN TEST

Riggers and Carpenters Hurrying the Work Along—Mr. Iselin at Bristol.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 19.—Up to a late hour to-night there was still much doubt as to the date on which the cup defender Columbia would take her first trial spin. Everything was arranged for a trial on Wednesday, but matters have been disarranged by the failure of the blocks to stand the hydraulic pressure to which they were subjected. These blocks were made at Warren by a Providence block maker of more than National repute, and doubtless he will promptly come forward to explain why they failed to stand the test. The sheaves, it is understood, are made of aluminium, and it is reported that the sheaves section of the blocks gave way under the test strain.

It is also stated that much of the aluminium that was taken out of Defender was melted up for use in the blocks. In this connection there may be talk in some quarters that a mistake was made in using the old metal. There is of course no real occasion for rushing the work yet. It may be that the yacht will be ready to sail on Wednesday, as originally scheduled.

This morning the topmast of the Columbia was sent aloft by the riggers, and it was not long afterward before the topmast rigging was connected below and set up. The topmast went up in less than half an hour.

The simplicity with which the Columbia is arranged is remarkable. The fittings about the masthead, as seen this morning, at once attract attention from the fact that everything not substantially needed in the way of adjusting the spars is eliminated. It is far different in this respect from the Defender. The spreaders are simply formed, and are not nearly as heavy as the old cup champion's. Only the ropes and stays that are actually necessary are in place.

There is no doubt that a deal more weight is saved in the top hamper of the Columbia than in the Defender. The topmast, with the attached rigging, caused the yacht to go down by the head to within less than three inches of the water line. She is also somewhat raised at the stern. The position is just the opposite from that in which she first appeared when launched. When the boom gaff, mainsail, and running rigging are put on, however, she will again go down by the stern. The riggers have been working on the jib and flying jib stays. These were spliced at 6 o'clock this evening and are ready for setting up. The wooden strut forward of the mainsail was also adjusted this afternoon.

The copper water tanks were put on board to-day. They are square, and of good size. One was partly fitted aft this afternoon, and the other is still lying on deck. They look as if they had seen previous service, and it would not be surprising if they were the famous tanks of which Dunraven complained, and which he supposed were of sufficient size to sink the Defender to any required depth.

Mr. Iselin has been here all day. He divided his time between the yacht and the boat shops. He is still hoping for a sail on Columbia on Wednesday. A party under the leadership of Woodbury Kane came up from Newport on a launch this afternoon and spent much time in Mr. Iselin's company.

While the rigging of the boat is being hurried along, a large gang of carpenters is at work fitting up the interior of the yacht. A number of carpenters and cabinet makers have been brought down from Providence to assist in this work.

Defender Has a Trial Sail.

NEWPORT, June 19.—The Defender went outside for a trial sail in a good southwest breeze to-day.

MAY IMPEACH ATLANTA'S MAYOR

Council Committee Will Investigate Minister's Charges.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 19.—The City Council at its meeting this evening appointed a committee of five to investigate the charges made by the Rev. Dr. Broughton in his sermon last night against Mayor Woodward of Atlanta, which ended in a call by the minister for the Executive's impeachment. Dr. Broughton was present at the Council meeting, but was not heard.

Mayor Woodward was ill to-day, and did not leave his house.

BANK CASHIER CAPTURED.

Accused of Defrauding a New Hampshire National Bank.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 19.—Harry Hough, who lately absconded from Dover, N. H., after having robbed the Cocheco National Bank of Dover, of which he was the assistant cashier, and the Cocheco Savings Bank, of which he was the Treasurer, was brought here to-day, having been arrested in Boston.

He was at once taken before United States Commissioner Kelley, where he was arraigned, charged with the embezzlement of $10,000 from the Cocheco National Bank on June 3, 1899. The prisoner, who was accompanied by John Kivel of Dover, as counsel, entered a formal plea of "Not guilty," and was ordered to furnish $10,000 bail for his appearance before the Federal Grand Jury. In default he was remanded to Portsmouth Jail. Hough will remain in the custody of the United States Marshal, and claims that he will be able to furnish bail to-morrow.

H. P. HAIGHT SUED FOR DIVORCE.

Mrs. Mary L. Haight, who lives in Newburg, has brought suit for absolute divorce from her husband, Henry Jansen Haight, of 185 Fifth Avenue. Both are deaf-mutes. The evidence will be taken in sign language.

Mrs. Haight states in her complaint that her husband deserted her some time ago, leaving her without means of support. She sues for a separate maintenance. The case will be tried before Judge Hirschberg in Newburg.

The defendant is said to be wealthy, and, besides his residence in Fifth Avenue, has a Summer home in Goshen, N. Y. He is an inventor and an electrician, and is said to have spent $80,000 for a mausoleum of Italian marble and granite, which was erected in the Goshen Cemetery.

The father of the defendant, David H. Haight, from whom he inherited his fortune, was deaf and dumb, as were his sisters and brothers. Mrs. Haight is said to be an extremely handsome woman. Her daughters, Mrs. Charles Hunt and Miss Eleanor Haight, are with her at present.

Telephone Company Increases Stock.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 19.—The Wisconsin Telephone Company to-day resolved to increase its capital stock from $1,200,000 to $3,000,000. Charles A. Glidden, Wesley Gove James, W. C. Pickering, Harry A. Whiting, John C. Burke, David S. Greenough, and James H. Mills, all Eastern stockholders of the company, and Henry C. Payne and P. G. Bigelow of Milwaukee, were present. The money is to be used in the betterment of the system.

Insurance Ruling in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 19.—Superintendent J. R. B. Van Cleave of the State Insurance Department to-day decided in the case of foreign insurance companies desiring to comply with the Illinois law that hereafter every policy of insurance issued on property in Illinois shall bear the name of an Illinois agent of the company assuming risk, whether it be original insurance or reinsurance.

The Man Who Laughs with a hearty ring usually has a clear brain and sparkling eyes. He's a healthy man as well as a successful man, because good digestion and pure blood gives him strong nerves, and a clear brain. There's no success possible without health. To obtain good health, use

It's good for everybody—it always cures.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO., Baltimore Md.

SENATOR STEWART HERE.

The Nevada Statesman Predicts Bryan's Nomination.

A picturesque figure about the Waldorf-Astoria is United States Senator William M. Stewart of Nevada. Attired in a suit of buff linen, and wearing a wide-brimmed sombrero, the Western statesman, with his long, snow-white hair and flowing beard, attracts much attention.

"I am just here for a few days' rest," he said to a TIMES reporter last night. "It is too warm for politics. There are several Presidential booms, as I understand, but it is hard to tell what they will amount to. The convention is too far ahead.

"In my opinion William Jennings Bryan will be the nominee of the Democratic Party because he has the large mass of the rank and file at his back."

SHEEHAN'S TAMMANY FIGHT.

Enrollment of Voters by Opposing Factions Goes on with Vigor.

There was a great deal of activity in the Tammany fight in the Ninth Assembly District last night. At both the Sheehan and Goodwin headquarters crowds collected and the work of enrolling voters for the primary went on busily. It is estimated that about 1,000 names have been enrolled since the fight began.

At the Pequod Club, the Sheehan headquarters, the fact that the election blanks for the coming primary had been sent to Mr. Sheehan was considered a decisive victory for him. Councilman Goodwin claimed that he also had a set of blanks and that it would rest with the Police Board to decide who should have the nomination of election clerks for the district.

George W. Plunkitt, Chairman of the Elections Committee of Tammany Hall, who has charge of the distribution of the blanks, said it was the committee's policy to ignore all district fights and to recognize the existing district leaders, leaving it to the primary to decide who shall continue to control.

There will be a meeting of the General Committee of the district at the Pequod Club to-night.

MAGEE'S CANDIDATE DEFEATED.

Porter Will Not Be Appointed to Pennsylvania's Supreme Court.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 19.—As the result of a conference between Senator Quay and a few political friends, neither Judge Porter of Allegheny nor Judge Archbold of Lackawanna will be named for appointment to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Another man not as yet determined upon will be chosen for the place.

Senator Quay met Senator Penrose, ex-State Representative F. L. Fleitz, Insurance Commissioner Durham, Attorney General J. P. Elkins, State Assessor John Wesley Durham, and Assistant State Chairman T. L. Eyre yesterday at the St. Charles Hotel, when this was decided upon.

It was also decided that no part of the State programme will be arranged as yet, so that no independent will have a chance in the convention.

This decision was reached after a thorough discussion by the parties present, and only after the Senator's followers, who are in the majority, declared openly they would not go back to their people if the independents were in any way recognized.

The climax came when the followers of Senator Quay said they would never agree to any ticket that had in its composition the name of Judge Porter of Allegheny for Justice of the Supreme Court. This would be a mark of conciliation toward State Senator Magee, and to this Quay's lieutenants declared they would never assent. Quay is said to have reminded them of his pledge to Magee, but his argument was in vain.

Judge Archbald was Insurance Commissioner Durham's candidate, and it was believed he would surely get the nomination since Judge P. P. Smith failed to get the Democratic nomination for the same place. News of the turning down of Judge Archbald caused considerable talk that it was a scheme to placate Senator Magee for dropping Judge Porter.

Gov. Roosevelt Sees Mr. Platt.

Gov. Roosevelt was in the city for a few hours yesterday morning on his way from his home at Oyster Bay, where he has been with his family for a week, to Ithaca, where he goes to attend the Cornell commencement. While here he made a brief call on Senator Platt. From Ithaca Col. Roosevelt will go to Las Vegas, New Mexico, to be present at the reunion of his Rough Riders.

Dingley's Successor Elected.

ROCKLAND, Me., June 19.—The Hon. Charles E. Littlefield, Republican, of this city, has been elected to Congress to succeed the late Nelson Dingley, defeating John Scott of Bath by an overwhelming majority. Scott polled a smaller vote than when he stood against Mr. Dingley in the 1898 elections.

LAW STUDENTS IN ILLINOIS.

Court Decides the Legislature Cannot Regulate Admittance to the Bar.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 19.—The Supreme Court to-day decided that the law allowing certain students to be admitted to the bar after two years of study is unconstitutional. Two of the Justices—Phillips and Boggs—dissent. The sum of the decision is that the Legislature has not the right to control admissions to the bar. Attorneys, the opinion says, are officers of the court, and the court has the exclusive right to fix the rules under which they should be permitted to practice.

In November, 1897 the Supreme Court made a rule providing that law students must study three years before seeking admission to the bar. A number of students who had entered upon their studies previous to the adoption of this rule asked that they be admitted under the rule in force at the time they began their studies, and the Legislature was asked to pass a law authorizing them to take the examination when they had completed a two years' course of study.

A law was passed in accordance with the request of the students, and under this act a number of the students, headed by William A. Angel, applied to the court for leave to take the examination. It is on the petition of these students that the validity of the law enacted by the Legislature for their relief is passed upon.

Hotel Netherland Management.

Henry T. Roesser engaged yesterday with H. B. Whittaker, proprietor of the Hotel Netherland, to continue as manager of that hotel. This disposes of the rumors to the effect that Mr. Roesser was about to retire from the Netherland to manage a hotel in Cleveland.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

8:30 A. M.—17 Pitt Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

12:40 P. M.—171 Essex Street; Simon Goldberg; damage slight.

2:15 P. M.—78 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; Frank Reinhardt; damage slight.

2:55 P. M.—161 Allen Street; Louis Savaner; damage slight.

4:35 P. M.—1,788 Third Avenue; Henry Schroeder; damage slight.

8:10 P. M.—117 Greene Street; C. W. Barder; damage $75.

8:30 P. M.—162 West Fourth Street; George Binnes; damage slight.

9:40 P. M.—775 Second Avenue; George Kiezy; damage $300.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 19.—The Summer resort hotel at Quaker Springs, Saratoga County, was destroyed by fire at 9 o'clock to-night. The loss is estimated at $5,000, partly insured.

AGAINST THE BISCUIT TRUST.

John Y. Huber of Philadelphia, Manufacturer, Proposes to Start an Independent Cracker Factory Here.

John Y. Huber, the owner and President of the Keebler-Weyl Baking Company, and also of the United States Biscuit Company, both Philadelphia concerns, operating under separate charters, announced yesterday that he would soon have a plant in operation in this city. Mr. Huber is one of the few big manufacturers in his line in the country operating independently of the National Biscuit Company. It was said yesterday that the new plant will be located in the downtown district, not far from the North River. Negotiations for the lease or purchase of an available property are already under way, and the factory is expected to be in operation within the next two months. It will start with about ten ovens.

One year ago the Keebler-Weyl Company established a branch in New York, now at 103 and 105 Murray Street, and since then Mr. Huber says that his establishments have been run night and day to supply the trade. It became an absolute necessity, he declared yesterday, to start a New York factory in order to keep up with the business.

The invasion of the New York field, it is said, was the direct result of the formation of the Cracker Trust in February, 1898. Philadelphia was the only city in the United States to develop a strong opposition to the combine. Of the nine baking concerns in that city, the United States Biscuit Company and the Keebler-Weyl Baking Company are known as the largest. The keenest sort of opposition has been developed there between the outside concerns and the trust, with the result that crackers, cakes, and biscuits are sold there at less than the cost of production, or from 3 to 6 cents less than the same goods are being sold for in New York. The trust, its opponents claim, is losing money in Philadelphia, and some of the latter have made special efforts to sell in outside fields, invading the trust's territory in many directions as an act of retaliation.

One of the interesting features of Mr. Huber's venture in this city is his plan to make his baking establishment co-operative. It is his idea to have the men in his employ share in the profits, beleving that by this method he gets better results, leaving out largely the matter of sentiment.

The Biscuit Trust was formed with three principal concerns, the New York Biscuit Company, United States Baking Company, and the American Biscuit Company, capitalized at $35,000,000, and controlling 145 different bakeries. It was said last night that the trust is still making efforts to gain control of the Philadelphia bakeries, and will continue its cut in prices in order to make the outside concerns sell out. When asked what the independent companies intended to do, Mr. Huber replied:

"There is no movement on the part of the nine Philadelphia companies to sell out that I know anything about. They seem to be able to hold their own. The trust compelled me to come into this field, and I am here to stay. Our increase in trade has simply compelled us to operate a factory here. That's all there is to it."

ACTORS' CHURCH ALLIANCE.

Bishop Potter Makes an Address in Praise of the Profession.

About 350 actors and actresses met in the Berkeley Lyceum in West Forty-fourth Street, near Fifth Avenue, last night for the purpose of forming the Actors' Church Alliance. This organization is prompted by the Church Association in the Interests of Labor, and has for its primary object assistance of all actors and actresses.

The meeting was presided over by Bishop Potter. He introduced the Rev. Dr. Sill. After the music Bishop Potter made a preliminary address. He pointed out the necessity of the union of the stage and the pulpit. He said that the object of the organization grew out of an injustice which threatened a great profession and at the same time menaced the community. He referred to the opening of the theatres on Sunday

Bishop Potter said:

"I fear that I am an inappropriate presiding officer at this kind of a meeting, for I have never been in a theatre in my life. I do not mean to say that it is because of any prejudice that I have had against the theatre or theatrical people. I am acquainted with many members of the profession, and I know they have many of those qualities and characteristics which go to lift up and ennoble mankind."

There was amusement when Bishop Potter stated that he used to throw kisses to Charlotte Cushman from his back veranda. The verandas were 200 feet apart. Bishop Potter pointed out that both the stage and the pulpit worked harmoniously together for the education of mankind. In speaking of the existence of improper plays, he said: "The great peril of our time arises from the commercial greed of those interested in bringing out productions. It is no fault of the actor or actress."

When Bishop Potter left the platform the Rev. Father Ducey made an eloquent plea for the Actors' Church Alliance. In speaking of the morale of the stage, he said: "If all the churches acted together we would have the kingdom of God on earth. Actors and actresses are no better and no worse than other people. If the actors and actresses conducted themselves in the same way as some people high in society have done they would be jeered at and sneered at."

Pacific Cable Commissioners.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 19.—At a meeting of the Cabinet to-day the Hon. J. I. Tarte, Minister of Public Works, and Sir Sanford Fleming were appointed Commissioners to attend the conference in London, England, in connection with the Pacific cable. This conference, at which the other colonies concerned will be represented, was arranged for by Mr. Chamberlain.

Wm Vogel & Son

Keen Price Cutting!

With no thought of past prices—with a complete forgetfulness of profits—with but the sole thought of a quick and clean sale—we have marked down

$15, $16, $18, $20, and $25 Summer Suits to $11.75.

These are broken lots—the flotsam and jetsam from the last few weeks' big business. All sizes are here. There are serges, worsteds, cheviots, and fancy cassimeres in stripes, checks, pin checks, plaids, etc. All are new, made by us this season—splendid sellers at old prices, but lightning sellers at

$11.75

Too much cannot be said in favor of this opportunity. To the men wanting a fine vacation suit—to anyone wishing a stylish Summer suit, the chance is here and now.

Broadway and Houston St.

VERDICT FOR $355,000.

Returned Against J. Kennedy Tod and James S. Leitner in Favor of an English Corporation.

The largest verdict returned in the Supreme Court for some time was handed in yesterday, when the eight jurors who heard the testimony in the suit brought by the Industrial and General Trust, (Limited,) an English corporation, returned a verdict for $355,000 in the action brought by the corporation against J. Kennedy Tod and James S. Leitner as the Reorganization Committee of the Birmingham, Sheffield and Tennessee River Railroad Company. By consent of both the plaintiff and defendants the case was tried by eight jurors before Justice Smyth.

The railroad company went into the hands of a receiver in 1893, and the defendants were constituted a Reorganization Committee, representing the bondholders. It was, however, agreed that the Reorganization Committee should, before ratification, submit its plan to the bondholders, and that any bondholder not agreeing therewith should have the right to receive the value of the securities owned by him.

The plaintiff corporation deposited $575,000 worth of bonds, and afterward refused to indorse the scheme of the Reorganization Committee. Suit was then brought to recover this sum, with interest, the total amounting to $700,000.

No War on Servo-Turkish Frontier.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Turkish Legation to-day authorized a denial of the published report from Belgrade, under date of June 18, to the effect that "the Servian post at Propachtitza has been plundered and burned, and several strategic positions are occupied by the Turkish troops and Albanians." It was explained at the legation that the fact in the case is that Servians on the Servo-Turkish frontier fired at a little Turkish fort, killing two soldiers and a peasant. The Turkish troops contented themselves without moving from the place, with returning the fire. This incident on the frontier, it is said at the legation, certainly was prearranged, in order to produce the impression on the Peace Conference sitting at present at The Hague, that the Albanian element is causing disturbances on the frontier.

NO ACTION AGAINST KENNESON.

Justices Did Not Discuss the Professor's Remarks.

The remarks made by Prof. T. D. Kenneson to the graduating class of the Law School of New York University on June 8, in which he cast reflections on the judiciary, were not discussed at the conference yesterday of the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. It was said at the rooms of the court in the Constable Building that the matter had not come up before the Judges, even in an informal way, and that nothing could be done in the case except in open court, on motion of a member of the bar or of the bench.

Although several of the Justices of the Supreme Court have expressed themselves as favoring official notice of Prof. Kenneson's remarks, there are others, it is said, who feel that despite the disrespectful language used, he is not amenable to punishment for contempt, or for conduct unbecoming an officer of the court, as lawyers are considered, because the language was not used in court, but at a public gathering. Another reason given for failure to take action is that some of the Justices believe the dignity of the courts would not be upheld by resenting attacks made on them in this way.

Praises Prof. Kenneson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While it is certain that at the present moment Prof. Kenneson needs no defense at my hands or at the hands of any other for the thought or language of his speech before the graduating class of the New York University Law School, yet because, (as you yourself confess,) before you looked into the matter, you did not know even whether he was a practicing lawyer or not, and because some of your readers may be led into forming an ex parte or prejudiced opinion, I ask for a few lines of space in your valuable paper.

As a member of the class before which Prof. Kenneson spoke, it has been my privilege to attend regularly his lectures and recitations. As the days of the term became weeks, the opinion of the class, formed early, ripened into conviction—we were listening to a man of extraordinary analytic and logical power, who possessed the rare faculty of conveying his conclusions with that perspicuity which is the mark of the great teacher as well as of the great lawyer. I am certain that this was and is the unanimous opinion of the members of the class.

If this be so—and 150 men are vouching for its truth—then it is only reasonable to suppose that when the time comes the words of such a man will be found to have a firm foundation of fact and his premises to have been considered so carefully that his conclusions vindicate themselves.

RALPH WOOD KENYON.

New York, June 19, 1899.

Bankruptcy Discharges at Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Charles Kinsman, formerly a jeweler, who scheduled liabilities of $148,900, and John W. Ford, formerly in the roofing business, who scheduled liabilities of $37,067, were discharged in bankruptcy to-day. Thirty-eight others were also discharged. Dyke V. Kennedy, a traveling salesman, filed a petition scheduling liabilities of $80,500, with no assets. The indebtedness was chiefly contracted when he was in the foundry business with Dunham, Meech & Co. The Cycle Repair Company was closed to-day on an attachment brought by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company in a suit for $1,954. The partners in the firm are J. B. Perrine and Nathan Loewenstein. The liabilities are said to be over $5,000 and the assets but a few hundred dollars.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—J. W. Curry, Liverpool; W. A. Pottiger, San Antonio, Texas; James Tyler, Lincoln, Neb.

CAMBRIDGE—Gen. Leonard Wood, Santiago de Cuba.

EMPIRE—Y. Talbot, Berlin; H. H. Dargen, Pittsburg.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. Thomas, Birmingham, England; F. W. von Banditz, Venezuela; William Nell, London.

HOFFMAN—Judge Andrew Hamilton, Albany; O. H. Chenault, Lexington, Ky.; W. W. Walsworth, Montana.

HOLLAND.—Philip R. Alger, Washington; H. E. Seemuller, Brussels; H. Sellers McKee, Pittsburg; Dr. Burland, London; W. A

WHEATON FIGHTING AGAIN

A Battalion of Fourth Infantry Attacked from the Rear.

FIVE AMERICANS ARE KILLED

Twenty-five Wounded—Gen. Wheaton Has a Narrow Escape—Rebel Loss Very Heavy.

MANILA, June 19.—A battalion of the Fourth Infantry, which left Imus, where Gen. Wheaton is in command, this morning, to reconnoitre toward Peres das Marinas, where it was believed most of the rebels who escaped from Paranaque and Bacoor had fled, was attacked by apparently friendly natives in the rear, which brought on a sharp engagement, lasting several hours. It resulted in five Americans being killed and about twenty-five being wounded. The loss of the rebels was very heavy.

The battalion soon exhausted its ammunition, and at 2:30 this afternoon Gen. Wheaton and his staff, with the Second Battalion, two mountain guns and one field piece, went to reinforce the troops attacked. Gen. Wheaton was fired on in a road and had a narrow escape.

Later the Third Battalion was ordered to the front, and formed on the Das Marinas Road. Heavy firing on both sides followed, the artillery being freely used. The enemy was located in the woods at 4 o'clock, showing signs of retiring, as the rebels were being pressed very hard. One gun of the Sixth Artillery, in an advantageous position, did great execution.

The fighting was still in progress at 5 o'clock, at which time the Americans had secured a quantity of Filipino arms which had been abandoned in the woods. The scene of the fight is over twenty miles from Manila.

TROOPS ARRIVE AND DEPART.

Transport Sherman with 1,800 Soldiers at Manila—The Indiana Is Bringing Volunteers Home.

MANILA, June 19.—The United States transport Sherman, which sailed from San Francisco May 22, with 1,800 men and 75 officers, including Brig. Gen. Fred D. Grant, has arrived here after a smooth voyage. One private died after the transport's arrival.

The troops brought by the transport will go to the Island of Negros to relieve the California volunteers. Gen. Bates, who arrived on the steamer, and Gen. Grant will probably be assigned to the commands of the volunteer Generals, some of whom will leave for home soon.

Gens. Hale and Funston desire to accompany their regiments home. The Utah artillery, it is announced, will accompany the Nebraskan troops on board the transport Hancock, leaving their guns here. The Pennsylvanians will start for home on the transport Senator this week. The Indiana sailed to-day with 500 discharged and sick soldiers. She will go into dock for a few days at Nagasaki, Japan.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Gen. Otis has cabled the War Department as follows:

Manila, June 19.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Sherman arrived this morning; casualty, Edwin L. Gavett, Company I, Sixth Infantry; Col. Kellog, twelve men, left Honolulu sick; seventeen cases typhoid fever en route. Sixth Infantry leaves for Iloilo to relieve California and Negros. Transport Indiana, 134 officers and soldiers discharged as sick, with civilians, left for San Francisco via Nagasaki yesterday. Hancock and Sherman with Nebraska, Pennsylvania, and Utah leave for United States as soon as troops can be placed in readiness. Californians will leave as soon as collected. Colorado to follow on first available transport.

OTIS.

The arrival of the Sherman means that Gen. Otis will receive substantial reinforcement. The Sherman left San Francisco May 22, and carried the Sixth Infantry and a number of recruits numbering in all 41 officers and 1,856 enlisted men, under command of Brig. Gen. Bates. Col. Kellogg of the Twenty-sixth Infantry was taken ill on the trip from San Francisco to Honolulu and was invalided home from the last-named port. The transport Grant left San Francisco on the 30th ultimo, with the Sixteenth Infantry and is expected to arrive at Manila early next week. Some confusion results from the coupling of Iloilo with Negros. There is a battalion of the First California at Negros under command of the officer at Iloilo, which is the headquarters for that part of the Philippines.

MASSACRE OF SPANIARDS.

Filipinos Reported to Have Killed the Men and Made Captive the Women on Balabac Island.

Capt. Johnson Spicer of the British ship George F. Hay recently in from Manila, has delivered to J. F. Whitney & Co. of 81 New Street, the agents of the vessel, a letter received from his brother, Capt. George T. Spicer of the ship Glooscap. This letter tells of a meeting with a boatload of Philippine natives in the Balabac Straits, who reported a wholesale massacre of the Spanish residents of the Island of Balabac.

The Glooscap left Iloilo March 28 for the Delaware Breakwater. She passed Anjier on the eastern coast of Java on April 26, and at that point Capt. Spicer mailed the letter to his brother.

According to the letter the Glooscap was passing through the Balabac passage on April 2, when she was hailed by a small boat, which had put out from Cape Melville Lighthouse, on Balabac Island. The boat flew a small white flag, and contained five half castes. The men were in rags, and almost exhausted.

They proved to be the keepers of the lighthouse, and when taken on board told a tale of suffering and privation caused by a reign of terror existing on the island. They said the natives from the interior had recently descended upon the coast and massacred every male Spaniard on the island. After the massacre the invaders had divided up the Spanish women and made them their slaves, carrying them with them into the interior.

The men said they had no oil to keep the light burning in the lighthouse, and had gone for days without food. They begged for provisions, which were given to them by Capt. Spicer. The men said there were great suffering and destitution all over the island.

Balabac is an island of considerable area in the extreme southwestern portion of the Philippine group. It is thirty miles southwest of Palawan, one of the largest islands in the group. Balabac is situated in latitude 7 degrees 59 minutes north, longitude 117 degrees 3 minutes east. Balabac Passage is thirty miles wide, separating the island from Barquero Island, on the south.

Sea Captains and others familiar with the waters about Balabac said yesterday that there were extensive Spanish settlements on the coast of the island, which carried on a considerable trade with East India merchantmen. There were a number of mission stations, and a Spanish garrison was maintained there. The interior of the island is entirely uncivilized. It is supposed that the Spanish soldiers and the Governor of the island were massacred.

Capt Spicer's letter was posted on the Maritime Exchange bulletin board, but Superintendent Houghton of the Exchange said he had not notified the Government. As there is no American Consul within hundreds of miles of the island, it is not thought likely that the news of the massacre has reached Washington or Madrid.

MAY CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Believed that the President Would Reinforce Otis But for Fear of Further Department Scandals.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The opinion was expressed at the War Department today by an officer who is pretty well acquainted with business in several of the departments that the President will soon abandon the idea of trying to get along without the additional force in the Philippines that he can get by acting upon the authority conferred upon him by Congress, and that before many weeks 35,000 volunteers will be raised and employed, either at home or abroad.

The President, it is understood, has assumed that Gen. Otis has been averse to having a large number of men sent out to reinforce him, principally because of the difficulty he would have in transporting the men and the provisions necessary to maintain them if the American lines are extended over a larger area of hostile country. There is some doubt expressed about the department as to what Gen. Otis really said on that subject. But no doubt has been heard concerning the validity of the transportation excuse.

If the volunteers are asked for, it is probable that many of them will be sent to the Philippines. There are now in this country only four regiments of cavalry entire, some regiments of artillery, and one regiment and several battalions of infantry for home service, to meet any emergency that might arise here or in the West Indies. It is not believed that more troops will be needed in Cuba and Puerto Rico, which are pacified, but the President has expressed the conviction that it will not do to reduce the army at home to less than the 17,000 men now on this continent, a few of them being in Alaska.

Secretary Alger, it is said at the War Department, is now giving no attention to the army. Everything pertaining to the forces at home and abroad is now in the hands of Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn and Adjt. Gen. Corbin. As Mr. Meiklejohn is a civilian, he is naturally guided in his opinions and actions by the Adjutant General. Gen. Corbin is represented as favoring the raising of volunteers; on another day he is heard of as convinced that Otis has all the troops needed to enable him to carry out his plans for the pacification of the Philippines.

Some outspoken opinions, proceeding from the staff departments, indicate that the War Department is not yet believed by men of experience in the last war to have more than half recovered from its inability of last Summer, and that the knowledge of this fact has deterred the President from calling for volunteers. That this conviction is not held by a few individuals only is known to men who have a high regard for the army but who tell of instances of former line officers, now in the staff, who have become disgusted with the devotion of the staff to red tape and old-fashioned methods and have intimated their willingness to give up high volunteer rank to be allowed to return to the lesser rank they held in the line.

Young officers make the old complaints, that suggestions are sniffed at by the elder officers or are treated as childish impertinence, and that every tradition that could be safely regarded in times of peace is upheld with all the reverence and demoralization to be expected from superstitious savages.

The ruling reason for neglecting to call for volunteers, according to the opinions quoted here, is that the scandals that made the department so unpopular last year might be repeated this year in the effort to raise and get into the field an army of 35,000 volunteers.

California's Offer of Troops.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—A telegram was received at the War Department to-day from California Senators George C. Perkins and Stephen M. White, saying: "Southern California supports Administration in its efforts to suppress the Philippine insurrection, and tenders the President for immediate service well-organized and thoroughly disciplined regiment of infantry. Officers and men ready to embark as soon as necessary field equipment can be furnished." It is stated at the War Department that no action can be taken in the matter of the California regiment offered by Senators Perkins and White. The question of calling for volunteers has not been determined; besides, it is not intended to organize State troops if volunteers are called for.

MORE HONORS FOR DEWEY.

Elected to Life Membership in the Sons of the Revolution.

The Sons of the Revolution have elected Admiral Dewey a life member of the society. The society recently traced the famous Admiral's descent back to Corp. William Dewey, who served in Capt. Wanthy Waters's Company, Hebron, Connecticut Militia, "Lexington Alarm." In accepting the membership Admiral Dewey has written the following letter to the society:

Flagship Olympia,
Manila Bay, April 11, 1899.

Mr. Alex. R. Thompson, Secretary New York Society Sons of the Revolution:

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter informing me that at a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Sons of the Revolution it was unanimously resolved to present to me a life membership in the society.

I beg that you will express to the Board of Managers my deep appreciation of this great honor and that you will please tender to them my most sincere thanks for it.

Please accept my thanks also for copies of the society's Year Book.

I have the honor to return signed and verified, in duplicate, the blank application for membership. Very truly yours, GEORGE DEWEY.

MRS. BLAINE'S MODEL SCHOOL.

It Will Be Opened With Her Teachers' College July 1, 1900.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Hull House is to have a rival in a model school, which Mrs. Emmons Blaine proposes to establish on the West Side during the coming year. While the two institutions will have the common purpose in view of elevating mankind, the model school will endeavor to occupy the same relation toward the children of the crowded district that Hull House has taken toward the parents.

One hundred thousand dollars will be devoted by Mrs. Blaine to the founding of this school as a sort of adjunct to the college for teachers which her philanthropy has secured for Chicago in the near future. Mrs. Blaine has her agents already looking for a site, and is determined that the school shall be ready for pupils simultaneously with the opening of the college, July 1, 1900.

SUING A SCHOOL TEACHER.

Parent Wants Damages for a Severe Whipping Administered.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 19.—An interesting school case was tried before Judge Garretson, in the Supreme Court, to-day. Damages in the sum of $1,000 were asked for George E. Weeks, aged fourteen, through his father, Samuel H. Weeks, suing as guardian, from Prof. Guerdon R. Miller, Principal of the Matteawan public school, for assault.

The boy claimed that Prof. Miller tripped him, choked him, and beat him with a ruler until his legs were black and blue, and blisters were raised on his flesh. Dr. A. R. Tiel substantiated the boy's testimony as to his physical condition, and other witnesses did the same. Prof. Miller admitted having administered corporal punishment to the lad, and justified his conduct on the ground of necessity. His counsel, W. H. Wood, claimed that a school teacher has a right to punish refractory pupils. Peter H. Vosburgh, President of the Matteawan Board of Education, said he indorsed Prof. Miller's course. The case will be continued to-morrow.

THE ANTI-TRUST MEETING.

Washington's Governor Will Not Attend St. Louis Convention.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 19.—Gov. Sayers to-day received a lengthy letter from Gov. J. R. Rogers of the State of Washington, on the subject of the anti-trust movement and the proposed conference of Governors and Attorney Generals to be held in St. Louis.

Gov. Rogers says that it is his opinion that many people are advocating State control of trusts with insincerity, thinking this way to pass through the next National campaign with safety to themselves, feeling sure that whatever State legislation may be enacted, which will really curb the power of trusts, will be eventually declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court. He says that in many instances so-called trusts are merely large corporations, and that such corporations possess a vested and Constitutional right to buy and sell. He concludes by stating that he can see no remedy for the trust evil save public ownership, and that he will not attend the proposed conference at St. Louis.

Gov. William A. Stone of Pennsylvania writes that he will give the proposed conference consideration.

Tuberculosis Found in 92 Cows.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Germs of tuberculosis were found in every cow of a herd of ninety-two that preliminary tests for the disease had marked as "suspicious." In the worst cases the pulmonary organs were one mass of tuberculosis bacilli. In many instances the respiratory organs had lost most of their bovine characteristics. Many of the infected cows were from State institutions.

CONFERENCE OF ZIONISTS

Elect Delegates at Their Meeting in Baltimore.

WILL COLONIZE PALESTINE

Rabbis Gottheil and Wise Were Chosen Members of the International Executive Committee.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 19.—The first business at to-day's session of the annual conference of the Federation of American Zionists was the election of two members from America, to serve on the Executive Committee of the International Congress, which will assemble on Aug. 15, at Basel, Switzerland. The choice of the meeting fell upon Dr. Richard Gottheil and the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise.

The following were elected as delegates to the Congress, the representative body which legislates for the whole world: Dr. Richard Gottheil, New York; Mrs. Richard Gottheil, New York; Dr. Gastrow, Philadelphia; Dr. S. Solis Cohen, Philadelphia; Mr. K. H. Sarasohn, New York; Mr. G. H. Mayre, Baltimore; Dr. H. P. Mendes, New York; Miss Henrietta Szold, Baltimore; Dr. S. Schaffer, Baltimore; Miss Leon, New York; the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, New York; Dr. L. Zinsler, New York; Mr. L. Zolottkoff, Chicago; Mr. Davis Frietsch, New York; Rabbi M. Margolis, Boston; Adam Rosenburg, New York, and William Schurr, Chicago.

The conference resumed its consideration of the paper from the English Zionist Federation, proposing the re-establishment of Judea as an independent State, suggesting the purchase of the Maccabeans sites in Palestine, and the beginning of the work by the establishment of a Jewish colony and a Jewish Agricultural College there. Secretary Wise read the paper at length. The site to be purchased comprises about fifty acres, six miles from a station on the railroad between Jappa and Jerusalem, and within sight of the sea and a large stretch of the Palestinian coast.

The English Zionists have raised $2,500 and ask as much more from America to establish the colony and college. Dr. Wise also read a letter from Herbert Bentwich of London, the author of the paper The American Federation, to pass a resolution approving the enterprise and inviting subscriptions to the fund. On motion of Dr. Wise, the Federation voted $100 as the nucleus of the required fund of $2,500, the remainder to be raised by subscriptions from the 125 societies and individuals, both Jews and Gentiles. A general appeal to the public will be made. The Committee on Propaganda reported, making the following recommendations:

First—To pay the expenses of voluntary speakers willing to go out and spread Zionism.

Second—To publish and circulate lectures of well-known men in Yiddish, German, and English at least once each month.

Third—That any member who brings twenty-five members into his society or forms a new society of that number be presented with a gold badge, suitably inscribed, certifying to the fact.

Fourth—That a national song in Hebrew be adopted; this song to be sung at the opening of every Zionist meeting, by direction of the Federation.

The recommendations of the committee, after a long discussion, were referred to the Executive Committee of the federation, with power to act. Mr. Abel moved that the federation appropriate $150 toward the support of the Hebrew journal known as Hpisgoh of Chicago, and that it be constituted the official organ of the federation. President Gottheil opposed the motion. At Mr. Abel's suggestion, the meeting voted, instructing the Executive Committee to recognize the Hpisgoh of Chicago and give it whatever support it consistently could.

Secretary Stephen S. Wise's report showed that there are now 125 societies, with a membership of 10,000.

Treasurer C. D. Birkhahler's report showed the receipts during the year to have been $1,284.20, the expenditures $868.28, and a balance on hand of $415.92.

The federation decided to incorporate under the laws of the State of New York, wherein the governing body is located.

AGAINST NEW STREET RAILWAY.

Mass Meeting of Protesting Residents of St. Nicholas Avenue.

The committee appointed at a mass meeting of property owners of St. Nicholas Avenue to oppose the building of a street railway on that thoroughfare, met last evening at 720 St. Nicholas Avenue. Reports were received from those having charge of the different branches of the work.

Ex-Judge Davenport, who has acted as counsel for the committee, reported that those having charge of the work of obtaining signatures to protests against the construction of the railway, had met with great success. The amount of property represented by the signatures, aggregated several millions of dollars. The protests will be presented at the hearing, and the application of the Municipal Street Railway Company for the granting of a franchise will be vigorously opposed.

Reports were also received as to the interest taken in the contest by drivers, riders, and bicyclists. One petition against the road is open for signature at the New York Riding Club. Another is in circulation among members of the Suburban Riding and Driving Club, and among owners of horses, who use the speedway to which St. Nicholas Avenue is a main approach.

No necessity existed, it was said, for such a railway. A petition was circulated among the members of the Harlem Board of Commerce against the railway, and a committee, consisting of James P. Davenport, Chairman; H. C. F. Koch, C. B. Morris, R. J. Hoguet, and A. L. Baggott, was appointed to appear at the meeting of the Railway Committee and give expression to the opposition of Harlem residents to the proposed railway.

STREET CAR MEN RESTLESS.

Amicable Agreement with Metropolitan, However, May Be Reached.

The statement made on Sunday by Delegate Eugene V. Johnson of the Manhattan musicians to the Central Federated Union that General Master Workman John N. Parsons of the Knights of Labor had asked the officials of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to change its schedule so that the condition of the motormen might be improved caused a great deal of talk yesterday among labor men. It was Delegate Johnson who had proposed the new street railway employes' union, which is connected with the Knights of Labor, for membership in the Central Federated Union, and had introduced the railroad men's delegates, whose names, however, were withheld lest they should be blacklisted.

The request that General Master Workman Parsons made to the railroad company, said Delegate Johnson, was that the "trippers" should have an opportunity to make not less than $1.25 a day, inasmuch as some of them had earned as little as 35 cents a day after waiting from twelve to fourteen hours about the railroad stations. Also that the regular motormen be paid at the rate of 22½ cents per hour, instead of so much per trip. At the meeting of the Central Federated Union on Sunday one of the railroad men's delegates, who had not yet been initiated, said that Delegate Johnson's statement was correct. He added that there would be no strikes and he believed that an amicable arrangement would be made with the company.

There were rumors, however, of strikes of surface railroad men yesterday. President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company was out of town. Henry D. Macdona, counsel for the company, said the first inkling he had received of any discontent among the employes of the company was derived from the newspapers. Of the 2,700 men employed in the different divisions of the system few, if any, he said, belonged to any labor union.

Oren Root, the confidential assistant of President Vreeland, said last evening that the company had not received any communication from Mr. Parsons or from any union. It was true, he said, that the "trippers" had a hard lot, but under present conditions he could not see how matters could be improved. The company, however, said Mr. Root, will give the Knights a hearing if they ask for one, and if they can suggest a plan by which the condition of the "trippers" may be improved, the company will give it careful consideration. As for the regular motormen, they had not made any complaints, and seemed to be contented with their condition.

The motormen on the road were chary of talking, and none would admit that he belonged to the new union, although all knew of its existence.

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DELAYS FOR NEW CRUISERS.

Rise in Material and Labor May Defer Construction Until the Next Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Naval Appropriation bill, passed about the close of the session of Congress, and signed on March 3, provided for six protected cruisers that were to cost without armament not more than $1,145,000 each. There has been much controversy about the designs of the cruisers, and at last the department reached the conclusion that for the money allowed it would be possible to obtain ships of about 3,000 tons instead of 2,500, as contemplated by the bill.

It was only very recently that the Construction Board agreed upon the general features of the new ships, and now the Chief Constructor is about ready to show the designs. Just as the department is prepared to advertise for bids for the construction of the vessels, however, a condition has confronted it that may defer construction until Congress has again met.

The calculations upon which the designs were enlarged so as to provide ships of 3,100 tons, instead of 2,500, were based upon the prices of material and the rates of labor ruling when the bill became a law. If it had been possible to advertise at once for bids for construction there is no doubt that the expectation of the department would have been realized. Within a few weeks, unfortunately for the Government, the prices of iron and steel have greatly increased, and the wages of labor have advanced from 10 to 15 per cent. in the iron trade.

These facts are sure to be kept in mind by the contractors when the bids are made, and it is now a matter of some doubt whether the shipbuilders will rush in with bids for the six cruisers within the limit of price fixed by the Senate and House.

The work on the new battleships, also provided for by the Naval Appropriation bill, is stopped because it has been known to be useless to try to get the best known armor plate at the limit of cost allowed by the Congress. The Krupp steel, which it was desired to use on the battleships of the latest class allowed, is held at $500 a ton, or was when the bill was passed. The Congress was willing to pay only $300 per ton. As the makers of Krupp steel are certain to add something to the cost of that armor to meet the increased cost of iron, the chances of making an early beginning on the Maine, Missouri, and Ohio are not promising.

SAMPSON MEN TO CELEBRATE.

They Will Observe the Anniversary of Victory on July 3.

NEWPORT, June 19.—The ships of the North Atlantic Squadron will celebrate in this harbor on July 3 the anniversary of their victory in the sea fight off Santiago. Among other features, there will likely be a reception on the flagship New York and dancing. The men will have a holiday dinner, all but necessary work will be suspended, and there will be various sports on each vessel. A boat race between crews of the Indiana and the New York will be a feature of the day. At night the ships will be illuminated.

Major Boyle and Congressman Bull, with the aid of the townspeople, will aid in the celebration. The movement of lighting up the water front at night for that occasion has been started by Mrs. A. Livingston Mason, who has signified her intention of illuminating the lawn and her cottage on Halidon Hill.

Through the efforts of Capt. Chadwick and Chaplain Royce of the New York, Admirals Higginson and Luce, Commander and Mrs. Stockton, Mrs. Chadwick, and officers of the fleet, the local branch of the Young Men's Christian Association has arranged commodious sleeping and reading quarters for the sailors and marines while they are on leave.

Gov. Wolcott Entertains Sampson.

BOSTON, June 19.—Gov. Wolcott to-day gave a reception, followed by a luncheon at the Union Club, to Admiral Sampson and the officers of the North Atlantic Squadron. Twenty-four naval officers, besides those from the navy yard and Admiral Picking, the commandant, were in the party.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Boston has arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, en route to San Francisco.

The transport Burnside, which carried the $3,000,000 to pay the Cuban Army, is returning to the United States from Havana.

Orders to Naval Officers.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Commander J. J. Hunker has been ordered to take charge of the naval training station at Newport, relieving Commander McGowan, ordered to the Asiatic station to command the Concord.

Capt. J. G. Green has been ordered to continue in command of the Puget Sound Naval Station. Capt. Coghlan was ordered to command this station several weeks ago, but it having been found that Capt. Green cannot be retired during the present year on his own application, as he desired, he will be allowed to retain his post. Meanwhile Capt. Coghlan will continue on the duty to which he has been assigned of examining torpedo boat construction.

THE CLEVELAND CAR STRIKE.

Motorman Badly Hurt in an Attempt to Run Cars—Two New Lines Opened.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 19.—Up to 4 o'clock this afternoon this promised to be the most uneventful day in the big street railroad strike. At that hour another serious riot broke out in an entirely new quarter and one non-union man was sent to the hospital in consequence.

The company began to-day the operation of two new lines—those on Scovel and Central Avenues. The cars were protected by policemen, and until afternoon no trouble occurred. Just before 4 o'clock two of the Scovel Avenue cars approached the crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad. There they were met by a mob of more than 2,000 men and women. One of the cars was taken across the railroad safely, but the other was held up by the mob.

A perfect shower of paving bricks and stones fell on the car and crashed against the vestibule at the front end, behind which the motorman was concealed. Women threw bricks and handed them to the men who were in the front of the crowd. The windows of the car had been lowered and the bricks crashed against the seats and fell upon the floor of the car.

The conductor escaped injury, but the motorman, A. J. McGrew of St. Louis, was struck on the head with a brick and rendered unconscious. He was taken to a hospital. The patrolman on the car was also hit with a brick, but was not seriously hurt. A call was made for the police, but when a detachment of officers arrived the mob had dispersed and no arrests were made.

The company and their employes held no conference to-day. Mr. Bishop of the State Board of Arbitration, however, was in consultation with the company officials for several hours. The meeting arranged for Saturday failed through a misunderstanding. The board is now at work patching up this misunderstanding and trying to bring the employes and company together.

The strikers paraded the streets to-night in a demonstration calling on the City Council to pass an ordinance to prevent the company from putting on motormen who had not had at least ten days' experience. The Council session was stormy, but the ordinance was passed under a suspension of the rules. The Corporation Counsel was instructed to report on the matter of forfeiting the company's charter.

The question at issue now is not the recognition of the union, but the reinstatement of all the old men, which the President of the company says cannot be done.

After a hearty dinner at night, Drink "Zoolak" in the morning. Soda Fountains—Druggists.—Adv.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP

Attends Commencement Exercises at Smith College.

A CUP FOR MRS. McKINLEY

Party Returns to Holyoke and Enjoys a Trolley Ride to the Summit of Mount Tom.

HOLYOKE, Mass., June 19.—The citizens of this city have become accustomed to the presence of the President and his party, and there are no longer crowds of curious persons blocking the street before the residence of ex-Congressman Whiting. President McKinley arose early and at 9 o'clock this morning the entire party started by the special train for Northampton to attend the commencement at Smith College. Mr. William Whiting, the President's host, and Congressmen Gillette and Lawrence were with the party.

As the train pulled into Northampton a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. At the station Mayor John L. Mather and the Hon. A. L. Williston of this city, the Hon. W. B. Plunkett of Adams, Miss Helen McKinley, sister of the President; Mrs. Ella Buckingham of Canton, Ohio, and Mrs. G. K. Glidden of Boston were waiting to join the visitors.

The public buildings of Northampton, together with many residences, were gay with bunting and flags. From every trolley pole along the entire route of the parade large flags were suspended, while every few yards the carriages passed under long streamers running to each side and caught up in the centre over the trolley wire.

When the college chapel was reached the Presidential party were given seats upon the platform, while the seniors occupied the front row of chairs in the auditorium.

The exercises were opened with singing and prayer, and an address was made by President Seelye of the college. He spoke of the triumph in the struggle to remove the almost universal and unfair prejudice against higher education of women, and, turning to President McKinley, said the college felt that the Chief Executive, by his presence, had given practically a National sanction to the higher education of women. The speaker, on behalf of the college, expressed admiration of the National Administration and the determination of the President to give the blessings of free and enlightened government to all the people over whom we may be called to rule. The exercises closed with the singing of "America."

The seniors then marched to the yard, where the President watched the ceremony of planting the ivy. Meanwhile, in one of the rooms of the college, Mrs. McKinley was presented with a beautiful loving cup by the Bethesda Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, of which she is a member. Mrs. Gen. L. C. Hastings made the presentation speech, to which Mrs. McKinley responded very briefly, expressing her pleasure and appreciation of the gift.

After a luncheon at the residence of Capt. Harry L. Williams the party drove through the city.

An interesting feature of the visit of President McKinley to Smith College was the conferring of the degree of LL. D. on him by the Board of Trustees, which held a meeting in the afternoon. This is the first time Smith has conferred an honorary degree upon a man. But one other honorary degree has been conferred by the college in its history.

The special train returned here at 1:30, and the palace trolley car Rockrimmon appeared at the Appleton Street entrance to the Whiting residence at 3 o'clock. The President, Mrs. McKinley, Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Morse, Mr. and Mrs. William Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Whiting, Secretary and Mrs. Charles H. Allen, Mr. Cortelyou, Dr. Rixey and the Misses Barber, Duncan, and Morse, Miss Helen McKinley, and Miss Ella Buckingham of Canton, Ohio, made the journey to the base of Mount Tom.

The electric-cable-trolley car carried the party up the face of the mountain. The grade up the mountain is only 21 per cent. at this point, and there was no feeling of dizziness noticed.

Mount Tom is the highest peak of the range which bears its name, being 1,250 feet above the level of the sea. The view from the summit is the prominent feature, as it is the most diversified and beautiful of any mountain view in the world. President McKinley was particularly impressed with the magnificent view and called the attention of Mrs. McKinley to many of the beautiful bits of landscape. The view in the dissdance was particularly clear. Afar off, fifty-one miles to the north, in the Granite State, could be seen the massive bulk and impressive outlines of Monadnock, with its rock-armored peak.

"I am enjoying this trip very much indeed, and had no idea the country about here was so beautiful," said President McKinley, as he was seated in a rocking chair in the observatory on the summit. His whole manner and the great improvement that is noticeable in his face bore out the assertion, and were an earnest of what results will yet be accomplished, as far as rest and enjoyment are concerned, before the New England journey is ended.

Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour when the car Rockrimmon reached the Whiting home, some of the members of the party decided to continue on to South Hadley, in order that they might witness a portion of the seniors' presentation of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at Forest Park. Those who made this journey were Abner McKinley and wife, George E. Morse and wife, Miss Helen McKinley, sister of the President; Miss Buckingham of Canton, Ohio, and Mrs. G. K. Glidden of Boston.

W. B. Plunkett of Adams, who will be the President's host after next Wednesday, left the party at the station and took the train for Adams. Those who went to South Hadley returned about 6:30, and a reunion was held at the Whiting home. The quartet from the Second Congregational Church and Prof. W. C. Hammond, the church organist, furnished the programme, but a few songs were sung by all the company. The songs were mostly of the President's selection. During the evening Senator Tyner of Holyoke called and introduced Senator Soule of New Bedford, Senator Joy of Winchester, and Senator Liscombe of Falmouth to the President.

Tuesday will be given up exclusively to the commencement exercises at Mount Holyoke College. Here the President will present the graduating class with the diplomas, Gov. Roger Wolcott will address them, and the Rev. Justin Smith, D. D., President of the College Board of Trustees, will also make an address. The party will leave Holyoke at 9:30 and will arrange to meet Gov. Wolcott at the railroad station, and he will accompany them to the college.

Final arrangements for the journey to Springfield are yet uncompleted. The main point at issue is as to whether the trip will be made on board the little steamer Massco down the Connecticut River, or whether it will be made by electric cars. This matter will be decided to-morrow. The President announced definitely to-day that he will remain at Adams as the guest of Hon. W. B. Plunkett until Wednesday evening, June 28, when he will leave for Washington.

FEDERAL STEEL RESTRAINED.

Company May Be Prohibited from Paying This Year Dividends on Common Stock.

CAMDEN, N. J., June 19.—In Chancery Chambers to-day, attorneys for Walter R. Kern filed a bill with Vice Chancellor Reed asking the court to restrain the Federal Steel Company from paying any dividend on the common stock at present, and especially to restrain the company from paying the quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the common stock that the Directors declared on June 16, payable July 20. Mr. Kern holds $2,500 of preferred stock.

The Vice Chancellor granted a temporary injunction against the payment of any dividends on the common stock until the further order of the Court, and ordered the Federal Steel Company to show cause in the Court of Chancery at Camden on July 3 why a permanent injunction should not be issued restraining the payment of any and all dividends on the common stock until after the close of the present fiscal year.

In the bill Mr. Kern states that the charter of the company provides that the holders of the preferred stock shall be entitled to receive non-cumulative dividends at the rate of but not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum for the fiscal year beginning Jan. 1, 1899, and that this dividend must be paid in preference to any dividend on the common stock during this year.

He asserts, further, that the charter provides that the common stock shall be subject to the prior rights of the holders of the preferred stock, and that the dividend on common stock cannot be paid until after the close of the fiscal year ending Dec. 1, 1899, and then out of the surplus profits that then appear to have been made by the corporation. Mr. Kern's counsel asserted that holders of $46,000,000 of the preferred stock join with his client in the issue.

For Yachting

or Excursions on the water, lay in a supply of **Uneeda Biscuit.** You know the patent package is moisture proof, and damp air cannot get in to rob **Uneeda Biscuit** of their crispness and tenderness.

Uneeda Biscuit

keep nicely on the water or at the seashore. Made only by

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

TO GUARD THE MISSISSIPPI.

The River Commission at Its Annual Meeting Discusses Methods of Preserving Levees.

"More than $1,000,000 has been needlessly expended in the construction of levees on Bayou La Fourche, La., since 1890," is the statement made by two members of the Mississippi River Commission, which body convened in annual session at the United States Army Building, on Whitehall Street, yesterday.

A delegation of prominent citizens of Louisiana will wait on the commission today to point out the serious dangers that threaten New Orleans and other points along the Mississippi, especially about Bayou La Fourche, and urge the necessity of speedy action.

Major Harrod and the Hon. Robert S. Taylor joined in the following statement to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"The meeting of the commission is primarily to prepare its annual report for Congress. At the same time we take up anything relating to the improvement of the river that requires attention.

"Among these is the harbor of New Orleans. The river there has been attacking its banks along some portions of its course in that city. Some works have been put in to prevent caving, and others are under consideration, and probably some orders will be given at this meeting for further work in that locality.

"The problem in that section is a serious one. For a distance of several miles the banks are occupied close up to the river, and any caving in of the bank necessarily results in the destruction of valuable property.

"Matters, too, are serious at Bayou la Fourche. This bayou is an affluent from the Mississippi River, leaving it about eighty miles above New Orleans and flowing to the Gulf in a southwesterly direction. There are valuable lands lying along its banks, which must be protected by levees in order to save them from submergence by floods. A project has been under consideration since 1886 for placing a lock at the head of the bayou, by which the entrance of Mississippi floods would be prevented and its navigation maintained.

"The building of such a lock would obviate the necessity of levees on La Fourche. The estimated cost of the dredging and the building of the lock is $450,000. Since 1890 more than $1,100,000 has been expended on levees on La Fourche, which, if the lock had been built in 1886, could have been expended on the main river."

The commission will reconvene at 9:30 o'clock this morning.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:28	Sun sets...7:34	Moon sets...1:36

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...4:18	Gov. Isl'd...4:25	H. Gate...0:21
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...4:55	Gov. Isl'd...4:20	H. Gate...6:16

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JUNE 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Friedrich, Bremen.	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
San Agustin, Havana		1:00 P. M.
Servia, Liverpool	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	
Troja, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Winifred, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21.

A. R. Thorp, Curacao	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Carib, San Domingo	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grenada, Grenada	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Navahoe, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seguranca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22.

New Orleans, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June $23 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after June $9 and up to June $23 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June $25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Austral

The Wanamaker Store.

News From the China Store

THERE is no such thing as a "department" in this house. The selling of china is not a "department" of our business;—it is a *part* of it. Do you catch the distinction?

This is a Chinaware Store, and one of the largest in America. We put it in honest and equal competition as a chinaware store with any in the world. That is a principle of our business. We have no half-way methods in anything.

When we give you chinaware news, therefore, it is, like other news of ours, authoritative, forceful and important.

Read this, then, with attention, and seriously. There are few houses in the whole world that could duplicate the facts below.

First—A number of Dinner Sets of 100 pieces each, slightly imperfect—a piece or two missing; half prices, as follows:

French China Dinner Sets; flower decorations and all handles gilt; reduced from $20 to $10.

French China Dinner Sets; reduced from $25 to $12.50.

Austrian China Dinner Sets; flower decorations and all handles gilt; reduced from $15 to $7.50.

American Porcelain Dinner Sets; from $14 to $7; from $13.50 to $6.75; from $13.50 to $6.75.

Second—Dinner Sets in English Porcelain

At Seven Dollars Each

One hundred pieces, including 3 large meat dishes and soup tureen. This set is of the same quality as that we have heretofore sold as a special bargain at Eight Dollars. It is remarkable at that price. At its present price it is astonishing. The decoration is excellent, the pieces in new shapes, graceful, light and pleasing.

Third—Dinner Sets in American Porcelain

At Ten Dollars Each

There are six designs in a first-class decoration. 113 and 115 pieces to the set, including four large meat dishes and soup tureen. Floral designs of a new character and beautifully executed. All pieces are gilded. The cheapest of these is a really first-class $14 worth, reckoned at low retail prices.

Fourth—The following straight reductions on French China:—

At $15—Dinner Sets of French China; 100 pieces; flower decorations and all handles gilt; reduced from $20.

At $25—Haviland Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; 6 handsome decorations; worth $35.

Fifth—Some Cut Glass Pieces selling at retail at the usual factory rates. Not an unusual thing here, but, in this instance, an unusual example.

Bowls, 8-inch, $3.50 each. Nappies, 8-inch, $3.50 each.
Celery Trays, $3.50 each. Caraffes, $3.50 each.
Caraffes, $1.75, $2.75 each. Bowls, $5.
Handled Nappies, $1.50 and $2 each.
Unhandled Nappies, $1.25 and $1.50 each.
Water Tumblers, $2.75, $3.50 and $6 dozen.

The Testimony of The Cotton Sale

We are fulfilling the logical mission of a large mercantile organization in making things cheaper for the public. Furthermore we are fulfilling a duty no less manifest (though less commonly performed), in preserving values intact while knocking the prices down. All this is strongly evidenced by the present selling of cotton fabrics, as detailed in part, below:

At 5c. Yard

The Crash Suiting—the kind that was never sold at retail before; the kind that looks like goods that sell for 25c. and 30c. a yard, and wears as well. A beautiful and close even weave, and fine finish. Skirt makers have been paying at wholesale more that the price we are asking.

At 8c. Yard

Printed Batistes, regular 10c. and 12½c. qualities, in favorite designs.

At 12½c. Yard

Striped and plaid Piques, in woven designs, white and white with color; the regular 30c. and 37½c. qualities.

At 15c. Yard

Plaid Ginghams, in styles for shirt waists; the 25c. kind.

Main aisle, Rotunda and Broadway.

Women's Suits—Not Little-priced, but Cheap

These suits are of the very highest class, and that, at Wanamaker's, means something. Their prices on Saturday were from $45 to $82. They are just such suits as have made our reputation for excellence and exclusiveness —in the very finest cloths, in that perfection of finish that marks the most expensive workmanship, and in styles original and beautiful.

Thirty Dollars Each

Not a little price, but real cheapness, for all that. Many of these suits are of Paris make, and sold now for little more than the materials would cost you.

Ready-to-wear, but of course we expect to fit them to you.

A Card From the Wall Paper Store

It may surprise some people to learn that there is, under this roof, a Wall Paper Store with a stock that takes the highest stand in assortment, novelty, artistic merit and exclusiveness. It contains the choicest productions of the most famous wall paper manufacturers in England, Germany and France, and the best from those who are steadily building fame upon merit in our own country. Prominent features are the number and character of the special designs from leading American artists, and the splendid selection of high-class papers of the sorts not to be found everywhere.

We have a general range of rich and beautiful variety that stands unexcelled in the whole metropolis. Fine copies of rare old Syrian, Flemish, Gobelin and Italian tapestries, Silk Damasks, Velvet Damasks, Dresden Stripes, Landscape Papers, Cretonne Papers, rich English Reds, Greens, Blues and Yellows, in burlaps; reproductions of Versailles decoration; Directoire and Morris styles; lustre effects sprinkled with masses of natural-hued roses delicately picked out in gold; new, graceful designs formed on the Bride Rose; orchid patterns; new effects in flower and foliage, of old rose, of yellow and nile green,—and the dainty Continental stripes that are winning new favor every day.

Prices? Ten cents to $24 a roll. Why try to detail all? Come and choose.

Interior decoration is a specialty of ours. The wall paper is only one branch of it; the other branches are as well taken care of.

The Shoe Sale Fourteen days old to-day, and grown to bigger figures than any previous event of its kind in our knowledge.

Of course;—sales grow as the store grows. But that's only one reason. Another is that these are better offers than any we have made before.

Not that the prices are any lower, but the shoes are without doubt a little better for the prices than on previous occasions. That doesn't belittle the other sales;—it merely emphasizes this.

Styles are better to. Here's a summary:

Men's Tan Shoes, at $2.30
Russia calfskin, welted and stitched soles of oak leather, some with double soles, hard service shoes; regular $3.50 and $4 shoes.

Men's Tan and Black Shoes, $1.40
Splendid shoes for hard wear; not the finest, but honest and well-made shoes that are counter cheap at $2.50.

Women's Oxfords, $1.50
Black kidskin in two new shapes; turned soles.

Women's Oxfords, $1.40
Tan and black kidskin of fine quality; several styles, and mostly $2 and $2.50 grades.

Boys' Tennis Shoes, 30c.
Canvas with rubber soles sewed on; sizes 3 to 5.

Shirt Waists For the Girls For the ages between 10 and 14 it's sometimes hard to get "becoming things." Not here. Our shirt waists supply the deficit,—trim, girlish, bright and cool. All pretty shades for all complexions, new designs for all tastes. Consider these prices;

At 25c. each—100 percale shirt waists; a mixed lot; laundered collars and cuffs; worth 50c. each.
At 50c. each—In percales, madrases and ginghams; laundered collars and cuffs; worth 85c. each.
At 75c. each—Ginghams and percales; striped and checked; laundered collars and cuffs.
At $1 each—White pique; colored stripes and small figures; laundered collars and cuffs; worth $1.50 each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Bedspreads for Summer The final test of good housekeeping —well-kept beds. Let yours be inviting. Cool-looking white spreads in handsome patterns will make them so. Of course you'll need several in a Summer. But you can get them at small rates. See these:

At 85c. each—Crocheted spreads for single beds; Marseilles patterns; intricate and pretty.
At $1 each—Crocheted spreads, large sizes; Marseilles effects.
At $1.25 each—Crocheted spreads; handsome Marseilles patterns; good quality.
At $1.50 each—Fringed crocheted spreads; large size.
At $1.75 each—Genuine fast black Marseilles spreads; full sizes

Third floor.

Special Sale of White Dotted Swiss Muslins The price at which we offer these dainty Summer goods to-day, is 33⅓ to 50 per cent. less than its straight retail value. This, notwithstanding the fact that the cost of production is steadily increasing, and the goods themselves are becoming more and more scarce in our market.

There are 2,700 yards of this muslin in our present offering, regular 20c. and 25c. a yard values; the sale will naturally be a short one, but while it lasts the muslins are yours at

15c. a Yard

Special Tables, Main Aisle, First floor.

Stylish, Low Priced White Shirt Waists We make an exceptional offer this morning. It concerns shirt waists. There are six particularly cool, dressy and comfortable shirt waists in this group. They all have detachable laundered collars and stiff cuffs, and they are all tailor-made. You know what that means, when we say it, as regards fit and workmanship.

At $1—Shirt waist in drop-stitch lawn, with pretty yoke, full front and plaited back.
At $1.25—Fine lawn; yoke; full front, with two rows of insertion; plaited back
At $1.50—Sheer lawn; front with clusters of plaits running bias; yoke and back in five box plaits.
At $1.75—Fine lawn; round yoke; full front of fine chirred plaits and insertion; pearl buttons.
At $2—Fine lawn; full front, with row of fine insertion and tiny plaits; yoke and plaited back.
At $2.25—Of lawn; full front, all daintily plaited squares; plaited yoke and back.
Up to $6.50—Other fine lawn or linen shirt waists; more elaborately plaited and trimmed with extra fine embroidery and pretty imported laces.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Good Things For the Boys Washable suits and knee trousers in great variety for the little fellows, whose requirements in clothes are comfort, style and capacity for wear.

Cheap, too, but you naturally expect that in a Wanamaker clothing story:—

At 35c. a pair—Boys' Washable Knee Trousers; 1,000 pairs in brown linen, blue creole and fancy linens; sizes 3 to 16 years. Also White Duck Knee Trousers; good wearers.
At 50c. and 65c. a pair—White Pique Knee Trousers; cool and dressy, stylish.
At $1.50 a suit—About 300 Boys' Wash Sailor Suits, Galatea stripes in brown, blue and red.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Overstuffed Parlor Suits At Half Prices A reduction means nothing if the quality is reduced. It's a bad bargain to pay even a little for poor goods. We're selling these parlor suits at half price; but they're whole value. Satin damask in handsome designs, tufted back and arms, the style that keeps in fashion. Only one of each kind left. Hear these prices:

At $52—3 pieces, was $78.
At $68—3 pieces, was $95.
At $67—3 pieces, was $100.
At $74—3 pieces, was $110.
At $85—3 pieces, was $127.
At $87—3 pieces, was $125.
At $112—3 pieces, was $168.
At $47—5 pieces, was $70.
At $67—5 pieces, was $100.
At $75—5 pieces, was $112.50.
At $90—5 pieces, was $133.
At $150—5 pieces, was $225.

Fourth floor.

Half Prices on Glass Tumblers Fine, thin water tumblers, light and neatly finished. About 1,000 dozen of them. So cheap they ought to go in a day. Three kinds:

At 25c. a doz.—Plain; regularly 50c.
At 30c. a doz.—Band and line; regularly 60c.
At 60c. a doz.—Needle-etched; regularly $1.25.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SEVENTH MEN IN CAMP

First Battalion Breaks Ground for the Summer Station.

COOKS EXPERTS ON STEWS

Not a Single Error Made in the Culinary Department — Second Battalion Will Follow To-morrow.

CAMP WINTHROP, June 19.—The first battalion of the Seventh Regiment is here among the hills of Putnam County, and the officers are proud in the conviction that their men can take care of themselves anywhere and in any kind of campaign, and understand the rough work of real soldiering as well as they do the dress parade and fancy branches. The second battalion will come out day after to-morrow, and its officers are understood to be smiling peacefully and saying confidentially among themselves that they will make the first feel like an amateur warrior outfit.

This camp is named in honor of Theodore Winthrop, formerly of the Seventh, who was the first officer killed in the first battle of the civil war, and who died in his Seventh Regiment uniform, although he was serving with Massachusetts troops. It was reached in about three hours of marching over a little more than four miles of country road through a country supposed to be hostile, although Major Abrams, in command, said if it had been really a hostile country he would have been many more hours on the trip, for there are high and thickly wooded hills and low valleys, dense with alder and ironwood, and rocky crags and thickets and stone walls all along on both sides of a way which is narrow but not straight, and would surely conduct an incautious invader to destruction.

Proud as the battalion feels of itself as a whole, the company cooks occupy the pinnacle of organized adulation. Their days of study have not been wasted. They did not season the Irish stew with sugar or the canned peaches with salt. In fact, their virtues are chiefly negative, for they did not attack any of the deeper mysteries of the culinary art. They served Irish stew, lima beans, bread and butter, and coffee with canned peaches for dessert, but those who were required by military law and the exigencies of the position to eat of their cooking felt grateful that among thirty-odd amateur cooks not one had been tempted from the conservatism of safe and established diet to rash experiments. The stew, which was the basis of the initial meal, was a thing comprehensible, capable of analysis and inspection. It is a mathematically exact food, offering no opportunities for inspirations or the vagaries of genius—so many pounds of chopped beef, so many of sliced potatoes, beans, and salt, pepper and water in precise proportions, and a big boiler to measure by. The results were uniformly satisfactory. Each consumer felt that he had escaped peril insomuch as he had not been made the subject, or victim, of experiments, and that his comrade, the manufacturer, had bravely resisted the temptation to experiment.

Therein was the difference between the actual and the theoretical soldier clearly illustrated. The man who is paid by the Government is usually the sworn foe of the company cook, and exhausts his ingenuity and rhetorical resources in maligning him personally, deprecating his skill, and denouncing the quality of his materials; whereas, the men of the First Battalion of the Seventh, feeling that the honor of their respective companies was involved in the performances of their cooks, vied with each other in bragging of how good everything was. A grease spot upon one of the tin plates would have been regarded as a blot upon the escutcheon of the company, and each man conscientiously ate all that was given him, and praised the books, and maintained vigorously that no such stew or bread and butter or coffee had ever before been served by mortal hands. If there were deficiencies or errors they were kept as company secrets, and swallowed as a matter of pride and duty.

The men praised the cooks dangerously, and recommended themselves as model members of families by being so thoroughly pleased with their food, and then they threw bouquets at themselves because of the work of making camp, in which all but the cooks and guards participated.

TENTS THAT BEAT THE BAND.

The battalion left the camp of instruction at 8:30 A. M., arived here at 10:55, had the cook fires lighted at 11:25, and the tents all up at 11:45; that is, all except the band. After the other tents were up the men gathered at the two band tents and had fun with the musicians, who were struggling with their prospective habitations.

The band men were conscientious and well-meaning. They had hoisted and fixed their tent poles and driven their pegs and hauled up their canvas along with Company D, which led the battalion in that work. But the band tents when up were wonderful to see. They are conical tents, but were promptly designated as the "comical tents." They looked like the dress skirts of two gigantic women put on in a hurry with the fixed idea of meeting an engagement precisely on time—if any human imagination can achieve the daring idea of any kind of a woman doing any such thing. They were twisted and distorted as if they had come through a remarkably violent earthquake. The apertures intended for entrances, corresponding to the pocket holes in the gigantic skirts, were bestowed in such complicated shape that nothing but a corkscrew could have been forced through them.

The members of the band contemplated their building operations with self-satisfaction until they were met by the problem how to get in, and how to get two men who were already in, out. Two men who had gone inside, one of them to assist in the process of raising, were imprisoned. One of them lay on his stomach and got his head out under the bottom, but could come no further, and lay staring at his comrades.

"Pull der guy ropes at der corners oud! She will den koom shtraight!" shouted a corpulent and perspiring musician.

A younger and slimmer man made the circuit of one of the tents twice, and then reported gravely:

"Dere be no corners. She ist round. Wo bin der guy ropes at der corners vat you speak apout? Hey?"

Adjt. Falls had a great time with these tents. He probably rode half a mile around each of them, for when he got the rope and canvas straightened on one side, some lusty and well-meaning members of the band would haul hard or slacken on the other and put everything awry again. The battalion was well through its dinner before the music headquarters were harmoniously adjusted.

One advantage of the climate here is that it trains the men in tropic and frigid campaigning. Last night all whose duties called them into the open wore their overcoats, and the camp blankets required reinforcements. The march to-day was made under a scorching sun, and the men wore their fatigue shirts spread wide open at the breast and with the sleeves rolled above the elbows, the general purpose evidently being to go with as near nothing on as the regulations would permit. In fact, at the first opportunity, when the work of making camp had been completed, there was a rush for a near-by brook, and a large section of the battalion went out of its clothes in one comprehensive motion and into the clear and deliciously cool water in another. It was a shiver at sunrise and a swelter at noon.

A WONDERFUL DOG CONGRESS.

Even the dogs suffered from to-day's march. The camp of instruction has become a gathering place, apparently, for the vagrant dogs of three or four counties—dogs of complicated pedigree and precarious habits, apparently ambitious to join the army. A number of them attached themselves to the First Battalion to-day, presumably under the impression that it was a foraging expedition. They came in looking as if they regarded the campaign as a failure, each with a protruding tongue of such length that no man could believe that all of it could ever be got back. The man from Peekskill was here, however, fresh and radiant and ready and waiting to be foraged upon. He is always everywhere in this part of the country where there is a soldier, and he always has something to sell. He is a man to whom the nickel is glory and the dime is poetry, and he pursues and gathers both.

With the patient assiduity of true devotion, at sunrise he pulls a boat across his own bay while it is a sea of rippling rose and wrinkling gold, and at sunset he floats softly over depths of scarlet and silver and jet made by the colors reflected from the sky and the shadows of the darkened hills on the placid water, and his speculations and purposes are all on small coins. He was here waiting to-day. The battalion came swinging around the heads and up and down the hills, through the shadows made by old maples and the wide and bright reaches of sunlight, looking picturesque, soldierly, and businesslike, the men marching at will, brown and dusty, with bared arms and breasts and their heavy packs on their backs. But he had soft drinks and pie and watermelons and ice cream to sell, and he studied the battalion, not as the hope and pride and bulwark of his country, or even as a martial and impressive addition to the scenery, but purely as a consumer of his wares and a producer of profits so large in percentages as to baffle the resources of intellect. In fact, he studies the State militia chiefly as a receptacle for pie and the like and as a thing to be taken about individually in boats for fees. He values the regiments, not by their records in war or peace or their appearance or equipment or demeanor, but by their respective capacities for eating and drinking and paying. The Seventh is his favorite, because it is his fattest prey, spending freely, and he had his booths open at the portals of Camp Winthrop and was ready for business—which he did. The battalion reeked and reveled in pie before and after pitching camp, giving the idea that in pie there is some mighty power of refreshment and consolation such as may be found in no other resource known to human kind. The man from Peekskill sold out unanimously and happily. He will be here again to-morrow, probably when the battalion starts for Lake Osawana, at 7 A. M., ready to again fill it with pie.

ROUGHER TIMES TO COME.

The officers expect the second march and camp to be better than that of to-day in some respects, although the five miles of country to be traveled over will be harder and steeper. In some respects improvement seems to be impossible. The work done by the little Engineering Corps, consisting of Lieut. Towle and Private Wotherspoon, for instance, is said to be absolutely perfect, correct in every measurement, note, and detail. It is not likely, either, that the flankers will do as much to-morrow as they did to-day. They had hard work and were frequently called in by signal because the tangles of thicket and forest and masses of rock made anything like rapid movement impossible. Many of the men, however, will do better handling the tents than they did to-day. While the men scattered through the companies who have seen actual service knew exactly where and how to take hold and therefore had the work done fast, it was evident that many others were tangled in the intricacies of canvas, ropes, and tent pegs, and if left to themselves would have been slow and awkward.

In the gentle art of woodchopping, also, there is room for improvement. The axes were flying briskly to-day a moment after arms were stacked, each cooking detail hurrying to get its fire kindled, but in many cases the stick stuck to the blade, and after some futile wrenches was lifted aloft and slammed vindictively and impotently against the ground—which is an old device of amateur woodsmen, but has never yet severed a stick of wood. While it is possible to reduce a stick of ordinary size to fire length by elevating one end of it and jumping on it in the middle, and while that exercise considered from an athletic standpoint is probably valuable, it is hardly military, and is likely to arouse the derision of the professional.

Company D, Capt. Fiske, had the advance guard to-day, and Company A, Capt. Townsend, the rear guard. A train of ten wagons and an ambulance came along and wheeled into the camp as the men arrived.

Lieut. Scott is officer of the day here, and Sergt. Roosevelt is in charge of the guard.

The camp is in a four-acre field, sloping steeply from the road, surrounded on three sides by a low stone wall and falling to a ravine and a rapid little stream. Beyond the ravine is a steep, grass-covered hill, fringed above with a thick and dark forest growth, which extends to the top of an elevation almost worthy to be called a mountain. Continentalsville is near by; Continentalsville is patriotic, but not majestic.

The cook details are as follows:

Company A—George W. Lyons, Joseph Quackburner, Charles McKeon, Dale Ferguson, C. M. Ammerman, H. D. Nichols, Thomas Smith, and J. F. Geoghan.

Company K—A. H. Bliss, A. G. Hagedorn, Alfred E. Toussant, J. E. S. Oddie, Jr., J. Holly, and Samuel Hoffman.

Company G—C. W. Tripler, Andrew Briner, L. Lawrence, F. K. Nixon, and William N. Dachtera.

Company E—G. B. Gosman, F. H. Judd, Jr., J. W. Remer, G. W. Price, Ward Hillman, and Fullerton Wells.

Company D—W. B. Shaw, H. W. Wilson, T. E. Darling, P. Woods, A. C. Platt, and H. G. Wemple.

Detectives at the State Camp.

Chief Devery was asked yesterday why detectives had been detailed at the State camp at Peekskill during the stay of the Seventh Regiment. He said there was nothing unusual in this; that it was the custom every year to detail a few detectives at the State camp during the stay of the regiments there.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

James Barrett Testifies that Usurious Interest Charges and High Freights Injure the South.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—James Barrett, Vice President of the Georgia State Agricultural Society, was the only witness before the Industrial Commission to-day. He spoke upon the agricultural conditions in the South, saying they were worse to-day than they had ever been in the history of the country. He said the cotton interest was especially depressed, prices last year amounting to a little over 4 cents per pound. At this price a man could not save himself if he paid wages amounting to more than $3 a month. Planters generally pay about $6 a month for wages, and at such rates they could not prevent a loss if they received less than 6 cents per pound.

Mr. Barrett said that nine-tenths of the cotton grown was mortgaged before it matured. Rates of interest and commission were high, and the merchants were gradually coming into possession of the land. The banks charge 10 per cent. for money for three months' time. He advanced the idea that the National bank act had done vast damage in outlawing real estate as security for money loaned to these bnks, and that all told this act was to the South the most damaging legislation that had ever been enacted.

The railroad rates were such as to render it impossible to longer make watermelon-growing profitable, and the same was true of other garden products.

"The railroads are both the daddy and the mammy of the trusts," Mr. Barrett asserted.

Mr. Barrett said the census of 1890 had shown that Augusta, where he lives, was the most illiterate place in the United States, and he thought this fact was due to the presence of too much politics in the schools.

HORSE CAR AND CAB CRASH.

An Exciting Runaway Accident in Sixth Avenue.

A horse attached to a heavy hansom cab ran away down Sixth Avenue at 6:30 o'clock last evening, and crashed into a crowded horse car that was crossing Forty-second Street. None of the passengers in the car was seriously injured, although several were slightly bruised. The cab and the car were badly damaged.

The runaway started from Patrick J. Frawley's stable, at 801 Sixth Avenue, near Forty-fifth Street. William Cain, the driver, had taken his horse in for a feed. He removed the bridle to place the oat bag in position, and the horse, which was facing the doorway, took advantage of his freedom and ran out across the sidewalk and down Sixth Avenue, with the hansom lumbering behind. Cain ran after him, trying to get alongside and catch the runaway by the mane, but he failed, and the horse kept on toward Forty-second Street. The driver of a west-bound Boulevard car did not hear the warning cries of the people along the street until it was too late to stop, and the runaway smashed into the car, striking the rear platform. There were only two persons on the seat on the rear platform. They shoved themselves as far as they could to the other side of the car, and so escaped serious injury. The wheel of the cab was broken and the vehicle toppled over. The horse was thrown around by the force of the collision and landed half way over the railing of the car, which was broken.

One of the men on the rear platform was bruised in the collision, and some women in the interior of the car were said to have been slightly hurt in scrambling away from danger.

Say They Have Caught Train Robbers.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, June 19.—A special from Monida, Mon., says: Near Dwells, Wyo., just south of Yellowstone Park, early to-day the park scouts captured three men, supposed to be the Union Pacific train robbers. They are now being taken across the country to the Mammoth Hot Springs. The news of their capture was brought to Monida by the driver of the Monida and Yellowstone Park stage. The names of the men are not known. They were captured without the firing of a gun.

TO EQUALIZE TAXATION

Board of State Commissioners Reaches This City.

FRANCHISE TAXES IGNORED

President Feitner of the Local Board Expresses Belief that Valuations Here Will Be Increased.

The Board of State Commissioners reached this city yesterday on their tour of the counties in search of information on which to base their equalization tables, and spent two hours in consultation with President Feitner and other officials of the Department of Taxes and Assessments.

The conference took in the general subject of the valuation of property in this city as compared with other sections of the State, and the representatives of the various boroughs were called in to tell about the valuations in their respective localities. The franchise tax was not referred to, except in an offer by President Feitner of all the assistance the local board can give when the State Assessors begin the work of valuing the franchises in this city.

In the discussion the old contention that valuations in this city are higher in proportion than they are up the State was revived and urged by President Feitner.

President Feitner said yesterday that he hoped Mr. Leaycraft would be able to secure a fairer showing for the city than it had had heretofore, though he did not believe it would ever get full justice until it had a majority of the board, to which, he claimed, it is entitled by reason of the fact that it pays 65 per cent. of all the taxes in the State.

The State Commissioners will continue their tour of the State during the Summer and complete their table of equalizations in September. They gave no indication yesterday as to whether they would increase or lower the assessment in this city. When President Feitner's attention was invited to a published report that they might take $500,000,000 off of the valuations here, he said that he thought it much more likely that they would add to it. Last year they added $188,000,000. If an addition is made it will increase the tax rate for the city, but will not involve any revision of local valuations.

President Feitner said that he did not see how the local rate could exceed 2.50 for any of the boroughs, even including the $7,000,000 deficit from last year, which, according to the Controller's interpretation, will have to be borne by Manhattan and the Bronx.

STUDENTS OF PHILANTHROPY.

Class Conducted by the Charity Organization Society Begins Its Work—Some Statistics.

The class in philanthropic work conducted by the Charity Organization Society of New York began its work yesterday in the Charities Building, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. There were present some twenty out of the complement of twenty-five who will receive instruction during the season of six weeks. These pupils include students and also agents of State Boards of Charities, who wish to familiarize themselves with the methods for the relief of the poor. They come from Harvard, Yale, and Columbia Universities; the University of Chicago, from Denver, and San Francisco. The pupils assemble at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, and after listening to lectures, visit institutions, and in the afternoon do office work for the Charity Organization Society.

The topic yesterday was "The Principles Underlying Charity Organization Work and the Need of Co-operation of Charity Institutions."

Edward T. Devine, General Secretary of the Charity Organization Society, spoke of the problems that arose in charity work. In New York he said that the situation was complex. Private charity institutions received aid from the State and municipalities, and there were purely State charity institutions as well. In no other State was the distinction between public and private aid less clearly shown. The Charity Organization Society did not give relief directly from its treasury, but it obtained relief for those who were in need from charitably disposed people or from churches and organizations to which those who were in need applied. For this purpose it kept in touch with all churches and relief organizations. It has at present about 1,200 families that may at any time come under its care.

During the past year, continued Mr. Devine, some 20,000 applications were made to his society and to the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, as the two in a measure co-operated. From July 1, 1890, to July 1, 1898, about 50,000 families were registered as needing relief. Mr. Devine called attention to the fact that the Charity Organization Society carefully investigated every application.

Charles D. Kellogg, Second Vice President of the society, said that charitably inclined people would have to unlearn many things which they imagined were charity.

President Robert W. de Forest of the society remarked that charity was a scientific study. He traced the history of charitable enterprises. He said that the Charity Organization Society stood for personal kindly interest in each poor family.

After to-day's lectures the pupils will visit the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

THE BOND ISSUE HOLD-UP.

Mr. McCall to Make Another Effort to Get the Aldermen to Act—Mr. Coler's Wishes.

Developments in the matter of the bond issue hold-ups are looked for at the meeting of the Municipal Assembly to-day, though no assurance has come from the obstructing members that their attitude will be changed.

Alderman McCall, the Tammany leader, will make another effort to get the Board of Aldermen to act on the resolution authorizing the issue of $570,000 of bonds for the purchase of the plant of the Long Island Water Supply Company, but yesterday he was not sanguine of success. It is known that several of the Aldermen from Brooklyn and Queens are fixed in their determination to oppose the resolution, apparently in the interest of securing a revaluation of the property and an increase of the award, and it was still thought yesterday that the chances were that the resolution would not pass.

Controller Coler had nothing to say yesterday concerning the bond hold-ups, it being his intention to wait and see what the Municipal Assembly does before taking any further steps in the matter. The Controller is interested chiefly in hurrying action on the issues of bonds intended to settle debts on which the city now is paying 6 per cent. interest. If the Municipal Assembly acts on these, he will be willing for the members to take their time about the bonds for public improvements, like the proposed issue of $2,000,000 for paving, which involve no actual loss of money to the city.

Colorado's Labor Law in Court.

DENVER, Col., June 19.—The Supreme Court of Colorado to-day designated June 29 as the day for hearing oral arguments on the habeas corpus proceedings instituted to test the validity of the eight-hour law. The committee from the Smelter Men's Union, which was in consultation with Manager Grant and the citizens' advisory committee, on Sunday reported to the Union to-day that the trust smelters would not recede from their original proposition of a 10 per cent. advance, though eight-hour shifts would be permitted, and that the trust management was not disposed to recognize the Union in the settlement proceedings nor concede a higher scale of wages for laborers than was prescribed in the 10 per cent. raise. A settlement of this question, it was said, must be deferred until the arrival of President Nash of the American Smelting and Refining Company.

Will of Jacob M. Patterson.

The will of Jacob M. Patterson, the former Quarantine Commissioner and Republican leader, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office. The amount of personal property is estimated at $4,000, and the amount of realty is said to be unknown. To his widow, Leah Frances Patterson, is left $1,000 and the income from the residue of the estate during her life. When she dies the property will be divided between three daughters, Susan Wheeler Patterson, Georgiana Granger Patterson, and Maude Hill Patterson.

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And they'd shake the solar system
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The perfect SUMMER food

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MRS. BARROW'S TRIAL SET.

Third Member of the Kidnapping Gang to be Tried Next Monday—A Fund for Her Defense.

The trial of Mrs. Addie Barrow, one of the kidnappers of Marion Clarke, will begin in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court next Monday morning at 10:30. This was decided yesterday by Justice Werner, and was stated as mutually satisfactory by District Attorney Gardiner and William F. Howe, for the defense. The proceedings were brief. Mrs. Barrow's defense will be insanity.

Three thousand dollars has been contributed for the defense of the woman. As to who furnished the money Mr. Howe will give no explanation, except that the person lives in the State, but is not a resident of the city. The money came to him, he says, in the form of a check.

The fight to save Mrs. Barrow is to be made on the ground that since she lost her own baby, two years ago, she has been insane on the subject of little children, and seldom sees a child without entertaining a desire to possess it. Her relatives say that insanity has existed in the family for some generations.

With the money thus donated Mr. Howe will employ Drs. Dana, Hamilton, Mann, and Davis, well-known experts, who will examine the woman and probably testify as to her mental condition.

Bella Anderson, alias Carrie Jones, will remain in the Tombs until after the trial of Mrs. Barrow, during which she will be called as a witness. She will then be sent to the women's prison at Auburn, N. Y.

The Clarke baby was taken to Central Park by her parents on Sunday. At the ice cream pavilion, near the menagerie, she was surrounded by a great crowd, which had assembled there. After a visit to Police Capt. England the child was placed on a donkey and taken along the path by which Carrie Jones fled with her on the Sunday on which she was stolen.

Small Boy Drowns in Mohawk River.

UTICA, N. Y., June 19.—Willie Morrissey, aged eight, while trying to catch fish in the Mohawk River, slipped from the bank into the river here to-day and was drowned.

New Major for the Twelfth.

Capt. George Rathbone Dyer of Company G, Twelfth Regiment, was unanimously elected Major last night at an election held in the armory. Dyer enlisted as a private in Company K of the Seventh Regiment on June 10, 1889. He was appointed Second Lieutenant in Company G in May, 1892; First Lieutenant on March 7, 1893, and Captain May 2, 1895. He is a son of Gov. Dyer of Rhode Island.

To Test Chicago's Automobile Order.

CHICAGO, June 19.—H. C. Osborne and C. E. Woods, prominent business men, were arrested to-day for using automobiles on the South Side boulevards in defiance of the recent order of the South Park Board forbidding motor carriages in its territory. The gentlemen deliberately violated the order for the purpose of being arrested, and the matter will be carried through the courts as a test case.

Pipe Line Company Defeated.

TRENTON, N. J., June 19.—In the case of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad against Breckinridge, a decision is rendered in the railroad's favor. This is a defeat for the United States Pipe Line Company, which has been trying to get its oil pipes under the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western tracks in order to reach the New Jersey coast.

PHILADELPHIA ROBBERY

A Trolley Company's Safe Blown Open—Over $3,000 Secured.

TELEPHONE WIRES ARE CUT

Employes of the Fairmount Park Transportation Company Are Bound with Wire and Gagged.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—A gang of masked robbers, probably ten in number, early this morning raided the receiving office of the Fairmount Park Transportation Company, at Belmont, in Fairmount Park, and after holding up the receiver and five other employes of the railway, blew open the safe, securing over $3,000, the company's receipts for two days.

Frank Levan, receiver; Frank Watson and Henry B. Whitehouse, conductors; James Cavanaugh, fireman of the power house; Philip Eaves, electrician, and William Cadmus, laborer, were bound hand and foot with wire. In addition to the men who actually committed the robbery, others operated from away from the scene by destroying telegraph and telephone wires connecting with the trolley company's main office. The receipts being unusually heavy on Saturday and Sunday, the robbers evidently decided upon this morning as being a good time to make a big haul.

The men named were all in the office when the burglars made their appearance. Each intruder was armed with two revolvers, and they took the employes completely by surprise. It was the work of a few moments for the robbers to pinion the workmen who were rolled over to one side of the room, with their faces to the wall.

Ten minutes later the safe had been cracked and the gang had disappeared. The entire city detective force is on the case, but the crackmen left no clue.

Frank Levan, the night receiver, one of the men gagged and bound by the robbers, told this story of his experience:

"While I was standing at the southern door of the office, next to the stalled cars, I heard footsteps in the rear. Turning, I saw two men with masks on their faces. They had big revolvers in their hands and came directly up to me at the desk. I saw at once that it was up with me. They told me not to move or cry out, or they would kill me. One fellow, who was of enormous size, stuck one of his pistols against my ear. They took me into the conductors' room and tied my hands and feet with wire picture cord, and laid me on the floor, with my face to the wall. The electric lights were burning brightly all the while, and when I got into the conductors' room I saw Whitehouse was being tied up in the same way by other desperadoes, also with masks on, and was being bound and gagged.

"When we were laid on the floor a man was detailed to guard each of us. In a few minutes in came another victim, who I think was Watson, a conductor, and he went through the same thing. Then some more of the men came in and were bound, and by this time I thought there must be twelve or fifteen desperadoes at work in the car barn, and that they expected to crack the safe, which contained about $4,000. The burglars worked very quietly. They turned our bodies away from the safe, so we could not see them, and started to work on the safe. It took them nearly two hours to get the money.

"The explosion of dynamite filled the rooms with a vast lot of smoke and nearly choked us. They must have gotten the tools from the machine shop, as they started to work on the safe after they had us bound.

"Shortly after the money was taken, the guards, who were over us with drawn pistols, left, telling us to be quiet or we would get shot. After considerable tussling Philip Eaves, the electrician, who was one of those bound, released himself, and he then unbound us."

The car barn of the trolley company, in which the receiver's office is located, stands in a deep ravine leading from Belmont Mansion, a pleasure resort, to the Schuylkill River. The building is surrounded by heavy timber land, and its isolation rendered it perfectly adapted for the work of the robbers. Nitro-glycerine was first tried on the safe, but, that failing, it was drilled open with the company's own tools.

Charles A. Porter, President of the Fairmount Park Transportation Company, said this afternoon that the clerks had made an examination of the books and found that the exact amount of money stolen was $3,300.52. This was the cash the conductors' canvas bags, which had been handed in as each car came into the barn.

"There is every reason to believe that some former employes of the transportation company were implicated in the robbery," said Mr. Porter. "We have been compelled to hire men of whom we knew little. The familiarity of the robbers with the methods pursued by the company shows that they were not total ignorant outsiders. It is my opinion that ex-employes have gained the ear of some of our discharged employes, and in that way the conspiracy was hatched and carried to a successful outcome."

Peter Duffy and Charles Smith, who say they live in Newark, N. J., and Albert Leeds of Philadelphia were arrested in Fairmount Park this afternoon on suspicion of being connected with the robbery. They were sent to prison for a further hearing in default of bail.

THE LARNEDS WIN AT TENNIS.

Brothers Take the Doubles Championship of New Jersey.

W. A. Larned and his young brother won the doubles championship of New Jersey at lawn tennis yesterday at the Orange Lawn Tennis Club. The State championship tournament was finished on Saturday, except for the final of doubles, and this match was played off yesterday afternoon.

Fischer and Bostwick, the West Side Tennis Club pair, were badly beaten by the Larneds, the score never reaching deuce in any one of the three sets played. The older Larned forced the play, and Bostwick was the chief point of attack. The young brother of the expert held up his end of the game well, and he will need only a little more experience to become a strong tournament player.

Yesterday's score follows:

Championship Doubles.—Final Round—W. A. Larned and C. P. Larned beat R. P. Fischer and O. M. Bostwick, 6—4, 6—2, 6—3.

LENOX TENNIS CLUB TOURNEY.

Benis Wright of Boston Proved to be the Star Player of the Day.

Fair weather and a fine field of entries favored the Lenox Tennis Club's tournament, which opened yesterday afternoon on the club courts, at One Hundred and Twenty-third street and Manhattan Avenue. All of the players expected, with the exception of Allen and Hackett, the two Yale experts, who will be on hand to-day, and Bostwick, who was playing at Orange, were present. Davidson Fret, Wright, Cragin, Grant, Alexander, and others were present. Both Wright and Fret of Boston, who holds the National interscholastic championship, was the star of the day and he won a good match in each event. The scratch events will be continued this afternoon, and the handicap singles will be started.

Yesterday's scores follow:

Scratch singles.—Preliminary Round—G. L. Wyeth beat H. E. Avery by default; F. B. Alexander beat J. R. Barnes, 6—3, 7—5; J. C. Davidson beat F. V. Walsh, 6—3, 6—2; C. M. Vincent beat E. J. Martin, 7—5, 6—4; B. C. Wright beat T. Cragin 7—5, 6—3.

First Round—G. L. Wyeth beat C. W. Inslee, 6—4, 6—4; M. Clark beat L. J. Grant, 6—2, 6—2; J. P. Paret beat J. Kearney, Jr., 6—4, 6—2.

Second Round—J. P. Paret beat M. Clark, 9—7, 6—2.

Scratch Doubles.—Preliminary Round—W. C. Grant and B. C. Wright beat F. B. Alexander and E. P. Barnes, 6—2, 6—4.

English Tennis Championship Games.

LONDON, June 19.—The lawn tennis championship games opened at Wimbledon to-day with thirty-seven entries. Clarence Hobart, the American player, beat Dixon three sets to one in the first round of the All England Championship. Hobart played a remarkably good game, both in rallying and in back play, fairly outplaying Dixon, whose service was of the hottest description. J. G. Ritchie beat Dr. W. V. Eaves of London, England, the covered court champion.

POLO NEAR PHILADELPHIA.

Westchester Team Defeats Rockaway Club, Both of New York.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—The Westchester Country Club polo team of New York to-day defeated the Rockaway Country Club team, also from New York, on the grounds of the Philadelphia Country Club, by a score of 12¾ to 7¾ goals. The Westchester team was conceded five goals; thus it will be seen that both teams made the same score. Each team was penalized one-fourth of a goal for safeties. Four periods of fifteen minutes each were played, and the horsemanship of both teams was the best seen here in a long while.

The Westchester team was composed of E. S. Reynal, L. Waterbury, E. C. Potter, and R. L. Beekman, while W. A. Hazard, F. S. Conover, Jr., John E. Cowden, and R. Lamontage, Jr., represented the Rockaway Club. This is the first contest of the Polo Association tournament of 1899 for the Morrell Challenge Cup. The tournament will continue all the week.

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB PLANS.

An Ocean Race Will Be a Feature of the Annual Cruise—The Club's Regatta To-day.

The Atlantic Yacht Club will introduce during the coming cruise a feature that promises to make it memorable. This is nothing less than an ocean race. It is several years since such a race has been held. The prospective one of the Atlantic Yacht Club will take place toward the end of the cruise next month, from Shelter Island to Sea Gate, the course being laid outside Long Island and in by Sandy Hook to the clubhouse.

Five schooners have already entered—the Sachem, Ramona, Coronet, Lady Evelyn, and Katrina. The sloops Attilon, Daphne, Uvira, and Wizard are among the probable starters in the sloop, cutter, and yawl

To encourage yacht owners to make this classes.

a great club success, valuable prizes are offered by some of the officers.

Commodore Fred T. Adams offers as a first prize for schooners a two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar cup of unique design and as a first prize for sloops one valued at $150.

Fleet Capt. Thomas L. Watson offers a second prize for schooners of $125 and a second prize for sloops of $100.

Bartow S. Weeks, Chairman of the House Committee, offers a third prize for schooners of $100 and a third prize for sloops of $75.

At a meeting to be held on board the flagship Sachem during the cruise, the details of the start and signals will be perfected. Yachtsmen are very enthusiastic over the race, and all hope that the Columbia and Defender may be among the starters in the sloop class.

An important improvement to the club's new house at Sea Gate was decided upon at a meeting on Saturday night and it will cost about $15,000.

The club's thirty-third annual regatta, to be held to-day, will be one of the most interesting events of the season, as is shown by the list of entries, which follows:

CLASS B, SCHOONERS, 110 FEET OVER ALL.

B5, Colonia, C. A. Postley.

CLASS D, SCHOONERS, 80-FOOT CLASS.

D19, Quissetta, H. F. Lippett; D1, Amorita, W. Gould Brokaw.

CLASS F, SCHOONERS, 65-FOOT CLASS.

—, Uncas, Charles Buchanan; —, Clorita, P. T. Dodge.

SPECIAL CRUISING SCHOONERS.

—, Lady Evelyn, J. F. Ackerman; —, Katrina, Robert A. Tod; —, Ramona, B. M. Whitlock.

SLOOPS, 65-FOOT CLASS.

J14, Glorlana, J. M. Laselle.

SLOOPS, 52-FOOT CLASS.

J14, Kestrel, J. B. Mills; —, Acushla II., Wilmer Hanan; K1, Uvira, R. B. Doremus; K34, Syce, Frederick S. Hoyt.

SLOOPS, 43-FOOT CLASS.

Q12, Eidolon, J. Weir, Jr.

SLOOPS, 43-FOOT CLASS, (CRUISERS.)

J10, Eclipse, L. J. Callanan; J9, Daphne, G. W. Copland; K4, Awa, T. L. Arnold.

YAWL CLASS.

—, Watauga, F. F. Ames; —, Lounger, J. B. Hammond.

SLOOPS, 30-FOOT CLASS.

N126, Newasi, A. H. W. Johnson; 9, Narika, F. T. Cornell; —, Zulu, W. N. Worthley; —, Ella, M. P. Sherman.

KNOCKABOUTS, 25-FOOT L. W. L.

M46, Memory, E. Hope Norton.

KNOCKABOUTS, 25-FOOT SPECIAL.

P96, Song and Dance, L. J. Boury; P140, Kittie, Hazen Morse; 13, Asteryx; C. E. Annett.

SLOOPS, 30-FOOT SPECIAL CLASS.

N33, Hera, R. N. Ellis; N30, Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.

MAINSAIL YACHTS, (CABIN CLASS.)

S37, Dot, C. T. Pierce; 5, Ann, John Dixon; 7, Ayala, C. P. Rossmun.

MAINSAIL YACHTS, 25-FOOT CLASS.

T79, Qui Vive, George Freeth.

MAINSAIL YACHTS, OPEN, 20-FOOT CLASS.

27, Martha M., R. G. Moore; 4, Cleota, N. C. Kory.

Harlem Yacht Club's New Home.

The Board of Directors of the Harlem Yacht Club has decided to open the club's new home at City Island on Saturday next. A speech will be made by Commodore Kipp, who will afterward receive the keys from the Building Committee. The club burgee and the ensign will be hoisted to a salute of seventeen guns, and after some speechmaking Steward Jury will serve a collation. There will be musical entertainment and dancing, and in the evening an illumination and fireworks ashore and afloat.

Yachts to Race for the Kaiser's Cup.

DOVER, England, June 19.—A dozen yachts started to-day from here in the race to Heligoland for Emperor William's Cup. The weather was beautiful and a large crowd was present. His Majesty has presented a special gold cup for the present race, in commemoration of Queen Victoria's eighth birthday. The Emperor, on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, is awaiting the arrival of the yachts at Heligoland.

Newport Yatchting Notes.

NEWPORT, June 19.—The yachts departing to-day were the Aphrodite, Langonda, and Seneca. Arrivals, yawl Montecetto and schooner Palmer. The thirty-footer Carolina has gone west to join the other boats of her class in racing.

BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB RACES.

Small Fliers Had All the Wind They Could Stagger Under—Topmasts Carried Away.

The Brooklyn Yacht Club's forty-second annual regatta, held yesterday off its clubhouse at Gravesend Bay, brought out a number of the small fliers, and the race was sailed in a wind which, though light at the start, constantly increased till on the last leg of a triangular course the boats fairly bowled along. No reefs were taken, however, and two of the boats, Kangaroo and Grace E., carried away their topmasts. The preparatory signal was fired at 11:55 A. M., and five minutes later the 36-foot, 30-foot, and 25-foot classes of sloops were started, the boats crossing in the following order: Edla, Grace E., Kangaroo, Ilikato, and Zulu.

At 12:05 the 30-foot class cabin cats, 25-foot open cats, and 21-foot open cats were started, and crossed in the following order: Quivive, Ann, Cleota, Dot, Martha M., and Narayana. In the special class of jib and mainsail boats Faustina and Pearl crossed in the order named at 12:10 P. M.

The courses were triangular, the first leg being on the port tack, close hauled, the second windward work and a run home. The wind, at first from the southwest, hauled to west and freshened, then backed to southwest. Kangaroo lost her topmast when the wind hauled to west, but she continued in the race and won in her class. The prettiest feature of the race was the contest between Edla and Zulu, so close that the boats must be measured before a decision is rendered. Edla crossed the line 27 seconds ahead of her rival.

The times of finish were as follows:

Cleota, 1:59; Martha M., 2:05:30; Narayana, 2:22:31; Dot, 2:45; Qui Vive, 2:48:30; Ann, 3:11:25; Pearl, 3:12:20; Faustina, 3:21:30; Kangaroo, 3:19:40; Ilikato, 3:21:25; Edla, 3:29:18, and Zulu, 3:29:45.

The summary follows:

SLOOPS.—CLASS M.—36 Foot. Start 12 M.

	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Yacht and Owner.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
*Ilikato, E. H. Converse	3 21 25	.....
Kangaroo, C. H. Humphreys	3 19 40	3 19 40
CLASS N.—30-Foot. Start 12 M.		
*Edla, W. P. Sherman	3 29 18	.....
*Zulu, Fraser & Worthley	3 29 45	.....
CLASS P.—25-Foot. Start 12 M.		
†Grace E., W. A. Neidhardt	.....	.....
CATS—CLASS S.—30-Foot, Cabin. Start 12:05 P. M.		
Dot, C. T. Pierce	2 40 00	2 40 00
Qui Vive, G. A. Freeth	2 43 30	2 34 58
*Ann, John P. Dickson	3 06 25	.....
CLASS T.—25-Foot, Open. Start 12:05.		
Martha M., R. B. Moore	2 00 30	1 58 28
Cleota, N. T. Cary	1 54 00	1 54 00
CLASS V.—21-Foot, Open. Start 12:05 P. M.		
Narayana, H. H. Morton	2 15 31	2 15 31
SPECIAL CLASS—JIB AND MAINSAIL. Start 12:10 P. M.		
Faustina, R. C. Hopkins	3 11 30	3 11 30
*Pearl, George Patterson	3 02 20	.....

*Not measured. Time not taken.

The winners were Kangaroo, Qui Vive, Cleota, Narayana, and Faustina.

ENTER NORMAL COLLEGE

More Than 700 Candidates Pass the Admission Examinations.

THE FOUR HIGHEST AVERAGES

Per Cent. Required to Become a Student Was 74.5—A Complete List of the Successful Girls.

More than 700 candidates from the city schools have passed the examination for admission to the Normal College. President Hunter said that there were 1,020 who tried for admission. There are more admissions from private and parochial schools than ever before. The highest averages were obtained by the following:

IRMA SIMON, School No. 78..... .96 4-10
RUTH E. MESSENGER, No. 50.... .95 8-10
FANNY LEVY, No. 10..... .94 7-10
EMILY L. HANNA, No. 56..... .94 5-10

The following is a list of those who passed, having obtained 74.5 per cent. or greater:

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 2—Rebecca Cohen and Rebecca Ginzburg.

SCHOOL NO. 5—Aylma E. Barbour, Irene M. Brown, Florence Casey, Estelle K. Christensen, Amelia M. Colyer, Olga W. Demarest, Lisette C. Von Eberhard, Ida M. Farling, Daisy G. Fitzgerald, Margaret V. Hutton, Ethel G. Horn, Helen M. Knowles, Theresa Kraker, Katherine J. McConnell, Helen Nieter, Angela R. Peters, Frances A. Paris, Dorothy Scott, Mary Treacy, Edith Turner, Blanche L. Waitzfelder, Margaret Willers, and Caroline Wilson.

SCHOOL NO. 6—Mabel G. Blake, Lucy Bernstein, Florence Brennan, Linda Fraissinet, Edna Farrell, Frieda Glanz, Jeannette Hilborn, Antonia Hahn, Alma Joachimson, Teresa Masterson, Ernestine McCaffrey, Victoria Moss, Florence Patek, Mary J. Ryan, Mary Wiechers, Amelia Wechsler, and Marie Quinn.

SCHOOL NO. 7—Rose Aumner, Sophia Frankel, Minnie Goldhawitz, Ella Lemowitz, Ida Raphaer, and Rose Wernet.

SCHOOL NO. 9.—Isabelle K. Russell, Bessie M. Witbeck.

SCHOOL NO. 10.—Grace C. Affleck, Lillie Bernhard, Florence E. Egerton, Florence E. Folan, Lena M. Harvey, Fanny Levy, Marie Lockwood, Agatha H. Meyer, Greta M. Moore, Ella Ormay, Lelia A. Ryer, Helen M. Roberts, Jeannette Schwalenberg, Annie Tisch Mai E. Van Court, Nellie M. Warner.

SCHOOL NO. 13.—May Astmann, Elizabeth Cohen, Nellie Dolsen, Rose Ecker, Lillian M. Epstein, Isabella Exiner, Rebecca V. Furmann, Fannie Frank, Celia Horrowitz, Rose Horr.

SCHOOL NO. 15—Mary Cecilia Augustine V. Fitzgerald, Frances Gleason, Margretta Roselle.

SCHOOL NO. 18.—Flora Ahrens, Rose Bendheim, Tessie Bodenheimer, Annie Faber, Lillie Featherstone, Lillie Goverlitz, Anna Johnson, Blanche Minzesheimer, May Pfeiffer, Ella Rinckhoff, Cassie Regan, Emma Weiss.

SCHOOL NO. 19.—Annie G. Anthony, Eugenie C. Beeh, Rose E. Cristalli, Matilda, Furrer, Annie Navratsky, Alice A. Richardson, Minnie Wessel, May Magda Wiegand, Rose A. Weitlauf, Annie Wolff.

SCHOOL NO. 24—Grace E. O'Brien, Beulah E. Dumble, Lillias M. Smith, and Minnie Weinacht.

SCHOOL NO. 33—Mary H. Anderson, Nettie L. Barnes, Mary R. Clarke, Bertha Gurnee, Euphemia H. Henry, Catherine A. Hurley, Bridget M. McCauley, Joanna H. Phelan, Emma E. Poppe, and Martha L. Schroeder.

SCHOOL NO. 36—Frances H. Altman, Mary H. Burns, Harriet Dolsen, Anna Englander, Caroline M. Ernst, Helen Freund, Martha Hahn, Edna R. Hirshberger, Helen A. Jablonsky, Ida H. Lavertue, Carrie Levi, Irene S. Levy, Ida Ruzow, Mary F. Ryan, Mary Schoen, and Anna M. Susling.

SCHOOL NO. 37—Rita Offner, Maybelle R. Arnold, Doretta Bernhart, Kate Braunstein, Mary Bullman, Catherine Burke, Etna M. Caffry, Alice E. Correll, Susan Crimmins, Eleanor Jordan, Stella Kisch, Margaret Meehan, Anita Newman, Florence L. Walker.

SCHOOL NO. 38.—Sarah E. Abrahams, Edith C. Cochran, Lillie M. Collins, Florence A. Goldman, Alice D. Heyes.

SCHOOL NO. 43.—Clara R. Gottfried, Augusta Sophian.

SCHOOL NO. 44—Lizzie Berkit, Sarah Crystal, Christina D. Daneke, Madeline Grande, Lucy Taunay, Katie Till, Fada Zigler.

SCHOOL NO. 45—Anna C. Vollinger, Mary Browne, Jennie Connolly, Mabel Conway, Marguerite Donaldson, Henrietta Enoch, Katharine Fox, Georgina M. Girvin, Suzanne Guillon, Della G. Horrigan, Lena Horwitz, Nellie Horwitz, Barbara Junemann, Ida S. Kenny, Bessie P. Killock, Isabelle London, Saidie Long, Ailsie I. MacAdam, Jennie B. McCullough, Viola G. Maples, Helene E. Menge, Emma Neill, Emma M. Saunders, Grace M. Schmitt, Lelia Squier, Melanie Thompson, Lillie A. Wilson.

SCHOOL NO. 46.—Josephine H. Cavanagh, Mary E. A. Fitzgerald, Myrtle Haff, Mattie Hopkins, Grace F. Jimmerson, May T. McKelvey, Mary C. Martha, Ellen Rionida, Isabella Sinclair, May A. Smith, Josephine F. Teller, and Edith G. Usher.

SCHOOL NO. 48.—Louise J. F. Calame, Ida C. Fitschen, and Estelle Lowy.

SCHOOL NO. 50.—Teresa C. Brennan, Edna E. Berry, Margaret H. Creeden, Isabelle Davidson, Florence M. Donnelly, Louise Fischer, Blossom M. Ham, Louisa E. Hays, Carolina M. Henschel, Margaret V. Joyce, Ana M. Mahoney, May F. Newman, Irene M. Waatz, and May M. Wolff.

SCHOOL NO. 52—Flora B. Aitken, Fannie F. Murray.

SCHOOL NO. 53.—Hattie Bach, Rebecca Bloch, Millie De Vries, Lillie G. Holl, Mary Heyl, Florence M Kunz, Blanche V. Lewy, Sadie Michel, Johanna L. Stein, Matilda Steinhardt, Lillie Wolff.

SCHOOL NO. 54.—Jeannie R. Baxter, Alice Blythe, Lucile E. Cahen, Tillie Cohn, Florence A. Coonan, Florence Davey, Mabel Harvey, Mabel Hayes, Clara A. Herrington, Murle Hutchins, Elsie R. Kaufman, May Knox, Jane E. Maurine, Bessie Lowenthal, Grace Merritt, Ethel F. Middleton, Isabella Mitchell, Cecilia Natkins, Mabel Rockwell, Birdie Roth, Elizabeth Scholes, Harriet W. Simon, Mercy Stalling, Elsa Wehle, Lillian Yaeger.

SCHOOL NO. 56—Margaret Christie, Emily L. Hanna, Bertha B. Hirsch, Sarah E. Hutton, Sadie Israel, Augusta C. Knechling, Helen A. Messenger, Ruth E. Messenger, Margaret Sloan, Barbara White.

SCHOOL NO. 57—Emily L. Alster, Laura Betancourt, Lauretta A. Byrnes, Dora Davis, Isabella Davis, Mary V. Donovan, Mary A. Duffy, May F. Fagan, Rosa Fried, Julia S. Gusaroff, Sarah Herzog, Regina Hines, Jane E. Lewis, Lucy Lipman, Etta Lurie, Florence A. McDonough, Elena Mapplethorpe, Hannah Marx, Lillie J. Meeres, Estelle G. Monte, Julia E. Murphy, Elizabeth F. O'Connell, Evaline H. Pillsbury, Julia E. Schwarz, Lena Shiman, Mildred A. Siedenburg, Hattie Simon, Augusta Strauss, Elizabeth M. Stronse, Fannie Timberger, Ella M. Walsh, Florence S. Wheelock, and Ella Kitty Wood.

SCHOOL NO. 59—Blanche Adamsky, Josephine Bender, Frieda Biehl, Sadie Bleistift, Helen M. Capen, Mary F. Clark, Nettie Davidson, Augusta Durr, Estelle Frank, Selina Gruestern, Elizabeth P. Haupt, Mildred Hirsch, Dorothy D. Jacobs, Irene F. Kruger, Lillian Levy, Mary Margaret Lilly, May Veronica Lilly, Susan E. Meyerbeiz, May Moxan, Maude Obermeier, Margaret O'Connor, Kathleen Powers, Elizabeth Schenck, Grace Walker, and Edith Wemhiudel.

SCHOOL NO. 60—Alice L. Brennan and Hattie E. Cunningham.

SCHOOL NO. 61—Charlotte A. Hake, Annie Lechnyr, Marie Matzka, Rose M. Mullen, Jeannie N. Ross, and Marie Stein.

SCHOOL NO. 62—Mary E. Bale and Genevieve Barry.

SCHOOL NO. 63—Charlotte I. Alwell, Renie M. Carson, Ada L. Conner, Margaret F. Conroy, Bertha Helde, Elsa I. Hemberger, Hattie M. Hugershoff, Mary E. Magner, Esie Sameth, and Tillie M. Scherzinger.

SCHOOL NO. 64—Belle Beekman, Kate L. Dickinson, Belle Hollihan, Agnes McMurray, and Margaret A. Wehner.

SCHOOL NO. 65—Georgette Blaesius, Helen C. Cronin, Emily C. Edmiston, Kathleen E. Hurty, and Mary F. O'Neill.

SCHOOL NO. 66—Julia M. Loughlin and Doretta F. O'Melia.

SCHOOL NO. 68—Lillie E. Batdorf, Alice E. Behrend, Amy I. Bottome, May V. Callahan, Essie C. Clinch, Alice M. Carey, Ethel R. Cooke, Helen Carter, Kathleen J. Cosgroove, May Cox, Ida M. Farrington, Christina Forshay, Olga Fink, Bessie Gattle, Alice E. Hawkins, Lillian W. Hillabrand, Florence R. Hecksher, Catherine A. Kenney, Pearl M. Levy, Loretta M. McDermott, Wanda M. MacDonald, Aline I. McDonald, May Monell, Anna M. McConnell, Anna Pollock, Mary G. McMackin, May A. Russell, Sadie E. Street, and May M. Trueman.

SCHOOL NO. 69—Estell H. Boyd, Anna J. Cristie, Blanche E. M. Cagliers, Amanda L. Eltzen, Mary Frankelstein Ida Loeb, Lillian G. Loveland, Mabel J. Lavarv, Mary A. Leal, Rose Mollner, Blanche Moshkovitz, Elizabeth McQuade, Pauline R. Nagel, Josephine W. Nivison, Elizabeth A. O'Keefe.

SCHOOL NO. 71—Caroline Grossman, Frances V. Neumann, Judith Teven.

SCHOOL NO. 72—Edna Alexander, Nettie Brand, Letitia C. Davidson, Loretta A. Farnan, Cora Fisher, Ida Frankel, Isabel Faust, Loretta A. Fitzpatrick, Anna Greene, Hannah Goldsmith, Anna C. Ganz, Mildred Horowitz, Edna Levy, Nellie D. Lynch, Agnes Morrison, Theresa G. McAward, Rose Mendelsohn, Mary C. McCarney, Nellie Quattlander, Frances H. Rosles, Jeannette F. Rubin, Blanche Reap, Rachel Ringler, Hulda A. Schotten, Lula H. Waller, Sarah M. Zellman, Elizabeth Zaiser.

SCHOOL NO. 73—Estelle Candler, Mary Edlen, Edith Hanford, Florence Nathan.

SCHOOL NO. 76—Eleanor Brunswick, Edna L. Bloomberg, Anna Bomberger, Lillie Elkann, Jessie R. Graham, Carrie Harder, Margaretta R. Hill, Cherrie Isaacs, Anita Jones, Gertrude Jackson, Elsie Kohut, Alice V. Kutz, Sarah Levy, Rena Levy, Augusta Levy, Ella Light, Fannie Mayer, Minnie Mandel, Aurora McCormick, Frances G. Scanlan, Angela Sprague, Gertrude Simon, Ruth Schubach, Henrietta O. Oshinsky, Wilhelmine Oetjen, Nana Passholz, Elsa Tusk, and Madeline Wulffheft.

SCHOOL NO. 80—Amelia Haas, Mabel E. Howe, Irma Simon, and Lillian Stephens.

SCHOOL NO. 87—Bessie Eagar, Louis G. Gies, Sophie Loeb, and Florence Stein.

SCHOOL NO. 88—Rebecca Aaronson, Ida Bayern, Annie M. Bradley, Clara A. Burns, Annie Cohen, Esther Gold, Estelle Hershkowitz, Pauline Hershkowitz, Augusta Hammerschlag, Sarah Jacobs, Miriam Morgenroth, Rebecca Perlman, Sarah Reisman, Agnes P. Riordan, Mary Regan, Annie Y. Steinberger, Dora S. Spira, Esther Sporer, Sarah Sobel, and Dora Weber.

SCHOOL NO. 90—Sadie Bergelspiker, Viola Falk, Arleen Goodwin, Jessie H. Munro, Christine Martin, Louise Olsch, Clara Rosenfeld, Laura A. Roke, Grace Adele Roach, Julia A. Walsh, and Helen Williams.

SCHOOL NO. 91—Clara M. Klotz, Alice M. Davis, Agnes V. Dillon, Anna E. Leaycraft, Edna L. Brown, and Mary J. McLoughlin.

SCHOOL NO. 93—Julia Alexander, Maud Buchbinder, Lillian A. Beane, Josephine Bolliger, Lillian F. Buggy, Marion R. Des Marets, Grace Edna Earl, Alice M. Ehrlich, Sadie Fox, Eleanor Gans, Gertrude Graf, Maud M. Grumbacker, Florence G. Hauptner, Edith Hamilton, Pauline Hoffman, May Louise Harwood, Myrtle W. Isaacs, Jeannette Lawson, Mary E. McWalters, May Osterndorff, Grace Ryer, Viola Schiff, René Stucky, Mary A. Sheil, Belle S. Straus, Jennie Topping, Elsie B. Taylor, Marcella L. Van Brunt, Grace Van Wagner, Marguerite C. Walton.

SCHOOL NO. 97—Elizabeth W. Sullivan, Lydia M. Bochert, Annie G. Scully, Anna S. Clair, and Reta Rough.

SCHOOL NO. 103—Irene Bernstein, Teresa Brady, Marie Crinion, Lotta Cohn, Irma Deinstein, Maude Emra, Juliette Foltz, Diana Groszcky, Olive Hoyne, Grace Leech, Isabella McQuade, Alice Murphy, Florence McNeice, Ruth Miller, Marie Nixon, Hattie Wolf.

SCHOOL NO. 147—Millie Arnold, Mary Atkin, Isabel A. Apiran, Minnie Brekstone, Sarah Dondes, Esther Frank, Esther Jablow, Lena Lieberman, Esther Levy, Rebecca Levy, Sarah Greenberg, Sarah Sochik, Rebecca Waseman.

SCHOOL NO. 155—Sarah A. Alchorn, Mary Eustis, Beatrice A. Miller, Loretta B. Foley, Sarah Ferndon.

BROOKLYN SCHOOL NO. 15—Mildred A. McNamara.

TRAINING DEPARTMENT—Ray F. Abrams, Laura S. Bell, Ethel Bendheim, Elizabeth M. Blondel, Edna M. Brigham, Alma M. Brillowa, Anna M. Brinkman, Elna F. Brown, Irma Goodchaux, Tessie Beatrice Cohen, Agnes J. Colbran, Margaret R. Colbran, Ruth H. Davis, Loretta M. Fay, Louise Forbes, Ethel C. Fraser, Carmel Haggerty, Madeline B. Harris, Natalie R. Hitchcock, Amy Isaacs, Ethel May King, Gertrude R. Kudlich, Rita Lamline, Fannie M. Lawson, Elsie Leerburger, Eleanor A. Leinhos, Frances L. Leonard, Edwina Leah Levy, Matilda J. McKeown, Blanche F. Marks, Lillian Meia, Dorothy Meltzer, Gwendoline Meltzer, Caroline L. Moeller, Agnes L. Murray, Eva W. Peck, Margaret E. Pegrane, Mary Edna Petty, Ada C. Ray, Elsie F. Redman, Nellie R. Reynolds, Eva Sayre, Martha Schrier, Anna M. Sherwood, Zita J. Siemon, Edith Somborn, Marie de C. W. Struthers, Zipporat Steveman, Ella M. Sully, Lotta Teichman, Viola Wartzfelder, Lynnie S. Whitaker, Constance F. Whitehead, Minnie Ziegel.

PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS AND PRIVATE STUDENTS—Ottilie Alforth, Caroline Allcock, Hattie Ashworth, Mary Bain, Irma Bancel, Mary M. A. Barry, Marie R. Brunow, Fannie V. Bick, Margaret Boyle, Lillian Canary, Maud C. Carroll, Agnes M. Cassidy, Mary A. Clark, Anna B. Collins, Mary M. Collins, Margaret Cullinane, Elsie Domm, Kathryn F. Dillon, Margaret Doherty, Mary M. Dooling, May A. Dowling, Nellie Downing, Mary Duffy, Margaret J. Dugan, Irene C. Durkin, Agnes Dwyer, Barbara Epstine, Ernestine Fantel, Mary H. Fay, Claire L. Gilmartin, Anna I. Guiney, Mary Hayes, Josephine Helder, Ella Hernon, Clara Holde, Agnes Houston, Loretta A. Jones, Jeanette Keckeisen, Sabina R. Keogh, Florence E. Kerr, Rose M. Kerrigan, Marie Kunker, Emma M. T. Lynch, Mary McAuliffe, Mary McCabe, Grace E. MacDonald, Mary C. B. McGann, Mary A. McGuinness, Mary M. McKeon, Helen McLoughlin, Julia McLaughlin, Mary McLoughlin, May F. I. McManus, Helen S. Magee, Mary A. Martin, Ella H. Marx, Gertrude Mayer, Anna M. Moore, Florence Myers, Elizabeth C. Owens, Lillie C. F. Owens, Mary E. W. Petry, Marion Randel, Rose Raphael, Elizabeth R. V. Regan, Ellen Reilly, Isabel Scanlin, Lucy Seckel, Dorothy C. Steinkamp, Elizabeth Tighe, Jeannette E. Tobin, Alma Tode, Helene J. Walsh, Clara Weingart, Elizabeth Willstumpf, Clara M. Zimmerman.

Lafayette College Commencement.

EASTON, Penn., June 19.—The class-day exercises at Lafayette College were held today on the campus in front of South College. A memorial tablet to Gen. Charles A. Wickoff, class of '55, who was killed before Santiago, was unveiled. It is in the main corridor of Pardee Hall, and was erected by the class of '99. The address was delivered by Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, Inspector General of the United States Army, who was a classmate of Gen. Wickoff.

GEN. LEONARD WOOD HERE.

Says Sanitary Condition of Santiago Is Excellent—Will Go to Washington To-day.

Gen. Leonard Wood, Military Governor of Santiago Province, arrived from Cuba yesterday by the way of Boston with his wife and two children. They made the trip to Boston on the Boston Fruit Company's steamer Admiral Dewey. They are temporarily at the Cambridge.

The original Colonel of the Rough Riders appears in excellent health and is quite satisfied with the general condition of affairs in Santiago.

"Everything is in good shape in Santiago City," said he, "and the sanitary conditions have been so much improved that I am warranted in saying the health of the place is better than that of New York. That is saying a good deal, but it is true. Many roads have been macadamized; five miles of streets have been asphalted, new sewers have been constructed, and the streets have been cleaned and will be kept clean.

"Much that is not true has been published with reference to existing conditions in Cuba. I am only speaking of Santiago Province. Of the rest of Cuba I am not in a position to speak. You can say for me, however, that no matter what may be said of the Cubans and their ability for self-government, I am satisfied that if we give them a good government there will be no problems to solve in Cuba.

"Just now our great trouble is to do something for the thousands of unemployed. The lower classes of Cubans are anxious to work, and there is plenty of chance for employment if we only had the means to pay them. New schools under an American system are sadly needed, and there is also great need of a new judicial system. These will come in time.

"When I left Cuba everything was quiet there and a good feeling prevailed, especially among the better classes. I was ordered home by the Secretary of War, and I am going to Washington to-morrow night. I hope to conclude my business in this country in time to permit of my return to Santiago on the 29th instant. I shall leave my wife and children here for the Summer."

Gen. and Mrs. Wood accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Field Judson to the New York Theatre last night. Mrs. Wood and Mrs. Judson are sisters.

PAYMENT FOR CUBAN SOLDIERS.

Work on the New Lists Has Already Begun.

HAVANA, June 19.—Gen. Maximo Gomez has instructed Gen. Rafael Rodriguez, his chief of staff, to open an office in Quinta de las Molinas and to begin the preparation of the new lists. The work was begun today. Gen. Rodriguez mailed personal notices and published in all the newspapers of the island instructions to division, corps, brigade, regimental, and company commanders to send, so soon as possible, complete data—the names of all the men of their commands, with the dates of enlistment and the periods of service. The preparation of the lists will be pushed forward with all speed, because of the pitiable condition of the soldiery, virtually mobilized miles from home at the pay stations.

Col. Randall has returned from paying the Cuban soldiers. He says he paid almost 2,800 men. The majority delivered up their arms, which were turned over to the civil authorities. A few men were arrested for issuing bogus certificates of discharge and were turned over to the alcaldes. The General does not know what happened to them. He expects to begin paying those now unpaid in Havana to-morrow.

Spanish

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-town.....1,269 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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THE BEEF INQUEST AND THE EXPORT TRADE.

The various meat investigations and the political capital which has been made out of them by American newspapers have done our interests more injury, not only in Germany, but in all European countries which I have visited, than all the foreign influence put together. Unless efforts are made to disabuse the European mind of some of these libelous charges against American meat as a whole, the loss of this trade will range from $ 0,000,000 to $25,000,000 per annum.

It must be borne in mind that only the wildest and most exaggerated statements find their way into the foreign prints. The effect will be to shun our products, and that is just what the Agrarian press of the entire Continent want. Those foreign officials in Germany and elsewhere, therefore, who are willing to accord us justice, have a difficult and thankless task. They are constantly met with extracts from our own journals and declarations of our own statesmen and officials to the effect that our meat is bad. Further comment is unnecessary.—ROBERT P. PORTER.

Shall we, then, uncomplainingly swallow anything the beef men give us, see our soldiers sicken and die of it, apologize to EAGAN, say there was nothing in the beef stories?

When Germany charged that our meats were infected with fatal germs we disproved the accusation. If she now charges that we send her embalmed beef we can doubtless disprove that accusation. But the only ground on which the authors of the charges about the army beef can be censured by Mr. PORTER or anybody else is the falsity of their charges. Their charges were not false. They were proved to be true in a multitude of cases. The primary responsibility rests with EAGAN and the beef men themselves.

Some persons say that the exposure of the scandals of Tammany misrule gives the city a bad name. They would no doubt agree with Mr. PORTER that the talk about the beef was a mistake. It hurts trade.

Our export trade will not be seriously or permanently injured if we export only honest meats. Germany will find out that the army beef and the meats we send her are quite different. The use made of the beef stories over there is the work of the Agrarian protectionists.

OUR RACE PROBLEM.

The latest report of the Trustees of the John F. Slater Fund for the Education of the Freedmen is not cheerful reading, especially the part contributed by the Secretary and executive officer, Dr. CURRY. Dr. CURRY disclaims pessimism, and protests that it would be little less than sinful to despair, but the substance of the report he has to make is that we are facing a problem of the gravest nature, not only without any adequate effort to meet it, but without any general knowledge that it exists. He describes the course of the Federal Government with reference to the colored race since 1865 as cruelly indifferent and inadequate. And he declares in effect that the tremendous evils which are involved in the future of the two races dwelling together are not diminishing. If that be true, and if there be no way of meeting these evils promptly and effectively so as to check and reverse the present course of events, then the situation can hardly be called anything but desperate.

Briefly stated, the situation as we gather it from Dr. CURRY is that the numbers of the colored race are constantly increasing, and their condition as to industry, health, moral and mental capacity, and habit is at least not improving. At the close of the civil war they were in numbers a little over 4,000,000. Dr. CURRY estimates their number now at 8,000,000, only 20 per cent. of whom ever knew slavery. It is true that in proportion to the increase of the population of the whole country or of the States in which they chiefly dwell, the race is losing its relative importance; it is not growing as fast as the white race; but the difference is not very great, and the actual numbers of the colored people in the South and the relation they bear to the industry and production of that section make the relative disparity in increase an element of small consequence in the problem of the future. They are still practically one-third of the total population of what we call the South, and in several of the States they are in actual majority, while in several more they are nearly one-half. In the cotton States they furnish practically all the labor for the crop, and in all the States in which they are more than one-third of the population they furnish the larger part of the manual labor. From the political, social, and industrial points of view, therefore, they are an essential element in the general life of the community. If they are stationary, as Dr. CURRY finds that they are, in morals, in mental force, in physical force, then their future is not only a matter for grave consideration, but for real alarm.

We have the greatest respect for the ability and character of Dr. CURRY, and we know of very few men in the Union who have had such opportunity as his to study the problem he discusses. At the same time we are not prepared to take quite so gloomy a view of the situation as he takes. We do not doubt the evils he describes or that the conditions in places and over considerable areas are becoming worse, but whether they are on the whole becoming worse or better is a question that, it seems to us, cannot be answered without an investigation more extended, systematic, scientific, and minute than even he has been able to make. It is a most difficult and complex question, involving many obscure elements, and it would require a long time to determine them exactly enough to make a reasonably sure conclusion possible. On the surface the fact that the States in which the negroes are so large a part of the population have clearly not retrograded in material prosperity since the close of the civil war, but on the contrary have progressed wonderfully from the terribly low condition in which that war left them, would seem to be inconsistent with the theory that their laboring population has in that period not kept pace with the advance.

Of one fact, however, there can be no doubt whatever. That is that the problem is a serious one, and that it demands the utmost support of all agencies of education such as that in which Dr. CURRY is engaged. The Slater Fund is used to aid a number of schools, chiefly for the teaching of teachers in all branches of practical education, such as the Hampton, Va.; the Tuskeegee, Ala.; the Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.; the Claflin University, Orangeburg, S. C.; the Tongaloo, Miss.; the Bishop College, Marshall, Texas.; the Straight University, New Orleans, and the Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn. To sustain and strengthen these, to establish others, to extend in every possible way the beneficent work that they are doing, this is the one duty as to which there is no room for doubt. It is a duty for individual citizens and for the Governments of the various States interested, and it is one that the National Government also may with entire safety take up.

MR. OSBORNE AND THE GRAND JURY.

In his eagerness to make out a case against the May Grand Jury, the District Attorney has revealed many of the secrets of the Grand Jury room and thrown a flood of light upon the extraordinary procedures in the Molineux case.

It is now made clear that Major GARDINER has had two cases against MOLINEUX; one he has tried in the newspapers and the other before the Grand Jury. The newspaper case includes various charges against young MOLINEUX of which there is no other proof than the gossip of the clubs and the newspapers. The sincerity of Major GARDINER's solicitude for Gen. MOLINEUX, the father of the accused, is indicated by the fact that he has gone entirely beyond his official duty to blacken the character of the son in private conversations with Gen. MOLINEUX's friends.

It does not appear that any evidence to sustain these assertions is now, or ever has been, in the possession of the District Attorney, if we except what is known as the "three-crescent letter" upon which District Attorney OSBORNE has laid so much stress in his newspaper interviews. This letter was written on a blue note sheet having as a monogram three crescents, the paper being the same as that used in the Barnet and Cornish letters. Mr. OSBORNE has published the information that a paper dealer who testified before the Grand Jury stated that this paper was manufactured by his firm and sold in the open market, but the use of the same peculiar paper in these three letters certainly suggests a connection between them. What this connection may be is so far a matter of guesswork. Evidently the Grand Jury did not consider it a sufficient basis for the indictment of MOLINEUX, and it is not impossible that it may suggest an entirely different theory than that of his guilt.

As there does not appear to be any other evidence against the character of MOLINEUX in the possession of the District Attorney, it is obvious that none could have been presented to the Grand Jury. Assistant District Attorney OSBORNE has unbosomed himself very freely as to the witnesses called before the Grand Jury, but he makes no mention of the witness who appeared at the Coroner's inquest to testify that MOLINEUX had, in the name of BARNET, hired a letter box of him. It would appear that the letter-box witness was not before the May Grand Jury.

Indeed, the statements of Mr. OSBORNE supplemented and explained by the affidavit of the foreman of the May Grand Jury make it clear that the District Attorney's office relies for the conviction of the accused entirely upon what Mr. OSBORNE describes as the "indisputable" evidence of the hired experts of handwriting. The affidavit of Foreman CHURCH shows that the testimony of these experts was thoroughly sifted and that, after a careful examination of the disputed handwritings with the aid of an expert and a microscope, the jury came unanimously to the conclusion that MOLINEUX did not write the address on the poison package or the Barnet and Cornish letters. What the Assistant District Attorney sought was to persuade the jury that the opinion of an expert as to handwriting has the same authority as the testimony of a witness to a fact within his knowledge. The worthlessness of this conclusion is shown by the fact that the testimony of a single credible witness that he actually saw a person write a given document would outweigh the testimony of any number of experts that he did not write it.

The District Attorney may succeed in convincing another Grand Jury that his expert testimony is "indisputable," but that will not alter the fact that expert testimony against MOLINEUX is disputed by one of the most competent experts in the country, Mr. CARVALHO, who was in the employ of the District Attorney's office and had its confidence until his science compelled him to refuse to join the attempt to indict MOLINEUX; nor will it alter the fact that the May Grand Jury, having among its members many gentlemen of large experience in business affairs and accustomed to the daily examination of handwriting, came to the unanimous conclusion that Mr. CARVALHO was right when he asserted very persistently after a careful examination that MOLINEUX was not the author of the accusing letters and address. The expression of unqualified opinions as to the identity of handwriting is always open to suspicion. G. L. M. STRAUSS in his "Reminiscences of an Old Bohemian" tells many curious anecdotes of the facility with which Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK, the Attorney General, afterward Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, was able to imitate handwritings. On one occasion he wrote a legal opinion in the handwriting of Sir WILLIAM WEBB FOLLETT, which was couched in the most obscure and involved phraseology. When this was submitted to Sir WILLIAM he acknowledged the authorship of the opinion, but said he could not for the life of him account for the strange state of hallucination under which it was written.

Mr. OSBORNE asserts that the examination of the May Grand Jury into this case was not sufficiently thorough. If it was less thorough than it should have been he alone was to blame, for, as now appears, he was permitted to call before the jury all the witnesses he desired and to ask them as many questions as he pleased. The truth would seem to be that the examination was much more thorough than Mr. OSBORNE intended it should be. The May Grand Jury devoted to it as many days as the previous jury devoted hours, and they are reported to have asked the witnesses many pertinent questions not in the programme of the District Attorney. If Mr. OSBORNE is so confident that the examination was improper, why does he not open to the press the stenographic report of the testimony? Grand Jurors are subjected to a penalty if they reveal testimony, but the District Attorney is subject to no such restrictions, as he has shown by giving out such portions of the testimony as he thinks will aid him in making out his case against the jury.

The persistent assertions of Mr. OSBORNE, the Grand Jury necessarily being silent, tend to create a false impression. The simple fact is, so far as we can discover, that in the Molineux case the only departure from immemorial custom governing the action of courts and the juries is due to a most extraordinary and inexplicable determination on the part of the District Attorney's office to find a victim without regard to reason or evidence. If the case goes before another Grand Jury the examination should be made as complete as that conducted by the May Jury during the four days of its inquiry.

LAW AND ORDER.

That was a spectacle very shameful to the City of New York which was allowed to be presented last Sunday on the "lower east side." The unhappy cripple, Mr. DUNLAP, may be a visionary or a fanatic. We are inclined to believe that he is a little of both. But he has the same rights as Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON or as any other citizen who may choose to espouse an unpopular cause, and among them is the right to convert anybody whom by legal means he can convert to his way of thinking. In this right it is the duty of the authorities to sustain him to the utmost, and if necessary by the whole force of the municipality.

This right was set at naught in the most shameful way. The unfortunate missionary had before had warnings, and so had the police, that his evangelistic operations were liable to provoke riot and that a considerable force would be necessary to protect him in his right of free speech. The Captain of the precinct seems to have meant to do his duty in detailing half a dozen patrolmen, and there is no question that the patrolmen thus detailed did their duty fully. But it turned out that they were numerically entirely inadequate to cope with the savage mob they encountered, and no effort seems to have been made to reinforce them. Worst of all, it is reported that shouts of "Hurrah for VAN WYCK!" and "Hurrah for DEVERY!" mingled with the cries from the mob of "Down with DUNLAP!" That is to say, the mob believed, and so far as this riot went were quite justified in believing, that the very men who are charged with the maintenance of public order would not maintain it whenever an east side mob undertook to disturb it to the confusion and injury of a street preacher who was entirely within his legal rights.

There could not be a more dangerous place in which to propagate this belief. The kind of people who have of late years come to inhabit this region are the people who before they came to this country were accustomed to associate the preservation of order with the visible presence of an overwhelming military force. The next time they feel like engaging in a riot, in any cause whatever, it will take several times as large a force to restrain them as it would have taken if their previous riotings had been promptly and mercilessly put down. Of course, the specific merits of the Dunlap crusade have nothing to do with the legal merits of the case. These would be the same if a party of proselytizing Jews had gone into an Episcopalian or a Presbyterian or a Methodist quarter with intent to convert the inhabitants. But it may be remarked that these particular subjects of missionary effort are in evident need of being "converted" to common decency before they will be in a condition to do credit to any religion whatever or to be valuable members of any society. Men who kick in the ribs of unoffending horses and spit in the faces of young women who are singing hymns require an immediate course of instruction in elementary civilization, which can perhaps be best administered through the medium of a policeman's club.

THE GRANITE CUTTERS' STRIKE.

The extreme silliness of the granite cutters' strike is the most obvious fact about it. It is the most obvious fact about the sympathetic strike in general. The sympathetic strike is a corollary to the great untruth which was the legacy of POWDERLY to an ungrateful world, the great untruth, namely, that "an injury to one is the concern of all." The corollary practically was that when one man quarreled with his bread and butter, on any ground whatever, it became the duty of everybody engaged in the same line of business to quarrel with his, instead of keeping at work and contributing as much as was needful of his wages to the support of his striking brother. That is to say, as soon as a workingman got into trouble, it was the duty of his fellows to disable themselves from helping him out.

Evidently this theory was, as VON MOLTKE said of the notion of universal peace, "a dream, and not even a beautiful dream." At any rate, the attempt to apply it to the affairs of this rough world broke down hopelessly and at once. The Knights of Labor disbanded under the strain and the benevolent POWDERLY himself was driven to politics as the only refuge from actual work that remained to him. It is some time since we had even heard of the sympathetic strike, until this revival of it by the National Granite Cutters' Union. It seems that the object of attack is a quarryman in New England who pays his workmen less than the rates prevailing in Chicago for the same work, which the workmen can of course afford to accept, in view of the lower cost of living in a New England village, and with which, as a matter of fact, it does not appear that they are at all dissatisfied. But the granite cutters of Chicago are dissatisfied. They insist that, if this heartless quarryman does not have his granite cut in Chicago, he shall at least not save any money by having it cut elsewhere. And they have induced their National union to order the New York granite cutters to quit work upon jobs in which this hateful man's granite is used, by way of bringing him to a better mind. Among these jobs, it seems, is the new Hall of Records.

Merely to state this position is to show its extreme silliness. The New York granite cutters are ordered to throw themselves out of work which they need, and which they are doing under conditions that suit them, because the wages that are paid to some men in New England do not suit some other men in Chicago. What can it be that the Granite Cutters' Union expects to achieve? The quarryman has of course based his contracts upon the rate of wages that he pays, and he has probably inserted in them a "strike" clause. Even if he is compelled to shut down work what he loses is the profit which the union is determined that he shall not in any case make, and the use of his plant for the time being, "until this tyranny be overpast." What the striking granite cutters lose is breakfast and dinner and supper. It is quite plain which party can hold out longest in a contest on these terms, barring riot and intimidation, for which there does not seem to be much scope. The instigators of the movement point with pride, as usual, to the number of men they can call out, and by calling out whom they will "show their power." That is another curious fallacy. Workingmen show their power by working. By loafing they can show only their weakness, unless their idleness takes the form of riot, in which case they can show their power only by showing the weakness of the police.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Several remarkably good books, and a considerable number of more than ordinary excellence, have been written in prison, but this fact, so far as known, does not at all trouble the fortunate authors whose work is done in pleasanter, or, at least, in less disreputable, seclusion than that provided by stone walls and iron-barred doors locked on the outside. There are several sufficient reasons for this composure of the unincarcerated members of the book-writing folk when confronted with the products of convict labor in their own line of industry. In the first place, most, or all, of the really meritorious books that have come out of jail were written in days more or less remote—in days, that is, when imprisonment was about as often the reward of learning or virtue as it was of ignorance or vice. At present the man behind the bars, it can be assumed with more than moderate safety, deserves to be there, and therefore the modern writer cannot only take credit to his guild for such jail originated literature as exists, but he can vaunt himself and his fellows on the fact that no additions to the list of authors who continued their professional activity in strict segregation from their kind are now making. The few exceptions are hardly worth noting, since their books are so very bad as not to be books at all. We grieve to say, however, that several prisons in this and other States are producing newspapers that are embarrassingly well written and edited—embarrassing, that is, for journalists whose errors of taste and judgment have not yet received the attention of a jury, and who have under the law, therefore, a right to regard themselves as either abler or honester than their incarcerated rivals. It is not only that the penitentiary papers already show fairly straight thinking and appreciable skill in expression, but they are rapidly improving and as rapidly increasing in number, which circumstances may possibly soon be taken by somebody with a grievance against newspapers in general as evidence that—well, that journalists and convicts have a few mental and moral characteristics in common. Nobody has said that yet, happily, and, of course, it will be utterly, shamefully false when somebody does say it, but the craft should be preparing a reply for the time of need.

—Desperate efforts have been made over in England to find a satisfactory explanation for the success with which American locomotive builders are competing with those of Great Britain. The theory that pleased our cousins best was to the effect that when the English railroad companies order engines here, they simply tell the work which the machine is to perform, without specifying details of construction, as they do in dealing with the home manufacturer, with the result that the American builder can supply, quickly and cheaply, engines of one of a few standard types. Engineering News shows some impatience in denying that there is anything in this contention, and declares that the American locomotive is making its way all over the world simply because our steel and iron cost less in this country than in Europe, and because our workmen, though better paid than their foreign brothers, do more and better work for the same money. Regarding the "standard type" theory, Engineering News says: "This is as absurd as it is untrue. American locomotive works will book orders for English or French or German locomotives, if the purchaser desires, as readily as for locomotives with distinctive American features. These works can make any detail of a locomotive that can be made in a foreign locomotive works; and if the purchaser prefers foreign details of any sort, they will be cheerfully furnished, provided his specification is accompanied with working drawings of what he requires." Our builders, however, are equally ready to fill specifications which state only what service the completed machine is to be required to perform, and leave the design entirely to the builder. It may, perhaps, be imagined that in this case the company's "standard" machine comes into play, and a cut-and-dried machine of a certain standard size is turned out. "This, again, is entirely wrong," says our authority. "Locomotives built to the company's specification are carefully designed to suit the work to be done, the fuel and water to be used, the climate to be met and the character of the attendants to which they are to be intrusted."

—As Emperor WILLIAM has had extensive opportunities for studying thoroughbred horses and the German people, there are probably very few people who would deny that he knows a good deal on both these subjects. At all events, few people would have done so before the Emperor made his speech—and a simile—at the conclusion of the Elbe regatta. The great man had, indeed, run his boat on a mudbank in the course of the day, thus rendering it impossible for his competitors to let him win the race, and consequently a little confusion in his oratory could have been overlooked, but what he said was really too absurd to be accounted for safely, or even courteously. "The German people," he declared, "is like a thoroughbred horse which suffers no one to bridle him, but will maintain the foremost place." Now, there may be a few thoroughbreds that nobody can bridle, but such horses are not the objects either of pride or of affection, and most certainly they do not maintain foremost places on the race track or anywhere else. And as for the impossibility of bridling the German people, surely the Kaiser is the last person in the world to assert that, for up to the present time he has managed with considerable success to keep a decidedly ancient and clumsy bridle in place on the collective and metaphorical head of the race he mentioned. He will be in serious trouble when one of the big buckles or one of the old straps gives out and he is left with reins leading nowhere in his hands. There will be a terrible runaway then, and the rider who now sits so firmly and occasionally ventures to use his spurs with some vigor may get a fall, tragical or ridiculous, as chance may decide. Yes, the simile was an unfortunate one, however it is taken, and again it is necessary to doubt the War Lord's omniscience.

—A farmer down in Kentucky is quoted by The Louisville Post as declaring that, bad as was the "crime of '73," the crime of '99 is, on the whole, even worse. It seems that the farmer in question once had a mortgage on his farm, and the conscienceless goldbugs made him pay 10 per cent. interest. Despite them, however, he succeeded last year in raising enough one-hundred-cent dollars to lift the incumbrance. Not only that, but he raised other dollars, also of the one-hundred-cent kind, and in considerable number, and these he determined to lend at 10 per cent., thereby getting even with things in general, and goldbugs in particular. To his great annoyance, however, after having found a neighbor who wanted to borrow some money—and this was a task of some difficulty—he discovered that the neighbor laughed at the idea of paying 10 per cent. interest, and told the farmer that he could take 6 per cent. or keep his old money. Hence does the Kentuckian moan aloud and proclaim that this is a hard world in which the farmer catches it coming and going. For when he borrowed he paid high interest, and now, when he would lend, the Money Devil has fixed things so that a living rate cannot be obtained. The case is, indeed, a painful one—or would be, if it did not present an element of sarcasm and rumor.

—It is more than a little pathetic that Philadelphia, having at last erected a statue of FRANKLIN, is not allowed to rest awhile in contemplation of her own virtue, but must at once be pestered with hints that she ought to be ashamed of herself for not honoring ROBERT MORRIS and others in the same way. Even while the ceremony of unveiling FRANKLIN's effigy was in progress one of the orators of the day reproached her for leaving her founder without any monument except "the monstrosity on top of the City Hall," with giving to her greatest financier only imprisonment in a debtor's jail for reward, and with maligning instead of honoring the philanthropic GIRARD. The same speaker mentioned RITTENHOUSE, BARTRAM, WILSON, KANE, RUSH, GROSS, LEIDY, DREXEL, CHILDS, and PEPPER as men whom the city should long ago have honored with bronze or marble. Now the newspapers all over the country are pointing their stern fingers at Philadelphia and telling her to get at the work at once.

GENERAL NOTES.

The estate of the late Francis Parkman, the historian, of Boston, is now valued at $300,000, a large part of it being stock in the Calumet and Hecla Copper Mining Company.

* * *

A man from Wisconsin, accused of attempting to poison a resident of Colorado Springs, has been acquitted on the plea of insanity, and physicians testified that his insanity was due to the high altitude of the town.

* * *

It is with a certain kind of pride not unmingled with regret that Manchester, N. H., claims if pays one-third of the taxes in the Granite State, just as Boston pays one-third in Massachusetts. Thus it measures its relative importance in its State and the cost of it.

* * *

The citizens of Atlanta, Ga., and especially the Business Men's League, are making arrangements for the liveliest celebration of the coming Fourth of July that Independence Day has ever had in that animated city.

* * *

Adjt. Gen. Samuel Dalton of Massachusetts has issued an order that enlisted men in the Sate National Guard who failed to meet the physical requirements when offering themselves for service in volunteer regiments in the war with Spain must be discharged forthwith, though exceptions may be made if the physical disabilities no longer exist.

* * *

Paul Kupper, sculptor, is making in Milwaukee a model of a badger to be cast in bronze for presentation to the new battleship Wisconsin, and The Milwaukee Sentinel says it is to be a native badger in form, and not the European type which for years did duty in the coat of arms of the State. The bronze to be used was procured in Santiago by Rear Admiral Sampson.

* * *

Special services were recently held in the cathedral in Faribault, Minn., in commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of Bishop Henry B. Whipple in the Episcopal Bishopric. Notwithstanding his years, the Bishop delivered the sermon in a clear and vigorous voice. He was confirmed in this State by Bishop De Lancey, and of the rectors who assisted in the ceremony only three survive.

NOISES IN THE STREETS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

More or less has been written by correspondents of THE TIMES about the street noises. I wish to add another protest against them. Just how they are to be lessened or suppressed I do not know, but it is within the power of the Police Department to do this. We live in a respectable neighborhood, where it is reasonable to expect as much quiet as the streets of a large city can afford. Nevertheless, the intermittent firing of torpedoes, toy pistols, and firecrackers, which has been a source of more or less annoyance for the last three months, has now become intolerable, and we are therefore leaving the city this week, although otherwise we would prefer to remain another fortnight.

In the name of reason, why should the street urchin or the children of presumably sensible parents be permitted to disturb a neighborhood for months, and at all hours of day and evening, with explosions? On our block children make such disturbances every day, sometimes aided by foolish mothers, who seem to have not the least regard for the people around. It is such a senseless thing to allow children to indulge in firecrackers. Their sale ought to be absolutely interdicted, even for the Fourth of July, and I believe this will be accomplished before many years, not merely because of the objectionable noise, which is extremely trying for invalids and nervous persons, but because they are a menace to life and property. How many millions of dollars have been sacrificed in this country because of Fourth of July firecrackers! How many thousands of children and grown persons have been injured and maimed by them! Is it not time to bring common sense to bear upon this subject and stop this annual menace to the community?

At any rate, we are entitled to protection from the small boy during the months preceding the Fourth of July, and I trust you will lend the influence of your columns toward the suppression of the nuisance.

New York, June 18, 1899. R. H.

Names for Horseless Vehicles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding a name for horseless vehicles, what can be simpler than the prefix motor applied to the present terms for designating such articles, for example: Motortruck, motorcab, motorcoach, motorsurrey, motorbrougham, motor delivery wagon, &c.? If the kind of motor used is desired to be given, then, gasoline motorcoach, electric motorcoach, steam motortruck.

W. B.

Westport, Conn., June 18, 1899.

Suggests a Name for the Automobile.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some of your correspondents have lately been suggesting suitable names for the horseless carriage. In today's issue one of them helps the cause by suggesting the following names: Electropede, motorpede, autopede, and quadrupede. Why stop here? What's the matter with centipede and stampede? However, for a good, all-around combination name for every-day use, when a man is in a hurry, what do you think of "auto-moto-cum-electro-petrolicpede"?

Campbell, Va., June 16, 1899. E. G. M.

The Reports on Bad Beef.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This is the logic of The Sun: The reports of bad beef have injured American exporters to the extent of millions of dollars, whether the reports be true or lies. The reports have injured American exporters to the extent of millions of dollars. Therefore, these reports are lies.

OMNIVOROUS READER.

New York, June 19, 1899.

NUGGETS.

What He Makes.

"Our old bookkeeper says he is making two hundred a month at his new place."

"Yes—200 mistakes."—Chicago Record.

Sure to Awake.

"How do you manage to wake up so early in the mornings?"

"Oh, I make myself believe that every morning is Sunday morning, and that I may sleep if I want to. Try the scheme; it's great."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Second Thought.

"Faugh! he is of ze canaille! I hate heem, Louee, hear-r-r me—I vill smash hees hat!"

"No, Henri, do not do dat. Zey vill send you to ze prisone for four-r-r years!"

"Ah, zen I vill smash a hat zat ees like hees!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Wished Some of It.

Customer—Howd' do? Have you any time to spare this morning?

Tradesman—Certainly; plenty of it.

Customer—Glad to hear it. I'd like to have thirty days more on that little bill I owe you.—Richmond Dispatch.

STATESMEN THAT WERE.

From The Boston Journal.

There is woe in richest sable;
There are tears in borrowed black;
There is sorrow real and stable;
There are heart-sobs due to knack;
But there's nothing half so dreary,
After all is done and said,
As a living statesman's cheery
Tribute to a Statesman Dead.

Mayor calls a special meeting.
Some One's dead—a habit that.
Undead statesmen joke in greeting.
Waiting, they indulge in chat.
Leary, meanwhile, hunts a quorum—
Fearless hunter, too, is Ned.
Then come wet words from the forum
O'er the Statesman Who Is Dead.

Decent chap was Some One living.
Did his part and something more.
For one blessing, now, thanksgiving!
Some One cannot feel the pour—
Pour of words, o'erworked and weary;
Misfit words best left unsaid;
Thought-bereft, confused, and beery,
O'er the Statesman Who Is Dead.

"Honest man and faithful leader."
Pours the Boss with Itching Palm.
"Tried and true," now drips the Bleeder,
Minus wink and minus qualm.
"Noblest work of God," they spatter;
Drip and drizzle, splash and spread.
Thus the moist typewritten chatter
O'er the Statesman Who Is Dead.

Then they vote a floral weeper:
"Gates Ajar"—to Turner's till?
In four hacks they chase the sleeper
To his rest, prolonged and still.
"Some One must have made his bundle."
"Ought to; had a level head."
That's their pouring, as they trundle,
O'er the Statesman Who Is Dead.

There is woe in richest sable;
There are tears in borrowed black;
There is sorrow, real and stable;
There are heart-sobs due to knack;
But there's nothing half so dreary,
After all is done and said,
As the living statesman's cheery
Tribute to a Statesman Dead.

SCHLEY WAS MISQUOTED

Lieut. Commander Hodgson's Report to the Navy Department.

CORRECTS FALSE STATEMENTS

The Much-Talked-Of Dialogue on the Bridge of the Brooklyn at Santiago Is Set Straight.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Navy Department has acted with exceeding promptness in the controversy between Lieut. Commanders Hodgson and Heilner concerning the "loop" made by the Brooklyn at Santiago on July 3, 1898. This afternoon, just at the closing hour at the Bureau of Navigation, there was issued by that bureau its contribution to the dispute as to whether a colloquy took place between Schley and Hodgson, in which Schley directed the navigator of the Brooklyn to steer a certain direction at the opening of the contest between the American vessels and those of Admiral Cervera.

The substance of this latest contribution is that Admiral Schley asked Lieut. Commander Hodgson to deny the reported conversation on the bridge of the Brooklyn, that Hodgson did deny the form of the colloquy, but that in effect the reported conversation did take place. Admiral Schley, who was here early in the day, but who is in Baltimore, the guest of Gen. Agnus, left here before the report concerning the matter was given out for publication.

Lieut. Commander Hodgson and Lieut. Commander Heilner, who have figured in the controversy, were both called on, it seems, for explanations of the utterances attributed to them, and the former was directed to report for examination on this point to Capt. Chadwick at Boston. The department has now given out for publication Capt. Chadwick's report on the matter. It is not yet determined whether or not the answer of Lieut. Commander Heilner will be made public at this time. Capt. Chadwick's report is as follows:

"U. S. S. New York,
"Boston, Mass., June 17, 1899.

"Sir: In obedience to your order of the 12th inst. I have to report the following as the statement by Lieutenant Commander Hodgson of the conversation between Rear Admiral Schley and himself during the action of July 3, 1898.

"He states as follows:

"'As we were approaching the Spanish ships I heard Admiral Schley say "port" or "starboard" several times to Capt. Cook in the conning tower, the Admiral being on the platform surrounding the conning tower. I had been on the bridge above and was just coming down to report the positions of the ships, when I heard the Admiral say "Hard a-port." The Maria Teresa was then hauling abaft our port beam. The Brooklyn was heading about northeast. I told the Admiral, or at least suggested to him, that the Texas was very close to our starboard hand and that turning to starboard would bring us too close to her. I don't know that I used the word "collision." I did not say "You mean starboard." I intended him to understand there was danger of running into the Texas.

"He said, 'All right,' or words to that effect—I cannot repeat verbatim. When I knew he was going to turn to starboard, I suggested backing the starboard engine in order to make a smaller circle and give the Texas a wider berth, but he decided against that as decreasing the speed of the turn. He did not say, 'that I know of,' 'We are near enough to them (the Spaniards) already.' The only thing I gathered from what he said, was that if we turned to port we should get so close that we should expose ourselves to torpedo attack. I suppose he meant torpedo boats, and replied to him that I had not seen them."

Lieut. Commander Hodgson states that he did not intend to convey in his note of denial, sent at the request of Admiral Schley, and published in the Washington Post, the idea that no such colloquy took place. He states, regarding this, as follows:

"Admiral Schley wrote me inclosing an editorial from a New York paper of June 16, asking me to write a denial of what he phrased 'an oft-repeated calumny.' He said he had no recollection of any such conversation. I wrote a lengthy letter of explanation giving my recollection of the conversation as nearly as possible. Admiral Schley wrote me saying, 'There is much in your letter which I should not like to use, as it would provoke assault upon you, which I would not like to happen. What I want to show is that the dialogue did not occur.' I then wrote a denial of the colloquy, certainly not intending to say that no such colloquy occurred, but that it did not occur as printed. I, at the same time, sent with this a second explanatory letter, explaining to Admiral Schley that the letter of denial was a denial of the dialogue as it appeared in print, and that I had told the correspondent of the paper that the substance of the conversation was correct. In writing the letter, I wished to retain the fact of any controversy existing at a critical stage of the battle. It, the letter, was a denial of the words as they stood in the published article; a denial of their literal correctness, and not a denial of the substantial correctness of the statement."

"A copy of the letter has not been retained by him; he had a rough draft which has been mislaid. Lieut. Commander Hodgson appends his signature as a voucher for the accuracy with which the foregoing is given. Very respectfully,

"F. E. CHADWICK,
"Captain, U. S. N.
"A. G. HODGSON,
"Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N.
"To the Secretary of the Navy."

The celerity with which the Department, inspired by the Bureau of Navigation, dragged out the testimony that complicates this controversy, only in part indicates the feeling in that bureau in the matter. The Hodgson letter to Schley was dated on June 11. It did not reach here until June 12. It was published on June 13. Between that date and June 17, the date of Capt. Chadwick's report, the department has procured the information upon which Capt. Chadwick, one of the most open of Sampson's admirers, has based his report.

The situation, as it is understood among naval officers who have heard of the report submitted by Capt. Chadwick, does not necessarily impute censure to Admiral Schley. On the contrary, it brings out some testimony to explain some points not hitherto fully stated. When the remarks were made upon which the story of a colloquy was based, Capt. Cook appears to have been in the conning tower of the Brooklyn, while Admiral Schley was on the bridge near by. The suggestions as to the change of course were made by Schley to Capt. Cook, while Lieut. Commander Hodgson, the navigator of the ship, was at hand, possibly between the Admiral and the Captain.

The conning tower is a cylinder of armor, in which it is difficult to hear remarks outside unless made in a loud voice, particularly while firing is going on. Mr. Hodgson, who is not clear in his recollection of all that was said, admits that Schley made a suggestion to go around with a port helm, but has no remembrance of a remark about the danger of a collision with the Texas in consequence. The importance of the Chadwick report, in the estimation of those who fully sympathize with the efforts to "down" Schley, is that it may become the basis of an inquiry which will lead to a review of the action of the Administration in nominating Schley for advancement to be a Rear Admiral for his distinguished services in the war with Spain.

Naval officers do not see how such an inquiry is needed, or why any inquiry is needed now to do anything more than decide the question of veracity between Lieut. Commanders Hodgson and Heilner. That is evidently not the expectation of those who disapprove of the approval of Schley as an officer. From remarks made about the Navy Department from time to time it is gathered that Rear Admiral Schley owes his promotion for service to the President, and not to Secretary Long.

The Secretary of the Navy, always subjected to the advice and influence of the Bureau of Navigation, which has seldom permitted any Secretary of the Navy to run it, is represented to have been averse to the promotion of Schley, as he was unwilling to give him a squadron command when he asked for it early in 1898. The President took another view of the matter, the view of the readers of newspapers, that Schley was a participant in the battle of Santiago, and that he did not disgrace himself there by avoiding a fight.

The fact that his ship was hit oftener than all the other ships together, and that the Brooklyn hit the Spanish ships with more big projectiles than all the other vessels of the United States together, supported the President in this view, and the Senate stood by the President in refusing to put Sampson on the list of rear Admirals over Schley's head.

This obstinacy and disregard of the judgment of the Bureau of Navigation by the President has never been sanctioned by the bureau. It has never ceased to so direct opinion and action as to undo the determination of the President that Schley should share the credit for the Santiago victory. That he was not court-martialed instead of being recommended for promotion may be assumed to have been in consequence of the foreclosing of such action by the public approval of the President himself.

SERIOUS CRISIS AT PARIS

M. Waldeck-Rousseau Fails to Form a New Cabinet.

HAD TO DECLINE PREMIERSHIP

President Loubet Is Confronted with Many Difficulties—Will Hold Several Conferences To-day.

PARIS, June 19.—It was announced late this evening that Senator Waldeck-Rousseau had declined the task of forming a new Cabinet.

This makes the situation exceedingly difficult. Both M. Casimir-Perier and Gen. Brugere declined to enter the Cabinet. It is quite uncertain whom M. Loubet will now summon. Possibly he may call upon M. Sarrien or M. Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies.

The failure of M. Waldeck-Rousseau is due, it is said, to the refusal of M. Camille Krantz to accept the portfolio of Public Works, which he considers inferior to the portfolio of War, held by him in the retiring Cabinet. But for this, the Waldeck-Rousseau slate was complete.

MM. Poincare and Guillain made their acceptance of office dependent upon the inclusion of M. Krantz. The latter, besides refusing the portfolio of Public Works, expressed his disapproval of certain measures which M. Waldeck-Rousseau proposed to take against the Generals and Colonels who recently inspired a newspaper propaganda in favor of the army.

GERMANY AND ARBITRATION.

Dr. Zorn, the Delegate Who Was Sent to Consult Emperor William, May Favor the Plan.

THE HAGUE, June 19.—Dr. Zorn, the member of the German delegation to the International Peace Conference, who was dispatched Friday by Count von Munster, the chief German delegate, after a conference with his colleagues, to inform Emperor William personally of the condition of affairs in regard to the board of arbitration question, returned to Scheveningen to-day from Berlin. It is said, however, that owing to the absence of the Emperor, Dr. Zorn was only able to consult with the officials of the German Foreign Office.

Dr. Zorn is discreetly reticent regarding his mission, but it is understood he obtained the impression at Berlin that all hope need not be abandoned of effecting an understanding regarding the organization of an arbitration board by amalgamating the various schemes.

It is expected that Emperor William will reach a decision this week. Matters therefore remain unchanged, and the Drafting Committee will not meet until the Kaiser's decision is known. The general desire of the conference favors an established arbitration tribunal, recourse to which shall be optional. It is believed that, if Germany declines to participate, the other powers will still achieve some such result before separating. They may decide upon a draft scheme, pending Germany's decision.

BERLIN, June 19.—An official of the German Foreign Office, who was interviewed to-day relative to the visit of Dr. Zorn, one of the German delegates to the Peace Conference, to Berlin emphasized the impossibility of Germany accepting Sir Julian Pauncefote's arbitration tribunal proposals.

The Berliner Tageblatt says it understands that Dr. Zorn instructions involve a concession regarding the arbitration question, due to the great earnestness with which the British, American, and Russian delegates are pushing the application of the principle. Government circles, from political motives, desire some positive result, if there can be an absolute guarantee that the scheme will not harm German interests.

Gunpowder Discussed at The Hague.

LONDON, June 20.—The correspondent of The Times at The Hague says: "During the debate in the sub-committee on the use of different gunpowders, Capt. Crozier of the American delegation pointed out that a prohibition of the use of gunpowders of greater explosive power than those now employed might prove to be inconsistent with one of the objects of the Russian proposal, namely, economy. Thereupon, entire freedom to use new sorts of gunpowder was carried unanimously."

A LINER IN DISTRESS.

Atlantic Transport Ship Reports a Broken Shaft at Sea.

LONDON, June 19.—The French Line steamer La Champagne, Capt. Poirot, which arrived at Havre yesterday from New York, reported that she spoke an Atlantic Transport liner with a broken shaft on Saturday.

At the office of the Atlantic Transport Line, Pier 39, North River, it was learned last night that four steamers of the company bound out from this port were now on the water. The names of the steamers and their dates of sailing are: European, May 31; Nominee, June 3; Europe and Fererie, June 10. The names of the incoming steamers could not be ascertained last night. It was stated that the above cable message gave the company no apprehension, as it does not believe that any of its steamers are in danger.

RIOTS IN LEEWARD ISLANDS.

Renewal of Excise Duty Troubles in British West Indies.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 19.—Advices received here from Antigua, British West Indies, say there has been a recurrence at Montserrat, Leeward Islands, of serious riots in the northern district, extending to the capital, Plymouth, over the old excise duty collections trouble, which occasioned the riots of last year.

The people have been openly rebelling against the police abuse of the domiciliary search law, the police were overcome, and the island was for a time in the hands of the mob. The chief Government officials were confined in their houses until the arrival of the British cruiser Talbot changed the conditions. After a sharp conflict between a detachment of marines and the rioters, the ringleaders were arrested.

There has also been a continuation of the troubles in the French island of Guadeloupe, where twenty-seven more or less disastrous incendiary fires have occurred on the plantations since the burning of Point-a-Pitre, each preceded by an anonymous threat to the Governor, protesting against a continuation of the protection of immigrant labor on the plantations by the military.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Denied that Canada Grew Impatient with Great Britain's Indecision.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 19.—The statement published in New York to-day that the Dominion Government has told England to choose between Canada and the United States in the Alaskan boundary negotiations, is positively contradicted in Government circles here.

LONDON, June 19.—The officials of the Colonial Office to-day were shown the dispatch from Washington, printed in a New York newspaper, saying Canada had served notice on Great Britain she must choose between the United States and her North American dominion in the settlement of the Alaskan boundary dispute. They declared the story is wrong both in substance and fact, and that it can be further reaffirmed that a modus vivendi was reached early last week. The arrangement, which is a verbal one, deals with the question on broad lines. One or two minor details are still under discussion, and when they are settled a final arrangement will be drawn up. Generally speaking, it may be said that the boundary agreed upon follows the summits of the White and Chilcoot Passes.

Missionaries Not Killed in China.

HONGKONG, June 19.—The reports that the Rev. H. S. Phillips, Mrs. Phillips, and Miss Sears, missionaries of the Church Missionary Society, with three native converts, were recently killed by rioters, is contradicted, and it is now announced that all are safe.

SAMOAN OUTLOOK DISCUSSED.

Baron von Buelow Reviews the Stand Germany Has Taken—Will Demand Heavy Indemnity.

BERLIN, June 19.—In the Reichstag today Herr Leibermann von Sonnenberg attacked Great Britain's proceedings in Samoa. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron von Buelow, replied, saying:

"I have no objection to again define our attitude on the Samoa question. We shall not depart from the stipulations of the Samoa treaty, nor allow others to turn us from our course. We recognize the rights of others while maintaining our own."

After referring to the powers of the High Commission, Germany's insistence on the principle of unanimity in its decisions and the provisional assumption of the government of Samoa by the commission, "under whose direction the maritime and consular representatives were instructed to place themselves," the Minister read dispatches outlining the situation, as already fully known, the only new point being the German Commissioner's statement that the commission received both Malietoa Tanus and Mataafa, as having equal rights as party leaders, and the announcement that the possibility of strife may be ended by the abolition of the Kingship.

Baron von Buelow next mentioned the departure from Samoa of Admiral Kautz, E. B. S. Maxse, the British Consul, and Herr Rose, the German Consul, and the release of Herren Huffnagel and Marquardt, the two Germans arrested during the troubles, "after the commission had assured itself of their complete innocence," and then continued:

"The first work of the commission will be the restoration of peace and legal conditions, in conformity with the Samoa act. It would be in accordance with Article I. of the act if, in the settlement of the future Government, the wish of the inhabitants was consulted by a majority vote of the recognized chiefs, or by a more extended vote of the people. But, I repeat emphatically, we will take no side in the local disputes or in regard to the candidates for the throne. We do not approve of the partisanship of the agents of other powers in behalf of Malietoa Tanus.

"Another task before us is to see our subjects in Samoa indemnified, in accordance with the principles of the laws of nations, for losses through destruction of property or illegal arrest. [Loud cheers.]

"This question, however, will only be ripe for diplomatic action after the restoration of order. I hope the activity of the commission will result in a just and equitable settlement. We will not cede any of our rights, but at the same time we do not forget that complicated international disputes must be treated with quiet deliberation and in cool blood."

In conclusion, the Foreign Minister said: "We shall provide for full indemnification of the Germans whose property was destroyed by illegal British or American action."

TRANSVAAL PLANNING WAR.

Gen. Joubert, Commander in Chief of the Boers, Said to Have Mapped Out His Campaign.

LONDON, June 19.—The St. James's Gazette this afternoon claims to have received from an absolutely reliable source at Pretoria, capital of the Transvaal, the plan of campaign which will be followed by Gen. Joubert, Commander in Chief of the Boers, in the event of war between the Transvaal and Great Britain.

Gen. Joubert's force, it appears, will consist of 20,000 men armed with Mauser rifles, in addition to 46 quick-firing guns and 1,000 artillerymen, most of them drawn from the German and Dutch Armies. With these troops and help expected from the Orange Free State, Joubert expects to take the offensive immediately after the declaration of war, enter the Orange Free State and march on Kimberly, the British diamond-mining centre, in West Griqualand, which forms four of the seventy divisions of Cape Colony. Kimberly is about 100 miles northwest of Bloemfontein. In his march on Kimberly, Joubert will use the railroad as far as available, and expects to capture the town with slight loss and blow up the De Beers diamond mines.

Simultaneously, it is added, the railroad from Cape Town to Bulawayo will be destroyed by Boer sympathizers and agents in Cape Colony, who will also destroy the Port Elizabeth-Pretoria line, south of Bloemfontein, to prevent British troops from using it.

Finally, immediately after Kimberly is captured, Gen. Joubert will advance on Cape Town, the capital of Cape Colony, through the western provinces, where the Dutch predominate, and are expected to join the Boers. Joubert calculates he will be master of Cape Town a fortnight after the declaration of war, and that he will then be able to dictate terms of peace.

The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "The Government has forwarded a battery of heavy guns to Kimberly for the defense of the diamond fields. There is great activity in the Cape Imperial command, and munitions of war are being sent northward in large quantities."

THE CONSISTORY AT ROME.

Cardinals and Bishops Who Were Created by the Pope.

ROME, June 19.—The Pope, at the Consistory held this morning, created eleven Cardinals and a number of Bishops. The Bishops included Mgr. Blenk of Puerto Rico and Mgr. Barnaba Aguilar of Santiago de Cuba. The Pope, who was in good health, delivered an address dealing with the union of Churches.

The Cardinals created are Mgr. José Francica-Nava di Bontife, Papal Nuncio at Madrid; the Archbishop of Goeritz, Austria-Hungary; the Archbishop of Toulouse, France; the Latin Patriarch of Constantinople, the Latin Patriarch of Antioch; the Archbishop of Ferrara, the Archbishop of Reggio, Mgr. Ciasca, Secretary of the Propaganda; Mgr. Trombetta, Secretary of the Congregation, (Bishops and Friars;) Mgr. Llenaveras, and the Archbishop of Turin.

The Pope created two Cardinals in petto, i. e., secretly, whose names will be published hereafter.

Southeast Gales Strike the Paris.

FALMOUTH, England, June 19.—The American liner Paris, on the rocks near the Manacles, experienced the first southeasterly gale to-day which has blown since she was wrecked. This compelled the salvagers to desert the work. The divers had succeeded in blasting away the rocks and had cleared the steamer of water above her false bottom, when the storm came up and drove them off. It is now feared that the liner will be forced further ashore and be broken in two.

Great Timber Firm Fails.

CHRISTIANIA, June 19.—The great timber firm of Christophersen & Co. has suspended payments. The Christiania Discount Bank is involved to the amount of 3,000,000 kroner. Other banks are involved for smaller sums.

Spain's Cessions to Germany.

MADRID, June 19.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day approved the bill ceding the Caroline Islands, the Ladrones, and the Pelew Islands to Germany. In the course of the debate Señor Silvela denied that any exceptional tariff had been granted to Germany.

Prince of Wales's Final Levee.

LONDON, June 19.—The Prince of Wales held the final levee of the season to-day. The Duke of Connaught, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Duke of Marlborough, the Cabinet Ministers, and the Diplomatic Corps were among those present.

A Member of Parliament Dies.

LONDON, June 19.—Robert Ashcroft, Conservative member of Parliament for Oldham, is dead. He was born in 1847, and was President of the Oldham Law Association.

Yacht Nahma at Greenock.

GREENOCK, Scotland, June 19.—The American steam yacht Nahma, formerly the property of the late Robert Goelet, has arrived here.

The Venezuelan Commission.

PARIS, June 19.—The next meeting of the Venezuelan Arbitration Commission will take place Wednesday, June 21.

Mrs. James Michaels Gets a Divorce.

LONDON, June 19.—The wife of James Michaels, the bicycle rider, secured a divorce from him to-day.

BY-ELECTION IN SCOTLAND.

Radical Candidate Defeats Liberal-Unionist, Making a Party Gain.

EDINBURGH, June 19.—In the Parliamentary by-election held to-day in the Southern Division of Edinburgh to fill the vacancy caused by the death on June 2 last of Robert Cox, who had represented the constituency in the Liberal-Unionist interest since 1895, the Radical candidate, Arthur Dewar, defeated the Liberal-Unionist candidate, Major Gen. Andrew G. Wauchope, carrying the division by a majority of 831 votes. This is a Liberal and a Radical gain in party representation in the House of Commons.

THE BILL AT KOSTER & BIAL'S.

Performance Given in the Music Hall Pending Repairs.

Manager Aarons of Koster & Bial's was compelled to give his performance in the Music Hall last evening owing to the complete destruction of the stage on the roof by the fire which broke out early Sunday morning. It was said last evening that the management was awaiting definite action by the insurance company regarding the adjustment of the loss, and just as soon as this is accomplished carpenters will be put to work and an entire new stage, with recent improvements, will be constructed. In the meantime the performance will be given in the Music Hall, and during the intermission an orchestral concert by Luder's Military Band will be given on the Thirty-fourth Street end of the roof, which is in fit condition to use.

Fourteen excellent acts made up the programme for this week, which amused a large audience. The new attractions were the reappearance of the Sisters Rappo, the Russian dancers, and Sadi Alfarabi, the Russian equilibrist.

The remaining interesting numbers on the programme were Prof. Leonidas and his troupe of cats and dogs; Johnson and Dean, the Ethiopian eccentrics; Miss Louise Gunning, the singer of Scotch ballads; Miss Josie De Witt, Josephine Sabel, the Metweef Troupe, Arinotis, the strong woman; and others.

NOTES OF THE SUMMER SHOWS.

EDEN MUSEE.—The new group of prominent people attracted throngs of visitors to the Musée yesterday. The concert by the Neapolitan Orchestra was well attended. New cinematograph views are being shown.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—A large and appreciative audience witnessed the programme given last evening. The vaudeville numbers included Edgar Ely, Miss Pauline Hammerstein, who sang and did some dancing; Alan Doerge, William Gould, Fransioli sisters, and the Phasey troupe of eight. The bill concluded with Cole and Johnson's company, in the colored comic opera called "Coontown Society."

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Miss Rose Melville made her reappearance yesterday after an absence of several weeks and again presented her "Sis Hopkins" specialty, assisted by a chorus of six prettily gowned girls. Miss Melville sings several pretty selections and goes through some capital dancing, to the manifest delight of the audience. In addition to this a lengthy programme of various vaudeville acts is given with the finish of the Suburban Handicap, which is shown by the biograph.

NEW YORK ROOF GARDEN.—The second week of this resort will retain all the popular features of the past week. Miss Loftus will continue the De Wolf Hopper speech, Mlle. Lotty in her plastic color posing, and Walton's trapeze swinging monkeys and Mlle. Erna's musical dogs are the leading features of the lengthy programme. The Pinty sisters, the three Sisters Ronay, the four Les Falkas, the Miles-Stavordale quintet, Cauthorne and Forrester, La Liska, and many others made up the balance of the bill.

THE GODWINS IN HIGH FAVOR.

"An American Citizen" in London Creates Enthusiasm.

LONDON, June 20.—A brilliant audience at the Duke of York's Theatre last evening received with great favor the production of "An American Citizen," under the management of Charles Frohman. Nat Goodwin and the Misses Maxine and Gertrude Elliott had unanimous and enthusiastic recalls.

The newspapers this morning predict that the play will prove one of the most popular and diverting entertainments in London. The Daily Mail says: "It is fresh, fragrant, and mirth provoking, is acted with perfection, and ought to become the rage."

Theatrical Manager Bankrupt.

Harry W. Semon, theatrical manager of 25 West Sixty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,877 and no assets. He was the manager of the "In Gay Paree" company and the Harry W. Semon Extravaganza Company. He owes $4,840 to forty-two actresses and actors for salaries, principally from Feb. 1 to April 17, in this city and Chicago. Among them are Jennie Yeamans, $100; Madeline Shirley, $250; Kitty Pembroke, $500; Mlle. Modeska, $250; Adams family, $225; Agnes Evans, $100; Powelton sisters, $100; W. McClain, $400; S. B. Sanford, $500; Florence Zeller, $150; Boulden & Griffin, $200; Banks and Nora Waters, $150; Three Little Taps, $300; Aki Motoi Japanese Troupe, $100. He owes $981 for board and lodging to hotels in Boston, Atlanta, Chicago, Milwaukee, and Minneapolis; for transportation, $474; printing, $1,880; money loaned, $300; jewelry, $153. Edwin F. Stern, his attorney, said that about $1,500 of the debts were to parties unknown, as the account books had either been lost or were contained in trunks which have been attached and held by various hotel keepers for board.

TWO FATAL OIL EXPLOSIONS.

PITTSBURG, June 19.—Enoch Evanoski's young wife, Emma, and his infant daughter Emma, were burned to death today as the result of the explosion of an oil can, with which the woman attempted to start a fire at their home, 22 South Thirtieth Street, South Side. The husband was so badly burned in trying to save his family that he will be confined to the hospital for some time. At the time of the explosion the little family was alone in its home, and the only door by which aid could reach them was locked.

By the explosion of a lamp in the house of Michael Jaska, in Voeghtly Street, Allegheny, six members of the family were badly burned. The explosion set fire to the house, but the flames were extinguished with slight damage. The victims, which included the father, mother, and four children, were removed to the hospital. All but an eighteen-months-old baby, whose injuries are believed to be fatal, will recover.

What to Read This Summer.

One hundred books. The best in a year's literature, each book reviewed as a guide to readers, with an introductory essay on the delights of Summer reading. See THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of June 24th, thirty-two pages; double the usual size. Very nearly as much reading matter in this number as in four numbers of the highest-priced American magazines, and sold in Greater New York with Saturday's NEW YORK TIMES for ONE CENT. A notable number; many signed articles, and among the features these: Alice Meynell—Departed Vogue of the Essay; its ascendency in England; Mrs. Meynell's brilliant examples of it; her verse; by Joel Benton. Burns and Scott—Heroines of theirs who lived in America; facts interesting and little known; by Gen. James Grant Wilson. The Astors in Literature—William Waldorf Astor's paper on the Founder of His Family; other Astors who have been authors; by Mrs. Sherwood. Two Men of the Past—Biographies of Henry A. Wise of Virginia and Oliver P. Morton of Indiana; reviewed by the Rev. Dr. Francis E. Hamilton. Mrs. Oliphant's Devoted Life—Revelations of its completeness as shown in her autobiography and letters. Daudet—The new and complete edition of his writings; an estimate of his genius; by William Wallace Whitelock. Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Stoddard—Their home in East Fifteenth Street; their life there and their treasures. World's Fair Preparations in Paris—A public spirit that interests a student of municipal life; artists in their studios. London Literary Letter—by William L. Alden. Art at Home and Abroad—The latest items gathered from many sources. Letters from Readers—An extended array of correspondence on a variety of literary and art topics, showing very particular knowledge of books and art. Willis's Idlewild—Destruction the place has escaped; a recent visit; some of Willis's references to it; by Edgar Mayhew Bacon. "The Intellectual Life"—Hamerton's book of many years ago, which is still read, and ought to be read more; its charm and value; by A. Blackwood. Engineering Books—A group of recent and important volumes on a special subject reviewed by J. James R. Croes. Notes and News—Items gathered during the week from the publishing houses, a regular feature now of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday, June 24th, including this double number of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, will be sold in Greater New York for ONE CENT. THE NEW YORK TIMES will here offer the largest amount of good reading matter ever sold for that amount of money. For this edition of THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART the guaranteed circulation will be not less than 100,000 copies. It will go to readers in every civilized country in the world. No other paper or periodical devoted exclusively to books and art published anywhere in the world has a circulation of 100,000 copies. THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART is read in literary circles everywhere. As a source of literary news it stands alone. Its place is unique in journalism.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

More rapidly each day are the watering places and Summer resorts filling up. It is hardly a fortnight before the beginning of the season. Already at many of them, especially at Newport, an avant courrier has already made an appearance, and small dinners and luncheons in consequence have been given. Sunday evening will be a favorite time in the week for entertaining, especially for dinners. Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, who went to Newport yesterday for the season, will resume her Sunday afternoon concerts later in the season. Miss Eustis, however, who sang at many of them, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Kinen, in Paris, this Summer.

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Perhaps no better proof of the opening of the season at some of the watering places could be given than that on Sunday the churches commenced their regular order of services. At Galilee, on the Jersey coast, the Protestant Episcopal Church had its first service. As usual there, a Bishop will preach twice in the month, the other part of the time being filled out with other distinguished divines. The Roman Catholic Church at Seabright also began its regular services, and at Southampton the little church on the Dunes, and at Westhampton the chapel near the residence of Dr. Morgan Dix had services. The full services were held in all the Newport churches, and at St. Xavier's, at Bar Harbor, the Summer schedule began.

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Yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow are the three days reserved by the new University Club for extending its hospitality to the other clubs in this city. The invitations are, of course, directed to those clubs which offered hospitality to the members of the university during their recent flitting.

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Much interest was manifested in society here in the recent elopement and marriage of Miss Mary Washington Robinson to Mr. Boykin, the news of which was published in THE TIMES yesterday. The Robinson girls are very well known here. They have been for several years at Narragansett and Bar Harbor. Mrs. John Robinson was the leader of a set in Baltimore called the "Bass Band." Mrs. Boykin is the niece of the late Randolph Robinson of Washington Square and Mrs. Charles Robinson. She is therefore the cousin of Miss Eleanore Jay Robinson. She was the only daughter not yet out in society, and Mrs. Robinson had made of her a special pet. She was to have been given next Winter a coming-out dance, which was to have been one of the greatest entertainments Baltimore would have ever seen. The bride is a pretty girl, with a great deal of vivacity. Although not out in society, she was allowed very much latitude as to going to dances and associating with older girls.

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A great many dances have been given in Paris recently at which the hostesses were Americans. Mrs. Frederick Sherman has been doing much of the entertaining. Gradually, however, Paris is being deserted for the fashionable watering places and there only remains a short time before it will be given over to the mercies of Cook's tourists and the average tripper.

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The ball at Lady Gosford's, in London, was one which the Princess Victoria of Wales honored with her presence and it was a very fashionable event indeed. It was a bal banc. Lady Gosford, the Duchess of Devonshire, and Lady Alice Stanley were the chaperones, but no young married women were present. Miss White, the daughter of Henry White of the American embassy, was one of the débutantes.

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Mrs. Arthur Paget has about completed arrangements for the wonderful Charing Cross Bazaar, about which so much has been written. At the American stall the patronesses, who include Mrs. Bradley Martin, Lady Randolph Churchill, the Duchess of Marlborough, and Mrs. Paget, are to wear white with white and striped ribbons of the National colors, draped like a sash across the bodice and fastened on one shoulder with a silver star, with little bags of the same bright colors hanging from the wrist. Mrs. Paget has brought the dolls from Paris, and at each stall they are to be dressed like the patronesses. At the South African stall the gowns will be tulip yellow and have been designed by Worth.

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Many Americans were at the musical party given by Mrs. Arthur Wilson for the Prince of Wales. Among these were Lady Randolph Churchill and the Duchess of Marlborough, and of course Mrs. Ronalds. The Four-in-Hand Club had a brilliant meet a fortnight ago. Lord Charles Beresford had with him on his coach Lady Beresford, in china blue and white foulard; the Duke of Marlborough had the Duchess of Marlborough and Lady Randolph Churchill. The Duchess wore pale cream muslin and a black picture hat.

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The wedding of Miss Burns and Mr. Harcourt will take place on July 1, not having taken place a week ago, as stated by the cable. There are to be a number of bridesmaids, among whom will be Miss Morgan, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan of this city.

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At the Prince of Wales's leevee yesterday Mr. R. Heber Bishop of New York was present. The Duke of Marlborough and other nobles of the realm were also there to pay their annual mark of respect to their prospective sovereign.

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The cable accounts of the wedding of Miss Dresser and the Count Romain d'Osmoy state that the ceremony took place at the Church of St. Phillipe de Roule, in the Faubourg Saint Honoré. It was at this church that Mr. Herbert Robbins and Miss Helen Carroll were married. That the wedding took place in church (unless in the sacristy) would certainly imply that Miss Dresser had joined the religion of her husband. The d'Osmoys are a very old Roman Catholic family. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt, who were present at the wedding, will sail this week for this country.

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Among the passengers booked on the Kaiser Friedrich to-day for Bremen are Dr. and Mrs. F. P. Kinnicut, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stoddard, Fordham Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Shearman, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Fessenden, and James Carnegie.

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The engagement of Miss Jennie Rumsey, daughter of Judge William Rumsey of Bath, N. Y., a Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and John Shoemaker Sheppard, Jr., of 5 East Forty-third Street, this city, is announced. Mr. Sheppard was graduated from Williams College in the class of '97, and from the Harvard Law School. He is a member of the University, Harvard, and Republican Clubs and of Squadron A.

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Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., arrived at Southampton, L. I., for the season on Saturday. She has taken Mr. F. H. Betts's cottage, Sandymount, for the season.

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Among the weddings to take place shortly in Paris will be that of Mrs. Eugene Cruger to M. Raoul Mourichon, a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Mrs. Cruger is the widow and second wife of Eugene Cruger, who died last Spring in Paris. She was a Miss Merta Kane and a sister of Mr. Grenville Kane of Tuxedo. She was married to a Mr. Bell and divorced from him. Eugene Cruger married her after his first wife, who is now Mrs. Fred Tams of this city and who was Miss Blanche Spedden, obtained a divorce. The second Mrs. Cruger also obtained a divorce from Cruger, who is said to have married before he died a waitress or attendant in one of the Paris cafés, a young Russian of striking beauty. At least this was the rumor at his death, and this young person had nursed him through his last illness. He had no children by the second Mrs. Cruger, but a boy and a girl by his first wife. They have always lived with her in this city.

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Robert N. Agnew of Toronto, Canada, and Miss Maude M. Proctor, daughter of Mrs. William Henry Proctor, 60 West Fifty-first Street, will be married Wednesday, June 21, at 4 P. M. The Rev. J. Lewis Parks will perform the ceremony, and the bride will be given away by her uncle, Charles A. Kennedy of Boston. Mrs. Howard Amory will attend her sister as matron of honor. Albert Steinbach of Baltimore will be best man. The ushers will be Howard Amory and Mr. Woodruff. The bride's gown will be of white satin and lace. She will wear a tulle veil and carry a bouquet of white roses. The matron of honor will be in gray embroidered faille, with a hat to match. Her bouquet will be of pink roses. Mr. Agnew and his bride will spend their honeymoon traveling in Canada.

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The Daughters of 1812, of which organization Mrs. William Gerry Slade is President, held a social and business meeting at Delmonico's yesterday, the last one of the season. An informal luncheon for fifty members and guests was served on the roof. The society expects to give a series of five of these social affairs next season at Delmonico's. The business meeting of the society also will be held at Delmonico's hereafter. Among those present were Mrs. Le Roy Sunderland Smith, Mrs. William F. Coxford, Mrs. Ludin, Mrs. Edward Addison Greeley, the Rev. Phoebe Hanaford, and Miss Mulford, who told the women about the largest flag in the world, which she has just completed, and which is to be presented to the Nation.

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A dinner in honor of Justice Barrett will be given at Delmonico's on next Wednesday.

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Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Pell came from Tuxedo last Friday and were registered at the Waldorf-Astoria. They attended the Suburban.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Rogers, Miss Rogers, and H. H. Rogers, Jr., are at the Holland House.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, June 19.—A number of young men among the cottagers have begun training for the various swimming matches which will take place at Bailey's Beach during the Summer, and among those who have begun to train are Thomas Whipple and Clement Cleveland, Jr.

H. Mortimer Brooks has gone to Canada on a fishing trip.

Capt. McGowan gave a reception this evening at the training station to say goodbye to his friends, as he leaves for Manila on the 27th inst. to command the monitor Monterey.

Mr. and Mrs. Almeric H. Paget have arrived at Edgerton for the season.

E. F. Wickham and family of St. Louis and Mrs. Hemic of Chicago have arrived at their Jamestown cottages for the season.

Tom Pettit will arrive at the Casino tennis court July 1.

Miss Alice Taggart arrived at Mapleside to-night.

Col. J. Fred Pierson went to New York this evening.

Arrivals at the Aquidneck include Passed Assistant Engineer H. D. Sellman, Miss Sellman, Mr. and Mrs. O. Sanderstrom of Boston, and A. H. Olmstead of New York.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., entertained at dinner this evening.

J. Edward Addicks of Delaware, who occupied Belvoir last season, was in the city to-day cottage hunting.

It is reported that during the Spring, when W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., had decided to take a cottage here, his mother, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, offered him the use of Marble House for the season, but he rented Belvoir and now wishes to be nearer the city, and it is quite likely that Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will occupy Marble House for the balance of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont have arrived for the season at Belcourt, and Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish are expected at Crossways shortly.

George P. Messervy of New York has arrived at the La Forge cottage.

Capt. Woodbury Kane, formerly of the Rough Riders, finds it will be impossible for him to attend the first reunion of his regiment at New Mexico on the 24th inst.

MISS SUSAN L. DRESSER WEDS.

She Becomes the Bride of Vicomte D'Osmay at Paris.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 19.—The following notice was sent by relatives of the bride, who reside here, to the local newspapers to-day:

Married on Monday June 19, in Paris, France, Vicomte Romain D'Osmay to Susan Le Roy Dresser, daughter of the late Col. George Warren Dresser, United States Army.

The wedding took place at the Church of St. Philippe de Roule. Afterward Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, the bride's brother-in-law and sister, gave a reception at the Hotel Bristol.

Miss Dresser is the eldest of the four daughters of Col. Dresser. The second sister became Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt last Summer, and a third a few years ago married John Nicholas Brown of Providence. Mrs. George Grenville Merrill of Tuxedo is the youngest of the quartet. It is understood that George W. Vanderbilt has bestowed a hand some dot on his sister-in-law, who has otherwise an income of her own.

Vicomte d'Osmay is the only son of the Vicomtesse, who was a Mlle. de Savouse. He has a house in Paris in the old and aristocratic quarter and a château in Normandy, but is not a man of means. Vicomte d'Osmay and his bride were to start, after the wedding to-day, for his château in Normandy, where they will pass their honeymoon. Then they are coming over here for a trip, and will visit Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Brown and stop at Newport.

Mrs. Potter Palmer Off for Newport.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 19.—Mrs. Potter Palmer left Chicago for Newport this afternoon to remain during the Summer and probably until after the wedding of her niece, Miss Julia Grant, to Prince Cantacuzene of Russia. Miss Grant and her mother will leave for Newport on Wednesday. Potter Palmer will remain in Chicago probably for several weeks.

NEW MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL

Work Begun on What Is to be One of the Finest Institutions of Its Kind in the Country.

A group of new buildings, such as will constitute one of the largest and most complete hospitals in this country will be erected for the Mount Sinai Hospital on the plot of ground bounded by One Hundredth and One Hundred and First Streets and Fifth and Madison Avenues. The rock is now being blasted and excavation is to be pushed as rapidly as possible. It is expected that the work of laying the foundations for the new buildings will begin within a few weeks. With the exception of a small piece on one corner all of the land on the block described is owned by the Mount Sinai Hospital.

The competition of architects for this important piece of work was eager and spirited, enlisting the attention of eighteen New York architects. Designs were sent in under assumed names and the design selected by the committee proved to be that of Arnold W. Brunner of 36 Union Square, an architect whose name is already identified with some notable buildings. It is estimated that these new hospital structures will cost about $800,000. There are to be eight or ten buildings, each one separate in itself, but all connected by a system of corridors, thus combining desirable isolation with ease of communication and the greatest facility for service. Architecturally the new Mount Sinai Hospital will present an imposing appearance. The buildings will be of limestone and brick, in the Renaissance style. The main buildings are to be five stories high. The main entrance will be on One Hundredth Street, through the Administration Building, which will have a handsome porte cochère. On one side of the Administration Building will be a fine structure containing the medical wards, and on the other side a similar structure containing the surgical wards. In both of these buildings, as well as in all other parts of the hospital, the newest and best equipment will be used. The Mount Sinai Hospital authorities will spare no expense in their efforts to make this new hospital an ideal institution.

The Administration Building will contain, besides a spacious and handsome main hallway and staircase, the executive offices and all the rooms required for the details of administering the affairs of so extensive an institution. This building will also contain accommodations for the physicians and the operating rooms. It is asserted that the main operating theatre will be one of the finest in the country. The Fifth Avenue front will be devoted entirely to the private hospital, which will be a particularly handsome structure, fitted up with luxurious appointments. The Dispensary and the Nurses' Home, two separate buildings, will front on Madison Avenue. The kitchen, laundry, &c., are to be on One Hundred and First Street, and on the extreme northeast end of the block will be the morgue and the contagious disease wards, both entirely separate from the rest of the system.

In most cases the roofs of the buildings containing wards are to be flat and partly inclosed, so that they may be used as roof gardens in Summer and as sun parlors in Winter. Besides the main entrance to the hospital there will be service entrances, ambulance entrances, and, on the northeast corner, there will be entirely separate entrances to the morgue and the contagious wards. It is expected that a year and a half or two years will be required to complete every part of this fine new hospital. Max Nathan is Chairman of the Building Committee.

NORMAN WILLIAMS DEAD.

Gen. Merritt's Father-in-Law Succumbs to Bright's Disease.

HAMPTON, N. H., June 19.—Norman Williams, a prominent lawyer of Chicago, died here this evening. Mrs. Merritt, wife of Gen. Wesley Merritt, is a daughter, and she, with the General, was at the bedside.

Norman Williams, for nearly forty years distinguished at the Illinois bar and closely identified with the social and commercial growth of Chicago, was born in Woodstock, Vt., in February, 1835. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of that State, and for many years his father, also a distinguished lawyer, was the reporter for the Supreme Court of Vermont.

Norman Williams was graduated from the State University at Burlington, and then went to Chicago, where he was associated with such lawyers as the late Judge Beckwith, Judge Caton, and others famous at that bar, and had lately been the head of the present firm of Williams, Holt & Wheeler. Mr. Williams amassed a fortune in the practice of his profession, and had for many years been identified with the leading commercial and financial interests of that city. He was a Director of the Commercial National Bank, the Chicago and Central Union Telephone Company, the Western Electric Company, and the Pullman Palace Car Company. He also had been President of the Chicago Club.

Mr. Williams never sought public office, though always public spirited. He was a member of the Public Literary Board of Chicago, and his efforts did much in building up that very successful institution.

In 1867 he married Miss Caroline Caton, daughter of Judge Caton. Besides his wife and daughter, his son, Norman Williams, Jr., was with him at Rye Beach. The other members of the family are his daughters Mary and Laura. The latter was married to Gen. Wesley Merritt, United States Army, in London last Fall after the General's return from the Philippine Islands.

Until three years ago Mr. Williams enjoyed good health and was active in his pursuits. He was then attacked with Bright's disease.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Dr. William Hull.

The Rev. Dr. William Hull died at his home, in Albany, last night. He was born April 17, 1830, at Claverack, Columbia County. In 1848 he went to Hartwick Seminary to pursue classical studies, and while there was confirmed a member of the Lutheran Church. He was admitted to the bar in 1851. Two years later he purchased The Saugerties Telegraph, and for four years practiced law and edited the paper. Then he removed with his family to Hartwick Seminary and pursued a course in theology. He organized two new churches during his ministry—St. Matthew's, Brooklyn, in 1850, and St. John's, Hudson, in 1866. Of the latter he continued pastor twenty-four years.

In 1870 he was elected a Trustee of Hartwick Seminary, and in 1

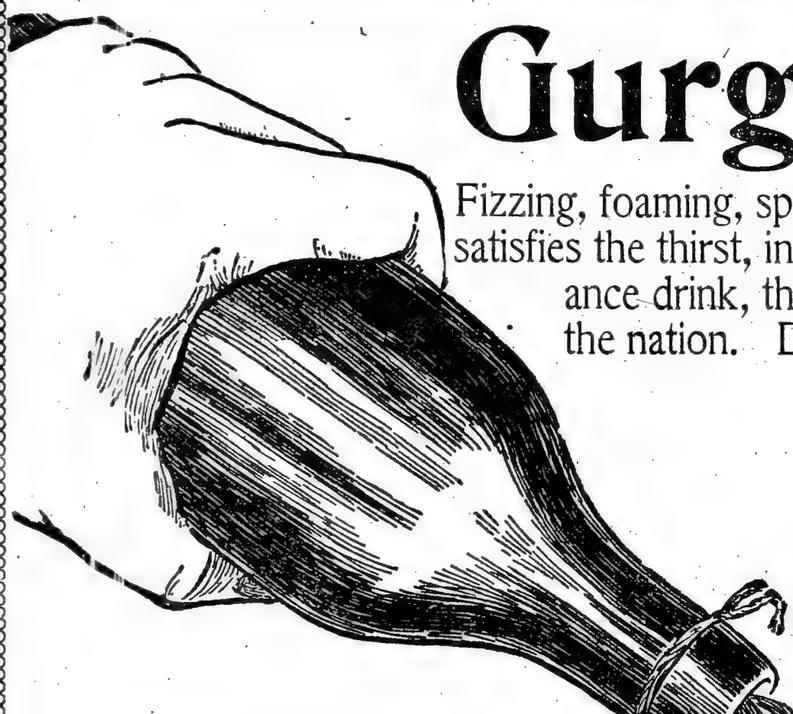

Gurgle = Gurgle = Gurgle!!

Fizzing, foaming, sparkling, bubbling over the clinking ice. A cool, delicious, effervescent beverage that satisfies the thirst, invigorates the body, soothes the nerves. That's HIRES Rootbeer, the great temperance drink, the drink that contributes to the joy of childhood, the happiness of home, the health of the nation. Drink it in plenty. There is no such thing as drinking too much of

HIRES Rootbeer

It counteracts the effect of the heat, keeps your temperature at a normal degree—gives you the laugh on General Humidity. Make some to-day and have it ready for the hot wave to-morrow. A package makes five gallons.

Hires Rootbeer, Carbonated, ready to drink except for the cooling, is put up in pint bottles, two dozen in a case, at $2.00 per case, or $1.10 per dozen. 30 cents allowed for return of bottles and case. If your storekeeper cannot supply you with the carbonated, drop a postal to D. K. Whitaker, Agt., 100 William St., Woodbridge Bldg., New York City, N. Y., and it will be delivered at your home free of charge. Write and ask how a boy can make 40 cents to $4 50 a day. A beautiful picture book of rhymes free.

THE CHARLES E. HIRES COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

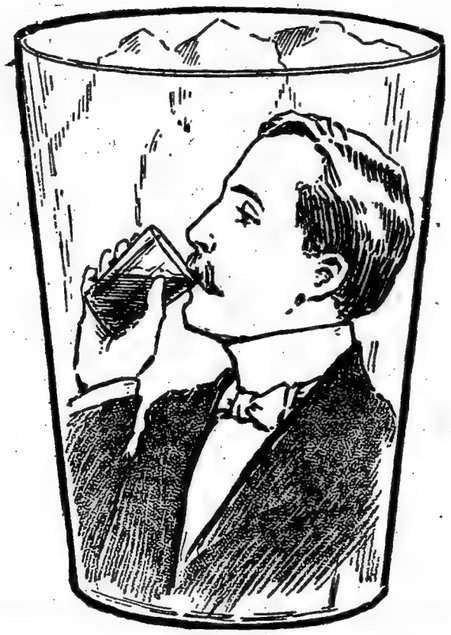

JOCKEY MAHER IN DISGRACE

"Let Down" for Two Years for His Action in the Suburban.

DID GAMBLERS BUY THE BOY?

Sheepshead Bay Racegoers More Interested in the Suburban Scandal than the Day's Races.

Maher, the jockey who, it is intimated, deliberately had Banastar as good as left at the post in the Suburban on Saturday, has probably had an end put to his career as a jockey. Yesterday morning Matthew Allen, trainer for the stable of William H. Clark, owner of Banastar, ordered Maher to remove all his belongings from the stable and not to appear there any more, as he would not be allowed to ride any more horses for Mr. Clark. Acting also under the instructions of Mr Clark, Mr. Allen told the boy that he would not be allowed to ride for any other owner, but that he would receive at Mr. Clark's office the $2,500 due him at the end of each three months of the term of his contract, which lasts until Dec. 31, 1900, at the rate of $10,000 per annum. Mr. Clark stated to the starter that he was perfectly satisfied that he (Mr. Fitzgerald) had done all in his power to give Banastar a good start in the race which Mr. Clark was so desirous of winning, and that the blame for Banastar's being practically left at the post was due to Maher alone.

A friend of Mr. Clark states, as an explanation for Mr. Clark's summary and unusual action, that he has been dissatisfied with Maher's actions for some time, beginning with his abuse of Neponset at the Aqueduct track, and had decided that it was time to put an end to the career on the turf of a lad about whose riding there had been so much severe criticism. His position is said to be that, if Maher deliberately stopped Banastar at the post in the Suburban, as he has reason to believe he did, it is time that the public should be prevented from being made the victim of any further performances of that sort. So Mr. Clark made short and sure shrift of the thing by deciding to hold the boy to his contract and prevent him from further abusing horses belonging to himself or to any other owner who might be tempted to give him a mount.

If, as has been intimated by the friends of Mr. Clark, that gentleman is satisfied that the boy deliberately prevented Banastar from having a chance in the race, he has certainly done a good thing for racing in purging the turf of such a character. Mr. Clark is an accomplished lawyer, who knows the value of evidence, and he must, therefore, have been very thoroughly satisfied, even if he had no legal proof, that there was something criminally wrong with Maher's performances at the post in the big race before he resorted to the extreme measures he has taken.

If Maher is guilty, as is thus charged, indirectly, at least, it is now up to the Stewards of The Jockey Club to find out who was back of and responsible for the boy's behavior. It is the ambition of every jockey to win the Suburban. Maher had that ambition, in common with other lads. To conquer that ambition for even a year must have cost some one a deal of money. Who was it that was willing to pay Maher for curbing that ambition? Some one or more men must have been willing to do so because they could make a vast amount of money by betting against Maher's mount. It does not necessarily follow that the person or persons who were to profit by such a game as the action in the case against Maher indicates existed bet on some other horse in the race. They may have done so, or a combination of poolroom proprietors or bookmakers—as was hinted at the grounds yesterday—might have made enough by simply devoting themselves to laying against the Clark stables with a certainty that the most dangerous of the pair to start was running or stopping for them, and not trading for his owner or the public who had backed him. Mr. Clark contents himself by protecting himself and the public against Maher, in so far as he can, by his summary action, which will cost him some $15,000.

Mr. Clark does not intend to take the case to The Jockey Club for it to act upon. Maher may do so. If he does not legally protest against thus being deprived of his means of making a living, he acknowledges his guilt. The case will therefore probably reach the racing authorities through the jockey. If it does not, it is the plain duty of the self-constituted managers of racing in the East to make a thorough investigation of this, the greatest turf scandal that has arisen since they took the management of racing into their hands. If Maher did wrong, there is certainly some one back of him who caused the boy to do the wrong. Who it is they must find out before the public will be satisfied to let the matter drop.

Mr. Clark is to be commended for the prompt action taken to protect himself and the public, for this is by no means the first case in which there have been suspicions that jockeys have this year ridden horses in the interest of the bookmakers instead of in that of the owner of the horse, a notable one having been a stake race at Morris Park. The general opinion of men at the track yesterday, and one that was very freely expressed, was that The Jockey Club will now be forced to take such action as will put an end to the charges of fraudulent riding that have been bruited about, else the game will go to the dogs and become of as ill-repute as it was a few years ago.

There are few men who could afford or would be willing to stand the cost of a step such as Mr. Clark has taken in order to protect himself and his friends. If Maher is guilty of the scandalous performance with which he is charged, by inference at least, The Jockey Club owes it to him to take away Maher's license as a jockey and so make valueless the contract for his services which he holds against Mr. Clark, and relieve Mr. Clark of the financial burden he has voluntarily assumed. He should not be forced to pay for protecting the public against a poolroom ring—if they are the parties who reached Maher—or against the operations of "plungers"—if they are the parties back of this scandal, as it has been intimated they have been in other peculiar races of the year. There was a story about the track yesterday that Pinkerton and his men had already begun trying to probe the scandal for The Jockey Club, but this, of course, could not be verified, the Stewards of the club contenting themselves with the explanation that the matter is in no way before them officially. As the Stewards of the meeting are officials of The Jockey Club, they can very easily put the matter before the governing body should they choose to find a way to do so, and it is now up to them to act for the sake of the reputation of the Coney Island Jockey Club. Maher is a graduate of the stable of "Mike" Daly, who was a patron of the merry-go-round "outlaw tracks."

Racing yesterday faded into insignificance as compared with the Maher scandal. Else there would have been a great hullabaloo over the performance of the grand Western filly, May Hempstead, which showed herself to be about the fastest thing on four feet that has touched an Eastern race course this year. In a handicap at a mile, in which she was giving all sorts of weight to a lot of rather common handicap horses, she beat them so easily as to make the race farcical, running the mile in 1:39 1-5, within the fraction of a second of the record for the course, without being at all extended at any portion of the journey. Her owners, Headley & Norton, who were asked to place a price for her by Pierre Lorillard's commissioner before the race was run, put it at $25,000. There is little wonder, after seeing her race, that they held her at such a figure, as the ease with which she turned the trick was something marvelous. She could certainly have gone the course in 1:38 had she been pressed yesterday, and might have done it even faster than that, incredible as such a statement may seem. How long she will remain as good as she was yesterday is, of course a problem, but the trainers say that so long as she keeps so good there is no horse hereabout able to take her measure.

Admiration, Holland, Neda, and May Hempstead won their races in succession without any opposition worth counting as such, but Mauvilla and Central Trust both had hard fights for the money they won. Each of the last two named won by a head, Mauvilla from Prestige, and Central Trust from Intrusive, the latter the favorite for the run over the grass course at a mile and a sixteenth.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse $750, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:13 4-5.

1—Admiration, Sydney Paget's br. f., 3 years, by Kingston-Hypocrite, 110 pounds, 1 to 4 and out.....(Clawson)
2—Prestidigitatrice, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. f., 115, 20 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Littlefield)
3—Abuse, Fred Foster's b. h., 6, 123, 10 to 1..
(Taral)
4—Ben Hadad, F. Brown's b. h., 4, 128, 10 to 1.
(Sims)

Won in a gallop by eight lengths; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; selling; weights ten pounds above the scale. Purse $750, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. One mile and a furlong. Time—1:54 1-5.

1—Holland, F. V. Alexandre's ch. c., 3 years, by Hanover-Katrina, $1,000, 96 pounds, 11 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(McCue)
2—Estaca, F. Brown's b. h., 5, 113, 8 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(H. Martin)
3—Bon Ino, J. E. Seagram's b. m., 5, 110, 15 to 1.....(R. Williams)

Bannock, 5, 118, 4 to 5, of (Clayton,) and Bean Ideal, 6, 111, 100 to 1, (Sullivan,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by three lengths; a head between second and third.

THIRD RACE—The Daisy, for two-year-olds. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $50 each for starters, $10 forfeit, of which $200 to the second and $100 to third. Five furlongs on the turf. Time—1:02 1-5.

1—Neda, John Daly's ch. f., by His Highness-Nellie Bly, 110 pounds, 11 to 10 and out..
(Bullman)
2—Misericordia, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. or br. f., by Cayuga-La Misere, 110, 11 to 10 and out.....(Littlefield)
3—The Bobby, W. C. Eustis's ch. g., by Inspector B.-Pansy Blossom, 110, 8 to 1..
(O'Leary)

Won easily by three lengths; a similar distance between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, $900, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, of which $200 to the second and $100 to third. One mile. Time —1:39 1-5.

1—May Hempstead, Headley & Norton's ch. f., 3 years, by Patron-Lillie Hempstead, 107 pounds, 8 to 5 and 7 to 10.....(N. Turner)
2—Merry Prince, W. C. Daly's ch. h., 6, 111, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Doggett)
3—Byron McClelland, W. L. Oliver's ch. g., 6, 92, 25 to 1.....(Mitchell)

Clonsilla, 4, 105, 15 to 1, (McCue;) Thomas Cat, 5, 110, 12 to 1, (O'Leary;) Charentus, 5, 108, 7 to 2, (H. Martin;) St. Cuilatine, 4, 114, 7 to 1, (Clawson,) and Scotch Plaid, 4, 97, 25 to 1, (Odom,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; a head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; purse $650, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third; last three furlongs of the Futurity course. Time—1:02 1-5.

1—Maurilla, S. S. Brown's b. f., by Troubadour-Senorita, $1,200, 101 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(R. Lewis.)
2—Prestige, W. C. Daly's b. c., 97, 60 to 1 and 20 to 1.....(Brennan)
3—Fluke, Hayman & Frank's ch. c., 99, 2 to 1.....(McCue)

Innovator, 97, 8 to 1, (Wilson; The Laurel, 99, 25 to 1, (Mitchell;) Bell of Orleans, 104, 5 to 1, (O'Connor;) Richener, 102, 7 to 1, (Settey,) Ceylon, 99, 12 to 1, (Odom;) Mynheer, 97, 20 to 1, (Moure;) Tildee, 94, 25 to 1, (Thompson,) and Yocalo, 107, 60 to 1, (N. Turner,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a hard drive by a head; half a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Grass Selling Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; purse, $800, added to a subscription of $30 each for starters, $10 forfeit, of which $200 to the second and $100 to third. One mile and a sixteenth on turf. Time —1:47.

1—Central Trust, J. E. McDonald's ch. h., 4 years, by Meddler-Money Box, $1,500, 116 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Wilson)
2—Intrusive, D. Gideon's ch. h., by Meddler-Frolic Grace, 4, 116, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2..
(Taral)
3—Concord, H. B. Behman's ch. h., by Longfellow-Lenora Morris, 5, 118, 12 to 1.(N. Turner)

Bardella, 4, 106, 6 to 1, (McCue;) Royalterer, 5, 105, 8 to 1, (Clawson,) and Chappaqua, 3, 101, 50 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a hard drive by a head; eight lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; weights 15 pounds above the scale. Seven furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Imperator	122	The Burlington	
Barataria	122	Route	110
Mazarine	122	Tut Tut	105
Peat	120	Larva	105
Trade Last	118	Savory	105
Mr. Clay	114	Tyrshena	105
Chopin	110	Chorus Boy	102
General Shafter	110		

SECOND RACE.—For fillies three years old; penalties and allowances. One mile.

Maid of Harlem	116	Bettie Gray	116
Admiration	116	Miss Paton	111
Sweet Caporal	116		

THIRD RACE—The Foam, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

The Black Scot	122	Premature	112
Water King	117	Magnificent	112
Plucky	117	Waring	112
Stuart	117	Silver Garter	112
Flaunt	117	Last Cord	112
Gonfalon	112	Brigadier	109
Mesmerist	112	Crimrose Day	109

FOURTH RACE.—The Coney Island Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Six furlongs.

Leidor	130	Azucena	107
Imp	128	Cormorant	107
Kinnikinnic	124	Jeannot	105
Swiftmas	123	Fly-By-Night	105
St. Cloud	122	Danforth	98
Bendorah	118	Millstream	95
Lambent	116		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course.

Peaceful	118	Knightbanneret	118
Battle Royal	118	Hesper	118
Herbert	118	Fettifogger	118
Wax Taper	118	Eileen Daly	115

SIXTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a furlong on turf.

Pacemaker	108	The Gardner	101
Millstream	108	Hard Knot	98
Decanter	106	Holdon	97
Murello	106	Holland	91
Hardy C.	103	Mazo	86
Rinaldo	103	James Tod	86
Maximo Gomez	102		

SLOAN AND THE WAITER.

English Papers Continue to Accuse and Abuse the American Jockey.

LONDON, June 19.—The afternoon newspapers to-day are insisting that "Tod" Sloan, the American jockey, in spite of his denials, is the man who assaulted the waiter at Ascot on Thursday. The Evening News is indignant at the fact that the Jockey Club has apparently decided to let the matter drop, and is stirring up public feeling against him. The paper says:

"The English jockeys, by their behavior and general bearing, have succeeded during the last twenty years in totally altering their social status, and it is hard lines on them that a foreigner should come to England and bring disgrace on the profession without any official notice being taken of it. The next time Sloan appears on a racecourse he will learn what the public thinks of him. The fact that he denies what fifty people witnessed may display American bravado, but in no other way will it better his position."

The Star publishes several abusive letters calling him "an American stable boy" and a "Lilliputian Yankee." The same paper asserts that after careful investigation "it was shown that it was Sloan and no one else who struck the waiter with a champagne bottle, completely opening his lip, so that a large portion of it hung over his mouth." The waiter is still under the care of a doctor.

Racing at Latonia.

CINCINNATI, June 19.—Racing results at Latonia:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Crystalline, 102 pounds, (Rochille,) 12 to 1, won; Garnet Beach, 102, (Landry,) 3 to 1, second; Katie Rutherford, 102, (Sheppard,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:15¼. Little Land, Cyclone, The Doctor, Chicopee, Provolo, Rarus, Pinar del Rio, Alcides, Elsie Barnes, Rida, and Timothy also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Aurea, 95 pounds, (Boland,) 4 to 1, won; Fairy Dell, 95, (Sheppard,) 8 to 5, second; Miss Hudson, 97, Landry, 10 to 1, third. Time—1:02¾. Jeana, Larkspur, Etta J., Lucille, Milda, Alda Dunn, Mileage, Lunetta, and Hawaii also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; selling. Beana, 100 pounds, (Landry,) 4 to 1, won; Salvarse, 105, (E. Ross,) 8 to 1, second; Freak, 110, (Boland,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:42. Semper Edam finished second, but was disqualified for fouling. Fantassy, Mayme M., Synia, Stanel, and Jessie Jarboe also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile; selling. School Girl, 98 pounds, (Boland,) 6 to 1, won; Shield Bearer, 103, (K. Harris,) 30 to 1, second; Vanessa, 102, (Landry,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:42. Volutante, Star Dust, Abusive, Emma Smith, Frank McConnell, Vox, Albert Baldwin, Sr., and The Norseman also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Strathlight, 100 pounds, (J. Hill,) 4 to 1, won; Postmaster Bailey, 97, (Boland,) 7 to 1, second; Dissolute, 115, (Peterman,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:03¼. King Dellis, Peter Duryea, Coley Gallardo, Prentiss O., John W. Patton, Sprung, Outburst, Mittenthal, and Scorpula also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile; selling. The Elector, 103 pounds, (J. Hill,) ½ to 1, won; Yuba Dam, 100, (E. Ross,) 7 to 2, second; Friesland, 99, (Boland,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:41. Trimmer, Connie Lee, Three Bars, and Annie M. also ran.

GOOD PRICES FOR YEARLINGS.

Kentucky Youngsters Sold at Madison Square Garden—W. C. Whitney Buys a Kingston Colt.

A large crowd made the trip to Madison Square Garden last night to attend the sale of the yearlings from the Melbourne Stud, property of W. S. Barnes of Lexington, Ky.; the Iroquois Stud, property of Mrs. Eliza J. Clay; some from Messrs. Barbee & Leigh, Mrs. Byron McClellan, and various other breeders from Kentucky. The sale began slow, but improved as it went along, and, while there were no fancy prices paid, the majority of the stock went for good sums. The top price of the sale was $2,200, this amount being given by Sydney Paget on behalf of W. C. Whitney for a colt by Kingston-My Gyps. H. E. Leigh and W. H. Clark also took a fancy to the colt, but Paget stood the fight the longest and secured the colt. There was some disappointment over the filly by Henry of Navarre-Sallie McClelland not being offered, but this was due to the fact that she met with an accident and was not brought out with the rest of Mrs. McClelland's string.

Some of the prices obtained were:

Bay filly by Henry of Navarre-Laura Stone; Matt Dwyer	$700
Beau Gallant, b. c., by Jim Gore-Bonita Belle; J. E. Madden	1,000
Idle Ways, ch. c., by Jim Gore-Gadding; W. H. Clark	800
Goddess of Night, blk. f., by Prince of Monaco-Gondola; Ed Tipton	775
Hoosierland, ch. c., by imp. Wagner-Indiana; Ed Tipton	750
Highland Sound, blk. f., by Jim Gore-Bagpipes; W. C. Whitney	1,000
Brown filly by imp. St. Gearg-Arrowgrass; W. P. Norton	800
Bay colt by Kingston-My Gyps; W. C. Whitney	2,200
Bay colt by imp. Conrad-Display; Oneck Stable	900
Brown colt by imp. Conrad-Too Sweet; W. H. Clark	1,500
Bay colt by Magian-Locust Bloom; G. C. Bennett	750
Bay filly by imp. Ben Strome-Rose; W. C. Whitney	650

IMPROMPTU BOAT RACES.

Yale and Harvard Crews in Training Have Several Friendly Brushes, and Harvard Wins Them All.

YALE QUARTERS, Gale's Ferry, Conn., June 19.—To-day witnessed a decided innovation in the training life on the Thames. The secrecy which has characterized the work seems to have been abandoned, and a more helpful and sportsmanlike spirit developed between the rival settlements at Red Top and Broadview.

This morning the Yale and Harvard fours met at a point near the start of the course, each out for the morning's practice. The Harvard boat drew alongside of Yale, and one of the oarsmen called across: "Want a scrap, Yale?"

"Yes," was the reply, and soon the two boats were spinning down the course for a short informal race. The stretch was against the wind, and Yale's weight told, Harvard finishing a length in the lead in a thirty-stroke pull. Turning around, the boats came back with the wind, and, although Harvard got a good lead at the start, the Yale men cut it down considerably before the brush was completed. The race, however, was of little significance as indicating the merits of the crews.

Before the crews parted arrangements had been made for a similar trial of speed this evening. The Yale four was out early this evening with two new substitutes—Cameron, stroke 1901 crew and this year's college crew, and Patterson, bow our 1900 freshmen. The order in which the four pulled in the first stretch was: Stroke, Cameron; 3, Cross; 2, Brook; 1, Mitchell. After the new combination had been tried, the four did a little work in their old order of last week, and then returned to the boathouse and dressed. When the Harvard four pulled past Yale's quarters they looked expectant, but "Bob" Armstrong called out through the megaphone that he regretted the plans of the 'Varsity for the afternoon practice made it necessary for his boys to get in their work early.

The rest of the Broadview crowd, however, did not seem satisfied, and Capt. Greenway, seizing the megaphone, called out to the Harvard four, which was pulling up the river, to come back, and they did. In the meantime the same four which had pulled against Harvard in the morning, with the exception of Cameron, who took Brock's place at stroke, had again donned their rowing clothes and brought their shell out. The two fours lined up about one hundred yards below Capt. Brown's dock, and "Jim" Greenway started them in regulation style.

The Harvard boat shot out under a quick stroke, and Yale was a length behind when the Harvard shell crossed the prearranged finish line under the nose of Col. McKee's yacht, Parthenia. The return down stream resulted in a warm brush, with a similar result. After the finish, Harvard cheered for Yale and Yale for Harvard. The Harvard launch had steamed up to a point off Broadview, and the men on board, including Coach Storrow, enjoyed the sport.

Cornell's New Football Coach.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 19.—Ever since it was definitely known that Glenn Warner would not be called to coach the Cornell football team another year there has been much speculation as to his successor, and it was to-day announced that at a meeting of the Football Committee last Saturday W. H. Bannard, Princeton, '98, was chosen. Last year he had charge of the team of the Northwestern University, and he has this Spring assisted in the training of Princeton's players.

Dartmouth's Football Schedule.

HANOVER, N. H., June 19.—The schedule of the Dartmouth football team for next Fall is as follows: Sept. 30, Exeter at Hanover; Oct. 7, Bowdoin at Hanover; Oct. 14, Yale at Newton, Mass.; Oct. 21, Williams at Hanover; Oct. 28, West Point at West Point; Nov. 4, Wesleyan at Middletown; Nov. 11, Harvard at Cambridge; Nov. 18, Columbia at New York; Nov. 25, Brown at Providence.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Lose First Game of the Series in Pittsburg.

IT WAS A PITCHERS' BATTLE

Tannehill, However, Was in Better Form than Seymour—Brooklyns Easily Defeat the Clevelands—Other Games Yesterday.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	41	12	.774
Boston	34	18	.654
Philadelphia	31	20	.608
Chicago	32	21	.604
St. Louis	32	24	.604
Baltimore	31	21	.596
Cincinnati	24	27	.471
Pittsburg	23	27	.460
New York	22	31	.415
Washington	17	37	.315
Louisville	16	37	.302
Cleveland	9	40	.184

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Pittsburg, 5; New York, 0.
Brooklyn, 6; Cleveland, 1.
Louisville, 3; Baltimore, 2.
St. Louis, 7; Washington, 4.
Chicago, 10; Boston, 8.
Philadelphia, 9; Cincinnati, 0.

Games To-day.

New York in Pittsburg.
Brooklyn in Cleveland.
Philadelphia in Cincinnati.
Baltimore in Louisville.
Boston in Chicago.
Washington in St. Louis.

PITTSBURG, June 19.—The Pittsburgs played an errorless game and easily defeated the New Yorks in good form, but Tannehill carried off the honors. In seven innings the visitors went out in one, two, three order. In the fifth New York made three hits and filled the bases, but could not score. Attendance, 1,800. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Donovon, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
M'Carthy, lf.	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
Williams, 3b.	0	1	2	5	0	4	0
McCrry, cf.	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Clark, 1b.	0	0	15	0	0	0	0
Ely, ss.	2	1	2	5	0	3	0
J. O'Brien, 2b.	0	1	2	2	5	0	0
Bowerm'n, c.	1	1	4	0	0	1	0
Tannehill, p.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total.	5	6	27	17	0		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Tiernan, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	0	2	5	0	0	0
W. Halt'n, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	0	1	8	0	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	4	2	0	0	0
T. O'Brien, lf.	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Hartman, 3b.	0	0	0	4	1	0	0
Warner, c.	0	1	5	0	0	0	0
Seymour, p.	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Total.	0	5	24	13	1		

Pittsburg	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	—5
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—McCarthy. Home run—Bowerman. Stolen bases—McCarthy and Ely. First base on balls—Off Seymour, 2. Struck out—By Tannehill, 3; by Seymour, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

BROOKLYNS VICTORIOUS.

The Team Defeated the Clevelands Through Good Batting.

CLEVELAND, June 19.—Both teams played a good game to-day, but the visitors excelled at the bat. Bates was a trifle unsteady. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Dowd, cf.	1	2	3	0	0	0	0
Harley, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Quinn, 2b.	0	2	1	3	0	0	0
Sullivan, 3b.	0	0	1	5	0	0	0
M'Allist'r, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tucker 1b.	0	0	11	0	0	0	0
Lockhe'd, ss.	0	0	4	2	1	0	0
Schre'g'st, c.	0	0	2	3	0	0	0
Bates, p.	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Total.	1	5	27	16	1		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Casey 3b.	1	1	1	3	0	0	0
Keeler, rf.	1	1	3	1	0	0	0
Kelley, lf.	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	1	5	2	1	0	0
Jones, cf.	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
McGann, 1b.	0	0	13	0	0	0	0
Daly, 2b.	1	1	1	2	0	0	0
Dunn, p.	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
Grim, c.	2	2	2	2	0	0	0
Total.	6	9	27	12	1		

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1
Brooklyn	0	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	—6

Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Brooklyn, 10. First base on balls—Off Bates, 7. Struck out—By Dunne, 1. Two-base hit—Grim. Sacrifice hit McGann. Stolen base—Quinn. Double plays—Tucker, (unassisted,) Bates, Schrecongost, and Tucker. Hit by pitcher—Sullivan, Tucker, Casey, McGann, Daly. Passed ball—Grim. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr.

St. Louis, 7; Washington, 4.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—Clean hitting at opportune times gave St. Louis a victory over Washington to-day. The home team played in splendid form both in the field and at the bat. Score:

St. Louis	0	1	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	—7
Washington	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	—4

Base hits—St. Louis, 13; Washington, 9. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Washington, 2. Batteries—St. Louis, Young and O'Connor; Washington, Weyhing and McGuire. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Louisville, 3; Baltimore, 2.

LOUISVILLE, June 19.—Cunningham pitched great ball to-day, and the Baltimores would have been shut out but for two misplays. Wagner's single sent in the winning run in the twelfth inning. Score:

Louisville	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—	3
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—	2

Base hits—Louisville, 13; Baltimore, 4. Errors—Louisville, 3; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Louisville, Cunningham and Zimmer; Baltimore, Howell and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Warner.

Philadelphia, 9; Cincinnati, 0.

CINCINNATI, June 19.—The Cincinnatis played an indifferent game again to-day, and were easily shut out by the Philadelphias. Donahue pitched well for the visitors, while Breitenstein's pitching was an easy mark. Score:

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0
Philadelphia	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	2	1	0—	9

Base hits—Cincinnati, 6; Philadelphia, 13. Errors—Cincinnati, 4. Batteries—Cincinnati, Breitenstein and Wood; Philadelphia, Donahue and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Burns and Smith.

Chicago, 10; Boston, 8.

CHICAGO, June 19.—After having to-day's game all but won, Willis became unsteady in the seventh and filled the bases. His wildness was followed by a triple and a long fly, placing the home team in the lead. Score:

Chicago	1	2	0	0	1	0	4	2	..	1—	10
Boston	1	3	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0—	8

Base hits—Chicago, 8; Boston, 13. Errors—Chicago, 6; Boston, 2. Batteries—Chicago, Callahan and Donahue; Boston, Willis, Nichols, and Bergen. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Manassau.

CHESS TOURNAMENT GAMES.

Final Round of the First Part of the International Match.

LONDON, June 19.—The final round of the first part of the international chess tournament was begun at St. Stephen's Hall, in this city, this noon, when the fifth round of the Berger system served for the pairing of the players, which was arranged as follows: Maroczy vs. Janowski, Steinitz vs. Schlechter, Lasker vs. Bird, Blackburne vs. Tinsley, Mason vs. Tschigorin, Pillsbury vs. Lee, Showalter and Cohn byes.

When the first adjournment was made, at 4:30 in the afternoon, the state of affairs was as follows: Maroczy and Janowski adjourned their game in an even position, Steinitz had a bad position against Schlechter, Lasker had beaten Bird, Blackburne had disposed of Tinsley, Mason had gone down before Tschigorin, and Pillsbury had defeated Lee.

At the evening session Maroczy defeated Janowski and Steinitz lost to Schlechter. The record of the players follows:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Bird	4	10	Pillsbury	9½	4½
Blackburne	8½	5½	Schlechter	9½	4½
Cohn	8	6	Showalter	6½	7½
Janowski	9½	4½	Steinitz	6½	7½
Lasker	11	3	Tschmann	2	12
Lee	4	10	Tinsley	3	11
Maroczy	10	4	Tschigorin	8	6
Mason	5	9			

New Grounds for Pigeon Shooters.

A. Drissel, acting as the representative of the National Pigeon Shooters' Association, has bought of Adam Haubitzer forty-two acres of land at Queens, Queens Borough. It is the intention of the purchasers to incorporate a new organization and improve the property by the erection of a number of buildings. A number of wealthy sporting men of this city are said to be back of the enterprise. The price paid is said to have been $800 an acre.

Australians and Oxford at Cricket.

PORTSMOUTH, England, June 19.—In the cricket match to-day between an eleven representing Oxford University past and present and the visiting Australian team the Oxford men were all out in their first innings for 251 runs.

Chicago Oarsman Left Out at Henley.

LONDON, June 19.—The entry of Dr. W. S. McDowell, the Chicago oarsman, for the Diamond Sculls at the Henley Regatta this year was received too late to be accepted.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Tuesday, June 20.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 6, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Motions in Bankruptcy.

In re Sugenheimer.
In re Hofstatter.
In re Piper & Co.
In re Cohen.
In re Marine Machine & Mfg. Co.
In re Gutwillig.
In re Feeney.
In re Strom.
In re Anderson.
In re Hatfield.
In re McNamara.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

SARATOGA, June 19.—The Court of Appeals calendar for to-morrow is as follows: 5, 54, 57, 44, 64, 66, 67, and 69.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Patterson, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

64—Merritt vs. Merritt.
79—McLellan vs. Goodwin.
81—U. S. Casualty Co. vs. C. J. Gude Co.
9—Cohen vs. York.
90—Kiernan vs. Fox.
7—Rothschild vs. Rooseve t.
53—Waeder vs. Talbot.
61—Bennett vs. Campbell.
11—Veiller vs. Brady.
19—People, &c., vs. Moran.
12—In re Smith.
85—Brown vs. Wittner.
8—Barraga vs. Ribon.
8—Brown vs. Mechanics & Traders' Bk.
87—Fisher vs. Rochester Gas Light Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Friedlander vs. Floumas.
2—In re Garniss.
3—Parke vs. Weiller.
4—Ellison vs. N. Y. Times Co.
5—Buckl vs. Buckl.
6—Krone vs. Bronk.
7—Brennan vs. Hamilton.
8—In re Bartlett.
9—Empire City Subway Co. vs. B'way & 7th Av. R. R.
10—In re Kessler.
11—Aschner vs. Sieg l Cooper Co.
12—Minturn vs. Cotter.
13—Graham vs. Peffe s.
14—In re Price.
15—Buckley vs. Seitz.
16—Handren vs. Ellio t.
17—Schwerin vs. Zeitch ner.
18—Klausner vs. Hag e mann.
19—In re Mooney.
20—Simms vs. McCr nick.
21—In re Merrill.
22—In re Bauer.
23—Toplitz vs. Lyon.
24—Veazey vs. Allen.
25—Brindle vs. Brindle.
26—In re Lenox Building Co.
27—Met. Imp. Co. vs. Westervelt.
28—Hartman vs. Hofheimer.
29—Greenwood vs. Petit.
30—In re Dahlman.
31—Laing vs. Steinnetz.
32—Waldo vs. Behsman.
33—Kohnert vs. Newton.
34—Allen vs. Corn Exchange Bank.
35—Same vs. Home Bk.
36—Gross vs. Zeircker.
37—People, &c., vs. Flannigan.
38—Bohemian Ben. Association vs. Jessel-sohn.
39—Jesselsohn vs. Buel.
40—Cortney vs. Dempsey.
41—De Vitto vs. Malloy.
42—Ohio Nat. Bank vs. U. S. Guarantee Co.
43—C. F. Gessert Co. vs. Kreusler.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motion.

1—Tradesmen's Nat. Bk. vs. Effinger. Preferred causes.
2332—P. W. Devoe & Co. vs. Feltner.
50—Werner vs. Franklin Nat. Bank.
60—Butler vs. Oppenheimer.
3627—Hodkinson vs. Kinnear & Gager Co.
2379—Donnelly vs. Hopkins.
957—Strauss vs. Met. St. Ry.
3033—Gottlieb vs. Phoenix Athletic Club.
3670—Schattman vs. Schattman.
1—Crane Co. vs. same.
2—Same vs. Same.
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995—Same vs. Same.
996—Same vs. Same.
997—Same vs. Same.
998—Same vs. Same.
999—Same vs. Same.
1000—Same vs. Same.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1000.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Weerr r.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy for the People.

1—Frank Pechanadi.
2—James Meehan.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial. Preferred causes. Calendar clear.

10256—Stalz vs. Samuels.
10251—Wood vs. Conly.
10273—Braman vs. Hall.
9925—Brenner vs.
10123—Colonial Banc vs. Thompson.
10181—Solomon vs.
10230—Gas Engine & Power Co. vs. Brandt.
10240—Taylor vs. Taylor.
9904—Wodiska vs. Dickinson.
9899—Odell vs. Adler.
10191—Terry vs. Hayes.
10130—Raegener vs. Ball.
10207—Same vs. White.
10020—Same vs. Peck.
10289—Same vs. Chandler.
10278—Langworth vs. Stack.
9204—Riverside Bank vs. Salisbury.
9272—Same vs. Jones.
10153—Knappman Whiting Co. vs. Reid.
10169—Martorell vs. McManus.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Special Term, Part III., IV., and V. for trial.

4463—Gannon vs. Kiely.
4204—Just vs. Reil.
4479—O'Loughlin vs. Everard.
4531—Gundlock & B. W. Co. vs. Fritz.
4035—Tuthill vs. Nordsick.
4483—Kirkman vs.
4834—Curran vs. Flaherty.
4857—Froelich vs. Fritz.
4977—Joseph vs. Greenwich Ins. Co.
4978—Joseph vs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
5004—Carr vs. Butler.
3727—Posnanski vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3741—De Merseman vs. same.
4452—Waubser vs. R. H. Wolff Co.
3719—Cohen vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
3745—Craemer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3722—Schoenberger vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3751—Stevens vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1630—Morgan vs.
4885—Simon vs. Baehr.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5085.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Matlice, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

2775—Banta vs. Cobb-Cree.
2663—Fleming vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1976—Ohlandt vs. Prussian Pub. Co.
3223—Bravermann vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3998—Miller vs. Collins.
3109—Glassman vs. Fuppert.
3865—Weinstein vs. Schalheimer.
2252—Giles vs. 3d Av. Railroad Co.
2291—Flood vs. same.
2109—Zinn vs. Goldsmith.
2531—Quinn vs. Hahn.
4131—Davis vs. Jerome.
2279—Stevens vs. Union Ry. Co.
37—Wood vs. Harris.
3697—Lonzo vs. Tobias.
1441—Columbia Bank vs. Herzog.
3365—Mazzucco vs. Ryan.
3072—Smith vs. Lowenstein.
2132—Walton vs. Mayor, &c.
2195—Man. Cement Co. vs. Abbott.
2461—Smith vs. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.
2264—Burroughs vs. Stephens.
2738—Clark Johnson M. Co. vs. Huyler.
1434—Hoffman vs. Ottenberg.
560—Crinnion vs. Stapff.
3797—Rosenbaum vs. Nordenschild.
4023—Carr vs. Finnegan.
2380—Springer vs. Tompkins.
4056—Thileman vs. Mayor, &c.
3262—Hannahan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Mary Schatz.
2—Mary B. Dunbar.
3—Morris Hallo.
4—Jane A. Dwyer.
5—Elizabeth Broderick.
6—Maria A. Knoblauch.
7—Anna Bischoff.
8—Jane A. Dwyer.
9—Della S. Parnell.
10—Morris White.
11—Lorenzo Armstrong.
12—Mary Kiley.
13—Maria Satz.
14—Israel Goldstein.
15—W. J. Cashman.
16—Margaret Smallman.
17—Rody McLaughlin.
18—Genefeva Schrank.
19—Albert L. Mowry.
20—Thomas Dunphy.
21—Eugene Van Benschoten.
22—Charles Drake.
23—Maria Kehrer.
24—Joseph G. Cook.
25—D. B. O'Malley.
26—Gustavus Tuckerman.
27—Gerhard Beringer.
28—Dorothy Ann Pratt.
29—George Nuss.
30—Edwin Bates.
31—Edwin Bates.
32—Edward J. Mahon.
33—John T. Gerlach.
34—Rose Ferrigan.
35—George Hamilton.

Wills for probate at 10 A. M.

Michael Fitzgerald.

At 10:30 A. M.

Rebecca Boyle.
Edith S. Whitney.
Elizabeth Hess.

At 11 A. M.

Catharine Werner.

At 2 P. M.

Edward R. Pelton.
Charlotte Osterwald.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Varnum S. —Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL BLDG. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 192 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 287 BROADWAY, Silk Exch'ge Bldg 58 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
33 WALL STREET.

Telephone 2712 Broad.

B. H. & F. W. PELZER,
44-46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.
For Investment or on Margin.
Members N. Y. Consolidated Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Financial Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.
Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.
TR. VELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
OFFICERS:
JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Assistant Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, 2d Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Wm. R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Wm. H. Guelshenen,	Peter Doelger,
Frank L. Platt,	Cherles W. Morse,
James Roosevelt,	Charles V. Fornes,
Eugene Kelly,	Wm. Halls, Jr.,
George R. Sheldon,	Bernard M. Shanley,
Ed. N. Dibble,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Edwin Warfield,	James D. Layng,
Edward Eyre.	James Ross Curran.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET.
New York, June 9, 1899.
To the Holders of the Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds:
Holders of registered bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company on the basis of
$1,100 Prior Lien Bonds (ex-coupon due July 1st, 1899) for each
$1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.
Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds from January 1st to June 30th, 1899, will be paid in cash on July 1st, to the registered holder.
The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.
General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
By C. S. MELLEN, President.

Illinois Central Two-Ten 4% Gold Bonds of 1904.
Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the provisions contained in the Two-Ten Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, dated January 2, 1894, issued under and secured by the mortgage made by the said railroad company to the United States Trust Company of New York, Trustee, bearing date December 28, 1893, the Illinois Central Railroad Company intends to, and will, redeem each and all of said bonds, on presentation at its office, No. 214 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the first day of July, 1899, by paying the principal and interest then due.
Interest on said bonds will cease from and after the said first day of July, 1899.
If the bonds are presented at its office prior to July 1, 1899, the company will pay the redemption value thereof, less discount on the same at 3 per cent. per annum from date of presentation to July 1, 1899.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
April 14, 1899.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, HENRY H. COOK, } Vice Presidents.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Republic Iron and Steel Stocks
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

$12,000,000
First Mortgage Collateral Trust 4½ Per Cent. Fifty Year Gold Bonds,
OF THE
Washington Traction & Electric Co.

DATED JUNE 1, 1899. DUE JUNE 1, 1949.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS without deduction for any tax imposed by the United States or any State or Municipal Authority, which the Traction Company may be required to pay or to retain therefrom under and by reason of any present or future law.

Interest Payable June 1 and December 1 at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company in the City of New York. Bonds may be redeemed at option of Company at 107½ and accrued interest, upon five months' notice.

United States Mortgage & Trust Company, Trustee.

THE WASHINGTON TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY controls, by the ownership of over 90% of their respective capitalstocks, the following Street Railroads and Electric Light Companies in the City of Washington, D. C.:

STREET RAILROADS:

METROPOLITAN RAILROAD CO.,
COLUMBIA RAILWAY COMPANY,
BRIGHTWOOD RAILWAY COMPANY,
WASHINGTON, WOODSIDE AND FOREST GLEN RAILWAY COMPANY,
ANACOSTIA AND POTOMAC RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
WASHINGTON AND GREAT FALLS ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
GEORGETOWN AND TENNALLYTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY,
WASHINGTON AND ROCKVILLE RAILWAY COMPANY,

ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANIES:

POTOMAC ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY,
UNITED STATES ELECTRIC LIGHTING COMPANY.

These are the only Electric Light Companies now operating or authorized to operate in the City of Washington, D. C.

The Railroad Companies have 116.38 miles of track, all of which is under electric traction, or in process of conversion.

The Electric Light Companies have seventy-two miles of subways, with about four hundred miles of duct, besides many miles of overhead wires.

BONDS.

Authorized Issue, $20,000,000.00.

Reserved to retire outstanding bonds of constituent companies	**$6,558,000 00**
Held for future uses of Company	**1,442,000 00**
Now Issued	**12,000,000 00**
Total	**$20,000,000 00**

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A STATEMENT MADE TO THE BANKERS BY MESSRS. F. C. STEVENS, O. T. CROSBY, AND C. A. LIEB (COPIES OF WHICH MAY BE HAD IF DESIRED).

"THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF CASH ON HAND IN THE TREASURIES OF THE VARIOUS COMPANIES, A PORTION OF WHICH IS BEING USED IN SUBSTITUTING ELECTRIC TRACTION FOR CABLE AND HORSE POWER AND IN BUILDING EXTENSIONS, TOGETHER WITH THE CASH NOW TO BE PROVIDED FOR SIMILAR PURPOSES, AND FOR THE ACQUISITION OF OUTSTANDING SHARES AND AS SECURITY FOR THE FIRST YEAR'S INTEREST ON BONDS IS APPROXIMATELY $3,275,000.00.

The work of reconstruction and the building of extensions will be virtually completed about September 1st, 1899. With the advantages to be derived from the amalgamation of the properties, the utilization of underground electric power, the railway extensions, and the general extension of the electric-light lines recently authorized by Congress, we estimate for the year beginning July 1st, 1899:

GROSS EARNINGS:

From Railway properties	**$1,750,000 00**
From Lighting properties	**550,000 00**
Total	**$2,300,000 00**
Operating expenses	**1,150,000 00**
Net income	**$1,150,000 00**
Total fixed charges	**887,480 00**
Surplus	**$262,520 00**

In our opinion this estimate will be exceeded by the actual results.

In fact, the figures arrived at by Messrs. H. H. Vreeland and F. S. Pearson of the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company of New York, men justly considered pre-eminent as street railroad experts, are, as appear in their appended reports, in excess of our estimates.

Dr. Louis Duncan of Baltimore, Electrical Engineer of the Third Avenue Railroad System of New York, concurs in these figures.

The Report of Messrs. Vreeland & Pearson, above referred to, is as follows:

CABLE BUILDING, 621 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, May 31, 1899.

GEORGE W. YOUNG, Esq.,
President United States Mortgage and Trust Co.,
59 Cedar Street, New York.

Dear Sir:

By your request we have examined the Washington Street Railway and Electric Lighting Properties, the control of which is about to be transferred to the Washington Traction and Electric Company, and also have studied the reports and estimates of Mr. Oscar T. Crosby and Dr. Louis Duncan.

From our examination, it is apparent that the conditions in Washington are particularly favorable for such a plan as thereby a large increase in gross revenue should be obtained and a material reduction in operating expenses effected.

The street railway properties have been subject to the disadvantages of independent operation, and on this account the suburban lines have been unable to reach the shopping districts and other important points in the heart of the City.

This condition of affairs has, without question, retarded the development and growth of the suburbs, and when under the proposed plan through cars are run to this section of the City, from the suburbs, the traffic in this outside territory should be materially increased.

The opening of the new routes and lines of travel now made feasible should greatly benefit the public and add largely to the revenue of the City itself.

A substantial portion of the mileage of the roads is still operated by animal traction, and when these lines are equipped with electricity a large increase in revenue should be obtained.

In view of the present revenue of the various street railway lines and the increase due to electric equipment as shown by the experience in other cities, as well as the increase to be expected from a consolidated management, we are convinced that the gross revenue of these properties will equal $1,850,000.00 per year.

The cost of operation on many of the lines is much above the average, and would appear to be excessive under the conditions existing in the City of Washington, where the climate is much more favorable to electric traction than in New York and other Northern cities. This large cost of operating has been due undoubtedly to the necessity of maintaining so many different organizations. Under the proposed plan with the properties under the direction of capable men, the cost of operation should not exceed fifty per cent. of the gross income, and this percentage should be greatly reduced until about forty per cent. covers the actual cost of operation.

The City of Washington offers an attractive field for the electric-lighting business. But for the undue competition between the two companies, and the legal restrictions as to extensions now removed by Congress, their respective gross and net revenue would have been considerably increased. As an illustration it may be mentioned that the revenue of the Gas Company from public lighting has been about $190,000, as against $85,000 for both of the Electric Lighting Companies.

In a city like Washington, especially where electric lighting is far preferable, this result is wholly disproportionate, and under normal conditions should be practically reversed. Moreover, in a city the size of Washington, the present gross revenue of the two companies is extremely small, and under proper management should be largely increased.

With the contracts which the companies now have in hand, and allowing about twelve per cent. normal increase, the gross revenue for the first year should be about $550,000.00.

By close attention to development of new business on the part of the management, this gross revenue should be increased within three years to nearly if not quite $1,000,000. The cost of operating the electric lighting plant should not exceed the percentage required for the operation of the railroads.

We should estimate the combined revenue for the lighting and railway companies at about $2,400,000.00, and within three years there should be combined revenue of at least $3,000,000.00.

As regards the extensions which it is proposed to build, and the reconstruction of the present lines with the electric conduit system, we are informed that the company has on hand, or is about to provide, about $3,500,000.00, which amount we consider ample for the purpose intended.

We remain,

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) H. H. VREELAND (Prest. Metropolitan St. R'way Co. of New York.)
F. S. PEARSON (Chief Engineer Metropolitan St. Railway Co. of New York.)

Application will be made to list the bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

CIRCULARS CONTAINING FULL STATEMENTS AND REPORTS AND COPIES OF THE MORTGAGE MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

HAVING SOLD $4,250,000 OF THE ABOVE BONDS WE OFFER THE REMAINING $7,750,000 AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

APPLICATIONS FOR BONDS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY CHECK FOR 5 PER CENT. OF THE PAR OF THE BONDS SUBSCRIBED FOR; BALANCE PAYABLE ON ALLOTMENT AT WHICH TIME INTERIM CERTIFICATES OF THE TRUST COMPANY WILL BE DELIVERED FOR THE BONDS.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS WILL BE OPENED AT THE OFFICES OF THE UNDERSIGNED, ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1899, AT 10 A. M., AND CLOSE AT OR BEFORE 3 P. M. ON THE SAME DAY.

THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO REDUCE OR REJECT ANY SUBSCRIPTION.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY,
59 Cedar Street, New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY,
59 Wall Street, New York.
Cor. 4th & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.
50 State Street, Boston.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
120 Broadway, New York.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Four Hundred and Fifty-nine (459) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

212	2745	4321	9471	14222	18050	31828
281	2770	4531	9753	14261	19145	31982
299	2773	4590	9820	14306	19158	32063
414	2813	4786	9824	14356	19509	1 2227
415	2877	4834	9826	14443	19512	32241
613	2895	4917	9901	14636	19521	32285
624	2903	4918	9926	14639	19572	32373
719	2916	4920	10173	14670	19648	32388
726	2983	4931	10198	14717	19857	32661
727	3068	5104	10202	14720	19862	32758
742	3077	5248	10224	14733	20039	32788
745	3099	5274	10289	14818	20056	32947
753	3108	5524	10362	14864	20455	32982
989	3130	5567	10429	14868	20463	33031
1022	3132	5666	10438	14889	20739	33043
1141	3167	5768	10560	14944	20822	33054
1147	3191	5768	10796	14950	21079	33128
1329	3192	5821	10807	15064	21425	33209
1442	3285	5883	10810	15500	21619	33244
1455	3270	6014	10826	15502	21621	33250
1493	3271	6209	10835	15520	21623	33251
1595	3272	6214	11045	15526	21679	33290
1599	3273	6216	11125	15589	21681	33292
1601	3309	6315	11139	15612	21863	38552
1604	3310	6471	11172	15637	21945	33701
1637	3371	6599	11314	15692	28515	34021
1637	3368	6477	11234	15639	21959	33754
1639	3371	6599	11314	15692	28515	34021
1640	3458	6804	11400	15715	28725	34046
1760	3496	6851	11519	15718	28974	34695
1761	3559	6908	11549	15769	29128	34993
1763	3560	7033	11631	15776	29338	35053
1764	3562	7054	11726	15846	29536	35170
1802	3563	7064	11791	16032	29581	35184
1809	3564	7252	11813	16055	29804	35256
1818	3567	7450	11839	16067	29809	35999
2103	3570	7527	11802	16223	29810	36085
2204	3572	7541	12019	16226	29819	36384
2206	3574	7767	12023	16342	29827	36956
2207	3575	7837	12110	16380	29910	36996
2247	3583	7864	12119	16414	29927	39259
2312	3594	7905	12156	16487	29960	41474
2319	3596	7923	12205	16557	29976	41483
2445	3618	7952	12224	16789	30034	41624
2463	3645	7954	12311	16842	30136	43699
2466	3648	8127	12327	16848	30162	43847
2478	3655	8210	12542	17025	30279	44190
2522	3663	8223	12701	17147	30353	44401
2524	3690	8231	12837	17156	30450	44826
2526	3691	8237	12864	17175	30539	45071
2591	3697	8241	12879	17189	30548	45090
2592	3731	8350	12907	17195	30802	47108
2593	3738	8364	13035	17302	30832	47170
2605	3743	8416	13071	17303	30850	47171
2606	3749	8424	13199	17471	30913	47291
2610	3750	8474	13203	17959	30986	47333
2614	3753	8485	13211	18010	31093	49571
2619	3754	8488	13512	18246	31279	50062
2646	3759	8553	13851	18315	31379	50543
2651	3761	8738	13926	18317	31410	51663
2660	3766	8743	13973	18400	31562	51769
2671	3767	8837	14026	18425	31690	52072
2672	3773	8941	14058	18483	31622	52356
2690	3806	9024	14169	18723	31669	52590
2734	3927	9087	14171	18740	31708	53145
2739	3980	9226	14172	18928	31827	53197
2742	4188	9456	14199			

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to July 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE. By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

New York, January 14, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Four Hundred and Fifty-nine (459) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

S. H. CREIGHTON,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SCHMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Two hundred and thirty-two (232) of the General First Mortgage $1,000 Coupon Bonds, and Fifty (50) of the General First Mortgage $5,000 Registered Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or a total par value of Four hundred and eighty two thousand dollars ($482,000) were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage numbered as follows, viz.:

$1,000 COUPON BONDS.

810	3084	6040	10702	14844	19536	31883
408	3085	6123	10717	14910	19571	32013
730	3087	7242	10788	14985	19670	32269
732	3307	7330	10817	14988	19675	32478
733	3389	7714	11047	15214	20053	32790
1140	3309	7751	11163	15374	20079	33143
1142	3552	7877	11241	15389	20416	34506
1151	3565	7887	11328	15571	20706	34745
1287	3569	7896	11331	15590	20795	35186
1300	3573	8233	11335	15617	20857	35236
1454	3577	8405	11579	15716	20940	37052
1492	3582	8412	11898	15792	21774	37233
1521	3620	8421	11928	15794	21882	39659
1605	3649	8452	11969	15806	21952	39715
1634	3653	8453	12094	15821	21997	39762
2370	3745	8489	12328	16003	29242	39869
2371	3751	8676	12835	16278	29424	39968
2373	3757	8813	12862	16331	29606	40020
2393	3790	8821	13024	16407	29775	42238
2476	3924	8017	13793	16551	29822	43523
2523	3925	8924	13966	16556	29977	43842
2562	3932	9058	13988	16591	30193	44124
2590	3934	9582	14037	16809	30369	45182
2666	3936	9607	14089	16871	30464	45302
2673	4018	9888	14163	17158	30478	46575
2753	4072	10082	14255	17397	30601	46933
2812	4785	10177	14323	17449	30805	48489
2878	4845	10180	14359	18861	30833	49871
2911	4846	10186	14383	18744	31377	51358
3071	4996	10200	14498	18941	31733	51368
3074	5007	10550	14523	19235	31761	51750
3078	5832	10651	14524	19286	31781	52252
3079	5960	10690	14831	19389	31875	53037
3080						

$5,000 REGISTERED BONDS.

1353	4550	13148	14267	15764	17165	20501
1456	5114	13197	14295	15830	17351	20916
1529	5381	13293	14489	16045	17477	
1603	6243	13708	14532	16085	17483	
2304	6467	13828	14813	16177	17604	
2804	6469	13846	15373	16719	17630	
3319	12678	13864	15482	16799	18596	
3643	13108	13895	15740	17008	19043	

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to July 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

All the outstanding COUPON bonds issued under said mortgage have now been called for redemption.

Registered bonds should be assigned to "Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, for redemption."

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE. By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

New York, May 15, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the 282 Coupon and 50 Registered Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

CHAS. E. HUMPHREYS,
With Central Trust Company of New York,
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SCHMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

FINANCIAL.

ISSUE OF
$3,232,000
First Consolidated Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. 30 Year Gold Bonds
(DUE MAY 1ST, 1929),
AND
14,000 Shares 5 per cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock
OF
The United Electric Light and Power Company,
OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

THE UNITED ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY is a consolidation of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company with the Brush Electric Company, and owns all the bonds and all the stock of the Northern Electric Company, thus being a practical consolidation of ALL THE ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

The capitalization of the United Electric Light and Power Company is as follows:

First consolidated mortgage 4½ per cent. 30-year gold bonds	**$4,500,000**
5 per cent. cumulative preferred stock	**1,000,000**
Common stock	**2,000,000**

Statements prepared for us from the books of the constituent companies, operated separately and in active competition, show for the twelve months ending December 31st, 1898, combined gross earnings of over $602,000, and for several years past a net income considerably in excess of the present fixed charges of The United Electric Light and Power Company. The reports of experts indicate a great reduction in operating expenses as a direct result of the consolidation of the several companies, thereby largely increasing the net earnings apart from any estimated increase in gross receipts.

The FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS of The United Electric Light and Power Company are coupon, of $1,000 each, payable to bearer, with privilege of registration of principal, and are a lien upon all the properties, rights, franchises, etc., now owned or which may hereafter be acquired by that Company, subject only to $268,000 underlying bonds outstanding. Principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of, or equal to, the present standard of weight and fineness, without any deduction for any tax or taxes which the Company may be required to retain or deduct therefrom by any present or future law of the United States, or of the State of Maryland for State purposes.

Interest payable semi-annually on the first of November and first of May at the banking-house of Alexander Brown & Sons, Baltimore.

Maryland Trust Company, Trustee of the mortgage.

Of the total amount of first consolidated bonds authorized under the mortgage $268,000 are to be reserved to provide, at or before maturity, for an equal amount of underlying bonds, being the total amount of such bonds outstanding, $1,000,000 bonds are to be held in the treasury of the Company, to be issued only if and as future requirements of the Company may demand, leaving $3,232,000 bonds to be issued at once.

The PREFERRED STOCK, of the par value of $50 per share, is limited to 20,000 shares, of which 6,000 shares are to be reserved in the treasury of the Company, to be issued only if and as future requirements of the Company may demand.

This stock is entitled to cumulative preferential dividends payable out of the net earnings of the Company at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, semi-annually, November first and May first in each and every year.

Application will be made to have the bonds and preferred stock "listed" on the Baltimore Stock Exchange.

After careful investigation we have purchased the above $3,232,000 bonds and the 14,000 shares of preferred stock, and now offer the bonds for sale at par and accrued interest and the preferred stock at forty dollars ($40) per share and accrued dividend, at which price this stock would yield a net income of about 6¼ per cent. per annum. Each to be paid for on Monday, the 3d day of July, 1899, at which time negotiable receipts will be issued, exchangeable for bonds and preferred stock, if the engraved bonds and certificates of stock are not then ready for delivery.

Copies of the Agreement for Consolidation, mortgage, counsel's opinion, etc., may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Subscriptions for the bonds and preferred stock will be received until 12 o'clock Friday, the 23d day of June, 1899, but the right is reserved to reject applications, to close the subscriptions earlier than the said date, and to allot smaller amounts than those applied for. Allotments will be made as promptly as possible after the closing of subscriptions.

Alex. Brown & Sons,
Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Co.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

June 19th, 1899.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and Its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
R. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

TO THE HOLDERS OF
TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. Income & Land Grant Bonds and Scrip:

At the request of the holders of a considerable amount of the above securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the purpose of securing and enforcing the payment of principal and interest of said securities, and generally for the protection of the rights and interests of the holders of same.

You are hereby invited to deposit your bonds and scrip with either the Continental Trust Co., New York City, or its agent, the Fidelity Trust & Safety Vault Co., Louisville, Ky., under an agreement with this Committee, copies of which are on file with the Trust Companies.

The Trust Companies will issue negotiable receipts for the securities deposited.

Deposits must be made on or before July 10th, 1899.

J. D. PROBST,
G. W. NORTON,
J. W. BARR, Jr.,
Committee.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, June 21, 1899,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)

1 share New York Law Institute.
$25,800 Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. (Ctfs. of Dep.) Deb. Bds., J. B. Watkins Land Mtge. Co.
20 shs. Globe Fire Ins. Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
100 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
$5,000 Silver Springs, Ocala and Gulf R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Bonds.
45 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
97 shs. Broadway Bank.
30 shs. Importers and Traders' Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Manhattan Company Bank.
32 shs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
3 shs. N. Y. Life Insurance and Trust Co.
35 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
3 shs. American Surety Co.
$5,000 Denver and Rio Grande R. R. Impt. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1928.
$5,000 Lake Erie and Western R. R. 2d 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
$5,000 Missouri Pacific Bonds. Coll. Trust 5 p. c.
$5,000 Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. Gen. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1943.
20 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
$500 Atch. and Nebraska R. R. 1st Mtge. Guar. 7 p. c. Bd., 1898.
31 shs. Irving National Bank.
$5,000 Gramercy Sugar Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1923.
9 shs. National City Bank.
100 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$2,000 Terminal R. R. Asso. of St. Louis 1st 4½ p. c. Bds., 1939.
$5,000 Albany and Susq. R. R. Consol. 7 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$9,000 Chi., Ind. and Louisville R. R. 5 p. c. Refunding Bds., 1947.
$5,000 Gramercy Sugar Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1923.
20 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. Pfd. 1st Asst. pd.
80 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin com. 1st Asst. pd.
$20,000 Gramercy Sugar Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1923.
25 shs. City Trust Co.
10 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
100 shs. American Surety Co.
20 shs. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
200 shs. Indianapolis Gas Co.
$30,000 Staten Island R. R. Co. 1st 4½ p. c. Bds., 1943, Guar.
$20,000 Chic. and No. West. R. R. (Meno. Extn.) 7 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$10,000 Chic. and No. West. R. R. (Mil. and Mad.) 6 p. c. Bds., 1905.
$34,000 Chic., Burlington and Quincy R. R. 7 p. c. Bds., 1903.
$25,000 Albany and Susq. R. R. 1st Consol. 7 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$14,000 Morris and Essex R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1914.
$25,000 Chic. and No. West. R. R. (Iowa Div.) 4½ p. c. Bds., 1902.
$10,000 Silver Spring, Ocala and Gulf R. R. 1st Mtge. L. G. Skg. Fd. 4 p. c. Bds., 1918.
8 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
200 shs. Atlantic Coast Elec. Ry. Co.
$5,000 Rochester Passenger Ry. Consol. 5 p. c. Bds., 1930.
$4,000 Boston and N. Y. Air Line R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1905.
$8,000 Mil., Lake Shore and West. R. R. (Mich. Div.) 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1924.
75 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
20 shs. Western National Bank.
$5,000 Indapls. and Vincennes R. R. 1st 7 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$2,000 Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of N. Y.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS

STATEMENTS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 14, 1899.

All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Printed in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
MECHANICS & TRADERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,930,885.34
Overdrafts		4,268.19
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$149,875.27	149,875.27
Other real estate	$48,868.44	48,868.44
Mortgages owned		4,500.00
Stocks and bonds		105,000.00
Specie		842,115.17
U. S. legal-tenders and circulating notes of National banks		136,102.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$111,516.18	
Other items carried as cash	4,805.14	116,321.82
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixtures	$12,000.00	
Premium account	953.13	
Custom House balance with U. S. Treasurer	5,000.00	17,953.13
		$2,855,883.86

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$400,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	14,080.06
Due depositors	2,284,642.83
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	7,125.71
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	50,000.00
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	35.26
	$2,855,883.86

State of New York County of New York, ss.:
LEO SCHLESINGER, President, and ABIJAH M. DEDERER, Cashier, of Mechanics and Traders' Bank, a banking located and doing business at No. 486 Broadway in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 14th day of June, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.
LEO SCHLESINGER, President,
ABIJAH M. DEDERER, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 19th day of June, 1899, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] ELIAS R. PECK,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co., 22.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
FOURTEENTH STREET BANK
at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$778,608.87
Overdrafts		121.90
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$62,618.98	
Due from approved reserve agents	262,358.57	
		324,977.52
Other real estate		2,192.77
Stocks and bonds		283,925.00
Specie		15,595.41
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		92,284.00
Other items carried at cash		169.69
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixtures	$4,000.00	
Revenue stamp account	782.25	
		4,782.25
		$1,502,607.41

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	7,106.47
Due depositors	1,292,357.73
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	2,924.21
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	50,000.00
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	219.00
	$1,502,607.41

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
GEORGE F. VAIL, President, and IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier, of Fourteenth Street Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 3 East 14th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 14th day of June, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.
GEO. F. VAIL, President.
IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 19th day of June, 1899, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] MORRIS E. STEERE,
Notary Public N. Y. Co., No. 129.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
FIFTH AVENUE BANK
of New York at the close of business on the fourteenth day of June 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$7,807,024.98
Overdrafts		15,668.60
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers		108,637.72
Banking house and lot		357,066.60
Mortgages owned		5,000.00
Stocks and bonds		42,228.13
Specie		1,963,643.40
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		447,403.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$313,165.52	
Other items carried as cash	56,684.07	
		369,849.59
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
U. S. internal revenue stamps		4,945.71
		$11,126,467.73

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	1,074,980.47
Due depositors	$9,906,717.78
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers and savings banks	44,769.48
	9,951,487.26
	$11,126,467.73

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
A. S. FRISSELL, President, and FRANK DEAN, Cashier, of the Fifth Avenue Bank of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 580 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 14th day of June, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made. And Henry Steers, the President, is absent and cannot join in this report.
CHAS. H. BROWN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to by deponent the 19th day of June, 1899, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] JOHN W. SWAINE,
Notary Public Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
ELEVENTH WARD BANK
at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,232,964.82
Overdrafts		127.50
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		211,187.40
Banking house and lot	15,000.00	
Other real estate	1,075.00	
		46,075.00
Mortgages owned		4,500.00
Stocks and bonds		119,362.00
Specie		50,548.40
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		68,804.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$55,676.51	
Other items carried as cash	256.32	
		55,932.83
		$1,789,489.97

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	124,215.07
Due depositors	1,565,274.90
	$1,789,489.97

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier of the Eleventh Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 147 Avenue D, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn for himself, says that the foregoing report with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief; and he further says that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 14th day of June, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made. And Henry Steers, the President, is absent and cannot join in this report.
CHAS. H. BROWN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to by deponent the 19th day of June, 1899, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] JOHN W. SWAINE,
Notary Public Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 19	889,414
To date this year	96,511,350
Corresponding date last year	50,286,207

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 19	$1,911,000
To date this year	$580,352,010
Corresponding date last year	$373,455,420

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 1¾@2½ per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tobacco	½	Nat. Steel pf	1
Chi. & N. W.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L.	1
Nat. Biscuit	½	St. L. & S. W. pf	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. S. & R.	1¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1¾
Am. S. & R. pf	⅝	Missouri Pacific	½
Am. Express	7	Nat. Lead	½
Am. Steel & Wire	3½	Nat. Steel	½
Am. S. & W. pf	½	N. J. Central	1¾
Am. T. Plate pf	¼	Norf. & Western	¾
Am. Steel Hoop pf	1	Norf. & West. pf	¾
Anaconda Copper	¾	Northern Pacific	⅞
At., T. & S. F. pf	¾	North. Pac. pf	½
Balt. & Ohio	1¼	Ore. R. R. & N.	1¼
Balt. & Ohio pf	1½	Pacific Mail	¾
Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	1	People's Gas, Chi.	1
Brooklyn Un. Gas	½	Cent. Pac., as. pd.	½
C., M. & St. P. pf	½	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	1
Chi. Term. Tr.	⅛	Reading	⅝
Col. So. 1st pf	2	Reading 1st pf	1
Con. Tob.	⅛	Reading 2d pf	1¼
Delaware & Hudson	1	St. P. & Om.	¾
Den. & R. G.	½	Southern Pacific	¾
Den. & R. G. pf	⅞	South. Ry. pf	¾
Den. M. & Ft. D.	½	Stand. R. & T.	¾
Federal Steel	2½	Tex. Pac. L. T.	1¼
Federal Steel pf	3	Twin City R. T.	1¼
Int. Silver	½	Union Pacific	1
Louis. & Nash.	⅝	Union Pacific pf	¾
Manhattan Con.	½	Un. Bag & P. pf	½
Met. Street Ry.	2	U. S. Rubber	¾

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

American Cotton Oil 8s	1	Col. Fuel & Iron 5s	1

Bonds Declined.

Ala. Mid. 1st	1¼	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	1
K., P. & G. 1st	1½	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1¼
Mex. Int. 1st	1¼		

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

The security market is neglected; nine out of ten changes yesterday were fractional. Bear traders continue noisy, but they accomplish little. They who are counted upon for leadership on the bull side seem disposed chiefly to take vacations. Nowhere, though, in important circles is there any show of doubt touching business conditions, present prosperity, prospective improvement. That Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Mills, and their colleagues choose just now to rest is indicative not at all of anything discouraging; when—in a little while—they do become active and aggressive there will be results all the surer and bigger for this recreation spell that they insist on enjoying.

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In yesterday's market chief conspicuousness was taken by the shares of the American Steel Wire Trust. It was more largely traded in than any other stock—contributing almost a fifth of the entire business done on the Stock Exchange; and its fluctuation—its decline—was also the greatest of the day.

Extraordinary in many ways is the present situation of this new trust stock. It is, moreover, destined apparently to cut a figure out of the ordinary for some time to come. Two or three days hence its Board of Directors are to meet here to act officially as to the dividend that has been officially pledged. And if present plans are adhered to that dividend promise is going to be broken. Some of the Western Directors are already here; and they say there will be no dividend. It being pointed out that the dividend has been officially forecast, the answer is that new exigencies have come into the company's affairs, and that dividend payments at this juncture are impossible.

Either this is foolishness and deceit now or pledges given weeks ago were shameless impositions. And it may even be that the latter is the fact. According to past Wall Street estimates over $3,000,000 of cash ought to be in the American Steel and Wire treasury; but what are such estimates worth? They lose sight of expenditures on a vast scale to acquire additional plants; they ignore the use of funds required if speculation is to be carried on in raw materials; they give absolutely no reckoning whatever to subscriptions to new outside schemes, to steamship companies and the like.

The fair critic will rather ask to see—ask for the chance to scrutinize—balance sheets. The fair critic will perhaps not be amazed that the $3,000,000 counted on by Wall Street is not in sight—nor, in fact, as much as 10 per cent. of it.

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In this particular blind pool there is the probability of sensible action, for if there be bad official performances there will be an appeal to the courts. Some suggestions are heard of technical responsibilities as to the company's preferred stock; but no such pretense will be protective, for arrangements are already made for the summoning of the corporation's managers into court for an accounting, if they act in disregard of their readily proven pledges. Their one defense can be that money to pay common stock dividends is not in the treasury; and who really knows that it is? False in pledges, why not false in assets? Who knows—who knows that will tell? The idea of a court order for an accounting is good and wholesome. It is not well to postpone too long the solving of financial mysteries. If there be really grave conditions in this new blind pool investors will not be the more hurt by knowing the facts promptly.

ONE TRUST IN DANGER.

When financiers exert much energy upon contrivances to fool the public there is the possibility that they may so much overwork as to risk their own serenity, if not their own safety. What goes on in the cigarette and plug tobacco trusts can be taken by way of illustration. The latter may have to be reorganized. It is speculated in on the Stock Exchange under the title of the Continental Tobacco Company. Organized months ago, to be an unprecedented monopoly and to earn tremendous profits, it is disclosed now to be worrying vastly over competition and to be earning no dividends whatsoever. Some disbursements are made upon preferred shares, but the common capital gets nothing—a fact which threatens to result in a financial explosion.

Not long ago the Continental Company took over a St. Louis property of large trade consequence, and it was officially announced that that accomplishment completed the trust's monopoly; but now it is found that every small outside factory has doubled output; and so far as trade conditions go the situation is worse than before Liggitt & Myers were absorbed.

New competition, however, is not the real source of this trust's sorrow. The distresses that most count are not outside, but inside. Members of the Board of Directors are at loggerheads. Some of them—three that are influential—threaten to resign. Two even declare themselves ready to start out with new competition. And what is much more to the point, one of the magnates of the Standard Oil Trust expressly agrees to have $10,000,000 underwritten for a new opposition company—if, as he is assured, a conspicuous officer of the Continental Tobacco Company will accept the property's management.

As a matter of news, there can be little in this revelation which will surprise observers of what has been going on in the tobacco trade—legitimate business interests there being so far subordinate to stock market speculation. But one more illustration is added to the list that exemplifies what dangers attend investments in blind pools. Continental Tobacco Trust stock has become widely distributed; "the public" has it; insiders have sold out. And disruption of that trust now—a trust which is practically a pool—will be scandalous—even apart from the distressing losses imposed upon foolishly trustful men.

But what is a blind pool for? Was there ever one that was a benefit?

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

Trading for London account was not at all influential in the stock market yesterday, being limited in volume and in scope. The arbitrage houses bought 4,000 and sold about 2,500 shares of the international group. The foreign buying was heaviest in Ontario and Western and Union Pacific, while the sales were scattered. Cables to Wall Street reported a growing uneasiness abroad over the South African situation.

THE STEEL STOCKS.

With the exception of Tennessee Coal and Iron, all of the steel shares followed American Steel and Wire yesterday, showing weakness and declining under the pressure of sales for both accounts. At one time the Street thought it saw buying of Steel and Wire common by Chicago and St. Louis interests, and for a while the whole steel group developed firmness. Subsequent disillusionment, however, led to fresh selling and lower prices.

In Steel and Wire there seemed to be more liquidation of long stock by local commission houses than for some time, although the bulk of the selling was still credited to the West. It was reported that some Wall Street brokers were calling for larger margins on the stock than they have heretofore asked. Federal Steel fell off sympathetically, but the stock received much better support than Steel and Wire and evidently was not in request as a short sale. Flower interests bought on the decline, and other prominent commission houses were also active on that side. Federal Steel common got down below 61 in the last hour, and the preferred to 81⅝. National Steel common was weak on light transactions, touching 49½. The preferred, however, was strong at 90, and specialists reported a growing scarcity of the stock. National Steel common, by the way, is one of the few steel stocks that have not been subject to dividend rumors. It is claimed that the company will earn $10,000,000 this year, but the Directors are yet openly opposed to a dividend on the common.

TENNESSEE COAL STRONG.

Tennessee Coal and Iron was the one strong stock of the steel group yesterday, refusing to decline with the others and getting as high as 65½ during the day. The stock was taken steadily by the same brokers who were noted as heavy buyers last week, their operations being openly credited to insiders. Moore & Schley are also believed to have accumulated quite a line of the stock during the past few weeks. Several bull points on Tennessee Coal were in circulation yesterday, and were held responsible for its strength. It was stated that a number of coal contracts with various railroads which go into effect July 1 are at higher prices than those of the year now ending, another point is based on the company's iron output, estimated at 800,000 tons, which, at $12 per ton, against $6 last year, will give Tennessee Coal much larger earnings than in 1898. The company's rumored purchase of the Sheffield furnaces is also advanced as a bull argument.

MANHATTAN ELEVATED.

Unfounded rumors of a quarrel in the Manhattan Board of Directors were used yesterday to influence Manhattan stock. Hints of possible resignations from the board were denied emphatically and insiders stated that there is no likelihood of any new developments at the Directors' meeting this week. Manhattan was notably firm around 112 and made only a fractional loss for the day. The trading contingent was again bearish on it in a listless sort of way, but the traders met apparently unlimited buying orders in the hands of brokers who have been active in that direction for weeks past and who are understood to be acting for Metropolitan Street Railway interests as well as for Manhattan insiders. Except the previously mentioned rumors there was no news whatever on the property.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Flower interests were the heaviest buyers of Brooklyn Rapid Transit yesterday, and their purchases kept the rather aggressive short sales by traders from having effect. Among these friends of Brooklyn there were continued expressions of confidence in the property's earning power and in the stock. The rumors of a possible dividend continue in circulation, despite the refusal of insiders to confirm them. A number of speculators claim to have the dividend tip from good sources, and they are clinging to it, in the face of contrary opinion.

METROPOLITAN RUMORS.

Exaggerated reports of possible friction between the Metropolitan Street Railway and its employes induced some little selling of Metropolitan stock yesterday, resulting in a two-point net decline. The stock sold as low as 223. Wall Street interests identified with the company ignored the gossip, and answered inquiries with positive assertions that there is no possibility of trouble between the management and the men. The buying of "Met" on the decline was by brokers who have had supporting orders in the stock for some time past.

COLORADO LABOR TROUBLES.

All of the Colorado stocks were weak early yesterday, but showed firmness later on the announcement that an arbitration committee has been appointed to bring about a settlement of the smelters' strike. Smelting common got down to 37¼, and the preferred to 82. Denver and Rio Grande preferred sold at 76⅝, the common at 19½, and Colorado Fuel at 43¾. The late advices as to the labor situation in Colorado were more reassuring than any received since the beginning of the strikes.

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN.

Weakness of St. Louis Southwestern second incomes has attracted considerable attention in bond circles recently, and has been a matter of surprise, in view of the fact that net earnings for the year show twice the amount necessary for the interest on the issue. The decline is explained by the failure of the Directors to provide for the July coupon on the bonds. It has all along been understood that the interest would be met, and the disappointment has naturally induced liquidation. Interests identified with the property explain the matter by saying that the company's earnings have been used for physically improving the road—rock ballasting the Arkansas Division, putting in heavy rails, building bridges, &c. The management figures that by means of these improvements operating expenses will hereafter be reduced to such an extent that, if earnings continue as at present, the company will be able not only to pay interest on the incomes, but also a dividend on the preferred stock.

PROSPECTS OF BURLINGTON.

Discussing Burlington's prospects, The Boston Commercial Bulletin says:

Burlington has been a favorite stock all the week and has been about the best bought of any of the grain-carrying roads. The New York reports are that Boston orders have been largely responsible for its advance, and the indications are that it will rise steadily to its high-water mark.

The crop reports as finally sifted out indicate a very good season for the road and its receipts from grain tonnage are likely to be heavy.

The bulls on the stock are banking on a heavy increase in the earnings of the system resulting from the movement of a large corn crop in Nebraska. In 1897 this State produced over 240,000,000 bushels of corn, while in 1898 the amount fell below 160,000,000; this year a record breaking harvest is anticipated and from this alone the Burlington's earnings should show a great increase.

Moreover, the saving in interest charges on the present refunding operations will cut no small figure in the company's net earnings, and as a great deal of money has been spent within the last five years on roadbed and equipment, there will be no extraordinary expenses along that line.

Burlington is practically the last of the Western railroads in which Boston capital is largely interested and whose management has its home here, and its successful record in the past certainly calls for support from local investors, especially in view of its prospects. Stock purchased now ought to show a substantial profit before 1900, besides the accruing dividends.

A TRACTION TRUST?

Philadelphia yesterday revived the story of a consolidation of the Union Traction Company of that city, the Consolidated Traction Company of Pittsburg, the Metropolitan Company of New York, and the recently consolidated Chicago traction lines—all Whitney-Widener-Elkins properties. These systems, according to the story, are to be sold to the American Railway Company, of which Mr. A. A. McLeod of Reading fame, is the President. One Philadelphia house had a dispatch which said:

"In the event of the negotiations now under way being brought to a successful termination, it is probable that Messrs. Widener, Elkins, Magee, and Whitney will form a "Big Four" combination to buy into and secure a controlling interest in the American Railway Company and take hold of the systems in the four cities named and operate the four roads under one management."

The Standard Oil party was said to be back of this new venture to "establish a complete trolley system that will span the continent and reach from the Atlantic to the Pacific."

The story is not a new one, having been circulated some time ago and promptly denied by the interests mentioned. There were denials of the same sort yesterday.

BALTIMORE, June 19.—Alexander Brown went to Philadelphia to-day to attend a conference of the representatives of street railway companies from New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Chicago. He admitted that negotiations were in progress looking to a consolidation of the various properties, but said he could not give details until after the conference.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Decrease of $5,752 in Santa Fé, Prescott and Phenix net earnings for April, but increase of $19,391 since July 1.

Declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. by Rock Island.

Trust Company of America to begin business next Monday.

Decrease of $2,759 in Georgia Southern and Florida's net earnings for May, making a decrease of $39,388 since July 1.

Decrease of 5,587 tons in east-bound shipments of dead freight from Chicago for the past week, as compared with the previous week, and decrease of 4,869 tons, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Increase of $12,322 in Ann Arbor's net earnings for April, making an increase of $35,405 since Jan. 1.

Purchase by the Bank of England of £216,000 gold from the United States and £45,000 from Holland.

CHICAGO WHEAT FLUCTUATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 19.—There was a good deal of variation in the wheat market today. At the opening the confidence of traders who had been buying on the belief that the Russian crop had been ruined by drought was staggered by cables reporting good rains in some parts of the drought-stricken districts and by a break of 1⅜d. at Liverpool. The news took a cent off the price of wheat on the curb, and opening quotations of the regular session showed even more decline.

Later in the day private advices from Russia were that the reported rains came too late for any material benefit, and that the Roumanian situation was still unrelieved.

Domestic news also was by turns bearish and bullish. An important factor was the enormous receipts at primary Western points—1,022,000 bushels, against 103,000 the corresponding day of 1898. Another factor was a report that the weather throughout the West and Northwest was favorable to the wheat crops.

On the other hand, it was brought out that the visible supply had increased only 326,000, and late in the afternoon reports came of hot winds in Kansas and Nebraska.

The effect of this various information was to give wheat quite a range in price. It sold as low as 1¼ cents below Saturday's closing, but at the end of the day had recovered all except ⅜ of a cent of the decline.

GOLD AND SILVER OF 1898.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Director of the Mint Roberts has announced his final estimate of the production of gold and silver in the United States for the calendar year 1898 as follows:

States.	Gold.	Silver in Fine Ounces.
Alabama	$5,000	100
Alaska	2,524,800	92,400
Arizona	2,465,100	2,246,800
California	15,637,900	642,300
Colorado	23,195,300	22,815,600
Georgia	128,600	500
Idaho	1,716,900	5,073,800
Iowa	100	.....
Maryland	600	.....
Michigan	100	32,400
Minnesota	100	.....
Montana	5,126,900	14,897,200
Nevada	2,994,500	805,000
New Mexico	539,000	425,300
North Carolina	84,000	700
Oregon	1,177,600	130,000
South Carolina	104,200	300
South Dakota	5,699,700	152,300
Tennessee	900	.....
Texas	300	472,900
Utah	2,285,400	6,485,900
Virginia	4,500	.....
Washington	766,200	254,400
Wyoming	5,300	100
Total	$64,463,000	54,437,600
Total for 1897	57,363,000	53,860,000

The commercial value of silver bullion for 1898 was 59 cents per fine ounce, while for 1897 it was 60 cents.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in June showed increases:

Central of Georgia	$4,513
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	8,600
Chicago Great Western	38,569
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	9,574
Denver & Rio Grande	18,400
Evansville & Indianapolis	386
Evansville & Terre Haute	2,416
Flint & Père Marquette	6,801
International & Great Northern	5,694
Kanawha & Michigan	934
Lake Erie & Western	13,668
Louisville & Nashville	48,725
Mexican Central	24,667
Mexican National	21,189
Minneapolis & St. Louis	5,801
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	12,876
Missouri Pacific	37,000
N. Y., Ontario & Western	23,231
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	1,627
Rio Grande Western	10,000
St. Louis & San Francisco	9,904
St. Louis Southwestern	19,831
St. Joseph & Grand Island	3,512
Texas Pacific	14,645
Twin City Rapid Transit	2,064
Wabash	28,476
Wisconsin Central	7,743
Total increase, 27 roads	$380,845
Increase previously reported	119,878
Total increase, 31 roads	$500,718

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The following showed decreases:

Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern	$5,682
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	37,770
Central Branch (Missouri Pacific)	2,000
Chesapeake & Ohio	8,013
Rio Grande Southern	148
Santa Fé, Prescott & Phenix	391
Toledo & Ohio Central	408
Total decrease, 7 roads	$54,412
Net increase	$446,306

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, June 19, 1899.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15½	16	550	Am. Car & Foundry	16	16	16	16	+ ⅛
58½	59¾	90	Am. Car & Found. pf.	58¾	60	58½	60	.....
41½	44½	50	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	43	43	43	43	.....
35	38½	10	American Cotton Oil	38½	38½	38½	38½	.....
37½	37½	700	Am. Smelting & Ref.	38½	38½	37⅝	37¼	—1⅜
82	83	410	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	82	82⅝	82	82⅜	— ⅝
122	138	110	American Express	133	133	133	133	—7
75	76	100	American Malt. Co. pf.	75	75	75	75	.....
10⅝	11	510	American Spirits Mfg.	10¾	10⅜	10¾	10⅜	— ⅜
31	34	10	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	32	32	32	32	.....
55⅛	53¼	58,450	Am. Steel & Wire	58	58¼	54½	55⅛	—3½
95	95½	1,600	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	95¼	95¼	95	95¼	— ¼
151⅝	151⅞	27,070	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	152¼	153⅜	151¼	151⅝	— ⅛
117½	118½	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	118	118	118	118	— ¼
100	103	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	103	103	103	103	.....
35⅞	36½	575	American Tin Plate	35¾	36	35¼	35⅞	.....
85	..	600	Am. Tin Plate pf.	85	85	85	85	— ½
95¼	96	1,737	American Tobacco	95¾	96⅜	96	96	+ ⅛
29¾	30	2,000	Am. Steel Hoop	29¼	30	29¼	30	.....
76	77	1,200	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	76½	76½	76	76	—1
50½	50⅝	1,535	Anaconda Copper	51	51½	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅝
17¼	17½	850	At., T. & S. F.	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17½	.....
54	54⅛	9,555	At., T. & S. F. pf.	54⅜	55	54	54	— ⅞
47½	48	3,440	Baltimore & Ohio	48⅞	48⅞	47½	48	—1¼
70	70¼	1,760	Balt. & Ohio pf	71	71½	70	70¼	—1½
115⅞	115⅞	20,181	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	116⅜	116⅝	115⅝	115¾	—1
138	138	150	Brooklyn Union Gas	136	136	136	136	— ½
..	..	300	Brunswick City	14¼	14¼	14	14	— ¼
53	53½	110	Canada Southern	53½	53½	53½	53½	— ⅞
96	96½	50	Canadian Pacific	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	.....
50½	50⅝	1,200	Central Pac., ass't pd.	51	51	51	51	— ⅛
24½	24⅞	320	Chesapeake & Ohio	24⅝	24⅝	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
58½	59½	700	Chi. Con. Traction	59⅜	59½	58¾	59⅛	— ⅜
130½	130⅝	10,475	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	130¾	131⅛	130	130⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	13¾	3,000	Chicago Great West	13⅝	13⅞	13	13¾	+ ⅛
125⅞	125⅞	9,690	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	126	126¼	125¾	125⅞	— ¼
172½	173½	110	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	172½	172½	172½	172½	— ½
153	153⅜	900	Chicago & Northw	152	154	152	153⅞	+1⅞
111¼	111½	1,850	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	111½	111½	111	111½	— ⅛
15	16	115	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	15	15	15	15	— ⅞
47½	48	2,200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	49	49	45¾	48	.....
43¾	44	2,070	Colorado Fuel & Iron	44	44⅜	43¼	44	.....
42	43	200	Col. Southern 1st pf.	42½	42½	42	42	—2
11½	12½	300	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	11⅝	12¼	11⅝	12¼	— ¼
180½	182	1,965	Consolidated Gas	181	182	180	180	.....
43½	44	7,065	Continental Tobacco	44¼	44¼	43	43⅜	— ½
81	81½	360	Continental Tobac. pf.	81	81	81	81	— ¼
118½	119	625	Delaware & Hudson	119	119¼	119	119	—1
169	170	40	Del., Lack. & West	171½	171½	171½	171½	.....
22	22¼	800	Denver & R. G.	22	22¼	21¾	22	— ⅛
76½	76¾	5,280	Denver & R. G. pf.	77¼	77¼	76⅝	76⅝	— ⅛
19	20½	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
38¾	40	300	Evans. & T. H.	39	39	39	39	— ¼
61	61¼	36,307	Federal Steel	63	63	60⅞	61	—2⅛
81¾	82¼	3,941	Federal Steel pf.	83	83	81¾	82	—1
117⅛	117¼	990	General Electric	117	117¼	117	117	— ¼
66	67	420	Glucose Sugar Ref.	66⅞	66¾	66¼	67¼	— ¼
108	110	90	H. B. Claflin Co.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	.....
56¾	57½	100	Hocking Valley pf.	57	57	57	57	— ¼
112	112⅜	15	Illinois Central	112¾	112⅜	112¾	112⅜	.....
40⅝	41	1,100	International Paper	40¾	40⅞	40⅜	40⅝	.....
75	76	215	Internat. Paper pf.	76	76	76	76	— ⅛
13	14	100	International Silver	13½	13½	13½	13½	— ½
8	8¼

were 102 and interest bid. Later the bid for the bonds declined, and they closed at 101 bid, a net gain of one-half of 1 point. The rumor of the early settlement of the gas war that was current in Wall Street yesterday was like the many other recent rumors on the same subject, and as quickly met with denial.

Amalgamated Copper sold at 93¾ early in the day, but it showed little activity and no net change showed in the closing bid. American Air Power made a net gain of 3¾ points, closing at 80¼ bid. Standard Oil sold up to 460, and closed at 400 bid, a net gain of 5½ points. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	34¼	34⅝
Amsterdam pf	59	61
American 5s with interest	101	101½
Bay State Gas	2⅛	2¼

Industrials.

American Air Power	80¼	81½
Beet Sugar	31	34
Beet Sugar pf	80	82
Electric Boat	20	22
Electric Boat pf	44	46
Electric Vehicles	104½	110
Electric Vehicle pf	115	120
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	2¼	2⅝
Havana Commercial	30½	31
Havana Commercial pf	68	70
International Power	78	80
International Pump	24	25
International Pump pf	66	67
Kentucky Distilleries	18¾	19
Kentucky Distilleries pf	60⅝	61½
National Grammophone	80	82
National Salt	46	51
National Salt pf	73	..
New England Electric Vehicle	13	14
New York Air Brake and Coupler	60	62
New York Electric Vehicle	23	..
Otis Elevator	34	35
Otis Elevator pf	90	91
Republic Iron & Steel	17½	18¼
Republic Iron & Steel pf	62	63
Royal Baking Powder	99⅞	101
Rubber Goods Mfg	25	26½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	79½	81
Standard Oil Trust	460	462
Union Steel & Chain	27½	28
Union Steel & Chain pf	67½	68
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¾	1

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	93	94
British Columbia Copper	12	12½
Flemington Coal & Coke	25	27½
General Carriage	35	36½
Markeen Copper	7½	8½
Pittsburg, Lessmer & L. E	22½	23½
Tennessee Copper	19¾	20
*Wahnita Copper	6¾	7¼

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	115	118
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	120
Broadway Surface 2d	106	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	240	249
Brooklyn, East & West End 5s	101	..
Brooklyn Elevated Bonds	102	104
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	99	102
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	190	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	80	82
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	104	106
Con. Traction of N. J	89	90
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	111	112
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	84	88
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	117	119
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	96	99
Kings Co. Elevated	8	9
Kings Co. Elevated 5s	5	5
Nassau Electric	95	97
New Orleans Traction (new)	18	22
New Orleans Traction pf. (new)	96	97
Ninth Avenue Railroad	170	180
North Jersey Street Railway	34¾	35¼
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	93½	95
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103½	104½
Steinway Railroad 1st & p. c. 1st	115	116
Second Avenue Railroad consols	119	122
Sixth Avenue Railroad	203	220
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	199	200
United Traction, Providence	91	92
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	22	24
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	105	107

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	39	40
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	97	98
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	50	52
Hoboken Ferry 5s	95	97
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	43	44¾
Union Ferry bonds	101	102

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	11	12
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	82	85
Central Union Gas, guaranteed	103	105
Columbus Gas	95	100
Consolidated Gas of Newark	53	60
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	84	88
Consolidated Gas of N. J	20	23
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	108	110
Essex & Hudson Gas	42½	44
Fort Wayne Gas	65	70
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	78	81
Indianapolis Gas	122	128
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	103½	104¼
Lafayette Gas Company	85	70
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	81	84
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas	50	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	71	73
Mutual Gas of New York	250	310
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	66	97
New England Gas & Coke	20	21
New England Gas & Coke bonds	81½	82½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	102	113
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	53	56
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Gas	50	55
Ohio & Indiana Gas 6s	71	73
St. Joseph Mo.	45	46
St. Joseph Mo. 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	85	90
Standard Gas, New York	112	118
Standard Gas, New York, pf	127	..
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	81	85
Western Gas	96	97½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	107	108

Industrials.

American Bank Note	45	50
American Typefounders	46	50
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Central & South American Tel	113	114
Cramps' Shipyard	81	85
General Chemical	90	..
General Chemical pf	99	101
Herring-Hall-Marvin, 1st ass't pd	2	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf., 1st ass't pd	10	13
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	54	56
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	96	..
Hudson River Telephone	100	115
Iron Steamboat	6	7
Lorillard Company pf	120	..
Michigan Peninsular 5s	106¼	107½
Standard Coupler	..	30
Trenton Potteries	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf	..	90
Union Typewriter	20	21½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	114	116
Union Typewriter 2d pf	116	117
Wagner Car Company	179	181
Worthington Pump pf	112	113

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES AND STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
3,000	A. T. & S. F. pf.	54¾	55	54	54½
28,160	Am. Sugar Ref.	152¾	153⅝	151½	151⅞
10,250	Am. Steel & W.	58	58	54½	55⅝
16,370	Balt. & Ohio	116⅜	116⅞	115⅝	115⅝
9,600	C. B. & Q.	130½	131	130	130⅝
4,960	C. M. & St. P.	126	126¼	125⅝	126
1,840	C. R. I. & P.	111⅝	111⅝	111¼	111½
220	Cent. Tobacco	44	44⅝	43¾	43¾
10,010	Federal Steel	62¾	62⅞	61	61
30	Federal Steel pf.	82	82	82	82
1,390	Louis. & Nash.	67	67	66¼	66⅜
8,060	Manhattan	112	112¼	111¾	111⅞
870	Missouri Pacific	40¼	40⅝	40	40½
470	Northern Pacific	47	47	45⅞	45⅞
50	Nor. Pacific pf.	75	75	74⅞	74⅞
10	N. Y. O. & W.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
1,650	People's Gas	119¾	119¾	118¾	119¼
300	Pennsylvania	130½	130½	130¼	130¼
100	Reading 1st pf.	61⅜	61⅜	60⅝	60⅜
20	Southern pf.	49½	49½	49½	49½
3,030	Tenn. C. & I.	64⅝	65⅞	63½	65
620	Union Pacific	40	40	39¾	39¾
480	Union Pac. pf.	73⅞	73⅞	73⅛	73½
20	U. S. Rubber	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜
20	U. S. Leather pf.	69¼	69½	69¼	69½
490	Union Traction	42½	42⅝	42½	42⅝
50	Western Union	89⅝	89⅝	89⅞	89⅝
100,130					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$23,000	Am. Gas 5s	101	102	101	102
47,000	S. L. S. W. 2d	51⅝	51⅞	51⅝	51⅞
$70,000					

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1¾@2½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@3⅝ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $95,972,238; balance, $4,708,658; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $421,205.

Money on call in London, ¾ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2@2 1-16 per cent. for short and 2⅛@2¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firmer. Posted rates were $4.86½ for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.85¾ for sixty days, $4.87¾@$4.87⅞ for demand, $4.87⅜ for cable transfers, and $4.85@$4.85½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.13¾ for long and 5.16¼ for short; reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 95 7-16@95½, and guilders at 40 1-16 and 40 3-16@40¼.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—15@20c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—20c discount.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 19.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were agitated, the prolongation of the Ministerial crisis causing numerous realizations. Rentes, however, were calm. Italian securities were lower. Spanish 4s fluctuated much, efforts to depress them being resisted and opinion in regard to the intentions of Spain being much divided. Turks relapsed. Rio Tintos opened weak, this feeling being accentuated by sympathy with the relapse in copper. De Beers were freely offered. Kafirs were depressed on rumors that English troops had been dispatched to the Transvaal.

BERLIN, June 19.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were weak, but closed steadier. Spanish 4s fluctuated sharply and finished harder, encouraged by Paris advices. Americans were dull, and Canadian Pacifics were maintained on the traffic returns.

FRANKFORT, June 19.—Business was dull on the Boerse to-day. Spanish 4s were particularly weak. Americans were lower. Local shares fluctuated, and closed steady.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Con	.03	.13
Andes	.11	.13
Belcher	.35	.35
Best & Belcher	.34	.38
Bullion	.05	.05
Caledonia	.58	.58
Challenge Con	.32	..
Chollar	.25	..
Confidence	.93	.92
Con. California & Virginia	1.30	1.45
Con. Imperial	.02	.01
Crown Point	.27	.20
Exchequer	..	.02
Gould & Curry	.22	.24
Hale & Norcross	.32	.33
Julia	.03	.02
Justice	.15	.14
Kentucky Con	.04	.01
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.43	.45
Occidental Con	.21	.21
Ophir	.90	.96
Overman	.17	.17
Potosi	.36	.36
Savage	.22	.22
Sag Belcher	.06	.06
Sierra Nevada	.62	.65
Silver Hill	..	.02
Standard	2.50	2.50
Syndicate	.05	..
St. Louis	.10	..
Union Con	.32	.36
Utah Con	.12	.12
Yellow Jacket	.36	.37
Silver bars	60¾	60¾
Mexican dollars	49¾@50¼	49¾@50¼
Drafts, sight	12½	12½

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 19.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anaconda	46	48	50	52
Anchoria	80	84	76	76¾
Argentum	28	29	27	28
Battle	28	28½	25½	26
Columbine	17¾	18	16	16½
Consolidated	9	9¼	9	9½
Damon	18¾	18⅞	16⅞	17
Elkton	88	89	88⅜	89⅞
El Paso	27	28	20	20¼
Findlay	14½	14⅞	13⅞	14
Garfield	10¾	11	10⅜	10
Gibson	27	32	27	30
Golden Fleece	30	35	30	35
Golden King	90	98	87½	90
Gold Coin	200	207	195	200
Gould	22¾	23	20¾	20¾
Isabella	76¾	78½	73¼	73
Independence	59½	60	53½	60
Jackpot	35⅜	35¾	34½	34¾
Matoa	31¾	32	31½	31¾
Moon Anchor	100	101	94	98
Pinnacle	17½	17¾	16	16½
Pharmacist	4¾	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
Portland	193	198	190	195
Rawlings	42	44	40	45
Rosa	20	22½	22	25
Union	24½	28⅝	24	24½
Vindicator	90	91	90	97
Work	22¼	22¾	20¼	20½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 19.—The speculative stagnation now ruling is calculated to make the demand for money extremely light. Hence it is that the market for the time being is very quiet and rates without special change. At the Clearing House to-day all the loans were made at 3 per cent., and New York funds sold at from 15 to 20 cents discount. Call money ranged from 3 to 4 per cent., with a few loans made as high as 4½ per cent. Time money was quoted at from 3 to 4 per cent., according to names, collateral, and length of time. There was little outside paper-making, and note brokers had small stocks of material to offer. Loans were reported as low as 3 per cent., and again good paper passed as high as 4 per cent.

But for a continued activity in Dominion Coal and the selling of Federal Steel and Sugar for New York account, there would have been really no stock market. Dominion Coal sold off at first to 51 from 52, but, good buying orders appearing, it soon rallied again, only, however, to recede once more a little later on to 51½, at which figure it closed. The feeling regarding the stock is coming to be better, as the late advices regarding lease week's disaster show that the actual property damage is less than at first reported.

The copper shares were all badly neglected. The Standard Oil group was almost wholly without quotation. The whole list, during the last dealings, came almost to a standstill and the closing prices, as a rule, showed concessions from the early high figures.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	10	10½	Old Dominion	37	37½
Allouez	8½	9	Osceola	83	84½
Arcadian	52½	54	Parrot	52	52½
Arnold	15	15½	Pioneer	2½	3
Ash Bed	2	2½	Quincy	150	165
Atlantic	3	33	Rhode Island	3½	9
Baltic	33⅛	33½	Santa Fe	12	12¼
Bost. & Mon.	340	350	Santa Ysabel	13¾	14
Butte & Bos.	75½	77	Shoe	37	38
Centennial	33½	34¼	Tamarack	208	212
Franklin	18½	19	Utah Con	41⅞	42¼
Humboldt	2½	3	Washington	2½	2⅝
Isle Royale	42	44	White Knob	12½	15
Mohawk	26½	28	Winona	14	15
Old Colony	10½	11	Wolverine	44	45

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	208	Cent. M. pf.	70
Bost. & Low.	238	Fitchburg pf.	115
Bost. & Me.	192	N. Y. & N.	32
Bos. & Prov.	300	E. 6s	113¼
Bost. Elev.	107	N. Y. & N.	..
Bos. Gas 5s	90	E. 7s	113
Cent. Mass.	19	West End	93½

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell T.	340	Erie Tel.	95½
Chi. Sk. Yds.	145	Lams. Store.	37½
Dom. Coal	51⅝	Mex. Tel.	3⅞
D. Coal pf.	114	U. S. Oil	40½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 19.—American Linseed preferred opened at 41½, closing at 42½; the common, which opened at 8, was 8½ at the close. Metropolitan gold bonds sold at 97; the preferred at 56½ at the opening and at 56 at the close; trust certificates were 14½. National Biscuit common opened at 43⅛, declined, and closed at 42⅞; the preferred opened at 97⅛, and on sale of a small lot closed at 98¼. National Steel common, which closed Saturday at 50⅛, opened at 50, declined to 49, and closed at 49⅜. Diamond Match was 149½, but closed at 148.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	27½
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	78½
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	148
National Biscuit Co. com	42⅝
National Biscuit Co. pf	97¼
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. com	4
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf	13
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Co	2
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Co. pf	20
Chicago Pkg. & P. Co	12
Chicago Pkg. & P. Co. pf	30
N. Chicago St. R. R	245
W. Chicago St. R. R	115½
South Side Elevated R. R	94
Lake St. Elevated	16
Lake St. Elevated t. ctfs	13½
Street's W. S. C. Line	20

REGULAR STOCKS.

American Linseed com	8⅞
American Linseed pf	42
American Tin Plate com	35½
American Tin Plate pf	84½
National Biscuit Co. com	42⅝
National Biscuit pf	97⅛
National Carbon com	18½
National Carbon pf	81
National Steel com	49½
National Steel pf., ex. div	88½
Diamond Match	148
West Chicago St. R. R	119

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—The pending deal between the American Railways and Consolidated Traction of Pittsburg induced heavy trading and higher prices for the securities of these companies, the former advancing to 12, Consolidated common to 35⅛, and the preferred to 66¾, its highest on record. The terms of the deal are on a basis of 70 for the preferred and 40 for the common in 5 per cent. collateral trust bonds. If the deal is closed, the American will also take over the Philadelphia company, which controls the United Traction of Pittsburg. With the exception of the stocks named, general dullness prevailed in the market. The coalers and steel stocks were weak and lower, as were a few of the specialties.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	20½	21	Penn. Mfg.	24⅝	24½
Choctaw	36½	37	Phil. Trac.	90⅛	99¾
El. Stge. B.	130	135	Union Trac.	42¼	42½
El. S. B. pf.	137	140	Un. Gas Imp.	167	167½
El. Co. of A.	18⅝	18¾	Weisbach Lt.	49	50
Lehigh Val.	27	27½	W. N. Y. & P.	..	..
Maraden	17	17⅝	Penn.	7¾	8

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
2d week June	$123,832	$129,514	$115,654
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT—			
June 17	$36,659	$33,252	.....
June 18	41,433	29,286	.....
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	336	339	340
2d week June	$38,085	$75,855	$60,300
From July 1	3,994,608	3,532,716	3,209,448
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
2d week June	$16,000	$18,000	$15,00
From Jan. 1	472,962	504,069	438,728
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,524	1,524	1,624
2d week June	$85,689	$81,176	$76,090
From July 1	5,558,585	5,314,080	5,109,083
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
2d week June	$228,289	$231,302	$199,082
From July 1	11,351,556	11,250,183	10,244,815
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	648	648	648
2d week June	$80,000	$71,400	$69,873
From July 1	4,355,702	4,074,460	3,717,583
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	930
2d week June	$119,705	$81,136	$87,658
From July 1	5,531,382	5,086,844	4,432,263
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	535	535	535
2d week June	$72,495	$62,921	$62,610
From July 1	3,305,312	3,164,208	2,736,022
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,666
2d week June	$174,700	$156,300	$135,600
From July 1	8,672,500	7,702,100	6,465,100
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
2d week June	$6,136	$5,750	$5,745
From July 1	330,512	313,544	265,185
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
2d week June	$28,954	$26,538	$19,520
From July 1	1,237,872	1,190,804	974,071
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	657	657	657
2d week June	$60,540	$53,738	$46,610
From Jan. 1	1,440,741	1,295,785	1,195,829
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
2d week June	$54,500	$48,806	$47,784
From July 1	1,561,461	1,559,221	3,887,347
KANNAHAW & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
2d week June	$11,189	$10,255	$8,505
From Jan. 1	283,953	243,296	215,144
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
2d week June	$72,555	$58,887	$66,113
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,985	2,985	2,975
2d week June	$478,450	$420,725	$379,550
From July 1	22,442,162	20,974,742	19,477,287
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,956	1,956	1,956
2d week June	$232,215	$237,348	$255,752
From Jan. 1	6,588,402	6,093,972	5,975,816
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,266	1,219	1,219
2d week June	$125,856	$104,667	$101,647
From Jan. 1	3,138,783	2,700,891	2,476,280
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	507	366	370
2d week June	$45,307	$39,506	$44,418
From July 1	2,349,547	2,115,140	1,899,922
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,197	2,197	2,197
2d week June	$167,580	$154,704	$148,209
From July 1	11,490,521	11,701,564	11,139,855
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,938
2d week June	$448,000	$411,000	$367,000
From Jan. 1	11,314,116	11,263,729	6,692,160
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	481	481
2d week June	$93,368	$70,137	$75,515
From July 1	4,120,355	3,829,066	2,322,744
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	331	331	331
2d week June	$14,400	$12,773	$16,116
From Jan. 1	354,180	349,427	391,477
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
2d week June	$8,637	$8,685	$8,261
From July 1	472,217	404,994	381,208
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	582	550	550
2d week June	$60,100	$59,100	$57,100
From July 1	3,163,508	3,166,483	2,180,451
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
2d week April	$118,001	$103,356	$98,383
From Jan. 1	3,369,107	3,287,821	2,830,087
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	371
2d week June	$35,364	$35,772	$33,663
From Jan. 1	796,063	778,192	730,259
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,326	2,326	1,036
2d week June	$280,119	$251,644	$223,156
From July 1	13,712,617	12,613,106	11,025,257
WEST CHICAGO STREET RAILWAY—			
Wk. end. June 18	86,738	80,695	.....
From Jan. 1	1,885,099	1,784,063	.....
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	937	937	937
2d week June	$114,639	$106,896	$84,469
From July 1	4,820,774	4,694,708	3,971,132
ANN ARBOR for April—			
Gross earnings	120,094	113,019	116,920
Op. expenses	89,338	85,675	78,031
Net earnings	30,966	27,344	38,889
From July 1 to April 30—			
Gross earnings	521,253	506,510	427,899
Net earnings	164,941	129,536	142,458

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday: American Biscuit bonds, 108; Binghamton Gas 5s, 93; Fern. Coal Company, 15; Journeay & Burnham, 5; Journeay & Burnham pf, 25; Marshall Mill, 60; New York Biscuit bonds, 111; Retsof bonds, 73; Retsof stock, 12; Whitney Safety Fire Arms, 50; Cuban bonds, 1869, ¾ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1872, ½ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1896, 7 per cent.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation of London has applied for a license to transact the business of credit insurance in the State of Minnesota.

F. J. Walters has been appointed New York resident manager of the London Guarantee and Accident Company to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of S. W. Pease.

The Board of Directors of the Milwaukee Mechanics' Insurance Company of Wisconsin has decided not to fill the vacancy caused by the death of President Christian Preusser until the annual meeting next January. Vice President John C. Dick will serve as Acting President in the interim.

The Minnesota Insurance Department has licensed the newly organized German Life Insurance Company of Mankato, Minn., to transact a mutual life insurance business on the assessment plan. The Directors of the company are Henry F. Leonard, J. Shirk, Robert Shirk, Walter R. Shirk, and John Sutzer.

H. J. Ferris, Chairman of the Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, has issued a bulletin to the effect that the temporary brokerage certificate of Lissberger, Jacobs & Harris has been revoked. The action was based upon a charge of alleged rebating. The Brokerage Committee will meet again to-day.

The insurance schedule covering the music hall of Koster & Bial, which was affected by the damage to the roof garden by fire Sunday morning, amounted to $337,500. A member of the Fire Patrol Committee of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters said yesterday that the loss would undoubtedly have been much greater but for the efficient work of the Fire Department and the superior construction of the building.

The Imperial Insurance Company of London, which was withdrawn by its Southern manager, J. T. Dargan, from the State of Kentucky on account of the anti-trust law, has resumed underwriting in that State after an absence of ten days. It has not, however, revived its membership in the Kentucky and Tennessee Board of Fire Underwriters.

The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford has obtained an injunction restraining Superintendent Church of the Kansas Insurance Department from revoking its license to do business in that State. Superintendent Church recently notified the company that he would order the revocation of its license unless it paid a five-thousand-dollar claim upon the life of John S. Collins, who was killed by his son, John Henry Collins. The injunction was granted upon the contention that the policy held by Collins was an accident contract, and that his death was not the result of an accident.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Niagara Building Said to Have Been Purchased by a Trust Company —Other Sales of Realty.

It was reported yesterday that the Niagara office building, 137 Broadway, at the northwest corner of Cedar Street, had been sold to a recently formed trust company of this city, the name of which was not mentioned in the rumor. The Niagara Building is six stories in height and of stone, with an iron front. It is an old structure, and it is thought that the purchaser would be likely to erect a new office building on its site. When the report was brought to the attention of Mr. Potter of Potter & Brother, owners of the building, yesterday, he refused altogether to discuss it. It was thought that the New York Realty Bond Exchange and Trust Company might be the purchaser, but this was denied at the corporation's offices.

Kidansky & Fine have sold to N. S. Seifer for about $53,000 the seven-story extra-wide buff brick apartment house 248 Broome Street, 31 by 90. This building is thoroughly modern, and was only recently completed.

Adler & Herrmann have bought of F. Koch, through B. Nauheim, on private terms, four lots on the south side of west One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 100. They intend to sell these lots to builders.

John Peters has sold for H. Rexer to Charles David the two five-story double tenements 548 and 550 West Forty-third Street, 50 by 100.5. Mr. David gives in part payment the three-story building at the southwest corner of Avenue D and Thirty-first Street, Bayonne, N. J., on a plot 32 by 128.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Kempner Brothers to a builder four lots on the north side of West One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue. The property is fully improved.

D. B. Freedman has sold the three-story brownstone dwelling 119 East Sixty-fifth Street, 20 by 100.

August Oppenheim has bought from the estate of Francis Leahy a plot on the north side of Eighty-sixth Street, 133 feet west of Park Avenue, 102 by 100.8.

E. J. Welling, Jr., has sold for Hogenauer & Wesslau to J. L. O'Brien the old frame building 51 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.

Yesterday's offerings at the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 100 by 100.11, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Albert Ritchie.....$22,787

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

553 Hudson Street and 110 and 111 Perry Street, being the northwest corner of those streets, 52.8 on Hudson Street by 44.6 on Perry Street by

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—REBECCA T. MATHEWS, plaintiff, against SYLVESTER H. KNEELAND and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made in the above-entitled action on the 5th day of May, 1892, and entered on the 9th day of May, 1892, and a supplemental order made and entered herein on the 12th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eleventh day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in the said judgment and order and described as follows:

All that certain tract of ground, with the dwelling house and outbuildings thereon, now known as the "New Villa," situate at Fordham, in the City of New York, which formerly formed part of the County of Westchester in the State of New York, part of the farm formerly of Lewis G. Morris, and bounded as follows: Northwesterly, by Macomb's Dam Road; northerly and northeasterly, by Morris Street, which separates the premises from lands now or late of Mary McGrath; southeasterly, by a private street or lane called Grove Lane, and separating the premises from land of Lewis G. Morris; and southwesterly, by land now or late of Lewis B. Brown the premises so described containing by survey computed to the centre of said roads and lane six acres, two roods, and thirty-six perches be the same more or less, being the same premises conveyed to the said Sylvester H. Kneeland by James T. Van Rensselaer, referee, by deed dated May 14th, 1880.

Excepting, however, from the said premises all that piece or parcel of land known and designated by the number 3 (three) on the Damage map of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the matter of acquiring title to Tremont Avenue from Aqueduct Avenue to Boston Road, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York," confirmed by the New York Supreme Court on the 19th day of July, 1893.—Dated New York, June 16th, 1899.

JOHN B. PINE, Referee.

LEFFERTS STREBEICH, Plaintiff's Attorney, 71 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The property to be sold lies in Section 11, in Blocks 2,866 and 2,867 on the land map of the City of New York, and is shown on the following diagram:

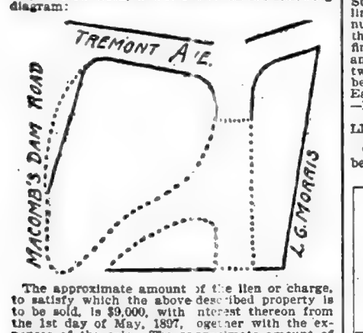

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $9,000, with interest thereon from the 1st day of May, 1897, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $3,000.—Dated New York, June 16, 1899.

JOHN B. PINE, Referee.

je20-2aw2wTu&Th&fy8,6,11

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN DE HART, Plaintiff, against CHARLOTTE McCORMACK et al., Defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New York, County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Broome Street, distant one hundred and nineteen feet six inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Broome Street with the westerly side of Wooster Street; thence running southerly along the westerly side of Wooster Street, eighteen feet; thence westerly, and parallel with the southerly side of Broome Street, seventy-five feet; thence northerly, and parallel with the westerly side of Wooster Street, eighteen feet; thence easterly, and parallel with the southerly side of Broome Street, seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning; said lot of land being part of the real property of which Francis Owens, late of the City of New York, died seized, said property being further known and described as No. 53 Wooster Street.

Second—Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, known and distinguished by the number sixty-one (61) on a certain map of twenty-one lots of land in the Nineteenth Ward, late Twelfth, of the City of New York, lying between Third and Fourth Avenues, the property of Martin Zabriskie, Esq., made by Francis Nicholson, City Surveyor, and filed in the Register's office of the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Eighty-first Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Third Avenue with the northerly side of East Eighty-first Street; thence running westerly, along the northerly side of East Eighty-first Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, on a line parallel with the westerly side of Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches; thence easterly, and parallel with East Eighty-first Street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, and parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the point or place of beginning; the same being known as No. 151 East Eighty-first Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, June 19th, 1899.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

LENEHAN & DOWLEY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 165 Broadway, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

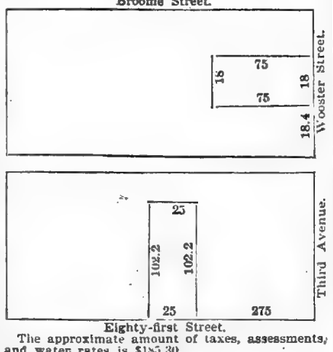

Eighty-first Street.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $185.30.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM A. MARTIN, plaintiff, against ANN MITCHELL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 17th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kenelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situated in the City, County, and State of New York, (formerly Westchester County,) and being part of lot known and designated as lot number two hundred and sixty-three (263) on a certain map entitled "Map of the village of Melrose, South, situated in the manor of Morrisania, Westchester County, New York," filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County as map number two hundred and thirty-eight, (238,) and which part of said lot is bounded and described, according to said map, as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Gouverneur (now One Hundred and Fifty-first) Street on the westerly side of lot number two hundred and sixty-four (264) on said map; running thence southerly along said lot number two hundred and sixty-four (264) one hundred and eighteen (118) feet five (5) inches, more or less, to lot number two hundred and twenty-three (223) on said map; thence westerly along the northerly side of said lot number two hundred and twenty-three twenty-eight (28) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Courtlandt Avenue, one hundred and eighteen (118) feet five (5) inches, more or less, to the southerly side of Gouverneur, or One Hundred and Fifty-first, Street and thence easterly along the same twenty-eight (28) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Ann Mitchell and James Hanson by Samuel B. Paul, Referee, by deed bearing date the 7th day of June, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on the same day, in Liber 23, Section 9, of Conveyances, Page 321, and indexed against block No. 2,410 on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, June 19th, 1899.

MAURICE LEYNE, Referee.

JEROLOMAN & ARROWSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 229 Broadway.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 548 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street:

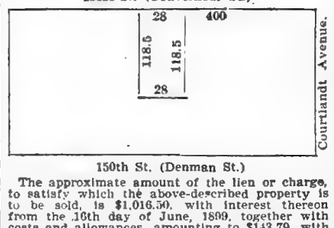

150th St. (Denman St.)

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $1,016.50, with interest thereon from the 16th day of June, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $143.79, with interest from the 17th day of June, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee, is $330.40 and interest. The property will be sold subject to a first mortgage of 12,500 dollars and accrued interest.

MAURICE LEYNE, Referee.

Dated New York, June 19th, 1899.

je20,24,27,jy1,5,8,13

209TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—THOMAS L. REYNOLDS, plaintiff, against GEORGE H. CHAMBERLAIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 24th day of April, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Solomon De Walltearss, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the 12th Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northeasterly side of Two Hundred and Ninth (209th) Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet northwesterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northeasterly line or side of said Two Hundred and Ninth Street with the northwesterly line or side of Columbus Avenue, (formerly Ninth Avenue;) running thence northeasterly parallel with said Columbus Avenue, (formerly Ninth Avenue,) ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the northeasterly side of Two Hundred and Ninth Street, and thence running southeasterly along the northeasterly side of Two Hundred and Ninth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 31, 1899.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Referee.

ROBT. J. MAHON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 154 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

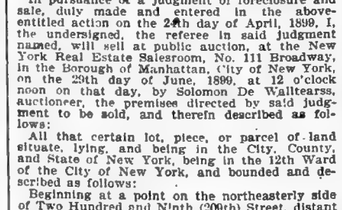

209th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $1,190, with interest from 24th day of April, 1899; together with costs and allowances amounting to $229.54, with interest from 24th day of April, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $20.55 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $1,825, with interest thereon from May 25, 1898, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and a prior mortgage for $675, with interest from Dec. 8, 1898.—Dated New York, May 31, 1899.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Referee.

je4-2aw5wTu&F&je30

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN J. LENEHAN, plaintiff, against THE COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment in partition duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City County, and State of New York, on Wednesday, the 12th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

First—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Wooster Street, distant eighteen feet and four inches from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Broome Street with the westerly side of Wooster Street; thence running southerly along the westerly side of Wooster Street, eighteen feet; thence westerly, and parallel with the southerly side of Broome Street, seventy-five feet; thence northerly, and parallel with the westerly side of Wooster Street, eighteen feet; thence easterly, and parallel with the southerly side of Broome Street, seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning; said lot of land being part of the real property of which Francis Owens, late of the City of New York, died seized, said property being further known and described as No. 53 Wooster Street.

Second—Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, known and distinguished by the number sixty-one (61) on a certain map of twenty-one lots of land in the Nineteenth Ward, late Twelfth, of the City of New York, lying between Third and Fourth Avenues, the property of Martin Zabriskie, Esq., made by Francis Nicholson, City Surveyor, and filed in the Register's office of the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Eighty-first Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Third Avenue with the northerly side of East Eighty-first Street; thence running westerly, along the northerly side of East Eighty-first Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, on a line parallel with the westerly side of Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches; thence easterly, and parallel with East Eighty-first Street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, and parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the point or place of beginning; the same being known as No. 151 East Eighty-first Street, in the City of New York. —Dated New York, June 19th, 1899.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

LENEHAN & DOWLEY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 165 Broadway, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Eighty-first Street.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $185.30.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM A. MARTIN, plaintiff, against ANN MITCHELL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 17th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kenelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situated in the City, County, and State of New York, (formerly Westchester County,) and being part of lot known and designated as lot number two hundred and sixty-three (263) on a certain map entitled "Map of the village of Melrose, South, situated in the manor of Morrisania, Westchester County, New York," filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County as map number two hundred and thirty-eight, (238,) and which part of said lot is bounded and described, according to said map, as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Gouverneur (now One Hundred and Fifty-first) Street on the westerly side of lot number two hundred and sixty-four (264) on said map; running thence southerly along said lot number two hundred and sixty-four (264) one hundred and eighteen (118) feet five (5) inches, more or less, to lot number two hundred and twenty-three (223) on said map; thence westerly along the northerly side of said lot number two hundred and twenty-three twenty-eight (28) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Courtlandt Avenue, one hundred and eighteen (118) feet five (5) inches, more or less, to the southerly side of Gouverneur, or One Hundred and Fifty-first, Street and thence easterly along the same twenty-eight (28) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Ann Mitchell and James Hanson by Samuel B. Paul, Referee, by deed bearing date the 7th day of June, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on the same day, in Liber 23, Section 9, of Conveyances, Page 321, and indexed against block No. 2,410 on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, June 19th, 1899.

MAURICE LEYNE, Referee.

JEROLOMAN & ARROWSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 229 Broadway.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 548 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street:

150th St. (Denman St.)

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $1,016.50, with interest thereon from the 16th day of June, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $143.79, with interest from the 17th day of June, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee, is $330.40 and interest. The property will be sold subject to a first mortgage of 12,500 dollars and accrued interest.

MAURICE LEYNE, Referee.

Dated New York, June 19th, 1899.

je20,24,27,jy1,5,8,13

209TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—THOMAS L. REYNOLDS, plaintiff, against GEORGE H. CHAMBERLAIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 24th day of April, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Solomon De Walltearss, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, being in the 12th Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northeasterly side of Two Hundred and Ninth (209th) Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet northwesterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northeasterly line or side of said Two Hundred and Ninth Street with the northwesterly line or side of Columbus Avenue, (formerly Ninth Avenue;) running thence northeasterly parallel with said Columbus Avenue, (formerly Ninth Avenue,) ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the northeasterly side of Two Hundred and Ninth Street, and thence running southeasterly along the northeasterly side of Two Hundred and Ninth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 31, 1899.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Referee.

ROBT. J. MAHON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 154 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

209th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $1,190, with interest from 24th day of April, 1899; together with costs and allowances amounting to $229.54, with interest from 24th day of April, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $20.55 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $1,825, with interest thereon from May 25, 1898, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and a prior mortgage for $675, with interest from Dec. 8, 1898.—Dated New York, May 31, 1899.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Referee.

je4-2aw5wTu&F&je30

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CORNELIUS F. KINGSLAND, plaintiff, against JAMES BINGHAM and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, distant three hundred and sixty (360) feet westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street with the westerly side of Fifth Avenue; running thence southwardly parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwardly, again parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 29th, 1899.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

HENRY F. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 24 West 118th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

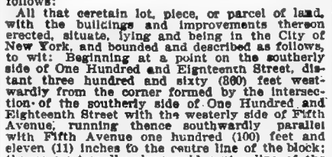

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,117.91, with interest thereon from the 23d day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $470.72, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $29.85 and interest.—Dated New York, the 29th day of May, 1899.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

je6-2aw3wTu&F&je29

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—HARRIET H. WILCOX, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. LAKE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land with the building and improvements thereon, situate in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, running thence westerly parallel with the westerly side of Hamilton Terrace and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Hamilton Terrace seventeen feet; thence easterly again parallel with One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and part of the way through another party wall one hundred feet; thence northerly along the westerly side of Hamilton Terrace, and thence northerly along the westerly side of Hamilton Terrace seventeen feet to the place of beginning.

Said premises are now known as No. 58 Hamilton Terrace.—Dated New York, June 5th, 1899.

GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN, Referee.

EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

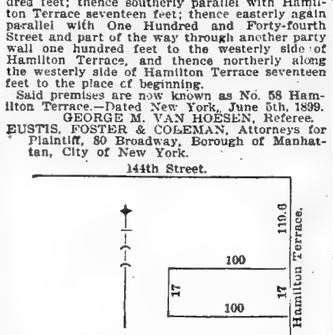

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,512.50 with interest thereon from the 29th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $328.66, with interest from May 31, 1899, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $20.97 and interest.—Dated New York, June 5th, 1899.

GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN, Referee.

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NO. 642 EAST 157TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—HENRY W. GILBERT, plaintiff, against ANDREW KITCHEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Tuesday, the 11th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, distant thirty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street with the westerly side of Melrose Avenue, running thence southerly parallel with Melrose Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet; thence westerly, parallel with said One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street nineteen and twenty-six one hundredths feet; thence northerly again parallel with Melrose Avenue, and part of the way through another party wall one hundred feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street; thence easterly along said side of said street nineteen and twenty-six one hundredths feet to the point or place of beginning; being the same property conveyed by Annie Buckley to Andrew Kitchen by deed dated the 20th day of January, 1899.—Dated New York, June 20th, 1899.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Referee.

CHARLES P. NORTHROP, Attorney for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

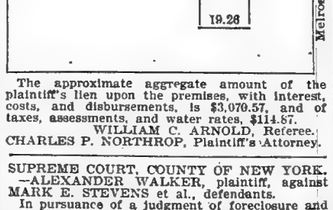

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $3,070.57, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $114.87.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Referee.

CHARLES P. NORTHROP, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ALEXANDER WALKER, plaintiff, against MARK E. STEVENS et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land in the City and County of New York bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street, distant ninety-six feet and eight inches westerly from the intersection of the northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street and the westerly side of Columbus Avenue, and running thence northerly in a curved line nearly parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred feet ten inches, more or less, to a point in the centre line of the block distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Columbus Avenue, measured along said centre line of the block; thence westerly along said line one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street one hundred and three feet four inches, more or less, to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, June 19, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

OTIS & PRESSINGER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 111 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

209th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,190, with interest from 24th day of April, 1899; together with costs and allowances amounting to $229.54, with interest from 24th day of April, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $20.55 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $1,825, with interest thereon from May 25, 1898, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and a prior mortgage for $675, with interest from Dec. 8, 1898.—Dated New York, May 31, 1899.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Referee.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SAMUEL SCHOLLE, plaintiff, against FRANCES BLUMENTHAL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the northerly side of Eighty-ninth (89th) Street, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, distant two hundred and sixty-five (265) feet westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Broome Street with the westerly side of Wooster Street; thence running southerly along the westerly side of Wooster Street, eighteen feet; thence westerly, and parallel with the southerly side of Broome Street, seventy-five feet; thence northerly, and parallel with the westerly side of Wooster Street, eighteen feet; thence easterly, and parallel with the southerly side of Broome Street, seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning; said lot of land being part of the real property of which Francis Owens, late of the City of New York, died seized, said property being further known and described as No. 53 Wooster Street.

Second—Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, known and distinguished by the number sixty-one (61) on a certain map of twenty-one lots of land in the Nineteenth Ward, late Twelfth, of the City of New York, lying between Third and Fourth Avenues, the property of Martin Zabriskie, Esq., made by Francis Nicholson, City Surveyor, and filed in the Register's office of the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Eighty-first Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Third Avenue with the northerly side of East Eighty-first Street; thence running westerly, along the northerly side of East Eighty-first Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, on a line parallel with the westerly side of Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches; thence easterly, and parallel with East Eighty-first Street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, and parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the point or place of beginning; the same being known as No. 151 East Eighty-first Street, in the City of New York. —Dated New York, June 19th, 1899.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

LENEHAN & DOWLEY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 165 Broadway, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Eighty-first Street.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $185.30.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM A. MARTIN, plaintiff, against ANN MITCHELL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 17th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kenelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situated in the City, County, and State of New York, (formerly Westchester County,) and being part of lot known and designated as lot number two hundred and sixty-three (263) on a certain map entitled "Map of the village of Melrose, South, situated in the manor of Morrisania, Westchester County, New York," filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County as map number two hundred and thirty-eight, (238,) and which part of said lot is bounded and described, according to said map, as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Gouverneur (now One Hundred and Fifty-first) Street on the westerly side of lot number two hundred and sixty-four (264) on said map; running thence southerly along said lot number two hundred and sixty-four (264) one hundred and eighteen (118) feet five (5) inches, more or less, to lot number two hundred and twenty-three (223) on said map; thence westerly along the northerly side of said lot number two hundred and twenty-three twenty-eight (28) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Courtlandt Avenue, one hundred and eighteen (118) feet five (5) inches, more or less, to the southerly side of Gouverneur, or One Hundred and Fifty-first, Street and thence easterly along the same twenty-eight (28) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Ann Mitchell and James Hanson by Samuel B. Paul, Referee, by deed bearing date the 7th day of June, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on the same day, in Liber 23, Section 9, of Conveyances, Page 321, and indexed against block No. 2,410 on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, June 19th, 1899.

MAURICE LEYNE, Referee.

JEROLOMAN & ARROWSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 229 Broadway.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 548 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street:

150th St. (Denman St.)

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $1,016.50, with interest thereon from the 16th day of June, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $143.79, with interest from the 17th day of June, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee, is $330.40 and interest. The property will be sold subject to a first mortgage of 12,500 dollars and accrued interest.

MAURICE LEYNE, Referee.

Dated New York, June 19th, 1899.

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209TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—THOMAS L. REYNOLDS, plaintiff, against GEORGE H. CHAMBERLAIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 24th day of April, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Solomon De Walltearss, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, being in the 12th Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northeasterly side of Two Hundred and Ninth (209th) Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet northwesterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northeasterly line or side of said Two Hundred and Ninth Street with the northwesterly line or side of Columbus Avenue, (formerly Ninth Avenue;) running thence northeasterly parallel with said Columbus Avenue, (formerly Ninth Avenue,) ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the northeasterly side of Two Hundred and Ninth Street, and thence running southeasterly along the northeasterly side of Two Hundred and Ninth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 31, 1899.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Referee.

ROBT. J. MAHON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 154 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

209th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,190, with interest from 24th day of April, 1899; together with costs and allowances amounting to $229.54, with interest from 24th day of April, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $20.55 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $1,825, with interest thereon from May 25, 1898, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and a prior mortgage for $675, with interest from Dec. 8

MOLINEUX CASE DECISION

Justice Fursman Orders It Submitted to Another Grand Jury.

THIS TIME TO BE THE LAST

Col. Church, Foreman of the May Grand Jury, in an Affidavit Replies to Mr. Osborne's Attack.

After a hearing in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday, Justice Fursman overruled the objections of Barlow S. Weeks, and ordered the case of Roland B. Molineux re-submitted to the Grand Jury. The application of Assistant District Attorney Osborne for an examination before Justice Jerome, in the Court of Special Sessions, was also denied. Justice Fursman intimated that if the Grand Jury should again refuse to indict Molineux for the murder of Mrs. Kate J. Adams, the case would be dropped.

Col. William C. Church, foreman of the May Grand Jury, which refused to indict Molineux, filed an affidavit in answer to the one offered by Assistant District Attorney Osborne declaring the Grand Jurors violated their oath of office in connection with their investigations into the case. Col. Church asserts that the investigations of the May Grand Jury were conducted according to law that they were fair and impartial, and that the District Attorney received every opportunity to prove his case.

Young Molineux was not in court when Mr. Osborne began a lengthy review of the proceedings at the Coroner's inquest into the death of Mrs. Adams. The Assistant District Attorney then went on to explain the rapidity with which the first Grand Jury to which the case was presented had found an indictment against the accused. Molineux's lawyers, Barlow S. Weeks and George Gordon Battle, listened to Mr. Osborne's argument without interruption. District Attorney Gardiner sat beside his assistant.

"Before the second Grand Jury," continued Mr. Osborne, "we presented an infinitely stronger case. The questions asked by the Grand Jurors, however, were apparently not framed with the intention of ferreting out the crime. They seemed for the sole purpose of exonerating the accused. The Court in this case made a most remarkable charge to the Grand Jury. I have no desire to criticise the Court, but I do think it was that charge which served to influence the Grand Jurors to act as they did."

Mr. Osborne went on to refer to a communication received by the foreman of the Grand Jury from a newspaper man. The communication stated that just before Mrs. Adams died she had inherited $50,000, the inference being to show motive for her murder. Before the Coroner's jury, Mr. Osborne explained, Mrs. Rogers swore that her mother's estate was valued at less than a couple of hundred dollars.

Mr. Weeks, who replied to the arguments, said an attempt had been made to deprive his client of his legal rights, and on this account he was there to protest. "My client is absolutely innocent of this crime," he said. "I have no fears and am ready to present my case to any impartial jury, but I demand that when Molineux is brought before a jury he shall be brought there in strict accordance with the law."

Mr. Weeks spoke at some length on the publicity given the Grand Jury minutes by the District Attorney's office, and said that in the efforts to blacken the character of his client the District Attorney had violated the law, which decreed secrecy in the proceedings of the investigating body. When Mr. Weeks had finished speaking Mr. Osborne said he desired to submit the case to a Magistrate, so that a future Grand Jury could not ask why the case was brought before it without having been first so submitted.

JUSTICE FURSMAN'S DECISION.

"It is unnecessary to pass on the merits of the controversy," replied Justice Fursman, "and the criticism made of the Grand Jury. Judge McMahon was quite right in his charge to the Grand Jury, whatever it may have been. There is no law which requires the examination by a Magistrate of the person charged with crime before submitting the case to the Grand Jury. It ought to be submitted to the Grand Jury in the first instance, even when the accused is under arrest. The finding of an indictment of course supersedes the jurisdiction of the committing Magistrate.

"It is quite a mistake to suppose that everything which occurs in a Grand Jury room is secret. It cannot be from the very nature of things secret. When the members of the Grand Jury are discussing the finding of an indictment there can be no person present, not even the District Attorney. But in the examination of witnesses whatever occurs between the witness and the examining person cannot in the nature of things be secret. A witness may go out and disclose the whole proceedings.

"If one Grand Jury refuses to find an indictment it may be sent to another Grand Jury. The statute says that it may be sent to a Grand Jury as often as the court may direct. I am convinced, not because I consider the statement that any member of the Grand Jury misconducted himself; not because of the foreman being said to have possessed himself of written information on the outside, that this case should be re-submitted.

"The presumption of the law is that Molineux is innocent. The presumption of fact must be that he is innocent. But I think the cause of justice would be better subserved if the case is submitted to another Grand Jury. If that Grand Jury fails to indict, the District Attorney will not—at least, he ought not—and I am satisfied that no Judge will permit him to—submit the case to another Grand Jury.

"If he is indicted and tried and is guilty, he should be convicted. If he is innocent, I have sufficient faith in the integrity of the courts to say that he will be acquitted. This case may be resubmitted to the present or the next Grand Jury, the presentment to begin not later than July 7 and to end not later than July 14."

"We will make our presentation to the Grand Jury," said Mr. Osborne, when the Justice had finished, "conditional on the Magistrate holding the accused, and that offer may be included in your order."

"I am going to make no such foolish order as that," said Justice Fursman, and Mr. Osborne sat down with alacrity.

"This is a victory for the District Attorney's office," said District Attorney Gardiner as he left the courtroom. "Owing to a number of cases pending, I do not think we will be able to present this case to the present Grand Jury. I believe, however, that it will be the first case to go before the July body, and I shall see that Justice Fursman's order is fully carried out."

COL. CHURCH'S AFFIDAVIT.

Col. Church's affidavit, which was prepared by his counsel, J. Langdon Ward, opens by reciting that Col. Church is informed that he is required to disclose what transpired in the Grand Jury room during the consideration of the Molineux case, in answer to charges against the Grand Jury made by Assistant District Attorney Osborne. Continuing, Col. Church says:

"The examination by the May Grand Jury in the case of the People, &c., against Molineux was thorough, careful, exhaustive, and impartial. It was conducted throughout in the presence of the Assistant District Attorney, who examined all witnesses and was given full opportunity to ask all questions he desired.

"The Assistant District Attorney was asked specifically by the foreman of the Grand Jury at the close of the inquiry whether he had any further testimony to offer, and he answered in the negative. No question or answer to which the Assistant District Attorney objected was permitted to remain in the record, but all such were ordered stricken out immediately on such objection.

"At the request of the Grand Jury, the foreman applied to the Court for the name of some expert in handwriting not included among the witnesses named by the District Attorney. He was handed the name of Mr. Carvalho, with the information that he had been for many years employed by the office of the District Attorney. Mr. Carvalho was called only because of the approval by the Court of his action on the part of the Grand Jury.

"I did have during the progress of the investigation a synopsis of a portion of the testimony taken at the Coroner's inquest. This document was not presented to the Grand Jury, and no portion of it was read to them. I, as foreman, used it solely for the purpose of formulating questions addressed to witnesses in the presence of the Assistant District Attorney and subject to his examination. I explained the nature of the document to the Assistant District Attorney, and he informed me that the use I was making of it was proper; that he knew what it was, as a copy of it had been sent to the office of the District Attorney.

"The letter signed 'Tansey' was handed to me one day as I was hurrying to the meeting of the Grand Jury, and was delivered by me on my arrival to the Assistant District Attorney. It was not presented or read to the Grand Jury, and no action of any kind was taken upon it, the Assistant District Attorney reporting, to use his own words, that there was 'nothing in it.' If it was found among the papers coming from the Grand Jury room, it must have been placed there after these papers left the Grand Jury room, as it was never in the control of the Grand Jury.

"A formal letter was received from the attorneys for Molineux, reciting his commitment on the charge of assault and calling the attention of the Grand Jury to the provisions of the law requiring it to inquire into the cases of persons held in actual confinement to answer charges. No action was taken on this letter, as it was received after the indictment against Molineux had been disposed of. As the 'Tansey' letter had been given to the newspapers for publication after it had passed from my control into that of the District Attorney, the letter from the attorneys for Molineux was placed in the custody of the court.

"With the exceptions herein specifically set forth, nothing was presented to the Grand Jury, and no witnesses were called before it, except by the Assistant District Attorney.

EXAMINING THE HANDWRITING.

"The examination of the handwriting exhibits by the Grand Jury was made by each Grand Juror for himself. These exhibits included a large number of specimens of handwriting by the accused, from which there was selected a sufficient number to furnish a basis for comparison with the writing on the poison package and the Barnet and Cornish letters. This examination was partially made during the examination of witnesses by Mr. Osborne, and may have escaped his attention.

"One of the experts went down the line of Grand Jurors and pointed out to each one what he regarded as similarities between the handwriting of Molineux and the disputed handwriting. This expert handed the members of the Grand Jury a microscope, and through it they examined the writings in question under his direction. The Assistant District Attorney was not present during the comparison of views by the Grand Jurors as to handwritings, which was by no means limited to the ten minutes of which he speaks in his affidavit.

"If the decision of the Grand Jury was promptly recorded after the testimony had been taken, it was only because, so far as any opinion was expressed, no one was convinced that the address on the poison package and the writing of the Barnet and Cornish letters was the work of Molineux. The conclusions of the Grand Jury on this subject are found in their refusal to find an indictment.

"I have not, and never had, any relations with the accused or with any of his family of a nature to bias me in the strict discharge of my duty under oath as a Grand Juror not to refrain from presenting any man through fear, favor, or affection.' Gen. Molineux, brother of the accused, is simply one of the numerous gentlemen associated with military matters with whom the circumstances of my life have made me acquainted.

"I had no communication during the sessions of the May Grand Jury with any one connected with the accused as counsel, relative, or friend, and so far as I know, am informed or believe, no attempt was made by any one to influence the Grand Jury in favor of the accused.

"I asked no question of any witness for the purpose of exonerating Molineux. Each and every question asked by me, or at my suggestion, was asked simply and solely for the purpose of eliciting the whole truth for the information of the Grand Jury.

DID NOT WISH TO AVOID CASE.

"I never stated at any time or to any one that the Grand Jury had determined not to take up the case of Roland B. Molineux until it had been proved that Cornish had not committed the crime, and no such determination was formed by the Grand Jury.

"The cause of the request by the Grand Jury for instruction from the Court was not a desire to avoid passing upon the case of Molineux, but upon the information whether if during the investigation of the charge against him, matter was elicited tending to implicate others, the Grand Jury was at liberty to pursue the line of investigation so indicated and to direct the calling of witnesses for that purpose.

"The admission to the records of the court of an attack upon the May Grand Jury makes this affidavit necessary, but in submitting it the foreman of that body respectfully protests against the action calling for this statement as destructive of the safeguards which law and custom throw around the proceedings of the Grand Inquest of the county.

"If the Grand Jury is to be put upon its defense by every District Attorney who differs from it in opinion, its independence is gone and our system of criminal jurisprudence is at once assimilated to that of less favored countries, where a citizen can be called to trial at the will of the government or of the public prosecutor.

"In the 'Manual' furnished to the Grand Jury for their guidance, the opinions of Chitty, Blackstone, and Lord Coke are cited to give emphasis to the statement that 'In no case is injustice more likely to be done than in the finding of indictments on insufficient proof, an injustice difficult to be guarded against, and yet oftentimes most oppressive in its consequences to the accused.'

"The determination of the May Grand Jury was the result of conclusions following a careful examination of all the witnesses called for the People."

CIVIL SERVICE QUESTION.

Secretary McAneny Says the Changes in Rules Are Serious.

In relation to the changes recently made in the civil service rules, George McAneny, Secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League, said yesterday:

"A statement will be issued on behalf of the Civil Service Reform League within the coming week concerning the defense of the changes in the civil service rules recently made by Secretary Gage. Not only will the original statements of the league be substantiated, but it will be shown that in some respects the injury to the merit system resulting from the President's orders is even more serious than had been supposed. The preparation of this paper has not been hurried. Time has been allowed for the possible correction of those of Mr. Gage's assertions that appear to be seriously erroneous, as well as for a closer examination on the part of the league of the official records of the Civil Service Commission. The subject will be treated as fully and as frankly as the occasion seems to demand."

OGDEN GOELET'S WILL.

Mrs. Goelet's Claim to $150,000 Annual Income Sustained.

Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court, has confirmed the report of the referee, Henry E. Howland, in the suit brought by Mary R. Goelet, widow of Ogden Goelet, and George De Witt, co-executors, for a judicial construction of the will. Under the provisions of the will, Mrs. Goelet was to be paid an income of $150,000 annually from certain real estate. At the time Mr. Goelet made the will the property was sufficient to pay the annuity. After his death it was found that the real estate was insufficient to yield the $150,000 a year, and the question was raised by the widow as to how she was to receive the income.

Mrs. Goelet applied to the courts to see if the deficiency should not be charged against other property.

The referee holds that the deficiency is not to be charged upon the residuary real estate, but is a charge on the residuary personal estate of the testator. The Justice holds with him that this is right, and says:

"In the event that such net rent and income should be in any year insufficient to pay such an annuity, such deficiency shall be paid, first, out of the income of the personal estate; second, out of the principal of such personal estate, and, third, out of the principal of real property held by the plaintiff as trustee, under the twelfth clause of the will."

The estate of Ogden Goelet was estimated at $5,000,000 real and $400,000 personal property. It would take more than that to make up a $150,000 annuity. It was believed at Mr. Goelet's death that the estate would amount to $50,000,000.

Girl Accused by Mrs. Egan Set Free.

Julia Jenkins, a mulatto girl, arrested on Sunday on suspicion of knowing something about the alleged disappearance of $3,000 worth of jewelry and some cash belonging to Mrs. Julia Egan of 353 West Thirty-fourth Street, was arraigned in the West Side Court yesterday. Mrs. Egan was arrested about a year ago on the complaint of her husband, who charged that she was insane. The girl pleaded that she knew nothing about the jewelry or money. Magistrate Wentworth thought that there was not sufficient evidence to hold the girl, and discharged her.

A manufacturer and his agent got to "pulling in opposite directions" with a resultant pulling down of prices.

1200 dozen 50 cent balbriggan shirts and drawers for 25 cents a garment.

A sort of underwear that is now in almost every other good furnishing store in New York City at 50 cents a garment.

At our Prince and Leonard St. stores only.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

330 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

STRANGE KIDNAPPING TALE.

Letter Dropped from Bayard Street Window Describes the Deed—Alleged Victim a Stranger.

The police of the Eldridge Street Station have for the past few days been investigating a queer tale of alleged kidnapping, brought to their attention through a letter found by Samuel Juskowitz of 10 Bayard Street on the night of June 12. The letter was inclosed in an envelope, through which was thrust a small key, presumably to weight the letter. The letter was turned over to the police. The envelope bore this inscription:

"Either give this to a policeman, whoever finds it, or take to Mr. Otto Welcher, 14 Spring Street, third floor, and observe the locality where this is found." The letter was as follows:

My Dear Friend: On my way to the house this afternoon I stepped at the hotel to get my grip and overcoat to take to Fourth Street. When I got to the corner of Elizabeth Street I noticed a carriage standing there and a man got out and said a lady was inside and would like to see me. The door was opened and I stepped up to look in, when the man pushed me in and threw a cloth over my face. All that I can remember is that I smelled chloroform, and when I was conscious again I found myself locked in an attic room. I don't know what part of the city I am in, but I am pretty sure it is on the east side. All my money has been taken from me, and I don't know what will come next, or how long I am to be kept here. I have got my watch, but probably that will be taken. I had this paper in my grip or I could not have written it. Give this to the first policeman you can see, and tell him to take such action as he thinks will find me, for I am greatly alarmed, for my life may be in danger. I don't know what I shall do if somebody does not find and deliver this note. TOM.

Detectives Neil and Curran were sent by Capt. Hogan to make an investigation, and from the housekeeper at 14 Spring Street they learned that a man named Thomas P. James of Waltham, Mass., was in the habit of visiting a Mrs. Marano, Welcher's daughter. Several visits were made to the place, and finally James and the woman were found there. They were taken to the Eldridge Street Station, where James told a startling story of having been kidnapped in full daylight at the corner of Broome and Elizabeth Street, on June 12.

James said that he had come to this city on June 8, and stopped at the Occidental Hotel. This part of his story is verified by the register in the hotel. He also said that he had engaged rooms at 84 West Fourth Street, but there is no such address. He said he left the hotel on the afternoon of June 12, intending to visit Mrs. Marano. He then reiterated the story of his adventure as given in the letter. After writing the letter, he said, he lapsed again into unconsciousness, and when he woke up two days later he was lying in the house of Mrs. Marano, in Spring Street. He had no idea, he said, how he got there.

Capt. Hogan heard the man through, and then asked him why he did not smash the slatted shutters, and thus arouse the neighborhood. James answered that he had never thought of that, and Capt. Hogan says he thereupon came to the conclusion that the man was romancing, although why he should invent such a tale did not seem apparent. According to the detectives, James, when he found the questioning getting somewhat close, said he felt faint, and would come back and tell more of his story the next day. He was allowed to go, but did not come back as promised, and when the detectives again found him at Mrs. Marano's house he refused to make any further complaint, saying that he had had enough notoriety out of the case. At that time, however, no one knew anything about it but the police.

At that time Mrs. Marano, who said her husband had deserted her and gone to Santiago, averred that James became acquainted with her through an advertisement for a husband, which she inserted as a joke in a daily newspaper. She said that on the 14th she saw James wandering about aimlessly opposite her house and brought him in. Further than that she refused to make any statement.

As soon as James refused to go any further in the case the police dropped it, becoming convinced that the man had invented the story of the kidnapping and robbery, an impression which, they say, they had from the first. They said yesterday that it was almost impossible for such a thing to happen in such a densely populated place as Broome and Elizabeth Streets, and they say that there is something behind such a story which they cannot fathom. James himself hinted at some domestic trouble which he would not explain. The police searched the neighborhood near where the letter was found, but could not find any such room as James described.

STANDARD GAS RUMORS.

Sage's Company Said to be in a Position to Work Independently.

A news agency sent out this bulletin in the Wall Street district yesterday:

"Mr. Russell Sage authorizes the following statement: 'The Standard Gaslight Company, having secured from sources in no way connected with the Standard Oil Trust more than a year's supply of crude petroleum oil at prices much lower than those quoted by the trust, will now pursue its business independently of any combination with other companies.'"

Mr. Sage cast discredit on the bulletin. "I did not," he said, "authorize that statement, but I will not in any way discuss it. I have nothing to say in regard to it."

At the offices of the Standard Oil Company neither confirmation nor denial of the statement in the bulletin was had. A Wall Street story, that after the appearance of the bulletin Mr. Sage conferred with Standard Oil officials, was not confirmed.

KELLY HELD FOR SWINDLING.

He Is the Man Who Used the District Attorney's Stationery.

James F. Kelly, who for the past six months has swindled numerous merchants and hotel people in this city by using the official letter-heads of the District Attorney's office, was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, and was placed under $1,500 bail for examination to-morrow. The specific charge against Kelly was made by Superintendent John C. Duffy of the firm of Adams & Co., to which concern Kelly presented a worthless check for $24.65, backing up the same by a fraudulent recommendation from the District Attorney's office.

The complainant said that Kelly ordered goods delivered at the Gilsey House, where he gave in payment a check on the Bank of the Republic. He was posing at the time as an important witness from Indianapolis for the District Attorney. After living at the hotel for about ten days, he disappeared. Chief Clerk McKenna of the District Attorney's office was called as a witness, and told how Kelly had ordered liquors and meats, using the name of the office, and employing the official note paper. Some of the bills came to Mr. McKenna.

Kelly lives at 547 Wayne Avenue, Jersey City. He has a wife and one child, and is twenty-seven years old.

Cotton Sheets AND Pillow Cases

Ready for use.

New York Mills SHEETS.

54x90	32 cts. each
63x93	37 " "
72x93	42 " "
81x93	48 " "
90x93	53 " "
90x99	55 " "

PILLOW CASES.

42x38½	11 cts. each
45x38½	12 " "
50x38½	13 " "
54x38½	14 " "

A varied assortment of New Bedford, and Wamsutta Percale Sheets and Pillow Cases.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

LEGAL NOTES.

TITLE TO OFFICE OF SUPREME COURT JUSTICE.—Coleridge A. Hart, claiming that the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench, in the Second Judicial Department, caused by the death on Aug. 3, 1896, of Calvin E. Pratt, had not been legally filled at the November election of that year, had himself placed in nomination in 1897 by the Prohibition Party and the "Independent Citizens' Organization" to fill the alleged vacancy. The Secretary of State refused to certify to such nomination to the election officials, and an application for a mandamus to compel him to do so was refused. Mr. Hart was alike unsuccessful in mandamus proceedings against the State Board of Canvassers, requiring them "to determine and declare who was by the greatest number of votes at the last State election elected to fill the vacancy in place of Calvin E. Pratt, deceased." The Court of Appeals has now affirmed the decision of the Second Appellate Division, which upheld the order of the Special Term. Justice Pratt died between 10 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon of Aug. 3, 1896. The general election of that year was held on the 3d of November. The relator claimed that under the Constitutional provision that such a vacancy "shall be filled for a full term at the next general election happening not less than three months after such vacancy occurred," the election of Nov. 3, took place less than three months after the vacancy occurred because both by the common law and the statutory construction act, the date on which the event occurred from which time is reckoned must be excluded from the computation. The Court of Appeals holds, by Chief Judge Parker, that the proper proceedings to determine title to such an office, held by one under color of right, is by information in the nature of a quo warranto, and not mandamus to compel the Board of Canvassers to declare who was elected. When the latter method is resorted to, the incumbent of the office, not being a party to the proceedings nor bound thereby, the Supreme Court may refuse the writ, and its order denying the application is not reviewable in the Court of Appeals.

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EASEMENT IN THE STREET.—Martin Nasher, who, in February, 1876, owned the property 520 Third Avenue, signed a petition to the Commissioners appointed to determine the question of construction, requesting them "to determine that such road ought to be constructed and operated on the route so designated." David M. Koehler, who became the owner of this property about 1887, brought a suit against the New York Elevated Railroad Company for damages for deprivation of easement in the street. In 1895 he conveyed the property to Morris Goldstein, who was made an additional party plaintiff. The plaintiffs were awarded judgments, Koehler for the rental value to the date of his conveyance, as damages, and Goldstein for an injunction, unless the fee and rental value adjudged were paid. This judgment was affirmed by the First Appellate Division, in October, 1896, in an opinion by Justice Barrett, and is now upheld by the Court of Appeals, Judge Bartlett giving the opinion. The Court decides that Nasher's action did not constitute a waiver of his right to damages. The petition which he signed was not addressed to the railroad company, and contained none of the provisions that would be appropriate to a consent that the railroad be constructed, executed between a property owner and the corporation. It was a mere suggestion as to the desirability of one route over another in the street. The company, by failing to demand a jury trial upon Koehler's claim, was held to have waived any right it may have had to a jury trial. The awarding of rental damages was a mere incident of the equity suit, seeking preventive relief. The conveyance of the property pending the litigation did not alter the situation, when the grantee was brought in before trial.

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ACCORD AND SATISFACTION.—Frederick Komp, in his suit in the Supreme Court against James I. Raymond, President of the A. A. Vantine Company, claimed that the latter owed him something over $6,000, while the defendant claimed that it owed him but $1,250. In December, 1890, Komp agreed in writing to render services in the Empire of Japan for the defendant, for five years, at a specified yearly salary, a portion of which was to be paid monthly to him in Japan, and the balance when he had completed the contract. After the services had been performed, a dispute arose as to the balance due, which depended upon whether the plaintiff was to be paid in Japanese money, called yens, or the money of the United States. If the former, then the defendant was right, but if the latter, the plaintiff was entitled to $6,000. It appeared that plaintiff accepted and used a check from defendant for $1,250, and signed the following, which was indorsed upon the back of the contract: "Received payment March 3, 1896, $1,250, being in full payment of his contract, expiring Jan. 1, 1896, with salary, interest, and allowances, besides closing his account to March 1, 1896." The First Appellate Division has reversed judgment given on the trial in favor of the plaintiff, holding, by Justice McLaughlin, that the transaction constituted an accord and satisfaction, a matter of law. Justice Rumsey dissented.

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DAMAGES CAUSED BY STREET EXCAVATIONS.—The contractors with the City of New York for putting in a relief sewer in Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, having made an opening, cut about eighteen feet wide for the sewer pipes, the earth of the street settled somewhat, causing injuries to 770 Greene Avenue, besides other property. John Uppington, the owner of that building, in a suit against the city, claimed $1,514.58 damages, and on the trial was awarded a verdict for $500. A reversal was directed by the Second Appellate Division on the city's appeal. The Court, by Justice Woodward, held that the fee to the street being in the City of Brooklyn, it had the right to make the necessary excavation, even though it resulted in injury to the property adjoining. "Beyond this, however," the Court said, "the doctrine is well established in this State that public officers lawfully employed in making public improvements, and corporations engaged in work of a public nature, authorized by law, are not liable for consequential damages occasioned by it to others, unless caused by misconduct, negligence, or unskillfulness." (124, N. Y., 602.)

Fruit Buyers' Union Election.

The Fruit Buyers' Union yesterday elected these officers: President—Arthur S. Westfall; Vice President—John H. Roberts; Secretary—Isaac Tuck; Treasurer—A. Zucca.

R. H. MACY & CO

Macy's 5TH AVE 14TH ST.

$1.00 Foulard Silks at 74c.

The manufacturer of these elegant silks bears a universal reputation for the general perfection of his product. The dyeing and printing are perfect, the spinning is unsurpassed and the wonderful durability of this most popular fabric can be verified by the many thousand women who are now wearing it with most satisfactory result.

We offer the following collection of rare colorings and the latest and most desirable designs, viz.:

NAVY, ROYAL, GOBELIN, ELECTRIC, MAZERINE, CADET, NAPOLEON and the rare shades of VIOLET AND GRAY,

The general retail price of this magnificent silk is $1.00 per yard; our price for this special lot . . 74c

Don't hesitate; you will not be disappointed.

BANK OF COMMERCE CHANGES.

Election of New Directors Revives Rumor of Control by the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

James N. Jarvie of the coffee and sugar house of Arbuckle Brothers, Augustus D. Juilliard of A. D. Juilliard & Co., George G. Haven, and Joseph C. Hendrix, President of the National Union Bank, have been elected Directors of the National Bank of Commerce. Messrs. Jarvie, Juilliard, and Haven are Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the news of their entry into the Directorate of the Bank of Commerce revived the rumor current two weeks ago that the Bank of Commerce was to come under the control of the Mutual Life Insurance Company and to be consolidated with the National Union Bank.

"Our election," said Mr. Juilliard, yesterday, "should not by any means be taken as an indication that the Bank of Commerce is passing into the control of the Mutual Life Insurance Company or of consolidation between the two banks. The insurance company is a large holder of the stock of the bank, that is all."

A statement was semi-officially made for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, that, while it owned National Bank of Commerce stock whose market value is $388,212, and par value $180,000, but of a par value of $5,000,000, such holding did not constitute control. There was no knowledge among the officers of the Mutual Life that additional holdings had been acquired since this statement of holding of Bank of Commerce stock was made, under the insurance law.

A story that J. Pierpont Morgan, who is Vice President of the Bank of Commerce, had parted with his stock in this bank was denied by Commodore Morgan, who added that he took no stock in the story of Mutual control of the bank or of its merger with the National Union.

William W. Sherman, President of the National Bank of Commerce, declined to talk of any story about the bank. "My resignation as President, tendered in April to take effect July 1," he said, "has not yet been acted on. I had planned to go to Europe, but find that I must give this trip up. The Directors of this bank hold a dividend meeting to-morrow, and they may act on my resignation, or they may defer such action until close to the date on which it goes into effect. This will take but a few moments, and any special meeting of Directors could deal with the matter. I am not speculating on my successor."

Current talk in the banking district names Cashier William C. Duvall of the Commerce as Mr. Sherman's successor. Mr. Duvall refused yesterday to say one word on this subject or to discuss any rumor about the bank. Others named as possible successors of Mr. Sherman are William Halls, Jr., cashier of the Hanover National Bank, and E. O. Leech, Second Vice President and cashier of the National Union.

The National Bank of Commerce dates from 1838. It has a capital of $5,000,000 and a surplus of $2,000,000, $1,500,000 of undivided profits, and its last report showed $21,563,800 of deposits and $27,482,000 loans. The National Union was chartered in 1893. Its capital is $1,200,000; deposits, $20,027,600; loans, $16,874,200, and net profits, $1,103,900. The assets of the Mutual Life Insurance Company were, Jan. 1 last, $277,517,325.

MINISTERS DENOUNCE DEVERY.

Methodist Preachers Pass Resolutions Condemning the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons Fight.

At the Methodist preachers' meeting yesterday the following resolutions, introduced by the Rev. Dr. T. L. Poulson, were passed, and copies of them ordered sent to Mayor Van Wyck, the Police Commissioners, the members of the Mazet committee, and Gov. Roosevelt:

Whereas, The newspapers report that an exhibition of so-called pugilistic prowess between two notorious fistic champions took place in this city, at a recent date, in the presence of a vast concourse of sympathetic spectators, and that the Chief of Police was present, in his official capacity, to see that the affair should be conducted in the interests of science, and that no breach of the peace should be perpetrated;

Whereas, The Chief is reported to have declared that no disorder or impropriety occurred on the occasion, and that therefore he did not interfere with the proceedings, but allowed them to continue to a conclusion according to the rules and regulations governing such rencounters;

Whereas, The same newspapers report that the event was nothing less than a bloody and brutal prizefight, in which the contestants displayed the ferocity of wild beasts, and the excited onlookers applauded approvingly; that it was an open violation and defiance of law, and an outrageous spectacle of disregard for common decency and civil order; and that the Chief sat in the motley crowd, interposing no objection to the continuance of the performance to the horrid finish; therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby declare our unqualified condemnation of the apparent illegal and scandalous conduct of our Chief of Police, and demand that the proper authorities investigate his official relation to this affair, and hold him to a rigid accountability for any neglect of duty or connivance at crime, of which in this connection he may be found guilty;

Resolved, That we indulge the ardent hope, and earnestly urge, that the Mayor of our city, and the Governor of our State, will hereafter interpose, if necessary, their executive authority and prerogative, in preventing a recurrence of such a flagrant and barbarous infraction of law and order, and such a monstrous insult to our common Christianity and civilization.

When Chief Devery was informed of the action taken by the Methodist ministers, he said: "The contest between Jeffries and Fitzsimmons was conducted strictly within the provisions of the Horton law. There was no brutality, and the men confined themselves to strict boxing. I was present to see that the law was complied with, and neither of the men committed any violation of law."

MARRIAGE NOTICE DELAYED.

Young McIntyre Happily Wedded Last April in Brooklyn.

The announcement was published yesterday of the marriage of Glanvil G. McIntyre, son of Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre, and Miss Genevieve Schofield, which took place in Brooklyn on April 6. The wedding was kept from the knowledge of the friends of both families for some time. The father of the bridegroom said yesterday that the couple had established a home on West Forty-ninth Street, and that the wedding had not been "secret" by any means.

Young McIntyre was for several months a Deputy Assistant District Attorney, attached to Judge Newburger's Court in General Sessions, but resigned to attend to the private practice of his father, in which he has been very successful. He is a graduate of the College of the City of New York.

His bride is the sister of Dr. Frederick E. Schofield of 861 Manhattan Avenue, Greenpoint. Her home was at 110 Hancock Street, Brooklyn.

An Actor Dies of Delirium.

William Benton Walker, forty-two years old, once prominent in the old Union Square Theatre stock company, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital from delirium tremens. He lived in a lodging house at 112 Forsyth Street. Walker was found in Spring Street yesterday shouting that he saw snakes.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

SOROSIS TRADE MARK

THE NEW SHOE FOR WOMEN.

$3.50 per pair.

Always one price; always the same first quality:

Vici Kid. Black or Tan.
Box Calf. Black or Tan.
Imported Patent Calf.

The "Sorosis" Shoes are hand welted or hand sewed turned soles.

This makes them flexible, easy and restful to the feet.

They have a very wide tread at the ball of the foot, close fitting heel and instep.

25 styles, all one price,

$3.50 per pair.

1 TO 9, AAA TO E.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Save half your money

Do not throw it away in half-smoked cigars! You will find that 50% of your cigar money is thrown away every day if you recall how few cigars you really have time to smoke "up."

BETWEEN THE ACTS LITTLE CIGARS

cost 10 cents for 10; they are pure—clean—all good tobacco, and are in every way a very satisfactory short smoke. Let us send you 50—to try. We will deliver them at your club, office, or home for 50 cents

American Tobacco Co., 507-529 W. 22d St., New-York City.

ACCIDENT ON THE BRIDGE.

Defective "Shoe" on a Car Overturns the Electrical Rail, Causing Long Delay.

One of the most peculiar accidents that have ever happened on the Brooklyn Bridge occurred yesterday morning, causing a delay to traffic on the bridge car line and necessitating the transfer of all passengers to the trolley cars.

The trouble began about 10:30 o'clock, when a three-car train, heavily loaded with passengers, started from the New York terminal for the trip to Brooklyn. As the first car of the train left the incline on the eastern end of the terminal structure the "shoe," which takes the electric current from the "third rail," caught on the end of one of the rails and threw it from its resting place on the insulators. The fall of the first section caused each section of the "third rail" in turn along the entire legth of the bridge to topple over on to the ties. So rapidly was the rail displaced that the motorman on a train which was about to enter the Brooklyn terminal says that, before he could think, the rail ahead of him was prone upon the ties. Necessarily, every train on both sides of the bridge came to an abrupt standstill, and passengers were considerably shaken and some of them were badly frightened.

All this time the heavy current was passing along the fallen rail, but no damage was occasioned by this cause. A policeman who had noticed the third rail as it was toppling over ran at full speed to the power house, in Prospect Street, Brooklyn, and told of the accident, and the current was immediately cut off.

Owing to the nature of the accident, the cable, which is supplementary to the electric power, could not be used, and it was necessary to send engines out on to the bridge structure for each of the trains. The northern track was first relieved, and the passengers, as they reached the Brooklyn terminal, were quickly transferred to the trolley cars. Then the trains on the south track were hauled to Brooklyn. Later a system of transfers was arranged, so that passengers on the Brooklyn elevated railroads landing at the bridge were sent on their journey to New York on the trolley cars, and trolley car passengers from New York were similarly taken care of on the elevated trains.

At 11:20 o'clock the current was turned into the "third rail" on the north track and a "shuttle" train of three cars made frequent trips to and from Brooklyn.

Within an hour after the accident three gangs of laborers were sent out by Chief Engineer Martin to replace the fallen third rail. This proved to be no easy job, however, as each section of the system had to be detached from its neighbors, lifted up onto the insulators, which project about a foot from the ties, and then made secure. This work consumed the greater part of the remainder of the day, and it was not until 5:30 o'clock that traffic was resumed.

Stock Exchange's Fourth of July.

Members of the New York Stock Exchange have petitioned the Governing Committee to have July 3 declared a holiday, so that the Fourth of July holiday will be from noon July 1 to 10 A. M. July 5. The Cotton Exchange authorities have acquiesced in such a holiday.

O'Neill's

Fine Milan Golf Hats

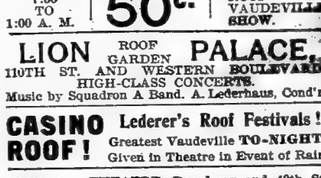

Black or white, latest style and trimmin bound edge, best quality,

2.48 each worth 4.00

ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH AMUSEMENT SEASON.
TWO CONCERTS TO-DAY,
(and every day,) 4 and 8 P. M., (except Saturday.)
SATURDAY AT 4 P. M. ONLY.
SOUSA AND HIS BAND.

Next Sat. at 8 P. M. PAIN'S SPECTACLE AND FIREWORKS.
Commencing Saturday at 9 P. M. and every evening except Sunday.
FRANK DANIELS and Complete Opera Company In THE IDOL'S EYE.

ONE ADMISSION PRICE to all 3 Grandeurs!
THE NEW YORK! The Great Golden Spectacle! 8 to 11:45.
The Grand Ballets! 500 People!
THE MAN In the MOON!
Promenade de Luxe, 7:30 to Midnight!
The Aerial Magnolia Grove!
B'way, 44 & 45 St. The New Root Wonder! 8:15 to 1 A. M.
Crystal roof protection in event of rain!
Cooled by IMMENSE VAUDEVILLE! 150 artists!
Iced Air! Including Cissie Loftus & Ezra Kendall.

Famous Cape May Iron Steamer
Republic FOR LONG BRANCH.
Leaves Pier 10 E. R., 8:30 A.M. 1 and 5:30 P.M.
THEATRICALS. Lunch, Meals, etc.
3 SHOWS DAILY. Fare, 75c. round trip.
Office, 1,181 Broadway. Phone, 2463-18th.
W. F. RUSSELL, Gen'l Manager.

KOSTER AND BIAL'S AERIAL PALM GARDEN.
NIGHTLY, 7:30 TO 1:00 A. M. 50c. SUPERB ROOF VAUDEVILLE SHOW.

LION ROOF GARDEN PALACE, 110TH ST. AND WESTERN BOULEVARD.
HIGH-CLASS CONCERTS.
Music by Squadron A Band. A. Lederhaus, Cond'r.

CASINO Lederer's Food Festivals!
ROOF! Greatest Vaudeville TO-NIGHT!
Given in Theatre in Event of Rain!

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th St. Matinée Wednesday and Saturday.
THE

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Showers; wind southwesterly becoming northwesterly.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,428. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT {In Greater New York and Jersey City. / Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash Wheat No. 2 red, 83½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 49c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

FOREIGN.—It is definitely announced in Paris that President Loubet has asked M. Bourgeois, head of the French delegation at The Hague Peace Conference, to form a Cabinet. The extraordinary prolongation of the Cabinet crisis is regarded in France as presaging most serious results. Strict precautions are being taken at Brest and Rennes to prevent any demonstrations upon the arrival of Dreyfus. The Figaro says the prisoner will not land at Brest. The Duc d'Orléans narrowly escaped serious injury in a street crush in London yesterday. Vice Admiral de Carerville, Chief of the French Naval Staff, has been forced to retire for indulging in criticisms of the National defenses. Comte de Dion and Comte d'Aubigny, who served short terms of imprisonment for complicity in the demonstrations against President Loubet at Auteuil, were released yesterday. The Brussels sub-Committee of the International Peace Conference yesterday at The Hague amended the Drafting Committee's report in regard to awarding greater protection to neutral States, defining the rights of civil populations, &c. In the Geneva Convention Committee Capt. Mahan again drew attention to the omission of an article defining the exact status of wounded and shipwrecked falling into the sea during a battle. The referendum on the question of Australian federation has, in New South Wales, resulted in a large majority in its favor. The Federal Enabling bill has passed both Houses of the Queensland Legislature, and the referendum will be held there on Sept. 2. In Melbourne it will be held at the end of next month. A dispatch to The Daily Mail, London, says that the Natal volunteers have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for service in the Transvaal. The Cape Town troops are also ready to leave at short notice. It is reported that Boer sympathizers near Kimberley are armed and mounted, and are being drilled.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The promises of repentance on the part of the obstructionists in the Municipal Assembly were realized only in part yesterday, when the Council approved the issue of $1,849,000 of bonds for street and park openings.

The Commissioners from Puerto Rico to the United States last night issued a formal protest against the treatment of their country and the people by this Government. They say they are burdened by a tariff heavier and more obnoxious than under Spanish rule; that they are treated as inferiors and dependent people, and that the liberty that was guaranteed to them is a delusion. They say they do not ask favors but demand justice.

Page 2.

Chairman H. H. Odell, Jr., of the Republican State Committee will sail for Europe to-day.

In an interview yesterday ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas declared that his State is for Bryan and the Chicago platform.

The steamer Mary Powell, on her up trip from New York, was considerably damaged by a tornado near Haverstraw yesterday afternoon. Both funnels were blown down. There was great alarm among the passengers.

Page 3.

Joseph Leiter was successful in a suit decided in the United States Circuit Court yesterday against George Lorillard Ronalds.

Park Commissioner Clausen yesterday granted a three months' extension of his notice served on the Manhattan Railway Company to quit Battery Park.

A private was killed and four men badly hurt by the blowing up of the smaller magazine at Fort Pickens, Fla., early yesterday morning. About $75,000 damage was done.

Ex-Minister Barrett yesterday addressed the Boston Chamber of Commerce on the markets of China and the Far East. He pleaded against sectional prejudice and anti-imperialist propaganda.

The will of Mrs. Mabel Westermann, who died on June 8, was filed for probate yesterday. The principal beneficiary under the will is G. L. Chevalier, to whom Mrs. Westermann was engaged.

Gen. Wheaton's troops in a most successful movement saved Imus from attack by a large force of Filipinos, seized Perez das Marinas, and are now driving the enemy before them. The Filipinos left 100 dead on the field.

Gen. Wood, Military Governor of Santiago Province, Cuba, will leave for Washington to-night. He admits that he was offered the Presidency of the Railway Traction Company, but he says he has not yet given the matter serious consideration.

Isaac T. Jobe, formerly Captain in the Sixth United States Volunteer Infantry, has been arrested charged with defrauding the Government by issuing false passes or vouchers for the transportation of men. Jobe was at one time Mayor of Johnson City, Tenn.

Page 4.

Ideal weather conditions prevailed for the Atlantic Yacht Club regatta yesterday. Colonia, Amorita, Ramona, and Syce were winners.

Page 5.

The graduates at Manhattan College yesterday were addressed by Archbishop Corrigan.

Henry A. V. Post, surviving partner of Post & Pomeroy and Post, Martin & Co., bankers, has filed a petition in bankruptcy.

George P. Hardy, employed as a butler in the family of F. R. Eckert, tried to kill his wife yesterday, and then gashed himself and died. He was caught.

A further denial of the report that the Vanderbilts are planning to build a transcontinental railway was made yesterday by one of the officers of the New York Central Railway.

President McKinley yesterday attended the commencement exercises at Mount Holyoke College, where his niece was graduated. He was honored with the degree of Doctor of Civil Laws.

At yesterday's session of the Mississippi River Commission a delegation of Louisianians appeared and urged that certain improvements be made without delay along the banks of the Mississippi.

Page 6.

The Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department has issued a supplementary statement on an omission in the report of Lieut. Commander Hodgson to Capt. Chadwick regarding the colloquy between Rear Admiral Schley and the Lieutenant Commander on the Brooklyn at the battle of Santiago.

Page 7.

Arthur P. Heinze of Brooklyn marries Ruth M. Noyes, in Butte, Mon.

The Standard Oil Company is preparing to remove its headquarters from Cleveland to New York. The Ohio charter will be given up by July 1.

Page 8.

The second day's play in the tourney of the Lenox Tennis Club attracted a large crowd of spectators.

At a sale of yearlings last evening from the Belle Meade Stud the firm of C. Fleischmann's Sons paid $5,200 for a colt.

The New York baseball team defeated the Pittsburgs in a ten-inning game. The Brooklyns won another game in Cleveland.

At the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday Bendoran beat Imp in the Coney Island Handicap, Mesmerist won the Foam Stakes, and The Burlington Route, Miss Patron, Peaceful, and Maximo Gomez won the other races.

Page 14.

The hearing in the bankruptcy proceedings of John F. Baudouine was continued yesterday before Referee Aub.

The First Battalion of the Seventh Regiment pitched its tents yesterday on the shores of Lake Oscawana after a hard march of six miles.

Winslow W. Dunlap, the self-appointed missionary to the east side Jews, it has developed is a money lender. The persons he has been trying to convert formed a secret organization yesterday when they learned this, and threaten to do Dunlap violence unless he gives up his mission work and system of money lending.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.

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CRISIS IN FRANCE GRAVE

President Loubet Asks M. Bourgeois to Form a Cabinet.

HE HAS WON THE CZAR'S FAVOR

Report that Orders Have Been Issued Delaying Dreyfus's Arrival Till a Ministry Is Organized.

PARIS, June 20.—It is definitely announced that President Loubet has asked M. Bourgeois, who is head of the French delegation at The Hague Peace Conference, to form a Cabinet.

In response to the request of President Loubet, M. Bourgeois has telegraphed that he will arrive in this city from The Hague to-morrow morning.

The prolongation of the Cabinet crisis is becoming most serious. MM. Dupuy and Lockroy both called upon President Loubet to-day and expressed their anxiety to be relieved of the responsibilities of office as soon as possible.

It is reported that orders have been sent to St. Michael's, Azore Islands, directing the commander of the French cruiser Sfax, which is bringing Capt. Dreyfus to France, to remain there a short time so as not to arrive in home waters until the new Ministry is installed.

Should M. Bourgeois accept the task of forming a Ministry, is it thought his chances of success would be fairly good. His prestige has been much increased by the part he has played in the deliberations of the Peace Conference at The Hague, where he is believed to have won the gratitude of Emperor Nicholas by his tact and zeal on behalf of arbitration.

The latest gossip favors a combination Cabinet, including MM. Bourgeois, Brisson, Poincare, and Waldeck-Rousseau, but nothing will be known until M. Bourgeois arrives.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau, discussing his failure, is reported to have said:

"I met with the utmost friendliness and straightforwardness from my former adversaries, but found only treason and cowardice among my old allies."

DE CUVERVILLE DISCIPLINED.

Chief of the French Naval Staff Forced Out for Criticising National Defenses.

PARIS, June 20.—On the instructions of the Minister of Marine, M. Lockroy, Vice Admiral Cavalier de Cuverville, chief of the naval staff, has transferred his command to Rear Admiral Mallarmé.

This measure is in consequence of a letter which Cavalier de Cuverville wrote to a member of the Chamber of Deputies criticising the alleged inadequacy of the national defense.

The letter was an allusion to the "constant feud existing between the Ministries of War, Marine, and the Colonies." This feud was described as "a very real grievance, tending to paralyze the national defense."

The Vice Admiral had intended to retire at an early date. He now protests that he had submitted the letter beforehand to M. Lockroy, who saw no objection in principle to its publication.

The summary dismissal of an officer of such high rank has caused a widespread sensation.

AWAIT DREYFUS IN FRANCE.

Great Precautions at Brest and Rennes —Figaro Says He Will Not Land at Brest.

PARIS, June 20.—The approaching arrival of Dreyfus at Rennes is causing an influx of foreigners there. The hotels are besieged with applicants for rooms, which command immense prices.

The arrangements for the conveyance of the prisoner from Brest have been made with the greatest care, and it is believed there is no danger of demonstrations.

Dreyfus is expected to reach Brest early in the morning, and precautions have been taken to prevent anybody from seeing him either at Brest or at Rennes.

The Figaro to-day says it understands Dreyfus will arrive at Rennes June 30, and that he will be landed elsewhere than at Brest.

The Court House at Rennes adjoins the prison. Capt. Dreyfus will be brought into court through a specially constructed door. It is proposed to fix a screen in front of the window of his cell so as to prevent any communication with the houses opposite.

The dossier of the case has already arrived at Rennes and been deposited in the safe of the Credit Lyonnais under sentry guard.

DUC D'ORLEANS IN PERIL.

LONDON, June 20.—The Duc d'Orleans narrowly escaped serious injury this afternoon. On arriving at Waterloo Station in an electrical brougham, in consequence of the jam of traffic, the Duke was driven violently against a brick wall. The front wheels and panels of the motor car were demolished.

The occupants escaped, but not without a bad shaking up.

TESTIMONIAL TO DREYFUS.

Zola and Picquart Also to be Remembered by Americans.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Jews in Chicago and all the large cities of America are contributing funds for the purchase of testimonials to be presented to Capt. Dreyfus, Emile Zola, and Col. Picquart. It is planned to honor the returned soldier-convict from Devil's Island with a gold-mounted, diamond-set, and richly engraved sword.

To Zola, whose defense of the army officer led to his exile from his native country, will be given a solid gold pen, neatly engraved. To Col. Picquart, stanch friend to Dreyfus, will be presented a gold loving cup.

Money for the buying of the tokens is being donated to the fund in ten-cent pieces and already a large amount has been collected.

TROOPS FOR THE TRANSVAAL.

Cape Town Regiments Holding Themselves in Readiness—Gen. Buller May Command British Forces.

CAPE TOWN, June 20.—The activity of the War Office local authorities has been suspended in the matter of contracts for certain military requisites, on the ground that the regiments are now ready to leave Cape Town for Kimberly at short notice.

An engine driver on the Cape Railway declares that he has seen men, armed and mounted, engaged in drilling at Hout-Kraal, near Deaar and Pontfontein, not far from Kimberly. He said he was informed that they were Dutchmen preparing to assist the Boers in the event of hostilities.

LONDON, June 21.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Natal volunteers have been officially ordered to hold themselves in readiness for active service."

The Daily Telegraph this morning says it understands that, in the event of war with the Transvaal, Lieut. Gen. Sir Redvers Henry Buller will be the commander of the British forces in South Africa.

THE BRAIN AND THE MUSCLES.

CHICAGO, June 20.—A special to The Chronicle from La Porte, Ind., says:

"Prof. Talbert of this city, who is now in Germany, has discovered a way for a much wider and more scientific investigation of the action of the brain on the muscles of the body than has heretofore been known.

"It has long been known that stimulation of certain parts of the brain would cause definite responses from certain muscles of the body. Prof. Talbert has hit upon the plan of trephining holes in a dog's skull, which he will fill with ivory plugs, to which are attached electrode knobs resting on the surface of the brain. Wires are then attached to a battery, and the brain at that point is stimulated at will. The location of that part of the brain governing the leg, eye, nose, &c., may be found by this new discovery."

MR. HENDERSON'S PLANS.

CHICAGO, June 20.—The Record to-morrow will say:

"When Congressman D. B. Henderson of Iowa has been elected Speaker of the House of Representatives he will, in the main, reorganize the committees without changes in personnel.

"The Chairmanship of the Committee on Rules, which Congressman Henderson himself has held, is an exception. When the Iowa statesman is elevated, this chair will go to Congressman James W. Babcock of Wisconsin. This has been agreed upon after conferences between Col. Henderson and Congressman Babcock and other leaders.

"Following the announcement that Congressman Sereno E. Payne of New York would remain at the head of the Committee on Ways and Means, there came to the surface to-day the additional information that Congressman Robert E. Hitt of Illinois will retain the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and that Congressman Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois would remain at the head of the Appropriations Committee."

BOYS IN RELIGIOUS WAR.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Youngsters engaged in a religious war of miniature dimensions this morning. Fifty boys, half of them of the Christian and half of them of the Jewish faith, made Stewart Avenue look like a mediaevel battle ground until the police from the Mazwell Street Station appeared and quieted the disturbance. Two of the Gentile knights—Charles Bass of 84 Waller Street and Walker Meyer of 559 Morgan Street—were arrested.

The fight was the result of the bitter feeling between the Jewish and Christian boys of the neighborhood. The leaders of both sides decided that a battle must be fought. The Christians attend the numerous parochial schools of the vicinity, and they allege that the insults cast upon them by the Jews have been unbearable. On the other hand, the Jewish boys say the Christians have attacked and beaten them.

The Christians led the attack, and with stones and clubs routed the Jewish boys. The fugitives, however, were reinforced and surrounded the Christians. For a few minutes the air was full of flying bricks, stones, and clubs, and then the fighters came together with a clash. Hand-to-hand struggles followed. Blood flowed freely, and many of the youngsters received painful injuries.

According to the story of the boys arrested, boyish pride could no longer tolerate the taunts passed from time to time, and the battle in the street was the natural result. Nathan Meisner, twelve years old, secured the release of the prisoners of war by his eloquence, and puzzled the police by his cross-examinations.

INNOCENT VICTIM OF FEUD.

LONDON, Ky., June 20.—Mrs. Thomas Baker is at the point of death with nervous prostration resulting from the shock caused by the murder of her husband at Manchester. The physicians have given her up.

Capt. Joseph Garrard, son of Gen. Garrard, arrived on his way to Manchester from the United States Army this afternoon. The Garrards are Baker followers. The Garrard house is surrounded by armed guards.

A courier from Manchester reports everything quiet; that is to say, no one has been murdered lately. Scarcely any one is to be seen in the town, and a deathlike stillness prevails for miles around.

Citizens fear for their lives. Business has been almost entirely suspended. The special term of court resolved upon by Gov. Bradley will probably begin within three weeks. Circuit Judge Brown of London will probably preside. He was called to Frankfort to-day for a conference with the Governor.

FRANKFORT, Ky., June 20.—Gov. Bradley had further conferences to-day regarding the state of affairs in Clay County. He has resolved on a special term of court, and Judge Brown of the London circuit, who was here to-day, will probably be chosen to preside.

He will be given ample protection, a full regiment of militia, if necessary. If nothing is done at the special term, relief will be asked at the hands of the Legislature, possibly by the removal of the court of Clay County or the appointment of Judges and prosecutors.

A reward of $500 has been offered by the State for the arrest of the slayer of "Tom" Baker.

DOG SAVES A CHILD'S LIFE.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—A fine mastiff named Rover, the pet of little John Vonderhaar of East Third Street, saved his master's life yesterday, but lost his own in so doing.

The animal, which was well known in the East End on account of his enormous size and friendly disposition toward children, was on the sidewalk yesterday evening just before dark, when a Fendleton electric car, running at high speed, approached the corner.

Johnny was playing in the yard, and ran out into the street directly in front of the car. Rover saw the child's peril, and with one bound was on the track, his heavy bulk pushing the child out of harm's way.

The safety fender had been dropped by the motorman, but the dog was caught between the wheels.

The motorman had to strike the animal many hard blows across the head with an iron brakebar before receiving it of its agony. The boy was unhurt.

Rover was the tallest mastiff at the recent Dog Show here. Mr. Vonderhaar was one of the Directors of tae show, and had refused large sums for his dog.

A YOUNG MAN DISAPPEARS.

DETROIT, Mich., June 20.—Moses Fowler Chase, aged twenty-one, alleged to be mentally incompetent, and reputed to be worth $600,000, disappeared from the Hotel Cadillac last Sunday night. He had been a patient at a sanitarium in Flint, and was en route to his home in Lafayette, Ind., accompanied by his father, Frederick Chase, a lawyer. When the father and son arrived here the young man's aunt met them at the station and went with him and his father to the hotel.

Sunday night a carriage drove up to the hotel, and young Chase was taken in it to the Cleveland boat, which, in the company of his aunt and two unknown men, he boarded. On reaching Cleveland the party took a train for Cincinnati. From there, it is said, they went east to Albany, N. Y., where the private detective that the father had employed to watch them lost sight of the party. Extradition papers were to-day made out in anticipation of the party's arrest by the New York authorities.

The fortune that the boy possesses reverts to the aunt upon his death, which, it is alleged, furnishes the motive for the supposed abduction. The police of New York, Boston, Portland, and Montreal have been notified to be on the watch for the party. The father and his attorney believe that the object of the alleged abductors is to take the young man out of the country. It is stated that when young Chase attained his majority the father's guardianship ceased, and that the father was taking him to Lafayette for the purpose of being continued as his guardian by order of the Probate Court.

Moses Fowler Chase has been in the city since Monday night. He is registered at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel with C. H. Duhme and the latter's wife.

The night clerk at the hotel said early this morning that he understood Mr. Duhme and his wife are the uncle and aunt of Chase. The clerk said the three guests had made no secret of the fact that they intend to sail for Europe to-day.

The police at Headquarters were told that Chase was at the Waldorf, but said that the matter did not concern them. They say they have not been asked to look into the case.

THREE BURNED AT A FIRE.

John Cody, Rescued by Firemen from a Blazing Building, Said to be Dying in a Hospital.

Three persons were injured in a fire at 213 West Seventeenth Street early this morning, and one may die in New York Hospital.

Detective John Milaine of the Central Office was passing that number when he saw flames coming from the third story. He sent in an alarm, and then tried to get into the house. Failing to do so, he entered the next house and climbed down into 213 through a scuttle.

On the third floor he found Mrs. Mary Caulwell, who conducts the lodging house there. He took her and her fourteen-year-old son John out. Both were burned, but not seriously. The firemen rescued John Cody, a laborer, from the fourth floor. His bed was burning and he was unconscious.

All were taken to the New York Hospital, where it was said that Cody will probably die.

About $1,000 worth of damage was done. The origin of the fire is unknown.

MOB RULE IN CLEVELAND.

Strikers Break Into Car Barns and Destroy Property—Police Quell the Riot.

CLEVELAND, June 20.—Mob rule held sway on the South Side to-night for more than an hour. A mob of 5,000 persons attacked the Holmden Avenue car barns of the Cleveland Electric Railway Company and rushed through the yard containing sixty cars, destroying everything they could see until driven out by the police.

The mob succeeded in wrecking ten cars before being compelled to retire. Heavy timbers were driven through windows and woodwork, and stones and clubs were used until the cars were completely demolished. The mob had a double purpose in view. Its intention was to destroy the property belonging to the company, and to do bodily harm to the twenty-five non-union men living at the barns.

In the first it was successful, but in the second it was not, owing to the arrival of the police in such force that the mob fled.

Cars were running during the day on all lines opened by the street car company since the strike. Trouble was looked for on the South Side, and a strong force of police was on hand to preserve order. No crowds were allowed to gather.

The crew of Scoville Car No. 224 was badly beaten by ten men this morning. The car was on its way down town. A man boarded the car at Willsen Avenue, and at every crossing thereafter one or two men boarded the car, until there were ten passengers. When Harry C. Clark, the conductor, was taking up fares, one of the men gave him a fifty-cent piece. As Clark started to make change he was struck on the head with a coupling pin in the hands of one of the passengers. Several of the other men then jumped on him and pounded him into insensibility. Others turned their attention to the motorman. He was also hit on the head and body and sank to the floor. By this time the car, running at high speed, had reached Hackman Street. Here the men all left the car. Both men were badly hurt. A. W. Weigel, a letter carrier, riding on a Euclid Avenue car, was struck full in the face by a stone. He was unconscious when help reached him.

A crowd boarded a Wade Park Avenue car near Lindus and Adelbert Avenues and beat the non-union motorman into insensibility. The conductor deserted his car and fled. Another Wade Park Avenue car was stoned and one on the Euclid Avenue line was attacked. Many women were on board, and shrieked with terror as the stones crashed through the windows. At the corner of Willson Avenue and Quincy Street one man was shot and others had narrow escapes. The passengers escaped as best they could when the stones began to fly, but the conductor and motorman were struck repeatedly. The latter drew a revolver and fired three times into the crowd. He then put on all speed and ran his car out of the mob's reach.

There were two incipient riots late this afternoon. At the corner of Central and Willson Avenues a crowd of 2,000 persons obstructed the passage of two cross-town cars. Bricks and stones were thrown and the windows of the cars broken.

One of the non-union motormen, who gave his name as Charles Jones of Grand Rapids, Mich., was hit with a brick and so badly injured that it was necessary to send him to a hospital. Later a car on the South Side line was attacked near the suburb of Brighton. No arrests were made in either case.

Despite these exhibitions of violence, the prospects for a settlement of the strike of the street railway men are brighter to-night than they have been at any time since the trouble began, but there has been more serious rioting to-day than at any previous time. The disturbances began early in the morning, continued throughout the day, and to-night a big mob surrounds the South Side barns of the Consolidated Company, determined to get at the non-union men who are housed there.

While the sympathizers of the strikers were hurling bricks and stones at non-union motormen and conductors, a special committee of the City Council was trying to get the representatives of the strikers and the officers of the company together. It succeeded to the extent of inducing the strikers to submit a proposition in writing, and procuring the consent of President Everett of the Big Consolidated to submit the same to the Board of Directors in the morning. The strikers' proposition abandons the demand for the recognition of the union, but asks that all the old men be taken back save those who may be convicted in court of destroying property. The members of the Council committee believe a settlement is in sight.

Akron Cars Tied Up by a Strike.

AKRON, Ohio, June 20.—Not a car is running on the Akron and Cuyahoga Rapid Transit lines to-day. Some time ago there was a disagreement as to wages, and the matter was referred to arbitration. The report, which was submitted last night, included a clause providing for arbitration in the future, and this the company refused to accept. The men held a meeting, and then decided to strike. No effort was made to run cars to-day.

Cleveland Molders Strike in Sympathy

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 20.—Four hundred employes of the Cleveland Foundry Company struck late this afternoon because the company refused to discharge a man who had ridden on a Big Consolidated car. The man was a foreman. The molders went to the officers of the company and demanded his discharge. The officers refused to comply with the demand. This is the first strike in the nature of a sympathy demonstration that has taken place.

COUNTRY POST OFFICE ROBBED.

CONGERS, N. Y., June 20.—This place, on Rockland Lake, was the scene of a bold robbery early this morning. At about 3 o'clock the citizens were awakened by a loud explosion, which proved to be the blowing up of the safe in the Post Office. Three burglars had entered by forcing the lock of the door, had drilled holes in the safe, and by the use of nitro-glycerine had opened it. They were seen by a man who lives in the building, but threatened to shoot him if he gave an alarm.

Citizens near by reached the Post Office too late. The tools used, it was found, had been stolen from a blacksmith near by. The thieves had taken checks, money, and stamps to the value of $200, and had got clear away. Some men saw them running, but they disappeared in the distance, and as yet no clue has been obtained.

ALLEGED SWINDLER IN OMAHA.

OMAHA, Neb., June 20.—An Englishman who calls himself James D. Bates of Wilson, Sons & Co. of Liverpool has been in jail for twenty-four hours. A week ago he entered the stock market and presented apparently good letters of credit on Baltimore banks. The Stock Yards Bank placed to his credit $11,000. He drew $500 and purchased a car of stock, paying in checks. When the bank officials began to question Bates, he suddenly left, but was found drunk on the streets and jailed. A telegram to the Baltimore firm brought a reply that they did not know him.

He says he is what he claimed to be and merely got drunk, and threatens to sue everybody concerned for his damages.

PUERTO RICANS PROTEST

Object to Their Treatment by the United States Government.

DEMAND JUSTICE, NOT FAVORS

Burdened by a Tariff More Obnoxious Than Under Spain and Treated as Inferiors and Dependents.

The Commissioners from Puerto Rico to the United States feel, according to Dr. F. Julio Henna of 8 West Fortieth Street, one of their number, that they and theirs in Puerto Rico have been treated scandalously by the United States Government, and so they have prepared a protest which they hope the American people will read. Last night Dr. Henna, after consultation with Dr. M. Zena Gandia, another Commissioner, gave out the protest. It follows:

"Puerto Rico finds itself at this moment in an extraordinary situation. The island is de facto by virtue of actual occupation, and de jure by virtue of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, concluded at Paris on Dec. 10, 1898, an integral part of the territory of the United States of America. And, nevertheless, neither its soil, its ports, its commerce, nor its inhabitants are for any practical purpose considered American. The flag of the United States of America floats over the soil of Puerto Rico, but it does not make American even the children who are born under its shade. Ships coming from the ports of any continental portion of the United States of America and entering a port of Puerto Rico do not enter an American but a foreign port, and are subject to pay custom duties, tonnage dues, &c.

"The commerce of Puerto Rico with the rest of the United States of America instead of being free as the commerce between Massachusetts and Florida, or New York and Louisiana, is burdened by a tariff, heavier and more obnoxious than that which was in force when Puerto Rico was Spanish, and its commerce was subject to the reciprocity arrangements, which, under the inspiration of Mr. Blaine, were concluded in 1890, between the United States and Spain. And although Puerto Rico is American, and its government is vested in American officials, and all there is American from the Governor General to the health officer of the humblest port of the island, no protection is given to any Puerto Rican except upon condition that it be carefully expressed that he is protected as a native Puerto Rican, but not as an American.

"Of liberty and self-government the Puerto Rican people have not had as yet any taste. They are subject in all things to the supreme will of a Military Governor, subject to no one else, though in time of peace, then the Commander in Chief of the Army of the United States, through exclusively the channels of the War Department.

"Between Gen. Macias and Gen. Henry no difference has been shown so far than that the latter speaks a language which the Puerto Ricans do not understand, and that the former never ordered any graves to be dug to be filled with Puerto Rica corpses when trouble was anticipated.

"If the war which the United States of America waged against Spain for purely humanitarian purposes freed Puerto Rico, as it is said, the Puerto Rican people do not know as yet of what that freedom consists. They are treated as an inferior, dependent people, needing to be educated and Christianized and civilized, and in the procession of the Peace Jubilee, celebrated with great pomp at Washington, which the President reviewed surrounded by his Cabinet and the diplomatic body and the élite of Washington society, no other symbol was made to appear to represent Puerto Rico and Puerto Rican civilization than a dilapidated little negro boy poorly riding on the back of a not less dilapidated little pony, with the announcement, which excited the joyous shouts of the multitude, 'Puerto Rican Express.'

"This is the recognition which Puerto Rico has secured for having opened its arms and offered no resistance to the American invaders!

"If Puerto Rico is not now a jewel belonging to the Crown of Spain, as it was often said during the four centuries, the satisfaction to be derived from this fact is nothing but theoretical. Puerto Rico can now say with Tacitus that it is rather without a master than in the enjoyment of liberty—magis sine domino quam in libertate. It may also repeat with the Prophet of the Lamentations: 'Our inheritance is turned to aliens, our homes to strangers; we are become orphans without a father. We have given our hand to Egypt and to the Assyrians that we might be satisfied with bread.'

"The spectacle of a purely military government under the United States of America does seem very strange. And, nevertheless, it has been given for about nine months, and no prospect of relief seems to be in sight. History has repeated itself, and if it was always said with reason that the Spanish Viceroys and Captains General in America were all powerful for the evil and powerless for the good, the very same thing can be said of Puerto Rico under the military control of the freest country in the world.

"This attitude of the American Government with regard to Puerto Rico and the Puerto Rican people, if compared with the one it has taken with regard to the Philippine Islands and their people, shows a lack of consideration and justice thoroughly unexpected and unpardonable. The Filipinos are in arms against the United States; they are ignoring the reason which Spain made of their country in favor of the United States; they are resisting, unguibus et dentibus, to the best of their ability and power, the authority of the United States; and, nevertheless, they are offered by the United States a civil government and many other things which, when asked by the Puerto Ricans, find no response, or are met with the frivolous, groundless answer that the President has no power to grant them; and the spectacle is thus given that there are two standards of weights and measures—one to be used with the Filipinos and another with the Puerto Ricans.

"If a Civil Governor General and an advisory council and many other things can be given to the Filipinos, rightfully, why is it that the same thing cannot be rightfully given to the Puerto Ricans? Since when has it been the rule in this country, the best Republic in the world, that in order to obtain justice, violence and bloodshed are first to be resorted to?

"The condition of things in Puerto Rico when the Government of the United States of America decided to go to war with Spain to enforce the mandate of Congress that Spain should relinquish at once her sovereignty over Cuba was by far different from the condition of things which then prevailed in the latter island.

"Puerto Rico had never been afflicted as Cuba by war or revolution. Mr. Cushing, United States Minister at Madrid, could say with reason to Mr. Fish, Secretary of State, on March 1, 1876: 'Puerto Rico is a contented possession of Spain, having received concessions withheld from Cuba, which had been the scene of war for seven years.' (Extract, Documents of the Senate, No. 106, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session, Page 105.) Subsequent to Mr. Cushing's statement Puerto Rico continued in peace, and its wealth and prosperity, specially in the time which the reciprocity arrangements initiated and carried on by Mr. Blaine were in force, became phenomenal.

"Puerto Rico was not by any means a proper subject for American intervention. If war was carried to its territory by the United States it was because Puerto Rico was Spanish territory and because it was said that for military reasons hostilities were necessary both in the Greater and Lesser Antilles. And if Puerto Rico was ceded by Spain to the United States, not entirely without protest by Spain, it was only because President McKinley, desirous of exhibiting signal generosity to Spain, relieved her from paying any war indemnity to the United States, but demanded in exchange the cession.' (Mr. Day to Duke Almodovar del Rio, July 30, 1898.)

"Through that act of signal generosity of President McKinley, resembling that of Eneas when killing young Lausus, Puerto Rico became an American possession.

"The voice of Puerto Rico was not heard. The idea that the Puerto Rican people might have something to say on the subject, or that a bargain of this kind, no matter how generous on the part of one belligerent, might need at least pro forma the consent of the Puerto Rican people was not even thought of. The island and its people were conveyed from one sovereign to another as a farm and its cattle are conveyed from one master to another.

"When France was forced to cede Alsace and Lorraine to Germany, without consulting their people, the potent voice of Charles Sumner was heard in protest. He delivered in Boston his famous lecture, called by him, 'The Duel Between France and Germany.' And then he said: 'France cannot sell or transfer them against their consent. Count the great masters and you will find their concurrent authority. Grotius, from whom on such a question there can be no appeal, adiudges. "In the alienation of part of a sovereignty it is required that the part to be alienated consent to the act." Of the same opinion is Puffendorff, declaring, "to make such a conveyance valid the consent of the people is required." Vattel crowns this testimony when he adds that a province abandoned and dismembered is not obliged to receive the new master attempted to be given it. Before such texts, stronger than a fortress, the soldiers of Germany must halt.'

"Take from there the words Alsace and Lorraine and Germany and replace them by Puerto Rico and the United States, and the case of Puerto Rico is made by perhaps the highest figure as a scholar, as a statesman, and as a patriot in the Republican Party of the United States of America.

"This pamphlet is intended not to make opposition to the Government, but to aid it in doing justice to Puerto Rico. It has for its object to formulate in a precise manner the aspirations of Puerto Rico. It has been prepared to show to the people of the United States of America and of the whole world that the Puerto Rican people do not submit in silence to be treated as slaves or as dependent beings little less than savages, needing protection from the outside and entitled to nothing else than guardianship by the sword.

"The signers of the Declaration of Independence of the United States said on July 4, 1776, that they held 'these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among them are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,' and they added that 'to secure these rights Governments are instituted,' and that these Governments can only derive 'their just powers from the consent of the governed.'

"The Puerto Rican people, in asking from the people to whom they have aggregated that the principles of the first enactment to be found in their statute books be applied to them, are not asking for favors. They are demanding justice."

BERMUDA DELEGATES ARRIVE.

They Come to Attend the Reciprocity Conference at Washington.

Among the passengers on the steamship Orinoco, which arrived here yesterday from Bermuda, were the delegates appointed from Bermuda to attend the reciprocity conference to be held in Washington. The delegates are the Hon. T. J. Madson, J. H. Trininghame, Jr., and the Hon. A. Allison, Colonial Secretary.

The acquisition of Puerto Rico and the control of Cuba by the United States have been a serious blow to the fruit, vegetable, coffee, and sugar industries of the Bermudas, West Indies, and British Guiana, the residents of which colonies are clamoring for the reciprocity provided by the Quigley bill. Joseph Chamberlain, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, is openly opposed to the measure, but to appease the feelings of the colonists in the matter has acquiesced in the appointment of delegates to seek relief at Washington.

Sir Cavendish Boyle, acting for British Guiana, and V. G. Bell, Director of Public Works; D. S. Gideon, member of the Legislative Council, and A. W. Farquharson, representing Jamaica, are already in this country. None of the delegates is empowered to enter into any agreement with this country, and the Washington negotiations, it is understood, are not likely to develop any really important results.

THIEF ROBBED BY THIEVES.

Rossini, Charged with Taking Employer's Money, Loses It.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Detectives Kane and McDonnell arrested Mathew Rossini of 271 Hermitage Avenue to-day on the charge of robbing his employer, John Leoni, of $800. The detectives recovered $189.

When questioned as to what became of the balance of the money taken by him, it developed that Rossini also was the victim of thieves. He claims that $450 of the amount was in silver, and this he buried in the ground. When he went there to take possession of it, he found he, too, had been robbed.

CHICAGO'S CREDIT IS GOOD.

School and Bridge Refunding Bonds Sold at a Big Premium.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Another high-price record was established for Chicago city bonds to-day, when an issue of $618,000 3½ per cent. twenty-year gold refunding bonds are sold at a premium of $37,549.69, equal to a price of 106.76 and an interest-bearing basis of 3.09 per cent. The best previous price record was established last December, when $98,000 3½ per cent. twenty-year bonds brought 104.41, equal to an interest-bearing basis of 3.20 per cent.

The bonds issued yesterday are to replace 7 per cent. tunnel, school, and bridge bonds maturing July 1. The Merchants' Loan and Trust Company was the highest bidder for the whole amount. No out-of-town bids were received.

A NEW EXPRESS COMPANY.

Another Concern in Chicago Will Try to Oust Old Forwarders.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Express companies are threatened with a serious rival in the United Forwarding Company, with a capital stock of $17,000,000.

This concern, lately organized in the East, promises to begin operations at once in twenty-five leading cities, including Chicago. It claims that the large express companies are now enjoying a practical monopoly of the express and forwarding business of the country, and that they charge excessive rates, which the new concern will cut 20 to 40 per cent. Its officers include F. R. Donahue of Chicago, who is Vice President of a local express company; W. J. Hogan of Indianapolis, H. H. Walker of New York, and O. D. Pillsbury of Boston.

Mr. Donahue says that the system of forwarding parcels, packages, and general merchandise to be used by the new company differs from that now used by the express companies, and will be quicker as to delivery. Boats, electric cars, delivery wagons, and fast freight trains will be employed by the new organization, while the express companies confine themselves almost exclusively to express lines. The new company denies that it will be bought out by the express companies. Officers of other large compalnes make light of the promises of the new company.

MAYOR HARRISON'S MISHAP.

Bicycle Ruined and His Feelings Wounded in a Collision.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 20.—Mayor Harrison had his bicycle smashed, some skin removed from his legs, and his feelings wounded in a collision with a coal cart while riding home from the City Hall. In North Clark Street a man jumped from a car going north. The Mayor was so near him that in order not to strike him with his wheel he was forced to make a sudden turn to the right. Just around the corner his Honor met two women, who appeared too frightened to move. They were to his left. To his right was a coal cart, with a driver on top who was not paying attention to anybody or anything.

The Mayor did not want to strike the women. He jumped from his wheel while it was going toward the horses and took to the pavement, sliding along as best

bers—Councilmen Cassidy, Conly, Francisco, Williams, and Van Nostrand—refused to vote, but 23 votes were mustered under Leader Oakley's urging, and the resolution was passed, only 22 votes being necessary.

In the discussion Councilman Engel attacked the Controller for his threats against the Municipal Assembly. He said he would vote for the resolution because it had been made an organization measure, not because of the Controller's "bluffs." This led Councilman Leich to remark that it was evident that Tammany Hall was responsible for the hold-up of bond issues; that it evidently could get a resolution out when it really wanted it.

When the resolution approving the issue of $2,100,000 of bonds for the new Hall of Records came up, Councilman Leich said it had been held up in the Board of Estimate for nearly a year. President Guggenheimer said the resolution had been submitted to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion as to the validity of the contract which had been awarded by the last administration to a contractor whose bid had been $350,000 higher than the lowest bid.

"I understand that a certain construction company has got a contract on that building, which may account for its final approval by the Corporation Counsel," said Mr. Cassidy.

"That is not so," replied Mr. Guggenheimer.

There were but eighteen votes for the Hall of Records bond resolution, and it failed. Councilmen Cassidy, Doyle, Francisco, French, and Leich of Brooklyn and Murray of the Bronx voted "No."

A resolution authorizing $200,000 of bonds for new firehouses and sites was passed, receiving a bare 22 votes. Efforts to call up the Long Island water supply resolution failed. As the Council adjourned, Mr. Oakley, the Tammany leader, gave notice that he would at the next meeting move to discharge the Committee on Affairs of Boroughs from further consideration of the resolution for $2,000,000 of repaving bonds. The committee, he declared had not done its duty in the matter, having had the resolution since March 7 without acting on it.

Against Coler's Coney Island Park.

In opposition to Controller Coler's plan for making a park out of Coney Island the Council yesterday adopted a resolution, introduced by Councilman Doyle, requesting the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to set aside $500,000 for improving Coney Island Park, Bensonhurst Park, and Fort Hamilton Park, which have in the aggregate more than three miles of water frontage.

CHAIRMAN ODELL SAILS TO-DAY

Believes It a Good Time This Year for Republicans to Get Ready for National Campaign.

Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., of the Republican State Committee will sail on the American line New York to-day for Europe. Speaking of political conditions and prospects at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, he said:

"The Republican Party throughout the State is well organized and is united in almost or quite every county. The leaders with whom I am in close contact are thus early showing signs of activity, and in many counties the conventions have been called to make nominations for the Assembly and for county officers. Among these are St. Lawrence, Allegany, Chautauqua, and Steuben. Assembly candidates have been nominated in Clinton, Fulton and Hamilton, and Washington Counties.

"I do not regard this as an off year in politics. For myself, I do not believe there can be such a thing as an off year if there are any local contests between the parties. The election next Fall will be considered a test of the regard in which the National and State administrations are held by the people of New York.

"My view of it is that Republicans ought to take this opportunity to indorse the course and uphold the hands of President McKinley, and so long as the insurgents in the Philippines are shooting against the American flag and are endangering the lives of American soldiers, patriotic citizens should put their shoulders and their votes behind the President.

"Gov. Roosevelt's administration at Albany is squared, honest, and honorable, and not only strengthens the Republican Party, but commands the respect of all citizens of all parties. It is of great importance that we have a Republican majority behind him in the Assembly next Winter, and throughout the State the Republicans are disposed to nominate their strongest men. They will also go into the fight for all local offices, impressed with the idea that this year is only a preliminary to the National campaign next year.

"I believe in fighting for every inch of ground on all possible occasions. It is a good time this year to get ready for next."

Chairman Odell will be accompanied abroad by his family. He expects to be away six weeks, and when he returns he will take up immediately the work of the Fall campaign.

John C. Sheehan Confident.

At the conclusion of the meeting of the General Committee of the Ninth Assembly District at the Pequod Club last night John C. Sheehan said: "I am very much encouraged as to the outcome of the fight. It only confirms my belief that the people of this ward are loyal to the old organization. I have no fear of the opposition." The meeting was the largest that had been held for some time. Inspectors were appointed for the next election. The meeting also adopted resolutions of condolence on the death of Alderman Sellentre.

TEXAS IS FOR BRYAN.

Ex-Gov. Hogg of the Lone Star State Talks on Politics.

James S. Hogg, ex-Governor of Texas and a prominent figure in Southern politics, has been in the city for several days. Talking yesterday of the political situation he said:

"I am satisfied the Democratic National Convention next year will nominate William J. Bryan on the much-abused Chicago platform. The resolutions will also declare against imperialism and a colonial policy, and against the annexation of the Philippines and all other countries of the Eastern hemisphere. They will favor the maintenance of the pledge that the Cubans shall have an independent Government of their own, and that when in a suitable condition and their people desire it Cuba shall be admitted as a State.

"Texans generally," he said, "do not, as reported, favor expansion, but they do believe in the Monroe doctrine. They oppose the annexation of the Philippines, favor Statehood for Cuba, and while indifferent about Puerto Rico, would not object to making it a county of the State of Cuba. They certainly would not want to see it again owned by a foreign power.

"Texas will be for Bryan and the Chicago platform. It will be against the protective tariff, the mother of trusts, and against trusts, the tentacles of imperialism."

Ex-Gov. Hogg concluded by saying that he favored the Jefferson theory of expansion.

Strikers Return to Work.

The twenty men who struck on the Hall of Records foundation work went back yesterday morning to work. They struck Monday because they are getting only 17½ cents an hour for a ten-hour day, while they claim they ought to get $2 a day, the city rate. They tried to get the other workmen to go out, but failed, and they went back at the old rate.

War Tax on Gas Meter Deposits.

"The gas companies must pay the war tax on receipts for meter deposits," said Revenue Agent F. G. Thompson last night. "All companies are in the habit of requiring a deposit for use of the meter, and they give a receipt for this deposit, which draws interest. Only one company in my district, which comprises the State of New York and the northern half of New Jersey, has paid this tax. All the other companies in the district will be brought to account, and the revenue accruing to the Government therefrom will be very large."

Ammonia in Gash on Woman's Wrist.

While trying to catch a Thirty-fourth Street car going east, last evening, a well-dressed young woman who had alighted from a Broadway cable car fell, breaking a bottle containing ammonia, which she carried in her hand. In falling the woman was cut on her left wrist, and some of the ammonia entered the gash. She fainted from the pain and was carried into a nearby drug store, where she was attended by Dr. Sully of the New York Hospital. She refused to give her name, but said she lived in Long Island City. She entered a cab and left for her home.

Full-page portrait of Charles H. Van Brunt, Chief Justice, Appellate Division, in THE NEW YORK TIMES Magazine Supplement of next Sunday. (June 25th.)—Adv.

ZIMMERMANN'S ODD DEATH

Coroner Hart Investigating a Widow's Charge of Murder.

DALY BOY'S STRAIGHT STORY

The Lad Accompanied the Man to Goddard's Home and Fled When a Quarrel Began.

The District Attorney, through Mr. Unger, has turned over to Coroner Hart all the letters and papers in the case of Louis Zimmermann, who is said to have fallen down stairs, and was killed, at 18 West One Hundred and Third Street on Oct. 29. He had gone to that address to see Alpheas J. Goddard, for the purpose of collecting a bill. Zimmermann's widow alleges that his death was due to violence. Zimmermann was buried a few days later at the expense of Mr. Goddard, and his widow declares that she knew nothing of his death or burial until nearly two weeks had elapsed. She has for some time been making efforts, through the Legal Aid Society and other channels, to bring the matter to the attention of the authorities. Mr. Unger has asked the Coroner to make an investigation. The following statement relative to the case was issued yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Unger:

Late in the afternoon of May 29, 1899, Mrs. Zimmerman, an elderly German lady, who could not speak English, called at this office in company with Mrs. Scholer, and presented a letter from Mr. Carl Schurz, the General Counsel for the Legal Aid Society.

I do not recall the contents of the letter, as I turned it over to the Coroners' office, but at the time, in a simple artless way, which would command the sympathy of any one, Mrs. Zimmerman told me the story of her husband's death and the strange circumstances attending his burial, substantially as it was published in this morning's papers. This office was impressed with the woman's story at the time and deemed it worthy of investigation, and as a means thereto requested Mrs. Zimmerman to send some formal statement with regard to it. Instead of doing so, Mrs. Zimmerman called at this office yesterday with the informal letter which was turned over to, and is now on file in, the Coroners' office.

Mr. Unger said that the case was now in Coroner Hart's hands. Coroner Hart had charge of the matter originally. Coroner Hart was not at his office yesterday, and repeated efforts made to find him last night were unsuccessful, but the investigation probably also will determine by whose order the body of the man was removed from the house in which he met his death to the undertaking establishment of Henry Topping, at 707 Columbus Avenue, where it was viewed the next day by Coroner's Physician Weston.

THE CORONER'S OFFICE RECORDS.

There is nothing in the records of the Coroner's office to show that any order for the removal of the body was issued there, and it is claimed by Dr. Ferdinand King, who lived in the house at the time, and who saw the man after his death, that Mr. Goddard acted on the advice and by the consent of the police of the West One Hundredth Street Station in having the body removed to the undertaking establishment before the Coroner viewed it.

Capt. Haughey of the West One Hundredth Street Station has only the records on the blotter to guide him in the case, as he was not the precinct commander at the time of the death. It was then in the charge of Capt. Titus. At the station house it was stated yesterday by Sergt. McGloin, who was in the house when the report was made, that Sergt. Gallagher refused to give Mr. Goddard consent to remove the body, and advised him that such a permit could come only from the Coroner. Then the police, it seems, took no further interest in the matter, and when the body was removed they supposed, so it was stated yesterday, that the necessary consent had been obtained. The following is the station house record as given out yesterday by Capt. Haughey:

6:30 P. M.—Louis Zimmermann, forty-five years of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Tremont Avenue, while visiting Alpheas Goddard at his residence, 18 West One Hundred and Third Street, fell from third to second floor on stairs and broke his neck. Had large cut on forehead, which was received by fall. Attended by Dr. Ferdinand King, who pronounced him dead; also Ambulance Surgeon Goeltz of the Manhattan Hospital pronounced life extinct. Coroner notified and body removed to undertaking shop of Henry Topping, 707 Columbus Avenue. Witnesses John Daly, twelve years old, of 158 East One Hundred and Third Street, and Henry Sharegs, of 18 West One Hundred and Third Street. Body removed at 3 A. M., order of Coroner Hart.

Capt. Haughey said that it was strange that Mrs. Zimmermann claimed to know nothing of the matter until Nov. 11 on account of the following marginal note which he said appeared on the blotter:

"Wife, Mrs. Zimmermann of 1,887 Park Avenue, claimed man as her husband Nov. 1."

MYSTERIOUS MARGINAL NOTE.

Capt. Haughey could not tell how the marginal note got on the blotter, nor could he explain the fact that according to the statement of Sergt. McGloin, of his command, Mr. Goddard, as well as the police, were at that time making efforts to find the man's relatives. When asked why if Mrs. Zimmerman had appeared on the date on the blotter Mr Goddard was not notified, Capt. Haughey again said that he knew nothing of the case except what appeared on the record. It was also learned yesterday that a detective attached to the West One Hundredth Street station had been sent to see Coroner Hart, presumably about this case, but the Captain would give no information about that point.

Sergt. McGloin said he was in the station house on reserve duty when the case was reported there, and he said that Mr. Goddard seemed very anxious to have the body taken out of the house. He explained this anxiety by saying that the tenants objected to the body remaining in the empty flat where it had been taken, and that he wanted to meet their wishes in the matter. Sergt. McGloin also said that he remembered when the boy John Daly came to the station house with Mr. Goddard and Dr. King, accompanied by a policeman.

Sergt. Gallagher, who was in charge, closely questioned the boy, who said he had piloted Zimmermann to the flat, and thought the man was slightly intoxicated. The Sergeant said he heard the boy tell Sergt. Gallagher that he had seen Zimmermann fall down half a short flight of steps, and that at that time Mr. Goddard was standing at the top of the flight above.

Dr. Ferdinand King, who saw the man after he died, and who at that time lived in the house where Zimmermann met his death, was seen at his residence, 248 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, last night. He said he happened to come in just after the man had been taken into the unoccupied flat. He saw that he was dead, but nevertheless gave him a hypodermic injection of strychnine, but the drug failed to bring any reaction.

Dr. King said that the man's neck was broken. A few minutes later a policeman came in, and then an ambulance surgeon called and confirmed the diagnosis. Dr. King also made the emphatic statement that Mr. Goddard had told him that he had the body removed to the undertaker's with the consent of the police.

"Mr. Goddard told me that everything he did in the matter he did at the suggestion of the police," said Dr. King. "He also said that he had asked the police to make a thorough search for the dead man's relatives."

Dr. King said that he did not feel called upon to make a report, as it was not usual or necessary in cases of this kind when a physician was called hurriedly and the matter afterward passed into the hands of the police. He said that later he was summoned to the Coroners' office, where he made a statement to the Coroner or an assistant. He saw no jury or other usual evidences of an inquest, he said. Dr. King said that he saw the wound in the man's head, but did not think that it contributed in any way to the man's death. He considered it merely superficial.

THE BOY'S STORY.

John Daly, the boy who piloted Zimmermann to Goddard's flat, told his story yesterday, and it differs materially from the statement that he is alleged to have made to the police. Daly is a very bright boy, and says he remembers every circumstance connected with the case well. He is positive in his statement that he neither saw Mr. Goddard at the time Zimmermann came pitching down the stairs, nor did he see the man fall. All he heard, he says, was the noise of a fall, and when he saw the man lying in a heap at the foot of the stairs he ran away.

"I was near the Park on that day," said John last night, in the presence of his father and mother, "when a man came along and asked me where No. 18 was. I told him there was no such number on the east side of One Hundred and Third Street, and he showed me a card on which was written '18 West One Hundred and Third Street.' I told him that was on the other side of the Park, and he asked me to go over with him as he could not find his way in the Park. When we got over to the house he showed me the name of Goddard written on the other side of the card, and I rang the bell under that name in the hall. I went up stairs with the man, and Mrs. Goddard came to the door. She asked him who he wanted to see, and he said he wished to speak to Mr. Goddard. She called her husband, and he came out and asked the man what he wanted.

"'I want my money,' said the man.

"'Who are you?' asked Mr. Goddard.

"Then Zimmermann told him, and they had an argument, and Mr. Goddard said he would send him the money next week. Zimmermann said he had his rent to pay, and wouldn't leave until he got his money.

"'You get out of here!' said Mr. Goddard in a loud voice, 'or I'll throw you down stairs!'

"Still Zimmermann would not move, and said he wanted his money. Mr. Goddard pushed him away from the door and said if he did not go he would call a policeman. Mr. Goddard was very mad, and I started down stairs, as I thought there might be trouble. I had walked down a flight and a half when I heard some one coming behind me. There was thick carpet on the stairs, so I did not hear the walking very loud, but I thought it was Zimmermann. I had got down three steps on the next flight when I heard what sounded like a fall, and when I turned around and looked I saw Zimmermann land at the bottom of the flight above.

"He was all doubled up, and the blood was running from a big cut in his head. Then I ran down stairs and out in the street, and when I came back I looked through the glass door leading from the street and saw the janitor going up with a bucket. I knocked on the glass, but he didn't open the door. Then a man went in, and I followed him up, and went in a flat where Zimmermann was lying on the floor, and I saw him take a little case out of his pocket with some needles in it and do something with Zimmermann. Then the ambulance came and the policeman, and then they took me to the station.

"I did not see Zimmermann fall, because I was down three steps of another flight ahead of him, and I didn't see Mr. Goddard, because I couldn't from where I was. I think that is what I said in the police station. Nobody said anything to me until I got there. After I talked to the policeman at the desk I walked around to the house again, and then Mr. Goddard gave me a quarter to pay my car fare home.

"I rode home on the Columbus Avenue car to Fifty-ninth Street and then across and up Lexington Avenue. Then I went to bed and had a sleep, and that's all I know. I remember, though, that while Mr. Goddard was speaking to Zimmermann, Mrs. Goddard came out again in the hall and said that the same man had been to the house several times before, and had bothered her about money. Mr. Goddard said he had never seen him before."

Young Daly's father listened to his son's recital carefully. He said that some time after the occurrence, he did not remember just when, the janitor, Shaerges, came to the house with another man, and they had John tell his story. The other man, whom Mr. Daly did not know, asked the boy to come to the office of the Adamant Manufacturing Company on Fifth Avenue, of which Mr. Goddard was formerly manager, and repeat his story to a man named Humphrey. The boy did so, going there with his father, and Mr. Daly said that in spite of a rigid examination by Humphrey John told exactly the same story on that occasion as he told last night.

GODDARD IN TROUBLE BEFORE.

According to Henry W. Helfer, a lawyer of 132 Nassau Street, Mr. Goddard has been in trouble arising out of an assault he is alleged to have committed on Thomas T. Crean. Mr. Helfer had in August last a claim for collection against the Adamant Manufacturing Company of America, of which Goddard was manager. The claim was for typewriters, and the typewriting company gave its attorneys the bill to collect.

Mr. Helfer sued the company, and his men attempted at various times to serve Goddard, but unsuccessfully. Thomas F. Crean, an employe of the typewriting concern, and now its Superintendent in the Pittsburg branch office, knew Goddard, and went to his office and attempted to serve a paper on him.

He could not find him and then went to Goddard's house at 18 West One Hundred and Third Street, but the manager was on the alert and escaped service by going over the roofs of the adjoining houses. Later in the day Mr. Crean succeeded in finding him in his office, but instead of serving the paper, he alleges, he was severely punched by Goddard.

The claim was settled later, but Mr. Crean brought a civil suit for $500 damages. "The suit is still pending," said Mr. Helfer yesterday, "and we will probably not get it on the calendar until next Fall."

An anonymous typewritten letter was received at the District Attorney's office late yesterday which read as follows:

"If you look at the books of the Court of Special Sessions in August last you will find a charge pending by Crean against A. J. Goddard for assault and battery. This will not be disposed of until a civil suit begun by Lawyer H. W. Helfer is disposed of."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Butler, Schultze & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; F. Schultze, millinery; 840 Broadway; Belvedere House.
Bollerstein, R., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; R. Bollerstein, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.
Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. S. Conrad, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; T. Clarke, hosiery; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; D. D. Walker, Jr., linens, laces, and upholstery goods; 258 Church Street; Holland House.
Rathbun & Co., Utica, N. Y.; F. C. Rathbun, domestics and dress goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.
Sawyer, George O., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; S. Newman, dry goods and notions; Hotel Vendome.
Smith, M. E., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; A. C. Smith, domestics and dress goods; 338 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.
Strouss, Levi, & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; W. G. McCarthy, hosiery; 196 West Broadway; Hotel Gerlach.
Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; G. Ruffridge, laces and handkerchiefs; 309 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Wasserman, Brother & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Wasserman, dry goods and notions; Hoffman House.
Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. P. Cator, white goods; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Campbell & Smith, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. Campbell, millinery, cloaks, and furnishing goods; H. D. Thompson, domestics and linens; St. Denis Hotel.
Colvig, M. L., Wheeling West Va., furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Fahy, Schantz, Bullock & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; C. G. Mertz, dry goods; A. L. Schantz, dress goods, cloaks, and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; J. Hunter, dress goods and silks; 37 White Street.
Jones & Audette, Jamestown, N. Y.; E. J. Jones, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. McCarthy, notions and fancy goods; 43 Leonard Street.
McWhirr, R. A., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; R. H. Booth, furnishing goods; 338 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.
Peck, B., Dry Goods Company, Lewiston, Me.; M. J. Fox, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.
Shapinsky, S., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; S. Shapinsky, woolens; Broadway Central Hotel.
Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; K. Solomon, clothing; 708 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. Strauss, dry goods; L. Strauss, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Connelly & Wallace, Scranton, Penn.; H. G. Wallace, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Curry, Key West, Fla.; M. M. Curry, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; P. J. Watt, notions and furnishing goods; E. N. Stoner, linens and white goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; E. E. Shauer, upholstery goods; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.
Kohn Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; M. Kohn, woolens; Hotel Imperial.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. I. Jalkut, millinery; A. C. Lane, hosiery; 484 Broome St.; Hotel Imperial.
Moore & Biers, Richester, N. Y.; A. Biers, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New York—Cedar Lake, Florence L. Goodyear; Stanwix, John Baynes; Yates, Chester F. Barry.
New Jersey—Burrsville, Walter Havens; Dunellen, Adam Doelamm.

"A Good Name At Home

Is a Tower of Strength Abroad." In Lowell, Mass., where Hood's Sarsaparilla is made, it still has a larger sale than all other blood purifiers. Its fame and cures and sales have spread abroad, and it is universally recognized as the best blood medicine money can buy. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

HIGH WIND DOES DAMAGE

The Fire Department Service, Shipping, and Trees Suffer.

A GRAND ELECTRICAL DISPLAY

Heavy Rain in Northern Part of the City, but Little in the Lower Portion—A Glorious Sunset.

The weather in New York and vicinity yesterday was freakish and uncertain in its nature, and completely upset all calculations and prognostications.

The day began with a fairly high temperature, the mercury standing at 75 degrees at 9 A. M. It got 7 degrees higher before noon, the humidity keeping well up in the procession with about 68 per cent. At 3 o'clock the mercury stood at 86 degrees, and at 4 o'clock established the record for the day at 87. The southwest wind which swept along at the rate of about eighteen miles an hour did not bring the comfort that might have been expected of it, but, instead, came in conflict with the set of the tide and raised about as nasty a sea in the harbor during the afternoon and evening as the river and harbor craft have had to contend with during the season. Along the Battery wall the water pounded viciously, forming good-sized breakers, which flung themselves high above the sea wall. Ferryboats experienced difficulty in making their slips, and several minor accidents resulted. The most serious of these was caused to the immigrant transfer boat John E. Moore, which was tied up at the Barge Office landing. The fishing steamer Dolphin, while backing to get clear of her pier, at the Liberty Island landing at the Battery, was caught by the wind and tide and thrown against the Moore. The joiner work on both sides of the Moore was badly crushed, and she will have to be laid up for repairs.

Shortly after 6 o'clock tremendous rain clouds of inky blackness loomed up from the southwest and rolled toward the city. The inhabitants, expecting a deluge, ran for shelter, and the trolley cars were soon filled to overflowing with perspiring passengers, the while blinding flashes of lightning illumining the heavens. Everybody and everything were ready to welcome the expected downpour, which finally appeared to be delayed over on the Jersey side. The storm broke furiously over Westchester County, extending as far down as Harlem, where signs were torn from their fastenings, fences and trees were blown down by the wind, and the streets were filled with flying dust and light débris, followed by a pouring rain. A large tree which blew down at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Park Avenue impeded traffic and had to be cut away.

Off to the south, in the vicinity of Sandy Hook, there appeared a solid wall of descending rain, but the greater part of New York City remained as dry as a chip until about 7:30 o'clock, when a puny rain of .02 inches fell, scarcely sufficient for the dust-laden trees and grass in the parks to drink. It was a bitter disappointment. Finally, while the thunder pealed from the north and south and east and the great cloud banks were illumined by lightning flashes, the setting sun broke through a cañon in the clouds over in the west, producing a sublime sunset. The towering peaks and crags in the heavens were fringed and festooned with molten gold. The light grew bolder until the western heavens seemed on fire, and the light from the vast conflagration was reflected upon the black wall of clouds across the vault in the east. The swirling clouds in the west took on the shapes of distorted funnels and led many to believe that a tornado was approaching. The day ended with this wild orgy of the elements. The temperature dropped to 73 degrees by 9 o'clock.

Forecaster Emery said that the storm was a local affair and was really two storms. It rained heavily all around the city. There were several prostrations caused by the heat during the day.

The storm left the alarm system of the Fire Department so crippled in the southeastern part of the Borough of the Bronx that alarms sent were completely shut off from the fire circuit during the night. The telegraph poles along Brooke Avenue were twisted, and some of them left leaning in a menacing condition.

The Fire Department's wires in the vicinity of Longwood Avenue and the Southern Boulevard were blown down. The people in that neighborhood could reach the engine houses only by telephone or by messenger last night.

At One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Walton Avenue lightning struck a big tree under which Gussie Davis, twelve years old, of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Walton Avenue, and Frederick Saunders, fourteen years old, of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and Arthur Avenue, were standing during the storm. The tree was shattered. Both boys were stunned, and were bruised by falling fragments, but were able to go home.

The wires of the North River Electric Company, which lights a large part of the Bronx Borough with arc lamps, were down in many places and part of the borough was in total darkness last night.

The trolley wires on Tremont Avenue were blown down, and the Union Trolley Company's cars on that line did not run.

Runaway Horse Injures Policeman.

While endeavoring last night to stop a runaway horse belonging to Angelo Tocco of 214 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, Policeman William Irving of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station was thrown against an iron rod and to the ground. The officer was stepped on by the animal and sustained a severe contusion of the right thigh and internal injuries. He was taken to Harlem Hospital, and afterward to his home, on Lenox Avenue. The horse was standing on Third Avenue between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first Streets, when he became frightened at the storm and dashed up the avenue.

Jersey City Policeman Shocked.

While Patrolman Tobin of Jersey City was turning in a report from the police signal box, at Monticello and Fairview Avenues, during the thunder shower last night he received a severe shock of electricity. Shortly after Patrolman Abernathy received a similar shock. No reports having been received from them at the police station, Detective Gallagher was sent to investigate. No sooner had he put his key in the box than he received a shock that sent him reeling across the sidewalk. Superintendent Foley ordered the box cut out of the circuit for the night.

THE MARY POWELL DAMAGED.

Tornado Near Haverstraw Blows Both Funnels Down—Great Alarm Among the Passengers.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 20.—Passengers on the steamer Mary Powell this afternoon, on her up trip from New York, had a thrilling experience as the vessel emerged from Haverstraw Bay.

Two storms, one from the southwest and the other from the north, met somewhere in that vicinity and formed a tornado of almost Western velocity. Several people from this place, including Mr. and Mrs. Smith Heroy and Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon Wing, were sitting on the main deck aft, watching the meteorological display, when they saw a funnel-shaped cloud of dust gather on the west shore, to which the steamer at that time was nearest. With tremendous swiftness the whirling mass approached the steamer and enveloped it. Those on board felt the hull strain and quiver, and the whole superstructure of the vessel seemed to move upward.

In a few seconds the storm released its grasp and the boat surged downward and careened to starboard. The smokestack on that side came down with a crash, and smashed in the upper part of the wheelhouse. After an interval the other smokestack fell across the upper deck toward the same side of the vessel and struck and was held by some of the iron braces that had not been torn away.

There was a scene of wild confusion among the passengers. The storm brought darkness with it and was accompanied by torrents of rain. It was expected that at any moment the steamer would go to the bottom. The electric lights were not turned on for some time, which added to the feeling of uncertainty and alarm.

Capt. Anderson reassured the passengers, and his statement that all danger was past had a calming effect.

An examination disclosed the fact that the wind had racked the woodwork of the vessel, loosening some of the posts sustaining the upper deck, but that no serious damage had been wrought outside the wreck of the smokestacks. Natural draught was successfully used to keep up steam, and the vessel resumed her course, making all her landings. Capt. Anderson said at the Poughkeepsie wharf that the storm was the worst he had encountered in a quarter of a century's experience, and it was only the Powell's stanchness that saved her from more serious damage. He declared that repairs would be effected at once and that the vessel's trips would not be interrupted. There were about forty passengers from this city on board.

A steamer, believed to be the Emeline of Newburg, was seen ashore at Stony Point by the passengers on the Mary Powell while the storm was raging. A tow was seen to put in to Haverstraw Bay.

STREAMS OVERFLOW IN OHIO.

Raging Floods Do Great Damage to Property and Crops.

SHELBY, Ohio, June 20.—At 2 o'clock this morning an alarm was sounded by fire and church bells. Citizens hurried from their beds to find the city under water, the heavy rains of last night having swelled the little stream of Black Fork into a torrent. The flood came suddenly, and many people were removed from their homes on horseback. The principal streets are running streams, and all cellars are filled with water. Business is at a standstill. No estimate of the damage can yet be made.

Investigation this afternoon confirms the great loss of property, but it is believed that no lives were lost in this vicinity.

LOUDONVILLE, Ohio, June 20.—Heavy cloudbursts occurred here last night, accompanied by a violent electrical storm. Horse Tail Creek, a branch of Clear Fork, broke its banks, and the house of Isaac Hunter was swept from its foundations and completely destroyed. Parties have been out since daylight, unsuccessfully searching for Hunter's body. All the bridges on the stream above here are washed out. Many horses and other live stock were drowned, and all farm products in the valley are gone. At noon the water was still rising in Clear Fork. The damage to bridges and roadways will be more than $100,000, while the property loss cannot be covered by less than $200,000 more. Several buildings were struck by lightning.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, June 20.—Six feet of water in the streets in the lower portions of the city are the result of a heavy storm. Last night 200 people at the Casino were imprisoned for several hours by the water, which was too deep for cabs or other conveyances to rescue them.

WINDSTORMS IN INDIANA.

Houses Demolished, Telegraph Wires Down, and Railways Blocked.

MUNCIE, Ind., June 20.—A severe windstorm did considerable damage north of Muncie to-night. At Eaton William Smith's house was demolished and two frame buildings were blown down. Trees across the Fort Wayne and Cincinnati tracks blocked trains for hours. Reports have reached here that many were injured in a tornado between Portland and Ridge Hill. Wire connection has not yet been re-established.

Killed by Lightning.

HAZLETON, Penn., June 20.—Mary Luka was instantly killed by lightning, which struck her home at Audenried to-night while a severe storm was raging.

ASHLAND, Penn., June 20.—In the storm here this evening lightning struck the house of John G. Gaughan at Centralia, and killed his nine-year-old daughter Mary. Conrad Grazings's residence at Ashland was also struck and badly damaged.

QUINCY, Mass., June 20.—Richard Powers, a boy, was killed by a bolt of lightning this evening.

Damage by Storm Around Fishkill.

FISHKILL LANDING, June 20.—A thunder storm this afternoon, accompanied by a strong wind, did considerable damage throughout the whole of this section. Trees were uprooted, crops greatly damaged, and barns and other buildings destroyed. A number of trees were struck by lightning.

STORM IN CENTRAL NEW YORK.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y., June 20.—Central New York experienced a fierce storm this afternoon. From 1 until 4 o'clock lightning, wind and a torrent of rain caused considerable damage.

At Sprout Brook, a hamlet six miles south of here, six barns were wrecked, and a number of barns and houses were unroofed. Many trees were ruined, and great damage resulted to growing crops, especially hops. A few miles west of here two large barns were struck by lightning and burned to the ground, and the West Shore freight house here was also struck by lightning, although but little damaged. For a time there was intense darkness over the entire section.

VICTORY FOR MR. WIDDEMER.

Asbury Park Church Refuses to Accept the Pastor's Resignation.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 20.—The Rev. Howard T. Widdemer of the First Congregational Church won a victory at the meeting of his congregation this evening. He tendered his resignation before the report of the committee which had been investigating his alleged conduct toward a girl whom he employed as his secretary could be presented. The vote was taken upon his offer to resign and the pastor won.

This morning's mail contained what purported to be a verbatim copy of the testimony taken before the committee, but it was not complete, as some portions of the testimony taken, especially that of the minister himself, were cut out. The copies sent out were directed to the members of the church. In them there was great stress laid upon the points that seemed bad for the minister.

The girl, Lizzie Petty, according to the testimony as printed, told several persons that her relations toward Mr. Widdemer were rather affectionate. He was alleged to have kissed her, but these things the girl herself denied, and denied having told any one the things they testified to.

When the vote was taken by the congregation to accept or reject the resignation tendered by the minister, it stood 69 to 52 in favor of refusing to accept it.

Despite this victory it is likely Mr. Widdemer may have to leave the church, as those who are leading in the efforts to oust him are in the controlling bodies, and it is thought will be able to retain the church.

In that case Mr. Widdemer and his friends may start a new church. Mr. Widdemer started the First Congregational after having trouble with the Presbyterian Church.

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COLUMBIA NEARLY READY

Efforts Being Made to Render a Trial Trip Possible To-day.

SHEAVES TO BE REPLACED

It Is Supposed that the First Lot Were Faulty Because of a Mistake in the Aluminum Alloy.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 20.—Every possible effort is being made to get the Columbia rigged in time for a trial trip to-morrow, and although the steel boom is yet to be slung, the arrival in Bristol to-day of an additional number of sheaves for the blocks leads to the belief that the new cup defender will leave the yard on the day scheduled, although it may be late in the afternoon.

Some of the slings for the boom were sent aloft this morning. All the backstays are up, and, with the topmast on end, there is very little more to do as far as the standing rigging is concerned. It will take but a few hours to put the gaff in place, and the crew can easily bend the sails in a short time.

Capt. Barr said this morning that he hoped to have the boat out some time to-morrow afternoon for a short sail, perhaps as far as Newport, but that he certainly would try to get the boat down to that city on Thursday morning.

The Columbia will not be taken outside of Newport for a day or two, but will be sailed on Narragansett Bay until the running rigging is in good working order.

It should be understood that only the sheaves of the blocks failed to stand the test. The blocks themselves, which were made by Walter Coleman's Sons of this city, stood the severe test without trouble.

The sheaves were made of aluminum. The blocks used on the Defender also have aluminum sheaves. The Defender's sheaves, however, were made by Bloomer of Pawtucket, who used a special alloy.

It is believed that in the construction of the Columbia's sheaves, which were made at Warren at the foundry leased by the boatbuilders, there was some misunderstanding in relation to the alloy. At the test it was found that the aluminum was not stiff enough to stand the strain. It gave way in places and also stretched.

Speculation regarding the sail area of the Columbia is now seasonable, and the curious are on tip-toe for a sight of the big mainsail. It is the general belief, drawing deductions from the location of the mast, that much of the increased sail space will be in the mainsail, the sail in which there is the greatest driving power.

One statement to-day is that the mainsail will contain 7,500 square feet of canvas, or about 1,200 square feet more than the Defender's mainsail, which, it is understood, contained 6,305 feet. However this may be, it is very evident that the new yacht is going to show a big spread in her mainmast.

The new sheaves are being made by Bloomer, the order being given last week. It is understood that the order was a duplicate of that given for the Defender's sheaves, and the firm was in consequence enabled to get at work on the sheaves proper without delay. The sheaves are being shipped to Bristol as fast as they are completed, and it is expected that the last lot will be sent to-morrow noon.

As soon as the sheaves are received in Bristol they will be fitted to the blocks, which will be a job of but small magnitude. It is confidently expected therefore that if the Columbia is not ready for a spin to-morrow afternoon, she will certainly go out on Thursday.

The Defender arrived in Bristol from Newport and exchanged her mainsails.

Signal Letters for the Columbia.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The new cup defender Columbia to-day was awarded by the Navigation Bureau the signal letters K. P. D. V., and the official number 127,354. Her gross tonnage is 145, net 118. Other dimensions are withheld.

WORK ON THE SHAMROCK.

Reported She Will Be Launched Within a Week in the Daytime.

LONDON, June 21.—The Daily News reports this morning a conversation between one of its representatives and a member of the crew of the Shamrock, Sir

WHEATON FOILS FILIPINOS

Saves Imus from Attack and Seizes Perez Das Marinas.

THE REBEL DEAD NUMBER 100

American Loss Slight—Wheaton Now Driving the Enemy Before Him—Highly Praised by Otis.

MANILA, June 20.—The troops commanded by Gen. Wheaton entered Perez das Marinas to-day without opposition, except upon the par of small bodies of rebels, who inflicted no losses upon the Americans. The town is an unimportant place, surrounded by swamps, and Gen. Wheaton will probably return to Imus.

The latest list of the American casualties in yesterday's fighting shows that five were killed and twenty-three wounded. The list includes no officers. The wounded were brought to Manila from Bacoor in cascoes.

Rear Admiral John C. Watson arrived here to-day on board the United States transport Zafiro, from Hongkong, and raised his flag on the United States cruiser Baltimore. The commanders of all the warships called upon the Admiral during the course of the day.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Gen. Otis forwards the following:

Manila, June 20.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Wheaton at Imus, Cavite Province, with four guns, four battalions, Fourth and Fourteenth Infantry, Nevada troop cavalry; sent battalion south on reconnoissance direction of Das Marinas yesterday morning, where enemy reported concentrating scattered forces; battalion encountered enemy's forces 3,000 marching to attack Imus; successfully impeding its progress. Wheaton, with two guns and two battalions, hurried forward, repulsed enemy with heavy loss; enemy leaving over 100 dead on field; our loss, five killed, twenty-three wounded. Wheaton reinforced last night by battalion Ninth Infantry; is driving enemy beyond Das Marinas, now in his possession. Casualties to-day not reported. Wheaton's qualities for bold and successful attack unsurpassed. OTIS.

SPICER'S STORY OF MASSACRE.

Washington Not Informed of Reported Occurrences at Balabac.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—It required some persistent rummaging to-day in two departments of the Government to obtain any information concerning the Island of Balabac, in the Philippines, where, according to the report of Capt. George T. Spicer of the ship Glooscap, printed in THE TIMES to-day, the natives massacred all the male Spaniards at Balabac and divided the women among the Islanders as slaves.

The result of inquiries in the War Department, and particularly of Major Simpson of the Adjutant General's office, who was not long ago on duty in the Philippines, was the discovery that Capt. Spicer, on the trip mentioned in THE TIMES'S story, learned, while passing Balabac, that the Cape Melville Lighthouse was abandoned, relieved the necessities of the keepers, and sent word through the British authorities to the British Embassy here, asking that the representative of Great Britain request the United States Government to replace the Belville Lighthouse as early as possible. That request has been communicated to the officer commanding our forces in Manila.

Upon directing the attention of the Department of State to the matter, it was ascertained that the letter or note submitted by the British Embassy bearing date about as early as Capt. Spicer's report, contained nothing more than an account of meeting the boatload of natives who needed supplies of oil and food, the suggestion that the United States should maintain the light house, and not the slightest allusion to the killing of Spanish men and the enslavement of Spanish women.

It is considered remarkable that Capt. Spicer should have neglected to refer to such a tragic event, and that his letter to the two Governments made mention only of the abandonment of the lighthouse.

According to the Bureau of Military Information, Balabac Island contains 1,000 population, and Balapac town has but 200 inhabitants. It was the impression at the War Department that the town ceased to be garrisoned many months ago, and that the islanders probably were ignorant that there had been a war between Spain and any other country. The port had not been occupied by the United States.

DRAWBACKS IN PHILIPPINES.

A Discouraging Agricultural Picture—Dangerous Diseases and Parasites.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Agricultural Department has received an interesting report, dated Manila, from Lieut. A. P. Hayne, California Heavy Artillery, on agriculture in the Philippines. Lieut. Hayne had been able to make no personal observations beyond the American lines, but he transmits the translation of an article prepared for him by Señor Manuel del Busto, chief of the Agricultural Experiment Station in Manila.

The most remarkable feature of the report is the almost hopeless picture presented of the conditions prevailing in the islands.

The great fertility of the soil is pointed out, and it is said that only in a few restricted areas, where three crops a year have been gathered without interruption for several centuries, is there any apparent need of fertilizers. In spite of this, all attempts at colonization have failed, either through the poor class of immigrants secured, the financial instability of the various companies, or the corruption and oppression of the Governors and Government agents. The result is that the middle and lower classes in the islands are almost of the worst possible type.

In addition to this primary difficulty in securing reliable labor, the agriculturist is confronted at the start with the necessity for an immense amount of work in clearing new land. When this is accomplished and a luxuriant crop raised, it is at the mercy of the first typhoon.

Besides the typhoon, there is to be feared in certain provinces the "dagudo" or dry land wind which dries up and destroys vegetation. Diseases, so far, hardly known to European doctors, result from the turning up of this virgin soil. According to competent medical authority, many of these strange disorders cause death within a few hours, while from others even if the patient recovers he is condemned to a wretched and lingering existence.

Another of the great difficulties in the way of agricultural development is the utter lack of roads and shipping points. The native Filipino is unable to do any large amount of work, and cares to do less. He is indolent and given to gambling. All these vices have to be taken into account in any undertaking where labor is employed. The lack of credit is another serious handicap to enterprise. The minimum cost of money in the Philippines regardless of security is 12 per cent. At present the Filippinos are cursed by a well-organized body of the worst sort of usurists.

The price of nearly all crops is steadily falling as the production retrogrades in quantity and quality.

Lieut. Hayne in transmitting this interesting document states that he would strongly recommend special quarantine measures against Philippine plants, as there exist an immense number of very injurious parasites in the islands and many private parties are already preparing to import botanical specimens.

DUTY ON AMERICAN GOODS.

Its Validity Questioned on Shipments from Hongkong to Manila.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—A firm of Chinese merchants at Hongkong, through its attorneys, has submitted to the War Department the question of the validity of duty levied upon American goods shipped from Hongkong to Manila.

The firm maintains the duty should not be paid: First, because the exportation from Hongkong took place under assurances given by the American Consul General at Hongkong that the goods, being American, would, so far as he knew, be exempt from duty; secondly, because the goods were American, and no duty should be charged for their admittance to any port under American control, and thirdly, because from the date of the signing of the protocol on August 12, 1898, the occupation of the City, Bay, and Harbor of Manila became civil and not military, and no power existed on the part of any official of the United States to collect duties within that territory.

The specific instance upon which the question is raised was the shipment of 15,000 cases of comet oil and 5,000 bags of American flour from Hongkong to Manila.

PHILIPPINE RAILWAY OFFICES.

Texas Pacific Will Make Efforts to Control Freights.

CHICAGO, June 20.—J. L. Logan and J. G. Tillon are here on their way to Manila, where the former goes to establish a general office for the Texas Pacific Railroad. Mr. Tillon will be Mr. Logan's assistant. The idea of the management of the road is to divert much of the Philippine trade, which is now distributed through the United States over the Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, and Central lines, over the Southern Pacific, with which it connects.

Otis and Lawton at Odds.

BEMENT, Ill., June 20.—Ralph Martin of the hospital corps at Cavite writes under date of May 8:

"Gen. Lawton is the man who keeps the Filipinos guessing. Had he been here at the outset I believe the trouble would have been ended before now. When Gen. Lawton came here it was said he would have full command of operations, while Gen. Otis was to attend to the Governor General's duties. To this Gen. Otis objected, and the story is that he cabled President McKinley asking to have command of field operations as well. This the President granted, but Otis does not like Lawton, and they seldom meet."

DR. T. O. SUMMERS A SUICIDE.

Late Major Surgeon at Santiago Shoots Himself at St. Louis—A Well-Known Yellow Fever Expert.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—Dr. Thomas Osmond Summers, late Major Surgeon in charge of the fever hospital at Santiago, and a well-known yellow fever expert, shot himself through the head last night. Despondency, caused by fancied lack of appreciation by the Government of his services during the Spanish war, is assigned as the cause for the act. Dr. Summers was the author of several standard medical works, and his successful treatment of yellow fever cases during the Memphis epidemic of 1878 gave him a National reputation. He was Professor of Anatomy in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons. He shot himself in his lecture room as he stood facing a skeleton, which he used in illustrating his lectures.

Dr. Summers wrote several letters a short time before his death. One was addressed to his wife, another to Dr. W. J. Donohue of this city, and there was an open note, which read as follows:

"This pistol belongs to M. Wicke, corner Eleventh and Franklin Avenue. Please return with my thanks."

On paper with the letter head of the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons was written the following poem:

PERDIDI VITUM.
VALE MUNDUM.

Good night, old world, good-bye to all your joys,
Your sorrows, pleasures, passions, pomps, and noise.
I leave you for the eternal silence of stars;
The deepness of unbounded space, where bars
No longer hold the soul in durance vile.
Where naught can wound and nothing can defile,
Where the pure spirit shall despise the things
The sense on earth hath loved.
On wings bathed in the ether of eternity,
How sweet to feel from every passion free.
And yet it is an awful leap to take.
Into the great unknown, perchance to awake
To greater woes, indeed, than those we have
And hoped to bury in the silent grave.
But still the greater majority is there.
Why, then, should we turn pale with fear,
Or tremble when the hour supreme has come?
As soon or late it must.
Man's final home—
The grave—at least gives rest from troubles here,
And we may hope for sweet oblivion there.
Then, Charun, come;
I signal thee to-night.
Come—row me o'er the Styx; I've lost life's fight.

OSMOND.

The letter to Dr. Summers's wife was as follows:

My Darling Wife:—I have reached this point, where Azonel's thread is all that is left to me. I feel well assured that your love and esteem will drown my memory when they could no bless my life. I die that you might live. Think of me as I was in the palmier days of my life, and let the mantle of your charity cover those faults which were more infirmities than sins, engendered in despondency and cultivated by disappointments. I send the bullet through my brain instead of my heart that you may know its last throes beat for you and the dear ones I leave with such ineffable sorrow. Good-bye.

OSMOND.

The letter to Dr. Donohoe was sealed. There were other letters, but Dr. Sparn, who accompanied the body to the Morgue, and his companions objected to their being given out for publication, and the police locked the letters up.

MAGAZINE IS BLOWN UP.

A Private Killed and Four Men Badly Hurt at Fort Pickens, Fla.

PENSACOLA, Fla., June 20.—The smaller magazine at Fort Pickens blew up at 5:45 o'clock this morning, having caught fire from some unknown cause, and was completely wrecked. The northwest bastion of the old fort storehouse, the distilling plant, and several buildings used as quarters by the laborers while at work on the new fortifications, were destroyed.

Private Wells of Battery H was killed and four men were badly injured, one having his arm and leg broken. The larger magazine, in which was stored a great quantity of dynamite and other explosives, was in danger, but it and the forts were saved by the quick work of marines from the navy yard.

It is believed that the loss will reach $75,000. Considerable engineer and ordnance property was destroyed. Although Pensacola is nine miles from Fort Pickens the explosion was felt here.

HAVANA FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

HAVANA, June 20.—The Administration Economica, which is charged with the disbursement of the finances of the Provisional Government of Havana and the province, publishes a statement showing that from January to May, inclusive, the receipts were $763,194 and the expenses $178,228, the balance being cash on hand.

This causes general astonishment among the Cubans, and is unprecedented in the history of Havana. Never before have the figures been published openly. The officials formerly merely made semi-official statements, which were not itemized. No two years of the Spanish régime yielded as much as the past five months.

The English La Lucha, in an editorial based on this statement, says the Cubans and Americans are watching the results of military rule, recognizing the immense influence which will be exerted in the future political struggle by the present administration, and adds:

"The greatest praise is due to the Americans here at this evidence of their intent to maintain methods of the strictest honesty."

LEGACY TO HER FIANCE.

The will of Mrs. Mabel Westermann, who died on June 7, at her home, 270 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Stret, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office.

Mrs. Westermann left an estate valued at $250,000, which she inherited from her grandfather, David W. Mainwaring, a manufacturer of bags, who died here in December last. By the provisions of the will, a trust is created for the benefit of Gabriel L. Chevalier, to whom Mrs. Westermann was engaged at the time of her death. The testatrix left as her only heir-at-law Richard Westermann, her five-year-old son, who is now living at 431 Second Avenue. After providing for the payment of the funeral expenses and the debts of the testatrix, the will contains a clause by which all the residuary estate, both real and personal, is bequeathed to the executors, Charles J. Canda, 48 Central Park South, and Harold E. Lippincott, 53 West Forty-seventh Street, to hold in trust for Gabriel L. Chevalier during his lifetime.

Then follows this provision: "And the condition upon which this bequest is made is that the said Gabriel L. Chevalier, to whom I am now engaged to be married, shall adopt by beloved son, Richard, and rear, provide for, train, and educate my said son as fully, carefully, and lovingly as if my said son, Richard, was his own son."

Mr. Chevalier will adopt the lad as his son, although another clause in the will makes him the guardian of the child. Mr. Chevalier was formerly in the United States Treasury, but of late has been interested in politics. A year ago he met Mrs. Westermann, and several months ago they became engaged, and their wedding would have taen place this Summer had Mrs. Westermann lived. Mrs. Westermann was twenty-nine years of age.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features. Adv.

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is made on a loom than the "Oxford" Homespuns or Tweeds, with summer comfort and durability woven into them in a hundred different patterns and at prices that meet with general approval.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only,
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

A CURE FOR YELLOW FEVER.

Dr. A. P. Doty Claims to Have a Serum That Is Not Only Curative, but Also Preventive.

Three years ago Prof. Sanarelli of Montevideo published in the "Aannals" of the Pasteur Institute of Paris the categorical assertion that he had discovered the bacillus of yellow fever, cultivated it, and produced a serum that acted as a preventive and cure of the terrible disease. The assertion caused considerable discussion in medical circles, and it was generally received with skepticism.

After independent experiments extending continuously over a period of two years, Dr. Alvah P. Doty, Health Officer of this port, has also produced a serum corresponding to that of Prof. Sanarelli, and which he is satisfied has the same properties. Dr. Doty has been aided by Dr. Charles B. Fitzpatrick, who has had a great deal of experience in bacteriology and has studied in the laboratories of Pasteur and Koch.

Numerous guinea pigs and one horse were immolated on the altar of science at the laboratory on Swinburne Island before the good results over which Drs. Doty and Fitzpatrick are now rejoicing were accomplished, but their results, the experimenters say, are conclusive so far as the harmless, necessary guinea pig is concerned.

During the past two months several of these little animals have been inoculated with a fatal dose of the yellow fever culture; then, when the disease developed, the serum was injected and the pigs are alive and well. Others treated with the serum first and then inoculated with what ordinarily is a fatal dose of the germs have demonstrated that they are immune by the culture having no effect upon them.

The serum has not yet been tried upon human beings by the American experimenters, but some of it is on its way to Havana, where it will be employed by Dr. Doty's representative when any cases of yellow fever develop in the Cuban capital. Prof. Sanarelli, however, had experimented on human "subjects" before he made his discovery known to the world. Life is held cheap in South America, but yellow fever is greatly dreaded.

The Uruguayan Government placed unlimited resources in money at Prof. Sanarelli's disposal in his researches, and when, having obtained satisfactory results with guinea pigs he concluded to experiment upon human beings, plenty of "subjects" in the shape of helpless inmates of asylums for the insane were turned over to him.

He claimed that in some he developed yellow fever by inoculation, then cured them; in others by the serum first and then inoculated with what is ordinarily a fatal dose of the yellow fever germ, resisted the infection; in other words, they have not been sick at all. This proves the preventive as well as the curative properties of the serum.

"I have had one of Sanarelli's assistants working with us in the laboratory. He brought me a sample of Sanarelli's serum, which I have been able to compare with that obtained in our own laboratory. If anything, ours is more decided in its effect. This, though, is hardly a fair test. Sanarelli's traveled all the way from Montevideo and may have been as strong as ours when it was first made.

"I went to Havana two months ago to consult with my representative there. He is prepared to use the serum upon any cases that come under his observation, and we hope for the best results. I cannot adequately express my appreciation of the help I have received from the State Legislature. They have given me an appropriation with which to enlarge my laboratory and have helped me in every possible way."

The serum is obtained by inoculating a horse with the yellow fever germs that have been cultivated in beef tea and other nourishment. The culture makes them sick, but they recover, and continued inoculation develops in their blood an antagonistic element to the germs which in course of time becomes strong enough to render animals and human beings immune. The blood is drawn from a vein and allowed to settle. The thinner portion or serum remains on top.

New York Automobile Club Formed.

The owners of horseless carriages through an organization committee have practically completed the organization of the New York Automobile Club. The committee held a long meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. The committee is composed of Gen. George Moore Smith, Charles R. Flint, William H. Hall, Whitney Lyon, and Dr. Frank C. Hollister. The actions of the park authorities in refusing to allow automobiles in Central Park was criticised, and it may be that a test case will be made. The run to Irvington-on-the-Hudson, on July 29, was discussed, and a list of probable charter members of the club drawn up. The name of the club was changed from "The Automobile Club of America," as was first intended, to "The New York Automobile Club." The Waldorf-Astoria will be headquarters for the present. The first annual meeting has been set for the first week in September. At that time, permanent officers will be elected, and races, cups, and runs arranged for the Winter.

Trolley Lines in Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 20.—After battling for several months, the Board of Aldermen to-night granted franchises to the New York, Westchester and Connecticut Electric Railroad for the right to lay tracks through some seven miles of the city's streets. The franchises were also wanted by the Union Traction Company. The gas light was also brought to a head by granting the Westchester Gas and Coke Company a franchise to do business. The meeting was exciting, lasting until midnight.

EASTERN TRADE EXPANSION

Ex-Minister Barrett on Chinese and Philippine Markets.

ALL AMERICANS INTERESTED

Mr. Barrett Pleads with Boston Merchants Against Sectional Prejudice and Anti-Imperialist Propaganda.

BOSTON, June 20.—John Barrett, ex-United States Minister to Siam, delivered an address before the Chamber of Commerce to-day on "The Markets of China and the Far East." In the course of his address, he said:

"Men of Boston, I beg that, in a mingled spirit of liberality and patriotism, you will grant me a generous hearing while I faithfully endeavor to give you two most important and significant messages, respectively from our Far West and from our Far East, that bear directly upon our present policy in the Pacific, and hence vitally affect all sections alike of our great country.

"The first comes from the Far Western, or the Pacific Coast, States.

"While the Pacific Coast asks you to assist in advancing its own welfare, it can inform you at the same time the full exploitation of these Far Eastern markets and opportunities applies almost in the same measure to New England, to the Middle States, to the South, and to the great Central West. In other words, the whole country is vitally concerned in the expansion of American commerce and influence throughout the Pacific seas. If the Far East wants the flour, the timber, and other food and manufactured products of the Pacific Coast, it wants also the cotton goods of New England, and keeps scores of your mills running when otherwise they might shut down, thus pleasing both capitalist and laborer; it wants the cotton goods and raw cotton of the South; it wants the manufactured iron, steel, and miscellaneous products, as well as petroleum, of the Middle States, and it wants the similar products, together, possibly, with the maize or Indian meal and flour of the great Central West.

"The conclusion of this message from the Far West, then, is this: Do not be governed by sectional prejudice and oppose our policy in the Philippines and Far East; remember that the Pacific Coast States are an integral part of the same Union as yourselves, and that you should show that there is no sectionalism in promoting the welfare of the entire country by joining with those States in accomplishing results which will not only benefit them immeasurably, but bring profit to the South, North, and East as well.

"My second message comes from our Far East—that is, our Philippine possessions.

"I am not an imperialist nor an expansionist, in the wanton and unreasonable meaning of these misleading terms, but a simple believer in meeting our moral responsibilities where failure to do so would have complicated us in acts of far greater unrighteousness than those in which we are now concerned; such as, for instance, international war on the one hand or absolute anarchy in the islands on the other hand, in the event, as would have been necessary, that we had left Manila and the islands before stable native government or acceptable foreign protectorate had been established, neither of which could have been accomplished in case of our departure within a year after Dewey entered Manila Bay.

"Speaking for the 30,000 soldiers who are in the Philippines, from Commander in Chief down to private, and for the naval force in and about the islands, from Admiral down to stoker, I wish to protest against the most unfortunate influence of the Anti-Imperialistic Society, which has resulted not in reaching to any great degree such military or naval forces, but has given unlimited comfort, aid, and encouragement to their enemies.

"On the battlefield along the firing line, and in the camps and hospitals, I heard the rank and file of our brave soldiers inveigh against the effect of this agitation on the enemy; from the mouths of not only Admiral Dewey and Gen. Otis, but Gens. MacArthur, Anderson, Hale, Lawton and Brig. Gen. Otis, Cols. Smith of California and Summers of Oregon, aside from scores of other army and navy officers, not even to mention the views of a bright array of newspaper men who were in touch with the situation. I heard the opinion expressed in no uncertain terms that the most encouraging influence for the Filipinos in fighting us, and hence the most unfortunate one for our soldiers and sailors to combat against, was the spreading of the sentiment and ideas through the ranks of the Filipino army and among the masses of the natives, that our occupation of the islands was unwarranted, the war unprovoked, our army and navy unsupported by our people, and our country about to demand the withdrawal of our forces from the islands, the hauling down of the flag, and our complete and ignominious withdrawal from our responsibilities—incurred, in fact, not by a spirit of conquest, but by the logical development of war where we had to protect our interests and destroy those of the enemy wherever they came in contact or competition.

"The other day in Washington, President McKinley handed me for my inspection a copy of a little pamphlet issued by the Anti-Imperialistic League, quoting the opinions and views of some of our soldiers and officers on the war in the Philippines. Among the other alleged quotations was one from a letter of brave Fred Funston. Now, knowing personally, as I do, Funston, I don't believe that he ever wrote these words; but if he did, they were used in connection with other matters which have been omitted for obvious reasons. Were Funston himself to hear that he had been thus quoted, I will wager that the man who edited that circular would not like to meet him any more than the Filipinos did. I have written him to let him know what unhappy use is being made of his name. Mark my words, his remonstrance will be expressed in no uncertain terms.

"Now, I must tell you something which I dislike to tell you, but still which is true. It refers to the effect of the speech of one of your Senators against the treaty. It happened that I was in Hongkong the day that the report of this Senator's speech against the treaty arrived. Meeting a prominent man connected with the Philippine Junta, I was shown by him with great satisfaction a long telegram which he had just received from Washington. It contained a verbatim report of the most sensational, or strongest, part of the Senator's speech; that was followed by a summary of his other remarks, and that, in turn, by a statement of the names and number of the Senators who were expected to oppose the treaty, and finally concluded with advice to the Filipinos to hold out without surrender or yielding to the Americans.

"I asked the owner of the dispatch what he intended to do with it. 'Hand it to Aguinaldo, of course, and he will have copies of it distributed through his army and among the people,' he replied. I need only add that he did succeed in doing this, although personally I did my best, as did others, to prevent such encouragement reaching the Filipino forces.

"I have spoken with exceeding frankness to-day, because I think that it is high time that the truth was known. When Admiral Dewey and Gen. Otis come home, if they could talk as freely as I can, they would speak as plainly, and possibly more earnestly, because it affected them directly in the carrying out of their orders. But I wish it understood that I say all this with no feeling against Boston or Boston men, nor even with any harsh feeling toward the men who may be honestly supporting what they believe to be a just cause. In short, I have simply endeavored to tell the truth."

Bank of Commerce Directorate.

Official announcement was made yesterday at the National Bank of Commerce of the increase of its Directorate from nine to thirteen members. It was assumed that the new Directors, Messrs. Jarvie, Juilliard, Haven, and Hendrix, were not qualified, as none of them was present at a meeting of the Board of Directors, which five of the old board, including J. Pierpont Morgan, attended. The only business transacted was the declaration of a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, payable July 1. The resignation of President William W. Sherman may be acted on this week.

Protest the Election of a Captain.

Three officers of the Fourteenth Regiment have made a formal protest against the election of Capt. Bertram T. Clayton as Colonel, and have sent it to Albany through the Second Brigade Headquarters. The protest is made on the grounds that Lieut. H. W. Horton of Company I received no notice of the election, and that Capt. Andrews and Lieut. Cregin, who were allowed to vote, had previously resigned. The protest is signed by Capts. Noble of Company A, Avery of C, and Carroll of F.

Not too Late

If you have already closed your house without any protection against burglary, it is not too late for you to send us your keys and we will wire your house in two hours' time, and connect the same with our district office.

HOLMES ELECTRIC PROTECTIVE CO.,
Havemeyer Bldg., 26 Cortlandt St.

EX-ARMY CAPTAIN ARRESTED.

Isaac T. Jobe, Formerly in the Sixth Infantry, Charged with Defrauding the Government.

Isaac T. Jobe, formerly a Captain in the Sixth United States Volunteer Infantry, (immunes,) was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday on a charge of defrauding the Government. The specific charge against him is that of issuing false passes or vouchers for the transportation of fifteen men over the Pennsylvania Railroad, from this city to Cincinnati, on which, it is alleged, he secured tickets from J. D. Richardson, an agent of the railroad company, having offices at 1,196 Broadway. There are other charges of the same character against Jobe. He was held in $2,500 bail for examination.

Capt. Jobe was mustered out of the volunteer service with his regiment in Puerto Rico, and came to this city in May. He managed, it is claimed, to retain the custody of the muster rolls of his company, and soon after his arrival here applied, it is said, at the offices of different railroad companies with vouchers made out on the regular blanks issued by the Government for the transportation of enlisted men discharged from the service. He secured individual passes on these orders, it is alleged, and sold them to ticket scalpers.

Col. Kimball of the Army Building communicated with Capt. McClusky about the matter, and Detectives Long and Granville were put on the case. They arrested Jobe in his room at the Astor House, where, it is said, he was posing as Capt. Guard of the Nineteenth Infantry, an officer whose name, it is claimed, had been signed to some of the alleged forged vouchers for passes.

Jobe was first arraigned before Magistrate Crane, in the Centre Street Police Court, who directed that he be turned over to the custody of the Federal authorities.

Jobe was before his appointment as Captain in the Sixth Immunes, Mayor of Johnson City, Tenn., and was also at one time Clerk to the Committee on Printing of the House of Representatives.

STAY FOR THE MANHATTAN.

Mr. Clausen Grants a Three Months' Extension of His Notice to the Road to Quit Battery Park.

Commissioner Clausen of the Park Department yesterday granted a three months' extension of his six months' notice served upon the Manhattan Railway Company on Feb. 17 to quit Battery Park. The application of the Manhattan Company for the extension of time was made by Vice President Skitt in the following letter, dated June 7:

On the 17th day of February, 1899, a written notice was served on the Manhattan Railway Company, signed by you as Commissioner of Parks, giving notice of the intention of the City of New York at the expiration of six months, say Aug. 17, 1899, to revoke the license, right of way, permission or privilege, which the said notice stated had been granted to the New York Elevated Railroad Company by two instruments of Feb. 10, 1876, and July 3, 1878, to occupy a certain portion of the Battery in the City of New York for an elevated railroad.

Since the service of that notice the officers and counsel of the company have been so fully engaged upon other and immediately pressing matters that they have not been able to give attention to the subject of this notice. Both the President and general counsel of the company are going abroad shortly, and, although with the adjournment of the courts an opportunity will be afforded for much of the research that will enable the matter to be intelligently taken up, it is substantially impossible for the Manhattan Railway Company to determine the questions involved before Aug. 17 next.

I would therefore request that, without prejudice to the rights of the City of New York and of the Manhattan Railway Company in the premises and to the notice of intention of the City of New York, contained in your communication of Feb. 17, 1899, be extended so that it shall be a notice of intention on the part of the City of New York to act as therein stated after the expiration of, say, three months from Aug. 17, 1899, which latter date is six months from the date of the service of the notice upon the Manhattan Railway Company.

President Clausen in his reply to Vice President Skitt said in part:

In answer to this communication I have to say that I am willing to grant the extension asked for, although not in the precise form stated in your communication.

I therefore notify you that the City of New York will take no action upon the notice served upon the Manhattan Railway Company on Feb. 17, 1899, until the 17th day of November, 1899, upon condition, however, that immediately upon the receipt of this communication by you, the Manhattan Railway Company shall send me a communication acknowledging its receipt, and stating that the suspension of action above mentioned by the City of New York shall not be deemed in any way to affect or be a waiver of any such rights as the City of New York may have in the premises.

In the absence of a receipt from the Manhattan Railway Company of the statement hereinbefore set forth to be made by that company, the foregoing consent to a suspension of action on the part of the city shall be deemed to be in all respects withdrawn and annulled.

Representatives of the Manhattan Railway Company would not discuss the matter.

GEN. WOOD TO LEAVE TO-NIGHT.

Offered the Presidency of the Washington Traction Company.

Gen. Leonard Wood, Military Governor of Santiago Province, Cuba, will go to Washington to-night to report to the War Department. He expects to be in New York again on Saturday.

Gen. Wood admitted last evening to a TIMES reporter that he had been offered the Presidency of the Washington Traction and Electric Company, but declared he had not yet given the proposition any serious consideration. He would not say, however, that he would not accept the offer provided he can so arrange matters to make an acceptance desirable.

The Washington Traction and Electric Company has 116 miles of surface roads, and controls the electric business of the National capital. The corporation has consolidated under one management the Metropolitan, Columbia, Anacosta, and Potomac River, Georgetown and Tenallytown, Brightwood, Woodside, Great Falls and Rockville Railway lines, and the Potomac Electric Power and United States Electric Lighting Companies.

SAY ERNST ASSAULTED THEM.

Sweethearts, Communing Over the Front Gate, Rudely Interrupted.

Patrolman William Ernst of the Liberty Avenue Precinct, Brooklyn, was arraigned before Police Commissioner Abell yesterday on the complaint of John Westlake of 312 Euclid Avenue. Westlake and Henry Newton of 77 Magenta Street had escorted two young women named Frances and Mattie Ovens home from church on the evening of Sunday, May 14. Westlake claims that Ernst came over to the Ovens's front gate, at 167 Euclid Avenue, just as he and Newton were saying good-night, broke up the party, abused them all roundly, and assaulted both of the men.

According to the testimony of Ernst, who lives in a house just opposite to that occupied by the Ovens family, the Ovens girls are often escorted home from church by their men friends, who linger at the front gate, saying good-bye for a long time. He says that this annoyance has been kept up for three years. He would not mind it if they conversed in whispers, but they laugh and talk, and he cannot get to sleep. Sometimes, by counting an imaginary flock of geese, or by repeating as much of the multiplication table as he can remember, he succeeds in getting into an uneasy and fitful slumber, but it is continually interrupted by dreams, in which front gates and youthful church members haunt him, gibbering derisively.

Ernst testified that on the night in question Westlake and Newton persisted in getting off jokes and telling funny stories, and that this made the girls laugh. He found himself getting wider and wider awake, and finally, in desperation, he went out, crossed the street, and ordered the party to disperse on pain of arrest. He did not strike anybody. Newton and Westlake, he said, obeyed his command and went away, and he followed them to the corner, warning them not to stop at the front gate again or he would arrest them.

Westlake, Newton, and the Misses Ovens all testified that Ernst not only struck them, but used offensive language about the girls and in their presence. They said that Ernst did follow the young men and overtook them, but that he apologized and said he had mistaken them for other young men who had called on the Misses Ovens.

Suits for damages have been instituted against Ernst by Westlake and the young women. Commissioner Abell took the case under advisement.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
THE CHESAPEAKE IS LAUNCHED.

Cadet Ship Will Be Fitted Out for the Naval Academy.

BATH, Me., June 20.—The United States practice vessel Chesapeake was launched from the Bath Iron Works yard this morning. She was christened with American champagne by Miss Elise Bradford, daughter of Rear Admiral Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, at Washington. The launching was successful in every particular.

The Chesapeake was built at a cost of $250,000. She was designed by Chief Constructor Hichborn, and is constructed of steel, with a four-inch planking of yellow pine below the water line, is coppered from keel to a point two feet above the water line, and is fitted with every modern convenience for comfort. The principal dimensions are: Length over load water line, 175 feet; breadth on load water line, 35 feet; mean draught, 17.6 feet; displacement, 1,175 tons.

The main battery will consist of six 4-inch rapid-fire rifles on the covered gun deck, four 6-pounder rapid-fire, and two 1-pounder guns, mounted on the rail and work from the flush spar deck. The Chesapeake will have no other mode of propulsion than that afforded by her sails. She will be full ship rig, and the total sail area will be 19,997 feet.

The vessel will be supplied with eight boats, and has accommodations for 180 cadets. When she is placed in commission, after being fitted at the Charlestown Navy Yard, the Naval Academy will have the finest acquisition for training in seamanship since it was established.

MRS. OTIS IN THE CITY.

Wife of the General Commanding the American Troops in the Philippines.

Mrs. Elwell S. Otis, wife of the General commanding the American troops in the Philippine Islands, is in the city on a brief visit.

She received a reporter for THE TIMES at the Hotel Imperial last night and said: "No, I have not been to Manila, nor do I expect to go there. I should very much like to rejoin my husband, but I know he is opposed to women going to Manila because of the lack of accommodations, to say nothing of the dangers threatened by the climate and treacherous natives.

"I have not seen Gen. Otis for a year, and as it is the first period of separation since our marriage I naturally miss him very much. I receive a brief cable message from him about every other week, and I am sure of a long letter every time a transport arrives.

"His last letter reached me a week ago, and in it, for the first time, he referred to the intense heat and the discomforts due to the high rate of humidity. Most of his communications have related solely to our family matters, and I do not feel at liberty to refer to anything else he may have said, because it would certainly be misconstrued and only invite undeserved criticism. I propose to spare him any additional anxiety. I can say that his health is good, and I suppose it is because he has been too busy to be sick."

JOSEPH LEITER WINS A SUIT.

George Lorillard Ronalds Must Return Money Expended on the Reva.

Joseph Leiter of Chicago was successful in a suit decided before Judge Lacombe and a jury in the United States Circuit Court yesterday. The suit was brought against George Lorillard Ronalds to recover money expended by the plaintiff in repairs to and expenses for towing the steam yacht Reva while hired by the plaintiff.

The yacht was chartered by Mr. Leiter in November, 1898, for two months, for the sum of $3,000, the owner to furnish the crew of fourteen men and pay their expenses and maintenance during the cruise. The yacht went to Galveston, Texas, where Mr. Leiter boarded her, and it is claimed that on her arrival there her deck and hull were sprung. The Reva was repaired, and Mr. Leiter telegraphed to the agent of Mr. Ronalds in this city for permission to take the boat into foreign waters, and says that such permission was given.

The yacht started from Rockport, near Galveston, for Tampico, having on board Mr. Leiter and his uncle, W. L. Carter. On the trip, it is alleged, the starboard propeller kept pounding, and one night the shaft collar broke, and the propeller dropped off. A hole was torn in the hull, and it was necessary to tow the yacht into the harbor. The cost of towing and repairs amounted to $5,441.97, and Mr. Leiter brought suit to recover the sum.

Judge Lacombe instructed the jury that the plaintiff could not recover money spent in Tampico for repairs, but was entitled to recover the amount it would have cost to tow the yacht from Galveston to this port. He was also entitled to recover $1,050 for loss of the use of the yacht. The jury brought in a verdict for $3,535.29.

WOMEN REPUBLICANS IN COURT.

Fight in the Brooklyn Union League Over Club Property.

The Women's Republican Union League, a Brooklyn organization which for several years has had much influence upon the political affairs of Brooklyn, got into the Gates Avenue Police Court yesterday. The league split over Tracy and Low in 1897. This caused bad feeling, which grew until many of the Low members left the league. They considered that their resignations constituted a disbandment of the league, and the officers who had resigned retained the league's personal property, or some of it.

The rest of the league, however, met and held a new election, after which the new officers demanded the return of the chattels held by the ex-officials. These officials refused to yield the chattels, and the result was that Dr. Frances C. V. Fuller of 100 St. James Place was summoned to the police court for holding on to a tea urn, a coffee pot, knives, forks, glasses, and napkins.

The fight centred about the tea urn, which had been presented to the club by Mrs. Mary Schroeder, the wife of the Quarantine Commissioner. Mrs. Schroeder was in court, as was also President Kate M. Bostwick.

Mrs. Schroeder's claim was that the club has disbanded. For that reason she wanted her urn back. Mrs. Bostwick produced innumerable records, minute books, and documents to show that the league was still in existence, and that she was its President, and pointed triumphantly to the inscription on the urn, which bore the name of the league.

While the trouble was at its height Dr. Fuller came into the courtroom and held a whispered conversation with Mrs. Schroeder. Presently Mrs. Schroeder said: "Let her have the urn. I don't want to mix with her."

This settled the case, and Magistrate Steers ordered the property to be turned over to President Bostwick.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	4:29	Sun sets	7:34
Moon sets	2:19		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	5:21	Gov. Isl'd	5:30
H. Gate	7:26		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	5:48	Gov. Isl'd	6:08
H. Gate	8:04		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JUNE 21.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.

The Wanamaker Store.

A Comfortable Store

WHEN the mercury mounts into the nineties and the sky is as glowing brass,—when all the breezes go on vacation and the general humidity hunts its highest figures,—then you appreciate as never before the wisdom of A. T. Stewart and his advisers in turning more than one-tenth of this floor-space into comfort. This is a cool store, because the big Rotunda, open from first floor to roof, absolutely prohibits the stagnation of air, and because we assist its natural force by artificial means;—fans, and plenty of them.

This is a comfortable store;—big and roomy and airy and cool. Ninety-degree-day shopping has no terrors here.

Our Best in Separate Skirts

Taking it all around, this is the best offer in separate skirts that this store has ever offered its feminine public. The news should be worth reading with care.

There are four hundred of these skirts, and they are really beautiful things. Almost all are in pique or burlap; white, pink, cadet and navy blue. The materials are fine, and the making superb, but the greatest strength of the offer lies in the styles. The skirts are exquisitely trimmed with embroidery and insertion, in designs that you will like at sight; novel, effective and eminently tasteful. Ordinarily these would be priced at $7.50, $8, $9 and $10 each.

Choose at $4.50

Fancy Ribbons

Here's a price-drop great and timely. Summer-hued ribbons in more styles and widths than it would pay to print, at

10c. and 12c. a Yard

The cheapest are ribbons that you are oftenest asked 18c. for. The best are grades for which you are accustomed to paying 35c. a yard.

You will do well to think of what you may want, as well as of what you do want. For this is a soon-gone chance with little hope for repetition.

Mid-Summer Fabrics in Black — We doubt if you ever saw them cheaper than this—honestly cheaper. They couldn't be much lower unless the bottom fell out of the whole dress goods market, and that hasn't happened, nor is it likely to happen.

Honest bargains and great ones. Goods are all that you could wish of them, and that, in black goods, means much.

At 39c. yd., made to sell at 50c.—Plain all-silk Grenadine.
At 75c. yd., imported to sell at $1—Silk striped Camel's-hair Grenadine.
At $1.25 yd., imported to sell at $1.75—Embroidered silk polka dot Camel's-hair Grenadine.
At $1.50 yd., imported to sell at $3—All-silk embroidered polka dot gauze Grenadine.
At $1.50 yd., imported to sell at $2.50—Silk-and-wool beaded Grenadine.
At $2 yd., imported to sell at $2.75—Silk-and-wool figured striped Barege.
At $2.25 yd., imported to sell at $3.50—Silk-and-wool hand-drawn lace striped Grenadine.
Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Men's and Women's Handkerchiefs — Summer-time specialties, with the invariable "all-linen" promise that goes with every handkerchief we sell, unless it's a silk one.

FOR MEN
At $1 doz.—All linen, hemstitched.
At $1.50 doz.—All linen, initialed, unlaundered.
At $2.50 doz.—All linen, hemstitched; extra quality.
FOR WOMEN
At 50c. doz.—All linen, hemstitched.
At $1 doz.—All linen, initialed, unlaundered.
At $1.50 doz.—All linen, initialed; extra fine quality.
Broadway.

Summer Corsets — The Lillian is our own imported corset, shapely and keeps its shape, comfortable and remains so. The Summer styles are as light as possible. All of good bone, no side steels, but so well made that firmness is not sacrificed. Cool, pliant and secure. Prices follow:

At $1.75—Of strong net; bones stripped with sateen and coutil; short, medium, and long waist.
At $2.25—Extra light-weight net, long waist. Same in batiste, trimmed with lace, $3.
At $2.50—Extra light-weight girdle; fine coutil; all whalebone; no side steels; lace trimmed.
At $3.75—Bias cut; fine light coutil; straight front, long waist; short gored hips; no side steels.
At $5.50—Bias cut; low bust; gored bust and hips; no side steels; entirely of whalebone; trimmed with lace and ribbons. Same in silk-figured batiste, $6.50.
At 50c.—Summer corset of strong net; long and short waists.
Second floor, Tenth street.

The Little-Priced Cottons — It's odd that a retail price to the public should be less than a wholesale price to a dealer, but unusual things are the expected things in a store like this. We could not buy some of these goods in the market to-day at the prices for which we are selling them.

At 5c. yd.—Crash cutting, the 10c. kind.
At 8c. yd.—Printed batiste; the 10c. and 12½c. kind.
At 12½c. yd.—Plaid and striped Piques, in woven designs; the 20c. and 25c. kinds.
At 8c. yd.—Plaid Ginghams; the 25c. kind.
Main aisle, Rotunda and Broadway.

New in Women's Shirt Waists — Notice the "*new.*" This is an entirely fresh lot just purchased. New designs, new material, new combinations, new prices,—an aggregation of newness. We have learned your tastes and we know that these will please you. Confident in that, we bought enough to get the prices down lower than such goods were ever marked before.

Corded batiste shirt waists, with fancy stripes in Summer colors; some bayadere style, some with bias front; tuck prettily plaited; yoke three-pointed in back and plain in front; detachable laundered collars and stiff cuffs; regular $1.75 and $2.50 qualities;

$1 Each

Same style of make and material, in fashionable solid colors with white polka dots; very pretty; also $1.75 and $1.50 each at usual prices.

$1 Each

Fine sheer lawn shirt waists, white ground with dainty colored stripe, or choice colors in fine corded grass lawn; extra full fronts and plaited backs; group yokes of finely plaited white lawn and insertion; detachable laundered collars; regular $2.50 and $2.25 goods;

$1.75 Each

Not on sale until 9.30 A. M.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Half Prices on Colored Silk Waists — These waists are slightly mussed, but so slightly that in most of the cases you would never observe it. There are two hundred of them; beautiful things in turquoise, lavender, red, cerise and navy blue, with all the wealth of trimming and elaboration in plaits and cording that the season's fancy allows.

Good choosing, if you come early enough. Two hundred of such waists is not many.

At $3.50—Rich taffeta and satins; solid colors; plaited or corded fronts, yoke backs; detachable silk collars; were $5 to $6.50.
At $7.50—Rich taffetas; turquoise, pink, violet, blue and white; value $10.50 to $14.50.
At $10—A few imported models, one of a kind, in rich taffeta; fancily trimmed or plainer for tailor-made costumes; all silk lined; value $20 when they were spick-span fresh.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Parlor Furniture — We have left a limited number of parlor suits, in inlaid imitation mahogany frames,—the kind that keep stylish. Some are covered, some to be covered in the color you prefer. They sold well this season at regular prices, and would do so again. But we've cut them deeply to move them now. An expensive way to reduce stocks? That's our end of it, the appreciation of these facts is yours.

At $25, was $38—3 pieces; velour covering.
At $35, was $52.50—3 pieces; velour covering.
At $44.50, was $67—3 pieces; velour covering.
At $60, was $84—3 pieces; damask covering.
At $65, was $92—5 pieces; damask covering.
At $67.50, was $95—5 pieces; damask covering.
At $68, was $97—5 pieces; damask covering.
Fourth floor.

A Sale of Little Silver Ornaments — Neat little knick-knacks in silver, never very expensive, but especially cheap this morning, and a good, round, carefully chosen lot of them to pick from:—

At 15c. each—Choice from a fine assortment of Belt Pins, sterling silver, sterling-gilt and chased.
At 50c. each—Choice from a fair-sized lot of sterling-silver Brooches. These were $1.
At 10c. each—Violet Hat Pins.
At 10c. and 20c. each—Violet Scarf Pins.
At 25c. a set—Waist Sets, of coral and in gold plate, also in black enamel.
Main floor.

Silver and Plate For the Season. — Are your Summer-table and sideboard complete in silver? If not, read. Read anyway,—there may be hints of unsuggested wants:

IN SILVER
At $7, $11.25, and $13.25 doz.—Fruit knives, sterling silver handles.
At $1.75 to $2.50 each—Pocket fruit knives, sterling silver handles.
At 65c. to $1.15 each—Lemonade spoons, sterling silver.
At $2.25 each—Powdered sugar sifting spoons, sterling silver.
At $2.50 to $4 each—Cork screws, sterling mounted.
At $4.75 to $27—Lemonade and claret jugs, sterling mounted.

IN PLATE
At $5.75 to $11.25—Ice pitchers, covered and lined.
At $2.75 to $8.50—Water pitchers, uncovered.
At $6.50 to $11.75—Wine coolers.
At $1.25 to $3—Wine coasters.
At $3.50 to $20 each—Asparagus trays.
At $1.75 each—Asparagus forks.
At 75c. to $2.50 each—Water goblets.
At $2.50 to $11.75 each—Fern dishes.
At $10 to $24—Chafing dishes.
At $1 to $3.75 each—Salad bowls.
At 75c. each—Lemonade and claret spoons, long handles.
At $1.50 and $2 doz.—Ice cream soda spoons, 7 and 8½ inches.
Basement.

Collars for Men and Boys — We are offering collars that look well, wear well and—especial rarity—launder well. Qualities that have made them sell from 75c. to $1.80 doz. They are at your service now at

50c. a Dozen

Men's Furnishings Goods Store, Ninth street.

News Concerning Golf And Outing Hats — To-day we offer a fresh and very attractive lot of these pleasing hats of that favorite variety of rough-and-ready straw-make, called the Jumbo. They are of the short-back sailor order with broad rim slightly drooping in front and sloping crowns. The trimmings are folds of white corded silk and long eagle quills passed through pretty, side knots of the silk. It's a dollar hat by every millinery standard.

65c. Each

Second floor, Tenth street.

A Bicycle Year — People who have been prophesying the decline and fall of the bicycle as a popular fad are respectfully informed that 1899 is apparently bound to surpass even the wonderful record established in 1895,—up to now the "banner" year in the bicycle business.

More bicycles are being ridden to-day than at any time since wheeling took its grip on the public. And a very satisfactory percentage of these are Orients.

The Orient was not a stranger in New York when we took it up, but it was not well known. Its success has been phenomenal. But it is a beautiful wheel, and a wonderful roadster, and it deserves all the success it has received.

Perhaps you noticed that at Waltham last Saturday some world's amateur records for paced competition were placed at new figures. One Ryan won a terrific race from one Beauregard,—fifteen miles with motor pacing. Every mile was made under record time. Both contestants rode Orients. The Orient holds about all the world's records from one-quarter mile to twenty miles, and the hour record besides.

Orient Roadsters, $50
Orient "1.30," $65
Orient Tandems, $100

We cannot seem to get enough of the Road Flyers to satisfy you. Twice we have believed the market exhausted of them, but the bicycle man finds little lots here and there. One came in yesterday,—a lot of 120 men's models and 30 women's. A first-class $40 value for $16, and our guaranty for it.

Specials in sundries are plentiful. Among them the Calcium King gas lamp for $1.90 (regularly $3.50), and the Burdick 75c. Cyclometers for 40c.

Basement.

Baby Carriages at Big Reductions — A coach of state for baby. Carriages of best wicker in elaborate design, handsome cushioned seats in brocade, velour and tapestry; rubber tired wheels and white satin parasols, lined with green. Two kinds especially:

At $10—25 carriages, reduced from $12.50, $14, $16 and $17.50.
At $15—30 carriages, reduced from $18 to $23.
Basement.

An Offering From Our Book Store — Standard authors in the fields of romance, history, poetry and art. Strong bindings, clear, satisfying type, excellent paper and a wonderful set of prices. You have only to carefully read this list to appreciate how unusual this opportunity is and how important it is that you pay an early visit or send a quick order:—

Books in sets. Prices are for the complete set.

Kipling's Works, 6 vols., $1.50.
Dickens's Works, 15 vols., $4.25.
Thackeray's Works, 10 vols., $3.90.
George Eliot's Works, 6 vols., $1.75.
Bronte Sisters' Works, 6 vols., $1.75.
Shakespeare's Complete Works, 12 vols., (handy volume edition, gilt tops,) $1.50.
Ruskin's Modern Painters, 5 vols., $1.90.
Ruskin's Autobiography, 8 vols., 75c.
Macaulay's England, 5 vols., $1.40.
Green's Short History of the English People, 3 vols., $1.50.
Also—in the Handy Volume Edition—several thousand cloth-bound volumes of standard literature. Books that have sold well at 20c. and 25c. the volume. 15c. each.
The Book Store, Ninth street.

To-day—Pretty Pictures 15c. and 25c. — This morning 1,800 attractive little pictures have come down from our large Art Store on the fifth floor to meet our public. They are reproductions of water colors, and copies of famous etchings and engravings.

There are two sizes and two prices:

10½x8½ in., 15c. each | 14½x11¾ in., 25c. each.

Main floor, Tenth street aisle.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

YACHTS RACE IN A BLOW

Ideal Weather for the Atlantic Yacht Club Regatta.

A FINE MARINE SPECTACLE

Colonia Has a Walkover—Amorita, Ramona, and Syce Winners—Mishap to the Lady Evelyn.

Weather more delightfully suitable could hardly have been ordered than that which favored the thirty-third annual regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club yesterday. An ebb tide and a very light wind at the start, just a bit depressing, but intensified the enthusiasm, which was fanned into a bright glow with the constantly freshening wind which followed and bowled the craft along at a smart clip, and with lee rails under, while the white caps danced in the sunlight. It was a dandy day and a dandy race, the yachtsmen said. The beautiful new home and grounds of the club at Sea Gate were alive early with yachtsmen and their friends. Gravesend Bay presented an animated appearance. Craft of every variety dotted its then placid waters, and steam pleasure craft threaded their way among the others in their own stately fashion. The club had chartered the Iron Steamboat Cygnus for its friends and such of its members as were not on the racing craft. A great many women were among her passengers. Ex-Commodore Sandford looked out for the party.

John H. Hanan's yacht Sagamore and Rear Commodore Weston's Waucheset were the most conspicuous of the steam craft which followed the race. Commodore Frederick T. Adams did not enter his flagship, the schooner Sachem, but, with a party of friends, he took a spin over the inside course.

The course for the schooners lay around Southwest Spit, out past the Hook, around Scotland Lightship and Sandy Hook Lightship, and return; for the larger sloops, the same course, omitting Sandy Hook Lightship, and for the smaller ones, the inside course. The longest course was thirty-three miles, and that around Scotland Lightship twenty-five and one-half miles, and the shortest was sixteen and one-half miles.

The Regatta Committee, consisting of Col. David E. Austen, John L. Bliss, and Louis F. Jackson, started the boats from the tugboat Edward T. Dalzell, the stakeboats lying well off Sea Gate toward Craven Shoal.

The wind was southwest when the preparatory signal was given at 10 A. M. Five minutes later the starting gun for the schooners was fired, the other divisions starting at five-minute intervals.

The Quisetta crossed at 10:00:30, Lady Evelyn at 10:07, Amorita at 10:07:25, and Colonia, sailing by herself in Class B, for vessels of over 100 feet, went over at 10:09:30, with her owner, Commodore Postley of the Larchmont Club, aboard. All broke out small ribtop sails and crossed on the port tack, except Quisetta, which went over toward Coney Island on the starboard tack, and came about, the others going to west bank before going about, the Amorita on the leg luffing out to windward of Lady Evelyn.

The second division was started at 10:10, and Awa at 10:10:45 and Eidolon at 10:11:20 in different classes, crossed, Awa holding on to Coney Island on the starboard tack, while Eidolon stood down the bay. The Syce went over on the starboard tack at 10:12. The Eclipse and Daphne, sailing in a special class in cruising rig, were caught outside the line and were delayed by the ebb tide in getting across. The Awa was in the same class, and there was said to be an understanding among the owners by which the elapsed time was to be figured from the time of actually crossing the line, and not from gun start. The Kittie crossed at 10:15:20, Kistral at 10:17:30, Caroline at 10:18:25, Acushla II. at 10:19:50, Dot at 10:19:55, Apteryx at 10:20:15, Daphne at 10:21:23, Eclipse at 10:22:25, Qui Vive at 10:22:30, Dorothy at 10:25:55, Gloriana at 10:26:45, Ramona at 10:27:10, Uvira at 10:27:28, Memory at 10:28:34, Cleota at 10:29:45, Hera at 10:33:30, Esperanza at 10:33:30, Martha M. at 10:35:30, Kyala at 10:30:00, Edla at 10:46:00, Ayola at 10:46:30, and Zulu at 10:46:35.

Hera dropped out because of her bad start. She was not to blame in this, however, because the line had not been made till two minutes before the preparatory signal, and many of the craft of various classes were south of the line and had to buck the ebb tide, being badly handicapped in consequence. Before the yachts reached the southwest spit Acushla II. pulled out her bobstay bolt and fell out of the race.

The larger boats rounded southwest spit in the following order, with started sheets and booms to port: Colonia, ——; Quisetta, 11:05; Amorita, 11:08:30; Syce, 11:10:50; Kestral, ——; Lady Evelyn, ——.

They passed the Hook as follows: Colonia, 11:12; Quisetta, 11:17; Amorita, 11:18:50; Syce, 11:25, and Kestral, 11:36.

The run to Scotland Lightship was made close hauled, Colonia taking in her jib topsail. All of the boats made pretty jibes in rounding the lightship. Colonia passed at 11:39, Quisetta at 12:08, Amorita at 12:08:40; Kestral, 12:11:10; Eidolon, 12:12:33; Gloriana at 12:12:38; Lady Evelyn, 12:10:20; Ramona at 12:21; Awa, 12:21:25, and Uvira, 12:22:15.

Awa was delayed by Ramona, whose course continued to Sandy Hook Lightship. She cut in close to the Scotland Lightship, just as Awa was about to jibe, and then Uvira coming up the smaller boat was compelled to jibe twice. She was followed around by the Eclipse.

Colonia, Quisetta, Amorita, Ramona and Lady Evelyn made the course around the Sandy Hook lightship. Colonia was in the lead, passing in at the Hook at 12:39. Quisetta and Amorita had a pretty tussle of it coming back and passed the Hook, Quisetta slightly in the lead, at 12:52. In tacking to make the Southwest Spit, Quisetta flew out her jib and though Amorita lost her balloon jib topsail sheet and a minute was lost in recovering it, she overhauled Quisetta and led the way to the stake boat.

It was a run up from the Southwest Spit, Colonia carrying every stitch of her canvas, including balloon jib topsail and main topmast staysail, and the sloops setting their spinnakers. Lady Evelyn met with an accident and came in far behind her rival, Ramona, with foretopmast gone and the jaws of the main gaff broken.

The yachts finished as follows: Carolina, 1:13:44; Dot, 1:12:35; Esperanza, 1:22:35; Quivive, 1:22:05; Dorothy, 1:30:18; Syce, 1:31:08; Colonia, 1:31:44; Apteryx, 11:36:55; Amorita, 1:43:48; Gloriana, 1:46:44; Quisetta, 1:46:40; Kestral, 1:48:50; Eidolon, 1:54:14; Memory, 1:57:02; Uvira, 2:00:28; Awa, 2:08:25; Eclipse, 2:09:51; Ayala, 2:20:13; Daphne, 2:22:21; Ramona, 2:23:04; Edia, 2:30:43; Zulu, 2:34:20; Martha M., 2:41:42, and Lady Evelyn, 2:44.

The summary follows:

SCHOONERS—FIRST CLASS B, OVER 100 FEET. START 10:05.

Yacht and Owner.	Lgth.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Correc'd Time. H.M.S.
Colonia, C. A. Postley	....	3:26:44	3:26:44
80-FOOT, CLASS D, 65 TO 80 FEET.			
Quisetta, H. E. Lippitt	75.27	3:41:40	Not m'd
Amorita, W. G. Brokaw	....	3:38:48	Not m'd
SCHOONERS—CRUISING RIG.			
Lady Evelyn, J. F. Ackerman	94.5	4:39:30	4:32:18
Ramona, B. M. Whitlock	105.84	4:18:04	4:18:04
SLOOPS, CUTTERS, AND YAWLS. START 10:10 A. M.			
48 TO 65 FOOT, CLASSES J AND K.			
Gloriana, J. M. Laselle	....	3:36:44	3:36:44
Kestral, J. B. Mills	....	3:38:50	....
Acushla II., J. H. Hanan	Disabled.		
Uvira, R. P. Doremus	47.85	350:28	....
Syce, F. M. Hoyt	53.32	3:21:08	....
43-FOOT, CLASS L, 36-43 FEET. START, 10:10 A. M.			
Eldolon, J. Wier, Jr.	45.14	3:44:14	3:44:14
SPECIAL CLASS, CRUISING RIG.			
Eclipse, L. J. Callanan	....	3:59:51	....
Daphne, G. W. Copland	....	4:12:21	....
Awa, T. L. Arnold	....	3:58:25	....
36-FOOT, CLASS M, 30 TO 35 FEET. START, 10:15 A. M.			
Memory, E. Hope Norton	37.26	3:42:02	3:42:02
36-FOOT, CLASS N, OVER 25 FEET. START, 10:15 A. M.			
Zulu, ——	26.4	4:19:20	4:16:18
Edia, ——	27.7	4:15:43	4:15:43
25-FOOT, CLASS N, UNDER 25 FEET.			
Kittie, Hazen Morse	....	Did not finish	
Apteryx, ——	....	3:21:55	....
SPECIAL 30-FOOT CLASS. START, 10:15 A. M.			
Hera, Ralph N. Ellis	30.00	Did not finish.	
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	30.00	2:58:44	....
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer	30.00	3:07:58	....
MAINSAIL CABIN YACHTS. START, 10:20 A. M. CLASSES 1 AND 2, OVER 21 FEET.			
Dot, C. T. Pierce	27.47	2:52:35	2:52:35
Ayala, ——	....	4:06:13	3:46:54
Dorothy, G. T. Johnson	....	3:10:13	3:06:59
CLASS 3 AND 4, 21 FEET AND UNDER. START, 10:20 A. M.			
Qui Vive, George A. Frost	20.58	Did not finish.	

MAINSAIL CABIN YACHTS. START, 10:20 A. M. CLASSES 3 AND 4, 21 FEET AND UNDER.

Martha M., R. B. Moore | 18 23 | 4:21:42 | 4:17:43
Cleota, N. T. Corry | 19.23 | Did not finish.

The winners were: Colonia, (walk-over,) Amorita, Ramona, Syce, Eidolon, (walk-over,) Memory, (walk-over,) Edia, Apteryx, Carolina, and Dot. In the special class of sloops, cruising rig, Eclipse made the fastest actual time, and wins, if the committee accepts elapsed time from time each boat crossed the line; otherwise Awa wins.

NAVAHOE AND DEFENDER OUT.

Big Single-Stickers Race in Rough Wind and Sea.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 20.—The big single-stickers Navahoe and Defender this afternoon went outside for a short race. The Navahoe was leaving her anchorage in the inner harbor when the Defender was seen to hoist her big mainsail, a good breeze blowing from the southwest. As the Navahoe sailed past Fort Adams the Defender hoisted her anchor, and her sails quickly filled, and like an arrow she was off.

Once clear of the fort the breeze freshened and it was plain to be seen that there was a race on between the two boats. A few persons, who were evidently informed in advance of the race, watched the two single-stickers spread all the lower sails, no more sail being crowded on because the wind was too strong and the sea very choppy and rough. The two yachts made a run to windward, and the further to seaward they went the stronger the wind blew.

The race was a long reach to windward of about ten miles, and although no time could be taken from the shore, Mr. Carroll was of the opinion that the Defender had beaten the Navahoe between three and four minutes. Mr. Carroll handled the Navahoe, and Capt. Rhodes was at the helm on the Defender. Had the wind been lighter both boats would have crowded on all sail, and the race would have been one for a record. The Navahoe raced with her old sails. Probably to-morrow her new set will arrive and will be bent immediately, and further races with the Defender will occur.

A Chance to See the Regatta.

Passengers on the Cape May steamer Republic to-morrow, on the ocean trip to the Long Branch Iron Pier, will have an excellent opportunity to see the New York Yacht Club regatta. The Republic leaves Pier 10, East River, at 8:30 A. M., 1 P. M., and 5:30 P. M., returning at 10:30 A. M., 3:15 P. M., and 7:45 P. M. There will be a good view of the regatta for the early morning round-trip passengers of the Republic, as well as on the return trip early in the afternoon.

The Kittie Was a Winner.

By an error which recently appeared in this column, the new boat Kittie, 21-foot knockabout class, was referred to as having been beaten by Spindrift at the Manhasset Bay regatta, June 10. The Kittie on that occasion won, beating Spindrift by two minutes.

Yacht Conqueror at the Azores.

ST. MICHAEL'S, Azore Islands, June 20.—The steam yacht Conqueror, owned by Frederick W. Vanderbilt, arrived here yesterday.

YALE-HARVARD ATHLETES.

Nineteen of Those to Compete with Oxford and Cambridge Chosen.

The joint Yale-Harvard Athletic Committee met last night and selected the men who will compete with Oxford and Cambridge on July 22. The full committee was present at the conference, and the meeting was held at the home of Chairman Evert Jansen Wendell, 8 East Thirty-eighth Street. It was decided to send twenty-three men across the water, and of this number nineteen were definitely decided upon. The names of the men who will compete in the high and broad jumps were held under advisement owing to the difficulty in making the selections for these events. They will be announced later.

Those positively decided upon are J. P. Adams, Yale, half mile; F. A. Blount, Yale, 100 yards; D. Bourdman, Yale, quarter mile; C. Dupee, Yale, 100 yards and quarter mile; W. N. Fincke, Yale, hurdler; T. R. Fisher, Yale, quarter and half mile; C. K. Palmer, Yale, distance; H. P. Smith, Yale, distance; C. B. Spitzer, Yale, distance; W. A. Boal, Harvard, hammer; H. J. Brown, Harvard, hammer; T. E. Burke, Harvard, half mile; H. B. Clark, Harvard, distance; C. D. Daly, Harvard, jumps; H. W. Foote, Harvard, distance; F. Z. Fox, Harvard, hurdler; J. W. Hallowell, Harvard, hurdler; F. J. Quinlan, Harvard, 100 yards and quarter mile; J. T. Roche, Harvard, 100 yards and jumps.

"In the agreement made by the English and American representatives," said Chairman Wendell last night, "it was stipulated that there need not be announcement of what event or events the men selected will compete in. So, while we have selected these men to represent Yale and Harvard in the games, we are not prepared to say in what event each man will participate. We have not selected the men for the high and broad jumps, because the candidates are all doing so well the margin is very slight. I cannot say whether or not they will be chosen by competition."

Only eighteen men will comprise the American team, two men being entered in each of the nine events. A like number will represent the Oxford-Cambridge schools. The additional men from America will be used in the event of accidents or sickness. The team will sail on the steamer St. Louis on July 5.

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN FUND.

Omaha Newspaper Wants Money to Defeat Republicans in 1900.

OMAHA, Neb., June 20.—A call for a National campaign fund for 1900 was issued here to-day, and says:

To-morrow The World-Herald will start a fund for the use of the Democratic National Campaign Committee. This fund is needed by the committee in the educational work of preparing for the great campaign of 1900.

The National Committee went through the campaign of 1896 almost without money. It will have little or no money in 1900 unless systematic work is carried on to raise it in small subscriptions all over the country.

The corporate wealth of the country was in 1896, and will be in 1900, arrayed upon the Republican side. Indeed, the phenomenal growth of great trusts during the last two years insures to the Republicans a larger campaign fund than ever. This fund can be silently and suddenly raised.

Not so, however, with a Democratic campaign fund. If raised at all, it must be procured by great effort, in small sums, from many contributors. This will take time. A beginning must be made early, and the laborious work of raising a fund in small subscriptions, payable in installments, must be begun.

To-morrow we shall outline the plan upon which subscriptions will be asked, secured, and cared for. What The World-Herald undertakes in Nebraska and vicinity, will be undertaken for the same purposes by other agencies in other parts of the country. The Republicans will have the money of the millionaires. We must depend upon the help of the millions.

HOMEOPATHS IN CONVENTION.

Annual Session of the American Institute at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 20.—The fifty-fifth annual session of the American Institute of Homeopathy opened here this afternoon with over 1,400 followers of Hahnemann in attendance. Every section of the country was represented. Sessions of the institute will be held throughout the week, and there will also be a number of sectional meetings.

To-day's sessions, afternoon and evening, were devoted to committee reports, the annual address of Benjamin F. Bailey of Lincoln, Neb., President of the institute, and addresses of welcome, with responses. Upon conclusion of the evening meeting a hop was given on the new steel pier, and this was followed by a "smoker" at one of the beach-front hotels.

At the morning session of the twelfth annual meeting of the American Homeopathic Eye, Ear, and Throat Society, a report recommending that interference of opticians with the medical profession be deprecated was adopted.

These officers were elected: President—H. P. Bellows, Boston; Vice Presidents—Dr. E. Mann, St. Paul; Dr. C. J. Swan, Chicago; Secretary—H. L. Schenck, New York; Treasurer—Dr. C. H. Helfrich, New York.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

THE INDUSTRIAL INQUIRY.

J. Polk Brown Asserts that the Negro Retards Progress in the South—Freights Eat Up Profits.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Industrial Commission to-day continued its investigation of the agricultural conditions of the South. J. Polk Brown, President of the Agricultural Society of Georgia, was the first witness. He said that the condition of agriculture in the South was more depressed than it had ever been. More people were plowing barefooted and barebacked than ever before.

He agreed with the late Henry Grady that the fault was not with the soil or climate, nor, as many had claimed, was it entirely with the tariff. One of the most prolific causes of the trouble was in the fact that cotton was practically the only crop. Another cause, he asserted, was that the education was not sufficiently practical. It should teach people to do manual labor. So far as the colored race was concerned, there was no opening for them in the trades or the professions.

Mr. Brown dwelt on the presence of the negro as the dominant cause of the want of development of the South. He accused them of retarding the industrial, moral, religious, social, and agricultural development of the section, and asserted that if they were absent a better class of labor would take their place. Mr. Brown wanted the race separated from the whites and colonized either in this country or elsewhere in the interest of the Southern States.

The great obstacle in the way of the development of the manufacturing interests was the want of money.

Mr. Brown advocated diversified crops, recommending that each community should raise sufficient of everything to meet its own demands.

At the afternoon session the commission listened to a statement by P. H. Lovejoy, a merchant and planter of Hawkinsville, Ga. He spoke especially of the relations of the local merchants and the farmers. The merchants had not been prosperous for several years. They were compelled to make the majority of their sales on credit, and had to take mortgages upon the land of the farmers, if they had any, or on the crops if they had no land. Many of them were not able to give collateral of any value, and to such men sales were made on large margins of profit.

"We size a man up," he said. "If he is good we sell to him on a small margin. If he is a hard case we take what he has and quit."

He said that freight rates from Georgia to New York were about twice what they are from New York and Georgia. The large cities were evidently being built up at the expense of the country. Even the watermelon crop was unfavorable. "We have found that in shipping melons we pay the freight," he said. "The railroads cut us out of profit in that business."

THE MOLINEUX CASE.

Examination To-day Will Probably Be Waived—Mr. Osborne Again Attacks Col. Church.

The case of Roland B. Molineux, charged with the murder of Mrs. Kate J. Adams, will be again called this afternoon before Justice Jerome, in the Court of Special Sessions. This was the time set for examination some days ago, when counsel asked for an adjournment in order to make an appeal from the decision of Justice Beach, denying the writ of prohibition and dismissing the writs of certiorari and habeas corpus obtained by Lawyers Weeks and Battle. Justice Fursman on Monday ordered the case resubmitted to the Grand Jury, and the proceedings to-day will probably result in the examination being waived.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne said yesterday: "If I can get an honest and an unbiased Grand Jury I shall be perfectly satisfied with its finding. But if I get a Grand Jury that is fixed by the friends of the defendant, I shall submit the case again and again, until I find a Grand Jury that is not fixed. The case will not again be presented to a Grand Jury, where there are any Churches. I am not afraid of a chapel, but I am of a Church.

"Col. Church admits in the first place in his affidavit, which he filed in the Supreme Court, that he was a friend of Gen. Molineux. Secondly, he admits that he received a brief from an outside party containing a statement of facts and sworn to, but it was a statement to the effect that Cornish and Mrs. Rogers were responsible for the murder of Mrs. Adams.

"Thirdly, he admits that he did not show this document to other members of the Grand Jury or to the Court. Fourthly, he admits he received a letter from an outside party, a letter concerning the case, which letter he did not turn over to the Court.

"Fifthly, he admits that the Grand Jury walked into court and asked the Judge if the Grand Jury might take up the case against some person other than the person mentioned in Justice Williams's order, and than the person mentioned in the case presented to the District Attorney.

"In conclusion, the questions asked by him, and which appear upon the records or minutes of the Grand Jury, now on file in the Court of Special Sessions, show conclusively that Cornish and Mrs. Rogers were the other persons referred to in the questions propounded by the foreman of the Grand Jury to the Court."

COTTON CONTRACT CLEARANCES.

A New System Being Agitated For at the New York Exchange.

President Thomas M. Robinson is considering a petition of members of the New York Cotton Exchange for the appointment of a committee to consider the practicability and advisability of adopting a proper system of clearances of cotton contracts. Such a system has been discussed for the last fifteen years, and the plan was first suggested in the old Cotton Exchange Building. The members of the Exchange appear to be about equally divided on the subject. While the plan is believed by its advocates to be in the line of progress and advantage, its opponents say that it is impracticable and calculated to reveal business interests that should be private. President Robinson may appoint the committee asked for this week.

The Exchange has had for some time a system of clearances for cash transactions, based on that of the New York Produce Exchange, from which it was copied, and the Corn Exchange Bank is the clearing agent. At present there is an unsatisfactory system of clearing contracts in futures which is inadequate and unsatisfactory in the opinion of many members. The transactions are effected by boys in what is known as the "Ring Room," and the contracts are so settled when it is possible to do so.

UNITED ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Reconstruction of the Directorate Gives Rise to Many Stories.

The United Electric Light and Power Company's Board of Directors has been reconstructed as follows, to give representation to purchasers of stock: George W. Hebard, President; George Westinghouse, Paul D. Cravath, C. H. Jackson, and Philip F. Kobbe of the old Board, and new Directors, George H. Church, George H. Rae, Benjamin Whiteley, Cortland Betts, Arthur Starke, Osborn W. Bright, Joseph F. Sweasy, and A. Murray Young. The retiring Directors, whose stock was acquired by the new members, are Brayton Ives, Marcellus Hartley, Charles J. Canda, August Belmont, Charles F. Adams, Duncan C. Parmley, and James Stokes, and the interests of the late Henry B. Hyde, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

It was rumored that the change in ownership of the stock indicated that control of the company had been or was to be acquired by the Consolidated Gas Company, and that this company would make the United Electric Light Company a powerful factor in its gas war. Another story was that the United Electric Light Company, which owns a franchise for electric lighting in the Borough of Manhattan, would be absorbed by the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat, and Power Company. Confirmation of neither story was found. President Hebard said that the stories in circulation were largely guesswork, and that he was unable to say what would be the outcome of the change and stock ownership.

Two Virginians Quarrel; Both Dead.

PULASKI, Va., June 20.—At Wygals Bridge yesterday John Raines and Madison Pratt, aged nineteen, quarreled while swimming. Finally both left the water, ran to their clothing, secured revolvers, and began firing. Pratt was killed by the second shot. Raines died to-day.

New Yorker Stricken with Paralysis.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 20.—Julius Dreyfus of 63 West Eighty-eighth Street, New York, was stricken to-day with paralysis on a train between Cincinnati and Columbus. He was taken to the Hospital Hos-

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

Prof. Wiley Buys New York Samples for Use Before the Pure Food Committee in This City.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Prof. H. V. Wiley, Chief Chemist of the Agricultural Department, has returned from New York, where, in the past few days, he collected a large number of food samples, principally prepared articles, which have been sent to the department laboratory for analysis. Prof. Wiley made his purchases in the open market, and as the storekeepers did not know him he feels there can be no doubt that the samples secured are a fair example of the commercial line of the various food preparations in question.

The analyses of the samples will form the basis of discussion for the session of the Congressional Pure Food Committee, which will meet in New York in September. The committee's recent session in Chicago brought to light a large amount of interesting data on the subject of food adulteration, over which the department is still working, and it is thought that the New York session will be equally important.

MAGISTRATE CRANE ANGRY.

Says Nine-tenths of Women in Abandonment Cases Are Liars.

Magistrate Crane, from the bench at the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, made a statement somewhat damaging to the reputation for veracity of the women who frequent police courts. He became indignant at what seemed to him persecution by a woman of her husband, and said: "In my opinion, nine-tenths of the women who frequent these courts for this purpose are liars."

The case which brought out this remark was that of Mrs. Kate Ryan, who accused her husband, Edward P. Ryan, of abandonment and non-support, and who also said that he had bestowed his affections on another woman. Mrs. Ryan lives at 24 Beach Street. Her husband works at times for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. He is thirty years old, a consumptive, and said that he was unable to work more than two or three days a week.

"I would be glad," said he, "to contribute money to her support, but

PRESIDENT GIVES DIPLOMAS

Mount Holyoke College Confers a Degree Upon Him.

THE FIRST MAN SO HONORED

Speech to the Graduating Class, Among Whom Was His Niece—The President's Trip.

HOLYOKE, Mass., June 20.—This was what might be appropriately called honor day at South Hadley. Mount Holyoke College was honored by the presence at its commencement exercises of President McKinley, and in turn it honored him by conferring upon him in the chapel of the college the degree of Doctor of Civil Laws. This is the first time that such a degree has ever been conferred upon a man by Mount Holyoke, and it came as a complete surprise to the President.

The President's day to-day was given up entirely to the attendance at the graduating exercises. The entire party left the Whiting House at 9:30 o'clock on the Rockrimmon, the splendidly fitted up electric car on which the President has been making the shore journeys, and at the station Gov. Wolcott and wife, Adjt. Gen. Dalton, and Col. Morgan were taken aboard. South Hadley was reached at 10 o'clock, and the visitors immediately entered the chapel, where the exercises were to be held. The seniors followed. President McKinley and the other gentlemen were seated on the platform, while the ladies occupied reserved seats on the floor.

There was special music by the college choir, and then the Rev. Dr. Judson Smith introduced Gov. Roger Wolcott, who welcomed the President to the college.

Dr. Smith then announced that the President would present the diplomas to the seniors. The President descended the stairs in company with Mrs. E. S. Mead, President of the college, who introduced the members of the class as they filed by and received their parchments. Miss Grace McKinley, the President's niece, shook hands with him when she received her diploma.

At the close of the President's deliverance of the degrees, a beautiful purple banner, inscribed "Mount Holyoke, '99," was presented to him by the graduating class, which also sang the class ode.

Dr. J. L. R. Trask, of the Trustees, then presented the President with the degree of Doctor of Civil Laws. The President, in response to the hearty outburst of applause which followed the announcement, said:

"Mrs. Mead, Ladies and Gentlemen: I cannot refrain from making acknowledgment in the presence of the very distinguished honor which the Board of Trustees and officers of this institution have been pleased to confer upon me. I want to assure the young ladies of the graduating class that I am both delighted and honored to be a member of a class of '99; Massachusetts has been and is first in many things, but in nothing more than in educational institutions.

"I count myself most fortunate to have been privileged yesterday to look upon the faces of graduates of Smith College, that splendid institution of learning for the education of women, and I count myself most fortunate to-day to look upon the faces of the graduates of this gloriously historic institution, that has done so much for the exaltation of women and whose influence is felt not only in Massachusetts, but in every part of our common country.

"Mount Holyoke is more than sixty years old to-day, and the influence of this institution in molding and shaping the citizens of the Nation can never be told.

"I am glad that we are demonstrating in the United States to-day that the boy shall have no more advantages than the girl, and Mount Holyoke and Smith, and the half dozen other institutions of the land are demonstrating that fact.

"An educated womanhood is an open school for citizenship every day of the year, and the home is the training-school for the mother, the soldier, and the statesman. I wish for this graduating class all good things, and I want you to be assured that all good things wait upon a pure and noble woman."

At the close of the exercises the company retired to Mary Lyon Brigham Hall, where the President enjoyed half an hour's rest. At 3 o'clock a reception was held on a platform erected in front of the local church, at which the President shook hands with 2,400 persons, and then returned to the Whiting House here.

Secretary of the Navy Allen and Lieut. Gov. Crane, who arrived just in time participated in the reception. Gov. and Mrs. Wolcott returned to Boston immediately after the chapel exercises.

Miss Grace McKinley spent her time after she received her degree at the hands of her uncle, in entertaining Mrs. McKinley.

The evening was spent very quietly at the Whiting residence, and both the principal guests retired early. To-night is the last that will be spent in Holyoke, as at 10:15 to-morrow morning a trip down the river will be taken on the Mascot, and the balance of the day will be spent in receptions and a parade in Springfield. The President's special train will leave Springfield for Adams at 4 o'clock and the following days, until Wednesday, June 28, will be spent at the residence of W. B. Plunkett. The President will leave for Washington the night of the 28th.

GOV. ROOSEVELT AT CORNELL.

Addresses the Senior Class on the Value of an Education, and Later Talks to the Public.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 20.—Gov. Roosevelt was greeted with cheers to-day when he attended the class day exercises of the class of 1899 in Cornell Armory. No less uproarious was the reception which awaited him at Dewitt Park later in the day, when he was greeted by the men, women, and school children of the city.

The Governor was introduced to the Cornell students by President M. M. Upson of the senior class. In opening his address the Governor related several anecdotes of the late war, and in some of them referred in the kindliest terms to Cornell men in his command. He then addressed himself particularly to the graduating class, whose members occupied reserved seats. His discourse was replete with good advice to them, and to all college men. Early in his address the Governor referred to statements recently made by several men who had amassed great fortunes, to the effect that a collegiate education is useless in the world of to-day. He attacked their position vehemently, and said:

"Our country could better afford to lose all of the men who have amassed millions than to lose one-half of its college-bred men. We can get along without men of enormous wealth, but not without men of brains."

Gov. Roosevelt then discussed the desirability of college-bred men making themselves active in the political world. He criticised the position that because politics are corrupt, good men should shun them, holding that the very fact that dishonesty and corruption exist should be an incentive to good men to actively participate and remove evils. The man who holds aloof merely because of corruption, he said, is unworthy of the blessings of American citizenship.

A man should be as ready to fight for the best interests of his country in time of peace as in time of war. The duties of peace are none the less arduous than those of war, and he is no thoroughly good American citizen who shuns either. Speaking directly to the graduating class the Governor exhorted them to do their share of the work of State. He advised them that they were no better than the masses who had not had their advantages, except in so far as they utilized these great advantages and proved themselves so. Collegiate education did not make them too cultured and refined for the active work of life if it did, it would be a curse rather than a blessing. Collegiate training offered innumerable advantages, but merely it, of itself, if without effort, would avail no thing.

"I love ultra," said the Governor, "do not become of the class of so-called highly educated and cultured who sneer at American institutions and American customs. If you recognize fault come forward and expose it and strive to remedy it. Do not become one of the class who lose faith in the ability of Americans to govern either themselves or their islands."

Gov. Roosevelt remarked that he had not intended to preach a sermon to the graduating class, but when he had for an audience those who have for their hands so great a part of the destiny of our country he could not refrain from preaching the doctrines as since it was in a measure under the care of the State, that here, if anywhere, should men strive for good citizenship.

In closing, Gov. Roosevelt urged Cornell's class of '99, and all Cornell students within hearing of his voice, to stand for what is best and noble in public life, to respond to any call of their country, whether for performance of the duties of peace or war, and never to shun active politics because of fear of corruption or of personal abuse.

After the senior class had adjourned to the library steps for their group picture, Gov. Roosevelt was invited to join them, which he did.

The Governor was entertained this afternoon by a committee from the Ithaca Business Men's Association, and when he was driven to De Witt Park he was greeted by an immense throng of people. About the speakers' stand were crowds of Ithaca school children bearing American flags. In opening his remarks Gov. Roosevelt addressed the children particularly, and said in part:

"I am glad to receive this warm greeting from the school children of this city, and I am proud to see you marching under the folds of the American flag, a custom which has now properly become almost an inseparable part of our public school system."

Turning to the topic of good citizenship, Gov. Roosevelt remarked that the term implied not only strict honesty in matters of State, but meant also probity and uprightness in private life. He said that good citizenship commenced at home, and that no man who was not a good father, a good husband, and upright in his business affairs could ever aspire to good, honest citizenship.

In closing, Gov. Roosevelt again advised the exercise of strict honesty and sobriety in all matters, public and private, and said that if man exercised these and possessed with them courage and good common sense he could not be other than a good citizen.

After the address had closed Gov. Roosevelt met a number of the prominent business men of the city, and reviewed the procession of school children as they passed the speakers' stand.

AT THE MANHATTAN COLLEGE.

The Graduates Are Addressed by Archbishop Corrigan.

Archbishop Corrigan presided over the forty-sixth annual commencement exercises of Manhattan College, which were held yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall, at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. Speeches were made by the following members of the graduating class: Walter T. Casey, James R. Bartley, Peter A. Hanley, William M. Dwyer, James A. Cahill, John E. Kiffin, and William P. O'Ryan. Music was furnished by the college glee club and orchestra. The number of graduates this year was thirty-three. Besides these, four received the degree of Master of Arts and one the degree of Master of Science.

Bachelors of Arts—James Raymond Bartley, James Aloysius Cahill, William Patrick O'Ryan, Matthew Joseph Duggan, Peter Aloysius Hanley, David Ignatius Quinn, Patrick Edward Walsh, William Martin Dwyer, John Leo Kenney, Walter Thomas Casey, John Edward Kiffin, John Francis Cannon, John Thomas Larkin, Aloysius Gonzaga O'Connor, William John Roche, Thomas Joseph King, Thomas Sylvester McGrath, Edward Aloysius Birmingham, Thomas Joseph McGrath, Charles Patrick Casserley, and Denis Joseph Devine.

Masters of Arts—Maurice A. Bellew, A. B., '97; Richard R. Costello, A. B., LL. B., '95; Timothy E. Conalan, A. B., '97, and Edward C. Podvin, A. B., M. D., '95.

Master of Science—Fielding L. A. Seymour, E. S., C. E., '94.

Commercial Diplomas were awarded to James Edward Finegan, John Leo Cummings, Paul Joseph Gabriels, William Joseph Fitzpatrick, William Patrick Barry, Roderick James McMahon, Milton Charles Walsh, Charles Bush Milton, Henry Stevens Garvey, Claudio Joseph Piedra, Francis Aloysius McQuade, and Edward Joseph McMahon.

Purses were awarded as follows: The Alumni purse of $50, for the best English essay, William F. O'Ryan; the Herman Ridder purse of $50, for experimental physics, Edwin A. Bolger.

Medals offered during the past session were won as follows:

The Mimo-McGowan medal, for religious instruction, David J. Quinn; the Kelly medal, for philosophy, James R. Bartley; the Grady memorial medal, for oratory, William P. O'Ryan; medal for oratory, John J. Curtin; the Develin medal, for classics, Peter A. Hanley; the Mitchell memorial medal, for the philosophy of history, Walter T. Casey; the medal for Latin composition, Edwin A. Bolger; the medal for religious instruction, (Commercial Department,) William J. Fitzpatrick; medal for elocution, (Academic Department,) John A. Horan.

The address of the day was delivered by Thomas J. Gargan, ex-Mayor of Boston. Archbishop Corrigan closed the exercises with a few brief remarks to the class of '99. He exhorted the members to imitate Pope Leo XIII. in love for study and steadfastness of character.

Among those present were Dr. Penny of the Annunciation Church, Dr. Pietro Loti, Daniel Blasi, Oreste Alussi, Dr. Pech, A. Cavinato, Prof. Thomas Galway, and Bernard Brady. The following members of the Roman Catholic clergy were present: Mgr. Mooney, Fathers Alexis, C. P.; Joseph, C. P.; Justin, C. P.; Schorp, C. R. R.; Michael Duffy, Cullom, Myhan, Connelly, Bandenelli, C. P.; Michael Walsh, O'Farrell, Malachy Cunnion, Daniel Cunnion, Waters, McNamara, J. B. Salter, and Lavelle, and also the Rev. John J. Kean, the Rev. J. H. McMahon, the Rev. V. Marino, P. S. M., and Brother Joseph, visitor of the Christian Brotherhood.

The Lawrenceville School.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 20.—The programme of the sixteenth annual commencement of the Lawrenceville Preparatory School was concluded to-day. This morning the class day exercises were held in Memorial Hall, and several members of the class delivered orations. In the afternoon Dr. and Mrs. MacKenzie gave a reception at Foundation House. Charles C. Beaman of New York delivered the Founders' Day address and presented the diplomas to the class.

Class Day at the City College.

The class of 1899, College of the City of New York, numbering 106 young men, held its class day exercises yesterday afternoon in the college chapel. The chief event on the programme was the presentation of "The Mummy," a farce written by Eugene C. Gibney and Samuel J. Woolf of the class. Music was furnished by the glee club, and the usual addresses were made by the class members.

Exercises at Rutgers College.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 20.—The commencement exercises of Rutgers College took place to-night. The following honorary degrees were conferred: LL. D., Gilbert Collins, Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey; H. H. D., the Rev. D. D. Griffis, Ithaca, N. Y.; D. D., the Rev. J. H. Raven of Metuchen and the Rev. J. H. Wyckoff of India.

Miss Herts Enters Normal College.

The name of Ethel L. Herts was by accident omitted from the list of successful candidates from Public School No. 87 to the Normal College, as supplied to THE NEW YORK TIMES and published yesterday.

THE FORD FRANCHISE LAW.

Commissioner Leaycraft Outlines the Policy to be Pursued.

J. Edgar Leaycraft, one of the State Tax Commissioners, yesterday briefly outlined the policy to be pursued by the commission in carrying out the provisions of the Ford law for the assessment of franchises.

"I called on Senator Ford," said Mr. Leaycraft, "as a matter of courtesy, and we had some discussion about the provisions of his bill. We shall make our headquarters in Albany, and until August we will have all we want to do in completing the preliminary routine work.

"It is not our intention to make an inquisitorial pilgrimage throughout the State. We intend to prepare a very comprehensive blank which we hope to have ready in about six weeks. One or more of these will be sent to every corporation, and its officers will be required to fill it out to the satisfaction of the commission. Where there are any suspicious circumstances connected with the information furnished, the Commissioners will make a personal and thorough investigation.

"All the counties in the State do not close their tax books at the same time, and for the purpose of expediting the business of the commission, we will first take up the franchises in those localities which close their budgets earlier than others, leaving the latest until the last."

Mysterious Disappearance of $2,000.

There is mourning in the offices of Henry W. Peabody & Co. in the Chesebrough Building, on State Street, due to the fact that $2,000 in cash disappeared from the office safe a few days ago during business hours, and has not since been seen. If a burglar took it, he was a very shrewd burglar, for he had first to gain access to the safe, and further, to possess the combination of the lock. The officials of the firm, when seen yesterday admitted that the money had been taken and had not been recovered. They refused to discuss the matter further. They appeared to be

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions Saturday with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Report Again Denied that the Vanderbilts Are Planning to Build a Transcontinental Line.

Since Frederick W. Vanderbilt and Dr. W. Seward Webb visited California last Winter frequent and persistent reports have come from San Francisco that the Vanderbilts were going to buy extensive terminal properties in that city for the purpose of completing a line of railroad entirely under their control from New York to San Francisco. The latest report was that the Vanderbilts were negotiating with the Fair estate for the purchase of property at North Beach, San Francisco. William K. Vanderbilt and Chauncey M. Depew, speaking for the Vanderbilts, have both denied that there was any intention on the part of the Vanderbilts to establish a transcontinental line.

One of the officers of the New York Central Railroad, who is able to speak authoritatively in this matter, said yesterday: "There is absolutely no foundation for these California stories. The Vanderbilts have not sought and are not seeking to obtain property for railroad terminals in California. They have no idea of building up a transcontinental line and they are not planning to get control of any Pacific Coast lines. I know of no facts that could suggest such stories as are continually sent East from California about the plans of the Vanderbilts, except the visit of Mr. F. W. Vanderbilt and Dr. Webb to the Pacific Coast last Winter. That visit, however, was solely for pleasure."

Cornelius Vanderbilt's continued physical disability is one of the chief reasons given for the indisposition of the Vanderbilts to embark in any new enterprise of importance. The construction of a new Western railroad, and the formation of a through Vanderbilt line from New York to San Francisco would affect Cornelius Vanderbilt's interests fully as much as the interests of his brother, William K., would be affected, and it is a fact, known to all of his friends that Cornelius Vanderbilt is in no condition now to take up any important business matter. The lingering effects of the paralytic stroke which prostrated him nearly three years ago render it necessary that he should remain free from care and preserve as complete tranquillity of mind as possible.

Under the circumstances William K. Vanderbilt, it is asserted by persons very close to him, does not propose to expand the Vanderbilt holdings of railroad properties. He has tried his hand at consolidation, with results entirely satisfactory to his family and their financial associates, and he is credited with having expressed an inclination to let well enough alone.

Cornelius and William K. Vanderbilt are now on their way home from Southampton, England, on the latter's yacht, Valiant.

STREET ROADS CONSOLIDATE.

All St. Louis Systems Will Be Controlled by One Management.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—It is announced that, as Gov. Stephens has signed the Street Railway bill, the negotiations for a general consolidation of all the street railroads of St. Louis, which have been in progress for some time, have been practically completed. The deal involves nearly $100,000,000. Brown Brothers of New York are said to be handling the financial end of the deal.

Without the Suburban, which has not yet come into the combine, the Consolidated Company will have 295 miles of single track, and including the Suburban and new track to be constructed, they would have nearly 400 miles, forming the most extensive system of street railways in the world.

The prospective new system will include the following lines: Lindell Railway system, Missouri, Taylor Avenue, Jefferson Avenue, Grand Avenue, Union Depot, Southern Electric, Baden and St. Louis, Broadway Cable, Cass Avenue and Fair Grounds, Citizens', Union, Forest Park, and Laclede Avenue, Mound City, Northern Central, People's, St. Louis and Suburban, and St. Louis and Meremac River, as well as the franchises of the St. Louis Traction Company, Central Traction Company, and St. Louis Transit Company. All lines will run over loops in the down-town district. Over $5,000,000 will be expended in improvements.

TIME TO CHICAGO CUT.

Lake Shore and New York Central to Run Trains in 24½ Hours.

CHICAGO, June 20.—A considerable cut in the time of passenger trains between Chicago and New York will be made by the Lake Shore and New York Central Road next Sunday. The schedule of one of the west-bound trains from New York to Chicago will be lowered so that the run will be covered in just 24½ hours, and a corresponding east-bound flier will go through in the same time.

The Boston and Chicago special that now leaves New York at 1 P. M., and arrives in Chicago at 3:55 P. M. the next day, will, on and after Sunday, depart from New York at the same hour, but will reach Chicago at 2:30 instead of 3:55. The fast New York express that now leaves Chicago at 8:30 P. M., and arrives in New York at 10:30 the next morning, New York time, will reach the Eastern metropolis at 10 A. M. the following day, or 9 o'clock Western time.

These trains will be only one-half hour slower than the twenty-four-hour limited trains rated by the Lake Shore and Pennsylvania Roads, on which an extra fare of $4 is charged.

On the fliers to be put in service on Sunday the excess fare principle will be ignored.

The Michigan Central, the Vanderbilts' other strong Chicago-New York line, may meet the action of the Lake Shore. The Pennsylvania is also likely to do some time-cutting.

NEEDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Louisianians Say Improvements Along Its Banks Must Be Made.

A delegation of Louisianians appeared before the Mississippi River Commission at yesterday's session of the annual convention of that body, at the Army Building, to request the commission to recommend that urgently needed improvements be made without delay along the banks of the Mississippi River.

The following members composed the delegation: Nolan S. Williams, President of the Atchafalaya Levee Board; Sidney F. Lewis, President of the Louisiana State Board of Engineers; Arsine Porillat, President of the Bayou La Fourche Levee Board, and Victor Mayrin, a member of the Louisiana State Board of Engineers. Messrs. Lewis and Porillat addressed the commission and clearly represented the condition of the levees along the river in the vicinity of New Orleans, which, they said, called for immediate remedial action.

The condition of affairs at the junction of Bayou La Fourche and the Mississippi, about eighty miles above New Orleans, was also discussed, the delegation stating that the frequent floods along Bayou La Fourche greatly damaged property and endangered life for a considerable distance along its length. These floods are caused by the breaking of improperly strengthened levees. The necessity of these levees, it was pointed out, would be obviated if the lock at the junction of the bayou and the river, the building of which was projected in 1886, were erected. Already $1,100,000 has been expended on the levees involved, whereas the lock could be built for about $450,000.

Many reports were made by experts on the condition of the work along the river, and the members then had numerous suggestions to offer. The embodiment of these in the general report will be accomplished as soon as possible and forwarded to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Shurtleff to Sue the Government.

Ferdinand N. Shurtleff, formerly one of the United States General Appraisers, will probably file a complaint in a suit against the United States Government within the next few days. His attorneys are John G. Carlisle and Edwin B. Smith. A number of importers in New York have interested themselves in the suit and collected funds for defraying the expenses of it. The case, it is said, will be a suit against the Government to collect Mr. Shurtleff's salary since May 15 last, when his successor was installed. It amounts to about $300. Mr. Smith, of counsel for Mr. Shurtleff, said yesterday that Mr. Shurtleff's peremptory removal by the President, who gave no special reason for it, was a violation of Section 12 of the Administrative act, which provides that General Appraisers may be removed for three causes only—inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office. It has not yet been decided whether the suit will be brought in the District Court of New York or in the Court of Claims in Washington.

Ask River Tunnel Franchise.

A petition from the Manhattan Tunnel Railroad Company for a franchise for a tunnel under the North River was presented to the Council yesterday by Councilman Ryder. The petition was signed by David J. Newland as President. The route of the proposed tunnel is under Chambers Street from a point 100 feet east of the easterly line of West Broadway, and under the Hudson River to the New Jersey shore. Councilman Ryder denied all knowledge of the enterprise or its promoters. The petition was referred to the Railroad Committee.

Mrs. Remsen Can Keep the Money.

A jury in the Queens County Supreme Court yesterday returned a verdict for Mrs. Rebecca M. Remsen of Oyster Bay in her suit against the brothers of the late Miss Dorothy Onderdonk of Oyster Bay. Miss Onderdonk, shortly before her death, a year ago, gave Mrs. Remsen a package which she said contained something she wished her to have after she was dead. The package was found to contain a bankbook and bonds, amounting in all to $7,000. The action was to determine the ownership of the property.

Montana's Shaft Broken in Midocean.

LONDON, June 20.—The Dutch tank steamer La Flandre, Capt. Gerdes, from Savannah June 2 for London and Antwerp, passed the Lizard to-day and signaled that she spoke the Atlantic Transport Line steamship Montana, Capt. Watkins, from Baltimore June 4 for London, with a broken shaft, in latitude 48 longitude 23.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

At the regular monthly meeting of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters today, it is expected that some action will be taken in regard to the death of Capt. George B. Rhoads, the late President of the Stuyvesant Insurance Company.

Chicago advices state that James R. B. Van Cleave, Superintendent of the Illinois Insurance Department, has been offered the Presidency of the Federal Surety Company of Chicago, which is being organized with a capital stock of $250,000 under the new Illinois statute governing the formation of domestic surety companies.

It is reported that the American Central Life Insurance Company of Indianapolis will be merged with the Indiana Life Assurance Company under the name of the American Central Life, and with a capital of $200,000. Both companies recently filed articles of incorporation in accordance with the provisions of the legal reserve law enacted by the last Indiana Legislature.

BELLA ANDERSON IN PRISON.

Kidnapper Taken to Auburn—Plans for Mrs. Barrow's Defense.

Bella Anderson, or Carrie Jones, the nurse girl who stole the Clarke baby, and who pleaded guilty to kidnapping and was sentenced to four years' imprisonment, was yesterday taken from the Tombs for the women's prison in Auburn. She left in charge of a Deputy Sheriff and another officer, the party boarding a Fourth Avenue car without attracting attention. They caught the 2 o'clock train from the Grand Central Station.

Mrs. Addie Barrow, wife of George Beauregard Barrow, who is now serving a long sentence in Sing Sing for participating in the crime, will be placed on trial next Monday. Her defense will probably be insanity, and to this end several experts have been engaged to inquire into her mental condition.

William F. Howe, her lawyer, gave out a statement yesterday, in which he declared several members of Mrs. Barrow's family were insane. In case the physicians did not believe his client insane, he might advise her to plead guilty. He also said he would get a writ of habeas corpus Monday for the appearance of Barrow in court as a witness. Bella Anderson may also be summoned.

BUTTERFIELD STILL MISSING.

Late Developments Tend to Disprove the Drowning Theory.

The theory advanced by Police Capt. Kenny of the Coney Island Precinct that Samuel Butterfield, who disappeared from Balmer's bathing establishment on Sunday, had not been drowned, but had left the city, was to a certain extent sustained by yesterday's developments in the case. It became known yesterday that although Butterfield's accounts in the Twelfth Ward Bank were apparently in good shape, he was financially involved. This would establish a motive for the man's disappearance.

Isaac A. Hopper, the President of the bank in which Butterfield was employed, said yesterday that a well-known Harlem merchant had called on him and informed him that Butterfield had borrowed $50 from him on a note which fell due on Monday. Mr. Hopper said that he had learned that Butterfield had been in the habit of borrowing money in comparatively small amounts for the last year, and that possibly he might have suffered some of these debts to accumulate until he found it impossible to pay them.

Mrs. Butterfield reiterated yesterday her belief that her husband had been drowned. He had no very expensive habits, she said, and he was not addicted to drink. She scouted the idea that her husband had either committed suicide or run away because of financial difficulties. She had no knowledge of her husband's indebtedness to the merchant who had called on Mr. Hopper, but she did not attempt to deny it.

It was learned yesterday that Butterfield's salary was $750 a year. On this he lived in comfortable style with his wife and child in a well-furnished flat at 262 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

Capt. Kenny of the Coney Island police said yesterday that he had no new theory to advance on the case. The police have given up all hope of recovering the body, and, in fact, have practically abandoned the case, though men along the beach have been cautioned to keep a careful lookout for the body.

CHASE AFTER A CRAZED BUTLER.

Hardy Tried to Kill His Wife, Then Gashed His Throat and Fled.

The police reserves of the Tremont Station spent yesterday scouring Tiffany's Woods for George P. Hardy, a butler who cut his own throat, and then ran to the woods. Hardy returned to his employer's home and was arrested in the evening.

Hardy, who is forty-five years old, is employed as a butler by F. R. Eckert, a bookmaker, who lives at 1,255 Home Street, between Bryant Avenue and West Farms Road. His wife, Sadie, is employed as a chambermaid. The laundress, a colored woman named Mary, ran upstairs and told Mrs. Eckert that Hardy had threatened to kill his wife. Mrs. Hardy, the man's wife, then ran into the room, and said that her husband had cut his throat. The woman closed the door just as Hardy appeared, with a wound in his throat, and demanded that his wife come out of the room, saying: "I want to kill her."

At this time the door bell rang. Hardy ran out of a rear door and made his way to the woods. The police scoured the woods. After the police reserves gave up their search Hardy was seen coming toward the house by Mrs. Eckert, who immediately gave orders that all the doors should be barricaded. Hardy made his way to the rear door of the house and demanded admittance. He said he would break in the door if it was not opened.

Mounted Policeman Fink guarded the front gate in order to prevent Hardy's escape should he undertake to run away again, and Policeman Hefferman went around to the rear dood and found Hardy peaceful. He was hardly able to stand up, having become weak from the loss of blood. He still insisted that his wife come out of the house so that he could kill her. Hardy was taken to the Morrisania Police Station. He was rational and gave no signs of being insane. He said that his wife had secured a warrant for his arrest and that the trouble was over family difficulties.

The man's wife denied that she had secured a warrant for her husband's arrest, and said she knew of no reason why her husband should have conducted himself as he did. He will be arraigned in the Morrisiana Court this morning to answer the charge of attempted suicide.

Miss Woodford Improving.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford was much relieved yesterday because of the marked improvement in the condition of his only daughter. Miss Woodford has been suffering from peritonitis, and by the advice of the attending physician was removed from Brooklyn to the Waldorf-Astoria in the belief that a complete change of surroundings would be beneficial. His diagnosis proved correct. Yesterday Miss Woodford was so much better that she was able to take a drive in the morning.

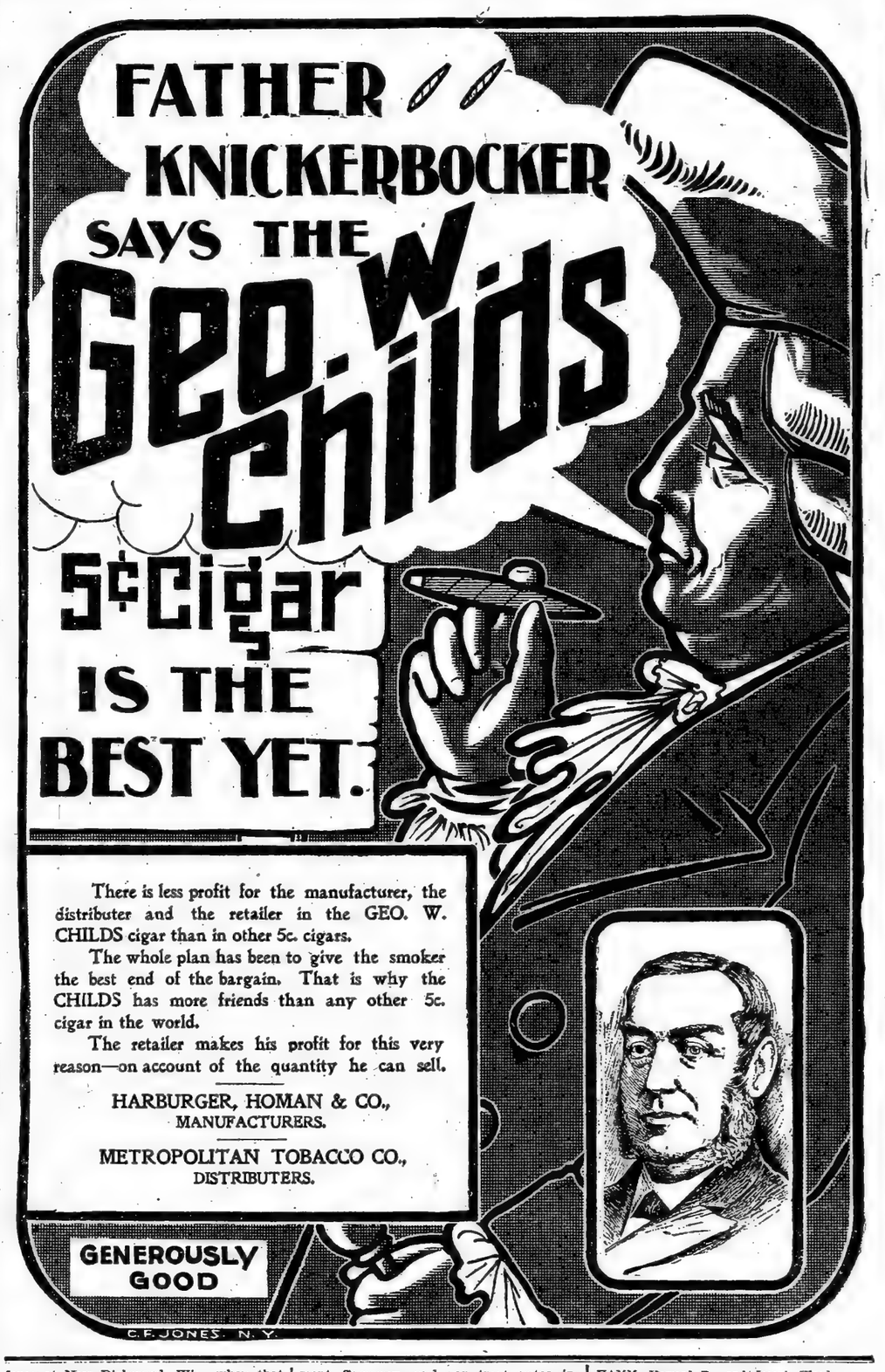

BANKER SAYS HE IS BANKRUPT.

Henry A. V. Post, Surviving Partner of Post & Pomeroy, Has Filed a Petition—Made Heavy Loans.

Henry A. V. Post, surviving partner of Post & Pomeroy and Post, Martin & Co., bankers, of 45 Wall Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, both individually and as surviving partner of the two firms. Archer N. Martin died on Dec. 24, 1894, and Charles C. Pomeroy died on Feb. 22, 1898, and Mr. Post has been liquidating the affairs of the firms. The total liabilities are $3,464,575, of which the liabilities of Post, Martin & Co. are $1,537,046, of Post & Pomeroy $1,913,529, and of Mr. Post individually $14,000. The total assets are $2,604,430, of which Post, Martin & Co. have $3,750, Post & Pomeroy $2,599,408, and Mr. Post individually $1,272.

Post, Martin & Co.'s liabilities are classified as follows: Secured, $1,220,719; unsecured, $65,755; notes of others indorsed by them, $250,572. The assets consist of a half interest in property in the Twenty-fourth Ward, valued at $3,750, mortgaged to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as security for certain creditors. Among the secured creditors of Post, Martin & Co. are the Western National Bank, $90,400; National Bank of Commerce, $187,000; Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, $257,180; Bank of America, $69,000; Central Trust Company, $83,000; Wabash Purchasing Committee, $80,000; Westinghouse Air Brake Company, $7,500; Russell Sage, $6,000; acceptances of Henry O'Hara, $432,149. The unsecured creditors are the Ohio Central Car Trust, collections, $62,467, and J. C. O'Connor, $3,288. On notes which should be paid by the makers, the creditors mentioned are the National Bank of Commerce, $183,800, collateral note of the Railroad Equipment Company, indorsed by Post, Martin & Co.; Bank of America, $20,000, note of the same company; Russell Sage, $10,000, note of the same company; Nassau Trust Company of Brooklyn, $35,772, collateral note of Post & Pomeroy, indorsed by Post, Martin & Co.

Post & Pomeroy's liabilities are classified as follows: Secured, $733,665; unsecured, $646,608; notes of others indorsed by them, $538,256. The assets consist of cash, $280; notes, $2,673; debts due, $1,890,417; unliquidated claims, $1,232; Railroad Equipment Company stock, $554,806. The debts due are from the Railroad Equipment Company, $1,576,303; W. N. McCracken & Co., $314,414. Among the secured creditors of Post & Pomeroy are the First National Bank, $149,692; Third National Bank, $16,940; Chemical National Bank, $190,582; National Park Bank, $85,200; National Broadway Bank, $71,500; State Trust Company, $100,000; United States Trust Company, $37,750; Muller, Schall & Co., $36,623; Farmers' National Bank of Mount Holly, N. J., $20,000; Western National Bank, $6,000. The principal unsecured creditor is Henry A. V. Post, $642,650, balance

Appeal to the Postmaster General.

H. H. Eddy, Deputy Superintendent of the Colorado Insurance Department, has written a letter to Postmaster General Smith, asking that the use of the United States mails in procuring insurance by unauthorized companies be stopped. The letter states that "the statutes of Colorado make it unlawful for any person, company, or corporation or its agents, to transact in any manner the business of insurance in the State of Colorado, unless duly authorized thereto by the issuance by the department of a certificate of authority therefor." Deputy Superintendent Eddy requests that, in view of the existence of similar laws in other States, the Post Office Department should deal with a violation of the law by use of the United States mails, as if it were a violation of the United States statutes.

BANKRUPTCY PETITIONS.

Benjamin Bernstein of 21 Catharine Street, a foreman tailor, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,301 and assets of $897.

Schedules of Ernest Freise, Jr., manufacturer of cigars at 162 Pearl Street, show liabilities of $21,413, and assets of $14,621, consisting of cash, $5; debts due, $4,453; merchandise, $1,716; tobacco pledged, $5,910; fixtures, $144, and in hands of assignee, $2,401. Mr. Freise made an assignment on Feb. 7 last.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, June 20, the first name being that of the debtor:

APRIL, Israel—Lazar Jacobsohn..... $286
BODA, Camille—L. Boda, costs..... 34
BRENNAN, Margaret—Nineteenth Ward Bank..... 1,086
BRENNBERG, Barnhart—T. Obermeyer and another..... 40
BORROWITZ, Morrisse—M. Lockell..... 93
BRYAN, George E., and John Crombie—The People, &c..... 1,000
BARILATT, Lena, and George Frankovits—State Commissioner of Excise, &c.. 1,000
COREY, Robert B.—A. J. D. Wedemeyer. 120
CARPENTER, Joseph—F. M. Teed, Administrator..... 110
CROSS, Thomas R.—C. H. Evans and others..... 153
COLE, George W.—Bank of the Metropolis..... 609
CLARK, Harry E., Jr.—Berger Brothers.. 39
CARLSTEDT, Oscar—New York Telephone Company..... 22
CAMPBELL, Harry B., and William C. Turner—The People, &c..... 1,000
CALLAHAN, John, & John Maguire—State Commissioner, &c..... 1,000
DAVIS, Lewis K.—R. M. Montgomery & Co..... 926
DONAHUE, John J.—P. W. Engs & Sons' Co..... 114
DEXTER, Albert J., and Henry H. Yoost—The People, &c..... 100
DEXTER, Albert J., and Henry H. Yoost—The People, &c..... 100
DUGGAN, Daniel, and Edward O'Connell—State Commissioner of Excise..... 1,000
DEVINE, Thomas F., and James Moore—The People, &c..... 500
EIDLEMAN, George, and Max Zimmer—The People, &c..... 300
EARL, Charles, and Joseph Krankel—The People, &c..... 1,000
FOSBROKE, William—T. Olena and another..... 176
FLARA, Luigi, and Michael George—State Commissioner of Excise..... 500
FUNTO, James—M. Kuttner and another.. 223
FRENCH, Lester C.—Columbus Distilling Company..... 127
FRANKLIN, George—J. H. Macy and another..... 28
GREER, Rachel—Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association..... 285
GALLIEN, Brace M.—W. F. Eckert..... 116
GRABOWSKY, Emil, and Jacob Herb—State Commissioner of Excise..... 1,000
GREMBILAS, Christ, and John Zalinnus—State Commissioner of Excise..... 1,000
GHIGLIONE, Angelo F.—Eleventh Ward Bank, (six)..... 2,029
HAGAN, Thomas—Riverside Bank..... 382
HOLZNER, Jacob—G. G. Lansing..... 31
HASTINGS, George—The Kansas City Star Company..... 2,175
HOY, Wood, II.—Hoy..... 46
HAMM, Howard D., and Joseph Wood—Louise Weber, costs..... 288
KANE, Thomas, and James J. Bridges—The People, &c..... 1,000
KLINKOWSTEIN, Alexander, and William Lennon—State Commissioner of Excise.. 1,000
KETCHUM, John J.—Desmond Dunne Company..... 452
LACHMAN, John—C. Tjarks..... 1,083
LEITGEB, Bertha—F. Kempinger..... 170
MICK, Claude W.—A. P. Grunfeld..... 3,330
MANHEIM, Isidor, and Moritz Zwicker—The People, &c..... 500
MOMAND, Reyland, and the American Lighting Company—Trow Directory, Printing and Bookbinding Company..... 41
McAVOY, Henry and Arthur—Coatesville Boiler Works..... 630
McENROE, Teresa J.—M. E. Gibert..... 483
McENROE, Teresa J. and William H.—M. E. Gibert..... 949
McCLOSKEY, James A.—W. Cullen..... 122
NOWELL, Thomas S.—Mechanics and Traders' Bank..... 790
OLSEN, John G.—A. H. Brennan..... 104
PATTERSON, George F.—C. J. Barr..... 112
PETCHAFT, Morris—B. Triest and others..... 2,944
PEDREAUX, Henry—T. E. Crimmins, costs..... 122
PROSSER, John, and Francesca Paoli—The State Commissioner of Excise..... 1,000
PARMLEY, Charles F.—E. J. Wessels..... 112
RIVERS, John E.—F. E. Nunn..... 367
REESE, Thomas J.—G. W. Dease..... 90
ROSENSWEIG, Samuel—G. L. Lansing.. 43
ROCKWELL, George V.—L. C. Raegener, receiver, &c..... 487
REESE, Thomas J.—S. E. Reese..... 47
REUDEL, Herman, and Thomas Rothman—State Commissioner of Excise, &c..... 1,000
RICHARD, Rachel, and Mary Howard—State Commissioner of Excise, &c..... 1,000
RAUCH, Adolph, and Rose Blick—The People, &c..... 100
STUGENSKY, Copple, and John O'Brien—The People, &c..... 500
STUGENSKY, Copple, and John O'Brien—The People, &c..... 500
SZEKELY, Nicholas—The People, &c..... 500
SPIELBERGER, Jacob—The People, &c.. 500
SKELLY, Dennis J.—J. Roache..... 67
STURGES, Isabella D.—C. F. Kelley, executor, &c..... 300
STIERNGRANAT, Malte L.—L. M. Bostwick..... 91
SCOTT, Walter W.—J. McKesson, Jr., and others..... 177
SKINNER, Benjamin W.—L. C. Raegener, receiver..... 487
SCHWORER, Albert—Swift & Co..... 289
SAVARESE

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-town .....1,289 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON .....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Main:: Saarbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Lescher & Co.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

ALGER AND THE ARMY.

Our Washington dispatches yesterday bore witness that the gravity of the military situation can no longer be concealed. The interview with Gen. MILES, which we also printed, was to the same effect.

Indeed, to have kept up any pretense that it was not serious would have been at once an injustice to the country and an injury to the Administration. We simply have not troops enough now in service for our actual needs. And Congress has determined that we shall not get any more, or enough more, in the cheapest and quickest and most efficient way, by enlarging the army, but shall get them under a guaranty that they shall not for months be fit to be called soldiers.

If the President's own hands were clean his course would be clear. He could call Congress together and tell them that he must either be authorized to reinforce the army, according to his own instructed judgment, or that it would not be possible for him to carry out the instructions of Congress and to take possession of the Philippines. That would put the responsibility upon Congress.

But it would be a fair and complete answer to such an appeal that, so long as ALGER remains at the head of the War Department, so long will the department be run for the political benefit of the Secretary and not for the efficiency of the army. The President must either rid himself of ALGER or he must give up the notion that his military propositions will commend themselves to the country. He must choose and the time left him for choosing is very short, is already dangerously short.

THE SENATE AND THE CURRENCY.

The Senate committee that will take up the Currency bill devised by the House caucus committee will be watched with intense interest by the business men of the country. While the Chairman of the House committee, who will be the next Speaker, Gen. HENDERSON, has observed the most scrupulous propriety in not disclosing the features of the plan adopted, enough has become known regarding it to justify the opinion that it provides effectually for the establishment and maintenance of the gold standard. The recent statement of Mr. PAYN of Ohio, of the Republican National Committee, who is himself a strong gold man, is sufficient authority for this opinion.

It becomes of the utmost importance, therefore, that the action of the Senate committee shall not fall below the level of that of the House committee. It is practically certain that any plan agreed to by these two committees will be accepted by both branches of Congress and become a law. It is high time. It is three years since the Republican National Convention adopted the following declaration: "We favor ALL MEASURES designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States, and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth." During the past year all the Republican State Conventions, even including those of Idaho, Montana, and South Dakota, and excepting only Colorado, have repeated this pledge. The President in his last annual message urged its fulfillment on Congress, as did the Secretary of the Treasury. Yet nothing has been done. Not one measure has been adopted. Now the Republicans have a good working majority in each branch of Congress. The House is ready to act. The President is avowedly eager for action.

What will the Senate do?

IS IT A NEW ANTI-DREYFUS CONSPIRACY?

There is no denying that the speech of Gen. MERCIER, ex-Minister of War, made in Paris last Sunday, has revived fears respecting the temper of the French people and particularly respecting the temper of the French Army. These fears had been allayed by the decision of the Cour de Cassation, and especially by the calmness with which that decision was received. But as to this it is proper to point out that no city, not even Paris, can have more than one ruling sensation at the same moment. It was very likely lucky that the absurd trial of DEROULEDE, the reception of MARCHAND, and the assault of what our own cheerful HAM LEWIS would call "a tasseled society saphead" on the President of the Republic followed each other so swiftly. Although two of them were directly connected with the Dreyfus case, and although MARCHAND even made an injudicious attempt to connect his own reception with that case, they took possession of the front of the stage and "relegated to the second plane" the very drama of which they themselves were really incidents and episodes. The peace of Paris was kept, very possibly because those who might have been incited by the prospect of the execution of justice in the Dreyfus case to break it happened to be otherwise engaged.

This speech of MERCIER'S is a very different matter. To make any speech at all, at this juncture, was the height of impudence for MERCIER. He was the author of the plot to sacrifice an innocent man to his own political ambitions. It was he who used his official influence to secure a conviction, and he who went on the stand and committed forgery and perjury to prevent the escape of an innocent man. He may not then have thought DREYFUS an innocent man, but he knew that he could not establish his guilt by honest and lawful means. And now he knows him to be innocent, for, in common with everybody else, he knows who it is that is guilty. If the public opinion of France, if the public opinion of the French Army, had been restored to a sound and healthy condition on this case, MERCIER would not only be mute, but he would be in hiding. He would have "made his packages," and disguised himself, and would be waiting to take passage, if he had not already secured it, to some country with which France had not a treaty of extradition which covered his offenses.

The matter of his speech was even more threatening than the fact that he made a speech. For what he said was in effect a prediction that the next court-martial upon DREYFUS would render, against the law and the evidence, the verdict of guilty that the last one had been induced, largely by his own perjuries, to render perhaps in innocent ignorance. And this man offers himself and is accepted as the champion of the honor of the French Army.

We believe that the expectation that another court-martial can be found to convict DREYFUS, without regard to the evidence, is a vile slander on that army. The army has not been heard from at all thus far. All this rascality has been committed by the politicians of the General Staff and of the War Office. They may no more represent the French Army than ALGER and the politicians of the War Department, in or out of uniform, represent the army of the United States. But the fact remains that MERCIER still thinks that another court-martial can be successfully packed to convict DREYFUS. It is a disquieting fact, because there can be no doubt that MERCIER really believes it can be done. He has staked upon this belief not only his "political future," but his personal liberty. And upon this point he ought to be a judge.

SOME GEORGIA IDEAS.

Mr. JAMES BARRETT, Vice President of the Georgia State Agricultural Society, was a highly interesting witness before the Industrial Commission at Washington.

He declared that the conditions for agriculture in the South were worse than they had ever before been in the history of the country. Primarily this was due to the low price of cotton, which last year was not more than 4 cents to the planter. Obviously he can hardly expect that legislation will remedy that, but there were two things as to which he evidently thought that Congress could do something. One was the rate of interest, and the other was the high rates of freight on the railroads. The high rate of interest he attributed to the law that forbids National banks to lend money on land as security. The current rate is 10 per cent., and the money, he says, is advanced mainly by the merchants. This, however, seems to be lent rather on the crops than on the land, as he says that nine-tenths of the cotton is mortgaged before it matures. It is clear that the South needs a much better system of bank credits than it possesses, but we doubt if it would get much advantage from loans by banks on real estate. Such loans are not suited for banks, which deal in deposits payable on sight drafts, and cannot safely put out their deposits on security that is not easily disposed of. Their assets ought, under all circumstances, to be quick assets. If they are not, the banks are sure to be crippled at the very time that their aid is most needed, and the community depending on them suffers accordingly. The problem of advances on a crop returning so very small profits, if any, as described by Mr. BARRETT, is a difficult one at best, but there is no question that a lower rate of interest is needed. It is the duty of Congress to make whatever provision is possible to that end. We believe that it could do much, and that the matter will have to be taken up seriously in no very long time. It will be imperatively in order as soon as the standard of value is firmly fixed. At present the South could serve its own interests in no way so surely as in the withdrawal of opposition to that measure.

As to the high rates of freight Mr. BARRETT has some ground for reasonable complaint. He declared in his quaint Southern phrase that the "railroads are both the daddy and mammy of the trusts." In this he touched a real basis of fact. The chief means by which those monopolies or partial monopolies which are not born of the protective tariff have suppressed competition has been the favors they have been able to get from the railroads. These have been in a number of cases obtained by direct or indirect corruption, but sometimes they have been granted from the mistaken policy of the roads in fostering business by building up large concerns in lieu of trying to stimulate general activity by the lowest practicable uniform rates. Whatever the motive, the policy has been contrary to the function and duty of the roads as really common carriers. The remedy is not easily to be framed, but in the judgment of the best-equipped and most fair-minded railroad men it is to be sought through legalized agreements for uniform rates under the strict and efficient supervision of Government officials.

This, in the present state of public opinion in the South, would be stoutly resisted, but it is by far the most promising plan now known for protecting the interests of small shippers. Mere prohibitory and punitive legislation on the subject is futile, whether enacted by the States separately or by Congress. It has had ample trial, and the extreme laws now being enforced in some States—Texas and Arkansas, for instance—will only hasten its abandonment.

THE BROOKLYN'S LOOP.

The truth of history is all that an impartial world cares to hear about the famous loop made by the Brooklyn as she wore around to starboard in the beginning of the Santiago fight. It was a useful, proper, and necessary evolution, perfectly justified by the result. No discredit can be made to attach to anybody on account of it. Malevolence and calumny are powerless to harm reputation when the known facts, repeatedly presented on high and unimpeachable authority, offer no basis for just criticism. The Bureau of Navigation having attempted with great precipitation to destroy the value of testimony recently published which seemed too favorable to Admiral SCHLEY, we think it will be well, before baffled detraction rallies itself for a fresh attack, to set forth the facts about the loop of the Brooklyn, as they have been made known in official reports and authoritative publications.

At the moment the Maria Teresa poked her nose out of Santiago Harbor at 9:30 on the morning of July 3 the American ships were lying in a semi-circle about the mouth of the harbor, at distances ranging from two and one-half to four miles, in the blockading formation ordered by the Commander in Chief, now Admiral SAMPSON. The Brooklyn lay in the western half of the semicircle, immediately west of the Texas, and nearer the shore, which was about two miles distant. Capt. COOK of the Brooklyn in his report tells how his ship was handled in the first moments of the engagement:

> We opened fire on the leading ship in five minutes from discovery. The port battery was first engaged as we stood with port helm to head off the leading ship, and giving them a raking fire at about 1,500 yards' range. The enemy turned to the westward close into the land. We then wore around to starboard, bringing the starboard battery into action. The enemy hugged the shore to the westward. * * * The Vixen, which had been to the westward of us on the blockade, ran to the southward and eastward of us, and kept for some time off our port side distant about 1,000 yards, evidently intending to guard against torpedo attack upon this ship.

Lieut. HARLOW, the executive officer of the Vixen, appended to his report to his commander a copy of notes taken during the engagement, from which we quote:

> At about 10:05 the Brooklyn began to turn with port helm and made a complete turn to the eastward, coming around so that when again heading west, the two leading enemy's ships bore well on her starboard bow, and the Colon on her starboard quarter. For the next fifteen minutes the Brooklyn sustained and returned the fire of the two leading ships, with an occasional shot from the Colon.

In his contribution to The Century Magazine's series of articles, "The Story of the Captains," published in the May number of the magazine, Capt. COOK says:

> The enemy turned to the westward and close in to the land. The Brooklyn was turning rapidly with port helm, and continued to turn, firing all the time with the port battery, and following around until the starboard battery was brought into action. Our "tumbling in" sides enabled us to maintain a continual fire while turning.

We come now to the vivid account of this incident given by Capt. PHILIP of the Texas, now Rear Admiral in command at the Brooklyn Navy Yard:

> As the Texas veered westward the Brooklyn was plowing up the waters at a great rate in a course almost due north, direct for the oncoming Spanish ships and nearly a mile away from the Texas. The smoke from our guns began to hang so heavily and densely over the ship that for a few minutes we could see nothing. We might as well have had a blanket tied over our heads. Suddenly a whiff of breeze and a lull in the firing lifted the pall, and there, bearing toward us and across our bows, turning on her port helm, with big waves curling over her bows and great clouds of black smoke pouring from her funnels, was the Brooklyn. She looked as big as half a dozen Great Easterns, and seemed so near that it took our breath away. "Back both engines hard!" went down the tube to the astonished engineers, and in a twinkling the old ship was racing against herself. The collision which seemed imminent, even if it was not, was averted, and as the big cruiser glided past all of us on the bridge gave a sigh of relief. Had the Brooklyn struck us then it would probably have been an end of the Texas and her half thousand men. Had the Texas rammed the Brooklyn it would have been equally disastrous, for the Texas was not built for ramming, and she would have doubled up like a hoop. Few of our ship's company knew of the incident.

In all these accounts there is no hint or suggestion that the Brooklyn was handled in a way to make her fire less effective against the enemy. The only criticism is that to be inferred from Capt. PHILIP'S narrative, that the turn put the Texas in danger. Lord BRASSEY, in his Naval Annual, just issued, a perfectly impartial authority, speaks of it as "a movement which must apparently have entailed difficulties on the Texas then heading westward." He has no criticism to offer. He simply says that by this circle the Brooklyn "brought her starboard battery into action."

We now give Admiral SCHLEY'S account of the manoeuvre and the reason for it, taken from his statement to the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs:

> The rapidity with which the Brooklyn approached the head of the Spanish column coming westward under high speed, and, changing course more to westward, brought the Brooklyn heading eastward to meet it into a position where she would have blanketed the fire of the eastern vessels of our force, now changing their courses to the westward, and between them and the Spanish vessels. Instant decision was therefore necessary to avoid interfering in any way or cutting off any of the fire of our vessels, as would have occurred if she had turned toward the Spanish fleet now approaching the Brooklyn. Turning outward left the enemy's ships unmasked by the Brooklyn, and exposed them to the concentrated fire of our squadron, now changing its course to the west. The result of this manoeuvre was that in thirty minutes from the opening of the combat four of the enemy's vessels were on fire and riddled with projectiles. Two torpedo boats were destroyed; one reached the beach about three miles from the mouth of the harbor; the Teresa and Oquendo were beached about six miles from the harbor. * * *
>
> This turn of the Brooklyn in the battle of July 3 was the crucial and deciding feature of that combat. If the advantage gained by the Brooklyn's turn outward to permit the concentrated fire of our squadron upon the enemy without interruption had been surrendered to a turn made inward, that would have interfered with this fire so imperatively necessary at this vital moment, and the results might have been quite different.
>
> Viewing the situation from my position, on a platform built around the conning tower, with unobstructed observation of the ships of both fleets, there was no question in my mind that the results of the battle were aided largely by this manoeuvre of the Brooklyn at that decisive moment.

Any fair-minded person who examines the chart of the positions of the vessels of the two fleets during the engagement will see at once that the turn of the Brooklyn was necessary to get her out of the way of the fire of the other American vessels. The Texas, Iowa, Indiana, and Oregon in their second positions, at the moment the turn was executed, were in such relation to the fight that as the Spaniards sped westward their fire would have been for some time cut off by the Brooklyn had she turned to port instead of starboard. We find proof of the wisdom of SCHLEY'S tactics in the report of Capt. PHILIP, who officially said nothing about the turn of the Brooklyn, but did have this pertinent observation to make about another ship:

> While warmly engaged with the third in line, which was abreast and engaging the Texas, our fire was blanketed for a short time by the Oregon forging ahead and engaging the second ship.

The enemies of Admiral SCHLEY have made clumsy use of the loop incident to make the ignorant believe that he sought by this manoeuvre to get out of the fight. Inasmuch as all the testimony shows that his ship was right in the fight and firing her guns during the turn, and put away like a greyhound after the fleeing Spaniards the moment the turn was complete, firing rapidly all the time; and inasmuch as the official diagrams and reports show that the Brooklyn was hit by Spanish projectiles oftener than all the other ships of the fleet put together, and that she hit the Spaniards with more big projectiles than all the other ships of the fleet together, it would appear that the persons who make this base charge have been so blinded by hate and spite that they cannot see, although everybody else sees, the absolute worthlessness of their theory of the loop as an evidence of misconduct.

THE TIMES thinks the loop of the Brooklyn can stand on its merits. Admiral SCHLEY needs no defenders as to that part of his distinguished and flawless career. The loop being justified, the conversation that took place when the order for it was given becomes a matter of mighty small consequence. The version published by SCHLEY'S enemies is shown to have been manufactured and false. The Admiral need no longer concern himself about it. Let Mr. HEILNER and Mr. HODGSON wrangle over it.

Admiral SCHLEY is above and beyond the reach of the gadflies who are buzzing around so viciously. His Western trip showed what the American people think of him and of his services to his country. The President knows. He is not likely to make any mistakes about SCHLEY.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—If Chicago were less well known than it is, the fact that its Methodist ministers are making a combined and vigorous effort to save a few public school children from learning how to dance, might be taken as showing that the moral state of the city was well-nigh perfect. For, even if dancing at any time or place is a demoralizing and therefore reprehensible practice, nobody, so far as we are aware, is so impressed by its enormity as to claim that all other evils can be ignored until after this one has been conquered. So it would not be unreasonable if a new arrival from another planet should decide, on hearing of this campaign conducted by grown-up men of superexcellent repute, that the scene of their operations was a place where would-be reformers had almost nothing to do—where life and property were safe from all attack, where "politician" and "enlightened patriot" were interchangeable terms, and where municipal government had been advanced to the point of making every citizen healthy, wealthy, and wise. We have good Chicago authority, however, for suspecting that dancing as a feature of "closing exercises" in a public school is not the only, or even the worst, evil that rears its horrent head in the great city by the lake. Indeed, "suspecting" is a word all too mild to meet the exigencies of the Chicago situation, and consequently one cannot but be filled with troubled amazement at the emphasis which these good men have placed upon their appeal to the Presiding Elders to take instant and effective action in the matter. It is distinctly reassuring, however, to learn that the Elders took, instead, council of their common sense—or of their sense of humor, which is much the same thing—and refused to make themselves ridiculous. They joined to the refusal a few pertinent remarks on the folly of trying to force one's petty convictions on other people, and so saved the denomination from the ridicule which some of its members did their best to bring upon it.

—A suggestion long ago made in this column is repeated by The Baltimore News in an article complaining of the Weather Bureau's failure to devise a single scale showing the combined effect of temperature and humidity. Everybody knows that when the air is comparatively dry a temperature of 90, or even 95, degrees is endurable enough, while 80 degrees, with much moisture afloat on the languid breezes, can inflict sufferings very hard to bear—sometimes, as the death reports show, impossible to bear. "The Government experts," says The News, "are in honor bound to provide a simple means of determining the net iniquity of the weather, so that one may definitely say whether he has been having the worst time on record, or, if not, how near he has approached it. They must hit upon a single number which will combine, in just proportions, the sins of the thermometer and the sins of the hygrometer, and give the result in one final numeral which sums up the whole calamity." That is not a particularly clear or scientific way of stating the needs of the case, but it hints at the end to be attained and at how to attain it. There are scores and scores of men connected with the Weather Bureau—and if not there are hundreds outside of it—who could compute the relative value of temperature and humidity as factors in human comfort or discomfort at any particular reading of the two instruments mentioned, and it would be child's play for a mathematician to construct a table for uniting the two numbers into one that would really coincide with the emotions of living beings.

—Despite the many reports that Gen. FUNSTON, while still a Colonel, swam across the Bagbag River in company with a few of his men, subjected meanwhile to the hot and continuous fire of a large insurgent force, the fact seems to be that the swimming was done by only two volunteers, and that FUNSTON and the rest of the company engaged were pulled across on rafts. The clearest account of the affair that has yet been printed is in a letter from Corp. B. H. KERFOOT of Company B, Twentieth Kansas, which is published by The Kansas City Star. His narrative is corroborated by other eyewitnesses and participants, and, after telling how two privates leaped into the river with ropes tied about their bodies and made their way to the other side, runs as follows: "After TREMBLY and WHITE had tied the ropes, TYLER and I started across in a skiff with their clothes, guns, and ammunition, together with our own, but when we were about half way across the boat sank, and we came near being drowned, as we had on our heavy clothes and leggins. We lost everything we had in the boat. When we went down I came up under the boat and TYLER swung on to the ropes, and there we staid for about twenty minutes. If it had not been for TREMBLY and WHITE, who are expert swimmers, we would probably have been drowned. Well, that left four of us on the side with the 'niggers' without clothes or guns, but we worked the ropes while FUNSTON and ten more men came across on a raft with arms. In that manner 120 men were brought over, and soon the enemy was driven out of the fort." There is nothing in this version to decrease Gen. FUNSTON'S fame, for the first trip on the raft was more, rather than less, dangerous than that made by the swimmers. The latter had at least a little protection from the water until they landed in front of the rebel intrenchment. That they were not killed then is little less than a miracle, and this greatest peril was shared by all who followed them and had to endure volley after volley, until the preparations for the final charge were completed.

—Three hundred more or less eminent Bostonians have advised Mayor QUINCY, by means of a petition, that it would be a promising experiment in municipal ownership if the city would build and operate a suitable furnace in which to reduce to ashes the relics of departed mortality. The idea is a somewhat novel one, and it is not without obvious merits, but there is still a good deal of opposition of one sort or another to the cremation of the dead, and it is probable that any attempt to use public money for the construction and maintenance of a public crematory would lead to vehement protest. There would be enough basis for the objections to render the execution of the plan a matter of considerable difficulty and perhaps of a small but real amount of unfairness. Cremation is slowly making its way into general acquiescence, if not into general favor, and it will probably be the part of wisdom to let well enough alone for the present. The Boston Transcript, however, thinks the time for action in this direction is already come. It declares that no better field for the exercise of municipal control will be found than in the establishment of crematories, and it tells the Mayor that the arguments presented by his petitioners outweigh all the contrary views that may be put forward. "It is an economic sanitary measure of no inconsiderable merit," concludes The Transcript's article, "and it comes before the city authorities backed by men whose opinions should entitle the petition to a hearing. Nothing of the kind has been done by any municipality in this country, so far as we are aware, but Boston's present Mayor does not seem to hesitate about leaving the beaten tracks, and as an experiment that of municipal cremation is one which can be commended to his attention." There are, it appears, some things unforeseen of the fathers that The Transcript can envisage with composure and even with approval.

TRAINING OF THE MILITIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wonder how Gov. Roosevelt will be "impressed" when he learns from the Peekskill dispatch you publish to-day of the quaint way in which his name is roped into the description of the unseemly antics the Seventh Regiment indulged in on Saturday night?

Is it strange that the masses have come to look upon this command as a social rather than a military organization?

I understand that the Governor intends to place the State troops on a soldierly footing before he quits Albany. Could he do better than insist that the State should own and control its armories, and borrow for the benefit of our citizen-soldiery a few appropriate ideas from the civil service rules? It is subversive of military discipline to allow the men to elect their junior officers—a regimental company is not a club—and the officers, their Colonel, and this was proved in our brush with Spain to be a ghastly mistake. Hundreds of privates have told me they would not volunteer for active service again unless they could be sure of being led by gentlemen, from which I gathered they were reaching out for a West Pointer, and failing him, a man of superior education who was keen on soldiering and had studied the subject.

I found in Cuba and in Puerto Rico, and various camps in this country, that the volunteer private, as material for soldier making in his grade, stood head and shoulders above the volunteer officer. And it proved a mischievous condition, which was not bettered by Young America's lack of a just sense of proportion. With us men are equal before the law, but that does not make, as many of our youngsters imagine, a Corporal brought up at Harvard the regimental peer or superior of his Captain, who happened to be a plasterer by trade. Much of Tammany Hall's strength is due to the fact that Richard Croker appreciates the value of discipline. If our Guardsmen are expected from now on to be prepared to meet a call for foreign service the sooner they are made thoroughly to understand that the relative importance of a Colonel and private in a regiment are about equivalent to the proportionate value of a man's brain and big toe to his body the better.

It is not easy to make really good soldiers out of the civilian sons of a republic like ours. Their point of view, as I have sought to indicate above, stands in the way. After a few days spent under canvas—often even this is unnecessary—too many think they "know it all," and it takes the whirr of a bullet fired in anger to drive home the fact that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing. Furthermore, their oportunities to acquire much invaluable experience in soldiering are woefully limited. Think of it! A week at Peekskill, where they have tents with board floors and a caterer to prepare their food, as against the month's annual training an English militiaman gets.

I believe it would prove a big stride toward the betterment of our State troops if Gov. Roosevelt could arrange to have a lot of active army officers detailed to serve as Adjutants of the National Guard, though at present this seems impossible, and could devise a plan that would enable the officers of the Guard to get some practical schooling in the profession of arms at the different more or less deserted army posts within our borders, since it is impracticable just now to bring our regulars and militia into contact in camp.

In conclusion may I add that I cannot help thinking it would have served the best interests of the Guard under existing circumstances, had you seen fit to [illegible] Peekskill correspondent's matter [illegible] vately furnish the Governor with the gist of the dispatch. But then I was one of the people who wondered why so many editors failed to suppress the publication of Admiral Kautz's private correspondence.

GERALD GAIR.

Centre Moriches, June 20, 1899.

THE HEBREW HOODLUMS OF THE LOWER EAST SIDE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on "Law and Order" in to-day's TIMES has the right ring. Mayor Van Wyck is, unintentionally no doubt, abetting and encouraging mob rule on the lower east side. The east side Hebrew is not a lawless person by any means as a rule. Whoever knows them at first hand knows how noble most of them are. But they have their hoodlum elements and their blatherskite leaders, who appeal to the tribal impulses of an easily excited people, and thus turn the mobs loose to control the streets whenever occasion affords an opportunity. But no Hebrew hoodlum on the east side is doing a tithe as much as Mayor Van Wyck to turn the Hebrew section of the lower east side over to the rule of this tribal mob. It is a shameless prostitution of position to have our chief municipal official turn this section over to the control of these communards by the lack of grasp with which he treats this whole matter, including the subject of street preaching. Does the Mayor not see that, by publicly telling these preachers that if these hoodlums create any more disturbance around the Gospel cart he will revoke their license he is thereby officially inviting and encouraging the lawless element to riotous treatment of persons acting entirely within their liberties and under the authority of law? That is the light in which I see my Mayor in this case. Mayor Van Wyck is morally encouraging these hoodlums just as much as if he were down on Delancey Street leading the yowling yelps of Yiddishtown on Sunday afternoon, when it is no longer safe for a person to pass through or remain in peace in that part of the city.

These preachers simply lack common sense in the use of their liberties, but the Mayor lacks the commonest sense of the commonest kind of law in this case. It does not help much to threaten a cripple with the revocation of the license to ride about the streets and preach what is preached in a thousand other places in the city the same day. The community is not in any danger from that quarter of its rights and liberties, but it is in danger of destroying both its liberties and its power to enforce law when its officials strain at the gnat of street preaching and swallow the camel of mob rule in the thoroughfares of the city. Does the Mayor lack the sense to see this, or does he want the courage to lay the strong hand of the law on the throats of these rioters? Is there no more grit in his Dutch blood than the task of revoking a license demands, or has the blood of his stern race degenerated so much in him that we must go to these mobs to learn the limits of our laws and liberties as long as he remains the chief ruler of the city?

Mayor Van Wyck, we of the lower east side demand of you and your subordinates that you preserve civilized liberties within our streets, and that they no more be given over to the license of tribal savagery. We welcome religious teaching in the streets, be it by Salvation Army, by the Church Army, by Bishop Potter on the chapel steps, by Gentile or Jew. It is one of our rights as citizens—a right as old as religious teaching itself. Your duty is to preserve order if you have to crack the heads of a hundred hoodlums to do it.

A LOWER EAST SIDER.

New York, June 20, 1899.

Shops to Open at 10 A. M. Mondays.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that many of the shops are granting their employes the Saturday half-holiday, the time seems suitable for another suggestion. And that is that the shops shall not reopen on Monday morning until 10 o'clock. To those employes who wish to spend Sunday out of town, this would be of inestimable advantage. Any business man living in the country, but coming to town daily, will realize how easy it is to reach the city by 10 o'clock, and yet how difficult it is to reach it by 8. The same inconveniences are experienced by the employes of the shops if they wish to spend Sunday in the country. And in many instances it must necessitate their return to New York Sunday evening, thus subjecting them to another night in the heated city.

It would really inconvenience the shopping public very little if during the Summer months the stores did not open until 10 o'clock Monday morning, and I hope, when it is brought to their attention, that those employers who have already granted the Saturday half-holiday, will give this new suggestion their serious consideration.

L. H. CHAPMAN.

New York, June 19, 1899.

Two Points of View.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The best part of your paper yesterday was the letter of Mr. Edward Atkinson. I enjoyed it. It is unanswerable.

A REGULAR READER.

Come out strong against Mr. Edward Atkinson and his treason, or you'll lose half your readers.

JOHN T. MOFLIN.

New York, June 20, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Quite the Reverse.

Osmond—Well, you've never seen me run after people who have money.

Desmond—No; but I've seen people run after you because you didn't have money.—Baltimore Jewish Comment.

No Longer Desirable.

"We shall not invite Mr. Towper to dinner again."

"Does he tell old stories?"

"No; but he has quit laughing at Henry's old stories."—Chicago Record.

Out.

"Papa," said little Tommy to his father, who is a ward politician, "teacher told us to find out why the horse is not in such demand as he used to be. Why is it?"

"Lost his pull."—Detroit Free Press.

Counts Up.

"My dear," he said, in a mildly reproachful tone, "I have no doubt at all that you are a good bargain hunter and that you always get really excellent bargains, but you get too many of them."—Chicago Post.

Failed to Agree.

"What was the opinion of the doctors whom Thummins called to his house the other day for a consultation on his case?"

"He hasn't found out yet. One was an allopath, one was a homeopath, another was an osteopathist, and the fourth was a Christian Scientist."—Chicago Tribune.

THE MAN IN THE HOLE.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

There was a man in our town
Who rushed along the street,
When suddenly he felt the world
Recede beneath his feet.

A teamster had delivered coal
And then pursued his way—
He left the manhole open, so
There was the deuce to pay.

The man who hurried never saw
The yawning hole ahead:
He made some bitter comments as
He disappeared, 'tis said.

Now comes the moral of the tale:
A cyclone from the West
Came down the street, as cyclones do,
And never stopped to rest.

The coal man and his team were first
Tied into forty knots,
And then distributed in chunks
O'er fifty vacant lots.

The street was ripped from end to end
And split up through the middle—
Not one who walked in it was left
To dance or play the fiddle.

But he who hadn't seen the hole,
And so had taken through,
Came out, when all was over, just
About as good as new.

Keep [illegible] these verses

HODGSON'S WORDS OMITTED

Corrected Report of the Colloquy with Admiral Schley.

THE EXAMINATION OF HEILNER

Friends of Schley Comment on the Hostility of the Bureau of Navigation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20.—In its precipitate haste to discredit Lieut. Commander Hodgson, which it is generally admitted here has been done, the Bureau of Navigation yesterday omitted a line or two of his statement to Capt. Chadwick, and to-day a supplementary statement was issued to make good the omission. The correction consisted in the addition of a remark by Admiral Schley about the necessity that the Texas should take care of herself when the Brooklyn was turning.

The correction follows:

About one-third from the beginning, where published statement reads: "I intended him to understand there was danger of running into the Texas. He said 'All right' or words to that effect. I cannot repeat verbatim," it should have read: "I intended him to understand there was danger of running into the Texas. He said 'All right. The Texas must look out for that,' or words to that effect; I cannot repeat verbatim."

Following the statement of Lieut. Commander Hodgson respecting the events that occurred on the bridge of the Brooklyn, the Navy Department to-day made public the following report from Capt. Chadwick of his examination of Lieut. Commander Heilner:

United States Ship New York,
Boston, Mass., June 19, 1899.

Sir: In obedience to the orders of the Secretary of the Navy, I have the honor to make the following report of an examination of Lieut. Commander Heilner with respect to his knowledge of a conversation reported to have occurred between Rear Admiral Schley and Lieut. Commander Hodgson, reporting the action of July 3, 1898.

Lieut. Commander Heilner states as follows:

"At one of the early sessions of the board on ships' positions during the action of July 3 I strongly expressed my doubt as to the Brooklyn's position before making the loop as laid down by Mr. Hodgson; several other navigators, Mr. Comly and Mr. Schuetze I know, sided with me. Mr. Hodgson and I on this particular occasion walked up and down the port side of the cabin of the Brooklyn, in which the board was sitting. It is my impression that Mr. Hodgson claimed that the Brooklyn was 1,100 yards from the leading Spanish ship when the turn was made.

"The board, I think, put it later at 1,400 yards. Mr. Hodgson told me that he felt certain they were closer than 1,400 yards, and that their stadimeter gave 800 yards. He said: 'We were so close that Schley gave the order "hard a port."' I said to him, "You mean starboard, do you not?" The Commodore said, 'No, I mean port; we are close enough to them now.' Mr. Hodgson then said he called attention to the position of the Texas, and told the Commodore he thought there was danger of running her down. The Commodore replied: 'Damn the Texas; let her look out for herself.' This conversation was repeated to me on several occasions.

"Everything I say now was contained in Mr. Hodgson's statement. The words may have been a little different. He may have said, 'Don't you mean starboard, Commodore?' instead of the first phraseology; he certainly said, 'We are near enough to them now,' and also, 'Damn the Texas; let her look out for herself.'"

"He repeated this conversation to me at least three times during the sessions of the board, because every time a discussion arose I recurred to the position given by him, which I did not think correct. I placed no dependence on any observation by stadimeter or sextant during gunfire.

"My experience was that during the action I could not get a single observation by the stadimeter on which I could place any confidence, though I was using two stadimeters and had a man in the conning tower with cleaning material, whose only duty was to try to keep the glasses clean. With the utmost care this could not be done. I tried keeping the stadimeter under my coat, but it was of no use. I mention this as a reason for the doubts which brought up the discussion.

"The report as published was practically the conversation as repeated to me."

Lieut. Commander Heilner appends his signature as an attestation of the correctness of the foregoing as herewith given. Very respectfully,

F. E. CHADWICK,
Captain United States Navy.

L. C. HEILNER, Lieutenant Commander United States Navy
To the Commander in Chief.

The friends of Schley are directing attention to the history of the Navy Department and the Bureau of Navigation, and it appears that Admiral Schley is not the first officer of high rank to incur the hostility of the Secretary's office, for the Bureau of Navigation is only a name for a part of the office of the Secretary of the Navy. It is the office in which the details of officers for duty are supposed to be made by the Secretary, although Secretary Long knows that he does not make the details.

Admiral Farragut was not fully approved of by the Bureau of Navigation. The reason was as hard to discover, after the war, as it is now difficult to account for the enmity to Schley manifested by the bureau. There was in Farragut's time no suggestion that it was a social hostility, brought on by envies and jealousies existing between the family of Farragut and his persecutors. One explanation was made. Capt. Alden was the officer who dropped out of the way of a torpedo in Mobile Bay, and gave Farragut his chance to say: "Torpedoes be damned; go ahead," and his opportunity to take Alden's place at the head of the line. Alden came to be Chief of the Bureau of Navigation before Farragut died, and he is said to have made Farragut's life miserable by his persecutions. He never forgave Farragut for becoming famous at his expense.

Secretary Chandler has written long chapters to tell how he could not control Admiral Walker when he was his Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. Chandler said that "ninety and nine" naval officers in the bureau clique ran everything to suit themselves, and did not let the Secretary in even a little bit.

The fight against Schley is the old fight of this powerful bureau, which did not run Tracy or Whitney, but which has made a Sampson man of everybody it can control in the navy and is now ready to constrain the President, if it can, to undo the promoting of Schley along with Sampson, which was against the advice of the bureau.

Schley Has Nothing to Say.

BALTIMORE, June 20.—Rear Admiral Schley, who is visiting Gen. Felix Agnus, at the home of the latter near this city, declined to-day to comment upon, or discuss in any manner the statements of Lieut. Hodgson, or of Lieut. Commander Heilner. Gen Agnus said:

"Admiral Schley has nothing to say. This is merely a dispute between junior officers. History tells the rest."

ESTATE OF ELIZABETH H. BATES.

University of Michigan Has Accepted the Terms of the Will.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 20.—Surrogate Silkman of Westchester County to-day received the transfer tax report on the estate of Dr. Elizabeth H. Bates, who died at Port Chester, April 6, 1898. Burton C. Meighan, the appraiser, reports that the decedent left personal property amounting to $104,184.05, and real estate valued at $9,500.

The will of Dr. Bates, after giving a legacy of $139 to Miss Edith Milford, of Bradford, Penn., and an annuity of $1,200 a year to an aunt, Miss Mary A. Hanners, bequeaths both real and personal estate to the University of Michigan for the use of the medical department to found a professorship to be known as the Bates Professorship of the Diseases of Women and Children. The bequest was made on condition that the university receive female students and give them the same advantages as male students. The university has accepted the terms of the will.

FOR THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Great Demand for United States Agricultural Department's Space.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Preparations are being vigorously pushed for the Agricultural Department's exhibit of beverages at the Paris Exposition next year. The space allotted is generous, considering the enormous demand from other countries, but it is not so large as the department could have desired.

A number of American exhibitors would like to fill all the space with their individual displays, and it is necessary to make rigorous limitations. Requests for space are being received daily. It is hoped to have the majority of the material ready for shipment in December.

So great has been the demand for space that the California wine growers

CAPT. MAHAN'S PROPOSALS

Exemption for Private Property at Sea in War.

ENGLAND'S STRONG PROTEST

The Daily News Says It Is Matter of Life or Death and Accuses Americans.

THE HAGUE, June 20.—The Geneva Convention Committee of the International Peace Conference held a plenary session today to consider the report of its sub-committee, Capt. Mahan of the American delegation again drew attention to the omission of an article defining the exact status of wounded and shipwrecked men falling into the sea during a battle and picked up by neutrals or by hospital ships. He also proposed three additional articles, which were referred to the Drafting Committee.

The Persian delegate, Gen. Mirza Riza-Khan, who is Persian Minister to Russia, moved to change the Red Cross emblem to a white flag with a red sun.

The plenary conference met to adopt these additional articles and appointed a committee to draw up a general act embodying the report of the Geneva Convention section. This is the first definite result of the conference.

The American delegates considered that some additions were necessary to cover certain omissions in the text. These additions will be left for the Powers to consider; but whether they are adopted or not, they do not affect the ten articles passed to-day.

The American also made a formal demand for the exemption of private property at sea from capture in time of war. This question was not included in the circular of Count Muravieff, and may possibly be ruled out of order. If, however, a discussion should be allowed, it would probably be supported by a majority mainly composed of the smaller powers.

The Brussels Conference Sub-Committee also convened to-day, Prof. de Martens of the Russian Legation presiding. The Drafting Committee's report was amended in regard to awarding greater protection to neutral States, defining the rights of civil populations to organize for resistance, and the rights of armies as toward armed civilians. Ten clauses of the report were adopted.

The report of the sub-committee will now be presented to the conference, and it is believed that in general all the powers will adopt the new articles as a basis of instructions for armies when entering the field.

LONDON, June 21.—The correspondent of The Daily News at The Hague, discussing "the question of private property at sea which was brought into such startling prominence by Capt. Mahan to-day," (Tuesday,) says:

"It is a matter of life and death for England. British and American interests on this question are totally opposed. It is obvious that the Americans are only concerned for their own interests, which are that on the outbreak of war the British mercantile marine should be transferred to the neutral American flag."

The correspondent of The Times at The Hague who has interviewed M. Jean de Bloch, author of the work that is believed to have inspired the Czar to convene the Peace Conference, says:

"M. de Bloch expressed the opinion that Emperor William would not indorse Dr. Zorn's opposition to a permanent arbitration tribunal, because, if he did, he would incur a terrible responsibility.

"On the contrary, M. de Bloch is convinced that the Kaiser is fully conscious of his power for good or evil at the present critical moment, and will seize his opportunity."

NARROW ARBITRATION PLAN.

Practical Failure at The Hague—American Projects Lost.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Private advices received here from a high authority are to the effect that the conference at The Hague probably will be redeemed nominally from failure through an agreement on an arbitration project that will satisfy the apparently general demand on that point, but which at the same time, by carefully framed safeguards, will so narrow the field of matters that may or must go before the arbitration tribunal as to make it little more than arbitration in name.

The attitude of Germany is said to be only a little in advance of that of some of the other powers, after all, in opposition to the plans submitted, and the disaffection is more general than appears on the surface. As for the other projects that were especially desired by the Americans, such as protection of individual property from seizure at sea, they have all been irredeemably lost, according to this report.

Peace Association Meeting.

LONDON, June 21.—The annual meeting of the Peace and Arbitration Association was held in this city this evening, Mr. Hodgson Pratt presiding. Dr. Trueblood, Secretary of the American Association, in the course of a speech proposing a resolution in favor of continued efforts on behalf of disarmament, even after the Peace Conference, said that from personal observation at The Hague he believed the arbitration scheme would not fail.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION SURE.

The New South Wales Referendum Favors It by a Large Majority.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., June 21.—The referendum on the Federation question has resulted in 11,005 votes in favor, as against 10,751 opposed, in the City of Sydney. In the suburbs the voting was 24,458 in favor and 25,618 opposed, and in the country districts the returns, now practically complete, show 63,620 for federation, as against 44,605 opposed. The result has been received here with great enthusiasm, and the Federation leaders are applauded and eulogized on all sides.

BRISBANE, Queensland, June 20.—The Federal Enabling Bill passed both houses of the Colonial Legislature to-day, and the referendum is fixed for Sept. 2.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, June 20.—The referendum on the Federation proposal will be taken in Victoria toward the end of next month.

The result of the referendum in New South Wales was received with great enthusiasm here, large crowds thronging the streets and cheering wildly.

LONDON, June 21.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, in the House of Commons, yesterday, announced, amid cheers, that New South Wales had voted in favor of federation by a large majority.

The Times and other morning papers contain editorials in a congratulatory vein regarding the New South Wales referendum, which ensures the success of Australian federation, inasmuch as the results in Victoria and Queensland are a foregone conclusion.

THE RIOTS IN HINDUSTAN.

BOMBAY, June 20.—The riots in Southern India have spread to Travancore, where the police have been severely beaten and forced to retire. The rioters seized a number of guns and a quantity of ammunition and are cutting off the ears of their opponents, in order to obtain their earrings more expeditiously. About 450 houses have been burned at Sanboovadagara. Troops are now patrolling the disturbed district.

LONDON, June 21.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Simla says:

"Over fifty small villages have been looted and burned in the Tinnevelly district. At one town more than a hundred murders were committed. The victims, in many cases were literally hacked to pieces and then thrown into the flames of their burning homes."

The Samoan Succession.

LONDON, June 20.—The Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, William St. John Brodrick, replying to a question as to whether the British Samoan Commissioner had been instructed to vote for the candidature of Mataafa, said the Commissioner was not bound to any definite action, but was free to recommend what his investigation showed to be desirable.

The Sale of Spanish Islands.

BERLIN, June 20.—The bill authorizing the acquisition of the Caroline, Ladrone, and Pelew Islands by Germany was submitted to the Reichstag to-day.

BERESFORD DEFENDS SLOAN.

Says the Jockey Was Under Great Provocation at Ascot.

LONDON, June 20.—The Evening News to-day publishes an interview with Lord William Beresford, who is quoted as giving an account of the incident at Ascot in corroboration of the statements of "Tod" Sloan, the American jockey, regarding the insults of the waiter and the latter's intentional upsetting of the table. Lord Beresford added:

"At this Sloan and his companion went for the waiter, the latter hitting the waiter in the face with his fist, while Sloan hit him with a champagne bottle, which, however, was not broken. Of course, we in England regard an attack with a bottle as despicable and as bad as drawing a knife, but in Sloan's case there was, first, great provocation. The waiter undoubtedly began the quarrel. Secondly, the waiter was a great, hulking chap, weighing 224 pounds, while Sloan is a little man, incapable of fighting him on equal terms. Sloan was sober. Before you judge him too harshly, think of what he had gone through. He was first made a popular hero, and latterly a strong tide of opposition has set in against him, presumably because people have lost money.

"Certainly the Jockey Club will not suspend his license. The case is not within its jurisdiction. When he was previously unfairly treated it did not interfere, because we believe in letting him fight his own battles, and there is no doubt he has a battle to fight. We have had anonymous letters saying Sloan is a dead man if he does not leave England immediately. The public ought to be informed of the great provocation under which Sloan acted."

THE POLE DIVORCE CASE.

Miss Broome, the Co-respondent, Now the Wife of the Hon. R. C. Craven.

LONDON, June 20.—The hearing was commenced to-day of the application for divorce of Mrs. Pole against Samuel Chandos Pole. The wife of the Hon. Rupert Cecil Craven, brother of the Earl of Craven, who married Miss Cornelia Bradley Martin, is named as co-respondent. Mrs. Craven's maiden name was Inez Broome. Mrs. Pole also charges her husband with cruelty. All her allegations are denied by the defendant.

Extraordinary letters from the husband to his wife and mother-in-law, full of abuse, bad language, and threats, were read in court. The Right Hon. Edward Henry Carson, Q. C., formerly Solicitor General for Ireland, appeared for the petitioner, and examined a number of witnesses relative to the charges made by the petitioner.

The Hon. Rupert Cecil Craven was recently fined in the Marylebone Police Court, London, for kicking a lawyer's clerk out of his house, Bingham Lodge, where the man served the petition in the divorce case on Mrs. Craven. Mr. Craven allowed the clerk to serve the petition, and then kicked him out of the door. Mr. Craven was his brother's best man at Lord Craven's wedding in New York.

TROUBLE IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Conflicting Reports as to Dispatch of Armed British Vessels.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 20.—The armed British sloop Buzzard and the Special Service vessel Columbine left St. John's to-day for Bay Islands to inquire into the alleged misconduct of French war vessels on the Treaty Coast.

A colonial Magistrate reports that the French Commodore sent a boatload of armed men to remove the fishing nets of the settlers, and the Colonial Government will protest against this as an assumption of territorial rights by the French.

Feeling about the matter is very keen.

LONDON, June 20.—The Admiralty officials, when questioned to-day regarding the announcement made in special dispatches from Halifax that vessels belonging to the British North Atlantic Squadron were being sent to quell trouble on the French coast of Newfoundland, said there was no truth in the report.

RUSSIAN MERCHANT MARINE.

The Empire Is Preparing Measures for Its Early Development.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Russian Government, from information received by the Bureau of Navigation, is preparing measures for the early development of its merchant marine.

Although there are only twenty-four Russian steamships of over 2,000 tons, and of these only four are over 14 knots, the Russian Government during 1898 expended over $1,000,000 on its sea-going steamships. To increase its navigation on the Pacific, the Russian Government will, for the next ten years, pay Suez Canal dues, as the Austrian Government has done for some time, on national merchant steamships.

The restriction of the coasting trade of the empire to Russian vessels, whether the ports are on the Baltic or Black Seas or the Pacific, will not appreciably affect American navigation, as for the last two years no American vessels have entered this country from or cleared for European Russia, and last year only four American sailing vessels entered from and cleared for Russian ports on the Pacific.

DE DION AND D'AUBIGNY FREE.

Served Sentences for Complicity in Demonstrations Against Loubet.

PARIS, June 20.—Comte de Dion and Comte d'Aubigny, who were sentenced June 16 to two weeks' imprisonment and to pay 100f. fine, after having been convicted of complicity in the disturbances at Auteuil, June 4, when Baron Christiani assaulted President Loubet with a stick, for which he was sentenced to four years' imprisonment, June 13, were released from prison this morning. A few of their relatives and friends awaited them at the prison door.

The two Comtes apparently have not suffered from confinement. They went to the Automobile Club, where a lunch was given by the members in honor of their release. Comte de Dion afterward visited the Automobile Exhibition, where he was warmly greeted.

The Proposed Killarney Purchase.

LONDON, June 20.—Replying to a question on the subject in the House of Commons to-day, Gerald Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, admitted that the County Council of Kerry had petitioned the Government to purchase the Herbert estate at Killarney. But, he added, there was no evidence of a general demand on the part of the public to purchase the estate, as the place, he explained, was removed from the population centre and was not visited by tourists during many months of the year.

New Post for Spencer Eddy.

LONDON, June 20.—It is said here that Spencer Eddy, who was private secretary to Col. John Hay while the latter was Ambassador here, and who has since been Third Secretary of the United States Embassy in this city, has been appointed Second Secretary to the United States Embassy at Paris.

Stole Duke of Marlborough's Plate.

LONDON, June 20.—At the Oxford Assizes to-day, Joseph Stockley was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for stealing a quantity of plate belonging to the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, which had been left in charge of a steward.

NO BOXING ON ROOF GARDENS.

At a meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday President York expressed his opinion that some of the roof gardens of this city were directly violating the Horton law relative to boxing by giving bouts as part of their programme, and he thought it would be proper to notify managers to this effect. Instructions were sent to the police Captains that they would be expected to enforce the law and permit only regular licensed boxing clubs to give boxing bouts.

At the Casino last night Manager James Lederer was informed by the police that his specialty consisting of burlesque boxing by the Glenroy brothers must be eliminated from the bill, as the Police Commissioners regard their act as a direct violation of the law and will not under any circumstances tolerate it.

This action on the part of the Commissioners surprised Manager Lederer, as the Glenroy brothers' act cannot honestly be called a boxing bout, as the men appear, one as a farmer and the other as a thoroughbred sport, who endeavors to demonstrate to his farmer friend the art of self-defense. Each blow is anticipated, and no damage is done.

Manager Lederer complied with the order from Capt. Price and abandoned the act, but he intends to present his case to Mayor Van Wyck to-day and secure a permit from him to give his performance in its entirety.

STANDARD OIL COMING HERE.

To Remove Headquarters from Cleveland by July 1—Said Not to be the Result of Ohio Litigation.

CLEVELAND, June 20.—The Standard Oil Company is preparing to get out of Ohio. Its headquarters will be removed from this city to New York, and on the first of July its Ohio charter will be given up. The office force here will be reduced from about sixty men to less than one-tenth of that number.

The recent incorporation of the company in New Jersey with a capital of $110,000,000 was the first step in the abandonment of Ohio. An officer of the company to-day confirmed the report of the removal of the office, and said that Cleveland would hereafter be only a branch office like those maintained in several cities.

It was suggested that the action of the company was prompted by a desire to avoid further litigation such as was instituted by Attorney General Monnett, but the officer who gave the information denied that such was the case. Virgil P. Kline, the attorney of the company, also said there was no desire to escape litigation, and he scouted the idea that Attorney General Monnett had driven the company from the State.

TO BUY LOUISIANA BREWERIES.

Manhattan Trust Company May Also Consolidate Other Enterprises.

NEW ORLEANS, June 20.—F. H. Mitchell, President of the Security Brewing Association, is back from New York, where he conferred with a number of Eastern capitalists. Within thirty days, he says, the breweries of this and a number of other large cities will be consolidated.

"The Manhattan Trust Company," Mr. Mitchell declared, "will furnish the capital, combining the five independent breweries of New Orleans. It will not offer more than $1,000,000 for the five plants. By consolidating the promoters of the scheme believe that they will control the majority of the business here, and will be able to make this the distributing point for the Cuban, Puerto Rican, and Central and South American trade.

"The Manhattan Trust Company is also the promoter of a plan for the consolidation of the planing mills, sash, door, and blind factories, and the like in Louisiana. In addition it is practically decided that a large trust company on the order of the Manhattan will be established in New Orleans."

MAYOR JONES ON TRUSTS.

Regards Them as Paving the Way of Universal Brotherhood.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Mayor S. M. Jones of Toledo, in a letter to The Record on trusts, says in part:

I wish to say that I am inclined to regard the great growth of these organizations within the last few months rather complacently.

I believe in a large programme for society. I believe it to be our duty and privilege in this republic to find a plan big enough to provide for all of the people, and I see in the growth of the trust an indication of the growing movement toward collectivism. I believe in brotherhood. The trust is the American brotherhood. (limited.) The trust is preparing the way, showing society the great benefits that may be derived through association in industry, and the great economic value of association both in production and distribution.

The triumph of the trusts is one of the marvels of the closing years of the nineteenth century, but they are an economic development strictly in the line of progress, and our problem is not how to destroy them, but how to use them for the good of all. Like their prototype, the labor-saving machinery constructed of wood and iron, they have come to stay, but the people will own their own trusts.

PLANS OF GRASS TWINE TRUST.

Will Build an Extensive Factory at Superior, Wis.

OSHKOSH, Wis., June 20.—The Wisconsin Grass Twine Plant of this city has been consolidated with plants in various parts of the country into an association to be known as the American Grass Twine Company. The capital stock of the reorganized corporation is $15,000,000.

The companies included in the combination are the Northwestern Grass Twine Company, of which the Wisconsin Grass Twine Plant of this city and the Minnesota Grass Twine Plant of St. Paul are subcompanies, and a new plant to be erected at Superior, Wis. This new plant will employ 500 hands, which will be increased as soon as possible until the number of employees will be 1,500. The new company will operate under a Delaware charter.

Atlantic Clay Company Formed.

The formation is announced of the Atlantic Clay Company, a corporation organized to supply the Atlantic Coast with sewer pipe, fire-proofing, conduits, and other manufactures of clay. The capital stock of the new company is $3,000,000, of which $1,000,000 is preferred. The company will erect a large plant on the Raritan River, in the Amboy district. The Directors of the company are to be Henry B. McDowell, President; Percy C. Hamilton, of Pittsburg, Vice President; George S. Studwell, Treasurer; E. D. Suxton, Secretary, and T. Reginald Horley and J. V. Clark.

Gov. Tyler an Anti-Trust Man.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 20.—Gov. Sayers today received a letter from Gov. J. Hoge Tyler of Virginia, indorsing the proposed anti-trust conference of Governors and Attorney Generals. He writes: "It will give me pleasure to co-operate in any measure that will have a tendency to check the evils of trusts and combinations and to keep trusts and corporate power within bounds. I hope that it will be in the power of the Attorney General, A. J. Montague, or myself to be present."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Rudolph Aronson sailed for Europe on the Servia yesterday in quest of attractions for the Bijou Theatre next season and to close negotiations for a prominent soloist.

The farce which John J. McNally is writing for the Rogers Brothers, who will open Hammerstein's Victoria Sept. 18, will be called "The Rogers Brothers in Wall Street."

Oscar Hammerstein has decided to open the box office of his Victoria Theatre on Friday morning for the sale of tickets for his Venetian Terrace Garden, which will be opened to the public the following Monday.

Charles Frohman cabled from London yesterday that Nat Goodwin has captured the British theatregoers with "An American Citizen," and quoted The London Telegraph and London Mail as saying that "all London must see it," and "it will become the rage."

A new burlesque is being written on "The Man in the Moon" for the Casino Roof Garden, which will be produced two weeks from next Monday night and will probably by known as "The Girl in the Moon." It will be of one hour's duration, and some clever situations have been arranged.

Aeriel Grove Hotel is the name adopted for the addition which has been placed in the New York Theatre Building by the Sire Brothers. Fifteen newly furnished rooms, with all improvements, have been established, for the purpose of coming within the required law to permit the management to sell liquors on Sunday evenings when they give their regular concerts.

The adjustment of the loss by fire on Koster & Bial's roof garden yesterday by the insurance company will permit Manager Aarons to proceed with his arrangements for the construction of a new stage, which he thinks will be completed either to-night or to-morrow; and if weather permits the performance will be given on top of the music hall.

It is announced that Jacob Litt has changed the name of Edwin Arden's romantic play which he will produce this coming season from "The Children of Israel" to "Zorah." The change in name has been made in order that there can be no confusion with "The Children of the Ghetto." Miss Rebecca Warren has been engaged to play the title rôle, and it is stated that the production will be strong, and will deal with the persecution of the Jewish race in Russia.

Divorce for Isabelle Urquhart.

Justice Nash, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, on the report of Edward F. Brown, as referee, granted Isabelle Urquhart, an actress, who in private life is known as Mrs. Standing, an absolute divorce from her husband, Guy Standing. Mr. Standing is a member of Charles Frohman's Empire Theatre Stock Company. The papers in the case were sealed, and the name of the co-respondent was not divulged. The Standings were married in London in 1893.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The events in the suburbs as usual command the most attention, with here and there a wedding. To-day there will be several of these events in the city and near it. Next week, however, the long list of June weddings will be brought to a close. The races have not been very well attended, as far as society is concerned, because the Long Island people seem to think that any move toward New York means an increase of temperature. A few of those sojourning in the city have taken refuge at the Coney Island hotels, which are usually crowded with society for the first two or three weeks after their opening.

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The sailings yesterday were not many. Among those who went on the Servia was Mr. C. Stacy Clark, who will remain in England until August, and then go to France for a tour, returning to this country in October. While in England he will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Antonio de Navarro. Other sailings were Charles H. Parsons, Mrs. S. F. Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Salixto Romero, and Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Benham. Stanford White was also booked to sail by the Servia.

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Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Fessenden, Mr. and Mrs. Fordham Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Tiffany, Mrs. Cornelius Van Brunt, Miss Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel R. Honey, and the Count Cassini were booked to sail by the Kaiser Friedrich for Bremen yesterday.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, according to one dispatch, have left Paris for London; according to another they sailed on the Lucania last Saturday. The first is more apt to be correct, as they had announced their intention of stopping over until after the d'Osmoy-Dresser wedding. The George Vanderbilts, however, were also to have left Paris the next day. Both will be here, at any rate, by next Thursday. Mr. Vanderbilt has ordered the Breakers open by the 30th. William K. Vanderbilt is expected daily in the Valiant.

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To-morrow will take place the annual coaching and tandem parade in Westchester County. It has been arranged by Mr. Sherman Schenck, and it promises to be a memorable event. All the famous Westchester four-in-hands will be out to do honor to the occasion, and the procession will be led by Miss Helen Benedict, Miss Catlin, Mr. Albert Bostwick, Mr. Charles Bates of Westchester, Mr. Thomas Maitland, and Mr. Reynal. There will be some fifty vehicles in line, and the route down the old Post Road is one of exceeding beauty and well adapted for such a display. After the parade there will be a dinner at the American Yacht Club.

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Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget have been almost the last to leave town. They are at Newport this week. They will remain there until the close of the season. Rumors to the contrary notwithstanding, Mrs. Clement C. Moore is not at Newport. She is in Paris, where she remained to attend the wedding of Miss Dresser and the Vicomte d'Osmoy. She leaves this week for this country.

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The Count and Countess of Conturbia sail to-day for Europe. The Countess, who was Miss Patterson-Stewart of Baltimore, was married in that city on June 1. The Count and Countess have been the guests of Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., at Newport. They will reside in Italy.

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The death of the father of Mr. Matthew Astor Wilks of this city took place at the family seat in Canada on Monday. At one time he was a well-known merchant in this city. He married a daughter of the late William B. Astor and a great-aunt of the present generation of Astors. He had lived in Canada for a number of years.

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Miss Astor, the daughter of William Waldorf Astor, who has made her début this Spring in London, is described by the English press as "little Miss Astor." She is quite the type of the Philadelphia girl. She always wears white, and her only jewels are pearls. Lady Selkirk, who is said to have been paid an enormous sum to matronize her, has had also in charge the Princess Victoria Duleep Singh. This young woman, being an East Indian, is very dark, with pronounced Eastern features and hair. Miss Astor was present at Mrs. "Jack" Menzies's dance, and also at Lady Dundonald's.

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From last rumors from London, Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck and Miss Bentinck have been far from well. At the last moment, they were obliged to postpone their cotillion. This is the year's entertainment always given by the Cavendish-Bentincks, and about which there always seems some strange fatality. One year all the lights went out, and in another there were several accidents from slippery floors.

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Mrs. Henry White, who is Mr. Winthrop Rutherfurd's sister, is still an invalid and unable to chaperon her daughter in society this Summer.

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Lady Henry Somerset is still more or less of an invalid. She has let her country place, Reigate Priory, again, and this time for two years. Capt. and Mrs. Greville have taken it.

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The Duchess of Marlborough and Lady Randolph Churchill are seen now a great deal together, and the young Duchess seems much attached to her aunt-in-law. Lady Randolph Churchill and her son John were at Blenheim last week, and she and the Duchess were in Paris together recently.

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There will be several weddings in town to-day. Among these will be that of Andrew Bache Newcombe and Miss Marion Howard Champlin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stewart Champlin, 69 West Ninety-third Street, which will take place in the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin, West Forty-sixth Street.

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In Calvary Church, at 4 P. M., Miss Maude M. Proctor, daughter of Mrs. William H. Proctor of 60 West Fifty-first Street, and Robert H. Agnew of Toronto, Canada, will be married.

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An up-town wedding will be that of Miss Grace Meding, daughter of Prof. and Mrs. Charles W. Meding, to J. Standish Holbrook, which will take place at the home of the bride's parents, 132 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

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The wedding of Marshall Spring Hagar and Miss Juliet Breck of 104 West Eighty-fifth Street, daughter of the late Charles J. Breck, will be celebrated to-day, at noon in the chantry of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, West Fifty-seventh Street. The Rev. Dr. Lubeck of this church will perform the ceremony. The bride, who will be unattended, will be given away by her mother. Augustus H. Skillin will be Mr. Hagar's best man. Charles J. Breck, brother of the bride, will act as usher.

The bride will be gowned in gray grenadine over white silk. She will wear a small hat of white roses and carry a bouquet of these flowers combined with valley lilies. Mr. Hagar is a lawyer of this city.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, June 20.—It is understood that Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, who recently went to Europe intending to pass the Summer there, has decided to return to Newport much earlier than she anticipated.

The demand for cottages for this season has by no means ceased. To-day there were several former cottagers here seeking homes for the season.

The steam yacht Valiant is expected here to-morrow, with W. K. Vanderbilt on board.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, who were reported as having sailed for Europe last Saturday, were here on Monday.

Commodore Gerry and several members of his family sailed on the Electra for New York this morning.

Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Storer and Miss Storer have sailed for Italy.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Carter have arrived at Quarterfoil for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney have gone to New York for a few days.

Mrs. W. A. Woodward of New York will arrive for the season at Pinard cottage No. 1 to-morrow.

Roland King, who has been seriously ill, is now able to drive out.

Mrs. George W. Douglass of New York is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Dickey.

Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss has arrived for the season. Miss Rhinehardt of New York is staying with her.

The Narada sailed this evening for New York with Pembroke Jones and J. Nelson Howard on board.

The taxpayers to-day voted on the proposition to expend $50,000 on new sidewalks. The measure was carried by over 100 majority.

De Blois & Eldridge have rented Mrs. H. S. Lieber's cottage on Rhode Island Avenue to Mrs. Thomas H. Howard of New York for the season.

Mrs. C. E. Perkins has arrived at her cottage for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly are expected at Vinland for the season on Saturday.

Mrs. C. H. Leslie of St. Louis has arrived at Jamestown for the Summer.

A. H. Paget is registered at the Casino.

Arrivals at the Aquidneck include S. Hosford Abel, E. O. Datzell, and F. H. Stevens, United States Navy.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Zabriskie have gone to New York for a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are expected to arrive from Europe at New York on Saturday, and will come direct to Newport on Mr. Vanderbilt's private car.

On Monday evening Lispenard Stewart gave a dinner in celebration of his birthday at White Lodge. His guests were Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Miss Winthrop, T. M. Cushing, Mr. Potter, Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, and Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest. A large birthday cake, which was brought upon the table with a small candle burning for each of Mr. Stewart's years, had been sent by one of his friends as a surprise. Mr. Stewart also received a number of birthday gifts.

Miss Pomeroy is the guest of Mrs. Joseph F. Stone.

Among those registered at the Golf Club to-day were William Post, J. B. Stokes, Percy King, Pembroke Jones, Miss Pomeroy, and Mrs. William Barton Hopkins.

Mrs. J. Nicholas Brown entertained at dinner this evening.

Automobile Maliciously Damaged.

NEWPORT, June 20.—A case of malicious damage has been reported to the police, and it is hoped will terminate in the arrest of the perpetrator. H. Roger Winthrop, son of Buchanan Winthrop, President of the Newport Golf Club, left his automobile carriage standing outside the Golf Club last Saturday, and when, after playing golf all day, he started to return to his home, he found that his carriage refused to move. He discovered on examination that the heavy tire of the vehicle had been cut several times, in last season similar damage was done to Mr. Winthrop's bicycle, and he has now offered a reward in the hope of discovering the perpetrator.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Munn—Trowbridge.

Miss Mabelle Whitney Trowbridge, daughter of Mrs. Edward Trowbridge of 195 Harrison Street, Brooklyn, and Harry A. Munn of Union Street, in that borough, were married yesterday at noon in the South Congregational Church by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Albert J. Lyman. Miss Miriam Augusta Trowbridge of Billsfield, Mass., and Miss Hazel Trowbridge, both nieces of the bride, were the maid of honor and the flower girl respectively. The bridesmaids were Miss Janet Prentiss and Miss Caroline M. Platt. George Colt acted as best man, and the ushers were J. Howard Bailey, Dr. Henry Wallace, William Wallace, and Archer Wade. A breakfast for the bridal party and relatives of the bride and bridegroom was given at the home of the bride's mother. Here, as at the church, the decorations were pink. Mr. and Mrs. Munn will live in Orange, N. J.

Hulse—Kamp.

Miss Nellie L. Kamp, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob C. Kamp, of 3,684 Broadway, was married at noon yesterday at the home of her parents, to L. S. Hulse of this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. S. B. Rossiter of the North Presbyterian Church, Thirty-first Street and Ninth Avenue. The bride's only attendant was Miss Belle Lawrence. M. Wray was best man, and the ushers were J. King and C. Lester.

Jones—Taliaferro.

BAYONNE, N. J., June 20.—The marriage of Miss Annie Penny Taliaferro, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Felix Taylor Taliaferro of 174 Avenue C, to Frederick Van Lieu Jones, son of Rev. Henry W. F. Jones, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, took place at noon to-day in Trinity Episcopal Church. The maid of honor was Miss Ida Louise Taliaferro. The bride entered with her brother, Edmund Pendleton Taliaferro. The best man was the Rev. Harry T. Jones. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Frederick Morris Kirkus, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. Henry W. F. Jones. The bride was given away by her father. She wore gray silk poplin over blue taffeta, trimmed with a delicate shade of silk plush and lace. The yoke was of cream lace over white satin. She wore a gray hat of shirred illusion, with large white satin bow and bird of paradise plume, and carried Bride roses. The maid of honor's gown was of white organdie, with demi-train skirt trimmed with ruffles and lace, and simple waist of tucks and lace insertion, with high neck and long sleeves. She wore a large white hat trimmed with shirred chiffon, white roses and lace, and carried pink roses. The ushers were Charles Stephen Jones and Robert Bell Borland of Bayonne; Dr. C. W. Hendrickson of Huntington, L. I., and Arthur Thomas Pendleton of Elizabeth, N. J.

WEDDING GIFT TO HOSPITALS.

Arthur P. Heinze Marries in Butte and Charity Gains $10,000.

The marriage of Arthur P. Heinze of 60 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, and Ruth Meiklejohn Noyes of Butte, Mon., took place in that city on Thursday last. According to The Butte Miner, after the ceremony Mr. Heinze and his brother gave $5,000 each for the establishment of emergency hospitals in Butte. Mr. Heinze also gave $600 toward rebuilding the Methodist church.

The Miner says that the wedding was the most magnificent in the history of the city. The value of the presents received was said to be $100,000. While the newly married couple was passing the smelter of the Montana Ore Company, huge pots of slag were poured over the incline, giving a pyrotechnic display of great brilliancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Heinze will make their home at 320 Madison Avenue, this city. The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. S. Blackiston, assisted by Bishop Brewer. The ushers were Otto C. Heinze, John McGinnis, Charles Dow French, Daniel Raymond, Dr. W. L. Rennick, and E. L. Blossom. The bridesmaids were Miss Broadwater, Miss Word, Miss Dorothy Smith, Miss Young, Miss Pfouts, and Miss Louise Lacey. Mrs. W. Mac-White was dame of honor and F. Augustus Heinze was best man.

A POLITICIAN'S WEDDING.

Morris Laguna Marries the Daughter of the "Mayor of Avenue C."

The wedding of Miss Helen Hanover, daughter of Aaron Hanover, the "Mayor of Avenue C," and Morris Laguna, took place last evening at Lenox Hall, 167 East Seventy-second Street. Dr. Rudolph Grossman of the Temple Emanu-El officiated. The maids of honor were the Misses B. Rosenthal, S. Tischler, M. Hirsch, E. Hirsch, and B. Stiefel. The gentlemen in waiting were Sam Hanover, William Hanover, Martin Rosenswelg, Harry Spier, Harry Goldsmith, Dr. E. Reinhardt, and Dr. S. C. Reisman. Alfred D. Lind officiated as toastmaster at the banquet, and speeches were made by Dr. R. Grossman, Justice L. A. Giegerich, Judge H. M. Goldfogle, and Herman Stiefel. A telegram of congratulation was received from City Chamberlain Patrick Keenan.

Among the guests were Judge J. Koch, Judge and Mrs. Grau, Adolf Laguna, Alfred Katzenstien, Mr. and Mrs. Bruckheimer, Senator Trout of Baltimore, David Gideon, Louis Moskowitz, Edward Gildersleeve, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Lind, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Soweine of Brooklyn.

Married Twenty-five Years.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Emerson celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding last night at their residence, 80 West Ninety-fourth Street. Among the gifts was a solid silver tea set from seventeen of Mr. Emerson's employes.

Funeral of Alexander W. Wood.

BOSTON, June 20.—The funeral of Alexander W. Wood, senior partner of the firm of Wood, Pollard & Co., was held this evening from his residence, on Savin Hill Avenue, Dorchester. The services, which were conducted by the Rev. Christopher R. Eliot of Bullfinch Place Chapel, included the reading of several poems. Among those present at the funeral were Joseph Jefferson and Grover Cleveland.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Matthew Wilks.

Matthew Wilks died yesterday at Cruickston Park, Galt, Ontario, at the age of eighty-four. He was born in London in 1816. He married Eliza Langdon, daughter of Walter Langdon, of this city, and a granddaughter of the original John Jacob Astor. Deceased was a man of wealth, owning the Wilks Building at 15 Wall Street, and other properties in this city. A portion of the land on which the Wilks Building stands brought the highest price known to have been paid for New York real estate. A plot of 508 square feet was bought by Mr. Wilks several years ago for $330 a square foot. Much of Mr. Wilks's wealth was inherited from the Astors by his wife. Mr. Wilks was a member of the Union Club of this city and also of the New York Yacht Club. He had lived at his estate in Canada, Cruickston Park, for many years. Five children survive him, Mrs. Bryan K. Stevens and Matthew Astor Wilks of New York City, Miss Katherin Wilks, Mrs. Alice Keefer, and E. Langdon Wilks of Galt, Ontario. Mrs. Wilks died three years ago. The remains will be interred in Hyde Park, where are also interred Mrs. Wilks and her father and mother.

Edward S. Munroe.

Edward S. Munroe, for more than half a century one of the prominent figures on the Stock Exchange, died yesterday at his old home, in Englewood, N. J. Mr. Munroe was born in Boston eighty-four years ago, and removed to New York and went into the brokerage business on Wall Street. He became a member of the old firm of Lockwood & Co., and joined the Stock Exchange. That organization was practically in its infancy then, and Mr. Munroe is credited with having done as much as any other man toward aiding its growth. He served for many years on the Governing Committee of the Exchange, and was Chairman of the Arbitration Committee for a long time. Mr. Munroe retired from business twelve years ago. His wife died several years ago. He is survived by three daughters and one son—C. C. Munroe.

Obituary Notes.

AARON HOLLANDER, a traveling man in the employ of Shonfinger Brothers of this city, died last night in the Hotel Worthy, Springfield, Mass. He had been ill a week with Bright's disease. He was forty-seven years old.

WILLIAM GROSSE MUMFORD died on Monday, at his home, 1,467 Dean Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Suffolk, England, in 1834. He emigrated to Canada as a young man, and held a responsible position in the Bank of Montreal. Thirty-five years ago he removed to Brooklyn, and became a gold broker in New York. He made a fortune, but was one of the victims of Black Friday. He then became agent for the London Assurance Company, which position he held until his last illness. He was a Free Mason, and a member of the Episcopal Church. He is survived by a widow, two daughters, and a son. The funeral services will be held at the house at 10 o'clock this morning, and burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

New York Bride Dies in Japan.

Mrs. Frederic C. Walcott, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Archbold of 20 East Thirty-seventh Street, died on Monday in Yokohama, Japan, while on her wedding trip. Mrs. Walcott was Miss Frances Dana Archbold, and she was married to Mr. Walcott in St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church on the afternoon of Tuesday, Feb. 14, last. She was given away by her father. She was attended by Miss Anne M

CONEY ISLAND CLUB RACES

Imp Was Beaten by Bendoran at Six Furlongs.

NOT A WORD FROM MAHER YET

The Burlington Route, Miss Patron, Mesmerist, Peaceful, and Maximo Gomez Also Won Races.

Nothing had been heard from Maher, the jockey suspected of having been purposely left out of the running of the Suburban Handicap in the interest of the gamblers, when the Stewards of the Coney Island Jockey Club and such of those of The Jockey Club itself as were at the track left for their homes after yesterday's racing. "Any one against whom such a serious charge is indirectly made as it that against Maher," said one of the Stewards yesterday, "and who does not take steps to have the charge investigated and the suspicions against him removed, confesses his guilt by such inaction. Maher will be given twenty-four hours longer in which to take some steps that will show that he does not openly acknowledge his guilt. If by that time he does not appeal to The Jockey Club or the Stewards of the Coney Island Club, it is my opinion, as an individual, that such steps will be taken by the supreme racing power in this vicinity as the situation seems to demand. What these may be I cannot undertake to say, as I have consulted none of my associates, but I should not be surprised if the lad, standing as a self-confessed criminal would be ruled off the turf for life. That is the punishment I think he would deserve if he allows what has been done to stand without a protest. It would be only what he deserves. It would also relieve Mr. Clark from the contract the lad now holds over him, but from which Mr. Clark has not even intimated to any one that he wishes to be relieved. It would be only justice to the man who has come to the front so nobly in the interest of honest racing. As THE TIMES has said, it is now up to The Jockey Club to act, and I think that they will do so."

Maher has not appeared at the track since he was driven out of the Clark stable on Monday. One of his friends said yesterday that he would not appeal from the decision of Mr. Clark, "as it would do no good, even though 'Danny' is as honest as the day is long. He says that Banastar was left at the post through no fault of his, but that every one is against him, and so he will be unable to prove his innocence." It was also said that Maher would go to Hartford, Conn., where he has relatives, and go into business there. Where the capital to be invested is to come from, or where it has come from, is not stated.

Two stakes were on for decision at the track yesterday, the more important of which was the Coney Island Handicap, at six furlongs, in which Imp, winner of the Suburban, was a starter. Turner, who rode her to victory in that sensational race, gave place to Tarral in her saddle, and then rode the horse that beat her in the dash. That one was William Jennings's horse Bendoran, who under the clever riding of Turner went to the front at the raising of the barrier and opened up such a lead in the first three furlongs that Imp could never catch him. Turner knew Imp so well that he took no risks, but made very post a winning one, and so landed the prize. Imp outran everything else in the race. So what there was in the way of a contest was for the third place, in which St. Cloud, which ran all over the track, managed to beat Swiftmas, Kinnikinic and Isidor, the lot finishing well bunched, but a couple of lengths behind Imp.

An even dozen ran for the Foam Stakes for two-year-olds at five furlongs, O'Connor landing the prize with the second choice in the betting, Mesmerist. That big Bromley colt easily beat off the field, and won by a couple of lengths from Flaunt, who just beat Silver Garter, the despised one of the Gideon lot, by a head. Mr. Morris's Stuart, the even money favorite for the race, was in the front for four furlongs, and then dropped back so fast that he was absolutely last at the finish. Last Cord, Premature, and Primrose Day were in a bunch just behind Silver Garter, who barely beat them home by a neck.

After The Burlington Route, who was entered to be sold for $500, had won the opening dash of seven furlongs in clever shape from Mazarine and Imperator, he was bought by Newton Bennington, owner of Mazarine, for a bid of $2,000. As Mr. Bennington got half the surplus over the selling price under the rules, this made the horse cost him but $1,250, which is a cheap figure for so useful an animal as he is in selling races. Larva was claimed out of the race by G. A. Muller, owner of Savory, who also ran in the race.

Miss Patron, a rank outsider at 20 to 1, won the mile dash for three-year-old fillies, Sweet Corsair, the second choice, also beating the favorite, Bettie Gray, for the place. The latter ran in front for a bit above seven furlongs, and then quit to nothing, and finished so slow that her best gait was a walk.

Peaceful, the second favorite for the event, was in front all the way in the race for maiden two-year-olds at five and a half furlongs. The actual favorite, Herbert, ran second, and only beat Knightbanneret a head for the money.

Maximo Gomez came to life again in the race over the turf at a mile and an eighth, opening up such a gap on the backstretch that none of the others was able to get near him. He beat Decanter home by four lengths, and the latter was the same distance in front of The Gardner. Hard Knot, the favorite, did not seem able to raise a strong gallop, and was in the back of the bunch all the way. "Willie" Martin did not ride him, that task being intrusted to Wilson, a lad who has already won two of the races over the turf course, one of them with Hard Knot.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse, $650, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:27 3-5.

1—The Burlington Route, Turney Brothers' b. c., 3 years, by Candlemas-Puritan Lass, $500, 110 pounds, 5 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Odom)

2—Mazarine, Newton Bennington's ch. g., 6, 122, 7 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(O'Connor)

3—Imperator, F. F. Randolph's br. h., 3, 123, 25 to 1.....(O'Leary)

Tyrshena, 3, 105, 8 to 1, (Phelan;) Laura, 3, 105, 2 to 1, (McCue;) Peat, 6, 120, 3 to 1, (Taral;) Chapin, 3, 110, 10 to 1, (Mitchell;) Charus Bay, 3, 102, 25 to 1, (Wilson;) General Shafter, 3, 110, 20 to 1, (Scherrer;) Barataria, 4, 122, 60 to 1, (Turner;) Severn, 3, 105, 300 to 1, (Gisbourne,) and Trade Last, 5, 200 to 1, (Songer,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; a neck between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies three years old. Purse, $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. One mile. Time—1:42 2-5.

1—Miss Patron, C. W. L. Van Meter's ch. f., by Patron-Bellevue, 111 pounds, 20 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(McCue)

2—Sweet Corsair, J. R. & F. P. Keene's ch. f., 116, 7 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Sims)

3—Bettie Gray, J. E. McDonald's b. f., 116, 4 to 5.....(Taral)

4—Maid of Harlem, Osceola Stable's b. f., 116, 50 to 1.....(Doggett)

Won very easily by four lengths; two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Foam Stakes, for two-year-olds. Purse, $1,500, added to a subscription of $20 each, half forfeit, or $10 if declared, of which $350 to the second, and $150 to third. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Time—1:02.

1—Mesmeris, Bromley & Co.'s ch. c., by Albert-Hindoo, 112, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(O'Connor)

2—Flaunt, A. E. Lewman's b. c., by Forester-Display, 117, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(N. Turner)

3—Silver Garter, G. B. Morris's b. c., by Golden Garter-Florida, 112, 5 to 1, coupled with Water Lily.....(Odom)

Premature 112, 15 to 1, (Bullman;) Last Card, 112, 30 to 1, (Shawson;) Primrose Day, 109, 20 to 1, (Littlefield;) Plucky, 117, 30 to 1, (O'Leary;) The Black Foot, 122, 30 to 1, (Clayton;) Waring, 112, 30 to 1, (Sims;) Water Lily, 117, 5 to 1, coupled with Silver Garter, (Taral;) Brigadier, 109, 8 to 1, (Doggett,) and Stuart, 117, 11 to 5, (McCue,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Coney Island Handicap for three-year-olds and upward, the winner to receive $1,300, the second $200, and the third $100. Six furlongs. Time—1:13 2-5.

1—Bendoran, W. B. Jennings's ch. h., 4 years, by Sir Modred-Oran, 113 pounds, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(N. Turner.)

2—Imp, Harness & Brossman's blk. m., by Wagner-Fordling, 5, 128, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(Taral)

3—St. Cloud, James R. Keene's b. h., by Candlemas-Belle of Maywood, 5, 122, 7 to 1.....(Sims)

Swiftmas, 4, 123, 20 to 1, (Wilson;) Kinnikinic, 5, 124, 12 to 1, (McCue;) Isidor, 5, 130, 5 to 1, (Doggett;) Jeannat, 4, 105, 15 to 1, (Odom;) Azucena, 4, 107, 20 to 1, (Mitchell;) Grey Jacques, 3, 97, 60 to 1, (O'Connor;) Lambent, 6, 116, 10 to 1, (R. Williams;) Dianforth, 4, 98, 50 to 1, (P. McDermott,) and Cormorant, 3, 107, 15 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

Won cleverly by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Purse, $650, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. Last five furlongs and a half furlongs of the Futurity course. Time—1:19 2-5.

1—Peaceful, W. Lakeland's b. c., by St. Florian-Serene, 118 pounds, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Tarral)

2—Herbert, W. C. Rollin's b. or br. c., 118, 9 to 5 and 7 to 10.....(Clayton)

3—Knightbanneret, H. T. Griffin's ch. c., 118, 20 to 1.....(Mitchell)

Rifle Royal, 118, 6 to 1, (Odom;) Hesper, 118, 20 to 1, (Bullman;) Pettifogger, 118, 10 to 1, (Ranianelli,) and Eileen Daly, 115, 60 to 1, (W. Morris,) also ran and finished as named.

Won ridden out by a length; a head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling. Purse, $750, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. One mile and a furlong, on turf. Time—1:53 2-5.

1—Maximo Gomez, M. Clancy's ch. g., 4 years, by Victory-Quesal, $700, 102 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(McCue)

2—Decanter, F. R. Hitchcock's b. h., 4, 106, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(O'Leary)

3—The Gardner, J. G. Judson's ch. c., 3, 101, 5 to 1.....(Mitchell)

Pacemaker, 4, 108, 30 to 1, (N. Turner;) Millstream, 4, 109, 30 to 1, (Scherrer;) Mazo, 3, 86, 7 to 1, (R. Lewis;) Murillo, 4, 106, 40 to 1, (Bullman;) Hard Knot, 3, 98, 2 to 1, (Wilson;) Hardy C., 4, 103, 150 to 1, (Garrigan;) James Tod, 3, 86, 100 to 1, (Brennan,) and Rinaldo, 4, 103, 6 to 1, (Odom,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by four lengths; a similar distance between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Six furlongs on main track.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Primate	130	Momentum 115
St. Clair	123	Queennamara 113
Pilon d'or	123	Havelock 111

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, penalties and allowances. One mile.

Pirate M.	116	Sky Scraper	111
Kirkwood	116	Dan Cupid	111
Rhinelander	111	Galahad	111
Strathconan	111	The Kentuckian	111
MacLeod of Dare	111	Admiration	111

THIRD RACE.—The Rosebud Stake for fillies two years old; selling. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

Affect	99	Belle of Orleans	89
Jhansi McKenna	97	Snake	89
Brusquerie	94	Merle Orendorf	84
Prejudice	94	Belle of Lexington	89
Fleuron	94		

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a furlong.

Candle Black	119	Jeannot	107
Thomas Cat	112	Stratheonan	102
Connoisseur	111	Double Dummy	98

FIFTH RACE.—The Bay Hurdle Race, a handicap for four-year-olds and upward. Two miles.

The Bachelor	158	Arquebus	140
Ben Eder	152	Forget	138
Premier	152		

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, penalties and allowances. Futurity course.

Gulden	117	All Gold	112
Mark Cheek	117	Creeper	112
Sadducee	114	Miss Dede	112
Yellow Tail	112		

TOD SLOAN WINS AT GATWICK.

Crow Plate Taken by Another American Jockey, L. Reiff.

LONDON, June 20.—The Gatwick Selling Handicap, first day of the Gatwick Summer meeting, was won by Lord William Beresford's bay gelding Boomer, ridden by "Tod" Sloan. Five horses ran one mile.

Mr. A. Bailey's two-year-old chestnut colt North Crawley, ridden by L. Reiff, the American jockey, won the Crow Plate.

There was no anti-Sloan demonstration. There was some cheering when Sloan's mount won the Selling Handicap.

Racing at Latonia.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—Racing results at Latonia:

FIRST RACE.—One mile; selling. The Bondman, 95 pounds, (Boland,) 9 to 2, won; Lachine, 90½, (Alexander,) 10 to 1, second; Rotha, 94, (H. Wilson,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:41¾. Etidorpha, Infelice, Alma G., Overboard, The Sluggard, Oneta, Yakima, Marie Barnes, Ray B., Miss Josephine, and Becky Ban also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. May Jane, 107 pounds, (Ross,) 10 to 1, won; Lady Elite, 107, (Britton,) 11 to 5, second; Isabinda, 107, (Crowhurst,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:02. Villa V., Anthracite, Ruth Miller, Cordery, and Vallie F. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile; selling. Dandy H., 98 pounds, (Lanbry,) 7 to 1, won; Finem Respice, 92, (Ransom,) 30 to 1, second; Fresco, 100, (Boland,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:42. Dashaway, Perkins, King Elkwood, Richardson, Victorine, Domestic, Julia Hazel, Otto H., and J. E. Cline also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. The Tobacco Stakes; selling, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile. Ratten, 104 pounds, (Hill,) 8 to 5, won; Carl C., 96, (Landry,) 6 to 1, second; George Kntz, 102, (Crowhurst,) 3 to 2, third. Time—1:39¾. Bon Jour and Dutch Comedian also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Little Smoke, 102 pounds, (Matthews,) 6 to 5, won; Dissolute, 100, (Landry,) 5 to 1, second; Enghurst, 100, (Boland,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:02½. Florizar, Tom Englis, Pferd, Charioteer, and Judge J. Riley also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Billy House, 100 pounds, (Hill,) even money, won; Lyllis, 106, (Peterman,) 30 to 1, second; Violet Parsons, 106, (Closs,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:41. Tragedy, Pancharm, Cynic, Terrene, and Dr. Withrow also ran.

GOOD PRICES FOR YEARLINGS.

The Fleischmanns Pay $5,200 for a Colt by Iroquois.

The most successful yearling sale of the year took place in the American Horse Exchange last night, when the yearlings from the Belle Meade Stud, property of Gen. W. H. Jackson, were placed under the hammer. The top price of the sale was $5,200, which was paid by "Tom" Welch, trainer for the firm of C. Fleischmann's Sons, for a chestnut colt by Iroquois-Tarlbera. There was lively bidding, as W. H. Clark, "Matt" Byrnes, and W. Burnham were after the colt. Sydney Paget was again in evidence, and made two purchases. He paid $5,000 for a brown colt by imp. Loyalist-Yorkville Belle, outbidding H. E. Leigh, and he gave a like amount for a bay colt by Luke Blackburn-Maud Ward, W. H. Clark and Matt Byrnes being the contending bidders. H. E. Leigh gave $4,500 for a bay colt by Luke Blackburn-Duchess, a half-brother to Mr. Leigh's good horse Clifford, Archduke Eau Gallie, and Watterson, all good performers. "Tom" Welch and Phil Dwyer tried for the colt, but Leigh outbid them.

The results:

Chestnut colt, by Iroquois-Torlbera; C. Fleischmann's Sons	$5,200
Bay colt, by Iroquois-Armiel; L. O. Appleby	1,000
Bay colt, by Inspector B.-Rose Buckden; G. J. Bennett	2,800
Chestnut colt, by imp. Loyalist-Blue Dress; R. T. Wilson, Jr.	1,500
Bay colt, by Tremont-Mythology; Matt Byrnes	650
Bay colt, by Longstreet-Pretense; R. T. Wilson, Jr	1,000
Chestnut colt, by imp. Dandie Dinmont-Lizzie T.; L. O. Appleby	650
Bay colt, by Iroquois-Sosuta; W. H. Clark	2,000
Brown colt, by imp. Loyalist-Yorkville Belle; W. C. Whitney	5,000
Bay colt, by Inspector B.-Touch Not; L. Watts	500
Chestnut colt, by Luke Blackburn-Theodora; J. L. Holland	600
Chestnut colt, by Iroquois-Netroma; E. Carrigan	800
Brown colt, by imp. Dandie Dinmont-Borealis; C. Fleischmann's Sons	900
Chestnut colt, by imp. Loyalist-Lizzie English; Scott Harlan	150
Brown colt, by Iroquois-Nettie Kent; L. Watts	150
Bay colt, by Longstreet-American Lady; J. L. Holland	500
Brown colt, by imp. Dandie Dinmont-Sister Tenny; J. L. Holland	100
Chestnut colt, by Iroquois-Great Annie, (Miss Annil;) Matt Byrnes	1,600
Bay colt, by Longstreet-Glenview; R. T. Wilson, Jr.	1,000
Chestnut colt, by imp. Great Tom-Highland Belle; Matt Byrnes	1,050
Bay colt, by Luke Blackburn-Maud Ward; W. C. Whitney	5,000
Chestnut colt, by Inspector B.-Imp. Landslip; Scott Harlan	150
Bay colt, by Iroquois-Florine; G. C. Bennett	100
Bay colt, by imp. Loyalist-Shadow; W. H. May & Son	100
Brown colt, by Inspector B.-Pride; J. V. Shipp	100
Bay colt, by imp. Dandie Dinmont-Lillie B.; J. L. Holland	100
Bay colt, by Tremont-Arena; J. L. Holland	250
Bay colt, by Luke Blackburn-Duchess; H. E. Leigh	4,500
Chestnut colt, by Iroquois-Nellie Grand; J. V. Shipp	500
Bay colt, by Clarendon-Bridesmaid; W. H. Clark	100
Bay colt, by Iroquois-Brunette; R. T. Wilson, Jr.	2,000
Brown colt, by imp. Dandie Dinmont-Oceana; J. J. Marklein	250
Bay colt, by Inspector B.-Nydia; C. Fleischmann's Sons	500
Bay colt, by Iroquois-Monita Hardy; M. L. Hayman	200
Brown colt, by Iroquois-Sif; J. V. Shipp	325
Brown colt, by Clarendon-Miss Courtney; Scott Harlan	250
Bay colt, by Longstreet-Punka; J. E. McDonald	550
Black colt, by Tremont-West Anna; J. L. Holland	300
Bay colt, by Iroquois-Bandana; P. J. Dwyer	2,500
Bay colt, by Blazes-Agusta; L. Watts	300
Total for forty yearlings	$56,125
Average per head	1,403

Margaret A. Swan's Will Filed.

The will of Margaret A. Swan, which was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office, leaves $20,000 in trust for the First Presbyterian Church of Geneva, N. Y., the income to be used to pay the salary of the pastor. The bulk of the estate is left to Agnes J. Hutchins, the sister of the testatrix. The value of the estate was not stated.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Win a Ten-Inning Game in Pittsburg.

BROOKLYNS AGAIN VICTORIOUS

The Team Easily Outplayed the Clevelands—13 Innings Required to Decide the Boston-Chicago Game.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	42	12	.778
Boston	35	18	.660
Baltimore	32	21	.604
Philadelphia	31	21	.596
Chicago	32	22	.593
St. Louis	32	23	.593
Cincinnati	25	27	.481
Pittsburg	23	28	.451
New York	23	31	.426
Washington	18	37	.327
Louisville	16	38	.296
Cleveland	9	41	.180

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 4; Pittsburg, 2.
Brooklyn, 9; Cleveland, 7.
Cincinnati, 3; Philadelphia, 2.
Baltimore, 2; Louisville, 1.
Boston, 5; Chicago, 1.
Washington, 5; St. Louis, 3.

Games To-day.

New York in Pittsburg.
Brooklyn in Cleveland.
Philadelphia in Cincinnati.
Baltimore in Louisville.
Boston in Chicago.
Washington in St. Louis.

PITTSBURG, June 20.—The sensational feature of the game to-day was McCarthy's steal home from third, tieing the score in the ninth. New York won out in the tenth by a base on balls and Van Haltren's two-bagger, followed by Tiernan's base hit. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Donovan, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
McC'thy, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Will'ms, 3b.	1	0	1	2	1
McG'ry, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Clark, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0
Ely, ss.	0	1	2	6	0
J. O'B'n, 2b.	0	1	3	0	0
B'rman, c.	0	2	1	1	0
Leever, p.	0	1	0	2	0
*Schriver	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	8	30	20	1

NEW YORK.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Tiernan, rf.	0	2	3	0	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	0	6	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	2	1	2	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	5	2	1
T. O'B'n, lf.	0	1	4	0	0
Wilson, 3b.	1	0	3	1	1
Warner, c.	0	1	3	2	0
Doheny, p.	1	1	0	2	1
Total	4	9	30	9	3

*Batted for Leever in ninth.

Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2—4

Two-base hits—Van Haltren and Warner. Three-base hits—Tiernan and T. O'Brien. Sacrifice hit—J. O'Brien. Stolen bases—McCarthy, Williams, and J. O'Brien. First base on balls—Off Leever, 1; off Doheny, 7. Struck out—By Leever, 1; by Doheny, 3. Passed ball—Warner. Wild pitch—Doheny. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

BROOKLYNS WIN AGAIN.

The Clevelands Made a Bid for Victory in the Seventh Inning.

CLEVELAND, June 20.—The home team made a rally in the seventh inning, and stood a good chance of winning, but was not strong enough. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Dowd, cf.	1	1	5	0	1
Harley, lf.	0	2	0	0	0
Quinn, 2b.	1	1	1	3	0
Sull'van, 3b.	3	2	0	2	0
McAf's'r, rf.	1	2	1	0	0
Tucker, 1b.	0	2	13	0	0
Lockh'h, ss.	0	1	1	2	2
Schec'g't, c.	0	0	3	2	0
Knepper, p.	1	1	1	3	0
Total	7	12	27	13	3

BROOKLYN.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Casey, 3b.	1	1	0	1	0
Keeler, rf.	2	3	2	0	0
Kelley, lf.	2	1	0	2	1
Dahlen, ss.	1	2	2	2	0
Jones, cf.	2	1	4	0	0
McGann, 1b.	1	1	10	0	0
Daly, 2b.	0	4	4	3	1
Grim, c.	0	1	4	0	0
McJames, p.	0	1	0	2	1
Total	9	16	27	9	2

Cleveland	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	2	—7
Brooklyn	0	3	1	0	3	1	0	1	0	—9

Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; Brooklyn, 9. First base on balls—Off Knepper, 1; off McJames, 3. Home run—Kelley. Three-base hit—Knepper. Two-base hits—Tucker, (2,) Dahlen, McGann. Sacrifice hits—Harley, Schengost. Stolen bases—Quinn, Sullivan, Keeler, Kelley, Dahlen, Jones, Daly, (2,) Grim. Struck out—By Knepper, 2; by McJames, 3. Double plays—Knepper and Quinn; Daly and McGann. Passed ball—Grim. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr.

Boston, 5; Chicago, 1.

CHICAGO, June 20.—The game to-day was one of the hardest-fought battles of the season. Both pitchers were at their best, and up to the last inning Griffith of Chicago received perfect, and at times sensational, support. In the thirteenth inning, after two outs and with men on second and third, McCormick fumbled a grounder, filling the bases. Griffith then lost control, forcing in a run, and Collins doubled, scoring three more for Boston. Score:

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	—5

Base hits—Chicago, 7; Boston, 9. Errors—Chicago, 1; Boston, 3. Batteries—Chicago, Griffith and Donahue; Boston, Nichols and Clark. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Mannassan.

Cincinnati, 3; Philadelphia, 2.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—Phillips pitched great ball to-day, the Philadelphias being unable to get hits when they were needed. Singles by Vaughn and Smith and Selbach's double gave the locals the winning runs in the seventh. Score:

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	.	.	—3		
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—2			

Base hits—Cincinnati, 6; Philadelphia, 9. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Cincinnati, Phillips and Vaughn; Philadelphia, Fifield and Douglass. Umpires—Messrs. Burns and Smith.

Baltimore, 2; Louisville, 1.

LOUISVILLE, June 20.—An error by Clarke in the first inning enabled the Baltimores to win to-day. Woods pitched fine ball, and deserved to win. Score:

Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
Baltimore	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Louisville, 6; Baltimore, 8. Errors—Louisville, 2; Baltimore, 2. Batteries—Louisville, Woods and Zimmer; Baltimore, McGinnity and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Warner.

Washington, 5; St. Louis, 3.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—Sharp fielding on both sides kept the score down to-day. Both sides hit the ball hard. The batting of O'Brien of Washington was a feature. He made five hits for a total of ten bases. Score:

St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3			
Washington	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	—5			

Base hits—St. Louis, 11; Washington, 16. Errors—St. Louis, 2; Washington, 1. Batteries—St. Louis, Powell and Criger; Washington, Mercer and McGuire. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

The Journal Baseball Nine Won.

The Journal and Sun teams played a game in the Morning Newspaper League yesterday at Prospect Park, the former winning by the following score:

Journal	6	7	6	10	4—33					
Sun	2	0	0	4	2— 8					

Other Games.

At Hartford—Hartford, 8; Syracuse, 1.
At Worcester—Worcester, 2; Toronto, 1.
At Allentown, Penn.—Allentown, 6; Newark, 4.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 11; Columbus, 5.
At Providence—Montreal, 2; Providence, 1.

Pay of Teachers in Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn School Board held a special meeting yesterday, at which was discussed the opinion of Corporation Counsel Whalen on the teachers' claim for four months' supplementary pay. A resolution, offered by J. Edward Swanstrom, asking that steps be taken to obtain the supplementary pay, was passed. It was ordered that the rolls be forwarded to the Board of Education. Ira Lee Bamberger said that the Supreme Court would be applied to for an order which would meet the objections of the Corporation Counsel.

Child Awarded $16,666.63 for a Leg.

Emily Hicks, ten years old, of 198 Hamburg Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday secured a verdict for $16,666.63 damages against the Nassau Railroad for the loss of a leg. On July 14, 1898, while on her way home from school, she was run down on Bushwick Avenue and her right leg was crushed. She sued through her father, John Hicks, for $50,000 damages. It was testified on the trial that a further amputation of the leg may become necessary to avert gangrene. The case was tried in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn.

Capt. Price Going Abroad.

Capt. Price of the Tenderloin Police Precinct will sail on the Umbria Saturday for Europe. He make take a trip through England, Scotland, and Ireland, and return by the Lucania on July 15.

WE DELIVER DAILY to all the seashore resorts from the Highlands to Asbury Park; also at Rockaway Beach, Arverne and Far Rockaway, and on Long Island Sound at Larchmont, Orienta, Mamaroneck, Rye Neck, Harrison and Rye. Orders by mail or telephone promptly attended to.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

All paid purchases of $5 or more delivered, FREIGHT PREPAID, to any railroad station within the following States: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

The Leather Goods Sale of the Season. "Observe the Opportunity."

Here is a golden opportunity, and one that seldom presents itself. Take advantage of it before it is too late. A fortunate chain of circumstances threw in our way the chance to buy the entire stock of samples of Mr. K. Kaufmann, of 847 Broad St., Newark, N. J., one of the leading manufacturers of fine leather bags and dress suit cases in this country, at a price so low that we are enabled to offer them to you in turn at just about HALF THEIR ACTUAL VALUE! This is, we are confident, the finest lot of leather bags ever offered at the prices quoted, and we think the public will thoroughly agree with us when they see the merchandise. The time of the sale, too, is most opportune, as this is the season of travel, when these goods are most required. Space does not permit the mention of each article in the great purchase, but we quote a sufficient number of important lines to give you a general idea of the assortment and prices. The sale commences to-day, Wednesday, June 21st, and will continue throughout the week.

Club Bags, of olive colored grain leather, lined with muslin, have inside pockets, brass plated locks and catches, and are full cut, regular price, $2.00; here to-morrow, 13 in. size, at *1.35*

Club Bags, in olive color imitation of alligator grain, lined with muslin, have inside pockets, brass plated locks and catches. 2 sizes, 17 and 18 inches, choice at *98c*

Canvas Telescope Cases, leather bound, muslin lined with 3 heavy straps, 4 sizes, as follows:

16 in. . . . *90c*
18 in. . . . *98c*
22 in. . . . *1.35*
24 in. . . . *1.65*

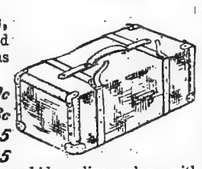

Dress Suit Cases of genuine cowhide, olive color, with inside fittings of hard rubber, comprising Brush, Comb, Mirror, Tooth and Nail Brush and Manicure Implements, 24-inch size, really worth $20.00, in this sale for. *14.50*

300 Sheepskin Dress Suit Cases, in tan or russet color, muslin lined, have four inside straps, leather protected corners, brass plated locks and catches, at the following low prices:

24 in . . . *2.75* 22 in. . . . *2.65*

English Kits, tan or olive color, hand sewed, 18 and 20 inches, made of fine selected cowhide leather, in one of the most useful of shapes, for either lady or gentleman; worth $20.00, to-morrow at only . . . *10.00* and *12.00*

Club Bags, of Hornback alligator, all leather lined, with inside pocket and leather covered frames, one of the handsomest bags made; 14 in., *7.50*; 15 in., *8.00*; 16 in., *8.75*, and 18 in . *10.00*

Club Bags of genuine alligator, leather lined, with inside pocket, leather-covered frame, made of fine selected stock, all full cut bags, 3 sizes, as follows:

14 in., worth $4.00, at *2.95*
16 in., worth $5.00, at *3.75*
18 in., worth $5.90, at *4.40*

Club Bags of olive and tan grain leather, leather lined, with covered frame, full cut bags, 3 sizes, as follows: 14 in., *2.95*; 16 in., *3.50*; 18 in., *4.25*.

Bag Handles, leather stitched, in two styles, at, each . . . . *9c & 25c*

Waterproof Holdalls in dark check and plaid patterns, several styles to select from, in several sizes, as follows:

20 in., *3.75*
22 in., *4.25*
24 in., *4.75*
26 in., *5.25*
28 in., *5.50*
30 in., *6.00*

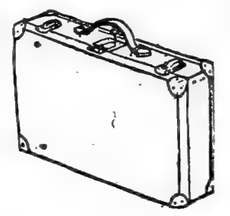

Dress Suit Cases of russet-colored genuine cowhide, hand sewed; have steel frames, leather covered corners, best brass-plated locks and catches; equal to any $8 or $10 case in the market, as follows:

22 in., *5.50*; 24 in., *6.75*, and 26 in., *7.20*.

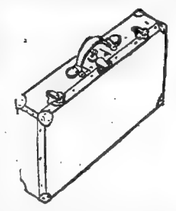

Dress Suit Cases of genuine cowhide, russet colored, linen lined, with shirt flap or pocket, have 4 heavy leather straps, leather covered corners, brass-plated locks and catches; could not be duplicated elsewhere under $7.50, in this s

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of the Niagara Building Said to be Not Yet Completed—A New Church for Brooklyn.

The reported sale of the Niagara Building at 137 Broadway was denied yesterday at the offices of Potter & Brother in the building. The manager for Potter & Brother said that the firm owned the building and negotiations for its sale had been in progress for two or three years, but had not been completed. George W. Dewey, Secretary of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, which occupies offices on the first floor of the building, is authority for the statement that the company owns the building and that Potter & Brother are only the brokers for it, but Mr Dewey was unable to say who the prospective purchasers of the building are. It is said that the transaction will go through soon and that the purchaser will be a trust company, in which Peter F. Meyer is interested, and which will erect on the site of the old Niagara Building a modern fourteen-story building, at a cost of $1,150,000. Mr. Meyer was not in town and it was not possible to verify this report through any of the offices of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company.

A deal was consummated yesterday by which a fine new church will soon be in process of erection in the Borough of Brooklyn. Hall, Tuley with J. E. Johnson, sold for the Thuslow estate of Brooklyn to the Brooklyn Greenwood Baptist Church, for $30,000, the L-shaped plot at the northwest corner of Sixth Street and Seventh Avenue, having a frontage of 109.9½ feet on the street and 140 feet on the avenue. On this plot the church, which is now worshipping at Fourth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, will soon erect a handsome, modern stone edifice for its use.

The Madison Avenue Hotel at Madison Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, which John D. Crimmins bought last April, is again on the market. It is a large seven-story structure and was vacated by the old lessee on May 1, since which time it has not been occupied. Mr. Crimmins said yesterday that negotiations were pending with various people for its sale.

The ten-story building at Fifth Avenue between West Seventeenth and West Eighteenth Streets, for which Henry Corn filed plans on Monday, is to be a loft and not an office building. Contracts for several of the lofts have been let and the building is expected to be ready for occupancy in January.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold to J. C. Kennedy, on private terms, two four-story brownstone private dwellings, 5 and 7 East Seventy-seventh Street, each 16.8 feet front.

Patrick Byrnes has sold to John T. Dunn the frame dwelling 206 Anthony Avenue.

M. L. & C. Ernst have sold, through Charles Griffin Moses & Brother, to Samuel McCracken, the plot at the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 29.6 by 100. Mr. McCracken will immediately erect a five-story apartment house on the property.

M. L. & C. Ernst have also sold to Emil Engleman two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 150 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 49 by 99. Mr. Engleman will build a seven-story apartment house on the property.

M. & L. Hess have sold for Boehm & Coon to a firm of builders the plot at the southwest corner of Washington Place and Greene Street which was recently sold through M. & L. Hess by the Pirsson estate. The purchasers will erect on the property a ten-story modern business building, a portion of which has already been leased.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for 23 Norman A. Lawlor, on private terms, the three-story brownstone dwelling 315 West Eighty-first Street, 20 by 5 by extension by 102.2.

Frederick Zittel has sold for August Kuhn to J. Jungmann for about $30,000 a lot on the west side of Columbus Avenue, 102 feet north of Eightieth Street, 25.6 by 100. The property will be immediately improved by Mr. Jungmann.

Ogden & Clerke have sold for the estate of William Isemsen the property 105 Division Street 21 by 53.

Kahn & Baumann have sold for a client the three-story private dwelling 59 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

Negotiations are said to be about to close for the sale of the plot 127 and 129 West Forty-fifth Street, 34 by 100, for which Stabler, Randolph & Co. are brokers.

Charles Buek has filed plans for eight four-story and basement brick and stone dwellings, 20, 18, and 18 by 58, to be erected on the north side of East Forty-ninth Street and the south side of East Fiftieth Street, 50 feet west of Park Avenue. This is a part of the Columbia College property, sold a few months ago. Charles Brendon of 101 West Forty-second Street, is the architect for the buildings.

B. T. Cregan of the Broadway Central Hotel has leased the Hunter House, at Hunter, N. Y., through Matt. J. Ward.

Yesterday's offerings at the Trinity Building Sales-room resulted as follows:

By James L. Wells.
(Executor's Sale.)

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Third Avenue, two lots, each 25 by 70, to Leo Hutter..... $8,200

Union Avenue, east side, 38.4 feet south of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 36.8 by 90, vacant, to L. S. Oppenheimer..... 2,650

Union Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, four lots, each 25 by 100, to J. Russell Barrett 11,300

Westchester Avenue, northeast corner of Rogers Place, triangular plot, 49.6 by, 87.3 by 71.8, to F. A. Strange..... 4,150

Westchester Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the east, six lots, each 25 feet front and varying in depth from 71.8 to 113.7 feet, four withdrawn; two sold to F. A. Strange, each..... 2,050

Rogers Place, east side, 150 feet north of Westchester Avenue, four lots, each 25 by 90..... Withdrawn

Grand Concourse, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 19.8 by 78.2 and irregular, vacant..... Withdrawn

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, adjoining the foregoing on the west, 25.2 by 78.2, vacant..... Withdrawn

Hoe Street, east side, 150 feet south of Jennings Street, three lots, each 25 by 100..... Withdrawn

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Washington Avenue, three lots, each 25 by 100, to Charles Lever..... 9,300

Brook Avenue, east side, 334.4 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, two lots, each 25 by 100, to Charles Lever.... 7,650

1,328 Franklin Avenue, east side, 265.8 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 61.4 by 145, three-story frame dwelling..... Withdrawn

Webster Avenue, east side, 88.10 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 20 by 90, vacant, to A. Lowenstein..... 3,350

One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, northeast corner of Webster Avenue, 30 by 70.2 by 25 by 69, vacant, and Webster Avenue, east side, 70.2 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 24.11 by 53.6 by 25 by 52.2, vacant, to Eugene Sondheim ..... Exch.

Anthony Avenue, east side, 178.10 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 22.11 by 101.6 by 29.4 by 99.11, three-story frame dwelling; to George H. Boyd 1,300

Anthony Avenue, east side, 202.9 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, adjoining the foregoing, three lots, each 25 by 97, to George H. Boyd, each 950

Prospect Avenue, south side, 90 feet west of Boston Road, two lots, each 22 by 90, withdrawn.

Crotona Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 97.7 by 100, vacant, withdrawn.

Decatur Avenue, west side, 75.3 feet south of One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Street, 25 by 5.3, vacant, to George Hutter 475

By Strong & Ireland.

3,041 Fifth Avenue, 21.10 by 100, 4-story high-stoop dwelling, to William Seeligsburg 57,000

By William Kennelly.

800 West Broadway, 25 by 75, five-story tenement, with stores, and a four-story tenement at the rear; foreclosure sale; adjourned to July 5.

White Plains Road, northwest side, 357 feet northeast of Becker Avenue, 33.11 by 163, two-story frame building; foreclosure sale, subject to the First National Bank of Yonkers 4,250

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

248 and 250 West Ninety-ninth Street, each 16.8 by 100.11, two four-story brick dwellings; for closure sale, to the plaintiff, Isabella Lydil 37,300

258 West Ninety-ninth Street, 16.8 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Helen K. Sumner..... 18,650

117 West Eighty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.8½, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Samuel Scholle..... 24,466

Dyckman Street, east side, 459.9 feet north of Tenth Avenue, (proposed,) 225 by 52 by 129.6 by 104.9, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Mahoney Brothers..... 11,250

By William M. Ryan.

267 to 273 Twenty-first Street, Brooklyn, each 17.10 by 100.2, ten two-story frame dwellings; voluntary sale, to James McSorley, each..... 1,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 23 Park Place, north side, about 70 feet east of Church Street, running through to 20 Murray Street, 28.8 by 150, five-story stone-front buildings on either street.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 264 West Twenty-third Street, south side, 83 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 22 by 98.9, four-story brownstone and brick dwelling.

By James L. Wells, public auction sale, 2,766 Decatur Avenue, east side, 118 feet south of One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street, 37.3 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; Morris Avenue, east side, 104.8 feet north of One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; Minerva Place, southwest side, 130.4 feet southeast of Jerome Avenue, 25 by 160.8 by 50 by 129.4, vacant; Second Avenue, William's Bridge, east side, 145 feet south of Second Street, 30 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; Pell Street, Washingtonville, west side, 133 feet south of Huguenot Avenue, 33.4 by 100, two-story frame dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles D. Olendorf, referee, 3,983 and 3,985 Third, formerly Fordham, Avenue, west side, 100.2 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 50.1 by 119.10 by 50 by 124.9, two five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $25,009.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Forty-first Street, south side, 100 feet east of Edgecombe Avenue, for a two-story brick school, 50 by 90; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $27,000.

Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 95 feet east of Madison Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 25 by 80.8; Isaac Mayer of 59 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owner; John Hauser of 1,141 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $75,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, northeast corner of Fulton Avenue, for five four-story brick flats, 28 by 86.10 and 18 by 84.4; James T. Barry of 1,149 Boston Avenue, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $116,000.

No. 1,970 Union Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 26.4 by 40.10; Sereno Clark, owner; E. A. Will, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 100 feet east of Lenox Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 25 by 87; Romeo & Vucci of 412 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owners; H. T. Howell of 748 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $75,000.

Forty-ninth Street, north side, and Fifteenth Street, south side, 53 feet west of Park Avenue, for eight four-story and basement brick and stone dwellings, 20, 19, and 18 by 58; Charles Buek of 109 West Forty-second Street, owner; Charles Brendon of 109 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $172,000.

Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 225 feet west of Ninth Avenue, for a one-story frame platform, 400 by 8; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owner; W. J. Wilgus, architect; cost, $1,000.

Alterations.

No. 78 Sheriff Street, to a six-story brick flat, with stores, 18.3 by 62.2; Aaron Zoerdling of 196 Delancey Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $12,000.

No. 129 Broadway, to a ten-story brick, stone, and iron office building; Equitable Life Assurance Society, owner; J. B. Cashman, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 11 East Seventy-fourth Street to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; Anna J. Rutherfurd of 11 East Seventy-fourth Street, owner; S. B. Colt of 287 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 448 Fifth Avenue to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Isaac L. Kip of the premises, owner; F. Bloodgood, Jr., architect and builder; cost, $400.

No. 451 Eighth Avenue to a four-story brick store and dwelling; Courtland Palmer of 850 Broadway, owner; William Fingland, architect; cost, $1,100.

No. 1,961 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street to a three-story frame dwelling with store; William Miller of 923 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $500.

No. 69 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; John Gribben of 928 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, owner; W. McIntyre, architect; cost, $325.

No. 100 Chrystie Street to a four-story brick school; city, owner; J. B. Robinson of 385 Broadway, architect; cost, $3,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, June 20, 1899.

ANTHONY AV, e s, at s w corner of Lot 118, map of Village of Mount Hope, runs n e 19.9x s e 40.11x w 45.5; also plot 25.8 ft s w of Webster Av, adjoining upper farm of Lewis Morris, runs n w 39.9x s w 55.9x s e 98.; Celia Lowenstein to William E. M. Zborowski..... Exch.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 75th St, 51.7 x87.9x51.1x45.2; Maxwell S. Mannes to Herbert Dongan 100

BROADWAY, s e corner of 78th St, 51.7 x87.9x51.1x45.2; Herbert Dongan to Thomas J. McLaughlin 1

CHRYSTIE ST, e s, 150 ft s of Rivington St, 50x82; Manuel A. Kursheedt to Louis Lese..... 38,500

ELLIOTT AV, w s, 200 ft s of Elizabeth St, 50x125; Franklin Bien, referee, to Timothy Donovan..... $2,990

GRAND ST, 295, s s, 17.3x75, 1 part; 291 and 293 Grand St, 92 Eldridge St, and 25 Bowery, 1-9 part; Sarah W. Smith to Pauline Cohen 1

GUN HILL ROAD, s s, 90.7 ft w of Webster Av, 50.4x111.4x50x116.11; George Armstrong to William Hodgson.....

JEFFERSON AV, n w s, Lots 49 and 50, map of Samuel Ryer homestead, 50x269; Hannah M. Van Reed to Mary M. Bickford..... 3,000

LEWIS ST, 7, w s, 16.8x100; Amelia T. Dunbar to Jacob Kottek..... 1

LOTS 10,085 to 10,095, Section 154, Woodlawn Cemetery; The Woodlawn Cemetery to Sarah J. Wyckoff..... 12,000

MONROE ST, 159, n s, 25.4x100; George S. McKibbin to Elizabeth C. McKibbin..

PLOT in 24th Ward, 116.4 ft e of Marion Av, and 249.2 ft s of King's Bridge Road, runs e 20.11x n 100x w 27x s 101.4; Patrick J. Keary and others to Church of Our Lady of Mercy..... 10

RIVERDALE AV, w s, at n corner of land of Lispenard Stewart, runs s e 7.8 to e s of Riverdale Av, x s e 522.6½-100x s e 158.3 x s w 812.6x n w 89x n w 253.8 n w 209x s w 149.8 s w 75 ft to Riverdale Av, x s w 10x n e 285.5, to 759; Henry G. Trevor and others to Peter J. McCoy..... 57,500

RIVINGTON ST, 345, s s, 22x75; Louis Sroka to Joseph Feuer..... 1

RIVERSIDE AV, s s, 37.4 ft n of 83d St, 54.11x150.3x30x167.6; Walter S. Gurnee to Joseph Hunt-pshing and another..... 100

UNION AV, w s, 175 ft s of 165th St, 182.5x165.5x183x164.6; George W. Peters and another, executors, &c., to George and Marianna Hey..... 20,000

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 153.4 ft s of 171st St, 50.1x164.9x30x167.10; Michael M. Keshin and another to Simon Adler..... 00

WASHINGTON PL, 23, 25.2x100; Abraham Boehm and another to Ole H. Olsen 1

WATER ST, 650, and 59 Seamond St; Sarah J. Burby to Henrietta P. Siefke...

WEBSTER AV, w s, 190.3 ft s of 173d St, 25.8x41.7x48.10; also plot 19.9 ft n e of Clay Av, at boundary line of Upper Farm of Lewis Morris, runs s e 55.2x n e 28.4x n w 65.1; William E. M. Zborowski and wife to Celia Lowenstein..... 1

3D AV, w s, 51.2 ft s of 75th St, 51x100; John C. Runkle to Mary A. Pringle..... 1

8TH AV, w s, 49.11 ft s of 144th St, 25x 100; Clarence J. Hartley to Globe Realty Company 1

9TH AV, 411, s w corner of 33d St; Thomas F. Donnelly to Thomas Thedford 11,900

10TH AV, 411, s w corner of 33d St; Annie Fitzpatrick to Louis Kendall.....

10TH AV, 411, s w corner of 33d St, 19.7x 54.9x19.7x54.7; Warren S. Burt and another to Thomas Thedford.....

11TH AV, centre line, at s s of carry road between the lands of Moses Taylor and Sheppard Knapp, runs n w along the road 133, 187, 180, 140, 135, 43, and 180 to the end of road, x n w 222 x s w across the former to 101st St, 448 to former, 160th St, x s e 414 x irregular to the centre line of 11th Av, x n e 225 to beginning, 12th Ward; the Trustees of Columbia College to Jacob D. Butler.. 100

2D ST, n w s, 100 ft n e of Washington Av, 100.11; Julia A. Collins to Mary L. Kessler 1,000

13TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100; Sylvester L. H. Ward to Adolph Victor and others 2,000

16TH ST, 13 East, 25x92; Moses Rosenzweig to James D. Putnam..... 1

17TH ST, 227 to 239 West, 120x40x120.5x 42.5; Alexander Denham to Mary E. D. Talcott. 9.48 part..... 1

17TH ST, 227 to 239 West, 120x40x120.5x 42.5; John A. Denham to Mary E. D. Talcott 1

19TH ST, 306 West, 22x70; Jeremiah Mulford, Jr., and another, executors, to Charles Meyer..... 13,500

20TH ST, 42 West, 25x92; Gertrude Leslie to William C. Strange..... 100

22D ST, n s, 141.8 ft e of 10th Av, 16.8x 98.9; Edward C. Johnson and others to Julia F. Grandin and another..... 1

24TH ST, s s, 334 ft e of 6th Av, 20x98.9; Frederick Pfaff to Robert A. Stewart .. 1

24TH ST, s s, 334 ft e of 6th Av, 20x98.9; Robert A. Stewart to Frederick Pfaff.... 1

31ST ST, s s, 64 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.6x59.3; Edwin G. Bruns to Lizzie F. Scannell 16,000

32D ST, n s, 141.8 ft e of 10th Av, 16.8x 98.8; Edward C. Johnson and others, executors, to Julia F. Grandin and another..... 10,000

37TH ST, 508 West, 25x98.9; Edward H. Sinnott to Mary A. Sinnott..... 1

53D ST, s s, 116.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.6x100.5; John H. Kearns to Ida Doblin 1

57TH ST, 119 East, 20x100.5; George Dumois to Alexander T. Mason..... 37,000

68TH ST, n s, 205 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.5; Rosa R. Stratton to Jacob H. Rothschild, trustee..... 30,000

77TH ST, 5 and 7 East, 33.4x102.2; Henry L. Slade to William A. Clark..... 90,000

80TH ST, 58 East, 18x102.2; Rose D. Putzel to Hortense Steckler..... 1

87TH ST, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 0.6x100.8; William W. Hall to Augusta Secor 500

90TH ST, n s, 308 ft w of Central Park West, 17x100.8; George A. Fisher to Nathan M. Markwell..... 100

92D ST, s w corner of Central Park West, 125x100.8; Hyman and Henry Sonn to Edward and Henry Hirsh and another... 100

94TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 3d Av, 10x—x—x 98; 94th St, n s, 285 ft e of 3d Av, 30.6x 100.8, with gore on n w side; Simon Adler to Michael M. Keshin and another... 100

99TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; David L. Eisner and another to Ellen T. Martin ..... Exchange

102D ST, s s, 180 ft e of West End Av, 20x98.7x20x97.7; Peter Wagner to Louise V. Weber..... 100

101ST ST, s s, 95 ft e of Lexington Av, 200x100.11; the People's Trust Company, executors, &c., to Samuel Green..... 42,000

102D ST, s s, 320 ft e of West End Av, 20x irregular; Peter Wagner to Louise V. Weber 100

106TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 50x 100.11; Chester A. Arthur and another to Louis Lese..... 1

113TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 100.11; William H. Bellinger to Frank H. Keeler 1

114TH ST, 103 West, 31.6x100.11; Thomas J. McLaughlin to Gibson Putzel..... 1

117TH ST, s s, 285 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 100.11; 117th St, s s, 240 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Kaufman Mandell to Charles M. Rosenthal..... 8,000

125TH ST, 520 West, 27x100.11; Arthur Gorsch to Emanuel Menline..... 32,500

132D ST, s s, 301.8 ft w of 5th Av, 38.4x 99.11; James D. Putnam to William Rosenzweig 86,750

135TH ST, 876 East, 24.7x100; Gottlob Hauser to Ella D. Hauser..... 1

148TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 50x 99.11; Melissa A. Pell to James Thomson..... 1

161ST ST, 881 East, 25x89; Katharina Ferber to Jacob M. and William Ferber.. 17,000

180TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Mapes Av, 75x 183; Carolyn B. Cohnfeld and others to Charles Bjorkegren..... 2,850

Recorded Leases.

ALTHAUS, Nicolaus, to Tobias Schreiber; 27 Avenue D, 3 years..... $420

BECKER, Margaretha, to Frederick F. Haggerty; 59 Manhattan St, 7 years... 8,000

CONSTABLE, William, to John Dausch; 1½ Jackson St, 2 years..... 300

HAMMERSCHLAG, Mark, to Max Ryshpan; 136 Ridge St, 4 11-12 years..... 2,000

KINDERGEN, Ann, to Herman Meyer; 2,236 3d Av, 3 4-12 years..... 1,200

HUPFELD, Henry L., to Arthur E. B. Marks; 638 East 143d St, 3 years..... 300

LEHNER, Joseph, to Joseph Hagen; 400 1st Av, 5 years..... 300

SATENSTEIN, Betsy, to Jacob L. Kalman; 213 Delancey St, 3 years..... 1,200

WETZLER, David, to Simon M. Sternfels; 2,263 1st Av, 5 years..... 600, 660

ZEHNDER, John J., to Peter Heinstadt; 740 10th Av, 5 years..... 1,020

Recorded Mortgages.

ASH, Mark, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 103d St, s s, 125 ft e of Riverside Drive, 3 years..... 25,000

BAUDOUINE, John F. and Charles A., executors, &c., to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company; 510 Broadway, 3 years..... 40,000

BERLAND, Max, to Kinney Agency Company; Delancey St, s s, 50 ft w of Sheriff St, installments..... 21,000

BOEHLK, Frederic W., to J. Norman Whitehouse and another, trustees; 119th St, s s, 64.5 ft e of Park Av, 5 years... 21,000

BJORKEGREN, Charles and Meta J., to Lillian E. Moffett; 180th St, s s, old line, 27 ft w of Mapes Av, 3 years..... 2,750

BOLLENBACH, Jacob, to Peter Doelger; 3,389 3d Av, non-negotiable, demand..... 1,650

BUTLER, Josephine D., to the Trustees of Columbia College; parcel in 12th Ward at centre line of 11th Av and s s of party road between lands of Moses Taylor and Sheppard Knapp, &c., (see deed,) 5 years..... 250,000

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF MERCY to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Marion Av, e s, 99.2 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 1 year..... 15,000

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF MERCY to Patrick J. and Charles Keary; Marion Av, e s, 99.2 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 3 years..... 9,000

DANZIGER, Adolph, to Louis Lese; 119th St, s s, 265 ft e of Park Av, 1 year.... 12,250

DONGAN, Herbert, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Broadway, s s corner of 78th St, 3 years..... 32,500

FEUER, Joseph, to Louis Sroka; Rivington St, s s, 68 ft e of Mangin St, installments..... 3,000

FRANK, Emil and Louisa, to Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; 7th Av, e s, 59.3 ft n of 40th St, 3 years. 2,000

FURCHTENICHT, Martin A., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 2d Av, w s, 24.3 ft s of 6th St, 5 years..... 14,000

GARCES, Augustus, Jr., to Adam Vogel; 635 East 140th St, 3 years..... 1,000

GERKEN, John, to Martha L. Rutherfurd; Central Park West, n w corner of 95th St, 5 years..... 25,000

GLEASON, Joseph J., to Catharine A. Mower; Poplar St, n s, 176.6 ft e of Forest St, 3 years..... 2,000

GLEASON, Joseph J., to Frank H. Cozzens; Lincoln St, w s, 275 ft n of road from West Farms to Westchester, 3 years..... 1,500

GLEASON, Joseph J., to Frank H. Cozzens; Poplar St, n s, 226.10 ft e of Forest St, 3 years..... 1,500

GLEASON, Joseph J., to Louise R. Edey; Lincoln St, w s, 291.8 ft n of West Farms to Westchester Road, 3 years..... 1,500

GLEASON, Joseph J., to Louise R. Edey; Lincoln St, w s, 308.4 ft n of West Farms to Westchester Road, 3 years..... 1,500

GREEN, Samuel, to the People's Trust Company, executors, &c.; 101st St, s s, 75 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year..... 19,000

GREEN, Samuel, to the People's Trust Company, executors, &c.; 101st St, s s, 195 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year..... 19,000

HAUSER, Ella D., to Gottlob Hauser; 516 East 136th St, 3 years..... 2,500

HENKE, William N. and Amelia, to Teodore B. Osborne, trustee, &c.; 41 West 50th St, 5 years..... 8,000

HERTER, Peter J., to the City Mortgage Company; 208 and 210 East 106th St, 1 year, (two mortgages,) each..... 21,500

HERTER, Peter J., to the City Mortgage Company; 294 East 106th St, 1 year..... 20,500

HERTER, Peter J., to the City Mortgage Company; 225 East 105th St, 1 year..... 19,500

IHEY, George and Marianna, to Rosa Palm; Union Av, w s, 175 ft s of 165th St, 5 years..... 10,000

HORNBLEIBER, Daniel F., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 2,062 8th Av, leasehold, demand..... 2,000

JESSURUN, Louis E., to John W. Cornish; 135th St, s s, 750 ft w of Home Av, ½ part, 1 year..... 1,830

KALMAN, Jacob L., to Ernest Ochs; 213 Delancey St, leasehold, demand..... 1,000

KRAKOWER, Tobias, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 83d St, n s, 289.2 ft e of Park Av, 1 year..... 8,000

KOTTEK, Jacob, to Angel J. Simpson; 7 Lewis St, 1 year..... 6,500

LESE, Louis, to Elizabeth E. Molter; 170 Chrystie St, 5 years..... 13,000

LESE, Louis, to Samuel Powel; 168 Chrystie St, 5 years..... 17,000

LESE, Louis, to American Mortgage Company; 168 and 170 Chrystie St, 1 year..... 4,000

LESE, Louis, to American Mortgage Company; 106th St, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 10,000

MASON, Alexander T., to Louisa W. Taylor; 119 East 57th St, 5 years..... 27,000

McCLURE, John and Mary, to Frank H. Cozzens; 259 West 52d St, 3 years..... 12,000

McCOY, Peter J., to Henry G. Trevor and another; Riverdale Av, parcel of 14 200-100 acres, 5 years..... 47,500

McLAUGHLIN, Thomas J., to Gibson Putzel; Broadway, s e corner of 78th St, 1 year..... 6,500

MEEHAN, James F., to Milton E. Oppenheimer; Westchester Av at n s of 156th St, 87 ft e to Tinton Av, x110.7x irregular, 1 year..... 71,000

MEYER, Theodore, to Michael Hertle; 508 East 5th St, leasehold, installments..... 2,000

MEYER, Charles, to Newburg Savings Bank; 306 West 19th St, 5 years..... 7,000

MORRIS, Sophia, individually and as executrix, to Addie A. La Coste; Courtlandt Av, e s, 25 ft n of 150th St, ½ year..... 300

MORGENSTERN, Hannah, to Mary E. Noble Hand; 430 East Houston St, 3 years..... 7,000

MULLAY, Meredith J., to Andrew Mayer; Wales Av, w s, 237.7 ft s of Westchester Av, ½ year..... 2,297

OCHSE, Maria, executrix, &c., to the German Savings Bank; 10th St, n s, 47.10 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year..... 10,000

OLSEN, Ole H., to Abraham Boehm and Lewis Coon; 23 Washington Place, 1 year..... 27,500

OLSEN, Ole H., to Abraham Boehm and another; 25 Washington Place, 1 year.. 60,000

PRINCE, Therese H., to Gisela Boekelman; 136th St, s s, 216.8 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years..... 8,000

PUTNEY, Rebecca E., to the Broadway Savings Bank; 42d St, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year..... 10,000

ROSENBERG, Louis, to Jacob Valentine and Moses Rabinowitz; 178 East 75th St, ½ year..... 5,000

ROSENTHAL, Charles M., to Kaufman Mandell; 117th St, s s, 285 ft e of 5th Av; also 117th St, s s, 260 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 3,250

REEDY, Michael and Elizabeth, to Harlem Savings Bank; Beach Av, w s, 166.8 ft n of 147th St, 1 year..... 1

REEDY, Michael and Elizabeth, to Harlem Savings Bank; Beach Av, w s, 183.4 ft n of 147th St, 1 year..... 2,000

REEDY, Michael and Elizabeth, to Harlem Savings Bank; Beach Av, w s, 150 ft n of 147th St, 1 year..... 2,000

SHUMAN, Herbert A., to Mary A. McGown and another, executors, &c.; Brook Av, n w corner of 163th St, 3 years..... 13,500

SHIPMAN, Herbert A., to Joseph C. Schrader; Brook Av, n w corner of 163th St, 1 year..... 3,500

SCHEURER, John C. and Mathilde, to John F. Boss; 24 Av, e s, 50.8 ft s of 90th St, 3 years..... 14,000

SCHUMACHER, Jacob L., to Mary A. Walsh; 722 Greenwich St, 5 years..... 7,500

SCHRANK, George, and another to John F. Steeves; 3d Av, w s, 125 ft n of 183d St, ½ year..... 11,000

SEYMOUR, Estelia, to Charles A. Wagner; Manhattan Av, w s, 17.7 ft n of 105th St, 3 years..... 7,500

SINNOTT, Margaret, and others to Maggie V. Collins; 165th St, n s, 107.3 ft e of Kelly St; 165th St, n s, 50.6 ft e of Tiffany St, 3 years..... 400

SMITH, Adalyn M., to George Stark; Jerome Av, w s, at e s of old Anderson Av, 1-3 year..... 11,000

STRANGE, William C., to Gertrude Leslie; 42 West 20th St, 3 years..... 30,000

TERMINAL IMPROVEMENT COMPANY to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 11th Av, n w corner of 28th St, 1 year..... 115,000

THEDFORD, Thomas, to Annie R. Bafferdorf; 411 10th Av, 1 year..... 9,000

WEBER, Louise V., to Fanny Maginn; 102d St, s s, 120 ft e of West End Av, 1 year..... 3,000

WEBER, Louise V., to Fanny Maginn; 244 West 102d St, 1 year..... 3,000

WEBER, Louise V., to Peter Wagner; 102d St, s s, 120 ft e of West End Av, 1-3 year..... 2,100

WHELAN, Michael J., to Lewis D. Howes; Wales Av, w s, 312.7 ft s of Westchester Av, due as per bond..... 1,900

WITTSCHEN, Julia S., and Emma R. Wolters to Robert P. Lee, trustee, &c.; 142d St, n s, 250 ft e of Willis Av, 5 years..... 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BISHOP, Caroline C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... $5,000

BUTLER, Jacob D., to Otto L. Stix..... 20,510

CAMPBELL, Margaret, and another, administrators, &c., to Orleana R. E. Pell. 18,000

CORSA, James I., to Moses G. Wright... 2,400

DE NOTTBECK, Cecilia, L., to May Ten Eyck 30,000

FOSTER, William H., and another, executors, &c., to Milton H. Robertson, ½ part 1,189

FLETCHER, Andrew, and others, executors, &c., to Ella J. Colwell, two assignments..... Nom.

GALEWSKI, Helene, to Henri Strasbourger 1,245

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to Michaelis H. Ziegel 5,000

HOWES, Lewis D., to George D. Brown... Nom.

JARVIS, Nathaniel, Jr., to Julia L. Loos. Nom.

LYNCH, Franklin, to Francis B. Chedsey. 2,067

PFARR, Anna M., to Daniel S. Decker... Nom.

PELL, Orleana R. E., to Margaret Campbell 12,000

POWELL, Sarah H., to the Women's Prison Association and Home..... 4,000

POWER, Maria M., and another to Emma F. McNall..... 12,000

RICHARDS, Guy, executor, &c., to William E. Verplanck, trustee, &c..... 6,000

RUPP, Marie, to Jakob and Rosa Martin.. 400

SLOWEY, Emma C., to Maria M. Power and another 4,000

STARR, Walter D., to Corn Exchange Bank..... Nom.

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to S. B. Patterson, trustee, &c..... 3,300

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Elizabeth Rosenbaum, guardian, &c..... 13,000

WOLFF, Tillie, to Nettle M. Roe..... 10,000

WALLACH, Hannah, to Israel Josefsohn. 1,015

Mechanics' Liens.

BEACH AV, 100 to 108; George Raub against Charles Schneider, owner; William Schiebel, contractor..... $90

BEACH AV, 100 to 108; George Raub against Charles Schneider, owner and contractor 29

BROOK Av, e s, 236 ft s of 168th St, 75x100; Eastern Hydraulic Press Brick Company against Dennis Farrell, owner; William Algie, owner and contractor.

CLINTON AV, n w corner of 169th St, 181.6x88.10x137.1x88.10; Kasimir Lofnik against Margarethe Stresse, owner; Herman Stresse, contractor..... 1,500

ELTON AV, n w corner of 160th St, 49x 100; Ignac Vrasda against James A. Simpson, owner and contractor; Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company, owners 307

SOUTH ST, 380 and 387, n w corner of Jackson St; John C. Orr & Co. against Solomon Levin, owner; Ely Greenblatt, contractor 1,254

THOMPSON ST, 97; B. Pozzo & Son against William F. White, owner; Dionisi Catarsi and Romualdo Pieri, contractors 895

27TH ST, 244 to 248 West; Sebastiano Grossi and another against William H. Gildersleeve, owner and contractor.... 400

27TH ST, 244 to 248 West; Pietro De Respires against William H. Gildersleeve, owner and contractor..... 373

27TH ST, n s, 225.5 ft w of 7th Av, 25x98.9; Charles H. Stein against R. Anna Cary, individually and as executrix, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. J. Kracht.

51ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; John C. Boyle, trustee, &c., against Stephan Schramel and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De Grove & Riker.

63D ST, n s, 239.7 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.9x 100.5; the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States against Anthony A. Hughes and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. E. Stiger.

119TH ST, n s, 221.5 ft w of 5th Av, 27.10x irregular; Henry Siebert, Jr., against Charles Brownold and others, (action to determine ownership, &c.;) attorney, W. H. Knox.

133D ST, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 125x99.4; Mollie Lowenthal against George Behnken and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Bittner.

144TH ST, s s, 30 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x 99.11; Fannie Falk against Carrie M. Vermilya and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wallach & Cook.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $ .500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank.
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY;
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
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Lists of current offerings sent on application.
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36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
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BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK
GEORGE H. ROBINSON,
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Members New York Stock Exchange,
ESTABLISHED 1886.
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STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
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Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St. New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Company
Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.
Utah and Northern Railway Company
First Mortgage 7% Bonds.
Utah and Northern Railway Company
Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.

Coupons due July 1st, 1899, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 26th, 1899.
OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD COMPANY
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that Coupons No. 4, due July 1, 1899, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid at maturity, upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 26, 1899. Coupons Nos. 2 and 3 are payable by The Mercantile Trust Co. of New York.
The Books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, June 24, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 1.
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

Bonds of the above-named company maturing July 1, 1899, secured upon lands known as the Valley Furnace estate, will be paid at either of our offices at maturity.
Registered bonds must be properly assigned.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $2,750,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$12,000,000
First Mortgage Collateral Trust 4½ Per Cent. Fifty Year Gold Bonds,
OF THE
Washington Traction & Electric Co.

DATED JUNE 1, 1899. DUE JUNE 1, 1949.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS without deduction for any tax imposed by the United States or any State or Municipal Authority, which the Traction Company may be required to pay or to retain therefrom under and by reason of any present or future law.

Interest Payable June 1 and December 1 at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company in the City of New York. Bonds may be redeemed at option of Company at 107½ and accrued interest, upon five months' notice.

United States Mortgage & Trust Company, Trustee.

THE WASHINGTON TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY controls, by the ownership of over 90% of their respective capital stocks, the following Street Railroads and Electric Light Companies in the City of Washington, D. C.:

STREET RAILROADS:

METROPOLITAN RAILROAD CO.,
COLUMBIA RAILWAY COMPANY,
BRIGHTWOOD RAILWAY COMPANY,
WASHINGTON, WOODSIDE AND FOREST GLEN RAILWAY COMPANY,
ANACOSTIA AND POTOMAC RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
WASHINGTON AND GREAT FALLS ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
GEORGETOWN AND TENNALLYTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY,
WASHINGTON AND ROCKVILLE RAILWAY COMPANY.

ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANIES:

POTOMAC ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY,
UNITED STATES ELECTRIC LIGHTING COMPANY.

These are the only Electric Light Companies now operating or authorized to operate in the City of Washington, D. C.

The Railroad Companies have 116.38 miles of track, all of which is under electric traction, or in process of conversion.

The Electric Light Companies have seventy-two miles of subways, with about four hundred miles of duct, besides many miles of overhead wires.

BONDS.

Authorized Issue, $20,000,000.00.	
Reserved to retire outstanding bonds of constituent companies	**$6,558,000 00**
Held for future uses of Company	**1,442,000 00**
Now Issued	**12,000,000 00**
Total	**$20,000,000 00**

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A STATEMENT MADE TO THE BANKERS BY MESSRS. F. C. STEVENS, O. T. CROSBY, AND C. A. LIEB (COPIES OF WHICH MAY BE HAD IF DESIRED).

"THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF CASH ON HAND IN THE TREASURIES OF THE VARIOUS COMPANIES, A PORTION OF WHICH IS BEING USED IN SUBSTITUTING ELECTRIC TRACTION FOR CABLE AND HORSE POWER AND IN BUILDING EXTENSIONS, TOGETHER WITH THE CASH NOW TO BE PROVIDED FOR SIMILAR PURPOSES, AND FOR THE ACQUISITION OF OUTSTANDING SHARES AND AS SECURITY FOR THE FIRST YEAR'S INTEREST ON BONDS IS APPROXIMATELY $8,275,000.00.

The work of reconstruction and the building of extensions will be virtually completed about September 1st, 1899. With the advantages to be derived from the amalgamation of the properties, the utilization of underground electric power, the railway extensions, and the general extension of the electric-light lines recently authorized by Congress, we estimate for the year beginning July 1st, 1899:

GROSS EARNINGS:

From Railway properties	**$1,750,000 00**
From Lighting properties	**550,000 00**
Total	**$2,300,000 00**
Operating expenses	**1,150,000 00**
Net income	**$1,150,000 00**
Total fixed charges	**887,480 00**
Surplus	**$262,520 00**

In our opinion this estimate will be exceeded by the actual results.

In fact, the figures arrived at by Messrs. H. H. Vreeland and F. S. Pearson of the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company of New York, men justly considered pre-eminent as street railroad experts, are, as appear in their appended reports, in excess of our estimates.

Dr. Louis Duncan of Baltimore, Electrical Engineer of the Third Avenue Railroad System of New York, concurs in these figures.

The Report of Messrs. Vreeland & Pearson, above referred to, is as follows:

CABLE BUILDING, 621 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, May 31, 1899.

GEORGE W. YOUNG, Esq.,
President United States Mortgage and Trust Co.,
59 Cedar Street, New York.

Dear Sir:

By your request we have examined the Washington Street Railway and Electric Lighting Properties, the control of which is about to be transferred to the Washington Traction and Electric Company, and also have studied the reports and estimates of Mr. Oscar T. Crosby and Dr. Louis Duncan

From our examination, it is apparent that the conditions in Washington are particularly favorable for such a plan as thereby a large increase in gross revenue should be obtained and a material reduction in operating expenses effected.

The street railway properties have been subject to the disadvantages of independent operation, and on this account the suburban lines have been unable to reach the shopping districts and other important points in the heart of the City.

This condition of affairs has, without question, retarded the development and growth of the suburbs, and when under the proposed plan through cars are run to this section of the City, from the suburbs, the traffic in this outside territory should be materially increased.

The opening of the new routes and lines of travel now made feasible should greatly benefit the public and add largely to the revenue of the City itself.

A substantial portion of the mileage of the roads is still operated by animal traction, and when these lines are equipped with electricity a large increase in revenue should be obtained.

In view of the present revenue of the various street railway lines and the increase due to electric equipment as shown by the experience in other cities, as well as the increase to be expected from a consolidated management, we are convinced that the gross revenue of these properties will equal $1,850,000.00 per year.

The cost of operation on many of the lines is much above the average, and would appear to be excessive under the conditions existing in the City of Washington, where the climate is much more favorable to electric traction than in New York and other Northern cities. This large cost of operating has been due undoubtedly to the necessity of maintaining so many different organizations. Under the proposed plan with the properties under the direction of capable men, the cost of operation should not exceed fifty per cent. of the gross income, and this percentage should be greatly reduced until about forty per cent. covers the actual cost of operation.

The City of Washington offers an attractive field for the electric-lighting business. But for the undue competition between the two companies, and the legal restrictions as to extensions now removed by Congress, their respective gross and net revenue would have been considerably increased. As an illustration it may be mentioned that the revenue of the Gas Company from public lighting has been about $190,000, as against $65,000 for both of the Electric Lighting Companies.

In a city like Washington, especially where electric lighting is far preferable, this result is wholly disproportionate, and under normal conditions should be practically reversed. Moreover, in a city the size of Washington, the present gross revenue of the two companies is extremely small, and under proper management should be largely increased.

With the contracts which the companies now have in hand, and allowing about twelve per cent. normal increase, the gross revenue for the first year should be about $550,000.00.

By close attention to development of new business on the part of the management, this gross revenue should be increased within three years to nearly if not quite $1,000,000. The cost of operating the electric lighting plant should not exceed the percentage required for the operation of the railroads.

We should estimate the combined revenue for the lighting and railway companies at about $2,400,000.00, and within three years there should be combined revenue of at least $3,000,000.00.

As regards the extensions which it is proposed to build, and the reconstruction of the present lines with the electric conduit system, we are informed that the company has on hand, or is about to provide, about $3,500,000.00, which amount we consider ample for the purpose intended.

We remain,

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) H. H. VREELAND (Prest. Metropolitan St. R'way Co. of New York.)
F. S. PEARSON (Chief Engineer Metropolitan St. Railway Co. of New York.)

Application will be made to list the bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

CIRCULARS CONTAINING FULL STATEMENTS AND REPORTS AND COPIES OF THE MORTGAGE MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

HAVING SOLD $4,250,000 OF THE ABOVE BONDS WE OFFER THE REMAINING $7,750,000 AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

APPLICATIONS FOR BONDS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY CHECK FOR 5 PER CENT. OF THE PAR OF THE BONDS SUBSCRIBED FOR; BALANCE PAYABLE ON ALLOTMENT AT WHICH TIME INTERIM CERTIFICATES OF THE TRUST COMPANY WILL BE DELIVERED FOR THE BONDS.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS WILL BE OPENED AT THE OFFICES OF THE UNDERSIGNED, ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1899, AT 10 A. M., AND CLOSE AT OR BEFORE 3 P. M. ON THE SAME DAY.

THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO REDUCE OR REJECT ANY SUBSCRIPTION.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY,
59 Cedar Street, New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY,
59 Wall Street, New York.
Cor. 4th & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.
50 State Street, Boston.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
120 Broadway, New York.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$3,500,000
7% Cumulative Preferred Stock
OF THE
Kern Incandescent Gas Light Co.

SHARE CAPITAL, $12,000,000.

$4,000,000 7% CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK, $8,000,000 COMMON STOCK.

OFFICERS:
HARRY KEENE, President.
FRANK S. HASTINGS, Vice President.
CASIMIR TAG, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

E. C. BENEDICT	29 Broad Street, New York.
JAMES JOURDAN	President New Amsterdam and Brooklyn Union Gas Cos.
FRANK ROCKEFELLER	Vice-President Standard Oil Co.
JULIUS MOELLER	Managing Director Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light Co. of England.
FREDERIC R. COUDERT	Coudert Brothers, New York.
HARRY KEENE	Director New Amsterdam Gas Co.
JOHN SLOANE	W. & J. Sloane.
H. S. HOLT	President Montreal Gas Co.
CHARLES W. MAYER	100 Broadway, New York.
CASIMIR TAG	President German-American Bank, New York.
FRANK S. HASTINGS	President Indianapolis Gas Co.
ALFRED A. COWLES	Vice-President Ansonia Brass and Copper Co.
JOHN FOX	253 Broadway, New York.
W. L. ELKINS, JR.	Philadelphia.
HAMILTON FISH KEAN	Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., New York.
FRED. De L. WILLIAMS	Director Austrian and English Welsbach Cos.

COUNSEL: COUDERT BROTHERS, 71 Broadway, New York.
Associate Counsel: Betts, Betts, Sheffield & Betts, 120 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK, June 10, 1899.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING AND TRUST CO, NEW YORK CITY.

GENTLEMEN:

The Kern Incandescent Gas Light Company owns the Kern Light for the United States, Canada and Mexico and all rights for Central and South America.

The Kern Incandescent Gas Light Co. has been underwritten by leading financial men in New York and elsewhere. By means of such underwriting the Kern Light has been purchased and ample working capital provided.

This light has been examined by a number of the principal Gas experts in the United States, and pronounced superior to any other. The rights for Europe have been purchased by the **Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light Company of England**, who are now bringing the light into general use, replacing with it their own Welsbach light.

The **Kern Light** enables gas companies to compete successfully with electric lighting by supplying a better light at a small fraction of the cost with gas of any quality.

The Kern Light gives from 30 to 40 candles per cubic foot of gas as against 15 to 18 produced by the Welsbach; and with one foot of gas it gives a better light and greater candle power than the ordinary burner consuming five feet. Equally satisfactory results are obtained with natural or artificial gas of any quality.

It is simple in its application and inexpensive in its use.

The **Kern System** is equally applicable to **Power, Heating and Cooking.**

Yours truly,
KERN INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT CO.,
By ERNEST F. AYRAULT, Secretary.

$3,500,000
OF THE
7 Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock is offered for public subscription **AT PAR**, with a bonus of **One Share of Common Stock** for every **Two Shares of Preferred Stock** allotted.

Subscriptions will be received by the
International Banking and Trust Co., 149 B'way, New York.
Produce Exchange Trust Co., 26 B'way, New York.
Investment Company of Philadelphia.
Beacon Trust Co. of Boston.

Certified checks for 25 per cent., payable to the order of International Banking and Trust Company, must accompany each subscription. The balance is payable on allotment, to be made within ten (10) days after the close of the subscription. Allotments will be made in order of priority of receipt of the subscription. The right to reduce or reject any subscription is reserved.

Subscription list will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 22d day of June, 1899, and close on Thursday, the 29th day of June, 1899, or earlier.

The Kern Light is on exhibition at Room No. 4, 149 Broadway, New York City.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY.
(Incorporated under New York State Special and Perpetual Charter.)
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS PAID IN, $1,500,000.
Principal Offices, 149 Broadway, New York City.

OFFICERS:
President, STEWART BROWNE.
Vice Presidents, JOSEPH T. LOW. W. H. CHESEBROUGH.
Secretaries, JOHN B. DUER. T. H. FROEHLICH.
Asst. Sec'y, M. F. WALSH.

DIRECTORS:

GEORGE CROCKER	Vice President, Southern Pacific Co., New York.
ROBERT A. CHESEBROUGH	President, Chesebrough Mfg. Co., New York.
H. B. HOLLINS	H. B. Hollins & Co., Bankers, New York.
CHARLES R. FLINT	Flint, Eddy & Co., S. American Merchants, N. Y.
STEWART BROWNE	President.
EDWARD E. McCALL	Counsel, New York Life Insurance Co., N. Y.
FRANK ROCKEFELLER	Vice-President, Standard Oil Company.
A. S. HEIDELBACH	Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., Bankers, N. Y.
E. F. C. YOUNG	President, First National Bank, Jersey City.
JOSEPH T. LOW	Director, Equitable Life Assurance Society.
FREDERIC R. COUDERT	Coudert Brothers, New York.
BENJAMIN F. TRACY	Ex-Secretary of the Navy, New York.
JOHN K. COWEN	President, Baltimore & Ohio R.R., Baltimore, Md.
J. G. JENKINS	President, First National Bank of Brooklyn.
SIDNEY F. TYLER	President, Fourth Street National Bank, Phila.
C. B. DAVISON	Bayne & Davison, New York.
JOHN D. WING	Wing & Evans, Merchants, New York.
TURNER A. BEALL	President, Produce Exchange Trust Co., N. Y.
THEO. H. PRICE	Price, McCormick & Co., Bankers, New York.
OAKLEIGH THORNE	Vice-President, Union Switch & Signal Co., N. Y.
ALFRED M. HOYT	Capitalist, New York.
PERCIVAL KNAUTH	Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Bankers, New York.
EDWARD W. SCOTT	President, Provident Savings Life, New York.
MAXWELL WOODHULL	Washington, D. C.
JOHN McANERNEY	President, Seventh National Bank, New York.
ANDREW HAMILTON	Counsel, New York Life Insurance Company.
R. LANCASTER WILLIAMS	John L. Williams & Sons, Bankers, Richmond.
R. L. EDWARDS	President, Bank of the State of New York.
F. R. COUDERT, JR.	Attorney at Law, New York.
W. HOWARD GILDER	New York Stock Exchange, New York.
J. W. MIDDENDORF	Middendorf, Oliver & Co., Bankers, Baltimore.
JOHN HONE	New York Stock Exchange, New York.
E. C. POTTER	Real Estate, New York.
ERNST THALMANN	Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., Bankers, New York.
A. R. PICK	A. R. Pick & Co., Bankers, New York.
WM. H. CHESEBROUGH	Vice-President.
MARSHALL S. DRIGGS	President, Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.
GEORGE W. ELKINS	United Gas Improvement Co., Philadelphia.
E. A. DE LIMA	D. A. de Lima & Co., S. American Merchants, N.Y.
W. H. LLEWELLYN	New York.
BERNARD BARUCH	A. A. Housman & Co., Bankers, New York.
LEONARD LEWISOHN	Lewisohn Brothers, New York.

FINANCIAL.

ISSUE OF
$3,232,000
First Consolidated Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. 30 Year Gold Bonds
(DUE MAY 1ST, 1929),
AND
14,000 Shares 5 per cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock
OF
The United Electric Light and Power Company,
OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

THE UNITED ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY is a consolidation of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company with the Brush Electric Company, and owns all the bonds and all the stock of the Northern Electric Company, thus being a practical consolidation of ALL THE ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

The capitalization of the United Electric Light and Power Company is as follows:

First consolidated mortgage 4½ per cent. 30-year gold bonds	**$4,500,000**
5 per cent. cumulative preferred stock	**1,000,000**
Common stock	**2,000,000**

Statements prepared for us from the books of the constituent companies, operated separately and in active competition, show for the twelve months ending December 31st, 1898, combined gross earnings of over $602,000, and for several years past a net income considerably in excess of the present fixed charges of The United Electric Light and Power Company. The reports of experts indicate a great reduction in operating expenses as a direct result of the consolidation of the several companies, thereby largely increasing the net earnings apart from any estimated increase in gross receipts.

The FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS of The United Electric Light and Power Company are coupon, of $1,000 each, payable to bearer, with privilege of registration of principal, and are a lien upon all the properties, rights, franchises, etc., now owned or which may hereafter be acquired by that Company, subject only to $268,000 underlying bonds outstanding. Principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of, or equal to, the present standard of weight and fineness, without any deduction for any tax or taxes which the Company may be required to retain or deduct therefrom by any present or future law of the United States, or of the State of Maryland for State purposes.

Interest payable semi-annually on the first of November and first of May at the banking-house of Alexander Brown & Sons, Baltimore.

Maryland Trust Company, Trustee of the mortgage.

Of the total amount of first consolidated bonds authorized under the mortgage $268,000 are to be reserved to provide, at or before maturity, for an equal amount of underlying bonds, being the total amount of such bonds outstanding, $1,000,000 bonds are to be held in the treasury of the Company, to be issued only if and as future requirements of the Company may demand, leaving $3,232,000 bonds to be issued at once.

The PREFERRED STOCK, of the par value of $50 per share, is limited to 20,000 shares, of which 6,000 shares are to be reserved in the treasury of the Company, to be issued only if and as future requirements of the Company may demand.

This stock is entitled to cumulative preferential dividends payable out of the net earnings of the Company at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, semi-annually, November first and May first in each and every year.

Application will be made to have the bonds and preferred stock "listed" on the Baltimore Stock Exchange.

After careful investigation we have purchased the above $3,232,000 bonds and the 14,000 shares of preferred stock, and now offer the bonds for sale at par and accrued interest and the preferred stock at forty dollars ($40) per share and accrued dividend, at which price this stock would yield a net income of about 6¼ per cent. per annum. Each to be paid for on Monday, the 3d day of July, 1899, at which time negotiable receipts will be issued, exchangeable for bonds and preferred stock, if the engraved bonds and certificates of stock are not then ready for delivery.

Copies of the Agreement for Consolidation, mortgage, counsel's opinion, etc., may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Subscriptions for the bonds and preferred stock will be received until 12 o'clock Friday, the 23d day of June, 1899, but the right is reserved to reject applications, to close the subscriptions earlier than the said date, and to allot smaller amounts than those applied for. Allotments will be made as promptly as possible after the closing of subscriptions.

Alex. Brown & Sons,
Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Co.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

June 19th, 1899.

To the Holders of Trust Certificates for the Preferred & Common Stock of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Voting Trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, you are hereby notified that a meeting of the holders of Trust Certificates issued by the undersigned for the Preferred and Common Stock of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has been called, to be held at the office of said Railroad Company, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, N. Y., on June 26, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon the proposition to increase the amount of said Preferred Stock by the issue of $20,000,000 par value additional of such Preferred Stock, and to increase the amount of said Common Stock by the issue of $10,000,000 par value additional of said Common Stock, in order to carry out the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company, dated December 15, 1898. The transfer books will be closed on June 16, 1899, at three o'clock P. M., and will be reopened June 27, 1899.

Dated New York, May 29, 1899.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
ABRAHAM WOLFF,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES H. COSTER,
Voting Trustees.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1888, in accordance with the terms and provisions of Article Four of said Deed of Trust, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on July 8th, 1899, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, of Bonds secured by said Deed of Trust, at a rate not exceeding par and ten per centum premium, to such amount with the premium as shall not exceed $25,585.18.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

Republic Iron and Steel Stocks
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R.R. Co.

Further deposits of stock and bonds above named will be received by The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York until further notice, under an agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company.

Securities may be withdrawn by non-assenting depositors if the Plan of Readjustment shall not prove to be satisfactory to them.

An amount equal to the interest maturing April 1st, 1899, will be advanced to depositing bondholders.

The Committee is of the opinion that no intelligent Plan of Readjustment can be formulated until a physical examination showing the needs of the property, and an examination of the accounts shall have been completed. The result of such examinations will form a proper basis for a plan. Until the recent changes in the personnel of this Committee and Receivership, satisfactory arrangements could not be made for such examinations. At the request of, and in conjunction with the representatives of the Amsterdam bondholders, expert accountants have been appointed to examine the books and accounts, and an expert has also been appointed for the physical examination. The plan will be formulated as soon as these examinations shall have been completed.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company, and application for their listing on the New York Stock Exchange will be made in due course.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.

W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

To the Stockholders of Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. Co., Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western R. R. Co., Chicago & West Michigan R'way Co.:

A MAJORITY of the preferred and common stock of each of the three railroad companies having been deposited subject to the plan and agreement dated May 20, 1899, for the Union and Readjustment of the Capitalization of said Companies, SAID PLAN HAS BEEN DECLARED OPERATIVE by the undersigned Committee. The Committee have, in response to NUMEROUS REQUESTS, EXTENDED UNTIL JULY 10, 1899, the time within which stock may be deposited under the terms of their circular of May 20. After July 10, deposits will be received only upon such terms as the Committee may impose.

Dated June 21, 1899.

WILLIAM W. CRAPO, Chairman;
MARK T. COX,
JOHN M. GRAHAM,
CHARLES M. HEALD,
CHARLES MERRIAM,
OLIVER W. MINK,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
NATHANIEL THAYER,
Committee.

ROBERT R. BROWN, Secretary, 40 Wall St., New York.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, 40 Wall St., New York, Counsel to the Committee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer,
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, June 21, 1899,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)

1 share New York Law Institute.
$25,800 Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. (Ctfs. of Dep.) Deb. Bds., J. B. Watkins Land Mtge. Co.
20 shs. Globe Fire Ins. Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
100 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
$5,000 Silver Springs, Ocala and Gulf R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Bonds.
45 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
97 shs. Broadway Bank.
30 shs. Importers and Traders' Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Manhattan Company Bank.
32 shs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
3 shs. N. Y. Life Insurance and Trust Co.
35 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
3 shs. American Surety Co.
$5,000 Denver and Rio Grande R. R. Impt. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1928.
$5,000 Lake Erie and Western R. R. 2d 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
$5,000 Missouri Pacific Bonds, Coll. Trust 5 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$5,000 Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. Gen. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1943.
20 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
$500 Atch. and Nebraska R. R. 1st Mtge. Guar. 7 p. c. Bd., 1908.
$5,000 Gramercy Sugar Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1923.
9 shs. National City Bank.
100 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$5,000 Albany and Susq. R. R. Consol. 7 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$9,000 Chi., Ind. and Louisville R. R. 5 p. c. Refunding Bds., 1947.
$5,000 Gramercy Sugar Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1923.
20 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. Pfd. 1st Asst. pd.
80 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin com. 1st Asst. pd.
$20,000 Gramercy Sugar Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1923.
25 shs. City Trust Co.
10 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
100 shs. American Surety Co.
20 shs. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
200 shs. Indianapolis Gas Co.
$30,000 Staten Island R. R. Co. 1st 4½ p. c. Bds., 1943, Guar.
$20,000 Chic. and No. West. R. R. (Meno. Extn.) 7 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$10,000 Chic. and No. West. R. R. (Mil. and Mad.) 6 p. c. Bds., 1905.
$34,000 Chic., Burlington and Quincy R. R. 7 p. c. Bds., 1903.
$25,000 Albany and Susq. R. R. 1st Consid. 7 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$14,000 Morris and Essex R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1914.
$25,000 Chic. and No. West. R. R. (Iowa Div.) 4½ p. c. Bds., 1902
$10,000 Silver Spring, Ocala and Gulf R. R. 1st Mtge. L. G. Skg. Fd. 4 p. c. Bds., 1918.
8 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
200 shs. Atlantic Coast Elec. Ry. Co.
$5,000 Rochester Passenger Ry. Consol. 5 p. c. Bds., 1930.
$4,000 Boston and N. Y. Air Line R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$8,000 Mil., Lake Shore and West. R. R. (Mich. Div.) 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1924.
75 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
20 shs. Western National Bank.
$5,000 Indapls. and Vincennes R. R. 1st 7 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$2,000 Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of N. Y. Consid. 5 p. c. Bds., 1995.
$2,000 Pitts., Ft. Wayne and Chic. Ry. 2d Mtge. 7 p. c. Indorsed Bds., 1912.
$3,000 Northern Union Gas Co. 1st 5 p. c., Bds., 1927.
40 shs. National Surety Co.
$5,000 Detroit and Mackinac R. R. 4 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1995.
$215,000 Shore Line Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1910, Nov., 1895, Coups.
12 shs. American Bond & Mtge. Guar. Co.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Exchange Fire Insurance Company,
37 Pine St.
New York, June 14, 1899.

The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of the Exchange Fire Ins. Co. will be held at the office of the Company, 37 Pine Street, WEDNESDAY, 28th inst. Poll open from 12 to 1 o'clock. C. S. FOUNTAIN, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

234 FIFTH AVE.,
Branch Offices, 66 Broadway.
New York, June 13, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½ %) from net earnings on the capital stock of this Company, payable July 1st, 1899, to stockholders of record June 20, 1899. Transfer books will close June 20th, 1899, at 3 P. M., and reopen July 3d, 1899.

ALFRED B. MACLAY, Secretary.

American Beet Sugar Company,

32 Nassau St., New York.

Interest on Preferred Stock.

Interest at 6% per annum from April 18th, 1899, to July 1st, 1899, will be paid at the Company's office, on the par of the preferred stock of the Company on and after July 1st to Preferred Stockholders of record on June 22d. Books close at the office of the CORPORATION TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY, 27 Pine St., New York, June 22d, at 3 P. M. and reopen July 5th at 10 A. M.

S. D. SCHENCK, Treas.

Knickerbocker Ice Company,

Chicago, Ill., June 14th, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company, payable July 1, 1899, to stockholders of record of June 21st, 1899, and also a quarterly dividend of 1½ PER CENT. on the common stock, payable July 1st, 1899, to stockholders of record of June 21st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on June 21st and remain closed until July 3d, 1899. Checks will be mailed to the stockholders by the Central Trust Company of New York.

WILLIAM A. WALTER, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,

May 29th, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899.

C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Royal Baking Powder Company.

New York, June 14, 1899.

A dividend of 2% for the four months ending June 30, 1899, will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company July 1, 1899, to stockholders of record at close of business June 24, 1899.

Transfer books will close at 12 M. June 24, 1899, and reopen at 10 A. M. July 3, 1899.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN MORRIS, Treasurer.

Irving National Bank,

NEW YORK.

June 20th, 1899.

68th Consecutive Dividend.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1899, to Stockholders of record on this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date, and checks mailed to Stockholders.

J. DENNISON, Cashier.

National Wall Paper Company,

416, 418, 420, 422 BROOME STREET,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

The Board of Directors has declared that a quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the Debenture Stock of this Company be paid on July 1st, 1899.

Checks will be mailed from this office.

Transfer Books will be closed on June 27th, 1899, and reopen on July 3d, 1899.

GEORGE W. WHITE, Secretary.

Office of the
Empire Steel & Iron Company,

71 Broadway, New York, N. Y., June 20th, 1899.

The Board of Directors of Empire Steel & Iron Co. this day declared a dividend from net earnings, at the rate of 6% per annum, to the holders of its preferred stock, of record June 26th, payable July 1st. The transfer books will will close at 3 P. M. June 26th and open July 2d. Dividend checks will be mailed.

ELEN WRIGHT Secretary.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.

DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Saturday 1st July proximo.

Transfer books will be closed Saturday, June 24, 1899, at close of business, and reopened Monday, July 3, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST CONsolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company, will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Saturday, June 24, at 12 M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, 1899, and will open July 1, 1899, at 10 A. M.

JOSIAH M. HILL, Secretary.
Washington, D. C., June 17, 1899.

Title Guarantee and Trust Co.,

146 Broadway, New York, June 20, 1899.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Trustees, payable July 1, 1899, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books, at 3 P. M. on June 23. The books will be opened at 10 A. M., July 1.

EDWARD C. STANLEY, Treasurer.

The Central National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

New York, June 20, 1899.

SIXTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1899.

The transfer books will be closed from 12 M. June 24, 1899, to the morning of July 1, 1899.

C. S. YOUNG, Cashier.

United Traction & Electric Company.

Jersey City, N. J., June 19, 1899.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of July, 1899. Transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 3d proximo, inclusive.

S. D. OLCOTT, Treasurer.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,

New York, June 20th, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The National Park Bank of New York,

June 20th, 1899.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the stock of this Bank, free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York,

New York, June 20th, 1899.

A dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.

New York, June 20, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1899.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 1, 1899.

CHAS. COLNEY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Bowery Savings Bank,

128 and 130 BOWERY.

New York, June 20, 1899.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on or after Monday, July 17, 1899.

Money deposited on or before July 10, 1899, will draw interest from July 1.

OBED D. HICKS, President.

Metropolitan Savings Bank

1 and 3 THIRD AVE. (opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1851. **92D DIVIDEND.**

New York, June 13th, 1899.

INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1899 at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

Will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-law of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 19TH, 1899.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st, 1899.

JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHEERER, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New York, June 21, 1899.

We have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of Seligman & Meyer, for the transaction of a general brokerage and commission business in Stocks, Bonds, Cotton, Coffee, and Grain, at 108-109 Exchange Court.

ALBERT J. SELIGMAN,
HARRY H. MEYER,
Members of New York Stock Exchange.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

25 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 238½ per cent.

10 shares German American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, $100 each, 87 per cent.

1 membership New York Produce Exchange, $125.

1 share Clinton Hall Association, $70.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK

at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,386,767.01
Overdrafts		2,149.99
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		142,769.26
Real estate		4,600.00
Mortgages owned		20,000.00
Stocks and bonds		733,003.94
Specie		678,711.06
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		275,976.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$292,058.21	
Other items carried as cash	10,695.40	
		302,753.61
Furniture and fixtures		5,000.00
		$5,522,330.87

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	91,083.32
Due depositors	3,626,224.25
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	550,155.26
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	4,868.04
	$5,522,330.87

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

FORREST H. PARKER, President, and WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier, of the New York Produce Exchange Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 7 Produce Exchange Building, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 14th day of June, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.

FORREST H. PARKER, President.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 20th day of June, 1899, before me.

[Seal of Notary.] H. W. MACOMBER,
Notary Public for Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE MUTUAL BANK

at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1899.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,142,555.80
Overdrafts		1,887.58
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$31,139.23	
Due from approved reserve agents	463,415.22	
		494,554.45
Other real estate	$35,317.00	
		35,317.00
Stocks and bonds		23,972.50
Specie		41,928.24
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		83,206.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$50,891.82	
Other items carried as cash	11,351.33	
		72,243.15
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixtures	$10,973.56	
		10,973.56
		$1,966,698.28

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	80,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	37,843.13
Due depositors	1,490,794.33
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	48,060.82
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	50,000.00
	$1,906,698.28

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

JAMES McCLENAHAN, President, and WALTER WESTERVELT, Cashier, of the Mutual Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 1,252 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 14th day of June, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.

JAMES McCLENAHAN, President.
WALTER WESTERVELT, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 20th day of June, 1899, [L. S.] before me.

GEO. F. EWALD,
Notary Public No. 43, N. Y. Co.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The weekly crop bulletin of the Weather Bureau, issued to-day, says:

"When heavy rains have delayed cultivation and caused damage to crops in portions of the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys and drought continues over portions of New England, the Middle Atlantic States, Tennessee, and the Central and Southern Rocky Mountain regions, the week, as a whole, has been very favorable to agricultural interests. On the Pacific Coast the week has been the best of the season, affording ample warmth and sunshine in Oregon and Washington—conditions much needed in those States. The telegraphic summary of climate and crop conditions in Cuba, received from Havana on the 19th, indicates a general drought, although local rains occurred over limited areas. The Cuban planters have put out some cane, but are waiting for general rains, which are much needed, especially in Santa Clara Province. The Cuban reports generally indicate that the atmosphere has lacked sufficient moisture to admit handling cured tobacco.

"Corn has made good progress in all districts, although in portions of the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys excessive moisture has retarded cultivation. A part of the crop has received its final cultivation as far north as Missouri and Southern Illinois. In North Dakota, corn is still backward, as a result of the low temperature.

The harvesting of Winter wheat has continued under generally favorable conditions, being in progress as far north as Central Illinois, although interrupted by rains in portions of the Central Mississippi and Lower Ohio Valleys. While the yields are light, they are better than were expected in some sections, and the quality is generally excellent. Damage from rust is reported from Michigan and Pennsylvania, and from drought in New York, while grain in the shock has sustained injury in portions of Texas. The weather conditions on the Pacific Coast have been very favorable, the high temperature in the valleys of California being especially beneficial in maturing the crop.

The reports indicate a general improvement in the condition of Spring wheat, except in the lowlands of Minnesota, where excessive rains have caused injury; a part of the crop in both Minnesota and Iowa is also threatened with injury from lodging.

The oat harvest is practically completed in the Southern States. In the central valleys the condition of the crop is generally improved. Too rank growth and lodging are reported from Wisconsin and Minnesota, and some damage from drought in New York.

Reports from nearly all sections of the cotton belt indicate a general improvement in the condition of cotton, the least favorable coming from Eastern Texas, Arkansas, and Oklahoma, where the crop is grassy, and Georgia, where caterpillars are causing injury. In the central portion of the cotton belt, where the stands have been unsatisfactory, seed long since planted has germinated and is coming up to improved stands.

Worms in the Carolinas and grasshoppers in Kentucky and Tennessee are causing injury to the tobacco crop, and the acreage in the last-named State has been reduced.

The outlook is promising in other tobacco States. Some has been cut in Florida.

Haying has continued, with light yields, in the middle Atlantic States and portions of Michigan and Central Illinois. In New England, owing to continued drought, the hay crop is almost a failure, but in the States of the central valleys the crop is generally satisfactory. In the northern Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States the general outlook for hay is reported as excellent, the harvest of an abundant crop being in progress in Oregon and almost completed in California. The ranges in Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona are in very poor condition.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$272,389,486
Gold reserve	235,414,910
Net silver	5,443,656
United States notes in the Treasury	15,250,118
Treasury notes of 1890	872,194
Total receipts this day	1,459,804
Total receipts this month	28,488,070
Total receipts this year	497,577,909
Total expenditures this day	1,025,000
Total expenditures this month	25,163,000
Total expenditures this year	598,972,972
Deposits in National banks	78,985,573
Silver bullion	950,281
National bank notes received for redemption	268,940
Government receipts—	
Customs	836,546
Internal revenue	424,959
Miscellaneous	168,386

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 20	375,929
To date this year	96,887,279
Corresponding date last year	50,476,931

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 20	$1,835,900
To date this year	$532,187,910
Corresponding date last year	$375,707,220

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F.	½	Hocking Val. pf.	½
Am. C. & F. pf.	⅝	Int. Paper	¾
Am. Spirits pf.	1	Int. Paper pf.	1
Am. Sug. Refs.	1¼	Keokuk & Des M.	½
At., T. & S. F.	⅝	Manhattan Con.	¾
B'klyn Rap. Trans.	1½	Met. Street Ry.	2
Canada South.	⅝	Mex. Central	⅝
Chi., B. & Q.	⅞	Mo. Pacific	1⅛
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Nat. Lead pf	1¼
C., M. & St. P. pf.	¾	N. J. Central	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	N. Y. Central	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	St. L. S. W.	½
Consol. Gas.	1½	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	St. Paul & Duluth	1
Des M. & Ft. D.	1½	St. Paul & Omaha	¾
Federal Steel pf.	½	Tenn. C. & I.	½
Great North. pf.	1¼	Nor. Pacific pf.	⅛

Stocks Declined.

Am. Dist. Tel.	4	Federal Steel	1½
Am. Linseed pf.	1½	K. C., P. & G.	½
Am. Steel & Wire	1½	Minn. & St. L.	½
Balt. & Ohio	1	Nat. Biscuit	1
Consol. Ice	⅜	Nat. Lead	½
Cont. Tobacco	2¾	P., C., C. & St. L.	2
Del., L. & W.	2¾	Wabash pf.	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	¾		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn W. & W. 5s	1
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st C. Div.	1½
Rio Grande Western 4s	1

Bonds Declined.

Chicago & Erie 1st | 1
K. C., P. & G. 1st | 2½

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

While Stock Exchange business continues to drag there develop varied suggestions of better market times ahead. Evidence shows of progress in important pending financial transactions of consequence. And practically every underlying condition is favorable to exceptional activity and improvement as soon as a new start be given headway.

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In yesterday's market the steel and wire stocks were still more conspicuous than most other shares on the list. They declined again. Federal Steel was sold—not so much by actual owners as by professionals going short—on account of the injunction suit to restrain immediate payment of dividends on the company's common stock. American Steel and Wire was sold on the persistence of suspicion that unfair dealings are to rule in the company's affairs—that dividends officially promised are not to be forthcoming.

Friends of the Federal Steel Company express indignation over the appeal to the courts for a review of the company's dividend policy. Their objections, however, seem more partisan than just; and for the sake of the credit of industrial properties now quoted in Wall Street it is really fortunate that such a corporation as the Federal Steel Company has been selected in the making of a test such as is involved in the suit now announced. Nowhere is there doubt of the honesty of Federal Steel management. Nowhere is there question of its managers' belief that they come well within their charter rights in making the dividend they have declared. Nowhere appears the slightest lack of faith in the company's earning power or the honorable purposes of its Directors. Thus, if the courts should direct a financial exhibit by the company, and if such exhibit be fully made, there could be only wholesome effects. Had some corporation of different character been chosen and were discouraging disclosures to be made, very different results would be threatened. Under such circumstances, success upon the part of applicants for proper and timely knowledge of a corporation's financial status is not an unmixed evil.

Investors are entitled to facts. Every fair, progressive tendency is toward more openness in corporation management; and even if sometimes stock jobbery be the immediate purpose, results not altogether bad may be an outcome—if better and clearer understandings thus may be had by stockholders of the situation of properties in which they have interests.

It is, of course, recognized as a common-sense element in any application for facts as to corporation conditions that such information can be expected only on proper occasions—only when official statements are natural. There can be no warrant for having any business under unfriendly surveillance or subject to scrutiny at times and under conditions wherein damage may be done through affording help to competitors. But anything less than a fair, square, and intelligible annual statement is indefensible. And investors in corporate securities are sure to insist more and more upon the legitimacy of their rights in this regard.

These observations are aside from what may or may not be speculative motives back of the pending action to restrain current dividends on Federal Steel common shares. Officers of that company seem disposed to meet all issues frankly and in due season—certainly at the end of the corporation's first fiscal year—an explicit exhibit, it is promised, will be made public. A pledge from such a quarter means something.

As against this satisfactory position, blind pool policies permit of the continual hiding of facts, thus involving the utmost dangers for every investment interest. Some indication of developing disposition among investors shows in the way that holders of Steel and Wire Trust shares liquidate because of disclosures suggesting carefully planned deceits upon the part of some speculative managers.

Mystery really is become a Wall Street handicap.

SOME LOCAL TRANSIT PLANS.

Quiet but exceedingly ambitious projects are being conducted by Wall Street financiers having interests in the various local transit properties. What is sought falls little short of the actual consolidation of the properties either into one ownership, or, (failing to accomplish that much,) such an arrangement as will permit of concentration in management. This new movement is not along lines hitherto rumored in Wall Street. New men are engaged in the present enterprise. Some interests committed to the project are of consequence enough to warrant the belief that at least two of the most important properties are ready for consolidation.

Even if what is proposed should not at once be brought about, one result confidently counted upon is an alliance between Metropolitan Street Railway and Brooklyn Rapid Transit. It is stated that since the death of Gov. Flower, Metropolitan interests have acquired large holdings of Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock, and that Mr. William C. Whitney and Messrs. Elkins and Widener on the one side, and Mr. Anthony N. Brady, Mr. Anson R. Flower, and Mr. D. O. Mills on the other, have come into complete agreement as to important purposes. It may not be much apart from what in this regard is believed to be contemplated, that Mr. Brady and his colleagues have been so ready to go on record as confident predictors of future exceptional prosperity for the Brooklyn system which they have built up.

However much facts may for a time be disguised, it can be counted upon as sure that something quite out of the ordinary impends in local transit affairs; and probable results will have interest for the general public as well as for Wall Street—for plans under consideration aim at better service for the people as well as for increased net earning power for the corporations.

FEDERAL STEEL INJUNCTION.

The announcement that a New Jersey court has granted to a Federal Steel preferred stockholder a temporary injunction restraining the company from paying the recently declared 1¼ per cent. dividend on the common stock was largely responsible for the general weakness of the market yesterday morning. Federal Steel itself dropped to 58½ on the news, and the whole industrial group was adversely affected.

Federal Steel insiders were surprised by the news. They did not regard the injunction as in any way serious, and were confident that the suit will be dismissed when it comes up for trial. At first the Street was much disturbed by the news, but after the early excitement and break in the stock, the matter was looked upon more reasonably and passed over as a possible stock jobbing performance. Insiders were heavy buyers on the decline.

The contention of Mr. Kern, to whom the injunction was granted, that the company has no right to pay a dividend on the common stock until a full year's dividend has been distributed on the preferred, was answered by President Gary, who said:

"The first information received by the officers of the Federal Steel Company that any one objected to the payment of dividends on the common stock, so far as I know, was contained in the publication of notice that some one in New Jersey had filed a bill for injunction. It is probable the bill was filed by some one ignorant of the facts. Inquiry of the officers of the company would have been met with a disposition to supply any proper and desired information.

"The charter of the company, which is legal notice to and binding upon all the stockholders, provides as follows: 'If, after providing for the payment of full dividends for any fiscal year on the preferred stock, there shall remain any surplus net profits of such year, any and all such surplus net profits of such year shall be applicable to dividends upon the common stock when as from time to time may be declared by the Board of Directors.'

"The dividends already declared in favor of the Federal Steel Company by its constituent companies, together with accumulated interest on its surplus, amount to upward of $3,776,713. From this fund the company paid, April 3, 1899, a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock, amounting to $798,915; and from this fund the Board Directors on June 16, 1899, declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock, amounting to $798,915, and also set aside as a special fund for the payment of the two remaining quarterly dividends for the fiscal year of 1½ per cent. each on the preferred stock $1,597,830, and also declared a dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the common stock.

"The resolution unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors is as follows:

"'Resolved, That from the fund created by and from the dividends declared upon the capital stock of the Minnesota Iron Company, the Illinois Steel Company, and the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway Company, held and owned by this company, together with accumulated interest of this company, there be set aside and held the sum of $1,597,830 as a special fund for the payment of a dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred capital stock of this company, amounting to $798,915, payable October, 1899, and a further dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred capital stock of this company, amounting to $798,915, payable in January, 1900, and that such fund be used for the payment of such dividends, and for no other purpose.

"'Resolved, further, That from said fund, first above named, there be paid a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. upon the preferred capital stock of this company, this day to be declared, and payable July 20, 1899.

"'Resolved, further, That from the said fund, first above named, there be paid the dividend of 1¼ per cent. this day to be declared upon the common capital stock of this company, payable June 20, 1899.'"

W. R. Kern, the plaintiff in the action, is unknown to the officers of the company, but he is shown on the transfer books to live in Philadelphia, where he gives his address as care of C. A. W. Depue, 1001 Chestnut Street. He appears as the holder of Certificate No. 7,628, for twenty-five shares of preferred stock, which were transferred to him June 9 last.

The temporary injunction orders the company to show cause on July 3 why it should not be restrained absolutely from paying dividends on the common until after the close of the current fiscal year.

STEEL AND WIRE'S DIVIDEND.

Commission house selling and continued activity on the part of bearish room traders was responsible for the early break in Steel and Wire common yesterday. The stock naturally sympathized with Federal Steel, the dividend injunction on the latter and its results affecting the whole steel group. Some little buying by houses with Western connections led to suspicions of a settlement of the dividend quarrel, but the inactivity of local interests identified with the company was an argument against this opinion. Close observers of the stock's course were inclined to look upon the covering that was in evidence several times during the day as coming from local speculators who have recently been on the short side.

There was no news regarding the dividend situation. New York insiders said that the question is still undecided and that it is likely to remain so until the meeting on Friday. Western directors are expected here to-night.

AS TO GOLD EXPORTS.

Yesterday's advance in sterling exchange led to fears of further gold shipments in the near future and bear traders on the Stock Exchange were quick to circulate rumors of heavy exports at the end of the week. Foreign houses stated that no gold will be shipped to-day, but were of the opinion that from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 will go abroad by Saturday. Wall Street received these opinions without any new apprehensions, and it seemed to be the general feeling that in view of the overflowing condition of the Treasury and the banks, the gold can be well spared. The point is made that, according to the estimates of the Director of the Mint, the output of gold in this country during the calendar year 1898 was $64,463,000, which is far beyond any figures in the country's history, being $7,000,000 in excess of the output in 1897.

LONDON'S TROUBLES.

London houses traded in about 15,000 shares in this market yesterday, and was a small buyer on balance. The foreign sales were heaviest in Atchison preferred, Ontario and Western, and St. Paul, while the buying was in Louisville and Union Pacific. Houses with London connections reported the European markets much disturbed because of political troubles. London was affected by further fears of a Transvaal war, a break in consols reflecting the general uneasiness. On the Paris Bourse the prolongation of the Cabinet crisis naturally caused weakness in securities; in Vienna prices declined because of the Emperor's illness; in Berlin values were adversely affected by the money stringency. This combination of disturbing matters had much effect in London, and was also directly responsible for the strength of sterling exchange here.

CONTINENTAL TOBACCO.

Disclosure of a decidedly unsatisfactory state of affairs in Continental Tobacco yesterday brought about a sharp break in the stock to 39½, a decline of more than 4 points from Monday's closing figure. Statements as to poor earnings, dissensions among Directors that seem likely to cause three resignations, and the possibility of new and well-backed opposition were all widely discussed in the Street, but they brought forth no denials or comment from inside interests. People in a position to know the facts regarding Continental Tobacco had nothing to say when questioned.

The stock received some inside support under 41. American Tobacco was weak, selling down to 94 during the day.

METROPOLITAN'S STRENGTH.

Metropolitan Street Railway's advance yesterday was on renewed buying by Wormser brokers and on covering by traders who sold the stock short on Monday expecting a serious breach between the company and its employes. From 222, Metropolitan ran up to 228, closing at 226, with a net gain of 2 points. Rumors of an approaching "melon-cutting" were again current, but received no official confirmation. The Directors met during the day and declared the regular quarterly 1¼ per cent. dividend, payable July 15.

GRANGER FIRMNESS.

All the stocks of the Granger group held up well during the early weakness yesterday, and were quite strong in the later general recovery. At no time were there any signs of liquidation, and in the afternoon several of the larger commission houses became heavy buyers of St. Paul, Burlington, Rock Island, and Atchison preferred. The same houses were active in Pennsylvania and New York Central. Further reports of favorable weather conditions in the corn and Spring wheat sections were chiefly responsible for the Grangers' strength. In the last hour there was considerable buying for Western account, evidently for covering purposes.

THE AMERICAN RAILWAYS DEAL

It now turns out that the Philadelphia stories of a gigantic "trolley trust" have been exaggerations. The American Railways Company is not going to absorb the traction lines of New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Chicago, but is only to take over the Consolidated Traction and Philadelphia companies of Pittsburg, the latter including the United Traction Company. These concerns represent the electric lighting, natural gas, and surface railway interests of Pittsburg, and, if the proposed deal is a success the American Railways Company will be in control of all these. It is said that the Consolidated Traction people are delaying the scheme by demanding 40 for their common stock and 70 for their preferred. The understanding is that if the deals go through the American Railways Company will issue 5 per cent. collateral trust bonds in payment.

THE COLORADO STRIKES.

Discussing the effect of the Colorado strikes upon the mining industry and upon general business in the State, Messrs. William P. Bonbright & Co. of Colorado Springs write:

"The shut-downs have resulted from a failure of employer and employe to agree on a scale of wages adjusted to the operations of the new eight-hour law. Should the trouble extend much further, it must compel in a short time a considerable curtailment in ore production and the closing down of a proportion of the mines; but there is danger that the mills will also become involved, which would mean a practical suspension of mining operations throughout the State. The difficulties will of course be adjusted sooner or later; the damage is already considerable, but should the struggle be a prolonged one it would be incalculable. In a matter into which enter so many factors of uncertainty it is idle to make predictions; our belief, however, is that the trouble will be of short duration. The injury to every interest in the State would be so tremendous that the most powerful influences will be brought to bear upon both sides to make such mutual concessions as will enable them to come together.

"The market there has been a tremendous slaughter of prices. Since intrinsic values have not been impaired or even imperiled, such a precipitate scramble to unload as has been witnessed during the past few days would seem to be the result of unreasoning fear. When the strike is settled—as it will be—matters will soon resume their normal condition, the strike will speedily be forgotten, and prices will in due time be restored."

Mr. Frank H. Pettingill of the same place writes:

"The operation of a most important industry must come to a standstill, and all those dependent upon that industry for the support of themselves and their families must cease their efforts in their behalf until it is determined just what the wise Solons meant in the 'eight-hour' law which has just gone into operation. It is another evidence of the unwisdom of trying to accomplish suddenly by force of law a change which could only be safely made by careful negotiation.

"The present consequences are serious, indeed; but unless a termination of the trouble is arrived at speedily, others still worse will follow. In case of its prolongation it is not too much to predict an entire cessation of the prosperity which had begun to prevail in all branches of business throughout the State.

"These results are so certain and so terrible in their action that we cannot doubt that consideration of them will lead all in interest to bend their energies to bring about an early solution of the difficulty. We fear, however, that it is too late, even now, to allay the fears of capital which, but for this agitation, would soon have been enlisted in quickening the development of our industries, particularly of Cripple Creek. However, the properties are there, the ore will still be taken out, and its greatness as a mining camp will continue to be demonstrated."

WALL STREET TOPICS.

St. Jo and Grand Island Directors to meet next week and act on question of dividend on the first preferred stock.

Shipment of 316,000 ounces of silver by to-day's steamer for Europe.

Decrease of $308,875 in surplus reserve as shown by statement outside banks.

Incorporation at Albany of the New York and Long Island Terminal Railway Company, with a capital of $7,500,000, to operate an electric or other power railroad, three miles long, from Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn, under the East River to West Broadway, south of Fulton Street, Manhattan.

Decrease of $255,991 in exports of general merchandise for the week as compared with the previous week, and $936,311 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Surplus of $29,070 shown by Pan Handle for May against a deficit of $73,457 in the corresponding month last year.

Listing on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange of Newark Consolidated Gas Company $4,600,000 consolidated 5 per cent. bonds.

Presidency of the Washington Traction and Electric Company offered to Gen. Leonard Wood.

Listing on the Stock Exchange of the Knickerbocker Trust Company's certificates of deposit for Pittsburg and Western preferred stock.

Dispatches from Austin, Texas, that it is reported there on good authority that the Attorney General of that State is making preparations to file suit against the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railway Company to forfeit the charter of its Texas corporation on the ground that the receivers of the company are not complying with the Texas law, which requires that they shall reside in that State.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in June showed increases:

Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf	$7,732
Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling	3,034
Ohio River	1,798
Total increase, three roads	$12,564
Increase previously reported	500,718
Total increase, thirty-four roads	$513,282

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Decrease:	
Pittsburg and Western	$9,733
Decrease previously reported	54,412
Total decrease, eight roads	$64,145
Net increase	$449,137

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, June 20, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16	16¼	625	Am. Car & Foundry	15½	16	15½	16	.....
59½	60	545	Am. Car & Found. pf.	59¼	59½	59	59½	+ ⅜
37⅝	38	700	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	38	38	37½	38	+ ⅜
82¼	83¼	515	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	83½	83½	82	82	− ⅜
35	40	200	American District Tel.	36	36	36	36	−1
9¼	11	100	Am. Linseed Co.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	.....
44½	48	100	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	−1½
75	75	25	American Malt. Co. pf.	75	75	75	75	.....
10¼	10½	2,420	American Spirits Mfg.	10	10¼	10	10⅛	− ⅛
33	33½	400	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	33	33¼	33	33	+1
54	54¼	43,780	Am. Steel & Wire	54	54⅞	52	54	−1½
95	95½	575	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	95½	95⅞	95	95	− ⅛
153	153½	25,055	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	151¼	153⅝	150⅞	153	+1¼
101	103½	144	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	103	103	103	103	.....
35⅜	36	1,020	American Tin Plate	35½	36	34⅜	36	+ ⅛
85	85¼	150	Am. Tin Plate pf.	85⅛

marks at 94 13-16 and 95½, and guilders at 40 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—15@25c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 20.—At the opening of the Bourse today there was all-round weakness, but business afterward improved, although it relapsed again toward the close, notably in the case of Spanish 4s and Rio Tintos, owing to the projected taxation of mines in Spain. This caused with a considerable decline. Kafirs were freely offered at first, owing to the pessimism of the British press, recovered sharply and closed weak. After the close of the Bourse, Kafirs were steadier.

BERLIN, June 20.—Business on the Boerse to-day was irregular. Home funds were steadier, foreigners were dull, Americans were weak, Canadian Pacifics declined on realizations, and local shares made a good recovery, especially mines, in expectation of a rise in the price of coal.

FRANKFORT, June 20.—Business opened dull on the Boerse to-day, owing to the unsatisfactory situation in France and the uncertainty regarding the Transvaal. Toward the close local shares improved. Spanish 4s were particularly weak. American securities were easier.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup
18,000.....109
1,000.....108½
Small lones
2,000.....108½
U S 4s, reg, 1907
10,000.....114

A, T & S Fe 4s
1,000.....83¾
2,000.....83¾
1,500.....83⅝
10,000.....83⅜
1,000.....83⅞
2,000.....83⅜
4,000.....83⅝
7,000.....83⅞
4,000.....83⅝
Gen 4s
24,000.....102¾
17,000.....102¾
1,000.....102⅝
11,000.....102½
Austin & N W 1st
10,000.....100
Balt & O S-W 4s
9,000.....100
15,000.....99⅝
50,000.....99⅞
17,000.....100
20,000.....99⅜
10,000.....99⅝
1,000.....100
44,000.....99⅝
40,000.....99⅝
70,000.....100
25,000.....100⅝
Balt & Ohio 4s
11,000.....101⅜
70,000.....101¼
4,000.....101⅛
B'way & 7th Av 1st
cons 5s
2,000.....123
Brklyn Un Gas 5s
1,000.....118
Bklyn W & N Co 5s
1,000.....90½
1,000.....90⅝
Buf, C R & N 1st
3,000.....107¼
Canada So 1st 5s
8,000.....111
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
2,000.....99¼
25,000.....99
1,000.....99⅛
55,000.....99¾
Cent Pac 1st, w i
400,000.....102
Ches & O gen 4½s
1,000.....94½
2,000.....94¾
1,000.....94½
5,000.....94¾
15,000.....94½
12,000.....94⅝
Ch & E Ill gen 5s
1,000.....116
Chi & Erie 1st
10,000.....115
C, M & St P, Chi
& P Un Dep 5s
2,000.....124
3,000@2F.....124
Chi & N W 5s,
1909
2,000.....103½
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
5,000.....102⅜
C, St P, M & O cons
2,000@20F.....137½
Chi Term Trans 4s
60,000.....102¾
1,000.....102¾
Chi & W Ind G M
1,000.....102½
Chi & W Ind G M 5s
5,000.....122
C, C, C & St L,
Cairo Div 4s
5,000.....97
St Louis Div 4s
25,000.....101½
Col Fuel & Iron 5s
5,000.....90½
Col & South 1st 4s
11,000.....88¾
10,000.....88¾
1,000.....88¾
15,000.....88½
Den & R G 4s
4,000.....103
Detroit City Gas 5s
5,000.....100⅞
Elgin, Jo & East 5s
9,000.....103½
Erie gen 4s
16,000.....73⅜
Hocking Valley 4½s
10,000.....102½
H & T Cent g M 4s
10,000.....89½
Ill Cent, Louis Div 3½s
5,000.....104⅜
K C, P & G 1st
10,000.....62
10,000.....61
30,000.....60
10,000@F.....60
22,000.....60
L E & W 1st 5s
5,000.....109
L S & M So 2d coup
1,000.....114¾
2,000.....114½
Long Isl G M 4s
25,000.....98
Met Elev 1st
28,000.....121½

Louis & Nash, Pens & Atl 1st
2,000.....112¾
Trustfied 4s
2,000@20F.....99
3,000.....99
Man Ry con 4s
34,000.....109
10,000.....109½
Met St Ry gen 5s
1,000.....122⅞
Met, W S E, Chi, 4s
16,000.....98
Mex Int 1st 4s
10,000.....86½
Mich Cent cons 7s
5,000.....110½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
3,000.....93⅜
34,000.....93½
Mob & Ohio new 6s
3,000.....127½
Nash, C & St L con
1,000.....106¼
N Y Cent & Hud, Lake
Shore col 3½s
2,000.....102½
N Y Cent & Hud, Mich
Cent col 3½s
3,000@5F.....101
7,000.....101
N Y, C & St L 4s
5,000.....107
N Y, L & W imp 4s
4,000.....108½
N Y & N E 1st 5s
4,000.....121½
N Y, O & W ref 4s
6,000.....106
N Y, S & W G M
3,000.....100
Norf & W Ry con 4s
10,000.....94¾
3,000.....95
Nor Pac Ry pr lin 4s
6,000.....104¾
Ore R & N 4s
10,000.....102¾
Ore S L inc A 5s
5,000.....92⅞
People's G & C, Chi,
1st cons 6s
1,000.....127
4,000.....127½
Phila & Read Co gen 4s
3,000.....91¼
72,000.....91¼
8,000.....91
10,000.....90⅞
8,000.....91
10,000.....91⅛
10,000.....91
5,000.....74¼
Rio G West 1st
1,000.....100¼
1,000.....100⅞
2,000.....101¼
12,000.....101½
Rome W & O cons
2,000.....128¾
St L & I M gen 5s
20,000.....111
St L, I M & So 4s,
when & as issd
20,000.....85½
30,000.....85
15,000.....85½
5,000.....85¼
St L S W 1st
5,000.....92⅝
10,000.....92½
St L S W 2d inc
5,000.....51½
2,000.....50⅝
5,000.....51⅞
5,000.....51⅝
St P, M & M con 6s,
reduced to 4½s
32,000.....119
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
2,000.....108½
So Pac of Cal 5s con,
stamped
10,000.....107¼
So Pac col tr 4s,
when issued.
20,000.....85
So Pac 1st 5s
1,000.....110¾
15,000.....111
10,000.....111
Stand R T & T inc
3,000.....45
5,000.....25⅞
Ulster & Del 1st 5s
2,000.....101¾
Union Pacific 4s
3,000.....108
4,000.....107⅝
2,000.....107⅝
3,000.....108
Wabash 1st 5s
3,000.....117½
5,000@20F.....117¾
Wabash 2d 5s
18,000.....100
Wabash deb, Ser B
2,000c.....83
1,000c.....83¾
West Shore gtd 4s
4,000.....116½
Wis Cent Co 1st, Tr
Co certfs
30,000.....77
Wis Cent 1st 5s, w i
25,000.....95¼
10,000.....95¾
18,000.....95⅜

Total sales.....$1,835,900

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The curb market was dull yesterday and irregular. Closing quotations in several issues showed material recessions from the final bids of Monday, but a greater number remained unchanged or showed slight net gains for the day. In no stock was trading very extensive, the day's business, even in the stocks that showed the most activity, amounting to only a few hundred shares. The only stock that made a large net gain for the day was Standard Oil stock, which just before the close sold at 467 and ended at 466 bid, a net gain of 6 points.

American Air Power sold in the early morning at 81, and later at 83½, and for a time 83½ was bid, but the price soon declined, and the best bid at the close was 80½. There was no news in regard to the company's business, but insiders are predicting much higher prices for the stock, and yesterday's bids were made for the privilege of calling American Air Power stock within thirty days at 125. These bids were said to be made for the purpose of influencing the price of the stock, and they did not receive much attention. International Power remains entirely inactive, and is now offered at 76, with no bid made for the stock.

The electric stocks were all dull yesterday, and most of them ended the day with net losses. Electric Vehicle common, which sold ex dividend, was offered at the close at 102½, with no bid better than 90. New England Electric Vehicle Transportation sold late in the day at 13, but at the close was offered at that figure. It suffered a net loss of one-quarter of 1 point. New York Electric Vehicle Transportation suffered a net loss of one-half of 1 point, closing at 22½ bid. It is said that there will soon be a change in the Presidency of the New York Electric Vehicle Transportation Company, and that other important announcements will soon be made.

National Salt was strong early in the day, the common selling at 45½ and the preferred at 73. There was some selling of these stocks in the afternoon, which caused substantial recessions from the early prices. The common stock closed at 43 bid, and the preferred at 72 bid; the former lost 3 points net, and the latter 1 point. In the matter of early dividends on these stocks, it is said that a dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock is practically assured, but that the Directors have not yet determined anything in regard to a dividend on the common. They are expected to meet shortly to take action on the matter. Friends of the company say that it is earning its regular preferred stock dividend and about 10 per cent. on the common stock.

Kentucky Distilleries common and preferred were strong yesterday, and both made substantial net gains. The strength of the stocks was attributed to rumors of rather extensive consolidations of whisky interests, in which the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company is to have a prominent place. The common stock closed at 19¼ bid, a net gain of 1 point, and the preferred stock, which sold yesterday ex dividend, recovered nearly all the 1¾ per cent. dividend and closed at 60 bid.

Amalgamated Copper was weak, selling early in the day at 92, and being offered fractionally below that figure at the close. The best bid for the stock at the end of the day was 90. New Amsterdam Gas common sold at 34½, and closed at 34 bid. The bonds sold at 102, and closed at 101½ bid, a net gain of one-half of 1 point. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	34	34½
Amsterdam pf	58	59
American 6s, with interest	101½	102
Bay State Gas	2	2¼
Industrials.		
American Air Power	80½	82
Beet Sugar	32	34
Beet Sugar pf	80	82
Electric Boat	20	22
Electric Boat pf	45	47
Electric Vehicle, ex div	90	102½
Electric Vehicle pf	115	120
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	2	2⅝
Havana Commercial	30½	31
Havana Commercial pf	68	69
International Power	75	76
International Pump	24	25
International Pump pf	66	67
Kentucky Distilleries	19¼	21
Kentucky Distilleries pf., ex div	60	61
National Gramophone	82	83
National Salt	43	44
National Salt pf	72	...
New England Electric Vehicle	12¾	13
New York El. Brake and Coupler	60	62
New York Electric Vehicle	22½	23
Otis Elevator	34¾	35⅛
Otis Elevator pf	90½	92
Republic Iron & Steel	17	17½
Republic Iron & Steel pf	61⅞	62½
Royal Baking Powder pf	100	101
Rubber Goods Mfg	24½	25½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	70	80
Standard Oil Trust	466	468
Union Steel & Chain	27½	28
Union Steel & Chain pf	67½	68
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¾	1
Miscellaneous.		
Amalgamated Copper	90	91½
British Columbia Copper	11½	12
Flemington Coal & Coke	26	27
General Carriage	35	36½
Markeen Copper	...	7¼
Pittsburg, Reserve & L. E	22½	23½
Tennessee Copper	19½	20
*Wahnita Copper	...	6¾

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	115	118
Broadway Surface 1st 6s	120	122
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	245	248
Brooklyn, Bath & W st End 5s	101	...
Brooklyn Elevated Bonds	102	104
Brook, Queens Co & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	99	102
Buffalo Street Railway con	115	...
Central Park, N. & E. River	190	...
Central Park, N. & E. River 5s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	80	82
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	104	106
Con. Traction of N J	59	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	111	112
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	84	88
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	117	119
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	96	99
Kings Co. Inc	5	8
Kings Co. Elevated	5	8
Nassau Elec. 4s	95	97
New Orleans Traction (new)	18	22
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	96	97
Ninth Avenue Railroad	170	180
North Jersey Street Railway	33¾	35¼
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	93½	...
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103½	104½
Steinway Railroad Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	116
Second Avenue Railroad consols	119	122
Sixth Avenue Railroad	203	220
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	199	200
United Traction, Providence	91	92
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	22	24
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	107
Ferry Companies.		
Brooklyn Ferry	38	39½
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	97	98
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	70	72
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	95	96
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	42	43
Union Ferry bonds	101	102
Gas Companies.		
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	11¼	12
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	84	86
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	105
Columbus Gas	95	100
Consolidated Gas of Newark	55	60
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	84	88
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	20	22
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	108	110
Essex & Hudson Gas	42½	44
Fort Wayne Gas	65	70
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	78	81
Indianapolis Gas	122	128
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	103½	104¼
Lafayette Gas Company	65	70
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	81	84
Logansport & Wab. Val Gas	50	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	71	73
Mutual Gas of New York	250	310
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	66	67
New England Gas & Coke	20	21
New England Gas & Coke bonds	81½	82½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	115
N Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	50	55
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73
St. Joseph (Mo.)	45	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	93	95
St Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	85	90
Standard Gas, New York	112	118
Standard Gas, New York, pf	127	...
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	81	85
Western Gas	96	97½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	107	108
Industrials.		
American Bank Note	45	50
American Typefounders	46	50
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Central & South American Tel	113	115
Cramps' Shipyard	81	83
General Chemical	50	...
General Chemical pf	99	102½
Herring-Hall-Marvin, 1st ass't pd	2	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf., 1st ass't pd	10	13
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	54	56
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	96	...
Hudson River Telephone	100	115
Iron Steamboat	5½	7
Lorillard Company pf	120	...
Michigan Peninsular 5s	106¾	107½
Standard Coupler	...	39
Trenton Potteries	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf	60	69
Union Typewriter	20	21½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	114	116
Union Typewriter 2d pf	115	117
Wagner Car Company	178	181
Worthington Pump pf	112	113

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday: American Biscuit bonds, 108; Binghamton Gas 5s, 93; Fern. Coal Company, 15; Journeay & Burnham, 5; Journeay & Burnham preferred, 25; Marshall Mill, 60; New York Biscuit bonds, 111; Retsof bonds, 73; Retsof stock, 12; Whitney Safety Firearms, 50; Cuban bonds, 1869, ¾ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1872, ½ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1896, 7 per cent.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $9,281,566, against $9,637,557 in the preceding week and $10,317,877 in the corresponding period last year. Total since Jan. 1, $218,920,607, against $237,415,808 in the corresponding period last year.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
CHOCTAW, OKLAHOMA & GULF—			
Mileage	272	226	226
2d week June	$20,312	$12,580	.....
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
2d week June	$30,984	$27,570	$27,829
From July 1	1,531,462	1,434,944	1,129,435
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	221	224	224
2d week June	$20,635	$18,837	$17,702
From Jan. 1	429,881	390,378	384,411
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	365	365	365
2d week June	$65,512	$75,245	$70,701
From July 1	2,963,095	2,969,701	2,444,336
PITTS., CIN., CHI. & ST. L.	for May—		
Gross	1,353,741	1,256,577	1,110,779
Op. expenses	1,070,871	1,028,538	861,676
Net	282,870	228,079	249,103
Prop. exp. to gross	79½	82½	77¼
Charges	2'3,849	201,446	294,925
Surplus	2,070	*73,457	*45,822
For five months:			
Gross	6,658,871	6,362,654	5,543,729
Net	1,589,045	1,426,465	1,268,817
Surplus	252,377	3,090	*116,285

*Deficit.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The quarterly statements of the following banks will be found in another column: Produce Exchange Bank and Mutual Bank.

Dividends are announced by the following companies, details of which will be found in another column: Irving National Bank, National Wall Paper Company, Empire Steel and Iron Company, National Bank of Commerce in New York, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, the Central National Bank, the Hanover National Bank of the City of New York, the National Park Bank of New York, the Importers and Traders' National Bank of New York, and the Bank of New York.

The committee having in charge the union and readjustment of the capitalization of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad Company, Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western Railroad Company, and the Chicago and West Michigan Railway Company announces that a majority of the preferred and common stock of each of the three railroad companies having been deposited, subject to the plan and agreement dated May 20, the plan has been declared operative. In response to requests, the committee has extended the time until July 10 within which stock may be deposited, after which date deposits will only be received upon such terms as the committee may impose.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
1,880	A., T. & S.F. pf	53½	55	53½	54½
24,040	Am. Sugar Ref	151½	153½	151	152¾
4,490	Am. Steel & W	53	54¾	52⅜	54¼
19,210	Brooklyn R. T	115	117⅝	114⅞	117⅛
12,300	C., B. & Q	130⅛	132	130⅛	131⅝
700	Chi., R. I. & P	111	112⅝	111	112¼
7,790	C., M. & St. P	125⅝	126½	125⅝	126⅛
1,880	Cont. Tobacco	42¼	42¼	40	40⅝
14,830	Federal Steel	58½	60⅝	58½	60
140	Fed. Steel pf	81½	82⅝	81½	82⅝
1,010	Louis. & Nash	66	67	66	66⅝
3,070	Manhattan	111⅝	113⅛	111⅝	112⅝
710	Mo. Pacific	40	41⅛	40	41⅛
140	Nor. Pacific	46	46	46	46
10	Nor. Pac. pf	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
50	N. Y. O. & W	28	28	26	26
50	Pacific Mail	47	47½	47	47½
740	People's Gas	118½	119⅝	118½	119⅛
100	Reading 1st pf	69	69⅜	69	69⅜
30	Southern Ry	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
610	Tenn. C. & I	63½	65⅝	63⅜	65
350	Union Pacific	38½	40¼	38½	39⅝
190	Union Pac. pf	73⅞	74	73⅝	73⅞
20	U. S. Rubber	53½	53½	53½	53½
40	U. S. Leather pf	93½	93½	89½	89¼
70	Western Union	88¾	89	88¾	89
94,280					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$20,000	A., T. & S.F. adj	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
5,000	Amster. Gas 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
25,000	K. C., P. & G. 1st	62	62	62	62
25,000	St. L. S. W. 2d	51½	51½	51½	51½
$84,000					

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Monday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.02	.04
Alpha Con	.03	.03
Andes	.11	.11
Belcher	.33	.35
Best & Belcher	.36	.34
Bullion	.06	.05
Caledonia	.55	.58
Challenge Con	.30	.32
Chollar	.26	.25
Confidence	.90	.93
Con. Cal. & Va	1.25	1.30
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.26	.27
Gould & Curry	.21	.22
Hale & Norcross	.32	.32
Julia	.02	.03
Justice	.14	.15
Kentucky Con	.03	.04
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.42	.43
Occidental Con	.19	.21
Ophir	.85	.90
Overman	.15	.17
Potosi	.37	.36
Savage	.20	.20
Sag Belcher	.05	.06
Sierra Nevada	.61	.62
Standard	2.50	2.50
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.10	.10
Union Con	.31	.32
Utah Con	.11	.12
Yellow Jacket	.36	.36
Silver bars	60½	60⅛
Mexican dollars	49¾@50¼	49¾@50¼
Drafts, sight	12½	12½

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 20.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anaconda	46	49	46	48
Anchoria	80	84	80	84
Argentum	25	26	28	29
Battle	27½	28	28	28½
Columbine	16½	17	17⅝	18
Consolidated	9	9½	9	9½
Damon	17¼	17½	18¾	18⅞
Elkton	88½	...	88	90
El Paso	26¾	27¼	27	28
Findlay	14½	14½	14½	14⅞
Garfield	11	11½	10¾	11
Gibson	25	29	27	32
Golden Fleece	31½	33	30	35
Golden King	89	94	90	98
Gold Coin	199	200	200	207
Gould	21¾	22	22¼	23
Isabella	79⅝	79⅝	78½	78½
Independence	58¼	58½	59½	60
Jackpot	25⅝	25⅝	53⅝	53⅝
Matoa	32½	33½	31⅝	32
Moon Anchor	105	108	100	101
Pinnacle	16½	16⅝	17½	17¾
Pharmacist	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞
Portland	193	193⅞	193	198
Rawlings	41	44	42	44
Rosa	22	22½	20	22½
Union	26	26½	26½	26⅝
Vindicator	90	92	90	91
Work	22¼	22⅝	22½	22⅝

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 20.—The demand for money still continues light. At the Clearing House to-day the rate was 3 per cent., and New York funds sold at from 15 to 25 cents discount. Call money was quoted at from 3@4 per cent. and time money at 3@4½ per cent., according to the borrower and collateral. Little business paper was offered outside. The choicest names passed at 3@3½ per cent., and good names at 3½@4½ per cent.

The stock market showed some improvement. The coppers were badly neglected, and as a class inclined to work off. The declines as a rule, however, were not at all serious. Only an indifferent interest was shown in the trading and there was hardly anything in the list deserving the designation of feature. Some selling of Parrot early in the day carried its price off to 50½, but it soon made a partial recovery. Utah dropped to 41, Butte sold at 76, Arcadian at 54, and Calumet and Hecla was off 5, to 800.

In the general market, Dominion Coal reacted once more to 51, but later recovered to 52, with the trading in it, however, much lighter than usual. United States Oil sold at from 45¼ to 45½ ex. dividend, and Zinc was quoted on small transactions at 4@4 2½. In the later dealings the whole market came almost to a standstill.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	10	10¼	Old Dom	37	37½
Allouez	8½	9	Osceola	83	85
Arcadian	54	55	Parrot	51½	52
Arnold	15½	15½	Pioneer	2½	3
Ash Bed	2½	2½	Quincy	150	160
Atlantic	33	33	Rhode Isl	8¼	8¾
Baltic	32	34	Santa Fe	11⅜	11¼
Bost. & Mon.	340	350	Santa Ysabel	13¼	13⅝
Butte & Bos.	75½	78	Shoe	37¾	38
Cal. & Hec.	800	810	Tamarack	200	210
Centennial	33¾	34½	Tech Cons	4½	4¾
Franklin	18	18½	Washington	2¼	2½
Humboldt	2⅞	3	White Knob	11½	12½
Isle Royale	42½	43	Winona	14	...
Mohawk	206½	...	Wolverine	43¼	43⅝
Old Colony	10¼	10½			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	258	260	Cent. M. pf. 69 71
Bost. & Low.	238	240	Fitch. pf. 116 117
Bost. & Me.	192	193	N. Y. & N.
Bost. & Prov.	...	300	E. 6s. 113 ...
Bost. Elev.	106	...	N. Y. & N.
Bost. & Me. 7s	...	86	E. 7s. 118 120
Cent. Mass.	19	19½	West End. 92½ 94

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	340	345	Lamson St.	38	39
Chi. S. Y.	145½	...	Mex. Tele.	3⅞	4
Dom. Coal	52½	53	U. S. Oil	46½	45¾
Dom. C. pf.	114	116			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 20.—National Steel common opened at 48¾, a notch off yesterday's closing, but recovering, advanced and closed at 50¼. American Linseed preferred moved from an opening at 42 up to 44 before noon and closed at 44¾. The common, which opened at 8½, closed at 9¾. American Tin Plate common closed at 36, an advance of ¾ over the opening, while the preferred was at 85. Masonic Temple advanced from 60 to 62. Preferred of the Chicago Brewing and Malting Company, opening at 11, closed at 12½. Diamond Match, after closing Monday at 148, sold (a cash lot) at 149; was strong at 149½, and closed at 150. Metropolitan Trust certificates were at 14½, and preferred at 57½.

SETTLEMENT PRICES.

American Strawboard	29
Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Co	78¼
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	149½
National Biscuit Co. com	42⅞
National Biscuit Co. pf	97¼
Brewing & Malting Co.	4
Brewing & Malting Co. pf	13
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co	2
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf	20
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	12
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf	30
North Chicago Street R. R.	244
West Chicago Street R. R.	119½
South Side Electric R. R.	94
Lake Street Elevated	16
Lake Street Elevated, trust ctfs	14
Street's West Stable Car Line	20

REGULAR STOCKS.

American Linseed com	9
American Linseed pf	44½
American Tin Plate com	35⅝
American Tin Plate pf	85
National Biscuit Co. com	42⅝
National Biscuit Co. pf	97¾
National Carbon com	18½
National Carbon Co. pf	81
National Steel com	50¼
National Steel, ex div	89½
Diamond Match	149¼
West Chicago Street R. R.	120

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—The market to-day was dominated again by American Railways and Consolidated Traction of Pittsburg. In each of these stocks there was a contraction in trading, and a disposition to take profits. This caused a reaction of ¾ in American Railways and 1⅝ in Consolidated Traction. There was no change in the status of negotiations concerning the deal between these properties. Elsewhere, prices were almost stationary, while sales were few and far between. Commission houses said they had few orders on hand, and they were limited largely to the present market leaders.

The close was firm at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21	21½	Pen. Mfg.	34¼	34⅝
Choctaw	36½	37	Phila. Trac.	99¼	100
Con. T., pf.	33½	33⅝	Union Trac.	42¼	42½
Con. Trac.	128½	138	Un. G. Imp.	168	168¾
El. S. D. pf.	132	135	Welsbach Lt.	49	50
E. Co. of N. J.	18	18¼	W. N. Y. & P.	...	...
Lehigh Val.	27	27½	Penn.	7⅛	7⅜
Marsden	16¾	17			

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, June 21.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy.

638—In re Tirre.
828—In re Armhust & Co.
For discharge.
918—In re Wolff.
980—In re Mandelbaum.
291—In re Brown.
870—In re Hollander.
749—In re Steindler & Hahn.
857—In re Nutter.
892—In re Wollreich.
728—In re Nason.
990—In re Rosen.
884—In re Stage.
891—In re Kinsey.
572—In re Fox.
876—In re Lavy.
767—In re Hammerstein.
972—In re Goble.
251—In re Frank.
853—In re Schmidt.
851—In re De Kraft.
240—In re Edesheimer.
241—In re Edesheimer.
939—In re Feeney.
667—In re Diack.
919—In re Guggolz.
859—In re Todds.
881—In re Leventhal.
885—In re Reid.
914—In re Bialos.
927—In re Thorn.
840—In re Campion.
889—In re Swindell.
719—In re Bromberg.
564—In re Ettlinger.
787—In re Greenwald.
879—In re Hirsch.
For discharge under objection.
906—In re Hasbrouck.
95—In re Parks.
34—In re Boynton.
835—In re Blauner.
295—In re Bamberger.
901—In re Anderson.
823—In re Tralitteur.
909—In re Arnheim.
958—In re Walpen.
187—In re Oppenheim.
25—In re Haverley.
665—In re Casper.
62—In re Hirschfield.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

SARATOGA, June 20.—The cases argued in the Court of Appeals to-day were: 5, 54.

Calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 57, 44, 64, 67, 69, 921, 52, 68.

The court will hand down its decisions Friday.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Patterson, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

61—Bennett vs. Campbell.
11—Veiller vs. Brady.
2—People, &c., vs. Moran.
21—In re Smith.
82—Brown vs. Wittner.
83—Parraga vs. Ribon.
84—Brown vs. Mechanics & Traders' Bk.
85—Fisher vs.

EXCURSIONS.

NEW YORK'S OCEAN TRIP

FAMOUS CAPE MAY IRON STEAMER, **Republic** FOR **Long Branch, Asbury Park** and New Jersey Shore Resorts. **75** CENTS ROUND TRIP.

3 TRIPS DAILY AND SUNDAY FROM PIER 10 E. R., Above South Ferry. 8.30 a.m., 1 & 5.30 p.m. Leaves Long Branch: 10:30 a. m., 3.15 & 7.45 p. m.

MUSIC, Theatricals, Restaurant, Lunch, Oyster Bar, &c., at popular prices.

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N. Y. Y. Club Regatta, TO-MORROW. On early morning round trip, a good view of start. On early afternoon round trip, of the finish.

In the World in Miniature, and a Veritable Filipino Village.

GLEN ISLAND

GRAND OPENING TO-DAY.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers 2 15, 13 30, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn 8.00, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.00, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00 P. M., East 23d St., 8.00, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for East 23d St. and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M., 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 4, 5, 7 & 9 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS. Including Admission to all Attractions.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

DIRECT TRAINS FROM BROADWAY FERRIES, VIA BROOKLYN UNION "L" R. R., on Sunday leave Broadway Ferry hourly from 6:04 to 9:04 A. M., half hourly from 9:04 A. M. to 3:34 P. M. Last train from Rockaway Beach at 7:10 P. M.

VIA NEW YORK & ROCKAWAY BEACH R'Y. Trains leave 24th St., E. R., N. Y.

Sundays, 7:00, 9:10, 10:10, 11:20 A. M.; 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:50, 6:50, 8:40 P. M.

Last train returning 11:30 P. M.

Manhattan Beach

Trains leave foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y., daily, except Sundays, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half-hourly 1:10 to 3:40 P. M.; 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40 P. M.

Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10 and half-hourly 1:10 to 9:10 P. M., 10:10 P. M.

Leave foot Whitehall St. (Battery) via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, daily (7:00 A. M. week days only), and hourly 8:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M., and every forty minutes 1:40 to 9:00 P. M.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M. New York Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 " Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

Iron Steamboat Co.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.

Leave 22d St., N. R., Hourly, 9:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M. Leave Pier 1, N. R., Hourly, 9:30 A.M. to 9:30 P.M. Leave New Iron Pier, Coney Island, Hourly, 10:40 A. M. to 10:40 P. M.

Excursion Tickets, 25 Cents.

JULY FOURTH.

COOK'S EXCURSIONS.

NIAGARA FALLS and Elsewhere.

Three to Twenty-eight Day Tours.

For particulars see handbills and programmes. COOK'S TOUR, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway, Telephone 1388 Franklin.

AUCTION SALES.

Office of Daub's First Av. Storage Warehouse, No. 75 1st Av., New York, May 19, 1899.

The following-named persons are hereby notified, as the law directs, that the amount due must be paid on or before July 5, 1899, at this office, or said goods will be sold at public auction to pay charges and expenses of such sale:

Hellmuth, Bartel, Adams, Louis; Martins, A. White, McLaughlin, Leslie, Back, Fischer, Bertha Gluck, Owen Boyen, Gauser, Reister, Dowling, Grube, Fred, Reffner, Mumbrauer, Fritz Hetzer, Wyman, Ch. Gillmartin, Ehrenzweig.

BOARDERS WANTED.

129 EAST 16TH ST., 3 REFINED HOUSE AND neighborhood; for transients, large and small rooms; board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LIKE FIVE OR six boarders, or family of same; bathing, boating, and fishing. Address Mrs. E. F. NOWICK, East Setauket, L. I.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

35TH ST., 44 West.—Furnished rooms; running water; reasonable prices for Summer; private house.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Caretakers.

CARETAKERS.—English woman, with husband, also English, desires charge of lady's house for July and August; no children; references for seven Summers. 222 East 44th St.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In small family. Southern girl; 26, small wages for good home. Miss McLobert, 37 Somers St., Brooklyn.

CHAMBERMAID.—Willing to assist with other work or wait on lady; best city references. 43 West 51st St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; thoroughly competent in all branches; good manager; in first-class private family; take full charge; with kitchenmaid; very best city reference. Agnes, Box 349 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—Lady desires situation for her cook; can highly recommend in every way; personal reference. Present employer's, 168 West 72d St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook; willing and obliging; city or country. 313 Madison Av., present employer.

COOK.—As competent cook in private family; first-class personal reference. 232 West 31st St., second floor, front.

COOK.—By first-class cook; city or country; best references. 121 West 30th St., second floor.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook. Apply to present employer 841 Madison Av.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—A lady going abroad wishes a situation for a thoroughly competent infant's nurse; 2 years' city reference. C. D., Box 9, 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER &c.—By young lady; stenographer, typewriter, office assistant; complete beginner. C., 151 West 103d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Swedish, with private family; best references. Care of Mrs. Bahr, 217 East 24th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER, &c.—As butler or general work; respectable man; recently arrived; twelve years butler and house steward with English Colonel to Wilton Castle; age fifty-four; strong and healthy; highest references. John Redmond, 174 Degraw St., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent young man; single, Protestant; seven years' references, written, personal; stylish driver; good appearance; neat, particular, obliging, polite. James, Box 7, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands the care of fine horses and carriages; stylish driver; three years last place; first-class city reference; city or country. Coachman, 15 East 87th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced man; nine years with his last employer, who can be seen personally. S., 844 7th Av.

Miscellaneous.

MANAGER.—20 years' experience management real estate, all branches; who needs me? "Alpha," 158 East 125th St.

YOUNG ATTORNEY, THOROUGH EDUCATION, of moderate means, would like to secure some clerical work to do evenings, tutoring, or otherwise; might arrange to exchange services for conveniences of home. B., Box 160 Times.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 8th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone, 967 Columbus.

PAINTER, DECORATOR, PAPERHANGER, and tinter of many years' experience, being prepared and able to meet all requirements, wishes work for landlords, agents, private, &c.; best city references; lowest prices. Robert Arstein, 1,322 3d Av., near 76th St. "L" Station.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

GOOD COOK.—First-class reference required. Call, between 9 and 12, Hotel Normandie, Broadway and 38th St., ladies' entrance. Townsend.

NURSE WANTED—For a child of one year; must be able to do sewing and have good references. Call at 8 East 86th St., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED FOR A SPECIAL SUMMER campaign. THE SATURDAY EVENING POST —established by Benjamin Franklin in 1728—now published by The Curtis Publishing Company, proprietors of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, is offered to subscribers, for one year only, for $1.00—the regular price is $2.50. This offer is for the purpose of a quick introduction, and will be withdrawn September 1st. The regular price of $2.50 will be maintained after that date. We will give a good commission for every subscription sent, and distribute $3,000 September 1st among the 176 best agents. $500 will be given the person sending the largest number of subscribers at $1.00 each per year. At this special low subscription price thousands can be easily secured. Address THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

SUMMER EMPLOYMENT, REPRESENTING one of the largest financial institutions in the world, will be offered to teachers and men qualified by education. J. K., Box 109 Times.

THE SERVICES OF A MAN OF CHARACTER and acquaintance are required by one of the large financial houses of city. K. C., Box 198 Times.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN J. LENEHAN, plaintiff, against THE COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment in partition duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Wednesday, the 12th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

First—All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Wooster Street, distant eighteen feet and four inches from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Broome Street with the westerly side of Wooster Street; thence running southerly along the westerly side of Wooster Street, eighteen feet; thence westerly, and parallel with the southerly side of Broome Street, seventy-five feet; thence northerly, and parallel with the westerly side of Wooster Street, eighteen feet; thence easterly, and parallel with the southerly side of Broome Street, seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning; said lot of land being part of the real property of which Francis Owens, late of the City of New York, died seized, said property being further known and described as No. 53 Wooster Street.

Second—Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, known and distinguished by the number sixty-one (61) on a certain map of twenty-one lots of land in the Nineteenth Ward, late Twelfth, of the City of New York, lying between Third and Fourth Avenues, the property of Martin Zabriskie, Esq., made by Francis Nicholson, City Surveyor, and filed in the Register's office of the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Eighty-first Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the intersection of the westerly side of Third Avenue with the northerly side of East Eighty-first Street; thence northerly, on a line parallel with the westerly side of Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches; thence easterly, and parallel with East Eighty-first Street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, and parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the point or place of beginning; the same being known as No. 151 East Eighty-first Street, in the City of New York. —Dated New York, June 19th, 1899.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

LENEHAN & DOWLEY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 165 Broadway, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

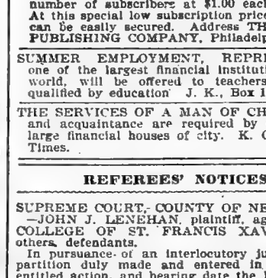

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $185.30.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN DUER, trustee, plaintiff, against MARY H. TAINTOR and Sarah E. Buckbee, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the first day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-ninth day of June, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of West Ninety-first Street distant four hundred and sixty-four (464) feet westwardly from the southwesterly corner of said West Ninety-first Street and Eighth Avenue, now Central Park West, and thence running southwardly but parallel with said Eighth Avenue and to and through a party wall so far as the same extends, one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the middle line of the block; thence westwardly but along the said middle line of the block eighteen (18) feet; thence northwardly but again parallel with said Eighth Avenue and to and through another party wall, so far as the same extends, one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the said southerly line of West Ninety-first Street, and thence eastwardly but along the said southerly line of West Ninety-first Street eighteen (18) feet to the point or place of beginning, the premises being known as No. 52 West Ninety-first Street.—Dated New York, June 6th, 1899.

A. WALKER OTIS, Referee.

DUER, STRONG & WHITEHEAD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 50 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

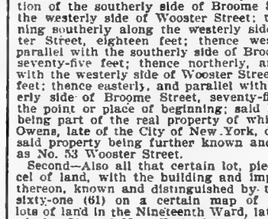

No. 52 W. 91st St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is two thousand six hundred and nineteen dollars, with interest thereon from the twenty-ninth day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to one hundred and eighty-eight and 64-100 dollars, with interest from June 1st, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is: Taxes, 1898, two hundred and eighty-one and 40-100 dollars and interest; Croton water rates, 1898, 1897, 1898, and 1899, about eighty-four and 80-100 dollars and interest, and a first mortgage for seventeen thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from February 1st, 1898, at five per cent. per annum.—Dated New York, June 6th, 1899.

A. WALKER OTIS, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—TERENCE KIERNAN, bankrupt.—NO. 632.

Notice is hereby given that Terence Kiernan, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 15, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 5, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.

NO. 602.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—JARVIS B. SMITH, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jarvis B. Smith, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 19th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee.

NO. 980—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—GEORGE HOWE WINKLER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George Howe Winkler, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 20th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK.

CITY HALL, NEW YORK, June 13th, 1899.

The Municipal Street Railway Company having filed its application, in writing, to the Municipal Assembly of The City of New York, dated the 24th day of April, 1899, for a grant of a franchise or right to use the streets, avenues, and highways in The City of New York hereinafter mentioned, for street railway purposes, and for the construction, maintenance and operation of a double-track street surface railroad in and upon the surface of the following streets, avenues and highways in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, to wit:

Commencing at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, running thence westward with double tracks through, along and upon said One Hundred and Sixteenth Street to the junction of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Manhattan Avenue; thence northward with double tracks along, through and upon said Manhattan Avenue to the intersection of said Manhattan Avenue with St. Nicholas Avenue; thence with double tracks through, along and upon said St. Nicholas Avenue to the Kingsbridge Road; thence with double tracks along, through and upon the Kingsbridge Road, upon the bridge of the Harlem Canal, and over the proposed bridge, when constructed, over Spuyten Duyvil Creek to the northmost portion of the intersection of West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue) with the Kingsbridge Road; thence westerly from the junction of the Kingsbridge Road with Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue), along and upon West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue) to Riverdale Avenue; thence north through, along and upon Riverdale Avenue to the northerly line of The City of New York.

Also, commencing at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and running thence westwardly with double tracks through, along and upon One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street to the junction of the said One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, connecting the said proposed railroad by suitable connections, curves, switches and appliances with said proposed road on St. Nicholas Avenue; also, commencing at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; thence running westward with double tracks through, along and upon said One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to the intersection of said One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, and connecting with said street railway on said avenue by suitable connections, curves and appliances, and to the operation of the said railway by electricity or any other motive power which may be lawfully employed upon the same.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the directions given by resolutions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of The City of New York, which were adopted on the sixth day of June, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Mayor of said city on the ninth day of June, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given, and that at the Councilmanic Chamber in the City Hall of The City of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, such application of said railway company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon.

All persons interested in the application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, as an opportunity will be given them to be heard in relation to said application.

P. J. SCULLY, City Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN P. MAGOVERN, EDWARD W. THOMPSON, and WILLIAM MAGOVERN, doing business under the firm name of MAGOVERN & THOMPSON BROTHERS, assigned to Thomas D. Barry for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the County of New York, Part I., to be holden in the County Court House in the said County of New York on the 28th day of June, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Thomas D. Barry, assignee of the above-named John P. Magovern, Edward W. Thompson, and William Magovern, doing business under the firm name of Magovern & Thompson Brothers, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of New York for the County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, the Honorable Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said court, this 16th day of May, 1899.

WILLIAM SOHMER, Clerk.

ALEXANDER & COLBY, Attys. for Assignee, 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. My17-1aw6wW&je27

THE HOYT BROTHERS COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the twentieth day of March, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against The Hoyt Brothers Company, a corporation lately doing business in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, and State of New York, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee of the said The Hoyt Brothers Company for the benefit of its creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Charles F. Halsted, No. 31 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the seventh day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, March 20, 1899

FRANCIS S. HALSTED, Assignee.

CHARLES F. HALSTED, Attorney for Assignee, 31 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my24-1aw6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 1st day of June, 1899, and the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the SOL. HEYMAN COMPANY, a corporation lately doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, Isaac Blumenthal, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Sol. Heyman Company, a corporation, for the benefit of its creditors, at the office of Meyer & Josephson, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 5th day of August, 1899.

Dated, New York, May 23, 1899.

ISAAC BLUMENTHAL, Assignee. my24-1aw6wW

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—VIRGINIA STUART MACKAY-SMITH, William Cairns Stuart, Robert Stuart, and Frederick D. Tappen, as executors of the last will and testament of Ellen E. Ward, deceased, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM CAIRNS STUART, Robert Stuart, and Frederick D. Tappen, as Trustees of the trust for the benefit of Virginia Stuart Mackay-Smith, created in the will of Ellen E. Ward; Virginia Stuart Mackay-Smith, Robert Stuart, and Frederick D. Tappen, as Trustees of the trust for the benefit of William Cairns Stuart, created in the will of Ellen E. Ward; Virginia Stuart Mackay-Smith, William Cairns Stuart, and Frederick D. Tappen as Trustees of the trust for the benefit of Robert Stuart created in the will of Ellen E. Ward; Virginia Stuart Mackay-Smith, individually; William Cairns Stuart, individually; Robert Stuart, individually; Helen Stuart Mackay-Smith, Virginia Grace Mackay-Smith, Gladys Alden Mackay-Smith, Robert Stuart, Junior, William Cairns Stuart, Junior, Ellen Stuart, Marguerite Stuart, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated October 31st, 1898.

LORD, DAY & LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To all of the above-named defendants, except Frederick D. Tappen: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of May, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House of said county, on that day.—Dated New York, May 15, 1899.

LORD, DAY & LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my17-1aw7wW

THE NEW YORK TIMES. "All the News That's Fit to Print."

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EDITH N. WHARTON, plaintiff, against GUIDITTA CAVINATO, Elmer D. Smith, Jacob Ruppert, Maria Brenasti, Louis Cavinato, sometimes known as Luigi Cavinato; William Lowe, The Northern National Bank, Frederick G. Moore, Orrin D. Person, Julius S. Brown, Delamater Iron Works, Charles A. Miller, Charles P. Brewer, George W. Powe, Heyman P. Binswanger, William Brooks, Thomas J. Brooks, Albert E. Powers, Nathaniel B. Powers, James W. McElhinney, August Niewohner, The New York Gas Fixture Company, Rider Engine Company, Jeremiah W. Dimick, David Lubelsky, Morris Feigel, Isaac Feigel, Julius Preuss, Rafael Gerstle, The Department of Health of the City of New York, Mary A. Roach, Charles Milne, Charles B. Shaw, William Rowe, Peter Donnelly, Patrick McLaughlin, George W. Scofield, Adolph Rosenberg, Homer Ramsdell Transportation Company, Sebastian Wagon Company, Ogro C. Webster, Harper W. Sagendorf, Clara Sagendorf, Harry K. Crosser, Bertha Crosser, Louise H. Hart, Sadie H. Jacobs, Henry Purdy, Margaret Purdy, James E. Rady, Sarah E. Rady, Margaret C. Earle, Pablo Dalesio, Charles Haas, Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children in the City of New York, defendants.—Summons: Trial desired in County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, April 28th, 1899.

STRONG & CADWALADER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address No. 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Maria Brenasti: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of May, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House in the County of New York.—Dated New York, May 22d, 1899. STRONG & CADWALADER, my24-1aw6wW&fy5 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FRANCES GALE SPOWERS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM HARVEY SPOWERS, defendant.—Action for divorce.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York City, April 26th, 1899.

ELISHA K. CAMP, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, 141 Broadway, New York City.

To William Harvey Spowers: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 9th day of May, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House of said county, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York.—Dated May 9th, 1899.

ELISHA K. CAMP, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. my10-1aw6wW&je21

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAUM, HARRIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIS BAUM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 121 East 74th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of February, 1899. LENA BAUM, Administratrix. DAVID S. UPDIKE, Attorney for Administratrix, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. fs-1aw6mW

BURCHARD, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. BURCHARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of June, 1899. WILLIAM J. LEEDS, ROSWELL B. BURCHARD, Executors. VAN DUZER & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je21-1aw6mW

CORNELL, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH CORNELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of the estate, Pier No. 46, North River, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899. ELLA M. CORNELL, SAMUEL J. CORNELL, PETER G. CORNELL, Executors. BROWN & LEONARD, Att'ys for Executors, N. Y. City. mh8-1aw6mW

DICKSON, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DICKSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richards & Brown, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899. MARTHA J. DICKSON, FRANCIS DICKSON, Administrators. RICHARDS & BROWN, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh8-1aw6mW

DOWIE, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER DOWIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Bell Wait, Jr., executor & attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of May, 1899.—HENRY S. AMBLER, Executor. WM. BELL WAIT, Jr., Attorney for the Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. my17-1aw6mW

DUFFY, SABINA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent. To Margaret Joyce, John Joyce, Michael Joyce, Mary Fox, Kate Manion, Ellen O'Brien, the heirs and next of kin of SABINA DUFFY, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Mary Fox of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have certain instrument in writing, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sabina Duffy, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 18th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 5th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JOHN C. JUDGE, Attorney for Executor, Office and P. O. Address 375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. je14-1aw6w&fy31

FROHLICH, GEORGE J.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Justus Frohlich, Frederick Frohlich, Carl Frohlich, Henry Frohlich, and the descendants (if any) of Mary Frohlich Fieser, (the name Mary being fictitious, said person's first name being unknown to petitioner herein,) who died at Holzbruch, Hesse-Nassau, Germany, in the year 1892, the heirs and next of kin of GEORGE J. FROHLICH, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Hermann Frohlich, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of George J. Frohlich, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 29th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 4th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

TOWNSEND & McILVAINE, Attorneys for Petitioner, Post Office address and office, No. 45, Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my17-1aw7wW

JANE REDFIELD TURNURE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE REDFIELD TURNURE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Zabriskie, Burrill & Murray, their attorneys, No. 21 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1899.

LAWRENCE TURNURE, JR., JEANNIE TURNURE MALLERY, GEORGE E. TURNURE, Executors.

ZABRISKIE, BURRILL & MURRAY, Attorneys for Executors, 21 Broad Street, New York. je14-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HAWLEY, RAVAUD K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the county of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAVAUD K. HAWLEY, late of the County of New York and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of December, 1899.—Dated June 8th, 1899. CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX, L. DEAN HOLDEN, Executors. ROGER A. PRYOR, Attorney for Executors, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je14-1aw6mW

KEYES, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN KEYES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Albert J. Adams, Jr., No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of April, 1899.—AIMEE A. KEYES, Administratrix. ALBERT J. ADAM

THREATS AGAINST DUNLAP

East Siders Learn He Is a Money Lender and Become Aroused.

MAY DO MISSIONARY VIOLENCE

Have Organized a Society, and Unless He Desists They Will Wreck His Business Offices.

Winslow W. Dunlap, the self-appointed missionary to the east side, where his attempt to convert the Jews ended in a riot on Sunday last, it has developed, is also a money lender and has a little office at 301 West Twenty-first Street and another at 176 Broadway. His advertisements in the daily newspapers state that persons who desire loans of from $20 to $200 on their salaries can secure them. The office at 176 Broadway is in Room 42, and is always in charge of a young woman, although the name on the door is that of W. D. Moore.

It is the custom of Dunlap to advance a man, say, $30 and deduct $5 for the expenses of the loan. Besides this $5 he charges $40 80 interest, making the borrower pay $70.80 for $25 in "easy" payments of from $2.50 to $5 per week.

As soon as these facts became known to the Jews of the east side yesterday, and especially among those whom Dunlap and his assistant, Oscar Lewberger, have tried to convert, they effected an organization which has as its ultimate object the destruction of Dunlap's places of business. They held secret meetings in the afternoon and evening in the tenement house on the southwest corner of Orchard and Rivington Streets, not far from the spot where Dunlap was nearly mobbed on Sunday, and organized under the name of the "Dunlap Destructive Society."

Israel Pincus, Moses Newburg, and an Italian whose name could not be ascertained, were the leaders in organizing the society. Some twenty men met with them. Their deliberations were conducted in an orderly manner, and they hardly spoke above a whisper at any time. They announced that they had from 200 to 300 men behind them, whom they could call out at any minute to visit Dunlap's places of business and destroy them if he refused to give up his evangelical work on the east side and his system of money lending.

After the meeting last evening Israel Pincus said: "The Jews will never let Dunlap appear in their midst again. If he comes here he will be severely dealt with. He allowed his man Lemberger to say to our people on Sunday last that the Jews were nothing more than a lot of swindlers and pickpockets, when at the same time he was conducting a business which has cast many an unwarranted slur on our people. How could a man be a Shylock and at the same time attempt to change the religion of a people of whom Shylock was said to be one?

"We have tolerated Mr. Dunlap for many months on the east side, and have been willing to listen to him, just as we were willing to listen to any Christian preacher who came into our midst. When he allowed a Mr. Abraham Jew named Lemberger to preach for him we did not care to listen, for there is no a Jew on the east side who does not dislike Lemberger. He is just as much a Jew by law as ever he was, and if he were on his head rabbi he would be the first man to disregard the religion of the Christians.

"The Dunlap Destructive Society may be said to have nearly 500 members. The majority of them wanted to visit Dunlap's place on West Twenty-first Street to-night and use violence, but we persuaded them not to do so. If we had carried out the wishes of the majority, New York would have witnessed an unusual scene, and a lot of trouble would have ensued. Our members wanted to visit Dunlap's house in a body and stone it.

"But we all are the leaders thought that the best plan would be to appoint a committee to see Dunlap and demand an explanation from him. He will then be asked to keep clear of the east side. If he refuses or even hesitates, then he will have to take the consequences. He is the last man to whom we would wish to do any bodily harm, because of his helpless condition, but we cannot make our people alter their minds. They are all against him, and their hatred for him is bitter." Pincus said the committee would be appointed this morning and would visit Dunlap to-day.

"Dunlap said that he feared no violence. 'God will always take care of me,' he said. 'Many is either on the right side or the wrong side, and I am on the right side. God will protect me harmed. He has taken care of me for many years, and He will not desert me now. I fear no violence from the hands of the Jews.'

"But they dislike your business?" was suggested.

"My business is legal. I lend my good money to buy or securities that are nothing. I lend my money freely because I think that it is charitable. If a poor man or woman wants a temporary loan, I am prepared to advance it. I charge only the usual rate of interest."

"But you are said to be a usurer?"

"I do not know that word. If I lend money with security, and allow the borrower to pay it back at the rate of a couple of dollars a week, I must try to protect myself."

"What will you receive the committee from the new East Side Society?"

"I am prepared to receive any one. God is with me."

Mrs. Rosa Weinberg of 177 East Houston Street in the morning secured a summons in the Essex Market Police Court for the appearance of one of the young women assistants of Dunlap. Mrs. Weinberg said the woman assaulted her ten-year-old daughter, Fanny, Sunday night in front of the mission, 172 East Houston Street, beating her and tearing her dress.

The girl, Mrs. Weinberg said, was standing in front of the mission, when the woman gave her a book. Being unable to read, and not knowing what to do with the book, Fanny tore it up. This made the woman angry, she says, and upon the girl with such fury that she would have been seriously injured had not a bystander interfered.

Mrs. Weinberg could not tell the name of the woman. She said there were three of them—a blonde, a brunette, and a colored woman. It was the brunette who struck her child. The summons was made out in the name of Jane Doe.

NEWSBOYS IN UNIFORMS.

A Plan on Foot Looking to Their Material and Moral Well-Being.

The newsboys of New York, if plans in process of development are carried out, instead of running about ragged and barefooted, will be dressed in a smart uniform and made to realize the importance of their status in the community. Among the organizers of this scheme are R. W. Frost of St. Andrew's Brotherhood, Thomas Campbell-Copeland, one of the editors of the Standard Dictionary, and Miss Mary Stephana Lester, the authoress. The idea is to organize the boys into battalions and companies by boroughs, and have them drilled by competent instructors, on lines somewhat similar to those on which the Bootblacks' Brigade of London is conducted.

The movement is strictly non-sectarian, and is receiving the support of clergymen of all denominations, and many public-spirited citizens. It is part of a general and far-reaching plan to promote the well-being of children and others engaged in earning their living on the street. It is only in its initial stage, and the details have not yet been completed. Inquiries have been sent to Mayors and Chiefs of Police in 100 cities in the United States and Europe concerning the condition of the newsboys there. On the result of these inquiries definite arrangements will be based. Should the plan succeed in regards the newsboys the movement will be extended to the bootblacks.

Ex-Policeman McMahon Acquitted.

Ex-Policeman James McMahon, who has been on trial several days in the Court of General Sessions, before Judge Newburger, was yesterday acquitted of the charge of perjury. He was dismissed by the Police Board on the statement of Bessie McMahon, who swore that he had committed a crime in Ireland for which he had served five years. He began proceedings for reinstatement in the Supreme Court, and swore that he had never been convicted in Ireland. On the testimony of several officials summoned from Ireland to this country, he was indicted by the Grand Jury for perjury. The same officials testified at the trial.

A Stay for Edward Clifford.

TRENTON, N. J., June 20.—Justice Gray of the United States Circuit Court, to whom application was made yesterday for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of Edward Clifford, now under sentence of death in the Hudson County Jail, has denied the application. He, however, allowed an appeal from his refusal, and this acts as a stay of execution. The case will now go to the United States Supreme Court.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Makes delicious hot biscuit, griddle cakes, rolls and muffins.

An absolutely pure, cream of tartar powder.

LEGAL NOTES.

NUISANCE CREATED BY A TURNTABLE.—Bernard F. Garvey secured judgment in his favor on the trial of his suit against the Long Island Railroad Company for damages which he claimed to have sustained as the owner of the house 28 Hanson Place, in Brooklyn, on account of a continuous nuisance upon the company's own premises in the rear of plaintiff's, largely from the maintenance and operation of a turntable, the details of the nuisance being thus described: "Locomotives enter, move about in, and leave the yard to the number during the Summer of about 200 daily, each making its characteristic noises, such as the hissing and pounding of escaping steam, the rumble of wheels, the clatter of irons, the clanging of bells, and other irritating noises. Steam, smoke, cinders, ashes, and noxious and unwholesome gases are set free in the defendant's yard and cast upon the plaintiff and into the plaintiff's doors and windows. The judgment, which was affirmed by the Second Appellate Division in October 1896, has been recently upheld by the Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Judge Vann. The Court holds that though slight injuries and annoyance to people living along the line of a railroad are a necessary incident to its maintenance and operation, yet when the company, even upon its own land, does such acts as seriously impair the enjoyment of the adjoining land, it to a certain extent takes the land and must make compensation therefor or discontinue the practice. A railroad company, the Court says, may be enjoined from so operating a turntable and conducting its business connected therewith as to cause a nuisance and injury to adjoining property. Though the plaintiff waived his damages by not furnishing evidence to enable the Court to fix them, that, it was held, did not defeat the action, and the injunction might issue, although no damages were awarded.

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THE ANSWER WAS INSUFFICIENT.—In an action by J. Burnett Nash on a promissory note for $8,560 given in part payment of a balance claimed to be due under a contract for the sale of goods, Camille Weidenfeld, the indorser, and the Worcester Cycle Manufacturing Company, the maker, for their answers set up as an affirmative defense that by express agreement the note was subject to all defenses existing to an action on the contract, which, among other things, contained a provision that, in the event of delay in making deliveries, the vendor should "forfeit absolutely, without contest at law, the full value of the order," and a warranty that the goods to be delivered would stand certain tests. It was also alleged that subsequent to the giving of the note the defendants had discovered that a great part of the materials to be furnished under the contract were furnished after great delay, and at times later than the time at which they were required to be furnished by the said contract, and that the said materials were of much less value than the value of the materials called for to be furnished under said contract." The offer on the trial by the defendants to prove these facts was refused on the ground that the defenses pleaded were insufficient in law, and no evidence could be given to support it. A judgment on a verdict then directed for the plaintiff has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division, which held, by Justice Rumsey, that the fact that there was delay in the delivery of the goods was immaterial unless, as a result, the purchasers were damaged by the failure to deliver at the time they agreed, and no such damage being alleged, the defense was entirely insufficient. Besides, the goods having been accepted, the forfeiture was waived, and to have recouped any damages suffered from the delay the defendants must have pleaded those damages as a counter claim. It was further held that the breach of warranty afforded no defense to an action on the contract, but constituted only a counter claim, which, to have been availed of, should have been pleaded.

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CITY'S LIABILITY FOR ACTS OF CORPORATE OFFICERS.—After the Department of Parks of Brooklyn had acquired, through Kings County, a piece of land near Fort Hamilton belonging to the Dyker Meadow Improvement Company, George Napier, who had the right to remove a pavilion and bathhouses he had built there, under agreement with the company, attempted to do so, but Park Commissioner Squier refused to allow it, and took possession of them, with a quantity of personal property in them. A year later Mr. Woodruff, who was then Park Commissioner, when applied to for the building and other property, declared that it was purchased from the improvement company and belonged to the City of Brooklyn for the Park Department. The Second Appellate Division has affirmed judgment secured by Napier in his suit against the City of Brooklyn for the conversion of this property holding, by Justice Willard Bartlett, that though the act of Squier, being unauthorized, gave no right of action against Kings County or Brooklyn, yet the assertion by Commissioner Woodruff that the property rightfully belonged to Brooklyn for its Park Department, and his refusal to return it, was an exercise of the right of dominion and control in the city, which constituted an actionable conversion of the property, for which the city was liable. It was not exempted by the provisions of the city charter, and remained liable under the general doctrine that the unauthorized acts of municipal officers are regarded as the acts of the corporation, provided the acts are performed by that branch of the Municipal Government which is invested with jurisdiction to act for the corporation upon the subject to which the particular act relates.

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DISMISSAL OF COMPLAINT FOR LACHES.—Dora Baruth, after a suit brought against her by Isaac Silverman had been at issue about five years, and no steps had been taken to bring it to trial, moved to dismiss the complaint for want of prosecution. Though it was shown that the case had not been placed on the calendar, and that younger issues had meantime been tried in their regular order, the plaintiff succeeded in defeating the motion, when first made, upon an affidavit made by his attorney, which simply showed that the only excuse for the delay was that the attorney had forgotten that the action was pending. The motion was denied, upon condition of plaintiff putting the case on the calendar for the next term, and paying the costs of the motion. This was not done, and no excuse was offered for neglect or failure to do so. In March, 1899, the defendant, upon the original affidavits, and an additional one, moved for leave to argue the former motion, and for dismissal upon the new default of plaintiff. The First Appellate Division has directed a reversal of an order denying the motion. Justice McLaughlin, giving the opinion, holds that on the conceded facts the last motion should have been granted. The plaintiff not only did not comply with the condition imposed, but did not even offer any excuse for his neglect and failure to do so. "This neglect and delay of three months, unexplained, together with the preceding long delay of over five years, constituted laches of such a character on the part of the plaintiff, as to require a dismissal of the complaint."

THE SEVENTH'S HARD DAY

First Battalion Reaches the Shores of Lake Oscawana.

MARCHES OVER A ROCKY ROAD

Private Queckberner's Feat of Strength Opens Eyes of a Countryman—Tents Blown Down in a Storm.

CAMP NOAH L. FARNHAM, Border of Lake Oscawana, June 20.—This has been a day of ups and downs for the First Battalion of the Seventh Regiment, for its sturdy backs have been strained climbing the spurs of the Cat Hills and the great Oscawana Hill, which is a terror, and its knees have been tested descending into Canopus Valley and traversing the lines of Putnam Valley. It left Camp Winthrop at 7:10 this morning, having made breakfast at 6 o'clock, and came the distance, six miles, in two hours and fifteen minutes.

The road is a narrow and also a rocky one. It is an aggressive, uncompromising, serious road, which does not permit itself to be diverted. It scorns such subterfuges as climbing a hill by a process of seeking grades. It goes right over by main strength and bids those who would travel it do likewise. Such men and beasts as be weakly and such vehicles as have delicate constitutions are invited by this road to stay at home or go by some other less downright and upright way.

Appropriately, it is inclosed by massive stone walls. Presumably, they are intended to inclose the road, for many of the fields which they border offer no suggestion why any living thing should wish to get into them, and contain nothing which a wall could prevent from getting out. On the steep hills which rise behind the walls, sometimes near and sometimes far, there are abruptly towering cliffs and massive boulders of gray granite, but the rugged aspect of the country is softened by endless masses of field daisies, which would look like snowdrifts if they were not broken by patches and spangles of black-eyed Susans.

As it is an old road, trees and undergrowth have flourished on its banks, and the Cherokee rose has established itself and offers its dainty blossom and daintier faint fragrance to mitigate the sternness of stone and rough hills crowned with sombre woods and the stiff, thin little cedars scattered where they may find root. Now and then, too, there are wide and beautiful views in which distance obscures the forbidding details, leaving only the general effect of sky and field and forest and cliff with the gracefully massive sweeps and curves of the valleys.

A DIFFICULT MARCH.

To a man with forty pounds to carry, and an infinity of pebbles rolling under his feet, and an even greater infinity of dust rolling about his head and driving into the pores of his skin, the steepness of the hills, and the beating of the sun are the objects of most immediate concern, and the members of the battalion observed the aspects and prospects of the land only during the three halts they made—twenty, ten and five minutes, respectively. The points of interest to them were the "points" immediately before them, these being the soldiers assigned to maintain the proper distances between the advance guard, which was Company E, Lieut. Pressenger, the main column and rear guard, Company C, Capt. Underwood.

The flankers were out, but where they could be used without losing them or breaking their necks. The men showed no signals of physical distress—not even the flankers—and at Oscawana hill they turned to with a hearty good-will and fairly lifted the wagon train up that declivity, to the merciful relief of the Peekskill horses straining at the harness and sweating streams.

But this section of the Seventh was not pretty as it plodded around the curve leading to the borders of this lake, for it was grimy, its gray shirts and as much of its skin as was visible being powdered with dust and streaked with perspiration, its red neck handkerchiefs were damp and dragged, and it was a contrast to the other section, cool and faultless to a hair, spotless, shaven and mathematically buttoned, left at Peekskill camp. But the two will change places and appearances to-morrow.

The work of striking camp this morning was done within an hour, and thoroughly done. The policing was perfect, and when the battalion had filed out only a smoldering fire in one corner, a wagon gathering in a few of the band's kits and what firewood remained after the feat of Queckberner was left.

MR. QUECKBERNER'S FEAT.

Private Queckberner is on the cook detail of Company A, and held innumerable records for hammer throwing and other feats of strength. When he was sent for a "turn" of wood for the fire last night he did not care to make two trips. Therefore he reached his arms apart, picked up somewhere near half a cord, and called on a countryman and a teamster near by to throw on a little more. The teamster obeyed orders, and piled on sticks until Queckberner's arms could hold no more. The countryman followed the bearer of the burden, saw him thrown down his turn, and then measured the pile with his eye.

"Jest wanter satisfy myself," he explained. "Wouldn't dassent tell folks what I seen, fer I'd be called a liar by the hull town. Ennymo' o' ye do the like?"

He was earnestly and immediately assured that all the men in the regiment were trained that way and that the "turn" was an ordinary one when the regiment was in camp.

"Can't see what use ye've got for waggins nor hosses, nuther," he answered, to which the joyous private from whom he was seeking information rejoined that animals and vehicles came only because they were required by regulations.

There was an imaginary attack just before the battalion reached Cross Corners, the alarm being given by flankers. The advance guard met the supposed enemy in correct and scientific military style, and Company E advanced promptly as reserve. Several volleys were fired, to the great amazement of the neighbors, one of whom inquired if the Pokokus Indians had broken loose again. He said the Pokokus tribe had once inhabited the valley, the proper name of which was Pokokus.

The men modified this to 'Poker Cuss," and some of them argued that it was scientific evidence that the great American game is aboriginal. Others promptly named the locality "Hocus Pocus" Valley and proceeded to inquire for traces of that interesting tribe known as "Hocus Pocus" Indians. Authority says, however, that the real name of the valley is "Canopus," and that the lake was named after Chief Oscawana, which seems to show some ancient discrimination in choice of names, as some of the leading Indian families of this section wore such cognomens as "Gachquarau," "Cowehahan," "Siponerack," and other little things of the kind, according to the old records.

CAMP PITCHED LEISURELY.

There was not much haste in pitching camp to-day. The wagon train came in at 9:45 o'clock, and the tents were up in a little less than half an hour. Rivalry among the companies was rather discouraged, as it was desired that the men should work more slowly and impress the details and philosophy of the erection of their canvas dwellings on their minds. Some of them learned more thoroughly than ever before that nothing can trip and throw a man quicker, harder, or further than a well-strung tent rope, excepting another tent rope.

The camp is on a small hillock rising from the shore of the lake, which is a charming little sheet of water two miles long by half a mile wide. It is a small hillock, but an impressive one for those who must abide upon it, for it is chiefly stones—stones which rest deep down in the earth and poke their heads above the surface and seek the smalls of human backs.

Last night in Camp Winthrop it was fairly rough. The tents had no floors, of course, and there was an unaccountable and uncountable accumulation of stones and stubble and sticks, knots, roots, and hard places. The surface of the planet seemed to have broken out into calloused pimples, and roll as a man would, he would roll on something that hurt him somewhere. The men understood for the first time the meaning of "blades" of grass, for the grass seemed to penetrate blankets and stick into them in the most persevering and mysterious way.

It was a good deal like seeking slumber on assortments of broken bayonets and bottles and cast horseshoes, with the nails left in them. Everything that is in the earth beneath seemed to have combined to perform the function of the things which are above the earth at the camp of instruction—which is, as all know, to persecute the militia.

For at the camp of instruction all the flying bugs meet in general convention at the camping season and have grand carnivals of athletic sports in the tents. The man who cannot sit in his tent there and count ten or fifteen different kinds of bugs on the inner walls, may feel that he is slighted. But the bugs have not followed the first battalion. They are not needed while Putnam County soil remains.

PROSPECTS FOR SLEEP POOR.

The soporific prospects for to-night here are not brilliant. Wherever a clear spot of ground has been found, it was used to drive a tent stake into. If Jacob, the once prospective patriarch, was here he would have no reason to think he had performed a feat in using a stone for a pillow. He would do it or stand up all night or move on over into Westchester County, where the land is clearer.

The really remarkable fact of his famous vision is supposed to be that he dreamed of angels with his head on such accommodation, modern experience being that a man so resting is likely to dream of other and very different things. The men may dream of angels to-night, but they have had no provocation to-day. Women have been scarce on the road. Most of those discovered were in ambuscade, prepared to sell pop and other soft stuff, or behind signs which wooed more potently than the sirens summoned the original mariners, with painted suggestions of "cool" things to swallow.

It is a land of Summer boarders, and at divers places were the signs and symptoms—hammocks so distributed as to give the impression of rural innocence and ease and abandon, iron vases on alleged lawns presenting themselves preposterously as ornaments, butter tubs utilized as flower pots and apparently serenely confident that they are deceiving the public concerning their true characters in disguises of red paint. But the boarders are not yet here.

There may be some in hotels across the lake from camp. But the men of the battalion, as soon as the tents were up, all with one accord rushed violently down a steep place into the lake and were—washed. Consequently the fronts of the buildings on the far shore were left decorously unoccupied. The bathing process revealed some curious studies in the possibilities of the human skin in color effects.

COLOR EFFECTS IN SKIN.

There were the varying browns of the more or less tanned, the natural white—in patches—the vivid scarlets where breast and back and arms have been exposed to the sun the past two days, and a riot of colors from mosquito bites and bruises. Several men who sought the creek yesterday before the sun was low appeared to-day in beautiful suits, in natural colors, of pale pink, like underdone lobsters. Others will to-morrow bear the National colors and will look as if somebody had started to paint them and quit the job when half through, for in the confusion and rush their trousers fell into the lake and were soaked—not soaked as people soak things at seasons of pecuniary pressure in town, but soaked in Lake Oscawana; therefore they spent the remainder of the afternoon in trunks and as they were much in the glad sunshine, the effect, perhaps, had better not be imagined. The blue tints will be given by a night on the stones along Lake Oscawana's smiling shore.

The cooks are being brought to the more intricate developments of their art by gradual approaches. Beginning yesterday at the learn-book stage of Irish stew, they passed on this morning at breakfast time to corned beef hash and hominy, which were served with bread and butter and coffee.

To-day at luncheon they were permitted to roast potatoes and were successful, barring a tendency to take most of the vegetable with the peel. To-night they achieved roast beef, with more potatoes and onions. To-morrow they will try pork and beans. Lieut. Mazet is officer of the day.

A severe thunderstorm struck the camp of instruction this afternoon at 5:30 o'clock and blew down thirty or forty tents. A number of men were drenched, but no other damage was done.

The First Battery is doing some remarkable work at the camp of instruction. Its drill last night was observed by the whole battalion of the Seventh remaining there, which gathered to watch and admire.

Kittens Born in a Bird's Nest.

Three kittens were born high up in the air in an abandoned bird's nest set in the crotch of a tree in Flushing within the last two days. It was noticed that a cat belonging in the neighborhood was repeatedly ascending and descending the big tree in front of McGowan's store, on Lawrence Street. She always disappeared at the crotch in the tree, where two big branches part from the main stem. Curiosity was aroused, and yesterday John Cleary climbed the tree to ascertain what was going on. He found an old birds' nest, and in it three kittens. Their eyes were not yet open. The mother cat climbed out on a branch and scratched Cleary as he took the kittens down. The cat was provided with a box, but she had to be locked in or she would have carried the kittens back to the tree.

Gifts for Magistrate Wentworth.

Magistrate Wentworth, who yesterday completed his term of office as a Magistrate, received a basket of flowers from the officers and a cigar holder from the lawyers and clerks of the West Side Court, where he has been sitting during the past few weeks.

In its incipiency, nearly every case of Lung and Throat disease is curable if promptly treated with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv

For Summer, of course you must have low shoes. The question is which kind?

Russet harmonizes properly only with suits of brown or brownish shade; black harmonizes with suits of any color.

The famous Model last; black calfskin, patent leather, and russet; single and double sole, $4.50.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Sale of *Oriental & Domestic Rugs.*

200 Antique & Modern Rugs, $10.00.

300 Fine Anatolian Mats, $2.50 to $7.50.

Best Domestic Smyrna Rugs,

26x54 inches, $1.40.
30x60 " $1.60.
36x72 " $2.50.
4x7 ft., $4.50.

Commencing *Wednesday, June 21st.*

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION WORK.

Continuation of the Sessions of the Students of Philanthropy.

The class in philanthropic work, conducted by the Charity Organization Society of New York, met again yesterday morning in the rooms of the society, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, and listened to a lecture by Jeffrey R. Breckett of Baltimore on "The Scope of the Charity Organization Society and Its Relation to Relief Funds." It was the lecturer's opinion that in the distribution of charity a careful investigation and a full knowledge of each particular case were necessary to prevent greater harm than good to the family relieved. Many relief societies doled out aid to too many families, and gave adequate and intelligent relief to too few. It would be much better to be more discriminating and give more effective relief to a few families who would be placed in a position to help themselves rather than to extend aid indiscriminately and encourage a spirit of dependence and pauperism.

There were very few cases of real starvation, Mr. Breckett said, but there were frequent cases where people were continuously underfed. This might be remedied, not by sporadic aid to the underfed, but by the improvement of the conditions of labor and of living.

Mr. Breckett was followed by Mrs. M. Fullerton, Superintendent of Relief of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, who also spoke on methods in the relief of the poor.

After the lectures the members of the class paid a visit of inspection to the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, at 69 Schermerhorn Street, and later to the improved tenements of the Riverside buildings, near the foot of Atlantic Avenue.

The programme for to-day will be a paper by Miss Mary E. Richmond, General Secretary of the Charity Organization Society of Baltimore, and visits to the institution in Prospect Place, and to the parish house of St. Bartholomew's Church.

PRAISE FOR THE POST OFFICE.

English Officer Says the System Closely Boarders on Perfection.

Postmaster Van Cott yesterday received a letter inclosing the card of "Capt. Harrison, Eleventh Hussars, Cavalry Club, Piccadilly, W." The letter was dated "Thornden, Syracuse, N. Y.," and was as follows:

I have received a letter marked "Deficiency of address supplied by N. Y. P. O. D." The letter bears the London S. W. postmark of May 22 omang others, and the address is "Captain W. Harrison, Thornden, New York." Syracuse is supplied in red ink by one of your officials. I am a visitor in the home of my father-in-law, Major Alexander Henry Davis, and this was the only English letter I received by that mail. I am keeping the envelope to show to our Postmaster General, the Duke of Norfolk.

Will you kindly allow me to compliment you upon a postal system which is closely bordering on perfection, and to congratulate the official who has solved so difficult a problem? I am aware it is only usual to write when a complaint is or is not necessary. In this case I think the Post Office authorities even in Paris might have been found at fault.

Old School Teacher May Be Out.

A good deal of excitement has been occasioned in Jamaica by the reported discharge of Miss Victoria Hendry, a teacher for the past twenty-six years in the public school. She lost her mother last October, and applied recently to the Board of Education for a leave of absence. Instead of a leave of absence she said she received her discharge papers. Superintendent Stevens of the Borough of Queens says that while Miss Hendry received a two months' leave of absence, her license has expired and has to be renewed. It is reported Miss Hendry will have her old place in the school at its reopening in September—if she is found to be physically able to assume it.

What to Read This Summer.

One hundred books. The best in a year's literature, each book reviewed as a guide to readers, with an introductory essay on the delights of Summer reading. See THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of June 24th, thirty-two pages; double the usual size. Very nearly as much reading matter in this number as in four numbers of the highest-priced American magazines, and sold in Greater New York with Saturday's NEW YORK TIMES for ONE CENT. A notable number; many signed articles, and among the features these: Alice Meynell—Departed Vogue of the Essay; its ascendency in England; Mrs. Meynell's brilliant examples of it; her verse; by Joel Benton. Burns and Scott—Heroines of theirs who lived in America; facts interesting and little known; by Gen. James Grant Wilson. The Astors in Literature—William Waldorf Astor's paper on the Founder of His Family; other Astors who have been authors; by Mrs. Sherwood. Two Men of the Past—Biographies of Henry A. Wise of Virginia and Oliver P. Morton of Indiana; reviewed by the Rev. Dr. Francis E. Marsden. Mrs. Oliphant's Devoted Life—Reve'ations of its completeness as shown in her autobiography and letters. Daudet—The new and complete edition of his writings; an estimate of his genius; by William Wallace Whitelock, Jr., and A. M. Hadley. Mr. and Mrs. H. Stoddard—Their home in East Fifteenth Street; their life there and their treasures. World's Fair Preparations in Paris—A public spirit that interests a student of municipal life; artists in their studios. London Literary Letter—By William L. Alden. Art at Home and Abroad—The latest items gathered from many sources. Letters from Readers—An extended array of correspondence on a variety of literary and art topics, showing very particular knowledge of books and art. Willis's Idea of Destruction—Destruction the place has escaped a recent visit; some of Willis's references to it; by Edgar Mayhew Bacon. "The Intellectual Life"—Hamerton's book of many years ago, which is still read, and ought to be read more; its charm and value; by A. Blackwood. Engineering Books—A group of recent and important volumes on a special subject reviewed by J. James R. Croes. Notes and News—Items gathered during the week from the publishing houses, a regular feature now of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday, June 24th, including this double number of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, will be sold in Greater New York for ONE CENT. THE NEW YORK TIMES will here offer the largest amount of good reading matter ever sold for that amount of money. For this edition of THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART the guaranteed circulation will be not less than 100,000 copies. It will go to readers in every civilized country in the world. No other paper or periodical devoted exclusively to books and art published anywhere in the world has a circulation of 100,000 copies. THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART is read in literary circles everywhere. As a source of literary news it stands alone. Its place is unique in journalism.—Adv.

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BROADWAY, Cor. 31st St.

BAUDOUINE BANKRUPTCY CASE.

Admitted that Petitioner's Income Will Pay All He Owes If Creditors Can Get at It.

There was a continuation yesterday morning of the hearing in the bankruptcy proceedings of John F. Baudouine before Referees Theodor Aub. At the beginning of the meeting it was arranged that three appraisers—John T. Boyd, Conrad S. Keyes, and Albert G. Harttorm—appointed by Mr. Aub should visit Mr. Baudouine's apartment at 1 West Sixty-eighth Street for the purpose of appraising the personal property he has there.

A. H. Masten of counsel for the creditors then proceeded to the examination of Charles J. Richter of the firm of Brewster & Co., one of the creditors. He testified that Mr. Baudouine had been a customer of the firm since April, 1895. "When I first came in contact with him," said Mr. Richter, "I thought he was one of the best business men I had ever met."

Mr. Richter, in response to Mr. Masten's questions, admitted that later it became necessary to repeatedly ask Mr. Baudouine for money. Mr. Baudouine was still a customer of the firm, although he had not purchased anything since 1896. "The account is only kept alive," he said, "by reason of affairs."

Much stress was laid by counsel for the creditors on a chattel mortgage voluntarily given by Mr. Baudouine to Brewster & Co. in 1895. With this mortgage went an agreement that Mr. Baudouine was to pay a stated sum every month to the firm, and that the firm was to keep his carriages in repair. All that was paid that was in excess of the value of those repairs was to be applied to the reduction of the mortgage.

Mr. Baudouine was asked by counsel if he had notified any of his creditors that he was going to begin bankruptcy proceedings. He said he had not, but when reminded by Mr. Masten recalled that he had written a letter to his English creditors telling them of his intention. When pressed to try and recall others that he had notified, Mr. Baudouine got out of patience, and said that he "kept no memoranda of his private conversations."

He was questioned about his accounts at Gabe Case's and at the Casino in Central Park, but nothing of importance was elicited. John A. Garver of counsel for Mr. Baudouine objected to these questions, and, although Referee Aub said he could not clearly see their relevance, he permitted them. Mr. Baudouine," said he, "has the privilege of spending his money any way he pleases, and if it is spent we can't reach it. It makes no difference whether he spent his money in one restaurant or in several."

Mr. Garver did not see the use of these questions into the private life of Mr. Baudouine. "We admit," he declared, "that Mr. Baudouine receives an income; that it is a large income; that if you could get at it it would pay what he owes. We admit all this, but we hold that the income from the estate held in trust is inalienable."

Mr. Baudouine's personal check book and that of the firm of John F. Baudouine & Co. were offered in evidence. Counsel for the creditors will have an opportunity to inspect the books, and they will then probably become the subject of examination. The hearing was adjourned until July 6.

SMALLPOX ON THE WEST SIDE.

First Case that of a Boy Discovered in a Big Tenement.

The first case of smallpox on the west side for this Summer was reported to the Board of Health yesterday, and as a result the big tenement at 327 West Thirty-ninth Street has a yellow flag waving in front of it and a big policeman stationed at the lower door to keep people from going in. John White, a seven-year-old boy, became sick Monday, and yesterday his parents sent for their physician, Dr. Samuel L. Fox of 391 West Thirty-first Street.

Dr. Fox found that the child had a well-developed case of smallpox. He reported the case to the Health Board, and the boy was removed to the Reception Hospital.

Twenty families live in the tenement house, and there are many children who have been exposed to the contagion by meeting the child in the hallways. The tenants will be vaccinated.

Prof. Herter Arrives in the City.

Prof. Ernst Herter, who designed the Loreley fountain, to be presented to the city July 8, arrived in the city yesterday by the steamer Königin Luise, from Bremen. He was accompanied by his wife and was met on his arrival by Louis Windmüller, Chairman of the Reception Committee, and Prof. E. Richard, President of the general committee which represents the German societies which will present the fountain. The fountain has been accepted by the Municipal Art Commission, and is being erected at the beginning of the Concourse in Bronx Borough.

New East River Bridge Commission.

The new East River Bridge Commission has reorganized for the year by electing Lewis Nixon President, James W. Boyle Vice President, James D. Bell Secretary, and Julian D. Fairchild Treasurer. The only change was in the Secretaryship, where Mr. Bell takes the place of Smith E. Lane. Mr. Bell is the latest addition to the commission, having been appointed to succeed the late Thomas S. Moore.

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A $4.00 robe in every respect.

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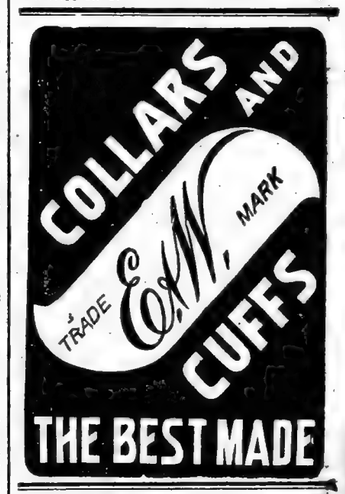

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Reaches forms of indigestion that no other medicine seems to touch.

Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

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THE MAN In the MOON!
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The Aerial Magnolia Grove!
B'way, 44&45 St. Crystal roof protection in even of rain! Cooled by IMMENSE VAUDEVILLE! 150 artists! Iced Air! Including Cissie Loftus & Ezra Kendall.

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THE WEATHER.

Fair; light to fresh northwesterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,429. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 82¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41⅜c; cash cotton, 6 1-16c.

FOREIGN.—The Samoan Commissioners have made steady progress with the work of adjusting disputes at Apia, having decided to recommend that the Kingship be abolished, that a Governor be appointed, and that Chief Justice Chambers shall remain in power for the present. The Commissioners will have completed their work and will leave Apia within a few days. M. Bourgeois has declined the task of forming a French Cabinet, but is aiding President Loubet in the work of harmonizing factions. The Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission recommenced its sessions at Paris yesterday. Sir Richard Webster, the Attorney General of England, continued his presentation of the case for Great Britain. Conflicting reports continue as to the attitude of Germany at the Peace Conference. It is expected that M. de Staal will to-day bring forward disarmament proposals before the whole conference. The gravity of the situation arising out of the action of the French on the treaty coast of Newfoundland is increasing. Strong representations have been cabled to the Imperial Government, and an answer is expected to-day. A bill was introduced in the House of Commons yesterday providing £4,000,000 for defense works at home and abroad. Michael Davitt strongly criticised the measure, but it was carried. Honorary degrees were conferred by the University of Oxford yesterday on Gen. Lord Kitchener and Cecil Rhodes. Baron von Bulow, in the Reichstag yesterday, in another statement as to the purchase of Spain's islands, said that it was hoped that relations with America and Japan, Germany's new neighbors, would become more intimate, and that Germany had no intention of placing herself in opposition to America in the South Pacific. The International Conference for the Protection of Girls opened at London yesterday.—Page 1, 5, and 7.

Page 1.

Joseph Leiter says the stock market will recover in a few weeks.

Major George H. Sands saved his daughter and sister-in-law from drowning yesterday while they were bathing at Atlantic City.

The officers of the new retail association of wine and liquor dealers will be elected at a meeting on Wednesday next. It is said the wholesalers may make war on the new organization.

Copies of the insurgent organ Independencia, published at Manila, show that the followers of Aguinaldo base their hopes upon political agitation in this country. They believe that when the next Presidential campaign comes they will find a more sympathetic Government at Washington, and that the American troops will be withdrawn from the Philippines.

The formation of the Distilling Company of America, with a capital of $125,000,000, which will control about 82 per cent. of the alcohol, spirits, and rye and bourbon whisky interests of the United States, was announced yesterday. The traction interests of New York and Philadelphia control the company.

Page 2.

A brother of Samuel C. Butterfield said last night that he believed the missing man was in this city.

Officers of the Manhattan Tunnel Railway Company expect the trip under the Hudson will occupy about four minutes.

President Ballwin of the Long Island Railroad Company said yesterday that the Municipal Assembly would be asked soon for a franchise for the tunnel under the East River.

The White Star Line is about to put in operation an extended steamship service between Liverpool and Australian ports.

Ex-Senator Blair of New Hampshire said yesterday he believed the next Presidential campaign would turn upon the industrial issue.

Page 3.

The fifty-third annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club will be sailed to-day.

Coroner Hart will hold an inquest into the death of Louis Zimmermann, who died in the house of Alpheas J. Goddard.

"Christian Science and the Law" was discussed last night at the June dinner of the Medico-Legal Society.

Senator Wellington of Maryland said yesterday that the attacks on Admiral Schley were largely responsible for the result of the recent Baltimore election, and that if persisted in the State would be lost to the Republicans.

Page 4.

The first meeting of the Dewey Reception Committee was held yesterday.

Joseph R. Holmes, inventor of the torpedo-indicating light, arrived yesterday from Glasgow.

The First Battalion of the Seventh Regiment returned to Peekskill yesterday from Lake Oscawana, and the Second Battalion started off on the two days' trip.

Elbert H. Battersby, Vice President of the Brighton Beach Racing Association, has made charges against Policeman Peter Campbell. He says Campbell insulted Mrs. Battersby.

Emanuela Perez, a Cuban girl, the daughter of Gen. Perez, who was active in the ten-year war of liberation in Cuba, married a colored Sergeant in Cuba several months ago and came with him to this country. She has since seen the folly of her marriage, and will sail for her former home to-day.

Page 5.

The State Railroad Commission listened yesterday to applications to build roads on Long Island.

Charles J. O'Callaghan and his son will be buried in the same grave. A double funeral will be held.

President McKinley left Holyoke yesterday morning for Springfield, where he was enthusiastically received, and made a speech. Later he went on to Adams, Mass., where he will remain for a week.

Senator W. J. La Roche has written to Chief Devery complaining of the inefficiency of the Prospect Park policemen. The Senator says that if the officers cannot protect women and children from insult he will employ special policemen at his own expense to do it.

Page 7.

Lotta Crabtree is being sued by Manager Banta, who claims the actress owes him $2,000.

Harrison J. W. Williams has asked the Supreme Court for a decree of divorce from Bettina Girard.

Page 8.

The State Commerce Commission is trying to learn the cause of New York's decreased export trade.

The New York baseball team won another game in Pittsburg yesterday. The Brooklyns won a game in Cleveland.

Michael Lynch, a prominent politician in the days of "Boss" Tweed, and his wife were taken to the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island yesterday. Lynch has been penniless for years.

Samuel Simon, a servant formerly in the employ of J. A. Joseph of 133 West Eightieth Street, was arrested yesterday on the charge of stealing two diamond studs and other articles from Mr. Joseph. He was discharged in court.

At the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday the races were won by Filon d'Or, Admiration, Affect, Thomas Cat, Forget, and Sadducee. The Jockey Club stewards began an investigation into Maher's riding of Banastar II in the Suburban.

Page 9.

A four-ball golf match between amateurs and professionals was played yesterday on the Oakland Club's links.

Page 12.

Revenue agents have within the past two days seized in this city over 500 gross of ten-cent packages of molasses candy manufactured by Geo. H. L. Hildreth of Boston. It is claimed they were not stamped in accordance with the provisions of the war revenue law.

Page 14.

The report of the Department of Parks for the year 1898 was made public yesterday.

Florence Baechard and Agnes Gillison, who disappeared from home Tuesday, have been found.

Magistrate Kudlich yesterday praised two passengers of a trolley car for asserting their rights.

The police at Wakefield had difficulty yesterday in restraining a crowd that sought revenge on a negro who had attacked Mrs. Pollock.

The Board of Public Improvements yesterday adopted a resolution for the extension of Sullivan Street from Third to Fourth Street.

Capt. George B. Raymond, whose funeral will be held at Bordentown to-day, saved the lives of Abram S. Hewitt and Edward Cooper, who were shipwrecked.

Tammany officials denied yesterday a charge that the organization is not sincere in its professed desire to put the bond issues through the Municipal Assembly.

Commissioner Scannell has suggested to the Civil Service Board that the rules be changed so as to permit the Commissioner to promote any fireman who has saved a life.

Elbridge T. Gerry was a witness before Albert Stickney yesterday when the investigation into the affairs of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was resumed.

Roland B. Molineux appeared before Justice Jerome in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. He waived examination and was held for the Grand Jury on the charge of murdering Mrs. Adams.

A meeting of drug clerks was held yesterday to discuss with a committee of employers the shorter hour question. The provisions of the bill prepared by the clerks were explained in detail.

C. C. Duhme, uncle of Moses Fowler Chase, twenty-one years old, of Lafayette, Ind., heir to a fortune of $800,000, says that he did not kidnap his nephew in Detroit, as stated, but that the young man came willingly with him.

Mrs. Margaretha Davis and some friends have applied for articles of incorporation for the Woodbine Nursery of Brooklyn. Mrs. Davis purposes to establish the nursery as a retaliatory measure against her next-door neighbors, who run a music school and kindergarten which drove Mrs. Davis's tenants away.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 11?
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

More Conflicting Reports as to Germany's Attitude—To-day Expected to be an Important One.

THE HAGUE, June 21.—The best-informed circles here do not share the gloomy views of the European press regarding the Peace Conference. After a week's adjournment the Arbitration Committee met for a short time to-day, Dr. Zorn of the German delegation and Frederick Holls of the United States delegation attending.

Mr. Holls expressed himself as satisfied with the results of the trip he took to Berlin with Dr. Zorn. The German delegates have been instructed to take part in the deliberations of the Arbitration Committee, which will now continue brisk work pending the final decision of Germany.

The Disarmament Committee, to which was submitted the circular of Count Muravieff, has considered the second, third, and fourth paragraphs in sub-committee, the result being a negative vote upon all three, on the ground that it would be impossible to decide upon a satisfactory plan for checking the continued improvements in explosive ordnance. This decision will be submitted to the committee to-morrow.

The first paragraph of the circular, which proposes to arrest the increase in land and sea forces and war budgets, has not yet been considered.

The Russians, it is said, intend to introduce fresh propositions, and it is not doubted that the conference will reach important proposals on the last four paragraphs of the circular, which supplement the Geneva Convention and the Brussels Conference and provide for mediation and arbitration.

LONDON, June 22.—The correspondent of The Daily News at The Hague says:

"Mr. Holls had interviews with Prince von Hohenlohe and Baron von Bülow while he was in Berlin. It appears that Emperor William had assented to an arranged interview, but, on second thought, he objected to discussing matters with anybody below the rank of First Delegate.

"Mr. Holls wishes to emphasize the fact that he was only concerned in defending American interests, a task which Mr. White would himself have undertaken had he been able to leave The Hague. I have satisfied myself that there was absolutely no sort of partnership between Dr. Zorn and Mr. Holls. Both are animated with a common anxiety for the success of the conference; but the rôle of Mr. Holls in Berlin was that of an American delegate endeavoring to carry out an American deal.

"It is understood that he did exceedingly well in Berlin; but, notwithstanding all assertions to the contrary, I learn that the German delegates have received no fresh instructions. They must abide by the old ones—to listen and to take no initiative.

"To-morrow will be a critical day. A sudden move has been made to discuss Count Muravieff's first article by all the military and naval delegates. M. de Staal is expected to introduce his disarmament scheme; and, in moving it, he will probably say he must apologize for its lateness, but that it was necessitated by most businesslike to ascertain the views of the Conference on the minor aspects of the disarmament question, such as torpedoes, rams, and the like. If the proposals connected with these minor matters had been more favorably received, he would have been encouraged, he will probably say, to widen their scope into the more general one of disarmament.

"Nevertheless—it is expected to say—as, after all, disarmament is the chief object the Czar had in view in calling the Conference, he feels bound to move a scheme embodying, albeit in a limited degree, the views of his imperial master. He will probably hint, in conclusion, that as the time is short, it would be wiser to leave the idea of any complete scheme of disarmament for consideration by a future conference.

"It is presumed that the Conference will sit some time longer, as M. de Staal has issued cards for a ball on July 1."

The correspondent of the Times at The Hague says:

"Dr. Zorn took part in the debate upon Sir Julian Pauncefote's scheme for a permanent tribunal of arbitration, but raised no objections and displayed no unfriendly spirit."

SCALPERS SUE A RAILROAD.

Two Cincinnati Ticket Brokers Demand $25,000 Damages from the Big Four—Road Will Fight Cases.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 21.—Late to-day the first of a threatened series of suits on behalf of ticket brokers against railroad companies was filed in the Common Pleas Court. The plaintiffs are John M. Schiely and Louis B. Bloom, and each ask for $25,000 damages from the Big Four.

The charge is that the Big Four conspired to procure the passage of the ordinance in 1898 which provided that all brokers shall pay a $50 license fee annually. Plaintiffs were arrested, convicted, and fined under that act before it was declared invalid. Follett & Kelly, their attorneys, say brokers all over the country are preparing to prosecute railroads that seek to hamper them. The action in question is taken in anticipation of the coming Saengerfest festival, when the railroads, the brokers fear, may proceed to enjoin them in some manner.

The "Big Four" will defend the Schiely damage suit and all others that may be brought. One of the road's attorneys said:

"The brokers and scalpers fear we may get after them for illegal transactions during the great influx of Saengerfest visitors. When the brokers were arrested and fined in the police court at the instance of the railroads the license ordinance had not been declared illegal. They have no grounds for damages. The suit is a bluff."

JOSEPH LEITER ON STOCKS.

The Chicago Operator Takes a Hopeful View of the Market.

Joseph Leiter is at the Waldorf-Astoria. Referring to the general decline on the stock market he said last night:

"Such a condition of affairs is not at all unusual at this season of the year. Nor has it been for thirty years. I believe the market will recover in a few weeks and that the cry from the West about the failure of the wheat crop will do little or no damage."

Cool! Comfortable! Charming! Albany Day Line steamers for Poughkeepsie, &c. —Adv.

FILIPINOS ARE ENCOURAGED

Political Agitation in This Country Affords Them Hope.

THEY EXPECT US TO WITHDRAW

Province of Cavite, the Home Place of Aguinaldo, Under Control of the Americans.

MANILA, June 21.—Copies of the insurgent organ, Independencia, show that the Filipinos' hopes of success are kept aflame by political movements in America. The Independencia prints reports of alleged speeches made at alleged meetings in the United States denouncing the war, and it asserts that these represent the dominant American sentiment.

It declares, also, that the Filipinos will continue the war until the next Presidential campaign, which is "sure to result in a decision to withdraw the American troops from the Philippines."

The insurgent army has taken to the swamps and hills beyond Imus. The largest force is supposed to be in the neighborhood of San Francisco de Malabon, holding a position more toward the lake or toward the coast, according as exigencies demand.

Gen. Wheaton returned to Imus to-day, bringing three men who were wounded in yesterday's fighting. The heavy rains that fall nightly make campaigning uncomfortable. The roads are still good, but the rice fields adjoining them are pools of water.

The Filipinos will not fight unless they can meet our troops in positions most advantageous to themselves or take our reconnoitring bodies in ambush.

It is impossible to learn what effect the recent defeat has had upon their leaders. This should be disheartening, for they had boasted that the Americans could never conquer the Province of Cavite, Aguinaldo's home country, where he always worsted the Spaniards.

Gen. Otis recently received a letter signed by native women of the province declaring that if all the men were killed, the women would still keep up the fight against the Americans.

BIG ARMY NEEDED AT MANILA.

Dr. McQueston Thinks It Will Take at Least 100,000 Men to Subdue and Hold the Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—Dr. Charles A. McQueston, who was on the staff of Gen. E. S. Otis, and who was Health Officer at Manila, has returned home, invalided by the climate.

Dr. McQueston made a close study of the conditions of the Philippine situation. He is of the opinion that it will take from 100,000 to 150,000 soldiers to properly subdue and hold the islands. He also says that the Peace Commission was an absolute failure, and that its work from the start was without effect. He strongly supports the military government of the islands, except that he thinks more men will be necessary than has been estimated.

"Dr. Schurman knows that the commission is a failure, and is coming home in July," added Dr. McQueston. "Unless troops—thousands of them—are sent to the aid of our men there, they will be driven back into Manila in the course of the next few months, during the rainy season. Our men simply cannot stand the climate. Fifty per cent. of them will be incapacitated by sickness and the territory overrun will have to be abandoned. Manila will be in a state of siege again.

"Our officers and soldiers have accomplished wonders and have proved themselves the best soldiers in the world. But nothing decisive has come of it because our men were not in great enough force.

"One of the great dangers that our men have to face is the climate. The new-comers will be at a disadvantage, because the volunteers who are returning home are inured to the climate. This will make more men necessary than we would otherwise have to put in the field. As a matter of belief, the Filipinos think they have the Americans 'licked' already.

"One solution of the situation might be to enlist colored men from the Gulf States; and this might settle some of the race questions of that section. These men would be better able to stand the climate conditions around Manila, and it has been proved that they are good fighters.

"I want to say a word for the Western volunteers. They make the finest soldiers in the world, and their fighting qualities are wonderful. But the volunteers all want to return home, and I hardly think that the plan to enlist three skeleton regiments from the volunteers now in the Philippines will be a success. The men enlisted to fight for their country, and they are not the kind of men who want to stay and fight an insurrection for money or the fun of fighting."

GEN. OTIS REPORTS CASUALTIES

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Gen. Otis, in a message from Manila, reports the following casualties:

KILLED.

FOURTH INFANTRY.—William Cook, Daniel Donovan, Corporal Goorsk, and Charles Hope. All killed June 20, near Des Marinas.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.—Thomas W. Andrews, Ell, Goodren, and William Somers. All killed June 10, at Zapote River.

WOUNDED.

FOURTH INFANTRY.—Thomas Carleton, thigh, severe; Minott C. Denniston, heel, moderate; Frederick Davis, leg, moderate; Artificer George Dilts, abdomen, severe; William Donnelly, face, severe; Frank Huss, leg, moderate; William G. Henry, arm, moderate; Sam Haynes, chest, severe; Charles F. Kreeger, forearm, slight; Artificer Edgar Kiphart, thigh, severe; Corporal William T. Lang, neck, severe; Charles A. Layman, moderate; Herbert Mifflin, abdomen, severe; Clarence Martin, abdomen, moderate; Arnold A. Mason, chest, severe; John McChugh, leg, moderate; Thomas Parker, thigh, moderate; William Prignitz, knee and leg, moderate; Frank Sulks, thigh, moderate, and Paul Wagner, face, severe. Near Las Marinas, June 19.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.—William J. Gilliardy, head and hand, moderate, and John Long, shoulder, moderate.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.—First Lieut. H. G. Learned, leg, slight; Robert Cryan, leg, severe; Harry E. Emery, leg, severe; Charles S. Girton, face, slight; Enoch Wahlgreen, eye, slight; near Las Pinas and Hepota, June 10, 11, and 13.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.—John Beaudreau, elbow, slight; Robert Ford, foot, slight; Sergt. James H. Laughton, arm, slight.

SECOND OREGON.—Quartermaster Sergt. Charles R. Herrington, head, slight, at Noozagaray, April 25.

FIRST MONTANA.—Sergt. George W. Boardman, lip, slight; James W. C. Dennis, buttock, slight; Warren Morris, shoulder, slight; Charles E. Robb, thigh, slight; David Silver, abdomen, severe; at San Fernando, June 16.

TWENTIETH KANSAS.—William Eckworth, shoulder, severe.

FIFTY-FIRST IOWA.—Charles E. Lucas, ear, slight; Nathan D. Rockefellow, lung, severe; Corp. Lon D. Sheets, thigh, severe; David Walling, forearm, moderate; Louis S. Woodruff, finger, slight.

FATE OF BARON DU MARAIS.

MADRID, June 21.—A dispatch to the Imparcial from Manila says Baron du Marais, a Frenchman, who went to the rebel camp to intervene in behalf of the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos, has been treacherously murdered.

The first report of the murder of Baron du Marais was received in New York from Manila, under date of May 11 and May 16, when it was announced that T. B. du Marais of Philadelphia, a brother of Baron du Marais, was seeking information concerning the fate of the Baron. Adjt. Gen. Corbin telegraphed to Major Gen. Otis, who replied as follows:

"A committee of citizens sent Citizen du Marais to the insurgent authorities to intercede for the release of the Spanish prisoners. The last information regarding him was that he was with Luna's forces at Calumpit, before the town was captured. It is the belief of many citizens here that du Marais was murdered. Others believe that he is held a prisoner."

COL. VAN VALZAH RETIRED.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The list of officers who have succumbed to the hardships of the military campaign in the Philippines has been increased by the disability of Col. David D. Van Valzah, commanding the Eighteenth Regular Infantry. In view of his physical condition he recently applied to the War Department for retirement under the statute authorizing the retirement of officers on their own application, after thirty years of service. His application has been approved, and the vacancy thus created has been filled by the promotion of Lieut. Col. Gilbert S. Carpenter of the Seventh Infantry, who is now stationed with a portion of his regiment at Fort McPherson, near Atlanta.

Other promotions made by the retirement of Col. Van Valzah are: Major William E. Dougherty of the First Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventh Infantry; Capt. F. Smith of the Twelfth Infantry to be Major of the First Infantry.

GEN. WHEELER TO THE FRONT.

Secretary Alger Hints that He Will Be Ordered to Manila.

CHICAGO, June 21.—A dispatch from Petoskey, Mich., says Secretary of War Alger gave indirect confirmation to-day to the report that Gen. Joseph Wheeler is to be assigned to duty in the Philippines. When questioned about it, as he and Gen. Wheeler were about to leave for the Grand Army camp fire, he replied: "There is nothing to say—at least not till the order is issued."

"I am still in the service," said Gen. Wheeler when questioned, "and am subject to orders. I am not now under orders. How soon I will be is for Secretary Alger to decide."

Milk, Eggs, and Butter for Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Commissary General Weston to-day issued an order directing that upon the return of the volunteer troops from the Philippines, either at San Francisco or Portland, there shall be issued to them the following, in addition to the regular ration: With each 100 rations 12½ gallons of milk, 10 pounds of butter, and 10 dozen eggs. These additions are of a kind that cannot be obtained on board ship, and will no doubt be appreciated by the men.

Spanish Garrison at Baler Yields.

MANILA, June 21.—It is reported that the Spanish garrison at Baler, in the Province of Principe, on the east coast of Luzon, which had been reduced to thirty-three men, finally surrendered to the Filipinos after holding out for a year.

Filipinos Give Up British Prisoners.

MANILA, June 21.—The Filipinos imprisoned two Englishmen at Tachlobon, on the Island of Samar, southeast of Luzon. The British first-class cruiser Grafton steamed to that point from Cebu and her commander demanded their release. When this was refused, he landed a force of marines and cleared his ship for action, whereupon the Englishmen were handed over.

Spaniards Held as Americans.

MADRID, June 21.—The Minister for War, Lieut. Gen. Polavieja, says that according to advices received by the Government the Filipinos, on learning that the United States had undertaken to negotiate the liberation of the Spanish prisoners, decided to regard the latter as Americans, with a view of extracting greater advantage from the negotiations.

Gen. Schwan Leaves for Manila.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Brig. Gen. Theodore Schwan, United States Volunteers, who has been ordered to duty with the troops in the Philippines, said farewell to his friends in this city to-day prior to his departure for San Francisco, where he will embark for Manila.

FIREMAN'S PLUCKY ACT.

Drives Engine Into Elevated Road Pillar to Prevent a Collision.

Driver Packney of Engine No. 34 of the Fire Department, by his presence of mind, saved his engine from a collision last night with Engine No. 26 while both were running to a fire on the West Side, and in all probability saved the lives of a number of people. He drove the pole of his engine into an elevated railroad pillar to prevent the collision.

At 9 o'clock an alarm was rung in from one of the West Side boxes, and both engines responded to the call. Engine No. 34 is stationed on West Thirty-third Street and Engine No. 26 on Thirty-seventh Street. The latter was going westward over Thirty-seventh Street at a jump while No. 26 was rattling up Ninth Avenue.

Packney saw Engine No. 26 run right in front of him when he was within only a few feet of the avenue and that he could not pull up in time to save a collision. He then quickly pulled on the rein of his nigh horse and guided the pole into the nearest pillar of the elevated road.

The engine had turned shortly and the force of the impact, besides shattering the pole, turned it over. The engineer was thrown to the street, but Packney, who was prepared for the shock, jumped as the engine struck and fell on top of one of his prostrate horses.

The tender, coming behind, just avoided piling on top of the heap. Packney and the engineer were slightly bruised, but not seriously. Engine No. 26 did not stop. Driver Hobbs hurrying on to the fire, which proved to be a slight blaze that was quickly extinguished.

SCHEDULES FOR STREET CARS.

Chicago City Council Judiciary Committee Drafts an Ordinance.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Schedules for the running time of street railway cars on four of the lines of the city were adopted to-day by the City Council Judiciary Committee.

The ordinance provides a running schedule which specifies that cars on West Twelfth Street must be run every sixty seconds, on Cottage Grove Avenue every forty-five seconds, on Indiana Avenue every forty-five seconds, and on North State Street every ninety seconds, between the hours of 6:30 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and 6 and 8 o'clock in the evening.

The committee further believes that the time of the night cars should be changed, and an ordinance requiring every line in the city to operate cars until 1:30 o'clock in the morning, the schedule of running to be the same as during the day, may be passed. In the event of failure to comply with the ordinance the company can be compelled to pay a fine of $25.

The opinion of the Corporation Counsel is to the effect that such ordinances are within the power of the Council, and if the companies do not comply with them the city will commence mandamus proceedings.

The ordinances were offered as a substitute to the "No Seat No Fare" ordinance.

HE LOOKED LIKE A SWINDLER.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—Everything indicates that E. H. Pittman, an aged canvasser from England, who is serving a long sentence at the workhouse, on a charge of practicing a trick game, is innocent. He was convicted on the testimony of eighteen women, who identified him as the man who swindled them. The real man is supposed to be in custody. The prisoner gives the name of Phil Gilbert.

The two men look enough alike to be brothers. They have the same swarthy complexion, the same height and weight, and are about the same age. Each has similar teeth, but it was found that there was one discrepancy between them, that the wearing of a wig could account for. Pittman is bald and Gilbert has a head full of hair. It was the general opinion that Pittman wore a wig.

Some time ago a man went the rounds of the city and got money from people for teaching them to make artificial flowers. He got his victims to take lessons on the promise that he would buy the product of their work from them at a big figure. When he got the money he was seen no more by his victims. The officers had a good description of the man, and Pittman was picked up. He asserted his innocence, but victim after victim said he was the man, and he was convicted.

To-day Gilbert was arrested, and on being searched, material for flowers and flowers in course of preparation were found in his pockets. As the flower-man is wanted badly in Newport, Gilbert may be sent over there.

The Judge immediately ordered the workhouse authorities to release Pittman. Much anxiety was displayed by the women who helped to prosecute Pittman, when they learned that the man's innocence was established.

PLANT SYSTEM RY. AND S. S., Office removed to ground floor Dun Building, 290 Broadway, corner Reade Street. J. J. FARNSWORTH, Eastern Passenger Agent.—Adv.

NOTED EDUCATORS MEET

Confer at Capon Springs on Education in the South.

FAVOR MANUAL TRAINING

Dr. Curry Says Mental Progress Has Been Retarded by Slavery—Gen. Henry Addresses the Meeting.

CAPON SPRINGS, West Va., June 21.—The conference on industrial education in the South was opened in the chapel of the Springs last night, the Rev. Dr. H. B. Frissell, Principal of Hampton Institute, presiding.

While not more than thirty or forty persons are taking part, they represent the best educational institutions and methods of the South and North. Among them are President W. L. Wilson of Washington and Lee University, Prof. Charles W. Kent of the University of Virginia, Dr. J. L. M. Curry of the Peabody and Slater Funds, Dr. James MacAlister of the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia; President Frank G. Woodworth of the Institute of Tougaloo, Miss.; Prof. James A. Quarles, University of Virginia, and the Rev. Dr. A. D. Mayo of Washington, besides Robert C. Ogden, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Hampton Institute; George McAnneny, and others of the party from New York and Philadelphia, who are all deeply interested in industrial education in the South.

President Wilson made the address of welcome. In regard to educational methods in the South, he said, Virginia had never been a laggard in the cause of education. This was proved by the high standard of the social system and by the number of distinguished men she had produced. The State, he said, had excelled in every thought or action save in the one realm of literature, and had won for all time a foremost rank among the States.

Robert C. Ogden of New York responded to the address of welcome, and other responses were also made by Prof. Kent, President MacAlister of Drexel, and President Woodworth of Tougaloo. President MacAlister said the problem of education was not confined to the South. In Philadelphia there are 20,000 children unprovided with school facilities.

This morning Dr. J. L. M. Curry was chosen to preside over the conference. He made a brief address, and said the only way in which the problem of universal education can be solved is through schools established, supported, and controlled by the State. The greatest obstacle to education he had found in his long experience, he declared, outside of general indifference, were partyism and sectarianism. Some people, he said, seem incapable of rising to a just comprehension of the necessity of education. There is no hope for the permanence of our free institutions except as they may be based on the intelligence and integrity of the people.

He spoke strongly in favor of co-education and manual training in all schools from the kindergarten to the university.

One of the obstacles to the progress of all minds in the South, he said, was the economic curse of slavery, which gave the South an ignorant, stupid, and uninventive class of labor, and this curse still rests like an incubus on this part of the country.

The Rev. Dr. A. D. Mayo of Washington then read a paper on Samuel C. Armstrong and his method of educating the dependent races. The greater part of the paper was devoted to extracts from a forthcoming work on the history of the common schools of this country, which Dr. Mayo is preparing for the National Bureau of Education. It was an elaborate eulogy of Armstrong and an appreciative and discriminating estimate of his work, for the industrial education of the negro.

The institution Mr. Armstrong had founded at Hampton, Va., and which he had conducted with such wonderful success, had been accepted as the model of simpler educational schools throughout the South.

Gen. Guy Henry, ex-Governor General of Porto Rico, who is here recuperating from the illness contracted in the West Indies, was asked to give some account of the educational situation in Puerto Rico, and he responded by making a plain speech that interested and frequently astonished the hearers.

He spoke, he said, as a soldier, and not as an educator. In Puerto Rico, he said, his efforts to establish American methods had met with tremendous opposition from the priests, who issued proclamations forbidding the children to attend the American schools, where they would be in danger of being converted to Protestantism. He then issued a proclamation notifying the priests that he would put them in jail if they did not cease their opposition, and this proved effective. When he asked the children in San Juan what they wanted for a Christmas present, they said "Send us teachers." To educate and improve the condition of these people is a duty, he declared, that has fallen to this country. The Puerto Rican children, he found as bright as any he had ever seen; they were anxious to learn, and were very quiet. Only 14 per cent. of the people can read and write. They are voluble and voluminous, expressing themselves with excessive verbiage. They are, he declared, far ahead of the Cubans, and the Filipinos cannot compare with them.

"I wanted the churches open to all," said he, "but when the different American denominations came into the island, they were split up into the various sects."

The General said there was a natural dishonesty among officials. He asked one of his secretaries what he thought the Governor General had been accustomed to take away from the island. The Secretary replied that they usually carried off with them between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000.

"Most of the trouble I have experienced in Puerto Rico," he said, "was caused by Americans. They gave me more trouble than the natives. My idea was not to Americanize, but to colonize, the island. Americans cannot live there, although they could control industrial interests that they might have there. The Puerto Ricans are not without education and intelligence, and can be taught to promote the best interests of the island. The Supreme Court and my Cabinet were composed of intellectual men, finely educated and trained at Madrid. My whole effort was to help the people work on their own line and in their own way. If we try to carry out the American idea and gobble up everything, there will be failure."

This afternoon George Foster Peabody and Dr. Albert Shaw of New York arrived, and will attend the conference to-night.

MEN ORGANIZE AT HOMESTEAD.

Carnegie Employes Are Discharged for Forming an Association.

PITTSBURG, June 21.—For several months past the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tinplate Workers has had agitators secretly working among the men of the Homestead Steel Works of the Carnegie Company, and a lodge with a membership of 400 has been organized in Homestead.

Ever since the big strike of 1892 periodical efforts have been made to reorganize the steel workers at the big Carnegie mills, but the company maintained its attitude of opposition to all labor organizations, and each time discovered and discharged the men who were leaders in the formation of the new lodges. During the past week several men have been discharged from the works, and it is given out by them that it was because of their connection with the Amalgamated Association. The officials of the Carnegie Company refuse to discuss the matter. Leaders of the association admitted with reluctance that they have a lodge at Homestead, but refused to state the number of members it contains. Rumor makes the membership as anywhere from 400 to 4,500. Interesting developments in the matter are expected in a few days.

SECRETARY GAGE'S FUTURE.

Understood He Expects to Make His Permanent Home in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Secretary Gage, his closest friends say, probably will not resume his residence in Chicago after his term expires, but will lead a life of retirement and ease in Washington.

Several months ago Mr. Gage sold his Chicago residence, and there was some talk that this move was preliminary to leaving the Cabinet and acquiring a residence in New York, where it was known several offers awaited him from banking institutions of prominence. But the Secretary has no intention of leaving the Cabinet. It was learned to-day that he recently declined some very flattering business offers. The Secretary feels that at his age he can afford not to resume hard work again.

Asked about his choice of a residence, the Secretary said Washington presented to him the greatest attractions.

COGHLAN TOASTS WILHELM.

Captain of the Raleigh in St. Louis Meets Party of German Elks and Shouts "Hoch der Kaiser!"

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—Capt. J. B. Coghlan, United States Navy, toasted Kaiser Wilhelm to-day, and forever buried the hatchet with Teutonic members of the Elks from the Cincinnati delegation, who had gathered in a saloon to sip their favorite beverage.

Capt. Coghlan, who is visiting his cousin, Col. Richard M. Johnson, entered the place. William Bode, mar noticed the erect figure of the naval officer, who was soon identified. There was a stir among the German-Americans. One of the Elks, with a decided German accent, advanced and said: "Well, Captain, I don't know whether you are Coghlan or not, but you look very much like Dewey."

Then he extended his hand with a friendly welcome. Coghlan hesitated only for an instant. Then he realized and entered into the situation with zest. Bowing seriously, he smiled, and grasping the Elk's hand, gave it a hearty shake. One by one the Elks came forward and welcomed him as heartily as they themselves had been welcomed to the city. After he had taken more than fifty hands, Capt. Coghlan stepped to the bar and invited them to partake of his hospitality. He waved his hand, lifted his beverage, and in ringing tones said, "Hoch der Kaiser!"

Then did those German-American Elks cheer the commander of the Raleigh. If ever a truce was patched up it was at that time, and the hatchet was drowned in the depths of good cheer.

FRANCE WITHOUT A CABINET.

M. Bourgeois Declines the Task of Forming a Ministry—President Loubet's Difficulties.

PARIS, June 21.—It was announced late in the day that M. Bourgeois had declined the task of forming a Cabinet.

On a summons from President Loubet, M. Bourgeois arrived here this morning from The Hague and called at the Elysée Palace at 8:45 with M. Delcassé. After conferring with President Loubet, M. Bourgeois visited M. Brisson and other political friends.

After an interview with M. Loubet at 7 o'clock this evening, M. Bourgeois consented to remain in Paris and assist in the negotiations until a new Ministry is formed. He is strongly urging M. Waldeck-Rousseau to resume the task, and is actively enlisting support for him.

In the lobby of the Chamber of Deputies to-night it is freely asserted that M. Delcassé will not undertake the responsibility, and as Senator Waldeck-Rousseau is not disinclined to another trial he may possibly be invited, although there is talk of M. Jean Sarrien, Republican Radical, as Premier.

The latest Cabinet rumor is a combination headed by M. Sarrien and including MM. Waldeck-Rousseau, Delcassé, and Ribot, but there is nothing decisive settled.

GEN. DE LA ROQUE ARRESTED.

Director of Artillery in the French Ministry of Marine Held.

PARIS, June 21.—Gen. de la Roque, Director of Artillery in the Ministry of Marine, has been placed under rigorous arrest. The offense with which he is charged has not yet been made public.

It appears that Gen. de la Roque has often differed from M. Lockroy, Minister of Marine, on technical subjects, resembling in this particular Vice Admiral Cavalier in Cuverville, recently Chief of the Naval Staff, whom M. Lockroy ordered to transfer his command to Rear Admiral Mallarme, in consequence of a letter he had written to a Deputy criticising the "constant feud existing between the Ministries of War, Marine, and the Colonies."

He had heard that M. Lockroy intended to place him upon the retired list, and thereupon sent the following telegram to the President: "Gen. de la Roque protests energetically against the decree prepared by the Minister of Marine placing him upon the retired list. The decree is based upon untrue assertions."

DREYFUS'S ARRIVAL DELAYED.

Open and Public Trial Has Been Decided Upon by Deputies.

BREST, June 21.—Admiral Barrera says the French cruiser Sfax, with Dreyfus on board, cannot be expected here before June 26 or 27.

PARIS, June 22.—Mme. Dreyfus has started for Rennes. There was a rumor in circulation yesterday that Capt. Dreyfus had died on board the Sfax. Amid the conflicting reports it is impossible to arrive at the truth as to the cruiser's movements.

M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire denounces the alleged plan of the Dupuy Government to desist from the prosecution of Dreyfus, so as to get the case dismissed, on condition that Dreyfus secretly resigns his commission on the eve of the trial and quits the country directly afterward. The National Defense Group of Deputies met last evening and voted in favor of an entirely open and public trial. Thus both Revisionists and Anti-Revisionists are against secrecy.

LONDON, June 22.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says: "The Austrian War Office has learned that the evidence of M. Casimir-Perier upon the Dreyfus trial will be startling. It will be sh

wines and champagne, he said, organized a similar association some time ago, and it was more successful than its organizers had expected it to be, and in one year the association paid its stockholders a dividend of 25 per cent.

NEW COMPANIES FORMED.

Liquor Concerns of This City File Articles of Incorporation.

ALBANY, June 21.—Eleven companies of New York City and Brooklyn, formed to buy, sell, manufacture, rectify, compound, and deal in wines, liquors, spirits, and other articles of merchandise, filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State to-day, with a capital aggregating $40,500.

The largest two companies are the William Strasser of Brooklyn, with a capital of $25,000, and the Fischer Brothers, also of Brooklyn, with a capital of $20,000. The Directors of the last named company are Albert Fischer of Brooklyn, Samuel Seckles of New York City, and Lewis Fischer of Jersey City.

Those of the Strasser Company are: Williams Strasser of Brooklyn; Samuel Seckles and Joseph A. Strasser of New York City. The amount of capital stock of the other nine companies is $500 apiece. The incorporators in every instance are Joseph H. Hayes, Samuel A. Harned, and Alexander O. Hamburger.

MR. BLAIR ON TRUSTS.

Ex-Senator Thinks the Next National Campaign Will Turn Upon the Industrial Issue.

Henry W. Blair, ex United States Senator from New Hampshire, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and is very much interested in the attempts, as he styles them, of leading Democrats to prove that the protective tariff is the mother of trusts. "If they can maintain that point," he said yesterday, "they will break down protection in this country.

"It is evidently to be the leading industrial issue, if not the controlling issue in the next campaign. As an industrial issue it must be the principal one before the country. Its relative importance as a campaign issue with expansion or so-called imperialism is not now easy to anticipate. I believe the next Presidential campaign will turn upon the industrial issue.

"The most objectionable trusts originate in the efforts of the owners of unprofitable plants to save themselves by combination with others. Trusts exist in free trade countries, and the principal trusts in America are not dependent on protection for their existence or growth. Neither the Standard Oil nor Sugar Trust is dependent on protection.

"Mr. Havemeyer's attack on the tariff is explainable upon the ground that the Sugar Trust's interests would be promoted by a diminution of protection, still more so by free trade in sugar, and in the long run even more so by absolute free trade.

"The leading trusts are international. Their capital is invested everywhere. Labor is the great element of production, and with a protective tariff removed capital will inevitably be invested where the cheaper labor is to be found. Nothing can protect the American people in their work but the tariff.

"The great abuse connected with trusts seems to me to be the fact that they seek to destroy competition by combination of unprofitable plants which they design to close up, and substantially destroy, with those which are retained for active production, and guarantee returns upon this idle capital. To obtain the money to pay this they must unduly tax the community in prices unnaturally high.

"Combinations of this description are against public policy. All conveyances which have been made are void because there is no law against them, certainly new laws could be enacted which would declare such future conveyances illegal and void. If in the future such conveyances were declared illegal and void ab initio, I believe that the evil would cease. Such legislation would not interfere with legitimate investment and the employment of great masses of capital in productive enterprises.

"It is the business of the Republican Party to investigate and deal with this new aspect of our business and National affairs, and find the true solution. More and more the trusts will own the capital which does the business of the world, and all the machinery, which is but another form of capital. Inevitably, then, they will seek the cheapest labor, for capital and machinery are in their nature portable, and will go where the cheapest labor is."

KLONDIKE'S HARVEST OF GOLD.

Clean-Up for This Year Will Exceed Eighteen Millions.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—A letter from Dawson, dated May 26, says the clean-up for the present season will amount to at least $18,000,000, more than twice last year's yield. The increase is due to the fact that Dominion, Sulphur, and Hunker Creeks, which were practically unworked last season, have been developed to a considerable extent with favorable results, and the bench claims of Eldorado, Bonanza, Hunker, and Dominion have been worked to such an extent that their output will greatly increase the total production.

Gold Run, which is practically the only "new" creek in the district, has also shown up well. The portion of Dawson which was destroyed by fire April 25 is rapidly being rebuilt.

DETROIT'S STREET RAILWAYS.

Question of Municipal Ownership Is Arousing Much Interest.

DETROIT, June 21.—Arguments before a Common Council committee to determine whether the Council shall submit to the people the question of municipal ownership of street railways were concluded at 5:30 this afternoon. A special meeting of the Council is called for to-morrow to decide whether a special election shall be ordered. The Committee on Streets and Ordinances, before which the hearings have been held, is nearly equally divided, with a possible majority of one, favoring submission.

The Street Railway Commissioners believe that enough Aldermen will vote for an early specified election, even in the event of a veto by Mayor Maybury, such action by the Mayor being regarded as a not impossible contingency. It is generally considered doubtful, however, whether two-thirds of the Aldermen favor submission of the issue to the people.

Injunction proceedings will doubtless be instituted if the Commissioners' plan of municipal ownership and operation prevails. No decision has yet been announced by the Supreme Court upon the validity of the McLeod law, under which the commission was appointed. The present plan for municipal ownership through a commission corporation is independent of the question of validity of the McLeod law.

AID FOR CUBAN CHILDREN.

A Further Appeal by the Trustees of the Orphan Fund.

An appeal for aid in relieving the distress among children in Cuba, which was recently issued by the Trustees of the Cuban Orphan Fund, has borne good fruit, but more help is still needed. The object of this committee of which Gen. F. V. Greene is Chairman, and Robert Bacon of J. P. Morgan & Co Treasurer, is, first, to relieve immediate distress, then educate, and later stimulate education throughout the Island of Cuba. It is estimated that at least 50,000 children are in want. Careful agents are now employed investigating the facts and pointing out practical methods of relief.

The Trustees of the Cuban Orphan Fund shipped on the United States transport Kilpatrick last Tuesday a large quantity of supplies to Miss Laura D. Gill, the representative of the Trustees in Havana. These supplies, which are to be equally distributed between the needy children of Santi Spiritus and Remedios, included sewing machines, calico, and muslin in the piece, bedding, linen, shoes, stockings, needles, pins, toilet articles, writing paper, pens, and pencils, condensed milk, beef extract, and bouillon.

Some time ago Miss Gill called particular attention to the fearful destitution and suffering among the children in this particular section of Cuba, and the Trustees have already placed to her credit the sum of $10,000. The Trustees also purpose forwarding supplies as rapidly as their means will allow. The need is urgent. In one small town the older children care for the younger ones by work, not begging. In this whole town scarcely an adult is left alive. Here it is proposed to gather 200 children in an asylum, feed clothe, and teach them. The Trustees say that $1,000,000 can be expended advantageously within the coming year in helping the Cubans to help themselves.

GOT THE OTHER MAN'S WIFE.

Two Maria Lewandowskas Caused a Slight Flutter in the Barge Office, but All Ended Well.

An amusing scene was witnessed at the immigrant station at the Barge Office when a loving husband, by mistake, came near claiming another man's wife for his own. It happened that there were detained at the Barge Office two women. They were about the same age, both were named Maria Lewandowska; both were good looking, and each was accompanied by a small child. One arrived here on the steamer H. H. Meier, going to her husband, Herman Lewandowska, in Brooklyn. The other arrived on the steamship Barbarossa, on her way to meet her husband, Herman Lewandowska, in Baltimore.

Yesterday Lewandowska of Brooklyn called at the immigration department for his wife. The doorman, taking the name, went up to the detention pen and called out "Maria Lewandowska." The Maria who was destined for Baltimore promptly answered to her name, and was taken down stairs. Lewandowska was awaiting her in the reception room. The greeting between the couple was not as cordial as had been expected. The husband, after kissing the woman and child, looked the woman over, and then made an exclamation in a Bohemian dialect, which the official interpreter said meant in substance, "Great Scott! Maria, how you have changed!"

Maria replied that Lewandowska's features seemed to have undergone considerable alteration since she bade him good-bye in the old country.

But there was no time to haggle over a small family matter like that. It was the immigration people's busy day and furthermore Lewandowska had to get back to his work in Brooklyn, so he looked Maria over once again and said: "I dinks dot is mine vife. I'm not und kicker." The officials not remembering the other Maria were glad that the couple had come to an understanding and were about to let them go with a blessing.

The Chief Clerk, however, was not satisfied. It struck him that he was carrying under Maria Lewandowska on his ledger. He had not taken stock lately, but he went back of the detention pen, and again the name was called. This time the other Maria came forward, leading her child. Her card was examined and matters were straightened out to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Brooklyn man got his wife, and the Baltimore man's wife was forwarded by rail.

MANHATTAN TUNNEL RAILWAY.

The Trip Under the Hudson Will Occupy About Four Minutes.

If the plans of the Manhattan Tunnel Railway Company are carried out and the expectations of the officers are fulfilled, persons will be able to go from New York to Jersey City in four minutes. The terminal station of this tunnel in the Borough of Manhattan will be built under an entire block at West Broadway and Greenwich Street, near Chambers.

There will be a double-track railroad, with station platforms extending along either side of the tracks for a distance of 700 feet. The grade will be about thirty-five feet below the surface of the street, and large passenger elevators are to be provided, as well as stairways.

An officer of the Manhattan Tunnel Railway Company says that it is the intention to run ten-car trains through the tunnel in the rush hours. The question of making the fare three cents is under consideration.

SHOT DOWN ON THE STREET.

Nephew of Ex-Alderman Clancy Fatally Hurt by Man Who Escapes.

John McGran, twenty-two years old, of 328 Monroe Street, a nephew of ex-Alderman Clancy, who gave his occupation as a clerk, was shot in the back and fatally wounded last evening in Bayard Street, in front of the New England Hotel. His assailant, who is only known to McGran, escaped.

McGran was standing near the corner of the Bowery and Bayard Street at 8 o'clock when he saw some men coming along, and recognized two of them as men he did not want to see. He started to run away when a pistol shot rang out and McGran fell to the sidewalk. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

McGran refused to make any statement as to who shot him. His assailant is described as wearing a light suit of clothes and being about fifty years old, 5 feet 9 inches in height, of dark complexion and medium build.

TREES FROM THE RESERVOIR.

Mementos from Forty-second Street Structure Given Miss Harper.

Miss Harper of 4 Gramercy Park, daughter of ex-Mayor James Harper, during whose administration the Forty-second Street Reservoir was finished, drove to the reservoir yesterday to select some of the trees and shrubbery, in answer to an invitation sent her by the contractors who are demolishing the place. Miss Harper selected a number of trees and vines which she will have transplanted in the garden of her home.

It has been suggested by Thomas F. Shanley, the foreman directing the work, that the Park Commissioners should take advantage of the contractors' offer and group in some of the parks a few of the bushes from the old reservoir.

There are now about 100 men at work demolishing the walls of the reservoir, and Foreman Shanley says that it will take some time to finish the work—perhaps the full fourteen months allowed—because of the fine masonry of the walls.

"I will have to dynamite every portion of the walls," he said yesterday afternoon. "It is a pity to destroy such perfect work, the equal of which is seldom seen in these days. It speaks well for the honesty of the builders of the past."

THE EAST RIVER TUNNEL.

Municipal Assembly Will Be Asked for a Franchise Soon.

Speaking of the tunnel to be built under the East River by the Long Island and New York Tunnel Railway Company, President William H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad, said yesterday:

"We expect to apply to the Municipal Assembly for a franchise very soon, probably next week. The work of construction will begin without delay. Although the tunnel company and the Long Island Railroad Company are two separate and distinct corporations, their relations will be exceedingly close, and they will act together by contract.

"This tunnel will be virtually a continuation of the Long Island Railroad, although our steam cars will not be run through the tunnel. Special cars will be provided for use in the tunnel of about the same size as those on the elevated railroads."

The men controlling this project have determined to construct a double tunnel, each tunnel having a single track. Two separate tunnels of small diameter will cost much less than one large tunnel with sufficient diameter to accommodate a double track.

WHITE STAR'S NEW DEPARTURE.

It Will Run an Increased Service Between Liverpool and Australia.

The White Star Line is about to put in operation a steamship service between Liverpool and Australia which will rank with the most ambitious efforts put forth by transoceanic steamship companies in recent years and is destined to divert a good share of the colonial trade from London to Liverpool.

Until 1868, when Mr. Ismay purchased the White Star flag from the retiring owners, wooden ships had chiefly been employed, but the firm signalized its advent in the trade by loading iron ships. Since then in all general cargo trades sail has been rapidly displaced by steam, and Messrs. Ismay, Imrie & Co have sold all their sailing ships, and have arranged with Harland & Wolf, ship builders, for the construction of five large twin screw steamers aggregating about 60,000 tons for the Australian trade. These steamers will carry no saloon or second cabin passengers, but will have very exceptional accommodation for third-class passengers. The ships will be fitted with extensive refrigerating chambers for the carriage of dairy products, fruits and meats.

The first of these steamers, the Afric, 11,815 tons, was launched Nov. 16, 1898, and is now being fitted with refrigerating machinery. The Medic, of similar dimensions, followed Dec. 15 of the same year, and will shortly be followed by the Persic, Runic, and Suevic making together a fleet capable of maintaining a monthly service between Liverpool and Australia. It is intended that the Medic shall sail from Liverpool on her first voyage on Aug. 3, and the other vessels named will follow at regular intervals.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

RIOTING IN CLEVELAND.

Mobs Attack Cars with Bricks—The Company Agrees to Reinstate All but One Hundred Strikers.

CLEVELAND, June 21.—The effort to settle the strike of the street railway men is likely to be successful, and it is now believed that a settlement may be reached to-morrow. Through the efforts of the special committee of the City Council the officers of the company and a committee of the strikers were brought together to-day to discuss the ultimatum presented by the company yesterday. The only question at issue is how many of the old men shall be reinstated if the strike is declared off.

Yesterday the company received a proposition from the men to the effect that all the men be reinstated, save those who might be convicted of destroying property. The company said it could not discharge the new men it had employed. At the conference to-day, which lasted almost continuously from 1 o'clock in the afternoon until 10 o'clock to-night, these propositions were discussed.

At first the company offered to take back 60 per cent. of the old men at once, and reinstate the others who were acceptable as soon as opportunity offered. The strikers' committee would not consent to that. Subsequently the company agreed to reinstate all but a hundred of the old men, and with that offer under consideration the conference was adjourned until 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The members of the Council Committee think a settlement will be reached. A special meeting of the Council was held this evening, but it took no action bearing upon the strike.

There were several riots to-day growing out of the strike. At noon, when an east and a west bound car passed over the Superior Viaduct, about 500 men and boys working in factories near by and on the flats, assembled and for ten minutes there was a serious riot. Stones, bricks, nuts, bolts, and other missiles fairly filled the air for a time. A passenger on the east-bound car, who resides on Genesee Avenue, was struck in the face by a stone and sustained a painful wound. Patrolman Hannan, who was on the rear platform, was also struck. The car windows were smashed.

The windows in the west-bound car were also shattered. Several passengers in the car were struck by flying missiles. No one was seriously injured. The call of the whistle of the factories for the men to return to work put an end to the riot.

A crowd of men and boys barricaded the tracks at Cedar and East Madison Avenues at noon. Passing cars were stoned, and several passengers were bruised by missiles. A passing bicyclist was knocked from his wheel by a stone and slightly injured.

BATTLE AT A MINING CAMP.

Imported Negroes Shot from Ambush, Presumably by Strikers.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 21.—The local miners' strike assumed a serious aspect early this morning. Operators of the Sunnyside mine had imported thirty negro miners from Kentucky, and were delivering at the mine at 1:30 A. M., when unknown parties concealed in the bushes near the mines opened fire on the negroes. It was very dark, and a stampede followed.

Some of the non-union men responded with revolvers and many shots were fired. Six men were badly wounded. James Moore, a stockholder in the mine, was shot in the back and is likely to die. Henry Smith and John Phillips, both colored, were probably fatally wounded. Ed Geiger, a merchant; Charles Smith, colored, and John Norsweather, colored, were each badly wounded.

Physicians were summoned immediately and the wounded men given attention. James Moore was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, and physicians entertain some hopes for his recovery. Charles Smith, one of the wounded negroes, is considered in a critical condition.

The Sunnyside Mine remained closed today, and the imported men were kept in hiding. The proprietors refuse to discuss the affair at all and refuse to divulge any plans.

Colorado Strike Settled.

DENVER, Col., June 21.—The announcement was made this afternoon on reliable authority that the managers of the Ellers Smelter at Pueblo and the Bimetallic at Leadville were instructed last night by the trust officials to start their plants at once, and were informed that the other plants would resume in a few days. The terms of the settlement have not been made public.

POLICE SAVE A PRISONER.

Chicago Mob Threatens a Man for Attempted Murder of Infant.

CHICAGO, June 21.—John Duder took his infant child from the home of his mother-in-law to-day, and rushed from the house, saying he was going to kill the little one. The child screamed and the mother cried for help as she gave chase.

Crowds of men, women, and children joined in the chase, and several hundred persons were pursuing Duder. Policemen captured him as he was holding the infant above his head, prepared to dash the little one's brains out on the stone sidewalk. They caught him by the arm and saved the infant.

The crowd gathered about the officers and their prisoner and threatened to injure him, but the policemen kept him between them, and the crowd was unable to reach the prisoner.

AMERICAN ARRESTED IN PARIS.

William Hastings Said He Was Formerly a Judge in This City.

PARIS, June 21.—William Hastings, describing himself as an American, giving his age as fifty-two, and asserting that he was formerly a Judge in New York City, was arrested here to-day on a charge of attempted blackmail and of threatening to kill M. Challot, a business agent.

It appears that Mr. Hastings, who says he has lost 40,000 francs in a business transaction through M. Challot, had been demanding repayment, charging fraud and threatening to kill the agent. To-day he called upon M. Challot, whereupon he was placed under arrest. A six-chamber revolver was found upon him.

He now claims that he only wished to intimidate M. Challot. He will be examined by a magistrate.

There is no record of any "William Hastings" having held a judicial position in this city or State.

BUTTERFIELD SAID TO LIVE.

His Brother Thinks the Missing Man Is in This City.

There were developments last night which seem to indicate the possibility that Samuel C. Butterfield, who disappeared while bathing at Coney Island last Sunday, may be alive. A message was received at the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station from Police Headquarters to the effect that word had been received from Rye, N. Y., that a man had been found there who answered the description of Butterfield.

Mrs. Butterfield, at her home at 262 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, refused to see any one after being notified by the police. Toward midnight a younger brother of the missing Butterfield called at the station house. He said that an hour before a messenger boy had brought a note to Mrs. Butterfield. This note appeared to come from the missing man.

The brother was not sure that it was in Butterfield's writing, but it was signed with his name. In substance, the note asked that all search for him (Butterfield) stop. He said that he was alive and well, and would return to his home in a few days with a good explanation for his disappearance.

The brother of the missing man was anxious to know what the police thought of this letter. Sergt. Kelly said that he thought some member of the family should go to Rye to see the man there. Young Butterfield said he thought his brother must be in this city, as he felt sure the note had been sent by him.

Window Glass Making Suspended.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., June 21.—At midnight all the co-operative glass plants of the United States closed down. The capacity of the factories closed is ninety-six pots, seventy-two of which are in the West and twenty-four in the North. From now until the wage scale is signed for the next fire and the time set for resuming, no window glass will be made in this country. It is thought that the shut-down will last at least six months.

Dies After Long Time in Water.

OCEAN CITY, N. J., June 21.—Matthew Hendrickson and John Andersen, two fishermen, were caught in the storm last night off Avalon and their boat was upset. They managed to reach the overturned boat and clung to it all night and all to-day until late this afternoon, when the boat drifted near the beach off this city. Andersen died an hour after he was rescued. Hendrickson's condition is serious, but he will probably recover.

The Scope of the New York Telephone Service

is so great that practically every town and city within a radius of over 1000 miles of the City Hall is within speaking distance of every New York telephone.

The immediate neighborhood of New York—Long Island, Westchester and New Jersey—is well provided with telephones.

A little telephoning saves much travelling.

New York Telephone Company,

18 Cortlandt St. 15 Day St. 952 Broadway. 115 West 34th St.

PASTOR LEAVES THE MINISTRY.

Rev. Burt E. Howard Loses Faith in Doctrines Preached by Him.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 21.—The Rev. Burt Estes Howard, who came to Los Angeles to accept the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church, has permanently left the ministry.

"My sentiments as to theology have changed," he said. "Do I believe in the inspiration of the Bible, in the resurrection of Jesus, and in the virginity of Mary? No. My ideas have changed regarding nearly all of the generally accepted religious tenets. My belief has not changed suddenly, but in the slow course of the last half a dozen years. My simple faith in the Scriptures has given way to an irresistible belief in what is called higher critiolsm in religious thought.

"The Old Testament is largely a historical work. There can be no question as to the Bible's power for uplifting humanity. But one does not have to believe in miracles to profit by this power. The good life is not necessarily a religious life."

AN HONEST CITY OFFICIAL.

City Clerk of an Illinois Town Asked for More Work.

CHICAGO, June 21.—John W. Hahn, City Clerk of Evanston, has proved himself to be the most conscientious public servant that city has ever had. He has asked the Evanston Council to give him more work, as he was not doing enough to earn his salary. In consequence of his strange request, J. W. Rhodes, son of ex-Alderman Rhodes, has suffered official decapitation and likewise the loss of $65 per month as Water Clerk. The duties were added to those of City Clark Hahn. The salary did not go with the position.

Hahn's action was the result of a discovery that the contingent fund out of which salaries are paid was depleted. He set about devising a scheme to cut down the city's expenses, with the result that he decided he was having too easy a time as City Clerk.

WEST VIRGINIA FOR BRYAN.

Judge Drew Believes the Silver Champion Will Be Nominated.

Judge J. B. C. Drew of Charleston, West Va., who is at the Hoffman House, believes ex-Senator Arthur Pue Gorman of Maryland will develop considerable strength in the next Democratic National Convention. Speaking of the outlook yesterday he said:

"The situation in West Virginia is very peculiar because the State is evenly divided on political lines. But so far as I have observed, I believe the Democrats there are strongly in favor of the renomination of William Jennings Bryan on the Chicago platform.

"There is a difference of opinion among Democrats on the expansion or imperialism issue.

"Personally I regret that it has been injected into political discussion at this time, because I believe in holding all the acquired territory resulting from the war with Spain, at least until such time as the people of Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines demonstrate their ability for self-government.

"Senator Gorman has many friends and will receive much support for the Presidency from the Democrats of the North and East, but his candidacy is not at all acceptable to the Democrats of the West and South. I believe Bryan will be nominated."

GERMAN SINGING SOCIETY WAR.

Rival Factions in the Nord-Deutscher Fight Over Property.

Two Brooklyn Deputy Sheriffs had a lively time yesterday afternoon while trying to get possession of the paraphernalia of the Nord-Deutscher Harmonic Singing Society, on a writ of replevin from the Supreme Court. The headquarters of the organization were at Mozart Hall, 89 Montrose Avenue, Williamsburg. Some time ago there was a split in the organization, President John Heitman and Secretary Etzart representing one side, and Vice President Holimann and Treasurer Kaesman the other.

At a meeting held on Saturday night last with Vice President Hollmann presiding, President Heitman and many of his followers being absent, it was decided to change the meeting place to Lutz's Hall, at Harrison Avenue and Gerry Street. When it became known to President Heitman and his followers what action their opponents had taken, Louis Baer, the proprietor of Mozart Hall, was notified not to permit any of the paraphernalia belonging to the society to be removed without an order. Accordingly, when the members of the moving party presented themselves yesterday, Mr. Baer did as he had been told. This roused the ire of the Hollmann crowd and they became so demonstrative that the police of the Stagg Street Station were appealed to and several officers were sent there to prevent the removal.

Vice President Hollmann, upon hearing this, hurried to a Supreme Court Judge and obtained the writ of replevin, which was given to Deputy Sheriffs Bradley and Bigart to effect the removal. When the Deputy Sheriffs reached the Montrose Avenue hall they found that the society's room had been barricaded. The deputies soon battered in the doors, under the protection of the police, and in triumph carried off the society's property to the public auction rooms in Willoughby Street, where it will be kept until it is decided which faction of the society is entitled to it.

Vice President Hollmann and his followers met last night at Meserole and Ewen Streets, and, preceded by a band, celebrated the victory by marching behind the band to their new quarters, where the celebration continued until a late hour.

Wedding in Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 21.—In the South Congregational Church this evening Miss Elizabeth Martin Ingersoll, daughter of James C. Ingersoll, was married to Dr. Chester W. C. Billings of the United States Marine Hospital Service, who now is stationed in New York City. The Rev. Dr. Philip S. Moxom officiated.

The bride was attended by a flower girl, Miss Mary R. Day, and by four bridesmaids, Miss Maud I. Ely, Miss Harriet A. Ingersoll, and Miss Grace G. Newell of this city and Miss Elizabeth H. Newell of New York. The ushers were Dr. A. B. Duel of New York, Richard F. Ely of New York, Ernest Smith of Hartford, and Robert N. Ingersoll, Raymond Ingersoll, and Charles Ingersoll of this city. The best man was Dr. L. F. Richardson.

Among the guests was Miss Grace McKinley. She brought many messages from the Presidential party, including the congratulations of the President.

American Steel and Wire Company.

BOSTON, June 21.—Chairman John W. Gates of the American Steel and Wire Company and eight of the Western Directors and officials of the company, including I. L. Ellwood, William E. Denborn, and Max Pam, arrived in Worcester from Chicago this afternoon. The officials who came here to-day will spend a day or two in inspecting the local works and then go on to New York. A reporter talked with Mr. Lambert at the station for a moment, and he said that the visit of the officials was merely to inspect the Worcester plant. When asked as to the probable action of the Directors on Saturday, and whether a dividend would be declared on the common stock, Mr. Lambert said very emphatically: "That is a subject I do not propose to discuss."

Ohio G. A. R. on Pensions.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, June 21.—The State Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to-day made the following declaration with regard to pensions: "Without intention to unreasonable criticism we urge the Commissioner of Pensions and his assistants to treat the Union veteran not as a pauper begging for bread, but as a creator of the Republic, asking for but a part of the reward due for services rendered his country."

B. T. WASHINGTON ON LYNCHING

Appeals to the Citizens of Southern States to Make Human Life as Safe There as Elsewhere.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 21.—Booker T. Washington, President of the Industrial and Normal School, to-day furnished for publication an elaborate paper discussing the race question.

"With all the earnestness of my heart," he says, "I want to appeal not to the President of the United States, Mr. McKinley; not to the people of New York, nor of New England, but to the citizens of our Southern States, to assist in creating such a public sentiment as will make human life here just as safe and sacred as it is anywhere else in the world."

Prof. Washington then takes up the appeal that has been made through the press and by prominent men, that the negro problem be left to the South. He recites that the whole country, from the President down, has been inclined to do this, and adds that by the policy of non-interference the South has received a sacred trust. He continues:

"I fear but few people in the South realize to what an extent the habit of lynching or the taking of life without due process of law has taken hold of us, and to what an extent it is not only hurting us in the eyes of the world, but injuring our own moral and material growth. Many good people in the South, and also out of the South have gotten the idea that lynching is resorted to for one crime only. During the last year 127 persons were lynched in the United States; of this number 118 were executed in the South, and 9 in the North and West; only 24 were charged in any way with crimes against women.

"I am not pleading for the negro alone. Lynching injures, hinders, and blunts the moral sensibilities of the young and tender manhood of the South.

"There is too much crime among us. The figures do not have to believe in miracles to profit by this power. The good life is not necessarily a religious life."

CHICAGO'S MAIL ROBBERS.

Inspector Thinks the Men the Ones Who Stole in This City.

Inspector King, who is in charge of the Inspection Department of the Post Office in this city, said yesterday that it was believed John Newman and Walter Porter, the two Chicago mail drivers who were arrested on Tuesday in that city on a charge of robbing the mails there, are the men who robbed the mails in New York early on the morning of Dec. 31 last.

On that day John H. Kiley drove a mail wagon from the General Post Office to Station A. A registered mail pouch, with 114 pieces of registered mail, had been taken. Kiley was indicted, but was acquitted. Inspector King believes that Kiley is Porter, and his accomplice in that robbery is believed to be Newman.

When Newman and Porter were arrested in Chicago several thousand letters with checks and money in them were found in their rooms at 260 Halstead Street. One check was for $20,000.

SAYS HE WAS ROBBED OF $1,600.

A cab containing Arthur Neville was driven up to the reception room at Bellevue Hospital yesterday. Neville entered the reception room and said that he had been eating dinner in a restaurant near the Hotel Martin with two men unknown to him, and that they had robbed him of $1,600 and all of his clothing, except what he had on. He also said he had been drugged and sent to the hospital by the two men. The cabdriver, whose number is 1189, also said that two men had hired the cab.

The man was examined by Dr. Canter, who sent him to the insane department. He was examined by Dr. Robertson, who sent him to the alcoholic ward. The man says he has no home. He is about forty-two years old, and wore cotton jean trousers and a blue jumper jacket.

Asked Alimony After Husband's Death

Justice Smith of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday handed down a decision to the effect that alimony stops with the death of the husband. The case was that of Annie E. Johns against Henry W. Johns, Jr., Emily L. Johns, and Robert H. Martin as executors of Henry W. Johns. Henry W. Johns was President of the Johns Manufacturing Company. The plaintiff secured an absolute divorce from him in 1882, with alimony at the rate of $2,400 a year. Mr. Johns died in 1898, and Mrs. Johns brought suit against the executors to compel them to continue the alimony payments. Justice Smith decided in favor of the defendants, holding that alimony can be obtained only during the lifetime of the husband.

Russell Harrison's Plants Sold.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 21.—The Terre Haute Electric Street Railway Company and the Citizens' Electric Light and Power Company plants were formally sold to-day to Stone & Webster of Boston for $560,000. When Russell B. Harrison, son of ex-President Harrison, first took charge of the property he bonded it for upward of $1,500,000 and placed most of the bonds with local capitalists. The sale price of to-day will leave a net loss of over a million dollars and many local men of means have been hard hit.

The Reunion of Rough Riders.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Gov. Theodore Roosevelt of New York and several members of his staff will leave Chicago to-morrow evening at 10 o'clock for Las Vegas, N. M., to attend the first annual reunion of the Roosevelt Rough Riders' Association. The reunion will take place next Saturday, Sunday, and Monday. It is to be celebrated in Las Vegas County because forty per cent. of the Rough Riders enlisted for the Spanish-American war from that section.

Incendiary Fire Destroys Maine Town.

LIVERMORE FALLS, Me., June 21.—An incendiary fire which broke out here to-night burned over a score of structures, most of them small, yet constituting the business portion of the town. Last September a portion of the village was swept away, and now the other portion is practically gone. This place is noted for its large paper mills. The losses to-night will aggregate $100,000, with partial insurance.

England Raises Price of Our Gold.

LONDON, June 21.—The Bank of England has raised the buying price of American eagles by a half-penny an ounce, and will discontinue the policy of making advances against gold from the United States free of interest.

Christian Scientist Becomes Insane.

BUFFALO, June 21.—Miss Eva Banfield, thirty years old, a Christian Scientist, was sent to the Buffalo State Hospital to-day, having become insane through worry over the outcome of the trial of Christian Science Healer Lenter, now under charges of manslaughter.

Tug Looking for the Montana.

LIVERPOOL, June 21.—The tug Pathfinder, having a quantity of provisions on board, left here yesterday evening in search of the Atlantic transport liner Montana, from Baltimore June 4 for London. The Montana was spoken Saturday last, with her propeller shaft broken, by the French Line steamer La Champagne, which arrived at Havre from New York on June 18.

The Man Who Laughs with a hearty ring usually has a clear brain and sparkling eyes. He's a healthy man as well as a successful man, because good digestion and pure blood gives him strong nerves, and a clear brain. There's no success possible without health. To obtain good health, use

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

It's good for everybody —it always cures.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND TROUBLE.

Gravity of the Situation Arising Out of the French Action on the Treaty Coast Increasing.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 21.—The gravity of the situation arising out of the French assertion of territorial rights on the treaty coast is increasing steadily.

Commodore George A. Giffard, commanding the British squadron in Newfoundland waters during the fishing season, conferred to-day on the subject with the Governor, Sir Hugh McCallum, and the Colonial Cabinet.

As a result of the conference strong representations were wired to the Imperial Government, urging vigorous action to maintain the rights of the colony. An answer is expected to-morrow.

WILL REMAIN IN PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, June 21.—The Rev. Father Bonaventura of the Italian Catholic Church, on Meadow Street, East End, has decided to remain with the congregation here and will make no attempt to have the Father Superior cancel the appointment of himself to this parish. He has been considering the matter for some time, but the pleasant surroundings and the need of an efficient man at the head of the church here has caused him to decide in favor of the Pittsburg church. Father Bonaventura came to this city about three weeks ago from New York. Since he arrived in this city he has received a great number of letters and telegrams from members of the church in New York asking him to return, and even counseling him to fly in the face of the orders of his superior. He has not replied to the communications, and will not do so. Father Bonaventura said:

"I am in love with Pittsburg already, and I have no desire to return to dirty, hot New York."

A SMALLPOX RUMOR DENIED.

Waldorf-Astoria Manager Says Bradley Martin Butler Was Not Ill.

A story which purports to explain the cause of the recent vaccination of the employes of the Waldorf-Astoria was being discussed yesterday. This report was to the effect that a butler in the employ of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, and who attended them during their stay at the Waldorf-Astoria, previous to their departure for Europe, and went with them to the other side, had died of smallpox a few days after his arrival in England. Information as to the butler's death and the cause is said to have reached the Waldorf-Astoria through the medium of a letter.

At the Waldorf-Astoria the manager said that no information had been received there of the death of the Bradley Martins' butler, and that the inoculation of the hotel employes had been done at the request of the Board of Health as a precautionary measure.

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MRS. HAUGHEY BADLY INJURED.

Wife of the Police Captain and Son Hurt While Driving.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 21.—The wife of Police Captain Haughey of New York was seriously injured in a runaway accident to-day at Bloomingberg, eight miles from this city, and her son Charles had his arm broken. The horse became frightened and dashed the vehicle into a tree. Mrs. Haughey received bad cuts on the face and injuries to her back. Her husband has been telegraphed for.

Receiver for Bellevue Plow Company.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 21.—The Bellevue Plow Company of Bellevue, one of the largest concerns of its kind in the State, has gone into the hands of a receiver. Assets and liabilities not stated.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—M. S. Wanby, J. W. Hellewell, and William Scott, Leeds, England.

ASTOR—S. B. Tallantyre and Vigel Stewart, London; Samuel O. Carey, Nassau, New Providence; F. B. Wood, Greece; E. L. Robertson, South America.

EMPIRE—Gen. James Longstreet, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman Loren Fletcher, Minnesota; Ernest A. Bremmer, London; Thomas W. Cridler, Washington; Carl Willent, Hamburg; Rodolfo Radelfahr, Guatemala.

GRAND—F. M. Huggins, Hongkong; Joseph R. Holmes, London.

HOFFMAN—H. S. Givler, Honduras; Edward Murphy, Jr., Troy; J. W. Anderson, Kidderminster, England; S. Graham Lewis, London.

HOLLAND—John T. Allison, Chicago; J. J. Byers, David Cornfoot, and Andrew Haes, London; S. P. Leacroft, England.

NETHERLAND—C. Hedemann, Honolulu; John Meyerkort, Moscow.

PLAZA—E. H. Walton and Dr. W. Douglas, London.

WALDORF—W. Julhiet, Paris; L. S. Robertson, London; E. H. Hart, Cape Town; J. Yawamoto, Japan; M. Chollet, Florence, Italy; Capt. Nell Hay, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; F. F. Baldwin, domestics; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss R. McCarthy, millinery; 115 Worth Street.

Daniels, F. J., & Co., Charleston, West Va.; F. J. Daniels, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. H. Bennethum cloaks, 2 Walker Street;

COLUMBIA'S TRIAL DELAYED

It Is Said She May Not Go on Her First Spin Till Saturday.

NOT TO RETURN TO BRISTOL

The Vessel Will, It Is Declared, Stay a Day or Two at Newport and Then Come Up Long Island Sound.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 21.—The indications are now that the Columbia will not have her trial spin until the latter part of the week. In fact, it is stated in some quarters that she may not go out until Saturday. The new shelves to replace those that failed to stand the test have been received. The new steel boom is also ready, and it is expected that it will be slung to-morrow.

It is understood that there is to be a brief trial in the bay, probably for one day, and that the yacht will then go to Newport. There will be trials between the Defender and Columbia off Newport until the yachts leave for New York to participate in the races off Sandy Hook.

There was not a great deal done in the way of hitting the blocks on the Columbia this afternoon. Toward the latter part of the afternoon a few were hooked at the masthead. At 6 o'clock the new steel boom had not been brought out of the south shop. The mainmast was sandpapered again this afternoon and coated with oil. The frequent rubbing and oiling have now caused the surface of the mast to be almost as smooth as glass, much improving its appearance and giving the hoops a good, easy surface to slide upon. It was found necessary to trim the topsides again this afternoon, as they were dingy, but now the second coat of white paint puts the upper works in fine condition.

It is given out from a source which cannot be questioned that when the Columbia leaves Bristol she will go fully fitted out with spars, blocks, sails, and other fittings, and after her first trial will remain at Newport for a day or so, and then will sail up Long Island Sound toward New York. It is the intention not to bring her back to Bristol very soon, unless it is absolutely necessary.

The Columbia has a set of new masthead backstays, like those that are in use on the Defender. The riggers were fitting them to-day.

The covers of the Defender's mainsail and jibs were put on yesterday afternoon, as she lay in Bristol Harbor all night. The bending of the new mainsail was finished yesterday.

NEW RAINES LAW DECISION.

Court Holds Free Sandwiches Do Not Constitute a Meal.

ALBANY, June 21.—State Commissioner of Excise Lyman to-day received notice of the revocation of the liquor tax certificate issued to Patrick J. Monohan of New York City. Justice Truax, in ordering the certificate revoked and canceled, says:

"In reference to drinks which are sold without meals, to put a sandwich beside a drink, which a sandwich is not ordered, and to take it away again without having received pay therefor, is not serving, in good faith, a meal with a drink."

The decision of Justice Truax was handed down in reference to an action in the Supreme Court Special Term, brought by State Commissioner Lyman for the devocation of the liquor tax certificate of Patrick J. Monahan. In his decision, Justice Truax referred to the "property" sandwich as follows:

"I am of the opinion that the respondent has violated the provisions of the Liquor Tax law in selling liquors on Sunday. The burden of showing that his building was a hotel and conformed to the requirements imposed by Section 31 of the Liquor Tax law was upon the respondent. (Lyman vs. Young Men's Cosmopolitan Club, 28, Appellate Division, 127.) The evidence shows that drinks were sold without meals, but, taking the testimony of the waiter, who testified that he served said drinks, as true, it shows that no meals were ordered by the persons to whom the drinks were delieverd, and that none was paid for by them."

He then said that the placing of a sandwich, which had not been ordered, beside drinks, which had been ordered, and the neglect to exact payment for the sandwich, which was afterward taken away again, did not constitute a meal.

JENSEN WANTS HIS EXPENSES.

Former Clerk in Controller Palmer's Office Sues Under Ahearn Law.

A. Lawrence Jensen of Brooklyn is the first man in the State to take advantage of a law, restricted to officeholders, which was introduced by Senator Ahearn and passed by the last Legislature, enabling any official who has been tried and acquitted for official misconduct to recover all his expenses from the city, including his lawyer's fees.

Jensen has obtained from Justice Maddox of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, an order requiring the City of New York to show cause why he should not have a referee appointed to inquire into his claim under the law.

Jensen was a clerk in the office of Controller George W. Palmer, and when the City Works scandals were exposed it was charged that he was the member of the firm who could get after the Controller's office. He was indicted for receiving a bribe from Daniel Doody and was tried and acquitted. His acquittal took place on May 5, ten days after Senator Ahearn's bill passed the Legislature.

It is said that if Jensen wins his example will probably be followed by every official or former official in the State who has been tried and acquitted.

RAILWAY PASSENGER RATE WAR

Erie Road Reduces Tourist Fares and Other Roads Follow.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The Erie Road has cut the tourist rates from Chicago to Boston $5. The Michigan Central and other roads will meet the cut, and a rate war, spreading over the whole eastern territory, is imminent. The Erie's rates, which go into effect next Sunday, make the round trip tourist rate from Chicago to Boston $33, as against $38, the rate put in by the other lines. The trouble dates back several weeks, when the Lake Shore and Michigan Central lines put in a tourist rate of $38 to Portland, returning through Boston.

The Wabash followed this by making a thirty-eight-dollar tourist rate to Boston. On regular business the Erie has hitherto enjoyed a differential of $3 on East-bound business from Chicago to Boston, and $2 West bound.

Beginning next Sunday the Michigan Central will reduce the time of the fast New York and Chicago Special from twenty-five hours and fifty-five minutes to twenty-four and one-half hours. After Sunday this train will leave New York at 1 o'clock in the afternoon and reach Chicago at 2:30 o'clock the next afternoon, central time, or 1:30 o'clock, Eastern time, instead of 3:55 o'clock in the afternoon, as now. The corresponding East-bound train will continue to make the run in twenty-six hours. In addition to this the Central will put two new flyers between Detroit and New York, to cover the distance between these two cities in fifteen hours and twenty minutes.

MEETING OF HOMEOPATHS.

Medical Department of the Army Charged with Inefficiency.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 21.—At to-day's session of the fifty-fifth annual meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the Board of Censors reported favorably the names of 110 applicants for membership. They were all unanimously elected.

Dr. J. B. G. Custis of Washington, D. C., presented a resolution charging the Medical Department of the army with "inefficiency to meet the hygienic, sanitary, and medical necessities that are incident to war," and with ignoring the personal service and hospital accommodations under homeopathic control. It was urged that steps be taken to secure recognition for graduates of the School of Homeopathy in the enactment of any laws, and that all appointments to the Medical Corps of the army and navy and marine hospital service be after competitive examinations.

Gen. M. O. Terry of Utica, N. Y., ex-Surgeon General of the National Guard of New York offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this association, the oldest national medical organization in the United States, the condition of the country and its standing among the progressive nations of the world demand for its medical department a position in the Cabinet equal in all respects to the other departments of the Government.

MARYLAND BACKS SCHLEY.

Senator Wellington Says People Blame the Administration for Attacks on the Admiral.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—"Attacks on Admiral Schley had a great deal to do with losing the last election in Baltimore to the Republicans, and if persisted in will lose the State of Maryland to the Republican party in 1900." This remark was made by Senator Wellington of Maryland. The Senator was one of Schley's defenders in the Senate, and will again take up the cudgel for him at the next session.

Senator Wellington explained that the feeling of State pride, regardless of party lines, was very great for Admiral Schley. He was born, reared, and educated in the State. Recently the City of Cumberland offered to donate a home to the Admiral if he would consent to reside there. This being impossible on account of his official duties, which made it necessary for him to live in Washington, the Cumberland citizens contributed handsomely to a memorial.

Senator Wellington says the people of Maryland hold the Administration responsible for an organized attempt to humiliate Schley because the Navy Department could not attack him without the President's approval. The issue, says the Senator, is probably becoming one of State pride, the feeling being augmented by the attitude of leading Republican newspapers.

SILVER SERVICE FOR SCHLEY.

Baltimore Ladies Present Testimonial to the Admiral.

BALTIMORE, June 21.—Rear Admiral Schley was this morning the recipient of a handsome silver tea service at the hands of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Schley Testimonial Committee. The presentation was made at Nacirema, the home of Gen. Felix Agnus, in the Green Spring Valley, by a subcommittee of fourteen ladies appointed by Mayor Malster. Admiral Schley accepted the handsome gift in a few appropriate words, in the course of which he said:

"To have been a participant in the great work of July 3 off Santiago, which this testimonial is intended to commemorate, was a high privilege, and as a son of dear old Maryland, if the help I gave to others on that day added in any degree to the prestige of my State, I feel glad and proud."

The service consists of six pieces—water, coffee and tea urns, bowl, cream pitcher, and sugar bowl—is elaborately chased with a floral design, and each piece is inscribed with the letter "S." Accompanying it is a handsome album containing the autographs of the 500 subscribers to the fund.

To-morrow the Admiral will return to Washington, where he will have conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. by the faculty of Georgetown University.

AN INQUEST ON ZIMMERMANN.

Coroner Hart Will Hold an Inquiry Into the Death of the Mason in Goddard's House—Police Act.

Coroner Hart announced yesterday that he would hold an inquest in the case of Louis Zimmermann, the mason who died in the house at 18 West One Hundred and Third Street, where he had called to collect a bill from Alpheas J. Goddard, one of the then owners of the premises. Zimmermann was killed by a fall down stairs after a heated argument with his employer, and the efforts of the police of the One Hundredth Street Station were directed toward proving that the death was the result of an accident. The case was brought to the attention of the authorities by the insistence of the widow that her husband had been killed and that his body had been disposed of by burial without her knowledge.

Investigation brought to light that the body was removed from the house where the man met his death to the undertaker's shop at 707 Columbus Avenue without a Coroner's permit, and presumably with the consent of the police of the precinct. Dr. Ferdinand King is positive in his statement that Mr. Goddard told him that he was acting under police advice. An order was issued yesterday by Acting Inspector Kane to Capt. Haughey at once to prepare a report covering all the circumstances in the case. This report must be in by to-day, and will be submitted to Chief Devery. The issuance of this order has closed the mouths of all the police officials interested, but it was said that if it is found that the police went so far outside of their duty as to counsel or allow the removal of a body without a permit from the Coroner the policemen responsible will have to answer charges that will be preferred against them.

Coroner Hart yesterday examined the boy John Daly, who piloted the dead man to Goddard's house, and who heard the altercation preceding the man's fatal fall.

Coroner Hart says that in determining to hold the inquest he had yielded to the insistence of the widow. The exact date of the inquest has not been fixed, but it will probably be held on Thursday morning next. Coroner Hart also gave out yesterday the statement made to him by Mr. Goddard when the case was first investigated on Nov. 11 last. It is as follows:

"Alpheus J. Goddard of 18 West One Hundred and Third Street, being duly sworn, says: On Oct. 20, 1898, the deceased called at my house relative to the payment of some money due him upon an order. He finished his business with me and left to go down stairs. He had descended one flight, and in going down the second flight of stairs he stumbled and fell to the floor beneath. I went down immediately and found the deceased lying in the hallway. He had a wound in his forehead, and was apparently unconscious. An ambulance was summoned and a surgeon from the J. Hood Wright Hospital pronounced him dead. The deceased was, in my mind, intoxicated when he called upon me. I had the body taken to an undertaker, and assured him payment of the funeral expenses pending the finding of the relatives of the deceased."

It was said at the house 18 West One Hundred and Third Street yesterday that Mr. and Mrs. Goddard were still in Illinois, and it was not known when they would return to the city.

It was charged yesterday that Mr. Goddard had been sending Mrs. Zimmermann, the widow, small amounts of money at various times. The information comes from Samuel A. Vanderbeek, a builder, who lives at 684 East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street. Vanderbeek and Goddard had been together in some contracts and knew each other well. Vanderbeek also knew Zimmermann. When seen at his home last night Vanderbeek said:

"I first became acquainted with Goddard while I was building a block of houses on One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street near Webster Avenue. Among my employes on the work was Zimmermann. The night he died I sent him to Goddard with an order for his salary. On Monday night following his death I was told that Goddard had been to see me. I went to his home and he asked me if I knew where Mrs. Zimmermann lived.

"Since then, following Goddard's instructions, I have sent and given Mrs. Zimmermann money several times."

The Adamant Manufacturing Company has an action in court asking that there be an accounting by Goddard for $18,000, which was turned over to him to put into a factory at Hastings-on-the-Hudson. The investigation by the company revealed that only $6,000 had been expended on the factory. They want to know what became of the other $12,000. Goddard left the Adamant Company ten days before Zimmermann's death.

ALBERT L. JOHNSON RETURNS.

Tom L. Was Looked for, but He Had Not Gone Abroad.

Tom L. Johnson has for the past six weeks been having considerable fun at his home, in Brooklyn, reading about his movements in foreign lands. Reporters were on the pier of the White Star Line yesterday awaiting the arrival of Mr. Johnson, who it had been cabled from London, was returning home on the Majestic. They were surprised to find Mr. Johnson himself standing on the pier awaiting to greet his brother Albert L., who was on the steamer.

Mr. Johnson explained how his brother had been mistaken for himself. "Some time ago," he said, "I engaged passage on an outgoing liner, but at the last moment I backed out of the trip abroad and my brother went in my place. Since then I have been reading in the foreign newspapers of my alleged movements abroad and have enjoyed the joke."

Albert L. Johnson said that he had been in England negotiating for the building of a low-fare electric railroad from London to Brighton. "London is the greatest field in the world for the future development of electric surface roads," said Mr. Johnson. "I have only made a preliminary examination there, but will return in a few weeks, when I expect to take up the project thoroughly. There is no doubt that London, in a few years, will afford an immense market for American electric appliances and rails."

Census Supervisors Appointed.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The following have been appointed census supervisors in charge of work in the States named: Samuel A. Eddy of Hartford, Conn.; George H. Webb of Providence, R. I.

NEW YORK CLUB'S REGATTA

The Yachts Will Be Sailed To-day Over Three Courses.

VIGILANT TO MEET QUEEN MAB

Will Race for One of the Bennett Cups —Steamboat Cepheus for Members and Guests.

The fifty-third annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club will be sailed to-day over courses which extend from Buoy 13, near the Narrows, through the lower bay and outside the Hook, course No. 1 being to and around Sandy Hook Lightship and course No. 2 to and around Scotland Lightship. A special course for thirty-footers will be to Southwest Spit, to Old Orchard Shore, back to Spit, and home.

The races will commence at 11 A. M. The steamboat Cepheus, provided for members and guests will leave Pier 1 North River at 10:15 A. M. and accompany the boats over the longer course. The entries, which include the majority of the larger racing craft, are as follows:

SCHOONERS IN RACING TRIM.

No.	Class.	Yacht and Owner.	Racing Length. Feet.
5	B	Colonia, Clarence A. Postley	95
1	D	Amorita, W. Gould Brokaw	75
10	D	Quisetta, Henry F. Lippitt	75
46	F	Clorita, Philip T. Dodge	65
45	F	Uncas, C. P. Buchanan	65

SCHOONERS IN CRUISING TRIM.

1	B	Atalanta, Robert C. H. Brock	95
8	C	Ariel, Francis L. Leland	85
8	C	Iroquois, W. T. Roedker	85
9	D	Elsemarie, J. Berre King	75
12	D	Ingomar, Morton F. Plant	75
02	D	Katrina, Robert E. Tod	75
	D	Latona, Henry C. Eno, M. D.	75
51	F	Wayward, Charles Smithers	65

SINGLE-MASTED VESSELS AND YAWLS IN RACING TRIM.

14	J	Gloriana, J. M. Lasell	60
34	K	Syce, F. M. Hoyt	50
47	K	Kestrel, J. B. Mills	59
48	K	Acushla II., Addison T. Hanan	59
61	L	Albicore, (yawl,) Lyman J. Hyde	42
115	M	Lydia, E. D. and R. Underhill	36
		Hoodoo, (yawl,) T. Hammond Smith	

SINGLE-MASTED VESSELS AND YAWLS IN CRUISING TRIM.

11	G	Vigilant, Percy Chubb	Over 70
5	H	Queen Mab, L. P. Robinson	70
10	J	Eclipse, L. J. Callanan	60

30-FOOTERS OWNED BY MEMBERS OF THE CLUB.

Carolina, Pembroke Jones; Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.; Hera, Ralph N. Ellis; Wawa, Reginald Brooks; Asahi, Lloyd Warren.

A yacht alone in her class will move up to the class next above. (Sec. 5 R. 4.) Yachts alone in their respective clases, and which cannot avail themselves of Section 5 R. 4 will be bunched in a mixed class, with allowances under Rule 11.

The Regatta Committee will be on the flagship, but should the race be much prolonged, the flagship's position at the finishline will be taken by a tug displaying a large club signal by day, and two red lights, hung vertically, by night.

The Bennett regatta cups—one for schooners and one for single-masted vessels—will be sailed for over Course No. 1 by the schooners Colonia, Amorita, and Quisetta and the single-masted vessels Vigilant and Queen Mab. Vigilant, looking as beautiful as when she defended the cup, has been lying off Bay Ridge. Her performance is looked forward to by yachtsmen with much interest.

The Bennett Challenge Cup for schooners of the New York Yacht Club has been an important trophy since presented by ex-Commodore James Gordon Bennett in 1871. Its record since that time is as follows:

	Won by Schooner.
June 22, 1871..Annual regatta	Tidal Wave
..... 1871..Returned to club.	
Aug. 21, 1871..Regatta at Newport	Magic
Aug. 20, 1872..Challenge match	Tidal Wave
..... 1873..Returned to club.	
June 11, 1874..Annual regatta	Tidal Wave
..... 1874..By default to the	Comet
Oct. 10, 1874..Challenge match	Magic
..... 1874..Returned to the club.	
June 9, 1876..Annual regatta	Comet
June 13, 1878..Annual regatta	Peerless
June 10, 1880..Annual regatta	Gloria
June 16, 1881..Annual regatta	Tidal Wave
June 15, 1882..Annual regatta	Montauk
June 21, 1883..Annual regatta	Crusader
June 7, 1884..Annual regatta	Montauk
June 11, 1885..Annual regatta	Grayling

Besides the Bennett cups, regular prizes are given: A two-hundred-dollar cup for first, if two or more start, and a seventy-five-dollar cup for second, if four or more start. For craft in cruising trim, a one-hundred-dollar cup is given for first, if two or more start, and a fifty-dollar cup for second, if four or more start.

THE LAUNCH OF THE ALOHA.

The New Steel Auxiliary Steam Yacht Took Her First Dip Yesterday —A Fine Boat.

The new steel auxiliary steam yacht Aloha, built by the John N. Robins Company for D. Willis James and Arthur Curtis James, was launched yesterday afternoon at Erie Basin in the presence of a large number of the friends of the owners and other sightseers.

The yacht, which was constructed in the same stocks as were the Sovereign and the Marietta, slid down the ways at 5:40 o'clock. She was christened by Mrs. Arthur Curtis James, and some two hundred lusty throats heralded her first dip. Floyd Phoenix was present with his auxiliary yacht Intrepid, and Oliver H. Payne had his new steam yacht Aphrodite lying off the breakwater. The yachts blew their whistles and fired their cannon as Aloha went into the water, gayly decked in flags strung fore and aft. The launch was without a hitch, and the yacht was then moored near the Boston Dry Dock, where her engines will be installed. The launch was followed by refreshments. In the launching party were Arthur Curtis James, Mr. and Mrs. D. Willis James, Mr. and Mrs. Grannis, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Francis, Mrs. Robert Hoe, and L. B. Gautry.

The Aloha was designed by C. H. Crane, and is a full-rigged brigantine. She was built with a view to meet the deep sea tastes of her owners, who in the old Coronet veritably sailed the "Seven Seas," cruising in the West Indies, around the Horn, in the Pacific and the China Seas, to say nothing of making many European voyages. In her lines the designer has endeavored to harmonize the almost irreconcilable differences in requisites for steam and sailing craft. She will carry 13,000 square feet of canvas, with provision for the setting of studding sails. For Summer cruising she will carry the old-fashioned single topsail, while for deep sea work in Winter she will be rigged with the double, or upper and lower topsails. Her funnel is of the telescopic variety, so that it can be got out of the way when the craft is under sail; and to do away with the drag of the propeller, which is of the feathering type, so that when not in use the blades are folded back. Aloha is 160 feet over all, 130 feet on the water line, 29 feet 6 inches beam, and has a draught of 14 feet.

Built of steel she has water-tight bulkheads. Her sides are full and give an enormous amount of room. In her interior fittings she is substantial rather than elaborate. She has a long poop deck. The crew's quarters are forward, and in her deck-house are the galley and chart room, and a sitting room. The main saloon is amidships, and is 15 by 25 feet, on the port side of it being a pantry, a small cold storage room, linen closets, &c. Below is a large room for cold storage.

Below, aft, are six large staterooms, besides the owner's suites, extending the full width. The engine is triple expansion, and there is an evaporator and distilling apparatus.

A. C. James is his own navigator, and he is an experienced one, having captained the Coronet on her extensive cruising. Work is to be pushed on the yacht so that she may go into commission in time for the cruise of the New York Yacht Club in August.

Steam Yacht Reba Launched.

GREENPORT, L. I., June 21.—The one-hundred-and-ten-foot steam yacht Reba, owned by Nathaniel Wetherill of New York and designed by Wintringham, was launched yesterday afternoon from the yards of the Greenport Basin and Construction Company. Gustava Wiggins, the six-year-old daughter of C. B. Wiggins of this village, christened the new vessel.

The Charmion Wins the Kaiser's Cup.

HELGOLAND, June 21.—The judges in the yacht race for Emperor William's Gold Cup decided that the winner was F. B. Atkinson's 175-ton yacht Charmion, with R. H. Lee's 143-ton yacht Wendur second, and J. Gretton's 92-ton Betty third. The yachts started on Monday from Dover.

Yachts at Newport.

NEWPORT, June 21.—Arrivals of yachts included steam yachts Marjorie, Duquesne, Juniata, and American, and schooner Fortuna. Sailed, schooner Palmer.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Summer Shoes for Children,

Of Imported Tan Goat, button or lace, specially made lasts, broad solid leather extension sole, hand-sewed; extra strong in both material and workmanship; very neat in appearance. A perfect shoe for mountain, seashore or everyday wear generally.

According to size, $2 to $3.25.

Oxford Ties, Bicycle, Tennis, Running Shoes, etc.,

at moderate prices.

Our shoes made on special lasts, conform to the natural outlines of the foot, ensuring greater freedom of motion, greater durability and a better appearance than shoes built on ordinary models, and the assortment of sizes so large that every child can be properly fitted.

60-62 West 23d St.

LAW AND CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Ex-Coroner Ellinger Denounces Faith Healers at Dinner of the Medico-Legal Society.

"Christian Science and the Law" was the topic discussed at the June dinner of the Medico-Legal Society, which was held at the Hotel St. Andrew, last night. Ex-Coroner Moritz Ellinger led the discussion with a paper in which he said the death of Harold Frederic last October called attention to a new school of medical practice called Christian Science.

This school, he declared, was more closely allied to the undertaking business than to the practice of medicine. Its name, he said, was misapplied, as science, imparitally considered, is undenominational. The title "Christian Science," he declared, is only justifiable as it applies to the domain of theology. As used, however, it depends upon an arbitrary construction of the Bible.

Its healers, he declared, invariably collect their fees in advance, thus setting an excellent example to practitioners in other schools of medicine. According to Mrs. Eddy, the founder of the sect, payment in advance is necessary as an earnest of the faith of the patient. He held that the practice was iniquitous, and argued that the law should be invoked to suppress it, as it does other species of charlatanry.

No alleged cure which depended on the superstition of the people whom it sought to aid should be tolerated, and the severest penalties should be enforced against those who practiced it. If it were to be permitted every safeguard possible should be thrown around those who accept its ministrations.

Howard Ellis followed Mr. Ellinger in an argument favoring the placing of Christian Science under the laws which apply to other schools of practice. The side of the Christian Scientists was maintained by Carol Norton, who recently lectured on the subject in the Metropolitan Opera House, and whose paper, read by Stanley Burger, was, in a general way, a repetition of his lecture.

He contended that Christian Science mind healing is a part of genuine Christianity and therefore cannot be dealt with except as a religious act or system. It is essentially different, he said, from mind cure, hypnotism, and suggestive therapeutics.

H. Gerald Chapin discussed the subject from the point of view of a lawyer. He felt that the matter was extremely difficult to deal with, because the religious and medical ideas were so closely allied. He did not doubt that the treatment was efficacious in its application to imaginary diseases and hysterical affections, but he declared firmly that in cases of infectious or contagious diseases the healers should be put under the same restrictions as physicians.

In closing, Mr. Chapin remarked, "On the whole, the case seems to be one where each individual may be permitted to act as he thinks best about calling a Christian Science healer, and any legislation which would tend to restrict it would be so paternalistic as to deserve failure."

Reports were read from the delegates to the Paris International Congress against the abuses of alcholic drinks, and from the committee charged with making a plea for clemency for Mrs. Maybrick, the American woman who is serving a sentence in prison in England for murdering her husband.

FAITH CURE TREATMENT FAILS.

Philadelphia Police Investigate the Death of Joseph McCaig.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—The police of this city are investigating the death of Joseph McCaig, aged fifty-four years, of Beverly, West Va., who died suddenly to-day in a boarding house at 1,429 Montgomery Avenue, after being under the treatment of W. F. Reynolds, a Christian Scientist.

McCaig, who was suffering with diabetes, came here a month ago on the advice of a friend in Washington, D. C., to try the faith cure. Reynolds says he did not prescribe any medicine, the patient insisting on the usual Christian Science method of treatment by prayer. He says also that he depended on McCaig's faith to bring about his recovery. Mr. McCaig was for many years a prosperous lumber dealer at Beverly, West Va.

Mrs. McCaig, also an enthusiastic Christian Scientist, arrived here yesterday and was at her husband's bedside when he died. Up to the last hour she believed he would recover. Mrs. McCaig said to-day that her belief in Christian Science was still unbroken, and expressed her regret that the science was not more generally understood.

Mr. Reynolds said that he deeply regretted the death of his patient, who, he said, had received the best of care. "I did the best I could," he said, "and despite the result of my efforts to save his life, I have nothing with which to reproach myself. Mr. McCaig came to me voluntarily, and up to the last he was satisfied with my treatment."

The body will be sent to Rathboneville, N. Y., for interment.

AUTOMOBILES IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Virtually the ban on automobiles is a dead letter. Three of the five members of the South Park Commission to-day declared themselves opposed to any ordinance barring horseless carriages from the parks and boulevards. If this were not enough to kill the proposed ordinance, should it ever present itself again, a fourth member of that body has intimated that his vote might go against the projected measure.

It was given out to-day that the ban on horseless vehicles had been raised pending the next meeting of the South Park Commissioners. This was the outcome of the defeat which attended the Commissioners' police court prosecution of G. W. Marchant, charged with having broken the peace by operating an electric cushion-tired cab along Michigan Avenue.

In view of this turn of affairs, President Donnesberger has advised Superintendent Foster to withdraw his order to the police until the ordinance itself is acted upon—if it ever is. There seems to have developed a strong belief among the opponents of the proposed law that the ordinance will never again be heard from. This was the opinion of Commissioner Hodgkins, whose voice completes the majority in favor of allowing automobiles to use parks and boulevards, as they did before the resolution of last week was passed.

Electric Vehicle Company Directors.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Robert T. Lincoln and Henry Payne Whitney have been selected to complete the directorate of the Illinois Electrical Vehicle Transportation Company.

Newport Complains of Automobiles.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 21.—Complaints have been received by the police of the rapid riding of owners of motor vehicles. The complainants say the speed of these carriages has been so great that it is impossible to see anything but a cloud of dust when they pass. Under the recent act of the Legislature, Newport was granted power to pass ordinances governing the use of automobiles in the highways. The city authorities have no inclination to take advantage of the provisions of the act, and will not do so unless compelled by owners of bicycles and carriages.

COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

Believed that Col. Henderson Will Avoid All Disputes in Assignments.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Until the news came to Washington from Chicago that Col. Henderson had been Chairman of the Committee on Rules of the House, everybody here, and probably Mr. Henderson, supposed that the Chairman of that committee, in the last Congress was Thomas B. Reed, Speaker of the House. In the list of committees the Speaker appeared first on the Committee on Rules, followed by two Republicans and two Democrats.

The story originated in Chicago is attributed solely to the desire to promote Representative Babcock of Wisconsin by giving him the leading place next to the Speaker. Col. Henderson, as has been already stated, is very likely to follow custom even more closely than Speaker Reed. He may go back to the practice adhered to in Speaker Carlisle's time, and make the Chairmen of Appropriations and of Ways and Means the members of the Committee on Rules.

In Mr. Carlisle's time Randall was on the committee with Morrison, the first the Chairman of Appropriations and the second Chairman of Ways and Means. The assumption was that the heads of those two committees knew best about the condition of the revenues and expenditures, and could better decide what business should be taken up than any other members.

The Democratic membership will be decided by the minority in caucus. If Mr. Bailey shall be again chosen as the Democratic leader, that action will justify the Speaker in appointing him, as a matter of courtesy and custom, to the Rules Committee. Mr. Hopkins, who is mentioned as likely to get the committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, as the successor of Mr. Payne, will, of course, surrender the opportunity to get the Committee on Census, which he might rightfully ask for, and which is sure to be an influential committee, with Superintendent Merriam, who runs the Census Bureau.

The opinion among the friends of Col. Henderson is that he will have all troublesome committee questions disposed of before Congress meets, and in such a way as to avoid all disputes about treatment. Very few Speakers approaching their first terms have had so long a time in which to assign the material out of which committees have to be made.

CITIZENS' UNION DIFFERENCES.

Some Members Favor Co-operation with the Republicans.

The action of the Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union, in announcing that the union would make nominations this Fall independently of all other organizations whatever, has developed some differences of opinion among the active workers in the movement. Some of the members of the union, it appears, favor co-operating with the Republicans wherever the machine will agree to put up satisfactory candidates with a view to uniting all the anti-Tammany strength. These do not agree with the policy of absolutely independent action already announced by R. Fulton Cutting, the Chairman of the Central City Committee.

C. H. Strong is quoted as one of those who favor co-operation with the other parties with a view to securing the best men for office, while Isaac H. Klein, who was prominent in the Citizen's Union State movement last year, is an ardent advocate of the union's going it alone.

"We will be glad to have our candidates indorsed by other nominating bodies," Mr. Klein said yesterday, "but we cannot surrender our principles by entering into deals with political bosses, either Republican or Democratic. We are going ahead with our work, and when the next Mayoralty campaign comes along, we will be on the ground."

DESERT SHEEHAN'S STANDARD.

Eleven Members of the Pequod Club Tender Their Resignations.

As an offset to the large and enthusiastic meeting of John C. Sheehan's followers held at the Pequod Club Tuesday night, the Goodwin men in the Ninth District made public yesterday a communication addressed to the Board of Directors of the club, in which eleven members announce their resignation from the organization as follows:

"As loyal members of the Democratic organization of the Ninth Assembly District, we desire to express our condemnation of the disloyal attitude assumed by the present Tammany Hall leader of the district toward the interests of the organization which he was pledged to serve, and which has served him so well, and we herewith tender our resignations as members of the Pequod Club because of the attempts to use it as a headquarters for a movement to promote party discord."

This was signed by Albert E. Hull, John Noonan, William F. Devlin, James Bagley, William E. Smith, Edward McEvoy, Patrick H. Bird, Thomas M. Murray, Philip F. Clark, Louis Frank, and Richard Dougherty. Councilman Goodwin said last night that this was only the beginning, and that other resignations would follow.

The Sheehan men in the district are exceedingly confident of success. They predict that the opposition will not muster more than ten votes to each election district, or 250 in all. The prospects are that fully 4,000 of the 4,500 voters in the district will be enrolled before the primary lists close at the end of this month.

Bridge Commission's Secretary.

Members of the New East River Bridge Commission asserted yesterday that the election of James D. Bell in place of Smith E. Lane, as Secretary of the commission, was due to a desire to distribute the offices more fairly between the boroughs. Heretofore Manhattan has had three of the four places in the board. Now Brooklyn has two and Manhattan two. Mr. Lane denies that he will leave the commission.

KENTUCKY DEMOCRATS MEET.

Gubernatorial Candidates Unite to Defeat P. Watt Hardin.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 21.—Capt. W. J. Stone and William Goebel, two of the leading candidates for Governor, controlled the temporary organization of the Democratic State Convention to-day. They combined against Gen. P. Watt Hardin, whose list of instructed delegates is longer than that of any other candidate.

Judge David P. Redwine, the Stone-Goebel candidate, was chosen temporary Chairman of the convention by a vote of 551 5-6 to 529 1-6. The contest preceding the declaration of the ballot was prolonged through two sessions of the convention. There was considerable disorder in the afternoon session.

The convention will go on with its work to-morrow.

TO MAKE DEEP-WATER CABLES.

The Standard Underground Cable Company Will Build a Plant.

PITTSBURG, June 21.—The Standard Underground Cable Company of this city is making arrangements to manufacture deep-water cables. All ocean cables have been made in England up to date, and the attempt will be new here. Cables have not hitherto been made in this country longer than from fifteen to twenty miles.

The object of the company is to secure the contract for the cable which is to connect the Hawaiian Islands with San Francisco, as the promoters do not wish to give the contract outside of the United States if it can be helped. Several sites on the Eastern seaboard have been looked over by the company's representatives. Deep-water facilities are necessary for loading the cable aboard ships.

Next Saturday the stockholders of the Standard Underground Cable Company meet to vote on a proposition to increase the capital stock from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

"Count" Van Ness Comes to Terms.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 21.—The trouble over extending the trolley road through Scotch Plains and especially over the property of "Count" Van Ness has been settled. Some days ago Van Ness opposed the trolley company extending the tracks through his property and erected a shanty directly on the line of the proposed extension. It said Van Ness in settling with the railroad company received $1,200 for the right of way through his property.

Chicago Real Estate Deals.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Emerson H. Brush and John P. Anderson have given a deed in trust to the Guardian Title and Trust Company for several parcels of Chicago land, worth $700,000.

John P. Anderson, for $800,000, has conveyed to the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company 400 acres at Lawrence and Kedzie Avenues.

John Range has deeded to the McCormick Harvester Company land with a frontage of 335 feet for $800,000. The land adjoins the company's works.

Aboard Ship

you can enjoy the crisp freshness of Uneeda Biscuit as well as ashore. The patent package is moisture proof, and keeps the biscuit from growing stale. On the water you will appreciate the novelty of biscuit as fresh as though just from the oven. Before leaving port lay in a stock of

Uneeda Biscuit

A perfect food for use at sea, on lake or river and for seaside consumption. Made only by
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

CENSURE FOR DR. BARROWS.

Officiating Minister in Belmont-Sloane Wedding Is Condemned.

NEW HAVEN, June 21.—The Rev. W. M. Barrows, the minister who recently married Perry Belmont and Mrs. Henry D. Sloane at Greenwich, was this morning severely censured by his fellow members in the General Association of Congregational Ministers of Connecticut, in session at the Church of the Redeemer. Dr. Barrows was present, and personally apologized to the ministers, saying that he had been imposed upon by Mr. Belmont and Mrs. Sloane, but in spite of this, resolutions were passed censuring him, and forbidding any minister of the association to marry any divorced person against whom a decree had been entered.

The resolution was presented by the Rev. Dr. Cooper of New Britain, and by passing it, the clergymen present bound themselves to take a firm stand on the divorce question, and use all their power to bring about uniform divorce laws.

W. K. Vanderbilt Here on the Valiant.

The steam yacht Valiant arrived at Quarantine last night from Southampton, after a passage of nine days and sixteen hours. There are on board W. K. Vanderbilt and three guests. After being boarded and examined by the Health Officer this morning the yacht will proceed to an anchorage in the North River, off Thirty-fourth Street, where the party will probably land.

Produce Exchange Trust Company.

The stockholders of the Produce Exchange Trust Company decided unanimously yesterday to increase its capital from $500,000 to $2,500,000 and its surplus from $500,000 to $2,500,000. The issue of 20,000 shares will be taken up by the stockholders at par, $200. Nearly all of the issue was underwritten.

Bicyclist Runs Into Trolley Car.

Mollie Jones, colored, twenty-two years old, of 235 West Thirty-second Street, while riding her bicycle on Jerome Avenue last evening, lost control of her wheel and ran into a trolley car of the Union Railway at One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street. The woman struck the car with such force as to throw the conductor, Frank Kelly, who was standing on the steps, to the ground. The woman was rendered unconscious and received a scalp wound, as did Kelly.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	4:29	Sun sets	7:34
Moon rises	..	..	

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	6:18	Gov. Isl'd	6:30

The Wanamaker Store.

Fancy China at Half

THIS is a Main Aisle event, prepared with the full expectation and purpose of giving our Public a surprise. Fancy China of the character we show this morning is something that is seldom seen at reduced prices, and almost never at half.

The pieces are precisely the sorts that housekeepers like to have about. Their practical uses are manifest and many, and their value as beautifiers to mantel or sideboard or cabinet thoroughly appreciated.

We choose china of this kind with expert knowledge, with trained taste and with scrupulous care. You will find these beautiful things far above the average of the pieces generally sold at their regular prices. At the half-prices they are ceramic and mercantile phenomena.

Breakfast Plates, $3 doz.; from $6.
Tea Plates, $2.50 doz.; from $5.
Bread and Butter Plates, $2 doz., from $4.
Salad Bowls, 50c. and 70c. each; from $1.20, $1.40.
Celery Trays, 55c. each; from $1.25.
Cracker Jars, 75c. each; from $1.50.
Chocolate Pots, 55c., $1 each; from $1.25, $2.
Tea Pots, 65c. each; from $1.25.
Sugars and Creams, 50c. pair; from $1.
Syrup Jugs, 25c. each; from 50c.
Olive Dishes, 25c. each; from 50c.
Bon-Bon Dishes, great variety, 25c. each; from 50c.
Vaseline Jars, 20c., 25c. each; from 40c. and 50c.
Cream Pitchers, 5c. and 8c. each; from 10c. and 15c.
Decorated china Cups and Saucers, 10c. each; worth double.
Water Tumblers, plain, 25c. doz.; regularly 50c.; banded, 30c. doz.; regularly 60c.

Good Shoes for Everybody

These prices are a third less than the shoes were made to sell for. Some of the prices are only one-half what the maker expected them to bring at retail. But that is only a part. The force of this fifth floor shoe selling lies in the styles and the goodness at the prices.

Sales of Winter shoes in Summer time, and Summer shoes in Winter time, and ugly and unsalable shoes at all times, are common. This movement has set new figures for the whole retail shoe trade, because the goods are

Stylish Shoes Made for this Summer's Wear

Every pair in the lot is one that a critical customer would select for his own use at the regular price.

Too many styles to detail, but here is the gist of the thing:—

Women's Shoes at $1.40
Women's shoes of kidskin, both tan and black; some with cloth tops, some with kid; others with patent leather tips, shoes that are selling at this minute for $2 in the regular way; mostly laced.

Women's Shoes at $1.70
Women's shoes of patent leather and of kidskin; made on the medium toe lasts that suit conservative folks best; carefully made, really fine shoes that are fairly valued at $3.

Women's Shoes at $2
Women's shoes in a variety of styles, but all of the highest quality, the shapes are modern, but sizes not complete; many are from the usual $4 and $5 grades; you can probably be fitted.

Men's Shoes at $1.40
Men's tan and black laced shoes that are the usual $2.00 grade; made on popular lasts, of good and serviceable leathers, in all the most called for sizes.

Men's Shoes at $1.70
Men's black calfskin laced shoes of better grades, such as are usually sold at $3; in the full English and the straight opera toes.

Men's Shoes at $2.30
Men's tan and black Russia and willow and box calfskin; soles of best oak leather, welted and stitched; medium and weavy weights; shoes such as are marked $3.50 to $5, and worth it, too.

Boys' Shoes at $1.50
Boys' black Titan calf, the novelty tanned leather that wears so well; full round toe, with tips; extra weight soles, sewed on; sizes 11 to 2 are $1.26; sizes 2½ to 5½, at $1.50.

Small Boys' Shoes at $1.25
Small boys' black Titan calfskin shoes; spring heels, but made with broad soles; full toes and square tips; the best-wearing foot gear for little fellows; sizes 9 to 13.

Children's Shoes at 95c.
Children's shoes of firm black kidskin; originally made to best serve hardy children; well finished, well shaped, and low priced; sizes 5 to 8 at 65c.; 8½ to 10½, 80c.; 11 to 2, 95c.

Fourth avenue.

The Fancy Ribbons

The Ribbon selling grew too big for its regular home yesterday, and takes the whole Tenth Street aisle to-day.

Fancy Ribbons of numberless kinds, at

10c. and 12c. a Yard

Beautiful goods, too, just the sorts you wish, if you wish any at all. All this Summer's fancies are presented, and the widths are the widths of desirability. The prices given are about a third of the figures a week ago.

Summer Goods—Pretty and Cheap Pretty is as pretty feels in the case of Summer goods. Here are some that feel cool, light and airy, and—from the clean, clear-cut crash to billowy soft batiste—look beautiful besides. Make your Summer wardrobe complete for all occasions.

The cost? Not half what you would expect:

At 6c. yd.—10,000 yards of fine printed Batiste—50 novel designs on tinted grounds. A maker's clean-up of the season's stock allows the little prices were 12½c.
At 5c. yd.—Crash Suiting, the kind that wash and wear, stylish and attractive; were 10c. yd.
At 25c. yd.—About 3,000 yards of French and American printed Challis, all-wool and silk-and-wool; 30 patterns, pretty floral designs in silk-and-wool and silk stripes on cream ground, figures and stripes on all-wool dark colored grounds; have been selling at 40c. and 50c. yd.
Rotunda.

Light Lingerie, Little Prices A new stock, delicately planned, firmly constructed. Dainty enough to tempt to extravagance if extravagance were possible at such prices as these:—

NIGHT GOWNS
At 38c. each—Of fine cambric; Empire neck, shield of plaited lawn with one row of point de Paris insertion; neck and sleeves trimmed with lawn ruffle; regular 50c. gowns.
PETTICOATS
At 75c.—Of muslin; deep ruffle of plaited lawn and torchon lace.
At $1—Of muslin; deep umbrella ruffle of cambric; row of neat embroidery insertion.
At $1.25—Of cambric; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn and ruffle of dainty embroidery; French band.
At $1.50—Of fine muslin; deep umbrella ruffle and wide ruffle of fine embroidery; small plaits; lawn under-ruffle, French band.
Others up to $17.50.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Shirt Waists There are several thousand spick-span new washable waists fresh from the makers and as new and bright and pretty as any Summer-time use could demand, at

$1 and $1.75

The dollar sorts are $1.75 and $1.50 qualities as judged by the prices everywhere else. The $1.75 kinds are $2.50 and $2.25 waists. And the styles are beautiful.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Lace Store Comes Forward A selling of laces this morning that will interest those whose Summer gowns are under way, but not yet in being.

Newest laces, and best sorts. Some of them are in short lengths, but what do you care for that, as long as there is enough for your purposes?

Half prices on most. Less than half on some.

At 20c. to 30c. yd.—Black Chantilly Lace, 4 to 6 in. wide.
At 30c. to 75c. yd.—Black Chantilly Lace, 7 to 14 in. wide.
At 20c. to 75c. yd.—Net Top Lace, 4 to 9 in. wide.
At 30c. to $1.75 yd.—Net Top Lace, 10 in. wide; were 65c to $3.50.
At $1.75 and $2.25 yd.—Point de Gene; 8 in. wide; half price.
At 50c. yd.—Point de Gene; 6 in.; was $1.
At 40c. yd.—Point de Gene; 3 in.; was 80c.
At 15c. yd.—Point de Paris; 5 in.; was 28c.
At 90c. yd.—Silk lace; 9 in.; was $1.35.
At 60c. yd.—Silk lace; 4 in.; was $1.
Broadway.

Summer-Light Knit Underwear This is a good place to buy underwear, we carry such tremendous stocks. If there's any little-known and especial style that you have been trying to find, try here. If it's in America at all you'll find it.

All the staple things, of course, American, English, French and German. Staple things,—but we try to have our own prices on them, like these:—

At 25c. each—Light-weight Swiss ribbed white cotton vests; low or high neck; short or long sleeves; prettily trimmed and finished.
At 38c. each—Very light-weight white lisle thread Swiss ribbed vests; low or high necks; short or long sleeves.
At 50c. each—Light-weight, fine gauge, extra fine cotton vests; trimmed necks, high or low; or low neck with fancy fronts. At the same price—Fine combination suits; knee or ankle length; high neck; short or long sleeves. Also some extra large sizes in combination suits; high or low necks and short sleeves.
At $1 each—Extra fine light-weight cotton or lisle thread combination suits; high or low necks. Also fine light-weight silk-mixed vests with long or short sleeves; knee or ankle length drawers to match.
At $1.50—Very light-weight white ribbed merino Union suits; knee length; low neck and closed fronts; short or no sleeves; the same with high neck, short or long sleeves.
Broadway.

Timely, Special Sale of Linens To-day Five great linen producing centres—besides our own country—contribute of their best weaves to this opportune offering.

Germany sends a large and most excellent supply of luxuriantly cool and comfortable grass-bleached and hemstitched linen sheets, as durable in quality as they are elegant in appearance.

$3.60 pair—70x90 in.; our regular $4 kind.
$4 pair—88x96 in.; our regular $4.50 kind.
$4.50 pair—88x105 in.; our regular $5 kind.
Pillow Cases to match these Sheets:
At 80c. pair—22½x36 in. At $1.25 pair—27x36 in.
At $2.75 doz.—Extra heavy huckaback towels; all hemmed; 20x40 in.
At $3 doz.—Extra heavy linen napkins; 26 in. sq.; usually $4.25 doz.
BOHEMIA SENDS:
At $1 doz.—Grass-bleached napkins; 22 in. square; usually $1.35 doz.
FRANCE SENDS:
At 31c. yd.—Fine Shirting Linen for underwear or Summer dresses; usually 60c. yd.
SCOTLAND SENDS:
At 75c. yd.—Table linen, full bleached, 66 and 68 in. wide.
At $1 yd.—70-inch double damask.
At $2 doz.—Snow white napkins, 24 in. square; usual price $2.75 doz.
At 15c. each—Hemmed or fringed huckaback towels; good, honest goods.
IRELAND SENDS:
At 25c. each—All-white washed huckaback towels with hemmed ends; 24x45 in.; the biggest quarter towel we ever sold.
At 25c. each—Handsome fringed huckaback towels; "Old Bleach" goods; 20x39 in.
At 12½c. each—One case only of heavy huckaback towels; Turkey red borders and hemmed ends.
OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE:
At 10c. each—"Snow white" bath towels; 18x45 in.
Fourth avenue.

Artistic Hats $5 and $5 More of our own especial hats at these, our own especial prices.

For the lassies, picturesque white Leghorns, decked with flowers, wings, soft chiffon or maline, becoming and Summery. You would call them ten dollar hats, and so they are, if taste and skill have any settled money value. We offer them at

Five Dollars Each

For the matrons, effective black Leghorns trimmed stylishly in black taffeta, large, handsome bows and well finished rosettes. Quiet and distinguished. Your choice at

Three Dollars Each

Five dollar values, easily enough, as values are fixed by most makers.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Baby Coats in Baby Colors The baby colors—pink, white and blue, of course. You can see their appropriateness in the little pique coats and reefers we are now offering. Other qualities, too,—grace, elegance and stylish simplicity. Sizes 1 to 4 years; trimmed in all manner of handsome embroidery effects. Only one of each kind.

A few pretty fine straw and chiffon hats are left in the same stock. Prices reduced one-half, but you'll have to come early for them. Memoranda:

At $2.50—Coat, with large sailor collar; ruffle of fine embroidery; insertion in sleeves.
At $3.50—Coat of fine pique; large round collar; insertion and ruffle of fine embroidery.
At $3.75—Coat, with round collar of embroidery and insertion.
At $6 up to $12.50—Fine French piques, handsomely trimmed; fine embroidery, insertions and ruffles; were $9.50 up to $20.
At $2.25—Reefer, with large square collar; insertion of fine embroidery.
At $2.75—Reefer; large collar trimmed with ruffle of very fine embroidery and insertion.
At $3 and $4—Reefers; were $6 and $6.50.
At $4.50—Boys' coats; fine quality linen; were $8.
At $5.50—Boys' pique coats; detachable collars; leather belts; were $8.75.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Cool Comfort Summer cushions. Clean, cool, fluffy white cotton, with inviting art cotton covers, pretty and durable, edged with the airiest of ruffles. Soft for the hammock, summery for the lounge, bright and effective for the piazza. Went like a flash at 25c. each. Here are 1,000 more offered now at

15c. Each

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Marine Arrested for Burglary.

Paul B. Ford, a private in the United States Marine Corps, was arrested at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday and held in the Adams Street Police Court to await extradition to New Jersey on a charge of burglary. Ford's home is in New Brunswick, N. J. Ford has been in the Government service only a short time.

First President of Fishkill Village.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., June 21.—Col. H. Dubois Van Wyck, cousin of Mayor Van Wyck of New York, was to-day unanimously chosen as the first President of the newly incorporated Fishkill Village.

Three Boys Drown in Rangeley Lake.

RANGELEY, Me., June 21.—Three young sons of Henry Robash were drowned in Rangeley Lake yesterday afternoon.

Colgate University's New President.

HAMILTON, N. Y., June 21.—George Edmunds Morrill, D. D., was to-day inaugurated President of Colgate University. James B. Colgate, for the Board of Trustees, handed him the keys, the sign of the office. Dr. N. L. Andrews spoke for the Faculty, and Dr. Granger of Mount Vernon for the alumni. President Striker of Hamilton College occupied a seat on the platform.

WORK OF THE 7TH IN CAMP

First Battalion Returns to Peekskill in Fine Condition.

BUGS MAKE LIFE MISERABLE

Rally in Force and Enjoy Themselves—Second Battalion Starts Off on Its Expedition.

STATE CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, PEEKSKILL, June 21.—This camp was surprised this morning by the First Battalion, which came tramping briskly in at 10:05 o'clock, having started from Lake Oscawana at 6:45, and made the nine miles over trying roads in three hours and twenty minutes, with three rests, two of ten and one of five minutes. The advance guard met the First Battery, which was moving at a trot on its morning drill, and the men of the second Battalion came swarming from their tents and storming in droves along the company streets, eager to welcome their comrades.

The scene was the liveliest the camp has known in a long time. The guards saluted, and the men at the heads of the company streets cheered and volleyed heartily as the battalion tramped steadily by. The men had marched with their belts lose and dangling, but as they were brought into camp every buckle was clasped and every gun was at precisely the right slope at the "right shoulder."

When ranks were broken there was a quick and eager rush for tents, and in something less than a minute flaps were being lashed up. Then in less than another minute there was a procession of men in various stages of undress making for the water pipes. There was washing and scrubbing, and soap and water were followed by salve and arnica, while the men who were to go gathered in groups about those who had been to hear personal experiences and observations.

The storm of last night was furious at Lake Oscawana, and caused much swaying of tents and straining upon ropes and pegs, but only two tents went down. A deluge followed hard after the wind, but it was welcomed because it laid the dust. The conditions for traveling were perfect to-day.

PRAISE FOR THE COOKS.

The First Battalion cooks came back with blushing honors thick upon them, and as everything they prepared was faithfully consumed and no cases of indigestion are reported, they seem to deserve the praise so lavishly bestowed upon them. There is a rumor that one private was detected to-day down under the bluff in the act of burying a couple of quarts of assorted beans. He reluctantly confessed that he had never in his life been able to eat beans. It was a constitutional infirmity, against which he had striven for years.

To hide his shame and avoid reflections upon the professional honor of his company cook detail, he had secretly conveyed his share of beans at each meal into his pockets and from his pockets, in the darkness of night, into his knapsack; and so he had brought the burden of his guilt back with him, and then was trying to hide it forever from the sight of man.

In connection with beans, it is said that at Camp Winthrop, the first night out, one of a cook detail went around after dinner carefully collecting all the beans left in the pots and then walked back half a mile to a farm house where he had noticed a particularly forlorn looking old man at work. Blushing with the pleasure of a kindly and timely deed the soldier said to the farmer:

"These are choice beans, and I got them for you myself; thought you'd like to raise some of them for market, and they cost you nothing."

The farmer looked his benefactor over, saw honest purpose in his face, and broke into a slow grin.

"Matildy!" he called to his wife, "Matildy! Haw; haw! haw! Come here and see er darned loonertic what wants us ter plant billed beans."

"Say, Colonel," he continued to the dumfounded New Yorker, "ye take 'em down ter Noo York an' plant 'em in Cent'l Park. Grease 'em good an' they'll come up poke an' beans, all ready ter sarve."

A NEW IDEA IN HATS.

This farmer gave the visitors a new idea in hats. He wore a venerable flat straw with the top of the crown cut loose, except at the rear. While he bent forward at work his roof lay in normal position against his head, but it flew open like a stage trap-door whenever he straightened up, producing an effect likely to startle men and scare horses. He explained that he had it that way "a purpose" to keep his head cool and well ventilated.

The cooks are unanimous in the opinion that in travel through a hostile or barren country each company should have along a cow, a hog or two, and a few dogs—saves such a lot of bother in disposing of camp slop and offal. The people about the camps carried away the swill in great buckets for their stock, and the attendant dogs promptly acquired all the odd scraps of meat.

If somebody with time and talent for that kind of thing will secure specimens of all the photographs of the Seventh Regiment and First Battalion taken this time, the collection will be a curious one. The men lived under the eye of the camera. There was a detachment of professional photographers along on the march, each outfit at rivalry with all the others. The instruments were constantly at work on the road and by the time a camp was reached half a dozen of them would be planted, leveled on everybody who was doing anything or nothing.

To sum up, the First Battalion from 8 o'clock Monday morning to 10 o'clock Wednesday morning marched eighteen miles and made two camps precisely in the conditions of actual service.

PLEASED WITH THE WORK.

Major Abrams, who was in immediate command, was much pleased with the work done and the manner in which it was done, and while carefully refraining from anything like a boast, summarized his feeling by saying: "Every man knew his business exactly, and attended to it promptly and correctly." Col. Appleton was evidently satisfied with the work done, and Col. Hoffman, Inspector General, expressed his pleasure and commendation.

The "casualties" consisted of one man in Company A temporarily prostrated on the march in to-day, and brought back in an ambulance, and one sprained ankle, the victim of which took his rifle and pack and resumed marching after riding two or three miles. The man in the ambulance said his trouble was not worth mentioning, and after a short rest went to his dinner and reported for duty.

The advance guard was Company G, Capt. Underwood; the rear, Company E, Lieut. Pressinger.

The rain last night seemed to be accepted by the entire bug population of both sides of the Hudson River as a signal to gather, with the rendezvous here. Men who attempted to write letters in their tents by candle light soon sat with their heads surrounded by halo clouds of brisk and busy little bugs, suggestive at a little distance of saintliness, but provoking words which belong at the opposite end of the moral line.

Grand Daddy Long Legs, still obdurately declining to perform his proper devotions, hurried across the surface of the letter paper to the business which he always seems to have at some distant point and seems never to attend to. Unpleasant creatures with circular saws growing out of their heads came and sat in the path of the pen and waggled their fish-hook tails. Green things dropped under his eyes and waved their long whiskers defiantly; bugs with hard backs and many legs arrived suddenly in his hair with a "zip" and nestled there.

SLEEP ONLY RELIEF FROM BUGS.

Suicidal gnats cast themselves into his eyes and performed their death throes between the lids and balls, and other insects of an inquiring turn of mind explored the interior of his ears or climbed down over his shirt collar to see how he looked underneath. So the letter was left unfinished and the soldier sought forgetfulness of bugs in sleep, driven to cover by a multitude of tiny foes.

The operation of sleeping against the camp climate is a complex one. At tattoo a single blanket is somewhat oppressive. At midnight there is need for two. At 2 o'clock three are demanded, and at daylight four would be welcome. The night cools as it ages, and the soldier accumulates covering in layers like an embryo silk worm in its cocoon.

This morning the average soldier discovered that the corpulent black spider which makes the camp his headquarters had established a corner in bugs. He had early spun a web in the angles at the top of the pole, where the light is strongest. But, like others who have established corners in products of the country, he found himself with more bugs put to him than he could take care of, his web fouled and choked and overrun. Then the soldier with delight, remembering the persecution of the night before, destroyed bugs, spider, and all with one fell swoop of an avenging broom.

It is an actual fact that an officer's servant who fell suddenly into delirium tremens the other night could not imagine, in his frenzy, anything worse in the bug line than was there actually present and visible, and after rolling his eyes about for a time, took a piscatorial rather than an entomological turn and went swimming in his cot, proclaiming that he was a victim of sharks.

SECOND BATTALION OFF.

The Second Battalion left here at 2:40 o'clock bound on the same road the First has already traveled. It went out in fine order and spirits, but the men of the First, who had gotten themselves into white ducks and gray blouses and were only waiting to be shaved to be again glasses of fashion and molds of form, gathered at the corner of the parade ground and chanted:

May you get all that's comin' to you,
For you'll know more than now you do.
Yes, you'll know more
And you'll be sore
When you get back,
When you get back,
And you'll be sure
You've had all that was comin' to you,
And a —— sight more.

But the outgoing were heartily cheered despite these somewhat depressing prophecies, and stepped out gallantly while the band played "The Girl I Left Behind Me," which seems to indicate that it is a matter of general and personal knowledge in the Seventh that there are other girls to be left besides those in New York.

In fact, she is here every afternoon and evening, and sits on the bluff overlooking the parade and wanders through the company streets, and when it is nearly tattoo time and no female creature may be in camp, she lingers on the long flight of steps descending to the boat landing, where the wind sweeping over the bay balloons her skirts and demands that she descend very slowly and discreetly. Sometimes she appears to be flirting outrageously.

The camp is pitched where Camp Winthrop was, but it is called Camp Shaw in honor of Robert G. Shaw, a former member of the Seventh Regiment, who was killed leading a Massachusetts regiment against Battery Wagner, in Charleston Harbor in the civil war. The Second Battalion beat the First on the march, walking the four miles in one hour and forty minutes. It had the cooler weather and absence of dust, however, in its favor.

The battalion consists of Companies B, C, F, H, and I. The advance guard is Company H, Capt. Lydecker; the rear guard Company I, Capt. Landon. Major Conover is in command, with Col. Appleton and members of his staff present as guests. Major Abrams of the First Battalion is left in command of the Camp of Instruction.

THE WEAK AND AILING quickly regain strength when dieted upon.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

OF BEEF, the strongest and cheapest because most concentrated; 1 to 30 ps of strengthening, reviving, nourishing beef tea in a 2-oz. jar.

Note—Every jar guaranteed and Signed in blue.

J. Liebig

PLAN FOR ADMIRALTY BOARD.

Equipment of the Navy May Be Supervised by a Special Commission, as in England.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—A rather premature announcement has been made of a plan by which the Bureaus of Construction, Engineering, and Equipment, in the Navy Department, are to be made subject to an Admiralty Board, constituted similarly to that board in the British Navy, and, of course, reducing, in a measure, the importance of the heads of those bureaus as at present constituted. The explanation given is that the consolidation will get rid of a standing dispute in the Navy Department, one effect of which has been to make every ship now in the service a compromise, the shorn original design of some one head of the three boards, and perhaps also the head of the Ordnance Bureau, who sometimes wants batteries that cannot be produced for him.

The British plan, it is understood by some naval officers, imposes upon the Chief Constructor, who is a member of the Board of Admiralty, the responsibility for the satisfactory designing and arming and equipping of ships. Given the tonnage and general character of the vessel proposed, Mr. White allots to the engineer's officer a certain space, to the ordnance officer other spaces and weights, and to other contributors to the usefulness of the ship their allotments of space. All differences are harmonized without consulting the construction or ordnance officers, except upon matters of detail involving no change of judgment of importance.

The idea of constructing a Board of Admirals to sit upon the heads of bureaus as now constituted, can scarcely be said to have more than passed the mooted stage. It is certain that none of the chiefs desire to be obliterated or suppressed by a daily conclave of officers too heavy with rank to be floated except by a squadron, and even the Secretary, who would be glad to find a way to avoid the everlasting conflict between the heads of bureaus, is not sure that a change of regulations would make the reform stay. It is extremely doubtful whether a radical a departure from old custom will be made without the sanction of Congress.

The Bureau of Equipment, which has heretofore ordered the coal for the navy which the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts afterward paid for, will hereafter have coal bought for it just as other supplies are obtained. This cannot be considered a criticism of Admiral Bradford's management of the Equipment Bureau, for it is known to the Secretary that he bought coal for the navy during the war at lower prices than he did during the year preceding. The bureau will still have to provide a great deal of information to the navy about coal depots and the supplies provided on stations for other navies. And there will still be other equipment to be provided when coal is withdrawn from the Equipment Bureau.

JOSEPH R. HOLMES HERE.

Inventor of the Torpedo-Indicating Light Going to Washington.

Joseph R. Holmes, inventor of what is known as the torpedo-indicating light, arrived on the steamship Mongolian from Glasgow yesterday, and will go to Washington next week and attempt to interest the Government in his discovery. "But I am not at all selfish," said Mr. Holmes at the Grand Hotel last night. "I like America and the Americans, and if I can render the American Navy a service I shall be glad to do so.

"My invention consists of a small conical canister, containing a special chemical. This is placed in the tube of the torpedo, and previous to the firing the canister is perforated and is immediately brought into contact with the water. This contact forms a gas which, on coming to the surface, bursts into a brilliant flame, and as the torpedo proceeds under water, the location is indicated by a flame.

"When the torpedo is exhausted and becomes stationary, it is easy to locate it by the indicating light, and to recover it independent of the depth of water. As torpedoes are very costly, my invention proves a matter of great economy. The system has been adopted by the Governments of Great Britain, Chile, Italy, and the Argentine Republic."

Mr. Holmes has traveled extensively, and is said to possess the finest series of photographs of Labrador and its people in existence. He proposes contributing to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington a complete series, which takes in all the points of interest and pictures of the people from Grady Harbor, around Cape Chidleigh, to Fort Chimo.

Mr. Holmes has also invented a life-saving apparatus on principles identical with his torpedo indicator, and this can be immediately set in operation by pressing a button on the bridge or in the wheel house of a ship.

Veteran Fatally Burned.

Thomas Kane, a civil war veteran, who lived alone in apartments at the rear of 37 Monroe Street, was fatally burned last night in a fire that followed the overturning of an oil lamp. He was taken to Gouverneur Hospital. The blaze did little damage.

WELCOME TO ADMIRAL DEWEY.

Mayor Tells Members of the Reception Committee that the Demonstration Must Be Big.

About 300 of the 1,080 members of the Dewey Reception Committee appointed by Mayor Van Wyck responded to the Mayor's call for a meeting of the committee in the Aldermanic Chamber at the City Hall at noon yesterday. Among the number were many of the city's most prominent men, with a large sprinkling of well-known politicians. The size and character of the attendance were regarded as encouraging indications of the public interest in the proposed reception.

The proceedings were brief. The Mayor called the assemblage to order. Gen. Charles A. Whittier moved that the Mayor be made Chairman and the motion prevailed. Alfred M. Downes, the Mayor's secretary, was then chosen secretary of the committee.

"This committee has been appointed," said the Mayor, in explaining the object of the gathering, "and this meeting called for organization at this early day so that every systematic and orderly arrangement may be made for extending a welcome to Admiral Dewey that will show the esteem and respect in which he is held by the American people.

"This celebration and reception were conceived in a broad and liberal spirit by the people and it must be carried out in every detail in the same spirit, and the demonstration in his honor must assume such proportions as to convince the civilized world that in free America, where every citizen is a sovereign, the people know how to do honor to American heroes."

L. E. Chittenden offered resolutions protesting against "any attempt by any person or party by contributions of money or otherwise to establish a claim upon his [Admiral Dewey's] gratitude or to secure his recognition." The resolutions, which were interpreted as referring to the proposed $100-a-plate dinner, were referred to the Committee on Reception.

The Mayor, on motion of Gen. Daniel Butterfield, was authorized to appoint an Executive Committee of 150 members to take charge of the details of the reception, and the meeting adjourned. The names of the Executive Committee were announced later in the day, as follows:

William C. Whitney, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, Edward Cooper, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Elbridge T. Gerry, John Jacob Astor, Perry Belmont, Tunis G. Bergen, Richard Croker, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Hugh McLaughlin, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Thomas C. Platt, J. Edward Simmons, Chauncey M. Depew, James Gordon Bennett, St. Clair McKelway, Stewart L. Woodford, Robert B. Roosevelt, Bird S. Coler, Nathan Straus, John Claflin, David A. Boody, Morris K. Jesup, Edward M. Shepard, Timothy L. Woodruff, William E. Van Wyck, Edgar M. Cullen, W. W. Goodrich, James Talcott, Charles A. Schieren, Randolph Guggenheimer, Major Gen. C. F. Roe, William F. King, Seth Low, William H. Gelshenen, Hugh J. Grant, James Stillman, Levi P. Morton, James J. Coogan, William L. Strong, Thomas F. Grady, George M. Van Hoesen, Edward M. Grout, John H. Starin, Edward Lauterbach, Paul Dana, Charles W. Morse, Maurice F. Holahan, Lemuel E. Quigg, Edward E. Lee, Joseph Pulitzer, John F. Carroll, Charles H. Van Brunt, Bernard J. York, James Sheviin, Frederick W. Bowley, Whitelaw Reid, George C. Barrett, John T. McCall, Murat Halstead, Benjamin J. Rodine, Theodore W. Myers, John J. McGarry, Charles T. Barney, H. H. Vreeland, Adolph C. Hottenroth, James J. Smith, Henry L. Einstein, John W. Keller, Joseph J. Little, Cord Meyer, John T. Oakley, Rufus B. Cowing, William Cullen Bryant, Frank J. Goodwin, George A. Burrell, Gen. Howard Carroll, Elias Goodman, Nicholas Muller, John C. Calhoun, Bishop Henry C. Potter, Jacob J. Velton, Philip Rhinelander, Archb'p M. A. Corrigan, Patrick H. McCarren, Bishop A. N. Littlejohn, Silas B. Dutcher, Joseph Cassidy, Rev. Gerrey Gotthell, John W. Vrooman, James E. Gaffney, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., William R. Hearst, William Berri, George Cromwell, Adolph S. Ochs, W. W. Fuller, John Whalen, Andrew H. Green, Adam H. Leich, J. Sergeant Cram, Edgar J. Levey, Herbert F. Gunnison, James M. Fitzsimons, Bishop C. E. McDonnell, Andrew McLean, Jefferson M. Levy, Herman Ridder, Thomas F. Gilroy, James P. Farrell, George J. Gould, Andrew Freedman, John Fox, Major Gen. W. Merritt, H. H. Brockway, Admiral John W. Philip, George C. Clausen, Thomas F. Woods, John P. Madden, Patrick J. Gleason, Charles E. Robertson, John T. Burke, P. De Haas Simonson, Charles H. Knox, Samuel Untermyer, Thomas F. Ryan, Samuel Gompers, Gen. W. C. Wallace, John Q. A. Ward, Vernon M. Davis, Arthur J. Morgan, W. J. K. Kenny, John N. Parsons, William L. Brown, William Meyers, Blakely Hall, Clinton L. Rossiter, Benjamin Wood, Louis F. Haffen, Michael C. Murphy, Nathan D. Cohen, George P. Brown, George Ehret, William B. Dillon, Moses May, Walter Damrosch, Elihu Root, Frank T. Fitzgerald, John P. Kane.

The Executive Committee is called to meet at the City Hall at noon next Monday.

The Fund for Dewey's Home.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The subscriptions received to-day by the National Committee of the Dewey Home Fund amounted to $476, of which The Cincinnati Times-Star sent $250.50 collected in dime subscriptions. The total amount received to date is $9,826.

Admiral Dewey at Colombo.

COLOMBO, Island of Ceylon, June 22—8 A. M.—The United States cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey, has just arrived from Singapore.

THE END OF A WAR ROMANCE.

A Cuban Girl Repents Her Marriage to a Colored Sergeant.

Emanuela Perez, a Cuban girl, and the unfortunate heroine of a romance of the Spanish-American war, will sail to-day for her home in Santiago and leave behind in Chicago Sergt. Hawkins, colored, of the Eighth Illinois Regiment, to whom she was married a few months ago. Emanuela comes from a good family, her father having been Gen. Jesus Perez, who was active in the ten-year war of liberation in Cuba and met his death at the hands of the Spaniards.

When Hawkins was in Santiago with his regiment he met Emanuela, and the latter, impressed by his United States uniform and anxious to get an opportunity to come to this country, married him. She did so despite the objections of her brothers and sisters, and when the Eighth Regiment came home, she was one of several Cuban girls, married to members of the regiment, who came with it.

A few weeks ago Emanuela wrote to her relatives in Cuba, saying she was tired of being a soldier's wife, and that her lot was an unhappy one. She was anxious to return home, so her brothers arranged with Benjamin J. Guerra of this city to see that transportation was provided for her. She reached this city yesterday from Chicago. She told Mr. Guerra that Hawkins made her work hard, and, it is said, she found that she was not the only wife the soldier had.

Carrier Pigeons Fell on Deck at Sea.

The steamship Brasilia of the Hamburg-American Line, which arrived here yesterday, had on board three carrier pigeons, which had dropped to her deck exhausted during the voyage. The first pigeon, a brown bird, came on board on June 9, in the English Channel, fourteen miles from Portland Prison. Its foot ring is marked "Eyre (1897,) 3." On the following evening, when the Brasilia was well clear of the Channel, a black and blue pigeon, with ring marked "B. H. C., (1898,) 1259," and another, an all-blue bird, marked "V., (1898,) 7,002, 03," dropped to the deck. It is thought the birds may be a part of the 1,000 released in England and France for experimental purposes.

Strange Death of Mrs. Pyle.

A woman who has been at St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, since Monday night, and who died there early yesterday morning, was identified just before her death as Mrs. Mary Pyle, a widow, fifty-one years old, of 48 Brunswick Street, Jersey City. She went on Monday to visit a married daughter at Fairview, N. J., and was returning on an open trolley car, when, just as Guttenberg was reached, the overhead wire broke and one end of it fell into the car and struck her on the head. She was rendered unconscious, and was carried in the car to Hoboken, where she was removed to the hospital. She died without recovering consciousness. An inquest has been ordered.

Fast Train Kills Two Men in Toledo.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 21.—Frank Reynolds and Arthur Richmond, the latter of Syracuse, N. Y., were killed, and Royal Van Housen was badly injured to-day in the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern yards, at Sandusky. They were struck by a fast train.

Wm Vogel & Son

This Season's Sensation

in Suit selling is now on. Of course it is in this store. This sale caps the climax, as it means

$15, $16, $18, $20, or $25.

Men's Summer Suits for $11.75.

Trade is rushing. Wise men who wish to do their purse a favor hasten to this bargain bonanza. These Summer suits—made by us this season—are in serges, worsteds, cheviots, and cassimeres, showing stripes, checks, plaids, pin checks, etc. All sizes. All styles. They are broken lots, so that is why we say,

$11.75

Great chance to get a suit for vacation purposes! Great chance to get a suit for balance of season wear! Great chance to save money in wise suit buying! Hundreds of men to-day think the opportunity too good to pass.

Broadway and Houston St.

VICHY CELESTINS

IS A Natural Mineral Water known for centuries and imported ONLY IN BOTTLES. For Disordered Stomach and Indigestion.

Its value has been testified to by thousands.

So-called Vichy in Syphons IS NOT VICHY.

Get the Genuine.

Your physician will recommend it.

General Agency, 220 B'way, N.Y.

IF the dipper that is swinging
In the heavens could be filled
To the brim with purest health drink
From roots and bark distilled;
The stars would leave the milky way,
Thronging, thirstily about,
And they'd shake the solar system
With a universal shout—for

Hires Rootbeer

Wheatena

The perfect SUMMER food

Sold by ALL GROCERS.

THE CUBAN PAY ROLLS.

Col. Cespedes Says 5,000 Men Were Killed and 14,000 Died of Disease.

HAVANA, June 21.—Col. Carlos Cespedes says that the pay rolls which were originally turned over to Gen. Brooke failed to show anything like the true strength of the Cuban Army. This, according to him, was partly due to the fact that they contained only the names of those living in 1898. According to his calculations, no fewer than 5,000 soldiers were killed outright or fatally wounded in skirmishes or battles which were almost continuous. He is satisfied that the loss was at the rate of one daily for each of the six army corps, and as the war lasted almost forty-two months that would make the number killed about 7,000. He believes also that no fewer than 14,000 died of disease. He has seen camps of a thousand men, he asserts, reduced by sickness to fifty men in three months. In his judgment there were at no time more than 30,000 men actualy engaged in service, but at the close of the war he believes that more than that number were visible in the field.

Very few records, Col. Cespedes points out, were kept while the war was in progress. In most cases the officers were unable to obtain ink and pens; and it was not considered essential to maintain rolls, because the troops were not paid. Besides, many would join the ranks, fight awhile, and then return to work.

In the lists made after the truce was signed it was impossible to cover all, says Col. Cespedes, owing to the lack of records. There was nothing to go by but memory, a majority of the men having left for their homes, thus adding to the difficulty of the situation; but the statements accusing the commanders of padding the rolls are, he emphatically asserts, entirely without foundation.

Gen. Roloff has thirty-four men now at work upon the lists, preparing discharges. In his opinion no fewer than 10,000 men were killed or died of disease in the course of the war.

Gen.

MR. McKINLEY'S BUSY DAY

Leaves Holyoke for Springfield, Where He Makes a Speech.

THEN GOES ON TO ADAMS

Stops Made at Westfield and Pittsfield —The President to Stay for a Week with W. B. Plunkett.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 21.—President McKinley and his party started from Holyoke at 10:15 o'clock this morning on board the trolley car Rockrimmow, which took them to South Holyoke. There they went on board the little steamer Mascot, on which was a reception committee from here, headed by Mayor Gilmore, the trip down the river being begun at 10:40.

The committee was composed of ex-Lieut. Gov. William H. Halle, Congressman F. H. Gillett, Mayor D. O. Gilmore, Col. A. H. Goetting, Col. H. M. Phillips, L. C. Hyde, and Willmore B. Stone.

Mrs. William Whiting bade adieu to the party at the landing. Lieut. Dexter of the Naval Militia was in command of the boat. Lieut. Gov. W. Murray Crane traveled from here with the Reception Committee. There were many groups of people, especially school children, on the banks during the passage, who cheered and waved flags and handkerchiefs. The President stood on the bow, and acknowledged the salutes of those on the banks and bridges.

The Mascot arrived at her dock at 11:30, amid the tooting of horns and blowing of whistles from the flotilla of gayly decorated boats which clustered about the craft, and the cheers of thousands who lined the river bank.

The trip had been devoid of any remarkable features, except the cheering from all sorts of river craft which followed in the wake of the steamer, but members of the Navigation Committee of this city spoke to the President regarding the immense advantages which would accrue to Springfield and Holyoke were the river opened for navigation as far as the latter city. Mr. McKinley evinced much interest in the idea, but made no promises regarding his future action.

On their arrival here the Presidential party were taken in carriages for a drive around the city. Later they were driven through the Armory grounds, where a National salute was fired, and then they went to the Nayasset Club for luncheon. One pretty feature of the drive was the sight of the children from the various schools massed in front of their buildings, and, at each place, two little girls advanced and placed a handsome bouquet in the hands of Mrs. McKinley.

After luncheon the ladies remained at the club building while the President and the rest of the party were escorted to the City Hall, where a large platform had been erected. Here at 2 o'clock Mr. McKinley reviewed the parade, which was composed of the three local companies of the Second Massachusetts Regiment, under Col. Clark, the naval brigade, the Grand Army Brigade, and Boys' Brigade.

After the passing of the parade a line of citizens was formed, and the President shook the hands of nearly thre thousand people. Standing with him were Mayor Gilmore, Assistant Secretary Allen, and the Citizens' Reception Committee. The crowd was so demonstrative that the President was practically forced into making a speech. He spoke as follows:

"Fellow-Citizens: I desire to express the very great pleasure I have taken in the more than generous welcome that has been given me by the citizens of Springfield. [Great applause.]

"This would be a good time for Springfield to take her census. [Laughter.] I am prepared for any ascertained population that yours enumerators may obtain this year. [Laughter.] I have been glad during the day to witness the devotion of your people, old and young, to the old flag that all of us love. [Cheers.] I have been glad to meet the veterans of '61 and '65, who carried that flag to honor and glory. I have been glad to meet the members of the gallant Second Massachusetts who carried that flag and brought it back with added glory from the field of Santiago. [Great applause.]

"I was glad to see that flag in the hands of 10,000 school children of the city. With that flag in our hands there is sure to be patriotism in our hearts. It stands to-day for more than it ever did in the past. It stands not for despotism, but for peace and prosperity, liberty, and law wherever it floats. [Applause.]

"I thank you for this reception from the bottom of my heart, and only regret that I did not shake hands with you all. Being unable to shake hands with you all, I now bid you good-bye." [Prolonged applause.]

At 3:30 o'clock the President and his party started, escorted by the Grand Army brigade, to the station, where the special train was waiting, and without delay they were on their way to Adams, Mass., where Mr. McKinley will spend a week with his friend, W. B. Plunkett.

The party received a rousing send-off as the train moved away, and the President stepped on the rear platform to bow his acknowledgements and wave farewells. The day will be long remembered in Springfield. It was made a general holiday. Stores, offices, and schools were closed, and the decorations excelled anything of the kind attempted in many years.

ADAMS, Mass., June 21.—President McKinley and his party reached here at 6:30 o'clock this evening. The start from Springfield was made at 4:06 P. M., and the train made a brief stop at Westfield, where the President was the recipient of a magnificent whip, given by Eugene D. Doherty, who met Mr. McKinley at Hot Springs, Va., last month. Mrs. McKinley received several bouquets from the young women of the Normal School.

There was a brief stop at Pittsfield at 5:35 o'clock, where the demonstration was fully as great as at Westfield. On arriving here President and Mrs. McKinley took carriages to Mr. Plunkett's house, where they were met by Mrs. Plunkett. The remainder of the party walked.

Those who came here and will remain with the President until next Wednesday are Mrs. McKinley, Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley, Mr. Cortelyou, the Misses Barber, the Misses Duncan, Dr. H. M. Bixey, and Mr. Rudolf Forster of the Executive staff. Of the other members of the party who were in Springfield, Assistant Secretary Allen has returned to Washington to relieve Secretary Long; Mrs. Allen remains with Mr. and Mrs. Whiting, and Mr. and Mrs. Morse have gone to Boston. Mr. Morse is Chief Clerk in the United States Circuit Court at San Francisco.

To-morrow the President will rest. Friday evening the Assembly Club, made up of young women of this place, will give a reception at Forest Park Pavilion, in honor of Miss Barber and Miss Duncan.

It is reported that President McKinley will lay the cornerstone of Mr. Plunkett's big mill next Wednesday.

A PANIC NARROWLY AVERTED.

Springfield Police Left No Exit from the Reviewing Stand.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 21.—The reception arranged by this city for President McKinley this afternoon came very near resulting in a panic in which lives would have been sacrificed as the result of the error of the police in getting down the ropes which encircled the reviewing stand. This they did when the President and his party took their positions.

About fifty policemen were in the square. They soon realized their error in throwing down the ropes, and not even leaving an exit for the people who were passing across the stand to shake hands with the President. They went at the crowd like wild men, each policeman at first acting independently, kicking, pounding, and clubbing.

Those in close proximity were the sufferers. They were hustled about with the greatest violence, and were unable to move hand or foot. Women and children received no consideration. They were pushed about with the same violence accorded to men. Women fell fainting in the midst of the crowd and children fell and were trampled upon.

Finally the crowd swung so close to the stand that it was jammed, and the line stopped. The police officials roared frantic orders to the patrolmen to keep the steps clear, but orders were more easily given than executed. At length, by raising the cry that horses were coming, the policemen succeeded in setting part of the crowd in the rear of the square in motion.

If there had been a terrible panic the police of Springfield would have been wholly to blame for it. But, almost miraculously, the hole was made in the crowd, and the line, once more moved over the stand. The police, joining hands, formed a sort of rope around this open space, and by exerting the full strength of their bodies, kept it free.

Answer to Correspondent.

A Constant Reader inquires as to when the United States cruiser Detroit is expected to reach the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The navy yard authorities have not been informed by the Navy Department that the Detroit is to come here. The cruiser is now on her way to Washington from Nicaragua.

CREMO FIVE CENT CIGAR

SMOKE IT

It's Simply The Best 5 Cent Cigar Ever Offered. That's All.

Acker, Merrall & Condit
NEW YORK

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

PACIFIC RAILWAYS AGREE.

There Is No Fight Over National Educational Meeting Rates.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—The report from Chicago that the Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, and Santa Fe Roads had notified their eastern connections that their tickets to the National Educational Association meeting at Los Angeles next month would not be honored on account of noncompliance with conditions as set forth in their joint circular, is indignantly denied here by the Southern Pacific officials, with the statement that "Railroad companies settle their questions of division of rates among themselves by other methods than inconveniencing the traveling public, and that the holders of all National Educational Association tickets via whatever route, will be shown every possible courtesy, care, and attention."

The rumor regarding difficulties over National Educational Association tickets evidently grew out of a joint notice from the three lines mentioned as regarding the National Educational Association membership fee of $2, which pays for the membership in that association and which has always been added to the ticket rate wherever the meeting has been held. According to the report from Chicago there is no trouble about business going and returning by direct lines, the fight being over travel returning via Portland. On this the Southern Pacific demanded $5 more from Ogden lines than from Santa Fé, which is the only line of the three that has formally agreed to the Southern Pacific's tariff.

STATE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Hearings on Applications for Roads on Long Island.

The State Railroad Commission was in session yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The three Commissioners, Ashley W. Cole, George W. Dunn, and Frank M. Baker, were present. There was an adjourned hearing on the application of the Babylon and North Shore Railroad for permission to construct a line from Babylon to Northport, L. I. The company proposes to use stored steam, or "kinetic" motors. Dr. W. K. Bross of West Islip and other property owners said the line was not necessary.

There was also a hearing on the application of the Mineola, Hempstead and Freeport Traction Company to build a trolley road between the points named, taking in Garden City. Fred Ingraham, counsel for the Nassau Belt Line Traction Company, opposed the application. The Nassau Company proposes to take in the points named, and also Baldwin's, Ocean Side, East Rockaway, Long Beach, Rockville Centre, and Lynbrook.

A formal protest from Bishop Littlejohn against the Mineola, Hempstead and Freeport line was filed. Decision in both cases was reserved.

Mr. Eckels May Be Railway President.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The Journal says: "It is expected that James H. Eckels, ex-Controller of the Currency and President of the Commercial National Bank, will be selected as permanent President of the Chicago Union Traction Company. The tender of the Presidency has not been made to Mr. Eckels as yet. He said he had only heard rumors on the street, consequently all is speculation as to his possible action in case the appointment should be tendered him."

A Railroad Station Moved on Cars.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The moving of a railroad station intact upon parallel trains of flat cars was a feat performed by the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company yesterday. The station was a frame structure formerly in use at Constance. It was loaded on flat cars and taken to Eggers Grove, Ind., where it will be remodeled and an agent placed in charge. The promise of the Indiana Station becoming a popular resort led to the change.

Cassatt President of Two Companies.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—A. J. Cassatt was to-day elected President of the Pennsylvania Company, the corporation which operates the lines west of Pittsburg. Mr. Cassatt was also elected President of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, (the Pan Handle route.)

New Manager for Hotel Gerlach.

It was reported last night that the Hotel Gerlach property, in West Twenty-seventh Street, has been leased to Warren Leland, Jr., manager of the Hotel Grenoble, for a period of ten years. It was also said that $150,000 is to be expended in general improvements to the house, which is to be opened under Mr. Leland's management Oct. 1. The name of the hotel is to be changed to the Knickerbocker. The house is to be conducted as a first-class transient and family hotel. Mr. Leland would not be interviewed in reference to the proposed change, and at the Gerlach it was said that while they had heard of a new manager taking hold in the Fall nothing was known about the future plans for the house.

Fatal Hotel Fire in Oswego.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 21.—The Eagle Hotel was destroyed by fire at 5 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Rachel King, an old lady, whose home is in New Haven, this county, lost her life by suffocation, and Alfred Johnson, Mrs. James Doyle, James Doyle, Cora Doyle, Thomas Gallagher, J. J. Salladin, and Mrs. Ida Haines were seriously injured. An employe used kerosene in starting a fire in the kitchen stove, and loose kindling lying around was ignited during his absence. The property loss was small.

AT ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

Archbishop Corrigan Presided at the Commencement.

The fifty-fourth annual Commencement exercises of St. John's College, Fordham, were held yesterday afternoon on the college campus. Archbishop Corrigan presided. The programme opened with three essays by members of the graduating class, entitled "Leo I., the Civilizer," by Henry J. Smith; "Gregory VII., the Liberator," by Peter C. Kelly, and "Leo XIII., the Enlightener," by John J. McGowan. Paul Dolan delivered the valedictory, and the address to the graduates was made by Thomas B. Minahan of the Class of '74.

The honors of the class were awarded to Henry J. Smith and Paul Dolan. The Hughes Medal, for philosophy, was awarded to Paul Dolan, with honorable mention of Henry J. Smith. The medal for the best biographical essay was awarded to P. C. Kelly, with honorable mention of Henry L. McLoughlin. A purse of $50, given by the alumni, was awarded to James K. O'Neil of the Class of 1900, for the best English literature essay, with honorable mention of Henry McLoughlin of the Class of 1901. The medals for proficiency in the year's work were awarded as follows: Juniors, Charles Kilroe; sophomores, Arthur M. A. Kane; freshmen, Sheldon B. McLoughlin. The medal for the best student in English rhetoric was given to Martin T. Walsh.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon John T. McDonough, Secretary of State.

CORNELL'S ALUMNÆ MEET.

Discuss Normal Teachers' Salaries—Alumni Elect Trustees.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 21.—The Association of Cornell Women Graduates held a session here to-day, and among other business the question of remuneration of Normal School teachers in New York State was brought up. The committee reported that many of the teachers employed in the Normal School received salaries smaller than janitors, while many others received but little more.

The association adopted resolutions thanking Assemblyman Hill of Erie County and Senator Crumb for their efforts in raising these salaries, and pledged the support of the Cornell women graduates in future efforts. Mrs. Frank Severance of Buffalo is one of the leaders of the agitation.

At a meeting of the alumni this afternoon two alumni Trustees were elected, and the honor fell to H. W. Sacket of New York City, who was graduated from Cornell in 1875, and Miss Ruth Pitman, '78, also of New York. Senator John Ford was elected the new President of the Alumni Association.

Seton Hall College Graduates.

ORANGE, N. J., June 21.—At the forty-third annual commencement exercises of Seton Hall College this morning eighteen young men were graduated. Bishop Wigger presided, and the new President of the college, the Rev. John A. Stafford, conferred the degrees and awarded the medals and prizes. The graduates are John Joseph Caullet, Trenton; Stephen Andrew Claffy, Jersey City; John Aloysius Dilion, Elizabeth; John Joseph Greaney, New York; Cornelius Joseph Kane, Elizabeth; George Aloysius Letterhaus, Newark; Nicholas Marnell, Hoboken; William Bernard Masterson, Newark; David Martin Flynn, Jamaica Plain, Mass.; Edward Joseph McClary, Jersey City; Cornelius Augustine McGlennon and Harrison John Augustine McGowan, outh Orange; Edward Francis Quirk, Summit; James Joseph Smith, Newark; Sylvester Tobin, Brooklyn; Samuel Aloysius Turner, Jersey City; John Bernard Frisbie, New York, and James Joseph Collins, South Amboy.

Commencement at Williams.

WILLIAMSTOWN Mass., June 21.—The one hundred and fifth commencement of Williams College was celebrated in the Congregational Church here to-day. The Rev. Robert Russell Booth, D. D., New York City, senior member of the Board of Trustees, presided in the absence of President Carter. Among the honorary degrees conferred were the following: Bachelor of Arts, Edward Ridgeway Hutchins, '62; William Tolman, '84; Master of Arts, Robert Allyn Budington, '96; George Gilmore Scott, '98; Edward Morgan Lewis, '96; David Howe Hitchcock, '56, (in absentia;) George Pelton Lawrence, '56, (in absentia;) Doctor of Divinity, the Rev. Charles P. Mason, '62, (in absentia;) the Rev. Lyndon Smith Crawford, '76.

Morris K. Jesup's Gift to Williams.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 21.—The Trustees of Williams College made known the name of the donor of the new $35,000 students' building to-day. He is Morris K. Jesup of New York, who received an honorary degree from Williams in 1881. The building will be known as Jesup Hall.

Exercises at the Normal College.

The commencement exercises of the training department of the Normal College were held yesterday morning in the hall of the college, at Sixty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue. George Van Hoesen, Chairman of the Normal College Executive Committee, presided. The valedictory was spoken by Carolina Louise Moeller. The exercises concluded with an address by President Thomas Hunter of the Normal College. There were fifty-five graduates.

Brown University's New President.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 21.—The annual commencement of Brown University was held in the First Baptist Church to-day. The exercises were of unusual interest because of the installation of the Rev. W. H. P. Faunce of New York as President of the university. The oath of office was administered to Dr. Faunce by the Secretary of the corporation, the Rev. Dr. Anderson.

Degree of LL. D. for A. B. Fletcher.

MEDFORD, Mass., June 21.—Tufts College to-day conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on Austin B. Fletcher, a member of the New York bar. While a student at Tufts, Mr. Fletcher won the prize for oratory. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1880 and removed to New York City in 1882.

SCHOOL BOARD MEETING.

A Long Discussion Over the Appointment of a Supervisor of Truancy.

At a meeting of the School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday afternoon Commissioner O'Brien, Chairman of the Committee on Special Schools, presented a report favoring the appointment of Valentine M. Collins as Supervisor of Truancy. Objection to Mr. Collins's appointment was made by Commissioner Burlingham on the ground that there were four other men ahead of Mr. Collins on the civil service list. In the discussion which followed the fact came out that Secretary Lee Phillips of the local Civil Service Board had stated that under the existing condition of the law its board could not furnish an eligible list. Chairman O'Brien therefore took the ground that there was no legal eligible civil service list, and even though Mr. Collins was the fifth man in point of rating he was perfectly available because he was a competent man.

Commissioner Vernon H. Davis said that under the White law in this State, there were no eligible civil service lists. A motion to postpone consideration of the report was lost by a vote of 18 to 2, and the report was adopted.

The Board of Superintendents nominated the following named persons as Principals of the schools designated: Louise W. Bell, Public School 24; Mrs. Lizzie F. Spafford, Public School 79, Primary Department; Albert Shiels, Public School 125.

COMPLAINS OF PARK POLICE.

Senator La Roche Says They Are Very Inefficient—He May Hire Special Policemen.

One result of the inefficiency of the park policemen in Manhattan and Brooklyn, about which President Clausen and Commissioner Brower have complained may be the spectacle of a private citizen employing a police force of his own to preserve order in some of the Brooklyn park property. The citizen is Senator William J. La Roche, who declared yesterday that unless the disgraceful scenes witnessed at the electric fountain displays in the Prospect Park plaza are stopped by the police he will employ special policemen at his own expense to do it.

Charges have been made during the past week that gangs of young toughs prowl around the darker places in the plaza insulting women and little girls. Fights and assaults are alleged to be of frequent occurrence, and even when the electric fountain is not playing the young rowdies make it perilous for young women to walk alone on the plaza.

Senator La Roche, who lives near the plaza, said that the women of his household were compelled to stay indoors because of the words and actions of these gangs. On one occasion, the Senator said, the thing became so unbearable that he took a steel cane and went out to look for the rowdies. He found two of them and administered justice on the spot.

"I have written to the Chief of Police," said Senator La Roche last night, "and if the city cannot stop it I will do it myself. I will hire special policemen, if the city cannot give us police protection, and put them on guard in and about the plaza. I do not speak with feeling on this subject merely because my own interests are at stake. I feel that the interests of those who visit the plaza are to be considered, and that women and children should be protected from insult and worse. If the city cannot protect them, I will try to do it at my own expense."

Park Commissioner Brower says that the park police force is not large enough, and that what there is of it is inefficient. He says that the men who are assigned to Prospect Park seem to think all they have to do is to "handle crowds," and when there is no "crowd" to "handle" they do not know what to do.

YELLOW FEVER IN SANTIAGO.

Several Deaths Among the United States Forces There—Quarantine Restrictions.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Surgeon Wyman of the marine hospital service to-day received a cablegram from Dr. Park, quarantine officer at Santiago, reporting the existence at that port of fourteen cases of yellow fever and four deaths. Five days ago came the first report of the appearance of the fever. On that day five cases were reported. There has not been time for a mail report since the outbreak. In addition to the number of cases and deaths Dr. Park's cablegram conveyed the information that the American troops had evacuated the barracks, and their bedding and baggage were being disinfected aboard the marine hospital bark Rough Rider, which is fitted with a complete disinfecting plant.

The fact that the season had advanced thus far with the appearance only of a few sporadic cases of yellow fever led to the general hope that the improved sanitary condition of Santiago, Havana, and other Cuban cities since the American occupation might result in preventing an outbreak.

Gov. Gen. Brooke has reported the list of deaths from yellow fever as follows:

Havana, June 20.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Death report, 19th. Santiago: Private David Mulhern, Company C, Fifth Infantry, died 18th, yellow fever; Private Thomas Jennings, band, Fifth Infantry, died 19th, yellow fever.

Puerto Principe: Private Elliot D. Holderman, Company D, Fifth Infantry, died 19th, yellow fever; Private Louis J. Wagner, Company A, Fifteenth Infantry, died 17th, accidental poisoning.

BROOKE, Commanding.

Precautions have been taken by the Government to prevent the bringing of yellow fever from Cuba or Puerto Rico into this country. All baggage and personal effects, including hand baggage of passengers leaving the islands shall be labeled "disinfected" or "inspected and passed." Particularly will these rules be enforced with regard to baggage destined for the southern country, the southern boundary of Maryland being stipulated as the line.

According to the regulations issued by the Treasury Department concerning disinfection, the quarantine officers in Cuba and Puerto Rico, charged with the labeling of the baggage, shall "exercise care and their discretion as to disinfecting all baggage coming from other ports or interior places." The regulations are to be in force until Nov. 15.

DUNLAP STAYS AT HOME.

Missionary Does Not Hold His Usual Weekly Service.

A crowd of east siders gathered in front of the meeting place of Wilson W. Dunlap, at 202 East Houston Street, last night prepared to do the missionary harm if he tried to hold a meeting which had been announced for 8 o'clock. The crowd was made up chiefly of the members of the "Dunlap Destructive Society," which was organized on Tuesday.

Dunlap did not out in an appearance, and no one entered the hall except the young man who takes care of it. Once it was announced that Dunlap was approaching, and the crowd began to bring forth sticks and stones. But Dunlap remained at home, and when asked why he had not conducted his usual weekly service said he had given up his evangelical work for the present.

Dunlap will appear in the Eighth District Municipal Court this morning against Lyman E. Crandall of the Watson Automatic Seat Post Company. W. W. Charles, an employe of the company, borrowed money from Dunlap on his salary and could not pay it back. Dunlap demanded the money of Crandall, who refused to pay it on the grounds that Dunlap's rate of interest were exorbitant.

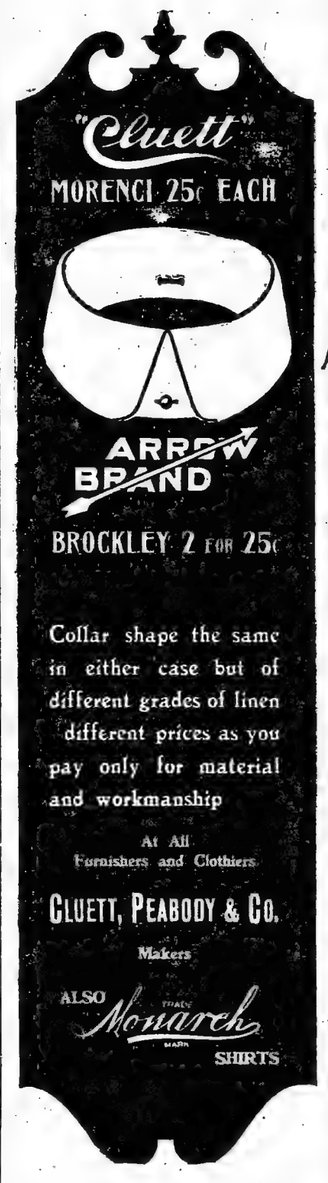

ALEXANDER JESTER LOCATED.

He Murdered Gilbert Gates 28 Years Ago and Escaped While on His Way to Warrensburg for Trial.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Alexander Jester, the murderer of Gilbert Gates, brother of President John W. Gates of the American Steel and Wire Company, has been located after twenty-eight years of unavailing search. His arrest is to be made immediately at his home in Oklahoma.

Gates was journeying across Missouri in a wagon train with Jester. On the night of May 2, 1871, they were camped near Warrensburg. There Jester shot Gates in the back, robbed him, and attempted to conceal the crime by burning the body. He was arrested later, and was brought up at Wichita, Kan.

On his way to Warrensburg for trial he escaped, and had not been found, in spite of an unceasing search by detectives, until now. His sister, Mrs. Cornelia Street, of Shewanee, Oklahoma Territory, has written to Sheriff Simmons of Wichita, Kan., saying her brother is living at Shewanee under the name of W. H. Hill.

John W. Gates of Chicago erected in the cemetery at West Chicago a monument to his brother, on which are told the chief facts of his death.

Mrs. Street says her conscience refused to permit her to carry the knowledge of her brother's crime any longer.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

1899 Model "Straus" Bicycle Price Reduced to $15.49.

The "Straus" Bicycle needs no introduction. Encomiums are superfluous. Most of you are familiar with the "Straus" Bicycle. Made scientifically, conscientiously and artistically; made to meet the demands of discriminating, intelligent and hypercritical wheelmen and wheelwomen. Thousands are riding them to-day who will add their praiseful testimony to ours. The "Straus" Bicycle was designed and put on the market to compete with the widest known and best $50.00 makes. There are just three hundred of the 1899 models left—your choice at **$15.49**

SPECIFICATIONS:

Diamond frames 21 and 23 inch, drop frames 21 inch; flush joints throughout, enameled in black or maroon, two-piece crank hanger, adjustable handle bars, "Watson's" automatic adjustable seat post, "Gilliam" saddle, guaranteed single tube tires.

Clothing—in the Annex.

Knowledge is economy. The mission of our Clothing advertising is to inform you where the best values may be secured. You can read it in a minute, and learn how to make money by saving it. All who are earnestly careful with their earnings have a special and personal interest in the following:

Men's Sack Suits, made of genuine "Peacedale" serge, single and double breasted vests, skeleton-back coats, forepart lined with guaranteed satin, broad French facing, honestly tailored and handsomely finished, $7.98.

Men's Sack Suits, made of extra fine blue serge, half lined with good silk or mohair serge, all the tone and excellence of custom work, $14.99.

Men's Cutaway Coats and Vests, made of soft-finished Clay weave diagonal, lined with splendid mohair serge, $7.88.

Men's Serge Coats, warranted all wool and the color is fast, very light, made without lining, $2.69.

Boys' Long-trouser Suits, made of thoroughly dependable blue serge—the quality that wins friends easily, sizes 15 to 19 years, $8.74.

Boys' Two-piece Suits, made of navy blue serge, stylish and durable, silk facings, $3.74.

Boys' Wash Suits, made of crash and galatea stripes, well-sewed, wonderfully cheap, at 73c.

Boys' Blouse Waists, made of cheviots madrases and cambrics, pretty and, attractive designs, 37c.

Men's and Boys' Shirts.

The stock is at high tide; more varieties now than ever before. Business has been immense ever since the season started. We know the reason back of it. So do you. Popular preference has centered here because our qualities at the prices are matchless. There's no getting around or about that fact.

Men's and Boys' Negligee Shirts, made of medium weight cheviot cloth, with collars and cuffs attached, or with white laundered neckbands, felled seams, faced sleeves, well made throughout, a large assortment of neat designs, 39c.

Men's Negligee Shirts, made of white or colored madras cloth, plain and fancy weaves, detached cuffs, laundered neckband, 89c.

Men's Negligee Shirts, made of best quality madras cloth, detached cuffs, new colorings and designs, made in best possible manner, $1.19.

$1 Foulard Silks at 74c.

Printed Foulard Silks. Wish we could tell who made them. *Then*, there'd be a scramble. The ground colors are Navys, Royal, Gobelin, Electric, Mazerine, Cadet, Napoleon and several shades of Violet and Gray. The printed designs are small, neat and white—ideal for Summer wear. The most exclusive retail stores in America display the identical Silks at $1.00. That's their standard, regular, fair value. Our price, 74c.

Misses' Dresses.

The hot days are halcyon days for women who can escape sewing. We make it easy and wise for them to buy ready-made dresses for the little misses. Why bend over cloth and ply the needle when prices like these are current? They are peculiarly Macy prices, which means a saving of from 20 to 40 per cent.

Misses' Dresses, made of dotted and striped prints, trimmed with lace-edged pointed ruffle, sizes 4 to 14 years, 98c.

Misses' Dresses, made of cambric and Madras, one-piece, Eton and sailor effects, all prettily trimmed, sizes 4 to 14 years, $1.63.

Misses' Dresses, made of white lawn, front yoke of lace and rows of embroidery insertings, trimmed with lace-edged ruffle over shoulder, full skirt with deep hem, sizes 4 to 14 years, $1.96.

Misses' Dresses, made of striped and figured lawns, in one-piece and guimp effects, trimmed with deep ruffle of Hamburg embroidery, sizes 4 to 14 years, $2.61.

Misses' Dresses, made of dainty figured organdies, square yoke back and front, and epaulettes made of tucks and embroidery insertings; skirt finished with deep hem and one row embroidery inserting, sizes 4 to 14 years, $3.91.

Misses' Skirts, tailor finished, made of white pique, finished with strap seams and buttons, $1.31.

Popular Books.

"From Sea to Sea" (Letters of Travel), by Rudyard Kipling, just from the press, two 12mo. volumes, handsomely bound in cloth, publisher's price $2.00 per set; our price . . . . . 94c.

"Justice to the Jew," by Dr. Madison C. Peters, publisher's price $1.25; our price . . . . . 81c.

Encyclopædia Britannica.

The new perfected Werner edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica is the most comprehensive reference work that has ever been produced. A complete set includes 30 royal octavo volumes and an index guide. The paper is fine and the print is large and clear. We offer the full work (31 volumes), with two shelves for holding them, as follows:

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Half Morocco	$53.99
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The phrase that describes our Grocery business is trite, hackneyed and stereotyped, but it is true. You know the shibboleth — "Purest Qualities at Lowest Prices." We are unswerving in our fidelity to the principle these words represent.

Ham and Boneless Bacon, Red Star brand, finest quality, extra selected, sugar cured, our regular price 12c. per pound, none better at any price; this sale, 10c.

California Rolled Wheat, a wholesome breakfast meal, regular price 10c.; two-pound package this sale, 8c.

Boston Baked Beans, plain or with tomato sauce, three-pound can, 7c.

Boston Baked Beans, finest quality, plain or with tomato sauce, three-pound can, 10c.

Laundry Soap, box of 100 cakes, $1.94.

Salmon, finest quality Chinook fish, one-pound can, 12c.

French Sardines, packed in pure olive oil, quarter-box with ten to twelve fish, 10c.; quarter-box of boneless fish, 19c.; half-box of boneless fish, 24c.; quarter-box of fish with sliced lemon, 19c.

Olive Oil, finest quality French Virgin Port, gallon can, $2.49; quart bottle, 63c.; pint bottle, 36c.

Domestic Macaroni and Spaghetti, finest quality, equal to imported, one-pound package, 7c.

Nervous Troubles

In women are largely due to "blood poverty"

EAT FERRATIN "FEED THE BLOOD" TABLETS

They fill the blood with iron, making it rich and red and able to fully nourish the whole body. Good health results, and the nerves no longer give trouble. The tablets are palatable and promote appetite.

50 tablets in a box. Sold by all druggists.

WILL HOLD A DOUBLE FUNERAL.

Charles J. O'Callaghan and His Son Are to be Buried in One Grave.

A double funeral will occur to-day from the residence of the O'Callaghan family at 1,718 Webster Avenue. The bodies of father and son will be carried out at the same time and will be buried in one grave in Calvary Cemetery. The bodies are those of Charles J. O'Callaghan, the father of the family, and Vincent, the eight-year-old son. The son died on Monday as the result of an operation for appendicitis. The father had been ill for some months with kidney trouble and it is believed his death was hastened by that of his son.

The father was a lawyer and had practiced in the courts of this city for twenty years. He is survived by a widow and seven children.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-town.....1,289 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
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FOURTEEN PAGES.

NOTICE OF AN INTENDED VIOLATION OF LAW.

Mr. JAMES J. JEFFRIES and Mr. THOMAS SHARKEY have publicly entered into an agreement to violate the law on the twenty-third day of October next. The covenant they have signed, Mr. JEFFRIES in person, Mr. SHARKEY by his agent, binds these men to "engage in a contest for the championship of the world" in pugilism or prizefighting. The athletic or sporting club which offers the largest cash purse as the prize of the contest will secure the honor of having the fight take place in its clubhouse. It is stated that a well-known sporting man in this city has already offered $50,000, and no doubt is entertained that the fight will take place either at the Lenox Athletic Club or at Coney Island.

The second of the articles of agreement contains the provision that "if held in New York State the contest is to be strictly under the interpretation of the Horton law." What interpretation? Chief DEVERY's, beyond a doubt.

The city has just been disgraced by a slugging and bruising match in which one of the signers of this agreement was a principal. The law was violated outrageously, but with perfect impunity, on that occasion in the presence of our worthless Chief of Police, who acted as the protector of vice and the gratified patron of brutality. The law will be again violated on Oct. 23, if the fight between JEFFRIES and SHARKEY comes off. It is useless to look to the wretched DEVERY to avert this fresh disgrace. The men might knock each others' heads off and he would rule, but it was a Horton law sparring match for points.

There are other officers of the law to whom we do look with confidence for some preventive action. We look first to the Governor of the State. The Constitution says that he "shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed." If he cares for the good name of the State and for his own good name he will see to it that the local officers in Kings County or in this county or wherever the fight may be set down to take place are sternly reminded that any failure to do their full duty will have his immediate attention. THEODORE ROOSEVELT will cut a pretty poor figure going around to college commencements next year if he permits his State to become a free field for the brutes of the prize ring and chooses it to periodical invasions of ruffians from other States, where public sentiment and conscientious officials have broken up the practice of prizefighting.

But even if the Governor is as indifferent to the violation of law as the Chief of Police, the fight may be prevented. Any Magistrate having power to issue a warrant in criminal cases may cause any person suspected of a design to engage in a prizefight to be arrested and brought before him, and may require him to give a bond that he will not commit the offense. A Constable with a sheaf of warrants for the principals, managers, referee, agents, and understrappers concerned in the affair shall persistently haunt the resorts frequented by them and the locality designated for the encounter during the preparations therefor, and if a dozen or so of them are arrested and put under bonds, the fight will be foredoomed to failure and will never take place here. The sporting public will not buy tickets to see a Horton law sparring match. They want blood, and if they can't see a bloody fight they will stay at home. The managers, whose speculative interest is the moving cause of these affairs, will then be compelled to appoint some place outside the State.

The Magistrates of Kings and New York Counties have three months' notice of this intention to violate the law and disgrace the State. We shall from time to time remind them of their duty.

OUR MUNICIPAL LEGISLATURE.

It is to be hoped that none of our readers missed reading yesterday our report of the meeting of the Board of Aldermen. The old board, in the days when the old Common Council was a "co-ordinate branch," as JOHN COCHRANE used to call it, could not have presented a more discouraging and even loathsome spectacle. The local Legislature of Chicago, which all the respectable citizens of Chicago agree is a disgrace to it, could not have done any worse. The notion of intrusting the destinies of a great city to men of the intellectual and moral grade of which Aldermen BRIDGES and WAFER on this occasion showed themselves to be is evidently intolerable. Controller COLER's suggestion that all substantial powers should be forthwith taken away from such a body is seen to be, not the expression of momentary irritation, but the only conclusion to which any intelligent and honest man in the Controller's place who had an official responsibility and who was anxious to acquit himself of it with credit could possibly come.

There must be an increasing popular curiosity as to what the framers of the charter have to say for themselves now that one of the organic parts of the machine they provided for the government of the greater city has broken down so utterly and so hopelessly. What could President Low and Judge TRACY and Mr. DE WITT and all the rest of the "experts in the science of municipal government" possibly have been thinking of when they revived the discredited Board of Aldermen and restored to it all the powers that the smaller city had taken away from it in self-defense? It had abused the powers it had had, and it was certain, to those who did not pretend to be "experts in the science of municipal government," but only citizens capable of seeing what was under their noses, that, if the old powers were restored to a body constituted like the old board, that body would at once proceed to abuse them again. We have already suggested, as the only explanation of their huge blunder, that the framers of the charter, like a good many of their fellow-citizens "in a position of greater freedom and less responsibility," were absolutely hypnotized by their own imagination of what the greater city was to be, and deluded themselves into the belief that human nature was going to change because of the increase of population, and that men of the same class as those who had been unfaithful over a few things would suddenly become faithful over many things.

This was pure imagination. Common sense and recent experience both told us and them that the only way to prevent the kind of man who had been chosen to the old board and who would be chosen to the new, from abusing power was not to intrust him with any. "A government of five hundred country attorneys and obscure curates," said BURKE, in speaking of the French National Assembly, "is not good enough for twenty-four millions of men, though it were chosen by eight and forty millions." To the administration of anything beyond the scope of a groggery or a poolroom the Bridgeses and Wafers and Engels of the board are hopelessly incompetent.

Nevertheless, the assembled wisdom of the Charter Commission has intrusted to illiterates and incompetents the power of paralyzing the Government of this city, and this power they are engaged in exercising to the grievous material injury and to the even more grievous disgrace of the municipality and its decent citizens. There is only one thing to do, and that is to take away the power which cannot be safely or decently left to them. The only fault to be found with the Controller's proposition is that it does not go far enough. There is no sort of reason in our maintaining the pretense of a local legislature and leaving it no powers except to license bay windows and meat-racks and awnings. For discharging very badly indeed, those humble civic functions, we used to pay the Board of Aldermen some $30,000 in salaries alone. That is too much. Anything is too much. Let the Controller amend his proposition so as to make it a proposition for the abolition of the whole humbug of a local Legislature, restoring to the Board of Estimate the powers it had under the old charter and turning the local legislators out to earn an honest living if they can. The proposition, as amended, will receive the enthusiastic support of all the decent people in Greater New York, even including the wonderful framers of the charter who flew in the face of the unbroken experience of twenty years in behalf of a great principle, the great principle being that the people were entitled to be represented by whomever was most eager to represent them and had the least regular and reputable business to interfere with that ambition.

FOR WHAT DID WE PAY $20,000,000?

Three distinct opinions are held as to the nature of the money payment we made to Spain under the provisions of Article III. of the treaty.

The anti-imperialists are accustomed to say that we paid $20,000,000 as the purchase price of the Philippines. They insist that we bought the islands for that price, and that we made a very bad bargain. In other quarters the opinion prevails that the twenty millions was paid to Spain as a solatium, to ease her pain, soothe her wounded pride, and lubricate the business of the Peace Conference. THE TIMES has entertained that belief. But in his address at the Commencement of Miami University, Mr. WHITELAW REID was at some pains to explain that the payment was a reimbursement to Spain of the borrowed money she had expended in local improvements in the Philippine Archipelago. In other words, we assumed a part of Spain's Philippine debt and paid it to her on the spot. We quote Mr. REID's words:

> We bought nothing; and the twenty millions that accompanied the transfer just balanced the Philippine debt. That payment was a recognition of the sound rule of international law, obeyed now in the practice of all civilized nations, that where debts have been incurred by a mother country legitimately for the benefit of a colony, they follow the colony when its sovereignty is transferred.

We recognize the high authority of Mr. REID as an arbiter of this disputed question. If a member of the Peace Commission does not know what we paid the money for, who can tell us? He supports his view of the matter, too, by a reference to what he tells us is a familiar principle of international law, that debts go with ceded territory.

If we are unable to dismiss our doubts after Mr. REID's positive statement, it is out of no disrespect for his authority, but because of a conflict of evidence which we hope will be harmonized by some official and definitive declaration. The question is of interest and importance. If one view is adopted, we have acknowledged a principle and confirmed an uncertain line of precedents. If another view is correct, we concluded a purely voluntary arrangement which will not be considered a precedent for other nations.

The first mention of any payment to Spain on account of the Philippines in the discussions of the conference, so far as appears from the official report, was on Oct. 31. Protocol No. 11, which reports the proceedings on that day, contains the proposal of the American Commissioners for the cession of the islands. They state that they are prepared to insert in the treaty "a stipulation for the assumption by the United States of any existing indebtedness of Spain incurred for public works and improvements of a pacific character in the Philippines." This proposition came after a very long discussion in which the Spanish members had vainly endeavored to persuade our representatives to consent to an assumption of the debt of Cuba. The American Commissioners refused to take over any part of the Cuban or Puerto Rican debt, and in the course of the discussion made the rather important statement that our payment of $15,000,000 to Mexico at the close of our war with that republic "established no principle." There can be no question about the nature of that payment. The treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo says we paid it "in consideration of the extension acquired by the boundaries of the United States."

On Nov. 21 the American Commissioners presented an elaborate reply to the memorandum of the Spaniards on the subject of the Philippines, in which they had offered to accept $100,000,000 for their sovereignty in them. The reply is signed by Mr. JOHN B. MOORE, and was most carefully prepared. It contains this statement in regard to the money payment:

> The American Commissioners, deeming it essential that the present negotiations, which have already been greatly protracted, should be brought to an early and definite conclusion, beg now to present a new proposition, embodying the concessions, which, for the sake of immediate peace, their Government is under the circumstances willing to tender.
>
> The Government of the United States is unable to modify the proposal heretofore made for the cession of the entire archipelago of the Philippines, but the American Commissioners are authorized to offer to Spain, in case the cession should be agreed to, the sum of $20,000,000, to be paid in accordance with terms to be fixed in the treaty of peace.

This was the ultimatum of the American Commissioners. We have always understood it to mean that we paid twenty millions, not as purchase money or in reimbursement of money borrowed and spent, but "for the sake of immediate peace," and as a reason why "the cession should be agreed to." We think the language of the offer bears no other construction so well. We had never had any doubt that this was the correct interpretation of the offer until Mr. REID spoke of the debt consideration. We think the matter is important enough, in view of the force of the precedent, to demand, perhaps in the annual message of the President, an authoritative statement of the intention of the Government.

SOME ANCIENT MORTGAGES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The amount of real estate mortgages in the United States by the census of 1890 was $12,084,877,793. Many of these were placed before 1873, when silver was a legal tender, before the same was deprived of its legal-tender character. Now, will you kindly inform me if a law which compels the payment of these mortgage debts in gold or its equivalent is not a law "impairing the obligation of contracts"?

EDWARD M. LEES.

Westport, Conn., June 20, 1899.

How do you know that many of these mortgages were placed before 1873? Railroad mortgages sometimes run for hundreds of years, but did you ever see many real estate mortgages for a term as long as twenty-five or thirty years?

Real estate mortgages may be in existence which bear dates antecedent to 1873, but on examination they will be found to be due and payable in three or five years from date, or at the expiration of some other comparatively short term. They have been continued by a written or verbal agreement or understanding, which is the same thing as a renewal, and being made subsequent to 1873 these renewal agreements cannot be said to be affected by the celebrated "crime" believed by many deluded beings to have been committed in that year.

But grant that the whole twelve billions of these real estate mortgages were given before 1873. We are still compelled by the facts and the law to inform you that a law requiring payment in gold or its equivalent would not impair the obligation of the contract made in each of the mortgages. The reason is that this has been a gold standard country since 1834. Nominally the law of 1834 retained the double standard which had been adopted in 1792. It was necessary to recognize silver because there were at that time many mortgages and other contracts calling for payment in that metal. In fact and reality, however, the gold standard was established by the law passed in 1834. Silver did not circulate, and the silver dollar not only went out of use, but out of recollection.

Specie payments were suspended in December, 1861, and were not resumed until Jan. 1, 1879. But even during this period business was really done on a gold basis. The premium on gold was merely the measure of the depreciation of the fiat money—the greebacks—issued by the Government. Prices adjusted themselves to the condition then prevailing—that is, to the standard of gold. That standard was, of course, taken into consideration, consciously or unconsciously, by every mortgageor and mortgagee previous to 1873.

The workingman who mortgaged his house and lot in 1870 and is still carrying the mortgage has not been a very good business man, but it is surely no hardship to ask him now to pay the mortgage in the currency he receives for wages, since one day's earnings at the rate of wages and at the prices now prevailing will go further in paying debts or buying goods than a day's wages at the rate prevailing in 1870 would go.

INJUDICIOUS EFFUSION.

That was an alarming kind of statement which we printed yesterday from Chicago, and which set forth that the Jews of that vivacious capital were preparing to take some action upon the release of DREYFUS. It was even set forth what action, specifically, they meant to take. They were going to present a "sword of honor" to DREYFUS himself, a "solid gold pen" to EMILE ZOLA, and some kind of "testimonial" to Col. PICQUART, who is described in the dispatch as a "stanch friend of DREYFUS."

It is very much to be hoped that this possibly generous but certainly injudicious scheme may fall through. And this is chiefly to be desired in the interest of Capt. DREYFUS himself. We have already pointed out how his personality or his performances do not enter into the "Dreyfus case" at all. He has done nothing; so far as this case is concerned, he is nothing. He was simply unjustly accused of selling the military secrets of France, and he has done nothing except to be innocent of this heinous charge.

It is true that he has borne himself, in the face of an unjust accusation and of an unjust conviction, with remarkable steadfastness and dignity. But in no army is it a good reason for bestowing a sword of honor upon an officer that he has done nothing. Moreover, if Capt. DREYFUS means to live down the Dreyfus case, and to pursue his career in the French Army, he has a very hard road before him. He has to live with the officers of that army. It would not make it easier, it would make it harder, for the officer of any army in the world who had been the occasion of a controversy in which the honor of that army was supposed to be engaged if his countrymen, not being the representatives of the country to which the army belonged, or if his coreligionists were to offer him a military compliment of the kind which is commonly reserved for feats of arms against the public enemy.

As for M. ZOLA and Col. PICQUART they can take care of themselves. It is quite absurd to say that the latter was "a stanch friend" of DREYFUS. He was a stanch friend of justice. It does not appear that he was even an acquaintance of the victim of the persecution of the War Office and of the General Staff. And certainly there was nothing in the championship by ZOLA of the cause of DREYFUS but a desire for justice and a hatred of injustice. Neither of these men would be likely to thank anybody who offered them a compliment that implied that they had any other object than the vindication of justice. That is what they would be very apt to say to anybody who offered them a testimonial upon any religious or racial grounds. But mainly it is the unfortunate Capt. DREYFUS himself who seems to be in need of protection from his friends. If he can escape the proposed testimonial he will no doubt be devoutly thankful. His feelings may in that case be fitly expressed in the words of the American humorist, written upon the occasion of the presentation to him by Mrs. Ward of twins: "Resolved, That from the bottom of my heart do I thank the Baldwinsville Brass Band for giving up their intention of serenading me, both on that great night and since."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Most commentators on the downfall of Spain have ascribed it to certain oftenmentioned peculiarities of the Spanish temperament and character, but Prof. MAERKER, a German savant, quoted by The Geographical Journal, declares that the Spaniards have been the innocent and helpless victims of geographic and climatic misfortunes. Spain, he argues, stands apart from the rest of Europe, and its position, though apparently favorable, is really that of a land shut off from the life of the world. In the age of discovery Spain was again unlucky, according to this authority. The wealth of her new acquisitions was great enough to reduce the home population materially and to discourage habits of industry in those who were left, while the trade winds and the equatorial current brought the conquering explorers into touch only with the enervating regions of the tropics, and so even in the New World Spain was at an enormous disadvantage, especially as compared with England. The absence of fertile lowlands and navigable rivers is a feature of the Peninsula upon which Prof. MAERKER dwells with sad emphasis. The theory outlined is a pretty one, and, of course, there is something in it, but still the mind returns to the Spanishness of the Spanish, as, after all, the best explanation of Spain.

—New York is not alone in possessing people, at least nominally sane and intelligent, with time to devote to what they call the "investigation" of spiritualistic mediums, and impressionable enough to discover in alleged communications from the dead an elevation of thought and expression of which other critics can see no slightest trace. Prof. HYSLOP of Columbia is authority for the statement that some of the messages received by him from the Beyond, and, incidentally, from the amiable Mrs. PIPER, who is no further away than Boston, are so eloquent and pious that really they are beyond the possibility of mortal composition. The professor, for some good reason—perhaps a remnant of caution—keeps these marvels to himself for the present, but he promises to publish them when what he deems the proper time has come, and then a now skeptical world will have a chance to share his admiration—or laugh at his judgment, as it has in hundreds of previous cases just like his. Meanwhile other spook cultivators are getting ahead of him by making public the views of several departed eminences. Out in Chicago, for instance, there is an organization, "the Second Church of the Soul" by name, which has a PIPER of its own, and no hesitation in asking instant appreciation for the messages which she receives. The Second Church of the Soul is especially proud just now of a letter which it has received from no less a person than the late GEORGE WASHINGTON of Virginia. Mr. WASHINGTON wrote as follows: "Citizens of America: You do not treasure your flag the way you ought to. I never went into a battle or undertook an important mission for my country without asking GOD's help. It is not so in these days. Enough thought is not given to what is right and just and patriotic. Enough thought is not given to the honoring of that flag for which your forefathers, of which I am one, fought and died. I will tell you, for your encouragement, that this spirit world in which I am now living is a fine and peaceful place. You will come to it some time and be happy, provided you do your duty by your country, your GOD, and your flag while you are on this earth." That, say the Chicago adepts, is great stuff—or words to that effect—and we thoroughly agree with them. It is certainly as good as any product of Spiritualism, or spiritism either, that has yet found its way into print, and it would be interesting, or at least amusing, to hear what Prof. HYSLOP thinks of it.

—It is more than a little lamentable that the Dunlap case should have been complicated in the public mind by the discovery that when Mr. DUNLAP isn't over on the east side, taking up collections of bad eggs and melon rinds, he sits in a Broadway office, and devotes his powerful and pious mind to evading the usury laws and extorting the last possible dollar from luckless negotiators of small loans. As a matter of fact, all this is irrelevant to the fact that this man has not been protected in the exercise of his undoubted rights, and that a mob, vicious or ignorant, or both, has been permitted to deprive him of the liberty of speech which is guaranteed to every inhabitant of this large land. It was hard enough in the first place to forget that Mr. DUNLAP is an extremely injudicious and therefore highly offensive fanatic, and to remember that the municipal authorities were bound by every consideration of right and law to protect him in his duly licensed exhortations. Now the difficulty is vastly increased, for everybody knows that the business in which Mr. DUNLAP makes his money is one that works incalculable injury among the improvident and the needy, and the thought that he follows it, while professing the utmost concern about the spiritual condition of his fellow-men is almost enough, we confess, to justify indifference as to what the east side theologians may do to him. Almost is not quite, however, and reason can get a firm hold on the difference, small as it is. The people who object to the oratory of Mr. DUNLAP and his employes are under no compulsion to listen to it, and if they keep out of hearing distance certainly he will talk in vain, but when they go so far as to say that he shall not talk in this or that part of the city on this or that subject, they put themselves utterly in the wrong, and vigorous action by the police is demanded.

—"Sinister significance" is a large and excellent phrase in its way, and therefore one can hardly blame The Baltimore American for using those words in describing the haste shown by the Navy Department in collecting and publishing evidence as to what Lieut. Commander HODGSON said that Admiral SCHLEY said. The American, however, makes so very much of this comparatively unimportant controversy that it lacks space and time for emphasizing the facts that, whatever anybody may or may not have said, the Brooklyn was so manoeuvred as to keep the enemy's ships within the most effective range of her guns, and to be herself hit oftener than any other vessel in the blockading fleet. Still we are willing to note, for whatever it may be worth, that in our esteemed Baltimore contemporary's opinion "there is good reason for the belief that an incidental reason for this feverish haste on the part of the department was the desire to take advantage of President MCKINLEY's absence from Washington, when Capt. CHADWICK's reports were to be published." Then these details of the "good reason" are given: "Mr. MCKINLEY has taken no part in this persecution of the Marylander. The Bureau of Navigation has heretofore always found the President an obstacle in all its plans of malice and envy. An effort to recall SCHLEY when he was before Santiago was frustrated by the President, and after the war, when the department was circulating its petty lies, the President distinguished him by appointing him to the head of the Puerto Rican Commission. He again balked its plans for retarding the Admiral by nominating him to be a Rear Admiral, and when the Senate confirmed him Mr. MCKINLEY hoped that all efforts to discredit Admiral SCHLEY would cease. There was, accordingly, a long pause, but as soon as President MCKINLEY left Washington the machinations of the schemers began again. As usual, however, their plots have failed, and they have succeeded only in humiliating a subordinate officer." That is rather impressive, but—isn't it to undertake a rather hopeless task to attempt to separate the responsibilities of the President and his Cabinet officers?

—Evidently the automobile is about to have the same fight for its undoubted rights that the bicycle was forced to wage. In this and other cities the Park Commissioners have made rules excluding the new machines from certain roads under their control, and the roads are exactly those on which the owners of automobiles most desire to ride. The excuse for the exclusion is that automobiles wear on the nerves of horses, and so decrease or destroy the comfort of people who are still content to get about in old-fashioned ways. There is truth in this claim, but, despite that fact, the motor carriages have come to stay, and sooner or later the horses will be forced to make the best of them. They can do it when they try. Animals that can keep their heads under elevated trains will easily develop indifference to the gentle buzzing of little gas engines and dynamos.

FOURTH OF JULY NOISES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one of the powerful voices in the land, will not THE TIMES protest against the senseless tumult and idiotic racket which on our National festival make life unbearable—for twenty-four hours, I was about to write—but my pen absolutely refuses to count the torture as of such short duration. Already we hear ominous murmurs of preparation. On one day recently two manufactories of fireworks accomplished, thanks to the heat, so it was said, what but for the fortunate interposition of an accident might have been spread over days of distress.

The preparation made at every hospital in the land during the two or three days preceding the Fourth of July would seem, among any reasonable people, to be in itself a sufficient argument against the futile idiocy of our explosive patriotism. There are parents who so fully sympathize with the senseless pursuits of their darling children that they are quite willing for the brief joy of cracker, torpedo, toy pistol, or cannon that the said children should deprive themselves of an occasional finger, a superfluous eye, or even of a life. If the countless injuries and annoyances of an American Fourth of July stopped here, with burns to the perpetrators of these horrors, it would be a sufficiently bad showing. There is, or there used to be, a theory that one chief object of the parental relation was that the experience of the senior might check and control the junior, until the sure years had brought to him also the wisdom which is the most precious of their gifts. What wretched creature, blinded by an explosion of gunpowder, maimed or crippled by the premature discharge of some firearm, would not thankfully exchange the short-lived, overrated pleasure of those boyish escapades for the full use of his senses, for the complete body given him in which to do his life's work? But parents do not interfere; in fact, such is the growing lawlessness of the younger generation that of my own knowledge I can name three New England towns where the authorities have confessed themselves powerless to restrain the disgraceful rowdyism which marks all night as well as all day of our National festival.

It would be bad enough if the miseries resulting from these tumults only affected the perpetrators; since parents will not or cannot interfere, if the silly boys were the only sufferers, we might accept their losses with that cheap philosophy which our egotism too often finds a sufficient salve for another's woe; we could sustain our sympathy with a new adaptation of old proverbs, such as "A fool and his fingers are soon parted," and go our way.

But it did not need St. Paul to tell us in "No man liveth to himself" of the interdependence of the human race, and in the riotous Fourth of July, as in other relations of human life, it is the innocent who suffer a good deal more than the guilty. The innocent, who have not even the brief, senseless, satisfaction of barbaric delight in the tumult they have caused. There are persons, so it is said, who enjoy a noise. Incredible as it must appear to most sane individuals of mature mind, there are to be found here and there men and women who claim to enjoy firing off crackers, who find something ludicrous in the stunt of a torpedo, and inspiring in the crash of a cannon, but to the average sane adult such noises are disturbing and distressing. Most heartily do they echo the statement of Powhatan in John Brougham's almost forgotten farce:

"Loud noise annoys us; why is it allowed?"

And from annoyance the scale of distress rises to the anguish and indescribable, literally unbearable torture, which in many an authenticated case has resulted in the death of a nervous invalid; a death caused by the senseless and inhuman folly of thoughtless children.

Fifty years ago Mrs. Browning showed us that in our acclamations at the gains of civilization we were neglecting greater matters—

"Little thinking if we work our souls as nobly as our iron,
Or if angels will commend us at the goal of pilgrimage."

Certainly in material gains we have made great advance. Pigs no longer run about the streets of New York City; at least, the authorities have driven away those on four legs; evil odors are banished to remote purlieus; there seem to be incessant, well-directed efforts toward the suppression of everything which is injurious to health and largely toward the doing away of all that distresses the aesthetic sense. But here is one serious disturbance, against which but little remonstrance is raised. At all seasons of the year the noises, the preventable noises, of a great city are a peril to the nervous equilibrium of all and a constant and wearing torture to some. But at that dreaded epoch, when we celebrate the birth of this great Republic, instead of the reverent thankfulness and awe which such an anniversary should engender in the minds of all thoughtful citizens, there is an orgy of riot, a saturnalia of forty-eight hours' duration, with indescribable and distressing noise, which Dante might fitly have used for the Inferno if his age had known of the explosive tortures which gunpowder has added to distracting tumult. And we continue to endure it.

How long will American civilization permit children and immature adults, for the doubtful pleasure of blowing themselves to pieces in honor of the day we celebrate, to distress the large majority of the thinking world, to torture and occasionally murder a nervous invalid?

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

New York, June 20, 1899.

PLAN TO SAVE THE PALISADES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A great deal has been said and written about saving the Palisades, and I remember a few years ago a proposition was made by The New York Press that New Jersey should condemn the Palisades and make a National park of them. I think New Jersey did give the riparian rights to the water front as her contribution to their preservation. Now the question arises, Why should the taxpayers of New Jersey be called upon to pay for a work of this character, when nine-tenths of the people of New Jersey never see the Palisades? And the next question arises, Why should not the people of New York organize a popular subscription and purchase them, and hold them as a public park forever? New Jersey, I am sure, will contribute her share to such a movement, both by legislation and private subscription.

In such a movement it will not be enough to purchase the cliffs. There should be a boulevard built all along the river front, from Nyack to Bergen Point, or at least to a connection with the Hudson Boulevard, and such a road, properly constructed, would make the finest drive on this continent, or probably in the world.

Should this programme be too large for a private corporation, or association, the Counties of Bergen and Hudson, in New Jersey, might be induced on to do their share of the work. Hudson County, I think, would cheerfully aid in building a magnificent boulevard and ferries, and Bergen would probably contribute her share to an improvement that would add vastly to her wealth and beauty. Now, is it too much for a Jerseyman to ask that the wealthy men of New York contribute to an enterprise designed almost exclusively for their benefit?

A JERSEYMAN.

Jersey City, June 19, 1899.

Another Name for Automobile.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg leave to offer my suggestion for a short name for the electromobiles, viz., "electrums."

N. D. W.

New York, June 19, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Not Needed.

Prospective Tenant of Flat—Why, there isn't room to swing a cat in here!

Janitor—No, we permit no cats in the building.—Detroit Journal.

Descriptive.

"And you say this whisky is fifteen years old?" asked the prospective purchaser.

"No," replied the somewhat scrupulous distiller; "I said it was fifteen-year-old whisky."—Columbus (Ohio,) State Journal.

Unprecedented Lack.

"Extraordinary!" murmured the man who was trying to help form a French Cabinet. "Very extraordinary!"

"What is the difficulty?"

"Here I am trying to find people who are willing to give advice on how to run the Government, and nobody is willing to say a word."—Washington Star.

One of the Directors.

"Impossible," exclaimed the caller to the proud mother. "I can't believe that your son, who has only been in the employ of that great corporation for six months, is already a Director."

"Well, I can. James is a splendid penman, and here is the news in his last letter. He had just finished directing 10,000 circulars."—Detroit Free Press.

THE EARLY FLY.

From The Colorado Springs Gazette.

Now doth ye fly, at peep of dawn,
Sleep-sated, spread tormenting wing,
And though the clothes be tightly drawn
Around the head, we hear him sing.

He lights upon the counterpane
And slowly toward the head doth creep;
Then noisily starts up again
And wakes a fellow from his sleep.

Again a blessed silence falls,
And man and insect are at rest—
But now we feel him as he crawls
Within our ear to find a nest.

With sudden stroke of angry hand
We seek to smite him then and there,
Yet when our vengeful palm doth land
We hear him buzzing in the air.

A moment's peace; yet as we sink
To slumber, and to dreams of fame,
His tickling feet make the skin shrink
And send cold shivers through our frame.

Then straightway doth a fellow rise
And seize a towel wrathfully;
With epithets and blazing eyes
He makes that cursed insect flee;

He swats the pillows and the walls;
A chandelier or vase—in vain;
Till finally his weapon falls
And smashes through a window-pane;

Rash language from his lips doth flow,
And as he stops, and bendeth o'er
His foot, to nurse a wounded toe
The fly escapeth through the door!

THE VENEZUELA BOUNDARY.

Hearing Before the Paris Arbitration Commission Resumed.

SIR R. WEBSTER'S ARGUMENT

Deals with the History of the Country from 1500 to 1637—Says Spain Controlled Only a Small Portion.

PARIS, June 21.—The Venezuelan Boundary Commission reassembled at 11 o'clock this morning. Sir Richard Webster, the British Attorney General, resumed his speech on behalf of the case of Great Britain. Dealing with the period from 1500 to 1637, he said that Great Britain was unable to rely on the data relating to Spanish or Venezuelan control, and was compelled to fall back upon the discovery and circumnavigation, so-called, of the unit of Guiana. Venezuela, he said, argued that Guiana was a defined area, that Spain had discovered that defined area, and had taken part of it in the name of the whole, taking such possession as to entitle it to the whole.

In minute detail Sir Richard reviewed the work of the various explorers upon whom Venezuela relied, claiming they were not relevant to the territory of Guiana, and adding that the statements made before the United States Commission must not be used in argument against Great Britain, as frequent deductions were made which were totally unsupported, as Justice Brewer, a former member of that commission, would doubtless remember.

According to Sir Richard Webster, the first explorer who really reached Guiana was De Berrio, and his expedition was intended, Sir Richard added, to apply to a different part of the country and for a different object than that alleged by Venezuela, who sought to apply it to a small district. He protested against the expedition in question being "pieced on" so as to establish this "so-called Spanish title," further asserting that "it had failed miserably, as both the Dutch and Spanish historians agreed that there was only one Spanish settlement on the Orinoco before 1720."

As to the Spanish coasting voyages, Sir Richard said the Spaniards occasionally traded, but the Dutch traded and settled. By the truce of 1609 the Dutch position was known and acknowledged by Spain, and, as Motley, the historian, had stated, "the orange flag of the republic was to float over all America from Manhattan Island to the shores of Brazil and the Straits of Magellan, provided Philip had not ships and soldiers to vindicate with the sword that sovereignty which Spanish swords and genius had once acquired."

Continuing, the British counsel claimed that discovery when not followed by occupation was of no value as the basis of title, inasmuch as nations had never consented to the contrary doctrine. Discovery, if accompanied by a certified or notorious intention to acquire, gave a prior opportunity of acquiring, which opportunity it would be a violation of the comity of nations to interfere with prematurely.

The occupation of vacant parts of the world, treated as not in the possession of a distinct owner, was not a case of transfer of possession, for there were no parties between whom such a convention could pass. Guiana was vacant. The Dutch settled and controlled it, while the Spaniards held one miserable spot on the Orinoco, which could not control the huge district lying between the Orinoco and the Essequibo.

Sir Richard Webster then detailed the exploits of the Dutch in conjunction with Sir Walter Raleigh, bringing his argument up to the year 1637.

Lord Chief Justice Russell caused an amusing diversion when Sir Richard Webster, in the course of his argument, described the cannibalistic attacks at San Thomé. He asked Sir Richard if the latter did not know that this was a libelous statement. Sir Richard replied that he could not vouch personally for its accuracy, but it was good history.

The commission adjourned at 4 o'clock until to-morrow.

GUIANA TREATY COMPLETED.

Draft of Reciprocity Measure Is Submitted for Approval.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The reciprocity treaty for British Guiana has been completed, and copies of the final draft have been forwarded to London and Guiana for approval. This was a precautionary step, although no doubt is felt as to the approval. The treaty will be signed by Mr. Kasson and Mr. Tower, representing the two Governments.

The details of the Guiana treaty, like those of the Barbados, are withheld from publication until the treaties are submitted to the Senate. In well-informed quarters, however, the understanding prevails that in the Barbados treaty 12 per cent. was the basis of reduction allowed by the United States. The Dingley tariff law allows no more than a 20 per cent. reduction of the regular duties.

THE VENERABLE SENATE.

Average Age of the Eighty-six Members Is About Fifty-six Years and Six Months.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Senate of the United States that will meet at the opening of the Fifty-sixth Congress will be a body of mature men. The average age of its 86 members is 56 years and 6 months, or a little more. The aggregate years of these 86 men are 4,864. The oldest Senator is Edmund Winston Pettus of Alabama, who is 78, and the youngest Senator is Marion Butler of North Carolina, who is 36.

Alabama has two venerable Senators. Senator Morgan, who is the senior Senator, is the junior of Senator Pettus by three years, being 75. Connecticut comes next, with Senator Hawley, aged 73, and O. H. Platt, whose age is 72. Iowa keeps her two aged Senators, both of whom maintain their efficiency with years, Senator Allison being 74 and Senator Gear 70 years of age. There are no other States represented by two Senators both having more than threescore and ten years, but Vermont has Proctor at 68 and Ross at 73, Ross being about ten years younger than Senator Morrill, whom he succeeded.

Several States besides those mentioned have Senators more than 70 years old. Cullom of Illinois is past 70, Hoar of Massachusetts is past 73, Stewart of Nevada is 72, and Bate of Tennessee is 74, as near as can be ascertained from the data accessible here, as he does not give his birth-year in the autobiography he furnishes to the Congressional Directory.

In some of the States the Senators have been matched very closely so far as ages are concerned. One of the Senators from Florida is 50 and the other is 51. One Senator from Louisiana is 64 and his colleague is 62. In Michigan one Senator is 61 and his associate is 62. There is but two years' difference in the ages of the New Hampshire Senators, Chandler being 64 and Gallinger 62. The New York Senators are but one year apart, Depew being 65 and Platt 66. The West Virginia Senators, Elkins and Scott, are each 58 years of age. Spooner of Wisconsin and his new colleague, Quarles, are about the same age, and each touches the average age, being 56.

The "young men" of the Senate, those below the average of 56 years and 6 months are twenty-two in number. As already mentioned, Butler of North Carolina is the "baby" of the Senate, at 36. The next oldest is Beveridge of Indiana, who is 37. Penrose of Pennsylvania and McLaurin of South Carolina have each just passed 39. North Carolina has the youngest pair of Senators in the body, the elder of the two, Senator Pritchard being only 42.

The figures do not always fairly indicate the condition of physical and mental efficiency of the men in the Senate. Some of the Senators who have turned 70 are more vigorous than other Senators who have five years yet to live to reach the patriarchal age. Senator Platt of Connecticut, who is 72, is to all appearance about the same man, in the Senate and out of it, that he was fifteen years ago. Senator Frye of Maine, who has passed 68, ages but slowly, and his speech is as earnest and as vociferous when he is stirred as it ever was. Senator Jones of Nevada, who is apparently much younger than his colleague, Mr. Stewart, is really only three years younger, but Jones's 69 years have not brought him such a venerable wealth of whiskers as is worn by Stewart, who is hardy and active for a man of 72.

The 86 Senators may be classified by ages as follows:

75 and 80	2	50 and 55	18
70 and 75	9	45 and 50	12
65 and 70	8	40 and 45	5
60 and 65	17	35 and 40	4
55 and 60	11		

THE SAMOAN SETTLEMENT

Commissioners Have Recommended that Kingship be Abolished.

FAVOR HAVING A GOVERNOR

They Will Probably Leave Apia June 28—Chief Justice Chambers Will Remain.

APIA, Samoan Islands, June 14, via Auckland, New Zealand, June 21.—Mataafa has surrendered 1,850 rifles and the loyalists have given up 2,000. After June 20 a heavy penalty will be enforced upon natives found with rifles in their possession. Mataafa promises to turn in more weapons.

The natives have returned to their homes. Malietoa Tanus was recognized as King by the Commissioners of the three powers, and the decision of Chief Justice Chambers in the matter of the Kingship was proclaimed valid and binding. Malietoa Tanus then abdicated in favor of the Commissioners, who appointed a provisional Government, consisting of the Consuls of the three powers, empowering a majority to act in all cases where unanimity is not required by the Berlin treaty.

Chief Justice Chambers continues to hold office, and the various municipal officials are confirmed. Mr. Wilhelm Solf has been authorized to act as President of the Municipality of Apia. The Commissioners expect to leave on June 28, but they have requested Chief Justice Chambers to remain. Their report recommends the abolition of the Kingship and the Presidency of Apia and the appointment of a Governor, with a legislative council consisting of three nominees of the interested powers, assisted by a Native House.

Under this scheme the Governor would have a veto on the general and municipal laws, the municipalities would be the only municipalities, consular, diplomatic, and judicial functions would be abolished; revenue would be raised by an increase of duties and a diminution of the poll tax; the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court would be increased; the municipality under a Mayor and Council would be organized, and the Post Office would be under the general Government.

The British cruiser Porpoise, Capt. Sturdee, left, via Fiji, on June 8. Apia and the country round about are assuming normal conditions. American and British express satisfaction at the decision of the Commissioners.

Among the Germans it is rumored that Dr. Solf will be the administrator in the new native Government.

LONDON, June 22.—The correspondent of The Times at Apia, Samoan Islands, under date of June 12 says: "Although considerable success has attended the labors of the Commissioners, it cannot be said that the outlook for the immediate future is altogether satisfactory. In order to secure unanimity, the Commissioners have followed a perilous course, a policy of compromise, with the result that many concessions at which they have arrived are inconsistent and displeasing to all parties.

"The only completely satisfactory features are the disarmament and disbandment of the natives, the resignation of Malietoa Tanus, and the abolition of the Kingship. These incidents greatly relieve the tension and modify the fears of another outbreak; but the proclamation of a Provisional Government is keenly criticised by natives and whites alike.

"During the absence of Herr Rose, the German Consul, his duties will be in the hands of Herr Grunow, the Vice Consul, while a Deputy Commissioner will undertake the duties of the British Consul, Mr. Maxse. I have the best reason to believe that the Commissioners will take early action to secure the banishment of the present Chief Justice and the American Consul, Mr. Osborn, although no definite decision has been reached. As there are many delicate matters awaiting consideration, it is very doubtful whether the Commissioners will be able to leave by the end of this month."

ADMIRAL KAUTZ FROM SAMOA.

Arrives at San Francisco and Says He Has Done His Duty.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—The United States cruiser Philadelphia arrived here today from Apia via Honolulu. The homeward voyage was not a fast one for the reason that the Philadelphia's bottom is very foul from long service. On board the cruiser are the bodies of Lieut. Lansdale and Ensign Monaghan, who lost their lives in the fight between the Mataafans and the combined forces of the American and British seamen.

Admiral Kautz is in command of the cruiser, and he reiterates that he has done his duty in the matter of the Samoan troubles, and he believes he has been subjected to much unjust criticism in certain quarters.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF GIRLS.

International Congress to Suppress "White Slave Traffic" Opens.

LONDON, June 21.—The International Congress called for the purpose of taking steps to suppress the so-called "White Slave Traffic" in the international traffic in girls is formed, opened here to-day under the Presidency of the Duke of Westminster. The Congress which has just assembled in London is the first organized attempt of the governments of Europe to act as guardians of their unprotected female subjects. There are about a hundred delegates. Emperor William of Germany has sent his Chamberlain, the Swedish Home Minister and Chief Justice are present, and the French, Russian and other governments are represented.

Anglo-German Commercial Treaty.

BERLIN, June 21.—The Reichstag to-day passed the third reading of the bill providing for the prolongation of the Anglo-German commercial treaty. Baron Heyl zu-Herrnsheim, National Liberal, had previously withdrawn the amendment, of which he gave notice June 19, "that the most favored nation treatment shall apply only to those parts of the British Empire which grant to the subjects and products of Germany the same advantages as are granted to the subjects and products of the most favored nation."

Marks Buena in London.

LONDON, June 21.—United States Senator Mark Hanna, who arrived in this city this evening from Southampton, where he had disembarked from the American Line steamer St. Louis, expresses himself as having keenly enjoyed his first voyage to England. Mr. Hanna is suffering slightly from rheumatism, and after a few days in London he will go to Aix-les-Bains, where he hopes to derive benefit from an interval of absolute rest.

Opposition to the Spanish Budget.

LONDON, June 22.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "The budget proposals of the Government are being unfavorably received in nearly all the commercial centres. At Barcelona yesterday 20,000 men demonstrated against the new taxes, and similar meetings of protest were held at Bilbao, Saragossa, and other points."

Mr. Kipling Arrives at Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, June 21.—The White Star liner, Teutonic, from New York, June 14, arrived here at 8:55 A. M. to-day. The health of Rudyard Kipling, who was among the passengers, improved during the voyage. He spoke highly of the kindness he had received from Americans.

Charing Cross Hospital Bazaar.

LONDON, June 21.—The Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) this afternoon opened the Bazaar at Albert Hall in aid of the funds of the Charing Cross Hospital. Most of the well known people now in town were present.

More Troops for South Africa.

LONDON, June 22.—The Daily Mail says this morning that the Imperial Government has practically decided upon a gradual reinforcement of the British troops in South Africa up to a total increase of 40,000 men.

Kommers in Memory of Bismarck.

BERLIN, June 21.—A largely attended kommers was held here to-day by students of the university in memory of Bismarck. Telegrams were sent to Emperor William and Prince Herbert Bismarck.

GERMANY'S NEW ISLANDS.

Baron von Buelow Says It Is Hoped that Relations with America Will Become More Intimate.

BERLIN, June 21.—In the course of the discussion in the Reichstag to-day of the supplementary credits for the protectorates and the loan therefor, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron von Buelow, again defended the acquisition of the Spanish islands, which, he said, the Government had long favored, as it would tend to the development of Germany's old possessions. He added that he was no builder of castles in the air, but had proceeded quietly, soberly, and advisedly, as in the case of Kiao-Chau, and asserted he was justified in assuming that the new possessions would prove most valuable commercially. German industry and German enterprise would in those regions be able to advance under much more favorable conditions. The islands, he explained, were admirably suited for cultivation, and might in time to come be bases for commercial intercourse between Asia, South America, and Germany. From the outset, the Minister also said, Germany could dispense with the costly military establishments of Spain.

In the course of his remarks Baron von Buelow said:

"We hold it to be our first duty to see that our relations with other powers are undisturbed by the new acquisition, and hope that our relations with the immediate neighbors of the islands, namely, the Americans and Japanese, will only become more intimate. We have not thought of placing ourselves in opposition to the Americans in the South Pacific, and we as little wish to prejudice American interests as America contemplates injuring us without cause or reason.

"We shall meet the active and talented Japanese with sincere sympathy. There is no reason why, on the basis of mutual fairness and respect, the powers interested in those regions should not, side by side, forward the works of peace and civilization. We hope, through the treaty which harmoniously ends political and economic differences, that the relations between the Germans and Spaniards will become of the friendliest description. The business concluded with Spain is an honorable transaction, in which neither has bested the other. For Spain the islands were only the remnants of a ruined building. To us they are the pillars of the arch of a new fabric with a great future, please God."

The Reichstag passed the second reading of the credit for the purchase of the islands, with the loan bill and the commercial convention with Spain attached.

Herr Liebknecht, Socialist, was called to order for declaring the Government would be much better employed in "removing the terrible evils existing at home" and for saying that the colonial policy of the Ministers was "ridiculous and despicable."

C. M. DEPEW, JR., WAS ILL.

Senator-Elect Depew Went to Brussels, but Found His Son Convalescent.

LONDON, June 21.—Senator-elect Chauncey M. Depew was hurriedly summoned to Brussels yesterday evening. His son was suddenly taken seriously ill there yesterday afternoon.

BRUSSELS, June 21.—Senator-elect Chauncey M. Depew arrived here to-day from London. He found his son, Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., suffering from the effects of a severe attack of congestion of the liver, but now convalescent. Both father and son will return to London on June 25, and will leave London for the United States July 1.

OXFORD HONORARY DEGREES.

Conferred on Lord Kitchener and Mr. Rhodes Amid Great Enthusiasm.

OXFORD, England, June 21.—The honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law was conferred to-day upon Gen. Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, Cecil Rhodes, and the Earl of Elgin, former Viceroy of India, and others.

The greatest interest was taken in the event, owing to the fact that a number of the dons had been opposed to conferring a degree upon Mr. Rhodes, on account of the prominent manner in which his name was mentioned in connection with the Jameson raid. The opposition was generally regarded as partisan and as a political movement.

The Duke and Duchess of York were among those present in the Sheldonian Theatre, where the degrees were conferred. The theatre was thronged, and there was an imposing procession from Corpus Christi College, some of the new doctors wearing their robes and Lord Kitchener being in uniform.

The undergraduates gave to Lord Kitchener and Mr. Rhodes a wildly enthusiastic reception. A couple of students threw down their gowns for Mr. Rhodes to walk over.

After the ceremony Mr. Rhodes was greeted with cries of: "How about Krüger?" and other topical allusions.

FOR BRITISH DEFENSE WORKS.

Mr. Davitt Criticises the War Office's Request for £4,000,000.

LONDON, June 21.—When the House of Commons went into committee to-day on the Military Works Loan bill, the Parliamentary Secretary of the War Office, George Wyndham, moved a resolution authorizing the introduction of a bill providing a loan of £4,000,000, repayable in yearly installments, for defense works, barracks, and rifle ranges at home and abroad.

Mr. Wyndham explained that this was merely a continuation of the policy laid down by the Military Works Loan act of 1897, and pointed out that all British seaborne commerce converged at a point between Cape Clear and Ushant, necessitating strategic harbors of refuge, all of which must be defended by heavy guns. In this manner and on other works, he explained, it was proposed to spend £1,000,000, and on barracks the sum of £2,710,000, including £10,000 for Halifax. The balance would be devoted to the expenses of new situations. We Hai-Wei would absorb £130,000.

After other members had criticised or supported Mr. Wyndham's motion, Michael Davitt, Irish Nationalist, member for South Mayo, opposed it, saying he objected especially to the expenditures at Halifax, Bermuda, and Jamaica, as being altogether unnecessary. "At present," he said, "the Governments of Great Britain and the United States are engaged in exchanging diplomatic love messages, yet these proposed guns are to be pointed at our Anglo-Saxon cousins."

Continuing, Mr. Davitt said if the Government was sincere in its professions of love and friendship it was acting perfidiously and insincerely in making these fortifications on the Atlantic Coast.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 241 to 66.

Pullman Cars for England.

LONDON, June 21.—The Midland Railway Company has ordered four sleeping cars from the Pullman Palace Car Company of Chicago.

What to Read This Summer.

ONE HUNDRED BOOKS. The best in a year's literature, each book reviewed as a guide to readers. See THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of June 24th, thirty-two pages, double the usual size. Sold in Greater New York with Saturday's NEW YORK TIMES for ONE CENT. A notable number; many signed articles, and among the features these:

ALICE MEYNELL—Departed Vogue of the Essay: Mrs. Meynell's brilliant examples of it; by JOEL BENTON.

BURNS AND SCOTT—Heroines of theirs who lived in America; by Gen. JAMES GRANT WILSON.

THE ASTORS IN LITERATURE—William Waldorf Astor's paper on the Founder of His Family; other Astors who have been authors; by Mrs. SHERWOOD.

TWO MEN OF THE PAST—Biographies of Henry A. Wise of Virginia and Oliver P. Morton of Indiana; reviewed by the Rev. Dr. FRANCIS E. MARSTEN.

MRS. OLIPHANT'S DEVOTED LIFE—Revelations of its completeness.

DAUDET—An estimate of his genius; by WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

MR. AND MRS. R. H. STODDARD—Their home, their life, and their treasures.

LETTERS FROM READERS—An extended array of correspondence on a variety of literary and art topics.

WILLIS'S IDLEWILD—Destruction the place has escaped; a recent visit; by EDGAR MAYHEW BACON.

"THE INTELLECTUAL LIFE"—Hamerton's book of many years ago, which is still read, and ought to be read more; by A. BLACKWOOD.

ENGINEERING BOOKS—A group of recent and important volumes reviewed by J. JAMES R. CROES.

Notes and News—Items gathered during the week from the publishing houses.

THE NEW YORK TIMES will here offer the largest amount of good reading matter ever sold for one cent. THE SATURDAY REVIEW is read in literary circles everywhere. As a source of literary news it stands alone. Its place is unique in journalism.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was sailing day, but the ships did not take away many fashionable people. The Count and Countess di Conturbia were among those who sailed. Others were Mr. and Mrs. James Elverson of Philadelphia, and Mr. Thomas Hugh Kelly. Mr. Eugene Kelly has leased a very beautiful country place on the Thames, and his brother will pass a part of his Summer there.

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Quite a number of New York people have adopted Murray Bay as a place to pass the Summer. It is on the lower St. Lawrence, and the particular village which has found favor is Point à Pic. At this place Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Suydam, Mrs. Robert C. Minturn, Mr. and Mrs. Benoni Lockwood, Mrs. Rhinelander Jones, and Miss Beatrix Jones have formed quite a New York colony. The bathing and fishing are excellent, and the life is in the open, with now and then a dance at which are met many of the Montreal people to whom Murray Bay has been a species of Newport for years.

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To-morrow being Harvard Class Day, there will be many New Yorkers at Cambridge. Mr. Walter Livingston Cutting will give a spread at which are expected Gen. and Mrs. Walter Cutting, Mrs. Arthur Cumnock, and the Misses Cutting, and Mr. James A. Burden, who has won such fame in college athletics, will have another. Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., who are visiting Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloan at Lenox, will have a party for this entertainment. Many people will also go from Newport.

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Rumors have been quite persistent for some time regarding the engagement of Mrs. Carley Havemeyer to Mr. Fred Beach. No information will be given by the parties interested on the subject. It is one of the on dits simply, and as such merits notice. It is not authoritative at present. Mrs. Havemeyer is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt Moss. Her husband was a son of the late Theodore Havemeyer. He was found dead at his country place near Rosiyn, a little over a year ago. He had a pistol in his hand, a shot had been heard, and the ball had lodged in his brain. He had been looking over his firearms that afternoon, and a jury brought in a verdict of death by accidental shooting. Mrs. Havemeyer has been living at Westbury, where she has a cottage. She is a very beautiful young woman. Mr. Beach has for years been considered one of the handsomest unmarried men in New York. He has been known by the name of "Beauty" Beach. He is somewhat over forty, and a member of many clubs, and an intimate friend of William K. Vanderbilt.

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The Mineola Fair attracted a few of the Hempstead and Westbury people yesterday. The races at Sheepshead were not well attended from a society point of view. There are a few young people who are yet remaining at their country places near Hempstead. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gebhard are among these. Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Stevens have visiting them Mrs. Stevens's mother, Mrs. Benjamin F. Horwitz.

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The last rumor which disposes of the hand of Miss Goelet is that she will marry the Prince Henri d'Orleans, the brother of the Duc d'Orleans. The Prince Henri d'Orleans is the explorer, and somewhat of a favorite with the French people. Like his whole family he is very wealthy and most conservative, although slightly more democratic in his ways. His marriage to Miss Goelet would be a very surprising occurrence, even if she would accept him. The question of religion alone would prevent any marriage. It was this which prohibited the marriage of his sister and the late Duke of Clarence. The Prince d'Orleans family are sticklers for rank, and such a match, notwithstanding how charming and beautiful the bride, would not meet with their approval. It may be dismissed as a silly Summer story.

***

Yesterday was the last of the three days during which the University Club extended its hospitalities to the clubs which had opened their doors to them during their moving. The Princeton Club has now announced that it is on a running basis, and it has followed the example of the fraternity organizations and has established a table d'hote dinner.

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James B. Taller, whose marriage to Miss Clara Moss, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Moss, is to take place Thursday, June 29, at Islip, the country home of the bride's parents, will give his farewell bachelor dinner on Monday evening, June 26, at Delmonico's. There will be ten covers.

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Mrs. Jules Reynal, who left town last week, is now at Narragansett Pier, where she will remain a few days longer before returning to New York on her way to White Plains.

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At the Holland House yesterday there were registered ex-Gov. Black and Mrs. George W. Childs of Washington.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, June 21.—Rabbi H. P. Mendez of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue of New York, with his family, has arrived here for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgerton L. Winthrop, Jr., will pass the entire season with Mr. Winthrop's father, Edgerton L. Winthrop, in Bellevue Avenue.

Mr. Honoré Palmer has arrived for the season.

Prince Cantacuzene of Russia, whose engagement to Miss Grant was recently announced, will have completed his military duty for the year in the latter part of August and will then cross the Atlantic to come here as the guest of Mrs. Potter Palmer.

Mrs. R. S. Fowler entertained at dinner this evening.

O. H. P. Belmont has gone to New York for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. William Page Thompson have gone to New York.

Col. Cody ("Buffalo Bill") was entertained by his friends of the cottage colony to-day and he entertained quite a number of the cottagers on the show grounds.

The ladies of the Ladies' Benevolent Society of the First Presbyterian Church will hold a strawberry festival from 4 to 10 P. M. to-day.

Mrs. Charles A. Whitney of New Orleans, who has taken the Pumpelly cottage for the season, has arrived.

Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt of New York is the guest of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor and Miss Taylor have arrived for the season.

J. Ellis Hoffman is the guest of Mr. Harold Brown.

Mrs. Thomas Howard of New York is the guest of her mother, Mrs. William Post.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Pond have arrived at their cottage.

The Casino register includes Medical Inspector C. A. Siegfried, United States Navy; J. Thatcher, E. Jenkins, and Mr. Ross R. Winans.

Mrs. W. A. Woodward of New York has arrived at Pinard Cottage No. 1 for the season, with her son, W. A. Woodward, Jr., of Harvard.

Mrs. I. Townsend Burden will entertain at luncheon to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Child and family of New York have arrived at their cottage for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer and Miss Grant have arrived at Beaulieu.

Mrs. Admiral Baldwin entertained at luncheon this afternoon at Snug Harbor.

The Misses Converse are at the Greer cottage for the Summer.

Gordon McKay was among those who entertained at dinner this evening.

Judge Boose and Miss Boose of New York have arrived at the Gardner House for the season.

Capt. Woodbury Kane and Mr. Arthur T. Kemp went to Bristol this afternoon to look over the Columbia.

Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll went to Bristol to-day on the Navahoe.

Mrs. C. E. Perkins is entertaining her daughter, Mrs. Beaumont, wife of Admiral Beaumont of the British Navy.

Miss Baldwin is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. W. A. Woodward at Pinard Cottage No. 1.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe has arrived at her cottage in Portsmouth for the season.

WILD WEST AMUSES NEWPORT.

Deadwood Coach Carries Well-Known Passengers During Attack.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 21.—The cottage colony attended the exhibition of the Wild West Show to-day in large numbers. In fact, the exhibition attracted about all of the cottagers, and, socially, Newport was very dull.

The feature of the performance was the attack on the Deadwood coach by the Indians, during which the spectators were interested in learning the identity of the coach passengers, and found them to be Mr. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and Miss DeBaril, all of whom appeared to enjoy their exciting experience, while the Indians appeared to use more ammunition than usual, and enjoyed the feature more, owing to the presence of Buffalo Bill's friends in the coach.

When the crowd discovered the identity of the passengers a mighty cheer went up. One of the Indians in the attack galloped up to the coach, and in realistic attitude aimed his spear at Mr. Belmont, who parried the supposed blow with his cane, and the Indian laughingly galloped away.

While the Wild West procession was passing along Bellevue Avenue this morning, Capt. Woodbury Kane, formerly of the Rough Riders, was seen in his carriage by the detachment of the Rough Riders now with the show, and upon recognizing him the detachment gave three hearty cheers for their former Captain.

During the afternoon several of the Rough Riders visited the grave of Lieut. William Tiffany at the Island Cemetery.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Keating—Murphy.

Miss Mary Loretta Murphy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Murphy, of 24 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, was married yesterday in All Saints' Church, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, to Stephen Henry Keating, a son of James P. Keating, Commissioner of Highways. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Richard Keefe of Tompkins Cove, N. Y., a cousin of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Father Power, rector of All Saints' Church, and the Rev. J. Crowley. The bride, who wore a gown of white satin, with a court train, trimmed with duchesse lace, was attended by her sister, Miss Kathryn Keating, the maid of honor, and by Miss Mary Early and Miss Therese Hanlon, as bridesmaids. John David Creamer was best man, and the ushers were Dr. John J. Keating, a brother of the groom; Andrew Ernest Foye, George Alcott, and John J. Murphy, a brother of the bride. A reception followed at the residence of the bride's parents. The couple will make a three months' trip through the West.

Heinroth—Jackson.

Charles Heinroth, son of Theodore Heinroth, and Miss Blanche Regina Jackson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert H. Jackson, were married last evening at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street. The Rev. Percy S. Grant, assisted by the Rev. Lester Bradner, Jr., performed the ceremony, which was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents, 20 Charles Street. The bride was attired in white satin and wore a tulle veil fastened with a diamond pin. Her flowers were white sweetpeas. Miss Edna J. Peard and Miss M. Pauline Mazzur were bridesmaids. Their gowns were of pink silk trimmed in ribbon and fancy chiffon. Two pink roses were the coiffure ornaments of each, and they carried bouquets of the same flowers. George E. Castello was best man, and the ushers were William H. Jackson, brother of the bride; Edward Quist, Thomas A. Keating, and Dr. George F. M. Lamont.

Esselstyn—McDermott.

The marriage of Miss Jeannie McDermott of Richmond, S. I., and Willard Esselstyn of New Dorp, took place yesterday at noon in St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Richmond, the Rev. Thomas S. Yocum, D. D., rector of the church, officiating. The bride wore white crêpe de chine, with tulle veil, and carried a bouquet of Bridal roses. The bridesmaids were Miss Juliet and Miss Katherine Seaman. They were attired in gowns of white organdie over pink, with large white hats, and carried pink parasols. The maid of honor was Miss Foote of Manhattan, who wore white organdie over pink silk. The best man was Benjamin Wilton of New Brighton. The bride was given away by Miss Emily Benham, a sister of the late Rear Admiral Benham, with whom she lived. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of Miss Benham on the Freshkull Road, Richmond, and late in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Esselstyn left on their wedding tour.

Newcombe—Champlin.

The marriage of Andrew Bache Newcombe and Miss Marion Howard Champlin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stewart Champlin of 69 West Ninety-third Street, took place yesterday noon in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in West Forty-sixth Street. The Rev. Dr. Christian performed the ceremony. The bride's gown was of white taffeta, draped with mousseline de sole. Instead of a veil she wore a white tulle hat ornamented with tips. Her flowers were white sweet peas. Miss Eleanor Arninger of Baltimore, who was the bride's maid of honor, was in white Swiss, trimmed with ribbon and lace. Her rough straw hat was ornamented in front with a bunch of white lilacs, and about the brim with a ruffle of lace. She carried a bouquet of white sweet peas. Charles M. Newcombe was his brother's best man. The ushers were Edgar A. Slote, Louis B. Ostrander, Clarence Berry, and J. B. Smull.

Rosenzweig—Silberstein.

Miss Mariamne Silberstein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Silberstein of 442 Lenox Avenue, was married last evening at Carnegie Hall to Joseph Rosenzweig. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Stephen S. Wise, D. D., assisted by the Rev. M. Malsner, in the presence of about 500 guests. The bride, who wore a gown of white satin and duchesse lace, with a tulle veil, was attended by two of her classmates, Miss Florence Smith and Miss Edna Emanuel, who wore gowns of pink satin and carried shower bouquets of Bridesmaid roses. The ushers were Solomon Silberstein and Abraham Silberstein, brothers of the bride, and Alfred Rosenzweig and Max Rosenzweig, brothers of the bridegroom. Supper and a reception followed. The couple will make an extended trip through the West.

Holland—Gaines.

Dr. John Arnold Holland of Cold Spring, N. Y., and Miss Cecilia Gaines, President of the Odd Volumes Club and ex-President of the Woman's Club of Jersey City, and also of the New Jersey State Federation, were married yesterday at the home of the bride's mother, 208 Summit Avenue, Jersey City. The Rev. Edward L. Stoddard, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Dr. Gerdsen of New York officiated. The bride was attired in white silk, trimmed with silver applique and duchesse lace. She carried Bridal roses. Miss Nellie Holland was maid of honor and Miss Helen Hunter flower girl. Only the immediate relatives were present. A wedding breakfast followed, after which the couple left on an extended wedding tour. They will make their home at Cold Spring.

Agnew—Proctor.

Robert N. Agnew of Toronto, Canada, and Miss Maude M. Proctor, doughter of Mrs. William Henry Proctor, were married yesterday afternoon in Calvary Church. The Rev. J. Lewis Parkes performed the ceremony. The bride, who wore white satin, with tulle veil, and carried white roses, was given away by her uncle, Charles A. Kennedy of Boston. Mrs. Howard Amory, her sister's matron of honor, was costumed in gray embroidered faille. Her hat to match was ornamented with white roses. Pink roses formed her bouquet. Albert Steinbach of Baltimore was best man. The ushers were Howard Amory and Mr. Woodruff. Mr. and Mrs. Agnew will spend their honeymoon traveling in Canada.

Hagar—Breck.

The wedding of Marshall Spring Hagar and Miss Juliet Breck, daughter of the late Charles J. Breck, took place yesterday at noon in the chantry of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, the Rev. Dr. Lubeck officiating. A wedding breakfast limited to the immediate families of the couple followed at the home of the bride's mother, at 104 West Eighty-fifth Street. The bride was gowned in gray grenadine over white silk. She wore a hat formed of white roses and carried similar flowers, mingled with valley lilies. She was given away by her mother. Augustus H. Skeilin was best man, and the bride's brother, Charles J. Breck, was the usher.

Holbrook—Meding.

Miss Grace Augusta Meding, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Meding of 132 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, was married yesterday afternoon at the home of her parents to I. Standish Holbrook. The Rev. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, performed the ceremony. The bride's attendant was her sister, Miss Alice Foster Meding. Miss Edith Sommers was flower girl, and Stewart Murray Meding, brother of the bride, best man. The ushers were Morris Altman, Gustave Holbrook, brother of the bridegroom; Dr. C. B. Meding, and George Brown.

McGuire—Keller.

Miss Emma Keller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Keller of 342 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, was married last evening at the home of her parents to Dr. Augustin C. McGuire, son of the late Judge McGuire of this city. The Rev. Father Taylor performed the ceremony. Miss Estelle Keller was the maid of honor. Daniel McGuire was best man, and the ushers were Joseph H. McGuire, Frank J. Keller, Dr. F. T. Robeson, George Smith, A. Fogarty, and R. E. Keller. A reception followed the ceremony.

Pettit—Illig.

The marriage of Miss Ida Veronica Illig, daughter of Mrs. Marie A. Illig of 442 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, and George Saddington Pettit, also of that borough, took place last evening at the home of the bride. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Robert J. Kent, pastor of the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Edwin P. Collins. Mr. and Mrs. Pettit will live on the Shore Road, Bay Ridge.

Dunkly—Ackerman.

Miss Clara Estelle Ackerman, daughter of Mrs. Clara Estelle Ackerman, of 50 Downing Street, Brooklyn, and Arthur P. Dunkly, also of that borough, were married yesterday at 5 o'clock at the home of the bride. Miss Edith May Ackerman, sister of the bride, was her attendant. Dr. William H. Campbell acted as best man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Nies.

Phillips—Miller.

ANNANDALE, N. J., June 21.—The wedding of Miss Harriet Simkins Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Holiday Miller of this place, and Thomas J. Phillips took place at the home of the bride's parents this afternoon. The Rev. Henry Bacon Allen, minister of the Reformed Church of this town performed the ceremony. The bride was attired in white silk and carried a bunch of white roses. The couple entered the parlor together, accompanied by a little flower girl, Marion Ferris Allen, daughter of the officiating clergyman. The wedding march, Lohengrin's Bridal Chorus, was beautifully rendered by Miss Marion S. Fritts, who played the piano; Miss Mabel Hulsizer and Miss May Frace of Clinton, who played the violin. The house was decorated with palms, potted and cut flowers. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips will live at High Bridge, N. J., where Mr. Phillips is connected with the Taylor Iron and Steel Works.

Ward—Flannagan.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 21.—Miss May Flannagan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Flannagan of West Fifth Street, was married this evening in St. Mary's Church, to Charles Joseph Ward of Clinton Avenue, by the Rev. Father Smyth. The bridesmaids were Miss Elizabeth Flannagan, sister of the bride, and Miss Annie Lenahan of New York. The maid of honor was Miss Loretto Flannagan, sister of the bride. The best man was Thomas Rielly of Brooklyn. The ushers were Joseph W. Winters, Charles J. Smith, Frank M. Bush, Herbert Parks, George Allen of Brooklyn, and George Tobin of Plainfield. The couple will live on Clinton Avenue, this city.

Hunt—Butler.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., June 21.—Lieut. Irvin Leland Hunt, Nineteenth United States Infantry, and Miss Annie C. Butler were married at noon to-day at the home of the bride's parents, in Highland Falls, by Archdeacon T. Thomas of the Holy Innocents' Church. Only the immediate friends of the family were present. The groom's regiment has been ordered to Manila, and he expects to start for San Francisco in a short time. The Lieutenant and his bride left on an afternoon train for Boston.

Hyde—Davis.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 21.—The marriage of Miss Ruby Trask Davis and Thomas Wason Hyde, son of H. S. Hyde, was solemnized at St. Paul's Universalist Church at high noon to-day. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Flint M. Bissell. A wedding breakfast followed at the bride's home, 61 Avon Place. Both the bride and groom are popular young people and are well connected socially.

AT TERRACE GARDEN.

Good Music and an Attractive Scene Draw Many People.

A bower of tender green, where globes of light of many colors shine like luminous fruit amid the foliage, is one of the "Summer-night" attractions at the Terrace Garden, Lexington Opera House, of which Michael Heumann is lessee and manager. In this "soft retreat of sylvan splendor," as the posters aptly call it, an appreciative audience nightly disposes itself at little tables, discusses drinks, soft and otherwise, but cooling, and listens to a concert given by a detachment of the Twenty-second Regiment Band, under the leadership of Paul Henneberg, assistant conductor to Victor Herbert. The programme, which is changed every night, is invariably excellent. That of last night, for instance, comprised such tuneful numbers as Wagner's overture to "Rienzi," the overture to "La Gazza Ladra," (Rossini,) and selections from "Pinafore," (Sullivan.) "Robert le Diable," (Meyerbeer,) and Herbert's "The Serenade" and "The Fortune Teller."

Around the bower are balconies, also provided with little tables, for the accommodation of those unable to find places on the floor or who prefer to view the pretty scene from an elevation. To the right of the bower the visitor ascends a few steps to a spacious ballroom with well polished floor, where, between the selections of the Twenty-second Regiment Band, an orchestra discourses dance music for the benefit of the devotees of Terpsichore.

Other attractions include a restaurant, cafe, and bar. In fact, the Terrace Garden is one of the most enjoyable places in the city in which to while away a Summer evening.

ANNIE RUSSELL RETURNS HOME.

Her English Tour Cut Short by Sudden Illness.

Annie Russell, the well-known American actress, whose recent sudden illness in London caused the abrupt abandonment of her projected English starring tour in "The Mysterious Mr. Bugle," returned to this country yesterday on the White Star liner Majestic. On the same steamer was Miss Ida Conquest, who was to have taken the second most important female rôle in the play. Dates had been booked by Manager Frohman for an extended English season when Miss Russell's health broke down before the initial performance of the play could be given, and it was rumored more than once that Miss Russell would die.

The actress showed the effects of her illness yesterday, but maintained that her health was improving rapidly.

"The English papers greatly exaggerated my illness," said Miss Russell. "Some of them saying that I was suffering from brain fever and all sorts of terrible maladies. I was simply attacked with nervous prostration and am now greatly improved, and will certainly be ready to begin my season in New York in November. Of course, I am greatly disappointed in not having had the opportunity of presenting "The Mysterious Mr. Bugle" in London, but I will appear next Winter in two new plays, one of which will be presented in London. I am not at liberty to describe these plays, as Manager Frohman has not yet secured the British rights for them, but I can say that both plays have strong parts and I think are suited to my style of portrayal. I can say that one of the plays is by Sydney Grundy."

Miss Russell said that her physicians had ordered her to Switzerland, but that she had come to America instead. She said she wanted to spend a few weeks with her mother in Short Hills, N. J., and would later go to her own villa on the coast of Maine. Miss Conquest left for her home in Boston.

LOTTA CRABTREE IS SUED.

Manager Banta Asks $2,000 of the Actress on an Old Contract.

Lotta Crabtree was defendant in a suit on trial before Justice Fursman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, in which David A. Banta, a theatrical manager, seeks to recover $2,000 that he asserts is due him by reason of a breach of contract on the part of the actress. To the theatrical public the defendant is better known simply as Lotta.

Mr. Banta claims that on July 1, 1892, the defendant told him that she again desired to take a company on the road, and asked him to accept the management of the company. An alleged contract was entered into between them by which Banta was to receive $100 a week as manager. Banta says that he went ahead and arranged a route for the show and arranged other details. Subsequently, Banta claims, Lotta informed him that the proposed tour must be abandoned. Lotta claims that the proposed theatrical tour had to be abandoned on account of her illness. When she found that she could not take the company out, she says she gave Banta $300 in settlement of all claims which he might have against her. Miss Crabtree testified in her own behalf.

Charles Goldzier, counsel for the plaintiff, in addressing the jury, said he had the greatest admiration for Miss Crabtree. As proof of it he read the following lines, which he said he had composed during the lunch hour:

> Oh, Lotta Crabtree, player fair,
> With laughing eye and curling hair,
> And face ind form beyond compare,
> Around your throat gracefully bare
> Flashed row on row of diamonds rare.
> Charmed by your look's hypnotic glare,
> And that impish, ocquettish air,
> The occupant of each plush chair
> Hardly to stir or breathe did dare;
> I know it well, for I was there.

The jury was directed to return a sealed verdict which will be handed in this morning.

DIVORCE FROM BETTINA GIRARD.

Justice Nash Will Grant Harrison J. W. Williams a Decree.

Bettina Girard, who is a daughter of the late Gen. Ordway, is defendant in an action for absolute divorce brought against her by Harrison J. W. Williams, who married her in September, 1893. She was divorced some years ago from Arthur Padelford. Miss Girard for the last few years has been in a sanitarium. Testimony was given before Justice Nash, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, that Miss Girard was living under the name of Mrs. Philip Schuyler, at 242 West Thirty-ninth Street.

Justice Nash said he would grant the decree asked for

RACES AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY

The Unbeaten Sadducee Won His Sixth Race Yesterday.

MAHER PLEADS HIS INNOCENCE

Filon d'Or, Admiration, Affect, Thomas Cat, and Forget Winners in Their Races.

H. R. Knapp, Andrew Miller, and Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., stewards of the Coney Island Jockey Club meeting, acting on their own initiative, and not at the request of Maher, the deposed jockey, began an investigation as to the cause of Banastar's being practically left at the post in the race for the Suburban on Saturday last. At their request the jockey, Maher, appeared before them and gave his version of the trouble at the post and also of Banastar's similar misbehavior at the post in the Metropolitan, Toboggan, and Brooklyn Handicaps. He pleaded his innocence of any intention to be left at the post and told of his ambition and desire to win the race, and denied any wrongdoing. W. H. Clark, owner of the horse, told the committee of his suspicions about the jockey and of the reasons that led him to take the summary action he did. Matt Allen, trainer of the horse; C. J. Fitz Gerald, the starter, and Frank T. Hitchcock, the judge at the starting post, were also examined, and then the hearing was adjourned to a later date for a decision. This, it is expected, will be the turning of the whole matter over to The Jockey Club for final action. The proceedings were wholly secret, and none of the witnesses would talk about what they had to say before the inquisitors.

There seem to be trouble about making races for the high-class horses. During the Brooklyn Jockey Club meeting the fields were large. That was because the races were made for horses of the poorer class. The Coney Island Club makes its races for those of a better class, and has smaller fields in consequence. Trainers do not care to run their charges against horses they have no chance of beating, in their opinion, so they scratch their horses until there comes an easier race for them. That is why the fields have been so small in the last two racing days. Admiration's presence in the second race yesterday, as in a race on Monday, scared away most of the competitors. Yesterday, as on Monday, she had merely an exercise gallop to defeat the field that appeared against her. She won without an effort from Kirkwood yesterday at a mile, and Pirate M. beat The Kentuckian in the race for the third money.

This Year of Admiration has led the Coney Island Club to try and arrange a special race for three-year-olds at a mile and an eighth, in which Admiration and May Hempstead must start, or no race. The conditions are that the horses shall carry ten pounds below the scale each to contribute $500 to a sweepstake to which the club will add $2,500, the winner to take all. It is understood that the owners of both the fillies are willing to arrange such a race, and an effort will be made to get some of the colts to run, though the committee of the club would probably not weep if only the two named should enter. The race is to be run Saturday, July 1 in case it is arranged for.

Filon d'Or won the opening dash very cleverly from Affect, with Momentum, the favorite, third to finish. It was a lively betting event, with practically no favorite, even though Momentum was held at the shortest price in most of the books. Primate made most of the running, but Filon d'Or caught him at the last sixteenth pole and won rather handily.

Affect won the Rosebud Stakes for two-year-olds at five furlongs after she had bolted at "the elbow" in the Futurity track, at which point she had a big lead over the field. She had so much more speed than anything else in the field that she was able to make up the lost ground and win from Belle of Orleans, who ran straight, and was the only one near the winner at the finish. Prejudice, who snatched the third money from Filuron by a head, was five lengths behind the leading pair.

Jeannot tried to make a runaway race of the handicap at a mile and an eighth, which followed, but he quit to nothing in the stretch, and Thomas Cat, the favorite, won handily from Scathconan, who held on long enough to beat Jeannot for second honors.

In the Bay Hurdle race, which followed, Forget had the foot of the quartet at the weights. Though she apparently wanted to stop at the end of a mile and a half, Cochran managed to keep her going long enough to beat Premier for the money. Forget swerved badly in several of her jumps, and very narrowly escaped fouling her competitors.

The last race was a dash over the Futurity course for two-year-olds in which the vaunted California colt, Yellow Tail, made his first appearance in the East. He was not up to a hard race, however, and Sadducee, the favorite, won it, although he got away from his rider and swerved all over the stretch at the finish. McCue not being able to keep the big horse straight. Golden got the second money, and his jockey claimed after the race that he had been interfered with by his running by the swerving of Sadducee. The claim was not allowed, and the horses were placed as they finished. Yellow Tail could not get into the money, finishing a poor fourth, but this could hardly have been a true race for him. The race was the sixth consecutive victory for Sadducee, who has yet to be beaten.

Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Welter handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse, $750, added to a subscription of $5 each, only $5 if declared, of which $125 to the second and $75 to third. Six furlongs on the track. Time—1:14 4-5.

1—Filon d'Or, J. Hyland's ch. g., 3 years, by Rayon d'Or—Ages, 123 pounds, 3 to 1 and even ..... (Doggett)
2—Primate, W. H. Clark's ch. h., 4, 130, 3 to 1 and even ..... (Sims)
3—Momentum, Coughacres Stable's b. h., 4, 115, 12 to 5 ..... (McCue)

St. Clair, 3, 112, 3 to 1, (Turner,) and Havelack, 8, 112, 15 to 1, (Scherrer,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive; by two lengths; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. One mile. Time—1:41.

1—Admiration, Sydney Paget's br. f., by Kingston-Hypocrite, 111 pounds, 1 to 3 and out ..... (Sims)
2—Kirkwood, M. L. Hayman's ch. c., 116, 8 to 1 and even ..... (McCue)
3—Pirate M., H. Warnke's ch. c., 116, 20 to 1 ..... (Odom)

The Kentuckian, 111, 6 to 1, (H. Martin,) and Dan Cupid, 111, 200 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

Won very easily by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Rosebuds, a selling stake, for fillies two years old. Purse, $800, added to a subscription of $30 each for starters, $10 forfeit, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Time—1:01.

1—Affect, John Daly's br. f., by His Highness-Easite, $2,000, 90 pounds, even and 2 to 5 ..... (McCue)
2—Belle of Orleans, J. J. McCafferty's b. f., by Longstreet-West Anna, 89, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2 ..... (Mitchell)
3—Prejudice, J. W. Colt's br. f., by Loyalist-Pride, 94, 7 to 1 ..... (Odom)

Fleuron, 94, 4 to 1, (O'Connor;) Brusquerie, 94, 8 to 1, (Wilson;) Marie Orendorf, 84, 40 to 1, (Thompson;) Belle of Lexington, 84, 100 to 1, (J. Callahan,) and Jhansi McKenna, 97, 50 to 1, (R. Lewis,) also ran and finished as named.

Won ridden out by three parts of a length; five lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $10 each, only $5 if declared, of which $200 to the second and $100 to third. One mile and a furlong. Time—1:54 3-5.

1—Thomas Cat, W. C. Eustis's b. h., 5 years, by Masetto-The Cat, 112 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2 ..... (O'Leary)
2—Strathconan, L. Elmore's ch. c., 3, 102, 13 to 5 and 4 to 5 ..... (McCue)
3—Jeannot, W. H. Clark's ch. h., 4, 107, 11 to 5 ..... (Odom)

Double Dummy, 5, 98, 20 to 1, (Mitchell,) and Connoisseur, aged, 111, 20 to 1, (R. Williams,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; two lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—The Bay Hurdle Race, a handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse, $1,000, added to a subscription of $50 each for starters, of $5 if declared, of which $250 to the second and $100 to the third. Two miles over eight hurdles on turf. Time—3:51 2-5.

1—Forget, F. R. and T. Hitchcock's ch. m., 6 years, by Eadie-Forever, 138 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5 ..... (Cochrane)
2—Premier, J. McLaughlin's ch. h., by Sir Modred-Premium, 6, 152, 11 to 5 and 7 to 10 ..... (Owens)
3—Ben Eder, J. W. Colt's b. g., by Fonso-Workmate, 6, 152, 6 to 1 ..... (Finnigan)
4—Arquebus, T. J. Healey's b. g., by Maxim-Suscot, 145, 7 to 2 ..... (Hogan)

Won in a drive; by two lengths; six lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Purse $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to third. The Futurity course. Time—1:11.

1—Sadducee, Keswick Stable's ch. g., by Bathampton-Sadie, 114 pounds, 7 to 10 and out ..... (McCue)
2—Gulden, J. E. Madden's ch. c., 117, 5 to 1 and 6 to 5 ..... (Sims)
3—Mark, Cheek, H. F. Sims's blk. c., 117, 7 to 1. (H. Martin)

Yellow Tail, 112, 5 to 1, (Bullman;) All Gold, 112, 100 to 1, (Doggett,) and Miss Dede, 109, 25 to 1, (Odom,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length; a similar distance between second and third.

PONDS EXTRACT
CURES INFLAMMATIONS AND HEMORRHAGES

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $400; selling. Five and a half furlongs on main track.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Ordeal	112	Uam Var 106
Chopin	111	Veracious 106
Ben Lodi	111	Florence Clark 106
Ed Tipton	111	Lady Exile 106
Meehanus	111	Camotop 106
Ineennamara	110	Tyran 103
Exit	106	Tourraine 103
May Landis	106	Haytime 103
Lepida	106	Disturber 102

Also eligible to start if any of the others are scratched:

College Boy	111	Prince of Wales	106
Havelock	111	Connover	103
Chappaqua	111	Pease	101
Ellerdale	111		

SECOND RACE.—The Zephyr Stakes, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances. Futurity course.

Flaunt	114	Primrose Day	109
Gonfalon	108	Red Path	106
Pasig	109	Killashandra	102

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter.

Bannockburn	126	Howland	109
Central Trust	115	Thomas Cat	107
Merry Prince	112	Jefferson	106
Tragedian	111	George Boyd	106
Intrusive	110		

FOURTH RACE.—The Swift Stakes, for three-year-olds; penalties and allowances. Seven furlongs.

Dr. Eichberg	121	Lackland	111
Kinley Mack	116	Manlius	111
Fly By Night	116	Estaca	102
Cormorant	116	Millstream	98
Little Saint	116		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

Home Crest	112	Goldane	102
Vohicer	108	Prestige	102
Big Gun	108	Pillager	102
Innovator	107	Mollie Newman	100
Alex	108	Gold Lack	100
Creeper	104	Be Be S	99
Fluke	103	Tildy Ann	99
Mynheer	102	Her Ladyship	99

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; weights twenty-eight pounds above the scale; penalties and allowances. One mile on turf.

Swiftmas	154	Lansdale	118
Buela	131	Cleophus	116
Imperator	121	Rhinelander	114
Merlin	119	Clonsilla	114
Dr. Sharp	119	Maid of Harlem	109
Mazarine	118	Bon Ino	106

Racing at Latonia.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—Racing results at Latonia:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. John Boone, 114 pounds, (E. Ross,) 4 to 1, won; Kalmia, 114, (Landry,) 60 to 1, second; Madietta, 112, (W. Jones,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:16½. Three Bars, Lord Frazer, Corialis, Jim Flood, Chicopee, Van Brunt, and Heman also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Kilmarnock, 113 pounds, (J. Hill,) 6 to 5, won; Lew Kraft, 113, (Overton,) 10 to 1, second; John Yerkes, 113, (Britton,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:03¾. Highland, King Dellis, and Mittenthal also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; selling. Headley, 86 pounds, (C. Murphy,) 40 to 1, won; Synia, 81, (Talley,) 20 to 1, second; Provolo, 101, (L. Rose,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:43. Abusive, Emma Smith, Vanessa, Lost Time, Douster Swivel, Dior, Belzara, Star Dust, and Pop Dixon also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a half; selling. Prosecutor, 108 pounds, (H. Wilson,) 6 to 5, won; True Light, 106, (Peterman,) 4 to 1, second; Countess Irma, 110, (J. Hill,) 7 to 1, third. Time—2:37½. Ray H., Fresco, Babe Fields, Barton, Almanfe, Jacques, and Zufallig also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Aurea, 112 pounds, (J. Hill,) 7 to 2, won; Cassadean, 100, (Landry,) 8 to 1, second; Foneda, 102½, (E. Ross,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:03¾. Larkspur, Little Veronica, Troubaline, Cheat, El Trovia, J. Lucille, Sinnemahone, Etta, and Linoto also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile; selling. Allie Bell, 103 pounds, (J. Hill,) 4 to 5, won; Full Dress, 80, (Talley,) 10 to 1, second; Aureole, 95, (H. Wilson,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:42¼. Cringe, Mizzoura, Louisville Belle, Hand D., and Good Morning also ran.

SLOAN WINS TWO RACES.

The Jockey Rides Two of Lord Beresford's Horses Successfully.

LONDON, June 21.—At the second day of the Gatwick Summer Meeting to-day Lord William Beresford's Blacksmith, ridden by "Tod" Sloan, won the Crabbet Plate.

The Diamond Plate was won by Lord William Beresford's three-year-old Jolly Tar, with Sloan "up." Four horses ran, one mile and three furlongs.

LENOX TENNIS CLUB TOURNEY.

Wright of Harvard Beats Grant of Columbia—Coming Contests.

The biggest crowd of the week favored the Lenox Tennis Club's tournament yesterday afternoon, which was continued on the club grounds, at One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Manhattan Avenue. The feature of the day was the meeting between Wright and Grant, from Harvard and Columbia, respectively. These two young experts are expected to meet next August at Newport. Wright was much steadier, but lacked Grant's speed. In the end the steadiness paid best, and the Harvard representative won by 8—6, 6—3.

Wright will meet Paret in the semi-final round this afternoon, while Davidson will play Allen, the Yale champion. The remaining semi-final in the scratch doubles will also be played this afternoon, Paret and Davidson playing Wright and Grant. The handicap events will also be continued.

Yesterday's scores follow:

Scratch Singles.—Second round—J. A. Allen beat O. M. Bostwick, 7—5, 6—2; J. C. Davidson beat G. L. Wyeth, 6—2, 6—3; B. C. Wright beat W. C. Grant, 8—6, 6—3.

Scratch Doubles.—First round—H. H. Hackett and J. A. Allen beat L. J. Grant and C. W. Inslee, 6—2, 6—1; J. P. Paret and J. C. Davidson beat H. A. Plummer and F. V. Walsh, 6—1, 6—3.

Semi-final round—H. H. Hackett and J. A. Allen beat E. P. Fischer and H. E. Avery, 6—2, 6—3.

Handicap Singles.—Preliminary round—Morris Clark (owe one-quarter of fifteen) beat H. E. Avery, (scratch,) 7—5, 6—4.

First round—F. B. Alexander (owe half fifteen) beat E. J. Martin, (half fifteen,) 6—1, 3—6, 7—5; J. P. Paret (owe half thirty) beat F. L. O. Wadsworth, (scratch,) 7—5, 2—6, 6—4; C. M. Bostwick (owe half fifteen) beat J. Kearney, Jr., (scratch,) 0—6, 6—3, 6—4.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Lasker Has Now Won Thirteen Games—Janowski Holds the Next Place.

LONDON, June 21.—The seventeenth round of the International Chess Masters' Tournament was begun at St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster, at noon to-day, when the pairing was adopted from the third round of the Berger system, and was as follows:

Showalter vs. Pillsbury, Schlechter vs. Maroczy, Bird vs. Steinitz, Tschigorin vs. Lasker, Mason vs. Blackburne, Lee vs. Janowski; Cohn and Tinsley, had byes.

When an adjournment was taken at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon Showalter and Pillsbury, Schlechter and Maroczy, and Lee and Janowski had adjourned their games in even positions, Steinitz had beaten Bird, and Lasker and Blackburne had the better games against Tschigorin and Mason, respectively.

In the evening Janowski beat Lee, Schlechter and Maroczy drew, as did Showalter and Pillsbury. Tschigorin suffered defeat at the hands of Lasker, and Blackburne allowed Mason to escape with a draw, although he had much the better game at the adjournment.

Following is the standing of all the players to date:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Bird	4½	11½	Mason	5½	9½
Blackburne	9	7	Pillsbury	11	5
Cohn	8	7	Schlechter	10	6
Janowski	11½	4½	Showalter	8	8
Lasker	13	3	Steinitz	7½	8½
Lee	4	12	Tinsley	3	11
Maroczy	11	5	Tschigorin	9	7

Mississippi River Commission.

The annual meeting of the Mississippi River Commission was adjourned yesterday. The session, which was held in the Army Building, was executive. Ex-Mayor Hadden of Memphis and Judge Cordell of Louisiana appeared before the Commissioners and made several suggestions regarding work to be done on the river levees. The board could not consider them because it has not the power to make any appropriations, except by consent of Congress. After the meeting Col. George L. Gillespie, Chairman, said that the commission had finished its report, which will be forwarded at once to the Secretary of War. The amounts asked for for improvements and maintaining the work along the river from Cairo, Ill., to the Gulf, did not vary much from the appropriations made by Congress. Col. Gillespie refuses to say what amounts were asked.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Win Another Game in Pittsburg by Good Batting.

CARRICK WAS IN GOOD FORM

The Team Fielded Without an Error—Brooklyns Downed the Clevelands by a Timely Batting Rally.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	43	12	.782
Boston	35	19	.648
Philadelphia	32	21	.604
Chicago	33	22	.600
St. Louis	33	22	.600
Baltimore	32	23	.593
Cincinnati	25	28	.472
Pittsburg	23	29	.443
New York	24	31	.436
Washington	18	38	.321
Louisville	17	38	.309
Cleveland	9	42	.176

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 5; Pittsburg, 2.
Brooklyn, 10; Cleveland, 6.
Philadelphia, 7; Cincinnati, 6.
Louisville, 8; Baltimore, 4.
Chicago, 6; Boston, 5.
St. Louis, 9; Washington, 3.

Games To-day.

New York in Pittsburg.
Brooklyn in Cleveland.
Boston in Chicago.
Philadelphia in Cincinnati.

PITTSBURG, June 21.—Rosebrough, a new man in the League, pitched three innings against the New Yorks to-day, and they made nine hits and scored five runs, more than enough to win. Carrick was well supported and kept the home team five hits scattered. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Donovan, rf	0	0	0	0	1
McCart'y, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Willis's, 3b	1	2	2	2	0
McCree'y, c	0	0	3	0	1
Clark, 1b	0	1	11	2	0
Ely, ss	0	1	0	4	0
J.O'Br'n, 2b	0	0	4	5	0
Bower'an, c	1	1	6	3	1
Rosebro'h, p	0	0	0	0	0
Hoffer, p	0	0	1	1	0
Total	2	5	27	18	3

NEW YORK.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf	1	2	0	0	0
Tiernan, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Doyle, 1b	1	1	12	1	0
Davis, ss	1	1	1	5	0
Gleason, 2b	1	2	2	3	0
T.O'Br'n, lf	0	1	4	0	0
Wilson, 3b	0	2	1	2	0
Warner, c	0	0	4	0	0
Carrick, p	0	0	0	4	0
Total	5	10	27	15	0

Pittsburg	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2
New York	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5

Two-base hits—Doyle, Wilson. Three-base hits—Williams, (2,) Bowerman. Sacrifice hit—Ely. Stolen bases—J. O'Brien, Wilson. First base on balls—Off Rosebrough, 1; off Hoffer, 4. Hit by pitched ball—By Hoffer, 1; by Carrick, 2. Struck out—By Rosebrough, 2; by Hoffer, 2; by Carrick, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

BROOKLYNS CONTINUE TO WIN.

The Team Won in Cleveland by Good Batting in the Eighth.

CLEVELAND, June 21.—The Brooklyns pulled out a victory to-day by a batting rally in the eighth inning. The Clevelands outplayed the visitors in fielding. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Dowd, cf	0	0	5	0	0
Harley, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Quinn, 2b	1	3	1	2	0
Sullivan, 3b	0	0	2	0	0
McAl'ter, rf	1	0	1	0	0
Tucker, 1b	0	1	12	1	0
Lockh'd, ss	1	1	3	6	0
Sche'gost, c	2	4	0	1	1
Hughey, p	1	4	1	3	1
Total	6	14	27	13	2

BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Casey, 3b	1	3	0	3	2
Keeler, rf	2	2	2	0	0
Kelley, lf	2	2	3	0	0
Dahlen, ss	1	2	4	1	1
Jones, cf	1	1	0	0	0
McGann, 1b	1	2	11	1	0
Daly, 2b	0	1	1	6	0
Grim, c	1	2	5	1	0
Kennedy, p	1	2	1	1	0
Total	10	17	27	13	4

Cleveland	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	—6
Brooklyn	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	6	0	—10

Left on bases—Cleveland, 13; Brooklyn, 7. First base on balls—Off Hughey, 1; off Kennedy, 2. Three-base hit—Casey. Two-base hit—Schecongost. Sacrifice hit—Daly. Struck out—By Kennedy, 3. Double plays—Tucker and Quinn; Lockhead and Tucker. Stolen bases—Harley, Quinn, Sullivan, Lockhead. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr.

Philadelphia, 7; Cincinnati, 6.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—The Philadelphias found Hawley's pitching rather easy to-day. The home team could only bunch its hits in two innings. Score:

Cincinnati	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	—6	
Philadelphia	2	0	2	1	0	0	4	0	1	—7

Base hits—Cincinnati, 7; Philadelphia, 16. Errors—Philadelphia, 4. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hawley and Wood; Philadelphia, Frazer and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Burns and Smith.

Chicago, 6; Boston, 5.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The Bostons played anything but championship ball to-day, and were defeated in a dull and featureless game. Score:

Chicago	2	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	—6	
Boston	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	—5

Base hits—Chicago, 8; Boston, 8. Errors—Chicago, 2; Boston, 5. Batteries—Chicago, Taylor and Nichols; Boston, Killen and Bergen. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Manassau.

Louisville, 8; Baltimore, 4.

LOUISVILLE, June 21.—The Baltimores found Philippi's pitching a puzzle to-day. Score:

Louisville	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	3	—8	
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	—4

Base hits—Louisville, 11; Baltimore, 6. Errors—Louisville, 6; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Louisville, Phillippi and Powers; Baltimore, Hill and Robinson and McKenna and Crisham. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Warner.

St. Louis, 9; Washington, 3.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—The home team defeated the Washingtons in a one-sided battle to-day. Wallace, for Cleveland, played a brilliant game at short. Score:

St. Louis	0	0	1	4	1	2	0	1	—9	
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—St. Louis, 16; Washington, 10. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Washington, 7. Batteries—St. Louis, Cuppy and O'Connor; Washington, McFarlan, McGuire, and Butler. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Herald Men Win from The Tribune.

The Herald nine scored a victory over The Tribune team in a game played in the Morning Newspaper Baseball League series at Prospect Park yesterday. The score:

Herald	6	3	0	1	0	1	5	—16		
Tribune	0	0	2	0	2	2	3	—9		

Other Games.

At Richmond, Va.—Richmond, 1; Paterson, 0.
At Hartford—Rochester, 8; Hartford, 4.
At Springfield—Syracuse, 16; Springfield, 10.
At Providence—Toronto, 8; Providence, 4.
At Worcester—Montreal, 4; Worcester, 2.

Athletes to be Chosen by Competition.

It has been decided by the committee in charge of the Harvard-Yale team to select by competition the men who will compete in the broad and high jumps with the Oxford-Cambridge athletes. With that object in view, Chairman E. J. Wendell yesterday made arrangements with the Knickerbocker Athletic Club whereby two scratch events have been added to the Fourth of July programme of sports at Knickerbocker Field, Bergen Point, N. J. There will be a scratch high jump and a scratch broad jump, open only to the contestants selected from Harvard and Yale by the joint committee.

Lakewood Club Wins Polo Game.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—In the polo tournament at Bala, near this city, the Lakewood Country Club team to-day defeated the Philadelphia Country Club's second team by 10¾ to 6¾ goals. Following are the teams: Lakewood—John Dallett, Robert Collier, H. L. Herbert, and George J. Gould. Philadelphia—W. E. Carter, C. B. Zellen, L. C. Altemus, and R. E. Strawbridge.

Summer Fair at Mineola.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 21.—The Summer fair of the Queens County Agricultural Society began this morning and will continue until to-morrow evening. The exhibit of flowers is fine, but that of fruits is poor. To-morrow will be bicycle day, when the Long Island Bicycle Handicap will be run.

Murphy Does a Fast Mile.

BABYLON, L. I., June 21.—Charles Murphy, who on Friday will try to ride a mile in a minute, paced by a locomotive, made a trial of the board track near Maywood, this afternoon. He was paced by an engine and car. The mile was done in 1:05. Those who witnessed the trial predict a mile in fifty seconds will be done on Friday.

English Lawn Tennis Championship.

LONDON, June 21.—In the fourth round of the lawn tennis championship games at Wimbledon to-day, P. L. Ayer beat Clarence Hobart, three sets to love. In the doubles Mobart and Hanisbot defeated Mackay and M. F. Day, three sets to love.

JILTED ON HIS WEDDING DAY.

Mr. Boeck's Fiancee, Miss Edwardes, Is a Bride Nevertheless—Married W. W. Sloan of Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 21.—Miss Rose Lincoln Edwardes was to be married last evening to George Henry Boeck, but, to the intense surprise of the relatives and friends of the parties, a notice was found on the door of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Cambridgeport, which read, "No wedding to-night," and it was afterward learned that Miss Edwardes had been married early in the afternoon to William Wilson Sloan, Jr., of Buffalo. Miss Edwardes is a daughter of the late Dr. C. L. Edwardes of this place, while Mr. Boeck is the son of Adam Boeck of 3,706 Delmar Avenue, Chicago.

When the numerous guests began arriving at the church they found the notice described, and the speculation and gossip which resulted was increased when it was ascertained that two marriage licenses bearing the name of Miss Edwardes had been issued by the City Clerk in the course of the day, one containing the name of Mr. Sloan and the other, issued later, that of Mr. Boeck.

To-day it was learned that Miss Edwardes had been married at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon to Mr. Sloan at Lynn, Mass., by the Rev. Arthur J. Coville, pastor of the North Congregational Church of that place. The news seemed so strange at first that it was hardly credited, but later it was confirmed by Edward Euston, a Harvard student and friend of Mr. Sloan, who witnessed the ceremony. Mr. Euston said he advised his friend against the step, but, as Mr. Sloan would not alter his decision, he saw him through. Mr. Euston said he could not tell whether or not the couple left Lynn after the wedding, but uncertainty on this point was afterward cleared up by the intelligence that they went to the Hotel Seymour at Lynn.

The name Sloan does not appear on the hotel register, but to-day an employe of the City Clerk's office identified a man and woman at the hotel as those who went to the office to be married yesterday. The man gave the name Sloan. The employe sent him to the Rev. Mr. Coville, because he said he could not wait fifteen minutes for the City Clerk to return from dinner.

The man is known at the hotel as Mr. Wilson. When accused of being Mr. Sloan today, he said that, while he knew Sloan, he was not the man, although he admitted he was married yesterday himself. He says that he is a Harvard man, class of 1901. Sloan is a 1902 man. The couple asked the hotel clerk this morning to send to their room all papers containing accounts of a wedding here yesterday.

HAD A "REPORTER'S BADGE."

Samuel Simon Arrested, but Not Held, on the Charge of Larceny.

Samuel Simon, a servant lately in the employ of John Arthur Joseph of 133 West Eightieth Street, was arrested yesterday morning and arraigned before Magistrate Crane in Centre Street Court on the charge of larceny preferred by Mr. Joseph, who accused him of stealing two diamond studs valued at $150 and other articles. Upon the prisoner were found two empty pocketbooks belonging to Mr. Joseph, a small metal badge bearing the following inscription: "A. Pinover, Reporter New York Times, No. 1,804," and a number of cards with the name "A. Pinover, Reporter N. Y. Times; residence 144 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, New York."

Simon denied that he had taken the jewelry, and said the pocketbooks had been given to him by two of the women servants.

Magistrate Crane refused to hold the prisoner on the ground that the evidence was insufficient, and discharged him. Mr. Joseph, who said that he was morally certain the youth had robbed him, announced that he would appeal to the Grand Jury.

There is not, nor has there ever been, such a person as "A. Pinover" in the employ of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and nobody of that name lives at 144 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. Simon affirmed that he found the badge and cards a few days ago at the corner of Eighty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue. They were wrapped in a piece of white paper, he says, and he put the packet in his pocket and forgot all about it.

A person answering Simon's description, however, has for some reason or other been representing himself to be a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES. On Monday last a smooth-faced youth with dark complexion, black hair and eyes and a prominent nose called upon Isaac Sternin, former leader of the Children's Jacket Makers' Union, at the headquarters of the union, 79 Essex Street, and declaring that he was a TIMES reporter, handed him a "Pinover" card and asked for news of the strike.

REMOVED TO AN ALMSHOUSE.

The Passing of M. Lynch, a One-Time Friend of Boss Tweed.

Suffering from the infirmities of old age, Michael Lynch, once "Bridge Commissioner" Lynch, and a warm friend of "Boss" Tweed in the days when Tweed rule was supreme, was taken to the almshouse on Blackwell's Island yesterday. With him went his wife, Elizabeth, his partner of many years, and for whom he showed the most touching devotion, as she was carried on a stretcher to the ambulance at Bellevue Hospital.

Michael Lynch is eighty-nine years old. His wife is ninety. For the last fifty years they have lived on Cherry Hill, and their home for the past decade has been at 11 Cherry Street. Five years ago Lynch secured a position as a bartender in an east side saloon, but his old age began to tell, and he had to give up the work. Since then his woes have multiplied and his poverty has increased.

In his time Michael Lynch was the political leader of Cherry Hill. He was a member of the Fire Department, being attached to the hose company then known as the "Big Six." Tweed was the foreman of the same company. When Tweed became the "Boss" he gave Lynch his first political position, which was that of Assistant Warden of the Blackwell's Island Almshouse, which he entered yesterday to end his days. Tweed once built a wooden bridge between Manhattan and Blackwell's Island. It was the first bridge to be erected by the municipality of New York, and although it stood but a few months, Lynch was made "Bridge Commissioner" by Tweed's favor, which name has always clung to him.

"I ought to be rich, but I am not," said Lynch yesterday. "Those old Tweed days were so easy that I thought they would always last. I made plenty of money as a politician, and if I had invested it properly I would have had a good income to-day. I've no friends, and no political friends—they never last long. Political friends are all right when you are in office, but they have no use for you after some one takes your place."

Charged with Defrauding a Teacher.

Benjamin J. Johnson, who said he was sixty-seven years old and lived at Second Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, Manhattan, was arraigned in the Ewen Street Police Court, Williamsburg, yesterday, charged with defrauding Miss Daisy Bradshaw, a public school teacher, living at 498½ Gates Avenue, out of $1.50. The prisoner was arrested Tuesday afternoon on Miss Bradshaw's complaint. On June 8, it is alleged, he called at Public School No. 53, and by representing himself as an agent for a nature studio at 27 Beekman Street, induced Miss Bradshaw, who is a teacher at the school, to pay him $1.50 for a work which was to be completed in a few days. That was the last Miss Bradshaw saw of Johnson until Tuesday afternoon, when she caused his arrest. He was held for trial at Special Sessions.

Redeemed His Own Stolen Watch.

While Michael Donohue of 204 Sanford Street, Brooklyn, was asleep about a week ago he was relieved of his gold watch, and suspicion pointed to a man named Lawton, who had disappeared. The watch in the meantime had been pawned, and somebody,

A FOUR-BALL GOLF MATCH

Played at Bayside Between Amateurs and Professionals.

OPPOSING SIDES BROKE EVEN

Walter J. Travis, with David Hunter, Met James A. Tyng, with Willie Anderson.

A four-ball golf match between amateurs and professionals was played yesterday on the Oakland Club links at Bayside, L. I. It was the first contest of the kind played here this season. Walter J. Travis, the Oakland champion and winner of three open tournaments this season, with David Hunter, the Oakland professional, and James A. Tyng, the Baltusrol and Morris County champion, with Willie Anderson, the Baltusrol professional, were the competitors.

Each man played his individual game throughout the match, but the better ball of each pair counted in determining the result, and as two chances were thus given for a single stroke, low scores were naturally expected. The unusually low score, however, did not materialize. The match was a long one, 36 holes, and the steadiness of the play may be seen from the fact that the opposing sides broke even. The second half, also 36 holes, will be played at a later date on the Morris County Club links.

At the close of the morning eighteen-hole round, Travis and Hunter led by a single hole. It was a hard-fought round, with the advantage lay entirely with the professionals. Travis surprised his friends by taking the large number of 98 strokes for the round. Tyng did not give much more support to his professional, for he took 93 strokes. Hunter carried off the golf honors of the day, outplaying the crack Baltusrol team by five holes on the thirty-six-hole match. He was, however, only three strokes ahead.

Anderson did well in the afternoon round, and made a splendid finish, the even ending being entirely due to his efforts. From the eighth tee he got a grand drive, landing well on the flat hilltop beyond the first hollow. Then followed a fine brassie, clearing the road, with its troublesome stone walls and long level of flat land, the ball falling on the edge of the green, and he holed out in four.

At the start to the eighth hole, or thirty-fifth in all, the home players were 2 ahead. Anderson cut this down to 1, and the final one was left to play. He made another splendid drive, followed by a perfect brassie, and won the hole in four. Anderson was the only man of the day to make this ninth hole, 368 yards, in four.

Tyng has seldom played a poorer game than he did in the afternoon. He fell into nearly every bunker, and closed by topping his ball, and then sending it off on an angle into the apple trees. The scores of the best ball pairs follow:

Walter J. Travis and David Hunter, Oakland—

Out	4	3	4	4	6	5	4	4	6—40								
In	5	3	4	4	5	5	4	4	5—38	78							
Out	5	3	4	4	6	6	4	5	4—41								
In	5	3	4	3	5	6	6	4	5—40	81							
Total										159							
James A. Tyng and Willie Anderson, Baltusrol—																	
Out	4	3	5	3	5	5	4	4	4—42								
In	5	3	4	4	5	5	5	4	5—39	81							
Out	5	3	5	3	5	6	5	5	4—41								
In	4	6	3	5	5	5	4	4	4—40	81							
Total										162							

The individual scores, showing how each man played were:

Walter J. Travis, Oakland—

Out	5	3	5	4	6	5	4	6	6—49								
In	5	5	6	6	5	6	5	4	5—49	98							
Out	5	3	5	4	6	4	4	5	5—45								
In	5	3	4	3	6	6	4	5	5—41	86							
Total										187							
James A. Tyng, Baltusrol—																	
Out	5	3	5	5	7	*9	6	8	4—52								
In	5	3	4	3	5	5	5	5	6—41	93							
Out	5	3	7	*8	7	9	6	6	5—54								
In	7	4	6	4	7	5	5	6	*7—52	106							
Total										199							
David Hunter, Oakland—																	
Out	4	3	4	5	7	8	4	4	6—45								
In	4	3	4	4	5	5	4	5	5—39	84							
Out	5	3	4	4	6	6	4	4	5—41								
In	6	3	6	3	5	6	5	5	6—45	86							
Total										170							
Willie Anderson, Baltusrol—																	
Out	4	4	6	3	5	9	4	5	6—46								
In	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	5—43	89							
Out	6	4	5	3	5	6	6	5	4—43								
In	4	4	6	3	5	5	6	4	4—41	84							
Total										173							

*Approximated; not played out.

Travis and Tyng both made the statement that despite their past assertions they had now decided to go to Chicago next week and compete in the amateur championship tournament.

Women Play at Morris County.

Miss Little won the three points for first place yesterday in the Morris County Club contest at Morristown, N. J., for the Long Course Cup. Mrs. Dean got second honors, and Miss Alice Post and Mrs. Adams tied for the third place point. Ten women turned in scores.

LADIES' TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Championship Games Now in Progress in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—The lawn tennis tournament for the ladies' championship of the United States began to-day at Wissahickon Heights, a suburb of this city. The events to be decided are the championships in women's singles, doubles, and mixed doubles. To-day's play resulted as follows:

First Round—Miss Maud Banks, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Miss E. J. Rastall, Belmont Cricket Club, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—3; Miss C. d. Neely, Kenwood Cricket Club, Chicago, defeated Miss Ethel Steel, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—0, 6—0; Miss Georgina Jones, Pasadena, Cal., defeated Miss Rachel Harlan, Belmont Cricket Club, by default; Miss Myrtle McAteer, Pittsburg, defeated Miss D. H. Rastall, Belmont Cricket Club, 6—0, 6—4; Miss Marion Jones, Pasadena, Cal., defeated Miss R. H. Lycett, Moron Cricket Club, 6—1, 6—4; Miss Hallie Champlin, Kenwood Cricket Club, Chicago, defeated Miss Helen Huey, Belmont Cricket Club, 7—5, 6—2; Miss Edith Parker, Kenwood Cricket Club, Chicago, defeated Miss Helen Chapman, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—0, 10—8; Miss J. W. Craven, Kenwood Cricket Club, Chicago, a bye.

Second Round—Miss Maud Banks, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Myrtle McAteer, Pittsburg, 3—6, 7—5, 7—5; Miss C. B. Neely, Chicago, defeated Miss Georgina Jones, Pasadena, Cal., 6—2, 6—2; Miss Marion Jones, Pasadena, defeated Miss Hallie Champlin, Chicago, 6—1, 6—2; Miss J. W. Craven, Chicago, defeated Miss Edith Parker, Chicago, 7—5, 3—6, 6—1.

Australian Cricketers Beat Oxford.

PORTSMOUTH, England, June 21.—The Australian cricketers, who, in the match with Oxford University Past and Present, had, at the close of play yesterday, scored 373 runs for eight wickets in their first innings, declared their innings closed to-day. The Oxford men who were all out on Monday in their first innings, for 251 runs, were put out in their second innings to-day for 135 runs. The Australians then went in again, and won by ten wickets.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

A receiver has been appointed for the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association of Arkansas.

The Metropolitan Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., has been admitted to Virginia.

The Union Surety and Guarantee Company of Philadelphia has been licensed to do business in this State.

R. S. Harkness has been appointed Cincinnati agent of the Armenia Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburg.

Carey & Zimmerman of Cincinnati have been appointed agents of the Northwestern National Insurance Company.

A. L. Lyman of Springfield, Mass., has been appointed agent of the General Accident Assurance Corporation of Perth, Scotland.

R. H. Walton has been appointed Philadelphia agent of the Concordia Insurance Company and the Wisconsin Fire Insurance Company.

J. J. Kenny, Vice President of the British America and Western Assurance Companies of Toronto, returned from England on the White Star Line steamship Majestic yesterday.

The insurance loss sustained on the building and furniture and fixtures of the music hall of Koster & Bial by fire last Sunday morning has been adjusted by H. A. Landgraff & Co. at $8,000.

The Board of Directors of the Fire Underwriters' Salvage Company has voted not to purchase the Gans wrecking establishment, because the price included a consideration for good will, and especially in view of the fact that some Western underwriters are directly interested in the wrecking concern.

At the June meeting of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters yesterday, W. B. Ogden, B. G. Ackerman and F. M. Parker were appointed a committee to draw up resolutions regarding the death of Capt. George B. Rhoads, the President of the Stuyvesant Insurance Company. Charles J. Holman, Assistant Manager of the Commercial Union Assurance Company of London, was elected to membership. The Arbitration Committee was instructed to prepare a form of statement for use by members in compiling their premium income figures for the Fire Patrol and Board expense assessment, and report the same to the board at a special meeting to be held next Wednesday for that purpose. Some members have previously reported the total amount of premiums written and others their actual cash premium receipts. Several companies have made deductions for reinsurance, and many members have deducted returned premiums on policies, whether canceled during the six months during which they were issued or not.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Thursday, June 22.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

140—Rogers vs. Schooner Laura. 163—Ellison vs. Tug Mutual.

161—Newtown Creek T. Co. vs. Canalboat Flower City. 25—Parsons vs. Patterson.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

SARATOGA, June 21.—The cases argued in the Court of Appeals to-day were: 57, 44, 64, 67, and 69.

Calendar for to-morrow: 021, 52, 73, 74, 75, 78, 79, 80.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Patterson, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

84—Brown vs. Mechanics & Traders' Bk.
85—Fisher vs. Rochester Gas Light Co.
65—Pullich vs. Casey.
19—Corn vs. Bass.
62—In re Yetter.
53—Kuhn vs. Hemmann.
54—Parmenter vs. Am. Box M. Co.
86—Beyer vs. Con. Gas Co.
87—Donald vs. Gardner.
88—Campion vs. Rollwagen.
89—Prior vs. Morton Boarding Stables.
90—Gray vs. Man. Ry.
92—Farrell vs. same.
93—Washington Sav. Bk. vs. Ferguson.
94—Stokes vs. Hoffman House.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Rossie Iron W.
2—Wokal vs. Wokal.
3—Daab vs. Goldman.
4—Patterson vs. McGovern.
5—In re Mt. Morris R. Estate Association.
6—Anderson vs. Houghton.
7—Steinbach vs. Steinbach.
8—Price vs. Price.
9—Bryant vs. Allen.
10—Spicer vs. Williams.
11—Harned vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
12—Clark vs. Hall.
13—Tennen vs. Hallahan.
14—Argueso vs. Argueso.
15—Higgins vs. Brooks.
16—In re Kautsky.
17—Guaranty Trust Co. vs. Birdseye.
18—In re Hollgrewe.
19—In re Beach.
20—In re Blundell.
21—In re Bronx Realty Co.
22—In re Arkell.
23—Bucki vs. Bucki.
24—In re Dunne.
25—Shaw vs. Watkins.
26—Higgins vs. Brooks.
27—In re Fulton Av.
28—Courtney vs. Dempsey.
29—Mackintosh vs. Mackintosh.
30—In re Klein.
31—O'Brien vs. Smith.
32—Humphreys vs.
33—Nugent vs. Nugent.
34—Dickinson vs. Earle.
35—In re Hall.
36—In re Argentum Co.
37—Hiscox vs. Eno.
38—Foust vs. Empire Life Ins. Co.
39—In re Parkway.
40—Brewster vs. McLoughlin.
41—Di Rigo vs. Dunn.
42—In re Hogemeyer.
43—Curran vs. O'Brien.
44—In re Harrison.
45—Montana Ore Pur. Co. vs. Butte & B. Con. M. Co.
46—McDonald vs. Green.
47—In re Howard Lockwood Co.
48—People, &c., vs. Flanagan.
49—Longstreet vs. Eageley.
50—In re Ingersolls.
51—In re Hutchinson.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—In re E. 169th St.
2—Currier vs. Davis.
3—McDonald vs. Clausen.
4—Manhattan Ry. Co. vs. Woodhouse.
5—Jussen vs. Scannell.
6—Cammann vs. Cammann.
7—In re 175th St.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

8277—Wallace vs. Thompson.
3172—Hoey vs. Hoey.
8000—Langhaar vs. Slayback.
1822—Cohn vs. Blum.
3370—McDonald vs. Bach.
2832—Landsberg vs. Brush El. Ill. Co.
3409—Underhill vs. Kierns.
2253—Berliner vs. Piqua Club.
3363—Met. Trust Co. vs. Gillespie.
3274—Annesley vs. Leighton.
1410—Krekeler vs. Aulbach.
3251—C. Pardee Works vs. Tumfrim.
3436—Brill vs. Brill.
3453—Stuart vs. Defaria
3472—Phelps vs. Barth.
3504—Watt vs. Porter.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3568.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Werner, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy for the People.

1—Frank J. Nulty.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial. Preferred causes, Calendar clear.

10057—Bloch vs. Hillquit.
10301—Lippincott vs. Lippincott.
9303—Johnson vs. Kay.
9304—Same vs. C. F. Gessert Co.
9034—Merchants' Nat. Bank of Newark vs. Miller.
9272—Pratt-Whitney Co. vs. Am. Pneumatic Tool Co.
9645—O'Hara vs. City of N. Y.
9075—Watson vs. Moriarty.
9877—Pragener vs. Frelinghuysen.
9878—Same vs. Jameson.
10120—Reeves vs. McManus.
10271—Agawan Nat. Bk. vs. Schnitzer.
10186—Wallace vs. Anthes.
8254—French vs. Fiske.
9802—Haggerty vs. Claussen.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., and V., for trial.

4531—Gundlock, B. W., Co. vs. Fritz.
4035—Tuthill vs. Nordsick.
4834—Curran vs. Flammer.
4857—Froelich vs. Fritz.
5094—Carr vs. Butler.
3727—Posnanski vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4455—Waubser vs. R. H. Wolf Co.
3745—Cramer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3722—Schoenberger vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3751—Stevens vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1732—Murphy vs. Bloomingdale.
1733—Leincke vs. Bloomingdale.
4381—Mamaroneck Grocery Co. vs. Lima.
4387—Mamaroneck Grocery Co. vs. Lima.
4317—Jacob vs. E. V. Crandall Co.
4630—Morgan vs. Enright.
3030—Barker vs. Mayor, &c.
3931—Barker vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5085.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Mattice, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X., for trial.

2643—Fleming vs. Av. R. R. Co.
3261—Flood vs. 3d Av. Railroad Co.
2551—Quinn vs. Baird.
3865—Weinstein vs. Balheimer.
1090—Smith vs. Walker.
5073—Collins vs. Pennell
3223—Bravermann vs. 3d Av. R. R.
4131—Davis vs. Gerken.
3253—Stevens vs. Union Ry. Co.
3072—Smith vs. Lowenstein.
3262—Hannahan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3765—Marschall vs. Sanguinetti.
2361—Southwick vs. McGowan.
2008—Prince Line, Ltd., vs. Harriott.
3263—Ramunto vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
57—Wood vs. Barnes.
4384—Sommer vs. Meyer.
4391—Gilliland vs. Ward.
4394—Darragh vs. Darragh.
4530—Thorne vs. McCarthy.
8748—Timm vs. Stein.
4575—De Youngs vs. Norwich Union Fire Ins. Co.
4636—Same vs. Rhoads.
4666—Scheuber vs. Enzion.
4097—Hays vs. Miller.
4698—Mali vs. same.
4467—First Nat. Bank of Milwaukee vs. White.
4810—Gallagher vs. Henlon.
4818—Snow, Church & Co. vs. Patterson.
4862—Kuemmerle vs. Domschke.
4882—Schaefer vs. Steubing.
4896—Reitz vs. Am. Fire Ins. Co.
4994—Kayser vs. Becker.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Auguste d'Ouville, Julius Schween, Antonio E. Terry, Mary M. Madden, Lucy C. West. At 11 A. M. Adeline J. Gordon. At 2 P. M. Mary Kurtz, Devorah Ann Bailey.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Varnum, S.—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

4037—Currier vs. Carroll.
4060—Patterson vs. Burnett.
3619—Kewarsky vs. 3d Av. R. R.
4016—Spielholz vs. Met. St. Ry.
4007—N. Y. Belting & Packing Co. vs. Hilgers.
7537—Bopp vs. Stuhlmiller.
3377½—Mullen vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3597—Wiggins vs. Met. St. Ry.
4457—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. O'Sullivan.
3564—Mulster vs. 3d Av. R. R.
7446—Horaf vs. First Catholic Union, &c.
3827—Cotter vs. Wittner.
3817—Tostevin vs. Hoffman House.
3866—Rosenberg vs. Valentine Knitting Co.
3738—Rosen vs. State Bank.
2685—Lum vs. Met. St. Ry.
4047—Segal vs. Minsker Ind. Ben. Assn.
4065—Sharp vs. Met. St. Ry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2451—Waltel vs. Dwyer.
3454—Schlaeppi vs. Mulder.
3646—Rosenblatt vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3746—Sperber vs. 3d Av. R. R.
5329—Rouse vs. Fidelity & Dep. Co.
2694—Douthitt vs. Hyde.
2554—Mangel vs. Bronx Co.
3396—O'Brien vs. Union Ry.
3021—Perls vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3329—Bowroisin vs. Met. St. Ry.
3330—Robinson vs. same.
3027—Goldman vs. De Baum.
3458½—Lobenstein vs. Hurlbut.
5328—Rouse vs. City Tr. Safe Dep. Co.
3511—Campbell vs. Campbell.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1548—Tuoti vs. Stone.
3152—Gericot vs. Bigaub
2906—Veigs vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3675—Boldt vs. Epstein.
3736—Voorhis vs. Goldberg.
3048—Fuchs vs. Abbey.
3926—Levy vs. Brady.
3112—Tyson vs. Farmer.
3951—Burke vs. Trinkin.
3120—Bergner vs. Russell.
3929—Shanks vs. Press Pub. Co.
3626—N. Y. Elec. Equip. Co. vs. Herter Bros.
3926—Whitehead vs. Watson.
3726½—Van Ness vs. Freeman.
3122—Dahlman vs. Klaker.
3972—Bobolsky vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2136—Deubel vs. Manqual.
7024—Singer vs. Josephson.
3716—Goodman vs. Whiting Mfg. Co.
3121—Bergner vs. Kransz.
2668—Hensel-Colladay Co. vs. Werner.
2194—Newman vs. Brandt.
3981—Heller vs. Simon.
2944—Kehan vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3977—Pick vs. Lippe.
2103—Tuoti vs. McGill.
2570—Schlessinger vs. Dolan.
3665½—London Assur. Assn. vs. Pope.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

7581—Keller vs. Clarkin.
7476—Nicholas vs. Stevens.
7574—Hays vs. Todd.
7571—Germansky vs. Pick.
7556—Fletcher vs. Morrill.
7450—Heink vs. Jacobs.
7580—Redfield vs. Sherwood.
6877—Trent vs. Blaney.
7559—Creighton vs. Rieser.
7481—Considine vs. Peckham.
7596—Olpherts vs. Kelly.
7503—Ninis vs. Central Nat. Bank.
7613—Clapp vs. Miller.
7532—Tynberg vs. Moneuse.
Equity and Non-Jury Cases.
333—White vs. Macdonald.
334—Delaney vs. Bank for Savings.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4066.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Sullivan for the People.

1—John Frank.
2—Edward Clarkson.
3—Nathan Rubin.
4—Ernest G. Weller.
5—Henry Stolzer.
6—Anthony Merrill.
7—John C. Eno.
8—Dominico Rizzo.
9—Edward Dunn.
10—Helen Opp.
11—George Hartson.

Pleadings.

1—William Stewart.
2—Fannie Macpherson.
3—Samuel Schemensky.
4—John Sullivan.
5—George Cohen, James Biggio.
6—Joseph Marino.
7—Julius Abramovitz.
8—Gottlieb Schillhauser
9—Kornel Jehle.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake, McCann, and Gray for the People.

1—Michael Farley, John McGowan.
2—Edward R. Borland.
3—Joseph Marsat.
4—Max Wainskiz.
5—Oscar Johnston.
6—Jacob Kohler.
7—Jesse Hazell.
8—August Kless.
9—James Moran.
10—John Ryan.
11—Charles Adams, Harry Ackerman.
12—Bernard Aaron, Abraham Nelson.
13—James Walker.
14—Richard Addison.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and O'Connor for the People.

1—John Mitchell.
2—John Warnsganz.
3—Charles Diesend.
4—Nicola Douglass, John Cromble.
5—Simon Buttner.
6—Arthur Hayes.
7—Donato Pisceno.
8—Crescenzo Ciccarelli.
9—Frederick Knorr.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Honey for the People.

1—Arthur McArdle.
2—Abe Flax.
3—Charles Wise.
4—Walter Kelly, Thomas Williams.
5—Paul Chagrin.
6—Nicola Martina.
7—Lena Gluck.
8—John Leidy.
9—Pietro Bergonzi.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Bell vs. Kitchen—Lucien Oudin. Brooks vs. Studwell—E. D. O'Brien.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Saunier vs. Barnum—George N. Morgan.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Matter of Donnell—Richard M. Henry. Matter of Quin—Augustus C. Brown. Cox vs. Cox—Robert Sturgis. Hartt vs. Katzenstein—George Waddington.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department.—Goodrich, P.J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar.

242—Matter of Hotchkiss.
389—Hicks vs. N. J. Car Spring Co.
361—Gray vs. Haviland.
355—McDonald vs. City of New York.
322—People, &c., vs. Schoonover.
330—May vs. Berlin Bridge Co.
358—Matter of Andrews.
323—People, &c., vs. Schoonover.
272—De Jong vs. Erie R. R.
391—Patterson vs. Westchester Railway.
377—Poole vs. L. I. Electric Railway.
347—People's Trust Co. vs. Harrman.
367—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Aldrich.
401—Shay vs. McKenna.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Smith, J.—Day calendar.

1269—Lack vs. City of Brooklyn.
1159—Kammerer vs. Kammerer.
751—Williams vs. City of New York.
42—Ashley vs. Elec. Mag. Traction Co.
313—Everett vs. Everett.
1182—Hennessey vs. Muldman et al.
1311—Robinson vs. Hamilton et al.
1313—Beales and another vs. Beales et al.
1314—Parkes vs. Parkes.
705—Squire vs. Greene et al.
706—Gearon vs. Greene et al.
1239—Bell vs. Schulze.
909—Sommer et al. vs. Washington Cemetery.
1099—Maloranl vs. Fuller et al.
1193—Hughes et al. vs. Carlin.
1255—L. I. Build. and Loan Asso. vs. Storms.
1109—Ochs vs. Bohley, as receiver.
1282—Ferguson vs. McCabe et al.
1301—Warren vs. Noble.
1287—Littlejohn vs. Lefingwell.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1315.

No further call will be made from the June, 1899, calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Hirschberg, J.; Part III., Dickey, J.; Part IV., Keogh, J.; Part V., Edwards, J.

6974—Brown vs. Nassau R. R.
7403—Hartlieb vs. Geiss.
7501—Adisky vs. Excelsior Brewery.
7509—Cinque vs. B'klyn Wharf Co.
7523—Johnson vs. Clarkson.
7544—Williams vs. Frothingham.
7562—Gillier vs. Nassau R. R.
7582—Forrester vs. Rozell.
7585—Pilgrim vs. 3d Av. R. R.
7588—Curran vs. Pelham Hod Co.
7606—Guyon vs. Nassau R. R.
7620—Meyer vs. Nassau R. R.
7405—Payne vs. Rouss.
7650—Berry vs. Atlantic Storage Co.
7682—Bambach vs. Nassau R. R.
7735—Leman vs. Gross.
7753—Reich vs. Am. Union Life Ins. Co.
7778—Finn vs. N. J. Steamboat Co.
7783—Riely vs. N. Y. & Qu. Co. R. R.
7782—Birkenstock vs. Erich.
7731—Kurzweller vs. Hatfield.
7788—Levy vs. 3d Av. R. R.
7786—Burke vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
7809—Walsh vs. Burns.
7810—Seiterman vs. Eastern Tinware Co.
7817—Yagle vs. Scandinavian Home.
7829—Kraf vs. Sherry.
7830—Oberje vs. Dowd.
7839—B'klyn Citizen vs. McFartland.
7834, 7835—Cornell vs. Westcott Express Co.
7847—Stewart vs. Hotchkiss.
7848—McKeown vs. Behlen.
7855—Brunner vs. Coney Island & B'klyn R. R.
7900—Coyle vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
7906—Burns vs. Nassau R. R.
7907—Wynne vs. same.
7908—O'Donnell vs. Malcom. Brewery.
7927—Rae vs. Nassau R. R.
7928—Williams vs. Fitzgerald.
7930—Mendelsohn vs. Hogan.
7934—Neary vs. Covenant Life Assn.
7956—Skidmore vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
7965—Rowbostel vs. City of New York.
7973—Glasheen vs. Manhattan Lighterage Co.
7980—Mier vs. Nassau R. R.
7981—Nassau Showcase vs. Blunestein.
7932—Scheufield vs. Chamberlain.
7994—Leef vs. Nassau R. R.
7996—Bliss vs. McCall.
8000—Welsberg vs. B., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
8006—Greenberg vs. American Surety Co.
8010—Ulmer vs. Jensen.
8012—Evans vs. Erie R. R.
8015—Michigan Condensed Milk Co. vs. Nassau R. R.
8017—Killeen vs. Lundgren.
8018—Burrell vs. Caldey.
8020—Wehman vs. Haesloop.
8035—Piening vs. Nassau R. R.
8036—Lutz vs. Nassau R. R.
8038, 8039—Smith vs. Long Island R. R.
8045—Bicker vs. Kramer
8046—Toscano vs. Passamante.
8047—Toscano vs. Toscano.
8050—Blake vs. Curtis.
8053—Dolan vs. Haberman Mfg. Co.
8055—Logan vs. City of New York.
8056—Bathwick vs. City of New York.
8067—Poarch vs. Perlus.
8061—Brady vs. City of New York.
8062—O'Brien vs. Met. Street R. R.

Highest number reached in regular call, 8166.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part II.—Aspinall, J.

Henry Gallagher, Edward Hartigan, Frank Baumann.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The accounting of Mary E. J. Slade, Annie M. Phillips, Bridget Boucher, Eliza S. R. Brevoort, Katharine Damm, Henry Weinrauch, Lucien Martin, James Mulanify, Bridget Considine, John McCormick, and August Schwerter.

The real estate of Christopher Gray.

The estate of Benjamin G. Swanton.

The transfer tax of Catharine Swinton, Cornelia A. Areson, Clinton O. Lasker, Henry Winter, Henry H. Adams, and A. Gertrude Van Brunt.

Contested Calendar at 10:30—28—Accounting of Fritz Von Fricken. 14—Rev. probate of Christiana Schaeffer.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Marean, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

30—Goldman vs. Kasnowitz.
2—Phillips vs. Board of Education.
42—McKioskey vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
47—Quinn vs. City of N. York.
48—Warshing vs. Levy.
51—Jeffries vs. City of New York.
53—Furdy vs. same.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

CHARLES H. KIVLEN.—Deficiency judgment for $10,316 was docketed yesterday against Charles H. Kivlen in favor of the United States Trust Company as trustee, growing out of the foreclosure of 118 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street.

VAN HORN & ELLISON.—The Sheriff received an execution yesterday against Van Horn & Ellison, (corporation,) formerly retail druggists, for $7,728, in favor of Emma Louise Young on three notes made by the corporation in 1897 and 1898 for $6,775.

WALTER L. CHILDS.—Deputy Sheriff Maguire has received an execution against Walter L. Childs, dealer in wall paper at 114 West Fourteenth Street, for $1,070, in favor of John M. Childs as administrator. When the Sheriff went to the store to make a levy he was informed that the business had been transferred by bill of sale to Mary C. Childs. Mr. Childs has been in business eighteen years, was formerly at 452 Pearl Street, and moved to Fourteenth Street on May 1, 1898.

XAVIER HERME.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts has received two executions against Xavier Herme, who keeps a restaurant and saloon at 44 Clinton Place, in favor of Edinger Brothers & Jacobi for $369, and Andrew J. Mellor, $74. When the Sheriff went there to make a levy Mr. Herme said the business now belongs to his wife, to whom he had given a bill of sale. He has been in business nine years, was formerly at 75 West Third Street, and moved to Clinton Place in September last. He also had a hat and clothing trade in Hawaii, where he went once or twice a year, but trade there, it is said, is now very light.

Out of Town.

PINKERTON BROTHERS' GROCERY COMPANY.—The Pinkerton Brothers' Grocery Company of Zanesville, Ohio, has assigned. Liabilities, $60,000; assets, $50,000. The Pinkerton Tobacco Company is not affected by the assignment.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Henry Roger Sherman and Freeman Sprague, Jr., composing the firm of Sherman & Sprague, wholesale oyster dealers at Boat No. 5, Fulton Market, have filed a petition in bankruptcy. The firm liabilities are $23,652 and assets $3,171, consisting of notes, &c., $1,080; debts due, $1,639; scows, baskets, &c., $441; cash in bank, $11. Mr. Sherman has individual debts of $5,285, and assets $500, consisting of real estate at Inwood, L. I., mortgaged for $200. Mr. Sprague has individual debts

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR... 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL BLDG. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Telephone 2712 Broad.

B. H. & E. W. PELZER,
44-46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.
For Investment or on Margin.
Members N. Y. Consolidated Exchange.

William T. Floyd, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange. Frederic P. Moore.

FLOYD & MOORE
Bankers and Brokers,
71 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET.
New York, June 9, 1899.

To the Holders of the Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds:

Holders of registered bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company on the basis of **$1,100 Prior Lien Bonds (ex-coupon due July 1st, 1899) for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.**

Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds from January 1st to June 30th, 1899, will be paid in cash on July 1st, to the registered holder.

The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
By C. S. MELLEN, President.

To the Holders of the Bonds of the Electric Storage Battery Co., Secured by a Mortgage Dated Dec. 15th, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that said bonds numbered from 1 to 420, being all the bonded indebtedness of the Company) will on the 15th day of July, 1899, be redeemed upon presentation, with coupons for ten (10) and all succeeding coupons attached, at the office of the Old Colony Trust Co., in the Ames Building, cor. Court and Washington Streets, Boston, Mass., Trustee, at 90% of their face value and accrued interest to said date, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

Interest will cease on and after said date, at which time the Trustee will satisfy the mortgage, and reserve a fund with which to redeem outstanding bonds at 90% of their face value, but without interest after July 15th, 1899.

BENJ. W. TINGLEY, Treas.
Phila., Pa., June 10th, 1899.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH OFFICE 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Management of ESTATES a SPECIALTY, for which REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES are always kept on hand.
Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MASON, Sec. & Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Asst. Sec. & Treas.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

Bonds of the above-named company maturing July 1, 1899, secured upon lands known as the Valley Furnace estate, will be paid at either of our offices at maturity.

Registered bonds must be properly assigned.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, HENRY H. COOK, Vice Presidents.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$3,500,000

7% Cumulative Preferred Stock
OF THE

Kern Incandescent Gas Light Co.

SHARE CAPITAL, $12,000,000.

$4,000,000 7% CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK, $8,000,000 COMMON STOCK.

OFFICERS:
HARRY KEENE, President.
FRANK S. HASTINGS, Vice President.
CASIMIR TAG, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

E. C. BENEDICT	29 Broad Street, New York.
JAMES JOURDAN	President New Amsterdam and Brooklyn Union Gas Cos.
FRANK ROCKEFELLER	Vice-President Standard Oil Co.
JULIUS MOELLER	Managing Director Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light Co. of England.
FREDERIC R. COUDERT	Coudert Brothers, New York.
HARRY KEENE	Director New Amsterdam Gas Co.
JOHN SLOANE	W. & J. Sloane.
H. S. HOLT	President Montreal Gas Co.
CHARLES W. MAYER	100 Broadway, New York.
CASIMIR TAG	President German-American Bank, New York.
FRANK S. HASTINGS	President Indianapolis Gas Co.
ALFRED A. COWLES	Vice-President Ansonia Brass and Copper Co.
JOHN FOX	253 Broadway, New York.
W. L. ELKINS, JR.	Philadelphia.
HAMILTON FISH KEAN	Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., New York.
FRED. De L. WILLIAMS	Director Austrian and English Welsbach Cos.

COUNSEL: COUDERT BROTHERS, 71 Broadway, New York.
Associate Counsel: Betts, Betts, Sheffield & Betts, 120 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK, June 10, 1899.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING AND TRUST CO, NEW YORK CITY.

GENTLEMEN:

The Kern Incandescent Gas Light Company owns the Kern Light for the United States, Canada and Mexico and all rights for Central and South America.

The Kern Incandescent Gas Light Co. has been underwritten by leading financial men in New York and elsewhere. By means of such underwriting the Kern Light has been purchased and ample working capital provided.

This light has been examined by a number of the principal Gas experts in the United States, and pronounced superior to any other. The rights for Europe have been purchased by the **Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light Company of England,** who are now bringing the light into general use, replacing with it their own Welsbach light.

The **Kern Light** enables gas companies to compete successfully with electric lighting by supplying a better light at a small fraction of the cost with gas of any quality.

The Kern Light gives from 30 to 40 candles per cubic foot of gas as against 15 to 18 produced by the Welsbach; and with one foot of gas it gives a better light and greater candle power than the ordinary burner consuming five feet. Equally satisfactory results are obtained with natural or artificial gas of any quality.

It is simple in its application and inexpensive in its use.

The **Kern System** is equally applicable to **Power, Heating and Cooking.**

Yours truly,
KERN INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT CO.,
By ERNEST F. AYRAULT, Secretary.

$3,500,000

OF THE

7 Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock is offered for public subscription AT PAR, with a bonus of One Share of Common Stock for every Two Shares of Preferred Stock allotted.

Subscriptions will be received by the
International Banking and Trust Co., 149 B'way, New York.
Produce Exchange Trust Co., 26 B'way, New York.
Investment Company of Philadelphia.
Beacon Trust Co. of Boston.

Certified checks for 25 per cent., payable to the order of International Banking and Trust Company, must accompany each subscription. The balance is payable on allotment, to be made within ten (10) days after the close of the subscription. Allotments will be made in order of priority of receipt of the subscription. The right to reduce or reject any subscription is reserved.

Subscription list will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 22d day of June, 1899, and close on Thursday, the 29th day of June, 1899, or earlier.

The Kern Light is on exhibition at Room No. 4, 149 Broadway, New York City.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY.

(Incorporated under New York State Special and Perpetual Charter.)

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS PAID IN, $1,500,000.

Principal Offices, 149 Broadway, New York City.

OFFICERS:
President, STEWART BROWNE.
Vice Presidents, JOSEPH T. LOW, W. H. CHESEBROUGH.
Secretaries, JOHN B. DUER, T. H. FROEHLICH.
Asst. Sec'y, M. F. WALSH.

DIRECTORS:

GEORGE CROCKER	Vice President, Southern Pacific Co., New York.
ROBERT A. CHESEBROUGH	President, Chesebrough Mfg. Co., New York.
H. B. HOLLINS	H. B. Hollins & Co., Bankers, New York.
CHARLES R. FLINT	Flint, Eddy & Co., S. American Merchants, N. Y.
STEWART BROWNE	President.
EDWARD E. McCALL	Counsel, New York Life Insurance Co., N. Y.
FRANK ROCKEFELLER	Vice-President, Standard Oil Company.
A. S. HEIDELBACH	Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., Bankers, N. Y.
E. F. C. YOUNG	President, First National Bank, Jersey City.
JOSEPH T. LOW	Director, Equitable Life Assurance Society.
FREDERIC R. COUDERT	Coudert Brothers, New York.
BENJAMIN F. TRACY	Ex-Secretary of the Navy, New York.
JOHN K. COWEN	President, Baltimore & Ohio R.R., Baltimore, Md.
J. G. JENKINS	President, First National Bank of Brooklyn.
SIDNEY F. TYLER	President, Fourth Street National Bank, Phila.
C. B. DAVISON	Bayne & Davison, New York.
JOHN D. WING	Wing & Evans, Merchants, New York.
TURNER A. BEALL	President, Produce Exchange Trust Co., N. Y.
THEO. H. PRICE	Price, McCormick & Co., Bankers, New York.
OAKLEIGH THORNE	Vice-President, Union Switch & Signal Co., N. Y.
ALFRED M. HOYT	Capitalist, New York.
PERCIVAL KNAUTH	Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Bankers, New York.
EDWARD W. SCOTT	President, Provident Savings Life, New York.
MAXWELL WOODHULL	Washington, D. C.
JOHN McANERNEY	President, Seventh National Bank, New York.
ANDREW HAMILTON	Counsel, New York Life Insurance Company.
R. LANCASTER WILLIAMS	John L. Williams & Sons, Bankers, Richmond.
R. L. EDWARDS	President, Bank of the State of New York.
F. R. COUDERT, JR.	Attorney at Law, New York.
W. HOWARD GILDER	New York Stock Exchange, New York.
J. W. MIDDENDORF	Middendorf, Oliver & Co., Bankers, Baltimore.
JOHN HONE	New York Stock Exchange, New York.
E. C. POTTER	Real Estate, New York.
ERNST THALMANN	Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., Bankers, New York.
A. R. PICK	A. R. Pick & Co., Bankers, New York.
WM. H. CHESEBROUGH	Vice-President.
MARSHALL S. DRIGGS	President, Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.
GEORGE W. ELKINS	United Gas Improvement Co., Philadelphia.
E. A. DE LIMA	D. A. de Lima & Co., S. American Merchants, N.Y.
W. H. LLEWELLYN	New York.
BERNARD BARUCH	A. A. Housman & Co., Bankers, New York.
LEONARD LEWISOHN	Lewisohn Brothers, New York.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
THE AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
THE KENTUCKY DISTILLERIES & WAREHOUSE COMPANY,
THE SPIRITS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY, and
THE STANDARD DISTILLING & DISTRIBUTING COMPANY.

AN AGREEMENT HAS BEEN LODGED WITH THE STATE TRUST COMPANY CONTEMPLATING THE FORMATION OF

The Distilling Company of America,

WITH AN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK OF $55,000,000.00 SEVEN PER CENT. (7%) CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK AND $70,000,000.00 COMMON STOCK, WHICH THE ORGANIZERS PROPOSE SHALL BE APPLIED TOWARDS THE PURCHASE OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED COMPANIES, AND CERTAIN RYE DISTILLERY PROPERTIES, AND FOR AN ADDITIONAL WORKING CAPITAL OF $1,500,000.00, LEAVING IN THE TREASURY OF THE NEW COMPANY FOR FUTURE PURPOSES $23,750,000.00 OF ITS PREFERRED STOCK AND $23,750,000.00 OF ITS COMMON STOCK.

THE BASIS PROPOSED BY THE ORGANIZERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE STOCK OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED COMPANIES IS AS FOLLOWS:

For Preferred stock of the Manufacturing Company, 50 per cent. in Preferred stock of the new company.

For Common stock of the Manufacturing Company, 25 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Preferred stock of the Kentucky Company, 85 per cent. in Preferred stock and 15 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Common stock of the Kentucky Company, 70 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Preferred stock of the Standard Company, 85 per cent. in Preferred stock and 15 per cent. in Common Stock of the new company.

For Common stock of the Standard Company, 60 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For First Preferred stock of the Spirits Distributing Company, 80 per cent. in Preferred stock and 20 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Second Preferred stock of the Spirits Distributing Company, 20 per cent. in Preferred stock and 20 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

A DEPOSIT AGREEMENT HAS BEEN LODGED WITH THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EXISTING COMPANIES DESIRING TO AVAIL OF THE BENEFITS OF THAT AGREEMENT ARE REQUESTED TO DEPOSIT THEIR CERTIFICATES WITH THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK AND RECEIVE DEPOSIT RECEIPTS THEREFOR. THE TIME WITHIN WHICH TO DEPOSIT SHARES OF STOCK UNDER THE AGREEMENT **WILL EXPIRE ON JUNE 30TH, 1899,** UNLESS EXTENDED BY CONSENT OF THE ORGANIZERS AND THE UNDERSIGNED TRUST COMPANIES. THE SAID AGREEMENT WILL NOT BECOME OPERATIVE UNTIL THE OWNERS OF A MAJORITY OF THE ISSUED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MANUFACTURING, KENTUCKY, AND STANDARD COMPANIES AND OF THE ISSUED PREFERRED STOCK OF THE SPIRITS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY SHALL AGREE TO SELL THEIR HOLDINGS UPON THE ABOVE BASIS.

A number of the large shareholders have already deposited their certificates and the proposed basis has received the approval of the officers and Directors of each of the companies.

COPIES OF THE DEPOSIT AGREEMENT MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, NO. 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, AND THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, NO. 100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Dated New York, June 20th, 1899.

Central Trust Company of New York,
by F. P. OLCOTT, President.

The State Trust Company,
by WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.

Union Trust Company of New York
80 Broadway.
New York, March 23d, 1899.

The undersigned, the Trustee under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the CECILIA BRANCH, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from CECILIA STATION to LOUISVILLE, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage, providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this Company the installment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($55,000) due on March 1, 1899, and that the undersigned, not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, on notice and request by the undersigned, did, on the 23d day of March, 1899, at its office, in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of Fifty-five Thousand Dollars, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

6,	97,	203,	364,	532,	640,	764, 906,
8,	103,	234,	379,	544,	646,	772, 955,
31,	122,	242,	409,	572,	681,	794, 957,
64,	166,	251,	459,	577,	682,	805, 980,
70,	188,	257,	468,	582,	687,	874, 985,
74,	193,	309,	484,	608,	702,	901, 988,
77,	196,	310,	522,	628,	716,	905.

Notice is hereby given that the principal of the said above mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned at its office, in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1899, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 6

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED JULY 17, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that forty (40) of the Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Georgia Pacific Railway Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows:

60	138	384	474	601	674	886
80	220	396	475	606	696	922
89	248	402	558	650	777	934
96	262	430	561	651	781	954
101	302	464	588	663	794	
132	318	470	599	665	820	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons falling due August 1st, 1899, in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By E. Francis Hyde, 2d Vice Pres't.

NEW YORK, May 8th, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the forty (40) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

T. STALLKNECHT,
With Central Trust Co. of N. Y.
R. D. LANKFORD,
Of Georgia Pacific Railway Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing August 1, 1899, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of August, 1899, at par.

Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By E. F. Hyde, Second Vice President.

REDEMPTION NOTICE.

THE OHIO FALLS CAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF CLARKSVILLE, INDIANA.

First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, secured by mortgage dated October 1st, 1892.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that fifteen (15) bonds secured by the above mentioned mortgage have this day been selected by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. with interest to the coupon date next ensuing, in accordance with section fourth of said mortgage, bonds numbered as follows, viz.:

149	189	229	232	346	348
150	227	230	345	347	349
188	228	231			

All further interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons falling due October 1st, 1899.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

NEW YORK, June 2d, 1899.

I hereby certify that the above mentioned bonds were designated for redemption in my presence.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. County.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, with the coupon falling due October 1, 1899, will be paid at this office on October 2, 1899, or thereafter (say $1,080 per bond).

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

ISSUE OF
$3,232,000
First Consolidated Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. 30 Year Gold Bonds
(DUE MAY 1ST, 1929),
AND
14,000 Shares 5 per cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock
OF
The United Electric Light and Power Company,
OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

THE UNITED ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY is a consolidation of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company with the Brush Electric Company, and owns all the bonds and all the stock of the Northern Electric Company, thus being a practical consolidation of ALL THE ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

The capitalization of the United Electric Light and Power Company is as follows:

First consolidated mortgage 4½ per cent. 30-year gold bonds	**$4,500,000**
5 per cent. cumulative preferred stock	**1,000,000**
Common stock	**2,000,000**

Statements prepared for us from the books of the constituent companies, operated separately and in active competition, show for the twelve months ending December 31st, 1898, combined gross earnings of over $602,000, and for several years past a net income considerably in excess of the present fixed charges of The United Electric Light and Power Company. The reports of experts indicate a great reduction in operating expenses as a direct result of the consolidation of the several companies, thereby largely increasing the net earnings apart from any estimated increase in gross receipts.

The FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS of The United Electric Light and Power Company are coupon, of $1,000 each, payable to bearer, with privilege of registration of principal, and are a lien upon all the properties, rights, franchises, etc., now owned or which may hereafter be acquired by that Company, subject only to $268,000 underlying bonds outstanding. Principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of, or equal to, the present standard of weight and fineness, without any deduction for any tax or taxes which the Company may be required to retain or deduct therefrom by any present or future law of the United States, or of the State of Maryland for State purposes.

Interest payable semi-annually on the first of November and first of May at the banking-house of Alexander Brown & Sons, Baltimore.

Maryland Trust Company, Trustee of the mortgage.

Of the total amount of first consolidated bonds authorized under the mortgage $268,000 are to be reserved to provide, at or before maturity, for an equal amount of underlying bonds, being the total amount of such bonds outstanding, $1,000,000 bonds are to be held in the treasury of the Company, to be issued only if and as future requirements of the Company may demand, leaving $3,232,000 bonds to be issued at once.

The PREFERRED STOCK, of the par value of $50 per share, is limited to 20,000 shares, of which 6,000 shares are to be reserved in the treasury of the Company, to be issued only if and as future requirements of the Company may demand.

This stock is entitled to cumulative preferential dividends payable out of the net earnings of the Company at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, semi-annually, November first and May first in each and every year.

Application will be made to have the bonds and preferred stock "listed" on the Baltimore Stock Exchange.

After careful investigation we have purchased the above $3,232,000 bonds and the 14,000 shares of preferred stock, and now offer the bonds for sale at par and accrued interest and the preferred stock at forty dollars ($40) per share and accrued dividend, at which price this stock would yield a net income of about 6¼ per cent. per annum. Each to be paid for on Monday, the 3d day of July, 1899, at which time negotiable receipts will be issued, exchangeable for bonds and preferred stock, if the engraved bonds and certificates of stock are not then ready for delivery.

Copies of the Agreement for Consolidation, mortgage, counsel's opinion, etc., may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Subscriptions for the bonds and preferred stock will be received until 12 o'clock Friday, the 23d day of June, 1899, but the right is reserved to reject applications, to close the subscriptions earlier than the said date, and to allot smaller amounts than those applied for. Allotments will be made as promptly as possible after the closing of subscriptions.

Alex. Brown & Sons,
Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Co.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

June 19th, 1899.

WE OWN AND OFFER
$100,000
City of Charlotte, N. C.
5% BONDS.

Dated Jan. 26, 1899. Due Jan. 26, 1929.
INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY 1ST IN NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

True value, estimated	**$10,000,000**
Assessed valuation	**5,935,290**
Total bonded debt	**$425,000**
Less water debt, (works owned by city)	**200,000**
Net bonded debt	**225,000**

Population—25,000.

The city's charter prohibits the creation of a debt in excess of $500,000.

Charlotte, the county seat of Mecklenburg County, is one of the oldest and most progressive cities in the South. It is the centre of a rich agricultural, manufacturing, and mining region, and within a radius of 100 miles of the city are located over 50% of the cotton mills of the entire South. The city does a large wholesale and jobbing business and has many large factories.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE STRONG FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND LIMIT OF DEBT AS PROVIDED BY CITY CHARTER.

PRICE ON APPLICATION.

J. Harmanus Fisher & Son,
16 SOUTH ST., BALTIMORE.

N. W. Harris & Company,
BANKERS,
31 Nassau St.,
CHICAGO. NEW YORK. BOSTON.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS 1,500,000

Transacts a General Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Deposits subject to check.
Is Legal Depositary for Court & Trust Funds.
Acts as Fiscal Agent for Cities & Corporations.
Buys and sells Foreign Exchange.
Issues Commercial & Travellers' Credits available in all parts of the world.
Loans money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.
Acts as Trustee, Registrar & Transfer Agent.

Transacts a General Trust Business.

OFFICERS.
George W. Young ..... President
Luther Kountze ..... Vice-President
James Timpson ..... 2d Vice-President
Arthur Turnbull ..... Treasurer
William P. Elliott ..... Secretary
Clark Williams ..... Asst. Treasurer
Richard M. Hurd ..... Asst. Secretary
Alexander Phillips, Man'g For'n Dept

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	
Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr.,	Gustav E. Kissel,
Frederick O. Barton,	Luther Kountze,
C. Ledyard Blair,	Charlton T. Lewis,
Dumont Clarke,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Charles D. Dickey,	Theodore Morford,
William P. Dixon,	Robert Olyphant,
Robert A. Granniss,	Charles M. Pratt,
G. G. Haven, Jr.,	James Timpson,
Charles R. Henderson,	Eben B. Thomas,
James J. Hill,	George W. Young.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
R. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDWYD WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.
LOST, Southern Pacific Stock Certificate No. C-987 FOR 25 SHARES.
NOTIFY
Seymour, Johnson & Company,
EMPIRE BUILDING, 71 BROADWAY.
Transfer of this Certificate has been stopped.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 644 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, June 20, 1899.

96th Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst., payable on and after the third Monday in July next.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.
GEORGE H. PEARSALL, Asst. Sectry.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Eleventh Ward Bank, New York City, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected:

Henry Steers,	Chas. E. Brown,
Geo. W. Quintard,	Edwin A. McAlpin,
Edward V. Loew,	George E. Weed,
David H. McAlpin,	John Engels,
	William Rowland.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. Henry Steers was unanimously re-elected President, Mr. George W. Quintard Vice President, and Mr. George E. Weed Second Vice President for the ensuing year.

CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.
New York, June 20, 1899.

DIVIDENDS.

American Beet Sugar Company,
32 Nassau St., New York.
Interest on Preferred Stock.
Interest at 6% per annum from April 18th, 1899, to July 1st, 1899, will be paid at the Company's office, on the par of the preferred stock of the Company on and after July 1st to Preferred Stockholders of record on June 22d. Books close at the office of the CORPORATION TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY, 27 Pine St., New York, June 22d, at 3 P. M. and reopen July 5th at 10 A. M.
S. D. SCHENCK, Treas.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,
May 29th, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Irving National Bank,
NEW YORK.
June 20th, 1899.
68th Consecutive Dividend.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1899, to Stockholders of record on this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date, and checks mailed to Stockholders.
J. DENNISON, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank,
New York.
99TH DIVIDEND.
June 14th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of July, 1899.
The Transfer Books will be closed on June 14th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened July 3d, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

Office of the
Empire Steel & Iron Company,
71 Broadway, New York, N. Y., June 20th, 1899.
The Board of Directors of Empire Steel & Iron Co. has this day declared a dividend from its net earnings, at the rate of 6% per annum, to the holders of its preferred stock, of record June 26th, payable July 1st. The transfer books will will close at 3 P. M. June 26th and open July 2d. Dividend checks will be mailed.
GLEN WRIGHT Secretary.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.
DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Saturday 1st July proximo.
Transfer books will be closed Saturday, June 24, 1899, at close of business, and reopened Monday, July 3, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company Prior Lien 3½% Bonds.
Coupon No. 2, due July 1st, 1899, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 26th, temporary receipts will be given.
W. H. IJAMS, Treasurer,
The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

Hamilton Bank
of New York City.
New York, June 21st, 1899.
DIVIDEND: The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899.
The transfer books will be closed from June 21st to July 1st, 1899, inclusive.
JESSE C. JOY, Cashier.

Columbia Bank,
FIFTH AVENUE AND 42D STREET.
New York, June 21st, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899.
The transfer books will remain closed from June 21st, 1899, to July 1st, 1899.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.,
New York, June 14th, 1899.
The Board of Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend of two and one-half per cent. on the Second Preferred Stock of this Company, payable July 15th, 1899, at the Central Trust Co. of New York to the stockholders of record on the 30th of June, 1899. Transfer books will be closed June 30th and reopened July 17th.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST CONsolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company, will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Saturday, June 24, at 12 M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, 1899, and will open July 1, 1899, at 10 A. M.
JOSIAH M. HILL, Secretary.
Washington, D. C., June 17, 1899.

Garfield National Bank,
23D ST. AND SIXTH AV.
New York, June 21st, 1899.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Ten Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after June 30th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until Saturday, July 1st, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, June 21, 1899.
DIVIDEND.
A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has to-day been declared by this bank, payable July 1st, 1899.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York.
New York, June 21st, 1899.
A dividend of Six Per Cent. from the earnings of the last six months has been declared by this Bank, payable on and after the first day of July next.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WM. R. KURAU, Cashier.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, June 21, 1899.
Ninety-second Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from June 21st until July 1st.
NELS

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW YORK at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1899.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,277,326.04
Overdrafts		57.25
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		572,636.44
Other real estate		14,950.00
Mortgages owned		11,426.60
Stocks and bonds		757,821.25
Specie		696,884.30
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		238,469.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$146,605.04	
Other items carried as cash	3,555.99	
		150,161.03
		$4,719,730.91

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		250,000.00
Surplus fund		600,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		64,397.85
Due depositors		3,575,978.26
Due trust companies, banks, bankers and savings banks		228,534.92
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends		819.88
		$4,719,730.91

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

JOHN S. FOSTER, President, and WM. R. KURAU, Cashier, of the Bowery Bank of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 62 Bowery, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law. (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 14th day of June, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.

JOHN S. FOSTER, President.
WM. R. KURAU, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 21st day of June, 1899, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] S. H. MACDOWELL, Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., June 1, 1899.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until two o'clock P. M., July 8, 1899, and then opened publicly, for the purchase of the Custom House property bounded by Wall, William, and Hanover Streets and Exchange Place, New York City. No offer less than three million dollars will be considered. Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check for one hundred fifty thousand dollars. The Government reserves the right to occupy said property until the new Custom House on Bowling Green is ready for occupancy, and as rent for such use the purchaser will receive interest on the purchase price at four per cent. per annum. The cash payment must be not less than seven hundred fifty thousand dollars; bidders must state their wishes as to the manner of making the deferred payments, the arrangement of which rests with the Treasury Department. Deferred payments to bear interest at four per cent. per annum payable semi annually. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, or to waive any defect or informality in any bid, should it be deemed in the interest of the Government to do so. For further information apply to the Collector of Customs, New York City.—L. J. GAGE, Secretary of the Treasury.

THE TREASURY DEFICIT.

Estimated It Will Amount to About $100,000,000 at the Close of the Fiscal Year.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—It is estimated that the Treasury deficit for the fiscal year 1899, which closes ten days hence, will be less than $100,000,000. Already the receipts for the year aggregate over $498,800,000, with the expenditures barely $100,000,000 more, with ten days judging from past years, of abnormally heavy receipts yet to be included.

In March the Government received $11,798,314 on account of the settlement of its claims against the Central Pacific Railroad Company. During the same month $3,000,000 was drawn out to pay off the Cuban insurgent army, and in April $20,000,000 was paid to Spain in settlement of treaty obligations. Leaving these three items out of the account, the deficit this year would not have exceeded $80,000,000. Up to this date the customs receipts amount to over $200,400,000; from internal revenue $263,550,000 was realized, and from miscellaneous sources there was received $33,500,000. During the whole of the fiscal year 1898 receipts from customs barely exceeded $149,500,000, and from internal revenue less than $171,000,000. The total receipts from all sources amounted to $405,321,335, while the expenditures aggregated $443,368,582, leaving a deficit of $38,047,247.

This year the expenditures will exceed those of last by about $185,000,000, while the deficit will be about $62,000,000 greater than last year. From the closest calculation that can now be made, the War Revenue act will realize for the year a little less than $100,000,000. The receipts from tobacco alone will probably show an increase for the year of over $15,000,000; spirits, an increase of $6,700,000; beer and other fermented liquors, an increase of over $28,000,000; oleomargarine, an increase of about $585,000, and the receipts from special taxes, documentary and proprietary stamps for the year will likely bring the increased receipts on account of the War Revenue act up to nearly $100,000,000.

The two items on that act which have produced more than ten times as much revenue as any two others are those relating to documentary and proprietary stamps. On April 30 last these items had produced over $385,000,000, and it is not improbable that by July 1 that amount will be increased to over $44,000,000. The tax on legacies will probably produce not much in excess of $1,000,000, while the special tax collected from bankers will exceed $3,500,000.

The receipts from customs show considerable increase. For the month of November of last year the customs yielded $15,385,000, and for the following five months there was a gradual increase until March, which produced nearly $21,000,000. Of late there has been a slight falling off.

The expenditures up to this time aggregate about $660,000,000. Of this amount $228,000,000 was paid out on requisitions from the War Department, $64,000,000 on account of the navy, $120,000,000 on account of pensions, and nearly $40,000,000 on account of interest on the public debt; $12,675,000 was paid to the Indians, and $17,200,000 was disbursed on civil and miscellaneous account.

At this time it is impossible to state with any degree of certainty what the war with Spain and the troubles in the Philippines have cost during this year, but an approximation has been made of the actual cash payments on these accounts, which places the amount at $240,000,000. This includes the payment of $20,000,000 to Spain, the $3,000,000 now being disbursed to the Cuban troops, and the interest charge on the loan made necessary for the war. A calculation has been made at the Treasury which shows that, leaving out of the account the $230,000,000 expended this year on account of the war, the $100,000,000 produced by the War Revenue act and the $11,798,314 received from the Central Pacific, the figures would show a surplus for the year approximating $20,000,000.

INTERNAL REVENUE IN MAY.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that the total receipts during May, 1899, were $22,500,734, an increase over May, 1898, of $9,402,616.

The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows: Spirits, $7,198,245; increase, $100,795. Tobacco $5,223,265; increase, $1,463,202. Fermented liquors, $6,764,084; increase, $3,832,573. Oleomargarine, $127,558; increase, $39,544. Special taxes under the War Revenue act, $20,125; miscellaneous receipts, $4,107,454.

For the eleven months of the present fiscal year the total receipts were $247,297,094, an increase of $94,184,501.

The three items yielding the largest increase during the last eleven months and the amounts of increase are given as follows: Documentary and proprietary stamps, $40,447,773; barrel tax on beer, $26,905,748; tobacco, $9,720,382.

STANDARD OIL OFFICERS.

Reorganization of the Staff of the New Jersey Company.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, whose capital has been increased from $10,000,000 to $110,000,000, has reorganized its official staff as follows: President—John D. Rockefeller; Vice Presidents—William Rockefeller, Henry M. Flagler, John D. Archbold, Henry H. Rogers; Treasurer—W. H. Tilford; Secretary—Charles M. Pratt; Assistant Treasurers—Charles M. Pratt, F. Q. Barstow, William G. Rockefeller; Assistant Secretary—L. D. Clark.

Samuel C. T. Dodd, General Solicitor of the Standard Oil Company, said yesterday that it was too early to discuss the plans of development of the New Jersey company. Mr. Dodd said the rumor that the Ohio company intended to leave that State had no foundation in fact.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 21	328,484
To date this year	97,215,763
Corresponding date last year	50,715,920

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 21	$1,883,760
To date this year	$534,071,670
Corresponding date last year	$378,161,420

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car. & Fdy.	2½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1½
Am. C. & F. pf.	2½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	6
Am. Linseed Co.	1¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2½
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	1¼	St. Paul & Omaha	¾
Chi., I. & L. pf.	½		
Hock. Valley pf.	1¼		
Mo., K. & T. pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1	Des M. & Ft. D.	1
Am. Malting	⅝	Int. Paper	½
Am. Malt. pf.	2½	K. C., P. & G.	¾
Am. Spirits Mfg.	1⅛	Mex. Central	⅝
Am. Spirits pf.	1½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Am. Sugar Refs.	1⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. Tin Plate	⅝	Mo. Pacific	¾
Am. Tobacco	⅛	N. J. Central	½
Am. Tobacco pf.	1	Norf. & West.	½
Anaconda Copper	1½	Norf. & West. pf.	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	2¼	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf.	2½	P., C., C. & St. L.	4½
B'klyn Rapid Tran.	⅝	Pressed S. Car.	1⅛
Canada Southern	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	1⅝
Chi., B. & Q.	⅛	St. L. & W. pf.	⅞
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	2¼	Stand. Dist. pf.	1
Chi. G. W. deb.	⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	1½
C., M. & St. Paul	½	Union Pacific	⅞
Chi. Term. T. pf.	1¼	Union Pac. pf.	⅞
Consol. Gas	½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Cont. Tobacco	2½	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Cont. Tob. pf.	⅝	West. Union Tel.	¾

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., B. & Q., Den. Div.	1	Kan. City & Pac. 1st	1
Ala. Cent.	1	Mo. Pac. coll. 5s	1
Dul. & Iron R.	4	Wheel. & L. E. 1st	1¼
Gal., H. & H. 5s	1½		

Bonds Declined.

Green Bay deb. A	1	L., E. & St. L. gen. 4s, t. r.	3

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Only in two or three specialties was yesterday's market fairly awake. During the morning hours Stock Exchange tickers were much of the time at a standstill, but during the afternoon new weakness developed in the Tobacco stocks, where prevailing mysteries make possible all manner of sensationalism. Nothing is hurting the present market aside from the policy pursued by blind pool corporations—or at least, nothing is doing anything like similar damage. It is not much different whether a trust is making or losing money so far as its public credit is involved, if its management persists in mystery, hides away all facts, clouds its entire situation.

Investors are beginning to realize and to show the effects of this corporate shortsightedness. During recent days liquidation on a substantial scale has taken place, attributable chiefly to nervousness created by suspicions which these blind-pool corporations themselves invite. Unfortunately, it is not only the flagrant offenders who suffer. In the discredit challenged the whole industrial list is put at disadvantage.

It is difficult to comprehend any theory upon which the New York Stock Exchange can be relieved of responsibility in this connection. With its facilities put freely at the disposal of the makers of new "securities," it seems idle pretense for the Stock Exchange to try to dodge responsibilities by any of the technical claims ordinarily put forth in defense of the dangers facilitated by its own machinery. The Stock Exchange can have no duty superior to the duty of safeguarding the public. It ought, moreover, to be a duty far from onerous—a duty gladly undertaken. As finally a Clearing House system was established in the face of opposition violent in its prejudices, so must finally come the common-sense policy, the absolute necessity of demanding fair and open financial management. The Stock Exchange cannot maintain prestige under a rapidly growing burden of blind poolism. The Stock Exchange cannot prosper supervising traps for investors.

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From every business quarter continue to come reports uniformly encouraging. Even those trade conditions which have been most laggard seem now materially improving. In cotton and in wool and in the trades that they have to do with new life shows, and authorities in such quarters are for the first time in a long while not only hopeful, but confident.

Insofar as the business situation is involved, Wall Street has nothing whatever to worry over. Crop-damage tales have worn themselves out. Gold exportation is no bugaboo. Railway earnings maintain high levels. In iron and in practically every staple betterment rules. Underlying conditions are practically all on the helpful side.

With the strongest financial interests identified with Wall Street disposed, however, to enjoy a recreation spell, the security market being meanwhile neglected, it is not a matter for surprise that speculators show a disposition to be bearish. In yesterday's market this tendency was much displayed, and not only Tobacco Trust stocks, but other conspicuous features of the list were all day long under pressure. Only, however, where mysteries prevail—where investors are denied knowledge of what their investments really represent—did there appear anything like substantial liquidation.

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Here and there in the market amateurish efforts are made, as in some of the coal stocks, especially the bituminous ones, to force advances. An especially amusing spectacle is presented in Hocking Valley, where see-saws over a range of a point or two are relied upon to tempt buyers to take stocks whose levy of one assessment seems to be the perennial harbinger of other assessments to come. With the soft coal trade demoralized, it is not the part of sense to try to make soft coal stocks take on a similated look of buoyancy—though, of course, the campaign may somewhat help syndicate commission brokers.

EUROPEAN MARKETS PANICKY.

Yesterday's London cables reported a very unsettled and unsatisfactory state of affairs in European financial circles. Arbitrage houses sold between 25,000 and 30,000 shares in this market in the first two hours, the selling evidently reflecting operations for Paris and Berlin account in London. The Paris Bourse was reported to be in a state of demoralization over the prolonged Cabinet crisis, and advices from London were apprehensive that the Paris trouble, coupled with fears of an outbreak in the Transvaal, may cause a sharp slump in the British market. The advance in money rates all over Europe is also a disturbing factor. The Bank of Holland yesterday advanced its rate ½ per cent.

Foreign selling yesterday was heaviest in Ontario and Western, Union Pacific, Atchison preferred, the Southern Railways, Denver preferred, the Erie preferred shares, Chesapeake and Ohio, and St. Paul.

VANDERBILT ACTIVITY.

Close observers of the stock market found encouragement yesterday in the new activity and strength of the Vanderbilt shares. New York Central got up to 133⅛, Big Four to 55⅞, Northwest to 155¼, and Omaha to 99¼. The Nickel Plate issues were notably buoyant, the first preferred advancing 6, the second preferred 2½, and the common 1½ points net for the day. None of the stocks were very active, but they were steadily bought by Vanderbilt brokers and were evidently in small supply.

The return of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt from Europe is regarded as a bull point on the group. Rumors of a "Vanderbilt consolidation" were revived during the day, but were, as usual, vague. The meetings of Directors of several of the companies will be held toward the end of the present month, and, acording to rumor, there are possibilities of a dividend on Big Four and of an increase in the New York Central rate. The earnings of the latter company have been showing handsome increases of late.

The strength of the Vanderbilts yesterday led to scattered buying of Union Pacific preferred and Chesapeake and Ohio.

SOME TRACTION RUMORS.

All of the local traction stocks showed noteworthy strength yesterday morning on continued buying by inside interests. Metropolitan Street Railway sold at 226⅞, Brooklyn Rapid Transit at 118⅛, and Manhattan at 113¼.

Recent strength of the traction shares which has resulted from buying of excellent character has been accompanied by vague reports of a proposed merger of all the surface and elevated lines in Manhattan and Brooklyn. These stories have all been indefinite and have been persistently denied. Yesterday, however, there came a hint from a high source that was regarded as significant. This intimation was that interests identified with Metropolitan are already largely interested in, if not in control of, the Third Avenue and Brooklyn Rapid Transit properties.

Efforts to confirm the story met with small success, although they uncovered a belief among important interests that changes are likely soon to be made in the Metropolitan and Brooklyn Rapid Transit Directories, the intimation being that Mr. A. N. Brady and one other Brooklyn Rapid Transit Director may go into the Metropolitan board, while President H. H. Vreeland and two other Metropolitan Directors may go into Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

WEAKNESS IN TOBACCO SHARES.

The tobacco shares were the features of yesterday's market. Continental Tobacco common dropped from 41⅜ to 36, losing 4½ points net for the day. The preferred declined from 82 to 79, and lost 2 points net. American Tobacco declined from 95⅞ to 88½, and lost 6 points net. In all three the trading was heavy, Continental common and American Tobacco being the most active stocks in the list.

Ostensibly the decline in the tobacco shares was due to the action of Attorney General Monnett of Ohio, who has asked that the Continental Company's charter be revoked because, he claims, it is a violation of the Valentine-Stewart law, prohibiting illegal combinations of capital, and because, as a New Jersey corporation, it cannot do business in Ohio, because Ohio requires a double stock liability in all corporations and the New Jersey liability is only single. More influential than this development, however, was the open selling of Continental common and preferred and American Tobacco by brokers often used by Standard Oil interests, and the current stories of dissensions among tobacco trade interests. The reports that have been in circulation for several days past of the probable resignation of three Continental Directors, who are said to be dissatisfied with the conduct of the company's business, and of proposed opposition to the Continental, backed by Standard Oil money, received circumstantial confirmation in this selling, and although there were denials, the Street was evidently much exercised over the tobacco situation.

Many commission houses threw over long stock on the decline, and the execution of stop-loss orders was also a feature. In the last hour further reports that there may be no dividend on Continental preferred in July led to new and aggressive selling of the whole group.

Regarding Attorney General Monnett's contention that all corporations organized under single liabilities laws are not permitted to do business in Ohio, the points are made by Continental interests that in Cincinnati there is an insurance company, organized under the old Ohio State charter, which is actively doing business, that the law cannot be made retroactive, and there is no double liability attached to this company's stock.

THE STEEL DIVIDENDS.

American Steel and Wire common was somewhat firmer yesterday, but the stock's strength was due to covering purchases, and not to inside buying. Again there was considerable selling by local commission houses, and the West continued to supply stock liberally. Statements that no dividend is likely to be declared at the Directors' meeting to-morrow were even more positive than heretofore, and interests identified with the company were quoted in Street gossip as intimating that, in view of the injunction against the payment of the Federal Steel dividend, the Steel and Wire matter is less probable than ever. Mr. A. Sanford Adler is quoted as saying in regard to the Steel and Wire dividend:

"Those who have been short of American Steel and Wire for some time were in a rather peculiar predicament, having made certain of their best friends, and told them that they would declare a dividend on June 23, as they had a surplus of 18 per cent. on the common stock after paying a dividend on the preferred; so finally came to the conclusion that in order to vindicate themselves they would have to play a new rôle.

"Therefore, the first act was that Mr. Kern, a preferred stockholder of Federal Steel, has had the court to temporarily restrain the payment of the dividend on Federal Steel common, and now, American Steel and Wire Directors say, 'that is the reason why we refuse to pay the dividend on American Steel and Wire common, because our preferred stockholders will file an injunction, and rather than have them file an injunction we will pay no dividend.'"

Regarding the Federal Steel injunction, President Gary says that the matter of moving for the dissolution of the injunction against the payment of the dividend on Federal Steel common stock has not been considered. Some of the holders of Federal Steel think the injunction proceedings will be a distinct advantage to the stock, inasmuch as it will bring prominently before the public the fact that the company is not only earning the dividends on both classes of its stock, but a surplus besides.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

The weakness of the Baltimore and Ohio securities was a subject of much comment and inquiry in financial circles yesterday. The new common dropped from 47½ to 44 and the preferred from 70 to 67½. The weakness of the stocks was attributed to heavy liquidation of speculative accounts. Much of the selling came from Chicago and St. Louis, where only a short time ago sentiment on Baltimore and Ohio was altogether bullish and where much stock has been carried by speculative interests. Bear traders were quick to take advantage of this liquidation and helped along the declines by rather heavy selling for the short account. London's heavy sales of the company's bonds was also a bearish influence.

Recent gossip on Baltimore and Ohio has made much of the unfavorable earnings reports, which are explained by insiders by the extraordinary expenditures for improvements which the receivers are charging to operating expenses. It is said that sufficient surplus to pay the dividend on the preferred has been held in the company's treasury for some time.

SPIRITS STOCKS INACTIVE.

The Spirits stocks were not much affected by the announcement of the general consolidation of interests yesterday. Spirits common lost 1⅝ points and the preferred 1½ points net for the day, while Standard Distributing common and preferred lost ⅝ and 1 point respectively. Interests identified with the properties did nothing in the stocks during the day, and the little profit-taking that came naturally after the consolidation announcement was made led to the declines.

AS TO STEEL HOOP.

Denying recent rumors of a possible dividend on Steel Hoop common, President C. S. Guthrie says: "The American Steel Hoop Company was organized on April 17, and has been doing business for only about two months. A meeting will be held about July 1 to declare our first dividend on the preferred stock, but the dividends on the common stock will not be considered at present. The hoop company is doing a splendid business and making a great deal of money, and at the proper time the question of a dividend on the common stock will be considered."

WESTINGHOUSE CHANGES.

Unconfirmed reports received in Wall Street yesterday stated that the Westinghouse Electric Company has disposed of all its electric lighting interest in this city and Baltimore for something like $3,000,000. Mr. Westinghouse was largely interested in the United Electric Light and Power Company, which was recently bought in by interests believed to be identified with the Whitney-Widener-Elkins syndicate.

At the local offices of the company no information was obtainable. Mr. Westinghouse and Treasurer Kobbe are both at present in Europe extending the company's foreign interests. There is talk that the company will extend its Pittsburg plant to double its present capacity.

TENNESSEE CENTRAL.

President N. Baxter, Jr., gives out the following regarding Tennessee Central improvements and extensions:

"We are now completing the sixty-mile section between Monterey, Tenn., and Harriman, Tenn. At Harriman the Tennessee Central connects with a branch of the Southern Road, running to Knoxville, and at Monterey joins the Crawford Road, built several years ago, which in turn connects with the Lebanon branch of the Louisville and Nashville at Lebanon, thus when finished giving a temporary through line from Nashville to Knoxville.

"This portion of the line will be completed in six months, at the end of which time trains will be running between Nashville and Knoxville. At present we are laying rails at the rate of ten miles per month.

"The rails being laid on this road are part of a purchase of over $500,000 worth which I made two years ago. These rails have been purchased for the entire line from Harriman to Clarksville, a distance of 220 miles.

"Arrangements are now being made to build coke ovens on the 300,000 acres purchased from Niedringhaus Brothers of St. Louis in Cumberland County, Tenn., the product of which will furnish the Tennessee Central with a profitable carrying trade."

IN THE IRON TRADE.

Discussing trade conditions, The Iron Age will say to-day:

The general scarcity of material continues and is reflected in a further advancing tendency in prices for prompt delivery. The temptation of large and immediate profits in the operation of almost any plant is starting nearly every old blast furnace and rolling mill which never hoped to be productive again. Individually, these are not important, yet in the aggregate they are likely to tell very seriously, particularly when it is considered that important additions are being made to modern plants. It is true that their prospective product, for the near future, is being absorbed, but they introduce an element of weakness which the industry must count with.

How soon this pressure will develop depends largely upon general business conditions—which may hasten or retard it. It is a fact that for the next few months no marked effect need be apprehended, and that it looks as though the ore situation will prevent any serious decline until next Spring.

In the meantime every month sees the working off of old low-priced contracts. The average prices realized are beginning to move upward and the profits are rolling in. How far the returns from current shipments are still below present prices is indicated by an instance which has come to our notice, a furnace company having realized $11.85 as an average for May, when it has recently sold as high as $17.

The pig iron markets have hardened further, and there is some expectation that the valley furnaces may at their meeting in Cleveland to-day decide to advance the price to $20. The continued scarcity of Bessemer is shown by the fact that some large consumers are urging furnaces to anticipate shipments, while others are constant buyers in the open market. One large plant in Western Pennsylvania recently bought 10,000 tons at $18.25. Another Pennsylvania steel plant declined $25 for ingots from an old customer on the ground that no pig iron was to be obtained.

In foundry irons higher prices are being asked and obtained. It is a significant fact that export sales to Italy and Germany have been made last week aggregating 5,000 tons at prices close to those recently ruling.

The steel market is moderately active, and sales have been made in the Central West at $31.25 to $31.50, Eastern buyers taking moderate quantities.

In the plate trade the most interesting event has been the closing of a contract of about 10,000 tons for forward delivery for the two new American liners to be built by the Cramps. That Chicago has taken the order is a significant indication of the situation of the plate mills in the East.

In the bar iron industry there are reports in the West of a sale by the Republic Company to the American Car and Foundry Company, which is referred to as the largest ever made in this country. It is understood that it is the result of an understanding between the two interests, looking to harmonious co-operation.

There has been considerable activity in muck bars East and West, the scarcity of steel and the relatively lower prices of iron rolling mill products having led makers to turn back to the puddling furnaces for relief.

The pipe trade is reported as being exceedingly active, and a further advance is talked of. Report has it that the consolidation scheme has been heavily oversubscribed, and that a large proportion of those interested in the constituent companies will take stock instead of cash.

In the metal markets the time seems to be approaching for new contracts with consumers. No one expects that 18 cents will be the basis. Spelter has declined rapidly of late.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Election of A. J. Cassatt President of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Hardening tendency of the discount rate in London on the probable withdrawal from the Bank of England of gold for shipment to Germany.

Statement by C. S. Guthrie, President of the American Steel Hoop Company, that there is no foundation for reports that a dividend on the company's common stock would be declared next week.

Advance in the Bank of Holland rate of discount to 3 per cent.

Increase of $101,209 in Jersey Central's net earnings for May, making an increase of $111,508 since Jan. 1.

Vote of the stockholders of the Produce Exchange Trust Company to increase the capital from $500,000 to $2,500,000 and the surplus a like amount.

Pittsburg advices that there is no abatement in the demand for steel and no signs of weakening in prices.

Panicky condition of the Paris market on account of the political crisis.

Increase of $23,367 in Tennessee Coal and Iron's surplus net earnings for May, making an increase of $35,288 since Jan. 1.

Declaration of an extra dividend of 1½ per cent. on American Bell Telephone stock, in addition to the regular quarterly 3 per cent.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in June showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$5,417
Chicago Terminal Transfer	1,495
Chicago and West Michigan	6,976
Cleve., Cin., Chic. and St. Louis	10,748
Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western	114
Norfolk and Western	33,944
Oregon Railroad and Navigation	23,584
Southern Railway	60,476
Western N. Y. and Pennsylvania	9,000
Total increase nine roads	$164,754
Increase previously reported	513,282
Total increase forty-three roads	$678,036

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The following showed decreases:

Fort Worth and Rio Grande	$2,037
Kansas City and Suburban Belt	64
Total decrease two roads	2,101
Decrease previously reported	64,145
Net decrease ten roads	66,246
Net increase	$611,790

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Conewawah Spinning Company of Elmira Heights; capital, $100,000. Directors—Matthias H. Arnot, Casper G. Decker, N. J. Bilbrough, and Howard H. Hallock, Elmira; Charles M. Tompkins, New York City.

Logaspat Manufacturing and Trading Company of New York City, to manufacture and sell food products and machinery used in the manufacture of such products; capital, $5,000. Directors—Louis J. Frey, Charles O. Troll, and Amos G. Russell, New York City.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, June 21, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16⅜	17½	897	Am. Car & Foundry	16	18½	16	18⅛	+2⅛
61½	62	575	Am. Car & Found. pf.	60⅞	62	60⅛	62	+2½
35½	36¼	125	American Cotton Oil	35½	36	35½	36	.....
9	11	100	Am. Linseed Co.	10	10	10	10	+1¼
36¾	37	1,092	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	38	38	37	37	−1
83⅛	83¼	585	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	83¼	83¾	82⅞	83¾	+1½
19	20½	125	American Malting Co.	20	20	20	20	−⅝
73	75	440	Am. Malting Co. pf.	73	73	72¾	72⅞	−2½
8⅝	8¾	3,460	Am. Spirits Mfg.	10¼	10¼	8	8½	−1⅝
31	32	250	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	32⅝	32⅝	31½	31½	−1½
53⅜	54	31,870	Am. Steel & Wire	54⅝	54⅝	53⅜	54	.....
95	95½	660	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	95¼	95¼	94⅝	95¼	+¼
151⅜	151½	23,970	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	153¼	154½	151⅜	151⅜	−1⅝
101	103½	20	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	103	103	103	103	.....
35¼	35¼	400	American Tin Plate	35⅝	35⅞	35¼	35¼	−⅞
85⅜	85½	200	Am. Tin Plate pf.	85½	85½	85	85	−⅞
89⅞	90	46,605	American Tobacco	93⅞	95⅞	89⅞	89⅞	−6
140	141	500	Am. Tobacco pf.	140	140	140	140	+1
76	77	260	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	77	77	76½	76½	+¼
17	17¼	1,345	At., T. & S. F.	17¼	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	−⅛
54½	54⅝	2,730	At., T. & S. F. pf.	54⅝	55	54½	54½	−⅛
49¼	49½	2,950	Anaconda Copper	49¼	50	49¼	49¼	−1⅛
44⅜	45	11,448	Baltimore & Ohio	47	47½	44	44⅜	−2¼
67⅝	68	5,120	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	70	70	67½	67⅝	−2¼
116½	116⅝	18,635	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	117⅝	118⅛	116½	116⅝	−¾
53	53¼	300	Canada Southern	53⅞	53⅞	53¼	53¼	−⅜
24⅝	25	3,110	Chesapeake & Ohio	24⅜	25½	24⅜	24⅞	+⅛
59	59¾	400	Chicago Con. Traction	59½	59¾	59½	59¾	+¼
130⅞	131¼	5,910	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	131⅝	131¾	131	131	−⅞
13¼	13⅜	910	Chicago Great West.	13⅜	13½	13¼	13¼	.....
28	29	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	30	30	29	29	−2¼
87	91	100	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	−¾
40	41	600	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	39	41	39	41	+1½
126	126½	5,650	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	126⅝	127	126	126	+⅞
172	173¼	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173	173	173	173	+1¼
154	155	1,120	Chicago & Northw.	153¾	155¼	153½	153½	.....
193	198	15	Chi. & Northw. pf.	194	194	194	194	.....
112⅜	112¼	1,655	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	112⅜	113⅛	112¼	112¼	−1¼
180½	181¼	865	Consolidated Gas	181½	182	181	181	−½
36⅝	36½	55,515	Continental Tobacco	41¼	41⅝	36	36½	−4½
79	79¾	10,155	Continental Tobac. pf.	82	82	79	79	−2
168	171½	245	Del., Lack. & West.	169	169	169	169	.....
21⅜	22	100	Denver & R. G.	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+⅛
76½	76¾	700	Denver & R. G. pf.	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	−⅜
198½	20½	450	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	21¼	21¼	20	20	−1
33¾	35	350	Erie 1st pf	34	34	33½	33¾	−¼
17½	18	300	Erie 2d pf	17⅛	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	.....
60½	60⅝	13,655	Federal Steel	60¼	61¼	60½	60½	+⅛
82½	82⅝	2,049	Federal Steel pf.	82⅜	83	82⅝	82⅝	+⅛
117¼	117½	20	General Electric	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	.....
66	66½	260	Glucose Sugar Ref.	66½	66⅝	66½	66½	.....
169½	170	694	Great Northern pf.	169⅞	170	169¾	170	+¼
109	110	15	H. B. Claflin Co.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	.....
22	25	128	Hocking Valley	24¾	24¾	24¾	24⅝	−⅛
58⅜	58⅝	2,532	Hocking Valley pf.	57⅝	58⅝	57¼	58⅝	+1⅛
112	112¼	435	Illinois Central	112	112¼	112	112¼	+⅛
40½	41	820	International Paper	41⅝	41⅝	41	41	−⅛
77	78	210	Internat. Paper pf.	77⅛	77⅛	77	77	.....
45	47	50	Iowa Central pf	45	45	45	45	−¾
6⅞	7⅛	1,150	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	7⅜	7⅛	7	7	−⅜
16⅝	17	100	Lake Erie & West.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	+⅛
67⅜	68½	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	+⅛
63⅛	63⅝	645	Louisville & Nashville.	63⅜	63⅝	63⅜	63⅝	+⅛
112¾	112½	5,910	Manhattan Con.	113	113½	112	112¼	−¼
14½	15	100	Met. W. Side El. Chi.	15	15	15	15	.....
225	225½	1,903	Metropolitan St. Ry.	226¼	226⅞	225	225	−1
13	13¼	1,133	Mexican Central	13½	13

Electric Vehicle common advanced several points, closing at 104 bid. The preferred stock was firmer than it had been for some days, and closed at 110 bid. New York and New England Electric Vehicle Transportation were both strong at the close, and the latter made a slight net gain for the day, closing at 13 bid.

Amalgamated Copper, though not extensively traded in, made a net gain of more than 1 point closing at 91½ bid. There was some trading yesterday and on Tuesday in a copper stock called the United Verde Extension. The stock was quite active, and changed hands in fairly large amount at 6. On Tuesday it sold at 5¾ and 5⅞. It closed yesterday at 6 bid.

Royal Baking Powder preferred was very strong. It sold up to 101¼ and closed at 101 bid, a net gain of 1 point. It is said that very little of the stock is in the market, and the daily transactions in the stock are very small. International Pump preferred was strong, and made a net gain of three-quarters of a point, closing at 60¾ bid. Standard Oil sold at 470 and ended the day at 469½ bid, a net gain of 3½ points.

Bay State Gas sold in fairly large amount at 2, and was offered at that figure during the afternoon, but at the close the stock got back to 2 bid.

American Air Power sold just before the close at 80, after which 76½ was the best bid for the stock. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	33½	34½
Amsterdam pf	58	59
American 5s, with interest	101⅛	102½
Bay State Gas	2	2⅛

Industrials.

American Air Power	76½	81
Beet Sugar	32	34
Beet Sugar pf	80	82
Electric Boat	19	22
Electric Boat pf	40	45
Electric Vehicle, ex div. 4	104	106
Electric Vehicle pf	116	118
Elec-Tro-Pneumatic, asst paid	2	2½
Havana Commercial	29½	31
Havana Commercial pf	68½	69½
International Power		76
International Pump	24	25
International Pump pf	66¾	
Kentucky Distilleries	20½	20¾
Kentucky Distilleries pf., ex div.	61½	61¾
National Graphophone	82	83
National Salt	43	45
National Salt pf	72½	75
New England Electric Vehicle	13	13½
New York Brake and Coupler	62	62½
New York Electrical Vehicle	22½	22⅝
Otis Elevator	34	35½
Otis Elevator pf	90	92
Republic Iron & Steel	17	18
Republic Iron & Steel pf	61¼	62
Royal Baking Powder pf	101	
Rubber Goods Mfg	25	25½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	79	80
Standard Oil Trust	469½	470
Union Steel & Chain	27½	28
Union Steel & Chain pf	67½	68
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	1

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	91½	92½
British Columbia Copper	11½	12
Fleming Coal & Coke	23½	28½
General Carriage	35	36¼
Markeen Copper	7½	8½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	22	23
Tennessee Copper	19	19½
United Verde Extension	6	7
*Wahmita Copper	6¾	7¼

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	115	118
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	126	130
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	245	248
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	
Brooklyn, Queens & Suburban 5s	102	104
Brook., Queens & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	99	102
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	190	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	82	84
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	104	106
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	59	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	111	112
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	84	89
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 6s	110	119
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d. 6s	90	99
Kings Co.	5	8
Kings Co. Elevated	2	5
Nassau Elec.	95	97
New Orleans Traction (new)	18	23
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	96	97
North Western Railroad	170	180
North Jersey Street Railway	34½	35¼
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	93½	95
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	102½	104½
Seventy-Third Street Railway	110	120
Second Avenue Railroad, consols	115	122
Sixth Avenue Railroad	222	230
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Brooklyn)	113	116
Union Railway stock	130	140
United Traction, Providence	92	93
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	22	24
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	105	107

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	38	39½
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	97	98
Hoboken Ferry (new)	53	55
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	95	96
Metropolitan Ferry gas	110	112
Union Ferry extra dividend	4	4½
Union Ferry bonds	101	102

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	11¾	12
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	84	86
Central Union Gas, guaranteed	105	106
Citizens' Gas (Detroit) bonds	97	98
Columbus Gas	95	100
Consolidated Gas of Newark	58	60
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	88	89
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	20	23
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	108	110
Essex & Hudson Gas	42½	44
Fort Wayne Gas	65	70
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	75	81
Indianapolis Gas	178	182
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	10½	10¾
Lafayette Gas	6	7
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	81	84
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas	50	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	71	73
Mutual Gas of New York	250	310
Madison Gas stock	66	67
New England Gas & Coke	18½	20
New England Gas & Coke bonds	77¾	79¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111½	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co.	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102¼	103½
North Hudson Co., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hudson Co., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	50	55
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	77	78
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	45	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) Gas	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	85	90
Standard Gas, New York	110	
Standard Gas, New York, pf	125	
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	81	85
Western Gas	96	97½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	107	108

Industrials.

American Bank Note	45	50
American Typefounders	46	50
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Central & South American Tel.	113	114
Cramp's Shipyard	81	85
General Chemical	50	
General Chemical pf	99	102
Herring-Hall-Marvin, 1st ass't pd.	2	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf., 1st as. pd.	10	13
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	54	56
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	96	
Hudson River Telephone	100	115
Iron Steamboat	5½	7
Lorillard Company pf	120	
Michigan Peninsular 5s	106¾	107½
Standard Coupler		39
Trenton Potteries	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf		60
Union Typewriter	20	21¼
Union Typewriter 1st pf	114	116
Union Typewriter 2d pf	115	117
Wagner Car Company	178	181
Wortington Pump pf	112	113

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

20 shares Globe Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 90.

100 shares Hanover National Bank, $100 each, 735.

97 shares National Broadway Bank, ex dividend, $25 each, 240¾.

36 shares American Union Life Insurance Company, $100 each, 36.

3 shares American Surety Company, $50 each, 220.

$25,000 Shore Line Railway Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1910, November, 1898, coupon on, $700 lot.

$500 Atchison & Nebraska Railroad 1st mortgage guaranteed 7 per cent. bonds, due March, 1908 coupons March and September, 123¾.

9 shares National City Bank, $100 each, 2,010.

5 shares Manhattan Company Bank, $50 each, 200.

32 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, $25 each, 1,545.

8 shares New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, $100 each, 1,480.

100 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 2,06.

$5,000 Gramercy Sugar Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1923, 75.

$9,000 Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railroad refunding 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1947, 106.

8 shares Bank of New York, N. B. A., ex dividend, $200 each, 252.

200 shares Indianapolis Gas Company, $50 each, 110.

$5,000 Gramercy Sugar Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1923, 75.

$30,000 Staten Island Railroad Company first mortgage 6½ per cent. gold bonds, due 1943, interest June and December, guaranteed by the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company, 105¾.

$10,000 Chicago and Northwestern Railroad (Milwaukee and Madison) 6 per cent. bonds, due 1906, coupons March and September, 116.

$3,000 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Denver per cent. gold bonds, due July 1, 1903, coupons January and July, 117¾.

$1,000 Albany and Susquehanna Railroad consolidated 7 per cent. registered bonds, due 1906, interest April and October, 123¼.

$5,000 Chicago and Northwestern Railroad (Iowa Division) 4½ per cent. bonds, due 1902, coupons April and October, 104¾.

240 shares Atlantic Coast Electric Railway Company, $100 each, 19¾.

$4,000 Boston and New York Air Line Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due August, 1905, coupons February and August, 110¾.

$8,000 Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railroad first mortgage (Michigan Division) 6 per cent. bonds, due July, 1924, coupons January and July, 140½.

75 shares Pennsylvania Coal Company, $50 each, 398.

20 shares Western National Bank, $100 each, 310½.

$2,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway second mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due July, 1912, (indorsed,) coupons June and December, 141.

$3,000 Northern Union Gas Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due November, 1927, interest May and November, accrued interest from May 1 last to be charged to the purchaser, 05¼.

$5,000 Detroit and Mackinac Railroad 4 per cent. mortgage bonds, due 1995, coupons June and December, 66.

12 shares American Bond and Mortgage Guaranty Company, $100 each, 175.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
890	A., T. & S. F.	54⅝	54⅞	54½	54½
22,900	Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	153⅝	154⅜	153¾	154¼
2,240	Am. Steel & W.	54½	54⅝	53⅝	54
100	Am. Tobacco	93	93	90	90¼
320	Am. Sp. Mfg.	10	10	8⅝	8⅝
15,130	Brook. R. T.	118	118¼	116½	116½
200	Bay State Gas	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
20	Canada South.	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
5,580	C., B. & Q.	131⅞	132	131	131
4,700	C., M. & St. P.	126⅞	127	126¼	126½
330	C., R. I. & P.	112½	113	112⅜	112⅜
5,570	Con. Tobacco	41½	41½	35⅞	35⅞
20	Con. Tob. pf.	70½	70½	70½	70½
13,070	Federal Steel	60¼	61⅜	60¼	60½
300	Fed. Steel pf.	82⅜	82⅜	82½	82½
230	Louis. & Nash.	66⅞	66⅞	66½	66½
1,900	Manhattan	113⅜	113⅜	112¼	11..
330	Mo. Pacific	41⅛	41⅛	40½	40½
70	Nor. Pacific	46½	46½	46¼	46¼
250	N. Y. Central	132½	132⅝	132⅝	132⅝
20	N. Y. O. & W.	26⅛	26⅛	26	26
20	Nor. Pac. pf.	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
110	Pacific Mail	47⅜	47⅜	47¼	47¼
190	People's Gas	119⅜	119⅝	119	119
80	Reading 1st pf.	61	61½	60	60¼
200	Southern pf	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
1,100	Tenn. C. & I.	65⅜	65½	63⅞	64
500	Union Pacific	39¼	39⅜	38⅝	38⅝
30	Union Pacific pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½
10	U. S. Leather pf.	69½	69½	69½	69½
10	U. S. Rubber	52½	52½	52½	52½
50	Wabash pf.	19½	19½	19½	19½
30	Western Union	89½	89¼	89¼	89¼

$8,510

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$39,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	83⅞	83⅞	83¾	83¾
5,000	Am. Gas. 5s	102	102	102	102
23,000	K., C., P. & P. 1st	60	60	60	60
30,000	St. L. S'west 2d	52½	52½	51¾	51¾

$97,000

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
2d week June	$37,559	$32,142	$29,033
From July 1	1,720,165	1,669,011	1,536,792
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	74	74	76
2d week June	$23,499	$22,004	$21,156
From July 1	1,154,686	1,064,054	995,778
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	614	614	581
2d week June	$38,113	$31,137	$30,464
From July 1	889,787	732,106	621,882
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,838	1,838	1,838
2d week June	$289,797	$279,049	$257,912
From July 1	13,937,615	13,668,976	12,515,312
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
2d week June	$24,512	$24,398	$23,628
From Jan. 1	611,428	598,228	504,970
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
2d week June	$5,837	$7,874	$4,302
KANSAS CITY & SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	32	32	35
2d week June	$9,613	$9,077	$11,300
From Jan. 1	243,712	205,681	184,322
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,561	1,570	1,570
2d week June	$253,043	$219,099	$223,428
From July 1	11,304,889	10,815,541	10,071,820
OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION—			
Mileage	1,065	1,065	1,065
2d week June	$149,099	$125,515	$99,396
From July 1	6,043,712	6,618,878	4,214,647
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	5,048	5,654	5,158
2d week June	$468,767	$408,291	$371,939
From July 1	24,112,096	21,704,924	19,041,737
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	642	642	651
2d week June	$66,700	$57,700	$51,600
From July 1	3,112,340	3,112,134	2,328,639
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY for May—			
Gross earnings	1,170,663	955,300	976,376
Op. ex. and taxes	713,204	599,059	635,230
Net earnings	457,459	356,249	341,146
From Jan. 1 to May 31—			
Gross earnings	5,520,801	4,693,747	4,500,515
Net earnings	2,014,182	1,602,674	1,435,065
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD for May—			
Net earnings	87,592	65,141	33,102
Charges	40,563	47,479	47,777
Surplus	41,029	17,662	*13,985
From Jan. 1 to May 31—			
Net earnings	393,403	362,690	228,454
Surplus	160,798	125,300	*10,431

*Deficit.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 21.—Money continues easy in Boston, as the actual supply is being somewhat increased, while the demand is smaller by reason of the reduced volume of transactions at the Stock Exchange. One prominent bank brought over about $200,000 in gold from New York last night. On call, money rules from 3 to 4 per cent.; time money is in abundant supply, with minimum rates 3 per cent. for four months, 3½ per cent. for six months, and 3½ per cent. for a year. There is very little business reported in business paper. Maturities are being largely paid off. Rates range all the way from 3 to 4½ per cent. Sterling exchange is firm at posted rates.

There were a few gains of about a point each in the coppers to-day, noticeably Copper Range, Gold Dredging, and Baltic. Tamarack sold ex dividend 205, Parrot was off, to 50, and Old Dominion to 36. Burlington was up a point and Fitchburg preferred the same. Gas seconds gained a point, Sugar added 2, and lost part of the gain. Dominion Coal lost a point. The market was dull, and trading very light.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	10	10¼	Old Dom	36½	
Allouez	8	8⅝	Osceola	82	83
Arcadian	53		Parrot	50	
Arnold	14¾	15	Pioneer	2½	3
Ash Bed	2⅛	2½	Quincy	150	155
Atlantic	31	33	Rhode Isl	8½	8¾
Baltic	32	33	Santa Fé	11½	
Bos. & Cr.	25	35	Santa Ysabel	13¾	
Bos. & Mont.	340	350	Shoe	36	36¼
Butte & Bos.	74	76	Tamarack	200	210
Cal. & Hec.		895	Utah Cons.	40	40½
Centennial	33		Washington	2½	2¾
Franklin	17¾	18	White Knob	12	13
Humboldt	1⅝		Winona	14	14¾
Mohawk	26	27	Wolverine	43¼	44
Old Colony	10	10½			

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb.	258	260	Cen. M. pf.	69	
Bos. & Low.	235	240	Fitchburg pf.	116½	117
Bos. & Me.	192		N. Y. & N. E.		
Bos. & Prov.		300	Gs.	113	
Bos. Elev.	106		N. Y. & N. E.		
Bos. Gas 5s.	85	89	7s.	118	
Cent. Mass.	18¾	19½	West End	93	94

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell T.	340	345	Lam. Store	38	39
Chi. Stk. Yds.	145½	147	Mex. Tel.	3⅞	3⅞
Dom. Coal	52	53	West. Elec.	49	
Dom. C. pf.	115				

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 21.—A spurt in Linseed preferred sent it from 45 at the opening up to 47½; it closed at 46. The common, opening at 9¾, reached 10½ and closed at 10. Diamond Match gained a notch to 151. Metropolitan gold bonds opened at 96¾ and closed at 97. Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	29
Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Co.	98¼
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	150½
National Biscuit Co. com	42½
National Biscuit Co. pf	97½
Brewing & Malting Co.	4
Brewing & Malting Co. pf	15
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	2
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf	20
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	12
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf	30
North Chicago Street Railroad	244
West Chicago Street Railroad	120½
South Side Elevated Railroad	94
Lake Street Elevated	16
Lake Street Elevated, trust cfts	13¾
Street's West Stable Car Line	20

REGULAR STOCKS.

American Linseed com	9⅝
American Linseed pf	46
American Tin Plate com	35¼
American Tin Plate pf	85
National Biscuit Co. com	42½
National Biscuit Co. pf	97½
National Carbon com	18
National Carbon pf	81
National Steel com	49⅞
National Steel pf	85½
Diamond Match	150½
West Chicago Street Railroad	120½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—There was no interest in the market to-day outside of American Railways and Consolidated Traction of Pittsburg. The dealings in these stocks were on an enormous scale, particularly in American. Weakness was developed as a result of rumors that the deal between the two companies might not, after all, go through. American receded to 10½, and Consolidated fell under 35, but made a sharp recovery on the report that, if this deal should not go through, another might. In the remainder of the market absolute stagnation prevailed, with prices reflecting a reactionary disposition.

The close was rather heavy at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Choctaw	36⅝	37¼	Penn. Mfg.	24	24½
El. Stge Bat.	130	135	Phila. Trac.	99¾	100
El. St. B. pf.	135	140	Union Trac.	41¾	42
El. Co. of A.	17½	18	U. Gas Imp.	167½	168½
Lehigh Val.	23½	27	Welsbach L.	49	50
Marsden	10½	16¾	W. N.Y.& P.	7½	7⅝

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Tuesday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.03	.02
Alpha Con	.04	.03
Andes	.11	.11
Belcher	.35	.33
Best & Belcher	.34	.36
Bullion	.06	.06
Caledonia	.54	.55
Challenge Con	.32	.30
Chollar	.25	.26
Confidence	.92	.90
Con. Cal. & Va	1.25	1.25
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.27	.26
Gould & Curry	.20	.21
Hale & Norcross	.32	.32
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.11	.14
Kentucky Con	.04	.03
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.44	.42
Occidental Con	.20	.19
Ophir	.84	.85
Overman	.15	.15
Potosi	.39	.37
Savage	.20	.20
Sierra Nevada	.07	.05
Standard	2.40	.61
Syndicate	.05	2.50
St. Louis	.10	.05
Union Con	.32	.10
Utah Con	.11	.31
Yellow Jacket	.37	.11
Silver Bars	60¼	.36
Mexican dollars	49¾@50¼	60¼
Drafts, sight	.12½	49¾@50¼

.12½

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 21.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anaconda	48	49	46	49
Anchoria	80	84	80	84
Argentum	25	28	25	26
Battle	26½	27	27½	28
Columbine	16	17	16½	17
Consolidated	8¾	9½	9	9½
Damon	16¾	16¾	17¼	17½
Elkton	87	88	88½	89
El Paso	28¼	28½	26¾	27
Findlay	14	14½	14⅛	14½
Garfield	11½	12½	11	11½
Gibson	23	24½	25	26
Golden Fleece	31½	33	31½	33
Golden King	90	94	89	94
Gold Coin	193	200	199	200
Gould	21	21½	21¾	22
Isabella	76⅝	77	79⅜	79⅝
Independence	50¾	57	58¼	63½
Jackpot	34¾	35	25¾	27½
Matoa	21	21⅝	22¼	23½
Moon Anchor	106	108	105	106
Pinnacle	15¾	16	16½	16¾
Pharmacist	4	5	4¾	4¾
Portland	189	190	193	193½
Rawlings	39	41	41	44
Rosa	22	22½	22	22½
Union	23	27	26	26¼
Vindicator	90	92	90	92
Work	21½	21⅝	22¼	22⅝

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The quarterly report of the Bowery Bank will be found in another column.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. announce that the $6,285,000 Massachusetts State 3 per cent. bonds, which they purchased from the State last week, have all been sold.

N. Harris & Co. own and offer to investors $100,000 3 per cent. bonds of the City of Charlotte, N. C., due 1929. The net bonded debt of the city is $225,000, and the city's charter prohibits the creation of a debt in excess of $500,000.

The Knickerbocker Trust Company's certificates of deposit for Pittsburg and Western Railway Company preferred stock have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Two-thirds of the entire issue have been deposited with the trust company.

The subscription books for $12,000,000 first mortgage collateral trust 4½ per cent. fifty-year gold bonds of the Washington Traction and Electric Company closed yesterday at 3 P. M. It is stated that subscriptions received were highly satisfactory.

In another column will be found the declarations of dividends by the following banks: Hamilton, Columbian National, the Mechanics' National, the Bowery, the Oriental, National Shoe and Leather, Merchants' Exchange National, the National Butchers and Drovers', and East-River National. There also will be found a notice of the payment of Coupon No. 2, prior lien 3½ per cent bonds, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, due July 1, 1899, and the dividend of the Procter and Gamble Company on the preferred stock and the interest on bonds of the same company.

SEIZURE OF MOLASSES CANDY.

It Is Claimed It Should Have Been Stamped Under War Revenue Law.

Men from Revenue Agent Thompson's office have within the past two days seized in this city over 500 gross of ten-cent packages of molasses candy, manufactured by H. L. Hildreth of Boston, and which, it is claimed, have not been stamped in accordance with the provisions of the war revenue law. The manufacturer of the candy has caused to be printed on each package a statement that it is good for digestion, coughs, and colds, and this, Mr. Thompson says, has rendered the candy subject to the stamp tax—one-quarter of a cent for every ten-cent package.

"Hildreth claims to manufacture ten tons of the stuff every day," said Mr. Thompson yesterday, "and if this is so, and he has been turning out this amount since the law went into effect, he now owes the Government about $20,000. I shall continue to seize every package of the candy that is not stamped, and shall do all I can to make Hildreth comply with the law. 'Manufacturers of candy' will find it cheaper to sell their stuff as candy, and not try to put it on the market as a 'medicine.'"

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	82½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	41⅜
Oats, No. 2 mixed	31
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	6 1-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	6
Sugar, granulated	5½
Molasses, O. K. prime	34
Beef, family	10.00
Beef, hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	4¾
Pork, mess	8.75
Hams, dressed, 180 lbs	5½
Lard, prime	5.30
Butter, Western creamery	18½@18¾
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	18.25

CHICAGO, June 21.—Flour easy; No. 3 Spring wheat, 71½@71c; No. 2 red, 76½c; No. 2 corn, 34¾@34⅞c; No. 2 yellow corn, 34¾@35¼c; No. 2 oats, 26½@26¾c; No. 3 white, 28@29½c; No. 2 rye, 62c; No. 2 barley, 37½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.06; Northwestern, $1.09; prime timothy seed, $2.35@2.40; mess pork, per bbl, $7.50@8.25; lard, per 100 lbs, $4.02½@5.02½; short clear sides, (loose,) 4⅝@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.05@5.10; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; sugars, cut loaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $6.75.

COTTON.—A further break of 12@20 points took place in cotton futures yesterday, following Tuesday's loss of 3@7 points. At times the market was very unsettled and a panicky feeling prevailed. The slump was particularly noticeable during the morning, when the selling appeared to be general by all classes. English cables were decidedly disappointing, crop accounts continued of a brilliant average, and speculative support was almost entirely lacking. The summary of the weekly Government crop report gave the best conditions and indications of general improvement in the condition of cotton in all sections of the belt, while reports from private sources were, if possible, even more favorable than they have heretofore been, offsetting the Government's statement that the Texas crop is grassy and the Georgia crop suffering from caterpillars. The volume of business was very much larger than any single day's business of recent weeks; but this was due to liquidation, and not to a disposition to make new ventures, although there was some investment buying on the rushes to sell by conservative parties who believe that the market, having declined over ¾c, was entitled to some reaction. The fact that there is a tremendous business in cotton goods in this country as well as abroad, with spinners generally carrying light supplies of cotton, (they having been educated to believe in a big crop and low prices for raw material,) also led some of the more conservative houses to cover on yesterday's break. On the basis of 5.60 for August, some good Wall Street houses bought Summer month contracts, and the fact that August is now believed to be in strong hands also added to the conservatism of the smaller local traders, causing them to cover. The demand from abroad was fairly good early in the session, but later the foreigners sold. It was estimated that 350,000 to 400,000 bales changed ownership during the day. The market closed steady at a net loss of 10@15 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	5.74	5.74	5.60	5.60@5.62
July	5.76	5.76	5.57	5.63@5.64
August	5.79	5.79	5.60	5.66@5.67
September	5.76	5.76	5.59	5.65@5.66
October	5.79	5.80	5.63	5.70@5.71
November	5.82	5.82	5.68	5.73@5.74
December	5.86	5.86	5.72	5.76@5.77
January	5.89	5.89	5.75	5.79@5.80
February	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.82@5.83
March	5.95	5.95	5.82	5.85@5.86
April				5.88@5.89
May	5.97	5.97	5.95	5.91@5.93

Spot cotton in the local market closed quiet, with prices 3-16c lower, on the basis of 6 1-16c for middling upland and 6 5-16c for middling Gulf, as compared with 6⅝c and 6¾c, respectively, last year. Total sales of 500 bales included 300 bales for export and 200 bales on contract.

LIVERPOOL, June 21.—Spot cotton easier; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American, 11,000 bales; middling upland, 3⅝d. Futures opened easy, 1-64d decline; closed barely steady at 2@2½-64d net decline. December-January, 3.10s; January-February, 3.16b; February-March, 3.17s; March-April, 3.17½b; April-May, 3.18½s; June, 3.19b; June-July, 3.19s; July-August, 3.19s; August-September, 3.19s; September-October, 3.18s; October-November, 3.17s; November-December, 3.16s. Manchester—Yarns quiet and firm; cloths, orders at low limits.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	81 3-16	81 7-16	80⅝	81
September	81 5-16	81 7-16	80 7-16	80⅝
December	83½	83⅛	82¼	82½
Corn—				
July	40 3-16	40

INSTRUCTION.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.
Founded by the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School, the corporation which maintains Trinity School, in order to provide for girls a thorough secular education, combined with sound religious training.
School year opens September 11, 1899.
For particulars address the Principal, EMMA C. SEBRING, A. M., 257 West 93d St.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS.
109 West 54th St. 689 Madison Av.
Kindergarten Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. New Term opens Sept. 20; Branch School, Oct. 2d.
JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

TRINITY COLLEGE, HARTFORD, CONN., June 1, 1899.—Examination for admission to the Freshman Class will be held at Trinity School, 139-147 West 91st St., Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 29th and 30th and July 1st, 1899.
GEO. WILLIAMSON SMITH, President.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
Riverside Drive 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

THE OSSINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 32d year begins Sept. 27. Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.

STAMMERING
successfully treated by a physician. Dr. F. A. BRYANT, 105 West 72d St., New York.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
OPEN ALL SUMMER.
250—WEST 23D ST.—250

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold.
1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. E. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway, Telephone 1338 Franklin.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SUMMER HOTELS AND COTTAGES our notehead offer is just right. 2,000 sheets, linen paper, well printed, for $3.25. D. A. HUEBSCH & CO., Printers, 31 Rose St., City.

DRY GOODS.

THE LORETTA CHAMOIS GLOVES WASH most beautifully and fit to perfection; 85c. pair. All absolutely warranted. JAMMES, 4 West 28th St., near 5th Av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK.
CITY HALL, NEW YORK, June 13th, 1899.
The Municipal Street Railway Company having filed its application in writing, to the Municipal Assembly of The City of New York, dated the 24th day of April, 1899, for a grant of a franchise or right to use the streets, avenues, and highways in The City of New York hereinafter mentioned, for the term of twenty-five years, and for the construction, maintenance and operation of a double-track street surface railroad in and upon the surface of the following streets, avenues and highways in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, to wit:
Commencing at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; running thence westward with double tracks through, along and upon said One Hundred and Sixteenth Street to the junction of the said One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Manhattan Avenue; thence northward with double tracks along, through and upon said Manhattan Avenue to the intersection of said Manhattan Avenue with St. Nicholas Avenue; thence northwardly through, along and upon said St. Nicholas Avenue to the Kingsbridge Road; thence with double tracks along, through and upon the Kingsbridge Road, upon the bridge of the Harlem Canal, and over the proposed bridge when constructed over Spuyten Duyvil Creek to the northernmost portion of the intersection of West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue) with the Kingsbridge Road; thence westerly from the junction of the Kingsbridge Road with Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue) through, along and upon West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue) to Riverdale Avenue; thence to the northerly line of The City of New York.
Also, commencing at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and running thence westwardly with double tracks through, along and upon One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street to the junction of the said One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, connecting the said proposed railroad by suitable connections, curves, switches and appliances with said proposed road on St. Nicholas Avenue; also, commencing at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street; thence running westward with double tracks through, along and upon said One Hundred and Forty-first Street to the intersection of said One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, and connecting with said street railroad on said avenue by suitable connections, curves and appliances, and to the operation of the said railway by electricity or any other motive power, which may be lawfully employed upon the same.
Now, therefore, pursuant to the directions given by resolutions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of The City of New York, which were adopted on the eighth day of June, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Mayor of said city on the ninth day of June, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given, and that at the Councilmanic Chamber in the City Hall of The City of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, such application of said railway company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon.
All persons interested in the application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, as an opportunity will be given them to be heard in relation to said application.
P. J. SCULLY,
City Clerk.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE AMERICAN BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTY COMPANY, a domestic corporation, having its principal office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at Part II. thereof, in the County Court House, in the said Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 21st day of July, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the International Banking and Trust Company.—Dated New York, June 22d, 1899.
THE AMERICAN BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTY CO.
By STEWART BROWN, President.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANDREW ANDERSON, Jr., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Andrew Anderson, Jr., of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Andrew Anderson, Jr., was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 2:15 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, June 13th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DABNEY WILLIAM DIGGS, individually and as partner of the firm known as Sargent and Diggs, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 1,098.
To the creditors of Dabney William Diggs, individually and as partner of the firm known as Sargent and Diggs, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of June, A. D. 1899 the said Dabney William Diggs, individually and as partner of the firm known as Sargent and Diggs, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, June 13th, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ELIAS G. COHEN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Elias G. Cohen of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Elias G. Cohen was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 21st, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIEGFRIED ELKAN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 1,078.
To the creditors of Siegfried Elkan, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Siegfried Elkan was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated June 12th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HENRY B. HARRA, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Henry B. Harra, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 12th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 5th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ERNEST D. KAHN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Ernest D. Kahn of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Ernest D. Kahn was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 3:15 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 21st, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM NOBLE, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that William Noble, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 22d, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 5th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—BERMAN RAFALOVITZ, Bankrupt.—No. 897.
Notice is hereby given that Berman Rafalovitz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 20th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 5, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.

NO. 1,144.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY W. SEMON, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Harry W. Semon of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Harry W. Semon was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 21st, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE J. SHANNON, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that George J. Shannon, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 13th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 5th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.
f23-law6mTh

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JULIUS SONN and HERMAN SONN, Bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that Julius Sonn and Herman Sonn, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated June 19th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 19th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
ERNEST HALL, Referee.
Dated June 21st, 1899.

NO. 860—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—JULIUS S. STERN, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Julius S. Stern, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 13th, 1899 praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANCES J. TREADWELL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Frances J. Treadwell of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Frances J. Treadwell was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 21st, 1899.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE VOLUNTARY DISSOLUTION OF THE MILITARY CLUB OF NEW YORK.
The undersigned, Receiver of the above-named corporation, gives notice that a general meeting of the creditors of said corporation is hereby called to be held at the office of said Receiver, 35 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 26th day of July, 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting all accounts and demands for and against said corporation and all open and subsisting contracts will be examined and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of said Receiver declared.
Dated May 24th, 1899.
AVERY D. ANDREWS, Receiver of the Military Club of New York.
EDWARD WELLS, Jr., Attorney for Receiver, 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Honorable Miles Beach one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of New York, on the 16th day of May, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. SPOWERS, lately doing business in the City of New York, to produce the same, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, John J. Spowers, who has duly been appointed assignee of said William H. Spowers, for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 112 John Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1899.
Dated New York, the 16th day of May, 1899.
JOHN J. SPOWERS, Assignee.
P. Q. ECKERSON, Attorney for Assignee, No. 99 Nassau Street New York City, N. Y.
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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of New York, on the 16th day of May, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MORSE BURTIS, lately doing business in the City of New York, to produce the same, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, John J. Spowers, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Morse Burtis, for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 112 John Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1899.
Dated New York, the 16th day of May, 1899.
JOHN J. SPOWERS, Assignee.
P. Q. ECKERSON, Attorney for Assignee, No. 99 Nassau Street New York City, N. Y.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York entered in the office of the Clerk of New York County, the 23d day of May, 1899, notice is hereby given that the Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, a domestic corporation having its principal office at No. 49 South Washington Square, in the City and County of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held at the Court House in said County of New York on the eleventh day of July, 1899, at ten thirty o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "Washington Square Home for Friendless Girls."
Dated New York, May 23d, 1899.
THE HOME FOR FALLEN AND FRIENDLESS GIRLS, by Z. Stiles Ely, President.
MANIERRE & MANIERRE, Attorneys for Petitioners, No. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
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SURROGATE NOTICES.

CAMPION, JEREMIAH J., Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Jr., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William C. Darr, No. 11 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated New York, the twenty-second day of March, 1899.—JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Administrator. WILLIAM C. DARR, Attorney for Administrator, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. m23-law6mTh

DIMON, SUSAN M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN M. DIMON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 18th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of February, 1899. ROSALIE DIMON LOCKWOOD, LUDOVICA DIMON MORRILL, CHARLES L. DIMON, Jr., Executors. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executors, 45 Cedar Street, New York City. f16-law6mTh

DE LA VERGNE, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. DE LA VERGNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ashbel P. Fitch, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899. JACOB RUPPERT, CATHARINE A. DE LA VERGNE, Executors. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executors, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. je15-law6m&d20

DENISON, DAVID STEWART.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID STEWART DENISON, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Logan, Demond & Harby, 27 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the tenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of March, 1899. IDENE DAYTON DENISON, JOHN M. DENISON, Executor and Executrix. LOGAN, DEMOND & HARBY, Attys. for Executor and Executrix, 27 William St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. m30-law6mTh

DRAPPELDREI, LOUIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS DRAPPELDREI, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 184 East 79th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of March, 1899. CLARA DRAPPELDREI and JOHN JOHN JOCHNER, Executors. CHARLES J. GERLICH, Jr., Attorney for Executors, 184 East 79th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh2-law6mTh

FREEBORN, ELIZABETH L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH L. FREEBORN, formerly Elizabeth L. Lacka, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of January, 1899. FRANK W. FREEBORN, Administrator. WELLMAN & GOOCH, Attorneys for Administrator, 15 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

GAHREN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES GAHREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of August next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of February, 1899. ALFRED J. GOODWIN, Administrator. FRANCIS D. HARINGS, Attorney for Administrator, 150 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

GOODWIN, SAMUEL T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL T. GOODWIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis D. Haines, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 17th day of August next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of February, 1899. ALFRED J. GOODWIN, Administrator. FRANCIS D. HAINES, Attorney for Administrator, 150 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

HIGGINS, ELIZABETH P.—Pursuant to an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. HIGGINS, late of the City and County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James C. Lewis, his attorney, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1899. E. ELIOT HARRIS, Executor. JAMES T. LEWIS, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. je22-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES A. NAGEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, the 21st day of May, 1899. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, ARTHUR D. WEEKES, Executors. JOHN A. WEEKES, Jr., Esq., Atty. for Executors, 58 Wall Street, New York City. je1-1aw6mTh

JENKINS, JOHN JAY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JAY JENKINS, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Stanley, Rasbrouck & Schloeder, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1899. WILLIAM P. GILLETTE, JAMES S. JENKINS, Executors. STANLEY, RASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. ja26-1aw6mTh

LAHEY, FRANCIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS LAHEY, late of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Francis Lahey & Sons, Number 162 East 86th Street, in said borough and city, on or before the 15th day of July, 1899.—Dated New York, January 10th, 1899. JAMES LAHEY, WILLIAM T. LAHEY, JOSEPH LAHEY, RICHARD LAHEY, and CHARLES S. GREGOR, Executors. W. B. HARRISON, Atty. for Executors, 46 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York. ja12-law6mTh

MATHEWS, JAMES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES F. MATHEWS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of September, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of March, 1899. JOHN VER NOOR BOUVIER, Jr., Atty. for Administratrix. KATE P. MATHEWS, Administratrix, etc. mh2-law6mTh

PALMER, ANN MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MARIA PALMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Foster & Thomson, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of February, 1899. EDWIN PALMER, ARTHUR PENN, MARYLAND PALMER, Executors. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. f23-law6mTh

PATTERSON, WILLIAM T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM T. PATTERSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 206 Broadway Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of April, 1899. REBECCA PATTERSON, Administratrix. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Administratrix, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ap15-law6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ROGERS, WILLIAM M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. ROGERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Chalmers Wood, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1899. MARGARET E. MINTON, Administratrix. CHALMERS WOOD, Attorney for Administratrix, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap27-law6mTh

STARR, DANIEL E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL E. STARR, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of her attorneys, Messrs. Wolf, Kohn & Ullman, No. 203 Broadway, in the said Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of July next.—Dated New York, January 18th, 1899.
PAULINE STARR, Administratrix.
WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 203 Broadway, New York City.

WAGNER, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WAGNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of G. R. Westerfield, Room 805, No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of May, 1899. EUGENIE A. W. GAGE, Executrix. G. R. WESTERFIELD, Attorney for Executrix, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my4-law6mTh

WALTERS, FRANK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK W. WALTERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 612 Ninth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of January, 1899. ANNIE M. WALTERS, Executrix. I. NEWTON WILLIAMS, Attorney for Executrix, 261 Liberty St., N. Y. City. ja26-1aw6mTh

WADSWORTH, JOHN HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HENRY WADSWORTH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Gilbert M. Speir, No. 62 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of August next. Dated New York, the 1st day of February, 1899.
WILLIAM P. WADSWORTH, Administrator.
GILBERT M SPEIR, Attorney for Administrator, No. 62 Wall St., Manhattan, New York City. f2-law6mTh

WATROUS, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. WATROUS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at office of Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll, No. 18 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of February, 1899.
GEORGE D. WATROUS, Administrator. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Administrator, 16-22 William Street, New York City. f23-law6mTh

WOOLF, GEORGE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George C. Woolf, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Eustis, Foster & Coleman, No. 80 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1899.
LOUVESA C. WOOLF, Administratrix.
EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. my11-2aw6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—REBECCA T. MATHEWS, plaintiff, against SYLVESTER H. KNEELAND and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made in the above-entitled action on the 5th day of May, 1892, and entered on the 9th day of May, 1892, and a supplemental order made and entered therein on the 12th day of June, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eleventh day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in the said judgment and order and described as follows:
All that certain tract of ground, with the dwelling house and outbuildings thereon, now known as the "New Villa," situate at Fordham, in the City of New York, which formerly formed part of the County of Westchester, in the State of New York, part of the farm formerly of Lewis G. Morris, and bounded as follows: Northwesterly, by Macomb's Dam Road; northerly and northeasterly, by Morris Street, which separates the premises from lands now or late of Mary McGrath; southeasterly, by a private street or lane called Grove Lane, and separating the premises from land of Lewis G. Morris; and southwesterly, by land now or late of Lewis B. Brown; the premises so described containing by survey computed to the centre of said roads and lane, six acres, two roods, and thirty-six perches, be the same more or less, being the same premises conveyed to the said Sylvester H. Kneeland by James T. Van Rensselaer, referee, by deed dated May 14th, 1880.
Excepting, however, from the said premises all that piece or parcel of land known and designated by the number 3 (three) on the Damage map of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, "in the matter of acquiring title to Tremont Avenue from Aqueduct Avenue to Boston Road, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York," confirmed by the New York Supreme Court on the 19th day of July, 1893.—Dated New York, June 16th, 1899. JOHN B. PINE, Referee.

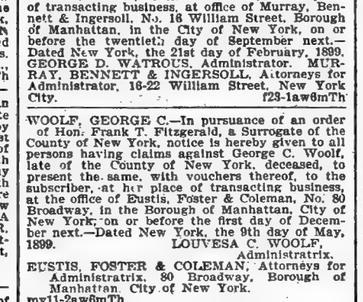

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $9,000, with interest thereon from the 1st day of May, 1897, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $3,000.
—Dated New York, June 16, 1899.
JOHN B. PINE, Referee.
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SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—HARRIET H. WILCOX, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. LAIE and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot of land with the building and improvements thereon, situate in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Hamilton Terrace, distant one hundred and nineteen feet six inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Hamilton Terrace with the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-Fourth Street, running thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Hamilton Terrace seventeen feet; thence easterly again parallel with One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and part of the way through another party wall one hundred feet to the westerly side of Hamilton Terrace, and thence northerly along the westerly side of Hamilton Terrace seventeen feet to the place of beginning.
Said premises are now known as No. 58 Hamilton Terrace.—Dated New York, June 5th, 1899.
GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN, Referee.
EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

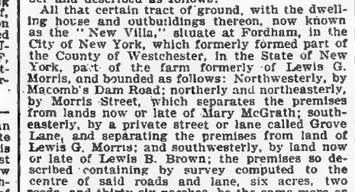

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be s

THE GERRY SOCIETY'S WORK

Reviewed by Its President at a Hearing Before A. Stickney.

HOW CITY'S $30,000 IS USED

Mr. Gerry Declares Amount Received Is in Reality Only $18,000—State Charities Board Exacting.

The investigation into the affairs of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was continued yesterday before Albert Stickney. Mr. Stickney was appointed for this purpose under a special law passed by the last Legislature, by Justice Beach of the Supreme Court, on the petition of Frederick D. Tappen, one of the Directors of the society. The Directors were moved to demand the investigation on account of the public criticisms of the management of the institution.

The society was represented yesterday by De Lancey Nicoll and J. D. Lindsay. The Corporation Counsel's office was represented by Assistant Corporation Counsel George L. Sterling and the Controller's office by Assistant Deputy Controller Edgar J. Levey.

Elbridge T. Gerry, the President of the society was the first witness. He gave an exhaustive review of the establishment and work of the society. Mr. Nicoll then introduced in evidence a letter from Controller Coler to Mr. Stickney, which, after acknowledging the receipt of the notification of the hearing, read as follows:

"It was generally understood when the Legislature authorized the appropriation of $30,000 annually by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, that this amount was not intended to relieve the private benefactors of the society from supporting it in respect to its main object—i. e., the prevention of cruelty to children—but only to reimburse the society for its outlay in caring for dependent children who otherwise would become charges upon the City of New York.

"There has been filed in this department a statement sworn to by the Superintendent of the society, to the effect that the total expenditures for the year 1898 amounted to $55,062.68, of which $35,178.06 were devoted to salaries and wages, $14,537.89 for supplies, and $15,946.13 for all other purposes. The same statement sets forth that 4,645 children were maintained by the institution during the year, and in answer to the question, How many days have been paid for by the city? the answer is 'none.'

"I think it would be very interesting, and perhaps profitable, to pursue this inquiry: What use is made of the $30,000 annually appropriated by the city, and can that use be fairly considered a public use?"

Mr. Gerry explained that the money referred to could not legally be used for the maintenance of the children. It was used for the payment of salaries of clerks, bookkeepers, agents, and the transportation of children to and from the courts and to the various institutions to which they were committed. Mr. Gerry said further that the city's appropriation amounted in reality to only $18,000 per annum, as there was at least $12,000 paid to the city by the society, the money being collected from the parents of children who were committed to institutions by order of the court. The society also paid taxes amounting to $2,000 to the city.

As to the officers of the society, Mr. Gerry said they were selected by him and appointed by the Board of Directors. They receive monthly salaries of from $65 up. Mr. Gerry said while the city actually contributes about $18,000 a year for the society's work, if undertaken by the city, it would cost the municipality at least $90,000 a year, not counting the cost of a building.

Mr. Gerry explained about the reports that the State Board of Charities requires his society to furnish. The reports containing statistics must be furnished monthly, and he thought the State Board too exacting. "There is no appeal from this board," he said. "It is an absolutely despotic power. I want to say that a great deal has been said of the despotic power of the society and its president. Its only power comes from the statutes of the State, and there is abundant chance for appeal from all that it does."

At the conclusion of Mr. Gerry's testimony, E. F. Jenkins, Superintendent of the society, was examined on matters of detail connected with the institution. The hearing was then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Mr. Levey said he was not at the hearing to cross-examine, but merely to give any information that he could. The Controller wanted it understood, he said, that he had not brought any charges against Mr. Gerry or his society. The charges had appeared in newspapers.

CAPT. RAYMOND SAVED BOTH.

Picked Up A. S. Hewitt and Edward Cooper, Who Were Shipwrecked.

But for Capt. George B. Raymond, whose funeral will be held to-day at Bordentown, N. J., neither Abram S. Hewitt nor Edward Cooper would have been Mayor of New York.

Capt Raymond commanded a merchantman over fifty years ago, and when Mr. Cooper and his tutor, who afterward became his brother-in-law, were shipwrecked in the Atlantic, he picked them up and brought them safely into port. Neither of them ever forgot that he owed his life to this timely aid.

During the civil war Capt. Raymond was Provost Marshal of the district which included his home; but for the thirty-eight years preceding his death he had been freight agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with headquarters at Pier 1 North River. During all that time, and until Tuesday of last week he had journeyed daily from Bordentown to New York and back (120 miles in all),—a somewhat noteworthy feat in view of the fact that he would have been eighty-six years old in August. He died suddenly, partly from grief at the death of his oldest daughter.

SAVED A WOMAN'S ASSAILANT.

Police Kept a Crowd from a Negro Who Attacked Mrs. Pollock.

Had it not been for the efforts of Detectives Duncan and O'Brien of the Wakefield police station an angry crowd of farmers and citizens would have punished George Toppin, a negro, twenty-eight years of age, of Thirteenth Street, William's Bridge, yesterday, for attacking Mrs. Theresa Pollock of 408 West Forty-seventh Street, on Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs Pollock said that she had gone to Edenwald about two miles from the Woodlawn station, to inspect some lots she had bought. At a thick grove she met Toppin. He spoke to her and she asked him the route to Edenwald. Toppin told her he would take her through a short cut. When they had walked a short distance Toppin suddenly attacked her. Mrs. Pollock said she ran screaming, hoping some men she had been chopping wood might hear her. Toppin pursued her. Mounted Policeman Davis, who had heard the woman's screams, suddenly appeared. Toppin rushed back into the woods and was lost to view. Davis corroborated Mrs. Pollock.

The spectacle of a handsome woman, weeping, accompanying a mounted policeman, attracted a large crowd. Indignation was great. Parties of men went into the woods and hunted for the negro. Toppin had been evading the police for some time on charges similar to that made by Mrs. Pollock. The searching party, of which Detectives Duncan and O'Brien were members, discovered Toppin yesterday morning in a swamp a short distance from the place where he had attacked Mrs. Pollock. The crowd wanted to get at him, but were kept back by the detectives. Toppin was taken to cell strongly guarded and almost paralyzed with fear. As he was driven to court he was followed by a large crowd of threatening men and women.

Mrs Pollock is handsome, of the blonde style, and very tall. Magistrate Kudlich said to Toppin:

"You can thank your lucky stars that you are in New York instead of in Georgia. Had you attempted the attack in the South I would have given very little for your life. I will hold you in $1,000 bail for trial."

Cringing and trembling in every limb Toppin was led to the jail.

Will of Alderman Henry Siefke.

The will of Alderman Henry Siefke was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The estate is valued at $252,000, of which all but $2,000 is in real estate. Mr. Siefke's widow and his son, Henry, receive the bulk of the estate.

HOLD-UP OF BOND ISSUES.

Charge that Tammany Is Not Sincere in Its Desire to Put Them Through Is Denied.

The action of the Council in approving two bond issues on Tuesday and refusing to take up others, and of the Board of Aldermen in failing to act at all through the absence of Tammany members, caused the charge to be made openly yesterday that Tammany is not sincere in its professed desire to put the bond issues through.

It was pointed out that when the resolutions for street and park opening and new fire station bonds were made "organization" measures, they went through the Council promptly enough. It was also noted that when the Long Island Water Supply resolution failed it lacked only six votes of the necessary forty-five, and that eight Tammany Aldermen were absent.

The motive for this countenancing of the hold-ups by Tammany was alleged to be a desire to keep Controller Coler from getting the credit for forcing action by the Municipal Assembly. The Controller, it is suspected by some of the Tammany politicians, has ambitions to become the next Mayor, and they are not disposed to let him pose as the savior of the city.

These charges were denied on all sides. Alderman McCall, the Tammany leader, said that the organization was doing all it could to get the bond resolutions approved, and although Controller Coler declined to discuss the matter it was asserted by men close to him that there was no trouble between the Controller and Tammany. The Controller, it is explained, does not hold Tammany Hall responsible for the hold-ups. He is convinced that the organization is acting fairly in the matter, and he lays the blame on certain individual members.

Of the Tammany Aldermen who were absent on Tuesday when their votes might have passed the Long Island Water Supply resolution, it is said that Aldermen Gledhill and Gaffney may be called on by the organization to explain their action. They were both present for part of the session and both voluntarily absented themselves when the vote was taken. Alderman Glick was excused, it was explained; Aldermen Metzger and Minsky were alleged to have had good reasons for being absent, while Alderman McGrath was ill.

Controller Coler has not abandoned his determination to apply legal pressure to the Municipal Assembly if all other methods fail. He had nothing to say on the subject yesterday, but it is known that preparations for bringing the matter before the courts are still in progress. Definite action may be taken, it is understood, by Friday.

PARK BOARD'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Work Has Been Interrupted by Holding Up of Bond Issues.

The report of the Department of Parks for the year 1898 was printed in The City Record yesterday. In it the Commissioners complain that their work was "interrupted and delayed by reason of lack of funds in the bond accounts for improvements."

The Commissioners declare also that "the parks have suffered and do still suffer from a lack of proper and adequate police protection," and they urge that "the respective Park Commissioners should have the assignment and direction of a sufficient number of the police force to protect, as heretofore, the entire system of parks and parkways."

Regarding Central Park, the report commends the foresight of the original Commissioners, but adds that "they did not look forward to the day of fourteen-story and even higher dwelling house and hotel architecture, and their plans have failed in this that it is now impossible to entirely shut out views of the city from those who are there to seek the aspect of the country."

The city's total park area is, according to the report, as follows: In Manhattan and Richmond, 1,288,287 acres; in Queens and Brooklyn, 1,573,378; in the Bronx, 4,057,880; total area for the city, 6,919,545 acres.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS BOARD.

Extension of Sullivan Street—Water Supply in Richmond.

The Board of Public Improvements yesterday adopted a resolution providing for the extension of Sullivan Street from Third to Fourth Street, (Washington Square South.) A protest against the improvement was made on behalf of the Home for Friendless and Fallen Girls, at 49 and 50 Washington Square South, whose building will be severed in half when the street is cut through.

Hearings were set for July 12 on the matter of the approaches to the Harlem River bridge at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, and for July 19 on the proposed opening of East One Hundred and Thirty-third and East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Streets.

President Vaughan of the Borough of Richmond reported that public health in the borough was being menaced by the insufficiency of the water supply, and that the private companies refused to extend their connections, on the ground that the $20 per hydrant allowed by the city was too low. The matter was referred to the Commissioner of Water Supply.

TO PROMOTE BRAVE FIREMEN.

Mr. Scannell Makes a Suggestion to the Civil Service Board.

Fire Commissioner Scannell has written to President Knox of the Civil Service Board, suggesting that the Civil Service Commission so modify the rules as to enable the Fire Commissioner to promote any member of the uniformed force who has saved life at a fire. In his letter Commissioner Scannell states that during the recent session of the Legislature a bill was introduced giving him power and authority to make promotions in the uniformed force for meritorious service at personal risk. He was informed that at the time of its introduction it was intimated by the Governor and Senator Ahearn that it might be decided by the courts, in the event of its becoming a law, as unconstitutional.

Mr. Scannell states that he would be pleased to appear before the commission to explain his reasons for making this application. It is his opinion that if such a proviso were incorporated in the rules the efficiency, usefulness and discipline of the department would be greatly increased.

TRUANT GIRLS ARE FOUND.

Florence Baecht and Agnes Gillison Ran Away to Escape Whipping.

Florence Baecht, twelve years of age, daughter of Walter Baecht, a stationer at 403 Third Avenue, and Agnes Gillison, thirteen years of age, daughter of J. Gillison of 241 East Thirty-first Street, who disappeared Tuesday, have returned home. The girls were stopping with Florence's aunt at 1,000 Broadway, Brooklyn, Mrs. Tillie Meyer. The girls attend school at 14 East Twenty-seventh Street. They played truant Tuesday, and fearing a whipping if they went home, ran away. An alarm was sent out for them. The girls are very contrite, and have promised never to run away again.

A general alarm was sent out yesterday advising the police to look for Frances Clyman, fifteen years of age, of 229 Rivington Street, who has been missing from her home since last Saturday evening. The girl is slight in figure, with dark hair and eyes, and is about 4 feet 10 inches in height. She is the daughter of Samuel and Lena Clyman. Her mother says that Saturday evening her daughter went out for a walk. She did not return home. On Monday her son David, nineteen years of age, saw his sister with another girl, who gave the name of Annie Smith, at Thirteenth Street and Fourth Avenue. David took his sister and the Smith girl to the Eldridge Street Station and asked to have them arrested. The Sergeant refused to make the arrest. Miss Clyman promised to return home, whereupon her brother David left her. Mrs. Clyman said that her daughter did not return home.

New Office for Lawrence O. Murray.

Lawrence O. Murray, now Deputy Controller of the Currency, is to tender his resignation to Controller Dawes shortly and leave Washington to accept the position of trust officer with the Trust Company of America, which is to open its new offices in the Singer Building on Monday. The President of the company is ex-Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, Mr. Murray went to Washington first as private secretary to Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Curtis in Mr. Cleveland's last Administration. Mr. Murray's appointment as trust officer of the new concern is only temporary at present, but the Board of Directors will speedily act on it and make it a permanent one. Raymond J. Chatry, at present Assistant Secretary of the Metropolitan Trust Company, will be the Secretary. A. L. Banister of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will be the Treasurer, and W. Hunt Hall, from the Central Trust Company, will be the Assistant Treasurer.

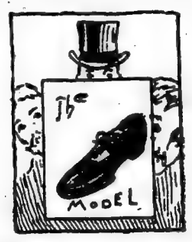

Each time you have a tan shoe polished it costs you 10c.

A black calfskin costs but 5c.

A patent leather needn't cost you anything—just wipe off the dust with a damp rag.

A black shoe is not only more economical than a tan but looks better.

All three here; made for summer comfort—low; made on the famous Model last, $4.50.

Tuesday morning at our Prince and Leonard Sts. stores we had balbriggan shirts and drawers for about 15,000 men—every size.

A few left—almost every size. 25 cents a garment instead of 50 cents.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

MOLINEUX AGAIN IN COURT.

He Waives Examination and Is Held by Justice Jerome to Await the Action of the Grand Jury.

Roland B. Molineux was held by Justice Jerome, in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday to await the action of the Grand Jury on the charge of murdering Mrs. Katherine J. Adams on Dec. 28 last. Molineux waived examination, after his counsel, George Gordon Battle, had remarked that an examination was unnecessary, since Justice Fursman had ordered the case to be submitted to the next Grand Jury.

Molineux entered the courtroom a few minutes before the hour set for the examination, in company with his father and his counsel. He appeared to be in good spirits and conducted himself as though confident that his innocence would be established after his case has been considered by another Grand Jury. After the charge had been read Mr. Battle stated that in view of the decision of Justice Fursman, ordering the case resubmitted to the Grand Jury, the defendant would waive examination.

In reply, Assistant District Attorney Osborne said that he was willing to appear before the next Grand Jury and ask that no indictment be found, provided that, after a full examination, Justice Jerome should dismiss the charge.

Mr. Battle declined to accept the offer of the District Attorney, saying that to do so would be to stultify himself and his client. The proper place for the case, he declared, was before the Grand Jury to which Justice Fursman had ordered it submitted.

When Mr. Battle had taken his seat Justice Jerome remarked that Justice Fursman's order had no effect so far as the present examination was concerned. After asking about the papers in the case, which had been sent to Justice Beach in the habeas corpus and certiorari proceedings, Justice Jerome said that he would issue an order that all these documents be returned to the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions. He then asked the prisoner if he had anything to say as to why he should not be held for the Grand Jury.

Molineux rose and replied firmly: "I am not guilty."

When the waiver was handed to the prisoner for his signature he turned to his counsel and asked if he should sign it. Mr. Battle replied in the affirmative, and Molineux promptly complied. Hitherto he has refused to sign papers presented to him, giving as his reason that he was acting on the advice of his counsel.

Justice Jerome then held the prisoner, who, after shaking hands with his father and Mr. Battle, was led back to the Tombs.

After the examination Assistant District Attorney Osborne said: "I am pleased with the situation of the case as it appears today. True, we are where we started in March, with the difference that we have listened to the demand of the defendant for an examination in a police court and have tendered the same to him, but acting under the advice of counsel he has prudently waived examination. This was his right and should not prejudice him before either the public or the Grand Jury. I have the greatest confidence in our Grand Juries and in the system itself. I am perfectly willing to abide by the determination of the Grand Jury in this case, whatever the finding may be. I would exceedingly regret to have any remarks of mine construed into an attack upon our Grand Juries or our Grand Jury system."

WHY CORNISH WAS NOT HELD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly tell an ignorant reader why Harry Cornish was not arrested for the murder of Mrs. Adams instead of Roland Molineux? Cornish gave the woman the poison from which she died. Every one admits that, and he admits it himself. He says that this poison was sent to him through the mail, but we have no proof that such was the case. Granted that he received a package through the mail, as described by him, it yet remains to be proved that if this package contained poison it was the same which he administered to Mrs. Adams. Who says it was the same? No one but Cornish. He says that a poison was sent to him through the mail, and, after remaining in his desk some time, was carried by him to his home and given to Mrs. Adams through mistake. But how can he prove this? Let him produce witnesses who saw him carry the package home, and who will swear it was the same as that from which he gave the dose of poison to his victim. Besides, only Cornish alone says that he took a draught of the same poison, while the attending physician was made deathly sick by a mere sip of it.

Are we absolutely sure that Cornish had no object in wishing to have Mrs. Adams removed?

As to who sent him the package of poison—if poison it was—perhaps he sent it to himself. Has any "expert" compared the writing on the box with that of Cornish?

ONE WHO KNOWS NEITHER MOLINEUX NOR CORNISH.

New York, June 19, 1899.

At the District Attorney's office it was explained, in answer to the first query in the letter, that Cornish was not arrested because neither the police nor the District Attorney on due investigation, found any grounds on which to place him in custody. Cornish's assistant at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club testified, at the inquest into the death of Mrs. Adams, of the receipt of the poison package by mail.

Cornish himself testified that he had told Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Adams that he had received a Christmas present containing a bottle of bromo-seltzer and a silver holder. They joked with him about it, and asked him why he did not bring it from the club. According to his testimony, he did so, and upon finding Mrs. Adams indisposed gave her a dose of the supposed bromo-seltzer, which caused her death.

His further testimony was to the effect that upon hearing Mrs. Adams say that the stuff tasted queer, he took some himself. He became very ill, and remained so for several days.

The District Attorney says he is fully satisfied with the explanation of Cornish.

Steel Goods Men Meet Secretly.

The Steel Goods Men, an association of retailers, held a secret meeting in the banquet hall at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. The officers refused to say what they had done, but it is understood allegations have been made that some of the members have been cutting rates, and it is thought the meeting was held to discuss these complaints.

Full-page portrait of Charles H. Van Brunt, Chief Justice, Appellate Division, in THE NEW YORK TIMES Magazine Supplement of next Sunday. (June 25th.)—Adv.

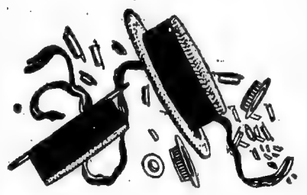

The height of crown—width of brim—color and width of band—all that fashion prescribes is in our

STRAW HATS,

$1.50 & $2.50,

These are $2.00 & $3.00 qualities.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.,

Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

THE CASE OF M. F. CHASE

C. C. Duhme, His Uncle, Says He Was Not Kidnapped.

HAS A FORTUNE OF $800,000

Mr. Duhme Insists Also that the Young Man Is Sane—He Is Now in the City—Legal War Likely.

Moses Fowler Chase, twenty-one years old, of Lafayette, Ind., heir to a fortune of $800,000, whom the police of Detroit, Mich., asked the police of this city to look for on Tuesday, is still at the Waldorf-Astoria, where he arrived on Monday night in company with his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Duhme of Cincinnati. Mr. and Mrs. Duhme have satisfactorily explained their possession of the young man to Capt. McClusky, who will pay no heed to the requests of the Detroit authorities, from which city, it is claimed, Chase was abducted, and will allow Mr. and Mrs. Duhme to proceed, accompanied by Chase, on their way to Poland Springs, Me., where they have a country place. Mr. Duhme said yesterday, however, that he proposed to remain in New York for a few days, or probably a week, to see if the boy's father attempted to carry out any of his threats.

Mr. Duhme was seen in his room at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Duhme, the young man Chase, and his physician, Dr. Porter, were also present. Chase is tall and fair, with an intelligent face.

Speaking of his nephew, Mr. Duhme said: "Fowler was not kidnapped. He came with us of his own choosing, and any man who lays a hand on me or on him does so at his peril. Fowler has been declared sane by Judge Ferris of Cincinnati, and he has been adjudicated a citizen of Ohio. I had that done two weeks ago.

"Fred Chase, the boy's father, is a worthless man. He has never been able to make a success of anything. He hasn't a cent to his name, and I know that he will not do Fowler's fortune any good."

"Yes, he is a wicked man," broke in Mrs. Duhme. "Twenty-three years ago he married my sister, and he didn't have sufficient money to pay the wedding trip. Fowler was their only child. Ten years ago my sister died, and my father died a few years later. He left his entire fortune of $800,000 to Fowler. Fowler has lived with us for seven years out of the past ten. His father never thought of him until he received his money. Now he wants him, and accuses us of abducting the boy."

Capt. McClusky said that young Chase told him that he wanted to be with his uncle, who was kind to him and who had always taken care of him. "The boy told a straight story," said Capt. McClusky, "and the Duhmes seem to be respectable, honest people, whom I do not care to trouble. To my mind, they are acting perfectly right."

Mr. Duhme has engaged John D. Coneley, an attorney of Detroit, to represent him in that city. Conely telegraphed Gov. Roosevelt not to issue extradition papers until he could be heard from.

Mr. Duhme is a wealthy jeweler of Cincinnati. He is well known at the Waldorf-Astoria, where he spends from three to six months every year.

Willard Mitchell of 35 Nassau Street, counsel for the Duhmes in New York, gave out a statement yesterday afternoon which he had been authorized to issue by Mr. Duhme.

According to this statement, which takes in the general story of the trouble, Moses Fowler, the young man's grandfather, died Aug. 21, 1889, and the young man came of age on June 4, 1899. Some time ago he was sunstruck and was sent to a sanitarium in Flint, Mich., where he remained two or three months, going back a second time. His father secured his release and was taking him through Detroit when Mrs. Duhme caught up with them. Chase then left his father to go with Mrs. Duhme. She and her husband took him to Cincinnati and afterward came to New York.

Mr. Mitchell said that Frederick Chase, the father, has been admitted to the bar, but never practiced. He said that the young man is in a perfectly sound state of mind and able to take care of himself.

DETROIT, June 21.—Gov. Pingree to-day refused requisitions on the New York authorities asked for by Prosecutor Frazer of Wayne County for Mr. and Mrs. Duhme, who are accused of kidnapping their nephew, Fowler Chase. The Governor told the Prosecutor that he would take no action in the matter until he had conferred with the Attorney General. A hearing will be given both sides to-morrow afternoon in the Governor's office, at which the Attorney General will be present, and the Governor will then decide whether he will issue the requisitions. Some of the city's best legal talent has been engaged by both sides.

Prosecuting Attorney Frazer of this city has arranged to have Detective Cotter sent to New York to bring back the Duhmes. Cotter will go to Albany to-night and from there to New York.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—Moses Fowler Chase, the young man whose alleged abduction has been a current topic for several days, spent several years of his life in Cincinnati with Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Duhme. It is said that in case of the young man's death the estate would go to his father if he died without a will. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Duhme would be legally entitled to any part of it.

HIS LOAD OF IRON TOO NOISY.

While Magistrate Kudlich was hearing a case in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday, a wagon bearing iron beams and girders passed. The rattling, clashing, clanging, and banging of the iron drowned every sound in the courtroom. Magistrate Kudlich shouted to a policeman to arrest the driver, but the command was not understood. The Magistrate then wrote the order on a piece of paper and handed it to Roundsman Friesner, who rushed out bareheaded and arrested the driver of the wagon and brought him before the Magistrate.

The man apologized, and said he did not mean to make a noise.

"How far have you come with that load?" asked the Magistrate.

"From Eighteenth Street and Avenue B," replied the prisoner.

"Didn't you know you were violating a corporation ordinance?" asked the Magistrate.

The man said he did not, and Magistrate Kudlich said:

"I will wager that more than one thousand persons have anathematized you as you have come along. I ought to impose the full penalty of $25, but I will let you off with a fine of $5."

The driver did not have the $5, and was locked in a cell. The iron company was apprised of the man's plight.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

A SALE OF SILVERWARE

SUCH AS NO HOUSE HAS HELD BEFORE.

ONE Silverware House has won for itself the position of Leader of the world in the manufacture of

FINEST QUADRUPLE PLATED GOODS.

EVERY season they introduce new patterns, discontinuing a proportionate number of the previous year's production. These, sacrificed to us at a tremendous loss, but fully as artistic and desirable as any displayed this year, make up the offerings of this

EXTRAORDINARY SALE.

THOUSANDS of pieces are here—better never existed—cheaper (in cost) could not be! It is the record price-upsettal of modern times, and all

SUMMER HOTEL AND BOARDING HOUSE KEEPERS—ALL SILVER WARE WANTERS, SINGLY OR IN GENERAL—

ARE invited to participate; replenishing their Silver Closets with quality and elegance at less expense than common kinds universally entail.

READ THE COMPARISON OF OUR OWN REGULAR PRICES WITH THIS SALE'S SPECIAL PRICES.

	This Sale's Prices	Our Stock Prices
Table Spoons, per dozen	$3.00	$5.15
Dessert Spoons, per dozen	$2.75	$4.60
Tea Spoons, per dozen	$1.50	$2.58
Orange Spoons, per dozen	$1.98	$3.40
Salt Spoons, singly, each	12c	19c
Mustard Spoons, singly, each	25c	38c
Berry Spoons, singly, each	65c	$1.19
Medium Forks, per dozen	$3.00	$5.15
Oyster Forks, per dozen	$1.98	$3.40
Pickle Forks, singly, each	25c	38c
Long Pickle Forks	35c	48c
Oyster Ladles, singly, each	98c	$1.98
Medium Ladles, singly, each	$1.25	$2.25
Gravy Ladles, singly, each	48c	79c
Cream Ladles, singly, each	38c	59c
Dessert Knives, per dozen	$2.65	$3.25
Medium Knives, per dozen	$2.65	$3.25
Butter Knives, singly, each	25c	48c
Cake Knives, singly, each	65c	98c
Sugar Tongs, singly, each	65c	98c

19th St. Sixth Avenue. 20th St.

LEGAL NOTES.

ENFORCING LIABILITY OF BANK STOCKHOLDERS.—The First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, has reversed an order which denied a motion made by certain depositors of the Harlem River Bank to be made parties plaintiff in a suit brought by John Hagmayer, a creditor of the bank, in his own behalf and on behalf of all other creditors, against John C. Alten and the other stockholders of the bank, to enforce the liability of such stockholders, under the banking law. The ground of the action was that the bank had become insolvent, and that its assets were insufficient to pay its debts. The Court says: "Had not the decision in the case of Hirschfeld vs. Bopp (157 N. Y., 166) been made by the Court of Appeals, we should have said that the motion in question was properly denied, and that, having so long delayed their application to be brought in, the appellants should now be compelled to await the interlocutory judgment in this action, and then come in and prove their claims. But this decision has changed very materially what we believed to be the rights of the parties in behalf of whom actions of this nature are brought, and it would appear that they have no rights whatever until they have been made parties to the action, and that an action like the one at bar can be discontinued by the plaintiff at any time, and without having any regard to the interests of the parties on whose behalf the action is apparently brought." The Presiding Justice refers to the decision of the Court of Appeals in Pfohl vs. Simpson, (74 N. Y., 137.) and says: "In view of the apparent difference of decision upon this question by the court of last resort, we do not think that the appellants should be compelled to run the hazard of being finally prevented from proceeding in their independent action, if brought, by the application of the rule laid down in Pfohl vs. Simpson."

***

LIABILITY OF LLOYD POLICY UNDERWRITERS.—William E. Lowe and others, when sued by the American Lucol Company, as underwriters of what is known as a Lloyd policy, without disputing the amount due, interposed the defenses, first, that the causes of action against the underwriters were several, and consequently that each underwriter should have been sued alone, and, second, that suit ought in the first instance to have been brought against the attorneys in fact for the underwriters. The First Appellate Division has affirmed judgment against the defendants, entered upon the decision of the court of trial term, without a jury, holding, by Justice Barrett, that as there was an allegation in the complaint that each underwriter was liable only for his proportionate share of the loss, the objection should have been taken by demurrer; that it was essential to a proper presentation of the objection that there should have been a statement in the answer to the effect that separate causes of action against each defendant for his proportionate part of the amount insured had been improperly united. As to the second point, the Court holds that, as, when the action was commenced, in April, 1896, there were no attorneys in fact representing the underwriters, and no funds of any description from which to collect the loss, save the individual liability of the defendants, the provision became practically inoperative. It contemplated the continued existence of the agency, and was subject to the implied and underlying condition that the parties should be excused from fulfillment in case such agency had ceased to exist at the time when performance would otherwise have been required.

THE NEW YORK TIMES SUNDAY MAGAZINE of June 25th will contain many interesting features. Among them: Full-page portrait of Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court; double page of pictures of the Suburban race; illustrations of Wells College, including pictures of the graduating class, the football team, and other features of college life; review of William Elliot Griffis's latest book "America in the Far East"; pictures of stage celebrities; unique story, with illustrations, of the manner in which Japanese residents of New York live; picture of Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador to the United States, in Baron Speck von Sternberg, the First Secretary of the German Legation at Washington; picture and description of the Columbia, by W. J. Henderson; reproductions of the painting by Charles Louis Kratke of the last stand made by the French Army at the battle of Waterloo, and examples of the paintings by George H. Robert, Frederick W. Kosh, and Carle J. Blenner. Order from your newsdealer in advance to be sure of securing a copy.—Adv.

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Fine Milan Golf Hats,

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AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH AMUSEMENT SEASON.
TWO CONCERTS TO-DAY,
(and every day.) 4 and 8 P. M., (except Saturday.)
SATURDAY AT 4 P. M. ONLY.
SOUSA AND HIS BAND.
Next Sat. at 8 P. M. PAIN'S SPECTACLE AND FIREWORKS.
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CASINO ROOF! Lederer's Roof Festivals! Society Vaudeville TO-NIGHT! Entertainment in Theatre if Rain!

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

Sheepshead Bay, June Meeting, 1899.

June 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, July 1, 3, 4.

RAIN OR SHINE.

First Race 2:30 P.M. Concert by Lander.

Trains Direct to Track.

Leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, (Parlor Car Train 1:00,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, and 3:10 P. M. Boats leave foot Whitehall St., via ferry to 39TH ST., SOUTH BROOKLYN, at 11 A. M., 12, 12:20, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, and 3:00 P. M. Trains leave Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, L. I. R. R., at 10:10 A. M., 12, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, and 3:10 P. M. By Trolley Lines, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, take Flatbush Av. cars from Brooklyn Bridge, New York side, or from City Hall, Brooklyn, via Brighton Beach R. R., or Marcy Av. cars from foot of Broadway, Williamsburg, direct to track. All Brooklyn surface cars transfer direct to the track. ADMISSION TO FIELD, 50 CENTS. EXTRA ACCOMMODATIONS Returning from Track.

RIGHTS OF CAR PASSENGERS.

A Magistrate Praises Two Men for Asserting Themselves.

"If the public would assert itself once in a while, as the prisoners did last night, the street railroad companies would be more solicitous about the comfort of their passengers. The American people are too good-natured and easy-going. They need to stir up in order to teach the railroads that the public has some rights. The prisoners are discharged."

The above is what Magistrate Kudlich said yesterday when Conrad Weitzel of Thirteenth Street, William's Bridge, and Thomas Hickey of Edenwald were arraigned before him in the Morrisania Police Court.

A crowded car of the West Farms trolley line stood on a side track at Boston Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street on Tuesday evening. For some reason the car starter sent out other cars and kept this one back. Weitzel asked him what the trouble was, and the official replied that he would send the car out when he got ready. Policeman W. J. Hayden of the Tremont Station ordered Weitzel to get off the car. Weitzel said he had paid his nickel, and was entitled to a ride. The policeman, so the passengers aver, struck Weitzel, who retaliated by pounding the policeman in the face. Weitzel was overpowered and taken to the station house. Thomas Hickey went to the station house to explain to the Sergeant, and was locked up for disorderly conduct.

In court yesterday Edward Beardsley, the conductor, appeared as complainant against the men. Five passengers voluntarily appeared in court and denounced the company. They defended Weitzel and Hickey.

Verdict for Mrs. Remsen Set Aside.

Justice Moore, in the Queens County Court, yesterday, set aside a verdict obtained Tuesday by Mrs. Rebecca M. Remsen, a widow, of Oyster Bay. Miss Dorothy Onderdonk died about a year ago, and Mrs. Remsen claimed a bank book and bonds representing about $7,000. She said Miss Onderdonk gave them to her, and had written a note before she died to this effect. Miss Onderdonk's brothers refused to recognize the claim of Mrs. Remsen, and suit was commenced to determine who was entitled to the money. The jury, in deciding the case in Mrs. Remsen's favor, caused much surprise. Justice Moore says the verdict was contrary to the evidence, and granted a new trial.

MRS. DAVIS'S SPITE NURSERY.

A Music School and Kindergarten Next Door Too Much for Her.

The State Board of Charities at Albany has before it for consideration the application of the Woodbine Nursery of Brooklyn for approval of its incorporation. The Directors for the first year, as named in the articles of incorporation, are Margaretha Davis, Mary Agnes Phillips, and Mary Dowling of 38 Woodbine Street; William H. Blakely of 935 Gates Avenue, and Honora Sallesbury of 12 Walworth Street.

Mrs. Davis said yesterday that she had been trying for six or seven years to rent two

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Fair and warmer; light south-easterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,430. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 83c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41¼c.; cash cotton, 6⅛c.

FOREIGN.—Senator Waldeck-Rousseau succeeded yesterday in forming a new French Cabinet. There is considerable excitement at Rennes, where Capt. Dreyfus is to be imprisoned on his arrival, and fears of his assassination are expressed. It is not expected that the American proposals for the protection of private property at sea will be taken up by the Peace Conference at The Hague. Yesterday there was a long discussion on explosive bullets, and the First Committee declared in favor of prohibiting those which spread out easily in the human body. The London Times says this will amount to nothing, and a way of evading it in spirit while adhering to its letter has already been suggested. The morganatic marriage of Princess Marie of Mecklenburg-Strelitz to Count Charles de Jametel was solemnized yesterday at Richmond, England. The Pope conducted a public Consistory at which their hats were presented to the newly created Cardinals, afterward, at a secret Consistory, the appointments of a number of new Bishops, including several in the United States, were announced. Sir Richard Webster continued his argument of the case for Great Britain before the Venezuelan Arbitration Commission in Paris. Conferences between the British Commodore in Newfoundland waters and the members of the Newfoundland Cabinet with regard to the French action on the treaty coast continue daily. The German Reichstag, after passing the third reading of the Spanish Islands Purchase bill, adjourned yesterday until Nov. 14. Mr. Kipling arrived on the Teutonic at Liverpool, and went on to London, eluding reporters at both places. He is said to be perfectly restored to health. Señor Silvela, the Spanish Premier, denies that there is any likelihood of a Ministerial crisis. The Transvaal Government is said to have placed a large order for artillery with the Krupps, and, so it is reported, is determined on a most stubborn defense in the event of war with Great Britain.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 2.

Mrs. Louis Zimmermann yesterday described her meeting with Alpheus J. Goddard at the police station in West One Hundredth Street, after the death of her husband at Goddard's home. The police report says Zimmermann's death was due to an accident.

Page 3.

The mother of William Hoey, the comedian, has brought suit to recover property from her daughter-in-law.

Henry Problasco of Detroit, attorney for the father of Moses Fowler Chase, who is alleged to have been abducted by his aunt and uncle, arrived in this city yesterday.

President York of the Police Board has indorsed Chief Devery's statement that under the Horton law it was impossible for the police to interfere in the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons fight.

The spectacular dismasting of the sloop Acushla II. and the winning of the Bennett Cups by Queen Mab and Amorita were the features of the annual regatta yesterday of the New York Yacht Club.

Page 4.

Publications at Havana denouncing the American Government show a motive of arousing distrust among the Cubans.

The Clearing House committee has decided not to make any change in the rules governing the collection of country checks which went into effect last April.

Prof. Nicholas M. Butler of Columbia yesterday delivered the commencement address at Ann Arbor and inveighed strongly against the "boss" system in politics.

The plans and specifications for the architects who are to compete for the privilege of designing the new Custom House have been sent to them by James Knox Taylor, supervising architect, representing the Government.

Page 5.

The Normal College of the City of New York celebrated its thirtieth annual commencement yesterday.

A part of the income of the Baron de Hirsch Fund is to be devoted to improving conditions in Brownsville, a crowded Hebrew quarter of Brooklyn.

Admirals Schley and Melville, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, W. Bourke Cockran, and other well-known men yesterday received the degree of LL. D. from Georgetown University.

State Superintendent of Schools Skinner has attacked the authority of Superintendent Maxwell of this city to issue licenses to school teachers. Members of the local Board of Education declare Mr. Maxwell is authorized to do so by the Greater New York charter.

H. T. Oxnard, President of the American Beet Sugar Association, has issued a reply to the statements of H. O. Havemeyer, made before the Industrial Commission. Mr. Oxnard accuses Mr. Havemeyer of seeking to divert attention from the Sugar Trust by attacking the tariff.

Page 7.

Mr. Battersby, Vice President of the Brighton Beach Racing Association, was held for the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. He struck a policeman who he said insulted Mrs. Battersby.

It is reported that a representative of the Czar of Russia recently called at the plant of the American Ordnance Company, at Bridgeport, and negotiated as to the placing of a $6,000,000 order for 100 batteries and other armaments.

Our Animal Protective League, a new society, met with marked success last evening in teaching humane ideas on the east side in a stable yard. Drivers of trucks who love their horses gave the invitation for the lecture.

The Secretary of State, at Washington, has received a dispatch from Commissioner Bartlett Tripp, at Apia, Samoa, saying that the representatives of the three powers had decided to abolish the Kingship and had upheld the rulings of Chief Justice Chambers. This last act, it is believed, will nullify the claims for damages against this country.

Page 8.

All Eastern railroads running out of Chicago have materially reduced the freight charges on both export and domestic oats and corn.

The New York Baseball team won another game in Pittsburg yesterday. The Brooklyns won their fourth straight game in Cleveland.

At the Sheepshead Bay races yesterday the winners were Peace, Killashandra, Thomas Cat, Fly-by-Night, Big Gun, and Rhinelander.

Page 9.

Justice Beach yesterday granted the application of the Elm Street Commissioners for extra compensation, but denied the applications of other persons who assisted in the work of widening the thoroughfare.

Page 12.

William B. Bustnell was released from Bloomingdale yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus.

Page 14.

A mad terrier created havoc in an art store before he was killed by a policeman.

A Coroner's jury has returned a verdict censuring the motorman of the car that killed Capt. Rhoads.

Acting Chief Croker has issued a statement offering suggestions to citizens in regard to avoiding conflagrations on July 4.

Francis Nulty, a Post Office clerk, has been placed on trial for the murder of his sweetheart, Mamie Remley, last Christmas Day.

Detective Sergt. Philip Reilly, well-known as a skilled detective, and who has figured in many celebrated criminal cases, has applied to be retired.

Commissioner Kearny has denied a report that the city pays more for gas than private consumers. An injunction at present prevents making contracts.

It is expected that developments in the delayed bond issues matter will occur at once and that Mr. Coler will apply legal pressure. There are now charges of a combination to defeat the issues.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
New Corporations.—Page 12.
Business Troubles.—Page 8.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 8.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 8.
Markets.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.

Cool! Comfortable! Charming! Albany Day Line steamers for Poughkeepsie, &c.—Adv.

CEYLON WELCOMES DEWEY

The Admiral Cheered and Presented with Tokens of Esteem.

DELEGATIONS CALL ON HIM

He Makes a Speech and Refers to the Anglo-American Feeling—His Health Improved.

COLOMBO, Ceylon, June 22.—The United States cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board, which arrived here at 6 A. M. from Singapore, June 15, saluted the forts ashore and was saluted by the latter in return. An aide de camp, representing the Governor of Ceylon, the Right Hon. Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, boarded the Olympia at 7 o'clock this morning in order to welcome Admiral Dewey, and Col. Savage, commanding the troops, called at 10 o'clock.

The visits were returned by Admiral Dewey at 11 o'clock. He was received at the jetty by a guard of honor, and amid cheering drove in the Governor's carriage to breakfast with Col. Savage. The Admiral afterward booked rooms at the Galleo Face Hotel, and returned on board the Olympia at 1 o'clock. There he received a deputation representing the Planters' Association and the Chamber of Commerce and was presented with a silver casket and an address as a memento of his visit.

The presentation of the casket was made on board the Olympia, instead of in the Council chamber, because Admiral Dewey's doctor had forbidden him to participate in any official function. The delegates also presented a thousand pounds of tea to the crew of the Olympia.

The Admiral, replying to the address of welcome, said he wished he could reply in adequate terms reciprocating the sentiments expressed. But, he added, he spoke from his heart when he said he deeply appreciated the welcome. Admiral Dewey added that he would have the very acceptable present of tea distributed as desired, incidentally mentioning that he was a lifelong tea drinker himself, and assuring the delegation that the address would be read at "muster" and afterward framed and preserved. The casket, he remarked, he would always keep on his table, and he told the delegates that he would report the matter to his Government and describe the cordiality of his reception. Continuing, Admiral Dewey remarked:

"That cheer raised on the jetty when I landed went to the hearts of all of us. We are 14,000 miles from home, but that cheer will be heard in America, although the way in which it has touched me I shall never be able to fully express.

"The two nations were never so closely allied by mutual sympathy and appreciation as now. The American people realized this during the late war, and you can imagine how all those who were at Manila and met Sir Edward Chichester, (commander of the British first-class cruiser Immortalité) and his gallant comrades hold that feeling very deeply."

A general conversation followed, and, after toasting the "Anglo-Saxon Union" and the prosperity of the two countries, the delegation departed. Admiral Dewey now says it is improbable that he will go to Kandy and that he intends staying in Colombo. The Admiral will remain in Ceylon about a week. He says he had a good voyage from Singapore and that his health is fairly good.

The Dewey Home Fund $10,130.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The contributions to the Dewey Home fund received today by the National Committee amounted to $304, making the total to date $10,130. Among the contributions received to-day were the following: Representative D. B. Henderson of Iowa, $25; N. B. Ream of Chicago, $100; A. P. Gardner of Boston, $50; Gen. G. M. Dodge of New York, $100.

CAPTURE OF A BRASS BAND.

MANILA, June 22.—The outposts of the Washington regiment yesterday captured Gen. Pio del Pilar's brass band of eighty-two pieces, the members of which somehow became separated from the rebel army and came near the American lines without having the means or resistance. Some Chinamen of Manila have filed a claim to the instruments, which it appears were leased by the musicians of Gen Pio del Pilar.

FILIPINO COLONEL IMPRISONED.

He Favored American Control, Which Displeased His Compatriots.

MANILA, June 22.—7:30 P. M.—Details of the sentencing of Col. Arguelles, a Filipino Commissioner, to twelve years' imprisonment have just been obtained here. It was at first reported that his condemnation by the Filipinos was due to the friendship he displayed toward Americans, but the information just obtained shows the accusation against him was not based on his peace conferences at Manila, as supposed. They confirm President Schurman's belief in his sincerity, and show that his advocacy of autonomy among the insurgents was treated as treason.

The charge against the Colonel was that in conversation with Filipino officers he predicted that disorders within the insurgent territory would lead to civil war, and therefore, he said, he considered autonomy under the Americans preferable to independence. The Filipino congress tried him on the charge of treason, and a heated debate over autonomy followed. Finally the Colonel was sentenced to death, but this was commuted to twelve years' imprisonment on account of his previous services to the cause, after an eloquent plea upon the part of his counsel.

Col. Arguelles is one of the most conservative and respected men identified with the insurrection.

ARMY SURGERY AT MANILA.

Queer Wounds by Filipinos' Bullets Detailed by Surgeon Beck of the Thirteenth Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, June 22.—Some remarkable effects of the enemy's bullets in the Filipino war upon the American soldiers are detailed in a letter from Surgeon Beck of the Thirteenth Minnesota. He says:

"Volumes might be written of the thousand and one incidents and oddities of warfare that never fell to the lot of the historian. Providence, good luck, or some other occult power has stood by the American soldier in this war. At this writing we have had 300 killed and 1,100 wounded since Feb. 4, the beginning of the war with the Filipinos. The casualty list of the enemy must exceed 12,000, and I should not hesitate much to call it 20,000.

"Of the 1,100 wounded boys in the hospitals, but three of them required amputation of a limb. This is one of the most remarkable testimonials to the skillful and intelligent surgical consideration of Major Fitzgerald and his corps of assistants.

"Eight hundred and twenty soldiers wounded in the limbs and but three amputations—two of them the thigh and one of them the shoulder. These amputated cases all died, which is also remarkable in the light of modern surgery. In this climate tissue change is so rapid that in five hours after the vital spark has fled from a limb the case is fatal. Even the post-mortem changes are so rapid that embalming is a certain failure unless begun within sixty minutes after life has ceased, and then the body immediately transferred to the boats in the harbor.

"We have expert American embalmers here who tell me that they have tried every method of embalming and have failed. To the small-calibre bullet of the insurgents' Mausers the wounded boys owe their lives and a continuance of their usual friendly association with good arms and legs. In the bony structure of the body the Mauser bores a clean little hole, rarely fracturing a limb; in the skull it takes a centre shot to kill. I know of at least a dozen men shot through the brain with Mausers who are still alive and in good health. I know of fully a hundred cases shot through the chest cavity in every portion except the heart that have recovered—in fact, they rarely die.

"I know of cases where the main artery supply of a limb was totally destroyed, yet the integrity of the parts remained good. I helped last week to ligate the femoral artery in the left thigh of a Nebraska boy, and although a brass bullet had gone through the leg sidewise, severing the artery and terribly lacerating the flesh, the collateral circulation established insures him a good leg eventually. But through the soft abdominal tissues the Mauser is always fatal, excepting in wounds of the liver. Wounds of the intestines, stomach, and spleen always kill. Every operation for resection of wounded intestines resulted in death, and the operation is now entirely abandoned.

"Wounds of the head excite the most wonder. At the battle of Mariquina, March 25, Private Avery Grimes of my company fell close to my left. A Mauser entered behind the right ear, passed diagonally forward through the posterior wall of the throat, with its exit near the left corner of the mouth, taking along three teeth. He is making a slow but certain recovery.

"A Colorado man on our right that day had a Mauser bullet traverse the identical course, except that the points of entrance and exit were reversed. He returned to his company in two weeks. Another soldier was struck behind the ear high up, the ball passing downward and forward, and out at the middle portion of the lower jaw. He lost a couple of teeth, but is making a nice recovery.

"A Montana boy was struck an inch back of the outer angle of the left eye, the bullet passing through his skull and making his exit in the same locality on the other side. He has lost the sight of one eye, and I fear the other will soon follow, although he will recover his usual health. A Nebraska man was shot directly over the left eye, the ball passing down and out underneath the edge of the jaw, re-entering the shoulder and out near the elbow, again entering the wrist and going out of the back of his hand. He is out of commission for a couple of months, but will have one good eye left.

"These are but a few of the cases that come under my personal observation, and can well be considered marvelous cases.

"The number of escapes also borders on the domain of the miraculous. Comrade McInnes of my company, who fell at Mariquina, in addition to his belt of cartridges carried a small pasteboard box of twenty cartridges in the bosom fold of his blue shirt. While withdrawing a cartridge from his belt a Remington brass bullet passed through the back of his right hand, through the first of the two layers of cartridges in his bosom, and doubled up a cartridge in the second layer so firmly as to still retain the brass missile in the fold. As the cartridge box was directly over his stomach his close call can be appreciated.

"Private Glazier of my regiment at the same fight was also struck by a Mauser in his cartridge belt. The bullet bored a clean little hole through a Springfield cartridge, passed through his groin, and struck another shell in his belt on the other side, passing through and exploding it. It also went through his knapsack, four pieces of hardtack, and his tin plate. He was confined to bed two days.

"Private Martinson of our regiment, at the same fight, was struck with a Remington brass bullet in the left foot. While waiting for medical aid, a Mauser bullet hit the other foot in almost the same identical spot. Col. Hawkins of the Pennsylvanias, in the advance of Caloocan, received a bullet in the handle of his revolver, passing through it. It rebounded a cartridge in his belt and glanced off.

"Kanaka, who joined the Californias at Honolulu, peeped over the trenches at San Pedro Macati, with his head inclined slightly backward. A Mauser caught him just over the left eye, plowed over his skull under the scalp for six inches and out again. He did not quit his post, but he had only one eye to peep with for two weeks.

"A Washington boy, March 2, had his scalp furrowed right where he parted his hair. The Hospital Corps bandaged his head, and he returned to the trench. The bandage worked down over his eyes in the course of time, and he sat up to adjust it. It was a fatal moment. A Mauser went through his body from right to left, passing through his heart, and he fell over dead.

"Private Porter of my company wrote a letter home the day previous to the fight at Mariquina. 'Dear Dad,' he wrote, 'You can bet if the niggers get me to-morrow they won't hit me in the rear caboose of my anatomy.' He meant, of course, that he would always have his face to the enemy. Ten minutes after the fight began Porter turned back to pick up his bayonet, which had fallen from its scabbard. A Mauser caught him in the right buttock, passing downward and forward. Porter is now puzzled to know how he will square it with 'dad.'

"I was in the trenches with the South Dakotas, Feb. 22, when a Mauser hit the trigger guard of a gun in the hands of one of the soldiers, bending it backward, passing through his shoulder then through the gunstock of another soldier's rifle, entering his abdomen and resulting fatally in six hours.

"Hospital Corpsman Gomfrez had just returned from 'Frisco, where he had gone with a shipload of convalescents. In the advance beyond Malolos with the aid of a Chinaman he was carrying a stretcher with a wounded soldier. A shrapnel from the Utah battery wrongly timed, exploded over their heads, instantly killing Gomfrez and putting the Chinaman out of business for a long time, but never touching the soldier. Capt. Robinson of Company C of the Minnesotas at the battle of Tondo Feb. 23, had a Remington make a furrow directly across his upper lip. I have seen four soldiers, each with an ear buttonholed."

Otis Wants Expert Stenographers.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—There has been a call made by Gen. Otis upon the War Department for four expert court stenographers for service in the Philippine Islands. They must be familiar with the Spanish and English languages, able to translate from Spanish into English, and from English into Spanish, and experts in taking dictation in the Spanish language and transcribing the same with typewriters. These court reporters called for by Gen. Otis, and which the War Department is expected to furnish, must have speed of not less than 150 words per minute in the Spanish language, and possess the highest degree of proficiency in their profession.

Troops Sail for Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—Four companies of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry and 150 recruits sailed for Manila to-night on the transport Zealandia. The transport also carried an immense amount of provisions and supplies for the army in the Philippines.

Rebels Think We Are Withdrawing.

MANILA, June 22.—The rebels have learned that the American volunteers are returning to the United States, and the Filipino newspapers show they construe this to mean that the Americans are abandoning the war, and are encouraged thereby.

SOLDIERS WHO OWN PROPERTY.

They Can Execute Deeds in the Philippines Befores Witnesses.

ALBANY, June 22.—Attorney General Davis, who has been asked to decide the question as to how soldiers in the Philippines owning property in this State can execute deeds and powers of attorney in relation to property in this State to entitle the papers to record here, has given a ruling to the effect that a person there may lawfully execute such deed or power of attorney before a subscribing witness about to leave the islands.

First Volunteer Philippine Regiment.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Gen. Otis has cabled the War Department, saying that he had selected Sergt. Major Bell of the Twentieth Infantry as Adjutant of the first volunteer regiment to be organized in the Philippines. He asked authority for the appointment, which has been granted. The Adjutant will have the rank of Captain. This is the first move in the direction of organizing the skeleton regiments in the Philippines, so far as the department is informed.

Sick Soldiers Leave Manila.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Gen. Otis has notified the War Department that the hospital ship Relief left Manila for San Francisco to-day with 250 sick aboard.

BELMONT-SLOANE MARRIAGE.

F. A. Hubbard Denies that He Deceived the Rev. Dr. Barrows—Says Latter Changed His Mind Twice.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 22.—Frederick A. Hubbard, the lawyer through whom Perry Belmont and Mrs. Sloane arranged for their marriage by the Rev. Dr. Walter M. Barrows, pastor of the Second Congregational Church, objects to the impression which has gone abroad that he practiced deception on his own pastor in order to induce the clergyman to unite the couple in marriage. He made the following statement to-day:

"The report that I or Mr. Belmont or Mrs. Sloane, or any one else connected with the arrangements previous to the marriage of Mr. Belmont and Mrs. Sloane, deceived Dr. Barrows is untrue. I called Dr. Barrows out from a committee meeting on the Thursday night preceding the wedding and told him I would give him $250 to perform a wedding ceremony on Saturday morning. The only question he asked me was if it would be proper to marry the couple, and I told him I knew of no objections. I also said to him that the bride would be a divorcee when she arrived at the parsonage, and that the only bad thing connected with the affair would be the notoriety, which would extend from Dan to Beersheba.

"The next morning I went out of town, and Mr. Barrows called on my wife. He told her of the arrangements for the marriage and said he had passed a sleepless night thinking over the affair and that he wished to be excused from performing the ceremony.

"That Friday afternoon, after the divorce had been granted, Mr. Sullivan, from De Lancey Nicoll's office in New York, came to Greenwich without my knowledge and called on Dr. Barrows. He told Dr. Barrows that he understood arrangements had been made through me to marry the couple Saturday morning. Mr. Sullivan says, and I have no reason to doubt his word, that Dr. Barrows said he had agreed to perform the marriage, but had since made up his mind not to do so. Therefore all arrangements which I had made with him had fallen through. Mr. Sullivan says he then asked Dr. Barrows to perform the ceremony that night, and when he hesitated told him that the fee I offered should be doubled, making $500.

"After Mr. Belmont was married he gave the minister ten $50 bills, inclosed in an envelope. This, I understand, Dr. Barrows has since returned to Mr. Belmont. Mr. Sullivan tells me that the only objection to performing the ceremony that was made was the notoriety connected with it.

"This matter has made things very unpleasant, for me friends from all over the country writing to me to ask why I duped the minister. This I certainly did not do."

Mr. Hubbard was recently called upon by the church committee to explain his part in the wedding, which he did. There was an inclination on all hands to let the matter drop, but the recent action at New Haven by the General Association of Congregational Ministers, which blame was attached to Mr. and Mrs. Belmont by Dr. Barrows, who was himself censured by the association, has caused Mr. Hubbard to make the above statement.

AN INDUSTRIAL CONVENTION.

Officials and Manufacturers Invited to Meet in Huntsville, Ala.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., June 22.—The Huntsville Chamber of Commerce issued invitations to-night to the Governors of the Southern States, the Mayors of the leading Southern cities, and the representatives of Southern commercial bodies to an industrial convention to be held here Sept. 4.

The textile interests will receive particular attention at this meeting. The starting of many new cotton mills in the South has attracted widespread interest, and an exchange of experiences is considered of unusual moment. The representatives of leading cotton manufacturing concerns of the East will be invited to attend and participate in the proceedings. This is the first general industrial convention called to meet in the Southern States, and its promoters anticipate a general acceptance of the invitations.

DETROIT'S STREET RAILWAYS.

The Council Refers the Proposition for a Special Poll to a Committee.

DETROIT, June 22.—The question of submitting to the vote of the people the proposition for the municipal ownership of street railways under the commission's plan was not decided to-day.

The special meeting of the Common Council, called this afternoon, resulted, after a parliamentary tangle, in the reference of the questions involved to the Committee on Streets and Ordinances. A resolution was offered calling a special poll for July 10. It was declared out of order by the President of the Council, who submitted a legal opinion to the effect that the proposed poll was unauthorized by the city charter, and would be illegal for various reasons.

The resolution, together with the legal questions involved, was finally unanimously referred to the committee.

ENTOMBED FOR 76 HOURS.

A Miner Imprisoned at Wilkesbarre Monday Dug Out Alive and Well.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 22.—Ignatz Cosmoro, a miner in the Gaylord mine of the Kingston Coal Company, was entombed in a breast in the mine last Monday, and remained in the bowels of the earth, 400 feet from the surface, until noon to-day, when he was taken out by rescuers, who had been working heroically day and night ever since the accident occurred.

Cosmoro was imprisoned by a rush of coal in the breast in which he was working. First it was thought that he had been instantly killed by the hundreds of tons of coal falling on him, but there was a possibility that he had warning, and had sought a place of safety in the "heading." As long as there was a chance of saving the man's life the company officials put men to work to dig him out.

On Wednesday the rescuers heard noises back of the fall of coal, and knew the man was alive. Then they worked the harder. Early this morning the rescuers got nearer, and could hear the sound of a man's voice. He was calling, "Push on; I am alive." Shortly after noon they forced an opening into the place where Cosmoro was penned in.

To say that Cosmoro was grateful is putting the case very mildly. His vise-like grasp upon the hands of his rescuers spoke louder than words of the gladness that was in his heart at his miraculous escape. He was allowed moderate refreshments and was assisted through the newly made heading into the adjoining chamber and into the gangway, where he was compelled to rest for a few minutes. He gulped down the small quantities of water given to him at an alarming rate and asked for more. A little food and wine were provided, and he ate and drank ravenously.

Cosmoro then became restless and wanted to get out of the mine. He was anxious to see his mother, to show to her that he was alive and safe. He is in fine condition, considering the fact that he was imprisoned in the mine for over seventy-six hours and that he had had no food or water. When he realized that the rescuers knew exactly where he was, that they knew he was alive, and were making an effort to rescue him, he stopped worrying and enjoyed a good sleep. He said he had a premonition that he would be rescued, and consequently did not worry so very much. One peculiar feature was that he did not get hungry until this morning.

The news of the rescue created great excitement, and hundreds of men, women, and children flocked around the head of the shaft. The dense throng loudly cheered Cosmoro and the people rushed up to congratulate him on his safe deliverance. Some shook his hands and others embraced him. A passageway was finally cleared, and he rushed through it, ran down the hill, and on to his home, followed by the crowd. He entered his home and found his mother kneeling in prayer for the safe deliverance of her son, and the next moment mother and son were clasped in each other's arms.

A $6,000,000 Match Company.

DOVER, Del., June 22.—The Secretary of State to-day issued a certificate of incorporation to the Ruby Match Company of Wilmington, Del.; capital, $6,000,000.

BOSTON BANK THIEF CAUGHT

Arrested at Grand Central Station by One of McClusky's Men.

HAD SEEN HIM ONCE BEFORE

Raehume Picked Robber Out of a Train Load of People and Recovered the $10,000.

Detective Raehume of Capt. McClusky's staff made a clever arrest of a noted criminal just as the latter was leaving a train from Boston, Mass., in the Grand Central Station at 6 o'clock last evening. The prisoner, whose real name is Philip Lambele, but who gave his name as George Shea, although only twenty-one years old, is one of the cleverest sneak thieves in the country.

Lambele had in his possession a roll of $10,000 in bank bills, which he stole yesterday at noon from the window of the paying teller in the Metropolitan National Bank, Boston. The thief walked out of the bank in an unconcerned manner, and the crime was not discovered until he had been lost to sight by the people in the bank.

Within fifteen minutes of the time of the robbery Chief Inspector Watts of the Boston police had Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau on the telephone, and told him the story of the theft. The Boston official gave a somewhat meagre description of the thief, as follows: From twenty-five to thirty years old; five feet eight inches in height; smooth face; dark complexion and hair.

This description was given by Capt. McClusky to all of the patrolmen and detectives stationed along the river front and those who were detailed in the several railway stations, in the hope that the man would be found entering the city by some route.

Detective Raehume was detailed to watch the trains arriving at the Grand Central Station from the east. He boarded the 6 o'clock incoming train of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street station, and walked from the first car through the train to the last car, the smoker. There, sitting in the rear of the car, Raehume saw the man he wanted and recognized him as a prisoner he had seen at Police Headquarters three years ago.

The young man was calmly smoking a cigar. The detective kept his eye on him until the Grand Central Station was reached, and followed him closely out of the train, through the station, and out on to the sidewalk on Forty-second Street. There Raehume accosted the stranger, saying that he was wanted at the Detective Bureau and that his picture was already in the Rogues' Gallery. This the young man denied.

When Raehume told him that he was wanted for robbery in Boston, he denied it and said that he had been sent here on an errand for his father. The detective then put his hands on the man and told him that he was under arrest. A short struggle between the prisoner and the detective followed, in which the detective came out victor.

When he saw that he had the worst of the encounter, the prisoner ceased struggling and admitted his guilt. He put his hand in his pocket and drew therefrom the roll of bills containing $10,000, which he offered to part with for his freedom.

At Police Headquarters the prisoner said that he was George Shea, twenty-one years old, born in Canada, and married, but refused to give his residence. He was recognized as an old offender. He was arrested in this city on Sept. 28, 1896, for stealing $124 from the office of Zimmermann & Forshay, bankers, at Wall and New Streets.

On that occasion he secured entrance to the space back of the counter of Mr. Hosmer, the cashier, on the pretense that he wished to use the telephone. In going to the telephone box he knocked a roll of bills off the desk to the floor and in stooping to pick them up stuffed a roll amounting to $124 into his pockets. He was seen to do this by the office boy and was arrested, but was never tried.

He was arrested again on July 30, 1898, for attempting to steal a quantity of jewelry in Maiden Lane, but was not convicted. He has also been arrested in Chicago, where his home is.

The roll of bills stolen from the Boston bank had been untouched. It consisted of two one-thousand-dollar bills, two five-hundred-dollar bills, and the remainer in bills of the denomination of $100. In addition, there were found in his possession $20 of his own money, a handsome hunting case gold watch, with a diamond in the case, and a picture of a young woman on the inside.

Although he gave his name as George Shea, and has called himself August Beiger, his right name is Philip Lambele. In his pocket was found a letter he had written on the train to his mother, Mrs. P. Lambele, 236 West Forquer Street, Chicago. The letter was as follows:

My Dear Mother: I have wanted to write to you for a long time, dear, and I have got at it at last. I hope you are well, and all the kids. Well, dear, things are pretty good out here, and I hope everything is all right at home. I hope that you have moved, dear, as that house was so damp. Will be home within a week, and shall come and see you. I am writing this on the train, so you will excuse condition. So long, dear. Your loving son, PHIL.

Capt. McClusky thinks the arrest of the thief was a clever piece of work on the part of Detective Raehume, who has a remarkable memory for faces he has once seen. He saw Lambele only once, three years ago, when he was of boyish appearance. The faculty of Raehume's memory for faces he has once seen has been commented on by crooks, one having told the Captain of his detective's reputation in that regard among thieves.

The Boston police were notified of the arrest, and detectives from that city are expected to arrive here to-day with requisition papers. Capt. McClusky will tell them when they arrive of the good work one of his men did in the matter, and will also assert that if the young sneak thief had managed to slip through this city he never would have been caught.

It is thought at Police Headquarters that the story of the arrest of the criminal so soon after the commission of a crime at a distant point is extraordinary. The crime was committed at noon in Boston; the criminal was arrested at 6 o'clock at the Grand Central Station, New York; the prisoner reached Police Headquarters at 6:30, and was in a cell at 6:35 o'clock.

THE ROBBERY IN BOSTON.

Thief Grabbed Money from a Pile that Contained $70,000.

BOSTON, June 22.—The Metropolitan National Bank was neatly robbed of $10,000 about noon to-day by a stranger who was tempted by the pile of bills which lay on the desk of the paying teller, Charles S. Balfendahl. There was no less than $70,000 in the pile, in denominations of $1,000, $100, and $50.

The thief manufactured a question to ask Mr. Balfendahl, and when it was answered turned away, Mr. Balfendahl also turned away. Then the thief made a grab for a handful and walked out.

A bright girl, employed as stenographer in the bank, chanced to look up just as the fellow was withdrawing his hand. She at once spoke to the teller, calling his attention to the fact that the man was going away from the window with a large lot of bills in his possession.

The teller turned quickly, and looking for his memoranda, said: "There must be some mistake." He started to count the bills he had left on the counter, and this gave just the needed delay for the thief. Before the teller could assure himself that the girl was right and the money was gone from the counter, the robber had disappeared through the door and was lost in the crowd on the street.

The only trace that could be found of him was the statement of outsiders that they had seen a man of that description hurrying toward State Street. Police Headquarters acted promptly as soon as the matter was reported. The bank squad was reinforced by every Inspector in the city, and all possible avenues of escape were covered as rapidly as possible.

THE ARRIVAL OF DREYFUS.

Great Excitement at Rennes, Where the Prisoner Will Be Held—Fears of Violence.

LONDON, June 23.—The correspondent of The Daily Mail at Rennes, describing the excitement in the town and the fruitless efforts of newspaper men to obtain information, says: "Everything is shrouded in mystery. The cell for Dreyfus is comfortably furnished in the usual style of officers' quarters. It has two windows, one of them overlooking the street. He will be treated with every consideration, and all the formalities due his rank as a Captain of artillery will be scrupulously observed.

"Mme. Dreyfus has not arrived, but everybody expresses the greatest sympathy with her. M. Basch, the Jewish gentleman who has placed his house at her disposal, is terrified at the rancor of the anti-Dreyfusites. I had the greatest difficulty to persuade him to speak. He says his house is watched day and night and that he and his wife have been insulted to such an extent that he has had to challenge a local editor to a duel. The editor, however, prefers to make a public apology.

"M. Basch's apprehensions are mainly for Capt. Dreyfus, as he believes that members of the Patriotic League will attempt to assassinate him. He says the Procurator General has gone on a mysterious mission to-day, which M. Basch believes to indicate the arrival of Dreyfus. Several members of the league are already here, and M. Drumont (editor of the Libre Parole) is expected to-night."

RENNES, France, June 22.—There is absolute ignorance here of the date of arrival of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus. The town is quiet. Workmen this morning completed placing additional bars across the window of the cell intended for the prisoner. The local newspapers are protesting against this indignity, asserting that Dreyfus ought to be treated, merely, as an accused officer, and not as a criminal.

PARIS, June 22.—The semi-official Temps this evening says Dreyfus will be landed at the arsenal at Brest, and that the gates will then be rigorously closed to everybody. Immediately after the prisoner will be placed on board a train and taken to Rennes. It is understood that the new Cabinet will permit a meeting between Dreyfus and his wife.

The Old Cabinet and Dreyfus.

LONDON, June 23.—M. de Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of The Times, says: "M. Guillain, the outgoing Minister of the Colonies, had the audacity to say yesterday that he was 'waiting for justice to pronounce' in the case of Dreyfus. This proves that the Dupuy Cabinet wanted Dreyfus condemned again, in order to absolve the Dupuy of 1894, who was compromised equally with Mercier, but in this strange affair at moments of supreme crisis some unforeseen event always intervenes to prevent the triumph of iniquity. Faure's death and Dupuy's fall again save the situation."

THE RIO GRANDE IS RISING.

Carrizo, an Old Texas Adobe Town, Is Destroyed—River May Change Its Course and Make Trouble.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 22.—The old Town of Carrizo, the county seat of Zapak County, about midway between Laredo and Rio Grande City, on the Texas border, was swept away by the Rio Grande flood yesterday. The town had a population of several hundred Mexicans of the poorer class. Their houses were jackal adobe structures, which quickly melted away when the high water struck them. There was no loss of life. The Court House, a frame structure, was demolished to-day in order to save the timbers, as it was threatened with destruction by the rising waters.

The Rio Grande is higher than at any time within forty years, and continues to rise rapidly. At many points below Carrizo it threatens to change its course, transferring thousands of acres of Mexican territory to the United States and vice versa. This will give the International Water Boundary Commission, which had about finished its work, much additional labor.

A few years ago, during one of its big floods, the Rio Grande changed its course where it bordered Hidalgo County, Texas, throwing a tract of several thousand acres, upon which a sheep ranch with several thousand sheep was located, from Mexico into the United States. The United States custom officials attempted to collect duty on the sheep and other ranch property, and payment of the same was resisted by the Mexican ranch men. The case was finally settled by the International Water Boundary Commission, which established a legal boundary of the treacherous river at that point.

WHITE CAPS IN ILLINOIS.

DANVILLE, Ill., June 22.—Rossville, a little town twenty miles north of Danville, was the scene of unusual excitement last night. About midnight a crowd of young men, disguised as White Caps, knocked at the door of the residence of James Briley. Briley opened the door and was seized and dragged out of the house. His clothes were stripped from him and he was given a frightful beating with whips. He was hit in the face with the butt end of a whip so severely that his eye is closed by the swelling. After whipping him he was given a coat of tar and feathers and turned loose, with a mob at his heels. He fled to the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Depot, where the agent gave him a suit of old clothes. Briley then boarded a freight train and came to Danville.

The Chief of Police took Briley in charge and conveyed him to the County Hospital. He is a mass of bruises and is suffering from internal injuries, which may prove fatal. Briley says that the Whitecaps were about a dozen in number and all masked. He recognized the voices of several of them and warrants were issued for their arrest to-day. Briley has a wife and several small children. It is said that he will not work, but spends his time in loafing around saloons, while his wife takes in washing to support the family. He was warned to leave Rossville early in the Spring. He obeyed the warning, but came back day before yesterday. It is also claimed immediately upon his arrival home he whipped his wife and children.

CHICAGO LOVER'S LAWSUIT.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Thomas A. Griffith, who is suing Michael Enright for $5,000 damages, told his story to a jury in Judge Carver's court to-day. Griffith and a companion called for young ladies attending a church social next door to Mr. Enright's home one night in May, 1896. He says he and his friend rapped on a window to attract the ladies' attention. To one of them Griffith was paying attentions.

Mr. Enright mistook them for burglars and, calling his big dog, gave battle. He denies that he used stones or clubs. The young men fought hard, but had finally to flee, badly bitten and beaten. Mr. Enright is about fifty years old, and his ideas of the degree of immunity that ought to be granted to lovers differ radically from those of Mr. Griffith, who

Dupuy. In politics he is a Liberal-Republican. He has given no opinion to the public concerning his belief in the Dreyfus case, yet on several occasions he has announced himself as a strong supporter of republican institutions and of the policy of making civil government paramount to that of the military.

General the Marquis Gallifet was born in Paris sixty-nine years ago. He entered the army in 1848, and in 1853 was made Second Lieutenant. He rose rapidly in rank, and finally reached the grade of General of Division in 1870. He fought in the Crimean war and in the Franco-Prussian war, where he commanded the Third Regiment of Chasseurs d'Afrique. He was taken prisoner at Sedan, but was released in time to take command of a brigade in the army of Versailles at the second siege of Paris. In 1872 he went on an important African mission. He became a corps commander in 1879, having charge first of the Ninth and later of the Twelfth. He has won distinction at manoeuvres, and was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor in 1855.

M. Jean de Lanessan is as well known as a naturalist as a politician. He was born in 1843, and in youth was educated for the medical profession. He was first elected to the Chamber in 1879 as a Radical. He has written several books of travel and on international topics, among them "La Tunisie," "L'Expansion Coloniale de la France," and "L'Indo-Chine Francaise." His works on natural history comprise a score of volumes, notably "La Botanique" and "Manuel d'Histoire Naturelle."

Ernest Antoine Monis, who is to have the portfolio of Justice is a member of the Senate, and is fifty-three years of age. He was educated for the law. He was first elected to the Chamber in 1885 as a Radical Republican. He succeeded Comte de Lur-Saluces as Senator in 1891.

M. Alexandre Millaux is an old-time Senator and Minister. He has been a Monarchist and a Liberal Republican. He entered politics as a member of the Legislative Assembly in 1871. In 1873 he, with sixteen members of the Target faction, caused the downfall of President Thiers. He was Minister of Public Works under Dissey, in 1874, and again under Buffet. He was also a member of the de Broglie Cabinet in 1877. He changed his political views in 1882, just after his defeat for re-election to the Senate.

M. Alexandre Millerand, who takes the portfolio of Commerce, was born in 1858. He is a well-known lawyer and Deputy. He has invited votes of both the Radicals and the Socialists for his seat in the Chamber, as well as for certain offices that he has held in the municipality of Paris. He was first elected to the Chamber on a combined Radical and Socialist ticket in 1885. As an eloquent orator and an aggressive politician he has occupied a position on the extreme Left and has constantly fought for Constitutional revision.

M. Jean Leygues, born in 1857, began his political career by editing a Republican newspaper in Villeneuve-sur-Lot. He was at one time Mayor of that city. He was elected to the Chamber in 1885 as a Republican. He is a poet and critic of local fame.

Pierre Baudin, who is to have the portfolio of Public Works, although not to be confounded with his namesake, Eugene Baudin, the extreme Socialist, is nevertheless a man of radical views. At the last general elections in May, 1898, he stood for the Eleventh Arrondissement of the Seine on a combined Socialist and Radical ticket, and defeated M. Talbert, the Socialist. The two remaining Ministers, MM. Decrais and Jean Dupuy, are comparatively unknown.

ALL WHITE PERSONS MUST GO.

Order Issued as to the Chippewa Reservation—Cass Lake Doomed.

MINNEAPOLIS June 22.—A dispatch from Walker, Minn., says: "The many rumors relative to the removal of trespassers off of the Indian reservation were confirmed today, when Capt. Mercer, the Indian Agent, received peremptory orders to remove all white persons off the Chippewa Indian Reservation within thirty days.

"This means the obliteration of the thriving village of Cass Lake, the division headquarters of the Great Northern Railway on its Fosston extension. The railway property is not included in this order, for President Hill holds his right of way through the reservation by an act of Congress."

BOYS HURT BY A FALLING WALL.

Playing Near a Building in Avenue B that Was Being Torn Down.

Samuel Schwartz, seven years old, of 84 Avenue B, and Adolph Berger, nine years old, of 239 East Ninety-fifth Street, were injured by the falling of a portion of a brick wall between the second and third stories of the building at 84 Avenue B last evening. The building was being torn down. The contractors were J. G. Miller & Co.

The injured boys were playing on the sidewalk. Schwartz received a compound fracture of the right leg, and Berger received contusions of the side and back, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The building is owned by Abraham Harris of 1,222 Madison Avenue.

WHY MR. ARONSON SAILED.

The Manager Said to be After Joseph Strauss's Opera.

It is said that Rudolph Aronson's sudden departure for Europe last Wednesday as a passenger on the Cunard liner Servia was for the purpose of going direct to Vienna to close a contract with Joseph Strauss, the oldest son of Edward Strauss, the composer, whose opera was produced recently in the Austrian capital with pronounced success.

If Mr. Aronson should secure the American rights for this opera, which it is said he will undoubtedly do an organization will be formed, to be known as the Aronson Opera Company. Mr. Aronson will then sever his managerial connections with the Bijou Theatre and will probably be succeeded in that department by Lauder Sire.

A report was circulated that Mr. Aronson sailed for the purpose of concluding arrangements with Mme. Adelina Patti-Cederstrom, who was desirous of making another "farewell tour" of America. In a letter received this week from the prima donna by a friend of hers, she states that a trip to this country would be most delightful, but she is content to remain abroad.

FAMOUS HORSES TO BE SOLD.

Racine, Fairy Rose, and Others Offered at Palo Alto Farm.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—The thoroughbred department of the celebrated Palo Alto Farm will soon be a thing of the past. In October the famous stallions, Racine and Flambeaux, and every other well known thoroughbred on the farm, will be put on the block in New York. The trotting department at Palo Alto will be maintained, as it has always been more than self-sustaining.

The thoroughbred department was established in 1885, and Senator Stanford imported a choice lot of English brood mares. Their progeny has made California famous. The stallions catalogued are Racine and Flambeau. Flood is too old to offer for sale, and will spend his last years at Palo Alto. Flambeau is a chestnut horse, by Wild Idle, dam Imp. Flirt. His best progeny was Crescendo, who finished second in the Futurity in 1897. Racine won sixteen out of twenty races as a two and three year old and fifteen as a four-year-old.

Among the brood mares to go are Fairy Rose, imp. Amalia, imp. Camella, imp. Flirt, Flirtation, imp. Goula, Glendew, imp. Gorgo, imp. Patille, Reglin, imp. Rosetta, Shannon Rose, and imp. Tear Drop. Fairy Rose is one of the celebrated brood mares of America. She is eighteen years old, and has produced such performers as Racine, Fairy, Sweet Rose, and Rosormonde. In all, fifty-five thoroughbreds will be sold.

YELLOW FEVER AT SANTIAGO.

The Garrison of United States Troops Removed to a Camp in the Hills.

SANTIAGO, June 22.—In consequence of an outbreak of yellow fever, the garrison of United States troops here has been removed from the old Spanish barracks to a comfortable camp in the hills, on the road to El Morro. Thus far four soldiers have died from the fever, and there are eighteen cases in the hospital. One civilian has succumbed to the disease, and there are three civilian suspects.

Four companies of the Fifth Infantry are the only troops here at present. All have been disinfected on the new fumigating ship.

The barracks, an immense building, has been flooded with disinfectants, and the doctors believe that the Medical Department has the outbreak under control. It is suspected that the contagion began in the guard house.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Gen. Brooke, cabling from Havana under date of June 21, reports two deaths from yellow fever at Santiago: William J. Moore of the Fourth Volunteer Infantry died June 19, and Commissary Sergt. Columbus Stuart of the Fifth Infantry died June 21.

MRS. ZIMMERMANN'S STORY

Her Meeting with Goddard After Her Husband's Death.

SAID HE DIED ACCIDENTALLY

The Woman Declares Goddard Still Owes Wages Due Zimmermann — Police Report on the Case.

Mrs. Zimmermann, the widow of Louis Zimmermann, the mason who was killed on Oct. 29 last by a fall down stairs in the house of Alpheas J. Goddard, where he had gone to collect a bill due him for work on houses in which Mr. Goddard was interested, was found yesterday at 3,030 Third Avenue, in the home of Mrs. Wolf, where she is living. The woman mourns still for the husband who left her in life and who never returned to her. She mourns him, she says, as a good husband who always provided for her, and she is fixed in her idea that he was murdered, although she admits that she has nothing on which to base this belief, except what she regards as the peculiar facts that presented themselves to her subsequent to her husband's demise.

Mrs. Zimmermann is about fifty years old, and speaks very little English. She told her story in German, and every detail of it, she says, is firmly fixed in her mind. In the first report of the case the statement was attributed to her that she had not heard of her husband's death until two weeks after it occurred. That, she says, is a mistake that must have originated in the District Attorney's office, where her statement was misunderstood. The date, she says, was evidently confounded with that of the investigation held by the Coroner, which was on Nov. 11.

"My husband left me on that Saturday," said Mrs. Zimmermann, "to collect a bill of $40 that was due him by Mr. Goddard as wages. He had gone often before, but had never succeeded in seeing the man, and had been from time to time put off by his wife. Our rent was due, and the amount was a large one to us. We had figured long on its coming in, and each disappointment made it harder for us. On that day my husband told me that he was going for the money, and that he purposed to wait until it was paid to him. A sort of presentment of danger came over me, and I offered to go with him, but he said women had no place in such things, and he could do as well alone. I gave him 25 cents to pay his car fare, and he started out. All that night I waited for his return. I knew that something must have happened, but the next day being Sunday I still waited and hoped that I was wrong. On Monday I went over to the place where he had worked and inquired among the men, and one of them told me that he had heard my husband was in the Fordham Hospital with a broken neck.

"I went home again, and my landlord went with me to the police station near where we lived, and the policemen there told me that if my husband was dead I had better go to the Morgue, where the body would be kept for three days. He gave me 50 cents for my car fare, and I went there, but could find nothing. The next day I was told to go to the West One Hundredth Street Police Station, and when I got there they sent for Mr. Goddard. He sent word that he was taking his dinner, and would come around later. When he came I said:

"'What have you done with my husband?'

"'Don't make a fuss,' he said. 'Your husband fell down stairs and was killed, but I have done what was right by him. I had a suit of clothes provided for him and a coffin, and had him buried in the Lutheran Cemetery and not in Potter's Field. I gave him a good burial. I will make it all right with you if you keep still.'

"Several times he said he would make it all right, and I did not think of attaching any importance to that until later. He told me to come to his house the next day, and I went. His wife came to the door and said her husband was not at home. I sat on the steps and wept, and the woman called a servant and told her to have me put out, or to call a policeman. The woman who went with me, a neighbor, said that I should not go until I had seen Mr. Goddard, and that I had a right to see the one who knew about my husband's death. I waited long, and then the servant came and gave me a dollar, and I went away.

"I saw the janitor as I was leaving and asked him about the case. He is a German, too, and he said that he did not want such a thing on his conscience and told me all about it, just as he has already told THE TIMES, and he told me that Mr. Goddard got him to burn my husband's hat which he found in the hall, and which was covered with blood, but which was not dented or broken, although it was on his head when he fell and when he got the cut on his head. I went again to see Mr. Goddard and he gave me again $1, although I asked him for the wages due to my husband, but he always said, 'I will come to see you soon and make it all right.'

He never came to see me, but a man named Vanderbeek, on Christmas, sent me $2, which he said was from Mr. Goddard, and once after that he sent me $10. So that all I have ever received of the $40 that was due my husband is $14, and I cannot even get the other $26 that is due to me for the hard work he did for that man. Other workmen who were on the same job have told me that they could not get their money from Goddard. I know, too, that Goddard took my husband's account book from his pocket, for when I went to the undertaker after he had buried the body he showed me only the working clothes and said all that was in them was 10 cents. In that book he had his time for the work he did for Goddard, and that is why it was taken away from him. He also had a footrule, and that was gone, too.

"It is false when that man says my husband was drunk. I gave him 25 cents when he went from home, and he had still 10 of it when he died, and had paid his car-fare from Tremont. My husband never drank whisky, and only occasionally a glass of beer. He always gave me his whole wages, and then I gave him 10 cents or 25 cents so that he could have a glass of beer with his workmen friends. Some time after my husband's death I was forced to pawn all my things to live, and then I was offered a place at service in the country, which I accepted. That is one of the reasons why I was unable to go to the authorities at that time and ask them to investigate my husband's death.

"What I would like to know now is why Mr. Goddard always said to me that he would make things right if I would keep quiet. If there was nothing wrong there was nothing to make right, and he need have done nothing for me except to pay me the money he owed my husband. If it is true that he died from an accident, then why should there have been any necessity to keep the matter quiet? Why did he hurry my husband's body out of the house and have it buried? Why should he have buried my husband? He never showed any very great feeling for him, when he would not even pay him his just wages. I am glad that the authorities have at last acted. They all seemed to have combined, the police and all, to hush the matter up, because the victim was only a poor 'Dutchman,' without any friends and relatives. But perhaps there is even justice for such as I. I hope there is. That is all I want."

There is a touching incident connected with the presence of Mrs. Zimmermann in the house of Mrs. Wolf, which the latter told yesterday after Mrs. Zimmermann had left the room. Mrs. Wolf, who is a widow with six small children, occupies a small tenement at 3,030 Third Avenue. Three years ago, when her husband died, leaving her with these children, she called on Mrs. Zimmermann and told her of her misery. Mrs. Zimmermann gave her 50 cents, all she could spare, and it sufficed to get food for the little ones until Mrs. Wolf got work.

"Now I am a little better off," said Mrs. Wolf. "My boy works and I work, and I have never forgotten how Mrs. Zimmermann gave me from her small means when I needed it badly. I did not see her again until six weeks ago, when she told me her sad story, and I took her in to stay here, and here she can stay as long as she likes, for I am not ungrateful. I have heard her often tell the same story she has just told, and it is always the same."

Henry Shaerges, who was janitor in the house where Zimmermann died, and who made a statement which was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Tuesday, stated then that he was asked by Mr. Goddard to burn the hat which Zimmermann had worn. He repeated that statement yesterday. He said he demurred at first, when Goddard told him he must do as he was told, and that it made no difference anyway, as the hat was simply to be burned because he did not want it about the house. He said he had told Mrs. Zimmermann of this occurrence, as he had told her everything else of the affair. Shaerges said that he was not discharged from his place, but left it when he found out that while still in Goddard's employ the latter was advertising for another janitor. He said that Goddard had previously raised his salary $2 a month and told him to keep quiet about the Zimmermann matter.

The police have made a report to Acting Inspector Kane about the case. It emanates from Detective Maher of the West One Hundredth Street Station, and in it there is no word or mention of how the body came to be removed from the house to the undertaking shop without a Coroner's permit and by consent of the police. There is also no mention of the fact alleged by the undertaker that a policeman came to his place at 11 o'clock on the night in question and told him that there was a case for him in One Hundred and Third Street, although the police authorities stated several days ago that they would endeavor to find out who in the precinct was tipping undertakers, and that they would prefer charges against any one who allowed a body to be taken away.

Maher in his statement makes an attack on the janitor, in which he says that a man named Enright had stated to his colored servant that he heard the janitor Shaerges threaten to make trouble if Goddard discharged him. Maher also reports that he interviewed the Daily boy, and had learned from him that he saw Zimmermann fall. Maher winds up his report by stating that the death was an accident. No report from Capt. Haughey has yet been received. The inquest will be held by Coroner Hart on Thursday next, when it is supposed that Goddard will be in the city. At present he is still in Freeport, Ill., visiting his father.

THE PRESIDENT'S QUIET DAY.

Witnessed a College Baseball Game—Gen. Leonard Wood of Santiago Called to See Him.

ADAMS, Mass., June 22.—President McKinley and Mrs. McKinley and their friends, who came here yesterday and who will be the guests of W. B. Plunkett for a week, had a quiet, restful time to-day after the recent series of visits, receptions, and other incidents of their tour in the central part of the State.

The early hours were devoted to reading the papers and walking in the spacious grounds. During the forenoon the party took a drive, returning in time for luncheon. A crowd had gathered about the entrance to the Plunkett grounds, and the visitors were cheered as they passed. President McKinley responded by rising in his carriage and bowing.

This afternoon the President's party drove to Howland Park to see a ball game between the North Adams and the Williams College teams, the son of W. B. Plunkett, the President's host, being pitcher for the latter club. North Adams won, 14 to 8.

Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor General of Santiago Province, arrived here this afternoon and made one of the party. Gen. Wood remained at the ball grounds about an hour and a half, then returned to Mr. Plunkett's residence, where he and the President had a long conference, after which Gen. Wood left on the 6 o'clock train for New York.

It was given out that Gen. Wood had come here solely for the purpose of paying his respects to the President, and reports that his visit had a direct bearing upon the offer that he has received of the Presidency of a Washington street railway company could not be verified. It is understood that he will have another conference with the President upon the latter's return to Washington.

The remainder of the afternoon and the evening was passed in a quiet manner by the President. There are no plans for to-morrow, and the day will be chiefly spent in driving about the surrounding country. It is expected that the citizens of Adams will arrange a reception to the President, and the Grand Army post will probably take steps soon to this end.

When the President was here last year he laid the cornerstone of the Memorial Building, occupied by Sayles Post and the public library, and it is hoped by the members of the post that arrangements can be made to give a reception to him in that building. He will visit North Adams on Monday afternoon, and the city officials and officers of the Board of Trade of that city are busily engaged in perfecting the programme for his entertainment.

It is proposed to have a parade of school children and of the fraternal organizations of the city, which will be reviewed by the President from a stand on Monument Square. After the parade, the President will be driven about the city. All these details, will, of course, depend entirely upon the weather.

To-morrow evening the Assembly Club of Adams will hold its first assembly of the season, and it will be in honor of the Misses Duncan and Butler of the President's party. They will both attend, and it is hoped Mr. and Mrs. McKinley may drive up from Adams to Forest Park Pavilion, where the assembly is to be held.

FIRES ON STATEN ISLAND.

Residence at West Brighton Destroyed While Firemen Are Busy with Another Big Blaze.

Fire started after midnight this morning in the block of frame buildings on Richmond Terrace, at the foot of Columbia Street, between West New Brighton and Port Richmond, S. I.

The fire started in Wiseley's livery stable or his horseshoeing establishment next door. Adjoining the stables is Gibney's feed store, a planing mill, and a brick building containing flats on the upper stories and a grocery store on the lower. A general alarm was sounded at 12:30 o'clock summoning every piece of apparatus on the north shore from Tompkinsville to Mariners' Harbor.

The firemen were crippled by lack of a sufficient supply of water. In Wiseley's stable R. H. Macy & Co. store the goods sent to Staten Island for delivery. Their horses and wagons were also kept in the buildings.

The fire made a clean sweep of the Wiseley buildings, and spread with great rapidity. The firemen on arriving were too late to save either of these two buildings, and combined their efforts upon the Van Cleef lumber yards and planing mills, adjoining.

The fire was under control at 1 o'clock, with the stables destroyed and the firemen more than holding their own at the edge of the lumber yard and planing mill.

When the fire was first discovered there were fifty or sixty horses in the stables. Men ran in and cut the halters and, using whips, drove as many of the horses out as they could. How many were gotten out before the rescuers had to retire is not known. Many were left behind. It is thought from twenty to thirty horses at least have been burned up. The loss will be many thousands of dollars.

Just after the general alarm had been sounded and all the apparatus had rolled to the fire on the terrace, fire was discovered in the house of John Westbrooke, on Broadway, West Brighton. The residence was a handsome one, the finest in the neighborhood. The fire could not be controlled by the inmates of the house and the neighbors, and the flames soon had the building at their mercy.

Alarms of fire turned in were useless, as there was no apparatus to respond to them, and signals were confused with the whistle on the water works. The building was destroyed with about all of its contents. Neighbors with buckets and garden hose saved Mr. Westbrooke's block-cutting establishment, which adjoined at the rear. The house and its contents are said to have been valued at $10,000.

Adjoining Westbrooke's residence was a three-story French roof house. This was partly destroyed. It stood within six inches of one of the side walls of the Westbrooke residence. The firemen at the big fire on the shore were notified of the fire on Broadway by a wheelman who rode a mile and a half to convey the alarm.

When the firemen were informed of the fire their apparatus was all stripped and working on the first fire. It was at once sent to Westbrooke's, but it was too late. The firemen saved a portion of the house adjoining.

WATCH CASEMAKERS' POOL.

It Is Reported that Large Eastern Companies Will Combine.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—It is announced that the Keystone Watch Case Company and the Riverside Watch Case Company of this city have consolidated. Application will be made next month at Harrisburg for a charter. J. Lawber Welsh will be President of the new concern, which is to be called the Keystone Watch Case Company. It is stated that both of the watch casemaking plants will be operated independently, the new company exercising control over their financial interests.

The Keystone works are the largest in this country, employing over 600 hands and having branch offices in New York, San Francisco, Chicago, and other large cities. The Riverside works employ nearly 500 hands.

It is said that there is on foot a big combination to include nearly all the watch-case companies in the country and that it will absorb watch-case works in Trenton, New York, Brooklyn, and several other eastern cities. It is stated that the concerns to be absorbed represent an invested capital of over $10,000,000.

GOV. ROOSEVELT IN CHICAGO.

Speaks of Various Matters in the Course of a Short Rest En Route to the Rough Riders' Convention.

CHICAGO, June 22.—In the opinion of Gov. Theodore Roosevelt, erstwhile Colonel of the Rough Riders, the ten nymphs who invaded the lake front a week ago, ought to form in columns of two, scale the wall that skirts the domain of the Illinois Central Railroad, and take a bath in the lake without waiting for some considerate mortal to supply them with the regulation suits.

"It must be excruciating for those girls to wilt in the sun," said the hero of San Juan, "when relief is evidently so near. Standing all the day thus, and many other days, too, in a temperature probably far above the 90s."

A sign that read "Keep Off the Grass" attracted Gov. Roosevelt's attention, and he nodded his head significantly as he proceeded:

"Oh, that's the reason, I suppose. By whose orders, pray, were the poor things to be kept in that waterless basin there through the medium of this unromantic sign? The South Park Board, you say? Well, it's easy to explain, then. This same Park Board only a few days ago passed a rule keeping automobiles out of the parks and off the boulevards. If there is a heaven—oh, what's the use? A malediction might be pronounced, but I will show Executive clemency when I'm outside of New York State.

"These nymphs are dirty, and it would be real rude of me when I am not a resident of this State to order them to take a bath."

Gov. Roosevelt arrived at the Polk Street Station over the Grand Trunk Road at 2:30 P. M. to-day, and at 10 o'clock was whirled away over the Santa Fé, his destination being Las Vegas, New Mexico, where the first annual reunion of the Rough Riders will be held.

"Ah, this is the anniversary of our landing in Cuba," said the Governor when he had dropped into a sofa at the Auditorium. "Let's see. It's about 3 o'clock now, isn't it? Well, one year ago, almost to the moment, I was standing on the beach delivering a mental panegyric over my best nag, which was being drowned before my eyes. The poor fellow missed a whole lot of hardship and sport by kicking the quicksand that day."

"According to a dispatch in an afternoon paper," said some one. "Mark Hanna is satisfied that your Presidential aspirations for 1900 have gone glimmering."

"You are the first to tell me, or, at least, to infer, that I had any aspirations of that character. Poor Mark! He's probably saved me a great deal of trouble and worry. And to think that he scooped the convention. Wonderful!"

The Governor was importuned to review the political situation, but mentioned the following as among the various subjects which he could not be prevailed upon to discuss:

"Trusts; imperialism; Cuban pay-rolls; New York State matters; my eldest boy's kite; the Schley-Sampson controversy; the Miles-Alger affair; the weather; baseball; Beresford's scheme for splitting up China; international disarmament. But," he said, "there is one subject I don't mind talking about. I read about the honorable conduct of Mrs. Emmons Blaine in furnishing the tax folks with a schedule of her personal property, which she might have conveniently kept to herself. We want more people like that woman in our country. You hear our silk stocking people bellowing about honesty in public office and the villainy of poor folks who rob to avoid starving. Honesty, like charity, begins at home."

While Gov. Roosevelt was swimming in the Chicago Athletic Association pool a committee representing the Milwaukee Carnival called and asked him to be among those present on that occasion. He said he could make no promises.

"I have just got breathing time on this trip," he said. "There is nothing in all the world but the Rough Riders' gathering that could get me out of New York State. I'd go to Alaska for them."

GOLD DEMOCRATS NOT WANTED.

Ex-Gov. Stone Would Keep Them Out of the National Convention.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Ex-Gov. William J. Stone of Missouri, acting Chairman of Ways and Means Committee of the Democratic Party, said to-day:

"I am here to confer with Mr. Cook, general manager of the Democratic Ways and Means Committee. I find the interests of the Democracy in good shape all over the country, and there is nothing in the political horoscope which is alarming, or is causing us worry. In my opinion, Mr. Bryan will again be the Democratic leader."

As to the platform, Mr. Stone said he was confident the declarations made at Chicago in 1896, would substantially be re-enacted by the next National Convention.

With reference to organization opposed to the Chicago platform, and the part it likely will attempt to play next year, he said:

"If delegations instructed or controlled by men who were opposed to our principles and our candidates three years ago, should go to the next National Convention, and there make demands for seats and the right to participate in our deliberations, such demands would be questioned, and legitimately so, and personally I would be opposed to them."

ADDICKS WILL NOT YIELD.

Says Delaware Will Have No Republican Senator Till He Is Elected.

CHICAGO, June 22.—J. Edward Addicks declares that Delaware will never be represented in the United States Senate by a Republican until he is elected Senator. He was in the city to-day en route to Arizona and said:

"When my delegation to the last National Convention was turned down by Mr. Hanna I went back home and worked for the election of President McKinley. Then followed the Congressional election of the State. The Administration's friends induced the Addicks people to vie with the opposing faction to elect a Republican, with the promise that the Congressman should have the distribution of political offices in the State. John H. Hoffecker, an Addicks man, was nominated and elected, but when it came to patronage he was ignored.

"The results are bound to be serious. On account of the factional differences and the failure of the Administration to keep faith with the Republicans of the State, Delaware will go Democratic at the next National election. The Republicans will not even elect a single State officer, and the Democrats will get the Legislature. Then, instead of there being only one Democrat in the United States Senate from the State, there will be two. The Hanna management has lost the State to the Democrats."

THE DEMOCRATS IN KENTUCKY.

Combination Between Stone and Gobel Controls the Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 22.—The second day of the Democratic Convention was a blank so far as proceedings of record go. Under the surface, however, it was a busy day of electioneering and wire-pulling. Two short sessions were held, one in the morning and one in the evening. At the former committees were appointed and a recess was taken until evening to allow them to work. This evening, the Credentials Committee having scarcely begun its work, the convention adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. This committee will have to dispose of some 300 seats. Its deliberations will govern the length of the convention, and if radical action be taken in any one direction it may effectively influence the nominations.

The combination between Stone and Goebel, both candidates for Governor, so far has been strong enough to control the convention, and it is believed it will direct the permanent organization.

To-night the friends of Gen. Hardin, the other leading Gubernatorial candidate, are working on the Stone delegates. They are using the argument that the Goebel followers are using the Stone-Goebel combination for purely selfish purposes, and that they will attempt to nominate Goebel for Governor regardless of the tacit understanding that Stone should receive this prize. Meanwhile there is no sign of weakness in the combination. Stone or Goebel may be nominated for Governor and the report of the Committee on Credentials may decide the race. The make-up of the remainder of the ticket will depend upon the selection for Governor. The platform will declare for Bryan and silver, and is likely to contain an anti-trust plank.

CONGRESSMAN HITT TALKS.

The Philippine Reinforcements—Says Mr. McKinley Will Be Renominated —Bryan the Democratic Favorite.

Congressman R. R. Hitt of Illinois is at the Cambridge. There he was seen by a reporter for THE TIMES last night and said:

"For many reasons I do not care to express an opinion relative to the condition of affairs in the Philippines. I have seen the reports that 150,000 men would be needed there. If the statement is true, then the money necessary to equip, transport, and maintain them must be raised by an appropriation bill to be reported by the Committee on Military Affairs. Gen. Hull of Iowa was Chairman of that committee in the last Congress, and I presume he will hold the same place in the next House, especially in view of the fact that Col. D. B. Henderson, also of Iowa, will certainly be Speaker of the next Congress.

"I do not agree with ex-Senator Blair of New Hampshire that the Sugar Trust was not benefited by a protective tariff. I well recall that when the Wilson bill was under consideration and had passed the House Mr. Havemeyer's personal efforts in the Senate sent the bill back to the House with a sugar schedule in it, and that that act caused Congressman Wilson to make the memorable remark: 'The trusts have Congress by the throat.'

"I have no doubt of the renomination of President McKinley. Mr. Hobart will be his running mate if his health will permit.

"So far as the Democrats are concerned, Mr. Bryan seems to be the choice of the majority, despite the fact that he is unacceptable to Eastern Democrats. In other sections of the country he is very popular."

SENATOR FORAKER IN THE CITY.

Thinks News from the Philippines Is Suppressed.

United States Senator J. B. Foraker of Ohio, who was a late arrival at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, said: "What do I thing of the coming campaign in Ohio? I have no doubt of Republican success. We have a good ticket and a good platform.

"We seem to have a harder job on our hands in the Philippines than we anticipated. I don't believe the newspapers are getting all the news received at the War Department, but I know nothing of it personally. If more men and money are wanted, Congress will provide the means. The war is not popular, though."

DANIEL O'LEARY'S NEW POST.

Politicians Surprised at His Appointment—Displeased the Governor.

Republican politicians in this city manifested some surprise yesterday at the announcement from Albany that Daniel O'Leary, ex-Factory Inspector, has been appointed Inspector of Licenses by his successor in the Factory Department. The new place, it appears, was created by the amendments to the labor laws made by the last Legislature, and its duties consist of passing on the licensing of buildings for manufacturing purposes. Mr. O'Leary is said to have been appointed after a civil service examination.

Gov. Roosevelt refused to reappoint Mr. O'Leary Factory Inspector because he instructed his deputies to cease attending to their official duties during the campaign and go out and work for the Republican ticket. The Governor is known, however, to have been kindly disposed toward O'Leary, and is supposed to have been a party to his appointment to his new place.

Gorman's Friends Deny He Is Ill.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 22.—The close personal friends of former United States Senator Arthur P. Gorman deny in the most positive terms the reports recently published in which he is alleged to be seriously ill. They say that he is somewhat indisposed, but that he is rapidly mending, and will soon be himself again. A letter from Mr. Gorman to a friend in Baltimore, dated yesterday, makes no mention whatever of ill-health, and shows on its face that it is not the work of a very sick man.

TRUCK FARMER'S GOOD LUCK.

Will Soon Get $75,580 Resting in a German Bank in His Name.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 22.—John George Stutz, a truck farmer, living in Pascataway Township, has received assurances that the reputed fortune of $75,580 resting in a German bank in his name is a reality, and that in the course of a short time the money will be turned over to him. Last Winter John Haight, a son-in-law of Stutz, noticed an advertisement in a New York paper asking for information of John George Stutz, who was said to have a fortune awaiting him in Germany.

Haight showed the advertisement to Stutz and his family one day, and laughingly said that Stutz might be the person wanted. Stutz and his family scoffed at the idea, but later engaged a lawyer to investigate the matter. The latter gathered the data and forwarded it to Germany.

The lawyer a few weeks later received a letter from a law firm in Baden Baden saying that the facts that had been presented in relation to the birth and the life of Stutz seemed to indicate that he was the man who was wanted. It was explained that when Stutz was ten years old his mother had deposited $4,000 in the State Bank in Baden Baden to the credit of her son, to be drawn by him when he became of age.

In the meantime the mother had died without making known the fact that she had deposited the money. For fifty-four years it had been compounding interest.

FIREMEN'S PARADE BROKEN UP.

Atlantic City's Mayor Sees Wild Confusion Instead of Precision.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 22.—The annual parade of the Volunteer Fire Department was rudely broken up this afternoon. As it was about to pass in review before Mayor Thompson, Capt. J. W. Emery, proprietor of the Mansion House, rushed into the street crying that an annex used for omnibuses in the rear of the hotel was ablaze.

Without waiting for orders to leave the line from Chief Engineer Isaac Weisenthal, two squares ahead, the Good Will Hook and Ladder Company was ordered into service by its foreman. The firemen, sixty in number, rushed pell mell up a side street, led by Magistrate Charles Fulmer of Philadelphia, a contributing member of Good Will Company. A chemical engine and fire patrol also rushed from the parade line through the centre of the crowd, scattering people right and left. A messenger was then hurried forward to the Chief, who gave orders to the United States Company, the first in line, to fall out. The fire engines turned about and raced up Atlantic Avenue to the scene of the fire, which by that time had been extinguished by the first chemical engine.

Chief Weisenthal publicly reprimanded Good Will Company for leaving the line without his orders. The damage by fire was small.

CLEVELAND RAILWAY STRIKE.

Men Reject the Company's Proposition for Settlement—More Rioting —Several Persons Hurt.

CLEVELAND, June 22.—The hope of a settlement to-day of the street railway strike was shattered when the strikers at a meeting rejected, by a unanimous vote, the proposition submitted by the company to the special committee of the City Council, and to which the strikers' committee agreed this afternoon.

The proposition of the company states that it is ready and willing to take back into its employment, as it has ever been, such of its employes as its business demands, aggregating at the present time 85 per cent. of such employes, and as vacancies occur will give preference to former employes, excepting always those that have committed unlawful acts against the company, its property, or employes during the present strike.

It was generally believed after the conference of the representatives of the company and the committee of the strikers was concluded that the end of the strike would come to-morrow morning and the action of the strikers to-night was a great surprise. After rejecting the proposition of the company the strikers began the work of drawing up a proposition of their own which will be submitted to the council committee to-morrow.

This afternoon a crowd of 300 men attacked two Cedar Avenue cars at the corner of Cedar and East Madison Avenues. All the windows in the cars were smashed with stones. A woman passenger in one of the cars was hit with a stone, but was not seriously hurt. The motorman, J. H. Small of Chicago, was hit in the head with a brick and knocked down. The police dispersed the mob.

Late in the afternoon a man boarded a Euclid Avenue car down town, struck the motorman several times in the face with his fist, and then escaped before the police could catch him. The motorman was so badly injured that it was necessary to call a physician to attend him at the barns.

MAY INJURE NEW YORK TRADE.

Canada to Open the Soulanges Canal in August—Will Make Cheap Rates to Tidewater.

CHICAGO, June 22.—The Record to-morrow will say:

"The Canadian Government will open the Soulanges Canal in August, and by its operation the cost of transporting lake freights to tidewater will be reduced beyond the possibility of profitable competition by any other existing route.

"The cost of transporting wheat via the lakes and canal will be reduced one-half. The same is equally true of all other products designed for transatlantic ports from the territory tributary to the great lakes.

"In his enterprise the Canadian Government has expended over $62,000,000. Besides this there has been expended from revenues for repairs and betterments enough to make a total of $70,000,000. The United States Government has paid out but $40,000,000 for all purposes on the great lakes, their harbors; and connections since the beginning of the Government.

"It is generally accepted by shippers that Liverpool makes the price of cash wheat and that every cent saved on the cost of delivering it at Liverpool means that much more to be paid to the owner of the wheat at the time it is sold and shipped. As the saving on wheat will be somewhere near 3 cents a bushel, the added returns of the farmers of the Northwest for the single item of wheat would in one year amount to $6,000,000; on other exports of his producing he would probably save twice as much more in freight charges. This, it is thought, will operate to open the eyes of the farmers about the great lakes to the importance of a deep-water way to the Atlantic, which would still further increase the value of his products.

"While the Northwest may contemplate with gratification the prospect of a new and cheaper water route to the Atlantic, New York is beginning to awaken from its long-continued disregard of the requirements of Western commerce. Observant persons are confident that New York City will lose much of its enormous export shipping business, which amounts to somewhere near 150,000,000 bushels of grain annually.

"It is asserted in the highest quarters that the rate to New York City via the Erie Canal cannot possibly be reduced to a figure that will anywhere near meet the Montreal figure, and if it be attempted the prediction is made that the Canadian charges will be reduced to 2 cents per bushel or less for wheat."

Trusts Responsible for This Company.

The trusts are responsible for the existence of the American Appraisal Company of Milwaukee, whose secretary, E. Y. Gibson of that city, is at the Plaza. There are many similar institutions in the West, and it is their business to appraise the value of plants which seek to become part of a combination or trust. The business has become quite profitable.

Post for Joseph H. Choate, Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Joseph H. Choate, Jr., son of Ambassador Choate, has been appointed third assistant secretary of the United States Embassy at London to succeed Spencer Eddy, transferred to Paris as second assistant secretary.

THE MEETING OF HOMEOPATHS.

New Movement Which May Cause Split in the Institute.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 22.—The third day's session of the fifty-fifth annual meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy was the liveliest held so far, the cause being the debate over the selection of the second choice for place of meeting next year, in which the delegates from Cleveland scored a victory.

The committee having in charge the matter of selecting a place recommended that the fifty-sixth annual meeting be held in Washington, at the time of the unveiling of the monument to Samuel Hahnemann, the founder of homeopathy, and, in case of unforseen circumstances which might prevent the unveiling, that the meeting be held in Put-in-Bay, Ohio.

Thirty-three thousand dollars must be raised and an act of Congress passed giving a site before the monument can be erected, and the outlook at present is therefore not considered the brightest, hence the contest for second choice. Dr. Horner moved to substitute Cleveland for Put-in-Bay, and the motion was carried.

Dr. T. F. Allen of New York called attention to a movement to start a new homeopathic organization to be known as the Inter-State League of Homeopathy, which, he said, would mean a split in the institute, and which was due to the fact that not enough time is allotted at the annual meetings to the various sections for a scientific discussion of medicine. In order to prevent a disintegration, a resolution to create a special bureau of materia medica was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair and warmer; light southeasterly winds.

The pressure is high off the Atlantic Coast and on the northern plateau.

YACHTS IN EXCITING RACE

Acushla II. Dismasted During New York Club's Regatta.

CRACK VIGILANT OUTSAILED

Beaten by Queen Mab for One of the Bennett Cups—Amorita Captures the Other Trophy.

The spectacular dismasting of the crack fifty-foot sloop Acushla II., in the midst of an exciting contest with Syce, and the winning of the Bennett Cups by Queen Mab and Amorita were the features of the annual regatta yesterday of the New York Yacht Club. A little stiffer breeze continued and Vigilant, the old cup defender, would perhaps have turned the tables on Queen Mab despite the latter's time allowance of 21 minutes and 20 seconds.

Amorita won from Quisetta in the regular ninety-five-foot class and captured the Bennett trophy for schooners at the same time from both Quisetta and Colonia, beating both on elapsed time. Amorita was favored by a slant of wind, however, at the start, while the others lay in doldrums. Interest in the race centred in these craft, though Gloriana, entered in the sixty-foot class racing trim, found herself in the same class of cruising trim, and finally, though not so entered, took the long course around Sandy Hook Lightship with the contestants for the Bennett Cup and made a good showing.

The starting line was off Fort Wadsworth, and the courses lay down the Lower Bay, around the Southwest Spit, and for all, but the little thirty-footers, only three of which entered, out past the buoy off the point of the hook; thence for the schooners and big sloops around the Sandy Hook Lightship and return, and for the smaller sloops and yawls around the Scotland Lightship and return. The long course—No. 1—is thirty-three miles, and Course No. 2 twenty-six miles.

STEAM CRAFT OUT IN FORCE.

The day broke bright in sunshine and promise, albeit when the start came, as in other races this week, the boats went across in a calm. The upper bay presented a fine spectacle in the early morning as the many steam craft gathered in these waters for the event shaped their courses for the Narrows. The Iron Steamboat Cepheus, chartered by the club, left Pier No. 1, North River at 10:15 o'clock comfortably filled with members of the club and their friends, a goodly proportion of the number being women. There was a band aboard and later a luncheon was served.

As the Cepheus swung into the stream Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan's flagship Corsair came speeding down the North River with a party aboard, which included the members of the Regatta Committee—S. Nicholson Kane, Chester Griswold, and Irving Grinnell. The big yacht was reeling off between 16 and 17 knots, her shoulders throwing out long swells and her screws churning up a yeasty wake. She excited much admiration and some criticism also because of the sea she made. She passed everything, however, on the way down the bay.

Among the other steam craft were ex-Commodore Garry's Electra, Lloyd Phoenix's Intrepid, Frederick H. Benedict's Vergana, John R. Drexel's Sultana, Allison V. Armour's Utowana, Richard Stevens's Allesen, (under charter to William Patterson,) Edward Kelly's Barracouta, A. Van Santvoord's side-wheeler Oermont, Miss Eloise L. Breese's Esa, John H. Hanan's Sagamore, E. W. Bliss's Felicia, J. H. Alexander's Sapphо, Commodore Rouse's Satanella, Miss S. De Forest Day's Scythian, Clement Griscom's May and the Mindora. A large party of yachtsmen also went down to the race on the new brig ocean-going tug Gypsum King, the largest vessel of her class ever seen in the waters.

WHITE WINGS UNDER WAY.

As the Cepheus neared the Narrows there was a change in the scene from steam to sail, for the white wings were under way and getting in shape for the start. Vigilant had got over early, and was standing down by the Staten Island shore under mainsail, working topsail and jib. The wind was then northeast and pretty light.

The water was smooth, almost placid, and a light haze made more picturesque the Highlands and the low-lying shore of Long Island. Just ahead of Vigilant was Colonia, reaching down the Narrows, under fore and mainsails, main club topsail, working fore topsail, fore staysail, and jib, and further to the South were Queen Mab, Wayward, Eclipse, Quisetta, Amorita, Ariel, Iroquois, Syce, Acushla II., and Gloriana.

The flagship lay at anchor two cables' length east of a stakeboat anchored near Buoy 13, off Fort Wadsworth, and soon after the preparatory gun boomed out at the hour of 11. There were ten minutes then in which to manoeuvre for the single-stickers and yawls and five more for the schooners.

It seemed a petty later that the start had not been delayed fifteen minutes, when the wind, gradually hauling to the eastward, freshened. As it was, there was a mass of drifting craft, some with sails idly flapping, a number south of the line with the ebbing tide carrying them still further away and the prospect realized in a number of cases of being badly handicapped.

THE START OF THE RACE.

The preparatory signal gun was fired aboard the Corsair at 11 o'clock and ten minutes later the signal was given for the start of the single-masted vessels and yawls, the starting for schooners being given five minutes afterward. The tide was running out like a millrace at the start and there was not enough wind in the sails.

It looked for a few minutes like a drifting match without a chance for some of the craft which had fallen south of the line to even get a start. Then a catspaw rippled the water and the sails stood out flat under the influence of an easterly zephyr and the race had begun.

The yachts went over with booms to starboard in this order: Lydia, Gloriana, Queen Mab, Vigilant, Eclipse, Acushla II., Ariel, Amorita, Syce, Quisetta, Iroquois, Colonia, and Wayward.

The Uncas and the Katrina had been carried down by the ebb tide to the eastward of the flagship outside of the line, stern first, and the Uncas fouled the Corsair. Commodore Morgan payed out his cable to keep free, and then these boats, catching the breeze, got clear.

The Uncas and the Elsemarie, the yawl Albicore, and the Kestrel drifted south of the line, with wind and tide against them, and were badly handicapped. The wind then began playing tricks, brushing up the water in streaks, and gradually hauling to the southward. The Vigilant had set her spinnaker and balloon jib topsail, while the wind held northeast but with the new wind she got spinnaker and kite in, and the sheets were hauled aft for a close reach to the Southwest Spit, a small jib topsail being substituted for the kite, the other head sails being a No. 2 jib and a fore staysail.

Of the schooners the Amorita felt the new wind first, and at once gained a distinct advantage over the Quisetta, which she continued to hold. The Amorita has been lightered about four tons this season, and her friends maintained that she deserved all she got.

There were those, however, among the yachtsmen on the club's steamer who looked at the Quisetta to leeward and well in toward the Staten Island shore, with sails flapping, who said that it was only Amorita luck. The Amorita, on feeling the freshening breeze getting to south of east took in her balloon jib topsail and set a baby jib topsail.

STRUNG OUT IN A COLUMN.

Standing down the main ship channel the yachts were soon strung out in a long column. At Romer Shoal the Acushla II. had increased her lead on the Syce, and the Vigilant was leading the fleet, with the Queen Mab a quarter of a mile away on her port quarter, and the Gloriana the same distance in the wake of the Queen Mab. Astern of them came the Acushla II., the Syce, and the Lydia.

On passing the Hook all except the Amorita held on to the south, the Vigilant going well into the Horseshoe so as to lay a course to the north of the bell buoy at the point of the Hook without too close a reach. The Amorita, however, tacked soon after passing Southwest Spit. The order of passing the Spit was as follows: Vigilant, Queen Mab, Gloriana, Amorita, Acushla II., Lydia, and Syce. After turning the Syce passed the Lydia and the Acushla II. to leeward.

It was a reach then to the bell buoy off the point of the Hook. At 12:13:30 the Acushla II. was off the point of the Hook. A yachting man on the Cepheus remarked that she was getting all she wanted, and was being pushed by young Mr. Hanan pretty hard, when there was a crash, and the mast of the Acushla II. went over, breaking off clean about ten feet above the deck and carrying all headgear and top hamper with it by the board.

The police boat Patrol was alongside almost instantly to render assistance and there was a moment of suspense aboard near-by craft till it could be judged whether or not any one was overboard, and perhaps held down beneath the volume of canvas and rigging. Presently a lone sailor bobbed up forward and pulled himself aboard the dismasted craft by the fore chains. No one else got into the water.

That finished the interesting go between the Syce and the Acushla II. The Acushla II. pulled out her bob stay bolt at the Atlantic Yacht Club race Tuesday, and it was thought that a repetition of this accident was responsible for the mishap yesterday, the bowsprit, relieved of its strengthening, giving way and relieving the forestays, thus placing a greater strain on the mast than it could stand under. The wreckage was gathered up finally, and the Acushla II. was towed back up the bay by a tug.

ROUNDING THE LIGHTSHIP.

At the time of the accident the Acushla II. was close hauled on the starboard tack. Sheets were drawn still tighter after rounding the buoy off the point of the Hook, and the yachts sailed close hauled for the Sandy Hook Lightship—the larger ones which were making that course all stood up well, not a rail awash. The Vigilant seemed faster than ever, and was well in advance of the fleet. She luffed around the lightship, leaving it on the starboard hand at 1:13:30, the others following: Amorita, 1:21:25; Queen Mab, 1:22:45; Gloriana, 1:26:45; Colonia, 1:28:50; Quisetta, 1:34:08; Ariel, 1:34:55, and Wayward, 1:52:00.

The Gloriana, belonged in Class J, the course for which lay around Scotland Lightship, but she sailed the longer course as a competitor with the Vigilant and the Queen Mab for the Bennett Cup for single-stickers. At Scotland Lightship the Syce led, turning at 1:01:00, the Lydia following at 1:03:30.

It was a broad reach, with booms to starboard, into the Hook. The Ariel passed the Quisetta to windward. All the schooners had broken out balloon maintopmast staysails and balloon jib topsails, and the sloops broke out the balloon jib topsails.

The Vigilant hauled in the wind around the bell buoy off the point of the Hook, passing in at 1:56:30, and she jibed around the southwest at 2:10, setting her spinnaker to starboard for the run home. The Amorita jibed at the spit at 2:16, and the Colonia at 2:20:30.

The flagship returned to the line for the finish, and was anchored twenty minutes before the first of the racers came up. It was a pretty picture that was seen looking down the lower bay from the Narrows. In the lead of the homecoming craft was the Syce, which had gone the shorter course outside the Hook. All her kites were swelled in the quartering wind, and well astern came the old cup defender, the Vigilant, looking a pyramid of canvas. The wind had fallen some now, and her progress was more stately than fast, and well astern was the fleet looking bunched in the perspective, but covering a sufficient area to suggest a flowing army column.

The Syce finished at 3:00, and the others as follows: Vigilant, 3:07:40; Amorita, 3:15:30; Colonia, 3:19:25; Lydia, 3:21:12; Queen Mab, 3:24:17; Ariel, 3:25:04; Quisetta, 3:25:35; Gloriana, 3:27:50; Eclipse, 3:34:30; Iroquois, 3:44:03; Elsemarie, 3:55:33; Wayward, 4:03:14; Clorita, 4:06:02; Katrina, 4:08:37, and Uncas, 4:14:17.

The summary was as follows:

SCHOONERS IN RACING TRIM.

CLASS D.—65 to 75 Feet.

	Rac. Length.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
	Feet	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Amorita, W. G. Brokaw	74.86	3 59 32	3 59 32
Quisetta, H. F. Lippitt	71.10	4 08 53	4 05 15

CLASS F.—Under 65 Feet.

Clorita, P. T. Dodge	51.46	4 54 58	.....
Uncas, C. P. Buchanan	....	4 54 13	.....

SCHOONERS IN CRUISING TRIM.

CLASS C.—75 to 85 Feet.

Ariel, F. L. Leland	83.53	4 09 14	4 09 14
Iroquois, W. T. Roeker	82.23	4 27 56	4 27 06

CLASS D.—65 to 75 Feet.

Elsemarie, J. B. King	74.67	4 35 29	4 35 29
Katrina, Robert S. Tod	73.15	4 48 32	4 47 08

CLASS F.—Under 65 Feet.

Wayward, C. Smithers	....	4 43 09	4 32 15

SINGLE-MASTED VESSELS AND YAWLS IN RACING TRIM.

CLASS K.—43 to 57 Feet.

Syce, F. M. Hoyt	50.86	3 44 50	3 44 50
*Acushla II., A. T. Hanan	....	.....	.....

CLASS M.—Not Over 36 Feet.

Lydia, E. D. and R. Underhill	....	4 10 02	4 10 02
Hoodoo, (yawl,) T. Hammond Smith	25.55	5 35 30	.....

SINGLE-MASTED VESSELS AND YAWLS IN CRUISING TRIM.—CLASS G.—Over 70 Feet.

Vigilant, Percy Chubb	96.86	3 55 22	3 55 22

CLASS H.—60 to 70 Feet.

Queen Mab, C. F. L. Robinson	70.00	4 11 57	3 50 38

CLASS J.—51 to 60 Feet.

Eclipse, L. J. Callanan	55.08	4 26 41	.....
†Gloriana, J. M. Lasell	54.17	4 16 09	.....

BENNETT CUP FOR SCHOONERS.

Colonia, C. A. Postley	93.07	4 02 34	4 02 34
Amorita, W. G. Brokaw	74.06	3 59 32	3 45 23
Quisetta, H. F. Lippitt	71.10	4 08 53	3 51 06

BENNETT CUP FOR SLOOPS.

Vigilant, Percy Chubb	96.86	.....	.....
Queen Mab, C. F. L. Robinson	68.28	.....	.....

Won by Queen Mab.
*Disabled. †Course No. 1.

30-FOOTERS OWNED BY MEMBERS OF THE CLUB.

	Start. H. M. S.	Finish. H. M. S.
No. 35	11 35 00	2 13 51
No. 33	11 35 00	2 15 23
No. 30	11 35 00	2 15 23½

The winners were Amorita, Clorita, Ariel, Wayward, Syce, Lydia, and Queen Mab for the regular cups, and Amorita and Queen Mab for the Bennett cups.

YACHT WILLADA IS LAUNCHED.

William Hester's Steam Craft Enters the Water at Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 22.—The steel steam yacht Willada was launched here yesterday. She was constructed by the Pusey & Jones Company for Col. William Hester of Brooklyn. The lines of the yacht are exceedingly graceful. The length over all is 128 feet; beam molded, 16 feet 6 inches; depth, 9 feet 9 inches. The floors are of hard wood and the cabins are finished in butternut. The engine is of the triple expansion type, with cylinders 9 by 14½ and 23½ inches in diameter and 14-inch stroke. The wheel is bronze. The yacht is supplied with an Almy boiler, 6 feet 3½ inches in diameter by 7 feet 9 inches in length.

The launching was a success in every particular. The yacht was christened by Mrs. George E. Ide, daughter of Col. Hester, and the New York party at the launching consisted of Col. William Hester, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Ide, and Mr. and Mrs. William V. Hester. The yacht will be ready for delivery in about a month.

MR. YORK ON PRIZEFIGHTS.

Indorses Devery's Statement Regarding Jeffries-Fitzsimmons Contest.

President York of the Police Board yesterday practically indorsed Chief Devery's statements made before the Mazet Committee, in relation to the inability of the police to prevent the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons prizefight. Like the Chief, Mr. York affirmed that prizefights were repugnant to him personally, and degrading to the public, but under the Horton law it was impossible, he said, to prevent them.

"Under the law, as it stands," Mr. York said, "it is a hard matter to discriminate between sparring and fighting. In sparring trained men might strike blows without harm, which in the case of untrained men might be serious. It all depends on the men. A strong man might be knocked down by a light blow, and again he might withstand a heavy one. Under certain conditions the law permits sparring exhibitions, but it makes no destinction as between fighting and sparring. The law does not draw the line, and it isn't in our province to do so. We take it as we find it. Chief Devery saw the contest between Jeffries and Fitzsimmons, and as he made no arrests, we assume that there was no violation of the law."

KILLED HIMSELF IN THE PARK.

James Hobson, a Consumptive, Brooded Over His Illness.

James Hobson, twenty-eight years old, a salesman of this city, killed himself yesterday in Central Park. He used a razor. He had sought the shore of West Lake, near the Ramble.

The body was identified by S. J. Booth and J. Leonard of 20 West Sixty-fifth Street, who called at the Morgue with two young women.

Booth said that Hobson was a native of Nashville, Tenn., and that he was a consumptive, and had been brooding over the fact.

Explosion at Chester, Penn.

CHESTER, Penn., June 22.—An explosion occurred in the chemical house of the Eddystone Printworks to-night, blowing the building to pieces and destroying a laboratory valued at $25,000. The loss is fully covered by insurance. All the chemists happened to be out of the building at the time, and no one was injured.

DRESSING THE COLUMBIA

Cup Defender's Sails Will Be Spread To-day.

SPARS ARE IN POSITION

Crowds of Workmen Swarm on Deck and Below—Steel Mast Will Be Patterned After Old Defender's.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 22.—The cup defender Columbia will have her sails put on to-morrow for the first time, but whether or not these sails will be spread to the breeze to-morrow could not be ascertained to-night.

The steel boom and gaff were slung in short order this morning on the mast of the new boat. The workmen began at 7 o'clock to move the big boom out of the south construction shop. It was carried out to the slip in which the Columbia is moored, and after much hoisting on the derrick was hung on the mast. The topping lifts were then hooked on at the end. At 9:30 o'clock it was in place. The steel gaff was then carried to the Columbia's deck. It occupied much less time in placing the gaff than the boom. The peak and throat halyard blocks were hooked to the gaff, and then it was hoisted up a few feet.

The boom and gaff are both painted a color resembling that of the wooden mast. From a distance of a few feet it is difficult to distinguish that they are made of steel. The boom extends beyond the stern quite a distance. The new spars appear to be a trifle larger in circumference than the wooden spars of the Defender.

Nearly all the blocks were put in place this forenoon. The adjusting of the boom and gaff gave an opportunity to put on the lazyjacks and other running rigging. Blocks were hung to the topmast head at 10 o'clock this forenoon for the spinnaker and head sails. The boat was crowded with workmen, calking and planing the decks and adjusting the companionways. A large force of carpenters are working below decks.

The steel workers are busy to-day getting ready to construct the new steel mast. It is to be of the same size as the Defender's steel mast, and as the old mast will serve as a pattern, the construction will not take as long as did the Defender's. A quantity of running rigging arrived by rail last evening from the Plymouth Cordage Company, and was taken on board the Columbia. It is learned that the running rigging was lost sight of for a time in the rush of providing for other details in the equipment of the new craft, but it was rushed to Bristol last Saturday.

The difference in weight in the rudder of the Columbia and that of the Defender is great. Columbia is fitted with what is intended to be a floating rudder; that is, it was constructed so that if unhung from the sternpost, instead of sinking it would float on the surface of the water. There are several reasons given why such a rudder was made. Being much lighter in weight than the rudder of the Defender, it is more easily manipulated by the turn of the wheel. Other claims in its favor are the lack of interferring of weight from it to the lead keel, which, in the Defender, is somewhat of a drag. It is also claimed for it that instead of carrying a lee helm as does the Defender under certain conditions, the new boat will have a light weather helm. How far the latter plan will be successful, however, remains to be seen when the yacht is sailing.

The Columbia's rudder was designed to be airtight, as regards the interior, but this plan, it is understood, was not quite successful. It is hollow, with the exception of the bronze framing which divides it into a system of chambers. The fore end of the rudder, next to the sternpost, is nearly four and a half inches in width. From the fore part it tapers toward the after end to almost a sharp edge. The interior framework runs in webs across the rudder, and, besides, there are diagonal webs throughout.

The pintles of this rudder, instead of pointing downward and dropping into the eyes of the sternpost, point upward, and therefore hook upward into the eyes. In other words, the rudder of the Columbia is hung on the after end, just the reverse from the Defender and other large single-stickers.

When such a radical step was taken the question was asked, What is there to hold the pintles in the eyes when they enter from below? When it is known that the buoyancy of the rudder is so great that it is forced upward against the eyes the question is answered at once. While the Columbia was being launched from the south shop temporary means were employed to hold the rudder in place until the boat was afloat. The supports were then removed and the water pressure has held it in place ever since.

THE DEFENDER'S TRIALS.

Believed by Some Yachtsmen that She Is Faster than the Columbia—May Meet the Shamrock.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 22.—The opinion of some of the yachtsmen here and others who have watched the Defender at work since she has been overhauled at the Herreshoffs are of the opinion that the Defender is by long odds a much faster boat than when she raced with the Valkyrie III.

The Defender is said to be sailing much more smoothly than before, and some new points have been discovered in the boat which had not been previously shown. The results thus far gotten out of the Defender have been most gratifying to Mr. Iselin, who day after day has taken the boat out for trials. The crew has been trained as few racing crews have been.

As to the relative speed between the Columbia and the Defender, there are several well-known yachtsmen who have stated their belief that the Defender will be the next cup defender; that she will prove herself a faster boat than the Columbia, especially in a light breeze, and some of the local boatmen who know all that is worth knowing about racing yachts say, "It is up to the Defender," and some of these sailors have backed their opinions with small wagers.

Shamrock to be Launched Monday.

LONDON, June 22.—The Exchange Telegraph Company says it has been definitely decided to launch the cup challenger Shamrock on Monday, and that she will arrive at Southampton Wednesday in order to be fitted out.

SUIT OVER THE HOEY PROPERTY.

Sanity of the Dead Comedian Questioned by His Mother.

The action brought by Mrs. Bridget Hoey, the mother of the late William Hoey, the comedian, against her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Helena G. Hoey, the comedian's widow, to set aside conveyances of two dwelling houses at 154 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street and 218 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, nine months prior to his death, was brought to trial before Justice Russell in the Supreme Court yesterday.

Mrs. Bridget Hoey has as parties to her suit her daughters, Miss Katharine Hoey and Mrs. Della Bryant, and several of her grandchildren. She claims that when her son executed the deed conveying his property to his wife he was not of sound mind. She charges that he was induced to do so by his mother-in-law, Mrs. French, and his wife.

A. H. Hummel, who appeared for Mrs. Helena G. Hoey said that the defense to the suit was that Hoey, when he executed this deed, was of perfectly sound mind.

Miss Katharine Hoey testified yesterday that she called at her brother's house in February or March, 1895. He was ill at the time.

"I met Mrs. Freffch and Mrs. Hoey, and they talked to me and my niece, Miss Mary Flaherty, about my brother's condition," she said. "Mrs. French said there must be something wrong with him, as he used to get out of bed and go into the yard in the snow.

Dr. Robert T. Chapman, who treated Hoey for ten days before his death, said that two months before that time he had attended him for sciatica. He had seen no signs of insanity about him. Dr. Graeme M. Hammond was called to testify whether a paretic could transact business, and said he could, unless the disease had progressed too far. Justice Russell said he had often known lawyers to appear before him who were far advanced in stages of paresis, and who had transacted their business in a manner which reflected the utmost credit upon them.

The case then went over until to-day.

THE CASE OF MOSES F. CHASE.

Lawyer of Young Man's Father Arrives in the City and Sees Capt. McClusky.

Henry Probasco of Detroit, Mich., attorney for Frederick Chase, the father of Moses Fowler Chase, who is alleged to have been abducted by his aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Duhme, arrived in the city yesterday, and said he would remain here for a while "to see what happened." Mr. Probasco registered at the Holland House, and then went to Police Headquarters, where he had a long talk with Capt. McClusky. It was rumored that he had in his pocket requisition papers and warrants signed by Gov. Pingree of Michigan, but this Mr. Probasco denied. He said, so far as he knew, no warrants had been issued.

According to Mr. Probasco, Moses Fowler Chase is being detained with his aunt and uncle against his will. "Fowler is mentally unsound," said he, "and has been for some time. He is being detained by his relatives, the Duhmes, against his will. His father is nearly heartbroken over this action on the part of the Duhmes, and he intends to make an effort to have his son restored to him. He has always done his best to make his boy's life happy, and he is the one who should have sole charge of him.

"The legal battle for the possession of the young man has been commenced in Detroit, but, as yet, nothing has positively developed. I do not intend to give Mr. and Mrs. Duhme any unnecessary trouble, but I shall see their lawyer, and I believe that when he understands the exact state of the case he will induce the Duhmes to give up the boy."

Mr. Probasco made a statement regarding the case last night, in which he said: "Moses Fowler Chase went to Yale College and was in the Class of 1901. While at school he was eccentric. He had a sunstroke or was overcome by heat last August. The father took advice of eminent specialists, and the son was sent to Oak Grove Sanitarium, Flint, Mich., last September.

"Toward the latter part of May of this year it was thought wise that the boy should have a change of scene, and he expressed a wish in his lucid intervals that he might go home for a few days, and spoke frequently of wanting to go to Lafayette. On or about June 1, accompanied by Dr. Haas and the nurse of the institution, and Mr. Chase, the young man started for his father's and his own home in Lafayette.

"My information is that when they arrived at Detroit they were obliged to change cars. They had proceeded through the gate at the depot when Mrs. Duhme appeared, accompanied by Mr. Trumbier, a lawyer of Lafayette, and another gentleman, who afterward turned out to be a Mr. Peterman.

"Mrs. Duhme threw her arms about her nephew's neck and kissed him, and started off toward the sidewalk. When they got to the sidewalk Mr. Chase, thinking that something unusual was happening beyond the mere coincidence of meeting at the station, asked Mr. Kumler what it all meant.

"Mrs. Duhme proceeded around the corner, where there was a closed carriage waiting, with an open door, and entered it with young Chase. At that time, as I understand it, Mr. Duhme appeared and got upon the box of the carriage and went to the Cadillac Hotel. Mr. Chase, the father, and the others followed to the hotel, whereupon there was a dispute.

"It was finally agreed that they would all go down to Lafayette and talk the matter over there, and it was arranged that they should leave on a certain train. Mr. Chase and Dr. Haas were ready in the lobby of the hotel and waited there for Mr. and Mrs. Duhme and the boy, but none of the Duhme party appeared, and upon sending Dr. Haas up stairs it was ascertained that the rooms were vacant, and they were informed at the office that they had gone."

Willard A. Mitchell, the local attorney for Mr. and Mrs. Duhme, said also that no requisition papers had been issued by Gov. Pingree. "Our counsel in Detroit is watching for any such action, but we have not heard from him as yet. Mr. and Mrs. Duhme and young Chase will remain at the Waldorf-Astoria for the present. They are awaiting developments and are not dodging anybody.

The hearing for the application for a requisition will be heard this afternoon in Detroit. If it be granted, and be in proper form legally and technically, and alleges a crime, the question of fact cannot be gone into in this State. Regarding the sanity of young Chase, I have no doubt about it. He is perfectly sane, and capable of knowing what he wants to do."

Mr. Duhme was not feeling well yesterday, and expressed no surprise at the arrival of Mr. Probasco. "I am prepared to fight just as much as Chase is," he said. "After taking care of the boy for seven years and bringing him up in the right path and educating him, I do not propose to give him up now without a struggle."

Young Chase did not leave the hotel during the day. Mr. Duhme fears there is a plan on foot to abduct him, and he refuses to let any one see the boy. Besides this, the room in which young Chase spends most of his time with his physician is zealously guarded by a private detective.

DETROIT, Mich., June 22.—Owing to the absence of Attorney General Oren, the Governor postponed until to-morrow morning the hearing upon the application for requisitions upon Gov. Roosevelt of New York for Mr. and Mrs. Duhme, who are alleged to have abducted their nephew, Moses Fowler Chase.

ARTHUR PORTER'S INHERITANCE

Chancellor McGill sometime ago appointed Master in Chancery Washington B. Williams, Dr. Gordon K. Dickerson, and J. Warren Hardenbergh of Jersey City as Commissioners to inquire into the sanity of Arthur Porter, the adopted son of James S. Northrope of North Bergen, N. J. The application was made by Mr. Northrope. This commission yesterday reported to the Chancellor that Porter, who only became of age a short time ago, is perfectly sane and competent to manage his own affairs.

Porter, in his own behalf, testified that he was brought up in the belief that he was Northrope's son. He first learned he was not about two years ago, when he went to visit his aunt, Mrs. Newman. A visitor came in one day and he heard Mrs. Newman say that he was "Susie Ellie's son." As Mrs. Northrope's Christian name is Martha he concluded she could not be his mother. He kept his suspicions to himself, he said, for two years. When he was twenty-one years old he obtained access to a room he had always been forbidden to enter. In the room he found a trunk containing papers showing that his parents were named Porter, and that at their death, when he was two-and-a-half years old, he was adopted by Mr. Northrope. There was also a paper showing that his father had left a small sum of money in trust for him with the Treasurer of Kings County, N. Y. He took the papers, he said, and left Mr. Northrope's house. He employed E. K. Sequine, a Jersey City lawyer, to look after his inheritance. Shortly after this, he said, the lunacy proceedings were begun.

Mr. Sequine told Chancellor McGill that he had received Porter's inheritance from the Treasurer of Kings County. He said that after deducting the expenses and his counsel fee there was $1,800 left.

Chancellor McGill approved Mr. Sequine's accounts, and told him to pay the remainder to Porter. This was done, and the case was dismissed.

BIG CANADIAN COMPANY.

MONTREAL, June 22.—The Dominion Steel and Smelting Company, with a capital stock of $20,000,000, was formed here to-day, the following officers being elected: President—H. M. Whitney, Boston; Vice President—R. B. Agnus, Montreal; Secretary—J. S. McLennan, Montreal; Treasurer—B. F. Pearson, Halifax.

George Cox, Toronto; Sir William C. Van Horne, Montreal; David McKean, Cape Breton; James Ross and Robert Mackay, Montreal; J. Paget, England, and M. F. Dwyer, Halifax, are among the stockholders. The works will be situated near Sydney, Cape Breton, and will give employment to 5,000 men. Work will be begun immediately.

JURY IGNORES LYNCHING.

SCRANTON, Miss., June 22.—"We, the jury, find that deceased came to his death by climbing a tree, venturing too far out on a limb, and broke his neck."

Such was the verdict of the Coroner's jury in the case of Daniel Patrick, colored, who was lynched here at 2 o'clock yesterday morning for an attack upon Miss Bessie Ireland. Patrick confessed his crime, and begged the mob to shoot him. He evidently feared burning at the stake, and was glad he could, unless the disease had progressed too far. Justice Russell said he had often known lawyers to appear before him who were far advanced in stages of paresis, and who had transacted their business in a manner which reflected the utmost credit upon them.

The case then went over until to-day.

Full-page portrait of Charles H. Van Brunt, Chief Justice, Appellate Division, in THE NEW YORK TIMES Magazine Supplement of next Sunday. (June 25th.)—Adv.

POWDER BURNED IN CAMP

Seventh Regiment Has Some Fierce Little Engagements.

SECOND BATTALION'S JOURNEY

Church People Try to Tempt Them from the Path of Duty with Pop —New Kind of Storekeeper.

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, Peekskill, June 22.—There has been much burning of powder to-day. Here the First Battery has been at work and there was an attack on the camp, resulting in its capture, by nearly the whole of the First Battalion of the Seventh. At the other end of the line the Second Battalion was attacked, presumably by the Hocus Pocus Indians supposed to be yet lurking in the depths of the valley, and had a fierce little engagement.

Here a few men were detailed to represent large bodies occupying the camp. The bulk of the battalion was taken through the woods into the gorge below the stables and led in to attack in correct military manner. Companies A and G formed the firing line, with Company E as support, advancing in line of squads, and D and K as reserves.

The advance was made by rushes, one section firing while the other ran forward and dropped for cover. The firing was in volleys by squads and companies, and then at will. The officers were all well pleased with the work done.

The artillery was banging away at the same time, and it was distinctly incongruous to a non-professional eye to see a body of hostile militia charging into a camp shooting and cheering while the men with the four cannon occupying the beleaguered and hard-pressed fortress were going about their own business without the least concern or interest, and shooting in an entirely different direction. But the booming of the big guns and the popping and rattling and spiteful volleys of the little ones following each other instantaneously made a warlike sound at a little distance.

SECOND BATTALION'S WORK.

The Second Battalion broke camp near Continentalville at 7:30 this morning and marched the seven miles to Lake Oscawana by 9:40. The new camp was quickly pitched and was called Camp Chapman, after Sergt. Alfred T. Chapman of the Fourth Company of the Seventh, who was killed in the Wilderness, Virginia, while Colonel commanding a brigade.

The camp to-day suggests a gathering of prosperous pirates returned from a successful cruise, the illusion being strengthened by the sheet of water in front and the boats moored near by. The men came in gray shirts and white trousers, and those trousers would make any laundress to whom they were offered take to the woods.

They are greasy and black, stained with smoke and dust, and the rubbing of grimed hands. They have apparently done service as napkins and towels, too. When a man's hands were soiled from firing his gun or handling cooking utensils, or holding his allotment of pork or canned beef in his fingers, he indicated his allegiance to the sweet virtue of cleanliness by wiping them on any section of his trousers' legs not already pre-empted by some other stain, and went on in sweet contentment.

The shirts spread open at the throat to show breasts vividly inflamed or deeply browned, the crimson handkerchiefs loosely knotted about the neck and the broad-brimmed hats battered to many shapes and tilted to an infinite diversity of angles, complete the piratical resemblance.

The occupants of some tents had secured loads of straw, and were peacefully lying on it. Others were contented with the bare rocks, and yet others—presumably not contented with the rocks they had—were tempting fortune by trusting their financial fates—as becomes good and consistent pirates—to treacherous and inconstant decks down by the water's edge.

COME TO GRIEF ON THE WATER.

Some morally conservative but physically energetic men sought pleasure with the flat-bottomed rowboats which plow wide furrows in the surface of the lake for the inducement of some cents per hour. Four members of the band who took this road to happiness forgot that they represented nine hundred and some odd pounds of flesh and bone, and, as the spectators described it, "got gay."

They were throwing water on each other, and much of it went in the boat. Finally, the heaviest of the four leaned over toward the stern to hand his fare to the ferryman. At this added imposition the boat yielded to fate and weight, and, with a gentle swish and gurgle, sank peacefully beneath the surface. The five occupants could swim after a fashion, and churned the water like the paddles of an old-fashioned stern-wheel river steamboat.

There was a wild spluttering in German and broken English, and a curious mixture of promises of better life and profane denunciations of the boat, the ferryman, the lake, the regiment, its commanding officers, the National Guard generally, and all others connected with the calamity remotely or directly. A pocketbook floated to the surface, and one of the four made a heroic dash and rescue.

They made slow and ponderous progress, and were struggling for breath. The man with the pocketbook became completely exhausted and presently threw up his hands with the cries:

"Hel-lup—hello! h—l!"

The first was an appeal for aid; the second a demonstration of pleased surprise on discovering that he was safely on the bottom, the water being a little over his waist; the third a manifestation of disgust at the discovery that he had worked so hard and suffered the preliminary pains of dissolution without sufficient cause.

CHURCH PEOPLE AND POP.

There is a church near the first camping place of the battalions—one of those big, square, weather-beaten frame churches they have in the country, with a horse rack, and a stepping stone for women to dismount upon in front; where fine, old-fashioned doctrine is preached and good, old-fashioned hymns are sung and neighborhood matches are made inside and neighborhood politics are determined in the wide shade of the venerable trees outside, before and after preaching.

It appears that some enterprising members of the congregation determined that the visit of the Seventh should be utilized, so there were several conclaves and debates, and finally a great baking of cakes and pies was begun. The more advanced membership advocated also the preparation of pop.

Pop is a fierce liquid, prepared, it is said, with yeast and water and flavored with sugar and fruit syrups. As there is no trace of alcohol in a thousand gallons of it, the pop element of the congregation maintained that the beverage could not possibly do harm, and would probably add much to the profits of the enterprise, as the soldiers would be thirsty as well as hungry.

The anti-popites argued that, while the consumption of pop is not in itself dissipation, it savors of dissipation, and might encourage the young men of the Second Battalion to drink or develop in them a taste for liquids in bottles which might finally induce them to yield to the temptations of actual beer.

The more frivolous and worldly friends of pop prevailed and large quantities of it were prepared and bottled. It was determined that the older and more settled women of the congregation should preside over the tables. The younger women volunteered for this service to a woman, but they were put aside with the argument that they, being inexperienced, would probably make mistakes in change and that the young men would have more confidence in viands served by elderly women than if a lot of girls were in charge.

NOT TO BE BAFFLED.

So well laden tables were set up by the roadside in front of the church, with the inscription:

Welcome Seventh Regiment.

Help the Church.

This was thought to be a neat combination of a demonstration of patriotism, and an appeal to piety.

The battalion marched by. The men studied the outfit from the corners of their eyes, and concluded that stern requirements of discipline were imperative. Not a head was turned. A mounted officer sent an orderly back after a bottle of pop, tasted it, and rode on. The pious speculators looked dismally at a receding procession of swaying, sturdy gray backs, and looked at each other.

But they were not so easily baffled. They gathered up their stock, and hurried after the men. Setting their tables at the stone wall surrounding the camp, they triumphantly sold out during the afternoon, for their pie and cake was better than that brought from Peekskill, and as for the pop—was it not liquid in a bottle? The attractions of the enterprise could not halt or scatter the battalion, but they were successful in pursuit.

Some of the men have accidentally discovered that the officers who arranged the marches have obscured the virtues of Putnam County, for from Lake Oscawana to the main camp there is a beautiful road four miles shorter than that they have traveled—a broad, smooth, macadamized road, with easy grades and much of it under arches of old locusts and maples and cherry trees, shadowing it delightfully.

Probably the officers thought marching on this would be too much like marching in Fifth Avenue and less suggestive of a hostile country than the narrow, winding, stone-bestrewed, hill-climbing path through a rugged and sun-smitten region

The Wanamaker Store.

Parasols and Umbrellas

NEWS of low prices, of course, or it wouldn't lead the story of the day. But even noting the prominence given the facts, you will wonder at the cheapness of the goods when you see them.

There are 250 of the parasols,—all silk-covered, all new, all pretty. They are manufacturers' samples, so made just as well as he could make them. Natural wood handles, and the kind we have been selling for $2 and $2.50.

Choose at $1 Each.

There are 300 of the Umbrellas, the last of a popular and fast-selling lot. On the basis of customary prices, their values are $4 and $4.50. Women's Umbrellas,—all-silk in plain colors.

Choose at $2 Each

Women's and Children's Stockings

Five thousand pairs and more of Children's stockings at about Half Prices. An item decidedly out-of-the-ordinary, even in such a Hosiery Store as this, where there is nothing usual except the unusual.

New goods, just here from Saxony. Fine gauge, fast black, ribbed cotton stockings, with double knees.

Sizes 5 and 5½, 10c. Sizes 6 to 8, 12½c.
Sizes 8½, 9 and 9½, 15c.

Women's Stockings, too, as companion values. Of cotton in Summer weight, fast black and assorted tan shades, double soles, high spliced heels, plain or Richelieu ribbed. Also of lisle thread in black only.

Twenty-five Cents a Pair

If you try to match them at that price you will learn some things about the power behind our hosiery buying.

Distributing Dividends in Summer Fabrics This is a part of our partnership with the public. Advantages we gain, we share with you. More than this, we often give you benefits in which we have no part. This selling of Summer fabrics gives instances of both situations. Some of these we bought cheaply,—you share. Some of them we are selling cheaply without regard to the way we bought them,—you gain.

It's a wonderful selling, whatever its causes and reasons.

12½c. Batiste at 6c. Yard

Printed Batiste in fifty fetching designs, copied from choice patterns of Lyons silks; quality intended by the makers to sell for 12½c. at least.

40c. and 50c. Challis at 25c. Yard

Printed Challis; pleasant and attractive for house wear or outings; 30 patterns, light and dark grounds; 40c. to 12c. below what they would cost us did we go to market for them to-day.

50c. Silk Grenadines at 30c. Yard

Black all-silk plain grenadine; about 1,000 yards remaining on all Summer fabric, always fashionable; 50c. quality by every standard.

Rotunda.

Girls' Frocks For Summer Reduced Now To be a bargain a purchase must be not only cheap but advantageous. These are advantageous offerings, because they're timely. What better time than this to cheapen Summer frocks?

Guimpe styles in exquisitely figured dimities, the typical Summer shades, carefully made, prettily trimmed in braid and embroidery. Sizes 6 to 14. Values up to $3.75. Your choice at

$1.75 Each

Guimpe styles in percales, dimities and lawns. Beautiful finish, attractive styles and trimmings. Values up to $5. Your choice at

$2.50 Each

Second floor, Broadway.

Sheets and Pillow Cases Better sheets and pillow cases than the best known popular standard in the market. Large quantities in stock, but they'll go quickly, and they cannot be duplicated at nearly the same prices. They are made from a familiar first-class brand of goods. What brand? We promised the maker we wouldn't tell it. We call them the J. W. 2000 quality. But what does the name matter when you get the *best* at prices like these:

BLEACHED PILLOW CASES
At 12c.—42x36 in.; lowest price was 15c.
At 12c.—38x36 in.; lowest price was 15c.
At 13c.—42x38½ in.; lowest price was 16c.
At 15c.—42x38½ in.; lowest price was 18c.
BLEACHED SHEETS
At 50c.—81x90 in.; lowest price was 63c.
At 55c.—42x90 in.; lowest price was 68c.
At 59c.—42x99 in.; lowest price was 63c.

Fourth avenue.

Summer Gloves; Women's and Children's These gloves are freshness itself. Most of them have just arrived from the other side of the Atlantic.

They are exceedingly fine in quality, kid-perfect in fit, of the most fashionable and comfortable material and make. Thread varieties, beautifully finished and silk-bound; pearl clasps or buttons, new and pretty.

FOR CHILDREN
At 25c. pair—Children's suede lisle thread gloves; durable and pretty; reduced from 50c.

FOR WOMEN
At 25c. pair—A new and very special lot of 4-button taffeta gloves, in fashionable gray tints.
At 25c. pair—All newly imported; suede lisle thread gloves; 4-button; reduced from 50c.
At 25c. pair—Cycling gloves, Newport style; canvas net backs and perforated mocha palms; in two shades of gray, black or white; were 75c.
At 50c. pair—Suede lisle thread gloves, in tans, grays, mode, white or black; four pearl clasps or buttons; especially fine quality; reduced from 75c.
At 50c. pair—Extra quality white wash chamois gloves, Tuxedo style; were $1.

Tenth street.

Wrappers—White and Colored These wrappers are comfortable and light enough to discount the exhaustion of hot days, and stylish and pretty enough to make you feel secure against surprises. All styles for all tastes,—from neat embroidery trimmings to elaborate lace and ribbon designs. These prices tell their story:

WHITE
At $1.75—Lawn; full front, fitted back, with two box plaits; turn-over collar; sleeves trimmed with Valenciennes lace; wide sash.
At $2—Sheer lawn; full front; 18 fine plaits at neck; back plaited from neck to waist; bretelles, collar and sleeves trimmed with embroidery; belt around waist.
At $3.75—Fine lawns; round yoke back and front of wide and narrow plaits; full front; back plaited from yoke to waist; embroidery ruffle around yoke and on neck and sleeves; ruffle on skirt.
At $5—White dimity; square yoke back and front; fine plaits and 2 rows of embroidery insertion; Watteau back, full front; slashed bretelles trimmed with embroidery insertion and narrow Valenciennes lace; wide ribbon around waist.
At $7.50—Fine lawns; full front, finely plaited back; V neck, large Berthe of fine plaits and point de Paris insertion running from waist to neck; wide lace edged sleeves; bow of satin ribbon at front and back of neck; wide satin ribbon around waist; plaited ruffle on skirt.

COLORED
At $1—Neat striped percales; yoke, square in back, pointed in front; plaited back; ruffle around yoke; yoke and collar edged with braid.
At $1.50—Neat striped lawns; square yoke back and front; bretelles, yoke, collar and sleeves embroidery trimmed.
At $1.75—Sheer striped lawn; white yoke back and front; bretelles edged with dainty embroidery.
At $2.25—Pretty striped percales; yoke back and front; Watteau back and full front; slashed bretelles; collar and sleeves trimmed with fine embroidery.
At $2.50—Neat light striped lawns; full front; Watteau back; double pointed caps over shoulders; collar and sleeves trimmed with dainty embroidery and neat wash braid.
Others, in fine materials, elaborately trimmed, up to $6.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Brilliant and Timely To-day's Jewelry Offer A glittering and worthy selection of special Summer-time jewelry at prices to meet your own favor on a table on the Tenth Street aisle to-day. Articles of use and beauty; many of them to be found here only; none to be found anywhere at our prices:—

At 25c.—Crystal fan chains with heart pendants.
At 50c., usually $1—Pearl fan chains.
At 75c.—Pearl fan chains; formerly $1.50.
At 15c. each—A large assortment of sterling silver and silver gilt belt pins; were 25c.
At 50c. each—A full line of imported brooches in sterling silver; formerly $1 each.
At 25c. each—Fine chains in gilt, with crystal and fancy gilt ends.
At 50c. each—Crystal waist sets.
At 25c. each—Waists sets in gold plate, black or coral.

In conjunction with this sale, a noteworthy offering of useful shell goods. In imitation, of course:

At 25c. and 50c. each—A very large assortment of women's side, chignon, Empire and pompadour combs; special values.
At 25c. each—Shell braid clasps.
At 25c. a box—Shell hair pins.
At 15c. a box—A smaller size of these hair pins.
At 5c. each—Braid clasps.

One Hundred More Road Flyers We wish there were three times the number, but we can't get them as fast as you wish them, in fact, it is getting to be a difficult thing to get them at all.

This hundred consists altogether of men's models; 22 and 24-in. frames.

Sixteen Dollars

Bicycle cheapness can scarcely go farther, for this is built as a $40 wheel. We know all about it and guarantee its good performance and reliability.

The Continental Bicycle at $25 is selling along swiftly and quietly. We talk little about it, because it needs little said of it. It is the best, biggest and handsomest $25 worth we have ever known. We ask $26.50 for the women's models.

Basement.

Boys' Madras Shirts, 50c. The one-dollar kind,—that means 50 per cent. reduction, not a small concession on a shirt that was called worth the dollar. The best makes in good colored madrases, to be worn with white collars. One pair of detachable cuffs accompanies each shirt. One hundred dozen in all, sizes 12 to 14 inclusive. Comely and durable, the most grateful kind of a purchase. You'll have to hurry for them.

50c. Each

Men's Furnishings Goods Store, Ninth street.

Another Delicious New Sweetmeat A new and delicious sweetmeat in our candy store to-day,—Chocolate-covered Honey Taffy. Its ingredients are pure California honey, New Orleans molasses and sugar, prepared and pulled like the old-fashioned molasses taffy, and coated with chocolate. Try one piece, and you will try a dozen more.

20c. a Pound

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MR. KORTRIGHT INSANE.

Sheriff's Jury Declares Him Incapable of Managing His Affairs.

A Sheriff's jury, yesterday afternoon, after hearing the evidence of a number of physicians in the case of Gouverneur Kortright adjudged Kortright to be of unsound mind and incapable of managing his own affairs. A committee of his person and estate will be appointed.

The inquisition, which was instituted on the petition of Mrs Kortright, was held in the County Court Building, and among the witnesses who testified were Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, State Commissioner of Lunacy; Dr. Charles F. Dana, in whose care Mr. Kortright had been, and Dr. Kline of Flushing, L. I.

The evidence went to show that Mr. Kortright was afflicted with a religious mania, and that he thought the Saviour was his brother. It was also shown that he had lost his memory and could not remember either his physicians or his friends.

A DRESSMAKER'S BILL CUT.

Mrs. Ah Foon, Wife of the Chinese Plunger, Defendant.

Curiosity was written upon the faces of the spectators in the Seventh District Court yesterday morning when Mrs. Edith Ah Foon was called before Judge Worcester to tell why she refused to pay Mrs. Emily Scarbell, a dressmaker of 221 East Sixty-ninth Street, a bill of $8 for a dress the latter had made for her. The spectators expected to see a full-blooded daughter of the celestial empire, or else one of the ordinary white women who frequent Chinatown. Instead they saw a pretty little blue-eyed woman of about twenty-two years step forward. Mrs. Ah Foon explained that the dress for which the bill had been presented was not well made, and proved that she was compelled to have it made over by another dressmaker at a cost of $5.

Judge Worcester decided that the dressmaker was entitled to $3, and this sum was turned over to the court by a dapper young Chinaman, who carried a pair of racing glasses slung over his shoulder. He is George Ah Foon, a Chinese merchant, who wears no cue, and who otherwise deports himself like an American. He dresses in the latest fashion, speaks English without an accent, and is well-known on the racetrack as the "Chinese Plunger." He always bets with the bookmakers "on the nod." His wagers run frequently into the thousands, and at Aqueduct last year he "scorched" the betting ring when Tanis won at a long price.

Death of an Old Baseball Player.

Andrew H. Mills, the third baseman of the old champion Eckford Baseball team of Williamsburg died on Wednesday. Mr. Mills was sixty-one years old, and a retired, policeman. His death was due to heart disease. He was one of the organizers of the Eckford baseball team, which was formed in 1859, and it was he who introduced Alfred Beath, now of the Philadelphia team, on the diamond. He retired from the police force fifteen years ago. As policeman he participated in the famous bread riots.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

POWER OF PUBLIC OPINION

Prof. Butler Talks Politics to Ann Arbor Students.

"BOSS" SYSTEM ARRAIGNED

Party Organizations Should Be Maintained, but Business Must Be Divorced from Politics.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 22.—Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University delivered the commencement address at the University of Michigan to-day, his subject being "The Education of Public Opinion." In the course of his address he said:

"For the conduct of public business the party system has been devised and slowly perfected, until in England and in the United States it has reached a high degree of organization and efficiency. Its influence in shaping, in controlling, and in expressing public opinion is so enormous that it deserves most careful consideration.

"Political parties had their origin in personal interests which it was desired to transform into public policies, and they are very far from having lost that characteristic to-day. Yet they, and they alone, make popular government possible, and the individual has a duty toward them which is neither fulfilled nor commuted by the denunciation of party abuses or by cynical contempt for party limitations and shortcomings. Men must co-operate, and to co-operate for political purposes is to be a member of a political party. One may be a member of a party formally, and so hope to exercise some influence upon its policies, or he may support it generally without professing allegiance to its public declarations or loyalty to its leaders. In the latter case, he destroys almost all chance of being heard concerning constructive policies and measures and in return gains perhaps something in the power of free and destructive criticism, although I think this, on the whole, doubtful. In any event, he makes, in my judgment, a distinct sacrifice, and impairs his influence as a factor in shaping public opinion.

INDEPENDENCE IN POLITICS.

"I assent cordially to the doctrine that a political party is a means, and not an end, and to the claim that the upright and conscientious citizen will at times be forced to separate himself from his party associations because of his objections to some party policy or to some party representative. But I hold that this ought to be an unusual and abnormal act, and never taken without due regard for a sense of proportion and after careful weighing of the probable influence of the act upon remote, as well as upon immediate, ends. It is not infrequently good judgment in politics to bear those ill we have rather than fly to others that we know not of.

"As a practical matter, it has been a distinct gain to our American politics that during the past twenty years there have been influential individuals and groups, and influential journals, which have professed and acted upon a policy of independence of party. This is particularly true where has been discovered that basest device of partisans, an open or concealed alliance of the party organizers of both parties against political virtue and disinterested public service. In such a case, a guerrilla warfare on behalf of virtue and decency is about all that is possible, and it ought always to be waged unceasingly.

"The inveterate independent does a public service so long as his independence is certainly based on principle and is without suspicion of personal feeling. He must, however, resign himself to being effective only through criticism, and at the risk of his critical habit becoming censoriousness and querulousness. The public quickly resents either. If he is able, now and then, to accomplish any constructive work in the field of legislation, his agent will prove to have been either the political party he has lately left or the political party he has not yet joined.

THE INDEPENDENTS' STRENGTH.

"But an extension of the policy of acting in small, indefinite, swiftly evaporating groups, outside of the large party organizations and in opposition to them, would be a distinct loss and a danger to our political system. An independent vote which must be reasoned with and convinced, and which is able to turn the scale of success now in one direction and now in another, is a most admirable political stimulant. It spurs the parties on to their best efforts and exerts an influence out of all proportion to its numbers. Yet to disintegrate political parties in the interest of cross-voting of all kinds and on all occasions would be disastrous. To see to what it would lead one has only to watch the kaleidoscopic changes in the Government of France, based upon successive votes in the Chamber of Deputies, or to recall the intrigues by which Bismarck was accustomed to build up a parliamentary majority in the Reichstag. In this matter, as in others, it is not wise to overlook the saying of Aristotle, in his 'Politics': 'Two principles have to be kept in view, what is possible, what is becoming; at these every man ought to aim.' To fail to see the possible in politics in the pursuit of the becoming is to forbid accomplishment. Such a one is like the Horatian rustic 'Rusticus exspectat dum defluat amnis; at ille labitur et labetur in omne volubilis aevum.'

"On the other hand, to fail to see the becoming in clutching at the possible is to fall into the habit of opportunism, of shifting compromise, which can only end by reducing principle to interest. The true spirit of compromise, as marked off from the spurious, will consider, with Aristotle, both the possible and the becoming, and it will be manifested by 'a wise suspense in forming opinions, a wise reserve in expressing them, and a wise tardiness in trying to realize them.'

THE BOSS SYSTEM IS PERNICIOUS.

"Political parties like armies need leaders, and leaders develop for them. Whether the leader be competent, patriotic, and responsible, or ignorant, selfish, and irresponsible, depends upon circumstances. In the latter case, he is that now familiar and ominous product of our political system, the boss, of which public opinion cannot too soon take proper account. Where the boss is most powerful we may observe in practical operation a system of government which is unknown to our laws and which, under the fair forms of democracy, has reverted to oligarchy of the most brutal and grasping type.

"It bullies the weak, overawes the timid, bribes the ambitious, and buys outright the stubborn opponent who shrewdly takes that way of making himself valuable to it. A boss never leads; he drives. The distinction between a political leader and a political boss is perfectly clear. The leader studies only the public good and party success as contributing toward it. He draws to himself the strongest, the wisest, and the best of those who bear his party's name. He urges forward talent and capacity; he represses presuming ignorance and self-seeking. He rests his case upon his capacity to persuade and to convince the people. By sheer intellectual strength and vigor of will he attracts men to him and to his policies. So Hamilton and Jefferson, so Lincoln and Douglas, so Gladstone.

"The political boss, on the other hand, is below the horizon from which the public good is visible. Party success is his highest aim, and party success is interpreted in terms of his personal supremacy. He surrounds himself with the weak and the obedient, with those whose conscience is held safe prisoner behind the bars of ambition and of desire for gain. He bases his hope of victory upon effective political machinery, upon a lavish expenditure of money, and upon promises of preferment. His arguments are alternately exhortations and threats. If victorious, his first thought is the aggrandizement and enrichment of himself and his family, and, if possible, of some of the more important of his followers. If defeated, he is at once in secret communication with his triumphant adversary for such share of the spoils as will serve to support him and his until the next contest occurs. More than one State and not a few cities can frame a particular visage in this outline:

BUSINESS AND POLITICS.

"What is to be done with the boss?

"First, try to understand why he exists. The boss is the joint product of two factors—the checks and balances in our constitutional system and the modern alliance of business and politics.

"A written constitution is a device to fix man's political judgment and to protect it from his political passions. Our own Constitution may well be called marvelous, in view of what the century has seen. But its structure, particularly as imitated in the several Commonwealths, while making parties necessary, has also made it easy for them to be abused. Mr. Ford, in his interesting book on the 'Rise and Growth of American Politics,' has laid proper emphasis upon this much neglected fact, and so helps us to see clearly that something more than ordinary human perversity is at work in producing the boss. 'The influence molding all the conceptions, the idea regulating all the contrivances of those ardent politicians and able young lawyers who frame the Constitution, intent upon obtaining some practical result to their labors, was the Whig doctrine of checks and balances of authority through distribution of the powers of government.'

"Unrestrained power and undivided responsibility were therefore lodged nowhere. The shadows of decaying absolutism were still dark and fearful. So it happened that in the Constitution the central power was checked by power in the Commonwealths; the Executive by power in the Legislature. Without some unifying force this machinery would work with difficulty, if at all. There were many clashes and much crimination and recrimination while precedents were being made and policies established. Political parties grew up to provide, outside of the legal framework of government, the initiative, the control, and the responsibility for which no adequate Constitutional provision was made.

"So it hapens that the people have created for themselves extra-Constitutional assemblies and conventions, constituted according to party rules and respecting party beliefs, in which are framed the declarations of policy, which are then submitted to the voters for arbitrament. In this respect the United States is far in advance of Great Britain, where party policies are still largely framed, as was once the case here, by legislative representatives.

ORGANIZATIONS MUST EXIST.

"No mind can picture the chaos that would result if county officers, State officers, and National officers acted as each might will, without harmony of principle or unity of plan. One would defy another, Executive would antagonize Legislature and Legislature Executive; the wheels of government would either stop, or they would revolve with a rapidity which would enable their revolution to be recognized as such in the historical sense. What force or power acts as governor on all this complicated machinery, regulates its speed, brings about harmony of its parts, and so effectiveness in its operations? I answer, party organization. As extra-Constitutional as the British Cabinet, it is, like that body, the power which directs and controls the Government.

"That which the framers of the Constitution would not permit in the Government has grown up outside of it. This is the real basis for the peculiar place occupied by the American political parties, and it ought never to be lost sight of in estimating the meaning, the abuses, and the necessary limitations of party action.

CIVIL SERVICE SHOULD PREVAIL.

"But these powerful party organizations, with their abundant opportunities for advancement to power and to fame, have attracted the ambition of men whose aims and methods are not worthy ones. Such men are the raw material for the boss, be it in ward, city, county, or State. To manufacture the finished boss out of this raw material requires the possession of something—power or patronage—which may be sold. Public offices were the first valuable counters in the game; public privileges are the second. The principle of civil service reform must be so pressed forward and extended that the public offices shall be torn from the grasp of the boss and his office-holding oligarchy and returned to the people, to be allotted to worthy candidates, of whatever political creed, on the basis of merit alone. That is the only possible principle which is consistent with democracy.

FRANCHISE SALES ARE PROFITABLE.

"Just now the sale of public privileges is proving more profitable than the peddling of offices. This is due to the close alliance between business and politics which has grown up in this country since the civil war, and which has been helped on amazingly by the necessity of securing legislative sanction and administrative protection for the thousand and one large enterprises of a semi-public character which have developed all over the country, but particularly in and about the rapidly growing centres of population. These enterprises are very profitable; they begin to make returns at once. Men of affairs are eager to embark upon them; they will be a public benefit.

"What more stimulating to a Legislature than the hint that the projectors of a given undertaking, for which a public franchise is asked, are good party men, and what return more natural on their part than a handsome contribution for campaign purposes to the boss who has dropped the hint? These are business methods in politics, and they are far more dangerous to freedom than the more overt and dramatic forms of treason. The one question which should never be heard in pure politics is the same question which should never be heard in a university; it is the business man's question, Will it pay? Ask is it right, is it just, is it wise, is it necessary; but never ask, Will it pay?

HOW JUDGES ARE MADE.

"Let me cite an interesting example of the working of this business principle in politics. The scene is laid in New York, where a legislative committee is making inquiry concerning some aspects of the Municipal Government. In the witness chair sits Richard Croker, a private citizen in the eye of the law, but, in fact, the unchallenged monarch of a community of three and a half millions of people:

"Then we have this," Mr. Moss (counsel for the investigating committee) suggested, "that you participate in the selection of Judges before they are elected, and then participate in emolument that comes of their judicial proceedings?"

"Yes, Sir," Mr. Croker answered.

"And it goes into your pocket?"

"Yes; that is my own money," the witness asserted.

"And the nomination of the Judges by Tammany Hall in this city is almost equivalent to an election, is it not?" Mr. Moss asked.

"Yes."

"So that if you have a controlling voice in the affairs of your party and secure the nomination of true men you may be sure that at least in the Real Estate Exchange and in the firm of Meyer & Croker you will, as a true Democrat, get some of the patronage?"

"We expect them at least to be friendly," Mr. Croker answered, deprecatingly.

"And get a part of the patronage?"

"Yes, Sir."

"So you are working for your own pocket?"

"All the time, and you, too," the Tammany leader answered in a firm tone.

"Then it is not a matter of wide statesmanship or patriotism altogether with you, but it is wide statesmanship, patriotism, and personal gain mixed up?" Mr. Moss remarked.

"It is 'to the victor belongs the spoils,' was the only reply Mr. Croker could make, but it was brimful of meaning."

"This is likely long to remain the locus classicus as to the relation between modern politics and modern business. Its principle is of wide application; its extraordinary features are its brutal frankness, its naïve unconsciousness of wrong-doing, and the fact that the offices whose control is avowed ought to be the most sacred in our entire Government, those of the Judges of the Supreme Court. The less of such 'business' that we have in politics, the longer we shall have any politics to engage in.

EFFECTS ON PUBLIC OPINION.

"In this brief discussion, it is quite impossible to follow the formation of public opinion through its various phases. The part played by the press, by the pulpit, and by the platform, each needs study. The fact that men act frequently not as individuals but as groups, in taking part in determining the policy of a still larger group, is of great significance and of much practical importance. The so-called labor vote, the Grand Army vote, the Irish vote, and other groups, are cajoled and humored because of this fact. Many members of such a group have already abdicated any independence they may have possessed in joining it, and are thenceforward counted as part of the faithful following of a group leader, who trades and sells or stampedes his followers as circumstances may determine. The effect of increasing toleration is also very marked. It aids in securing that full hearing and that suspension of judgment which always make for wisdom of decision and for sanity of action.

"But I have now set out the main facts to which I desired to direct attention. My argument has aimed to show the necessary dependence of individual well-being upon social and political health, the responsibility which rests upon every individual to promote that health, and the factors, individual and party, which are at work in the process. That the party system has a stable foundation, and that the parties have just claims upon us, I hold most strongly. That the system is, and perhaps always will be, liable to abuse, is self-evident.

"That the boss must at all hazards be displaced for the leader goes without saying. To accomplish this, the first step is relentless boss punishment at the polls. The second step is to take away his capital by establishing a reformed and democratic civil service and by putting a stop to his ability to dispose of public privileges for personal or for party gain. The third step is to relegate business principles to business, and to confine politics to ends properly political.

"All this again comes back to the point from which we started, the individual citizen. There is no trench in which he may hide, no bomb-proof to which the weapons of responsibility will not follow him. Are you politically alert? Are you politically honest? If not, you are a bad citizen and a corrupter, however innocent of public opinion. If so, the standard which you set is a high one, worthy of imitation by your neighbor. You are doing something to educate public opinon."

THE AGITATORS IN CUBA.

Publications at Havana Which Seek to Arouse Distrust of the American Policy Among the Natives.

HAVANA, June 22.—Gen. Enrique Collazo, who was a member of the staff of the late Gen. Calixto Garcia, and who, from time to time, has attacked the American military administration through the press of Havana, to-day denounced the Cubans for accepting money from the United States, and calls them "cowards" for doing so. He says:

"Dignity should come before the calls of the stomach. What we want is that the interveners should conduct themselves as the American people at large desire, and not in accordance with the wishes of those, here and in Washington, who are seeking personal enrichment through lucrative negotiations.

"Let the Administration define a policy that will enable us to know what to do to-day and in the future, and then act in accord with its spirit. The American people recognize the truth in the report of Gen. Miles and disregard Gen. Alger's greed. Let us speak out candidly and truthfully, telling what we consider our duty and our right. The Spaniards dominated here for four centuries without de-Cubanizing us. Let us not become Americanized to-day."

The English edition of La Lucha says editorially to-day: "Gov. Gen. Brooke is in a position to secure information as to the conditions and needs of the Cubans from the most reliable sources, and his statement with reference to the reports of brigandage in the island, cabled last week to The Associated Press, shows that he has learned the truth concerning our people. He may be slow to act, but developments almost invariably show that he has carefully considered all aspects of the question before finally deciding upon it. The Administration at Washington should be guided by him rather than by the interested reports of speculators. The Cubans do not want immediate independence. They merely desire the announcement of a definite policy and an assurance from President McKinley that there will be no repudiation by the United States of the promises originally made."

ARMY BOARD ON TYPHOID.

Report Will Say that Dust and Flies Carry Germs of Disease.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The board appointed by the War Department to study the distribution of typhoid fever in army camps expects to complete its report by the end of July.

The report will indicate that the water supply had practically little to do with the spread of typhoid. The appearance and spread of the disease, the report will say, indicates that it was transmitted through the atmosphere by the wind carrying about dust containing the dried germs of typhoid and by the agency of flies. The report of a certain British medical officer with one of the English expeditionary forces where there was an epidemic of camp typhoid, in spite of the fact that the troops used only distilled water, will be quoted.

This board is the first that has ever been appointed to study the propagation of disease in army camps by the history of individual regiments. The board has gone further, however, taking the company as the unit and tracing the history of all intestinal disorders and all cases of malaria and fever of every sort that appear on the sick report. Owing to the fact that some of the regiments were alleged to be infected with typhoid fever germs before coming to the large camps, it has been necessary to trace their history back to their State camps, and even to trace the history of individuals before they entered the service.

Sampson's Ships Returning to Newport

BOSTON, June 22.—Admiral Sampson's squadron—the flagship New York and battleships Massachusetts, Indiana, and Texas—sailed for Newport at 9 o'clock this morning.

IMBECILE TAKEN FROM HOME.

Gerry Agent Removes Staten Island Woman, but Mother Gets Her Back.

Olive Augusta Stone, the daughter of Mrs. Seth Bradley Stone of 11 Central Avenue, Tompkinsville, S. I., was taken to the S. R. Smith Infirmary yesterday by James Allen, an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and later to her home again by her mother. She is thirty years old and an imbecile. When Allen took her in charge he thought that she was about fifteen years old, as she appears to be but a child.

The woman has been an imbecile from birth, and her mother, being in good circumstances, refused to allow her to be removed to an institution. Agent Allen had some difficulty in taking the girl from her home. Her relatives did not want to give her up, but Allen insisted.

The imbecile woman was born in Natal, South Africa. When the family moved to the United States Mrs. Stone went to Tompkinsville, where she built a cottage on Central Avenue, in which a room was specially constructed in the basement for the girl. The room was six feet square. It was laid out in the basement because the girl could not climb stairs, and if she had been on an upper floor she would have been in danger of falling down stairs. Her mother would not even give her a bed to sleep in, fearing that she would fall out.

Mrs. Stone's neighbors knew of the existence of the imbecile. Some years ago one of them who believed that the girl was not being properly cared for brought the matter into court, but the case was dismissed. Recently some one reported the case to Allen.

After the imbecile had been removed the Stone family threatened to prosecute Allen for his act and he sought the support of his society, but his action was repudiated and he was told that the society would not interfere.

Allen then went to the North Shore police and filed a complaint, alleging ill-treatment and lack of care of an imbecile. No warrant or summons has as yet been issued against Mrs. Stone.

Mrs. Morse, the matron of the infirmary, said that the imbecile was in good condition. Mrs. Stone called later for her and the girl was surrendered to her at once.

Drought Destroys Cattle Ranges.

DENVER, Col., June 22.—According to reports received by Secretary Martin of the National Live Stock Association, continued drought has nearly destroyed all the large Colorado ranges. Hundreds of cattle and sheep are reported dying in the San Luis Valley. Northern New Mexico, parts of Oklahoma, the Indian Nations, Western Kansas, and Southern Utah also report the ranges almost bare, and it is feared the loss of cattle will be heavy.

Wm Vogel & Son

Trade Is Startled

By this sale. No Wonder. Men with clear judgment are hastening by the hundreds to this store, to get

$15, $16, $18, $20 or $25.00 Men's Summer Suits for $11.75.

This is a sale of broken lots, with three or four, perhaps a dozen, Suits in each lot. Every Suit is fresh and nobby, being made by us for this season's trade. These suits were good sellers at $15.00, $16.00, $18.00, $20.00 and $25.00, but now they're traveling like the proverbial hot cakes, at

$11.75

Your Vacation demands a new Suit. The chance is here told you. Will you act to-day? Procrastination is dangerous—extremely so in this present case.

Our imported pleated bosom new style Negligée Shirts, are in great demand with the best dressers $2.00

Broadway and Houston St.

Hunyadi János

Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

The Saturday Evening Post
Philadelphia, Pa.
All Newsmen. 5 cents the Copy.

NEW CUSTOM HOUSE PLANS.

Architects Who Are to Compete for the Design Receive the Government's Specifications.

The plans and specifications which are to serve as a guide for the architects who will compete for the privilege of designing the new Custom House on the Bowling Green site, have been forwarded to the various firms and individuals who may compete, by James Knox Taylor, the supervising architect, representing the Government in the matter. There are some twenty possible contestants, but it is uncertain whether all who have signified their intention to compete will do so. The contestants have till Sept. 15 to submit their plans. The appropriation for the new building, including the architect fee of 5 per cent., and exclusive of the land, is $3,000,000.

Collector Bidwell said yesterday evening that the plans issued by Mr. Taylor were only tentative, and that the successful architect not only might have a different set of plans entirely, but would probably have to spend several weeks in the present Custom House working over the matter of the interior arrangement before his plans could be finished in every respect. "We shall use all of our $3,000,000 appropriation," said he.

The plans of the supervising architect comprise a ground floor area of 64,000 square feet, including a large rectangular court in the centre. The basement is to be flush with the street level, and besides the basement there are to be six stories. The appropriation does not allow any more than six. The court extends through the second story, and from the third story upward the building rises in shape like a "U," with the open space between the two wings of the building facing Bridge Street. The building is to extend on State Street for 287,398 feet; on Bridge Street for 268,795 feet; on Bowling Green for 192,227 feet, and on Whitehall Street for 281,896 feet.

On the ground floor or basement are the testing room of the Inspector of Steam Vessels, a room for the use of the Custodian's Department, and the boiler, dynamo, and engine rooms. The most notable feature of the first floor is the location of the Post Office Branch P, on the Bridge Street side. There is allotted for it 8,000 square feet of space.

On this same floor are the rooms for the special agents, the gaugers, weighers, and Inspectors of Returns of the Surveyor's Department, and the quarters for the first division. The main offices of the Collector and the Surveyor, as well as the quarters for the Second and Third Divisions are on the second floor. Here also is the Civil Service room. On the fourth floor are the main office of the Naval Officer, and the quarters of the Fourth Division. The Eleventh Division takes up most of the fourth floor. The Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Divisions have quarters on the sixth floor.

COUNTRY CHECK COLLECTIONS.

Clearing House Committee Not to Change the Rules.

It is not likely that any change will be made in the rules governing the collection of country checks which went into effect April 3, with the assent of the Clearing House Committee and the Clearing House Association. When the rules went into effect it was intended that they should receive a trial of three months. This term expires July 3.

At a meeting of the Clearing House Committee yesterday it was practically decided to continue the rules without change. The Clearing House Committee has, however, power after the expiration of the first quarter of enforcement to change the rules without action by the Clearing House Association. It may place Philadelphia on the one-tenth of 1 per cent. charge list.

William A. Nash President of the Corn Exchange Bank, and Chairman of the Clearing House Committee, said that the change in the method of collecting checks had been found a success and generally popular. There have been no disciplinary measures taken against any member of the association for violating the check collection rules. It is generally conceded that the interpretation of the rules which permitted the "bunching" of checks, and which was promulgated on the eve of the going into force of the new regulations, went far to allay hostility to them.

A New Soda Ash Factory for Ohio.

AKRON, Ohio, June 22.—The largest soda ash factory in the United States is to be erected at Barberton, this county, by capitalists identified with the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company. The corporation will be chartered under the laws of Pennsylvania with a capital stock of $3,000,000. The plant will employ 500 men.

Roanoke Railroad Man Kills Himself.

ROANOKE, Va., June 22.—Samuel M. Woodward, chief clerk in the office of General Passenger Agent Beville of the Norfolk and Western Railway, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself while sitting at his desk in his office. The bullet passed through the brain causing instant death. No reason for the act is assigned.

...Gained 50 Lbs.

Dr. H. B. Buterbaugh, of Indiana, Pa., writes: "Have used Johann Hoff's Malt Extract with very satisfactory results. I have one patient who began to use it about six weeks ago. His weight then was 95 lbs. He now weighs 148 lbs. and is strong and healthy."

...Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

YOUNG WOMEN GRADUATED

Normal College Holds Its Thirtieth Annual Commencement.

FOUR HUNDRED GET DIPLOMAS

Helen Gray Cone, Who Succeeds the Late A. H. Dundon, First Woman to Hold a Professorship.

The Normal College of the City of New York celebrated its thirtieth annual commencement in the college chapel yesterday morning, when 400 young women were graduated. President Thomas Hunter presided, and addresses were made by Joseph J. Little, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and George M. Van Hoesen, Chairman of the Executive Committee. Graduation essays were read by Aldna Van Orden, Elsie Skannel and Elizabeth M. Prew. Hannah M. Kuttner was Salutatorian and Elenor Mary Fowler Valedictorian. Music was furnished by the graduating class in chorus and by the Glee Club.

The addresses of both Mr. Little and Mr. Van Hoesen dealt with the growth of the college during the last thirty years, and its present and past influence on the State's public schools. Mr. Van Hoesen announced, in behalf of the Trustees, the election of Helen Gray Cone, class of '76, to the Professorship of English in the place of the late Prof. A. H. Dundon. Miss Cone is the first woman who has held a professorship in the college. Announcement was also made of a prize of $40 offered for proficiency in French as a memorial to William Wood by his daughter.

The class honor prizes were distributed by Mr. Van Hoesen. The list follows:

Normal Department.

OTTENDORFER GOLD MEDAL, for proficiency in German, Valerie Chlupsa. Honorable Mention—Maria Louise Baertz, Sophie Helene Halfman, Cecilia Augusta Cohen.

OTTENDORFER SILVER MEDAL, for greatest progress in German, Lillian Kreisler. Honorable Mention—Hannah Miriam Kuttner, Eva Cohen, Isabel Louise Conde.

KELLY SILVER MEDAL, for methods of teaching, Hannah Miriam Kuttner.

KELLY BRONZE MEDAL, for methods of teaching, Lillian Kreisler. Honorable Mention—Emma Skinner, Elsie Skannell, Jeannette E. Blum, Katherine A. O'Brien, Regina Thoesen, Stella Schonfeld.

KANE GOLD MEDAL, for natural science, Lillian Kreisler. Honorable Mention—Hannah Miriam Kuttner, Stella Schonfeld, Katherine A. O'Brien.

WILSON S. HUNT GOLD MEDAL, for Latin, Lillian Kreisler. Honorable Mention—Katherine A. O'Brien, Hannah Miriam Kuttner, Hannah R. Marks.

HENRY MAILLARD PRIZE, (gold watch,) for proficiency in French, Hannah R. Marks. Honorable Mention—Harriett Goldstein, Anna J. Partington, Elizabeth C. Weil.

WILLIAM WOOD MEMORIAL PRIZE, ($40 in gold,) for greatest progress in French, Katherine A. O'Brien. Honorable Mention—Sadie Makler, Jeannette Ethel Blum, Minnie Schwartz.

RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER PRIZE, (gold watch,) for English literature, Katherine A. O'Brien. Honorable Mention—Cecilia Cohen, Lillian Kreisler, M. Helene Kyle, Esther Lion.

Academic Department.

ADOLPH KUTTROFF PRIZE, ($50 in gold,) for proficiency in German, Marie Theresa Foerster. Honorable Mention—Hermine H. Schroeder, Lena Kaltenmeier, Florence Hunzinger.

ALBERT TAG PRIZE, ($50 in gold,) for greatest progress in German, Ethel Mary Sheerin and Mary Elenor Fowler. Honorable Mention—Helen Richards, Helen L. Bates.

FREDERIC R. COUDERT PRIZE, (gold watch,) for proficiency in French, Mary Josephine Molloy. Honorable Mention—Esther G. Bourke, Sophie Gertrude Levene, Camilla Spitz, Alice Louise Rostetter.

NEW YORK FRENCH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PRIZE, ($40 in gold,) for greatest progress in French, Edna S. Michels. Honorable Mention—Mary M. Fay, Olga Mara, Anna Rothschild, Ethel Turner.

COMMISSIONER HENRY A. ROGERS PRIZE, ($50 in gold,) for pedagogics, Edna S. Michels, Honorable Mention—Mary J. Molloy, Annie M. Hoffman, Florence E. Strickland, Camilla Spitz.

PRIZE IN MEMORY OF ADOLPH L. SANGER, (books to the valedictorian,) Elenor Mary Fowler.

JOSEPH FETTRECH PRIZE, ($50 in gold,) for mathematics, Mary Josephine Molloy and Ethel Marie Sheerin. Honorable Mention—Edna Sophie Michels, Esther Gertrude Bourke, Minnie Eardenson.

PRIZES OPEN TO ALL STUDENTS.

LIBBIE VAN ARSDALE MEMORIAL PRIZE, for proficiency in music, Edna S. Michels. Honorable Mention—Alice N. Dithridge, Mary Elenor Fowler, Mary J. Molloy.

HERMAN RIDDER GERMAN COMPOSITION PRIZE, ($40 in gold,) Sadie Boehm. Honorable Mention—Laura I. Willard, Marie T. Foerster, Valerie Chlupsa.

CHARLES J. WEHRUM PRIZE, ($25 in gold,) best essay on patriotism, Aldna Van Orden. Honorable Mention—Elizabeth Prew, Katherine Murray.

BERNARD COHEN PRIZE, ($40 in gold,) for English composition, Elizabeth Mary Prew. Honorable Mention—Aldna Van Orden, Bertha May Gardner, Amelie Myra Hoffman.

COMMISSIONER GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN PRIZE, ($25 in gold,) for history, Mary Elenor Fowler. Honorable Mention—Lillian Kreisler, Mary Josephine Molloy, Anna Cecilia Cahalan.

PRIZE ESSAYS ON PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, prizes given by Mrs. Miles Standish—First prize, $50 in gold, Elsie Skannel; second prize, $30 in gold, Aldna Van Orden; third prize, $20 in gold, Margaret Shortell.

HONOR STUDENTS.

Helen Louise Bates, Jeannette E. Blum, Sadie Boehm, Esther Gertrude Bourke, Anna Cecilia Cahalan, Mabel Gertrude Compton, Minnie Eardenson, Elenor Mary Fowler, Myra Esther Grigg, Lillian Elizabeth Grinberg, Carrie Evangeline Keys, Lillian Kreisler, Hannah Miriam Kuttner, Edna Sophie Michels, Mary Josephine Molloy, Florence Phyllis O'Sullivan, Alice Louise Rostetter, Stella Schonfeld, Ethel Marie Sheerin, Florence Elizabeth Strickland, Grace Cochrane Titus, Margaret Odell Turner, Aldna Van Orden.

Prizes of books offered by the Board of Education were given to the best scholars in each section of the different classes. The exercises were concluded with the singing of "America" by the graduating class. A complete list of the graduates follows:

Academic Department.

A C.

Bainton, Gertrude M.
Bourke, Esther G.
Cohen, Sadie Harriet.
Drucker, Elsie Helen.
Eaglesor, Jessica R.
Eardenson, Minnie.
Ehrenberg, Leonora.
Geyer, Ella Lydia.
Goodrich, Grace L. C.
Grigg, Myra Esther.
Grinberg, Lillian E.
Gunsperl, Estelle S.
Gunn, Ella Veronica.
Haaker, Ethel L. W.
Harris, Sadie Louise.
Harris, Julia Eliza.
Hess, Lulie Edith.
Hildebrand, Emily A.
Hirsch, Florence Meta.
Hoffman, Amie Myra.
Hopkins, Mary Brace.
Kommel, Yetta.
Ludewig, Josephine E.
Martens, Theresa L.
Michels, Edna Sophie.
Millus, Helen Wolf.
Nelke, Edith Beatrice.
Ode, Charlotte.
Odell, Genevieve Lane.
O'Sullivan, Florence P.
Palmer, Elizabeth Mae.
Raefle, Verona Beatrice.
Ritzer, Isabella Bertha.
Rothschild, Anna Julia.
Smith, Marguerite.
Spitz, Camilla.
Straus, Adlena.
Strickland, Florence E.
Striker, Annie Ives.
Tamsen, Elsa.
Titus, Grace Cochrane.
Turner, Margaret Edith.

B C.

Anderson, Loretto C.
Ast, Henriette.
Atkinson, Eleanor A.
Bates, Helen Louise.
Boehm, Sadie.
Bren, Marie Schley.
Bryan, Adelaide E.
Cochrane, Emma Jane.
Compton, Mabel G.
Creegan, Gertrude M.
Deignan, Margaret M.
Dithridge, Julia Nobel.
Dithridge, Harriet L.
Fay, Mary Margaret.
Foerster, Marie T.
Fowler, Mary Elenor.
Friedman, Rose.
Guild, Josephine.
Hamill, Jeffersette.
Hoag, Edith Josephine.
Hudson, Anna E.
Hunzinger, Florence.
Jennings, Lou Lyon.
Jones, Mary Laurette.
Kantrowitz, Lena.
Keys, Carrie E.
Kleifoth, Louise Marie.
Lawrence, Clara M.
Lewine, Jennie M.
McClain, Harriet Belle.
Murray, Katherine C.
Neumann, Amy.
Prew, Elizabeth Mary.
Quinn, Mary Cecilia.
Rea, Jennie Augustine.
Richards, Helen.
Rostetter, Alice Louise.
Schroeder, Hermine H.
Sheerin, Ethel Marie.
Speckel, Helene H.
Stadle, Ida Marie.
Walsh, Mary Helena.
Weeks, Zadia Leslie.
Westcott, Florence I.

C C.

Baumann, Kathleen G.
Baumann, Louise E.
Blate, Sophia.
Bloomberg, Miriam C.
Cahalan, Anna Cecilia.
Campbell, Nina Pauline.
Colwell, Jean Frances.
Doughlin, Nora Frances.
Elliff, Mary Flavia.
Gardner, Bertha May.
Gennerich, Lydia.
Green, Marie Veronica.
Jones, Grace Hamilton.
Knox, Katharine G.
Kraus, Bessie.
Kraus, Lena Carrie.
Krivulin, Katherine.
Langdon, Ellen.
Leonard, Mary Frances.
Levene, Sophie G.
McCulloch, Bessie.
Mara, Dorothy.
Marx, Olga.
Molloy, Mary Josephine.
Quigueen, Margaret S.
O'Connell, Julia V.
Ray, Anna Elizabeth.
Reinthaler, Carolyn A.
Rhodes, Florence E.
Roussel, Martha N. J.
Runstein, Emily.
Schaap, Flora.
Schulte, May C. A.
Singleton, Amy E.
Snively, Katharine C.
Stryker, Blanche F.
Thomas, Roberta.
Thompson, Jennie B.
Turk, Lillian.
Van Orden, Aldna.
Waldheimer, Blanche.
Weil, Mabel Lucille.
Wise, Julia Edith.
Wright, Edith Janet.

Normal Department.

A.

Anderson, Marie E.
Banning, Rebecca F.
Bartosek, Olga.
Bauer, Katharine L.
Bernstein, Pauline Sheba.
Blum, Jeannette Ethel.
Brownbiatt, Annie J.
Buntinx, Jenny V.
Churchill, Florentine J.
Cooper, Hazel Frances.
Costello, Margaret J.
Cummings, Margaret C.
Diller, Harriet Haskin.
Donnelly, Agnes Louise.
Erickson, Celia.
Farrell, Genevieve T.
Gardiner, Nellie M.
Goldstein, Harriet.
Greenbank, Helen.
Hedian, Charlotte G.
Herman, Edith Viola.
Heymann, Mirian.
Hill, Margaret Agnes.
Kan, Mary Agnes.
Kelly, Katherine Agnes.
Kirchoff, Katharine C.
Schoonmaker, Maude L.
Sheehan, Marie G.
Sternberg, Ella.
Taylor, Mary Edith.
Thomson, Edythe.
Warts, Olive.
Well, Elizabeth T.
Weiss, Beatrice L.
Wilson, Imogene.
Wolin, Eva.

B.

Bargebuhr, Rose H.
Bedell, Imogene F.
Bittermann, J. V.
Blumenthal, Estelle.
Clarke, Annie Ella.
Corrigan, Emma Mary.
Crowley, Rose.
Davideon, Rachel.
Draddy, Ellen B.
Durando, Veenie.
Feath, Mary Isabella.
Gillespie, Josephine.
Goggin, Jessie M.
Hart, Minnie Esther.
Hynes, Marie Eugenie.
Kauffman, Doretta.
Kelsey, Ida Rose.
Knobloch, Dora.
Koref, Olga.
Lavelle, Ellen Maria.
Levy, Bertha.
Levy, Isabel.
Lovett, Annie Monica.
Mahoney, Agnes G.
Mahoney, Mary K.
Mangan, Katherine A.
Marsh, Henrietta E.
Martin, Elizabeth A.
May, Lillian Blanche.
Meyer, Carrie.
Morrow, Maria McC.
Mott, Annarene M.
O'Brien, Mary Veronica.
O'Neill, Ellen Margaret.
Penfield, Alma Lucille.
Periowitz, Rachel.
Phillips, Estelle.
Riordan, Katharine I.
Russell, Ada Murray.
Schultz, Louise K.
Schwartz, Minnie.
Sealy, Ruth Edna.
Shields, Katherine V.
Shostac, Isabel.
Skelly, Annie.
Skinner, Emma Mabel.
Stevens, Edna Belle.
Straat, Anna Augusta.
Straus, Rita.
Touhey, Annie Estelle.
Watson, Florence May.
Willis, Marie Cecelia.

C.

Abeles, Rita B.
Andrews, Mercedes M.
Berger, Gussie Ray.
Berrick, Hannah M.
Bock, Irma Sibyl.
Bowe, Mary Agatha.
Boyle, Elizabeth H.
Coyle, Margaret M.
Creeden, Helen V.
Davies, Jane Wallace.
Derby, Helen Bulkley.
Eglinton, Jennie.
Fox, Henrietta Louise.
Freund, Rose.
Grosen, Esther Sophia.
Haggerty, Alice Irene.
Hanbury, Katharine M.
Henschel, Florence S.
Kaufman, Grace.
Kirk, Sarah Elizabeth.
Klein, Estelle.
Kurinsky, Rose.
Kyle, Margaret Helene.
Levy, Corinne G.
Levy, Etta Saxe.
Linke, Frances.
MacKenzie, J. M.
Maguire, M. C.
Mahoney, Essie L.
McCreedy, Helen M.
Mendel, Emma E.
Miller, Blanche R.
Molyneaux, Alice V.
Mullins, Ellen G.
Nickerson, Susie Ellen.
Porter, Catherine M.
Quirn, Anna.
Rhodes, Sara Elizabeth.
Rosenthal, Cecilia.
Schoenstein, Hattie A.
Segura, Anita.
Shortell, Margaret M.
Sinclair, Janet.
Skannell, Elsie.
Sohl, Katherine E.
Totten, Isabella.
Trier, Elizabeth.
Vincent, Catharine A.
Vos, Clara Martha.
Walsh, Lillie Agnes.
Weinman, Blanche.
Weinstein, Annie.
Wolf, Stella.
Wright, Bessie Fairie.

D.

Altheimer, Augusta.
Arendt, Mary Sophie.
Backman, Emily.
Barbe, Frances.
Bernstein, Pauline V.
Block, Ida Edith.
Breisacher, Dorothea L.
Burke, Lillian Rose.
Burke, Mary Frances.
Cahn, Lillian.
Chlupsa, Valerie.
Cohen, Eva.
Cohen, Sara Fredrika.
Cohn, Emma.
Conde, Isabel Louise.
Dunbar, Anna Matilde.
Dunne, Lillian I. M.
Elbe, Florence Edith.
Feeley, Anna Veronica.
Ferraioli, Laura.
Frank, Henrietta.
Gainsburg, Jennie.
Gilmore, Mary Lillian.
Goldberg, Frances.
Goldschmidt, Rachel.
Hammargren, Selma.
Harrower, Jessie A. G.
Ireland, Margaret.
Kastenbein, Anna R.
Kelley, Jeannette A.
Kerrigan, Katharine J.
Klein, Rose Helen.
Kuttner, Hannah M.
Leiting, Laura M.
Lion, Esther.
Lustgarten, Dora.
McGrath, Mathilda S.
McKeon, Emma V.
Murray, Anne Rosina.
Nieman, Dorothy L.
O'Meara, Cecile Agnes.
Radford, Alice Loretta.
Ryan, Elizabeth V.
Schuhr, Marie Louise.
Scott, Florence Mabel.
Short, Mary Cecilia.
Slattery, Eloise.
Stewart, Isabel A.
Wanckel, Ida Louise.
Willard, Laura Isabel.

E.

Asher, Julia.
Baertz, Maria Louise.
Bliss, Elizabeth Anna.
Bockstoce, Julia C.
Brown, Charlotte G.
Browne, Mary Barbara.
Byrnes, Sophronia W.
Cohen, Cecilia Augusta.
Cohn, Fannie.
Cohn, Florence.
Colgon, Elizabeth C.
Collins, Lucy Veronica.
De Zeller, Mary Pearl.
Eckstein, Miriam.
Finiel, Caroline A.
Fishlowitz, Anna.
Fletcher, Mabel Agnes.
Geoghan, Frances C.
Greenberg, Pauline.
Halfman, Sophie H.
Hammatt, Emma L.
Humphryes, Josephine.
Hyland, Elvina G.
Kauffman, Dovie F.
Kinsberg, Lizzie.
Korbett, Augusta.
Kreisler, Lillian.
Kurzman, Fannie.
Loewel, Adelaide L.
McCaffrey, Rebecca.
McCourt, Anna V.
McGovern, Mary V.
McGuire, Genevieve V.
Meyer, Estelle Frank.
Moffitt, Florence M.
Moses, Josephine J.
Murphy, Etta Evelyn.
Murphy, Margaret A.
Nelson, Ida Amelia.
Nugent, Jessie May.
Nutley, Rosa May.
Russell, Alice Mildred.
Schonfeld, Stella.
Stern, Katie Teschner.
Taylor, Harriet E.
Thoesen, Regina A.
Vanderbeck, Katherine Theresa.
Weisl, Amelia.
Wightwick, Anna M.
Windheim, Sara Ruth.
Ziegler, Edna Martha.

Post Graduate Department.

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

Davis, Betsey B.
Flood, Christabel.
Hartt, Kate Louise.
Kupfer, Lillian.
Frank, Maude.

BACHELOR OF PEDAGOGY.

Lichtenstein, Emilie.

COMMENCEMENT AT CORNELL.

Acting President Crane Confers Degrees on 335 Students.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 22.—Three hundred and thirty-five diplomas were to-day conferred upon the graduating class of Cornell University. All the departments and colleges in the institution were represented. The seniors formed in line in front of Morrill Hall and Library and moved from there to the Cornell armory. Acting President Crane conferred the degrees and presented the diplomas, and later delivered the commencement address. He mentioned with pride the fact that two of Cornell's Presidents are now serving their country on missions of peace, referring to Andrew D. White and J. G. Schurman.

After the address the graduates met on the lawn for an informal reception and the saying of farewells. A large number of visitors from out of town attended the exercises, and many of the Trustees of the university were in attendance.

At the annual June meeting of the Trustees, James Ewing, M. D., was appointed Professor of Pathology in Cornell Medical College. Resolutions of respect were adopted in honor of the late ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, Chairman of the board. The Trustees further voted their approval of the school of public hygiene and sanitation to be established in connection with Cornell Medical College in New York City.

UNIVERSITY HONORS SCHLEY.

Georgetown Confers Honorary Degree on the Admiral and Others.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The honorary degree of LL. D. was to-day conferred by Georgetown University on Rear Admirals Winfield Scott Schley and George W. Melville, Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler, the Hon. W. Bourke Cockran of New York, Dr. Samuel Bussey, District of Columbia; Dr. Daniel Brower, Illinois, and the Hon. Thomas Herron, United States of Colombia. Gen. Wheeler, Dr. Brower, and Mr. Herron were unavoidably absent. The presentation occurred during the annual commencement exercises of the university.

When the honorary degrees were conferred the rector of the university announced that for years it has been the policy of the institution to confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon certain of the Nation's men who have honored their country and reflected glory on themselves. He said it was fit and proper that Georgetown University should honor one of the country's most noble sons, Rear Admiral Schley, the hero of Santiago. As the Admiral stepped to the centre of the platform men and women rose en masse and pandemonium reigned. Waving of handkerchiefs, shouts, clapping of hands, and stamping of feet marked the occasion.

The undergraduates were unrestrained in their demonstrations. Cries of "What's the matter with Schley? He's all right!" and like outbursts filled the hall. Admiral Schley received his degree without any remarks. Rear Admiral Melville was also the recipient of generous applause as he was handed his degree. The address to the graduates was made by W. Bourke Cockran.

Commencement Exercises at Colgate.

HAMILTON, N. Y., June 22.—The commencement exercises of Colgate University were held to-day. There were ten speakers. The Lewis commencement oration prize of $60 was awarded to Fred John Nevinger of Johnsonburg. The Board of Trustees conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon the Rev. William T. Carson Hanna, '70, Bradford, Penn., and the Rev. William Wallace Dawley, Colgate Divinity School, '81, of Minneapolis, Minn. The Alumni Association elected the Rev. Dr. Granger, '74, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., as President.

Exercises at St. Peter's College.

The twenty-first annual commencement of St. Peter's College, Jersey City, was held last evening. The chief address to the graduates was delivered by the Rev. Joseph P. A. M. McCormick, upon whom was subsequently conferred the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The bachelor's oration, "Safeguards of Our Republic," was delivered by John J. Moylan, and the master's oration, "Dangers to Our Republic," by Charles F. X. O'Brien. R. Rush Rankin delivered the valedictory.

Sacred Heart Commencement.

The commencement exercises of Sacred Heart Convent, Manhattanville, were held yesterday afternoon. Archbishop Corrigan presided. There were ten graduates and the valedictory was read by Miss Agnes Reilley.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

Capon Springs Meeting Has Already Led to Practical Results.

CONDITIONS IN PUERTO RICO

Efforts to be Made to Educate as Well as Succor the Destitute There—Eloquent Speech by Dr. Curry.

CAPON SPRINGS, West Va., June 22.—The Educational Conference devoted itself last night to an informal discussion of the question, "How the higher institutions of learning may help the public schools."

Before the discussion began, Mrs. Henry, wife of Gen. Guy V. Henry, ex-Governor General of Puerto Rico, detailed some of her experiences in rescue work on the island. She supplemented the statements which Gen. Henry had made in the morning, and told how the wives of army and navy men had organized the association of which she was made President, to help the Puerto Ricans in their destitution. This was so great that the American women, though accustomed to seeing suffering, could scarcely endure the sight of the misery they found. When, after their first work in the worst quarters of San Juan, they met to recount their experiences, one after another broke down, until they all, said Mrs. Henry, had "a good, long cry." The people needed food and clothing and the children clamored for teachers as much as they did for bread.

Mrs. Henry's story deeply affected those present, and has already borne fruit, a movement having been started here by D. D. Chaplain of New York to aid Mrs. Henry in the efforts she and her colleagues are making for the Colonial Aid Society. The head of this society in New York is Mrs. Horace See. Mr. Chaplin is arranging to have Mrs. Henry, on her return to New York, meet some of the prominent business men, so that she may enlist their sympathy in the work of immediate relief. Dr. W. D. Schieffelin of New York has also taken great interest in the work, and has promised his active support.

This is one practical result of the Educational Conference, which finds, in its groping for means of solving the educational problem in this part of the United States, a fresh problem facing it in the newly acquired Island of Puerto Rico. While the first need is food, education, it is agreed, must follow close upon it.

Another practical result was reached today as the result of a proposition made outside of the conference by Dr. Albert Shaw for the organization of a general committee for supervising and directing all philanthropic educational work in the South. Dr. Shaw's idea is that in the indiscriminate giving of money for educational purposes there is much waste and much harm. Institutions that need help fail to receive it, while much money is given to educational fakirs, whom Dr. McAlister described last night as peripatetic mendicants, and whose schools, Dr. Curry said, exist only in "their own hungry cormorant maws."

George McAnney said to-day that a general committee having in view the main purpose sought to be achieved by Dr. Shaw's plan has already been considered, and that it had not been organized before because it was feared it might injure some institutions and check the liberal gifts of Northern and Eastern philanthropists. It is now practically certain, however, that such a committee will be formed, so that information as to actual conditions and needs may be had, and money applied through the knowledge of such a body of men where most needed and in the way in which it would accomplish most good.

Both Dr. Curry and President Wilson have argued strongly against this practice of indiscriminate giving, and it is now probable that it will soon be an easy matter to learn whether the educational solicitors who frequent the Northern and Eastern States have institutions that deserve support.

Dr. MacAlister spoke last night on "The Unification of Education," arguing for the union in one system of the primary and secondary schools and the university. This idea is now carried out best in the Northwest, although it was the original plan proposed by Thomas Jefferson. President Eliot of Harvard, Dr. MacAlister said, had declared that Harvard was interested in every primary school in the Union.

President Leslie W. Miller of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art spoke on "Art," which he defined as doing anything well.

Prof. Kent of the University of Virginia claimed for Jefferson the honor of suggesting the methods of education now practiced in the West. He also showed that to the University of Virginia belongs the credit of the first chemical laboratory and the first plan of a physical laboratory in this country.

To-day Dr. J. L. M. Curry and President Wilson made important addresses. Both were on a survey of the educational field of the South. President Wilson sounded what most of those who are participating in the conference have regarded as the key to the problem. He said that the chief need of the South is the education of the white people, and that the chief factor in this is the secondary school. Much, he had been said, he declared, about dependent races, but the dependent race must hang upon the independent race, and the former could not be materially improved unless the independent race were uplifted and developed. This sentence was loudly applauded. He added that the negro institute at Hampton received more financial support than any white college or university in the South.

Dr. Curry reviewed the field from the end of the war between the States. It is only since that time, he said, that the South has fallen behind in educational training. Prior to the war it had far more institutions of learning, teachers, and pupils, and expended far more for educational purposes, in proportion to population, than the States of the North and East. The result was proportionately great. "What," said the speaker, "would the history of the United States be if you struck out the achievements wrought by the men of the South? Take Marshall and Taney from the Supreme Bench, and Washington, Madison, Jefferson, Henry and Rutledge, Pinckney, and scores of others from the political history of the country, and how barren it would seem." These men, Dr. Curry said, were the fruits of Southern methods of education, which the war had swept away. Even since the war the South had contributed more than one hundred million dollars to educate the negro. The speaker urged the necessity of supporting the best institutions of white education, as well as of negro education. Dr. Curry's speech was delivered with an eloquence that Dr. Shaw declared was probably the last expression of the famous oratory of the South. Dr. Mayo pronounced it a grander and more effective speech than any that had been delivered in this generation.

PRATT INSTITUTE EXERCISES.

First Honorary Degree of the School Conferred on W. S. Perry.

Pratt Institute, in Brooklyn, at its commencement exercises yesterday conferred the honorary degree of M. A. on W. S. Perry, the Director of the Department of Fine Arts in the school. The matter had been kept a secret, and was a surprise to Mr. Perry, as the institute had never before conferred an honorary degree.

The exercises were held in the Asssembly Hall, beginning in the afternoon with the High School commencement. Frederick B. Pratt made the address of welcome, Jacob Riis delivered the oration, and Charles M. Pratt awarded diplomas. The members of the class of '99 were:

Ramon Abarca, Herbert Sidney Bown, Mabel Bradt, Rae Bredin, Rodney Dennistoun Chipp, Sarah Isabelle Clark, Madeleayne Cloyd, Henry Seabrook Conover, Edith Josephine Craft, Amy Eastman, Oliver Cromwell Edwards, Jr., Marie Louise Ferm, Sarah Elizabeth Finch, Adelaide Louise Giles, Edna Hardenbergh, Alice Roberts Harriott, Eva May Hefley, Katherine Lamb, Sarah McGiffert, Frank Vasconcellos Magalhaes, Robert William Magrane, Marion Holme Mapelsden, Lewis Edgar Meeker, Jr., Grace Elisabeth Michaelis, Maybell Perdicaris Perry, Theodore Newton Powell, Charlotte Louise Rudyard, David Sands Seaman, Frederic Cromwell Seaman, Edith de Charny Suffren, Stephen Hewlett Townsend, Johannah Elizabeth Vogt, Irving Tupper Worthley.

The exercises of the departments of fine arts, domestic art, domestic science, science and technology, kindergarten, and libraries were held in the evening. Those who received diplomas were: Normal course, Agnes Birkman, Ethel Field, Cornelia L. Gaskill, Pauline Latham Gifford, Maude P. Harmon, Alice L. Hotaling, Raphaelle Johnson, Lillian V. Joyce, Frances Hoe Lyon, Janette Reitler, Mildred B. Ruser, Harriet L. Southwick, Sylvia Carew Warren, Julia Wood, Anna Elizabeth Wright.

Normal Domestic Art—Irene Louise Calef, Lucia Pierce Chick, Mabel Cowdrey Himrod, Eleanor Speir Roe, Emma Ellis Simonson, Frances Arnold Ward, and Lelia S. Wright.

Normal Course in Department of Domestic Science—Bernette Bacheler, Cora Aldrich Bowen, Ellen Alden Huntington, Josephine Marion Loomis, Mary Jessup Macy, Mary Gertrude Mayfield, Bertha Clark Perry, Emily Caroline Smith, Grace Jessie Stokes, and Angeline Wood.

Normal Course in Department of Kindergartens—Edith Naomi Bentley, Elizabeth Williams Bolitho, Ethel Marguerite Gruman, Florence M. Hall, Agnes R. Harrington, Elizabeth Frances Mascord, L. Belle Richens, Alice Ross, Ruby Jane Simmons, Mabel Howard Smith, Gertrude Eliza Skinner, Fanny B. Stebbins, Jeannette Wallace.

Certificates were also awarded in the various other courses, including applied electricity, drawing and machine design, cookery, emergencies and invalid cookery, dressmaking, millinery, art needlework, sewing, painting, architecture, design, and wood carving.

HEBREW TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Annual Commencement Exercises Held in Cooper Union.

The commencement exercises of the class of '99 of the Hebrew Technical Institute were held in Cooper Union last night. The attendance was large, nearly every seat being occupied. Addresses were made by President James H. Hoffman, Principal Edgar S. Barney, and Prof. Morris Loeb, Chairman of the Committee on Instruction.

The salutatorian and valedictorian was Joseph I. Leiner. There were also orations by the writers of prize essays. Music was furnished by the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Band. Diplomas were awarded to the following by Principal Barney:

Martin D. Becker,
Michael Bornstein,
Leon S. Brach,
Samuel Cohen,
Samuel Cohen,
Simon A. Cohn,
David I. Dolinsky,
Moses H. Edelman,
Max Fliegman,
Hugo A. Geiger,
William Glickman,
William Goldberg,
Samuel Goldsmith,
Leonard Gross,
Oscar Henne,
Max Hulnick,
Henry Jacobs,
Jacob Kronberg,
Joseph I. Leiner,
Felix Levy,
Isaac Markowitz,
David Marks,
Benjamin Moses,
Louis Peyser,
Michael Poliatschek,
Frank O. Reisler,
Herbert H. Rice,
Michael Spring,
Charles Steiner,
Joseph Wiedder,
Samuel Yohalem.

The following awards of prizes were made: Fred M. Stein Prize, Carl Schurz Prize, and a special prize to Joseph I. Leiner; First William Sahlein Prize and Joseph B. Bloomingdale Prize to Henry Jacobs; Physics Prize, Alumni Prize, and a special prize to Frank O. Reisler; First Mrs. Esther Herrman Prize and a special prize to Oscar Henne; Second William Sahlein Prize and Joseph L. Buttenwieser Prize to David Marks; Louis Stiefel Prize to Michael Spring; Second Mrs. Esther Herrman Prize to William Goldberg; special Joseph L. Buttenwieser Prize to Joseph Wiedder, and special prizes to Moses H. Edelman, Felix Levy, Herbert H. Rice, Isaac Markowitz, Samuel Goldsmith, Jacob Kronberg, Louis Peyser, David I. Zalinski, and Jacob M. Grabkowitz.

Sets of drawing instruments were given to members of the junior and middle classes for high standing. The recipients were Adolph Schuler, Abraham Kroll, Hyman Glickman, Louis Hirskowitz, Charles Strickler, Emil Barabes, Benjamin Spitzer, Morris Sobel, Samuel Goldfarb, Abraham Abrams, Abraham Green, William Amsterdam, Moses Goldstein, Moses Visanska, Samuel Mostowsky, Samuel Berger, Julius Weill, Louis De Bruin, and Gerson Freiman.

Dartmouth's Commencement.

HANOVER, N. H., June 22.—The commencement exercises of Dartmouth College will cover a period of five days, from June 24 to June 28. They open with the prize-speaking in the college church on Saturday evening, the class day exercises will occur on Monday afternoon, and the entire programme will be ended by the class dinner on Wednesday, when the Governor of the State and the alumni will deliver addresses.

Gift to Pennington Seminary.

A contribution of $30,000 for two new buildings and improvements was reported yesterday at the annual meeting of the Trustees of Pennington Seminary, Pennington, N. J. One of the buildings will be a memorial chapel to the Rev. John K. Shaw, who founded the seminary in 1838. The new buildings will cost $50,000, and work will be commenced at once.

SCHOOL TEACHERS' LICENSES.

State Superintendent of Schools Skinner Attacks the Authority of Mr. Maxwell to Issue Them.

ALBANY, June 22.—Charles R. Skinner, State Superintendent of Schools, has attacked the authority of School Superintendent William H. Maxwell of New York City to issue licenses to school teachers. Mr. Skinner declares that he has the right under the general State law to require all teachers to submit to an examination prescribed by him before they can be licensed to teach. Dr. Maxwell, on the other hand, maintains that the Greater New York charter took the power to issue licenses to teachers out of the hands of the State Superintendent and placed it with the City Superintendent.

Superintendent Skinner said yesterday: "The State law requires that no person shall be employed to teach in the schools of any city in the State who has not been graduated from a school or class for the professional training of teachers. In order to lessen the time in which graduates from colleges might be prepared to enter the teaching profession, this department authorized, a year ago, the introduction of a course of education as an optional study in the senior year of such colleges as chose to avail themselves of the opportunity. In reference to the statement that discrimination has been made between the candidates of St. Francis Xavier College and of Columbia University, I have only to say that it is absolutely false."

State Superintendent Skinner's views are controverted by the members of the Board of Education, who assert that the charter supersedes the State law governing the schools. The matter will, in all likelihood, be taken up at the meeting of the board next Wednesday, at which time Superintendent Maxwell will probably make a statement regarding the position he has taken. Mr. Maxwell could not be seen last night, but one of the members of the board said that there was no doubt that the City Superintendent had acted according to the law in the case and that his action would be sustained.

Section 1,081 of the Greater New York charter provides that a Board of Examiners, to consist of the City Superintendent and four other persons, shall examine all persons requiring to be licensed and to issue to those who pass the required tests of character, scholarship, and general fitness, such licenses as they are found entitled to receive, and that the Board of Education shall designate, subject to the requirements of the State laws, the minimum requirements to prevail throughout the city for all persons to be appointed to any supervisory or teaching post under any borough school board.

On this section the Board of Education bases its claim that Mr. Skinner is in error. J. Edward Swanstrom of Brooklyn, who is a member of the Committee on By-laws and Legislation of the Board of Education, in speaking of the controversy yesterday, said: "When the charter placed the examining power in the Board of Examiners and the licensing of applicants in the hands of the City Superintendent it is clear that it was the intention to take these matters out of the hands of the State Superintendent. The charter provisions relating to the public schools supersede everything in the State laws with which they conflict. There is no more thoroughly accepted principle of statutory interpretation than that. What action the Board of Education will take I am unable at this time to say, but I am sure in my own mind that Mr. Maxwell is right and that Mr. Skinner is entirely wrong."

Boy Saves Another from Drowning.

HACKENSACK, June 22.—Frank Burdette, a boy, tried to swim across the Hackensack River and back to-day, and when in the middle on the return trip became exhausted. He would have drowned had not Robert Mackay, another boy, gone to his rescue. Taking the half drowned boy on his back, Mackay started for shore. When he reached shallow water he collapsed. Both were dragged out of the water.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement. Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

NEW DE HIRSCH FUND PLAN

To Improve the Crowded Brownsville Quarter of Brooklyn.

MR. ABRAHAM ON THE WORK

What Has Been Done Elsewhere and the Responsiveness of Hebrews to Efforts to Aid Them.

A part of the income of that portion of the Baron de Hirsch Fund allotted to America is to be devoted to ameliorating the conditions which prevail in Brownsville, a thickly populated Hebrew quarter of Brooklyn. A movement with this end in view is now on foot, and a committee is preparing a report as to the plan and scope of the work.

Abraham Abraham, the Brooklyn dry goods merchant, who is the only trustee of the de Hirsch Fund in that borough, is the leading spirit in this relief project. Mr. Abraham has made a study of the conditions which obtain in Brownsville, and is deeply impressed with the need of social and other improvement there. The movement will be very largely an educational one. A. S. Solomans, who is the general agent of the Baron de Hirsch Fund in New York, is in full accord with the idea.

Some time ago Mr. Abraham called together a number of men whose co-operation in the relief plan he could count upon, and an organization was effected. Among those at the meeting were Samuel F. Rothschild, Michael Furst, the Rev. Leon M. Nelson, Congressman Mitchell May, Joseph Michel, and M. Harris. A Sub-Committee on Plan and Scope was appointed, and this committee will report at a meeting which is to be held in a short time.

"Brownsville," said Mr. Abraham in speaking of the matter yesterday, "promises to be a fruitful field of labor in this direction. To begin with, it is

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-town .....1,289 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON .....615 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND: Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Cº.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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AID AND COMFORT TO THE ENEMY

The anti-imperialist campaign at home has fortified the Filipinos in their resistance to our troops and our authority. The writings and speeches of the active opponents of the Administration's policy have been eagerly seized on and skillfully employed by AGUINALDO's agents to create the belief among his followers that if they keep up the fighting a little while longer, harass our troops constantly, and kill as many of them as possible, they will attain the objects of the war and their independence through the effect of the rising anger of the American people in compelling the Administration to withdraw its forces and grant the native demands.

It is no longer possible to doubt the truth of this charge against the anti-imperialists. The testimony of Mr. JOHN BARRETT before the Boston Chamber of Commerce supports it. He declares from personal knowledge and observation that the Filipinos are encouraged to hold out by the news they get from this country. It leads them to believe that the greater part of the American people look upon the war as unprovoked, that our army and navy are unsupported, and on the demand of the people will shortly be **withdrawn.** From Admiral DEWEY down our officers deplore the giving of this substantial aid and comfort to the enemy by our own people. The Independencia, the newspaper organ of the Filipinos, prints reports of meetings held or alleged to have been held in this country at which the war was denounced, and says that if the fighting is continued until the next Presidential election there will be a change which will cause the troops to be withdrawn.

We do not see, however, that anything can be done or need be done about this state of affairs. It is unfortunate; it is deplorable. The work our soldiers have to do in those dreadful swamps ought not to be rendered more difficult and perilous because some of their fellow-citizens at home sympathize with their enemies and not with them. It is shocking that officers and men of our army must be killed in a war that might have ended long ago but for the encouragement given to the Filipinos by Americans in Boston and elsewhere who disagree with the Administration. But under no theory of government that has ever been entertained in this country can a remedy be found for the evil.

It is a condition, not a theory, that confronts Mr. MCKINLEY. He must carry on the war in Luzon as he carried it on in Cuba, with the American people exercising their privilege of entire freedom of opinion and of speech. Some of them violently denounce his policy, and their denunciations hold the enemy, no doubt. But the President cannot turn to Mr. ATKINSON and say: "It is your fault that I have so far been unable to put down these insurgent natives." Criticism, blame, denunciation, and hard names at home are a part of the known conditions under which he has to carry on the war. His preparations should be adequate to overcome the native resistance even when augmented and sustained by the open sympathy of the anti-imperialists.

It may be argued that when the forces of the Nation are in the field and a policy has been adopted from which there can be no withdrawal without disaster and disgrace, good and patriotic citizens should cease their opposition and no longer embarrass the Government by factious activities. THE TIMES is of that opinion. The course of Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS and Mr. CHARLES J. BONAPARTE, both of whom are convinced opponents of "expansion," in refusing to engage further in the work of the Anti-Imperialistic League, is honorable and high-minded. We wish it might be followed by other members of the league. But the minds of all men do not work in that way in this free country. The abolitionists were warned that if they continued their agitation they would surely plunge the country into civil war. They paid no heed to the warning, not even those among them who must have known that war was the end of their labors, not even when they saw war close at hand. Their conviction that they were right, added to the fact that they actually were right, confirmed them in the resolve never to draw back until the blacks were free.

The leaders in the anti-imperialistic agitation doubtless burn with the fervor of the same conviction and yield to an impulse that they cannot resist and believe to be divine. It is the American way. The spirit of fanatical devotion to an idea in the face of majority opinion probably works more good than harm in the long run. At any rate, we must reckon with it, for it cannot be controlled. It would be better that the Philippines should be the scene of a ten years' war, or that their troublesome people should be left to cut each other's throats at their own bloody pleasure, than that freedom of opinion should be abridged in this Republic.

President MCKINLEY knows very well that the vast majority of the American people will give their firm support to his policy of restoring order and fulfilling our National obligations in the Philippines. He must endure the criticisms of those who dissent and overcome the embarrassments they cause. He is not the first President to be thus vexed. MADISON, POLK, and LINCOLN carried on wars that were called wicked by a considerable part of the people, and carried them on successfully.

THE PUERTO RICAN PROTEST.

The Puerto Rican protest is, on the face of it, an appeal to the sense of justice of the American people. That fact ought to prevent it from being regarded by any American as a negligible document. When we do not care whether the grievances which a weaker community alleges against us are well founded or not we shall have undergone a moral loss for which no material gains and no "imperial" extension of power can possibly compensate.

About a good deal of the complaint thus formulated the ordinary American citizen is entirely in the dark. He has not enough knowledge to serve as the basis of an opinion. It is of course true, as the protestants set forth, that Puerto Rico is a part, whether or no it be an "integral" part, of the territory of the United States. It is also true that the native or adopted citizens of Puerto Rico have not the political rights of citizens of the United States. But it does not necessarily follow that they ought to have such rights. There is no exact precedent in our history for the situation created in Puerto Rico by the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain. Our object and our ultimatum were that Spain should get out of this hemisphere, and the "government, disposition, and control" of the populations which she abandoned were scarcely considered at all. The case most nearly in point in our history is that of the cession of California by Mexico. In that case we did very nearly what we have been doing in Puerto Rico. That is to say, we continued the local authorities in power, so far as that was practicable. That was the wise policy of our Commissioners in Puerto Rico, and that has been the course of the Military Governor of the island. But that is a very different thing from naturalizing at a stroke the whole population without either proof of their fitness for citizenship or such probation as we require of foreigners who come into our country individually and of their own motion.

The protest, we are bound to say, is not so drawn as to inspire implicit confidence in its authors. When they say that they have simply changed masters they ignore one essential difference. That is that under Spanish rule they were governed ostensibly in the interest of Spain and really in the interest of the agents of the Spanish power. Since they have been governed by the United States they have been governed in their own interest. Our readers know that we do not admit the wisdom of the regulations by which the trade of the island has been hampered and of which the most obnoxious has been revoked. But the object of those regulations was to provide revenue, not for the United States, but for Puerto Rico itself. And it is not denied that the revenue derived from the island has been honestly expended for the benefit of the island which is very much more than can be said of the City of New York.

This protest ought to be compared with the speech of Gen. HENRY which was reported in our columns yesterday, and in which he recited some of the difficulties he had had to contend with in his administration of Puerto Rico. The protest somehow suggests that the protestants were not among those who were helping him in his work. In fact, there is a strong suggestion of "politics" in the paper. We may be doing the signers of it an injustice, but we cannot help thinking that they would far rather have the spending of the revenues of the island for themselves than to leave it to the officers of the United States Army. We should very much like to know whether the people of the island—the industrious and peaceable people—share that desire. In other words, we should like to know how this "junta" got its credentials and how far it is really representative. That is a crucial question, and yet it is a question upon which the protest sheds no light whatever.

A QUEER THEORY.

The venerable ex-Senator HENRY W. BLAIR of New Hampshire has come to the surface as the defender of the protective tariff against the charge that it promotes monopolies and trusts.

It is not the aid given by the tariff, he thinks, that enables trusts to rear their horrid heads in defiance of the rights of the public, it is the peculiar and heinous policy that their astute authors have adopted. This policy consists in destroying competition by the combination of unprofitable plants, which are then closed up and leave the field to the active ones that are wickedly run at a profit big enough to pay big dividends on the idle capital. Such combinations, he believes, are contrary to public policy, and the conveyances by which they are effected should be forbidden by law. "If in the future," he says, "such conveyances were declared illegal and void ab initio I believe that the evil would cease."

This is a new and interesting view. We have been aware for some time that unprofitable plants were sometimes combined in what are known as trusts, but the only persons that seemed likely to suffer from that operation were the innocents who might be induced to buy their securities on the false representation that the plants were profitable and would be made more so by the combination. These are the trusts of which Attorney General GRIGGS said that they would harm chiefly those who went into them. The market for which they are planned is the stock market, and the only industry they seek to control is the shearing of lambs. Men with any money to lose and no clearer ideas of business than the ex-Senator from New Hampshire appears to have would certainly do well to steer clear of them.

Mr. BLAIR makes the most of the obvious inconsistency of the chief of the Sugar Trust accusing the tariff of responsibility for the iniquities of which it has been one of the most audacious and successful promoters and beneficiaries. But it does not impair the authority of Scripture with those who accept it that the Arch Sinner is known to be an adept in quoting it. Moreover, it would not be at all difficult to show that without the aid of the tariff the Sugar Trust would have been unable to accomplish the things that have been most obnoxious in its history. And even if this were not true, it still remains an ugly fact for the theorists of the school of Mr. BLAIR that the price of sugar has fallen during the existence of the trust.

PROF. BUTLER AT ANN ARBOR.

The address delivered at the University of Michigan yesterday by Prof. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER of Columbia was such a message as it is well for the great university of the East to send to the strong university in the heart of the continent. Its subject was "The Education of Public Opinion," with especial reference to politics. It put before the audience two questions that reveal the spirit of the speaker and of the address: "Are you politically alert? Are you politically honest?" No one has a clearer right to ask these questions, no one could answer them with a clearer conscience, than Prof. BUTLER.

The general subject of the address was the relation of the educated man to party organization. Prof. BUTLER believes in the absolute necessity of such organization and in the possibility of so conducting it as to secure the fair and beneficial operation of public opinion. He recognizes the abuses to which it is exposed and has no confidence that these can be wholly avoided, but he thinks that the unavoidable abuses are far outweighed by the advantages attainable. He holds it to be the duty of each citizen to attach himself to the party that he finds the better for as long a time as it continues on the whole to be the better, and to use his energies and influence to promote its efficiency and preserve its character. He regards the course of those who hold aloof from the constructive work of a party, who are unwilling to give it the degree of loyalty that is required to entitle them to a share in its management, as ill-advised and wasteful of the force that each citizen can exert for good in the affairs of the community.

He recognizes equally the right and duty of every member of a party to quit it and oppose it when its course has become in his opinion unfitted to advance the ends for which he joined it. But he lays great stress on the need of careful judgment in this respect and on the imperative need of cool, broad, and intelligent consideration of the relative good and evil involved in such action. It must, in his view, always be a question, not only of the badness of the party one quits, but of the alternative that is open after quitting. This, it will be seen, brings the whole matter to the tribunal of individual conscience, only Prof. BUTLER insists that the tribunal shall take into consideration all the facts, and especially that the need and duty of action of some sort shall not be ignored. He has no respect and little patience for the man who tries to avoid responsibility for political evils by doing nothing. Knowing that the evil-minded will act with all their might and with no more scruple than they are compelled to observe, he holds that it is as vicious as it is cowardly and selfish to withdraw and leave them a free field.

There is no quarreling with this theory. Nor can it be dismissed as too vague for practical application. Each man must decide for himself how far he can go with a party. To the great body of men the question will not give much trouble; they will go with the party to which they happen to incline as far as it cares to lead, generally without trying to take any active share in its management. Of the others, some will try conscientiously to shape the course of their party and will leave it only when they despair of satisfying their conscience. But there will always be those who find it to be their duty to vote at each election for those candidates on one or another ticket whose election seems to them best for the community, but do not find it their duty to seek any share in the control of the course of any party because the conditions now imposed by party usages are such that they cannot honestly conform to them. Until these usages are changed we do not see that these citizens can fairly be condemned. But the question of political action is always a complex and changing one. Prof. BUTLER treats it with candor, sound judgment, and marked ability. We trust that his excellent address will be given to the public in a form that will secure for it the widest circulation.

"OUR COMMON RACE."

When the German Kaiser, in his dispatch of sympathy concerning the illness of RUDYARD KIPLING, spoke of "our common race," Englishmen and Americans alike received the declaration with a certain shock. We know perfectly what Englishmen and Americans mean when, after dinner, they talk about our common race. Chiefly they mean that we talk dialects of the same language. We can understand each other. Even if we adopt the cynical statement of an English statesman that the common language is a delusion and that the belief that it is common and that we understand each other furnishes "an unequaled basis for mutual misapprehension," we come nearer to understanding each other than any foreigner does to understanding either of us.

In the same way, we may speak of the Germans as our kindred, whether they happen to be so genealogically to the particular speaker or not. An American citizen, whatever his remote origin, comes a good deal nearer understanding German ways of thinking and behaving than he does those of any other foreigners. That very clever journalist, Mr. STEEVENS, put the case very well when he wrote a book about Germany after writing one about the United States. The Americans, he says, are the brothers of Englishmen. The Germans are their cousins. But the proof that there is something a good deal alike in the intellectual habits of Germans and English-speaking people is found in the readiness with which the Germans in this country become assimilated and Americanized, even in the first generation, while in the second there is no noticeable difference at all between the American born of German parents and the American born of American parents.

That was a pleasant little illustration of the readiness with which we understand each other that was furnished by the visit of Capt. COGHLAN to St. Louis, and his entertainment there by a German-speaking delegation from Cincinnati. If Capt. COGHLAN had been solemnly accused of "insulting" the sovereign of any other European country than Germany it will readily be seen that he would have had a very bad quarter of an hour when he came to meet a delegation representing the nationality of the "insulted" sovereign. If it had been an Italian, or a Spanish, or even a French delegation, it is quite certain that his repetition of the "insult" would have been a fresh cause of offense. "Instead of which," when Capt. COGHLAN offered as a toast "Hoch der Kaiser," the assembled German speakers "caught on," for all the world as if they had been English speakers, and, to repeat the happy phrase of the dispatch, "the hatchet was drowned."

This little tale seems to teach in the first place that we must not attach too much importance to the reports of those newspapers which make their livings by emphasizing and exaggerating the differences between "German-Americans" and other kinds of Americans, and in the second place that there is a good deal of the same human nature, even including the same appreciation of what is comical, in a native American and in a "German-American." Even the Kaiser, who takes himself quite as seriously as is consistent with sanity, would have enjoyed meeting, in such circumstances, the Captain of the Raleigh.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——As a result, doubtless, of that irritability which is apt to develop between next-door neighbors, whether they be nations or individuals, American policies, just because they are American, often receive from the Canadian press attention of the severely critical kind. This has been the case with respect to our war with Spain and the "expansion" which followed it. While the English papers have followed the course of events with sympathy and understanding, those of Canada, or, at least, a number of them, have shown a disposition to make comments such as might have been expected if the Bostonians who fled across the border when the whereabouts of the Spanish warships was unknown had solaced the tedium of exile by dropping into journalism. One of the papers that have been especially shocked by our "aggressions" is The Toronto Globe, and a reader of some of its editorial utterances, if he didn't know any history, might suppose that the extension of the British Empire had been reluctantly effected at the urgent invitation of the peoples absorbed. A correspondent whose letter The Globe is fair enough to print takes it to task for this rather amusing inconsistency. After stating with accuracy the basis of our claim to sovereignty over the Philippines and asserting that it is our obvious duty to restore and maintain order in those islands, the correspondent says: "Why scorn and sneers should be heaped upon the fulfillment of this work by the journals of a British people it is difficult to understand." And it is especially difficult, he adds, to see why Canadians do this, since Canada was won for the British Crown precisely as the Americans are winning the Philippines—by cession following a victorious war and without asking the consent of the people ceded with the land. Then he gives other examples: "India was obtained for England in ways even less justifiable. Cape Colony was wrested from the Dutch. Australia and New Zealand were obtained only after the subjugation of the natives of those countries. Egypt and the Soudan are modern examples of an entirely similar policy." The letter concludes: "It is fatuous to denounce a policy so entirely sanctioned by the history of the empire you are attempting to defend. Popularity gained by attacking a nation which now indorses and uses a policy historically and actually British is a suicidal piece of inconsistency for any British journal."

——An extremely interesting reminder of the view which England used to take of her colonies is given by an autograph letter written by "W. PITT" to "The Governor of Pensilvania" in 1760, and soon to be numbered among the treasures of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburg. It seems that PITT had heard with intense indignation of a "pernicious trade" between the English and the French colonists in America, and he ordered that an instant stop be put to it. The commerce to which he objected consisted of an exchange of commodities between the King's subjects in the Atlantic coast towns and Frenchmen, both on the Continent and in the West Indies. This traffic, the Minister wrote, not only was an advantage to enemies of England, but—and on the second point he laid great emphasis—it was "to the most manifest Prejudice of the Manufacturers and Trade of Great Britain." Therefore he wanted instant and vigorous action taken. "In order," the letter runs, "to put the most speedy and effectual Stop to such flagitious Practices so utterly subversive of All law, and so highly repugnant to the Honour and Welfbeing of this Kingdom, It is His Majesty's express Will and Pleasure that you do forthwith make the strictest and most diligent Enquiry into the State of this dangerous and ignominious Trade, and that you do use every means in your Power to detect and discover Persons concerned either as Principals or Accessories therein, and that you do take every Step authorized by Law to bring heinous Offenders to the most exemplary and condign Punishment; and you will as soon as may be and from Time to Time transmit to me for the King's Information full and particular Accounts of the Progress you shall have made in the Execution of these His Majesties Commands, to which the King expects that you do pay the most exact Obedience. And you are farther to use your utmost Endeavors to trace out and investigate the various Artifices and Evasions, by which the Dealers in this iniquitious Intercourse find means to cover their criminal Procedure, and to elude the Law, in order that, from such Lights due and timely Consideration may be had what farther Provisions may be necessary to restrain an Evil of such extensive and pernicious Consequences." Something of this urgency, no doubt, was due to the state of war then existing, but the view that colonies were the property of the mother country, and were to trade with her alone, stands out with all the prominence that Spain ever gave to it.

——An excellent and unanswerable reply to the impudent and grossly insincere pretense that encounters like that in which JEFFRIES and FITZSIMMONS recently participated are boxing matches, not prizefights, is suggested by The Salt Lake Herald in a comparison which it draws between the battle at Coney Island and the one at Carson City. Here, as there, it pertinently observes, the men fought to what pugilists and their admirers call a "finish," and in each instance the "heavyweight championship of the world" changed hands. So far as obvious evidences of brutality can indicate, moreover, the fight in this State was a fiercer one than that which was supposed to have covered Nevada deep with disgrace. "At Carson," says the sage of Salt Lake City, "the men were pretty evenly matched in height and weight, both were clever at sparring, active on their feet, and quick of eye. Only a drop or two of blood was spilled, and both men were comparatively fresh and strong when a chance body blow, the effects of which had no nauseating effect upon spectators, ended the contest. But in fastidious Gotham the ring was slippery with gore. And when the end came, and FITZ, weak, tottering, dazed, and bleeding, but plucky still, steadied himself to receive the knockout blow from which he was powerless to defend himself, it was delivered by his antagonist with all the pitiless strength the giant possessed, with both hands and the full weight of his massive form behind them. And this was a scientific contest, a match for points only, witnessed by 9,000 'howling swells' of the cultured East." There was no particular need of dragging sectionalism into this controversy, but it will do no harm, and certainly the "points" made in the lines quoted will try the staying power of even so strong a man as our remarkable Chief of Police.

——Reports of deaths more or less directly due to "Christian Science" are coming in so rapidly from all parts of the country that the patience with which the country endures the crimes of the would-be exorcists is simply amazing. Notes of protest are, indeed, to be heard coming from various directions, but most of them are sounded by organizations of little influence or authority, like the Medico-Legal Society of this city, or in courts of limited jurisdiction and unimpressive powers. The great medical associations, State and county, content themselves with occasional ridicule of the "Scientists" and their dupes, but they do nothing effective, while the various Legislatures ignore altogether this danger to the life and health of the whole population of the country and devote their energies to matters many of which are of much less public importance. Meanwhile the high priestess of ignorant credulity intermits her propaganda only long enough to make affidavit that she is not yet dead, and, having demonstrated her continued existence, proceeds industriously with the appointment of new book agents and the acquisition of more wealth. All this is amusing enough in its way, but it is also humiliating and dangerous. Every "Christian Scientist" is a potential centre of infection for bodies as well as minds, and that the victims of this infection are many is shown every day that passes.

MR. HAVEMEYER'S THUNDERBOLT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You reproduce the "thunderbolt" delivered by Mr. Havemeyer before the Industrial Commission and inferentially ask your readers for their opinion of the same.

In the first place, it was not a bolt, but a stinkpot that Mr. Havemeyer threw. It was a missile of wrath aimed at whoever itwas that refused to grant to him what he wanted in the way of protection in the tariff. Nobody was hurt by its explosion; no one was startled; no roof was lifted, and nothing was exposed except the ire of the witness.

Secondly, when he says that the customs tariff is the mother of all trusts he says what is not true, as he himself confesses in the same breath. What value, indeed, can be given to the statements of one who declares that he "cares not 2 cents for your ethics"? As a matter of fact, there are in Great Britain, which has next to no tariff, according to good authority, 180 trusts, against our 116, and in some of the Continental States whose tariffs are almost prohibitive the trusts range from few to none at all.

Prosperity, Mr. Havemeyer, is the mother of trusts. Wherever wealth is widely diffused combinations are not only desirable, but necessary and inevitable. In short, the evolution of the trust is a manifestation of the primal instinct of all animated nature, namely, self-preservation. The trust of commerce is simply a device for the greater production and conservation of wealth. Combination is not in business alone, but in every field and phase of human activity—in government, politics, society, diplomacy, war, religion, education, and industry. The United States is a trust—the greatest in the world. The family is a trust, the closest and most selfish of all trusts. Labor, the fiercest decrier of trusts, has its unions, the most despotic of all trusts. Some of these are institutions that lie close to the foundations, and it is only by substituting anarchy for law and order that they can be overthrown.

You ask, What response will workingmen make to the demand that the trusts shall be destroyed? Answer is easy. Nine out of ten of them would vote destroy, even if they knew that destruction depended on their vote. If any one doubt this, his doubt would soon be resolved by inquiry. For fourteen years I was a member of a trade union, and I speak with knowledge when I say that not in America is there such a blind, unreasoning, willful, vengeful, and self-hoisting booby as the average workingman of a trade union.

You conclude your "Facts About Trusts" with a jab at the tariff, as though that had anything to do with trusts. As party doctrine, or even as subject for schoolhouse discussion, protection has had its day. Protection was a means, not an end; an implement, not a fabric; a vehicle, not a destination. The end having been reached, or nearly so, we have little further use for the means. That end is self-supply. We are not only supplying ourselves with almost everything we need, but are sending to others of our surplus. But let us not be childish and kick at the ladder on which we climbed to our present height of prosperity. Tariffs may come and tariffs may go, and few are they who will mind their coming or their going. As for the "monopolies" created and fostered by protection, they exist only in the imagination of labor leaders and the mouths of Populistic orators. H.

Brooklyn, June 19, 1899.

MUSIC THAT DOES NOT CHARM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The communication in your paper signed "R. H.," June 18, is timely and admirably expressed. He protests against an intolerable nuisance and violation of law. I, too, live in a respectable neighborhood, and where it is reasonable to expect quiet, &c., being within one block of what I saw stated in your or some other daily contained in one continuous mile more wealth than any street in the world. Now, if it will be any consolation to "R. H." to know that in this realm of wealth there are worse things to endure than torpedoes, toy pistols, and firecrackers, let him come and spend a day or a night with me. (Sunday if he has no other at his disposal.) In my library extension, and listen to what goes on in the rear, proceeding from what a large brass plate on the front of said rear house proclaims to weary travelers to be a "conservatory of music."

Talk about torpedoes, pistols, firecrackers, and cats! Give me all of these, only spare me the tuning of a fiddle, the scales on a piano, and the screeching of a mother's daughter who has a voice that only wants cultivating, and requires seven days in the week and seven hours in the day to get it up to concert pitch. "R. H." says he has been obliged to go out of town to rid himself of the nuisance. Happy man! I can't go; I must stay, grin, and bear it. "R. H." has a good case against selfish, unthinking parents, who have no regard for the amenities of life, and don't know what it is to love or rather respect their neighbors' rights. We send money to convert the Chinese; they send back firecrackers to remind us that the heathen still rage, and that these contributions to our misery are in evidence that more contributions are required for effectual conversion.

"'Tis sweet to think that in this world of pain,
Suffering humanity ne'er calls in vain."
May it be even so for "R. H." and myself.
DON CARLOS.

New York, June 21. 1899.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The explanation which, according to your statement in a recent issue, is given by Dr. Atterbury for the lack of support afforded to the Presbyterian Church in New York prompts me to give you a bit of history, with perhaps an inference or two.

Forty-five years ago I was connected with a Presbyterian church in this city, the minister of which seemed to know nothing of the fallibility of the written Word, which Profs. Briggs and McGiffert insist upon so strenuously. He preached, in fact, from the Acts and the Epistles, and even from the Pentateuch, as though they were of equal authority with the Gospels; and the result was that his church never thought of consolidation with some other, but, on the contrary, it sent out three colonies, (these were not missions,) all of which became vigorous churches.

After this colonizing I witnessed on one occasion the addition of 100 members to this church, and on another occasion 125.

If Drs. Briggs and McGiffert, or any of their apologists or defenders, will by their preaching produce such results as the above, it will be in order to consider such an explanation as Dr. Atterbury has given.

C. M. MATHER.

New York, June 21, 1899.

THE GARBAGE NUISANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have a grievance to air, and I propose to air it, with your kind permission, through the columns of THE TIMES; but, before doing so, I want to tell you something about your paper and myself, which you are at liberty to publish if you wish, although I would rather not see my name and address in print, (for I shall sign this in full,) as I dislike publicity of any kind excessively.

I am an alien, having lived now in New York City for five years, and until the last three or four months I could not be persuaded to buy a newspaper, for in the first few months of my residence here I became so disgusted with the ultra-sensationalism of The Journal, The World, and even The Herald, that I gave it up and lived without newspapers. Quite by accident I picked up an issue of THE TIMES, and was so struck by the difference that I have taken it regularly since, and I am quite sorry when I cannot read it all through for lack of time. Particularly do I enjoy the Saturday literary supplement, for I find it improves an education only too sadly neglected.

Now for my grievance. I have wondered whether it could not be made obligatory for people placing garbage cans on the sidewalks to put covers on them; for the stench sometimes arising from them as one passes seems to me almost sufficient to cause diphtheria or fever. Now, in the Summer the early morning is really the only time cool and nice enough to take the babies for an airing, and does it not seem a pity that their little lives should be thus endangered by these fearful odors? Surely our streets should be at their sweetest and freshest the first thing in the morning. Will not other mothers help to bring about this reform? I would like to know what you think about it, and remain an admirer of THE TIMES.

New York, June 21, 1899. Mrs. A. E. G.

VALUE OF SCHOOL GARDENS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among many advocates of methods in popular education that make for bodily, mental, and moral sanity—mens sana in copore sano—the writer (who was for thirty years a member of one or another country school board in Ohio and Kentucky) hopes to see the subject of "school gardens" in our rural school districts receive attention in the Educational Conference which your issue of to-day reports to be now in session at Capon Springs, in West Virginia. It may as well be here premised that the phrase "school garden" is used in the broad sense which includes out-door education generally, together with a thorough and intelligent initiation in rural handicrafts. Briefly, the "school garden" aims to do for the rural masses—but of course more empirically—what is done in higher planes of thought for the more advanced students in our agricultural colleges. A sine qua non of the "school garden" is of course a plot of ground—the "school garden" proper—and the setting apart of a portion of the time heretofore given to scholastic tasks within the school room to directed work on such a plot. Incidentally it is hoped to bring the pupil in closer touch with nature and with everyday life. Many of your readers are of course aware that such "gardens" are already a "fact accomplished" among several European rural populations of not greater average thrift and intelligence than our own. Among many great and potent reasons that might be adduced, let it suffice here to say that the time, thought, and money expended in the establishment of such educational methods would be more than justified if a stop were thereby, once for all, put to one of the greatest wrongs committed against posterity in spite of what we are pleased to call "modern civilization." The writer here refers to the wanton defertilization of countless millions of acres of land that should have been looked upon as a sacred trust. Notwithstanding protests from time to time in printed publications, and isolated cases of partial rectification, there is no evidence that a sense of the stupendous crime—for it can be described as nothing less—has yet touched the public conscience!

In reference to the conditions mentioned, Prof. W. S. Shaler in "Outlines of the Earth's History," 1898, Page 345, says:

> Unhappily, man, when by his needs he is forced to till the soil, is compelled to break up the ancient and perfect order. He has to strip the living mantle from the earth, replacing it with a growth of those species which serve his needs. Those plants which are most serviceable—which, in the higher civilization, are, indeed, indispensable, the grains—require for their cultivation that the ground be stripped bare and deeply stirred during the rainy season, and thus subjected to the most destructive effect of the rainfall. The result is that in almost all grain fields the rate of soil destruction vastly surpasses that at which the accumulation is being made. We may say, indeed, that, except in alluvial plains, where the soil grows by room-made additions to its upper surface, no field tilled in grain can without exceeding care remain usable for a century. Even though the agriculturist returns to the earth all the chemical substances which he takes away in his crop, the loss of the soil, by the washing away of its substance to the stream, will inevitably reduce the region to sterility. It is not fanciful to say that the greatest misfortune which in a large way man has to meet in his agriculture arises from this peculiar stress which grain crops put upon the soil.

After enumerating some of the disastrous results in other countries and the means of refertilization which modern discovery has placed at the disposal of the farmer, the writer quoted goes on to say:

> Within the limits of the United States the degradation of the soil, owing to the peculiar conditions of the country, is in many districts going on with startling rapidity. It has been the habit of our people—a habit favored by the wide extent of fertile and easily acquired frontier ground—recklessly to till their farms until the fields were exhausted, and then to abandon them for new ground. * * * This system deserves the reprobation of all good citizens; it would, indeed, be well were it possible to do so, to stamp it out by law. The same principle which makes it illegal for a man to burn his own dwelling house may fairly be applied in restraining him from destroying the land which he tills. * * * The man who has wrought this destruction has harmed the inheritance of life.

In a paper entitled "The World's Capacity for Sustaining Human Life," contributed March, 1894, to The Cosmopolitan, the present writer said:

> In recent centuries the chief destroyer of the world's capacity of food production has unquestionably been man himself. Part of this destruction has taken the form of droughts, erosions, and widespread sterilization following on the reckless deforestation of uplands, part—through a misdirection of the most useful of industries—in defertilization by exhaustive and monotonous cropping accompanied by no attempt to return to the soil any portion of the principles of which it had been despoiled; part in lack of precaution against the washing utterly away (sometimes in a single decade) of the last vestige of the soil itself. This land impoverishment may be among the causes of the modern drift of rural populations to the cities. In view of these deplorable results it may be queried whether land ownership should carry with it the right in a part of one brief lifetime to deprive posterity of the priceless mantle of loam accumulated through untold centuries.

Much more could be said on this subject.
New York, June 22, 1899. H. KNIGHT.

Likes Us, but Not a Neighbor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to express my admiration for the courage shown and the wise, liberal, and broad-minded course pursued by THE TIMES in throwing open its columns to letters from people of every shade and variety of political opinion, from the most pronounced anti-imperialist to the most stubborn supporter of the Administration, through thick and thin. This large and fair spirit could not have been more perfectly illustrated than by your recently printing Mr. Atkinson's letter as well as various comments thereon, and I cannot but believe that this policy commends itself to, and is appreciated by, all your readers—evidently "of many colors."

It is in marked and very delightful contrast to the policy of your neighbor, The Tribune, which, so far as I have been able to observe, not only excludes expressions of opinion, but even actual information and items of news that do not furnish grist for its mill. It seems to attempt to smother all opposition to its own avowed convictions by what the Germans call "todt-schweigen," which may be translated by killing with silence.

Hoping to see you continue in your own frank, honest, and noble course, I send you a godspeed! S. STERNE.

Brooklyn, June 21, 1899.

The Brooklyn's Loop.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg to thank you for your very just and convincing editorial in to-day's issue on the part taken by the Brooklyn in the battle of Santiago. It might be opportune to reprint the famous interview with Capt. Eulate of the Vizcaya, in which he expresses his opinion of the important effect of the Brooklyn's loop on the result of the battle, and where, as a brave though vanquished officer, he speaks admiringly of his conqueror. Such a tribute to Schley will put to shame the hostile and venomous criticisms of such partisan papers as The New York Sun, and of such wretched and irresponsible journals as The New York World. If the Bureau of Navigation, Secretary Long, and Senator Lodge had their way, Schley might run a good chance of being treated with an injustice almost equal to that with which the French military authorities have treated Dreyfus. He would be sacrificed for the benefit of Sampson, as Dreyfus has been sacrificed for the benefit of Esterhazy.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS,
121 West Sixty-second Street, New York City, June 21, 1899.

Mr. Osborne and the Grand Jury.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to thank you for your editorial of to-day, "Mr. Osborne and the Grand Jury." It was admirably done: exquisitely clean cut. I wish every fair-minded and honest citizen of New York would read and digest it. It afforded me great pleasure. I am interested in the Molineux case, and also in a larger way interested in the unfortunate man, as I have been doing prison work for some time. I admire the clean news sheet, and long to see the day when sensational journalism will be forever wiped out, for it is a disgrace to a cultivated, a civilized Nation. Thanking you again, and hoping you will let your good work go on:

WILLIAM VINCENT DAWSON,
Priest, Sometime Chaplain of Tombs Prison.
24 Franklin Street, Newark, N. J., June 20, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Aguinaldo's Tactics.

It will take something more substantial than rumor to kill Aguinaldo. He who runs and fights away, will live to run another day.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

The Sermon of the Day.

"It was a powerful sermon."
"What was the text?"
"I don't recall the text, but I know he thoroughly discredited it."—Detroit Journal.

Surprised at His Ignorance.

"You are General Passenger Agent of the X., Y. and Z. Railway, are you? That road is somewhere out West, is it not? I can't remember that I have ever heard of it."
"Why, we've had two train robberies on that road!"—Chicago Tribune.

Easy Cure.

"There is a man who is always looking for trouble."
"Well, it's easy enough to cure him of that habit."
"How?"
"Get him put on the police force."—Chicago Times-Herald.

THE MAN WITH THE LOAD.

[Mr. Markham's consideration is solicited.]

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

Bowed by a weight of fiery stuff, he leans
Against the hitching post and gazes 'round!
Besotted emptiness is in his face.
He bears a load that still may get him down.
Who made him dull to shame and dead to pride,
A thing that cares not and that never thinks,
Filthy, profane, a consort for the pig?
Who loosened and let down that stubbly jaw?
Whence came the scum adhering to those lips?
What was it clogged and burned away his brain?

Is this the thing the Lord God made and gave
To have dominion over sea and land;
To love and to be loved; to propagate
And feel the passion of Eternity?
Is this the dream He dreamed who shaped the suns
And pillared the blue firmament with light?
Down all the stretch of Hell to its last gulf
There is no shape more hideous than this—
More tongued with proof that Darwin didn't know—
For where in all the world of brutish beasts
Is one from which this monster might have come?

His blood flows in the frail, disfigured babe
O'er which the pale, heartbroken mother bends.
But what to him are those hot tears she sheds,
What cares he for the taunts his children bear,
The hungry cries they raise; their twisted limbs?
Through this dread shape the devil boldly looks,
And in that reeling presence mocks the world!
Through this dread shape humanity is shamed,
Profaned, outraged, dragged down and brought to scorn—
Made to inhale fumes from the slime he spews
And hear him jest at Virtue and at God.

O masters, lords, and rulers in our land,
Must this foul solecism still
Be tolerated in an age when men
Grasp power from the circumambient air
And speak through space across the roaring gulfs?
Must this vile thing be left to wed at will
And propagate his idiotic spawn,
A shame upon the age in which we live,
A curse on generations to be born?

O masters, lords, and rulers in our land,
How may ye hope to reckon with this "man"?
How get along without the vote he casts
When there are public offices to fill?
How will it be with candidates when he
No longer hangs upon the reeking bar
Prepared to fight, to stab, to murder, and
To vote for him who furnishes his drinks?

THE SITUATION IN SAMOA

Abolition of the Kingship Is Satisfactory to This Country.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE UPHELD

Preference of Claims for Damages Against This Country Are Nullified by This Indorsement.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The Secretary of State has received a dispatch from Commissioner Bartlett Tripp, at Apia, Samoa, saying that peace had been restored in the island; the commission had sustained the decision of Chief Justice Chambers in the contested case of the election of the King; that Malietoa Tanus has resigned; the kingship was to be abolished, and a provisional government established.

As far as the state of affairs in Samoa and the programme for the future proposed by the commission are disclosed in Mr. Tripp's brief cablegram, they are satisfactory to the State Department. In the view of the State Department most of this programme is not final, but is subject to the approval of the three Governments party to the treaty of Berlin. This is true of the projected abolition of the kingship, an office specially provided for in the treaty.

There is little doubt that our Government will consent at once to this provision as soon as it is made apparent that the Governor of Samoa, who is to succeed to the control of affairs in Samoa, will be selected in such manner as to insure impartiality toward the residents. The fact that the Commission has unanimously sustained the decision of the Chief Justice in disqualifying Mataafa and seating Malietoa Tanus on the throne is particularly gratifying to the authorities here.

Admiral Kautz's first action upon arriving in Apia was to decide that Chief Justice Chambers must be sustained. The Commission having found that Mr. Chambers's decision was right, it follows that the Admiral's action was also correct, and so the talk of preference of claims against the United States for damages resulting from his action will come to nothing.

The British Foreign Office has forwarded to Mr. Tower, the British charge here, a statement of the conclusions reached by the Samoan Commission, including in part the text of the proclamation abolishing the kingship and establishing the provisional government. It states:

The commission published a proclamation on June 10 reciting:

Whereas, The proclamation of the Chief Justice declaring Malietoa to be King is considered by the High Commissioner as valid and binding, and,

Whereas, The said Malietoa has voluntarily tendered his resignation as King, and the same has been duly accepted, and,

Whereas, The High Commission has decided to abolish the office of King in Samoa.

Proclamation is made for the establishment of a provisional Government during the stay of the High Commission in Samoa.

In connection with Baron von Buelow's statement to the Reichstag as to indemnity claims of Germany for losses in Samoa, the June issue of the Prussian Annual, just received in official quarters here, contains a discussion of how far it will be possible to assert claims for losses suffered by German trade and capital in consequence of the war—like events of the last year in the West Indies, the Philippines, and Samoa. A distinction is made between such losses as were brought about directly by the war and such as were the indirect result of the conditions of war, as, for instance, the ruin or long storage of goods in consequence of the impossibility of shipping them by reason of the blockade, increasing insurance premiums, double freights, increased expenditure for the suspension of business, as well as losses of interest. The report continues:

"The compensation for the mere indirect damage will be, according to the ruling principles of international law, a matter of the greatest difficulty, yet it is evident that the Germans will have to consider, at least to the same extent as subjects of other neutral nations. As regards the losses caused directly by the war, the subjects of neutral States living within the boundary of a State engaged in war have no claim to a privileged treatment through the belligerent parties; they are considered to belong to the population of the country and to share their fate. Terms for compensation may therefore, as far as the war on the Philippines is concerned, be settled only by way of arbitration or agreement. This, according to international law, foreign States are not liable for losses incurred by domestic troubles, if a responsibility of the respective foreign Governments cannot be conclusively made out on account that it had been able to prevent the damage. On the other hand, there is no doubt that full compensation must be granted for all such cases where Spanish or American authorities and troops have seized the property of neutrals for their own use or where these authorities and troops have illegally caused losses.

"As regards the compensation for the damage done to Germans in Samoa, a state of war has existed, contrary to the clear provision of the Samoan act, between the Anglo-American troops and the majority of the inhabitants of Samoa, during which these troops have violated a custom recognized by international law by not notifying the Germans on March 15 of the impending bombardment of Apia. Here a sense of fairness certainly ought to demand compensation to the Germans for losses occasioned by England and America."

The author comes finally to the conclusion that Governments must assert only such claims as are well founded and for which the obligation for compensation is clearly established by international law.

FUNERAL OF ENSIGN MONAGHAN.

Body Is Taken to Portland—Full Naval Honors for Officers.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—The body of Ensign Monaghan, who was killed at Samoa, was taken to Portland to-day on the steamer Columbia. The body was taken ashore from the Philadelphia with full naval honors, accompanied by Admiral Kautz and other officers of the Philadelphia. The escort from the cruiser was met at the landing by Mayor Taylor and two companies of the naval reserves, and the procession marched to the Columbia. The coffin was draped with flags and covered with beautiful flowers, conspicuous among which was a handsome wreath, the offering of the officers of the British man-of-war Porpoise. The flags on all the British vessels in the harbor were set at half mast out of respect to the memory of the brave Ensign. Flags flew at half mast from public buildings and from many houses, the British flags draped with that of the United States, was very conspicuous. From Portland the body of the Ensign will be sent by rail to Spokane, where the funeral will take place.

Lieut. Lansdale's body will remain aboard the Philadelphia until Friday, when it will be removed with full naval honors to St. Luke's Episcopal Church in this city. From there it will be transferred to Cypress Lawn Cemetery. Mrs. Lansdale, who is living here, with her parents, earnestly desired that the interment should be private, but Admiral Kautz has received instructions from the Navy Department to bury the officers with full naval honors.

Admiral Kautz Reports His Return.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Admiral Kautz reported his arrival at San Francisco last evening by telegraph to the Navy Department, but made no report upon Samoan affairs. This probably will be committed to the mails. His official superiors are fully satisfied with his conduct while at Apia. The Admiral retains his assignment as commander in chief of the forces on the Pacific station, and the Philadelphia will be retained in commission, though necessary repairs and docking will be made at once.

Remains of Gen. Kautz Interred.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The remains of the late Gen. August V. Kautz arrived here to-day from Seattle, Washington, and were interred in Arlington with appropriate military honors. Gen. Kautz was a brother of Admiral Kautz, and died in 1895.

President Zelaya Back in Managua.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, June 22.—President Zelaya and the members of the Cabinet have returned to Managua from Jinotepe Mountain, the Summer seat of the Government, and public business will hereafter be transacted in this city. The President and the Ministers are all in excellent health.

The Khalifa Defeated by Soudanese.

CAIRO, Egypt, June 22.—It is announced that the Khalifa has been defeated, with heavy loss, by the natives friendly to the British. It is added that he has fled to the woods with a few followers and that his capture is imminent.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Proposals for Protection of Property at Sea May Not Be Taken Up—Discussion on Dum Dum Bullets.

THE HAGUE, June 22.—The American demand for the protection of private property at sea has not yet been presented to the Peace Conference. On Tuesday Andrew D. White, head of the American delegation, requested the President of the conference, M. de Staal, to submit the question to the conference, at the same time suggesting that the proper way to bring the matter up for discussion would be to assemble a plenary conference, submit the question, and have it referred to a commission for examination.

M. de Staal has not yet arrived at a decision, as the American proposal has not been translated into French. It is the general opinion that the delegates of the great powers are absolutely opposed to raising the question, arguing the incompetence of the conference to do so under the terms of Count Muravieff's circular, M. de Staal having declared at the opening of the conference, with the approval of the delegates, that under no circumstances would the conference discuss any question not contained in the circular.

Several delegates declare there is little chance of the question being discussed, but that if it is discussed America will be opposed with the utmost energy by Great Britain and all the great powers.

After short sessions of the War and Navy Sub-Committees, at which reports by Major Gen. den Beer Poortugael of the Dutch delegation and Count Soltyk, the Austrian naval expert, were, respectively, adopted, the First Committee met to discuss the same.

The delegates declared in favor of any State using any new explosives or new inventions for ordnance, Russia and Bulgaria alone refraining from voting.

The question of dum-dum bullets was then discussed, Major Gen. Sir John Ardagh of the British delegation declaring that Great Britain did not desire to use any projectile inconsistent with the principles of modern war, and that dum-dums should only be used against an uncivilized foe.

The committee finally resolved in favor of prohibiting the use of bullets which easily spread or flatten out in the human body, such as explosive bullets, bullets in hardened cases which do not entirely cover the points, or bullets with an incision. The British and American delegates alone voted in the negative.

The use of any new explosives in projectiles from balloons was prohibited for five years. The question of restraining the introduction of new types of rifles was deferred.

Count Soltyk's report was then taken up. It declared that the sub-committee, though unable to agree regarding the proposed abolition of naval rams, submarine torpedo boats, and the use of explosives, had declared against the use of asphyxiating gases. The First Committee approved this recommendation.

A number of the delegates are suffering from a mild form of malaria, caused by the emanations of the canals, which receive the sewage.

Mr. Holls, wife of Frederick Holls, Secretary of the American delegation, has been obliged to go to Dusseldorf for a change of air.

LONDON, June 23.—The correspondent of The Times at The Hague says:

"This has been one of the most exciting days of the conference. There was a sharp controversy between the Russian and American naval delegates. Capt. Mahan very pertinently asked why the employment of gas should be interdicted, while the more cruel, wholesale destruction of human life aimed at by the employment of submarine torpedo boats should be permitted. 'A shell charged with asphyxiating gas need not necessarily destroy human life,' he said, 'any more than chloroform, but might only place men hors de combat for a time; whereas a submarine boat, stealthily approaching under cover of darkness, might send a thousand sleeping men to a watery grave. Why forbid retail asphyxiation by air and permit wholesale asphyxiation by water?'

"A Russian delegate replied that the men might be picked up when the ship sank. Capt. Mahan retorted by recalling the case of the British battleship Victoria, where, as he pointed out, in a highly disciplined fleet, in broad daylight and smooth waters, many hundreds of men were drowned, so sudden was the catastrophe and so short the available time to pick up the men. He reminded the commission also that this happened when an immense fleet was close together and intent on doing its utmost to save life.

"Capt. Mahan's arguments were altogether logical and unassailable, but this did not prevent the commission voting them down. A suggestion, that seemed to be made quite seriously, was put forward by one delegate to the effect that a submarine boat would naturally do her best to save life after she had sent the ship to the bottom.

"In the discussion regarding the dum-dum bullets, the Russian delegate, Col. Jilinsky, did not mince matters, but plainly expressed the opinion that the dum-dum was uselessly cruel. He refused to accept the humanitarian amendment proposed by Capt. Crozier of the American delegation, which would have been voted unanimously, that no bullet should be adopted which caused unnecessary suffering.

"Although it must be obvious to all that giving a specific technical interdiction to certain features will not prevent the introduction of other features capable of producing more cruel results, this is likely to be the case. Indeed, an ingenious and simple means of evading the Russian interdiction has already been devised. What a strange commentary on a humanitarian conference that one of its results may very well be the introduction of a more cruel missile than any at present in use!

"When the vote was taken Great Britain and America were left in the minority. England and the United States, therefore, are branded by the majority as uncivilized and anti-humanitarian States, while the Russians are to be congratulated on having served the cause of civilization and humanity. At least the eccentricities of today's debate have almost put matters in that absurd light."

The correspondent of The Daily News at The Hague describes the "great effort the Sultan is making to induce the Dutch Government to suppress the meetings of the young Turkish party." He says:

"A meeting was announced at which the speakers were to be Achmed Riza Bey, Ameneghian, an Armenian, and Lewakowsky, an Austrian Pole. The Dutch Government summoned the speakers to prove their possession of financial resources, the absence of which would be the only ground upon which their expulsion could be decreed. This shabby trick failed, and the meeting was held; but it had an extraordinary result. Turkhan Pasca, the First Delegate of Turkey, sent his Secretary, Rechid Bey, to challenge the young Turkish leader to a duel. Riza replied that they were both guests of a country where duelling was unlawful, and that he would not help the First Turkish Delegate to commit a crime. Of course, the Sultan is behind all this, and his Chief of Police is coming here to look after the Young Turks.

"The German delegates are still without instructions on the arbitration question."

RUSSIA BUYING ARMAMENTS?

Reported that She Negotiated with the American Ordnance Company as to a $6,000,000 Order.

BRIDGEPORT, June 22.—It was reported to-day that a short time ago the plant of the American Ordnance Company was visited by a representative of the Czar of Russia, and, so it is stated, the company was asked by him whether the following order could be filled: One hundred field batteries of six guns each, six and twelve pounders, quick-fire guns, and 1,600 caissons and limbers.

The value of the order would be about $6,000,000. The officials of the ordnance company refuse to admit that such an order has been placed, but they also refuse to deny it.

It is hinted that the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company of Derby may obtain a portion of such an order.

NO SPANISH CRISIS LIKELY.

The Premier Says Opposition to the Budget Is Superficial.

MADRID, June 22.—Señor Don Francisco Silvela, the Premier, denies that there is any foundation for the report that a Ministerial crisis is imminent. Señor Duran, Minister of Justice, says the Opposition is trying to divide the Cabinet, but will not succeed.

At the Cabinet Council to-day, the Queen Regent presiding, the Premier described the opposition to the budget as "of the superficial character always engendered when new taxes are proposed."

The Minister for War, Lieut. Gen. Polavieja, replying in the Senate to a question put by Gen. Weyler, said that the Minister of Finance, Señor Villaverde, was disposed to accept certain amendments to the budget.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND DISPUTE.

The French Action Said to Have Been Planned—British Admiral and the Cabinet Confer Daily.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 22.—The Colonial Ministry maintains that the French warship and fishermen, in trying to assert utterly unjustifiable claims on the French shore this season, seriously complicate the settlement of the whole question.

Reports from the French shore indicate a settled design and a widespread action to carry this object into effect, with results most disastrous to settlers in that region.

Conferences between Commodore George A. Giffard, commanding the British Squadron in Newfoundland waters, and the members of the Cabinet continue daily.

PUBLIC CONSISTORY AT ROME.

The Pope Conducts the Ceremony of Presenting the Hats to New Cardinals—New Bishops Appointed.

ROME, June 22.—The Pope to-day held a public Consistory, at which the hats were presented to the recently created Cardinals, with the exception of the Papal Nuncio at Madrid and the Archbishop of Goritz.

The ceremony occurred for the first time in the Hall of the Loggia, near the entrance of St. Peter's. About 3,000 persons were present, including the members of the diplomatic corps, church dignitaries, and several Latin-American Bishops.

The Pope, who was in good health, entered and departed in the Sedia Gestatoria, escorted by the Flabelli. He conducted the ceremony with ease, in spite of its length, and the strength of his voice was much remarked when he gave the benediction.

His Holiness was loudly acclaimed on his entry into and departure from the hall. He afterward held a secret Consistory, with the usual ceremony of opening and shutting the mouths of the new Cardinals. The latter were afterward received in the Pope's private apartments.

At the secret Consistory the Pope announced among the appointments to Bishoprics those of Father Christie, Oregon; Father Denys O'Connor, Toronto, and Father Clontier, Three Rivers.

Father Rouxelle is appointed auxiliary Archbishop of New Orleans.

VENEZUELAN COMMISSION.

Sir Richard Webster Continues His Argument for Great Britain.

PARIS, June 22.—The Venezuelan Boundary Commission held morning and afternoon sessions to-day, Sir Richard Webster, the British Attorney General, resuming his speech in behalf of the case of Great Britain. He continued his historical review, dealing with the original establishment of the Dutch on the coast.

The next meeting of the commission will be held on Wednesday, June 28.

THE REICHSTAG ADJOURNED.

Third Reading of the Spanish Islands Purchase Bill Passed.

BERLIN, June 22.—The Reichstag to-day rejected a motion to refer the Labor Protection bill to a committee. The Conservatives, Imperialists, and a portion of the National Liberals voted with the Government in the minority. The Reichstag subsequently passed the third reading of the Spanish Islands bill.

The members then gave three cheers for Emperor William, and the session was declared adjourned until Nov. 14.

ENGLAND AND THE TRANSVAAL.

Big Order for Artillery Said to Have Been Received from Pretoria.

BERLIN, June 22.—The Kolnische Zeitung publishes a dispatch from The Hague asserting that Dutch official circles are aware that the Transvaal Government is preparing to make a most stubborn defense in the event of war with Great Britain, and is arming in the most complete fashion.

According to this informant, an order has just been received by the Krupps from Pretoria for twenty-five quick firers and several heavy calibre guns for fort artillery.

More Gold Fields Raad Members.

PRETORIA, June 22.—In accordance with the promise made by President Krüger to Sir Alfred Milner, British High Commissioner for South Africa, at the recent conference in Bloemfontein, the Transvaal Executive has finally decided to increase the representation of the gold fields population in the Volksraad. The Government will probably allow six members, instead of two, the present representation.

War Insurance Rates Advancing.

LONDON, June 23.—The Daily Mail this morning says an extremely brisk business is being done at Lloyd's in war risks, at daily advancing rates.

A MORGANATIC MARRIAGE.

Princess Marie of Mecklenburg-Strelitz Weds Count de Jametel.

LONDON, June 22.—The wedding of Princess Marie of Mecklenburg-Strelitz to Count Charles de Jametel was solemnized quietly at the Catholic Chapel of St. Elizabeth at Richmond this morning. The bride's parents, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein were among those present.

The Princess and the Count afterward drove to the parish church of Kew, where they were remarried according to the rites of the Church of England.

The marriage, on account of its Morganatic character, has caused a considerable amount of talk.

Princess Marie is the daughter of Grand Duke George, the son of the reigning Prince of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. She was born in May, 1878, and is therefore over twenty-one years old. Count Charles de Jametel belongs to the Petit Noblesse, and his name does not therefore appear in the Almanach de Gotha.

MR. KIPLING ELUDES REPORTERS

Tactics at Liverpool and London Successful—Is Now Quite Well.

LIVERPOOL, June 22.—A large crowd assembled at the landing stage here today to witness the debarkation of the passengers who arrived on the White Star liner Teutonic, which left New York June 14. When they were all ashore it was announced that Mr. and Mrs. Rudyard Kipling had landed hours previously.

A stampede to the railroad station ensued, and the train in waiting was ineffectually searched. It was then discovered that the author was still on board the Teutonic, and the crowd raced back to the steamer, reaching the vessel just in time to see Mr. Kipling walk quickly down the gangplank. He refused to be interviewed saying emphatically that he had nothing to communicate to the public. He made his way to the station, took a corner seat in a railroad carriage, and began reading a paper and smoking.

Those who saw him before he went to the United States say Mr. Kipling looks better than when he left England.

LONDON, June 22.—Mr. Doubleday, Mr. Kipling's publisher, outwitted the crowd of waiting reporters at Euston Station here, and succeeded in getting Mr. Kipling into a waiting hansom, which was out of the station almost before the train was at a standstill.

Both Mr. Doubleday and Mr. Kipling's father confirm the statement that the author's health is now perfectly satisfactory. Mr. Kipling goes to Rottingdean to-morrow.

The Proposed Antarctic Expedition.

LONDON, June 22.—A. J. Balfour, the Government leader in the House of Commons, assured a deputation representing the Royal Society and the Royal Geographical Society to-day that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, was prepared to give substantial aid to the proposed antarctic expedition.

The Saxe-Coburg Succession.

LONDON, June 22.—It has been definitely decided that the young Duke of Albany, grandson of Queen Victoria, is to succeed to the throne of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, on the expected abdication of the Duke of Edinburgh and renunciation by the Duke of Connaught of his rights.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The regatta of the New York Yacht Club was an event yesterday which brought to town many of the great steamer yachts that have been cruising along the coast from here to Newport this month. The anchorage at the foot of East Thirty-third Street was quite crowded, and among them was the Valiant, in which Mr. William K. Vanderbilt had arrived from Europe late the day before. Mr. Vanderbilt was in town yesterday morning. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., have also been in town this week, and, in fact, the cool weather has been an inducement for many fashionable women to look in for the day on shopping expeditions. The restaurants were well patronized during the day.

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This week has brought back to this country many travelers. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Cary have been among these. They have been gone since early Spring. They will pass the Summer at Newport. Mrs. J. A. Bostwick returned with them. Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden have also arrived from a long trip abroad. They went to Cambridge for the class day exercises. Their younger son gave a "spread." Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., were expected from Lenox with a party for this occasion also. Other voyagers who returned home were Mr. Harold Brown, Mr. Stewart Brown, Mr. Charles Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Constable and the Misses Constable, Mr. A. Butler Duncan, Mr. F. Grey Griswold, Mrs. Jaffray, Mr. Charles Lanier, Mr. T. Huger Pratt, Mr. W. B. Rathbone, and Mr. F. M. Whitehouse. Mrs. Jaffray is back in America after an absence of several years. Part of this time was passed with the late Mrs. Ayer in Paris and part with Mrs. Bradley Martin. Among the visitors are Capt. Neil Haig and the Misses Haig. They are distant connections of Mrs. Astor's daughter, who married a brother of Capt. Haig.

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A quiet home wedding on Wednesday was that of Miss Kate Belloni, the daughter of the late Mr. Louis Belloni and a niece of the late Theodore Havemeyer, to Mr. Lawrence Griffith of Baltimore, Md. The recent death of Mr. Belloni, the father of the bride, precluded any reception, and only a few relatives and intimate friends were present at the ceremony.

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Mr. William K. Vanderbilt was seen on Fifth Avenue yesterday. He looks very well after his European trip. He passed most of the day at the Grand Central Station, and did not go to the yacht races. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt should arrive to-day or to-morrow from Europe. Mr. Frederick Vanderbilt's yacht has reached the Azores. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt will travel abroad this Summer.

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The Count Cassini and his niece, Miss Cassini, were booked to sail last Wednesday, but they have been the guests of Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, at Avon, in the Genesee Valley. Miss de Smirnoff, the niece of Mrs. Wadsworth, was the guest of the Cassinis last Winter in Washington.

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A ball which took place in London last week, and which will be of some interest to Americans, was on the occasion of the coming out of Miss Helyar, the daughter of Lady Saville. Lady Saville, as Mrs. Helyar, passed a number of seasons in this country, and was very much admired. Her husband was attached to the English Embassy at Washington. After Mr. Helyar's death she married Lord Saville. Her daughter inherits to a great degree the mother's beauty, and is one of the very "promising" débutantes of the London season. The ball was white and yellow, the whole house being decorated with these colors. The flowers were yellow irises, white orchids, and gladioli, while trails of smilax and pendant baskets of irises and stephanotis were hanging from the staircase, at the base of which were groups of tall palms. Miss Helyar wore a simple white gown, and her mother was in white and diamonds. The Duchess of Marlborough, who has now gone out of mourning, wore white, with beautiful pearls. The ball was one of the prettiest of the London season.

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The Ascot was a brilliant spectacle, and the gowns were more elaborate than usual. The Duchess of Marlborough was one of a house party given by Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Beckett. She wore a gown of white lace, with narrow bands of black satin, while her toque was of white and black chiffon, and around her neck was a chiffon boa edged with black. Lily, Duchess of Marlborough, was present with her husband, Lord William Beresford. Lady Colebrooke—who is a sister of the Pagets—was in mauve, with a mauve toque. Mrs. Bradley Martin was in sage green, and covered, it is said, with emeralds, with a large and wonderful emerald brooch, and Mrs. Dudley Leigh, who was Miss Baby Beckwith of this city, wore gray embroidered in silver. Many of these women were guests at the numerous house parties given for Ascot. Mr. Reginald Henshaw Ward and his sister, Miss Alice Ward, were stopping with Lord Howe.

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Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould and Mr. Peter Fenelon Collier have been passing some time at Devon, where Mr. Gould has been engaged in the polo games. He left there last Saturday, but during the week both he and Mrs. Gould were entertained at dinner by several Philadelphians. Among those who gave dinners in honor of the Goulds was Mr. George McFadden.

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The usual dances will take place at the different suburban and country clubs this and to-morrow evening. The festivities at Baltusrol, which consist of teas and dinners, have been quite numerous. Ardsley has its match, and there will be many players at the Meadow Club, at Southampton, who go down to-day and remain over until Monday.

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The Duc and Duchess de Arcos have decided to Summer at Manchester-by-the-Sea. This is somewhat of a disappointment for Newport, but it is hoped that they will change their minds and go to the latter place for a short while, at least during the brief season.

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Newport has been very much excited over the appearance of a young bicyclist who has been several times at the Casino recently. The Casino, although formally opened, is still in the hands of the painters, and there is very little to attract there at present writing. But the point of Newport's surprise is that this young man should have a gold snake with emerald eyes entwined around the bell of his wheel. This is a new fad, and, while the name of the man is not given, it has stirred up Newport, now devoted to afternoon teas at the golf club and a few small dinners, to discussion and publication.

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Mrs. Potter Palmer passed through the city and is at Newport. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has not yet arrived from her Western tour, although she is expected daily. She will stop in the city but a few hours, and will go direct to Newport, where Miss Marion Fish and her other children are awaiting her.

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William K. Vanderbilt gave a small dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last evening. Among his guests were Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr. Mrs. Harriman wore a gown of ecru lace over salmon silk, and a leghorn hat trimmed in black velvet. Mrs. Vanderbilt wore cream lace over corn-colored silk, and a rough straw turban, with black velvet and pink roses.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, June 22.—Mrs. I. Townsend Burden gave one of the largest luncheons of the season to-day.

An informal dance was held at the Mianetuck Golf Club this evening. Similar dances will be held weekly during the Summer.

It is understood the English Legation will come from Washington to Newport for the Summer.

The Rev. Dr. Braddon Hamilton, Superintendent of the Episcopal Publication Society of New York, will officiate at All Saints' Memorial Chapel on Sunday.

Mrs. William Woodward, Jr., of New York has arrived at Pinard Cottage No. 1 for the season, and has as her guest Miss Sallie Baldwin of Baltimore. Mr. William Woodward has also arrived there.

Mrs. Joseph Widner is the guest of Mrs. William E. Carter at Quarterfoil.

Mrs. J. Elliss Hoffman is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown.

Casino registers include Mr. Jonathan Thorne, Capt. George F. Harrison, United States Army, and Commander T. C. McLean, United States Navy.

Jonathan Thorne of New York is the guest of Mr. J. Burke Wolf.

C. A. Roberts of Brooklyn is the guest of Mr. Gordon McKay.

Arrivals at the Aquidneck include O. F. Kendall of Boston, James McCormack, and Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Gladding of New York.

Mr. Arden Robbins, the well-known golf player, is visiting here, and to-day played an interesting match with Miss Winthrop on the Newport Golf Club links.

John R. Drexel is expected from Philadelphia on the Sultana to-morrow.

Mrs. George B. De Forest will entertain at luncheon, on Saturday, at Gooseberry Island.

Bishop Potter arrived from New York last evening, as did also R. T. Wilson.

Mrs. Wendell C. Phillips of New York is a guest at Mr. and Mrs. Philip S. Taggart's.

Mrs. C. H. Colt of Hartford is the guest of Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson.

Mrs. George Tiffany has rented her villa on the northerly side of Narragansett Avenue, known as Gravel Court, to Mr. Clarence H. Mackay of New York for the season.

It is currently reported here that the Havemeyer-Winslow wedding will take place at Friedheim this Summer. Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer and her family will come to Friedheim from their Long Island home next week.

Col. and Mrs. Edward Morrell have arrived from Philadelphia and will go to their cottage on the Cliffs next week. They are at present the guests of Col. Morrell's mother, Mrs. J. G. Johnson, in Bellevue Court.

J. H. Glover is here from New York on a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Wilbur of New York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus L. Wilbur.

George S. Scott of New York, who owns the Scott villa here, was a visitor to-day.

The thirty-footer Veda, owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., arrived from Bristol for the Summer to-day.

Dr. McKaye Smith's new naphtha launch Virginia arrived to-day from New York, and is at The Dumplings.

Mrs. A. E. Portington, Mrs. Portington, Miss Alice Grey Portington, Miss Florence McCrea, and Nelson G. McCrea of Brooklyn are registered at the Thorndike in Jamestown.

Mr. Theodore Benoist and family of St. Louis are in Jamestown.

The Golf Club was very largely patronized to-day from early forenoon until dark. During the afternoon many ladies drove out to the clubhouse and enjoyed tea, and there met the Princess Lynar of Paris, who was Mrs. James P. Kernochan's guest at tea.

At the Newport Golf Club there were registered to-day Dr. Morgan of New York, who is the guest of Louis Q. Jones and Francis P. Freeman.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Van Harsen—Rhoades.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 22.—Miss Ella Louise Rhoades, daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Henry E. Rhoades, United States Navy, and the Rev. N. Fredrick Van Harsen were married this afternoon at 5 o'clock in the First Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Charles S. Lane, rector of the church, officiated. The bridesmaids were Miss Mary C. Bishop, Miss Emily Brinkerhoff, Miss Margaret Van Harsen, and Miss Margaret Lockhardt. Arthur Williams of New York was best man. The bridegroom is pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Parma, N. Y.

Chandler—Skillman.

Nathan Chandler and Miss Ella M. Skillman were married Wednesday evening at the parsonage of the Second Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., by the Rev. Thomas Bridges, pastor of the church. The only witness to the ceremony was the daughter of the bridegroom. Mr. Chandler is a commission merchant in Newark. The bride is a graduate of the Newark City Hospital Training School for Nurses. Mr. and Mrs. Chandler will live in Newark.

MARRIAGE OF DEAF-MUTES.

Miss Elkin Becomes the Bride of David Rosenbaum.

Miss Minnie Elkin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Elkin of 208 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, was married yesterday at her parents' home to David Rosenbaum of Reading, Penn. The bride and bridegroom are deaf and dumb. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. M. Krauskopf, rabbi of the Eighty-second Street Synagogue, assisted by the Rev. John Chamberlain, who acted as interpreter.

The bridesmaid was Miss Dora Labishiner, and the best man L. Schlichter.

BATTERSBY HELD FOR TRIAL.

He Struck a Policeman Who, He Said, Insulted Mrs. Battersby.

Alzamira Battersby, Vice President of the Brighton Beach Racing Association and Superintendent of the Brighton race track, was held for the Court of Special Sessions by Magistrate Leale in the Coney Island Police Court yesterday. He is charged with assaulting Policeman Peter Campbell. John Y. McKane was one of the spectators in court.

The testimony showed that Campbell had met Mrs. Battersby at the Brighton Beach Hotel on the night of the fire, and after asking her where she lived he said: "Where is a good place to get a ball?" Several policemen who were witnesses bore out Campbell in his statement that he did not say to the prisoner's wife "Where can we get a ball?" as charged by Battersby, who claimed justification for the assault because his wife had been insulted.

Mr. Battersby was paroled.

VERDICT AGAINST LOTTA.

David A. Banta Recovers $925 for Breach of Contract.

A jury before Justice Fursman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday returned a verdict for $925 in favor of David A. Banta against Lotta Crabtree, the actress.

The case was tried on Wednesday, and Justice Fursman ordered a sealed verdict. Banta, who is a theatrical manager, sued to recover $2,000. He alleged that in 1892 he was engaged by Miss Crabtree to manage a company which she proposed taking on the road. Later, Miss Crabtree decided to abandon the tour, and Banta was released from his contract. Miss Crabtree alleged in her defense that she gave Banta $300 in settlement of any claim he might have against her.

Pain's Firework Spectacle Ready.

Mr. Pain will offer to the public to-morrow night, for the first time this Summer, at Manhattan Beach, his great naval and military spectacle describing how Cervera's fleet was destroyed on the Cuban coast and how the land forces of the United States captured San Juan Hill nearly a year ago.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Frank Daniels and his opera company begin a week's engagement in Victor Herbert's opera, "The Idol's Eye," at the Manhattan Beach Theatre to-morrow evening.

Signor Archille Alberti, who traveled through this country last season as a member of Mme. Scalchi's Concert Company, and who is at present singing baritone rôles with the Heinrich Opera Company in Philadelphia, married Miss Helen R. Ulrich of Chicago last Tuesday. The bride is a singer, professionally known as Helene Noldi.

The cast thus far engaged for the production of the "Children of the Ghetto" include Miss Blanche Bates, Frank Worthing, Wilton Lackaye, William Norris, Claude Brooke, "Gus" Frankel, Frank Cornell, "Fred" Lotto, Charles Stanley, Louise Muldener, Ada Dwyer, Rosabel Morrison, Laura Almosnino, Mme. Cottrelly, Ada Curry, Sadie Stringham, and Mabel Teliaferro.

Beginning with next Monday night's performance of "His Excellency the Governor," at the Empire Theatre, Miss Amelia Bingham, who was last seen in this city as Guinevere Pendleton in "The Cuckoo," at Wallack's Theatre, will succeed Miss Jessie Millward as the Countess de Gex. Miss Millward's withdrawal from the cast is for the purpose of enabling her to take a vacation. She will make a trip to her home in England, returning in time to appear in one of Charles Frohman's new plays.

The opening of the Madison Square Roof Garden will take place to-morrow evening, when the public will be introduced practically to a new place of amusement. Many changes have been made since last season. Among the most marked changes is the erection of a "Court of Honor" and a promenade built over the arena. The stage has also been enlarged and provided with a drop curtain. The opening bill will consist of a series of original entertainments under the direction of E. E. Rice.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

LECTURE IN A STABLE YARD.

Animal Protecting League Meets with Marked Success in Teaching Humane Ideas on the East Side.

Never, perhaps, was a free popular illustrated lecture given amid such queer surroundings as those in which Mrs. Myles Standish, president of Our Animal Protective League, and William H. Tolman, its Vice President, addressed a typical east-side audience in the open air last evening. The league was founded a little over a month ago, and its object is to teach those who have to deal with animals, and notably with horses, that kindness to our dumb dependents is not only a duty, but that it pays.

The idea of an open-air meeting did not originate with the society, but with some east-side drivers who, having been informed of the organization of the society and its objects, got together and invited members of the society to visit and talk to them. Contractor James J. Mooney gladly placed his stable and yard at 318 East Twenty-sixth Street at their disposal. The drivers themselves offered to pay the expenses of the stereopticon show, and they not only did so, but worked hard to clean out the stable and yard and make it as neat as possible for the occasion. Tough boys of the neighborhood had arranged a hostile demonstration, but they were frustrated by the drivers, and their plans miscarried wholly. Bernard Keoghan, in charge of the stable, constituted himself special policeman and preserved order admirably, while Joseph Conklin, the foreman, seconded his efforts and was a very interested listener and spectator.

The stable doors were thrown open shortly before 8 o'clock. There was no light there save for a lantern that swung in Keoghan's hand. The audience made their way between two rows of trucks and carts to a yard in the rear. Here various vehicles with one exception stood on end and formed admirable points of vantage for the youngsters who clambered up to them. The exception was a truck which rested on its four wheels and served as the lecture platform. By the time set for the lecture to commence the yard and stable were thronged by fully seven hundred spectators. The walls of the yard were fringed with humanity, and every window, every fire-escape, and even the roofs of the adjoining tenements, which formed three sides of a square, were black with people. A big sheet had been nailed upon a wall of the stable building, and upon this 150 ten-foot views were projected.

At last everything was in order, and Mr. Tolman, who, in addition to Mrs. Standish, was accompanied by his wife; Alexander N. Hadden, and George H. Dean, members of the society, began his lecture, which dealt with the proper way of harnessing and treating horses, and was intended to show that cruelty was very often caused by ignorance. Practical demonstrations were given by pictures. Horses of the Fire, Police, and Street-Cleaning Departments were shown, and the famous horses of Washington, Grant, Roosevelt, and other commanders.

Mrs. Myles Standish, whose knowledge of horses is practical and thorough, spoke along the same lines, insisted upon the necessity of doing away with blinders and upon the evils of the too tightly drawn check rein. The proceedings concluded with a display of pictures of animals of all kinds, wild and domestic, for the edification of the little ones. The remarks of the lecturers, and especially those of Mrs. Standish, were listened to with keen attention by the drivers, who expressed astonishment that a woman should know so much about horses, and evidently gave her recommendations respectful consideration. That the lecture was thoroughly enjoyed by all was demonstrated by the frequent and hearty applause, and by the invitation to "come and see us again, mam, and bring yer magic lantern with yer, mister," extended with much cordiality by the men.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Adolf Tannenbaum.

Adolf Tannenbaum, who died at his home, 9 Clinton Street, of Bright's disease, was buried yesterday. He was born in Hungary in 1841, and came to this country fifteen years

SHEEPSHEAD BAY RACING

W. C. Whitney Does a Good Bit of Business with Killashandra.

MR. CROKER'S HORSE BEATEN

The Day's Winners Were Peace, Killashandra, Thomas Cat, Fly-by-Night, Big Gun, and Rhinelander.

Maher's ride in the Suburban took second place in the gossip of the racegoers at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday. Talk was more regarding the operations of Sydney Paget, the manager of the Hon. William C. Whitney's racing stable. Mr. Paget was reported to have secured a contract with the light-weight jockey George Odom for a term of three years at a salary of $10,000 per year. Odom is at present under an engagement to W. H. Clark. He, Green B. Morris, representing J. B. Haggin, and Mr. Whitney have all been after the lad, who has shown for some weeks to be about the best of the young jockeys riding hereabouts this season. The report was premature, for Odom's father has not as yet agreed with any one as to the future services of his son.

The other story in which Mr. Paget figured was about the sale of Killashandra, winner of the Zephyr Stakes for two-year-olds. This filly a daughter of the speedy Connemara, was the property of F. C. O'Reilly of Orange, N. J., a large contractor for work on the New Jersey Central Railroad. Mr. O'Reilly was superintending the work of a big gang of men on a new piece of track being constructed somewhere out in the wilds of the Pennsylvania coal regions on Wednesday afternoon. He was some 300 miles from New York, and well, away from civilization, when he heard the whistle of a special locomotive coming over the tracks as his men had but recently completed. Suspecting some sort of trouble, Mr. O'Reilly went over to see what this unexpected visitor wanted. The locomotive brought a telegraph messenger, who handed him a dispatch reading:

New York, June 21, 1899.

F. C. O'Reilly, Contractor New Jersey Central Railroad, Perkasie, Penn:

Mr. W. C. Whitney will purchase your filly Killashandra at your price. SYDNEY PAGET.

Mr. O'Reilly dropped work at once, and as soon as he could arrange matters with his foreman started for New York. Yesterday morning he saw Mr. Paget. In ten minutes the ownership of the filly had been transferred and in the afternoon she ran in the Zephyr Stakes as the property of W. C. Whitney. What Mr. Whitney paid for the filly does not appear, but it is understood to have been a good price. She won the race very cleverly with the very comfortable odds of 5 to 1 against her, and the gossip of the ring had it that Mr. Paget won enough over the race to pay for two or three Killashandras even at a very fancy price. Blaunt was a hot favorite for the race and Primrose Day a strong second choice, but Killashandra defeated both of them so very cleverly as to make her look like a thoroughly good one. This was particularly emphasized by the fact that she ran wide all the way home, where she was leading by a good margin, and lost about a dozen lengths by so doing. But McCue got her straightened in time to get to the front and beat Blaunt home by about a half-dozen lengths.

Plungers who diagnosed the first race as a good thing for Ordeal met after it was all over and held an autopsy to find out where the likely looking failure. It was impossible to reach any other conclusion than a lack of speed, though on form Ordeal ought to have been the best thing in the bunch. But Peace, at 7 to 1, made a runaway race of it and Tourraine was as easily second at the finish, while Prince of Wales and Havelock fought it out for the third money, while Ordeal came home behind them.

Thomas Cat and Merry Prince made a very pretty race of the handicap at a mile and a quarter. The latter led the field for a bit above a mile, with Thomas Cat and Central Trust playing for the lead behind him. Central Trust was outrun by Thomas Cat, who took command in the stretch and coming fast beat Merry Prince by a head, the latter finishing strong under the drive.

The Swift Stakes, at seven furlongs, was an easy thing for Fly-by-Night, the favorite, he winning in a common canter from Kinley Mack, who just beat Greatland, an outsider, for the second money by a head. Richard Croker's imported colt Little Saint, that cost him $8,000, was the "real jam" for the race, but he had lost the speed he had showed in his morning trials, and was never able to get to the front or out of the ruck in which he finished.

Big Gun, favorite for the selling race for two-year-olds at five furlongs, had a tight squeeze for the money. Her Ladyship and Vohicer, the latter a much-touted "good thing" for the race, outran the favorite in the early stages of the sprint. When they got straightened for home, Big Gun came with a rush between the pair and beat Her Ladyship by a short head, and the backers of the favorite were greatly rejoiced thereat. The race was McCue's second victory for the afternoon.

Turner tied McCue's record by winning the run of a mile over the surf track with Rhinelander, who was a hot favorite for the event. Although there were twelve entries, there were but four starters. Turner got so far away from the field with Rhinelander at the end of seven furlongs that he was sure he had the race won, and let up riding. Williams then came with a rush with Bon Ino, and all but caught the favorite napping. Turner managed to get him to going again just in time to prevent being beaten, but that was all.

The Racing Stewards did nothing beyond examining the bookmakers' sheets on the Suburban ride in the Maher case, and no decision will be reached before Saturday.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $400; selling. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $30 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Five and a half furlongs on main track. Time—1:07 4-5.

1—Peace, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, ch. f., by Middlethian-Tuttonel, $500, 101 pounds, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Wilson)
2—Tourraine, Charles Ott's ch. g., 103, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Absher)
3—Prince of Wales, A. J. Joyner's ch. c., 106, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(McCue)

Havelock, 111, 15 to 1, (Crowhurst;) Ordeal, 112, 12 to 5, (O'Leary;) Lady Exile, 100, 6 to 1, (Odom;) Jam Var, 106, 60 to 1, (Bullman;) Chopin, 111, 13 to 1, (Simms;) Tyran, 103, 15 to 1, (A. Hewitt;) Clamtop, 106, 100 to 1, (Channell;) Veracious, 106, 15 to 1, (H. Martin;) Haytime, 103, 60 to 1, (Herring;) Ed Tipton, 111, 7 to 1, (Mitchell) and Mary Landis, 106, 100 to 1, (Songer,) also ran and finished as named. Lepida, 106, 150 to 1, (Black,) was left at the post.

Won easily by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—The Zephyr Stakes, for two-year-olds. Purse, $1,000, added to a subscription of $50 each $20 forfeit, or only $10 if declared, of which $150 to the second and $150 to the third. Futurity course. Time—1:11 2-5.

1—Killashandra, Sydney Paget's ch. f., by Goldfinch-Connemara, 106 pounds, 5 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(McCue)
2—Flaunt, J. S. Leaman's b. c., by Forester-Display, 114, even and 2 to 5.....(N. Turner)
3—Primrose Day, A. H. & D. H. Morris's ch. f., by St. Florian-Holiday, 106, 7 to 2.....(Odom)

Red Path, 106, 6 to 1, (Bullman,) and Pasig, 109, 50 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by five lengths; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse, $1,200, added to a subscription of $30 each, or $5 if declared, of which $250 to the second and $100 to the third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:07 2-5.

1—Thomas Cat, W. C. Eustis's b. h., 5 years, by Masetto-The Cat, 107 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(O'Leary)
2—Merry Prince, W. C. Daly's ch. h., 6, 112, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(N. Turner)
3—Central Trust, J. E. McDonald's ch. h., 4, 116, 7 to 1.....(McCue)

Intrusive, 6, 113, 8 to 1, (Taral;) Tragedian, 5, 111, 8 to 1, (Williams;) George Boyd, 4, 100, 7 to 2, (Doggett,) and Millstream, 4, 102, 60 to 1, (Crowhurst,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a hard drive by a short head; three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Swift Stakes, for three-year-olds. Purse, $1,000, added to a subscription of $30 each, $20 forfeit, or only $10 if declared, of which $250 to the second and $100 to the third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:27 2-5.

1—Fly By Night, P. Dunne's ch. g., by Candlemas-Flibbertigibbet, 118 pounds, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(N. Turner)
2—Kinley Mack, Easton & Larabee's b. c., by Islington-Songatress, 116, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Taral)
3—Greatland, M. F. Dwyer's ch. c., by Blue Eyes-Missive, 122, 30 to 1.....(O'Leary)

Little Saint, 111, 3 to 1, (McCue;) Satirist, 116, 15 to 1, (H. Williams;) Lackland, 111, 5 to 1, (Sims;) Dr. Eichberg, 121, 10 to 1, (W. Martin;) Manilius, 121, 15 to 1, (Odom,) and Cormorant, 116, 12 to 1, (Clayton,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; three parts of a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Purse $350, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Time—1:05.

1—Big Gun, A. J. Joyner's br. g., by Artillery-Linda Vista, $1,200, 108 pounds, 8 to 5 and 8 to 5.....(McCue)
2—Her Ladyship, J. L. Holland's b. f., 103, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Bullman)
3—Vohicer, C. J. Brossman's b. c., 108, 11 to 5.....(N. Turner)

Alez, 104, 8 to 1, (Doggett;) Goldone, 101, 30 to 1, (Odom;) Gold Lack, 100, 60 to 1, (Gratzsch;) Prestige, 102, 7 to 1, (P. McDermott;) Pilager, 102, 100 to 1, (Romanell;) Be Be S., 99, 50 to 1, (Jackson;) Tildy Ann, 99, 30 to 1, (Mitchell,) and Homecrest, 112, 20 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a hard drive by a short head; a neck between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, 28 pounds above the scale. Purse, $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. One mile on turf. Time—1:42.

1—Rhinelander, H. Eugene Leigh's b. c., 3 years, by Bramble-Mary C., 114 pounds, 1 to 3 and out.....(N. Turner)
2—Bon Ino, J. E. Seagram's br. m., 5, 116, 4 to 1 and 1 to 2.....(R. Williams)
3—Imperator, P. S. P. Randolph's br. h., 5, 121, 8 to 1.....(O'Leary)
4—Maid of Harlem, Osceola stable's b. f., 3, 109, 60 to 1.....(Doggett)

Won in a drive by half a length; four lengths between second and third.

Racing at Latonia.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—Racing results at Latonia:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Tension, 101 pounds, (H. Wilson,) 13 to 1, won; Marietta, 94, (W. Jones,) 5 to 1, second; Brother Fred, 103, (E. Ross,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Katie Rutherford, Ramlet, Wace, Leetka, Miss Maytle, J. E. Cline, Mattie Haley, Sir Philip Sidney, Alzoda, Independent Order, and Shuttlecock also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile; selling. Julia Hagel, 101 pounds, (J. Matthews,) 7 to 1, won; Infelice, 101, (Boland,) 6 to 1, second; King Elkwood, 103, (K. Harris,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:42½. Fardell, Vunes, Virgie O., Pinar del Rio, Oneta, Assassin, and A. McKnight also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; selling. Finem Respice, 95 pounds, (Boland,) 7 to 2, won; Victorine, 102, (Peterman,) 10 to 1, second; Col. Cluke, 103, (Britton,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:41½. Dr. Withrow, Dashaway, Preliminary, Otto H., and Richardson also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. April's Lady, 94 pounds, (Harshberger,) 8 to 1, won; Norma Taylor, 94, (Boland,) 8 to 1, second; Shield Bearer, 101, (K. Harris,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:14½. Bertha Nell, Sister Mamie, Samival, Junaetta, Semicolon, and Little Lands also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Anthracite, 100 pounds, (E. Ross,) 13 to 5, won; Foneda, 105, (Scovill,) 15 to 1, second; Scarlet Lily, 100, (H. Wilson,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:03. Milda, Merito, Flora Daniels, My Butterfly, Isabinda, Cherry Bloom, Katie Hickman, and Pride of the Barn also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Kunja, 102 pounds, (H. Wilson,) 7 to 5, won; Donation, 103, (Peterman,) 50 to 1, second; Yuba Dam, 107, (E. Ross,) even, third. Time—1:40¾. Dandy H. and The Bondman also ran.

PARET WINS AT TENNIS.

Plays a Close Match with Wright in the Lenox Tourney.

The feature of yesterday's play in the Lenox Tennis Club's open tournament was the exciting match in the semi-final round of the scratch singles between J. P. Paret and B. C. Wright of Boston. These two experts were officially ranked just even last season, and there was much rivalry between them in consequence. Both rushed in to volley at every opportunity, and the match soon developed into a struggle for the net. Each man won his service through the first set until the score reached 4-all, when Paret lost his service and the interscholastic champion got the set.

In the second set Paret got a big lead, but Wright steadily crawled up on him, tying the score at 5-all. The Lenox expert finally won out by 8—6, however, and in the third set he ran three straight games from 3—2 against him, and won by 6—4. This victory gives him a place in the final round against J. As Allen, the champion of Yale, who beat J. C. Davidson, the Southern champion, in the next match.

The finals will be played this afternoon, while the final match in the scratch doubles between Hackett and Allen, and Wright and Grant, will be played to-morrow afternoon.

Yesterday's scores follow:

Scratch Singles.—Semi-final Round—J. A. Allen beat J. C. Davidson, 9—7, 6—2; J. P. Paret beat B. C. Wright, 4—6, 8—6, 6—4.									
Scratch Doubles.—Semi-final Round—B. C. Wright and W. C. Grant beat J. P. Paret and J. C. Davidson, 6—2, 6—3.									
Handicap Singles.—First Round—G. E. Wyeth, (scratch,) beat W. C. Grant, (owe half fifteen,) 6—4, 6—2; H. A. Plummer, (scratch,) beat Morris Clark, (owe one-quarter of fifteen,) 6—4, 6—3; E. B. Barnes, (scratch,) beat F. V. Walsh, (fifteen,) 6—0, 6—3. Second Round—G. L. Wyeth, (scratch,) beat H. A. Plummer, (scratch,) 6—3, 6—7, 6—3. Bostwick, (owe half fifteen,) beat C. W. Inslee, (half fifteen,) 6—2, 6—1.									
Handicap Doubles.—First Round—F. L. O. Wadsworth and F. V. Walsh, (fifteen,) beat M. Clark and J. Kearney, Jr., (scratch,) 7—6, 2—6, 7—5. Consolation Singles.—Preliminary Round—F. L. O. Wadsworth beat L. J. Grant, 6—0, 6—1; E. B. Barnes beat C. Cragin, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3. First Round—H. A. Plummer beat E. W. Cushing by default; F. V. Walsh beat H. H. Hackett by default.									

Ladies' Tennis Tournament.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—The second day's play in the law tennis tournament for the woman's championships of the United States, on the Philadelphia Cricket Club grounds, at Wissahickon Heights, near this city, resulted as follows:

Women's Doubles.—First round—Miss E. J. Rastall and Miss Maud Banks, Belmont Cricket Club, Philadelphia, defeated Miss C. B. Neely, Kenwood Cricket Club, Chicago, and Miss Marion Jones, Pasadena, Cal., 6—3, 6—1; Miss J. W. Craven, Kenwood Cricket Club, Chicago, and Miss Myrtle McAteer of Pittsburg defeated Miss R. H. Lycett and Mrs. Stroud, Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, 6—2, 7—5; Miss Shoemaker and Miss Georgina Jones, California, bye.

Semi-final round—Miss E. J. Rastall and Miss Maud Banks, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Shoemaker and Miss Georgina Jones, 6—3, 6—0; Miss J. W. Craven, Chicago, and Miss Myrtle McAteer, Pittsburg, defeated Miss Hallie Champlin and Miss Edith Parker, Kenwood Cricket Club, Chicago, 6—2, 6—2.

Mixed Doubles.—First round—Miss E. J. Rastall and A. L. Hoskins, Philadelphia, defeated Miss H. C. Cookman and A. C. Ferguson, Jr., Tulpohocken Field Club, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—1; Miss J. W. Craven and J. P. Gardner, Chicago, defeated Miss Ethel Stol and L. Park Hood, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—1, 6—1.

Consolation Singles.—Miss Helen Chapman, Philadelphia Cricket Club, a bye; Miss D. H. Rastall, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Georgina Jones, Pasadena, 6—3, 5—7, 6—3; Miss E. J. Rastall and Miss Ethel Stol to play.

WISCONSIN MEN PRACTICE.

They Do Not Impress Experts at Poughkeepsie — Fast Time by Philadelphians.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 22.—The many here interested in the forthcoming race had an opportunity this evening to size up the Wisconsin University crew.

At about 7 o'clock the Wisconsin coach put his men on the water. For two hours, while the water was as smooth as glass, he had staid in his boathouse watching Pennsylvania and Columbia practice, and timing their strokes. When his crew got in the boat they pulled out a little from the shore and went down the river for two miles. The boat was not kept well on keel, and the entire appearance of the stroke was ragged.

It is only fair to state that there was one substitute in the boat, and that the men had not been in a boat for four days, but the experts are saying to-night that the improvement in form must be very great for Wisconsin to keep up with the crews now here. The coach said after the practice that the crew did as well as he expected.

Concerning the stroke it may be said that it is not the Yara Yara stroke taught by O'Dea when he coached the victorious Wisconsin crews, but a modification of the English stroke taught by Lehmann in coaching Harvard. It begins with an easy catch and ends with a strong jerk of the arms, and is liable, unless the strength of the men on the two sides of the boat is well balanced, to make the boat unsteady of keel.

With favorable water condition to-day the Pennsylvania 'Varsity eight-oared crew broke the Pennsylvania record and came near breaking the record made by Cornell on this course in 1896 of 19 minutes and 29 seconds for the four miles. It is stated unofficially that the four miles was made on the middle course with a little help from the tide, in 19 minutes and 42 seconds.

A little later the Cornell eight of varsity men came down the same course in the middle of the stream, and was compelled to stop at the three-mile point because of interfering steamers. Rowing only at the set Cornell stroke of 31 to the minute they made the three miles in 15 minutes and 10 seconds, which with a spurt in the last mile at their usual finishing speed of 34 strokes would have landed them at the finish in as good time as Pennsylvania. Columbia was not timed.

Devon Polo Team Wins.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—In the polo tournament at Bala to-day, the Devon team defeated the Philadelphia Country Club first team by 9½ to 5 goals. The teams were as follows: Devon—C. R. Snowden, G. W. Hendrick, C. N. Wheeler, G. McFadden. County Club—W. H. Smith, M. G. Rosengarten, A. E. Kennedy, J. F. McFadden.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Win Their Third Straight Game in Pittsburg.

GOOD PITCHING BY SEYMOUR

He Was in Splendid Form, and the Team Made Hits at the Right Time—Brooklyns Victorious.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	44	12	.786
Boston	36	19	.655
Philadelphia	33	21	.611
St. Louis	34	22	.607
Baltimore	32	22	.593
Chicago	33	23	.589
Cincinnati	25	29	.463
New York	25	31	.446
Pittsburg	23	30	.434
Washington	18	39	.316
Louisville	17	38	.309
Cleveland	9	43	.173

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 11; Pittsburg, 6.
Brooklyn, 8; Cleveland, 0.
St. Louis, 4; Washington, 1.
Philadelphia, 9; Cincinnati, 5.
Boston, 5; Chicago, 1.

Games To-day.

New York in Cleveland.
Brooklyn in Chicago.
Boston in Pittsburg.
Baltimore in Cincinnati.
Washington in Louisville.
Philadelphia in St. Louis.

PITTSBURG, June 22.—The New Yorks won another game by hard hitting. Rhines was relieved in the third inning, after six hits and six runs had been made. Sparks started well, but the New Yorks found his pitching easy after the sixth inning. All but one of Pittsburg's runs were made through errors, Seymour pitching in splendid form. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Donovan, rf.	1	1	2	0	0		
McCart'y, lf.	0	0	2	1	0		
Will'ms, 3b.	1	0	2	1	0		
McCr'y, cf.	1	1	2	0	1		
Clark, 1b.	0	2	13	0	0		
Ely, ss.	2	0	2	8	1		
J. O'B'n, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0		
Madison, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0		
Bower'an, c.	0	1	2	0	2		
Rhines, p.	0	1	0	2	0		
Sparks, p.	0	0	0	2	0		
*Schriver	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	6	5	27	18	2		

*Batted for Sparks in ninth inning.

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
V. Hal'n, cf.	3	2	4	1	0		
Tiernan, rf.	3	3	2	0	0		
Doyle, 1b.	1	2	11	0	2		
Davis, ss.	1	2	3	1	4		
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	1	1	0		
T. O'B'n, lf.	1	1	2	0	0		
Wilson, 3b.	1	1	2	1	2		
Warner, c.	0	1	4	3	0		
Seymour, p.	0	1	0	3	0		
Total	11	15	27	13	5		

Pittsburg	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—6
New York	3	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	2—11

Two-base hits—McCreery, Clark, Rhines, Van Haltren, Doyle. Three-base hits—Doyle, T. O'Brien, Wilson. Sacrifice hits—Donovan, McCarthy. Stolen bases—J. O'Brien, Van Haltren, Doyle, 2; Seymour. Double play—Ely, J. O'Brien, and Clark. First base on balls—Off Rhines, 1; off Sparks, 1; off Seymour, 4. Hit by pitched ball—By Rhines, 1. Struck out—By Sparks, 1; by Seymour, 4. Passed ball—Warner. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

BROOKLYNS WIN EASILY.

Yaeger's Pitching Was Too Much for the Cleveland Team.

CLEVELAND, June 22.—The home team was outplayed at every point by the visitors to-day. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Dowd, cf.	0	0	3	0	0		
Harley, if.	0	0	1	0	0		
Quinn, 2b.	0	1	2	4	0		
Sullivan, 3b.	0	1	1	3	0		
McAl'st'r, 1b.	0	1	0	9	0		
Tucker, 1b.	0	2	13	0	0		
Lockh'd, ss.	0	1	3	4	0		
Schec'n'st, c.	0	0	1	1	1		
Maupin, p.	0	0	0	0	1		
Total	0	5	24	12	2		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Casey, 3b.	1	2	0	4	0		
Keller, rf.	1	1	0	0	0		
Kelley, lf.	2	2	1	0	0		
Dahlen, ss.	0	1	1	5	0		
Jones, cf.	1	3	4	0	0		
McGann, 1b.	1	1	16	1	1		
Daly, 2b.	1	2	1	2	0		
Farrell, c.	0	0	3	0	0		
Yaeger, p.	1	0	1	3	0		
Total	8	12	27	15	1		

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Brooklyn	1	2	1	0	0	1	2	1	0—8

Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Brooklyn, 5. First base on balls—Off Maupin, 1; off Yaeger, 2. Two-base hits—Tucker, McGann. Sacrifice hit—Farrell. Struck out—By Maupin, 1; by Yaeger, 1. Stolen bases—Dowd, (2,) Dahlen, Kelley, Jones, (2.) Double play—Quinn, Lockhead, and Tucker. Balks—Maupin, 2. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr.

YALE DEFEATS HARVARD.

The New Haven Collegians Win Through Timely Batting.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. June 22.—Yale defeated Harvard this afternoon by a score of 2 to 0. The Yale team's victory was due not so much to the number of their hits as to their skill in making hits with men on bases.

Fitz played a fine game for Harvard, striking out ten men. Robertson, though not so brilliant, was steadier and gave no bases on balls. The Harvard fielding was only fairly good, though no actual errors were made. The men were too listless. Yale's fielders played a fast game. The game contained only a few exciting plays, aside from the two runs made for Yale in the eighth inning. Three double plays were made, the best executed being by Camp, De Saulles, and Waddell. Reid's three-bagger was the only sensational hit of the game. The entrance of Gov. Wolcott toward the middle of the afternoon was greeted with enthusiastic cheers on both sides. Score:

YALE.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
De S'l's, 2b.	0	0	4	3	0		
Quinby, 3b.	0	1	1	3	0		
Wear, cf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Wallace, rf.	0	2	1	0	0		
Camp, ss.	0	0	0	2	0		
Sullivan, c.	0	0	5	2	0		
Waddell, 1b.	0	1	11	0	1		
Eddy, lf.	1	1	1	0	1		
Roberts'n, p.	1	1	2	3	0		
Total	2	6	27	13	1		

HARVARD.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Loughlin, cf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Sears, lf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Haug'n, 1b.	0	0	5	0	0		
Reid, c.	0	1	10	0	0		
Galbr'th, ss.	0	0	4	2	0		
Dibblee, rf.	0	1	0	0	0		
Clark, 3b.	0	0	1	0	0		
Fincke, 2b.	0	1	3	2	0		
Fitz, p.	0	0	1	3	0		
Total	0	5	27	7	0		

Yale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2
Harvard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Three-base hit—Reid. Double plays—Camp and De Saulles; Waddell and De Saulles; Galbraith and Fincke. Base on balls—Off Fitz, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Sears. Struck out—By Robertson, 5; by Fitz, 10. Wild pitch—Fitz. Umpire—Mr. Hunt. Attendance—5,000.

Boston, 5; Chicago, 1.

CHICAGO, June 22.—The Bostons outplayed the Chicagos to-day, taking an easy game. Demontreville's fielding was very ragged and aided the Bostons in scoring. Frisbee, a new fielder, joined the Bostons and made a good impression both at bat and in the field. Score:

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Boston	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0—5

Base hits—Chicago, 6; Boston, 9. Errors—Chicago, 4. Batteries—Chicago, Phyle and Donohue; Boston, Willis and Clark. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Manassau.

Philadelphia, 9; Cincinnati, 5.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—Phillips lasted just one inning to-day. Dammann, who followed him, did much better, but the Cincinnatis could not bunch hits on Orth and lost. Score:

Cincinnati	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	2—5
Philadelphia	5	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0—9

Base hits—Cincinnati, 9; Philadelphia, 15. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Philadelphia, 4. Batteries—Cincinnati, Phillips, Dammann, and Wood; Philadelphia, Orth and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Burns and Smith.

St. Louis, 4; Washington, 1.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—St. Louis won the last game of the series to-day by bunching its hits in the third inning. Sudhoff pitched in great form and had the visitors at his mercy. Sudhoff was injured in the seventh inning and Young took his place. Score:

St. Louis	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	—4
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Base hits—St. Louis, 12; Washington, 9. Errors—St. Louis, 2; Washington, 1. Batteries—St. Louis, Sudhoff, Young, and Criger; Washington, Weyhing and Butler. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

World Defeats Times's Nine.

The World and TIMES teams played a close game in the Morning Newspaper Baseball League at Prospect Park yesterday. The World team piled up seventeen runs in the first four innings, which was enough to stave off defeat, as THE TIMES team made a bold bid for victory in the last inning. Score:

World	4	4	4	5	2	0	1	4—20
TIMES	3	2	2	0	1	4	7	—19

Other Games.

At Providence—Toronto, 6; Providence, 0.
At Hartford—Hartford, 6; Rochester, 5.
At Springfield—Springfield, 5; Syracuse, 4.
At Worcester—Worcester, 5; Montreal, 4.
At Allentown, Penn.—Paterson, 4; Allentown, 3.

VETERANS PLAY AT CRICKET.

New York Team Defeats the Philadelphians at Prospect Park.

The veteran cricketers of New York and Philadelphia met at the wickets yesterday, and New York came out ahead by a margin of 26 runs and 4 wickets. The game was played at Prospect Park. The Philadelphians were under the leadership of Capt. John P. Green, and they included such players as Dan Newhall, J. B. Colohan, and C. Haines. Capt. Green made a great stand for his side, and put on 33 by good defensive cricket. L. Wister and J. Henry also played well for their respective scores. For New York, Archie Brown played a good free innings of 35; F. W. Green played well for 30, and "J. F. Jones" added 41. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	
J. B. Davis b. Tattersall	3
J. P. Green, c. Green, b. Tattersall	35
G. Wistar, b. Walker	26
J. B. Colohan, c. and b. Brown	1
C. Haines, b. Brown	0
L. S. Newhall, c and b. Brown	0
J. Henry, b. Brown	23
R. Bailey, b. Tattersall	4
A. Evans, st. Rose, b. Brown	4
T. G. Morgan, b. Tattersall	3
C. Davis, b. Tattersall	0
L. Haines, not out	3
Byes	3
Leg byes	4
Total	109

NEW YORK.	
R. St. G. Walker, run out	1
S. C. Hosford, run out	0
C. H. Pepper, run out	0
H. Tattersall, c. Wistar, b. Colohan	6
R. T. Rokeby, l. b. w. b. Colohan	6
A. Brown, b. Davis	35
F. W. Green, run out	30
J. F. Jones, c. Morgan, b. Davis	41
J. Rose, not out	8
W. Fenwick, not out	0
R. C. Bloxsun and A. H. Fowler, did not bat.	
Byes	3
Leg byes	1
Wides	1
Total	135

CANADIAN OARSMEN AT HENLEY

Members of the Argonaut Rowing Club to Compete in the Regatta.

HENLEY, England, June 22.—The members of the Argonaut Rowing Club of Toronto, who were passengers on the White Star liner Teutonic, arrived here to-day after traveling all night long.

In spite of this they tried their new four-oared shell, and, although they found the boat unsatisfactory, covered the full course. The time was 7 minutes 57 seconds. The boat carries them well, and it is thought it was tried under unfavorable conditions.

The men say they average ten pounds too heavy.

The Canadian oarsmen will compete, at the Henley Regatta July 5, 6, and 7, for the Grand Challenge Cup, (eights,) possibly for the Visitors' Cup, (fours,) for the Stewards' Cup, (fours,) and individually, for the Diamond Sculls. C. C. M. Goldman is the Argonaut Club's chief entry for the last-named event, for which W. M. Bright will also compete.

MURPHY'S FAST MILE RIDE.

Bicyclist None the Worse for His Race Behind a Train.

"Charley" Murphy's ride of one mile on a bicycle in 65 seconds, paced by a locomotive on Wednesday, at Maywood, L. I., seems to bear out Murphy's statement made two years ago, that it was possible for a cyclist to ride a mile in one minute if fast enough pace could be secured. Murphy has felt no ill effects as a result of his fast ride, and the physician who has watched his work says his system has not suffered one bit.

It has been Murphy's ambition to place the mile paced record to his credit. It is the first time that he has ridden behind a locomotive, and he now claims that when the final trial takes place on June 30 he will cover a mile in less than 60 seconds, if Engineer Booth will only open the throttle wide enough.

The ride on Wednesday was a dangerous one. Had his front wheel touched the shield on the coach attached to the locomotive he would have been hurled to almost certain death. His wheel was geared at 112, so that the sprocket wheel made a fraction less than three revolutions in a second.

In speaking of his experience yesterday, Murphy could not explain what the sensation of riding at such a high speed was. He said that his eyes seemed to get crossed, but he never took them from the black streak pointed on the shield until something flashed before him, and he realized that the ride was over. Murphy sat up as soon as he saw the flash of Mr. Fullerton's cap before him.

The back draught as the car flew ahead made him wabble some, but he still held a firm grip on the handlebars. He jumped from the wheel when he saw that the board track ended a few yards ahead, although he was still riding at a high speed. Had he lost his nerve and ridden on the roadbed between the tracks where the path ended he would have received a bad fall.

Those who watched Murphy from the platform of the car say that it looked as though the rider did not vary an inch in his tracks. The time taken by the watches did not vary more than a fraction of a second,

PAY FOR COMMISSIONERS.

Extra Compensation Is Granted to the Elm Street Board, but Applications of Others Are Denied.

Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court, granted yesterday to William G. Davies, William H. Choate, and Joel B. Erhardt, the Commissioners appointed to appraise the value of the land acquired by the city for the widening of Elm Street, $15,000 each additional compensation for the work done by them beyond that paid them under the scale allowed by the city of $10 a day. Additional compensation had been awarded to the Commissioners, the special counsel employed by the city, and the assistants employed by the Commissioner of Street Openings, but an appeal was taken, and the award was reversed, with leave to renew the motion. Justice Charles H. Truax was one of the Commissioners first appointed, but on his election to the Supreme Court bench in the Fall of 1895 he resigned, and Mr. Davies was appointed in his place. Albert B. Boardman was the special counsel who had charge of the condemnation proceedings for the city.

Justice Beach says that the motion for additional compensation to the assistants to the Corporation Counsel, the clerks, and aides especially employed by the Commissioner of Street Openings, and for compensation to others especially engaged on behalf of the city on the work, must be denied. He says that the charges for additional services by the assistants, clerks, and special counsel must be eliminated from the bill of costs presented, as these employes were for the time being in the service of the city, and were paid for their services while so engaged.

The original bill of costs amounted to about $150,000, the charges for special services by counsel, clerks, and assistants aggregating over $80,000. The result of Justice Beach's decision is that all the compensation to be paid in addition to the ordinary fees will foot up only $45,000.

Acquitted of the Charge of Murder.

John Pechardo, an Italian saloon keeper of 233 Elizabeth Street, was yesterday acquitted of the charge of murder in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. He was indicted for the murder of Antonio Pacilli on the night of March 23 last.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Friday, June 23.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

166—Eldyn Wharf Tr. Co. vs. Duff & Lawrence. 167—Clyde SS. Co. vs. same.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

SARATOGA, June 22.—The cases argued in the Court of Appeals to-day were: 69, 921, 52, 73, 74, 75.

Calendar for to-morrow: 78, 79, 80, 38.

The Court of Appeals will conclude its Saratoga Summer Term to-morrow, and will take the usual Summer recess until October, when it will reconvene at Albany.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J., Barrett, Rumsey, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

1—Cohne vs. Morgan Envelope Co.
2—Cohen vs. Holyoke Envelope Co.
3—Amsel vs. Steinway.
4—Hartfield vs. De Blase.
5—Butcher vs. Com. Tr. Co.
6—O'Brien vs. Mayor, &c.
7—Matter of 182d St.
8—Badger vs. Crane.
9—Matter of Coshoslu Parkway.
Non-enumerated motions.
35—11th Ward Bank vs. Powers.
39—Matter of Andrew St.
27—Galvin vs. York.
28—Darr vs. same.
37—Bronx Gas & Elec. Co. vs. Feltner.
1—Flynn vs. York.
15—In re Niedner Veneering, &c.
29—Thorne vs. Lazarus.
15—Jacob vs. Marks.
10—In re Rapple.
42—County Club Land Assn. vs. Lohbauer.
43—Levy vs. Stanton.
44—In re Hollister.
45—McKesson vs. Russion Co., &c.
46—Levinson vs. Young Men's Ben. Assn.
47—Parker vs. Mayor, &c.
48—Hubbard vs. Housley.
50—Herrick vs. Feltner.
51—Miller vs. same.
52—Smith vs. Smith.
53—Tanenbaum vs. Whiffen.
54—Tanenbaum vs. Goodman.
55—Sheehy vs. Clausen.
56—Trenton Potteries Co. vs. Tile Co. & T. Co.
57—Graham & Sons Co. vs. Little.
58—In re Harbeck.
59—Cohen vs. Levy.
60—Randall vs. Penn. R. R.
61—Keim vs. Keim.
62—Little vs. Waverley Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Paul vs., Tacoma & Columbia River City.
2—Pain's Fireworks Co. vs. Man. Ry. Adv. Co.
3—In re Crosby.
4—In re Macfarlane.
5—Tomlins vs. Hanks.
6—Graves vs. Catterberry.
7—Lanier vs. Donahue.
8—McDonald vs. Wilderon.
9—Binninger vs. Pinninger.
10—Thompson vs. Remsen.
11—Mitchell vs. Bonnard Bronze Co.
12—Wetmore vs. Wetmore.
13—MacNabb vs. Porter Air Lighter Co.
14—Du Val vs. Marshall.
15—Moller vs. Sherman.
16—In re Leeds.
17—Raphart vs. John.
18—Ruckert vs. Burgley.
19—Chambers vs. Meyer.
20—In re U. S. Trust Co.
21—In re Chandler.
22—In re McCosker.
23—Stone vs. Fast.
24—Hamilton vs. Luetke.
25—Speiler vs. Speiler.
26—Cutolo vs. Cutolo.
27—Galante vs. Galante.
28—People, &c., vs. Kerson.
29—Bushby vs. Whittaker.
30—In re Heifrich.
31—Winter vs. Hirsch.
32—People, &c., vs. Krofsky.
33—Panzella vs. Fanchella.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—In re 3d Av. widening.
2—In re 3d Av.
3—In re Wills Av. Bridge.
4—In re Webster Av.
5—In re E. 176th St.
6—In re Dept. Place.
7—In re Broome St.
8—In re Lind Av.
9—In re Wilkins Place.
10—In re Public Place at E. 161st St.
11—In re Wills Av. Bridge.
12—In re 168th St.
13—In re 151st St.
14—In re Grant Av.
15—In re Powers Av.
16—In re Park S.
17—In re Loring Place.
18—In re Lafontaine Av.
19—In re E. 138th St.
20—In re Webster Av.
21—In re Elliott Place.
22—In re Lafayette Av.
23—In re E. 138th St.
24—In re Public Place at 138th St.
25—In re Depot Place.
26—In re Boone St.
27—In re Clinton Av.
28—In re Hunt's Point Road.
29—In re Weeks St.
30—In re Mount Hope Place.
31—In re E. 162d St.
32—In re Townsend Av.
33—In re Sherman Av.
34—In re Sheridan Av.
35—Jassen vs. Scannell.
36—Schwenn vs. Hierhagen.
37—Abbott vs. Abbott.
38—Inslee vs. Inslee.
39—Riley vs. Riley.
Preferred Causes.
3281—Chickering & Sons vs. Feltner.
3649—W. & J. Sloane vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

1822—Cohn vs. Blum.
2370—McDonald vs. Bach.
2832—Landsberg vs. Brush El. Ill. Co.
3409—Underhill vs. Kleras.
2253—Berliner vs. Piqua Club.
3363—Met. Trust Co. vs. Gillespie.
3274—Annesley vs. Leighton.
1410—Krekeler vs. Hulbach.
3436—Brill vs. Brill.
3504—Watt vs. Porter.
3506—Same vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3683.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Warner, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy for the People.

1—Frank J. Nulty.
2—George Panzer, jr.
3—Frederick Schweitzer
Duncan Young.
Henry Bauman.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial. Preferred causes. Calendar clear.

9808—Johnson vs. Kay.
9836—Same vs. C. F. Gessert Co.
9063—Merchants' Nat. Bank of Newark vs. Miller.
10120—Reeves vs. McManus.
9272—Pratt & Whitney Co. vs. Am. Pneumatic Tool Co.
9075—Watson vs. Moriarty.
10196—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Mairs.
8985—Zane vs. Tewksbury.
10280—Adler vs. B'dway Bk. of B'klyn.
7542—Bendheim vs. Herter.
10296—Richar vs. Mayor, &c.
10297—Cody vs. same.
10240—Taylor vs. Taylor
10130—Raegener vs. Ball
10267—Same vs. Peck.
10020—Same vs. same.
10186—Wallace vs. Anthes.
4317—Jacob vs. E. V. Crandall Co.
4531—Cuthbert, B. W., Co. vs. Fritz.
4834—Curran vs. Flammer.
4857—Froelich vs. Fritz.
5004—Carr vs. Butler.
3727—Posnanski vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4455—Waubser vs. R. H. Wolff Co.
3719—Cohen vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
3745—Craemer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3722—Schoenberger vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3751—Stevens vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4885—Simon vs. Baehr.
1732—Murphy vs. Bloomingdale.
1733—Leincke vs. Bloomingdale.
4381—Mamaroneck Grocery Co. vs. Lima.
4630—Morgan vs. Enright.
3324—De Goode vs. Sexton.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5085.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Mattice, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X., for trial.

2603—Fleming vs. Av. R. R.
3261—Flood vs. Railroad Co.
4131—Lawby vs. Gerken.
3262—Hannahan vs. Av. R. R. Co.
3263—Ramunto vs. Av. R. R. Co.
4494—Darragh vs. Darragh.
3863—Weinstein vs. Balheimer.
3223—Braverman vs. Av. R. R. Co.
3258—Stevens vs. Union Ry. Co.
3765—Marschall vs. Sanguinetti.
2603—Prince Line, Ltd., vs. Harriott.
57—Wood vs. Barnes.
4834—Sommer vs. Meyer
4394—Gilliland vs. Ward
4530—Thorne vs. McCarthy.
3748—Timm vs. Stein.
3d 4636—De Youngs vs. Rhoads.
4810—Gallagher vs. Hanlon.
4818—Snow, Church & Co. vs. Patterson.
4862—Kuemmerle vs. Domschke.
4882—Schaefer vs. Steubing.
4895—Reitz vs. Am. Fire Ins. Co.
4904—Kayser vs. Becker.
3578—Ross vs. Dinning.
2147—Cocks vs. Baker.
2487—Kauffeld vs. Deutsch.
760—Oaksmith vs. Baird.
2252—Giles vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1441—Columbia Bank vs. Herzog.
2350—Springer vs. Tompkins.
4056—Thilemann vs. Mayor, &c.
2001—Mackel vs. Hilton.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1430—Contested will of Thomas S. Robertson. Motion Calendar.
1—Henry Bernstein.
2—Joseph Silsam.
3—Lillie Guadener.
4—Harriet E. Barrett.
5—Joseph Richardson.
6—Eugene G. Cruger.
7—John G. Smith.
8—Maria Smith.
9—Marie A. Knoblauch.
10—Mary Johnson.
11—Bernard Walther.
12—Thomas Meehan.
13—Peter Murphy.
14—Isaac Gruse.
15—Frederick Roberts.
16—Hannah Mahoney.
17—Sophia Davison.
18—Michael Boylan.
19—Michael Egan.
20—George Schumacher.
21—George Schippel.
22—Rose A. McLaughlin
23—Rody McLaughlin.
24—Cora W. Moran.
25—Wright Holcomb.
26—Johnston N. Hegeman.
27—David S. Jackson.
28—George W. Nathan.
29—Moses Froelich.
30—Nicholas Golz.
31—Julia Waters.
32—Emily Green.
33—Ann Dalton.
34—George R. Dean.
35—James Fay.
36—George Hamilton.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.
John Carroll, Christian Masinger, Anna A. Gercke, William Gebhardt, Simon Heider, Katie B. Seltzar, William Gebhardt, Frederick B. Vondegrift. At 11 A. M.
Daniel Devanney. At 2 P. M.
Henry Siefke, John Wilmot, Elizabeth R. Savage.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Varnum, S.—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

4037—Currier vs. Carroll.
2207—Garfunkel vs. Relbstein.
3872—Man. Elec. Light Co. vs. Wolff.
3584—Patterson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3244—Walmuth vs. G. C. Flint Co.
2172—Carter vs. McCall.
7500—Ratofski vs. Hansen.
7453—Parry vs. Kummell.
7182½—Olsen vs. Butler.
2617—Schloss vs. Stein.
3667—Davis vs. Frankel.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

5328—Rouse vs. Fidelity & Dep. Co.
3946—Rosenblatt vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2551—Manzel vs. Bronx Co.
5328—Rouse vs. City Tr. Safe Dep. Co.
3756—Sperber vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3964—Douthitt vs. Hyde.
2855—Shepard vs. Cox.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

3152—Gericot vs. Bigaud.
2806—Weiss vs. 3d Av. R. R.
Court Holds vs. Epstein.
3736—Voorhis vs. Goldberg.
3112—Tyson vs. Farmer.
3626—N. Y. Elec. Equip. Co. vs. Herter Bros.
3972—Bobolsky vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2944—Meehan vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2570—Schlessinger vs. Dolan.
2940—Strauss vs. Alpuente.
3930—Shanks vs. Kelly.
3983—Sotter vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1800½—Quinlan vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1601—Clemmons vs. Ruff.
2566—Davis vs. Rosenberg.
754—Doof vs. Ryan.
3627—Hodkinson vs. Kinnear & Gager Co.
2746—H. C. Miner Litho. Co. vs. O'Reilly.
3741—Farley vs. Price.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

333—White vs. Macdonald.

Short Causes.

7450—Heink vs. Jacobs.
7013—Clapp vs. Miller.
1571—Hays vs. Todd.
7596—Olpherts vs. Kelly.
7596—Bates vs. Hyde.
7378—Elsberg vs. Zimmermann.
7314—Rogers vs. Arizona Copper Smelting Co.
7600—Werner vs. Prosnitz.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4090.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Cowan, and Sullivan for the People.

1—Samuel McKinney.
2—William Clark.
3—Walter D. Valentine, William S. Fender.
4—Henry Stolver.
5—Joseph Weissmiller.
6—Morris Barth.
7—Patrick McCaffery.
8—Edward C. Burgess.
9—Cassie Helen Brooks.
10—Frederick Eckoff.
11—John Smith.
12—Harry Howard.
13—Jonas Polak.

Pleadings.

1—Charles Donelan.
2—Edward Ryan.
3—William Cooley.
4—William Steckler.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake, McCann, and Gray for the People.

1—Oscar Johnson.
2—Richard Fitzpatrick.
3—John O'Rourke, James Fitzsimmons, William Merz.
4—Anna Burns.
5—William Moore.
6—William Parker.
7—Frank Bennett.
8—Jacob Kohler.
9—August Klees.
10—Edward R. Boyland.
11—Richard Addison.
12—Bernard Aaron, Abraham Nelson.
13—Max Spring.
14—James O'Brien.
15—Arthur Hayes.
16—Simon Buttner.
17—Francis E. Eggelston.
18—Patrick F. O'Connor, Egar S. Bootay, John Harris.
19—Conrad Fisher, Clara Phillips.
20—Joseph Gray.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and O'Connor for the People.

1—Joseph Harvey.
2—Patrick Collins.
3—John Cushman, Thomas McQuade.
4—Cornelius Breen.
5—Isador Bestick.
6—John Fox.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Grady for the People.

1—Samuel Greenwald. | 2—John Leidy.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Shaw vs. Watkins—Charles A. Kalish. Matter of Hall—Francis C. Cantine. Jenner vs. Hallahan—Edward B. La Fetra. Higgins vs. Brooks—Thomas F. Donnelly. Spicer vs. Williams—William C. Reddy.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—C. Pardee Works vs. Turn Verein—Ernest Hall.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Brady vs. Ohlson—Sidney J. Cowen.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—William H. Dewey vs. Laura Streifler—William H. Buckingham, Frank L. Tierney vs. Laura Streifler—Emil Pansel.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—John A. Childs vs. Walter L. Childs—Henry D. Cochrane.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Alwin J. Schwarz vs. Gratien A. Vinger—Alvin J. Schwarz.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department.—Goodrich, P.J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar.

322—Gorr vs. Schoonover
330—May vs. Berlin Bridge Co.
358—Matter of Andrews.
323—Schofield vs. Schoonover.
272—De Jong vs. Erie R. R.
891—Patterson vs. Westchester Railway.
977—Poole vs. L. I. Electric Railway.

APPELLATE DIVISION, SECOND JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—In addition to the usual morning sessions, this court will sit on the afternoons of Friday, June 23, Tuesday 27, Wednesday 28, and Friday 30, from 3 until 5 o'clock; and will also sit on Saturday the 24th, from 10 until 2 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Smith, J.—Day calendar.

1159—Kammerer vs. Kammerer.
751—Williams vs. City of New York.
42—Ashley vs. Elec. Mag. Traction Co.
1182—Hennessey vs. Muhlman et al.
1311—Robinson vs. Hamilton et al.
1313—Beales and another vs. Beales et al.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1315.

No further causes will be called from the June, 1899, calendar till October, 1899.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Hirschberg, J.; Part III., Dickey, J.; Part IV., Keogh, J.; Part V., Edwards, J.

7403—Hartlieb vs. Geiss.
7620—Meyer vs. Nassau R. R.
7785—Riely vs. N. Y. & Qu. Co. R. R.
7782—Birkenstock vs. Erich.
7784—Kurzweiler vs. Hatfield.
7789—Burke vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
7809—Walsh vs. Burns.
7817—Yagle vs. Scandinavian Home.
7829—Kral vs. Sherry.
7830—Oberle vs. Dowd.
7834, 7836—Cornell vs. Westcott Express Co.
7855—Brunner vs. Coney Island & B'klyn R. R.
7859—Bundick vs. Strauss.
7860—Lee vs. Nassau R. R.
7890—Donovan vs. Coney Island & B. R. R.
7895—Grant vs. Uhlman.
7906—Coyle vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
7968—O'Donnell vs. Malcom Brewery.
7927—Rae vs. Nassau R. R.
7925—Williams vs. Fitzgerald.
7965—Hombostel vs. City of New York.
7980—Mier vs. Nassau R. R.
7981—Nassau Showcase vs. Blumstein.
7982—Scheufield vs. Chamberlain.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day:

8045—Bicker vs. Kramer.
8050—Blake vs. Curtis.
8053—Dolan vs. Habermann Mfg. Co.
8057—Poursch vs. Perlies.
8062—O'Brien vs. Met. Street R. R.
8068—Kennedy vs. Allentown Foundry.
8071—Griffiths vs. Kenny.
8072, 8073—Morrell vs. Palmer Mfg. Co.
8078—Lee vs. Hogan.
8083—Neuchatel Asphalt Co. vs. R. R. Construction Co.
8093—Fieri vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
8102—Cunningham vs. B'klyn Heights R.R.
8103—Onkey vs. Gorsuch.
8109—Mulqueen vs. Bullard.
8114—Sims vs. Harrison.
8120—Fitzgibbons vs. Schaefer Brewery.
8121—Munson vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
8122—Felling vs. Nassau R. R.
8134—Varner vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
8152—Dady vs. Cleaves.
8155—Dickerson vs. Gibb
8159—Perdue vs. Martin.
6893—Devaney vs. Degnon-McLean Co.
8167—Porrazo vs. Ashwerth.
8170—Schoenfeld vs. Levy.
8175—Trapasso vs. Coleman.
8176—Ash vs. Schmelke.
8180—Smith vs. N. Y. & Cuba Mail S. S. Co.
8182—Borowitz vs. Rieger.
8184—Blackford vs. Degnon-McLean Co.
8186—Fiske vs. Spanish-American Co.
8187—McCabe vs. Nassau R. R.
8189—Gateley vs. Rouss.
8196—Jones vs. Nassau R. R. Co.
8198—Fisher vs. Brooklyn Jockey Club.

Highest number reached on regular call, 8,317.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Marean, J.—Equity calendar will be called for trial Monday, June 26.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER HOMES ON LONG ISLAND.

BY THE OCEAN, SOUND AND BAY.

"LONG ISLAND," an illustrated descriptive book, and "SUMMER HOMES," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 120, 950, 1,313 Broadway. Journal Summer Resort Bureau, 1,362 Nassau St.; 587 Columbus Av.; Harlem; Ticket Offices foot E. 34th St., and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, Eagle Bldg., Flatbush Av. Sta. and Bedford Sta., L. I. R. R. and 118 Broadway, (Eastern District,) Brooklyn, or send 6c. in stamps for "LONG ISLAND," or 4c. for "SUMMER HOMES" to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., L. I. City, N. Y.

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NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA,
NORMANDIE, (NEAR SEABRIGHT,) N. J.

Now open under the personal management of Ferdinand P. Earle. Take boat via Atlantic Highlands, Depot Normandie.

THE SCOTLAND OF AMERICA—LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, Vermont, Canada; grandest mountain and lake scenery; bass and trout fishing. No dew, cool; telegraph, private baths; ideal boating, beautifully situated cottages. Particulars OWL'S HEAD HOTEL, 3 Park Place, New York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

On Lake Canadarago, 1,750 ft. above sea level. IS AN IDEAL SUMMER RESORT, Combining the charms of Lake, Mountain, and Spa.
The Great WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS BATHING ESTABLISHMENT,
Opposite Hotel Earlington, will be open from June 15 to October. The Sulphur water is a specific for rheumatism, gout, sciatica, etc. Was built in 1890, and contains all the accepted European methods of treatment of the above-named diseases.

HOTEL EARLINGTON.
Modern and Complete.
FULL ORCHESTRA and Concerts Daily.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.
Located in Earlington Park. Moderate rates. The above hotels will be open JUNE to OCTOBER. Walontha Golf Club, Bicycle Oval in Earlington Park, Billiard Hall and Bowling Alleys. Finest driving and bicycle roads. For rates, information, illustrated books, etc., call or address
E. M. EARLE & SON,
New York Office, Park Avenue Hotel.

Physicians Recommend
UNQUALIFIEDLY THE MOUNTAINS
of Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway to those residents of Greater New York who are seeking a SUMMER HOME for their families in a region of
Absolute health at moderate cost,
2,000 feet above the sea. Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk. Send 7 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below, the Superbly Illustrated Book "SUMMER HOMES," of 172 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, &c.
IN NEW YORK: 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,354 Broadway; 287 4th Av., 3 Park Place, 737 6th Av., 245 Columbus Av., 153 East 125th St., 273 W. 125th St. Ticket Offices Franklin and West 42d St. Ferries.
IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway; 801 Manhattan Av., Eagle Office.
J. C. ANDERSON,
General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
The Social Centre of this Most Delightful of All American Summer Resorts.
GAGE & PERRY, Proprietors.

Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
THOUSAND ISLAND HOUSE.
O. G. STAPLES, GEO. DE WITT, | OWNERS AND PROPRIETORS.
Opens June 17th, renovated throughout and in first-class condition. Superior cuisine and service. Applications for rooms may be made to the hotel or to Mr. J. B. STETSON, who will be at HOTEL CAMBRIDGE, 5th Av. and 33d St., New York City, to make engagements.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD,
ON LAKE MASSAWEPIE, Adirondacks.
LOVELY SPOT FOR SUMMER OUTING. FINE CAMP SITES AND COTTAGES TO LET. Golf course, Boating, Fishing, Hunting, Lawn Tennis, Billiards, Bowling, Fine Casino for Entertainments and Dancing. Through Wagner Palace Car from New York to Childwold. Opens June 20th. For information address,
After June 1st, N. Y. office, Fred. H. Scofield, Metropolitan Building. | CHAS. E. LELAND, Buckingham Hotel, N. Y. City.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE
CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.
Elevation 1,200 feet; cool, bracing, healthy; magnificent grounds; 85 acres. Golf, bowling, pool, dancing pavilion, (no bar.) Milk and vegetables from our own farm. Accommodates 300. Terms, $8 to $15 per week.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS,
Opens June 29. Elevation 2,900 feet. Capacity 1,000.
Fast trains from New York to hotel grounds IN LESS THAN FOUR HOURS, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
Address J. A. BODKIN,
THE CHELSEA,
222 WEST 23D ST., N. Y. CITY.

The Edgemere,
EDGEMERE, L. I.,
HOTEL NOW OPEN.
J. H. BRESLIN.

ADIRONDACKS.
WAYSIDE INN AND COTTAGES,
on LAKE LUZERNE, 5 hours from New York. This delightful resort will be under the management of F. M. COLEMAN, late Proprietor of the EVERETT HOUSE, New York. Open June 22d to October. Golf, Tennis, Boating, Fishing. Write for terms and pamphlet.

THE ALGONQUIN,
Adirondacks.
SPECIAL RATES FOR JUNE.
A delightful month in the mountains. For booklet address JOHN HARDING, Algonquin, N. Y.

HOWLAND HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
Season opens June 22.
New York office, Hoffman House.
GEO. A. P. KELSEY, Proprietor.

SOMERSET INN
And Eight Cottages, Bernardsville, N. J.
Remains open until October 23d.
85 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferries. Altitude 800 feet.
GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
The Kensington.
H. A. & W. F. BANG, Proprietors.
OPEN JUNE 24TH TO OCTOBER 1ST.
New York Office, Sturtevant House.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
90 minutes from Grand Central Station, via Harlem R. R. Elevation 700 feet. Superior family accommodations. Write for illustrated booklet.
HARRY B. WARDEN, Manager.

WATER GAP HOUSE,
DELAWARE WATER GAP.
Opens June 10; 2¾ hours from New York, D., L. & W. R. R. L. W. BRODHEAD.

COOPERSTOWN.
OTSEGO HALL,
Small hotel, near the lake. Well kept, choice table, good boating; golf grounds near. Now open.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—The Inn, New Marlboro, Mass., short drive from Lenox, highest and healthiest point in Berkshire. New management. Strictly first-class. Automobile to depot.
WALSH & ANDERSON.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.—The Cary Cottages adjoining spring; park, and bathing house; grounds offer superior accommodations; open June to Oct. 15; reference required. J. D. CARY.

ADIRONDACKS.—Otter Lake Hotel, Otter Lake, N. Y.; modern improvements; vegetables from hotel gardens. For booklets address J. H. WILCOX, Manager.

PINE GROVE HOTEL.—A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY resort. Patthogue, Long Island, N. Y. Address GEORGE T. RILEY.

EUROPEAN HOTELS AND SPRINGS.

BADGASTEIN.
The strongest Alpine thermal waters of Europe, with 18 springs of 39 deg. R. (equal to 120 deg. F.); maximum temperature in the midst of the most magnificent Alpine and glacier region in the Dukedom of Salzburg, and used with great success in disorders of the nervous system, of local or general nature, particularly neuralgia, furthermore in GOUT, RHEUMATISM DISORDERS of the bladder and kidneys, and in exhaustion of the nervous system (marasmus senilis) and convalescence after severe illness. Comfortable lodgings in 56 hotels and lodging-houses. Baths in all houses. Season from May 1 to September 30; before middle of June and after middle of August prices are greatly reduced. For particulars address the Cur-commission, Badgastein, Austria. Prospectus gratis. Thermal waters to be had by Heinrich Mattoni, Vienna.

MUNICH —CONTINENTAL HOTEL.— First-class; finest situation.

EXCURSIONS.

A "the World in Miniature, and a Veritable Filipino Village.
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. So 8th St., Brooklyn 9.05, 10.2, 11.17 A. M., 12.20, 1.50, 2.50, 5.50 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for East 23d St. and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M., 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 2, 3, 5, 7, 9 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

NEW YORK'S OCEAN TRIP
FAMOUS CAPE MAY IRON STEAMER
Republic
FOR
Long Branch,
Asbury Park & New Jersey Shore Resorts.
75 CENTS ROUND TRIP.
3 TRIPS DAILY AND SUNDAY FROM PIER 10 E. R.,
Above South Ferry.
8:30 a.m., 1 & 5:30 p.m.
Leaves Long Branch: 10:30 a. m., 3:15 & 7:45 p. m.
MUSIC, Theatricals, Restaurant, Lunch, Oyster Bar, &c., at popular prices.
Office, 1,181 Broadway. Phone, 2468-18th.
W. F. RUSSELL, Gen'l Manager.

50c. POPULAR SUNDAY OUTING 50c.
UP THE HUDSON
by the Long Island Sound Steamer
"CITY OF LOWELL,"
SUNDAY, JUNE 25,
FROM PIER 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., at 10 A. M. Music, Refreshments. No liquors. Table d'Hote Dinner until 3 P. M. A la carte after 3 P. M. Tickets, staterooms, and full information in advance at Pier 36.

Manhattan Beach
Trains leave foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y., daily, except Sundays, 8.40, 6.40, 7.40, 9.20, 11.00 A. M., 12.10, and half-hourly 1.10 to 3.40 P. M.; 4.40, 5

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPT. I. & SURPLUS. $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL BLDG. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY;
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

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41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN High-Grade Investment Securities. Lists of current offerings sent on application.
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HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11 12, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 192 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St.
257 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg
56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St.
47 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex.
16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

39 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
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Member New York Stock Exchange.

Sutro Bros. & Co.,
BANKERS,
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.
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SPECIALTY,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

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Members of New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on the above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON AND GRAIN.

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DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 Wall St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds.
Notice is hereby given that Coupons No. 4, due July 1, 1899, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid at maturity, upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 26, 1899. Coupons Nos. 2 and 3 are payable by The Mercantile Trust Co. of New York.
The Books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, June 24, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 1.
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

CLARENCE H. WILDES & CO.
36 WALL STREET,
SPECIALISTS IN
Trust Co. of America Stock.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $2,750,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$3,500,000

7% Cumulative Preferred Stock
OF THE

Kern Incandescent Gas Light Co.

SHARE CAPITAL, $12,000,000.

$4,000,000 7% CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK,
$8,000,000 COMMON STOCK.

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FRANK S. HASTINGS, Vice President.
CASIMIR TAG, Treasurer.

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FRANK ROCKEFELLER	Vice-President Standard Oil Co.
JULIUS MOELLER	Managing Director Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light Co. of England.
FREDERIC R. COUDERT	Coudert Brothers, New York.
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H. S. HOLT	President Montreal Gas Co.
CHARLES W. MAYER	100 Broadway, New York.
CASIMIR TAG	President German-American Bank, New York.
FRANK S. HASTINGS	President Indianapolis Gas Co.
ALFRED A. COWLES	Vice-President Ansonia Brass and Copper Co.
JOHN FOX	253 Broadway, New York.
W. L. ELKINS, JR.	Philadelphia.
HAMILTON FISH KEAN	Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., New York.
FRED. De L. WILLIAMS	Director Austrian and English Welsbach Cos.

COUNSEL: COUDERT BROTHERS, 71 Broadway, New York.
Associate Counsel: Betts, Betts, Sheffield & Betts, 120 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK, June 10, 1899.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING AND TRUST CO, NEW YORK CITY.

GENTLEMEN:

The Kern Incandescent Gas Light Company owns the Kern Light for the United States, Canada and Mexico and all rights for Central and South America.

The Kern Incandescent Gas Light Co. has been underwritten by leading financial men in New York and elsewhere. By means of such underwriting the Kern Light has been purchased and ample working capital provided.

This light has been examined by a number of the principal Gas experts in the United States, and pronounced superior to any other. The rights for Europe have been purchased by the **Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light Company of England**, who are now bringing the light into general use, replacing with it their own Welsbach light.

The **Kern Light** enables gas companies to compete successfully with electric lighting by supplying a better light at a small fraction of the cost with gas of any quality.

The Kern Light gives from 30 to 40 candles per cubic foot of gas as against 15 to 18 produced by the Welsbach; and with one foot of gas it gives a better light and greater candle power than the ordinary burner consuming five feet. Equally satisfactory results are obtained with natural or artificial gas of any quality.

It is simple in its application and inexpensive in its use.

The **Kern System** is equally applicable to **Power, Heating and Cooking.**

Yours truly,
KERN INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT CO.,
By ERNEST F. AYRAULT, Secretary.

$3,500,000

OF THE

7 Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock is offered for public subscription AT PAR, with a bonus of One Share of Common Stock for every Two Shares of Preferred Stock allotted.

Subscriptions will be received by the
International Banking and Trust Co., 149 B'way, New York.
Produce Exchange Trust Co., 26 B'way, New York.
Investment Company of Philadelphia.
Beacon Trust Co. of Boston.

Certified checks for 25 per cent., payable to the order of International Banking and Trust Company, must accompany each subscription. The balance is payable on allotment, to be made within ten (10) days after the close of the subscription. Allotments will be made in order of priority of receipt of the subscription. The right to reduce or reject any subscription is reserved.

Subscription list will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 22d day of June, 1899, and close on Thursday, the 29th day of June, 1899, or earlier.

The Kern Light is on exhibition at Room No. 4, 149 Broadway, New York City.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY.

(Incorporated under New York State Special and Perpetual Charter.)

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS PAID IN, $1,500,000.

Principal Offices, 149 Broadway, New York City.

OFFICERS:

President, STEWART BROWNE.
Vice Presidents, JOSEPH T. LOW, W. H. CHESEBROUGH.
Secretaries, JOHN B. DUER, T. H. FROEHLICH.
Asst. Sec'y, M. F. WALSH.

DIRECTORS:

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ANDREW HAMILTON	Counsel, New York Life Insurance Company.
R. LANCASTER WILLIAMS	John L. Williams & Sons, Bankers, Richmond.
R. L. EDWARDS	President, Bank of the State of New York.
F. R. COUDERT, JR.	Attorney at Law, New York.
W. HOWARD GILDER	New York Stock Exchange, New York.
J. W. MIDDENDORF	Middendorf, Oliver & Co., Bankers, Baltimore.
JOHN HONE	New York Stock Exchange, New York.
E. C. POTTER	Real Estate, New York.
ERNST THALMANN	Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., Bankers, New York.
A. R. PICK	A. R. Pick & Co., Bankers, New York.
WM. H. CHESEBROUGH	Vice-President.
MARSHALL S. DRIGGS	President, Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.
GEORGE W. ELKINS	United Gas Improvement Co., Philadelphia.
E. A. DE LIMA	D. A. de Lima & Co., S. American Merchants, N.Y.
W. H. LLEWELLYN	New York.
BERNARD BARUCH	A. A. Housman & Co., Bankers, New York.
LEONARD LEWISOHN	Lewisohn Brothers, New York.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
THE AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
THE KENTUCKY DISTILLERIES & WAREHOUSE COMPANY,
THE SPIRITS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY, and
THE STANDARD DISTILLING & DISTRIBUTING COMPANY.

AN AGREEMENT HAS BEEN LODGED WITH THE STATE TRUST COMPANY CONTEMPLATING THE FORMATION OF

The Distilling Company of America,

WITH AN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK OF $55,000,000.00 SEVEN PER CENT. (7%) CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK AND $70,000,000.00 COMMON STOCK, WHICH THE ORGANIZERS PROPOSE SHALL BE APPLIED TOWARDS THE PURCHASE OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED COMPANIES, AND CERTAIN RYE DISTILLERY PROPERTIES, AND FOR AN ADDITIONAL WORKING CAPITAL OF $1,500,000.00, LEAVING IN THE TREASURY OF THE NEW COMPANY FOR FUTURE PURPOSES $23,750,000.00 OF ITS PREFERRED STOCK AND $23,750,000.00 OF ITS COMMON STOCK.

THE BASIS PROPOSED BY THE ORGANIZERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE STOCK OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED COMPANIES IS AS FOLLOWS:

For Preferred stock of the Manufacturing Company, 50 per cent. in Preferred stock of the new company.

For Common stock of the Manufacturing Company, 25 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Preferred stock of the Kentucky Company, 85 per cent. in Preferred stock and 15 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Common stock of the Kentucky Company, 70 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Preferred stock of the Standard Company, 85 per cent. in Preferred stock and 15 per cent. in Common Stock of the new company.

For Common stock of the Standard Company, 60 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For First Preferred stock of the Spirits Distributing Company, 80 per cent. in Preferred stock and 20 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Second Preferred stock of the Spirits Distributing Company, 20 per cent. in Preferred stock and 20 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

A DEPOSIT AGREEMENT HAS BEEN LODGED WITH THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EXISTING COMPANIES DESIRING TO AVAIL OF THE BENEFITS OF THAT AGREEMENT ARE REQUESTED TO DEPOSIT THEIR CERTIFICATES WITH THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK AND RECEIVE DEPOSIT RECEIPTS THEREFOR. THE TIME WITHIN WHICH TO DEPOSIT SHARES OF STOCK UNDER THE AGREEMENT **WILL EXPIRE ON JUNE 30TH, 1899,** UNLESS EXTENDED BY CONSENT OF THE ORGANIZERS AND THE UNDERSIGNED TRUST COMPANIES. THE SAID AGREEMENT WILL NOT BECOME OPERATIVE UNTIL THE OWNERS OF A MAJORITY OF THE ISSUED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MANUFACTURING, KENTUCKY, AND STANDARD COMPANIES AND OF THE ISSUED PREFERRED STOCK OF THE SPIRITS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY SHALL AGREE TO SELL THEIR HOLDINGS UPON THE ABOVE BASIS.

A number of the large shareholders have already deposited their certificates and the proposed basis has received the approval of the officers and Directors of each of the companies.

COPIES OF THE DEPOSIT AGREEMENT MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, NO. 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, AND THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, NO. 100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Dated New York, June 20th, 1899.

Central Trust Company of New York,
by F. P. OLCOTT, President.

The State Trust Company,
by WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R.R. Co.

Further deposits of stock and bonds above named will be received by The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York until further notice, under an agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company.

Securities may be withdrawn by non-assenting depositors if the Plan of Readjustment shall not prove to be satisfactory to them.

An amount equal to the interest maturing April 1st, 1899, will be advanced to depositing bondholders.

The Committee is of the opinion that no intelligent Plan of Readjustment can be formulated until a physical examination showing the needs of the property, and an examination of the accounts shall have been completed. The result of such examinations will form a proper basis for a plan. Until the recent changes in the personnel of this Committee and Receivership, satisfactory arrangements could not be made for such examinations. At the request of, and in conjunction with the representatives of the Amsterdam bondholders, expert accountants have been appointed to examine the books and accounts, and an expert has also been appointed for the physical examination. The plan will be formulated as soon as these examinations shall have been completed.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company, and application for their listing on the New York Stock Exchange will be made in due course.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.

W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and Its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

Oregon Short Line Railroad Company
Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds,
Utah and Northern Railway Company
First Mortgage 7% Bonds.
Utah and Northern Railway Company
Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.

Coupons due July 1st, 1899, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 26th, 1899.

OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD COMPANY
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

NEWPORT AND CINCINNATI BRIDGE COMPANY.
Pittsburgh, Pa., June 1st, 1899.
BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.

Newport & Cincinnati Bridge Company four and one-half per cent. bonds to the amount of Fourteen thousand dollars ($14,000) will be purchased July 1st, 1899, at the Agency of the Company, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New York City, under the following provisions of the mortgage:

"Sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds will be received at the agency of said Bridge Company, in the City of New York, on or before the day prior to the time of making such purchase, and bonds offered at the lowest price, not exceeding par and interest, will be accepted and paid for. Should bonds of different holders be offered at the same price, the number of bonds so purchased shall be on a pro rata basis, as near as practicable, in proportion to the whole number of bonds offered."

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

BIDS FOR SUPPLYING BOTH DEPARTMENTS of the Long Island State Hospital with coal for a period of one year, from October 1st, 1899, will be received at the office of the Board of Managers, Room 94 Franklin Trust Building, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City, until noon of June 26th, 1899. Application should be made to said office or to the office of the Steward, Kings Park, L. I., for specifications and copies of contract. (Signed) TRUMAN J. BACKUS, Pres. Board of Managers.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION

OF

General First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Four Hundred and Fifty-nine (459) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

212	2743	4321	9471	14222	18950	31828
281	2770	4331	9753	14261	19145	31882
299	2773	4590	9830	14306	19155	32063
414	2813	4786	9834	14356	19509	32227
415	2877	4834	9826	14443	19512	32241
613	2895	4917	9901	14636	19521	32285
624	2903	4918	9926	14639	19572	32373
719	2916	4920	10173	14670	19648	32388
726	2983	4931	10198	14717	19657	32681
727	3068	5104	10202	14720	19662	32758
742	3077	5248	10224	14733	20039	32789
745	3099	5274	10289	14818	20056	32947
753	3108	5524	10262	14864	20455	32982
989	3130	5567	10429	14868	20463	33031
1022	3132	5666	10438	14889	20739	33043
1141	3167	5766	10560	14944	20832	33054
1147	3191	5768	10798	14950	21079	33128
1329	3192	5821	10807	15064	21425	33209
1442	3265	5883	10810	15500	21619	33244
1455	3270	6014	10826	15502	21621	33259
1493	3271	6209	10835	15520	21623	33251
1595	3272	6214	11045	15526	21679	33290
1599	3273	6216	11125	15589	21681	33292
1601	3309	6315	11139	15612	21863	33552
1604	3310	6471	11172	15637	21945	33701
1637	3368	6477	11234	15639	21959	33754
1639	3371	6599	11314	15692	28515	34021
1640	3458	6804	11400	15715	28725	34046
1760	3496	6851	11519	15718	28974	34695
1761	3559	6908	11549	15769	29126	34993
1763	3560	7033	11631	15775	29338	35053
1764	3562	7034	11726	15846	29546	35170
1802	3563	7064	11791	16032	29581	35184
1809	3564	7252	11813	16055	29604	35256
1818	3567	7450	11839	16067	29809	35399
2103	3570	7527	11892	16223	29810	38085
2204	3572	7541	12019	16226	29819	38594
2206	3574	7767	12023	16342	29827	36956
2207	3575	7837	12110	16380	29910	36998
2247	3583	7864	12119	16414	29927	39259
2312	3594	7905	12156	16487	29980	41474
2319	3596	7923	12205	16557	29976	41483
2445	3613	7952	12224	16789	30034	42144
2463	3645	7954	12311	16842	30136	43699
2466	3648	8127	12327	16848	30162	43847
2478	3655	8210	12542	17025	30279	44190
2522	3663	8223	12701	17147	30358	44401
2524	3690	8231	12837	17156	30450	44526
2526	3691	8237	12864	17175	30539	45071
2591	3697	8241	12879	17189	30548	45090
2592	3731	8350	12907	17195	30802	47108
2593	3738	8364	13035	17302	30832	47170
2605	3743	8416	13071	17303	30850	47171
2606	3749	8424	13119	17477	30915	47291
2613	3750	8474	13203	17959	30986	47333
2614	3753	8485	13211	18010	31093	49571
2619	3754	8486	13512	18246	31279	50062
2646	3759	8553	13851	18315	31379	50543
2651	3761	8738	13926	18317	31410	51633
2660	3768	8743	13973	18400	31563	51762
2671	3767	8937	14026	18425	31600	52072
2672	3773	8941	14058	18483	31622	52258
2690	3896	9024	14169	18723	31689	52590
2734	3927	9087	14171	18740	31708	53145
2739	3930	9226	14172	18928	31827	53197
2742	4188	9456	14199			

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to July 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE. By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

New York, January 14, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Four hundred and fifty-nine (459) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

S. H. CREIGHTON,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SCHMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

To the Holders of
1st Consolidated Mortgage 7% Bonds
OF THE
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company,
MATURING AUGUST 1, 1900.

The undersigned, under arrangements made with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, offer to holders of the above Bonds the privilege of refunding their bonds into **PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS DUE 1949, BEARING 3½% INTEREST P. A., FROM AUGUST 1, 1899, AT THE PRICE OF 101%.**

The 7% Bonds will be taken in payment on a 3½% INTEREST BASIS to maturity, and the computation will be made as of August 1, 1899, viz.:

For every $1,000 7% Bond, with February 1, 1900, coupon attached, the holder will receive $1,000 of the 3½% Bonds, with interest running from August 1, 1899, together with a cash payment of $24.10, made up as follows:

$1,000. 7% Bond on a 3½% basis	$1,034.10
$1,000. 3½% Bond at 101%	1,010.00
	$24.10

Holders of the First Consolidated Mortgage 7% Bonds desiring to avail themselves of the privilege of refunding should surrender their Bonds to any of the undersigned, or to the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia, and will receive in exchange therefor the above cash payment and Temporary Receipts for the 3½% Bonds, to be exchanged against such Bonds when ready.

This offer will terminate July 15, 1899.

Speyer & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
30 BROAD STREET. 27 PINE STREET.
New York, June 15th, 1899.

Produce Exchange Trust Co.
New Stock when issued
FOR SALE BY
G. Sidenberg,
BANKER and BROKER,
8 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange. Telephone 2738 Cort

SAVINGS BANKS.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
1 and 3 THIRD AVE. (opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852. **92D DIVIDEND.**
New York, June 13th, 1899.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1899, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
Will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-law of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 19TH, 1899.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st, 1899.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

Seamen's Bank for Savings,
74 and 76 Wall Street.
THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, and in accordance with the savings banks laws, for the six months ending June 30, 1899, as follows:
On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
On accounts larger than three thousand dollars and which exceeded said amount prior to the limitation of deposits by statute, at the rate of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.
Payable on and after Monday, July 17, 1899.
WILLIAM C. STURGES, President.
DANIEL BARNES, Cashier.
New York, June 23, 1899.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.

Certificate for 100 shares Arcadian Copper Co. No. D. 750. Transfer has been stopped, and application has been made for a new certificate. Please notify ROLSTON & BASS, 16 and 18 Broad St., New York.

LOST.—One hundred shares of Canada Southern Railway ctf. No. 24110, in the name of Lummis & Parsons. All persons are cautioned against negotiating same. A suitable reward will be paid on return to P. J. GOODHART & CO., 38 Wall St., New York.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION

OF

General First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Two hundred and thirty-two (232) of the General First Mortgage $1,000 Coupon Bonds, and Fifty (50) of the General First Mortgage $5,000 Registered Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or a total par value of Four hundred and eighty-two thousand dollars ($482,000) were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage numbered as follows, viz.:

$1,000 COUPON BONDS.

319	3084	6040	10702	14844	19536	31883
408	3085	6123	10717	14910	19571	32013
730	3087	7242	10758	14985	19670	32269
732	3307	7330	10817	14986	19675	32478
733	3380	7714	11047	15214	20053	32699
1143	3399	7751	11163	15374	20079	33143
1143	3552	7877	11261	15389	20416	34500
1151	3565	7887	11322	15571	20706	34545
1287	3569	7896	11331	15590	20795	35186
1306	3573	8233	11335	15617	20857	35286
1454	3577	8406	11579	15716	20940	37052
1492	3582	8412	11898	15792	21774	37283
1526	3620	8421	11928	15794	21883	39658
1605	3649	8452	11969	15806	21952	39718
1634	3653	8453	12094	15821	21997	39762
2370	3745	8499	12828	16063	29242	39869
2371	3751	8676	12835	16278	29424	39968
2373	3757	8813	12862	16331	29606	40020
2392	3760	8831	13024	16407	29775	42336
2476	3924	8917	13798	16551	29822	43323
2523	3925	8924	13866	16556	29977	43842
2562	3932	9038	13986	16591	30193	44124
2590	3934	9382	14037	16809	30360	45182
2666	3936	9607	14089	16871	30466	45892
2673	4018	9858	14163	17158	30478	46575
2753	4072	10882	14255	17397	30601	46933
2812	4785	10177	14323	17449	30605	48486
2878	4845	10180	14359	18361	30833	49671
2911	4846	10186	14383	18744	31377	51358
3071	4996	10200	14498	18941	31733	51368
3074	5667	10350	14523	19233	31761	51750
3078	5832	10661	14524	19266	31781	52289
3079	5960	10690	14831	19389	31875	53087
3080						

$5,000 REGISTERED BONDS.

1353	4550	13148	14267	15764	17165	20501
1456	5174	13197	14295	15830	17351	20916
1529	5381	13293	14489	16045	17477	
1608	6243	13708	14832	16065	17483	
2304	6467	13828	14918	16177	17604	
2894	9459	13846	15373	16719	17830	
3319	12678	13864	15482	16799	18598	
3843	13108	13895	15746	17008	19048	

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to July 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

All the outstanding COUPON bonds issued under said mortgage have now been called for redemption.

Registered bonds should be assigned to "Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, for redemption."

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE. By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

New York, May 15, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the 232 Coupon and 50 Registered Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

CHAS. E. HUMPHREYS,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York County.

DIVIDENDS.

**

DIVIDENDS.

Dividend.
New York, June 21, 1899.

Produce Exchange Trust Co.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, held this day, a dividend of THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS ($35.00) PER SHARE was declared, payable July 1st, 1899, to the holders of record as of June 30th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the books of the Company will close on June 30th, 1899, and reopen on July 11th, 1899.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
TURNER A. BEALL, President.

Increase of Capital and Surplus.
New York, June 21, 1899.

Produce Exchange Trust Co.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, held this day, a resolution was adopted, by the unanimous vote of all the stock present or represented, providing for the increase of the paid-up Capital and Surplus of the Company to $5,000,000, by the issuance of 20,000 shares at $20 per share.

Notice is hereby given to the Shareholders that the books for subscriptions for the additional stock will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1899, and said subscriptions will be due and payable at the office of the Company on Monday, July 10th, 1899.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
TURNER A. BEALL, President.

The Peoples Bank of the City of New York,
363 and 365 Canal St.
June 22d, 1899.

NINETY-SIXTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of taxes, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until that date.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Co.,
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, June 20, 1899.

Dividend No. 29.

A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 1, 1899, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, 39 William Street, to stockholders of record of June 30, 1899. Transfer books will be closed June 30, 1899, and reopened July 11, 1899. By order of the Board of Directors.

M. W. DOMINICK, Treasurer.

The Mercantile Trust Company,
NO. 120 BROADWAY.

A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of The Mercantile Trust Company has been declared payable at the office of the Company on the first proximo.

The transfer books will be closed on June 23, and reopened on July 1st, 1899.

GEORGE H. SQUIRE, Treasurer.
New York, June 23d, 1899.

The State Bank,
No. 378 Grand St.
New York, June 22, 1899.

A semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, free of tax, payable on and after Saturday, July 1st, 1899.

The transfer books will remain closed from June 23d to July 1st inclusive.

J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company.
N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Streets.
Philadelphia, Penn., June 22, 1899.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of Two Per Cent., one dollar per share, payable July 15th, 1899, to the shareholders of record at the close of business June 30th. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

East River National Bank,
New York, June 21, 1899.

A Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared payable on and after Saturday, July 1, 1899.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@62. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27⅞d per ounce and in New York at 60¾c. Mexican silver dollars at 48½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Alamo sold at 07, 1,000 Consol. Imperial at .02, 500 Hale and Norcross at .33, 100 Horn Silver at 1.50, 300 Iron Silver at .65, 400 Sierra Nevada at .62, and 800 Work at .21.

On the Industrial Exchange 300 shares of Alliance sold at .04@.01, 6,500 Burt Gold at .02½@.02⅝, 100 Boston and B. C. Copper at 2.50, 3,500 Good Samaritan at .01½@.01⅝, 4,000 Gregory Gold at .02⅝@.02½, 200 Gilpin and Lincoln at .42½, 375 Jennie Blanche at .52½, 300 Morencl Copper preferred at 1.50⅝@1.50¾@1.53¾, and 6,000 Sentinel at .004 buyer 30@.004 buyer 30.

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Potosi	.34
Adams Consol	.05	Quicksilver	1.80
Breece	.20	Quicksilver pf	7.50
Brunswick Con	.12	Savage	.10
Caledonia Bl. H.	.30	Sierra Nevada	.55
Chrysolite	.09	Standard	2.20
Con. Cal. & Va.	.75	Small Hopes	1.00
Com. T. Co. stock	.14	Union Con	.28
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Utah	.10
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Victor	1.00
Crescent	.15	Yellow Jacket	.52
Catalpa	.20	Argentum Juanita	.23
Deadwood Terra	.40	Alamo	.04
Eureka Consol	.40	Anaconda	.42
Father De Smet	.10	Cripple Creek Con	.08
Gould & Curry	.18	Creede & Crip. Ck	.09
Hale & Norcross	.28	Gold & Globe	.03
Homestake	.67	Golden Fleece	.28
Iron Silver	.76	Isabella	.75
Julia Consol	.14	Mollie Gibson	.24
King & Pemb	.20	Mount Rosa	.20
La Crosse	.16	Pharmacist	.04
Leadville Con	.09	Portland	1.80
Mexican	.40	Specimen	.05
Moulton	.30	Union	.23
Ontario	7.00	Work	.20
Ophir	.80	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.13½
Occidental	.25	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.12⅝
Plymouth	.25	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.11½
Phoenix G. Min. Co.	.03	Grey Forge	.11½

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

A. G. M. & M. Co.	.10	Elkton	.37
Burt Gold	.02½	Gold Coin, Gilpin	.22
Gold Magnet	.03	Gar. Con	.11¾
Good Samaritan	.01½	Golden Fleece	.32
Gregory Gold	.02⅝	Justine	.01⅝
Gilpin & Lincoln	.42	Mollie Gibson	.23½
Jennie Blanche	.52½	Mount Rosa	.22
Morenci Cop. pf	.55	Sand Basin	.45
Rocky Mountain	.03	Sentinel	.002¾
B. & B. C. C. Co.	.25	Sup. & B. Cop	.07
Anaconda	.42	Union Gold	.25½
Anchoria	.80	Waldorf	.01½
Cr. Cr. Con	.09	Work	.21½
Cannon Ball	.06	Rosario Honduras	8.00

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 68¾; New York Central, ⅝, to 136; St. Paul, ⅜, to 129½, and Reading, ⅛, to 10½. Declined—Illinois Central ⅛, to 114¾; Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 63¾; Union Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 75⅞, and Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 76¼. Atchison sold at 17⅝, Canadian Pacific at 97¾, Erie at 12⅝, and Erie first preferred at 34½. British consols advanced ⅛, to 107¾, for money, and 1-16, to 107 13-16, for the account.

The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The weekly statement shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £149,000, circulation increased £12,000, bullion increased £161,190, other securities decreased £536,000, other deposits decreased £1,700,000, public deposits increased £484,000, Government securities decreased £5,000. The proportion of reserve to liability is 42.14 per cent., against 41.45 per cent. last week, as compared with an advance from 48.91 per cent. to 49.25 per cent. in the corresponding period last year.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 32,975,040f., Treasury accounts current increased 28,550,000f., gold on hand increased 17,650,000f., bills discounted decreased 70,700,000f., silver on hand increased 3,225,000f.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,947	4,750	4,367
2d week June	$ 83,[illegible]7	$410,907	$340,703
From July 1	25,[illegible]8,790	23,900,998	17,668,920
NORTHWEST—			
Month May	3,037,223	3,038,869	2,537,439
Fiscal year	38,[illegible]1,1[illegible]	36,050,561	30,977,244
SANTA FE, PRESCOTT & PHOENIX—			
Mileage	198	198	198
2d week June	[illegible]9,2[illegible]	$15,479	.....
From July 1	[illegible]5,8[illegible]	714,918	.....

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for May—	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$ 5[illegible],764	$446,489	$30,275
Op. ex and renew.	3[illegible],111	329,873	12,518
Net earnings	[illegible]2,653	124,316	17,757
From July 1 to May 31—			
Gross earnings	5,[illegible]2,9[illegible]6	4,913,153	429,803
Net earnings	1,[illegible]0,016	1,476,658	283,358

Big Gold Shipments Saturday.

Wall Street talk yesterday was of $10,000,000 gold exports to-morrow. The only shipment announced was of $2,000,000 by Lazard Frères. A report that the National City Bank had arranged to ship $1,000,000 was contradicted at the bank. It was, however, stated there that to-day circumstances might arise which would make it convenient and profitable to ship gold on Saturday.

Manager of the Kern Company.

The Kern Incandescent Gas Light Company has secured the services as General Manager of the company of I. Katzenberger, President of the Consolidated Gas Companies of Memphis, Tenn. Mr. Katzenberger was for twelve years President of the Memphis Gas Light Company.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 22	379,445
To date this year	97,595,208
Corresponding date last year	51,011,393

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 22	$1,875,000
To date this year	$535,946,670
Corresponding date last year	$381,242,420

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sug. Ref. pf	½	N. Y. Central	⅝
Am. Tobacco	1⅛	Norfolk & West	½
Anaconda Copper	1¼	Nort. & West. pf	⅝
Canada Southern	½	North. Pacific pf	⅝
Chi. & Northwest	2⅜	P., C., C. & St. L.	5
Col. South. 1st pf	1¼	Pressed S. Car pf	1
Cont. Tobacco	1⅞	St. Paul & Om	1¾
Cont. Tobacco pf	½	U. S. Rubber pf	1¼
Illinois Cent.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy	⅝	Great North. pf	1½
Am. Steel Hoop	⅝	H. B. Claflin	1¼
Am. Steel Hoop pf	½	Knickerbocker Ice	3
Am. Spirits Mfg	1½	Manhattan Con	1
Am. Spirits pf	1½	Met. Street Ry	¾
Am. Steel & Wire	2½	Minn. & St. L.	1
Am. Sugar Ref	2¼	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	⅞
Bal. & Ohio	⅞	Nat. Biscuit	½
Brook. Rap. Tr	⅞	Nat. Steel	1
Canadian Pac	⅝	Nat. Steel pf	¾
Cent. Pac. ass. pd	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	22
Chi. Cons. Tr	1½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1
Chi., Bur. & Qy	½	Northern Pac.	⅝
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1	People's Gas, Chi	1¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac	⅝	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Chi. Term. T. pf	1⅛	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	St. L. Southwestern.	½
Col. & H. Coal & I.	½	Southern Pac.	½
Consol. Gas	1¼	Standard Dist.	1¼
Delaware & Hud.	¾	Stand. Dist. pf	2⅜
Des M. & Ft. D.	⅞	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅞
Dul., S. S. & A.	1½	Union Bag & Paper	1
Federal Steel	2⅜	U. S. Express	⅝
Federal Steel pf	1	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Gen. Electric	⅝	W. & L. E. 2d pf	1
Glucose Sugar	⅝	Wis. Cent. pf., w. i	1⅝

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Erie 1st ext. 4s	1	Long Island con. 4s	1
Green Bay deb. A	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st	1½

Bonds Declined.

Col. Coal & I. 6s	1	San A. & A. P. 4s	1
Col. Mid. 1st 2-4s	1½	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1¼
L. E. & West. 1st	1	W. N. Y. & Pa. 1st	1

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Almost anything can be construed into a bear "argument" in a stock market as narrow as is the present, as generally neglected as is the present one by men of consequence. They who have largest interests in securities and who must most figure in activity producing betterment, are still disposed chiefly to be lookers on. Many are out of town enjoying rests which they themselves seem to consider well earned in the activity of the earlier months of this year. A market left thus to the little fellows of Wall Street responds to little influences.

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Some liquidation shows in quarters where hitherto it has not been much in evidence, but relatively such transactions are insignificant, the bulk of business representing professional performances exclusively. Sales for the short account have been persisted in until now the short account extends pretty generally throughout the whole market and in some parts of it seems to be unwieldy.

Of business news calculated to disturb the equanimity of investors none whatever shows. Upon the contrary, practically every development is encouraging.

Some strenuous efforts were yesterday made to provoke anxiety over continuing gold exports, and engagements to the extent of $10,000,000 or more were freely scheduled for steamers going out to-morrow; but such proclamations were stock jobbery inventions. Gold in substantial volume continues to go abroad, and the movement may extend into larger figures than at the start was calculated by keen local bankers, but no panic-making element is in anywise involved in what can be seen or what can be possible. The United States has gold to spare, and that in tens on tens of millions, and in the present movement no serious aspect can be given to our commercial, industrial, or financial conditions. Those who worry chiefly over gold exports are people who do not now have, never did have, and never will have gold or anything else to export. Meanwhile throughout the financial world there seems to be calm and proper appreciation of what are the current facts and what their bearing is.

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Wall Street is having presented to it just now an educational example of blind pool management, and the results thereof—this being the latest chapter in the demoralized and demoralizing Whisky Trust. Bred in scandal, its career has extended through successive receiverships and reorganizations. Assessments and financial sacrifices and stock jobberies galore represent much of Whisky Trust history. The record has been one of confiscation. All the time pretending to be a monopoly, it has not monopolized anything. One crowd of mismanagers being ousted, successors have persisted still in mysteries. Facts have been withheld from investors as they were withheld in the days of the property's early scandals. Such official information as has at any time been forthcoming has been indefinite, though always very rosy in its vagueness. Thus, people are to be found in Wall Street who, having owned old Whisky Trust shares up close to par, were yesterday viewing quotations barely above $6 per share. And all this time—from par to 6—there has been official promise on official promise continually that something excellent was just ahead.

Yesterday's announcement that yet another new trust is to swallow up the old one and its auxiliaries and dependencies came in the nature of a Wall Street surprise, though why anything in the Whisky Trust quarter can now be surprising may be a little difficult of comprehension. A combination of eminent promoters are identified with the new Distilling Company of America, which prepares to absorb the old speculative spirit properties. One of these, known as the Kentucky Distilleries Company, is barely born, the ink on its certificates is hardly dry; it was projected into Wall Street with many recent hurrahs; tremendous profits were to be earned by it. "Points" being well distributed, the stock got distribution also, and of recently introduced industrials hardly any has been more generally taken by the customers of Wall Street brokers. At yesterday's prices its securities represent a shrinkage of about 20 per cent. And the status of this is fairly representative.

Some suggestion of the tired feeling that follows perennial assessment and contribution appeared yesterday in the market's course for all of the stocks involved in the new invitation to once more seek salvation. All of them declined, some of them to record-making low figures. That is hardly a matter for wonder. Neither can cause for wonder be found in the fact that finally the average investor in this blind pool group hesitates to take any further risks or have any further association with an enterprise that from start to finish has been one string of disappointments and damages.

Nothing is disclosed in the new prospectus which can warrant any man with a memory to expect through the now projected Distilling Company of America results much different or more cheerful than have come (or been perpetually promised) through the list of predecessor corporations of varied title. Some new names are quoted; no new condition is shown, none suggested—except it be that as the natural sequence of blind-pool management new "working capital" is needed and is being levied.

VANDERBILT BUOYANCY.

New York Central, Northwest, Omaha, and others of the Vanderbilt group of stocks were notably strong yesterday. Vanderbilt brokers were again the buyers, and all sorts of rumors regarding approaching dividends were in circulation. Northwest's May statement, showing an increase in gross of $250,000, was a bull point on that stock, and also on Omaha. The latter sold at 103, the highest price in its history. Upon both Omaha and New York Central there is talk of increased dividends.

STEEL AND WIRE'S DIVIDEND.

American Steel and Wire was closely watched yesterday for indications of what may be expected at the Directors' meeting scheduled for to-day. The stock, however, only fluctuated nervously and erratically between 54½ and 52¾, and made but a fractional net change for the day. The Street could find no significance in its actions.

Chairman John W. Gates and the other Western Directors were to have arrived in Wall Street during the day, but no trace of them could be discovered. The Street thought that Mr. Gates was taking care that his followers should not be accessible to Eastern Directors who are to argue in favor of a dividend. All Wall Street seems to have resigned itself to disappointment over the Steel and Wire dividend, there being few hopes of its declaration. The general expectation is that when the proposition is broached to-day the Gates contingent will promptly kill it in the voting.

There were suggestions in high quarters yesterday, however, that instead of finally disposing of the dividend matter to-day, the Directors will merely table it and take it up again a week or two hence.

FEDERAL STEEL RUMORS.

Yesterday's decline in Federal Steel came from selling by room traders and the smaller commission houses, the execution of stop-orders figuring conspicuously in the latter's operations. Flower interests were buyers on the decline, but they were at no time aggressive or disposed to fight the selling. One rumor which the traders managed to keep prominent all day stated that the Directors have received from a high legal authority an opinion that the company cannot pay the 1¼ per cent. dividend on the common stock according to the provisions of the charter, and therefore cannot expect to win the Kern suit. Insiders, however, promptly denied this story and said they had every hope of having the injunction vacated when it comes for trial on July 3. These interests continued to talk confidently on the property and pointed to the favorable condition of the iron trade as good grounds for their bullishness. Pittsburg dispatches stated that agents for the Russian Government had placed orders for 120,000 tons of steel rails and are to take 380,000 tons more from this country. There are also reports of a coming advance in the price of pig-iron to $20 a ton.

LIQUIDATION IN SUGAR TRUST.

After getting up to 153 in the early trading, Sugar Trust broke suddenly in the afternoon, and got down to 148¼. The decline did not seem to be the result of any unexpected developments, but came rather from heavy selling by speculative interests who have heretofore been looked upon as among the most confident bulls on the stock. These interests were quite recently prominent in the stock, and were among the loudest of the prophets who predicted an early announcement of the settlement of the sugar trade war. The stock had very little support, it being made evident that Sugar Trust's friends are not as eager to buy it as they were a few weeks ago.

TOBACCO STOCKS FIRMER.

Rather aggressive covering operations were responsible for the gains made by the tobacco stocks yesterday. Continental common advanced nearly 2 points, and American Tobacco 1⅛ points net for the day. There was continued liquidation in the stocks, but it was less urgent than on Tuesday and Wednesday, and the covering purchases were more than sufficient to offset it. Reports that Mr. Harrison I. Drummond has resigned or is about to resign as Vice President and Director of the Continental Company were looked upon as confirmatory of recent stories of internal dissensions. Mr. Pierre Lorillard's name was also mentioned in connection with resignation rumors. President Halliday of the Liggett & Myers Company is, it was said, slated to succeed Mr. Drummond as Vice President.

Much of the recent selling of Continental and American Tobacco shares is understood to have been for a prominent St. Louis operator, who is believed to be liquidating a line of 100,000 shares of the tobacco stocks, Sugar, Baltimore and Ohio, and Reading first preferred. The operator in question is said to have sustained heavy losses through his speculations of the past three months.

DISTILLING TRUST STOCKS.

All the stocks of the properties that are to be taken into the new Distilling Trust were conspicuously weak yesterday. American Spirits common dropped to 6¾, the preferred to 30¼, Standard Distilling common to 15⅞, and the preferred to 61⅞. On the curb the stocks of Kentucky Distilleries and of the new trust itself were heavy.

It was evident that the terms under which present securities are to be exchanged for the new ones are not regarded as favorable. In the American Spirits stocks there was considerable liquidation by holders, who argued that the shares of the new combination will be worth relatively less than the stocks now in existence command. The Street was quite bearish on the new "Whisky Trust," and bids of 1 per cent. were freely made to "put" the new common at 25 within two months. Talk of a possible stockholders' protective committee was also heard in many quarters.

EASIER FEELING ABROAD.

Trading for London account in this market yesterday was mixed and about evenly divided between sales and purchases. The total of arbitrage transactions was about 16,000 shares. In Louisville, Atchison preferred, New York Central, St. Paul, Baltimore and Ohio, and Anaconda London was a buyer, while the sales were heaviest in Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, Chesapeake and Ohio, Ontario and Western, and Southern Railway preferred.

Cables reported a much easier feeling in foreign financial circles, particularly in Paris, where the formation of the Ministry relieved the critical situation. Despite reports of activity in the British War Office, securities in London were firmer than of late, consols closing at an advance.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Discussing the position of the United States Treasury, Deputy Assistant Treasurer Maurice L. Muhleman said yesterday:

"It is a little unusual for the Secretary of the Treasury's estimate of a coming deficit to be greater than the reality. I think the improvement shown in the Government finances is an indication of the increasing prosperity of the country. Secretary Gage made an estimate of $112,000,000 deficit on Dec. 6. Yesterday's Treasury figures show a deficit of only $100,301,425. This will be further reduced by the regular receipts from customs, internal revenues, and miscellaneous sources, and on June 30 the heads of departments will turn in $30,000,000 of $40,000,000 worth of unexpended balances held by them, judging from last year's experience.

"Notable items in the account, as indicating the increasing business of this country, are the increase in customs receipts over the amount estimated by Secretary Gage six months ago. The $11,000,000 received from the sale of the Central Pacific Railroad was an important item of the miscellaneous receipts, and the saving in the item of military expenses still further helped to keep down the deficit. The whole showing certainly reflects credit upon the Administration, but, more than that, it evidences the growing business prosperity of the country."

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

In explanation of Baltimore and Ohio's decrease in net earnings, which will be shown in the report for the year ending June 30, President Cowen says the result has been brought about because the receivers, in settling their accounts, have charged against the revenue of the year large sums which ordinarily would be, and in other railroads are, extended over a much longer period. They felt justified in doing so because they wished, as far as possible, to close their accounts before turning the road over to the reorganized company. Moreover, no attempt had been made to scant the amount of money put into the property and charged to operating expenses. During the year a large number of old engines and cars, standing upon the books of the company at a high valuation, have been abandoned, all of which has been charged to operating expenses. Mr. Cowen asserts that the prospects of the company were never better than at present; that a recent thorough inspection of the property has shown it to be in excellent physical condition, and that there are enormous resources along the line of the road which have not been developed. Ample provision for the development of these has been made in the reorganization plan. With the present volume of business, even at existing rates, the earnings for the coming fiscal year should show a decided improvement, and the development of some of the heretofore undeveloped resources should add very considerably to them. President Cowen further said:

"There seems to be no abatement of confidence in the outcome of the property in quarters where there is intimate knowledge of its condition and resources, developed and undeveloped, and this is emphasized by the fact that since the election of the new board the Directors and those associated with them, who took a large proportion of the original issue of preferred stock, have, within the past few weeks, substantially doubled their holdings at prices very considerably above the present market."

INDIANPOLIS GAS.

President Frank S. Hastings of the Indianapolis Gas Company has compromised the fight in regard to the ordinance passed by the City of Indianapolis, cutting the price of gas down to 75 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. This controversy has been in the courts for more than a year, and voluminous testimony was produced to prove that the gas company could make no money at 75 cents. The compromise effected by Mr. Hastings gives the company a ten-year contract at $1 per 1,000 net, and the management confidently expects that the increased consumption of gas will offset the small reduction in price, and that the net earnings of the company will not be unfavorably affected.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Kings County and Fulton Elevated Railroads to be sold in foreclosure proceedings on July 6.

Meeting of the Presidents of the railroads east of the Mississippi River to be held in Chicago on June 28, when it is expected that the question of a new basing rate on wheat will be considered.

Increase of $250,413 in Northwest's gross earnings for May, making an increase of $1,965,752 for the fiscal year.

Purchase by the Bank of England of £62,000 gold bars in the open market in London and £280,000 gold from Holland.

Increase of $17,757 in Chicago Great Western's earnings for May, making an increase of $283,308 since July 1.

Reduction of from 4 to 6 cents by the Grand Trunk Railway Company in the rail rate on oats and corn, both export and domestic.

Charter issued to the Offerman & Western Railroad Company, with a capital stock of $200,000, to build a line from Offerman, in Pierce County, Georgia, through Appling and into Coffee County giving the district connection with the Savannah, Florida and Western system.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in June showed increases:

Northern Pacific	$72,340
Santa Fé, Prescott and Phenix	3,730
Total increase, two roads	$76,070
Increase previously reported	678,036
Total increase, forty-five roads	$754,106
Decrease, ten roads, previously reported	66,246
Net increase	$687,860

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $168,743,254; balance, $10,546,015; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $615,180.

Money on call in London, 1 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent. for short and 2⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were $4.86½ for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.85⅝ for sixty days, $4.88 for demand, $4.88⅜@$4.88½ for cable transfers, and $4.85¼@$4.85⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.18¾@5.18⅛ less 1-16 for long and 5.16¼@5.15⅝ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94 13-16@94⅞ and 95⅛@95 9-16, and guilders at 40@40 1-16 and 40 3-16@40¼.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—25c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—40c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par@25c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 22.—After a hesitation in prices on the Bourse to-day there was a general recovery in anticipation of Senator Waldeck-Rousseau being successful in the task of forming a new Cabinet. Spanish 4s declined considerably, owing to holders selling, but subsequently recovered, as a result of these sales ceasing. Turks were dull. Rio Tintos improved considerably on English buying. Kafirs were strong, especially at the close.

BERLIN, June 22.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were irregular. International securities were dull. Spanish 4s fluctuated sharply, but closed with a recovery. American securities were maintained, and Canadian Pacifics were quiet. Mine shares were strong, and bank shares were maintained.

FRANKFORT, June 22.—On the Boerse to-day foreign securities were quiet, and American securities were steady. Local shares recovered under arbitrage buying.

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

American Biscuit bonds, 108; Binghamton Gas 5s, 92½; Fern Coal Company, 15; Journeay & Burnham, 5¼; Journeay & Burnham preferred, 24½; Marshall Mill, 60; New York Biscuit bonds, 111¼; Retsof bonds, 72; Retsof stock, 15; Whitney Safety Fire Arms, 50; Cuban bonds, 1868, ¾ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1872, ¼ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1896, 7 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, June 22, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16¼	17⅝	785	Am. Car & Foundry	17½	17½	16½	17½	— ⅝
60	61½	300	Am. Car & Found. pf.	62	62	61½	62	.....
35½	36¾	10	Am. Cotton Oil	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	.....
37	37⅝	900	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	37	38	37	37	.....
83	83½	425	Am. Smelt. & R. Co. pf	83¼	83½	83¼	83½	+ ½
29	30	1,200	Am. Steel Hoop	29	29	28¾	29	— ⅝
76¼	77	210	Am. Steel Hoop pf	76	76	76	76	— ½
72½	74	20	Am. Malting Co. pf	73	73	73	73	.....
7	7¼	6,830	Am. Spirits Mfg	8½	8½	6¾	7	— 1½
30⅜	33¼	460	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	32	32	30¼	30½	— 1½
52½	53¼	26,510	Am. Steel & Wire	53¾	54½	52¾	53¼	— 2⅜
95	96	950	Am. Steel & Wire pf	95	96¼	95	95¼	.....
149¼	149½	48,585	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	151½	153	148¾	149¾	— 2¼
117	118½	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	118½	118½	118½	118½	+ 1½
35	36	1,200	American Tin Plate	35¼	35¼	34½	35	— ½
85	85½	200	American Tin Plate pf.	85	85	85	85	.....
90½	91	11,420	American Tobacco	91	91½	90	91	+1½
139	143	500	American Tobacco pf	139¾	139¾	139¾	139¾	— ½
50⅝	50⅞	5,145	Anaconda Copper	50½	51⅜	49¾	50½	+1¼
17	17¼	1,250	At., T. & S. F.	17¼	17⅜	17	17	— ⅛
54⅝	54¾	9,595	At., T. & S. F. pf	54⅜	55¼	54½	54⅜	+ ⅛
44½	44⅝	2,783	Baltimore & Ohio	44¾	45	43⅞	44	— ¾
67¾	68	3,735	Baltimore & Ohio pf	68	68¾	68	68	+ ⅛
8	9	100	B. & O. S. W. pf., ctfs.	8½	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
115¼	115¾	43,880	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	116¾	117½	114¾	115⅝	— ⅛
136	138	200	Brooklyn Union Gas	136	136	136	136	.....
53	53½	200	Canada Southern	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	+ ½
96¼	97	600	Canadian Pacific	96	96	96	96	— ¾
50	50¼	910	Cent. Pac., ass't pd	50⅝	50⅝	50	50	— ⅛
24½	24⅝	1,510	Chesapeake & Ohio	24⅝	24⅞	24¾	24⅝	— ⅛
58	58⅛	600	Chicago Con. Traction	59⅜	59⅜	58¾	58¾	— 1⅛
130¼	130⅝	9,870	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	131½	131⅝	130¼	130½	— ½
13⅞	13½	640	Chicago Great West	13⅞	13½	13¼	13¼	.....
27	30⅜	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf. B	28	28	28	28	—1
39⅜	41	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	40⅝	41	40¾	41	.....
123⅞	126	12,253	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	126⅞	126¾	125⅝	125⅞	— ⅛
172¼	173¼	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173	173	173	173	.....
155¾	156	1,000	Chicago & Northw.	155	156⅛	155	155⅞	+2⅜
111⅝	111⅞	1,600	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	112⅜	112½	111¼	111⅝	— ⅝
15	16	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	15	15	15	15	.....
46	46¼	1,200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	46¾	46¾	45⅝	45⅝	—1⅞
55	55½	3,080	C., C., C. & St. L.	55¼	56	55	55¼	+ ½
42¾	43	400	Colorado Fuel & Iron	43½	43½	43	43	— ½
5¼	5⅜	50	Colorado Southern	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	.....
43	43½	123	Col. Southern 1st pf	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	+1¼
16	18	23	Col. Southern 2d pf	16	16	16	16	.....
11	12¼	210	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	12	12	12	12	— ½
179½	180½	1,615	Consolidated Gas	180¼	180¾	178¼	179¼	—1½
41¼	41¾	300	Consolidated Ice	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	.....
38	38½	22,695	Continental Tobacco	38	38¾	37¾	38¾	+1⅞
74	74¼	1,500	Continental Tobacco pf.	74	74½	73¾	74	+ ½
27	28	325	Union Bag &

13¼, bid. Between 1,000 and 2,000 shares of the stock changed hands yesterday.

Among the most prominent issues in yesterday's trading were the common and preferred stocks of the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company. Owing to the announcement of the terms on which these stocks may be exchanged for the stock of the new Distilling Company of America, the Kentucky Distilleries stocks attracted much attention—and also on account of the sharp break that occurred in both issues. On Wednesday the common stock sold up to 21, and the preferred stock to 62. Yesterday the common stock sold down to 18 and closed at 17 bid, and the preferred stock at the close was offered at 58. There were many surmises as to the prices that would be established for the new stocks, and varying estimates of the relative values of the Kentucky Distilleries' stocks on the basis of the terms of the exchange. There was some inquiry for the new stocks, and they were traded in "when issued" to a small extent. The common stock was bid up to 32, at which figure 140 shares changed hands, and subsequently there was a sale at 30. At the close the common stock was offered at 29, with 25 the best bid. Relatively little stock changed hands on the decline, and the stocks were by no means as active as they were on the previous day.

New England Gas and Coke bonds, which have been steadily declining for some time, yesterday sold at 77¾, and at the close were offered at 78 without a bid. The stock of the New England Gas and Coke Company is offered at 2.

New Amsterdam Gas was dull, and both issues of the stock were offered down, the common to 32¾, and the preferred to 57½. The former closed at 31½ bid, a net loss of 2 points, and the preferred stock closed at 57 bid, a net loss of 1 point. The bonds remained at 101½ bid.

Amalgamated Copper was very dull, and little change occurred in the price of the stock. Tennessee Copper and British Columbia Copper were both fractionally lower. United Verde Extension closed at 6¼ bid, a net gain of one-quarter of 1 point for the day. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam Gas	31½	32½
Amsterdam Gas pf	57	57½
American Gas, with interest	101½	102
Bay State Gas	2	2½

Industrials.

American Tobacco pf	80	80½
Beet Sugar	32	34
Beet Sugar pf	80	82
Electric Boat	18	22
Electric Boat pf	44	47
Electric Vehicle, ex div	100	102
Electric Vehicle pf	118	118
*Electro-Pneumatic, asst paid	2	2½
Havana Commercial	29	30
Havana Commercial pf	68½	69½
International Power	76	76
International Pump pf	24	25
International Pump pf	67	68
Kentucky Distilleries	17	17½
Kentucky Distilleries pf., ex div	57	58
National Carbonphone	82	83
National Salt	43½	45
National Salt pf	72½	75
New England Electric Vehicle	13¾	13¾
New York Air Brake and Coupler	61½	62½
New York Electric Vehicle	23¾	23¼
Otis Elevator	34	35½
Otis Elevator pf	92	93
Republic Iron & Steel	17	18
Republic Iron & Steel pf	61	62
Royal Baking Powder pf	101	101½
Rubber Goods Mfg	25	25½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	78	80
Standard Coal Trust	467¼	468½
Union Steel & Chain	27½	28
Union Steel & Chain pf	67½	68
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	1

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	91	93
British Columbia Copper	11¼	11½
Fleming Coal & Coke	25	26½
General Carriage	35	36½
Markeen Copper	7½	8½
Pittsburg, Lowe Summer & L. E.	22	23
Tennessee Copper	18¼	19
United Verde Extension	6¼	6¾
*Wahnita Copper	6¾	7¼

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	115	118
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	120
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	243	248
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	...
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	102	104
Brook. Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	99	102
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	190	...
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	82	84
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	104	106
Con. Traction of N. J	59	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	111	112
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	84	88
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	117	119
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	96	99
Kings County Elevated	7	8
Kings County Elevated	2	5
Nassau Elec. 4s	95	97
New Orleans Traction (new)	18	22
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	96	97
Ninth Avenue	170	183
North Jersey Street Railway	34½	35½
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	93½	95
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103½	104½
Steinway Railroad Co. 6 per cent. 1st	113	114
Second Avenue Railroad consols	119	122
Sixth Avenue Railroad	203	220
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	199	200
United Traction, Providence	91	92
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	22	24
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	105	107

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	37	39
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	96	97¾
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	53	55
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	95	96
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry, ex dividend	42	43
Union Ferry bonds	101	102

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	10	11
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	84	86
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	105
Citizens' Gas (Detroit) bonds	97	98
Columbus Gas	95	100
Consolidated Gas of Newark	55	60
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	84	88
Consolidated Gas of N. J	23	24
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	108	110
Essex & Hudson Gas	42½	44
Fort Wayne Gas	65	70
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	78	81
Indianapolis Gas	122	128
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	103½	104¼
Lafayette Gas Co	65	70
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	81	84
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas	50	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	71	74
Mutual Gas of New York	230	310
Madison (Wis.) stock	66	67
New England Gas & Coke	18½	20
New England Gas & Coke bonds	...	78
N. Y. & Erie Gas Co. 1st	111	115
N. Y. & H. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	50	55
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73
St. Joseph (Mo.)	45	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	85	90
Standard Gas, New York	110	...
Standard Gas, New York, pf	125	...
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	81	85
Western Gas	96	97½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	107	108

Industrials.

American Bank Note	45	50
American Chicle pf	48	51
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Central & South American Tel	113	114
Cramps' Shipyard	81	85
General Chemical	90	90
General Chemical pf	99	102
Herring-Hall-Marvin, 1st ass't pd	2	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf, 1st as. pd	10	13
Hecker-Jones Jewell Milling pf	54	56
Hecker-Jones Jewell bonds	98	...
Hudson River Telephone	100	115
Iron Steamboat	5½	7
Lorillard Company pf	120	...
Michigan Peninsular 5s	106¼	107½
Standard Coupler	...	39
Trenton Potteries	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf	50	60
Union Typewriter	20	21½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	114	116
Union Typewriter 2d pf	115	117
Wagner Car Company	178	181
Worthington Pump pf	112	118

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
20	Am. T. & S. F.	17½	17½	17½	17½
1,210	Am. T. & S. F. pf.	54¾	55¼	54½	54¾
86,490	Am. Sug. Ref.	132	133¾	131¾	133¾
610	Am. Sp. Mfg.	8½	8¾	6¾	6¾
3,480	Am. Steel & W.	54¼	54¾	52¾	53¾
40	Am. Tobacco	90¾	90¾	90	90
19,760	Brook. R. T.	117¾	117¾	114¾	115½
300	Bay State Gas	2	2½	2	2½
8,820	Balt. & O.	131¼	131¾	130¾	130¾
11,600	C., M. & St. P.	126¾	126¾	125½	125¾
40	C., R. I. & Pac.	112¾	112¾	111½	111½
4,620	Con. Tobacco	37	38½	37	38¾
20	Con. Tobacco pf.	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼
13,580	Federal Steel	60½	60¾	57¾	58¾
50	Fed. Steel pf.	82½	82½	81¾	81¾
420	Lou. & Nash.	66½	66½	66¾	66¾
2,990	Manhattan	112¾	112¾	110¾	111¼
840	Mo. Pacific	41	41	39¾	40¼
20	N. Y. Central	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾
200	N. Y. Pacific	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
20	Nor. Pacific pf.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
200	N. Y., O. & W.	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¼
20	Pacific Mail	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
2,020	People's Gas	119¼	119¾	117	117¾
330	Reading 1st pf.	59¾	60½	59	59¾
60	Southern Ry. pf.	48¼	49¼	48½	49¼
40	Tenn. C. & I.	64¼	64¼	63	63¼
110	Union Pacific	39½	39¾	39	39
70	Union Pacific pf.	74¾	74¾	73¾	73¾
70	U. S. Rubber	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾
10	Wabash pf.	19½	19½	19½	19½
108,360					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$20,000	A. T. & S.F. adj.	83½	83½	83½	83½
5,000	Am. Gas 5s	102	102	102	102
40,000	St. L. S'west 1st	93	93	92½	92½
40,000	St. L. S'west 2d	52¾	52¾	52½	52¾
30,000	W. n. Cent. 1st	77	77¼	77	77¼
$144,000					

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—The market weakened in sympathy with New York. Such buying as was apparent was without spirit, but the selling in most cases was aggressive. Few stocks, however, lost more than small fractions, the exceptions being American railways, Marsden, Tidewater Steel, Pennsylvania Steel, and Welsbach Light, which receded from 1 to 5¾ points. Welsbach Light's loss was due to the formation in New York of a new incandescent gaslight company.

The market was barely steady at the close at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	20¾	20½	Penn. Mfg.	24	24½
Choctaw	37	37¼	Phila. Trac.	99¾	99¾
El. Stge. B.	130	135	Union Trac.	41¾	41¾
El. S. B. pf.	134	140	U. Gas Imp.	106	107½
E. Co. of A.	17	17½	Welsbach L.	42½	43½
Lehigh Val.	26¾	26¾	W. N. Y. & P.	7	7½
Marsden	15¾	16	Penn.	7½	7¾

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$273,305,076
Gold reserve	235,761,851
Net silver	5,492,409
U. S. notes in the Treasury	15,162,490
Treasury notes of 1890	97,301
Total receipts this day	1,547,679
Total receipts this month	31,869,301
Total receipts this year	560,959,131
Total expenditures this day	660,009
Total expenditures this month	20,663,000
Total expenditures this year	600,372,972
Deposits in National banks	78,906,397
Silver bullion	951,192
National bank notes received for redemption	138,495
Government receipts—	
Customs	690,121
Internal revenue	825,351
Miscellaneous	32,207

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Elmira Saddlery Company; capital, $10,000. Directors—Martin A. Hillis, Judson A. Gibson, J. S. Bush, and J. John Hassell, Elmira.

Park Mortgage Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Joseph Fetlersch and Daniel E. Seybel of New York; Theodore Silkman, Yonkers.

Scranton Sand Company of Waverly; capital, $33,000. Directors—Thomas B. Howe, Scranton, Penn.; William P. Wynne, Elmira; John H. Murray, Jr., Waverly.

Elgin Creamery Company of Mirgaup Valley; capital, $4,000. Directors—Northrop Kinnie and William Hilliard, Maplewood; Joshua P. Royce and William McIntyre, Mirgaup Valley.

Syracuse North Side Land and Improvement Company; capital, $50,000. Directors—Nicholas Peters, Jr., F. Carl Kallfelz, Christian Grassman, Adam Young, Joseph A. Gloger, C. Walter Ackerman, and John Kirchofer, Syracuse.

Landlords' Protective Association of New York City; to furnish to owners of real estate or to their agents or representatives information as to the character and financial responsibility of their tenants; capital, $1,000. Directors—Frederick H. Lowerre and Harry L. Carry, Brooklyn; W. M. T. Brown, New York.

Safety Three-Wheel Vehicle Company of New York City, to deal with inventions, patents, patent rights, trade marks, and licenses relating to vehicles and their appurtenances; capital, $50,000. Directors—James E. Bloomer, Freeport, L. I.; George S. Bush, Hermann Schanzlin, Peter A. Ross, and E. C. Brown, New York.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.83
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.41⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	.05⅜
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06
Sugar, granulated	.05⅛
Molasses, O. K. prime	.34
Beef, family	10.00
Beef, hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	.04⅞
Pork, mess	8.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.25
Iron, No. 1 Northern, foundry	18.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.18½

CHICAGO, June 22.—Flour steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, 73c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 72@74½c; No. 2 red, 74½@76c; No. 2 corn, 35@35¼c; No. 2 yellow corn, 34½@35c; No. 2 oats, 29½@29¾c; No. 2 white, 30c; No. 3 white, 29@29½c; No. 2 rye, 62c; No. 2 barley, 38@39c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.04@$1.05; Northwestern, $1.05; prime timothy seed, $3.30@$3.40; mess pork, per barrel, $7.40@8.20; lard, per 100 lb, $4.92½@5.02½; short ribs, sides, (loose), $4.50@4.80; dry salted shoulders, (boxed), 4¾@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 5@5.10; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $6.65.

COTTON.—Considerable irregularity was developed in the market for cotton futures yesterday, after it had opened steady at an advance of 1@3 points, early cables coming better than had been expected in view of the pronounced weakness here Wednesday. It soon became evident, however, that the liquidation of long accounts, which many thought was practically finished on Wednesday's break, was being renewed. August unloading became a feature, and most of the forenoon yesterday August contracts held a weak relation to the general market, while showing, however, considerable irregularity. The general list sold off to a level of 3@5 points below the closing prices of Wednesday, when the decline was arrested by covering, supplemented by some pretty fair investment buying. Good commission houses bought on the decline. A great deal of cotton was also picked up for Wall Street account, where the preference was given for January and March contracts. European buying, which was considerable, was directed chiefly to the new crop positions. Some conservative traders bought on the break on the reaction theory, as they considered the decline had been too sharp, August contracts having sold down from 5.89, Saturday's price, to 5.62 yesterday, while January sold from 5.98 to 5.76. The main factor in the weakness was the generally brilliant character of crop accounts from nearly all sections of the cotton belt. The saving factor in the English cables was the increased demand for spot cotton in the Liverpool market, confirming the claim that raw cotton was needed for cotton goods sold ahead. Covering yesterday afternoon steadied the market, and prices returned to about the opening figures. The market was finally steady at a net gain of 1@4 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	5.61	5.62	5.61	5.63@5.64
July	5.65	5.65	5.59	5.63@5.66
August	5.67	5.69	5.62	5.68@5.69
September	5.66	5.68	5.63	5.68@5.69
October	5.70	5.73	5.65	5.71@5.72
November	5.73	5.76	5.70	5.75@5.76
December	5.77	5.79	5.73	5.78@5.79
January	5.81	5.83	5.76	5.82@5.83
February	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85@5.86
March	5.86	5.88	5.82	5.88@5.89
April	....	....	....	5.91@5.93
May	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.95@5.96

Spot cotton in the local market closed quiet and steady with prices 1-16c higher, on the basis of 6¾c for middling upland and 6¾c for middling Gulf, as compared with 6⅝c and 6¾c, respectively, a year ago. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: New Orleans, 5⅝c; Mobile, 5 11-16c; Savannah, 5⅝c; Wilmington, 5⅞c; Norfolk, 6c; Baltimore, 6¾c; Augusta, 6⅝c; St. Louis, 5 13-16c; Memphis, 5 11-16c.

LIVERPOOL, June 22.—Middling upland, 3 11-32d. Futures opened barely steady; sellers, 1-64d decline. Closed irregular and unsettled at 2@2¼-64d decline. January-February, 3.14b; February-March, 3.15s; March-April, 3.15½b; April-May, 3.16½s; June-July, 3.17s; June-July, 3.17s; July-August, 3.17s; August-September, 3.16½@s; September-October, 3.16s; October-November, 3.15s; November-December, 3.14v; December-January, 3.14v. Manchester—Yarns quiet and firm. Cloths move slowly.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	81½	81⅝	81 5-16	81⅜
September	81 3-16	81 13-16	81	81½
December	83	83½	82¾	83⅛
Corn—				
July	40	40¼	40	40¼
September	40	40¼	40	40¼
December	39¼	39½	39¼	...

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	74⅞	75¼	74⅜	75⅛
September	76⅝	77	76⅛	76⅝
December	77¼	78 1-16	77⅛	78⅛
Corn—				
July	34½	34⅞	34½	34¾
September	34⅝	31 15-16	34⅜	34⅞
December	34	34¼	33⅞	34
Oats—				
July	24⅝	23	24 9-16	24⅞
September	21⅜	22½	21⅜	22⅛
December	22⅜	22⅜	22 5-16	22⅜

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Export figures yesterday, according to some authorities, reached an enormous total varying from 100 to 160 loads at all ports, in addition to which a liberal business was reported also at Chicago, Kansas City, and St. Louis. From other sources these extreme figures were denied, but there was little question that an unusually heavy trade was accomplished and the market's actions indicated that it was the outside figure. Considerable strength was displayed throughout the session, starting with an early advance on higher cables and reported heavy rains in France. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 Red, 86c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 83¾c; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 80¼c; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, 79¼c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 87¼c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 79¾c end of June.

DULUTH, June 22.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 73½c; July, 73¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 75⅝c; July, 75¾c; September, 75¾c; No. 2 Northern, 71¾c; No. 2 Spring, 68¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 22.—Wheat in store: No. 1 Northern, June, 73c; July, 72¾c; September, 72⅝@73c. On track: No. 1 hard, 74c; No. 1 Northern, 73c; No. 2 Northern, 71¼c.

MILWAUKEE, June 22.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 76@77c; No. 2 Northern, 75@75¼c. Corn—Steady; samples, 30@35c.

CORN—No. 2, 41c, elevator, 41c, delivered, and 41½c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 closed at 30¼@31c; No. 3, 30c; No. 2 white, 32¼@33c; No. 3 white, 32c; track mixed, 30@32c; track white, 32@38c; No. 2 white, clips, 38c.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 66¼c, and No. 1 Western, 67c, both free on board, afloat; State rye, 61c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 42½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, and malting, 48@52c, delivered.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4.05@$4.20; Winter straights, $3.65@$3.65; Winter patents, $3.90@$4.10; Spring clears, $3.10@$3.30; extra No. 1 Winter, $3@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.70; no grade, $1.80, to arrive. Rye Flour—Good to fair, $3.15@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.60. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.25, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white, 90c; fine yellow, 95c; coarse, 80@82c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $15@$15.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.25@$15.50, lake and rail; sacks, spot, $15.50; coarse Winter bran, $16.25@$17.50; latter white; fine, $15; middlings, $16@$18; city feed, $15.50@$16; hominy chop, $14.50, bulk, and $15.50 sacks; oil meal, $23.50@$24.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 22.—Flour—First patents, $3.85@$3.95; second patents, $3.65@$3.75; first bakers, $2.75@$2.85.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $8.75@$9; family, $10.50@$10.75; short clear, $10@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $9.50@$10.50; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15.50. BEEF HAMS—$22.50@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅝@5½c; 180-lb, 5⅝@5½c; 160-lb, 5¼@5⅝c; pigs, 5½c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 5¾@6c; 10-lb, 5¼c; 12-lb, 5¼c; 14-lb, 4¾c; hams, 9@9½c; shoulders, 4½@4½c; pickled hams, 5½@9½c; Western, greens, 9c; Western, S. P., 9¼c; city, greens, 9c. TALLOW—City, 4¾c; country, 4¼c. LARD—$5.25; city lard, $4.80; refined lard, South America, $5.90; Continent, $5.40; Brazil, kegs, $7; compound, city, 4¾c; Western, 4¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5¾c; city lard steam, 6@6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, June 22.—Beef—Extra India mess, 60s; prime mess, 55s. Pork—Prime mess, prime Western, 45s. Lard—American refined, in pails, 26s 9d; prime Western, in tierces, 26s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 47s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 30s 6d; short rib, 18 to 24 lb, 29s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 29s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 29s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 28s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 28s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 25s.

COFFEE.—Operators in Brazilian coffee futures had but little incentive to make new ventures yesterday, as few favorable features being offset by as many unfavorable ones. The market opened steady, at unchanged prices, to a decline of 5 points, as stated by the official records, although some of the actual business on the opening call showed an advance of 5 points on Wednesday's closing price, May selling at $5.50. Subsequently the general market was rather quiet, with a weak undertone, except near the close. The close was firm, with values showing a net gain of 5 points on all positions. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	....	....	....	4.65@4.70
July	4.60	4.65	4.60	4.65@4.70
August	....	....	....	4.75@4.80
September	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.85@4.90
October	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90@4.95
November	....	....	....	4.95@5.00
December	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.30@5.35
January	....	....	....	5.35@5.40
February	....	....	....	5.40@5.45
March	....	....	....	5.45@5.50
April	....	....	....	5.45@5.50
May	5.50	5.55	5.50	5.50@5.55

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 6$700. Hamburg—½@⅝ net lower. Havre—¼ net lower; January, 35.00; February, 35.25; March, 35.50; April, 35.75; May, 36.00; June, 33.50; July, 33.75; August, 30.00; September, 34.25; October, 34.50; November, 34.75; December, 35.00.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅝c; muscovado, 4⅛c; molasses sugar, 4c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil, barrels, $3.50; spirits turpentine, 39¾@40c; resin, common to good, strait ed, $1.30@$1.32½; E, $1.45; F, $1.50; G, $1.55; H, $1.65; I, $1.70; K, $1.85; M, $2.10; N, $2.35; W G, $2.50; W W, $2.75.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 22.—Spirits of turpentine, 36@36¾c; resin, 90@95c; crude turpentine, $1.35, $2.10, and $2.20; tar, $1.30.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 22.—Turpentine, 36c. Resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, June 22.—Spirits of turpentine, 37c. Resin unchanged.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.20, and in bulk, $4.70; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.15, and in bulk, $4.65; refined cases, $8.20; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10; deodorized, $10.50. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, 21c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 23½@26c; off Summer yellow, 25@25½c; butter grades, 29@32c; prime white, 29@30c; prime Winter yellow, 30@32c; linseed, American raw, 30@40c; American, boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 42@43c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $18.25; Southern, No. 2 soft, $16.50; steel rails, $28; pig iron warrants, $13.50; lake copper, ingot, $18.25; tin, $22.55; exchange lead, $4.47½; brokers' lead, $4.25; spelter, $6.25.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Cables quote live cattle steady; refrigerator beef lower, at 8¼c per lb. CALVES—Veals, common to choice, $5@$7.25; no buttermilks in market; city dressed veals, 9@11c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.50@$5; culls, $2.50; lambs, $5.75@8; on dock, $8.12½. HOGS—Market higher, at $4.20@$4.30; light pigs would sell at $4.35.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

William H. Chesebrough Organized the Syndicate Which Bought the Niagara Building—Gerlach Hotel Leased.

It was definitely learned yesterday that the purchasers of the Niagara Building, at Broadway and Cedar Street, which Potter & Brother recently sold for $1,150,000, as announced in this column, were the members of a syndicate organized by William H. Chesebrough, and headed by Mr. Chesebrough and Stewart Browne. Mr. Browne is President and Mr. Chesebrough one of the Vice Presidents of the International Trust and Banking Company, and the purchasing syndicate, which was incorporated in New Jersey a short while ago under the name of the St. Lawrence Realty Company, is composed entirely of members of the Board of Directors of the International Company.

Mr. Chesebrough and Mr. Browne thought it best to form the syndicate, because it would not have been considered feasible by the Directors of the International Company to take from the capital of the concern, which is not an old one, so considerable a sum as that necessary to buy the Niagara site, and put up a new office building thereon. Therefore as the International Company would not itself buy the building, it was believed, the syndicate was formed among its Directors to enlist additional capital for the purpose.

The syndicate will erect on the Niagara site a modern office building, fourteen stories high, with two basements, at a cost of $700,000. The old building will be torn down as soon as the tenants, some of whom have a right to notices of sixty or ninety days, can be ousted. It is thought that the offices of the new building will be easily rented, and it is already decided that the International Banking and Trust Company will be a permanent lessee.

The Gerlach Hotel, at 55 West Twenty-seventh Street, has been leased for ten years, beginning Oct. 1. The hotel has been leased to Warren Leland, Jr., of the Grenoble, by Maclay & Davies. J. Pierpont Morgan, representing the bondholders, who purchased the property recently at a foreclosure sale, is the lessor. The building is a ten-story fireproof structure, on a plot 100 by 98.3. Its name will be changed to the Knickerbocker, and before it opens under Mr. Leland's management a large sum will be spent in renovating it.

While the Seventh Regiment is spending time in camp improvements to its armory, at Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue, are being filed. They include the construction of a white enameled brick plunge bath and the cutting of various openings in the walls. The total cost of the improvements will be $15,000.

Jeremiah C. Lyons, the builder, has given mortgages to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company and the University Real Estate Company, on property on the south side of Fiftieth Street. 125 feet east of Madison Avenue. The mortgages aggregate $268,000. This property is part of the former Columbia College site, and on it Mr. Lyons will erect seven five-story American basement houses, to cost about $35,000 each.

Martin Walter has sold for Louis Eicknort, to H. Pomeroy, a house and lot on the west side of Hughes Avenue, near One Hundred and Eighty-first Street; also, for the same owner, to Mrs. C. Zandor, a house and lot on the east side of Jefferson Avenue, about 300 feet south of Ewing's Bridge Road; also, for Hatch & Wicker, to Frederick Emanuel, a house and two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, about 100 feet east of Valentine Avenue.

Post & Reese have sold to a client, on private terms, the three-story brownstone dwelling 56 East Seventy-eighth Street, 18.9 by 102.2.

Folsom Brothers have sold for Isidore Jackson to the New York Training School for Deaconesses, for $19,800, the four-story and basement house and lot 226 East Sixteenth Street, 22.6 by 106.6. The training school has, for some time, been occupying quarters at 228 East Twelfth Street.

Rusher & Babcock, in conjunction with H. V. Mead & Co., have sold for Louis N. Henriques, on private terms, the four-story high-stoop dwelling 17 West Eighty-eighth Street, 20 by 58 by 100.

John R. Davidson has sold for Mrs. Estella Seymour to a Mrs. Allen, for about $14,000, the three-story private dwelling 139 Manhattan Avenue.

Edward J. Welling, Jr., has sold for Cornelius H. Carlin to Louis Lese, on private terms, the lot at 144 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 25 by 99.11.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought for Richard E. Turnstall, on private terms, the four houses 435, 437, 439, and 441 East Thirteenth Street, on a plot 80 by 91.6, irregular.

J. W. & A. A. Teets have sold on private terms, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 370 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 17 by 58 by 100.11.

Louis Lese has bought from A. New the vacant plot on the north side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, running through to One Hundred and Tenth Street, 200 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 201.10¼. He has also bought from various owners the three old buildings, 312, 316, and 318 East Eighty-fourth Street, each on a lot 25 by 102.2, and from John Kluth the frame dwelling 337 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

Results.

Yesterday's offerings at the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By James L. Wells.

(Partition sale.)

Boston Road, northwest side, 192 feet southwest of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, 50.7 by 148 by 50 by 140.5, vacant, to George Tiefel $12,200

Boston Road, northwest side, adjoining the foregoing on the south

SUMMONSES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of the petition of Thomas M. Blake and Herbert A. Post to declare as a bankrupt ALMIRA H. ZELIE.—Summons:

To the above-named Almira H. Zelie:

You are hereby summoned before the District Court of the United States of America, within and for the Southern District of New York, to be holden at the Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in said district, on the 3d day of July, 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to appear, plead, answer, or demur to the petition filed by Thomas M. Blake and Herbert A. Post in our said court, praying that you may be adjudged a bankrupt, and in case of your failure to appear, plead, answer, or demur, adjudication will be made against you according to the prayer of the petition.

WILLIAM G. M. PHLIPPEAU, Attorney for Petitioners.

Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the above-named Almira H. Zelie:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Addison Brown, one of the Justices of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated the 16th day of June, 1899, and filed with the petition in the office of the Clerk of said court, in the Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

WILLIAM G. M. PHLIPPEAU, Attorney for Petitioners.

Dated New York, June 9, 1899.

je9-law1wF

SUPREME COURT.—Plaintiff desires trial in the County of New York.—HOWARD THAYER KINGSBURY, plaintiff, against JOHN H. LEITEL, Charles Glenn, Nellie Elizabeth Euphrat, and Théophile Euphrat, her husband; Henry R. Koecher, Henry Bätjer, Alfred Leet, Ferdinand Hartwig, and Louis Nova, composing the firm of H. A. Bätjer and Co.; Henry R. Koecher, and Antonie Koecher, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated May 22d, 1899.

HOWARD THAYER KINGSBURY, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address No. 20 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendants Nellie Elizabeth Euphrat and Théophile Euphrat, her husband; Henry R. Koecher, and Antonie Koecher: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 31st day of May, 1899, and on the 1st day of June, 1899, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County, City, and State of New York, which said complaint was originally filed on the 22d day of May, 1899.

Dated June 1st, 1899.

HOWARD THAYER KINGSBURY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

je2-1aw7wF

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF KINGS.—FRANCES C. CHALLENOR, plaintiff, against ADELAIDE DUBUQUET and Louis G. de Bertram, Jacques Bouché and Park and Tilford, a corporation, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 17, 1899.

MANICE, ABBOT & BERRY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 55 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Adelaide Dubuquet: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Almet F. Jenks, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 24th day of May, 1899, and filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City and State of New York.

MANICE, ABBOT & BERRY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 55 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York, U. S. A.

my26-1aw6wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WALLACE, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James A. Fanum, as Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS WALLACE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 17th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of April, 1899.

MARY WALLACE, Administratrix. JOHN DELAHUNTY, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 220 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. a7-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES M. ROSENTHAL, plaintiff, against MOSES LASKER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 1st day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of St. Nicholas Avenue, distant twenty-nine feet seven and one-quarter inches southerly from a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenties Street with the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue; hence running westerly parallel with the southerly line of One Hundred and Twentieth Street seventy-three feet eleven and seven-eighth inches; thence southerly parallel with the easterly line of Eighth Avenue twenty-five feet two and three-quarter inches; thence easterly parallel with the southerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street seventy-nine feet five and three-quarter inches to the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue; thence northerly along the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue twenty-nine feet and seven and one-quarter inches to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known as No. 197 St. Nicholas Avenue, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, New York, dated the 5th day of June, 1899.

LOUIS B. VAN GAASBEEK, Referee.

ERDMAN, LEVY & MAYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 197 St. Nicholas Avenue.

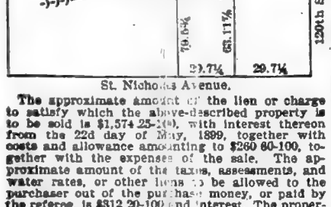

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,574.25-100, with interest thereon from the 22d day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $260 60-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $312 20-100 and interest. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $17,000, with interest from about December 1st, 1898.—Dated New York, 6th day of June, 1899.

LOUIS B. VAN GAASBEEK, Referee.

je6-2aw3wTu&F&je28

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ELLEN RYAN, plaintiff, against FRANCIS RYAN, John Ryan, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of dower and sale, duly made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan City of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of St. Nicholas Avenue, distant twenty-nine feet seven and one-quarter inches southerly from a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street with the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue; hence running westerly parallel with the southerly line of One Hundred and Twentieth Street seventy-three feet eleven and seven-eighth inches; thence southerly parallel with the easterly line of Eighth Avenue twenty-five feet two and three-quarter inches; thence easterly parallel with the southerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street seventy-nine feet five and three-quarter inches to the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue; thence northerly along the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue twenty-nine feet and seven and one-quarter inches to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known as No. 197 St. Nicholas Avenue, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, New York, dated the 5th day of June, 1899.

LOUIS B. VAN GAASBEEK, Referee.

ERDMAN, LEVY & MAYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 197 St. Nicholas Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,574.25-100, with interest thereon from the 22d day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $260 60-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $312 20-100 and interest. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $17,000, with interest from about December 1st, 1898.—Dated New York, 6th day of June, 1899.

LOUIS B. VAN GAASBEEK, Referee.

je6-2aw3wTu&F&je28

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY W. SCHMIDT et al., plaintiffs, against MOSES KOENIG et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street distant one hundred and fifty-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Avenue "A," running thence northerly and parallel with Avenue "A" one hundred feet five inches; thence easterly and parallel with said Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Avenue "A" one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street; thence westerly and along said northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Subject, nevertheless, to any and all rights which the City of New York may have in and to the whole or a portion of said premises.—Dated New York, May 23, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 30 Broad St., N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

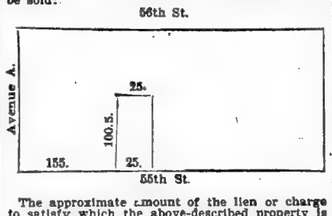

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,904.75, with interest thereon from the 12th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $155.09, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $600 and interest.—Dated New York, 29th day of May, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

je5-2aw3wTu&F&je26

229 WEST 63D STREET.—NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, County of New York.—BABETTE COHEN, plaintiff, against SAMUEL H. GAINSBORG et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Friday, the 7th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the point on the northerly side of Sixty-third Street distant four hundred and sixty-four feet westerly from the intersection of the northerly side of Sixty-third Street with the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue, (formerly Tenth Avenue,) running thence northerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the said centre line parallel with Sixty-third Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Sixty-third Street; thence easterly along Sixty-third Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, June 16th, 1899.

PHIL M. LEAKIN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

63d Street.

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $4,482.85. And of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $11.78.

PHIL M. LEAKIN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—PETER DOELGER, plaintiff, against EDWARD J. O'CONNOR et al., defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street distant three hundred and fifty feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Second Avenue with the said southerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; and running thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet and ten inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line twenty-five feet; thence northerly along a line parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet and ten inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Being known as No. 328 East 117th Street.—Dated at the City of New York, June 5th, 1899.

M. CLELAND MILNOR, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 328 East 117th Street.

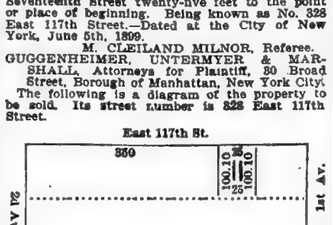

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,510.43, with interest thereon from the 14th day of April, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $391.06, with interest from the 5th day of May, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $150.50 and interest.—Dated at the City of New York, June 5th, 1899.

M. CLELAND MILNOR, Referee.

je6-2aw4wT&F

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LILLY W. BERESFORD and others, Trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against Christianna R. Kehoe and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 29th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of 134th Street, distant 300 feet easterly from the easterly side of 8th Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with 8th Avenue 99 feet 11 inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block and parallel with 134th Street 25 feet; thence northerly parallel with 8th Avenue and partly through a party wall 99 feet 11 inches to the southerly side of 134th Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of 134th Street 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, June 8th, 1899.

WILLIAM McMURTRIE SPEER, Referee.

GEORGE G. DEWITT, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 238 West 134th Street.

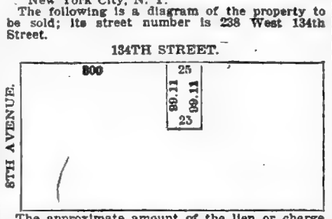

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $18,780, with interest thereon from the 15th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $350.89, with interest from May 29th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $494.05, and interest.

Dated New York, 8th day of June, 1899.

WILLIAM McMURTRIE SPEER, Referee.

je9-2aw3wTu&F&je30

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—HENRY W. SCHMIDT et al., plaintiffs, against MOSES KOENIG et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street distant one hundred and fifty-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Avenue "A," running thence northerly and parallel with Avenue "A" one hundred feet five inches; thence easterly and parallel with said Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Avenue "A" one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street; thence westerly and along said northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Subject, nevertheless, to any and all rights which the City of New York may have in and to the whole or a portion of said premises.—Dated New York, May 23, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 30 Broad St., N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,904.75, with interest thereon from the 12th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $155.09, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $600 and interest.—Dated New York, 29th day of May, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

je5-2aw3wTu&F&je26

229 WEST 63D STREET.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, County of New York.—BABETTE COHEN, plaintiff, against SAMUEL H. GAINSBORG et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Friday, the 7th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point on the northerly side of Sixty-third Street, distant four hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the intersection of the northerly side of Sixty-third Street with the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue, (formerly Tenth Avenue,) running thence northerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the said centre line parallel with Sixty-third Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Sixty-third Street; thence easterly along Sixty-third Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, June 16th, 1899.

PHIL M. LEAKIN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

63d Street.

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $4,482.85. And of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $11.78.

PHIL M. LEAKIN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN J. LENEHAN, plaintiff, against THE COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment in partition, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

First—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Wooster Street, distant eighteen feet and four inches from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Broome street with the westerly side of Wooster Street; thence running southerly along the westerly side of Wooster Street, eighteen feet; thence westerly, and parallel with the southerly side of Broome Street seventy-five feet; thence northerly, and parallel with the westerly side of Wooster Street, eighteen feet; thence easterly, and parallel with the southerly side of Broome Street, seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning; said lot of land being part of the real property of which Francis Owens, late of the City of New York, died seized, said property being further known and described as No. 53 Wooster Street.

Second—Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, known and distinguished by the number sixty-one (61) on a certain map of twenty-one lots of land in the Nineteenth Ward, late Twelfth, of the City of New York, lying between Third and Fourth Avenues, the property of Martin Zabriskie, Esq., made by Francis Nicholson, City Surveyor, and filed in the Register's office of the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Eighty-first Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Third Avenue with the northerly side of East Eighty-first Street; thence running westerly, along the northerly side of East Eighty-first Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, on a line parallel with the westerly side of Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches; thence easterly, and parallel with East Eighty-first Street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, and parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the point or place of beginning; the same being known as No. 151 East Eighty-first Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, June 19th, 1899.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

LENEHAN & DOWLEY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 165 Broadway, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Broome Street.

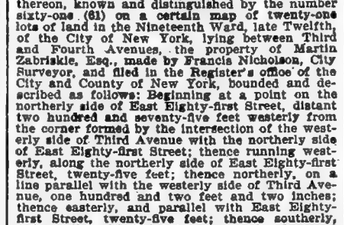

Eighty-first Street.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $185.30.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ADAM WEBER, plaintiff, vs. KATHERINE WEBER, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named for that purpose, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those two certain lots of land situate at Kingsbridge, in the City of New York, (late Town of Yonkers, Westchester County,) known and described as Lots 60 and 61, on a map made by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, entitled "Map of farm situated at Kingsbridge, in the Town of Yonkers, County of Westchester, belonging to Mary C. McComb," showing the same as subdivided in parcels, dated February, 1847, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County as Map No. 11, and which said lots, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, namely: Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of Broadway, (formerly the Post Road from New York to Albany,) distant one hundred and ninety-nine feet northeasterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northwesterly side of Broadway with the southeasterly side of a street laid down on the map aforesaid; running thence northwesterly on a line parallel to said street, and along the easterly side of Lot No. 59 on said map to a street laid down on said map, now known as Church Street; thence northeasterly along said Church Street one hundred and ninety-nine feet to the westerly side of Lot 62 on said map; thence southeasterly along the westerly side of said Lot 62 three hundred and ninety-six feet to Broadway, and thence southwesterly along Broadway one hundred and ninety-nine feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less. Together with one-half of said Broadway and Church Street, lying in front of and adjoining the above-described premises.—Dated New York, June 20, 1899.

JOHN B. PINE, Referee.

FORSTER, HOTALING & KLENKE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, (Office and P. O. Address,) 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. It is Lots 60 and 61 thereon, be the several distances and dimensions thereon stated more or less.

Church Street.

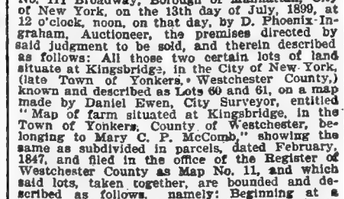

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is twenty-one thousand seven hundred and forty 43-100 ($21,740.43) dollars, with interest from June 9th, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and thirty-seven 97-100 dollars, with interest thereon from June 19, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is one hundred and thirty-six 1-100 dollars and interest.—Dated New York, June 20, 1899.

JOHN B. PINE, Referee.

je22-2aw3wTh&F&jy13

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN DUER, trustee, plaintiff, against MARY H. TAINTOR and Sarah E. Buckbee, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the first day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-ninth day of June, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by the referee, is $600 and interest.—Dated New York, 29th day of May, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

je5-2aw3wTu&F&je26

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CORNELIUS F. KINGSLAND, plaintiff, against JAMES BINGHAM and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, distant three hundred and sixty (360) feet westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street with the westerly side of Fifth Avenue, running thence southwardly parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwardly, again parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and thence eastwardly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 29th, 1899.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

HENRY F. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 24 West 118th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

118th Street.

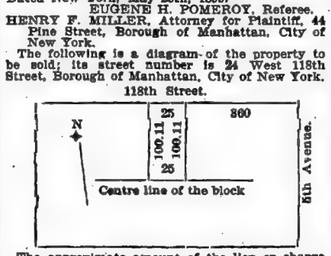

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,117.91, with interest thereon from the 23d day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $470.72, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $430.65 and interest.—Dated New York, the 29th day of May, 1899.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

je6-2aw3wTu&F&je29

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN DE HART, Plaintiff, against CHARLOTTE McCORMACK et al., Defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that plot of land in the City and County of New York, being part of plot No. 321 on the certain map entitled "Map of East Morrisania, lying easterly of the Branch Railroad, being part of the farm of Gouverneur Morris, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Westchester County, New York, dated October, 1851, made by Andrew Findlay, surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County as Map No. 814," which was part of said plot according to said map, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly side of Robins Avenue, distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet northerly from the intersection of the westerly side of Robins Avenue to the northerly side of Westchester Railroad Street (said Westchester Railroad Street being otherwise known as old line of 149th Street,) and running thence westerly at right angles to Robins Avenue ninety-five (95) feet; thence northerly parallel with Robins Avenue fifty (50) feet to the southerly line of plot No. 322; thence easterly along the southerly side of said plot No. 322, ninety-five (95) feet to the said westerly line of Robins Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of Robins Avenue fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, June 15th, 1899.

CHARLES D. CLEVELAND, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine St., N. Y. City.

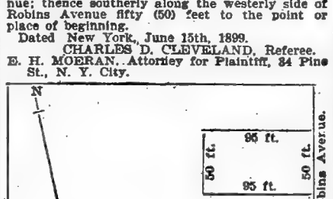

The premises will be sold in one parcel, subject to a mortgage to secure $18,000, on which the sum of $5,500 and interest at six per cent. per annum from July 14, 1898, has been advanced. The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,297.82, with interest thereon from the 6th day of June, 1899, including costs and allowances, together with the expenses of the sale.

Dated New York, June 15th, 1899.

CHARLES D. CLEVELAND, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDWARD BURKE, plaintiff, against JOHN W. HAZLETT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed in said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of West Ninety-first Street distant four hundred and sixty-four (464) feet westwardly from the southwesterly corner of said West Ninety-first Street and Eighth Avenue, now Central Park West, and thence running southwardly but parallel with said Eighth Avenue and to and through a party wall so far as the same extends, one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the middle line of the block; thence westwardly but along the said middle line of the block eighteen (18) feet; thence northwardly but again parallel with said Eighth Avenue and to and through the other party wall, so far as the same extends, one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the said southerly line of West Ninety-first Street, and thence eastwardly but along the said southerly line of West Ninety-first Street eighteen (18) feet to the point or place of beginning, the premises being known as No. 52 West Ninety-first Street.—Dated New York, June 6th, 1899.

A. WALKER OTIS, Referee.

DUER, STRONG & WHITEHEAD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 50 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

W. 91st St.

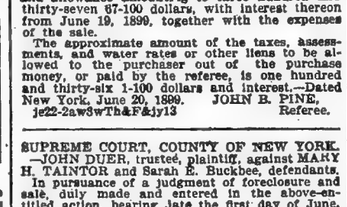

No. 52 W. 91st St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and fifty and 58-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the twenty-ninth day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to one hundred and eighty-eight and 64-100 dollars

MR. COLER READY TO ACT

Developments Expected in Fight Over Delayed Bond Issues.

MORE THAN ONE MANDAMUS

Open Suggestions of a Combination to Defeat Issues and Contracts Through Interested Motives.

There is some prospect for developments to-day in the matter of Controller Coler's fight against the Municipal Assembly on the hold-up of bond issues. The Controller did not appear at his office yesterday, but he is expected there this morning bright and early, and the intimations yesterday were that his reappearance after a day's rest would be the signal for the beginning of the legal proceedings that have been so long threatened.

Alexander Thain, attorney for John McQuade, who is expected to apply for a writ of mandamus to compel the Municipal Assembly to approve a proposed issue of $250,000 of bonds to pay for work done on the Croton watershed, could not be seen yesterday, but he sent word that he might have something to say to-day. It is said that, in addition to the McQuade mandamus, two other writs may be applied for at the instance of the Controller. All these will be in reference to bond issues to discharge indebtedness on which the city is now paying 6 per cent. interest.

The publication yesterday of a report that a number of Councilmen were banded together to hold up contracts and bond issues aroused considerable comment about the City Hall. Stewart M. Brice of Manhattan and Adam H. Leich of Brooklyn were named as among the conspirators, but the fact that both these Councilmen have repeatedly voted for the bond issues in question was looked upon as discrediting the story. Councilman Charles H. Francisco of Brooklyn, who was the only one of the alleged combination to appear at the City Hall during the day, declared that the narrative was an "infamous falsehood."

Alderman Okie, at the last meeting of the board, pointed out that the action of the Brooklyn Democrats, who have refused to vote for the Long Island water supply bonds, to defy an award approved by the courts, exposed them to the suspicion of working in the interest of the water company. No direct answer was made to that intimation at the time. While the existence of any avowed combination to hold up this and other issues is generally doubted by those familiar with the situation, there is no disputing the fact that there is a widespread belief that some, at least, of the bond hold-ups are ascribable to interested motives.

There have been many whispered charges of corruption in connection with the bond issues, but the publication of the charge with names given was regarded as likely to cause some trouble. There were intimations that some of the accused Councilmen might demand an investigation, and there is little doubt that some of them will answer the charges at the next meeting of the Council in which case a more than usually lively and uproarious session is looked for.

The Tammany leaders are especially anxious to get the $2,000,000 of paving bonds approved, so as to get the work under way, but there is a geographical issue has been raised and the Brooklyn and Queens Councilmen are holding out for larger slices of the appropriation for their respective localities. A strenuous effort will be made to put this resolution through the Council next Tuesday, however, and Tammany Leader Ouley has hopes of succeeding. This, it is understood, has been made an organization measure.

RATE FOR CITY GAS SUPPLY.

Commissioner Kearny Denies a Report that the Municipality Pays More Than Private Consumers.

Commissioner Henry S. Kearny, head of the Department of Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, gave a flat contradiction yesterday to a story published in a morning paper to the effect that the city is now paying twice as much for gas as private consumers, and that it is losing $1,000 a day in consequence of the excessive rate.

"The fact is," said Commissioner Kearny, "that the city is not paying anything for its gas now. It is getting all its lighting 'on tick,' and when the accounts come to be settled I fully expect that the city will get as low, if not a lower, rate than anybody else.

"The situation is this: All last year I tried to get the Municipal Assembly to authorize me to advertise for bids for gas and electric lighting, but in vain. Finally I submitted the matter to the Corporation Counsel, who gave the opinion that gas and electricity were in the nature of 'supplies,' and that, under Section 419 of the charter, I was authorized to advertise for an accept bids without the approval of the Municipal Assembly. Early in May I advertised for bids and received them from all the leading gas companies, but I was restrained from proceeding with the awarding of contracts by an injunction secured before Justice Maddox in Brooklyn. The hearing was on June 6 and the Justice has not yet rendered his decision. When he does, if I am allowed, I shall go ahead and complete contracts for the city's lighting.

"The bids I have received give the same prices for street lamps as last year, but the rate for gas by the 1,000 feet for public buildings was 45 and 50 cents. The old contracts, which expired Jan. 1, were at the rate of $1 per thousand. The accounts for the gas used since Jan. 1 will have to be audited by the Controller so that the rate will be practically what he chooses to make it. I don't doubt that when a settlement comes to be made the gas companies will consent to the city's rate being fixed as low for the period since the cut began as that given private consumers, and possibly much lower."

Until the injunction case is settled nothing can be done with the lighting contracts. If the decision is in favor of the Commissioner's contention that he can call for bids without the consent of the Municipal Assembly, he will close contracts for not over 50 cents per thousand. If the decision is that the Municipal Assembly must be consulted, the chances are that there will be a indefinite extension of the hold-up, and that the city will continue to use gas without contracts, depending on adjusting the price by agreement.

COLONIAL BANK BRANCHES.

Two Institutions to be Established in Columbus Avenue.

The Colonial Bank will before Sept. 1 next have in operation two branch banks—one at 912 Columbus Avenue, between One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fifth Streets, and the other at the northwest corner of Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue. For some time the plan of establishing these branches has been under consideration, but under the law the locations had to receive the approval of the State Banking Department, and the completion of the arrangements was delayed until this sanction was received. While the details of the management have not yet been decided upon, it is entirely probable that an officer of the National City Bank will be in charge of one of the branch establishments.

The Directors of the Colonial Bank announced some time ago their intention of taking advantage of the new law permitting State banks to establish branches, and they made public their decision upon the location of a branch at 912 Columbus Avenue. The other branch was a later conception, and before it could be definitely decided upon, it was necessary to acquire leases, which, in turn, had to be submitted to the State banking authorities. These branch banks are not only for the accommodation of the patrons of the parent institution, but also for the extension of the business in other directions.

Daisy Fields Home for Children.

The Daisy Fields Home, which is open all the year, has taken an extra number of patients for the Summer. The support of the children depends on the gratuitous donations of those who realize the great needs of these little cripples. Donations may be sent to Mrs. Joseph R. Tillinghast, Treasurer, care of Charles D. Kellogg, Esq., United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONTINGENT REMAINDER VESTING ON DEATH OF LIFE TENANT.—Jacob Lingsweiler, who died in 1882, by his will left his wife an estate for life, and directed his executors on her death to divide the remainder among his children and the issue of a deceased child. The widow and children conveyed certain premises forming part of the estate to Solomon Loeb, by a deed, by which they jointly and severally covenanted that they were seized in their own right of a good, absolute, and indefeasible estate of inheritance in fee simple. Upon the delivery of the deed, Loeb paid a part of the purchase price of the property in money, and to secure the balance of $15,000 gave back to the children a bond and mortgage, which provided that if the title to any share failed, Loeb might make such reasonable payment as should acquire the share or interest which failed, and that the amount so paid should constitute a credit upon the principal of the bond; and that any amount of which Loeb should thus obtain the benefit should correspondingly reduce the liability of the obligors upon their covenants in their deed, and that those covenants were to remain in force only for "any residue or liability upon their part." Afterward, and before the death of her mother, Julia Schoeneman, one of the testator's children, died, and Loeb purchased the interest of her children in the property for $6,000, and was given credit for that amount upon the bond. In a suit by Charles Lingsweiler and others against George W. Hart and others to foreclose the mortgage, the First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham, affirmed judgment given on the trial in favor of the plaintiffs, holding that Julia Schoeneman took an alienable remainder, contingent upon her surviving her mother, the vesting of the estate being postponed until the death of the life tenant, and consequently that nothing passed by her conveyance to Loeb, and that upon crediting upon the bond the amount which Loeb was compelled to pay for the interest of the children of Julia Schoeneman, each one of the surviving obligees became subrogated pro tanto to the right of Loeb to enforce the covenant of title made by Julia Schoeneman, and were entitled to claim from her estate the amount by which his or her share had been diminished by the credit upon the mortgage.

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GRANITE PAVING BLOCKS CONTROVERSY.—The Trustees of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, in April, 1894, contracted with the Connecticut Valley Granite and Mining Company for the delivery of about 60,000 granite paving blocks, "either in New York or Brooklyn, as directed by the engineer," the deliveries "to commence within six weeks after the date of the contract, the rate of delivery being subject to the order of the engineer." The contract then provided that, "if at any time the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of these specifications, and if, in the judgment of the engineer, he is manifestly unable to furnish the blocks as required, then the Trustees may declare his contract null and void." The contract, about a month subsequently, after 40,000 paving blocks had been furnished, was annulled by the Trustees, and the contract was let to the next lowest bidder, by whom the blocks were delivered, the Trustees paying $95 per thousand for them, instead of $82.50, as the agreement with the Connecticut Valley Company called for. The company then brought suit to recover the difference between the amount realized by disposing of the blocks on hand, and the sum the Trustees had agreed to pay, besides the loss upon refusal to accept the remaining 20,000 blocks, not yet manufactured. The Court of Appeals has dismissed the appeal from the judgment of the Second Appellate Division, which sustained a judgment on a verdict in favor of the plaintiff. The last named court held that the question as to the ability of the contractors to deliver the stone was not left exclusively with the engineer of the Trustees, but that a jury might properly consider whether, under the circumstances of the case, the engineer had any sufficient justification for the conclusion at which he arrived, in the decision of that question adversely to the contractors.

***

DAMAGES TO RAILROAD EMPLOYE FOR INJURIES.—Arthur R. Woods, in an action brought by him against the Long Island Railroad Company for the recovery of damages for personal injuries, showed that while he was in the company's employ as expressman on Jan. 11, 1894, after the car of which he had charge was switched on a siding, two other cars which were "kicked" on the same siding, struck his car with such force as to crush the platform and break all the glass of the car. Woods was thrown violently against a mail rack and severely bruised. A wound in the leg shortly afterward developed sarcoma, and the limb was amputated. The claim on plaintiff's part was that the violent collision was caused by the fact that the hand brakes were in such a defective condition as to render it impossible to stop the car. The Second Appellate Division, in affirming judgment for the plaintiff, held that the proper adjustment of a rod, constituting part of the brake, which could be shortened or lengthened by the use of four or five holes at the end, was a duty imposed upon the principal, and not a detail of the work of the employes, in the absence of proof that the duty of adjustment of the brake rod was, by the rules of the company, imposed upon the train hands. Woods, who was taken to a doctor, and returned in some twenty minutes after the injury to the place of the accident, was allowed to testify as to what he then saw of the condition of the brake, and the adjustment of the chain and rod attached to the car, from the alleged defective condition of which the accident resulted. The Court held that this testimony was competent. The Court of Appeals has now affirmed the judgment on the opinion below by Justice Cullen. Judge Gray dissented.

JOHN C. ENO'S BAIL.

A Motion for Dismissal in the Old Bank Case.

A motion was made before Judge Newburger, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, to dismiss the bail of John C. Eno, ex-President of the Second National Bank, who defaulted for $3,000,000 of the bank's money and fled to Canada.

Twelve indictments were found against Eno on June 11, 1884. He came back from Canada on Feb. 1, 1893, after his father had made good the loss to the bank. Eno was admitted to bail in $10,000. Benjamin Knower of 113 Duane Street and J. Hicks Bloodgood of 6 West Fortieth Street furnished the bond.

The application for dismissal of the bail was made by Deputy Assistant District Attorney Schwartzkopf on the ground that the defendant has displayed no desire to evade the jurisdiction of the court since his admission to bail. Mr. Schwartzkopf presented a letter from the officials of the Second National Bank, in which they stated they would be satisfied with such disposition of the case as the Court might see fit to make.

Judge Newburger took the matter under advisement.

WHAT TO READ THIS SUMMER.

One hundred books. The best in a year's literature, each book reviewed as a guide to readers, with an introductory essay on the delights of Summer reading. See THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of June 24, thirty-two pages; double the usual size. TO-MORROW is June 24.

Very nearly as much reading matter in this number as in four numbers of the highest-priced American magazines, and sold in Greater New York with Saturday's NEW YORK TIMES for ONE CENT. A notable number; many signed articles. THE NEW YORK TIMES will here offer the largest amount of good reading matter ever sold for ONE CENT.

For this edition of THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART the guaranteed circulation will be not less than 100,000 copies. It will go to readers in every civilized country in the world. No other paper or periodical devoted exclusively to books and art published anywhere in the world has a circulation of 100,000 copies.

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART is read in literary circles everywhere. As a source of literary news it stands alone. Its place is unique in journalism.—Adv.

Vacation suits.

Long-trouser suits for big, big boys, with chests measuring 32, 33 or 34 inches.

Suits that last Spring were marked $14 to $20.

To-day, $8.

At all three stores.

A natural place for wash suits is in a "clean-up." So we've corralled something under 300 for little boys of 3 to 10 and marked them $1. At Prince St. store only.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

COLONIAL DAMES IN COURT

Parent Society at War with Its Rivals Over Their Titles.

THIS JOINT MEETING LIVELY

Witnesses Tell of Reception New Yorkers Got Who Tried to Found a Chapter in Philadelphia.

A bevy of women of all ages brightened Special Term, Part V., of the Supreme Court yesterday with their presence and occasional laughter. Each and all claimed to be representative of America's bluest-blooded aristocracy, but they drew the line among themselves and sat in two distinct bodies, each body ignoring the other except to exchange occasional supercilious or defiant glances through pince-nez and faces-à-main. They were members of the rival Colonial Dames societies.

The women were in court as the result of the suits brought by the "Colonial Dames of America" against the "incorporated association called the Colonial Dames of the State of New York" and against "the unincorporated society called the National Society of Colonial Dames of America," of which the State society is a branch, for an injunction restraining both these associations from using the title "Colonial Dames."

The Colonial Dames of America was organized in 1890 and incorporated on April 13, 1891. A sine qua non of admission to it is that the applicant must be able to trace her ancestry to before the year 1776. The Colonial Dames of the State of New York was organized and incorporated in 1893 by members of the parent society who seceded as the result of dissensions. This body is alluded to by members of the original organization as "that spite society." It is an offshoot of the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America, which was organized in the year the Colonial Dames of America was incorporated.

It appears that in April, 1893, delegates from the original and then unincorporated society organized in this city went to Philadelphia with the purpose of founding a chapter there. The idea of forming a Colonial Dames Society on their own account had, however, been conceived by a number of Pennsylvania women, and the reception the New York delegates met with was not exactly encouraging.

A joint meeting of the New York delegates and their supporters and the would-be independents was called. The "real Philadelphians," or independents, according to the testimony of a Colonial Dame who was present, entered the room in a body and "like a cyclone," and took their departure in the same manner.

JOINT MEETING LIVELY.

The meeting was marked by much excited and acrimonious discussion, in the course of which the Philadelphians expressed their unconquerable aversion to being a mere auxiliary to a New York organization and their opinion that the ancestry of the women of Pennsylvania was, if anything, superior to that of the women of New York, and Boston, too, for that matter. They went off and formed the local society, which has since, it claims, established societies in thirty-five States. It is these State organizations that form the Unincorporated Society of Colonial Dames of America.

The original society also has branches in various States. The rival organizations applied for National charters, but met with a refusal. Late in 1897 the Colonial Dames of the State of New York suddenly discovered, or thought it discovered, that the titles borne by the other societies were an infringement upon its rights. Hence the present suits, which are brought upon the ground that the use by the defendant associations of the name Colonial Dames is greatly injurious to the original society, both financially and socially, and that the title attracts persons who otherwise would join the original society.

Col. Franklin Bartlett is counsel for the plaintiff, and the defendants are represented by John Bowers. Justice Bookstaver is hearing the suits, and he beamed upon his unwonted audience benevolently.

The President of the Colonial Dames of America, Mrs. Elizabeth Coralie Gardiner, was surrounded and supported by several members of her society, including Miss Catherine W. Carmalt, Assistant Secretary; Mrs. Edward King, Mrs. Paul Dana, Mrs. Mattie Coster, Mrs. John Girard, Mrs. Arthur Peabody, Mrs. Lewis Delafield, Miss Julia Delafield, Mrs. Ruddy, Mrs. Walter Oakley, Miss Adele Gardiner, Mrs. Richard Cadwallader of Philadelphia, Mrs. Thomas Ward, Miss J. J. Boudinot, and Mrs. John Hone.

Mrs. Howard Townsend, President of the Colonial Dames of the State of New York and of the National Society of Colonial Dames of America, had with her Mrs. Sarah Van Planck, Mrs. Morris P. Ferris, Mrs. Hamilton Fairfax, Mrs. Anson P. Atterbury, Mrs. Eugene Van Rensselaer, Miss Margaret T. Hall, Miss Ruth Lawrence, Mrs. W. B. Beekman, Mrs. Oliver L. Jones, Mrs. Charles Curtin of the State society, and the following members of the National organization: Mrs. A. Livingston Mason of Rhode Island, Mrs. William Reed of Baltimore, Secretary, and Mrs. Henry W. Rogers of Baltimore. Mrs. Cassatt of Philadelphia, Mrs. Charles C. Harrison, and Mrs. William D. Windsor looked after the interests of the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames.

MRS. GARDINER TESTIFIES.

After a preliminary wrangle between counsel as to the admission of evidence, Mrs. Gardiner was first called by Col. Bartlett as a witness. In answer to questions she said she was President of the Colonial Dames of America. Asked by Col. Bartlett whether she was not the Elizabeth Coralie Gardiner whose name appeared among the incorporators of the society, witness looked very much astonished and observed, with spirit amid a general titter: "Well, I haven't changed my name!" She told about the organization of the society and how she had gone to Philadelphia with Mrs. Fairfax to organize the Pennsylvania chapter. She did not, however, go into the details of the proceedings there.

Mrs. Richard Cadwallader of Philadelphia was next called and questioned concerning the organization of the chapter there. Mrs. Arnold and Miss Wharton of Philadelphia called upon her when the movement to form the chapter there started, and proposed that she become a founder of the independent Pennsylvania society which it was proposed to organize. She besought them, however, she said, not to try and organize a rival society. Several Philadelphia women, on the other hand, said they did not want to join a society that originated in New York.

A joint meeting of the rival societies was summoned, said the witness, and Mrs. Andrew A. Blair protested against the proposal to take the name assumed by the New York body. She said it was not a legal question where women of breeding were concerned, but that the unwritten law of "noblesse oblige" should prevail.

Mr. Bowers cross-examined the witness and asked: "What was the feeling of the Philadelphia ladies—I mean the real Philadelphia ladies—those who objected at this meeting? Did they come in a body?"

"They came in like a cyclone, about forty strong, remained a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes, and went away in a body," was the reply.

SPLIT IN PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER.

Mrs. Cadwallader went on to say that subsequently dissatisfaction resulted in the Philadelphia chapter because a letter sent to the New York board making suggestions anent the constitution was ignored. All but three members of the chapter resigned, and most of them went over to the rival local organization. Others later rejoined the chapter.

Mrs. Mary De Veaux Hodge of Philadelphia, wife of the Rev. George Woolsey Hodge, was then called by Col. Bartlett and told about the joint meeting. "Was there a discussion?" she was asked.

"There was a very warm discussion," Mrs. Hodge replied, amid laughter, in which the Justice and counsel joined.

Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield, Mrs. Edward King, and Miss J. J. Boudinot also took the stand. They testified that various books and pamphlets had been published by the Colonial Dames of America, including "Letters of Washington," the first volume of which appeared in 1898, and five others of which were in preparation. The badges of the rival society were put in as evidence.

Miss Carmalt, the Assistant Secretary, next took the stand and identified the minutes of the Board of Managers of the original society in 1891. The lawyers at this juncture got into a wrangle over the titles of the societies they represented. It was started by Col. Bartlett's allusion to the National society, comprising the State chapters of the Colonial Dames of America.

Justice Bookstaver endeavored to straighten out the tangle. "As I understand it," said he, "there are three societies—the Colonial Dames of America, which is the plaintiff, and the Colonial Dames of the State of New York, and the National Society of Colonial Dames of America, the defendants."

Mrs. Gardiner rose excitedly from her place in the audience and exclaimed: "No, that is not so. We are the National society."

She was pulled back into her seat by several sister Dames, while the opposition laughed derisively, and the Justice and her counsel explained that she must not speak until called upon.

CONFUSION IN CORRESPONDENCE.

Miss Carmalt testified that there had been much confusion in the matter of correspondence owing to the adoption of the words "Colonial Dames" by the other societies, and related how she once received a notification from the Post Office that several sacks of mail emanating from her society were not sufficiently stamped. She went to the Post Office and found that the mail was from the Colonial Dames of the State of New York.

This ended the testimony for the plaintiff, and Mr. Bowers opened for the defense with a lengthy argument on a motion to dismiss. He said that the title "Colonial Dame" was coeval with the Colonial history of the country, and maintained that it could be appropriated by a small number of individuals and that it might be borne by any woman descended from Colonial stock without her having to ask permission from a corporation registered to deprive her of the title if she chose to assume it. The plaintiff had stood by without attempting to interfere until it had seen the Philadelphia organization spread from State to State and secure over 4,000 members, and could hardly expect at this late day to see a society wiped out of thirty-five States.

The Justice denied the motion to dismiss, and Mrs. Eleanor Van Rensselaer Fairfax, one of the founders of the original society, but now an officer of the State society, was called, and told how she resigned from the former in 1893 and how the incidents at the time of the formation of the Philadelphia chapter had hastened the incorporation of the original society. The reception of the delegates in Philadelphia and the attitude of the women there caused great displeasure, she said, and it was decided to incorporate the society in a hurry in order to forestall the Philadelphians. Adjournment was then taken until this morning.

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SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.
THE NEW SHOE FOR WOMEN.
25 styles.
BOOTS OR SHOES.

Kid or Calf
Tan or Black
Light or Heavy
Button or Lace
Sizes 1 to 9
AAA to E
All styles
$3.50

Sold at this store only.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY and 11th St.

INQUEST ON CAPT. RHOADS.

Coroner's Jury Returns a Verdict Censuring the Motorman.

Coroner Bausch and a jury held an inquest yesterday into the death of Capt. George B. Rhoads of the Seventh Regiment who was killed June 8 by an electric car at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street. He was run down by a "dead" car returning to the stable. The verdict of the jury was:

"We find that George B. Rhoads came to his death by being struck by a trolley car at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street. The car was controlled by the motorman, John Paris, whom we censure for propelling said car at unlawful and reckless speed."

Paris was held in the Harlem Court by Magistrate Simms and bailed for examination June 29. Coroner Bausch issued a warrant for his rearrest.

HOLDS RECORD FOR EVICTIONS.

Brooklyn Woman with Money in Banks Dispossessed 32 Times.

Mrs. Jane Dougherty of Brooklyn has a passion for dispossess proceedings. She holds the record for evictions, having been dispossessed by thirty-two different landlords, although, it seems from her own admissions, she is well able to pay rent.

Her thirty-second eviction occurred on Wednesday, from a house at 306 Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Dougherty raised a disturbance while her goods were being carted out and she was arrested. In the Adams Street Police Court yesterday it came to light that she has good-sized deposits in six savings banks.

Magistrate Lemon directed her to take her things off the street and hire other rooms.

"But no landlord wants me," complained Mrs. Dougherty.

"I don't doubt it," returned the Magistrate.

She was allowed to go.

Your Outing Dress
for seaside, lake or mountain.

English Gray Trousers with fancy stripes, $4.50 to $7.50.
White Duck Trousers, $1.50.
White Linen Duck Trousers, $4.00.
Knickerbockers of fancy plaid & check cheviots, $3.50 to $8.00. Of linen crash & white duck, $2.50 each.
Blue Serge Reefers (un-lined), $6.50 & $7.50.
Blue Serge Sacks (un-lined), $5.50.
Outing Hats & Caps of every shape.
Outing Furnishings of every kind.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.,
Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

A Great Tonic.
Vitality, strength and vigor are regained by use of
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

"PHIL" REILLY TO RETIRE.

Well-Known Wall Street Detective Files His Application—His Connection with Celebrated Criminal Cases.

An application for retirement on half pay was filed by Detective Sergt. Philip Reilly yesterday. For many years past Detective Reilly has been assigned to the Wall Street district, and his alertness and extensive knowledge of criminals and their ways have had a deterrent effect on crime in that locality. Reilly is sixty-one years old, and is the senior Central Office detective. He was an engineer prior to his appointment as a policeman, which occurred on Nov. 23, 1863. When he had been on the force about three years, he was made a Headquarters detective, and since that time he has figured in some of the most notable of criminal cases.

Detective Reilly first acquired fame by his remarkable detective work in the Ruloff case, which commanded the attention of the entire country for several months, in 1870. Three burglars broke into a country store in Binghamton, this State, on the night of Aug. 17, 1870. Two clerks were sleeping in the store, but the noise made by the burglars aroused them and a scuffle ensued. One of the burglars shot Frederick A. Merrick in the head, killing him instantly. When a search was made for the burglars, no trace of them could be found. Rewards aggregating several thousands of dollars were offered for their capture.

Several days after the murder an old man of respectable appearance was found in a deserted house on the outskirts of Binghamton, apparently hiding. He said that his name was Edward Ruloff, and that he was a lawyer and a teacher of languages. He was arrested and examined before a Magistrate, but nothing could be adduced connecting him with the murder. He was discharged from custody, but before he left town the bodies of two drowned men came to the surface of the Susquehanna River, near Binghamton. One of these was identified by the surviving clerk as one of the burglars, and, inasmuch as a burglar's implement was found in the clothing of the other body, it was taken for granted that the two were comrades. Public opinion in Binghamton pointed to Ruloff as the third burglar. He was rearrested and confronted with the two bodies, but he declared that he had never seen them before and knew nothing about the burglary or the murder.

Then it was that Detective "Phil" Reilly was called into the case in association with Police Capt. Hedden. Starting with slender clues, these officers progressed step by step until they had enveloped Ruloff in an unbreakable network of evidence. Reilly found a night key in Ruloff's pocket and a scrap of a letter addressed to an obscure woman in Brooklyn was taken from one of the boots. This woman recognized in Ruloff's photograph the man who, as Edward C. Howard, had collected the rents of the house in which she lodged. After a while Reilly found that Ruloff, alias Howard, and another man had occupied a furnished room in Third Avenue, this city, up to two days before the murder. The detective went there and found that Ruloff's night key would unlock the street door. In the furnished room were found some burglar's tools. Two pairs of shoes, left by the burglars in their flight from the Binghamton store, were identified by persons in this lodging house as the ones worn by Ruloff and his companion. Ruloff had a malformed foot, which one of these shoes fitted exactly. Reilly and his associate detective gradually developed the fact that for a long period of years the lives of Ruloff and the two dead burglars had been interlocked in a series of criminal deeds. Eventually Ruloff's carpet bag was found and identified. Although Ruloff showed himself to be a keen lawyer and a remarkable philologist, he was convicted of murder and hanged.

Other important cases in which Detective Reilly figured were the arrest and conviction of Sam Moody and William Sewell for burglary, in December, 1866; the arrest of Robert Murray, alias "Bobby the Milkman," for burglary, in 1874; the conviction of James G. Twiss for highway robbery, in 1875, and the arrest and conviction of William Veltman and William H. Leitch for forgery on the Merchants' Exchange Bank, in this city, in 1877.

Reilly became a Detective Sergeant under Inspector Byrnes in 1892. He figured in the noted case of William A. Bushnell, who escaped from the detective during the trip from Chile to this country in the latter part of 1888. Reilly was sent to Chile to arrest Bushnell for having stolen, ten years before, securities worth $75,000 from the law firm of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, in whose office he was a bookkeeper. Bushnell was known in Chile as Gerald P. Hannon, and he had made himself very popular there. The Captain of the ship in which the homeward voyage was made persisted in allowing the prisoner the freedom of the vessel, in spite of Reilly's protests. One day Bushnell let himself down over the side of the boat, made his way to the shore, and was not seen by the New York detective thereafter.

NO BLAME FOR THE DRIVER.

Magistrate Deuel Sets Free a Man Who Ran Over a Child.

"People should not allow babes to run about the street. If children are run over, they are themselves to blame," said Magistrate Deuel yesterday, when Joseph McGovern of 218 Monroe Street was arraigned before him, charged with running over Ida Koppolinski, two years of age, of 17 Ludlow Street.

The child's leg was broken, and she was taken to Gouverneur Hospital. McGovern was driving a horse attached to a wagon filled with empty barrels. He proved that he was going at a walk, and could not see the child. He was discharged.

THE NEW YORK TIMES SUNDAY MAGAZINE of June 25th will contain many interesting features. Among them: Full-page portrait of Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court; double page of pictures of the Suburban race; illustrations of Wells College, including pictures of the graduating class, the football team, and other features of college life; review of William Elliot Griffis's latest book "America in the Far East"; pictures of stage celebrities; unique story, with illustrations, of the manner in which Japanese residents of New York live; picture of Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador to the United States, and of Baron Speck von Sternberg, First Secretary of the German Legation at Washington; picture and description of the Columbia, by W. J. Henderson; reproductions of the painting by Charles Louis Kratke of the last stand made by the French Army at the battle of Waterloo, and examples of the paintings by George H. Robert, Frederick W. Kosh, and Carle J. Blenner. Order from your newsdealer in advance to be sure of securing a copy.—Adv.

O'Neill's.

Special Reduction Sale in the
Misses' and Children's Dept.

2D FLOOR.

MISSES' ETON SUITS of Cheviot and Venetian Cloth, in shades of gray brown, navy and red, a number of them lined throughout with silk, others with percaline, 14 to 18 year sizes,
☞ Formerly 25.00;
For This Sale 12.98

CHILDREN'S GUIMPE DRESSES of Percale, trimmed with Pique Sailor Collars and fancy braid, 6 to 14 year sizes,
☞ Formerly 3.25;
For This Sale 1.98

ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.
Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

BURGLARS AT SEA CLIFF.

Entered the House of Charles Wolf, Where Leopold Zimmermann and His Wife Were Guests.

Two masked burglars, armed with revolvers and provided with dark lanterns, entered the Summer home of Charles Wolf, on Prospect Avenue, Sea Cliff, L. I., at about 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Mrs. Wolf was awakened by the noise they made when moving about, and she rang an electric bell which connected with the servants' apartments, at the same time crying for help. The burglars were just at the door of Mrs. Wolf's room at the time, and one of them rushed in and, pointing a revolver at her, ordered her to keep quiet.

Mrs. Wolf, however, continued to scream and to press the electric button, which was near her bed. Thereupon the burglar, who in the meantime had been joined by his comrade, ran to a bureau in the room and pulled out the top drawer, evidently believing that it contained jewels and other valuables. The men then beat a hasty retreat.

In the meantime Mr. Wolf, who is a heavy sleeper, and Leopold Zimmermann, the Wall Street banker, and his wife, who were guests at the house, had been awakened by the screams of Mrs. Wolf and the ringing of the bell. Mr. Zimmermann hastened to the room of Mrs. Wolf, and was just in time to see the burglars as they disappeared down the stairs and out of a rear door with the bureau drawer.

Investigation showed that nothing else in the house had been touched, and it is evident that the burglars had but begun their work when they were interrupted. A watch of Mr. Wolf's, lying on the bureau, was untouched. The police have no clue to the men.

In speaking of the matter later, Mr. Zimmermann said: "It was such an experience as I never want to have again. My wife and I, who occupied a room adjoining that of Mr. and Mrs. Wolf, were awakened by Mrs. Wolf's loud cries for help. I at once went to her room, and was just in time to meet the burglars going down stairs. One of them carried the drawer, while another had a revolver in one hand and a bull's-eye lantern in the other. They were good-sized men, and both were masked.

"Naturally we were all very much frightened, and we made an outcry for the neighbors, but, inasmuch as they live some distance off, our cries were not heard. The servants, however, including the stableman and the gardener, came up, and they made a search for the drawer, but they couldn't find it."

FELL DEAD IN BATTERY PARK.

Homer S. Beardsley of East Orange Expires While Out for a Walk.

Homer S. Beardsley, a retired merchant, sixty-five years old, of 106 Park Street, East Orange, N. J., died suddenly in Battery Park yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Beardsley was walking through the park, and had reached the sidewalk on Battery Place, opposite Washington Street, when he suddenly reeled and fell. Policeman Morris Cohen went to the aid of the prostrate man, and summoned an ambulance. Surgeon Daily of Hudson Street Hospital pronounced the man dead.

ALIMONY FOR MRS. WEIL.

Justice Beach Awards to the Broker's Wife $200 a Month.

Mrs. May E. Weil, wife of Henry J. Weil, a broker, living at 153 West Forty-sixth Street, yesterday won her suit for $200 a month alimony and $300 counsel fee. Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court, pending the trial of an action for separation, made the award. The couple were married in January, 1898. Mrs. Weil alleges that her husband abandoned her on May 30 last. Weil says that it was she who abandoned him. He names Frank H. Doane, a friend, as the cause of the trouble.

Mrs. Weil says her husband's charges are untrue. Doane was a friend of her husband, she asserts, and was frequently asked by him to accompany her as an escort to places of amusement. She admits that she said she loved Doane, but that she did so from pique.

FRANCIS NULTY ON TRIAL.

Shot His Sweetheart Christmas Day—His Threatening Letter.

Francis Nulty, nineteen years old, was yesterday placed on trial for the murder of his sweetheart, Mamie Remley, on Christmas Day of last year. The case was called before Justice Werner in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. When court adjourned for the day the jury had been secured.

Nulty, who is a Post Office clerk, living at 302 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, had been acquainted with Mamie Remley for some time. There had been words between the two, and on the day in question he met her at the door of her home, 2,371 Eighth Avenue. He drew a revolver, shot the girl, and then attempted to kill himself. The defense will be insanity.

Some poems and letters written by the accused man are in possession of the prosecution. One of them reads as follows:

"Go to confession next Saturday night. Then, when you come out, I will put a bullet through your heart. You may think it will be an easy thing for you to throw me over, as you evidently intend doing, but I want to tell you that if you persist in acting as you have, you will regret it."

Mamie Remley was only seventeen years old at the time of her death. Her parents were in court yesterday. The defendant's father is Superintendent of the Washington Heights Branch Post Office.

DOG UPSETS AN ART STORE.

A Terrier Breaks Statues Before He Is Killed with a Bullet.

A white-haired terrier ran from 21 Lexington Avenue, near Twenty-third Street, yesterday afternoon and tried to chew the paint off the iron palings of the old City College building. He frothed at the mouth and a cry of mad dog was raised. Passengers, mostly women, getting off the cars to transfer at Twenty-third Street and Third Avenue, were seized with fright. After chewing the paint, the dog, snapping, snarling, and frothing, made straight for the switchman at the corner. The switchman kicked the dog, which made a bee line for a plaster of paris art store on Lexington Avenue. He was followed by Policeman Baker, revolver in hand.

The dog bit at the shapely calf of a plaster of paris Venus de Milo. Then it dodged behind a bust of Hermes and broke it by knocking it to the floor. Standing near was a statuette of Niobe, but she will have to weep without a head now. Niobe, in falling, plumped into a gilded statue of Gambrinus, and he was knocked off his perch, and a gaping hole was stove into the place where he is supposed to hold most of his favorite beverage. Flying portions of Gambrinus's diaphram put a hole in a design called "Gates Ajar." The dog dodged about the store, pursued by the policeman. In his antics he smashed Atlas and Hercules. The dog finally dashed into the rear room, where he was disposed of by the policeman. One of the shots from the revolver shattered a statute of Alcibiades.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH AMUSEMENT SEASON.
TWO CONCERTS TO-DAY,
(and every day,) 4 and 8 P. M., (except Saturday.)
SATURDAY AT 4 P. M. ONLY:
SOUSA AND HIS BAND.
Saturday, at 8 P. M. PAIN'S SPECTACLE AND FIREWORKS.
Commencing Saturday at 9 P. M. and every evening except Sunday,
FRANK DANIELS and Complete Opera Company
In THE IDOL'S EYE.

ONE ADMISSION PRICE to all 3 Immensities!
THE NEW YORK! The Great Golden Spectacle! 8 to 11:45.
The Grand Ballets! 500 People!
THE MAN in the MOON!
Promenade de Luxe, 7:30 to Midnight!
The Aerial Magnolia Grove!
B'way, 44 & 45 St. The New Root Wonder! 8:15 to 1 A. M.
Cooled by Crystal roof protection in event of rain!
Iced Air! IMMENSE VAUDEVILLE! 150 artists! Including Cissie Loftus & Ezra Kendall.

Famous Cape May Iron Steamer
Republic FOR LONG BRANCH.
Leaves Pier 10 E. R., 9:30 A. M., 1 and 5:30

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds variable.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,431. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:

FOURTEEN PAGES WITH THIRTY-TWO PAGE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks recovering.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 82⅝c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41c.; cash cotton, 6⅛c.

FOREIGN.—M. de Staal, President of the Peace Conference, introduced, at a meeting yesterday morning, the Russian proposals looking to the arrest of the increase of armaments. He disclaimed any intention of proposing a reduction. It is reported that Ritza Bey and Amneghian, the two members of the "Young Turks" party who had the dispute with the Turkish delegate to the conference, and offered to fight duels with him, have been expelled from Belgium by the Netherlands Government. The first Cabinet Council of the new French Ministry was held yesterday evening. The Council decided upon the transfer of a number of superior officers for "indulging in manifestations unbecoming soldiers." The Radical Socialist have decided to support the Government but other factions show hostility to it. The inhabitants of the Port of Brest, France, are eagerly discussing the probable time of the arrival of Capt. Dreyfus. It is reported that Dreyfus will be hurried to Rennes on a special train as soon as he lands, and that in that place he will occupy a cell next to Col. Du Paty de Clam, with whom he will be confronted. The Orange Free State has voted a large sum for artillery. The Shropshire Regiment has been ordered to hold itself in readiness for immediate embarkation for Cape Town. A royal decree is about to be promulgated in Italy empowering the Government to prohibit public meetings and "seditious associations," and providing severe penalties for those converting strikes on public works. The Atlantic Transport liner Montana, whose plates was broken in midocean, arrived at Falmouth, England, yesterday in tow of the steamer Elderslie.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The United States Vehicle Company, with an authorized capital of $25,000,000, has been incorporated in Delaware. The general office of the company will be in New York City.

Gen. Leonard Wood yesterday said that the Cuban problem could easily be solved by the right sort of administrative effort, and that what was needed was a firm and stable military government.

It is reported from Pittsburg that the Carnegie Steel Company has contracted with representatives of the Russian Government to furnish that country with 180,000 tons of steel rails for its railroads in Siberia and China. The contract represents an outlay of about $5,000,000.

Abram Gould, only brother of the late Jay Gould, died Thursday evening at the residence of his brother-in-law in Salem, N. Y., where he was visiting. He was fifty-six years old and at the time of his death was purchasing agent for the Gould system of railroads in Missouri.

Page 2.

The Seventh Regiment will arrive home from Peekskill this afternoon and the First Battery to-morrow.

The Kentucky Democrats, in convention in Louisville, had another stormy session yesterday, and were forced to adjourn without doing any business.

The Rev. Daniel Morrelle, seventy years old, an Episcopalian clergyman without a charge, attempted to commit suicide in an unfurnished house in West End Avenue yesterday. He had apparently been without proper food for some time.

Aguinaldo yesterday took command of Luna's army and is mobilizing his men. Gen. MacArthur is hoping for a fight, and the soldiers want another fair chance at the insurgents. It is stated that preparations are being made in the War Department to call for ten regiments, 12,000 men, for volunteer service to aid Gen. Otis in his campaign. The transport Centennial, with 1,800 tons of supplies on board, grounded on Luzon, but was released after throwing 100 tons overboard.

Page 3.

F. T. Burrell was struck by two electric cars in Sixth Avenue yesterday, but escaped with slight injuries.

Gov. Pingree of Michigan and Secretary Alger have combined in the interests of Alger's senatorial boom and to fight Senator McMillan. Secretary Alger says he will not withdraw from the race. He has declared himself against trusts and for the election of Senators by the direct vote of the people.

Page 4.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook of Brooklyn has returned from an expedition to the antarctic regions.

J. A. Allen, the Yale tennis champion, defeated J. P. Paret yesterday in the Lenox Club's tournament.

Spring Island, S. C., has been sold to the Spring Island Barony Club for $240,000. The property is said to be teeming with game.

Several important orders have been issued by Gen. George W. Davis since he took charge as Governor of Puerto Rico. Among them is one establishing in the island the writ of habeas corpus.

Page 6.

Class day exercises were held at Harvard University yesterday. After the exercises proper in Sanders Theatre the students marched about the yard, an open-air concert was given, and many receptions were held.

The hearings in the suits of the Colonial Dames of America against the Colonial Dames of the State of New York and the National Society of Colonial Dames of America was continued yesterday in Special Term, Part V., of the Supreme Court.

The Educational Conference at Capon Springs, West Va., held its closing session yesterday afternoon. Resolutions were adopted providing, among other things, for the appointment of an officer who will examine the work of Southern educational institutions, so as to be able to give advice as to those worthy of support. In this way it is hoped, large sums of money that would otherwise have been wasted, may be employed to useful ends.

Page 7.

Gold coin to the amount of $5,000,000 will be exported to Europe to-day.

John Godfrey Moore, head of the Stock Exchange firm of Moore & Schley, died yesterday.

It was announced yesterday that ex-Warden O. J. Sage of Sing Sing Prison has been elected Superintendent of the House of Refuge.

Miss Lovelin Jackson, who was to have acted as bridesmaid at her brother's wedding next week, was married to John T. Gilluley, at Orange, N. J.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday decided that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is subject to the powers of visitation and inspection of the State Board of Charities.

Philip Lambele, who on Thursday stole $10,000 from a Boston bank, was yesterday held in the Centre Street Police Court to await extradition. Rheaume, who captured him, was promoted to be a Detective Sergeant.

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William Ilalkie has raised a fund for a new shed for the Harvard University crew.

At a sale of yearlings yesterday at Auctioneer Easton's paddocks, Foxhall Keene paid the top price, $4,500.

The New York baseball team won a game in Cleveland yesterday by a score of 8 to 2. The Brooklyns lost a game in Chicago.

Rough weather at Poughkeepsie yesterday interfered with the practice of the college crews, and the oarsmen were able to do little work.

The University of Pennsylvania has decided to send a team to compete in the Olympian games at the Paris Exposition next year, and will also enter a team in the English championships.

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Contractors who were building guns for the Government think they have been treated unfairly by Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn.

Controller Coler has called on Corporation Counsel Clarke to bring mandamus proceedings to compel the Municipal Assembly to act on an issue of bonds.

While suffering from acute dementia Grace Ramsey, wife of Harvey J. Ramsey, a ticket taker in the Garden Theatre, cut her husband's throat while he slept. He died a few hours later.

President Clausen of the Park Board yesterday issued an order giving W. F. Doll the exclusive right to ride on the Speedway on horseback or in a carriage between 12 noon and 2 P. M.

At an adjourned meeting of the School Board yesterday three Associate Superintendents were elected. To one of them, M. J. Elgas, opposition developed on the ground that he was tyrannical in his methods with teachers.

President Feitner of the Department of Taxes and Assessments announced yesterday that the assessment rolls on which the tax rate for next year is to be based will be sent to the Municipal Assembly by July 31. This, it is believed, will lead to another hold-up in that body.

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CROWDED BOAT BREAKS DOWN.

Coney Island Steamer with Seven Hundred Passengers on Board Reported in Trouble.

It was reported early this morning that one of the Coney Island boats of the Iron Steamboat Company broke her rudder shortly after starting on one of her trips last evening, and that, after great confusion, the passengers, numbering about 700, were transferred to another steamer of the line and brought to Pier 1 North River.

The injured steamer, it was reported, lay off Tompkinsville for a time, and was later towed to the Erie Basin by a sister steamer.

At the pier the night watchman said that he knew nothing in regard to any accident having been sustained by any boat of the line, and that the last boat came in on time at 11:50 o'clock without reporting any mishap. He said that none of the special excursion boats of the line was running last evening in addition to the regular schedule.

A NEW VEHICLE COMPANY.

One with a Capital of $25,000,000 Incorporated in Delaware—General Offices in This City.

DOVER, Del., June 23.—A certificate of incorporation of the United States Vehicle Company, with an authorized capital stock of $25,000,000, was filed here this morning by the Corporation Trust Company of Delaware in the office of the Secretary of State.

The company is incorporated for the purpose of developing the Stackpole and Francesco inventions, and also for the purpose of manufacturing a full line of medium-priced vehicles, with compressed air as motive power.

The general offices of the company will be in New York City.

The incorporators accompanied their application with a check for $3,762, the amount of the State tax on the capitalization.

Electric Vehicle Transportation Co.

The New York Electric Vehicle Transportation Company has permanently organized by the election as Directors of Harry Payne Whitney, H. H. Vreeland, E. D. Morgan, James Stillman, William Jay, George G. Haven, Jr., Martin Maloney, and J. E. Hayes. Mr. Whitney was elected President, Mr. Morgan Vice President, and Arthur Phillips Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW JERSEY BREWERS COMBINE.

PATERSON, N. J., June 23.—An extensive brewery consolidation has been effected in this city, taking in all of the breweries of Passaic County, including Paterson, and involving $6,000,000 capital. Some time ago, when English capitalists attempted to consolidate all the Paterson breweries, the Hinchcliffe Brothers, who operate one of the largest breweries in this section of the State, refused to go into the deal.

Recently negotiations were renewed, and the outcome was the formation of a company to be known as the Paterson Brewing and Malting Company. The Directors are Bernard Katz, Philip Katz, Christian Brann, Louis F. Braun, James A. Graham, Herbert Katz, Arthur Katz, John Hinchcliffe, James C. Hinchcliffe, and William F. Hinchcliffe.

The consolidation of the breweries will close many saloons in Paterson. These saloons heretofore have been kept up by the brewing firms, but under the new arrangement the company will not have anything to do with the running of saloons.

The Anti-Trust Convention.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 23.—Gov. Sayers has heard from the Governors of nearly all of the Northern and Eastern States on the subject of the proposed anti-trust conference to be held in St. Louis, and, with a few exceptions, they are all in favor of the movement. The Governors of the Southern and Far Western States are slow in responding to the invitation to attend the conference. Gov. Sayers to-day received a letter from Gov. Frank W. Robbins of New Hampshire, in which he says:

"I would be glad to attend the conference of Governors, as you suggest, but owing to other official duties it will be impossible for me to do so."

A SHAM ATTACK AT SEA.

Sampson's Squadron Fights an Imaginary Enemy—Sailors and Boat Club Crew Will Race Again.

NEWPORT, June 23.—The North Atlantic Squadron, consisting of the flagship New York, bearing the flag of Admiral Sampson, and the battleships Indiana, Massachusetts, and Texas, arrived this afternoon from Boston. While en route Thursday general quarters was sounded at night, and there was a sham battle with a supposed enemy. Nothing but primers were fired, but all the duties attending an attack were carried out. This morning, while off Block Island, the flagship signaled to the ships to do target practice, and each ship in succession engaged in the practice with the main and secondary batteries, and some excellent scores were made by the New York and Indiana. The officers will resume their course at the War College on Monday.

F. P. Garretson, learning that Admiral Sampson and the officers and crews will celebrate the first anniversary of the battle of Santiago here on July 3, and knowing the racing fever which exists among the men on the ships, has offered another silver cup, for which the racing crews of the flagship New York and the Old Colony Boat Club of this city will compete on that day. When the squadron was here recently the Old Colony crew beat the New York's men by twenty-three seconds in the Garretson Cup race, and ever since that time there has been racing talk on the flagship.

It was reported after the arrival of the flagship to-day that the New York's crew was ready to pull the Old Colony for any amount, from $1 to $3,000. The coming race, if the terms are accepted, will be the most important ever held here, and will attract much attention. The Elmont-Garretson course will be used. The referee will be Commander T. C. McLean of the torpedo station, with Congressman Melville Bull, O. H. P. Belmont, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mayor P. J. Boyle, and Col. De Young as judges.

Five Girls Drown in a Texas Creek.

LAMPASAS, Texas, June 23.—Mrs. T. J. Lloyd, living seven miles northwest of this place, with her five daughters and a visitor, Miss Childers, went in bathing in a creek to-day. The youngest three girls went beyond their depth, when their eldest sister and Miss Childers went to their rescue, and all five were drowned. Mrs. Lloyd saved her other daughter only by heroic efforts. The bodies were recovered.

"THE TOOTH OF TIME" needs not Bensolyptus Tooth Powder—but use it on your teeth. They'll last longer. At all druggists.—Adv.

AWAIT DREYFUS'S ARRIVAL

Nobody in Brest Seems to Know When He Is to be Expected.

OFFICIALS ARE VERY RETICENT

The Prisoner Likely to be Hurried to Rennes—Du Paty de Clam Will Confront Dreyfus There.

BREST, France, June 23.—The inhabitants of this port are absorbed in the pending arrival of Dreyfus. The question on every one's lips is, "When will he arrive?" No one, however, seems able to reply.

The town, nevertheless, is perfectly calm. There is no outward sign of excitement anywhere, except along the favorite promenade, the Cours Dajot, on the cliff, overlooking the splendid harbor, in which half a dozen picturesque old three-deckers are lying moored alongside modern cruisers. A few groups of sailors and marines, gazing seaward from here, were questioned. They admitted they were watching for the cruiser Sfax, bound from French Guiana with the famous prisoner on board, but in the same breath expressed the belief that she would not arrive in the daytime. They think the warship will be kept outside the harbor until night, and that then Capt. Dreyfus will be landed inside the arsenal. This is also the general opinion of the townspeople, who are eager to witness the landing.

The military and civil authorities profess to know nothing about the matter, not even if the Sfax is coming to Brest. An interview with the Port Admiral, Barrera, was obtained this afternoon. The Admiral was typically French in his politeness, but professed entire ignorance of the matter. He said:

"Up to now I have received absolutely no instructions. I am awaiting orders from the new Minister of Marine. I cannot even say whether Dreyfus will be landed here. In any case, he cannot arrive yet."

Taking a map, the Admiral traced the course of the Sfax from the Cape Verde Islands, which she left on Tuesday. He added:

"You see, she cannot have passed the Canary Islands before yesterday. So she will not arrive here at the earliest until Sunday, or perhaps Monday."

The Prefect of Police also declared that he had not received any instructions regarding Dreyfus.

In spite of these statements, La Depêche of this city publishes an interview with a naval officer, who is quoted as saying positively that the authorities received the fullest instructions long ago respecting the military and police precautions to be taken.

It is understood that Dreyfus will be landed at the arsenal at night, and strict orders have been given to prevent any one from entering the building. The prisoner will then be hurried off to Rennes by special train, without staying an hour in Brest.

It would be easy, however, to land Dreyfus on the coast in the vicinity of Brest and to place him on board a train without the fact becoming known.

The military signalmen at the semaphore stations yesterday received the strictest orders to exclude all strangers.

The French first-class cruiser Tage, now lying in the harbor, has been instructed to put to sea on Sunday evening, and it is thought she has been ordered to meet the Sfax, and that Dreyfus will be transferred to her. Admiral Barrera, however, says the Tage is simply going to sea for the purpose of experimenting with carrier pigeons.

No doubt a big crowd will be present to witness the landing of Dreyfus, if the authorities allow him to be seen, but no disorders are expected.

A detachment of secret police has arrived here from Paris and has been distributed about the town.

LONDON, June 24.—The correspondent of The Daily Mail at Rennes, says:

"Du Paty de Clam will be brought here to confront Capt. Dreyfus. His cell will be next to that of the celebrated prisoner, Mme. and Mlle. du Paty de Clam are already here.

"It is rumored that the moment Capt. Dreyfus arrives, the condemned murderer, Decornee, will be executed, with a view of attracting the crowd from the railway station."

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

Transfer of a Number of Superior Officers Decided Upon at a Council—Hostility to the Ministry.

PARIS, June 23.—The first Cabinet Council of the new Ministry was held at the Elysée Palace at 5 o'clock this evening, President Loubet presiding. At this meeting the general lines of a declaration to be made by the Government on Monday were decided upon. A Ministerial statement will be drafted at a Council to be held on Sunday.

At the instance of General the Marquis de Gallifet, Minister of War, the Council decided upon the transfer of a number of superior officers of the army for "indulging in manifestations unbecoming soldiers."

The new Cabinet Ministers took possession of their offices in the morning.

The Prefect of Police, M. Blanc, had a long interview with the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, early in the day, and it is asserted that he handed in his resignation.

Not for a long period has a French Ministry been greeted with such signs of unanimous hostility. Judging from the tone of the papers of all shades, the Cabinet can scarcely live a single day, and the prediction is more freely made than ever that defeat on Monday is inevitable.

It is rumored that the Chamber and Senate will be prorogued within a few days, to enable the Government to carry out its programme unhampered. No doubt the cause of hostility is the presence of Gen. de Gallifet, and when the paroxysm of anger exhausts itself it is not unlikely that a revulsion of feeling will occur and that the Government will get a good majority in the Chamber of Deputies.

The Progressive Republicans have held a meeting under the Presidency of M. Méline. Considerable diversity of opinion was developed, owing to the presence of M. Millerand in the Ministry. The meeting eventually appointed a committee to confer with the other groups hostile to the new Cabinet, for the purpose of organizing a combined opposition to the Government. Notice has already been given of a number of interpellations for Monday next.

The Radical Socialists have decided to support the Government, provided it defends the republic. When this decision was made known, Charles Camille Pelletan, Deputy for Aix, (Circonscription,) and a few others withdrew from the group.

A portion of the Socialist party has decided to found a new group, to be entitled "Revolutionary Socialists."

The Temps says:

"The composition of the Cabinet may appear extraordinary in the face of the material tranquillity existing, but, unhappily, moral tranquillity does not prevail in the same degree. The Cabinet will shortly prorogue Parliament and take upon itself alone the solution of the Dreyfus affair. Within the limits of its powers the Government might do some useful work by defending the army against the imprudent language of its representatives and against the attacks of its enemies, by causing respect for the magistrates and their decisions, and by protecting the Dreyfus court-martial against the menaces of some and the flatteries of others."

LONDON, June 24.—M. de Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of The Times, says:

"The incongruity and lack of cohesion that characterize the new Cabinet really explain its existence. These men have sunk their personal ambitions and antagonisms in order to save the country from a threatened revolution. They have devoted themselves to the defense of law and honor. It is a conception of patriotism and devotion proving that France, by one of those supreme efforts familiar to her in emergencies, is proudly recovering herself and resuming her proper place in the work of civilization."

Mrs. Emily Crawford, the Paris correspondent of The Daily News, says:

"It is safe to predict that the energetic measures expected from the new Cabinet will not be ferocious, but will be just enough to make the governing hand felt. The name Gen. de Gallifet won for himself in 1871 will compel the Government to be an anodyne. Moreover, M. Loubet hates compulsory treatment.

"The officers to be moved are Gen. Hartschmidt, General of the Eighteenth Division of the Ninth Army Corps, (stationed at Angers;) Col. Saxe, Col. Convertin, and Col. Rigolet.

"It is reported that Lieut. Col. Picquart will soon be restored to the active list."

Gen. Porter Gives a Reception.

PARIS, June 23.—Gen. Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador, gave a brilliant reception this evening at the Embassy. Thirteen hundred invitations were issued. Among those present were Cabinet Ministers and heads of departments, ex-President Harrison and the other functionaries connected with the Venezuelan Arbitration tribunal, and leading representatives of the American colony. The Embassy was beautifully decorated and illuminated. The programme closed with dancing.

AMERICAN RAILS FOR RUSSIA.

Reported that the Carnegie Company Will Furnish 180,000 Tons to the Czar's Government.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 23.—The Commercial Gazette says: "The Carnegie Steel Company has contracted with representatives of the Russian Government to furnish that country with 180,000 tons of steel rails for its immense railroad enterprises in Siberia and China. This, it is said, is the largest order ever placed with one firm in the world, and represents an outlay of between $4,500,000 and $5,000,000.

"In filling the order, 200,000 tons of pig iron will be consumed and profitable employment will be insured to all the rail-mill workers of the concern for the next two and one-half years.

"Members of the firm here refuse either to confirm or deny the report."

SLEEPING CARS FOR ENGLAND.

CHICAGO, June 23.—"The cables announcing recent sales by us of sleeping cars to the Midland Railway Company of England are true, but we attach little importance to them," said General Manager George F. Brown of the Pullman Palace Car Company. "The road is well-equipped with Pullman sleepers, and the recent orders were simply supplemental.

"There is a growing disposition on the Continent, and particularly in France, to adopt the American style of passenger equipment. The old style European cars, passenger, or saloon carriages, as they call them, promises soon to be displaced by the American styles of cars. This will mean an important accession to the car construction business of this country. The gain will be more in the matter of coaches than in sleepers, owing to the distances and the limited number of people in Europe who travel first class. We build the cars in sections at Pullman, and ship them 'knocked down' to Europe, where we set them up complete."

ABRAM GOULD DEAD.

The Only Brother of the Late Jay Gould Passes Away in Salem, N. Y.—Was There on a Visit.

SALEM, N. Y., June 23.—Abram Gould, only brother of the late Jay Gould, died at the residence of his brother-in-law, Frederick Kegler, in this village, Thursday evening, aged fifty-six years. He came to Salem a few weeks ago from his home in St. Louis for a brief vacation and in the hope of regaining his health.

Mr. Gould was born in Roxbury, Delaware County, N. Y., March 3, 1843. In his youth he taught school in his native town, and later in Nebraska. In 1860 he came to Salem and was employed as timekeeper in the machine shops of the Rutland and Washington Railroad, which was then controlled by his brother. He was afterward appointed Purchasing Agent for the Fall River Line steamers, and in 1873 Purchasing Agent for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at San Francisco. He went to Salt Lake City in 1876 as manager of the coal department of the Union Pacific Railroad. In 1884 he was appointed Purchasing Agent for the Gould system of railroads in Missouri, which position he held at the time of his death. In 1874 Mr. Gould was married to Miss Sophie Kegler of Salem, who died in Salt Lake City in 1878. He is survived by one son, Jay Fred Gould, and two sisters, Mrs. Palen of Germantown, Penn., and Mrs. Hough of Los Angeles, Cal.

Mr. Gould was noted for his steady application to his work and his strict integrity in all his dealings with men. He was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He stood high in Masonry, being a Knight of the Mystic Shrine, and he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The funeral services will be held Sunday afternoon from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and the interment will be in Evergreen Cemetery in Salem.

REFUSED A $50,000 CHECK.

ST. LOUIS, June 23.—Abram Gould, who died in Salem, N. Y., yesterday, was in his own quiet way the most charitable man in St. Louis, and cared little for money. Every newsboy in the city profited by his generosity. He contributed regularly and liberally to certain organizations, but never allowed his name to be used.

As an instance of how little he cared for money, a story is recalled in the Missouri Pacific offices of an incident that occurred after Jay Gould's death. The heirs wrote to Abram and inclosed a check for $25,000. He returned it with his thanks. Then they sent him a check for $50,000. Again he returned the handsome present. Finally they wrote and asked him what he did want. Very promptly he replied that he would not accept any gift under any circumstances.

THE RICH EXTRADITION CASE.

AUSTIN Texas, June 23.—Mrs. J. D. Rich, who is in jail at El Paso, Texas, charged with the murder of her husband in Juarez, Mexico, has appealed to Gov. Sayers to resist her extradition by the Mexican authorities. Gov. Sayers sent the following telegram to Secretary of State John Hay, at Washington, D. C., to-day:

In the matter of extradition of Mrs. J. D. Rich, now in jail at El Paso, Texas, upon Mexican demand, I have to request that no final action be taken until authorities of this State can have an opportunity to thoroughly investigate and present facts to your department.

The following reply was received from Secretary of State Hay:

Rich case not yet before this department for action; when it comes will delay action for a reasonable time to enable State authorities to present the matter to the department.

It is alleged by Mrs. Rich that her proposed extradition is a plot on the part of Mexican authorities to retain possession of her wealth and property.

MISS GOULD DENIES SIGNATURE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 23.—Miss Rachel C. Hicks, who claims to be traveling missionary for a woman's college at Denver, Col., is being detained here pending an investigation of an attempt to have discounted a note for $20,000, which, she claimed, had been signed by Miss Helen Gould of New York and indorsed by Edwin Gould.

When the note was presented at the Union Trust Company's establishment Miss Hicks, the bank officials claim, stated that Miss Gould gave it to her March 29 last. The bank communicated with Miss Gould and was informed that she had not signed the note.

Miss Hicks still insisted that Miss Gould signed it in her presence, and that Edwin Gould signed it also.

The young woman was arraigned this afternoon, waived examination, and was bound over to the Grand Jury in the sum of $2,000. She furnished a bondsman. The Grand Jury will sit in September.

New Fast Train to Detroit.
The New York Central's "Detroit Special" leaves New York every day commencing June 25 at 4:00 P. M. Fine service; no excess fare.—Adv.

HENRY B. PLANT DEAD

Founder of the Great Transportation System Passes Away.

HEART DISEASE CAUSED DEATH

Visited His Old Connecticut Home on Tuesday, Returning to His Fifth Avenue House—His Career.

Henry B. Plant, founder and head of the famous Plant system of railways, steamships, and hotels and President of the Southern Express Company, died suddenly of heart disease at 2:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon at his residence, 586 Fifth Avenue. His death came as a shock to his friends, and even to his family, the deathbed being attended only by his wife and family physician, Dr. G. Durant of 12 West Forty-sixth Street. Morton F. Plant, his only son, was on a yachting cruise, and was reached by telegraph at Newport last night and notified of his father's death.

Mr. Plant had been enjoying the usual health and strength given to a man of his advanced years, but had not visited his office, at 12 West Twenty-third Street, in several weeks until Thursday afternoon, when he appeared there in good spirits. In answer to casual inquiries as to his health he remarked that he felt very well indeed. After holding a conference with various officials, he left the office in company with G. H. Tilley, Secretary and Treasurer of the Southern Express Company, and the two made a series of business calls through the down-town district, consuming the greater part of the afternoon, returning to the general offices of the system. Mr. Plant left for his home in his usual spirits.

Soon after reaching home, however, Mr. Plant complained of feeling ill and Dr. Durant, the family physician, was summoned. The physician, although not considering the case serious, remained at the residence throughout a greater part of the night, as a matter of precaution, but left yesterday forenoon, intending to call again early in the afternoon to note his patient's condition. Mr. Tilley, who was a life-long friend of Mr. Plant, and a business associate for thirty-four years, called at the residence at 4:30 o'clock and found Mr. Plant in bed, but apparently suffering little. The patient was cheerful and conversed on a variety of topics. Mr. Tilley left at noon, intending to return during the afternoon, and at 1 o'clock Dr. Durant called. At that time no apprehension whatever was felt by the physician or Mrs. Plant, but at 2 o'clock the patient began to show signs of exhaustion and sank rapidly until the end came.

MRS. PLANT PROSTRATED.

Mrs. Plant was completely prostrated by the shock, and it devolved upon Dr. Durant to notify the officials of the Plant system of the death.

R. G. Erwin and F. Q. Brown of the Plant system and Mr. Tilley of the Southern Express Company visited the residence, but there was little to be done except to notify Morton F. Plant, the son, who is summering with his family near New London, Conn.

It was learned that Mr. Plant had left New London with a party of friends on his yacht Ingomar for a cruise up the coast. He was finally communicated with at Newport, and left there for New York by the first train. All further arrangements for the disposition of the body were held in abeyance until the son's arrival. It was thought probable last night, however, that the remains will be interred in the church yard at Branford, Conn., the birthplace of Mr. Plant.

Mr. Plant had visited his old home in Branford last Saturday in company with his friend Mr. Tilley. Mr. Tilley in referring to this trip last night said that Mr. Plant took the keenest pleasure in pointing out the objects of interest around the old town associated with his childhood, and seemed in perfect health and spirits.

He had planned another trip to Halifax and Nova Scotian points for the latter part of the present month, and talked of his plans for an extensive trip abroad next Summer. Vice President Erwin, when asked last night concerning the probable effect of Mr. Plant's death upon the various companies embodied in the Plant system, refused to discuss the matter further than to say that a statement would probably be given out today regarding it, intimating at the same time that the affairs of the various enterprises were in such shape that the death of Mr. Plant would have but little immediate effect.

Henry Bradley Plant was as rich in ancestry identified with the life and growth of this great Commonwealth as he was in works of general beneficence. Sarah Frisbee Plant, his grandmother, was the daughter of Joseph Frisbee, who served with distinction in the war of the Revolution. Joseph Frisbee traced his descent to Richard Frisbee, a Huguenot, who came to Virginia from London with the Puritans of England in 1619. His son Edward was driven out of Virginia because he was a Puritan, and settled in Branford, Conn. For several generations the history of the Frisbees was the history of Branford. Edward Frisbee and his son, John Frisbee, were the leaders in the church, town, and colony during their lives.

On his maternal side, Mr. Plant could trace descent from Francis Bradley, who was among the settlers of Branford. On the paternal side, he was of the lineage of John Plant, a Puritan, who was one of the founders of Hartford, in 1639, and whose son fought in King Philip's war in Connecticut, and was engaged in the great swamp fight at Narragansett, R. I. Timothy Bradley and Benjamin Plant were two others of his forefathers who fought with honor in the War of Independence. Matthew Plant and William Plant, also of the line, were among the earliest settlers of Virginia.

In the village of Branford, that his ancestors had helped to found, Henry B. Plant was born, Oct. 27, 1819. His early education was limited and confined to the common schools and to private instruction by the late Rev. Timothy P. Gillette, a Congregational clergyman. He later attended the Lancasterian School of New Haven, where he was under the tuition of the late John E. Lovell. His ambition to enter a business life led him into the service of the New Haven Steamboat Company in 1837, and later he was placed in charge of the express business upon the steamboats between New York and New Haven and upon the New York and New Haven Railroad.

Shortly afterward he entered the service of the Adams Express Company, which proved to be the turning point in his fortunes. His capacity was noted, and he was marked for advancement. As an incident in this part of his career, he alternated daily with another employe in carrying in two valises suspended from his shoulders by straps large sums of foreign gold, amounting in the total to millions of dollars, ordered from the New York Sub-Treasury to the Philadelphia Mint for recoinage.

HIS WORK DURING THE WAR.

In the Autumn of 1854 Mr. Plant was appointed Superintendent of the Southern Division of the Adams Express Company, with headquarters at Augusta, Ga. This position he held until the outbreak of the civil war, when he became President of the Southern Express Company. As the head of that concern his name was familiar to almost every Confederate soldier indebted to him for the gratuitous delivery of clothing and supplies from home. The energy and thoroughness with which Mr. Plant conducted the business of the company during the war was illustrated when Gen. Lee was operating north of the Potomac River. The Confederate Government desired to send the General a large remittance of money, and shipped it through Mr. Plant's hands, rather than trust to its own means of communication.

During the war Mr. Plant made considerable investments in Southern railroad bonds that later brought him a handsome profit. After Sherman's march and the close of the struggle, he set to work to reconstruct with a boundless faith in the possibilities of the South. As fast as the rails which Sherman's troopers had heated in great fires and twisted around trees and telegraph poles could be reheated and straightened, a track was laid, a patched-up locomotive and weather-beaten cars that had escaped destruction were put in operation, and straightway the Southern Express was transporting cotton to the factories and bringing back greenbacks.

The opening of Florida as a Winter resort was the outcome of Mr. Plant's arrival in the South. He visited the State for the sake of his invalid wife. For the visitor Florida then meant Jacksonville, but Mr. Plant set out for St. Augustine, and in trying to reach the old town through the forests, after paddling through the St. John's River in a dugout canoe, the guide lost his way, and the party was compelled to spend the night beneath the trees. It was not many years before Mr. Plant made unnecessary such a romantic incident by putting a network of railways over the State. He began by buying stock in the various Florida and Georgia railroads.

In the reorganization of the railroad companies bankrupted by the war, Mr. Plant gave valuable assistance, and the repute in which he was held was such that he was induced personally to undertake the rehabilitation of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company in Southern Georgia after its failure in 1877. He reorganized it as the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, relaid it, and built a connection into Jacksonville, giving Florida its first impulse to prosperity. The Savannah and Charleston Railway was next purchased in 1886, and he then continued to complete the present network of the great Plant railroad system, extending to Charleston on one side, to Montgomery, Ala., on the other. Finding in 1854 this section of the Union wedded to slave labor, implying no escape from a strictly agricultural condition, he was the pioneer of the manufacturing and industrial outlook the war made possible.

TO EXTEND THE PLANT SYSTEM.

With the object of extending the various properties of Mr. Plant and his many associates, a single organization was proposed. A charter was obtained in 1882 from the Connecticut Legislature and the Plant Investment Company organized. Mr. Plant became President, and among his associates were Morris K. Jesup and H. M. Flagler of New York, H. P. Hoadley and G. H. Tilley of Connecticut, Henry Walters and B. F. Newcomer of Baltimore, and E. B. Haskell of Boston. Since the formation of the company, several properties have been acquired by purchase.

The South Florida Railroad was acquired in 1885. At that time it was narrow gauge and ran only from Sanford to Kissimmee. The gauge was changed and an extension carried into Port Tampa, which became the port of entry for the fast mail line between Port Tampa and Havana, Cuba. Subsequent connections extended the line north from Lakeland to the Savannah, Florida, and Western Railway, at High Springs, thus completing the line from Charleston, S. C., to Port Tampa.

In 1887 the company acquired the Brunswick and Western Railway, rebuilding the line which extended from Brunswick to Albany, Ga., via Waycross. The Alabama Midland Railway was purchased in 1889, and in 1892 the Silver Springs, Ocala, and Gulf Railway, extending from Ocala to Homosassa and Inverness, Fla., was added. The Tampa and Thonotosassa Railroad, from Tampa to Thonotosassa, was constructed in 1893, and to accommodate the people of the phosphate districts the Winston and Hone Valley Railroad was constructed the same year. The following year the Abbeville Southern Railway, from Abbeville, Ala., to a junction of the line of the Alabama Midland, was built, and in 1895 the narrow-gauge roads, the Florida Southern and the Sanford and St. Petersburg, were acquired by purchase.

Meantime, during his activity as a developer in these directions, Mr. Plant did not neglect the promotion of the Southern express and transportation work. In 1867 he became President of the Texas Express Company. Water transportation and service also appealed strongly to Mr. Plant, and he began promoting communication upon these lines. He established in 1880 a line of steamboats between Sanford and Jacksonville, which was discontinued upon the completion of the railway between those two points. Another line he established between Appalachicola, Fla., and Columbus and Bainbridge, Ga., plying upon the Chattahoochee River, and known as the People's Line.

In 1886 Mr. Plant established the Plant Steamship Line for service between Port Tampa and Key West, and Havana, Cuba, under contract with the postal authorities for the transportation of the mails to Key West and Havana. Subsequently the line of the Atlantic, Canada and Plant Steamship Line, Limited, running between Boston and Halifax, was purchased and chartered under the Dominion Government as the Canada, Atlantic, and Plant Steamship Company, Limited. In 1893 the North Atlantic Line of steamers was purchased and added to the route.

HIS HOME IN THIS CITY.

In recent years Mr. Plant made his home in New York City, but spent a generous part of each Summer in Branford, Conn. His residence of late years in this city was at 586 Fifth Avenue. But to say that Mr. Plant resided anywhere for any length of time would be misleading, for he had a traveling residence in his private car, "No. 100," and this abode was more than a real home than the Fifth Avenue structure. "No. 100" was a frequent and welcome sight at all points in the South embraced within the huge railroad system and upon the Northern lines included within the holdings. Many a visitor to Mr. Plant has marveled at his wonderful familiarity with every point touching upon his business, but this acquaintance with the multitude of details was acquired by years of inspection at each point where difficulty occurred or where the proper course was doubtful. His private car was now in Halifax, then again in Tampa, on the morrow in New York or Boston. Mr. Plant would hear of some embarrassment upon the Georgia section of his system. In a few hours his private car would be hauled into the centre of the tangle, and withdraw a few hours later, leaving everything smoothed. The lonely operator in the pine woods of Georgia was no more surprised to see the head of the system drop in on him, gain the news of the system from all points, and an hour later depart, than was the head of the New York office at a visit from his chief.

Miss Ellen Elizabeth Blackstone, a daughter of James Blackstone, became the wife of Mr. Plant in 1842, and his only child, Morton Freeman Plant, now the First Vice President in most of Mr. Plant's enterprises, was the result of the union. Mr. Plant's first wife died in 1861, and in 1873 he married the beautiful Miss Margaret Josephine Loughman, only daughter of Martin Loughman of this city.

Mr. Plant was a man of charming simplicity of manner, and in the late years of his life it was said of him that his society was so agreeable that his years were forgotten. His friends knew him as fair of mind and kind of heart, while to those enjoying a less intimate acquaintance his air of reserve force impressed and commanded respect. His spirit was restless above all, and no man was more fond than he of adventure. Many times his private car disappeared from view, while Mr. and Mrs. Plant enjoyed jaunts through Japan and India.

Politics and speculation were

A CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS

War Department Is Preparing the Necessary Forms.

GEN. OTIS NEEDS 12,000 MEN

The President Hopes to Delay Until After the Rainy Season, but Is Ready to Make the Call.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin was possibly correct to-day from his point of view when he ridiculed the reports that a call for volunteers was contemplated; that the President had sent word to sanction such a call, and that Gen. Otis had sent a request for early reinforcements of volunteers. The oft-repeated statement was made that the President is ready at any moment to comply with such a request from the commanding officer in the Philippines, and that volunteers will be asked for if needed.

It is not customary nowadays for any officer in the War Department, including the commanding General of the army, to know more than the Adjutant General, but it is apparent that some heedless person, having unspoken fears to guide him, is getting the forms ready upon which may presently be issued a call for 12,000 volunteers, in ten regiments of maximum strength, which will provide 150 men to the company.

The War Department is not so idle that such a business as preparing these forms would be undertaken just to keep the clerks from succumbing to ennui. The casting of the regiments in the shape suggested by Gen. Lawton, who asked that no companies of less than 150 men be sent to him hereafter, looks as if the preparatory work was being done by direction and authority.

Gen. Corbin's admission that "of course, we have to look ahead," seems to have been an instruction to some of his subordinates, or else some of them have so appreciated the future needs of the country as to venture to lay out work in advance.

The President, it is learned, hopes to be able to so long delay the calling out of volunteers as to make it possible to keep new men out of the Philippines until after the close of the rainy season, which continues until late in September or the middle of October. It is understood by some War Department people that Gen. Otis has been questioned about the possibility of getting along with his present force until the Fall, and that he has answered that he would make such dispositions of his troops as would insure readiness for greater activity upon the approach of favorable weather.

No information has been vouchsafed about the way in which the volunteers will be called for, but a few days ago it was stated that the State organizations would be taken as such. The quota of each State will be small if only 12,000 men are called for. If the forces are to be provided in fact, as well as on paper, the Quartermaster General will soon be contracting for the clothing and equipments for the troops. The department is never much better prepared to get volunteers into shape than it was a year ago, and it probably does not hanker for such work, but it seems certain to be obliged to wake up and try it before many days.

GOV. ROOSEVELT OFFERS TROOPS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 23.—Gov. Roosevelt authorized Local Manager Richards of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company to give to the press the substance of a telegram to President McKinley which he filed here with that company to-day, and in which Gov. Roosevelt informed the President that in the event of a call for volunteers being made New York was prepared to furnish all the men the Government might ask for, and asked that an opportunity be given New York State to do so.

AGUINALDO IN COMMAND.

MANILA, June 23—11:25 A. M.—Aguinaldo does not seem to be satisfied with the attempt of the insurgents to retake San Fernando, and he has taken command of Gen. Luna's army. He has massed the largest rebel force yet mobilized, bringing 2,000 men from the Antipolo region, and is exceedingly troublesome. Last night his men wounded two members of the Seventeenth Regiment. Gen. MacArthur's men are constantly on the alert to repel any attacks by the rebels, sleeping upon their arms. The General sincerely hopes that the Filipinos will give him another chance for a battle, for the soldiers really enjoy an opportunity to fight them when they can do so without wading through swamps to catch them.

CENTENNIAL GROUNDS AT LUZON.

MANILA, June 22.—The transport Centennial, which has arrived here, had an exciting experience while rounding Point Egano, on the northern coast of Luzon, on her way to this port. She struck a rock on Wednesday and remained fast for several hours, during which time she was surrounded by swarms of natives in canoes. Capt. Eagle, who commanded the transport, was compelled to throw overboard a hundred tons of supplies in order to lighten the ship sufficiently to get her afloat. Before this was effected the Filipinos had towed the cases ashore and were fighting over the spoils.

The cruiser Baltimore recently grounded at the same point, but the natives feared to approach her.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The War Department has received no official advices relative to the grounding of the transport Centennial on the north end of Luzon and the loss of one hundred tons of supplies, which were thrown overboard to lighten the ship. According to the records here, the Centennial carried 1,800 tons of supplies, and it is believed that they were all the property of the Subsistence Department.

The commissary officer at Manila has been queried to know whether it is desirable to immediately replace the supplies which were lost. If so, this will be done at once. The Centennial was a chartered ship, and not one of the regular Government transport fleet.

April Philippine Revenue Receipts.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn announced to-day that the receipts from all sources at the port of Manila for the month of April were $436,984; for the port of Iloilo, $45,534; for the port of Cebu, $30,758. Total from all sources for the month, $533,276.

Manila Railway Traffic Is Resumed.

MANILA, June 23.—Railway trains between Manila and San Fernando have been stopped for several days, while permanent repairs were being made to the bridges along the route, but to-day traffic was resumed.

Cable Ship Hooker Is at Singapore.

SINGAPORE, Straits Settlements, June 23.—The United States cable ship Hooker, from New York May 1 for Manila, arrivede here yesterday.

Dewey Home Fund $10,308.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The contributions to the Dewey Home Fund received to-day amount to $177, making the total to date $10,308.

TRAINED NURSE'S FATAL ERROR.

Lawrence Ram, nine days old, the son of Alfred F. Ram of 76 West Sixty-ninth Street, died yesterday from the effects of carbolic acid, given him through a mistake by Elizabeth Bordmaux, a trained nurse.

The child had been suffering from colic, and at 10 o'clock Thursday morning the nurse administered two drops of carbolic acid, mistaking the poison bottle for a similar one containing a soothing medicine prescribed by Dr. J. E. Newcomb of 118 West Sixty-ninth Street.

Both the mother and the nurse were overcome by the death of the child.

THE REV. DR. TALMAGE ILL.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 23.—The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage was prostrated at his home, in Washington, D. C., to-day on his return from a trip in the South. Dr. Talmage had been engaged to preach on the steel pier next Sunday, and was journeying here when taken ill.

T. J. Tibble, manager of the steel pier, received a telegram to-night from Dr. Talmage's family physician, stating the preacher had been made ill by the warm weather.

"Uneasy Lies the Head That Wears a Crown."

But such are not the only uneasy heads. Overworked, harrassed, anxious people of all ages and both sexes are uneasy with aches, pains, impure blood, disordered stomachs, deranged kidneys and liver. For all such, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the effective and faultless cure. It infuses fresh life through purified blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

A CLERGYMAN SEEKS DEATH.

Suicidal Attempt of Daniel Morrelle, Old and Starving—Alone in a Barren Home.

The Rev. Daniel Morrelle, seventy years old, an Episcopalian clergyman without a charge, attempted to commit suicide with illuminating gas yesterday morning in the house, No. 228 West End Avenue, in which he and his wife had lived since the middle of last April. Policeman Bloss of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, who discovered the old man's plight, had him removed to Roosevelt Hospital, where, it was said last night, that although his condition was serious, he would certainly recover.

Policeman Bloss was passing the house about 11 o'clock, when he noticed a strong smell of gas, apparently emanating from the house, which gave every evidence of being untenanted. All the exterior doors were locked, and the policeman had to force the front door in order to gain entrance. As the officer passed through the door a rush of gas almost choked him, and for a moment he retreated to the stoop for a breath of air. Returning into the house, the policeman entered the front parlor down stairs, where he found Mr. Morrelle lying on the floor unconscious and to all appearances dead. Gas was flowing from the six jets in the chandelier, and the odor was almost overpowering. Bloss shut off the gas and, opening the windows, dragged the unconscious man to one of them and then summoned another policeman, who called an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital.

Mr. Morrelle's surroundinss indicated that he was penniless, and that if he had not attempted to kill himself he would soon have died from want of food. With the exception of a few crusts of bread, which lay on the mantel, there was not a particle of food in the house. Besides, every piece of furniture had been removed, and, so far as appearances went, the house was considered vacant. This opinion was held by all the neighbors, except one, Mrs. Mary McConnell, who is the caretaker of the house at 232 West End Avenue, and who was the only person able to give the police information regarding Mr. Morrelle.

Mrs. McConnell said that about April 13 last Mr. Morrelle and his wife, the latter a woman about thirty-five years old, had removed to the West End Avenue house from the Brockholst, an apartment house at 101 West Eighty-fifth Street. On Monday last, she said, she noticed a furniture wagon back up to the door and saw men removing the furniture. Thinking that the occupants of the house had decided to give up their lease, she did not notice the name of the firm to which the wagon belonged. Later she learned from Margaret Reilly, who was a servant in the employ of the Morrelles, that the furniture had been purchased on installments, that Mr. Morrelle had fallen in arrears, and that the dealer had been compelled to take his furniture back. On the day the furniture was removed, Mrs. McConnell said, Mrs. Morrelle left the house, and since then the old man had staid there, despite the fact that he was without even the most necessary articles of furniture.

Mrs. Morrelle went first to a boarding house at 45 West Fifty-fifth Street, where she remained only one day. During her stay there her husband called on her and they appeared to be on excellent terms. The next place Mrs. Morrelle was heard of was in a boarding house at 139 East Eighteenth Street, where she arrived on Wednesday. She left there yesterday when she received word, through her brother, of her husband's attempted suicide. At the hospital last night Mrs. Morrelle appeared to be deeply grieved over her husband's act. After she had seen him she said that her husband had met with reverses, and had been compelled to mortgage the furniture in their home. The holder of the mortgage, she said, had sold it to an auctioneer, who had foreclosed it. In an effort to raise money with which to redeem the furniture Mrs. Morrelle visited friends of her husband in Westchester County, and had then returned to this city and had taken a room at the house in Eighteenth Street.

Mr. Morrelle was formerly a resident of Wilmington, N. C., where he conducted a preparatory school for boys. He was endeavoring to establish a similar school in this city, but had met with little success. For some time he and his wife have supported themselves by writing for newspapers and periodicals.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

BIG DEALS RATIFIED.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company's Contracts Approved.

Commodore E. C. Benedict has been elected a Director of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company to fill a vacancy created by the resignation of Col. C. M. McGhee. The board has ratified the contract entered into with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Southern Railway Company, by which it sells them its railroad property in Alabama for $1,100,000 cash. On the other hand, these companies contract with the Tennessee Coal Company to reduce by 30 per cent. the present rates for carrying ore, coal, coke, and limestone to the company's plants.

The Directors also ratified the purchase made last week of all the property of the Sheffield, Coal, Iron and Steel Company. No securities will be issued against the purchase of the property, which will be paid for in cash. The Sheffield property will cost about the sum received in the Nashville and Southern transaction. It comprehends three up-to-date blast furnaces, with a capacity of 200 tons daily; 300 coke ovens, and 73,000 acres of coal land, with one mine in operation and another in course of completion.

Proposed Railways in Georgia.

ATLANTA, June 23.—A charter was granted yesterday by the State to the incorporators of the Dahlonega Railway Company with a capital of $300,000. Among the incorporators are J. W. Adams of Chattanooga, J. W. Smith of Michigan, George H. Beyman and Frank G. Thompson of Ohio, and W. P. Price and W. A. Charters. The road will be thirty miles long when completed and will run from Dahlonega, Ga., to the Southern Railway, with which it will connect just within the Georgia boundary. The proposed trolley line from Gainesville to the Southern Railway, going north 100 miles, will be built, so G. W. Evans of New York announced at the office of the Secretary of State to-day. The electricity for the road will be generated by water power, and the road will be constructed at once.

Freight Train Wrecked by an Ox.

COLLINSVILLE, Conn., June 23.—The east-bound midnight freight train on the Central New England Railroad was wrecked near Canton, two miles from here, early this morning, in a peculiar manner. A stray ox wandered on to the tracks and was struck by the freight locomotive. The animal was instantly killed, its body being cut almost in two. The engine and eight cars, however, were derailed, and a portion of the wreckage caught fire. Engineer Timothy Farrell of East Hartford was pinned under the wreckage for three hours, but was not badly injured. Fireman Daniel Hickey, also of East Hartford, sustained internal injuries. The locomotive and several cars were destroyed.

Railroads Make Immigrant Agreement

CHICAGO, June 23.—All obstacles heretofore in the way of an adjustment of the Western Immigrant Clearing House troubles have been surmounted by the executive officers of the Western roads. The Union Pacific and other outside lines have consented to become members, and at yesterday's session rules and regulations were adopted. It was agreed that the Immigrant Bureau should control all steerage business. The new arrangement knocks out New York immigrant agents who have been demoralizing the business.

Chicago Piemaker a Bankrupt.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Charles E. Waters, a pie manufacturer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, scheduling debts of $86,950, with $80,702 assets. The petitioner was connected with the New England Baking Company, which went into the hands of a receiver, and one of his largest debts is $30,000 for capital stock in the company.

DEATH DUE TO FAITH CURE

Mrs. Santiago Porcella Would Not Have a Doctor Until Too Late.

HUSBAND DECLARES IT MURDER

Cranford Man May Prosecute Mrs. See, the Christian Scientist Who Influenced His Wife.

Mrs. Santiago Porcella, wife of a merchant of this city, whose home is in Cranford, N. J., died Thursday at her Summer residence, Crescent Beach, Conn., of quick consumption. The cause of her death is directly charged to the teachings of Christian Science. Mr. Porcella, at his home in Cranford last evening, where his wife's body was taken yesterday, made the statement that he regarded her death as nothing less than murder. What, if any, action he would take in the matter he would not say, but contented himself with the statement, "I will do what is proper."

Mrs. Joseph B. See, wife of the head of the First Church of Christian Scientists at Cranford, greatly influenced her in the faith and attended Mrs. Porcella professionally up to within a short time of her death. It is against Mrs. See that the members of the Porcella family feel especially bitter.

The Porcellas are of Spanish descent, wealthy, and are well known in Cranford, where they have lived for several years. Six months ago Mrs. Porcella became a member of the Christian Science Church. She was at one time a member of Trinity Episcopal Church, but eventually it was noticed by her friends that she was much with Mrs. See.

Mrs. Porcella attended the Christian Science Church regularly and became thoroughly imbued with the faith, taking her children there with her and spending hours with them at home imparting the lessons of the faith to them. Mr. Porcella attended the church for a time, but, as he says, was never a convert, going more to please his wife than anything else.

DEVOTED HERSELF TO THE FAITH.

At this time Mrs. See's visits to the house became so frequent as to attract attention, and, from being known as a woman of social proclivities, Mrs. Porcella withdrew almost altogether from society and devoted herself to the new faith. Mrs. See spent many hours with her teaching her from Mrs. Eddy's book. During this period Mrs. Porcella never would allow a physician in her house for any of her children.

Once her little son was cut badly about the head. The boy denied he was hurt, saying he was the same as God, and God could not be hurt. Mrs. Porcella had worn glasses for years, but after the advent of Mrs. See into her life took them off, despite the advice of an eminent oculist, saying she did not need them.

She was injured once by walking into an obstruction, it is said, which she did not see. Her husband now believes that her health was more or less injured by her refusal to wear glasses.

Mrs. Porcella's fatal illness began in April, when she was attacked with a severe cold. She paid no attention to it, being advised by Mrs. See, who attended her professionally, that nothing was the matter with her except an abnormal state of mind. For nearly nine weeks Mrs. Porcella's health became more and more affected, and she grew gradually weaker, not heeding the entreaties of her husband that she have a regular physician.

Up to two weeks ago Mrs. Porcella insisted she was not ill, but the seeds of death were then sown, and no human aid could restore her to health. In a conversation last night Mr. Porcella gave evidence of his bitterness of feeling in telling the story of his wife's last illness.

MR. PORCELLA'S STORY.

"I feel," said he slowly and impressively, "that my wife's death was directly and unqualifiedly due to this Christian Science belief taught her and drilled into her by Mrs. See. She was murdered. It was nothing short of that, for had she not been so completely imbued with false teachings, so thoroughly dominated, made to feel that nothing was the matter with her, she might have been alive to-day.

"She deceived me as to her condition, innocently, too, as she was herself deceived. What I will do I cannot say now. I will do what is proper. Naturally I do not like the thought of my wife's death being publicly discussed, and for that reason I have felt that I would go no further.

"It was six months ago that my wife's attention was drawn to Christian Science. She attended their church, and it was not long before the teachings of the Sees appealed to her. She took our children to the church, and I even attended, but it was only to please her. I never embraced the faith, as I saw it stated in a paper to-day. The tenets did not appeal to me. They seemed false and absurd, although I can see how belief might fasten itself upon some.

"In April my wife took a severe cold. A few weeks later I noticed that she did not look as well, but she always assured me that nothing was the matter with her. But as the days and weeks passed there was no improvement. The apparent change in her health worried me, but to all my inquiries and remonstrances that she must and should have a physician, she replied, 'I am not ill; I am perfectly well and happy.'

"All this time Mrs. See attended her, daily impressing her with the monstrous belief that of bodily ailments she had none. Since her death I have learned from her sister and mother of the night sweats she had. Mrs. See continually instilling into her that this condition was but a state of mind.

BEYOND HUMAN AID.

"We left our home here for our Summer place at Crescent Beach, Conn., two weeks ago. A day or two previous I had made up my mind to have a regular practitioner, as I could not stand the suspense and uncertainty of her condition any longer. I called Dr. Bailey of Elizabeth, and on Friday morning, the day we went away, he made an examination and said her lungs were affected; that she was a very sick woman.

"The moment Mrs. See heard that Dr. Bailey was called she dropped the case, saying that materia medica and Christian Science could not work together. I took her away in the afternoon, with the hope that we would yet win her back to health.

"It was too late, though, for the disease had taken too firm a hold.

"Then she realized the seriousness of her illness. The illusion of Christian Science was dispelled, for shortly before her death she said to me, 'Christian Science may do for some, but it will not do for me.' If she had only realized that before, and had not, in deceiving herself that nothing serious was the matter with her, deceived me!"

It was here suggested to Mr. Porcella that Mrs. See had said that Mrs. Porcella did not have consumption; that if she had not called in a doctor of medicine she would not have died.

"I have not seen either of those people since my wife's death," said Mr. Porcella, "but I understand that Mrs. See made a statement to that effect, that she was not ill when she, Mrs. See, was supplanted by Dr. Bailey. If Mrs. See said that she said what was a lie—what she must have known to be a lie, unless she is so much of a fanatic that she cannot distinguish what ordinary, common sense would teach. What does her word avail against the evidence of two well-known physicians, who said she had consumption?"

THE SEES UNCONCERNED.

Mr. and Mrs. See, at their home last night, not a gunshot away from the Porcella home, seemed to treat the death of Mrs. Porcella with a good deal of indifference and unconcern. "I do not know what was the matter with Mrs. Porcella," said Mr. See smilingly. "My wife treated her. Did she have consumption? I do not know anything about that. She could not as a matter of fact have been ill. For our faith is founded upon the belief that man is made in the image of God, and if God be perfect mankind must also be."

"But do you not think that there is such a thing as consumption?"

Mr. See went into a long argument on Christian Science, maintaining that there was no such thing as disease. "When a regular physician was called in my wife quit," he went on. "Materia medica and Christian Science do not work together. How could she be at fault, when she was not with Mrs. Porcella, and had nothing to do with the case?"

Mrs. See was inclined not to talk of Mrs. Porcella's death, but when the question was pressed as to what she thought was the cause of her illness merely said smilingly: "She was not ill. She went to Elizabeth with her children two weeks ago Friday, and it does not look, does it, that if she could do that she was a sick woman. They called in a doctor of medicine, and I had nothing more to do with it. If Mrs. Porcella had not given up the faith she would probably be well to-day."

There were many indignant expressions against Christian Science teachings among the people of Cranford last evening, and more or less talk that some legal action ought to be taken against its advocates.

WOULD PROSECUTE MRS. SEE.

Mrs. E. A. Munoz of 203 West Eighty-first Street, this city, the mother of Mrs. Porcella, and the dead woman's sister, Mrs. Fredericks of Hartford, expressed in letters a few days ago to Cranford their indignation against Mrs. See. Both were at the bedside of Mrs. Porcella at her death, and only a few hours before Mrs. Munoz wrote: "If Mrs. Porcella dies, Mrs. See will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law."

One of these letters was received by the Rev. George F. Greene, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Cranford, who made a statement during his services which caused a considerable stir among his congregation. He said:

"I received yesterday a letter written from the bedside of Mrs. Porcella, a lady greatly loved by many members of this church and congregation, conveying from her a desire for prayers of God's people in our church to-day.

"Several months ago Mrs. Porcella was attacked by a serious illness, requiring skillful and prompt medical attention; but, influenced by those who were not her best friends and not the wisest counselors, she neglected herself, and, so far as she could, ignored her condition until her trouble had apparently gotten beyond medical control. Now, at last, according to a letter from one who is nearest to her, she turns longingly and earnestly to the religion in which she was brought up, and she wishes our prayers in behalf of herself, her husband, and her children."

A letter of a like character was received by the Rev. John Edgecumbe, the rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, and prayers were offered by the Rev. Mr. Edgecumbe at the same time as those at the Presbyterian Church.

THINKS FAITH HEALERS CRAZY.

Dr. Greene said last night that he thought Christian Scientists were insane and that the belief was a kind of insanity. "If there is no law now," said he, "and they cannot be punished for practicing medicine without a license, then the Legislature should lose no time in passing such a law. Such proceedings in a civilized and Christian community should not be tolerated."

The Sees lived in Jersey City up to less than a year ago and then settled in Cranford. They have a large house and the appearance of properity. In answer to a question as to the fees his wife received Mr. See said that she did not demand money, although the "laborer was worthy of his hire," he added. Mr. See preferred to use the expression "contributions to the faith" instead of "pay for services."

The funeral of Mrs. Porcella will take place this afternoon from Trinity Episcopal Church. The Rev. Mr. Edgecumbe, the rector, will officiate, assisted by the Rev. George F. Greene, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Porcella, besides her husband, is survived by three girls and one boy, two sisters and her mother. She was thirty-two years old.

"HEALERS" IN NEBRASKA.

FALLS CITY, Neb., June 23.—The three-year-old child of George Sperry died here to-day under sad circumstances.

The mother is a believer in the doctrine of "divine healing," and would not permit a doctor to be called. The child rapidly grew worse, until the father asked a doctor to call and do what he could to relieve the suffering of the little one. He did so, and the child grew better and was on the road to recovery. The doctor's son remained with the sick child most of one night, and it was only by force that he attended to the child, the "healers" swarming around him all the while, praying for him and saying that everything he handled was possessed with the devil. The child had a high fever, and the healers would not as much as give water to it.

When the doctor left the next morning the "healers" threw the medicine away, ordered the visitors out of the house, locked the father in the kitchen, and began praying over the child. They continued doing so until the baby died. The public is very indignant over the affair

AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE.

The Board of Directors of the ninety-million-dollar American Steel and Wire Company, including John W. Gates, Chairman of the board, and President John Lambert, met yesterday at the Empire Building. Three hours and a half later Mr. Gates gave out the following as the only statement the company would make:

"At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Steel and Wire Company the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. was declared upon the preferred stock of the company, payable July 15, to stockholders of record June 28.

"It was further resolved that in view of the difference of opinion entertained as to the legal power of the company to pay any dividend on the common stock of this company at the present time, and of the pending litigation in New Jersey concerning the Federal Steel Company, the motion for a dividend on the common stock be tabled.

"It was also resolved to apply at the earliest practicable moment for regular listing of the stock of the company upon the New York Stock Exchange, and to furnish the necessary statements required by the rules of the Exchange."

Chairman Gates after the meeting was in the best of humor. He would not, however, speak of the business of the American Steel and Wire Company, except to say that it would shut down June 30 and have its properties inventoried, so that at the earliest possible moment an application could be made to the New York Stock Exchange to have the stock of the company taken from the unlisted class and fully listed.

"About that Illinois United States Senatorship? I do not think I shall succeed Shelby M. Cullom," he said. "I couldn't get the Senatorship if I wanted it, and wouldn't take it if it were offered to me. Steel and Wire is good enough for me for some time to come."

CHARLES G. GATES HERE.

Charles Gilbert Gates, a son of John W. Gates of Chicago, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Steel and Wire Company, was at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. He was named after his uncle, Gilbert W. Gates, who was murdered by Alexander Jester in Missouri in 1871. Jester broke jail and has been living in Shawnee, Oklahoma, under the name of W. H. Hill. A few days ago, as told in THE TIMES, his sister, Cornelia Street, made his whereabouts known and caused his arrest. "God moved me to tell," is her explanation for her act.

Mr. Gates said last night that all he knew of the arrest of Jester he had learned from the papers. He would not say what action he thought his father or the other relatives of the murdered man would take.

MERIDEN COMPANY,
Silversmiths
208 Fifth Avenue—Madison Square.
FACTORIES MERIDEN, CONN. CANADA FACTORY HAMILTON, ONT.

SUMMER.

The season is now with us when all things created seem literally to faint with heat, and mankind especially is liable to be attacked in the weakest spot, according to his individual constitution, by sickness and disease.

Some harmless stimulant is needed to rally the jaded forces of nature to repel this attack.

Take at such a time Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N.Y.
6 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

SEVENTH'S WORK FINISHED

Regiment Will Come Home This Afternoon from Peekskill.

HAVE REALISTIC SHAM BATTLE

Infantry and Artillery Burn Lots of Powder—Second Battalion Returns to Camp.

STATE CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, PEEKSKILL, June 23.—The mountains, hills, and woods surrounding this camp were busy all this forenoon reverberating the deep thunder of big guns, the crash of volleys, and the ripping, splittering, cracking of small arms fired at will. he first battalion of the Seventh Regiment, under Major ing of small arms fired at will. The First Battery, Capt. Wendel united for a sham battle, and made a fight, which was completely realistic, except that there was no blood.

At the north corner of the reservation a sloping bank falls twelve or fourteen feet to a long, narrow strip of meadow land, on each side of which are wooded hills. About three-quarters of a mile away the meadow meets a steep, densely wooded hill. In the woods on this further hill the Seventh Company, Capt. Underwood, and one gun of the battery were placed. The other companies and another gun remained at the top of the bank at the edge of the reservation, and there was a lively artillery duel, the guns spitting fire and smoke at each other from their black muzzles across the length of the meadow.

Then the companies from the camp and the gun there advanced together, part of the Fourth Company, Capt. Fisk, acting as support to the battery. The complicated movements were executed like clockwork, the gun moving through the meadows, stopping and firing at brief intervals, while the gun in the woods replied vigorously.

One company composed the firing line, another supported it. There were all the evolutions of a battle—advance by rushes, firing by sections, squads, and platoons, rapid firing. When the men reached the woods the fact that many of them lay along the hillside there made the scene more realistic than ever—boom, rattle, and smoke, and, at a distance, bodies apparently strewn thick near the hostile cannon.

Returning the positions were reversed, the cannon and supports being brought to the starting point at the top of the bank, and the attacking force advancing from the woods. The men, in gray shirts and white trousers, with their sleeves rolled to the elbows, coming through the high grass, running forward, stooping, halting, and lying down or dropping to their knees and firing, the continual puffs of smoke from the rifles on each side, the clouds of it rolling out from the cannon, and the officers with drawn swords riding here and there through the haze, made a thoroughly military scene.

Just as the battle was ending the advance guard of the Second Battalion came toiling up the hill to camp from Lake Oscawana. There was a rush across the green of all the disengaged men of the First and of all the civilian spectators. The warriors were deserted for the returning pilgrims. Each squad of the sightseers was preceded by a photographer going at double-quick time, his instrument held aloft, the black and green and red cloth used to cover it streaming behind so that the charging hosts looked to be led by gallant bearers of some new and terrifying style of gonfalon.

The men of the Second left the lake at 6:50, and therefore made the march of twelve miles in three hours and forty-five minutes. They say they made the first five miles in just an hour, and were then halted twenty-five minutes, and made shorter halts afterward because the regimental officers did not want them to beat the time of the first battalion, which they had determined to do.

Soon after the battalion came in there arrived from up Oscawana way a constable with a jungle of whiskers on his chin on a still hunt for the men who had bathed in the lake. It appears that a large part of the water supply of Peekskill is drawn from there, and that there is a State law against bathing in it—a fact of which men and officers were alike ignorant.

The entire Seventh Regiment was liable and is liable, to arrest and fine, if it can be identified. But the constable, after poking around camp a while, gave up his job and went home. He said the men "all looked different," but that if he had a search warrant or a mandamus or something that would compel them to take off their clothes he could probably recognize some of the brands kissed into their persons by the ardent sun.

The first ball game of this encampment was played this afternoon. It was between a picked nine of the Seventh and a nine from the battery, and resulted 30 to 0 in favor of the Seventh men, who played only four innings. The battery men who were looking on sent a deputation to their quarters for cots for their fielders, and then proposed to lead in nine of the battery horses as substitutes, arguing that if they did not make a better showing, they could not by any possibility do worse than their drivers.

The battery cannot play ball with startling success, but it has proved that it can shoot and ride and handle guns. New York people who see it parade have no idea of what a thrilling, impressive picture it makes here when the four guns, the four caissons, the thirty-two big horses drawing them, and the horses of officers and trumpeters come thundering along the wide parade ground, everything at the gallop, the swords flashing in the evening sunshine, and the red facings of the uniforms giving color to the vivid life and fierce power of it all.

Capt. D. W. C. Falls was formally sworn in as Adjutant of the Seventh Regiment by Brig. Gen. Smith this afternoon. Former Adjt. George J. Weaver was present to see the ceremony and to congratulate his successor. Several other veterans of the Seventh were in camp, as were Major Duffy of the Sixty-ninth, and a number of the officers of his regiment.

The records of the Seventh were broken last night, when Company E admitted a new member—the first man ever taken into the regiment in camp.

At 5:30 this afternoon a large proportion of the men in camp were going about the company streets like Chinamen, wearing their shirts outside their trousers. At 6 all were spruce, spick, and span for supper, and then came the parade, virtually ending a memorable and successful week, in which the regiment has acquired a great store of experience and done a quantity of work without having a man in hospital or disabled. The night, to tattoo time, was given to a general jollification, love feast, experience, and ratification meeting, with separate and independent overflow demonstrations in each company street.

The battery will leave here to-morrow morning, and expects to make camp at Irvington. It will arrive in New York Sunday evening.

The Seventh will assemble at 3 P. M. to-morrow and will reach the Grand Central Station at 5:15. The men will wear gray blouses, white trousers, and campaign hats and will be in heavy marching order. They will march up Fifth Avenue.

The indefatigable photographers have literally made a field week of it. They have slain, as somebody said about the doctors, some in chariots and some on foot. They have photographed everybody and everything everywhere in all imaginable stages of dress and undress, doing all kinds of things. They delivered much of their work this afternoon, and there were howls of pain or roars of laughter in some cases, the satisfied grunt and prompt payment of pleased vanity in others.

THE MONTANA IN PORT.

Atlantic Transport Liner Reaches Falmouth in Tow of the Elderslie.

FALMOUTH, England, June 23.—The Atlantic Transport liner Montana, from Baltimore June 4 for London, has arrived here in tow of the British steamer Elderslie, from New York June 7 for London. The Montana's propeller shaft is broken.

The Montana was towed for six days, and during that time only covered 750 miles.

The Man Who Laughs with a hearty ring usually has a clear brain and sparkling eyes. He's a healthy man as well as a successful man, because good digestion and pure blood gives him strong nerves, and a clear brain. There's no success possible without health. To obtain good health, use

It's good for everybody—it always cures.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

"THE ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE OF FRANCE HAS PLACED

Apollinaris

("THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.")

At the Head of All the Waters Examined for Purity and Freedom from Disease Germs."

COLUMBIA SAILS TO-DAY

Cup Defender Will Leave Bristol for a Trial Spin.

ALL HER CANVAS IS BENT

The Big Mainsail Put in Place Yesterday Afternoon—C. O. Iselin and Friends Watch the Work.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 23.—The cup defender Columbia will leave here to-morrow morning some time between 7 and 9 o'clock for her initial trial spin.

The work of bending the mainsail on the Columbia began on the boat this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. It was brought down from the sail loft in a heavy wagon and carried on board the Columbia by the crew. The big pile of canvas was done up in rope stops, and there was little trouble in getting it upon the Columbia's deck.

The wind was blowing stiffly from the southwest all the afternoon. On account of this, it would have been a difficult task to warp the Columbia out into the stream, so that the sail could be bent while she was lying head to the wind.

The tender of St. Michael's had no steam up, so it was decided to bend the big sail to the boom and gaff while the boat was lying at the wharf. Extra lines were previously taken out over the bow and made fast to the south wharf in order to hold the craft securely in the spanking breeze. The greater part of the afternoon was spent by the officers and seamen in fastening the head and foot of the sail. Mr. Iselin was there, a close observer of all that was going on.

The mainsail of the Columbia is made of No. 0 duck, the heaviest of any mainsail ever made at the Bristol sail loft. The cloths run crosswise, the same as the mainsail of the Defender. To-day the outer jib was stretched out in the old sail loft over the north boat shop. From head to tack it reached the whole length of the inside of the building, showing that it is over 168 feet in length on the luff.

The bending of the mainsail was completed at 5 o'clock this afternoon. It was then rolled up and furled by the Deer Isle crew. They did a very neat job, and accomplished their task in a few minutes. The forestaysail was bent in the meantime. It was hoisted up the stay in stops. As soon as the tack was fastened it was lowered, the stops out, and the sail furled, after which a cover was put on. The mainsail also had a canvas covering after it was furled.

The mainsail was not hoisted. When some of the upper mast hoops were seized to the sail they were priced up with a rope strap, and then a few more were seized on in relays. The tricing up of the hoops aided the men in adjusting them to the luff of the sail, and it also obviated the necessity of hoisting the sail clear up in such a high wind.

The big mainsail caused the Columbia to set in the water almost on an even waterline as soon as it was placed on board. If anything, there is a set by the stern, but it is slight.

The main sheet was rove off before the sails were brought on board. It is a stout looking affair with three sheaves in the upped block. The side tackles on the boom are smaller. A small hand-rail only about two inches above the deck was being flitted out at both rails during the afternoon. It is of wood with small wooden supports. Forward, abaft the capstan, a metal drum was fixed yesterday. It contains a wire cable attached to a chain cable, the latter to be connected with the anchor ring. The wheel was not put on the steering shaft to-day.

The forestaysail has cross-cut cloths as well as the mainsail. The gaff does not extend out as far as the stern by twenty feet, and the head of the mainsail is laced to the gaff in the time-honored fashion. The foot of the mainsail is seized to the jackstay.

The Columbia is about all ready to leave Bristol to-morrow morning. A few carpenters were at work on her until 6 o'clock this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Iselin, the Iselin children, Woodbury Kane, S. Nicholson Kane, Newbury D. Thorne, and a number of other friends watched the work with great interest, and left by the St. Michael's when everything was accomplished.

THE COLUMBIA-DEFENDER RACES.

It appears to be not at all certain that the first race between Columbia and Defender in these waters will take place on July 1, as scheduled. The delay in getting the Columbia into trim is responsible for this uncertainty. If Columbia is in shape to take a spin with the Defender to-day, and no weakness develops in the new boat, and no breakdowns occur, it may be reasonably counted upon that the boats will meet here as scheduled. Definite information on this point is expected by the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club within a day or two, and public announcement will then be officially made by the committee.

The programme for the big boats after the first race off Sandy Hook has not yet been decided, and unless arrangements not now agreed to are in the meantime made, the original plan of taking the boats back to Newport for a month's tuning up will be carried out, according to information received yesterday from reliable sources. This means that the various reports of other races to be held early in July in this vicinity are as yet without sanction from those having control of the two boats. The August programme is settled upon, and Columbia and Defender will take part in the cruise of the New York Yacht Club.

THE PRESIDENT'S DAY OF REST.

Drove Out in the Afternoon and Attended a Reception at Night.

ADAMS, Mass., June 23.—This was a day of rest and quietness for the entire Presidential party, guests of the Hon. William B. Plunkett, at his home here. The morning was cloudy and inclined to be threatening, and none went out of the house for any length of time. About noon the sun shone and the younger members of the party, with Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley, drove to the charming little mountain town of Savoy, where a trout dinner was served at a hotel there. The party returned to Adams in time for dinner. At the same time the President and Mr. Plunkett took a drive to Cheshire, remaining away about an hour. Mrs. McKinley remained indoors on account of the weather. The President did very little official work during the day and seemed to be enjoying his outing to the utmost.

In the evening, the Assembly Club held its first meeting of the season at Forest Park pavilion, in honor of Miss Barber and Miss Duncan of the party. Late in the evening the President, Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley, and W. B. Plunkett drove to the park and spent a short time at the assembly.

The entire party this evening witnessed one of the most remarkable cloud displays ever seen in the Berkshire Hills. It lasted for several minutes, and the frequent changes

GOV. ROOSEVELT IN KANSAS

His Progress Through the State Was a Triumphal One.

BIG CROWDS EVERYWHERE

The Colonel of the Rough Riders Continually Hailed as the Next President of the United States.

CHICAGO, June 23.—A special to The Times-Herald from Hutchinson, Kan., says:

"Funston's Kansas has welcomed Gov. Theodore Roosevelt in royal manner today as the Santa Fé train sped Westward with him and his Rough Riders to Las Vegas. And the Colonel of the Rough Riders has told Kansas what he thinks of Funston and his "demons.'

"The warlike spirit of the Governor has been in the ginger jar all day. He was hardly in Kansas City when he wired President McKinley: 'If there is to be a call for volunteers, I earnestly request that New York be allowed her full quota. We will send full regiments.'

"Then to Mrs. Roosevelt at Oyster Bay he sent this greeting: 'Am having great fun.'

"He was barely out of his berth at Marielline when the people began to greet him. The run across Illinois had been very pleasant, rain cooling the air. Before the Governor retired in Vice President Morton's car with H. H. Kohlsaat and Mr. Morton perhaps only one little incident disturbed his serenity. An old man rushed up to him, called him by name, and after exchanging greetings exclaimed:

"'Say, Governor, my son has a prize bull pup in the baggage car, and when you get time just go ahead and see him. Then he toddled away, while the Governor, with a snap of his set jaws, said with disgust: 'Well, I wonder what he thinks I want to see a bull pup for?'

"Out of the hills and forests about Marielline came the negro mammies, the old Uncle Toms, and the white folk to cheer the fighting leader of the Rough Riders. One old woman, just catching a glimpse of his face through the car window, could only exclaim with undisguised admiration: 'Well, I'll be switched!' and the Governor was saying just about that time: 'I do not mind this being looked at and cheered, but like to know what the common people think of what we did and how we did it. This fighting business has been a good thing for the whole country.'

RECEPTION AT CARROLLTON.

At Carrollton a committee of ten from the Knife and Fork Club of Kansas City, led by A. B. Colton, the President, boarded the train. Each man carried a cluster of flowers, and Gov. Roosevelt was soon decorated.

"The committee formed a circle about the Governor and clamored for a chat on the Cuban campaign. He gave it offhand, ending with the assertion: 'I was disgusted with Congress because it did not pass the Army Reorganization bill. Our army is just in the condition that England's was at the time of the Crimean war. It badly needs reorganization.'

"Then, with that marvelous celerity with which he drifts from one subject to another, the Governor talked of public interest in municipal government in New York City.

"'We have the inefficient citizen there,' he said, 'the one who denounces bad things when there is no election on, but when the primaries come refuses to attend, sits in his parlor, sucks his thumb, and says the reason he does not go is because he will meet some big rough fellows there. He is just as if a militia, called upon to fire at a mob refused to because there were some nasty fellows in that mob. Your inefficient citizen I regard as usually as bad as your corrupt citizen.'

ARRIVAL AT KANSAS CITY.

"Mayor Jones of Kansas City met the train in the suburbs, and when the Union Station was reached 2,000 people were out upon the tracks. President Bovard of the Missouri Republican Club had a large delegation of club members ready to escort the Governor to the Blossom House, but before he left the train he made a little speech.

"'I wish to come out to Kansas,' he said, 'when Funston comes home. [Cheers.] Nothing would please me like the Rough Riders better than to meet here in Kansas the Twentieth Kansas and your gallant Funston, and celebrate his glorious deeds. He is not fighting Spaniards, but I guess there is not much difference in what is required to be done in either case—just manifest common honesty, common decency, and common loyalty. Your greeting touches my heart, for I have really only come all this distance to meet my old Rough Riders. Last Summer I spent before Santiago, and last Winter at Albany—both were pretty hard jobs, but I did the best I could.'

"Up out of the sea of faces before him came a brown hand in salute, and the cry of a voice, 'O Colonel!'

"'Why, old fellow—why, Schweitzer, is that you? My, but I am glad to see you, Shake.'

"And before the multitude Col. Roosevelt and former Rough Rider Schweitzer grasped hands as men who had fought side by side.

"Then came Capt. Day, and he was saluted by the Colonel and Knoblach, Goodrich, and Ferguson, who have been with him since he left New York. Day was at Las Guasimas when Thomas of Troop L was shot down, and the command devolved upon him. Troop L was from Indian Territory and fought with great bravery. Later Day himself was shot, but he refused to leave the field of battle even when ordered to. He is a nephew of Cushing, who sank the Confederate ram Albemarle. He is going through to Las Vegas for the reunion.

"'What's the matter with Kansas?' said the Governor, as he returned from the Blossom House reception to his train. As if to answer the question, William A. White, the editor, of Emporia, and author of the famous 'What's the Matter-with-Kansas?' editorial, came in and said: 'We've got excursion trains running into Emporia to-day just for the purpose of showing you Kansas people, Governor.'

"'I am glad to hear it,' said the Governor. 'It does me good to get out. Do you know that in February alone I answered 4,854 letters? That's what I get for staying at home. Isn't Funston a bully fellow?'

AN INCIDENT AT EUDORA.

"The train slackened for a water tank at Eudora, and an old man called for Roosevelt. As the Governor stepped on the platform this old man said: 'I was in the civil war, and my boy was with you at San Juan.'

"'What was his name?'

"'Bugby.'

"'What, Fred Bugby? There was not a better boy in my regiment.'

"The labor-worn features of the old man brightened up and he went away full of joy.

"At Lawrence the station was hung with flags and the whole town was about the tracks. When the Governor had said a few words of greeting a farmer shouted: 'Hurrah for the next President!'

"When the train was entering Topeka from far down the tracks came the reveille of the First Regiment trumpet corps. An immense crowd was in waiting. Congressman Curtis introduced the Governor, who said: 'When I heard the bugle I thought the Twentieth Kansas had come home. I want to be in Kansas when it does come home. We hail Funston as the type of man we want on top. He is the American type, dead game and honest.'

"Then, in incredibly short time, leaning over the back rail of his car, Col. Roosevelt shook hands with 300 people. 'Use both hands,' they shouted to him, and he did. Suddenly he was spied. Lieut. Parker of Gatling gun fame at San Juan hill.

"'Hello, Parker! I'm tickled to death to see you. You're a brick.' He wheeled about and dragged Parker to the front, shouting to the people: 'I want to say Parker's guns day and night were always at the front.'

"THE NEXT PRESIDENT."

"'Three cheers for the next President of the United States,' was Parker's rejoinder. The cheers were given, but Col. Roosevelt neatly turned their tenor after they ended by shouting 'Funston.' Parker shook his head at this, and then, in answer to a question, said: 'I've been attached to the Twenty-fifth Infantry since the war, but I got my papers to-day, and I am off for Manila.'

"A Grand Army man in the crowd yelled: 'Roosevelt and Funston in 1904!' This evoked a mighty cheer.

"A very old man with shaking hands saluted the Governor and said: 'My name is Langston and my boy fought under you. God bless you!' The Governor's eyes grew moist as he turned to Goodrich and said: 'That is the second old man that has told me that. How many fathers were watching the Rough Riders last year?'

"Private Secretary Allen, for Gov. Stanley, presented the Governor's respects and regrets at his absence from Topeka. Then General Superintendent Mudge of the Santa Fé, just in from Las Vegas, called to the Governor: 'Las Vegas is waiting for you with open arms. They threatened to rope me because I would not stay.'"

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to convey in words the peculiar excellencies of our particular stock. In the trite phrase it "must be seen to be appreciated" for it's superiority is so general and decided that there is scarcely a single prominent feature that needs special mention, and yet our selling mark is within the reach of every one.

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GOSSIP ABOUT THE HOUSE.

Reported a Wisconsin Man Will Be Sergeant at Arms—New Plan for Making Rules.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Some rather heavy and superfluous machinery appears to have been employed here in Washington to project into the next House of Representatives a Sergeant at Arms in place of Russell of Missouri. That State is not such promising Republican territory now as it was regarded two years ago, and it has been decided by somebody that the House may as well get along without giving so good a bit of patronage as the office of Sergeant at Arms to a State which promises little.

Henry A. Casson, who seems to be a very able sort of man in his way, having been a public charge for the best part of his life, is to be given the office taken from Russell as "recognition" of the timely aid extended to Col. Henderson by Wisconsin. This is about all there is of an elaborate story about a conference of an alleged "combine" to do many inadvisable things in the next House.

Of the politicians said to have been here on this business, Gen. Grosvenor has not been in Washington for ten days; Babcock, who is said to have participated in the conference, did not arrive until to-day, a day after the conference might have taken place; Dawney of Minnesota, who was named as one of the supposed conferrees, is here. He appears to have been all of them.

Although the suggestion that Casson shall be Sergeant at Arms is not new, there were other things alleged to have been considered by the conference that will strike Republicans as both new and indiscreet. A great deal has been said to impress the public with the idea that Col. Henderson is not to imitate Mr. Reed by robbing the House of all privileges in business through a dictatorial Committee on Rules. But the conferees, who are said to be contemplating a reform, suggest that in place of the Committee on Rules, on which the minority has always had representatives, who sometimes knew when the majority was about to do business in a way displeasing to the minority, the House is to have a "Steering Committee," to consist of seven members, all Republicans, who are to determine what shall be done and the method of doing it, without reference to the objections of the minority. Such an arrangement, it is admitted by some Republicans who have heard of it, is likely to prove more unpopular than any procedure under Speaker Reed.

Mr. Reed may have appeared to some members, who wished to spend money very freely like an obstructive tyrant, but his tyranny was sustained by the majority, sometimes made up with the help of Democrats. If the next House is to take off the brakes and let every man with a money bill have his way, with the support of a "steering committee," there are some wise Republicans who are not afraid to assert that Col. Henderson will not be his own successor.

One of Col. Henderson's friends, who knows how difficult it will be to secure a radical change in the rules of the House, the Republicans having but a small majority, say that there will be very little change in the rules which governed the Fifty-fifth Congress. He says that he expects to see the House begin business with a Committee on Rules, and he does not believe at any time that the committee will not include Democratic members, whether the committee number five or seven members.

About a year ago, when it seemed likely that the Government might have foreign possessions to take care of, a prominent Republican suggested to the correspondent of THE TIMES that there would soon be a demand for a Secretary of State for the Colonies. That suggestion was printed at the time, and attracted little attention. It has since been repeated, and now there are ambitious men who desire to see the new office made, in order to give it to some one who did not get what he wanted, but is willing to take "something equally good." When the new Secretary is provided, he must have a committee in Congress on colonial affairs. The outcome of the suggestion will probably be the appointment of the usual Committee on Territories, to which will be referred such matters as would go to a Committee on the Colonies.

TOSSED BY ELECTRIC CARS.

F. T. Burtsell, a lawyer, was struck by two electric cars and hurled several feet yesterday afternoon, yet not only lives to tell the tale, but escaped with only slight injuries. Mr. Burtsell, who lives at a hotel at Sixty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue and has an office at 45 Broadway, was crossing Sixth Avenue in front of Jefferson Market Court with two friends. A car came swiftly along the down-town track. Instead of stepping backward, he started to run across in front of it. The car just caught him and spun him around upon the other track, where an up-town car struck him, before its speed could be checked, and hurled him several feet.

Policeman James J. Lyons summoned an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital. Mr. Burtsell was dazed and bleeding, and it was at first thought that he was seriously injured. At the hospital, however, it was found that he had sustained only some more or less painful contusions and a scalp wound.

Plans of Senator Platt.

Senator Platt expects to go to Narragansett Pier about July 1 to attend the session of the Senate Finance Committee, which is to be held there, and which is expected to last about ten days. After that he will take up his Summer quarters at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff Coming Home.

Word was received at the Republican State headquarters yesterday that Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who has been in Europe for six weeks, would sail for home to-day. His return is expected to bring the factional fight in Brooklyn to a head.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, winds variable.

The pressure continues high off the Atlantic Coast. Unsettled conditions prevail from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic. Showers have occurred in the Middle Gulf States, Middle Mississippi Valley, and Middle Rocky Mountain region. The temperature has fallen in the Middle Gulf States, risen in the plateau regions, and remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Temperatures continue high in the Ohio Valley, with considerable moderation from thunderstorms in Western Tennessee, Arkansas, and Northern Mississippi. Charlotte and Nashville report 98 degrees, Montgomery and Parkersburg 96, and Louisville 94. Unsettled conditions will prevail from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast, with showers in New England and the Middle Mississippi Valley. Excessive temperatures will prevail in the Middle and Upper Ohio Valley and the western half of Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. Light south to southeast winds, becoming variable, may be expected on the Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	54	61	67
6 A. M.	64	61	69
9 A. M.	61	66	75
12 M.	69	71	80
3 P. M.	73	69	78
6 P. M.	70	67	76
9 P. M.	68	66	72
12 P. M.	64	65	70

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 283 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	73½
Weather Bureau	68
Corresponding date 1898	68
Corresponding date for last twenty years	70

The maximum temperature yesterday was 72 degrees, at 1:10 o'clock P. M., and the minimum 60 degrees, at 3:30 A. M. The humidity was 70 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 82 per cent. at 8 P. M.

ALGER-PINGREE ALLIANCE

Governor to Help the Secretary in His Senatorial Race.

TO FIGHT SENATOR McMILLAN

Alger Against Trusts and for the Election of Senators by Direct Vote—Will Not Withdraw.

DETROIT, Mich., June 23.—Gov. Pingree gave out a public statement to-day to the effect that he had combined with Secretary Alger in the interests of Alger's Senatorial candidacy. Gen. Alger will not withdraw under any circumstances, nor will he spend any money in the campaign. The platform of their campaign will include the features of opposition to trusts and a declaration in favor of Senatorial elections by direct vote of the people. The alliance was made at a conference held last night, at which several of the Pingree State leaders and the General and the Governor were present.

Speaking of the subject, the Governor said: "I have avoided committing myself heretofore because I wanted opportunity to talk with the General first. But all along, Gen. Alger has been my personal choice for Senator. I wired him at Petoskey, asking him if I could see him in Detroit on his way back to Washington. In reply, he arranged to meet me last evening. Of course, I can't speak for my friends, but those I have talked with are Alger men beyond all question. They cannot support Senator McMillan. They certainly cannot be classed as friends of mine if they do. They cannot forget eight years of political history in a day, nor can they live with the representatives of 'judicious combinations' and unequal taxation and pretend at the same time to be friends of equal and just taxation and foes to trusts.

"At our meeting last night Gen. Alger told us frankly the history of his relations with Senator McMillan in the matter of the Senatorship. He has dealt with Gen. Alger the same as he has treated every one who questions his ownership of the Republican Party.

"Gen. Alger is in the race and in to stay to the end," said the Governor, "and you can say in the strongest English you can write that I am with him heartily and propose to do all I can, personally and with my friends, to aid his candidacy. As Gen. Alger put it to me, he will be a candidate if he has assurances for no more than one vote in the Legislature.

"Alger is on the right side of the two greatest questions of the day. I said to him that I could not personally support a man who would not declare himself on the right side of these two public questions, namely, the trusts and the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

"I wish to say that the General is absolutely sound on both these questions. Gen. Alger believes firmly that United States Senators should be elected by direct vote of the people."

SECRETARY ALGER TALKS.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Secretary Alger announced here to-day that he is in the Michigan Senatorial fight with "anti-trust" and "election of Senators by direct vote of the people" on his banners.

The General is at present at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles Pike, after his trip in Northern Michigan and Minnesota. He gave his platform on the heels of its announcement by Gov. Pingree, "who," commented the Secretary of War, "always gets in ahead."

"It is perhaps a little early to say that trusts and trust legislation are to be great factors in coming elections," said Gen. Alger. "Other issues of greater importance may arise, but, however that may be, it is certain that the widespread spirit of consolidation of great financial interests is an evil which must be contended against legislatively. I am a foe to these great amalgamations, and believe in the election of Senators by a direct vote of the people, as Gov. Pingree states. On these planks I will stand.

"The concentration of wealth in trusts is detrimental to the interests of the people. It squeezes the small dealer out of business, and, greatest of all, eliminates the middleman and stifles competition. With a certain commodity controlled by one man, or a coterie of men, they are not compelled to seek customers. The dealer must come to the trust, take what he can get, and pay without a murmur the price asked.

"Everywhere manufacturers are meeting to agree on increases in their prices for articles manufactured from raw material and monopolized by a trust. This is noticeable in articles in which iron and steel are used. The results of monopoly are so apparent and have been so widely discussed that further comment is not necessary. I am not an extremist, but the growing tendency to absorb a certain part of the industries of the country into one big company that others may be frozen out and a monopoly secured, is a matter for consideration by legislators on behalf of the people, who are vitally interested.

"The present system of electing Senators through the agency of the Legislature is one which has always had its critics, and I believe the criticism is just. I think the direct vote is the better method and, while the attainment of this end will doubtless take years, it is worth laboring for. A Senatorial fight in a State Legislature generally sends to Congress a man who is more the representative of a machine than of the people.

"The contest in Michigan for the nomination will be a fair, stand-up fight. Mr. McMillan, added, I believe, by Burrows, will try for renomination. Gov. Pingree has shown himself very friendly to me, especially since the beginning of the war. It is too early to make calculations on the strength of the forces which will contend, but there will not be two Republican candidates in the field—nothing to disrupt the party."

HOW WASHINGTON VIEWS IT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—Secretary Alger's denials of the report that he is to get out of the Cabinet were discredited today by the news from Michigan. After his repeated assertions that he would serve out his term, and his resolution never to "resign under fire," his announcement that he is a candidate for Senator, to succeed Senator McMillan, and the corroboration of his statement by Gov. Pingree, is now expected to be followed by the announcement of his early withdrawal from the place he has been so unanimously urged to surrender.

Washington is not exactly the place in which to seek disinterested opinions concerning Gen. Alger and his political worth and appreciation at home. But it is a place in which much more opinion may be gathered of his rival, Senator McMillan, who has occupied a seat in the Senate for several years without incurring political or personal reproach. There are Michigan people here who understand the situation in that State very well, and who rejoice in the announcement to-day sent from more than one point that Pingree and Alger have combined to best McMillan.

This association was predicted before Senator Burrows expressed the opinion that McMillan would be re-elected over any candidate who might present himself. Mr. Burrows is an old politician. He is devoid of sentiment. He looks very diligently after number one. If he thought another than McMillan was likely to be elected to be his associate in the Senate he naturally would be for that man. His confidence in the success of McMillan is one sign that is unpleasant to the Alger men.

"I think," said a Michigan man who is an open friend of Mr. McMillan, "that the combination between Pingree and Alger is an admission of defeat already. If Pingree could have won alone, he would have been a candidate against McMillan. If Alger could have seen his way without Pingree he would have neglected him absolutely, for Alger's contempt for Pingree is only equaled by Pingree's sneering contempt for Alger. For both to run would have been idiotic. Both hate McMillan. McMillan is quite indifferent to their opinions. A 'beef court, potato campaign' will not scare him.

"Senator McMillan is a politician as well as a gentleman. Michigan knows it. There is a McMillan machine in Michigan, and it believes in McMillan. Even this will verify my prediction that Alger will be beaten, notwithstanding Pingree's support. Alger will set up in business as the representative of McKinley's interests. It is doubtful whether he will be able to convince Michigan that he has been a more faithful and useful supporter of the President than McMillan has been. At all events, while there may not be any doubt about his strength at the White House, it will not be considered good politics in Michigan for the President to let his chances of getting a solid delegation from Michigan in 1900 depend on the success of Alger and Pingree. For if Alger, with Pingree's help, should win, it would not be certain that the State would thereby be made solid for McKinley. McMillan's election would not suggest any disloyalty to McKinley, and whether he be elected or not, his influence will remain great even should Alger manage to break or buy his way to McMillan's seat."

Alger will probably not return to the War Department, except to get his office coat.

On The WATER

You can have **Uneeda Biscuit** as fresh as ashore because the patent package defies moisture. Lay in a stock for yachting tours.

Uneeda Biscuit

are specially adapted for excursions on the water and for seashore use. Made only by
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

To be a candidate for another place and yet to retain a Cabinet office must, it is assumed, appeal to his delicate sense of propriety as not at all the thing to be approved. Persistence in hanging on, under the circumstances, would, it is believed, hurt the Administration much more than it would be damaged by depriving it of the vote of Michigan without any shadow of a doubt.

Already the gossips are looking up Alger's successor, and rumor once more mentions Gen. Anson G. McCook as likely to have the place, in order to restore to New York that representation in the Cabinet that was held by C. N. Bliss.

THE DEMOCRATS OF KENTUCKY.

Stormy Scenes at Their Third Day's Session in Louisville—Little Business Was Done.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 23.—For the third time in as many days the Democratic State Convention to-night broke up in disorder. It will enter upon the fourth day of its sessions to-morrow without having accomplished anything more than temporary organization. The report of the Committee on Credentials was reached in the order of business to-night, but its consideration was prevented by the disturbing influence of persons who were admitted to the floor of the convention, though not entitled to seats.

The friends of Gen. Hardin, one of the candidates for Governor, place the responsibility for this on local sympathizers with the combination formed by Stone and Goebel, but the latter candidates disclaim all knowledge of an attempt to pack the convention and declare the disturbance was due to loose methods of the arrangements committee. What influence the occurrence will have on the chances of the candidates can hardly be foretold, but Hardin is most likely to profit by it. It is thought the convention will get down to work in earnest to-morrow.

The greatest excitement of the convention occurred at the afternoon session—little business was done at the morning session, save to adopt eulogistic resolutions in memory of the late Richard P. Bland—when Chairman Redwine for the fourth consecutive time since Wednesday night declared the convention adjourned, after a viva voce vote which his opponents declare was too close to be determined in that manner and had refused the call of the counties, as demanded by them.

Judge Redwine, after the declaration of the vote, left his seat, but not so the delegates. They had come to attend a convention, they said, not to run up hotel bills and sweeter in the streets. There was no lack of leaders from among the Hardinites, and they became greatly excited. The Goebel-Stone followers remained in the hall to see what might happen, and tried with their cheers to drown the angry yells of the opposition.

Rumors of a possible bolt had crowded the hall and the hotel corridors all day. Indeed, a meeting had been held earlier in the afternoon in a neighboring hall, at which a number of disgruntled delegates who expected to be unseated had adopted resoultions of protest against the alleged arbitrary rulings of Chairman Redwine. This added to the already bitter feeling among the followers of the three Gubernatorial candidates.

When the noise and confusion had lasted about fifteen minutes Charles Bronston, a fiery Hardinite, elbowed his way through the excited delegates and mounted the stage. He had great difficulty in making himself heard, and when he did his words only added fuel to the flames.

"The body I love better than life itself," he exclaimed, at the top of his voice, "is in the hands of cutthroats and assassins."

The frenzied crowd was on its feet, waving hats, canes, fans, and handkerchiefs, and yelling like mad, the minority in approval and the Stone-Goebel people to cry them down. The space immediately in front of the stage was jammed with an excited, gesticulating, noisy crowd. Bronston tried in vain to proceed. The battle of voices raged for several minutes. Finally Bronston resumed, but his words were for a time lost in the storm of yells. After five or ten minutes, however, he again made himself heard, and continued in a more conciliatory vein.

"But we must be patient," said he. "Come back at 8 o'clock and let us settle our differences in this hall. If this convention is again declared adjourned without regard to the rights of the delegates we will elect another Chairman and proceed with the business that brought us here."

This brought cheers from both sides, and after several minutes of gradually subsiding excitement the hall was cleared.

The delegates came back from dinner much refreshed and in good condition for a renewal of the disorder of the afternoon. The first hour was passed amid scenes of great excitement. The Hardin people called attention to a number of persons in the hall who, they charged, were not entitled to seats. They made frantic appeals for the ejection of these people, saying uncomplimentary things of the Louisville police, and saying that the convention be adjourned to Lexington. One or two speeches by cooler heads served to quiet things somewhat, and at 9 o'clock it was announced that the Credentials Committee was ready to report.

This announcement, for which the convention had been waiting for three days, did not meet the reception that might have been expected. The disorder continued to such an extent as to make it impossible to do any business. Then the officers of the convention and the representatives of the candidates began to consider seriously the question of an adjournment, either until tomorrow morning or to Lexington at some future date. After a consultation it was decided to adjourn and to make another effort to hold the convention here at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, when precautions will be taken against intrusion by persons not entitled to seats in the convention. Accordingly adjournment was taken.

The Hardin men are very bitter over to-night's developments, and leaving aside the question of responsibility of the conditions that existed, the moral effect cannot fail to be damaging to the Stone-Goebel combination.

The first order of business to-morrow will be the report of the Committee on Credentials, and if outside interference is prevented, the convention should reach the nominations in a short time.

An important phase of the business of the Credentials Committee has been settled. This was the probable effect of the Jefferson County, or Louisville vote upon the chances of Stone or Goebel, whichever happened to receive it. It seemed to be generally understood that the Weaver, or city administration, delegates would be seated, and the Stone followers were fearful that these seventy votes, with a leaning toward Goebel, if thrown in that direction, might give the Kenton County leader an advantage that would defeat the avowed object of the combination—the nomination of Stone for Governor. It is believed to divide the seventy votes between Stone and Goebel. This adds to the uncertainty of the contest by equalizing the forces of the three aspirants.

Last night's committee work developed some sharp differences and the certainty of majority and minority reports from several of the most important committees. The majority of the Committee on Resolutions has drawn up a platform indorsing William J. Bryan for the Presidential nomination in 1900 and J. C. S. Blackburn for United States Senator; making free silver again the prominent issue, reaffirming the Chicago platform in its entirety and containing a strong anti-trust plank. The difference of opinion in the committee arose over an indorsement of the Goebel election law, the majority favoring it. In regard to the policy to be pursued in dealing with the new possessions the majority is conservative. The war with Spain to secure the liberty of Cuba is sustained, but the Administration is condemned for pushing the campaign in the Philippines. The State administration is condemned for alleged corrupt methods and inefficiency. Other measures recommended are legislation against the railroads, especially where there are discriminations in rates and against any combination to secure a monopoly of school books.

Candidates for City Magistrate.

Although it has been generally accepted in Tammany circles that City Magistrate Charles E. Simms, Jr., was slated for reappointment, several candidates have developed for his seat, chief among whom are Assistant Corporation Counsel James T. Malone and Christopher C. Clarke, a lawyer, with an office at 3,101 Third Avenue.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:30	Sun sets...7:35	Moon rises..8:43

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....8:05	Gov. Isl'd...8:28	H. Gate...10:19
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....8:23	Gov. Isl'd...8:41	H. Gate...10:37

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JUNE 24.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Alene, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Barbarossa, Bremen		4:00 P. M.
British Empire, Antwerp		
Ella, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hekla, Christiansand	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ivydene, La Plata	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mesaba, London		9:00 A. M.
Ohio, Hull		
Orinoco, Bermuda	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, Hamburg		6:00 A. M.
Saale, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Spartan Prince, Azores	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27.

Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28.

Hildur, Curacao	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Matanzas, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Willowdene, St. Kitts		3:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan per steamship Gleniogle, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June 30 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 1 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July 4 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after June 23 and up to July 7 at 6:30 P. M. on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive July 7. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia (from San Francisco) close here daily up to July 21 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 7 and up to July 21 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Australia and Hawaii of the following dates—Melbourne, May 22; Sydney, May 24, and Honolulu, June 13, arrived at San Francisco per steamer Warrimoo. These mails are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Sunday, June 25.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JUNE 24.

Alabama, Glasgow, June 9.
Comanche, Jacksonville, June 21.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, June 10.
Hildebrand, Barbados, June 18.
Idaho, Hull, June 11.
M. L. Villaverde, Havana, June 20.
Newyn, Shields, June 9.
Pocahontas, Gibraltar, June 9.
St. Paul, Southampton, June 17.
Tallahassee, Savannah, June 21.

SUNDAY, JUNE 25.

City of Rome, Glasgow, June 16.
Critic, Dundee, June 12.
La Gascogne, Havre, June 17.
Manitou, London, June 15.
Panama, Bordeaux, June 11.

MONDAY, JUNE 26.

Algiers, New Orleans, June 20.
American, London, June 14.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, June 18.
Paraense, Para, June 14.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27.

Caracas, La Guayra, June 14.
El Monte, New Orleans, June 22.
Hudson, New Orleans, June 21.
Kensington, Antwerp, June 17.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, June 15.
Werkendam, Amsterdam, June 15.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28.

Aller, Gibraltar, June 16.
El Mar, New Orleans, June 23.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, June 17.
Nueces, Galveston, June 21.
Peconic, Gibraltar, June 14.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29.

Aurania, Liverpool, June 30.
Britannia, Gibraltar, June 15.
Island, Christiansand, June 16.
Lisnacrieve, Gibraltar, June 15.
Patricia, Hamburg, June 18.

Arrived.

SS King Bleddyn, (Br.,) Liddle, Progreso June 16, with hemp to E. L. Desvernine. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

SS Jefferson, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS City of Philadelphia, Curry, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS St. Irene, (Br.,) Attre, Shields June 9, in ballast to Charles P. Sumner & Co. Arrived off Sandy Hook at 3:05 P. M.; ordered to Philadelphia and proceeded.

SS Armenia, (Ger.,) Martens, Philadelphia June 22, in ballast to the Hamburg-American Line.

SS San Marcos, Staples, Arroyo, &c., June 12, with mdse. and passengers to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 A. M.

SS Patria, (Ger.,) Bauer, Hamburg June 11 and Boulogne 12, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6:40 A. M.

SS Orizaba, Downs, Campeachy, &c., June 9, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co.

SS Buffon, (Br.,) Ohls, Rio Janeiro, &c., June 2, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Acara, (Br.,) Kilgour, Calcutta, &c., May 9, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Irrawaddy, Legg, Port Spain June 13 and Grenada 16, with mdse. and passengers to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Olbers, (Belg.,) Tanner, Rio Janeiro, &c., May 27, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 6:45 P. M.

SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Pugh, Shields June 10, in ballast to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.

Bark Blanca Aspasia, (Ital.,) Paciletti, Azua 23 days, with sugar to J. B. Vicini & Co.

Brig Motley of Machias, Dill, Guantanamo 16 days, with sugar to order—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Ship Rowena of Greenock, Baxter, Dunkirk 25 days, with chalk to order—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Bark Northern Light of Windsor, N. S., Ellis, Buenos Ayres 53 days, with dye wood to order—vessel to Scammell Brothers.

Bark Clara E. McGlivery of Port Medway, N. S., Rafuse, Turks Island 16 days, with salt to Cohen & Co.—vessel to Walford & Co.

Bark Abiel Abbot, Tooker, Guantanamo 16 days, with sugar to G. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Abiel Abbott.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool June 17 and Queenstown 18, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. East of Fire Island at 12:25 A. M. 24th.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, N. J., June 23, at 9:30 P. M.—Wind southwest, light; clear.

Sailed.

SS Old Dominion, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Pola, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Harald, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Thordis, (Nor.,) for Hongkong, &c.
SS Mongolian, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Albano, (Ger.,) for Newport News.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Rio Grande, for Brunswick.
SS Seminole, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Kansas City, for Savannah.
SS King Gruffyd, (Br.,) for Vera Cruz, &c.
SS Jason, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Bergen, (Nor.;) for Carthagena.
Ship E. B. Sutton, for Philadelphia, &c.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 23.—SS Augusta Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, New York for Southampton and Hamburg, arr. at Cherbourg at 9:55 P. M. yesterday, and at Southampton at 4:30 A. M. to-day and proceeded for Hamburg.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nickels, New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Europe, (Br.,) Capt. Tubb, New York for this port, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Knudsen, New York for Christiansand, &c., passed Dunnet

The Wanamaker Store

An Event in Perfumes

WE don't know how many or how sweet were the perfumes of "Araby, the blest," but if they were as varied and delightful as those which the Tenth Street aisle holds this morning, they deserve all the fame that has been given them.

This is a store of specialties, and one of the chief is the collecting and selling of perfumes and toilet waters. This morning we make a demonstration of our powers in this line. The entire variety presented is too great to detail, but we call especial attention to the

Perfumes and Toilet Waters, at 10c.
Perfumes and Toilet Waters, at 25c.

You will find, at these two prices, more goods and better goods than you can remember seeing at the figures before. A chance for your Summer-time fitting out.

Guerlain's goods will have a prominent showing, and so will all the other well-known trade-marks.

For 10c.

8-oz. bottle Florida Water.
8-oz. bott'e Bay Rum.
8-oz. bottle Violet Ammonia.
Small bottle California Violet Extract.
Small bottle Woodland Violet Extract.
Talcum Powder with Chamois.
Violet Soap; 3 cakes in box.
Sweet Violet Soap; 3 cakes in box.
Almond Meal.

For 15c.

16 oz. Violet Ammonia.
4-oz. bottle of Talcum.
Woodland Violet Extract.
Woodland Violet Witch Hazel.

For 25c.

1 oz. Carnation Pink.
1 oz. Peau de Espagne
1 oz. New Mown Hay.
1 oz. Vesta Violetta
1 oz. Violet Extract
1 oz. Lilac Extract
1 oz. Crab Apple Blossom.

A bove are in bulk and will be sold in any desired quantity at this price. We will supply bottles.

Tenth Street Aisle, Main Floor.

Half Prices on Suit Cases and Bags

Consider this;—every one of these suit cases is of heavy sole leather. None of the flimsy sheepskin that so often deceives the eye—and the owner—in a low-priced case. These are high-grade goods.

Not very many, but enough to last the day through. Almost all in russet; sizes are 22 and 24 inch.

Prices, $4 and $4.75

Almost exactly one-half our own prices for similar qualities.

Traveling bags, too, of half a hundred sorts and half a dozen leathers. Almost all in 15 or 16-inch sizes, and again at

Half Prices, 85c. to $7 Each

Classifying Shoe Bargains

If it were not for the shoe phenomena on the fifth floor, we could speak with energy and truth of the shoe bargains on the first floor. But the phenomena outshine the fact. Savings of ten or fifteen per cent. seem small when compared to the economies of Half Prices.

Nevertheless, not all the good things in shoes are confined to the fifth floor shoe space, although the greatest bargains are. The regular shoe store has its own powerful attractions in newness, stylishness, elegance and really low prices.

News of both:—

Fifth Floor Shoe Store

FOR MEN
At $2.30—Stout welted shoes in tan Russia calf; the best values we know.
Other good values at $1.40, $1.70, and $2.
FOR WOMEN
At $2—Fine shoes in small lots; you may not find all sizes, but the price is just half the usual price for such qualities, if you are fitted.
At $1.40—Black or tan kidskin; flexible soles; therefore added comfort; fashionable shapes; many of these are regular $3 shoes.
FOR CHILDREN
At 65c.—Black kidskin for the little folks; very neat and very durable; sizes 5 to 8.
At 80c.—The same, in sizes 8½ to 10½.
At 95c.—The same, in sizes 11 to 2.

Main Floor Shoe Store

FOR MEN
At $3—Lace shoes and Oxfords in tan or black calfskin or patent leather; welted and stitched white oak leather soles; toe shapes to fit any normal foot. We believe this line has more merit than any ever before offered at this price.
Outing Shoes—For cycling, bowling, yachting, golfing. All made by specialists and priced by economists.
FOR WOMEN
At $3—About two thousand pairs of black kidskin laced or buttoned boots, with turned or welted soles. Not our regular $5 shoe, but made in our best factory, in dull times, and in making have caught the spirit of place. They are dainty, swell, and, of course, durable.

A Startling Shirt Offer

What do you think of $2.50 Negligee Shirts

For 75c. Each?

Sixty dozen of them. Silk-mixed,—silk and wool,—almost an ideal combination for hot weather wear, as it has almost the sheen of pure silk, with the strength and safety of wool. Light-weight, in a number of excellent patterns. We have been selling shirts like these for $2 and $2.50. They are especially recommended for wheeling and golfing wear. 75c.

Cambric Night Shirts for Men

Generous measurement in excellent white cambric—careful workmanship, fancy trimmings, pearl buttons. All for

Fifty Cents

Madras Ties, 6 for 25c.

D. & J. Anderson's best-of-the-season weave for Wanamaker selling. Isn't this sufficient guarantee as to color, style and material? Those things considered, the price is surprising. Are they appreciated? Here is the answer: In less than a week we have sold more than a thousand dozen, and the demand is as fully sustained as the supply.

Men's Furnishings Goods Store, Ninth street.

From Our Travelers' Supply Store

Little accessories like these often make a marked difference in the comfort of your outing. You'll find everything you need here, and at prices no greater than good goods *must* cost. Marked cheapness, too, in many things:—

At $1.75 to $25—Leather dressing cases in grain seal or alligator skin, with ebonized or oak fittings.
At $1.50 each—Real seal folding photograph cases with places for two pictures.
At $1.50 each—Leather cased beveled mirrors.

Fifth floor, Tenth street.

In the Millinery Salon

Mull and Leghorn,—the foundations for fairy constructions,—our seashore and garden hats. Mulls in white and black, graceful and light and suggestive of Mid-summer. Leghorns, like pictures, radiant in liberty silk, wings and posies. Going, as fairy-like hats should go, for a song:

Leghorns, $3 and $5.
Mull, black and white, $2.50.
Black Mull Shade Hats, $3.

Second floor Tenth street.

Children's Trimmed Hats, $2.50

Summer hats for children,—childish and summery. Creamy Leghorn hats trimmed in ribbon and small delicate flowers. Bits of ideal taste and appropriateness. Must go like magic at this selling price—half their value—

$2.50 Each

Second floor, Tenth street.

Black and White Shirt-Waists, New

Hard to find novelties in shirt-waists? These are bran-new,—and a *good* newness. Arranged in order of sizes for your convenience. Prices the biggest novelty of all for such values. Note this—especially the first item—and wonder:

WHITE
At 85c.—Sheer white lawn; full front with 8 fine plaits across bust; pointed yoke and plaits in back; laundered cuffs; high detachable collar; regular price $1.25.
At $1—Drop-stitch lawn; full front; yoke and plaits in back, laundered cuffs; high detachable collar.
At $1.50—Sheer white lawn; full front; clusters of nine plaits running bias; yoke and plaids in back; laundered cuffs; high detachable collar.
At $2.25—Fine white lawn; full front with cluster of plaits and wide insertion; yoke and plaits in back; laundered cuffs; high detachable collar.
Others up to $6.50.
BLACK
At 75c.—Cotton crepon; full front; yoke and plaits in back; high detachable collar.
At $1—Sheer lawn, fine quality; full front; yoke and plaits in back; laundered cuffs; high detachable collar.
At $1.25—Lawn; full front with 20 fine plaits across front; yoke and plaits in back; laundered cuffs.
At $2.50—Fine quality lawn; full front plaited in squares; pointed yoke and 5 box plaits in back; laundered cuffs; high detachable collar.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Pique Shirt-Waists, Slightly Soiled, Half Prices

Launder well, of course. The best designs in pique waists,—plain or with neat embroidery for tailor-made suits, rich and elaborately trimmed for dress occasions:

From $6 reduced to $3; from $3.25 reduced to $1.75; from $1.75 and $2.75 reduced to $1.

Men's Suits Half Prices

Two hundred suits for men in fancy cheviots, worsteds, and in black and blue cheviots, go on sale to-day. A generous proportion of them are suits that we have been selling up to now at $20. There is none in the lot that was formerly priced at less than $15.

Ten Dollars Each

Our kind of suits, taken from our own stock. Broken sizes; you may have to hunt a little to find your fit, but you are amply repaid for the time taken.

Our Kinds Of Serge Suits

It makes no difference whatever as to the price, if you get a suit here that doesn't wear or hold its color well, bring it back and get another.

We intend that the public shall understand that we sell *nothing* but good clothing. It is cheap through merchandising, not materials.

Good serge suits at $10, and from that price up to the English Clay serge suits at $25. The price buys, not only the suit, but satisfaction.

Bicycle Clothes For Men

A complete assortment of bicycle suits and trousers, all styles, all sizes, and but one quality—the best. Good-looking and comfortable; at greatly reduced prices. Read:

At $1.50 a pair—White Duck Bicycle Trousers, with buckle and straps; $2.50 kind.
At $2 a pair—Men's Linen Crash Bicycle Trousers; $3 kinds.
At $2.50 a pair—200 pairs All-wool Bicycle Trousers; riding breeches shape; $4 kinds.
At $5—Men's All-wool Crash Suits, just in; trousers new shape; $8 kinds.

Boys' Suits—Some Half Prices

Sailor suits that make the wearer as comfortable as a jolly tar. Styles leave all others a-stern; construction ship-shape; selling in obedience to the signal "Reduced Prices." Roll-call follows with that of Summer trousers that are worthy shipmates:

At $2.50 a suit—About 200 suits in blue serge flannels and cheviots; early season prices were $3.50 to $6.
At $3.75 a suit—150 Fancy Sailor Suits; beautifully trimmed with various colored silk soutaches; sizes 3 to 12 years. Values up to $6.
At 50c. a pair—500 pairs All-wool Knee Trousers; the 75c. kinds.
At 75c. a pair—Boys' Corduroy Knee Trousers; the $1 kind.
At 35c. a pair—2,000 pairs Washable Knee Trousers; special value

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Underwear and Half Hose

To-day's offering from our men's underwear store is a lot of extra quality natural color, fine gauge, merino undershirts and drawers. The shirts made with long or short sleeves. The drawers are cut after French patterns with reinforced seats. They are all finely trimmed and finished. Pearl buttons.

$1 Each

With these we offer an especial line of "full regular made," German manufactured Half Hose,—fine gauge, fast black cotton, double soles and high spliced heels, were worth 18c. a pair, at

12½c. a Pair

Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Fire Delays Delivery of the Albany.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The Navy Department has received a letter from the Armstrong Shipbuilding Company of England containing the information that the recent fire in its ordnance plant at Newcastle would somewhat delay the completion of the cruiser Albany, which this country purchased from Brazil just prior to the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. The fire destroyed about $1,000,000 worth of ordnance and electrical apparatus, some of which was designed for use in fitting out the Albany. The letter did not contain specific information as to the length of the delay, and further information upon this point is expected shortly. The Albany was to have been completed and ready to sail Oct. 1.

Naval Mail Directions.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—A notice has been posted at the Navy Department that mail intended for the officers and men of the Newark and Marblehead should be sent to Callao, Peru, until further notice. Although no official word to that effect has been received at the department, the officials are under the impression that the Newark, which recently put into Port Low, on Gualtecas Island, under stress of weather and short of coal, has since received an ample supply of coal and provisions through the kindness of the Chilean authorities, and is now on her way to Callao. News of her arrival at the Peruvian port is expected within the next few days.

Notice has also been issued that mail intended for the officers and crew of the flagship Chicago should be sent to Cape Town, Africa, until July 1, and that mail for the Vixen should be sent to Bluefields, Nicaragua, until otherwise ordered.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The Buford has sailed from Havana for New York with wagons, harness, ordnance stores, &c.

The Logan has sailed from San Juan for New York with Battery B, Fifth Artillery.

The Uncas was placed in commission at the League Island Navy Yard to-day. In a few days she will leave for San Juan, under the command of Lieut. Jayne, for service as a station ship. She is a large tug purchased for use during the Spanish war.

Americans Entertain in Havana.

HAVANA, June 23.—The biggest social event since the American occupation was given last night. Mrs. Rathbone, wife of the Director of Posts, Major E. O. Rathbone, gave a ball at which over 500 persons were present, including all the best of Havana society, American, Spanish, and Cuban.

Retirement of Naval Officers.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Capt. James Entwisle of the navy is to be retired July 8 under the provisions of the Naval Personnel act. He was a Chief Engineer.

Commander R. Rush, attached to the Naval Library, has been ordered before the Naval Retiring Board July 1.

Bicycle Racks for Churchgoers.

Father Hand of the Church of the Presentation, Rockaway Avenue and Highland Boulevard, Brooklyn, has had bicycle racks placed in position, and wheels will be checked durning the 6:30, 8, and 9 o'clock masses.

BACK FROM THE ANTARCTIC

Dr. Cook of Brooklyn Tells of the Wonders of the South Pole.

WITH THE BELGICA EXPEDITION

The Scientific Staff Included Men of Many Nationalities, Who Became Warm Friends.

An interesting story of exploration in the antarctic regions was told by Dr. Frederick A. Cook of Brooklyn at the home of his brother, William, 749 Bedford Avenue, last evening. Dr. Cook arrived in this port on the steamship Buffon from Rio Janeiro yesterday morning, after an absence from home of nearly two years. He was the Surgeon in Chief and the anthropologist of the Belgica antarctic expedition, which was organized jointly by the Belgian Government and by private subscribers. This expedition was one of scientific observation and research, and, according to Dr. Cook, very satisfactory results were obtained. The Belgica carried a large captive balloon, which was used effectively in surveying the sea.

There were nineteen men engaged in this expedition, including the scientific party and the navigators. Lieut. Adriande Gerlache of the Belgian Navy was in command of the expedition, with Capt. George Lecointe of the French Navy as navigating officer and hydrographer. Roald Amunson was the first mate, and the seamen were about half and half Belgians and Norwegians. The scientific staff, besides Dr. Cook, comprised Prof. Emil Racovitza, a Roumanian, who was the naturalist and botanist; Henryk Arctowsky, a Russian, geologist and meteorologist; Anteck Dobrovolsky, another Russian, assistant meteorologist, and Emile Danco, the magnetician. Mr. Danco died of heart disease on the trip, and after his burial Capt. Lecointe took up his part of the work.

The Belgica, a vessel constructed to resist the most severe ice pressure, left Belgium in August, 1897. Dr. Cook, who was the only American in the party, boarded the vessel at Rio Janeiro. He did not know any of the members of the expedition at that time, but some strong friendships were formed before the trip was over. On its way to the southern seas the Belgica ran on a rock in the Beagle Channel and it took two days to get her off.

"From Beagle Channel we proceeded to Ushurala," said Dr. Cook. "That place is the capital of the Argentine part of Terra del Fuego, and it is the most southern town known. There we took on a supply of coal and steamed eastward to Staten Island, and from the latter place, early in January, 1898, we started away from the civilized world. We took soundings all along to the South Shetland Islands, where, in a strong westerly gale, we lost Wanke, one of our sailors, overboard.

"We pushed southward to Palmer's Land and entering what has been called Hughes's Gulf, we found it to be a very large strait, about 200 miles long and thirty miles wide, thickly studded with islands, and walled on both sides with very high land, which was covered with ice and snow to the water's edge. The Belgica made twenty landings in this strait, and explored about 400 miles of coast. We surveyed all of this new country, and the official report of our expedition will contain accurate maps of the region. The only signs of life were the seals and the great cities of penguins, which we passed. There were thirty and forty thousand penguins in each city. We also found two spiders. There was no vegetation, but considerable moss and some lichens.

"As we passed along, taking surveys and making soundings, we gave names to some of the principal points of interest, but, inasmuch as these names must be submitted for confirmation to the Royal Geographical Society of Belgium, I will not mention them now. Passing out of Hughes's Gulf, or Strait, into the Pacific Ocean, we proceeded along the western coast of Graham's Land until we entered the main body of pack-ice just west of Adelaide Island. This was toward the end of February. We entered the pack ice about the 69th parallel and pushed into the pack as far as we could go, and we did not budge from our relative position in the pack for thirteen months. All of that time we had our same surroundings—the same icebergs were always in sight, and we drifted about 2,000 miles to and fro.

"The antarctic ice pack is somewhat heavier than that in the arctic region. In the beginning and toward the end of our sojourn in this pack the Belgica was squeezed severely. From May, 1898, to February, 1899, our vessel was a fixture in a field of ice about two miles in diameter. The only way that we could get out was by cutting a canal about a mile long to the edge of this pack. All hands on shipboard worked at this job, and it took six weeks to cut the canal. We had to saw through packed ice five feet thick, and our canal was from thirty to ninety feet wide. We left the pack, about 103 west longitude, on March 14, 899, and reach Punta Arenas just fourteen days later. At Punta Arenas the Belgian Consul came aboard the ship and told us the news. First he told the foreigners about the Dreyfus case. That was of the greatest interest to them. Then he told me that there had been war between the United States and Spain and that the United States had come out ahead. You can well imagine how good that made me feel.

"During our long drift in the pack ice we had seventy days of darkness—one of the long southern nights. The peculiar conditions of that period made themselves felt in the physical condition of every member of our party, all of whom suffered from anaemia. It was at the end of the first month of this long night that Emil Danco, who had valvular lesion of the heart, died. In our drifting we obtained a complete series of magnetic observations, and these, together with rough calculations which we made, indicated that the magnetic pole was about 200 miles east of the location calculated by Sir James Ross. I think that the scientific results of this expedition were about what they were expected to be. In the first place, the expedition secured a complete series of magnetic observations, extending over an entire year; next, we were the first party to winter in the antarctic regions, and, finally, we have some valuable meteorological records and an interesting zoological collection. One of the most important discoveries in consequence of our soundings was the existence of a huge submerged bank just west of Graham's Land. It extended as far as we went. Of course, we could only surmise its origin. It may have been caused by a glacial deposit."

As an anthropologist, Dr. Cook found much to interest him during a month spent among the Cape Horn Indians. He found three tribes there—the Onas, the Yahgans, and the Alacoolufs. These three tribes are distinct in themselves and are in no way related to any of the other South American tribes. One of the tribes is somewhat similar to the Patagonians in stature, language, dress, and habits. Although these Indians are not black, some of them are like certain African tribes in their low grade of intelligence, morals, &c. Most of them are polygamous. Dr. Cook was surprised to learn that the Yahgans' vocabulary was one of the largest of any of the aboriginal tribes. A missionary named Thomas Bridges has compiled a Yahgan vocabulary of 30,000 words. This compilation is the result of nearly thirty years' work. The language of these Indians is made up almost entirely of nouns and verbs, with suffixes and affixes which give the exact meaning to each word.

Dr. Cook brought home a large collection of photographic views.

A Nansen Antarctic Expedition?

LONDON, June 24.—The Daily Mail this morning contains an interview on antarctic exploration with Sir Clements Markham, President of the Royal Geographical Society, in the course of which he asserts that he has been told that Dr. Nansen contemplates an expedition to antarctic regions in 1902.

NEW ORDERS IN PUERTO RICO.

Gov. Davis Issues Several Important Ones, Including One Establishing Writ of Habeas Corpus.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, June 17.—Few orders have been issued by Gen. George W. Davis since he took charge as Governor of Puerto Rico, but those few are sufficient to show how things are progressing here.

First is an order explaining the one issued by Gen. Henry announcing that eight hours shall constitute a day's work, and making it plain that it should not be understood as forbidding agreements between employers and employes for more or less than eight hours a day.

Second, an order transferring into the hands of the civil courts all criminal cases pending and incomplete before military commissions.

Third, an order allowing Spanish lawyers to practice their profession in this island without limitation as to time. Gen. Henry had limited this to one year.

Fourth, (and this is the most important ever issued,) an order establishing in Puerto Rico the writ of habeas corpus, with the only exception as to prisoners subject to United States authority.

Fifth, an order abolishing the Court Physicians and the Chaplains in the jails of the island.

Finally, an order prohibiting discrimination between American gold and silver coin and national bank bills and Treasury notes, the offending party to be brought to trial before a United States provisional court and upon conviction to be subjected to a fine of $100.

The United States provisional court will be a blessing for the island. It will be made up of two American lawyers and two army officers. The lawyers most prominently mentioned in this connection are N. B. K. Pettingill and J. M. Keedy, the first as Presiding Judge the second as District Attorney. Both men have good records.

CORINTHIAN RACERS READY.

The Twenty-ninth Annual Regatta of the Club Will Bring Together Several Noted Rivals.

The twenty-ninth annual Corinthian race of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, which will be held to-day in Long Island Sound and Oyster Bay, will be interesting because of the contests in the schooner and large sloop class. Amorita and Quisetta will be among the schooners. Amorita beat Quisetta Thursday in the regatta of the New York Yacht Club. Vigilant will also again try conclusions with Queen Mab, to whom she lost Thursday through time allowance.

In the fifty-one-foot class, Syce will meet Kestrel, and the thirty-footers will be represented by Hera, Esperanza, Wawa, and Carolina. There will be a good showing also of Seawanhaka knockabouts. The start will be at noon and the courses will be thirty nautical miles in the Sound for the big ones and a twelve-mile inner course for the smaller classes.

The entries are as follows:

RACING SCHOONERS.

Name and Owner.	Racing Measurement.
Amorita, W. Gould Brokaw	74.67
Quisetta, H. F. Lippitt	71.17
Clorita, P. T. Dodge	65.00
Uncas, Charles P. Buchanan	65.00
SLOOPS, 70 FEET AND OVER.	
Queen Mab, C. F. L. Robinson	63.28
Vigilant, Percy Chubb	96.86
SLOOPS, 51-FOOT CLASS.	
Kestrel, J. B. Mills	48.37
Liris, J. J. McCahill	...
Hussar, J. D. Baird	51.00
Syce, F. M. Hoyt	50.86
SLOOPS, 36-FOOT CLASS.	
Memory, E. Hope Norton	34.00
Infanta, W. H. Burgess	35.17
Anoatok, Oswald Sanderson	34.80
Possum, J. R. Maxwell, Jr.	35.00
THIRTY-FOOT CLASS.	
Hera, Ralph N. Ellis	30.00
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	30.00
Wawa, James A. Stillman	30.00
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	30.00
SEAWANHAKA KNOCKABOUTS.	
Mistral, W. H. Dixon	21.00
Tosto, L. M. Scott	21.00
Nakodo, F. D. Sherman	21.00
Midge, E. M. McLellan	21.00
Wyntje, F. H. Hastings	21.00
YAWL CLASS.	
Albicore, Seymour J. Hyde	...
Audax, Henry W. Eaton	...
Sultana,	...
Possum, H. N. Bavier	...
21-FOOT RACING KNOCKABOUTS.	
Kanatoka, G. J. Bradish	21.00
Cockatoo, H. L. Eno	21.00
Kittie, Hazen Morse	21.00
TWENTY-ONE-FOOT SLOOPS.	
Houri, E. Burton Hart	21.00
Ripple, James A. Meek	21.00
Momo, Clinton H. Crane	21.00
TWENTY-FIVE-FOOT KNOCKABOUTS.	
Oiseau, Maxwells	...
THIRTY-FOOT CATS.	
Dot, C. T. Pierce	30.00
Kit, James J. Dunne	30.00
Volsung, J. & H. L. De Forest	30.00
TWENTY-FIVE-FOOT CATS.	
Win or Lose, J. S. Appleby	24.96
Elsie, W. F. Gillespie	25.00
TWENTY-ONE-FOOT CATS.	
Mynah, James Henry Woodhall	...
Gosbird, Russell H. Nevens	...
Vera, A. M. Bradley	...
Spring, Charles E. Silkworth	...
EIGHTEEN-FOOT CATS.	
Ka-Za-Za, J. McCahill	...
Spunk, ——	...
Ox, H. N. Bavier	...

WOMEN TENNIS PLAYERS.

Continuation of the Championship Tournament at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—To-day's play in the lawn tennis tournament for the women's championships of the United States, at Wissanickon Heights, a suburb of this city, resulted as follows:

Singles.—Semi-finals—Miss Maud Banks, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Miss C. B. Neely, Kenwood Cricket Club, Chicago, 6—3, 4—6, 6—1; Miss Marion Jones, Pasadena, Cal., defeated Miss J. W. Craven, Kenwood Cricket Club, Chicago, 6—1, 6—0.

Consolation Mixed Doubles.—Final round—Miss Ethel Stol and J. Parke Hood, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Miss H. C. Cookman and A. C. Ferguson, Jr., Tulpehocken Field Club, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—0.

Mixed Doubles.—Final round—Miss E. J. Rastall and A. L. Hoskins, Belmont Cricket Club, Philadelphia, played Miss J. W. Craven and J. P. Gardner, Kenwood Cricket Club, Chicago, 4—6, 6—4, (unfinished.)

Consolation Singles.—First round—Miss R. H. Lycett, Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Helen Huey, Belmont Cricket Club, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—1.

Consolation Singles.—Semi-final round—Miss E. J. Rastall, Belmont Cricket Club, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Ethel Stol, Philadelphia, 6—1, 7—5; Miss D. H. Rastall, Philadelphia, defeated Miss E. J. Rastall, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—2.

Miss Julia Atkinson of Staten Island, who holds the woman's tennis championship of the United States, will not defend the title, which will go to the winner of the finals in the present series of games.

LENOX TENNIS CLUB MATCH.

Allen of Yale Wins from Paret in the Scratch Singles.

The final match of the scratch singles on the grounds of the Lenox Lawn Tennis Club yesterday resulted in a victory for J. A. Allen, the Yale champion, over J. P. Paret. The Yale player ran out the first set without difficulty. Paret rallied in the second set, but Allen won the third.

The final match in the scratch doubles will be played this afternoon, when J. P. Paret and J. C. Davidson, the champions of the South, will meet Harold H. Hackett and J. A. Allen, champions of New England.

The scores yesterday:

Scratch Singles.—Final round—J. A. Allen beat J. P. Paret, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Handicap Singles.—Second round—J. P. Paret (owe ½ 30) beat F. B. Alexander (owe ½ 15) by default.

Semi-final round—H. H. Heywood (½ 15) beat O. M. Bostwick, (owe ½ 15,) 4—6, 6—4, 6—0.

Handicap Doubles.—First round—H. A. Plummer and E. J. Martin (scratch) versus O. M. Bostwick and J. C. Davidson, (owe ½ 30,) 6—4, unfinished; J. P. Paret and G. L. Wyeth (owe 15) beat L. J. Grant and C. W. Inslee, (½ 30,) 3—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Semi-final round—F. L. O. Wadsworth and F. V. Walsh (15) beat E. B. Barnes and F. B. Alexander, (owe 15) 6—2, 6—3.

SPORTING PARADISE SOLD.

Spring Island, Which Teems with Game, Secured by a Club for $240,000.

Spring Island has been sold by Col. Thomas Martin of South Carolina to the Spring Island Barony Club for $240,000. The property has been celebrated as the Spring Island Barony, which came down by a grant from George III. to Sir John Colleton and to the Edwardes family of South Carolina, and finally to Col. Martin, a thorough old-time sportsman. In attractions and advantages it rivals the famous Jekyl Island, off Brunswick, Ga., and it lies in the jaws of Port Royal Inlet. The property comprises 6,036 acres, of which 1,000 are in timber and 3,000 partly cleared and stocked with a variety of game, including deer, rabbits, squirrels, quail, and ruffed grouse. Mongolian and ring-necked pheasants are to be introduced. Migratory game, such as ducks, abounds, and the waters teem with fish. Opposite the inlet there is a fine marsh for wading birds. Twenty years ago the Edwardes mansion, which had stood 150 years, was destroyed by fire, and the only buildings on the island at present are the cabins of the game keepers and watchmen. Work will be begun shortly on a clubhouse, kennels, a yacht wharf, stable, docks, servants' quarters, and other structures which are to cost $160,000. Members are expected in time to put up many handsome cottages.

The incorporators, who will procure a liberal South Carolina charter, are Louis T. Duryee, George B. Hayes of Buffalo, and ex-Gov. John Gary Evans, ex-Attorney General W. A. Barber, and Col. Martin of South Carolina. The club is to consist of eighty members and the shares are each $5,000.

An Advertisement

SUCH AS THIS IS FOR

Old Crow Rye Whiskey

STIRRING HAND-MADE SOUR MASH.

To Be Effective Must Be Truthful.

We have said, and we again emphasize this fact concerning our whiskey. Its constituents are

RYE, BARLEY MALT, PURE SPRING WATER, matured for years in charred oak barrels before it is bottled.

It is HAND-MADE SOUR MASH, positively the best way to make whiskey.

Can you conceive of a better or simpler way to make a pure Rye Whiskey? It is not adulterated by an ounce of anything. We positively guarantee it for the sick room, for the aged and for family use. We make whiskey in the old-fashioned way. These late kinks in making whiskey smooth, oily, and smelling like a barber's pomatum, do not entice us away from our ORIGINAL methods.

JAMES CROW'S FIRST DISTILLERY.

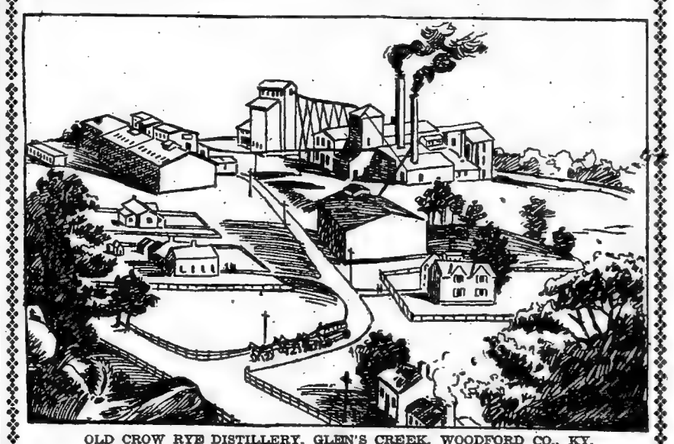

OLD CROW RYE DISTILLERY, GLEN'S CREEK, WOODFORD CO., KY.

Buy only of reliable houses. Send for a James Crow Booklet, free.

H. B. KIRK & CO.,

69 Fulton St., also Broadway & 27th St.,
NEW YORK.

Too Much Tea and Tobacco.

Queer Case in Bellevue Hospital, Which the Doctors Hope to Cure.

The physicians in Bellevue Hospital are interested in the case of Alister Digney, who is suffering from neurasthenia. Digney went to the institution on June 21. He told Dr. Carter that every day he drank as many as fifteen cups of tea and smoked on an average 100 cigarettes made by himself of Egyptian tobacco. He said that he had been smoking for seventeen years, and was for two years a tea taster in India. He gave up the occupation a few years ago owing to his failing health, but could not give up tea drinking.

Digney was born in Calcutta, India, forty-seven years ago. His father, Capt. John Digney, was an English Army officer and was killed in the second Burmese campaign. Young Digney was educated in the schools of Scotland, London, Berne, Switzerland; Heidelberg, Germany, and also received a degree in medicine. He is a linguist and can speak English, French, German, Russian, Greek, Hindustanee, and Arabic. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he went to Cuba, and during the campaign published a paper in Santiago.

He contracted malaria in Cuba and returned to this country on the Government transport Minnewaska four weeks ago. It is thought he can be cured.

Convention of Homeopaths.

Eggs in Lemonade Recommended for Consumptive Patients.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 23.—The feature of the fourth day's session of the American Institute of Homeopathy was the Section in Clinical Medicine and Pathology, in which pulmonary tuberculosis was discussed. The first paper read was that of Dr. Charles Gatchell of Chicago, on "Prevention and General Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis." Other papers on the subject were by Dr. William C. Goodno of Philadelphia, Dr. George F. Laidlaw of New York, and Dr. Edward Beecher Hooker of Hartford, Conn.

An open discussion on tuberculosis in its various stages and the treatment and prevention of the disease followed. Dr. A. M. Cushing of Springfield, Mass., said that if the physician would give a consumptive patient five or six eggs in lemonade each day there would be fewer deaths from the disease.

"The Final Tribunal in Cases of Insanity" was the subject of an address by Dr. J. T. Greenleaf of Oswego, N. Y. He advocated the appointment by the Legislature of each State of a board of physicians to examine into the sanity of persons for whom application has been made for admission into hospitals for the insane, thus taking the matter entirely out of the hands of the courts. As a result of Dr. Greenleaf's address, a committee was appointed to lay the subject before the Committee on Legislation of the institute, with a view of having the latter committee secure action by the Legislatures of the various States.

Joliet Man Buys Large Chicago Hotel.

CHICAGO, June 23.—The Del Prado Hotel, in the Midway Plaisance, has been sold by Charles E. Brown to L. E. Ingalls of Joliet for about $400,000. The sale includes the furniture, building, and land. The property extends 300 feet on the Midway and has a depth of 250 feet. Mr. Ingalls gives in part payment a cattle ranch of 5,000 acres near Dallas, Texas. The Del Prado cost $400,000 and the land cost $127,000. Barry Brothers received $200,000 in rentals during the World's Fair. Raymond & Whitcomb, the lessees, are said to have made $500,000 that season.

Westchester Wins at Polo.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—In the semi-final polo match for the Morrell challenge cup to-day, at Bala, near this city, the Lakewood team was beaten badly by the Westchester Country Club team. Westchester gave Lakewood nine goals handicap and won by twelve to eight and one-half goals, Lakewood losing two quarter goals on penalties. The teams lined up as follows: Westchester—E. Rynal, L. Waterbury, C. E. Potter, R. L. Beeckman. Lakewood—George J. Gould, R. J. Collier, F. F. Collier, H. L. Herbert. On Monday the Rockaway second team and the Philadelphia Country Club first team will play the first match for the Aiden Cup.

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CREMO

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Temple Sinai Congregation May Buy a Presbyterian Church.

IS NEGOTIATING FOR CALVARY

New Body an Innovation Among Jewish Congregations in This City—Rabbi Not Yet Selected.

Temple Sinai Congregation is now negotiating for the purchase of Calvary Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, near Lenox Avenue, which is to be offered for sale. This congregation is to be disbanded after eighteen years' existence, and the pastor, the Rev. Dr. James Chambers, is to preach his farewell sermon to-morrow.

Temple Sinai Congregation, which is wholly new and does not move from some other locality, is, in one respect, an innovation among Jewish congregations in this city. It is Reformed, as are a majority of New York Jewish congregations, but its difference is thus explained:

Some Reformed Jewish congregations, the one worshipping in Hester Street for example, are seated, the men down stairs and the women in the galleries, while the men sit with their hats on. In progressive congregations up town men and women sit together, the men without hats. The new congregation will be theologically between these, namely, the men and women will sit together during worship, but the men will keep their hats on.

For some weeks negotiations have been going on between Temple Sinai Congregation and the Trustees of churches the sites of which are available for purchase. An officer of the congregation said yesterday that nothing definite has yet been arranged regarding a site, as there is a difference existing concerning some of the details.

Temporary officers of the new congregation have been chosen. They are: President—David Weil; Vice President—D. D. Levy; Secretary—S. Schwarz; Treasurer—L. Lebel; Trustees—Fred L. Hirschfield, Julius G. Blau, D. Heyman, and H. Seifert. The congregation is without a rabbi, but is considering the names of several persons.

Religious services will be held on Saturdays, but there will be Sunday school on Sundays. A feature of the work will be instruction in Hebrew, a teacher having already been engaged. The statement is made that of the sites of no less than ten Christian churches have been offered to Temple Sinai Congregation for purchase, all of them within the limits of requirement as to the matter of location.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for July 2.

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SUBJECT—Gracious Invitations.—Hosea, xiv., 1-9.

GOLDEN TEXT—Come, and let us return unto the Lord.—Hosea, vi., 1.

Having completed our studies in "The Gospel according to St. John," we now turn back to the Old Testament, and for the next six months our attention will be fixed upon the historical condition of God's people during a period of about 200 years. This historical condition very strikingly illustrates the spiritual condition for which the Gospel of Jesus Christ—which we have been studying—is provided. The people now brought before us are God's redeemed people—the people whom He brought out of Egypt through the Passover Sacrifice. But they are in bondage through sin—they are entering upon and undergoing the long Babylonish captivity.

The historical time when this series of lessons opens is in the latter part of the reign of Jeroboam II., King of Israel. It was a time of marked material prosperity, but of an equally marked spiritual decay. Such times have not been uncommon in either the history of nations or of individuals. It seems to be, in fact, almost a law—but all laws have some marked exceptions—that the character of man is like a balanced beam—when he is blessed physically, he declines spiritually. But it does not follow that he will always rise spiritually if he suffers physically. And yet God does often use the withdrawal of His material blessings—as He did with His people of old when He sold them into captivity—for the very purpose of bringing His children back, or closer, to Himself. Then, as a rule, they are more ready to listen to, and to accept, the invitations of His Gospel.

The reign of Jeroboam II. was a long and prosperous one. For forty-one years he ruled over the northern kingdom, or the Ten Tribes of Israel. (Second Kings, xiv., 23.) With his son Zachariah, however, who reigned only six months, (Second Kings, xv., 8,) the dynasty of his great-grandfather, John—who destroyed Ahab and Baalism in Israel—came to an end "according to the word of the Lord, (Second Kings, x., 30,) and the nation fast drifted into captivity. But during his reign God blessed the people greatly, "for the Lord saw the affliction of Israel, that it was very bitter; for there were not any shut up, nor any left, nor any helper for Israel. And the Lord said not that He would blot out the name of Israel from under Heaven, but He saved them by the hand of Jeroboam, the son of Joash." (Second Kings, xiv., 26-27.) It was the last appeal of God's "goodness and forbearance and long suffering to lead them to repentance. (Romans, ii., 4.) After that, He dealt with them in "severity" and "judgment." (Romans, xi., 22.)

So Jeroboam and his people prospered. By force of arms his territory was greatly enlarged; "he restored the coast of Israel, from the entering of Hanath unto the sea of the plain." (Second Kings, xiv., 25.) By commerce, agriculture, and manufactures he and his people were greatly enriched. But they "departed not from all the sins of Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, who made Israel to sin," and in so doing they "did that which was evil in the sight of the Lord." (Second Kings, xiv., 24.) It was not, however, evil "in the sight" of men. They thought that they were exceedingly religious, for Jeroboamism was not infidelity nor rank Baalism. It recognized God as "the giver of every good and perfect gift," and it demanded His regular and public worship. Religious pilgrimages to Bethel, Gilgal, and Beersheba also evidently became popular and marks of piety. (Amos, v., 5.)

But there was no Temple in which He had promised to dwell, and no sacrifices of His appointment for the atonement of sin. Men came together at the great national feast in the eighth month (First Kings, xii., 32,) to give thanks for the prosperity of the year and to feast with one another. "The Fatherhood of God" and "the Brotherhood of Man" were the great features of their religious teaching, without any recognition of sin in themselves, or of the need of repentance toward God, the "Second Commandment they made "First," and "the First" they did not even make "Second." (Matthew, xxii., 36-40.) The relation of man to man was of far more importance in their sight than the relation of man to God. Thus Jeroboamism was simply a religious worldliness, and it soon degenerated into Baalism with all of its corruption. It has always done so, and it probably always will.

HOSEA AS GOD'S MESSENGER.

It was in this reign of Jeroboam that Hosea began to speak to the people as God's messenger. Of his ancestry we know nothing more than that his father was named "Beeri." (I., 1.) He continued his work, probably, almost to the time when Samaria went into captivity. His appeals and exhortations were ably seconded by many others—such as Amos, Micah, Nahum, Jonah, and Isaiah. These godly men, and probably, as in every other age, many less conspicuous in the history of the times, but equally godly, saw that underneath the attractive exterior of wealth, prosperity, and benevolence in which they lived there was a deep-seated cancer eating out the very life of society. When men look more at their relation to their fellow-men than to the glory of God and their relation to Him, personal position, power, and pleasure, naturally and necessarily become the important things which they seek, and the means of securing them soon become less important than their possession. Then the whole black list of evils which St. Paul enumerates in his first chapter to the Romans come trooping in singly and together, until "the whole head is sick, and the whole heart faint," as Isaiah describes the times we are now considering. (Isaiah, i., 5.)

Hosea describes them in a still more emphatic and detailed manner. "By swearing," he says, "and lying and killing and stealing and committing adultery, they break out and blood toucheth blood," (iv., 2;) "they commit falsehood, and the thief cometh in, and the troop of robbers spoileth without," (vii., 1;) "they have deeply corrupted themselves as in the days of Gibeah," (ix., 9, Judges xix., 22;) "they have spoken words, swearing falsely in making a covenant," (x., 4;) "they sin more and more, and have made them molten images of their silver and idols according to their own understanding," (xiii., 2.)

All of these, however, were but signs by the wayside, which marked the direction in which the people were going, and how far they had gone.

Every one could read the signs if they would, but the signs did not compel any one to walk in the way. They were the fruit of which every one could eat if he would, but they were not the roots of the tree. Those were hidden far out of sight, and the great mass of men in the hurry of their activities never thought of looking for them. But Hosea and other godly men of his time were not deceived by the signs or by the fruit, and they did not attempt, as many have done, to improve the condition of things, by either taking down the signs or painting them over nor by plucking off the worst of the fruit and pruning the tree of diseased branches. These are human remedies, and they are very popular. Doubtless they were tried with all faithfulness by many earnest men, even in the days of Jeroboam. But they had no power to stop the downward flow of the social stream then, and they never have had since then.

THE EVILS OF THE TIMES.

While Hosea, and every one associated with him, denounced the outward evils of the times in no stinted or uncertain measure, they did not stop there. They knew that society needed then, as it always has needed since the days of Adam, and probably always will need, not simply reformation but regeneration. It was not, therefore, so much against the lying and the swearing, the drunkenness and uncleanness, the insincerity and idolatry, that they directed their most powerful shafts and made their most earnest appeals, but it was to their attitude toward God. This they pointed out with all clearness, and dwelt upon continually, as the root of all corruption about them. With Isaiah they cried, "Hear, O heavens, and give ear, O earth, for the Lord hath spoken: I have nourished and brought up children, and they have rebelled against Me: the ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib, but Israel doth not know; My people doth not consider." (Isaiah, i., 2, 3.)

Hosea was particularly emphatic on this point. It is the one great complaint which is heard in nearly every line of his prophecy. "It was," he said, "because there is no truth, nor mercy, nor knowledge of God in the land," that the Lord had a controversy with His people. (iv., 1.) "They had dealt treacherously against the Lord," he says again, and "they will not frame their doings to turn unto their God" (v., 4-7;) "the pride of Israel testifieth to his face, and they do not return to the Lord their God," (vii., 10;) "because Ephraim hath made many altars to sin," the Lord said, "altars shall be unto him to sin. I have written to him the great things of My law, but they were accounted as a strange thing. For Israel hath forgotten his Maker." (viii., 11-14.) This is the secret in every age of all corruption in society and in the individual. It would be well if it were more fully and frequently realized in our own times.

Hence in this closing chapter of his prophecy, which is assigned as our lesson, Hosea does not spend his time in exhorting his people to become pure, and sober, and honest, and truthful, but with all earnestness he beseeches them, "O Israel, return unto the Lord thy God." (v.1.) This is the first great step which every sinner is required to take, before he can bring forth "fruit of righteousness" (Phil., i., 11) acceptable to God, or profitable to men. For like an unfaithful wife who has forsaken a loving husband—a figure which runs all through the prophecy of Hosea—every man has turned away from God and His love. By nature "through the one man's disobedience, the many were made sinners," (Romans v., 19, R. V.,) and by practice this condition has been aggravated. Before Adam sinned, he always met God face to face, but after he sinned, he turned away and hid himself from His sight. (Genesis, iii., 8.) His children have done the same ever since.

But as God sought Adam, so He is ever seeking Adam's children, and such is His wonderful grace, that He not only seeks, but He pleads with them to "return" to Him. He has even "so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son" (John, iii., 16) to be "the way, the truth, and the life," that every man might come through Him. (John, xiv., 6.) So His invitation goes out with the assurance "all things are ready, come unto the marriage." (Matthew, xxii., 4.)

Moreover, he tells them how to come. "Take you words," He says by the mouth of our prophet, "and turn unto the Lord; say unto Him, Take away all iniquity, and receive us graciously." (Verse 2.) In other words, come with an humble and honest confession of sin; come as the publican came, saying, "God, be merciful to me, a sinner." (Luke, xviii., 13.) "So will we render the calves of our lips," (Verse 2,) or be filled with thanksgiving. (Heb., xiii., 15.)

But besides such a penitent confession of sin, and the prayer to be received "graciously," the sinner must cast off every dependence upon himself and other human helps. He must recognize that "by grace ye are saved through faith—and that, not of yourselves—it is the gift of God." (Eph., ii., 8.) As the prophet puts it, he must say, "Asshur"—or the god of Assyria—"shall not save us; we will not ride upon horses; neither will we say any more to the work of our hands, Ye are our gods; for in Thee the fatherless findeth mercy." (Verse 3.)

THE PROPHET AND THE PEOPLE.

Then the prophet goes on to tell his people how they will be received if they thus return unto the Lord. But in this he is simply, as before, the mouthpiece of God Himself. It is God who is speaking when He says, "I will heal their backsliding, I will love them freely, for Mine anger is turned away from him." (Verse 4.) In our recent lessons we have seen how it was "turned away," when He laid on His own Son "the iniquity of us all," that by His stripes we might be healed, and with His righteousness clothed. (Isaiah, liii., 5-6.)

Not only, however, will such a returning sinner be healed, and loved, but he will be filled with a new life; "he shall grow as the lily," beautiful and fragrant; "and cast forth his roots as Lebanon," taking fast hold of the rocks as the cedar trees in the mountains. And as he grows, "his branches shall spread, and his beauty shall be as the olive tree, and his smell as Lebanon." (v. 6.) But it shall not be for himself, that he may be exalted and admired. It is that others who "return," may "dwell under His shadow." There, sheltered and strengthened, "they shall revive as the corn, and grow as the vine; the scent thereof shall be as the wine of Lebanon." (v. 7.)

When the returning sinner is received thus graciously, and renewed in strength with "the beauty of the Lord our God" upon him (Psalms, xc., 17), and a blessing to all about him, he is ready to joyfully exclaim with Ephraim:

"What have I to do any more with idols? I have heard Him, and observed Him—I am like a green fir-tree."

And the Lord answers, "From Me is thy fruit found." (v. 8.) As a living branch, he is united to the Living Vine." (John xv., 5.)

It is related that after one of the battles between France and Germany, some soldiers went out of Paris to gather up the wounded and bring them into the city. They dared not carry lights for fear of the enemy. So in silence and in darkness they went over the field, helping all that they could find. But they felt that many might have been missed. So just before retiring one of the officers stood up, and with as loud a voice as he dared use, he inquired if there were any yet who wished to be taken to Paris. To his surprise, there came from every part of the field feeble responses, "Yes, take me. Yes, take me."

In the darkness which surrounded them, they did not know that relief was near, but they did know that they were wounded and needed help. When they heard that it could be had, like wise men, with all the strength they had, they cried out: "Yes, take me; take me."

So God comes into the midst of wounded and dying sinners, and offers to take them into the Eternal City. "Who is wise, and he shall understand these things; prudent, and he shall know them." (v. 9.)

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

How is the series of lessons in the Old Testament on which we now enter, related to that which we have been studying?

With what period in history does this series of lessons open, and what is said of it?

What is said of the reign of Jeroboam II., and how did God bless him?

What were the marked features of the spiritual condition of his kingdom?

What prophets arose in this time—what did they see—and how is it explained?

How do Isaiah and Hosea describe this spiritual condition?

What is said of this outward wickedness and of the human remedies applied to it?

What was the root of this corruption, and how did Isaiah call attention to it?

What is said of Hosea's testimony?

What was his earnest exhortation, and why is it needed at all times?

How does God deal with the sinner, and how must he "return"?

What more must he do besides coming with a penitent confession?

How will the sinner who thus returns be received, and what will be the result?

How is the wisdom of such a return illustrated?

Dr. Wharton to Establish Orphanage.

The Rev. Dr. H. M. Wharton of Baltimore is now engaged in the work of establishing a home for the children of the soldiers and sailors who lost their lives in the late war. Dr. Wharton has been interested in orphanage work for years, having now under his control three orphan homes—one in North Carolina, one in Virginia, and one at Ocean Grove Heights, N. J. At the beginning of the war he offered his Virginia plant, which is an industrial farm near the Luray Caverns, to the Government for the care of the soldiers' orphans. The offer was accepted, and the project of providing such a home was indorsed by President McKinley, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Surgeon General Sternberg, and others. Dr. Wharton hopes to secure $100,000 for the purpose. A prominent New Yorker has within the past few days subscribed $5,000. Subscriptions may be sent to Dr. Wharton at the Hotel Savoy.

Plans of the Spring Street Church.

The Rev. Dr. A. W. Halsey, who has become one of the Secretaries of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, will remain as pastor of the Spring Street Presbyterian Church until the end of July. The church will be closed during August, and it is announced that it will reopen on the second Sunday in September with a new minister ready to enter upon active duties. The church, it is claimed, is not to consolidate with any other, and will not consider removal plans. It may, however, be assisted, it is said, to some extent by the Presbytery. Special services are to be held to-morrow, the occasion being the seventeenth anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Halsey.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH Av. and 20th St.—The pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject, "Summer Religion." Last service until September. The public cordially invited.

AT 18TH ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR 8TH AV., Rev. W. McKendree Darwood, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

AT METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7TH AV. AND 14th St.—Dr. Cadman, pastor, will preach morning and evening; meetings every night; grand free concert to-night.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45. Rev. James A. O'Connor, pastor. Rev. James T. McGovern, formerly a Paulist, preaches. Protestants and Catholics invited. All welcome.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M.; Rev. Robert G. McGregor will preach.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St.—John Van Schaick, Jr., preaches at 11. No evening service. All welcome.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BROADWAY, 68TH St.—Madison C. Peters preaches, 11, "How to Make Gains of Life's Losses"; 8, "Sympathy, the Key to the Human Heart." Last sermon for the Summer. All welcome.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street,
Henry van Dyke, Pastor.
Service Sunday, June 25th, at 11 A. M.
Rev. James M. Farr, Jr., will preach.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Corner Broadway and 34th Street. Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. Public worship, with preaching by the pastor, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 and 10 A. M., Morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M.; evening prayer, 5 P. M.; choral service and sermon, 8 P. M. The rector will preach morning and evening.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches morning and evening; evening subject, "Best Methods of Studying the Bible," in series on "The Bible."

CAMP MEETING, FOUR O'CLOCK SUNDAY, Jane St. Church, Near 8th Av.—Dr. J. L. Bulkley and colored boys from Claflin University; come; cool church, and twilight meeting, 6:30; band stand, Bank and Hudson Sts.; Rev. C. P. Nash will speak; large chorus choir; vocal solos; Mr. Radcliffe, leader.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 37th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching to-morrow at 11 A. M. by the pastor, and at 8 P. M. by Rev. Walter Lowrie. Sabbath school at 3 P. M.; devotional meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Monday, 8 P. M. Welcome.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICE OF FIRST Church of Christ, Scientist, 137-143 W. 48th St.—Sundays, 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8. Reading rooms open daily.

CHURCH ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 WEST 46th St.—Masses for communion, 7:30-9; matins, 10; solemn mass and sermon, 10:45; vespers, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, 81st St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. Dr. Crowe's last sermon before vacation, "An Old Picture Repainted."

Church of the Transfiguration, 5 E. 29th St.—Communions, 7 and 8 A. M.; Matins, Sermon and Choral Celebration, 10:30; Choral Evensong 5 o'c.

EGLISE DU SAINT ESPRIT, 30, 22e rue ouest.—Services religieux le dimanche a 10 h. ½ du matin et a 8 h. du soir. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, recteur.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. William H. P. Faunce, D. D., Pastor.—At 11 A. M., public worship, with preaching by the pastor. No evening service. Prayer meeting Friday at 8 P. M. All are welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St.—Services Sunday, 25th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; Rev. Wm. H. Roberts, D. D., LL. D., of Philadelphia, will officiate.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST End Av., 91st St., Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVE. BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Service Sunday, 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. L. T. Chamberlin will preach.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 53d St., Rev. Howard Andrew Johnston, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Divine Refuge!" 8 P. M., requested, "Is the World Better?" Facts and figures will be given to prove it is.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 24th Street, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Edward Huntting Rudd, Assistant Minister.—Sabbath services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. David Gregg, D. D., of Brooklyn, will exchange pulpits with Mr. Rudd in the morning. Mr. Rudd will preach in the evening.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av. Rev. David James Burrell, D. D., will preach 11 A. M.; subject, "The Silver Shrines of Ephesus," and 8 P. M.; subject, "The Kingdom Cometh Not with Observation."

FIFTH AV. COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av., Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., Minister. Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c. Rev. Andrew Hageman will preach at both services.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. John G. Fagg, Minister. Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c. Mr. Fagg will preach at both services.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS COLLEGIATE Reformed Church. Rev. Ferdinand S. Schenck, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St., Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, Minister. Mr. Cobb will preach at 11 A. M.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE South, Edward Judson, Pastor.—Preaching 10:45 and 7:30 by Rev. W. N. Hubbell; service nightly Summer and Winter.

MRS. MABEL L. CONKLIN, Secretary White Cross Society, will address men Sunday, 4:15, West Side Auditorium, 318 West 57th St., near 8th Av. Subject: "Personal Purity." Music by 71st Regiment Orchestra.

PHILLIPS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADIson Av., N. E. Corner 73d St.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. John E. Bushnell, D. D., at 11 A. M. No evening service.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Brooklyn, near Bridge Entrance.—Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, D. D., preaches at 10:30; no evening service.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Broadway, corner 73d St., Rev. Samuel McComb, M. A., (Oxon,) Pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. by the pastor.

SECOND STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—A. C. Morehouse; morning, Church and Theatre. Evening, Mrs. Maggie Van Cott.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., west of Columbus Av.—Dr. J. O. Wilson, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. The Rev. Leslie E. Learned will officiate.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH IN THE BOUWERIE, 10th St. and 2d Av.—Rev. Charles Henry Babcock, D. D., will officiate. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer at 8 o'clock. The public is cordially invited to attend.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the pastor.

STRANGERS' SUNDAY SERVICE.

In perpetuation of work of Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems in 12th St. Church, west of 6th Av., Sunday evening, 8. Preaching by Naboth Osborne.

UNIVERSITY PL. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow 11 A. M., and in the evening at 8 o'clock; the pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach; Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

34TH STREET REFORMED CHURCH, WEST of Eighth Avenue.—Rev. John H. Elliott will preach 11 A. M.; topic, "Plain Duties;" 8 P. M., topic, "Parting Counsel." All welcome.

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Handkerchiefs.

Women's Handkerchiefs, fancy embroidered designs, 6c.

Women's Handkerchiefs, Swiss embroidered, 7c.

Women's Handkerchiefs, all linen and edged with lace, fine and sheer, 11c. and 22c.

Women's Handkerchiefs, all linen and hemstitched; 8c., 12c., and 15c.

Men's Handkerchiefs, all linen and hemstitched, 9c., 12c., 14c., and 16c.

Hosiery.

Women's imported black lisle thread and cotton Hose, Rembrandt and Richelieu ribbed, white ingrain or split feet, double toes and heels, 19c.

Men's fine wool bicycle Hose, sizes 10 and 10½, reduced from 89c. to 24c.; footless, reduced from $1.49 to 74c.

Knit Underwear.

Women's Cotton Vests, Richelieu ribbed, low neck, trimmed with lace and silk tape, 19c.

Women's genuine Swiss lisle thread Vests, Richelieu and plain ribbed, low neck, 44c.

Women's pure white cotton Swiss ribbed, Corset Covers, square neck, trimmed with lace and silk tape, 29c.

Men's Underwear.

Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, finished with suspender tapes, extension strap at back, re-enforced gussets, pearl buttons, 34c.

Men's fine quality French lisle thread Shirts and Drawers, finished with silk fronts, pearl buttons, hand-made buttonholes; drawers with re-enforced gussets, suspender tapes and extension strap at back, 86c.

Upholstery Goods.

150 pair Reversible Tapestry Portieres, top and bottom heavily fringed, worth $3.75 a pair; our price, $1.98.

100 pair Reversible Tapestry Portieres, Oriental colors and designs, worth $6.00 a pair; our price, $3.49.

125 pair Chenille Portieres, figured all over, heavily fringed, worth $5.50 a pair; our price, $3.49.

Light Curtains.

White Scrim Curtains, finished with ruffles, open work patterns, worth 85c.; our price, 49c. per pair.

Muslin Curtains, dotted, figured and striped effects, worth $1.00; our price, 69c.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, new and pretty designs, worth $1.25 to $1.75; our price, 89c. and $1.24.

Embroidered Muslin, adapted for sash and cottage curtains, worth 12c. to 18c. yd.; our price, 8c., 10c. and 12c.

Mosquito Canopies.

The buzz of these hostile-winged pests is disturbing, but their bites are painful. We'll sell you Net Canopies and pattern wire frame for full size bed, at $1.24. For sale in Annex.

Mosquito Net Bed Canopies, good quality, worth $1.50, at 98c. Main building.

Mosquito Net Bed Canopies, best quality, for single size bed, $1.49; three-quarter size bed, $1.74; full size bed, $1.98. Main building.

Window Shades, Screens.

Sofa, Porch and Hammock Pillows, covered with pretty cretonne, 3 1-2 inch ruffle, worth 30c., our price, 18c.

Japanese Bead and Bamboo Portieres, 3½ ft. x8½ ft., worth $1.25; our price, 49c.

Japanese Screens, four-panel, 5½ ft. high, embroidered with tinsel or light colors on black background, $3.24.

Oak Screens, three-panel, covered with silkoline or crepe cloth, worth $1.50; our price, 94c.

Opaque Window Shades, size 3x6 ft., all colors; price with fringe, 29c.; without fringe, 21c.

Lonsdale Holland Window Shades, size 3x6 ft., good spring roller; price with fringe, 49c.; without fringe, 42c.

Furniture—IN ANNEX.

Reed Porch Rockers, extra large size, high back, full arms, special at 99c.

Oak Rockers, extra large size, high back full arms, polished wood seat, $2.67.

Morris Chairs, solid oak frame, brass rod reversible imitation leather covered cushions, $3.99.

Upholstered Divans, full size, all-spring edge, covered with denim, choice of colors, $4.99.

Couches, full size, strong maple frame, covered with glazed cane, cool and comfortable, $5.49.

Bamboo Tea Tables, 24x24-inch top and lower tray, covered with grass-cloth, $2.34.

Oak Chiffonieres, extra large size, French plate mirror, $7.99.

Beds and Bedding—IN ANNEX.

All-Iron Folding Bed Couches, best spring, mattress, and pillows, $15.99.

Upholstered Cots, for Summer use, $1.49 to $2.99.

Heavy woven-wire Springs, all sizes, for wood or iron beds, $1.74.

Mattresses, fibre-cotton top, covered with A. C. A. tick, single size, $2.67.

Mattresses, made of short hair, covered with A. C. A. tick, full size $5.99, single size $3.99.

Ready for Rugs?

Bromley's Wool Smyrna Rugs—the range of sizes is complete—all are reversible.

Size 16x30 in., at 77c.
Size 21x54 in., at $1.17.
Size 26x54 in., at $1.54.
Size 30x60 in., at $1.86.
Size 36x72 in., at $2.74.
Size 4x7 ft., at $4.49.
Size 6x9 ft., at $9.98.
Size 7½x0½ ft., at $15.69.
Size 9x12 ft., at $21.88.

One lot of all-wool Mottled Smyrna Rugs, 9x12 ft., worth $18.00; choice at $10.48.

Carpets—IN ANNEX.

Tapestry Brussels Carpets, best nine and ten wire grades. We've ordered the Autumn styles in and will begin to make ready for them by closing out about twenty patterns of these 85c. Brussels at 58c.

All-wool solid colored Ingrain Fillings, best Ridder quality, all the choice shades, 66c.

Smith Co.'s Velvet Carpets, new patterns, regular $1.15 grade, at 86c.

Axminster Carpets, best makes, just from the looms, one hundred styles to select from, worth from $1.15 to $1.35; at 99c. and 89c.

Wilton Velvet Carpets, there are none better, forty styles, including effects for halls and stairs, worth $1.60; at $1.24.

Imported Mattings.

Japanese Cotton-warped Matting, full weight, handsome damasse designs, blues, greens and other clear colorings, forty-yard rolls, worth $11.00; our prices, $6.98 and $7.98.

$12.00 China Matting at $8.24.
$14.00 China Matting at $10.98.

Sanitary Grass Matting, mottled green and blue, 36 inches wide, novel, cool and healthful, very serviceable; per yard, 27c.

Wall Paper—ANNEX.

Large assortment, suitable for bedrooms, with borders and ceiling to match; per roll, 5c.

Large assortment fine chintz papers, very pretty and effective; per roll, 9c.

Large assortment, suitable for parlors, with blended friezes, worth 30c. per roll; at 15c.

Large assortment Varnished Tiles, all the favorite colors; per roll, 28c.

Hammocks.—3D FL., MAIN BUILD'G.

Mexican Grass Hammocks, full size, braided edge, 64c.

Woven Cotton Hammocks, full size, with spreader and pillow, 86c.

Woven Cotton Hammocks, full size, with spreader, pillow and valance, $1.29.

Hammock Chairs, with arms, 62c.

Hammock Chairs, with arms and foot rest, 81c.

Wire Screens.—3D FL., MAIN BLD'G

Adjustable Window Screens, 17c.

Screen Doors, all sizes, 64c.

Toilet Stands.—6TH FL., MAIN BL'G.

Toilet Stands, with basin and pitcher, japanned in assorted colors, 97c.

Toilet Stands, with pitcher and large enameled basin, in assorted colors, $1.31.

Freezers and Water Coolers.—6TH FL., MAIN BUILD'G

Peerless Iceland Ice Cream Freezers. Cream frozen in 3½ minutes.

Two Quart Size at $1.16.
Three Quart Size at $1.59.
Four Quart Size at $1.94.

Japanned Water Coolers, 1½ gallon size 59c.

Oil Stoves.—6TH FL., MAIN BLDING

Oil Stoves, single size, two 3½ in. wicks, 73c.

Oil Stoves, double size, four 3½ in. wicks, $1.42.

Grocery Specials.

Teas—Mayflower Chop, celebrated for its strength and flavor, two-pound packages only, regular price 32c. per pound; Oolong Mixed, (Green and Black,) this sale, per pound, 27c.

Ceylon Teas, unsurpassed for making iced tea; a refreshing beverage when used with sliced lemon—Tea Buds, regular price 74c; this sale 62c.; Ceylon Luncheon, regular price 49c; this sale 37c.

Newport Jellies, dissolved in one pint of water make pint and a half of delicious jelly; cherry, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, vanila, peach, pineapple, red currant, calve's foot, this sale 5c.

Demonstration of Jelly on 5th floor,

California Rolled Wheat, a wholesome breakfast meal; two-pound package, regular price 10c., this sale 8c.

Salmon, finest quality Chinook fish, flat cans, 12c.

Fresh Scotch Herring, one-pound can 8c.

Bartlett Pears, large ripe fruit, three-pound can, case of two dozen, $2.66; per can, 12c.

Books.

From Sea to Sea, Rudyard Kipling, 94c.

The Garden of Swords, Max Pemberton, $1.08.

The Ladder of Fortune, Frances C. Baylor, $1.08.

The Black Douglas, S. R. Crockett, 98c.

The Queen of the Swamp, M. Catherwood, 88c.

Swallow, Rider Haggard, 98c.

A Double Thread, E. S. Fowler, $1.08.

Across the Campus, C. M. Fuller, $1.08.

A Tent of Grace, A. C. Lust, $1.08.

The Conjure Woman, C. W. Chestnutt, 88c.

When the Sleeper Wakes, H. M. Wells, $1.08.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-town .....1,289 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON .....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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NOTICE OF A DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between the protected trustmakers and the Republican Party has been dissolved by mutual consent. The first-mentioned partner will hereafter pay no campaign debts contracted by the other partner, and the Republican Party, having entered another partnership, will discontinue the business of fat-frying.

This notice can be read in almost any public print to-day—not openly put in that form, but between the lines and as the interpretation of events.

Take this comment of The American Economist, the organ of the American Protective Tariff League, upon the terribly damaging testimony of Mr. HAVEMEYER before the Industrial Commission:

> Protectionists in Washington, as elsewhere throughout the country, have been able to see through the thin veil which HAVEMEYER supposed would hide his real motives in assailing the protective system. He feels that the Republican supporters of the protective policy are not going into a defense of trusts which monopolize any field of production, so he can hope for no assistance from protectionists in upholding his peculiar kind of trust.

The Republican protectionists would gladly, eagerly, and generously extend their assistance to the trusts and monopolists if, on their part, they any longer needed in their campaigns the assistance of the trusts and monopolists. They don't need it. The surrender of the Democrats to Bryanism and free silver in 1896 gave the Republicans the victory. It will give them a much greater and much easier victory next year. There is no doubt about it. They know it. The sane Democrats know it. The country knows it. Mr. HANNA can get all the money he wants from financial institutions and from business men who ask for no other protection than laws that shall provide a safe and honest currency. The new partners are a vastly more convenient set to do business with than the trustmakers and monopolists. They are not selfish, they are not greedy. They demand only what is for the common good. They are not arrogant or dictatorial, and association with them does not bring the party into public discredit.

The big beneficiaries of the prohibitory tariff duties used to put up great sums of money for the expenses of the campaign and then they thought they owned the party. They did own it. They would take possession of the room of the Ways and Means Committee and dictate to the committee the rates of duty to be levied in the schedules which protected them from foreign competition and enabled them to pluck the home consumer. They were the controlling partner. They demanded the right to put their hands into the pockets of the people with the hand of the Federal tax collector. They had paid for the privilege. They have been permitted to exercise it for forty years.

The partnership has become disreputable and obnoxious. With their historic luck, the Republicans, as the time approached when they would have been compelled to withdraw from it to avert the destruction they have richly deserved, are enabled by the madness of the Democrats to form this new partnership with the general business interests of the country. It happens, too, that the trustmakers, the manufacturers, and protected interests generally have come to a position where they no longer need the partnership. Most of them can now get along very well without tariff protection. To many of them the protective system is a damage and obstruction. They have fully supplied the home market and must sell goods abroad. To compete with the competition of low prices in foreign markets they must have free raw material. They find that we are shut out of foreign markets because we shut foreigners out of our markets. The growth of our export trade in manufactures demands the removal of the protective duties. So the partnership has outlived its usefulness for both partners. Each can get along without the other.

High and higher protection being no longer demanded either by political exigency or industrial necessity, we may expect to see the Republican Party gradually and decently discard the policy which has been the breath of its nostrils ever since the civil war. In the ensuing readjustments of political forces the Democrats, if their reason had not fled, would naturally expect to come into power again. But the present leaders of that party must be sent to Coventry before it will again be trusted by the people.

THE ZIMMERMANN CASE.

The facts in regard to the death of LOUIS ZIMMERMANN require a much more searching investigation than they have yet received, and it is quite likely that the inquest by Coroner HART will not be accepted as decisive for two reasons. One is that the fidelity and efficiency of the Coroners' Office are directly involved, and the other is that both the conduct of the Coroners' Office and that of the police demand the most searching scrutiny, and do not necessarily come within the range of the Coroner's request.

The report made by Detective MAHER of the West One Hundredth Street Station misses some of the essential facts. It has been stated, and not denied, that the body of ZIMMERMANN after death was removed from the place where the death occurred without having been viewed by the Coroner. Of this fact there now seems no reasonable doubt. It is also alleged that this grossly illegal act, calculated to defeat the ends of justice and to screen any one who may have been connected with a possible crime, was carried out with the consent of the police, and that a member of the force informed the undertaker who removed the body. If these allegations be true, it is a very serious matter indeed. That the police were cognizant of the death of ZIMMERMANN, and that the body of the dead man was removed from the place of death and buried at the expense of the man who, if any one, might be suspected of causing the death, without the police making any careful inquiry and without their informing the widow of the dead man—these are matters in themselves extremely irregular and suspicious.

So far as the police are concerned, the Commissioners should make the needed investigation, make it promptly, and with the utmost thoroughness, and the offenders, whoever they may be, should be punished. Mere neglect in an affair of life and death like this is itself something not to be tolerated. If, in addition to neglect, there has been a disposition actually to conceal facts, the offense becomes one that should cause the dismissal of every one connected, in a responsible way, with it. The investigation of the conduct of the Coroners' Office is the right, if it is not the direct duty, of the District Attorney through the agency of his own office and the Grand Jury. It is a disquieting and discreditable thing that a peaceable and industrious workingman can meet with his death, in this city, under circumstances absolutely requiring action by the police and the Coroner without that action being adequate. The safety of human life in a great city like this depends on the strict observance of all the laws intended to secure publicity, and for the observance of these laws the police and Coroner are the chief and direct agents.

STRIKES AND THE ARMY.

The Congress shall have power * * * to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.—Article I., Section 8, 15.

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence.—Article IV., Section 4.

These two extracts from that excellent, though possibly old-fashioned, document, the Constitution of the United States, show clearly enough that the framers of our Constitution, who foresaw such a wonderful number of things, foresaw the need of a regular army. In these two sections the function of the regular army, in time of peace, is accurately defined.

The framers of the Constitution were quite as well aware as Mr. MARSH of Illinois, or as Mr. KNOWLES of South Dakota, or even as Mr. "HAM" LEWIS of Washington of the possible menace to republican institutions of a standing army. But they were also aware of the necessity of a permanent force, to serve as the nucleus of the National defense not only, but also to carry out the pledges of the General Government to protect each of the States against invasion, and, upon occasion, against domestic violence, meaning riot, meaning any organized disturbance of the peace with which the local authorities might find themselves unable to cope.

This means that we must have a regular army as a National police. What number we need for this sole purpose of carrying out our Constitutional obligations is a fair matter for difference and discussion. But we may be very sure that Congress, in its wisdom, has not put the number too high. Twenty-five thousand men are the very minimum of our National requirements in this respect. And now, having a foreign war upon our hands, we have been forced, the Government has been forced, to withdraw so many troops that what we have left are less than the minimum of what, in the judgment of Congress, is required to insure the peace. The minimum is far less than the minimum of any other first-class country. It is less than any third-rate European power finds it necessary to keep up. "Per capita" it is absurdly small. It is an immense recommendation to our institutions that we find it feasible to do with so few. It shows that our Government really does rest upon the consent of the governed, and that that is its real stay. But it by no means follows that in every locality the peace can be kept because nobody desires to break it. In the most highly civilized communities—and in respect of the smallness of the force we need to insure us against domestic violence, we are evidently the most highly civilized people in the world—there is still need of a prepared and ready force to put down disorder. As FITZJAMES STEPHEN put it, in the most advanced stage of civilization, "a criminal may overpower an isolated policeman, just as a dwarf might hold down the little finger of a giant's left hand." And it is just for such cases as these that we need a regular army, and as we have not now got it, we are not in a condition to fulfill our Constitutional obligations.

It has happened that we have had some "domestic violence" since the country has been stripped of its troops to furnish forth a garrison for the Philippines, which it has not in fact furnished. The regular army was in that exigency called upon to do duty as a National police. That was in the strike in the Northwest. The strike in Cleveland shows what dangers we are every day incurring. The militia of Ohio is believed to be an efficient organization. It is believed to be one of the few State guards that amount to something and that can be trusted to preserve order in cases of emergency. Nevertheless, the task of resisting, if necessary even to the shedding of blood, domestic violence, is a task that ought not to be put upon the neighbors and possible friends of the rioters themselves. It ought to be imposed upon some entirely disinterested and extraneous body, like the United States Army, which knows nothing but its orders. If we had now on our hands a strike as serious as the railroad strike in Chicago in President CLEVELAND'S time, and we are liable to have an equally serious situation any day, we simply have not the force to cope with it and to put it down, as is contemplated by the Constitution.

That fact presents an imminent National peril. The President ought to confront it, and no doubt he has in his own mind confronted it very often. But he is in this unfortunate situation that nobody will pay any attention to what he says. Nobody believes that what he says is said with an honest intention of promoting the efficiency of the army. So long as he keeps ALGER in a place that ALGER is known to be ludicrously and disgracefully unfit to fill, so long will everybody suppose the recommendations of the Commander in Chief of the army to have some other object than the efficiency of the army. "And justly so." The President must really either unload ALGER or else give up the notion that the American people are going to take seriously anything whatever that he may have to say about the efficiency, for any foreign or domestic purpose, of the United States Army.

BOOKS FOR SUMMER READING.

With the school and college season now about closed and the vacations at hand, thousands who read books will be turning their attention to books adapted to Summer Reading. THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day makes a noteworthy effort to assist them in their selections. It issues a special thirty-two-page number of its SATURDAY REVIEW—that is, a number double the usual size—devoted particularly to such reading. A list of 100 books has been chosen from the books published within twelve months—a list which is believed to embrace what is best for the purpose in a year's literature. The lists are classified, and with each title is given a descriptive notice as a guide to purchasers, preceded by an introductory essay on the delights of reading in Summer.

Besides these lists, this issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW contains a striking variety of other reading matter pertaining to books and art. It is the aim of THE SATURDAY REVIEW to keep constantly before its public all that is vital, interesting, and new in the day's literature, at the same time respecting the literature of the past and directing attention to it, in news of old authors and books, and in articles pertaining to them. Several special double numbers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW have been issued heretofore, but none has exceeded—probably none has quite equaled—the present, in the wide range of topics embraced or in the skill and charm with which they are treated.

THE SATURDAY REVIEW to-day has a circulation reaching the one hundred thousand mark, which is easily the largest circulation a paper devoted to literary and artistic subjects has ever obtained. Aside from the satisfaction which this fact gives to THE NEW YORK TIMES in its business aspects, there is deep pleasure in knowing that the influence of THE TIMES, in promoting knowledge of good books and the reading of good books, has become potent among so many people. With the gains in circulation which are certain to follow, this influence must widen each week, until it may be hoped that THE SATURDAY REVIEW will become as beneficent a force in the community as it shall be an advantageous one to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

It was a very happy thought in the President of "Our Animal Protective League" to accept the invitation of the east side stablemen and drivers and give an illustrated lecture on the care of horses. It was all the happier because the President is a woman, Mrs. MYLES STANDISH, who has a practical and theoretical knowledge of horses that would do credit to any of the masculine leaders of the cult, and an intelligent love of the animal that the latter do not always cherish. In very many cases—so far as we have observed, in the majority of cases—the ill treatment of work horses comes more from ignorance or thoughtlessness than from cruelty of disposition. For such cases sensible instruction, given in a kindly and sympathetic manner, is heartily appreciated and promptly acted on. The average driver of a cart or truck in this city is kind hearted, and if he does not know how to get the best work out of his horses with the least strain he is ready to learn, if the information is given in a straightforward and manly, or, better, in this case, a womanly, fashion. The work of Mrs. STANDISH and the league is sure to tend to the creation of a wholesome sentiment among this class that will do a deal of good to all concerned.

Senator FORAKER, in an interview, says:

> We seem to have a harder job on our hands in the Philippines than we anticipated. I don't believe the newspapers are getting all the news received at the War Department, but I know nothing of it personally. If more men and money are wanted, Congress will provide the means. The war is not popular, though.

The Senator, on some occasions, has been accepted as speaking for the Administration. He can hardly be supposed to do so in the above statement, and yet it is only too probable that it reflects the state of the President's mind. An anxious sense that the "job is harder" than was expected; a vague reliance on Congress to provide the means to handle it some six months hence; a weary realization that "the war is not popular"—these are very likely to be the feelings with which the unfortunate Chief Executive is struggling among the Berkshire hills. Let us hope that he will be invigorated by his rest sufficiently to grasp firmly the actual situation, to let the people of the United States know clearly the very worst, and to adopt and pursue the policy the situation demands. That is the only way out.

It is not easy for the ordinary observer to understand what good can come from the achievement of MURPHY in his so-called record "paced mile" on a cycle behind a locomotive in 65 seconds. To drive a wheel geared up to 112 so that the sprocket makes a trifle less than three turns to the second, while being sucked along by the current of air rushing into the relative vacuum created by the locomotive, with the vision practically destroyed, leaving only a confused consciousness of the black stripe on a white ground on the shield at the back of the locomotive, has the charm of being very difficult and somewhat dangerous, but it throws no special light on the capacity of the cycle as a vehicle or on that of the man as a propeller thereof. The performance can hardly be regarded as anything but a freak. As such, it can be relied on to attract curious spectators and to excite foolish emulators. But it cannot be ranked with intelligent athletics. Cycle racing against time, under conditions that test the strength, endurance, and skill of the rider and the possibilities of the wheel under normal conditions, are legitimate, and fairly repay the interest of sensible people, but the performance of MURPHY must be classed with the attractions of the dime museums in another field.

We are quite willing to concede that if the struggle of the Filipinos for independence were absolutely hopeless, if our troops were necessarily to keep on slaughtering until every aspiration for freedom was crushed, that then it might be well for the anti-Imperialists to hang their heads in sorrow and silence.—The Evening Post.

Needn't hang them. Just shut 'em up.

NUGGETS.

Its Use.

An applicant for a teacher's certificate in Reynolds County defined bric-à-brac as something to throw at a dog.—Kansas City Star.

The Poet's Thought.

A poet sings of the "unseen spirit in the trees." Evidently they were apple trees, and he was thinking of the cider that was latent in them.—Boston Transcript.

Quite a Fad Nowadays.

"Is Aguinaldo dead or isn't he?" demanded the observant boarder.

"I'm afraid not," replied the cross-eyed boarder. "I think he has contracted the deathless dying habit, like the Emperor of China."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Came Home to Him.

Williamson—What do you think of this newspaper story of a woman being hypnotized by a book agent into subscribing for a book she didn't want?

Henderson—I believe every word of it. I was just looking over my library yesterday. —Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Awaits His Opportunity.

"I think that is the biggest giant firecracker I ever saw. What are you going to do with it?"

"I am going to use it in celebrating July 4. There's a parrot on the porch next door to my house, and when it calls for a cracker on that day I shall give it this one."—Chicago Tribune.

BALLAD OF THE ROUGH RIDERS.

LAS GUASIMAS, JUNE 24, 1898.

We heard the sound of galloping feet,
It struck to the Nation's soul;
In the far Southwest we heard them beat;
They swept the pave of the city street,
With a rhythmic thunder-roll.
Forward swing, forward swing,
Strong and light as an eagle's wing,
For the flag!

These are they who have heard the call
Of a voice their spirits knew;
They who follow, to fight or fall,
One who is bravest and best of all
To the young, the swift, the true.
Forward swing, forward swing,
Each one has but a life to bring,
For the flag!

These are the men whose hearts are rife
With the stress of the daring chase;
These are the flower of the city's life,
Picked men all, for the desperate strife,
Sons of a mettled race.
Forward swing, forward swing,
Who but these can such leaders bring
To the flag?

Hark! There is scarce a hoofbeat's sound,
In the tropic thickets deep.
All unhorsed are the riders found—
Wearily over the burning ground
The steadfast footsteps creep.
Still they swing, forward swing,
Dauntless, grim, unfaltering,
'Neath the flag.

Straight they march on the hidden foe,
Capron's troop in the van;
Under the maddening fire they go;
Hist! Who falls? Must the best blood flow?
Aye—it is but a man!
Forward swing, forward swing,
Ah, what glorious lives we fling
To the flag!

On—till the thorny* ground is won,
Stormed by the eager bands!
What of the fight when all is done?
The foe shall answer: "They tried, each one
To seize us with their hands!"
Forward swing, forward swing,
New brave work shall the morrow bring,
For the flag.

For lo! when the army sweeps along
To the bloody hilltop's crest,
Climbing and conquering, thousands strong,
There do the unhorsed riders throng—
Up—with the first and best!
Forward swing, forward swing,
Living, follow—and dying, cling
To the flag!

Sounding still, as an echo sweet,
Through the Nation's inmost heart,
We hear the tramp of those toiling feet,
And the hoofs of the leader's horse, that beat
With a muffled thunder-roll.
Forward swing, forward swing,
Such are the hearts—the lives—we bring
For the flag!

MARION COUTHOUY SMITH.

*Las Guasimas—"The Thorns."

DEFINING COLONIAL DAME

Suits of Rival Societies Recall Revolutionary Literary Remains.

FIGHT FOR THE USE OF A NAME

The Feminine Audience Amused by the Wrangles of Counsel, but the Court Is Worried.

When Justice Bookstaver, in Special Term, Part V. of the Supreme Court, yesterday resumed the hearing of the suits brought by the Colonial Dames of America against the Colonial Dames of the State of New York and the National Society of Colonial Dames of America to restrain them from using the title "Colonial Dames," only two members of the plaintiff society were on hand. Others eventually trouped in, and there was soon a sufficient number of women present to give the courtroom a very gay appearance.

The proceedings resolved themselves mostly into a series of wrangles between Col. Franklin Bartlett, counsel for the plaintiff, and John M. Bowers, counsel for the defendants. Justice Bookstaver looked worried and had difficulty in straightening things out. Once he changed his ruling on a point some time after it had been given. Col. Bartlett's continuous interposition of objections—the majority of which were sustained—amused the feminine audience hugely, and caused ripples of laughter in both camps, which otherwise preserved their haughtiness toward each other.

The morning opened with a dispute between counsel about putting certain papers in evidence. Mr. Bowers began an argumentative address to the Court upon the meaning of the term "'Colonial dame.'" It was, he said, synonimous with the words "housewife," "madam," and was a general appellation. It was currently employed in Colonial days and had been frequently used in the sense indicated by authors, among them Shakespeare, Longfellow, and Oliver Wendell Holmes. He read extracts from a pamphlet entitled "Two Colonial Dames," which contained memoirs of the Quincy and Hancock families. In it was an account of an elaborate breakfast given by John Hancock, Governor of Massachusetts, to Admiral Comte d'Estaing and thirty of his officers during a sojourn of the French fleet in Boston Harbor. This event was commemorated at the time in a poem called "Dorothy Hancock's Breakfast Party," author not stated. It reads in part as follows:

> Quoth the Governor to his dame,
> When the French fleet sailing came
> Into Massachusetts Bay,
> "We must make a feast straightway,
> Spread a board of bounteous cheer
> For the gallant Admiral here."
> Nothing loath the three-year bride
> Fair Dame Dorothy complied.

The poem also alluded to fair Dame Dorothy as "madam" and "housewife."

"This," said Mr. Bowers triumphantly, "is only one of many examples which go to prove—"

"I object!" exclaimed Col. Bartlett, springing to his feet. "Counsel here is trying to define the term 'Colonial dame,' and I object on the ground that his argument tends to a conclusion on the whole case which is not in order at this stage."

Mr. Bowers protested that his argument didn't do anything of the kind, but Justice Bookstaver stopped him, and Mr. Bowers then called Mrs. Emilie McKim Reed of Baltimore to the stand. Mrs. Reed is Secretary of the defendant National Society. She gave her evidence with great precision, and, when Col. Bartlett cross-examined her, with an emphasis that was not unmixed with asperity. Her remarks were accompanied by expressive shrugs of her shoulders and raising of her eyebrows.

Mrs. Reed testified as to the first meeting of the council of the National Society, held in Wilmington, Del., in 1892, and concerning the subsequent meetings of the body in Washington in 1894, 1896, and 1898.

Mr. Bowers wanted to put in evidence copies of the minutes of these meetings, but Col. Bartlett objected strenuously. He contended that if the minutes were to be put in evidence at all, a proceeding which he considered entirely unnecessary, only the original minutes should be admitted. Mrs. Reed explained that the typewritten copies of the minutes of the first two meetings had been compared with the original minutes, which she had in her safe at home, in Baltimore, and that she had sworn that the copies were exact. The original minutes of the subsequent meetings had not been preserved because they were two voluminous. These minutes had been condensed, and were in the records in printed form only. Col. Bartlett continued to object, however, and argued at length on the law concerning the admission of non-original documents, and a copy of the Code was sent for. Meanwhile counsel exchanged sarcastic remarks. The Justice finally put an end to the discussion for the time being by overruling Col. Bartlett's objection, and the examination continued.

Mrs. Reed testified that the National society comprised thirty-two incorporated and two unincorporated State chapters, whose members aggregated about 4,000. She was then questioned concerning the adoption of the title of the society, and Mr. Bowers was unfortunately inspired to ask the witness if she knew what a Colonial Dame was.

"I don't quite understand your question," said Mrs. Reed, looking puzzled.

"Well, do you know what the term 'Colonial Dame' means?" queried the lawyer.

"No, I don't know what it means," the witness avowed.

Mr. Bowers, nonplused, scratched his head, there were murmurs of astonishment in the defendant camp, and the members of the plaintiff society tittered gleefully.

Mr. Bowers returned to the charge, but Col. Bartlett objected. He also objected to testimony that was not made on the witness's own knowledge. "The trouble with most ladies," he said, "is that they take what they read about in letters to be things they know of their own knowledge."

Mrs. Reed told of the work done by the National society—notably for the relief of soldiers during the war with Spain—and also by the Maryland Society of the Colonial Dames of America.

Then Col. Bartlett cross-examined her.

"Your National society tried to get a charter in 1897 and failed, did it not?" he asked.

"No, we didn't fail. We didn't get the charter, but I don't consider that we failed," was the reply.

This caused further amusement and started another wrangle between the lawyers.

Mrs. Edith B. H. Mason of Newport, Honorary President of the Rhode Island Chapter of the defendant National society, was the next witness called. Her society, she said, was organized in March, 1892. Mr. Bowers wanted to put in as evidence the certificate of incorporation and minutes of the chapter's meetings. Col. Bartlett strenuously objected. Evidence as to the date of organization was alone admissible, and all that was necessary, he argued. He submitted that the Court had no jurisdiction over the organizations in other States, but only over the organization in the State of New York and over the defendant National society, an unincorporated, incohesive body, because some of its officers were living in this State. The Court therefore had nothing to do with results, but must interpret the law.

"What appears to be weighing upon the mind of counsel for the other side," said he, "is the notion that we are trying to disrupt these societies. This is not the case at all. So far as we are concerned, they can go on forever, and flourish, and we shall rejoice thereat. All that we require of them is that they shall change their name so that it will not conflict with ours."

Justice Bookstaver decided to admit evidence relative to the incorporation of the society. Mrs. Mason couldn't remember the date of incorporation, but recalled that the chapter was incorporated by act of the Legislature.

"I gave the order to have it incorporated before I went to Europe," said Mrs. Mason, complacently.

"What! You ordered the Legislature to incorporate your society!" exclaimed Col. Bartlett.

"No," said witness, laughingly; "of course not. You know what I mean."

Mr. Bowers wanted to show that the Government had recognized the defendant National society by accepting money for relief of soldiers during the war and by entering into correspondence with officers of the society, and tried to get Mrs. Mason to explain that the relief work undertaken by the Rhode Island Chapter was done in pursuance to a resolution of the National Council. Instead of returning a direct reply, the witness entered into an involved explanation, and the question was not answered when she left the stand.

At this juncture Justice Bookstaver turned to Mr. Bowers and said he had concluded that Col. Bartlett was right in objecting to the admission of copies of the National Society minutes in the possession of Mrs. Reed of Baltimore when the original minutes were available, and after Mrs. Reed had been recalled to the stand, ruled that the copies could not be adduced in evidence.

Mr. Bowers said he would have the original minutes in court on Monday, and the case was adjourned to that day.

LONDON THEATRE GOSSIP.

George Alexander to Produce "Rupert of Hentzau"—Mrs. Langtry Acquires the Haymarket for September.

[Copyright, 1899.]

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 23.—George Alexander will produce "Rupert of Hentzau" at Glasgow on Oct. 5. He will, as in the case of "The Prisoner of Zenda," have double parts for King Rudolf and M. Rassendyl. Miss Fay Davis will be Flavia.

***

Mrs. Langtry acquires temporarily the Haymarket Theatre for September and will produce a new play by Sydney Grundy, which, it is now stated, owes nothing to a foreign source.

***

Mr. Grundy's new piece for George Alexander is an amplification of his strong one-act play produced in 1880, "In Honor Bound," which was suggested to him by Eugène Scribe's comedy, "Une Chaine." H. N.

CLASS DAY AT HARVARD.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 23.—The class day exercises of Harvard University were held to-day in Sanders Theatre. There was a large attendance and the weather was all that could be desired. The exercises opened with the class oration by William H. Conroy, Jr., of Philadelphia. Conroy has been prominent as editor of The Crimson and as a debater during his course. He treated the question of reducing the college course to three years, making this the basis for a general discussion of the value of college life, even apart from the actual studies. The poem was read by W. A. Macy of Cambridge, who has been very successful as a writer in college. The ivy oration, which is the humorous feature of the programme, and which also brings in various events of the class history, was delivered by John F. Brice of Lima, Ohio, son of the late Calvin S. Brice, and the exercises closed with the class ode, of which Henry Milner Rideout of Salals, Me., was the author.

From the close of the exercises in Sanders Theatre to 5 o'clock the time was given up to the various society and individual spreads. The most prominent of the functions were those of the Hasty Pudding, Delta Upsilon, and Pi Eta Clubs. A spread given in Wadsworth, the old President's house, was among the most elaborate of the smaller entertainments.

At 2 o'clock the yard was closed to all but ticket holders, and an open-air concert was given under the tall elms. About 4:30 o'clock the graduates and the three lower classes, with the Glee Club, began to gather in the yard, finally marching in order to the statue, which was surrounded by large grand stands. Meanwhile the seniors marched around the yard, and entered the inclosure by the statue. They were greeted with rousing cheers by the classes and graduates. After moving to the north of the statue the '99 men answered those cheers with a will. Then came the familiar "Johnny Harvard," sung by the Glee Club. The singing of "America" was the next feature, and was followed by cheers for winning athletic teams and Harvard by the seniors alone, and by cheers, in which all joined, for well-known undergraduates. The seniors then passed to either side of the statue, taking the flowers which had been piled around its base, and, forming in line, headed by the class officers, marched in front of the bleachers, each man throwing his flowers toward his friends.

In the evening the yard was brilliantly illuminated with Japanese lanterns and colored fires. The college musical clubs gave a concert from a stage erected in the middle of the yard from 7 to 9 o'clock. President and Mrs. Eliot received to members of all the graduating classes of the university in their home adjoining the college, and there was dancing in the gymnasium and memorial hall.

The City Normal College.

In the programme of the graduating exercises which took place at the Normal College on Thursday it was erroneously announced that the three prizes mentioned for subjects in connection with animals were offered by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. They were presented by Mrs. Myles Standish, President of Our Animal Protective League, for the best essay on "Kindness to Animals." In outlining the subject Mrs. Standish stated that her particular interest was in horses, dogs, and cats, the animals common to our city. She therefore was surprised when she heard the prize essayist read a composition devoted entirely to the wanton destruction of song birds for the sake of securing plumes and aigrettes for hats.

In the list of Normal College graduates published in THE TIMES yesterday, the names of Anna Esther Barnutz, Mary A. Knight, Violet Adelaide Whittemore, Estelle Elkus, Kathleen Thomas, and Grace Alicia Young, who completed the post-graduate kindergarten course, were omitted.

De Forest Prize at Yale Awarded.

NEW HAVEN, June 23.—The De Forest Prize Medal, competed for by six Townsend Prizemen of the Yale senior class in Battell Chapel this afternoon, was won by Carroll Fuller Sweet of Grand Rapids, Mich. His subject was "Colonial Expansion." It is said that the competition was one of the best ever held. The Faculty of the academic department were the judges.

Exercises at St. John's College.

The closing exercises and commencement of St. John's College, Lewis and Willoughby Avenues, Brooklyn, were held in the college hall last evening. The Right Rev. Charles E. McDonnell, Bishop of the Diocese of Long Island, presided and conferred degrees upon the nine graduates, three of whom will enter the seminary connected with the institution in September to study for the priesthood. The address to the graduates was delivered by the Rev. James Corrigan, D. D., of Corona, L. I. The graduates were E. M. Deegan, Charles P. Hayes, John F. Dunne, Francis J. George, Joseph C. Curran, C. W. S. Ragne, George A. Metzger, Francis X. Langdon, and Joseph S. O'Keefe.

THE CASE OF MOSES F. CHASE.

DETROIT, June 23.—The doctors disagree in their testimony in the hearing upon the application for extradition from New York of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Duhme of Cincinnati, who are charged with the abduction from this city of their nephew, Moses Fowler Chase of Lafayette, Ind., heir to property worth upward of half a million dollars. The point at issue for the Governor of Michigan to decide is whether young Chase was or was not mentally incompetent on June 5, the night on which he left Detroit for Cincinnati with the Duhmes, that date being one day after the youth became of age.

The hearing was adjourned until to-morrow.

END OF GAS WAR NOT IN SIGHT.

The Board of Directors of the Standard Gas Light Company met yesterday. Russell Sage afterward supplied the news of the meeting, which was important as indicating that the end of the gas war is not in sight, and incidentally that his reported utterances of independence in regard to the Standard Oil Company were not warranted by him.

"We have," said Mr. Sage, "made a new contract for crude petroleum with the Standard Oil Company for a year. We found no necessity for going anywhere else—that is to say, we had to take the lowest bid, and the Standard Oil Company put in the lowest figures. We are not going into a combination to raise rates. We can now fight our own battles. We do not need any combination."

Death of William W. L. Voorhis.

William W. L. Voorhis, a publisher of this city, died yesterday from Bright's disease, at his residence, 2,099 Fifth Avenue. He was born in this city in 1819, and at an early age went into the book publishing business. He became a member of the law book publishing firm of Baker & Voorhis, now at 66 Nassau Street. He gave away much money in charity. The funeral services will be held at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon, in St. Mary's Church, at Alexander Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street.

Liquor Advertisements in Lowell.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 23.—A motion to quash a complaint against Charles L. McCleery, editor of The Lowell Mail, who recently was fined $100 in the Lowell courts for printing a liquor advertisement in his paper, was sustained by Judge Bond in the Middlesex Superior Court to-day. Judge Bond ruled that the acts specified do not constitute the crime of soliciting trade for liquor dealers, as charged.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

The Closing Sessions of the Meeting at Capon Springs, West Va.

MUCH PRACTICAL WORK DONE

An Agent to be Appointed Who Will Give Advice as to What Institutions Are Worthy of Support.

CAPON SPRINGS, West Va., June 23.—The Educational Conference finished its work here to-day. Its discussions have resulted in the organization of the work of general education in the South, so that from this time those who wish to aid in the educational training of the Southern youth of both races and both sexes may do so with the assurance that such assistance will be applied to the best uses and where it will accomplish the best results.

Heretofore millions, it is believed, have been wasted in unwise gifts, while these millions might have been used to great advantage in providing educational opportunities for thousands of children now growing up in ignorance.

The inspiration of this work of the conference, which must be considered its greatest achievement, came from several of those who took part in its discussions. Chief among these are Dr. J. L. M. Curry, W. L. Wilson, President of Washington and Lee University; Dr. G. S. Dickerman, and W. H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad.

All of these called attention to the exact needs of the South in the matter of education, and suggested that the remedy for them was to be found in organized, systematic, intelligent, and economic assistance of the Southern schools. The papers read last night and this morning by Messrs. Dickerman and Baldwin created almost as profound an impression as the speeches made the day before yesterday by Dr. Curry and President Wilson. The result of this concentration of thought upon the problem has been the adoption of a plan that the conference believes will either solve the problem as a whole, or at least remove its greatest difficulties and lead to its ultimate solution. Dr. A. D. Mayo expressed to-day the feeling of the entire body that this conference has opened a new era in Southern education.

The meeting this morning was devoted to woman's work in the field of education, and an interesting paper was read by Miss S. E. Breed of Lynchburg, Va., on the industrial education of the negro woman. Miss Mary S. Woolman of the Teachers' College, New York, spoke on the teaching of sewing in the schools.

A committee was appointed to prepare resolutions embodying the results and purposes of the conference. Dr. James MacAlister of Drexel Institution, Philadelphia, was made its Chairman, the other members being Prof. Charles W. Kent of the University of Virginia, Dr. Albert Shaw of New York, Prof. Henry St. George Tucker of Washington and Lee University, President F. W. Woodworth of Tougaloo Institute, Miss.; Charles E. Bigelow and Alexander Purves of the Hampton Institute. At the final session this afternoon the following report and resolutions of the committee, drafted by Dr. Albert Shaw, were presented:

> The Committee on Resolutions desires to congratulate the Conference upon the breadth of its discussions, the growing appreciation it has evidenced of sound principles and scientific methods in education, and the remarkable harmony of view that has been disclosed in the various addresses upon matters of a practical nature, as well as upon those of theory and principle. The committee recognizes especially the value of the conference not only as a means for the exchange of opinion and stimulant of thought and effort, but also as a clearing house of information.
>
> The committee begs to offer this resolution:
>
> Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized, in case it can procure the funds necessary to meet expenses, to employ an agent of this conference who will work under the direction of Dr. Curry, its President, whose chief duty it will be to study conditions in detail and to ascertain such facts with respect to Southern education, public and private, as will make more clear what methods and agencies are to be encouraged and what to be avoided or reformed, and will secure better harmony and a more efficient concentration of effort in all educational work carried on in the South as derived from the expressions and evident conviction of the present conference.
>
> The committee further offers the following resolutions:
>
> Resolved, That the education of the white race in the South is the pressing and imperative need, and that the noble achievements of the Southern commonwealths in the creation of common school systems for both races deserve not merely the sympathetic recognition of the country and of the world at large, but also give the old and high spirited colleges and universities of the South a strong claim upon a generous share of that stream of private wealth in the United States that is enriching and vitalizing the higher education of the North and West.
>
> Resolved, That the conference recognizes the discernment and wisdom of the pleas that have been made in its sessions for the encouragement of secondary schools in the South as a necessary link between the common schools and the colleges, and that it recommends the subject as one urgently appealing on the one hand to the counties and peculiar localities, and on the other hand to the framers of the educational system and policy of the States.
>
> Resolved, That in the development of industrial education upon lines now well established by noteworthy models the conference recognizes a basis for hearty and united co-operation on the part of all friends of Southern education, and further recognizes a hopeful means toward the better working out of existing social economic and racial problems.
>
> Resolved, That in the establishment of reformatories upon the system of agricultural and industrial training for the segregation of youthful incorrigibles and misdemeanants, especially of the colored race, we perceive an exceedingly useful and timely application of wise means to urgent ends, and we recommend the multiplication of such institutions provided they are under proper auspices and inspection.
>
> Resolved, That the conference give its grateful indorsement to the wise and helpful administration of the Slater and Peabody funds, that is pay tribute to the comprehensive and liberal devotion with which Dr. Curry performs the duties and exercises the discretion intrusted to him under those trusts; that it appreciates the urgency of the need for a general committee of direction in harmony or in conjunction with the management of these funds, to guard against the haphazard and in some cases harmful use of money contributed at the North for negro education; and further that we commend the work of teachers' institutes in the South as promoted by Dr. Curry, and appeal for the improvement by all possible means of the lot of the young women teachers of the common schools.
>
> Resolved, That we commend the idea of the traveling library as especially applicable to conditions in the South, and recommend the appointment of a committee for the formulation of a report upon the best practicable means for organizing the movement and making it successful.

These resolutions were all adopted by the conference. It is understood that Dr. G. S. Dickerman will be appointed as agent under their provisions.

The conference has accepted the invitation of Capt. Sale to meet next year at this

THE PEACE CONFERENCE

Resolution for Arresting Increase of Armaments Introduced.

REDUCTION NOT SUGGESTED

M. de Staal Says This Would Come of Itself — Discussion Adjourned to Monday—Germany's Attitude.

THE HAGUE, June 23.—M. de Staal, President of the Peace Conference, at a meeting of the committee this morning introduced the Russian proposals looking to the arrest of the increase of armaments, and read a declaration disclaiming all intention of proposing a reduction of armaments at present. But, he added, he was of the opinion that if a standstill could be agreed upon a reduction would soon come of itself. All the powers, he explained, had conferred with the Czar relative to the immense evils of armed peace, and he (M. de Staal) now appealed to them to devote their energies toward the arrest of the continual increase in the cost of armed peace, which, he asserted, cost more than a tremendous war.

Col. Gilinsky of the Russian delegation moved that the powers enter into an understanding for a term of, say, five years not to increase the effectiveness of the peace footing of their forces, with the exception of the colonial troops, and not to increase the amount of their military budgets beyond their present figures.

The speeches and the resolution are to be printed and circulated, and the discussion was adjourned until Monday.

A similar naval resolution will be introduced later.

The Drafting Committee of the Arbitration Commission spent the afternoon in considering Articles I. and VII. of the Russian proposals. All that is left now is the drafting of regulations for the board's procedure.

Late information from Germany is to the effect that Emperor William will not separate himself from the other powers on the arbitration question, and the German delegates anticipate a favorable decision on that point.

The work is now so far advanced that the conference will probably take a holiday after June 28, in order to allow the delegates to refer to their respective Governments for final instructions.

Frederick Hollis of the American delegation, reading this evening to the German attitude, said:

"This matter is much exaggerated. Active negotiations took place, but Germany is in no way irreconcilable, and would not hesitate more than the other powers to agree to an arbitration court established on an acceptable basis.

"As for the Turks, they themselves state that no one is able to say that they object to the arbitration scheme. They declare that when the proposal has been finally shaped they will examine it and only then give an opinion, referring to Constantinople if the wording of the scheme contains points not covered by their instructions."

LONDON, June 24.—The correspondent of The Daily News at The Hague says:

"Several delegates remark that Russia's proposals regarding disarmament contain a trap, since she could increase her troops to any extent in Siberia, which is a colony."

"Capt. Scheine, the Russian naval expert, laid upon the table a proposal similar to Col. Gilinski's, dealing with the navy, but limiting the non-augmentation period to three years, on the ground that three years are enough to build an iron-clad."

The correspondent of The Times at The Hague says:

"There is not the faintest chance of the Russian proposals being adopted, but it is likely some motion will be carried to the effect that, in the interests of peace and humanity, the conference hopes that, unless an emergency should occur, war budgets will not be increased.

"Even this apparently trivial result might be useful, but it is quite possible that still more will be done, and it should not be surprising if the great powers finally arrived at some agreement, quite independently of the conference, not to increase naval and military expenditure."

"YOUNG TURKS" EXPELLED?

Netherlands Government Said to Have Done What the Sultan Wished.

LONDON, June 23.—The Netherlands Government, according to the Brussels correspondent of the Daily Mail, has expelled Riza Bey and Amneghian from the country, and they have gone to Paris.

THE HAGUE, June 23.—In spite of the refusal of Achmed Riza Bey, of the Young Turks Party, to fight a duel with Rechid Bey, secretary of Turkhan Pasha, head of the Turkish delegation at the Peace Conference, Amneghian, an Armenian, who was to have been one of the speakers at the meeting of the Young Turks Party, has written a letter to the Vaterland denying remarks attributed to him, but nevertheless offering to accept the challenge which Riza Bey declined on the ground that duelling was unlawful in Belgium. The incident has aroused extraordinary interest among all classes.

VON BUELOW MADE A COUNT.

Newspapers Eulogize Him for His Work in the Foreign Office.

BERLIN, June 23.—Emperor William has conferred the rank of Count upon Minister of Foreign Affairs von Buelow.

The leading journals of the country eulogize Count von Buelow for what they characterize as his masterly handling of the negotiations with the Spanish Government for the possession of the Caroline Islands and for his successful conduct of the affairs of the Foreign Office. The papers point out that he was particularly instrumental in bringing about the improved friendly relations of Germany with Great Britain and Russia and the pacific solution of the Samoan difficulty.

STRINGENT ITALIAN DECREE.

Empowers the Government to Prohibit Meetings and Associations.

ROME, June 23.—The royal decree, which, in view of the prerogation of the Italian Parliament without the passage of certain Government bills, is about to be promulgated for the carrying out of the measures introduced by the Government, will come into force on July 20.

It will empower the Government to prohibit public meetings and the "exhibition of seditious emblems" and to dissolve "seditious associations." It will prescribe severe penalties for those concerting strikes on public works and for the infringement of the press laws.

The report to King Humbert accompanying the decree refers to the recent obstruction in the Chamber of Deputies and announces that the decree will be resubmitted to Parliament for approval.

For Abolition of Samoa Co-Dominion.

BERLIN, June 23.—The Vossiche Zeitung, commenting on the Samoa matter, advocates the abolition of the co-dominion of the three powers in the interest of peace and order, and says that this is apparently Germany's desire.

British Acting Consul at Samoa.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., June 23.—Major Nair, a Judge of the New Zealand Land Court, has been appointed Acting Consul for Great Britain at Samoa.

For a Gold Standard in India.

LONDON, June 24.—The Allahabad correspondent of The Times says he hears on good authority that the India Currency Commission has reported almost unanimously in favor of the maintenance of a sixteen-penny rupee and of gold currency, with gold as legal tender.

Threatened Famine in Finland.

LONDON, June 24.—Eastern and Northern Finland, according to a dispatch to The Times from St. Petersburg, are threatened with famine and floods. The late cold weather has ruined the rye crops.

THE TRANSVAAL SITUATION.

Orange Free State Votes Nearly $50,000 for Armaments—Tension in South Africa Extreme.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange Free State, June 23.—The Volksraad of the Orange Free State has voted £9,870 for the increase of artillery, tents, and other military supplies. A resolution was adopted directing the Government to adopt the Mauser rifle as the National weapon. A proposal to vote £22,500 for ammunition was discussed, but the debate was adjourned.

Trade with Cape Town and Johannesburg is at a comparative standstill.

The Germans who are in sympathy with the Transvaal are holding meetings at which they adopt resolutions requesting Germany to intercede on behalf of the Boers.

CAPE TOWN, June 23.—The British second-class cruiser Doris, with Rear Admiral Sir Robert Hastings Harris, Commander in Chief of the Cape of Good Hope and West African squadrons, on board, left Simon's Bay to-day for the east coast.

LONDON, June 23.—The Shropshire Regiment has been ordered to hold itself in readiness for immediate embarkation for Cape Town.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, in the House of Commons to-day, in answer to a question, denied that the Government was reinforcing the British troops in South Africa to a total of 40,000 men.

A dispatch from Cape Town to The Outlook says:

"The tension is extreme. Business is at a standstill, and the general feeling is that England must promptly bring matters to an issue. The South African League will have no difficulty in preventing meetings supporting Sir Alfred Milner's attitude, their desire being to refrain from embarrassing the imperial authorities.

"The Orange Government is urging the Transvaal to make further concessions. Many people consider Sir Alfred Milner's franchise proposals are useless without the granting of twelve seats in the mining centres and the right to speak English in the Volksraad. Otherwise it will be impossible to select representative men. Failing these concessions, the Johannesburgers say they prefer a treaty providing security and judicial and educational reforms."

Liberal Victory at Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH, June 23.—In the Parliamentary bye-election in the East Division of Edinburgh to-day, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the former Liberal member, Robert Wallace, who was seized with cerebral paralysis while speaking in the House of Commons, the Liberal and Radical candidate, George MacCrae, defeated the Unionist candidate, Harry G. Younger, by 1,930 votes.

Coming Here on the St. Louis.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 23.—The American liner St. Louis, which sails from here tomorrow via Cherbourg, for New York, will have among her passengers Señor Rodriguez Azpiroz of the Mexican Diplomatic Service, H. H. D. Peirce, Secretary of the United States Embassy at St. Petersburg; Timothy L. Woodruff, Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York, and Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister at Washington.

Winston Churchill a Probable M. P.

LONDON June 23.—Lieut. Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill, eldest son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, has been selected as the candidate for the Borough of Oldham, in the Conservative interest. The seat became vacant through the death of Robert Ascroft, M. P.

D. E. Bourgeois Dies in London.

LONDON, June 23.—D. E. Bourgeois of New Orleans died yesterday evening at Chester Terrace. He was a personal friend of Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, who this morning arranged for the immediate shipment of the body to the United States.

The Alaskan Boundary Agreement.

LONDON, June 23.—The officials of the Foreign Office this morning sent to the United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, a formal memorandum embodying the temporary agreement reached on the Alaskan boundary question.

Senor Limantour in Berlin.

BERLIN, June 23.—The Mexican Minister of Finance, J. L. Limantour, had a conference to-day with the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, and Minister of Foreign Affairs von Buelow.

The German-American Cable Project.

BERLIN, June 23.—The Hamburgisher Correspondent to-day declares that the officials of the German Foreign Office are negotiating with British firms for the laying of the proposed German-American cable.

Great Rainfall in Chile.

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 23.—A tremendous rainfall has interrupted all communication between this place and the rest of the country. The City of Valparaiso is half under water.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 23.—J. B. M. Gresvenor arrived from New York yesterday.

Pembrooke Jones has returned from New York on the Narada.

Arrivals of yachts include the Shamrock, Ingomar, Priscilla, and Sultana.

F. L. V. Hoppin of New York is the guest of Mrs. E. J. Berwind.

The Rev. and Mrs. E. Winchester Donald of Boston have arrived at the Blatchford cottage for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont have returned from New York.

Arrivals from New York this evening included James Brown Potter, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Amos T. French.

Miss Daisy Pierson has arrived for the season.

Mrs. Donnelly of New York is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed.

The Hon. William C. Whitney will soon come here to visit Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

to visit Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

Arrivals at the Aquidneck include Mr. and Mrs. J. Lewis Pierce and A. L. Smith of Providence, R. C. BFathbow, R. T. Bagley, and Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Weeks of New York, E. C. McAinstock and W. H. Bastman of Boston, and H. A. Cross of Lynn.

A. B. Emmon: has rented his cottage in Jamestown to William P. Henry of Philadelphia for the season.

Col. George R. Fearing has arrived for the season.

Mrs. Henderson, the sister of Mr. Hermann Oelrichs, who resides in England, is the guest of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs.

Mrs. Reed rick Nelson ha: gone to Tuxedo to pass the season.

Mrs. Pembrooke Jones entertained at dinner this evening at the Cloisters.

A number of dinner cards were sent out by the cottagers to-day.

Mrs. W. G. Weld has arrived at her cottage in Bellevue Avenue for the season.

Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., is registered at the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman will take a cottage here for the Summer.

Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie entertained at luncheon this afternoon.

J. Nelson Howard has returned from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney are in New York to meet Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who are returning from Europe.

Fireman's Wife Mother of Triplets.

Mrs. Barbara Von der Lin, wife of Frank Von der Lin, a Brooklyn fireman attached to Engine Company No. 30, gave birth to triplets—two girls and a boy—on Thursday, at her home, 178 Penn Street. The girls each weighed six and a half pounds and the boy seven and a half pounds. There is such a striking resemblance between the girls that in order to more readily distinguish them a red ribbon has been placed around the waist of one and a blue ribbon around the other. Mrs. Von der Lin is the mother of six other children, five of whom are girls, and the eldest of whom is twelve years.

Full-page portrait of Charles H. Van Brunt, Chief Justice, Appellate Division, in THE NEW YORK TIMES Magazine Supplement of to-morrow, Sunday, (June 25th.)—Adv.

GERRY SOCIETY LOSES SUIT

Subject to Visitation and Inspection by State Charities Board.

JUSTICE BARRETT'S OPINION

Appellate Division Says Nature of Society Is Conclusive Reason Why It Should Be Supervised.

The question whether the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is a charitable or eleemosynary institution, and as such subject to the powers of visitation and inspection of the State Board of Charities, given it by the Constitution and by Section 10 of the act of 1896, was passed upon by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday upon cross-appeals from an order of the Special Term, granting a mandamus in part and denying it in part. The Court, in an opinion by Justice Barrett, unanimously holds that the mandamus asked for on behalf of the State Board of Charities should be granted.

De Lancey Nicoll of counsel for Mr. Gerry's society said that the case would be carried to the Court of Appeals. The decision, he declared, would have no effect on the investigation now being made into the affairs of the society by Albert Stickney.

Justice Barrett, in his opinion, said: "If such a society is not a charitable institution, it is difficult to define its other character. It certainly comes within every definition of a charitable society to be found in the books. The prevention of cruelty to children is essentially a charity, in the usual and ordinary meaning of the word. Any other view of the mission of this society is quite inconceivable. It is not organized for gain. Its services are wholly gratuitous. It relies for support upon public and private donations, and does not limit its beneficent functions to any particular form of cruelty.

"If societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals are charitable institutions, surely societies for the prevention of cruelty to children are equally so. Indeed, the charitable character of this society has never been questioned until now. On the contrary, that character has been asserted, proclaimed, and insisted upon by its officers and agents over and over again. It is because of that character that it has received from the City of New York by authority of law, and from private individuals the means essential to its existence as a working institution.

"If it is not a charitable institution, what is it? There is no distinct answer to this question. There is a trace of suggestion that it may be styled 'a subordinate governmental agency,' whatever in the present connection that may mean.

"A more accurate description of the society from its own standpoint would be that it is an auxiliary of the Government, State, and municipality, and of their officers, so far as in working out its objects it gives practical aid to those who are officially required to enforce the laws with regard to children. But as such auxiliary it is still engaged in the execution of its charitable purposes.

"Why, it might well be asked, should the people or the Legislature have intended to withdraw these societies from the supervisory powers of the board? The very fact that they are clothed with unusual, peculiar, and even extraordinary powers, instead of being a ground for exemption, seems rather to suggest a conclusive reason why they should be supervised, and indeed quite as vigilantly as institutions possessing less power for good or evil.

"No reason has been assigned which would justify the exceptional withdrawal contended for. Surely the State Board of Charities can be trusted with the sacred confidences of these societies quite as freely as the officers of the societies themselves. This society has no reason to fear an abuse of power on the part of such a board. It is simply a question, then, whether the convenience of these societies shall count for more than the public policy of the State with regard to the visitation and inspection of public and private institutions, as evidenced by the Constitution and the law. There can be but one answer to such a question."

GERRY SOCIETY INVESTIGATION.

Witnesses Testify as to the Usefulness of the Institution.

The investigation into the affairs of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was continued yesterday before Albert Stickney. The witnesses were questioned alternately by De Lancey Nicoll and J. D. Lindsay, attorneys for the society. Assistant Corporation Counsel George L. Sterling said the Corporation Counsel would like a copy of the minutes of the proceedings and the privilege of recalling any of the witnesses. This, the referee said, would be permitted.

The first witness, Assistant District Attorney Unger, gave an outline of the relations existing between the society and the District Attorney's office. He said the society was not only useful but needful. It relieved the District Attorney's office of a great amount of responsibility, and in the trial of cases saved the city at least $10,000 in furnishing expert medical evidence.

Ex-Chief of Police John McCullagh testified that during his twenty-eight years' connection with the Police Department he had found the society's assistance to the police almost invaluable and its records reliable. He was positive the police could not do the work of the society and accomplish such good results.

Justice Jerome of the Court of Special Sessions said the Justices found the records of the society reliable and of great benefit to them in enabling them to make disposition of the children's cases before them. Lawyer Frederick House testified that cases presented by the society were thoroughly and accurately prepared.

Magistrate Deuel declared that the work of the society was indispensable. He was convinced that juvenile crime in the city was diminishing in proportion to population, and that one of the causes to bring about this result was the work of the society. Ex-Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis testified relative to his knowledge of the society's aid to the District Attorney's office.

All of the witnesses were asked by Mr. Nicoll if they thought the work accomplished by the society could be done as well by a bureau established by the city. The invariable answer was that it would be impracticable.

Elbridge T. Gerry was recalled by Mr. Nicoll for the purpose of denying certain allegations that were made in The Evening Post Thursday. It was alleged Mr. Gerry, as owner of the buildings 108 and 110 West Forty-first Street, in order to be exempt from taxation had rented them to St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Gerry explained that the property was not in his name, but was inherited by his wife from her father. Her father had rented it to the church, and in the lease it was stipulated that the church was to pay the taxes.

Mr. Gerry was cross-examined by an Evening Post reporter, and asked if he knew the records showed taxes were paid only on $100,000 on the building of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, while the full valuation was $175,000. Mr. Gerry did not know it, and declared he had never applied for a reduction in the valuation. He admitted that the society paid no water taxes.

Other reporters joined in the questioning, and Mr. Gerry was asked what it cost a day to feed a child at the Catholic Protectory, the average cost at the Gerry society being 25 cents. Mr. Gerry said he did not know, but declared the meals at the Protectory are good, for he had eaten them himself. The hearing was then adjourned until Friday.

Died as He Was Leaving the Hospital.

Onofrio Le Bassi, twenty years old, an Italian laborer who lived at 79 Elizabeth Street, was shot in the neck last Tuesday night by Giuseppi Schiafani, who is supposed to have been in love with the same girl as was Le Bassi. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital in a critical condition. Last night the brother of the wounded man, with a number of friends, went to the hospital and demanded that Le Bassi be given to them to take home. Le Bassi asked to be allowed to go with them. The doctors, although they argued against discharging him, let him be taken from his cot and dressed. He was being carried out, and had just reached the Eleventh Street door when he died. Schiafani has not yet been caught.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This afternoon will be the date of the Westchester coaching parade. It is under the management of Mr. Sherman Schenck, and it will be quite a representative turning out of the coaches and tandems along the shore of the Sound. The route is down the old Boston Post Road, and at the conclusion of the parade there will be a dinner at the American Yacht Club. There are to be over 100 people in line, and the procession according to present arrangements will be headed by Mr. A. C. Bostwick.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and their daughter, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, are due here to-day by the Cunard ship. This ship will bring quite a number of New Yorkers, who have passed the Spring abroad. Mr. Alfred and Mr. Reginald Vanderbilt will meet their parents at The Breakers at Newport, where they stop over every Saturday and Sunday. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt will remain in town for the present, making occasional trips to the country.

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Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish are also expected to-day. They will go through to Newport. They have been with Miss Pomeroy, Mr. Charles Munn, and Mr. Madison Grant on a shooting expedition in the Far West. Mr. and Mrs. Fish will pass the Summer at Newport.

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The Umbria, which sails to-day, has booked Mr. and Mrs. N. L. McCready, who will remain abroad until the very late Autumn, and Col. Horace Brookes, who has closed his country house, near Burlington, Vt., this Summer, where he has given so many charming house parties, and will travel in Europe. Col. Brookes will not return until October. Others on the Umbria were Mr. Clinton Adams, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ellery Anderson, Judge and Mrs. Cowing, and Miss Hammersley. Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Wilmerding are booked to sail on the Bretagne.

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Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Trask have gone to Yaddo Park, Saratoga, for the Summer. Mr. H. O. Havemeyer is at his Summer place, near Greenwich, and Mr. W. R. H. Martin is now at his villa, in Belle Haven.

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Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., arranged to return to Newport to-day. It is still undecided whether or not they will occupy Marble House this Summer. The place demands such a staff of servants, and owing to its great gates and shut-in appearance, is not the most cheerful dwelling in Newport. It is, however, very much more convenient than the place at which they are now living, that being yet a little too far out of the town. They have been stopping at the Manhattan Hotel.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller, Jr., are now occupying the old Secor mansion, which is on the crest of a hill near the Sound in the vicinity of Greenwich. This was a present to them from Mr. William G. Rockefeller. Later they will go to Newport for a short visit.

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Mr. and Mrs. Brander Matthews will pass the Summer at Narragansett Pier. They have taken a cottage called Rosemary and have gone there for the season. The hotels at Narragansett open next week and the Casino about the same time.

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Already there are a few people at Bar Harbor. Mrs. May and Mrs. Carrie Wright, her daughter, and Mr. Fred May are at their cottage. Mr. William C. Whitney, Miss Whitney, and Miss Randolph are at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach. They will go to Bar Harbor later, and Mr. Whitney expects to be at Lenox at his farm on October Mountain during the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. De Grasse Fox are at Bar Harbor, where Mrs. Fox has been quite ill for several weeks, but is now convalescing. Miss Sylvia Fox was in town yesterday en route for Bar Harbor.

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At Bar Harbor this afternoon the tea house will be opened. This is on the Ocean Drive and it is expected that it will be a very popular resort during the Summer. The golf links have been well attended to and are in excellent condition.

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Among the yachts anchored near town on Thursday evening were the Sultan, with Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel on board; the Scythian, with Miss Susan De Forest Day; the Vergana, with Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Benedict and a party, and the Electra, with Ex-Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry. Some of the parties dined at the Waldorf-Astoria and Delmonico's. Mr. and Mrs. Gerry remained in town until last evening.

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The Christopher Roberts estate, which is near to that of Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, at Islip, has been sold recently. The purchaser was Mr. Robert Galloway. The Roberts estate was one of the finest on the south shore. The Robertses have not lived there in years, and it has not been occupied by any one. Mr. Roberts died in rather a mysterious manner some years ago by the accidental discharge of a pistol. At one time Mr. and Mrs. Roberts were very prominent in New York and Newport society.

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The fall in the thermometer and the war of the Colonial Dames have brought back to town many of the society contingent who have seemed to enjoy greatly this little frolic and excursion into New York out of reason. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay were driving yesterday, and had with them Mrs. "Carley" Havemeyer. The Mackays will spend four days in the city next week. They will stop at the Waldorf-Astoria.

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Fred Beach was also seen yesterday during luncheon hour in the palm garden of the Waldorf-Astoria. He was accompanied by Jack Follingsbee and De Courcey Forbes. Former Gov. Frank Black is still at the Holland House, where he registered a few days since.

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The wedding of William McKinley and Miss Pauline Chapin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chester Chapin, of 34 West Fifty-seventh Street, will take place on Wednesday, June 28. It will be quietly celebrated, only relatives and intimate friends having been invited to be present. Mr. McKinley and his bride will sail shortly after their marriage for Europe, where they will spend their honeymoon.

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Mrs. John L. Riker of 19 West Fifty-seventh Street is spending the Summer at Seabright, N. J. Mrs. P. B. Wyckoff, with her family, is at Southampton for the season. Mrs. Jules Reynal will spend the month of August at Bar Harbor.

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In the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Detroit, next Wednesday afternoon, Miss Harriette Brown Edwards, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Whitfield Edwards, will be married to Mr. Joseph M. Schenck of the Corporation Counsel's office, this city. After the ceremony a reception will be held at the residence of the bride's parents, 539 Cass Avnue, Detroit.

BRIDE INSTEAD OF BRIDESMAID.

Miss Jackson's Marriage to John T. Gilluley a Surprise.

ORANGE, N. J., June 23.—Miss Lovetia Jackson of Valley Road, West Orange, and John T. Gilluley were married here last evening. The marriage caused surprise, as the bride was to have acted as bridesmaid at the wedding of her brother, Dwight R. Jackson, who is to marry Miss Grace Ann Coddington next Wednesday. Miss Jackson was wedded in the gown that she was to have worn as bridesmaid.

Mr. Jackson was not present at his sister's wedding. He was not apprised that it took place until his sister and her husband presented themselves at his residence after the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Gilluley departed on a honeymoon trip. On their return they will live in West Orange.

"Chris and the Wonderful Lamp."

Edna Wallace Hopper is to star next season in "Chris and the Wonderful Lamp," in which extravaganza Jerome Sykes is also to have a leading rôle. The production will be made under the direction of Klau & Erlanger, and it is said will follow the story published in The St. Nicholas very closely. George Broadhurst will do the dramatization, and John Philip Sousa is writing the music. Mrs. Hopper and Mr. Sykes will be supported, among others, by Mabella Baker, John Page, Ethel Irene Stuart, and Nellie Lynch.

BOSTON BANK THIEF HELD

Philip Lambele in the Tombs Awaiting Extradition Papers.

PROMOTION FOR HIS CAPTOR

Rheaume Made a Detective Sergeant for His Clever Work — Short-Sightedness of Thief.

Philip Lambele, alias Shea, alias Shey, who, in spite of his twenty-one years and his short record as a criminal, is considered by the police to be one of the cleverest sneak thieves in the country, bewailed his fate in the Tombs yesterday waiting for the requisition that will take him back to Boston, there to stand trial for having stolen on Thursday a roll of bills amounting to $10,000 from the Metropolitan National Bank. Detective Rheaume of Capt. McClusky's staff, who caught Lambele as soon as he landed here from Boston, is receiving the congratulations of his fellow-officers on having made the clever capture, and having been promoted for his work to the rank of Detective Sergeant by Chief of Police Devery.

The police are marveling at the short-sightedness of Lambele, who, with the untouched bank roll in his pocket, walked into their arms as if in answer to their summons. Had he made for any other place than New York, they say, he would have undoubtedly got away, for it is not easy to locate a man who has bank bills in his possession, and where no negotiation is necessary to dispose of his swag.

This is all the more remarkable from the fact that it was only on Friday last that he was picked up in this city by Detective Lang, arraigned next day in the Jefferson Market Police Court as a crook, and allowed to go. But before that he was lined up with another lot of crooks in Police Headquarters and the detectives had a good look at him. Among them was Rheaume, and Rheaume never forgets a face.

For that reason he has had for some time the post at the Grand Central Station, and he has arrested many of the light-fingered gentry who sought to make this city a base of operations. Lambele went at once to Boston after he had been looked over here, and he just as promptly came back after he had stolen the $10,000 roll from under Paying Teller Diefendahl's eyes.

The description sent out by the Boston police from the statement of the young woman typewriter who saw Lambele take the money might have fitted any one of a number of persons who were in the Boston train, but as soon as Rheaume spoke Lambele he knew that he had seen him before. He told him so, but the thief denied having had that honor. When the detective insisted, Lambele put up a fight, and later offered him the entire bank roll, but with no effect.

Teller Diefendahl and Inspector Houghton of Boston came on yesterday to take a look at the thief. The bank teller picked him out of a crowd of twenty men. Not long after two women came to Headquarters and there was much weeping when they heard that Lambele was in the toils and was liable to stay there.

One of them was the original of the picture that the young thief carried in his watch, and she said first that she was his sister, and later that she was his wife. The other woman stuck to her story that she was his sister. The woman who called herself his wife was recognized as Lillie Ashton, who gave her address as 250 West Thirty-ninth Street when she called on Lambele in the Tombs last Summer, where he was locked up on a charge of grand larceny of which he was acquitted in August.

Lambele was known as an opium fiend, and the woman was barred out of the Tombs when it was found that she was smuggling opium into the prisoner in her hat. She no longer lives in the Thirty-ninth Street place, and to McClusky she gave her address as 448 West One Hundredth Street. There is no such number. The other woman gave the name of Martha Roberts, but refused to give her address.

The two women followed the prisoner and his captors to the Centre Street Police Court, where there was more weeping. Lambele pleaded not guilty, and was held for examination until June 29. He will be arraigned again on that date and held to await requisition papers from Boston, which will not arrive until after the Grand Jury there, which meets in July, indicts him.

Lambele told McClusky that he saw detectives get on the train at different points along the road, but as they had never seen him before and had only the slight description to follow, he felt safe, and quietly laughed at them. He did not expect any Rheaumes at the end of his journey, he said, or he would have taken the precaution to get off the train at some way station. He seemed dumfounded at the idea that Rheaume should have preferred to arrest him rather than take the $10,000 he offered for his liberty.

Rheaume said yesterday that he was not at all sure he had the Boston thief when he put his hand on Lambele. "When he tried to get away," said Rheaume, "I knew that he had been up to something, and I thought I would just take him in for luck. When he flashed the $10,000 on me and offered to give it up if I would let him go, I had him dead to rights."

$5,000,000 GOING ABROAD.

Total of the Gold Export Movement Since June 2, $13,500,000.

Gold coin to the amount of $5,000,000 will be exported to Europe to-day. The shippers are: Lazard Frères, $2,000,000; National City Bank, $1,000,000; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $1,000,000, and Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., $1,000,000. The total of the export movement since June 2 is, with these shipments, $13,500,000, of which the National City Bank will have shipped $6,500,000.

Demand sterling was quoted yesterday at $4.88 to $4.88¼, or below the rate at which gold exports are generally considered as profitable. In the Wall Street district yesterday no hint of gold shipments next week was given.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Secretary Gage attaches no importance to the engagement at New York to-day of $5,000,000 in gold for export. "It is a mere incident," he said. "It is possible that the exportation of the gold which was paid to Spain in the settlement of our treaty obligations, disturbed the equilibrium somewhat, and has necessitated some considerable shipments to again restore the normal conditions of exchange."

NULTY ON TRIAL FOR HIS LIFE.

Shot Down His Sweetheart, Mamie Remley, Last Christmas.

Francis J. Nulty was yesterday arraigned in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, before Justice Werner, charged with the murder of his sweetheart, Mamie Remley. The defendant is nineteen years old and was the girl's accepted suitor. He was formerly a clerk in the Washington Heights Branch Post Office, and lived at 522 West One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street. Early in December the girl, who was seventeen years old, sent back the ring he had given her. In a fit of jealous rage he went to her home, at 2,371 Eighth Avenue, on Christmas Day, and shot her.

Annie Hayes of 1,210 Second Avenue was one of the witnesses for the prosecution. The blood-stained letters found on the dead girl were shown her, but she would not touch them. She told of Nulty's jealousy, and when she left the stand she went to the defendant's chair and placed one arm about his neck.

"You must take a seat, young woman," said a court attendant. The witness did so with reluctance.

Napoleon Bonaparte Remley, father of the dead girl, was the last witness. He testified that he had directed the young man to keep away from the house. He went on to say that he had once secured a warrant for Nulty because he had struck his daughter, and had told him that he would not press the charge if he would cease paying the girl attention. The case was adjourned until Monday.

Ocean Steamship Liner Disabled.

The Ocean Steamship liner Chattahoochee, which sailed yesterday forenoon from the foot of Canal Street for Savannah with a full cargo of merchandise and about a dozen passengers came back to her dock early in the afternoon in tow. Before the vessel had reached Sandy Hook it was discovered that her boilers were leaking badly, and a tug was telephoned for to bring her back to her dock. The passengers were sent to Savannah later in the day by the steamer Kansas City.

JOHN GODFREY MOORE DEAD.

He Was Head of the Firm of Moore & Schley, Which Was Conspicuous in the World of Finance.

John Godfrey Moore, head of banking and Stock Exchange firm of Moore & Schley, died yesterday at his home, 11 East Sixty-fifth Street, in his fifty-second year. Mr. Moore's death was due to a complication of ailments. Mr. Moore first complained of ill-health in the Spring of 1898 while at Jekyl Island. He had purchased the share in this Georgia hunting club of the late Henry B. Hyde, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Mr. Moore is survived by his second wife, who was Miss Louise T. Hartshorne, and by the Misses Ruth and Faith Moore, his daughters by his first wife. He will be buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

John G. Moore, who was destined to become a multimillionaire, and the founder of a Wall Street house largely identified with the operations of the Havemeyers and Rockefellers, J. Pierpont Morgan and William C. Whitney, was born in Steuben, Washington County, Me. His father was Henry D. Moore, a shipmaster. The boy's education was obtained in the district schools, the Cherryfield Academy, and at the East Maine Conference Seminary. Mr. Moore came to New York in 1865, and his initial venture in business here was as clerk for Thomas Mahen and Wilson Godfrey, at 117 Wall Street. They were in the lumber trade, and Moore rapidly mastered its details. Two years later he was with Bell Brothers, lumber dealers, at Twenty-third Street and the North River. In 1868 he went into the lumber and contracting business at 96 Wall Street, and was successful from the start. With John O. Evans he took several War Department contracts of importance. He did Government work at Buffalo and Cleveland and on the Delaware from Philadelphia to Wilmington. His corporation was then the National Dredging Company of Wilmington, Del.

In 1880, when the Western Union Telegraph Company had absorbed every rival of importance, Evans & Moore organized the American Union Telegraph Company, which became sufficiently aggressive to warrant its purchase by the senior company. Moore & Evans then launched the Mutual Union Telegraph Company, but before it was thoroughly equipped and extended Mr. Evans died. This company was leased on advantageous terms by Mr. Moore to the Western Union Telegraph Company, of which he had become a Director, for ninety-nine years.

The firm of Moore & Schley was established in February, 1885. Its members were Mr. Moore, Grant B. Schley, George F. Casilear, and Elverton R. Chapman, all at Mr. Moore's death members of the New York Stock Exchange, and H. G. Timmermann. Mr. Moore purchased his Exchange seat June 18, 1886. The firm grew to the importance of a "market mover," because of its important clients and its relations through its branches in Washington and Philadelphia. Mr. Moore's personal contributions to the success of the house were large. He negotiated the deals by which the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company acquired control of the New England Railroad, that by which the New York Susquehanna and Western passed to the Erie, and the deal by which the Northern Pacific Railway system took in the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway. Mr. Moore was prominent in the promotion of many industries.

In the controversy over the income tax laws five years ago Mr. Moore was conspicuous. He instituted, Dec. 22, 1894, the first proceedings to test the constitutionality of the act by the suit in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia of John G. Moore vs. Joseph S. Miller, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. This case he won. Moore & Schley had wide notoriety in 1895 during the United States Senate Committee's investigation of the control of tariff legislation by the American Sugar Refining Company in 1894. It was charged that certain Senators had been bribed to fix the tariff rate on sugar by stock transactions through Moore & Schley. Elverton R. Chapman refused to testify before the committee in regard to the business of his firm, was indicted, and was sent to prison in Washington for thirty days.

Mr. Moore was President of the Gouldsborough Land Improvement Company and Vice President of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad Company and a Director in a score of corporations, among them the Chase National Bank, in which he had a large interest; the American District Telegraph Company, the Manhattan Trust Company, the Tennessee Coal and Iron Railroad Company, and the Texas and Pacific Railway Company. He was a generous and cordial host, and at his country house, Far from the Worl, at Winter Harbor, Me., rejoiced when all the guest chambers were tenanted. At his New York house he had accumulated a large library and a valuable collection of art objects and paintings. His club memberships included the Union League, Lotos, Ardsley Casino, Suburban Riding and Driving, Manhattan, New York Riding, New York Yacht, Atlantic Yacht, and the American Geographical Society. He was also a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

At the office of Moore & Schley it was announced that the business of the firm would be continued under the same style with Grant B. Schley at the head of the house.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Nicholas F. Seebeck.

Nicholas F. Seebeck, President of the Hamilton Bank Note Company, died at his residence, 314 West One Hundred and Second Street, early yesterday morning, after a lingering illness. Death was due to a complication of diseases. He was born in Germany forty-two years ago, and came to this country when a child. For many years he was known as an eminent philatelist of this city, and he made a business of buying and selling stamps. His collection was considered one of the finest in the country. About eighteen years ago he assisted in the organization of the Hamilton Bank Note Company, and for several years was its Secretary. About two years ago he was elected President, and held that position at the time of his death. He was a member of the Collectors' Club, the Liederkranz, and the American Geographical Society. A widow and one son survive him.

Obituary Notes.

HUGO S. KEINE, prominent in Republican politics, died suddenly in Buffalo yesterday morning. Mr. Keine was forty years of age.

JAMES S. ALLEN, who was once a member of the State Assemb

WORK OF COLLEGE CREWS

Preparations for the Contests at Poughkeepsie and New London.

ROUGH WATER ON THE HUDSON

Reported the Columbia Freshmen Beat the Wisconsin Crew in an Impromptu Race.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 23.—The river was in bad shape this morning, and the regatta course was in a condition that absolutely forbade practice upon it. The water was driven by a hard south wind, and boiled up in white caps that made it unpleasant even for the launches of the coaches. It seemed to be rather hard lines for the Wisconsin crew, because, although it has been here for four days, it has not had a hard practice. It was, however, able to get out for a short spin about 6 o'clock to-night, when the breeze died out with the going down of the sun and the water became comparatively smooth.

It went south for a mile with a good swinging stroke, the wonder of which is the long reach that, when finished, seems to throw the men almost flat in the boat. The boat kept up on a much more even keel than it did last night, and went through the water at a good clip. When the crew came back it was closely watched by the Columbia crews, which were on the water, and the Columbia freshmen gave it a short brush, in which the Columbia men made a slight gain over a mile course. The Wisconsin crew made light of the matter, saying that they were not exerting themselves, being ordered by their coach not to row too hard in the rough water for fear of straining their boat, the only one they possess.

The brush happened in this way. Wisconsin was rowing in the flight between their house and the Columbia house when the Columbia freshmen came out. The freshmen turned and followed the Wisconsin crew. Wisconsin was rowing a steady stroke of but thirty-one to the minute, but a tremendously long one, while the freshmen were clipping it at thirty-four. A mile was rowed this way, and the freshmen made a gain of about a length. They turned about and tried it up the river, and the freshmen gained again, although the Wisconsin crew never increased their stroke. The Columbia young-sters were very jubilant, especially when Coach McConville of Columbia megaphoned to Coach Peet of Columbia, "That's a splendid freshmen crew you have there." Coach McConville said afterward that he attached no significance to the affair. His men were rowing a good clip, but not a racing one.

There is one singular feature about the Wisconsin crew and the trainers, and that is, that they do not seem to feel that the lack of practice on the river is going to be disastrous to them. They criticised the form of stroke of the Columbia crew, and said that they thought theirs was a better one. They claimed to be in first-class condition, and their nonchalance can only be attributed to one of two things—a confidence in the fastness of their boat or the excellent physical condition of their crew.

Dr. Peet, finding the river so rough in the early part of the day that it was impossible to get across to the lee shore, nevertheless decided to take his Columbia giants out, and selected the cove just north of the quarters, which, although it is of limited space, gave an opportunity for rowing short stretches. He was very sharp in his criticism, and it was noticeable that he has done much and is still doing heroic work to stop the boat checking between the strokes. The boat went along at a good pace this morning, and despite the rough water, the oarsmanship was smooth and the stroke well followed out. The men look well in the boat, and the evenness of the keel despite the unfavorable conditions was commented upon. So far as physical fitness goes, the men look to be in prime condition, and they are confident of being a great factor in the race.

Up at Cornell, Coach Courtney divided his time between coaching the men and complaining at the steamboat Captain's lack of thoughtfulness in assisting the wind to make the water rough. Just above the Cornell quarters was a smooth piece of water in a sheltered cove, and here, in the morning, Courtney sent out his four-oared and 'Varsity crews, allowing the freshmen to rest. When passing steamboats were not kicking up a muss, the men got some fairly good practice, but it was noticeable that despite the whistle from Courtney's launch the boat Captains would not even slow down. Coach Courtney said this morning that his 'Varsity crew was improving every day, and that he expected that there would be no excuse for their boat not winning on race day, unless it was outrowed. The Cornell freshman crew will probably not row in their own boat, but will use that of the 'Varsity, their own being badly blistered. Stroke Francis of the freshman crew is back in the boat. The Cornell four is in good trim for the match race on the 26th, but the old heads on the river seem to think that the Pennsylvania crew is the superior.

So rough was the river at noon that even the stretch of water along the west shore, where the Pennsylvania crews have usually found a comparatively smooth practice course, resembled a miniature rapids, and the Quakers, after waiting from 9 until 12 o'clock for a chance to get out their shells, gave up all anticipation of work for the morning.

Rough water like that which has been seen there this week is enough to put the most amiable coach in the dumps, especially when the contests for which his men are training are only three and four days distant, but Billy Ward was the personification of good humor all the morning. This is attributed to his gratification over the fast four miles made by the 'Varsity crew last evening.

Mr. Ward was quite communicative concerning this trial. He said that the crew rowed the four miles, as he timed them, in nineteen minutes and forty-one seconds. The coach laid great stress on the fact that they rowed the last mile eleven seconds faster than the first, as indicative of their power to row a four-mile race clear through to the finish, a qualification concerning which many of the experts have been skeptical.

If the Pennsylvania men were buoyant over their fast time trial, the Cornell and Columbia contingents were not alarmed by it, and said so. Charles Francis, who represents the Cornell Trustees, and whose son strokes the junior Ithaca boat, said that the time made in trial rows had never proved a sure test, and that the thing to be considered was the form in which a crew made and finished its trial rather than the time.

Shortly after noon the Pennsylvania 'Varsity crew went out with washboards on their shell, but they found the water still too rough for satisfactory practice, and quit after rowing a short stretch.

Later, when the smooth water came, Mr. Ellis sent out his freshman eight and the four-oared crew, and before the lowering clouds made it too dark to see had quite a little spin, interspersed with the usual side talks to the Pennsylvania men.

The Columbia 'Varsity crew were out again in the evening for a two-mile practice, and Dr. Peet expressed himself as very well pleased with their work. They have certainly improved much, and while not quite the equal of the freshman crew, will give a good account of themselves.

There was quite a large party of Columbia men on the launch with Dr. Peet while the crews were at practice this evening. The central figure was the venerable Prof. Van Amringe, who is acting President of Columbia in Seth Low's absence, and who is a great enthusiast over boating matters. Others on the launch were F. S. Bangs, Columbia's representative on the Intercollegiate Board of Stewards; Guy Richards, who coached the blue and white crew of '96, and Charles Machon of last year's 'Varsity.

F. N. Cowperthwait and a party of Columbia graduates and students arrived here on Mr. Cowperthwait's sailing yacht to-day, and will remain with their rowing representatives until after the races.

There was a little agitation to-day over the question of middle course or west course for the river. It seems that Coach Courtney, who has always been for the west course, tried two buoys, and observed that the one nearest the middle of the river floated down a great deal faster than the one inside. Some of those who favor the channel course took this up as an argument, but Courtney himself says that no significance can be attached to it, for on another occasion he tried it, and found that just the opposite occurred. There was a heavy wind blowing when he tried it yesterday. At any rate, the matter has been definitely settled, and there will be no change. The race will be rowed on the old course close to the west shore.

HARVARD CREWS AT WORK.

They Practiced Racing Starts and Took Several Spins.

HARVARD QUARTERS, GALE'S FERRY, Conn., June 23.—The Harvard University eight rowed up stream about 11 o'clock this morning and practiced racing starts. Coach Storrow instructed the oarsmen on the body swing and tried to have them get a little longer reach. Considerable attention was also paid to keeping the blades buried at the finish of the stroke. The water was very rough, and when the boat returned to quarters it was half filled.

Endicott and Kernan of the four went out in the pair oar. Blake and Perkins will return from Cambridge to-morrow morning and the men will then get to work in their shell again.

The freshmen rowed up stream at 10 o'clock and practiced starts. They also did some work rowing in fours, and they took a long, easy pull back to the float.

The work of the crews this evening demonstrated the great superiority of the 'Varsity over the freshmen in several trial bursts of speed. In the longest trial, which was three-quarters of a mile, the 'Varsity finished three lengths to the good.

It is the opinion of experts that the 'Varsity crew does not work well together. The blades do not all take the water at the same time. This evening Mr. Storrow coached the men on keeping better time, recovering slowly and carrying the blades close to the water.

The new boat built by Davis, which was purchased by graduates in New York, arrived at the Harvard quarters this afternoon. Mr. Davis, with two assistants, went at once to work rigging it, and it will be ready for the practice next Monday.

It is planned to give the men light work to-morrow. J. J. Storrow was down from Boston to-day to coach the freshmen, and Casper Whitney is expected to-morrow.

AT YALE'S QUARTERS.

The Several Crews Practice Notwithstanding Rough Water.

YALE QUARTERS, GALE'S FERRY, Conn., June 23.—A brisk southwest breeze which blew up the Thames all day made it impossible for the Yale crew to do heavy work. Shortly before 10 A. M. the 'Varsity crew pulled over to the cove opposite Broadview, where the launch dropped her anchor, and the coaches sent the eight up and down in 200-yard stretches for almost an hour. As has been the case for the last few days, special attention was paid to the recovery.

The water calmed down considerably this evening, and the eight was sent some miles up stream. Again the coaches' attention was centred in getting the men into position for the catch without hurrying. The result was gratifying, as the return stretch to the boat house showed marked improvement in this respect. The rough water made the blade work somewhat ragged, and all the men were coached in handling their oars on the rough surface.

The work of the freshmen and 'Varsity four was similar to that of the 'Varsity eight, both finding it necessary to confine their practice to short stretches. In both the morning and afternoon work the freshmen showed improvement as they are getting together better on the swing, and are becoming more skillful in handling the oars. The four, on the contrary, showed a slight falling off, which was attributed to the fact that their smaller boat could not withstand the rough water advantageously. The inability to get an even swing seems to be the especial fault.

W. R. Cross, who rowed in the '94 and '95 crews, arrived here to-day.

HARVARD'S NEW SHELL.

William Blaikie Raised the Money for the Novel Craft.

William Blaikie, who was stroke of the famous Harvard crew of '66, and who is now a lawyer and an enthusiast on aquatics and athletics, will not have the satisfaction of seeing his son, Cameron Blaikie, row in the Harvard 'Varsity crew when it meets the Yale crew this year. He will, however, if the Harvard crew wins the race, have the satisfaction of knowing that he contributed in no small degree to the victory. Before it became known that young Mr. Blaikie would not be a member of the crew, the lawyer had raised a fund with which to build a racing shell which experts declared would be faster than any shell Yale could put in the water.

John Greenough, Edward King of the Union Trust Company, H. McK. Twombly, Robert Bacon, President French of the Manhattan Trust Company, C. C. Beaman of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, Charles Clark, and R. D. Winthrop, all of them Harvard graduates, chipped in the required amount. An order for a new shell, to be built on unique lines, was given to M. F. Davis, a Harlem River boatbuilder. The shell will be built on a plan suggested by Mr. Blaikie, and will when completed weigh fifty pounds less than the one to be used by the Yale crew.

The new boat is 60 feet long over all and 21 inches wide, while the shells heretofore used by both Harvard and Yale are 63 feet long and 23 inches in width. Instead of the usual sheathing of Spanish cedar three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness, the boat's sheathing is only one-sixteenth of an inch.

The wood has been chemically treated, so as to be impervious to water, and it is also lined with a water-proof membrane. Instead of the old-fashioned cockpit of cedar, five-eighths of an inch thick and 4 inches high, this boat has one made of the thinnest aluminium. This, instead of being vertical, is turned outward and downward, and is further protected by a light wooden strip, making it still harder for water to enter. The outriggers are Davis's latest device in that direction. The old sort not only bent downward when the stroke was applied with great force, but the thole pin, which caught the brunt of the stroke, always yielded somewhat. This outrigger and its thole pin are absolutely rigid, being made of hollow metal, and at once light and strong.

The sliding seats are fitted exactly to the oarsmen and are mounted on rails of vulcanized rubber, which are neither horizontal nor curved, but rise upward at one end only. They rise about half an inch at each end, so aiding the seat over the dead point when traveling either way, yet checking a tendency to retard the boat's action as the men shoot their oars out aft to take the stroke. The trestle work, cross braces, and the light, low keelson combine to give her great strength and lightness, being of the finest material. The most remarkable feature in the new boat's design, in the eyes of experts, is the unusual distance aft to which her fullness has been carried.

PENNSYLVANIA WILL COMPETE.

Athletes Will Enter Olympian Games and English Events.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—It is the intention of the University of Pennsylvania to enter a team in the Olympian games at the World's Fair in Paris in 1900, and also in the English championships. This announcement was made to-day by H. Lausat Geyeling, President of the Athletic Association. He said a comparison of the records made at the English championships last year indicate the possibility of Pennsylvania's winning many firsts.

It was the intention to enter a team for the English championships to be held in July, Pennsylvania having won nine of the thirteen events in the intercollegiate championships. "But," President Geyeling said, "the securing by Yale of a challenge from Oxford and Cambridge, for games in England, made the Pennsylvania management feel that the entering of the team from their university might be justly criticised as an effort on their part to detract from the interest in the Harvard-Yale, Oxford-Cambridge competition, and the intention of sending a team to represent Pennsylvania was therefore postponed."

REFUSES TO BOX SHARKEY.

Fitzsimmons Declines to Meet the Sailor—Willing to Face McCoy.

"Tom" O'Rourke, manager of the Lenox Athletic Club, has been unsuccessful in his attempt to bring about a meeting between "Bob" Fitzsimmons and "Tom" Sharkey. On behalf of the Lenox Athletic Club, O'Rourke yesterday offered Fitzsimmons a large purse for a meeting between him and Sharkey, but the Australian refused, and said finally that he would never fight Sharkey. He has never forgiven Sharkey for the bout in which the latter gained a decision over him on a foul, and he will not under any circumstances, he says, fight before the Lenox Athletic Club.

Mr. Julian, manager for Fitzsimmons, said yesterday that Fitzsimmons was willing to take on "Kid" McKoy. A boxing club in Denver, Col., has offered a purse of $20,000 for this match, but many of the sporting men who saw McCoy at the Fitzsimmons-Jeffries fight, believe that he will never fight again. They say that he is in such poor health that a residence in the high altitude of Colorado is necessary.

PONDS EXTRACT
GENUINE IN BOTTLES ONLY WITH BUFF WRAPPERS.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New York Scores Fourth Successive Victory, Defeating Cleveland.

BROOKLYNS LOSE TO CHICAGOS

The Leaders Would Have Been Shut Out But for Callahan's Wildness —Other Games Yesterday.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	44	13	.772
Boston	37	19	.661
Philadelphia	34	21	.618
St. Louis	34	23	.596
Chicago	34	23	.596
Baltimore	32	23	.582
Cincinnati	26	29	.473
New York	26	31	.456
Pittsburg	23	31	.426
Louisville	18	38	.321
Washington	18	40	.310
Cleveland	8	44	.170

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 8; Cleveland, 2.
Chicago, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
Philadelphia, 9; St. Louis, 4.
Boston, 4; Pittsburg, 2.
Cincinnati, 8; Baltimore, 3.
Louisville, 8; Washington, 3.

Games To-day.

New York in Cleveland.
Brooklyn in Chicago.
Boston in Pittsburg.
Baltimore in Cincinnati.
Washington in Louisville.
Philadelphia in St. Louis.

CLEVELAND, June 23.—Bates, the local pitcher, was wild to-day and the New Yorks had little trouble winning. The Clevelands played a trifle better than usual, but could not play good enough to win. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Dowd, cf	0	0	3	1	1	0	0
Harley, lf	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Quinn, 2b	1	0	1	3	1	0	0
Sullivan, 3b	0	1	0	4	1	0	0
M'Allister, rf	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Tucker, 1b	0	0	11	1	0	0	0
Lockhead, ss	0	2	5	4	0	0	0
Schreecongost, c	0	1	4	0	2	0	0
Bates, p	0	0	2	0	1	0	0
Total	2	8	27	14	2	0	0

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
V. Halt'n, cf	2	3	2	2	0	0	0
Tiernan, rf	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Doyle, 1b	0	1	10	0	0	0	0
Davis, ss	2	1	5	6	0	0	0
Gleason, 2b	1	2	7	3	0	0	0
O'Brien, lf	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Wilson, 3b	1	0	1	4	0	0	0
Warner, c	2	3	2	3	0	0	0
Doheny, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	8	13	27	16	1	0	0

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—2
New York	0	0	2	1	2	0	1	1	0	1—8

Two-base hit—Van Haltren. Sacrifice hit—O'Brien. Stolen bases—Dowd, Harley, Van Haltren, (2,) Doyle, Davis, O'Brien, Warner, (2.) Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; New York, 8. First base on balls—Off Bates, 9; off Doheny, 3. Struck out—By Bates, 3; by Doheny, 1. Hit by pitcher—Dowd, (2.) Double plays—Dowd, Sullivan, and Tucker, Quinn and Tucker; Davis, Gleason, and Doyle. Umpires—Messrs. Smith and Andrews.

BROOKLYNS LOSE IN CHICAGO.

The Team Could Not Solve the Pitching of Callahan.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Brooklyn and Chicago met for the first time to-day and the Brooklyns were defeated in a close game. But for Callahan's wildness, the visitors would have been shutout, both of their runs being due to bases on balls. Dahlen received a warm welcome and was presented with a fine diamond, a pair of diamond buttons, and several elegant floral pieces. Attendance, 6,700. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	B	H	P	O	A	E
Ryan, lf	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Green, rf	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Demont, ss	1	1	4	2	1	5	1
Lange, cf	1	1	5	1	0	0	0
Everett, 1b	1	2	10	0	0	0	0
McCick, 2b	0	1	2	5	0	0	0
Connor, 3b	0	1	0	3	2	2	0
Donahue, c	0	1	3	1	0	1	0
Callahan, p	0	1	0	3	1	0	0
Total	3	8	27	15	4	8	1

BROOKLYN.	R	B	H	P	O	A	E
Casey, 3b	0	0	3	1	2	2	0
Keeler, rf	0	1	3	0	2	0	0
Kelley, lf	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss	0	0	2	4	2	2	0
Jones, cf	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
McGann, 1b	1	1	13	0	1	0	0
Daly, 2b	1	1	2	3	1	5	0
Farrell, c	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Dunn, p	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Total	2	9	24	14	3	9	0

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	—3
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Brooklyn, 8. Two-base hit—Daly. Double plays—Demont and Everett; Lange and Donahue. Struck out—By Dunn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Callaghan, (2.) Hit by pitched ball—Demont, McGann, (2.) Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Manassau.

Louisville, 8; Washington, 3.

LOUISVILLE, June 23.—While Louisville bunched its hits on Mercer, Dowling kept the visitors' hits well scattered. George Decker, late of Louisville, was signed by Manager Irwin of Washington to replace Cassidy at first base, the latter being sold to the Providence (R. I.) club. Score:

Louisville	0	0	1	0	2	5	0	0	0	—8
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—3

Base hits—Louisville, 15; Washington, 10. Errors—Louisville, 3; Washington, 1. Batteries—Louisville, Dowling and Powers; Washington, Mercer and Butler. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Warner.

Cincinnati, 8; Baltimore, 3.

CINCINNATI, June 23.—The Baltimores lost to-day through Kitson's ineffective pitching in the fourth inning, when the home team scored enough runs to win the game. Hill, who relieved him, did well, but the change was made too late. Score:

Cincinnati	1	1	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	—8
Baltimore	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—3

Base hits—Cincinnati, 13; Baltimore, 8. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Baltimore, 3. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hahn and Peitz; Baltimore, Kitson, Hill, and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr.

Boston, 4; Pittsburg, 2.

PITTSBURG, June 23.—Pittsburg could not hit and Boston could. O'Brien of Pittsburg was put out of the game for talking back to Umpire Connolly. Score:

Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0—4

Base hits—Pittsburg, 8; Boston, 12. Errors—Pittsburg, 4; Boston, 3. Batteries—Pittsburg, Tannehill and Bowerman; Boston, Lewis and Bergen. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

Philadelphia, 9; St. Louis, 4.

ST. LOUIS, June 23.—The Philadelphias gave an exhibition of their batting ability to-day and had no trouble winning. Score:

St. Louis	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4
Philadelphia	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	1	—9

Base hits—St. Louis, 9; Philadelphia, 14. Errors—St. Louis, 1. Batteries—St. Louis, Powell and Criger; Philadelphia, Platt and Douglass. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

WALCOTT DEFEATS CREEDON.

The Colored Boxer Wins the Right to Challenge "Kid" McCoy.

Joe Walcott, the colored boxer from Barbados, and Dan Creedon of Australia fought twenty savage rounds at the Broadway Athletic Club last night to decide which of the pair should have the right to challenge Kid McCoy. Walcott won the decision awarded by Referee Johnny White fairly, but he had a harder task before him than when he met Creedon at the Lenox Athletic Club some months ago. On that occasion he knocked him out in one punch, but last night Creedon was with the colored boxer from start to finish and surprised the audience by putting up a much better fight than he was thought capable of.

Creedon weighed 159 pounds and Walcott 142, but the latter is a compact mass of muscle, while Creedon is of much larger frame and not so quick in his movements. The fighting was all Walcott's from the beginning, his opponent being almost always on the defensive. Some hard right-hand swings were sent by Creedon to Walcott's jaw, but none of them even dazed the colored man. On the other hand, Creedon's face and body were a veritable punching bag for his ebony-hued opponent, and at the call of time in the twentieth round Creedon's face was a mass of bruises. The men agreed to box with clean breakaways, but several times Walcott transgressed the rule.

Tom O'Rourke, who was in Walcott's corner, was hooted and hissed by the crowd and reminded by cat-calls of the Morrissey-Maher fiasco at the Lenox Athletic Club on Tuesday night.

Boxing License for Brooklyn Club.

The Police Board yesterday granted a license to the National Athletic Club of 11 and 13 Cedar Street, Brooklyn, to hold boxing entertainments.

English Lawn Tennis Championship.

LONDON, June 23.—In the lawn tennis championship games at Wimbledon to-day, Hobart and Nesbit defeated the Allen brothers in the second round of the doubles, three sets to love.

Australians vs. Leicestershire.

LONDON, June 23.—At Leicester to-day the Australian cricketers were all out in their first innings for 194 runs, in their match with the Leicestershire eleven. The Leicestershire players, in their first innings, were all out for 95 runs.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Lasker Still Far in the Lead—Pillsbury Loses to Blackburne.

LONDON, June 23.—Play in the international chess masters' tournament was resumed at St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster, this noon, when the eighteenth round was begun. The pairing was arranged according to the eleventh round of the Berger system and was as follows:

Maroczy vs. Lasker, Pillsbury vs. Blackburne, Janowski vs. Mason, Showalter vs. Tschigorin, Schlechter vs. Tinsley, Cohn vs. Bird, and Lee vs. Steinitz.

At the first adjournment at 4:30 o'clock Lasker had beaten Maroczy, the games between Pillsbury and Blackburne, Janowski and Mason, Showalter and Tschigorin, and Lee and Steinitz were adjourned in even positions, while Bird and Schlechter had the better games against Cohn and Tinsley, respectively.

At the evening session Pillsbury was beaten by Blackburne, Janowski by Mason, Tinsley by Schlechter, Cohn by Bird, and Steinitz by Lee, while Showalter and Tschigorin drew.

Following are the scores up to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Bird	5½	11½	Pillsbury	11	6
Blackburne	10	7	Schlechter	11	6
Cohn	8	8	Showalter	8½	8½
Janowski	11½	5½	Steinitz	7½	9½
Lasker	14	3	Tinsley	3	12
Lee	5	12	Tschigorin	9½	7½
Maroczy	11	6	Mason	6½	9½

SEVEN TOURNAMENT GAMES.

Details of Matches Played in the Masters' Contest at Westminster.

Following is a further selection of games contested in the London international chess masters' tournament:

RUY LOPEZ.

Pillsbury. White.	Lasker. Black.	Pillsbury. White.	Lasker. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	18. Kt—Kt3	Q—B3
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	19. K—Kt2	Kt—B4
3. B—Kt5	Kt—B3	20. P—Kt3	Kt—K3
4. Castles	KtxP	21. B—K5	Q—R5
5. P—Q4	B—K2	22. Kt—B5	Q—Q
6. Q—K2	Kt—Q3	23. K—R	P—B3
7. BxKt	KtPxB	24. R—KKt	K—R
8. PxP	Kt—Kt2	25. B—Kt2	Q—Q2
9. Kt—B3	Castles	26. R—Kt3	Q—KB2
10. R—K	R—K	27. QR—KKt	Q—R4
11. B—B4	P—Q4	28. R—R6	QxKt
12. PxP e.p.	PxP	29. BxP	R—K2
13. QR—Q	B—Kt5	30. BxR	BxB
14. P—KR3	B—R4	31. RxP	QxPch
15. Kt—K4	B—B	32. R(Kt)-Kt2	Q—Q8ch
16. Q—Q2	BxKt	Drawn.	
17. PxB	P—Q4		

FRENCH DEFENSE.

Blackburne. White.	Showalter. Black.	Blackburne. White.	Showalter. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K3	26. P—B3	R—K6
2. P—Q4	P—Q4	27. Kt—K4	PxKt
3. PxP	PxP	28. QxR	Kt—B4
4. Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3	29. Q—K	KtxR
5. B—KB4	B—Q3	30. QxKt	PxP
6. B—Kt3	Castles	31. R—KB	Q—Q4
7. Kt—B3	P—B3	32. K—Kt	R—K7
8. B—Q3	R—Kch	33. R—B2	R—K8ch
9. Kt—K2	B—KKt5	34. R—B	RxRch
10. Castles	BxKt	35. KxR	Q—K8
11. PxB	Kt—R4	36. K—Kt	Q—K8ch
12. Q—Q2	Q—B3	37. Q—B2	QxKBP
13. BxB	QxB	38. Q—K	Q—Kt5ch
14. Q—Kt5	P—KKt3	39. Q—Kt3	QxQch
15. K—R	Kt—Q2	40. PxQ	P—KKt4
16. R—KKt	K—R	41. P—KKt4	P—KR4
17. Q—KB4	QKt—B3	42. PxP	K—Kt2
18. Q—R4	Kt—K5	43. P—Kt3	P—Kt4
19. P—KB3	Kt—Q7	44. K—B2	P—KKt5
20. Q—B2	Kt—B5	45. K—Kt3	K—R3
21. BxKt	PxB	46. P—R4	FxKtP
22. R—Kt4	P—KB4	47. PxKtP	PxP
23. R—R4	R—K2	48. P—Q5	P—Kt7
24. Kt—Kt3	Kt—Kt2	Resigns.	
25. R—KKt	QR—K		

EVANS GAMBIT.

Bird. White.	Tschigorin. Black.	Bird. White.	Tschigorin. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	15. R—Kt	B—Kt5
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	16. B—K2	R—K
3. B—B4	B—B4	17. B—QKt5	BxKt
4. P—QKt4	BxP	18. BxR	Kt—R5
5. P—B3	B—R4	19. PxB	Q—B3
6. P—Q4	PxP	20. B—Q7	Q—Kt3ch
7. Castles	P—Q3	21. B—Kt4	KtxPch
8. PxP	B—Kt3	22. K—R	QxB
9. Kt—B3	Kt—R4	23. Q—K2	R—K
10. P—Q5	Kt—K2	24. RxP	P—R4
11. Kt—Q5	Castles	25. RxQP	P—R4
12. KtxB	RPxKt	26. R—Q8ch	K—R2
13. P—Q5	Kt—Kt3	27. Q—B2	P—B4
14. Q—B2	P—QB4	Resigns.	

FRENCH DEFENSE.

Tschigorin. White.	Showalter. Black.	Tschigorin. White.	Showalter. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K3	17. RxR	BxB
2. Q—K2	B—K2	18. Q—QR4	B—B4
3. Q—Kt4	Kt—KB3	19. QxP	K—B
4. QxKtP	R—Kt	20. P—Q4	B—K2
5. Q—R6	Kt—B3	21. P—R6	BxP
6. Kt—KB3	R—Kt3	22. QxB	Kt—Kt3
7. Q—K2	P—Q4	23. Q—Kt7	K—Q2
8. P—K5	P—Q5	24. K—B	R—Kt3
9. Q—Kt3	Kt—Q2	25. R—Kt	Kt—Q4
10. B—Kt5	Kt—B4	26. RxRch	RPxR
11. Q—B4	RxP	27. P—B4	Kt—B5
12. P—Kt4	Kt—Q2	28. Q—Kt8	Q—Q2
13. BxKt	PxB	29. Q—QB3	B—B
14. QxQP	QR—Kt	30. R—Kt8	Q—K2
15. B—R3	P—QR4	31. P—B5	Kt—R6
16. PxP	RxKtch	32. Q—B6	Resigns.

RUY LOPEZ.

Janowski. White.	Blackburne. Black.	Janowski. White.	Blackburne. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	23. K—QB	Kt—B2
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	24. P—Kt5	P—Kt5
3. P—K3	P—QR3	25. P—Kt3	P—Kt4
4. B—R4	P—Q3	26. Kt—B	Kt—Q1
5. Castles	B—Q2	27. Kt—Q2	Kt—Kt3
6. P—B3	P—KKt3	28. PxP	Kt—Kt3ch
7. P—Q4	B—Kt2	29. Kt—B3	QxP
8. PxP	KtxP	30. Q—K2	Q—K3
9. B—Kt5	P—KR3	31. P—Kt5	P—B3
10. B—K3	Q—K2	32. R—B2	Kt—Kt2
11. P—QKt4	R—Q	33. Q—Q3	B—K2
12. QKt—Q2	Q—B2	34. P—B4	R—KKt
13. P—Kt5	Kt—Q2	35. P—B5	PxP
14. B—Kt3	B—K3	36. Kt—Kt3	Kt—B
15. BxB	QxB	37. BxP	Q—Kt5
16. Kt—Kt3	P—Kt3	38. Q—K2	P—Q3
17. QxP	Castles	39. BxB	PxB
18. QR—Q	P—R3	40. P—K6	Kt—Q2
19. KtxR	P—R3	41. P—Kt7	R—Kt
20. Q—Kt2	Kt—Q2	42. R—Kt5	Kt—Q
21. P—Kt4	P—KKt4	43. Q—B4	Kt—Kt3
22. P—R3	P—KR4	44. P—KR3	Q—K1
23. P—B3	K—R2	45. Q—Q5	Kt—B3
24. Q—B2	P—B5	46. QxQP	KtxP
25. P—Kt4	P—Kt4	47. Q—Q3	Resigns.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Lasker. White.	Janowski. Black.	Lasker. White.	Janowski. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	30. K—Kt2	Q—Q2
2. P—QB4	P—K3	31. Q—K3	K—K2
3. Kt—QB3	P—QR3	32. RxR	RxR
4. PxP	PxP	33. Q—KB3	Kt—Kt3
5. Q—Kt3	P—QB3	34. K—B	R—B2
6. Kt—B3	B—Q3	35. P—B5	B—Q
7. B—K15	B—K2	36. Kt—Kt3	Kt—R5
8. P—B3	P—B3	37. Q—K2	Q—K2
9. P—K3	QKt—Q2	38. Q—K3	B—B2
10. R—Q3	Castles	39. R—K	QxQ
11. Castles	Kt—R4	40. RxQ	B—Kt3
12. Q—B2	KtxB	41. Kt—K2	B—B2
13. BxPch	K—R	42. P—B

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Cleveland Estate Parts with a Broadway Building for About $300,000 —Other Transactions.

Another important transaction for the week was recorded yesterday when the building at 202 Broadway was announced to have been sold. The property, which is a six-story structure on a lot 24.9 by 160, and adjoins the southeast corner of Broadway and Fulton Street, has been in the possession of the Cleveland estate for a good many years, and has now been disposed of to an investor for cash. The exact price is not made public, but it is in the neighborhood of $300,000. The buyer is said to have given a mortgage on it for about $200,000. An index of the increase of realty values on Broadway in the last fifty years can be found in the price which this property now commands and that which it brought in 1850. In that year Augustus Cleveland secured it for $50,000, just about one-sixth of what the Cleveland estate now gets for it.

The George A. Fuller Company issued a statement yesterday in which it announced that it was largely interested in the St. Lawrence Realty Company, which has just bought the Niagara Building, at Broadway and Cedar Street, and that the architect for the new structure to be erected on the site of the Niagara is Bruce Price, who has his plans already under way. Arrangements have been made with several large corporations to occupy entire floors in the new building, but the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, which is now a tenant of the Niagara Building, is not one of these. That corporation executed a lease yesterday for the occupancy of offices in another building. The Niagara's demolition will probably not be commenced before Oct. 1.

Lowenfeld & Prager have purchased from Elizabeth Roome, through George G. Hallock's Sons, the house and lot 377 Madison Street, 25 by 94.10.

The same operators have sold to Adolph Newmark the three houses 358, 360, and 312 East Eighth Street, each 16.8 by 97.5.

The same operators have purchased the four-story house 386 East Eighth Street, on a lot 24.7 by 97.6.

Hirsh Brothers have sold the four lots on the northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. This property is to be immediately improved.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. have sold for Boehm & Coon to an investor the six-story mercantile building at the northwest corner of Laight and Varick Streets, 60 by 80.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for the Bradish estate, for $40,000, the two lots on the southeast corner of One Hundred and Tenth Street and First Avenue and the three lots on the east side of First Avenue, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Tenth Street.

The same brokers have sold for Joseph L. Buttenwieser, for $50,000, the property 185 Chrystie Street. They have also sold for A. Cahn, for $55,000, the property 2,060 First Avenue, and for George Schenck, for $28,000, the property 341 and 343 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

Albert Erdman has purchased from J. Roberts the plot 274, 276, and 278 First Avenue, the northeast corner of Sixteenth Street, with old buildings, 69 by 94.

Richard Alexander, in connection with another broker, has sold for William Kramer to John C. Rodgers and William Kramer, a plot of about two acres at the northeast corner of King's Bridge Road and the Harlem Ship Canal. The price is said to be a high one for property in that district.

Ogden & Clarkson have sold for W. H. Burch, to a client, for about $30,000, his place at Harrison, N. Y., comprising a dwelling, outhouses, and thirty acres.

Louis Lese has bought from David Cohen the three-story double tenements on the north side of One Hundred and Fifth Street, 125 feet west of First Avenue, 75 by 100. Mr. Lese has also sold to J. E. Sheridan the five-story tenement, with stores, 2,046 First Avenue, 25 by 100.

Charles E. Duke has sold for Mrs. Catherine Kane, to a Mr. Sullivan, for $8,500, the three-story brownstone dwelling, 224 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 18.9 by 99.11.

Daniel F. Lewis has sold to Frank MacDavitt, for $5,000, a house on New Utrecht Terrace, Brooklyn, 300 feet west of Fourteenth Avenue.

Charles C. Manger of Brooklyn has sold, for $4,000, to Augustus Wortman a three-story frame dwelling on the west side of Twelfth Street, 500 feet south of Slocum Place, Brooklyn; also, to Michael Albrazo, for $3,000, the three-story frame dwelling on the east side of New Utrecht Avenue, 336 feet south of Thirty-ninth Street.

Richard M. Montgomery will conduct a large auction sale of lots at Amityville, L. I., this afternoon. The bidding is expected to be active.

Yesterday's only offering at the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

65 West Ninety-second Street, 20 by 100.8½, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale ..... Adjourned to July 7

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 125 feet east of West End Avenue, for a six-story brick and stone flat, 75 by 90.11; Judson Kilpatrick, owner; Janes & Leo of 2,585 Broadway, architects; cost, $85,000.

Third Street, northeast corner of Lewis Street, for five six-story brick flats, 24 by 85.6 by 25 by 93; Leopold Kaufman of 1,838 Second Avenue, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $135,000.

No. 442 to 446 East Tenth Street, for two six-story brick flats, with stores, 23.2 by 77.10 by 46.11 by 60; Fay & Stacom of 337 Pleasant Avenue, owners; Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $100,000.

Eighty-second Street, south side, 102 feet west of Broadway, for a six-story brick flat, 65 by 89 by 79; Philip Housemann of 424 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner; M. L. Ungrich of 320 West Forty-third Street, architect; cost, $52,000.

No. 236 Second Street, for a six-story brick flat, 24.9 by 90.1; S. & H. Goodman of 18 Avenue B, owners; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $25,000.

Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Park Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 88.10; Christian Blinn, Jr., of 507 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $44,000.

Nos. 5 and 7 South William Street, for a two-story and basement brick office building, 41.2 by 73.5 by 79.2; Chubb & Myers, owners; Carrere & Hastings of 28 East Forty-first Street, architects; cost, $22,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, for a six-story brick flat, 50 by 81.9 by 102.11; Mary F. Connor of 1,056 Intervale Avenue, owner; F. Wandelt of 54 Wall Street, architect; cost, $65,000.

Alterations.

No. 23 West Twenty-fourth Street, to a four-story and basement brick office and studio building; Harriet H. Brainerd of Portland, Conn., owner; W. H. Symonds, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 2,961 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick store; J. J. Van Syckle of Philadelphia, Penn., owner; D. W. Morrison, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 54 East Sixty-fifth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling, David E. Sicher, owner; E. Von Finkle of 1,850 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 22 East Sixty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Gerson Siegel of the premises, owner; De Lemos & Cordes, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 102 West Forty-fourth Street to a four-story brick restaurant; C. E. Rector, owner; William Strom of 39 Cortlandt Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 140 First Avenue, to a four-story brick and stone store and flat; William Secherman of 6th St. Mark's Place, owner; H. Regelman, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 128 East Sixty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Sophia C. Minton of the premises owner; P. F. Brogan, architect; cost, $2,300.

Nos. 463 and 465 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick office building; T. E. Roessle of Washington, D. C., owner; P. H. Kennedy of 582 Amsterdam Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 110 East Broadway, to a five-story brick shop and flat; Francis A. Lawrence of Bay Shore, L. I., owner; F. L. Ellingwood, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 9 to 13 Mercer Street, to a five-story brick, stone, and iron office building; Fritz Konig, owner; cost, $300.

No. 567 Second Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; Charles Braun, owner; P. F. Brogan, architect; cost, $300.

Nos. 112 to 118 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick store, lofts, and theatre; William Johnson of 801 Broadway, owner; B. W. Berger, architect; cost, $250.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday June 23.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 50.8 ft s of 91st St, 50x100; Nettie Bowne to Mark Ottinger and another. 1,000

CONCORD ST, e s, Lot 42, map of 93 lots South Mount Vernon, 25x100; John Stahl to John Stahl, Jr. 1

CONCORD ST, e s, Lot 42, map of 93 lots South Mount Vernon, 25x100; John Stahl, Jr., to Jessie Wettje. 2,500

CROTONA AV, e s, 190.7 ft n of Tremont Av, 25x96.1; Caroline Schaefer to George W. Grover 1,750

EAGLE AV, w s, 200 ft s of 156th St, 100x ; Louis Brandt and another to Fred 1

ECLIPSE ST, n w corner of Hull Av, 75.11x123.8x75x111.7; Sarah E. Manning to Mortimer J. Shea 1,300

GRACE AV, n e corner of Glebe Av, 25x100; Hudson F. Rose to Edward Bergen. 600

GREENWICH ST, e s, 76.10 ft n of Christopher St, 20.8x irregular; Eldna Radford to Thomas W. Radford, quit claim.

JACKSON ST, s w corner of Front St, 16.2x62.2; Smith Ely to Hyman Rosenblum and another 6,600

JEROME AV, e s, 88.5 ft s of 172d St, 61.7x87.6x50x61.7; Virginia T. Billin to Adelaide and Mary A. Brady 1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, Lot 83, map of property of Robert Bogardus, near Fort Washington, 25.3x127.5x25x131.2; Annie Kearney to Annie Kearney 1

LAIGHT ST, n w corner of Varick St, 62.3x85; Abraham Boehm and another to Atlas C. Bliss 100

LOT 39, map of the Neill estate, 24th Ward; Henry E. Hall to Anna P. Kline. 3,200

LOTS 38 and 39, map of 41 lots on Southern Boulevard and Fairmount Av, fronting Crotona Park; Joseph Monaghan to Michael Burke 1

LOTS 36 and 37, map of 41 lots on Southern Boulevard and Fairmount Av, fronting Crotona Park; Michael Burke to Joseph Monaghan 1

MORRIS AV, e s, 644.8 ft n of 196th St, 80x100.4; J. Edward Swanstrom to the New York Co-operative Loan Association of the City of New York. 4,500

NELSON AV, proposed, w s, 225.9 ft s of Orchard St, 45x irregular; Sarah Jackson to Chauncey De Yoe 2,000

PARCEL beginning at n s of a tract of land conveyed by Knapp to Lespinasse, 126.4 ft s e from e s of 10th Av, 25.3x80.9 x25x125; Alfred H. H. and Theodore C. H. Schunk to Charles Martin, quit claim.

PARCEL adjoining land of David Scofield, and the extension of Fordham Av, runs e along said avenue 100 ft to w s of Main St x s 50 ft; also plot, Fordham Av, extension near Main St, and adjoining land of Catherine A. Powell, 75x150, City Island; Catherine A. Powell to Emma J. Rice 1

PLOT bounded on n by line extending from St. Nicholas Terrace to St. Nicholas Av and 194.6 ft n of 127th St; e by w s of St. Nicholas Av; s by n s of 127th St xw by e s of St. Nicholas Terrace; Bessie F. Comey to John F. Comey 1

PROSPECT AV, n e corner of Dawson St, runs n 86x e 106.10x s w 127.9; Michael Davis to Joseph Gallo 100

ROSELLE ST, s w corner of Poplar St, 31.9x97.5x73.8x73.2; Irving Washburn, referee, to John Godfrey 1,400

RYER AV, e s, 332.3 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x98.11x25x98.9; Joseph Whiteside to Lena Manassa 1,300

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 26.10 ft n of 130th St, 25x100; Mary L. Mott to Phoebe Taylor 1

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, corner of 156th St, runs w 86.5x n 100x e 10x n 75x e 135 to Tinton Av x s 110.7 to Westchester Av x s w 87; Milton E. Oppenheimer to James F. Meehan 100

2D AV, 1656, 1674, 1732, 1736; Jacob O. Smith and others to Ann E. Davis, quit claim 1

4TH AV, e s, 89 ft n of 1st St, 25x105, Wakefield; Mary E. Lamb and another to James Lamb, Jr. 750

5TH AV, s e corner of 90th St, 100.11x150; John S. Lefe to John O. Baker 130,000

53D ST, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; John C. Schawe to David B. Luckey 1

57TH ST, 147 East, 25x100.5; Equitable Life Association Society of the United States to C. F. Huntington 1,000

60TH ST, s s, 295 ft w of 2d Av, 19.3x 100.5; G. Thornton Warren, referee, to Mary A. A. Woodcock 12,250

62D ST, s s, 250 ft e of West End Av, 25x 100.5; Morris Mandelstein to Margaret Smith 26,000

65TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.5; Mary L. Mott to Phoebe J. Taylor 1

70TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of Madison Av, 18x 80; Alexander Lyle, Jr., to Nathan Oppenheim 1

115TH ST, s s, 260 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x 100.11; Herman H. Hart to John Koster.

116TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 24x 99.11; Harlem Dispensary to Theodore Tiedemann 5,000

134TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 200x 99.11; Cornelia S. Wray and others to Louis Lese 1

134TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Butternut St, 225.6 to s boundary land of Cromwell farm x 175x333.10 to Hunting; Daniel H. Smith against Charles G. Smith, (action to declare two deeds void;) attorneys, Friend, House & Grossman.

JOHN ST, 99; Jacob Mark against Eugene Kulinski and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, E. B. Eidlitz.

SUBURBAN ST, s w s, 94 ft n w from Marion Av, 37.11x137.9x irregular; the Mutual Bank against Mattie Smith and others, (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorneys, McCrea, Somerville & Taylor.

WEST END AV, s e corner of 102d St, 17.11x72; Mary A. A. Woodcock against John E. Falk and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Thompson & Koss.

24TH ST, 7 West; Enrico F. Taussig against the Hoffman House Bath Company and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, E. F. Eidlitz.

97TH ST, 65 West; Daniel J. Deady against Frank Mayhare and others, (foreclosure of lien;) attorney, T. E. Munday.

116TH ST, 123 East; Department of Buildings against Rosaline Finkle and others, (violation of building laws, &c.;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

118TH ST, s s, 252.3 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; George C. Barker and another, executors, &c., against Richard Keef and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. M. Friend.

127TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 40x99.11; Emily V. Satterlee against John Batton and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lee & Lee.

130TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x 100; Solomon D. Silberstein against James H. Cassidy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Rosenzweig.

140TH ST, n s, 450 ft w of Boulevard, 15x99.11; Henry S. Ball against William Wahle and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Mitchell & Mitchell.

CORRECTION.

In the mechanics' liens recorded last Wednesday the lien Twentieth Street, 220 West, Isaac Levenson, was against Louis Kohn instead of Louis Korn, as it appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Thursday.

Smith Ely; Jackson St, s w corner of Front St, 5 years 6,000

SCHALL, Jacob and Dora, to Hyman M. Lazinsk; 14 Suffolk St, installments 4,250

SCHALL, Jacob and Dora, to Fred and Teresa Kuser; 14 Suffolk St, 5 years 24,000

SINDIC, Louisa, to Mary B. Hague; 602 West Broadway, 3 years 15,000

SMITH, Mary E., to Henry S. Trenchard, Sr.; Katonah Av, s w corner of 236th St, 3 years 1,500

STEFFENS, Christian H. D., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Horatio St, s s, 135.6 ft e of Hudson St, 5 years. 13,000

STEVENSON, Joseph, to Margaret T. Martin; Creston Av, n e corner of 183d St, 3 years 3,600

VANDERPOEL, John A. and Emily N., to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company; 176 and 178 Broadway, ½ part, 1 year 100,000

WETTJE Jessie, to Phebe Knapp; Lot 42, map of 93 lots, village of South Mount Vernon, 3 years 2,000

WETTERER, William, to Union Dime Savings Institution; 51 and 53 Malden Lane, 3 years 150,000

WETTERER, William, to Gibson Putzel; 51 and 53 Malden Lane, 1 year 30,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Rosanna Waxelbaum $18,056

BECKER, C. Adelbert, to George W. Whitehead 3,000

BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE Company to the Poughkeepsie Savings Bank 40,000

BUSSING, Amanda, to Henry E. Stevens, Jr. 2,000

CARPENTER, Josephine E., and others, trustees, to Rosalie Corn, executrix, &c. 15,000

FOULER, George E., to George Stark .... Nom.

FRIEDLANDER, Sarah, to Emma I. Toplitz 18,789

GUGGEL, Mary E., to Henry H. Jackson and others, executors, &c. 15,000

JACOBS, Samuel E., to Richard Siegman. 3,265

TRAVERS, Maria L., executrix, to Ellen T. Duer 17,189

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Poughkeepsie Savings Bank 28,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Poughkeepsie Savings Bank 55,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Poughkeepsie Savings Bank 20,000

Mechanics' Liens.

LEXINGTON AV 52; William Reynolds against the Columbia Club, owner and contractor; W. E. Kreuger, contractor.. $15

MONTGOMERY ST, 359 and 361; Rubin Grau against Nathan and Ethel Lieber, owners and contractors; David Stern, contractor 1,240

WATER ST, 492 and 494; Thomas Roberts-Stevenson Company against Samuel Gorlin or Carlin, owner and contractor. 856

WEST END AV, s e corner of 90th St, 75x 115; Dowling & Spiff against John Westervelt, owner; Builders' Realty Company, contractor 430

3D AV, e s, 251.11 ft s of 174th St, 75x90; Louis Vers against Landsberg & Rose, owners and contractors 165

55TH ST, 100 to 104 West; A. A. Griffing Iron Company against the Democratic Club, owner; Wallace & Carey, contractors 257

83D ST, 219 and 221 West; Frederick Brandt against Niels Toelberg, owner and contractor 250

86TH ST, 185 East; Louis Schittinger against Richard C. Becker, owner; Peter Hauck, contractor 20

126TH ST, 214 to 218 West; A. A. Griffing Iron Company against Rachel Ranger, owner; Wallace & Carey, contractors.... 144

134TH ST, 65 and 67 West; Becker & Co, against Mary F. and Peter Connor, owners and contractors 65

142D ST, s s, 30 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 220 x100; A. Kelly & Co. against Della Stevens, owner; John H. Stevens, contractor. 4,525

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A, s s, Lot 22, map of new village of Jerome, Westchester, 25x100; Amanda Bussing against Marcus Nathan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. V. Morgan.

GERARD AV, s e s, at n e s of Butternut St, 225.6 to s boundary land of Cromwell farm x 175x333.10 to Hunting; Daniel H. Smith against Charles G. Smith, (action to declare two deeds void;) attorneys, Friend, House & Grossman.

JOHN ST, 99; Jacob Mark against Eugene Kulinski and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, E. B. Eidlitz.

SUBURBAN ST, s w s, 94 ft n w from Marion Av, 37.11x137.9x irregular; the Mutual Bank against Mattie Smith and others, (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorneys, McCrea, Somerville & Taylor.

WEST END AV, s e corner of 102d St, 17.11x72; Mary A. A. Woodcock against John E. Falk and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Thompson & Koss.

24TH ST, 7 West; Enrico F. Taussig against the Hoffman House Bath Company and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, E. F. Eidlitz.

97TH ST, 65 West; Daniel J. Deady against Frank Mayhare and others, (foreclosure of lien;) attorney, T. E. Munday.

116TH ST, 123 East; Department of Buildings against Rosaline Finkle and others, (violation of building laws, &c.;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

118TH ST, s s, 252.3 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; George C. Barker and another, executors, &c., against Richard Keef and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. M. Friend.

127TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 40x99.11; Emily V. Satterlee against John Batton and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lee & Lee.

130TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x 100; Solomon D. Silberstein against James H. Cassidy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Rosenzweig.

140TH ST, n s, 450 ft w of Boulevard, 15x99.11; Henry S. Ball against William Wahle and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Mitchell & Mitchell.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	82⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	41
Oats, No. 2 mixed	31@31½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	6¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	6
Sugar, granulated	5½
Molasses, O. K. prime	34
Beef, family	10.00
Beef hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	4½
Pork, mess	8.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	5½
Lard, prime	5.25
Butter, Western Creamery	18½@18¾
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	18.25

CHICAGO, June 23.—Flour steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, 70@71c; No. 2 red, 75c; No. 2 corn, 34½@34¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 34½@35c; No. 2 oats, 26¼@26½c; No. 3 white, 27½@28c; No. 2 rye, 46c; No. 2 barley, 38@39c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.30@1.32; No. 1 Northwestern timothy seed, $2.35@$2.40; mess pork, per barrel, $7.50@$8.15; lard, per 100 pounds, $4.90@$5; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.50@$4.80; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5@$5.10; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; cut loaf, granulated, $5.65.

COTTON.—Operations in cotton futures were conducted upon a much smaller scale than for some time past. The recent continuous and decided break in prices is supposed to have evened up the market pretty generally and left the holdings in the hands of the more substantial class. The market started out barely steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 3 points, under the three-fold pressure of unsatisfactory cables, continued bearish crop advices, and Southern selling. Then, after the late break, new had the temerity to sell for short account, and the market soon developed a little rallying power. Before noon prices had returned to the closing figures of the previous day. The recovery was stimulated, in part, by the most favorable reports from cotton goods markets and makers, both in this country and abroad. The market had, for one substantial factor, the relative firmness of spot cotton with future deliveries. During the afternoon the local situation was quite apathetic, the low price checked selling, while the glowing crop accounts checked buying. The market closed quiet and steady, at a net loss of 2 to 7 points, having slowly sagged off late in the day under liquidation.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	5.58	5.58	5.57	5.56@5.58
July	5.62	5.63	5.59	5.59@5.60
August	5.67	5.68	5.64	5.64@5.65
September	5.67	5.67	5.64	5.65@5.66
October	5.71	5.71	5.68	5.68@5.69
November	5.74	5.74	5.71	5.72@5.73
December	5.77	5.78	5.76	5.76@5.77
January	5.81	5.82	5.79	5.80@5.81
February	...	...	...	5.83@5.84
March	5.87	5.88	5.85	5.86@5.87
April	...	...	...	5.89@5.90
May	5.93	5.94	5.93	5.93@5.94

Spot cotton in the local market closed quiet, with prices unchanged, on the basis of 6⅝c for middling and 6¾c for middling Gulf, as compared with 6¾c and 6¾c, respectively, last year. Total sales of 76 bales were for consumption.

LIVERPOOL, June 23.—Spot cotton, quieter; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 9,000 bales; middling upland, 3 11-32d. Futures opened steady, 1-64d advance; closed steady, at 3 25-64d net advance. December-January, 3.14½b; January-February, 3.15c; February-March, 3.15½b; March-April, 3.16½@s; April-May, 3.17b; June, 3.18s; June-July, 3.17½b; July-August, 3.17½b; August-September, 3.17½@s; September-October, 3.16½b; October-November, 3.15½b; November-December, 3.14½b. Manchester—Yarns, orders at low limits; cloths move slowly.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	81⅞	81¾	81	81⅜
September	81⅞	81¾	80 15-16	81¼
December	83	83	82⅝	83
Corn—				
July	39⅞	40	39½	39½
September	39 15-16	39 15-16	39⅜	39⅜

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	74½	74 11-16	74¼	74½
September	76⅛	76 7-16	76 1-16	76¼
December	77½	77 13-16	77½	77¾
Corn—				
July	34⅝	34⅝	34¼	34¼
September	34 11-16	34¾	34⅜	34⅜
December	33¾	33 15-16	33⅝	33⅝
Oats—				
July	24⅜	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞
September	22	22½	21 11-16	21⅝
December	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22½

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Operations in all of the grain markets were exceedingly narrow yesterday, especially so in wheat, where, after the opening, prices varied little more than ¼c during the entire session. Sentiment, by reason of disappointing cables and continued large receipts at Northwestern and other points, was more bearish than otherwise throughout the entire day. The bulk of home crop news was also calculated to inspire liquidation, a fair sample being The Modern Miller report, in which harvesting was said to be in progress south of a line drawn through St. Louis, and thrashing as far north as the Ohio River, with the promise equaling and probably exceeding recent expectations. A few complaints of hot weather in Kansas and Western Missouri were about the only bull features in the domestic crop situation, so far as reported by private advices. As for export interest, it was considerably less urgent than on the previous day, with only about 45 loads reported at seaboard points up to the close. St. Louis dispatches said that Galveston was bidding 1¼c over July wheat throughout the West for new grain, with the mills contracting all the wheat offered at better than this price. From a statistical standpoint the outlook certainly appeared to justify whatever aggressive actions bears displayed during the session. Last prices of the day here were ⅝@⅞c net lower, rallying slightly near the close on a slight demand from shorts. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 82⅝c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 83⅜c; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 79½c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 87⅝c to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 79½c, end June; No. 2 Milwaukee, Spring, 79½c; No. 2 red, 80⅝c elevator.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 23.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, June, 72⅝c; July, 72½c; September, 72⅝c. On track: No. 1 hard, 73⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 72⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 70⅝c.

DULUTH, Minn., June 23.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 77⅝c; July, 77⅜c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 75½c; July, 74¼c; September, 75¼c; No. 2 Northern, 70⅝c; No. 3 Spring, 68⅜c.

MILWAUKEE, June 23.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 70@77c; No. 2 Northern, 74½@75½c.

CORN—No. 2 closed at 40c; elevator, 40⅝c, delivered and 41c free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 31@31½c; No. 3 oats, 30½c; No. 2 white, 33c; No. 3 white, 32c; track, mixed, 30@32c; track, white, 33@38c; No. 2 white clips, 33½c.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 65½c, and No. 1 Western, 65¾c, moth free on board afloat; State rye, 61c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 42½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 48@52c, delivered.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4.05@$4.20; Winter straights, $3.55@$3.65; Winter patents, $3.90@$4.10; Spring clears, $3.10@$3.30; extra No. 1 Winter, $3@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.70; no grade, $18@$18.25, to arrive. Rye Flour—Good to fair, $3.10@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $2.10@$2.25; raw, $2.10@$2.15. Buckwheat—Fine white, 90c; fine yellow, 95c; coarse, 80@82c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $13@$15.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.25@$15.50, lake and rail; sacks, spot, $15.50; coarse Winter bran, $16.25@$17.50, latter white; fine, $15; middlings, $16@$18; city feed, $15.50@$16; hominy chop, $14.50 bulk, and $15.50 sacks; oilmeal, $23.50@$24.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 23.—Flour—First patents, $3.80@$3.90; bran, unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $8.75@$9; family, $10.50@$10.75; short clear, $10@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $9.50@$10.50; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15.50. BEEF HAMS—$22.50@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅝c; 180-lb, 5⅞@5¼c; 160-lb, 5¼@5⅝c; pigs, 5⅝@5¾c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 5¾@6c; 10-lb, 5¼c; 12-lb, 5c; 14-lb, 4⅞c; pickled shoulders, 4½@4¾c; pickled hams, 9¼@9½c; Western, greens, 9c; Western S. P. 10c; city, greens, 9c. TALLOW—City, 4¼@4⅜c; country, 4½c. LARD—$5.25; city lard, $4.80; refined lard, South America, $5.90; Continent, $5.35; Brazil, kegs, $7; compound, city, 4⅝c; Western, 4⅝c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5¾c; city lard stearine, 6@6½c.

LIVERPOOL, June 23.—Butter—United States finest, nominal; good, 62s. Tallow—Prime city, 23s; Australian, in London, 23s 6d. Cheese—American finest white, 42s 6d; colored, 42s; ordinary, new, 42s 6d. Beef—Extra India mess, 60s; prime mess, 55s. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 45s. Lard—American refined, in pails, 26s 6d; prime Western, in tierces, 26s 3d. Bacon—Long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 29s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 29s.

COFFEE.—Trading in Brazilian coffee futures yesterday was not marked by any decided change in quotations, although the general aspect of the market was a trifle better. Business both here and in Europe was moderate. Havre early advanced ¼f, but the undertone was barely steady at the higher quotations; Hamburg gained ⅛ pfennig on a single position. Brazilian markets were quite steady at slight declines, Rios and Santos losing 75 reis and 100 reis, respectively. Primary receipts were somewhat smaller, (16,000 bags,) but the smaller movement was attributed to unfavorable weather. American warehouse deliveries also showed a contracting tendency. Further reports of frost in Brazil were received Thursday night, but aside from causing a slight flurry at that time they had little, if any, effect. There was yesterday a little covering, but the general policy of traders appeared to be one of procrastination. The trade generally took little stock in the frost talk and preferred to wait for news of actual damage. The opening of our market was steady, at a partial 5 points advance; sales of 5,500 bags were at 3 points above Thursday night's closing figures. Subsequently quietude prevailed, about the only inquiry being from local shorts. The market was finally steady at net unchanged prices. Total sales, 9,250 bags. Spot coffee ruled quiet at nominally unchanged prices; No. 7 Rio, invoice lots, quoted 6c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	...	...	...	4.65@4.70
July	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.65@4.70
August	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.75@4.80
September	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.85@4.90
October	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.90@4.95
November	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.95@5.00
December	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.30@5.35
January	...	...	...	5.35@5.40
February	...	...	...	5.40@5.45
March	...	...	...	5.45@5.50
April	...	...	...	5.45@5.55
May	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.50@5.60

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 6$500; stock, 315,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market net unchanged to ¼ pfennig higher; sales, 10,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market closed ¼f net advance; total sales, 6,000 bags. January, 35.25; February, 35.50; March, 35.75; April, 36.00; May, 36.25; June, 33.75; July, 34.00; August, 34.25; September, 34.50; October, 34.75; November, 35.00; December, 35.25. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 7⅜25; exchange, 7 31-32d; cleared for the United States, 6,000 bags; stock, 223,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅜c; muscovado, 4¼c; molasses sugar, 4c.

WOOL.—BOSTON, June 23.—The wool market continues extremely active. There is even a renewal of inquiry for export and considerable Australian has been purchased for foreign markets, a thousand bales having been taken this week. Western markets are very active, and Montana, as usual, has opened on the very crest of the wave. Ordinary clothing, Territory, of fine medium grade, delaine and combing are selected, of fine clean, and the tendency is still upward. Ohio delaine also has been sold at 30c., and is held at 32c. Medium unwashed is a little firmer and moving quietly at 22@23c. The sales of the week are: 5,120,000 pounds domestic and 1,342,000 pounds foreign, a total of 6,481,000 pounds, against 4,916,000 pounds last week, and 1,547,600 pounds for the same week last year. The sales to date show an increase of 48,787,100 pounds domestic and 13,665,000 pounds foreign from the sales to the same date in 1898. The receipts to date show an increase of 116,474 bales domestic and 46,073 bales foreign.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.20, and in bulk, $4.70; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.15, and in bulk, $4.65; refined, cases, $8.20; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10; deodorized, $10.50. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, 21c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 26c; off Summer yellow, 25@25½c; butter grades, 29@32c; prime white, 29@30c; prime Winter yellow, 30@32c; linseed, American, raw, 39@40c; American, boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 42@43c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $18.25; Southern, No. 2 soft, $16.50; steel rails, $29; pig iron warrants, $13.50; lake copper, ingot, $18.25; tin, $26.10; Exchange lead, $4.47½; brokers' lead, $4.25; spelter, $6

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Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

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FINANCIAL.

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$50,000 City of Charlotte, N. C., 5% Bonds,
150,000 City of Bayonne, N. J., 4% Bonds,
100,000 City of Austin, Texas, 5% Bonds,
32,000 C'y of Allegheny, Pa. (Dist), 4% Bds.,
18,000 B'gh of McKee's Rocks, Pa., 5% Bds.,
20,000 B'gh of Monessen, Pa., 5¼% Bds.,
14,000 " of Hasbrouck He'ts, N.J., 4% Bds.

Price and Particulars on Application.

E. D. Shepard & Co.
BANKERS,
31 NASSAU ST.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, in accordance with the terms and provisions of Article Four of said Deed of Trust, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on July 5th, 1899, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, of Bonds secured by said Deed of Trust, at a rate not exceeding par and ten per centum premium, to such amount with the premium as shall not exceed $25,585.18.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

GOLD BONDS, ENDOWMENTS, AND LIFE policies. W. J. MADDEN, Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

Subscription Books Open Monday, June 26
and Close at 3 P. M. Wednesday, June 28

Massachusetts Electric Companies

$12,000,000

FOUR PER CENT. CUMULATIVE SHARES
(Preferred as to Principal and Dividends.)

$12,000,000

COMMON SHARES

The Massachusetts Electric Companies is a voluntary association managed by a board of 15 trustees, who hold the title to its assets. The Declaration of Trust contains strict provisions against the creation of any indebtedness whereby any shareholder or trustee can be held to any personal liability. It will hold the majority, and, in most instances, practically all, the stock of the following

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC LIGHTING COMPANIES:

Nashua Street Railway Co.	Wakefield & Stoneham St. Ry. Co.	Brockton, Bridgewtr. & Tau. St. Ry. Co.
*Lowell and Suburban St. Ry. Co.	Woburn & Reading St. Ry. Co.	Quincy & Boston St. Ry. Co.
Lowell, Lawrence & Haverh'l St. Ry. Co.	Mystic Valley St. Ry. Co.	Taunton St. Ry. Co.
Reading & Lowell St. Ry. Co.	North Woburn St. Ry. Co.	Dighton, Som. & Swansea St. Ry. Co.
Rockport St. Ry. Co.	Needham & Boston St. Ry. Co.	Providence & Taunton St. Ry. Co.
Gloucester St. Ry. Co.	West Roxbury & Roslindale St. Ry. Co.	Globe St. Ry. Co
Gloucester & Rockport St. Ry. Co.	Norfolk Suburban St. Ry. Co.	Newport & Fall River St. Ry. Co.
Gloucester, Essex & Beverly St. Ry. Co.	Norfolk Central St. Ry. Co.	Newport Illuminating Co.
Lynn & Boston R. R. Co.	Boston, Milton & Brockton St. Ry. Co.	Newport St. Ry. Co.
Beverly & Danvers St. Ry. Co.	Braintree St. Ry. Co.	Hyde Park Electric Light Co.
Salem & Wakefield St. Ry. Co.	Brockton St. Ry. Co.	Dighton Rock Park Corporation.
	Brockton & E. Bridgewater St. Ry. Co.	

*Under contract to lease.

These companies cover the greater part of the street railway mileage north of Boston, as far as Nashua, N. H., and Newburyport and Gloucester, Mass., and south as far as Fall River, Mass., and Newport and Providence, R. I., connecting directly with the street railway system of Boston. Various electric lighting companies, doing business in the same section, are also included.

The Board of Trustees, five of whom are to be elected by the certificate holders each year, and to serve for a term of three years, is as follows:

FOR THREE YEARS.	FOR TWO YEARS.	FOR ONE YEAR.
Richard Olney,	Gordon Abbott,	S. Endicott Peabody,
Charles E. Cotting,	Amos F. Breed,	S. Reed Anthony,
Eugene N. Foss,	John N. Beckley,	Everett W. Burdett,
Percy Parker,	Stillman F. Kelley,	Philip L. Saltonstall,
Charles Francis Adams, 2d.	Walter Hunnewell.	E. Rollins Morse.

The Trustees will issue certificates of participation to the amount of

$12,000,000 in Common Shares (Par $100)
$12,000,000 in 4% Preferred Shares (Par $100)

in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust, and each holder of these participation certificates will therefore be an owner of a proportionate interest in each share of stock held by the Trustees, and these certificates will represent practically the entire capital stock of the above-named companies as well as sufficient cash to take up the floating debts and provide for needed improvements.

BOSTON, June 13, 1899.

MESSRS. E. ROLLINS MORSE & BRO., AND MESSRS. TUCKER, ANTHONY & CO., BOSTON:

Dear Sirs—At your request I have examined into the financial affairs of the thirty-three Companies, whose stock is controlled by the Massachusetts Electric Companies, for a period of five years, and find that the earnings applicable to dividends on the shares of this Association for the last completed fiscal year were $733,233.

My examination also shows a substantial increase in the earnings of these Companies for the past few months, as compared with the same period of previous years.

Yours very truly,
AUGUSTUS NICKERSON,
Public Expert Accountant.

The net income of these properties, as shown by the above report, after payment of interest on all bonded indebtedness, was	$733,233
4% on $12,000,000 Preferred Shares would be	$480,000
2% on $12,000,000 Common Shares would be	240,000—$720,000
Leaving a balance of	$13,233

The foregoing statement of earnings shows that, even with the poor business done by all the street railways during the last year, there would be sufficient income to safely pay 4% on the Preferred shares and 2% on the Common, or 50% in excess of the requirements for the Preferred shares' dividend.

By limiting the dividends on the Preferred shares to 4 per cent., or to only half the amount of dividends the law allows Street Railway Companies to pay, they will equal, as shown above, only two-thirds of the net earnings of the properties for the last year, and make the Preferred shares partake of the nature of a bond. The dividends on the Preferred shares are so secure that they make an investment that will be attractive to Trustees, which could not be the case if their dividends were liable to fluctuate with the variations of business. By this plan such liability of fluctuation is borne by the Common shares. On the other hand, however, the Common shares may fairly expect dividends that will average 4 per cent. as the result of increased business and economies of co-operative management.

The earnings statement, having been figured during a period previous to the present improvement in general business, should represent the minimum earnings. The present condition of general prosperity is already being reflected by increases in earnings over the corresponding months of last year, as shown by the following figures:

	1899	1898	Increase.	
March	$283,705 33	$275,121 51	$8,583 82	
April	312,674 27	277,012 32	35,661 95	
May	357,447 83	313,963 21	43,484 62	
For the three months	$953,827 43	$866,097 04	$87,730 39	(10.13%)

The form and provisions of the declaration of trust and all matters incidental to the organization of the association have been approved by Messrs. Gaston, Snow & Saltonstall.

BOSTON, Mass., June 9, 1899.

MESSRS. E. ROLLINS MORSE & BRO. AND TUCKER, ANTHONY & COMPANY:

GENTLEMEN—

I have, as requested, made careful examinations of thirty-three Street Railway and Electric Light properties for the purpose of ascertaining their values.

These comprise thirty-one Street Railway and two Electric Lighting plants, which latter furnish power for several of the railways.

The street railways have a total of 647.41 miles of track; they own and operate 1,426 cars, of which 618 are closed and 808 open cars.

The total number of power stations is 18, having a total rated capacity of 28,423 horse power.

The railways herein covered are among the best Eastern Massachusetts railways, and they will average high with those throughout the entire State; very much higher than those of New England, and, in my opinion, their ratio, when compared with the street railways of the United States, will be found to be not less than as 70 to 100. They are unique, inasmuch as they serve many of the large manufacturing cities of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, and many of the popular seashore resorts, and they form with the large system of Boston a through connection from Nashua, in New Hampshire to Providence and Newport in Rhode Island, passing through busy and thriving suburban cities and towns en route, as well as reaching out to those on either side, and giving excellent facilities for travel and intercourse on every hand.

It is a self-evident fact that there will result a large saving from the uniting of these roads. A saving will be made in salaries. Power stations, car houses, rolling stock, and all kinds of property can be brought together, and by a carefully devised plan in reorganization, large amounts can be saved in operating, a more systematic and harmonious service rendered to the public, thus causing better satisfaction and more patronage, all of which will result in much benefit to the investor and the public as well.

I think that there can be no doubt of the value of the securities put out by this united interest.

Respectfully sumbitted, GILBERT HODGES, Consulting Engineer.

50,000 of the Preferred with 25,000 of the Common Shares have been subscribed for by the former owners of the properties and their friends.

We now offer for public subscription 70,000 shares of the Preferred, 35,000 shares of the Common, in lots of not less than two shares of Preferred and one share of Common on the basis of

10 ($1,000) Preferred Shares } for $1,050
5 ($500) Common Shares }

The subscription list will open on Monday, June 26, and will close at 3 P. M. Wednesday, June 28, and allotment will be made on Thursday, June 29.

The right is reserved to reject or reduce in amount any subscription.

Payment of 10 per cent. of the amount applied for must accompany all subscriptions, and the remainder will be payable at the

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Ames Building, Boston,

on July 3, when temporary certificates will be issued, to be exchanged for engraved certificates as soon as the same can be prepared.

Application will be made to list the shares on the Boston Stock Exchange.

Subscriptions to be made to

E. ROLLINS MORSE & BRO.,
38 State Street, Boston, Mass.

TUCKER, ANTHONY & CO.,
53 State Street, Boston, Mass.

H. B. HOLLINS & CO.,
Wall and Broad Streets, New York.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$3,500,000

7% Cumulative Preferred Stock
OF THE

Kern Incandescent Gas Light Co.

SHARE CAPITAL, $12,000,000.

$4,000,000 7% CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK,
$8,000,000 COMMON STOCK.

OFFICERS:

HARRY KEENE, President.
FRANK S. HASTINGS, Vice President.
CASIMIR TAG, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

E. C. BENEDICT	29 Broad Street, New York.
JAMES JOURDAN	President New Amsterdam and Brooklyn Union Gas Cos.
FRANK ROCKEFELLER	Vice-President Standard Oil Co.
JULIUS MOELLER	Managing Director Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light Co. of England.
FREDERIC R. COUDERT	Coudert Brothers, New York.
HARRY KEENE	Director New Amsterdam Gas Co.
JOHN SLOANE	W. & J. Sloane.
H. S. HOLT	President Montreal Gas Co.
CHARLES W. MAYER	100 Broadway, New York.
CASIMIR TAG	President German-American Bank, New York.
FRANK S. HASTINGS	President Indianapolis Gas Co.
ALFRED A. COWLES	Vice-President Ansonia Brass and Copper Co.
JOHN FOX	253 Broadway, New York.
W. L. ELKINS, JR.	Philadelphia.
HAMILTON FISH KEAN	Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., New York.
FRED. De L. WILLIAMS	Director Austrian and English Welsbach Cos.

COUNSEL: COUDERT BROTHERS, 71 Broadway, New York.
Associate Counsel: Betts, Betts, Sheffield & Betts, 120 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK, June 10, 1899.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING AND TRUST CO., NEW YORK CITY.

GENTLEMEN:

The Kern Incandescent Gas Light Company owns the Kern Light for the United States, Canada and Mexico and all rights for Central and South America.

The Kern Incandescent Gas Light Co. has been underwritten by leading financial men in New York and elsewhere. By means of such underwriting the Kern Light has been purchased and ample working capital provided.

This light has been examined by a number of the principal Gas experts in the United States, and pronounced superior to any other. The rights for Europe have been purchased by the **Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light Company of England,** who are now bringing the light into general use, replacing with it their own Welsbach light.

The **Kern Light** enables gas companies to compete successfully with electric lighting by supplying a better light at a small fraction of the cost with gas of any quality.

The Kern Light gives from 30 to 40 candles per cubic foot of gas as against 15 to 18 produced by the Welsbach; and with one foot of gas it gives a better light and greater candle power than the ordinary burner consuming five feet. Equally satisfactory results are obtained with natural or artificial gas of any quality.

It is simple in its application and inexpensive in its use.

The **Kern System** is equally applicable to **Power, Heating and Cooking.**

Yours truly,
KERN INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT CO.,
By ERNEST F. AYRAULT, Secretary.

$3,500,000

OF THE

7 Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock is offered for public subscription AT PAR, with a bonus of One Share of Common Stock for every Two Shares of Preferred Stock allotted.

Subscriptions will be received by the
International Banking and Trust Co., 149 B'way, New York.
Produce Exchange Trust Co., 26 B'way, New York.
Investment Company of Philadelphia.
Beacon Trust Co. of Boston.

Certified checks for 25 per cent., payable to the order of International Banking and Trust Company, must accompany each subscription. The balance is payable on allotment, to be made within ten (10) days after the close of the subscription. Allotments will be made in order of priority of receipt of the subscription. The right to reduce or reject any subscription is reserved.

Subscription list will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 22d day of June, 1899, and close on Thursday, the 29th day of June, 1899, or earlier.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY.

(Incorporated under New York State Special and Perpetual Charter.)

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS PAID IN, $1,500,000.

Principal Offices, 149 Broadway, New York City.

The Kern Light is on exhibition at Room No. 4, 149 Broadway, New York City.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
R. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDWYD WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

To the Holders of the Bonds of the Electric Storage Battery Co., Secured by a Mortgage Dated Dec. 15th, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that said bonds numbered from 1 to 450 (being all the bonded indebtedness of the Company) will on the 15th day of July, 1899, be redeemed upon presentation, with coupon number ten (10) and all succeeding coupons attached, at the office of the Old Colony Trust Co., in the Ames Building, cor. Court and Washington Streets, Boston, Mass., Trustee, at 90% of their face value and accrued interest to said date, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

Interest will cease on and after said date, at which time the Trustee will satisfy the mortgage, and reserve a fund with which to redeem outstanding bonds at 90% of their face value, but without interest after July 15th, 1899.

BENJ. W. TINGLEY, Treas.
Phila., Pa., June 10th, 1899.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,

35 WALL STREET.
New York, June 9, 1899.

To the Holders of the Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds:

Holders of registered bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company on the basis of **$1,100 Prior Lien Bonds (ex-coupon due July 1st, 1899) for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.**

Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds from January 1st to June 30th, 1899, will be paid in cash on July 1st, to the registered holder.

The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
By C. S. MELLEN, President.

To the Stockholders of Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. Co., Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western R. R. Co., Chicago & West Michigan R'way Co.:

A MAJORITY of the preferred and common stock of each of the three railroad companies having been deposited subject to the plan and agreement dated May 20, 1899, for the Union and Readjustment of the Capitalization of said Companies, SAID PLAN HAS BEEN DECLARED OPERATIVE by the undersigned Committee. The Committee have, in response to numerous requests, EXTENDED UNTIL JULY 10 the time within which stock may be deposited under the terms of their circular of May 20. After July 10 deposits will be received only upon such terms as the Committee may impose.

Dated June 21, 1899.

WILLIAM W. CRAPO, Chairman,
MARK T. COX,
JOHN M. GRAHAM,
CHARLES M. HEALD,
CHARLES MERRIAM,
OLIVER W. MINK,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
NATHANIEL THAYER,
} Committee.

ROBERT R. BROWN, Secretary, 40 Wall St., New York.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Counsel.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway Company,
Buffalo, N. Y., June 19th, 1899.

The Interest Coupons due July 1st, 1899, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be paid on that date on presentation at the office of the Continental Trust Company, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City.

On account of requirements of law, it is necessary that Coupons have attached a statement showing name and residence of owner.

F. S. BUELL, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,
May 29th, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Irving National Bank,
NEW YORK.
June 20th, 1899.

68th Consecutive Dividend.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1899, to Stockholders of record on this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date, and checks mailed to Stockholders.

J. DENNISON, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank,
New York.
99TH DIVIDEND.
June 14th, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of July, 1899.

The Transfer Books will be closed on June 14th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened July 3d, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.
DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Saturday 1st July proximo.

Transfer books will be closed Saturday, June 24, 1899, at close of business, and reopened Monday, July 3, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company Prior Lien 3½% Bonds.

Coupon No. 2, due July 1st, 1899, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 26th, temporary receipts will be given.

W. H. IJAMS, Treasurer,
The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, June 22d, 1899.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, proximo.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 1st, 1899.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

Columbia Bank,
FIFTH AVENUE AND 42D STREET.
New York, June 21st, 1899.

The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899.

The transfer books will remain closed from June 21st, 1899, to July 1st, 1899.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

The State Bank,
No. 378 Grand St.
New York, June 22, 1899.

A semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, free of tax, payable on and after Saturday, July 1st, 1899.

The transfer books will remain closed from June 23d to July 1st, inclusive.

J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, June 21, 1899.
NINETY-SECOND CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from June 21st until July 1st.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank,
23D ST. AND SIXTH AV.
New York, June 21st, 1899.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Ten Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after June 30th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until Saturday, July 1st, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.

R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York.
June 21, 1899.
DIVIDEND.

A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has to-day been declared by this bank, payable July 1st, 1899.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York.
New York, June 21st, 1899.

A dividend of Six Per Cent. from the earnings of the last six months has been declared by this Bank, payable on and after the first day of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WM. R. KURAU, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank,
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after July 1st, until which date transfer books will be closed.

H. F. DOREMUS, Cashier.

New York, June 23d, 1899.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New York, June 21st, 1899.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1899.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, June 20th, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The National Park Bank of New York,
June 20th, 1899.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the stock of this Bank, free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

The Bank of America,
New York, June 23, 1899.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1899, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 3d, 1899.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

New York Belting & Packing Co., Ltd.
25 Park Place, New York, June 20, 1899.

Coupons due July 1, 1899, on the 6 per cent. Mortgage Debenture Bonds of this Company will be paid, upon presentation, on and after that date at the office of the Knickerbocker Trust Co., 66 Broadway.

WM. T. BAIRD, Treasurer.

The Seaboard National Bank,
NEW YORK, June 22, 1899.

The Board of Directors of the Bank have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1899, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

JOHN F. THOMPSON, Cashier.

Continental National Bank,
New York, June 23d, 1899.
EIGHTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this bank have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., free of tax, payable July 3d, to which date from June 30th the transfer books will be closed.

ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

Ninth National Bank,
New York, June 23d, 1899.

A Dividend of Two Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until July 5th.

H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

The Eleventh Ward Bank,
New York, June 9th, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, June 22d, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four (4%) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, June 20th, 1899.

A dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New York, June 20, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1899.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 1, 1899.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

Texas and Pacific Coal Company.
Fort Worth, Texas, June 12, 1899.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the stock of this Company will be paid on the 20th of July, 1899. Transfer books will be closed from the 1st to 20th of July, inclusive.

S. MIMS, Secretary.

East River National Bank,
New York, June 21, 1899.

A Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared payable on and after Saturday, July 1, 1899.

E. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

Standard Distilling & Distributing Co.
27 William St.,
DIVIDEND NO. 4.
New York, June 23d, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company has this day been declared, payable July 10th, 1899, to stockholders of record at close of business June 30, 1899.
Transfer books for preferred stock will close June 30th, 1899, at three P. M., and reopen July 10th, 1899, at ten A. M.
On account of annual stockholders' meeting, to be held July 19th, 1899, transfer books for common stock will also close and reopen on same date. N. E. D. HUGGINS, Secretary.

Metropolitan Street Railway Company,
New York, June 22d, 1899.
By resolution of the Board of Directors of the METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY of New York, a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. per share is declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at the opening of business on Saturday, July 15, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, June 28th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed for the purpose of this dividend on June 28th, and will be reopened on July 17th.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

Office of the
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.,
120 Broadway, N. Y., June 14, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this company, held this day, it was
Resolved, That a quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. (1¾ %) upon the Preferred Stock of the Company be declared, payable on July 1st to stockholders of record, and that the transfer books for the Preferred Stock be closed June 24, 1899, at 12:00 o'clock noon and opened on July 2d, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.
T. W. SIEMON, Ass't Treasr.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, June 23, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of July next, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. on the 30th inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the 17th day of July next.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

American Malting Company,
80 Broadway, New York, June 2d, 1899.
DIVIDEND NO. 7.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company has been declared, payable Saturday, July 15th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 3d, 1899. The transfer books will close on Monday, July 3d, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen Monday, July 17th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
E. R. CHAPMAN, Treasurer.

HAMILTON BANK,
OF NEW YORK CITY.
New York, June 21st, 1899.
Dividend: The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899.
The transfer books will be closed from June 21st to July 1st, 1899, inclusive.
JESSE C. JOY, Cashier.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 Cedar Street, New York, June 22, 1899.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5%) on the Capital Stock of the Company has this day been declared, payable on and after July 1, 1899. The transfer books close on Tuesday, June 27, 1899, and reopen on July 3, 1899.
ARTHUR TURNBULL, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer,
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Wm. M. Hoes, Public Admr.
$6,000 City of Newark, N. J., 4 p. c. Funded Debt Water Bond, 1922, Reg.
By order of Executors.
200 shs. Maryland Coal Co.
62 shs. Pacific Fire Ins. Co.
28 shs. Phenix Ins. Co.
9 shs. New Amsterdam Gas Co. pref.
11 shs. New Amsterdam common & $10 scrip.
$2,000 New Amsterdam Gas Co. 1st Cons. Mtg. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1948.
$32,000 N. Y. Hygeia Ice Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1902.
$34,000 Brooklyn Union Elevated R. R. 1st Mtg. 4-5 p. c. Bds., 1950.
30 shs. Atlantic Transportation Co.
$5,000 City of New York 3½ p. c. Cons. Stock, 1917.
$2,167.18 judgments agt. Henry A. Pierce.
$1,170 Notes of Robert A. Greer.
$1,700 Ag'm't of Robert A. Greer with David Beveridge as to profits out of a joint enterprise.
By order of Trustee.
1 sh. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
$23,000 Dixon Water Co., Dixon, Ill., 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1915.
$50,000 Den. & Rio Grande R. R. 1st Cons. Mtg. 4 p. c. Bonds, 1936.
$10,000 Knoxville Water Works, Tenn., 6 p. c. Bonds, 1912.
$30,000 Sanford & Lake Eustis R. R. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1916, all unpaid coup.
$25,000 N. Y. & Shawnee Coal Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Sink. Fund Bonds, 1908.
$25,000 Beech Creek R. R. 1st Mtg. 4 p. c. Bonds, 1936.
75 shs. American Cotton Oil Co. pref.
150 shs. American Cotton Oil Co. common.
300 shs. Street's Western Stable Car Line pref.
200 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.
100 shs. Manhattan Real Estate Assn.
180 shs. New York Real Estate Assn.
300 shs. Grand Rap. & Ind. R. R.
175 shs. N. Y. & Shawnee Coal Co.
300 shs. North & South America Construction Co.
For account of whom it may concern.
17 shs. Long Branch Sewer Co.
200 shs. N. Y. Mutual Gaslight Co.
2 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
25 shs. Merchants' Refrigerating Co.
100 shs. Joseph Ladue Mining Co.
$30,000 Equitable Gaslight Co. N. Y. 1st Cons. Gold 5 p. c. Bonds, 1932.
$2,000 Syracuse Rapid Transit Ry. 5 p. c. Mtg. Bonds, 1946.
$4,000 Brooklyn & N. Y. Ferry Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1948.
$1,000 Lafayette Gas Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bond, 1924.
$5,000 Northern Union Gas Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1927.
$5,000 Det. & Mackinac R. R. 4 p. c. Mtg. Bds., 1995.
20 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
25 shs. German-American Bank.
9 shs. Hanover Nat. Bank.
$6,000 Northern Union Gas Co. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1927.
500 shs. Chic. & Northwestern Ry. pref.
682 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. Guar.
$5,410.27 City Rahway, N. J., 4 p. c. Adjustment Bonds, 1922, Reg.
$30,000 Harlem River & Portchester R. R. 1st Mtg. 7 p. c. Reg. Certifs., 1903.
200 shs. Driggs Seabury Gun & Ammunition Co. pref'd.
15 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
53 shs. Mechanics' Nat. Bank.
4 shs. Nat. Shoe & Leather Bank.
10 shs. Washington Trust Co.
7 shs. Market & Fulton Bank.
10 shs. Nat. Park Bank.
$9,000 Grand Rap. & Ind. R. R. 1st Mtg. Extd. Guar. 4½ p. c. Bonds, 1941.
50 shs. Joseph Ladue Gold Mining Development Co., Yukon, pref.
200 shs. New River Mineral Co. pref. (hypd.)
5 shs. Nat. Shoe & Leather Bank.
7 shs. Central Bank.
10 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
$1,000 Jersey City 7 p. c. Water Bond, 1902.
$10,000 Nassau Electric R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1944.
16 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
10 shs. Franklin Trust Co.
$12,000 Atch. & Eastern Bridge Co. 1st Mtg. 4 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1928.
$10,000 Nantasket Beach 1st Mtg. 2½ p. c. Bonds, 1901.
$8,000 Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Southwestern Exten. 1st Mtg. Gold 7 p. c. Bonds, 1910.
$5,000 Central R. R., N. J., 7 p. c. Convt. Bonds, 1902.
1,000 shs. National Nickel Co.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
HOME BANK,
at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$387,795.53
Overdrafts		127.38
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$19,786.86	
Due from approved reserve agents	64,177.65—	83,964.51
Banking house and lot		50,000.00
Stocks and bonds		218,911.25
Specie		49,328.10
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		57,966.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$24,659.24	
Other items carried as cash	566.76—	25,226.00
		$873,318.77

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	70,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	17,842.14
Due depositors	685,476.63
	$873,318.77

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
E. STEPHENSON, President, and J. P. DUNNING, Cashier, of the Home Bank, N. Y., a bank located and doing business at No. 303 West 42d Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 14th day of June, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.
E. STEPHENSON, President.
J. P. DUNNING, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 16th day of June, 1899, before me.
RICHARD A. [illegible]CY, Notary Public, New [illegible]

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
WELSBACH LIGHT COMPANY
BROAD AND ARCH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 23rd, 1899.

To the Stockholders of the Welsbach Light Co.:

In answer to the many inquiries received from the stockholders as to whether the Welsbach Light Co. is interested in the Kern Light or the Kern Incandescent Gas Light Co., I am authorized by the Board of Directors of this Co. to advise you that

This company is not now and never has been interested in either the Kern Light or the Kern Incandescent Gas Light Company.

The Kern Light, or, to designate it more properly, The Kern Bunsen Burner, for use with an incandescent mantle, and the United States patents upon which it is based, were offered to this company, which refused to purchase them upon the advice of its experts, Dr. Chas. F. Chandler, of Columbia College, and Dr. Waldron Shapleigh, its chief chemist, and of its patent counsel, Mr. John R. Bennett, of New York City.

This company is not now and never has been interested in the Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light Co. of England, nor is that company interested in this company. Your attention is called to the following correspondence, which defines

THE POSITION OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,

whose name is mentioned in the advertisements which offer for subscription the stock of the Kern Incandescent Gas Light Co.

WELSBACH LIGHT CO.,
W. E. BARROWS, President

WELSBACH LIGHT COMPANY,
BROAD AND ARCH STREETS.
PHILADELPHIA, Penna., June 23d, 1899.

Mr. Thomas Dolan, President the United Gas Improvement Company.

DEAR SIR: In yesterday's and to-day's New York and Philadelphia papers appear the advertisements of the International Banking and Trust Company soliciting subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Kern Incandescent Gas Light Co. Among the names of the directors of the said Trust Co. published in the advertisements referred to appears the name of "George W. Elkins, United Gas Improvement Co., Philadelphia." As the United Gas Improvement Co. has been prominently identified with the Welsbach Light ever since its introduction into the United States the publication of its name in these advertisements, which also contain suggestions hostile to this company, has greatly disquieted many of our shareholders. If you are willing to give me an authoritative statement of the position of the United Gas Improvement Co. I shall be greatly obliged. Very truly yours,
W. E. BARROWS, President,
Welsbach Light Company.

THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
Broad and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, June 23d, 1899.

Col. W. E. Barrows, President Welsbach Light Company.

DEAR SIR: Answering your favor of even date, the United Gas Improvement Co. is not now and never has been interested either in the Kern Incandescent Gas Light Co. or in the International Banking and Trust Co. Mr. George W. Elkins is neither an officer nor a Director of the United Gas Improvement Co. and does not represent the United Gas Improvement Company. Very truly yours,
THOMAS DOLAN, President,
United Gas Improvement Company.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
THE AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
THE KENTUCKY DISTILLERIES & WAREHOUSE COMPANY,
THE SPIRITS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY, and
THE STANDARD DISTILLING & DISTRIBUTING COMPANY.

AN AGREEMENT HAS BEEN LODGED WITH THE STATE TRUST COMPANY CONTEMPLATING THE FORMATION OF

The Distilling Company of America,

WITH AN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK OF $55,000,000.00 SEVEN PER CENT. (7%) CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK AND $70,000,000.00 COMMON STOCK, WHICH THE ORGANIZERS PROPOSE SHALL BE APPLIED TOWARDS THE PURCHASE OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED COMPANIES, AND CERTAIN RYE DISTILLERY PROPERTIES, AND FOR AN ADDITIONAL WORKING CAPITAL OF $1,500,000.00, LEAVING IN THE TREASURY OF THE NEW COMPANY FOR FUTURE PURPOSES $23,750,000.00 OF ITS PREFERRED STOCK AND $23,750,000.00 OF ITS COMMON STOCK.

THE BASIS PROPOSED BY THE ORGANIZERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE STOCK OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED COMPANIES IS AS FOLLOWS:

For Preferred stock of the Manufacturing Company, 50 per cent. in Preferred stock of the new company.

For Common stock of the Manufacturing Company, 25 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Preferred stock of the Kentucky Company, 85 per cent. in Preferred stock and 15 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Common stock of the Kentucky Company, 70 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Preferred stock of the Standard Company, 85 per cent. in Preferred stock and 15 per cent. in Common Stock of the new company.

For Common stock of the Standard Company, 60 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For First Preferred stock of the Spirits Distributing Company, 80 per cent. in Preferred stock and 20 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Second Preferred stock of the Spirits Distributing Company, 20 per cent. in Preferred stock and 20 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

A DEPOSIT AGREEMENT HAS BEEN LODGED WITH THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EXISTING COMPANIES DESIRING TO AVAIL OF THE BENEFITS OF THAT AGREEMENT ARE REQUESTED TO DEPOSIT THEIR CERTIFICATES WITH THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK AND RECEIVE DEPOSIT RECEIPTS THEREFOR. THE TIME WITHIN WHICH TO DEPOSIT SHARES OF STOCK UNDER THE AGREEMENT **WILL EXPIRE ON JUNE 30TH, 1899,** UNLESS EXTENDED BY CONSENT OF THE ORGANIZERS AND THE UNDERSIGNED TRUST COMPANIES. THE SAID AGREEMENT WILL NOT BECOME OPERATIVE UNTIL THE OWNERS OF A MAJORITY OF THE ISSUED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MANUFACTURING, KENTUCKY, AND STANDARD COMPANIES AND OF THE ISSUED PREFERRED STOCK OF THE SPIRITS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY SHALL AGREE TO SELL THEIR HOLDINGS UPON THE ABOVE BASIS.

A number of the large shareholders have already deposited their certificates and the proposed basis has received the approval of the officers and Directors of each of the companies.

COPIES OF THE DEPOSIT AGREEMENT MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK; NO. 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, AND THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, NO. 100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Dated New York, June 20th, 1899.

Central Trust Company of New York,
by F. P. OLCOTT, President.

The State Trust Company,
by WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New York Central, 1, to 137; Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 63½; St. Paul, ⅝, to 128⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 77⅝. Declined—Illinois Central, ¼, to 115, and Pennsylvania, ½, to 66¾. Atchison sold at 17½, Canadian Pacific at 90¾, Union Pacific preferred at 76, Erie at 12⅝, Erie first preferred at 34⅜, and Reading at 10¼. British consols advanced 1-16, to 107 13-16, for money, and ⅛, to 107 15-16, for the account. The Bank of England lost £82,000 bullion on balance.

The Glass Combine Raises Prices.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 23.—The window-glass combine, known as the American Glass Company, has again advanced the prices of window glass. The increase ranges from 5 to 10 per cent., and takes effect immediately. The new combination has offered a rebate to customers purchasing their entire output from September to July.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks recovering.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 23	314,888
To date this year	97,910,096
Corresponding date last year	51,806,500

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 23	$2,636,000
To date this year	$538,632,670
Corresponding date last year	$388,652,420

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel & Wire	2½	Manhat. Con	1½
Am. S. & W. pf	½	Met. Street Ry	3½
Am. Sug. Refs	1½	Missouri Pacific	½
Am. Tobacco	1	Mo., K. & T. pf	½
Anaconda Copper	⅛	Nat. Biscuit	1
Baltimore & Ohio	3	Nat. Steel pf	½
Balt. & Ohio pf	¾	N. J. Central	⅞
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	⅛	N. Y. Air Brake	14
Brunswick City	⅛	N. Y. Central	1
Canadian Pacific	1	Northern Pacific	1¼
C., B. & Q.	¾	North. Pac. pf	¾
Chi. Cons. Tr.	1⅝	Pacific Mail	½
C. G. W. pf., B.	1¼	People's Gas, Chi.	¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	Pullman Car	1
Chi. & N. Western.	⅝	Quicksilver pf	1
C., R. I. & Pac.	⅛	Reading 1st pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	St. L. S. West.	⅜
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	St. L. S. W. pf	1½
Cont. Tobacco	2⅜	St. Paul & Omaha	1
Cont. Tob. pf	½	Southern Pac.	1
Del. & Hudson	¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅞
Des M. & Ft. D.	¾	Union Pacific	½
Federal Steel	⅞	Union Pacific pf	⅝
Federal Steel pf	⅞	U. S. Rubber	1⅜
Int. Paper pf	2⅞	West. Union Tel.	⅞
K., P. & O.	½	Wis. C. pf., w. i.	1½
Louis. & Nash.	¾		

Stocks Declined.

B. & O. S. W. pf	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L.	⅝
C., L. & W. pf	1½	Norf. & West.	½
Col. So. 2d pf	1½	Norf. & West. pf.	¾
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	P., Cin. C. & St. L.	4½
Del., L. & W.	1	Stand. Dist.	⅝
Erie	⅝	Stand. Dist. pf	1⅝
Great. North. pf	1½	Texas & Pacific	½
Iowa Central	⅝	Third Avenue	2⅞
Mexican Central	½	Un. B. & P. pf	½
Minn. & St. L.	1½	Wis. Cent., w. i.	⅝
Nat. Lead	⅞		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. Mid. 2-4s	2	Mo. Pac. coll. 5s	1
Ev. & T. H. 1st 6s	1⅝	St. L. S. W. 2d	3
Ill. Cent., W. L., 4s	2½	St. P., M. & M., M. Cent. 6s	3½
Knick. Ice, Chi., 1st	2	Wis. Cent. 1st	1⅞
Mex. Cent. con. 4s	8½		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	2	C., I. & L. ref. 6s	2
Cent. of N. J. 5s, r.	2	D. & R. G. 4½s	1
Chi., B. & N. 1st	1	K. C. & Pac. 1st	1

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

In some parts of the market professional traders showed a disposition yesterday to cover outstanding short contracts, and through this some rallies were brought about; but in few instances were there transactions entitled to be considered significant.

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More interest was manifested by Wall Street—brokers and customers alike—in the meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Steel and Wire Company. It covered most of the business day, and was conducted with all efforts to maintain secrecy. Steel and Wire stock fluctuated nervously over a short range, suggesting the indisposition prevalent generally in Wall Street to count upon any certain result. Few prophecies of what the meeting was likely to result in were of a sort which could be considered flattering to the company's management.

It was not until just before the Stock Exchange closed that the result of the session was officially announced. There is to be no dividend. Official promises have been broken. Wall Street has one more—and the usual—illustration of what blind pool-management represents.

Official statements have been prepared containing figures purporting to reflect what this trust's financial status is, what its earnings are—how exceptionally prosperous it is. But who can afford to believe anything from such a source? Can an injection of tabulated figures contribute veracity?

"Investors" may complain. Why should they? Few people have gone into this stock unaware of the fact that it is a thoroughgoing mystery, conducted on lines of policy contemptuous of public interest. It is not, however, much different from other blind pools now crowding the Stock Exchange district, careless of investment rights. Mr. Henry O. Havemeyer—and authority could not be higher—summarizes the truth touching all of them in declaring that the purchaser of such trust securities dare not neglect the cynical doctrine of "Let the buyer beware!"

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London traded on both sides of the account yesterday, buying about 9,000 and selling about 3,000 shares. Most of these transactions were made in the first hour, the market thereafter being too dull for arbitrage operations. The foreign buying was most noticeable in New York Central, Union Pacific, Ontario and Western, St. Paul, Louisville, Baltimore and Ohio, and Southern stocks. Cables reported considerable improvement in financial sentiment not only in London but in Paris and the other Continental centres.

GOLD FOR EXPORT.

At least $5,000,000 gold will go abroad by to-day's steamers. Of this, Lazard Frères will ship $2,000,000, Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. $1,000,000, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. $1,000,000, and the National City Bank $1,000,000. This will bring up the total exported and engaged since June 3 to $13,500,000.

To-day's gold shipments will not be reflected in the week's bank statement. No gold having gone out early in the week, the system of averages employed in computing the Clearing House figures will not allow the exports to show. It is believed, therefore, that to-day's statement will be more satisfactory than last week's, and more favorable than accurate. For the week ended with Thursday the banks lost more than $3,000,000 to the Government, but in banking circles it is said that this will probably be offset by increased net receipts from the interior.

NEW YORK CENTRAL'S YEAR.

New York Central was one of the strong features yesterday, getting up to 134⅜ on buying by prominent commission houses, and Vanderbilt brokers. The failure of the Directors to increase the dividend rate induced some little selling, but insiders' brokers were buyers to the close. Vanderbilt interests have recently discouraged the talk of a higher dividend rate and the declaration, yesterday of 1 per cent. for the quarter was not generally disappointing.

The company's statement for the quarter and for the year was highly encouraging. For the twelve months the surplus after dividend payments is $1,524,000, an increase of nearly $800,000. This result is made all the more remarkable by the fact that $870,000 spent for improvements was charged to operating expenses.

ST. PAUL'S THIRD WEEK.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the third week in June were made public last evening. They aggregated $758,442, and show the following, as compared with the previous six years:

Increase over 1898	$148,894
Increase over 1897	133,916
Increase over 1896	155,988
Increase over 1895	240,554
Increase over 1894	223,490
Increase over 1893	104,550

So far this month St. Paul's earnings show the following increases over the preceding years:

Increase over 1898	$350,538
Increase over 1897	380,177
Increase over 1896	460,983
Increase over 1895	699,257
Increase over 1894	589,323
Increase over 1893	173,122

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the second week of June to-day will cover sixty-nine roads, and will show 11.43 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

2d week of June.	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Gt. Southern	$37,559	$5,417	....
Ann Arbor	28,469	3,981	....
B. & O. Southwestern	123,832	....	5,682
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	38,083	....	37,770
Bur., Ced. Rap. & N.	86,425	19,966	....
Canadian Pacific	530,000	61,000	....
Central of Georgia	85,689	4,513	....
Chattanooga Southern	1,549	139	....
Chesapeake & Ohio	223,290	....	8,013
Chicago & E. Illinois	80,929	8,697	....
Chicago Gt. Western	119,000	38,560	....
Chic., Ind. & Louis.	72,495	9,574	....
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul	731,754	99,224	....
Chic. Term Transfer	23,499	1,495	....
Chic. & West Michigan	38,112	6,976	....
C., C., C. & St. Louis	250,797	10,747	....
Cleve., Lorain & Wheel.	30,604	3,034	....
Col., Sandusky & Hock.	16,685	....	3,161
Denver & Rio Grande	174,700	18,400	....
Det., G. Rap. & West.	24,512	114	....
Evans. & Indianapolis	6,136	388	....
Evans. & Terre Haute	28,654	2,417	....
Flint & Pere Marquette	60,541	6,801	....
Ft. Worth & Rio Grande	5,837	....	2,037
Georgia	23,332	1,920	....
Grand Trunk	466,473	32,998	....
Chic. & Grand Trunk			
Det., Gr. Hav. & M.			
Gulf, Beaum. & K. C.	6,637	3,693	....
Inter. & Gt. Northern	54,500	5,694	....
Iowa Central	45,092	10,433	....
Kanawha & Michigan	11,189	934	....
Kan. City, Ft. S. & M.	75,286	642	....
Kan. City, M. & Birm.	20,049	....	1,795
Kansas City & Omaha	3,502	600	....
Kan. City Sub. Belt	9,613	....	64
Lake Erie & Western	72,566	13,669	....
Louis., Evans. & St. L.	31,437	4,166	....
Louis., Hend. & St. L.	13,093	3,921	....
Louis. & Nash.	478,450	48,725	....
Mexican Central	282,215	24,667	....
Mexican National	125,856	21,189	....
Minnn. & St. Louis	45,307	5,801	....
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	89,809	20,240	....
Mo., Kansas & Texas	167,581	12,876	....
Mo. Pac., Iron Mountain	443,000	37,000	....
Central Branch	16,000	....	2,000
N. Y., Ont. & Western	93,368	23,231	....
Norfolk & Western	253,043	33,944	....
Northern Pacific	483,247	72,340	....
Ohio River	20,635	1,797	....
Oregon R. R. & Nav.	149,668	23,584	....
Peoria, Dec. & Evans.	14,401	1,628	....
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	46,376	16,985	....
Pittsburg & Western	65,513	....	9,733
Rio Grande Southern	5,537	....	148
Rio Grande Western	89,100	10,000	....
St. Joseph & G. Island	20,040	3,512	....
St. Louis & San Fran.	120,219	9,405	....
St. Louis Southwestern	90,063	19,881	....
Santa Fé Pr. & Phoenix	19,209	3,730	....
Southern Railway	468,767	80,478	....
Texas & Pacific	118,001	14,645	....
Toledo & Ohio Central	35,364	....	408
Tol., St. L. & K. City	31,720	....	10,196
Wabash	280,119	28,475	....
W. N. Y. & Penn.	66,700	9,000	....
Wheeling & Lake Erie	32,583	6,235	....
Wisconsin Central	114,639	7,743	....
Total (69 roads)	$7,953,976	$897,209	$81,007
Net increase (11.43 p. c.)	....	816,202	....

STEEL AND WIRE.

American Steel and Wire was the centre of interest yesterday, and Wall Street kept a close watch on the stock throughout the day. In the first hour it ran up on covering purchases, but dropped back later, and during all the three-hour session of the Directors fluctuated nervously, reflecting the prevalent uncertainty as to the action on the dividend question. After the announcement of "No dividend" was made, Steel and Wire advanced from below 54 to 55¼ on rather aggressive covering by room traders, who argued, as usual, that with the bad news out the short side could be no longer productive. On the advance, however, Western houses were sellers.

METROPOLITAN BUOYANT.

Metropolitan Street Railway's advance to 228¾ yesterday was one of the features of the market. About 6,000 shares of the stock changed hands, and nearly all of the buying was by I. & S. Wormser and their brokers. Hints of pending developments were in circulation in explanation of Metropolitan's strength, and although Wall Street in general regarded these intimations as referring to the rumored "melon cutting," people in touch with the company's affairs said that coming announcements will be of much greater importance. The story that Metropolitan interests are already in control of the Third Avenue system and are heavily interested in Brooklyn Rapid Transit receives no direct confirmation, but insiders do not deny that changes in the company's directories are impending. These changes, it is said, may make Mr. A. N. Brady a Metropolitan Director and Mr. H. H. Vreeland a member of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Board.

TOBACCO SHARES RECOVER.

Further covering by shorts in the tobacco stocks yesterday led to sharp recoveries in the group. Continental common got up to 41¼, the preferred to 80, and American Tobacco to 92¼. Most of the buying came from room traders who were scared by reports that Mr. Drummond's resignation does not mean that that gentleman is to head the rumored opposition. Above 41 Continental was in good supply, and American Tobacco was also easily bought above 92.

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN.

The St. Louis Southwestern issues were notably active and strong yesterday on buying by insiders, induced by the Directors' vote to pay the July coupons on the second income bonds. The latter advanced 3 points on heavy trading. The preferred stock ran up to 32, and gained 1½ points net for the day.

IN THE EXCHANGE MARKET.

Reviewing the sterling exchange market, Messrs. C. Schumacher say in their weekly letter:

"Since our last gold shipment, of June 16, exchange was decidedly firmer, but, after advancing nearly one-sixteenth of 1 per cent., again collapsed yesterday, (Thursday,) when it became known that several millions of gold had been engaged for shipment to Europe by Saturday's steamers. The shipments so far advised amount to $5,000,000.

"Just how this gold shipping business can be done with demand sterling below $4.88 passes our understanding. We must accept the facts as they are but cannot help feeling amused to see exchange go up just as soon as gold shipments seem to have stopped and down again just as soon as there is a sign of resumption of gold shipments.

"Although exports of merchandise from this port still amount to between $9,000,000 an $10,000,0000 a week, our market does not show a corresponding supply of exchange. Our experience is that the market is comparatively bare of commercial bills, nor do we see how the present demand is satisfied. Sterling loans are unprofitable, and therefore not resorted to to any extent. It is true that the natural position of any bank or banker with European branches or connections is the short side of the market, from the fact that, say, a ninety-day bill drawn now will mature at a time when the season of grain and cotton exports is already in full swing. For that time—September next—$4.83@$4.83¼ for sixty-day bills is actually the best bid obtainable, and for October but $4.82@$4.82¼. Comparing these to the present rate of $4.85⅝, there is a sure profit now in going short of the market, even with money at the present low figures of 2@2½ per cent. on call and 3@3½ per cent. for sixty and ninety days. An advance of 1 per cent. in money would render the short side of exchange so profitable as to bring out bills enough to render all further gold shipments unnecessary."

DUN'S AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

The outgo of more gold this week, $4,000,000 so far reported, makes it clear that Europe is in need. The French Ministerial crisis has been grave and prolonged, the collapse of German speculation in industrial stocks threatens some trouble, but perhaps the South African uncertainty causes most disturbance. Whatever the cause, Europe needs money, and cannot claim its own from the West this year, but must borrow. Exchange and trade balances show that this country is not called upon to pay, but the money is worth more to lenders abroad than it is here. Home finances are most satisfactory. Revenue falls behind expenditures for the fiscal year less than $100,000,000, and but for $230,000,000 war expenses, including payment for the Philippine debts and for Cuban soldiers, the revenue exclusive of that from the war taxes exceeds ordinary expenses. Trade balances, in spite of exports from New York 19 per cent. less than last year's and imports 26 per cent. greater, still promise a large excess of exports for June.

Nor is there any substance in the idea that large foreign sales of securities are moving gold. The best evidence attainable shows that in January and February about $8,250,000 worth of securities came to this side, and since February not more than $4,000,000 in excess of shipments. In character, transactions have been of the trading and not of the investment sort. Stocks here have weakened, but almost exclusively in industrials, which foreigners do not touch, these declining $2.08 per share on the average this week, while railroad stocks have averaged a decline of only 29 cents per share. Earnings for the first half of June are better than for any previous month this year, 10 per cent. larger than last year, and 11.3 per cent. larger than in 1892, the Granger roads gaining most largely over last year in spite of the reduced movement of grain.

With nothing to fear in foreign affairs or finances, home business is expanding in every direction. The increase in volume of business shown by bank clearings is 42 per cent. for the week, over last year, and 50 per cent. over 1892, and outside New York the increase over the best of all past years is 31.9 per cent. Moreover, this is in spite of a considerable decline in prices, which have not yet recovered to the level of 1892. The textile industries, for example, are much behind in prices, though woolens are now steadily rising, and are 6 per cent. higher than at their lowest in March. The goods are in much stronger demand, and wool has advanced from 18.01 to 18.76 cents for domestic, taking the average of 100 quotations by Coates Brothers, though the buying is largely speculative. In cotton goods the advance has been small, and though business is excellent, the demand fairly matches the supply.

The great gain in volume of business might seem of questionable safety were it not greater in iron production,

four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@3¾ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $168,743,254; balance, $10,546,045; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $615,180.

Money on call in London, 1¼ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2⅝ per cent. for short and 2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were $4.88½ for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83¾ for sixty days, $4.88 for demand, $4.88½ for cable transfers, and $4.85@4.85⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.14¾ for long and 5.16¼ for short; re chsmarks at 94¼ and 95½, and guilders at 40 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—15c discount. Boston—25c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1/16c premium. St. Louis—40c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par@40c discount; over counter 50c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 23.—Prices opened firm on the Bourse to-day in response to London advices. Rentes, however, soon declined on realizations, and, owning to uneasiness regarding the reception of the new French Ministry by the Chamber of Deputies, closed with all-round dullness. Spanish 4s were stimulated by the decree providing for the payment of the coupon of July 1. Turks were strong and Rio Tintos improved. De Beers Mines recovered sharply on more reassuring Transvaal news, aided by London advices. Kafirs opened good, but subsequently relapsed.

BERLIN June 23.—The formation of the French Cabinet and the firmness of the London market caused all-round advances on the Boerse here to-day.

FRANKFORT June 23.—There was a good recovery on the Boerse to-day, owing to more cheerful advices from elsewhere. Spanish 4s were the feature of the market. Americans were harder.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Thursday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.06	.07
Alpha Con	.06	.05
Andes	.17	.12
Belcher	.37	.41
Best & Belcher	.44	.41
Bullion	.08	.06
Caledonia	.85	.60
Challenge Con	.38	.35
Chollar	.33	.25
Confidence	.95	.90
Con. Cal. & Va	1.55	1.35
Con. Imperial	.01	.02
Crown Point	.29	.27
Gould & Curry	.27	.22
Hale & Norcross	.38	.34
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.12	.14
Kentucky Con	.05	.06
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.52	.48
Occidental Con	.24	.20
Ophir	1.05	.92
Overman	.19	.17
Potosi	.45	.40
Savage	.33	.23
Sag Belcher	.08	.06
Sierra Nevada	.70	.64
Standard	2.50	2.50
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.10	.10
Union Con	.41	.36
Utah Con	.16	.11
Yellow Jacket	.38	.38
Silver bars	.60@	.60@
Mexican dollars	49¾@50½	49¾@50½
Drafts, sight	.12¼	.12¼

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 23.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday.		Thursday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Anaconda	46	50	49	50½
Anchoria	85	89	85	89
Argentum	25	28	26	28
Battle	27⅝	29	27	27⅞
Columbine	16¾	17¼	17	17¾
Consolidated	9⅞	10	9⅞	10
Damon	18½	18⅝	18¼	18½
Elkton	88½	89¼	88½	89¼
El Paso	28½	29⅜	29¼	29¾
Findlay	15⅝	16	15⅝	15¾
Garfield	11¾	12⅞	11¾	12¼
Gibson	24	25	24	29
Golden Fleece	32	36	31½	33
Golden King	89	90	90	91
Gold Coin	193	200	193	200
Gould	23	23¼	24½	24¾
Isabella	80	80½	84½	84¾
Independence	57	57⅜	58½	59
Jackpot	36	36½	36½	37
Matoa	33¼	33	34	35
Moon Anchor	116	117	105	108
Pinnacle	17¼	17⅜	17½	17¼
Pharmacist	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
Portland	190	191½	192	193½
Sterlings	39	41	39	41
Rosa	22	24	23½	24
Union	27½	27⅝	27⅞	28
Vindicator	90	90½	90	91
Work	22⅝	22¾	23¾	23¾

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	975	975	975
24 week June	$75,286	$74,644	$69,696
From Jan. 1	2,035,419	2,160,226	1,841,297
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
24 week June	$20,040	$21,835	$19,175
From Jan. 1	638,084	699,730	517,814

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER reports estimated earnings for the quarter ended June 30, here compared with actual returns of the corresponding period in two previous years—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Earnings	11,483,000	11,217,883	11,206,251
Expenses (63.26 per cent.)	7,264,000	7,610,407	7,267,084
Net earnings	4,219,000	3,607,476	3,941,167
Prop. ex. to gross	63¼	67⅞	64⅞
Income from investment	1,061,000	150,158	
Gross income	5,280,000	3,757,634	
First charges	3,874,000	2,717,220	2,680,029
Net income	1,406,000	1,040,414	
Redemption fund	75,000	75,000	
Balance	1,331,000	965,414	1,261,138
Dividend	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Surplus	331,000	*34,586	†261,138

For the fiscal year ended June 30—

Gross earnings	45,950,000	45,774,240	44,280,139
Net earnings	16,924,000	16,233,226	14,631,993
All income	22,224,000	16,954,724	
Surplus	1,524,000	658,028	51,867

*Deficit. †Surplus.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—The market was dull again, but not without its interesting features. Union Traction opened ⅛ below yesterday on early reports that Muhn & Sons were sellers. This was emphatically contradicted by the firm, who stated, on the other hand, that it was a buyer. Before this had become known, however, the stock had dropped to 41, from which it quickly rallied to 42 on good support.

The sensation in the market was the apparent collapse of Welsbach. Yesterday it gave its holders a shock by dropping from 49 to 43¼, and this morning it intensified the situation by receding to 38, or 11 points in the two days, and all because another incandescent company had entered the field as a rival. The drop was checked by a rumor on the Street that backing of the new company injuring the Welsbach Company it would benefit it greatly, inasmuch as it was going to use the Welsbach mantle. The effect of the report was immediate, the stock advancing to 42½.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	20⅝	20¾	Penn. Mfg	23⅜	24
Choctaw	37	37½	Phila. Trac	20¾	100
El. Stge. Bat	125	130	Union Trac	42	42¼
El. S. B. pf.	130	136	Un. Gas Imp.	166½	168
El. Co. of A.	17½	17¾	Welsbach Lt.	42½	44
Lehigh Val.	26⅞	26¾	W. N. Y. & P.	6	7
Marsden	16¼	16½	Penn.	7¼	7⅝

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Seaboard National Bank has declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., notice of which will be found in another column. The Directors also increased the surplus account $150,000, out of the undivided profits, making the surplus equal to the capital of the bank, which is $500,000.

Dividends are announced by the following companies, details of which will be found in another column: Standard Distilling and Distributing Company, Metropolitan Street Railway Company, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, American Mailing Company, Hamilton Bank, United States Mortgage and Trust Company, the Chatham National Bank, the Bank of America, New York Belting and Packing Company, the Seaboard National Bank, Continental National Bank, and Ninth National Bank.

E. Rollins Morse & Brother and Tucker, Anthony & Co. of Boston, in conjunction with H. L. Hollins & Co. of this city, offer for public subscription 70,000 shares of the preferred and 35,000 shares of the common stock of the Massachusetts Electric Companies in lots of not less than two shares of preferred and one share of common stock on the basis of $1,050 for ten preferred and five common shares. The capital of the companies consists of $12,000,000 4 per cent. cumulative shares which are preferred as to principal and dividends and of $12,000,000 common shares. The Massachusetts Electric Companies is a combination of the greater part of the street railway mileage north of Boston as far as Nashua, N. H., and Newburyport and Gloucester, Mass., and south as far as Fall River and Newport, R. I., connecting directly with the street railway system of Boston. Various electric lighting companies doing business in the same section are also included. Both preferred and common shares are free from taxation in Massachusetts. A report, showing the merits of the securities, signed by Gilbert Hodges, Consulting Engineer, is attached to the announcement. Subscription books open Monday, June 26, and close at 3 P. M. Wednesday, June 28.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, June 23, 1899.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17¼	18	100	Am. Car & Foundry	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅝
59½	61½	16	Am. Car & Found. pf	61½	61½	61½	61½	
36½	37	2,585	Am. Smelt. & Ref	36	36¾	35¼	36¾	— ¼
83¼	83¾	1,525	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	83	83¾	83	83½	
133	140	10	American Express	133	133	133	133	
6¾	7	1,800	American Spirits Mfg	7	7¼	7	7	
30	31	943	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	30¼	30¼	30	30	— ¼
55	55¼	46,516	Am. Steel & Wire	53⅞	55¼	52⅞	55¼	+2½
96	96¾	800	Am. Steel & Wire pf	96	96	96	96	+ ⅜
150¾	150⅞	48,780	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	149½	151⅛	148	151	+1½
101	103½	20	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	103	103	103	103	
34⅜	35¼	500	American Tin Plate	34½	34⅝	34¼	34⅜	— ⅛
84	85	200	Am. Tin Plate pf	85	85	85	85	
91⅞	92	9,300	American Tobacco	91	92½	91	92	+1
139	143	50	Am. Tobacco pf	139⅞	139⅞	139⅞	139⅞	
28	28¾	400	Am. Steel Hoop	29	29	28¾	28¾	— ¼
75	76	550	Am. Steel Hoop pf	76¼	76¼	76	76	
17¼	17½	790	At., T. & S. F.	17⅜	17⅜	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
55	55¼	2,725	At., T. & S. F. pf	55	55¼	54⅜	55	+ ⅜
51¼	51⅜	2,270	Anaconda Copper	51½	51⅞	51¼	51⅜	+ ⅛
46¾	47	5,210	Baltimore & Ohio	46⅞	47	45¾	47	+3
68¾	69	4,360	Baltimore & Ohio pf	69¼	69⅜	68	68¾	+ ⅜
7⅞	8⅜	100	B. & O. S. W. pf., ctfs.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅜
116	116½	15,995	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	116½	116½	115¼	116¼	+ ⅜
14½	14⅞	500	Brunswick City	14⅞	14⅞	14¾	14¾	+ ⅜
54½	55	550	Canada Southern	54	54½	54	54	+ ⅛
96¾	97	100	Canadian Pacific	97	97	97	97	+1
51	51¼	1,400	Cent. Pac., ass't pd	50½	51⅛	50⅜	51⅛	+1⅛
24⅞	25	1,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	25	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
131½	131¾	3,445	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	130⅞	131½	130¾	131¼	+ ⅜
59	59⅝	500	Chi. Con. Traction	59⅜	59⅞	59⅜	59⅞	+1⅝
13½	13⅝	810	Chicago Great West	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
68⅜	70	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	69½	69½	69¼	69½	+ ⅛
28	30¾	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B	29¼	29¼	29¼	29½	+1¼
126¾	126⅞	8,650	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	126⅛	127	126¼	126⅞	+1
172½	173¼	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	173	173	173	173	
156½	157	800	Chicago & Northw	156⅝	156¾	156	156½	+ ⅜
112½	112⅝	1,520	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	111⅞	112⅝	111¾	112⅛	+ ⅞
47	48	40	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	
56¾	56⅞	5,475	C., C., C. & St. L	56⅜	56⅝	56	56	+ ⅜
97	98½	50	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	97	97	97	97	
37½	41	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf	37¼	37¼	37½	37¼	—1¼
43⅞	44	850	Colorado Fuel & Iron	43⅜	44	43⅝	44	+1
105	110	10	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	110	110	110	110	
42	43½	45	Col. Southern 1st pf	43	42	42	42	
16	17	178	Col. Southern 2d pf	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	—1½
10	11½	110	Col. & H. C. & I	11	11	11	11	—1
180	181	444	Consolidated Gas	179	179¾	178	179⅝	+ ¼
40½	40⅞	26,575	Continental Tobacco	38¾	41¼	38¾	40¾	+2⅝
79¾	80	1,025	Continental Tobac. pf	80	80	80	80	+ ½
118½	119	190	Delaware & Hudson	119	119	119	119	+ ⅞
167	160	200	Del., Lack. & West	168	168	168	168	—1
76	76¼	2,100	Denver & R. G. pf	76⅜	76⅜	76	76½	
19½	20	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	20	20	20	20	+ ⅜
12⅛	12⅜	100	Erie	12⅛	12¼	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅜
34	34½	100	Erie 1st pf	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
17½	18	500	Erie 2d pf	18	18	18	18	+ ⅛
58½	58⅜	12,145	Federal Steel	58	58⅜	57¾	58⅜	+ ⅛
82¾	83	2,420	Federal Steel pf	82	82¼	81¾	82½	+ ⅜
63¾	66¼	150	Glucose Sugar Ref	63½	63½	63½	63½	— ¼
106¾	107½	25	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	
167	170	340	Great Northern pf	168¾	168	167	168¾	—1½
107	110	100	H. B. Claflin Co	109	109	109	109	
58¾	58½	1,032	Hocking Valley pf	57½	58¾	57½	58¾	+ ⅛
113¾	113⅞	295	Illinois Central	112¼	112⅝	112½	112⅝	
112⅝	112⅞	5,720	Manhattan Con	111¾	112½	111¾	112½	+1¼
15	15	200	Met. W. S. El of Chi	15	15	15	15	
228	228½	9,100	Met. Street Railway	225	228¾	224¾	228	+3⅜
1,150	1,200	1,150	Mexican Central	12¾	12¾	12½	12½	— ½
		160	Minn. & St. Louis	54½	54½	54½	54½	—1½
		100	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	
		500	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	32¾	33	32½	33	+ ½
		850	Missouri Pacific	40½	41	40½	41	+ ½
		100	National Biscuit Co	43	43	43	43	+1
		100	National Lead Co	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
		1,600	National Steel	49	49½	49	49½	+ ½
		500	National Steel pf	89¾	89¾	89½	89½	+ ½
		200	New Jersey Central	116½	116½	116½	116½	+ ¼
		750	New York Air Brake	175	180	175	180	+14
		10,720	New York Central	133½	134⅝	133¼	133¾	+1
		46	N. Y., N. H. & H	214	214	214	214	
		200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	14¼	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
		800	N. Y., Ont. & West	25¾	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
		200	Norfolk & Western	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
		200	Norfolk & West. pf	68	68	68	68	+ ⅜
		200	North American	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
		1,400	Northern Pacific	46¼	47	46¼	47	+ ⅛
		785	Northern Pacific pf	75¼	76¼	75¼	76¼	+ ⅜
		230	Pacific Mail	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ½
		1,690	Pennsylvania R. R	130¼	131⅜	130⅜	130⅜	
		2,205	People's Gas, Chicago	117⅜	118½	117½	118½	+ ⅛
		300	Pitts., C., C. & St. L	51¼	52	51	51	—1½
		100	Pressed Steel Car pf	83½	83½	83	83½	
		100	Pull. Pal. Car Co	158	158	158	158	+1
		100	Quicksilver pf	9	9	9	9	+1
		300	Reading	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
		2,750	Reading 1st pf	59½	59⅝	59⅛	59⅜	+ ½
		50	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	31⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	
		350	St. Louis Southw	12¼	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ⅜
		4,500	St. Louis Southw. pf	30	32	30	31¾	+1½
		800	St. Paul & Omaha	101	102¼	101	102	+1
		5,150	Southern Pacific	30¼	31¼	30	31	+1
		200	Southern Railway	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
		600	Southern Railway pf	49	49¼	49	49	+ ⅛
		1,000	Standard Dis. & Dis.	14	15¼	14	15¼	+ ⅜
		1,075	Stand. Dis. & Dis. pf	61	61	60	60¼	—1⅝
		17,000	Tenn. Coal & Iron	63½	64½	62	63⅞	+ ⅞
		390	Texas Pacific	18	18	18	18	—½
		100	Third Avenue	190¼	190¼	190¼	190¼	—2⅞
		100	Twin City R. T.	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	+ ⅛
		2,740	Union Pacific	39	39⅜	39	39	+ ⅛
		2,060	Union Pacific pf	74½	74¾	74¾	74¾	+ ¾
		400	Union Bag & Paper	27½	28	27½	28	
		200	Union Bag & Paper pf	79	79	79	79	—½
		400	United States Leather	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
		1,550	U. S. Leather pf	68¼	68¾	68¼	68¾	
		5,225	United States Rubber	52¼	53⅛	52⅛	53⅛	+1⅝
		255	U. S. Rubber pf	117¼	117½	117¼	117¼	
		10	Wabash	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
		600	Wabash pf	19¾	19¾	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
		710	Western Union Tel	89	89¼	89	89¼	+ ⅜
		320	Wheel. & Lake Erie	8¼	8½	8⅜	8½	— ⅛
		558	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	21¾	23	21½	23	+ ½
		310	Wis. Cent., when iss	15	15	15	15	— ⅝
		2,220	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss	52¾	53½	52⅝	53½	+1⅛
Sales		314,888						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100½		Lac. Gas pf.	99	102
3s, r., 1918	108¾	108⅞	L. E. & W.	16	16¾
3s, c., 1918	108¾	108⅞	L. E. & W. pf.	67½	68
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109	Lake Shore	206	210
4s, r., 1907	112¼	112⅜	Long Island	68	75
4s, c., 1907	113⅛	114⅜	Man. C. R.	150	
4s, r., 1925	129½	130½	M. C. R. pf.	105	
4s, c., 1925	129½	130½	Man. Beach	18	23
5s, r., 1904	112¼	112⅜	Md. C. pf.	58½	75
5s, c., 1904	112¾	112⅜	Mex. North.	45	
D. C. 3-65s	119		Mex. N. ctfs.	3¼	3½
Adams Exp.	110	112½	Mich. Cent.	113	
Alb. & Susq.	190		M. & St. L.		
Am. Lin. Co.	8	9½	2d pf.	92	93½
Am. Lin. pf.	43	45	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	65	67
Am. Coal	140	200	M., K. & T.	11¾	12½
Am. Cot. O.	35½	36¼	Mob. & Ohio.	37½	40
Am. C. O. pf.	91½	92¼	Mor. & Es.	183	
Am. D. Tel.	36	39	Nat. B. pf.	97	98½
Am. Exp.	133	140	Nat. Lead pf.	111	112
Am. M. Co.	19	20	N. L. & T. ctfs.	3	4
Am. Sugar Ref.	117½	118½	Nat. Starch.	5	7½
Ann Arbor	15	17	Nat. St. Ist pf.	45	60
Ann A. pf.	40	41	Nat. St. 2d pf.	13	23
B. A. L. pf.	104½		N. Y. & Texas	136	138
B. Un. Gas	136	138	N. C. Coal	37	39
B., R. & P.	32	35	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
B., R. & P. pf.	71	75	1st pf.	68	72
B. C. R. & N.	105		N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	30	33
Chi. & Alton	150		Norf. South.	69	75
C. & A. pf.	180		Ont. Mining.	7½	9½
C. & E. Ill.	73¾		O. R. R. & N.	35	38
C. & E. Ill. pf.	122½		O. R. R. & N. pf.	69	71½
C., L. & W.	87	91	Pac. Coast	37	40
C., I. & L.	8½	10	Pac. C. 1st pf.	82	86½
C., I. & L. pf.	39¾	41	Pac. C. 2d pf.	50	60
C. & N. W. pf.	195	199	Pac. C. Co.	105	110
C. T. & T.	15	16	Penn. Coal	375	
C., L. & T.	8	9	P., D. & Ev. 2		2½
Cleve. & P.	182		Peo. & East.	3	5
C. C. & I. D.	1¾	2	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	85	86½
C. C. & I. D. pf.	2½	5	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	183	
Col. South.	5⅛	5⅝	Pressed S. C.	51	52
Com. Cable	179		P. & W. pf.	7	9½
Consol. Coal	53½	55	Quicksilver	2	3
Consol. Ice	41¾	42	R. 2d pf.	31¾	35
Con. I. pf.	75	87	Rens. & Sar.	190	
D. & R. G.	21½	22	R. W. & O.	131	
D., M. & Ft. D. pf.	110	122	Rio G. W.	33	40
D., S. S. & A.	4	5⅜	R. G. W. pf.	78	82
D., S. S. & A. pf.	8½	11	St. J. & G. I.	3¾	4
Eighth Ave.	380		St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	38	40
E. & T. H.	38¾	40	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	8½	12
E. & T. H. pf.	80	85	St. L. & S. F.		
F. P. & P. M.	30	32½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	70	72
F. & P. M. pf.	63		St. P. & D.	50	50½
Gen. Elect.	116½	117	St. P. & D. pf.	101	103¼
H. B. Claflin			St. P. & O. pf.	170	180
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	100		Sixth Ave.	200	
Hock. Val.	23	25	Southern Ex.	48½	50
Homestake.	72	77	U. S. Exp.	170½	
Int. Silver.	12	15	U. S. Exp. pf.	125	130
Iowa C. pf.	45½	47	W. & L. E.		
Joliet & Chi.	170		1st pf.	50	56
Kan. & Mich.	10½	12½			
K. & D. M.	3	4			
K. & D. M. pf.	16	18			
Keok. & W.	35	50			
Knick. Ice	48½	50½			
Knick. Ice pf.	72	77			
Lac. Gas	53	54			

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday: American Biscuit bonds, 108; Binghamton Gas 5s, 92½; Fern. Coal Company, 15; Journeay & Burnham, 5; Journeay & Burnham preferred, 24½; Marshall Mill, 60; New York Biscuit bonds, 111½; Retsof bonds, 72; Retsof stock, 15; Whitney Safety Fire Arms, 50; Cuban bonds, 1869, ¾ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1872, ½ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1896, 7 per cent.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,302,431, against $1,421,389 last week and $1,137,421 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,323,019, against $1,393,326 last week and $1,161,248 in the same period last year.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@62. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27 13-16d per ounce and in New York at 60½c. Mexican silver dollars at 48½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 200 shares of Best and Belcher sold at .41, 300 Comstock stock at .05, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.40, 200 Crescent at .22, 200 Isabella at .85, 800 Phœnix at .06, and 500 Work at .23.

On the Industrial Exchange, 10,000 shares of American Gold sold at .01¾, buyer 30; 400 Anaconda at .49@.49¾, 1,350 Boston and British Columbia Copper at 2.50, 3,300 Burt Gold at .02½@.02⅞, 800 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09¼@.09⅝, 300 Elkton at .88½@.89, 400 Golden Fleece at .32@.32½, 3,000 Good Samaritan at .01¼@.01⅝@.01½, 3,000 Gregory Gold at .02⅛@.02¼, 200 Gilpin and Lincoln at .42½@.43½, 600 Jennie Blanche at .52¾@.51⅞, 320 Morenci Copper preferred at 1.50¼@1.50½, 200 Mollie Gibson at .25, 100 Mount Rosa at .23, 5,000 Sentinel at .00¾, buyer 30; 200 Union Gold at .27@.27¼, and 200 Work at .23½.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Ontario	7.50
Am. Coal	140.00	Ophir	.85
Adams Consol	.05	Occidental	.15
Belcher	.33	Plymouth	.10
Best & Belcher	.36	Phoenix G. Min. Co.	.08
Breece	1.25	Potosi	.34
Bruns. Con	1.13	Quicksilver	1.00
Caledonia	R. H. .50	Quicksilver pf	7.50
Chollar	.23	Savage	.20
Crown Point	.24	Sierra Nevada	.60
Chrysolite	.10	Standard	2.00
Con. Cal. & Va	1.25	Small Hopes	1.10
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Union Con	.32
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Utah	.10
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Victor	1.00
Crescent	.16	Yellow Jacket	.33
Catalpa	.20	Argentum Juanita	.24
Deadwood Terra	.45	Alamo	.06
Eureka Con	.35	Anaconda	.48
Father De Smet	.10	Crip. Ck. Con	.09
Gould & Curry	.18	Cr. & Cr. Ck	.09
Hale & Norcross	.30	Gold & Globe	.03
Homestake	60.00	Golden Fleece	.33
Horn Silver	1.35	Isabella	.80
Iron Silver	.57	Mollie Gibson	.24
Julia Consol	.01	Mount Rosa	.22
King & Pemb	.18	Pharmacist	.06
La Crosse	.16	Portland	1.80
Leadville Con	.09	Specimen	.06
Little Chief	.20	Union	.22
Mexican	.45	Work	.22
Moulton	.30		

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

A. G. M. & M. Co.	.10	Golden Fleece	.32½
Am. Gold	.01¾	Isabella	.80½
Burt Gold	.02⅝	Justina	.01½
Gold Magnet	.01	Mollie Gibson	.25
Good Samaritan	.01½	Mount Rosa	.23½
Gregory Gold	.02⅝	Old Gold	.01½
Gilpin & Lincoln	.42½	Pande Basin	.45
Jennie Blanche	.51¾	Portland	1.90
Morenci Cop. pf	1.50¾	Sentinel	.00¾
B. & B. C. C. Co	2.5	Sup. & B. Cop	.07
Anaconda	.49½	Union Gold	.27½
Cr. Ck. Con	.09⅝	Waldorf	.01½
Cannon Ball	.00	Work	.23½
Elkton	.88½	Rosario Hondurat	8.00
Gold C. Cr. Ck	1.90		

TREASURY BALANCES.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold.

1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway, Telephone 1388 Franklin.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOSEPH STEGMAYER, plaintiff, against ROBERT O'CALLAGHAN, if living, his wife, widow, heirs at law, devisees, grantees, assignees, or next of kin, if any, of said defendant Robert O'Callaghan, and their respective husbands and wives, if any, all of whose names are unknown, defendants.

To each of the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint herein and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, April 8, 1899. WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To each of the above-named defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated May 17th, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, May 19th, 1899. WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and P. O. Address 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my20-law6wS&jy1

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN F. BAUDOUINE, Bankrupt.—No. 706.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned trustee, appointed in the matter of John F. Baudouine and John F. Baudouine and Company, bankrupts, pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, sitting in bankruptcy, made on the 21st day of June, 1899, will sell on Wednesday, the 28th day of June, 1899, at the American Horse Exchange, 51 and 53 Broadway, corner 55th St. In the City of New York, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at public auction by Francis M. Ware, auctioneer, under the management of W. D. Grand, the horses, carriages, harness, and other stable appurtenances formerly belonging to said John F. Baudouine, consisting of six high-class carriage horses, one tally-ho coach, one brougham, one victoria, and other carriages by Brewster & Co., and first-class makers, two sleighs, various sets of harness of different make, and other stable appurtenances.

Terms of sale and catalogues to be had on application to the American Horse Exchange, 50th St. and Broadway, New York City.

Dated New York, June 21st, 1899.

WILLARD PARKER BUTLER, Trustee in Bankruptcy, 59 Wall Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of AUSTIN ADAMS, JR., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Austin Adams, Jr., of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Austin Adams, Jr., was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY, June 22, 1899 Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIGMUND BACH and HEINE BACH, formerly trading as BACH BROTHERS.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Sigmund Bach and Heine Bach, formerly trading as Bach Brothers, of the City of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Sigmund Bach and Heine Bach were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MORRIS S. WISE, June 23, 1899. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MAX BERNSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Max Bernstein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 19th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 5th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

New York, June 23, 1899.

No. 992—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JACOB BLAUNER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Blauner, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 22d, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.

Dated June 23, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of LOUIS, or LUIGI, CAVINATO, GIUSEPPE CAVINATO, STEFANO CAVINATO, NATALE CAVINATO, Bankrupts, doing business under the firm name of CAVINATO BROTHERS.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis Cavinato, Giuseppe Cavinato, Stefano Cavinato, Natale Cavinato, doing business under the firm name of Cavinato Brothers of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Louis Cavinato, Giuseppe Cavinato, Stefano Cavinato, Natale Cavinato were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY, June 22, 1899 Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—EMANUEL KANN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Emanuel Kann, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 16th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 5th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee.

Dated New York, June 23d, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of EMIL KLEIN, Bankrupt.—No. 1,140.

To the creditors of Emil Klein of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Emil Klein was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. STANLEY W. DEXTER, June 22d, 1899. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of NATHAN LUBETKIN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Nathan Lubetkin of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Nathan Lubetkin was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY, June 22, 1899 Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL L. MATTHEWS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Samuel L. Matthews of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Samuel L. Matthews was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MORRIS S. WISE, June 23, 1899. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GUSTAV NEUSTADT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Gustav Neustadt, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 19th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 5th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

New York, June 23, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ALEXANDER BLUMBERG, Bankrupt.—No. 952.

bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 17, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 5th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee.

Dated New York, June 23, 1899.

NO. 1,148.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISIDORE BURROS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Isidore Burros of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Isidore Burros was duly adjudicated a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated June 23, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ABRAHAM FRANK and ELLIS FRANK, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham Frank and Ellis Frank, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated June 23d, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 5th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

New York, June 23, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—LOUIS STRAUSS, bankrupt.—No. 995.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Strauss, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 21, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 5th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee.

Dated New York, June 23, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HERMAN VON KELLER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Herman Von Keller, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 15, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 5, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ELITA PROCTOR OTIS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Elita Proctor Otis, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated June 23d, 1899, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 5th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—FRANK B. WALKER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Frank B. Walker, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 22d, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.

Dated June 23, 1899.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK.

CITY HALL, NEW YORK, June 13th, 1899.

The Municipal Street Railway Company having filed its application, in writing, of the Municipal Assembly of The City of New York, dated the 24th day of April, 1899, for a grant of a franchise or right to use the streets, avenues, and highways in The City of New York hereinafter mentioned, for street railway purposes, and for the construction, maintenance and operation of a double-track street surface railroad in and upon the surface of the following streets, avenues and highways in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, to wit:

Commencing at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, running thence westward with double tracks through, along and upon said One Hundred and Sixteenth Street to the junction of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Manhattan Avenue; thence northward with double tracks along, through and upon said Manhattan Avenue to the intersection of said Manhattan Avenue with St. Nicholas Avenue; thence with double tracks through, along and upon said St. Nicholas Avenue to the Kingsbridge Road; thence with double tracks along, through and upon the Kingsbridge Road, upon the bridge of the Harlem Canal, and over the proposed bridge, when constructed, over Spuyten Duyvil Creek to the northernmost portion of the intersection of West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue) with the Kingsbridge Road; thence westerly from the junction of the Kingsbridge Road with West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue) through, along and upon West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue) to Riverdale Avenue; thence north through, along and upon Riverdale Avenue to the northerly line of The City of New York.

Also, commencing at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and running thence westwardly with double tracks through, along and upon One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street to the junction of the said One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, connecting the said proposed railroad by suitable connections, curves, switches and appliances with said proposed road on St. Nicholas Avenue; also, commencing at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; thence running westward with double tracks through, along and upon said One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to the intersection of said One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, connecting with said street railway on said avenue by suitable connections, curves and appliances, and to the operation of the said railway by electricity or any other motive power which may be lawfully employed upon the same.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the directions given by resolutions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of The City of New York, which were adopted on the sixth day of June, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Mayor of said city on the ninth day of June, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given, and that at the Councilmanic Chamber in the City Hall of The City of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, such application of said railway company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon.

All persons interested in the application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, as an opportunity will be given them to be heard in relation to said application.

P. J. SCULLY, City Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—New York County.—In the matter of the application for the voluntary dissolution of MERRIAM COMPANY.

In pursuance of an order duly made in the above-entitled action by Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of said court, on the 14th day of June, 1899, notice is hereby given to all creditors of said corporation, to wit, Merriam Company, and of said John de C. Ireland, as receiver of said corporation, that they are hereby required to prove their claims with John de C. Ireland, receiver of said corporation, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bowe, Murray & Hartridge, his attorneys, No. 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, within six months from the 22d day of June, 1899, and that all creditors who make default in so doing shall be precluded from all benefit of the judgment herein, and from any distribution which may be made thereunder, except as provided in Section 1,807 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and that all claims be proven by presentation of vouchers accompanied by an affidavit of the party or of one of the parties interested, or an agent of said party or parties having knowledge of the facts, that the whole amount of debt shown in said vouchers is justly due from the corporation so claiming or from the said creditor named in the voucher over and above all set-offs and counter claims, with liberty to said receiver to contest any of the claims so proven as he may be advised, and that said receiver may apply, if necessary, to the court for instructions in regard to any of the claims that may be contested; provided, however, that the claims verified as aforesaid, already presented to the said John de C. Ireland, as temporary receiver or as permanent receiver, need not be presented over again.

Dated New York, June 15, 1899.

JOHN de C. IRELAND, Receiver of Merriam Company.

DOWE, MURRAY & HARTRIDGE, Attorneys for Receiver, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je17-law6wS

SUPREME COURT.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, Plaintiff, against THE EMPIRE LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, Defendant.

Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York receiver of the Empire Loan and Investment Company, and of all the property and effects of such corporation, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver; and I do require:

1. All persons indebted to said corporation to render an account to me at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, by the 15th day of December, 1899, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me.

2. All persons having in their possession any property or papers of such debtor will deliver the same to me by the said 15th day of December, 1899.

3. All the creditors of said corporation to deliver their respective accounts and demands to me by the 15th day of December, 1899.

4. Any person holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation, to present the same to me in writing and in detail, at the place aforesaid, on or before the said 15th day of December, 1899. JAMES O. CLARK, Receiver.

Dated June 10th, 1899.

WILLIAM H. GIBSON, Attorney for Receiver, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. je10-law3wS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned, assignee for the benefit of the creditors of CLINTON H. SMITH, will sell at public auction, at Chapman & Company's, auctioneers, at 35 and 37 East 10th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on July 6th, 1899, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M., the stock, fixtures, and machinery lately belonging to said Clinton H. Smith, consisting of white goods and shirts in the course of manufacture and finished, goods used in the manufacture of shirts, machinery; ironing tables, cutting tables, trade marks, and cases, together with all the fixtures connected with said business.

Catalogue at sale.

Dated New York, June 12th, 1899.

HANS FRIES, Assignee.

PHILBIN & BEEKMAN, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

O'GRADY, ELLEN.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order made by the Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 18th day of May, 1899, and entered on said day in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against ELLEN O'GRADY, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name and style of O'Grady & Co., that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said Ellen O'Grady, for the benefit of her creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Adams & Adams, No. 320 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 12th day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, May 27th, 1899. THOMAS H. BRADY, Assignee. ADAMS & ADAMS, Attorneys for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York City, (Manhattan.) my27-law6wS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BYRNE, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 6th day of April, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. BYRNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM G. BYRNE, Executor. MOSS & FEINER, Attorneys for Executor, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

BURR, AARON H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AARON H. BURR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 129th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New York the 16th day of March, 1899. WALLACE S. JOHNSON, LIZZIE M. SAYRE, Executors. DAYTON & SWIFT, Attorneys for the Executors, No. 20 Broad St., N. Y. City.

ENSIGN, HERMON L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMON L. ENSIGN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, 96 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 20th day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1899. ABRAM KLING, LEWIS M. BEAVER, Executors. CHARLES B. DANIELS, Attorney for Executors, 95 Nassau St., New York City. ap15-law6mS

GREGOR, CHARLES R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES R. GREGOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 314 Columbus Av., in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of February, 1899. CHARLES S. GREGOR, Executor. W. B. HARISON, Attorney for Executor, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. 25-law6wS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DE SIMARD, EMILE VINCENT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILE VINCENT DE SIMARD, Viscount de Pitray, late of the Republic of France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1899. JULIUS GOLDMAN, Ancillary Administrator. ja21-law6mS

GIESER, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. GIESER, late of Cos Cob, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of April, 1899. HENRY S. CLOVER, Executor. RICHARD L. SWEEZY, Atty. for Executor, 62 William Street, New York City. ap8-law6mS

GUTMAN, REGINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REGINA GUTMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 30 Maiden Lane, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the fifth day of January, 1899. SAMUEL AUFHAUSER, Executor. FELIX H. LEVY, Attorney for Executor, 27 Pine Street, N. Y. City. ja7-law6mS

KERR, LAWRENCE R.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent,—To Leonard R. Kerr, Caroline Wallace, Thomas S. Loeser, Charles McK. Loeser, Margaret A. Everett, Catharine Francis, Harriet F. Elliott, Sarah Francis Ridgeway, William Francis, Charles Francis Connor, Henry Fowler Connor, Ethel D. Connor, Emma Hayes, Juliet Hyneman, John H. Eddy, Lawrence R. Eddy, William C. Eddy, Walter Ashe, William Jolley, Frank Jolley, and to all persons interested in the estate of LAWRENCE R. KERR, late of the County of New York, deceased, or creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 17th day of July, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William Goldman, as administrator with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are heir-at-law, next of kin or distributees of the said deceased, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 22d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

JACOB STEINHARDT, Attorney for Petitioner, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. je8-aw6wSa

PECK, NELLIE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NELLIE W. PECK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George S. Hamlin, his attorney, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of December, 1899, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me.

2. All persons having in their possession any property or papers of such debtor will deliver the same to me by the said 15th day of December, 1899.

3. All the creditors of said corporation to deliver their respective accounts and demands to me by the 15th day of December, 1899.

4. Any person holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation, to present the same to me in writing and in detail, at the place aforesaid, on or before the said 15th day of December, 1899. JAMES O. CLARK, Receiver.

Dated June 10th, 1899.

WILLIAM H. GIBSON, Attorney for Receiver, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. je10-law3wS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MATTHEWS, LOREE SCHUYLER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOREE SCHUYLER MATTHEWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Edward Hassett, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of January, 1899. RUTH K. HODGMAN, Administratrix. EDWARD HASSETT, Attorney for Administratrix. ja14-law6mS

MOONEY, CHRISTOPHER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTOPHER MOONEY, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas J. Purdy, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of January, 1899. WILLIAM MOONEY, CHRISTOPHER MOONEY, WILLIAM MOONEY, Executors. THOMAS J. PURDY, Atty for Exrs., 132 Nassau St., N. Y. City. f4-law6mSa

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM A. MARTIN, plaintiff, against ANN MITCHELL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 17th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situated in the City, County, and State of New York, formerly the Westchester County, being part of lot known and designated as lot number two hundred and sixty-three (283) on a certain map entitled "Map of the village of Melrose, South, situated in the manor of Morrisania, Westchester County, New York," filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County as map number two hundred and thirty-eight, (238,) and which part of said lot is bounded and described, according to said map, as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Gouverneur (now One Hundred and Fifty-first) Street on the westerly side of lot number two hundred and sixty-four (264) on said map; running thence southerly along said lot number two hundred and sixty-four (264) one hundred and eighteen (118) feet five (5) inches, more or less, to lot number two hundred and twenty-three (223) on said map; thence westerly along the northerly side of said lot number two hundred and twenty-three twenty-eight (28) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Courtlandt Avenue, one hundred and eighteen (118) feet five (5) inches, more or less, to the southerly side of Gouverneur, or One Hundred and Fifty-first, Street and thence easterly along the same twenty-eight (28) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Ann Mitchell and James Hanson by Samuel B. Paul, Referee, by deed bearing date the 7th day of June, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on the same day, in Liber 23, Section 9, of Conveyances, Page 321, and indexed against Block No. 2,410 on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, June 19th, 1899.

MAURICE LEYNE, Referee.

JEROLOMAN & ARROWSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 229 Broadway.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 548 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street:

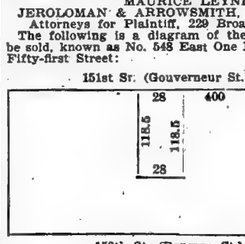

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $1,016.50, with interest thereon from the 16th day of June, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $143.79, with interest from the 17th day of June, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee, is $330.40 and interest. The property will be sold subject to a first mortgage of 12,500 dollars and accrued interest.

MAURICE LEYNE, Referee.

Dated New York, June 19th, 1899.

je20,24,27,jy1,5,8,13

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.
VIA SOUND LINES.
FALL RIVER LINE

For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland and Seashore points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19 N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Steamer from New York, Sundays only, touches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line eastward steamer stops at Newport.

PROVIDENCE LINE

For Newport, Providence, Boston, the North and East. Steamers LYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only at 6:00 P. M., touching at Newport, R. I., (Monday mornings excepted.) On Monday mornings Fall River Line steamers touch at Newport.

STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers MAINE and RHODE ISLAND. Leave Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 6:00 P. M. Sunday night trips will be discontinued after this line from July 9 to September 10 inclusive. Saturday night westward trips will be omitted during same period.

NORWICH LINE

For New London, Worcester, Boston, and the East. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only at 5:30 P. M. On Sundays from July 9 to September 10 inclusive Stonington Line westward steamer will touch at New London, leaving there at 10:15 P. M. for New York.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS.
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson. Through tickets and baggage checked to destination.

FOR NEW HAVEN, PROVIDENCE, AND BOSTON.
NEW HAVEN LINE.
NARRAGANSETT BAY LINE.

Steamers daily, Sundays included, from Pier 25 East River for NEW HAVEN at 4 P. M. and 12 midnight.

For PROVIDENCE at 4 P. M.

Timely train connections made at New Haven for Meriden, Hartford, and Springfield, and at Providence for BOSTON and all points East. Fine orchestra on Bay Line steamers.

Sandy Hook Route
LEAVE PIER 8, N. R.,
FOOT RECTOR STREET.

For Atlantic Highlands and Seashore Points, week days, 4:30, 10:00 A. M.; 1:00, 3:45 and 4:30 P. M.; Sundays, 10:00 A. M.; 1:00 P. M. For details see time tables.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M. On Saturdays (commencing July 1) ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M. Catskill Mountain R. R. and Otis Railway connect.

Bicycles carried free.
Horses and carriages taken.
Descriptive folder mailed free.

Famous Cape May Iron Steamer
Republic
FOR LONG BRANCH.
THEATRICALS. 8 SHOWS DAILY.
Leaves Pier 10 E. R.
8:30 A.M., 1 and 5:30 P.M
Lunch, Meals, etc.
Fare, 75c. round trip.
Office, 1,181 Broadway. Phone, 2468-18th.
W. F. RUSSELL, Gen'l Manager.

TO EQUALIZE CITY VALUES

Fight Expected in Assembly Over Adjustment and Tax Rate.

BILLIONS OFF ASSESSMENTS

Total Assessed Valuation of Personal Property Reduced from $8,137,489,149 to $553,899,864.

President Feitner of the Department of Taxes and Assessments announced yesterday that the assessment rolls on which the tax rate for next year is to be based, will be sent to the Municipal Assembly by July 31. This, it is believed, may be the signal for another hold-up by that body.

It will devolve on the Municipal Assembly to fix the tax rate for the various boroughs by resolution. There is a deficit of some $7,000,000 to be provided for, arising from the city's failure to collect taxes in the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Richmond, and Queens last year. The charter gives to the Municipal Assembly the power to "make such equalization and adjustment by different rates of taxation or otherwise, in the several boroughs, to the end that, taking the years 1898 and 1899 together, each borough shall pay its proper proportion of the general expenses of the city for both years."

In making this adjustment between this year and last and between the different boroughs, the Tax Commissioners see an unlimited opportunity for dissension and discord in the Municipal Assembly, which is even now quarreling viciously over the distribution of a paving appropriation. President Feitner said yesterday that if the Municipal Assembly should "maliciously" refuse to fix the tax rate it could be compelled to do so, indicating that he had already considered that possibility and looked up the law on the subject.

The fact that the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments in the first quarter of the present year voluntarily cut nearly eight billion dollars off their original assessment of personal property was revealed yesterday in a report published in The City Record.

This was the report of the Tax Department for the quarter ending March 31, 1899. It is dated April 1, and consists of a table which purports to give the "equalized value of real and personal estate for the year 1899." This is the first time such a publication has been made, and that fact, together with the remarkable reduction indicated in the personal assessments, caused it to attract a great deal of attention.

According to this report, the Commissioners originally assessed the personal estate of the city at $8,137,489,149, and then took off of their own accord $7,583,589,285, leaving the total assessed valuation of personal property at the date of the report, April 1, only $553,899,864. The tax books did not close until June 1, and as the bulk of the swearing-off is usually done in the last thirty days, these figures give little indication of what the final assessment will be. President Feitner of the Tax Department said yesterday that there was no telling whether the final assessment would be above or below the $553,899,864 at which it stood on April 1, though he failed to explain how it possibly could be higher, since all the personal taxes sworn off during April will have to be deducted.

The gross and net assessments by boroughs is given in the report in the following table:

EQUALIZED VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE FOR THE LEAR 1899.

Boroughs.	Assessed Value of Real Estate.	Assessed Value of Personal Estate.	Total Assessed Value of Real and Personal Estate.	Amount Deducted from Assessed Value of Real Estate.	Amount Deducted from Assessed Value of Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Value of Real and Personal Estate.
Manhattan ...	$2,062,360,475	$7,593,261,499	$9,655,625,974	$10,311,807	$2,080,702,307	$2,545,611,860
The Bronx....	127,987,520	26,694,177	150,681,935	1,850,612	24,950,034	123,882,829
Brooklyn	614,807,025	465,392,600	1,080,199,625	4,303,649	412,324,487	663,871,489
Queens	108,371,885	32,148,375	140,520,260	3,251,156	28,612,887	108,656,217
Richmond	40,518,412	19,989,500	60,507,912	2,025,920	17,990,550	40,491,442
Total.....	$2,950,046,317	$8,137,489,149	$11,087,535,466	$21,752,344	$7,583,589,285	$3,482,193,837

President Feitner was asked to explain the discrepancy of more than seven and a half billions in the gross and net assessments of personal property. He laid it all to the "process of equalization." "That table in our report means nothing," he said. "It ought never to have been published, but the charter requires us to do it. We had to prepare it in March, when everything was more or less guesswork. The real figures will be shown in the final assessment rolls, which we shall send to the Municipal Assembly next month."

Mr. Feitner said that there was nothing new in the assessments being cut down from the original figures. That is done every year, he said. As an instance of the reductions that were found to be necessary, he cited the case of a certain foreign corporation which had been assessed at first, on an estimate, at $50,000,000, but which was afterward found to be liable to no taxes at all. The figures first put on the books, Mr. Feitner explained, were estimates pure and simple. He did not explain on what system the estimates were made.

SCHOOL BOARD MEETING.

Three Associate Superintendents Elected—Opposition to Mr. Elgas.

At an adjourned meeting of the School Board yesterday afternoon three Associate Superintendents were elected in the persons of Arthur McMullin, Secretary of the board; Matthew J. Elgas, and Gustave Straubenmüller. Mr. McMullin is elected to fill an original vacancy, adding a new member to the number of Associate Superintendents, while Messrs. Elgas and Straubenmüller succeed themselves, their present terms expiring June 30.

Opposition developed to the re-election of Mr. Elgas, on the alleged ground that he was tyrannical in his methods of dealing with teachers and M. M. O'Brien spoke against him and in favor of John Dwyer, who had been nominated by C. C. Burlingham. Abraham Stern and Vernon M. Davis defended Mr. Elgas, and drew attention to the fact that, though he had been in the service of the board in one capacity or another for thirty-three years, no specific charge had ever been made against him. The vote was 12 for Mr. Elgas and 6 for Mr. Dwyer, 11 being necessary to a choice. Mr. Straubenmüller was re-elected unanimously.

The janitors of the city schools were instructed to raise the flags on the buildings on July 3, in honor of the victory of Santiago July 3, 1898.

The board will ask the Municipal Assembly to authorize an appropriation of $1,500 to provide outings for the scholars in the Summer schools.

A Secretary to succeed Secretary McMullin will be elected at the next meeting of the board.

W. F. DOLL AND THE SPEEDWAY.

Only Person Who Can Ride on Horseback or Drive in a Landau.

President Clausen of the Park Board yesterday issued an order permitting William F. Doll to ride on the Harlem River Speedway on horseback or in a carriage any day he desires between the hours of 12 noon and 2 P. M. Doll instituted suit against the Park Commissioners to restrain them from preventing him from riding on horseback or in a landau or any carriage he might see fit on the Speedway. He had himself arrested in order to make a test case of the matter.

Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, gave the following judgment on June 7: "That the defendant, their officers, agents, servants, and subordinates, and each of them be and they hereby are restrained and enjoined from preventing the plaintiff from riding on horseback or driving in a landau on said driveway during such reasonable hours as the Park Board may fix."

This judgment is an individual one, and applies only to Doll. No one else can take advantage of the order. The judgment is not in general terms, and in this respect Doll has failed of his object.

President Clausen says that he intends to carry the case on appeal at once and go to the highest courts. The order for Doll shows that the privilege is regarded as exclusive by President Clausen.

Rye Coaching Parade Postponed.

At a meeting at Rye Thursday evening of the committee having the coaching and tandem parade in charge, that was to be held in that place this afternoon, it was decided that the parade be postponed until next September.

For Whooping-Cough or Croup, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is the natural remedy. If given according to directions, it usually affords immediate relief.—Adv.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONTROVERSY BETWEEN SISTERS.—Agnes E. Burns, in her suit against her sister, Mary A. Mullin, sought to have charged upon certain real estate formerly belonging to her father and mother, Charles and Alice Golden, deceased, and the title to which is now vested in the sister, certain sums of money which she claimed to have advanced to her parents in the lifetime of her father, for the purpose of enabling him to pay or keep down certain charges and incumbrances upon the property under an alleged agreement made with him, and assented to by Mrs. Golden, to the effect that the advances so made should constitute a lien or claim upon the property; or that the property should stand as security for such advances. A dismissal of the complaint at Special Term, on the ground that no such agreement was proved and that no right to equitable or other relief had been established, was yesterday affirmed by the First Appellate Division in an opinion by Justice Patterson. It was shown on the trial that Mrs. Burns, who was a school teacher in this city, had for many years prior to the death of Charles Golden, in May, 1891, been in the habit of handing to him or to his wife the monthly check she received in payment of her salary as such school teacher, and Justice Patterson says it is not open to doubt, on the whole record, that during a period of time beginning in May, 1876, down to the month preceding the death of her father, she did pay to him in the aggregate, in the manner stated, very nearly $11,000. It was also clearly established that the moneys so received by the parents were used, in whole or in part, in the payment of interest upon mortgages or in satisfaction of other charges upon some of this real estate. "But the evidence respecting the terms upon which the moneys were paid to and received by Golden was so conflicting," Justice Patterson said, "that the Justice at Special Term was authorized to make the findings he did make in regard thereto." The defendant claimed that these moneys were, from 1879 down to the time of Mr. Golden's death, paid by the plaintiff for board for herself and her two children.

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TITLE TO STOCK OF A BREWING COMPANY.—Louis J. Heintz, who died in March, 1893, by his will gave his brother, John C. Heintz, whom he named as his executor, ten shares of stock of the John Eichler Brewing Company of $10,000 par value but of much greater actual value, and made his widow, now Pauline Haebler, his residuary legatee. The gift to the brother was "upon the sole and express condition" that he should assume and pay all decedent's debts; otherwise, the property went to the residuary legatee. In a suit by Mrs. Haebler against the brewing company and John C. Heintz, she asserted that the latter had declined to accept the legacy and did not pay the testator's debts, but transferred the stock to her. The officers of the brewing company, however, refused to deliver to her a certificate in her own name, and she asked that they be compelled to do so. The decision at Special Term in her favor was yesterday affirmed by the First Appellate Division, Justice Rumsey giving the opinion. Said the only question was whether the evidence was such that the Court below was justified in finding as a fact that John C. Heintz had declined to accept this legacy. After reviewing the evidence, Justice Rumsey said in conclusion: "We are inclined to think that the testimony of the plaintiff is the correct version of what was said at that time, and if that be so, it was sufficient to warrant the learned Justice below in concluding that when it became known that the plaintiff was to marry Haebler—who was a rival brewer—Heintz was desirous of becoming the owner of the ten shares of stock, and promised to pay her $10,000 for it. Such a proposition, if made, could only have been upon the theory that the plaintiff was the owner of the stock, and it necessarily establishes the fact that the plaintiff's contention in that regard was true."

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THE PROOF WAS FATALLY DEFECTIVE.—Eliza L. Moore, the mother of Gideon E. Moore, deceased, brought suit against Marie Louise Moore, individually and as temporary administratrix of Gideon E. Moore, to enforce a resulting trust claimed to have arisen in the mother's favor in land owned by the son. She alleged that she had sent to Gideon at various times considerable sums of money for investment, which he had used to purchase lands and had taken title to them in his own name without her knowledge, and she claimed that therefore a trust had resulted in her favor against these lands. The First Appellate Division, by Justice Rumsey, has directed the reversal of a judgment given in the mother's favor on the trial at Special Term, holding that, as the action operated solely upon title to lands, it was necessary either that the heirs at law or the devisees of Gideon E. Moore should be made parties, and that to entitle plaintiff to recover she must show that the title to the lands sought to be affected had vested in the defendant. In this regard the case was held to be fatally defective, the defendant having been the wife of Gideon and the heirs at law not being made parties. The Court held it should have been made to appear that Marie Louise Moore was the devisee of Gideon Moore, and as such had the title to this real estate. To do that, the plaintiff must not only allege, but establish the fact that Moore duly executed his last will and testament. This was not alleged and was not admitted.

SUIT OVER HOEY'S PROPERTY.

Witnesses Say Comedian Was Sane at Time of His Death.

The suit over the property of William Hoey, the comedian, which was brought by Mrs. Bridget Hoey, his mother, against Mrs. Helena G. Hoey, the actor's widow, to set aside conveyances of two dwelling houses which he made over to her nine months before his death, was continued yesterday in the Supreme Court before Justice Russell. The mother of the dead actor claims that Mrs. Hannah French, his mother-in-law, and his wife exercised undue influence over him, he being at the time he executed the transfers of the property in an unsound mental condition. Hoey's widow denies the allegation.

John M. Cooke, who had been Mr. Hoey's manager, testified to the execution of the deeds conveying the property from Hoey to his wife. He said when arranging for the execution of the deeds that he wanted to leave everything to his wife and to provide a home for her when he was gone.

John S. Cushman said he had seen Hoey two weeks before his death. He then was very weak, but otherwise appeared to be in full possession of his senses. Miss Beatrice Moreland, leading woman with Mr. Hoey in the "Globe Trotters" during the season of 1895-6, said the comedian always spoke his lines correctly and never appeared to be affected in his mind.

Dr. James A. J. O'Brien, who said he had been a Surgeon Major in the British Army, testified that he had attended Mr. Hoey as his family physician and that he never was insane. He attended him in July, 1896, and found him suffering from pleurisy. He again attended him in June, 1897, a week before he died, when he was affected by sciatica.

Charles E. Evans, the partner of Hoey, said the dead actor was never insane and was in possession of his full senses when he executed the deeds to his wife. The witness was asked if he did not think it a strange thing for a man to go about a village street dressed up as a woman and blowing a bagpipe. He answered that it might be strange for some people, but not for Hoey.

Justice Russell, after hearing all the evidence, reserved decision.

Concert Licenses May Be Revoked.

The Police Commissioners at their meeting yesterday took action in the cases of the music halls in this city and Coney Island where arrests were made last Sunday. The proprietors of sixteen places have been ordered to appear before the board on Monday to show cause why their licenses should not be revoked. On Sunday last a number of arrests were made in music halls where, it is alleged, the board's concert rules and regulations had been violated by selling beer and liquor in the same building for which the concert license had been issued.

TO BREAK CITY DEAD-LOCK

Controller Calls for Mandamus Proceedings Against the Assembly.

VICTORY FOR OBSTRUCTIONISTS

Committee on Affairs of Boroughs Prevented from Reporting Resolution Approving a Bond Issue.

Controller Coler has called on Corporation Counsel Whalen to bring mandamus proceedings to compel the Municipal Assembly to authorize the issue of $500,000 of bonds needed to pay court awards to owners of property taken for the protection of the Croton watershed. This is the first definite step in the Controller's crusade to force the Aldermen and Councilmen to act on the hold-up bond issues, and it is generally accepted as demonstrating that the administration has despaired of other methods and is determined to apply legal pressure to break the dead-lock.

Corporation Counsel Whalen would not say yesterday whether or not he would comply with the Controller's request to mandamus the Municipal Assembly, but it is known that the Controller made it after full consultation with the Corporation Counsel and among those usually well informed on administration affairs it is assumed that the request would not have been made public had it not been Mr. Whalen's intention to execute it.

Meantime, the application for a mandamus on behalf of John McQuade to compel the Assembly to act on the proposed issue of $250,000 of bonds for work on the Croton Aqueduct has not been abandoned. Alexander Thain, Mr. McQuade's lawyer, said yesterday that he was still at work on the papers, and that they would be ready today, though it is not expected that the application will be made before next week.

While these active efforts to break the financial tie-up were in progress, the obstructionists in the Council scored another victory by preventing the Committee on Affairs of Boroughs, which met at the City Hall yesterday, from reporting the resolution approving the issue of $2,000,000 of bonds for repaving.

THE CONTROLLER'S LETTER.

The Controller's call upon the Corporation Council was made in the following letter, signed by Bird S. Coler and addressed to John Whalen yesterday:

Sir: I call your attention to the condition of affairs which exists in regard to the payment of awards made to property owners for lands acquired by the city under the provisions of Chapter 189 of the Laws of 1893, as amended, (commonly known as the Webster Act,) for the sanitary protection of the Croton water shed. This act authorizes the issue of bonds to the amount of $500,000 annually to provide for the payment of lands condemned under its provisions. The law also vests title in the city at dates prior to the confirmation of the reports of the Commissioners of Estimate appointed by the Supreme Court, and I am informed that in substantially all the proceedings still pending, where payment of awards has not been made, the city has entered into possession and assumed ownership of these lands. The value of the lands condemned but not yet paid for has been estimated at about $2,000,000; but by reason of the various dates on which the reports of the Commissioners of Estimate have been confirmed, no serious inconvenience has as yet been experienced by reason of the limitation contained in the act restricting the issue of bonds to $500,000 in any one year.

On Jan. 24, 1899, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment made the usual annual appropriation or authorization of bonds under the provisions of this act to the amount of $500,000. By reason of the provisions of Section 169 of of the charter, however, requiring the assent of the Municipal Assembly to all issues of corporate stock, whether "issued in pursuance of laws already passed or which may be hereafter passed," the resolution of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was made "subject to concurrence by the Municipal Assembly." The resolution in question was transmitted on the following day to the Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen, and on Jan. 31, 1899, was referred to the Committee on Finance of that body.

On Feb. 7, 1899, the resolution was favorably reported from that committee, but the Board of Aldermen has thus far refused or neglected to authorize the issue of these bonds. On June 21, 1899, the balance of the credit to the fund created by the issue of these bonds and known on the books of this office as the "additional water fund of the City of New York," was $54,147.79, substantially all of which will be disbursed during the next few days. At the same time the following amount of warrants drawn, but not registered for lack of funds, are in the possession of this office:

In the Brewster proceeding, sixth separate report	$71,089.11
In the Patterson Village proceeding, second separate report	79,599 [illegible]
Additional interest due on awards heretofore partly paid	1,543.86
Total	$152,232.42

I transmit herewith a detailed statement showing the persons respectively entitled to these payments, including the parcel numbers mentioned in the reports. In addition to the foregoing, I have been informed by Henry T. Dykman, your representative in these proceedings, that the following awards have also been confirmed and are now due and payable, though the reports have not yet been transmitted to my office:

Farmers' Mills and White's Pond	$55,000
Muscoot	116,000
Discontinuance proceeding	2,100
Byram River	27,000
Counsel fees on above, (closely approximated)	14,007
Total	$214,107
Also expenses already incurred and not paid for Commissioners' fees, clerks' and stenographers' fees, printing, advertising, &c., approximately	50,000

This makes a total of $416,349.42, not counting the interest due on the awards in the two last-mentioned proceedings, or $362,201.63 in excess of the available cash. Other reports will become confirmed in the near future.

THE LOSS TO THE CITY.

All these awards are bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and this fact renders the city's creditors extremely loath to enforce payment by mandamus or otherwise. As city bonds at present sell at better than a 3 per cent. basis, these creditors have an investment bearing interest in more than double the rate than their debts properly entitle them to. In view of this fact I am forced to the conclusion that, if the city is to be relieved of this unnecessary interest charge, it will only be by legal proceedings instituted by you on my behalf to compel the Municipal Assembly to act.

Under the circumstances the action called for by law from that body is purely ministerial and devoid of legislative discretion; its failure to act has been wholly unreasonable, and so long continued as to constitute a dereliction of duty; the creditors financially interested are not likely to move for reasons already stated, and I am prevented from performing my duty as Controller in paying the city's just debts and saving the city from financial loss by reason of the conduct of that body.

I recognize that it is unusual for one public officer to seek to mandamus another, but this action is not without precedent, as your department is aware, having recently conducted successfully the mandamus proceeding instituted by Avery D. Andrews as Treasurer of the Police Department against my predecessor, the Hon. Ashbel P. Fitch, as Controller. I also realize that this remedy should not be sought by a public officer except after careful consideration and for reasons of weighty public policy; but the present condition of affairs, brought about by the failure of the Municipal Assembly to perform the duties which the law has imposed upon it, is so intolerable and constitutes such a grave danger to the material welfare of the city that I have determined to request you to bring proceedings by mandamus to compel that body to authorize the issue of bonds hereinabove referred to.

"I have nothing to add to my letter to the Corporation Counsel," said Mr. Coler. "This action has been taken after careful study and investigation and on the advice of the highest legal authority. I feel confident that Mr. Whalen will take the action I have asked him to take, and I believe it will be effectual."

STATEMENT OF MR. WHALEN.

Corporation Counsel Whalen said he did not care to discuss the Controller's letter or his probable action on it, though he said nothing would be done until next week anyway. "As to these bond hold-ups, however," said Mr. Whalen, "I am in entire sympathy with Controller Coler, and so is Tammany Hall. Something had to be done to break the deadlock in the Assembly. If the Controller had not taken the initiative, some other member of the administration would have done so. Of course it was fitting that he, as the head of the Financial Department, should take the lead."

The Council Committee on Affairs of Boroughs, consisting of Councilmen McGarry and Francisco of Brooklyn, Goodwin and Ryder of Manhattan, O'Grady of Richmond, Cassidy of Queens, and Murray of the Bronx, met yesterday to consider the two-million-dollar paving bonds resolution. At the last meeting of the Council, Vice President Oakley gave notice that at the next meeting he would move to discharge the committee from further consideration of the resolution, which has been before it since March 7. This threat had no effect.

According to the apportionment made by Commissioner of Highways Keating, the $2,000,000 which it is proposed to spend on paving is distributed as follows: Manhattan, $1,000,000; Brooklyn, $700,000; Bronx, $200,000; Queens, $75,000; Richmond, $25,000. Councilman Murray charged that this division was not fair. He said that in 1898 there had been an appropriation of $700,000 for repaving in Manhattan, while the other boroughs got nothing, and he claimed that Manhattan's share this year ought to be proportionately reduced. He proposed therefore that $350,000 be taken out of the $1,000,000 allotted to Manhattan and distributed among the other boroughs. Mr. Francisco put in a claim of $800,000 instead of $700,000 for Brooklyn. Mr. Cassidy claimed $100,000 instead of $75,000 for Queens. Mr. O'Grady asked for $40,000 instead of $25,000 for Richmond.

A PROTRACTED WRANGLE.

After a protracted wrangle, with no prospect of agreement, a motion to adjourn and consider the proposed readjustment at a meeting next Friday was made and carried, Councilmen Cassidy, O'Grady, Murray, and Francisco voting for it, and Councilmen Goodwin, Ryder, and McGarry against.

The paving resolution, it is understood, has been made an organization measure by Tammany, and a determined effort to get it out of the committee will be made next Tuesday.

DR. CLEAVELAND DISCHARGED.

Magistrate Wentworth Says Evidence Is Insufficient.

Dr. Trumbull W. Cleaveland of 45 West Fiftieth Street, who was charged with having caused the death of Violet Irene Carhart in April, 1897, by prescribing excessive doses of salol and resorcin, was discharged by Magistrate Wentworth, in the West Side Court, yesterday, and the case against him dismissed. On March 12, 1898, Dr. Cleaveland was arrested and arraigned before Magistrate Olmsted, in the West Side Police Court, and held in $5,000 bail for murder in the second degree.

Bartow S. Weeks was unsuccessful in having two indictments against Dr. Cleaveland quashed, and Judge McMahon, in the Court of General Sessions, before whom the case was called, suggested this second proceeding. The examination has been going on for the past two weeks, and Magistrate Wentworth dismissed the case on account of the insufficiency of the evidence and conflict of expert testimony.

TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA.

Officers Elected and Business Will Be Begun on Monday.

The Trust Company of America was formally organized yesterday at the Lawyers' Club. The Directors elected Edward C. Schaefer, President of the Germania Bank, a member of the board in place of Alvah Trowbridge, who is now President of the North American Trust Company. This ticket of officers was then elected:

President—Ashbel P. Fitch; Vice Presidents—William H. Leupp, William Barbour, H. S. Manning; Trust Officer—Lawrence O. Murray; Secretary—Raymond J. Chatry; Assistant Secretary—Thomas C. Clarke, Jr.; Treasurer—Albert L. Banister; Assistant Treasurer—W. Hunt Hall; Directors—Ashbel P. Fitch, William Barbour, Henry S. Manning, Samuel A. Maxwell, Myron T. Herrick, Charles F. Cutler, Emerson McMillin, E. C. Converse, H. O. Havemeyer, James M. Donald, George Crocker, J. William Clark, Joel Francis Freeman, William E. Spier, Anson R. Flower, Henry S. Redmond, John R. Hegeman, C. I. Hudson, S. C. T. Dodd, Willard Brown, Philip Lehman, Edward F. Cragin, George Blumenthal, Edward C. Schaefer.

Papers were completed for filing in the office of the County Clerk and arrangements were made to begin business next Monday at 149 Broadway. President Fitch announced that the Hanover National Bank, which will be the registrar of the Trust Company of America, had $5,000,000 deposited to its credit.

Detective Reilly Retired.

The Police Board yesterday retired Detective Sergeant Philip Reilly on a pension of $1,000 a year. Reilly is sixty-one years old, and has been on the force thirty-six years. He had been in the Wall Street district for many years.

The Standard for Baking Powders

the world over is the cream of tartar baking powder.

Cream of tartar is the crystalized acid of grapes refined to absolute purity and ground to a creamy flour. It is the most wholesome of all fruit acids, and has been proved by long and universal experience the most efficient and satisfactory for baking purposes.

This highly refined pure cream of tartar, the product of the grape, properly combined with bi-carbonate of soda, corn starch, etc., makes the ideal, the standard baking powder.

Many acids have been tried during the last hundred years to find a substitute for the acid of the grape which would cost less. In recent years alum has been largely used in baking powders because of its trifling cost. Alum, however, is a corrosive acid, and, together with the other acid substitutes tried, has been disapproved by scientific chemists because of unwholesome qualities, and discarded by honest manufacturers.

Cream of tartar powders being healthful themselves, add to the healthfulness of the food.

NOTE.—The multitude of cheap or imitation baking powders found on grocers' shelves are mostly made of alum. This corrosive acid is used in lieu of cream of tartar, because it costs but two cents a pound, while cream of tartar costs thirty.

LOUISE JORDAN ARRESTED.

Woman Known Around the World for Her Success as a Thief and Pickpocket.

Louise Jordan, or "Little Louise," a notorious woman pickpocket, was arrested yesterday by James Reynolds, a son of the Chief of the Brooklyn detective squad. Mr. Reynolds is employed as a detective in a Fulton Street store; he saw the woman in the store on Monday, and followed her out. He tracked her for some distance, but as she had stolen nothing he decided to let her go. Yesterday, however, he came across her again and arrested her. He then summoned Detectives Ruddy and Weiser, who took her to Police Headquarters, where she said she was Mrs. L. Thompson of Bleecker Street, Manhattan.

After talking with the woman for a while, Capt. Reynolds of the detective force thought he recognized her as "Little Louise." He took hold of her left ear and looked at it. She laughed.

"Ah," she said, "you are looking for the sentence they gave me in Brazil."

That settled it. "Little Louise" was once convicted in Brazil and sentenced to receive forty lashes at the whipping post in the public square, and to have the lower part of her left ear cut off so as to mark her as a habitual and dangerous criminal.

The woman began her criminal career at the age of ten years, and is now fifty-seven. She was the daughter of a public house keeper in Manchester, England, and served a term in that city for larceny. She afterward went to Brazil, where she was arrested for a $5,000 diamond robbery. After her release she came to the United States, where she operated under the names of Mary Johnson, Emma Thompson, Carrie Scott, and Emma Townsend. In Chicago she has been arrested over 100 times, and is known there as the "Princess of Shoplifters." She was arrested for a big robbery in Cincinnati, but jumped her bail. In Hamilton, Ontario, she robbed a jeweler of $1,000 worth of diamonds. Three years ago she went to Europe, and did considerable business in Paris and London, in the latter city robbing a Mincing Lane jeweler of $10,000 worth of diamonds. In 1897 she returned to America. She has been the wife of Tom Bigelow, a robber; James McGuire, alias Capt. Roach, a safe breaker, who is now in Australia, and the late Barney Aarons, a fighter.

She was taken to Raymond Street Jail, after being arraigned in the Adams Street Court, and held on a charge of vagrancy. As she was going she said to young Reynolds:

"Young man, permit me to congratulate you. You have the right kind of eyes."

Boy Incendiary Sentenced.

Judge Hurd of the Kings County Court yesterday sentenced Irving Taylor, the boy incendiary, to the Elmira Reformatory. Judge Hurd advised the prisoner to behave himself, saying that if he did so he might get out at the end of fifteen months. Taylor kept in a state of terror a considerable part of the residence section of Brooklyn by setting fires in apartment houses for the excitement of the thing. He confessed to about eleven fires, and was probably the author of a number of others. He is not a pyromaniac.

THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE of tomorrow, June 25th, will contain many interesting features. Among them: Full-page portrait of Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court; double page of pictures of the Suburban races; illustrations of Wells College, including pictures of the graduating class, the football team, and other features of college life; review of William Elliot Griffis's latest book "America in the Far East"; pictures of stage celebrities; unique story, with illustrations, of the manner in which Japanese residents of New York live; picture of Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador to the United States, and of Baron Speck von Sternberg, First Secretary of the German Legation at Washington; picture and description of the Columbia, by W. J. Henderson; reproductions of the painting by Charles Louis Kratké of the last stand made by the French Army at the battle of Waterloo, and examples of the paintings by George H. Robert, Frederick W. Kosh, and Carle J. Blenner. Order from your newsdealer in advance to be sure of securing a copy.—Adv.

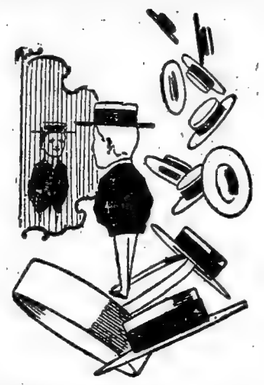

To the Editor of the Herald:
Can the Herald, which is appealed to on so many topics, tell me the most popular style of straw hat and where I can get it? Thanking you in advance, I am, Yours truly, F. A. JOHNSON.

The Herald can; but the Herald won't. Soliciting advertisements from all, it would be bad business to discriminate in favor of any one. If not for that the Herald would undoubtedly mention our name.

Three big stores; every kind of straw hat from the very rough to the very smooth, from the narrow brimmed to broad brimmed; from $1.90 to $3—25 styles in all to select from.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

WOMAN KILLS HER HUSBAND.

Harvey J. Ramsey's Throat Cut While He Slept—His Wife Believed to be Temporarily Insane.

While suffering from an attack of acute dementia Mrs. Grace Ramsey cut the throat of her husband, Harvey J. Ramsey, a ticket taker in the Garden Theatre, while the latter was asleep in the apartments of the couple in the Garden Hotel, at Twenty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue, yesterday morning. Ramsey was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he died in the afternoon.

It was shortly after 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning when Matilda Gellin, a servant in the hotel, heard screams coming from the room occupied by the Ramseys. The woman was passing along the corridor, and she paused to listen. As she did so Ramsey staggered through the door and fell to the floor, crying, as he did so, "Get a doctor; my throat's cut!" The frightened servant ran precipitately down the stairs and notified the proprietor, Henry Thomforde, who rushed into the street and called Policeman Nash of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who summoned an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital.

When the ambulance arrived the surgeon, Dr. Anderson, with Policemen Nash and Lauer, found the wounded man lying where he had fallen in the corridor. He was so weak as to be unable to sit up. As the surgeon bent over him Ramsey said, in almost a whisper: "My wife did it. I was asleep in my bed, when I was awakened by a stinging sensation in my throat. As I looked up I saw my wife sitting on the bedside with a razor in her hand."

After he had made this statement Ramsey lost all power of articulation. His wound was hurriedly bandaged, and he was taken to the hospital.

In the meantime Policeman Nash went to Ramsey's room, where he found Mrs. Ramsey calmly seated in a chair, and apparently oblivious of her attack on her husband. The policeman arrested her and took her at once to the West Thirtieth Street Station, whence she was afterward sent to Jefferson Market Court. In reply to questions addressed to her by Magistrate Cornell, she said that she had been married eight years, but she afterward changed that statement to four years.

After she had been arraigned and held for examination to-day, Mrs. Ramsey was asked if she had had a quarrel with her husband. "Not at all," was her calm reply. "I never quarreled with my husband. I like him very much. Why should I quarrel with him?"

The mention of her husband's name made the woman anxious, and several times she demanded to be permitted to go to his side. When she was asked why she had cut her husband's throat she replied in the same calm, deliberate tone she had used in answering the other questions asked of her: "He snored too much; he disturbed me."

Coroner Bausch reached Bellevue Hospital within two hours of Ramsey's wife's admittance, and took the man's ante-mortem statement. Ramsey said that he and his wife had drunk some liquor on Thursday night, but that neither had been affected by it. For two or three days, Ramsey said, his wife had acted peculiarly. She had been despondent from some cause. They had always lived happily, he said, and he refused to hold her responsible for her act. Shortly after making his statement to the Coroner Ramsey became unconscious, and at 1:30 o'clock he died.

John W. Ramsey and Lucinda Ramsey, the parents of the murdered man, who also live in the Garden Hotel, called at the hospital a few minutes after their son died. Mrs. Ramsey said that her daughter-in-law was in delicate health, and that she had been acting for some days as if demented.

At the Garden Hotel it was said yesterday that the Ramseys apparently lived together peacefully. Ramsey was extremely popular, and his wife was always looked upon as a pleasant woman of refined ways. Ramsey was thirty-six and his wife twenty-seven years old.

In the statements made by the various parties concerned there is considerable discrepancy as to the date of the marriage of the couple.

LITTLE TRAVELER IN TROUBLE.

Came from Springfield, Ill., and Lost Address of Future Home.

Langley Merriwether, eight years old, arrived in Jersey City yesterday afternoon by the Erie Railroad. She came from Springfield, Ill. Her father, mother, and sister died suddenly and within a very short time.

Little Langley was left to the care of a friend named Mrs. Helen Hart. She knew that Langley had an aunt in Jersey City, Mrs. Laura Thomas. She wrote to Mrs. Thomas and was instructed to send the child to Jersey City. This she did, writing the name and address of Mrs. Thomas on a piece of paper which she gave to the child when she was placed on an Erie train. When the girl reached Jersey City this paper could not be found. The girl says she gave it to one of the conductors on the train and he did not return it to her.

All the girl could remember was her aunt's name and the fact that she lived in Third Street. As Mrs. Thomas's name does not appear in the Directory the child was placed in charge of the police and taken to the Seventh Street Police Station.

SLOAN AND HIS BRIDE HERE.

He Tells Why He Eloped with Another Man's Fiancee.

William Wilson Sloan, Jr., the twenty-year-old Harvard student, who was to have acted as usher at a Cambridge (Mass.) wedding on Tuesday last, but who eloped with the bride, Rose Lincoln Edwards, a few hours before the time set for the ceremony, has been in the city since yesterday morning on his honeymoon trip. When seen at the Marlborough Hotel he said he was living at a boarding house in Forty-third Street, but would not give the number.

When shown a newspaper report which stated that his father, who is reported to be a millionaire of Buffalo, had disowned him, he said, "That's too bad; but I will not be dismayed simply because I married the girl I love. I have a little money, and when that is gone—well—well—I think father and mother will relent when that is gone."

Sloan then explained that his sudden wedding was in no wise intended as an unfriendly act toward the man to whom his wife had been engaged. He said he met the young woman a few days before the wedding, and assured her that he could support her better than the man she had arranged to marry.

A special Underwear & Half Hose opportunity for to-day.

Town-Made Balbriggan Shirts & Drawers—

3 Suits for $2.90,

solid & fancy shades.

Fancy Lisle Thread Half Hose,

3 pair for $1.00,

black with green, red & yellow stripes, silk tipped.

Tropical Clothes. Straw Hats. Negligee Shirts, Summer Neckwear in great profusion 25c. to $1.00.

Open Late This Evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.,

Broadway, Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

MEN'S Outing Shirts

Made of fine Madras (detachable cuffs,) regular value from $1.00 to $1.25. On Sale to-day at 69c. each.

THREE SHIRTS FOR $2.00

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

For Summer, Light Jaeger PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

New York: 16 West 23d St. 166 Broadway.
Brooklyn: 504 Fulton St.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH
AMUSEMENT PROGRAMME TO-DAY.
4 P. M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND. 8 P. M.
PAIN'S Spectacle & Fireworks.
BATTLE OF SAN JUAN HILL, 9 P. M.
FRANK DANIELS and COMPLETE OPERA COMPANY, In THE IDOL'S EYE.
ONE ADMISSION PRICE to all 3 Grandeurs!
THE NEW YORK! The Great Golden Spectacle! Mat. To-day
THE MAN in the MOON!
The Grand Ballets. 500 People!
Including Sam Bernard.
Promenade de Luxe, TO-NIGHT!
The Aerial Magnolia Grove!
B'way, 44 & 45 Sts. The New Roof Wonder! TO-NIGHT! Crystal roof protection in event of rain!
Cooled by IMMENSE VAUDEVILLE! 150 artists!
Iced Air! Including Cissie Loftus & Ezra Kendall.

Famous Cape May Iron Steamer Republic FOR LONG BRANCH.
Leaves Pier 10 E. R., 8:30 A.M., 1 and 5:30 P.M. Lunch, Meals, etc.
THEATRICALS. 8 SHOWS DAILY. Fare, 75c. round trip.
Office, 1,181 Broadway. Phone, 2463-18th.
W. F. RUSSELL, Gen'l Manager.

KOSTER AND BIAL'S
AERIAL PALM GARDEN.
NIGHTLY, 7:30 TO 1:00 A. M. 50c. SUPERB ROOF VAUDEVILLE SHOW.
To-morrow Night—Monster All Star Concert.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE
COOLER THAN ROOF GARDENS.
ROSE MELVILLE, SMITH & CAMPBELL, BLON

JUNE 1899

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1899. THIRTY-TWO PAGES.

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The New York Times,
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art,
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

Mr. George Haven Putnam of G. P. Putnam's Sons sails from Europe for this country on July 8. While abroad he has secured the American rights of the following books: "The Yang-tse Valley and Beyond," by Mrs. Elizabeth Bishop, the author of "Korea" and of several works on China, and "The Bearers of the Burden," the title of which was suggested by Kipling's poem, "The White Man's Burden," by Major W. P. Drury of the Horse Marines. This is a collection of Indian tales. Other books secured are, "Study of the Hand," by Dr. Edward Blake; "Darwinism and Lamarckism," by Frederick W. Hutton; "The Art of Dining," by Abraham Hayward; "Embroidery and Lace," by E. Lefebvre, and "The World's Wheat Supply," by Sir William Crookes.

There are two authors now before the public by the name of Winston Churchill; one is an American; the other, an Englishman, is the son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill. Apparently the names are as confusing to British editors as they are to some literary reviewers in America. The American Mr. Winston Churchill, author of "The Celebrity," whose latest novel, "Richard Carvel," has just gone into its fourth edition, has been confounded by a reviewer in the "old reliable" Evening Transcript of Boston with the Englishman, who now has a novel running in Macmillan's Magazine. For the benefit of English reviewers who are prone to confound names, and possibly for the benefit of some American critics as well, it is to be hoped that the suggestion of the London Academy will be adopted: "Lord Randolph's son must write his name Winston Spencer Churchill to avoid confusion."

The second and concluding volume of that admirable contemplative and suggestive work, "American Lands and Letters," by Donald G. Mitchell ("Ik Marvel") will appear shortly from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons. The publication has been delayed owing to the serious illness of Mr. Mitchell. It will be recalled that the first volume dealt with reminiscences of literary men and of their works—literally speaking, from "the Mayflower to Rip Van Winkle." The second volume is one of much more intimate character, for it describes those American writers of the past generation with whom Mr. Mitchell was personally acquainted. We are thus to have impressions of Edgar A. Poe, N. P. Willis, the Beechers, Bayard Taylor, Whittier, and Bryant; the Concord group—Emerson, Hawthorne, Thoreau, and Alcott; the Cambridge group—Lowell, Longfellow, and others, and the Boston group—Holmes, Fields, Ticknor, et al.

It is a little singular that the book that sells next to "David Harum" in this country, "When Knighthood Was in Flower," has no English edition. All the others of the first seven best selling books have—"David Harum," "Mr. Dooley," "Red Rock," "The Day's Work," "Cruise of the Cachalot," and "Alwyn." It is also a trifle singular that "Mr. Dooley" heads the list over there, while "David Harum," of which, however, a second edition has been called for in London, brings up the rear. Large numbers of "Richard Carvel" are also being sold, and, if present records and favorable criticism are any indication of sustained favor, it will soon take its place high up on the list. It is more and more evident that by no successful book in America can the absolute criterion of British taste be formed. After all, "David Harum" may work out its success over there. "The Red Badge of Courage" was successful here before it appeared in England. English readers were at first disposed to deride the American success of "Trilby," but later Du Maurier's work gained a great vogue over there. Stevenson's success in America preceded his popular success in England. There have been many other authors that have gone through a similar experience.

Tolstoi's "The Awakening" is creating a great stir in Continental countries, where it is running serially in translation. In Russia it is calling forth much hostility, and critics are at war over the book. One of the most ardent defenders of the novel is Bourenin, who thus writes of it in a recent number of the Novoye Vremya of St. Petersburg: "As elsewhere, L. H. Tolstoi in this work tells the plain, fundamental truth about our life. This truth is felt in the very first pages and it has caused uneasiness among some persons. Truth is not loved anywhere, least of all in Russia. We prefer lies wearing a free-and-easy mask. The deeper, the more sincere the truth, the more forcibly it is expressed, the stronger is the opposition it arouses." This novel will be presented in book-form in the Autumn from the press of Dodd, Mead & Co., under the title of "Resurrection."

The new edition of Mrs. Gaskell's "Life of Charlotte Brontë," which M. C. K. Shorter is preparing for Dodd, Mead & Co., will contain forty or more hitherto unpublished letters from Charlotte Brontë to Mr. George Smith.

We hear from Madrid that there is to be a Castelar revival, that the literary remains of the one-time President of the peninsula republic are to be presented in popular editions. Evidently there must be something more behind the movement than appears on the surface, for, although Señor Castelar was a very eloquent orator, indeed, his most ambitious flights in literature are not of the first order. His "Historia del Movimiento Republicano en Europe" tells of vain hopes and impossible achievements, and discusses questions which have long ago lost their pertinency and even interest. His "Recuerdos de Italia" has lost its significance, and his "Vida de Byron" has never been taken seriously by the literati of Madrid or Salamanca. His political letters, which he wrote twenty years ago, might, however, if republished, prove a very neat weapon in the hands of the Silvela faction. Possibly it is to the republication of these that the revival refers.

100 BOOKS FOR SUMMER READING

A Select and Classified List Drawn From the Books of the Past Twelve Months—History, Biography, Outdoor Books, Fiction, and Essays.

THE DELIGHTS OF READING IN SUMMER.

What delightful pictures the very name of books for Summer reading brings to our mind—pictures of past holidays, as well as visions of the many delightful journeys we are always planning; days spent under the trees, in canoes, or flying before the wind on beautiful Long Island Sound; or, as often happens, becalmed in one of its many bays; or perhaps the day may be spent in what Ashby-Sterry calls "Happy Hammockuity."

If you swing in a hammock a Summer day through,
And dream with profound assiduity,
A new phase of content it will give unto you,
Which philosophers call Hammockuity.

Or perhaps one's happy lot may be cast by the side of one of Dr. van Dyke's "Little Rivers," in which case, or, in fact, in any circumstances, what pleasanter companion could one have than that delightful book?

In Summer, as at all other times, Dr. Johnson's counsel, to "read the book you do honestly feel a wish and curiosity to read" is the best of advice; but perhaps at this season of the year there is greater latitude in the choice. One could never do much serious studying, or even solid reading, out of doors. There is quite too much to distract one's attention; now a bird, a flower, the outline of the trees against a brilliant sky; now the very changes in that sky itself, the rapidly floating clouds, with their varying shapes; or, again, the absolutely cloudless, deep blue sky above us, at which we gaze and gaze with a strange fascination; now the beautiful sunsets, and the sunrises few of us know so much about—indeed, Lamb always asserts that descriptions of the latter carry with them strong suggestions of the odor of midnight oil.

In the midst of all these and many other distractions, the book must not be too absorbingly interesting, but rather one whose current flows along like a gentle stream, so that we may be able at any moment to put down the volume and go off into day dreams of our own manufacture. "I do not envy the man who never had a day dream," some one has said; "to whom a yellow primrose is a yellow primrose and nothing more; who has never seen a vision in the clouds that hang about the sunset, nor ever watched the weird faces in the evening fire. * * * If your man has never had a day dream, I could read his character in a twinkling. I, for one, would have as little to do with him as I could help. I should have an unpleasant presentiment of corners on his mind, against which I should fear to knock either my head or my heart. If I could, I would appoint him bosom friend to my direst enemy." Hence, for Summer reading, the suggestive book is better than the stimulating one.

Pliny the elder used to say that "no book is so bad but that some part of it may be profitable," which is as true as the fact that even the driest book may afford amusement in the absence of something better. But in our days the good books, old and new, are so many and so easily gotten at that one can afford to leave the others severely alone.

There are golden afternoons out of doors, when there is a certain delicious languor in the air, and your mood finds "tongues in the trees, books in the running brook." At such a time the purest pleasure may be found in sitting idly, with some favorite volume lying in your lap, which you may read or leave unopened, at your own sweet pleasure. One of the most delightful of all books for such a time is Mr. Hamilton Mabie's "Under the Trees." How often may one confidently start for the "Forest of Arden" under Mr. Mabie's guidance! He tells us our libraries are full of books treating of the delights of this place; that all the great poets and the best prose writers are entirely familiar with its location, its ways, customs, and the manner of reaching it. Mr. Mabie then adds:

"I would gladly give a list of these works, but for the fact I have already hinted, that those who would understand their references to Arden will come to know them without aid from me, and that those who would not understand, could find nothing in them, even if I should give page and paragraph. It was a great surprise to me, when I first began to speak of the Forest, to find that most people scouted the very idea of such a country; many did not even understand what I meant. Many a time at sunset, when the light has lain soft and tender on the distant Forest, I have pointed it out, only to be told that what I thought was the forest was a splendid pile of clouds—a shining mass of mist. I came to understand at last that Arden exists only for a few, and I ceased to talk about it save to those who shared my faith. Gradually I came to number among my friends many who were in the habit of making frequent journeys to the Forest, and not a few who had spent the greater part of their lives there."

Summer days are surely the very time when good new novels, or perhaps to an even greater degree the

sea story, with more than a dash of salt water about it, makes strong appeals for a hearing, as does also the good new biography, volume of letters, or the last new book of essays. The poets, too, both the new men and new editions of old favorites, claim their audience. The time for tasting new books, as well as for reading old favorites, can surely never be better found than in the long, lazy days of this pleasantest season of the entire year. Reading old books not only gives one the pleasure to be found in the story, the manner of its telling, and all the little mannerisms that go to make up the author's style, but in addition to all this, the added joy of remembering past readings. Knowing just what is to come next, we luxuriate in the author's style, reading slowly, as one tastes the after-dinner cordial, finding fresh pleasure in every sip.

Lamb always insists that it is impossible to read out of doors at all, on account of the difficulty of settling one's mind to it; but it must be remembered that Elia was not a lover of the country, except as a field for pleasant walks, and in all such respects was a great contrast to Hazlitt, who worked and read better at Winterslow Hutt, in the wilds of Salisbury Plains, than he was able to do anywhere else.

On the dull, rainy days, which are so much more depressing in Summer than at any other season, a book must be within one's reach in which our sense of unrest may be quite forgotten. To-day that book will be the last new novel, provided it has a sufficiently fresh plot; to-morrow quite another book must be chosen. In fact, in Summer it would seem necessary to have a wider field than usual from which to choose. It might almost seem advisable to have with one, as Mr. Elwanger so well says,

"Books in abundance, that may be read again and again; books that may be taken in installments, every page of each one of which is a golden page; books to pore over as a miser cons his gold; books to be dipped into or looked at with half-shut eyes. From every page of each chapter of a good book there should be extracted a beautiful thought, as the wind, in passing through a wood, draws from each tree a musical note."

On some days a book like "Aucassin and Nicolete," or "The Forest Lovers," or one of William Morris's quaintly told stories best suits your mood, or, as Le Gallienne puts it:

On afternoons when honeysuckles twine
About the seat, and to some dreamy shore
Of old Romance, where lovers evermore
Keep blissful hours, I follow at your sign.

To the true book lover, however, so many books appeal that great latitude of choice is offered when packing one's possessions for the Summer outing, and it is only necessary to remember that diversity in the books chosen will be found to be the only way to suit the varying moods, for even good, aye, even the best novels, literary sweets, as they have been called—will pall upon one if read too exclusively, or in too great number.

In the classified descriptive lists that follow it will surely be an easy task to make an acceptable addition, in accordance with one's individual taste, to the old favorites taken from one's own shelves, which together will constitute the most valuable portion of our Summer luggage, and make one agree with Gibbon, that "the miseries of a vacant life are never known to a man whose hours are insufficient for the inexhaustible pleasures of reading."

HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, AND MEMOIRS.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Part I. 1766-1776. By the Right Hon. Sir George Otto Trevelyan. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.50.

An account of the American Revolution from an English point of view should be at this time particularly entertaining. It is a fact little known that the sympathies of the common people in England at the period of the Revolution were with the Colonists, and that their sentiments found expression through that famous orator, Charles James Fox. Sir George Otto Trevelyan, who wrote "The Early History of Charles James Fox," now continues the story of Fox between the years 1774 and 1782 in the light of Anglo-American politics of that day. The American Revolution filled the mind of Fox and consumed his activities, for he saw in it the elements which might cause internal rupture in the United Kingdom itself should King George and his Ministers pursue their policy of obstinacy. One of the most entertaining chapters in the book is one in which the author contrasts the life and manners in Britain and in the Colonies, and brings before us the men who played the chief parts on the American side of the great struggle. This volume ends when the War of Independence fairly begins, and Fox is just taking his position as the great leader of the Opposition.

A HAND-BOOK OF CUBA, PUERTO RICO, HAWAII, AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Our Island Empire. By Charles Morris. With Maps. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

There never was a people more anxious to know what is the character of the new countries which fortune has given us than we Americans. The more thorough the information we acquire the better it will be, not alone for those who are to be ruled, but for the rulers. England holds fast to her colonies because she knows them by heart, hence the few mistakes she makes, and it is possible that France makes failures because she does not want to know. Mr. Charles Morris's idea is to give in a single volume all the information possible. We find, then, geographical conditions carefully noted, with the agricultural and commercial pursuits and the manufactures of these many islands. Above all, the past histories of Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippine Islands are carefully given. We see what were the older and obsolete methods of government, and Mr. Morris shows us what may be our policy to-day. In all respects the volume is up to date and the maps are excellent.

INDUSTRIAL CUBA. Being a Study of Present Commercial and Industrial Conditions, with Suggestions as to the Opportunities Presented in the Island for American Capital, Enterprise, and Labor. By Robert P. Porter, Special Commissioner for the United States, Cuba, and Puerto Rico. 62 illustrations and 4 maps, 8vo, 438 pages, $3.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The vital question is to us, Is Cuba self-supporting? Has she ever had the chance of relying on her own resources? If her condition was a pitiable one during the Spanish régime, what can she do toward her own rehabilitation? What Mr. Robert P. Porter presents in this volume are the economic and political conditions, the outlook of Cuba. As Special Commissioner the author of "Industrial Cuba" has had many advantages. It has been his business to give the most careful study to these many subjects. Abounding with natural resources, with the most productive of soils, and having minerals of value, what are the problems which Cuba presents? What is to be expected should we keep capital out of Cuba? What is to be the outcome? Mr. Porter studies the long past and what Cuba is to-day on its road to regeneration. No topic is overlooked. "Industrial Cuba" is exactly the book wanted.

TALES OF THE MALAYAN COAST. By Rounsevelle Wildman, Consul General of the United States at Hongkong. One vol., 12mo, illustrated by Sandham, cloth, gilt top, uncut. Boston: The Lathrop Publishing Company. $1.

That new vista of the comparatively unknown is now opening before us, and sooner or later (alas! that it must be by force of arms) its mysteries are being cleared up. Mr. Rounsevelle Wildman, the official representative of the United States at Hongkong, has made the country of the Malays, from Penang to the Philippines, his special study. For nine years the author of this interesting volume has made himself familiar with the habits, ways, and customs of the Malayans. Their good qualities, their bad ones, the author presents. Here are those special flashes of the Orient all the stronger, since they naturally contrast with the more sombre views of the remote West. The book is singularly opportune, and the more so because of its reliability. The worth of the volume and the appreciation of its author is attested by the fact that it is dedicated by permission to Admiral George Dewey. The illustrations are excellent.

THE LIFE, WRITINGS, AND CORRESPONDENCE OF GEORGE BORROW. 1803-1881. Author of "The Bible in Spain," "Lavengro," &c. Based on official and other authentic sources. By William I. Knapp, Ph. D., LL. D., late of Yale and Chicago Universities. 2 vols. Illustrated, 8vo. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $6.

What kind of a man was George Borrow? If his works have enjoyed the greatest publicity, if there is a cult of Borrow, for some have deemed him nearer to Defoe than any writer of the present century, still there was a mystery about the author of "The Bible in Spain" of "Lavengro," which was nigh to being impenetrable. It is even possible to imagine that Borrow was rather inclined to hide his personality from a too-inquisitive world. There may have been, perhaps there were, actual unfortunate mental conditions in his own life which he would have hidden. Mr. William I. Knapp is the most indefatigable of biographers, and what might have been to others a laborious task has been to him a labor of love. He understands thoroughly the genius of Borrow, and has carefully read and studied all Borrow ever wrote. No trace of Borrow has been overlooked. Mr. Knapp has handled all the note books, the correspondence, even the scattered remains of Borrow's library. Strange to say, some of the most remarkable of the Borrow manuscripts are in the United States. With such a vast mass of material, more complete than has ever been before brought together, Mr. Knapp has constructed a biography of Borrow which may be considered as absolutely accurate, and now at last we are enabled to understand what were the traits of a most remarkable man. The work is fully illustrated and contains many fac similes taken from Borrow's manuscripts never before published.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL AND HIS FRIENDS. By Edward Everett Hale, D. D. 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3.

That Summer which brings one new friend is considered fortunate, but those to whom Lowell is only poet and diplomatist will find after following Dr. Hale through these pages, that they have made not one friend merely, but many, for Lowell himself was a man of varied aspects, and his friends were countless, and they fully represented two periods in American history, one definitely ended in 1860, and a second rounded almost to its close by the assumption of new duties in 1877. The eager, questioning, happy face of the young poet of the frontispiece; the grave and calm-eyed discerning countenance of the diplomatist and man of the world, and all the portraits showing the gradual molding of one from the other; the many pictures of the friends who struggled for footing on Parnassus, and of those who joined in fiercer contest, would almost tell the story of the years, but Dr. Hale does not need their aid to vivify his narrative, which is a succession of lively stories and serious memories. If an American could have but one book for the Summer he would choose this.

THE LIFE OF HENRY DRUMMOND. By George Adam Smith, D. D., LL. D. Third edition. New York: The Doubleday & McClure Co. $3.

The interest in Henry Drummond does not decrease, nor is it likely to do so. The man who wrote one of the wisest books in the last half of the present century, "The Natural Law in the Spiritual World," is one not likely to be forgotten. The great success Mr. George Adam Smith, "The Life of Henry Drummond," has met with is due in part to the excellence of the biography as a literary work and to general curiosity as to the character of Drummond. There never lived a more pure, a more honest, a more devoted man than was this Scotchman. He seemed to have existed so that he might help his fellow. If he was a saint, it was a virile, a courageous one, who could face any danger. His industry was indefatigable, and never did he forget his special mission, which was the regeneration of mankind. Drummond traveled all over the world, yet never was a man more reticent or more self-retiring. It was only his few intimates who had a scanty idea of how devoted he was. This "Life of Henry Drummond" is of exceptional excellence, and is just the book to place in the hands of young readers. It teaches what is self-reliance and what is true piety, for no one had a more abiding faith in his Maker than had Henry Drummond.

THE MARTYRDOM OF AN EMPRESS. Illustrated. Crown 8vo. Cloth. Deckel edges and gilt top. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

No more pathetic history was ever written than the one which records the life and death of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria. The author of the volume was intimately associated with the Empress, and there may be found descriptions of the social life in the Viennese Court, with much that is curious relative to the Emperor. The imperial marriage was a romantic one, for Elizabeth was not the lady the Dowager Empress would have had for her son. In the Emperor's case it was love at first sight. There are innumerable incidents having to do with the Empress in her private and public life which the author presents. The travels of the Empress, for she was ever on the move, are told. The lady was a famous horsewoman, and sought recreation in England, Ireland, and France. A sad chapter is the one which describes the love of the Crown Prince Rudolph for Marie Vetsera and the suicide of both of them at Mayerling. Perhaps the inside of this tragedy has never been before so plainly told. Then comes the sad conclusion, the assassination of the Empress. The reign of the present Emperor of Austria has been one which must have tried his fortitude. Are we to suppose, as the author intimates, that it was corruption in Vienna which brought about an estrangement between Franz Josef and Elizabeth?

REMINISCENCES. By Justin McCarthy. Two volumes, with photogravure portrait. Crown 8vo. Cloth ornamental. New York: Harper & Brothers. $4.50.

In a life spent in both continents, for Mr. Justin McCarthy's remembrances of the United States are as many as they are vivid, what strikes the reader is the fine temper, even the joyousness, of the story teller. It is something to read of the men, Emerson, Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes, William Cullen Bryant, Charles Sumner, Wendell Phillips, and Horace Greeley as Mr. McCarthy knew them. Then he met, too, Gen. Grant, Gen. Sheridan, and has much that is novel to write about them, and no one seems to us to have been more appreciative of Henry Ward Beecher's talents than was the author of these "Reminiscences." Thoroughly at home with the leading political events of England ever since 1852, and on intimate terms with the English statesmen of the last forty years, Mr. McCarthy introduces many striking portraits of them. If his "History of Our Own Times" is more general in its character, these "Reminiscences" are more particular in their details, and the pictures are more precise and closer to actual life. These "Reminiscences" deserve the fullest recognition.

EUGENIE, EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH. A Popular Sketch. By Clara Tschudi. Authorized Translation from the Norwegian by E. M. Cope. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.

Marvelous is the story of Eugenie as Clara Tschudi writes it, for it is the drama of an Empress. Who was Mme. de Montijo, Eugenie's mother? She served wine in her father's drinking house in Malaga. Manuela Kirkpatrick was an ambitious and possibly an unscrupulous woman, and she married an old officer of the Spanish artillery, who had a title. Of the two children born to her, one, the elder, Fransiska, married the Duke of Alba; the younger, Eugenie, became Empress of France. The author describes Eugenie's younger days and the life she led, following her mother and visiting London, Paris, and the fashionable watering places. Louis Napoleon's fairly romantic marriage with Mlle. de Montijo is described. Eugenie's highest ambitions were satisfied when she was the guest of Queen Victoria. Then came the birth of her son. Fortune changed, and with the Prussian war came the downfall of Emperor and Empress. Her flight from Paris is fully explained. Then followed the death of the Emperor and the killing of her son in Africa. The whole story is truthfully and sympathetically presented. The translation is excellent.

THE ROUGH RIDERS. Theodore Roosevelt, Colonel First Volunteers, United States Army. New York: Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons. 8vo. $2.

It is unnecessary to recapitulate the reasons why this is the most interesting account of the American invasion of Cuba, for no one aware of that achievement is ignorant of the part taken by the present Governor of New York and the regiment of which the close of the war found him commander. What no one can know without reading it is the extraordinary skill with which the narrator eludes the danger of being ostentatiously modest and of boasting either on his own behalf or on his men's, and writes as the infant talked to Eustace Cleaver, "telling this thing just as it was," because he feels that his country desires to know it. The book is illustrated with forty full-page pictures from photographs, and has two portraits of the author. The other pictures, excellent though they are, will not be needed by those who fight the battles o'er again under Col. Roosevelt's command. Complete lists of the officers and men of the regiment are to be found in the appendices, also some much needed corrections of the narratives given by civilians, and comment by officers present in Cuba, and the text contains some matter not published in Scribner's Magazine, where the book first appeared.

TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE.

AN AMERICAN CRUISER IN THE EAST. By Chief Engineer John D. Ford, U. S. N. 12mo. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $2.50.

A third edition of Lieut. Ford's book, "An American Cruiser in the East," has just come from the publishers. To the first edition have been added accounts of the battles in Manila Bay and the taking of the City of Manila, both from Spanish and American sources of information. The latest edition also presents some interesting photographs taken in and around Manila during the present insurrection. The bulk of the text describes in entertaining manner a cruiser's voyage to the Aleutian Islands, China, Korea, Japan, and the Philippines, with numerous photographic illustrations and maps and with attractive accounts of daily life on board an American warship. One significant feature is the fact that over and over again the author tells how the crews were called together for target practice. Admiral Dewey, upon being presented with a copy of the book, wrote to Lieut. Ford from the flagship Olympia, "I find it a most interesting and valuable work on the subject, especially at the present time."

ALPS AND PYRENEES. By Victor Hugo. A Journal of His Travels. Translated from the French by John Manson. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

When Victor Hugo's notes of travel first appeared as a feuilleton in a Parisian daily paper they were advantageously compared to the "Corinne" of Mme. de Staël. As a

matter of fact, Hugo, while not so impressionable, was much more observing, and added to his impressions bits of opinion which are intensely pointed, if not always absolutely logical. Those who have traveled through the countries described in "Alps and Pyrenees" will have a delight to recall their own impressions of the scenes in the light of that master of French prose who always appeared to live in what he wrote.

THE HOOLIGAN NIGHTS. Being the life and opinions of a young and unrepentant criminal recounted by himself, as set forth by Clarence Rook. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

Mr. Clarence Rook declares that this work of his, with the strange title, is "not a novel, or in any sense a work of imagination." Hooligan is a London burglar, and the main character is a young thief, Alf by name; and Alf, because of his boldness as a pickpocket and general rascal, becomes in time the leader of the Hooligan band. Mr. Rook has made a careful study of the criminal class in London, which wages constant war on society and exists because it robs. Now, writes Mr. Rook, considering Alf as the type, he should be unhappy, "but as a matter of fact he is nothing of the sort; and, when you come to think of it, Alf has had a better time than an average clerk on a limited number of shillings." You never could persuade Alf "that honesty is the best policy." The young villain's conduct is not commended; there is no apology offered. Alf was born a thief, and is bound to die one. "The Hooligan Nights" is curious, as the author gives the peculiar slang or argot of the London thief.

LETTERS FROM JAPAN. A Record of Modern Life in the Island Empire. By Mrs. Hugh Fraser, author of "Palladia," "The Looms of Time," "A Chapter of Accidents," &c. In two volumes, 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $7.50.

Mrs. Hugh Fraser, the wife of a British Minister, is the author of this entertaining work. During the lady's many years' residence in Japan she had the advantages of knowing the country and the people in the most thorough manner. She had, too, then the rare opportunity of coming into contact with natives of all degrees, the nobles and the peasants. As a woman, she naturally consorted with her own sex, and she has much to tell which is novel relating to the Japanese girl, wife, and mother. Her acquaintance, and one she seemed to have delighted in, was with the native children. You have glimpses of the imperial Court and of the highest dignitaries. Mrs. Fraser is highly appreciative of the art of the Japanese, and tells about their bronzes, their pictures, their temples, and their adornments. The literary ability in the "Letters from Japan" is a distinguishing quality. It is something far beyond the cut-and-dried itinerary, for the author enters fully into the spirit of the thing and writes with the broadest sympathy. The reader can appreciate what were social conditions in Japan during the long past and what is the situation to-day, and the difficulties of the new régime. Japan always remains a topic of interest, and Mrs. Fraser's insight into the country presents many new and interesting features. The illustrations are many and well executed.

FROM SEA TO SEA: LETTERS OF TRAVEL IN INDIA, JAPAN, AND THE UNITED STATES. By Rudyard Kipling. Two volumes, 5 by 7½. 800 pages. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $2.

How does he do it—the "he" being Rudyard Kipling? In this edition, with the above title, you may in a measure catch at some of the very few methods which the most popular author of to-day has adopted. One trait he possesses is that of the keenest observation. He has that gift developed to an extraordinary degree. If he takes in the major objects, the minor ones do not escape him. This work tells of the travels of Mr. Rudyard Kipling during the last ten years, and they have been recently edited and revised. "From Sea to Sea" is in a certain measure novel, because it contains a great deal not before published. In it there is to be found the "American Notes," "Letters of Marque," "The City of Dreadful Night," and "The Smith Administration." The other Kipling books, published by the Doubleday & McClure Company in authorized and copyright editions are "Departmental Ditties," "The Day's Work," "Plain Tales from the Hills," "Soldiers Three," "Under the Deodars," "The Light That Failed," "Life's Handicap," "Ballads and Barrack Room Ballads," "Soldiers' Stories," and "The Naulahka," by Kipling and Wolcott Balestier.

A THOUSAND DAYS IN THE ARCTIC. By Frederick G. Jackson. With Preface by Admiral Sir F. Leopold McClintock. Illustrations and Five Maps. 8vo. 940 pages. New York: Harper & Brothers. $5.00.

Those who have read Nansen's "Farthest North" remember the story of the explorer meeting on the snowfields of Franz Josef Land Mr. Frederick G. Jackson. If in the Fram Nansen was trying to find the north pole, it was Mr. Jackson who was exploring the land with the same end in view. At least Mr. Jackson found that across Franz Josef Land was not the way to the pole. At the head of a party consisting of seven men, the geographical limits of the inhospitable land were determined, with the acquisition of a vast number of facts having to do with the fauna and flora of the region. The author's vessel, the Windward, having been caught in the ice floes, a Winter was passed on the land, or under the lee of the basaltic cliffs. It became a problem how the party was to find food. Bears were killed, sixty of them, and so men and dogs were supplied. Three consecutive years were passed in the Far North. The story, one of adventure, is written in a singularly interesting and straightforward manner. The illustrations are many, and readers acquire an idea of what is the life of an explorer in the arctic.

CATHEDRAL DAYS: A Tour in Southern England. By Anna Bowman Dodd. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 12mo. $1.50.

When American Summer days are long and no prospect of going to England opens, content may be wooed and won by reading this story of the wanderings of Ballad, the horse, and the American travelers whom he drew through the southern counties of England, permitting them, with due consideration for his health and convenience, to visit the wonderful cathedrals and to feel their beauty; to traverse roads unknown to the railway traveler, pausing at inns older than the railways, and kept by landlords and landladies such as dwell in English novels, and inspecting villages fit to be the home of the virtuous heroine or of the poor but ambitious hero. The chief subject, the cathedrals themselves, is agreeably treated, and sketches and photographs by Mr. E. Elden Deane illustrate the entire volume. This is a new edition, not a new book, for Mrs. Dodd is not an imitator of Mrs. Wiggin, but the originator of the plan of making the cathedrals determine the route to be taken in journeying through England, and the plan of using the high road where one sees Englishmen, instead of the railway, where one sees all the peoples dispersed at Babel, is also her own. From Coventry to Warwick is the loveliest road in England; from Arundel to Exeter, Mrs. Dodd's journey, will satisfy the traveler by book.

GARDEN AND FOREST AND POETRY.

POEMS BY RICHARD REALF. Edited by Col. Richard J. Hinton. 12mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $2.50.

A reviewer in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW has said of this book: "Richard Realf was notable first of all for his poetic instinct of nature. He had in him a kind of composite spirit that suggested a blend of Gerald Massey with Robert Burns. He wrote always with fluency and fire, and there was such a fresh and felicitous touch at his command that he rarely failed to hit a high mark." Over 150 lyrics, songs, and sonnets are included in this volume, which is edited by the poet's intimate friend and literary executor, the author of "John Brown and His Men." The selections are of a particularly beautiful rhythm, their distinguishing features are passion and symbolism. They include a wide diversity of verse—from the stirring lyrics of the anti-slavery period to the songs of the civil war, and poems of love and life. Most of the verse appears in type for the first time in this collection, a few only having previously appeared separately in the magazines. The volume is issued with several valuable illustrations in tasteful form. Col. Hinton has written an interesting memoir of the poet, which appears in the collection.

LYRICS OF THE HEARTH-SIDE. By Paul Laurence Dunbar. 16mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

The evolution of Mr. Paul Laurence Dunbar, the negro writer, as a man of letters has been marked with considerable interest on the part of the public, who first became attracted through his volume of poems called "Lyrics of Lowly Life." His next effort was a volume of short stories, in which he showed a keen insight into human character as it existed in his own environment. Then came a complete novel, which has been particularly praised by critics usually deemed conservative and prejudiced. The public is now invited to peruse a second volume of poems by him, while his first book has just passed into its eighth thousand—an unusually large number for a book of poesy. But "Lyrics of Lowly Life" established his name as a "sweet singer" of folk-songs, which are especially human and quotable. The new volume is similar in its themes to the first, and in it the author certainly maintains the reputation he has already won. Although mere curiosity may first have attracted some readers to the

(Continued on Page 404.)

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(Continued from Page 403.)

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THE GOSPEL IN THE FIELDS. By R. C. Fillingham, Vicar of Sexton. 12mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.25.

As the author of this book poetically expresses it, "Nature is the garment of God," and in the reflections that follow, "as fresh as they are saintly," he shows that he loves nature and knows her in all her moods. This book is not dogmatic; it is reflexive, contemplative, and at times humanly suggestive. It brings nature nearer man, and in so doing it brings God, whose work nature is, nearer man, too. Whether the author chats about snowdrops, or the earliest flowers, or the awakening year, or the harvests of the Autumn, or even the November fogs, he interprets lessons from those objects that many sojourners in the country pass by almost unnoticed, and his comparisons between human life and the flowers and the trees, rivers, and the sea, and the hills and dales, are strikingly original and entirely devoid of cant. He points out the deep happiness missed by those who are unreceptive to the charms of the green fields or of the beating surf.

THE MAN WITH THE HOE, AND OTHER POEMS. By Edwin Markham. Size, 5 by 7½. Pages, 150. Frontispiece, photogravures. New York: The Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.

The establishing of a poet has its difficulties. Even a Poet Laureate is not accepted by general acclamation. The verse maker may strike for a moment a popular key, but as the tune changes so may his lines be forgotten. Have we, then, in Mr. Edwin Markham a poet whose lines are not for to-day alone, but for the time to come? Prof. Markham is Head Master of the Tompkins Observatory School, at Oakland, Cal., and is accordingly a thoroughly educated man. To natural inspiration is added in this case the highest culture, with sociological acquirements. Mr. Markham writes no ephemeral verse. He places before his readers poems which are both grave and grand, the topics of his choice being man's condition on this earth. Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman says of him: "His genius has been well described as 'Hebraic and religious, rather than Hellenic and sensuous.'" In the present volume the author has brought together his fugitive verses. There is the possibility that the title is taken from Millet's great picture. The verses, replete with the higher morality, have a grandiose manner.

RUBAIYAT OF OMAR KHAYYAM. Edward Fitz Gerald's version. With preface by Nathan Haskell Dole. Vest Pocket Edition. Portland, Me.: Thomas B. Mosher. 25 cents. The same on Japan vellum paper, $1.

One of the daintiest of volumes is this edition of Fitz Gerald's Omar. It is properly called a vest-pocket edition, for it slips into almost any pocket. For its preface, written by Mr. Dole, scarcely a word is needed, since Mr. Dole's name in connection with Omar speaks for itself. The little volume also contains a pronouncing vocabulary of all Persian names in the translation—something which is said never to have been given before in any edition. The text is Fitz Gerald's final version, including his notes, entire. It is printed on Van Gelder's handmade paper, made to order for this edition, and is set in old-style eight-point Roman, (5½ by 2¾ page,) making it delightfully clear to the eye. Chiswick headbands and tailpieces have been freely used. The volume is done up in old-style blue wrappers, with ornamental design in red and black. The edition on vellum is one of those indescribably attractive things in small books which every one will be pleased to possess.

NATURE STUDIES IN BERKSHIRE. By John Coleman Adams. With 16 illustrations in photogravure from original photographs by Arthur Scott. Large 8vo, gilt top, uncut edges. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $4.50.

Berkshire may have its peculiar historian, but Mr. John Coleman Adams, in his "Nature Studies," writes only as a naturalist, and above all as a poet and philosopher of the hills, the fields, the streams in the Berkshire country, and of the animal and insect life that dwells there. It is only local, then, as a butterfly may flit across a Berkshire field to-day and be easily far distant on the morrow. Mr. Adams loves nature for its own sake, and he tells of what he sees, and, as he states it, "The best account of Berkshire must be a record of impressions." The author has a quick eye, a wide appreciation, and a special gift of description. You feel the environment and you tramp over these Berkshire hills with the writer. The illustrations to the handsome volume are of the best, and by one who has mastered the many difficulties of photography.

WILD LIFE AT HOME: HOW TO STUDY AND PHOTOGRAPH IT. With one hundred illustrations from photographs taken direct from nature by Cherry Kearton. Extra crown. 8vo. Cloth gilt. New York: Cassell & Co. $1.50.

This very handsome book, with its many illustrations, is a complete study of the wild birds, animals, and insects. In some ways it will be a revelation to those interested in photography, for it shows what waiting will do, and that with patience and perseverance there are but few creatures which cannot be focussed in the camera. Here is a skylark feeding her young, a lizard sunning itself, fish swimming, and even a droway bee taking a siesta in a bluebell. Mr. Kearton scored a marked success in "With Nature with a Camera," and "Wild Life at Home" equals it. Pictures alone might suffice in a work of this special character, but Mr. Kearton, as a true naturalist, gives careful detail of the subjects he has selected, and has the happiest powers of description.

BIRD LIFE. A Guide to the Study of Our Common Birds. By Frank M. Chapman, Assistant Curator of Vertebrate Zoology, American Museum of Natural History; author of "Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America." New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Books treating of ornithology are many, but what is wanting in them too often is the enthusiasm of the true naturalist. It is not sufficient to describe alone colors or bills or legs. We want the movements of the bird, the lifelike general picture of it. Mr. Frank M. Chapman is carried away with his topic, and has that special descriptive faculty that makes a reader participate in his pleasures. In "Bird Life" there are bird biographies—nice bits of bird lore—and the author's method is so excellent that he will certainly make readers ornithologists. This most interesting volume is presented in various forms—an octavo edition, with colored plates; a library edition, with black and white plates, and a teachers' manual, containing the regular text, and intended to accompany the portfolio of colored plates.

THE PRACTICAL POULTRY KEEPER. By Lewis Wright. A standard guide to the management of poultry for domestic use, the market, or exhibition. With eight beautifully colored plates, showing twenty-five breeds, painted from life by J. W. Ludlow, and numerous illustrations in the text. 320 pages, bound in cloth, with gilt stamping. New York: Cassell & Co. $2.

From a giant Shanghai to a dwarfed bantam, Mr. Lewis Knight presents all the breeds of chickens and writes how poultry is to be managed for domestic use, the market, or exhibition. The early edition of this work dates back some thirty years, but since then many of the early errors have been corrected. There have been progress and increase of knowledge in all things, and we know better to-day what one ought to do in poultry farming. The illustrations to Mr. Knight's work are admirable.

THE RUBAIYAT OF OMAR KHAYYAM. Translated and edited by Edward Heron-Allen. Crown 4to. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $3.50.

The principal features of the beautiful volume before us are a fac simile of the quatrains of the manuscript in the Bodleian Library, the translation of them by Mr. Heron-Allen, the extremely scholarly editing, which is probably the most complete and searching yet published, and the introduction, which includes an exhaustive history of the original work and its translations and interpretation by many hands. The volume is beautifully gotten up, with binding of vellum, stamped in gold, with handsome letter press, and with a frontispiece—symbolic and striking in drawing and color. The reproductions of the manuscript before alluded to are in half tone. The original forms the most beautiful Persian manuscript in existence, the writing being done on rich yellow paper with purple ink, and plentifully flaked with gold dust. A very full bibliography is included in the volume. Among the critical notes concerning other translations of the Rubaiyat is to be found much information which throws an interesting side light on Mr. Fitz Gerald's work, and accounts for some of his passages which scholars have hitherto failed to locate in the original poem.

FICTION BY FAMILIAR HANDS.

THE MARKETPLACE. By Harold Frederic. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

This is Harold Frederic's posthumous romance. In it may be discerned more or less distinctly several well-known characters of the English financial world, although placed in other than their own particular environment. Undoubtedly the great "Rubber King" was inspired by the personality of the late Mr. Barney Barnato, but instead of possessing South African diamond mines, this adventurer in finance has a rubber plantation in Central Mexico. The "Rubber King" comes to London to exploit it, and there are introduced the many and varied phases in the life of the London stock jobber, as well as that of the great speculators. The crush and crime of finance and speculation are pictured with startling effect. The hero is whirled into the vortex of gambling, and is almost led to commit murder. Then the romance asserts itself upon the scene and redeems him before it is too late. One of the realistic features of the book is the establishment of one of those mock boards of stalking horses necessitated by the British law for stock jobbing concerns which is made up of colossal, purchaseable figure heads of nobility. This strongly reminds the reader of the Hooley concern, about which all England has been talking for the last year.

THE OUTSIDERS. By Robert W. Chambers. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

Mr. Chambers, in his new novel "The Outsiders," gives a picture of the literary world as it has seemingly appeared to him. If one may judge, his experience among publishers has been very great, and it is not surprising that he did not find that all were honest, that all were not seeking to make their authors wealthy, and that all were not nice and encouraging to the aspiring young man of letters. "The Outsiders" is a monstrous lampoon of the publishing world of New York of the authors who move vaguely about in this world, and of the writers who stand from afar and throw their manuscripts into it. Mr. Chambers does not write in riddles; he presents characters. He labels his characters in such a manner that even the tyro in literature cannot fail to recognize them. To those who are fond of this species of caricature the book presents a varied and interesting play. As one critic has expressed it, "'Tis a book that will create more talk—make more enemies—fire more angers—raise more of the deuce generally than any book that has braved the critics since Poe's 'Literati.'"

AN EXPERIMENTAL WOOING. By Tom Hall. New York: E. R. Herrick & Co. $1.25.

This is a humorous novel. The author is already well known for his short stories, humorous sketches, and verses. His work is always entertaining, and "An Experimental Wooing" is a more ambitious flight than he has hitherto attempted. Many recent reviews of the book say that he has been successful. The theme of the story is both original and humorous. It is teeming with incident and full of comic possibilities, which are worked up in an exceedingly clever style. The work has placed its author, Tom Hall, on a plane with American novelists who appeal to the popular taste. The chief qualities of his longest production are originality and cleverness in arranging both scenes and characters, and in plot, characterization, sustained humor, and in intense sympathy which wins the attention of the reader at the first page. The book also marks a step forward in Mr. Hall as a man of growing importance in the American book world. "An Experimental Wooing" is well printed, and is appropriately bound in artistic and dainty fashion.

THE GARDEN OF SWORDS. By Max Pemberton. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

"The Garden of Swords," which originally appeared in Munsey's Magazine, deals with those scenes and incidents through which the author, Mr. Pemberton, is widely known. Whatever may be his actual acquaintance with foreign Courts and Continental army life, doesn't particularly matter. He produces the requisite illusion. That is sufficient. "The Garden of Swords" is filled with dramatic and exciting scenes and incidents and is by many thought to be the strongest work yet produced by the pen of its author. The heroine is a young English girl who marries a French officer. The time is in the seventies, during the Franco-German war. The story itself is a record of life under tragic and historic circumstances to the accompaniment of the sounds and fury of battle. The characters are well defined, the situations are dramatically strong, and the dialogue is entertaining and suggestive.

A DASH FOR A THRONE. By Arthur W. Marchmont. 12mo. New York: The New Amsterdam Book Company. $1.25.

This is a new novel by the author of that popular story "By Right of Sword." Mr. Marchmont writes something in the style of Anthony Hope, but the fact that he places his scenes in actual contemporary history should do much to augment the artistic illusion. The scene of this new novel is laid in Bavaria, in Munich, and in the neighborhood of that city, and the plot centres around the throne of the late King Ludwig, known as the "Mad King." His eccentricities were the talk of Europe a few years ago. One of the characters is the present Emperor of Germany, who, as a Prince, is assaulted by the hero at the beginning of the story. It is intimated to the assailant that his only choice is to commit suicide. He tries to do this, is foiled in the attempt, and begins a new existence under an assumed name. In the Countess Minna the author has created a strong character that makes a deep impression on the reader. The incidents in the tale have a high dramatic quality, and the dialogue is always entertaining.

MARTYRS OF EMPIRE. By Herbert C. Mellwaine. 12mo. New York: H. F. Fenno & Co. $1.25.

"Martyrs of Empire" is a romance of ranch life in Australia, of which the author shows an intimate knowledge. The various phases of this life and the types of character that enter into it are attractively described, and there is sufficient romance to maintain the interest of readers of both sexes. There are some very strong pictures presented in this awful land of solitude, of droughts, burning heats, and Bushmen. The story is based on an incident which is quite new in fiction. A pioneer ranchman takes a number of gentlemen's sons into this wild and unsettled country to make men of them. The story itself deals with a period in the life of Ned Sengleton, with his adventures, his love and romance.

THE ADVENTURES OF THE LADY URSULA. By Anthony Hope. Size 6x9. Decorated linen covers. Gilt top. New York: R. H. Russell. $1.50.

Who draws better the contrasts between the high-strung gentleman and the churl, or betwixt the haughty chatelaine and the country maid, than Mr. Anthony Hope? Then, for an intrigue, how clever is his management of it. If this be the aim of the novel of pure adventure, it is Mr. Anthony Hope who stands sponsor for its renaissance. "The Adventures of Ursula" is one of the best of Mr. Anthony Hope's stories, and in some ways he has not surpassed it in any of his other romances. Mr. R. H. Russell, as its sole publisher, has embellished this volume with all manner of excellent photogravures, and made it a very handsome book.

MISS CAYLEY'S ADVENTURES. By Grant Allen, author of "Flowers and Their Pedigrees," &c. With 80 illustrations by Gordon Browne. 12mo. 352 pages. New York: G. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Mr. Grant Allen reverses the situation. This story of his is not of the brisk young man, with plenty of brains and not a farthing in his pocket, who goes out into the world, determined to master it. It is of the young girl, just from Girton, who has to force the fighting. Miss Cayley does see many an adventure, and is not worsted. The girl has a good temper, has special talent, and she talks delightfully. Maybe Mr. Grant Allen would teach a moral in "Miss Cayley's Adventures," and it is that with a woman self-reliance is a capital trait. The plot is an excellent one, and the story leaves a pleasant impression on the reader's mind.

CHILDREN OF THE MIST. By Eden Phillpotts, author of "Down Dartmoor Way," &c. 8vo, 556 pages. New York: G. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

There was much of true literary enjoyment derived from Mr. Phillpotts's first romance, which told of life in Devonshire. The particularly fine qualities of the author are conspicuous in "Children of the Mist." Devonshire still is the locality, but in the romance under notice Mr. Phillpotts shows greater power. The romantic situation is more emphasized. Then, too, there is much which is humorous, for the comic side of English life is fully presented. Above all, "Children of the Mist" is a natural story, and on that account a wholesome one, and, like a thorough artist, Mr. Phillpotts knows how to give his romance the proper air, light, and shadow. The highest compliment the author has received is the appreciation of Mr. Blackmore, who writes of the romance that "Literature has been enriched with a wholesome, genial, and noble tale, the reading of which is a pleasure in store for many."

A DUET, WITH AN OCCASIONAL CHORUS. By A. Conan Doyle. Uniform with other books by Dr. Doyle. 12mo, cloth. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

In "A Duet" Dr. A. Conan Doyle shows amazing versatility. It is not precisely the novel of adventure, but rather the story of a wedded life, and idyllic in character. There are contrasts of character, much humor, and, above all, the interest is fully sustained. In a romance of this kind there are no vestiges of Sherlock Holmes. The situation does not require it. It is the romance of two people who love one another. In "A Duet" the functions of the chorus sound the harmonic symphony. Possibly, then, this chorus describes English historic scenes, in Westminster Abbey, in St. Olaf's Church, where Pepys the gossip lies at rest, and then, too, the chorus tells of the home of Carlyle. Nowhere has Coran Doyle been more sympathetic than in this particular style, nor shown a better literary art.

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THE TWO STANDARDS. By Dr. William Barry. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

A certain amount of curiosity was awakened when Dr. Barry's first romance, "The New Antigone," was published some twelve years ago, for this story was much read and commented on. The author of "The Two Standards" is a man of wide accomplishments, with a thorough acquaintance with literature, art, and music. For the more solid acquirements, he is a professor of theology and metaphysics. Armed thus at all points, he has all the capabilities for the production of a romance. In "The Two Standards" Dr. Barry presents some of the most modern types of character. His heroine, Marian Greystoke, is perverse, willful, obstinate, and proud, and she fights against the restraints of her surroundings, a country English vicarage. She marries Lucas Harland, a promoter, and Harland closely resembles Hooley, whose rise and fall has of late been made public. The musician is Gerard Elven. Marian soon discovers how wretched it is to have married a man she did not love. In the course of this romance there are many references to the United States, as the scene shifts from London to New York and Chicago. The moral of the story is human renunciation.

GOOD AMERICANS. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. With frontispiece by C. Allen Gilbert. 12mo. 220 pages. $1.25. New York: The Century Company.

If only that absurd American classification so much in vogue could be done away with which puts in a category quite apart what the milliner girls in Division Street ask for at the book shop as "the society novel"! If a maker of romances clothes women in Worth dresses and heroes in London-made dress coats, is that, then, a society novel? Are not all the characters in a romance the puppets of the author? and are they not subservient to the same laws which govern human passions as are people with large yearly incomes or carpenters, or shop walkers, or pavers, who earn their dollar or more per diem? Perhaps the main fault in the story which tells of a life of ease and elegance is that the whole subject is foreign to writers, and they invent what they know nothing at all about. Mrs. Burton Harrison has taken advantage of her opportunities, that is all, and if her stage is peopled with New York men and women, she makes no blunders in regard to their equipments, mental or otherwise. "Good Americans" is the history of a very positive man who has been the architect of his own fortune, and as such persons generally do, he loves a girl whose idea of life is only one of enjoyment. Good breeding on the part of Mrs. Burton Harrison has not permitted her to draw characters "au pied de la lettre," for precisely the same types are to be found in the drawing rooms of all Continental cities. The plot of the story is cleverly worked in. There are movement and action in "Good Americans," and in the clack of talk the author excels. The portion of the story where New England and the remote East are introduced adds to the zest of a clever romance.

THE BLACK DOUGLAS. By S. R. Crockett. Size 5½x8¼. Decorated cloth. Pages 475. Illustrated. $1.50. New York: The Doubleday & McClure Company.

You never may exhaust the romance of Scotland, and though the House of Douglas has been a constant theme, Mr. Crockett tells a new episode of this famous family. As the author explains it, "The backbone of the story is the culmination of the great family in the person of William Douglas." Here is a lad of twenty-one, who "held all Scotland south of the Tay in the hollow of his hand, who coined money at his own mint and rode abroad with a more than regal train." Mr. Crockett is at home with the fifteenth century, and delights in depicting adventure. Her heroes are always gallant, and her heroines captivating: "The Black Douglas" is among the most popular of all Mr. Crockett's romances.

THE WIND-JAMMERS. By T. Jenkins Hains. 12mo. Cloth, ornamental. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

Nautically, the "wind-jammer" is the sailor man who doubles Cape Horn, and a certain class of seamen invariably follow the route from the east coast of South America to the western side. These men are good and brave sailors, familiar with the perils of the Southern Atlantic and Pacific. Mr. T. Jenkins Hains has brought together a collection of sea stories, and there is not a yarn which has not merit. He has all the necessary ability to treat a topic in a dramatic manner, and at the same time is gifted with much humor. Here are narratives of human devotion, of reckless courage, and the true salt flavoring is never wanting.

RUPERT OF HENTZAU. From the Memoirs of Fritz von Tarlenheim. The sequel to "The Prisoner of Zenda." By Anthony Hope. With eight full-page illustrations by Charles Dana Gibson. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

A "sequel" is the property of the elder Dumas; such is the dictum of the old-fashioned novel reader, but here a mistake is made. "Sequels" belong to some rare writers, and Anthony Hope is one of them. They do not show exhaustion. They keep a reserve of power. "The Prisoner of Zenda" made you long for a continuation of it. You left that book delighted, yet dissatisfied; you cried for "more." That appeal for "more" seem to have put Mr. Anthony Hope to his metal, and hence the romance under notice. Not a new book, certainly, but one just as fresh and as entertaining as ever, and one likely to go through many additional editions, and even then leaving the public far from being satiated. No one ever put into action cleverer plots than the author, or carried out dialogues in a brighter way. For the especial villain, how Mr. Hope etches him! Then there always is the scornful, proud heroine, who shapes the destinies of the characters. And all this carried out with scenic effects which carry away the reader. You may not take to "The Prisoner of Zenda" without "Rupert of Hentzau." Having both of these romances, there comes about a better appreciation of what is the precise situation.

SNOW ON THE HEADLIGHT. A Story of the Great Burlington Strike. By Cy Warman, author of "The Story of the Railroad," &c. 12mo, cloth. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

How comes about the railroad strike? A dead block! What are the causes? Who can tell of the many unknown phases which lead up to what is nothing short of being a public calamity? It is only a man who has been himself on a railroad, who is familiar with its entire method, who is acquainted with the personnel, who can write knowingly about a strike. Mr. Cy Warman, through absolute understanding of what is indeed a complex business, tells the story and presents it under a new light. The opportunity to introduce many strong dramatic effects is natural in writing up such a story, and this the author does with exceeding force. The effect of the volume is excellent, for it has a cautionary influence—for it is not written alone for the workers, but for the capitalists.

A HUNGARIAN NABOB. By Maurus Jokai. Second Edition. Size 5 by 7½. Decorative Binding. 358 pages. The Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.25.

Maurus Jokai is the Hungarian Alexander Dumas, for Jokai delights in the dramatic situation, and is a master of dialogue. Material for romance abounds in the land of the Magyar, for even up to the first quarter of this century the Hungarian noble was a figure apart. There were still traces of mediaevalism about him, and he was a most picturesque creation. Maurus Jokai's principal personage is an eccentric nabob, and he makes of him an imposing figure among the nobility. The author has an admirable descriptive style, and follows the romantic impulses of the period. In Hungary this novel has attained the position of a classic and has helped to keep alive the national feeling. "A Hungarian Nabob," as translated by Mr. H. Nisbet Bain, loses nothing of its original vigor, but is pervaded with the spirit, the go, of the original text.

THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN. By E. W. Hornung. New York: Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons. 12mo. $1.25.

This story is entirely incredible, for which reason readers almost believe it. The hero fills his purse, depleted by extravagance, by a series of robberies and burglaries, skillfully eluding the detective who ought, by all the rules of the game, to capture him, and in the end leaving both his partner and the detective in doubt as to his death. He is not a lovable hero, for he talks like Mr. Bernard Shaw, but he is amusing, and deserves, in that unknown land where disappeared heroes wander, to be captured by Sherlock Holmes. His partner, who tells the story, is droll with his occasional scruples, his fine scorn of the detective as his social inferior, and his delicate sense of the meanness of persons who use unrefined means to protect themselves against thieves. The detective is necessarily dull, like the burglars encountered by Holmes, but as he is made only

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100 BOOKS FOR SUMMER.

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to be thwarted, that is of less consequence. One is made to sympathize with dishonesty and to feel comfortably wicked for a while, without descending to the depths opened by certain female novelists.

GALLOPS. By David Gray. 16mo, 226 pages. The Century Company. $1.25.

Mr. West Cinquinst's frontispiece to Mr. David Gray's "Gallops" explains the character of the volume. A huntsman clears a rail and claps his hand to his hat. The horse is at full speed, and the dog runs with the horse. It is the horseman who leads the field. There are ten short stories in "Gallops," and the topics are steeplechasing and cross-country riding. A man may be accused of drawing a very long bow when he tells of his fishing, because human nature is mendacious, and fishing being a solitary amusement there is generally no one to contradict. But in foxhunting or steeplechasing there are too many a-field, and so human ingenuity, so far as the narration of incidents goes, is more judicious. Mr. Gray has a pleasant humor, is a capital raconteur, and, above all, has a perfect knowledge of the horse, and, as in respect to a horse and a love for him, that is a universal human trait.

THE BATTLE OF THE STRONG. By Gilbert Parker. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Between the novels of finely distinguished tints and shades and those of blood-red and saffron-yellow stand a few in which strong colors are modulated and mingled with such skill as to make a picture to be contemplated almost in the same spirit as life itself, and such a novel Mr. Parker has made in this book. The real hero, self-redeemed from the thoughtless sins of youth; the seeming hero, whose destruction is wrought by the secret sin committed for ambition's sake; the beautiful heroine, brave in sorrow and undeserved shame, braver still in defense of her boy's rights; the lover of low degree but high devotion, and the gallant girl who at last wins him by courage; the three French noblemen of Bourbon days, the loyal, lovable Jersey folk, are no shadows, but living, moving figures, to be judged, loved, despised, or admired as such. The fallacy that a good book is little read is disproved by the sale of this story, which has been rapid and steady.

STRONG HEARTS. By George W. Cable. New York: Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons. 12mo. $1.50.

The three stories here brought together give the pleasant impression of having been written for pure love of the chief characters, and it is easy to yield to the delusion that Mr. Cable has really known the quaint philanthropist of one tale, the self-exiled sinner of another, and the most perfect wife who is the heroine of "The Entomologist." That they are really creatures of imagination is not to be believed without effort, but this impression of reality is given by no resort to ignoble details, but by their elimination and by pouring the clearest light upon the finer qualities of the good, and meting out nothing more severe than pity to the selfish and foolish. The method is uncommon, and can be pursued successfully only by those whose practice of it originates in their own hearts, but it invariably makes pleasing stories, and in this book it makes three which delight.

LADY JEZEBEL. By Fergus Hume. (A Second Edition.) Crown 8vo. New York: M. F. Mansfield & A. Wessels. $1.25.

Mr. Fergus Hume, the well-known author of the "Mystery of a Hansom Cab," has often been accused of following too closely his two French models, MM. Du Boisgobey and Gaboriau. But the accusation is invidious. "L'Affaire Lerouge" was actually founded on a crime committed in the neighborhood of London, and if Mr. Hume sees fit to bring the crime back to its original and proper environment, who can consistently blame him? His latest novel, "Lady Jezebel," which is passing to its second edition, has much of the atmosphere of the "fringe of society" in it without its being a transplanted scene of the Parisian boulevards set in London. But the source of the tale is just as apparent in "Lady Jezebel" as it was in the "Mystery of a Hansom Cab." The former is the story of a horrible and loathsome secret, which the heroine guards so cleverly that it is impossible for the reader to discover the truth until assisted to it by the author. He is as clever as Lady Jezebel herself in disclosures if not in maintaining complete silence.

NEWER TELLERS OF TALES.

IDOLS. By W. J. Locke. 12 mo. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

Recent interviewers have declared this novel to be a strong work of realism, portraying as it does conflicting passions of strong and weak natures and incidents that teem with dramatic possibilities. The theme of the tale is so intricate that hardly more than a suggestion of it can be given in the brief space at disposal. A complete review may be found in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of June 17. Two men love the same woman. One, almost by a play of chance, secures her hand. The other becomes secretly married to a money-lender's daughter. The money-lender is found murdered. Suspicion at once falls on his son-in-law, who is arrested and in due time tried for the murder. That his wife may inherit her father's property she binds her husband by oath that he will never reveal the fact of the clandestine marriage and then throws him over. He is about to be convicted of the murder, when his former love sacrifices herself on the witness stand and by her revelations proves that he is guiltless. These revelations destroy her own character and her husband assumes them to be true and casts her off. With her faith in one idol destroyed she naturally turns to the old friend for whom she has sacrificed herself and marries him, notwithstanding that his wife is still living. But the latter cannot even now betray him through fear of losing her father's property. The tale ends naturally enough in suicide on one hand and the rehabilitation of faith in human nature on the other. It is all very complicated and intriguing. The action is laid in London and in Monte Carlo.

THE WOLF'S LONG HOWL. By Stanley Waterloo. 12mo. Cloth; 288 pages. New York and Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.50.

Stanley Waterloo's first successes were "The Story of Ab," and particularly "A Man and a Woman." In both of these, Mr. Waterloo took new ground, making intelligible primitive conditions. He has then the ability to present archaic subjects in an interesting manner. "The Wolf's Long Howl" is a collection of some twenty-one short stories, not one of which is deficient in ability. The ordinary incidents of life strike the author, but out of them he constructs minor romances, and so, as he touches many keys, he gives forth varied themes. "The Wolf's Long Howl" describes a man in a terrible condition. He has lost everything, and the world looks dark and dreary. Suddenly luck comes, and with it success, and he marries the woman he loves but he does not forget his time of misery, and so hangs up in his room that picture representing the great, gaunt wolf that gives "a murderous howl."

THE HOUSE OF STRANGE SECRETS. By A. Eric Baily. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

M. Jules Claretie of the French Academy and Dean of the Théâtre Français was once rebuked by a publisher for not finishing a piece of literary work which he had promised. The publisher visited M. Claretie and found him absorbed in a volume of Fortuné du Boisgobey, which was rather trashy reading for a Frenchman of letters. But the reader replied blandly to the complaint of the publisher, "Good gracious, man! why should I work as long as I have du Boisgobey?" Of late years detective stories have taken a serious turn; they no longer depend entirely upon incident and dialogue for interest; there are actual problems to unravel, in which the reader is kept guessing as well as the detective himself. "The House of Strange Secrets" is a detective story by a new writer. Its mystery and denouement suggest Hugh Conway's "Called Back," as well as Miss Green's "That Affair Next Door." From the first page to the last the interest is not allowed to weaken and the secret of the mystery is carefully guarded until the very end.

NOT ON THE CHART: A NOVEL OF TO-DAY. By Algernon Sydney Logan. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1 25.

Although confined to a limited period of life and to few characters, the scope of this novel is a wide one, and the crowded incidents form the scenery rather than the action on the stage. The book, as a whole, while including plenty of the life and movement of an exciting tale, is a psychological study, whose characters are swayed by great underlying counter-currents of modern thought. While the novel treats of the struggles and excitements of metropolitan life, the careless, dissipated, butterfly side of city existence is not touched upon. The world depicted is that of reality and of great effort.

THE CRUISE OF THE GOLDEN WAVE. By W. N. Oscar. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

With the advance of Summer stories concerning yachting and cruising in strange waters have an exceptional interest, both for the possessors of the boats and for those who depend upon the kindness of their friends or the many excursion companies to take them over the water. There is to be noted, too, a revival in the last year of stories of the sea, many of which take the once popular form of reminiscence. "The Cruise of the Golden Wave" lately presented by E. P. Dutton & Co., appears to be a sea story of exceptional interest and merit. There is a deal of human nature and rollicking incident in Mr. Oscar's book, which should interest all lovers of sea stories.

THE SILVER CROSS. By S. R. Keightley. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

"The Silver Cross" is a historical romance, with characters that are intensely human. The principal dramatis personæ are strongly suggestive of some of Dumas's people, while the myriad of incidents keep the reader absorbed until the very end. Of course, it is all very fantastic and amusing, but the vast display of common human nature prevents it from being unreal. As has been said, all the characters live, and are unaffectedly human, and perhaps the most successfully drawn of them all is the Irish Viscount, Barrymore, who, with his knavery, as well as his bravery, loyalty, and breezy fatuity, is an admirable artistic creation.

THE SEED OF THE POPPY. By Clive Holland. Crown 8vo. New York: M. F. Mansfield & A. Wessels. $1.50.

As the name of this tale implies, it is the romance of the fantastic dreams of opium. Since De Quincey wrote his famous "Opium Eater" novelists have made many and varied uses of the subtle drug that inspired the writer with some of the most sublime pages ever penned in English prose. But then there has been only one Thomas De Quincey, and he, for all we know to the contrary, used his pen in retrospect and not while the hallucination itself was upon him. Cooleridge has shown in some of his lectures that opium is the enemy of coherence. But "The Opium Eater" is a marvel of coherence. The great trouble with the imitators of the "English Opium Eater" is that they attempt to make subjective what to their model was always treated objectively. Besides, the irony that is often betrayed in the pages of De Quincey gives the impression that the author was not always serious with his public. Mr. Holland's heroine writes a successful novel while under the spell of the drug, and this is just as legitimate as any other paradox of fiction. "The Seed of the Poppy" is a novel of to-day, in which a young and beautiful woman of literary proclivities in London is seduced into the morphine habit by a companion addicted to its use. Under its influence she writes a novel that is extolled as a work of genius. She falls in love with a young man who has just made his first success in letters, and induces him to join her in the collaboration of a novel. He does so, and this work is also a great success. He falls in love with his literary partner and is estranged from his first sweetheart, to whom, however, he eventually returns. The story is well written, and has plenty of scenes that will appeal to students of the human heart under abnormal as well as under normal conditions.

RICHARD CARVEL. By Winston Churchill, author of "The Celebrity." New York: The Macmillan Company.

The period chosen by Mr. Churchill for his romance is between the years 1765 and 1782, and his scenes are laid in Colonial Maryland, in London, and on the high seas. London of a century or more ago the author describes, and when the hero, Richard Carvel, goes there, as a young Maryland aristocrat, he mingles freely with the titled people. The manners, the ways of a dissolute age, are picturesquely told. As the intimate friend of Lord Comyn he sees the great world of London, and so the author draws many accurate portraits of the notable political personages of the day. Richard Carvel is a fairly old man when he tells the story of his young life to his grandchildren, the time being in 1845. The love story in "Richard Carvel" is cleverly managed, and without emotional exaggeration. This romance is of particular interest, not alone because of its historical setting and the acquaintance shown with the past, but for its natural coloring.

NO. 5 JOHN STREET. By Richard Whiteing. A Romance of the "Other Half" in London, with Side-lights on the Life of the "Upper Ten." 12mo. 315 pages. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

There are other John Streets than in New York, and Mr. Richard Whiteing's scenes are laid in London. Affluence and poverty, a surfeit of the good things of this earth, and hunger and misery are as common to New York as they are to London. "No. 5 John Street" is a picture of life as it exists among the well-to-do, brilliant and warm with color, and in opposition to this, dark and dismal as in slum life. Mr. Whiteing, has he passed days in the lowest quarters of London? It is only in that way that he could have caught the exact realism of it. You may not invent a coster, or such a flower girl as he draws, without your having known them. Call "No. 5 John Street," if you please, a satire. What it really is is the showing up of certain fearful conditions, and how selfish is what we designate as high civilization. The story is told without long preamble or preachment, and is direct in its action, yet poetized by a caveat literary art. There is much playful humor in the story. In England "No. 5 John Street" has been wonderfully successful, and in the United States Mr. Whiteing's romance deserves to be universally read.

D'ARCY OF THE GUARDS. By Louis Evan Shipman. Chicago: Robert S. Stone & Co.

Mr. Louis Evan Shipman writes an episode of our American Revolution, and the interest of it centres around a gallant Irishman, who is a Captain in King George's Guard. Is the Captain loyal to his own colors? You would not have him otherwise—but then while quartered among the rebellious colonists whom should he fall in love with but an American girl! The young woman looks askance at him, scorns his advances, but you never may know exactly what passes sometimes in a woman's heart. She is to carry some secret tidings to the American lines. D'Arcy somehow fathoms her plans, and interferes. He would stop her, and she shoots him. Then comes anguish and with it a highly dramatic situation. But a heroine rarely kills her own hero, and so Mr. Shipman so dexterously manages the situation that at the conclusion there is a marriage, and so ends a very lively and well-written Revolutionary story.

DAVID HARUM. A Story of American Life. By Edward Noyes Westcott. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Cloth, $1.50.

You want an American novel, do you? Well, here you find it in Edward Noyes Westcott's "David Harum." Just as likely as not you are tired of the novel of the sexes or the intense retrospective business or the spun glass romance—or the fiction where rapiers are always gleaming or revolvers constantly banging. It may be, too, that in defiance of a seemingly saturnine and morose age, you may dare to want to laugh. Here, then, is your chance, for you may indulge in honest merriment in reading "David Harum." If you are a man, David's cleverness in a horse trade will enchant you. If you are a woman, you will understand precisely what kind of person was David's sister. Then young people will like the hero, who leaves New York and seeks fortune in a little country town. Then, too, there are ever so many clever asides, all happily worked up. "David Harum" fully deserves the success it has met with, for it is, and it will be, the most popular story published this year.

THE SHORT LINE WAR. By Merwin-Webster. New York: The Macmillan Company.

This romance is the work of two authors, Samuel Merwin and Henry K. Webster. The topic selected would have been an impossibility a half century or so ago, but is absolutely within the range of certainty to-day. The theme, then, is a huge railroad grab. How the business is engineered, the leading railroad bandits, the engagements, the tricks, ruses, devices of the grabbers and the grabbed are all explained. Tim Weeks is the chief, and Tim comes from fighting stock. Porter, President of the trunk line, is his adversary, and the world is too small for both of them to exist at the same time. The authors introduce into this curious episode of modern contention a neat love story. What the authors have entirely mastered are all the conditions of an active railroad war, and they have introduced all the strange incidents which belong to such engagements.

THE TAMING OF THE JUNGLE. By Dr. C. W. Doyle. 12mo. Cloth. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.

In the jungle at the foot of the great hills nigh to the lofty Himalayas, lie a primitive people, the Terai, and in this half-civilized land Dr. C. W. Doyle finds material for a clever romance. Because Kipling wrote of the jungle he did not pre-empt it. The story is steeped in romance and full of vivid coloring. Who would have fancied that Conan Doyle was a folk-lorist? yet he dwells on the glories told by the Terai, and of their quaint superstitions and of their loves and hates. "The Taming of the Jungle" shows how versatile is the author, and how various are the instruments he can play on. If the sound is a new one, there is always the same clearness of touch.

PRISONERS OF HOPE. By Mary Johnston. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 8vo. $1.50.

The period chosen by the author is the time when Sir William Berkeley ruled his Majesty's Colony of Virginia, and had not yet been called an "old fool" by Majesty itself; when the Indian lurked in the forest watching his opportunity to fall upon the hated invader; and when half-tamed negroes and insubordinate convict servants kept the wits and will of their nominal masters at full strain. The scene is a plantation described as the centre of the Oliverian plot of 1663, and one of the chief situations of the book is created by the coincidence of the insurrection and Indian attack, but this is followed by a tale of the

heroine's forest wandering, guarded by the hero and pursued by the savage creatures from whom he is striving to rescue her. The hero is one of the Oliverians and his rival is a court gallant, with whom he is picturesquely contrasted to the surprising end of the tale. There is no better novel of Old Virginia than this, its writer's first effort.

THE VALLEY PATH. By Will Allen Dromgoole. Boston: Dana, Estes & Co. 12mo. $1.25.

The heroine, a Tennessee mountain girl, shy as a fawn, but given to gentle laughter and skilled in all tender womanly ministrations, is found in her home by a middle-aged doctor, self-exiled from city life and its cares, and intent upon repose. Drawn against his will into the life of the little settlement, he finds after a time that he loves her for her sweetness, and that she is beloved by the most conspicuous of the young mountaineers. She learns to love him, but his loudly proclaimed defiance of formal religion stands between them, and the death which removes her from all earthly love ends a painful struggle. The seriousness of the question confronting the two in the later passages is scarcely presaged by the gayety of the early chapters and the interest of the reader is directed to widely separated regions in the course of a tale which may be read in a Summer afternoon.

A GENTLEMAN PLAYER. By Robert Neilson Stephens. Boston: Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. Library 12mo. $1.50.

Mistress Anne Hazelhurst and Gloriana herself really try conclusions as to the domination of the hero, who, while endeavoring to perform an important commission for Elizabeth, finds himself opposed at every turn by an undaunted lady, who, having created a little theory of her own as to his intentions, acts upon it, and thwarts where she would assist if she but understood. As if the contending wills of two women could not furnish sufficient vexation for an honest gentleman, certain swashbucklers attempt to add to his troubles, and the law of the land kindly intervenes and threatens imprisonment. Two performances of Shakespeare's company, which the hero joins, to the scandal of his family, and views of English hostelries as they were in their palmiest days are among the minor details of the best book which Mr. Stephens has yet written.

DEFICIENT SAINTS: A Tale of Maine. By Marshall Saunders. Library 12mo. Boston: Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

The booksellers complain that as soon as THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW mentions a book, no matter if the date of publication be distinctly stated as three weeks distant, Mrs. Peter Stirling and Mr. Van Bibber, Mrs. Basil March, Mr. Henry Sanford, C. E., and unnumbered other fair women and brave men forthwith rush to their counters and demand that the book shall immediately be given to them. "And when they find that they can't have it," continue the aggrieved, "they insinuate that we are slow, and when it does come they won't take it, but want something else that isn't published." Wherefore it must be understood that this book will not appear before July, and that it will be useless unkindness to pursue the booksellers with demands for it next Monday.

It is to be a story of one of the many French families which settled on the coast of Maine, where their sadly transformed names may still be found. This family forgot its French traditions in American ideas, even adopting American theology in some instances, and loving the State as a Norman loves Normandy or a Breton his wilder land. "Rose à Charlette" gave sufficient evidence of Miss Saunders's ability to describe excellent types of French character, and doubtless this book will be found equal to it—in July.

PASTOR NAUDIE'S YOUNG WIFE. By Edouard Rod. Translated from the French by Bradley Gilman. 12mo. $1.25.

The French Protestant armored and riding behind Henry's white plume; the French Protestant, gravely rich in apparel, astutely contending with the uncrowned Queen of France and her royal puppet, and the French Protestant as Napoleon made him, a member of a State-endowed Church, a good citizen isolated from everything characteristically French, and so different that even France half forgets that the first two are the ancestors of the third, but the Church itself forgets nothing. A few aristocratic names are borne upon the registers of every congregation, but for the most part they are composed of men and women intensely respectable, narrow-minded, but incapable of abandoning a principle, modern transcriptions of their ancestors; into one of their churches M. Rod takes his reader and shows him the grave pastor who, leaving the inherited traditions of a family of preachers, weds a free-thinking heiress and finds himself beset not only with the petty tribulations of reconciling the young stepmother and his children, but also with the task of keeping his chief church members in good humor and preserving his own integrity of soul. By sacrificing everything else, he succeeds in effecting this last object, but the intensity of suffering involved gives the dignity of tragedy to what might have been made a mere comedy. American Protestants will find many of their own doctrinal disputations reflected in the history of the Naudié family, with its vibrations between liberality and orthodoxy.

THE TWIN SISTERS OF MARTIGNY. A Story of Italian Life Forty Years Ago. By the Rev. J. F. Bingham, D. D., L. H. D. 12mo. Boston: Messrs. Lee & Shepard. $1.75.

An Italian shepherdess is the narrator in this story, which is told during a mountain walk and is based upon the marvelous resemblance of the twin sisters. Its revelation of the customs and modes of thought among a class little studied by travelers gives it value, and the questions in casuistry opened by it are curious. The twins, the last scions of an ancient but sorely impoverished family, are picturesqueness itself, and the hero is both poetical and manly. The volume is illustrated with fourteen landscape views and nineteen vignettes to aid the reader in deluding himself into a conviction that he is in Italy. The author's style is uncommon and not always agreeable, but he has something new to say.

THE DAUGHTERS OF BABYLON. By Wilson Barrett and Robert Hichens. With frontispiece by Elenor Plaisted Abbott. 12mo. Cloth. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

Mr. Wilson Barrett's first romance, "The Sign of the Cross," a sketch of primitive Christian life, was so well done as to have merited a highly favorable reception. Now associated with Mr. Robert Hichens, "The Daughters of Babylon" is presented. The story is a biblical one, and has to do with the seventy years' captivity of the Jews. The exiles long for the return to their holy city. Elcid, a Jewess, by her beauty has attracted the attention of the King, and she becomes his wife, and her adopted name is Ishtar. The Queen had loved long before a shepherd of her own race, but her affection had found no return, for the maiden Elna, was the shepherd's choice. The shepherd headed a revolt, is captured, and his life would have been lost but for the intervention of the Queen. Ishtar sacrifices her life in defense of Elna. The story is a most dramatic one, and follows closely the customs of the period. There is archaeological skill displayed in the study of Babylon and its surroundings, and the romance is distinguishable for its excellent literary style and method.

THE MEASURE OF A MAN. By S. Livingston Prescott. 12mo. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.25.

As may be inferred from the title of this novel, it concerns the mistakes of a woman in gauging an individual of the opposite sex. The scene is laid among the county families of England and in the social world of London. The hero is a Sergeant in an infantry regiment, who falls in love with a young girl who has been adopted into a farmer's family. There is a mystery surrounding her identity, although an intimation is given of what it is, as, little by little, her bearing and fine breeding are revealed. A secret marriage takes place between the lovers; then there is a separation; the Sergeant goes to India to fight for a commission and the girl is re-established in the great social world in a position that was hers by right of birth. Of course, when the husband returns with his commission the girl sees that he is far different from the men with whom she has recently associated, and her estimate of him is one of disparagement. But in the end she quite naturally selects the rough, uncut diamond in the place of the finely cut and highly polished gem that has a flaw in its core.

A GROUP OF FEMALE NOVELISTS.

ONE POOR SCRUPLE; A SEVEN WEEKS' STORY. By Mrs. Wilfred Ward. Crown, 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

"One Poor Scruple" is a novel of English life, dealing principally with the aristocratic Roman Catholic families. It is written by a granddaughter of the Duke of Norfolk, who is by right of birth the leader of English Roman Catholics, socially and politically. Mrs. Ward, though unfolding her tale through the Roman Catholic point of view, expresses herself with remarkable candor, and anything savoring of aggressiveness or proselytism is scrupulously avoided. In "One Poor Scruple" some reviewers have thought to see a reply to Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Helbeck of Bannisdale." This significance, however, is said to be deprecated by the Roman Catholic writer herself.

MISTRESS CONTENT CRADOCK. By Annie Eliot Trumbull. 12mo. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.

Miss Trumbull's latest work is much enhanced by the illustrations by Charles Copeland. It is a historical tale of New England life, and the action takes place in the Salem

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colony. Over among the sturdy characters portrayed is Roger Williams, and the story deals with the incidents which surrounded this man's independent personality and his tireless appeals for freedom of thought and action. The thread of romance and love is rendered most attractive by the author's well-known bright and attractive style, her delicately fashioned descriptions, and her entertaining dialogue. Miss Trumbull is very happy in her New England stories, which are always sure to contain interesting types of local character.

I, THOU, AND THE OTHER ONE. By Amelia E. Barr. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

In her latest work the author of "The Bow of Orange Ribbon" has given us a strong story, with a vivid historical background, and moving, articulating, and, withal, very human figures. "I, Thou, and the Other One" thus ranks with her most important books, such as "The Bow of Orange Ribbon" and "Friend Olivia." The time of action is in the late sixties, and the scene is mainly laid in London at the time of the passage of the Reform bill. Two great historical figures of the time are brought vividly into the picture, and the local color is distinct and accurate. As the title would seem to imply, it is a love story from first to last.

THE FOWLER. By Beatrice Harraden. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

The title of Miss Harraden's latest novel has been the subject of much consideration on the part of the writer, as it has been of discussion on the part of the public. It was Miss Harraden's intention at first to use the quotation from William Watson, "I, too, have passed through wintry terrors," but this was objected to on the part of her publishers as being too involved and not as readily quotable as is customary with titles. At length she was induced to change the title to "The Fowler," suggested by a verse from the Psalms. This is the author's longest novel. It was begun soon after the appearance of "Ships That Pass in the Night," and it was the intention of the writer to have it published two years ago, but ill-health prevailed, and it was not until last Spring that the work was ready for the printers. The scene of the novel is laid in England, and, like "Ships That Pass in the Night" it is largely a study of character, although there is more incident than is to be found in the novel through which the author achieved a world-wide fame. Translations of it have already been made into French, German, Danish, and Dutch. Miss Harraden's style is strongly suggestive of formative Teutonic influences, and in its peculiar sentiment appeals to the people of the north of Europe, while its artistic qualities equally attract the French critics.

DEADMAN'S. By Mary Gaunt. 8vo. New York: New Amsterdam Book Company. $1.50.

The new story by the author of "The Moving Finger" and "Kirkman's Find" is a stirring novel of the Australian gold fields. It may remind many readers of Boldervoods's "Robbery Under Arms." "Deadman's" is the story of mining camp life in Australia, and its theme, while teeming with adventure, does not fail to reveal its characters in distinct and consistent outline. The London Bookman says that "Deadman's" "is one of the most readable of recent Australian novels. The story attracts the interest of the reader at the start and sustains it to the finish."

HEART AND SWORD. By John Strange Winter. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

The lady who writes the military novel under the name of John Strange Winter has certainly won her spurs. No one has worked up more cleverly the life of the officer or his wife or daughter, or the mere humdrum experiences of the subaltern. In "Heart and Sword" there is still something of the military element, but the novel deals largely with the life of the stage, the career of an actress. "Should wives work?" Sometimes they have to, and John Strange Winter's "Heart and Sword" is an answer to the question. Plot and plan of the romance are well put together, and the author is at her best in her portrayal of her heroine.

AS TOLD BY THE TYPEWRITER GIRL. By Mabel Clare Ervin. New York: E. R. Herrick & Co. $1.25.

"As Told by the Typewriter Girl" may appear to many an exasperatingly "fetching" title for a new book. The author, Miss Mabel Clare Ervin, is a clever Chicago writer, and many of her best sketches have appeared in the press of that city. The volume before us consists of a series of stories which first appeared in The Chicago Chronicle. While they are delightfully humorous in character, philosophy, and character study are not absent nor are the intrigues of the profession of the typewriter girl. There is a great deal of human nature—not bordering in the slightest degree upon the risqué, for the most part the stories describe very entertainingly such incidents as would naturally occur in the life of any girl bachelor of the present day who happened to be the typewriter girl in a large counting room. The book is striking in appearance and is well put together, letterpress and binding both being artistically finished. The poster cover is from a design by Blanche McManus, and is stamped both sides of the book in black and red on a peculiar shade of yellow cloth. The top of the book is yellowed, and there are numerous illustrations, together with an ornamental title page.

A DOUBLE THREAD. By Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler. 12mo, cloth. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

The success Miss Fowler met with in her first venture, "Concerning Isabel Carnaby," is followed in her recent novel, "A Double Thread." The story deals for the major part with English country life, and is entirely free from any of that false stuff which gives so disagreeable a flavor to many novels of to-day, when writers insist on exhibiting undigested Schopenhauerisms. Miss Fowler is sweet-tempered, and writes of men and women as she finds them. The plot is most original, but in true artistic style the author surmounts all the difficulties of the situations, and the result, the denouement of the "Double Thread," despite the occasional entanglements and knots, to carry out the main idea of the story, is "as straight as a string."

A WIND FLOWER. By Caroline Atwater Mason. Cloth; decorated. 16mo small. 200 pages. Philadelphia: The American Baptist Publication Society. 75 cents.

The author of "The Quiet King a Minister of the World" and "The Minister of Carthage," now presents a new romance entitled "A Wind Flower." Mrs. Mason's heroine is a Quakeress. Eunice's life is a hard struggle between her love and her religious faith. In the opening chapter, the scene is a placid one, but the conclusion is sad. It is the tragedy of a human soul. But the girl though she may quail is steadfast, and "A Wind Flower" has exceeding power, and is replete with human interest.

PAULINE WYMAN. By Sophie May. 16mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

It is nearly thirty years since the anxiety in regard to the "girl of the period" found voice in Mrs. Lynn Linton's famous essay, but the world has not yet succumbed to her pernicious influence, possibly because every year brings forward girls like the heroine of this story, who, joining in all the new sports, suiting herself to the passing taste in accomplishments, still retains love for solid knowledge, still cherishes the gentle home affections and practices the sacred home duties. Sophie May has for many a year sympathized with the current feeling among girls, and her influence with them is as strong as it was in the days when she first wrote of Quinnehasset. The story is scarcely a novel, although it ends in a betrothal, but it is worth reading for its hopefulness.

THE GREATER INCLINATION. By Edith Wharton. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Discernment of the ironical in human life is not rare, but authors having the quality are too frequently disposed to fancy their readers destitute of it, and to explain its existence until one wishes that they lived in a perfectly happy world where they would have neither the temptation nor the opportunity to write. Mrs. Wharton is not one of these. She exhibits misunderstood or wasted lives, self-deceivers, or unworshipped saints, and if the reader do not perceive the quality of their fate he does not find it explained in a closing phrase or paragraph. In pursuing this policy Mrs. Wharton strikingly resembles Mr. Mallock. In her conversational passages she is much like Mr. Henry James in the good days before all his characters confounded one another with epigrams. All the stories in the volume are good, and the little drama is worked out by a succession of the most delicate touches.

THE MIRACLES OF ANTI-CHRIST. By Selma Lagerlöf. Translated by Pauline Bancroft Flach. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Sicily itself, the Sicily of orange and almond groves, of olive orchards and vineyards nourished in the black slopes of Aetna; the Sicily of sunshine and color and fragrance, is present with Miss Lagerlöf's readers, rather than the Sicily of the Mafia, and brigand, and hatred strong as love, and yet she does not forget the peculiarities of the people, but makes them serve the purpose of her story, which is a variation of the well-known legend of Ara Coeli. In her version, the counterfeit of the genuine image works wide-reaching mischief, for the prayers addressed to it, howsoever good the intention, are impious, and the petitioners suffer even when they deem themselves prosperous. Like "Gosta Berling," the story is presented in a series of episodes, each one almost complete in itself, although indispensable to the general plan, and many of them have a special beauty of their own, and may be read separately. The difference in the author's point of view makes this novel an excellent companion for "Cavalleria," for at the very outset Miss Lagerlöf shows the Aetna region as it is to the Sicilians who love it, and she describes the island customs with a certain tenderness half a world away from Mr. Crawford's critical position. There is nowhere any disagreement between the two, but there are few coincidences of statement.

A TENT OF GRACE. By Adelina C. Lust. 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

"We take our religion and morals from novels, and very pretty religion and morals they are," recently wrote a displeased observer of his kind, but to turn the evil into good by writing a novel tending to dissipate a feeling prejudicial equally to morals and religion is no small good work, and it is accomplished in this book. The lovely Hebrew heroine has a few years of happiness, thanks to the true Christianity of a clergyman who gives her shelter and carefully secures her the opportunity to practice her religion, but misfortune and a horrible death are brought upon her by the hatred of Gentiles, partly direct, partly acting through the embittered will of her own people. Gracious charity and brutish hatred work side by side in the story, and the dullest reader is forced to see the beauty of one and the ugliness of the other made clearly apparent. Nearly all the persons of the story represent types uncommon in American fiction, and the reader has the pleasant task of making many new acquaintances.

THE MATERNITY OF HARRIOTT WICKEN. By Mrs. Henry Dudeney. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Harriott Wicken, as conceived by Mrs. Dudeney, is a heroine who is the victim of heredity. How could her fate have been otherwise than unfortunate when her surroundings are understood? Pitiful are her conditions, for she marries precisely the kind of man whose insignificance tends rather to foster than to check her troubles. For the peculiar study of mental condition, Mrs. Dudeney writes as if she had personally gone over one of the most difficult of all the subjects of dementia. "The Maternity of Harriott Wicken" is a tragedy, written with uncommon skill and power. It calls for human sympathy, and Mrs. Dudeney's romance is at times powerful enough to bring tears to a reader's eyes.

ELIZABETH AND HER GERMAN GARDEN. New York: The Macmillan Company.

You may mate an honest German and an English wife and the resultant is happiness unalloyed. Elizabeth adores her German husband and loves to talk to him or about him, not forgetting her children and her pleasant garden. She writes a kind of diary of quiet days, and you feel as you read "Elizabeth" that peculiar soothing quality which belongs to and emanates from a perfect woman. Suppose she is not practical, and if in her garden there grow no potatoes, beets, or cabbages, there are sweet flowers to be had for the plucking of them. Elizabeth is pure sunshine and without a shadow, the reflection, as it were, of a quiet existence, and never a commonplace one, for, without knowing it or suspecting it, she is an idealist. Elizabeth never tires, for has she not her husband, her little ones, and her books to talk about? These passages, as found in "Elizabeth," in the quiet history of a woman's life, act as useful tonics or are the necessary sedatives in our somewhat fevered existence.

LOVE AND ROCKS. By Laura E. Richards. Tall 16mo. Boston: Messrs. Dana, Estes & Co. $1.00.

A little island, the dwelling place of fishermen; two college graduates of different sexes; a sprained ankle; girlish waywardness and manly pique! Who would call that sufficient machinery for a novel? Mrs. Richards makes it quite sufficient and so light-hearted is her manner, so earnest her defense of the natives against the superficial judgment of the Summer boarder that more elaborate machinery seems impertinent. It is a sprightly tale, good for the Summer boarder to read, for it reminds him that it is not pleasant for the native to be looked at "as if he were some kind of Indian, or first cousin to a moose." The brief but enthusiastic descriptions of the beauties of the island show that Mrs. Richards has as keen an eye for beautiful sights as for a pretty girl.

THOSE DALE GIRLS. By Frances Weston Carruth. Illustrated, 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

How may two young women—(but why limit the number to two?)—how may, then, say any number of young women who are industrious, persevering, honest, and, above all, have good manners, get along so as to earn their own living? There have been innumerable books written on this topic pointing out some of the ways. Frances Weston Carruth writes a story, "Those Dale Girls," and treats the situation in a really practical way. A well-to-do father is suddenly impoverished, and here are his two daughters, both born with golden spoons in their mouths, wanting the necessities of life. The two Dale young women are quite indifferent to what Mrs. Grundy might say and go to work with a will. They are good cooks, and at once they make ventures with their cakes, jellies, and sauces, and success is theirs. Mind you, it is not badly baked cake nor muddy jelly or flavorless sauces they turn out. They are regular manufacturers, and know that in the market place sympathy has nothing to do with demand or supply. And so those Dale girls get along. Then the author puts in a nice little love adventure at the conclusion, and the wind-up is a wedding breakfast, and the question is who baked and iced the cake for that festive occasion?

THE AWAKENING. By Mrs. Kate Chopin. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

Would it have been better had Mrs. Kate Chopin's heroine slept on forever and never had an awakening? Does that sudden condition of change from sleep to consciousness bring with it happiness? Not always, and particularly poignant is the woman's awakening, as Mrs. Chopin tells it. The author has a clever way of managing a difficult subject, and wisely tempers the emotional elements found in the situation. Such is the cleverness in the handling of the story that you feel pity for the most unfortunate of her sex.

DOROTHY QUINCY. A STORY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. By Mary Elizabeth Springer. London and New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

A pretty, gay cover, showing on the outside an old-time meeting house and sedan chair, is the outward and visible sign of a story of the Revolution, the maiden effort of a young New York woman, Mary Elizabeth Springer. Dorothy Quincy, the beautiful wife of John Hancock, is the heroine, gives the book its title, and around her are grouped the important historical events of the time. If Dorothy Quincy, as she appears in this book, is a type of the maidens of those early days, they were susceptible damsels with tender hearts for their many suitors. Short engagements and early marriages were the rule. The house where lived a large family of girl cousins of the wife of the first Governor of Massachusetts had its living rooms divided among them so that—many of them being engaged at the same time—each had a room in which to receive her lover alone. Mme. Dorothy herself succumbed to the tender passion a second time, and married again a few years after the death of John Hancock.

NOVELETTES AND SHORT STORIES

THE STRONG ARM. By Robert Barr. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

Mr. Robert Barr's latest book, "The Strong Arm," which also includes half a dozen short stories, is a tale of adventure, something after the manner of "Tekla," the environment being the same. It is a spirited tale of the feudal period of German history, say about the middle of the fourteenth century, and the scenes are laid among those never-ending quarrels between the barons and the heads of the Church. The tale is full of action and is very spirited, but particularly will readers find interest in it because it deals with a period quite unused by fiction writers and brings into prominence many new and attractive types of character.

TIVERTON TALES. By Alice Brown. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Tiverton is as real as Cranford after one has read the twelve "tales," and, in sober truth, it is a more agreeable mental habitation for an American than Cranford itself, for Tiverton folk have keen-edged American wit, and many Tiverton women are capable of facing and conquering a domestic tyrant or a tyrannical custom with courage so undaunted that the meekest rabbit of a Miss Mattie would feel encouraged to rebellion by their action. Better than the audacity of some is the delicate sentiment of others, informing lives apparently dull and commonplace, and making them not only endurable but beautiful and happy, and Miss Brown is equally fortunate in describing both. The book would soften the manners of the dullest Summer boarder and teach him the real nature of the rural folk whom he despises because their accent differs from his, and should bring contentment to many a country maiden unhappy in fancying that her little world holds no beauty or romance.

IRISH LIFE AND CHARACTER. By Michael McDonagh. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.75.

The Irishman is famous the world over for his wit. It doesn't matter whether he is a soldier in the Indian army or a waiter in a café in Calais or a coachman in Berlin or New York—it is all the same to Pat-

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He never loses his Celtic wit. There was a time, only about twenty or twenty-five years ago, when novels of Irish life and character were much read. There seems in London to be a revival of the novels of this class, which is just beginning to make itself felt here. "Irish Life and Character," although not a novel in itself, being a collection of short stories, still is an encouraging sign of the times. And lovers of true Celtic wit and humor will have an opportunity to enjoy a veritable feast in this volume. The numerous illustrative anecdotes are chiefly new, and those that are not seem to grow quaintly richer with repetition. They are all extremely good. The Irish novel of contemporary life is yet to be written. "Irish Life and Character" suggests rare features of dialogue, and at the same time reveals the almost inexhaustible mine that awaits the sympathetic novelist with a love for Irish scenes. Mr. McDonagh has apparently done for the Irish character what Dean Ramsey did some years ago for the Scotch in his famous reminiscences.

THE SUMMER'S MISCELLANY.

WATERS THAT PASS AWAY. By N. B. Winston. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.25.

This book is of rare interest to people attracted by the study of the formative influences of the human heart. Mr. Winston, whose discernment is rational and whose treatment is as artistic as it is consistent, has written from the depths of the highest possible realization of the true greatness of the human heart. "Waters That Pass Away" will touch most anybody who is at all sympathetic with heart influences. At the same time the author intends his work to stand for the truest moral nobility and for the conscious mastery by humanity of the problems that have so long essayed to unite head and heart into concerted harmony of action.

THE BARONET AND THE BUTTERFLY; or, A Valentine with a Verdict. By James McNeil Whistler. New York: R. H. Russell.

Of the aigre-doux kind are Mr. Whistler's written words, the necessary bitter tonic. Say that the quinine in the dosage is often appreciable. If with his brushes Mr. Whistler defies the critics, with his pen he skirmishes along the lines of his defense. What are the wrongs this artist has suffered the sub-title of this volume explains fully. "Being a most rare and fascinating history from the palace and Courts, wherein is shown, with much wit and circumstance, how the Gentle Master, unsuspecting, was sighted, tracked, waylaid, circumvented, and run to earth by commercial knight of industry." Mr. James McNeil Whistler as "unsuspecting!" That his best friends and admirers will not admit. He never could have been "waylaid, circumvented," being entirely too wide awake for that kind of thing. Anyhow, as to the value of the book, considered in a collector's point of view, there are two editions published by Mr. Russell. One is the regular edition, which costs $1.25; the other, edition de luxe—numbered and signed by Mr. Whistler himself, the price of which is $10. When the symphonies in color have faded out the book and the signature will be highly prized.

THE DREAMERS: A CLUB. By John Kendrick Bangs. Illustrated. 16mo. Cloth, ornamental. New York: Harper & Brothers.

A new book by Mr. John Kendrick Bangs has for title "The Dreamers: A Club." Mr. Bangs never goes to sleep, but is ever wide awake. What he simply does is to record the ideas promulgated by the members of a club. These club men may be given to golf and yet talk some little about literature. There is John Snobbe, Esq., of Yonkers, who invents a remarkable story which is called "Van Squibber and Eleanor Huyler," and there is another concise narrative, the name of which is "The Salvation of Findlayson." And are we then to bring up the charge of plagiarism, because this does sound so very Kiplingish? "The Dreamers" is all pure fun, and written "con brio," and surely will awaken a good laugh—and it is so much nicer and better to laugh than to cry. And Mr. John Kendrick Bang philosophises on the comicalities of life.

FIELD, FOREST, AND WAYSIDE FLOWERS. By Maud Going. (E. M. Hardinge.) 8vo. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. $1.50.

This little book might properly be called a history of the verdant season of the year, for it follows the life of the common plants from the seedtime, in early Spring, through the periods of growth, blossom, and bloom to the final blighting by the early frosts of Autumn. It is in no wise a book for the professional botanist, but tells the stories of the plants in simple, unscientific language. The chapters are so arranged as to follow the waxing and waning of plant life during an average season; and, as has been said, the text gives the history. It is written more especially for people who have not time or, perhaps, inclination to become actual students, who have not familiarized themselves with botanic nomenclature and technical terms, and who yet love to observe the beauties and wonders of familiar plant life. The text is made actually valuable by the illustrations that accompany it. They are gathered both from photographs and drawings. The binding of the book is artistic and sympathetic.

KIPLING KALENDAR FOR 1900. The mount from a bas-relief by Mr. J. Lockwood Kipling. Two editions, one on heavy paper, embossed, the other an edition de luxe in bronze. The Doubleday & McClure Company.

It is not too early to advise in regard to a calendar for the century year, for the demand for a "Kipling Kalendar" is certain to be large. Arranged then for every day in the year, there will be 365 selections of Kipling, taken from the copyrighted edition. Rudyard Kipling's father is an artist, thoroughly familiar with India, and so in a plaque he has made a profile likeness of his son, flanked by two elephant heads, with a figure of Mowgli and the jungle companions.

THE GOSPEL FOR AN AGE OF DOUBT. By the Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D.D., LL.D. Sixth edition. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

Dr. Henry Van Dyke calls these lectures incorporated in book form not "an indictment," but "a diagnosis," and in the "Gospel for an Age of Doubt" the author ignores all questions of sectarianism. The purport of the work is to oppose the doubting spirit of the century. His idea is to "get back from the confusion of theology to the simplicity of Christ." Dr. Van Dyke fears that the Christianity of to-day may dwell too exclusively on the ethical side of Christianity, but he affirms that Christ's heart is to be "the norm of our feeling, His mind is to be the norm of our thinking." The popularity of this volume, somewhat of a departure from the beaten track, has been great. Its clear language, the manifest desire evinced in every word to make man better through his own reasoning powers, has secured the author many readers and ardent admirers.

THE BOOK OF GOLF AND GOLFERS. By Horace G. Hutchinson and others. Large 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5.

Mr. Horace G. Hutchinson, the author of "Golf" in the Badminton Library, has presented a complete and most entertaining volume of his favorite sport in his new work. There are eleven chapters in all, dealing with the different phases of the game, its history, its bibliography, methods of play, concerning clubs, and directions for laying out links. Included in the book there is a photogravure frontispiece and seventy-eight full-page half-tone plates from photographs of famous players. In the text are contributions by Miss Amy Pascoe, H. H. Hilton, J. H. aylor, H. J. Whigham, and Messrs. Sutton & Sons. There is also a valuable index. The pictures have a personal and particular interest, for the models posing are some of the most distinguished amateur golfers of England. Among them are F. G. Tait, Edward Blackwell, W. Park, James Braid, Arnold Blyth, Archie Simpson, Leslie Balfour-Melville, and Lady Margaret Scott. The book is handsomely bound, and is artistically as well as durably put together.

Prof. Beers's Varied Talents.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your note on Prof. Henry A. Beers as "a man of many parts," in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of June 10, you overlook his book of poems, "The Thankless Muse," referring only to his lighter verse. Prof. Beers has written little poetry of late, or has written for his own eye alone; but there are poems in his volume (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) that are of rare quality. Some of the sonnets printed therein are also to be found in the representative collections of poems in this form. One of them, "The Singer of One Song," long a favorite with me, contains two lines that might well be inscribed in a library:

But Time, who soonest drops the heaviest things
That weigh his pack, will carry diamonds long.

I am not a "son of Eli," so there is no college spirit behind these preferences, but I venture to say that there is hardly another American of so varied literary capacity as Prof. Beers. He has written ably in nearly every line of "mere literature," as Bagehot called it first; and it is not more surprising that the author of the humorous "Ways of Yale" should be also the grave and scholarly writer of "A History of English Romanticism," than that the same man should have shown further his versatility by writing "Spil's Zephyr," one of the very best of American short stories.

MEREDITH NICHOLSON.

Denver, Col., June 14, 1899.

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ASTORS IN LITERATURE.

William Waldorf's Recent Paper—Other Descendants of John Jacob Astor Who Have Been Authors.

Mr. William Waldorf Astor heretofore has written two clever novels, "Valentine" and "Sporus," and many excellent and original papers, showing that he is no amateur in literary work, but a conscientious artist. But he has never done anything better than his biography in The Pall Mall Magazine for June of his great-grandfather, whose picture by Gilbert Stuart, which precedes it, shows a handsome, dark-eyed face, rather that of a poet than a man of affairs. In fact, the eyes recall those of the poet Burns, the portrait in the early edition of his works, issued by the Edinburgh Press, (at the early revival of the Burns fury, before photogravure took the place of steel engraving.) Mr. Astor begins by a quotation from Hiram Powers, made thirty-four years ago, "Wealth is nothing," and he proceeds bravely to take the bull by the horns, and decidedly to declare that it "is something." He tells with admirable sincerity and modesty of that poor German lad, who had better gifts than those which always go to the accumulation of wealth, for he was original, he was a pioneer. He helped to open this great continent, he was personally brave, scorning danger, for those early journeys of his through the forests, of which he always spoke with enthusiasm, must have been attended with much peril and hardship. Walking through those primeval forests of New York and Michigan, himself often the first European explorer of their recesses, guided by "coureurs des bois," one can imagine the handsome, dark-eyed boy shooting the Sault Ste. Marie in a birch canoe with his Indians, a picturesque figure. If Longfellow could have only incorporated this story into "Evangeline," had there been a lady love, to follow on, we might have read a new meaning in the gleam of those fine, dark eyes, and also in what his grandson calls so eloquently his enthusiasm over the excitements of his "adventurous and masterful prime." Mr. Astor owes it to the world to write out more fully this story of the romantic beginning of a career to which his great-grandfather was content to supplement for fifty years the life of an industrious and painstaking, home-staying merchant. In a passage of singular beauty and literary grace, Mr. Astor paints that vision of the early magnificence of the American forests, in their aboriginal wildness, which "this keen and aspiring mind" was enjoying with the finest sense of a poet hidden behind his arithmetic.

The letters and the journals of the first John Jacob Astor must be a mine of unexplored gold. He preceded the white men who afterward wrecked the intrepid "Six Nations," treating the chiefs with fairness and forbidding his agents selling them liquor, and for several Summers he pushed his way from the Hudson to the copper rocks of Lake Superior. It was the enlargement of this fur trading area which led to the first establishment of commerce on the Pacific Coast. Well may his great-grandson say of him "that few private individuals, even in the great days of the Italian merchants, ever more readily brought the visionary aspects of so romantic a conception within the working limits of a feasible undertaking."

We who read once, and should read again, Washington Irving's "Astoria," and there are few books better worth reading, will look now with amazement at the magnitude of Astor's scheme of colonization. No wonder that this persevering man took the beaver as his "mark and device," for he had the industry and the patience, which are a part of genius; but he should also have taken the eagle, for his eye swept the boundless continent from ocean to ocean, and for us of to-day he opened the great West, over which we now speed in the parlor car, gazing at a new territory every day, faintly remembering the record of the explorations of Lewis and Clark, which we read in childhood by the dim light of the "astral lamp" in the country parlor, which gave us the first idea of the vastness, which lay beyond the City of Washington, then the boundary of human hopes, to us.

His descendant tells us that he was the first merchant in America to conceive the idea of habitually circumnavigating the globe, sending supercargoes with American furs to England, thence carrying British wares to China, returning with tea. From this moment, when, as he said, he hau a "million of dollars afloat," John Jacob Astor is the property of the world and ceases to be individually interesting. It is that early journal and his early letters which we want; there is a need in literature of the poet behind the merchant.

Mr. Astor had a great love of literature and literary men, as is shown by his making Washington Irving a member of his family, and Fitz-Greene Halleck, a favorite clerk. In my early days in New York, Mr. Astor having been then dead several years, I remember hearing both these distinguished writers speak of Mr. Astor with great respect, as to the elegance of his mind and his desire always to inform himself. He educated his children highly. His son, William B. Astor, was sent to Europe, and the Chevalier Bunsen was selected as his tutor.

I remember once being shown by Mr. W. J. Hoppin, a letter written by this gentleman to his grandson, William Waldorf Astor, which was almost touching in its unselfishness and simplicity. The young man had a taste for sculpture, and begged to be released from what he called the "slavery of cutting coupons" for the greater liberty of chipping off marble. Mr. W. B. Astor answered that when he returned from Europe from the companionship of the Bunsens, and of Mme. de Staël and Mme. Récamier, (and he made a very graphic picture of that elegant literary circle,) he begged his father to allow him to become a literary man. But his father said: "No, you owe allegiance to this vast fortune which I have acquired for you, and you must work as I have worked." And he and his sons always did work in their counting room like paid slaves.

But in the heart and mind of both John Jacob and William B. Astor the idea of the Astor Library was looming, and the love of books did not die out. I knew very well a clever man, Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, who was acquainted with both these rich men, (he was, I think, one of the Trustees of the Astor Library,) and always most intimate with both of them. He had a great respect for their love of literature and their knowledge. He saw also in the elder Astor that glimpse of melancholy to which his great-grandson alludes as if there were some lost Egeria of wit and learning to which he would have turned had he not been so wedded to Plutonia." Few rich men have, however, kept themselves so unspotted from the world, have shown such love of justice and truth; few families can boast such a record of modesty and that anti-purse-proud spirit which has made so many rich men detestable.

The Astors, father and son, had the advantage of incorporating into this work the learned Dr. Cogswell, the first librarian of this great bequest to New York City, the Astor Library. I had the pleasure of hearing this venerable man talk of the first John Jacob Astor, and of his love of literature, in the alcoves of that celebrated and then quiet resort. Dr. Cogswell was not a bit of a toady, but he profoundly respected his rich and great friend. There must have been something very fine in that man. Indeed, it will be an amazing revelation to all readers of newspapers, and to all observers of social affairs in New York for the last forty years, to hear that the first Mr. Astor's character was "caricatured until only an odd travesty survived," and that by the press he was continually "derided and reviled with the spirit of pure malignity which follows the successful man." To be sure, I was ten years too late to have read much about him in contemporaneous newspapers, but I heard so very much of him from my father, an earnest Whig and friend of Mr. Webster; from the men of New England, who also, Mr. William Waldorf Astor says, "distrust the plutocrats," that I am sure had this been very widespread I should have heard of it.

Much as the early New England Puritan disliked overgreed of wealth, he was a thrifty creature himself, and some very handsome fortunes were being garnered in the good town of Boston and all along through the manufacturing districts.

Mr. Astor was always spoken of with great respect, not as a money-grubber, but as a great original genius, an authority on monetary matters. He was, as his grandson observes, consulted on financial subjects by Henry Clay, James Monroe, Thomas Jefferson, President Madison, and Albert Gallatin. In 1815 he was appointed a Director of the Bank of the United States.

That does not look as if he were dreaded, distrusted, caricatured, or travestied. The severe tomahawking which successful Wall Street men get now did not, so far as I remember, ever visit the Astors.

There is a prevailing tone of bitterness in this paper of Mr. William Waldorf Astor, which comes strangely from one of the richest men in the world; one of the most fortunate, if outward appearances could be believed. Thackeray says in one of his humorous sketches that the "drama is traditionally harsh to the wicked lord, and very flattering to the virtuous sailor." "But," he adds, "the wicked lord has all the money. So I think he does not care much." Mr. Astor seems to care a great deal, and to overestimate the envy and the scorn of wealth, which is not, I believe, a very marked feature of the American people. He may know better than I do of what he is talking; and I remember hearing his accomplished mother say that, as a family, they had been considerably persecuted by anonymous letters. But I cannot remember much public persecution of the Astors.

One of Mr. Astor's grandsons, Charles Astor Bristed, made a very enviable place in literature for himself in the early sixties and seventies. He was a famous Greek scholar, and divided the prize in the year 1837 with Rodney Macdonough at Yale. His grandfather then sent him to Oxford, where he distinguished himself, both for his love of horses and his love of Greek, so that when the novel "Guy Livingstone" appeared anonymously every one said it must have been written by Bristed, for it is all "horses and Greek."

Mr. Bristed wrote an exceedingly clever book called "Five Years at an English University," and many short essays and very graceful literary trifles. He was an original and somewhat eccentric man, and after marrying Miss Laura Brevoort, a very beautiful woman, they went to live in Europe. She died there in 1860, and he returned in 1861, with his young son, John Astor Bristed, to take part in our war. He was not fitted for service in the field, so he gave amply of his means to the Sanitary Commission and worked on several committees.

He was very much a man of society and full of anecdote, with the power to write charming "vers de société." He told me many anecdotes of his grandfather, who had been very fond of him, and he had a profound respect for his taste in literature. Bristed when in England had formed most interesting literary intimacies, one with Sir William Sterling Maxwell, the accomplished author of "The Cloister Life of Charles V."

When I visited England in 1869, the letters which Bristed gave me were my most valuable possessions. One was to his old tutor, Tom Taylor, the distinguished dramatist and author, who delighted to talk of his eccentric, gifted, and hospitable pupil Charles Astor Bristed.

Mr. Bristed wrote some trenchant political pamphlets, one of which I remember, called "The Interference Theory of Government," excited the admiration of the great lawyer, David Dudley Field. Mr. Bristed married a second time Miss Grace Sedgewick of Lenox, by whom he left a son who bears his name. His first son, John Astor Bristed, a handsome and brilliant young man, was seized with insanity in his early prime and died young. Mr. Bristed himself died in his middle age, "a light too early quenched."

Mr. William Waldorf Astor began to write when young, and has often made a creditable appearance in literature. His many papers in his own successful magazine, The Pall Mall Gazette, have proved his literary ability, that which seems to break out in every branch of this gifted family, with the ability also to make and keep a fortune. They have not gone from "shirt sleeve to shirt sleeve" yet.

But this biography of his great-grandfather is by far the best thing which he has ever done, and points clearly to his future—the duty of writing a fuller history of that remarkable person, and the early history of the Astor family. Its sagacious purchase of "farms at £900 now worth £1,400,000," would be a very valuable addition to the Aladdin-like history of New York; one that Mr. Astor is almost bound to give us, he is one of the very few men who could do it with taste and with propriety.

With the thousand advantages which his great-grandfather did not possess, of a splendid education, with a knowledge of the classics and of modern languages which is well-nigh exhaustive, Mr. William Waldorf Astor possesses many of the traits of his great-grandfather. He certainly has the reserved and meditative habit, the "method, penetration, and lucidity." He does not like everybody, and he has doubtless inherited that vein of sadness which seems to have run through the family. Bristed had it unmistakably. The "wicked lord" is not always happy in spite of the dramatists. If the American sculptor, Hiram Powers, in his studio thirty-four years ago had said "Wealth is not everything," instead of "Wealth is nothing," Mr. Astor might have quoted it as an aphorism.

Wealth cannot buy us health or the lives of those we love. It cannot always buy us that fugitive nymph, gayety, or the priceless boon of animal spirits; but it can buy so much else, so much that we have every reason to prize it, especially when we see as we do in the founder of the colossal Astor fortune, and in all his descendants, an inflexible truth and probity. They have not been liars, and they have never been cheats. They have proved to us that wealth, with all its temptations, all its toadies, all its benumbing influences as to exertion and hard work, cannot alter the best part, that integrity of the soul. Nor can it rub out the love of art, the love of literature, the noblest and the best part of a man's make-up.

Another grandson, John Jacob Astor, the third, has written a clever book, "A Journey in Other Worlds: A Romance of the Future," of a very original character, showing how strongly the love of literature exists in the family.

That Mr. William Waldorf Astor chooses to live in England seems to many American minds to be a great wrong done to his own country. I cannot sympathize with this feeling. I believe "Coelum, non animum, mutant, qui trans mare currunt." Some of the best people in all countries have preferred other skies to those under which they were born. We are all entitled to a choice, it seems to me.

Still, the feeling, which, intentionally or not, Mr. Astor betrays in this paper—a sort of wounded sensitiveness as to wrong done to his ancestor—is a more amiable feeling than that with which he has been accredited, and does him honor, although I think it a very mistaken one. Certainly no one ever misjudged his most amiable, honorable, and patriotic father, the most modest rich man who ever lived; the stern follower of duty, the Christian gentleman.

This paper, by Mr. Astor, will give those who read it some sense of the literary ability and the delightfully readable style which our richest man has at his command, a style which Washington Irving may have left as an heirloom in that family mansion where the old Astor, full of years and honors, "looking out upon the movement of the ships that passed by Long Island Sound, whose suggestions and associations must have been of perpetual interest and inspiration," was permitted to allow his life to float peacefully off into the unknown sea.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

Joseph Hatton's new book, "The White King of Manoa," will be published in a week or two by R. F. Fenno & Co. Mr. Hatton's "By Order of the Czar" is said to be selling exceedingly well, and it is understood that "The Dagger and the Cross" has been dramatized and will be presented at a New York theatre next Fall. The same publishers have in press "The Yellow Danger or, What Might Happen if the Division of the Chinese Empire Should Estrange All European Countries," by M. P. Shiel, author of "The Man-Stealers," "The Voyage of the Pulo Way," by Carlton Dawe, a story of piracy on the high seas, and "Honor of Thieves," by C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne. This last is the first of the "Captain Cuttle" stories, and has never been published in book form in America.

BABYLONIAN SEALS.

Those of Cylinder Form, Their Origin, Uses and Interest to Us.

One of the very oldest seats of Oriental civilization, long since extinct, was Babylonia. There prevailed among the Babylonians much more scientific knowledge than we are perhaps accustomed to think. The sun dial was certainly known and the clepsydra, or water clock; the lever and pulley as well as many other forms that indicate a high appreciation of knowledge, learning, and discovery. Literature flourished and libraries abounded.

The cylinder seal originated in Babylonia. In origin the cylinder, though less simple than the flat seal, undoubtedly has a greater antiquity. It may indeed safely be stated that the oldest known form of seal is a cylinder. The universal reed indigenous to the country of origin furnished the model upon which this form of seal was based, and it is more than probable that reed sections were thus primatively used. The step between cutting one's own private mark upon a section of reed and of replacing such a material with an engraved and axis-pierced stone cylinder was a short one. It is quite natural to suppose that the perishable reed furnished the shape and design for the permanent stone seal which succeeded and to which we owe a great deal in a literary and artistic sense for the preservation of much that, had the medium used been the papyrus leaves, would have in many instances long ago become lost forever.

These archaic seals were worn by their ancient owners round the neck, on the finger, on the wrist, or fastened to the garment. They were at once amulets against sickness and witchcraft and seals with which impressions were made at the end of public or private documents. Such seals usually contained the name of the owner and of the divinity under whose particular protection he had probably placed himself. Herodotus states that the Babylonians were accustomed to have their signets constantly with them as a modern Eastern now always carries his modern seal.

These antique cylinders, cut in intaglio, have been found in considerable quantity, and the British Museum has now perhaps the best collection of these most interesting relics of an age and a people long since forgotten. Next in value to the collections of the British Museum and of M. de Clercq of Paris comes that of the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art, whose collection is numerically stronger than any other collection, public or private, and now numbers over 750 specimens. The Bibliothèque Nationale and the Louvre in Paris both have over 200 examples, while a number of other collections, including some private ones, contain from 50 to 100 or more. No absolute uniformity of size appears in these cylinders. According to Layard, whose observations are confirmed by museum examples, they vary from the diameter of a lead pencil to something over that of a man's thumb, and range from about a quarter of an inch to two inches in length. In the cases of some important seals the engravers introduced at times a concavity or convexity along the line of length, but as a rule the plain cylinders are in the majority. The ordinary material used was hematite, and the small common Babylonian seals of the ordinary people are always found in this form. This mineral has a grain most excellent for sharp cutting, a hardness varying from 5.5 to 6.5 in the scale, and a good color, frequently black, which affords a better contrast for the engraving than most mediums. The very oldest seals are not cut on hematite, usually shell or black serpentine having afterward so marked and influenced them. Izdubar, the great Babylonian King, who has been identified by George Smith of the British Museum as the biblical Nimrod, and some of his legendary exploits, was a favorite subject for engraving on Babylonian cylinders. In his hands furious lions were only playthings, to be handled and conquered as a little child handles its toys. He frequently recurs in a variety of attire, in conformity with the epoch of production represented, in conflict witht a rampant lion, the same design being frequently duplicated, but whether such duplication is to be interpreted as indicating poverty of invention or a desire for emphasis is as yet only speculative.

Another favorite representative type of Izdubar is that in which he appears in conflict with the human-headed bull of Anu, which is derived from the oldest existing epic of which we have any knowledge. The mythology is very curious and most dramatic. The daughter of Anu, (king of angels and spirits,) the goddess Ishtar, sought the love of Izdubar and an alliance with him, but was ungallantly rejected by him. In revenge for this slight and to punish him she appealed to her father, Anu, who, in response to her importunities, created a gigantic bull, but Izdubar overcame and slew the monster in single combat, and it is this glorious victory of Izdubar over and the mutilation of the carcass of the monstrous bull that finds such frequent expressions not alone in the Babylonian cylinder seals and in the poem whence it is derived, but also in the constellation Taurus, which has a Babylonian origin.

Sometimes Izdubar is pictured on a cylinder in company with his friend Heabani, who appears as having the body of a bull but the head and arms of a man, altogether superior to the well-known Greek Satyr and entirely wanting in legend the pernicious character of the Satyr. Cylinders having an antiquity from 2000 to about 4000 B. C. frequently portray the two on one seal, one fighting a lion, the other a bull.

Some of the other exploits of Izdubar, not all of which find a place on cylinders, consisted in delivering his country from foreign dominion and in slaying the usurper. He then extended his kingdom into Assyria, which he colonized, and subsequently founded Nineveh.

For us, however, the most interesting groups that appear on some of the cylinders must ever be those which are similar to or which suggest familiar Biblical incidents. The Genesis stories of the creation, of the fall of man, the flood, and others, all have their counterpart in the traditions of the Euphrates. The identification of parallelism, while not absolute, is yet so close that it is easy for the imagination to bridge the space that lies between the one and the other. The British Museum has a striking and important specimen of a Babylonian cylinder which has been singled out as the object of much discussion. It shows two figures seated, one on either side of a tree, toward the fruit of which each extends one hand, while at the back of the left-hand (female) figure an upright serpent stands with its head turned toward the woman and which Mr. Smith in his volume on the "Caldean Account of Genesis" considers as a most probable form of the Biblical story of the fall that was thus so evidently currently known and accepted in the earliest times in Babylonia.

Engravings thought by Mr. Smith to be representations of the building of the Tower of Babel are also met with on Babylonian cylinders. "Bel, Lord of the World, Father of the Gods, Creator," is frequently represented in conflict with the dragon which strikingly resembles the heraldic griffins, more recently familiar to us. Sir Henry Rawlinson has called attention to many coincidences between the geography of Baby-

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NEW BOOKS.

AUTHORS AT HOME.

LV.

Richard Henry Stoddard and Elizabeth Drew Barstow Stoddard in East Fifteenth Street.

Even among those who know their New York pretty well, there are some persons to whom the neighborhood of Stuyvesant Square is not at all familiar ground. Yet here, for those who prefer the old to the new, is one of the most attractive sections of the city. The past quarter of a century has touched it very lightly, and in this general vicinity there are not a few landmarks still existing of the New York of fifty years ago. The commodious and dignified residences on Second Avenue from Tenth to Twentieth Street would seem more properly placed in a homelike, provincial town than in modern New York. Many of them belong to substantial German residents. On the corner of Fourteenth Street is the house of ex-Senator William M. Evarts; not far away in the square the families of Fish and Rutherford, Stuyvesant and De Voe, still live. Richard Grant White dwelt for a time, at least, I believe, in Stuyvesant Square, and not far away several well-known artists at present have home and studio. Gramercy Park itself is not distant, though a little more modern in aspect than Stuyvesant Square. The neighborhood of the park has always been a favorite one with literary people, not only with those who frequent The Players, but with others like Mr. W. D. Howells, who once had a house in that locality. It has held it charm, too, for men like S. J. Tilden, Cyrus W. Field, Abram Hewitt, and John Bigelow. But we have wandered a little from Stuyvesant Square, and before going to the house to which we are bound may walk down to Tenth Street, noting St. Mark's Church, in which rest the bones of old Peter Stuyvesant, who in dim Colonial days built a chapel on the very site now occupied by the church. At the corner of Eleventh Street and Second Avenue is the building of the New York Historical Society, with its fine collection of books and its rich art gallery—a building which has stood on this spot for fifty years. Returning to Stuyvesant Square, we see the twin steeples of the famous St. Georges, a noble edifice in contrast with the old Friends' Meeting House close at hand. It is a pleasant, old-fashioned region, in which the cable cars seem almost an anachronism. It is and it is not the east side as we have imagined it, and when we reach the object of our pilgrimage, the house of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Henry Stoddard, we have begun to reconstruct in our minds the New York of a generation ago. On the north side of East Fifteenth Street, not far from the southeast corner of Stuyvesant Square, the two poets have lived for more than twenty-five years. Their house is one of a row of three-story brick dwellings, with a covered veranda running along the front—an unusual architectural feature in the New York of to-day.

Though at first there seems something incongruous in finding our most lyrical of poets living in a bustling city like New York, second thought reminds us that many literary people have found their greatest inspiration in town rather than in country. The poetic environment is within the house, and the mind of the poet is kept all the brighter by the opportunity which a city gives a man of coming in frequent contact with other intellectual men and women. Thus I think it has been with Mr. and Mrs. Stoddard. Their quiet home is within a comparatively short distance of the busiest part of busy New York, and yet the street in which they live is as quiet as that of many a suburban town. At the left of the hall as one who enters the house is a large room, not exactly library and not exactly parlor. It has the large, well-filled bookcases which bespeak the former room, and the easy chairs, bric-a-brac, and pictures that give it the air of a drawing room, or perhaps it is the unmistakable womanly touch which makes the visitor at once seem at home. Over the mantelpiece hangs a full-length oil portrait of an officer in uniform, Col. William Barstow of Gen. Dix's staff, a brother of Mrs. Stoddard, who saw extensive service in the war. On the opposite wall is T. W. Wood's portrait of Mr. Stoddard. Mr. and Mrs. Stoddard have been fortunate in having a large circle of artist friends, and on their walls hang many representative works of these artists. Here are paintings by Sanford Gifford, Eastman Johnson, Bierstadt, Smillie, and many others as well known. One small landscape, a view near Matiopoisett, is from the hand of Bayard Taylor. Alexander Laurie's noble head of Mr. Stoddard is one of the attractive pictures of the house. In the lower room hang one or two paintings by Lorimer Stoddard, who, like the son of the Brownings, has decided artistic talent, which take a form a little different from the talent of his parents. Through the half-drawn portière of this pleasant room the visitor has a glimpse of the attractive dining room beyond, with its old-fashioned furniture and open fireplace.

Yet, after all, it is the poet's study which for most persons has the greatest attraction, and when we are led to this room, on the second story, we see at once that we are in a genuine workshop. Here in his easy chair before the bright, open fire, Mr. Stoddard is to be found on almost any Winter morning, with Mrs. Stoddard not far away, reading or writing at the quaint old desk between the windows. The apartment itself is an ordinary square room, made more spacious and more attractive by a deep alcove, in which are a large bookcase and other furniture. There are other bookcases in the main room, and almost every inch of wall space is covered with framed etchings, photographs, and other pictures, many of which have a personal interest. Under a copy of Lawrence's portrait of Thackeray hangs an autograph of the great Englishman's "Sorrows of Werther." A fine etching of Victor Hugo is accompanied by an autograph of the eminent Frenchman. Over the mantelpiece is a rare print of Blake's "Canterbury Pilgrimage," and near by is an etched portrait of Edmund Clarence Stedman, one of Stoddard's best-loved friends. On the mantelpiece is a series of photographs framed together of Lorimer Stoddard in the costumes of various plays in which he has acted. For with painting and literature as avocations, the son of the poets makes the stage his profession. This includes dramatic writing as well as acting, and the success of his dramatization of "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" is fresh in the minds of most of us. Wherever the eye falls in this pleasant room, with its old-time air and comfortable furnishings, there is something to be seen characteristic of the taste of its occupants. There the head of Sir Walter Scott, here the heads of Petrarch and his Laura, by Mrs. Giovanni Thompson. We need not wait for Mr. Stoddard to say, as he does, that he prefers the old poets to the new, for we recognize their ranks in the bookcases, the old English poets, with names rather faintly lettered on their black or brown backs, and those later ones (although not modern) in the familiar blue and gold of a generation ago. Mr. Stoddard's collection of old poets is unsurpassed, and has often been consulted by those who have made a special study of this subject.

A close inspection of these books adds to their interest. Many of them are first editions, like Drayton's Poems of 1619 and Milton's Poems of 1645. Many volumes have belonged to famous men like Waller, Gray, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Coleridge, Keats, Wordsworth, Lamb, Southey, and Byron. But books are not the only literary treasures which Mr. Stoddard has collected. In this category it is perhaps proper to include the famous lock of hair from Milton's head, the genuineness of which is undisputed, and also a lock from the hair of Washington. Of manuscripts and autographs, he has a remarkable collection, including specimens from Shenstone, Burns, Cowper, Sheridan, Southey, Scott, Moore, Campbell, Dickens, Bryant, Longfellow, Lowell, Taylor, Irving, the Brownings, Whittier, and others nearly as famous.

These old masters of literature in the bookcase emphasize the enthusiasm with which Mr. and Mrs. Stoddard speak of their favorite authors. We recall many of Mr. Stoddard's appreciations in "Under the Evening Lamp," as well as his admirable critique on Burns in the "Library of the World's Best Literature." As we listen to Mrs. Stoddard expressing her fondness for Scott and Miss Austen, we remember that it was one of the joys of her girlhood to browse in the library of the Rev. Thomas Robbins at her Massachusetts home, where she had access to all the old English classics. Then, when we look at the heaps of new books on the tables near the bookcase we realize that few men of Mr. Stoddard's age have kept themselves so thoroughly in touch with both the new and the old in literature. The personal reminiscences which he is about to contribute to one well-known periodical, and the critical department which he has conducted for years in a leading New York journal, speak volumes for his literary activity. For many years Mr. Stoddard has devoted himself to his work with great regularity, working four or five hours from about 11 o'clock. He has also been a believer in night work, but the semi-blindness from cataracts in his later years has of course obliged him to alter his habits in this respect.

"Before a man of genius can be understood, his life and his works must be studied and their relation to and dependence upon each other determined." In his own words we might apologize a little for turning to Mr. Stoddard's personal career in order to better understand his present environment:

> When I was young—ah! distant when—
> And just began to hold my pen,
> My head obeyed my tardy hand,
> Submissive to his least command;
> But now that I have older grown,
> And more of authors known,
> I understand how Milton wrote,
> With younger fingers than his own,
> The Fall of Man—the tragic note
> That struggled through Samson's rugged lines,
> Blind like himself among the Philistines.

This sad note of Mr. Stoddard's later years is explained by the affliction which he has had in the partial loss of sight, although in reading his works we realize that the inner vision has not for a moment been impaired, while his conversation shows him to be as keen-sighted as ever in the world of men and books. It is a long time since our poet's first printed poem appeared in The Rover, then under the editorship of Seba Smith, and there is but one other poet who can dispute with him the title of Nestor of American poets. He has said himself that there is a charm, a fascination, a spell in the writing of verse, that exceeds that of all other intellectual occupations or exercise. We recall that stern necessity in his early youth after his father's death at sea obliged him to enter at once on money-earning occupations that were far from congenial. It was a fortunate chance, perhaps, that took mother and son to New York. For in those early days of The Knickerbocker Magazine and The Home Journal there was a certain stimulus to a young man in finding himself taking rank in the literary group of the metropolis. Mr. Stoddard himself has given some account of his early acquaintance with Willis and Lewis Gaylord Clark and Park Benjamin and other editorial magnates of the day. Bayard Taylor was the first literary friend of his own age whom he made, and the friendship of the two continued strong until the last. Mr. Stoddard was twenty-eight years old and already married when through Nathaniel Hawthorne's influence with Pierce he received an appointment in the New York Custom House, which he held for seventeen years. Editorial and other duties have kept him in the city ever since, although we can feel that it is genuine feeling that leads him to say:

> Me whom the city holds, whose feet
> Have worn its stony highways,
> Familiar with its loneliest street—
> Its ways were never my ways.
> My cradle was beside the sea,
> And there I hope my grave will be.

Hingham, the birthplace of Mr. Stoddard and his early home, is still one of the most attractive of Massachusetts seaport towns, and it is an interesting fact that, though Mr. and Mrs. Stoddard met first in New York, the latter also claims a Massachusetts town—Mattapoisett—as her birthplace an dearly home. Although Mrs. Stoddard is likely to have her greatest permanent fame through her poetry, her earliest literary vehicle was prose. She was long a contributor to Putnam's Magazine, and to Harper's Monthly from its earliest numbers. Her three novels, "Two Men," "Temple House," and "The Morgesons," are strong in characterization and wonderfully fine portrayals of New England life. "The Morgesons" is particularly valuable, for, though it may not be entirely autobiographic, it is so to a large extent. It is very true in its pictures of life in an old New England town, and in its leading character, Cassandra, there are not a few suggestions of Mrs. Stoddard's early life. When Mrs. Stoddard's scattered poems were collected in a volume a few years ago they received the highest praise from critics in England as well as in this country for their reticence, strength, and deep feeling.

> Spending abroad these varied Autumn days,
> Their melancholy legend I deny.
> They keep a vanished treasure I will seek,
> And follow on a track of mystic hopes.
> While watching in thy atmosphere, I see
> The form of beauty changes, not its soul.

From lines like these it is easy to see that Mrs. Stoddard deserves the reputation she has made as a thorough artist in blank verse. Many of Mrs. Stoddard's poems, like those of her husband, speak of the sorrow that she felt for the loss of their oldest child, Willie, who died in 1861. Like Mr. Stoddard, she is devoted to her home, and still finds her love of books a great resource. She would rather read the old than the modern poets. She is not fond of women's clubs, she says, although her views on most subjects are broad and progressive, and her conversation shows the cultured mind that has made her friendship so valuable to many men of letters and her companionship so precious to her husband. So thoroughly abreast of the times have Mr. and Mrs. Stoddard kept themselves that to call them "venerable" seems almost a misapplication of terms. Yet with one of them only a little under and the other a little past seventy-five, surely they have had a longer literary life than has been granted to most poets. It is probably true, as Mr. Stoddard himself has sung:

> There are gains for all our losses,
> There's a balm for every pain;
> But when Youth, the dream departs,
> It takes something from our hearts,
> And it never comes again.

In spite of these lines, Mr. Stoddard would probably admit that age possesses many charms that do not belong to youth. It sometimes seems strange that this one poem, "Youth and Age," should to so many persons be the most representative of Mr. Stoddard's lyrics. For, while it has an irresistible lyric charm, the same charm is felt in many other poems of his. That delicacy of touch, that wonderful singing quality many other poets would give much to possess, Mr. Stoddard has to perfection. In talking of their art both Mr. and Mrs. Stoddard show that they regard it with great seriousness, and that the simplest lyric is often the result of the most careful work. One of the famous poems of our poets, however, his "Abraham Lincoln," which he has called an "Horatian ode," was struck off at rather a white heat just after Lincoln's death, and its noble lines have held their own down to the present. Another serious poem which is destined to a long life is the one which he was asked to write for the two hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of Plymouth in 1895, the same occasion on which Senator Hoar delivered the oration. Mr. Stoddard himself is deeply interested in Oriental literature, and his Oriental poems embody the result of many of his researches along this line. Like Mrs. Stoddard, he has the command of a fine prose style, and much of his best work is to be found, not only in his collected essays, but in the introductions to many of the books that he has edited—his Poe, his Browning, his prefaces to his volumes of selections from English poetry. One little incident may serve to show why we ought as Americans, why we do have so strong and great an interest in the environment of Mr. Stoddard. At a reception given to Henry M. Stanley, when he was at the height of his career as a lion, the great explorer looked exceedingly bored at the long line of persons seeking presentation to him. At length Lorimer Stoddard, the poet's son, was brought up to him. As he caught the name "Stoddard," a much brighter expression came into his face. Then the friend of mine who stood near heard him ask: "Are you related to the poet Stoddard?" in a tone of deep interest. When told that the young man was Stoddard's son, he expressed his great delight in meeting any one so nearly related to a poet who had given him so much pleasure. But then this is only one of many incidents that could be given to show how widely Mr. Stoddard is known in other countries than our own. In this country it will be long before any other poet can dispute his place as our leading lyrist, and when we leave the two poets seated in that delightful library before their cheerful fire, it is a pleasant thought that, though their literary activity is naturally less than in former years, their fame has been increasing.

H. L. R.

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LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by William L. Alden.

LONDON, June 10.—Mrs. Gertrude Atherton succeeded in irritating quite a number of people by her recent article in The Bookman concerning English authors. She characterized Meredith's style as atrocious. This reminds one of the man who at a dinner party remarked that "there was no God," and thereby instantly obtained the reputation of being a profound thinker. It is easy to speak blasphemously of Mr. Meredith, and the person who has the boldness so to speak will inevitably secure the admiration of other people of a like way of thinking. There are thousands of men and women in England who have tried to read Meredith because they have heard him praised in the drawing room, or possibly by the butler, but have found his style to be so much inferior to that of Miss Braddon or Mrs. Henry Wood that they have abandoned him in disgust. If by any accident the June Bookman falls into the hands of a literary housemaid or a cook-and-general who is addicted to reading, Mrs. Atherton's verdict will be heartily received. But has she not somewhat mistaken the usual audience of The Bookman?

While it is rather exasperating to find Mrs. Atherton or any other woman of her rank in the literary world calmly dismissing Meredith as the possessor of an atrocious style, it is only fair to admit that her verdict is not entirely inexplicable. Mr. Meredith undoubtedly writes sentences which are unsurpassed in English literature for strength and beauty, but it is equally true that he sometimes writes sentences which are neither intelligible nor beautiful. It will be universally admitted that the first requisite of a good style is clarity, and tried by this standard Mr. Meredith's style is certainly at times far from being a model. If the reader cannot look below the surface he may easily find Mr. Meredith's style atrociously bad. To the true Meredithian the very faults of the author of "Richard Feverel" are precious. They are like the missing arm of Nelson. It is surely better to have two arms than to have one arm, but who of us would be willing to think of a two-armed Nelson as an improvement on the one-armed hero whom our admiring imagination has seen winning at Copenhagen or dying at Trafalgar?

I think I know what Mrs. Atherton meant when she said that Meredith's style was atrociously bad. Occasionally it is atrociously bad—that is if there is any invariable and fundamental distinction between a good and a bad style. But, on the other hand, Meredith's faults do not alone constitute his style. Mrs. Atherton may be entirely right in disliking the involved, back-handed manner in which Meredith sometimes writes, but for her to say publicly that Meredith's style is atrociously bad was distinctly an error of taste and judgment. It was, not to put too fine a point upon it, an exhibition of feminine pertness which would have come better from a Vassar undergraduate than from a woman who has written clever books. Then again Mrs. Atherton has plainly intimated that no author is entitled to respect unless Dr. Robertson Nicoll in some one of his six critical incarnations has pronounced him to be great. This does not please those whose books Dr. Nicoll has condemned, neither does it command the approbation of that not inconsiderable part of the public which does not regard Dr. Nicoll as infallible. Only the other day Dr. Nicoll expressed the opinion that certain lines written by Mr. Yeats, the Irish poet, are far superior to any lines that Mr. Kipling has ever written or ever will write. Of course Dr. Nicoll has a perfect right to his own opinion, but if I were a poet I should not care to have his approbation. If a man's mind is so constituted that he prefers the prettiness of Yeats to the strength and beauty of the author of "The Recessional," any critical opinions that he may express in regard to poetry will be received rather with wonder than with reverence. What is particularly odd is that Dr. Nicoll's judgment as to a novel is ordinarily sound. Why he should hold eccentric views as to poetry while he can judge righteously as to romance is certainly strange.

Mr. Alfred Austin, the poet laureate, was not knighted on the occasion of the Queen's birthday, as every one expected that he would be. It is said that this omission was due to a letter which Mr. Austin wrote to the daily press a few days before the birthday informing the public that he was plain Mr. Austin, and that letters addressed to him as Sir Alfred Austin were incorrectly addressed. It is supposed that in certain quarters this well-meant but unfortunate letter called to mind that famous injunction, "Don't nail his ears to the pump": that is to say, that it was an unnecessary reminder of the fact that Mr. Austin was expecting the honor of knighthood. At any rate, the birthday came and left Mr. Austin without the coveted prefix to his name.

All of which may be entirely untrue. Mr. Austin may have written his letter in a moment of irritation consequent upon finding himself called by a title to which he had no claim, and the appointing powers may never so much as heard of the letter. I have a great deal of sympathy for Mr. Austin. His sole offense in the eyes of the public is that he is the poet laureate, and undoubtedly a large part of the public does regard this as an offense. But what was the man to do when he found that he had been appointed poet laureate? Was he to refuse the honor on the ground that some people might think that he did not quite deserve it? I fancy that there are very few men in a like position who would have taken such a view of their duty. And is he now to resign the laureateship because he is not recognized as in all respects the equal of the late Lord Tennyson? He is certainly not the ideal poet laureate, but those who do not approve of his appointment should remember that Mr. Kipling and Mr. Swinburne being regarded as out of the running, any other of the half dozen poets who might have been appointed to the laureateship would have been much less acceptable than is Mr. Austin.

Mr. W. J. Stillman's "Life of Crispi" ought to do much to correct the erroneous impressions as to the great Italian statesman which have been brought about by the persistent efforts of his Italian and French enemies. The book is a remarkably clear and just estimate of Crispi and an honest sketch of his career. Mr. Stillman writes more calmly than he might have written in view of the infamous character of the campaign against Crispi which was so long carried on in England as well as on the Continent, but probably his self-restraint will strengthen the influence of the book. It is the only biography of Crispi which is absolutely trustworthy, and when the day comes in which repentant Italy builds monuments to the dead statesman Mr. Stillman's book will be the authority to which all will turn who desire to know what manner of man Crispi really was.

"Zack," a young lady whose volume of short stories published about a year ago was received with such marked approval by the press, has begun a serial in Blackwood's Magazine. Now that we know that the same critic may criticise a book in half a dozen different papers we begin to understand the curious unanimity with which "Zack's" stories were praised. They were certainly good stories, but they were in no sense great. Indeed, although I read them with every disposition to become enthusiastic over them, I could not find that they were in any way superior to dozens of stories appearing in the monthly magazines. They were simply fairly good magazine stories, but nevertheless they were hailed with almost as much enthusiasm as if the author had been a new Kipling. I do not believe in the theory that books are occasionally "boomed" by the efforts of skillful agents, for that implies that critics can be influenced in dishonorable ways; but it is always possible that a critic who reviews a book which he honestly admires in half a dozen different periodicals may give it a reputation which it does not deserve.

The Publishers' Congress which lately met in London did not accomplish much. Various proposals were made which were manifestly impracticable, and were therefore rejected. Among these was the proposal to prevent editors from printing quotations from new books in the course of reviewing them. As it would be absolutely impossible to enforce any such rule, it was of course not adopted. Had there been any conceivable way in which publishers could take greater advantage of authors than they now take it would naturally have been proposed and adopted by the congress, but it would pass the wit of man to invent any such plan. Doubtless the publishers found it pleasant to dine together and speak at length of their own merits, but what earthly good the congress hoped to do no one has yet pointed out.

Sir Wemyss Reid has resigned the editorship of The Speaker, which is a distinct loss for that estimable journal. The Speaker was established as a Gladstonian rival to The Spectator after the latter paper had found it impossible to follow Mr. Gladstone in his home rule measures. It had always been a readable paper, which is the more to the credit of the editor, inasmuch as it is commonly supposed that he was not supplied with unlimited money with which to carry on the paper. No one imagines that The Speaker has ever paid its way. It is supported by members of the Radical Party who wish to have a Spectator of their own, but I fancy that its immediate owners have long since given up all hopes that the supremacy of The Spectator would ever be disturbed by The Speaker.

Mark Twain has accepted a good many invitations to club dinners in London, and he pretends to enjoy them, which is doubtless a joke. He is looking very well, and every one who meets him wonders if his or her portrait is to appear in the book which Mark Twain's heirs are to publish in the year 2000.

The Rev. Mr. Sheldon's books are having an immense sale in England, and he threatens to challenge the supremacy of Mr. Hall Caine as the most popular male author. There is a mystery about the Sheldon publications. They are bought in enormous quantities and then are never seen again. Nobody by any chance ever discovered one of the books in a friend's library or drawing room. They are evidently bought and read by a class of people who never buy anything else, but that does not explain who these people are.

Nobody seems precisely to understand the merit of the Kipling-Putnam lawsuit, but the fact that the Putnam edition of Kipling's works contains something called "A Ken of Kipling" by a writer who signs his first name "Will" has naturally brought all British sympathies to the Kipling side. To have a "ken" written about an inoffending author would naturally exasperate him, and the additional fact that his "ken" was written by a person capable of signing his name "Will" would in most places lead to justifiable bloodshed.

W. L. ALDEN.

Mark Twain's London Speech.

At a dinner of the Authors' Club, in London, a fortnight ago, Mark Twain was a guest of honor. He was greeted with much enthusiasm, and, on rising, began by humorously saying that it did not embarrass him to hear works of his praised. It only pleased and delighted him. He had not gone past the age when embarrassment was possible, it was true enough; but he had reached that age where he knew how to conceal it. It was such a satisfaction to him to hear Sir Walter Besant, who was much more competent than himself to judge of his work, deliver a judgment which was such a contentment to his spirit. Well, he had thought well of the books himself, but he thought more of them now. It also charmed him to hear Sir Spencer Walpole deliver a similar judgment, and he should treasure his remarks also; he should not discount them in any possible way. When he reported them to his family they would lose nothing. There were, however, certain heredities which came down to them, and which their writings at the present day might be traced to. He, for instance, read the Walpole Letters when he was a boy. He absorbed them, gathered in their grace, wit, and humor, and put them away to be used by and by; and one did that so unconsciously. He was now reminded of what use those Letters had been to him. They must not claim credit in America for what was given to them so long ago. They must only claim that they had trimmed this, that, and the other, and so changed their appearance that they seemed to be original. The gathering thus saw what modesty he had in stock; but it had taken long practice to get it there.

But he must not stand there talking. He had meant merely to get up and give his thanks for the pleasant things the preceding speakers had said. He wished also to extend his thanks to the Authors' Club for constituting him a member at a reasonable price per year, and for giving him the benefit of their legal advice. He believed they kept a lawyer. He had always kept a lawyer, too, though he had never made anything out of him. It was of service to an author to have a lawyer. There was something so disagreeable in having a personal contact with a publisher. It was better to work through a lawyer—and lose your case. He understood that the publishers had been meeting together. He did not know what for, but possibly they were devising new and mysterious ways of remunerating authors. He only wished to thank them for electing him a member of that club—he believed he had paid his dues—and to thank them for the pleasant things they had said of him.

Last February, when Rudyard Kipling wass ill in America, the sympathy which was poured out to him was genuine and sincere, and he believed that that which cost Kipling so much would bring England and America closer together. He had been proud and pleased to see this growing affection and respect between the two countries, and he hoped it would continue to grow, and please God it would continue to grow. He trusted they would leave to posterity, if they could not leave anything else, a friendship between England and America that would count for much. He added that he had been engaged for the past eight days in compiling a pun. He had brought it there to lay it at their feet, and not to ask for their indulgence, but for their applause. It was in these words:

"Since England and America have been joined together in Kipling,
May they not be severed in Twain."

MACLAREN COBBAN'S "ANGEL OF THE COVENANT."*

Mr. J. Maclaren Cobban does not adventure for the first time into the field of history with this novel. Possibly some may prefer to use the familiar joke of "Erminie," and say it is not his first offense. The writing of historical novels is not the easiest task that the literary man can undertake. It is much easier to become encumbered by the mass of historical matter than it is to keep a nice balance between it and the story. This seems to have been the difficulty which most troubled Mr. Cobban. Perhaps it is the same thing as having been unwise in the choice of a subject.

His story is laid in the time of the contest for supremacy in Scotland between the Earls of Argyll and Montrose. The latter is almost the hero of the novel. He is certainly its most conspicuous figure. Those who are acquainted with the history of the time know that it was one in which the Church was a power for both good and evil in Scotland, and in which there was a sad commingling of ignorant superstition and fanaticism with fervent piety. It was also a time when there was a weak and vacillating King on the throne of Britain, and when there was a deal of plotting going on between certain disaffected nobles in the British Isles and certain ambitious prelates on the Continent. In the background of the tale lurks the portentous figure of the Cardinal Richelieu, while no less a personage than our old friend D'Artagnan appears as one of the minor characters of the story. Lest expectations be raised only to be disappointed, it may as well be said at once that the hero of the musketeers plays a very insignificant part in this tale. Next to Montrose, the most interesting personage is the heroine, from whom the book takes its title. But it cannot be said that she is a new type. She is, indeed, a familiar figure in the historical novel, this young woman who idealizes the noble Earl, is more than half in love with him, and ready to sacrifice her life for him, if need be.

Then there is the precious hero, the narrator of the story, who, as becomes such a narrator, is no great hero after all, but such a man as to make one wonder that the heroine ever fell in love with him at all. But when a man is telling his own story he ought to be modest, and perhaps the hero of Mr. Cobban's novel was not such a bad fellow after all. All the characters in the book suffer somewhat from the sketchiness of their presentation. Only one or two of them stand out in strong colors. This is the result of the markedly historical nature of the story. There are many, altogether too many, pages of very dry reading in the book. These are the pages which are taken up with the description of the warring of the churchly factions. The Kirk is too much of a character in the book. It is difficult to see how the author might have avoided this. He had to bring out certain points in the history of Scotland and these points, presented as they are with great fullness of detail, are not of the sort that makes dramatic scenes in a novel. It is not because they are not dramatic in themselves, but because they deal too much with personages in whom the author cannot by any skill make the reader intensely interested. In other words, these are secondary people, not those who are the central characters of the story.

And this is a difficulty which is not uncommon in the writing of a historical novel, unless the history be made simply a background to the story itself. In this book the history is too much in the foreground, and hence the personages of the story are too often thrust into the rear. The most powerful scene in the book is that in which the hero, moved by a jealous suspicion of the Earl of Montrose, who is his patron and friend, goes to his chamber door with the intent to murder him, and, finding another there bent on the same purpose, becomes the defender and preserver of his lord's life. Another dramatic scene is that in which the hero goes to meet his doom, accompanied, as he supposes, by the heroine, and at the last moment finds her place taken by another woman. But such scenes are altogether too infrequent in the tale, while those which are purely descriptive of the Church fights are many and, it must be confessed, tiresome. And then there is a vast plenty of that Scotch dialect, which is meat and drink to a Scotchman, but a mighty trial to a plain American. The author has made a skillful use of archaic words and forms of speech, and there is a large amount of fine descriptive ability in his writing.

*THE ANGEL OF THE COVENANT. By J. Maclaren Cobban. New York: R.F. Fenno & Co.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Items Gathered During This Week's Tour of the Publishing Houses.

A glance at the table of contents of Matthew P. Breen's forthcoming book, entitled "Thirty Years of New York Politics, Up to Date," gives promise of a most readable book. While grouping together the most interesting sensational episodes of social and political metropolitan life, the author discusses and dissects bossism from its early development in William M. Tweed to the present time. The book, we should judge, will be replete with humor, pathos, tragedy, and comedy. It will be published simultaneously in Great Britain and the United States about July 10.

What appears to be a concise handbook of the complete writings of Rudyard Kipling is announced from the press of Brown & Co., Boston. The book is called "A Kipling Primer," by Frederic Lawrence Knowles. It contains among other things, the bibliographies of first editions and of reference articles, a biography, a critical analysis of Mr. Kipling's works, and a complete alphabetical index to the plots of all stories and ballads, together with two portraits of the subject.

Maynard, Merrill & Co. announce that after several years of the most careful preparation they are about to publish a series of school readers under the editorial supervision of Harry Pratt Judson, LL. D., Dean of the College of Arts, Literature, and Science, University of Chicago, and Dr. Ida C. Bender, Supervisor of primary grades in the public schools of Buffalo, N. Y.

A book that is likely to be of particular interest in view of the investigation in New York City by the Mazet committee, is in preparation for the Macmillan Company. It is "The Government of Municipalities," by Dorman B. Eaton. It was to have been published this Spring, but its issue, for certain reasons, has now been postponed until the Fall.

What is said to be the only authorized edition in this country of "The King and Queen of Mollebusch," by the famous German novelist, the late Georg Ebers, will be issued Aug. 15, by Brown & Co. The translation is being prepared by Mary J. Stafford. For all we know to the contrary, this will be the first appearance in English of this delightful folk-tale of Georg Ebers. It will be illustrated in five full-page half tones.

The August number of Scribner's Magazine will be a fiction issue. Among the tales offered will be a love story, "The Lion and the Unicorn," by Richard Harding Davis. This is a tale of London and American life, with a young playwright and an actress and a beautiful American girl for the chief characters. Henry Van Dyke contributes to the same number a story of the Canadian lakes, entitled "Vaillantcoeur." A tale of a Southern lynching will be related by Thomas Nelson Page, under the title of "The Spectre in the Cart." Ernest Seton Thompson will have a story illustrated by himself called "The Trail of the Sandhill Stag." "A Royal Ally," a humorous story, is to be contributed by William Maynadier Browne, and A. W. Vorse has a story of New York Italian life entitled "The Play's the Thing."

A book of considerable present interest and not unlikely to become of very intense interest in the near future is Krausse's "Russia in Asia," soon to be published by Henry Holt & Co. The author is an authority to whom some of the leading English periodicals habitually intrust the treatment of the exigencies that arise from Great of a biography to be issued at once by Henry Holt & Co., entitled "Johann Heinrich Jung's genannt Stilling, Lebensgeschichte, Eine wahrhafte Geschichte von ihm selbst erzählt. Zum hundert und fünfzigsten Geburtstage Goethes im Auszuge herausgegeben mit Wörterbuch von Sigmon M. Stern, Director of Stern's School of Languages of New York City." The author was one of Goethe's most intimate friends, and gives many delightful glimpses of him in these pages.

The Fleming H. Revell Company announce for immediate publication a volume of sermons, entitled "Life Indeed," by Dr. Edward B. Coe of the Collegiate Reformed Church, New York, who was of late very prominently mentioned for the Presidency of Yale. This is Dr. Coe's first book, and contains many of his most valuable discourses.

"The Autobiography of a Child," by Hannah Lynch, will be presented by Dodd, Mead & Co. in the early Autumn. It is a record of unhappy childhood—of an unnatural mother between whom and her child existed an instinctive antipathy—and the sincerity and directness of the narrative make it an epitome of domestic experience.

T. Gallon's new novel, "The Kingdom of Hate," will appear next week from D. Appleton & Co.'s, together with a revised edition of Appleton's "Canadian Guidebook."

Recently at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, the Bishop of Stepney in preaching the annual sermon on Judges' Day, quoted freely from "That wonderful description of East End and West End life, which goes by the name of 'No. 5 John Street.'" "No one has any right," exclaimed the preacher, "to deny that the death of girls like Nance is preventable; the accumulation of wealth is not justified if the accumulation be at the sacrifice of young lives; how we make our money is quite as important as how we spend it." In the congregation were the Lord Mayor of London and the Sheriffs, as well as the Dean of Westminster and other dignitaries of the Church.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have on their list for publication next week "Agatha Webb," by Anna Katharine Green; "Rosalba," by Olive P. Raynor; "The Untold Half," by "Alien"; "How to Swim," by Capt. Davis Dalton; "China," by Robert K. Douglas, and "Myth and Romance," a new volume of poems, by Madison J. Cawein. The work of this poet was recently very highly praised by Mr. Howells in an article in Literature. "Rosalba" is named so after the heroine; it is the tale of the advantures of a brilliant little Italian girl who runs away from her drunken mother, travels through France with a marionette theatre, and is adopted in England by a very conventional member of Parliament, who would fain train her up to be a model wife for himself. She manages to choose her own husband, however.

The July number of Chambers's Journal will contain a paper by Edmund Gosse on "R. L. Stevenson's Relations with Children." For the same issue J. F. Hogan, M. P., has written a paper on "Lord Rosebery as a Literary Critic."

Henry Holt & Co. will publish next week "Elements of Public Finance," by W. M. Daniels. This is a handy manual for the general reader or the student, in which is described the actual system in the United States, with some exposition and criticism. The author's point of view is, in the main, conservative, favoring proportional as against progressive taxation, and corporate initiative (under legal restriction) as against public ownership of most city monopolies.

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The New York Times
Saturday Review of Books and Art.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1899.

MRS. OLIPHANT'S DEVOTED LIFE.

The more Mrs. Oliphant's "Autobiography and Letters" is read, the more one is struck by the courage and beauty of her life, lived as it was almost entirely for others, even though she asserts that she planned everything for her own pleasure so far as possible, and insisted upon getting what she wanted. What "she wanted," from her earliest days, seems to have been almost exclusively the happiness of those around her.

While Mrs. Oliphant's name has always been a household word on both sides of the Atlantic, yet it is strange how little we seemed to know of the woman; in these days, too, when the complaint is being constantly made that there is no more privacy, and that any life which becomes in a fashion a public one is lived in "that fierce light which beats upon a throne." While we may have known something of Mrs. Oliphant the writer, and even that more or less trouble had come into her life, yet the story of that private life remained a sealed book to the public generally until after her death. Even a book like Henry Morley's "Literature of the Age of Victoria" gives only a brief paragraph to Mrs. Oliphant; nor does her portrait appear in that volume, although pictures of Ouida, Florence Marryat, and Miss Yonge are to be found there. And even the very portraits we had grown accustomed to, show quite a different-looking woman from the motherly, sweet face pictured in the recent volume.

The first inkling we had of the real woman was in the little scraps of autobiography scattered through her "Annals of a Publishing House." Writing of her early connection with the Blackwoods, in 1860, just after she was left a widow with three small children, she speaks of a visit in regard to some rejected manuscript. How unwillingly the Blackwoods refused it, and how they tried to spare the feelings "of the forlorn stranger with the long, heavy veil of widowhood hanging about her like a shroud"; and she tells us how hard she tried, how her "every faculty was absorbed in the desperate pride of a woman not to let them see me cry—to keep in until I could get out of their sight." Mrs. Oliphant went home from this call to find her little ones happy and gay, and spent the rest of the day with them "in a sort of cheerful despair—distraught, yet able to play as ever, which they say is part of a woman's natural duplicity and dissimulation." When the family had gone to bed and the house was quiet she sat down and wrote a story—the initial one in "The Chronicles of Carlingford"—which found ready acceptance and established Mrs. Oliphant's reputation forever.

It is probably on account of the woman's pride that the author's many straits were so successfully concealed from the world. Mrs. Oliphant's tastes and inclinations were for a quiet, peaceful life; her happiness always lying in her children and immediate family, and never in a successful worldly career. Could she have had a small settled income and lived the peaceful, uneventful life she was so fond of picturing in her novels, she would have been very happy. Happy she was, but in spite of trials of all sorts and the desperate struggles she always had to make ends meet. What the burdens were she had to bear—and her life from its earliest days was never free from care—the pages of the autobiography best show. How bravely and with what great courage and skill she carried on her lifework we can there read. A woman of much greater genius, but with less courage and patience, could never have lived the life Mrs. Oliphant there pictures for us. It was surely the great courage of perfect love that made all she did possible for her; first, for the brothers and mother she so loved; next, as the only resource during her husband's illness, and for the long years following his death, with every resource taxed to support her own and her adopted children in the comparative luxury with which she surrounded them.

Mr. Oliphant was a painter and designer on stained glass, and did much work, especially upon the windows in the new houses of Parliament, in connection with Welby Pugin, (whose life Mrs. Oliphant afterward sketched for the pages of Blackwood's.) After their marriage Mr. Oliphant worked very hard to improve the execution as well as the designing of stained glass. His best work, in a career so early interrupted by death, will be found in the windows of the anteroom of King's College, Cambridge, in the chancel of Aylesbury Church, and in many of the windows in Ely Cathedral, besides part of the famous choristers' window in the same cathedral.

What Mrs. Oliphant might have done had her husband lived and continued the successful career his early work promised it is hard to say. Perhaps she would have given us the one or two great books she so wanted to write. Mr. Oliphant seems never to have been a practical man, as the story of his connection with the poet Evans shows. Sebastian Evans came to see about a memorial window; was much impressed with Mr. Oliphant and his work, and wished to become a partner; but Sir John Evans, the well-known antiquary and a good business man, wished to examine into the details of the business before his brother concluded any arrangement, with the result that, after a careful examination, "he congratulated my husband that his circumstances permitted him to be so indifferent to profit. * * * We neither of us knew anything of business; so long as we could get on and live that seemed all we cared for, but it was a little dash as of cold water when the business man paid us that satirical compliment."

"So long as we could get on" was always Mrs. Oliphant's motto. And possibly the chief reason why—even taking into consideration the large and expensive family she always had about her and the heavy demands upon her purse, always so cheerfully met—that, great as was her industry and immense the volume of her work, she was always behindhand and often living on the proceeds of the as yet unwritten or unfinished book. She writes at one time, after wondering, as she often did, whether she might not have accomplished better work had she done less in volume, adding: "I was, after all, only following my instincts, it being in reality easier for me to keep on with a flowing sail, to keep my household, and make a number of people comfortable at the cost of incessant work and an occasional great crisis of anxiety than to live the self-restrained life which the greater artist imposes upon himself."

Mrs. Oliphant, in a mood of more than usual depression, thus pictures herself: "I acknowledge frankly that there is nothing in me—a fat, little, commonplace woman, rather tongue-tied." To the contrary, the whole book is full of the most beautiful pictures of this devoted mother and brave woman, who, while not fond of society, yet shone among her intimate friends and in her family circle. Mrs. Oliphant's character is painted so well in her "Cousin Annie's," words that it must be given to offset the other:

> It is certain that if she had had no moral qualities except courage, she could not have toiled on as she did: a saving sense of humor, a great capacity to enjoy what was really comic, and everything that was beautiful made life easier to her, and "the great joy of doing kindnesses" was one never absent from her. So that whatever suffering might be lying in wait to seize upon her solitary hours, there was always a pleasant welcome and talk of the very best to be found in her modest drawing room. If the visitors were congenial, her charm of manner awoke, her simple fitness of speech clothed every subject with life and grace, her beautiful eyes shone, (they never sparkled,) and the spell of her exquisite womanliness made a charmed circle around her. She was never a beautiful woman at any time of her life, though for many years she was a very pretty one, but she had, as a family inheritance, lovely hands, which were constantly busy, in what she called her idle time, with some dainty sewing or knitting; she had those wonderful eyes which kept their beauty to the last minute of her life, and she had a most exquisite daintiness in all her ways and in the very atmosphere about her, which was "pure womanly."

So Mrs. Oliphant's life went on until the end—always filled with work and often with trouble either of the worst or that dreadful suspense which is in some way even harder to bear. Yet her life was "not faultless, indeed, but noble, loving, and womanly in the highest sense, and her literary career full of sound, skillful, and serviceable labors."

As we finally lay down the book, Carlyle's words come to us, and we find (and to an even greater degree from the fact that the struggler was a woman; for whom the journey through this world is usually more difficult) that her life, as a whole, makes the same impression on us that Leigh Hunt's did upon Carlyle, who, writing to Hunt on the appearance of the latter's autobiography, uses the following forcible words, which seem to apply now with so much truth to Mrs. Oliphant's own life story:

> A pious, ingenious, altogether human and worthy work, imaging with graceful honesty and true felicity many interesting objects and persons on your life path, and imaging throughout what is best of all, a gifted, gentle, potent, and valiant human soul, as it buffets its way through the billows of the time, and will not drown, though often in danger; cannot be drowned, but conquers and leaves a track of radiance behind it.

DEAN VAN AMRINGE'S LATIN.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your SATURDAY REVIEW's report of the proceedings at the recent Columbia College commencement, you give the original Latin version employed by Dean Van Amringe in conferring the various honorary degrees. Allowing for the many errors in proofreading which appear throughout, for which the Dean must not be arraigned, still "ad gradum istum" must not be set down to the unhappy proofreader. Surely the learned Dean did not mean to speak of the honorary degree in question with contempt—rather the other way. Yet "iste"—"that of yours"—is always used with a contemptuous meaning attached to it. Cicero invariably employs it in speaking of the defendant, the criminal, "that fellow!"—in charge of—committed to the judices for acquittal or condemnation. The good Dean must have been napping after the occasional fashion of the good Homer.

New York, June 18, 1899. ED. R.

The dictionary says that "iste" "frequently conveys the accessory idea of scorn or contempt." This is what we should expect of a word which generally conveys the notion "this of yours," and what we find also in English. If an orator were to say, "This is your liberty," or "your progress," or "your prosperity," or what not, we should be pretty sure that he did not mean to express admiration for the thing thus introduced. But that "iste" is always used with a contemptuous meaning is a proposition which is not made by the dictionary, nor upon any other authority that we are aware of, except that of our correspondent. He cites Cicero, and we take the liberty of commending to him two passages from those recondite and unfamiliar works; the orations against Catiline. In the first Cicero apostrophizes him thus:

> Quid, quod adventu tuo, ista subsellia vacuefacta sunt, quod omnes consulares, qui tibi persaepe ad caedem constituti fuerunt, simul atque adsedisti, partem istam subselliorum nudam atque inanem reliquerunt.

Does our correspondent really imagine that the orator meant to express contempt for either "those benches" or for "that part of the benches"? But here is another passage, from the third of the orations, which puts our correspondent's contention in an even more ludicrous light:

> Sed quoniam earum rerum, quas ego gessi, non eadem est fortuna atque condicio quae illorum, qui externa bella gesserunt, quod mihi cum iis vivendum est, quos vici ac subegi, isti hostes aut interfectos aut oppressos reliquerunt.

Does our correspondent really imagine that Cicero in this case meant in addressing a Roman audience to express contempt for all the Generals who had fought the foreign wars of Rome? Our correspondent will excuse us if we prefer the practice of Cicero to his own novel theory.

MR. MORGAN'S PURCHASE—THE SIBTHORP LIBRARY.

The cable announcement in last week's SATURDAY REVIEW that "J. Pierpont Morgan has just purchased one of the finest libraries in London for $150,000, which contains the finest first folio Shakespeare extant," can only mean that Mr. Morgan secured while in England recently the collection of books formed by Coningsby Sibthorp of Sudbrooke Holme, Lincoln, England, and by older members of his family. This library is remarkable for containing the largest and best copy of the first folio edition of Shakespeare's plays in existence, inasmuch as it measures 13½ inches in height, being thus nearly half an inch superior in stature to that of any other known copy.

As Sidney Lee lately pointed out, the shears of the binder have not deprived the pages of a millimetre of their margins. The binding is rough calf, and is partly original, and this particular copy is apparently one of the very first that came from the press of the printer, William Jaggard, bearing as it does on the title page a manuscript inscription, attesting that it was a gift to Augustus Vincent, the herald, by Jaggard. Altogether this copy presents features of interest superior to any other now known, and lovers of Shakespeare should be pleased to learn that it has come to the United States. The title page, says Mr. Lee, is in a condition of unexampled freshness, and the portrait is printed with a firmness and a clearness that are not visible in the fine copies belonging to the Baroness Burdett Coutts, and the Duke of Devonshire.

The acquisition of the Sibthorp lends new importance to Mr. Morgan's collection of books, which has always occupied a high position among American private libraries. One of his chief treasures, as many book lovers may recall, is the magnificent copy of John Eliot's Indian Bible, printed in Cambridge, Mass., in 1663. This is the copy for which Mr. Morgan paid $1,000 at the first Brinley sale in 1879, and is especially interesting because it once belonged to Bishop White Kennett, Bishop of Peterborough, from 1718 to 1728, and the first man in the English-speaking world to collect books relating to America. It has the Bishop's autograph on the lower part of the English general title page, and is in brown levant morocco, by Francis Bedford, with all the original blank leaves. Its value to-day should be several times the sum paid at the Brinley sale.

EDWARD JOHN PAYNE.

Wilberforce Eames, Librarian of the Lenox Library, kindly sends to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW the following paragraph from Foster's "Alumni Oxonienses," 1715-1886, Volume III., (London, 1888,) as a part answer to one of our reader's queries in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of June 17:

> Payne, Edward John, is (-first son) Edward, of High Wycombe, Bucks, gent. Magdalen Hall, matric., 13 June, 1867, aged 22; B. A. from Charsley Hall, 1871; fellow University Coll. 1872, M. A. 1874, bar. at law, Lincoln's Inn, 1874, recorder of Chipping Wycombe, Bep., 1883. See Foster's "Men at the Bar."

Mrs. Hodgson-Burnett's Plans.

Mr. Henry Norman, in his cable notes a fortnight ago, informed us that Mrs. Hodgson-Burnett was in retirement at her country home in Kent, busily engaged in writing a long and serious novel. Other facts have reached us forming an interesting supplement to the above note. The authoress writes in a charming study at the top of her house, and, from her seat at her writing table, commands an uninterrupted view over the Wield of Kent into the distant horizon. An English interviewer who recently visited her says that she enjoys village life over there with as keen a zest as ever Washington Irving or Nathaniel Hawthorne did. The name of her estate is Maythen Hall, and in a week or two she expects to have her house full of American guests. On the completion of the novel in hand, the title of which has not yet been decided upon, she will depart for America and spend the Winter here, staying several weeks in Denver, Col., where her son Vivian, the original Lord Fauntleroy, who was graduated from Harvard a year ago, is serving his apprenticeship in journalism.

BOOK NEWS IN LONDON.

[Copyright, 1899.]

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

LONDON, June 23.—T. P. O'Connor is writing "The Tragedy of Parnell," which Messrs. Pearson will publish in the Autumn.

***

Mr. Rudyard Kipling has bought the copyright of "Departmental Ditties" from Sir George Newnes, with a view of withdrawing the volume from the English market.

***

Mr. Gilbert Parker has gone to Egypt to gather material for a new novel.

***

Messrs. Hodder are publishing Olive Schreiner's "Views of the Transvaal Crisis" for 25 cents.

***

Messrs. Hutchinson will shortly publish a volume of tales of modern Japan, entitled "The Customs of the Country."

***

The biography of Sir John Millais will be published by the Messrs. Methuen in September.

***

Mr. Horace Wyndham, the author of "The Queen's Service," is writing another volume of sketches of military life, entitled "Soldiers of the Queen."

***

Prof. Foxwell's 25,000 volumes on economics and the late Gleeson White's collection of art books are both in the market.

***

On July 3 Sotheby's will sell three copies of Kipling's "Schoolboy Lyrics," also an anonymous manuscript journal of Gen. Burgoyne's expedition from Canada in 1777, and the campaign in Canada under Sir Guy Carleton in 1776. The journal is beautifully written and minutely kept, presumably by an officer of the Forty-seventh Regiment. The same sale includes the first complete edition of Montaigne's "Essais," of 1588, the only recorded example with printed title page.

***

Hodgson will sell next week thirty-five numbers of a rare periodical, entitled "The Week's News," published in Allahabad in 1888, each issue containing a contribution from Kipling.

***

There is a movement afoot among the publishers to boycott the literary agents by getting editors to accept work only from authors who negotiate directly.

H. N.

JUNE 1898

WILLIS'S IDLEWILD.

Destruction the Place Has Escaped—A Recent Visit.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by
Edgar Mayhew Bacon.

The name of N. P. Willis recalls the New York that the old boys of an earlier generation love to prate about. Elderly men recall, with a smile, the familiar figure of the fashionable writer, Manhattan's Beau Brummel. The city that knew him and that he knew so well was a little community, whose park was the Battery, whose theatres lay between Castle Garden and Astor Place, whose furthest north was Union Square.

He scintillated with particular brilliancy in a firmament whose fixed stars were Bryant and Halleck, Fay and Morris, Hoffman and Drake. Stoddart, Aldrich, Curtis, Taylor, and other youngsters of the day probably looked with some envy at the easy pre-eminence of the versatile favorite, whose work ranged from the "Widow of Nain" and "Jephtha's Daughter" to Hurrygraphs, and whose acquaintance with the world included the Acrocorinthus and the Astor House.

In that little City of New York, N. P. Willis, poet, journalist, man about town, was a personage; his face and figure as well known as those of John Jacob Astor. He was as really and popularly a city institution as Kip & Brown's stages.

Those who knew him in his heyday looked upon Willis as essentially a man of the crowd, with predominating social instincts. His business was to depict men as he saw them, and although his insight may have been limited and his delineation superficial, yet no man could appreciate better the things which lay on the surface of human life.

But when this man of the world was driven by broken health and tired nerves to forswear the excitement of city life and the delight of active participation in the affairs of men, he retired, with a contentment which, if not real, was at least admirably simulated, to a little country neighborhood on the west bank of the Hudson, above the Highlands.

At Idlewild, now part of Cornwall, the poet settled down to a life of busy idleness. He had been driven back to Eden, to borrow Mr. Roe's phrase, and he proposed to make the most of it. He superintended the laying-out of paths, the building of roads and dams; he cultivated the acquaintance of trees and wild flowers, protected the birds, and evinced a kindly fellowship for the frogs. To many of those who have read Willis's Idlewild, as though its earlier tenant

"—held in mortmain still his old estate."

The drives are probably better kept and the lawns better groomed than they were in the early fifties, and the shade trees are taller and more dense; but one step aside over the edge of the wooded declivity instantly translates the pilgrim into a "land of faery," where the hand of man has not interfered except with the consummate art that conceals art.

From the commencement of the descent the sound of the stream far below comes up through the rustling foliage. The tops of the trees that grow along the bottom of the glen are below the level of the eye, and the crowding companies of birch and hemlock, chestnut and maple, swarm the hillside.

"The glen of Idlewild," Willis said, "is but a morning's ramble in extent—a kind of Trenton Falls for one—but its stream, falling over a hundred feet within one's own gate, and sometimes a cataract that would bring down a lumber sloop or raft; it has varieties of charm that will at least occupy what loving I have time for."

Step by step in a zigzag course the visitor gets toward that stream that is "sometimes a cataract," and, with every moment the remoteness from human life increases. If it was ever true that "Idlewild is getting fast peopled with the viewless crowd that will make haunted ground of it," the gentle ghosts must have departed with him for whom they first appeared. I could imagine Willis there—Willis and the Irishman who wielded axe and spade at his command; but the people he had conjured into the glen are all gone—astral bodies and all. However, expectation looked for the obese old toad that used to sit in the middle of the path and moved reluctantly at a stranger's approach, and peered over to see whether the great freshet of 1853 had left any discernible marks on the tree trunks, and hoped with every tread to hear the whirr of frightened quail.

No one—not Willis or any other—could do justice to the beauty of the stream that is the chief charm of the glen. To appreciate its hurryings and haltings, its cascades and pools, its encompassing boulders and bridging tree trunks, one must see and hear it. Far off, in a world that is out of sight, on that level a hundred feet or so above the stream, there are people. A hundred miles could not make their remoteness more complete. The trees are full of singing and calling birds, the banks covered with ferns and wild flowers; the solitude is that of a beautiful wilderness.

What Idlewild was in its prehistoric days we may conjecture from a letter written by its master in Febru-

TWO MEN OF THE PAST.

Oliver P. Morton of Indiana and Henry A. Wise of Virginia.*

The life of Oliver P. Morton, Indiana's great war Governor, has just been written by William Dudley Foulke. It is fitting that, after a lapse of over twenty years from the date of his death, this record of his memorable acts and great speeches should be given to the public.

A Polish novelist of repute has said: "A man who leaves memoirs, whether well or badly written, provided they be sincere, renders a service to future writers." This is true, especially of the records of the lives of illustrious men, whose deeds have had the setting of sterling character. Emerson declares that the moral of biography lies in its power to inspire. The good deeds of others impel us to go and do likewise.

At this season of the year, when our thoughts travel naturally toward the brave men who laid down their lives for their country, it is fitting to recall the career of this man. His dauntless courage in the hour of trial, his sympathy and gentleness toward the soldiers whom his official authority placed in the field, did very much to preserve this Union.

Gov. Morton was a child of the people, sprung from the line of American folk. His biographer shows him as a boy, seeking above all else an education, the desire for which was the fever in the blood urging him onward. He had achieved considerable distinction in his State as a lawyer, when the call came to him for political service.

As Lincoln was destined to fill the larger place in the Nation's life, so Morton was to uphold Lincoln's hands and make himself an honored name as patriot, statesman, and leader of men. Now that much more than a generation has passed since the great civil war, and another sharp conflict, this time with a foreign power, has cemented the Nation in a new and living unity and made North and South, East and West, forget aught but love for the old flag and loyalty to the Government which it represents, we are in the position to look upon the divisions and animosities of the past with the cool judgment of the historical critic. The story of fiery passions can be rehearsed, while we remember that these men who once strove together so valiantly, and now lie low beneath the green, were sincere in their convictions, though some of them erred sadly in judgment.

TWO MEN OF THE PAST.

(Continued).

secure ammunition for his troops at the front and to protect the defenses at home.

In the Summer of 1862 he felt with his restless energy that he could ill brook to remain in a purely civil position. His desire for a military command was urged upon Lincoln. But that far-seeing man saw the necessity of the presence of such a man as Morton in a State where the political balance hung wavering, and where disaffection and treason made a strong controlling hand imperatively necessary. Morton remained Governor.

In the dark days of the war, when the opposers of the Administration were concocting their secret schemes for the overthrow of the Government, when the Indiana Legislature adjourned without appropriating a dollar to pay State expenses or carry on the war, left with these great burdens on his own shoulders, Morton showed himself equal to the occasion, and justified Lincoln's judgment that he was the right man in the right place. He might well have announced at this time: "I am the State."

He borrowed hundreds of thousands of dollars. Every demand upon the State was met, and every dollar duly accounted for.

Afterward, when his political opponents, seeking to defeat his ambition for the Presidency, accused him with corruption in the expenditure of these vast sums during the war, his emphatic appeal to facts, the law, and the testimony in the case, not only vindicated his honor and added to his popularity, but completely covered his enemies with confusion.

The greatest journals in the country came to his rescue. Whatever men might think of his heated partisanship, and there is no doubt that the conviction born of his experience in the civil war he held with persistent tenacity, his big heart, his integrity, and patriotism were spotless. One paper said that the attack on his record as Governor was an exquisite piece of good fortune, as it enabled him just at that crisis to recall his past without charge of egotism. Another declared that his actions during the war would be remembered to his honor long after the questions of the present hour had been forgotten.

In his second volume of the work, Mr. Foulke discourses of "Morton the Senator." In these pages we see him dominant through mental force and the fire of a great purpose. He did not have to linger in the shade and first learn his lesson when he entered the Senate. It was already learned. He brought his experience and his position to his task as Senator. From the first he embodied in his own person the intellectual and moral leadership which he desired for his own commonwealth.

At the commencement of his career in Washington the serious question of the reconstruction of the Southern States was imminent. In the early days of the war he was very conservative. There was little of the partisan in him. As we study his character and watch his growth, noting the experiences through which he passed, and his ardent love of liberty, it is not such a matter of wonder that we see him growing more radical as he grows older.

He had keen insight, lightning convictions, and a heroic courage in abiding by his convictions. He seems never to have stopped to ask the question whether his actions would add to his popularity. It was duty first, second, and lastly.

In the closing chapter of the work the author sums up the leading characteristics of Morton as a man, a lawyer, a statesman, Governor, Senator, a thinker, writer, speaker, and leader of men. His intellectual processes were as clear as daylight. His way to enforce conviction to his sentiments was the direct way. He struck with the hammer of Thor.

His means were simple, his effort direct, and his purpose strong. His biographer says: "Perhaps Morton's supreme quality was his stout-hearted persistency, which pursued its object through sunshine and storm, undaunted by clouds or dangers. What to most men was depression to him was inspiration. What to others foretold disaster to him was the prophecy of victory. He never lost faith, but worked resolutely to the end with unfaltering confidence in his ability to win. Conkling most admires his 'indomitable heart.' Nor did he sulk in his tent when he failed to obtain the object sought. He rallied quickly after defeat. When Hayes was nominated at Cincinnati, Morton was the first to send congratulations and the only one of four of Hayes's competitors then in Washington who spoke at the ratification meeting the next evening."

Morton was a believer in the better instincts of mankind and in the progress of the race. This belief is avowed in many of his speeches. He was quick and keen to read human nature. He wanted men to come and see him, not to write to him. Face to face he could take the measure of his man.

In these two volumes Mr. Foulke permits us to see Morton's many-sided nature. He was quick to see the heart of a subject, and knew how to make others see it, too. He was an optimist, and ever sought for himself and the Nation the supreme good.

His industry was a matter of wonder. He loved the soldier, not in sentiment merely, but in reality. When lumber was needed to build quarters, and there was a haggle over transportation, he said simply: "Seize the cars. I will settle all questions after the lumber is in camp." A raw sentry at Camp Carrington struck his commanding officer, who was riding across the beat. He was directed to report to the Governor and receive his deserts. He reported saying: "I was ordered not to let anybody cross the lines." He was commissioned and complimented.

A regiment that came to Indianapolis was quartered in a building with a leaky roof. At 2 o'clock in the morning the Governor was awakened by a fierce storm of rain. He called his secretary, asked where the troops were, and went himself to have them moved to the State House.

His genius for hard work seemed never to give out. He told his son: "The secret of success is hard work."

His motives and purity of life were above suspicion. Those who tried to impeach his character wished in the end they had kept silent. He refused gifts that might in any way trammel his independence, saying: "I can only be strong when I am free."

After a life of unlimited opportunities for money making, he died possessed of only a modest competency.

To-day, when moral malady has stricken so many of our young men, and those in high places are asking: "What is there in it for me?" such an example of patriotism comes to us like a fresh breeze from humanity's better nature. May these volumes inspire our young men with nobler notions of what service to one's country ought to be, and lead us back to the ideals of a Lincoln, a Sumner, a Morton!

Perhaps no better portrait has been limned of Morton, in a brief sketch, than John Clark Ridpath's, at the dedication of the Morton Monument:

The people saw him as he lifted high
His arm of iron. In his warlike face
Was seen the fire of conflict, and his eye
Shone with a quenchless light, while from his place
He thundered forth his challenge; and the race
That served the times, and doubted, and sat still,
While men were bleeding and the black disgrace
Still wrapt its coils about us, felt the thrill
And rose and stood and went to battle at his will.

The Longmans have added another volume to the published records of the prominent men of the civil war. This time it is the brilliant but erratic Henry A. Wise of Virginia. The work is from the pen of the late Barton H. Wise, the grandson of the veteran, who has given us an exceedingly readable book. His portrait is drawn with much painstaking regard for truth, and at the same time with the tenderness born of affectionate reverence.

He was a mere boy in appearance, although he was twenty-seven years old, when he entered Congress. In those ante-bellum days his reputation as an orator made a prodigious impression on the country. No man deplored the existence of slavery more than he, yet as a Southern man he fought for it in the realm of heated and passionate argument. Slavery was forever producing paradoxes. What men hated, they yet did; what they despised, they clung to, as a lover clinges to the object of his love.

No man hated slavery more than Wise. He saw keenly the ill-effects of the institution on the development of the State, and in public convention as far back as 1850 declared that black slaves made white slaves. Yet he stood up with stubborn bluntness in defense of what he believed to be the law and the testimony in the case.

He was Governor of Virginia when John Brown made his famous raid on Harper's Ferry. He was bitterly blamed for his severity in executing Brown. As Governor, to maintain the supremacy of law and order in Virginia, he felt compelled to execute the raider, even though he must have seen that to do so would raise the victim of his gallows to the rank of martyr, and make him the most potent factor in the annihilation of the institution which he sought to defend.

The moral and intellectual superiority of Wise is shown in his estimate of the superiority of John Brown. Years afterward, at the close of the war, Gen. Wise sought to recover his confiscated estates. It turned out that an investigation showed that one of his buildings was occupied by a daughter of old John Brown as a school for little negroes. Some one commenting on this strange turn of affairs in Wise's presence, was surprised to hear the General exclaim: "John Brown! John Brown was a great man, Sir. John Brown was a great man!"

Thus in the marvelous ways of Providence, Wise was instrumental, without purpose or foresight on his part, however, in doing more than any other Southern man linked with the Confederacy in bringing on the climax of the war and the emancipation of the negro.

His real sentiment toward slavery and estimate of it are clearly seen in a speech which he delivered in 1873. In regard to the civil war his utterance was: "The time is not come to view that war calmly and philosophically. But this I will venture to say now: that it did what no other human power could have done, it cauterized and cured the worst curse upon some of the fairest portions of the continent. Of our civil war, it may be said, I hope in time to come, that it gave a new life to the country and all its parts, which may atone for the many precious lives which were taken away by its fire and sword. Nothing but intraterritorial war could have given this new life; and it was sent by God, not only because the exodus of slavery had come, but to make the motion of commerce and arts and migration southward. The two Virginias will now be filled with population from abroad and from other States at home, and the whole South will soon be strong enough to do a great moral duty on their part."

Wise believed the destiny of his people was wrapped up in the Union and its progress. For it is a remarkable fact that in the days before the war his original idea had been to stay in the Union and never secede. That he was paradoxical in his opinions his best friends must concede. His writings and actions in 1861 have in them the flavor of contradiction.

While opposed to secession, he yet believed in putting the State in a condition of defense to repel invasion.

In the end he became a fire-eater, and was the first to propose and plan for the capture of the United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry, and with his fiery zeal plunged headlong into the war, out of which, as we have seen, he emerged, to thank God for the conspicuous results that the defeat of the Confederacy had brought to the Nation.

The affair of Roanoke Island illustrates his insight. In the opinion of Wise, the positions of the forts on the island had been badly selected. Its strategic points were neglected. After carefully informing himself on the needs of the island for proper defense, his biographer tells the story of his futile efforts to secure the needed conditions.

From Gen. Huger of the department he went to Mr. Benjamin, the Secretary of War. Both these gentlemen put him off with promises that in the time of actual need something should be done. None knew better than Gen. Wise that when that time arrived it would then be too late to do anything.

His report to the Secretary of War reveals his fitness for military command.

He writes: "I am sure you will not judge me importunate when I inform you that I returned from Roanoke Island to Norfolk last Saturday. I hastened back after a short reconnoissance to apprise headquarters and the department that there are no defenses there, and to forward all the means within my reach as speedily as possible to make the key of all the rear of Norfolk, with its canals and railroads, safe. * * * Let me say, Sir, that if we wait for powder from Richmond until we are attacked at that island, that attack will be capture, and our defeat will precede our supply of ammunition. The case is too urgent for me to delay speaking this out plainly at once."

Even Gen. Wise failed to secure the needed aid. Roanoke Island fell. It was a sad ending. The old hero lost his eldest born, the flower of his command was wrecked, and he himself nearly lost his life through hardship.

He wrote a sharp letter to the Secretary of War demanding a court of inquiry as to the defenses of this post and the responsibility for the disaster. As a result Wise was exonerated and the blame of it all laid on Gen. Huger and Mr. Benjamin.

On this censure hangs a story of the melancholy straits of the Confederacy. Mr. Benjamin after the war told the true history of the events of Roanoke Island. He had ordered Gen. Huger to send powder from Norfolk to the island, but had been informed by the latter that if he obeyed the order Norfolk would be left defenseless. Mr. Benjamin said: "I consulted the President whether it was best for the country that I should submit to unmerited censure or reveal to a Congressional committee our poverty and my utter inability to supply the requisitions of Gen. Wise, and thus run the risk that the fact should become known to some of the spies of the enemy, of whose activity we were well assured. It was thought best for public interest that I should submit to censure."

Had more vigorous blows been struck at this time by the Federal power, the conflict so long drawn out might have had a speedier termination.

In the Dahlgren raid Gen. Wise came very near being captured by the enemy. He had been granted a furlough, and improved the time by visiting his daughter at her husband's estate called Eastwood. The very night of his arrival he was compelled to take horse and away for Richmond, with the raiders in full pursuit. His daughter, who had had unquiet dreams and a rough awakening, thus describes the scene: "It was broad daylight, and from the portico the troopers of Dahlgren were plainly visible. Of course the first thing that the troopers learned from the negroes was that Gen. Wise, the man who had hanged John Brown, was at Eastwood. For Eastwood then they started in full career, just as my father and Mr. Hobson rode out of the Eastwood yard. They made for a heavy body of woods in the direction of Richmond. My father knew the ground thoroughly, and parted from us bidding us feel no apprehension. 'For if,' said he, 'I can gain the woods before they overhaul me, I have no fear of my capture or failure to reach Richmond in time to give warning.' And away they went, plunging across the plowed fields, just as from the Seldon place, on the opposite side of the farm, the enemy's troopers came galloping, hundreds of them, flying like birds, it seemed to me. 'Have no fear,' father said as he rode away. Oh, no, of course I had none. There I stood, almost frantic, as a Union soldier dashed up with drawn revolver and demanded to know where the man was who hanged John Brown. I can see him as plainly now as then; his flea-bitten horse, his McClellan saddle, his very expression as he sat there sideways, talking so insultingly. I see the flashing eye and hear the voice commanding me to tell the truth. I clutched at the child beside me, and even as the soldier spoke I could see out of the corner of my eye over the trees which concealed him from the trooper my father disappearing in the woods. I declared most solemnly that my father was in Charleston, S. C. Anxiety and excitement excluded fear of God or man. As a reward I was informed that I lied, the trooper adding that he would capture him if he chased him to ——. 'Take your white head into the house,' said he threateningly, and I gladly accepted his invitation."

As a man Gen. Wise was beloved by a host of friends. He had the art of drawing men to him in spite of his irascible temper and an intellectual make-up that delighted in paradox and controversy. It was a great surprise to him at Appomattox, in the excitement of the surrender, to witness the desire of the Union soldiers to see him above all others; the lack of any animosity to him, and the large number of those who had been his foes who expressed the warmest interest and personal regard for him.

As we turn the pages of the biographies of Gov. Morton and Gen. Wise, men of such widely different types and serving such widely different purposes in the history of our country, we are reminded that now only two of the old War Governors are still on the stage of life—Gov. Sprague of Rhode Island and Gov. Holbrook of Vermont. The actors in the great war and ante-bellum days are rapidly passing from the view of earth.

The book has much in it to commend. From a literary point of view it is the work of a master. Its pages are clear, crisp, and abound with life and movement. We have no hesitation in saying that it is the best-written and most readable biography of the heroes of the great civil war that has yet appeared.

FRANCIS E. MARSTEN.

BURNS AND SCOTT HEROINES.

One of Them Lived in New York Half a Century—Another Born in Philadelphia.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

Gen. James Grant Wilson.

Comparatively few persons, even among the great multitude of admirers of Scotland's two most highly gifted sons, are aware that for more than half a century the charming heroine of one of Robert Burns's beautiful songs resided in New York City, or that the noble original of Sir Walter Scott's Rebecca of "Ivanhoe" was a native of Philadelphia, where she died less than three decades ago. These two interesting characters were both cherished friends of Washington Irving. The former is very frequently introduced in his biography; the name of the other, for some unknown reason, is not mentioned. It is the purpose of the present writer to give an account of those fortunate American ladies upon whom the genius of Burns and Scott conferred immortality, and concerning whom it was his pleasure, as a youth, to converse with Irving, and also with Isabella, the youngest sister of the peasant poet.

In a letter to his friend, Provost Maxwell of Lochmaben, dated Ellisland, 20th December, 1789, Robert Burns writes: "If you meet with that worthy old veteran in religion and good fellowship, Mr. Jeffrey, or any of his amiable family, I beg you will give them my best compliments." The gentleman alluded to by the poet, Andrew Jaffray, or Jeffrey, was a gifted clergyman who had been translated from Tundergarth to Ruthwell, and thence, in 1783, to Lochmaben, some eight miles from Dumfries. Ten years later he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and died in 1795 at the age of seventy-seven. Burns frequently visited the manse, where the bright blue eyes of one of his daughters, the blooming Jeanie Jeffrey, attracted the attention of the susceptible poet, who, under the impression which she produced upon his imagination, made her the subject of one of his sweetest songs:

I gaed a waefu' gate yestreen,
A gate I fear I'll dearly rue;
I got my death fra twa sweet een,
Twa lovely een o' bonnie blue.
'Twas not her golden ringlets bright,
Her lips like roses wat wi' dew,
Her heaving bosom, lily white—
It was her een sae bonny blue.

She talked, she smiled, my heart she wiled,
She charm'd my soul, I wistna how;
And ay the stound, the deadly wound,
Cam frae her een sae bonny blue.
But, spare to speak, and spare to speed,
She'll aiblins listen to my vow;
Should she refuse, I'll lay my dead
To her twa een sae bonny blue.

Jeanie Jeffrey was born in 1773, married, at the age of twenty-one, William Renwick, and soon after accompanied him to New York, where he became a prominent merchant, dying in 1808. Mrs. Renwick spent nearly threescore years in this city, and her home in Barclay Street was early in the present century a cherished resort of Washington Irving, James K. Paulding, and Henry Brevoort, the first-named humorously calling it his "Ark." Her eldest son, James, who at twenty-one became a Columbia College professor, was perhaps Irving's most intimate friend, and together they visited Europe after the close of the second war with Great Britain. During their absence Irving frequently wrote to Mrs. Renwick, and from one of his letters, dated 1815, the following extracts are taken: "I find it very much doubted if Scott is the author of 'Waverley' and 'Guy Mannering.' Brown, one of the publishers, positively says he is not. * * * Scott remarked: 'My poems are mere cairngorms, wrought up, perhaps, with a cunning hand, and may pass in the pen of ready writers, and carry on a brisk correspondence, I am not willing that you and I should be entirely laid on the shelf, and as I am at present quite alone I cannot spend an hour more pleasantly than in writing you an account of our proceedings for the last four days. I am delighted with the hope of having a little of Sir Walter Scott's precious hair, will you say to Mr. Wood, with many thanks from me, that he must be so kind as to send it by mail and not wait for a private opportunity. It is too valuable to be intrusted to anybody. An article in The Mirror induced me to procure and read Cunningham's life of Burns, and I think it is, as I predicted, very inferior to that of my departed friend, Dr. Currie; wanting sadly his delicacy and refinement. I can scarcely believe that Burns ever wrote the letter to Provost Maxwell; my dear father was never spoken of but with love and reverence, and he is mentioned as "that veteran in religion and good fellowship, Mr. Jeffrey," and Cunningham says he received much information from his son, Hugh Jeffrey. I never had a brother Hugh, and my own three brothers were—William, at that time in the house of Sir Robert Herries, in London, and who died many years after, their agent in Brujes. The second, Robert, was at the same period Surgeon of the Sir Edward Hughes, East Indiaman, on board of which vessel he died some time after. John, the third, your own excellent husband, was, you know, prosperous and happy beyond the common lot of man until the downfall of life, misfortunes overtook him, which, as he looked on his beloved partner and nine infant children, broke his noble heart; for, at the period spoken of, fortune was using some of them "hard and sharp."

As respects the much quoted "Blue-Eyed Lassie," (or lass, as Cunningham most unpoetically writes it,) he says, "that the poet, on a visit to King Bruce's Borough, drank tea and spent an evening at the "manse," intimating that that was a solitary visit, and the statement altogether is incorrect. It was after dinner, in company with the poet, at the house of Mr. Nicol, who was living at Moffat for the benefit of his child's health, that Burns sent to me the two songs, "Willie brew'd a peck of maut" and "The Blue-Eyed Lassie." Mr. Nicol was the "Willie" whose "maut got above the meal" that night with the poet. I was only then fifteen, and sic a wee bit lassie that Burns danced out with me in his arms, and put me into the carriage to my father, singing "Green grow the rashes, O." Poor, poor Burns, how often have I seen him in a cold Winter's night, when he had been riding for hours over the moors and mosses after smugglers, (what a task for such a spirit!) open our little parlor door and walk in, with his great lionskin coat and fur cap covered with snow, and his fine Newfoundland dog, Thurton, at his side, looking stern and dour as if at war with all the world; with what kindness he was welcomed by my dear parents, while my sister and self seated him in my mother's easy chair, brought dry slippers, and prepared for him a warm, comfortable cup of tea; then, seating ourselves on our low creepies at his feet, watch his countenance brighten up into almost more than mortal beauty and intelligence, and listen to his inspired words, every one of which was absolute poetry. There is no event of my happy early days that I look back upon with such pride as having sat at the feet of such a man. He was, at the time I speak of, acting the part of an affectionate husband and father; and even —— never spoke evil of him at my father's fireside. It was not until many years after, when I had long mixed with a hard-hearted world, that I ever imagined he could do or had done wrong. So much has been said and written about that weary "Blue-Eyed Lassie" that I am tempted to give you, my dear sister, a copy of a much better one, which I believe has never been in any of the collections of Burns's works. I cannot help thinking that the compliment in the last lines is worth more than all the other song. Now, my dear sister, if you can read this long letter without losing patience you will deserve much credit. Pray answer it, and with kindest love to all my dear friends, believe me, as ever, your truly

Affectionate Sister,
JANE RENWICK.

The sole survivor of the Columbia College class of 1836 recalls, after the "flood of years," the circumstance of James Renwick, the architect of Grace Church, Broadway, and the Catholic Cathedral, on Fifth Avenue, boasting that Robert Burns had written two poems about his grandmother, whereupon his classmates promptly called him "Lying Jim." It was not until his veracity was vindicated by the presentation, a few days the writer saw in the studio of Thomas Sully, among many other paintings, a portrait that particularly attracted his attention, and, in answer to his inquiry, was informed that it was a picture of Miss Gratz, the original of Rebecca of York, in Scott's "Ivanhoe," of whom he had painted two portraits. He had been introduced to the lady by Washington Irving in the following letter:

New York, Nov. 4, 1807.

My Dear Miss Rebecca: I hardly need introduce the bearer, Mr. Sully, to you, as I trust you recollect him perfectly. He proposes passing the Winter in your city, and as he will be a mere stranger and sojourner in the land, I will solicit for him your good graces. He is a gentleman for whom I have great regard, not merely on account of his professional abilities, which are highly promising, but for his amiable character and engaging manners. I think I cannot render him a favor for which he ought to be more grateful than in introducing him to you and your connections.

Mr. Hoffman's family are all well, and you are often the subject of their conversation. Remember me affectionately to the family. Excuse the liberty I have taken, and believe me, with the warmest friendship,

Ever yours,
WASHINGTON IRVING.

Sully was so much pleased with his reception by Miss Gratz and her family and other prominent persons to whom he was introduced by them that he removed to Philadelphia in 1810, and remained an ornament to that city until his death, in 1872, at he age of four-score and nine years. Perhaps her most intimate friend was Maria Fenno, who married as his second wife, Josiah Ogden Hoffman, a distinguished New York advocate, with whom Washington Irving studied law. During the frequent visits which Miss Gratz paid to Mrs. Hoffman, she became intimate with Irving, who was engaged to Matilda, the youngest of the sisters. She died of consumption at eighteen, but the impression she made on her lover's heart was never effaced. The same constancy characterized his friendship for Miss Gratz. The faithful friendship between the latter and Mrs. Hoffman endured longer than life itself. When she died her young daughter Julia became the object of Miss Gratz's tender care. She spent part of every year with her mother's devoted friend, and finally remained with her as an adopted daughter. Her brother, Charles Fenno Hoffman, was a frequent guest at the house of Miss Gratz, until the end came for "Aunt Rebecca," in 1809.

A niece of Miss Gratz, in a letter to the present writer, says: "Mr. Irving was intimate with the Gratz family, and when visiting Philadelphia, in early life, made their house his home. Miss Rebecca Gratz and Miss Matilda Hoffman of New York, the lady to whom Irving was engaged, were devoted friends, and during Miss Hoffman's last sickness Miss Gratz was by her side and closed her eyes in death. This devotion strengthened the strong ties already existing between Irving and the Gratz family, although no mention is made of them in the memoir of the admired author. When, a few years later, Irving and Scott became friends, the former spoke in such glowing terms of the beauty and many accomplishments of the lovely Jewess, and her strength of faith in her religious belief, that Sir Walter selected her as one of his heroines, under her own name of Rebecca."

Irving made the acquaintance of Scott in the Autumn of 1807, and they immediately became friends. Although he was then dictating "Rob Roy" to his devoted amanuensis, William Laidlaw, and his friend, John Ballantyne, he was already revolving in his mind the plot and character of "Ivanhoe." So much impressed was Scott with the American's description of Rebecca, and her home, where the strictest rules of the ancient faith were openly and religiously observed, and of the character of a woman who could give up a brilliant match with a man she loved, rather than abandon her

DAUDET.

The New and Complete Edition of His Writings.*

Alphonse Daudet belongs to the small company of fiction writers vital to one's education. Regardless of individual opinion as to his exact niche among the immortals, there can be, I think, no doubt regarding the permanence of his fame; his title to membership in the international academy is undisputed. Not only will his stories live, but they are probably destined to suffer less from periodic fluctuations of taste than those of almost any other writer. The reason for this is plain. Less than any of his compeers is Daudet dependent upon the pre-eminence of a single quality; his talent is essentially symmetrical and many-sided, and his message therefore universal. From this happy combination of attributes spring both his strength and his weakness. All literary gifts, save one, were his—humor, perception, wit, taste, imagination, and that indefinite something called style; all save passion. Had he possessed passion, had dramatic intensity been infused into his blood, he would, I believe, have stood above all competitors in the field of story-telling. More universal, more catholic in his sympathies than Thackeray, whose penetrating insight he shares, Daudet's grasp of character is surer than that of Hugo, and his humanity greater than the humanity of Balzac. But lacking vital fire, what shall we say of him? He is always true to nature, always incisive, always charming, but never grand, never sublime. Reading him is like traveling across a great fertile tableland; in the end we sadly miss the mountains. I confess sometimes Daudet palls upon me; I long for his genius to run away with him. But, unfortunately, his Pegasus is without wings; he keeps up a steady trot, and gives us ample opportunity to examine the varied beauties of the landscape in detail, but, alas for our hopes of flying! It is perhaps too much to demand a combination of the romantic and realistic, but we are at least justified in asking that our blood occasionally be made to bestir itself. "Daudet chats," says one of his critics, and in that simple statement is summed up a page of analysis. His eulogist might have added that he always chats delightfully. Sympathetically, more than most writers of artistic perception, Daudet allowed his personality to enter into his writings; it permeates his work like a delicate odor. He was far from the school of de Maupassant, which holds to the stern repression of individual sympathy and predilection; consciously or unconsciously he allowed his heart to express itself through his hand. In consequence, from his books we feel that we know the man. The impression is that of a keen, sensitive, sympathetic skeptic, who takes nothing on faith, but who has not lost faith in humanity.

Daudet's writings are worthy of deep study by the young writer who would learn to understand humanity. He worked along such simple, natural lines that it seems easy to follow him. This seeming ease is of course deceptive, but it is nevertheless suggestive. Simplicity is the way to truth. Were we limited to one adjective to describe Daudet's writings, I think critics would agree upon the word "true." In the broadest sense, he was realistic, not as Zola and his school are realistic, but as the greatest masters in all arts, who recognize instinctively that true realism can spring only from a combination of the ideal and the material. Daudet never lost himself in detail, despite painstaking accuracy; he never forget that art is concerned ultimately with the impression upon the reader's mind, not with the material through which that impression is conveyed, and that mere virtuosity is worse than useless. In consequence, he spares us the tiresome cataloguing into which Dickens ofttimes errs. Daudet was both greater and less than Dickens, with whom he has been compared, and upon whom he is erroneously said to have modeled himself. Between the two writers are numerous points of resemblance, but more of difference. They were both deeply interested in the lower strata of society and both approached the subject with sympathy not only for the class, but for the individual. Both, also, were keenly aware of the incongruous, the ridiculous in life; in Daudet, however, wit represented humor, whereas in Dickens permeating, insistent humor swallowed up the more delicate quality. Daudet's sentiment and pathos is not so masterful as that of Dickens, but it rings truer, freer from sentimentality. Daudet is a more self-conscious, less spontaneous writer, but he is far more balanced. He sees life absolutely as it is, and makes no effort to conceal the facts. Despite his heart, he is never led into the mistake of pointing a moral, of stretching the limits of literature to include the field of reform. Even in the case of "Sappho," this restraint has been exercised, although the book was written as a warning to his son. The moral of the book is evident, but it is the moral deduced by the intelligent from the pitiless logic of facts, not the moral forced upon us by the preacher under the cloak of romancer.

Daudet is pre-eminently a great artist. The heroic, the Titanic, are beyond him, but within the limits of his work he is nearly always satisfactory. In simple, uncomplicated love scenes, however, he betrays the weakness of his countrymen and is prone to drift into the banal, the childish. Nothing, surely, could be more stupid than the lovemaking of young de Géry and lovemaking of Cosette and Marius in "Les Miserables." Fortunately, however, Daudet seems to have felt his limitation and to have avoided the shallows as much as possible.

In view of the wide interest in Daudet in America, Little, Brown & Co.'s uniform edition of his works, except theatrical pieces, in twenty-four volumes, now appearing in monthly installments, can hardly fail of appreciation. The illustrations are excellent, the work of French artists. There is, moreover, a general critical introduction to the set by Prof. Brander Matthews, which is worthy to prove definitive. Certainly every student of French literature should read it.

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

*THE NOVELS, ROMANCES, AND MEMOIRS OF ALPHONSE DAUDET. To be Completed in Twenty-four Volumes. 8vo. Illustrated. Sold by subscription. Boston: Little Brown & Co. New York: The Crowcup and Sterling Company. $3.50 per volume.

"AND THE BOOKS, BUT ESPECIALLY THE PARCHMENTS"—A LAY SERMON.

"The cloak that I left at Troas with Carpus, when thou comest, bring with thee, and the books, but especially the parchments."—II. Timothy, iv., 13. These are the words of an old lawyer, near his end, and weighed down with trouble. The second epistle to Timothy (who was ordained the first Bishop of the Ephesians) was written from Rome when Paul was brought before Nero the second time.

Paul had been having a hard time, as he relates to Timothy a few verses before, "But thou hast fully known my doctrine, manner of life, purpose, faith, long suffering, charity, patience, persecutions, afflictions which came to me at Antioch; at Iconium, at Lystra, what persecutions I endured." And, as he says in a later verse, "Alexander, the coppersmith, did me much evil." And Paul wanted some good company. Physicians are generally very good company indeed, although as a rule they make bad witnesses; but St. Luke seems to have been an exception in both respects; although an excellent witness for the faith, Paul seems to have got tired of his society, for he says, "Only Luke is with me. Take Mark and bring him with thee • • • And also the books, but especially the parchments."

What were his books? Were they libers made from the inner bark of a tree? From the inner bark of the lime, inscribed with a story of cool shades and cooling drink for hot, parched Summer days? Or of the ash, with tales of archery, and of the Robin Hood of those times? Or of the maple, awaking reminiscenses of the flecked shadows of its beautiful leaves, and of the murmur of a trout stream rippling over pebbles? Or the inner bark of an elm, having written upon it a story of meadows, and bringing recollections of the sweet, too sweet, falling cadence of the meadow lark? Let us hope that Paul's books brought to him such visions as these.

But possibly they were formed of papyri, joined together in a long roll, or volumen, which when allowed to suddenly close and roll up had suggested to Isaiah the energetic description of the Day of Judgment when "the heavens shall be folded up like a book." Whatever their forms and contents, it might be said of Paul as de Busbecq in his memoirs speaks of the wisdom of the Tartars, "Insomuch that the Turks said frequently and justly of them, that other nations had their learning in their books, but the Tartars had eaten their books, and had their wisdom in their breasts, from whence they could draw it out as they had occasion, as divine oracles."

And the books. Were they on law, or fishing, or farming? By Gamaliel, the Dwight of Jerusalem's Columbia, at whose feet Paul sat; or by that antique Walton, Job, who questioned whether you could catch leviathan with a hook; or works on "Adopting an Abandoned Farm," or, more probably in those days, on stock raising?

They could hardly have included a charming set of essays on "My Study Fire," for the few fires of the climate of Judea were only the campfires of shepherds, whose studies were the stars while they watched their flocks by night.

But what foreign poet was his Goethe or his Schiller? Was there a roll of papyrus by an Egyptian Buckle, giving the history of the civilization in the Valley of the Nile? Or tales of the Pilgrim Fathers who had led Israel from Egypt through the wilderness to Canaan? Yes, he had the latter in the book of Exodus.

But had he a separate history of the City of Jerusalem by the Martha J. Lamb of his day? He had an old copy of the Hebrew "Federalist" in the Book of Deuteronomy. But was there a little old black-letter copy of the Rules of a Jewish West Indian Company? And who was the foreign Motley whose romantic page told him the true history of the Rise of the Hebrew Republic.

"But especially the parchments." Were his parchments like mine? Were they deeds of old farms, with faded ink and broken wax bullae, with imperfect impressions of the seals of ancestors who centuries before had turned to dust?

Why not, when as Jeremiah relates of his purchase from his cousin Hanameel of the field that is in Anathoth, "So I took the evidence of the purchase, both that which was sealed according to the law and the custom, and that which was open, and I gave the evidence of the purchase unto Baruch, the son of Neriah, in the sight of Hanameel, mine uncle's son, and in the presence of the witnesses that subscribed the book of the purchase, before all the Jews that sat in the court, and I charged Baruch before them, saying, 'Take these evidences, the evidence of the purchase, both which is sealed, and this evidence which is open, and put them in an earthen vessel, that they may continue many days.'" Evidently Baruch was the Register of place of the tin case in our Register's office; it being in Paul's time, so many centuries later than Jeremiah's day, why might he not have had title deeds preserved in earthen vessels?

Or were his parchments tomes in vellum covers, telling of the virtues and achievements of the professors of some ancient Phoenician or Hebrew university, like the Leyden of the seventeenth century; or tales of the deeds of the beggars, the Geuzn, les Gueux, the poor but courageous and noble patriots who redeemed the Jewish low countries from the Persian tyranny of the seventy years' captivity?

Could one of these parchments have been of human skin, torn by the Amalekites from some man who preferred death to renouncing his religion? Such men have in all periods lived and died in this world. And while there was no newspaper like the Dutch "Hollandsch Mercurius" of 1664, bound up in parchment to preserve its interesting contents, yet, as the ancients, like the Dutch, struck off many medals perpetually to commemorate events, there may well have been a "Van Loon's Medallic History of the Netherlands" of those days, illustrated with impressions of rare coins and dies.

We shall never be able to answer these queries. Alas that the great library of Alexandria was so ruthlessly destroyed so long ago! But pleasant is the thought that that studious and learned lawyer, Paul, a martyr to his views of right and of principle, had that sweet, never-failing source of peace and quiet and happiness, as in prison and in the face of death he wrapped his old cloak about him, and enjoyed his books, and especially the parchments.

THE HEARTS' IDOLATRIES.

I.

We deprecate, and justly, pagan shrines—
Blind superstition with carved wood or stone—
But, though our modern thought and taste refines,
And objects change, is idol-worship with us quite unknown?

II.

'Tis true, we have our cherished Christian fane,
Wherein to worship Him, whose love unknown
Should rule in every heart, and 'tis our bane
That any rival should usurp His throne;

III.

Yet vain ambition, insatiate greed of gold—
Beauty's rare charm, or pleasure's siren smile—
How often have their subtle power controlled
Our wayward hearts, our fickle wills beguile?

IV.

Pride, selfishness, or passion uncontrolled,
Betray their votaries to grief, despair—
For those enslaved by sin, or hoarded gold—
God's gifts and grace find seldom welcome there.

V.

The empty pomp of life oft indurates the heart,
'Tis the more noble-minded love to share—
Though mayhap, less endowed, freely impart
Of Charity's fraternal, sympathetic care.

VI.

Such wise ambition seeks no nobler goal—
Test of the faithful stewardship of life—
Its hours are fleeting—defying our control—
Save that with kindly deeds we make them rife.

FREDERICK SAUNDERS.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 13, 1899.

FRENCH BOOKS FOR SUMMER READING.

Foreign boksellers in this city have just received an unusually large number of French Summer novels and memoirs, together with some valuable additions to the literature of the Dreyfus case. Here are a few of them, with brief descriptions:

"Gonse-Pilate" and "Le Petit Bleu" are valuable additions to the works published by the Librarie Stock in connection with the "Affaire Dreyfus." In "Gonse-Pilate" the author winds up his preface with the words: "Justice or coup d'état! May justice be triumphant; if not, right will be eclipsed in France and France will be eclipsed in the whole of the civilized world."

"Les Magloires," by M. Albert Boissière," (Fasquelle,) is a good study of rustic manners and customs, with their special code of morality. The author puts before us several interesting problems.

In "Suzeraine" (Fasquelle) M. Georges Lecomte describes the joys and sorrows of a woman whose character, cleverly drawn, reminds us of some of the famous amoureuses of former days. The novel, moreover, is full of quaint satire.

"La Campagne de Minorque," (Calmann Lévy,) by Raoul de Cisternes, deals with the life of the Maréchal de Richelieu, with anecdotes and comments from the diary of the Commandeur de Glandevez. The work contains many interesting and hitherto unknown details of the life of the Maréchal, one of the most prominent personages in the eighteenth century.

M. Th. Bentzon's "Nouvelle France et Nouvelle Angleterre" gives an excellent description of Canada. The chapters on society in Montreal and the visits to the convents in Quebec and other sites are worth reading. (Calmann Lévy.)

M. Alfred Bonsergent's new story, "Cabinet d'Affaires," is an amusing study of that curious Parisian type, the "homme d'affaires." A pretty love idyll is introduced, and this well-written book has the advantage that it may be read by young and old. (Calmann Lévy.)

"Les Voix de l'Esprit," by M. Digues, contains a series of hyptological communications. The list comprises Napoleon I., Victor Hugo, Mesnier, Alfred de Musset, Rossini, Voltaire, Xenophon, and many other celebrities who were kind enough to communicate with the author. The volume will no doubt appeal to all believers in Spiritualism. (Librarie Flammarion.)

M. G. Dubis-Dessaulle's "Sous la Casaque" treats of the vexed question of the so-called "compagnies de discipline," wherein the author, under the form of a novel, describes the scenes he has witnessed, and the terrible physical and moral tortures which the soldiers in these regiments have to undergo.

JUNE 1

CHAUCER.

Prof. Courthope's Recent Lecture at Oxford.

The Professor of Poetry at Oxford, Mr. Courthope, delivered the sixth of his series of lectures on "Law in Taste" a few weeks ago. He said that he proposed, in the few lectures that remained for him to deliver before he vacated the chair, to illustrate from the works of the English poets the operation of the most fundamental law of the fine art of poetry—the creation of harmonious ideas out of contrary qualities—and he would begin with Chaucer, as the father of English poetry. A preliminary objection, founded on a prejudice of race, fortified by the study of philology, had to be first dealt with—viz., that everything in English poetry was the product of the Anglo-Saxon genius, and that, a very large proportion of the English vocabulary in its present state being traceable to a remote Saxon source, Caedmon, and not Chaucer, was to be regarded as the father of English poetry. It was necessary for those who held this view to prove three things about the art of English poetry—first, that there had been a continuous succession in it of poets of Saxon descent; secondly, that there had been a continuous development of Saxon modes of diction and versification; thirdly, that the thought, imagination, and general culture of English poetry was of the Saxon character.

Not only could none of these propositions be shown to be true, but each was the exact opposite of the truth. Taking first the question of race, he said that before the Norman conquest such poets as appeared in England were, of course, of Saxon nationality; and after the conquest, Orm and Layamon continued to use forms which, either in diction or versification, were more nearly allied to Anglo-Saxon than to modern English. Chaucer, however, was not of Saxon, but of French or Walloon extraction. Quoting a passage from Hallam's "Middle Ages" to show the depressed condition of the Saxon population in England after the conquest, the lecturer said that it would have been utterly impossible for a poet of such nationality to present in verse the gay, vivid, and comprehensive view of life and society found in the "Canterbury Tales." Chaucer, on the other hand, from his middle-class birth and from his position in the household of John of Gaunt was admirably qualified to observe the contrary qualities of the two peoples and to imitate them in poetry. Passing on to the second point—namely, the question of diction and versification—the professor said that he had been strongly censured for asserting that between the art of Caedmon and the art of Chaucer there was no link of connection. He maintained, however, that the proposition was unassailable by any systematic process of reason.

The question which the English poets had to decide three centuries after the Norman Conquest was whether the old Saxon method of versification could be adapted to the existing conditions of the English language or whether new forms of harmony should be imposed on it from without. Langland and other poets of Saxon descent endeavored to preserve the old alliterative form of verse; Chaucer, on the contrary, enriched the remains of the Saxon vocabulary with imported French words, and naturalized in the language French meters. Hence he had been assailed by antiquarians and philologists as a corrupter of the language. Skinner, for example, in the seventeenth century, had reproached him for bringing in "cartloads of French words" and for depriving the language of its "ancient grace and beauty." This was a mere flourish of rhetoric, for the disuse of the instruction in Saxon grammar in the schools after the Norman Conquest and the havoc made in the spoken language by the mixture of many races had laid the old structure of the Saxon tongue in ruins. The lecturer showed by citing the opening lines of "The Vision of Piers the Plowman" how monotonous was the effect in the middle English of the alliterative form of verse. He went on to point out the remarkable skill and science with which Chaucer had fused the elements of the French and Saxon languages in his metrical compositions. Dryden, who was ignorant of the structure of the English language in its primitive stages, thought that Chaucer's versification was inharmonious; but it was plain that the essential character of the heroic couplet, both in respect of the disposition of the accent and the varied place of the cæsura or pause in the line, was as clearly marked in the verse of Chaucer as in the verse of Dryden or Pope.

The harmony of Chaucer's versification was demonstrated by an analysis of the opening lines in the prologue to the "Canterbury Tales." With regard to the third point, the lecturer asked what would have been the general character of imagination in English poetry if Saxon instead of Norman influence, Caedmon rather than Chaucer, had determined the course of the art? The answer was that it would have been, in the first place, almost exclusively religious; in the second place, imitative, (in the narrow sense of the word;) in the third place, insular. Proofs of this were found in the theological tendency of almost all Saxon literature from the time of Cynewulf; in the imitations by Saxon poets of third-rate Latin poets and (after the conquest) of long-winded French romances; and in the monastic lamentations of writers like Robert of Brunne and the author of "Cursor Mundi" over the popularity of the taste for secular reading invading England from the Continent. All the best qualities of the Saxon imagination were assembled in Langland; but the lecturer, while dwelling on the admirable imaginative power displayed in the "Vision of Piers the Plowman," showed that, as a poem, it lacked the most essential requirement of fine art, the knowledge how to imitate the universal.

The view of life presented in Langland's allegory was simply and solely ecclesiastical, the lay element being entirely subordinate; while the idea of nature expressed was so much that of a mystic as to leave on the mind an impression of nothing but splendid and chaotic imagery. What a contrast was afforded to this in the beautiful and almost sculpturesque effect of the group of pilgrims in "The Canterbury Tales"! How was that effect produced? By the reconciliation of many contrary modes of thought. Chaucer was a layman, but he had the best education of his time, which was that of the Church; hence his picture of the pilgrimage, with its religious object and its crowd of mundane details and incidents, offered a perfectly balanced imitation of the half-ecclesiastical, half-civil life of the period. Again, Chaucer was a soldier and a diplomatist, whose experience extended far beyond the shores of England; a scholar, acquainted with all the intellectual movements of the time in France and Italy; so that his view of the Canterbury pilgrimage was not a mere photograph of an episode of insular life, but rather an ideal reflection, on English lines, of the character of the great feudal system of society, common to the whole of Europe. Finally, Chaucer's observation was so extensive and his artistic instinct so delicate that he was able to reduce his complex idea of society to a simple dramatic form, and the main excellence that raised the scheme of "The Canterbury Tales" high above that of the "Decameron" was the great variety in the matter of the different stories, the animation of the incidents leading up to them, and the perfect adaptation of the style of each story to the character of the story teller. In conclusion, the lecturer insisted on the supreme importance of Chaucer's poetry as marking out the scope and character of the art in England.

The fluctuations of opinion and belief, the fickleness of democratic taste, above all, perhaps, the perfection to which the art of journalism had been brought, were having their effect on the fine arts. Many who practiced these were vainly striving to rival the skill of the journalist in taking instantaneous photographs of the shifting surface of life; hence the artistic methods of the school of artists who called themselves impressionists. All these decadent whims and fashions must necessarily be swept away by the tide of time, but the laws of fine art, however the outward expression of them might vary, were, in their essence, immutable. They were founded on the abiding basis of national character. The poetry of Chaucer was the oldest, the simplest, and the clearest example of the lines which the English imagination must follow in its imitation of the universal. His authority as a law-giver in our poetry was confirmed by the fidelity with which all his greatest successors had trodden in his path, and it would be shown in future lectures how Chaucer's law of the harmonious fusion of contrary principles was illustrated in subsequent generations by the work of Milton, Pope, Byron, and Tennyson.

A Life of Milton.*

It is with Shakespeare and Dante alone, of all moderns, that Prof. Trent would compare Milton. He fears "we Anglo-Saxons do not honor Milton as we should do, and that we too frequently misunderstand and neglect him." He has therefore ventured to write this little book, founded on his own ample knowledge of the poet's works, and upon a careful study, also, of the biographies of Masson, Mark Pattison, and Dr. Garnett, to the last named of whom the book is dedicated. Prof. Trent was inspired by the hope that, a new book always having an advantage as a "literary missioner," he might make Milton known and understood where hitherto he has been but a name.

The materials of the volume, however, are not exactly new. Prof. Trent's introduction to "L'Allegro and Other Poems" in the "English Classics" series, is its groundwork, while parts of it have appeared in The Protestant Episcopal Review and The Suwanee Review. Milton, to this enthusiastic biographer, is "the greatest artist, man of letters, and ideal patriot the world has ever known." That savors of hyperbole, of course, but admiration of Milton is always creditable, and must be respected, even if one can scarcely go so far as to "shudder," with Prof. Trent, at the risk our literature ran of "having only one supreme poet, instead of two," when Milton devoted twenty years of his life to the State. It may be fairly said, too, that if the note of hyperbole must be struck in biography, (and few biographers seem able to avoid it,) it is certainly less out of harmony than usual when Milton is the theme. The gravity and purity of his mind, the profundity of his learning, and the sublimity of his imagination are not to be questioned.

Prof. Trent's work is concise and coherent, and particularly readable. It is to be commended strongly to the large number of persons of reasonable intelligence whose acquaintance with Milton is limited to a vague knowledge of a few cantos of "Paradise Lost" and the three most famous of his shorter poems, and, perhaps a remembrance, equally vague, of Macaulay's youthful essay.

*JOHN MILTON: A Short Study of His Life and Works. By William P. Trent. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Co. 75 cents.

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J. James R. Croes.

Member of The American Society of Civil Engineers, Member of The Institution of Civil Engineers, &c.

The devotee of "the art of directing the great sources of power in nature for the use and convenience of man," as Thomas Tredgold defined civil engineering to be, who is called upon to superintend the engineering works required for the maintaining of the comfort and salubrity of the citizens of a municipality has more multifarious duties to perform and a greater variety of subjects brought before him for consideration and prompt decision than almost any other member of the profession. The City Engineer of a town of moderate size, in which the several branches of the public works have not attained such magnitude that a number of special departments have been organized, each with its special professional adviser, an expert in his particular line, must be competent to advise his non-professional superiors, who are usually changed every year and are selected for reasons other than their knowledge of the physical features of municipal affairs, on questions of lines and gradients of streets, of the grading, paving, and maintenance of highways, of the sanitary drainage of the district, of the preservation of the purity of the water supply, of the disposal of the unwholesome products of the community, both public and private, of the precautions to be taken to diminish losses by fire, both by preventing its beginning and checking its spread, of the protection of the public interests against fraud in either the conditions or the manner of executing works of public improvement by either corporations or contractors, and indeed on almost every question of fact or of law which may arise in the operation of the City Government, so far as material and physical affairs are concerned.

A very fair idea of the variety of the subjects which come under the consideration of the municipal engineer may be obtained from "Municipal Improvements, a Manual of the Methods, Utility, and Cost of Public Improvements, for the Municipal Officer, by W. F. Goodhue, C. E." (New York: John Wiley & Sons. $1.75.) The author evidently writes to instruct the average city official rather than the engineer, but he has put a good many suggestive facts and figures into a small compass.

It is not surprising, in view of the multifariousness of the City Engineer's duties, that in towns of moderate size the position is oftener than otherwise held by junior members of the profession. After a man has been doing a little of everything for a while he finds that he has a partiality or a special fitness for some one branch of the profession, and prefers to secure a more permanent position in which his talents or his inclinations may be indulged better. Now, whether an old and experienced engineer or a younger and less experienced one needs the most books is an open question.

The veteran is pretty sure to have the larger library, but the works which he consults are of a different class from those which the younger man is apt to find essential. He does not find it necessary, for instance, to refer, except very occasionally, to the useful work entitled "Engineering Contracts and Specifications," by J. B. Johnson, (New York: Engineering News Publishing Company, $3.) in which the law of contracts and the principles to be observed in framing them are clearly given, and frequent illustrations of the wording of important clauses cited from the practice of eminent engineers. Every City Engineer ought to have this book at hand. It makes no pretense of being as full and complete a compendium of the legal questions involved as "Engineering and Architectural Jurisprudence," by J. C. Wait, (New York: John Wiley & Sons, $6.)—a thorough exposition of the law of contracts, with citations of a great number of cases which have been decided in the courts. The author was educated as a civil engineer in the first place, and had several years of practice. As he says of himself, "he had prepared specifications and contracts for engineering works by copying those that had done service for other jobs, had found them misfits, and had been through more or less litigation in consequence." He determined to get to the root of the matter, and so he studied law, going through a three years' course at Harvard. Then he compiled this book, in which the conclusions he has reached on points of law are fortified by citations from judicial decisions in over five thousand cases. Prof. Johnson says of this book that "every engineer charged with the drawing of important specifications, every contractor bidding on large works, and every lawyer whose practice takes him into this field should have a copy of it in his library." The author himself says that "he has refrained from giving a full contract form for general use in construction work, and he would warn his readers of the mischief that often results from the adoption of such forms for special cases. The adoption of a single clause, without the careful consideration that the questions presented deserve, is discouraged. Much trouble and litigation are the result of adopting loosely or carelessly prepared contracts for construction work." Every engineer of experience will agree with him in this, and there is no branch of his work in which a young municipal engineer is more in need of an experienced consulting engineer than in the drawing of contracts, and the man of experience will find this book a very useful one to have at hand.

It is a far reach from the extreme of mind to that of matter, but the City Engineer often has to turn from the discussion of knotty questions of law and practice to listen to the enthusiastic arguments of an inventor of some little apparatus which is bound to revolutionize mechanical work. He may find it useful to have by him a novel and curious book just published by Norman W. Henly, "Mechanical Movements, Devices, and Appliances," by Gardiner D. Hiscox, (New York: D. Van Nostrand Company, $3.) in which 1,649 different mechanical devices are illustrated by clear diagrams, with brief explanatory text. It is an odd book, and will doubtless be of great use.

Of course every civil engineer has a copy of "The Civil Engineer's Pocket Book," by John C. Trautwine, (John Wiley & Sons, $5.) of which over 50,000 copies are in circulation, but the City Engineer, particularly, ought to have also, not only for himself but also for the inspectors whom he employs, "Inspection of the Materials and Workmanship Used in Construction, by Austin T. Byrne," (John Wiley & Sons, $3.) which has only recently been issued from the press, and seems to be a very handy and comprehensive compendium of the information which an inspector ought to possess and to have at hand to refresh or supplement the knowledge acquired by his own experience, and without which no man can be a good inspector. The book has a good index and the author has wisely added a bibliography of the sources whence his data are derived. This gives the engineer who uses the book an opportunity to investigate further any statements which may at first glance appear to be contrary to his own experience. Sometimes this further investigation discloses the fact that the authority cited is one in which the reader has no confidence, from his knowing something about the author and his mode of manufacturing facts to suit his own ideas. There are a few instances of this to be found in the bibliography of the literature of water supply and sewerage contained in "The Elements of Sanitary Engineering, by Mansfield Merriman." (John Wiley & Sons, $2.) In this capital book, which every city engineer ought to have, Prof. Merriman, who does not make any pretension of being an expert on all the subjects which are summarily treated in the volume, discloses his sources of information in a novel way. "At the end of each chapter there is given a series of exercises and problems for the use of students of the text, and many of these call for the perusal of books and articles from which the statements are derived. All engineers will not agree with the author as to the soundness of the doctrine inculcated in some of these authorities, but on the whole these "exercises and problems" furnish about the best and handiest bibliography of water and sewer literature that there is. In addition to the books and articles therein cited, those who are interested in knowing about the latest methods of sewage disposal will find it to their advantage to consult "The Purification of Sewage, by Sidney Barwise, M. D., London." (New York, D. Van Nostrand Company, $2.) In this, which the author terms "a small book on a large subject," the purification of sewage is dealt with chiefly from a chemical and biological point of view and in the light of the author's experience, which has afforded him constant opportunities for the inspection of sewage disposal works and the analyzing of their effluent. The outcome is a useful little book.

As municipalities are managed nowadays, the designing and constructing of the works for water supply and sewerage of towns are not generally entrusted to the City Engineer. More commonly they are placed in the hands of expert engineers and controlled by special commissions. After the works are built, however, their maintenance and the extensions which may be made are in charge of the local engineer. The books needed by the student or practitioner in these lines have been enumerated in THE SATURDAY REVIEW for May 13, and need not be repeated here. One thing must be borne in mind—the person who undertakes to manage such works must keep abreast of the latest improvements, and the only way to hold that position is to read the current journals, "Engineering News," (New York, weekly, $5 per annum,) and "The Engineering Record," (New York, weekly, $3 per annum.) On applying to the editors of these journals for a list of articles especially adapted to the use of municipal engineers which had appeared in their columns during the last six months, each of them sent about twenty-five titles, and inspection showed that the claim was not at all exaggerated. In the same category may be placed "Municipal Engineering," (Indianapolis, monthly, $2.) This magazine is devoted exclusively to the discussion of questions relating to municipal public works, and is of great value to municipal officials.

What the best mode of disposal of public refuse is, is still an unsettled question. The latest English practice is described in "The Removal and Disposal of Town Refuse, by William H. Maxwell," (New York, D. Van Nostrand Company, $6,) a very thorough and practical book, with full details of various methods of destroying waste matter by fire or otherwise.

A good deal of valuable information regarding the disposal of wastes in a number of foreign cities is given in "Street Cleaning and Its Effects, by George E. Waring, Jr.," (New York, Doubleday & McClure Company, $1.25.) The great value of this book, however, is in its lucid and forcible exposition of the manner that the methods of street cleaning in the City of New York were revolutionized, by the Mayor of the city having the pluck to put the work in full charge of a man who possessed a scientific knowledge of the subject, an extraordinary faculty for organization, a wide knowledge of men and the working of their minds, an irrepressible enthusiasm, and the courage to insist on efficiency and not the favor of a politician being the criterion of an employe's retaining his position. This book describes in an interesting manner the way that Col. Waring brought about the reforms in the New York Street Cleaning Department which had been suggested by the committee appointed by Mayor Grant in 1891, but which the heads of the department since that time had not been able to carry out, because they had not possessed the courage to strike at the root of the evil, nor the genius to evolve the practical method of doing so. The details of the several divisions of the work are given in some instances by the Superintendents of special departments, and there is a good index appended. It is interesting in traveling around the country to see in how many cities the example set by Waring's methods has been followed and streets kept clean which it had never been considered possible or desirable to touch with a scraper or a broom until within the last two years. A copy of this book ought to be in the hands of every City Engineer or Commissioner of Streets in the country, and the publishers express their willingness to send the volume to any address, on approval, to be paid for if satisfactory, or returned in case it is not wanted after examination.

The subject of good roads and streets is one which affects the welfare of the community as much as any other. Up to a very recent period the condition of the highways in our country, both in the cities and in the rural districts, was a National disgrace. The invention of the bicycle did about as much as anything else to impress this fact on people's minds, and "wheelmen's leagues" were formed all over the country to devise schemes for the improvement of highways and the placing of the responsibility for their proper construction and maintenance. At the Chicago Exposition, in 1893, a meeting of representative men from all parts of the country was held and the subject discussed, with the result of the formation of the National League for Good Roads, which brought the matter to the attention of the National Government, with the result that the Secretary of Agriculture was directed to make inquiries in regard to the systems of road management throughout the United States and to disseminate the information thus obtained. Much good has been accomplished by the Bureau of Road Inquiry thus created, at the head of which was placed Gen. Roy Stone, who was the Vice President of the National League. A little book by him, "New Roads and Road Laws in the United States," (New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $1,) with excellent half-tone illustrations of good and bad roads, is both interesting and instructive.

The principles of road-making had not, however, been neglected by writers on engineering subjects. Over fifty years ago Prof. Gillespie of Union College published a text book on roads and railroads for the use of his students, and some of those students are to-day among the highest authorities on road-making in the country. Then, after the war of the rebellion was over, Gen. Gillmore turned his attention from the battering down of fortifications to the building up of good routes for transportation, and the book he wrote in 1876 and continued to revise until his death, and which is now in its ninth edition, "A Practical Treatise on Roads, Streets, and Pavements," (D. Van Nostrand Company,) is still a very useful and handy manual for the road-maker. It is a thoroughly practical book.

The latest and fullest information respecting the location, construction, and maintenance of roads of all kinds, in city or country, is to be found in "A Treatise on Highway Construction," by Austin T. Byrne, C. E. (New York: John Wiley & Sons. $5.) All the details of road and street making are treated of with great fullness, and the author has very judiciously given a full bibliography of the sources whence his statements are drawn, and has added a thorough index of subjects treated.

If one does not care to go into the whole subject of road-making so extensively as this book covers it, there are several monographs which will be found interesting and instructive, such as "The Science of Road-Making," by Clemens Herschel, and "The Construction and Maintenance of Roads," by Edward P. North, (Engineering News Publication Company. 50 cents,) and "Prize Essays on Road-Making." (Engineering Record Press. $1.) Another valuable essay is "City Roads and Pavements Suited to Oswego, N. Y.," by William Pierson Judson. (Engineering News Publication Company. $1.) For those who trust to theory rather than experience "A Text Book on Roads and Pavements," by Fred P. Spalding, (New York: John Wiley & Sons. $2.) may be mentioned. The author says in his preface that "successful practice in the construction of highways must depend upon correct reasoning from elementary principles in each instance rather than upon following definite rules or methods of construction." Having this in his mind "details and statistics of particular examples have for the most part been excluded as undesirable in a book of this character." No authorities are quoted, and the statements in the book must be taken entirely on the author's say so.

The street railway plays so important a part in city affairs nowadays that the engineer of a municipality will find it useful to have on his library shelves "Street Railway Roadbed," by Mason D. Pratt and C. A. Alden, (John Wiley & Sons. $2.) and also the "Handbook of Street Railroad Location," by John P. Brooks, (John Wiley & Sons, $1.50.) It would not be at all unwise, too, for him to study a publication of the street railway company, "Power Distribution for Electric Railroads," by Louis Bell, (D. Van Nostrand Company. $2.50.) If he is not already an expert electrician he will do well to have in his library "The Electric Motor and the Transmission of Power," by E. J. Houston and A. E. Kennelly, (D. Van Nostrand Company. $1,) and "Electric Street Railways," by Houston and Kennelly, (D. Van Nostrand Company. $1.) Even trolley car companies need a little intelligent looking after sometimes. It would not be amiss, either, for him to become familiar with "Compressed Air Production," by W. L. Saunders, (Engineering News Publishing Company. $1,) in view of the probability of a greatly increased use of air for the transmission of power at an early day.

In designing and constructing the foundations of heavy structures, the engineer finds the experience of others of great assistance, and so a book like "A Practical Treatise on Foundations," by W. M. Patton, C. E.," (John Wiley & Sons, $5,) which presents numerous examples of the author's practice during eighteen years of practical experience in such work, cannot but be of great value. The whole theory and practice of foundations is fully treated, and illustrations drawn from most of the more important modern structures of the kind. More limited in its scope, and dealing especially with one class of work, but treating that very fully, is "The Coffer Dam Process for Piers," by Charles Evan Fowler, C. E. (John Wiley & Sons, $2.50.) Both of these books are well illustrated and indexed.

Detailed descriptions of the methods which have been followed in the carrying out of large works of construction are always useful to the engineer, and are very rarely found. Hence "The Chicago Main Drainage Channel," by Charles Shattuck Hill, C. E., (Engineering News Publishing Company, $1.50,) will be found interesting to many readers as a wonderfully full record of the manner in which a large public work was carried on.

In conclusion, one word on a small matter may not be amiss. A neatly executed drawing has often decided the fate of an important project and a slovenly drawn plan created a prejudice against a worthy scheme. Nothing detracts so much from the effect of a plan as poor lettering, and so the ability to neatly letter a drawing is important for a city engineer. This is a faculty which comes largely by nature, but it may be cultivated, too. And so among the books which a city engineer ought to have in his office for his own use and the use of his assistants, should be included "Lettering for Draftsmen, Engineers, and Students," by Charles W. Reinhardt, (D. Van Nostrand Company, $1,) and "A Text Book on Plain Lettering," by Henry S. Jacoby, (Engineering News Publishing Company. $1.)

Unless presented in attractive form, "the best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft agley."

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SALES.

The Kelmscott Keats Brings $210.

Although July is almost here, the New York book auction season is not yet at an end, and there will probably be sales during a part of next month. One of the most interesting sales of the waning season was held by Bangs & Co. on Friday, June 9, when, owing to competition, the edition of Keats's Poems," printed by William Morris at the Kelmscott Press in 1894, sold for $210, which is a record price. Miss Carr secured it for that sum, Mr. Fulton paying $105 for Caxton's "Recuyell," and Mr. Roberts $135 for Voraigne's "Golden Legend," both being the highest prices yet paid for these beautiful Kelmscott books.

For the Kelmscott Keats there are these quotations: June 27, 1897, £11 10s.; April 4, 1898, £12; May, 1898, $36; Feb. 13, 1899, £19 10s., and April 27, £26. Recent quotations for the "Recuyell" are as follows: March 20, 1899, $45; April 27, 1899, £7 10s., and for the "Golden Legend," there are the following: March 27, 1896, $51; April 4, 1899, Pratt sale, $51; April 27, 1899, £9 and £10 10s. When these prices are seriously considered, it should be apparent that $210 is a rather absurd sum to pay for the Keats, while $105 is too much to give for the "Recuyell," and $135 too much for the "Golden Legend." THE SATURDAY REVIEW, in its love for books beautifully printed, has pointed out with pleasure the marked appreciation which the issues of the Kelmscott Press have lately experienced in the auction room, but there is such a thing as foolish, reckless bidding, and no one should sanely pay such sums as those given for the three Kelmscott books on June 9. Other prices at the sale were as follows:

Grimm's "German Popular Stories," with illustrations by George Cruikshank, London, 1825-6, two volumes in one, $15. The plates were mounted.

Garrett's "Elizabethan Songs in Honor of Love and Beauty," Boston, 1891. No. 24 of an edition of twenty-five, each with an original water color, $56. Bought by Mr. Fulton.

Grolier Club publications: De Vinne's "Christopher Plantin," $23. Bought by Mr. Fulton. Matthews's "Modern Bookbinding," $29. Bought by Mr. Parsons.

— "Original and Early Editions from Langland to Wither," $36. Bought by Mr. Parsons.

— Bradford's "Laws," $20. Bought by Frederick W. Morris. Warren's "Charles Whittingham, Printer," $26. Bought by Mr. Fulton. Koehler's "Albert Dürer," $16.

— Bronze portrait of Hawthorne, $27. Bought by "Brazil." Bronze portrait of Lowell, $21.

Gronow's "Reminiscences and Recollections," London, 1892, two volumes, calf, by Zaehnsdorf, $32.

Longfellow's "Voices of the Night, 1839, bound with "Ballads," 1843; "Poems on Slavery," 1842, and "The Waif," 1845, all first editions, $15. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Milton's "Works," London, 1851, eight volumes, brown levant morocco, by Zaehnsdorf, $176. Bought by Mr. Fulton.

Muses Library: Blake's "Poems," London, 1905, $10.50. Browne's "Poems," London, 1894, two volumes, $21. Gay's "Poetical Works," London, 1897, two volumes, $22.

— Herrick's "Hesperides" and "Noble Numbers," London, 1891, two volumes, $30. Marvell's "Poems and Satires," London, 1892, two volumes, $32. All were on large paper and all sold absurdly high.

St. Pierre's "Paul and Virginia," Edinburgh, 1881, on Holland paper, morocco extra, by Zaehnsdorf, $30.

Shakespeare, the Banksside edition, edited by Appleton Morgan, New York, 1888-92, twenty volumes, $32. Bought by Mr. Fulton.

"Memoires du Prince de Talleyrand," Paris, 1891, on Holland paper, five volumes, half blue morocco, by Ruban, $35. Bought by Mr. Roberts.

Rossetti's Drawings and Picture.

The Messrs. Christie sold in London the following drawings of Rossetti: "The Beata Beatrix," 1872, in crayons, with half-length, life-size figure of Beatrice in a trance, with Dante and the Angel of Love depicted in the background, £1,365; "Dante's Dream," 1871, in crayons, 8 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft. 6 in., £1,207 10s.; "Lucrezia Borgia," 1861, in water colors, £325; "Sibylla Palmifera," 1866, in water colors, £325; "Veronica Veronese," 1872, in crayons, £325; "Mariana," 1870, in crayons, £325

STRAY TOPICS.

500 Words—Two Lists.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I noticed with great interest the letters of some of your correspondents concerning the words forming a basis of average conversation, and although some of them show considerable knowledge of the subject, and some offer excellent observations, they fail to make scientific deductions and do not satisfy the persistent searcher for accurate information.

Having been a teacher of languages for twenty years I have often been called upon to answer similar questions, and will say that for average conversation a certain number of words will satisfy.

Five hundred words, if properly selected, would form the proper elements of conversation of a child or an uncivilized man or woman.

If you widen the range a thousand words will answer the needs of a man of no education in daily intercourse.

Which are they? There are about 200 important verbs, 100 conjunctions, about 80 adjectives, 90 articles of food, 100 nouns of the house, 35 trades, 30 family relations, 30 nouns of the body.

The universe and world might claim 75 words, including weather. Animal kingdom, plants, &c., 50 words, and finally about 60 abstract words. Days of the week, months, numbers 50 words.

Here follow two lists, the first of first importance. Then list of second importance, preceded by the numeral adjectives.

Hoping this list will interest your readers, I am yours respectfully,

CHARLES DEMERY-ROBINSON,
Professor of Languages.

FIRST LIST.—THE ELEMENTS OF CONVERSATION.

10. House, roof, cellar, residence, ceiling, workshop, way, place, curtain, floor.
20. Wall, window, pane, door, corner, blind, shutter, staircase, ladder, room.
30. Mantelpiece, mirror, library, clock, stove, cookstove, chest of drawers, money, flower pot, bell.
40. Watch, table, chair, rocking-chair, armchair, sofa, clock, picture, water-pitcher, stool.
50. Chandelier, parlor, pillow, fire, carpet, bedroom, bed, dining-room, bath-room, soap.
60. Wash-bowl, towel, comb, water, wash, sponge, brush, bath, bath-tub, drawer.
70. Cradle, kitchen, room, closet, key, lock, bench, shelf, stable, desk.
80. Pen, pencil, ink, inkstand, book, blotter, penknife, ruler, ticket, letter.
90. Stamp, envelope, eraser, newspaper, basket, scissors, match, lamp, candle, tooth-powder.
100. Suit, coat, waistcoat, trousers, pocket-book, shoe, stocking, needle, pin, suspenders.
110. Thread, button, collar, cuffs, necktie, shirt, drawers, cloak, chain, ribbon.
120. Pocket, slipper, laces, hat, overcoat, shawl, handkerchief, dress, skirt, petticoat.
130. Corset, belt, apron, ring, glove, rubber, wrapper, umbrella, cane, eyeglasses.
140. Wood, glass, silk, paper, leather, stone, iron, copper, silver, gold.
150. Tin, linen, wool, cotton, china, straw, velvet, steel, cloth, fur.
160. Food, appetite, hunger, thirst, meal, breakfast, dinner, supper, lunch, toothpick.
170. Drink, bread, butter, cheese, meat, ham, roast, veal, chicken, duck.
180. Beef, pork, saltcellar, salt, pepper, egg, milk, cake, vegetable, soup.
190. Potatoes, peas, beans, nut, water, brandy, whisky, oil, vinegar, knife.
200. Fork, spoon, coffee, tea, chocolate, cup, saucer, plate, dish, fruit.
210. Wine, apple, pear, lemon, cherries, beer, bottle, cork, oyster, sauce.
220. Sausage, tablecloth, decanter, fish, ice, glass, sugar, flour, corkscrew, cucumber.
230. Young, old, pretty, ugly, thin, thick, miserly, polite, sorry, glad.
240. Quiet, fresh, funny, happy, unhappy, lazy, fat, lean, sick, well.
250. Sad, gay, small, large, low, high, short, long, bad, good
260. Old, new, square, round, sour, light, heavy, sweet, bitter, wet.
270. Dry, beautiful, tired, sharp, clean, dirty, married, single, narrow, broad.
280. Necessary, possible, honest, poor, rich, careful, warm, cold, deep, hard.
290. Soft, useful, proud, cheap, dear, false, true, full, empty, white.
300. Black, gray, dark, light, red, blue, yellow, green, intelligent, foolish.
310. And, also, almost, during, because, of, why, except, however, once.
320. Sure, soon, ordinary, such, since, perhaps, very, finally, until, especially.
330. Suddenly, accidentally, little, much, too much, here, there, elsewhere, thus, then.
340. Certainly, loud, nevertheless, at, in, on, under, between, everybody, nobody.
350. How much, how many, more, together, but, in spite of, through, several, who, how.
360. Where, although, with, without, near, far, everywhere, nowhere, to the right, to the left.
370. Enough, upstairs, downstairs, sometimes, never, often, only, the same thing, something, nothing.
380. This, that, my, thy, his, our, your, their, badly, well.
390. Slowly, quickly, already, not yet, together, about, right away, behind, even, alone.
400. Before, yesterday, to-day, to-morrow, now, long ago, early, late, opposite, in vain.
410. Man, woman, father, mother, husband, wife, uncle, aunt, brother, sister.
420. Son, daughter, friend, neighbor, boy, girl, niece, nephew, child, cousin.
430. Workingman, letter-carrier, messenger, physician, merchant, driver, servant, joiner, stationer.
440. Watchmaker, blacksmith, grocer, jeweler, druggist, landlord, printer, baker, cook, tailor.
450. Carpenter, shoemaker, milliner, dressmaker, butter, cake, snow, storm, light, time.
460. Cloud, weather, spring, summer, autumn, winter, minute, hour, day, night.
470. Week, month, year, morning, evening, river, sea, sun, moon, star.
480. City, home, world, street, garden, bridge, tree, flower, forest, air.
490. Head, hair, ear, nose, mouth, beard, mustache, tooth, tongue, eye.
500. Throat, face, knee, lip, heart, finger, hand, foot, arm, leg.

SECOND LIST.

1-5. Numbers. Days of the week. Months. First, last, middle.
6. Coal, steam, ashes, spark, smoke, gas, kettle, pan, rope, fence.
7. Gun, sword, ball, powder, hammer, wick, chimney, box, barrel, coffin.
8. Yard, side, bag, stocking, carriage, sample, hairpin, jacket, bonnet, boot.
9. Washing, clay, wire, pound, wax weight, tobacco, cigar, pipe, poison.
10. Cutlet, steak, strawberry, raspberry, huckleberry, blackberry, walnut, almond, orange, honey.
11. Horseradish, fowl, liver, onion, turkey, paper, mustard, salad, order, bill.
12. Widow, bride, groom, relative, parent, person, lover, enemy, son-in-law, daughter-in-law.
13. Janitor, guard, teacher, lawyer, thief, glazier, weaver, brewer, farmer, hairdresser.
14. Forehead, temple, brow, eyelid, eyelash, cheek, chin, neck, breast, lung.
15. Thumb, nail, stomach, kidney, vein, blood, sweat, ankle, toe, brain.
16. Cat, dog, horse, cow, fish, bird, rat, mouse, ox, calf.
17. Sheep, lamb, pig, cock, hen, goose, pigeon, bee, fly, butterfly.
18. Spider, mosquito, goat, jackass, elephant, bear, lion, tiger, whale, monkey.
19. Snake, nightingale, sparrow, lark, plant, grass, rose, thorn, leaf, root.
20. Violet, oak, elm, fir-tree, chestnut, corn, wheat, oat, rye, barley.
21. Earth, country, post office, church, tower, cross, wedding, funeral, cemetery, tomb.
22. Village, wind, draught, mountain, valley, hill, storm, castle, cottage, well.
23. Spring, pond, river, lake, waves, dust, sand, coast, school, ship.
24. Railroad, train, depot, hospital, gutter, fog, island, store, showcase, sign.
25. God, angel, soul, joy, sorrow, thought, reason, trouble, peace, war.
26. Rest, mistake, want, health, name, example, silence, noise, nature, power.
27. Beauty, danger, misfortune, heaven, hell, happiness, anger, price, voice, misunderstanding.
28. Memory, present, past, future, love, fear, cause, effect, pain, fever.
29. Headache, toothache, pleasure, work, aim, pity, law, account, condition, opportunity.
30. Embarrassment, confidence, residence, advantage, hunger, thirst, flattery, greeting, truth, lie.
31. Ask, allow, (permit,) avoid, answer, admire, ascend, awake, bring, fetch, bake.
32. Breathe, bury, believe, become, borrow, begin, build, beat, break, burn.
33. Come, change, cost, cough, cut, close, choose, cry, cover, carry.
34. Count, chest, climb, cook, clean, compare, continue, call, consent, can, (N. B.)
35. Drink, dress, draw, decide, decorate, deal, dare, destroy, disappoint.
36. Deny, dream, depart, eat, earn, expect, explain, enter, envy, excuse.
37. Extinguish, feed, find, finish, forget, faint, fly, force, fall, follow.
38. Fail, fret, fear, feel, fight, fade, go, (walk,) give, grow, get.
39. Hope, hold, hide, hurry, help, hunt, hire, harvest, heat, hinder.
40. Hear, hate, invite, insult, imagine, instruct, inform, jump, know, keep.
41. Kiss, kill, love, (like,) lift, lead, look, loose, live, learn.
42. Listen, leave, light, let, lend, must, make, mix, melt, miss.
43. Marry, mend, meed, neglect, nourish, owe, open, offer, observe, omit.
44. Punish, pardon, put, play, prefer, print, plant, pray, praise, perspire.
45. Perish, prove, prevent, raise, rise, repent, repeat, reckon, (figure,) receive, rest.
46. Return, remember, read, ring, run, rent, regret, reply, (answer,) ride, rub.
47. Speak, sit, down, sleep, sell, send, see, sing, show, smell, suffer.
48. Spoil, sew, sow, swim, save, say, sigh, thank, tell, travel.
49. Try, touch, take, think, tear, throw, teach, understand, use, visit.
50. Wish, (will,) work, write, wash, weep, wait, wear, windup, wound, win.

"Anent" in Its Sense of "Concerning."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Can any of the correspondents of your valuable SATURDAY REVIEW inform me how far back can be traced in literary English, the words "Anent" in the sense of "concerning" and of "proven" as the past participle of the verb "prove"?

The Century Dictionary under "anent," refers to "The Ingoldsby Legends," and quotes from a letter of Charles L. to T. A. Henderson. This quotation, from a letter by one Scotchman to another, proves nothing as to English use.

Webster says: "Scotch and Provincial English."

Skeat: "Nearly obsolete, except in Northern English."

Murray: Not unfrequent in literary English in the present century," and in the special meaning of "concerning" says "Common in Scotch law phraseology and affected by many English writers."

Still "anent" is a good English word, although it perhaps does not need to be revived. But "proven" raises another question.

In English verbs borrowed from foreign sources form their participles in the weak conjugation, and I cannot remember any instance where a weak verb forms its past participle in the strong conjugation. The tendency of the language is just the other way, namely, to discard strong forms for weak ones. The Century sub voce writes "an improper form of prove with —en suffix of strong participles for original—ed."

Webster quotes Thackeray and Jowett. To-day we see it in every newspaper.

Like "anent" the evil comes from Scotch law phraseology. In Scotland a jury in criminal cases can find three verdicts, "Guilty," "Not guilty," "Not proven," and it is correctly assumed that the latter verdict implies that the evidence is not sufficient to prove guilt or innocence, but casts a suspicion on the defendant. This assumption seems to me to present considerable difficulties. A charge is either proved fully or not proved. In the former case the verdict is "guilty," in the latter it is "not guilty." Where, then, does "not proven," as implying suspicion of guilt, come in?

Scotch law is based on the Roman civil law, like many of the Continental codes, and for centuries the connection between Scotland and the Continent was very close, especially with France. Now in French law the term "non-probant" is correct. Littré, under the word "probant," writes: "Terme de Palais, qui prouve. Piece probante. Il y a nullesté de forme dans an acte guard il y marque queique chose porr le vendoe probante et authentique."

The Scotch language retained much longer than the English the old Saxon and Teutonic terminatives of —nd, in the active participle, and carefully distinguished it from the substantive forms in —ing. It would say "She was singend" for the former; "Her singing was good" for the second. The old form "provand," or "provend," would easily degrade into "proven," just as in English the older form has degraded into the nasal "ng."

If this conjecture is correct, the verdict "not proven" would imply nothing as to guilt or innocence, but only assert that there was a "nullisté de forme" in the accusation. But how far can it be traced in English?

INQUIREB.

New York, June 10, 1899.

Some of Kipling's Critics.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Having read the letters concerning Rudyard Kipling by Whidden Graham, William Ward Crane, and "A 'Good Lady'" in THE SATURDAY REVIEW, it has occurred to me that some light may be thrown on the subjects discussed by reference to the preface of the "Outward Bound" edition. The ideas brought forward by Mr. Graham are very interesting and worthy of consideration. It is a truism that every man has the right to criticise every other man, but it should be remembered that every man has a right to his own point of view. Says Mr. Kipling to the skipper of his new ship, (the "Outward Bound edition:)

"Answer questions as to the sun, moon, and stars openly, according to the custom of the sea; for we find our way thereon only by the lights of God, the refuge of terminations which are common to all. It is not needed to show strangers our charts, for these be of man's making, and each must prick his own for himself."

Mr. Crane has called our attention to a grave fault of the present day, our proneness to rush into extremes of feeling often without due knowledge and without serious consideration. We may not feel, perhaps, that we wish Rudyard Kipling placed as an equal in the select company of favorites mentioned at the end of his letter—but this is beside the mark.

The "Good Lady" may be referred to the following passage from the preface. [Mr. Kipling speaks of his writings as "the cargo" of the ship.]

"Remember, too, that many of the cloths are double and treble-figured, giving a new pattern in a shift of light. Some are best seen in full sun, others under a lamp, and a few are only good to be used in dark places where they were made. The women should know this."

I must add that it seems to me that if the "Good Lady" has studied Mr. Kipling's work carefully, she has not been successful in reaching a just or a clear conception of his standpoint. His endeavor is always for truth—to "draw the thing as he sees it." When he shows vice he does so honestly; often with its antecedents and its consequences. He wishes to give an account of mankind in writing as accurate and strong as a great machine. He gives this dramatically from the standpoint of the men and women he portrays, and by no means personally "indorses the sentiments" of those characters whose minds and hearts he shows us.

Let us remember the great word of Emerson: "He serves all who dares be true."

SARA KING WILEY.

East Orange, N. J., June 3, 1899.

Queer Bits of Language.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Is it possible by comparison of dialect written by intelligent observers to find at what time the use of "I have saw" for "I have seen" began to be used in rural New York, as it is according to a pleasant correspondent of THE SATURDAY REVIEW? A Yankee, that is, a New England Yankee, says, "I seed him," or "I seen him," the latter form being more common than the former. Sometimes if an adverb be inserted between the auxiliary and the supposed participle, "Have saw" may be used, as when Alonzo assures Melissa "You are the pootiest girl I've ever saw," emphasizing the ever. "I seen" is purely Irish, although some Western writers attribute it to Americans.

"How" in the sense of "that" is also Irish, and yet it seems possible that it may become firmly fixed in American written speech, so many are the authors who use the language acquired in the nursery, not that taught in the schools. "He said as how," or "as how," is Yankee dialect. "He told her how she was going away" means "He told her 'by what means' or 'in what manner'" she was going away; and any homebred Yankee so understands, and carries on the conversation with "Well, how was he going?"

"Onto" is less frequently used than it was before the war presented all newspaper readers with some pieces of good English in the shape of war correspondence, and made them intolerant of solecisms; but it is occasionally inserted by mischievous printers. In a recent book, Queen Victoria is credited with using it forty years ago, when Artemus Ward held proprietary rights in it.

In passing, may one cite a delightful blunder made by a German gentleman who writes in a book, lately published, that he is the first person who has ever learned to "pronounce two languages idiomatically correct?" Pronunciation has no more connection with idiom than logic has with truth.

F. L.

Taunton, Mass., June 3

A Few Words on Addison.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Whoever appreciates elegance of diction, a graceful style wherein metaphor and allegory supplement a judgment and insight naturally sound and agreeable, should read most regularly the papers of "The Spectator." Little doubt is there of the ultimate resting-place of his fondness or choice amongst the various contributors. The sarcasty and eloquence of Steele are more than supplanted by the noble imagery and apt ideas of Addison. How uproarious the fun of his "Trunkmaker at the Play," and how slender yet secure the ironical witchery and sarcasm of his trial of "The Hoopskirt Before the Court." There is the delicate coloring of a rose in his praise of virtue, and one can descry in his chivalric reverence for the gentle sex the qualities that gave knight-errantry its immortal touch and fascination. Like Emerson's essay on "Nature," which should be read and reread with an ever-renewing interest and openness of soul, his fanciful "Vision of Mirza" shows the poetical tendencies of a spirit pure and true as it soars among the cloud-capped promontories of philosophy.

Interspersed among these outgrowths of his changeable moods, the grave, the gay, the humorous, and absurd, there runs like a background of firmness and sublimity his criticisms on "Paradise Lost." Drawing his analogies and standards from the Grecian masterpieces, he weaves a web of silken yet durable texture about the poem that simplifies and expands it and makes it almost lovable to our imagination. Rhapsody is not his only guide in this work, but he gives vent to that cumulative enthusiasm that is impelled by a sense of justice and fraternal recognition of artistic worth. Modern criticism may have veered away from the conservative rules and canons of taste in which compatibility with the eternal truth was an essential and the unwritten laws of beauty a constant guide. Notwithstanding this fact, we are all eager enough to correlate, if not compare, the modern outworks with these fortresses of the past against evil, and feel justified in the abandonment of their charm to use them as a criterion and judgment seat upon all later growths of their nature.

The whimsicalities and gentleness of Sir Roger de Coverley, while unrevealed to some, are accessible to the devout, the curious, the jocose, and the learned, and the ardent student is repaid by a freedom of fellowship for his diligence. He who longs to form a style that will be well-nigh invincible in the points of sweetness and sustained grace should carry a pocket copy of Addison for steady perusal, just as the student of figurative and metaphorical speech should daily and hourly con the phrases and paragraphs of Burke.

J. F. F.

New York, June 13, 1899.

An Open Question in Literature.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

When a great writer dies whose works are enriched by a peculiar genius new and precious to the world's literature, does his spirit enter the body of some fortunate mortal who can worthily fill the departed one's place in the eyes of the critics, or is this genius lost with the writer's death, leaving a host of admirers and enthusiasts behind who will never find an author to equal him and fill the vacancy created by their idol's departure from this world?

I have pondered on this question and tried to prove one side or the other, but where I find a celebrated writer's works have been equaled by another's and just as highly praised for fine strength and beauty in writing, likewise I have found cases where an author's peculiar genius has died with him. Alexander Dumas possessed a literary fire and strength all his own, and when finished with his entrancing works I yearn for more and sigh to think there is not another Dumas to continue the writings of the first, but in this case I find some consolation by turning to the books of Sienkiewicz, who is a good imitator of Dumas. Fenimore Cooper's great aptitude for picturing the real Indian life and characteristics has never been successfully emulated yet, though Capt. Mayne Reid somewhat resembles him. But Charles Dickens's works have never been rivaled or excelled by any author. The genius of some writers is lost forever, others are replaced by men of similar characteristics

and merit. It is interesting to take some of the world's famous authors and note whether they imitated others, were themselves emulated, or whether their particular style ended with their own works. Cicero, the great speech writer of Rome, imitated several Greek orators and has been himself copied. Bacon's works bear a close resemblance to Shakespeare's. The likeness is so strong that a few persons even believe that Bacon wrote what is credited to Shakespeare. Johnson's dignified style has never been equaled; neither have the works of Milton, Scott, Balzac, Addison, and many others.

ALBERT E. McKAY.
Brooklyn, N. Y., June 10, 1899.

Finland's Epic Poem.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have been greatly interested in a translation of "Kalevala, the Epic Poem of Finland," and the "People of Finland in Archaic Times, Being Sketches Taken from the Kalevala and Other National Works," by J. C. Brown, LL. D. Dr. Crawford wishes to lay before the English-speaking people the full treasury of epical beauty, folk-lore, and mythology comprised in the Kalevala. The epic, he says, "describes Finnish nature very minutely and very beautifully. Kalevala (the land of heroes) relates the ever-varying contests between the Finns and the 'darksome' Laplanders." Dr. Brown says the "Kalevala is a treasury of myths, tales, and notices of home life in prehistoric times."

Although this epic is said to be very ancient—the oldest parts 3,000 years old—"ante-Christian," and "wholly pagan," some of the Runes have a modern and Christian sound to the "unprofessional" ear. Indeed, Dr. Brown thinks the Rune Mariatta—called the Finnish Virgin Mary—may have been written after Christianity was introduced into Finland, about 1100 A. D. The three principal mythological personages of the Kalevala are Wainamoinen, the ancient singer; Ilmarinen, the magic blacksmith, and Lemminkainen, the "reckless" wizard. Ilmarinen woos the Daughter of the Rainbow, "fairest daughter of the Northland."

Dr. Brown thinks this Rune allegorical, signifying the union of Finland and Lapland; but he "cites it as a beautiful picture of domestic life, the ideal of which must have had a basis in the manners and customs with which the poet was conversant."

The wedding feast prepared, the beer brewed, the guests feasted, Osmotar, daughter of Osmo, gives the Rainbow bride advice:

> Thou must acquire new habits.
> Must forget thy former customs.
> Like the mouse, have ears for hearing,
> Like the hare, have feet for running.

But the quick ears and the nimble feet are for the service of her husband and his family. The "Bride of Beauty" must rise early, light the morning fire, fill the bucket from the "crystal river flowing," feed the kine and flocks, "with pleasure"; gather fagots from the woodland, bake the barley bread and honey cakes, wash the birchen platters clean, amuse the sister's baby, entertain the stranger, "tend well the sacred sorb tree" and other vegetation; spin, weave, make clothes, beer, "lend the needed service" when the "father of my hero husband" bathes. The week ended, she "must give the house a thorough cleaning." And all the while she must wear the "whitest linen" and "tidy fur shoes" for her hero husband's glory. And she must not gossip in the village, tell of neglect or ill treatment, to bring shame to her kindred and disgrace to her husband's household.

> Osmotar, daughter of Osmo,
> Counsels the bridegroom also.
> "Never cause the Bride of Beauty
> To regret the day of marriage;
> Never make her shed a teardrop;
> Never fill her cup with sorrow."

But strict marital discipline must be maintained. Those were the days when there were no women's clubs, but clubs for women.

> To thy young wife give instruction,
> Kindly teach thy bride in secret,
> In the long and dreary evenings,
> When thou sittest at the fireside;
> Teach one year in words of kindness,
> Teach with eyes of love a second;
> In the third year teach with firmness;
> If she should not heed thy teaching,
> Should not hear thy kindly counsel
> After three long years of effort,
> Cut a reed upon the lowlands,
> Cut a nettle from the border,
> Teach thy wife with harder measures.
> In the fourth year, if she heed not,
> Threaten her with sterner treatment,
> With the stalks of rougher edges,
> Use not yet the thongs of leather,
> Do not touch her with the birch whip,
> If she does not heed thin warning,
> Should she pay thee no attention,
> Cut a rod upon the mountains,
> Or a willow in the valleys;
> Hide it underneath thy mantle,
> That the stranger may not see it;
> Show it to thy wife in secret,
> Shame her thus to do her duty;
> Strike not yet, though disobeying,
> Should she disregard this warning,
> Still refuse to heed thy wishes,
> Then instruct her with the willow,
> Use the birch rod from the mountain,
> In the closet of thy dwelling,
> In the attic of thy mansion.

But the wife is never to be corrected in public, because of the gossip and curious questions of the women. The rune does not tell us whether the Bride of Beauty followed Osmotar's advice or not. She came to a tragic end, being torn to pieces by her husband's cows, changed by Kullerwoinen, the herdsman, into bears and wolves, in revenge for putting a stone into his bread:

> Drew his knife to cut his oat-loaf,
> Cut the hard and arid biscuit,
> Cut against a stone imprisoned,
> Well imbedded in the centre.

The religion of the ancient Finns was pantheistic. Ukko, the sky god, "Father of the Heavens," "The Leader of the Clouds," and "The God of the Breezes," came to be regarded as the highest of the Finnish deities.

The words of Lemminkainen's father, taken alone, stand for a Christian prayer:

> Guard us thou, O great Creator,
> Shield us thou, O God of Mercy,
> With thine arms of grace protect us,
> Help us with thy strength and wisdom,
> Guide the minds of all thy heroes,
> Keep aright the thoughts of women,
> Keep the old from speaking evil,
> Keep the young from sin and folly,
> Be to us a help forever,
> Be our Guardian and our Father,
> That our children may not wander
> From the ways of their Creator,
> From the path that God has given.

The hero, Lemminkainen:

> Made from cares the fleetest racers,
> Sable racers from his sorrows,
> Reins he made from days of evil,
> From his sacred pains made saddles.
> To the saddle quickly springing,
> Galloped he away from trouble,
> To his dear and aged mother,
> And his comrade, faithful Tiera,
> Galloped to his island dwelling.

The peculiar measure of the "Kalevala" is characteristic of all Finnish poetry. Longfellow's "Hiawatha" is in this "prancing hexameter":

> Now I end my measured singing,
> Bid my weary tongue keep silence,
> Leave my songs to other singers.
> Waters seek a quiet haven
> After running long in rivers;
> Fire subsides and sinks in slumber
> At the dawning of the morning.

S. A. M.
East Orange, N. J., June 20, 1899.

The Tone of the Viola Again.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I agree with Mr. Henderson that the "average" concertgoer is not acquainted with the tone of the viola. How is it possible for the concert public to be familiar with the viola when the instrument is so rarely heard? It is only in recent years that the 'cello tone has been recognized by the average attendant at concerts. For many years the violin was looked upon as the only solo instrument. With the development of culture and refinement came an appreciation of the ravishing tone of the 'cello, and a consequent frequent hearing of it in public will explain the fact of its tone recognition by the audience of to-day. The viola, like all stringed instruments, has a tone of its own, and the ability to evoke the tone is dependent, primarily, on the predilection of the performer for the instrument, conjoined with great practice. The demand for the viola is limited; consequently the performers are recruited from the ranks of the violinists. The increased thickness of the strings, the weight of the bow, and the size of the instrument requires a different treatment from that of the violin. The violinist cannot take the time necessary for the development of the viola tone and technique, even though he may wish to acquire proficiency on this beautiful instrument. Unfortunately the literature for the viola is very limited. Granting the existence of conditions stated, it is fair to assume that at present the opportunity is not offered for the general public to become acquainted with the viola.

A little thought on the part of the "average" concertgoer will enable this noun with an adjective to understand why it is more than absurd to claim that he or she can detect the viola when heard in solo; and manifestly ridiculous to claim the power to dissociate the tone from the sum of the orchestral make-up when heard in harmony.

Mr. Phillips, in an interesting letter last week, states that he "doubts if we have any one in this country who can play on the viola d'amore." I am sure of Mr. Phillips's interest when I inform him that Mr. Loeffler of the Boston Symphony Orchestra possesses a fine viola d'amore, and is a most charming performer on it.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS DAVIS.
133 Phil-Ellena Street, Pelham, Germantown, Philadelphia, June 12, 1899.

Rodin's Eve.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The last Salon found the Paris world divided into factions over Rodin's statue of Balzac. This year discovers them almost as much puzzled, though perhaps not so combative, about his "Eve."

It was rather curious last Sunday to observe the crowds that gathered around the latter, and to mark their different expressions. There were scornful sniffs at its lack of physical beauty, puzzled knittings of the brow as to its meaning, and numerous uncomplimentary comments on its general stupidity and lack of power. Now and then came some person guided by "the sixth sense," who lingered and yet lingered as though the figure said much to him that he wished to know.

Like the Balzac, the figure is conspicuously located. One can hardly escape it. It forms the centre of a circle of more or less conventionally pretty or dramatic statues, but instead of being elevated on a pedestal it is placed almost on the ground, with only a bit of rough stone, half covered with soil, for a support. This adds to its general effect of ruggedness and stern, primitive realism.

Mr. Rodin has seemed in this creation to have followed out the same line of thought that we think he had in view in his interpretation of the great novelist. He has striven to use the human form as a means to express the inner life engulfed in its depths. His thoughts and chisel have been occupied with the self within the self, and he has aimed to make his statue express not merely palpitating flesh, but the power behind it which moves the creature toward its destiny.

The figure is shadowy in outline, despairing in attitude—filled with the crushing despondency of first despair. It is the primitive woman, uncouth, muscular, animal-like, with not a vestige of Milton's radiant hostess of Paradise about it; it is the first mother, hearing a voice somewhere within her aching breast pronouncing: "You have laid a mountain of sorrows on your children and your children's children to the end of time."

We look at this Eve, and we see, through its body, the first soul, faint, darkened, wretched, but alive to a good and a bad in the universe and its consequences. It seems to us that its attitude is true in its poignant agony; that its outline is real in its wavering incertitude; that it is true to nature in its awful helplessness.

Would the soul of the nineteenth century woman be any more hopefully delineated, we wonder, under Mr. Rodin's penetrating touch?

AIMÉE RIENDEAU.
Paris, May 28, 1899.

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SHAKESPEARE.

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To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Shakespeare was so summarily disposed of in THE SATURDAY REVIEW by Mr. Charles F. Philipps and Mr. William Gervis Lawless (there is some significance in a name, after all,) that I crave indulgence of your valuable space for the purpose of excepting to the manner of his taking off.

Mr. Philipps says: "There is absolutely no record that the William Shakespeare, who died at Stratford, was ever at London." He proceeds to castigate "the boy of illiterate parents in the village of Stratford" for his want of classical taste and knowledge and to express his contempt for the Stratford man's "puerile (testamentary) attempt to have his country neighbors remember him." He then anxiously inquires "Who wrote the plays? What man alone was capable of it?"

Mr. Lawless makes answer that the plays are the product "of every known writer, not only of the time, but of the ancients. It was for this reason that the revamped, newly arranged and rewritten plays known as Shakespeare's were claimed by no one."

Not a shadow of proof is produced by either of the writers mentioned in support of the far-reaching assertions which I have quoted.

It is the boast of the English law, as well as of our own, that one whose rights have been invaded is at liberty to seek redress—is entitled to a day in court. In order that the ends of justice may be subserved, certain rules prescribed by wisdom and the legislation of experience, so to speak, govern the means of ascertaining the truth of a matter which is thus made the subject of judicial determination. One of the most vital of these rules is, that the best evidence of which a case, in its nature, is susceptible, must be produced. Another rule is that a witness can testify only to such facts as are within his own knowledge.

Now, if William Shakespeare were to come into court, by counsel, and represent that he is the author of certain dramas and poems, many of which were published by and for him; that his own name, as author, was printed on the title page of each of said publications, and that his authorship was in other ways a matter of general public notoriety; that for a period of 250 years he was the universally acknowledged author of said dramas and poems, his title to the authorship of said productions never having been questioned or molested during that period; that certain of his acquaintances and daily associates, viz., Ben Jonson, Dr. Gabriel Harvey, the Rev. Francis Meres, Richard Barnefield, Sir John Davies, John Weever, William Barksted, Lewis Marchia, Henry Chettle, Robert Greene, Leonard Digges, Joseph Taylor, Robert Chester, Michael Drayton, John Webster, John Heminge, Henry Condell, and Thomas Heywood had actual and personal knowledge of his authorship of the plays and poems, and that each of them had voluntarily put on record his solemn affirmation of the fact, and that he relies upon their impartial, unimpeachable testimony to maintain his cause—what would be the effect upon those who, during the last fifty years, have persistently attempted to destroy his name? They would find themselves in court without a single witness who could be heard upon the question at issue—without a scintilla of testimony with which to sustain their reckless allegations. Nothing but assertion, conjecture, invention. Not a court in the universe would seriously consider their contention.

Shakespeare's claim, on the contrary, is confirmed by many witnesses of the highest character, who were upon terms of intimacy with him, and had the fullest knowledge of his capacity and attainments. Their repeated references to the poet's works, and their unqualified praise of him are too well known to require rehearsal here.

Nothing could be more preposterous than the idea that such men as Ben Jonson, Francis Meres, Dr. Harvey, Lord Southampton, the Herberts, William, Earl of Pembroke, and Philip, Earl of Montgomery, and others of like character, deliberately entered into a conspiracy to perpetrate a fraud upon succeeding generations by palming off Shakespeare upon them as the author of plays and poems which had been written by others, yet this is precisely what we are asked to believe. Moreover, many of the poets who are on record in support of Shakespeare's authorship were his rivals in the race for fame and fortune, and, although in need themselves, it is made to appear that they produced, and permitted Shakespeare to derive the benefits from, the plays and poems which made him one of the richest men of his time and the most famous man of all time.

While but few of the details of Shakespeare's life have been preserved, there is ample direct and positive proof on record to refute the assertion of Mr. Philipps that the William Shakespeare who died in Stratford was never in London. In January, 1598, Abraham Sturley, an Alderman of Stratford, wrote a letter to his brother-in-law, Richard Quiney, who was then sojourning in London, in which he said: "This one special remembrance from your father's motion. It seemeth by him that our countryman, Mr. Shakespeare, is willing to disburse some money upon some odd yard land at Shottery, or near about us. He thinketh it a very fit pattern to move him to deal in the matter of our tithes. By the instructions you can give him thereof, and by the friends he can make therefor, we think it a fair mark for him to shoot at and not impossible to hit. It obtained, would advance him indeed, and would do us much good." During the following September Quiney wrote Sturley "that our countryman, Mr. W. Shakespeare, would procure us money, which I well like of, as I shall hear when and where and how." Quiney about the same time wrote to his "loving good friend and countryman, Mr. William Shakespeare," asking him for a loan of £30 with which to pay his "debts in London." Further proof is afforded by repeated contemporary reference to Shakespeare as the "Swan of Avon." Ben Jonson so designated him in speaking of the pleasure which Shakespeare's "flights upon the banks of Thames" afforded Queen Elizabeth and King James. Many other confirmatory coincidences might be adduced if space permitted.

Who wrote the plays? William Shakespeare of Stratford-London. No one else could have written them, for nowhere else is found the divinely distinctive and distinctively divine power and charm which mark them.

Shakespeare's magic could not copied be;
Within that circle none durst walk but he!

SAMUEL M. GAINES.

Brookland, D. C., June 12, 1899.

Mr. Lee Should Take Heart.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have followed the discussion of your correspondents concerning the lapses and virtues of Mr. Lee's "Life of Shakespeare" with the interest of an old campaigner watching his juniors in the lists, and, I may add, that I have not been surprised either at the spirit of the debate or at its outcome. If any one ever yet made a statement about Shakespeare, or about all or any of his works, circumstances, or biography, which somebody did not immediately rise to contradict, I have yet to hear of it. So Mr. Lee should not be discouraged if his capital book contained errors from every standpoint, except his own; but should try again.

I am very much surprised, however, that Mr. Lee should state that William Shakespeare was a Protestant, when every record and every bit of testimony we have on the subject is directly to the fact that he was born, and that he died, a Roman Catholic. Certainly that John Shakespeare, his father, was a Roman Catholic and a recusant under Elizabeth's "Act of Uniformity," and was repeatedly fined for refusing to attend the Proestant services, the Stratford town records abundantly testify. These records even preserve the curious fact that it was sometimes attempted to excuse him of his fines on one pretext or another; notably once, on the pretext that he did not come to church for fear of service of process for debt—a perfectly transparent subterfuge, since, as every lawyer knows, process for debt could not then, any more than at present, be served on a Sunday, unless it was impossible to find the debtor on a week day. (Coke Inst. II.: 264, Coke's Reports., n, 602.) And that this was not John Shakespeare's case we have these same records to evidence. For John Shakespeare held too many public offices in Stratford to have kept himself in hiding, and, while he was often attached for debt, he was never once returned "inventus non est."

The child of Catholic parents would not be born a Protestant. And as to his dying a Roman Catholic, the only person within a century of Shakespeare's date who ever made a statement on the subject, one way or the other, verbally or on paper, was Archdeacon John Davies, the Vicar of Sapperton, Gloucestershire, a clergyman of the Establishment.

In or about the year 1703 Archdeacon Davies made some autograph notes on the diary of the Rev. William Fulman, (also a clergyman of the English Church:) and among these notes is the following direct statement: "He [Shakespeare] died a Papist." Now, as Archdeacon Davies was a Protestant clergyman, this statement is what lawyers call "a declaration against interest," and therefore one to which great weight is to be reasonably given. Moreover, the use of the word "Papist," instead of "of the old faith" or "Catholic," shows that the statement was made reluctantly and with feeling. Even if contradicted, these considerations would favor it. But it stands uncontradicted. In cases of a conflict of documentary or of oral evidence, or of tradition, a historian has undoubted right to use his own judgment, to a certain extent, or, at least, to give his opinion as to the burden of probability. But where there is but one statement of fact, either way, and that statement is made by a contemporary and eye-witness, and has stood untraversed for 300 years, an expression of judgment personal to the historian seems rather uncalled for. Of course, Shakespeare was obliged, like every other subject of Elizabeth, to outwardly conform to the two "Acts of Uniformity," which obtained during the period including Shakespeare's natural life. But Archdeacon Davies's statement informs us that, toward the close of his life, Shakespeare sought occasion, in some form, to publicly announce his attachment to the religion of his fathers and of his race.

It is urged that had Shakespeare been a Catholic he would not have been buried in the chancel of a Protestant church. But Trinity, Stratford, was a church of the old faith long before Henry VIII.'s date, and, as the parish church, had not changed its legal foundation. As part owner of the Stratford tithes, Shakespeare was a lay rector of the foundation, and so entitled to sepulture in the chancel.

I suppose that the reason why Mr. Lee's "Life of Shakespeare" is so popular in England, however, is because our English cousins are nothing if not conservative, and love old ways, and particularly love to believe in the things their fathers believed in. And here in Mr. Lee's pages are certainly all the old yarns which it has taken a century to weed out of the biographies all back again, as your correspondent, Mr. Greaton, so eagerly observes.

Respectfully, APPLETON MORGAN.

The Westfield Club, Westfield, N. J., June 20, 1899.

Will you permit me, postcriptively, to congratulate THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW? The happy thought of letting the professional book reviewer reserve himself for weightier effort and of letting the great reading public express its opinions of books is so immense and successful that one can only be surprised that it never occurred to anybody before!

Sidney Lee Again.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I am pleased to find in your issue of May 6 that efforts are being made to answer my queries contained in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of March 25, but both Mr. Daniel Holmes and "C. A. H." have given me no more information than I can be found in standard (so-called) authorities, written by those who are evidently of the class termed, in your excellent editorial upon "Sidney Lee and the First Folio," "more literary than bibliographical." For instance, one of the letters cites the Enc. Brit., Vol. xv., Page 780, as an authority that Christopher Marlowe was slain by Francis Archer, while the register entry, from which that statement was taken, is that he was killed by Francis Frazer. ("It Was Marlowe." Appendix. Page 300.)

The exact spot of Marlowe's interment is not known, and the tombstone of Marlowe, as stated by "C. A. H.," is one lately erected, and, so far as relates to the grave of Marlowe, at random.

The value of the data of a tombstone to the antiquarian is proportionate to the shortness of the lapse of time between the date of its erection and the burial of the person whose birth and death it commemorates. As there is a lapse here of near 300 years, the words on the tombstone do not settle the question as to whether Marlowe was killed by Archer, Frazer, Ingram, the Plague, strong drink, or Ben Jonson. We have authority (so-called) for all of these. True, Aubrey has been termed "maggotypated" by Dyce, but Sidney Lee has taken him (Aubrey) as authority on incidents of Shakespeare's life, although he was not a contemporary of Shakespeare.

The quotation of Mr. Holmes, from A. Dyce, that the man whom Ben Jonson killed was "in all probability Gabriel Spencer," instead of answering the question as to whether there is any record evidence that the victim was Gabriel Spencer, only tends to show why I made the query.

No man is an authority who states that a thing is "probably so." We have had enough of that in Sidney Lee's book, where, if one examined it critically, one will find that the bulk of the "Life" is made up of probabilities and conjectures, well enough for a novel, but not for a serious biography.

The statements of contradictory reports in "C. A. H.'s" letter, under the heading "Authorities on the Subject," show amid what mystery Christopher Marlowe disappeared from public life. When there is added to these facts the one that a charge of blasphemy, (punishable by death,) had been filed with the authorities against him, and that he was the accredited enemy of St. Paul's, the cause of his disappearance can be conjectured. Was he buried as the burial register shows?

If I were writing the life of Marlowe in the same vein that Mr. Lee has written of William Shakespeare, I would say that, weighing all the facts, "it is probable" that Marlowe did not die in 1593, and that "in all probability" he continued writing; but in doing so I might be plagiarizing "It Was Marlowe," which makes no pretense of being anything more than a romance, but which certainly is built upon as reasonable conjectures as Sidney Lee's "Life of Shakespeare."

I trust that we are not through with the answers to my queries, contained in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of March 25.

CHARLES F. PHILIPPS.

Rosebank, S. I., June 10, 1899.

All Creeds in Shakespeare.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

As Shakespeare gives us bewildering testimony on both sides of every conceivable subject, all discussion in regard to his religious belief must be amusing, since it ends in every disputant finding his own creed therein. This, because Shakespeare held the mirror up to nature and, of course, each reader sees his face reflected. For example, Hugh Miller, from his Puritanic standpoint, makes this argument:

"Puritanism could have been no patronizer of the Globe Theatre. Both Elizabeth and James hated the principle with a perfect hatred and strove hard to trample it out of existence; and such a laugh at its expense as a Shakespeare could have raised would have been doubtless a high luxury; nay, Puritanism itself was somewhat sharp and provoking in those days, and just a little coarse in its jokes, as the 'Martin Mar-Prelate' tracts survive to testify; but the dramatist, who grew wealthy under the favors of Puritan-detesting monarchs, was, it would seem, not the man to make reprisals."

On the other hand, Roman Catholics quote Sir Oliver Mar-Text, and like characters, to show that Shakespeare was not of the reformed faith, while the text concerning the Bishop of Winchester in "Henry VI." would be inexplicable if their author were a Romanist. The epilogue to "Henry IV." seems to clinch that matter in its assurance that Shakespeare had no sympathy with those under whom Oldcastle died a martyr."

At last we must fall back upon his will, and its simple statement of Christian faith: What was its form who can tell?

RUTH HALL.

Catskill, N. Y., June 15, 1899.

Shakespeare's Real Views of Immortality.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

While not a "Shakespearean scholar" in any sense of that term, yet it has occurred to me to ask whether Shakespeare was not inconsistent when, in the first act of "Hamlet," he causes the ghost of the King to appear, and yet, subsequently, in the "soliloquy," (which, by the way, as you know, has been so admirably analyzed by Goldsmith, and generally, as I think, to the detriment of the great playwright,) he makes Hamlet say, "The undiscovered country, from whose bourne no traveler returns"? The question hence arises, if we take the ground that Shakespeare was not inconsistent, whether that writer did not intend the ghost to be merely a figment or a delusion of Hamlet's excited brain?

I merely throw this out tentatively, as it were, in the hope that some of your cultured readers (and are they not all so?) may throw some light on this point.

WILLIAM L. STONE.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., June 14, 1899.

Some Words in "The Tempest."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In reply to "M. W. G." there does not seem to be any reasonable doubt as to the correctness of his assumption that the paragraph he quotes, ["A confused noise within. Mercy on us! • • • We split, we split."] refers entirely to other speakers rather than Gonzalos, as the three editions of the play I have by me read as follows: The "Chandos" Shakespeare, 1 vol., by Frederick Warne & Co., London, prints the whole paragraph thus: A confused noise within. "Mercy on us!" "We split, we split!" "Farewell, my wife and children!" "Farewell, brother!" "We split, we split, we split!"

Charles Knight, in his cabinet edition, in twelve volumes, (a most painstaking and generally recognized reliable commentator,) although not printing the sentence so distinctly as the preceding, has a foot note as follows: "These various exclamations which are given to Gonzalos should be considered to be spoken by no determinate characters. They form part of the "confused noise within." And latterly Howard Staunton, the most modern and exhaustive commentator, prints the whole paragraph commencing with "A confused noise within" and ending with "We split!" in italics, besides appending a very long note at the end of the play, analyzing the "very striking knowledge Shakespeare must have acquired by conversation with some of the most skillful seamen of that time," which your correspondent should consult in some public library, as it is too long to quote here.

THOMAS LETTS.

Lenox Library, New York, June 9, 1899.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

He'll be hanged yet;
Though every drop of water swear against it,
And gape at wid'st to glut him.
[A confused noise within.] Mercy on us!—
We split,
We split!—Farewell, my wife and children!
Farewell, brother!—We split, we split, we split!—

The words in the bracket are those upon which your correspondent M. W. G. would like a little light to be thrown. I modestly offer an opinion, and side with him in believing "that the cries above are from the people within the ship, spoken by different voices as would be natural under such circumstances." How this shipwreck scene was done in Shakespeare's day we cannot tell. We have no record of any fine production with raging billows, with the vessel rising and sinking, mid thunder and lightning, as in our modern days. A great deal was left to the fancy of the auditors, and there is no doubt of their advanced perceptions, aided as they were by such expressions as those following "a confused noise within." This is a stage direction, for the use of the prompter or stage manager.

Were I governing the stage under similar conditions as I presume were those of our author's time I should direct as follows: When Gonzalo gives the cue, "—and gape at wid'st to glut him!" [Heavy lightning and thunder.]- And as the ship is supposed to give an extra lurch or dive, let every member of the company—off the stage (i. e., not in the scene,)—utter some loud words of despair, and to keep it up, "the confused noise," through which the words are spoken and heard above the general clamor. [A scream.] "Mercy on us!" [More screaming.] "Men, we split, we split!" [Groanings of Ahs! and Ohs!] "Farewell [in heavy voice] my wife and children." [Screams and cryings.] "Farewell, brother!" [In a man's voice, like '"Good-bye! Good-bye!" [Groanings, and—"We split, split!" from female voices, intermingled with shrieks, moans, thunder and lightning being intermingled throughout, the characters on the stage revealing the awful crisis by their quiet, self-possessed solemnity, which is shown in the ensuing speeches:

Ant.—Let's all sink with the King. [Exit.]

Seb.—Let's take leave of him. [Exit.]

Gon.—Now would I give a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre of barren ground, long heath, brown furze, anything! The wills above be done; But I would fain die a dry death. [Exit.]

All this was done to convey the idea of the shipwreck. And very well, too.

But how much nearer is "The Tempest" brought to our minds, when aided by modern painting and machinery? The scene

presenting the ocean with its raging billows and the actual ship, with its living freight struggling with the storm! Wonderful!

There have been various ways of doing this storm scene upon the stage—sometimes, although the characters are on the ship, all words are omitted—sometimes spoken, as was the case when the play was produced at the Grand Opera House, some twenty odd years ago, with E. L. Davenport as Prospero, and then the storm was transposed to the end of the act, so as to give room for a big show, and time to clear it away, after the act drop fell.

Mr. Daly, in his recent production, opened the play as it should, with the storm, but gave only a small vessel, (supposed to be in the distance, and beyond our sense of hearing,) and omitted all characters, (a great saving to a manager, and possibly without losing any effect of the story,) with beautiful accompaniments of electrical lightning and heavy thunder, and fine incidental music—the ship finally breaking, and sinking, as the curtain fell.

By the way, the modern arrangements of darkening the stage, and the use of electric lights, go far to enhance the reality of the tempest scene. In our author's day, even if the play could have had any aid from scenery, &c., they had nothing but candles or lamps, and the dimming or extinguishing of them would have been of little help, as compare with our present advantages in the production of such an illusion. Our incidental music, too, is a great factor in the impressment of awe in this sinking scene. It was very fine at Daly's Theatre.

I cannot recollect but two productions of the play in New York—the recent one at Daly's and the one at the Grand Opera House. If I remember rightly, the characters were on the ship then, and some words were spoken; but I doubt if the words "Mercy on us!" &c., were spoken by Gonzales, and rather believe with "M. W. G." that one other member of the club errs through a mistaken memory. However, there is nothing to be gained in the reading of the lines by Gonzales—that is, a reading for effect; no living Gonzales could utter the words so as to convey the idea of drowning folks, and therefore the best argument that the words do not belong to his part; but, as this stage direction occurs within his lines, or so near them as to be almost a duty of his lot, in the absence of a stage manager, and at a reading of the play, to speak them, which he can do by letting the voice fall, as in the reading of any other business of the play, and uttering them in quiet, solemn (almost) monotones.

Pardon me if I have strayed too far.

GEORGE BECKS.

Brooklyn, June 10, 1899.

Problems Unsettled.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have been much interested in the communications in your SATURDAY REVIEW upon Shakespearian topics, and have made a few notes thereon which may prove of interest. "M. W. G." wants to know whether the words "Mercy on us!" &c., in the first scene of the Tempest were spoken by Gonzalo or by various persons on the ship. The first folio gives the words to Gonzalo. Dr. Samuel Johnson remarked that Gonzalo had no brother upon the ship and that it was "probable that the lines succeeding to 'a confused noise within' should be considered as spoken by no determinate characters." But before this Theobald had suggested in a private letter that these lines represented the confused noise behind the scenes. Succeeding editors have justified the wisdom in this case as in others of poor "piddling Theobold," as the vain and envious Pope called him, the hero of the first edition of "The Dunciad." And yet no man ever left the impress of his work upon Shakespeare's text, as we now have it, to such an extent as did the same Theobald, who caused Falstaff to "babble of green fields" and Sir Andrew Aguecheek's hair not to "curl by nature," two emendations which alone would make his fame immortal. Capell, however, was the first editor to print these lines as part of the confused noise, and since then almost every editor has followed his example. But Collier claimed they were verse, and a part of Gonzalo's speech, whereupon Alexander Dyce remarked: "Gentle reader, compare the passionate exclamations 'Mercy on us,' &c., with Gonzalo's next speech, where all is calmness and self-possession; and you will surely be as much surprised as I am that any modern editor should think of assigning the former to Gonzalo."

As for the stage practice, if a member of "M. W. G.'s" club heard Gonzalo speak these words, he must have a long memory, or it may have become confused. "The Tempest" has not been acted in this country, I believe, for thirty years, except by Mr. Daly's company, and then all the first scene was cut out, a stage picture of a tempest and a wreck being substituted, although it is a question whether the very realistic scene was as effective as Shakespeare's remarkably vivid picture. I may add that Sir Henry Irving's edition of the play makes the lines a part of the confused noise, and on the stage he would end the scene with them.

Mr. Lawless thinks the emendations of the celebrated folio of Collier's were the work of Ben Jonson. But it has been proved that many of these emendations were recent writings, written in imitation of an antique hand, and, by reason of their spelling and references to "practicable" scenery, the mass of them must have been written after the Restoration, or at least forty years after the death of Jonson.

Mr. McChesney says there is no record anywhere of the marriage of Shakespeare to Anne Hathaway. It is true no record has been discovered, as the records of many of the churches in that district have been long since destroyed; but the marriage bond is still extant, and there the parties are described as "William Shagspere, one thoue partie, and Anne Hathwey of Stratford, in the dioces of Worcester, maiden." And this is corroborated by the will of Shakespeare's granddaughter, Lady Barnard, who makes bequests to the children of "her kinsman," Thomas Hathaway. That Shakespeare's wife was the daughter of Richard Hathaway of Shottery, however, is not so clear, though the probabilities are in that direction. That Richard Hathaway calls his daughter Agnes proves nothing, because in those days of varying orthography Anne, Annys, Agnes, Anneys, were often the same person. In the very will Mr. McChesney cites, Thomas Hathaway's daughter is called Agnes, but her name is given as Anne twice on the parish register. Agnes Arden is so called in her will, but her husband called her Annes. And again, in the will of Richard Hathaway he calls his wife Joane and John in the same sentence.

Fuller does not say he saw any "wit combats" between Shakespeare and Jonson, except in imagination. He says: "Many were the wit combates betwixt him (Shakespeare) and Ben Jonson, which two I behold like a Spanish gallion and an English man-of-war." He makes no claim to have seen them, as Mr. McChesney intimates.

Mr. Phillipps says "there is absolutely no record that the William Shakespeare who died at Stratford was ever in London." The identity of Shakespeare the player with Shakespeare of Stratford would seem to be established by the fact that John Heminge and Henry Condell published the works of their "fellow" and gave as some of the actors in the plays: "William Shakespeare, Richard Burbadge, John Hemmings, Henry Condell," &c., and that the Stratford Shakespeare in his will leaves bequests to "my fellowes, John Hemynges, Richard Burbadge, and Henry Condell." But other evidence is extant. In 1614 it was proposed to inclose some of the common fields of Stratford. Thomas Greene, the Town Clerk, was sent to London to oppose it, and from there he wrote: "My Cõzen Shakespeare comyng yesterday to town, I went to see how he did. He assured me they meant to inclose no further than to Gospel Bush." But even more to the point is the fact that in 1612 Shakespeare bought a dwelling house near the Blackfriars Theatre, in which he held shares, and gave a mortgage deed of the same. The parties therein are thus described: "William Shakespeare of Stratford-upon-Avon, in the County of Warwick, gentleman * * * of th' one partie, and Henry Walker, citizen and minstrell of London, of th' other partie." And "in witnesse whereof the said parties to theis indentures interchaungable have sett their seales. Sealed and delivered by the said William Shakespeare," &c., and signed by Shakespeare's autograph. This positively demonstrates the fact that Shakespeare of Stratford was in London.

TRUMAN JOSEPH SPENCER.

Hartford, Conn., June 20, 1899.

Why They Were Omitted.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Concerning Shakespeare, will you please explain why the second (1604) quarto words addressed by Hamlet to his mother—

> Sense, sure, you have,
> Else could you not have motion:
> —III., iv., 71.

are omitted in the First (1623) Folio?

In the first edition of "The Advancement of Learning," by Lord Bacon, 1605, the year after the quarto, we have this passage: "Some of the ancient philosophers could not conceive how there could be voluntary motion without sense."—(Lib. II., 1, 2§1.)

In the second edition of "The Advancement of Learning, (1623, same year as the Shakespeare Folio,) these lines are also omitted and these words substituted: "But there is motion in inanimate bodies without sense, but with what is called a kind of perception."

ARMOUR C. CUNNINGHAM.

New York, May 24, 1899.

A Passage in "Hamlet."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The poor Ghost complains that he was sent out of this life

"Unhousel'd, disappointed, unaneled."

As it is found in the first folio, this line is completely unintelligible. "Unhousel'd" we owe to Theobald; "unaneled" we get from Pope. "Disappointed" yet remains, and into this same "disappointed" the present writer has never been able to read anything approaching a satisfactory sense. The explanations of the editors do not explain. I therefore propose to read:

"Unshriven, unhousel'd, unanoiled."

Shakespeare, the son of a Roman Catholic mother, makes the Ghost speak in the technical terms of our Roman Catholic liturgy. The Ghost had been "dispatched" without having had a chance of receiving the last sacraments, confession, viaticum, and extreme unction.

My alteration, you will say, is a rather violent one. Granted; but changes fully as violent, and far less necessary, have been introduced into the traditional text of Shakespeare by so able and conservative a critic as the late Dr. Henry Hudson. You may again say that the line, as I propose to read it, is metrically defective. Yes; but are such things uncommon? And does not the very shortening of the line greatly intensify its deep significance?

Here endeth the present lesson.

JOHN BAXTER.

Hoboken, N. J., June 9, 1899.

The latest novel of Mrs. Edith Wharton, "The Greater Inclination," published by Charles Scribner's Sons, has just passed into its second edition.

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ART.

This Year's Salon.

PARIS, June 10.—The public crowds into the galleries where are the pictures of the Société des Artistes Français—the old Salon—and the Salon of the Société des Beaux Arts, of which I have already given you a description in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of THE NEW YORK TIMES is but thinly attended. It would be difficult to explain this phenomenon in a way complimentary to the French artistic intelligence. One is accustomed abroad to look upon the French as such an artistic people. The Parisians, more particularly, pose as the leaders of taste, the torchbearers of the world's intellect. Yet this Ville Lumière—I regret to have to say so, but it is the experience of many years—is almost entirely inhabited by the Philistine. And while other nations advance the French stand still.

What is new in the two Salons proclaims its foreign influence at first sight; and what is best in both is of foreign origin, if exception be made of one or two chefs d'oeuvres, for which the French public, as a rule, cares but little. There is no crowd round the Harpignies landscapes, which are as fine as the few brilliant landscapes which Rembrandt left behind, and throw Ruysdael into the shade; but Bouguereau, whose arsenic green backgrounds are becoming more and more poisonous every year, and have almost a cadaveric tint about them now, whose compositions of nude flesh are more soapy with each successive Salon, is still the centre of an admiring circle, mostly, it must be said, composed of ladies, whose point of view is, however, admissible in a certain way. It is admissible for a mother to be pleased with the reflected graces of her own baby boy in Bouguereau's Cupids—and Bouguereau conscientiously paints the model before him, even to its neatly manicured finger nails and the brilliantine on its hair. His nymphs and goddesses are sweet young maidens of the present day, and they are fair to look upon. Their modesty would have astonished even Diana, and their eyes are soft with the lambent fire of excessive cultivation, but they are clearly amusing themselves in the classical costume the painter has invested them with, and their good humour is infectious.

Then there is another section of the public which sees red, which thirsts for blood and military glory. It seeks out political illusions, and takes sides. These are Republicans, who triumph in the sanguinary defeat of the Chouan mob, (mise en scène in Brittany,) and Legitimists, whose eyes moisten at the sight of the white flag; anti-Clericals, who applaud Truth, as she comes out of a well, or laugh over the piled-up tables of vinous prelates; Clericals, on the other hand, whose heroes are the abbés shot by Prussian firing parties in the high streets of Alsatian villages. There are (alas! we cannot escape the "affaire!") Dreyfusards, who acclaim the laborer crushed beneath the military heel; anti-Dreyfusards, who elbow one another around the picture of M. Cavaignac, as a young volunteer, entering the shattered room in which his chiefs have just been slaughtered by the explosion of a German bomb.

Obviously, this public, though it helps to make the Salon a paying concern, has little, if anything, to do with art; and the pictures it looks for have to do with art, if possible, even less. Eliminate them—public and pictures—and we have the explanation why the Salon des Beaux Arts is so little crowded, and why the Salon des Artistes Français, in spite of the crowds which fill it, supplies so little food for detailed criticism.

I have mentioned the Harpignies landscapes, two pure gems of luminous color. E. L. Weeks has an "Afternoon in November in Persia," a halt of peasants and camels in a green-tufted desert bounded by blue hills, which if it has no other charm is remarkable for its great technical skill. A relief from the work to which he has hitherto accustomed us—the dullest of official portraiture—is Bonnat's Basque forest scene, a palpitating, burning vision of southern sand and dark foliage, spoiled only by a spotty sky which has been borrowed from the background of a Bonnat portrait, and a bad one at that. Etienne Martin also sends a southern landscape, which is not less luminous and living than Bonnat's. Now that M. Carolus Duran contents himself with exhibiting at the rival show a very creditable crucifixion, it may be reasonably hoped that M. Bonnat will also abandon portrait painting for a kind of art which, if less lucrative, is certainly more suited to his brush. A bad portrait of King Menelek of Abyssinia, with gold applications, was exhibited last year by M. Buffet. It was apparently the work of an amateur without a particle of talent. M. Buffet, however, reveals himself this year to be a landscapist with quite a remarkable sense of color, though, of course, the tropical scenes to which he confines himself have color and to spare. His "Abyssinian Valley" and Ouaramelka" are very beautiful.

In a different note, but quite admirable, too, are M. Bouché's "Banks of the Marne, (evening,) a pleasing contrast of yellow sunset light against black green banks, and M. Bourgeois's "End of a Hard Day"—two old people in the stern of a boat, which is being punted by a young peasant girl, through a twilight river scene. Mr. Alfred East of London sends two perfect landscapes, "The Repose of Peace" and "The Summit of the Hill," which are as good ar anything in either Salon—two solidly painted masterpieces.

"C'est le Mot" portraiture shows a falling off this year. M. Roybet makes a sensation, which is not wholly unmerited, with his "Dr. Marc Laffont," an obvious attempt to out-Rembrandt Rembrandt, which is so clever that only on a repeated examination does one notice as fully as one should a certain flimsiness in the execution. A fine portrait, however, it undoubtedly remains. His other portrait, of a fat Parisian in a ruff, has a theatrical vulgarity about it which is in a measure the sitter's fault, but for which the painter cannot be acquitted entirely of all blame.

Lefebvre, who amazed us last year with a portrait which, Academical as it undoubtedly was, was as solid a piece of painting as this generation in France can show—what has become of Lefebvre? He sends the portrait of a brother member of the Institute, a M. Corroyer, and though it has serious qualities of learned workmanship, it will not count among M. Lefebvre's successes. The Cassation Court Judge, M. Ballot-Beaupré, who is to report on the Dreyfus revision, has had himself painted by a woman, Mlle. Beaury-Saurel, and she has produced a very creditable picture, and a worthy pendant to her other contributions, the portrait of that charming poetess who writes under the name of Daniel Lesueur. "The Court of Cassation" is well represented. There is M. Athalin, in his robes, M. Manau and others—quite a wealth of ermine and black silk toques.

The animal painters are specially to the fore this year. Mme. Rosa Bonheur, that veteran woman of genius who has not exhibited at the Salon for forty years, sent a red cow and a bull from Auvergne in a brilliant green pasture dotted with yellow brown, under a solid blue sky, which ought to obtain for her the medal of honor. Her portrait, by the way, is also exhibited—showing a white-haired old lady—her locks cropped close like a man's—in half male, half female attire, the red rosette of the Legion pinned on her breast. Mr. Bisbing, the American painter, has a knowledge of cows which no master before him has excelled, and his two contributions, "A Plain in the Evening," and "A Vineyard in Spring," are well worthy of his genius. Now that Whistler talks of returning to London to found a school of art, who is better competent to be the standard bearer of American art in Paris if it is not Mr. Bisbing? Very fine cows are also those depicted by Mr. Edwin D. Connell in "Le Marais, ("The Marsh.") They are standing in a pool under a late afternoon sky, and are excellently painted.

There are still one or two canvases in the Old Salon, notably those contributed by American painters, to which reference should be made, and mention of these I must reserve for a concluding article.

ROWLAND STRONG.

Making Paris Beautiful for the Fair —How Student Life Goes On.

Paris is in the throes of preparation for the exposition. Work is being pushed in all parts of the city. The Rue de Rivoli, the avenue of the American tourists, is half impassable. "Marchez au Pas" stares one in the face at frequent intervals, and causes ever the 'bus drivers to pull in their splendid, struggling horses. There it is the underground railroad that is making the trouble. Somewhere else it is other construction. Far from home, one thinks of Spring housecleaning, only this is to continue all Summer, and through all the city. Intending travelers should take the warning.

It is perfectly understood here that to a great many of the visitors to the exposition Paris herself will be thought of as a leading part of it, and Paris, which has been so often likened to a woman, wishes to look her prettiest. It is no slight matter, also, from a practical point of view, that the site of the fair is so near the city's centre. Properly to handle a large increase to the present crowds requires a high degree of preparation, and though Paris were not as femininely proud as she is, and the rest of the nation were not so ambitious for her, in belief that she represents it in the eyes of the world, yet much would have had to be done. But Paris is proud, and the whole theory of her strange government—half national and half civic—rests on the notion that the glory and praise that are hers are the country's, and so we find her, with vastly increased municipal budget, building, repairing, and burnishing everywhere. She will never have been more beautiful than next Summer.

The thing which the student of municipal art likes especially is the spirit of this work. It is all done as unobtrusively as possible, and the artistic taste that one likes to think belongs to Paris stamps its progress. The exposition grounds are entirely inclosed by an ornamental fence, painted a pale green, and kept free from advertisements of every kind. It is as nearly an ornament to the landscape as may be, and when seen with the tree tops showing above it, or when the snowy buildings raise their vast façades in reminder of our own World's Fair, the constructive work for the exposition seems to add to rather than detract from the beauty of Paris. The city is not behind the Directors of the fair in thus artistically screening its work, and I am told that an appeal which is to be issued to the people to do their share in making Paris beautiful will even go so far as to suggest that the balconies of the houses be adorned with flowers. One feels a suggestion of Renaissance Italy merely in writing of this, and it seems to me that it is quite the artistic feature of the moment in the city.

The student life in Paris of course goes on all the time. Probably it does not change much, though I have been hearing expressions of doubt regarding the earnestness of a growing share of it. In one case this was expressed by a student; in the other by a Parisian whose tastes and sympathy nave brought him in close touch with the art student life. Three ateliers which I visited the other day did not bear out the doubt, and each gave a distinct glimpse of the art life. The first was that of a young American woman who has called Paris "home" for some years. It was a long trip to find her studio, and then there was reason to guess that it was not all her friends pictured it to themselves. It was fast closed, and I learned from the neighbors that a week had passed since the artist had been there. The common opinion was that she was probably sick in her apartment on another street. At last I found an old woman who had "heard" that the artist was having trouble with her eyes. Still pursuing, with a small lad to guide, I found the building where she lived. She was on the top floor which was the sixth, without an elevator, and was sitting alone, with bandaged eyes, in a darkened room. But she was bright and cheerful, and did not seem discouraged. She had the pluck that ought to have succeeded.

The second studio belonged to a young Englishman. One went up a narrow flight of stairs, having been encouraged by impossingly large windows on the north side of a court, and then through a dingy narrow hall. It was the dirtiest, meanest little studio I ever saw, and the work was poorer than any I had ever expected to see in Paris. The whole thing, indeed, was so bad that the most striking element in the scene was pathos, for I happened to know that the painter was in earnest. The third studio was a long way from this, in the fashionable quarter of the city, and belonged to a sculptor to whom rare talent, large fortune, and fame had come. There was a valet to open the door, and the large atelier was only one of a suite of rooms, which included a dining and a reception room rich in carved and inlaid furniture, luxurious in hangings, and so redolent of artistic spirit that the nymphs and fancies which his genius has called from marble seemed dancing in an environment quite their own, and whither workaday mortals only came in dreams. Here doubtless was a visible expression of the goal toward which all the other students were pressing or trying to press, and one fell to wondering whether these occasional triumphs paid for so many failures. They would certainly seem to the world to fall lamentably short of this, but there may be a pleasure in trying which the world knows not of.

I had been hearing the night before of the Christian work which is being done in the Latin quarter among the students. It was started by Dr. and Mrs. Paxton some years ago—"Christian work" is the only name to give it—and is now lovingly carried on by other hands. It may be well known to some SATURDAY REVIEW readers. There are religious meetings on Sunday night and social gatherings on othe nights, at both of which there is fine music, which is all the better because it is rendered by students who have come to Paris for music. These are the obvious features of it, but not less blessed in result is the helpful counsel quietly given. And more often than anybody knows, save those who give it, this advice is to give up art and go back to America.

These, be it remembered, are only impressions that an outsider may receive in a few days from the art world of Paris. Coming to study a special subject that brings him in contact with art, he may first wonder at the art spirit of the city as a city, and then at the greatness of the total of mistakes, disappointments, and strivings out of which are wrested the few successes that make up the art spirit of his dreams. He finds that, after all, the Quartier in Paris can only dream of Arcadia, as he has done, and he fain would lift his pen to warn compatriots who are thinking to cross the ocean and go far from home because they think the laurel is the only tree on "the left bank of the Seine." And yet as he saunters along the Boulevard, musing on these things, something of the gay, happy, care-free life around him sets his blood afire. It is the old fascination of Paris; and he knows that he will cry in vain while the Louvre, with its priceless treasures, stands cold and gray in the lovely garden where the mists of twilight weave gossamer webs, and from its portals there still remains the long perspective of the Champs Elysées, with its Arc de Triomph rising grandly in a gleaming, golden distance. The very names—Champs Elysées, Arc de Triomph—are those of a fable with which reason must fortunately plead in vain.

C. M. R.

Paris, June 4, 1899.

At Home and Abroad.

It is understood that neither Mr. nor Mrs. Bellamy Storer was disposed to welcome the former's advance in the diplomatic service from the post of Minister to Belgium to that of Minister at Madrid. But, however much they may regret leaving the pleasant cosmopolitan society of Brussels, there will be no lack of consolation for them in the Peninsula. Both Mr. and Mrs. Storer are enthusiastic art lovers and collectors of art objects, while Mrs. Storer is a good deal more than an amateur. It was she who was chiefly instrumental in founding the Rockwood Pottery at Cincinnati, and she has supplied the designs for many of its productions. She is thoroughly familiar with the practice of the ceramic art, and her chief hobby when at home is her own private pottery.

It is hardly to be supposed that Mr. and Mrs. Storer, possessing tastes and enthusiasms such as these, will find the time hang heavily on their hands in Spain, with its wonderful monuments, its Hispano-Moresque ware, its tapestries, and carvings. Indeed, for a collector, it is at present the only country in Europe which bears any resemblance to the paradise of Andrew Lang, if we regard his ballad as covering bibelots as well as books. The people are just now suffering from even worse poverty than usual, and many treasures will be thrown upon the market within the next few months.

A few months ago a small exhibition of proofs of wood engravings by Timothy Cole was held in this city. Every one of the examples was sold a day or two after they were placed on view, and one or two which changed hands again within the last fortnight realized a profit of over 200 per cent.

The proofs in question were unique, being struck off by the engraver before the ordinary india paper proofs were printed. But, taking this circumstance into consideration, it is evident that collectors are beginning to realize that a good wood engraving can be just as beautiful and "precious" an object as an etching or mezzotint. It does not seem unlikely that a few years hence fine examples of the work of Cole and other present-day masters of wood engraving will be as eagerly sought for as plates by—say—Earlom or Van Ostade nowadays.

A loan exhibition of paintings by American artists was opened this week at the Worcester Art Museum. The pictures shown include good examples of Inness, F. S. Church, C. C. Curran, J. F. Murphy, W. Bridgman, and S. Kendall.

James McNeil Whistler will, it is said, pay a visit to this country—the land of his birth—this Summer. Perhaps he may do for New York what he did years ago for London—discover the picturesquences that frequently exists in what most people regard as uniformly ugly. Whistler's etchings of London opened people's eyes to the beauty of portions of the metropolis that aesthetes had previously passed through with many shudders. It would be strange could he not find qualities of line and chiaro-oscuro in the long curves and multitudinous lights of the elevated railway at night, in the crowded and often quaint detail of the east side, in the shipping of the East River, and in the masses of tall buildings against a moonlight sky.

The London Standard dwells at length on the sale of one of Mr. Whistler's etchings, known as "The Engraver," executed by the artist in 1859. The etching brought £72, and the purchaser was Mr. Keppel of New York. This is believed to be a record price; that is, for an engraving, the artist of the work being still alive. Meryon's etchings sold after his death, brought, it is true, higher figures. There is some difference of opinion as to the personality of "The Engraver." It may be either the portrait of Riault or Carpenter

This Whistler engraving is particularly vigorous in treatment, representing a bald-headed man, bending over his task. It is a rare etching, but not the rarest of Whistler's prints. Mr. S. P. Avery of New York has the only impression of "The Engraver" which we know of in this city, and besides that, Mr. Avery has choice proofs of all the early and rare Whistler etchings.

American artists who have visited Russia are warm in their praise of Makoffsky.

whose portraits of Russian ladies have excited their attention. For the Paris Exhibition M. Makoffsky will exhibit three large pictures—"Romeo and Juliet," "Ophelia," and "A Family Portrait." The Russian artists of distinction certainly show great vigor and strong coloring.

M. Rochegrosse has horrors on the brain, and shows his predilection for blood in his huge picture, "L'Assassinat de l'Empéreur Geta." It is a picture, save for difference of period, very much resembling the same artist's butchery, his "Mort de Babylon."

Comments on M. Falguière's statue of Balzac call for various comments. May the fact be stated that the genius, the talent of Honoré de Balzac did not exist in the flesh, for it was undiscoverable in a material sense, because it only had being in the recesses of his wonderful brain. It might be considered as lèse majesté to say that Balzac had no distinction of either face or bearing. Those who knew him well say he had the épicier look, or the appearance of a grocer, and was rather a lumpish man.

If, then, M. Rodin's statue of Balzac did not meet with general favor it was because the admirers of the greatest of all romance writers had created their ideal, which did not exist. M. Falguière's statue, then, is equally disappointing, since it shows Balzac with a certain bourgeois manner, as if enjoying his ease in a robe de chambre. M. Rodin takes, so it is said, the disagreeable comments on his Balzac with perfect indifference. He is not the least jealous of M. Falguière, for he exhibits in the Salon a superb bust of Falguière.

Will we ever take to the method of coloring statues, and will this Greco-Roman style have a revival? Do we not look askance at marble statues, with eyes which stare at you, when made of another stone? M. Barrias has had the courage to make a polychromatic statue which he calls "La Nature devoilant." The goddess Nature has delicate flesh tints, pink legs, and her draperies are of onyx. The trouble about a painted statue would be its want of durability, for the errosive tooth of time would become more evident on the stone than on the canvas. The dispute still rages, as to whether the polychromic statue was general or exceptional in Greek art.

M. Benjamin Constant's canvases at the Fine Art Society's Gallery, in London, occupy public attention. The pictures are many, and are picked examples of Mr. Constant's best manner. The leading pictures are the Duchess Paul of Mecklenburg, M. Chaplain, and the Count Henri Delaborde, but the interest of the public is centred in the portrait of Mme. Emma Calvé. The most effective portrait, as artists understand this expression, is that of Mme. Tourton, "who blazes with sapphires, and whose dress is a gold brocade."

We have already stated that M. Constant was to paint her Majesty, Queen Victoria, the portrait having been ordered by Sir William Ingram. Now a Queen may not pose for a photographer or an artist without certain long preliminaries, which all have to be told for the benefit of the public. Mr. Constant explains then how the Queen posed for him.

"Her Majesty posed for me," said M. Benjamin Constant, "at Windsor, but for only a few moments, sufficiently long, however, to enable me to give the finishing touches to my picture. As a general rule, when royal personages ask me to paint their portraits and suggest sitting for only half an hour I am unable to accede to their request. The time is too short to be of any use to me. But this was a different case altogether. In the first place I had to consider her Majesty's great age, and her gracious condescension in consenting to sit at all for a portrait which she had not herself ordered. Secondly, I had been able, by studying previous portraits and photographs of the Queen, to obtain a perfectly satisfactory resemblance.

"The Queen is a very quiet sitter, and does not converse while she poses. On the whole, I do not object to my sitters talking, as long as they do not talk too much."

The great lady is shown seated on her throne in the House of Lords, and the expression the artist emphasizes is just a trifle melancholic, "the melancholy of old age."

It was a daring man who said that "the Tissot pictures were ethnological simply, and with only secondary Scriptural effects. When you studied the first you overlooked the second." This iconoclast absolutely sniffed, not at the great oil pictures, but at what is called "the expression of Catholic art." The Athenæum occupied itself with this same question, "What is Catholic art?" Is it the primitive art of the fifteenth century? Is it the art defined by the Council of Trent, which Francisco Pacheco, father-in-law of Velasquez, appointed by the Inquisition to inspect works of art, began, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, among many other writers of his same sort in Italy and France, so lay down in his "Arte de la Pintura"—

[illegible]

ists of the past died with their works. We seek novelty in Madonnas, and though motherhood is always sanctified, we somehow lessen the attributes of the Divine Mother.

Give to art all that belongs to it—but it fails to-day in engendering true religious feeling. Not that the world is more skeptical, but there are innumerable pious people who will not accept any man's capability to depict for them the semblance of divinity. The brush of the painter fails when contrasted with the Divine Word.

Many are afraid to face a subject of this character, and impiety is brought up as a direct charge to doubters, but the consensus of both English and American artistic thought is that the sacred picture is of the long past, nor will it ever have the power it once exerted.

Now it happens that Mr. Andrew Lang finds fault with the portrait painters of the past. He has been spending, say, twenty minutes in the National Gallery, and his opinion is that "the far-renowned brides of ancient song are frights, in their portraits." There was Mary Queen of Scots; have we not the testimony that she was a beautiful woman? Why is she painted as decidedly ugly? Queen Bess, with the tremendous collar: was not Gloriana at least imposing? Why, she is made, says Mr. Lang, (writing in Longman's,) as if she were a hag. As to King Charles, his taste, certainly, for women, as far as their looks went, was not good. The Countess of Albany is a prim, commonplace personage. It was only when Romney Reynolds and Gainsborough came to the front that they were appreciative of true beauty in a woman, or, what is better for us, these artists knew how to paint her.

Certainly no century has ever had the exclusive right of producing beautiful women. There can have been no decline. But Mr. Andrew Lang limits his observations to what he sees in London, and maybe the gentleman's vision is not as clear, as far as art is concerned, as it was, say, twenty-five years ago. Anyhow, he expresses his disgust when he looks at "the portraits of old charmers." But there is ocular refreshment for Mr. Lang. He leaves the gallery, and in the streets he sees "any number of young women with whom Mary, Elizabeth, Margaret, and the rest could not bear comparison."

If only Mr. Lang could visit New York how delighted he would be.

It is with the artist our authority finds fault, for he questions whether the portraits to be seen in the academy will please him any better. The conclusion to his criticism on the failure of the modern artist to copy beauty is as follows: "A Greek potter at a drachma a day puts more grace into a two-penny terra cotta figurine than an R. A. can give us for I don't know how much money." Mr. Lang has in his mind's eye the Tanagra statuettes.

What supreme art did not these Tanagra artificers possess! And think, too, they were but ordinary and insignificant workmen. If they caught not alone grace, but dignity in the fashioning of a "two-penny terra cotta figurine;" how superbly grand must have been the talent of the Greek master!

Mr. F. S. King has just finished on copper a head of Paul Revere. As a portrait study the excellence of this work is marked. The eyes of the patriot, which were dark brown ones, look at you. All that nicety and skill can do are shown in the print. Mr. F. S. King always allows proper play for his fancy, and indulges it in the border of the print. The attributes of Paul Revere's calling are there, for he was a gold and silversmith, an engraver, and worked in copper. It is the exceeding delicacy and ease which Mr. F. S. King shows which are so pleasing. Under the head there is a tablet, and you read, "Paul Revere. Drawn and engraved for the Society of Iconophiles. New York. 1899." Only 147 proofs were taken of this work, and then the plate was destroyed.

On the 12th of August there will be held in Antwerp a Van Dyck exhibition. Pictures have been promised by many foreign collectors. The Queen of England will show three pictures. The Amsterdam exhibition of Rembrandts was a great success, and it is believed that the Antwerp one, with the Van Dycks, will rival it.

"Hamlet" at Fifty Centimes.

Owing to Mme. Barnhardt's tremendous success in "Hamlet" her version of the play is being hawked about the streets of Paris at 50 centimes a copy. The sales are said to be in advance of those of the patriotic novels, the biographies of Paul Déroulède, or the narratives in favor of or against Dreyfus. This "Hamlet" that is thus hawked about the streets is a small brochure, with a yellow cover, printed by a house that published popular pamphlets. It is adorned with a figure of the Prince of Denmark, something after Bauthorne's "Patience," in dark costume and meditating on the skull of Yorick. This little yellow-covered book is now in its thirty-sixth thousand. On the back of the cover the publisher announces that he will shortly issue "Comme Darwood." In the same form "Hamlet" has had about the streets

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Sienkiewicz's First Novel, "In Vain."*

The first of the novels of Sienkiewicz, "In Vain," written when he was but seventeen years of age and while he was a student at Warsaw, is the last to appear in Mr. Curtin's translation, and its author does not include it in his collected works. The very qualities which cause him to omit it, its tremendous youthful gravity, its unconscious revelation of the student's estimate of himself and his affairs give it importance in the eyes of those who would understand the author of "Fire and Sword." The hero, a youth of humble descent, going to Kieff to study medicine, attracts the affection of the half-crazy widow of a former student, but is indifferent to her until a comrade who loves her, but has a taste for self-sacrifice, fairly forces him to pay court to her. No sooner has he committed himself than he falls in love elsewhere, but an opportune typhus fever cures him of his affection for both ladies, and all his pursuit has been "in vain." The most remarkable feature of the book is that both the hero and the self-sacrificing lover are of much lower social standing than the author, who sets himself the task of analysing their feelings toward the upper classes, and shows a high degree of insight in the inquisition. The picture of student manners must be accepted without question, and it shows customs and modes of thought very like those of the student in other lands, with perhaps more devotion to study than is common in England and in the United States. Taken as a whole, the book prophesies the plays and the short stories of the author, but gives little warrant for expecting the historical novels, or "Without Dogma." Its most hopeful trait is the absence of self-portraiture. Even in youth Sienkiewicz seems to have had the happy faculty of finding his fellows more interesting than himself, and this is the beginning of wisdom for the artist.

The Death of Frau Elise Polko.

The death of Frau Elise Polko, in Prussia, seems to have passed entirely unnoticed in this country, where once the translations of her German tales were eagerly absorbed by the readers of The Lady's Book, Graham's Magazine, and The Boston Miscellany. Poe's short stories were just then becoming known. Besides him there were no native writers of brief fiction worthy of mention. The limited number of magazines then published in America had to draw from German, French, and Swedish writers. Among these Frau Polko held a coveted position. She was born in 1823, and was educated for the operatic stage. After her marriage, in 1841, however, she devoted herself entirely to literature and achieved an immediate and signal success. The effects of her musical education are noticeable in many of her stories and novels. Her first serious and long work was her "Musikalische Märchen," which in 1853 was translated into English. She became in time a prolific writer not only of short stories and sketches by which she first made a name among English readers, but of popular novels. Among the last are "Ein Frauenleben," "Fanatica Hasse," and "Unsere Pilgerfahrt." She was also the author of a biography of her father, who was a schoolmaster, and of a biographical account of her brother, the African traveler, Eduard Vogel, who was murdered in Wadai in 1856.

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An Answer. By C. M. S.

Though bowed by toil, misshapen and misformed,
Upon his furrowed face, no menace cruel
Strikes terror by its portents dire and dread;
Forebodings of a frightful Asking and Reply
Are rumbling through the gathering years,
And yet he heeds them not. His ears are deaf
To sounds like these. The mighty din itself
Of Vengeance wreaked, will be by him unheard.

Ye searchers and ye delvers, wise men vain!
What recompense have ye in knowing things?
None, but a doubt to harass and confuse;
None, but a longing ne'er to be fulfilled;
None, but the sorrow of uncertainty;
None, but the shadow of a deep despair;
Ye seek a Light, not meant for human eyes,
And faith is blinded, hope in darkness droops.

Upon his hoe he leans and toils and toils,
The wondrous Why of all the universe
Is much beyond his ken. He questions not.
The mysteries of winds, of storm clouds massed,
Of budding flowers, of growing fields, all these
Confiding nature has disclosed to him.
All these he understands, and knowing them,
Is drawn in close communion with his God.

Ye selfish souls, oppressors in all lands,
Upon your shoulders weigh the crimes and sins
Of ages past. Atone for them ye must.
That hideous question screeched into your ears
By hordes of men that thirst, like beasts, for blood,
Must have its answer from your trembling lips.
Your works and monuments shall be destroyed,
Your cities given to the eager flames,
And glowing like the unquenched fires of hell,
Shall cast the warning shadows on the path
Of centuries on centuries to come.

Upon that day, still leaning on his hoe,
Far from rebellion's shout in cities' streets,
Far from the smoke of burning palaces,
Far from the bloody heads held high on pikes,
Shall stand a man, face furrowed and bent,
His hand unsullied with a brother's blood
Of all that frightful frenzy innocent.
The sun shall spread its sheen of golden light
Across his weary fields. Birds sing their songs,
And gentle zephyrs fondle their handling

"THE INTELLECTUAL LIFE."

A Book of Many Years Ago Which Is Still Read and Ought to be Read More—Its Charm and Value.*

Philip Gilbert Hamerton thought the higher life worth taking pains with, and he took corresponding pains in the writing of this book. In it he gives us of his best. In the opening words of his preface he states his object as being "to consider the possibilities of a satisfactory intellectual life under various conditions of ordinary human existence." To those acquainted with Hamerton any assurance of his sincerity is unnecessary, for his purity of aim is beyond doubt, and his way of thinking is alike pure. There is no haze around him. Truth stands out in the clear atmosphere of honest thought. In the reading of his autobiography one is equally impressed with his unflinching candor. He is there so fully set upon showing the processes by which he was molded into what he became that he does not scruple, having once set about it, to give account of matters it should have been more pleasant for him to have left untold. For freedom in quest of truth, he is as uncompromising as Huxley, though less aggressive—less inclined to break images. He says: "I have nothing to do with the polemical method. I do not look upon an opponent as an enemy to be expelled, but as a torchbearer, to be welcomed for any light that he may bring; I defend nothing, but try to explore everything that lies near enough." He is a thinker for himself. Unlike Theodore Hook, who, when entered at Oxford, would sign forty articles if they wished, Hamerton was, at seventeen, precluded from entering because he could not sign the thirty-nine. His intellectual product, then, has a quality of its own, untrammeled by the schools. He is not a theorist, and there is in him no trace of dogmatism. He keeps carefully within the lines of what he knows, and tells us nothing that he has not observed, experienced, and found workable. The style is elegant and unaffected, and much in the manner of the best modern conversation.

Of all his books, "The Intellectual Life" is addressed to the greater number of readers. It has been received with much favor by the cultured in this country, and it has this distinction in common with two or three other famous books, that its sales here outran the English editions. His American publishers wrote to him after the book had been published but a few months: "'The Intellectual Life' is a complete literary success in America; it has been the means of making you almost a household god in the most refined circles." It is one of those books that may be correctly termed a classic, and which must ever be young; for it has that property which belongs to our greatest classics, that it is addressed to all ranks of men. He attached great importance to the task he had set himself, and had, his biographer tells us, the plan of the book in contemplation for years; but, though "the gathered materials were rich and ready," the definite form was a long time in being found. It is a marked message to young aspirants after intellectual pursuits, before whom life and thought are opening all their vast problems and possibilities; and it is the more attractive in a readiness and wealth of illustration from every field of human activity. To the student it brings sound advice and tends to the making a student of the general reader. "I have written," says the author, "for all classes in the conviction that the intellectual life is within the reach of every one who earnestly desires it."

There are books and authors that every one who reads with a purpose values as finger posts in the paths of literature, that not only themselves please and instruct us, but are the means of pointing us to many a similar source of knowledge and delight. Many a man can trace his love of literature to an early acquaintance with some one writer or book. Before we have proceeded far with "The Intellectual Life," that is the kind of book we find it to be. We cannot within a certain space do more than present in outline its main features. We think, indeed, that by doing this a better end will be served than if we should attempt to do more. It is divided into twelve parts, the subjects of which are: "The Physical Basis," "The Moral Basis," "Of Education," "The Power of Time," "The Influence of Money," "Custom and Tradition," "Women and Marriage," "Aristocracy and Democracy," "Society and Solitude," "Intellectual Hygienics," "Trades and Professions," and "Surroundings." These subjects are presented, not with the formalities of labored treatises, but are brought home to our immediate concernment as by the counsels of a friend in the familiar form of letters. And in these we hear the voice of the philosopher, poet, and man of the world, addressed to such as have raised questions upon, or in themselves represent their varied aspects. Thus on "The Moral Basis" he writes "To one who had said that there was a want of moral fibre in the intellectual, especially in poets and artists;" to a friend who suggested the speculation "which of the moral virtues was most essential to the intellectual life," &c. On "Education" he addresses "a friend who studied many things." "A student of literature." "One who lamented his defective memory," and others. On "The Power of Time" he writes to "a man of business who desires to make himself better acquainted with literature, but whose time for reading is limited," &c. On "Custom and Tradition," "to a young man who had fully resolved never to wear anything but a gray coat." "To a Roman Catholic friend who accused the intellectual class of a want of reverence for authority," &c. And it may be noted as an excellent feature in the make-up of the book that in these letters, besides subheading and a satisfactory general index, each point as it comes up is printed in the liberal margin with which the page is provided. Thus in the last-mentioned letter we have where the topics occur; "The Infallibility of the Pope," "The Infallibility of Scripture," "Opposition of Methods Between Intellect and Faith," and so on, so that the point we may wish to refer to is come at in a moment.

There is no more accurate gauge of a man's intellectual status than his attitude toward education as it affects the individual and the national life. Our author devotes more space to this—the most urgent of subjects to-day and all days—than to any other. He shows that modern education is but "a beginning of many things," and of the thoroughness in hardly anything. And it would seem to-day as if those many things are gradually becoming more, and the thoroughness proportionately less. What, therefore, the eleven letters which compose this part say, as affecting the practical work of education, is worth close attention by those engaged in it, who have a sense of its unspeakable importance, and regard it from an intellectual point of view. It is a subject that will not down, and cannot be shelved—work which cannot be "done in a corner." Every step gained is a guarantee for a further advance, every misstep has danger in it.

His treatment of his subject as related to women and marriage is an interesting study. He professes to know as much about marriage as anybody else, but declares that to be "an infinitesimally small atom of knowledge," and yet from the highest standpoint his own was a perfect and charming success. Read his dedication of this book. It is to his wife: "We have shared together many hours of study, and you have been willing, at the cost of much patient labor, to cheer the difficult paths of intellectual toil by the unfailing sweetness of your beloved companionship." His was, what he states there is, "the intellectual marriage," and Shakespeare's "marriage of true minds," in which the "intellect itself is married." He has thought well upon the subject, and the result is much that is original on that of which men "know less than they know of any other subject of universal interest."

He thinks that where the order of thought is liberal, custom to-day is favorable to the intellect. The truths of science are tolerated where not embraced, and tacitly accepted where they are not acknowledged. His fair-mindedness and freedom from prejudice prevent his being blinded to the benefits civilization has derived even from institutions and systems in the pretensions of which he has no faith. His conviction of the supremacy of the intellect and its ultimate triumph over all obstacles produces in him tolerance of error and charity toward its victims. He calls honesty of purpose "one of the most precious possessions of Christians and of gentlemen." He sees that we are standing where the break occurs between tradition and experiment, with our eyes upon the unsolved problems of the future, and he fully trusts the intellect for their final and safe solution. Though loyal to truth as he sees it, and following without hesitation wherever it leads, he is not in the spirit of his mind an extremist; and where his views seem least conventional they are found to be most distinctly marked by common sense. When face to face with the charge of sexual immorality in the intellectual, he begins by at once admitting that such accusations are often well founded. He admits Byron's real and conscious immorality. He defends Shelley against such a charge as having lived strictly in accordance with the moral ideal of his own conscience, but yet he admits that his conduct had the defect that he took in hand the regulation of his own morality, which, "considering the prodigious force of passion, it is hardly safe for any one to do." He finds in the lives of the intellectual, of, for instance, such a person as George Sand, a peculiar temptation to immorality from which others are exempt. Yet, admitting the motives to be purely intellectual, as he believes hers to have been, he holds such a course dangerous to the well-being of the community, as "destroying the sense of security on which the idea of the family is founded." As if to give the fullest force possible to the charge he is considering, he further cites instances of the most extraordinary reaction toward coarseness and sensuality in men of the highest genius—in Turner, Chateaubriand, Lamartine; and attributes these to intellectual excesses on the one hand, which have a direct tendency to drive men into other excesses, and to a too great refinement in one direction, which produces degrading reactions in another. However, considering excitement as the motive for these indulgences, and that intellectual pursuits supply excitement in variety and abundance, it is easy to see that intellectual culture is not antagonistic, but favorable to morality; and the few noted cases which may be pointed to do not seriously affect the question when compared with the results of culture upon whole classes. It may be seen that the most cultivated classes are the most moral, and have advanced in morality as they have in culture. Moreover, the reasons which appeal to the intellectual man should be sufficient to encourage him in self-control. Excesses gradually reduce the intellectual forces, and experience shows from how small a diminution of power failure may sometimes result. "The reward of intellectual success is worth any sacrifice of pleasure, while the sense of defeat is so humiliating that fair Venus herself could not offer a consolation for it." On the other hand, there is the rarest moral fibre where it is often unrecognized and unsuspected, in the toils and struggles and privations by which many intellectual triumphs are won, and the reward of which often is that "divine drunkenness" alone, which, to its participant, is more than fame. The book is a feast of "things full of marrow, of wines on the lees well refined"; and it will be long ere it ceases to be helpful to the intellectually minded. A. BLACKWOOD.

*Latest edition, 1897. Imprint of Roberts Bros. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

BOOKS FOR GIRLS OF FOURTEEN.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Kindly favor me with a list of names of a half dozen books fit to be read by a girl of the age of fourteen years. PHILIP MARX.

New York, June 10, 1899.

The mere fact that a young girl is fourteen years of age is not sufficient in the line of data in order to judge just what books are quite suitable for her. Not only do tastes differ very perceptibly, even at that early age, but of two girls exactly the same age, one may be seemingly five years older than the other. In any case, it would seem safe to say that any of Mrs. Ewing's works, which can be found at all good book stores in the chrming little English editions, which have the added merit of being extremely cheap, such as, for instance, "From Six to Sixteen; A Story for Girls," and "We and the World; A Story for Boys," but equally interesting for girls, are charming examples of this writer, as are two other books by the same author, probably much better known—"Jan of the Windmill" and "The Story of a Short Life." Both series of Kipling's "Jungle Books" will be appreciated by a girl who is old for her years, as will also be his short stories of child life, such as "Ba, ba, Black Sheep" and "We Willie Winkie." Stevenson's "Treasure Island" will be a great delight to the girl who is fond of adventures, especially if shared with a brother. All Mrs. Molesworth's stories are most interesting and helpful in their tendencies, as are Flora Blair's, and especially the latter's "Hector." Miss Alcott's "Little Women," "Little Men," "Old-Fashioned Girl," and the others of the series, seem to exert the same strong fascinations now, as they did for the children of an earlier generation.

We know of a girl of twelve or under who simply devoured the sea stories of Capt. Marryat, and Cooper's novels, especially the Leather Stocking Series, and always felt extremely grateful for the happy accident which led her to choose such stories rather than the books of the Elsie Dinsmore type which are so common now. Let the books which fall into children's hands be simple as they may; they should all possess a certain amount of literary merit, or their influence must of necessity be hurtful.

BOOKS FROM THE ROYCROFT SHOP.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I would like to be allowed just a word concerning the criticism of "A Message to Garcia" on page 370 of June 10, SATURDAY REVIEW. The criticism of the book mentioned was very good, and the praise of the mechanical work done by the Roycroft Shop was very pleasing to us Philistines; but the criticism closed with a paragraph that seems to us to be a bit unjust—that "the books themselves (issued by the Roycroft Shop) are so seldom those one cares to own."

I am very sure that the writer of the paragraph either could not have seen a list of their books, or else he must have rather queer tastes. I own several of the Roycroft books, and only wish I had the means to be able to own a copy of each. Among the books issued by them, which I should suppose any one would like to own for the book itself, are "Sonnets from the Portuguese," "The Deserted Village," "In Memoriam," "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam," "The Confessions of an Opium Eater," "The Book of Job," "Sesame and Lilies," "The Ancient Mariner," "Dipsy Chanty and Other Selected Poems," from Kipling; "Hand and Brain," a collection of Socialistic essays, and "As It Seems to Me," a series of essays by Elbert Hubbard, editor of The Philistine and Chief Roycrofter, which I regard as very fine indeed.

In regard to Mr. Hubbard's style, each one has a right to his own opinion, but this much is true, at least, that Mr. Hubbard can say a thing so you can't forget it for awhile—and this is a faculty that many a man who makes parchments in pulpits or in newspapers would be mighty glad to possess, critics and criticisms notwithstanding. A PHILISTINE.

East Pembroke, N. H., June 15, 1899.

Answering the above letter and criticisms, we see no reason for altering the original statement, although, perhaps, a word of explanation may well be added. We have long been admirers of the beautifully conceived and finely executed details of the Roycroft work, and should like nothing better than to own a shelf full of such beautiful volumes. But in this world good books are very abundant; there are usually so many volumes one wishes to add to one's library, such as first editions of one's favorite authors, or, perhaps, the best work of the last new man which in time, aside from the interest the volume may have as literature, may also come to be famous enough to be of value as the first issue of the book.

Such was the feeling underlying the statement "so seldom those one cares to own," the feeling that, beautiful as the books might be from a mechanical standpoint, if their contents were already in one's possession—even if in a much less desirable form—one would content himself with what he had, and spend his money for books he really wanted. Many people, too, prefer an English book in an English edition, and would be so much pleased if the Roycroft Shop, and Mr. Mosher as well, would decide to give us new American works with their beautiful imprints. We have made one or two attempts to obtain copies of the few new books issued by the Roycroft Shop, such as those by Irving Browne, only to hear that "the edition is exhausted," which might seem to prove that others shared the desire to possess original matter in such beautiful garb.

Mr. Hubbard's style is certainly striking, and he often manages to say an entirely unforgettable thing in a way quite his own. In the pages of the Philistine, he is usually delightful; but most magazine matter is of necessity ephemeral, and when it comes to a book, which is a more dignified matter, we still think the assertion that his style would be improved by being shorn of at least part of the slang, a perfectly justifiable one.

An Original Mayflower Bible.

So thoroughly has everything been investigated which pertains to the Pilgrims and their historic voyage in the Mayflower that any new discovery on that subect at the present day is one of the last things to be expected. Yet such unexpected occasions do arise at rare intervals, and one of these unlooked-for incidents has just arisen regarding the Mayflower. This is no less than the discovery, if it may be so called, of an original Mayflower Bible, one brought over on that eventful journey, and, moreover, the identical Bible belonging to William White and his wife, to whom was born the first child in New England, Peregrine White, seeing the light of day on board the Mayflower while the ship lay in Cape Cod Harbor, Nov. 20, 1620.

This interesting fact is mentioned on the margin of one of the pages in the Bible, and many other curious and entertaining marginal notes are written in the same way. There are also a few crude pen and ink sketches, one of a ship with three masts labeled the Mayflower, and another of a cradle, probably typifying Peregrine's early existence.

The Bible formed the most interesting exhibit at the recent semi-annual meeting of the Mayflower Society, held last Monday night at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mr. Richard Henry Greene, the historian of the society, read a paper upon the Bible, giving its history, so far as is known, and explaining some of the writings found in it.

The Bible is a "Breeches" Bible, interesting in itself, but its Mayflower associations far surpass all its other claims as a rare and curious book. It is really composed of three books bound in one; first, the Book of Common Prayer, &c., London, 1586; second, the Bible, translated according to the Ebrew and Greeke, London, 1588; third, Psalms and Hymns. Sternhold & Hopkins are the publishers. An interesting feature is that the writings are all upon the blank pages and margins of the Prayer and Hymn Books, the Bible itself, as Mr. Greene brought out, being "sacredly left unmarked, which shows that though some would seem to be the work of children, even they had a reverence for the sacred Scriptures, hence it has been owned by "Christian families."

The discovery of the book is typical of the manner in which many an interesting rarity has suddenly been brought from oblivion. It is owned by Mr. S. W. Cowles of Hartford, Conn., a well-to-do man with the tastes of a collector, and who, up to a few days ago, never realized the full value of his treasure. He purchased the book eleven years ago from Charles M. Taintor of Manchester, Conn. It was frequently shown by Mr. Cowles to his friends as a peculiar old Bible, but he was accustomed to look regretfully upon the writings as blemishes to an otherwise perfect "Breeches" Bible. Having read something about the value of old Bibles, Mr. Cowles took his book to a friend in Hartford for information. The latter at once realized the possible importance of the writings.

"Do you know what these writings are?" he asked.

"Why, no," replied Mr. Cowles innocently. "They do not injure the Bible, do they?"

This disapproves the somewhat natural first impressions that the writings may have been put there for the purpose of securing a large price. But Mr. Cowles refuses to sell. He does not need the money, and he prefers to keep his Bible as one of his private treasures, but the Mayflower Society would ever after hold him in grateful esteem if he should deem the society fitting to become its permanent possessor in the future. The previous owners, therefore, attached little value to the writings. How it came to Mr. Taintor is unknown. The name of Thomas Corser, Bridgenorth, 1813, occurs in the book, but where Bridgenorth is Mr. Greene does not yet know. If in England, the Bible was taken back by some of its former owners.

The earliest written note in the Bible reads, "William White, his Book, 1606." On another page is written, "At Amsterdam, Holland, April, Anno Domini, 1608," and still again, "Leyden, Holland, 1609." A further entry states, "Left Delft Haven in Holland, sailed for Southampton in August, 1619-20," the 20 being written over 19. These dates all agree with the history, as the latter date of sailing was Aug. 1, 1620. A still more interesting note follows:

"This book is the property of William White and his wife, Susanna, who embarked on board the Mayflower from Plymouth, England. We read with great comfort on board ye ship ye promises we find in this Book."

Another entry on a previous page reads: "William White, married on ye 3d day of March, 1620, to Susanna Tilley. Peregrine White, Born on Board ye Mayflower in Cape Cod harbor, sonne born to Susanna White, Dec. 19, 1620, yt 6 o'clock morning. Next day we meet for prayer and thanksgiving, calling him Peregrine."

The date here is wrong, as it was November, and not December. William White died early in 1621, and the Bible passed into the possession of William Brewster, the fact being stated thus: "1622, Mr. William Brewster, his book, 1623, from Mrs. Susanna White." Another entry, which Mr. Greene believes may be White's handwriting, reads:

"Some of our strong men went inland and put to flight the natives whom we saw, they being afraid of the Powder," and the landing is thus recorded: "Landed y^t Plymouth December ye 11th, 1620."

Among several family records is the following of especial interest: "John Howland married Katharain Tilley, granddaughter of John and Katharain Howland, Anno Domini, 1629, of Plymouth, now called New Plymouth. Infant sonne Born to John and Katharain Howland yt six o'clock morning, Nov. ye 23, Anno Domini, 1629."

One little notice gives a new scrap of information regarding Gov. Carver. It is: "John Carver, sonne of James Carver, Lincolnshire, yoeman, called by ye Grace of God, Governor of our colony, Dec. ye 10th, 1620, for one year." The same error is made here as once before, December for November.

The writings are by different persons, and some of them appear to have been traced over, as though the first writing was very weak, or the tracing may have been done over the original at a later date. Mr. Greene, who is a recognized authority on Mayflower history and genealogy, sums up his conclusions as follows:

"Some have jumped to the conclusion that these writings are fraudulent. If so, there must have been an object, and I fail to see any motive or reason, neither do I find any indication of a purpose or any special emphasis given to anything in the writings themselves. If we suppose them intended to contradict Bradford's history, then we must show that they were written since 1655, but there is no contradiction in fact, and besides, they corroborate his report, just as the Gospels support each other. I cannot explain all the writings and will not vouch for their reliability, but I believe this was the Bible of William White, and that it came over on the Mayflower with him; also that it passed into the possession of Brewster. I cannot believe the writings are fraudulent, but there are blunders and inaccuracies which are little credit to the authors."

Novels for Catholics to Read.

The list that follows, although brief, is much longer than any that could have been made in any former year. It does not include all the novels written by Catholics since June, 1898, but only those which are worth reading, and it includes only one written by a Protestant. "Helbeck of Bannisdale" might have been added to it, were it not for the oft-repeated objection that the absolute fairness with which Mrs. Ward states the arguments on both sides confuses the weaker brethren. "Jesus Delaney," by Mr. Joseph Donnelly, is an attack on Protestant missions in a Catholic country rather than a Catholic novel, and its irony is perhaps a little too fine for the simple, and therefore it has been omitted:

ONE POOR SCRUPLE. By Mrs. Wilfrid Ward. New York: Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

THE MIRACLES OF ANTICHRIST. By Selma Lagerlof. Boston: Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

THE TRIUMPH OF FAILURE. By the Rev. P. A. Sheehan, Doneraile. 8vo. New York: Messrs. Benziger Brothers. $1.60.

ESPIRITU SANTO. By Henrietta Dana Skinner. 8vo. New York: Messrs. Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

TWO STANDARDS. By the Rev. William Barry. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

WITHOUT DOGMA. By Henryk Sienkiewicz. Boston: Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. $1.

Books Suggested to Teachers.

The first five books in the following list should not be neglected by any teacher who pretends to do "professional reading." The sixth includes chapters on teaching, written, it is true, by college professors and applying especially to college students, but still touching on general principles. The seventh is worth all the books prepared for school use by preachers and advocates of total abstinence. The eighth, although a novel, contains valuable hints on teaching English literature, and the last touches upon matters connected with so many sciences that no high school teacher can afford to leave it unread:

TALKS TO TEACHERS ON PSYCHOLOGY. By William James. 12mo. New York: Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

PSYCHOLOGY AND LIFE. By Hugo Munsterberg. Boston: Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

DISCUSSIONS IN EDUCATION. By Francis A. Walker. 8vo. New York: Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. $3.

EDUCATIONAL REFORM. By Charles W. Eliot. 8vo. New York: The Century Company. $2.

FROM THE CHILD'S STANDPOINT. By F. H. Winterburn. 12mo. New York: Baker-Taylor Company. $1.25.

YALE; HER CAMPUS, CLASSROOMS, AND ATHLETICS. Walter Camp and Lewis S. Welch. 8vo. Boston: Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. $2.50.

ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF THE LIQUOR PROBLEM. By John Koren. 12mo. Boston: Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

THE PEDAGOGUES. By Arthur Stanwood Pier. 12mo. Boston: Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50.

THE TIDES AND KINDRED PHENOMENA IN THE SOLAR SYSTEM. By George H. Darwin. 8vo. Boston: Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

Wagner Story Books.

"E. F. W." writes: "I wish to read the best accounts of the stories of Wagner's operas, particularly of the opera 'Das Rheingold.' Will you please tell me in THE SATURDAY REVIEW what books or books I must buy to be best able to get at these stories?

"'The Nibelungenlied,' 'The Fall of the Nibelungers,' translated by William Nanna Lettsom; Williams & Norgate, London — a poem of nearly twenty-five thousand lines, which, however, is not the best—will be found to cover the whole field very thoroughly. The book has a good introduction, giving a history of the old legends, which date from the thirteenth century, and are without doubt the main source from which the Wagner librettos and the Wagner story books are derived. The simplest book on the subject is George P. Upton's "The Standard Operas," $1.50, which gives a short synopsis of each opera, while other interesting books will be found to be "The Legends of the Wagner Dramas; Studies in Mythology and Romance," by J. L. Weston, $2.25; "The Wagner Story Book; Firelight Tales of the Great Music Dramas," by W. H. Frost; "The Ring of the Nibelung: Translated and Explained," by F. T. Dippold, $1.50; "Stories of the Wagner Operas," by H. A. Guebet, $1.50; "The Story of the Rhinegold," by A. A. Chapin, $1.25; "The Ring of the Nibelung," by G. Robbe, $1; or "The Perfect Wagnerite," by Bernard Shaw, $1.25; any or all of which will be found to give a good idea of the subject. Charles Scribner's Sons make a specialty of musical literature, and in all probability any of the books mentioned

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JUNE

1899

HAWAII.

A Study in the Evolution of That Country.*

Prof. Blackman, in his work entitled "The Making of Hawaii," has gathered together in a highly instructive narrative the fruit of over a decade's work in the study of the social, political, and moral development of the Hawaiian people. The author disclaims any pretensions of furnishing in this volume a history of Hawaii, and, while the work contains many facts which pertain more to the history of the islands than to their sociological development, yet the book is peculiarly attractive on account of the ethnical studies which the author has woven into his fascinating story. The work is unusually readable for one of its class, and the language is conspicuous for its perspicuity, pointedness, and amplitude.

The Hawaiian Islands were discovered by Capt. James Cook in 1778, although it is supposed that the Spanish explorers visited them at least two centuries before that date. The author divides his work into three periods—the Early, the Middle, and the Latter—the first embracing all events prior to the discovery of the islands, the second covering the interval between their discovery and the arrival of the American missionaries in 1820, and the third including the happenings and growth since 1820. Studies in the first period are of a necessity based largely upon tradition. As to the origin of the Hawaiians all arguments must be hypothetical, but the commonly accepted belief is that their progenitors were wanderers from the Indian Archipelago. Lying in the northern edge of the torrid zone, 2,100 miles from San Francisco, and 3,400 miles from Yokohama, the group is remote from the large islands and continents of the earth. Over twenty islands are included in the archipelago, several of which are each over 500 square miles in area, while numbers of the smaller ones contain an area of less than 500 acres. Several of the latter are distant from 244 to 1,100 miles from Honolulu, and are mere reefs, which in late years have been claimed as Hawaiian territory. The climate is semi-tropical and in a high degree salubrious, the temperature being notably equable, the mean annual being about 75 degrees Fahrenheit.

The early history of the islands abounds with interesting studies in folk-lore, racial growth, linguistic development, and social customs. Much of this, however, is shrouded with the mystic veil of legendry, and in the kaleidoscopic changes of a century most of the old customs have passed away. The native language, class differences, forms of religious worship, methods of taxation, and administration of laws have undergone radical changes since the advent of the American missionaries, in 1820. Prior to that date the penalties for infractions of the laws of the King were severe and exemplary. Among those recorded were "digging out the eyes, taking off the arms at the elbows or the legs at the knees, or other inflictions of a similar character; banishment to another island, or death. In aggravated cases of theft the culprit was bound in a leaky boat and set adrift. When decapitation was decreed it was usually performed in a stealthy manner by an executioner at night, when the victim was asleep."

Idolatry was a common practice, and human sacrifices were offered on special occasions, such as the dedication of a temple, the launching of a war canoe, the building of a house for a chief, the sickness of a King or Queen, or the burial of a chief. As many as eighty persons were sometimes immolated at once. The mourning customs, with the attendant self-mutilation, were at the same time the most unique and most appalling in the histories of early peoples. Tabu, a most extraordinary institution of prohibitions of an exceedingly complicated and strenuous nature, the violation of which was at once a sin and a crime, and was punished with death, flourished in the early period. This belief in a mystic power is not unique with the Polynesians, as the early histories of many tribes record similar blind faiths. The Feng-shui of the Chinese is a similar delightful superstition which flourishes to this day. Such things interfere with progress, and prevent the natural development of a people and we must ascribe the abolition of Tabu in Hawaii largely to the labors of our missionaries.

The chief figure of Hawaiian history is Kamehameha I., one of the notable men of the earth. Born in 1730, he "conquered the rural chiefs of Hawaii first, and, overcoming the almost insurmountable difficulties presented by the channels separating him from the other islands of the group, he gradually brought the latter into subjection, until in 1795 he was substantially lord paramount of the archipelago. The new monarch issued edicts prohibiting robbery, theft, and murder, agriculture and trade were encouraged, and the ancient religion reinvigorated." During the reign of this great chieftain Capt. Cook visited the islands. He was worshipped by the natives as the god Lono, and, although welcomed as a guest from heaven, he repaid the veneration, kindness, and hospitality extended to him by the natives by violating their tabus, outraging their religious sentiment, permitting his sailors to hold a carnival of lust, and by practicing deceit and treachery in various forms.

In February, 1779, he was killed in an affray with the natives. Many trading vessels and exploring expeditions came to the islands during the succeeding twenty years. Vancouver visited the islands thrice between 1792 and 1794, and exerted a powerful influence for good. He so won the affection and esteem of the natives that before his departure they voluntarily ceded their territory, with certain restrictions, to Great Britain. The cession of territory was, however, never ratified by the British Government. Upon the death of Kamehameha I., tabu and idolatry were abolished, two notable steps in an advance toward civilization. At about the same time active missionary work was commenced. In the beginning the Protestant churches controlled the field, but by dint of threats the Catholic missions secured a foothold. The controversies and animosities between these two religions sorely perplexed the natives, and eventually resulted in a revival of paganism, and we find that within the past decade Hawaiian rulers and people worshipped their old idols and openly acknowledged fealty to the Hawaiian household gods.

In 1840 the Constitution was adopted, and in 1842 the United States recognized Hawaii as an independent nation. The adoption of the Constitution has been considered among the most obvious benefits of missionary labors. Upon the death of Kamehameha V., in 1872, the dynasty of that name became extinct. His successors in turn were Lunalilo, Kalakaua, and Liliuokalani, all of whom were wanting in ability, good judgment, and moral fibre. The latter's unwise conduct precipitated the conflict which resulted in the formation of the Citizens' Committee of Safety, the abrogation of the monarchy, the establishment of the Provisional Government, and the final annexation of the islands to the United States.

To those who supposed that Hawaii did not possess the qualifications necessary for citizenship, it will be a surprise to learn that prior to annexation it surpassed many of our States in its legal and educational systems, the latter being well organized and dating from the arrival of the first American missionaries in 1820. As long ago as 1853, in some provinces, all children above four years of age were required to attend school, and no man or woman could hold any public office or have a license to marry who could not read and write. This would be an excellent enactment to put on our statute books. At the present time the law compels the attendance of all children between the ages of six and fourteen, and about 82 per cent. of all such children are in school. The principal industry of Hawaii is the growth and preparation of sugar cane, but the growth of and trade in coffee is rapidly increasing in extent and promises much for the future.

Of the population of the islands, now estimated at 125,000, nearly one-half is Chinese and Japanese, about one-third is composed of Hawaiian natives or part natives, and the balance Portuguese, Americans, British, Germans, French, Norwegians, and other nationalities. The Japanese, Chinese, and Portuguese are mostly employed as laborers on the sugar plantations, and the last two races have shown themselves to be the most industrious and thrifty of all the immigrants. While these three races now predominate in numbers in the islands, it is reasonable to suppose that within a few decades the islands will become American in character and population, as well as in name. Chinese immigration has been stopped, and the history of race development in other countries will undoubtedly be duplicated here, resulting in the ascendancy and survival of the Teutonic races.

Prof. Blackman's work is not only remarkably interesting along the lines of Hawaiian social, political, and moral development, but presents a valuable array of facts and figures relative to the present condition of our first colonial possessions. These statements, being the result of careful investigation and verification, will undoubtedly materially aid in the formation of public opinion on the subject of our Hawaiian colonial policy.

*THE MAKING OF HAWAII. A Study in Evolution. By William Fremont Blackman, Professor in Yale University. 8vo, 258 pages. New York: The Macmillan Company.

"Give a Dog a Bad Name."

It is interesting to contrast the proverbial degradation and misery of dogs in such expressions as David Harum's "A certain amount of fleas is good for a dog, to keep him from brooding over the disadvantages of being one;" Shakespeare's "I'd rather be a dog and bay the moon," &c.; the familiar "Die the death of a dog," "A dog's life," &c., of melodrama, with the glorification of dogs in literature, of old Ulysses's dog, the old Lord of Woodstock's dog, and Rip Van Winkle's Schneider. Within a little over a twelvemonth we have had a dog in "The Christian," that Dr. Shier is said to have called the "only Christian in the book"; "Bob, Son of Battle," that wonderfully human little philosopher: Toto, dog-in-ordinary to "François," that prince of thieves, and that martyred Royalist, Boris, the hound, who died for the King in "Rupert of Hentzau," the wordless player, whose part had been so momentous.

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Prisoners and Captives has reached its ninth thousand since it was first published in this country six weeks ago. It is in all respects worthy of the author of "The Sowers," and was issued by Mr. Merriman's English publishers at twenty-one shillings. Our price, $1.25.

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Showers; winds variable.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,431. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 25, 1899.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks firm.

FOREIGN.—Capt. Dreyfus is expected to arrive at Brest this afternoon, and while there is considerable excitement among the people of the vicinity, no violence is feared, and order is pretty well preserved. The French Cabinet has sent out circulars to the Prefects and Generals asking them to co-operate in harmonizing the political differences in France, and in preserving order. The Anti-Strike bill and the Canal bill have aroused bitter opposition in the Reichstag at Berlin. The very heavy expenditures being made by Great Britain in equipping the army and navy have caused some taxpayers alarm. Dr. von Schwartzenstein has been selected by the German Government to replace Dr. von Molleben, Ambassador to the United States. Queen Victoria has returned to Windsor Castle, after passing a month at Balmoral.—Pages 1, 7, and 19.

Page 1.

Customs officials yesterday seized $50,000 worth of jewelry and clothes from Mrs. Phyllis E. Dodge, a passenger on the St. Paul.

Page 3.

The employes of railroad companies in Brooklyn will send a list of grievances to their employers. They will hold a meeting to-day to arrange their plans.

The cup defender Columbia grounded in the mud of Bristol Harbor yesterday morning as she was being towed into the channel. She stuck fast all day, but floated without assistance in the evening.

In this city it is not believed that there is any foundation in fact for the rumor current in London that the Transvaal Republic is being supplied with armaments by American firms. Large dealers deny any knowledge of any such orders.

Page 4.

At the tournament of the Lenox Tennis Club yesterday, Hackett and Allen beat Wright and Grant.

A negro in Newark claims that another negro fired fourteen times at him with a revolver, but he escaped with a flesh wound.

The Second Battery reached the camping grounds at Nelson Park yesterday just as a heavy hail and rain storm set in. The horses became greatly frightened, and the men had to stand by the animals. Many members of the battery were soaked.

The annual regatta and the first field day of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn were held yesterday afternoon at the club quarters at Bay Ridge. The unfavorable weather prevented a number of events on the water. The Crescents won at baseball and golf.

The Seventh Regiment returned home from camp yesterday, after an exciting experience on the last day. The camp was visited by a severe electrical and rain storm, and a number of men were shocked by lightning, but none was seriously injured. The march home was begun in a pouring rain.

In the golf events on the links of the Morris County Golf Club, in Morristown, N. J., yesterday Champion James A. Tyng made the long eighteen-hole course in eighty-three strokes, his best record in tournament play on the home links this year. W. Y. Marsh carried off the first prize.

Page 5.

Twenty-five women lawyers of this city organized "The Women Lawyers' Club" yesterday.

There was a preliminary examination yesterday in the Olive Stone case, at New Brighton, S. I., as to the charge of cruelty against the girl's mother.

Page 6.

The New Jersey and New York Tennis League opened its championship series of inter-club matches yesterday on Staten Island.

At the sale of yearlings from August Belmont's Nursery Stud yesterday, John Madden paid $4,025 for a son of Henry of Navarre.

At the Sheepshead Bay races yesterday the Great Trial Stakes of $20,000 were won by David Garrick, the Sheepshead Bay Handicap by Fly-by-Night, the steeplechase by Diversion, and the other races by Shoreham, Tinge, and Dan Rice.

Three thousand persons witnessed the bicycle races under the auspices of the Kings County Wheelmen at Manhattan Beach yesterday afternoon. The fifteen-mile and team pursuit races afforded much excitement. H. Y. Bedell won the former, and the Greenwich Wheelmen the latter.

Page 7.

Morton F. Plant, son of Henry B. Plant, arrived in the city yesterday to make arrangements for his father's funeral.

Page 8.

The New York baseball team scored an easy victory over the Clevelands yesterday. The Brooklyns were beaten in Chicago.

The twenty-fifth annual regatta of the Valencia Boat Club took place yesterday in such rough water on the Hudson that several of the smaller boats were swamped.

Page 12.

The St. Francis College Athletic Club held games yesterday at Washington Park, Brooklyn.

The polo games to be played at Rockaway between July 3 and 15 will bring together some of the best teams in the United States.

Page 13.

Police Captain James K. Price sailed for Europe yesterday.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, with his wife and daughter, Gladys, arrived yesterday on the Lucania and went to Newport.

Clifton White, who was shot Thursday night by Dr. McCorn of the River Crest Sanitarium, at Astoria, died yesterday.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Commercial Travelers' National League yesterday it was decided to bring the subject of trusts before the convention to be held at Albany.

James B. Reynolds will probably issue a call for a reorganization of the Citizens' Union to act on the proposition to form an alliance with the Republicans against Tammany, which he favors.

Dr. Julio J. Henna, one of the Puerto Rican Commissioners to this country, denies that he or his colleagues seek political preferment or personal gain. He also says that the commission is a properly accredited one.

Mrs. Grace Ramsey, who cut her husband's throat with a razor while he was asleep, as a result of which he died, was yesterday held by Magistrate Cornell to await the Coroner's investigation on Wednesday. It is believed she is insane.

The papers in the application of John McQuade for a writ of mandamus against the Municipal Assembly to compel action on the resolution for the issuance of $250,000 of corporate stock of the city for the account of water supply, were completed yesterday, and application will probably be made Tuesday.

Page 19.

Henry Norman, in his weekly cable letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, says that the hopes of the Liberals have gone up with a bound, and that they believe the outlook for the future is very bright to them. The Government's Tithe bill is thought to be a source of much weakness to it. The situation in the Transvaal continues very critical, and it is hard to say whether affairs are worse or better. It is reported that the Boers have ordered large shipments of arms and ammunition, including some from this country. Troops have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness on twelve hours' notice. The new Cabinet of France, with its peculiar elements, is dealt with. The Cabinet has been received with a great amount of abuse, and some of the criticisms passed upon it are published. The Norman town of Rennes is fast filling up with people in anticipation of the Dreyfus trial. It is stated that grave fears are felt lest an attempt be made to assassinate Dreyfus. The work of the Peace Conference is talked of and its progress reviewed. The situation in the Philippines is receiving much comment in London, and the British offer several reasons for the present condition of affairs in the islands.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
National Guard Notes.—Page 14.
Woman's Department.—Page 20.
Current Literature.—Page 21.
New Corporations.—Page 24.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Society.—Pages 16 and 17.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Amusements.—Page 11.
Legal Notes.—Page 9.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 8.

THE COMING OF DREYFUS

Prisoner Expected to Arrive at Brest This Evening.

STEAMER HAS PASSED MADEIRA

Dreyfusites Gather in a Dance Hall, but the Brest Public Is Comparatively Calm.

BREST, France, June 24.—Capt. Dreyfus will not arrive here until to-morrow evening at the earliest. This was the latest news that was circulated in Brest on the receipt of the announcement that the cruiser Sfax had passed Madeira yesterday. The population of the city continues to maintain the calmest mood imaginable.

Red posters displayed at various points heralded a meeting of Dreyfusites to-night in the Salle de Venise, the biggest dancing hall in Brest, situated in the vicinity of the arsenal. The demonstration was organized by Socialists, and was attended by 1,200 persons, the audience consisting mainly of Socialists and Anarchists, together with a few detectives.

The speakers, among whom were most of the Socialist leaders, addressed the audience from a balcony. They attacked militarism and reaction. The audience enthusiastically cheered all references to Dreyfus, Zola, and Picquart. A couple of individuals who tamely cried "A bas Juifs" were promptly hustled out; but otherwise the meeting was perfectly calm, and the squads of police who were stationed in the adjacent streets had absolutely nothing to do.

The speakers called upon their hearers to assemble upon the arrival of Dreyfus in order to defend liberty and justice. The audience dispersed with cries of "Vive social revolution!" "Vive Zola!" and "Vive Picquart!" Some shouts of "Vive anarchie!" were heard.

The representative of The Associated Press saw M. Chiron, leader of the Brest Socialists, who said in the course of his conversation: "We intend to be present at the landing of Dreyfus, but we do not propose to make any demonstration. We shall be perfectly orderly and quiet unless the Reactionaries attempt to make a demonstration against Dreyfus. In that case, we shall defend the cause of liberty and justice."

This means that if the anti-Revisionists attempt a demonstration there will be broken heads in Brest when Dreyfus is landed.

The military authorities are still reticent as to the arrangements made, and it is evidently their desire to conceal the arrival of the prisoner of Devil's Island until he shall have been safely removed to Rennes, where there is more reason to fear disturbances.

PARIS, June 24.—A dispatch to La Patrie from Brest says the French cruiser Sfax, with Dreyfus on board, left the vicinity of the Island of Madeira this morning, where her commander found orders from Paris awaiting him.

Mme. Dreyfus at Rennes.

LONDON, June 24.—A dispatch to The Evening News from Rennes says Mme. Dreyfus and her father arrived there this afternoon.

FRENCH CABINET AT WORK.

Circulars Sent to the Prefects and Generals Urging Them to Aid in Harmonizing Matters.

PARIS, June 24.—The Cabinet has sent a circular to the Prefects, saying the new Ministry has been formed to defend the public, and that it puts aside all partisan feeling, which example, it is pointed out, should be followed by the Prefects. The latter are urged to promptly inform the Government of all acts affecting respect of established institutions and public order, and to be ready in case of need to act promptly on their own responsibility. The Prefects are also warned to let bygones be bygones, and to perform their duties with the utmost precision.

The Minister of War, General the Marquis de Gallifet, has also sent a circular to the Generals, as follows:

My Dear General: I have been forced, to my great regret, to leave my retreat and assume under the eyes of the country and the Government of the republic the responsibility for the army. I am greatly honored and in nowise frightened, and I beg you not to forget that I am responsible also for the chiefs of the army, the same as they are responsible to me for all which occurs within their commands. I count, therefore, on you, as you may count on me.

DE GALLIFET.

TO REMOVE GEN. ROGET.

French Officer Will Be Sent Away from Paris.

PARIS, June 24.—It has finally been decided to remove Gen. Roget from Paris and appoint him to command a brigade of infantry at Belfort.

Gen. Roget was in command of the troops MM. Déroulède and Marcel-Habert, members of the Chamber of Deputies, tried to lead from their barracks to the Elysée Palace during the trouble which followed the election of President Loubet. It was announced June 5 that the Ministry had decided to transfer the General from Paris to Orleans.

ROCHESTER STRIKE IS ENDED.

Laborers and Employers Compromise on an Eight-Hour Basis.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 24.—The street laborers' strike is over. The men will receive $1.50 a day for eight hours, and will return to their respective positions on Monday morning. The difficulties were settled this morning at a conference which was held in the Powers Hotel. Commissioners Gilbert and Webster of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration were present. J. J. O'Sullivan, Nichola Desiderio, and Harry Pruner appeared for the laborers, J. J. McFarlin and R. D. Runyan for the Building and Trades Assemblies, and V. B. Whitmore for the contractors. The contractors agreed to the wages that the men asked, but the agreement is subject to review by the courts. The contractors will pay $1.50 for an eight-hour day. If the courts decide that under the eight-hour law the employers are not required to pay the old wages for ten hours, then the contractors will have the right to reduce the wages to $1.20 a day, or 15 cents an hour, should they desire. The contractors originally offered $1.40 a day, with a promise not to reduce wages even if the courts should decide against the men.

NEW KANSAS CITY TRUST CO.

Well-Known Eastern and Western Financiers Are Stockholders.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 24.—The Fidelity Trust Company, capital $500,000, was incorporated here yesterday. Henry C. Flower of Kansas City will be President.

The largest stockholder is James Stillman, President of the National City Bank of New York, whose holdings amount to $150,000. Among the other stockholders are W. W. Crapo of New Bedford, Mass., President of the Flint and Père Marquette Railroad; P. D. Armour, Chicago; John A. McCall, New York, President of the New York Life Insurance Company; Norman B. Ream, Chicago; Nathaniel Thayer, Boston, the largest stockholder in the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad; Frank Hippie, President of the Real Estate Bank of Philadelphia, P. A. Valentine, Chicago, and Charles S. Fairchild, Philadelphia.

Fatal Fire in Jamestown.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., June 24.—The house of Andrew Johnson, a lake engineer, at Mayville, was burned this morning. Johnson was unable to escape, and was burned to death.

Cool! Comfortable! Charming!
Albany Day Line steamers for Poughkeepsie, &c.—Adv.

WHISKY TRUST'S PROPOSALS.

The Distilling Company of America After More Plants.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—The Philadelphia distillers of pure rye whisky have again been approached by the representatives of the Distilling Company of America, with new proposals for the acquisition of their plants. Among the firms on whose plants options have been given is that of Moore & Sinnott, and negotiations were resumed to-day. Joseph F. Sinnott, a member of the firm, said:

"Yes, I have had a new proposition made to me by the bankers of New York for the purchase of this plant. I have taken it into consideration and have turned it over to my lawyer for examination and report."

Among other concerns that are said to have given options are the Hannis Distilling Company, J. A. Doherty's Sons, and the Philadelphia Pure Rye Whisky Distilling Company of Pennsylvania. Among those interested in the promotion of the syndicate are said to be Messrs. Widener and Elkins of this city, William C. Whitney of New York, and a number of Standard Oil magnates.

TRAVELING MEN UP IN ARMS.

Movement Started in Chicago to Fight the Trusts.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The Tribune to-day says:

"The first practical step of traveling salesmen to defend themselves against trusts and the wholesale removal of their fellow-commercial men incident to the combination of business houses in the various lines of industry may be taken within a few days.

"It is probable that the 4,000 members of the Illinois Commercial Men's Association will be invited to meet in Chicago and formally discuss the evils attributed to the operation of trusts and combines, with a view to suggesting and fighting for an effective remedy."

ACTION AGAINST TRUSTS.

Gov. Thomas of Colorado Says He Favors the Suggested Conference.

DENVER, Col., June 24.—Gov. Thomas has sent the following letter to Gov. Sayers of Texas:

"I have your communication of the 5th inst., suggesting the expediency of a conference of the Governors and Attorney General of the United States to consider the effect of the formation of trusts in the country, and to agree, if possible, on some sort of legislation to neutralize the evils resulting from their formation and the manner in which they should conduct their business affairs. I quite agree with you that the exigency demands, if possible, some concerted action, and if the character of my engagements will permit, I will endeavor to attend your conference."

TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA.

Certificate of Payment of Capital Stock Filed at Albany.

ALBANY, June 24.—The Trust Company of America, which has a capital stock of $2,500,000, filed its certificate of payment of capital stock to-day with the Superintendent of Banks.

There are 350 stockholders, representing the wealthiest and most prominent people in the country.

The Washburne & Moen Transfer.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The deeds of transfer of the Washburne & Moen Company's plant and lands in Waukegan, Ill., to the American Steel and Wire Company has been placed on file. The consideration named is $528,000.

Alabama Coal and Iron Merger.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 24.—Announcement is made of the forming of a company to take in the properties of the Standard Coal Company, consisting of coal mines, coke ovens, and coal washers, the Ironton and Gadsden furnaces, and the Shelby Iron Company, with two charcoal furnaces. It is stated that the company has $2,000,000 capitalization. T. G. Bush, President of the Shelby Iron Company, and the Messrs. Einstein of New York are said to be in the deal.

RAILROADS UNDER FIRE.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Ex-Gov. Altgeld declared yesterday that the railroads will be placed under fire by the Democratic Convention next year.

"It is my belief," said the ex-Governor, "that if the convention were held within thirty days it would almost unanimously adopt a tentative plan declaring for governmental ownership of railroads. An unequivocal declaration would be a step so far beyond the existing limitations of public thought that the convention might hesitate about adopting it. Without continuous assistance from the railroads the trusts could not survive a year. If they had to transact business on the same terms as their competitors which do not belong to trusts they would quickly disintegrate and go to pieces, and the trust problem which is now agitating the public mind would be solved."

RAILROAD MEN TO ORGANIZE.

Efforts are being made to unite the various organizations of railroad men in Brooklyn, including the surface, bridge, and elevated employes. Meetings to that end will be held in Brooklyn to-day. The men intend to present a list of grievances to the management of the rapid transit system. There is no strike talk, and the employes do not expect that there will be any need of a strike.

The men claim that their principal grievances are that they are made to work overtime without proper pay; that their schedules compel them to violate the speed laws, and that the company has not kept its promises to equalize salaries. President Rossiter says that he has received no complaints as yet, but that he has every desire to treat the men fairly, and that he is ready to meet them.

SAMUEL INSULL IS INJURED.

CHICAGO, June 24.—While walking to-day on Jackson Boulevard with his bride, known on the stage as Gladys Wallis, Samuel Insull was run over by a cab. Mr. Insull, who is President of the Chicago Edison Company and the Illinois Electric Vehicle Company, was taken into the Wellington Hotel.

A cab horse driven by Samuel Marks became frightened by one of the elevated trains just as Mr. Insull was passing under the tracks and knocked him to the ground. Pedestrians rushed to help him, and he was rescued before any serious injuries resulted. It was found the wounds were a deep gash across the chin and a cut or two on his cheek and forehead.

Mrs. Field Her Husband's Guardian.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—Mrs. Minnie Field has been appointed guardian of her husband, Major Edward Field, of the United States Army, who broke down physically and mentally several weeks ago. As he is not competent to transact business, his wife applied for letters of guardianship so that his personal matters might be attended to by her in a legal manner.

Baby Killed by Falling Tombstone.

WAUSEON, Ohio, June 24.—Ransom Terry, baby boy of John Terry, was killed here this morning in an unusual manner. The father and mother, accompanied by the child, were at the cemetery, and while passing a big monument the stone crumbled and fell. A large piece struck the child, killing it almost instantly. The family were going to the graveside of another child they had buried a short time ago.

New Fast Train to Detroit.

The New York Central's "Detroit Special" leaves New York every day, commencing to-day at 4:00 P. M. Fine service. No excess fare.—Adv.

Special Low Rate Excursions.
The New York Central offers half-fare excursions for the Fourth of July to Niagara Falls, Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, Montreal, Quebec, Detroit, Duluth, etc. Apply to ticket agents for pamphlets, tickets, and particulars.—Adv.

CLEVELAND STRIKE ENDED.

Agreement Between Street Railway Company and Men Signed After a Hitch in the Morning.

CLEVELAND, June 24.—An agreement between the big Consolidated Street Railway Company and its striking employes was reached at 6 o'clock this evening, and it is probable that cars will be running as usual on all the lines of the company to-morrow morning.

Last night it was believed that the trouble was at an end, but there was a hitch in the negotiations this morning, when the company refused to sign the proposition adopted at the meeting of the strikers last evening. The company's refusal was based on the allegation that certain paragraphs of the proposition which had been drawn by the strikers' attorneys were susceptible of misinterpretation, and were not a clear statement of conditions.

For a time after the refusal of the company to accept the proposition it seemed that an agreement would be impossible. The special committee of the City Council went to work, however, and finally the officers of the company and the Executive Committee of the strikers were brought together. After a long conference the Council committee presented a form of agreement, and asked both sides what they thought of it. President Everett of the company said it suited him, and he would sign it.

The strikers also said it satisfied them. The document was therefore signed by both sides, the strikers' committee saying no further ratification by the strikers was necessary.

The agreement provides for the hearing of grievances and a resort to arbitration in case the men and the company cannot agree, and it also provides for the reinstatement of practically 90 per cent. of the old men at once, the remainder, except those who have been guilty of violence, being placed on the waiting list. President Everett said cars would be started in the morning.

CANAL COMMITTEES NAMED.

Admiral Walker Designates the Men Who Will Investigate the Interoceanic Canal Routes.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Admiral Walker, President of the Inter-Oceanic Canal Commission, has divided the commission into the following committees:

For the Investigation of the Nicaragua Route—Mr. Noble, Mr. Burr, and Col. Haines; for the Investigation of the Panama Route—Mr. Burr, Mr. Morrison, and Col. Ernst; for the Investigation of Other Possible Routes—Mr. Morrison, Mr. Noble, and Col. Haines; for the Investigation of the Industrial, Commercial, and Military Value of an Inter-Oceanic Canal—Prof. Johnson, Prof. Haupt, and Mr. Pasco; for the Investigation of Rights, Privileges, and Franchises—Mr. Pasco, Col. Ernst, and Prof. Johnson.

As President of the commission, Admiral Walker is ex officio a member of each of the five committees. The whole commission will reassemble here on July 6, when, it is expected, the plans for the prosecution of the work of the commission will be matured. As soon as the preliminary work is completed the members will leave for the isthmus for the purpose of personally inspecting the routes and termini of the two canals.

TWENTY MINERS PERISH.

Lose Their Way in a Desert and Die of Thirst.

CHICAGO June 24.—A special to The Record from San Diego, Cal., says:

"Word has been received here that a party of twenty miners, bound for the Sierra Pintada placers, lost their way in the desert and wandered around a long time, finally dying of thirst. The information came in a letter received by J. P. Cantlin, one of the charterers of the schooner Thomas S. Negus, which took a party of sixty prospectors to San Roque Landing, from L. J. Allen, purser of the Negus. The letter is dated at San Roque Bay, June 17.

"The corpses of the lost miners were accidentally discovered in the desert by a party bound in the same direction."

THE YERKES STREET RAILWAYS.

Well-Known Men to be Directors of the Union Traction Company.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Men whose business and financial reputation are unexcelled are to be associated with President Jesse Spalding in the management of the former Yerkes street railroad properties.

C. K. G. Billings, William Dickinson, a Director in the American National Bank, the Traders' Insurance Company, and the Glucose Refining Company; Clarence Buckingham of John H. Wrenn & Co., and Walter Wilson, a Director in the Royal Trust Company, have accepted positions as Directors. Charles L. Hutchison has received the offer of a position on the board, and may accept. Eastern men also will have positions.

Payments on the $12,000,000 preferred stock of the company will be made Monday, and July 1 the first payment to stockholders of the North Chicago Company on account of the dividend will be made.

TRAIN ROBBERS IDENTIFIED.

The Wyoming Prisoners Declared to be the Roberts Brothers.

HELENA, Mont., June 24.—From advices to United States Marshal Woolman it looks as though Under Sheriff Moore and the party that accompanied him last Tuesday made a lucky haul when they ran to cover two suspects in the southwestern part of Beaverhead County. It looks pretty certain that the right parties have been captured and that the reward of $2,000 offered for each robber, dead or alive, will go to the officers.

Deputy United States Marshal Bush of Utah, who has seen the Roberts brothers, notorious highwaymen for whom the Government has been on the lookout since the robbery of the Big Pine Post Office in Uinta County, Wyoming, and one of the postal clerks by the name of Dietrick, who was aboard the train of the Union Pacific that was robbed at Wilcox Wyoming, arrived at Dillon yesterday. They proceeded at once to the county jail, and both identified the men.

The Deputy Marshal is certain that they are the Roberts brothers, while the postal clerk is certain that they belonged to the gang which held up the train. These two identifications seem to settle the matter and corroborate the theory which the Wyoming authorities have all along maintained, that the Roberts brothers belonged to the gang of train robbers.

Old Couple May Ride to Philadelphia.

MARINETTE, Wis., June 24.—Veteran J. A. Rappe, who will start on a bicycle for Philadelphia about July 15, to attend the Grand Army of the Republic reunion, has begun practicing on a wheel, and is making fair progress. A Menominee bicycle factory has constructed a wheel designed especially for the old man, and he will ride it. To-day he purchased a bicycle for his wife, and it is her intention to accompany her husband on the trip. The sight of a couple aged eighty-six and fifty-five, respectively, wheeling through the country on a journey of the length of the one proposed, will be without a parallel. Both are possessed of remarkable vitality for their years.

Prof. Beecher's Gift to Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 24.—Prof. Charles E Beecher of the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale, has just presented to Yale University for the Peabody Museum a valuable scientific collection of fauna and geological specimens. The gift is intrinsically valued at many thousands of dollars, but is almost invaluable, inasmuch as it is unique and cannot be duplicated. The collections, which represent the life work of Prof. Beecher, are the most valuable that the university has yet received, and comprise over 100,000 specimens, which are mostly of invertebrate fossils.

PLANT SYSTEM RY. AND S. S., Office removed to ground floor Dun Building, 290 Broadway, corner Reade Street. J. J. FARNSWORTH, Eastern Passenger Agent.—Adv.

Block Island service of Montauk Steamboat Co. will be resumed on Tuesday, June 27th. Steamer Shinnecock will leave Pier 16 E. R., foot Wall St., at 5:30 P. M.—Adv.

BIG SEIZURE ON ST. PAUL

Customs Officials Took $50,000 Worth of Goods from Mrs. P. E. Dodge.

WERE ON LOOKOUT FOR HER

Woman Was Met at the Pier by a Man Said to be a Mr. Wormser, Who Vigorously Protested.

Some weeks ago the customs authorities at this port were warned through their secret agents abroad to keep a sharp lookout for Mrs. Phyllis E Dodge, who at that time was cutting a wide swath in Paris and buying a great quantity of jewels and expensive gowns, and who, it was thought, would try to get the goods into this country without the formality of paying the lawful duties thereon. Mrs. Dodge was seen on the boulevards of the gay Parisian capital with a Mr. Wormser of this city, and when he returned from Europe several weeks ago with an injured leg, the authorities increased their watchfulness, under the impression that Mrs. Dodge, who was expected at any time, would try to get through under an assumed name.

Several days ago a telegram was received that the woman had sailed on the St. Paul, and when the American liner reached Quarantine yesterday she was met by the revenue tug Calumet, having on board Deputy Surveyor Daniel E. Dowling and a large force of revenue officers, who were to look after the passengers' baggage, and incidentally to pay special attention to Mrs. P. E. Dodge and maid, whose names figured on the passenger list.

Mrs. Dodge occupied stateroom No. 7 on the promenade deck during the voyage, and with her was a young woman whom she called "Louise," and who, according to the stewardess, Mrs. Owens, seemed more like a companion than a maid, and who occupied the stateroom with her mistress. When Mrs. Dodge made her declaration to the customs officials she said that she had brought nothing dutiable with her from abroad. Her maid made a similar statement, and the address of the woman was given as 104 West Eighteenth Street. Mrs. Dodge and her maid seemed the personification of innocence and truthfulness, and so ready were their answers that for a time the officials thought that perhaps their information from abroad was incorrect.

THE WOMEN CLOSELY WATCHED.

Notwithstanding this, the watch on Mrs. Dodge and her maid was kept up. As the vessel proceeded up the bay to her dock the woman and her attendant had retired to their room, and it was learned that they were busily employed there in transterring a large amount of jewelry from the original boxes to a handbag that Mrs. Dodge afterward carried. When the vessel neared her dock the woman and maid came on deck, and Deputy Dowling and his assistants made an inspection of the room lately occupied by the duo.

They found the stateroom littered with jewelry boxes bearing the names of Hubert Morher, 5 Faubourg St. Honoré; Armand Carette, 8 Rue de la Paix, Paris, and many more of the best known jewelers of Paris. This discovery confirmed the belief of Dowling that the woman was trying to smuggle in dutiable articles, and she was not thereafter allowed to get any great distance away.

Mrs. Dodge wore a large bunch of roses at her breast, and as the boat was warped into her berth, gayly waved her handkerchief to two men on the dock, which greeting they returned. Mrs. Dodge was cool and collected, but the maid nervously ran about trying her best to hide her evident embarrassment.

One of the men on the dock walked with a cane, and was said to be Mr. Wormser, while the other gave his name as Smith when interrogated. As Mrs. Dodge came down the gangway she was warmly greeted by the two men, and she kept a running fire of talk to them while the officials were pawing over the baggage of the other 202 saloon passengers.

Not for a moment did the customs officers take their eyes off the woman and her maid, and when it finally fell to Inspector Coffey to examine the numerous pieces of baggage belonging to Mrs. Dodge, Wormser handed the Inspector the ticket. Coffey's orders were to make his search a very thorough one, and he followed his orders.

HANDSOME GOWNS FOUND.

The first trunk opened brought to view a lot of the most modish gowns and a great amount of finery altogether new, and which should have been declared. This stuff was hauled out and laid on top of the trunk, while the other passengers stared at the finery brought to their view. The gowns and laces were worth, it is estimated, over $1,000, and but $100 worth of wearing apparel is under the law entitled to free entry. Mr. Dowling's attention was then called to the matter, and he took the case at once into his own hands.

Then the other trunks were put through a similar examination, and from every one of them there tumbled out such a store of woman's finery as is seldom seen outside of the largest shops. There was enough to stock a store of large pretensions, and the gowns and attendant finery were estimated to be worth at least $10,000.

Mrs. Dodge stood all this time chatting with Smith and Wormser, and no one would have suspected from her cool appearance that it was her finery that was being hauled about by the officials. Yet she was watching the operation out of the corner of her eye, but without a tremor.

The maid seemed to be going into hysterics. She flitted about like a bird with clipped wings, mopped the perspiration from her brow, and in other ways betrayed her intense nervousness. Mrs. Dodge paid not the slightest attention to her.

Still there was no sign of the jewelry that had been taken from the cases found in the stateroom, and Mrs. Dodge was about to move away, when Dowling requested her politely to let him have a look at the alligator skin bag she carried in her hand.

Mrs. Dodge gave the Surveyor a look that would have killed had looks that power, flushed to the roots of her dark hair, and handed over the bag. That was the crowning blow for the maid, and she would have fallen had not one of the attendants caught her arm and supported her.

$40,000 WORTH OF JEWELS.

When Dowling opened the bag a veritable Golconda was disclosed to his gaze. A heterogeneous mass of mounted gems flashed and scintillated in a way that made even Dowling's eyes open in wonder. Then the stuff was hauled forth and sorted, and it was then given an appraisal value of at least $40,000. This is what the handbag contained:

One diamond sunburst, one diamond spray pin, one diamond chain bracelet, one pearl collar, one pearl and diamond arrow pin, one turquois bracelet, one string pearl necklace, two pearl and diamond rings, two emerald and diamond rings, one diamond and sapphire necklace, one book charm, one diamond-studded dice charm, one watch and brooch, one pearl watch chain, one ruby butterfly, one gold chain and charm, one diamond buckle, one diamond scarf pin, and diamond vest and sleeve buttons.

The young man who was said to be Mr. Wormser immediately began to explain to Dowling on Mrs. Dodge's behalf. His argument became warm and expostulatory, but the Surveyor waved him aside with the remark that there had been a clear attempt to evade the customs laws. Then, while Mr. Wormser still expostulated, Dowling ordered the jewelry and gowns seized and taken to the seizure room.

In the crush about the dock the flowers in Mrs. Dodge's corsage had become wilted and disarranged, and one of the watching officials noticed pinned underneath the flowers an enormous diamond brooch, containing about thirty-five gems. He called the woman's attention to this, but it was not taken from her. When it finally became settled in the minds of the party that they could have none of the woman's finery Mrs. Dodge and her maid and the two men jumped into an electric cab that was in waiting and were whirled off.

The man said to be Mr. Wormser, stout and florid faced, about thirty years old, and who walked with the aid of a cane, was making all sorts of threats just before he left the pier, directed to any one who would listen to him in general and to the reporters in particular. He threatened the latter with all sorts of vengeance if anything should appear in the newspapers. In reply to this one of the customs officials answered that the man would not talk quite so loudly if he knew of the information in the possession of the Custom House officers.

When Mrs. Dodge was asked by one of the officers what Wormser's interest was in the matter and why he was making such a fuss, she answered that he was a friend of hers, and that he had left Paris in advance of her on account of an injury to his leg.

END OF THE CASE NOT YET.

Deputy Surveyor Dowling said that the end of the case was not yet, and that a clear case of conspiracy to defraud the Government would be made out against the parties interested. He said that there would be some interesting developments when the examination came up to-morrow.

Mrs. Dodge is a tall, handsome woman, dark and shapely. She was attired in a dark walking dress, and during all the developments seemed the least excited of her party. She was at her home, 104 West Eightieth Street, last night, and with her was the man who met her at the dock, and who was known as Mr. Wormser.

In spite of this, the negro butler who answered the door said that his mistress was out, and repeated this in the most positive terms when he learned that the caller was a reporter. He was asked if Mr. Wormser was at home, and he said he was not. The house was formerly the residence of Richard Mansfield.

While the search of Mrs. Dodge's luggage was going on Customs Detectives Brown and Donohue were giving their attention to a second cabin passenger named Jacob Hat, whom they suspected of making an improper declaration. When they searched Mr. Hat they found in his possession a diamond chatelaine worth $1,100, and a gold and onyx snuff box valued at $400.

After these things were seized Mr. Hat was allowed to go home. He carried a caged parrot, and was very angry at what he called the unwarranted action of the officers. He said that the articles were part of his jewelry, and that the chatelaine bore his initials. He refused to tell where in this country he had bought the articles. Both looked new, and the snuff box had never been used.

STONE OPPOSES BRYAN.

Acting Chairman of the Democratic National Committee Denounces His Anti-Expansion Utterances.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The Tribune to-morrow will say: Ex-Governor William J. Stone of Missouri, acting Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, took sharp issue to-day with William J. Bryan and other leaders of his party. While not committing himself as to whether this country should own and govern the Philippine Islands, he declared strongly against the anti-expansion plea.

He asserted that after Dewey hauled down the Spanish colors at Manila there was nothing left for patriotic Americans to do but sustain the Government in its attempt to settle the questions there arising without unduly criticising its course and concluded with an argument in favor of doing everything possible toward increasing the American merchant marine, even to the extent of subsidies by the Government where necessary.

ACCIDENT POSTPONES WEDDING

Bride's Carriage Overturned by Trolley Car and She Is Sent Home in an Ambulance.

A Brooklyn trolley car came near turning a wedding into a funeral last evening. As it was, it succeeded in completely upsetting the plans of the bride and groom, and putting the bride into the hands of an ambulance surgeon before she reached those of the minister.

The bride was Miss Ida M. Petersen of 438 Carlton Avenue, and the groom, Frank Lawson of the same address. The marriage was to have taken place in Weed's Hall, at 54 Hancock Street, and the groom, and his best man and the wedding guests, had assembled there and were awaiting the coming of the bride. Instead of Miss Petersen, however, there came a messenger with the intelligence that the bride was being sent home in an ambulance.

Miss Petersen, it appears, was on her way to the hall with the bridesmaid in a carriage driven by John Nelson of 454 Carlton Avenue. As the carriage turned into Fulton Street from Carlton Avenue it was struck by a trolley car of the Fulton Street line and overturned. The driver and bridesmaid escaped injury, but Miss Petersen was badly cut and gashed about the face and head. After putting thirty-two stitches in the bride's head and face, Ambulance Surgeon Pinkham of the Homeopathic Hospital took her to her home.

When the groom learned of the accident he dismissed the wedding guests and then hurried to the side of his injured bride. The minister was called to the house later and the marriage ceremony was performed there.

DR. TALMAGE'S ILLNESS SLIGHT.

He Will Soon Go to His Country Home on Long Island.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—At the residence of Dr. T. De Witt Talmage the reports of his serious illness are said to be exaggerated. He is confined to his house by an illness due to the excessive heat he encountered on his recent trip to South Carolina.

His condition is considered neither alarming nor serious, and he and his family expect to leave early next week for Northampton, L. I., where Dr. Talmage has a country home.

THE PRESIDENT ON GREYLOCK.

He Takes a View of Mountain Scenery and Receives Old Soldiers.

ADAMS, Mass., June 24.—The warm weather here prompted President McKinley and several members of his party to remain about the Plunkett residence this forenoon. At noon the President and Mr. Plunkett were driven up Greylock Mountain to Bellows Vice, where the scenery is most picturesque.

Mr. Abner McKinley has been called to New York, and he will leave to-morrow. At 3 o'clock this afternoon President McKinley met the Grand Army of the Republic men in Memorial Building.

TEMPERANCE WOMEN'S FIX.

They Want to Get to Seattle Without Traveling on Sunday.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The officers of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, who believe that Sunday should be observed as a day of rest, have a problem on their hands in connection with their trip to the next convention at Seattle. The meeting opens on Tuesday, Oct. 17, and the problem consists in reaching that point without traveling on Sunday.

The women admit that they might start early in the previous week and arrive on Saturday, Oct. 14, but that would mean three days in Seattle before the day of the convention, and this is not generally popular. They also figured out that they might start later and by lying over Sunday at some intermediate point, reach the convention city Monday night. And the problem is now to secure a railroad whose managers will provide for such Sunday lie over in transit.

The necessary arrangements have not yet been made.

Privileges at the Barge Office.

A dispatch from Washington yesterday stated that the Secretary of the Treasury has awarded contracts for the privileges at the Barge Office and the Ellis Island Immigrant Station in New York for the next three years. Emil Schwab & Co. received the contract for the restaurant, Frank J. Scully that for the money exchange, and Bernard Biglin for the transfer of baggage

Liris, E. J. McCahill.....48.00 6:11:33 6:06:57
Hussar, F. D. Baird.....43.00 Did not finish.

SLOOPS, 30-FOOT CLASS—START, 12:45.

Possum, J. R. Maxwell, Jr.....30.00 3:27:31 3:27:31
Anoatok, O. Sanderson.....33.05 3:31:21 3:28:44
Infanta, J. Burgess.....3:50:21 3:46:56

SLOOPS, 21-FOOT CLASS—START, 12:50.

Ripple, —.....17.91 4:08:50 4:08:59

YAWLS—START, 12:40.

Albicore, S. L. Hyde.....41.00 3:43:30 3:43:30
Sultan, —.....37.83 3:44:10 3:40:46
Audax, H. W. Eaton.....30.00 Did not finish.

CATBOATS, 30-FOOT CLASS—START, 12:45.

Dot, C. T. Pierce.....29.68 Did not finish.
Kit, T. J. Dunne.....29.15 3:44:24 3:44:24
Joy, H. W. De Forrest.....29.61 3:50:32 3:45:46

CATBOATS.—25-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:45.

Dandy, —.....24.64 3:53:52 3:53:52
Win or Lose, J. S. Appleby.25.50 3:51:03 3:49:02
Elsie, —.....23.52 Did not finish.
Sirene, F. Doremus.....— 3:53:30 —

CATBOATS.—21-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:45.

Spunk, C. E. Silkworth....19.00 3:59:51 3:57:06
Gosbird, —.....19.00 Did not finish.
Ox, H. N. Bavier.....19.14 Did not finish.
Vera, —.....20.07 3:58:37 3:58:37

CATBOATS.—17-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:50.

Kazaza, T. J. McCahill....17.02 3:56:20 3:56:20
Old Squaw, —.....14.00 Did not finish.
Maine, Jr., —.....17.00 Did not finish.

SLOOPS.—30-FOOT CLASS, (SPECIAL.)

Start, 12:45.

Hera, R. N. Ellis.....30.00 3:32:11 —
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.....30.00 3:35:43 —
Carolina, P. Jones.....30.00 3:32:32 —

KNOCKABOUTS.—25-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:45.

Oiseau, H. W. Maxwell....25.00 3:37:35 —
Momo, C. H. Crane.....25.00 3:47:10 —

OPEN SLOOPS.—25-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:50.

Houri, E. B. Hart, Jr.....21.00 3:45:58 3:45:58

KNOCKABOUTS.—21-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:45.

Mongoose, Simeon Ford....21.00 3:47:39 —
Kittie, Hazen Morse.....21.00 3:45:58 —
Spindrift, S. C. Pirie.....21.00 3:41:09 —

S. C. Y. C. KNOCKABOUTS—START, 12:50.

Mistral, A. C. Dixon.....21.00 3:46:18 .....
Tosto, L. M. Scott.....21.00 3:57:23 .....
Midge, F. M. Bostwick.....21.00 Did not finish.
Nakoda, F. B. Sherman....31.00 Did not finish.

The winners were: Quissetta beat Amorita 2 minutes 44 seconds; Clorita, walk-over. Quissetta also won Commodore's Cup for schooners.

Sloops—Vigilant beat Queen Mab 51 minutes and 50 seconds; Vigilant also won the Commodore's Cup for sloops.

Kestrel beat Syce 5 seconds, Passion beat Anoatok 1 minute 13 seconds, Hera beat Carolina 21 seconds, Oiseau beat Momo 9 minutes 55 seconds, Houri walked over, Spindrift beat Kittie 4 minutes 49 seconds, Mistral beat Tosto 11 minutes 5 seconds, also won the Leland Corinthian prize; Ripple walked over, Sultan beat Albicore 2 minutes 44 seconds, Kit beat Joy 1 minute 22 seconds, Win or Lose beat Dandy 4 minutes 50 seconds, Spunk beat Vera 1 minute 31 seconds, Kazaza won in small cat class. In the match between Liris and Hussar the former won.

The boats were lined up at the end of the first round as follows:

Spindrift, 3:12:00; Vigilant, 3:14:45; Mongoose, 3:15:33; Kittie, 3:16:17; Houri, 3:16:50; Win or Lose, 3:18:32; Sirene, 3:22:35; Dandy, 3:23:00; Vera, 3:25:11; Kazaza, 3:25:13; Mistral, 31:26:10; Tosto, 3:27:15; Midge, 3:29:14; Spunk, 3:32:21; Maine, Jr., 3:28:16; Gosbird, 3:28:22; Ox, 3:29:25; Quissetta, 3:46:00; Amorita, 3:47:40; Queen Mab, 3:49:44; Syce, 3:54:18; Kestrel, 3:55:54; Liris, 4:08:07; Clorita, 4:10:13; Hussar, 4:12:20.

The yachts were lined up at the finish as follows:

Possum, 4:12:31; Anoatok, 4:16:21; Hera, 4:17:11; Carolina, 4:17:32; Esperanza, 4:20:43; Oiseau, 4:22:35; Albicore, 4:23:20; Sultan, 4:24:19; Spindrift, 4:26:49; Kit, 4:29:24; Kittie, 4:30:58; Momo, 4:32:10; Mongoose, 4:52:30; Joy, 4:35:32; Win or Lose 4:36:03; Mistral, 4:36:38; Houri, 4:35:58; Vigilant, 4:37:54; Dandy, 4:38:52; Sirene, 4:40:30; Infanta, 4:41:21; Vera, 4:43:37; Kazaza, 4:46:20; Tosto, 4:47:23; Spunk, 4:47:51; Quissetta, 5:40:01; Amorita, 5:40:38; Queen Mab, 5:54:24; Kestrel, 5:57:30; Syce, 5:57:35; Liris, 6:51:33; Clorita, 6:58:23.

YALE'S EXERCISES BEGIN.

Faculty Announces the Senior Year Appointments and Honor Men in the Scientific School.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 24.—The Yale University commencement season opened to-day with the class day exercises of the Sheffield Scientific School. The exercises were held in an amphitheatre constructed for the occasion on the grounds of the school. Several hundred friends and relatives were present. The class histories were an interesting feature. They were by Henry Seidel Canby of Wilmington, Del.; Walter Murray Saunders of Montclair, N. J.; James McLean Walton of Ridgewood, N. J.; Myron Turner Townsend of New York City, and Benjamin Vernon Norton of Detroit, Mich.

After the exercises the class, in academic gown and cap, paraded the streets of the vicinity, cheering the professors at their homes and also the several college halls.

The Faculty announced the senior appointments. Yale College, class of '99.

Following are the names of the men receiving appointments in the two highest groups:

Philosophical Orations—J. P. Norton, Los Angeles, Cal.; J. F. Flynn, Meriden, Conn.; H. C. Robbins, Springfield, Mass.; F. J. Hall, Brookville, Penn.; R. G. Vannamee, New Haven; E. L. Anderson, Duluth, Minn.; C. M. Hathaway, Jr., Oliphant, Penn.; C. T. Lark, Millersburg, Penn.; A. S. Mann, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. K. Clark, Brooklyn; H. F. Shipman, Hartford, Conn.; J. H. Morrey, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. J. Nichols, Binghamton, N. Y.; B. C. Smith, East Orange, N. J.

High Orations—S. E. Ames, Providence, R. I.; H. C. Andrews, Fishkill, N. Y.; G. E. Atwood, Norfolk, Conn.; N. M. Burrell, New York; G. M. Carleton, Hartford, Conn.; W. D. Cutter, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. L. Evans, Haverford, Penn.; G. W. Field, Worcester, Mass.; L. P. Fuller, Willimantic, Conn.; A. S. Gale, Jacksonville, Fla.; G. D. Graves, Manchester, N. H.; A. B. Hall, Chester, Conn.; G. W. Humphreys, Cohoes, N. Y.; E. T. Lewis, Syracuse, N. Y.; Huntington Mason, Chicago; Ballinger Mills, Galveston, Texas; F. H. Morley, Colorado Springs, Col.; C. B. Spitzer, Toledo, Ohio; C. B. Tinker, Denver, Col.

At the presentation exercises of the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale, the following honors for the members of the graduating class were announced:

General Two-Year Honors, for Excellence in All Studies—W. J. Backes, Hartford; H. F. Benjamin, Garrison, N. Y.; H. E. Boardman, Meriden; W. M. Brown, Yalesville, Conn.; H. S. Canby, H. C. Gause, Wilmington, Del.; E. J. Grant, Franklin, Penn.; R. F. Grant, Fargo, N. D.; H. L. Gray, Springfield, Mass.; F. J. Harrison, New Haven; J. M. Henderson, Waterbury, Conn.; H. T. Herr, Denver, Col.; H. A. S. Howarth, New Haven; F. B. Humphreys, New York City; Clifford Langley, New Haven; W. W. Marsick, Nyack, N. Y.; T. O. O'Brien, New Haven; W. M. Sanders, Montclair, N. J.; F. E. Seeley, Bridgeport, Conn.; A. H. Terry, Knoxville, Tenn.; D. T. W. Adams, Torrington, Conn.; William Walker, Montclair, N. J.; D. B. Watson, New Haven; C. E. Weaver, South Woodstock, Conn.

PLUCK OF INJURED CONDUCTOR.

Continued His Work Until, the Station Reached, He Fell Senseless.

Charles W. Allen, a conductor of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, staggered into the depot at the corner of Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, last night and fell senseless. He had a gash in his stomach and a compound fracture of the pelvic bone, and in that condition he had been riding all the way from Manhattan, collecting fares, helping women on and off the car, swinging himself along the crowded footboard, and performing all his various duties without a murmur or a groan. When he was revived he protested vigorously against being taken to the hospital, and begged to be allowed to go on with his work. He yielded only when told that his life was in danger.

His car was No. 2,200 of the Nassau Road. At 7 o'clock P. M., while his car was crossing the bridge, the motorman of the car had an altercation with a truck driver, who refused to get out of the way. When compelled to do so the driver managed to swing his truck only so far as to let the car pass. Allen, who was on the footboard, was caught by the truck and squeezed back against the car. He gave a cry which attracted the attention of the passengers, but as he seemed to recover himself and went on collecting fares they thought no more of it.

When the car stopped at the station Allen, feeling his senses going, reeled into the station and fell. He came to just as an ambulance surgeon was preparing to take him to the Norwegian Hospital. He pleaded piteously to be allowed to go on with his trip.

"I can't afford to lose my job," he said, "and I must go on. Doctor, I have a wife and children depending on me. I'm not hurt, only a little squeezed."

The surgeon found that he had internal injuries in addition to his other wounds. Even then Allen would not yield until his fellow-workmen had added their arguments to the surgeon's. Allen lives at 708 Fifth Avenue. Last night the police were trying to find the truckman.

L. O. Murray to Come to New York.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Lawrence O. Murray, Deputy Controller of the Currency, has resigned his position, and will leave for New York to-morrow to enter the service of the newly formed Trust Company of America.

SECRETARY ALGER'S FIGHT

How His Candidacy for Senator Affects Cabinet Position.

MAY BE FORCED TO RESIGN

Washington Comment on the President's Attitude Toward His Secretary and Senator McMillan.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—There is some opposition here to the idea of Alger's resignation, because he is an open candidate for Senator from Michigan, but it seems to be confined to those who have been the beneficiaries of the Secretary, and who fear that a change of control in the War Department may throw them out. Beyond the Algerine circle here the opinion that he must resign is unanimous, indeed, it may be said to be imperative.

Since the revision of the civil service rules the Secretary of War is much more free to make appointments than he was when his civilian appointments were subject to the approval of the Civil Service Commissioners. The number of those who may be reached by the touch of the hand of the Secretary is now anywhere from 5,000 to 7,000 or more.

It would not be easy to concentrate all these appointees in Michigan, but by a sort of reciprocity treaty with politicians, a commercial Secretary might be able to use his advantages as an appointing officer so as to help a side issue a great deal.

But the objection to permitting Alger to use his appointing power will be just the objection that will constrain all the other members of the Cabinet and the President in urging him to withdraw from the Cabinet circle. The President is supposed to be friendly to both Alger and McMillan.

Mr. McMillan called upon him some time ago, as he was departing from the city, and when he and Senator Burrows, his colleague, called upon Mr. McKinley, Mr. McMillan referred to his approaching Senatorial race, and the President did not venture to suggest to him that his Secretary of War hoped to defeat him. Nothing of the kind. The meeting was as cordial as any meeting of friendly gentlemen could be.

By retaining Mr. Alger in the Cabinet Mr. McKinley cannot escape, it is said, the suspicion of an intention to assist Alger in his Senatorial race. Loyal to his Secretary of the War Department as he has been, he cannot be expected to stand by him so recklessly as to bring about the defeat of another Republican who has been quite steadfast in his loyalty to the Administration. The retention of Alger will look to Michigan Republicans like a disposition to help Alger to force McMillan out of the Senate and out of control of a very big and strong machine in Michigan.

Retention of Alger will certainly not help McMillan. Every member of the Cabinet, including those members who long ago hoped to hear of Alger's resignation and retirement, will, it is said, protest that his retention will be misconstrued. The Michigan man who yesterday expressed some opinions concerning the probability that McMillan would beat Alger in the race, and who predicted Alger's retirement as among the things to occur early, said to-day:

"Every day that Alger remains is a day against the Administration. Alger may represent to the President that McMillan is at the head of a faction that runs politics ruthlessly, but it must be added that it runs politics successfully. It made Burrows Senator when nothing else could have elected him. The men who have fallen out with the McMillan machine will be for Alger or for Pingree, but it will be gall and wormwood for an Alger man to take Pingree, and a like dose for a Pingree man to accept Alger.

"The fact is that Pingree has a large following for himself, but nothing to transfer to anybody else. He can deliver nothing to Alger. Alger has a large personal following, but it would be very expensive to increase it sufficiently to match the McMillan clan. It was my understanding that Alger and Pingree were both opposed to the election of Burrows, but Burrows was elected. This may account for his simple faith and confidence in McMillan."

The opinion has been expressed here to-day that Alger will not need a hint from the President to hurry him out of the Cabinet. He has asserted his loyalty to the President over and over again, and it would be inconsistent, his friends say, for him to now quibble about retiring because the fire upon him has been resumed.

The assertion that the fight is to be a hot personal one makes it all the more imperative that Alger shall not appear to be supported by the President in his contest. Alger's friends say that he will go into a history of his relations with McMillan with the expectation of proving that McMillan promised to get out of the way and has changed his mind. At all events, the character of his canvass will be such as to preclude the prosecution of it while he is a member of the Cabinet of Mr. McKinley.

CHASE-DUHME EXTRADITION.

Gov. Pingree, After Hearing the Arguments of Counsel, Refuses the Request for Papers.

DETROIT, Mich., June 24.—The testimony in the Chase-Duhme extradition hearing before Gov. Pingree was concluded to-day. Alfred Russell, counsel for F. S. Chase, father of Moses Fowler Chase, began the argument in behalf of the application for a requisition upon Gov. Roosevelt for the return from New York of the Duhmes, and of Charles Peterman, Moses's alleged abductors. Mr. Russell asserted that it was perfectly apparent that there was a deep laid plot by which five persons by concurrence met here and abducted the boy, who in reality was incapable of forming an intention for himself.

G. P. Haywood, the Lafayette (Ind.) attorney, continued the argument for the applicant. He contended that Moses's father naturally sought to protect his son from excitement and against the Duhmes' alleged conspiracy. He quoted law to the effect that the consent of a person abducted could not constitute a defense, unless it was satisfactorily shown that such consent was not obtained by fraud, duress, or threats. He insisted that Moses was mentally incompetent when he left Detroit, and declared that if his father had shot Duhme, no court would convict him of the crime.

John D. Conely opened for the Duhmes. He asserted that Moses was his own master, and that his father had no right on his coming of age to assume charge of him and hurry him to Indiana, so that, as suspected, the father could be appointed his majority guardian. The act of the Duhmes, he contended, was but a rescue, sought by Moses himself. At midnight, after a long conference with the Attorney General, Gov. Pingree announced that he would deny the application for requisitions.

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S TRIP WEST.

He Closed Transactions for Extensive Mining Properties.

SEATTLE, June 24.—John D. Rockefeller did not pass through the Pacific Northwest for pleasure. The resignation of General Manager Brownell of the Everett Land Company was part of a programme arranged by the financier himself to get control of the Everett Land Company, with its $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 worth of property.

The fact came to surface by a suit filed in the Federal Court by the Central Trust Company of New York City to foreclose a mortgage for $1,500,000 against the land company. Mr. Rockefeller owns this mortgage, and by foreclosing it he will come into possession of more than three times its value. The act, taken in connection with his recent move in foreclosing a mortgage against the Monte Cristo Mines, which property his representative purchased for $375,000, practically makes Mr. Rockefeller the landlord of Everett, with its 3,000 or 4,000 people for tenants, for the mortgage covers nearly everything within city limits besides thousands of acres in the country.

Champion Douglas Wins Jubilee Cup.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 24.—The Queen's Jubilee Club, a perpetual club cup, presented by F. E. Vivian Bond three years ago to the Fairfield County Golf Club, to be played for on the Saturday nearest the Queen's birthday, was won here to-day in a thirty-six-hole handicap competition by Findlay S. Douglas, the amateur champion. Douglas made a new record for the new course opened last Saturday, viz.: 39, or one above the bogie. There was a large field at the beginning of the play, but about 5 o'clock to-night, after Douglas had finished, hailstones as large as marbles fell in a terrific storm, and many came in. Only ten completed the course and handed in their cards. Douglas winning with a net score of 168. Mr. Douglas will receive a small trophy and have his name engraved upon the case of the cup, as have the other two, George Phelps and S. W. Sanger, who previously won it in the annual competitions.

MAJOR BRENNAN DIES IN MANILA

First Montana Officer Succumbs to Bright's Disease—His Long Service.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The War Department has received the following:

"MANILA, June 23, Adjutant General, Washington: Major Brennan, First Montana, died at 1 this morning, Manila; Bright's disease; ill three months. OTIS.

HELENA, Mont., June 24.—Major Brennan, who died to-day at Manila, entered the volunteer service in the Eighty-eighth New York Infantry in June, 1862, serving until May, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He at once re-enlisted with the Twenty-second United States Infantry in July, 1866, serving with that regiment until July, 1869, when he transferred and re-enlisted with the Ninth Infantry, and was connected with this command as a Sergeant until July, 1877, when he became a Commissary Sergeant, which position he held until July, 1884.

Leaving the regular service then, he took up the pursuits of civilian life, but the soldier spirit was strong within him, and he joined Troop B, National Guard, on May 1, 1889, and on the 4th of the same month was commissioned First Lieutenant, serving until May 9, 1890, when he was elected to the Captaincy of the troop. On June 23, 1890, the troop was mustered out, and reorganized as an infantry command, Major Brennan still retaining command. In 1895 he was elected Major in the regiment, and held this position until called to the Adjutant Generalship of the National Guard by Gov. Smith, filling this position with much credit, until the organization of the First Montana, when he was commissioned Senior Major of the regiment. There was no more popular officer in the command than Major Brennan, and by the rank and file as well as his brother officers he was most highly esteemed, because of his goodness of heart and rugged honesty and sense of justice.

A BRITISH OFFICER'S VIEWS.

Surgeon Gen. Hamilton Says More Men Must Be Sent to Manila at Once.

GLACIER HOUSE, British Columbia, June 24.—Surgeon Gen. John B. Hamilton, who was connected with the British Army in India for thirty years, arrived here to-day from Japan. Concerning the American-Filipino conflict, he said:

"The Americans have a big contract on their hands in the Philippine group, and, if they are to be successful, they must get the proper number of men on the ground, and do it in a hurry, for climatic conditions there are against Brother Jonathan's army. Our British soldiers in India could stand such a country. I do not think the American Government has mastered the food problem. Since my arrival in America I have learned something of the ration difficulty encountered in Cuba. Rice and vegetables, instead of meat and other rations productive of bodily heat, should have been given to American soldiers in Cuba and Puerto Rico."

Gen. Hamilton was a member of the Irish rifle team when it made its celebrated Creedmoor trip to the United States in the seventies, and, after a visit to Montreal and Quebec, expects to go to Boston, New York, Washington, and Chicago.

TO SEND ARTILLERY TO MANILA.

The War Department Experimenting with Types of Light Guns.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The War Department has become impressed with the necessity of increasing the efficiency of the artillery force in the Philippines.

A large number of batteries in the archipelago are doing duty as infantry, but there is a movement on foot to furnish them with guns adapted for use in that country, and the department is now engaged in a series of experiments to determine the most effective form of light gun for use against the insurgents.

Volunteer for the Philippines.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The members of the First Illinois Cavalry who live in Chicago are organizing a cavalry squadron of four troops, the services of which have been offered to the Government for the Philippines. Many of the officers have been elected, and it is understood that Capt. Paul Lino of Troop B will have the offer of the position of Major.

Engineers for the Philippines.

Two non-commissioned officers and ten privates of Company C, Engineer Corps, arrived at Willets Point yesterday from Camp Meade, Penn. They are transferred as volunteers from Company C to Company B, which is to leave during the first week in July for Manila for service with the army.

The Cleveland at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—The United States transport Cleveland arrived to-day from Manila, via Yokohama. She brought but two passengers, both from Yokohama. The voyage from Manila occupied forty-one days.

G. A. LARNED A FORGER.

Acting Auditor of Pittsfield, Mass., Confessed His Crime.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., June 24.—G. Albert Larned, acting City Auditor, has confessed to having forged an order for $81 on the city Treas rer, which he collected for his own use. Larned has offered his resignation to Mayor Whiting, and it has been accepted.

The sum taken has been refunded, and it was said that unless an examination of the books should show further wrongdoing, no arrest would be made. Larned was, however, placed under arrest this afternoon.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Arthur R. Morell and Ernest P. Rammell, Leeds, England, and Percy H. Holbrook, London.

FIFTH AVENUE—Henry A. Butters and W. S. Armitage, London; Arthur Malcomson, Clonmel, Ireland, and Filipe Pelace, Havana.

HOFFMAN—The Rev. Daniel S. Sherin, Boston; Felipe Pardo, Lima, Peru; R. W. Moore, Belfast, and H. G. Palmer, London.

HOLLAND—J. Meridith McCormick and Edgar Watts, London, and Isaac Cartwright, Loughborough, England.

MANHATTAN—B. H. Pillsbury, Minneapolis; W. R. Casells, Buenos Ayres, and F. M. Chisholm, Savannah.

MURRAY HILL—John McEvoy, Liverpool, and John C. Gould, Sleaford, England.

NETHERLAND—Allen H. G. Stoneham, Richard Popke, and George H. Edwards, London.

WALDORF—G. Townsend Fenwick, Trinidad; M. E. Ingalls, Cincinnati; A. Fraser, Edinburgh, and Capt. Marks.

WESTMINSTER—A. Leuenberger, Switzerland, and J. Marshall, Birmingham, England.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Showers; winds variable.

Unsettled conditions continue, and showers have fallen between the Mississippi Valley and the Atlantic Coast. Showers have also fallen in the Middle Rocky Mountain region. A trough of low pressure extends from Arizona to Alberta. The pressure is high off the Atlantic and Middle Pacific Coasts, and a ridge of high pressure extends from the West Gulf to the north of Superior. The temperature has fallen in the lake regions and Ohio Valley, has risen in the Northern Rocky Mountain region, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Unsettled conditions and showers may be expected from the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys to the Atlantic Coast. The temperature will moderate in the Middle Atlantic States this afternoon from thunderstorms. Brisk to high south to southwest winds will prevail on the North Atlantic Coast, and light south to southeast winds on the Middle and South Atlantic Coasts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1898.	1899.	TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	60	65	73
6 A. M.	59	66	73
9 A. M.	63	73	83
12 M.	78	82	88
4 P. M.	83	80	90
6 P. M.	82	75	78
9 P. M.	77	70	73
12 P. M.	72	68	74

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	79½
Weather Bureau	75
Corresponding date 1898	72
Corresponding date for last twenty years	71

The maximum temperature yesterday was 85 degrees at 1 o'clock P. M., and the minimum 65 degrees at 3 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 77 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 69 per cent.

STORMS IN THE STATE.

Lightning and Hail Damage Houses and Growing Crops—Excursion Boat Missing.

GARNERVILLE, N. Y., June 24.—One of the most terrific thunderstorms ever known passed over this section of country this afternoon, doing much damage. Garden truck, and fruit crops are practically destroyed. When the electrical storm was at its height large hailstones fell, breaking windows in dwellings and stores, tearing branches from trees, and frightening horses and cattle.

This afternoon eighteen couples left Haverstraw on an excusion boat bound for Poughkeepsie, and the tug Mable left with a party on board for Iona Island. The excursionists were last seen near Stony Point Lighthouse when the storm struck the river at that point, and fear is entertained here for their safety.

GOSHEN, N. Y., June 24.—Lightning struck the stone steeple on the Presbyterian Church at this place to-night, about twelve feet from the top. One thousand pounds of stone fell a distance of 185 feet down on to the roof of the church and crashed through into the main portion of the edifice. Large quantities of water rushed through the hole in the roof. The building was damaged to the extent of $5,000. The church cost $18,000, and the steeple was rebuilt several years ago at a cost of $12,000

Reports from Nyack and Middletown show that similar storms have prevailed there.

A TALK WITH GEN. WOOD.

He Says the Yellow Fever Cases at Santiago Probably Originated in a Low Resort in the Slums.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Brig. Gen. Wood, commanding the Department of Santiago, was at the War Department to-day. He says he expects to remain in Washington a day or two, and will then go to Boston. He will stay there until the latter part of next week, and will sail for Santiago on Saturday, "unless," said the General, "there are developments of yellow fever such as to need my immediate presence. Then I shall go at once."

Speaking of the outbreak of yellow fever in Santiago, Gen. Wood says he has a cable from Capt. Gilmore which he thinks explains its origin. He says that the barracks occupied by the troops were constructed last year, and were new throughout. No fever developed even in the worst month, October. It appears, however, from the cable of Capt. Gilmore that the cases originated in what is called the Army and Navy Bar, a liquor place of bad repute, which it has been found necessary to close two or three times.

This place was started and named by some Americans, and is in the worst part of the Santiago slums. It is a resort for seafaring men and women from the north coast of South America, and the islands of the Carribean Sea. The soldiers who were stricken with yellow fever had been frequenting this place, and the belief is that they became infected from some of the persons they met there. Gen. Wood says it is sometimes impossible to tell where the fever comes from.

When asked as to the prospects of his leaving the army, Gen. Wood remarked that nothing definite had been agreed upon. "One dislikes to leave the army in time of war," he remarked. He has received several attractive business offers, including that of the Presidency of the Washington Traction and Electric Company of this city. As to the President's alleged desire that he remain in charge of Santiago, he said he did not discuss that subject with Mr. McKinley to any extent.

FEVER CASES AT HAVANA.

Supposition that They Were Yellow Fever Was Groundless.

HAVANA, June 24.—Two cases of malarial fever among the American marines here caused alarm. They were supposed to be cases of yellow fever, but isolation and investigation have proved conclusively that this was not the case.

The wharf where the marines and sailors are quartered is supposed to be extremely unhealthy, and the doctors say there ought to be a guard ship in the harbor, so that the sailors and marines could live on board. Where they are at present every vile odor reaches them.

La Discusion to-day says:

"Thanks to the sanitary measures adopted in Havana, unprecedented conditions now exist. No deaths have occurred for the past two days in the Jesus del Monte district, which is populated thickly by the poorer classes. We give this as an indication that Havana is one of the healthiest cities in the world. All thanks are due to Surgeon Major Davis, whose energy has produced the existing condition in the district, which was formerly one of the unhealthiest in the city."

Mexico Will Try Yellow Fever Serum.

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, June 24.—Dr. Edward Liciaga, representing the Mexican Government, has arranged with Health Officer A. H. Doty of New York for the use of the yellow fever serum in Vera Cruz, where there are a great many cases of the disease. Dr. Doty has appointed a young physician of Charleston, S. C., who is thoroughly immune to yellow fever, to represent him and use the serum here. This physician will leave by steamer for this city on Wednesday next.

AGAINST MR. SHOOK'S ESTATES.

The executors of the estate of Sheridan Shook, the politician and builder of the Union Square Theatre, who died on April 27 last, have been informed that Mrs. A. M. Palmer, who was Mr. Shock's first wife, will make claims against the estate for her dower rights in the real estate owned by Mr. Shook previous to their divorce, and for the maintenance of their three children. Ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer, who is one of the executors, said yesterday that he had heard that Mrs. Palmer intended to make these claims, but had not been formally notified. He declined to discuss the matter, and said that until it is brought before the executors, who will meet in Red Hook, N. Y., next week, he could venture no opinion as to the outcome of the claims, if any should be made.

Mr. Shook and Mr. Palmer were partners in the Union Square Theatre, now Keith's, until 1883, when Mr. Palmer retired from the firm. Domestic infelicity resulted in Mrs. Shook's bringing an action for divorce from her husband, and, after the decree had been signed, she was married to her former husband's partner.

Three children, which had been born to Mr. and Mrs. Shook, remained with the mother after her divorce and assumed the name of her second husband. It is for the maintenance of these children that it is expected Mrs. Palmer will make a claim of $18,000. The claim for dower interest in the realty owned by Mr. Shook at the time of the divorce, it is said, will amount to $7,000. In his will Mr. Shook bequeathed $5,000 to each of these children. His estate is estimated to be worth about $100,000.

Mr. Shook, after his divorce, remarried. By this second marriage he had three children, who are also beneficiaries under his will.

Jersey City Man Commits Suicide.

CHICAGO, June 24.—John B. Monell, seventy-one years old, traveled all the way from Jersey City to see his daughter before he carried out his purpose of ending his existence. At 7 o'clock this evening he rang the doorbell at the home of his daughter, Mrs. F. W. Goulden. He greeted her affectionately. Then he asked to be shown to a room, saying he wanted to rest a while. His daughter went to see him a little later. She found him dying. In his hand was a bottle bearing the label of a Jersey City druggist. It had contained poison. With his dying breaths the old man told his daughter that he had made up his mind to die. He lived at 204 Eighth Street, Jersey City.

A Child's Remarkable Escape.

Esther Sombers, five years old, living at 117 Columbia Street, was playing on the fire escape at a fifth-story window of her home last evening, when she fell through the opening to the ground. The parents of the child expected to find that she had been killed by the fall, but she had received only a slight scalp wound, which was dressed by an ambulance surgeon from Gouverneur Hospital. The child remained at home.

Steamer Runs Ashore Near Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., June 24.—The Thompson Line steamer Planet Mercury, which left this port for Liverpool at an early hour this morning, went ashore on the breakwater, near Bug Light, in this harbor. The steamer was floated about 9 o'clock, apparently without having sustained damage. She anchored in the stream for examination, and it was found that she had sustained no injury. The vessel proceeded to Liverpool.

THE KENTUCKY CONVENTION

Democrats Finally Organize and Adopt a Platform.

INDORSE WILLIAM J. BRYAN

Shout for Silver at 16 to 1 and Condemn Trusts of All Kinds—No Governor Yet Nominated.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 24.—Torn with dissension, the Kentucky Democrats are having a hard time holding their State Convention. After three days of waiting, under temporary organization, for the Credentials Committee to dispose of contests involving about a third of the whole delegate strength or convention, they were prevented last night from considering this report by a disturbance caused by the admittance to the floor of outside persons. It effectually tied the hands of the convention and forced an adjournment until this morning.

When Chairman Redwine rapped for order to-day, the report of the Credentials Committee was presented and read. The committee disposed of contests in thirty-two counties involving about 350 seats. These were all decided in favor of Stone or Goebel delegates, except in three cases—Calloway County and the Forty-fourth Legislative District of Louisville, where Hardin delegates were seated, and Nicholas County, where the delegation was divided between contestant and contestee. A minority report was presented by the Hardin people.

Good order prevailed from the start, and a marked disposition to expedite business was shown. Twenty minutes were allowed to each side for debate on the credentials report. Many protests were made by representatives of unseated delegations, and the family quarrels of county organizations were aired.

An interesting colloquy arose between Congressman Berry of the Sixth District and Judge James P. Tarvin of Covington, over the contest in Campbell and Kenton Counties, where the Hardin delegates were unseated in favor of those favoring Goebel. Berry championed the cause of the Hardin men and Judge Tarvin vigorously attacked his Democracy, accusing him of being unfaithful to Bryan and silver.

Congressman Berry paid his respects to Judge Tarvin as "an imaginary candidate for Vice President on the Democratic ticket." Finally a call of the roll was reached, the question being the adoption of the minority report of the Committee on Credentials. The vote resulted—Yeas, 328; nays, 441.

The majority report of the convention was then unanimously adopted, both sides cheered, and the first rays of harmony broke upon the convention after a week of wrangling and bitterness, which several times threatened to result in a split.

The applause had barely subsided when Gen. P. Wat Hardin emerged from the crowd on the stage and started another demonstration. The time had come, he said, when an expression from him was necessary to the united party. With a few cordial words of thanks to his followers, he announced his withdrawal from the race for Governor, and appealed earnestly for the undivided support of the party in behalf of the nominee. He was glad to waive all personal consideration and do what he could to allay the bitterness which had been aroused during the last few days. He urged conciliation and harmony in the interest of Bryan.

The Committee on Organization then reported. It recommended the continuance of the temporary organization, with Judge Redwine as Chairman, and was unanimously adopted. The Committee on Resolutions then presented the platform, which was written by Judge James P. Tarvin of Covington:

The Democrats of Kentucky, in convention assembled, reaffirm, without the slightest qualification, the principles and policies declared in the Democratic National platform, adopted at Chicago in 1896.

Our faith in bimetallism is vindicated by events. The necessity for the restoration of the double standard was acknowledged by the President and Congress in 1897, when a commission was sent to Europe to entreat other nations to aid in establishing bimetallism, and the failure of the commission to secure European co-operation confirms the friends of free coinage in their belief that relief can only come by the independent action of the United States. The present legal ratio of 16 to 1 is the only ratio at which bimetallism can be restored, and opposition to it is confined to those who oppose bimetallism at any ratio and to those who misapprehend or ignore the reasons which led three National conventions to adopt it.

We denounce the present Republican National Administration for its reckless extravagance in the conduct of public affairs, for its cruel and inhuman neglect in its treatment of our soldiers and sailors during the late Spanish war, for its complete subordination to the interest of organized wealth, for its protection and encouragement of trusts and combinations, and especially for its appointment and retention in office of an Attorney General devoted to the interests of trusts and combinations.

We call attention to the incompetency of the present Republican administration in Kentucky, the abuses and scandals in the management of penitentiaries and asylums while under Republican control, and we commend the wisdom of the last General Assembly of Kentucky in the enactment of laws which secured the wise and economical administration of the public institutions of the State under Democratic control; to the increases in the rate of taxation; to the vetoing of all Democratic legislation, favorable to the interests of the people and hostile to the oppressions and extortions of organized wealth.

We believe the trust is the result, in large measure, of the policies adopted and pursued by the Republican Party, chief among which are the demonetization of silver, by which the volume of currency has been kept below the demands of business, and the enactment and enforcement of various, unwise, and unpatriotic legislation, such as the protective tariff laws, known as the McKinley and Dingley bills, whereby there is a discrimination in favor of corporate wealth and against individual enterprise. We favor the destruction of the trust as well as the removal of the causes. The re-establishment of independent bimetallism at 16 to 1 and the repeal of all protective tariff laws would do more to cripple and destroy the organization and operation of the trusts than any other laws.

We believe the law in Kentucky, known as the anti-trust law, should be so amended as to make unlawful any agreement, combination, or arrangement by corporations or individuals under which, in the carrying on of any business, the prices charged should thereby be fixed, controlled, or regulated. And we believe that said law should be further so amended as to provide that all contracts made by any combination, generally known as a trust, in any kind of business, shall be void and not enforceable as to such trust or combination, and we especially declare that all trust-controlled articles be placed on the free list.

We hereby express our continued confidence in William J. Bryan and favor his nomination for the Presidency of the United States by the Democratic National Convention of 1900. We recommend to the Democracy of Kentucky, J. C. S. Blackburn as the successor of William Lindsay in the United States Senate.

We indorse the war carried to success for the freedom of the enslaved Cubans, and we appreciate the honor and courage and heroism of our soldiers and sailors therein engaged. But we declare the conduct of the present National Administration as to the Philippines to be repugnant to every line of the Bill of Rights, the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence.

In the matter of State affairs, the platform indorses the election law passed by the last Legislature, known as the Goebel law, and the "law to prevent extortionate, unfair, and discriminating freight rates by transportation companies," both of which were passed over

THE COLUMBIA GROUNDED

She Stuck Fast in the Mud of Bristol Harbor Nearly Nine Hours.

NOT THOUGHT TO BE DAMAGED

The Yacht Floated Without Assistance in the Evening—Will Probably Have a Trial Spin To-day.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 24.—The cup defender Columbia went aground in Bristol Harbor, about 100 yards from the boatshop docks, at 9:30 o'clock this morning. The yacht was being warped into the channel at the time, preparing to be towed out into Narragansett Bay for a trial spin. Despite the efforts of the crew, assisted by a tug, the yacht remained fast until about 6 o'clock this evening, when she floated free without assistance, and was towed to a safe anchorage, further out in the harbor, for the night.

The yacht stood upright on an even keel while aground, and it is probable that little damage resulted to her on account of the accident. She rested on a mud bank at the edge of the channel. From what could be learned there are no rocks thereabout, and it is therefore believed that the keel of the Columbia settled in the mud without any material harm resulting.

The scow that was hauled alongside soon after she grounded did good service in holding her on an even keel. Some of the seamen were stationed at the halyards, that were hooked to the slings on the scow, and as the tide fell a gradual strain was kept on the scow, causing the Columbia to rest easily.

A line was also taken out from the mast-head to the end of the south pier, a length of about 125 yards. This line aided greatly in balancing the Columbia when the tide was low. It was removed at 5 o'clock, as the tide was fast rising, and it was no longer necessary.

A squall approaching about 5 o'clock, the scow was removed also, so that there would be no danger of it banging against the sides of the Columbia if the wind rose. The water line at the stern was then two feet or more above the water.

At low water the after water line was out about four feet, while the bow was dipped down so that the bobstay plate over the edge of the water line was showing at the water's edge. The new boat, resting in this manner, presented a very curious appearance, the large area of the after portion of her underbody being exposed. Early in the day nearly everything movable was taken off the Columbia's deck and under decks in order to lighten her for the strain that would come from the falling tide.

Hatch covers, companionways, tables, and other movable fittings were taken on board the scow and over to the north wharf. Mr. Iselin, Capt. Barr, and the Columbia's crew kept close watch every minute to see that the yacht maintained as even a position on the mud bank as possible.

Range posts had been placed on the wharf as a guide for the hauling of the boat off shore, and the channel out from the slip was dredged some time ago to a depth of nearly 21 feet at low water. Outside of this channel to the north and south the water is only of moderate depth, and manoeuvring is not like that in the Columbia, drawing as she does 20 feet and 3 inches, is a ticklish job.

All went well until one of the lines slackened. This was the immediate cause of the Columbia's stern swinging on the bank. The after end of the keel was the only part of the boat fast. The bow was swung diagonally across the deep channel.

There were a number of yachts in Bristol Harbor in the afternoon. Among them was the fine new steam yacht Corsair, owned by J. Pierpont Morgan, Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, and part owner of the Columbia. It was Commodore Morgan's first visit to Bristol since the construction of the Columbia began, and he had a long conference with Mr. Iselin.

Other yachts were the Narada, owned by H. Walters, and the Sagamore, owned by J. H. Hanan, both of the New York Yacht Club. A number of excursion boats from Providence were also in the harbor in the afternoon. When the passenger steamer of the Fall River and Providence Line passed it caused a swell, which rocked the Columbia considerably, although nothing serious resulted.

Shortly after 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and just previous to a heavy tempest, the spinnaker boom and spars for the club topsails were carried on board the Columbia by the scow. The yacht lay quite still during the squall. Only about a foot of her underbody was then showing.

The Defender came up the bay from Newport early in the afternoon. It was low water at the time she hove in sight off Bristol Harbor, and she dropped her anchor in the bay on the west side of Hog Island, sending a boat into the harbor. She sailed again for Newport at 5 o'clock, just as the squall came up.

It is expected that the Columbia will be taken out for her first trial spin early to-morrow forenoon.

PRINCE SEES THE SHAMROCK.

His Royal Highness Spends Two Hours at Thornycroft's Yard.

LONDON, June 24.—The Prince of Wales, Lord Suffield, Capt. Halford, and Mr. Jameson inspected the cup challenger Shamrock to-day.

The Prince and his party were received at Thornycroft's yard by Sir Thomas Lipton, W. Fife, Jr., and Charles Russell. His Royal Highness spent two hours in making a thorough inspection of the yacht, and left amid the cheers of the large number of workmen who are employed in preparing the Shamrock for launching on Monday.

The cup challenger Shamrock will be launched Monday and the ceremony will be a grander function than previously intended. The arrangements are in the hands of Mr. Charles Russell, who, in addition to "petticoating" the yacht, will rigidly exclude all reporters, cinematographers, kodakers, &c. The yacht's full crew has arrived and a tent has been erected nearby for a luncheon, at which a number of distinguished people, like Lord Salisbury, who are ignoramuses on the subject of yachting, will be present.

Scawanhaka Cup Defender Launched.

DORVAL, Quebec, June 24.—George Herreck Duggan's new Scawanhaka Cup defender was successfully launched this afternoon, and is now being rigged for her trial spin to-morrow.

CALIFORNIA WOMAN WINS.

Miss Jones of Pasadena Carries Off the National Tennis Honors.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—The finals in the lawn tennis tournament for the women's championships of the United States were played to-day at Wissahickon Heights, near this city. Miss Marion Jones of Pasadena, Cal., carried off the honors and now holds the title, as Miss Julia Atkinson of Staten Island, last year's champion, will not defend it. To-day's play resulted as follows:

Women's Singles.—Final Round—Miss Marion Jones, Pasadena Cal., defeated Miss Maud Banks, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—1, 6—1, 7—5.

Women's Consolation Singles.—Final Round—Miss R. H. Lycett, Marion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, defeated Miss D. H. Rastall, Belmont Cricket Club, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—2.

Mixed Doubles.—Miss E. J. Rastall and A. L. Hoskins, Belmont Cricket Club, Philadelphia, Defeated Miss J. W. Croven and J. P. Gardner, Kenwood Cricket Club, Chicago, 6—4, 6—0, (retired.)

Women's Doubles.—Final Round—Miss Myrtle McAteer, Pittsburg, and Miss J. W. Craven, Chicago, defeated Miss E. J. Rastall, Belmont Cricket Club, Philadelphia, and Miss Maud Banks, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—4, 6—1, 7—5.

The St. Paul in a Storm.

The American liner St. Paul, which arrived yesterday from Southampton and Cherbourg encountered a bad storm on Tuesday. The passengers were kept below. Only 443 knots were logged that day, and the highest day's run on the passage was 480 knots. Among the passengers were Guy Du Val, Mrs. William Floyd Reynolds, A. M. Palmer, and Frank A. Munsey.

Chicago Men Lower Tandem Records.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Four tandem records were broken to-day at the Ravenswood Athletic Field by Cottle and Lamb. The new records are: Two miles, 4:01 4-5; three miles, 6:11 3-5; four miles, 8:20 3-5; five miles, 10:26.

The ride was to have been a trial for the two-mile record, but as the men were doing well, they were advised through the megaphone to keep up the pace and try to lower the five-mile record. Shortly after making these, the men tried for the quarter-mile tandem record, now held by Peabody and Llewellyn, but failed to touch it.

RUSSIA'S ADVANCE IN ASIA.

J. O. Bookwalter, Who Is Going to Thibet, Says the Czar's Empire Will Include All the Orient But India.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, June 24.—John O. Bookwalter, a unique figure in American National life, art connoisseur, millionaire, Nebraska ranchman, Democratic politician, but some time ago disgusted with Ohio Democratic political methods, is home again for a brief stay, after a long trip through European and Asiatic Russia, most of his time being spent in Siberia. Russia, in the opinion of Mr. Bookwalter, will in a few years possess all Asia, with the exception of India. There is now forming, he says, a surveying party of Russian officials, who will start in the extreme southern part of Thibet, traveling north to Klathka, a distance of about 2,400 miles. This will be practically a party of occupation, and all territory that is desired will be taken possession of in the name of the Russian Government.

Mr. Bookwalter is making arrangements to accompany this surveying party, and anticipates no trouble in obtaining a permit for the purpose, as he has been the recipient of many favors from the Russian Government. Aside from taking possession of all available parts of Thibet, Russia, according to Mr. Bookwalter, is on the eve of taking possession of Persia and all other territories bordering on India, which latter country it will then be in a position to control. Persia will also be of great value to Russia, because it will afford her a water outlet for the middle section of her vast territory. The seacoast of Russia proper affords a water outlet for the eastern part of her territory, while the trans-Siberian railway was built to afford an outlet by water to the eastern section of territory. Between the two territories, however, is a section of country almost as large as the United States which is too far away from the western or eastern outlets to be profited by them. Accordingly, Russia will seek an outlet to the south, and for the purpose will take Persia, using one of the southern seacoast towns of that country for a large seaport.

Russia has also in view a large number of railroads that will put Moscow in direct communication with almost all the principal cities of the Orient. One of the greatest of those under contemplation is that from Klathka to Pekin. Another great line is also contemplated which will put Moscow in direct communication by rail with Teheran, Persia.

From the reasoning of Mr. Bookwalter, Russia will not interfere with India, although the Russians will soon have that country at their mercy. With India in reach the Russians will be able to control the actions of England in the Orient, and the English, consequently, will not then be likely to interfere with anything Russia may do with regard to China.

Arguing from this basis, Mr. Bookwalter thinks the United States was unwise in occupying the Philippines, as it will make this country a factor in Eastern politics. England, he thinks, instigated the occupation of the Philippines by the United States and is anxious to contract an Anglo-Saxon alliance in order to be prepared to cope with Russia. For many years, says Mr. Bookwalter, England has been on the lookout for some great power with which she could combine in order to break the backbone of Russia, and it seems to him that the United States has fallen into her trap.

Mr. Bookwalter says he will sail for Europe in July, and that his contemplated trip through Thibet will be the last great journey he will undertake, as it will familiarize him with almost every part of Asia. He would not say anything as to what he intends to do regarding his interests in this city.

BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS LIVELY

Last Shot in Letter-Writing Campaign Fired by Mr. Dady.

The midsummer political warfare among the discordant elements of Brooklyn Republicanism is turning into a letter-writing and interviewing campaign. The rival leaders are engaged in hurling epigrams and sarcasm at each other in the form of letters and statements, and so far honors are easy.

Internal Revenue Collector Moore recently issued a statement in which he made insinuations about people who made their camp first in one party and then in the other, and about people who used patronage to get themselves nominated for high State offices. Those who studied Mr. Moore's veiled satire say he was hinting things about Michael J. Dady and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff.

Mr. Dady yesterday got back at the Moore crowd in a letter to Thomas H. Wagstaff, executive member of the First Ward. He adopted the Moore plan of describing his adversary without naming him. His shaft was aimed at R. Ross Appleton, who is trying to get control of Mr. Wagstaff's ward. He did not name Appleton, but called him "an individual," and further said that the "individual" intends to "be the executive member, Chairman of the Executive Committee, member of the State Committee, delegate to the National Convention, and anything else within sight, an ambition due on his part to the large appetite he possesses for holding public offices, especially those of emolument."

Mr. Dady further describes Mr. Appleton as "an outsider who has no following," and advises Mr. Wagstaff to hold a conference with the representative men of the Ward Committee for the purpose of selecting the eight delegates to the County Committee without reference to Mr. Appleton. Finally, Mr. Dady expresses a desire for harmony in the party.

DOLL AND THE SPEEDWAY.

Police Want a Definite Reading of Justice Gildersleeve's Order.

William F. Doll, who got an order from Justice Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court Friday allowing him the use of the Speedway with landau or horse during certain hours to be fixed by the Park Board, has caused a good deal of trouble which is not yet ended. The Police Board was yesterday so bothered by the order of President Clausen granting Doll the use of the Speedway between 12 and 2 P. M. that it could not come to any definite interpretation of the matter, and it will now appeal for a definite interpretation of the decision of Justice Gildersleeve.

President Clausen notified President York of the Police Board of the order he had issued, and asked the police to see that it was complied with. When the letter arrived from the President of the Park Board the President of the Police Board and Chief Devery had a talk about it. It seemed to them that if an order were granted by a Supreme Court Justice that a certain man could not be restrained from driving in a landau on the Speedway or riding horseback on it, if the Park President had issued an order allowing him these privileges between certain hours, that everybody else must be allowed to use the Speedway during those hours.

Chief Devery was almost satisfied that this was the way of interpreting the matter, and it took some time to come to a settlement about the length to which the Police Department should go in its co-operation with the Park Board in the enforcement of the order. It was at last decided to look to the decision of Justice Gildersleeve as soon as possible and then get a direct and definite reading of it.

Meantime Capt. Kirchner of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station, whose precinct takes in the Speedway, was notified to let no one but Mr. Doll ride in a landau or on horseback on the driveway between the hours mentioned.

Mr Doll said last night that he was satisfied that the order restricting him to the use of the Speedway during certain hours would not hold. He believed, he said, that he had a right to use the driveway at any time that he might choose, and declared his intention of keeping up the fight to have the restricted road thrown open to the public generally. He would be pleased, he said, to have the Automobile Club join with him in the fight, as well as the cyclists.

Mr. Doll said that he had ridden on horseback on the Speedway on Wednesday night and again on Friday night, and had not been interfered with, despite the order which restricted him to the use of the road between the hours of 12 noon and 2 P. M.

Baby's Death Due to Faith Cure.

Chief of Police Murphy of Jersey City is investigating the death of an eight-months'-old baby, who is said to have been a victim of the faith cure. He refuses, however, to give the name of any one concerned in the affair. Chief Murphy says the facts were brought to his notice by a well-known physician, who was called to attend the child. He found the infant suffering from an attack of measles. He prescribed the usual remedies, but when he called again the child was dead. He learned that the mother of the child did not use the medicines prescribed, but resorted to the faith cure on the advice of a friend.

ROUGH RIDERS REUNION

Gov. Roosevelt Arrives at Las Vegas Among Comrades.

RECEIVES A GREAT OVATION

Addresses the Men with Whom He Fought Near Santiago—Outlines the Duties of Peace.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., June 24.—Roosevelt's Rough Riders' day opened auspiciously, the clouds having dispersed over night. Business men and residents whose decorations were damaged by the heavy rainfall last evening were busily engaged early in the day in restoring brightness and color to the scene. The bright sun quickly dried up the mud, and by 9 o'clock in the morning the streets were in good condition.

The excursion train from Trinidad, Col., arrived here shortly before 12 o'clock. It consisted of eight coaches, heavily laden with people. Two regular trains from the north and east were also heavily loaded with excursionists, each being furnished with more than its double equipment.

The combined committee of Rough Riders and citizens of New Mexico left here at 7:30 to meet Gov. Roosevelt at some point on the road. It was the original intention to leave at 4 A. M., and meet him at Raton, but, as the trains from the west were delayed, the two coaches containing the committee were attached to a fast freight train.

Gov. Roosevelt telegraphed to-day to the local Committee on Arrangements that he would accept no hotel accommodations, and wanted to camp out with his command. Accordingly a tent was pitched for his accommodation in Camp Cochran.

He arrived here at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, and was greeted, as he stepped off the platform of the rear car, with tremendous cheering from 5,000 people, massed around the station.

The noted New Yorker was clad in his Rough Rider uniform and was easily recognized by the crowd. He was almost lifted bodily from his feet by a press of persons anxious to grasp his hand, and as he and his party made their way slowly to the Castaneda Hotel the crowds surged after him. He looked in excellent health, and seemed to appreciate the hearty enthusiasm of the people who greeted him. As he walked down the station sidewalk a line of Rough Rider veterans saluted and joined in the general ovation.

When Col. Roosevelt came opposite the line of Rough Riders, he commenced shaking hands with the troopers and gave them a most cordial greeting. He remarked:

"I am mighty glad to see you, boys, and to be able to be with you. I would not have missed this for anything. If the reunion had been held in Alaska, I would have gone there to see you."

The Rough Riders cheered him continuously, and were apparently equally pleased to greet him. The party of Rough Riders and citizens of New Mexico met Roosevelt and party at Wagon Mound at 11:40 o'clock. There were no speeeches made, as had been anticipated.

On the way down Col. Roosevelt remarked: "Capt. Luna was the first man I spotted." As he met his old comrades in arms, he ejaculated, heartily: "I'm glad to see you." "It does me good to shake your paw," "How are you?" and similar expressions evincing his hearty sympathy.

At Raton the citizens turned out en masse. Col. Roosevelt was presented with a floral offering consisting of an archway with a gate swinging open. The design was made up of roses and carnations, with a background of smilax.

Col. Roosevelt made a short address, recounting the deeds of New Mexico's Rough Riders, and complimenting the citizens of the Territory upon the reputation the Rough Riders had conferred upon it.

At Springer the citizens presented the Colonel with a floral wreath.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH.

To-night Gov. Roosevelt addressed the Rough Riders and said in part:

"Just at this time I would not have left New York State for any purpose save to attend the reunion of my old regiment, and for that purpose I would have gone to Alaska, or anywhere else, for the bond that unites us to one another is as close as any bond of human friendship can be. It was our good fortune to be among those accepted when the country called to arms a year ago last Spring, and when ten men volunteered for every one that could be chosen. I think I may say without boasting that the regiment did its duty in every way and that its record is subject for honorable pride, not only to the members themselves, but the country at large. I am proud of you because you never complained and never flinched. When you went to war you knew you would not have an easy time; you expected to encounter hardships, and you took them without a murmur. You were all ready-ness to learn and to show prompt obedience, which make it possible to turn the American volunteer so soon into a first-class type of fighting man. Of those of our number who landed for the brief campaign in the tropical midsummer against Santiago, one-fourth were killed or wounded and three-fourths of the remainder were at one time or another stricken down by fever.

"Many died, but there is not one among you so poor in spirit that he does not count fever, wounds, and death itself as nothing compared with the honor of having been able to serve with the regiment under the flag of the United States in one of the most righteous wars which this country has seen. This was a typical American regiment. The majority of its members came from the Southwest, but not all. We had in our ranks Easterners, Westerners, Northerners, Southerners, Catholics, Protestants, Jews, Gentiles—men whose parents were born in Germany or Ireland, and men whose ancestors were born on the banks of the James, the Hudson, and at Plymouth Rock nearly three centuries ago; and all were Americans in heart and soul, in spirit and purpose—Americans, and nothing else. We knew no distinction of creed, birthplace, or residence. All we cared for was that a man should do his duty, should show himself alert, patient, and enduring, good in camp and on the march, and valiant in battle.

"My comrades, the regiment was but a microcosm of our great country, and the principles which enabled us to make so much out of it are those upon which we must act in the Nation itself if we are to stand level to the needs of our mighty destiny. In administering this great country, we must know no North, South, East, or West; we must pay no heed to a man's creed; we must be indifferent as to whether he is rich or poor, provided only he is indeed a good man, a good citizen, a good American. In our political and social life alike, in order to permanently succeed, we must base our conduct on the decalogue and the golden rule. We must put in practice those homely virtues, for the lack of which no intellectual brilliancy, no material prosperity, can ever atone.

"It is a good thing for a nation to be rich, but it is a better thing for a nation to be the mother of men who possess the qualities of honesty, of courage, and of common sense. We have many great problems ahead of us, we Americans, as we stride along the road to national greatness—problems of home administration, and problems that affect our dealings with the outside world. We cannot solve them if we approach them in the spirit of levity or vainglorious boastfulness; still less if we approach them in a spirit of timidity, and least of all, if in dealing with them we do not insist upon honesty and righteousness, upon the uprightness of character, which is the keystone in the arch of true national greatness. The problems that rise from year to year differ widely and must be met in widely different ways, and not one of them can be properly solved unless we approach it with resolute fearlessness, and with a sincere purpose to do justice to all men, exacting it from others, and exacting it no less from ourselves.

PROUD OF HIS COMRADES.

"I am proud of the way in which you have taken up the broken threads of your lives—in which you have gone back to the ranch, the farm, the mine, and the counting room. In so doing you show yourselves to be typical American citizens, for it has always been the pride of our country that an American, while most earnestly desirous of peace, was every ready to show himself a hard and dangerous fighter if need should rise, and that on the other hand, when once the need had passed, he could prove that war had not hurt him for the work of peace, and that he was all the fitter to do this work for having done the other, too. We may be called to war but once in a generation, and I most earnestly hope that we shall not have to face war again for many years. The duties of peace are always with us, and these we must perform all our lives long, from year's end to year's end, if we are to prove ourselves in very fact good citizens of the Commonwealth. We must work hard for the sake of those dependent upon us; we must see that our children are brought up in a way that will make them worthy of the great inheritance which we, their fathers, have ourselves received from those that went before us. We must do our duty by the State. We must frown upon dishonesty and corruption, and war for honesty and righteousness.

"I am proud of you, my comrades, not only because you were very brave in battle, but because when once the battle was over you showed yourselves always merciful to the weak. A coward in your ranks would have received short shrift, indeed, but when once the battle was on, I never knew one of you to perform an act of cruelty. I shall ever keep in mind the valor you showed as you fought in the jungles of Las Guasimas, as you charged up the slopes of San Juan Hill, and I shall keep in mind no less the way in which you shared your scanty rations with the poor, miserable refugees at El Caney, the way in which you tried to help the women and children upon whom war had laid its heavy hand. In our regiment the man who flinched from armed foe and the man who wronged a woman or a child would have met with equally quick and grim justice.

ABSENT ONES REMEMBERED.

"Let me say a word of those to whom our thoughts should turn at such a time, both among the living and among the dead, to our absent living comrades, and especially to our former commander, now Major Gen. Leonard Wood, whose administration of the Province of Santiago has reflected such high credit, not merely upon himself, but upon the Nation so fortunate as to have him in her service. We send to them the heartiest and most loyal greeting. With these men we hope in the no distant future to strike hands again, and as long as we live and they live we shall all be bound together by most indissoluble ties.

"But when we come to speak of our dead comrades, of the men who gave their lives in the fierce rush of the jungle fighting or who wasted to death in the fever camps, we can only stand with bared heads and pray that we may so live as at the end to die as worthily as these, our brothers, died. Allyn Capron, in the sunny prime of youth, in his courage, his strength, and his beauty; 'Bucky' O'Neill, than whom in all the army there breathed no more dauntless soul—of these and other gallant comrades, the men who carried the rifles in the ranks, all we can say is that they proved their truth by their endeavor that in the hour of our greatest need these rose level to the need and gallantly and cheerfully gave to their country the utmost that any man can give—their lives—for we read in the Holy Writ 'that greater love hath no man than this, to lay down his life for a friend.' And these men so loved their country that they gallantly gave their lives for her honor and renown and for the uplifting of the human race. Now their work is over, their eyes are closed forever, their bodies molded in the dust, but the spirit that was in them cannot die and it shall live for time everlasting.

"So much for our comrades of the regiment. Let us not forget our comrades who this Summer are facing all that we faced last Summer. Let us not forget the gallant men, the regulars and volunteers, who are upholding the honor of the flag and the interests of the Nation in the Philippines. Surely there is not one of us whose veins have not tingled with pride as he read of the gallantry of those men, and I suppose few of us have not thought at times that we should like ourselves to fight beside Lawton as we fought beside him last July, and to see if the Rough Riders could not do their share of the work with the splendid men who followed Funston, Hale, and other daring leaders, who during the past six months have added so many new pages to the honor roll of American history. To our shame be it said that there are men in this country indifferent to the country's honor, so lukewarm in patriotism and courage that they would let all the work of these men go for naught—let their blood be spilled in vain.

"Where our flag has been raised it shall not be hauled down. If any difficulty seems greater than we expected it merely means that he shall exert a little more strength in overcoming it.

"I read with pride the other day how both Senators from California, those of opposite political parties, joined in assuring the President that California would stand like a rock behind him in seeing that there was no step back in the Philippines, and so I can assure him of the like spirit from the great State of which I have the honor to be the Governor. We stand ready to give him whatever he needs in men or money to put down the savagery to which we are opposed in the Philippines. He shall have all he wishes to put it down quickly; and whether it is put down quickly or not, he shall have the support in ever-increasing measure until the last spark of resistance has been stamped out. We want no peace talk with men who bear arms in their arms. When once they submit they shall be treated with absolute justice and equity, and their rights most carefully guarded; but until they submit they must be taught with rough hands what it is to make war on the American flag. There is no East and no West when we come to deal with questions of this kind. The United States is to be the great power of the Pacific, and we men of the Atlantic Coast are good Westerners and are as resolutely bent upon upbuilding our power in the Pacific as the men on the Pacific Slope themselves.

"We are a great Nation. Our Nation must show itself great not only in the ways of peace, but in that preparedness for war which best insures peace. We must upbuild our navy and army until they correspond to the new needs which the new country will bring. Above all, my comrades and my fellow-countrymen, we must build up in this country that spirit of social and civic honesty and courage which alone can make this Nation reach the highest and most lasting greatness."

ROUGH RIDERS AT DINNER.

The anniversary of the battle of Las Guasimas was celebrated by the Rough Riders in New York by a dinner last night at the Arena. There were present Arthur Fortunatus Cosby, Hallett Alsop Borrowe, H. W. Bull, E. Burke, Elliott Cowdin, Douglas Campbell, Sumner Gerard, E. E. Garison, Kenneth Robinson, W. S. Simpson, Richard Stockton, Harry S. Van Schaick, and Lorimer Worden. Mr. Cosby presided.

This telegram was drafted, and with the signatures of all present was sent to Gov. Roosevelt at Las Vegas, N. M.: "We send you greetings. Here's how."

The dinner was informal. There were no set speeches and no toasts. Gen. Leonard Wood, who was Colonel of the Rough Riders when they first went into action, was unable to be present.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Garrison—Knight.

ORANGE, N. J., June 24.—Miss Marion Knight, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Lyman Knight of Harrison Street, East Orange, and Philip McKim Garrison were married this afternoon in Grace Church, this city. The best man was Lloyd McKim Garrison, a brother of the bridegroom. The maid of honor was Miss Grace Knight, sister of the bride. The bridesmaids were the Misses Battershall of Albany, Nott of Morris Heights, N. Y.; Lovett of Boston, and Thomas of New York. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Battershall of Albany, assisted by the Rev. Anthony Schuyle, of Grace Church. The bride wore white satin, trimmed with old point lace, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids and maid of honor were attired in pink, and carried pink sweet peas. A reception followed the church service.

Karweg—Pausewang.

Miss Johanna A. Pausewang, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pausewang, was married to George H. Karweg last evening at the residence of her parents, 1,210 Franklin Avenue, Borough of the Bronx. The Rev. Dr. William Feldman performed the ceremony. The bride, whose attendant was her sister, Miss Ernestina Pausewang, was attired in white satin, trimmed with duchesse point lace. A diamond crescent pin, a present from the bridegroom, fastened the tulle veil. James H. Fahey was the bridegroom's best man. Some of the guests at the ceremony and reception were Mr. and Mrs. E. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Kroeger, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Pausewang, Mr. and Mrs. Carstens, Miss Emma Pausewang, the Misses Fallon, Frederick Karweg, Adolph Karweg, and Edward Fahey.

Roche—Brophy.

At the Church of the Annunciation, by the Rev. Father Carey, on Wednesday, June 21, Miss Bertha Arnette Brophy was married to Mr. John Francis Roche. The bridegroom is a member of the Actuaries' Society of America, and is connected with the New York Life Insurance Company. The bride is the daughter of John P. Brophy, LL. D., and Elizabeth Warren Tyler, and grandniece of President John Tyler.

McPhee—Wells.

Miss Louise Z. Wells, daughter of Joseph Wells, was married yesterday afternoon at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Charles A. Wendell, 752 West End Avenue, to Dr. John J. McPhee. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Carey of the Church of the Annunciation, assisted by the Rev. Father Penny. Only the relatives of the couple attended the ceremony.

Not too Late

If you have already closed your house without any protection against burglary, it is not too late for you to send us your keys and we will wire your house in two hours' time, and connect the same with our district office.

HOLMES ELECTRIC PROTECTIVE CO.,
Havemeyer Bldg., 26 Cortlandt St.

THE INDUSTRIAL INQUIRY.

George K. Holmes Says that Fruit, Milk, and Farmers' Trusts Should Be Subject to Legislation.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—A. C. True, Director of the office of experiment stations, was before the Industrial Commission today. He directed his remarks especially to the subject of technical education for agriculturists, giving much information concerning the experiment stations, the agricultural colleges, the secondary agricultural schools, farmers' institutes, &c. Referring to the last named institutions, he said there was an increasing demand for experts at these meetings, and he recommended that traveling professors be employed for their benefit. He said that in the United States at large there were sixty-four land grant colleges, with resources amounting to $53,500,000, which afford an education along agricultural lines and which were attended last year by more than 31,000 students, 4,000 of whom had taken an agricultural course.

In the matter of experiment stations, Mr. True said that $10,000,000 had been expended upon them in the past ten years, but as this amounted only to $1 for every $3,000 of farm products he did not consider the sum excessive. In this time 500 annual reports and 3,000 bulletins had been issued by the stations, 500,000 copies being distributed annually. There are 54 stations in the United States and they are engaged in investigating all the subjects pertaining to agriculture, horticulture, and stock breeding.

Mr. True referred to the movement for agricultural education in the United States as only a part of a movement which was practically worldwide. Not only had this movement found a footing in the highly civilized lands, but in others also. He pointed out that all this meant competition for the trade of the world, and urged the necessity for adequate effort in this direction on the part of our own people.

At the afternoon session of the commission, George K. Holmes, also of the Agricultural Department, was heard. He furnished statistics showing that the average per capita earnings of farm laborers in the United States amount to $225 per annum, without board, compared to $227 paid to persons engaged in domestic service, $420 paid to miners, and $445 paid to those engaged in the mechanical arts. He also submitted figures showing the per capita production of the agriculturists of the United States to be $177 in the South Atlantic States, $211 in the Southern Central States, $362 in the North Central States, $380 in the North Atlantic States, and $519 in the Western States, the average production in manufactures being $850 per capita per annum.

From these figures he deduced the conclusion that the condition of the farm laborer was wretchedly poor, while that of the farm owner was little, if any, better. He estimated that after all expenses were paid the farmer receives an average of only $22.61 per month, counting nothing for interest. For the past few years there had been a constant decline in the price of farm products, except in meat, dairy, and poultry products.

Referring to the probability of recommendations by the commission bearing upon the subject of trusts, he asked that the agricultural trusts be remembered. Among the farmers' organizations which he considered in the nature of trusts were the numerous fruit associations of California and other States, and the Milk Producers' Association of Boston.

There was also a tendency toward organization among the cotton growers, and if it ever took definite shape it would be the most gigantic trust in the country. Any law applying to trusts must bear upon these organizations, and there was no doubt, he said, they had been beneficial. He also referred to the numerous farmers' co-operative associations, of which he said there were 10,000 in the country. He thought they should be subject to State supervision for the protection of their members against dishonesty and incompetency. At the conclusion of Mr. Holmes's testimony the commission adjourned until Sept. 5.

HOPEFUL OF THE CONFERENCE.

Baroness von Suttner Looks to American for Greatest Efforts.

LONDON, June 24.—The Baroness von Suttner has just arrived here from The Hague. She said yesterday evening:

"I am most hopeful of practical results from the Peace Conference. I have already won notable support in Austria, but it is to the great country beyond the sea that we look as the mighty propagandist of peace. I deplored, as did so many Americans themselves, the necessity of appealing to arms last year. But we are not a peace-at-any-price people. We believe a righteous call to arms is still a necessity of the age, but it is impossible for me to believe there will be any future great resort to arms among civilized people. After the splendid awakening of the Czar, and with the Anglo-Saxons in the van of the peace movement, nothing in that direction is impossible."

THE COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

Countess of Aberdeen Says that It Is for Practical Work.

LONDON, June 24.—The Countess of Aberdeen has been indefatigable in her efforts to perfect the details of the International Council of Women. In an interview to-day she said:

"The delegates are arriving in hundreds. The United States and Canadian contingents make a splendid show. Immense interest has been excited among our transatlantic friends in the greatest council of women the world has ever known. The delegates are widely distributed. Many of them occupy private residences, but most of them favor such clubs as the Pioneer, Sesame, Grosvenor, Crescent, and Camelot, and these clubs are all packed.

"My address at the meeting will be from a woman to women, broadly dealing with the scope of our work and the tremendously interesting questions women all over the world have to face. We have secured the pick of women's brains from Mexico to Winnipeg, all working for the success of the council. Two thousand tickets have already gone, tons of literature on every subject, social and political, have been printed, and women will monopolize the ear of the world next week; for while London is opening its drawing, dining, and reception rooms for us, we are here for practical work—to throw woman's influence a step further into the scale of nations.

"We expect much from the American delegates and the freshness of view, breadth of principle, candor, and knowledge which breathe through the pores of the Great Republic. We are cementing the great Anglo-Saxon nation, forging with the strong bands of principle the friendship and union which must tend to further the aims of the conference at The Hague. We hope to show the world that America has recognized to a greater degree than any other nation that woman may rightly stand side by side, shoulder to shoulder, with the highest and noblest manhood."

Berlin Comment on the Conference.

BERLIN, June 24.—The Peace Conference is much discussed. The fact that Dr. Zorn was accompanied to Berlin from The Hague last week by Frederick Holls, Secretary of the American Delegation, was much commented upon. The Hamburg Correspondent sees therein proof that the Americans at The Hague considered it important to act in harmony with the Germans. It is believed the German Government is anxious to try every practicable method, together with the other great powers, especially Russia and the United States, to reach an agreement.

NO AMERICAN ARMS FOR BOERS.

Not Believed United States Firms Are Supplying Transvaal Republic.

In his special cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES, which will be found on another page, Henry Norman mentions that a report is current in London that large orders for armaments have been placed in this country by the Transvaal Republic, which is arming against Great Britain. No confirmation of this report could be obtained yesterday, and it is discredited by those in a position to know.

Marcus Hartley of Hartley & Graham, agents for some of the largest arms and ammunition manufacturing concerns in the United States, said last night:

"What you tell me is the first I have heard about it, and I do not believe there is a word of truth in the report. Had any such orders from the Boer Government been placed in this country we certainly should know of it."

Louis L. Driggs of the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company also declared that he had not heard of the alleged orders.

B. Altman & Co. MONDAY, JUNE 26th.

4,500 YARDS SUMMER SILKS,

ORIGINAL PRICES 68c. TO $1.25 — 48c. PER YARD.

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS

AT THE FOLLOWING EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES:

COLORED PERCALE, ... 55c.

COLORED MADRAS AND PERCALE, 85c. & $1.45

FANCY WHITE LAWN, 95c., $1.50 & $1.95

(SECOND FLOOR.)

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:30	Sun sets...7:35	Moon rises..9:22

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...8:57	Gov. Isl'd...9:16	H. Gate...11:12
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...9:14	Gov. Isl'd...9:37	H. Gate...11:33

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Erna, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28.

Hildur, Curacao	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Matanzas, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Willowdene, St. Kitts	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29.

Athos, Colon	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen		10:00 A. M.

SATURDAY, JULY 1.

Roman Prince, Pernambuco	9:30 A. M.	

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June $25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan per steamship Glenogle, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June 30 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 1 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July 24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via

EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH

Capon Springs Conference Advocates Industrial Schools.

CO-EDUCATION IS DESIRED

Members Discuss the Problems Freely and Discourage All Sectional and Sectarian Influences.

CAPON SPRINGS, West Va., June 24.—The Educational Conference, which has been in session here since June 20, completed its work yesterday, and it is now possible to give a survey of the ground and see exactly what has been accomplished and what planned for the accomplishment of future labors.

It seems fitting to say a foreword about the place selected for the holding of a conference of educators that, in the opinion of every educator taking part in it, will mark the beginning of a new era in educational methods and in the development of the highest and best civilization of the Southern States. Capon Springs was offered to the conference of 1898 by its proprietor, Capt. William H. Sale, and old Confederate soldier of the "Jeb" Stuart and "Stonewall" Jackson type of fighter. He is the warm personal friend of President William L. Wilson of Washington and Lee University, understands the condition of educational matters in the South, and is quite ready to make personal sacrifices for the improvement of these conditions. It was on his invitation that the conference again assembled at the Springs, and it is also at his invitation that it will meet at the same place next year.

The Springs are as much out of the stir of the work-a-day world as if they were in Central Africa. They are in a little valley in the heart of the Blue Ridge Mountains, two miles in West Virginia, beyond the mountain border line that divides the new State from its own mother and the "Mother of Presidents." They are reached by stage, after a railway journey to Capon Road Station, through Washington and Harper's Ferry, and the historic ground of Shenandoah Valley and Sheridan's battlefield of Cedar Creek. The stage takes one over the mountains a distance of sixteen miles, in from four to five hours, and deposits him in one of the most charming little valleys in the world. Its upper entrance, or gateway, is a breach in the rocky wall of the mountain, whose broken remnants rise to great heights on either side of the road. The springs and the delightful valley were long known to the Indians, and named by them "Kakapon," or "medicine water." The present name is a modification of the Indian word. The whites have been in possession of the valley for more than a century now, but it has not been altered, save by the addition of some very handsome and commodious buildings. The hotel is a specimen of the Georgian architecture, with white tall columns supporting a high veranda, giving the impression of great size and comfort. It is a typical Southern building, and looks like the residence of a rich planter and slave owner of the South Carolina coast.

A HISTORIC SPOT.

But Capon Springs are historically as well as naturally interesting. It was here that Daniel Webster made his famous Capon Springs speech, in 1850, on the occasion of the opening of the present hotel. He stood in the corner of the large dining room and spoke to an audience of seven or eight hundred persons. At his side stood the British Minister, Sir Henry Bulwer, co-author with Secretary of State Clayton of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty between the United States and Great Britain. This was on July 4, 1850, and the treaty was ratified on the same day. It was in this speech that Mr. Webster made the following utterance, which now reads like an excerpt from one of the disquisitions of John C. Calhoun:

> If the South were to violate any part of the Constitution intentionally and systematically, and persisted in so doing year after year, and no remedy could be had, would the North any longer be bound by the rest of it? And if the North were deliberately, habitually, and of fixed purpose to disregard any part of it, would the South be bound any longer to observe its other obligations? How absurd it is to suppose that when different parties enter into a compact for certain purposes either can disregard any one provision and expect, nevertheless, the other to observe the rest! I have not hesitated to say, and I repeat, that if the Northern States refuse wilfully and deliberately to carry into effect that part of the Constitution which respects the restoration of fugitive slaves, and Congress provide no remedy, the South would no longer be bound to observe the compact. A bargain cannot be broken on one side and still bind the other side.

What was most impressive about the conference that has just concluded its labors was the fully representative character of those who took part in it. Its previous meetings were not so fortunate. At the meeting of 1898, which was presided over by Bishop Thomas U. Dudley, of Kentucky, there were a number of prominent men, more or less identified with education in the South. They were earnest and intelligent men, broad-minded enough to deal with the problem, but they were not representative of the very people among whom they wished to carry on their friendly crusade of education.

NOTED EDUCATORS INTERESTED.

In the conference that has just adjourned there assembled the very men to whom such work could be best intrusted, both for the planning out of its scope and aim and for the carrying to their fullest development such plans as seemed best fitted for the purpose in view. A few of these names will be enough to indicate the representative character of the conference. Its presiding officer was Dr. J. L. M. Curry, ex-Minister to Spain and the executive custodian of the Peabody and Slater Funds, which have figured so conspicuously in the educational development of the South. Among others present were President William L. Wilson of Washington and Lee University and ex-Postmaster General; Profs. Charles W. Kent, Henry St. George Tucker, and J. A. Quarles of the University of Virginia; Dr. H. B. Frissell, head of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.; Dr. James MacAlister of Drexel Institute, Philadelphia; Dr. Albert Shaw of New York, Dr. A. D. Mayo, the distinguished writer on educational subjects, who is at present compiling a history of the American common schools; President Charles F. Meserve of Shaw Institute, Raleigh, N. C.; President Frank G. Woodworth of the institute at Tougaloo, Miss.; President L. W. Miller of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, Philadelphia; the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell of Brooklyn, President William H. Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad, who has had great experience in dealing with the actual conditions in the South; Mrs. Mary S. Woolson of the Teachers' College, New York, and Dr. G. S. Dickerman of Hampton Institute.

It will be seen by a glance at these names that many of them are representative Southern educators, and the others are men well known for their interest in the cause of Southern education. Altogether, they form a body of men in whose honesty of purpose and in whose ability the people of the South have the most perfect confidence. They brought together the best intelligence, the highest interest, the widest experience, and the greatest possible good will. The result of their deliberations can hardly fail to be of the greatest benefit to the South, not only because they have, as they believe, found a way to solve the problem of education in the South, and because they have assured the people of the South of their most earnest purpose to carry out their plans, but because the people of the South know that they speak with full knowledge of the situation and with the best interests of the South at heart. No such body of men, it was generally declared, had ever before taken up this grave problem, and no body of men had ever before gone so far toward its solution.

NO SECTIONAL LINE WAS DRAWN.

The papers read and the addresses made before the conference were of a distinctly high and disinterested character. Men who were at the head of institutions, even of a denominational character, approached the subject in the broadest liberality, and agreed that sectarianism and denominationalism, if permitted to enter into the work, would imperil its success. There was no evidence of any sectional feeling, and those who came from the northern side of Mason and Dixon's line freely recognized that the chief part of the problem of Southern education is to be found in the proper and thorough education of the white race as the independent and permanently dominant race. There was no difference of opinion on these points. The result was that the conference was able to listen to papers of the serenest and fullest wisdom, and to dispassionately consider the gravest questions that have in the past aroused sectional feeling and bitterness.

Most of the addresses and papers dealt with only one phase of the broad subject of education in the South, but four of them handled the entire subject with the greatest ability and calmness. These were the addresses made by Dr. Curry, President Wilson, Dr. Dickerman, and President Baldwin. These distinguished the conference, it is believed, above any similar body that has met in this country for a generation, if not for the entire period of its history.

THE RESULTS OF WAR.

Dr. Curry gave a review of the entire field. He showed what the South had been and what it is, in so far as education is concerned. He did this to illustrate his claim that the present condition dates back to the end of the war. He gave the following data: In 1860 the Northern States had a population of 19,000,000, had 205 colleges and universities, with 1,407 professors and 29,044 students. In the same year the Southern States had a population of 8,000,000, 262 colleges and universities, with 1,488 professors and 27,055 students. These are the figures of the last census before the war. At the same time the North was spending for its universities and colleges $1,514,688 and $4,083,749 for its academies yearly; and the South was spending $1,602,410 for its colleges and universities and $4,328,127 for its academies yearly.

The showing is tremendously in favor of the South, and Dr. Curry said it fully explained the fact that before the war the great leaders of men—the Washingtons, Jeffersons, Madisons, Henrys, Clays, Taylors, Scotts, &c.—were found in the South, the product of the Southern school system. With the war everything succumbed to the general disaster. Now the Northern colleges and universities have a productive fund of $102,721,451, while the Southern colleges and universities have a productive fund of only $15,741,000. Under such conditions, he said, it is no wonder that the South finds herself utterly unable to keep up with the rapid progress of the Northern States.

He also spoke of the great work that the South has done for education since the war. In thirty years it has spent $500,000,000 in educational work, $100,000,000 of which went for the negroes, an amount largely in excess of their just proportion, if the sum had been equally divided between the two races on any basis whatever. Good systems of public schools, which Dr. Curry declared to be the most original and highest idea yet conceived by the American people, had been established in every Southern State. This he declared to be the grandest work ever accomplished by any people in so short a time after so great a disaster.

WANT NON-SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

As to the practical part of the work the conference had in hand, Dr. Curry suggested that industrial education, co-education, and non-sectarian education are equally necessary and essential. Industrial education was the proper basis of all education in the South, as it was the most essential from an economic point of view; but co-education and non-sectarian education were equally important. He urged that not one cent of money be given to any school or for any educational purpose in the South unless it were understood that there was to be no denominationalism, and that the sexes were to be given equal opportunities, and that the first aim of the proposed work was to enable the youth of the South to aid in solving their own life problems by acquiring some practical knowledge of handicraft.

President Wilson followed Dr. Curry along the same lines, except that he urged the necessity of secondary schools. The State could and had provided the public schools, and the higher institutions of learning will come in time; but the need of the day, he declared, was the establishment of good secondary schools. There is now a great gulf between the common school and the university, and one of the first duties of those interested in the cause of education was to bridge this gulf. He emphasized, also, the arguments of Dr. Curry in favor of industrial education and co-education.

President William H. Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad Company advocated the industrial school as the foundation of the educational system for the South. His paper was a revelation to the veteran educators, who pronounced it one of the most practical and one of the most profound studies of the subject they had ever heard.

Dr. Dickerman of Hampton Institute also proposed a unification of the educational systems of the South, using the industrial idea to a large extent. His paper presented a complete and well-reasoned scheme for the uniting of all efforts in this direction. It made so profound an impression that when it was decided to employ an agent for the purpose of investigating conditions in the South and reporting upon them, so that the gifts to the cause of education might be directed into the wisest and most urgent channels, Dr. Dickerman was selected as eminently fitted for the work.

It was thus seen that the conference had, by the attrition of its varied ideas, worked down to a single view of the problem. Action then became easy, and the resolutions setting forth the views and purposes of the conference were adopted without a dissentient voice.

WHITES MUST BE EDUCATED.

These are the results of the conference:

1. The agreement upon the view that "the education of the white race in the South is the pressing and imperative need."

2. The agreement that "in the development of industrial education upon lines now well established by noteworthy models, the conference recognizes a basis for hearty and united co-operation on the part of all friends of Southern education, and further recognizes a hopeful means toward the better working out of existing social, economic, and racial problems."

3. The appointment of an agent to investigate and report upon the institutions of the South that are in need of support and are worthy of support, and also upon educational conditions, so that remedies may be applied wherever and whenever necessary, and new institutions founded where needed.

4. The practical guarantee of the funds necessary for this last-named work, as well as for additional work along similar lines by the support of such men as George Foster Peabody, William H. Baldwin, and others.

5. The encouragement of the secondary school, and the purpose to institute all possible efforts for the establishment of a complete system of such schools throughout the South.

The conference has undertaken a great work, but all who attended its deliberations felt well assured that its sentiments were sincere, and that its ability was fully equal to compassing the stupendous and exalted task it had set itself.

LENOX TENNIS CLUB TOURNEY.

New England Champions Beat the Interscholastic Pair.

The feature of yesterday's play in the Lenox Tennis Club's open tournament was the final match in the scratch doubles, and Hackett and Allen, the champions of New England, won after an interesting contest with Wright and Grant, the interscholastic champions. The younger pair made a good fight, but they were overmatched.

The handicap doubles were finished yesterday, but the final match in the handicap singles, between J. P. Paret, at owe half-thirty, and Dr. H. H. Heywood, at, plus half-fifteen, was left over till to-morrow afternoon. The last matches for the consolation prize were also held over. Yesterday's scores follow:

Scratch Doubles.—Final Round—H. H. Hackett and J. A. Allen beat B. C. Wright and W. C. Grant, 6—3, 6—3, 7—5.

Handicap Singles.—Semi-final Round—J. P. Paret (owe half-thirty) beat G. L. Wyeth, (scratch,) 6—3, 6—1.

Handicap Doubles.—First Round—E. J. Martin and H. A. Plummer (scratch) beat J. C. Davidson and O. M. Bostwick, (owe half-thirty,) 6—4, 6—3.

Semi-final Round.—J. P. Paret and G. L. Wyeth (owe fifteen) beat E. J. Martin and H. A. Plummer, (scratch,) 6—3, 6—2.

Final Round.—J. P. Paret and G. L. Wyeth (owe fifteen,) beat F. L. O. Wadsworth and F. V. Walsh, (fifteen,) 0—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Funeral of Mrs. Porcella.

CRANFORD, N. J., June 24.—Funeral services for Mrs. Santiago Porcella, who died at Crescent Beach, Conn., Thursday afternoon as the result, it is claimed, of lack of medical attendance due to her belief in Christian Science, were held this afternoon, and were conducted by the Rev. Dr. John Edgecombe, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. G. F. Greene of the Presbyterian Church. Miss Christie Munoz, sister of Mrs. Porcella, says the family will not undertake to prosecute the Christian Scientists, but will leave it to the authorities to take up he matter.

Answer to a Correspondent.

ALEXANDER N. FREIBERG, Rochester, N. Y.—Stephen Donnelly, Chief Gunner's Mate of the cruiser Brooklyn, is Chairman of the committee in charge of the celebration of the anniversary of the victory over Cervera's fleet by the crew of the Brooklyn. The celebration will take place on July 3. The Brooklyn is at the New York Navy Yard.

Divorce for Dr. Obed M. Lusk.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., June 24.—Justice Wilmot M. Smith to-day granted an absolute divorce to Dr. Obed M. Lusk, Deputy Sanitary Inspector for the Borough of Queens, from his wife, Carrie E. Lusk. Ex-Justice of the Peace George W. Smith of the town of Hempstead was named as co-respondent.

ALASKA BOUNDARY DISPUTE

England Asks Further Concessions from the United States.

REQUESTS MAY BE DENIED

Controller Dawes Says Coast People Hope for Early Settlement—Great Prosperity in the West.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The memorandum handed to Ambassador Choate at London yesterday concerning the modus for a temporary agreement upon the Alaskan boundary was not the final agreement in the case, but another step in the negotiations. A modification has been requested by the British Government, which the United States will have to consider. The negotiations had progressed so favorably up to the time of this last memorandum that the belief was expressed that an agreement would soon be reached.

The points of difference between the Governments are not made public, but the modification requested by the British Government does not meet with favor by those who are conducting the negotiations for the United States, as the last proposition submitted by this Government was believed to contain all essential concessions, and to be fair in every respect to the Canadians and to the British Government.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Controller Charles G. Dawes was in Chicago on his return journey from Puget Sound, whither he accompanied Senator Fairbanks of Indiana. The latter went up to Alaska on the revenue cutter McCulloch to investigate the boundary dispute. The Controller spoke of the financial condition of the West and other matters of current public interest, saying:

"To-day the West is becoming a creditor instead of a debtor, and is doing a large portion of its business with its own capital. Many of the banks in the West, which a few years ago were rediscounting large lines of paper at high rates in the East, are now competitors in the making of loans in the Eastern markets.

"The condition of business throughout the West is extremely good, and in marked contrast with conditions which existed there several years ago. The people seem to be engaged almost exclusively in the development of the great resources of the country.

"The West of 1892 was in a great measure devoted to speculating upon future values, as was to a certain extent the case throughout the country, but the West of 1899 is developing present values. While the Western man of 1892 dealt largely in equities, he is now dealing very largely in unincumbered tracts. The recovery of the West from the depression of 1893 has been splendid. That such complete recovery could be made in the space of a few years is a commentary upon the great resources of the country and a tribute to the character of its population.

"There seems to be a general sentiment on the part of the people on the coast that the Alaskan boundary difficulty will be properly and quickly settled without trouble. They feel, however, the keenest interest in the subject and fully realize the importance of a proper decision to their own commercial welfare.

"The question of Asiatic commerce has become one of added interest and importance to the coast since Dewey's victory at Manila, and the aggressiveness and alertness which the Western people have heretofore shown in common will inure to the betterment of our commerce with Asia in a marked degree."

CADETSHIPS AT WEST POINT.

Col. Mills Wants Congressmen to Nominate Fifty Candidates.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Col. Mills, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, has recommended that the existing cadet vacancies, about fifty, from Congressional districts, be filled this year for the September examination.

Members of Congress from the respective vacant districts have been called upon by the War Department to nominate candidates to report at West Point on Aug. 23.

THE NEWARK AT VALPARAISO.

Left Montevideo May 17 and Reached Port Low June 12.

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 24.—The United States cruiser Newark, commanded by Capt. C. F. Goodrich, has arrived at Valparaiso.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Navy Department to-day received a cablegram announcing the arrival of the Newark at Valparaiso, Chile. Although she was sent around Cape Horn with the intention of dispatching her to Samoa, it is not probable now that she will be ordered there. The clearing up of the situation there by the Samoan Commission renders the presence of an American warship unnecessary. What the ultimate destination of the Newark will be has not yet been decided. Under her present orders, she will proceed as far as Callao, Peru, where fresh orders will be sent to her.

The Newark left Montevideo for Valparaiso May 17, and her Captain was instructed to make a quick passage, as it was expected the cruiser would be needed at Samoa.

Her arrival, June 12, at Port Low, Guaca-neck Island, on the west coast of Patagonia, was reported, and it was added that she had encountered severe storms in the Straits of Magellan.

The Newark, having run short of coal, the Chilean Government dispatched the gunboat Pisagua with 200 tons of coal to Port Low to supply the cruiser, and enable her to continue her voyage to Valparaiso.

Col. Charles E. Compton Retired.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—Col. Charles E. Compton, Fourth Cavalry, United States Army, has been retired from the regular army to facilitate the appointment of his successor. The Fourth has been ordered to Manila, and Col. Compton will pass the age limit on Jan. 1 next, hence his retirement. Col. Michael Mooney has been appointed to succeed Col. Compton. Both Col. Compton and Col. Mooney had risen from the ranks to their present positions.

The New Orleans at a Celebration.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Orders have been issued by the Navy Department for the cruiser New Orleans to remain at New London, Conn., Saturday and Sunday, in order to participate in a local celebration, at the conclusion of which the vessel will proceed to Newport.

How to Tax Bucket Shops.

F. G. Thompson, Internal Revenue Agent in this city, has received from Commissioner G. W. Wilson explicit instructions regarding the application of the internal revenue tax law to sales of shares of stock at what are known as "bucket shops." Commissioner Wilson says: "By a 'bucket shop' is meant a place other than a Board of Trade or Exchange, where the parties who agree to buy and sell stocks do not ordinarily contemplate the receiving or delivering of any certificates therefor by the buyer or seller either at the time or in the future. Such transactions in stocks are taxable at the rate of 2 cents for each $100 of par value." In the case of every agreement to sell at a bucket shop there is both a presumptive buyer and a presumptive seller, the Commissioner says, and this is true whether the customer agrees to sell stock to the manager of the place or the manager of the place agrees to sell to the customer. In either case a memorandum of the agreement must be made and stamped

New Jersey Brewing Company.

NEWARK, N. J., June 24.—Articles of incorporation were recorded to-day with the County Clerk by the Union Brewing Company of this city. The capital stock is $500,000, divided into 5,000 shares, and the amount paid in is $1,000. The incorporators are George H. MacMahon, J. Bayard Kirkpatrick, and William H. Camfield, Jr. The certificate briefly sets forth the objects of the company, which are to carry on the business of brewers and maltsters, hop merchants and growers, malt, wine, and spirits merchants, importers, distillers, coopers, bottlers, bottle makers, and manufacturers of aerated and mineral waters. It is said that the company may take up the business formerly conducted by Hill's Union Brewery.

SEVENTH REGIMENT HOME

Their Last Day in Camp Marked by an Exciting Experience.

MEN SHOCKED BY LIGHTNING

Several Stunned, but None Seriously Injured—Violent Storm in Camp—Marched Home in the Rain.

The Seventh Regiment returned home yesterday from a week of hard work in camps and on the march, and had the most exciting and dangerous experience of the week after it was ready to take the train. A violent storm struck the camp of instruction, and there was a dazzling electric display, in the course of which two men were stunned and several others were shocked.

The storm broke at 2:30 P. M., coming from up the river. The weather was threatening on Friday night, and yesterday morning while the sun was shining brightly the intense heat and sultriness foretold atmospheric trouble. About noon the clouds began to roll up above the northern horizon. They could be seen approaching gradually, but the work of packing and preparing to break camp continued briskly. By 2 o'clock the baggage had all been loaded on wagons and sent away, the men had had their dinner, and the camp was swept and garnished and ready to be emptied.

Soon after that hour the wind began to toss the trees on the surrounding hills and whistle among the tent ropes and the sky became black. Up the river narrow, jagged gashes of brilliant light reaching from water to sky flashed out and the thunder rolled sullenly, as if the Dutch ghosts were once more rolling their ninepins and balls in the mountains. The men, except the few who were walking slowly up and down on the lonesome sentry lines doing the last guard duty, were lolling in their tents, which were looped up to the flies to admit the air. As it became evident that the storm was about to break, the men with the alacrity of sailors, reversing the sailor's work in such circumstances, unreefed their canvas, pulled down and made fast their flaps and tightened their ropes. They remembered the experience of a few days before, when thirty tents were blown down by a violent windstorm, and made sure every peg would hold. Then they shut their tents tightly and all except the guards crept inside.

The storm came with a rush and a howl—wind, rain in sheets, hail, and lightning. The hailstones were the size of moth balls and rattled fiercely on the tents, and the flashes of lightning came with intervals of only one or two seconds between, each followed by a crash.

MEN SHOCKED BY LIGHTNING.

Bolts struck in the woods all around the camp. One seemed to strike right in camp near Company H's street. Balls of fire, some apparently six inches in diameter, played about the ground. As the flash fell three of the men on guard fell as if they had been shot through the brain, and in tents near by half a dozen others exclaimed suddenly and turned white. All of these men are said to have been handling their rifles.

Comrades of the injured men gave them prompt attention, and two or three men ran full speed through the rain and hail to the hospital tent. There the ambulance was started at a gallop. When it arrived two men were found to need attention—Corp. Patterson of Company I and Private Taylor of Company H. They were taken to the hospital, where they soon revived under the treatment of four surgeons. They were not struck by lightning, but suffered from severe electric shock, and were kept in the hospital. They were reported to be out of danger, but needing quiet and rest.

MARCHED IN A POURING RAIN.

The other men who were shocked recovered quickly and were ready for the march out three quarters of an hour later. This was made in a pouring rain, so thick that it was impossible to see more than fifty feet. The separate companies marched in as the Seventh went out, but the circumstances were not propitious for the ceremonies usual on such occasions, which were, therefore, omitted by unanimous consent of the human beings concerned at the special request of the Weather Bureau, which is supposed not to be human.

The only incidents in camp yesterday preceding the storm were the departure of the First Battery and the paying off of the men of the Seventh. The men of the battery, as they filed from the mess hall after breakfast, were given a most enthusiastic farewell, all the men of the Seventh rising at their tables and cheering. The battery got away about 8 o'clock.

There were the usual "last night" revels in camp Friday night. The company streets were decorated with candles set in brilliantly polished tin basins, so as to form the company letter, and there were a number of burlesque parades. A new feature was a burlesque of a hissing crowd. As the paraders marched through the officers' street men gathered in the darkness of side streets, and, crouching low, hissed vigorously, and in tones expressive of extreme scorn and hatred, called out such expressions as "feather beds," "tin sogers," "fraid ter go ter war."

CHEERS FOR COL. APPLETON.

Most of the companies called at Col. Appleton's tent, cheered him, and raised the chant:

"Who is Col. Appleton?"

"First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen, hoo, hoo, hoo, boom, boom, boom—"

This was followed by a unanimous breakdown dance. Similar compliments were paid staff and battalion officers and Capt. Wendell of the battery.

Some companies marched in lockstep, with precise imitations of the shuffling gait characteristic of persons who wear striped livery by request of their fellow-citizens, and it was a favorite and popular feat for stalwart guardsmen to slip to the rear of these lines and with sudden heaves topple them over. It looked and sounded like carnival time. The band was broken into sections, and did such things as "We'll all go home in the morning," "Wearin' of the Green," and "There'll be a hot time." Banjos did ragtime and colored persons did jigs for cash considerations and applause. One large body of men was arrayed, with red blankets and feathers, as Indians, and was followed by a deputation, also muffled in blankets, bearing brooms and wooden rakes, the procession terminating in a line of wheelbarrows, each containing one man, supposed to be bound for the dump pile, and wheeled by another.

The men had the camp to themselves then; they felt they had ended a week of honest and hard work, and they went in for foolery as thoroughly as they had gone in for marching. After taps, however, the lights went out and the camp slept in profound silence.

THE ARRIVAL AT THE ARMORY.

The arrival here was without special incident. The men had marched to the Roa Hook station in their ponchos, but they were thoroughly wet, and there was not a respectable-looking pair of white trousers in the line, from the Colonel down. All the officers walked, and the pace to the armory was a lively one. Many people gathered along Fifth Avenue, and there was a rattle of applause as the regiment passed.

At the armory there were probably a thousand persons, many of them women and children, and there was a great kissing and shaking of hands there when ranks had been broken. The drill hall was handsomely decorated in honor of the return, and across the main gallery were the four names of the camps the two battalions had made—Winthrop, Farnham, Shaw, and Chapman.

Just before tattoo Friday night an excited man from Continentalville, Putnam County, called a reporter aside and inquired particularly when the Seventh would break camp, whether anybody would be left in charge, and if the members were not mostly millionaires. He said it was rumored in his county that after the departure of the Second Battalion from the camp near there a neighbor had found 6 shillings. He had been over the ground carefully, and, from his account, many others had done likewise, but with his usual luck he had failed to find even a button as a souvenir. He wanted to know what the chances would be for overhauling the main camp before anybody else got in.

He was advised to join the army of colored men who followed the battalions into every engagement, like Victor Hugo's vampires of the battlefield, not to rob the dead, but to pick up empty cartridge shells, which have a fixed commercial value.

We keep the Crofters Cheviots

made by the wives and children of the peasantry on the coast of England by their own fireside—from wool cut from their own flocks; cured by their own process (used for centuries) dyed by vegetable dyes made from roots and berries known only to their kind—Rough and ready; but how they do wear.

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SECOND BATTERY IN STORM.

They Reached Nelson Park Just as the Hail and Rain Began—Many of Them Were Soaked.

SING SING, N. Y., June 24.—The Second Battery, Capt. David Wilson, 5 officers, 81 men, and 70 horses, with 8 rapid-fire guns and caissons and 2 wagons, reached Nelson Park at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. They had just gotten their horses picketed and were about to raise their tents when the storm which had been threatening for an hour or more broke. It came with fearful force. A high wind and clouds of dust and paper preceded the storm itself. Then came thunder and lightning, which frightened the battery horses, and the whole command had to hurry to the picket lines to pacify them. Following the wind and lightning came large hailstones, which cut and stung. The horses became wild with fright, and the men had to stand by the animals for some time. Fortunately, their campaign hats protected their faces and necks from the hail.

Some of the men were fortunate enough to seize their ponchos when the storm started, and these were comparatively well off. Those who did not were soaked before they could leave the frightened horses after the fall of hail had ceased and the steady fall of rain, which continued almost steadily up to a late hour last night, had set in. The tents were gotten up in the rain and the campfires started. The men went about in the rain-soaked grass, wet and uncomfortable. The commissary department consoled them as soon as possible with warm food and coffee.

The other commands which camped at Nelson Park had big crowds of visitors every night they were there, but the Second saw no strangers except those who had to be there.

In the village the big hailstones beat in many panes of glass, especially in skylights and in greenhouses and conservatories. The rain, after it began to fall, was heavy but steady, and did a great amount of good.

Private Samuel Graler of Capt. Wendel's First Battery is in the Ossining Hospital here with one of his legs broken. While passing through Sing Sing Graler, who was on duty with the baggage wagons, had his legs caught in one of the wheels, and he was thrown and both bones in the lower part of one of his legs were broken. He was brought to the hospital, where he was attended by the house surgeon and the battery Surgeon. He will have to remain here some days.

GOLF AT MORRISTOWN.

Champion J. A. Tyng Makes an Excellent Showing on the Morris County Club's Links.

Notwithstanding the oppressively close afternoon yesterday and the unusual hardness of the ground, a large number of golf enthusiasts from Madison and Morristown turned out to compete in the two events held on the links of the Morris County Golf Club, in Morristown, N. J. The most characteristic feature just at present on the Morris County course is the baked appearance of the turf and the long stretches of brownish, dead grass, literally dried up under the long-continued draught.

The greens, under constant watering for hours every night, are rich with well filled out grass, and the bright green color forms a striking contrast to the dull appearance of the turf all around.

"I have never seen the ground so dry since coming to this country," said Professional Willie Weir as he looked with a golfer's fond eye over the parched links. "Why, we have hardly had a drop of rain for weeks."

The great lament of all the Morris County golfers is for rain, for the best playing cannot be done under the present condition of the ground. There are, however, exceptional cases, and the club champion, James A. Tyng, gave one of these illustrations during his round in the open handicap match. He did the long eighteen-hole course in eighty-three strokes, his best record in tournament play on his home links this year, and that, too, when a member had bet that Tyng would not finish in 84. Possibly the stimulus of the bet and the idea that any one should call his ability in question, spurred the champion to do his best. He beat the bogie score of eighty-six, used in the President's Cup contest, by three strokes and also three holes, and his score below will show how steadily his match was played.

It is a difficult thing for a scratch man to win a handicap event, and Tyng had to be content with a tie for third place. W. Y. Marsh carried off the first prize in a net score of eighty strokes from ten handicap, and James E. Denton came second. W. D. Vanderpool appeared on the course for the first time this season. He was Captain of the Princeton golf team last year and is now in the Harvard Law School. He is going to Chicago to compete in the amateur championship and will be the guest while there of A. W. Pool of Princeton, who will entertain a party of college golfers.

"No, I cannot get out to Chicago, much as I would like to," said Ransom H. Thomas, Vice President of the Golf Association. "I believe it is going to be a fine meeting and the association will be well represented by President W. B. Thomas, R. B. Kerr, John Reid, and George D. Fowle."

The handicap competitors with scores are:

		Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
D. W. Y. Marsh—				
Out	4 3 5 4 5 5 5 5 6	—42		
In	4 6 7 7 5 6 4 5 4	—48		
Total		90	10	80
James. E. Denton—				
Out	4 5 5 6 4 6 5 4 6	—45		
In	5 6 5 6 7 6 4 5 5	—49		
Total		94	12	82
James A. Tyng—				
Out	4 5 5 4 5 6 4 4 5	—42		
In	4 5 5 7 4 3 4 5 4	—41		
Total		83	0	83
F. B. Richardson		101	18	83
W. L. Thompson		95	11	84
A. H. Bond		100	15	85
B. L. Chandler		103	17	86
F. M. Bacon, Jr.		98	11	87
C. B. Beckwith		100	13	87
W. Allston Flagg		100	11	89
Marmaduke Tilden		103	14	89
C. R. Henderson, Jr.		94	4	90
James A. Edwards		105	15	90
W. D. Vanderpool		95	3	92
George Willis		106	13	93
Ransom H. Thomas		114	20	94
Charles Martin		111	3	108

The second match play round for the President's Cup was also played. Henry P. Toler, who is going to Chicago, had to allow G. M. Maynard thirteen strokes, and was beaten by 5 up and 4 to play. H. W. Ford, 7 handicap, beat A. W. Post 5 up and 4 to play. G. J. Little beat W. Allston Flagg 5 up and 4 to play. Little doing the course in 88 strokes, and W. L. Thompson, 6, beat F. V. S. Crosby 4 up and 3 to play.

Richmond County Wins.

The Richmond County Club's second golf team beat the second team of the Englewood Golf Club yesterday on the Richmond County links at Staten Island. The players and scores are:

ENGLEWOOD.	Holes.	RICHMOND COUNTY.	Holes.
C. H. Moore	1	C. W. Taintor	0
L. Clark	1	E. J. Higgins	0
B. F. Raimund	1	W. H. Busk	0
Arthur Coppell	0	I. Walker	3
H. W. Banks	0	F. L. Davis	5
Charles Blyth	0	H. M. Baldwin	1
A. Swift	0	M. Shaw	1
Total	3	Total	10

Marine and Field Golfers.

D. L. Aldridge won the members' handicap yesterday on the Marine and Field Club's links, near Bath Beach. His score was 94, 24, 70. The other players were F. H. Wilkins, 96, 22, 74; G. E. Tarbell, 102, 21, 81; E. C. Lockwood, 110, 27, 83; P. S. Willett, 104, 18, 86; C. A. Deshon, 115, 28, 87.

CRESCENT CLUB'S REGATTA

Aquatic and Field Sports Held at Bay Ridge Yesterday.

THE WEATHER NOT FAVORABLE

Several Events on the Water Prevented—Crescents Win at Baseball and Golf.

The annual regatta and first field day of the season of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn were held yesterday afternoon at the club's quarters at Bay Ridge. A heavy sea and the threatening clouds so delayed matters that only half of the events could be finished. During the storm a gig manned by eight athletes was overturned, and the capsized oarsmen had to swim to shore, pushing the gig ahead of them.

There was a large attendance of spectators, and a band on the lawn discoursed music during the afternoon.

The first event of the day was a handicap 125-yard sprint on the lacrosse field by members of the lacrosse team. This was run in three heats, the final being won by E. H. Jewell in 0:12 4-5. M. Miller was second. In the consolation heat, Lionel Moses won in 0:13, with W. L. Hodges second.

The aquatic sports were junior and single gig races, four-oared gig race, and eight-oared shell race. All of these but the junior single gig race were for the respective championships of the club, and were well contested. Following are the summaries:

Junior Single Gig Race.—One mile, with a turn, starting and finishing at the club dock—Won by W. Chauncey Coles; second, Dr. M. C. Rose. Time—9:12.

Senior Single Gig Race for the Championship of the Club.—One mile, with a turn—Won by H. T. Wreaks; second, Benjamin A. Jessup. Time—8:00.

Four-Oared Gig Race for the Championship of the Club—One mile, with a turn—Won by four lengths by Crew No. 2; Frank Jenks, Captain; William Greason, A. M. Beard, Guy Carlton, stroke; S. Pilkington, coxswain. Time—7:30.

Eight-Oared Shell Race for the Championship of the Club—One mile straightaway, finishing at the club dock—Won by four and a half lengths by Crew No. 2; J. B. Leavy, Captain; W. L. Hodges, G. A. Gerlach, J. Harvey Connell, C. C. Mason, E. B. Payntar, H. T. Wreaks, J. S. Langthorn, stroke; C. O. Brinckerhoff, coxswain. Time—6:20.

The postponed events were diving contest, 440-yard handicap, swimming race, 100-yard swimming race, and tub race.

There were two baseball—one between the Crescent first team and the New York Athletic Club, and the other between the Crescent second team and the Knickerbocker Field Club of Flatbush. Both were won by the Crescents. The game with the New York Athletic Club, which was won by a score of 4 to 1, was one of the best ever played on the Crescent diamond. Among the Crescent players were Howard Butler, Captain last year of the Princeton team; Otto Affeld, Cornell's Captain last year; Harry Keator, Captain of Yale, '96; Fred Smith, Captain of Princeton, '95; Sheldon Chauncey, pitcher on Yale's team last year; Frank Stephenson of Yale, and James Watt of the University of Pennsylvania. On the New York Athletic Club were Huyler Westervelt, who pitched for the New York Baseball Club; "Ad" Kelly, for several years first baseman for Princeton, and William Young, last year of Cornell. The Crescents practically won the game in the first inning. After shutting the New York Athletic Club out, they pounded Westervelt's curves for two three-baggers and a home run, making three runs. They scored again in the third inning. The New York's only run was made in the second inning.

In the first inning James Dunn the New York catcher, had his finger broken with a ball right off the bat. He had to retire, Bodine coming in from centre to take his place and Substitute Young going to the field. The features of the game were Chauncey's pitching, the home-run drive to deep centre by Smith, the batting of Keator and Stephenson for the Crescents, and the infield work of the New Yorks.

In the game between the second Crescent team and the Knickerbocker Field Club of Flatbush the Crescents won by a score of 11 to 8. The game was one in the Interclub series for The Brooklyn Eagle Cup.

There were also two golf contests—a medal play between the Oakland and Crescent teams and a Class B tournament for club members. In the medal play the Crescents won by a score of 2 up. The summary:

CRESCENT.	Holes.	OAKLAND.	Holes.
H. S. Bowns	0	Craig Colgate	0
Sid. Maddock	11	J. S. Douglas	0
W. B. Rhett	4	Arthur Rossiter

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

"Charlie" Murphy Will Make His Record Ride on Friday Next.

A MILE A MINUTE SPEED

Matter of Cycle Track Across Brooklyn Bridge May Soon Be Settled—Zimmerman at Ambrose Park.

Charlie" Murphy, who on Wednesday last rode a mile paced by a locomotive in 65 seconds at Maywood, L. I., will not make a second trial, as was announced a few days ago. He will not ride again until his final attempt next Friday, the second day of the midsummer carnival of the New York State Division, League of American Wheelmen, which will be held at Patchogue. The race will be run about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

When Murphy first arranged for his race behind a locomotive it was the intention of his trainers to have two trials before the final attempt to ride a mile a minute was made. The first trial was arranged so that Murphy could become accustomed to the fast pace, and it was intended that the trial should be run in about 1:25. Now that Murphy has shown himself able to follow the pace at a "65 seconds rate," he does not think a second trial necessary, and is confident of following the pace at a speed of a mile a minute or faster if neccessary.

The path for the final ride has been lengthened to about three miles, so that Murphy will have a lone enough stretch to slow up after dropping the pace. He will probably ride a wheel geared to 120. On his first trial the wheel he rode was geared to 112.

***

Thousands of wheelmen will probably ride to the scene of the race on Friday, and for those unfamiliar with the roads leading to Maywood a route is herewith given. The roads from New York and Brooklyn to Jamaica are well known, the distince being about ten miles. From Jamaica the route is by way of the South Road, best known as the Merrick Road, through Valley Stream, Lynbrook, Freeport, to Amityville. This is a total distance from Jamaica of 21½ miles. At the hotel at Amityville turn left or north. At this point there is a League of American Wheelmen guide board giving directions and distances. This left turn leads to a gravel road of a surface equal to a fine macadam road. It is called Broadway. Just as the rider is leaving the town of Amityville he comes to a "Y" in the road. The right-hand road is not unproved and is quite soft and difficult riding. The left fork is of gravel, running through to Farmingdale. Follow this road for about 2¾ miles. Here a narrow road, but in good condition, leads to the main road at right angles. Turn to the right or north. There is a road house just here that makes a good landmark.

A ride of one mile leads to the central extension of the Long Island Railroad, on which is the plank cycle track where Murphy is to make his trial. The trial will be made at about 4 o'clock. The start will be about a half mile from the little Maywood station. The return trip may be made by way of Farmingdale, Hicksville, Jericho, and the Jericho Pike. Or trains may be taken at Maywood, Farmingdale, or Amityville. The carnival will end on Saturday.

***

The conference between Bridge Commissioner J. L. Shea and Chief Engineer C. C. Martin and the committee representing the New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen, held on Thursday last, has brought about the fact that in a few days cyclists will know whether there is to be a path across the bridge or not. Commissioner Shea and Engineer Martin said that they will settle the question one way or the other. The committee of wheelmen expect that the plans it submitted will be approved and the path built before a great while.

The plan calls for the entrance at the Manhattan end by the extreme north stairway, while on the Brooklyn side the entrance will be on the south side, the path crossing to the north side over the trestle at the Brooklyn tower.

***

The joint run and outing of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York will be held to-day at Donnelly's Grove, College Point. The clubs will assemble at the Circle, Fifty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue, at 10 o'clock this morning, and will ride to the College Point Ferry, foot of East Ninety-ninth Street. During the afternoon there will be bowling and baseball contests. Twenty-nine clubs will take part in the outing. The officers of the Associated Cycling Clubs are: President, Magistrate Charles E. Sims, Jr.; Vice President, James O'Neill; Secretaries Joseph H. Goodwin and Joseph Oatman, and Treasurer, M. B. Freidenrich.

***

Capt. R. J. Nagle of the Madison Wheelmen has arranged a series of events for the club, beginning with a ladies' run on the evening of June 30. This will be followed by a three days' outing at Long Branch, where the club will be entertained by the Long Branch Wheelmen.

***

The Red Bank Wheelmen have announced their fifth annual race meet, to be held at Shrewsbury Oval, Red Bank, N. J., July 4. The following events will be decided under the rules of the League of American Wheelmen: One-half-mile, novice; one-half-mile, open; one and two mile, handicaps, and two-mile tandem handicap. Entries should be sent before June 30 to J. B. Weaver, P. O. Box 203, Red Bank, N. J.

***

Sunday bicycle racing has made a big hit in Newark. At the Vailsburg track last week nearly 3,000 persons witnessed the races. The audience was made up largely of cyclists, who stopped off to watch the race and return home in the evening, thus avoiding riding during the hottest part of the day. In connection with the races this afternoon Henri Fournier with his petroleum tandem, known as the "Inferno," will appear in a mile exhibition run. C. W. Hadfield, the Newark "flier," will attempt to follow the tandem for a mile, and he says he expects to be able to hold the pace, notwithstanding the fact that the petroleum machine has a mile record of 1:31 1-5. Fournier and Henshaw will ride the motor tandem. The programme will also include five events for amateur and professional riders.

***

In order that there may be no possibility of failure in his twenty-five-mile paced race against Harry Elkes at Manhattan Beach on July 4, Arthur Gardiner, the Chicago racer, has ordered three motor cycles for the occasion, each one of which will be capable of a speed averaging about 1:30 for the mile. The Chicago representative claims that he lost the race against Elkes on Saturday last solely because the tire of his only pacing machine punctured near the end of the journey, causing him to lose half a mile, while half that distance separated him from the winner at the finish. Gardiner's wonderful ride has been the topic of conversation recently in racing circles, and not a few consider his chances to be more than even when he meets the middle-distance champion of America. Elkes admits he was virtually beaten on Saturday, but is confident of winning the return match.

***

With nine points to their credit, the Greenwich Wheelmen lead in the competition for the Twentieth Century Lamp Trophy, which is the prize for contention between the clubs whose racing men compete at Ambrose Park and Manhattan Beach tracks. The fight for the trophy is arousing much interest and all the clubs are hunting for racing material with which to score points. The two meets which have been run show the table to stand as follows: Greenwich Wheelmen, 9 points; Nassau Wheelmen, 6; Kings County Wheelmen, 5; Riverside Wheelmen, 4; Harlem Wheelmen, 4; Princeton College, 4, and Madison Wheelmen, 2.

***

Arthur A. Zimmerman, the retired champion of the world, who is to make his reappearance in competition at Ambrose Park July 1, received a letter from Paris yesterday in which a good round sum was offered for his appearance on the Parc de Prince track. The Parisians are still talking of the famous "Skeeter" who was without a peer while on his visit across the water, and the report which has reached them of his preparations to again appear in competition caused Manager De Granges, who booked Miller and other Americans for their races, to send an offer to the retired champion. Zimmerman declined to state whether he would accept the offer or not, although he intimated that if successful in the coming race he will ride a few match races in this country and then go abroad.

***

At a recent meeting of the National Transportation Committee of the League of American Wheelmen, held in Philadelphia, Chairman Henry C. Nickerson announced that, contrary to all rumors, the 1899 League of American Wheelmen meet in Boston next August is to be a big success. This he gave out as a result of the meeting of all the cycling officials of Boston, at which the affair was placed in the hands of the Massachusetts Division. Sterling Elliott, Abbott Bassett, H. C. Nickerson, and A. Wolfson compose the new committee in charge. Before the meeting adjourned, Mr. Nickerson stated that over $7,000 had been contributed toward the general fund. This statement assures the success of the 1899 meet.

***

Handle-bars on the first American bicycle, manufactured in 1878, measured 17 inches over all, and narrow widths continued in use until 1882, when a Columbia high-grade wheel was introduced with 22-inch bars. These were at first regarded as anomalous, but wheelmen soon grew to like them, and popular sizes gradually increased, until the extreme was reached in 1892, when 28 and 30 inch bars were the fashion. The following year shorter bars were again in evidence, and within two years following bars were shortened eight inches. In 1897 the width of handle-bars had returned to the original 17 inches. This year the tendency is again toward increased length, the 19-inch bar being the one generally in use. A return to the extreme width of 1892, however, is regarded by manufacturers as improbable.

***

The proposed automobile race between an American and a French machine has brought the attention of the public to the wretched condition of American roads. The French automobile has shown an average speed of thirty miles an hour for a long distance, while the best the American machine has been capable of is a little over sixteen miles. The difference is ascribed solely to the bad roads over which the American machine was compelled to travel. Referring to this, Chairman Otto Dorner of the League of American Wheelmen Highway Improvement Committee speaks of one of the causes for the miserable highways. He says:

"Next to water, the greatest enemy of good roads—yes, of all roads—is the narrow-tired wagon. Narrow tires and water, acting together, have given our country roads a third dimension. They are not only so many miles long, and so many rods wide, but they are deep—so deep, alas, at times that travel over or, rather, through them is next to impossible.

"A heavily loaded wagon always leaves its tracks on the highway, and the depth of these tracks depends upon the material of which the road is built, the weight of the load, and the width of the tires. The rut formed by the passing wagon forms a trough for the rain, which, instead of running off to the side, as it should do, remains to sink into the roadway and soften it. The next wagon, finding the ground softer, digs its wheels deeper into the surface, and so the work of demoralization and destruction continues.

"A wide tire, on the other hand, instead of forming a rut, will roll and harden the road surface. All that is necessary to make a good road in the world is to make it solid and to give it a hard, smooth surface. Nothing so much tends to accomplish this as the frequent use of road rollers. If wide tires could be adopted for general use every loaded wagon, which to-day helps to cut up and destroy country roads, would become an active factor in their improvement.

"Experience has repeatedly proved that hauling on wide tires requires less tractive force than is needed for the narrow-tired wagon under the same conditions. Director Waters of the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station, who has made very extensive tests on the subject, characterized especially by their scientific accuracy, declares that six inches is the best width of tire for a combination farm and road wagon, and that a large number of tests show, without a single exception, a difference in draught in favor of the broad tires ranging all the way from 17 to 100 per cent.

"The principle of wide tires is so generally acknowledged in Europe that laws have been passed in each country prescribing their use. Austria requires tires of at least 4 1-3 inches width, increasing as the load to be carried exceeds 3½ tons. In France all freighting and market wagons are turned into road rollers by being required to have tires from 3 to 10 inches wide. Germany requires four-inch tires for all wagons used for heavy loads, and Switzerland requires that they shall be provided with tires of 6 inches. These regulations have been adopted for the protection of the high-class European roads built during the present century.

"Now that the adoption of State aid has solved the financial problem connected with road improvement in the United States, care should be taken that the roads we build are not destroyed by narrow tires. Country districts receiving financial aid for road purposes out of the State Treasury should do all in their power to encourage the use of wide tires. This has been accomplished in some places by exempting all wide-tired vehicles from taxation."

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The following is a road report issued by the New York State Division, League of American Wheelmen, for the information of the cycling public. Cyclists in making use of this information should keep in mind the weather conditions, as a rainstorm may make an ordinary country road which has been reported in good condition nearly unridable, while a few hours of sunshine, with a brisk wind, will put a macadam or gravel road reported muddy in good condition.

NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, AND STATEN ISLAND.—Roads of Cornwall good; edge paths fair. Macadam and earth roads of Goshen, Guymard, Port Jervis, Milford, and the Water Gap all good. Roads of Montclair, N. J., good. Macadam roads of New Brunswick, N. J., fine; earth roads good. Macadam roads of Orange, N. J., all in good condition; earth roads dry.

BOROUGHS OF MANHATTAN AND BRONX.—Central Park roads and Riverside Drive fair to good. East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, from Madison Avenue bridge to Third Avenue, dangerous. Willis, Alexander, St. Ann's, and Courtlandt Avenues fair to good. Macadam of Lenox Avenue being repaired. Mount Morris Park South asphalt in poor condition. The Pipe Line Road to Mount Vernon in fair condition; all dirt roads have been improved by the recent rains.

STATEN ISLAND.—With reference to the condition of Richmond Terrace, between Snug Harbor and Livingston, the Chief Engineer of the borough, Mr. H. P. Morrison, reports that the Staten Island Electric Railroad Company is repairing between their tracks and two feet outside of their rails and as soon as the necessary stone can be obtained, these repairs will be completed. To avoid this bad spot, riders should take Livingston Place, from the Terrace to Davis Avenue, and then one block to the Terrace again. This would avoid the damaged portion of the road, and is really the natural and shortest road between these points.

All Long Island roads, both macadam and country roads, are in good condition. The dust is very light, and in most sections the riding has been so heavy that fine sidepaths exist along all roads. The South Shore, or Merrick, Road is now in good condition through Springfield, Amityville, Babylon, and Patchogue to Eastport. For a short stretch here the road is in first-class shape, but sidepaths good. East all the way to Amagansett sidepaths are fine, except over the Shinnecock Hills; the roads here in spots are soft. On the North Shore, near Bayside, to Roslyn, Easthampton, Huntington, Smithtown, and Port Jefferson, the roads and sidepaths are first class. East of Port Jefferson to Wading River the road is poor; sidepath not yet completed. Wading River to Riverhead, good; Riverhead through Greenport to Orient, sidepath excellent; a stretch of thirty-three miles in fine shape. Cycle path across Shelter Island put in perfect condition this year. The fourteen-mile stretch between Patchogue and Port Jefferson has been resurfaced, rolled, and scraped; in fine condition. Eastport to Riverhead, Westhampton to Riverhead, good; Quogue to Riverhead, poor; Bridgehampton to Sag Harbor, good. Roads from Rockville Centre to Long Beach good and bridge closed, so that there is no difficulty going across the inlet. Roads from Rockaway Beach from either Valley Stream or Lynbrook, good. Road from Queens through Hempstead good; from Hempstead east to Farmingdale and through Haywood to Amityville is new macadam; the surface being a little soft in places, except that section between Farmingdale and Amityville, which is first class. Road from Jericho to Oyster Bay, fine; from Roslyn through Sea Cliff and Glen Cove, fine. Willets Point, Great Neck, and Port Washington roads, good; Willets Point, from Whitestone to College Point, good.

Cyclists touring in any part of New York State taking advantage of sidepaths should remember that after June 26 it will be necessary to have license tags attached to their wheels. Each county has an authorized Sidepath Commission, working without salary. All moneys collected must be used for the building and maintenance of sidepaths. The commission is authorized to issue license tags, which in most counties are attached to the left fork of a bicycle, and these tags enable a cyclist to tour in any county in the State. The Suffolk County Sidepath Commission has gotten out a handsome celluloid tag, easy to attach, and not in any way detracting from the appearance of the wheel. Under the law the Suffolk County Commission had the privilege of taxing $1 for the tags, but it has set the figure at 50 cents, and the tags are now on sale at the headquarters of the New York State Division, League of American Wheelmen, Room 519, Vanderbilt Building, 132 Nassau Street, New York City.

W. H. Anderson and A. Fehlhaber comprise a tandem team of well-known speedy amateur road riders who now hold several important records, and they will try and capture several more during the season. Their first attempt will be for the New York to Philadelphia record, on July 2, starting from City Hall, New York, and finishing at City Hall, Philadelphia. The official tandem record for this trip is 8 hours and 50 minutes. Anderson and Fehlhaber are training hard for this event and expect, barring accidents, to not only smash all former records, but to put their own beyond the reach of others. The trip will be made under the rules and auspices of the Century Road Club of America, of which they are both members, and State Centurion John T. Wall will make all arrangements for official timers at the starting and finishing points, also pacemakers and checkers at the cities through which they pass, so there can be no question as to the time made being officially correct.

100 BOOKS FOR SUMMER READING

"The N. Y. Times List" of June 24th.

WE HAVE ALL THESE BOOKS IN STOCK.

All books sold at important reductions from publishers' prices.

MAIL DELIVERY GUARANTEED.

MONTHLY BULLETIN FREE.

Brentano's, 31 Union Square.

THE WOMEN LAWYERS' CLUB.

Twenty-five Members of the Legal Profession in This City Form an Organization.

Twenty-five women lawyers of this city met yesterday in the office of Miss Edith J. Griswold, in the St. Paul Building, 220 Broadway, and organized "the Women Lawyers' Club," the objects of which are to "further the interests of women lawyers, and for professional and social intercourse."

Among those present at the meeting were Miss Helen L. Blondell, Miss Myrtis M. Fish, Miss Louise C. Hinck, Miss Mary H. Kenyon, Miss Rose Levere, Miss Rosalie Loew, Miss Beatrice Maybaum, Miss Lizzie H. Peirce, Miss Anna Shepard Pierce, Miss Mary Philbrook, Miss Mary G. Potter, Miss Edith A. Reiffert, Miss Florence M. Rose, Miss Alice Serber, Miss Mary M. Steele, Mrs. Shirley Shackleford, Mrs. Fanny H. Carpenter, Mrs. Florence Dangerfield Potter, Miss Gail Loughlin, and Miss Louise Fowler Gignoux.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Carpenter, and the report of the preliminary Committee on Organization was presented to the meeting. This committee met last April, and was composed as follows: Miss Gail Loughlin, Chairman; Miss Mary Potter, Mrs. Hussey, Miss Mary Philbrook, Miss Rose Levere, (the first woman admitted to the bar in this State, in 1892;) Miss Rosalie Loew, Miss Edith A. Reiffert, and Mrs. Florence Dangerfield Potter.

A constitution and by-laws for the organization were framed and accepted.

The following officers were elected: President—Miss Rosalie Loew; First Vice President—Mrs. Fanny H. Carpenter; Vice President at Large—Mrs. Florence Dangerfield Potter; Secretary and Treasurer—Miss Mary Philbrook, attorney for the Legal Aid Society of New Jersey; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Gail Loughlin. An Executive Committee was appointed, composed of the newly elected officers and Mrs. Louise Fowler Gignoux. The Membership Committee consists of Miss Mary G. Potter, Miss Florence M. Rose, and Mrs. Anna Shepard Pierce.

The new organization is believed to be the first of the kind in this country. Its scope will be large, as any woman lawyer in the United States in good standing will be eligible to membership. There was an interesting discussion among the members after the meeting had adjourned as to when the first woman lawyer appeared in this country. The first place was accorded to Myra Clark Gaines of Maryland, who, although not admitted to the bar, pleaded her own case, and defeated Daniel Webster in a cause at issue in the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE CASE OF OLIVE STONE.

Inquiry as to the Charge of Cruelty Against the Girl's Mother.

There was a preliminary examination yesterday at New Brighton, S. I., as to the charge against Mrs. Catherine Stone, mother of Olive Stone. The latter is the imbecile young woman whom Agent Allen of the Gerry society took from her mother's home at New Brighton to the Smith Infirmary. Allen charges the mother with cruelty toward her daughter. It was the intention to have a regular hearing in the case before Justice John Croak, but as Mrs. Stone was not able to appear in court, it was adjourned until next Saturday.

The preliminary examination was confined to the taking of the testimony of Walter Wallace, a plumber, who was the first to notify Agent Allen that Olive Stone was kept in a room in the basement of her mother's house. He said that while he was working in the house he noticed Olive Stone. She was scantily clad and seemed to be weak and much wasted. Mr. and Mrs. Carter, who are related to Mrs. Stone, and who lived in the same house with her, were present. They will give testimony to the effect that Olive Stone was not cruelly treated.

WORK OF HOMEOPATHS FINISHED

Fifty-fifth Annual Meeting at Atlantic City Adjourned.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 24.—The fifty-fifth annual meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy, which has been in session since Tuesday, came to a close today. Among the recommendations adopted was the following: "That the Legislative Committee of the institute be requested to draft a general bill to be presented to and passed by the Legislatures of the several States with a view to obtaining general uniformity in the laws governing the practice of medicine as preparatory to the introduction in Congress of a general law to secure the right of physicians to practice in all States after being authorized to practice in one, which will ultimately lead to inter-State and international reciprocity."

A committee of three was appointed to arrange for the visit of the American delegates of homeopathy to the International Congress of Homeopathy at Paris, France, in 1900. To-night the Atlantic City Medical Club tendered a banquet to the visiting physicians.

The surgeons of the institute have organized a society knows as the Surgical and Gynaecological Association of the American Institute of Homeopathy. Dr. W. B. Van Lennep of Philadelphia was elected President, Dr. George B. Roberts of New York Secretary, and Dr. Hartman of Syracuse Treasurer.

Tore Down Advertising Fence.

An advertising fence erected on private property at the head of Cottage Street, Jersey City, by James F. O'Melia was objected to by residents of the street on the ground that it was unsightly. Mr. O'Melia was asked to remove it, but declined to do so. At 1 o'clock yesterday morning the police were informed that the fence was being demolished by two men. They arrived in time to see the last post fall, but the men who did the work escaped. The fence was forty feet long and fifteen feet high.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co

SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.

MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN.

Monday's Offerings in the Women's Suit and Waist Store

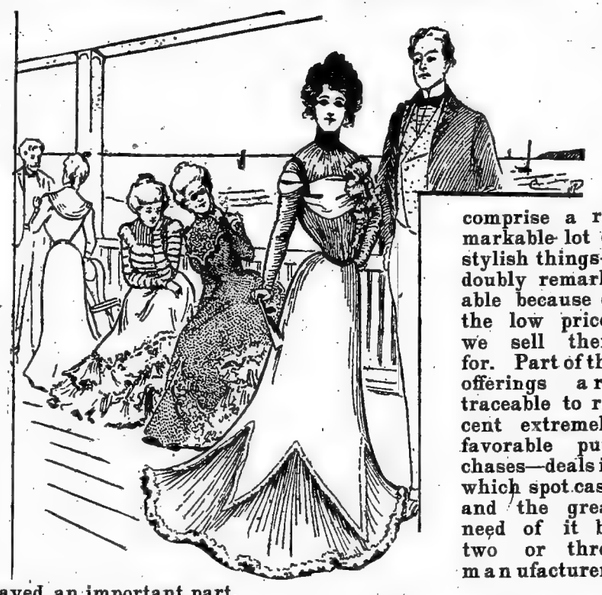

comprise a remarkable lot of stylish things—doubly remarkable because of the low prices we sell them for. Part of the offerings are traceable to recent extremely favorable purchases—deals in which spot cash and the great need of it by two or three manufacturers played an important part.

Part of the offerings come from our regular stock—goods that but a few days ago we had no idea of reducing.

But the season is advancing, stocks are still heavy, and the only method for reducing stocks that we have faith in is a reduction of prices.

225 Women's Tailored Costumes, from our regular stocks, embracing all the new and successful styles of the season—some made with silk lined jackets and percaline lined skirts, others made with silk linings throughout—to be sold Monday divided into two great bargain lots as follows: choice of all the $12.00 to $15.00 suits at 6.75

Choice of all the $18.00 to $25.00 suits at 10.50

Women's Tailored Skirts, silk lined throughout, all the odd skirts and small lots remaining from our best selling because best $10.00, $12.00 and $13.50 skirts; choice for Monday at 6.95

Women's Gray Homespun Skirts, circular shaped, percaline lined, velveteen bound, silk or satin ribbon belts, strictly all wool, mind you, and fully worth $6.50; choice for Monday at 4.75

Women's White Pique Dress Skirts, a special lot of 500 of them, extra quality material, extra careful finish and lap seam sewed, $3.00 would hardly equal them elsewhere; here for Monday choice at 1.25

Women's Mackintosh Coats—another special lot—just purchased at about 50c. on the dollar, of navy or black storm serge, single or double capes, plain or plaited back; warranted absolutely waterproof; we doubt if $5.00 would buy it at any other time or place; here for Monday at 2.95

And last but not least—**100 Cashmere Gowns,** from regular stock—not over one or two of any one sort, but all sizes and a great variety taken as a whole—gowns that used to sell readily for $5.00 and $6.00; choice for Monday at 3.00

Domestic Rugs.

Double-Faced Smyrna Rugs, in choice styles and colorings, new fresh goods, just from the maker, at special reductions:

6x9 feet 5.45
7½x10½ feet 8.45

Actual values, one-third more.

Agate Art Squares, Brussels Patterns, double faced, just the thing for summer homes

3x2 yards . 1.80 | 3x3½ yds . 3.15
3x2½ yards . 2.35 | 3x4 yds . 3.60
3x3 yards . 2.70 | 3x5 yds . 4.50

Extra Quality All-Wool Pile Smyrna Rugs, Oriental styles and colorings; size 7½x10½ feet; regular value, $22.50; your choice at 11.25

Royal Empress and Imperial Smyrna Rugs at prices which will surprise you.

30x60 inches. 2.45 | 6x9 ft . 13.75
36x72 inches. 3.75 | 7½x10½ ft. 21.50
48x48 inches. 6.25 | 9x12½ ft . 28.50

1,000 Hassocks, made from velvet and Axminster Carpet, worth 50c. each; to-morrow at . 25c

Groceries.

PATENT FLOUR, Hazel or Siegel Cooper Co.'s XXXX, especially rich in gluten, makes better and more wholesome bread to the barrel than any other patent Flour, bbl. $4.25; ½ sack . . . 55c

SUGAR, H. & E. Refined Granulated, 10 lbs 49c

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, L. & P., or C. & B Assorted Pickles, bot . 16c

LEAF LARD, Pure, Doubly Rendered, 5 and 10 lb. pails, lb. . . . 7½c

New Crop Fancy Golden New Orleans Molasses, direct importation, gal. . 38c

Van Duzer's Vanilla Extract, 2 oz. bottle 15c

VIRGIN OLIVE OIL, Beaumarchand Imported, qt. bot. . . . 49c

MILFORD BAKING POWDER, 1 lb. can 20c

HAZEL BREAKFAST FOOD, containing only the best properties of the wheat berry, including an extra amount of germ and excluding all unwholesome properties, doz., $1.35; pkge. . . . 12c

HAZEL WHEAT FLAKES, made from extra selected wheat, carefully cleansed from all impurities, contains all nutritious qualities of the wheat with all the indigestible matter removed, doz., $1.25; package 11c

HAZEL GLUTEN FLOUR, contains to the fullest extent the life-giving and nutritive elements, but a small part of the kernel being used in its purity, and yet at a price within reach of all, per 5-lb. sack 50c

TOMATOES, Standard Southern, 3-lb. can, doz., 80c; can 7c

MAINE CORN OR SUCCOTASH, Holiday, Lilac, Orange Blossom and Hazel selected, doz., $1.15; can . . . 10c

SUGAR CORN, New York State Corn, Succotash or Favorite Brand White Wax Beans, 2-lb. can, 1898 pack, can . 7c

DUNBAR'S Dwarf Okra, full 3-lb. can 9c

ALPHA Assorted Home Puddings, all flavors, pkge. . . . 5c

HAZEL Raspberry and Strawberry Preserves, new crop, only the most selected fruit used in preparation . . . 22c

HAZEL Canton Ginger, 1 lb. glass jars 19c

HAZEL Devilled Olives, quart bottle 60c

TOMATO CATSUP, Green Label or Joseph Campbell's 15c

COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON, McGowen's Keystone Brand, 1-lb. flat can 13c

IMPORTED SARDINES in oil, packed in glass jars 18c

FAIRBANK'S TRIPE, 2-lb. tall tin can 12c

TABLE RAISINS, Fancy California Cluster, lb. 10c

PREPARED ICING, glass jars . . 10c

FRENCH PRUNES, selected, lb . 10c

FULL HEAD JAPAN RICE, 10 lbs. 58c

OAT FLAKES, White and Yellow Corn Meal, Pea and Marrow Beans, Green and Split Peas, 10 lbs. . . . 25c

Children's Dresses

Notwithstanding recent heavy sales, our stock is still entirely too large for this time of the year, and we've therefore decided to reduce it as quickly as possible to normal proportions: hence reductions, which make the goods offered the cheapest shown anywhere, quality of course always considered.

40 Dozen Children's Percale Dresses, a choice of four different styles, dainty and well made, sizes 1 to 5 years, value 45c.; here to-morrow at . 25c

Children's Pique Reefers, made with pointed collar, trimmed with three-inch Hamburg ruffle and two rows of braid, sizes 6 months to 3 years, value $1.50; here to-morrow at . 95c

Children's Leghorn Hats, trimmed with organdie, edged with satin ribbon and pompon of organdie and daisies; colors, pink, blue, red and white, worth 79c.; here to-morrow at 45c

Also an Odd Lot of Children's Muslin Night Gowns, sizes 2 to 8 years, have Mother Hubbard yoke, with insertion and tucks, and neck and sleeves trimmed with cambric ruffle, fully worth 50c.; here to-morrow at . 25c

Furniture.

A few Summer Specials that are good and cheap, and that will add to the comfort of your Summer home and to its appearance.

White Enamelled Iron Beds, with brass spindles and heavy top rods and mounts, a durable and well finished bed—all sizes—regularly sold at $7.75; Monday's price . 5.75

Golden Oak Extension Table, 6 feet long when extended, 42 in. square when closed, has 5-in fluted legs and easy-working slides; regular price $10.50; here to-morrow at . . . 5.50

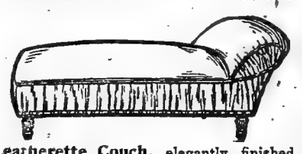

Leatherette Couch, elegantly finished, looks just like leather, has good spring edge, and will wear well; regular price $10.50; here to-morrow at 6.75

Beautiful Golden Oak Rocker, quarter sawed, has high arm, inlaid lines, illuminated leather seat; worth fully $4.50; here to-morrow at . . . 2.25

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co

SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.

MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN.

The Semi-Annual Sale of Women's Undermuslins

enters upon its last week to-morrow. It was, and still is, one of the most successful merchandise movements the Big Store has ever known. As a fitting climax to a sale of which we have every reason to be proud of, we will offer this week values that will border on the phenomenal. Here's Monday's list—read it carefully:—

Women's High Neck Gowns, made of good muslin; have yoke of 36 small tucks and finished with cambric ruffles, at . . . 39c

Women's Masonville Muslin Gowns, have Hubbard yoke of embroidery insertion and tucks, neck and sleeves finished with cambric ruffle, at 45c

Women's Muslin Chemises, have sleeves and circular yoke of tucks and embroidery insertion, trimmed with Hamburg edging, at 45c

Women's Muslin Skirts, have double umbrella flounce edged with embroidery, at . . . 45c

Women's Muslin Drawers, trimmed with wide embroidery ruffles and finished with two clusters of tucks, at 45c

Women's Cambric Corset Covers, have round yoke and sleeves trimmed with Torchon lace and insertion, at 45c

Women's Cambric Drawers, finished with wide lawn and hemstitched ruffle, at . . . 25c

Four Styles of Women's Nainsook and Cambric Gowns, trimmed with lace or embroidery; originally sold at $1.50 to $1.75; here to-morrow at . 95c

Women's Drawers, 3 styles, of cambric or muslin; have deep embroidery ruffles and insertion or umbrella ruffles with edge insertion and tucks; regular $1.50 stock; your choice of style at 95c

Baby Carriages.

"The child is father of the man."
—Wordsworth.

Nothing is too trifling to overlook in the training of a child. Its health and comfort is of the utmost importance. Nothing is better for it than daily outings in a good baby carriage. We keep the best in the market and sell them at prices that will save you money on your purchase. This sample quotation will prove it:

20 Different Styles, made of fine reed, beautifully shellacked, upholstered throughout with Bedford cords, plush, velour, Derby cloth, or imitation corduroy, fitted with detachable cushions, rubber-tire steel wheels, best gearing, finest steel springs, patent brakes and handsome parasols of silk and satin; your choice of the entire lot to-morrow at 8.00

Linings

We offer for Monday Special.

A 40-inch wide Lining Lawn, in several good shades, the proper lining for wash gowns; regular 12½c. per yard goods, reduced for to-morrow's sale to 6¼c

Another Sale of 1st Quality Enamel Ware

At prices just about half their present value.

Buckets of gray steel enamel ware, first quality, guaranteed, 2 quart size, regularly sold at 20c., Monday special at 12c

Straight Bailed Handle Cook Pots of gray steel enamel ware, first quality, 3 quart size, regularly sold at 35c., Monday special at . . 20c

Cullenders of gray steel enamel ware, first quality, medium size, regularly sold at 25c., Monday special at 15c

Convex Sauce Pans, with retinned covers, first quality, regularly sold at 45c., Monday, special at . 30c

Preserving Kettles of gray steel enamel ware, first quality, 4½ quart size, regularly sold at 25c., Monday, special at 15c

OTHER HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Screen Doors made of 1⅛ inch lumber and well mortised, cherry finish, full range of sizes, to be disposed of Monday at 75c

Refrigerator Pans of extra heavy galvanized iron, good size, Monday, special at 10c

Garden Hose of three-ply rubber, very substantial and guaranteed against leakage, 25-foot lengths, special at 1.45

50-foot lengths, special at . 2.80

Ash Cans, built strong, of galvanized steel, double bottoms and drop handles, regular barrel size, special to-morrow at $1.25

Another lot of **Japanese Paper Napkins,** in decorated and plain white crepe paper, regularly sold from 20c. to 25c. per 100, Monday special, 100 for 15c

Blue Flame Oil Cooking Stove, guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction; no smoke—no odor, always burning a bright blue flame, the one burner style, Monday, special at $3.50

2 burner style, Monday, special at $5.25

3 burner style, Monday, special at $7.25

Gas Range, our Junior Cooker, strongly built of extra heavy castings, with large size Russia iron oven and two shelves, regularly sold at $5.00, Monday, special at 3.75

Fly Traps, the Harper style, made of strong steel wire and nicely painted, Monday special, at . . 10c

Our "1899" Special Lawn Mowers are built of the very best material, are easy running, self-sharpening and guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. We offer the 14-inch size, Monday special, at 1.50

16-inch size, Monday special, at 2.00

Dainty Jewelry at Insignificant Prices.

We have 5 Special Bargains in the Jewelry store for Monday which we would like you to see when you're shopping to-morrow.

They were the best value in town even before we reduced the prices. At the new figures we can safely proclaim them bargains of the very first magnitude.

Make note of them in your shopping list:

1,000 Sash Buckles, in several different styles, steel and gold, oxidized or enameled finish, some with and others without stones, not one in the lot worth less than 75c.; choice to-morrow for 25c

Imported Cyrano Chains, of fine cut steel and cut crystals, three different styles, none of these ever sold for less than 48c.; offered for to-morrow, special at . . . 19c

Imported Purses, gate and bag tops, silver or oxidized, with ring and chain attachments, regularly 65c.; special for Monday at . 38c

A Special Lot of Fine Imported Crystal Hat Pins, amethyst, white and pearl mounted, in fine plaited mountings, really worth 75c.; to-morrow special at . 25c

American Watch for men, stem wind, open face, nickel case, fully warranted for one year; to-morrow very special at . 75c

Flags for the 4th of July.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."—Stephen Decatur.

Show your patriotism and love of country by hoisting "Old Glory," and "Old Glory" *only* throughout the length and breadth of our beloved land. Get a new flag and one of good quality. We carry the largest and best assortment in New York City and sell them the cheapest, too. Our flags are made of pure wool bunting, double sewed throughout, guaranteed fast color of standard regulation size, with the full complement of stars, and also of the best quality of silk. Here are our quotations:

Bunting Flags.		Silk Flags.	
2x3 feet	69c	7x10 inches	5c
3x5 feet	1.39	10x15 inches	9c
4x6 feet	1.80	12x18 inches	15c
5x8 feet	2.70	16x24 inches	25c
6x9 feet	3.35	Flag Staffs, complete, with ball truck and halyards.	
6x10 feet	3.75	8 foot	35c
8x12 feet	5.50	10 foot	45c
10x15 feet	7.80	12 foot	55c
10x18 feet	10.35	Flag-staff Holders, upward,	5c
10x20 feet	10.65	Miniature Cannon, each	25c
12x18 feet	11.25		
12x20 feet	12.50		

A Cut in Knives.

Our new cutlery buyer insists that certain lines of Knives we have in stock shall be sold out at once—to be replaced by other styles—which it is claimed you will like better. The proposed reductions are extremely sharp, most of the goods having been marked down to half and less. Here are the first lots for Monday:

LOT 1—American Cutlery Co.'s Table Knives and Forks, in stag, bone and ebony handles, best quality swedged blades, heretofore sold for 25c., Monday choice, per pair . . . 10c

LOT 2—American Cutlery Co.'s Celluloid and Rubber Handle Knives, best quality of steel, swedged blades, heretofore sold for 35c., choice of Knives only, Monday at each . 15c

Men's and Women's Fine Pocket Knives, embracing several different styles, in two, three and four blades, in mother of pearl and genuine stag handles, values up to $1.75, to-morrow, choice at, each . . . 34c

INTERCOLLEGIATE RACES

Regatta of the Rowing Association Will Begin To-morrow.

THE COURSE ON THE HUDSON

Columbia, Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin Universities Will Be Represented — Personnel of Crews.

The annual regatta of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association, between Columbia University, Cornell University, University of Pennsylvania, and University of Wisconsin will begin to-morrow over the Poughkeepsie Highland course on the Hudson River. The opening day will be devoted to the four-oared shell and freshman races, and on Tuesday the 'Varsity eights will try conclusions.

The four-oared shell race between Cornell and the University of Pennsylvania freshmen will be two miles, and the 'Varsity crews will row four miles. Experts who have watched the work of the various crews during their practice predict some great racing. The freshman crews, according to all reports, are very evenly matched, and as they have but to row two miles, it should be a hard row all the way down the course.

The West Shore Railroad has made special preparations for handling the large crowds that will attend the races, both as regards transportation to and from this city, and on observation cars that will follow the racers over the entire course. This observation train will lie near Highland Station, and its speed will be so regulated that passengers will be opposite the racing crews from start to finish. The West Shore Road runs by the edge of the river, and as the course has been laid near the west bank of the Hudson, the advantages of that point are obvious, especially as under the rules the racing crews will at no time during the contest be more than 500 feet from the west bank of the Hudson River. The West Shore Road announces that should there be any postponement on account of rain or from any other cause the tickets issued on observation trains will be honored on any other day designated by the College Stewards.

Special trains to the races will run over the West Shore Road as follows: On June 26 and 27, leave foot of Franklin Street, North River, 11:15 and 12 noon; foot of West Forty-second Street, 11:35 A. M. and 12:15 P. M.; from Jersey City, Pennsylvania Railroad Station, 11:20 A. M. On June 27 only trains will leave from the same stations at 12:45 and 1 P. M., while there will be a special train for parlor car passengers only leaving Franklin Street at 1 P. M., Forty-second Street at 1:15, and Jersey City at 12:55 P. M. The trip takes about two hours and a half, so that all trains will arrive in time for the races, which to-morrow start at 4 o'clock and on Tuesday at 5:30.

The course for the 'Varsity race will be from a point three miles north of the Poughkeepsie Bridge, near Krum Elbow, and extending south for four miles, passing under the second span of the bridge, counting from the west shore. The starting line for the other races will be at the two-mile point of the 'Varsity race. The races in all events will be rowed down stream on the ebb tide, the four-oared race at 4 o'clock and the freshman eight-oared race at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The university race will be rowed about 6:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The revenue cutters Manhattan and Hudson have been detailed to do the policing of the course. The course will be under the official supervision of Capt. L. N. Stodder, Supervisor of Anchorages, Port of New York, and all excursion boats will be given positions on the line. No vessel will be allowed on the course thirty minutes before the race. The wind will insure still water.

The following is a personnel of the crews:

COLUMBIA 'VARSITY CREW.

Name.	Age.	Wt. Lbs.	Height. Ft. In.
Hiram Thomas, bow	23	153	5 10½
A. N. Laurence, No. 2	20	150	5 10
C. G. Meyer, No. 3	19	173	5 11½
L. Le Prince, No. 4	22	165	6 ½
S. P. Nash, No. 5	19	169½	5 10½
J. W. McKay, No. 6, (Captain)	22	161	5 11
O. W. Erdal, No. 7	21	172	6
B. M. Falconer, stroke	19	170	6
M. G. Bogue, coxswain	18	110	5 5½

Average weight of eight men on crew, 164.8 pounds.

Average age of eight men on crew, 20.62 years.

FRESHMEN.

Name.	Age.	Wt. Lbs.	Height. Ft. In.
F. C. Stechert, bow	17	148	5 11
C. W. Bartow, No. 2	19	140	5 8½
G. C. Shroeder, No. 3	19	115	5 8
T. L. Mount, No. 4	19	149	5 8
D. W. Smyth, No. 5	19	170	5 10¾
N. P. Vulte, No. 6	18	163½	5 11
D. M. Armstead, No. 7	17	142	5 8½
C. E. Fisk, stroke	17	136	6
R. L. Strebeigh, coxswain	18	115	5 6
R. H. Bateson, sub	19	144	5 7½
A. B. A. Bradley, sub	18	141	5 8½
F. B. Irvine, sub	19	165	6 1¾
R. B. Potts, sub	19	150	5 8
R. L. Jackson, sub	18	142	5 7½

Average weight of eight men on crew, 152.06 pounds.

Average age of eight men on crew, 18 years.

Columbia has developed a crew every year since 1873. In that time it has won eight races, having been defeated by Yale, Harvard, Cornell, and University of Pennsylvania. The most recent victory was at Poughkeepsie in 1895, when its 'Varsity crew defeated Cornell and University of Pennsylvania. The freshman crews have won three races since 1880.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

Name.	Age.	Wt. Lbs.	Height. Ft. In.
Seward Wilson Hartley, bow	20	159	5 11
Henry E. Vanderhoef, No. 2	22	161	5 8½
Samuel W. Wakeman, No. 3	22	155	6
Asa C. King, No. 4	21	165	6
Edwin R. Sweetland, No. 5	23	172	6
Robert W. Beardslee, No. 6	22	155	5 11
William C. Daisell, No. 7	21	158	5 11
Ralph W. Robbins, stroke	21	153	5 8½
Schuyler L. Fisher, coxswain	25	104	5 4
Augustine R. Ayres, sub	20	138	5 9
Layton S. Lyon, sub	20	156	5 10
Lee F. Hammer, sub	24	160	5 11
Clifton B. English, sub	22	165	5 9

Average weight of eight men on crew, 161 pounds.

Average age of eight men on crew, 21.25 years.

FRESHMEN.

Name.	Age.	Wt. Lbs.	Height. Ft. In.
Arthur F. Brinckerhoff, bow	19	158	5 6
Henry L. Chase, No. 2	19	150	6 11½
Lawrence S. Haskin, No. 3	19	155	5 10
Frank H. Yeagle, No. 4	20	150	6 ¼
Alfred S. Petty, No. 5	20	157	5 10½
Edward H. Powley, No. 6	20	155	5 10
Edward D. Trophill, No. 7	19	145	5 10½
John M. Francis, stroke	20	154	5 11
Guy E. Long, coxswain	20	107	5 5
William B. Kugler, sub	21	145	5 6
Henry L. Walker, sub	21	135	5 6
Walter Beyer, sub	21	145	5 9½
Eastman A. Burrows, sub	19	152	5 8½

Average weight of eight men on crew, 150.5 pounds.

Average age of eight men on crew, 18.5 years.

FOUR-OARED CREW.

A. R. Ayres, bow; L. S. Lyon, No. 2; L. F. Hammer, No. 3; C. B. English, stroke; W. Smallwood, substitute.

Cornell has an enviable record for rowing. The first 'Varsity crew was developed in 1872. Three years later it scored its first victory, and from then until 1879 it remained unbeaten. In 1879 Columbia defeated the crew. In 1881 the crew was sent to England, and was defeated. Since then Cornell has won twenty races. The university had a clean record of victories after 1884, when University of Pennsylvania defeated it, until 1895, when Columbia won its last race. Cornell holds the world's record of 19:20 for four miles, made in a race with University of Pennsylvania, Harvard, and Columbia at Poughkeepsie in 1896. The freshmen have rowed fourteen races, losing but two, both defeats being at the hands of Yale crews.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA 'VARSITY.

Name.	Age.	Wt. Lbs.	Height. Ft. In.
Lester Kintzing, Captain, bow	20	156	5 11
William R. Howell, No. 2	20	162	6 1
F. L. Davenport, No. 3	21	154	5 8
J. B. Snover, No. 4	23	166	5 11
A. H. Flickwir, No. 5	20	170	5 10½
W. A. Busch, No. 6	23	181	6 ½
J. Herbert Hall, No. 7	22	160	5 9¼
John P. Gardiner, stroke	23	153	5 9
A. B. Hager, coxswain	19	105	5 5
O. B. Evans, sub	20	155	5 9½
Samuel Crowther, Jr., sub	19	150	5 11

Average weight of eight men on crew, 160.25 pounds.

Average age of eight men on crew, 21.5 years.

FRESHMEN.

Name.	Age.	Wt. Lbs.	Height. Ft. In.
John T. Carr, bow	18	152	5 10
Samuel J. Henderson, No. 2	19	157	6
John M. Campbell, No. 3	17	148	5 9
Howard W. Arrison, No. 4	20	134	5 11
Charles T. Sharpless, No. 5	19	150	6
George A. Hugging, No. 6	17	166	6 1½
Earl F. Croasdale, No. 7	17	139	5 11
S. Henry Cregear, Jr., stroke	18	137	5 9½
Ralph B. Evans, coxswain	18	105	5 4
A. Felix Du Pont, sub	20	149	6 1
Edward R. Kapp, sub	18	130	5 6½

Average weight of eight men on crew, 145.37 pounds.

Average age of eight men on crew, 18.12 years.

FOUR-OARED CREW.

Name.	Age.	Wt. Lbs.	Height. Ft. In.
J. F. B. Atkin, bow	23	49	5 10
O. B. Evans, No. 2	20	155	5 9½
J. F. Bechtel, No. 3	21	154	5 8
S. Crowther, Jr., stroke	19	150	5 11

Average weight of four men on crew, 153.5 pounds.

Average age of four men on crew, 20.7 years.

Pennsylvania has had crews since 1879, having won twelve intercollegiate races. The most recent victory was at Saratoga last year, when the crew defeated Cornell, Wisconsin, and Columbia.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN 'VARSITY.

Name.	Age.	Wt. Lbs.	Height. Ft. In.
F. A. Little, bow	21	155	6 2½
J. I. Lyman, No. 2	19	154	5 11
I. Mather, No. 3	20	166	6 1
S. C. Welsh, No. 4	20	172	6 2
W. J. Gibson, No. 5	26	165	6 1½
W. C. Sutherland, No. 6, (Capt.)	19	158	5 10½
A. R. Anderson, No. 7	21	172	6
L. A. Williams, stroke	20	154	5 10½
J. G. Dillon, coxswain	19	106	5 1
F. E. Haskins, sub	20	141	5 7½
W. P. Hirshberg, sub	19	150	5 7½

Average weight of eight men on crew, 162 pounds.

Average age of eight men on crew, 20.75 years.

The rowing interest at the University of Wisconsin was started in 1892, when the first eight-oared crew was formed.

The officials of the regatta are: Referee—Richard Armstrong, Yale; Official Timekeeper—F. R. Fortmeyer; College Timekeepers—Dr. W. B. Pelt, Columbia; F. D. Colson, Cornell; Louis C. Maderia, Jr., University of Pennsylvania; A. M. O'Dea, University of Wisconsin. Judges on Referee's Launch—W. A. Meckleham, Columbia; F. G. Schofield, Cornell; R. L. Hart, University of Pennsylvania; W. P. Hirshberg, University of Wisconsin. Judge at the Finish—Evert Jansen Wendell, Harvard.

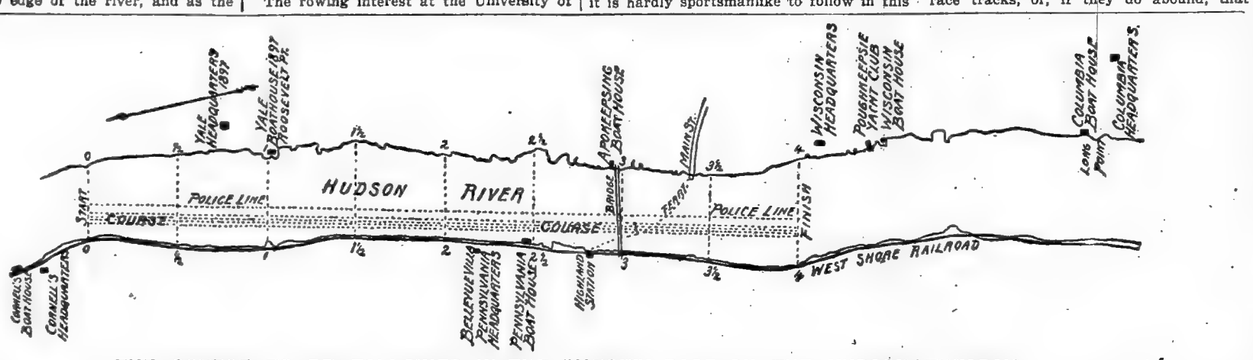

THE COURSE TO BE FOLLOWED IN THE 'VARSITY RACE ON THE HUDSON TUESDAY.

THE CREWS AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

Figures of the Best Time Rows—The Wisconsin Crew Very Fast and Is Puzzling the Experts.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 24.—Four miles straightaway over the Poughkeepsie course, with wind and tide assisting, Pennsylvania 'Varsity eight covered it in 19:23, Wisconsin 'Varsity eight, 19:56.

Three miles on Poughkeepsie course: Wisconsin 'Varsity eight, 14:51; Cornell 'Varsity eight, 14:56; Pennsylvania 'Varsity eight, 14:29; Columbia 'Varsity eight, 14:54.

Two miles on Poughkeepsie course: Cornell 'Varsity eight, 9:29; Cornell freshmen eight, 9:31; Pennsylvania 'Varsity eight, 9:33; Pennsylvania freshman eight, 9:44; Columbia 'Varsity eight, 9:37; Columbia freshman eight, 9:34; Wisconsin 'Varsity eight, 9:46.

These are the figures taken from the best time rows of the crews upon the Hudson River, which, with the exception of the Wisconsin boys, practically finished all their hard rowing to-night. The figures are taken from the time watches of friends of the crews, who were on the respective training launches. They are interesting, and yet mean nothing, for the trials were made at different times, with different water and wind conditions, and in some cases with a friendly crew pushing the race, while in others the crews, as in the case of the Wisconsins, were entirely alone.

Ward of Pennsylvania is perhaps one of the best informed men here as to water conditions, and when he is ready to let the press know just how fast his crew can row he selects an hour when all the conditions are favorable, and seeks the channel of the river.

Cornell has not, since the 'Varsity crew was in good condition, rowed over the course, but it is sufficient to say that they are in the usual Cornell trim.

Columbia has not had anything like what can be called time rows, and the times taken were when the crews appeared to be at their best. It is possible they can do better. Both of the crews are rowing as fast and well seemingly as any on the river.

Wisconsin's time is taken from their first row down the river, and is exceptionally good, considering that there was a little swell in the channel. Their boat travels fast, although their stroke is by no means a clean or pretty one, and this fact is making them a very uncertain quantity in the race of Tuesday. An old college racing expert said to-day:

"There will be three fast fighting crews in the race, Cornell, Columbia, and Pennsylvania, but these fellows from the West are puzzlers. To look at them row one would say their style put them out of the race, but to see their boat go is to admit that they will be in the race. They are certainly puzzlers."

YESTERDAY'S PRACTICE.

Water as smooth as a mill pond and not enough breeze to cause any discomfort delighted the various college crew coaches this morning, for it was the first time in five days that there was promise of having a full day's practice.

It was not long before they all took the opportunity to get on the water. Courtney and his Cornell crews were out first. He took the eights down the river against the tide for two miles, and then let them out for full speed back again. The time was fast, and the 'Varsity boat was as steady as a clock, a great improvement over previous practice. In fact, there is every indication that Courtney has followed his usual style and has fitted the men so that on race day they will be in the pink of condition to row. The boat did not check this morning, and the speed was even and quite remarkable.

The freshmen row, as they have for a fortnight, in beautiful style, and can only be beaten because of being a trifle light. The Cornell four, to which Courtney has devoted some time the past few days, has improved wonderfully, and will give the Pennsylvanians a tight race, although the majority of the experts here seem to pick the latter crew as a winner.

Ellis Ward got the Pennsylvania men out on the water at about 10:30 o'clock, and had them row down to the finish line of the four-mile course. Then he sent them all away together up the river, finishing toward the top of the course. No attempt was made to time the crews, but their form was splendid, the boats checking very little and going very fast. The four-oared crew has good speed, but the bow oar does not steer very well, and bad steering can very easily lose a two-mile fast race. Mr. Ward said this morning that his men were in splendid physical condition, and that he was proud of them. He said: "If I like them and am satisfied, that ought to tell the story."

Thomas F. Reith, who is to be the Pennsylvania timekeeper, was at the boathouse this morning, and was much pleased with the looks of the crews. He said he believed that their form and speed were better than those of the winning crew of last year, and that they were the best of the crews on the river.

Dr. Peet, with his Columbia crews, did not leave the boathouse until 11:30 o'clock. Dr. Peet, however, was out before this in one of the "tubs," giving some of the men blade practice. The freshmen got out first, and rowed a good way down the river, then rowing up with the tide. It must be conceded that this crew of youngsters make great speed with their boat. They keep it steady, too, and, despite the jerky finish with the oar and the long feather back, the boat does not seem to check perceptibly.

The 'Varsity got out a little later and took a pull, but not a long one, the sun being very hot, and Meyers, at No. 3, being in rather poor shape. It is possible that he will have to be supplanted by a substitute unless he improves.

For the first time, the Wisconsin crew got a good row on the river, and Coach McConville expressed himself as well pleased with the work done. The men rowed better and seemed in better shape than during the rough-water practice. The boat held its keel perfectly, and, while the blade work was a trifle ragged, the speed made was remarkable, considering the fact that the crew was only rowing from thirty to thirty-one strokes. The reach of the men, however, is considered phenomenal by all who have seen them, and their improved form this morning made the critics less harsh in opinions as to Wisconsin's probable place in the race. Coach McConville put the men through a hard three miles of rowing down the river, and then brought them back at a good clip. Their endurance is excellent, the men showing no distress at all when they came into the boathouse.

RAIN IN THE AFTERNOON.

A heavy rainstorm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, began about 3 o'clock, just when the coaches were thinking of going out, and it finally settled down into a heavy rain. Despite this the Wisconsin crew went to the top of the course and rowed to the finish, doing the last two miles in comparatively clear weather with a very smooth river.

Courtney decided not to be outdone, and he got his crews out and rowed a two-mile spurt, in which the 'Varsity for the first time beat the freshmen by fully three lengths, although the youngsters pulled a good hard race. Columbia waited too long, and the water began to roughen, so the practice was abandoned, while Ellis Ward concluded that Pennsylvania had done so well earlier in the day that it was useless to send them out again.

There has been a good deal of criticism at the various boathouses and among the college graduates here about the attitude of the crews of Columbia in chasing the Wisconsin crew each time they have been out. Wisconsin has had very little chance to get out on the river, and the impression is that it is hardly sportsmanlike to follow in this way. Last night the Columbia freshman crew rowed about them and tried them on short dashes, while this morning the crew of the Westerners had hardly got out before the scrub eight of Columbia chased them, and, while Coach McConville was trying to give them instructions, rowed alongside and pretended to race them. Criticism at the Cornell and Pennsylvania floats was very pointed and severe to-night. A member of the Wisconsin crew said: "We paid no attention to them, but it distracted our men from the coach, and was hardly the right thing."

Ellis Ward of Pennsylvania says that at the time set for the 'Varsity race on Tuesday, instead of slack water, there will be a heavy flood tide to row against. Mr. Reith, the proposed judge for Pennsylvania, says that he will not consent to the rowing of the race against the heavy flood tide, and it is not unlikely that a postponement may be asked for.

PRACTICE AT GALES FERRY.

The Harvard Coachers Not Satisfied With the Work of the Freshmen.

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 24.—The work of the three Yale crews quartered at Broad View was light this morning. The 'Varsity eight pulled two miles up stream and then returned, the entire distance being covered in stretches with considerable coaching. The men show no small amount of improvement. They seem to be becoming accustomed to combining fierceness on the catch with deliberation on the recovery, which suffered when the coachers began driving them hard last week. The stroke this morning varied between 30 and 33.

The freshmen went out early, leaving the float about 8:30 o'clock. They pulled a half mile in about 2:45 and then after a few easy pulls returned to quarters.

The university four spent about an hour on the water. They have not been receiving much attention from the coachers during the past few days, and show a lack of coaching in their work.

The Harvard freshman eight was out early and rowed a mile at a racing clip. With a following wind and the tide slightly against them, the youngsters covered the distance in 5:39. This was not satisfactory to the coachers, who say that the men are not working as well as when they first arrived. The continued rough water has troubled the young oarsmen in their practice. Brownell at stroke is not doing the work the coachers would wish. This morning he seemed unable to get the stroke above 32—too low for a two-mile race.

Coach E. C. Storrow had every member of the 'Varsity eight out in the pair oar this morning working on the catch. Later the eight took their sit ell and rowed over to the west shore, opposite the navy yard. They pulled a number of stretches, hitting up the stroke at the finish of each stretch. Their work showed improvement over that of the last few days.

Perkins and Blake of the four returned from Cambridge to-day and went out with their two companions in the shell for some light work.

The Yale coachers and some of the university eight followed the Harvard freshmen during their pull down the river this morning. From the launch their time for a half mile was caught at 2:35.

BELMONT YEARLINGS SOLD.

John Madden Paid $4,025 for a Son of Henry of Navarre.

Good prices ruled yesterday at the sale of yearlings from the Nursery Stud, the property of August Belmont. The animals were sold before the races began, in the sale paddocks, opposite the Sheepshead Bay track, by Auctioneer Easton. John Madden gave the top price of the sale—$4,025—for Yemassee, a colt by Henry of Navarre-imp. Yseult. The fillies Donna Henrietta, by Henry of Navarre-Belladonna, a half sister to Don de Oro; Lady of the Valley, by St. Sarlan-Lady Violet, and Orienta, by Henry of Navarre-Oriegeal, a half sister to Octagon, did not receive a bid. These animals were to be sold only on condition that they were to be raced as two and three year olds, and then returned to Mr. Belmont, who wished to retain them for breeding purposes.

The price of $1,000 was asked for the first bid in the cases of Lady of the Valley and Orienta, and $2,000 for Donna Henrietta, and, as in neither case was the amount offered, they were not sold.

The yearlings that brought $300 or more were as follows:

Chestnut colt by Henry of Navarre-Soubrette; J. E. Madden	2,800
Bay colt by Margrave-Mount Vernon; C. Fleischmann's Sons	1,550
Red Mark, ch. f., by Magnetizer-Red Girl; J. J. Marklein	325
Kalsomine, b. c., by Henry of Navarre-imp. Kate Allen; L. O. Appleby	2,200
Bay colt by Magnetizer-Whirlwind; Deimel & Farrell	400
Lancaman, ch. c., by Henry of Navarre-imp. Jack-a-Daisy; J. E. Madden	1,500
Monograph, ch c., by Margrave-Monopoly; R. W. Walden	325
Woodstock, ch. c., by Fiddlesticks-Wood Nymph; Deimel & Farrell	800
St. Gilot, ch. c., by St. Saviour-Glory; J. J. Marklein	1,000
Plastic, b. f., by Fiddlesticks-Priceless; J. E. Madden	1,000
Nitrate, b. c., by Tea Tray-Nineveh; J. E. Madden	300
Kingbrook, b. c., by Henry of Navarre-imp. Lady Kilbrook; P. Belmont	2,000
Regea, b. f., by Margrave-Regalia; J. E. Madden	350
Bay colt by Henry of Navarre-Detection; J. Joyner	500
Yemassee, br. c., by Henry of Navarre-imp. Yzult; J. E. Madden	4,025

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY

David Garrick Won the Great Trial Stakes of $20,000.

FLY-BY-NIGHT DEFEATED IMP

Other Races Won by Shoreham, Tinge, Diversion, and Dan Rice—No Decision in the Maher Case.

That the "Maher scandal" of Suburban Day, which was a two or three days' source of wonder and gossip among the regular racegoers had little or no effect upon the general public was shown pretty well by the attendance at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday. It was far in excess of the number present on any day since the running of the Suburban, probably twice as large, and showed pretty conclusively that newspaper writers who have been harping on the damage done to the sport by the Maher scandal have been on the wrong tack. It would seem, further, to indicate that the public does not care a continental whether Maher was purposely left at the post, and that the whole affair has been a tempest in a teapot, and that the teapots have been in the newspaper offices. Incidentally it may be remarked right here, and as a dismissal of the matter for the day, that there was nothing done about that Maher matter yesterday, and that the whole thing will now go over to The Jockey Club for its action. Whatever that may be will be interesting principally to the parties immediately concerned—Mr. Clark and Maher—and that the public will not spend much time worrying over it. There have manifestly been so many crief of "Wolf!" when there was no wolf, that it is generally conceded that wolves do not abound on the race tracks, or, if they do abound, that pretty picture of it, for Diversion was within three or four lengths of them all the time, and ready to take advantage of any slip they should make in the race. King T. fell back to third place when Diversion went up alongside of Cock Robin on the last turn before the run into the straight track was to be made. Diversion tried to get the lead, but Cock Robin had a little left, and when Diversion challenged he met the challenge with a grand response, and would not give up the lead. They came to the last jump together, Diversion rising just a bit the quickest to it. Cock Robin swerved just a trifle as he essayed the leap, pecked on top of the hurdle, and turned a complete somersault, landing his rider, Mara, on his head and shoulders. It was a bad fall, but fortunately neither the horse nor the rider were injured, though both were a bit dazed when they picked themselves up. That accident gave Diversion the lead and the race, for King T. had fallen behind the leaders quite a bit by a bad take off at next to the last jump. Veitch, who rode Diversion, thought he had the race in hand, and eased up on his horse. King T. came after him with a rush, and would have nipped him on the post but for the shouts of the crowd to Diversion's rider. Those shouts gave Veitch warning in time to pull himself together and win the race by a scant length. But it was a narrow squeak for the rider of Mr. Hooper's horse.

IMP BEATEN AGAIN.

Bendoran was made the favorite for the Sheepshead Bay Handicap, at a mile, in which a field of nine ran. Bendoran tried to win it just as he won a six-furlong race over the track on Tuesday, when he beat Imp with such surprising ease. His rider took him away to the front, and had a lead of a good half-dozen lengths at the end of a half-mile. That lead was decreased as he rounded the far turn to the home stretch, Imp and Fly by Night chasing him as fast as they could. Bendoran had run too fast in the early stage of the race to last out the mile, and when he got to the stretch was so fatigued by his efforts that he began to "back up." The result was that he was beaten home by both Fly by Night and Azucena, the latter showing a staying quality that no one had suspected her of, and finishing with about as good a showing of speed as any of the lot, as she came from the rear of the procession. Imp was pulled up at the end, when Taral saw she had no chance to get any of the money, and finished seventh in the field of nine.

Shoreham showed a much-improved horse in the opening dash, when he beat the favorite, Mauvilla, by half a length, after the latter had led from the start up to the last strides of the race. Mauvilla was three lengths in front of her nearest competitor, Fluke, at the end of the run, and the latter the same distance ahead of Miss Dede.

Tinge won the second race very cleverly from Imperator, who made the running, and lasted further than he has at any of his previous races this year.

Dan Rice, favorite for the last race, made a runaway affair of it, winning as he pleased from Dr. Eichberg. Double Dummy and Sky Scraper had a lively brush for the third money, which the former finally got.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Purse $650, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $75 to the third. Futurity course. Time—1:11 2-5.

1—Shoreham, M. F. Dwyer's br. c., by Albert-Duchess May, $1,400, 106 pounds, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Odom)
2—Mauvilla, S. S. Brown's b. f., 102, 2 to 1 and 7 to 10.....(Wilson)
3—Fluke, Hayman & Frank's ch. g., 96, 6 to 1.....(McCue)

Miss Dede, 109, 30 to 1, (Crowhurst;) Ceylon, 94, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) Eileen Daly, 89, 100 to 1, (Brennan;) Big Gun, 106, 3 to 1, (O'Leary;) All Gold, 101, 200 to 1, (Fletcher;) Golden Sceptre, 102, 200 to 1, (Romanelli;) Creeper, 104, 8 to 1, (H. Martin,) and Be Be S., 100, 100 to 1, (Mitchell,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Highweight handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $750, added to a subscription of $10 each, only $5 if declared, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. Six and a half furlongs on main track. Time—1:20 4-5.

1—Tinge, J. Adam's br. h., 7 years, by Falconer-Tincture, 110 pounds, 5 to 2 and even.....(N. Turner)
2—Imperator, P. S. P. Randolph's br. h. 5, 110, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(O'Leary)
3—St. Callatine, Sydney Paget's ch. m., 4, 127, 7 to 2.....(H. Martin)

Sweet Caporal, 3, 117, 10 to 1, (Spencer;) Byron McClelland, 6, 115, 7 to 1, (Sims;) Danforth, 4, 110, 20 to 1, (Morgan;) Concord, 5, 124, 12 to 1, (Taral;) Blarneystone, 4, 114, 25 to 1, (Bullman;) Bardella, 4, 111, 10 to 1, (McCue;) Lambent, 6, 131, 15 to 1, (R. Williams,) and Arbaces, 4, 128, 20 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won ridden out by two lengths; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Great Trial Stakes for two-year-olds. By subscription of $200 each, or only $15 if declared out by March 15; $50 if by April 15, or $75 if by May 15, starters to pay $250 additional. Guaranteed cash value, $20,000, of which $2,500 to the second and $1,500 to third. Futurity course. Time—1:12 2-5.

1—David Garrick, J. E. Madden's b. c., by Hanover-Peg Woffington, 115 pounds, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, coupled with Radford.....(O'Leary)
2—Mesmerist, Bromley & Co.'s ch. c., by Albert-Hindoo, 122, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, coupled with Missionary.....(O'Connor)
3—Withers, P. Dwyer's ch. c., by Hanover-Dilemma, 115, 30 to 1.....(Wilson)

Brigadier, 112, 30 to 1, (Doggett;) Erwin, 115, 6 to 1, coupled with His Royal Highness, (Bullman;) Radford, 113, 12 to 1, coupled with David Garrick, (Sims;) Virginia Earle, 115, 6 to 1, (Spencer;) Mark Cheek, 122, 40 to 1, (Turner;) McMeekin, 122, 20 to 1, (Scherrer;) Oneck Queen, 119, 30 to 1, (A. Clayton;) Modrine, 122, 8 to 1, coupled with Water King, (Odom;) His Royal Highness, 129, 6 to 1, coupled with Erwin, (McCue;) Missionary, 115, 6 to 1, coupled with Mesmerist, (Taral;) Stuart, 122, 50 to 1, (Hennessey;) Yellow Tail, 122, 15 to 1, (R. Williams;) Water King, 122, 6 to 1, coupled with Modrine, (Morgan,) and Last Cord, 122, 20 to 1, (H. Martin,) also ran and finished as named.

Won, ridden out, by three lengths; a neck between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Sheepshead Bay Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. To the winner $1,200, to the second, $200, and to the third, $100. One mile. Time—1:39 4-5.

1—Fly by Night, P. Dunne's ch. g., 3 years, by Candlemas-Flibbertigibbet, 108 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Bullman)
2—Azucena, George J. Long's b. m., by Pardee-Starlight, 4, 98, 25 to 1 and 6 to 1.(O'Connor)
3—Bendoran, W. B. Jennings's ch. h., by Sir Modred-Orsini, 4, 125, 3 to 1.....(Sims)

Kinnikinnic, 5, 115, 20 to 1, (McCue;) Candle Black, 4, 113, 15 to 1, (Odom;) St. Cloud, 5, 118, 7 to 1, (Spencer;) Imp, 5, 125, 7 to 2, (Taral;) Bangle, 4, 114, 8 to 1, (Turner,) and George Keene, 4, 114, 7 to 1, (H. Martin,) also ran and finished as named.

Won driving by three parts of a length; two lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward. Purse, $650, added to a subscription of $10 each, only $5 if declared, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Full steeplechase course. Time—5:19 2-5.

1—Diversion, Mr. Chamblet's b. g., 5 years, by Rayon d'Or-Di Vernon, 168 pounds, 13 to 10 and 1 to 4.....(Veitch)
2—King T., Harry W. Smith's b. g., 7, 146, 20 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Mr. Smith)
3—Nestor, H. S. Page's b. g., 5, 135, 60 to 1.....(Brazil)

Sister Stella, 143, 5 to 1, (Cochrane,) also ran. Cock Robin, 147, 11 to 10, (Mara,) also ran, but fell at the last jump.

Won easily by half a length; thirty lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse, $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and a sixteenth on turf. Time —1:47 1-5.

1—Dan Rice, Hayman & Frank's ch. h., 4 years, by Hanover-Jess, $1,000, 101 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(McCue)
2—Dr. Eichberg, C. Fleischmann's Sons' br. c., 3, 96, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Wilson)
3—Double Dummy, F. Frisbie & Co.'s b. g., 5, 100, 25 to 1.....(Mitchell)

Sky Scraper, 3, 85, 5 to 1, (Odom;) Tyrshena, 3, 85, 7 to 2, (O'Connor;) Greatland, 3, 106, 15 to 1, (Phelan;) Millstreins, 4, 104, 20 to 1, (Crowhurst;) Rinaldo, 4, 93, 60 to 1, (Hertig;) Pacemaker, 4, 101, 40 to 1, (Bradford;) Camotop, 3, 96, 100 to 1, (Romanelli;) Bona Dea, 4, 91, 60 to 1, (Hothersall;) The Burlington Route, 3, 106, 20 to 1, (Richards;) and Estacs, 5, 100, 7 to 1, (H. Martin,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length; two lengths between second and third.

INTER-STATE TENNIS LEAGUE.

Championship Series of Matches Begun on Staten Island.

The New Jersey and New York Tennis League, which was reorganized last Spring from the old Inter-Club League of Northern New Jersey, opened its championship series of inter-club matches yesterday afternoon at the Staten Island Cricket Club grounds. Four clubs were represented, the Orange, L. T. C., the Montclair A. C., the Morristown F. C., and the Staten Island C. C., while the West Side T. C. had a bye in the first round. Each club is represented by one player in the singles and one team in the doubles. The results follow:

Championship Singles. — First Round — Henry Cochran, Morristown F. C., beat O. H. Hinck, Montclair A. C., 6—4, 6—8, 6—0; R. M. Miles, Jr., Orange L. T. C., beat Dr. Burdett O'Connor, Staten Island C. and R. B. C., 6—4, 6—3.

Championship Doubles.—First Round—H. M. Walker and Samuel H. Gillespie, Morristown F. C., beat A. J. Hinck and William H. Batting, Montclair A. C., 6—2, 6—2; Oscar M. Von Bernuth and J. D. Ogilby, Staten Island C. and B. B. C., beat Edward Lyman and Tom S. Kingman, Orange L. T. C., 6—1, 6—1.

"Kid" McCoy Dons His Fighting Togs.

DENVER, Col., June 24.—"Kid" McCoy has signed a contract with the Colorado Athletic Association of this city to fight any three men who might volunteer to meet him, one each on July 10, 17, and 24. This places the meetings a week apart, and according to the agreement the association has the right to bring on any three fighters it may arrange with.

HE OVER-ATE BUT JOHNSON'S DIGESTIVE TABLETS CURED HIM IMMEDIATELY.

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GERMAN ANTI-STRIKE BILL

Recent Discussions in the Reichstag Awakened Much Interest.

THE OPPOSITION WAS FIRM

Present Prospects of the Canal Bill Are Likewise Clouded — Parties Are Widely Split.

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BERLIN, June 24.—The attention of the Reichstag last week was chiefly devoted to the Anti-Strike bill, and the public showed more interest in this than in any other measure of the session. The galleries were filled for the first time, and even the members generally attended. Usually half the seats are empty. The press also devoted a vast amount of space to the measure, and the agitation against it became more active during the few days preceding the debate. This was not confined to the Socialists, as the Evangelical, Catholic, and labor unions and the Central Committee of Christian Miners pronounced against the bill. Even the committee of the Trade Court of Berlin, a semi-Court institution, petitioned against the measure, and asked all other such courts and organizations of laborers and employers to do the same.

It was clear from the beginning of the debate that the Government's case was lost. The Ministers and Conservatives never showed a ray of confidence. Their whole attitude was apologetic. On the other hand, the attacks, which were uncommonly sharp, came from all parties except the Conservative. The vigor of the attack of the Centrists and National Liberals was scarcely inferior to that of the Socialists. The Centrist leader, Herr Lieber, was called to order for a sharp arraignment of the courts for recent "monstrous decisions" against laborers. The National Liberal leader, Herr Bassermann, complained that the measure pleased nobody but Social Democrats, giving them excellent material for agitation. Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, spoke for two hours, attacking the bill with great sarcasm and vigor.

The points made by the more moderate opponents of the measure were that it is unnecessary class legislation, and that the present laws are adequate and reach all cases of strikers maltreating others. They demanded, instead of the harsh punishment provided by the bill, full freedom for labor unions to form coalitions with each other.

It is understood the Centrists will seek to pass a law in the Autumn abolishing the prohibition against labor organizations confederating. Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, promised this years ago, and if the Government refuses to carry out the promise the Centrists themselves will present the bill. If the Government yields it will aid the passage of a law protecting workmen who are willing to work. But such a measure must be based upon the common law of the empire.

Before the Canal Committee, Herr Thielen, the Prussian Minister of Public Works, in behalf of the Ministry and with the express approval of the Emperor, said that if the bill passed the Government would undertake to improve the waterways in Upper Silesia, to Berlin, so as to make them navigable for 450-ton boats and equalize the railway rates of Silesia with those of Westphalia, and give Westphalia a concession to build a canal. The Lippe Government declines to embody these compensations in the bill. Dr. Miquel, the Minister of Finance, declared that further compensations were not to be discussed.

The present prospects of the bill are clouded. As soon as it was seen the Ministry was willing to make compensation, the Agrarians adopted a policy of smothering the measure under a multitude of claims, estimated already at half a billion marks. Count von Kanitz and other Agrarians demanded, in behalf of East and West Prussia, an improvement of the Vistula and a system of canals leading out of the river. The Brandenburg members demand improvements in the Oder, Spree, and Wartha, costing 100,000,000 marks, and Saxony and Hanover, although they will benefit immensely by the canal, claim compensations. The extremists demand a pledge that the freight tolls on the canal will not be lower than on the railways.

In the Canal Committee, Herr Barth, Freisinnige leader, moved concessions which the Government regarded as inadmissible, and his motion was rejected. This foreshadows the committee's rejection of the bill. If it is not passed by the House over the committee's adverse report, the Landtag will be dissolved. It is rumored the Premier has had a royal decree ready to that effect since June 15. The Cologne Gazette not only expects an early dissolution, but considers a change of Ministry probable, and plainly hints that Dr. Miquel will have to go. The consequences of an appeal to the country are already occupying attention, as it is evident it will be most important and far reaching, inaugurating, perhaps, a new era in Prussian politics.

The Hamburger Correspondent, often used by the Government to express its views, says a dissolution will result in a majority for the canal at the expense of the Conservatives. The entire Government machinery will be set in motion against the Conservatives, which will be novel and risky, as it might compel the Government to rely on the support of men of different principles than hitherto. The elections would strengthen the Liberals, and, perhaps the Radical-Liberals, which would be uncomfortable for the Government. The remnant of the Conservatives would become more Agrarian than than ever, the alliance of the Government parties would be broken up, and the Centrists would hold more trumps than ever.

GERMANY AND THE TARIFF.

Merchants Say Their Exports Here Are Discriminated Against—Retaliation Is Likely.

BERLIN, June 24.—The trade relations between the United States and Germany continue to attract considerable attention. The chief Agrarian organ, the Deutsche Tages-Zeitung, leaves no doubt that Count von Kanitz's recent motion for a modification of the tariff of 1879 was aimed at the United States and was intended to counteract the differential treatment of German sugar and the reciprocity concession to France. The paper reiterates the charge that the United States has broken the most-favored-nation clause of the treaty with Germany, and points to the complaints of exporters of the alleged annoyances to which they are subjected by the United States customs officials.

The report of the Society of Berlin Merchants and Manufacturers complains that the United States customs officials arbitrarily raise invoices without regard to the prices paid in the country of origin, and it is claimed the United States customs methods operate especially to the disadvantage of German manufactures upon which a drawback has been paid. The report further asserts that the price proved to have been paid in Germany should be accepted as final in the United States, and adds that the prospect of better treatment of German exports is very slight.

The Gera Chamber of Commerce report also complains that the United States tariff policy is "growing more and more intolerable," and sees no prospect of finding a market to replace that of the United States. Hence, it concludes, the export of textiles is threatened with narrowing markets in the immediate future.

The Elberfeld Chamber of Commerce complains that many looms in Germany have to stand idle because the usual American orders have not arrived, and says: "The Dingley law is having serious consequences in Germany. The exports of textiles are declining."

TO REPRESENT GERMANY HERE.

Dr. von Schwarzenstein to Replace the Ambassador Temporarily.

BERLIN, June 24.—The North German Gazette announces that Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, Minister to Luxemburg, has been appointed to replace Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador to the United States, during the latter's two months' absence from Washington.

Steamer Damaged by an Iceberg.

LONDON, June 24.—The British steamer Forest Holme, Capt. Johnstone, from Montreal, June 8, via Sydney, C. B., June 12, for Newcastle, has arrived in the Tyne with bowsprit carried off and bows extensively damaged from colliding with an iceberg while on the voyage across.

GOSSIP OF ROYAL CIRCLES.

Queen Victoria Returns to Windsor from Balmoral Castle—American Women at Society Functions.

LONDON, June 24.—The Queen arrived at Windsor Castle Friday, after spending a month at Balmoral Castle, Scotland, where the weather enabled her to enjoy constant driving, to the benefit of her health. Great preparations are being made at Aldershot Camp for the review of troops by her Majesty Monday. Most of the Princes and Princesses will be present.

Royalties were much in evidence during the past week. The Queen and the Prince of Wales won a number of prizes for horses and cattle at the Royal Agricultural Society's show at Maidstone, Kent, while almost daily members of the royal family have been engaged in advancing the cause of charity, opening bazaars and sales of needlework, or giving garden fêtes.

Tuesday, the anniversary of her Majesty's accession to the throne, in 1837, was a specially busy day. The Duke of Connaught reviewed the Yeomen of the Guard at Buckingham Palace. It was a brilliant society function, the royalties, Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy; J. R. Carter, Second Secretary of the United States Embassy, and Mrs. Carter; Col. Samuel S. Sumner, the United States Military Attaché, and Mrs. Sumner, and Lieut. Colwell, the United States Naval Attaché, and Mrs. Colwell, being among those present. The Duchess of Albany's garden party, held in behalf of charity, was the rendezvous of most of the fashionable people, including the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Lord and Lady Mount-Stephen, Lady William Beresford, Lord and Lady Strathcona and Mount-Royal, and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Carnegie.

Princess Christian's sale of work from the Royal School of Art Needlework, Monday and subsequent days, was a great success. Many distinguished persons were among the salespeople, including some Americans, Lady Deerhurst, and Mesdames Bonynge and Bradley Martin. The Albert Hall Bazaar, however, in aid of the fund of the Charing Cross Hospital, was the crowning charitable function of the season. The admirable untiring work of Mesdames Paget and Ronalds in connection therewith is a matter of general comment, and promises to lead to insistent demands for their services at all future events of a similar character. It was an immense success, beyond the most roseate dreams. The receipts were over $60,000. The flower stall where the Duchess of Marlborough and Mrs. Paget were active, took in $2,000, and the American stall of Mesdames Mackay, Ronalds, Bradley Martin, and Lady Randolph Churchill netted $1,500. Mrs. Brown Potter says 1,000 drinks were sold, and the tips to the ladies dispensing them aggregated $600.

The greatest success of the bazaar was the American bar, at which Ladies Hesketh and Anglesey and Mrs. Frank Mackay, all Americans, assisted Mrs. Brown Potter. But the chief attraction of the bar was an array of smart young men in white, bar dress customary in America, but quite a novelty here. They included the Duke of Manchester, Lord Yarmouth, Lord Vivian, Lord Edward Somerset, Lord Henry Somerset, and Ralph Pulitzer. They were all in much demand by fashionable customers and received large tips, a lady presenting the Duke of Manchester with a ten-pound note in payment for a cocktail, telling him "to keep the change."

The season, on the whole, is proving most successful, and the shopkeepers and dressmakers are jubilant. They say they were never so busy late in the season as during the present year, one reason given being the extremely fragile character of the dress materials which are now fashionable. Instead of dresses lasting a season, as usual, ladies are obliged to have entirely new outfits in the middle of the season. Money seems in very way more plentiful. The lavish entertainments of past seasons have been surpassed this season, and the sums paid to singers and pianists for private entertainments are fabulous. Mme. Melba is booked for eleven private parties, at which she receives 400 guineas each. Mrs. Harmsworth has issued invitations to a party early in July, at which Paderewski, Melba, Susan Strong, and Cobelin will all perform.

The pressure of applications for admission to the International Council of Women, to open June 26 and last until July 5, has been so great that it was found necessary to change the place of meeting to the large Convocation Hall of Church House. An interesting feature will be the attendance of Chinese delegates. The Countess of Aberdeen, the President of the council, has been notified by the Chinese Minister of the appointment of the wife of Shen, an attaché of the Chinese Legation, as an official delegate. She will be accompanied by an interpreter and two other Chinese ladies, and will be attended by Dr. Kang, who took a medical degree in America, and Miss Kang. A crowd of American women of all professions will be in attendance.

SPAIN'S CESSION TO GERMANY.

Queen Regent Signs the Bill Disposing of the Carolines—Dissatisfaction in Germany.

MADRID, June 24.—The Queen Regent has signed the bill for the cession to Germany of the Caroline Islands.

BERLIN, June 24.—The refusal of the Reichstag, Thursday, by an immense majority, to refer the bill to a committee is equivalent to the death, in its present form, of the ratification of the purchase of the Caroline, Ladrone, and Pelew Islands. There was but little excitement. Although the Centrists voted for the purchase, their leader spoke slightingly of the acquisition, and the public shows little enthusiasm on the subject. The Kladderadatsch has published a striking cartoon, belittling the purchase. In the foreground are the head, feet, and tail of a horse whose body had been devoured by a rotund tiger crouching on the Island of Guam, in the background, wearing an Uncle Sam's hat, while the German eagle hovers in the air and does not find a place to alight.

Acquisition of Carolines Celebrated.

BERLIN, June 24.—Emperor William this evening celebrated the acquisition by Germany of the Caroline Islands. All the warships in the harbor of Kiel displayed electric signals.

THE REGATTA AT KIEL.

Emperor William Will Stay Till Its Close and Then Start for Norway.

BERLIN, June 24.—Emperor William arrived at Kiel on Thursday, and the regatta there began the same day. The Empress, the Grand Dukes of Oldenburg and Saxe-Weimar, Prince Rupert of Bavaria, and the Minister of Marine are attending the regatta. Several races were held inside and outside the harbor Thursday, yesterday, and to-day.

His Majesty's yacht Meteor won a sea race to-day, the Emperor commanding. The regatta will continue until July 4, when the Emperor begins his Norwegian trip on the imperial yacht Hohenzollern. There were 502 yachts and other boats entered for the regatta. Last year there were 483. Exclusive of the torpedo flotilla, 32 German warships are anchored off Kiel. So far the weather has been unfavorable for racing.

The Emperor, after his return from Norway, will have a conference with Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria and the Prince Regent of Bavaria at Reichenhall.

The Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, goes in July on his usual Summer visit to Altaussee, Austria, where he will be visited by Count Goluchowski, the Austrian Foreign Minister.

German Socialist Editor Acquitted.

BERLIN, June 24.—The editor of the Vorwaerts, the Socialist organ, has been acquitted of the charge of slandering the highest Saxon Court. He said in his paper that it was a well-known practice in the Dresden Court to treat Social Democrats as possessing less rights than other citizens. A Berlin Judge held that the proofs offered substantiated the statement conclusively. The reactionary press commented severely on the decision, but all shades of liberal papers receive it with great satisfaction.

Anti-Budget Riots in Spain.

MADRID, June 24.—The anti-budget demonstrations are increasing in riotousness, and gendarmes have been obliged to intervene in several provinces. The Prefect has prohibited a meeting which was to be held in Madrid this evening.

GERMAN LABORERS' HOMES

Poor People in Rural Districts Have Cramped Quarters.

SEVERAL FAMILIES IN A ROOM

Growth of the Jews' Power in the Empire—Princess Louise of Coburg's Condition.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 13.—Workmen's dwellings have been under discussion in castle and cottage throughout Germany during the past week. A private speech, purported to have been made by the Emperor, started the matter. During a visit to the estate at Cadinen, which was presented him by Herr Birkner, he is reported to have said that the piggeries were veritable palaces as compared with the laborers' dwellings in the eastern provinces, and to have added that such a state of things cannot continue. The opinion attributed to his Majesty is by no means palatable to the Agrarians, who declare that the Emperor cannot possibly have spoken as reported. In the Reichstag Herr Singer, the Socialist orator, quoted his Majesty's utterances to the discomfiture of the Junkers, who retorted by describing the town workmen's dwellings as even more disgraceful than those provided by the landowners for the rural laborers.

That the proletarian element in Germany, whether rural or urban, is badly housed is undeniable. Count Klinkowstrom asserted in the Reichstag that on rural property belonging to the City of Berlin eight married couples sleep in one room during the harvesting season, and, though the City Fathers contest the statement, it is borne out by other witnesses. In the villages of the eastern provinces it is by no means uncommon for three generations to occupy a cottage composed of a single room. Such men as Pastors Wagner and Wittenberg say that the immorality which is admitted by gentral in Germany is in a large measure distinctly traceable to the shameful housing of the poor.

In what horrible dens the urban poor dwell is known only to the police officers called in after a crime or a suicide, and to the medical men summoned to the bedsides of the dying. Not exceptionally 115 persons are crowded into a four-storied house. Ten persons are often found sleeping in one room. The cellars and attics of houses in German towns are always inhabited by whole families, and such exorbitant prices as 40 marks monthly are frequently demanded for a cellar dwelling. The sanitary police regulations theoretically prohibit the use of unhealthy rooms for human dwellings, but the overcrowding of these pest holes and the high rents exacted for them show that the regulations remain a dead letter. If the Emperor determines to see that the poor are decently housed he will accomplish more for the future of Germany than by building a thousand battleships.

The Grünau rowing regatta proved a great success this year. On Sunday, the second day, the Emperor and Empress put in their appearance to witness the contest for the silver cup presented in 1888 by Emperor Frederick. The trophy must be won four years in succession before it becomes the property of the winning club, and was won this year by the Berlin Ruder Club. The Favorite-Hammonia crew of Hamburg, who captured the cup last year, made a hard struggle to defend their prize, and were only beaten by half a length, after an exciting finish. On Monday the big event was the great prize of Berlin, worth 5,000 marks, for which the Wiking-Berlin, the Spreehort Ruder Club, the Berlin Ruder Club, and the Favorite-Hammonia competed. The Berlin Ruder Club four also won this contest.

The Czar's Government is in conflict with the free Hanseatic town of Bremen, which refuses to pay compensation for the arrest of a Russian Pole accused of theft on an Atlantic liner some months ago. Diplomatic relations have been broken off by the recall of the (non-resident) Russian Minister and the withdrawal of the Russian Consul's powers. There is no danger of an army being sent from Bremen to sack St. Petersburg, because the burghers, according to the constitution of the German Empire, have no right to carry on a war. Russia, however, is not bound by the German Constitution, and could at any moment land forces at Bremerhaven to obtain satisfaction and punish the Bremen people by capturing the City Hall and emptying the famous wine cellars of the Rathshaus. If the Russian Government has not been misrepresented, there is no intention at St. Petersburg to proceed to such extremes, and the only practical outcome of this international rupture will be to attract attention to the comic opera character of the diplomatic rights of the smaller German States.

THE JEWS OF GERMANY.

Count Pückler is continuing his Jew-baiting crusade, and lectured in Berlin on Thursday and Saturday on "The Progressive Judaisation of Germany." He states that Berlin contains 110,000 Jews and that 45 per cent. of the houses of Berlin belong to Jewish owners. Unless something is done to arrest the Jewish movement, he asserts that in ten years not a single building in the whole city will be owned by Christians. This exponent of Christian charity invited his audience to wage a merciless war on those they term the "godless, lying, thievish Jews." Finally the Count became so violent that the police interfered and dissolved the meeting.

The Socialists are making capital out of the Penal Servitude bill for agitation purposes, and are holding meetings daily throughout the country to denounce the measure. The National Socialist, whose leader is ex-Pastor Naumann, are also on the warpath, and likewise demand that the Reichstag shall reject the bill on the first reading, without even referring it to a committee. That not only the revolutionary element but also a large section of the law-abiding population is inimical to the bill is shown by the attitude of the Coburg-Gotha Landtag, which, after passing a resolution of regret that the plenipotentiary of the Duchy in the Bundesrath had not opposed the project, adopted a motion calling on him to vote against the Emperor's bill should it pass the Reichstag and return to the Bundesrath for ratification.

Even in Germany the servant girl question is an acute one, and the Hotel Keepers' Association, in its annual assembly, has been discussing the scarcity of servants. Cooks and good maids easily command wages ranging from 60 to 70 marks. It was announced, and yet cannot be persuaded to accept service in hotels. In private houses the same complaint is heard. Many German housewives whose position compels them to keep two or three servants, find it impossible to get girls to remain long in a situation. Directly they have saved a few marks the girls take lessons in dressmaking or some other calling by which they hope to escape the odium of being "in service." In Berlin quite a number of ladies do much of the housework themselves on account of the difficulty of getting good servants.

PRINCESS LOUISE OF COBURG.

Princess Louise of Coburg arrived in Dresden on Monday and was transferred to Dr. Pierson's well-known asylum at Lindenhof, in the vicinity of the Saxon capital. She has been placed under the permanent legal guardianship of Dr. Karl von Feistmantel, her provisional curator during her detention at Purkersdorf. Baron von Krafft-Ebbing, the celebrated specialist, has written a detailed report on the mental condition of the Princess, stating that she has been weak-minded for a number of years, and is not in a condition to be left at large.

The sentence against Lieut. Matatschitsch, the Princess's amant, has been confirmed by the Superior Court, and his imprisonment will prevent him from endeavoring to effect the Princess's liberation for some years to come. The friends of the Princess, however, persist in asserting that she is not insane.

The Grand Duke of Hesse is suffering from a mild attack of smallpox.

The Rev. Gilbert Reid, an American missionary, who is collecting funds for the establishment of an international institute in Peking, is in Berlin, and has been granted an audience by Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor.

On the occasion of the unveiling of Helmholtz's statue in front of Berlin University the Emperor sent the great scientist's widow a cordial letter and a bust of himself.

Berlin University attracts a larger number of students every term. This Summer 4,997 students have registered, as against 4,643 last year. Besides the regularly matriculated students, 4,252 other persons attend the lectures, including 177 women.

Statue of Thomas Hughes Unveiled.

LONDON, June 24.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev. Frederick Temple, D. D., formerly head master of Rugby School, unveiled at Rugby to-day, in the presence of a distinguished assembly, a statue erected to the memory of the late Thomas Hughes, Q. C., author of "Tom Brown's School Days," "Tom Brown at Oxford," &c., and founder of the British settlement of Rugby, Tenn.

THE PASSING OF M. DUPUY

Republicans Resent His Poor Imitation of Napoleon.

DREYFUS'S FOES ARE ACTIVE

Claim the Bordereau Was Copied by Esterhazy from the Original—Automobile Show Was a Success.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 16.—We are again in the throes of a Ministerial crisis, and, though there is every reason to believe that M. Raymond Poincaré's solution will be a satisfactory one, for the moment, at any rate, the future is not altogether without a cloud. But we have got rid of M. Dupuy, and for that I think everybody is grateful. In all probability this is the last which we shall hear of M. Dupuy, who, though a man of experience and some intellectual worth, was hardly able to guide the destinies of France. M. Dupuy was the personification of vulgarity. He bore the fact imprinted on every line of his coarse features, and in every line of his wretchedly banal deliverances. From his ears to his feet he was hoggish. His closely cropped hair bristled on his head; his generous paunch encroached on his shoulders; his great neck was a series of pink folds. His success was due to an exaggerated greasiness, for he was greased, as it were, to every conceivable contact. He slipped through every sort of combination to catch him and trip him. He was the prize pig at the top of the greasy pole of politics; but nothing held him there. These characteristics have been variously described as affability, as subtlety, as a marvelous power of shuffling the parliamentary cards, of bringing the various groups into unison, of pleasing everybody all round and all at once.

But the quality was a physical, not a parliamentary one, and M. Dupuy would have been caught long ago but for this eel-like slipperiness. As it is, he will now be left to fry in his own grease, as the French say.

DUPUY PLAYS NAPOLEON.

As with every Frenchman, moreover, there came a moment in the life even of this greasy personage to play the rôle of Napoleon. There is no Frenchman who does not play at Napoleon from time to time. On Grand Prix days, especially, and on the 14th of July, the French cabman, for instance, cocks his hat sideways, and with a superb gesture, refuses to accept fares. He wends his way silently and solemnly up the Rue Lafayette as if he were crossing the Alps or retreating from Moscow. To hail him is an insult, an act of lèse majesté. He takes no money, but he enjoys one-half hour at least of unalloyed sublimity, the delicious illusion of greatness. It is thus, sooner or later, with every prominent French statesman. He brings down not the mailed fist which is a Teutonic specialty, but the legendary cocked hat, on to the Ministerial table, and for one sweet afternoon he is at the head of an army of cuirassed and helmeted dragoons and red-breeched infantrymen, who win miniature Jenas at every corner of the street. The gun carriages rattle, the swords flash, the soldiers salute, and there is an especially devised claque which shouts vive this! or vive that! as the case may be—an echo, distant, indeed, but very fascinating to those who provoke it.

But after Jena comes Waterloo, and M. Dupuy's Waterloo was fought out last Tuesday in the Chamber, following closely upon his successful military display at Longchamps two days before. The scene at Longchamps was brilliant in the extreme. It was a regular Grand Prix day. Not for eleven years, if I remember rightly, has rain fallen during the Grand Prix, and Sunday last was no exception. The sky was cloudless, a blazing sheet of blue overhanging the great masses of midsummer foliage in the Bois which a wild wind swept into disorder.

THE SCENE AT LONGCHAMPS.

In spite of the current belief that trouble was to be expected, the crowd in the Bois and around the race course was as great as ever. It is true that the mutuals took less money than usual, but if betting men were timid the mob was just as dense. All along the Champs Elysée, from the Presidential Palace, the route was lined with soldiers and sightseers and police—the soldiers with glittering helmets and loaded carbines, the police a mass of blue, the public a mass of black. The road was a wide carpet of white flame, along which spun thousands of bicycles and automobiles, twisting in and out of the dense traffic with its brilliant equipages radiant with the women's toilets, with the red of their parasols, the lilac, and blue cornflower, and rose, and corn-yellow of their unimaginable hats. The houses were aglow with the Summer sun. Beneath the trees the shadows fell in wide spots and broad streams like welcome rain. Countless tables were spread for lunch or dinner all along the route, and in the weighing inclosure at Longchamps not a chair was unoccupied. The President passed like a flash, almost as quickly as Perth, the winner of the big race. And not a soul decried him, and all the private detective police force of Paris was there to acclaim him. In the grand stand he passed almost unnoticed; the heroes of the day were, as they always are at these big meetings, the English jockeys and trainers upon whose thin, expressionless lips, set in square, impenetrable, brick-like faces, the sporting public hangs with the expectant humility of a dog waiting for a bone.

And no sooner was the Grand Prix over than M. Loubet drove back again to the Elysée, as calmly and peaceably as he came. The crowd outside the course might have become unmanageable if the situation had lasted much longer, for thirst was universal and excessive and beer flowed freely. But as it was, the mob contented itself with some rough horseplay at the Armenonville restaurant, where a few chairs and tables were broken up, and then dispersed.

Nothing, indeed, could be conceived of a more thoroughly reprehensible character than the silly insult inflicted on M. Loubet the previous Sunday by the half-demented Baron de Christiani, whose outburst had the sole effect of procuring him four years' imprisonment, of creating one more historical walkingstick associated with decadent French aristocracy, and of getting him expelled from his club. On that day, however, the police behaved like madmen, and their brutality was too blind to be condoned. But last Sunday I noticed nothing of the kind. Yet—and such is the Nemesis which awaits both innocent and guilty, M. Dupuy fell from power because, so said the Radicals and Socialists, his police were too zealous on Grand Prix Sunday. The reason is that the extreme Republicans suspected M. Dupuy of having attempted that particular masquerade in the rôle of a Napoleon to which I have already alluded. The Socialists were getting afraid of the man who made himself responsible for such stern measures of repression.

SOCIALISTS SUPPORT DREYFUS.

Just at present the Socialists are in a very strong position on account of their persistent advocacy of Dreyfus. Part of their programme has always been military reform, and now they seem to have a fair chance of carrying this through. The Radicals, on the other hand, though Dreyfusards to a man, are not anti-military, and the acquittal of Dreyfus cannot have much practical result for them, politically speaking, beyond proving that they were in the right. The Socialists, on the other hand, feel that their great opportunity is at hand. They can now proclaim, as indeed they are doing, that they alone understand the true republican idea, and are the custodians of the republican tradition. So they tried to convert Sunday's proceedings into a Socialist demonstration, and when they found that Dupuy would not consent to this, they bowled him out.

POINCARE'S AMBITION.

We shall certainly witness within the next month, and during the whole period which will immediately precede the Exhibition, a great revival of Socialist effort, both in Parliament and throughout the country. To stem this Socialist tide, M. Poincaré got together a scratch Government containing most of the old Ministerial elements, the old chevaux de retour, which have done service for years, with perhaps just a slightly higher proportion of pure Radicals than M. Dupuy had with him. The Radicals were the pivot of the combination, and when they chose to coalesce with the Socialists the days of Poincaré's Cabinet were over.

M. Raymond Poincaré himself is an affable, charming man with a great taste for literature and art, especially of the impressionist schools, and with a real oratorical talent, which is specially suited for the bar. He is, after M. Waldeck-Rousseau, one of the most successful lawyers in France at the present day, and his business will be vastly increased in the future by his acceptance of office. In fact, legal ambition explains in a great measure his return to political life. He is a bachelor, like so many of the young political men of the day in France.

DREYFUS'S ENEMIES ARE ACTIVE.

The enemies of Dreyfus have not quite exhausted their bag of tricks. It is now said that both Gens. Mercier and de Boisdeffre have cards up their sleeves which will be produced when the court-martial meets at Rennes. The story is that the original bordereau which has never been produced was really written by Dreyfus, that Esterhazy was told to trace it for the purposes of the prosecution; that, instead of tracing it, he wrote it out, and it is this copy which has been shown to the experts and published. Esterhazy traced, however, two or three words which sufficed to throw the experts off the scent. The original bordereau having been stolen from the German Embassy was reclaimed by Count Munster, the German Ambassador, in an angry interview with Casimir Perier, which led to the latter's resignation as President of the republic. This story seems to be based upon two or three obscure and unexplained points in the Dreyfus evidence—first, the bordereau being on tracing paper; secondly, Esterhazy's repeated statement that, while admitting he wrote the bordereau, he could at the same time prove Dreyfus's guilt, and, thirdly, the mysterious reticence of Gens. Mercier and de Boisdeffre at the Court of Cassation; finally there is Mercier's portentous remark when informed of his impending prosecution: "I still remain the accuser." Personally, I see no reason to attach credit to this tale, but it is being quietly repeated by people in high positions who are placed at the very sources of official information, and perhaps it explains why a large number of Parisians who have never consented to be convinced by the evidence in favor of Dreyfus's innocence still believe that the court-martial will find him guilty.

AUTOMOBILE SHOW'S SUCCESS.

The Automobile Show, which opened yesterday, has proved already a brilliant success. This ought to salve the feelings of the members of the Automobile Club, whose establishment was so arbitrarily closed by M. Dupuy a week ago because their President, Comte de Dion, "demonstrated" at Auteuil on the famous occasion when M. Loubet's hat was knocked off. The Automobile Club is a cosmopolitan, and by no means exclusive, association which is quite indifferent to politics. Comte de Dion, who was the friend and ever-faithful second of the late Marquis de Morés, has a distinctly political past but latterly has busied himself exclusively with the manufacture of automobiles, out of which he has made a great fortune. Previous to this he was stone "broke," having dissipated his inheritance at the gaming tables. Comte de Dion is a near relative by marriage of Mr. Austin Lee, the Secretary of the British Embassy, who married an American wife. His father, Marquis de Dion, is of old Breton stock, and the son, though now approaching middle age, is one of the best athletes in Paris. ROWLAND STRONG.

GERMANY AND SAMOAN ISSUES.

Satisfied with Commissioners' Ruling Except as to the Indorsement of Chief Justice Chambers.

BERLIN, June 24.—The officials of the German Foreign Office question the correctness of some of the later news from Samoa. They say the abolition of the Kingship is entirely acceptable to Germany, which never espoused the cause of either candidate. While admitting Chief Justice Chambers's competency, the Foreign Office questions the correctness of his decision in the premises, and doubts that the commission has decided to leave him in office.

They say he should be retired like the others. The return of E. B. S. Maxse, who was British Consul at Apia, gives great satisfaction, as the Germans are more incensed against the British than against the American officials in Samoa.

The Cologne Gazette is most dissatisfied with the Samoa Commission decisions. It says the failure to remove Chief Justice Chambers is in a high degree unfriendliness upon the part of Great Britain and the United States toward Germany.

Secured New Plants for Trial Here.

BERLIN, June 24.—Walter T. Swingle, an explorer connected with the United States Department of Agriculture, has arrived in Berlin after years of exploration in Southern Europe, Northern Africa, and Asia, seeking new plants for introduction into the United States. He has secured a great variety, including date palms for Arizona, New Mexico, and Southern California; grapevines and wheat for experiments in the middle altitudes of the United States, and artichokes, pistaches, and St. John's bread, which will be tried in the South for cattle feed. Prof. Stiles, Scientific Attaché of the United States Embassy, has returned here after a fortnight's trip to Denmark and Sweden.

Russian Railway to Enter Persia.

BERLIN, June 24.—According to a dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung from Batoum, the Russians are constructing a railway from Alexandrapol, Government of Erivan, east to the Persian frontier and intended ultimately to reach Urmia, Persia.

German Railway Injured by Chinese.

BERLIN, June 24.—The Lokal-Anzeiger published to-day a dispatch from Kiao-Chau, Province of Shan-Tung, China, saying that natives have destroyed the railway works of the German engineers, and that an expedition has been sent against them.

For Port Arthur Improvements.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 24.—The Minister of Marine, Vice Admiral Tyrtoff, has assigned the sum of 11,000,000 rubles for dredging and the construction of two moles at Port Arthur.

12 Russians Killed in Manchuria.

SHANGHAI, June 24.—The Daily News of this place publishes a dispatch from Niu-Chwang saying two Russian engineers and ten Cossacks have been killed by brigands near Kirin, Manchuria.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Thomas J. Semmes.

Thomas Jenkins Semmes, for a long time one of the most prominent lawyers of the South, died in New Orleans on Friday last. He was born in Georgetown, D. C., in 1824, and was graduated from Georgetown College, with high honors, in 1842. Afterward he studied law in an office in Washington and in Harvard University, where he was a classmate of President Hayes. After graduation he practiced law in Washington until 1850, when, having married Myra E. Knox of Montgomery, Ala., he decided to settle in the South. He went to New Orleans, which he made his home. He became very successful at the bar, and also in politics, and was elected to the Legislature of Louisiana, was made Secretary of the Democratic State Committee, and was appointed by President Buchanan as United States District Attorney. In 1860 he was elected Attorney General of the State and was afterward elected to the Senate of the Confederate States.

At the end of the war he found that his estate had been confiscated and he had not a cent in the world. He borrowed $100 from friends in Washington, and with this returned to New Orleans and started life anew. He again built up a remunerative practice, and became one of the foremost lawyers of the South and of the country. His ability and prominence were recognized in 1886 by his election to the Presidency of the Bar Association of America. On the occasion of the celebration in this city of the centenary of the establishment of the Supreme Court of the United States, Semmes made one of the addresses. After the war he kept out of politics, devoting himself to his practice. He was a cousin of Admiral Raphael Semmes of the Confederate cruiser Alabama.

David O. Talbot.

David Olyphant Talbot, purchasing agent of the Wagner Palace Car Company, died at Washington Hollow, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Friday evening, from stomach trouble, after an illness of about four weeks' duration. Some five months ago Mr. Talbot had an attack of acute nervous indigestion, and his physician ordered him to go to the country in the hope that the change would be beneficial. Instead his condition became worse, and his death resulted.

Mr. Talbot was born in Brooklyn about forty-eight years ago. For a number of years he was in the insurance business, which he abandoned about ten years ago to enter the service of the Wagner Palace Car Company. His wife died about five years ago, leaving him with three children, two girls and a boy, the latter of whom, the eldest, is now fifteen years of age. Mr. Talbot's home in this city was at 201 East Seventy-first Street. The funeral will be held on Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock at Phillips Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street.

Smedley Darlington.

Ex-Congressman Smedley Darlington died at West Chester, Penn., yesterday, aged seventy-two years. He was elected to Congress on the Republican ticket from the Sixth Pennsylvania District in 1888, and served four years. Mr. Darlington was prominent in financial circles up to his death, and was President of the Chester County Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company until it went into the hands of a receiver, three years ago. In early life Mr. Darlington was a school teacher and newspaper reporter. Later he was a successful dealer in cattle, and afterward became a speculator in oil. He leaves a widow, six daughters, and one son. During the past twenty years he was one of the most prominent Republican politicians in the State, and at one time was regarded as a probable candidate for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania.

Obituary Notes.

ROBERT H. HEBARD, manager of the Lake Erie Transportation Company, died suddenly on Friday night at his Summer home in Derby, N. Y.

MORTIMER V. AUSTIN, a prominent lawyer and former Mayor of Auburn, N. Y., died there yesterday of apoplexy. He was fifty-six years of age.

Dr. WALTER M. WRIGHT, fifty-three years of age, died at his home in Orange, Mass., yesterday. Dr. Wright was Medical Examiner for the Eastern District of Franklin County, and also a member of the Board of Franklin County Pension Commissioners. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1874, and had practiced medicine in Orange for twenty years.

The Rev. OLIVER AYER died at his home in Pawtucket, R. I., yesterday, aged eighty-seven years. He was a Baptist clergyman for sixty-three years, having been graduated from Brown University in 1836 and ordained two years later. He had held pastorates in Dover, Claremont, and Deerfield, N. H.; Littleton, Groton, and North Oxford, Mass., and in New York City. He had been an invalid, but a fatal ending seemed to be hastened by the death of his son, Francis W., a New York newspaper writer, which occurred three weeks ago.

SMITH A. PADDOCK, owner, trainer, and driver of pacing horses, died Thursday at his home, 875 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Paddock was born in Franklin, N. J., fifty-two years ago, and for thirty-five years lived in Brooklyn. He was prominent on trotting circuits from Maine to California. He was known as the "Pacing Parson." On account of ill-health he severed his business as cork manufacturer over to his son-in-law nine years ago. He was twice married, and is survived by a widow and six children. The funeral services will be held this afternoon.

Dr. IRA D. BROWN, sixty-eight years of age, editor of The Cayuga Chief, died at his home, in Weedsport, N. Y., at 10 o'clock Friday night. Dr. Brown was born in Vernon, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1830. In his early youth he was engaged in the publishing business in Clinton, Camden, and Oneida. He was city editor of The Utica Herald for several years, and was afterward editor of The Oswego Times. He was for some time Albany correspondent of The New York Tribune and also legislative reporter of The Albany Journal. He was graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1865. In 1872 he was elected to the Legislature to represent the northern district of Cayuga. He was also a prominent Mason.

FUNERAL OF HENRY B. PLANT.

Morton F. Plant, His Son, Arrives and Makes Arrangements.

Morton F. Plant, son of Henry B. Plant, who died in this city last Friday, reached here from Newport yesterday forenoon, accompanied by his wife. Mr. Plant met a few of his father's friends at the family residence, 586 Fifth Avenue, during the day.

Funeral services will be held at the house to-morrow at 4 o'clock P. M., the Rev. George H. Smythe of East Orange, N. J., long a friend of Henry B. Plant, officiating. Burial will be in Branford, Conn., Mr. Plant's birthplace. His body will be laid in the family plot in the

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

No such Umbrella has ever before been offered for 85c

The Umbrella Facts: Several importers were through with their samples and we bought them. Under the circumstances it seems hardly necessary to say that these umbrellas are got up in the best and latest styles; 26 inch lengths, for men and women, in union taffeta and serge, with a sprinkling of other good materials. And the handles. There is every style, from the regulation natural wood crook and the new "princess" to fine horns.

It is superfluous to give the values in this sample lot of umbrellas, because many of their handles alone cost double the price we ask for

Each Umbrella, 85c.

(Only 500 of them.)

Men's $2.00 and $2.50 Shirts, 65c.

When fine madras or percale colored dress shirts in the $2.00 and $2.50 grades sell for 65c. each, few men want to miss getting a share of them. Only trouble is some of these shirts, but not many, need to be re-laundered before worn. In some sizes the quantity is limited. Made with attached and detached cuffs. Shirts reduced from $2.00 and $2.50 to 65c. Mostly stripe effects.

About German Table Linens.

Fine Loom Linens—the Equal, for Wear, of Damask Double Its Price.

A linen importer discovered some years ago that in certain German villages table linens were produced in small quantities and that some of it was very fine. He kept his secret and imported such good linens as many of you still have in your homes to-day.

Evolutionary circumstances permit us now to offer linens from these same German villages. Their old-fashioned goodness our grandmothers knew—*but not the prices we quote.* That's a part of the "evolutionary circumstances."

EXTRA HEAVY TABLE CLOTHS IN WIDE WIDTHS.

2¼ by 2¼ yds., each **$5.25, $6.75** and **$7.75.**
2¼ by 2¾ yds., each **$6.25, $7.50** and **$9.50.**

DINNER NAPKINS TO MATCH.

28 x 28 in., per dozen, **$4.25, $4.50, $5.25, $6.00** and **$8.00.**

The sort of Table Cloths and Napkins that stand years of wear.

Flowers and Wings.

(First floor.)

Not many of either, but more than we want to carry over. There will be quick choosing to-morrow morning in roses, poppies, wheat and foliage, at prices from 25c. to 48c. a bunch.

The Wings and Quills are in the new shades of bluet, beige, green, brown and black and spangled; prices are from 5c. to 48c.

Not one of them but what is worth from a half to two-thirds more than the price asked.

$3.00 Oxfords at $1.50.

(For Women.)

Only 70 pairs of these Oxfords, in sizes 3½ and 4, B width, made of tan and black kid, reduced from $3.00 to $1.50.

Women's high-grade Tan Russia Calf Oxfords, made on the mannish last, with heavy welted soles, tips; were $4.00, now $3.00—all sizes.

For women's dressy wear, a line of stylish, hand-turned black kid Oxfords, with full round toes, patent leather and kid tips; regular price $4.00, Monday $3.00.

The Silk Remnants To-morrow.

Going to put a new silk front in your waist—make an entire new silk bodice—or use a bit of silk in fancy work? If these or similar intentions are yours, here is the rare opportunity that comes at the right time. No matter the color, the texture or the former price, every silk length in this store, from ½ to 10 yards, will go into this sale.

Any one who visits our silk department knows the character of *Colored Taffetas, Corded Stripes and Figures, Fancy Plaids, Satin Duchesse, Failles, Indias, Satin Libertys, French Poplins, Colored Pongees and Plain and Brocaded Black Taffetas, that will be sold to-morrow at*

25c., 45c. 55c. a Yard.

(In view of these prices it is clearly stated that not a yard can be cut, nor returned after once bought.)

OUR MUSLIN UNDERWEAR SALE KEEPS WITH GOOD INTEREST BECAUSE MORE PEOPLE FIND OUT EVERY DAY THAT OUR UNDERWEAR IS BETTER MADE THAN THAT OF OTHER UNDERWEAR SALES, AND THE PRICE NO HIGHER.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN.

Timely and Important.

The last week of June will be made memorable here by an outpouring of the greatest values we have ever been able to offer. This is a very strong statement, but the public knows that unless the facts warranted it the announcement would not be made by us. We don't indulge in the empty superlatives so frequently used by others—words without substance—like some restaurants, where the best part of the dinner is the bill of fare.

Our store is famous for selling, at all times, the best merchandise in abundance and invariably at lower prices than prevail anywhere else. Nowhere else can you shop with so much comfort or with greater security and confidence. Our enormous and constantly growing business, by far the largest in Brooklyn, is the best evidence that our methods are right and pleasing and that we possess the full confidence of the shopping community.

The subjoined items only indicate in a measure the unequaled bargains you can expect and will find throughout the entire store:

A Really Astonishing Silk Opportunity.

Colored Silks.

2,000 yds. of all silk fine twill French Foulards in ten new and very pretty designs, in the popular Yale blue and white at **29c**

2,500 yds. of all silk printed India Pongee, 32 inches wide, an excellent quality, all colors, in polka dots and stripes, at **49c**

5,000 yds. of rich quality fancy Taffetas, in an immense variety of the very latest designs and colorings, checks, plaids and corded stripes, all this season's goods that have been selling from 85c. to 1.25 yd., go at **69c**

A Great Remnant Chance.

To close out quickly all our short lengths of Fancy Taffetas, containing from one to six yards, we've marked them without regard to value or cost; take your choice at, per yard . **49c**

Black Silks.

2,000 yds. of 24 inch all silk black Foulard, a very superior quality, with soft finish and rich lustre, that was made to sell for 90c., go at . **49c**

1,200 yds. of 22 inch all silk black Gros Grain, in a beautiful wave design that cost the manufacturer 70c. to produce, go at . . . **49c**

1,000 yds. 23 inch black Taffeta, strong, bright and very serviceable quality, go at **59c**

New Building, main floor.

Matchless Offerings in Cotton Dress Fabrics.

Printed Piques at 5c. Yd.

Printed Pique, white and tinted grounds, printed in charming patterns. Also navy with dots, figures and stripes and black and white effects. The early price was 12½c., but an immense quantity was recently sold by ourselves at 7c. yd. These go at . . . **5c**

Printed Cyrano Foulards—Look Like Silk—at 12½c. Yd.

These printed Cyrano Foulards are probably the most charming fabrics shown this season. They come in the vivid blue called Cyrano, printed in handsome foulard patterns, and they've a decidedly silky appearance. The price is **12½c**

Other Specials Are:

36 inch soft finish Percales, fine quality, in a variety of attractive figured and striped patterns, at the remarkably low price of 6½c

Corded lace stripe Lawns, white grounds with corded lace stripes printed in a range of attractive floral figured and fancy patterns 6½c

New Building, main floor.

Umbrellas & Parasols at Half Usual Prices.

$2.50 Umbrellas at $1.25.

Both men and women can profit by this chance to buy a good Umbrella at a very little price. There are just 500 of them, in 26 and 28 inch sizes, 200 are of pure silk and the balance are of silk mixed taffeta. They've paragon frames with natural wood, silver trimmed and Dresden handles and cases to match. They are good $2 50 Umbrellas but you can choose from this lot at **$1.25.**

Parasols.

Our finest parasols are included in this offering, the newest and most desirable goods of the season—in most instances at just about half the former low prices.

$12.00 Parasols go at $5.95
$10.00 Parasols go at $4.95
$7.00 Parasols go at $3.45
$6.00 Parasols go at $2.95

Misses' & Children's Parasols.

We also include in this offering a large collection of Parasols for misses and children.

Misses' $3.95 Parasols go at $1.95
Misses' $1.24 Parasols go at 95c
Children's 35c. Parasols go at 19c
Children's 59c. Parasols go at 39c

Men's and Youths' Canes at Half Price.

About 200 nobby Canes for men and young men, plain and silver trimmed, have been marked for quick selling at exactly half price.

Main front, left.

Women's Shirt Waists.

A Sale Without a Parallel.

We have secured over 10,000 cotton Shirt Waists from one of the best makers of these goods in America—a maker who has gained a wide reputation for the superior excellence and perfect finish of his productions. They have come to us at very much less than the usual cost and we are going to sell them at **lower prices than you have ever known for equal qualities.** They're splendid waists in every particular—they look well, fit well and will wear well. They're fresh from the workrooms and represent the most approved newest styles, the most popular materials and the prettiest patterns.

Colored Waists.

1,000 Shirt Waists, in pretty percales, in bayadere stripes, pleated backs, full front, detached self collars, worth 59c., at 24c

3,000 percale Waists, in large checks and stripes, in bayadere and bias effects, detached self collars, finished with large pearl buttons, regularly $1.00 and $1.25, at 45c

Shirt Waists, cadet blue, with six rows of tucking, bias effect, detached self collars 59c

Shirt Waists, strictly tailor finished, large pearl buttons, made of imported Madras, never before sold under $2.00, go at 75c

Shirt Waists, of imported materials, in copies of silk effects, the colors include pink and white, blue and white and helio and white, regular $2.50 Waists, at . . 97c

White Waists.

1,000 White Lawn Waists, made with hemstitched fronts, fine pleated back, detached collars, go at 79c

White Lawn Waists, made with twelve rows of space tucking, with two rows of fine insertion between—good value at $1.75, go at 97c

White Lawn Waists, made with tucks and hemstitching, others with tucked fronts, and several rows of insertions of fine embroidery, good value at $2.50, go at $1.29

Unusual values in White Lawn Shirt Waists, at . . . . . $1.75, $1.98 and $2.48

Waists, made with solid white tucked yoke, trimmed with embroidery, in pretty bayadere striped effects, regular price $2.69, go at $1.48

Second floor.

The Best Offer Yet in Women's Separate Skirts.

Skirts of linen crash, made in the new approved shape, with deep hem and buttons in back . . **59c**

Skirts of shrunk linen, made with inverted pleated back, cut full and finished with deep hem . . **79c**

Skirts of polka dot pique, in cadet and navy blue, made with the panel front and trimmed with strapping of white duck in fancy designs . **$2.89**

Skirts of shrunk linen, in the new shapes, trimmed with two rows of white insertion, in the new effects **$2.95**

Skirts of denim, in navy and cadet blue, cut tailor fashion and trimmed with white braid in scroll design **$2.95**

Skirts of fine and heavy ribbed white piques, cut with the circular side and finished in back with buttons and cord **$2.95**

Skirts of extra quality piques, trimmed with insertion in flounce design **$3.98**

Skirts of white corded pique, trimmed with white Swiss insertion and fancy braid in tunic effect . **$6.75**

Second floor.

The Season's Surprise in Embroideries.

We place on sale to-morrow 60,000 yards of Embroideries, the complete sample line of one of the largest St. Gall manufacturers—including cambric, nainsook and swiss edges and insertions from ⅛ in. to 10 inches wide. These goods would be counted cheap at from 5c. to 30c. yd.—to-morrow you can buy them at

3c., 5c., 8c. and **10c.**

Main aisle.

Fine White Goods.

Special line of imported and domestic plain and fancy pique, per yd 19c

Fine quality 40 inch Victoria Lawns, per yd 12½c

All white plain and fancy Pique, per yd 12½c

Lace and Dimity white and fast black Lawns, per yd 8½c

All-over Nainsook Tuckings, two good numbers at per yd . . . . . 55c. and 70c

Main, left, rear.

China Silk Shirt Waists at $2.45.

Good quality china silk Shirt Waists in black or white. They're made with corded front and back and silk collar. They're excellent waists and they're exceedingly cheap at **$2.45**

Second floor.

Our Own Medicinal and Toilet Preparations.

We want everyone to become familiar with the unsurpassed excellence of the Toilet and Medicinal Preparations which we make in our own laboratory. We therefore offer a large assortment of these goods at specially reduced prices, so that those who are not yet acquainted with them may be induced to try them. Once tried and they will always be used. There are none better or purer and none that cost so little.

Violet Toilet Powder, excellent quality, regularly 14c., to go at 8c

Glycerine Lotion for sunburn, regularly 19c., to go at 14c

Essence of Peppermint or Ginger in flasks, regularly 11c., to go at 8c

Sun Cholera Cure, 4 oz. size, regularly 24c., to go at 18c

Violet Toilet Water, 6 oz. size, regularly 46c., to go at 39c

Amber Lavender Water, 6 oz. size; regularly 37c., to go at 29c

Almond Meal, 8 oz. size; regularly 28c., to go at 19c

Prophylactum, an antiseptic mouth wash; regularly 39c., to go at 21c

Florida Water, excellent quality, 8 oz. regularly 29c., to go at 24c

Bay Rum, excellent quality, 8 oz.; regularly 29c., to go at 19c

Sachet Powders in envelopes; regularly 9c., to go at 5c

Eau de Quinine, for the hair, regularly 49c., to go at 39c

Dentifricia Tooth Powder, regular price 8c., to go at 5c

Violet or Rose Odor Cold Cream, regular price 16c., to go at 12c

Witch Hazel Cold Cream, regular price 16c., to go 12c

Glycerine Jelly for the complexion, regular price 11c., to go 8c

Triple Waters, odors violet, white rose and Jockey Club, 2 oz. bottles; regular price 23c., to go 19c

Extracts in the leading odors, 1 oz. size, regular 39c., to go 29c

Eau de Cologne, 8 oz. bottle, regular price, 54c., to go 43c

Main, front.

The Carpet Event of the Year.

Prominently important even amid this great collection of surpassingly important bargains is this carpet offering. It is without a question the greatest carpet chance that has ever been presented, and no one with any idea of carpet buying can afford to overlook it.

Smith's Axminsters, regularly $1.10 yd., go at **70c**

Smith's Tapestry Brussels, regularly 50c. yd., go at **35c**

Extra Superfine Ingrains, regularly 65c. yd., go at **45c**

All this season's goods, and the patterns include many of the best designs of the season—and some that we have selected for next fall.

Carpet Cleaning.

We have unsurpassed facilities for cleaning carpets. Our charges are low and, if desired, we'll store the carpets over the summer free of charge.

Third floor.

Unusual Attractions in Upholsterings.

3,000 yards fine Cretonnes, colored Cotton Damask, figured Ticking, this season's newest designs, for curtains or slip covering, the usual 20c., 18c., 15c., 14c. qualities, all to go at, per yard 8c

Figured white ruffled Muslin Curtains for cottage windows, 40 in. wide x 3 yds. long—$1.00 quality at, yd 49c

50 in. fine white Madras Muslin for window curtains or sash curtain use, 50c. quality, at per yd 24c

Tapestry Curtains, for windows or portieres, heavy fringed throwover, full width and length, $3.75 quality, per yd $1.98

Heavy Oriental cross striped Tapestry Curtains, excellent for den doors, library or dining rooms, $5.50 quality, per pair $3.48

Get ready to celebrate the most glorious Fourth of the Century.

American Flags.

Made of best standard bunting.

4x6 ft $2.00
5x8 ft $2.90
6x9 ft $3.75
6x10 ft $4.00
8x12 ft $5.75

Flag Poles and Fixtures at lowest prices.

Upholstery Department—3d floor.

Silverware and Cutlery.

Sterling Silver.

Military Brushes, worth $1.50, go at . 98c
Hat Whisk Brooms, worth $1.25, go at 89c
Cloth Brushes, worth $2.25, go at . . $1.69
Combs 48c

Quadruple Plated Ware.

We have 400 Card Trays, Pin Trays, Pen Trays and Ash Trays, all perfect, desirable goods, that we will place on sale to-morrow at one-fourth to one-half of the usual prices,

39c., 49c., 69c., 79c.

Hair Receivers, worth 75c., go at . . . 49c
Powder Boxes, worth $2.25, go at . $1.29

A1 and Triple Plated Ware.

Tea Spoons, shell pattern, A1 plate, Wm. A. Rogers' make, worth $1.50 dozen, set of six 48c

Dessert Forks and Spoons, triple plate, Rogers & Hamilton, Newport pattern, worth $4.85 dozen, set of six $1.12

Medium Forks, triple plate, Rogers & Hamilton, Newport pattern, worth $5.90 dozen, set of six $1.25

Ice Cream Knives, worth $1.75, go at . 89c
Berry and Ice Spoons, worth 75c., go at 42c

Cutlery.

Pearl handle Fruit Knives, some slightly imperfect, but the defect is unimportant, worth $6.50 dozen; set of six $1.98

Court, New Building.

Renaissance Patterns and Braids.

We place on sale to-morrow another lot of Renaissance Patterns and Braids at the following very low prices:

Doylie Patterns, 6x6 and 9x9, at 2c
Doylie Patterns, 10x10 and 12x12, at . . 3c
Centre Piece Patterns,
18x18 . . . . . 5c
20x20 . . . . . 6c
22x22 . . . . . 7c
24x24 . . . . . 9c
Scarf Patterns, 18x45 . . . . . 10c
All linen Braid for doing the Renaissance work, 4 to 8 line, in 36 yard pieces, regular price 33c., will be sold at, per piece 22c
We also offer a lot of down filled Cottage Pillows, at 99c

Art Embroidery, 2d floor.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Score Another Easy Victory Over the Clevelands.

THE TEAM RAN BASES WELL

Brooklyns Are Again Beaten by the Chicagos—Philadelphia Wins in St. Louis—Other Games Postponed.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	44	14	.759
Boston	37	19	.661
Philadelphia	35	21	.625
Chicago	35	23	.603
St. Louis	34	24	.586
Baltimore	32	23	.582
Cincinnati	26	29	.473
New York	27	31	.466
Pittsburg	23	31	.426
Louisville	18	38	.321
Washington	10	40	.219
Cleveland	9	45	.167

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 7; Cleveland, 2.
Chicago, 8; Brooklyn, 2.
Philadelphia, 4; St. Louis, 3.

Games To-day.

Brooklyn in Chicago.
Baltimore in Cincinnati.
Washington in Louisville.

CLEVELAND, June 24.—The New Yorks hit opportunely and ran bases cleverly, scoring their fifth consecutive victory. The Clevelands were outclassed. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Dowd, cf	0	2	0	0	0	1	V'n H'l'n, cf	0	2	1	1	0	0
Harley, lf	0	3	4	0	0	1	Tiernan, rf	0	1	0	0	0	0
Quinn, 1b	0	0	1	3	1	0	Doyle, 1b	1	1	11	0	0	0
Sullivan, 2b	0	0	2	2	1	0	Davis, ss	1	1	2	2	8	0
McAl'ter, rf	0	1	2	1	0	0	Gleason, 2b	1	0	3	1	1	0
Tucker, 1b	0	2	11	0	0	0	O'Brien, lf	1	3	1	5	0	0
Locke'd, ss	0	0	0	4	0	0	Wilson, 3b	1	2	0	4	1	0
Schsec'st, c	1	2	3	0	0	0	Warner, c	0	2	4	0	0	0
Knepper, p	0	1	1	1	1	0	Carrick, p	0	0	1	1	1	0
Total	1	11	24	11	2		Total	7	10	27	14	3	

Cleveland . . . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—2
New York . . . . . 0 1 0 3 2 0 1 0 *—7

Left on bases—Cleveland, 11; New York, 6. First base on balls—Off Knepper, 3; off Carrick, 2. Two-base hits—Knepper, Van Haitren. Sacrifice hit—Harley. Struck out—By Knepper, 1; by Carrick, 1. Stolen bases—Dowd, Davis, Gleason, O'Brien, (5,) Wilson, (2.) Double play—McAllister and Schriver. Passed ball—Schrecongost. Umpires—Messrs. Smith and Andrews.

BROOKLYNS LOSE IN CHICAGO.

It Was a Close Game, the Home Team Winning in the Ninth.

CHICAGO, June 24.—For eight innings today Griffith held the leaders down to two singles, and, with perfect support, allowed but one man to reach second. The Brooklyns hit Griffith's pitching for two singles and a double in the ninth, tying the score that the locals had made on the visitors' poor fielding. Donahue scored the winning run on his hit, a sacrifice, and Ryan's third safe one. Attendance, 10,000. Score.

CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Ryan, lf	1	2	1	1	0	0	Casey, 3b	1	1	1	2	3	0
Green, rf	0	1	3	0	0	0	Keeler, rf	1	1	3	0	0	0
Demont, ss	1	0	2	2	1	0	Kelley, lf	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lange, cf	0	0	2	0	0	0	Dahlen, ss	0	1	4	4	2	
Everitt, 1b	0	0	14	1	0	0	Jones, cf	0	1	2	0	0	
McC'rk, 2b	0	1	1	4	1	1	McGann, 1b	0	0	9	0	1	
Connor, 3b	0	0	1	3	0	0	Daly, 2b	0	1	2	5	2	
Donahue, c	1	1	3	0	0	0	Farrell, c	0	0	4	3	0	
Griffith, p	0	0	1	0	2	0	McJames, p	0	0	1	4	0	
Total	3	7	27	12	2		Total	2	5*	25	16	6	

*One out when winning run was scored.

Chicago . . . . . 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—3
Brooklyn . . . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2

Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Brooklyn, 4. Two-base hit—Keeler. Sacrifice hits—Lange, Griffith. Stolen bases—Ryan, Demont, Everitt, McCormick, Jones. Double play—Daly, Dahlen, McGann. Struck out—By Griffith, 2; by McJames, 3. Base on balls—Off Griffith, 1; off McJames, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Manassau.

Philadelphia, 4; St. Louis, 3.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—A timely base hit by Flick gave the Philadelphias a victory over the St. Louis team to-day. St. Louis had several chances to win, but failed to make the necessary base hit. Score:

St. Louis . . . . . 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—3
Philadelphia . . . . . 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 *—4

Base hits—St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 9. Errors—St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—St. Louis, Young and O'Connor; Philadelphia, Donahue and Douglas. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Other Games.

At Worcester—Worcester, 8; Rochester, 4.
At Providence—Providence, 4; Syracuse, 4. (Game called on account of rain.)
At Allentown, Penn.—Allentown, 19; Paterson, 11.
At Lancaster, Penn.—Lancaster, 14; Newark, 0.

Baseball at Weehawken.

The Montreal Club, the Eastern League pennant winners of last year and leaders in the race this season, will play the West New York Field Club a game of baseball at Weehawken this afternoon.

Baseball Games Postponed.

Three League baseball games were postponed on account of rain yesterday, as follows: Boston vs. Pittsburg, Baltimore vs. Cincinnati, and Washington vs. Louisville.

RACING OARSMEN SWAMPED.

Valencia Boat Club Regatta Took Place in Rough Water—Some Close Finishes on the Hudson.

The twenty-fifth annual regatta of the Valencia Boat Club of Hoboken was held yesterday afternoon in the Hudson River off Guttenberg, N. J. Weather conditions were unfavorable, and the choppy sea which the squalls kicked up swamped several of the smaller boats. In fact, it was impossible to row the double-scull gig and pair-oared gig events.

The steam yacht Racquette, in charge of Capt. J. T. Cronk, left the boathouse about 3 o'clock with the following officials aboard: Referee, Richard Stuercka; starter, Albert Hayne; judges, William Baeder and Seth Firth; timers, Dr. J. Hornblower and J. E. O'Brien. The course was a mile straightaway off Guttenberg. The first and one of the most interesting races of the day was between two ten-oared barge crews of the New Jersey Naval Militia. Both boats got away together on the crack of the pistol, and it was a bow and bow race to the half, when Ensign Soper's crew took the lead and held it to the finish, winning by about a length. The crew was composed of A. Holland, bow; T. G. Forst, No. 2; N. H. Forst, No. 3; Charles Taylor, No. 4; John Leander, No. 5; Frank Desmond, No. 6; J. H. Thomas, No. 7; Oscar Larsen, No. 8; Walter Kudlich, No. 9; Harry Chambers, No. 10; Ensign B. J. Soper, coxswain.

The senior four-oared barge race was won by a crew composed of O. M. Erk, bow; A. Passat, No. 2; E. Fuchs, No. 3; C. Petter, stroke, and H. Kilian, coxswain. The junior four barge race was won by P. Brand, bow; M. Beyer, No. 2; W. Smalz, No. 3; J. M. Beckers, stroke, and E. Gouze, coxswain. There were three entries in the invitation senior four-oared barge race—the Active Boat Club, the Waverly Boat Club, and the Rosedale Boat Club. After a hard-fought race with the Active crew, the Rosedale crew, composed of August Buchlein, bow; Ed. J. Lane, No. 2; L. Reinhardt, No. 3; J. Damm, stroke, and F. De Largy, coxswain, won by about a length. The Active crew was composed of C. F. Harper, bow; Fred Fuessell, No. 2; William Reiss, No. 3; Charles Saenger, stroke, and J. E. Gunkel, coxswain.

There was a dance and reception last evening at the boathouse.

PRINCE McCLURG WINS DERBY.

Twenty Thousand Persons Saw the Race for the $7,000 Purse in St. Louis—Won by a Head.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—Twenty thousand people saw Prince McClurg win the St. Louis Derby, the premier Western turf event, at the Fair Grounds to-day. The track was not fast, last night's rain leaving it heavy.

Owing to their impressive performances on the local track, Streamer was made favorite and W. Overton second choice in the Derby. Both were heavily backed. Prince McClurg was made third choice.

Chancery took the lead at the fall of the flag, followed by Streamer and Leo Planter, the others strung out. At the quarter W. Overton assumed command, with Streamer and Be True close up.

At the judges' stand W. Overton still led by half a length, but Billy House had passed Streamer, who led Be True by a head. The others were stretched out for a distance of six lengths. At the three-quarters Sir Gatian and Prince McClurg made play for the leader. Frost shook up the former sharply, and he responded with a great burst of speed, passing Overton as though he were anchored, and, followed by Prince McClurg, led the way into the home-stretch by three lengths, Streamer being half a length behind the Prince. At the last sixteenth pole Southard brought Prince McClurg up with a rush, and, getting on even terms with the flying Sir Gatian, a battle royal to the wire ensued, Prince McClurg winning in the last jump by a short head. Chancery came very strong at the finish, and got within the money, three lengths ahead of Billy House. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; mile and twenty yards. Sir Gatian, 105 pounds, (T. Burns,) 3 to 5, won; Colonel Cassidy, 100, (Watson,) 10 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Chimural, 98, (Frost,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:48.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; mile and three-sixteenths. Gun Metal, 106 pounds, (Stevens,) 4 to 1, won; Sadie Levy, 102, (Rebo,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Helen H. Gardner, 106, (Cunningham,) 8 to 1, third. Time—2:07½.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; one mile. Rebel Jack, 102 pounds, (Houck,) 5 to 1, won; Sir Rolla, 102, (Southard,) 3 to 1 and 7 to 10, second; Kisme, 101, (Frost,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:46.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Parole d'Or, 95 pounds, (Frost,) 2½ to 1, won; Doctor Sheppard, 115, (Thorpe,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 4, second; Eight Bells, 80, (Dominick,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:52¾.

FIFTH RACE.—St. Louis Derby. Value $7,00 sweepstakes for three-year-olds. One mile and a half. Prince McClurg, 125 pounds, (Southard,) 4½ to 1 and 2 to 1, won by a head; Sir Gatian, 102, (Frost,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, second; Chancery, 107, (Thorpe,) 10 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—2:40.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards. Crocket, 102 pounds, (T. Burns,) 1 to 2, won; La Josephine, 87, (McLoud,) 6 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Duke and Baden, 92, (Kane,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:49¼.

SEVENTH RACE.—Selling. One mile. Dutch Bard, 114 pounds, (Conley,) 2 to 1, won; Air Blast, 101, (T. Burns,) 3 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Belle Ward, 105, (Frost,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:45.

Mixed Foursome at Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 24.—The principal event at the Hillside Golf Club links this afternoon was the competition for the Gilbert Cup for mixed foursomes. The score follows:

	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
Miss Grace Kaufman and Whitney Baker	109	20	89
Miss Reinhart and F. O. Reinhart	103	10	93
Mrs. N. P. Rogers and C. W. Fisk	96	0	96
Miss May Holly and Howard Huntington	118	20	98
Miss E. Van Boskerck and W. S. Tyler	120	22	98
Miss Helen Bushnell and W. L. Glenny	112	13	99
Miss Margaret Holly and L. H. Van Buren	121	22	99
Miss Smalley and G. T. Van Boskerck	118	18	100
Miss Steel and Owen Fleming	125	23	103
Miss Wadsworth and Parker W. Mason	114	8	106
Miss Schoonmaker and A. R. Fisk	117	10	[illegible]

FIRE DEVASTATES LAUREL.

The Delaware Town Was at the Mercy of the Flames and Is Almost Wiped Out — Loss Over $200,000.

LAUREL, Del., June 24.—A fire, the most disastrous that has ever occurred in this town, broke out this morning about 1:30 o'clock in a billiard and pool room near the Laurel House, and extended with such rapidity that the total number of buildings consumed reached about seventy-eight, including the two hotels, the bank building, the Post Office, two drug stores, nearly all the business houses, and the homes of the most wealthy residents of the place. No casualties have been learned, though it is reported that one negro, employed at the Cannon House, is missing. The loss is estimated at over $200,000; insurance scarcely $20,000.

When the fire was discovered a brisk wind was blowing, and in a short time fire broke out in several other buildings. There being no fire companies or engines here, the [illegible] was soon at the mercy of the flames, and practically nothing could be done other than attempt to remove goods to places of safety. Engines and help from Pocamoke City, Salisbury, and Wilmington were sent for, and at 9:15 o'clock the flames were under control. By noon the fire was completely extinguished.

Arrival of the Lucania.

The Cunarder Lucania, that came in yesterday, reported that on her voyage she had passed the lower portion of a ship's mainmast, which had apparently been in the water for some time. Among the passengers that arrived by the Lucania were Simon Sterne, H. D. Gordon, Clarence M. Hyde, H. W. Forster, M. P.; William Laimbeer, Col. R. M. Thompson, Dr. Peter B. Wyckoff, and George Edwards.

Passengers from Cuba.

The steamer Lauenburg, that came in yesterday from south-side Cuban ports, brought as passengers Capt. J. F. R. Landes, United States Army, Collector of Customs at Caibarien, and J. J. De Costa, British Consul at Matanzas.

Naval Militiamen on a Cruise.

The United States ship Aileen, which has been at anchorage at the foot of Fifty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, in charge of the Second Battalion of the Naval Militia, started yesterday afternoon on a week's cruise. She is manned by the Fourth Division of the battalion. The vessel will go first up the Hudson to witness the intercollegiate boat races, and then to New London for the Yale-Harvard race. Two cutters also left the Aileen yesterday, manned by the Naval Militiamen, for a short cruise. One under command of Capt. Gette, with about fifteen men went up the Hudson. The boys will camp at night during the cruise. The other cutter, under Capt. Montamart, went down the bay to camp last night inside the Hook. The cutters will return Tuesday.

Coming to a Brooklyn Church.

The Rev. Dr. A. J. Canfield of St. Paul's Universalist Church, in Chicago, has accepted a call to the Church of Our Father, in Brooklyn. The call was extended about three weeks ago. The Rev. Lewis Edwin Pease, the last pastor, resigned some time ago.

Death May Follow Ring Fight.

FRESNO, Cal., June 24.—Gregory Quigley and Morris Seeberg, two prominent young men of this county, were the participants in an amateur ring contest which took place three miles south of this city, and which is likely to result in a tragedy. In the thirty-first round Seeberg slipped and fell to the floor. As he was falling Quigley landed on his head. Seeberg was removed to his home, and since that time has remained unconscious. The attending physicians say he cannot recover.

Heptosoph Conclave in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 24.—The work of the present session of the Supreme Conclave of the Improved Order of Heptasophs was finished this afternoon. A committee was appointed to investigate dangerous callings and report to the next conclave what occupations should be excluded from the order. A change was made in the number of members of the Executive Committee, that body being enlarged. At the close of the business session the incoming officers were installed. The con[illegible] adjourned to meet in 1901 in [illegible]

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Extraordinary Purchase.

The

Sterling Piano Co.

Has Purchased the Charles and Mayer

Piano Stock

including all of their rented pianos and all of the new pianos which were on exhibition in their store. We purchased the stock at such a low figure that we are enabled to offer the public reliable pianos at one-half to two-thirds regular prices.

30 new and nearly new uprights at **$150** to **$250** that Charles and Mayer asked $250 to $375.

It's a Bargain Opportunity.

Every Piano will be guaranteed by us and kept in tune and repair free for one year.

Special

Several second-hand Upright and Square pianos which we have taken in exchange for

Sterlings

and put in perfect repair.

Square Pianos . . .	$25 to $75
Small Uprights . . .	$60 to $75
Large Uprights . . .	$100 to $150

Cash or Monthly Payments.

The

STERLING Piano Co.,

MANUFACTURERS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREROOMS.
(Entire building, four floors.)
536 FULTON ST., Brooklyn.
Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.
Look for the name STERLING.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE

Examinations and Estimates Free.
References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Morris K. Jesup, and many other prominent people.

T. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert"
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1613.

LEGAL NOTES.

WAS IT NEGLIGENCE OF A CO-SERVANT?—The First Appellate Division, by a divided court, has affirmed the judgment given on the trial dismissing the suit brought by Minnie E. Hallett and others to recover damages from the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for the pecuniary injuries sustained by the widow and next of kin of Edgar A. Hallett, a locomotive engineer who was killed on the morning of Aug. 3, 1895, through the alleged negligence of the defendant. The engine on which Hallett was employed ran off the track at Craryville, on the Harlem Railroad, where a switch had been left open in such a way as to turn the engine off of the main track while it was passing at full speed. The switch had been left open by one Miller, who had charge of it, and who, the court at Trial Term held, was a co-employe with Hallett in the company's service at the time of the accident, and that therefore no recovery could be had. The majority of the court, on appeal, took that view of the case, the opinion, by Justice McLaughlin, being concurred in by Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice Ingraham, while the dissenting opinion of Justice Rumsey was concurred in by Justice O'Brien. Miller had opened the switch to allow a hand-car of employes of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who were engaged in stringing wires along the road, to pass on the side track. The majority of the court held that, nevertheless, Miller was then in the employ of the railroad company, while the minority insisted that whether he was at that time engaged in the business of the telegraph company, having been detailed to work with the Western Union gang, and therefore was not a co-employe of the decedent, was a question of fact, which should have been left to the jury. "The jury might have found from the evidence," Justice Rumsey says, "that the defendant had put its tracks at the disposal of the Western Union Company so that it could run its car over the defendant's road for the purposes of the telegraph company, and that everything that was done while the car was thus passing over the track was done by the Western Union Company's agents for the Western Union Company, to enable its men to do its work and not to do anything in which the defendant had the slightest interest. It is true that Miller was protecting the track. But he was protecting it against the passage of the car which was sent over it by the Western Union Company for its own purposes. If that company had not been using the track, there would have been no occasion for Miller to do that work. While he was at this work he was not only paid by the Western Union Company, but he was under the directions of the foreman which it had put there to control this work. It cannot be said that he was a servant of the defendant, but he was out of the service of the defendant for this particular purpose, and the doctrine of negligence of a co-servant to relieve a party from his own negligence, cannot be invoked for the benefit of the defendant here."

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TAXATION OF NON-RESIDENTS.—The Court of Appeals on Friday affirmed a decision made by the First Appellate Division in April, 1897, upholding the dismissal by the Special Term in September, 1896, of a writ of certiorari secured by Danford N. Barney to review the action of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments in this city in assessing his property. Mr. Barney, a resident of Connecticut, was a special partner in the firm of H. C. Hardy & Co. of this city and had contributed $75,000 to its capital. He was assessed as a non-resident for a special capital invested, the amount subject to taxation being fixed at $75,000. Mr. Barney's objection was that he owed money to citizens of this State to an amount in excess of that for which he was assessed, and he claimed that he was entitled to deduct that indebtedness from this particular business investment. He showed that he owed $77,000 upon mortgages upon property in this State and $75,000 to the Union Trust Company in this city. The Appellate Division held, as does the Court of Appeals, that in order that Mr. Barney may obtain exemption from the tax assessed he must show that his indebtedness to citizens of this State, not incurred in the purchase of the taxable property, was in excess of all the other personal property owned by him taxable under the laws of the State of New York. The fact that the State of his domicile did not permit him to deduct the amount of his indebtedness from the property there taxed was held to be immaterial where it did not appear that he had not other property subject to taxation sufficient to pay his indebtedness.

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DEBT DUE FROM INSOLVENT COMPANY.—A judgment secured by the Jefferson County National Bank—which judgment was affirmed by the General Term of the Supreme Court in the Fourth Department—in its suit as a judgment creditor of the Eureka Chemical Company to set aside two judgments recovered by Margaret A. Townley against it upon assigned claims for salary due to and money advanced by Hugh C. Townley has been reversed by the Court of Appeals. Mr. Townley was Treasurer, General Manager, and a stockholder and Director of the corporation. The action was based upon the provisions of the Revised Statutes which make it unlawful for an officer of an incorporated company to assign or transfer any of its property after default in the payment of its debts or to make any transfer or assignment in contemplation of its insolvency. The Court of Appeals holds, in an opinion by Judge Martin, Chief Judge Parker and Judges Gray and Haight dissenting, that these provisions do not preclude an officer of the company from making a valid assignment of a debt due to him from the company, or the assignee from enforcing it, and thereby securing an advantage over other creditors.

CABMAN'S ENFORCED TRIP.

Steamer Started for Boston While He Was Waiting for His Fare.

John Shorten, a cabman, stood on the deck of the Puritan last Friday evening when the steamer pulled out on her way to Boston, gesticulating wildly to the Captain and swearing himself into a state of perspiration. Mr. Shorten was greatly troubled. He wanted to go ashore. His outfit stood on the street unattended, and the thought of runaway or theft made him greatly excited. But it was no use. When the steamer got well out into midstream persons on shore saw the cabman leave the rail, mopping his brow the while, presumably getting ready to give an account of himself and go on to Boston unrejoicing.

A few minutes before, the cabman drew up at the pier post haste with a woman passenger. It was then sailing time. The woman passenger said, "Hurry," and so the cabman, gathering up her traps, followed her on board, for the double purpose of being an obliging cabman and to get his fare. Hardly had the two got aboard the boat and disappeared in the cabin, where the woman was fumbling about for her pocketbook, than with a yo-heave-ho the gangplank shot ashore and Shorten was a prisoner. He reached the rail and was about to jump, whereupon a deckhand, in a loud voice, audible on shore, accused him of attempting to commit suicide and pulled him back. That was all the crowd on shore could hear except much incoherent speech, but it saw contortions on the part of the cabman and imagined the rest.

For an hour the cab stood at the pier, until finally an officer on post, unable to find the driver, took the outfit to the Church Street Station. The owner is Shorten's brother James, who keeps a livery stable at 216 East Twenty-fourth Street. He said last night that his brother sent him a telegram that he will arrive here this morning on the Puritan. He hoped his brother would have a good time.

Ask Aid for Widow and Children.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $100 wherewith to provide shelter for a poor widow, foreigner, whose impaired eyesight hinders her from making more than the barest living for herself and two little girls. If the money asked for be furnished the little family can be kept together, and by the help of those as poor as themselves life can be made endurable. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

EXTRA SPECIALS!

Golf Hats and Sailors

White Jap Golf Hats, trimmed with ribbons and quill, at 49c., 59c., 69c., 98c.

All the Latest Styles in Felt, Golf, and Cycling Hats, from $1.25 to $3.25.

Fine Split Straw Sailors, such as have been sold at $3.00; Monday at $2.25.

The best Jumbo Sailor made is now 75c. instead of $1.25.

Rough and Ready Dewey and Jumbo Braid Sailors, at 25c., 29c., 49c.

Lawn Caps at a Sacrifice.

Former Prices,

25c., 49c., 75c., 98c., $1.25.

Sale Prices,

15c., 39c., 59c., 75c., 98c.

All of the very latest styles Ruche Caps, Poke Caps and French Caps.

Boys' Lawn Tam o' Shanter Hats, regular 49c. quality; Monday at 39c.

Misses' Pretty Lawn Hats, white, pink, blue, and red, three or four different styles, regular $1.00 hat; while they last, 75c.

Two Special Values in Corset Dept.

We will place on sale Monday an odd lot of fine imported all whalebone Corsets, composed of such popular makes as P. D., Z. Z., and Elite, $1.79; worth $3.50.

Lot of Royal Worcester Corsets, long waisted and extra good quality, in drab and white, sizes 19 to 28, special at 69c.; worth $1.00.

Hosiery Bargains.

360 dozen of Ladies' Black and Tan Cotton Hose, in plain and fancy rib, made with double heel and toe and guaranteed stainless, sizes from 8½ to 10, regular 19c. quality, special at 11c. a pair.

250 dozen of Men's Warranted Fast Black Cotton Hose, also gray and brown mixed, double heel and toe, well worth 15c. a pair, special at 9c. a pair; 6 for 50c.

200 dozen Ladies' Tan Cotton Hose, very fine imported goods, made with double soles, heels, and toes, in ribbed or plain, well worth 25c. and 35c.; special, 19c.

150 dozen Children's Double Knee, Double Heel and Toe Ribbed Lisle Thread Hose, in black and tans, sizes 5 to 9½ inches, and good value at 25c.; special, 18c. pair.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

500 dozen Ladies' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, all new and desirable patterns, 3c. each.

RIBBONS.

Closing out balance of Fancy Hat Ribbons, at 15c. per yard; formerly 25c. to 50c. per yard.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! IN

Underwear and Hosiery for Men and Ladies.

100 dozen of Men's Fine Quality Balbriggan Shirts, short and long sleeves, also drawers to match, at 35c. each; 3 for $1.00.

Finest Quality of Men's Lisle Thread Underwear, in white, pink, blue, and ecru, all sizes, a regular $1.25 and $1.50 quality, at 98c. each.

Best Quality of Double Seat Pepperell Jean Drawers, string bottoms, sizes from 30 to 50 inches, at 49c. a pair.

50 dozen of Ladies' Gauze Vests, high neck and short sleeves, always sold at 50c.; special, 29c. each.

175 dozen of Ladies' Shaped Ribbed Vests, extra large and regular sizes, low neck, and no or short sleeves, nicely trimmed and well worth 19c. each, special, 12½c. each.

SEWING MACHINES.

The Silent Sewing Machines, sold exclusively by us, are equal to the best and highest priced machine on the market; prices are $13.98, $15.50, $19.00, $21.00, and $23.00.

Each machine warranted for five years.

CAMERAS.

The Boss Dandy Camera, 4x5, $2.98.

Complete line of outfits at reasonable prices.

CHINA DEPARTMENT.

Previous to our semi-annual stock-taking—July 1st—we have made our usual reduction in every line.

A reduction which means no profit to us, and consequently a big saving to you.

Silverware.

All our goods in this department are guaranteed strictly quadruple plate, perfect goods and sold with the reputation of the house behind them.

All our $5.50 Tea Sets, quadruple plate, special, $3.75.

All our $7.00 Tea Sets, quadruple plate, special, $4.75.

All our $6.00 Tea Sets, quadruple plate, special, $4.25.

All our $2.25 Cake Baskets, quadruple plate, $1.49.

All our $4.49 Cake Baskets, quadruple plate, $2.95.

$1.50 Claret or Lemonade Jugs, silver mounted, 98c.

$1.49 Condensed Milk Jars, 95c.

Rogers' Tea Spoons in 2 patterns, per dozen, $1.00.

Rogers' Tablespoons, in 2 patterns, per dozen, $2.00.

Rogers' Table Forks, in 2 patterns, per dozen, $2.00.

PASSENGERS ON THE UMBRIA.

Among the passengers that sailed yesterday on the Cunarder Umbria was the Rev. Dr. Eugene R. Hendrix, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. From Liverpool he will go to Brazil to preside over a conference of missionaries, and then he will visit the missionary stations in that country. Bishop Hendrix is a brother of Joseph C. Hendrix, President of the National Union Bank.

Other passengers by the Umbria were Judge Rufus B. Cowing, his wife, and daughter, and Detective Tait of Philadelphia, who is going with extradition papers for C. H. Forbes Lindsay, now under arrest in England on a charge of having collected and taken $1,417.60, the premium on a policy issued by the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Lindsay was arrested in Londonderry while leaving the steamer City of Rome.

Opening of a Catholic Summer School.

A number of Catholics of this city are making arrangements to attend the opening of the Catholic Summer School at Cliff Haven, on Lake Champlain, on July 9. The Rev. M. J. Lavelle, rector of the cathedral, is President of the school. The party will leave here on the steamer Dean Richmond on July 8, and return a week later. This year's session of the Catholic Summer School is expected to be the most successful since the school was founded, eight years ago. A Recreation Committee has organized a series of outdoor and indoor games for every week day of the session, which will continue until Aug. 25. Four hundred and fifty medals will be distributed among the first and second winners in these games. In addition a score of banners have been provided, which will be awarded to the cottages which excel in team work.

Steering Gear of the Cygnus Fixed.

The steamer of the Iron Steamboat Company that got her steering gear out of order on Tuesday evening in the Narrows was the Cygnus. The Superintendent of the company said yesterday that the chain of the steering gear broke, but the Captain immediately put up the tiller, and that made her manageable, although she could not put up to the dock without the aid of a tug. The passengers of the Cygnus were transferred to the Pegasus and were brought to the city. It took only forty-five minutes to repair the chain of the Cygnus, and yesterday she made her usual trips to Coney Island.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Martin L. Cate of Boston has been appointed agent of the Pacific Surety Company.

Avery & Pendleton have been appointed Brooklyn agents of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company.

E. C. Roth & Co. of Buffalo have been appointed agents of the New Amsterdam Casualty Company.

The Washington Life Insurance Company of Richmond, Va., is being organized with a capital of $200,000.

W. E. Mariner has been appointed Western special agent of the Firemen's Insurance Company of Newark, N. J.

G. A. Hastreiter of Detroit has been appointed special agent of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company for Southern Michigan.

Charles Whittemore of St. Louis has been appointed special agent of the Lancashire Insurance Company of Manchester, England, for the States of Missouri and Kansas.

The license of the Covenant Mutual Life Association of Galesburg, Ill., which transacts the business of life insurance on the assessment plan, has been revoked by the State Insurance Department.

The plate-glass insurance companies will hold a further conference this week with a view to perfecting the plan for restoring the New York plate glass insurance rating compact, which went to pieces about fourteen months ago.

The Newark Committee of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department will meet to-morrow to consider a proposition to increase the membership of the local board so as to prevent its dissolution. It was stated yesterday, however, that the suspension of the board's authority will scarcely demoralize local fire insurance rates in Newark beyond their present condition.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sale Men's Fixings and Clothing. **MATTHEWS** Muslin and Cambric Underwear Sale.

Reliable Merchandise from all the leading markets of the world in all departments, marked at smallest possible margins of profit, is our success.

OUR JUNE SALE OF

WOMEN'S BOOTS AND OXFORD TIES.

Prices at one-half, in many cases at less than one-half, in our ANNUAL JUNE SALE. If you are going away it will be to your advantage to see some of the values offered here Monday and all the week.

Women's $3.50 Shoes at $1.85 a Pair.

At $1.85 a pair, 1,500 pairs of Women's Brown and dark Tan Lace Shoes, made of Hanselt's best chrome tan kidskin, man-fashion, bulldog, opera and round toe shapes, turn-sewed flexible soles; included in this lot 250 pairs of Women's three-quarter length Tan Shoes for wheel or wet weather, every pair full $3.50 value, sizes 2½ to 7, widths B, C, D and E.

CLOTHING.

Men's Serge Suits, $6.85, $7.45, $10.00.

Prices we quote for Men's Fine All Wool Indigo Serge Suits, all trimmed, value for the money, every one stitched with silk and guaranteed not to pull out, made in square cut and sack styles. Run in sizes from 33 to 46 chest measure. Serge Ideal Summer Suit, exceptional opportunity; prices, $6.85, $7.45, $10.00.

VESTS.

400 Men's Summer Vests, left from our large purchase, will be on sale to-morrow. Consisting of crashes and all the latest tropical vestings, sizes from 33 to 39 chest, and are mostly single-breasted; not a vest in the lot worth less than $1.00 up to $2.50; get your pick at 49c., 85c

BOYS' SUITS.

300 Boys' Two-piece All-Wool Double-breasted Suits, sizes 8 to 15 years, neat mixtures, value $3.00, at . . $1.95

150 Boys' Middlesex Flannel and Serge Sailor Suits, handsomely trimmed, sizes 3 to 10 years, value $4.50, at $2.50

500 Boys' Wash Sailor Suits, every color guaranteed, sizes 3 to 8 years, from 98c., $1.49, $1.98 to $5.00.

Women's $2.50 and $3.00 Oxfords at $1.39 a Pair.

At $1.39 a pair; this is a splendid lot of Oxford Ties, made of Foldere's black vici kidskin, soft as French kid and wears better, soles turned, sewed and flexible, round, English and opera toe shapes, patent leather tips, kid lined. Oxfords such as you have been paying $2.50 and $3.00 a pair; sizes 2½ to 7, widths B, C, D, E, at $1.39.

LADIES' SUITS.

MONDAY and all next week will close out 250 Ladies' Fine TAILOR-MADE SUITS, a great many lined throughout with the best taffeta silk, regular selling price is from $15.00 to $25.00; at those prices for the quality of the goods are very low. In the lot are Black, Navy, Brown, Tan and all the newest mixtures; shapes are fly-fronts, tight-fitting and Eton styles; skirts are made in several of the newest styles; will sell them at a price lower than the cost of putting them together; come early and get your pick at . . . $8.95 and $15.00

BICYCLE SKIRTS.

150 Ladies' double-faced Bicycle Skirts, in gray, blue, cadet blue and brown, made with a nine-inch outside hem, with 11 rows of stitching, big value at $10.00; special at $5.98

WASH SKIRTS.

1,500 Ladies' White Pique and Duck Skirts, made in the newest shapes, plain and embroidery trimmed, at $1.19, $1.49, $1.98, $2.50 to $6.00.

1,000 Ladies' Crash and Linen Skirts, marked special at 75c., 98c., $1.49, $1.98, $2.50 to $7.50.

FULTON ST., GALLATIN PLACE, LIVINGSTON AND SMITH STS.

NEW SARATOGA LIMITED.

Train on the New York Central Makes Its First Trip of the Season and Beats All Records.

Four new and handsome Wagner cars filled with passengers rolled out of the Grand Central Station at 1:50 o'clock P. M. yesterday on the first trip of the Saratoga Limited. This is the New York Central's new train which is to be run on the time of the Empire State Express between New York and Saratoga every day except Sunday.

The cars are as fine as any ever put into public service; they consist of a buffet smoking car, two parlor cars, and an observation parlor car. The parlor cars are upholstered in a delicate shade of blue and white hair cloth. The interior woodwork is of mahogany of the Louis XIV. design, with richly carved festoons over the windows. The draperies are of silk colour to harmonize with the upholstering, and carpet, which is a heavy Wilton. There are a library, writing desk, barber's shop, and bathroom on the train.

The placing of this train in service is mainly due to the recommendation and efforts of George H. Daniels, the General Passenger Agent of the New York Central system. He made the trip yesterday, accompanied by several guests, and his party will remain in Saratoga until to-morrow morning as the guests of the principal Saratoga hotels.

This new train will run during the Summer season. On each Saturday it will leave New York at 1:50 P. M., reaching Saratoga at 5:40 o'clock P. M., the only stop being at Albany. On every other week day the train will leave here at 3:30 P. M., arriving in Saratoga at 7:15 P. M. Each morning the train will leave Saratoga at 7 o'clock, and is due in New York at 10:45.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 24.—Saratoga is now nearer New York City than it was yesterday noon, as was shown by the time made by the new Saratoga Limited Express. The train covered the 183 miles between New York City and Saratoga in 225 minutes, which gives for it the record of being the fastest train in the world. Cheers from thousands greeted the train as it pulled into the Delaware and Hudson Station here.

Besides some sixty passengers, the limited brought a large party of New York Central and Delaware and Hudson officials and fifty New York newspaper representatives, the latter being guests of Saratoga. At the United States Hotel to-night the visitors were extended a hearty welcome by ex-State Senator John Foley, President of the village, who spoke on behalf of the Summer resort.

Mr. Foley said that Saratoga was a suburb of New York City, and it was but right that it should be brought in closer connection with the metropolis. He tendered thanks to both the New York Central and Delaware and Hudson Roads for inaugurating this rapid service, which would be appreciated to the fullest extent by both New Yorkers and Saratogians.

George H. Daniels responded, and spoke in behalf of both the New York Central and Delaware and Hudson Roads, and he predicted that in the near future, when electricity was brought into requisition, that Saratoga and New York City would be brought still closer together by trains running at from eighty-five to ninety miles per hour. Mr. Daniels spoke of Saratoga as the foremost watering place and Summer resort on the face of the globe. Brief remarks were also made by William Berri and William C. Price of New York City.

B. and O. Using Oil on Its Tracks.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is now using crude oil on its tracks, though not so extensively as lines which do not use crushed stone for ballast. There are many road crossings, stations, &c., where dust flies after the passage of fast trains, and these places are being heavily coated with oil. So far the results have been gratifying.

More Changes on the D., L. and W.

A change affecting several crews on the Morris and Essex Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad went into effect last night. The locomotive belonging to the Summit accommodation train will hereafter be stalled at the South Orange roundhouse, and the Passaic and Delaware Branch, the Chatham drill, and the Chatham accommodation train engines will be stalled in the Morristown engine house. Only two engine crews instead of three will be needed hereafter to run the Easton mail train and Easton express. The object of having the Summit and Chatham engines stalled at Morristown and South Orange is to do away with the expense of having roundhouses at Summit and Chatham.

Tours Over the Lehigh Valley Road.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad's book of Summer tours gives details of routes and rates to places where a vacation may be pleasantly and profitably spent. The book contains descriptions of mountain, lake, and seaside resorts. It is a compendium of useful information regarding nearly all of the better class of summering places. It is mailed on receipt of 4 cents in stamps. Address Charles S. Lee, General Passenger Agent Lehigh Valley Railroad, 26 Cortlandt Street, New York.

New Rival for Burlington.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, June 24.—The Iowa and Mississippi Valley Railroad Company, with $300,000 capital, has been organized here and will be operated in Lee, Des Moines, and Louisa Counties. It will connect at Oakville with a branch of the St. Paul, admitting this road to Burlington as a rival of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.

New Mexican Construction Company.

The Oaxaca-Chippas Railroad Construction Company of Mexico filed articles of incorporation with County Clerk John G. Fisher at Jersey City yesterday. The capital stock is $250,000, and is all paid in. The incorporators are William Warren, William Burnham, Charles Mackie, Daniel Reinhard, James Townsend, Frederick Stinson, and Francis White.

To Talk to Class in Philanthropy.

Jeffrey R. Brackett, lecturer at the Johns Hopkins University and a member of the Mayor's commission to codify laws for dependent children in Baltimore, will address the class in philanthropic work to-morrow at 9 A. M. in the United Charities Building. Hugh F. Fox of Bayonne and Mrs. E. E. Williamson of the Board of Children's Guardians of New Jersey will be present. The class will later visit the Nursery and Child's Hospital and the Institution of Mercy.

Transport Burnside Arrives.

The United States transport Burnside, Capt. Laffin, arrived yesterday from Havana and Matanzas with 20 cabin passengers and 143 discharged soldiers and teamsters. Among the former were Major Baldwin, Capts. Samuel Small and Ambrose Higgins, and Lieut. J. K. Miller.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

An Active Week Among Brokers for the Hot Season.

DEALS ON LOWER BROADWAY

Latest Private Sales—Auction Room Dull, Except for One Sale of Park Place Property.

The real estate world has seen a decidedly more active market during the last week than it had expected, and a survey of the transactions goes far to strengthen the belief that the Summer will be one of reasonable activity. Although a good many brokers have begun to shake the dust of New York realty off their feet in an effort to find a more comfortable climate, as the thermometer jumps spasmodically upward, those who have staid in town and kept a keen eye on business have succeeded in making some interesting news for market reports.

The number of sales in the last week has been a good one, considering the dull season is supposed to have set in, and brokers have resigned themselves to participating in fewer transactions than they put through a short time ago. But not only that, there have been at least three big deals in Broadway property, one of these parcels being a new big mercantile building, which would have served to distinguish even a midwinter week. They all made their appearance suddenly, although negotiations in at least two cases had been pending for a good while, and made three meteoric displays, which followers of the market noted with surprise.

The sale of the Commercial Building, at the southeast corner of Broadway and Walker Street was one of these big occurrences of the week. Birkmire & Moxley, who had only finished the construction of the building a few months ago, disposed of it to Charles A. Gould for a cash consideration of $550,000. The transaction is notable in the annals of dry goods district realty dealings.

The sale of the Niagara Building for $1,150,000 to the syndicate headed by William H. Cheesebrough and Stewart Browne of the International Banking and Trust Company, was the star transaction of the week in point of size, but involved a proportionately small cash transaction, it is said, in view of a large mortgage on the property. Potter & Brother, the sellers, and the purchasing syndicate were all extremely reticent about the deal at first, and rumor gave out the building's sale some time before the interested parties would admit for publication that the transaction was closed. The plans for the fourteen-story office building to take the place of the Niagara are being worked out at present, and it will be comparatively a short time before the old structure must bid farewell to its neighbors in the vicinity of Broadway and Cedar Street.

The purchase of 202 Broadway from the Cleveland estate by G. W. Witthaus and others, owners of 200 Broadway, on the south, gives a good-sized Broadway frontage into the control of the buying interests. Whether Mr. Witthaus and his associates will put up a modern office building on the site of 200 and 202 Broadway is a mooted question.

The Egolf property on Gravesend Bay was purchased on Friday from John Z. Lott, John B. Lott, and the Robbins and Egolf estates. The property lies between Stillwell's old hotel and Harway Avenue. The consideration is about $300,000. The men composing the syndicate which has purchased the property are not known. It is said that they are connected with the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company. The property runs along Gravesend Bay to Coney Island Creek, and contains 170 acres. consideration is about $300,000.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

The Union Theological Seminary has sold to Swits Condé the five-story stone dwelling 34 West Seventy-second Street, on a lot 25 by 102.2. Mr. Condé gives in part payment the five-story brick flat at the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street, on a lot 25.2 by 100. He also gives in part payment the four-story brownstone dwelling 17 West Ninety-sixth Street, on a lot 20 by 100, which he bought in 1895 for $31,000. The dwelling he secures from the seminary was built by John T. Farley, who paid about $35,000 for the lot.

Hamershlag & Oppenheimer have sold to Harry Turner and Thomas Kiernan the plot on the north side of Ninety-second Street, 125 feet west of Central Park West, 50 by 100.11. The buyers will erect a seven-story apartment house on the poperty.

Romeo Vucci has purchased the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 100 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 75 by 100, and will improve it.

The Metropolitan Improvement Company has sold to John C. Burne the plot on the east side of Broadway, 50 feet north of Ninety-ninth Street, 50 by 100. He will erect a seven-story apartment house on the premises.

M. S. Auerbach has sold to Richard Ritterbusch the southwest corner of Bleecker and Wooster Streets, an old building on a lot 25 by 100.

Max Hart has sold to Louis P. Mahler the six-story tenement 629 East Ninth Street, 25 by 89 by 100. Mr. Hart has also sold to Mrs. B. Jacobs the five-story flat 9 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 25 by 89 by 100.

Cornelius Tallman has sold the four-story dwelling 226 West Thirty-ninth Street, 25.1 by 98.9.

N. Hansen has sold to John Haase the five-story flat at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

Charles Pfeifer has sold to Michael Strauss, for $30,000, (of which $5,000 is in cash and $25,000 is paid with the building at 221 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street,) the five-story flat 60 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, 25 by 85 by 100.11.

William Drongat has sold to Emanuel Hochheimer the five-story flat at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 25.2 by 105 by 110. The buyer gives in part payment the two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling at Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, on a plot 100 by 100.

Flake & Dowling were the sellers of the five-story dwelling 320 West Ninety-first Street, on a lot 25 by 100, sold last week.

J. Romaine Brown & Co. were the brokers in the recent sale of the southwest corner of Broome and Mangin Streets, 25 by 75, for Thomas S. Drake to Schmeidler & Bachrach, and in the sale of the property 21 Broome Street, 25 by 75, for Mrs. Clark to the same buyers.

Richard H. Handley has sold to Epstein & Solomon the southeast corner of First Avenue and One Hundred and Eighth Street, 100.11 by 95, vacant.

R. W. Appleton was the broker in the recent sale of the seven-story mercantile building 114 and 116 Spring Street to Robert M. Jarvis for $125,000. Mr. Appleton has also sold for W. H. Hall the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling at the northeast corner of Carroll Street and Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, 22 by 98.

The four-story dwelling at 17 West Eighty-eighth Street, 20 by 88 by 100, has been sold.

The Auction Room.

The week in the Trinity Building Auction Room has been, on the whole, a rather uneventful one, relieved by one big sale on Wednesday—that of the building at 23 Park Place, running through to Murray Street, which brought $170,000, in a voluntary sale, from Isaac S. Jennings, who, it is understood, owns adjoining property, and is therefore of the class of buyers supposed to be especially well fitted to judge the value of realty.

The bidding on this Park Place building, which Richard V. Harnett sold on Wednesday, was started at $130,000 by Thurlow M. Weed. Mr. Weed also made the next to the final bid—$169,000.

Another sale of note was that of 1,041 Fifth Avenue, a twenty-one-foot house and lot, just north of Eighty-fifth Street, by Strong & Ireland, to William Seeligsberg, on Tuesday. This is a four-story high-stoop dwelling. The auction sales of lots conducted by James L. Wells did not stir up very active bidding, and many of the offerings were withdrawn.

Lots Sold at Amityville.

About three hundred people attended the auction sale for the Clock estate of Richard M. Montgomery & Co. at Amityville, L. I., yesterday afternoon. Most of those who went to it were New Yorkers, for whose use a special train went and came from and to this city. About 250 of the 550 lots scheduled were sold, and the prices ranged from $30 to $160. The bidding was fairly good. The balance of the lots is to be disposed of at private sale.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JUNE 26.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 116 West Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling; all title of Charles L. Buckl on May, 29, 1895.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William L. Turner, referee, 531 East Eighty-third Street, north side, 175 feet west of Avenue B, 25 by 102.2, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $4,579; subject to another mortgage and taxes for $14,374.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale Frank M. Hoiahan, referee, 126, 128, and 130 West Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 275 fee west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 102.2, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $11,117 subject to another mortgage and taxes for $117,-218.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 105 Avenue B, east side, 40.5 feet south of Seventh Street, 20.3 by 93, three-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $14,257; subject to taxes &c., for $890.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 3,251 to 3,255 Boulevard, and 902 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, runs west 125 by south 99.11 by east 25 by north — by east 100 to Boulevard by north 74.11 to beginning, five-story brick store; all title of William Riedel on Feb. 15, 1898.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, John P. Clark, referee, Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 100.5, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,060; subject to taxes, &c., for $800.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Moses J. Sneudaira, referee, 215 East Eighteenth Street, north side, 395 feet west of Second Avenue, 28 by 92, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,333; subject to taxes, &c., for $796.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27.—By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., partition sale, Herbert S. Ogden, referee, 29 and 31 Ridge Street, west side, 61.6 feet south of Broome Street, 40 by 75, two three-story and basement brick stores and tenements. Subject to mortgage, taxes, &c., for $16,549.55.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Putzel, referee, 234 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, south side, 258 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 37 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $5,620; subject to another mortgage and taxes, &c., for $35,071.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Putzel, referee, 236 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, south side, 237 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 34 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $5,605; subject to another mortgage and taxes, &c., for $35,076.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Putzel, referee, 237 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, south side, 321 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 34 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $5,615; subject to another mortgage and taxes, &c., for $35,071.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 329 and 331 West One Hundred and First Street, north side, 250 feet west of West End Avenue, 50 by 100.11, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $27,082; subject to taxes, &c., for $292.60.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 58 Hamilton Terrace, west side, 119.6 feet south of West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 17 by 100, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,841; subject to taxes, &c., for $20.97.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 668 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 149.1 feet east of Willis Avenue, 24.1 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $8,184; subject to another mortgage and taxes, &c., for $11,164.75.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 46, 48, 50, and 52 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 100 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $24,566; subject to other mortgages and taxes, &c., for $40,341.70.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 1,773 and 1,775 Sedgwick Avenue, west side, 636.30 feet south of East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, 50 by 100, three-story frame dwelling and barn, on two lots.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 1,769 and 1,771 Sedgwick Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 50 by 100, two lots.

By James L. Wells, executor's sale, Fort Washington Avenue, west side, 25.03 feet south of West One Hundred and Seventieth Street, four adjoining lots, each about 25 by 98; West One Hundred and Seventieth Street, south side, adjoining the foregoing on the west, two lots, each 25 by 100; Stebbins Avenue, west

judgment, $27,394; subject to taxes, &c., for $903.35.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Yard, referee, 60, 62, and 64 West Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, three five-story stone-front flats, 75 by 100.11. Due on judgment, $7,956; subject to other mortgages and taxes, &c., for $79,113.64.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., partition sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, Second Avenue, south side, about 410 feet east of White Plains Road, William's Bridge, 56.5 by about 200 by about 56.5 by 198, vacant. Subject to taxes, &c., for $100.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Donald McLean, referee, 69 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 80 feet west of Park Avenue, five-story stone-front flat, 25 by 100.11. Due on judgment, $3,200; subject to another mortgage and taxes, &c., for $19,402.30.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Donald McLean, referee, 67 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, adjoining the foregoing on the west, five-story stone-front flat, 25 by 100.11. Due on judgment, $3,209; subject to another mortgage and taxes, &c., for $19,402.30.

By Solomon De Wallcarsj, foreclosure sale, Edward Schenck, referee, Two Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 125 feet northwest of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 99.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,420; subject to other mortgages and taxes, &c., for $2,520.55.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., executor's sale, 497 Broome Street, south side, 20.10 feet east of West Broadway, four-story brick building, 20.10 by 64.8.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, M. Cleiland Milinor, referee, 328 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 350 feet east of Second Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 100.10. Due on judgment, $5,901; subject to taxes, &c., for $150.50.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William McM. Speer, referee, 238 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 300 feet east of Eighth Avenue, five-story brick flat, 25 by 99.11. Due on judgment, $19,131; subject to taxes, &c., for $494.05.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, Franklin Avenue, southwest corner of Spring Place, two-story frame dwelling, 110 by 89 by 100 by 136; all title of Susan Bray on Feb. 23, 1898.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, referee, 58, 60, and 62 Manhattan Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Third Street, three five-story brick flats, 100.11 by 95. Due on judgment, $10,720; subject to other mortgages and taxes, &c., for $110,832.40.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Wilbur Larremore, referee, 100 East Fifty-fourth Street, southeast corner of Park Avenue, four-story stone-front store and flat, 22.6 by 78.5. Due on judgment, $25,752; subject to taxes, &c., for $1,500.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 91 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 115 feet west of Park Avenue, five-story stone-front store and flat, 25 by 100.11. Due on judgment, $3,841; subject to other mortgages and taxes, &c., for $23,742.

SATURDAY, JULY 1.—By William M. Ryan, to be sold on the premises at 2:30 P. M., 404 Central Avenue, about 200 feet south of Carnaga Avenue, Far Rockaway, Borough of Queens, two and a half-story frame dwelling on plot 80 by 200 by irregular, running thence west to the Long Island Railroad branch line; also, 403 Central Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the south, two two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings and one one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 60 by 300.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Wooster Street, southwest corner of West Third Street, for an eight-story brick and stone factory, 75.1 by 71.5 by 75 by 71.8; Teichman & Potter of 150 Broadway, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $130,000.

No. 1 Riverside Drive, for a five-story brick dwelling, 24 by 80.5; Lydia S. F. Prentiss, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $80,000.

Kelly Street, west side, 400 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for two three-story brick flats, 21 by 57; George F. and Frederick Johnson, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $16,000.

Kelly Street, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for two three-story brick tenements, 21 by 57; George F. and Frederick Johnson, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $16,000.

First Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fourth Street, for a five-story brick warehouse, 50 by 100; John Poth of 2,029 First Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $12,000.

Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 325 feet west of Central Park West, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 88.10; Christian Blinn, Jr., of 307 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $22,000.

No. 61 Cherry Street, for a five-story and cellar brick flat, 24.10 by 53.4 by 54.7; William Flannery, owner; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $15,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 75 by 99.10; to One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, for six five-story brick flats, 20 by 85; Dorothea Weibel of 405 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $180,000.

Seventh Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, for eight five-story brick and stone flats, with stores, 25 and 24.10 by 84 and 93; Dorothea Weibel of 405 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $261,000.

No. 149 West Ninety-ninth Street, for a three-story brick stable, 35 by 70; Weber & Burke, owners; Edward L. Angell of 108 Fulton Street, architect; cost, $12,000.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 170 feet east of Morris Avenue, 25 by 25, for a five-story brick flat, with store; Nicholas Biondi of 530 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; C. Baxter & Son of 2,580 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $13,000.

Pelham Road, northwest side, 150 feet south of Libby Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 23 by 55.4 by 44; Mrs. Jane McGann, owner; T. W. Ringrose of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,250.

Sixth Avenue, southwest corner of Fourth Street, William's Bridge, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 40; J. F. Reilly of 344 East Sixtieth Street, owner; S. A. Dennis, architect; cost, $2,500.

Lind Avenue, west side, 50.6 feet north of Lawrence Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 22 by 52; Stephen Rice of 3 Marcher Place, owner; W. A. O'Hea, architect; cost, $4,000.

Nineteenth Street, south side, 110 feet east of Eighth Avenue, for a six-story brick flat, 40 by 113.6 by 101.10; T. A. Robinson of 145 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $60,000.

One Hundred and Seventh Street, northeast corner of First Avenue, for four six-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 25.11 by 108 and 98.10; Tobias Krakower of 30 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $113,000.

Nos. 315 and 317 East Twenty-sixth Street, for a five-story brick flat, 42 by 88.9; George Hill of Belmar, N. J., owner; Hill & Turner, architects; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

H. C. Miner has filed plans for improvements to the Eighth Avenue Theatre, to cost $4,000.

George C. Boldt has filed plans to change the lounging room on the sixteenth floor of the Waldorf-Astoria into sleeping apartments at a cost of $1,000.

Nos. 58 to 67 Duane Street, to an eight-story brick and stone power station; the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, owner; J. W. Lieb, Jr., architect; cost, $1,100.

No. 45 West Fifty-seventh Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; John C. Tomlinson of 45 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner; C. R. Birdsall, architect; cost, $4,500.

No. 275 Canal Street, to a five-story brick store and lofts; Henry E. Gallew of Washington, D. C., owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 8 East Sixty-sixth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; George F. Shrady of the premises, owner; Edward P. York, architect; cost, $8,000.

Third Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, to a five-story brick theatre; Albert J. Ellis, owner; W. H. C. Hormun, architect; cost, $500.

Bear Swamp Road, Westchester and Unionport Roads, to a frame transfer platform; New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, owner; W. J. Black, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 163 West Nineteenth Street, to a five-story and basement brick factory; Sarah Lewis, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co., architect; cost, $1,200.

Fifth Avenue, southwest corner of Thirty-fourth Street, to a sixteen-story brick hotel, (Astoria); John J. Astor, owner; George C. Boldt, lessee; H. J. Hardenbergh, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 114 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick and stone theatre and store; C. McCreery, owner; F. D. Gheen, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 13 and 15 Pike Street, to a three-story brick dwelling and meeting room; A. J. Mayerson of 25 Bayard Street, owner; C. B. Meyers, architect; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 308 to 314 Eighth Avenue, to a four-story brick theatre, 49.4 by 100; Henry C. Miner, owner; B. W. Berger, architect; cost, $4,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, June 24.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 182d St, 29.10x100; Joel S. Ives, executor, to Moritz L. Ernst 10,250

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 182d St, 29.10x100; Moritz L. Ernst to Samuel McCracken 100

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, e s, at 160th St, runs s e 116 ft to w s of 12th Av x s w 151.6x n 191.1; Thomas Allison, referee, to Jacob D. Butler 15,500

BROADWAY, w s, 49.11 ft n of 132d St, 25x100; Broadway, w s, 24.11 ft n of 132d St, 25x100; Broadway, n w corner of 132d St, 24.11x100; Nathaniel Smith to John O. Baker 50,000

BROADWAY, w s, 99.11 ft n of 132d St, 25 x75; Broadway, w s, 74.11 ft n of 132d St, 25x100; Nathaniel S. Smith to John O. Baker 30,000

BROADWAY, e s, 50.11 ft n of 89th St, 50x100; Metropolitan Improvement Company to John C. Burne: 100

DAWSON St, n s, 77.8 ft e of Beach Av, 100x100; William H. Holmes to Patrick Smith 1

ELLIOTT AV, w s, 200 ft s of Elizabeth St, 50x125; Timothy Donovan to Matthew Smith and another 100

FOREST AV, w s, 139 ft s of 166th St, 20x97.3; Alfred J. Madden to Mary Jennings 1

FOX ST, w s, 254 ft s of 167th St, 50x100; Joseph D. Jennings to Mary Madden ... 1

TELLER AV, e s, 749 ft n of 169th St, runs n 50x n e 87.5x s e 61x s w 78.7; Ephraim B. Levy to Elise M. J. Fernschild 1,900

1ST AV, s e corner of 123d St, 24x83; Mary A. Smyth to Agnes T. Brennan 1

3D AV, s e corner of Wendover Av, 34.6x 100x32.6x100; Jerri Altieri to Samuel Green 1

77TH AV, n e corner of 55th St, 50.5x100; Gustave S. Boehm to John McKelvey 100

35TH ST, n s, 113 ft e of 8th Av, 19x98.9; Otto H. Kroeger to Margaretha Marquardt 1

40TH ST, 445 West, 25x98.9; William H. Flitner to G. Otto Elterich 1

40TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Matilda J. McCormick to William H. Flitner 1

54TH ST, 351 East, 20x100.5; Lena Silverstein to Mary Harlib 3,000

99TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Park Av, 100x 100.11; Isaac M. Berinstein to Samuel Ginsberg 32,500

112TH ST, n s, 310.6 ft w of 1st Av, 110.6x 100.11; John Dwight to Jerri Altieri 1

112TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 110.6x 100.11; John Dwight to Jerri Altieri 1

134TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 100x 99.11; Louis Lese and another to Arthur G. Muhlker 1

182D ST, s s, 65.9 ft w of Park Av. West, 16.8x82.5x16.8x80.8; Mary Tradelius to Mercantile Co-operative Bank 100

Recorded Leases.

ALLENDORF, Katie, to Matthew Raftery; 620 West 52d St, 5 years ..... $480 to $540

KANTROWITZ, Edward, to Giovanni Adinoefi, 349 East 113th St, 3 years 480

RUFF, Charles, to Matie Goldberg; 146 Ridge St, 5 years 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ALTIERI, Jerry, to George B. Christman and another; Lots 1 and 1½, Block 2,913, map of 176 lots of the Bathgate estate, secures notes 2,700

ALTIERI, Jerry, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 112th St, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 27,000

ALTIERI, Jerry, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 112th St, n s, 310.6 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 27,000

ALTIERI, Jerry, to Alexander P. Ketchum; 112th St, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 46,000

ALTIERI, Jerry, to Alexander P. Ketchum; 112th St, n s, 310.6 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 46,000

BURNE, John C., Metropolitan Improvement Company; Broadway, e s, 50.11 ft n of 99th St, 1 year 44,000

DE LORENZO, Filomena and Frederick, and others to David A. Tower; part of Lot 234, map of the Village of East Tremont, 3 years 3,000

ELTERICH, G. Otto, to Isabella Greacen; 445 West 40th St, 1 year 13,000

GINSBERG, Samuel, to Isaac M. Berinstein; 99th St, n s, 125 ft w of Park Av, demand 44,000

GINSBERG, Samuel, to Isaac M. Berinstein; 99th St, n s, 125 ft w of Park Av, demand 11,929

GOLDNER, Emil, to Daniel Rosenberg; Lots 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, Block 2,912, map of 176 lots of Bathgate estate, demand 48,000

HOFFMAN, Albert, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 78 Greene St, saloon lease, demand 800

JENNINGS, Mary, to Mary Madden; Forest Av, w s, 139 ft s of 166th St, 3 months 250

KASSEWITZ, Jacob, to Jacob Klingenstein; 3d St, n e s, 325 ft s e of 2d Av, demand 80,000

KASSEWITZ, Jacob, to Jacob Klingenstein; 577 and 579 2d Av, demand 40,000

MARGOLIES, Edward, to James C. Crawford; 109th St, s s, 15.7 ft w of Columbus Av, demand 1,600

McCRACKEN, Samuel, to Carl and Moritz L. Ernst; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 182d St, (two mortgages,) 1 year 23,000

McCRACKEN, Samuel, to Gustavus Sidenberg; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 182d St, 1 year 8,000

McKELVEY, John, to Samuel C. Boehm and others; 7th Av, n e corner of 55th St, 1 year 75,000

McKELVEY, John, to Samuel C. Boehm and others; 7th Av, n e corner of 55th St, 1 year 87,500

McNAMEE, Mary A., to John Batton; St. Ann's Av, new line, n w corner of 139th St, 3 months 5,000

MUHLKER, Arthur G., to Louis Lese and another; 134th St, s s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year, (two mortgages) 56,000

PAUL, Henry and Philippine, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 128th St, s s, 75 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 3,000

PETERSON, Charles, to George B. Christman & Co.; Rogers Place, w s, 458.10 ft n of Westchester Av, demand 754

PHILLIPS, Willis R., to George Palen; Jackson Av, w s, 90 ft s of 150th St, demand 7,000

RAFTERY, Matthew, to Beadleston & Woerz; 620 West 52d St, saloon lease, demand 3,000

RAFTERY, Mathew, to Headleston & Woerz; 36th St, s s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, demand 3,000

RUTH, Samuel J., and Rachel Hoffman to Meyer Cohen and others; 5th St, n s, 324.8 and 307.8 ft e of Avenue C, demand 14,000

SMITH, Margaret, to John C. Rodgers & Son; 62d St, s s, 250 ft e of West End Av, secures note 1,992

SMITH, Mathew and Bridget, to Timothy Donovan; Elliott Av, w s, 200 ft s of Elizabeth St, 3 years 2,300

SMITH, Mary, to George Stark; Grand Boulevard and Concourse, e s, 86.8 ft n of approach to said boulevard, &c., at 165th St, due as per agreement 3,000

SONNTAG, Paul, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 91 William St, 5 years .. 12,000

STALBERG, Herman, to New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Undercliff Av, e s, 461.6 ft n of 176th St, installments 3,250

THE CAMERON COMPANY to Louisa A. Finck; 4th Av, s e corner of 19th St, demand 20,000

VETTE, Christoph, to Henry Heuer; Stebbins Av, e s, 513.4 ft n of 165th St, 3 years 3,000

VOLZ, Mary, to Isaac Butler; Lot 289, map of Unionport, 3 years 3,000

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST Church of the City of New York to the Southern Baptist Association; Convent Av, s e corner of 145th St, due 3,000

WEBBER, William G., to Charles S. Albert; 5th Av, w s, 81.11 ft n of 101st St, 1 year 1,500

WIRTH, William, to John J. Jones and another, trustees; 3d St, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years 52,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Leopold Gusthal and another, trustees .. $4,500

BOEHM, Abraham, and Lewis Coon to Gibson Putzel 11,040

CORN EXCHANGE BANK to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company 75,000

DE NOTTBECK, Cecilia L., to May Ten Eyck 30,000

LIEBESKIND, Henie, to Herman Mendel. 3,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Mary E. Robert 20,159

PATERNO, John, to James W. Noyes 1,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 131st St, 100x109; Mulhern Steam Heating Company against Van Orden & Wetterer, owners and contractors $3,150

MORRIS AV, e s, 300 ft n of 184th St, 150x100; August Kirchner against William J. Hargrave, Jr., owner and contractor; H. Rolph, contractor 70

WEST HOUSTON ST, 174 to 178; Charles Weisberg against Lanrowitz & Fine, owners and contractors 372

118TH ST, 33 and 35 West; Samuel D. Tomback against Katz & Abelman, owners and contractors 269

163TH ST, s s, 15 ft e of Walton Av, 20x 94; Patrick Mullen against Hannah C. Doran, owner; Garrett Van Cleve, contractor 110

98TH ST, 19 and 21 East; Joseph Lawrence and others against Joseph Klerst, owner; Charles Terrell and John J. Kierst, contractors, six liens 180

1ST AV, s e corner of 44th St, runs e 350x s 200 to 43d St x w 200x n 100x w 150 to avenue x n 100 to beginning; American Forcite Manufacturing Company against the New Jersey and New York Sabattoir Company, owner; Patrick Maher, contractor 961

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 182d St, 29.10x100; M. L. and C. Ernst, with Samuel McCracken, 12 payments $15,000

134TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 100x 99.11; Louis Lese and Simon Adler, with Arthur G. Muhlker, 11 payments 40,000

Lis Pendens.

1148TH ST, 645 W.; James A. Wheeler against Gerard P. D. Ancher, (action to compel conveyance, &c.;) attorneys, Maynard & Tolles.

122D ST, 207 West; Abraham Beller against James C. Crawford and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, C. R. & C. N. Carruth.

3D ST, 50 and 52 West; Edward T. Hunt, executor, &c., against Frances A. Spaulding and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Whitridge.

115TH ST, 118 West; Letitia M. Geer against Hortense Clark, (specific performance;) attorney, E. W. Geer.

175TH ST, n s, Lot 34, map of Fairmount, Upper Morrisania, 100x200, with parts excepted; Anne Brown against Jane Bedell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Whittaker.

Manhattan Club Now Homeless.

Last night marked the termination of the Manhattan Club's tenancy of the old Stewart mansion, at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, which it has occupied since September, 1890. There were no farewell observances. In consequence of the dining room's having been closed several days ago very few members were about the place during the evening. It was expected that the club would occupy its new quarters at Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue by July 6, but the prospects now are that the work of refitting there will not be completed by that time.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading on the curb yesterday was fairly active and the market was generally strong, a number of issues ending the day with substantial net gains. The electric transportation stocks continued strong and were probably the most active stocks in yesterday's trading. Both New York and New England Electric Vehicle Transportation advanced, the former about 2 points and the latter fractionally, and higher prices for both issues were confidently predicted by the friends of the companies. New York Electric Vehicle Transportation sold early in the day at 23⅜, and from that figure quickly advanced to 25½. The trading in the stock was fairly active, but not heavy. The advance was checked by a reaction which carried the price back about 1 point. The final sale was made at 24¾, and it closed at 24½ bid, a net gain of 1¾ points. New England Electric Vehicle Transportation, also strong and active, sold up to 13⅞ and closed at 13¾ bid, a net gain of one-half of 1 point. The parent company, the Electric Vehicle Company, did not share the strength shown by the stocks of the sub-companies, nor was it active in yesterday's trading. It closed, as on Friday, at 100 bid.

Neither Kentucky Distilleries nor the new company into which it is to be merged, if present plans are carried out, showed any activity yesterday. There was some trading in both the common and preferred stocks of the Distilling Company of America, but practically none in the stocks of the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company. Pending the carrying out of the plan of merger, there seems to be no marked desire to deal in either the old or the new stocks. The market for the latter was closer yesterday than on the first two days of trading in the stocks, and the more or less nominal quotations of the previous days were superseded by actual bids for and offers of the stocks. Distilling of America common sold yesterday at 28, and closed at 28 bid. The preferred stock sold at 62½, and that figure was bid for the stock at the close. Kentucky Distilleries common closed at 17 bid and the preferred at 57½ bid, but both of these issues were held about 2 points above the bid price.

Republic Iron and Steel common advanced 1 point to 18 bid. At the close that bid was made for 500 shares. The preferred stock remained unchanged at 61 bid. Otis Elevator preferred advanced 1 point to 88½ bid. New Amsterdam Gas common sold early in the morning at 33, but later was offered at that figure. The bonds sold at 101½, and closed unchanged for the day at 101 bid.

Electro-Pneumatic was more active yesterday than it had been for some time. It sold from 2 down to 1¾, and closed at 1¾ bid. Bay State Gas sold at 2, and suffered a net loss of one-quarter of 1 point, closing at 1⅞ bid. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	32½	33
Amsterdam pf.	58	59
American 5s, with interest	101	102
Bay State Gas	1⅞	2

Industrials.

American Air Power	80	82
Beet Sugar	32	34
Beet Sugar pf., ex div	80	82
Distilling Company of America	28	28½
Distilling Company of America pf.	62½	63
Electric Boat	18	21½
Electric Boat pf.	45	48
Electric Vehicle, ex div.	100	103
Electric Vehicle pf.	115	120
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¾	1¾
Havana Commercial	28	30
Havana Commercial pf.	67½	68½
International Power	74	76
International Pump	24	25
International Pump pf.	66	68
Kentucky Distilleries	17	19
Kentucky Distilleries pf., ex div.	57½	60
National Gramophone	82½	84
National Salt	43½	45
National Salt pf.	72½	75
New England Electric Vehicle	13¾	13⅞
New York El. Vehicle Transp. Coupler	12½	14½
New York Electric Vehicle	24½	25
Otis Elevator	33½	35
Otis Elevator pf., ex div.	88½	90¼
Republic Iron & Steel	18	19
Republic Iron & Steel pf.	61	62
Royal Baking Powder pf., ex div.	103½	105
Rubber Goods Mfg.	24	25½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	78½	79
Standard Oil Trust	466	468
Union Steel & Chain	27½	28
Union Steel & Chain pf.	67½	68
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	93	94
British Columbia Copper	11¼	11½
Flemington Coal & Coke	25	26½
General Carriage	35	36½
Markeen Copper	7½	8½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	22¾	24
Tennessee Copper	18¾	19⅜
United Verde Extension	6¼	6¾
*Wahnita Copper	6¾	7¼

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	115	118
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	120
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	245	248
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	...
Brooklyn, Elevated bonds	102	104
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	99	102
Buffalo Street Railway con.	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	180	...
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	83	85
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	104	106
Con. Traction of N. J.	59	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	111	112
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas	88	93
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	117	119
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d.	96	99
Kings Co. Inc.	5	8
Kings Co. Elevated	2	5
Nassau Elec. 4s	95	97
New Orleans Traction (new)	18	22
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	96	97
Ninth Avenue Railroad	170	180
North Jersey Street Railway	34½	35¼
North Jersey Street Railway 5s	93½	95
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103½	104½
Steinway Railroad Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	116
Second Avenue Railroad consols	119	122
Sixth Avenue Railroad	203	220
Union Railway, 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	199	200
United Traction, Providence	91	92
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	21	23
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	104	107

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	...	39
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	96	97¾
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	53	55
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	95	98
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry, ex dividend	42	43
Union Ferry bonds	101	102

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	10	11
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	84	86
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	105
Citizens' Gas (Duluth) bonds	97	98
Consolidated Gas of Newark	60	60
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	84	88
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	20	23
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105	110
Essex & Hudson Gas	42½	44
Fort Wayne Gas	65	70
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	78	81
Indianapolis Gas	122	128
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	104¼	104¾
Lafayette Gas Co.	65	70
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	84	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas	50	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	71	73
Mutual Gas of New York	230	310
Madison (Wis.) stock	66	67
New England Gas & Coke	18½	20
New England Gas & Coke bonds	...	77½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bonds	50	60
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	50	55
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	45	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	85	90
Standard Gas, New York	110	...
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	127	...
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	81	85
Western Gas	96	97½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	107	108

Industrials.

American Bank Note	45	50
American Typefounders	48	51
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Central & South American Tel.	113	114
Cramps' Shipyard	81	85
General Chemical	50	...
General Chemical pf.	99	102
Herring-Hall-Marvin, 1st ass't pd.	2	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf. 1st as. pd.	10	13
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	54	56
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	96	...
Hudson River Telephone	100	115
Iron Steamboat	5½	7
Lorillard Company pf.	120	...
Michigan Peninsular 6s	106¾	107½
Standard Coupler	...	39
Trenton Potteries	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	...	60
Union Typewriter	20	21½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	114	116
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115	117
Wagner Car Company	178	181
Worthington Pump pf.	112	113

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	336	336	340
3d week June	$42,404	$75,856	$60,300
From July 1	3,698,927	3,532,717	3,269,740
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
3d week June	$59,507	$47,902	$44,269
From Jan. 1	1,620,968	1,607,123	.....
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	509	509	509
3d week June	$42,085	$32,921	$36,272
From July 1	2,065,575	1,524,963	1,332,356
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	582	550	550
3d week June	$72,800	$68,100	$61,100
From Jan. 1	1,514,626	1,434,356	.....
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
3d week June	$32,618	$28,216	$22,726
From July 1	1,497,520	1,353,643	1,092,914
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for May—			
Gross earnings	152,953	132,543	118,455
Op. expenses	120,427	109,045	103,686
Net earnings	32,525	23,498	14,769
From July 1 to May 31—			
Gross earnings	1,653,388	1,606,722	1,479,923
Net earnings	518,116	523,603	471,276
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS for May—	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$335,248	$342,497	$12,751
Op. expenses	207,896	202,260	5,636
Net earnings	147,352	140,237	7,115
Total net earnings	156,378	147,939	8,439
Interest, taxes, &c.	126,020	128,125	*2,105
Surplus	30,358	19,714	10,644
From July 1 to May 31—			
Gross earnings	4,218,196	3,909,106	309,090
Net earnings	1,944,079	1,706,841	237,238
Surplus	724,245	444,810	279,435
*Decrease.			
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for May—	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross earnings	$406,492	$403,544	$304,848
Op. expenses	267,080	270,527	195,019
Net earnings	137,812	193,017	109,229
From July 1 to May 31—			
Gross earnings	4,200,744	3,717,071	3,141,172
Net earnings	1,466,794	1,250,351	993,922
GEORGIA RAILROAD for May—			
Gross earnings	123,512	106,154	100,149
Op. expenses	91,535	89,787	92,939
Net earnings	31,977	16,367	7,210
From July 1 to May 31—			
Gross earnings	1,518,935	1,529,895	1,493,486
Net earnings	475,107	390,493	446,798
MEXICAN NORTHERN for April—			
Gross earnings	66,137	65,799	55,914
Op. expenses	34,938	32,566	24,288
Net earnings	31,199	20,233	31,626
From Jan. 1 to April 30—			
Gross earnings	288,473	184,441	223,034
Net earnings	143,879	98,665	124,143
NEW ORLEANS CITY RAILROAD for May—			
Gross earnings	133,507	127,290

ORTHODOX HEBREW SOCIETY.

It Will Oppose the Work of the Converted Hebrew Missionaries on the East Side.

The Dunlap crusade for the conversion to Christianity of the east side Jews by converted Jewish missionaries has greatly strengthened the new Jewish organization known as the Orthodox Hebrew Society, of which the Rev. Dr. Drochman of the Congregation Zichron Ephraim, in Sixty-seventh Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues, is President, and Attorney Max Cohen Vice President. The leaders of the Orthodox Jews object to street preaching as tending to cause riotous scenes, and they also look with disfavor at the house-to-house visits made by converted Jewish missionaries who are charged with insincerity and denounced as having become converted simply to better their material condition.

Among the Christian denominations, the Presbytery of New York is now sending the Rev. Herman G. Faust among the east side Jews, but his work is to be extended and will be supervised by the Rev. Dr. S. B. Rossiter of 346 West Twenty-eighth Street, and the Rev. Dr. Charles I. Young. They have undertaken to see that all money is discreetly used. Poor, suffering Jews will be aided as far and in as many ways as possible

Mr. Cohen said yesterday that the Orthodox Hebrew Society was two months old, and was organized before Dunlap began his crusade to do effective work for the Orthodox Jews in specific cases. The society did not object to mission churches. The denominations could have as many of these on the east side as they wanted, and they could fill them with as many Jews as wanted to go there, but it did object to the methods that have been employed by Dunlap and others of his kind—methods that tend only to aggravate the feelings of those orthodox Jews who believe that their religion is the best. It believed that the men who are posing as Jewish converted missionaries were imposing upon the denominations, and especially on the good women from whom they receive their money.

The Orthodox Hebrew Society proposes to look up the records of these missionary converts and will lay them before the religious bodies in the country and have them published in both secular and religious papers.

Other objects of the Orthodox Hebrew Society, Mr. Cohen explained, are to encourage a more general observation of the Sabbath, and to this end it will try to secure a modification of the legislation in regard to opening stores on Sunday.

"As the law now stands," said Mr. Cohen, "a man who observes as a day of rest another day of the week than the seventh can plead that as a defense if arrested for violating the Sunday law. Many Jewish stores on the east side are open on Sunday, but, nevertheless, the police can arrest the storekeepers. The storekeeper will be discharged in court the next day, but he will lose time and money, and so he quietly submits to blackmail by the police. We wish to remedy this by legislation, but we certainly shall in no wise interfere with the Sunday excise law."

The Rev. Dr. Rossiter could not understand why the Orthodox Hebrew Society was going to open war upon the Rev. Mr. Faust. "The work that the Presbytery does through Mr. Faust," he said, "cannot be objected to. Many Jews cannot speak English and often get into difficulties before the courts. Mr. Faust works among these, goes with them to the courts, and interprets for them, and explains their cases to the Magistrates, and it is the Magistrates who have testified as to his usefulness. The Rev. Dr. Bryant, in the Charities Hospital, on Blackwell's Island, has also written us about Mr. Faust's useful work among the Jews there. We are going to show the east side Jews the true spirit of Christianity, and I do not think that the Hebrews of New York will object to that spirit."

Bust of Franklin for Brown.

Dr. J. Ackerman Coles of Deerhurst, Scotch Plains, N. J., has sent to Brown University as a gift a lifesize bronze portrait bust of Benjamin Franklin. It is a replica of the one made by Jean Antoine Hondon in 1778, while Franklin was Minister at the Court of France. In giving the work of art, Dr. Coles states that he does it in recognition of the affectionate regard entertained by his father, Dr. Abraham Coles, for Brown University, and in remembrance of the fact that the Rev. James Manning, D. D., the first President of the college, went to Rhode Island from the Scotch Plains Baptist Church, and afterward became instrumental in having the Constitution of the United States ratified.

Life Sentence for Panzeter.

In the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday, George Panzeter, forty-seven years old, was sentenced to life imprisonment for murder. Panzeter on Feb. 16 shot and killed his wife, Frances, at their home, 434 East Seventy-sixth Street, and then turned the pistol on a boarder named Goeltz, inflicting a fatal wound. After the shooting Panzeter left his home and started down town. He walked to the Bowery and First Street, where he met Frank Bauman, a peddler. He asked Bauman for a few pennies, and as the man reached in his pocket Panzeter drew the revolver with which he had shot his wife and Goeltz, and, taking deliberate aim, fired at the peddler The bullet lodged in Bauman's shoulder, and Panzeter was immediately placed under arrest. He pleaded guilty yesterday to murder in the second degree.

DIVIDENDS.

Interest on Mobile City Bonds.
The July coupons of Mobile City bonds, issue of 1881, will be paid on and after July first, 1899, in New York, by the Mercantile National Bank, and in Mobile by the First National Bank of Mobile.

Z. M. P. INGE, Trustee, &c.

INSTRUCTION.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.
Founded by the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School, the corporation which maintains Trinity School, in order to provide for girls a thorough secular education, combined with sound religious training.
School year opens September 11, 1899.
For particulars, address the Principal, EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., 237 West 93d St.

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TRINITY COLLEGE, HARTFORD, CONN., June 1, 1899.—Examination for admission to the Freshman Class will be held at Trinity School, 139-147 West 91st St., Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 29th and 30th and July 1st, 1899.
GEO. WILLIAMSON SMITH, President.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
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Kattskill House	Kattskill Bay, N. Y.	100	2 00	8 to 10	A. P. Scoville
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Sagamore	Sagamore, N. Y.	400	4 00 up	17 50 up	M. O. Brown
Hundred Island House	Shelving Rock, N. Y.	100	3 00 to 3 50	14 to 21	H. E. Nichols
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Profile House, White Mts., N. H.
The Vendome, Boston, Mass.
The Wentworth, New Castle, N. H.
The Rockingham, Portsmouth, N. H.
Hotel Hunterston, Northerwood, N. J.
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LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
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GOLFERS NOW GOING WEST

Eastern Men Leave for Chicago Championship Games This Week.

WILL BE A BIG MEETING

Three-Day Contest at Knollwood—New Golf League of New Jersey Clubs—English Players May Come Here.

All speculations regarding the amateur championship competitors at Chicago during the week of July 3 will be set at rest early this week, for at 6 o'clock to-morrow night the entries for this most important golf contest close with the Secretary, Robert B. Kerr, in this city.

After all the talk and dissatisfaction with Chicago as a championship locality, and it must be admitted that many of the criticisms were well founded, many of our best Eastern golfers have decided at the last moment that they must go to Chicago and try for the big honor. The fact that the big event was to be held in Chicago twice within two years was the stumbling block for the East, and several prominent representatives of the game expressed themselves warmly early in the season as so decidedly opposed to Chicago that they would not go. But as the day comes nearer for championship honors the golfing fever begins to burn more hotly, and the star players who believe they have a chance feel that they must go.

This state of affairs was made clear during the past week when Walter J. Travis and James A. Tyng both car e out with the eleventh hour announcement that they were going to Chicago. It was one of the most interesting golf happenings of the week, for each man had gone on record so firmly as not going to Chicago at all that a change of mind, even at the last moment, was practically unlooked for. Travis's presence should aid the tournament very much, for he has been playing a grand game recently.

"The fact that I have now decided to go to Chicago," said Travis, "does not alter my previous statements regarding the undesirability of the West at this time as a championship headquarters. It is unfortunate that a Western course had to be selected, and I think the delegates at the next annual meeting will be somewhat wiser and will return to the former plan of choosing the championship links themselves instead of relegating it to the Executive Committee."

Other golfers have expressed the same belief, and Secretary Kerr himself, who has nobly parried the criticisms leveled at the Executive Committee, has said that he also would be glad to see the delegates settle that important matter themselves. One thing, however, may be practically assured, and that is that the amateur championship will be played in the East for the next three or four years.

WESTERN GOLF PLAYERS.

The West will probably show up no stronger in the championship results than it did last year. Former Champion H. J. Whigham is still in Europe and will not return in time to compete. The Onwentsia Club, of which Whigham is a member, and where the games are to be played, therefore loses its star golfer. Charles B. Macdonald of the Chicago Club, and who won fourth place last year, will be one of the most formidable Western players. D. R. Forgan, William Waller, and Slason Thompson of Onwentsia will undoubtedly start, but it is doubtful if they reach the semi-final round.

Harold Smith, the boy golfer of Onwentsia, played well enough recently against a shrewd Scotch player to show that his last season's form has remained, if indeed it has not been improved. Walter B. Smith, the runner-up last year, has given no indication this season of his good form; but he is a far and sure driver and a good player, and will be a prominent factor in the tournament. Theodore Sheldon and H. H. Shearson and Jarvis Hunt may enter from Wheaton's club. G. P. Bliss and E. R. Driver may represent Riverside. H. A. Towner and W. A. Alexander of Exmoor are mentioned as possible entrants.

The Western clubs will all be represented by their best men, and as a fair contingent will go from the East, there is no doubt that the number of starters will be from 75 to 100, which is quite enough for any golf tournament.

The links of the Onwentsia Club are open to the use of championship competitors this coming week, and by next Saturday night the majority of the would-be champions will be domiciled in or near the clubhouse at Lake Forest, twenty-eight miles from Chicago. The tournaments on local links, therefore, for the coming two weeks, will not see many of the home cracks as competitors, but it will give the lesser lights a chance to jump into first place for a season.

KNOLLWOOD CLUB TOURNAMENT.

The Knollwood Country Club, near White Plains, has announced an invitation tournament for Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week, and as it is the first big event given by this club in two years, a comfortable entry list may be expected. The events will be a match play contest for which the qualifying record will be 18 holes. The lowest sixteen scores are to qualify for first prize, and the second sixteen to play for the Consolation Prize. Entries close at the clubhouse on Wednesday, June 28. A 36-hole medal play handicap, handicap limit 16 strokes, will be played on Saturday. A prize for medal will be given for the lowest gross score. Entries close on Friday for this event.

The second half of the four-ball contest between Travis and Hunter, and Tyng and Anderson, will not take place as originally planned this week, owing to the departure of the two amateurs for Chicago. It will be played about the middle of July on the Morris County links at Morristown, N. J., 36 holes, and the players will start on an even basis, as the 36-hole match at Oakland last week ended in a tie.

The young ladies of Wellesley, who devote considerable time during the college season to the game of golf, have now abandoned their links for the vacation months, but just before the commencement exercises the golf club held its annual meeting and re-elected Miss Gorden Walker President for the coming year. Miss Mary Wood was elected Secretary, and Miss Anna Snyder Chairman of the Greens Committee. Some changes will be made to the course this Summer, as the new observatory is being erected upon one of the greens. It was also voted at the meeting to give the students of Dana Hall permission to use the links.

The Point Judith Country Club, at Narragansett, will have a new nine-hole course this year, four of the old holes being retained, and five are absolutely new. The distance will be about 2,700 yards. Willie Davis, the Newport professional, has been getting the course in order, and several informal games have already been played.

ENGLISH GOLFERS MAY VISIT US.

Several statements have been made from time to time that an English team of amateur golfers would visit America before long to inspect our links and play a number of team contests, and it has also been prophesied that some of the ablest professionals, including Harry Vardon, the open champion, would come over before the close of the season. A visit by a few of the ablest of the old country golfers would be an event of more than ordinary interest. The following paragraph from the London magazine, Golf, seems to imply a strong possibility that the visit may take place.

"There has been talk of a British team of amateur golfers visiting the United States, and I am now able to state on the best authority that the proposal has at last taken definite shape. Most of the best-known amateurs—that is, about a round dozen—are to receive an official American invitation to go in the Autumn, and, without mentioning names, I understand that already there is a practical certainty that many of the invitations will be accepted. A first-class team of British amateurs going to the States will have a very good time, and their visit will have an incalculable effect in stimulating and improving golf in America."

Secretary Robert B. Kerr of the United States Golf Association said yesterday that he knew nothing about the proposed American tour of foreign golfers, and the ultimate result, after all, may be the old story of "nothing doing." Vardon and Willie Park, Jr., former open champion, are to play a match at North Berwick on July 6.

The new golf links at Manhattan Beach will be open for play to-morrow. J. Duncan Dunn will be the first custodian and will be succeeded at the end of the month by his father, Tom Dunn, custodian of the Corporation Golf Links at Bournemouth, England, and one of the most famous golf experts on the other side.

The first championship contest of the Connecticut Golf League will be played on the Brooklawn Club links at Bridgeport from July 18 to 22, and not at Litchfield, as originally selected. The choice of Litchfield was not a popular one for the Connecticut golfers, and the change was made last week. The silver trophy presented by the Misses Eldridge of Norfolk will be played for for the second time. It was won by the Litchfield club last year. The latter club now offers it for club team competition, to become the permanent property of the club winning it three times. Entries for this Connecticut event close on July 15 with J. M. Young, Secretary of the Brooklawn Club, at Bridgeport. The course has nine holes, the respective distances being 217, 230, 237, 344, 297, 193, 197, 235, and 196 yards, a total of 2,145 yards. The record is thirty-five strokes, held by W. B. Wheeler.

NEW JERSEY GOLF LEAGUE.

New Jersey has just come to the front with an association of golf clubs. The organizers are the Laurence Harbor Country Club, the Deal Beach Golf Club, the Hollywood Golf Club, and the Norwood Park Field Club, and the association is known as the North Jersey Shore Golf League. The following officers have been elected: President—H. B. Billings of the Norwood Field Club; Treasurer—Joseph J. O'Donohue of the Hollywood Club; Secretary—Mortimer M. Singer of the Lawrence Harbor Club. The league has purchased a cup to be offered as a prize for a series of team matches. The first match will be played at Deal Beach between teams from the Laurence Harbor Club and the Deal Beach Club. It is likely that the Seabright Golf Club, Monmouth Beach Golf Club, the Cape May Country Club, and the Atlantic City Country Club will join the new league.

The interest of Vice President Hobart and Attorney General Griggs in golf is well known, as both are officers of the North Jersey Country Club, at Paterson, which boasts of an excellent eighteen-hole course. The New Haven Palladium has been getting some statistics on golf in the President's Cabinet, and says that:

"All the members of the Cabinet, excepting Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Secretary of the Navy Long, and Postmaster General Smith play golf. Secretary Long has heard so much about it that he admits he has begun to play it in imagination, and will some day hire the implements and a caddie and go out to the Chevy Chase Club to walk over the links."

Abram Barker, who is well known in most New York clubs, and has formerly held the golf championship of the Agawam Hunt Club, at Providence, has given way to a new man this season. In the final round for the President's Cup he was beaten by H. Congdon by 2 holes in one of the best matches ever seen on the Agawam links. Miss Hope Smith won the handsome Goddard Cup, beating Miss Chapman in the final round by 3 up and 1 to play.

The long-continued drought has been severely felt by every golf club in this locality, and it has postponed for several weeks the opening of the new Staten Island Cricket Club links, at Fox Hills, the entire eighteen holes of the Nassau Country Club course at Glen Cove, and the course of the Yountakah Country Club, near Nutley, N. J. The Nassau Country Club opened nine holes a short time ago and expected to get the entire course in shape this month. But the continued dry weather has seriously retarded work on the greens, and July 4 is now fixed as the date when it is hoped the full course may be thrown open for play.

The Staten Island Cricket Club, after vexatious delays, opened its new course yesterday, but for the time being will only allow practice play. It is not probable that any tournaments or competitive matches of any kind will be held on the new links until September. The Nutley Club, with the high-sounding name of Yountakha, will open on July 4. The eighteen holes have a playing distance of 5,590 yards, and the club has already secured a membership of 300.

The Highland Golf Club is a new organization made up of Summer residents at Highland Park, near Atlantic Highlands. The club has just laid out a very good nine-hole golf course. R. C. Velt, Donald MacLeod, L. D. W. Hollub, Robert Edeson, A. J. Cooke, G. Ballin, J. E. Foster, and J. T. Meyer are the charter members of the club. The membership is limited to 150.

Some of the Harvard College golfers made a very creditable showing in the first open-medal play handicap tournament, held by the Myopia Hunt Club, near Boston. T. B. Gannett, who was graduated from Harvard a year ago, won first place in a net score of 84 strokes from 8 handicap, and J. F. Curtis, former intercollegiate champion, made the lowest gross score, 89 strokes. Other Harvard men, who did well, were A. Parker, W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., and J. F. Averill.

Two competitions for women have been arranged this week on the Morris County links. The usual handicap match for the Short Course Cup will be played on Wednesday, and on Friday there will be a special match open only to women who have turned in a score of 138 strokes or less for the long eighteen-hole course.

AMONG THE OARSMEN.

Secretary Pelton of the Long Island Regatta Association has announced that the Regatta Committee is engaged in laying out a new course on Flushing Bay for the association's annual regatta on July 15. There was a great deal of dissatisfaction last year over the course, and it is said that at least one crew, which was first, lost the race because of a dispute about the finish line.

The entries for the regatta will close July 5, and from the present outlook it will be the largest regatta in number of entries ever held under the auspices of the association.

The following Harlem River rowing clubs have junior four-oared gig crews in training for the Long Island Regatta: Lone Star, Nassau, Nonpareil, Harlem, and Bohemian. There are several other fours training on the river, but they have not as yet announced their plans. At least six crews are promised for this event, which will necessitate its being rowed off in heats. This, however, will insure a lively final.

The Friendship Boat Club, which is one of the oldest clubs on the Harlem River, is rapidly increasing its membership, and at the June meeting, held several days ago, twelve new members were elected.

The Hudson Boat Club's ten eight-oared barge race on July 4 gives promise of being a very lively event, as no less than four crews have already signified their intention of entering. Among them are the Claremont Boat Club, Bloomingdale Boat Club, Dauntless Rowing Club, and the Atlantic Boat Club of Hoboken.

Capt. Walter Goodkind of the Lone Star Boat Club has announced that S. Cramer will represent the club in the junior single event of the Long Island regatta. Cramer is in excellent condition, and is by far the fastest junior sculler in the club.

The entries for the People's Regatta at Philadelphia close to-day. New York City will be well represented in the various events.

An announcement has been made by Secretary Fortmeyer of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen to the effect that the annual meeting of the association will be held in Boston July 29. A large delegation of New York City oarsmen will attend this meeting and make an effort to secure the 1900 regatta for this city. A movement to this effect was started early in the season by James Pilkington of the Harlem Rowing Club, and it has met with the hearty support of all local clubs.

For the first time in several years the colors of the Virginia Boat Club of Richmond, Va., will be seen at the People's Regatta on July 4. The entries will comprise a junior gig crew and a junior sculler.

Secretary Bulkley has announced that the receipts and expenditures of the Decoration Day regatta of the Harlem Regatta Association were about equal. The cost of the regatta was about $900.

It is very probable that the New York Athletic Club will enter its crew in both the senior and intermediate events of the National Regatta at Boston next month.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club's crack eight-oared shell crew, which dealt the First Bohemian crew such a crushing defeat in the Decoration Day regatta, are continuing their training with as much zeal as they did at the opening of the season. They will row in the senior eight event at the People's Regatta on July 4 in a new boat, and are looked upon as likely winners. If they are successful in this race, they will go to the National Regatta.

Dave Roach, for many years with the New York Athletic Club, is training two junior eights composed of members of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn. They are on the water every night off Bay Ridge, and it is the intention of the club to enter one and possibly both of these eights in the Long Island regatta, if they show sufficient speed. This will be the first entry the club has made in open rowing events in several years, and its entrance into racing circles is pleasing to local oarsmen, as there is some excellent rowing material among the members of the club.

George Hosmer, the professional coach of the Nonpareil Rowing Club, intends to turn out at least three crews for the Long Island regatta—a junior eight, a junior four, and a junior double gig. He proposes to teach every member of the club how to row a shell and gig, and in consequence of this resolution is having very little spare time. New recruits are to be seen on the water every evening, and upsets are frequent occurrences. By exciting interest in the sport, Coach Hosmer hopes to develop new juniors, who would otherwise not be brought out.

The Union Boat Club has several good crews in training, but it has not yet been fully decided where they will be entered. It is likely, however, that they will wait for the Long Island regatta, as the men do not favor going out of town.

Among the latest recruits for the Long Island regatta are Russell and Conlon of the Metropolitan Rowing Club, who will enter the junior double gig event. Binzen and Hirsch of the Wyanoke Boat Club are training for the same race.

The plan adopted this season by Capt. Walter Goodkind of the Lone Star Rowing Club to break in new members has proved to be an excellent one, and has been put in practice by other clubs along the river. The experienced memers are deputized to take a certain number of novices out on the water and teach them to row, and if necessary teach them to swim. If they prove apt scholars they are soon ready for a race, and after one race they have confidence in their ability to handle a shell or gig. In this way much time is saved and new talent developed.

The First Bohemian Boat Club has engaged Dan Murphy, the professional coach, who was with the Winnepeg Boat Club for many years, and made its crews unusually successful in winning races. Early this season the club begun negotiations with Murphy, which were broken off because no agreement could be reached. The club's senior eight will begin training at once under the direction of Murphy, and will be entered in the National regatta. The club has a junior single and a junior four-oared gig crew for the Long Island regatta. Capt. Ladman has announced that he will start his junior eight in training if the officials of the Long Island regatta can assure him of two other entries in order to make the race.

The Brooklyn Rowing Club will make no entries this year in the Long Island regatta.

Crews from the Metropolitan and Wyanoke Boat Clubs will journey to College Point to-day in eight-oared barges, where a match game of baseball will be played.

The Waverley Boat Club of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and the Hudson River will make no entries in open racing events this year.

The Harlem Rowing Club will hold a barge party to-day to College Point. The Nassaus will make a trip to Willets Point.

Frank Ruddock, the Harlem boat builder, is building a four-oared shell for the Pennsylvania Barge Club. Exeley and Monoghan will probably row the boat at the National Regatta.

SECOND BRIGADE STAFF SHOOT.

Seven Members Qualified as Marksmen at Creedmoor Yesterday.

The Second Brigade staff, under command of Gen. McLeer, had its pistol and rifle practice at the Creedmoor range yesterday. Seven of the staff were on hand, all of whom qualified as marksmen in the pistol shooting. In the rifle practice Major Wood and Major Babcock qualified as sharpshooters, and Gen. Frothingham failed to make the necessary record for the first time in eighteen years. The scores follow:

PISTOL PRACTICE.

	50 Yds.	75 Yds.	Total.
Gen. James McLeer	4 4 3 3 2—16	3 4 3 4 3—17	—33
Gen. J. B. Frothingham	5 4 2 4 5—20	3 3 9 5 2—17	—37
Col. G. R. Fowler	4 4 5 2 4—19	4 3 3 4 3—17	—36
Major F. J. Wood	4 4 4 3 4—19	4 4 4 3 3—18	—37
Major T. H. Babcock	3 3 4 4 4—18	5 3 4 5 2—17	—35
Major J. W. Tumbridge	3 3 3 3 4—16	2 2 3 5 5—15	—31
Capt. E. S. Gulick	4 4 5 4 4—21	3 2 3 3 4—15	—36

RIFLE PRACTICE.

	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Major F. J. J. Wood	4 4 4 5 5—22	5 5 4 4 4—22	—44
Major T. H. Babcock	5 3 5 5 5—23	5 4 4 4 4—21	—44

For Whooping-Cough or Croup, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is the natural remedy. If given according to directions, it usually affords immediate relief.—Adv.

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To-morrow

in their

Glove Dep'ts

a late importation of Ladies' 4-button Real French Kid Gloves, in tan, mode, red and white, at 89c pr.

Also

100 Doz. Ladies' 2-clasp White Pique Glace Gloves, light weight, for summer wear, at 95c pr.

Stern Bros

will offer to-morrow

n their

Hosiery Dep't

the following

Special Values

Children's Ribbed Black Cotton Hose, double knees and unbleached double soles, at 19c

Value 25c to 40c pr.

Ladies' Richelieu Ribbed Black Lisle Thread Hose, at 25c

Value 35c pr.

Also

150 Prs. Ladies' French Fancy Silk Hose, with embroidered open work and plain insteps, $2.39 / $3.75

Value $4.25 to $6.75 pr.

Stern Bros

Boys' Clothing

To-morrow

Washable Sailor Suits

of English Galateas, handsomely trimmed, 3 to 12 yrs., at $1.38

Value $2.75 to $3.98

Sailor Suits

of Navy Blue English Serges, 3 to 12 yrs., at $3.75

Heretofore $5.95 to $7.50

Double-breasted Suits

of Navy Blue Cheviots and Mixtures, 8 to 16 yrs., at $3.65

Heretofore $5.50 to $6.90

Trousers

of All-Wool Navy Blue Cheviots and Mixtures, 3 to 16 yrs., at 59c

West 23d St.

The Chinese Tea Room is as cool as a Grotto. *Iced and Russian Teas are served there.*

Vantine's 877 & 879 BROADWAY ORIENTALISTS & JEWELERS

Vantine's 877 & 879 BROADWAY ORIENTALISTS & JEWELERS

Workmen Start Alterations in a week

If you like to have Oriental Summer-time comforts about you, better get them now while this stock-reducing Sale holds out—only a few days' leeway left.

(Second Floor, Balcony.)

Bamboo Jardiniere Stands

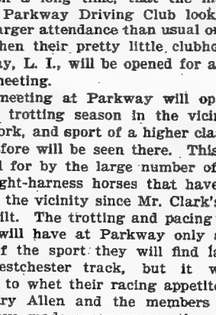

—even prettier than this cut shows—hardwood top, bamboo body well braced and colored. Ordinarily $1.00; for this sale:

50c. apiece.

(Fourth Floor.)

Vantine Cotton Rugs

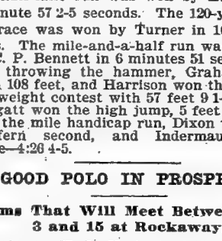

—Cool, cleanly, appropriate in all ways for summer use. In blue and white.

4x8 feet, were 6.50 . . At $4.80
6x9 feet, were 10.75 . . At 8.10
9x12 feet, were 21.50 . . At 16.20

All other regular sizes.

GOSSIP OF THE HORSEMEN

Regular Trotting Season in This Vicinity to Open Next Tuesday.

THE PARKWAY TRACK MEETING

New Jersey Horse Shows Are Soon to be Held—Debut of Narion, Daughter of Arion and Nancy Hanks.

The promise of rare sport among the trotters and pacers when ex-Corporation Counsel Clark's new track, near Mount Vernon, opens its gates this Fall has so aroused the enthusiasm for sport of this sort that has been dormant in New York for such a long time, that the members of the Parkway Driving Club look for a much larger attendance than usual on Tuesday, when their pretty little clubhouse at Parkway, L. I., will be opened for a three-days' meeting.

The meeting at Parkway will open the regular trotting season in the vicinity of New York, and sport of a higher class than ever before will be seen there. This is accounted for by the large number of really good light-harness horses that have gathered in the vicinity since Mr. Clark's track was built. The trotting and pacing enthusiasts will have at Parkway only a foretaste of the sport they will find later at the Westchester track, but it will be enough to whet their racing appetites, and Secretary Allen and the members of the club have made every preparation for the crowd. The grand stand has been refitted and the cosy clubhouse has been thoroughly renovated. Additional stable room has been built, and the track was never in better condition than it is at present.

The meeting will open on Tuesday and will continue Wednesday and Thursday. On Tuesday there will be a 2:23 pacing class and 2:50 and 2:20 trotting classes. Thirteen are eligible for the 2:50 class, and all of them are unknown. They have been working so fast, however, at their training quarters that much better time than 2:50 is expected of the winner. Eleven are nominated for the 2:23 pace, and they include such good ones as Sleepy Joe, Junero, Fred Wilkes, and Lord Belgrade. In the 2:20 trot there are the same number of nominees, among them being McLoughtlin Maid, Allie Fare, Russell T., and Arbitrator.

On the second day the card includes the 2:30 and the 2:24 trotting classes and a special. In the 2:30 class there are eight nominations, including Neilson, Walter H., Annie Wilton, Laura C., Lizzie Holden, Octavia, Robervel, and Nellie Gray. Nine are named in the 2:24 trot. They are Princess May, Abby X., Ida Jefferson, Beverly, Iroquois, Vanity Alcy S., Addazetta, and Lightning.

The sport for the third day will be supplied by the 2:40 and 2:16 trotting classes and the 2:35 pacing class. The 2:40 class has attracted thirteen nominations, the 2:35 pace no less than nineteen, while in the 2:16 class there are but five nominations. In this latter class quality makes up for the lack of quantity, as the nominations are Kitty Newman, Georgena, Crescent, Apabert, and Quarterstaff.

***

The season of Horse Shows in New Jersey is near at hand, and if the results at both the Atlantic City and Monmouth County shows come anywhere near the expectations more good horseflesh will have been exhibited on the New Jersey Coast within the next month than has ever been seen there before. Inquiries about both shows are being made to the Secretaries by exhibitors as far north as Boston, and as far south as Washington, and sufficient support has been promised both shows to warrant the enthusiasm of their promoters.

The number of new candidates for horse show honors in the amateur classes is large, and interest in these classes is already much in evidence.

A new local class has been arranged for the Atlantic City show, which will be held on July 13, 14, and 15. This is for chemical fire engines. The prize will be a handsome silver cup. The exhibition by the Atlantic City Fire Department will be spectacular and one of the features of the show. Fire Chief Baxter of Philadelphia and former Fire Chief Bonner of New York City will be invited to act as judges of the Fire Department exhibits.

The judges of the other classes are as follows: Roadsters—Edward Clark, New York; Hackneys—P. Penn Smith, Berwyn, Penn; Horses in Harness, Tandems, and Four-in-Hands—W. H. Catlin, Rye, N. Y., and George B. Hulme, New York; Ponies in Harness—Marion Story, Port Chester, N. Y.; Saddle Horses—C. E. Quintin, Trenton, N. J., and E. C. La Montagne; Hunters and Jumpers—E. C. La Montagne and Morton W. Smith, Staten Island, N. Y. The last named will also judge polo ponies.

The work on the show grounds began last week, and when completed will be perfect in every detail. In addition to the grand stand, there will be a row of sixty boxes for spectators. A clubhouse, music stand, and box stalls for horses are included in some of the other improvements to the grounds.

The Monmouth County Horse Show Association has issued the prize list of its sixth annual open-air show, to be held on the grounds of the association, Hollywood Park, Long Branch, N. J., July 27 to 29. This show is the event of the season at that popular Summer resort on the Jersey coast, and attracts a large and representative crowd of lovers of the horse. There are forty-eight classes, and over $4,000 are offered in prizes. The classes announced include events for roadsters, trotters, hackneys or half-bred hackneys, harness horses, tandems, four-in-hands, ponies, saddle horses, polo ponies, hunters, and jumpers, and there are fifteen special prizes.

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Horsemen will watch with interest the début on the turf of Narion, the three-year-old daughter of Arion, 2:07¾, and Nancy Hanks, 2:04, the former champion trotter. The filly is the result of a system of breeding adopted by J. Malcolm Forbes, the owner, and whose intention it was not to allow her to race until she was fully matured. It was his intention to develop her gradually and not allow her to race for at least a year, but since she has joined the training stable of Mr. Forbes at Readville, Mass., Narion has developed speed so rapidly that her trainer, Henry Liter, has urged Mr. Forbes to allow him to prepare her for the Kentucky Futurity. This is to be decided at Lexington, Ky., next Fall, and although Mr. Forbes has not yet consented, it is said that he will before it is too late.

The daughter of two such great race horses as Arion and Nancy Hanks should prove a great race mare, for she is bred for speed and stamina, as well as style, and her showing, even without preparation, seems to argue well for Mr. Forbes's system.

LONDON ATHLETIC CLUB MEET.

Lutyens Wins the Half Mile and Dixon the Mile Handicap.

LONDON, June 24.—At the London Athletic Club's meeting at Stamford to-day, the half-mile run was won by Lutyens in 1 minute 57 2-5 seconds. The 120-yard hurdle race was won by Turner in 16 3-5 seconds. The mile-and-a-half run was won by H. C. P. Bennett in 6 minutes 51 seconds.

In throwing the hammer, Graham won, with 108 feet, and Harrison won the putting the weight contest with 57 feet 9 1-4 inches. Leggatt won the high jump, 5 feet 8 inches.

In the mile handicap run, Dixon was first, Redfern second, and Indermaur third. Time—4:26 4-5.

GOOD POLO IN PROSPECT.

Teams That Will Meet Between July 3 and 15 at Rockaway.

Chairman H. L. Herbert of the Polo Association has just issued the programme of events to be played at the Rockaway Club, Cedarhurst, L. I., from July 3 to July 15. The drawings of the competing teams will be made this week, and, as the Cedarhurst field is a popular one with polo men, it is likely that there will be a large entry list, among others being Meadow Brook, Westchester Country, Lakewood, Philadelphia, and Rockaway.

Among the cups to be played for is an entirely new one, known as the Ladies' Challenge Cup, the conditions being that it is open to teams of four, without handicap, and is to be played for on the field of the Rockaway Hunt Club once in each year only, and on condition that not less than three teams enter in the competition. All players must be members of the club which they represent. The cup is to become the property of the club winning it three times. Four individual prizes will be added each year by the Rockaway Hunt Club.

The Cedarhurst Challenge Cup probably will bring out the most spirited contests. This is the fifth year of its competition, and it is to become the property of the club winning it three times. The past winners have been: 1895 and 1896, Rockaway second team; 1897, Country Club of Westchester; 1898, Meadow Brook. The teams entering this event will play under the new handicap schedule, which increases the rating of several players. C. C. Baldwin of Meadow Brook has been advanced from 8 to 9, standing now next to Foxhall Keene's 10. Lawrence Waterbury of the Westchester Country Club, one of the youngest as well as best players in the polo world, goes up to 8 from 7, and Oliver W. Bird of Meadow Brook is increased to 7 from 6. Bird's polo ponies have not been in good trim recently, but the careful attention they have been receiving will probably bring them up to the work for the Rockaway games, if Bird cares to play.

Four individual prizes, known as the Blizzard Cups, have also been offered by the Rockaway Club, open to teams of four whose aggregate handicap does not exceed 15 goals, and the handicap of no individual player is to exceed 5 goals. The Polo Committee makes a wise suggestion in stating that it especially desires that no clubs shall go outside of their own membership in making up such teams.

The Rockaway Club games will be the last polo events of importance to be played in this locality previous to the annual championships in September. Following Rockaway will come the Summer resort circuit, including Southampton, Point Judith, Newport, Myopia, near Boston, and Dedham, Mass. The championship games will begin Sept. 11.

ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE GAMES.

Some of the Most Noted Athletes in the Country Competed.

The St. Francis College Athletic Club held a carnival of sports at Washington Park, Brooklyn, yesterday. The spectators numbered 3,000. Among the entries were many college and athletic club men.

Interest centred in the performances of Kraenzlein, the University of Pennsylvania athlete. He was entered in the 100-yard dash, but did not start. In the 120-yard hurdle race he won his heat easily, but in the final was pocketed and narrowly escaped defeat. In the broad jump the handicaps were too heavy for him to overcome and he was unplaced. His jump was 22 feet 1½ inches. The high jump he won handily, with a leap of 6 feet ¼ inch. The handicaps also proved a stumbling block for John Flanagan of the New York Athletic Club in throwing the hammer. He made an actual throw of 144 feet 10 inches, but yielded first place to R. J. Sheriden, Pastime Athletic Club, whose actual throw was 117 feet 5 inches.

Of the track events the most exciting was the 880-yard run, which was a dead heat between H. B. Manvel, scratch, and John Bray, New York Athletic Club, with a handicap of six yards. Bray won on the run-off in 2:22 2-5. The winners of the other events were:

One-hundred-yard run, J. J. Cullen, S. A. C.; one-mile run, John Bray, N. Y. A. C.; 440-yard run, Victor Andrews, Pastime Athletic Club; 220-yard run, A. H. Kent, Pastime Athletic Club; three-mile run, James McLean, N. W. S. A. C.; standing broad jump, Ray C. Ewry; pole vault, Daniel Reuss, K. A. C.; putting sixteen-pound shot, R. Sheldon, N. Y. A. C.; throwing fifty-six-pound hammer, John McCarthy, Pastime Athletic Club; standing high jump, W. J. Feldkamp, Pastime Athletic Club.

All the events were handicap, and in only two instances did the scratch men win. The track events were run on an improvised turf course.

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A COLUMN FOR RACEGOERS

Two-Year-Old Racing to Excess Killing Off the Good Horses.

A CHANCE FOR BEN HOLLADAY

Stakes for the Coming Week—How the Breed of Horses Can Readily Be Improved—Brighton Racing Dates.

Six days of racing this week will bring the Coney Island Jockey Club's meeting within two days of the close of the Spring racing there. But for the Suburban scandal, precipitated by what some consider too hasty action on the part of W. H. Clark toward his jockey, Maher, it has thus far been as interesting as usual, though for some reason the fields have been very small in many of the races. This has operated to make speculation light and close. Bookmakers have therefore fared less successfully than at the Brooklyn meeting, where with larger fields speculation was livelier and the sport more interesting in consequence.

The coming week furnishes nothing extraordinary in the way of fixtures until the racing on Saturday, when the Advance Stakes for three-year-olds and upward at a mile and three-quarters is to be run. It will be a welcome change to lovers of the sport to have a chance to see a race that will tend to make a test of the staying powers of the horses. There is altogether too much of the sprint racing for the benefit of the betting ring and too little for the improvement of the breed of horses. The latter has come to be a consideration of very little importance compared with the demands of the men who run the betting ring that there shall be lots of races for two-year-olds and for sprinters. The bookmakers' reasons, not talked about publicly, are that these short races give them far the best of the game against the bettors. True running with large fields of horses is hardly possible in the sprint races. In these the least mistake by a jockey in any part of the race, or a poor position at the start generally means the loss of the race to the best horse in it. In races at above a mile there is a chance for the best horse to correct errors in running he has made in the early stages of the contest, or to catch and beat animals that find a race at six furlongs as far as they want to go. But bookmakers do not want races in which the mistakes incident to a race may be corrected by the best horses. Such mistakes are to their benefit. They want quick action for their money. They want the public to have more than a shade the worst of it through straggling starts, "pocket," and the accidents of a race. They get what they want, and the public gets the privilege of betting its money and of contributing to the profits of the racing associations. For this, of course, they should be deliriously thankful.

WRECKING THE TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

Excessive racing of two-year-olds is the curse of the whole game. Yet it is to this very curse that the racing associations cater, because it enhances their profits from the betting ring. It is for these profits that the racing associations are conducted. They are in no sense the eleemosynary institutions it is the fashion to point them out as being when they go before the State Legislature in behalf of some legislation for "improving the breed of horses." So long as they continue to countenance the running of two races a day from early Spring for the immature animals called by courtesy two-year-olds, when many of them are months less than that, in answer to the demands of the gamblers and against the advice of horse-breeders, they pursue a policy of injury to the breed of horses. As a result of the policy that has been pursued, there are not to-day a half dozen even fairly good three-year-olds in the whole United States. Two of the best ones, May Hempstead and Admiration, are fillies who were not raced to death in their immature form as two-year-olds. With the exception of Ben Holladay, who can go over a distance of ground, but whose owners have up to this time found no races for a horse of his class to run in, the older horses are a lot of wrecks, the result of excessive two-year-old racing.

A CHANCE FOR BEN HOLLADAY.

That brings us back to the race of Saturday, the advance stakes for three-year-olds and upward, at a mile and three-quarters. By its conditions Ben Holladay will have to carry but 123 pounds, and he seems to have as certain a mortgage on the stake as ever a racehorse had. Imp, who is also in it, will have to take up a ten-pound penalty for winning the Suburban, and so must carry 128 pounds against Ben Holladay, something that seems practically impossible. Had the Suburban been at a mile and a half instead of a quarter of a mile less, Ben Holladay would have beaten the mare much further than she beat him in that sensational race of hers. Of the others entered for the race, Don de Oro and Tilo are cripples. The former has been put to work again and may come out of his trouble—a bruised heel—all right. Warrenton, George Boyd, Thomas Cat, Briar Sweet, Bangle, and Jefferson seem the most likely of the eligibles to face the starter, and not one of these is anywhere near being a first-class horse. They are a lot of "no accounts" compared with such horses as Luke Blackburn, The Hard, Firenzi, Salvator, Longstreet, Hanover, Miss Woodford, Troubadour, or Henry of Navarre, to speak only of first-class ones of recent years. None of these had excessive racing as two-year-olds, with the exception of Miss Woodford, and she broke down in her prime partly as a result of the hard work she had to do in her immature years. When the racing of the youngsters begins in April under the sanction of The Jockey Club, and even in January under the sanction of the American Turf Congress, it is absurd to suppose that there will be many more horses of the type referred to as champions of recent years.

A REMEDY FOR THE EVIL.

So Advance Stakes and Realization Stakes and Belmont Stakes and Annual Champion Stakes such as the Coney Island Club is to inaugurate have very little chance for success. They will have none at all unless The Jockey Club very soon adopts the sensible French rule of no racing for two-year-olds until September, and mighty little of it even then. The Coney Island Jockey Club, usually a leader in this sort of thing, would do a good thing if it would at once and forever abolish all the two-year-old stakes for the Spring meeting and substitute a score of good ones for horses three years old or over and over a good distance of ground. It would then pay owners to keep their horses for such events. It should also confine its Fall stakes for the youngsters to a half dozen of trifling value. It should do all in its power to abolish the abuse of the young horses instead of in any way fostering it. Other racing associations would follow such a lead. That is the only course that can be taken if the improvement of the breed of horses is what racing is for. As it is now conducted, the game is practically one for lessening the value of racehorses and improving the condition of the pocketbooks of the bookmakers. Our present system fosters gambling and nothing else. The change is one that it would not be at all hard to make. Of course, for the first two or three years after such a change racing as a sport would be pretty bad, but it would be just as good for gambling purposes. After that, however, racing would be converted into a sport once more, instead of being a substitute for the roulette wheel. The breed of horses would unquestionably be improved, as the incentive to breed horses that can run a short distance at a high rate of speed would be remov

Sunday
June 25-1899

The New York Times.

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NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

Bureau of Navigation Seems Determined to Injure Schley.

GORMAN'S HEALTH IS FAILING

Strain of the Carter Court-Martial Tells on Col. Barr—The White House Barber—New Rules Hurt.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Brooklyn "loop" has been discussed here this week with a great deal more interest than any other subject, and with a revival in the Bureau of Navigation of the unconcealed animosity to Rear Admiral Schley that has been characteristic of the bureau since Secretary Long first made known the fact, previously often hinted at in the department, that certain naval officers considered Commodore Schley rather as a candidate for court-martial than as an officer fit to be selected by the President to be nominated on Dec. 7 "for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle," to be advanced six numbers, and made a Rear Admiral. Commodore Sampson, nominated at the same time to be advanced eight numbers, was to go ahead of Schley. The Senate would not consent to the arrangement, although it had been recommended by the President. The Bureau of Navigation did not approve of the action of the President or of the Senate.

From the day the Senate blocked all recognitions for service because Schley could not retain that precedence over Sampson to which he was believed to be entitled, very persistent efforts have been made, and are still being made, to provoke Rear Admiral Schley to such an extent that he will demand an inquiry, by means of which the Bureau of Navigation may rob him of the commendation which the President considered him worthy to receive. When the President sent him to the Senate with an offer of promotion "for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle" the President knew that Rear Admiral Sampson had characterized certain actions of his second in command as "reprehensible conduct," and the Secretary of the Navy afterward took those words out of Sampson's mouth and adopted them in a report prepared by himself to discredit the work of the man whose promotion was insisted upon by President McKinley.

No naval officer imputes to Secretary Long any desire for vengeance against Rear Admiral Schley, but no visitor to the Navy Department, since this controversy arose, could fail to discover, in current conversation, that it was not wholesome to be a Schley man within hearing of the Bureau of Navigation; that an outspoken Schley man in search of a ship was fearful lest he would be sent to sea on a collier or a fish boat; that the Bureau of Navigation was determined to win in the fight before it was ended, and that there was a hope alive that the next Senate, with a sure Republican majority, would dispose of Schley's pretensions and the President's presumption by putting Sampson ahead of Schley, if in the meantime the Bureau of Navigation had not forced a court-martial to be framed for the purpose of dismissing Schley in disgrace for daring to make a contest with Sampson.

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Public opinion has sided with Admiral Schley here in Washington. Wherever the "row" is discussed the details of the Santiago fight are analyzed with a familiarity that leaves no doubt that the reports have been thoroughly studied. When on Thursday Admiral Schley, clad in cap and gown, walked down the platform at Gunston Hall, Georgetown University, to receive the honorary degree of LL. D., the cheers and applause were but a repetition of the enthusiasm which greeted him wherever he has been, East and West. Outside of naval circles, away from Washington, there are comparatively few persons who understand the language of sailormen sufficiently to appreciate exactly the meaning of a turn to "port" or "starboard," but there are few persons, be they ever so destitute of technical knowledge, who can be persuaded that the American ship that received and gave most wounds in the battle of Santiago was directed by an officer who wanted to get away. Everybody who has read the story told by the charts prepared by Admiral Sampson's own board of officers knows that the Christobal Colon was marked only by the Brooklyn. No other vessel of our fleet so much as touched her with a musket ball.

But this is all to no purpose to ward off the punishment that the Bureau of Navigation, which Secretary Long is supposed to control, has in store for Admiral Schley. It will not swerve that bureau from its purpose to spread abroad the idea that Maryland went Democratic at the recent elections because of the resentment felt in the State against the treatment of Admiral Schley by the Administration. The bureau is true to its traditions in quarrels organized by its chiefs. Schley does not retire until two years from next October. There is reason to believe that unless a stronger hand than that of the Secretary of the Navy is placed upon the chief of the bureau, Oct. 9, 1901, will not have been reached before Admiral Schley will have felt that it is a losing fight to enter into a contest with the Bureau of Navigation.

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There are some naval officers living in this city, in and out of active service, who remember well a case in point about which few persons of the present generation have any knowledge. To every reader of American history the name of Admiral Farragut recalls a career of glorious achievement. His bold and successful attacks upon the rebel works below New Orleans and in Mobile Bay are known to and are proudly read by every schoolboy. The officers who fought with him, most of whom have retired from active service, knew him to be a brave, active, resourceful man, and no American ventures to speak of him without gratitude and reverence.

Long after the gratitude of the country had expressed itself in the promotion of Farragut to the rank of Admiral the Bureau of Navigation was doing all that malevolent ingenuity could do to make his life miserable. It did not approve of Farragut. That his enemies were powerful is shown by the fact that the man whom he had sharply chided at the battle of Mobile Bay became Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, the office now held by Capt. Crowninshield, who contrives ways for the employment, promotion, punishment, comfort, or discomfort of officers of the navy. Capt. Alden could not forget that Farragut had said when Alden faltered after "Tam" Craven had struck a torpedo and gone down with the monitor Tecumseh and her crew: "Torpedoes be damned; go ahead," and had taken out of Alden's possession the lead that had been offered to him with the Brooklyn.

It is astonishing to learn the petty persecutions directed against Farragut. One is told of by an officer, who says that Farragut mourned grievously over an order contrived to deprive him of the use of a blue flag which he had used with perfect satisfaction, but which the Bureau of Navigation directed should be replaced by a red flag. One day the Admiral, not long before his death, visited this officer expressly to ask that he should not fail to attend his funeral. "I shall depend upon you to be there, and I rely upon your friendship and fidelity to me to see that they do not bury me under that damned red flag." The officer was present at the funeral, and Farragut was buried under the blue flag he preferred.

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For an invalid, which ex-Senator Gorman, by the accounts of his friends, appears to be, he is provoking quite as much demoralizing talk among Democrats as Mr. Bryan can find useful in his business. There does not seem to be any doubt that Mr. Gorman's health is precarious. It was not robust last Winter, and since the adjournment of Congress his complexion has been ashen, his step lacking in elasticity, his appetite quite good enough for a man without digestion, and only his spirits cheerful and sometimes playful. To those who have gone out to his country home at Laurel, in Howard County, just half way between Baltimore and Washington, to see him on what he refers to as his farm, he has been candid in admitting his inability to enjoy greater activity. When politics is discussed, he shakes his head, and has several times intimated to very prudent friends that there didn't seem to be much use in planning for the Democratic Party.

It is probably a mistake to assert that Mr. Gorman desires to be a candidate because of any hope that the Democratic candidate may win. His greater hope is that the organization of the party may be secured by men who will bring the Democratic name out of the campaign free from prejudice for the next conflict; for Mr. Gorman is reported as being extremely doubtful about the possibility of winning in 1900. A few of the Democrats here who sympathize with this view of the use to which the party should be put say that it will make little difference who the conservative Democratic candidate is, so long as he can be made use of to discourage the idea of still further maintaining the Democratic Party as a joke and a butt. Mr. Gorman might have come nearer to getting a nomination in 1888 than he is likely to come in 1900. He could not have won the nomination then, and his nomination would not have resulted in the defeat of Harrison. His influence, if his health permitted him to exert it, would be directed against Bryanism and Populism, as well as against trusts and expansion.

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Col. Thomas F. Barr of the Judge Advocate's office of the War Department has obtained leave of absence for three months. This opportunity for prolonged rest was sought by Col. Barr owing to his complete prostration after devoting more than a year to the effort to convict and hold on to his conviction after trial of Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, Corps of Engineers, United States Army. When the case was assigned to Col. Barr for trial he was not anxious to take hold of it. The declaration of an associate in the Judge Advocate's corps, that it was useless to attempt to convict an engineer officer, was discouraging, to begin with. Then the powerful protecting influences behind the accused were prodigious, and the array of counsel was impressive. For Carter brought not only Blair of Chicago, the son of the late Gen. F. P. Blair, to help him out, but Mr. Fox, an attorney employed by Secretary Alger in his own business, and later ex-Senator Edmunds and Wayne MacVeagh.

Col. Barr so conducted the case that fifteen officers of the army found Carter guilty. That was more than a year ago, and since that time Barr has had to keep his mind on the case, the last appearance made by him being in a brief prepared to defend the Government in a retrial before the Attorney General of the United States, in itself a very unusual course for a court-martial case to take. Col. Barr kept at his work until he saw all the counsel of Carter before Mr. Griggs, and now he says he goes away to "try to forget the Carter case." To many people here in Washington it has appeared as if the Administration had already determined to forget it. There have been many court-martial cases since Mr. McKinley became President, but no convicted prisoner has enjoyed quite the tender care lavished upon Carter. A member of the commission now at The Hague, a Republican, and a very warm friend of the President, said here before he left for Europe that the Carter case was one of the most unsavory scandals that had ever afflicted any Administration. He said he had so told the President.

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Visitors to the White House who happened to call late in the afternoon, and who through boldness or blundering got into private rooms on the upper floor, may have come across a President or a private secretary fixed up in an extemporized barber's chair and submitting to the brush and razor of a "tonsorial artist" who appeared to be very much at home. As a matter of fact, he was at home. Since the time Andrew Johnson was President, and was daily in need of a barber to keep his face in satisfactory condition, Charles Lemos has been a faithful and prudent barber for a line of Presidents. His services in that capacity won for him many years ago an appointment as messenger in the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Interior Department, giving him the income upon which he has, with the gratuities extended by many Presidents, been enabled to live in comfort and rear a family very respectably. His White House duties were irregular, but were mainly performed after office hours in the Auditor's office. Some quiet testimonials have been heard to his skill and more to his prudence, etc.

If he ever talked with a President while shaving him, he never talked about his conversations to those who would get him into the newspapers, and it is considered to be very creditable to Lemos that he never was even suspected of an inclination to gossip on the information he possessed about Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Arthur, or Cleveland. President McKinley, who, like President Cleveland, likes to do his own shaving, is said to have frequently patronized Lemos for the sake of the traditions of the Executive Mansion. Lemos had no fixed schedule of charges for Presidents. To each occupant of the White House was left the matter of compensation for the occasional haircut or shave, and the barber pocketed what he received without comment. Presidents have differed somewhat in their estimates of what a barber's work is worth, but Lemos has never said anything that looked like an invidious comparison.

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Paymaster General Kenny of the Navy Department is learning, without apparent distress, how unpopular it is to suggest to Government employes that they owe to the people of the United States the same honest measure of service that would be exacted by private employers from those whom they employ. Admiral Kenny has just taken hold of his duties here. It was reported to him that there was some necessity for stiffening the rules so as to stop the practice indulged in by a few clerks in his office of loud talking during business hours, loitering in the halls, entertainment of casual visitors, use of Government time in which to write private correspondence, and the following of some other practices calculated to squander a part of the short seven hours of each day in which they are exposed to labor. The circular that directed attention to the wish of the chief that there should be abandonment of these wasteful practices was at once characterized as an outrage. Mr. Kenny now is a "brute." But he still continues to be responsible for the proper discharge of the many duties of a large and active office, which is accumulating rather than dropping business. And Secretary Long approves of his "brutality." It is an old story, and the offended clerks can never see the humor of it.

E. G. D.

MEETING OF TRAVELING MEN.

The Question of Trusts Is Considered to be Serious.

The Board of Directors of the Commercial Travelers' National League met yesterday at the Hotel Imperial. H. V. H. Snyder of Newark, Vice President of the league, presided, with E. N. Bridges of this city as Secretary. Others present were Robert Cleaveland, Paterson; N. R. Bond, Albany, and L. H. Cohen, P. E. Dowe, James Geyer, A. F. O'Connor, and A. E. Simonson, all of New York. Arrangements were made for the annual convention of the league, which will be held at Albany on June 30. A committee was appointed to formulate plans for an employment bureau to be laid before the convention. This committee is composed of Messrs. Dowe, Snyder, and O'Connor. Mr. Dowe, who is the President of the league, was questioned as to the likelihood of any action by the convention relative to trusts.

"There has been a great deal of talk lately about this matter," said Mr. Dowe, "and I imagine it is generally understood how seriously our business has been hurt by the formation of so many trusts. I do not imagine that any statement from this meeting to-day is desirable, however, and nothing will be done officially until our convention is held. The appointment of a committee to arrange for an employment bureau shows how serious the situation is."

College Point Ferry to Move.

The New York and College Point Ferry Company will shortly transfer its ferry slip from its present site, at the foot of First Avenue in College Point, to the foot of Tenth Street, on the Sound. Negotiations are pending for the purchase of the old property, and it is expected that the purchase will be made in a few days. The new site is at present owned by Hugo Funke, and will be sold exclusively for ferry rights and residential purposes. The proposed change will seriously affect the different resorts that have been built up since the ferry has been located at the foot of First Avenue. The company wanted to buy the present site, but the owner is said to have asked a prohibitive price.

A WEEK'S CHICAGO GOSSIP

Crusade Started by Women's Clubs Against Ugly Signboards.

THE LAKE FRONT NYMPHS

Various Opinions as to Their Artistic Merits—A Luxurious Dog Pound—J. W. Gates and the Senate.

CHICAGO, June 24.—This has become such a signboard ridden town that the Civic Committee of the Women's Clubs, led by Mrs. Charles Henroten, has determined to do something about it. There are billboards here almost as big as the Masonic Temple, billboards that obscure the parks and shut out the lake and its breezes. One can ride through miles of colored solicitations to buy certain kinds of soaps or medicines, or highly colored eulogies on articles of wear, or particular kinds of tonics. One cannot get away from the signboards. One gets up to meet a big-lettered suggestion that it is safe wagering that his vital organs are all out of order, and that only one thing in the world will help to bring back their original tone. One goes to bed at night haunted by a nightmare of soaps and bronchial cures.

The women say the signs are hideous; that they violate every canon of art, every rule of grammar and punctuation. They are dangerous in case of fire, and catch-alls for rubbish. They depict scenes which have an unwholesome effect on young minds, and they shut off space that might better be used as play grounds for the children. Scroll drawing, letter forms, correct outline, and good color are outraged by the garish, gaudy, hetrogeneous mass of nails, lumber, and paint now being used as signs, so the women say, and they are petitioning the Aldermen to tear down the square miles of billboards.

While talking about art, it would hardly be fair not to refer to the fountain which the young women of Lorado Taft's sculpture class put up on the lake front during the friendly darkness of one night. Some say it is art, but the general impression, after cool consideration, is that it is merely a good article of the plaster of paris of commerce. The fountain group is composed of eight nymphs sporting in the water. The preachers, or some of them, think the nymphs should have been provided with mackintoshes, while even the most ultra of Chicago's art cliques would not resent a shirt waist or so as a sop to the prudish majority of the city's population. But Mayor Harrison thinks the fountain is correct enough, while the South Park Commissioners are so busy with the troubles they already have in trying to keep automobiles off the boulevards that they have no time to pass upon the nymphs.

Chicago has a millionaire for master of its dog pound in John G. Shortall, President of the Illinois Humane Society. The pound has been divorced from politics, and all the barbarous methods that have heretofore prevailed in dealing with friendless and unlicensed canines will be changed. Even a luxurious chamber of death will be provided. There will be bathrooms and soft couches and cooked food for the dogs. They will be made captives hereafter by means of velvety lassoes, instead of being yanked to their doom with sharp snares of cruel brass wire. Crippled and sick dogs will be doctored. A special cook has been engaged to prepare the food, and Poundmaster Shortall expects to have his wealthy friends endow several rooms with couches and other luxuries for particularly deserving dogs.

Bert Cassidy, a well-known artist, is Mr. Shortall's chief assistant and supervising executioner. In short, the dogs are to have an unusually good time of it when they are lucky enough to be caught.

The Illinois Society for the Prevention of Consumption has been organized by men prominent in medical sciences and others. The purpose of the organization is to prevent tuberculosis by the education of public opinion and the stimulation of individual initiative by means of a central bureau for the collection and dissemination of information as to the modes of diffusion of disease and measures of prevention. Education is to be carried on by means of literature, public addresses, and congresses, and cooperation with the authorities. In Illinois people are aroused on the question of this disease. The State health officers are now killing hundreds of valuable cattle afflicted with tuberculous germs. Dr. Crotte, the distinguished chemist of Paris, who is to open a free clinic for the treatment of the disease next month, already has applications from 3,000 patients.

An Irish golf club has been formed by the Rev. J. P. Dore, Catholic pastor at West Chicago, and the opening of the Killarney golf links was a largely attended event. Father Dore believes that his club will turn out a number of champions at the game, which he says is merely the good old Milesian game of "shinny" glorified. The Killarney links are among the best in the West. They have a range of 2,805 yards. The holes have received the following names: Muckross Head, Devil's Bit, Vinegar Hill, Eagle's Nest, Ross's Castle, Youghal Harbor, Gap of Dunloe, and Vale of Avoca. The goal hole is Donnybrook, and there will be many a lively scrimmage there.

While the announcement that John W. Gates would be a candidate to succeed Shelby M. Cullom as United States Senator in 1901 may be premature, it has created a decided sensation in the Republican ranks. As President of the American Steel and Wire Company, Mr. Gates has an important influence here among powerful classes. He is a warm personal friend of Gov. Tanner, who is up in arms against Senator Cullom. He is a Colonel on the Governor's staff. Moreover, he has the backing of Thomas N. Jamieson and Congressman Lorimer, the chief manipulators of Republican affairs, and they do not deny that he is entitled to their support and friendship. Through his advice and interest Mr. Jamieson profited to the extent of $40,000 in the stock markets, while the Congressman accumulated $20,000 in the same way. Mr. Gates is country bred and born, having been a merchant in Dupage County before he became one of the steel magnates. If he really desires to go to Washington, and should the next Legislature be of the right political persuasion, it is certain that the statesman from Sangamon would have to make the fight of his life to retain the toga he has so long worn.

R. B. P.

Pope to the Catholics of France.

What is deemed by Catholics to be one of the most important of the recent utterances of the Pope is contained in a short letter to Mgr. Servonnet, Archbishop of Bourges, France, under date of May 25 last, which has just been made public. The letter is addressed to the Roman Catholics of the French Republic, in response to a communication asking if the interpretation put upon late apostolic documents and letters by certain adherents of the royalist party in France, as being antagonistic to democracy and the republic, was correct. In his letter the Pope repeats the injunctions given in an address to the French Catholics seven years ago, when he counseled them to be faithful to the republic, and to do nothing looking toward its overthrow.

The Ocean Route to Long Branch.

The Cape May steamboat Republic comes to New York waters with a reputation for speed and safety on the route from Pier 10 East River to the iron pier at Long Branch. She makes three trips every day, one in the morning and two in the afternoon, and the early morning trip, leaving New York at 8:30, gives a good start for a day's enjoyment. The afternoon trips at 1 and 5:30 also accommodate those who go simply for the sail. The last trip back from the Branch is at 7:45 o'clock. The Republic makes the run back to New York inside of two hours.

Presentation to the Rev. Mr. Hamilton

On Friday evening, at the home of Frank Thomas, 181 West Eighty-seventh Street, the officers and teachers of the Sunday school of St. Agnes's Chapel, in West Ninety-first Street, presented the Rev. Charles A. Hamilton, formerly a curate of St. Agnes's Chapel, a handsome gold watch. The Rev. Mr. Hamilton, until his resignation a short time ago, was curate of St. Agnes's Chapel, being connected with it since its organization, and in that capacity rendered valuable services in building up and managing the Sunday school.

CAPT. PRICE SAILS FOR EUROPE.

First Vacation Tenderloin Commander Has Had in Twenty-five Years.

Capt. James K. Price of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, having obtained a leave of absence of thirty days from the Police Board, sailed yesterday for England on the steamship Umbria. Capt. Price goes to Liverpool, and thence to London. Further than that he has no plans matured. He expects to return to the city on July 21.

Capt. Price was in the best of humors as he stood on the deck of the Umbria. "I'm taking the first vacation that I have had in twenty-five years, and I hope it will do me some good," said he. "I go away with the congratulations of my command, and also with those of the people of the district of which I have charge. I bear no malice against any one—not even against Lawyer Moss."

A number of Police Sergeants were at the pier to see the Tenderloin Captain off, and they bore with them flowers, as evidence of the esteem they hold him in Among others at the pier were his lawyer, Henry Clay Henderson; "Bob" Nelson, Senator George W. Plunkitt, ex-Congressman Quinn, and ex-Police Magistrate Murray.

ORDERS CHURCH TO VACATE.

Saloon Keeper Places Notice on Door, but It Will Not Be Obeyed.

William McCormick, a saloon keeper, placed the following sign at noon on Friday on the door of the Martense Congregational Church, corner of Thirty-ninth Street and Fort Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT
THIS PROPERTY MUST BE VACATED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
BY THE ORDERS OF THE OWNER.
WILLIAM McCORMICK, Owner.

The church is a new one, and the pastor is the Rev. A. W. Maddox. McCormick some time ago tried to establish a saloon on the opposite corner. The church fought him, and succeeded in having his license canceled by Justice Dickey of the Supreme Court. McCormick now claims to have bought the land on which the church is situated. It is a temporary church building, erected a few months ago.

The property is owned by the Realty Trust Company, and the use of the land was offered to the people who started the church scheme by A. Milliken, the agent of the company. No attention will be paid to McCormick's notice.

PRESIDENT COOGAN WINS.

Suit Brought by by Edward B. Coogan Practically Dismissed.

By the terms of a decision handed down in the Supreme Court yesterday, Justice Truax practically dismisses the suit brought by Edward B. Coogan against James J. Coogan, President of the Borough of Manhattan; Sarah Lynch, and Harriet G. Coogan. The decision contains the provision, however, that the plaintiff may continue his action again by the service of an amended complaint.

The suit grows out of business transactions of the old firm of Coogan Brothers, in which the plaintiff and James J. Coogan were partners. Edward Coogan alleged in his complaint that Mrs. Sarah Lynch became indebted to the firm to the extent of $100,000. The money was advanced for the purpose of improving certain property belonging to Mrs. Lynch. Under the partnership agreement he held a one-third interest in the business, and he claimed his share of the debt and interest would amount to $40,000. He sued to recover that amount.

Edward Coogan also alleges that James J. Coogan and Mrs. Lynch are conspiring to prevent him from recovering a judgment upon the alleged indebtedness. He further asserts that in 1897 Mrs. Lynch, for the purpose of defrauding him, transferred the property in question to Mrs. Harriet G. Coogan.

The Coogan partnership was dissolved in 1893. Besides asking for a judgment for $40,000, the plaintiff asked for an injunction restraining Mrs. Lynch or Mrs. Coogan from disposing of or transferring the property in question; that a receiver be appointed, and that Mrs. Lynch be compelled to account for one-third of the money due to the old firm of Coogan Brothers.

OPEN-AIR CONCERTS TO-DAY.

Music in Parks in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn.

There will be music this afternoon in a number of the parks in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx and Brooklyn. In Central Park the Seventy-first Regiment Band will give the following programme, beginning at 4 o'clock:

"Star-Spangled Banner."
Prelude from "Pagliacci" ..... Leoncavallo
Sacred Song, "The Holy City" ..... Adams
for cornet (by request)
Mr. W. Paris Chambers.
Nocturne, "Monastery Bells" ..... Wely
Quartet for French horns ..... Mendelssohn
"Jagers Abschied."
Messrs. J. E. Bemoifo, A. White, G. Loesch, A. Wellerson.
Grand selection, "Mephistofele" ..... Bolto
Grand march, "The Army of the Potomac" ..... Fanciulli
Overture, "Tannhauser" ..... Wagner
"Old Hundred."

Usher's Band will give the following programme in Bronx Park:

"Star-Spangled Banner."
March, "Opening of the Season" ..... Stromberg
Overture, Raymond ..... Thomas
Waltz, "Jolly Fellows" ..... Volstadt
Selection, "Runaway Girl" ..... Carlyle
Cornet solo, (new,) "The Bronx Folks" ..... William Jaeger
Grand selection, "Il Trovatore" ..... Verdi
(a) The "American Patrol" ..... Meachim
(b) Intermezzo, "Cavalleria Rusticana" ..... Mascagni
Overture, (medley,) Scenes Populaire ..... Baettger
Gavotte, "Little Innocent" ..... Bendix
Finale, "Hands Across the Sea" ..... Sousa
"Home, Sweet Home."

This is the programme for the concert at Pelham Bay Park, to be given by Stover's Band:

"Star-Spangled Banner."
March, Pelham Bay Park.
Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor" ..... Nicolai
Concert waltz, "Our Women" ..... Fahrbach
Selection, "Herz und Hand" ..... Lecocq
Cornet solo, "The Favorite" ..... T. Hartram
Carl Maurer.
Overture, "King Midas" ..... Silenberg
Intermezzo, "Dewey's Return" ..... Franko
Grand fantaisie, "Echo Aus dem Walde" ..... Albert
Selection, "American Airs" ..... Tobany
Galop, "Cavallerie" ..... Faust

At St. Mary's Park Hager's Band will give this programme:

"Star-Spangled Banner."
March, "Boston Commandery" ..... Carter
(Introducing "Onward, Christian Soldiers.")
Overture, "William Tell" ..... Rossini
Characteristic, "Yankee Doodle" ..... Reeves
(with variations for every instrument.)
Selection, "Fortune Teller" ..... Herbert
Cornet solo, "Valse Brillante" ..... Innes
Mr. A. Bode.
Potpourri, "Carmen" ..... Bizet
(a) Sextet, "Lucia" ..... Donizetti
(b) March, "Hands Across the Sea" ..... Sousa
"Blue Danube" ..... Strauss
Fantasia on Scotch, Irish, and English Airs ..... Baetens
Medley of popular ragtime songs ..... Mackie
(Introducing "Hello, Ma Baby.")

Helm's Band will give this programme at Clermont Park:

Claremont Park march ..... Helm
Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor" ..... Nicolai
Waltz, "American Beauties" ..... Liebrer
Cornet solo ..... Selected
Mr. Tom Clark.
Pizzicati polka ..... Strauss
(P. Gilmore's favorite.)
Torchlight dance ..... Meyerbeer
The "Little Trooper" ..... Fueret
Sextet from opera "Lucia" ..... Donizetti
Plantation echoes ..... Tobani
Happy life galop ..... Faust

In Prospect Park, Brooklyn, the Forty-seventh Regiment Band will give the following programme:

Salutation, "The Star-Spangled Banner."
"Grand War March of the Priests," from "Athalie" ..... Mendelssohn
Overture to "Tannhauser" ..... R. Wagner
Finale from the opera "AEriele" ..... E. Bach
Adagio from Sonate, "Pathetique" .....
von Beethoven
Grand Fantasie from "Lohengrin" ..... R. Wagner
Cornet Solo, selected ..... Bode
Overture, "Mignon" ..... A. Thomas
Romance, "Narcissus" ..... Nevin
Fackeltanz No. 1 ..... Meyerbeer
March, "Dewey's Return."
(New; composed by Mr. Wm. Keller, member of the band.)
Finale, "America."

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE MEETS.

Resolution Providing for an Amendment to Its Charter.

At a special meeting yesterday of the members of the New York Industrial Exchange, this resolution was adopted:

That Article II. of the certificate of incorporation is hereby amended to read as follows: The particular purposes for which the said corporation is formed are to foster the interests of those engaged in the business of buying and selling agricultural stocks, bonds, and other obligations and securities, agricultural and commercial products, stocks, bonds, securities, and obligations of corporations, and mining properties and products; to reform abuses relative thereto; to secure freedom from unjust or unlawful exactions; to diffuse accurate and reliable information as to the standing of merchants and other matters; to procure uniformity and certainty in the customs and usages of the trade and of those having a common trade business, financial or professional interest therein; to settle differences between its members, and to promote a more enlarged and friendly intercourse between business men.

When the charter of the Exchange has been amended as provided in the resolution, interest in the operations of the Exchange will be increased by larger dealings in wheat and trading in stocks and bonds.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT HOME.

Arrives with His Wife and Daughter, and Goes to Newport.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, with his wife and daughter, Gladys, arrived yesterday from England on the steamship Lucania. E. V. W. Rossiter, Treasurer of the New York Central system, met the Lucania at Quarantine with the New York Central tug C. C. Clarke, and, taking Mr. Vanderbilt on board, conveyed him to the foot of West Forty-second Street. Mrs. Vanderbilt and her daughter remained on the Lucania and they were met at the steamship pier by several friends.

Mr. Vanderbilt's private car was attached to the 10 A. M. train on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road, and Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, with Miss Gladys and Alfred Vanderbilt, proceeded at once to Newport, where their Summer home had been made ready to receive them.

Mr. Vanderbilt appeared to be in excellent spirits, and he told his friends that the ocean voyage had refreshed him greatly. It had been his intention to come home with his brother, William K., on the latter's yacht Valiant, but at the last moment some business matters necessitated a change of plans.

The Cornelius Vanderbilts expect to remain in Newport until late in the Fall. Mr. Vanderbilt has a model farm a few miles from the Breakers, in which he takes a great interest.

CLIFTON WHITE DEAD.

Astoria Boy Who Was Accidentally Shot by Dr. William McCorn.

Clifton White, seventeen years old, who was shot Thursday night by Dr. William McCorn, resident physician at the River Crest Sanitarium, at Astoria, died in St. John's Hospital yesterday. The boy was conscious during the forenoon, and repeated the statement which he made to Coroner Guy Thursday night that he was outside of the fence of the sanitarium grounds when he was shot. He stated that he was shot by Dr. McCorn.

Dr. McCorn surrendered himself to the police after the shooting, and spent the night in the station. He protested that he had no intention of shooting White, and merely discharged the revolver to frighten the boy away. He said the boys had caused the attendants at the sanitarium much annoyance by invading the grounds and climbing the trees and destroying property.

White and some of his companions, Dr. McCorn said, invaded the grounds Thursday evening and began to strip the cherry trees. He fired two shots to frighten the boys away. He then returned to his office, and soon afterward was notified that one of the boys had been shot. He went out and found White lying on the ground wounded. He called an ambulance and had him sent to St. John's Hospital as soon as possible.

White, before he died, made a statement to Coroner Guy, in which he said he was running away from Dr. McCorn at the time he was hit, and that he was not more than twenty feet from the doctor at the time of the shooting.

Dr. McCorn was arraigned on a charge of assault in the first degree. As he was about to be remanded for examination, notice was received in the courtroom that young White had just died. Dr. McCorn was then rearraigned on the charge of manslaughter and held for examination on July 3.

SPLIT IN CITIZENS' UNION

Negotiations for Alliance with Republicans Cause Trouble.

CALL FOR REORGANIZATION

Likely to be Issued by James B. Reynolds, the Leader of the Party Favoring the Coalition.

The announcement that negotiations are in progress between President Lemuel E. Quigg of the Republican County Committee and James B. Reynolds of the Citizens' Union looking to a coalition of the anti-Tammany elements in the city has developed the existence of a decided difference of opinion in the union as to the wisdom of such an alliance.

Mr. Reynolds was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union in the campaign of 1897, but since then he has not taken an active part in the organization, which is now and was in the last campaign controlled by the Central City Committee, of which R. Fulton Cutting is Chairman. The majority of the members of this committee did not, it is said, favor the alliance which Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Quigg are endeavoring to effect, and some of them are disposed to question Mr. Reynolds's right to speak for the Citizens' Union.

Paul Fuller, who is a member of the Central Committee, and was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union State Party last year, pointed out yesterday that the Central Committee had in a recent resolution declared that the union would remain absolutely independent; that it would not bargain with one party against another, and that it would continue to keep before the people of New York the ideal and the opportunity for a municipal administration divorced from politics and conducted solely for the welfare of the city and its people. He regarded it as a fundamental principle of the union that it should avoid premeditated alliances with any political party.

Isaac H. Klein is another member of the Central Committee who does not favor the proposed alliance with the Republican organization. Mr. Reynolds, he said, did not represent the union in the negotiations, and had no authority to speak for it. The union, Mr. Klein said, would be glad to have the Republican organization indorse its candidates, but those candidates must be put in the field without the slightest suspicion of a deal.

The developments so far indicate that the former membership of the Citizens' Union will divide on the proposition to combine with the Republican organization.

James B. Reynolds is looming up as the leader of the party favoring the coalition. He is understood to contemplate issuing a call for a reorganization of the Citizens' Union to act on that proposition. The Central City Committee, including R. Fulton Cutting, John J. Chapman, Isaac H. Klein, and Paul Fuller, has control of the Citizens' Union machinery, so that Mr. Reynolds may call on those who take his view of the proper course for independent voters to pursue to unite under another name.

The Central City Committee, meantime, will go ahead with its policy of having nothing to do with any other party whatever. Some of those who agree with Mr. Reynolds have hopes of capturing control of the Central Committee, but that is regarded as unlikely.

Many of the independents are convinced that Mr. Quigg means what he says when he declares that all he demands is good candidates, and they regard his proposition to unite all the anti-Tammany forces on one ticket as the only practical method of defeating the Democrats. Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Quigg both believe that this class of independents is largely in the majority, and that the members of the Central City Committee, whom they regard as extremists, will be left high and dry when the campaign comes.

TEN-YEAR-OLD SHOPLIFTER.

Little Lucy Doherty Gave the Storekeeper a Lively Chase—Repented and Was Freed.

Standing in front of the bench before Magistrate Pool, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday, was a little girl, a prisoner, charged with shoplifting. She was Lucy Doherty, ten years of age, of 254 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. She was too young to understand her predicament. She looked wonderingly up at the Magistrate, who regarded her with some curiosity and sympathy.

"What is this girl charged with?" asked Magistrate Pool. Gerry Agent St. John said that she had entered a department store in Upper Third Avenue Friday evening with another girl named Annie Toomey, whose address Lucy did not know.

The two girls got near the table containing the cheap jewelry. The proprietor of the store was out near the doorway taking something out of a showcase, when he happened to look in and saw the tots helping themselves to the goods on the counter. He rushed in, and the girls, with the agility of kittens, darted about the counter and out by another door, with the proprietor in full pursuit.

The pursuing man caught up with the girls at the end of two blocks, and succeeded in getting Lucy, but Annie got away. Lucy had a number of trinkets in her possession, amounting in value to about a couple of dollars. These were in court. The proprietor of the dry goods store turned the girl over to Detective Mehan of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, and he, in turn, gave her into the custody of St. John.

"What did you steal for?" asked Magistrate Pool of the little shoplifter.

"I'se awful sorry. I won't do it again," said little Lucy, and she placed her hands to her eyes and wept.

"Don't you know it is wrong?" asked Magistrate Pool, who was affected by the grief of the prisoner, who was the smallest and youngest shoplifter ever arraigned in the court.

"Will you be a good girl?" asked Magistrate Pool.

"Honest, I will," sobbed little Lucy.

Turning to the proprietor of the department store, Magistrate Pool said that under Section 18 of the Penal Code, a child under seven years of age is incapable of crime; between the ages of seven and twelve the law presumes that they are incompetent to commit crime. Inasmuch as the articles the child had taken were of small value and were recovered, he thought that he would give the child the benefit of the presumption of the section.

Before he could go further the proprietor of the store, who was stroking the hair of the child, said he would withdraw the complaint. Little Lucy was led out of court sobbing.

PUERTO RICAN COMMISSION.

Dr. J. J. Henna Denies that He or His Colleagues Seek Political Preferment or Personal Gain.

Dr. Julio J. Henna, one of the Puerto Rican Commissioners to this country, denied yesterday that he or his colleagues had any desire for political preferment or personal gain in the distribution of patronage in the island or in the regulation of its affairs. He declared that all that the commission seeks is a revocation of the tariff imposed by the War Department on Aug. 19 last year, and an opportunity for the people of the island to display their ability in self-government.

An editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Friday, Dr. Henna said, did the commission an injustice by impugning the regularity and genuineness of their credentials; and in order to prove that they were regular, he wrote to Washington immediately after reading the editorial in question, and had the documents returned to him. The credentials which he exhibited to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES were written in Spanish and English, and signed by a number of the "merchants, manufacturers, and laborers, residents and property owners" of the municipal districts of Ponee, Adjuntas, and Juana Diaz. The documents state that the credentials were authorized at mass meetings held in these three towns in October last. Each is countersigned by the Alcalde of the town which appointed a Commissioner or a number of Commissioners, and one bears the countersign of Capt. W. P. Evans of the Nineteenth United States Infantry, Military Governor of the District of Adjuntas. Each of the signers indicates his business and the value of the property he represents. In the text of the credentials it is stated that the bearers are empowered to represent their respective districts before the Government or any other institutions which may give aid in obtaining for the Puerto Ricans such rights and privileges as may enhance ther progress, both in a political and a business way. Eight Commissioners were thus appointed, but only three qualified, two of whom, Dr. Henna and M. Zeno Gandia, are residents of this city.

Speaking for himself and his associates, Dr. Henna said: "We have not the slightest desire to take part in the Government of the island nor to benefit personally in anything the United States Government may do there. We are animated only by patriotic motives, and it is our only wish that Puerto Rico may be invested with the same rights as other parts of the United States enjoy. The island is said by the authorities to be a possession of the United States, yet it is far less liberally treated than many other countries which are considered as foreign. Under the existing tariff, which we claim the Government had no right to impose, we are in far worse shape commercially than we were under Spanish rule. The Government says that the duties levied at the Custom Houses are used for the benefit of the island. That is very true, and we have no fault to find with the officers charged with the administration of the island, but we contend that the duties, as between the United States and Puerto Rico, should be abolished and that the people of the island should have a chance to prove that by the imposition of internal taxes they can maintain their native land as well as it is now maintained

A MONTANA PHILOSOPHER

Tall Mountaineer Marvels at the Curiosity of New Yorkers.

SEES MANY AMAZING SIGHTS

How Mishap to Baby Carriage Causes a Blockade—Detests Women with Hour-Glass Figures.

He was a weather-beaten mountaineer from Montana, tall, straight, bony, and powerful of frame. The ever-changing crowd at Twenty-third Street, Broadway, and Fifth Avenue interested him greatly. He gazed and stood so long gazing that the big policeman at the corner, surmising that he was a stranger in New York, was moved to ask him why he tarried.

"Oh, nothin'. I ain't used to crowds, an' I'm just lookin', easy like, because it's all new. Here you see things—"

But just then the policeman moved back to untangle a jam in Fifth Avenue, and the man from Montana continued his observations to an idle-appearing but good-natured-looking man on the corner.

"As I was sayin', you see things here you don't see in Montany, but I guess Montany's ways ain't so bad, after all. Yes, stranger, I'm here for the first time—goin' on two weeks—an' I've seen things I ain't never dreamed of before. There's good things an' bad things here, especially the bad things, which is as much like the Ow-gean stables as anything you can fetch up fer inspection anywheres."

"Yes?"

"Yes, you bet," responded the mountaineer, with true Western familiarity. "But takin' this town on her lighter side, New York has the most curious lot o' people a feller can imagine. Nothin' at all collects a crowd here. And durned if they don't gape like a lot of hayseeds. For instance? Well, I seen a man washing windows this mornin' on the seventh story of one o' them big buildin's. First a man stops, then another, an' pretty soon it you ain't got a crowd of fifty or a hundred people gazin' skywards like a lot o' jays. Now, you wouldn't find a Butte man doin' that, nor a Chicago man, an' I've heard that you Eastern people look upon us real Westerners as hayseeds that blows the gas out and Chicago men as wahoos. But that's easy. Here, crowds chase to a fire just as if a fire was rare, and some of 'em seem to go crazy with excitement.

"I never did see such a place for crowds to turn up all of a sudden as if they sprang out o' the sidewalk. Why, the other night a constable arrested a man up on Sixth Avenue. It was 3 o'clock in the mornin', and there didn't seem to be many people around just then. I saw a commotion, an' I give you my word before I could get two blocks the must 'a been a hundred or more people around. An' what's more, most of 'em followed to the lock-up jest as if a man ain't arrested every five minutes here in this town. Did I go? Of course. I'm a stranger an' a hayseed, 'cordin' to all idees, but you New York people sees everything an' still you goes crazy over nothin'!

"Now here's another curious thing. Man was wheelin' a baby carriage over there in the park—woman by his side—wife, o' course. Party soon nut got unscrewed an' off comes the wheel, kid goes out an' begins to yell. What's the result? Two hundred people in two minutes. Constable comes and jumps in to find out what's the matter. Just a wheel off an' the kid yellin' to split. He says, 'Here, get along, yous,' an' then begins to push. The business bein' near the street a wagon driver stops his team an' gets off to see what it's all about. Another driver stops an' another an' then the street's blocked. Baby still yellin'. Mam flustered, Dad with his head down divin' through the crowd lookin' for that pesky nut, an' the dickens to pay—everybody askin' what's the matter. Oh, yes, I was lookin' to see what's up, too. I'm a hayseed. An' then there was a dozen or more givin' Dad advice how to wheel home an' keep the wheel on without the nut.

"Human natur, you say? Not altogether, stranger. It's New York nature. People out West don't seem to be so doggone curious over no'thin'. But you people here is a strange combination of hayseedness and up-to-date—what you call it—fin de sickel—d-o-o-o

AN OLD NEW YORK FIREMAN

"Capt." Mackey, Now of Greenville, S. C., Lived Here in the Forties.

FAMOUS MEN WHOM HE KNEW

Cornelius Vanderbilt Was a Relative of His Employer—The Great Fire of 1835 and the Jewett Murder.

GREENVILLE, S. C., June 10.—Does anybody in New York remember Jimmie Mackey, who used to run with No. 5 Engine when its house was at Fulton and Dutch Streets, in the thirties? He was apprenticed to John P. Moore, gunmaker, at 202 Broadway, and lived with his employer at 9 Dutch Street, where Cornelius Vanderbilt had a room while he was struggling to establish himself in the steamship business.

Jimmie Mackey of old No. 5 is here now, eighty-five years old, lively and active yet, and deeply interested to know if any of the men he served with are living. It is safe to say that none of them is stronger or brisker than is he, has a keener interest in what goes on, or a livelier recollection of old New York and its people. Probably no other man in the world has a clearer picture of the New York of sixty-five years ago in his mind. On Summer afternoons, looking across his cotton fields or along the shaded streets of this town, he recalls New York as he knew it when Canal Street was far up town, and he and his companions prowled at night seeking a "smell" of a fire at which No. 5 might be the first on the ground and No. 5's men have the glory of holding the nozzle and the place of danger. That is the only New York he knows, and he likes to live in it. The news of the city in the newspapers he reads, without glasses, every day interests him, but he does not know anything or care much for what is done in Harlem or the present up-town districts.

CAME BACK ONLY ONCE.

He left New York in 1838, and has been back there but once since. He rode about in an omnibus then, but he lost his bearings. Twenty-three years had made many changes. The familiar landmarks were few, and in the streets where he had been accustomed to meet friends at every step he found strange faces. So he did not stay long. He is even now homesick for old New York, but he knows he can never see it again. He has no curiosity about the modern city or the skyscrapers, but he would like to meet some member of No. 5 or some boy who played in Rivington Street between 1820 and 1830. He was born there, in No. 9, in January, 1815, just after the battle of New Orleans. His father was a ship carpenter, then in Government service, and brought him home to vote the Democratic ticket. The old gentleman tells with much glee now that his first vote was cast in one of the up-town wards, where he had no business to be, and before he was twenty years old. The vote was intended to help out a Democratic candidate for Alderman, and did make a tie, which threatened to bring about a much-dreaded investigation. Mackey has voted the Democratic ticket at every election since he was twenty-one years old.

A WONDERFUL MEMORY.

From Rivington Street to Castle Garden he can recollect the Broadway of his time almost house by house, tell what kinds of buildings they were, and who lived or did business in each. Even the dead walls and open lots and the bad places in the pavements are pictured in his memory, and he knows where every hill was and all the routes the firemen used to take with their machines to get advantages of grades and short cuts. He must have been a good fireman. He has a certificate that he was such from Wilson Small, foreman, and holds it as one of the dearest of his treasures and a thing to be handed down to his grandchildren. Mackey has never lost interest in the volunteer fire service. He came from New York to Columbia, S. C., and was the founder of the Columbia Fire Department, and for years one of its most active members. He attended all the parades and contests of the department here for many years, and to this day enjoys nothing so much as to go to a fire and watch with critical eye the work of the men in red shirts. He does not, however, find as much pleasure in the mere squirting of water from a nozzle as he did before the new water system was introduced, when long lines of firemen manned the brakes of the hand engines and made them tank fast while the foreman howled exhortations to "put her up" through the trumpets. Yet his eyes light up and his back straightens when there is a good race with plenty of force on the drags, and he tells of the old department and the brisk boys he ran with, and of stiff pulls and hard, long fights to wash or prevent washing in the times when his muscles were tough and his lungs were the lungs of twenty years.

THE FIRE OF 1835.

He claimed the distinction of being the first fireman to discover the great fire of 1835. He had a reputation to sustain, and lost much sleep in order to sustain it. His boss and his boss's wife—who was a Vanderpoel, cousin of the Vanderbilts, and the daughter and sister of firemen—were always on the alert, and at the first sound or sight or smell of fire got him up and out. Consequently he was many times first at the engine house and the nozzle. On that bitter December night of 1835 he was "prowling for a smell," he says, and got it. He saw a gleam of fire on the old Dutch Church and caught the scent of burning. He tells with glee how he and his comrades hastily drew out old No. 5 and hurried her along, treading softly through the snow in passing the Dutch Church so that the watchman there much not hear them going by and sound an alarm to startle the other company to dispute their claim to "first with the most." As first discoverer, he held the nozzle that threw the first stream against the greatest fire in New York's history, originating in the store of Comstock & Andrews, in Wall Street.

That was one time when the Volunteer Firemen had their fill of fire fighting, and Capt. Mackey—universally "Captain" by virtue of his long Captaincy in the Columbia Department—tells many stories of that memorable night. He recalls yet how George W. Kollock, afterward Commissioner of Charities, who kept a place opposite the engine house of No. 5, worked with and for the boys—the seas of champagne and whisky that flowed free as water, the $100 No. 5 got for flooding a cellar stored with priceless liquors in barrels—a fall he had from the dock into East River on the morning of the 16th, while trying to cut a place in the ice for a suction. Is there any old fireman who was there who cannot compare notes with him?

THE MURDER OF HELEN JEWETT.

Are there any other survivors of the group of youngsters who entered Mrs. Townsend's house and found Helen Jewett's murdered body smoldering on her bed on the night of April 11, 1836, and thereby became identified with one of New York's most famous tragedies and mysteries? Mackey says that Bob Furlong and other members of No. 5 were with him that night, and that they were sitting in a group along the wall of old Columbia College when the alarm came in.

"The Captain" will talk by the hour of old New York and New Yorkers as he knew them—of Tyrone Power, the actor, who gave him many a dollar in front of Willard's for keeping his horse in order and taking it to him Saturday afternoons; of James Gordon Bennett, when he published his newspaper from 200 Bowery, where a contractor for the Florida war had a cook shop; of John Jacob Astor, who used to come to Lineburger's bake shop in Vesey Street, which was a loafing place for some select young firemen late at night, and buy four "round hearts" for a cent.

He insists that John P. Moore was the real founder of the Vanderbilt fortunes, because he advanced to Cornelius Vanderbilt, his wife's cousin, money with which to keep his steamboats going while their receipts were scanty. Capt. Mackey says that, as Mr. Moore's trusted apprentice, he was sent to the Manhattan Bank many a Saturday after banking hours to get the money advanced to "Corneel" to pay wages and accounts, and that he has sat many a night and heard "Corneel" discuss his affairs and plans and hopes with his cousin and her husband. He says he could draw now a plan of the house at 9 Dutch Street, where he slept, and Mr. Vanderbilt had a room, and of the Colgate House next door.

They are gone, all these people he used to know, with whose daily life and affairs he was so familiarly and constantly connected. The town he used to know has vanished, too, and the brave old boys who ran the machines with him are scattered and dead. Time and fate have dealt kindly with him here, and the down-town boy and fighting fireman of 1835 has broad acres and a beautiful home of his own, and is a sedate and respected citizen. But he would like to find, before he goes hence somebody in Greater New York who knew New York in the thirties, and who remembers Jimmie Mackey, the gunmaker's apprentice of 202 Broadway, and who can sit down and talk of old days and the old town.

A NEW CHURCH PROBLEM.

Pastors of City Churches Complain that Many Members Refuse to Pay Pew Rent in Summer.

A new difficulty in New York churches has made its appearance. It is the practice, unheard of three or four years ago, of pew owners returning unpaid the pew bills for July and August, and in some instances for June and September as well, making the statement on them, or perhaps verbally to pastor or church Treasurer, that they are out of town, attend elsewhere, it may be, and do not feel called upon to pay pew rent in two places. This is done in spite of the fact that persons who so return their bills have engaged pews for a year. Speaking of this growing condition the Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Virgin, pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, Harlem, said yesterday:

"It is singular that church people, who rent pews for one year, will bring themselves to return their bills for the Summer months and refuse to pay for the whole year. But they will. And it is one of the most serious matters which New York church officers have to face. It is a new custom. It was not known half a dozen years ago. It is growing. If it keeps on growing, where shall we bring up? I must say, however, that Pilgrim Church has been as little affected as any church in Harlem. I know an Episopal church and also a Reformed one that suffer in a most serious way. Just consider the matter for a moment.

"Here is the official board of a church. Such board must consider its financial status as carefully as a business house. It rents so many pews, and people agree to pay for them. June comes, and the people depart, leaving bills unpaid. Where are calculations coming out? Church seasons in this city grow steadily shorter. It takes until Christmas to get the minds of people off the previous season's attractions, and by April one begins to hear the coming season's plans discussed. So really there is left but about four months of the twelve for the full congregation to be present. I don't care to mention troubles of other churches, but I can say that at meetings of ministers this refusal to pay pew rentals in Summer is the complaint I hear oftenest. Churches supported by the envelope pledge system fare even worse, for very few families send in pledge money for Sundays they are absent. Running a church in New York has always been hard enough. It is much harder with this new condition extant."

Inquiry at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Harlem, brought out the fact that that church was affected, and that efforts had long been made to put a stop to it, without avail. One Reformed Church pastor down town, who did not want his name mentioned, said that the Rev. Dr. Virgin is quite right, and that the evil is a growing one. The poor people keep their pledges better than do the so-called rich, he said.

THE CITY'S PLAGUE OF FLIES.

In Countless Numbers the Irrepressible Insect Is Making Its Presence Known.

"Go, poor devil, get thee gone! Why should I hurt thee? The world surely is wide enough to hold both thee and me," exclaimed Uncle Toby to the fly that had tormented him as he let it out of the window. Tender-hearted Uncle Toby's humane action was prompted by the sentiment that caused him to utter that famous oath that the recording angel blotted out with a tear, which sentiment often impels us to release the first fly of the season when it buzzes its tenor and rage as it vainly struggles to escape from the sticky, paralyzing morass of the fly paper. Later we view the victim's agony with fiendish satisfaction, and became satisfied in our heart and conscience that the insect that Uncle Toby released could have been none other than the first fly of the season. Nothing will convince us that even he would have extended mercy to his torturer had it been, say July or August, instead of in the early Spring.

The trouble with the fly is that it fails to appreciate the mistaken leniency of man, and refuses to get it gone. It obstinately shuts its eyes to the fact that the world is wide enough for both man and itself, and persists in forcing itself upon his attention, relying upon its keenness of vision and natural agility to elude his attempts at extermination. It insinuates itself into his tea and his beer, it changes his early morning nap to a hideous nightmare by buzzing in his ear or alighting with tickling feet upon his nose. Often it arouses him from slumber. It selects the bald spot upon his head as the place upon which to disport itself, and will not be deterred. It takes especial delight in teasing him when he is hot, weary, and bad-tempered. It heeds not his "shoos." Dodging blows is the pastime of its predilection. In a word, it is an insufferable nuisance, whose only apparent reason for existing is to render the sufficiently hard lot of man unbearable and make him truly thankful that his life here below is brief.

It was claimed by those who have observed the movements and habits of flies on other occasions than when armed with a towel or a slipper, that the number of these insects in this city would show an appreciable diminution with the retirement of the street-car horses. As if to disprove this assertion, now that there are fewer car and cab horses in this city than there have been for many years, the flies have descended upon New York in even greater force than usual. In fact, the visitation is reaching the proportions of a veritable plague. The public establishments with their customary sans gêne, but even install themselves in the street cars and elevated trains and molest pedestrians in the streets and parks.

A few years ago dragon flies came over in hordes when the wind blew from the direction of the New Jersey marshes. They were voted a nuisance, but were tolerated because they were known to be the sworn enemies and exterminators of mosquitoes, which, after the house fly, is the worst of our winged pests. Their presence was occasional rather than continuous, however, for when the wind set back toward New Jersey they returned in large numbers to avail themselves of the more abundant opportunities there afforded of hunting their prey. But the house flies come from all points of the compass, with every wind and when there is no wind at all, and the worst of it is they come to stay. The police avow themselves helpless and nobody knows what to do about it.

Fly paper and fly-trap makers do a thriving business in the Summer, but these devices are inadequate to meet the situation. Evidently there is a princely fortune awaiting the man who shall invent a means of exterminating the pests on a scale vast enough to rid the city of them—or the capitalist who secures the patent.

THE NEW EAST CHANNEL.

Excavation to be Made by a Contractor of This City—Two Novel Dredges.

Preparations are making for the construction of the new East Channel, extending from a point off Romer Shoal through the lower bay, and jutting into the ocean. Congress has already appropriated $4,000,000 for this work, which will constitute one of the biggest marine undertakings of recent years. The channel will be something over 6 miles long, 2,000 feet wide, and 40 feet deep, and throughout its length and breadth an average of 20 feet of earth will have to be removed from the bottom, which will amount to about 40,000,000 cubic yards.

Although Government engineers and experts will have supervision of the work, the contract for the actual excavating has been let to Contractor Andrew Onderdonk of this city, whose estimate was $3,800,000.

Of the $4,000,000 appropriated by Congress for the work, $950,000 is now available, and $800,000 will be expended for equipment before a yard of the harbor bottom can be removed. The contractor has completed plans for two ocean steamship dredges, which will be the first of their kind ever used in this country, and will probably be the largest dredges in the world. Unlike the steam dredges in common use, these dredges will draw up the mud, sand, and clay from the bottom of the harbor by means of immense suction pumps. Such dredges have been used to deepen the harbor of Liverpool, and millions of tons of earth have been removed by them. Each vessel will have a carrying capacity of 3,000 cubic yards of sand, and each will be able to load herself in thirty minutes. The vessels will be completed by April of next year, and the work on the channel will begin some time next May. It is expected to take about four years.

HOLLAND SUBMARINE BOAT.

The Preliminary Trials to Take Place This Week—Alterations and Improvements Made.

The final preparations for the preliminary trials of the Holland submarine torpedo boat have been completed. They will take place in Upper, or Little, Peconic Bay, which is near the eastern entrance to Long Island Sound, and will be begun this week.

Since the trials held in New York Harbor last year many changes and improvements, which, it is said, have materially increased the vessel's usefulness, have been made both to the hull and inside of the boat, and it is now claimed to be as nearly perfect as it is possible to get it. A large portion of the cumbersome superstructure works over the bow has been cut away and narrowed down, and this has increased the boat's diving speed and made it respond to the helm more readily. The position of the twin rudders and of the propeller has been changed. The steering engines, of which there are two sets, have been removed from the centre of the boat to abaft the midship section. This gives the men more "head" room to move about in the vessel. The improvements developed also made it possible to steer the boat perfectly by compass when submerged. This in itself is of the greatest importance, as the vessel can remain below water without fear of moving out of her set course. The old expulsion tube was removed to give place to one of the type used on board of the vessels of the navy. The new tube will carry and discharge a regulation Whitehead torpedo 18 inches in diameter, and 11 feet 9 inches long. The charge of explosives used in this type of torpedo is 110 pounds of wet guncotton, (thirty-five per cent. moisture.)

The crew, consisting of six men, all expert mechanics, will be under direct command of C. A. Morris, superintending engineer of the Holland Boat Company.

A straight-away course of two miles in length and 100 yards wide has been surveyed and buoyed, and will be used for the tests. A large stationary target has been placed at one end of it. The vessel, after leaving the starting point, will dive and remain submerged until approaching the target, when a dummy torpedo will be discharged from below the surface. Other tests will be rapidity of firing, speed both awash and submerged, quickness of coming to the surface, taking observations, and disappearing again. The trials for discharging torpedoes will not take place for at least ten days, as the "dummies" will not be ready until that time. It is not likely that torpedoes with explosive heads will be used.

The final trials, at which the officers of the Naval Board of Inspection and Survey will watch the developments of the vessel and make their report, will not take place until early in August.

The preliminary trials will take about five hours each day.

THE ART OF TAXIDERMY.

How Some of the Excellent Specimens in the Museum of Natural History Have Been Prepared.

Visitors to the American Museum of Natural History, in Manhattan Square, are at once struck with the lifelike mammal and bird groups, which are arranged so as to convey the idea of the creatures amid their natural surroundings. A great deal of interest is shown as to how these groups are prepared. So natural appear the shrubbery, grass, and flowers that various conjectures are often heard in the big exhibition halls regarding what is believed in many cases to be their "preservation."

A visit to the department of taxidermy, on the top floor of the institution, is an interesting and novel experience. Here, in various stages of development, are many illustrations of how the groups are prepared. The work is under the supervision of John Rowley, one of the most experienced taxidermists of this country. A talk with Mr. Rowley explodes many ideas concerning the art of taxidermy. The days of "stuffing" an animal, he explains, have passed away. Ten or fifteen years ago the process of mounting an animal consisted of constructing a rude frame for support; the skin was then placed over the frame, partially sewed up, and then filled with excelsior, until, in many cases, it appeared as if the animal had lived with no other idea than to grow fat.

The new method combines science and study in the preparation of the animal for exhibition. In the first place Mr. Rowley has obtained a large series of photographs from menageries throughout the world. These combine animals and birds of all varieties, taken from different positions, and in various attitudes. The photographs play an important part in the mounting of an animal. While the hide is undergoing a softening process a manikin is prepared. The first step is to construct a frame, with iron rods to represent the limbs and neck. These are wound with tow until of an appropriate thickness. Wire grating is then fastened to the frame, this forming a rude outline of the specimen. A composition of papier maché is then prepared and plastered on the manikin, which, with the aid of photographs of one of its species, is carefully molded into proper shape. Attention is given to the shape of the larger muscles, cords, and veins. After the manikin has dried, the skull having been placed in position, filled out with the same composition, it is thickly varnished. Over this is placed a mixture of glue, and the skin, in a moistened condition, is stretched on the form and sewed up. This practically completes the preparation of the specimen.

As every one who has visited the museum knows, one of the striking characteristics of the groups is the representation of natural surroundings, consisting of rockwork, bushes, grass, and flowers. With the exception of the first mentioned, these are made almost entirely of wax, and are prepared by Mr. Rowley's assistants. The leaves sometimes require delicate tinting, while the petals of some of the flowers are cast one by one, and require the utmost delicacy and skill to put together. It took over a year to make the vegetation for the big moose group on the main floor. The leaves of the several good-sized trees, some green, others representing the tints of Autumn, were prepared separately. The tree trunks and branches are natural. A close inspection demonstrates that it is hard to tell where the natural material leaves off and the artificial begins.

On the gallery floor of the institution is a collection of snakes found in the vicinity of this city. These creatures are in lifelike positions, and many persons are curious to know how they were "stuffed" in such a natural manner. The truth is that these specimens were not "stuffed" at all. Some years ago Mr. Rowley cooperated with a scientist of this city and procured two live specimens of the different species of reptiles in this series. One specimen of each species was killed in such a manner as not to injure the skin and to insure relaxation. The specimen was then coiled into position, being posed, in fact, from its mate. Hot wax was then poured over it to the depth of an inch or so. When the wax hardened the specimen was taken from the mold, plaster of paris being poured into the cavity. A few hours sufficed for this to dry, when the wax was heated and torn away. The castings were beautiful in their delicacy, every minute scale showing on the white plaster. From the living snakes Artist Ernest Smith colored the casts, which were then placed on exhibition.

In the line of casting, the Eskimo family, brought from the north by Lieut. Peary, came in for their share of attention. Caspar Meyer, who had charge of the work of procuring casts of the faces and busts of these queer little people, found them willing to go through the unpleasantness attending the operations. Their faces were oiled, a straw was inserted in each nostril, after which a thick coating of plaster was administered. In some cases casts were taken of the entire body.

TO STOP STAMP FRAUDS.

Collector Treat Urges a System of Cancellation by Perforation.

Collector of Internal Revenue Charles H. Treat is trying to have adopted a plan by which the sale and use of canceled but "washed" internal revenue stamps may be stopped. This practice, he said, is carried on to a vastly greater extent than is generally known or believed. Mr. Treat's idea is to have each stamp that is used perforated with a machine. If marked in this manner with the name of the user and the date, it would be impossible to use the stamp again. He suggests that the ordinary bank punch, used in all offices for perforating checks, might also be brought into service for this purpose.

"The main reason this use of canceled stamps exists," said Mr. Treat, "is that the inadequately paid clerks in the brokers' offices see a chance in this way to make a few extra dollars. They are usually sent to buy the stamps. When they can purchase a $50 stamp that has been 'washed,' so that it can ordinarily be used again without fear of detection, for $30 or $40, they cannot resist the temptation. We have discovered several of these cases and punished them. Every office should adopt the plan of perforating these stamps so that they cannot be used again, in the interest of honesty and to remove temptation from employes."

TO BUILD TRINITY COLLEGE.

Plans for the First Building at Washington Completed.

Plans have been completed for the initial building of Trinity College, Washington, ground for the erection of which was broken on Wednesday last. This building is to be known as Trinity Hall, and will front on Michigan Avenue. The façade is 260 feet in length, and is broken by three pavilions. The central, or main, pavilion, which is said to have been planned by Sister Julie, the head of the American sisters, will contain lecture and assembly rooms, offices, library, and dining hall, and the two upper of the four stories will be dormitories.

The plan of the buildings, to be carried out later on, is to have three extensions from the rear of the main structure. One of these will be the convent, or living quarters, for the sisters; another Science Hall, and the third Lecture Hall.

Trinity College is for the higher education of Catholic women, and it is claimed will rank with Bryn Mawr and Johns Hopkins. The sisters own twenty-one acres of land adjacent to the Catholic University grounds and facing the southern boundary of the Soldiers' Home Park. The college will be; like the Notre Dame University and the Paulist novitiates, affiliated with the university, but independent of it in management. The Sisters of Notre Dame in charge are those of Namur.

A letter from Sister Julie, received in this city yesterday, declares that progress in building will be made as fast as friends of the order and others contribute funds and that no debts will be incurred.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH TROUBLES.

Conservatives Are to Enter Upon a Theological Contest.

Conferences are being held by priests and others belonging to the Protestant Episcopal Church, who are opposed to the higher critics and believe that a fight is necessary if the "faith once delivered to the saints" is to have anything left of it. While Prof. Briggs, it is said, was the cause of action being initiated at this time, the Briggs ordination, it is claimed, is far from being the beginning of the trouble. So great is the issue, it is said, and so wide the interest, that those who originally gained prominence through opposition to that ordination now form a small part of the large number who are entering upon these conferences. No organization of these conservatives has yet been effected, but it can be stated on the highest authority that one will be brought into existence, and that a theological contest will be entered upon which the leaders now admit may last from five to eight years. What is sought, it is asserted, is to reaffirm the old Bible truths in the public mind, and especially in the mind of the Episcopal Church's communicants, that higher criticism, broad churchism, shall have no standing, and be either killed outright or so weakened and undermined that its death is certain.

Bishop Coleman at St. Peter's.

Whit-Sunday, which occurs to-day, is the day for the annual visit of Bishop Potter of the New York Diocese to St. Peter's Church, at Westchester, of which the Rev. Dr. F. N. Clendennin is the rector. The rule this year is to be changed, and Bishop Coleman of the Diocese of Delaware will officiate at the confirmation services. An elaborate musical programme has been arranged.

Church Notes.

The Rev. Edgar C. Mason will preach at both the morning and evening services today in the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Bruce Smith will take for his subject, "Christ, the Model Saviour," this evening in the Riverside Baptist Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-second Street.

John Dean, the Quaker Evangelist, will address the men's meeting at the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, this afternoon at 4:15 o'clock. Her subject will be "Personal Purity."

The Rev. Howard L. Jones will preach the baccalaureate sermon to the graduates of the College of the City of New York this morning in the Baptist Church of the Epiphany, Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street. Seats will be reserved for the graduates and their friends and for the alumni of the college.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters preaches the last sermon of the season this morning and evening in Bloomingdale Church, Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street. His subject for the morning service will be "How to Make Gains of Life's Losses," and for the evening, "Sympathy, the Key to the Human Heart."

The Rev. W. H. Roberts, D. D., LL. D., is to preach in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church this morning and afternoon. Dr. Roberts has been connected with the Presbyterian General Assembly since 1884, and is the American Secretary of the Presbyterian Alliance and Secretary of the Pan Presbyterian Alliance, which is to meet in Washington in September next.

The West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, will remain open throughout the Summer for Sunday and midweek services. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, will preach until the middle of July, after which and until the middle of September the assistant, the Rev. Frederick E. Stockwell, will be in charge.

Coler's Dismissal of Lawson Upheld.

ALBANY, June 24.—The Court of Appeals has handed down a decision sustaining Controller Bird S. Coler's action in dismissing Jeremiah Lawson as Inspector of the Borough of Brooklyn Bureau for the Collection of City Revenues and Markets, on the ground of incompetency. Lawson's salary was $1,800 per annum. He was appointed a laborer in the Department of City Works of Brooklyn in July, 1884, and was advanced until, in February, 1893, he was appointed Superintendent of Wallabout Market, Brooklyn. When the consolidation took place the Wallabout Market Bureau was separated from the Bureau of Streets and placed in charge of George L. Murphy, who was appointed clerk of the market.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ST. GEORGE, Brooklyn Heights.—A. & E. plans; 15 minutes N. Y. City Hall; parlor bedroom, bathroom, board for two, permanent, $26 week up; without board, $10 up.

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PICTURE FRAMES.

EST. 1848.—Thomas A. Wilmurt's Sons, makers of fine gold frames, 54 East 13th St., 3d door west of Broadway. Repairing and regilding done in the neatest manner.

PRINTERS.

THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE is printed by The Carey Printing Co. If you are in the market call 24 and 26 Vandewater St., or phone, 1762 Cortlandt.

SURE POP INSECT POWDERS.

Sure Pop Insect Powder is guaranteed to kill cockroaches, water bugs, &c. Call or address ADOLPH ISAACSEN & SON, 86 Fulton St., N. Y.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LINDO BROS., Broadway, Corner 29th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought.

WHEN INTERESTED

IN BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE CONSULT GEO. W. PALMER, 781 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn. List of desirable property for sale cheerfully submitted.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK.
CITY HALL, NEW YORK, June 13th, 1899.

The Municipal Street Railway Company having filed its application, in writing, to the Municipal Assembly of The City of New York, dated the 24th day of April, 1899, for a grant of a franchise or right to use the streets, avenues, and highways in The City of New York hereinafter mentioned, for street railway purposes, and for the construction, maintenance and operation of a double-track street surface railroad in and upon the surface of the following streets, avenues and highways in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, to wit:

Commencing at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, running thence westward with double tracks through, along and upon said One Hundred and Sixteenth Street to the junction of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Manhattan Avenue; thence northward with double tracks along, through and upon said Manhattan Avenue to the intersection of said Manhattan Avenue with St. Nicholas Avenue; thence with double tracks through, along and upon said St. Nicholas Avenue to the Kingsbridge Road; thence with double tracks along, through and upon the Kingsbridge Road, upon the bridge of the Harlem Canal, and over the proposed bridge, when constructed, over Spuyten Duyvil Creek to the northmost portion of the intersection of West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue) with the Kingsbridge Road; thence westerly from the junction of the Kingsbridge Road with Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue) through, along and upon West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue) to Riverdale Avenue; thence north through, along and upon Riverdale Avenue to the northerly line of The City of New York.

Also, commencing at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and running thence westwardly with double tracks through, along and upon One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street from the junction of the said One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, connecting the said proposed railroad by suitable connections, curves, switches and appliances with said proposed road in St. Nicholas Avenue; also, commencing at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; thence running westward with double tracks through, along and upon said One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to the intersection of said One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, and connecting with said street railway on said avenue by suitable connections, curves and appliances, and to the operation of the said railway by electricity or any other motive power which may be lawfully employed upon the same.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the directions given by resolutions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of The City of New York, which were adopted on the sixth day of June, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Mayor of said city on the ninth day of June, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given, and that at the Councilmanic Chamber in the City Hall of The City of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, such application of said railway company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon.

All persons interested in the application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, as an opportunity will be given them to be heard in relation to said application.

P. J. SCULLY,
City Clerk.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN F. BAUDOUINE, Bankrupt.—No. 706.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned trustee, appointed in the matter of John F. Baudouine and John F. Baudouine and Company, bankrupts, pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, sitting in bankruptcy, made on the 21st day of June, 1899, will sell on Wednesday, the 28th day of June, 1899, at the American Horse Exchange, 1,634 Broadway, corner of 50th St., in the City of New York, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at public auction by Francis M. Ware, auctioneer, under the management of W. D. Grand, the horses, carriages, harness, and other stable appurtenances formerly belonging to said John F. Baudouine, consisting of six high-class carriage horses, one tally-ho coach, one brougham, one victoria, and other carriages by Brewster & Co., and first-class makers, two sleighs, various sets of harness of different make; and other stable appurtenances.

Terms of sale and catalogues to be had on application to the American Horse Exchange, 50th St. and Broadway, New York City.

Dated New York, June 21st, 1899.

WILLARD PARKER BUTLER,
Trustee in Bankruptcy, 59 Wall Street, New York.

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APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

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S. S. MAASDAM, July 1, 10 A. M., for Rotterdam via Boulogne-sur-Mer. S. S. AMSTERDAM, July 1, 10 A. M., for Amsterdam direct. Saloon Rates, $40 up.
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RIO JANEIRO...July 6 AMER. MARU...July 22
COPTIC.....July 14 PEKING.....Aug. 1
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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

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Sailing at 10 A. M.
Trave.....June 27 Lahn.....July 11
*Kais. Wm. d' Gr. July 4 *Kaiser Fried....July 18
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SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
Koenigin Luise.....Thurs., June 29, 10 A. M.
Friedrich der Grosse.....Thurs., July 6, 10 A. M.
Bremen.....Thursday, July 13, 10 A. M.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Sailing at 11 A. M.
Aller.....July 1 Kaiser Wm. II..Aug. 5
Ems.....July 15 Aller.....Aug. 19
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 BOWLING GREEN

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TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
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TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE
to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.
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Patricia, July 1, 11:30 AM G. Waddington, July 15, 9:30 AM
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FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY

The last week in June and the first week in July are the dates which year after year are supposed to be those fixed for the opening of the Summer social season. Newport is slowly gathering its set together; the hotels and boarding-houses of Narragansett Pier are open for visitors; Southampton cottages are rented; Bar Harbor is beginning to look inhabited, and the entire coast from Maine to Cape May is ready. It is always the unexpected which occurs. Last Winter there were doleful prophecies at the Horse Show about the dullness of the coming season, and it was one of the gayest New York has known for years. So much has been said in advance as to what may be expected of Newport and the extreme brilliancy, that there now exists a lurking fear that all this may not be realized.

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Conditions have changed so within the past five years, and the habits and mode of living of the wealthy New Yorkers have gone through a complete transition. The country and town life of England, which it seemed once impossible to transplant to this country, is now an accomplished fact. The one misfortune of New York society—and whatever New York does is copied by Philadelphia, Boston, and the other cities—is its servile following of one or two leaders. When the Vanderbilts determined to build palaces at Newport, everybody did likewise. When the Vanderbilts turned toward the Hudson, which for some years had not been fashionable, there was a perfect rush for country estates. A few women and men who were devoted to fox hunting formed a little colony on Long Island near the old-fashioned village of Hempstead. Suddenly almost all of fashionable New York began to buy property there and to build immense mansions quite out of proportion to the surroundings, and to try to cultivate country life. There is now a rumor that the Sound shore, which has been the chosen abode of a few, and which seems to have been monopolized by the Standard Oil and Sugar millionaires, is to come once more into popularity and that every inch will be fought over by those who wish always to be "dener cri."

***

The result is that the average New York man or woman of fashion has many mansions. It has, however, engendered a love for country life and for the open. The fashionable fad for golf has done the rest, and now many people are content to pass their Summer upon a country estate, with a week or two at the seaside or in the mountains just for a change of air. The West and the Middle States are every year having more representatives at Newport, and there may be a time when it will not be the centre of what is known as very gay fashionable New York life. It has not a perfect climate, and the constant rush and excitement of its brief season, growing shorter every year, are dreaded by many who prefer to rest during the Summer. It is already quite late for Newport to begin, and the only coterie which seems to be enjoying itself there is that little one composed of young people, who pass the day sailing, golfing, shooting, fishing, and in other outdoor sports. They seem to know the value of Newport, and if they persevere they will effect a radical and a necessary change in conditions which now are artificial.

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For the past two weeks the news from Newport has been only a constant record of the movements of these people. Now and then great hopes are built on the prospect of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish giving a ball for the début of her daughter, and on Mrs. Elisha Dyer doing likewise, and on the Cornelius Vanderbilts celebrating the majority of their son, and on Mrs. Potter Palmer entertaining in some new and wonderful way. It will be discovered later in the Summer that Mrs. Fish may give a ball, and Mrs. Dyer may also do likewise, Mrs. Townsend Burden will give one of her usual dinners; Mrs. James P. Kernochan will have a fête of some kind near July 4; the Elbridge T. Gerrys will give dinners on their yacht; Mrs. Astor, who arrives at Newport very late this year, and who will depart quite early, will have a series of state dinners; Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont will have Sunday afternoon concerts; the Cornelius Vanderbilts and Potter Palmers will give one if not two general entertainments, and that the rest will be the exclusive dinner dances, small dinners, picnics, and luncheons, at which each little set will have its own people, and no outsiders will be asked. At the end of the season there will be a protest from those who were not in the coterie.

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Narragansett opens its hotels this week. A few cottagers have already assembled, and the bathing season has begun. The cottage colony at Narragansett is not very large, and much of the gayety is furnished by the people at the hotels. The crowd is cosmopolitan, and having few resources, except a delightful climate, a broad expanse of ocean, and nothing to do, is fertile in inventions for amusing itself. The custom at the hotels prevails in many instances of a dinner in the middle of the day and a cold tea in the evening. This makes the Casino a necessity. The beach is possibly the best on the coast, and for years Narragansett has "enjoyed" the reputation of being a little debonair. This is not in the least deserved, and "Naughty Narragansett" is one of those figments of a vulgar imagination. Sea bathing, which was given up at Newport for many years, has just now become very popular here, and Narragansett is deprived of a part of an audience which came daily to ridicule at, and often remained to participate itself in, the one great amusement of the place.

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Saratoga has all its hotels open, and is enjoying, with the aid of numerous conventions, quite a good season. It never will be the fashionable spa of former years, and even now many of the June visitors are missing. The cottages, however, are taken and entertaining has begun. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Trask has opened Yaddo Park. Bishop Newman is at his cottage, and Mrs. U. S. Grant is at the Windsor. The new Saratoga Limited, which will be put on in July, will make it possible to transact business in the city and dine and sleep in Saratoga in the evening. It is thus far ahead of Newport, which is one of the most inaccessible places in America, and which was possibly only intended for millionaires who use their own yachts to go back and forth.

***

With the exception of Newport and Bar Harbor there will be very little general entertaining at the Summer watering-places. There will be the hotel hops and perhaps here and there an amateur concert or play for charity. Hospitality will take the form of house parties, which are very English and very enjoyable. At Newport—to return to the subject—it will be found that people generally will be less conventional and that the men will insist upon sailing and golf being paramount to all other forms of amusement. It will be a great yachting year.

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In town itself there has been little or nothing to chronicle, and yet with many this is the most enjoyable part of the year. There are people continually in town and little dinners and "sprees" and excursions are being organized in a very informal and delightful manner. Women come in for the day from their country places, shop, and take luncheon at one of the large hotels, and are home by evening. All through Westchester coaching and golf seem to vie with each other as the sports of the day.

At the Indian Harbor Clubhouse there are dances on Wednesdays and there is much general gayety along the shore. At Larchmont the yacht club there is busily preparing for its reception to the Atlantic Yacht Club, which will anchor off their shore on July 3 and remain over July 4. At Ardsley there is the usual golf and dancing once a week. At Knollwood there has been much gayety and several dinners and luncheons have been given recently at the clubhouse. The Country Club is always popular, especially from Friday to Monday. Many of the old set are back, including the Potters, the Hatches, the Allens, and the Waterburys. At New Rochelle the entire Iselin family, with the exception of the Delancey Kanes, are at their villas. C. Oliver Iselin has been traveling back and forth to Bristol, but will settle at his villa as soon as the Columbia is ready. He will take care of her until the races.

***

The Hamptons this Summer have never been so popular. Easthampton is an old-fashioned place, but it has now a Casino and a clubhouse, and it is impossible to get a cottage there. The rush to Southampton can be judged by the weekly letter from there, which is published in another column. This continues all along the Long Island Coast, and at not one of these places where cottages have been taken, will there be any formal gayety but only life in the open. The change from the inland and up country to the seashore for a few weeks of outing life by the sea will constitute the Summer season for many people who figure quite conspicuously in Winter in the modish world.

***

There were a number of yachts at the regatta of the New York Yacht Club on Thursday, and the club boat was well filled with members and their friends. Society was represented, but only fairly. The races at Sheepshead were also not as well patronized, even by the Meadow Brook set, as could have been expected. Last Saturday the Suburban drew a fair assemblage, but not a very large one nor very representative. For the coming week there is nothing which will bring together fashionable people in the vicinity of town.

***

The college exercises of last week and those which are to come this week will be more than ordinarily interesting, as among the graduates are representatives from some of the leading families of wealth. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have come over from Europe for Yale. Besides Alfred Vanderbilt, there will be young Whitehouse and young Iselin, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr. It was arranged some time ago that these three young men should take a trip around the world. The plan seems to be in abeyance, although it was approved by Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt. The two Vanderbilt boys are passing their Saturday to Mondays at The Breakers at Newport.

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According to some of the last cable news Mrs. Astor will not be in America until July 10. Her daughter, Mrs. Orme Wilson, was to have sailed next Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt are also expected, and their arrival will mean for Newport some dinners among their own circle. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor have been in town several times during the last fortnight. Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton have been entertaining several house parties at Ellerslie, and Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., have been in town waiting for Mr. William K. Vanderbilt. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., who had gone to Southampton for the Summer, came up to town to meet Mr. Vanderbilt and went back yesterday.

***

In London, society this past week has been much interested in the famous Charing Cross Bazaar. The American residents have taken quite a part in it. This week will also see the postponed wedding of young Harcourt and Miss Burns. The illness of the bridegroom was the cause of the postponement. It will be quite a large affair. Miss Van Wart will also give her ball, which will be an event in the American colony. Just now it is the fashion in London for those who are very wealthy to import their amusements as well as their viands for any entertainment. In this the English have an advantage over the Americans. For instance, last week, Mrs. Arthur Paget, who was the daughter of the late Mrs. Paran Stevens, gave a dinner to the Prince of Wales, at which everything came from Paris, and the singers who amused the guests were the members of a troupe performing at one of the Paris cafés. They were given one-night conge, and they were able to get over to London, sing at Mrs. Paget's, and return to Paris for the next evening's performance. Fruits, vegetables, ices, confections, game, and all species of eatables are sent over in the same manner, and not only are Parisian dinners given, but also different more remote and picturesque nationalities are employed for the evening's amusement.

***

In referring to the rumor of a marriage between the Prince Henri d'Orléans and Miss May Goelet, in this column this week, the exact social and legal position of the bride was not stated. It seems she would only be a morganatic wife, as her husband, being a Prince of the royal blood and related to nearly all the reigning houses, could not marry out of his own rank. This disposes of the question. To many a Prince is a Prince, but there is a vast difference between a Russian Prince or one belonging to the Austrian or German nobility and a man of the blood royal. The Prince Isenberg Bernstein, who was in this country some years ago, and who now seems to be in legal difficulties, came of an excellent but impoverished Austrian family. His intention, at first, was to marry a Roman Catholic heiress, and he had settled upon Miss Helen Carroll. Miss Carroll, of course, would not listen to him, and he went West and was most attentive to Miss Florence Pullman. He never was a suitor for Miss Anna Gould, as has been stated. He, however, came out openly and proclaimed his mission, and at once he was mated to all the possible heiresses in the country. Other members of his family have repudiated him.

***

The coming of age of the Earl of Arundel, son of the Duke of Norfolk, the Premier Peer of England, is a sad episode of the year. The boy is said to be idiotic and deaf and dumb. For years the father, a stanch Roman Catholic, has frequented Lourdes and other shrines with his son, but in vain, and prayers have been offered for him in numerous convents and churches and votive offerings made. He has employed the best medical talent, but there seems to be no improvement in the boy's condition. He is devoted to him. The Duke of Norfolk is a comparatively young man, a little over fifty years of age. He is a widower, and has never seemed to want to marry again. His brother, who was Cardinal Howard, lost his mind shortly before he died. Arundel Castle in Sussex is one of the great show houses of England. Some years ago a rumor was started that the Duke of Norfolk was paying devoted attention to Miss Virginia McTavish of Baltimore. Mrs. and Miss McTavish have lived abroad for several years, making their Winter residence in Rome, where they have become identified with the "Blacks," or the Papal aristocracy, which is the most exclusive in the Holy City.

***

In Paris the season is over. The principal theatres are closing, the weather is very warm, and society is out of town. Some of the last entertainments, which closed the social year, were very chic. Mrs. "Plus" Moore gave a very smart dinner to a number of English and French ladies of quality. Among these, wonderful to relate, were three American-born women, none a representative. Mrs. Moore has frequently stated that she would not have any of her countrywomen at her house, and she is very royalist indeed. The dinner was "par petites tables," something new to Paris, but quite familiar to New York. The Americans were Mrs. Arthur Paget and the sisters Lady Lister Kaye and Miss Emily Yznaga. Among the Frenchwomen were the beautiful Mme. Parges, the Countess Foy, the Duchess de Luynes, and the Countess Potocka. The daughter of the Duchess de Gramont was also present. She is a débutante, and a very pretty girl.

***

A new stairway is to be built this Summer from the Thirty-third Street entrance of the Waldorf-Astoria to the main foyer. This will serve to protect the guests at the large dances next Winter from publicity should they desire to enter that way instead of at Thirty-fourth Street, now provided with a private entrance, but one not so accessible, owing to that street being more of a thoroughfare than the one first mentioned.

***

Former Mayor and Mrs. William L. Strong are at present traveling in the West. They probably will not return until Fall, although they are expected at Elberon in July.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Post and Miss Post, who have been spending some time at Sommerset Inn, Bernardsville, N. J., have gone to the White Mountains.

***

This is the first season of polo at Bernardsville, N. J. A club, headed by Charles Pfizer, has been organized there to further this sport. The natural advantages of the grounds selected are great, and afford a fine view of the game to lookers-on.

***

Quite a disappointment was felt at the postponement of the coaching parade, yesterday, in Westchester. It was found impossible at this late season to bring the different elements together, and at the last moment it was given up. It is now announced that it will be held in September. The fact is that when June merges into July the inclination for set shows weakens. It is the custom at Newport, but at other places there are too many other amusements and occupations. Even at Newport, coaching parades have not been a success.

***

Mrs. Frederic Neilson will leave Newport this week, it is said, for Tuxedo. This latter place has been very gay this June, but with July it begins to be deserted. Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norris have taken a cottage at Newport and the Henri Barbeys will be at Bar Harbor. They are to sail very shortly from Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane have gone to Narragansett, where they usually pass their Summers.

***

General and Mrs. Fitzgerald have been entertaining at Garrisons quite a number of house parties. The Pierpont Morgan country residence is opened for the Summer. One of Mr. Morgan's daughters will be bridesmaid for her cousin, Miss Burns, in London, next Saturday, when the severaltimes deferred wedding to Mr. Harcourt will take place. Mr. Harcourt has been quite ill, and this has been the cause of the wedding being postponed.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Iselin will entertain this week at their New Rochelle home. The Columbia will be moored there in the waters in front of the house. Mr. Iselin's two daughters have been stopping with him, and later they will go to Southampton to be with their grandmother, Mrs. Garner.

***

This Summer, owing to the great races and the international contest, will be one in which yachting will play a decided part. From Newport all along the New England Coast, Long Island, and through the Sound, great steam yachts are traveling to and fro. In many instances people live and entertain almost entirely on their yachts. The family of ex-Commodore Gerry give what might be termed "house parties" on the Electra, and there is seldom a day while at Newport or in any of the adjacent harbors, that a dinner, a luncheon, or a small dance is not given.

***

Golf has been in nowise neglected. Besides Ardsley, of which mention has already been made, there have been daily games at Baltusrol and Garden City. The trains which left yesterday afternoon were crowded with men who were to pass the usual Saturday to Monday in the country, and nearly every other man had golfing implements with him. The Fairfield County Golf Club, at Greenwich, has had a series of match games, and on Saturday afternoons tea is served at the clubhouse. At Staten Island the play has been vigorous, and there has been a dance and an afternoon tea during the week. The golf links on the Rumson Road are in fine condition, and there have been a dance and an after-clubhouse yesterday afternoon.

***

At New Rochelle cricket is still a fashionable game, and the Emmet family have kept up an interest in it. It is also played at the Staten Island grounds, near West New Brighton, occasionally, but it has never exactly won fashionable favor, although very English. There is a perfect mania for croquet at present in England, and the revival of the game has caused much comment, amusing and otherwise. So far, croquet has not been revived in this country, and tennis is fast going into decay, as far as the modish world is concerned.

***

Now that the Ascot is over, many stories have been told in English society of the new rules which put a stop to the presence of any save the elect in the royal inclosure. Last year it seems that many women were admitted who should not have been there, and their company created such a disturbance that the entire plan for this year was remodeled and rigid rules enforced. One of these was that all tickets and badges should be strictly personal, and signed and countersigned in some mysterious way, and the holder be identified. The result was a tangle and much confusion at the gateways and several very unpleasant incidents. But it had been discovered that some generous friends gave away their badges, and these, in not a few instances, were sold. To be in the inclosure at the Ascot has been a hall mark of intense aristocracy and a definition of position.

***

The beautiful Countess of Warwick has again made her appearance in London society. Whatever rumors there have been as to any disagreement between herself and her husband seem temporarily hushed. The Countess was at the Queen's first concert. Her gown was white, with a pink sash, and in her hair she wore a pink scarf, twisted in and out somewhat after the fashion of a turban, and a diamond tiara. She was surrounded all the evening by a host of friends. At this state function, where Duchesses and peeresses are expected to wear all their diamonds, there was again seen the new coiffure of flowers in the hair. Lady Charles Beresford, who was in white, wore her diamond tiara, but supplemented it with a wreath of laurel leaves.

***

The recent discussion at the Bachelor's Club in London as to whether gambling should or should not be allowed in a clubhouse has been of much interest in this country, where similar debates have from time to time occurred. Play within a certain limit is allowed at all the fashionable clubs in this city and there are rooms set apart for the purpose, and the revenue from these to the clubs makes quite a factor in the yearly income. In several poker is forbidden, but this has become more or less a dead law. Now and then, as was the case at one of the fashionable clubs some years ago, when large sums are won and lost there is an investigation and a general "reform" movement takes place. At the Bachelor's it was a question of "Bridge," a revived form of whist which has been the fad in London this Winter. Among those who spoke for the continuance of play within limits at the Bachelor's were Lord Chesterfield and Mr. Winston Churchill. The playing element carried the day.

***

Cards have been sent out for a party and musicale, to be given by Mr. William Waldorf Astor at his town house in London on June 27. These invitations have not found their way to this side of the ocean, but much is promised for the affair in London. It will be virtually Miss Astor's début. As Mr. Astor does not pause in employing great singers and musicians for his musicales, and as this is to be a notable entertainment, there is much speculation as to the programme. Royalty will be there in the presence of the Prince of Wales.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt arrived on the Lucania late Friday evening, and went to Newport yesterday on a special train from the Grand Central Station at 10:30 A. M. Mr. Reginald Vanderbilt, the younger son, met his parents at the dock and accompanied them to Newport.

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Among the arrivals on the St. Paul yesterday were the Marquis de Chasseloup-Loubat, who comes as a World's Commissioner of the French fair; Mrs. David King, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kerbs.

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On the Lucania, besides the Cornelius Vanderbilts, were Mr. and Mrs. Clarence M. Hyde, Barton Willing, and Mr. and Mrs. Peter Wyckoff.

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Andrew McKinley and Miss Pauline Chapin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chester Chapin, will be married Wednesday, June 28, at 11 A. M. in the Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer will perform the ceremony, which will be followed by a breakfast at the home of the bride's parents, at 34 West Fifty-seventh Street, to which only relatives and intimate friends have been invited. The bride, who will be given away by her father, will wear a traveling gown. Miss Elizabeth Bourne, the maid of honor, will be costumed in similar fashion. Oliver Hertfort will be best man. Palms will be the only decorations used at the church. Mr. McKinley and his bride will spend their honeymoon in Europe.

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Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney were at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. They came from Newport to meet Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who arrived yesterday from Europe, and left immediately for Newport. Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont have been stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria since Thursday.

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R. T. Wilson, Jr., is still in the city. Mr. Wilson, Sr., left New York on Thursday last for his second trip to Newport this Summer. He accompanied Mrs. Wilson there about two weeks ago.

NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, June 24.—Despite the rather lateness of the season for cottage hunting there were several looking for cottages here during the week. Very few have been unrented, and from among these it is expected that one or more important rentals will be announced.

It is more than likely that Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will go to Marble House shortly for the remainder of the season, as the young couple find that Belvoir is rather too far from the city for their comfort.

Among the prominent arrivals during the week was Mrs. W. A. Woodward of New York at one of the pretty Pinard cottages. Mrs. Woodward this season leaves her handsome estate on the Hudson for a season at Newport, where it is to be so gay in a very short time. Certainly Mrs. Woodward is a most happy addition to the cottage colony. She will do much entertaining this season.

The arrival of Mrs. Robert Garrett at the Travers villa for the season during the week adds another former cottager to the list of those who have been absent from Newport for some years, and her welcome here was a most hearty one by her host of friends.

Another important arrival among the cottagers of the week was that of Mrs. Potter Palmer at the Astor villa, which will be the scene of many brilliant events in the social line during the season, and whether the wedding of Miss Grant will take place there or not Mrs. Palmer will be among the constant entertainers, as has been her custom since her entrance into the Newport set four years ago.

Mrs. Frederick Neilson has abandoned her proposed trip to Europe for her favorite place in the Summer, Newport, and is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, and it would not be surprising to hear that Mrs. Neilson had taken a cottage here for the season.

The line of golf rigs of the automobile type which have been running to the Golf Club has become very popular with the members and subscribers of that organization, and the horseless carriages have not by any means seen their best days. The automobile bike was introduced to Newport by Mr. Royal Phelps Carroll, the horseless carriage by Mr. O. H. P. Belmont, golf by the late Mr. T. A. Havemeyer, the bicycle by Mr. James J. Van Alen, the Newport Kat Bote Klub by Mr. Hermann Oelrichs, and the Clambake Club by Mr. Center Hitchcock, while Mrs. John Jacob Astor introduced catboat sailing for the ladies, and to Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish belongs the title for introducing the dinner picnic. The Count and Countess Di Conturbia of Paris have been here at the Hill Top Cottage for quite a stay, and have already attended a number of functions given in their honor.

It was said a few days ago that there was a possibility that the English North American Squadron might visit Newport during the Summer, and if such should prove to be a fact the Admiral and the officers would find a hearty reception awaiting them at Newport, as has been amply proved in the past visits.

It has been rumored that President and Mrs. McKinley had received or would receive an invitation by a well-known cottager to pass a visit at a cottage on Ochre Point.

The table decorations for use this season are to be materially changed from those in vogue last Summer by the principal cottagers.

Of course Mrs. Astor will remain loyal to the American Beauty roses, and Mrs. Potter Palmer will as usual use the lotus; but according to the leading florists, orchids are to become the leading table decorations, and one new design is the pure pink, which has been grown here by Hodgson during the Winter for a special cottage customer, who is to use this flower exclusively for her dinner table decorations.

There there is the lavender and mauve orchid for other customers who will have only these with ferns for table decorations.

Another table decoration which has already become very much in evidence is the white lily, a native of the Amazon River, with its own foliage, and banked as though on the bank of the river side.

Miniature allamanda, with gloxinias, is another favorite table decoration this Summer, but the day of the American Beauty rose as a table decoration has passed, in Newport at least.

According to the present plans of Admiral Sampson, the 3d of July will be made a memorable one by the officers and men of the North Atlantic Squadron in this harbor, when the first anniversary of the battle of Santiago will be observed, and the officials of the city and the people as well will enter into the spirit of the celebration and add thereby much to it in the way of illuminations along the water front during the night, and something on the order of a small-sized fête will be the result of the citizens' work.

The cottagers on Halidon Hill will illuminate their lawns and cottages as they have done on the great fête nights, and just what the city will do officially is yet to be determined, and on the other end Congressman Melville and Mr. O. H. P. Belmont are now thinking over various plans, and, as both these gentlemen are "the pushers" of Newport's great fête nights, something may be looked for from this direction.

Among the latest arrivals for the season are Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, and Miss Grant, and most royally were they received by their many friends in the cottage colony, for it is a well-known fact that with the Belmonts here there is always something going on in the social line, and the cottagers are holding their breaths and waiting to hear what new form of entertainment the Belmonts will introduce. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, another member of the Social Strategy Board, is also here for the season, and with the arrival of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, who is also a member of the same board, something in the social and original line may shortly occur when all of the members of the board have "reported for duty."

The Prince Cantacuzene of Russia, whose engagement to Miss Grant THE TIMES recently announced, will have completed his military duty for the year the latter part of August, and will come to Newport as the guest of Mrs. Potter Palmer, Miss Grant's aunt, and there will be a large reception given in his honor by Mrs. Palmer.

The fragrant gardinia is this season the favorite flower worn the entire day and evening by both the ladies and gentlemen of the cottage colony, and go where one may this blossom is always in evidence. The greenhouses of the cottagers and the fashionable florists are growing them very largely, owing to the large demand which has already been made, and the pretty as well as fragrant flower grows daily more popular.

Not many seasons ago one would see but few of the cottagers wearing flowers while driving, but this season flowers are worn very generally, and the gardinia predominates.

Two weeks ago Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, who, by the way, drives some of the handsomest stepping and groomed horses here this season, was seen on the avenue wearing a gardinia as she was speeding along with a handsome bay horse. It was observed that this gardinia was of the largest species.

Mrs. Danielson, whose horses won several ribbons at the last exhibition of the Newport Horse Show, will enter several new horses at the coming exhibition at the Casino.

The stockholders of the Spouting Rock Association will have but little expense to meet for their bathing privileges, providing Mr. John Whipple, who is the manager of the institution, continues to develop the natural resources of that perfectly kept beach.

Recently Mr. Whipple discovered a spring on the beach, and as a result the bathers and the bathhouses are to be supplied with the water from the pumping station and water works which are now in course of erection at Spouting Rock Beach.

Some little time ago it was reported that the bathers were to have morning concerts at the pavilion erected on a solid rock close to the bathing houses, but this rumor has not been confirmed.

At this beach, however, during the present season there are to be some important swimming matches for cups which Mr. Charles M. Oelrichs will offer.

The swimming match between Messrs. Burden and Cutting from Narragansett Pier to this city last August will be repeated by several of the gentlemen cottagers, and most likely Mr. Oelrichs, who is one of the best swimmers here, will be among those who will swim between the pier and Newport. In fact, Mr. Oelrichs had made a wager last season for a swimming match between here and the Pier, and for some reason the match was withdrawn, and not by Mr. Oelrichs, either.

The liveried servants at the Golf Club have been highly commended by the members, and the praises which have been heaped upon the Hon. Lispenard Stewart, the President of the House Committee, for the innovation, will encourage that gentleman to invoke other changes which will make this club the smartest in this country.

The presence of the Columbia here during the week for her tuning-up trials has caused quite a large gathering of the yachts in this harbor, and has opened the gay yachting season much earlier than usual.

Each morning the Columbia went outside for her spins the yachts would soon follow, and with many guests on each craft the trials would be eagerly watched by those on the yachts and by a small concourse of people with glasses along the Ocean Drive and from the shores of Jamestown.

The yachting here for the past week has been very gay, and on the various yachts there has been some very large dinner parties, and luncheons as well.

One would naturally believe from all that has been written during the week of the Columbia that there is no such yacht in commission as the Defender, but the fact remains, nevertheless, that the Defender has many stanch admirers who still believe the Defender is as fast a boat as the Columbia.

BAR HARBOR.

BAR HARBOR, Me., June 24.—It has been many years since Bar Harbor has presented so gay an aspect in June. For some reason the cottage people began to arrive unusually early this Summer, and the closing week of June will find a large colony of Summer people settled for the season. The hotels will all be open in another week.

The Kebo Valley Club will open formally the first week in July, with the usual Saturday night dinner dances. The club golf links have been open to members of the club for nearly a month past and are much in use. Since last season the Kebo course has been greatly improved at considerable expense. The course of nine holes, which was about 2,300 yards long last year, has been lengthened some 200 yards. In addition, a nine-hole practice putting green has been laid out where the ladies may play in the mornings, when excluded from the regular course by the rules of the links.

The entertaining season at Bar Harbor does not usually commence until after the Fourth, but there have been several important affairs thus far this season. Mrs. W. W. Walley, who has been abroad several years, gave a large reception last week for her guests, Mr. and Mrs. Perkins of Boston. On the following day Mrs. Walley gave a dinner for her daughter, Miss Walley. Among those present were Mrs. Samuel Slater, Stephen Bonsal, Miss Beatrix Jones of New York, Paul Hunt, Allerton Cushman, and Gouverneur Morris of New York.

Mrs. Edmund Pendleton gave a luncheon last week for her sister-in-law, Charlotte Pendleton, the writer. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch, the Rev. and Mrs. Francis Howe Johnson, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris of New York, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Emery of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Pierpont Edwards of New York, Prof. and Mrs. George H. Harris of Andover, Lewis M. Roberts, Mrs. Slater, and Miss Dennison of New York.

Dr. and Mrs. S. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia have arrived and opened their cottage, Bar Nienie, for the season.

Baron von Hengelmüller, the Austrian Ambassador, will arrive next week with his wife, to occupy a cottage for the season. They have been coming to Bar Harbor for several seasons past, and are both extremely popular.

Henry T. Sloane of New York is occupying Bonny Bryn, the Barney cottage here, this season. Mr. Sloane has numerous friends at Bar Harbor, and he will doubtless do considerable entertaining.

Mr. and Mrs. John Livingston of New York will occupy the Carroll Mercer cottage this season.

Mrs. James G. Blaine has just rented her beautiful Summer residence, Stanwood, to Mrs. Pinchot of New York, and will occupy another cottage here this Summer. It was Mrs. Pinchot's daughter who married Allan Johnson of the British Embassy.

The Swedish Minister, A. Grif, has rented a cottage here for the Summer.

One of the most brilliant affairs of August will be the marriage of Miss Elizabeth Jackson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson of New York, to the Rev. William Baker, rector of the Episcopal Church of Bar Harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Edwards of New York were among the first arrivals. Other New York families here are Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons, and Mr. and Mrs. James Legendre.

LENOX.

LENOX, Mass., June 24.—The first weekly handicap golf match of the season is scheduled to take place at the links to-day. It will be eighteen-hole medal play, and the winner will receive a cup. Among those who will compete are S. Parkman Shaw, Carlos de Heredia, H. P. Rogers, Sam Frothingham, Harold Godwin, John Sloane, Jr., and Myles Standish. The greens are now in fairly good condition, having been much improved by the recent rain.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn, who have been spending some time here, have closed their place for a few weeks and will visit Newport and Bar Harbor.

Mr. E. H. Litchfield and family will arrive on Monday from New York to occupy Bonnie Brae, the Barclay cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Byam K. Stevens, who are at the Bennett cottage this year, have been spending a few days in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren E. Dennis will soon sail for Europe, returning to Lenox in the Autumn.

Mr. Henry T. Sloane has been in Lenox this week as a guest at both Mr. William Sloane's and Mr. John Sloane's. His daughter, Miss Emily, is still a guest at Wyndhurst.

Dr. and Mrs. Laight and Miss Laight have been the guests of Miss Cary this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and some members of their family will soon sail for Europe, to be away until September. Shadow Brook will, however, be kept open and occupied by a portion of the family.

Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Bridgham are at Bar Harbor, where they will spend the month of July.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lanier and family are expected at Allen Winden on Wednesday for the season.

Mr. Frank K. Sturgis has gone on a yachting trip along the coast, and will be away for some time. Mrs. Sturgis has as her guests at Clipston Grange Miss Fanny Sturgis and Miss Perry of Boston.

Mrs. John S. Barnes has arrived at Coldbrooke, and is out driving in her victoria nearly every pleasant day. Her health, which has been rather delicate, is much improved, and active preparations are going on for the wedding of Miss Edith Barnes and Mr. S. Warren Sturgis of Boston, which is to take place July 26 at Trinity Church. It will be followed by a reception at Coldbrooke, and several hundred invitations will be issued.

Mrs. J. Woodward Haven is the guest of Mrs. Henry A. Cram. Mr. Haven has been spending some time in New York.

Mrs. Francis Amory and children returned to Boston this week, after having spent about a month in Lenox.

Mr. and Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden, Jr., arrived at Elm Court this week from their trip abroad. They will be the guests of Mrs. Burden's parents for some time this Summer.

Mrs. David W. Bishop and David W. Bishop, Jr., sailed on Wednesday from Southampton, and are expected to arrive at Interlaken early next week. The other members of the family are already here.

Mrs. A. C. Kingsland and her daughters will sail for Europe early in July, to be away for a year or more. The Misses Shaw have been guests at Village View this week.

Mr. and Mrs. David Thompson are guests of Mr. H. H. Cook at Wheatleigh.

Mrs. G. H. Bend and Miss Bend have been visiting at Elm Court. They went down to New York on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Greenleaf of Albany spent Sunday at Wyndhurst as guests of Mr. Greenleaf's parents.

Bishop Lawrence, who preached in Trinity Church last Sunday, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane at Elm Court during his stay in Lenox.

Richard C. Dixey and family have arrived at Tanglewood for the Summer.

Miss Helen Parrish has been entertaining a party of New York friends at her cottage here.

Thomas S. Clarke has taken the Henck cottage on the Pittsfield Road, known as Shiloh Lodge, for the Summer, and he and his family will occupy it about July 1.

STOCKBRIDGE.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., June 24.—Mr. Daniel C. French and Mr. Potter are diligently working upon the equestrian statue of Washington, which is to be sent to the Paris Exposition, and expect to have it completed in about a month. They received at the studio on Saturday about twenty Daughters of the American Revolution from a chapter in Pittsfield, who had received permission from Mr. French to see the statue. They were all impressed with its beauty.

Mrs. Henry M. Field has as her guest Robert Reid, a son of the late Jared Reid, who is well known as a mural decorator.

Gen. Sorrell and wife of Savannah, Ga., are spending some time in Stockbridge.

Gen. Miller, who arrived here last week, received a very cordial welcome. A brief and fitting address was made by Selectman Aymar and responded to by Gen. Miller. The Stars and Stripes were much in evidence, and there was much cheering from the crowd collected to receive the hero of Iloilo.

The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field and a party of friends went this week on a tour of the lakes, from Buffalo to Duluth.

Prof. Buhler has arrived at his cottage here for the Summer.

J. Duncan, the new greens keeper of the Stockbridge links, has arrived and begun work at the greens. He will put up some new bunkers and make other minor improvements. W. Tucker, the professional player, is here, and is practicing daily, in preparation for competing for the championship. He says the greens are the best he has ever played over.

Mr. Frederic W. Whittredge of New York, who formerly occupied Eden Hill, the David Dudley Field place, has been spending some time here. He came up in his finely appointed private car, which he has been occupying during his stay.

Prof. Ogden N. Rood and family have arrived at their country place.

Mrs. John H. Inman and family have arrived in Stockbridge for the Summer.

J. M. Hall and family of New York are at the Canning cottage this season.

SOUTHAMPTON.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 24.—This place is filling up rapidly, very few of the cottages remaining unoccupied. The residents are very quiet, however, and there are scarcely any social events to speak of. The season proper will probably commence with the first week in July, although the series of Friday night dinners and dances at the Meadow Club will be commenced next Friday, which will be a week or two earlier than in former years. Lander's Orchestra will, as usual, furnish the music. The Saturday morning concerts on the piazza of the clubhouse, which have always proved so popular, will be continued. Tennis may be said to be the rage in Southampton at present among the younger set, the entire morning being devoted to it. During the afternoon horseback riding is very fashionable, far more so than for some years past. Last Thursday morning found the entire youth of the place at the Misses Barneys', where a baseball game was indulged in by both sexes.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Aymar Sands and Miss Sands returned from Lake Mohonk, N. Y., where they were stopping for two weeks. Miss Sands arrived in Southampton on Wednesday, Mrs. Sands on Thursday, and Mr. Sands on Friday. Miss Sands has as her guest at present Miss Alice Wetmore.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Oakman arrived during the early part of the week, taking possession of their own cottage. Mr. Oakman recently returned from Europe, whither he had been compelled to go, owing to illhealth. Mr. Fred Baker, who also returned from a trip abroad not long ago, has opened up Mrs. Alfred Nelson's cottage, Overlook, where he is accustomed to make his Summer residence. His brother, Mr. John T. Baker, is at present his guest, but during the months of July and August will occupy apartments at the Meadow Club.

Mrs. Edward W. Humphreys and Mrs. R. B. Duane, who, as stated last week, were stopping at the clubhouse, have left for Mrs. Duane's country seat at Bergen Point, N. J., where Mrs. Humphreys will stay for a short time prior to her departure for Europe on the 28th inst.

Mr. James C. Parrish, who has taken Dr. William S. Raineford's cottage for the season, arrived during the week with his daughter, Miss Helen Parrish. Miss Parrish, however, is at present stopping with

noon. Mr. Terry is private secretary to Division Freight Agent Wilbur F. True of the Jersey Southern Railroad.

Lee Morris has resigned his clerkship in the Post Office at this place to accept a position in the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

The work of moving the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church and parsonage to make room for the new auditorium is now under way. As soon as the buildings have been located work on the new auditorium will be started.

The Rev. Dr. McCall filled the pulpit of the Elberon Memorial Church Sunday last. The Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., the Summer pastor, who was scheduled to sail for Europe a fortnight ago, did not get away until last week.

The first services of the season were held in St. Peter's Church, Galilee, on Sunday. The Right Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Mississippi, officiated.

Dr. and Mrs. Simon Baruch of New York, who are summering at West End, have returned from Houston, Texas, where they attended the wedding of their son, Saling Wolff Baruch, to Miss Leonora Prince.

Frank Smiley, John C. Embley, William Wright, and George E. Ferguson have become members of the First Regiment, Light Artillery. They sailed Sunday for San Francisco, and later go to Manila.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Murphy took possession of their country seat at Elberon this week.

Dr. H. S. Houghton of New York is at the Clubhouse, Monmouth Beach, for the season.

Henry Doran, a coachman in the employ of T. R. Palmer, a Rumson Road cottager, took a walk in his sleep a few nights ago. He came to grief falling from the second story of the building, severely injuring his back.

The Monmouth County Horse Show will take place at Hollywood this year in July instead of August, as heretofore. The dates are to be July 27, 28, and 29.

The Rohbeck cottage, on Second Avenue, has been leased to John D. Crouch of New York.

Thomas O'Donohue, who recently purchased the Bunn homestead at Shrewsbury, took possession of his newly acquired premises this week. The cottage has undergone many improvements at a cost of several thousand dollars.

W. L. Marston of New York has rented a Summer home at Monmouth Beach.

H. M. Tilford is occupying a cottage in the circle at Monmouth Beach.

The ladies of Norwood Park will give a lawn party on the Casino grounds Saturday, July 1, from 4 to 7 o'clock. Dancing will be the feature after 8:30. The ladies who will have charge of the affair are all New Yorkers. Mrs. Henry K. Browning, Mrs. William C. Demorest, Mrs. Thomas K. Egbert, Mrs. B. Franklin Goodspeed, Mrs. William D. Harpers, Mrs. Carroll Livingston, Mrs. John A. McCall, Mrs. Henry W. Rising, Mrs. Abel I. Smith, and Mrs. Charles E. Simmons.

Dr. De. James Green of the Normal School, Frank H. Scobey, and a party of friends left to-day for a trip through Europe.

Miss Viola Warwick was graduated from the State Normal School Wednesday in a class of 200, the largest in the history of the school.

Walter Schriver of New York is occupying a cottage in the Monmouth Beach Circle.

S. H. Kissam of New York has taken possession of his Monmouth Beach Summer home.

George W. Miles of Philadelphia is in his Norwood Avenue cottage for the season.

It is rumored that President and Mrs. McKinley will spend a portion of the Summer season at Elberon.

George S. Moulton, who had charge of the Laurel-in-the-Pines, Lakewood, last Winter, has taken charge of the Hotel Avenel, at Pleasure Bay, as its proprietor for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Murphy of Newark are occupying their Elberon cottage.

Mrs. George M. Pullman arrived from Chicago, Ill., in a special parlor car the beginning of the week and took possession of her cottage at Elberon.

Miss Edith Borg, daughter of Simon Borg, who is summering in Norwood Park, was brought here Sunday last an invalid. The trip was made by a special boat over the Patten Line from New York to Pleasure Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Beale are in their Summer cottage, the Cherry Wild, on Park Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schlang of New York, who own four handsome cottages at this place, will summer at Saratoga, N. Y.

St. James's Chapel opened last Sunday at Elberon, in charge of the Rev. W. B. Bodine, who will conduct the services during the Summer.

J. T. Loftus and family of New York have leased the Frank Brown cottage, at Elberon, for the season, and took possession of it this week.

Mrs. A. F. Gilsey of New York took possession of her handsome Summer residence at North Long Branch during the week.

A. Friedlander of New York arrived at his Cedar Avenue Summer home this week.

The teachers of the High School will spend their Summer at the following-named places: Miss E. C. Todd at Atlantic Highlands, N. J.; Miss L. Z. Skellenger in Pennsylvania; Miss E. S. Brown at Princeton, N. J.; Miss P. A. Smalley at Mount Holly, N. J.; Miss M. H. Dadman at Auburndale, Mass.; Mr. H. J. Neal at Carlisle, Penn., and Principal Christopher Gregory at Newton, N. J.

Prof. G. W. Venable of the North Long Branch school contemplates a trip abroad during the Summer vacation.

Miss Parish of New York, who has occupied the Sloane cottage at Elberon for the past several seasons, took possession of it again this week.

The Brightside Nursery and Kindergarten School of New York, a Jewish school, which is cared for by such charitable people as Mrs. S. Guggenheim and Mrs. Jacob Rothschild of New York, have taken up their quarters for the Summer at the Lewis cottage, on Union Avenue, this place. About twenty-five children are having their Summer outing at that place at present, and others will be added during the Summer months.

Mr. J. W. Gerade and family, who own a pretty cottage on Lincoln Avenue, Elberon, took possession of it this week. Mr. and Mrs. Gerade have not occupied their cottage for the past six or seven years.

J. Goldsmith and family of New York are domiciled in the Gleason cottage, Cooper Avenue, for the Summer.

Among the latest arrivals of cottagers at Elberon is Tracy Harris and family of New York, who has taken one of the Lyddy cottages.

Mrs. J. T. Lockman of New York has leased one of the Goodspeed cottages, at Norwood Park, and will shortly take possession of it.

Isidor Straus is at the Billings cottage, Elberon, for the Summer.

John Illingsworth and family of Newark were among the cottage arrivals this week at Elberon.

The Sunday evening services which for many past seasons have been a prominent feature at the Norwood Park Casino, will be resumed on July 2. The opening service, happening at it does on the first anniversary of the great naval victory at Santiago, will be of a patriotic nature. The music and addresses will be appropriate to the occasion, the leader being the Rev. Charles J. Young, D. D., of the Church of the Puritans, New York.

Miss C. M. Griffin will spend the Summer at the mountains

Anthony J. Brady of New York took possession of Barbour Cottage No. 2 at Elberon during the week.

ASBURY PARK.

ASBURY PARK, June 24.—The last week in June finds a goodly number of health seekers and idlers in this charming cold-water retreat by the sea, and another fortnight will bring enough tourists to comfortably fill every hotel and boarding house. And such weather! If made to order, it would not be better suited for a seaside resort, and the visitors now here are making the best of it by putting in all their time during the day on the beach, at the golf links and tennis courts, wheeling over the model country roads, and driving to the various near-by coast and inland resorts. Those who do not care for bathing, athletic sports, or wheeling or driving, find comfort and recreation in rowing and fishing in Wesley and Deal Lakes, or enjoying an excursion to famous Barnegat Bay, where the fishing is unusually good.

The Summer social functions will open with a snap next Saturday evening, when full-dress opening hops will be given at the Ocean, Brunswick, Columbia, Monmouth, Plaza, Lafayette, Victoria, and Sunset Hall. The opening events out of the way, the young folks will be surfeited with germans, tennis contests, progressive euchres, and the varied diversions always on tap at the leading hostelries until the closing days draw near.

The Summer train schedule on the New York and Long Branch Railroad goes into effect to-morrow, which means that the army of commuters from New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, and Elizabeth will begin their daily trips to the Park and Grove next week. There are several hundred of these daily visitors who, compelled to stick to business in the cities during the day, locate their families here and manage to break away from the counting room at night and come to the seashore for an overnight's rest and refreshing sleep. After to-morrow nearly 100 trains arrive and depart from this point daily, the express trains to and from New York covering the distance in a little over an hour.

The New Jersey State Medical Society will hold its one hundred and thirty-third annual meeting at Allenhurst Inn next week, the initial session being scheduled for Tuesday morning. The following day the physicians will enjoy their annual banquet.

The formal opening of the Summer religious season in Ocean Grove is announced for to-morrow. Everything about the camp grounds is in readiness for the great event and there promises to be a large congregation at the initial service. The opening sermon will be preached in the Auditorium by the Rev. Dr. Frank Perkin, pastor of the State Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Trenton. The evening sermon will be delivered by the Rev. J. G. Reed of Ocean Grove. Bishop James N. Fitzgerald of St. Louis, the President of the Camp Meeting Association, arrived this week and will preside at the various meetings to be held during the season on the camp grounds.

The Independence Day oration in the Auditorium will be delivered by the Hon. "Bob" Taylor, the former fiddling Governor of Tennessee. Great preparations have been made for this celebration, and Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey is expected to be present and read the Declaration of Independence.

Laura Burt, the well-known actress, is enjoying the quiet of Ocean Grove Summer life. She is accompanied by her mother.

Bishop James N. Fitzgerald of St. Louis, President of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, is at his Ocean Grove cottage for the season.

Congressman William McAleer of Philadelphia was at the Hotel Brunswick for several days this week, and will return for another outing later.

Louis Delange, the actor and dramatist, is resting for the season at his Fourth Avenue cottage.

Postmaster J. L. Hays of Newark is with his family at his Ocean Grove Summer home.

Sanger M. Pullman, son of the late George M. Pullman, has a cozy Summer home at Deal.

Former Champion James J. Corbett moved into the Newlin cottage, on Sixth Avenue, this week.

William Hogencamp, President of the Second National Bank of Jersey City, is a Deal cottager.

G. K. Thompson, the New York architect, is ensconced in his new cottage at Deal.

John P. O'Brien, the New York promoter, has moved into his pretty Summer retreat at Deal.

F. B. Schenck, President of the Mercantile National Bank, New York, will Summer at Allenhurst.

Henry T. Doremus, Cashier of the Chemical National Bank of New York City, has taken possession of his cottage at Allenhurst.

D. W. McWilliams, Secretary and Treasurer of the Manhattan Electric Railway system, is with his family at his modern Summer home at Allenhurst.

Uzal McCarter, President of the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark is one of the many Allenhurst cottagers.

Edgar B. Ward, Vice President of the Prudential Insurance Company of Newark, will make Allenhurst his Summer headquarters.

John Kernell, the Celtic comedian, has located his family in a pretty cottage in West Asbury Park.

James Nugent, a Newark lawyer and a prominent Democratic politician, will while away the torrid months at a Fourth Avenue hotel.

Postmaster Alexander C. Yard of Trenton is with his family at their Ocean Grove Summer home.

Charles Rose, the well-known comedian, is spending the Summer with his wife, Mabel Fenton, at The Farm, on the banks of Deal Lake.

CAPE MAY.

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 24.—The actual gayety of the Summer season began to-night, when the last of the larger hotels swung open their big portals to receive their incoming guests. The trains all day to-day have arrived crowded, and at each hotel to-night there is a life such as was peculiar to Cape May in seasons gone by. The Summer orchestras have arrived, and to-night being the first real hop of the season, they are all well attended, and among them are a number of New Yorkers, who have arrived during the week, some of whom will remain until the close of the Summer season. At the Stockton there are, as guests of the Pennsylvania Railroad, about 500 of the leading newspaper reporters of Washington, together with their wives and sweethearts, who will remain here until Monday morning, and who have exclusive possession of that mammoth hotel. They are in the personal care of Mr. George W. Boyd, the genial Assistant General Passenger Agent, and Col. Frank N. Barksdale, chief of the advertising bureau of the same company. They arrived here by special train yesterday afternoon, and since their arrival have made things merry wherever they happened to be. They are enjoying themselves in boating, riding, driving, bathing, and not a few of them have visited the golf links and taken a hand with the golf sticks.

At Congress Hall, Lafayette, Chalfonte, Marine Villa, and Windsor, the other large houses here, the guests are thoroughly enjoying the opening evening of pleasure.

The golf tournaments during the week have been well attended, and the number who now play upon the links, and especially in the tournaments on Wednesdays and Saturdays, is increasing in a very rapid degree. The scores being made are very low, considering the brief experience of some of the members of the club and participants in the tournaments. Nearly 70 per cent. of the players in last Saturday's tournament in the eighteen-hole contest had a score of less than 100, which is very remarkable for the playing here. There are, of course, two or three expert players who are given no handicaps, and who are always well at the top of the list on low scores. They are Frank Shattuck, Louis H. Ayres, and Morris Dallett, all of Philadelphia.

The Citizens' Committee is all ready to receive the incoming members and guests who will on Monday night arrive by special train to attend the thirty-first annual convention of the American Society of Civil Engeneers, which will be held at the Stockton Hotel for four days succeeding. There will be many interesting subjects discussed which appertain to that particular profession.

With the opening of the Summer season there is always the ridiculous with the usual number of social events. While at the leading hotels there are euchres and dances and impromptu musicales, a form of amusement that is growing in popularity and which has already been indulged in at some out-of-the-way place, is the cake walk, in which the local colored people and the colored element which is made up of the waiters in the hotels and cottages, take part. These cake walks have become so prominent, and, in fact, have been given for so many years at Cape May that they are looked upon as an old story by our visitors, it seems strange that at some other resorts they are just beginning to happen. The cake walkers, or at least a few of them, make a professional business of it, and indeed gather in a good many shekels during the season. At these walks an admission is usualy charged, and there are aways from 100 to 500 white persons who go to enjoy and watch the antics of these walkers in their amusing profession. Some of the more elegant walkers have become so jealous of one another's reputation that they make challenges to any others whom they think are getting the best of them as far as fame is concerned. It is surprising to see how the fashionable element who visit the resort attend these cake walks and enjoy them, because there is much laughter for the attendant and he feels that he has been handsomely repaid for his time spent in watching these persons. Occasionally the cake walks are given for some charitable affair, and then there is a grand rush at the doors when they open.

The fishing here has been excellent, and drumfish, which have been caught in such large numbers during the last three or four weeks, still continue to bite freely, and it has been no uncommon thing in the last fortnight to see the fishermen, whether professional or amateur, coming home with three or four of these fish, weighing all the way from fifteen to forty-five pounds. The smaller fish, such as kingfish, weakfish, and sea bass, which, according to their size, are much more gamey, have been taken in large numbers. They are mostly caught eight of ten miles off shore, and it is not an unusual day's work to catch two or three hundred of them with a hook and line.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Jackson of West Washington Square, New York, have taken a Perry Street cottage here for the season and will occupy it some time next week.

George W. Boyd, the Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and family are occupying a cottage here for the Summer.

The Rev. Floyd W. Tompkins, former rector of a prominent Protestant Episcopal parish at Newport, but now rector of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia, will officiate in St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church here to-morrow.

The Right Rev. Leighton Coleman, Bishop of Delaware, will officiate in the same church on Sunday next. Other prominent clergymen of New Jersey who will occupy the pulpit of this church are Bishop Scarborough of New Jersey and Bishop Talbot of Central Penn.

George D. McCreary, who while City Treasurer of Philadelphia saved that city one-quarter of a million dollars, is occupying his cottage here for July. During August the family will go to Winter Harbor, Me.

United States Senator Sewell, who is now in Europe, will return to his cottage here in August, and remain until the close of the season.

J. R. Lamb of New York is among recent arrivals here. He will spend a greater portion of the season here at a leading hotel.

United States Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania has been here on a fishing trip, and reports great success.

Miss Eleanor B. Wier of New York, accompanied by Mr. W. B. Wier of Philadelphia, is among the guests at the Windsor Hotel.

E. Berliner, the well-known telephone patenter of Washington, accompanied by Mrs. Berliner, are among late arrivals here.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Riley of Newark, N. J., are enjoying a sojourn at the Aldine.

Gen. William F. Smith of Haverford, Penn., is among prominent guests at the Marine villa.

Howard T. Painter, one of Florida's wealthiest citizens, is sojourning here for a lengthy season.

Among New Yorkers who have registered here this week are William Grobecker, A. F. Sanford, Benjamin G. Williams, Samuel Dodd, Mrs. Lindhard, Miss Eleanor B. Wier, William D. Spear, and F. R. Long.

You can look picturesque in one of our striped flannel suits, just the thing for warm weather. We make them without lining or alpaca lined. Suit to order $16.00. Trousers $4.00. Linen duck trousers to order $5.00.

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THE SEASON AT MANHATTAN.

Indications Point to a Summer of Gaiety at the Beach.

The season at Manhattan Beach gained a new impetus on Thursday last, when the Oriental Hotel was opened, under the management of J. P. Greaves. The advance booking of rooms was larger than in any previous season, and opening day found most of the regular contingent, besides a large number of new-comers, ensconced in the great hostelry for the Summer.

One of the new attractions of the hotel is the golf course, which is in charge of J. Duncan Dunne, who will soon be succeeded by his father, Thomas Dunne, one of the best-known professionals in the world. In anticipation of the popularity of the links, Manager Greaves intends to have one of the small dining rooms fitted up with golf decorations, so that those who take part in the games can refresh themselves in a room suggestive of the sport that has induced their appetites.

In the theatre Frank Daniels began his season last night with a presentation of "The Idol's Eye," and Pain's fireworks exhibitions, "The Destruction of Cervera's Fleet" and "The Battle of San Juan Hill," also had their initial presentation last night. Sousa's Band gives two concerts daily, as in former years.

Among the guests who arrived at the two hotels last week were: Oriental—Senator and Mrs. T. C. Platt, William C. Whitney and daughters, George C. Austin, ex-Congressman L. E. Quigg and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hume, and Mr. and Mrs. George S. Edgell. Manhattan Beach—Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Knapp, Senator Thomas F. Grady, H. P. Sweetser, and Thomas J. Ryan of this city; J. W. Hinkley of Poughkeepsie, John Paul Jones of Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Fred J. Hastings of Providence, and F. Lanzerdorfer of Mexico.

The Sousa concerts and the other entertainments at Manhattan Beach continue to please large audiences. The hour of the second daily concert will hereafter be 7 o'clock instead of 8 o'clock, and the time table of entertainments will therefore read as follows: Seven P. M., Sousa's concert; 8 P. M., Pain's fireworks, and 9 P. M., Frank Daniels in "The Idol's Eye."

VOLUNTEER LIFE-SAVING CORPS.

Begins Its Work for the Summer, and Gives Valuable Instructions.

The Volunteer Life-Saving Corps of the State has entered upon its Summer work by reorganizing its 600 stations and equipping them with supplies. Already this season 30 rescues have been made by members of the corps. To aid in the rescue and resuscitation of drowning persons the corps has placed cards of instruction at all its stations and at watering place hotels and other points. These cards will be mailed to hotel keepers and others upon the receipt of 5 cents for postage. The rules set forth on the cards are as follows:

Rescuing—Approach the drowning from behind, seizing them by the coat collar, or a woman by the back hair, and towing them at arm's length to boat or shore. Do not let them cling around your neck or arms to endanger you. Duck them under until unconscious, if necessary, to break a dangerous hold upon you; but do not strike to stun them.

Resuscitation.—First—Immediately loosen the clothing about the neck and chest, exposing them to the wind, except in very severe weather, and get the water out of the body. First try tickling in the throat by a straw or feather, or ammonia to the nose; a severe slap with the open hand upon the chest and soles of feet; if no immediate result, proceed as below.

Second—Lay the body, with its weight on the stomach, across any convenient object, a V. L. S. C. Buoy, keg, box, boat, timber or your knee, in the open air, with the head hanging down. Open the mouth quickly, drawing the tongue forward with handkerchief or cloth so as to let the water escape. Keep the mouth clear of liquid. Then roll the body gently from side to side so as to relieve the pressure on the stomach, then back to the stomach. Do this several times to force the water from the stomach and throat.

Third—Laying the body on the back, make a roll of coat or any garment, place it under the shoulders of patient, allowing the head to fall back. Then kneel at the head of the patient. Grasp the arms at the middle of the forearms, folded across the stomach, raise the arms over the head to a perpendicular position, drawing them backward as far as they will go overhead to the sides again, pressing the arms on the lower part of the ribs and side, so as to produce a bellows movement upon the lungs. Do this sixteen or eighteen times a minute. Smelling salts, camphor or ammonia may be applied to the nostrils to excite breathing. The clothing should be removed, the body dried, and the limbs rubbed briskly upward.

Fourth—On signs of life, or when breathing is restored, wrap in warm blankets or hot cloths. To encourage circulation, brandy or any spirits may be given, in small doses, with care to avoid strangulation, and brisk rubbing and warmth applied to the entire body.

Keep at work for hours until recovery, or death is pronounced certain by a physician.

The Friendly Aid Society.

The seventh annual report of the Friendly Aid Society, whose home is at 246 and 248 East Thirty-fourth Street, and whose object is the general betterment of the people in that locality, particularly the poor, and the improvement of the locality, has been issued. The report shows that much good was accomplished last year, and that the plans for this year are made with the anticipation of increasing the good results. The society offers all sorts of entertainment, Winter and Summer, for people of the neighborhood, and has during the last year enlarged its quarters by purchasing the building No. 246, which adjoined the society's original home. The society wants help, both financial and otherwise, in the form of contributions of books, historical sketches, electrical exhibitions—in fact, anything that will help pass enjoyable afternoons and evenings. Contributions may be sent to H. D. Plant, 100 Bleecker Street, or to Mrs. Simkhovitch, at the Friendly Aid House

THE ROOF GARDEN SEASON

Mr. Hammerstein's Venetian Terrace Is Ready Now.

SEASHORE THEATRICALS, TOO

Programmes of the Summer Shows—Gossip of the Stage.

The Madison Square Roof Garden was opened for the season last night, and so was the theatre at Manhattan Beach, a place of divers and many attractions. Of the proceedings in the first-named resort some account appears elsewhere. At Manhattan Beach, that unique humorist, Frank Daniels, appeared as the star in Victor Herbert's tuneful operetta, "The Idol's Eye," supported by a competent company which included a large number of comely young women. Mr. Daniels will remain in the Manhattan Beach Theatre (which is managed this year by Mr. B. D. Stevens,) a fortnight, and will change his bill next Saturday night, presenting the older but not less melodious and amusing "Wizard of the Nile," by the same librettist and composer.

To the list of public roof gardens in Manhattan a new one will be added to-morrow night, when Mr. Hammerstein will open his new place of entertainment on the roof of the Victoria Theatre. This differs in architecture and decorations from the other roof gardens. It is on three levels, and includes a "grand promenade" after the style of Monte Carlo. The second tier is given up to boxes, and the third to the open air café.

The first programme will introduce an automaton orchestra in which the life like female figures representing players are said to produce good music, and "Astarte, the Bird," who flies in the air without the use of wires. Galletti and his droll boxing baboons, a troupe of Oriental jugglers, Gautier the horseman, trained dogs, pickaninnies, singers, dancers, and jugglers will also appear.

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS.

Matters of Interest Relating to the Stage and Its Players.

Gossip about the future of Daly's Theatre is not to be relied on as fact, while nothing definite is heard from Miss Rehan. Of course, the great manager's death has left the actress, whose talent and industry were of so much value to the theatre, quite at liberty to change the plans he had made for her. She may not like her rôle in the new Drury Lane play, (which, by the way, is not yet written,) and may refuse to act it. She may choose to remain altogether in London. Pinero is said to be writing a new play expressly for her. Miss Rehan's artistic ability is well appreciated in London, and she might easily find a long engagement there both pleasant and profitable. Still, until she is heard from, it may be assumed that the programme of next Fall and Winter at Daly's will be carried out as it was arranged. "A Greek Slave," the musical and pictorial successor to "The Geisha," will certainly be produced there, and, in an emergency, that might be kept on for a profitable run all Winter.

Sarah Bernhardt having acted Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, in London, and her portrayal having been studiously observed by a large number of expert writers on theatrical topics, it is now possible to derive a coherent idea of it from the published reports. This was not the case just after the first performance in Paris. Nothing quite intelligible was printed about it then. Incoherent adulation, inarticulate enthusiasm prevailed.

The London reviewers treat the great actress's attempt to act Shakespeare's greatest male character politely and sanely, and are kind enough to MM. Eugène Morand and Marcel Schwob's bald translation of the tragedy into French prose. Sometimes this translation is felicitous—as for instance in the rendering of the passage: "A little more than kin and less than kind" as follows: "Un peu plus que germain, moins que du même germe." Sometimes it seems strangely matter-of-fact, as in "Le rôti des funérailles a été servi froid aux tables de noces" for

"* * * the funeral baked meats
Did coldly furnish forth the marriage tables."

Sometimes it seems droll as in "Absinthe! absinthe!" for Hamlet's "Wormwood, wormwood!" Sometimes the French equivalent makes the speech seem utterly trivial, as in "Mes tablettes! Il convient d'y noter qu'on peut sourire, oui, sourire et être un misérable" for

"My tables—meet it is I set it down
That one may smile, and smile, and be a [villain!"

For "The play's the thing" how queer "Le spectacle—voila la chose!" must sound! The Ghost is Le Spectre and the grave diggers are Les Fossoyeurs. Mounet-Sully's poetical, fervent, and quite romantic Hamlet was seen in New York only a few years ago, and no one thought of ridiculing either the actor or the translation of Shakespeare he employed. But MM. Morand and Schwob seem to have made a mistake in trying to stick so closely to the very letter of Shakespeare.

Bernhardt's Hamlet is described as youthful, (in appearance and manner,) Latin, and impetuous. One reviewer finds the new Prince of Denmark's most striking quality his unmistakable femininity. He wears the traditional black, the tunic edged with fur; and is slender and willowy. He is "discovered" in his first scene, and dispenses with Hamlet's customary effective entrance, like Mr. Willard's Hamlet. There is one novel piece of "business" in the interview with Polonius when the old courtier comes to announce the arrival of the players. Hamlet catches an imaginary fly that is assumed to have lighted on Polonius's nose. He indicates the capture, and then shows that he has caught nothing, a suggestion of the futility and emptiness of his talk, but the pantomime seems altogether out of place. Hamlet's consistent exhibition of utter contempt for the Chamberlain, as he turns his back to him when he speaks and flings up his legs on the seat, is apart from the courtesy and gentle consideration which should mark the Prince's demeanor. One of the stage tricks is ending the scene where Hamlet bids Ophelia get to a nunnery in a whisper.

In only a few points Mme. Bernhardt observes traditional renderings of notable incidents, but it is stated that she has never seen any performance of Hamlet, and invented all that she does. Usually the action is to the purpose; sometimes it is clumsy, as when Hamlet enters to find the King praying; for here the Prince walks about, draws his sword, stands behind the kneeling monarch with blade upraised as if to cut him down—though the weapon is made for thrusting—and the spectators feel that the King, absorbed as he is, must surely see or hear the intruder. The play scene follows conventional lines, and Hamlet, by climbing up to the raised seat where the King sits, and gazing in his face, makes too clear to every one the nature and object of his device in causing the tragedy to be acted. The pictures in the Queen's chamber are not left to the imagination. The two Kings are painted life size on the wall, and the Ghost appears in the frame, replacing his counterfeit presentment.

The yearning for a revival of real burlesque, in place of variety farce and "musical comedy" on the London stage, seems to be genuine and general. One discovers a trace of it in many newspaper articles. The era of the Gaiety and its "sacred lamp of burlesque," under John Hollingshed's management, is called "palmy." Memories of Nelly Farren, Royce, Edward Terry (before "Sweet Lavender,") and Fred Leslie are cherished. The last of the burlesques seem to have been "Monte Cristo, Jr.," "Miss Esmeralda," and "Little Jack Sheppard." Surely they were not the sort of stuff to mourn for, nor were H. J. Byron's burlesques or Burnand's. Their punning doggerel was cheap and dull. Here are two specimens lately unearthed, the first from Byron's "Pilgrim of Love," in which, Edward Terry used to shine:

Drive him away! Oh, what a horrid shindy—
That Ethiopian 'neath the opian [open] windy.

The other is from "The Forty Thieves":

What? Camel? Camel! Draw me? Draw me, dare he? [Dromedary.]

Surely in the revival of travesty which is sure to come in time we might have something better than that.

NOTES OF SUMMER SHOWS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—The Empire will remain open for a while longer with "His Excellency the Governor." To-morrow night an important change in the cast will occur when Miss Amelia Bingham will succeed Miss Jessie Millward, who sails for London during the week.

KOSTER AND BIAL'S.—For the current week a strong bill has been arranged which is headed by Johnson and Deane's colored organization. Arthur Amsden, another feature in the bill, will play two distinct tunes on two cornets at the same time. Zelma Rawlston, Prof. Leonidas and his dogs and cats, Arniotis, the strong woman, and a host of others will appear.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—For this week Manager Keith has featured Charles Dickson and Kathryn Osterman, who will appear in a short sketch entitled "To-morrow at Twelve." Miss Rose Melville continues another week with her company. The remaining part of the bill will consist of Monroe and Mack, Blockson and Burns, the Nichols sisters, Gertrude Mansfield, and Carroll Wilbur.

TERRACE GARDEN.—In the way of an innovation, Manager Heumann has decided to devote certain nights to the rendition of the best composers' works. During the present week the works of Wagner, Strauss, Suppé, Rossini, Gounod, and Bizet will form the major portion of the programme. Thursday evening next will be "Herbert Night," when the popular bandmaster and composer's music will be a special feature.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—An interesting list of names are on the programme for this evening's concert. Miss Truly Shattuck will sing some new songs, the Four Edwards, Edgar Ely, the Phasey Octette, Fanchonette, Laura Bennett, Annabelle Moore, and the Cole and Johnson Operatic Burlesque Company. For to-morrow night and the balance of the week all the features of to-night's bill will be retained with some additions.

NEW YORK THEATRE AND ROOF GARDEN.—The performances on the roof will begin each evening hereafter at 7:45 owing to the length of the entertainment, and the bill will have among its features Miss Cissie Loftus in several entirely new characterizations, Ezra Kendall, Walton's monkey gymnasts, Mlle. Erna's dogs, the Miles-Stavordale Quintet, the Beaumont sisters, les Quartres Talkas, the Manhattan Trio, Willie English and many others. In the theatre, "The Man in the Moon" will have many new specialty features added for the present week.

EDEN MUSEE.—The Neapolitan Orchestra is meeting with great success at the Eden Musée. The changes made in the Winter Garden (and especially in the decorations) make it as summery a roof garden. The music of the orchestra consists of light operatic selections. Commencing with to-day, Signor Parisset, the baritone singer, will sing at each concert "When Dewey Comes Marching Home." The whole orchestra joins in the chorus. The cinematograph has secured new views which are shown hourly, and the afternoon and evening concerts are unusually interesting.

LONDON THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Maurice Grau's Opera Company and Its American Engagement.

LONDON, June 24.—The success predicted for Nat Goodwin in "An American Citizen" seems to have been realized. Crowded houses are the rule at the Duke of York's Theatre.

Nance O'Neill, the California actress, supported by McKee Rankin and a number of other Americans, makes her London début at a trial matinée Tuesday next.

Although another month of the opera season remains, many of the principal singers have departed. Jean de Reszke had an enthusiastic farewell Wednesday. He has decided not to go to America; but for the season opening in San Francisco, Oct. 2, Maurice Grau has secured Calvé, Nordica, Edouard de Reszke, Van Dyck, Bispham, and Plancon.

IN THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

What the Managers, Players, Singers, and Composers Are Doing in Various Places.

The musical situation is all on the other side of the water at the present time. Mr. Grau and his opera company are the central figures in the season in London, where they are enjoying a success almost equal to that lately observed in this country. This is all the more remarkable to the average American because the casts on some of the most important nights of the season have been of a nature to make a New Yorker stare. Indeed, they would not have been tolerated by a Saturday night audience here during the famous season of last Winter. But London is a city of magnitude, and it does not enter into a state of excitement quite so easily as New York does. The press and the public have made no protests against these casts, and as long as those to whom they are offered are satisfied, no one else need criticise.

The annual story that M. Jean de Reszke will not return to New York has made its appearance, and it is as usual received with great equanimity on this side of the Atlantic. It is quite possible, however, that it has a larger basis this year than it has had before. M. de Reszke, as is well known to his friends, has a fervent desire to sing in the Wagnerian operas in Germany, and it would not be at all surprising if he elected to do so next Winter. He is probably quite as well aware as any one else that he cannot go on singing forever, and that it would be wise for him to fulfil his ambition with respect to Germany ere it is too late. He said to a friend before he left America the last time that he was uncertain about coming back next season.

Mr. Grau was lately in Paris, whither he went for the express purpose of interviewing Mme. Calvé. He cherishes the hope of inducing her to return next Winter, but her health is still far from good, and it is possible that the impressario did not succeed in his mission. The outcome of his visit will be known in good time. Good time means in this instance his time.

It is pretty safe to say that Mme. Litvinne, the sister-in-law of Edouard de Reszke, will be a member of the company next season. She has been singing in London with much success in the Wagnerian dramas. If she comes it is unlikely that Mme. Lehmann will again be a member of the organization. Mme. Nordica will undoubtedly come back, and her presence will supply, in addition to that of Mme. Litvinne, the necessary strength for the Wagnerian casts. Mme. Sembrich will in all probability be the principal coloratura singer, and it is said that she will be heard in some new rôles. But all these matters are yet in the future, and are wrapped in that uncertainty which invariably surrounds affairs in the operatic world.

MUSICAL MATTERS AT HOME.

The Round Lake Musical Festival this year will again be in charge of A. W. Lansing, who will be assisted by the Cohoes Philharmonic Society. The excellence of the previous festivals held under this management argues well for the success of this year's undertaking. The general plan will follow that of preceding years. Thursday night will be largely given over to the rendition of ballads by soloists and chorus.

Friday evening a miscellaneous concert, and on Saturday afternoon an artist's concert, will be given. On Saturday evening part of the work will consist of the performance of the very melodious cantata of Henry Smart, "The Bride of Dunkerron," which will enlist the services of soloists, chorus, and orchestra. The soloists are Blanche Duffield, Marian Van Duyn, Henry Thomas, Francis Carrier, and Bertha Bucklin.

The building erected for the Saengerfest in Cincinnati was dedicated a week ago to-day with imposing ceremonies.

Special services were held yesterday at the Keneseth Israel Temple, in Philadelphia, to celebrate the thirty-fourth anniversary of the Rev. William Newbold, cantor of the congregation.

Through the initiatory effort of the Manuscript Music Society of Philadelphia a National organization has been formed of like organizations which, unfortunately for the encouragement of American composers, are not, however, any too numerous. The Philadelphia society, which is quite the pioneer, will have federated with it in the future the Society of American Musicians and Composers of New York, the Chicago Manuscript Music Society, and the Cleveland Music Club.

At the meeting which was held in Philadelphia last week there were present Mr. J. Remington Fairlamb of New York, Prof. P. C. Lutkin, Dean of the Department of Music of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill., representing Chicago; Mr. Wilson G. Smith of Cleveland, and Mr. Philip H. Goepp of Philadelphia. An agreement was reached that each delegate shall recommend to the society with which he is connected that each manuscript music organization give a hearing and interpretation to the compositions that come before the respective societies. This interchange of works, it was suggested, is to be effected with the proviso that each work so interchanged shall first have been performed by the local society; that its representation by an affiliated society be approved by the local society, and that it shall be subject to the approval of the society which may receive it.

It was also proposed that a permanent committee be formed to carry out the objects of the association. Those interested in the Manuscript Music Society of Philadelphia are much encouraged over the start of the new organization, as it is believed it will do much to advance musical interests the country over.

Mr. Henry Wolfsohn cabled to his representative in this country, Mr. Richard Copley, that after having an interview with Miss Lillian Blauvelt, she declined to sing with the Maurice Grau Opera Company during its coming tour throughout the United States. It is not definitely settled whether Miss Blauvelt will come to America or not during the coming season.

The Schubert Club of St. Paul is considering Parker's "Hora Novissima," Goring Thomas's "Swan and Skylark," and works of similar magnitude for next Winter.

"La Festa de San Xavier," grand opera, book by Miss Grace Bowers of San Diego, and music by Owen Fosse of Los Angeles, was recently produced in San Francisco.

At a recent convocation of Lutheran musicians in Pittsburg the Rev. Theodore E. Schmauck of Lebanon, Penn., spoke on "The Independent Use of the Organ." The address was directed rather against this independence, at least to the extent common nowadays with organists. The Rev. Mr. Schmauck pronounced that this independence ought to exist only in so much as it inspires congregations, and he spoke strongly against the playing of grand marches or such music during any part of the service. He also made rather radical suggestions as to the abolition of preludes and interludes, and spoke in a lesser degree against music during the communion service.

Petschnikoff, the Russian violinist, will make his American début with the New York Philharmonic Society at Carnegie Hall Nov. 17 and 18.

Leonora Jackson, the young American violinist, who won the Mendelssohn State prize of 1,500 marks at Berlin last Fall, for which artists of various nationalities, vocalists as well as instrumentalists, competed, will tour in the United States and Canada next season under the direction of Victor Thrane. Her first American appearance will occur on Jan. 5 and 6, 1900, with the New York Philharmonic Society at Carnegie Hall, when she will play the exceedingly difficult Brahms violin concerto. It will be remembered that her performance of this concerto at the Gewandhaus Concert under Nikisch, at Leipsic, last February, created

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 25, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-town.....1,269 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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ALGER'S IMPUDENT AMBITION.

The conception of ALGER in the Senate is distinctly less revolting than the reality of ALGER in the Cabinet.

We have had men of his kidney in the Senate. There are one or two there now. A few years ago there were enough of them to control the course of legislation. It is a shameful thing to say, but we have got used to the Algerine type in the Senate Chamber—men without scruple or shame, greedy, selfish, walking conspiracies against honest lawmaking; of poisonous influence and dangerous power, lovers of money, rhinoceros-hided, a loathsome and horrible product of Republican institutions. People will say that one more would make no perceptible difference. In fact, ALGER in the Senate does not seem so very much out of place. His presence would not be incongruous with the recent composition of that body, the company would be in a measure congenial. If QUAY'S appointment holds good in Pennsylvania and Michigan sends ALGER the worst traditions of Senatorial debasement and turpitude will be handsomely sustained.

Besides, in the Senate ALGER will be one among ninety. In the office of Secretary of War he is "the whole thing." Dilution makes him bearable. A speech now and then for his party or his pocket, a vote which would give his detested name no great prominence in the division lists, "slick" work all the time in the committee rooms, a whiff of the effluvium of corruption now and then from his corner of the Chamber, a blush and an apology whenever any of us chance to introduce a foreign visitor to the galleries, and a continuing wonderment about the state of public morals in Michigan—these would be about the sum of our suffering from ALGER in the Senate.

There, moreover, ALGER would not be a smirch on the Administration. We all of us like to think well of the Administration. Our desire to think very well of the present Administration encounters the veto of the President himself. He astounds and shocks us by putting up with the defilement and damage of ALGER'S presence. The Secretary's withdrawal to enter the Senatorial race will bring a welcome end to that scandal.

Let us not give way to premature rejoicings, however. It is strangely assumed in Washington that ALGER will resign from the Cabinet before he makes the trial for the Senate. There is even an allusion to his sense of delicacy as likely to constrain him to that course. The famished wolf might desert the meagre carcass of a kid to raven a fine fat Southdown, but not from delicacy. Such natures are moved to great renunciations only by their sense of the sure and better thing.

Just here Senator BURROWS chills our rising hopes. He is the other Senator from Michigan, a notably hard-headed, practical man, who knows the politics of his State. BURROWS says MCMILLAN will win the fight against ALGER and be re-elected. ALGER'S announcement of his platform—anti-trust and election of Senators by the people—is not likely to set Michigan wild. PINGREE'S support ought to hurt him, if idiocy has not of late been on the increase among the Republicans of the State. MCMILLAN has a powerful machine, which is a handy thing in a Senatorial contest. Altogether, it is not a walkover for ALGER. But is he not sure to see that it is a doubtful contest, and so stick to his present job? To give it up before he is sure of the other would be the most un-Algerine thing he ever did. But what solid comfort the people of this Republic would take in reading the news that he had fallen between these two stools!

It would be immoral to conclude this article without an allusion to the major aspect of the matter under discussion; we mean the impudence of this ALGER in facing the American people as an avowed candidate for the United States Senate. He has administered the office he now holds in a manner to make them abhor him and hoot at him. But for the triple brass of his assurance he would have been driven from his place. He would go away and hide. Oblivion would be the natural and kindly end of his foul career. But ALGER is above example and defies precedent as he does decency. To him the Senate is not only an opportunity, but a vindication. He wants to triumph over his detractors. He refuses to fall; he insists on rising. The iron cheek of the man, we are afraid, dazes the public mind and diminishes its capacity for indignation.

FACING BOTH WAYS.

Mr. S. E. MORSS of Indianapolis thinks that the Democratic Party should declare for free silver next year and then drop it. "The financial declaration of 1896 will be reiterated," he says, "but it will not and should not form the dominant issue. If it does, we cannot win."

Mr. MORSS evidently fears that the reaffirmation of the silver plank cannot be prevented. He knows something about the strength of the silver sentiment. He yielded to it three years ago. His newspaper, The Indianapolis Sentinel, which had stood for sound money in the earlier stages of the contest between the forces of Democracy and those of Populism for the control of the party, was unable to stand up against the landslide, and supported BRYAN.

But what shall it profit the Democratic Party if it puts that deadly principle into its platform and then begins to howl about militarism and the trusts? The American people sent the party to the bottom of the pit of disaster in 1896 because it declared for repudiation and dishonor. Can it regain their confidence on that old platform? Who will accept as sincere its professions about militarism, expansion, and the trusts? The general conviction will be that it cares not a fig for these new issues, but is merely using them as a ladder to climb to power in order that it may attain its real purpose, the debasement of the currency. A sudden and simulated interest in anti-imperialism will not successfully cloak the Populist's deathless longing to cheat his creditors.

Counsels of moral perfection excite nothing but scorn in the mind of the practical politician. We do not expect to see the Democratic Party so completely regenerated by the ravages of reform that it will adopt a gold standard platform next year. But it will be a vain proceeding for it to readopt its old platform and then go out and shout for a new set of principles. Mr. MORSS's counsel is of fatal imperfection. The party may as well save itself the cost and the country the annoyance of a campaign on that two-faced plan.

EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.

The conference that has just closed its sessions at Capon Springs in West Virginia adopted three important measures. One was the employment of a general agent of the conference, under the direction of Dr. CURRY, executive officer of the Slater Fund and the Peabody Fund, to study in detail the methods of education in the South. The second was a provision for a central committee to organize and aid in the distribution of the effort and money contributed for education in the South. The third was a strong recommendation in the nature of a pledge for the aid of the colleges of the South. In addition, the conference indorsed in its resolutions industrial education, secondary schools, and reformatories on the system of industrial and agricultural training for youthful incorrigibles and misdemeanants.

Undoubtedly the conference will do much good. It was made up of active and experienced workers in the field of education, both those interested in administration of the generous aid supplied from the North and South and those engaged in the schools and colleges of the South for whites as well as colored. Of the former, Dr. CURRY and Dr. FRISSELL (of Hampton) were the most prominent representatives, and of the latter the Hon. WILLIAM L. WILSON of Washington and Lee University. The spirit of the conference was one of profound and energetic philanthropy, inspired by caution and broad intelligence. The object was to study the means by which the resources available for education can be increased and can be most effectually employed. Much is being done, but not nearly enough. In what is doing there is a certain amount of waste and misdirection, and the correction of this will make it more practicable to secure larger means. A strong and enlightened and trustworthy organization of the work of voluntary private aid will also tend to influence public opinion in the South and to promote co-operation on the part of the States and subordinate public agencies. The white people of the South have made very great sacrifices for education. Considering the means at their command and the tremendous difficulties with which they have had to contend, their efforts and their achievements in this field deserve the highest praise, and one of the most fortunate features of the conference in West Virginia is the cordial recognition of that fact and the purpose to unite all the agencies, North and South, in mutual support.

Certainly the task remaining in the South is a most serious and difficult one. Judged by comparison with any problem presented in the North, it might well be regarded as desperate. It is not merely that the mass of illiteracy is probably greater than in corresponding communities in other parts of the Union, but there is the fact that the illiteracy of the two races must be dealt with separately. The cost and difficulty of education in thinly settled regions are thus doubled, or more than doubled. To this source of difficulty must be added the peculiar character of the blacks and the obstacles offered by their surroundings, which make the whole process more complex and arduous. The whole problem is one of which we of the North can have only a dim and inadequate conception, and those of us who study it most closely are obliged to struggle against a strong tendency to judge it by comparison with the problems of the North and to find it almost hopeless.

Yet, if we think what has actually been accomplished and under what conditions, we have reason to feel the strongest faith in the ultimate outcome. The actual progress made in the South since the close of the civil war is one of the marvels of history. We know of no parallel for it. Four years of bitter and devastating war had raged in a land of largely undeveloped resources, with limited trade, with small variety of industries, with a social system ill adapted to the conflicts of modern civilization, with an industrial system of a narrow and singularly inadequate character. Poverty of the most grinding sort was the rule, and the common comforts of our own working classes were unattainable by those that had been accustomed to ease and wealth. The great self-supporting, varied middle class of small traders, farmers, and mechanics existing among us was relatively feeble in the South, and where it existed was sorely crippled. The whole laboring class, by whom the great mass of regular toil had been performed, was upturned and demoralized. The mere task of daily existence was made more trying than it has ever been in any part of the North, even in the earliest days. Among these depressing and anxious conditions the people of the South, with scant aid from their countrymen of the North—with, indeed, cruel interference and oppression in many ways—had to work out the terrible problem of self-support and of orderly and law-abiding social and political life. What has been acomplished has been marked by many defects and shortcomings. But on the whole it presents a record of manly courage, fidelity, self-respect, and moral energy that may well make us, the fortunate victors of the civil war, very modest as to our own achievements and very proud of our Southern fellow-countrymen. For such a people there is in the difficult future no such thing as failure. It is our duty and it is our precious privilege to aid them in every way that we can—to aid them as brothers, in loyal affection, to the accomplishment of a common task, a common destiny.

THE OTHER END OF THE REFORM.

The Paymaster General of the Navy—it will be remembered that Secretary LONG could find only one appointment in his whole department, that of his own private secretary, which he wished exempted from competitive examination—has just been issuing an order regulating the conduct of his clerks. In accordance with the rules, a record of efficiency is kept in the office, on which promotions are in great part based. The Paymaster General fixes the number of points that will be lost by each of a number of infractions of discipline or instances of neglect or carelessness. These range from 25 points for failure to carry out printed regulations to 2 points for tardiness less than a half hour, including loitering, reading in office hours, disturbing conversation, &c.

No business man but will see that these rules of conduct are absolutely necessary to good work in an office, but they will strike the average Government clerk with dismay, so extraordinarily high is the standard of efficiency fixed by them. Yet with close adherence to such a standard the person doing ordinary clerical work in a Federal office has a very easy time. He is employed only six hours a day, with time for luncheon. He has extra time on Saturdays, has all the usual holidays, and is permitted an annual vacation of thirty days. His salary is at least 25 per cent. higher than that of persons doing like work in private business, and for this he does little more than two-thirds as much work. In other words, it is a moderate estimate that his pay per hour is 75 per cent. higher than the pay for like service in private life. The more exacting and important places under the Government, requiring special ability and involving discretion, are ill-paid, but what is generally known as clerical work is very much overpaid.

If, then, it were practicable to reform the service of the United States first, so as to secure employment of the best fitted, and second, so as to require that this service should be rendered substantially on the same terms as in private business, with the provision for tenure as long as the work was really good, the cost of the service could be reduced by at least one-third. And if it were possible to reverse this order and reduce pay and increase requirements first, the process of enforcing thorough tests of fitness would be comparatively easy and simple. From really effective service at fair rates of pay the army of place hunters who now besiege every one connected with the Government would recoil like an army of tramps from a compulsory bath. The problem is worth considering by those Congressmen whose life is made a burden by the assumed necessity of "taking care of" their constituents.

JUDICIOUS MEDICAL CHARITY.

Encouraged and enlightened by its experience of twenty-eight years, the Sick Children's Mission of the Children's Aid Society has organized a system of medical and other relief for sick children of the poor during the present Summer which cannot fail to relieve much suffering and help to reduce the infantile death rate of the city.

This work has been so systemized that the "abuse of medical charity" and "pauperization of the poor" under its administration are practically impossible. Besides a staff of conscientious and experienced physicians who are instructed to help only those who cannot possibly help themselves, a number of intelligent and judicious visitors and nurses are employed for the purpose of carefully and tactfully investigating the circumstances of all applicants for relief; dropping all cases where charitable assistance is not really necessary, but aiding in all needful and helpful ways families who have been rendered destitute through sickness, death, or want of employment.

Although the Sick Children's Mission does not relieve general want, suitable nourishment will be furnished to all children under medical treatment and help for worthy poor families will be procured from appropriate charities.

Infants found to be suffering from ailments that are readily cured by sea air will be sent, when practicable, with their mothers, to spend a week at the society's "Health Home" at Coney Island.

Friends of the little children who would like to help this good work are invited to send donations in money to the Children's Aid Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, making checks payable to the order of A. B. HEPBURN, Treasurer, and marked "for Sick Children's Mission." Applications for physicians should be made to GEORGE CALDER, Superintendent, 287 East Broadway.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—According to the London dispatches, the marriage of Princess MARIE of Mecklenburg-Strelitz to Count JAMES DE JAMETEL, which was solemnized there last week, has created a lot of talk "on account of its morganatic character." One would like to believe that most of the talk takes the form of denunciation, or at least of contemptuous ridicule, of the people who think so much of rank and title that, though they are willing occasionally to marry people with little or none of either, they insist on fastening to such unions a name full of humiliating and disgraceful significance. Marriage is marriage in most countries, barbarous as well as civilized, but the royal and noble families of Germany consider themselves exceptions in that as in many other matters to the laws governing ordinary mortals, and permit their members to marry out of his or her own class only on the condition that the plebeian intruder shall acquire no rights of name or property thereby. In most morganatic marriages it is the husband who looks below him for a mate, but it now and then happens, as in this instance, that a woman born on the social heights can find nobody there to suit her, and has to summon a consort from the nearer or the further depths. The result, in either case, is a marriage that is not a marriage. It is a marriage in that it is not something else, and that the children are not objects of scorn, but it is not a marriage in that the morganatic wife or husband gains no increment of rank, and when death severs the union can maintain no claims against the family estate. As one authority puts it, "in the left-handed or morganatic marriages of the German royal families we have the nearest approach ever made by concubinage to true marriage, the children being legitimate, but neither they nor the wife acquiring any right to the rank or fortune of the husband." In practice, however, certain concessions as to the property are usually made, and the morganatic widow and orphans have a reasonable allowance assigned them by the family. The system is a most distasteful one at best, and how a man can bring himself to submit to such an arrangement is hard indeed to understand.

—Though there was a very considerable element of luck in the capture here of the man who robbed the Metropolitan Bank of Boston, nevertheless it was an exceedingly neat piece of work, an achievement of which New York as well as the New York police has good right to be proud. LAMBELE doubtless thought that he was safe, for all the obvious perils of his bold coup were grouped about its actual performance. These he had faced and successfully avoided, and in a few moments more he would have plunged deep into the metropolitan sea, beneath the surface of which there are innumerable hiding places for fish of his species. Everybody knows that the New York police force is not perfect; many dreadful charges have been made against it, and not a few of the most dreadful have been proved more than once, but this incident demonstrates that besides the mere physical courage, possession of which was never denied to our often unamiable guardians, intelligence and ability up to the highest police standards are still to be found among them. Detective RHEAUME very evidently deserves his title, and has the qualifications for earning his salary and the inclination to use them. Sent on what was little better than a wild-goose chase, he went about it in a calm and business-like way, and nabbed his man with certainty and dispatch. They say he has a remarkable memory for faces, and this incident shows that the claim is well founded. Fortune favored him, of course, but the favors granted were slight ones, after all, and it took an eye quick as well as keen to see and utilize them.

—People who believe that pugilism is demoralizing—there are such even in this city, where pugilists have secured the privilege of doing exactly as they please—can congratulate themselves on the fact that the recent prizefight at Coney Island did not get itself indelibly fixed on a long photographic film, and consequently will not give unholy delight in the future to the patrons of the variety theatres. Of course this is not the fault of the managers of the fight. They had made all arrangements for having the battle's minutest details caught and duplicated by the cinematograph machines, and no small share of their expected profits were to come in this way, but the preparations were hastily and therefore badly made, and when the great night came, not enough of the electric lights hung over the ring would work to affect the sensitized film. The Electrical Review gives a long and technical account of the failure, and seems disposed to jeer at the rude devices in which the Coney Island scientists put their trust. Laymen cannot understand the whole of the narrative, but the consoling information can be gleaned from it that a wobbly old engine and beer barrel rheostats brought the cinematographers to confusion—and heavy loss. They spent something like $5,000 on their machines, but only twelve of their twenty-four lamps would burn, and the twelve burned so badly that when the expensive roll of gelatine was "developed" it showed—nothing at all. This, The Review says, is "a sad reminder of what might have been." That is rather hard to admit, but the difficulty can be overlooked, since this particular fight will never get upon the illuminated screens of any theatre.

—Since Mr. HERBERT PUTNAM received his recess appointment as Librarian of Congress and assumed the active management of the great institution in which, according to the unanimous verdict of all competent judges, there have been eight vacancies in the library staff and these vacancies Mr. PUTNAM has filled, it is said, without asking the assistance of any of Washington's politicians, big or little. As a result of this eminently proper policy, there are rumors flying about the National capital that when December comes the Senators whom Mr. PUTNAM has ignored will force him to "recognize" them by refusing to confirm his nomination. In these days of "backward steps," of course almost anything is possible, and equally of course the spoilsmen, if they can, will remove from the Congressional Library a man who may confidently be expected to refuse to make it an asylum for political workers of low degree to whom politicians of high degree may be in debt. But the absolute necessity, if the library is to serve its intended and thoroughly understood purposes, of giving it a force of trained and competent employes is so obvious that even Senators will be cautious about exposing themselves to the denunciation which they would be sure to attract if they punished Mr. PUTNAM for doing his duty, earning his salary, and saving the country from humiliation. His position is strengthened, too, by the fact that he is moving slowly and carefully on the road of reform. He found the library, when he took charge of it, full of subordinates who had been put there for reasons that had no relations with caring for books or making their contents easily accessible to persons in search of information. He appreciated, however, that many of these men had acquired a measure of the knowledge that they had lacked on entering the library, and, instead of making a clean sweep, and so exciting more or less justified hostility, he simply used such vacancies as naturally occurred as opportunities for raising the average merit of the service rendered. The conciliatory spirit thus shown demonstrates that Mr. PUTNAM, like the politicians, is "practical," and the chances that a few disappointed place hunters can put him out of the library are small.

—Now that the "pacing" of bicyclists has been carried to the point of using a locomotive to drag the rider along, there is some hope that the manifest absurdity of the situation will lead to an abandonment of the whole silly system. When a man on a bicycle increases his speed by anything except the development of his own muscles, he becomes a mere fraud, or, at any rate, claims for glory in his behalf as a bicycle rider are clearly unwarranted and mendacious. It makes no difference whether he gets assistance from a steam engine or from one or more men on another bicycle. In every case the end sought and attained is the diminution of atmospheric obstacles to his progress and the creation of an air current to push him along. If the announced object were to see how fast a "quad" or a locomotive can pull a bicyclist, then it would be all right, but that object never is announced, and the result is that riders get fame and gold that should go to their hired men.

THE POLICY OF EXPANSION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That a paper like THE TIMES, which can reason so correctly on free trade, the currency, free silver, &c., could at the same time bring itself to believe that injustice is ever tolerable, continues to be a matter of surprise to its readers.

How little the lessons of the past have been heeded by those who are trying to force an outrageous foreign policy on the country! Rome expanded till she had an enormous territory under her power, but Rome finally sold for a dollar. Mohammed started an empire which nearly engulfed Europe—a remnant now remains. Spain, once the mistress of half the world, almost, is to-day nearly an unknown quantity. A hundred instances might be quoted showing that expansion has resulted in injustice, corruption, oppression, and crime; the result being, invariably, decay.

What in our short history would lead us to hope for better end? Surely not the spectacle of a President elected on the biggest boodle ever collected; influential Senators bribing their way into office; a murderer of thousands of soldiers retained in office as a reward for his conduct; bossism in National and local politics; lynchings in a land where courts of justice supposedly look out for crime, and conflicts between labor on the one side and capital and the military on the other.

Radical changes in the world's policy occur only at rare intervals. By setting republicanism on its feet more than a hundred years ago our ancestors made a most startling change in the lives of men. Could the most ardent republican of that time have looked for the results which have taken place in the short period up to our time, and are still taking place?

In our time another chance offers by which America might teach a glorious lesson to the world. This time it is to teach that justice shall rule instead of might; that the lack of arms and armor does not prevent any people from getting what is theirs by right, and that the United States of America is ever ready to help those who are oppressed, but not to act as oppressor. It was not necessary to plant our flag outside of America to spread republicanism, and it is not necessary now to own the Philippines to spread what we term civilization. A plea is made that the Filipinos are savages, governed or led by a few well-educated men. A country made up of the scum and refuse of Europe, governed by two or three politicians and trusted leaders, can hardly lay a firm claim to that civilization which we so boastingly wave when looking toward the Pacific, much less talk of others no worse off.

It is not yet too late to mend, and I hope that the coming Presidential election will put our beloved country in the right path, that by improving itself it may serve as a still greater object lesson than in times past.

New York, June 21, 1899. C.

CARE OF THE CITY'S STATUES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one of the old citizens of New York, interested in its historical antiquities and representations, and their proper care and preservation, I, with many others, would like to see the memorials and statuary in the public parks of Greater New York restored and put in order.

This much-needed attention is especially noticeable in the Washington, Lincoln, Lafayette, Worth, Farragut, Garibaldi, Holley, and other memorials within their confines, that are getting very unsightly from discolorations and dirty deposits, damaging in their nature, and which greatly mar and blight the beauty of their general appearance.

These discolorations are also quite bad upon the Washington Arch, especially on the lower sections; also on the granite posts guarding it. A damaging separation from frost can also be seen in the Farragut granite jointing.

It is proper to state that this and the objectionable accumulations specified were existing before the present administration.

This restoration it would be well to make before another Winter's frost sets in, and should be executed without displacing the original surface and the natural tan and appearance of age, considered by intelligent appreciation desirable to retain.

We do not know that President Clausen has any appropriation that can be applied on such improvements, but if not, hope that proper steps will be taken to secure it, as we feel assured that he and his official associates are desirous and are making their best efforts to improve and beautify the general appearance of our parks in all practical methods possible.

The cities of Continental Europe take great pride in preserving their representative monuments and statuary in good condition, and the historical and patriotic memories connected with our illustrious dead should inspire us in the same direction.

I will be pleased to hear from others interested in park improvements.

PARK VISITOR.

New York, June 22, 1899.

THE MUNICIPAL CREMATORIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your comments in yesterday's paper on the Boston petition for a municipal crematory are marked by very good judgment and a fair general grasp of the subject of cremation. Permit me, as one who has made it a study, to add a few interesting facts.

Municipal crematories will be erected in the United States in future, as they have been in the past, whenever pressing conditions, as epidemics, the protection of the public health, or economic reasons, indicate the necessity.

The State of New York has built and operated on Swinburne Island a crematory, where, since 1889, about 200 bodies have been cremated of persons who died on board vessels of yellow fever, &c., so as not to bring the contagion to the mainland. Col. Waring was cremated there recently. The City of Philadelphia maintains on Lehigh Avenue, that city, near the contagious diseases hospital, a crematory where they incinerate the disinterred bones after the contagious bodies have been decomposed with quicklime for about a year in the graves of a near-by cemetery. In the insane asylum of Middletown, Conn., there is a furnace for the cremation of unclaimed bodies, and one for the destruction of infected bedding, clothing, &c., is in use at the Willard Parker Hospital, this city.

The municipal step from infected clothing to the infecting body will some day have to be made, quite likely under pressure of circumstances, similar to those at Santiago de Cuba, where last year, under American Government and direction, some 700 dead Spaniards were cremated in a Catholic cemetery. There was no time to erect a municipal crematory, so they burned them on a municipal pyre, with wood and kerosene. The City of Paris, to relieve its overcrowded intramural cemeteries, erected in 1889 in Père Lachaise a crematory where hospital dead, dissected bodies, &c., are burned by thousands every year, and the City of Zurich is about to take over and manage for its own account a crematory built there years ago by a Swiss cremation society. The support and reception which several recent petitions to the County Council of London have received leave little doubt that a municipal crematory there is among the early possibilities.

The above is not exhaustive of the subject, but tends to show that, while the cremation of bodies in the United States is almost exclusively in private hands, municipal ownership, even here, is not an untried experiment. So far the twenty-five crematories in this country have been well able to take care of the 10,000 voluntary cremations, New York—Fresh Pond alone—with three furnaces, having a capacity of thirty bodies per day.

LOUIS LANGE.

New York, June 22, 1899.

CRITICISES SCHLEY'S ACTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I find much to admire in your paper, from the financial sheet to THE SATURDAY REVIEW, and I am correspondingly disgusted at your attitude on the Schley controversy. Your attitude toward those who disagree with you savors more of the ways of your irascible neighbor than of your generally even temperament. You consider any one who declines to throw up his hat for Schley as a conspirator, a vile detractor of modest merit, a McKinley Republican, an anti-Imp. and a bad man generally. Yet I find among my acquaintances many intelligent men who are none of these, and yet are made very tired by the fulsome gush poured forth by Admiral Schley's admirers upon their idol.

Waiving all consideration of the devious ways of said idol prior to the battle, as to which suspension of judgment is perhaps the proper attitude, the question arises: "Just what has Admiral Schley done to merit especial commendation?" The only answer I can find is, Nothing. He did not plan the battle. He did not direct the battle. He simply stood upon his cunning platform and "existed beautifully." Meanwhile each Captain (except perhaps Capt. Cook, who may have been temporarily superseded) followed his own bent, except in so far as the rules previously established by Admiral Sampson may have governed his conduct.

Schley's only claim is that he was titular chief (if he was) when the battle was won. Of course, that is enough for the crowd, who are not given to making distinctions. But to my judgment Admiral Schley's claim to be styled the Hero of Santiago is about as good as Gen. Horatio Gates's to be styled the Hero of Saratoga, at which glorious fight he commanded. Admiral Schley may be the greatest mariner since Noah, but he did not prove it at Santiago.

As for the Brooklyn's loop, it has been explained in too many ways to be satisfactory, and I take it neither is true. I think it will appear when the truth is known that the Admiral saw he was approaching too close for safety to the Spaniards; that turning to port would have brought him still closer; so he very properly turned as he did, intending to leave the close work to the battleships, reserving his own paper-shelled racer to pick up any unconsidered trifles that might escape from the melée. Then he gave us the cock-and-bull story of the fire blanket, because the discerning public would have accused him of cowardice if he had alleged the true reason.

But be that as it may, has not the time arrived for THE TIMES to unload this Old Man of the Sea? There is no question as to the facts of the last episode. Admiral Schley extorted by threats and by requests, which, considering their respective ranks, were equivalent to commands, from Lieut. Hodgson a statement which for brevity and accuracy we may call a lie. This was published by the Admiral as proof of a fact known by him to be false, and the paper suppressed by which the poor Lieutenant attempted to save his conscience while declaring an untruth. I do not see that there is anything further to be said. I have seen no defense of his conduct in your paper—simply abuse of his detractors.

To sum up: Admiral Schley's character does not seem to flatter his physiognomy, and both are well described by his name. The other side has lately been so rampant in your columns that, by way of protest, I was moved to write this.

ANTI-GUSH.

New York, June 23, 1899.

Upholds Admiral Schley.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to congratulate you for the stand you have taken in the Sampson-Schley muddle. The American people and history will hail Schley as the hero of Santiago, in spite of the stories manufactured by the officials of the Navy Department and some yellow journals. By Admiral Sampson's absence Admiral Schley had the actual command of the fleet that sunk the Spanish Cape Verde squadron. Consequently the credit for the victory belongs to Admiral Schley.

M. LEVINE.

New York, June 23, 1899.

SUGGESTION FOR A PARK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The much-talked-of scheme to create a park at Coney Island, with a view of abolishing the wretched and justly condemned "shows" and their environments, is probably a very good one, but I think that such a park, excellent as it might be, would only be appreciated by a small fraction of New York's population, because ice water and its adjuncts, even if served with the finest and most invigorating ocean breezes, would not draw the hundreds of thousands of poor people who now frequent this abominable apology for a bathing resort, and who would not appreciate and visit the place if it were turned into a park, although as such it might be ever so much more beautiful and so much more beneficial to them and to the health of their children.

Pending a decision in regard to this Coney Island Park, I beg your permission to call the attention of the city authorities, and especially of Mr. Coler, to a park which has been projected for a number of years, and the ground for which is, I think, already in the possession of the city. I refer to the large tract of swampy ground situated between Fort Hamilton and Bath Beach, which is now a breeding place for mosquitoes, that torment not only the people living near by, but also those living in Brooklyn and New York, if the wind blows them in that direction. This swamp could be turned into a beautiful lake, (as proposed, I think,) with a park around it, at little cost, and in a comparatively short time, if the work were promptly taken in hand and pushed to completion.

T. C. THEO. KRUEGER.

Bath Beach, June 22, 1899.

PRIZEFIGHTING IN THIS CITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I write to thank you, in the name of the association which I represent, for your leading editorial in this morning's issue of THE TIMES under the caption: "Notice of an Intended Violation of Law." Only yesterday at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York State Sabbath Association, of which Dr. D. J. Burrell is the President, the inquiry was made: "Have any of the leading newspapers of this city in their editorial columns denounced the shameful defiance of both law and decency that was recently enacted at Coney Island, not only by the sluggers and their associates, but by the permission and protection of our police authorities; has any representative newspaper of the moral sentiment of the city raised its voice in strong protest and denunciation?" and not one present could say that he had seen any such word. It may be that such has been written and that none of us has noticed the same; it is to be hoped that this is the explanation of our failure to respond to this inquiry.

It seems to us that it is a sad commentary upon the moral condition of our citizens that this shameful occurrence did not at once arouse a storm of violent protest. The sluggish condition of the public mind and conscience over this affair argues ill for the future concerning all that pertains to public morality, not only in this city but throughout this whole land, for the influence of the metropolis is felt in every part of this country, no matter how remote.

A few years ago these "sluggers" had great difficulty in finding a place in this whole land where they could erect their "mill," but now they are permitted, without let or hindrance, to disgrace American civilization with their brutal and brutalizing exhibition of the prize ring and prize fight, within the bounds of this metropolis.

We have looked in vain for protection and for the enforcement of the law to our police authorities, for, notwithstanding that Chief Devery before the Mazet Committee was reported as saying that he had reason to believe that the public favored the fight, and that he had no knowledge to the contrary, the New York State Sabbath Association sent to him direct the day before, a strong protest signed by its President, the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, as did also the Brooklyn auxiliary, signed by Col. A. S. Bacon. We know that not only these, but other associations of citizens sent in their protest. As we have no hope of protection from a repetition of this disgraceful scene from the police, we turn with confidence to the dominant power of the press and rejoice that THE NEW YORK TIMES has entered the lists. We are certain it will be supported by all the best citizens, and that the pen may prove, in this case, to be more powerful than the "club" is the hope and prayer of

I. W. HATHAWAY,
General Secretary of the American Sabbath Union, and Secretary of the New York State Sabbath Association.

New York, June 22, 1899.

THE FOURTH OF JULY NOISE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Notice had been received of the intended bombardment. Many of the inhabitants made preparations for departure. But the majority were forced to remain, being unable to bear the expense of a journey. These as they went to and fro about their tasks conversed timidly in whispers as to what they should do to protect themselves and their property. Some, however, affected a careless air, and said they had been through bombardments before, and guessed they could go through this one. "But this will be the worst of all," said the others; "have you seen the Chief's proclamation?" Then they read aloud the following from the Chief:

> The patriotic feeling of the people since the termination of the Spanish-American war seems to indicate that Independence Day, July 4, 1899, will be celebrated by an unusual display of fireworks, thereby causing a greater number of fires than during the same period of previous years. The attention of all citizens is, therefore, called to the necessity of more care in the interests of the preservation of property. Citizens are particularly requested to keep all areaways clear of all accumulations of rubbish or combustible material of any kind; to see that all doors leading to cellars and areaways are kept closed, more especially in the business sections of the city; also all windows or scuttles on roofs where fireworks are likely to enter should be closed and kept closed until after the display is over. To be prepared for any fire which might occur, I would suggest that pails of water be kept handy for instant use, and that the citizens should be cool and use good judgment, which may be the means of preventing a conflagration.

Such is the warning to the people of the City of New York that the Fourth of July is at hand, and they had better look out for themselves, for their children are going to be "patriotic." Every pater-family-ass is expected to provide himself with a pail of water, "keep cool," and try to prevent the spread of the flames lighted by his children. He ought, instead, to provide himself with a stout strap and wallop his children. But he has not the sand to do it. Mamma rules papa, and the kids rule mamma. So the Fourth of July bombardment, which destroys property, kills sick people, and makes well people sick, and which costs the city thousands of dollars by keeping visitors away, will take place this year as usual. Indeed, it has begun already. In fact, it has been going on for nearly a month on the upper west side. Have grown people no rights which the small boy is bound to respect? Will there never be relief from the Fourth of July horrors?

D. T. D.

New York, June 24, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Preferences.

As inclined to a second term McKinley might excusably prefer "Called Back" as a Summer novel, while Bryan would rather have "Put Yourself in His Place."—Philadelphia Times.

Choice of Evils.

"Mrs. Smith, you don't seem to mind your two boys' quarreling."

"No. When they're quarreling, I know they're too busy to hatch up mischief."—Chicago Record.

A Good Memory.

"Excuse me, Sir, but haven't we met before? Your face is strangely familiar."

"Yes, Madame, our host introduced us to each other just before dinner."

"Ah, I was positive I had seen you somewhere. I never forget a face."—Harlem Life.

Road Civilities.

The man on the yellow bicycle swerved hurriedly to one side to get out of the way of a buggy and ran into the curbstone, to the serious disfigurement of his front wheel.

"You will pardon me," jeered the man in the buggy, stopping to look at the wreck, "if I call that a mighty poor turn out."—Chicago Tribune.

Queer Human Nature.

"Women are very hard to understand," he remarked, sententiously.

"Well," she answered, "men have their curious ways, too. I have known some of them to agree perfectly about how the Alaskan and Venezuelan boundaries ought to be settled, and then get hopelessly irascible over a party wall."—Washington Star.

A RANCHMAN'S DISGUST.

From The Denver Evening Post.

I never take the paper now, jest quit it in disgust,
An' so swelled up with righteous rage I honest thought I'd bust!
I writ the editor to stop a sendin't it, or I
Would grab a hefty club an' call to know the reason why!
Fur nearly twenty years I've took the Jayville Sarpent's Tooth,
An' helt it next the Bible fur a tellin' gospel truth,
But now I'll never let my eyes rest on the thing agin,
Fur givin' it encouragement 'd be a mortal sin!

I sot with eyes a buggin' out a readin' of a band
O' men in tropic jungles facin' death on every hand,
Whar' sarpents was a hissin' 'round, an' lions laid in wait
To leave their bones a gleamin' in a ghastly naked state!
An' how they fought with cannibals that hankered fur their meat,
Regardin' it a luxury almighty hard to beat,
Then had the thrillin' story end with information that
They was a huntin' roots fur Dr. Skinny's Anti-Fat.

I read one orful story of a gay an' gallant knight
That battled with a dragon in a rough-an'-tumble fight,
The picter o' the monster with its baker's dozen heads
Enough to skeer the sleepers of the graveyards from their beds.
I felt like yellin' "Glory!" when the gallant feller stood
One foot upon the monster an' his spear all splashed with blood,
An' then I larnt the dragon was the fever an' the chills;
The knight ol' Dr. Knockem's Pink Complected Quinine Pills.

Once I sot my wife to cryin' till I thought her heart would break,
An' got my own eyes leakin', an' my lips begun to shake,
Reading 'bout a lovely maiden tellin' all her folks good-bye,
An' a sayin' she must leave 'em fur a mansion in the sky.
Then a angel neighbor woman come a runnin' in an' told
Of a heavenly decoction that was wuth its weight in gold,
An' the gal was soon as chipper as a jaybird on the wing,
An' was singin' grateful praises of Dufficker's Liver King.

But the one that capped the climax was a sermon that I read
From a famous Eastern preacher, at the close of which he said
He was goin' to quit discoursin' of the glories up on high,
Fur there now was no occasion fur his followers to die.
If they'd foller the directions of O'Whacker's Anti-Death
They would never quit a livin' from a scarcity of breath;
Then I tore the sheet in fragments an' I stomped it on the floor,
An' my wife hain't yit recovered from the awful way I swore!

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

The Hopes of the Liberals Have Gone Up with a Bound.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION

Troops Ordered to Hold Themselves Ready on Twelve Hours' Notice.

France's New Cabinet and Its Peculiar Composition — Fears that Dreyfus May Be Assassinated — Peace Conference and the Philippine Question.

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Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 24.—The spirits of the Liberals have once more gone up with a jump. South Edinburgh has turned a Conservative majority of 97 into a Liberal majority of 931, and East Edinburgh has raised a Liberal majority of 449 to 1,930. Moreover, there is every prospect of the Liberal candidate winning the important conservative seat of Oldham in Lancashire, made vacant by death. The Government, to the stupefaction of their supporters, have perpetrated an extraordinary technical blunder by the introduction of the Tithe Rent Charges bill. This probably needs some words of explanation to American readers. Tithe means tenth, and was the proportion of the produce of the land assigned for the support of the church. In 1836 tithes in produce were commuted into money payment, which varies with the average price of corn during seven years, but is calculated upon the fixed valuation of the land or rent charge. As part of the clergyman's income it is rated like the rest of his income. The present bill proposes to pay half this rate out of imperial funds; that is, after presenting one dole to agricultural landlords and another to sectarian schools, a third dole amounting to £87,000 yearly, until 1902, is to be presented to the members of what Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman justly called the richest church in the world.

The Liberals, of course, are fiercely opposed to this bill. Most Conservatives have little enthusiasm for the principle and gravely fear the political result. Tithes are a most unpopular form of taxation, as it is monstrous to tax people to support the established church to which they are wholly opposed in principle. I, myself, pay $20 a year for a little farm, to a wealthy clergyman whose religious views I do not share. Not a few landowners adopt the heroic method of refusing payment. A neighbor, for instance, who owns a magnificent estate and is also a wealthy manufacturer, allows distraint to be made upon him regularly, and a piece of his furniture to be seized and sold for tithe.

To gag discussion the Government have brought in the bill under the ten minutes rule, which is supposed to be confined to measures of urgent importance. They intend by permitting no change in the committee stage to render the report stage unnecessary and altogether to rush through the bill in the most autocratic fashion. Nothing could unite the Liberals more firmly than such a measure and such methods. Already six notices of rejection have been handed in, but the Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith's will be given precedence. In fact in spite of their repeated heavy losses at the bye-elections, the Government are playing into the hands of the Liberals. Following Lord Rosebery's example, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman speaks next Friday at the City Liberal Club. His speech will doubtless reflect the prevailing Liberal satisfaction at the outlook. Parliament will rise about Aug. 10, two days before grouse shooting begins.

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The South African Situation.

It is difficult to say whether the South African situation is better or worse. On the one hand the Dutch leaders in Cape Colony are bringing all possible pressure upon President Krüger to make him yield on the franchise. He has already agreed that the Outlander districts shall return six members instead of two, but without the franchise this is a mere deception, as the Outlanders cannot vote for their own candidates. On the other hand trade in Johannesburg is paralyzed. Eight thousand people, chiefly women and children, have left and trade in Cape Colony is severely checked. The Transvaal is alleged to be adding to its already enormous armaments by large orders for quick-firing artillery in Germany and America. The question will soon arise whether England should permit the Boers to import further large supplies of guns and ammunition intended only for use against us. In this connection it is very desirable to know whether these Boer orders really have been placed with American firms or whether it is only a mischievous rumor. The Orange Free State is voting money for warlike purposes. The South African League in Cape Colony is at last about to hold meetings in support of Sir Alfred Milner's policy, and a huge petition with probably 150,000 signatures is about to be set on foot for transmission to the Queen.

The statements regarding the preparations for war here are true, but untrue in the form in which they are made. No orders except for a trifling increase of about 600 men have been issued, and no officers have received notice that they will take command. But in times of a crisis the War Office automatically makes all its preparations on paper, and these are complete as regards South Africa. In case of war, Sir Redvers Buller would command the British forces and Sir Frederick Carrington would command the cavalry, of which a large force would be employed. The Natal Volunteers have been warned to be ready at twelve hours' notice. The rates of insurance against war at Lloyds' are stiffening, 20 per cent. for three months having been paid to a large amount and 25 now being asked.

An attack has been made by a pro-Boer newspaper against the good faith of the Johannesburg correspondent of The Times, who is the editor of The Star there. This is totally without justification, the correspondent being Mr. Moneypenny, an Oxford man of high character who relinquished the post virtually of deputy editor of The Times here to proceed to Johannesburg to edit The Star some time ago. In his contract there is undoubtedly a clause leaving him an absolute free hand to advocate any views he please, because I know when the post was previously offered to a certain journalist here such a clause was promptly agreed to.

The tension certainly is very great, and the situation is full of danger, but I adhere to my opinion that a solution will be found without recourse to arms. The exact understanding of the crisis shown by the leading American papers is much commented upon, and their attitude highly appreciated.

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The Crisis in France.

For ten days France was without a Government, and fears for the Republic, entertained by the most optimistic, were become acute when suddenly the ship of state, drifting upon the rocks, was anchored by the most extraordinary manoeuvre ever known in even that country of political surprises. The best comment is the quotation of the Bonapartist organ, La Liberté, from Corneille: "I am knocked silly. Let him explain who can the inspiring idea of this deceptive mixture." Senator Waldeck-Rousseau's Cabinet is a union of irreconcilables almost paralyzing by its audacity. At its head is a highly respected, extremely successful advocate. In its ranks on the one hand is Gen. de Gallifet, aristocrat, royalist, Dreyfusard, admirer of Picquart, and brilliant cavalry leader who personally led the heroic charge of the Third Chasseurs at Sedan, the last charge of the war, which extorted the enthusiastic admiration of the late German Emperor, and who afterward, commanding the Versaillist troops, put down the Communists with such severity, to use the mildest words, that he since has been known as the Murderer of May. On the other hand are M. Millerand, a brilliant barrister and ferocious controversialist, the cold determined leader of the Socialists and advocate of the nationalization of land, railways, mines, and of the revocation of the charter of the Bank of France; and M. Pierre Baudin, an equally ardent and cool Socialist leader of the working class. M. Blowitz describes the Cabinet as having postponed their individual ideals and devoted themselves to the defense of law and honor, fearless of the horrible reprisals to which they are exposed.

The Boulangist press, many Radicals, and all newspapers of disorder are in a state of mad fury. Never even in France has such an outburst of blackguardly invective been witnessed. Henri Rochefort in L'Intransigeant declares that President Loubet is sinking in crime, and adds, "This hideous rapprochement is due for those who have carried it out to the necessity of saving an ignoble Jew, with repugnant beard, with blubber lips, and elephantine nose, from which all France has been hanging now for two years." M. Drumont in La Libre Parole describes the Cabinet as "Israelitism personified," and says Gen. de Gallifet and Reinach "are one and the same soul—a soul of scoundrelism and dirt." Another journal prints in enormous letters across the front page the twelve apostles of Dreyfus. The Marquis de Gallifet is described as descended from a Lombardy Jew who escaped from the galleys, where he was undergoing imprisonment fo. murder followed by theft. The Royalist Gaulois declares that Marchand's reception "was not so brilliant as that of Dreyfus, whose friends have installed a Cabinet expressly to welcome him." Camille Pelletan says: "It is pure madness, pure dementia." M. Beaumetz, the President of the Radical Party, exclaims: "Confide the guardianship of the Republic to the Murderer of May! It is infamous!" M. Jaures, the other Socialist leader, declares that the combination of de Gallifet and Millerand is calculated to surprise and stir up the laboring classes.

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Cabinet a Dreyfusite One.

The meaning of all this is that the Cabinet contains strong men determined to vindicate the civil authority against both senseless disorder and military intrigue. It is also undoubtedly a Dreyfusite Cabinet. When it meets the Chamber on Monday there probably will be scenes of the utmost disorder. Its majority is by no means assured. If it survives, however, it will take immediate action by cashiering several Generals who have issued manifestoes and otherwise infringed military discipline, but it will probably, for the present at any rate, not take action against Gens. Mercier, Gonse, de Boisdeffre, and the rest. As Gen. Gallifet wrote to Le Journal des Débats, April 15, advocating the so-called policy of sponge, "would it not be more prudent," he asked, "more generous, and at the same time more patriotic, not to seek constantly to incriminate officers that no tribune would dream of inculpating?"

If the Ministry survives next week the Dreyfus trial will probably be public. If it falls Heaven alone knows what will happen. Meanwhile, the little Norman town of Rennes is crowded with journalists rushing hither and thither, night and day, on false scents, and M. Basch and his wife, who have loaned their house to Mme. Dreyfus, are insulted and reviled whenever they venture out. Gendarmes are grouped at every corner, and there are real fears that an attempt may be made to assassinate Dreyfus. Indeed, all the food supplied him will be tested by warders before he touches it, lest he be poisoned.

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The Peace Conference.

The prospect of the establishment of a permanent arbitral tribunal at The Hague is bright in spite of the rumors to the contrary, for it is probable that modifications will be adopted to satisfy Germany, and the Emperor's friend, the Sultan, will then, of course, adhere also. The Russian proposals for a standstill of the armaments and war budgets have not the smallest prospect of adoption. Two remarks by Russian representatives, however, should be noted, as possibly they may possess startling significance. When M. de Staal opened the conference he alluded pointedly to the impending alternative of bankruptcy or war. When Col. Jillinski introduced the Russian proposals yesterday he concluded with the remark that a vigorous war was better than a continuation of the present big armaments.

That Russia has succeeded in floating her loan here as security of the Moscow Railway was undoubted; but the famine devastating the north and south is now threatening Finland. The drain of money for the Siberian-Chinese expansions is enormous, and the alternative—bankruptcy or war—is not so very extravagant, as far as Russia herself is concerned. Diplomatists are always keenly alive to hints of this kind, and it is not impossible that the two remarks quoted above may signify that the Peace Conference was Russia's attempt to secure by diplomacy a period of peace absolutely necessary to her, instead of seeking it along the perilous path of war.

Other incidents of the week have been Sir John Ardagh's exposure of the ridiculous fables about the dumdum bullet and Capt. Mahan's convincing demonstration of the folly of prohibiting asphyxia by shells while permitting wholesale asphyxia by drowning by submarine torpedo boats.

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Affairs in the Philippines.

The situation in the Philippines is evoking rather anxious comments. It is recognized that the results are not at all commensurate with the American efforts and loss of life, and it is realized with surprise that the long series of optimistic official telegrams have not accurately reflected the conditions and prospects. Yesterday I heard the matter discussed by several highly competent military critics. They were unanimous in attributing the want of permanent success to the inexperience of the commanding officers; lack of any definite policy of social or political reorganization, advancing step by step with military conquest; and failure to provide the troops with food, clothing, and shelter suitable to such an exhausting climate. Every military man in this country doubts the possibility of a successful campaign in the Philippines by raw volunteers, however plucky. Without exception, the view held is that a small number of regulars backed by competent controlling political agents is far better than a large force of recently recruited volunteers where it is impossible to induce the enemy to give decisive battle. Surprise is expressed that the American Government does not dispatch future administrators of the Philippines to study the British methods of organization in some British native dependency like Burmah, where almost identical problems have been solved. In our native wars a commanding officer always has a so-called political agent by his side whose authority, outside merely military questions, is absolute; but these men have had lifelong experience and won position by marked talent in dealing with the natives. Why should not President McKinley request the loan of the services of one of our highly trained administrators from India or the Straits Settlements? If we had a difficult campaign against red Indians we should not hesitate to seek the advice of one of your great Indian fighters.

HENRY NORMAN.

GREAT BRITAIN IS ARMING.

Heavy Expenditures for Military Equipment Caused by Transvaal Situation—Taxpayers Feel Alarmed.

LONDON, June 24.—The patience of everybody over the Transvaal situation is rapidly becoming exhausted, and the situation is daily getting more intolerable. In fact, it has become so dangerously acute that it must speedily be ended or mended. The big military expenditure of $20,000,000 provided for in the Military Works Loan bill introduced in the House of Commons June 21 has caused some alarm among taxpayers, although it is admitted that a portion of the expenditure is absolutely necessitated by the increases in the army.

The contrast of the proceedings in the House of Commons and at The Hague Peace Conference has also been much commented upon, while a great deal of dissatisfaction has been aroused by the intimation conveyed by the proposed fortifications of the harbors that Great Britain cannot rely on her navy to defend her coasts. Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford strongly opposed the fortifications, taking the same grounds as Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, United States Navy, that expenditures ought to be voted to mobile instead of fixed defenses, saying he thought that if Great Britain was unable to attack her enemies at sea the empire would not last long.

The debate also raises the important question of colonial contribution to the imperial defense. It is pointed out in official quarters that the expenditure of the United Kingdom on imperial defense has been increasing of late years by leaps and bounds, a large part going into the pockets of colonial merchants in payment of supplies to the garrisons and squadrons, yet their contributions are microscopic.

In connection with the proposed barracks, it is interesting to note that the War Office officials have been closely inspecting the Rowton Houses, with the view of adopting the cubicle system instead of the present barrack room where the troops live throughout the twenty-four hours.

THE KHALIFA NOT CAPTURED.

He Is Said to be Confined, However, in a Narrow Valley.

CAIRO, June 24.—Deserters who have reached the British lines say the Khalifa is confined in a narrow valley by the Tagallas, a body of tribesmen friendly to the British. The Tagallas claim to have killed 500 of the Khalifa's followers in the recent engagement. It is not thought likely the Tagallas will be able to capture the Khalifa.

BANK OF ENGLAND RESERVE.

A Number of Factors Increase Anxiety as to Its Inadequacy.

LONDON, June 24.—The anxiety as to the question of the inadequacy of the gold reserve of the Bank of England resulted in the Central Association of Bankers, at a meeting yesterday, referring the subject to a committee for an early report.

The rise in the discount rate of the Reichbank, the efforts of Germany to attract gold, the expectation that money will be dear in the United States before the end of September, and the determination of the Bank of France to protect its gold reserve have all accentuated the situation. The Statist says:

"While money continues cheaper in the United States than expected, and banks are exceptionally strong, it is improbable that a stringency can be prevented in view of the active trade, enormous speculation, and increasing expenditure in the Philippines for the army and navy. In that case America will withdraw gold from Europe instead of sending it hither, as now. No doubt she can do so if she pleases in spite of the probability that, large as have been the exports of commodities from the United States, the imports and the securities, added to the interest, &c., payable to Europe, and the expenditure of Americans in Europe, have turned the balance of indebtedness against the United States."

The Statist says in conclusion that London will be most fortunate if a 4 per cent. bank rate tides over the Autumn, and suggests, in the event of the reserve being seriously threatened, that the London banks follow the example of the Clearing House Association of New York in issuing certificates.

NEWS FROM ST. PETERSBURG

Russia, Despite the Peace Conference, Adding to Her Armaments.

GREAT INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

A Wonderful Map for the Paris Exposition—Reported Important Concession by Persia.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 12.—In spite of the Peace Conference at The Hague, Russia continues to arm, the great military question of the day in St. Petersburg being the reorganization of the artillery. No decision of the War Department has, however, yet been made public in this important matter. It has just been announced that, to recruit the necessary number of artillery officers, the Ministry has just opened two new military academies—at Warsaw and Odessa, respectively—each of which will have 500 cadets. Another item of interest in connection with the Russian artillery is that a Russian Lieutenant has just invented a new cannon which can easily fire twenty shots a minute.

But it is in the Navy Department that the greatest activity reigns. Two new men-of-war have just been launched from the Baltic navy yards—a first-class cruiser, the Gromoboi, and a military transport vessel, the Lenisei. In a few days the Pallas, a new first-class cruiser of 6,000 tons, will be launched. Last week nine new torpedo boats were dispatched to Port Arthur.

Along Russia's Pacific Coast new fortifications are being built with the greatest activity. Port Arthur, defended with forts and batteries, is now practically impregnable. New fortifications, to be built on an extensive scale, have just been begun at Vladivostok. At Talien-Wan, which is to remain a merchant port, preparations are being made, under the direction of a Russian naval engineer, for the deepening of the harbor.

At the present rate, in a very few years Russia's entire seaboard on the Pacific will be as strongly protected as is the Black Sea to-day. Asiatic Russia, with her great railroad system, will then, as a natural result, become the intermediary for trade purposes between China and Western Europe.

Russia's commercial prosperity, which has been so marked of late years, has resulted in a great industrial development. Thirty years ago Russia had, so to speak, no factories. At that time she imported from abroad, and particularly from Germany and England, all the manufactured articles which she required. To-day, proof of the nation's industrial development is shown by the fact that the rural inhabitants of the country are flowing toward the great cities. The Russian workingman has two great qualities—he is sober and skillful. The products of Russian labor are therefore of good quality and extremely cheap, which facts augur well for Russia's industrial future. If, in addition, the natural mineral wealth of the country is taken into consideration, it is no exaggeration to say that in fifty years Russia will be the greatest manufacturing nation in Europe.

RUSSIA AT THE 1900 EXPOSITION.

At present Russian manufacturers are very much occupied with the Paris Exposition of 1900 and the part to be taken by Russia at this great World's Fair. Unfortunately, it is said that the space allotted to Russia at the exhibition is but scanty, and that the exhibits will, in consequence, give but a very incomplete idea of the industries of the empire.

The "clou" of the Russian exhibit will be a marvelous map of France in stone, to be manufactured by the imperial factory of Ekatherinebourg. This map is, it seems, a mass of mosaic work in jasper, the different colors of which are to correspond to the various French "departements." Incrustations of platinum indicate the sinuous courses of rivers, the sea is in lpis lazuli, and the cities are represented by precious stones from the Ural Mountains.

The signs of Russia's industrial development are many. Chief among these is the extension of the great empire's railroad system. Concerning this, the new road in the north of Finland is of prime importance. This railroad, starting from Uleaborg, is to extend as far as Tornea and the Swedish frontier, toward the sixty-seventh degree of latitude. This road will be joyfully welcomed by those travelers who, without running the risk of a stormy sea voyage, are desirous of seeing the midnight sun.

The progress made of late years by Russia in the iron industry has been a notable one. The best proof of the development of this industry is found in the production of iron ore, which during the period extending between 1883 and 1892 only increased at the rate of 3,500,000 poods annually, whereas from 1893 to 1896 this increase was 5,500,000 poods a year and in 1897 it rose to 112,000,000 poods, being a sudden rise of 15,000,000 (official figures.)

This brilliant result was achieved in 1897 by the increased activity in all the foundries of the empire with the exception of those of the northwest, but principally owing to the efforts of the foundries in the southern provinces. An estimate may be had of the rapid manner in which the mining industry has developed in those regions by the figures relating exclusively to the factories of the Province of Catherinoslaw, where the iron industry has in the past ten years become nine times as important as formerly. In 1888 two factories produced 5,071,857 poods of ore, while in 1897 seven factories produced 44,118,273 poods.

PERSIAN CONCESSIONS TO RUSSIA.

While the press of two continents has been more or less taken up of late with the Anglo-Russian entente concerning the respective "spheres of action" of the two powers in China, it may well be asked why the Germans are giving so much attention to Russia's action in Persia? According to the prevailing rumor in Germany, the Russian Government, or a Russian mining company acting for the Government, has obtained the grant of an important concession in Persia—the lease of the Province of Azerbijan—for seventy years. This territory includes all the north of Persia, and is equal in size to the duchies of Baden and Würtemberg combined. It is well known that this province is one of the richest copper districts in the world and that other metals also abound there. The company has obtained the right to build railways, roads, and harbors, and to establish communication by steamboats on the River Aras. It will likewise have a monopoly of the precious stones which are found in large quantities in this province. The treaty between the Shah of Persia and the representatives of the Russian company has been countersigned by the Russian Minister at Teheran, and has been in action since March 1 of this year.

All this has been amply commented upon by the leading German dailies, some of which, such as the National Zeitung, are exasperated by the Anglo-Russian Convention. Anglo-Russian agreements concerning Asiatic affairs have, says the National Zeitung, always been of short duration. Russia will not be satisfied after reaching the coast of Manchuria, but will insist upon an outlet toward the Indian Ocean, either through Persia, Turkey, or even India. But no English political party and no Prime Minister would ever allow Russia to make an advance in any of these directions.

In this matter of the relations between Russia and Persia, the Sviet, which is supposed to reflect the opinions of the Russian Government, is opposed to the proposed junction of Russian railways in Central Asia with the Indian railways via Kandahar, Herat, and Kushk. The only result of this junction, says the Sviet, would be to enable the English to flood Central Asia with their products to the exclusion of Russian products. In any case this question of Persia is destined before long to play an important part in Anglo-Russian relations in Central Asia.

THE CZAR'S HEALTH.

It is difficult to say exactly how much truth there is in the reiterated report concerning the Czar's ill-health. The fact of the matter is that but little is known by the Russian people at large concerning the daily life and doings of their sovereign. Whereas Kaiser William lives, so to speak, in a glass house, and the greatest publicity is given to his every action, so that his subjects are able to keep fully acquainted with their sovereign's doings, from hour to hour, in Russia, on the other hand, the Emperor, much in the manner of an Oriental monarch, remains veiled from his people. Beyond those official ceremonies, at which he appears surrounded by the traditional Russian Court pomp, the Czar is but rarely seen by his subjects.

It is, however, well known that the Czar Nicholas is one of the hardest-worked men in his empire, and there is nothing improbable in the rumor that his naturally frail constitution should have suffered from the strain to which it has been subjected since his accession. Nicholas II., who is an early riser, superintends daily in all their details the various departments of his Government. Every Minister has his special audience day, and makes a report on the matters pertaining to his department. In case of urgency it is sufficient for a Minister to solicit an extraordinary audience, which is invariably granted to him.

THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC.

In view of the International Congress to be held in London at the end of the present month for the discussion of the best measures to be taken for the prevention of the "white slave" traffic, the Novosti has lately been publishing detailed accounts of the manner in which this business is carried on in Russia. The trade has developed to a great extent in the past few years throughout Western Europe, but the town of Jassy is its centre. The women are bought, particularly at Leipsic, during the great annual fair, but it is the capital of Moldavia, which is the central point of the traffic, just as Khartoum was formerly the market place for the human merchandise imported from Abyssinia and Central Africa. From Jassy the merchandise is directed to Russia and Turkey. Next to Jassy, Brussels has become the most important centre for this business.

The white slaves destined for Russia are generally sent to Riga or to Vilna, where the wholesale merchants from St. Petersburg and Moscow meet to make their selections. These they transfer at once to the principal cities of the empire and to the remote provinces of Siberia.

There was recently arrested in Odessa an agent of the principal Russian "white slave" merchants, and at his residence a voluminous correspondence, with subagents at Jassy, Brussels, Riga, and elsewhere, was found. Thanks to this edifying correspondence, the Russian police ascertained that white slave agencies exist throughout Russia, in rural districts as well as in the principal cities and towns. In some of these letters the sub-agents mentioned that they had "exceptionally fine merchandise at a relatively low price, five parcels (sic) in all." Then there followed a detailed description of the goods.

The Odessa agent in question has been exiled to Siberia, where he will spend the next ten years. From what I hear, the Russian Government considers the white slave traffic as an international curse, which can only be successfully eradicated by the united efforts of all civilized nations. It is well known that the Czarina is herself deeply interested in this matter.

BRADFORD COLT DE WOLF.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

HOW DREYFUS WILL BE RECEIVED AT BREST.—The naval authorities in Brest have been informed from Paris to expect the arrival of the cruiser Sfax, with Capt. Dreyfus on board, to-day or Monday. The prisoner will leave the cruiser on a torpedoboat, which will take him into the military port, where he will be received by the Captain of the local gendarmerie, who will escort him to Rennes. It is arranged that Dreyfus is to be conveyed to the western station of Brest by the line connecting that terminus with the dockyard, so as to prevent the public from seeing him. At Rennes Dreyfus will be put in the military prison off the Avenue de la Gare. The establishment contains four rooms, or cells, for officers under the rank of Major, and one for military prisoners of and above that grade. The court-martial room attached accommodates 150 persons besides the judges. The list of officers who are to conduct the new court-martial is to be furnished to the Government by Gen. Lucas, commanding the Tenth Army Corps. At present the only Colonels available for the trial are de Saxie and Jourdy of the artillery. With either of these as President will be one Lieutenant Colonel, three Majors, and two Captains, all of whom are to be taken from the Rennes garrison. Owing to orders received from Paris, most extraordinary precautions are to be taken by the local police, both at Brest and in Rennes, and the military will be ready to aid the municipal officers in case the "demonstration" gets beyond the control of the latter. As cable dispatches show, the Dreyfus agitation at Brest is on the increase, where, as in other parts of France, the Mayor has refused to placard the decision of the Cour de Cassation.

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ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION BEGUN AGAINST ESTERHAZY.—At the last Ministerial Council of Premier Dupuy's Cabinet, held at the Elysée Palace, it was decided to open proceedings against ex-Commandant Esterhazy on the charge of having obtained and made use of a document of the "secret" dossier. The paper in question is the so-called "document libérateur," with which Esterhazy attempted to intimidate the late President Faure and secure his immunity. The Council also directed the Minister of War to order Gen. Duchesne, member of the General Court-Martial, to make inquiries into the manner in which Gen. Pellieux directed the proceedings against Esterhazy in 1898, and the rôle he played in the affair. In an interview published in a recent number of Le Matin, Esterhazy attacks his former protector, Col. du Paty de Clam, whom he accuses of hiding with his (du Paty's) wife's family, in Brussels, the documents which might be used to save Esterhazy. These documents, as has already been shown in these columns, tend to prove that, in the manoeuvres to protect Esterhazy, du Paty was acting under orders from his superiors. Among the documents there is also said to be a long report by Gen. Gonse discussing the plan to be followed in order to screen Esterhazy from complicity in the compilation of the bordereau.

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"L'INGHILTERRA SI FARA CATTOLICA?" (WILL ENGLAND BECOME ROMAN CATHOLIC?)—Richard Bagot, an English Roman Catholic, has written an article for the Nuova Antologia, which has already created a storm in the clerical press of Italy, owing to the steps that are said to be contemplated by the Vatican for an extraordinary Church movement in England. The article is entitled "L'Inghilterra Si Fará Cattolica?" It is said in London that Mr. Bagot's long residence in Rome and his intimate relations with the officials of the Vatican have caused him to be particularly well informed as to how the Holy See regards the ritualist controversy in England, as well as to the true status of the Catholic movement itself in that country. Nevertheless, it is considered likely that he will meet with a severe rebuke from his co-religionists in England. He argues: "The hypothesis that England will return to the bosom of the Catholic Church seems to me worthy of special attention, both because the so-called Catholic movement in England has been given an importance which it does not possess and because I am convinced that the English people have never departed from that strong and robust Protestantism to which they have remained faithful for nearly 400 years. * * * With the death of Cardinal Manning, the true and genuine progress of the Roman Church in England died, and the epoch of agitators and ecclesiastical tribunes began, characters which Manning would never have encouraged. The truth is that Roman Catholicism in England, far from being a progressive movement, is, and has been for several years stationary, if not retrograde." Mr. Bagot points out that the reason why Roman Catholics imagine they are making great progress in England is because of the esteem in which they are held and the improvement in their social position. He adds that the greater number of converts to Roman Catholicism—as a class—are persons of advanced age. Many of the males are clergymen, who become Roman Catholic priests, while the younger women often enter convents. The proportion which remains to become parents of Roman Catholic families is extremely small. Mr. Bagot shows that, while 68 per cent. of the marriages celebrated in England in 1894 were according to the Anglican rites, nearly 15 per cent. before the Register, and nearly 12 per cent. according to the various Nonconformist rites, only 4½ per cent. were Roman Catholics. Mr. Bagot concludes that Roman Catholicism in England cannot expect to grow except in proportion to the ordinary growth of population.

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POISON MYSTERY IN HUNGARY.—The papers of Budapest are full of opinions and conjectures concerning a mysterious poisoning affair which after several weeks seems about to be unraveled. Last April two young children of Count and Countess Hadik, who are members of very ancient families, died after suspicious symptoms of poisoning through the medium of sweetmeats. The police had worked in vain on the case until very recently, when suspicion fell on one Laura Heinz, who until the death of the children acted as their nurse. She was brought up before an examining magistrate and confessed that she had poisoned the two children. The motives she educes are so extraordinary that it is believed in Budapest she was hired to commit the double murder. What is considered as a significant fact is that before taking service with the Hadiks she had been an inmate of the household of a Hungarian magnate, who is Count Hadik's bitter enemy. Both Count and Countess Hadik are well known by certain members of New York society.

AFFAIRS OF SOUTH AFRICA

Foreign Rivalries in Portugal's Colony of Delagoa Bay.

OUTSIDERS CONTROL TRADE

Governorship an Onerous and Unstable Position—Cecil Rhodes Idol of Women at the Cape.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, May 31.—It will perhaps come as a surprise to many Americans to learn that, so far back as 1486, or six years before Columbus discovered America, Bartholomew Dias, his compatriot, in seeking to find an ocean route to India, the then commercial Mecca, sighted and rounded the Cape of Good Hope and proceeded beyond Algoa Bay, where is now situated Port Elizabeth, which at the present day almost rivals Cape Town, the "Gateway of South Africa," in the amount of its shipping. But Dias had the misfortune to be hampered by a crew even more unmanageable than that of Columbus, who forced him to turn back. When, some years later, the ocean highway to India was opened and the Indian seas fell entirely under the dominion of the Portuguese, an immense trade was done, but no attempt was made to explore South Africa. It is a significant fact that the country was fought shy of by the Portuguese, whose conclusion with regard to the Cape was that, rising by a series of steps from the seashore to a great interior plain, it was rendered practically unapproachable by an almost impassable range of mountains. Indeed, the predominant feeling of the traveler at the present day in sighting Cape Town from Table Bay is one of wonder where the town itself can be, for all he can make out is a narrow strip of houses between the sea and a lofty, precipitous mass of rock, by both of which the buildings seem threatened with imminent destruction.

The Portuguese, however, founded a station at Delagoa Bay, which has ever since remained in their possession, in spite of attempts by England, Germany, and the Transvaal to acquire it, and exploring the country from Angola to Mozambique established factories along the east coast, from which they, even at that time, exported a considerable quantity of gold. It need hardly be said that Delagoa Bay remains to the present day pretty much what it was when it first became a Portuguese settlement, and that any attempts to render the place habitable have been made mostly by Englishmen. In capable hands its resources and position would undoubtedly render it a valuable possession, which it can hardly be said to be to Portugal at the present day.

The latest change in the government of Delagoa Bay is the removal of Alvara da Costa Ferreira, the Governor General of the Province of Mozambique, residing at Lourenco Marques. His Excellency had reasons for sending his resignation to Lisbon, which was promptly accepted. Such frequent changes in the administration of Portuguese dependencies is but a further demonstration of the instability of the Government in the mother country.

The Governor General is a naval commander in the Portuguese navy, and arrived in Delagoa some three months back. Personally he has ingratiated himself with British residents during his short term of office, being able to converse fluently in English and in bearing much resembling an English country squire. It may be that his fault is that he is too much English for the Portuguese section.

HIS LOT NOT A HAPPY ONE.

It is difficut to define the duties or responsibilities of a Portuguese Governor General. This great official position is no sinecure, resembling the buffer on a railway shunting engine more than anything else. His Excellency is certain to be constantly in trouble with the Ministers and Government in Lisbon, who have given him an appointment with little or no power in a dependency which is continually wanting large sums of money to maintain it, and is at the same time the most dishonestly governed possession yet held by any European Government. This is not the fault of either the Governor or the Governor General. It is said that if the Governor desires to buy a horse he cables first to Lisbon for instructions, and the payment for some necessitates more cables. The Governor General in Delagoa Bay is constantly beset by all sorts and conditions of men demanding concessions and other favors. It is a part of his duty to be most courteous, promising them everything, but at the same time to give them nothing, putting off everything till to-morrow and Lisbon.

There are subtle agencies at work in Delagoa Bay which must not be lost sight of when dealing with the onerous position of Governor General of Mozambique. In the settlement of Lourenco Marques are many Republican Portuguese who prefer to foment locally. They are mostly small shopkeepers, supported by merchants in Lisbon and Oporto. Being employed in commercial duties, they help to pay the taxes, while the Uitlanders pay taxes and fines ad libitum. They have no voice in the government, as the Camera Municpal is composed of Government officials who draw salaries and emoluments collected from the industrial classes.

Portuguese produce, consisting of potatoes, onions, wine, oil, olives, sardines, salt fish, and tinned fruits, has to enter into competition in Lourenco Marques with the world's produce. All concessions in Delagoa Bay are in the hands of French or Germans. It has been the studied policy of Portugal to invite French and German speculators to the exclusion of British; hence the efforts of England to acquire the territory.

The German residents with one accord look upon Delagoa Bay as theirs in the immediate future, by what right it would be impossible to say, unless by right of occupation. The whole forwarding trade is in their hands, and most of the shipping or landing. The Hollander section comes next, with the grip that the Netherlands Railway has given them. The Delagoa Bay agent of the two British mail lines to South Africa is a Hollander, head of a Dutch house, is Lloyds agent, as well as Consul General of the Transvaal and Consul of Holland.

The Boer Government, since it emerged from penury, has intrigued and coquetted with various Lisbon Ministers, a fact which the outside world knows very little about. Consequently the Governor General of Mozambique is confronted with many perplexities and political difficulties. In his Excellency's desire to please all he succeeds in satisfying none. It may be mentioned here that the Province of Mozambique is the most valuable of the undeveloped agricultural and mineral part of the Continent of Africa.

WRONG SORT OF OFFICIALS.

But the Governor General's sorest trouble of all is local. If he is an honest man he will be constantly at variance with one, two, three, or perhaps all the heads of departments within the Province of Mozambique, and particularly Delagoa Bay. Heads of departments, such as Judge, customs, railway, municipal, Port Captain, commandant of districts, are appointments given in Lisbon to Lisbon officials, in most cases personal friends of the Ministers in power. Many of them have never been outside of Portugal before, and are totally unacquainted with the colonial duties intrusted to them. They have been brought up in a cramped school to believe that Portugal is a great country and Lisbon one of the finest cities in the world.

In a cosmopolitan settlement like Lourenco Marques heads of departments are intrusted with great discretionary power, the limits of which, unfortunately, are too often exceeded. Collectively, young men from Portugal are very proud and full of patriotism, but individually indulgencies and self-interest are antagonistic to all progress. In occupying positions of control they would ruin the richest colony in twelve months. Arriving in Delagoa Bay, the mode of living and examples of easily made fortunes are patent everywhere. It must be borne in mind that Portuguese salaries are ridiculously small. In time, should delinquencies become too prominent and be brought personally to the notice of his Excellency the Governor General, a slight reprimand here or a word of caution there will bring all the heads of departments together, and the Governor General will be reported to Ministers, Opposition, Republicans, and the King in Lisbon. The heads of departments have had their pride upset. Politically, so to speak, they will play cricket with him, the field against the batsman, and the tables will be turned upon the Governor General. If he cannot be bowled he will be caught or stumped out, but he will be sure to go, generally knocking down his own wicket while he is doing his best in protecting it.

So it is that Governors and Governors General come and go in Delagoa Bay just like the moons and tides. There have been more Governors of Delagoa Bay in the last ten years than Kings and Queens of England since William the Conqueror. The safest policy for future Governors to follow in Delagoa Bay is to do nothing beyond drawing their salaries promptly. A depleted exchequer in Lisbon and continual changes of Ministers at the capital, all the trade interests given away in concessions in Delagoa Bay, while the whole Province of Mozambique, excepting the seaboard, is at the mercy of unconquered native tribes. Such gloomy outlines form no heritage for future Governors and Governors General to seek. Portugal has yet to produce a man who is masterful enough to first regenerate the mother country, then there may be some slight hopes that her expensive and troublesome dependencies will work out their own salvation.

The lack of secure natural harbors has proved even a more serious obstacle to commerce in South Africa than the absence of navigable rivers. In the case of Cape Town, the defect has to some extent of late years been overcome by a breakwater which for many years the Government has been erecting, formerly by menas of convict labor. But even at the present day Cape Town is frequently put to great inconvenience by the arrival of the European mail two or three days later than expected, the vessel being unable to approach the docks on account of the heavy seas. It would be difficult to appreciate without a visit the extreme importance in South Africa of the arrival and departure of the weekly English mail, which, of course, carries also the American and Continental communications. The day that the mail leaves the principals of many of the firms are entirely inaccessible, and notices are posted up in the offices to that effect.

RHODES THE MISOGYNIST.

Not the least remarkable feature of the marvelous success of Cecil Rhodes is the fair sex's enthusiastic admiration for him. At the Cannon Street Hotel in London they, although as a rule not pecuniarily interested in his schemes, arrive hours before he is announced to speak, and undergo a martyrdom of fatigue in standing (being unable to get a seat) in a stuffy room through a great part of the day, to gaze on his impressive, if not strictly handsome, features, and listen to his lengthy harangues, which can hardly be termed brilliant flights of oratory, and of which they understand little or nothing. In South Africa they have in some instances traveled on slow, uncomfortable railways for hundreds of miles, on the chance of procuring a ticket for the platform from which he has addressed audiences packed to suffocation. And now the ladies of Cape Town are busy on the work of decorating the route to be taken by him, on his arrival from Europe, on his way to Groot Schuur, his beautiful and historic residence at Rondebosch. They hold frequent and enthusiastic meetings, and work with far greater zest in preparing flags, &c., for the decoration of tramway poles and overhead wires than they did at one time in preparing clothing for the poor benighted heathen in the tropics. At the entrance to a suburban town hall is to be erected a gateway representing a burrekd keep.

And yet it would be impossible to name a more thorough-paced misogynist than Rhodes. The only use he can find for the opposite sex is for them to wear diamonds. Some years ago a timorous shareholder in De Beers hinted that there might possibly be a decrease in the demand

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

Few people really understand the trials of a tramp. For him there is the unpleasant necessity of traveling on foot all day long on roads that often leave much to be desired; there is the dust in some places and the mud in others; there is the hot sun when it does not rain and either one of them is sure to be the most pronounced in its effects when there is no convenient tree under which to take a noonday nap or nearby barn for shelter, and all this, to say nothing of the uncertainty of being fed at anywhere near the regular hours. If a well-fed gentleman in the bosom of his family has his temper somewhat upset by a slight irregularity of mealtime, why shouldn't it be expected that a tramp, who is no more than human, after all, should be a bit surly with an empty stomach several hours after lunch time, or with that meal indefinitely postponed.

But there is one family in New Jersey which has received a lesson, and now it is known by them that a tramp is just as hungry at noon as any other man. It was in one of the pretty and somewhat aristocratic towns in New York's sister State, not very far from the metropolis, that a tramp made his appearance the other day. He was quite in keeping with the place as far as a tramp might be. He was undoubtedly an aristocrat of his kind, not bad looking, and well dressed, and it was with a feeling of good fellowship that he stopped at one of the handsomest houses in the place to ask for his luncheon. For some reason not explained either the family luncheon was not quite ready or it was over, and knowing that it would take some time to prepare another for the pedestrian at their gates the members of the family did not make their appearance to welcome him immediately. After a while the pretty daughter of the house appeared.

"We shall be very glad to give you your luncheon," she said courteously, "but I shall have to ask you if you will not cut a few weeds away from the side lawn first."

That would not have seemed to be an unreasonable request; guests usually expect to make themselves agreeable in any way possible, but it was past the traveling gentleman's lunch time, and he could not but feel that he had not been treated with due consideration. He turned to the young woman before him with an expression more of sorrow than of anger on his dust-stained face, as he replied with dignity:

"Madam, a little earlier I might have considered your proposition, but you have kept me waiting too long," and with the bearing of one who, though meek, cannot be imposed upon, he walked slowly away.

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"Talk about conductors having nervous prostration because the women riding on their cars will persist in risking life and limb in getting off wrong way to," said the doctor; "they are not in it with the dry goods men. A conductor, I find, after a time, gets his temper up and says to himself: 'Well, if those fool women want to kill themselves, let them.' And then they cease to trouble themselves very much about whether the women get hurt or not. I had a conductor for a patient at one time. He was a young man, tender hearted, and he had not been on the cars very long, and his nerves got into the state of an Aeolian harp in a good position to catch every breeze. The slightest thing upset him. It was all the strain of seeing people constantly run the risk of killing or maiming themselves on his car when he knew he would be held responsible for it if they did. I know he got the reputation those first few months he was on the car of being a busybody, because he was always giving people, particularly the women, advice as to how to get on or off the car.

"Well, I didn't know but what he would break down altogether, either become a physical wreck or go to an insane asylum. I gave him some good, strong nerve tonics, something to brace him up physically, and told him to get as much rest as he possibly could. But he was not much more than a skeleton. He was a finely organized young fellow, and the car was no place for him.

"Well, I hadn't seen him for several months, when one day he came to see me and I hardly knew him; he was the picture of health.

"'What have you been doing to yourself?' I asked. I thought he must have a new doctor.

"'Nothing,' he said, 'but giving up all responsibility as to the welfare of the passengers on my car. I simply made up my mind that I must if I was going to live.'

"'Have the women got so they can get off and on the car safely?'

"'Safely? Yes. The right way? No. But I have a theory. I never was a particularly religious man, but I am getting to have a good deal of faith nowadays. If women haven't guardian angels, then there isn't such a thing, and I am sure there must be. Nothing but guardian angels could keep 'em through the things they lived through on my car. When I first made up my mind that they might do as they pleased and get killed if they wanted to, I think I should have been kind of glad if one or two of 'em had got hurt—if I wasn't sure to lose my place through it—I got so mad at their carelessness. But now that I have settled it that they have special protection, I don't think any more about it, and I'm the most popular conductor on my route. I tell a woman once in a while that I see she knows how to get on and off a car, and my regular passengers are so pleased that they hop on and off as light as feathers. I'm so popular that I think they save all their pennies for me, but I know where to get rid of 'em and I don't care.'

"That shows what hard times conductors have at first, but they get callous after a time," continued the doctor. "They either get callous and don't care whether women get hurt or not, or they come to the conclusion that they have guardian angels and can't get hurt, anyway. But it's a different thing with the dry goods clerk.

"Ever notice how worn they look? It's nervous prostration, or the beginning of it. A man comes to me and is all used up, and yet there is nothing the matter with him.

"'What is your business?' I ask.

"'Dry goods clerk,' he answers, and that is enough. I know what is the matter with him. It drags a man's very life out trying to suit people in a shop and never knowing when a thing is sold whether it is not coming back two or three times. All you can do is to build the man up a little, strengthen his nerves and tell him to get as much rest and fresh air as possible. You hear of a case of nervous prostration and you are pretty sure to find there's a woman in it somewhere."

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"Now, I know, conductor," said the woman discontentedly as the man of fares handed her a number of ten-cent pieces in change, "that every conductor to whom I give one of these ten-cent pieces will give me back five pennies, even though I have five pennies in my purse that I have refrained from giving him."

"Yes, Ma'am," said the conductor, cheerfully, "guess you are about right, Ma'am. I get all my pennies from the ladies and I always get rid of them to the ladies. I never think of giving 'em to the men."

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They are going to have some new kiosks in Paris for the Exposition of 1900, new and larger ones, and the old ones are to be set up in near-by towns where there are none. France might make the United States a present of a few of them. They would do more good to New York than the Statue of Liberty, if they could be used in the parks, which are to be disfigured by milk booths this Summer. The milk booths are undoubtedly desirable as promoting health and temperance in the city by means of substituting a nourishing fluid for alcoholic and unhealthful beverages, but they are ugly in the extreme, as they have appeared heretofore. There is nothing more disagreeable than the milky odor that pervades them, though that probably cannot be done away with, but if there are to be milk booths they might be made at least presentable. There is work for the women of the city who are troubled by its many architectural monstrosities. A Woman's Kiosk Club would be an excellent thing and have more excuse for being than most clubs have.

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There is a woman up town who is really a good Samaritan. One of the misfortunes of most cities is the number of homeless cats, turned out by heartless people when they go away into the country for the Summer. The good Samaritan has a warm feeling in her heart for these homeless pussies. She can't undertake to feed them all and they can possibly manage to get food for themselves in one way or another, but water is another thing and much more difficult for them to get. So she has planned to have all Summer long a dish of water in her area, where homeless pussies can come and drink. She doctored one poor invalid cat, which came to her door the other day, got out a store of catnip for it, and sent it on its way rejoicing.

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"I have discovered why my rubber plant is called by that name," says the woman who loves flowers. "I have tried to take good care of it, but to give it sun and air and to live at the same time in a third-story apartment means to work under difficulties. I don't know how many accidents the poor thing has suffered, but without receiving serious injury. The first accident was a fall from the window into the yard. Some one discovered it and told me, and with a mournful heart I went to pick up the fragments. But there weren't any. The plant being pot-bound, had simply been dumped from the pot, and there was only a little break in one leaf. Only the other day, standing in the same window, where there was a wire to prevent it from falling out, it fell in during a heavy blow, but suffered no damage. It was put on the floor and the same strong wind knocked it over again, and I don't know how many times that has happened from one cause or another, but with no injury to the plant, so I have concluded that it is called a rubber plant from its elastic qualities, which always send each leaf safely back into place again, no matter what hard knock it may receive."

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A pretty girl has solved the problem of what shall I do when my shoe comes untied on the street! There are people who say that a properly tied shoelace never comes untied, but there are other people, and their name is legion, who, when they tie the lace of a low shoe so that it is snug and firm, find that after walking a certain distance it is pretty certain to loosen under any circumstances. Then comes the problem of what shall I do, &c., No woman cares to be seen bending over in a car, her face red, her hands redder still and swollen with the blood that has rushed into them, bending over to tie her shoelace. It always gives a suggestion of a woman's not having dressed properly, and it is not altogether ladylike. A little worse than this is the woman who is to be seen with her foot on the seat in front of her in the elevated car also tying her shoelace. It is more comfortable, but it doesn't look well. Still worse than either is the woman—and she is frequently to be seen—who stops on the street at the most convenient high step, puts down her bundles, her foot on the step, and also ties her shoe.

But the pretty girl didn't do any of these three things. She was wearing low shoes and the laces came untied. It would never do to let them remain so. She was on the right-hand side of Broadway, just above Union Square, when she was first seen, and at her feet, kneeling, was a small newsboy with his papers under his arm. That was a very gallant attitude, but it required explanation. The New York newsboy is a practical young person, and he does not worship without cause at the feet of the eternal feminine. The cause was explained when he arose and disclosed the neatly tied shoe.

The most sensible way to manage shoes is to have those that will not come untied or to wear buttoned boots, but, neither of those plans being satisfactory, and no friend's house accessible, the next best thing to do is to patronize a young chevalier of the streets and not forget to give him at least 5 cents for his trouble. The pretty girl did not forget that.

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A girl up town has been living through the warm weather simply by means of her hammock, she asserts. She has had it swung across the room with spreaders at the two ends and sleeps in it every night. A woman who has a pretty Summer cottage on a point which runs so far out into the water that she is as well surrounded by ocean breezes as if in mid-ocean, has also taken to a hammock, though such a thing as a warm night is unknown to her. She has hammocks in all the sleeping rooms in her house—broad hammocks that have good spreads. Into them she has had fitted mattresses, and in these swinging beds she and her guests sleep comfortably. This idea may not be carried out so much for the comfort of sleeping as for the picturesqueness of it. The house is on the outskirts of a fishing village, miles away from civilization, and the hammock is appropriate.

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"Another use for my pennies," says the woman. "For the first time I came across the Directory with a penny in the slot arrangement the other day. Except that you have to practice some time to know how the machine works, it is delightful. I always have had a sneaky feeling whenever I have gone into a drug store to use the Directory and have not bought anything. One can't always buy a glass of soda, especially when the place happens to be one where they do not have the real fruit juices for flavoring. Then it takes time, and 5 cents is a good deal to waste for an address. Still the address, when you happen to want one, as I frequently do, must be obtained. Now, if there were penny-in-the-slot Directories in every drug store I could go to them without hesitation."

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"Do your cows use napkins when they eat?" asked the city girl of the country girl.

"Certainly not," answered the country girl, with emphasis, looking at the city girl as if she thought all those stories she had read of the city girl's ignorance of such things were true.

"Well, our city cows do," answered the city girl, quite unabashed by the look on her companion's face.

"Stuff and nonsense!" exclaimed the country girl, with more vigor than politeness. "I don't believe any such thing. You don't have any cows in the city, anyway, I don't believe."

"Yes we do," said the city girl. "You would be surprised to know how many cows there are within the limits of New York City; I knew exactly how many at one time, but I have forgotten that, though I know there were a lot. But I really should have said a suburban cow, for it was a suburban cow that I saw using napkins, and as true as I live, she was so dainty that she would never use one more than once."

The country girl did not say a word, but her eyes spoke volumes.

"It was at a picnic the other day," the city girl went on. "We had had our luncheon and the usual number of things had been left on the table when the suburbanite, Mrs. Cow, made her appearance. She walked gracefully up to the table. She ate a banana peel, then put her mouth on a Japanese napkin and wiped it. She ate a few green cherries that we had left next, and then used another Japanese napkin, let it go, tried to eat a few plum stones, took up another napkin, and went on around the table like that. She never tried to eat the napkins, only touched them with her nose, so I knew she must be using them for their intended purpose. She went around the table that way, as true as I live, and I thought I would ask if country cows were as dainty as that or whether it was the effect of civilization."

"Stuff!" said the country girl again, disdainfully.

LARGEST FLAG IN THE WORLD.

To be Exhibited for Patriotic Purposes, Then Given to the Country.

The largest flag in the world is to be exhibited next Fall under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This is the flag made during the late war with Spain by Miss Josephine Mulford of Madison, N. J. There are 325,000 stitches in this flag—Miss Mulford counted them as they were placed—one for each soldier and sailor of the army and navy engaged in the war. The flag measures 100 by 65 feet, and the blue field is 40 by 35 feet. The stripes are 5 feet wide and each star is 2 feet 8 inches across. The bunting was manufactured especially for it, and it is sewed with the best of silk.

"A feature of the making of the flag," said Miss Mulford, "is that five of the stars, representing as many States, were made in places in the States associated with great historic events. The Pennsylvania star, made in Philadelphia, was partly in the house of Betsy Ross, in the very room in which she made the first American flag, in 1776; partly at Carpenter's Hall, in the room where the first Continental Congress met; and partly while sitting in Hancock's chair at Independence Hall, the chair he sat in while he signed the Declaration of Independence. The star New Jersey was made in Washington's headquarters at Morristown. The Maryland star was made at Fort McHenry, in honor of Francis Scott Key's flag—our everlasting Star-Spangled Banner. The star Virginia was made in the Lafayette room at Washington's home, Mount Vernon. The New York star represents two of our victories. It was made partly in the Long Room at Fraunces's Tavern, where Washington bade farewell to his officers after the Revolution, and partly on board the flagship New York of our victorious squadron of the late war.

Each of the forty-five stars is embroidered with the name of the State it represents and the date of admission into the Union, and all are arranged in the field in chronological order. On the blazard canton is embroidered a letter to the victorious army and navy.

The flag is to be presented to the Nation, it is hoped, on the first anniversary of the signing of the treaty of peace by the Peace Commissioners in Paris. But it is to be a National offering to the country, and subscriptions may be sent to Miss Josephine Mulford, care First National Bank, Madison, N. J. Each subscriber will receive an engraved receipt of original design. Miss Mulford has received a letter of appreciation from President McKinley for her work. In the interval before the presentation the flag will be exhibited for the benefit of worthy patriotic objects.

CHINESE MEMORIAL FOR DEWEY.

To be Sent Him from Central Congregational Sunday School of Brooklyn.

A souvenir for Admiral Dewey, that will be different from others he has received, is a memorial from the Chinese Sunday School of the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn. It is intended to show the appreciation of its members for Admiral Dewey's publicly expressed approbation of the Chinese sailors on his ship. The memorial is engrossed on heavy cards and ornamented in pen-and-ink by a young woman artist of Brooklyn.

On the cover page are the American and Chinese flags in colors and a design in black around a photograph of the Admiral and his coat of arms. One of the inside pages has a pen-and-ink sketch of the Olympia and marine designs, another has Chinese scenes, and others equally appropriately decorated. The memorial reads:

"Dear Sir: Having recognized the spirit of kindness and appreciation which led you to publicly acknowledge the faithfulness of some Chinese sailors and to seek to obtain for them honorable admittance to these United States, we, who for many years have been laboring to show the Chinese the way to a better country, 'that is heavenly,' desire to express our satisfaction in finding that they have a friend in one who has deservedly gained so high a position of confidence and honor, our thanks for what you have already done, and our confidence that with you for their friend the future may hold better possibilities for them than the past."

The memorial is signed by the officers of the school, E. P. Lyon, Superintendent; Miss Isabel Shirley and Mrs. Lansing, First and Second Assistant Superintendents; Miss Z. R. Dowie, Secretary; Miss H. F. Kingsbury, Treasurer, and Chan K. Kew, Interpreter.

The idea of the memorial originated with Miss Isabel Shirley, one of the founders of the school, and one of the most earnest and enthusiastic workers among the Chinese of Brooklyn and New York.

COMMENCEMENT ESSAYS.

I heard the essays. That one on
"The Magna Charta and King John,"
The head girl wrote. She with the wreath
Described Lear's wanderings on the heath
Quite prettily. Another one
Explained "The Spots upon the Sun."
"The Influence of Browning," and
"The Early Writings of George Sand";
"The Transcendental Movement"; How
It Touches German Letters Now"—
All these I sadly listened to.

"What earthly good can these things do?"
I asked myself: "Does old King John
Teach how to sew a patch upon
A coat?—or can the spotted sun
Say when a roast is rarely done?
Do Browning's tangled poems tell
The way to mend a stocking well?"

While I was pondering sadly there,
A sweet girl rose, and, I declare,
She talked about the homely things
From washtubs down to muffin rings!
She had ten pages all on pie,
She knew the choicest way to fry
An oyster, and how best to bake
A good old-fashioned johnny cake.

Next day that girl was asked to share
The fortunes of a millionaire;
She now reads Browning's wondrous books,
And leaves the cooking to her cooks.

The girl who wrote on Browning's work
Is married to a gentle clerk
Whose income's small. No girl have they;
She scrubs and cooks the livelong day,
And sighs, while bending o'er the range,
When she reflects upon the change—
The fall from school sublimities
To tattered books of recipes.
—W. E. K. in Harlem Life.

FEMININE FRILLS.

My lady has taken to half hose again this warm weather. The kinds she wears now are, however, built on lines with the longer articles of hosiery she has been in the habit of wearing and are much more satisfactory than the small-sized men socks she undertook to wear at first when she adopted the half-hoze. The stockings prepared for her hot weather wear now end just below the knee where they turn over like a golf stocking. They are like the golf stocking in nothing else, however, for they are the finest, sheerest and most delicate black material that can well be put into a stocking, not much more than cobwebs, and beautifully shaped at the foot and ankle.

The half-hose brought out so far are in black, though the turned-over tops of some of them are in colors. This, however, is not an improvement. One objection to them will be the same that was made by physicians in the days of our grandmothers and great-grandmothers, who knitted long garters and wound them tightly around the leg below the knee. There is an artery which comes to the surface there and the pressure on this stops the circulation of the blood. The new half-hose must be gartered below the knee. The kind first adopted were supposed to keep themselves up by means of their ribbed tops. But they were short, and, as the girl in the shop says, "With ladies holding up their skirts as they do now, it would never, never do."

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Some of the daintiest white shirt waists to be found in the shops have a little stripe in the material, dimity fashion, that is very pretty in effect. These waists are among the most expensive and are made perfectly plain without Hamburg or lace which in many waists, where it is not fine, is a disfigurement.

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The size of the crowds around the shirt waist counters in the shops is still a marvel. There have been just such crowds for the last few months and they have besieged the counters all day long. It would not seem that there were women enough in New York to wear—putting them on two or three at a time—all the shirt waists that have been sold this year.

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Some of the prettiest of simple and inexpensive hatpins in good taste for pretty, Summery hats have cut crystal balls for heads and are sold for 25 cents.

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One of the latest of corset covers the woman gets into as she gets into her gowns nowadays, wrong side to. These corset covers are pretty little low affairs, the front made in one piece and round down, or are cut in a point, at the neck. They reach halfway to the waist line and are snugly fitted by two blases. There are shoulder and under arm seams forming arm holes, and the two pieces which form the back are sloped into narrow ends and cross—to use and old-fashioned simile again—like the sontags of a generation or two ago, but instead of passing around the waist they stop at the sides, and ribbons, which fasten to each end, tie in a little bow in front. They are pretty and dainty, easy to make if they are made at home, and they have no extra fullness to affect the fit of the plain gowns of the day.

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The corsetless woman is around. This is not the hygienic woman who will wear gowns loose under any circumstances, with no pressure around the waist and who often looks like a fright and presumably doesn't care. The woman who is out to-day is the woman with the fashionable or would-be fashionable and rather unseemly serpentine wriggle and who has heard that the up-to-date woman needs only a waist line, and so she tries it. But there are women and women and waist lines and waist lines. The woman with only a waist line who was out yesterday was a woman who showed plainly that she had left off one of her undergarments. Her silk blouse was loose and her skirt did not fit firmly. As she wriggled along she was a woman apart from her gown, and the woman who is not at one with her frocks is sure to fall from the army of the well-dressed. This particular woman was well gowned as to the quality of her clothes, which were everything that could be desired. But discrimination must be used in the cultivation of a waist line. The proper study of womankind is woman, and the well-dressed woman must be an industrious student.

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Another wise lady-like looking woman was wearing, while shopping the other day, a skirt trimmed with broad bands of a contrasting color, covering her skirt in large hieroglyphics. It looked like the skirt Mrs. Leslie Carter wears as Zaza and to which Toto refers when, in speaking of her mother's friend, she says: "But Madam does not dress as you do; she is a lady." Perhaps this was a Zaza skirt. It is time for something of the kind to be out.

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What the woman does who does not believe in carrying her pocketbook in her hands when she goes shopping was revealed the other day by a plump, elderly little matron. She had completed her purchases in one shop evidently and chanced, as she came to that conclusion, to be standing in the centre of one of the large salons. She gathered her dress skirt up around her, looking like an over-plump school girl in an ankle length silk petticoat and hunted around in it until she found a pocket down in the lower part in as get-at-able a place as possible, dropped her purse into it and her skirt dress at the same time, and started for home or the next shop without the slightest suspicion evidently that her frank revelation of the location of her pocket was somewhat amusing.

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Linen knickerbockers are to be found in the shops at reasonable prices and the woman buys them for many purposes. They are cool and comfortable for all outdoor sports and many women find them more satisfactory than anything else for traveling.

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It is strange how modesty is gauged by the fashions. A season or two ago the shops were filled with underwaists with long sleeves. They came in all colors, pink, blue, violet green—all shades to go with all shades of shirt and other thin waists. This was because the girl was simply horrified at the thought that there should be a suggestion of an uncovered arm inside her thin dress sleeve. She wouldn't be seen on the street with a thin sleeve for anything in the world. Nothing would mortify her so much. But there has been a good deal of hot weather since and some way she has forgotten all about those long underwaist sleeves. Where there used to be counters full of them there is not one to be found in the shops and the girl would wonder what they were for if she should happen to run across one. Not only that, but she has taken to wearing the lowest kind of low-necked underwaists, with the thinnest kind of thin lace in silk gowns and muslin in her wash waist, and she appears in the street in broad daylight in a gown that is decolleté in everything but in name, and thinks what a pretty fashion it is and how nice and cool. But the woman who generalizes when she sees a particularly decolleté gown on a particularly public street shakes her head philosophically and says: "What fools we mortals be."

PRINCETON'S NEW PORTRAIT.

Gov. Paterson, an Early Graduate, Painted by Mrs. Church.

One of the most interesting exercises of the class day at Princeton this year was the presentation of the portrait of Gov. William Paterson, one of the framers of the Constitution, who was a Princeton man. A special feature of the interest in this portrait, to New York people, is that it was painted by a clever New York woman, one of the best known representatives of the old New York families, Mrs. Benjamin S. Church. The portrait is a copy and enlargement of an original portrait in the possession of John Paterson Boggs of Brooklyn. It shows Gov. Paterson in his robe of black and red silk, as Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

The late Judge William Paterson had arranged to have this portrait painted and bequeathed it to the college, but his death at the beginning of the present year, prevented his plan being carried into execution at the time, and the arrangements he had made were carried out by his daughter, Miss Emily King Paterson and Miss Katherine Turnbull of New York, his granddaughter, the daughter of Cornelia, the beautiful wife of Stephen Van Rensselaer, the last Patroon of Albany.

On the frame of the picture is given the date of the chief events in the life of Gov. Paterson. He was born in 1745, belonged to the Class of 1763 of Princeton, was a framer of the Constitution in 1787, United States Senator in 1789, Governor of New Jersey in 1790, and at the time of his death, 1806, was a member of the Supreme Court. The presentation was made by Cortlandt Parker of Newark. The portrait is the only painting so far in the new library at Princeton. It was carefully inspected by the Trustees of the college and an artist, before it was accepted informally.

WOMEN IN MEDICAL LIBRARIES.

A Knowledge Both of Medicine and of Library Methods Required.

"What do you have to know to be in a medical library?" was asked a woman who is the first assistant in one of the best of such libraries in New York.

"To be in a medical library," was the answer, "one must have a general knowledge of everything in it, or where it can be found, and there is nothing in the way of questions that may not be asked, from the number of minims in a teaspoonful to the difference between a Centigrade and a Fahrenheit thermometer.

"No, I have never studied library work anywhere except in this library, but I have been here for a long time. It is necessary to have some knowledge of medicine. I studied medicine, and got as far as the cadaver, and that was enough for me. There is no need of a woman in a medical library because she is a woman. It is simply necessary to have some one who is competent for the work, and that is all. It is the most interesting kind of work, and there is a constant progression in it. So many discoveries are being made that there are new developments continually. The librarians must keep up with these, and when the journals of experimental medicine come in we read everything new they bring out.

"There are a great many French and German books in a library of this kind, so many scientific works are published in those languages, and the librarian must be familiar with them.

"I have studied the library system, but by myself here. One needs to understand something of medicine and medical works, but it is also necessary to understand how to catalogue the books to the best advantage. We do not have the card catalogue system. The people who come here are chiefly scientific people, and sometimes they like to see the regular catalogues, and they can look through those, or they tell us what is wanted, and we get them the books they need."

There are usually a number of women to be seen at different times in the medical library. Some of them are students, and others are doctors' assistants, who are looking up material for them.

A WOMAN'S WAIL.

Why do I wear a veil?
'Tis of no use.
'Tis always fetching loose,
A plaything of the winds, that takes delight
In ever being wrong and never right.
Though of my costume 'tis a chief detail,
It makes me fret and fume and fuss and rail.
This veil!
I cannot get it off when it is on,
And once I doff it, then I cannot don.
Why do I wear it? 'Tis a nuisance great,
Beyond all words to state.
And an expense
Immense!
This wretched, flimsy veil!
It is so frail,
To-day I buy a new one, and, behold,
To-morrow it is old!
Forth to the shops then angrily I hie
Another veil to buy.
On every side I see rare bargain sales,
But not of veils,
And so I pay an awful price,
For I must have it nice;
With knots
Or spots,
Or tiny polka dots;
Or simple plain illusion. But of such
I buy six times as much.
And so,
You know,
The cost is just as great.
Oh, how I hate
A veil!
Do you suppose
I like to feel it rubbing 'gainst my nose?
Forever catching on my eyelash tips,
Persistently adhering to my lips,
The while the ill-dyed blackness of its lace
Makes grimy smudges on my face.
Or if the veil be white,
Itself it smudges till it is a sight!
Why do I wear it?
Why?
It is a crime thus daily to enwrap
One's self in such a microbe-trap!
Death and disease lurk hidden in its curves.
A pest! A bane! A blot upon our sex,
Just made to vex
A burdened woman's overburdened nerves.
Oh, Fashion, hear my wail!
Or is my plea to let me go without a veil
Without avail?
—CAROLYN WELLS, in Harper's Bazar.

THE TRIALS OF MR. JENKINS.

At Present He Has no Friends on Jenkins Street—His Amiability and a Cat Cause Trouble.

The good fame of Mr. Jenkins of Jenkins Street at present rests under a cloud. This is a most unfortunate circumstance, for Mr. Jenkins is a family man who up to the present time has held a high position in the community in which he lives. He has a genial disposition, and, notwithstanding the fact that he resides in the metropolis, where, except in its most densely populated districts, no one knows his next door neighbor, Mr. Jenkins is well known on Jenkins Street, and was a general favorite, particularly with the children, until within a few days.

Mr. Jenkins has a great fondness for children. All the children on Jenkins Street know him, and as he passes along there is something of a triumphal march while there are cries in various degrees of treble:

"Hullo, Mr. Jenkins!" "Hullo, Mr. Jenkins!"

This recognition is highly appreciated by the gentleman himself, and from time to time he has made small presents to his youthful admirers, such, for instance, as a discarded sleighbell that had found its way into the family box of odds and ends, and which for the small boy next door was an excellent substitute for the old dinner bell he had found it necessary to ring when traveling around on his tricycle, and which, incidentally, was much more agreeable to the ears of the neighbors, even Mr. Jenkins's own.

There were times when Mr. Jenkins's popularity was so excessive that it threatened to become oppressive, but Mr. Jenkins's cheerful amiability never failed. The great trouble was that if he made a present to one infant on the street he was speedily besieged by all the other infants for similar presents. For instance, after the presentation of the bell to the small-boy neighbor—which was perhaps in reality a strategic movement—the small girls who were the small boy's most intimate friends also became desirous for bells, and Mr. Jenkins, if he happened to leave the house when the little ladies were about, was sure to hear in pleading tones:

"Mr. Jenkins, won't you please give me a bell?"

"Mr. Jenkins, you gave John a bell; won't you please give us one?"

The small boy who is perhaps the favorite of all has been the recipient of most of Mr. Jenkins's small favors, and it has been through him that Mr. Jenkins has been brought to his present state of unpopularity.

An intimacy with a very small boy always has its dangerous side. If there is one element in the community which is lacking in conventionality it is the small boy element.

Now, Mr. Jenkins, being a genial gentleman, did not mind in the least that after having one day presented his small friend with a cookie he should hear, ever after when he appeared with no matter how small a package, the cry: "Mr. Jenkins, what have you got in your bundle?" He did not mind either when, because he had made a practice of handing his small neighbor a flower over the fence in Summer—most of the houses on Jenkins Street have small yards in front—this small neighbor aforesaid called in the middle of the Winter with the pathetic request: "Mr. Jenkins, won't you give me a flower?" But when the friendship reached such a stage of intimacy that the small boy began to reveal family secrets in the same public and open manner Mr. Jenkins began to feel that perhaps things were going a little too far.

He came to this conclusion when, passing as usual on his way home to dinner one day, he beheld his young friend leaning from the window in a way that would be a danger to the life and limb of any one but a small boy. The lad's face was flushed and his eyes were shining, and it was evident that he had something of interest to impart. Mr. Jenkins beamed benevolently upon him, wondering what it was that was wanted this time. But this was something entirely out of the ordinary.

"Mr. Jenkins," the small boy called, "Mr. Jenkins, my mommer puts powder on her face. My mommer puts—" That sentence was broken off short, and if Mr. Jenkins had been looking—which he was not—he would have seen a pair of arms reach forward and drag a small boy precipitately from the window, but only to allow him to escape again immediately; for as Mr. Jenkins hurried up the steps to his own house he heard the small voice at the window again:

"Mr. Jenkins, my mommer puts pow—" The sentence was broken off suddenly, and Mr. Jenkins made haste to shut the door of his own house with an unusual bang to assert that he was not listening to any foolish and irrelevant remarks that a small boy might make.

That was some time ago, and Mr. Jenkins and his young friends have continued to be on the best of terms. But this Spring he has related to them glowing accounts of the various litters of small kittens with which he has become acquainted in doing the family marketing. The marketman's cat has been the mother of many kittens this year, and Mr. Jenkins, being as fond of animals as of children, has never failed in leaving his daily orders to visit the small family at the back of the market. It was these friends that brought him at last into disgrace.

John, the small boy, has off and on been the possessor of various cats, which he has tended assiduously, given rides up and down the cellar door, swung in the hammock, and treated with such constant attention that in time each pussy felt awey surprisingly in health and vivacity and usually disappeared, much to her small owner's regret. But at the time the market cats were reaching an age to leave their parents and start in the world by themselves, the small boy neighbor was without a cat, and Mr. Jenkins's tales of cats so inflamed his imagination that all his desires were boiled down into one great longing for a cat. There was only one cry now:

"Mr. Jenkins, won't you please give me a cat? Mr. Jenkins, my mommer says I can have a cat."

Mr. Jenkins hesitated—and the man, as well as the woman, who hesitates is lost. He thought of all the little cats he had seen at previous times sliding down John's cellar door in a way which was a delight to the owner, but which had a bad effect upon poor pussy's nerves. Still the market kittens were to be disposed of in one way or another, and that constant cry: "Mr. Jenkins, won't you please give me a cat? My mommer says I can have a cat," settled the matter.

One morning last week Mr. Jenkins, after his regular call at the market, came home walking somewhat more rapidly than usual, and as he walked there could be heard shrill cries, something in the nature of squeaks, which apparently came from under his coat.

It was John's kitten, a little gray one, and there was not a happier small boy in Jenkins Street. He took it in his arms and started for the house, followed by a crowd of small playmates. He only stopped a minute on the doorstep to call back:

"Thank you, Mr. Jenkins."

The next morning the members of the Jenkins family were wakened early. It was 4 o'clock—each and every one of the family somehow or other looked at the clock—when they were rudely awakened by sounds from outside. Looking out of the window they beheld on the cold, stone walk a small gray kitten, which had a voice entirely out of proportion to its size, and which continually remarked with great vehemence:

"Miaw, miaw, miaw, miaw!"

There were the signs in the sky of the rising sun, everything around was peaceful and lovely, but the discordant sounds that came from that small kitten's throat seemed to carry far and near.

Windows were opened in the houses around. Expletives could be heard, and still from that morsel of a kitten came those piercing crys: "Miaw, miaw, miaw, miaw!"

One might throw something at a full-grown cat, but a lonely, orphan kitten was quite another thing, and as the sound was located more expletives could be heard as one by one the heads disappeared inside the houses.

"A shame to treat a poor little cat that way!" said the members of the Jenkins family, as they, too, turned back to bed again. "Some people don't know how to treat dumb animals." The Jenkins family felt somewhat perturbed. It is beautiful at 4 o'clock in the morning, but even people who love nature and animals object to being awakened at that time without good and sufficient cause. Later that morning Mr. Jenkins hurried off to business without a look at his neighbor's house. But he could not escape the observation of his small friends.

"Mr. Jenkins," called a small girl in reproachful accents, "John's cat's no good."

Mr. Jenkins reached home that evening without event, but he decided not to sit out as usual after supper, the front steps. He had hardly come to this decision, however, before there was a sharp ring of the door bell, which Mr. Jenkins himself answered. It might be a telegram. It wasn't, however. It was John with the kitten and an attendant small girl.

"Mr. Jenkins," said John, who had the appearance of one who has been deceived by a friend he had hoped to trust. "This ain't a good kitten, it doesn't do anything but cry all the time. My mommer says she couldn't sleep all last night and won't you please take it back?"

"Very well, John," said Mr. Jenkins, trying to look, as he didn't feel, very big and pompous. "You take the kitten home, and to-morrow I will take it back."

A little later his conscience smote him. Perhaps he ought to take that kitten back immediately. Perhaps, if it was not too late, he could. He went outside and inquired for John.

"He has gone to take the cat off," said John's mamma. "We couldn't do anything with that kitten. It wouldn't eat, it wouldn't lie down—in fact, it wouldn't do anything but cry. It's a very strange kitten; and we didn't, any of us, have a wink of sleep last night.

"I gave it to a boy," said little John, coming up, "and he knows how to keep cats from crying."

"Mr. Jenkins," said the little girl, "why didn't you get a black cat?"

Now Mr. Jenkins goes in the opposite direction to take a car to business and for as much as two days no one has called "Mr. Jenkins" and in the Jenkins family no one mentions the subject of cats.

HER BACK-WINDOW NEIGHBORS

The Large and Varied Acquaintance of a City Woman—She Sees All Classes of People.

"'My back-window neighbors' will be the subject I shall take for a book if I ever write one," says the observant woman. "I had always lived in a small place until I came to New York. In my small city I had actual neighbors whom I called upon, with whom I exchanged receipts and was really neighborly. When I came to a big city that was all changed. My real neighbors, those on the same street with me, I did not know from Adam; but my back window neighbors, those whose houses faced on parallel streets, with the backs to mine, I knew surprisingly well by sight and a good deal about their manner of life, and of their outside occupations and history—a great deal, considering that I was living in a city where it would not seem possible that any one could know any one without meeting them personally.

"There were four of my back-window neighbors with whom I became acquainted in my first place of residence. The first one of these lived directly opposite me and her establishment was conducted as a model city establishment should be. It was comparatively uninteresting for that very reason. That was the establishment of Mrs. Brown, whose husband had a soda water factory and made money. How I learned the facts that I knew about my neighbors I could hardly tell, but I did know a surprising deal about them.

"Mrs. Brown was a thorough lady, and there was nothing about the management of her establishment that I would have had changed if my advice had been asked. She was a fin de siècle woman of the world and Mr. Brown was a comfortable, bald-headed man of the world. There were two children—boys—two maid servants and a cook, and a second girl, and a man who took care of the yard and helped in housecleaning time and on extra occasions. Just a well rounded city family. Every thing went like clock work in the house.

"There was breakfast at 8 o'clock, before which time Mr. Brown usually sat for a few minutes at the back parlor window and read his paper. Mrs. Brown always wore pretty house gowns down to breakfast. She could be seen in her room just above the parlor floor a few minutes before the breakfast bell rang. She was always well dressed, quiet and reserved, and I don't remember that in all the time she was my back window neighbor that I saw her look from her windows across the way. She was, as the fin de siècle woman is, out much of the time, except Tuesdays or Wednesdays, when for a short time she sat in her room, a pretty silk-lined work basket by her side, while she attended to the family mending, evidently not an arduous task.

"The boys came home from school to luncheon. Sometimes I saw them out in the yard, gentlemenly boys. Morgan, the youngest, was a harum scarum little fellow, something of a tease. He seemed the only unconventional piece of family furniture.

"The yard was a conventional city yard with a grass plot in the center and flowers around the edge always well kept. The cook, a fat jolly-looking woman, hung the clothes there on wash days, and the second girl, in her conventional black gown and white apron, frolicked there occasionally with the small boy. That she had been his nurse when he was a little chap was one of the things I knew without knowing how. The housework was always done methodically—sweeping one day, window washing on another, &c. The girls worked without personal supervision, evidently, but they worked well. Once in a while the cook would join the other girl in the parlor, and I have seen them attempt to thump on a banjo, but such exhibitions of frivolity were rare. At house cleaning time the house was properly cleaned from top to bottom, and each year the kitchen chairs were scrubbed and repainted.

"The family entertained occasionally, but not often, and usually the guest was a man to dinner at 7 o'clock. In the Summer the house was closed early, as soon as the boys were out of school, and the family left town and did not return until late in the Fall. That was their life from day to day and year to year; it never changed.

"Next to this model city household was one that was the exact opposite. These were plebeians surely. The father was a sea Captain, and perhaps his father had been before him. If so, he was the weather-beaten old ram who could be seen occasionally in the yard smoking a scrubby pipe. That family lived in a house in which it did not feel quite at home. It was not accustomed to living all over a large house, and it did not know how to do it. Just how it lived no one knew. Every blind in the rear was closed, except when, in the mornings, one would be left open a little for a time, evidently to air the sleeping rooms. Yes, that was

CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

Thoughts in a Meadow.

O why in this breathing field, this meadow of Maytime,
A-flurry with silverous gusts;
Why, O my soul, must thou still with a sadness behold it
Strangely disturbed from far?
And why is thy bliss never simple and never entire?
What hinders thee so to be gay?

O soul, hadst thou waked on a world but newly created;
If thou wert the first that had breathed;
Then this brooding arch of the blue were beautiful merely,
Perfect the greenness of grass.
But ah, through thine eyes unnumbered dead ones are peering;
To the windows the phantoms throng;
Those millions of perished women, and poets, and lovers,
Gaze where thou gazest and breathe;
And by ghosts is the blowing meadow-land unforgotten;
Memories deepen the blue.
So through tears not our own is the sunset strangely pathetic;
And splendid with thoughts not ours.
So feel we from far-off hills a soft invitation,
A divine beckon and call.
At the sudden mysterious touch of a stranger we tremble;
At lightning from eyes in a crowd;
And a child will sorrow at evening bells over meadows,
And grieve by the breaking sea.
O never alone can we gaze on the blue and the greenness;
Others are gazing and sigh;
And never alone can we listen to twilight music;
Others listen and weep.
And the woman that sings in the dimness to millions is singing;
Not to thee, O my soul, alone.

—STEPHEN PHILLIPS in The Spectator.

Troublesome France.

From The National Review.

Since Napoleon's day the idea of invading England has never left the French mind. Weary of war and armaments, exhausted by the terrific struggle in which she had so nearly succumbed, England forgot her navy and turned to the arts of peace. A like lassitude had seized the Continent after a generation of bloodshed, so that at first this neglect brought no evil result except a general lowering of the national tone and spirit. Cobden's delightful idea that "the French, being the most domesticated and affectionate people on the face of the earth," would never dream of war, was given a trial. We who have seen the downfall of Cobden's foreign policy and the complete discomfiture of his economic prophecies know that he was a faddest wandering in Utopia. But the instructive fact that the Cobden policy was tried remains. What then was the attitude of the lamb-like, "domesticated," "affectionate," French nation? From the accession of Louis Philippe in 1830 dates the beginning of what has been, no doubt, ironically described as the entente cordiale between England and France, but what might with more accuracy be described as a period of secret hostility on France's part and blind friendliness alternating with frenzied alarm on England's.

Talleyrand came to England with the full intention of maintaining a close alliance with England, and returned to France proclaiming that the English were arrogant and detestable, and that friendship between the two powers was impossible. Thiers in 1840 attempted to get hold of Egypt; secret information was given the British Government of a plot to burn our ships in the dockyards, and next day two ships at Devonport took fire; the French Admiral in the East Indies, Lalande, was in favor of attacking our fleet without a declaration of war, and it was certain that he could have destroyed it. A squadron was assembled at Toulon to seize the Balearics, but Louis Philippe had not the requisite courage, and Thiers fell and was replaced by Guizot. In 1842 came the Tahiti affair, when France openly threatened war and England did not venture to insist upon full satisfaction.

All through 1842 and 1843 war between France and England—these two cordial friends—seemed imminent. "Even the quietest and most peaceful among us are beginning to look forward to a war with France as an event which no prudence on our part can long prevent," wrote Palmerston in August, 1844. In 1846 came the breach of faith on Louis Philippe's part in the matter of the Spanish marriages, and profound uneasiness throughout this country. The Duke of Wellington in 1847 startled England by his letters, pointing out, in the then decrepit state of the fleet, the extreme danger of invasion by the French.

Japanese Ladies.

From The Cornhill.

Beauty, from a Japanese standpoint, consists in a long, oval face, regular features, almond-shaped eyes, sloping slightly upward, a high narrow forehead, and abundance of smooth, black hair. Their movements are graceful, although the style of their dress prevents them walking with ease; their feet and hands are delicately formed, and their manners unquestionably charming.

They take little or no exercise, and one wonders sometimes how the little ladies employ their time—there seems so little to be done in a Japanese house. To begin with, there are no regular meals. The shops near at hand supply daily numberless little dishes, which seem to be eaten at all hours of the day and night—a few pecks at a time—with those impossible little chopsticks. Very little is kept in the larder except some slices of daikon, fermented turnip, some rice, and sweet biscuits.

"The honorable live fish" is sold by men who carry around large water tubs from house to house and cut off as much as is required from the unfortunate fish, and replace the sadly mutilated but still struggling remains back in the tub.

Eggs are cheap and plentiful; bread is never used, so there is no necessity for an oven.

The great stand-by is tea. A Japanese lady is seldom seen in her home without the quaint little tea tray by her side, and the inevitable pipe, containing one whiff of tobacco, which is in constant requisition.

English Dress To-day.

From Blackwood.

It is a brave spectacle, this well-dressed mob, and there is something exhilarating in the sight of it. Lord Salisbury the other day took occasion to denounce the ordinary garb of the modern male. The painter or the sculptor may very likely not find his account in it, but the eye soon acquiesces in a predominant fashion and finds it very good. The particular shape of each season's tall hat, for example, is always the best—not, it may be, the best in the abstract, but the best relatively here and now. So it is also with ties and waistcoats, which are worn (particularly the latter) of blue and buff, and all manner of conspicuous and singular tints. As for the other sex, their attire becomes steadily more gaudy from year to year.

The bright colors are cheerful, and the wonderfully trimmed hats lend gayety to the scene. The faces beneath them are not seldom pretty, and as fresh as paint, which is very natural, or very artificial, if you will have it so; for, alas! it is that very commodity, and none other, which, upon a closer scrutiny, turns out to be responsible for the majority of the complexions. Everybody in the park, of course, is not well-dressed and pretty. There is a contingent of frumps and dowds, and the cut of skirt in vogue, however well it may be adapted to an absolutely perfect figure, is rather trying to the abnormally stout or the abnormally lean.

Jockeys.

From The National Review.

Nearly all jockeys acquire a certain style of riding, except the very highest artists, who can adapt themselves at once to what best suits the individual horse that they happen to be riding. One jockey likes to jump off in front and keep there as long as he can; another prefers to be third or fourth most of the way, and generally tries to creep up to the leaders about the same time if he can, perhaps a quarter of a mile from home. Another nearly always pulls his horse back last and then seeks to win by a rush at the finish. By closely watching the idiosyncrasies of his rivals the clever jockey knows what to expect from each one, and so gains many advantages by laying traps for them and upsetting their plans. Very few horses, indeed, can make their own running to advantage, and it is usually considered from five pounds to seven pounds disadvantage for a horse to do so. With a sluggish horse, especially in a match or a very small field, it may even tell more against it. Some horses, on the other hand, run their best races when in front, and if riding a generous horse who cannot quite stay the distance or has too much weight compared to his rivals, it is a distinct advantage for a jockey possessing a first-rate perception of pace to go in front in order to stop the pace, if the others will wait upon him, and so cause the race to be a false-run one.

Undoubtedly both on the flat, and especially in steeplechasing, the best place for a jockey to be is just at the heels of the leaders, if only his horse has sufficient pace to keep there without unduly distressing itself. It is a dangerous game to lie behind and trust to the leaders coming back from having exhausted their powers prematurely unless the pace is really excessive. If the jockeys in front have been able to properly control their horses, the horse that has been lying off must put forth increased exertion to catch the leaders up, which must tell upon it, and if the others are capable riders, as soon as they see that the rear horse is endeavoring to get up to them, they will call upon their horses to do their best, and so turn the race really into one, perhaps, of half a mile with several lengths start of the horse behind.

Petroleum Drinkers.

From The English Pharmacentical Journal.

A Parisian journal informs us on good authority that there exists in the gay capital what are called "buveurs de pétrole," or "petroleum drinkers." True, the baneful and disgusting habit is only peculiar to the Bastille quarter as yet; still, it is spreading with alarming rapidity and is an unforeseen and additional monster to the list which the temperance societies will have to deal with. When the discovery was made it was thought the habit was the direct result of the increased tariff on alcohol which had lately been imposed, and which, of course, in proportion affected the price of even the laborer's cheap and nasty "petit verre"; but it transpires that such is not the case, inasmuch as the habit existed long before the sur-tax on alcohol was thought of. Moreover, it appears that these "petrolies" have a marked preference for this illuminating medium, possibly because, as it is asserted, "there is no headache in the bottle." Nevertheless, it is an acquired taste like that for tomatoes.

The species of intoxication produced by this new drink somewhat differs from that of ordinary alcoholic beverages in that the "petrolie" is exceedingly morose, though less inclined to brutality. His sleep is calm and natural, and upon awakening he seems none the worse for his little tipple, apparently enjoying his usual health. As to its ultimate effect upon his system, doctors in this, as in all other cases, agree to differ. Some declare it to be harmless if used in moderation, it being a capital vermifuge and antispasmodic, while others say that in all proportions it is dangerous, for it is palpably conducive to derangements in the organism and creates the germs of moral maladies. This new problem is, however, sufficiently interesting to merit profound study.

The Ould Lad.

I mind myself a wee boy wi' no plain talk,
An' standin' not the height o' two peats;
There was things meself consated 'or the time that I could walk,
An' who's to tell when wit an' childer meets?
'Twas the daisies down in the low grass,
The stars high up in the skies,
The first I knowed of a mother's face
Wi' the kind love in her eyes,
Oh, och!
The kind love in her eyes.

I went the way of other lads that's nayther good nor bad,
An' still, d'ye see, a lad has far to go!
But the things meself consated when I wasn't sick nor sad,
They're aisy told an' little use to know.
'Twas whiles a boat on the say beyont,
An' whiles a girl on the shore,
An' whiles a scrape o' the fiddle-strings,
Or maybe an odd thing more,
In troth!
Maybe an odd thing more.

A man, they say, in spite of all is bether for a wife;
In-undher this ould roof I live me lone;
I never seen the woman yet I wanted all me life,
Nor I never made me pillow on a stone.
"'Tis fancy buys the ribbon an' all,"
An' fancy sticks to the young;
But a man of his years can do wi' a pipe,
Can smoke an' hould his tongue,
D'ye mind,
Smoke, an' hould his tongue.

Ye see me now an ould man, his work near done,
Sure the hair upon me head's all white;
But the things meself consated 'or the time that I could run,
They're the nearest to me heart this night.
Just the daisies down in the low grass,
The stars high up in the skies,
The first I knowed of a mother's face
Wi' the kind love in her eyes,
Och, och!
The kind love in her eyes.

—MOIRA O'NEILL in Blackwood's.

Ethics of Horse-Racing.

From The National Review.

The public most certainly have some grounds to consider that a horse is intended to take part in a race when it figures day after day at the head of the betting in the daily papers, and no warning is uttered by the owner that he has not thoroughly made up his mind as to whether the horse will start or not. Yet it often happens that it is quite impossible for the owner to settle for certain as to whether it is wise to run until the very last moment before the numbers go up, and as he who pays the piper has a right to call the tune, so must the owner have a right to do as he thinks best for himself.

The presence or absence of certain other horses, that are also entered and are dangerous rivals, must materially affect the chance of his own animal, and if they should happen to catch a cold or a cough at the last moment or receive an injury on the training ground, or mayhap on the very way to the course itself, and so be prevented from starting, such a difference may be made in the chance of winning that a complete alteration may be necessitated in the plan of campaign, and the particular race for which the horse should start be quickly determined.

High-strung horses are often much upset by the bustle of the railway journey and the noise and excitement of the race-course and its surroundings. It may so happen that a nervous youngster, who has been compelled for some reason or other to proceed to the course two or three days before the meeting, has fed so badly since its arrival that it would be in the highest degree injudicious to subject it to the ordeal of a severe race when in a weakened condition, the memory of which might—and, indeed, very likely would—ruin the animal for life, and make it always averse to racing. Cowardly racehorses are far too common, and in nine cases out of ten have been made so by bad management and want of common sense. Perhaps the most frequent cause of their becoming so is either from being run when unfit to do their best—and nothing breaks a horse's heart more than a severe struggle when not thoroughly fit—or from being continually pitted against animals that are their superiors.

Louis Philippe.

Baron de Courbetin in The Fortnightly Review.

Louis Philippe was an arbitrary monarch masquerading as a Liberal, a Conservative disguised as a Progressivist. But his diplomatic subtlety was great, also his good sense. He instantly comprehended that to interpose his person in the way of these little exhibitions of popular feeling would be to run a good chance of being very quickly knocked down. He preferred to leave the task of restoring order to other hands. He pathetically called Lafayette his "protector," and Lafitte his "best friend." He walked about the streets of Paris, stopping to shake hands conspicuously with workmen and conversing affably with them. He hummed the "Marseillaise" on the balcony of his palace. He refrained from showing his face in church, and hardly dared to be present at mass in his private chapel. When the crowd insisted on rubbing out the fleur-de-lys from his coat-of-arms on his private carriage he allowed them to do so.

He flattered the bourgeois, whom he admitted to his audiences by showing himself well posted in the statistics of their commerce, and even in the Ministerial Council he made a point of calling Thiers "my dear Adolphe," to show what a thoroughly good fellow he was. Caricatures, (which were frequently indecent,) and low jests ridiculing his person had no effect on his persevering efforts. But when Lafayette's fleeting popularity had waned, and Lafitte's incapacity became obvious, he called to the Ministry Casimir-Périer, whom he knew to be the one man who was determined on vigorous resistance to revolt; in spite of the curious personal antipathy he felt for him, he kept him a whole year, and would, no doubt, have kept him longer, but that Casimir-Périer died under the very risky operation.

The Cry of Rachel.

I stand in the dark; I beat on the door:
Let me in, Death.
Through the storm am I come; I find you before:
Let me in, Death.
For him that is sweet, and for him that is small,
I beat on the door, I cry, and I call:
Let me in, Death.

For he was my bow of the almond-tree fair:
Let me in, Death.
You brake it; it whitens no more by the stair;
Let me in, Death.
For he was my lamp in the house of the Lord;
You quenched it, and left me this dark and the sword:
Let me in, Death.

I that was rich do ask you for alms:
Let me in, Death.
I that was full uplift you stripped palms:
Let me in, Death.
Back to me now give the child that I had;
Cast into mine arms my little sweet lad:
Let me in, Death.

Are you grown so deaf that you cannot hear?
Let me in, Death.
Unclose the dim eye, and unstop the dull ear:
Let me in, Death.
I will call so loud, I will cry so sore,
You must for shame's sake come open the door:
Let me in, Death.

—LIZETTE WORDSWORTH REESE in Lippincott's.

The Home of the Poet Laureate.

From Good Words.

Among the woodlands and leafy lanes and long pastoral reaches of mid-Kent, the Poet-Laureate leads a happy and contended life. Of late his health has made advisable his residing abroad during the raw and damp months at home, but for the greater part of the year he is at Swinford Old Manor, occupied with his work and his many avocations, and particularly the supervision of his beautiful gardens. He comes to London as little as practicable, but in the season is a frequent and always welcome visitor at the Carlton Club. Occasionally, too, he consents to give an address, or to preside at some public function.

Small in stature, Mr. Austin is so well proportioned that he does not suggest being much below the average height, and when he is lecturing or speaking his fine and resonant voice still further adds to the illusion that he is, like one of Sir Walter's characters, "as guid as ither folk i' the matter o' inches." Statistical tests are misleading. The wind comes where it will, and, as the Arab poets have it, so does genius inhabit the tent now of this man, now of that. Shelley and Wordsworth and Tennyson were tall men; Mr. Austin, Mr. Swinburne, and another well-known poet and critic, have been rudely called "the three smallest scribes in the world." But the latter are in as good company as the former—and all dwell beyond the fret and fume of statistical nonsensicalities!

Elevators for Italy.

From "His Daughter." W. L. Alden.

There ain't an elevator in all Italy except in a few hotels. Now this is just the country where elevators are wanted. Every town has got a big cathedral or a tall tower that stands in want of an elevator. Look at that cathedral in Milan. There you've got a tremendous big flat roof, but you can't get up to it without climbing up about a thousand stairs. You put a good elevator in that cathedral—not one of the shaky, creeping things that they put in the big Italian hotels, but a first-class, swift hydraulic elevator that will yank people up to the roof in less than a minute. Then you lay out a nice beer garden on that roof and send over for a shipload of Milwaukee beer, and every living soul in Milan would want to be up on that roof on a Summer evening.

Then there's the tall towers. Take that big, brick tower in Venice. Put an elevator in that tower, and have a little restaurant on the top of it, and a man with a big telescope to show the view and lecture on it, and you'd be able to whitewash that tower and fill up all those ditches in Venice, and make it a nice, attractive, flourishing city, out of the proceeds of the elevator. * * * But there's no real enterprise in these Eyetalians.

In the Jaws of a Lion.

From The Spectator.

A lion comes at its enemy at full speed, galloping low, and dashes a man standing upright to the ground by the full impact of its body. Major Inverarity states that "the claws and teeth entering the flesh do not hurt as much as you would think," but that the squeeze given by the jaws on the bone is really painful. When knocked over he was still keenly conscious and felt none of the dreamy sensation experienced by Livingstone. Major Swaine, struck down by a lioness going full gallop, was unconscious for some minutes and did not know what had happened till he found himself standing up after the accident. "I felt no pain," he writes, "not, I believe, owing to any special interposition of Providence, but simply that the shock and loss of blood made me incapable of feeling it. There was no pain for a few days, till it was brought on by the swelling of my arm on the twelve days' ride to the coast."

Capt. Noyes, attacked in the same district by a lion in 1895, was charged down and bitten until the creature left him, probably when attacked by his servants. His hand was badly bitten, but he "was not conscious of any feeling of fear or any pain whatever, probably because there was no time, but felt exactly as if he had been bowled over in a football match, and nothing more." A far worse accident was that which befell Lieut. Vandezee in the same year near Beira. The lion charged him down in the usual way and mangled his thighs and fractured one of his arms. "During the time the attack on me by the lion was in progress," he writes, "I felt no pain whatever, although there was a distinct feeling of being bitten—that is, I was perfectly conscious, independently of seeing the performance, that the lion was gnawing at me, but there was no pain. I may mention that while my thighs were being gnawed I took two cartridges out of the breast pocket of my shirt and threw them to the Kafir, who was hovering a few yards away, telling him to load my rifle, and immediately the lion died and rolled off me I scrambled up and took a loaded rifle and fired at the carcase."

Military and Clerical Titles.

From The Harvard Graduates' Magazine.

"No form of distinction can be devised which won't presently be counterfeited. The titles of General, Colonel, and Major, earned in the field, are assuredly very honorable; but these very titles are given by the hundred to carpet knights who never saw a battle. In like manner the distinctive appellations of learning have been vulgarized. When you are introduced to Dr. Jones you don't know whether to consult him about your soul, or your rheumatism, or your horse, or your toothache, or your libel suit, or the religion of the Ethiopians, or the malleability of aluminium."

"If he is a minister," said the irrepressible Y, "the chances are that he is at least doubly a 'doctor.'"

"Clerical fondness for titles seems to have come in along with the fashion for surplices," remarked Q. "No parson over thirty, and within a day's journey of a college, lacks a D. D. Sometimes I wonder whether chapel services conducted by the Right Rev. John Doe, LL. D., D. D., D. C. L., will edify my son as much as those conducted by the Very Venerable Richard Roe, S. T. D., L. H. D., LL. D. I should suppose the college bill for printing all these prefixes and appendages of vanity would be so large that the German P. T. would have to be substituted for them."

The Old Lesson Books.

From Good Words.

When a child—our ancestral child, of course—had done with his hornbook, he was presently harassed by some dreadful little spelling book or another. One of the pioneers in this line was called "A petes schole of spellinge and writinge Englishe," dated 1580. As a later effort came "The Compleat Schoolmaster," which was obligingly composed for the general good—see preface—by John Brookesbank, minister, residing in Jerusalem Court, Fleet Street. This "Compleat Schoolmaster" is a nightmare in two parts, either of them calculated to drive the learner crazy. In the first, he was forced to struggle in mortal combat with such words as spleyngth, sprawygid, and squewagls, which are not Welsh, however much they may look like it. In the second, he proceeded from comparatively simple sentences, as "Beg the big buffe bag and let it ly on the bog," to such complicated efforts as "He was dribl'd and drabl'd 'cause he grubl'd where they brabl'd," or, "Now he wabls 'cause he was hackl'd with kibls and cobls."

There are four-and-twenty pages of this stuff, which is all the more aggravating because one feels an intense and unreasoning desire to get to the meaning of it. Why did he, whoever he was, go and grubl where they had a fancy to brabl, and what came of it at last? Also, are those mysterious kibls and cobls chilblains, or are they pebbles?

Kindergarten and Manual Training.

From The Journal of Pedagogy.

In the kindergarten the child is constantly required to use his hands. This means that his motor areas are constantly and naturally exercised. As is frequently stated in pedagogical literature, the difference between the idiot and a normal child is indicated most clearly by the difference in the ability to use the hands. In the idiot's brain there are but few nerve cells in the motor areas. In the normal brain the motor areas are richly supplied with nerve cells, but these do not avail unless they have been developed by use, and they call for constant exercise.

The poor child who enters the first grade without some preliminary training, such as the kindergarten can afford, often gazes into the teacher's face in almost helpless stupidity for weeks and even months. All this implies a painful dwarfing process the opposite of any true education.

Every child in the kindergarten is successful in learning to do something with his fingers. His delicacy of touch is improved. He is able to handle and to place in order the material with which he deals. His eye follows his hands, and he sorts and harmonizes colors. From dictation or from imitation he arranges blocks and splints and other material into definite forms. He may become an architect, a designer, or a painter, before he is five years of age. At any rate, he will have an opportunity to develop the elements of any and all of these fine arts. This is no exaggeration, but is as seriously true as the statement that a child may learn to compute in numbers below ten in the first year of his school life.

Oyster and Sponge Fishing as It Will Be.

From Lippincott's.

The submarine boat will revolutionize the oyster industry. When in Chesapeake Bay, cruising, the old Argonaut frequently settled down on oyster beds and, with the permission of the owners, procured all the oysters desired by reaching down through the sea door. The new Argonaut can employ this method of gathering oysters, rising to the surface when her diving room is full, or send out divers, who can place the oysters collected in baskets or receptacles, which those on the surface can haul up. When bays or rivers are frozen over and oystermen cannot ply their trade, the Argonauts can go under the ice. Fishing can also be carried on easily on the bottom with nets, for the fish have no fear of the object they evidently consider a whale, and swim from every direction toward the glare of the electric lights shining through the ports.

Sponge fishing will engage the attention of the first successful submarine voyagers. Good sponges are becoming dearer, for the supply in shallow water is running short. The divers cannot go deeper than twenty-five feet, and the best sponges are found in deep water. To this deep water the Argonaut will go, and, gathering the finest sponges, put them on the market at a price no greater than that paid for the common varieties. She will also try pearl fishing, now conducted at an enormous expense of life, for by a strange freak of nature pearl oysters are generally found in localities where bad weather prevails and hurricanes and typhoons are frequent. These the Argonaut, under the water, need not fear, and her divers, instead of gathering up the oysters by the single handful, can gather them by the bushel.

College Students without Money.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

There is no reason why a student's food should cost him one cent. Every freshman has just as much right, and certainly has as good a chance, to get up an eating club among his own classmates as the upper classmen have. A club means merely a tableful of eight or sixteen more or less congenial fellows, generally classmates. The man who runs the club does not cater for it. In most cases he does absolutely nothing except gather the crowd together at the beginning of the year, and in return he receives his own meals free of charge. When he has once started it a man can generally run a club all through his course. As for clothes, a student ought to be able to earn them during the three long months of Summer.

The present generation does not wait on table at Summer hotels; but it frequently manages the hotels or acts as clerks. Many hotel proprietors prefer college men because they are apt to be gentlemen, and they are good at organizing athletic games, &c. Other students act as bathing-masters, or managers of boathouses, or correspondents of city papers at watering places, or even as professional entertainers at Summer hotels where young men are scarce.

Sea Caves.

Caves of the sea I have seen,
Ragged, on coasts that are lonely,
Rank with the sea dulses green,
Red with the rock algae only;

Piled with old driftwood like bones
Left for the breezes to whiten,
Relics from all of the zones,
Potent not even to frighten;

Plumed by chokeberry and rose
Flung from the wilds as a token;
Visited only by crows
Hunting the mussels half-broken.

However brightens the day,
All of the light is from under,
All of the rain is sea spray,
All of the voices wave thunder.

Yet, by these noisy sea caves
Spirits of silence are dwelling,
God rules the bleakness. His waves
Speak with His voice in their swelling.

Like are the caves of our thought
Filled with our errors and lonely,
Far, on a coast never sought,
Where we are travelers only,

Walking amid the débris,
Silent, yet rapt in emotion,
Knowing that God is, and He
Watches the toil of His ocean.

—H. F. THURSTON in The Overland Monthly.

Tramps and Railroads.

From The Century.

Can the tramps be driven off the railroads? It was to satisfy my own curiosity in regard to this question, and to find out how successful my employer, the general manager, had been in his attempt to answer it in the affirmative, that I undertook the investigation which I have described. Previous to his efforts to keep tramps off railroads, it had been thought, as he has stated, that it was cheaper to put up with them, nuisance though they were, than to pay the bills which a crusade against them would occasion. It has at last been demonstrated, however, that tramps can be refused free transportation by one of our greatest railroads, with a saving of expense to the company and with great benefit to the community, and the time has come when the public is justified in demanding that all railroads take a similar stand in regard to this evil.

If all the railroad companies would agree upon concerted action against tramps, in a few years the following very satisfactory results would be achieved: first, very few tramps, if any, would try to beat their way on trains; second, an appreciable number of them would give up tramping entirely, because their present railroad privileges are to many the main attractions of the life; third, a few would try to become professional criminals again, partly out of revenge and partly because tramping on the turnpikes would be too disagreeable; and, fourth, a large number would take to the highways, where some might be made to do farm work, and where all would, at least, be in touch with farm life. The reader may take exception to the third possibility, and think that great harm would come of an increase in the professional criminal class; but as I have said, tramps are really discouraged criminals, and a return to the old life, of which they made a failure, would only land them in the penitentiary.

It is probably impossible ever entirely to eliminate the vagrant element in a nation's life, and no such hope is held out in connection with the reform advocated in this article; but this much is certain: had all the railroads been as close to tramps, during my first excursions into Hoboland, as one of them has recently become, one man, at least, would not have attempted any free riding, and would not have found so many tramps to study.

The Birds' Matins—May.

A Missel Thrush—We are here!
Another— Yes, you dear!
Both—
Our reverences making,
Joyful wings we now are shaking,
We have dipped them in the lake,
And we greet the day awake!
Small Bird on Twig—
Here are bread-crumbs strewn in plenty:
One in Tree—
"Then come kiss me sweet and twenty!"
The Other—
There's no time for such beguiling,
For the day's not long for smiling.
Various Voices—
We must hurry!
We must scurry!
Here's the cat that they call Pucky!
That no other 'tis we're lucky!
He could charm ye,
But won't harm ye.
It's the cat that they call Pucky!
See, he crouches as for springing!
Then our way we'd best be winging.
Though he may not long to snatch us,
Yet his nature is to catch us.
So our way we'd best be winging
To rehearse our noontide singing!
We can cherish no resentment,
We will chirp and trill contentment;
We must never dream of scorning
This provision for the morning!

—WALTER HERRIES POLLOCK in Longman's.

The Divine Right of Kings.

From The Yale Review.

The Radicals in Germany keep rolling up larger and larger majorities with but insignificant gains in Parliament. Still, they gain, and now the conquest of the over-represented rural districts seems to have begun. It cannot be doubted that this party or some other upon which its mantle will fall is destined at some future date to win a majority, and then the instant result will be a reapportionment of seats which will make a reversal of their victory wellnigh impossible. The conservative elements hang on to their unrighteous advantage as though it were a dispensation of Providence and the dike that protects them from the destroying flood. But the higher they build the dike the more awful will be the flood when it breaks. The Radical opposition, stung by long injustice, and ultimately in overwhelming majority, will riot in its revolutinary zeal.

And what will come of it all? Probably nothing very tragic or striking to contemplate. Monarchical institutions are not so strong in our day that they can dam up the forces of social evolution to the point where they can break forth in devastating flood. While William II. is fond of telling his soldiers that they must be prepared to shoot down their countrymen if need be at his command, there is little likelihood that they will ever be called upon to do so. William or his successor will bear the inevitable humiliation when the time comes with such good or evil grace as he can muster. It is to be hoped that the German people may not be called upon to share in that humiliation, and that their ambitious monarch may make use of the intelligence which he apparently possesses to correctly estimate his power and the conditions under which he can continue to hold it.

The divine right of Kings? Well, yes, in a sense, certainly. The nineteenth century has not come to destroy, but to fulfill. No century ever recognized more fully that the powers that be are ordained of God. But the voice of the people is the voice of God.

The Fight at Bronkerspruit.

From Chambers's Journal.

On Feb. 28, 1881, the Ninety-fourth Regiment, forming a part of the British garrison of the Transvaal, had been ordered to concentrate at Pretoria and was on the march thither. No actual fighting had as yet taken place, but the Boers had held a mass meeting, proclaimed a republic, and announced that they were going to begin. At Bronkerspruit they laid a carefully prepared ambush along the road by which the Ninety-fourth was advancing and awaited their victims. The British Colonel had been warned to look out for traps; but, so far as can now be known, he had no idea that these sharp-shooting farmers were really in earnest, and he failed to profit by the warning. The Ninety-fourth was strung out for half a mile along the road, the weather was hot, and many of the soldiers had put their rifles in the wagons; in short, the march was conducted as if in a time of profound peace.

At a certain spot the long column was halted by a Boer patrol. There was a brief colloquy between the Colonel and the Boers; they ordered him to go back, and he refused. Nobody seems to have noticed the ambushed riflemen or to have observed the little heaps of stones with which these skilled hunters of wild game, old hands at shooting over the bare veldt, had thoughtfully marked out beforehand at 100, 150, and 200 yards, their exact distance from their intended targets. The Boer rifles cracked, and in twenty minutes all the officers and half the British troops were shot down and the rest were made prisoners; the loss on the side of the farmers was almost nil. As a Western American crudely observed, it was a case of a lot of first-class frontiersmen taking in a crowd of tenderfeet out of the wet. It was a terribly severe lesson that in the face of a possible enemy a soldier must never be off his guard.

Trophies of the Chase.

From The Saturday Review.

The accumulation of trophies of the chase is a comparatively modern development, which has increased greatly with the advances of civilization. It pleased the aristocracy of the Middle Ages to decorate their halls with the antlers of the deer, but until the last hundred years the practice was, in the nature of things, not very common. The general opening up of the unknown places of the earth and the wanderings of the modern Briton into remote and unexplored countries have led to a marvelous increase in the passion for trophy collecting. Few of the better houses in any part of these islands are to be found without some heads or horns of wild game, brought or sent home from distant parts of the world.

Many of the greater and wealthier sportsmen now possess museums of their own and exhibit halls covered with hundreds of magnificent trophies, gathered with infinite toil and often infinite danger from mountain, jungle, or plain. The collection of Mr. F. C. Selous at his home in Surrey is an instance in point. Here are to be found trophies of the veld obtained with extraordinary patience and tenacity, and often extraordinary risk, during a hunting career of something like a quarter of a century spent in the remote wildernesses of Southern Africa. Such a collection is manifestly the perfectly natural outcome of an almost unique career. Every head, every skin, every tusk has its history; they bring back to their owner moments of intense pleasure or intense excitement and revive for him at will many a good day and many a stirring adventure.

Vallombrosa.

From The American Forestry Association.

About half a mile from the station of Saltino the beautiful silver fir forests of Vallombrosa begin. The trees are large, with tall, straight boles and dense, dark green canopy. The air is fragrant with the orange perfume exhaled by the leaves in the sunshine. One could easily imagine himself in the midst of the Black Forest at Herrenwies or St. Blasien.

The trees are in lines, betraying the fact that they had been planted. In truth the whole of the forests of Vallombrosa were planted by the patient and industrious Benedictine monks, who were arduous agriculturists and foresters during the Dark Ages. It is to them in fact that civilization owes much, and it was often with much injustice that their properties were confiscated and their treasures of art and science injured or destroyed. Some beautiful stems, fit for the masts of ships, were piled by the wayside. They seemed almost out of place in a land where twigs and fuel are often sold by weight, and where a decent fire is the greatest of all luxuries.

Soon one reaches an open meadow, surrounded on all but one of its sides by the amphitheatre of green, forest-clad hills. It was here, in about the year 1015, that San Giovanni Gualberto founded the famous monastery of Vallombrosa, under peculiar circumstances too lengthy to describe in this connection.

Above the silver fir on the mountain side a fine forest of old beech is visible. The silver fir, being more hardy, is usually above the beech. In order of hardiness there comes first the spruce, then the silver fir, then the red beech, and then the chestnut. The monks no doubt had some special purpose in placing the beech above the fir. They raised many pigs which fed upon the mast.

Martha and Jane, the Toads.

Rider Haggard in Longman's.

In a greenhouse in this garden I have two tame toads, named Martha and Jane respectively. Also there is a tiny one called Babette, but she can hardly be counted, as she is small and seldom on view.

These toads are strange and interesting creatures, differing much from each other in appearance and character. Martha is stout and dark-colored, a bold-natured toad of friendly habit; Jane, on the other hand, is pale and thin, with a depressed air which suggests resignation born of long experience of circumstances over which she has no control. Some of this depression may be due to the fact that once, entering the greenhouse in the twilight, I trod upon her accidentally, a shock from which she seems never to have recovered, although, owing to the adaptive powers of toads, beyond a slight flattening she took no physical harm from an adventure which must have been painful. Indeed, I am not sure that of the two of us I did not suffer most, for I know of few things more upsetting than the feel of a fat toad beneath one's foot. Anyhow, since that day Jane has never quite trusted me. These toads I feed with lob-worms, or sometimes with woodlice and centipedes taken from traps made of hollowed-out potatoes, which are set among the flower-pots to attract such creatures. In the latter case, the insects must be thrown before the toad, which never seems to see them until they begin to run, although, its ears being quick, it can sometimes hear them as they move along the floor behind it.

When a toad catches sight of an insect its attitude of profound repose changes suddenly to one of extraordinary animation. Its swivel eyes seem to project and fix themselves upon the doomed creature on which it is about to lunch; its throat begins to palpitate with violence, and its general air betrays intense and concentrated interest. Presently, from contemplation it proceeds to action. By slow but purposeful movements of its crooked limbs it advances, pauses, and advances again, till at length it reaches a position which it considers convenient. Then, just as the centipede gains a sheltering pebble, a long pink flash seems to proceed from the head of the toad. That is its tongue. Another instant and the pink thing has twisted itself round the insect and retired into the capacious mouth, and there, once more wrapped in deep peace and rest, sits the toad, its eyes turned in pious thankfulness to heaven, or, rather, to the roof of the greenhouse.

EHRICH BROS.

6th Avenue and 23d Street.

The Second Week of Clearing.

A worthy fact is that this sale includes the newest and most desirable goods. It was not inaugurated merely to rid our shelves of stock-laggards. Every stock of every store under this one great roof has suffered price reductions. The finest summer goods, as well as those of all other seasons, are going at a sacrifice.

High-Class Muslin Underwear at Fabulously Low Prices.

This week ought to be one of the largest of the muslin underwear sales, already grown to unusual proportions. We have been through the whole stock and selected the very best of the season's products in Night Gowns, Dressing Sacques, Corset Covers, Skirts and Drawers, umbrella shape, Skirt-Length Chemises, Kimono and Negligee House and Lounging Gowns.

These are made of the very finest lawns, cambrics, nainsooks and muslins, trimmed with exquisite embroideries, laces and ribbons. They have been divided into five distinct lots, and at these prices are absolutely the best values we have ever offered or heard of. Every one of these is worth at least twice, and in many cases three times, these figures. We believe they will make the most comprehensive and important sale of the kind ever held. The clearing prices are 98c., 1.29, 1.98, 2.98, 3.98

An Event in Ladies' Wash Dress Skirts.

Now comes another real value-giving event—just in the nick of time, too. To strengthen our own clearing sale we have made a phenomenal purchase of a large manufacturer's samples. These are all this season's goods. Particularly well made and finished, for the very reason that they were made to serve as samples. The lot includes skirts of Pique, Denim, Duck and Linen. Among the three hundred there are scarcely two alike. Under ordinary circumstances the cheapest could not be sold for less than $5.00, and the values range up to $7.50, $10.00 and $12.50. Our price during the clearing sale is $2.95

Another Bargain in Summer Dresses.

Last week we sold four hundred Summer dresses in three days. These are far superior. They will go quickly. A word to the wise.

About a hundred remarkably beautiful Dresses, extremely dainty and exquisite and right up to the minute in style, in fine sheer Imported Organdies, India Lawns, Dotted Swisses, Dimities, etc., all colors and white and black, sizes 32 to 42; the usual prices would be $10, $12.50, $15 and $17.50; you can have your choice for $6.75

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To those who do not understand how to BEAT THE MARKET on the two above named stocks, we suggest they write us TO-DAY for particulars.
ALL OF OUR CLIENTS SOLD SUGAR AT 154
on Wednesday, covering under 149 on our advice; also bought CONT. TOBACCO UNDER 38 for a turn.
WE DO KNOW SUGAR
and CONT. TOBACCO when we see them, and we can put you right on these stocks.
TO OUR CODE HOLDERS, MONDAY:—
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Subscription Books Open Monday, June 26
and Close at 3 P. M. Wednesday, June 28

Massachusetts Electric Companies

$12,000,000

FOUR PER CENT. CUMULATIVE SHARES
(Preferred as to Principal and Dividends.)

$12,000,000

COMMON SHARES

The Massachusetts Electric Companies is a voluntary association managed by a board of 15 trustees, who hold the title to its assets. The Declaration of Trust contains strict provisions against the creation of any indebtedness whereby any shareholder or trustee can be held to any personal liability. It will hold the majority, and, in most instances, practically all, the stock of the following

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC LIGHTING COMPANIES:

Nashua Street Railway Co.
*Lowell and Suburban St. Ry. Co.
Lowell, Lawrence & Haverh'l St. Ry. Co.
Reading & Lowell St. Ry. Co.
Rockport St. Ry. Co.
Gloucester St. Ry. Co.
Gloucester & Rockport St. Ry. Co.
Gloucester, Essex & Beverly St. Ry. Co.
Lynn & Boston R. R. Co.
Beverly & Danvers St. Ry. Co.
Salem & Wakefield St. Ry. Co.
Wakefield & Stoneham St. Ry. Co.
Woburn & Reading St. Ry. Co.
Mystic Valley St. Ry. Co.
North Woburn St. Ry. Co.
Needham & Boston St. Ry. Co.
West Roxbury & Roslindale St. Ry. Co.
Norfolk Suburban St. Ry. Co.
Norfolk Central St. Ry. Co.
Boston, Milton & Brockton St. Ry. Co.
Braintree St. Ry. Co.
Brockton St. Ry. Co.
Brockton & E. Bridgewater St. Ry. Co.
Brockton, Bridgewtr. & Tau. St. Ry. Co.
Quincy & Boston St. Ry. Co.
Taunton St. Ry. Co.
Dighton, Som. & Swansea St. Ry. Co.
Providence & Taunton St. Ry. Co.
Globe St. Ry. Co
Newport & Fall River St. Ry. Co.
Newport Illuminating Co.
Newport St. Ry. Co.
Hyde Park Electric Light Co.
Dighton Rock Park Corporation.

*Under contract to lease.

These companies cover the greater part of the street railway mileage north of Boston, as far as Nashua, N. H., and Newburyport and Gloucester, Mass., and south as far as Fall River, Mass., and Newport and Providence, R. I., connecting directly with the street railway system of Boston. Various electric lighting companies, doing business in the same section, are also included.

The Board of Trustees, five of whom are to be elected by the certificate holders each year, and to serve for a term of three years, is as follows:

FOR THREE YEARS.	FOR TWO YEARS.	FOR ONE YEAR.
Richard Olney,	Gordon Abbott,	S. Endicott Peabody,
Charles E. Cotting,	Amos F. Breed,	S. Reed Anthony,
Eugene N. Foss,	John N. Beckley,	Everett W. Burdett,
Percy Parker,	Stillman F. Kelley,	Philip L. Saltonstall,
Charles Francis Adams, 2d.	Walter Hunnewell.	E. Rollins Morse.

The Trustees will issue certificates of participation to the amount of

$12,000,000 in Common Shares (Par $100)
$12,000,000 in 4% Preferred Shares (Par $100)

in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust, and each holder of these participation certificates will therefore be an owner of a proportionate interest in each share of stock held by the Trustees, and these certificates will represent practically the entire capital stock of the above-named companies as well as sufficient cash to take up the floating debts and provide for needed improvements.

BOSTON, June 13, 1899.

MESSRS. E. ROLLINS MORSE & BRO., AND MESSRS. TUCKER, ANTHONY & CO., BOSTON:

Dear Sirs—At your request I have examined into the financial affairs of the thirty-three Companies, whose stock is controlled by the Massachusetts Electric Companies, for a period of five years, and find that the earnings applicable to dividends on the shares of this Association for the last completed fiscal year were $733,233.

My examination also shows a substantial increase in the earnings of these Companies for the past few months, as compared with the same period of previous years.

Yours very truly,
AUGUSTUS NICKERSON,
Public Expert Accountant.

The net income of these properties, as shown by the above report, after payment of interest on all bonded indebtedness, was		$733,233
4% on $12,000,000 Preferred Shares would be	$480,000	
2% on $12,000,000 Common Shares would be	240,000	$720,000
Leaving a balance of		$13,233

The foregoing statement of earnings shows that, even with the poor business done by all the street railways during the last year, there would be sufficient income to safely pay 4% on the Preferred shares and 2% on the Common, or 50% in excess of the requirements for the Preferred shares' dividend.

By limiting the dividends on the Preferred shares to 4 per cent., or to only half the amount of dividend the law allows Street Railway Companies to pay, they will equal, as shown above, only two-thirds of the net earnings of the properties for the last year, and make the Preferred shares partake of the nature of a bond. The dividends on the Preferred shares are so secure that they make an investment that will be attractive to Trustees, which could not be the case if their dividends were liable to fluctuate with the variations of business. By this plan such liability of fluctuation is borne by the Common shares. On the other hand, however, the Common shares may fairly expect dividends that will average 4 per cent. as the result of increased business and economies of co-operative management.

The earnings statement, having been figured during a period previous to the present improvement in general business, should represent the minimum earnings. The present condition of general prosperity is already being reflected by increases in earnings over the corresponding months of last year, as shown by the following figures:

	1899	1898	Increase.	
March	$283,705 33	$275,121 51	$8,583 82	
April	312,674 27	277,012 32	35,661 95	
May	357,447 83	313,963 21	43,484 62	
For the three months	$953,827 43	$866,097 04	$87,730 39	(10.13%)

The form and provisions of the declaration of trust and all matters incidental to the organization of the association have been approved by Messrs. Gaston, Snow & Saltonstall.

BOSTON, Mass., June 9, 1899.

MESSRS. E. ROLLINS MORSE & BRO. AND TUCKER, ANTHONY & COMPANY:

GENTLEMEN—

I have, as requested, made careful examinations of thirty-three Street Railway and Electric Light properties for the purpose of ascertaining their values.

These comprise thirty-one Street Railway and two Electric Lighting plants, which latter furnish power for several of the railways.

The street railways have a total of 647.41 miles of track; they own and operate 1,426 cars, of which 618 are closed and 808 open cars.

The total number of power stations is 18, having a total rated capacity of 28,423 horse power.

The railways herein covered are among the best Eastern Massachusetts railways, and they will average high with those throughout the entire State; very much higher than those of New England, and, in my opinion, their ratio, when compared with the street railways of the United States, will be found to be not less than as 70 to 100. They are unique, inasmuch as they serve many of the large manufacturing cities of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, and many of the popular seashore resorts, and they form with the large system of Boston a through connection from Nashua in New Hampshire to Providence and Newport in Rhode Island, passing through busy and thriving suburban cities and towns en route, as well as reaching out to those on either side, and giving excellent facilities for travel and intercourse on every hand.

It is a self-evident fact that there will result a large saving from the uniting of these roads. A saving will be made in salaries. Power stations, car houses, rolling stock, and all kinds of property can be brought together, and by a carefully devised plan in reorganization, large amounts can be saved in operating, a more systematic and harmonious service rendered to the public, thus causing better satisfaction and more patronage, all of which will result in much benefit to the investor and the public as well.

I think that there can be no doubt of the value of the securities put out by this united interest.

Respectfully sumbitted,
GILBERT HODGES, Consulting Engineer.

50,000 of the Preferred with 25,000 of the Common Shares have been subscribed for by the former owners of the properties and their friends.

We now offer for public subscription 70,000 shares of the Preferred, 35,000 shares of the Common, in lots of not less than two shares of Preferred and one share of Common on the basis of

10 ($1,000) Preferred Shares / 5 ($500) Common Shares } for $1,050

The subscription list will open on Monday, June 26, and will close at 3 P. M. Wednesday, June 28, and allotment will be made on Thursday, June 29.

The right is reserved to reject or reduce in amount any subscription.

Payment of 10 per cent. of the amount applied for must accompany all subscriptions, and the remainder will be payable at the

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Ames Building, Boston,

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Application will be made to list the shares on the Boston Stock Exchange.

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FREDERIC R. COUDERT	Coudert Brothers, New York.
HARRY KEENE	Director New Amsterdam Gas Co.
JOHN SLOANE	W. & J. Sloane.
H. S. HOLT	President Montreal Gas Co.
CHARLES W. MAYER	100 Broadway, New York.
CASIMIR TAG	President German-American Bank, New York.
FRANK S. HASTINGS	President Indianapolis Gas Co.
ALFRED A. COWLES	Vice-President Ansonia Brass and Copper Co.
JOHN FOX	253 Broadway, New York.
W. L. ELKINS, JR.	Philadelphia.
HAMILTON FISH KEAN	Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., New York.
FRED. De L. WILLIAMS	Director Austrian and English Welsbach Cos.

COUNSEL: COUDERT BROTHERS, 71 Broadway, New York.
Associate Counsel: Betts, Betts, Sheffield & Betts, 120 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK, June 10, 1899.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING AND TRUST CO, NEW YORK CITY.

GENTLEMEN:

The Kern Incandescent Gas Light Company owns the Kern Light for the United States, Canada and Mexico and all rights for Central and South America.

The Kern Incandescent Gas Light Co. has been underwritten by leading financial men in New York and elsewhere. By means of such underwriting the Kern Light has been purchased and ample working capital provided.

This light has been examined by a number of the principal Gas experts in the United States, and pronounced superior to any other. The rights for Europe have been purchased by the **Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light Company of England,** who are now bringing the light into general use, replacing with it their own Welsbach light.

The **Kern Light** enables gas companies to compete successfully with electric lighting by supplying a better light at a small fraction of the cost with gas of any quality.

The Kern Light gives from 30 to 40 candles per cubic foot of gas as against 15 to 18 produced by the Welsbach, and with one foot of gas it gives a better light and greater candle power than the ordinary burner consuming five feet. Equally satisfactory results are obtained with natural or artificial gas of any quality.

It is simple in its application and inexpensive in its use.

The **Kern System** is equally applicable to **Power, Heating and Cooking.**

Yours truly,
KERN INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT CO.,
By ERNEST F. AYRAULT, Secretary.

$3,500,000

OF THE

7 Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock is offered for public subscription AT PAR, with a bonus of One Share of Common Stock for every Two Shares of Preferred Stock allotted.

Subscriptions will be received by the
International Banking and Trust Co., 149 B'way, New York.
Produce Exchange Trust Co., 26 B'way, New York.
Investment Company of Philadelphia.
Beacon Trust Co. of Boston.

Certified checks for 25 per cent., payable to the order of International Banking and Trust Company, must accompany each subscription. The balance is payable on allotment, to be made within ten (10) days after the close of the subscription. Allotments will be made in order of priority of receipt of the subscription. The right to reduce or reject any subscription is reserved.

Subscription list will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 22d day of June, 1899, and close on Thursday, the 29th day of June, 1899, or earlier.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY.

(Incorporated under New York State Special and Perpetual Charter.)

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS PAID IN, $1,500,000.

Principal Offices, 149 Broadway, New York City.

The Kern Light is on exhibition at Room No. 4, 149 Broadway, New York City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

NOTICE IS HEREWITH GIVEN THAT THE Stephen Merritt Burial Company has transferred all its business and assets subject to its liabilities to the Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Bowery Savings Bank,
128 and 130 BOWERY.
New York, June 20, 1899.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on or after Monday, July 17, 1899.

Money deposited on or before July 10, 1899, will draw interest from July 1.

JOHN D. HICKS, President.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
55 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
78TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after **July 17th** on all sums of **$5** and up to **$3,000** which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending **June 30th,** 1899, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before **July 10th** will draw interest from **July 1st.**

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
HENRY HASLER, Secretary.
CHARLES W. HELD, Cashier.

Union Dime Savings Institution
BROADWAY, 32d St. & SIXTH AVENUE.
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.
Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited July 1st, payable July 20th or any time later.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

CAPITAL PROCURED; MONEY TO INVEST; money invested for others; corporations organized; stocks and bonds of all kinds purchased and sold; business of firms, corporations, and individuals audited and certified; stocks and bonds registered and trusteed; investigations made for investors; act as trustee in all capacities; facilities unlimited. IMPERIAL TRUSTEE AND AUDIT CO., 220 Broadway, New York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.
Certificate for 100 shares Arcadian Copper Co. No. D. 750. Transfer has been stopped, and application has been made for a new certificate. Please notify ROLSTON & BASS, 16 and 18 Broad St., New York.

DIVIDENDS.

The American Steel and Wire Co. of New Jersey,
No. 71 B'way, N. Y., June 23, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable July 15th, 1899, was declared, payable to the stockholders of record at the close of business upon June 28th, 1899.
For the purpose of paying the said dividend the transfer books of the Preferred Stock of the Company will be closed upon June 28th, 1899, and reopened on July 19th, 1899.
F. E. PATTERSON, Assistant Secretary.

National Wall Paper Company,
416, 418, 420, 422 BROOME STREET,
NEW YORK, N. Y.
The Board of Directors has declared that a quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the Debenture Stock of this Company be paid on July 1st, 1899.
Checks will be mailed from this office.
Transfer Books will be closed on June 27th, 1899, and reopen on July 2d, 1899.
GEORGE W. WHITE, Secretary.

Office of Wells-Fargo Co.,
63 Broadway.
New York, June 20, 1899.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable July 15, 1899, at our office, as above.
The transfer books will close June 30, 1899, and reopen July 17th, 1899.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

Merchants' Exchange National Bank of the City of New York.
June 21st, 1899.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the first day of July, 1899, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

Dividend.
New York, June 21, 1899.
Produce Exchange Trust Co.
At a meeting of the Trustees of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, held this day, a dividend of THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS ($35.00) PER SHARE was declared, payable July 1st, 1899, to the holders of record as of June 30th, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the books of the Company will close on June 30th, 1899, and reopen on July 11th, 1899.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
TURNER A. BEALL, President.

Increase of Capital and Surplus.
New York, June 21, 1899.
Produce Exchange Trust Co.
At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, held this day, a resolution was adopted, by the unanimous vote of all the stock present or represented, providing for the increase of the paid-up Capital and Surplus of the Company to $5,000,000, by the issuance of 20,000 shares at $200 per share.
Notice is hereby given to the Shareholders that the books for subscriptions for the additional stock will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1899, and said subscriptions will be due and payable at the office of the Company on Monday, July 10th, 1899.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
TURNER A. BEALL, President.

THE EXPLORATION SYNDICATE,
MILLS BUILDING, 35 WALL ST., N. Y.
The Board of Directors of this corporation have this day, June 15, declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.50 PER SHARE, payable July 1. Transfer books close June 20, reopen July 1. Checks will be mailed to stockholders of record. Mr. Thomas H. Mason has been elected a Director and Vice President of this corporation to succeed his father, the late Thomas F. Mason.
F. G. CORNING, President.

The Peoples Bank of the City of New York,
393 and 395 Canal St.
June 22d, 1899.
NINETY-SIXTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until that date.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,
May 29th, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Irving National Bank,
NEW YORK.
June 20th, 1899.
68th Consecutive Dividend.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1899, to Stockholders of record on this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date, and checks mailed to Stockholders.
J. DENNISON, Cashier.

National Bank of Commerce in New York,
DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Saturday 1st July proximo.
Transfer books will be closed Saturday, June 24, 1899, at close of business, and reopened Monday, July 3, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company Prior Lien 3½% Bonds.
Coupon No. 2, due July 1st, 1899, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 26th, temporary receipts will be given.
W. H. IJAMS, Treasurer,
The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, June 22d, 1899.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, proximo.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 1st, 1899.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

Columbia Bank,
FIFTH AVENUE AND 42D STREET.
New York, June 21st, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899.
The transfer books will remain closed from June 21st, 1899, to July 1st, 1899.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier,

The State Bank,
No. 378 Grand St.
New York, June 22, 1899.
A semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, free of tax, payable on and after Saturday, July 1st, 1899.
The transfer books will remain closed from June 23d to July 1st, inclusive.
J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, June 21, 1899.
NINETY-SECOND CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from June 21st until July 1st.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York.
June 21, 1899.
DIVIDEND.
A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has to-day been declared by this bank, payable July 1st, 1899.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York.
New York, June 21st, 1899.
A dividend of Six Per Cent. from the earnings of the last six months has been declared by this Bank, payable on and after the first day of July next.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WM. R. KURAU,
Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank,
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after July 1st, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, June 23d, 1899.

The Washington Trust Company of the City of New York,
280 Broadway, NEW YORK, June 21, 1899.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON THE capital stock of this company has this day been declared, payable on and after July 1st, 1899.
Transfer books close on June 24th, 1899, and reopen on July 3d, 1899.
FRANCIS H. PAGE, Secretary.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New York, June 21st, 1899.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1899.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, June 20th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The Bank of America,
New York, June 23, 1899.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1899, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 3d, 1899.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

Continental National Bank,
New York, June 23d, 1899.
EIGHTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
The Directors of this bank have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., free of tax, payable July 3d, to which date from June 30th the transfer books will be closed.
ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

Ninth National Bank,
New York, June 23d, 1899.
A Dividend of Two Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until July 5th.
H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

The Eleventh Ward Bank,
New York, June 9th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, June 22d, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four (4%) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, June 20th, 1899.
A dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.
EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New York, June 20, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1899.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 1, 1899.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

East River National Bank.
New York, June 21, 1899.
A Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared payable on and after Saturday, July 1, 1899.
E. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
THE AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
THE KENTUCKY DISTILLERIES & WAREHOUSE COMPANY,
THE SPIRITS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY, and
THE STANDARD DISTILLING & DISTRIBUTING COMPANY.

AN AGREEMENT HAS BEEN LODGED WITH THE STATE TRUST COMPANY CONTEMPLATING THE FORMATION OF

The Distilling Company of America,

WITH AN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK OF $55,000,000.00 SEVEN PER CENT. (7%) CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK AND $70,000,000.00 COMMON STOCK, WHICH THE ORGANIZERS PROPOSE SHALL BE APPLIED TOWARDS THE PURCHASE OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED COMPANIES, AND CERTAIN RYE DISTILLERY PROPERTIES, AND FOR AN ADDITIONAL WORKING CAPITAL OF $1,500,000.00, LEAVING IN THE TREASURY OF THE NEW COMPANY FOR FUTURE PURPOSES $23,750,000.00 OF ITS PREFERRED STOCK AND $23,750,000.00 OF ITS COMMON STOCK.

THE BASIS PROPOSED BY THE ORGANIZERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE STOCK OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED COMPANIES IS AS FOLLOWS:

For Preferred stock of the Manufacturing Company, 50 per cent. in Preferred stock of the new company.

For Common stock of the Manufacturing Company, 25 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Preferred stock of the Kentucky Company, 85 per cent. in Preferred stock and 15 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Common stock of the Kentucky Company, 70 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Preferred stock of the Standard Company, 85 per cent. in Preferred stock and 15 per cent. in Common Stock of the new company.

For Common stock of the Standard Company, 60 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For First Preferred stock of the Spirits Distributing Company, 80 per cent. in Preferred stock and 20 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Second Preferred stock of the Spirits Distributing Company, 20 per cent. in Preferred stock and 20 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

A DEPOSIT AGREEMENT HAS BEEN LODGED WITH THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EXISTING COMPANIES DESIRING TO AVAIL OF THE BENEFITS OF THAT AGREEMENT ARE REQUESTED TO DEPOSIT THEIR CERTIFICATES WITH THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK AND RECEIVE DEPOSIT RECEIPTS THEREFOR. THE TIME WITHIN WHICH TO DEPOSIT SHARES OF STOCK UNDER THE AGREEMENT **WILL EXPIRE ON JUNE 30TH, 1899,** UNLESS EXTENDED BY CONSENT OF THE ORGANIZERS AND THE UNDERSIGNED TRUST COMPANIES. THE SAID AGREEMENT WILL NOT BECOME OPERATIVE UNTIL THE OWNERS OF A MAJORITY OF THE ISSUED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MANUFACTURING, KENTUCKY, AND STANDARD COMPANIES AND OF THE ISSUED PREFERRED STOCK OF THE SPIRITS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY SHALL AGREE TO SELL THEIR HOLDINGS UPON THE ABOVE BASIS.

A number of the large shareholders have already deposited their certificates and the proposed basis has received the approval of the officers and Directors of each of the companies.

COPIES OF THE DEPOSIT AGREEMENT MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, NO. 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, AND THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, NO. 100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Dated New York, June 20th, 1899.

Central Trust Company of New York,
by F. P. OLCOTT, President.

The State Trust Company,
by WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
STOCKS AND BONDS
OF THE
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R.R. Co.

Further deposits of stock and bonds above named will be received by The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York until further notice, under an agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company.

Securities may be withdrawn by non-assenting depositors if the Plan of Readjustment shall not prove to be satisfactory to them.

An amount equal to the interest maturing April 1st, 1899, will be advanced to depositing bondholders.

The Committee is of the opinion that no intelligent Plan of Readjustment can be formulated until a physical examination showing the needs of the property, and an examination of the accounts shall have been completed. The result of such examinations will form a proper basis for a plan. Until the recent changes in the personnel of this Committee and Receivership, satisfactory arrangements could not be made for such examinations. At the request of, and in conjunction with the representatives of the Amsterdam bondholders, expert accountants have been appointed to examine the books and accounts, and an expert has also been appointed for the physical examination. The plan will be formulated as soon as these examinations shall have been completed.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company, and application for their listing on the New York Stock Exchange will be made in due course.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.

W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and Its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
R. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDWIN WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.

Member Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.

Orders solicited for purchase or sale of STOCKS and GRAIN for investment or on margin of 3 to 5 per cent.

Six per cent. interest allowed on funds received on deposit and rates for carrying stocks never to exceed six per cent.

Dealer in HIGH GRADE MUNICIPAL and STREET RAILWAY BONDS.

Main Offices, 32 and 34 Broadway.

BRANCH OFFICES:
611 Broadway, Cable Building;
30 West 23d St., adjoining Stern Bros.

ON PARLE FRANCAIS. SE HABLA ESPANOL.
MAN SPRICHT DEUTSCH.

Special Ladies' department at Branch Offices.

DAILY MARKET LETTER and SPECIAL REPORTS issued to present and prospective customers.

Out-of-town accounts a specialty.

TELEPHONE 2,556 BROAD.

Bulls and Bears of Wall Street Is the title of the latest and best book published on stock speculation. Methods of successful operators explained. Send 10 cents in stamps or coin for copy. JOHN B. McKENZIE, 11 Broadway, N. Y.

A PARTY WELL ACQUAINTED WITH THE bond trade throughout New England and the United States can obtain a lucrative position with a well-known banking house. Address, with references, TRADE, Box 111 Times Office.

GENTLEMAN OF MEANS, WITH SOME BUSINESS, desires to form copartnership with member of New York Stock Exchange; communications confidential. BROKER, Box 168, Times.

THE BEST
COPPER
STOCK IN THE MARKET.
THE
Boston & British Columbia
Copper Mining
and Smelting Company
300,000 Shares, Par Value $10.00 Per Share, Fully Paid and Non-Assessable.
NO PERSONAL LIABILITY.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:
JOHN F. MERRILL, Ex-Senator of Quincy, Mass., and Director in Boston and Quincy Street Railway Company.
GEORGE W. FRENCH, Capitalist, Randolph, Mass.
SETH E. BENSON, Capitalist and Real Estate Owner, Melrose, Mass.
E. H. HAMBLEN, Wholesale Grocer, Springfield, Mass.
WILLIAM CROSBIE, Revelstoke, B. C.
THEODORE W. FRENCH, Capitalist, Pawtucket, R. I.
GEORGE W. BEACH, . . Mining Expert

THIS IS THE LAST ADVERTISEMENT—THAT WE WILL OFFER THIS STOCK AT $2.50 PER SHARE. PAR VALUE $10—WE WISH POSITIVELY TO ANNOUNCE THAT NO SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED AFTER BUSINESS HOURS ON FRIDAY, JUNE 30, FOR THIS STOCK FOR LESS THAN $5 PER SHARE, SO WRITE OR WIRE IN YOUR ORDER BEFORE THAT DATE. IF YOU WISH PROSPECTUS OR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CALL OR WRITE AT ONCE. THIS IS THE LAST OPPORTUNITY

For $2.50 Per Share.

Make checks payable to
THE PRENTICE INV. CO.,
OF NEW YORK, FISCAL AGENTS,
44 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Tel. 2724 Broad.

BANKING HOUSE
HAIGHT & FREESE
NEW YORK, 53 BROADWAY.
PHILA., S. W. COR. 4TH & WALNUT ST.
BOSTON, 85 STATE STREET.
CONNECTED BY PRIVATE WIRES.

Execute orders in STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, and PROVISIONS on the New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago Grain and Stock Exchanges for investment or to be carried on margin of 3 to 5 per cent., at 1-16 commission. Interest allowed on margins and deposits subject to check at sight.

Write or call for our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL." This publication has become a textbook to the speculating and investing public, being the most condensed statistical history of the stock and bond market ever issued by any Banking House.

Gives range of prices of Stocks, Wheat, Cotton, and Provisions for 10 to 30 years, latest financial reports and statements of earnings, dividends, &c., of all railroad and industrial corporations whose shares are listed on the principal Exchanges.

It is indispensable to the investor and operator in determining the value of Stocks and Bonds, and is up to date in everything pertaining to the markets of the world.

We are pleased to present it FREE upon mailed or personal application, as well as designate stocks which in our judgment will prove most profitable to the Investor.

Twenty years' experience, largest clientele, most commodious offices, best brokerage service. Branch office, 1,132 Broadway, N. Y., near 26th Street.

A STOCK, GRAIN, AND COTTON LETTER issued daily, and SENT FREE on request.

LIQUID AIR

My latest market letter, now ready for delivery, gives some valuable information from a practical standpoint regarding Liquid Air speculation.

Every investor or person who may be interested in Liquid Air securities should write or call for a copy.

A copy of the market letter of June 10th, devoted to information obtained by personal observation in the Missouri-Kansas Zinc District, will be mailed upon application.

FREDERICK R. TIBBITTS
Banker and Broker,
21, 22 and 23 Ames Building, Boston, Mass.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$275,713,387
Gold reserve	236,287,727
Net silver	5,520,265
United States notes in the Treasury	15,063,238
Treasury notes of 1890	955,883
Total receipts this day	1,756,013
Total receipts this month	35,879,856
Total receipts this year	504,409,686
Total expenditures this day	855,000
Total expenditures this month	28,288,000
Total expenditures this year	601,967,972
Deposits in National banks	78,847,229
Silver bullion	951,563
National bank notes received for redemption	384,717
Government receipts—	
Customs	656,751
Internal revenue	1,072,718
Miscellaneous	26,546

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street's business week has not had much in it of extraordinary consequence. Such professional speculators as continue interested in current Stock Exchange affairs seem still disposed to keep on the bear side, and they see to it that bear fables are given circulation. They have tried to make much ado over the continuance of gold exports, and they indulge largely in prophecies of coming tightness in the money market here.

In so far as money market affairs are involved, it seems to be practically the uniform agreement of New York bankers of importance that ease is certain to rule for a long time to come. Funds are abundant, not here only, but throughout the rest of the country. One of the notable facts affecting money market conditions is that the West is this year relying largely upon its own resources. Eastern lenders of money find that they have to make concessions in order to meet the offerings of bankers not only at Chicago but much beyond that point, for Chicago has ceased to be the western boundary of the money-lending section.

In so far as the current gold movement goes, all intelligent Wall Street understands and appreciates the fact that we are not shipping gold to Europe because we are involved in liabilities to Europe. We are making loans. We have the yellow metal in vast volume to spare, and we are simply helping Europe to meet her own commercial requirements. Not weakness, but exceptional strength, is the disclosure of American gold exportation. As a stock market bugaboo these shipments can cut small figure, if any at all.

Crop damage recitations cease, and Wall Street is inclined to believe that, after all, we are going to have normal harvests. Bumper crops may not come, but trustworthy indications promise surplus in substantial volume to meet export requirements. Crop reports from Europe tell of damage in important districts, and there is small doubt that there will be large foreign demands upon us.

Aside from crop damage tales, now pretty fully disposed of, there has been no factor in the situation warranting anything other than confidence in Western railway values. The Granger stocks are likely even to be leaders in security market improvement as soon as new activity starts, and there will be new activity as soon as Wall Street's chief leaders show a disposition to get back to work; in large majority they are now enjoying vacations, apparently content to let the market drift, subject to the petty nagging processes of the little traders of the Street.

It is certain that when security market betterment starts, leadership will be found among the standard railway stocks. Some current developments in the trust quarter suggest that it is likely to be more difficult than a little while ago it seemed to start renewed confidence upon the part of investors in some of the new industrials. What has come to pass in Steel and Wire Trust affairs—making official promises only officially to break them—does more than discredit merely the offending property. Wall Street has the impression that conspicuous managers of the Steel and Wire Trust have been guilty of putting aside the interests of shareholders in order to grab for themselves a stock market profit. Some intimations current in Wall Street are calculated to convey very grave impressions. An investor must have a poor opinion of his money if he is willing to take a Steel and Wire Trust risk with it. Current transactions in Wall Street show that members of the trust's Board of Directors are not themselves taking such risks.

Blind pools terrifically overcapitalized are no longer unique in Wall Street. In the number and variety of them are, indeed, the gravest factors with which legitimate investment interests are threatened. Sooner or later such corporate mysteries usually come to financial grief. Few exceptions are to be found to the rule exemplified by Cordage Trust and Whisky Trust—a period of financial pretense and appparent prosperity followed by collapse through receiverships and the infliction of assessments.

Indeed, the ghost of the old Whisky Trust has this week come ambling forward in new ghastliness; and an interesting exhibit it is—whether viewed from the standpoint of reminiscence or current suggestiveness. All the old Whisky Trusts are to be merged into a new one, made to order while manipulators wait. It has $125,000,000 capital stock, to be distributed on a basis of "scaling down" old issues, and to pay for reorganization—and the fee for the latter service can be figured at approximately $20,000,000 of the $125,000,000. Naturally mutterings are heard from security holders. Some of them may do more than protest. A fight could force fairness.

Developments approach in local transit properties. Strenuous efforts are made to keep negotiations quiet, but there are facts of importance which even adroit efforts cannot disguise. The Metropolitan Street Railway and Brooklyn Rapid Transit Companies have undoubtedly come very close together as regards the personnel of their control, and Wall Street will not be surprised by an early announcement of an interchange of Directors between the two corporations. The Flower and Brady interests are credited with having come into very close and agreeable relationships with Messrs. Elkins and Widener and Mr. Whitney. Rumors in plenty circulate suggesting that the Third Avenue and Metropolitan are also figuring in impending consolidation deals, but authoritative statements to this effect are not available.

The return of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt from abroad is construed in Wall Street as significant of readiness in the Vanderbilt quarter to make official annnouncements out of the ordinary. Both Eastern and Western railways in which Vanderbilt interests control have been conspicuously strong features of the stock market during the past few days, and friends of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan are full of enthusiastic predictions of large accompishments close at hand in New York Central and allied properties.

FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY.
Northwest Corner Liberty St.
CAPITAL....$2,500,000
SURPLUS....$2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer, and Fiscal Agent.

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Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET.
New York, June 9, 1899.

To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds:

Holders of registered bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company on the basis of

$1,100 Prior Lien Bonds (ex-coupon due July 1st, 1899) for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.

Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds from January 1st to June 30th, 1899, will be paid in cash on July 1st, to the registered holder.

The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
By C. S. MELLEN, President.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus.....$2,750,000

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
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This company is authorized to act as Executor Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.

BOND DEPARTMENT.
CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY.

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 24	190,337
To date this year	98,100,433
Corresponding date last year	51,429,797

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 24	$1,280,500
To date this year	$539,913,170
Corresponding date last year	$385,205,420

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2 per cent.; at six months, 3@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	½	Met. Street Ry	⅞
Am. Steel & W. pf.	¾	Mex. Central	¾
Am. Sugar Ref.	1¼	Mo. Pacific	¾
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Nat. Steel	½
Balt. & Ohio	1¼	Nat. Steel pf	½
Balt. & Ohio pf	1¼	N. Y. Air Brake	5
Chi., Bur. & Q.	1¼	N. Y. Central	1¼
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	¾	N. Y., Ont. & W.	½
Chi. & Northwest	2½	Northern Pacific	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Northern Pac. pf	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	2½	Penn. Railroad	1
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	½	Peop. Gas, Chi	½
Col. Fuel & I.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L.	2½
Consol. Gas	2½	St. Paul & Omaha	¼
Cent. Tobacco	½	Southern Pacific	½
Cont. Tobacco pf	1½	Sch'tern Ry. pf	½
Federal Steel pf	⅝	Texas & Pacific	½
Gen. Electric	1	Union Pac.	1⅜
Glucose Sugar	1	Union Pac pf	½
Great Northern pf	1	U. S. Rubber	⅝
H. B. Claflin	1	W. & Lake Erie	⅜
Int. Silver	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf	½
Iowa Central	⅞	Wis. Central, w. iss.	½
Manhattan Con.	⅞		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelt. & Ref.	⅞	Knick. Ice pf	2
Am. Steel & Wire	1¼	Minn. & St. L.	½
Am. Steel Hoop pf	⅞	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

St. Louis Southwestern 2d 1¾

There were no declines.

Yesterday's market was somewhat more active and decidedly stronger than those of the previous days of the week. In all of the "good stocks"—the Grangers, the Vanderbilts, and the other standard shares—there was strength, which was all the more noteworthy because of the heaviness of the industrials. A good part of the day's advances came from covering operations by professional traders, but in many quarters there was strength due directly to buying by the larger financial interests. There was little or no liquidation, and traders were not as active on the bear side as they have been of late.

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The market at the opening was better on purchases by traders who were evidently "evening up" their week's operations, and a little later commission houses began to buy the better class of stocks. London's higher prices for American shares had only a sentimental effect, the arbitrage transactions amounting to very little. After the first burst of strength the market settled down and waited for the bank statement, but, while the Clearing House figures did not come up to expectations, there was another period of strength in the last half hour, in which most stocks made their high prices for the day. It was evident that the strength of the Vanderbilt shares was highly effective in determining the market's course. In quarters where there has been apathy for some time past the new activity of such shares as New York Central, Northwest, and Omaha created new bullish sentiment. Many of the larger commission houses were heavy buyers toward the close, their orders evidently coming from speculative interests, encouraged by the Vanderbilt buoyancy.

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With the Vanderbilts, the Grangers moved up substantially, St. Paul's excellent statement for the second week of June, showing a gain of nearly $150,000, being regarded a bull argument on that group. The Pacific stocks and Missouri Pacific were also decidedly strong. The local traction shares under the lead of Metropolitan Street Railway ran up rather sharply on what appeared to be further buying by Metropolitan interests. In the industrial quarter, however, early advances were cut down in the subsequent dealings, and none of the group showed real strength at any time. Covering purchases were largely responsible for such advances as the trust stocks made, and in nearly all of them there appeared to be inside selling on the advance. Steel and Wire received a good deal of attention, but, like the other industrials, it was kept strong by shorts and held down by sales of good character.

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The bank statement did not come up to current expectations. It had been figured that the gold shipments of the week would not show in the statement, and that the banks' loss to the Treasury would be offset by receipts of currency from the interior. Consequently, the decrease in surplus reserves, amounting to $4,305,000, and the loss in cash holdings, amounting to nearly $4,000,000, were disappointing. The loss in cash reflected the operations of the banks with the Sub-Treasury. The loan account increased $5,558,000, and deposits decreased $1,234,000. According to yesterday's figures the New York banks now have a total reserve of nearly $253,000,000, which is $25,700,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits aggregating $909,000,000 and loans outstanding to the amount of nearly $779,000,000.

VANDERBILT BUOYANCY.

New York Central and other Vanderbilt shares were notable features of yesterday's market. They were at all times strong, advancing on buying by Vanderbilt brokers and conspicuous commission houses. New York Central got up to 135⅞, and made a net gain of nearly 2 points for the day. In the stock was the best buying shown anywhere on the market. The activity of the commission houses was explained by the company's excellent report for the quarter and for the year, which, in view of its decrease in operating expenses and increase in receipts from the Lake Shore and Michigan Central, was regarded as quite encouraging. Conservative interests looked upon the failure of the Directors to increase the dividend as a bullish, rather than a bearish, point. Vanderbilt brokers who were buyers of the stock, however, laid more stress upon pending developments than upon the statement of New York Central's present earnings. They said that a deal of much importance is about arranged, and that the completion of this will insure very much larger earnings for New York Central and for the other roads of the Vanderbilt group.

Omaha was another conspicuous stock, running up to 106, the highest price on record, and gaining 4 points for the day. There was talk of a midsummer declaration of a dividend, and it was also said that a financier well known to Wall Street, who has not been active in recent years, has sold a line of 6,000 shares of Lackawanna and is putting the proceeds into Omaha. Most of the buying of the stock, however, was by Vanderbilt houses, who made the point that in less than six months the company earned the full year's fixed charges and dividends on the preferred stock.

With Omaha, Northwest got up to 159, and gained 2½ points. No transactions were recorded in the Nickel Plate stocks. Big Four common sold at 56⅞, and the preferred at 98⅞. Vanderbilt brokers were also buyers of the Union Pacifics, that common stock being notably strong, and getting up above 40.

TRACTION STOCKS STRONG.

Metropolitan Street Railway got up to 230 yesterday, Manhattan sold at 113¾, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit touched 116⅝. In all of the stocks there was heavy buying believed to be for Metropolitan interests. Wormser brokers were the heaviest buyers of Metropolitan. In Manhattan, the buying by Metropolitan people was estimated at 4,000 out of the 8,000 shares traded in. Flower & Co. and their followers were the most conspicuous buyers of Brooklyn Rapid Transit, taking about 5,000 shares.

There was no news on any of the properties, but rumors of pending developments were again current in high quarters. Although refusing to confirm recent rumors of a big traction deal, Metropolitan Street Railway interests admit that matters of great importance have recently been arranged and say that an announcement of them will shortly be made. The story that within a short time Metropolitan magnates will turn up in control of the Third Avenue system, and also as heavy stockholders in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, is gaining ground and getting more attention. Recent heavy buying of all the traction shares by brokers believed to be acting for the Whitney-Widener-Elkins contingent has been accepted in many quarters as confirmation of the combination stories, and at the close last week some of the more important commission houses were advising clients to pick up Manhattan, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and Metropolitan on all opportunities. A rumor was in circulation yesterday that before the end of this week it will be shown that Metropolitan interests have full charge of Third Avenue Railroad affairs.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London did very little in this market yesterday, although early cables showed a higher range of prices for American shares abroad. About 5,000 shares were bought for London account, these purchases being heaviest in New York Central, Baltimore and Ohio, and Northern Pacific common. The purchase of 2,000 St. Louis and Southwestern seconds by one foreign house was said to be for Berlin account.

THE GOLD EXPORT OUTLOOK.

Houses that have recently been prominent as shippers of gold are estimating next week's exports at $3,000,000 to $5,000,000, and seem to be of the opinion that unless new unfavorable developments appear the present movement will end with these shipments. There is a feeling that before next Saturday money rates abroad will have eased somewhat, and that affairs there will have become less critical. The foreign houses say that at least $2,000,000 gold is likely to be engaged for export early in the week.

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Commenting upon the movement of gold from the United States to Europe, The London Statist says:

"It is now quite evident that the banks who were reported to have covered the remittance to Spain by means of bills upon London were unable to procure the necessary paper, and have consequently had to send gold. The operation may, however, have been a complex one. Germany owed the United States a considerable sum of money, and it was expected that the States would pay the Spanish indemnity by drawing this money from Berlin. A considerable sum was withdrawn from Berlin, but Berlin is now apparently again borrowing money from the States; hence the shipments. Money in New York is now worth only 2 to 2¼ per cent. for call loans, and the supply is very large. In Berlin, however, money is wanted, and the open market rate of discount has this week risen to 4 per cent. Further, gold is required by Russia, and efforts are being made to procure it either in London or in the United States; hence the greater portion of the gold coming from the States may pass on to the Continent.

"Toward the end of June money is always much wanted in Germany, and gold is usually taken from this market. Last year on June 23 the gold held by the Bank of Germany was nearly £45,000,000, and a week later was reduced to nearly £40,000,000, while the note circulation expanded from £53,000,000 to £63,000,000, and the loans and discounts from £38,000,000 to £50,000,000. A somewhat similar movement may be expected this month, and we shall probably witness a further fall in the German exchange, and demand for gold in this market for shipment to Germany. Hence much of the gold which is now being imported from the United States will apparently be wanted for Germany for making the indemnity payment to Spain and for Russia. Any appreciable strengthening of the Bank of England's reserve under these circumstances cannot therefore be expected unless the gold shipments from the States prove to be much larger than anticipated."

GRANGER ACTIVITY.

Under the leadership of St. Paul, all of the Granger stocks advanced substantially yesterday. The bullish influence was the former road's excellent statement for the third week of the month, showing gross earnings very much larger than any one anticipated. St. Paul got up to 127¾, and gained 1½ points for the day. Rock Island sold at 113 and Burlington at 132¾. The Grangers all closed at on near their highest prices. Crop advices, more favorable in character than any that have been received for some time, were also bullish influences on the Granger group.

Friends of the Granger shares say that St. Paul's May statement, which is expected on Monday, will show a heavy increase in net earnings, despite the extraordinary expenditures now being made on the property and charged to operating expenses. Atchison's May report is also expected to show a very large net increase, some estimates saying that the gain will be $400,000. There is a distinctly better feeling on the crop outlook, and interests which only a fortnight ago were much discouraged over the prospects of small grain traffic for the Western lines were, at the close of the week, talking with new confidence on St. Paul, Burlington, Atchison preferred, Rock Island, and the other Grangers.

STEEL AND WIRE.

Further short covering was responsible for the opening advance in American Steel and Wire common yesterday, but heavy sales by Western houses put the stock back to 53½. It closed at 54, with a net loss of 1¼ points for the day. The heavy selling of the stock in the last hour was attributed to Western interests and to speculators who have been holding their long stock in expectation of a dividend. Insiders would say nothing regarding their meeting on Friday nor would they give any intimation as to the date set for the promised statement of the company's earnings.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN.

Discussing Chicago Great Western prospects, Vice President Ansel Oppenheim says:

"If nothing serious happens to the crop, (and we now have as good a crop on the line as we ever had,) we shall earn from July to January 2 per cent. on our debenture stock and the entire 5 per cent. on the preferred A for the year. So, we shall have the surplus earnings over the debenture stock for the last half of the fiscal year for a dividend on preferred B, which will be more than is required to pay the full 4 per cent."

WISCONSIN CENTRAL.

The Wisconsin Central issues have been notably strong throughout the recent weakness of the market, and, although much stock has been sold by scattered holders of the old securities, there was at all times a ready market for it. Reorganization interests have been the most conspicuous buyers, and among them there is continued confidence in the property and in its securities. Regarding the several attacks upon Wisconsin Central which have recently been published, in the guise of financial analyses, interests identified with the property will say nothing beyond that the figures contain estimates of earnings far below what they are sure the property will show. They still talk confidently of full dividends on Wisconsin Central preferred, and stick to their estimates, which show a surplus for the common stock.

SOME ENGLISH PRICES.

To believers in a forthcoming bull campaign in securities, the prices attained to by securities in other gold standard countries than the United States will have important influence. It is conceded by intelligent railway men the world over that American railways are more conservatively managed than those of any European country. Many improvements are charged to operating expenses by American managers which English railway managers place to capital account. The capital account of most of the English railroads grows year by year, while in recent years increases in the capital stock and bonds of American roads have been comparatively small, and in most cases the new securities have been issued for the acquirement of new properties. The United States railway shares are considered by many capitalists who have given the subject investigation to be sounder investments than English railway shares. Improvements charged to operating expenses increase the power to earn and make it easy in bad times to earn full dividends, while the continual increase in capital, such as is being made in the case of the English roads, renders it harder to earn full dividends when conditions are temporarily adverse. This being the case, it is argued that there is no apparent reason why the stocks of English roads should be so much higher, relatively, than those of our own. Here is a list of some late quotations of prominent English railways:

Stock.	Pays P. C.	Bid.	Asked.
Caledonian No. 1 preferred	4	140	142
Caledonian No. 2 preferred	4	139	141
Caledonian preferred	5	171	173
Great Central preferred	4	130	133
Great Eastern preferred	4	138	141
Great Northern preferred	4	140	142
Great Western preferred	5	177	179
Lancashire & Yorkshire pref.	3	105	107
Metropolitan preferred	4	139	140
Northeastern preferred	4	141	143

These British preferred stocks do not carry cumulative dividends. The dividends are contingent on the profits of each separate year. Union Pacific preferred, on the other hand, sells 60 points under the English Great Northern 4 per cent. preferred. Denver and Rio Grande preferred, which pays 4 per cent., is entitled to 5, and is now earning at the rate of 6 to 7 per cent., is 28 points lower than Lancashire and Yorkshire 3 per cent. preferred. Norfolk and Western 4 per cent. preferred, on which the earnings are now about 9 to 10 per cent., (a reasonably safe assurance of the permanency of the dividend,) rules 70 points lower than Caledonian second preferred, which pays the same rate of dividend. Caledonian 5 per cent. preference shares sell 40 points higher than the American "gilt-edged" Pennsylvania stock, which also pays 5 per cent. The discrepancy extends further. Six per cent. iron and steel stocks sell in Germany from 120 to 135, while here they fluctuate around 80. If there is no radical change in the monetary situation in the United States, it is contended by experienced capitalists that the tendency of our choice railway and other shares must be toward the level at which stocks, in many instances of not so choice merit, sell at in Europe.

The disparity in bond quotations is quite as striking as in stocks. Following are some quotations of debenture issues of English corporations:

Debentures.	Bid.	Asked.
Caledonian 4s	142	144
Forth Bridge 4s	141	143
Glasgow & Southeastern 4s	142	144
Great Central 4½s	154	156
Great Eastern 4s	141	143
Great Western 4s	145	147
Metropolitan 3½s	123	126
Metropolitan District 6s	204	207

Great Central 4½s sell at 154 and Chesapeake and Ohio 4½s at 95. Caledonian 4s sell at 142, and the "gilt-edged" West Shore 4s, having nearly 100 years to run, sell at 117. Numbers of our good 6 per cent. bonds sell at 118 to 122, while the English Metropolitan District 6s rule at 204. Louisville and Nashville fifty-year 4 per cent. gold bonds are about at par, while Great Eastern 4s

ly hardened on buying orders. Local and Berlin shares and American securities were better.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891..100½		
3s, r., 1918..108⅜	108⅞	
3s, c., 1918..108⅜	108⅞	
3s, 1918, sm.108	109	
4s, r., 1907..112¼	112¾	
4s, c., 1907..112¼	114½	
4s, r., 1925..129½	130½	
4s, c., 1925..129½	130½	
5s, r., 1904..112¼	112¾	
5s, c., 1904..112¼	112¾	
D. C. 3-65s.119	..	
Adams Exp..110	113	
Alb. & Susq.190	..	
Am. Lin. Co. 8¼	9½	
Am. Lin. pf.. 43	44	
Am. Coal....140	..	
Am. C. O. pf. 91½	92¾	
Am. D. Tel.. 36	40	
Am. Exp....132	140	
Am. M. Co.. 17½	20	
A. M. Co. pf. 70	74	
Am. T. & C.101	103½	
Am. Tob. pf.139	143	
Ann Arbor.... 15	17	
Ann A. pf.. 40½	42	
B. & G. S.W. pf., cts.... 8	9	
B. A. L. pf.100½	..	
B. Un. Gas.136½	138	
B., R. & N. 32	35	
B., R. & P. pf. 71	75	
B., C. R. & N. 105	..	
Can. So.... 54½	55	
Can. Pac.... 97½	..	
Cap. Trac... 91	95	
Cin. & Alton.150	..	
C. & A. pf.180	..	
C. & E. Ill. 69	73¾	
C. & E. Ill. pf.	122½	
C. G. W. d. 87	91	
C., I. & L. 8½	10	
C., I. & L. pf. 39	40	
C. & N. W. pf. 196	200	
C. T. & T.. 15½	16	
C., L. & W.. ..	9	
C., L. & W. pf. 37	41	
Cleve. & P.182	..	
C. C. & I. D. 1¾	2	
C. C. & I. D. pf. 2	5	
C. P. & I. pf.105	110	
Col. South.... 5¼	5⅞	
Col. So. 2d pf 16	17	
Com. Cable..179	..	
Consol. Coal. 54	56	
Consol. Ice.... 41¼	42	
Con. I. pf.... 75	78	
D., L. & W..169	169¾	
D., M. & Ft. Dodge pf.....113	125	
Eighth Ave....380	..	
Erie 1st pf.. 34	34½	
Erie 2d pf.... 17½	18	
E. & T. H. pf. 80	85	
E. & T. H. pf. 30	32½	
F. & P. M. pf.	63	
Ft. W. & R. G. 24	26½	
Glucose pf..107	107½	
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.....100	..	
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.....100	..	
Homestake.. 72	77	
Ill. Cen., l. 1.100	..	
Int. P. Co. pf.77	80	
Joliet & Chi.170	..	
Kan. & Mich. 10½	12½	
K. & D. M.. 3	4	
K. & D. M. pf. 16	18	
Keok. & W... 35	50	
Lac. Gas.... 52	54	
Lac. Gas pf. 99	102	
L. E. & W. 16	16¾	
L. E. & W. pf. 67½	68½	
Lake Shore..206	210	
Long Island.. 68	75	
Mah. C. R..150	..	
M. C. R. pf..105	..	
Mun. Beach. 18	25	
Md. C. pf.... 38	75	
Mex. North.. 48	..	
Mex. N. ctfs. 3¼	3½	
Met. W. S. El. of C. pf 55	57⅞	
M. & St. L. 2d pf..... 92	93	
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf. 65½	68	
M., K. & T.. 12	12¾	
Mob. & Ohio. 37½	40	
Mor. & Es..183	..	
Nat. Biscuit. 42¼	42¾	
Nat. Lead... 29	29¼	
N. L. O. cts. 3	4	
Nat. Starch.. 5	7½	
Nat. St. 1st pf. 45	60	
Nat. St. 2d pf. 15	23	
N. C. Coal.. 37	39	
N.Y. & N. H.214¾	216	
N. Y., C. & St. L..... 14	15	
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf. 68	72	
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf. 31	33	
Nort. South. 69	75	
Nor. & West. 15⅜	15⅞	
Ont. Mining.. 7½	9½	
O. R. R. & N. 35	38	
O. R. R. & N. pf..... 69	71½	
Pac. Coast.. 37	40	
Pac. C. 1st pf. 82	87	
Pac. C. 2d pf. 50	60	
Park S. pf..103	110	
Penn. Coal..375	..	
P., D. & Ev. 2	2½	
Peo. & East. 3	5	
P., C., C. & St. L. pf. 85	87	
Pitts., Ft. W. & C.....183	..	
Pressed S. C. 50½	52	
P. & W. pf. 7	8½	
Pull. Car...153	160	
Quicksilver.. 2	3	
Quicksil. pf.. 8	10	
R. 2d pf..... 34⅜	34⅞	
Rens. & Sar.190	..	
R., W. & O.131	..	
Rio G. W.. 33	40	
R. G. W. pf. 78	82	
R. & G. 1st pf..... 38	40	
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf..... 38	40	
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf. 8½	12	
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..... 69	71	
St. P. & D.. 50	50½	
St. P. & D. pf. 101	103½	
St. P. & O. 170	180	
Sixth Ave...200	..	
S. R. & T.. 7¼	8	
Third Ave...192	195	
T. & O. C.. ..	20	
T. & O. C. pf. 40	60	
T. C. R. T.. 66¾	67½	
T. C. R. T. pf. 139	140	
U. S. Exp. pf.	100	
U. S. Rub. pf.116½	117	
U. & B. R..170	..	
W.-F. Exp....125	130	
W. & L. E. 1st pf..... 53¼	54	

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¾@62. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27 13-16d per ounce, and in New York at 60½c. Mexican silver dollars at 48½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Anaconda sold at .49, 200 Chollar at .30, 1,000 Consolidated Imperial at .01, 1,000 Comstock stock at .05, 500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .11, 100 Deadwood at .65, 500 Mollie Gibson at .36.

On the Industrial Exchange 200 shares of Anchoria sold at .87½, 3,300 Burt Gold at .02⅝@.02¾, 1,750 Boston and British Columbia Copper at 2.50, 300 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09⅝@.09½, 3,000 Cannon Ball at .06⅞, buyer 30; 3,000 Elkton at .88½@.88¾, 200 Garfield Consolidated at .12, 2,000 Gold Magnet at .01¼, 1,900 Good Samaritan at .01⅝@.01¾, 1,200 Gregory Gold at .02¾@.02¾, 400 Gilpin and Lincoln at .42⅜@.42½, 375 Jennie Blanche at .52½@.52¾, 200 Jefferson at .07, 440 Morenci Copper preferred at 1.50½, 300 Mollie Gibson at .25@.25½, 100 Mount Rosa at .23¾, 62,000 Sentinel at .00¼, buyer 30@.00⅝, buyer 30@.00⅜, 100 Union Gold at .27⅛, and 100 Work at .22½.

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated and Industrial Exchanges:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice 75	Phoenix G. Min. Co. .08		
Best & Belcher.....40	Potosi 39		
Breece 1.35	Quicksilver 1.10		
Bruns. Con.....12	Quicksilver pf.....8.00		
Caledonia B. H....50	Savage 28		
Challar 30	Sierra Nevada.....65		
Crown Point.....27	Standard.....2.40		
Con. Cal. & Va...1.40	Small Hopes.....1.80		
Com. T. Co. stock...04	Union Con.....37		
Com. T. Co. bonds...04	Utah 12		
Com. T. Co. scrip...06	Victor 1.00		
Crescent 15	Yellow Jacket.....33		
Caledpa 20	Argentum Juanita...25		
Deadwood Terra.....45	Alamo 08		
Eureka Con.....35	Anaconda 45		
Father De Smet.....10	Cripple Creek Con..08		
Gould & Curry.....22	Cr. & Cr. Ck.....09		
Hale & Norcross...30	Favorite 03		
Homestake 60.00	Gold Dollar.....04		
Horn Silver.....1.40	Golden Fleece.....31		
Iron Silver.....55	Isabella 77		
Julia Consol.....02	Mollie Gibson.....24		
King. & Pemb.....18	Mount Rosa.....21		
La Grace.....14	Pharmacist 05		
Leadville Con.....04	Portland 1.90		
Little Chief.....20	Specimen 05		
Mexican 35	Union 25		
Moulton 30	Work 21		
Ontario 7.50	Ala. Fdy. No. 2..125		
Ophir 1.40	Ala. Fdy. No. 3..124		
Occidental 24	Ala. Fdy. No. 4..114		
Plymouth 10	Grey Forge.....11½		

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

A. G. M. & M. Co. .10	Golden Fleece.....32		
Burt Gold.....02⅝	Isabella 80		
Gold Mammet.....01	Jefferson 06¾		
Good Samaritan...01⅝	Justine 01¾		
Gregory Gold.....02½	Mollie Gibson.....25		
Gilpin & Lincoln..12⅝	Mount Rosa.....23½		
Jennie Blanche...52½	Old Gold.....01		
Morenci Cop. pf...1.50½	Pande Basin.....45		
B. & B. G. C. Co..2.50	Sentinel 00¾		
Anaconda 48	Sup. & Pitts. Cop....07		
Anchoria 85	Union Gold.....27		
Cripple Creek Con..09½	Waldorf 01⅝		
Cannon Ball.....06½	Work 22½		
Elkton 88½	Rosario Honduras.5.00		
Gar. Con.....11¾			

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows a decrease in reserve of $4,305,400. The banks now hold $25,697,800 in excess of legal requirements.

The following table gives the comparison of last week's statement with that of the preceding week:

	June 17.	June 24.	Changes.
Loans	$773,310,200	$778,868,400	*$5,558,200
Deposits	907,770,000	909,004,800	*1,234,800
Circulation	13,587,100	13,586,600	†500
Legan tenders	59,787,800	58,945,600	†842,200
Specie	197,137,900	194,003,400	†3,134,500
Reserve	256,925,700	252,949,000	†3,976,700
Res. required	226,942,500	227,251,200	*308,700
Surplus	30,003,200	25,697,800	†4,305,400

*Increase. †Decrease.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$23,630,375	$22,264,575	$43,991,450
Jan. 14	25,983,075	25,968,775	52,172,525
Jan. 21	34,693,675	31,275,200	57,067,800
Jan. 28	39,232,025	35,609,450	59,148,250
Feb. 4	37,452,875	34,781,625	54,540,050
Feb. 11	35,511,825	32,437,050	51,638,225
Feb. 18	34,373,825	29,648,450	55,685,950
Feb. 25	30,384,900	27,959,325	57,520,875
March 4	24,578,125	20,823,500	55,556,925
March 11	23,203,000	22,721,425	52,863,550
March 18	19,074,175	28,060,100	48,108,975
March 25	18,857,425	33,851,475	48,885,750
April 1	15,494,850	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 8	15,018,825	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 15	19,471,525	37,346,075	46,966,900
April 22	24,175,900	43,525,100	49,257,000
April 29	26,824,675	44,504,675	48,917,625
May 6	19,351,950	43,916,475	44,065,975
May 13	27,137,625	46,997,225	44,490,500
May 20	34,631,525	50,715,250	45,998,950
May 27	43,933,725	53,704,600	46,616,100
June 3	42,710,600	52,249,700	45,320,825
June 10	39,323,100	53,841,100	47,901,475
June 17	30,003,200	59,272,800	48,396,950
June 24	25,697,800	62,206,250	49,239,150

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$25,697,800	1894	$76,355,375
1898	62,206,250	1893	5,481,925
1897	49,239,150	1892	19,872,050
1896	21,917,325	1891	18,411,600
1895	34,226,925	1890	6,643,550

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $7,351,190. The imports of specie were $172,-[illegible], and exports of specie $7,090,727.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, June 24, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17½	18¼	12	Am. Car & Foundry..	17	17	17	17	.....
59¾	61½	12	Am. Car & Found. pf.	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	.....
35¾	36	10	American Cotton Oil.	35½	35¾	35½	35½	.....
37	37¾	500	Am. Smelt. & Ref....	37	37	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
84	84¼	700	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	83	84	83	84	+ ½
6¾	7	310	American Spirits Mfg.	7	7	7	7	.....
30¼	31	320	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	30¼	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅜
53⅞	54¼	10,435	Am. Steel & Wire....	53½	53½	53¾	54	— ⅛
96¾	97	100	Am. Steel & Wire pf..	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	+ ¾
152½	152⅝	14,350	Am. Sugar Ref. Co...	152	152½	150⅜	152¼	+1¼
117½	118½	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	118½	118½	118½	118½	— ¼
35¼	35¾	20	American Tin Plate...	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	.....
..	..	200	Am. Tin Plate pf.....	85	85	85	85	.....
91	92	90	American Tobacco	92⅛	92¼	92⅛	92¼	.....
28	28¾	70	Am. Steel Hoop	28½	28½	27⅞	27⅞	.....
76	77	210	Am. Steel Hoop pf....	75⅞	75⅞	75⅜	75⅜	— ⅜
17½	17⅝	1,125	At., T. & S. F.....	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅜
55⅜	55¾	5,300	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	55⅛	55⅝	55⅛	55⅝	+ ⅜
51⅜	51½	700	Anaconda Copper	51	51½	51	51½	+ ⅛
47½	48	1,075	Baltimore & Ohio....	47¼	48	47¼	48	+1
70	70¼	1,160	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	69¾	70⅛	69¾	70	+1¼
116¼	116⅜	9,650	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	116⅛	116⅜	115⅜	116⅜	+ ⅜
14⅜	15	500	Brunswick City	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
51½	52	100	Central Pac., ass't pd.	51½	51½	51½	51½	+ ⅜
24½	25	600	Chesapeake & Ohio...	24⅞	25	24⅞	25	.....
132⅝	132⅞	9,282	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	131½	132⅝	131¼	132¾	+1½
59	59½	400	Chi. Con. Traction....	59¾	60	59¾	60	+ ⅜
13⅝	13⅞	700	Chicago Great West...	13⅝	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ¼
68⅝	70	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf. A.	69¼	69¾	68⅝	69¾	+ ¼
20⅜	30¾	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	29⅜	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	+ ⅜
127⅝	127¾	22,158	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	127	127¾	126⅞	127⅜	+ ⅜
159	160	2,765	Chicago & Northw...	157	159	157	159	+2½
112¾	113	3,392	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	112½	113	112½	113	+ ½
47½	49	30	Chi. Term. Trans. pf..	48¼	48¼	48	48	.....
56½	56⅝	1,734	C., C., C. & St. L....	56¼	56⅜	56¼	56⅜	+ ⅜
98	98¼	250	C., C., C. & St. L. pf..	98	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	+ ½
45¼	46	1,060	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	44½	45¼	44¼	45¼	+ ⅛
43	43½	100	Col. Southern 1st pf.	43½	43½	43½	43½	+ ¼
..	..	400	Col. & Hock. C. & I..	11	11	11	11	.....
181½	182	600	Consolidated Gas	181½	182	181¼	182	+2¼
41	41¼	7,500	Continental Tobacco ..	41½	42	40⅝	41¼	+ ½
81	82	1,436	Continental Tobac. pf.	80	82	80	81¼	+1¼
118¾	119¼	200	Delaware & Hudson..	119	119	119	119	.....
21½	22	300	Denver & Rio Grande.	21½	21¾	21½	21½	.....
76½	76⅝	280	Denver & R. G. pf....	76½	76½	76½	76½	+ ¾
19⅝	20	280	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
123	123¼	200	Erie	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
38¾	40	100	Evans. & T. H.	39	39	39	39	.....
58¾	59	5,700	Federal Steel	59	59¼	58¼	59	+ ⅜
82¾	83⅛	1,250	Federal Steel pf.....	83	83½	82¾	83⅛	+ ⅝
117¼	118	600	General Electric	117¼	117½	117¼	117½	+1
66⅝	67	300	Glucose Sugar Ref....	66⅝	66½	66⅜	66½	+1
168	170	700	Great Northern pf....	167	168	166½	168	+1
108	110	100	H. B. Claflin Co.....	110	110	110	110	+1
22	25	10	Hocking Valley	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	.....
58	58¼	100	Hocking Valley pf....	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	.....
41½	42	42	International Paper...	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	.....
13½	14½	100	International Silver...	14	14	14	14	+ ½
12¼	12½	700	Iowa Central	11¾	12½	11¾	12½	+ ¼
..	..	200	Iowa Central pf.....	47	47¼	47	47¼	+ ¼
..	75	50	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf...	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	.....
49¾	50⅜	500	National Steel	49½	50	49½	50	+ ½
80	90	200	National Steel pf.....	89¼	90	89¼	90	+ ½
116¼	117	940	New Jersey Central...	116	116¾	116	116¾	+ ¼
184	190	230	New York Air Brake..	185	185	185	185	+5
135¼	135⅝	14,439	New York Central	134½	135⅞	134½	135½	+1¾
26⅜	26¾	910	N. Y., Ont. & West...	25⅞	26⅛	25⅜	26⅛	+ ⅜
67⅞	68¾	60	Norfolk & West. pf...	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	.....
111	111½	100	North American	111⅜	111⅝	111⅜	111⅝	.....
47¼	47⅝	2,700	Northern Pacific	47⅜	47⅝	47	47⅝	+ ⅜
76⅞	77	1,178	Northern Pacific pf ...	76⅞	77	76⅞	77	+ ¾
47½	47½	10	Pacific Mail	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	.....
131¼	131½	2,700	Pennsylvania R. R....	131¼	131⅝	130⅝	131⅝	+1
119	119¼	1,985	People's Gas, Chicago.	118⅜	119¼	118⅜	119	+ ⅛
53	54	200	P., C., C. & St. L....	52½	53½	52½	53½	+2½
82	84	22	Pressed Steel Car pf..	81	81	81	84	.....
20	20⅜	600	Reading	20¼	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
60¼	60¼	1,300	Reading 1st pf	59⅞	60	59⅞	60	+ ¼
3⅝	4	100	St. J. & G. I.....	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
10½	10¾	115	St. L. & San Fran....	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
35¾	36	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ⅛
12¾	12⅝	170	St. Louis Southw....	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	— ⅛
32	32¼	1,640	St. Louis Southw. pf..	31½	32	31⅝	32	+ ⅛
106	107	2,600	St. Paul & Duluth pf..	103½	106	103½	106	+4
31¼	31½	810	Southern Pacific	31½	31½	31⅜	31½	+ ⅛
10⅝	10⅞	700	Southern Railway	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
49¼	49½	400	Southern Railway pf..	49⅜	49½	49⅜	49½	+ ⅛
15¼	16	395	Standard Dis. & Dis...	15¼	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
60½	61	100	Stand. Dis. & Dis. pf..	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	— ⅛
63	63¼	4,950	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	64	64	62½	63½	— ⅜
18½	19	200	Texas Pacific	18½	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
40¼	40⅜	5,975	Union Pacific	39¾	40⅜	39¾	40⅜	+1⅝
75¼	75⅞	2,150	Union Pacific pf.....	74¾	75¼	74¾	75¼	+ ½
28¼	28⅝	300	Union Bag & Paper....	28	28	28	28	.....
79	80	425	Union Bag & Paper pf.	79	79	79	79	.....
5¾	6	300	United States Leather.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
68¼	69	300	U. S. Leather pf.....	68½	68½	68¼	68¼	— ⅛
54⅛	54¼	1,625	United States Rubber.	53¾	54⅛	53¾	54⅛	+ ⅛
7¾	7¾	200	Wabash	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
19¾	20	200	Wabash pf	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
89½	90	300	Western Union Tel....	89	89¾	89	89¼	+ ¼
8¾	9¼	870	Wheel. & Lake Erie..	8¾	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ⅛
23¾	24⅜	150	W. & L. E. 2d pf. ..	23½	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
15¼	15⅜	200	Wis. Cent. when iss..	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
53½	53¾	1,275	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss..	53⅜	53¾	53½	53¾	+ ¼
Sales.....		190,337						

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits of the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't'l Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	P.ct. Res've
$2,000,000	$1,912,700	Bk. N. Y., N. B. A..	$15,510,000	$3,170,000	$1,200,000	$16,100,000	27.1
2,050,000	2,206,000	Bk. Manhattan Co...	20,548,000	4,293,000	1,948,000	23,651,000	26.4
2,000,000	1,090,600	Merchants National.	16,844,700	4,383,500	1,371,300	21,161,100	27.2
2,000,000	2,082,500	Mechanics' National.	12,456,000	2,331,000	782,000	12,419,000	25.1
1,500,000	2,785,700	Bank of America....	23,896,000	5,510,700	2,096,300	28,351,900	26.8
1,000,000	242,400	Phenix National....	4,692,000	1,044,000	329,000	4,832,000	28.4
1,000,000	4,683,200	National City.....	37,374,800	34,472,700	5,202,200	121,617,200	32.6
300,000	6,498,400	Chemical National...	25,908,000	6,565,100	1,661,100	27,709,100	29.7
600,000	189,400	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	5,264,000	1,199,000	359,500	6,085,800	26.1
1,000,000	1,630,600	Gallatin National....	8,110,700	1,218,400	659,100	6,906,300	27.2
500,000	80,300	Nat. B. & Drovers'...	1,007,700	344,000	77,600	1,264,900	32.3
400,000	114,100	Mech. & Traders'....	1,914,000	260,000	137,000	2,004,000	19.8
200,000	169,300	Greenwich	992,700	102,300	151,400	900,900	28.2
600,000	596,400	Leath. Mfrs.' Nat...	4,292,300	886,000	302,000	4,169,700	28.5
300,000	137,800	Seventh Nat	2,615,500	701,700	169,700	3,413,600	28.2
1,200,000	514,300	Bk. State of N. Y....	4,499,500	364,200	349,000	3,804,500	18.7
5,000,000	2,673,900	American Ex. Nat..	27,038,000	3,875,000	3,005,000	23,186,000	29.5
5,000,000	3,686,500	Nat. Bk. Commerce.	27,709,400	2,800,000	3,422,200	22,749,400	27.4
1,000,000	1,637,200	National Broadway..	7,075,400	1,550,500	185,200	6,686,500	25.9
1,000,000	1,061,800	Mercantile National.	11,938,800	2,688,900	877,800	12,897,000	27.6
422,700	487,300	Pacific	3,403,400	517,600	503,800	4,032,300	25.0
1,500,000	889,500	Nat. Bk. of Republic	21,308,900	6,133,400	695,300	24,501,400	27.5
450,000	982,200	Chatham National..	6,634,400	1,092,200	937,200	7,063,700	27.1
200,000	280,400	People's	2,169,400	375,800	374,000	2,867,100	26.2
†1,000,000	†507,000	Nat. Bk. of N. A....	12,649,400	2,929,600	914,300	14,833,700	25.9
1,000,000	2,469,300	Hanover National....	41,504,900	11,570,000	2,424,100	53,333,400	26.2
500,000	372,900	Irving National	4,560,000	795,600	531,400	5,035,000	26.4
600,000	272,400	National Citizens'..	3,020,500	584,000	357,000	3,334,000	25.2
500,000	263,200	Nassau	2,989,800	490,000	355,100	3,035,800	25.2
900,000	982,000	Market & Ful. Nat..	6,423,800	1,238,500	734,000	7,005,090	28.2
1,000,000	155,400	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,567,900	625,400	398,200	4,069,600	25.2
1,000,000	1,758,900	Corn Exchange	14,587,300	2,375,400	1,534,000	16,357,900	23.9
1,000,000	587,300	Continental Nat....	6,175,800	1,475,000	512,500	7,634,700	26.0
300,000	400,400	Oriental	2,946,400	791,800	380,200	3,992,300	29.5
1,500,000	5,638,800	Imp. & Trad. Nat...	24,818,000	5,828,000	1,360,000	25,765,000	27.9
2,000,000	3,246,800	National Park	17,420,000	15,184,000	2,611,000	60,891,000	29.2
250,000	155,400	East River Nat.....	1,415,000	256,300	167,300	1,461,800	28.3
3,000,000	2,095,700	Fourth National....	26,547,000	7,860,000	2,180,500	31,802,900	31.5
1,000,000	474,600	Central National....	11,477,900	2,053,000	900,000	14,020,000	25.9
300,000	768,100	Second National	7,715,000	1,620,000	637,000	8,969,000	25.2
750,000	248,800	Ninth National	3,629,400	890,300	322,600	3,657,000	33.2
500,000	7,713,000	First National	38,118,100	7,830,200	880,500	39,149,200	22.3
300,000	57,200	N. Y. Nat. Exch....	2,133,700	192,300	486,300	2,389,500	28.4
250,000	644,400	Bowery	3,983,000	573,200	373,200	3,677,000	23.9
200,000	445,000	N. Y. Co. National..	3,324,100	690,300	345,200	4,059,000	25.5
700,000	306,600	German-American ...	3,223,800	549,400	269,000	3,217,600	25.4
1,000,000	1,346,500	Chase National	10,435,500	11,310,800	4,527,400	53,779,600	29.5
100,000	1,175,700	Fifth Avenue	8,124,200	2,022,000	429,

JUNE 1899

The New York Times.

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

Copyright, 1899,
THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. XLVIII....No. 15,481.
SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIXTEEN PAGES. JUNE 25, 1899. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

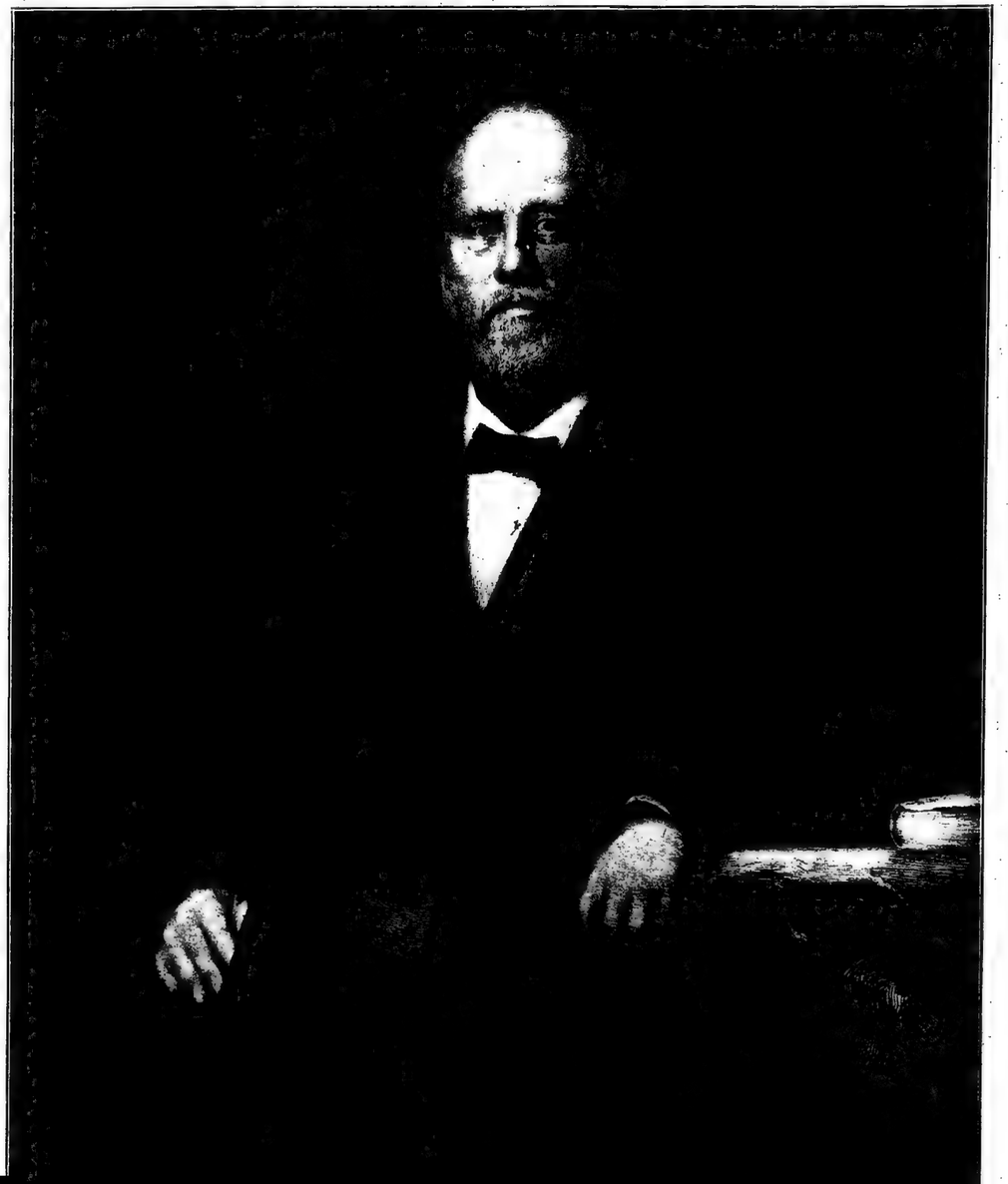

The New York Times.
Illustrated Magazine Supplement.
JUNE 25, 1899.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

It is a curious custom that obtains in some sovereignties that are under the Salic law, as well as in those that are not under it. No woman may become ruling Empress of Germany, and yet the wife of the present Kaiser is permitted to possess a Colonelcy in the Pasewak Cuirassiers, and often she has ridden at the head of her regiment, in her uniform of white, with red facings, and saluted her husband as she passed him. The Empress Frederick commands the Eightieth Infantry and the Hussar Regiment "Kaiserin" No. 2. And Queen Victoria, did her age permit and the inclination seize her, could also ride at the head of a German troop, known as the Victoria Regiment of the Guards. But the Hohenzollerns have not confined these peculiar commissions to the members of their own family and to their relatives. Queen Margherita of Italy, according to the Almanach de Gotha, is an officer in the Hessian Yäger Corps. The Czarina of Russia is Colonel of the Second Regiment of Dragoons, and the Hereditary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen holds a commission in the Second Grenadiers. Another officer is the Queen of Würtemberg, who is a Colonel in the celebrated Uhlans König Wilhelm I. Most all the women are or have been intrepid equestriennes, and their brave appearance on parade cannot but move their men with a touch of the tradition that God-given rulers hold most ardently. Still, such performances would hardly do for a republic, even though the "new woman" desires them.

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A few weeks ago attention was called to the fact that some English writers were agitating the question of the inadequacy of Anglo-American punctuation. The most bothersome defect in the present style appeared to be that there was no point to denote irony. The convenience that such a point would have for the writer of fiction was expatiated on. In the meantime the discussion in embryo has grown into an agitation of magnitude, if not one of striking importance. The Anglo-American system is even compared to that of the French and to the Spanish. The ambiguous or meaningless dashes and quotation marks of French style are eulogized, and the stress of importance is laid upon the inverted interrogation point of the Spaniard. As is well known, the Spaniard places an inverted interrogation point at the beginning of a question, so that the reader may know at once the form of the sentence. This has its advantages. Dr. Franklin, in one of his earlier essays, pointed them out. We can get along very well without the French quotation marks, but the inverted interrogation point is certainly a convenience. When reading at sight aloud its advantages of elucidation would be inestimable. We do not know that there is any argument against its adoption, except that the Spaniards have used it for centuries.

***

The agitation in Paris of a few months ago against the guillotine as a means of capital punishment is being revived, and the old story about poor Charlotte Corday's blush is revived with it. And the affair brings into evidence the myriads of tales, hitherto unused, concerning the winking eyes of the decapitated heads. As before, the medical men are divided on the issue. Some maintain that as long as the brain corpuscles develop, as they certainly do for a limited time after death, consciousness must reign. On the other hand, the enemies of the "vivit post vita mortem" theory ask their opponents to request a skillful and judicious medical friend to compress their carotid arteries, and they will then know the full consistency of their theory. As to the Charlotte Corday tale, that is dismissed in a few words. The cheeks can no more blush when the jugular veins and carotid arteries are divided than water will flow out of a tap at the top of a house when the pipe which leads from the basement to it is severed. The wranglings of French scientists are just as amusing to-day as they were in the time of Mesmer, but sooner or later several grains of natural phenomena survive. Hypnotism remained after the tricks of mesmerism had been brushed aside. The brain corpuscles still present problems of infinite variety.

***

The Italians are going to make "old Father Tiber" disgorge some of his ill-gotten wealth; in other words, they are about to dredge the river for the purpose of finding certain, or rather uncertain, valuables supposed to be nestling in the bed of the stream. From the early Etruscan period it has been the custom of the people of Rome in times of danger, commotion, or siege to bury their valuables in the river, into which they also flung the statues of unpopular Emperors, and of the heathen gods. The art treasures brought to the surface will doubtless be curious and possibly precious. We can hardly go so far, however, as to prophesy with The Daily Telegraph of London that there will be urned up "goddesses diviner than even Milo's Venus." Still, we cannot affirm to the contrary, as we are not acquainted with Mr. Milo's works.

JUSTICE CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT

A LARGE oil portrait of Presiding Justice Charles H. Van Brunt hangs in the courtroom of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York, in the First Department. It typifies the high regard in which its distinguished prototype is held by the members of the New York bar, for it was painted as a subscription testimonial, and was presented with complimentary formalities about two years ago. The artist is Alfred L. Collins. A fine etching of this portrait was made by Jacques Reich, a copy of which has a conspicuous place in the rooms of the Bar Association. It was from Mr. Reich's etching that the half-tone portrait of Justice Van Brunt which appears on the first page of this issue of the Illustrated Magazine Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES was prepared.

A Judge on the bench is apt to receive from lawyers, compliments in numerous and diverse forms. Occasionally such compliments arouse suspicions in the minds of the skeptical. Back of them lurk shadows of hypocrisy and self-seeking. Eminent counsellors, therefore, weigh their words carefully when bestowing praise upon a Judge. In hearing public testimony to the fact that a certain Judge is learned, honest, and impartial they do so with no sacrifice of self-respect, but from a sense of appreciation of the highest qualities that a Judge can possess. Some of the most eminent lawyers in New York State have eulogized Judge Van Brunt to an extreme limit, but in so doing they had no more idea of currying favor with him than the Judge ever had of handing out judicial favors to his flatterers.

SEALING THE LETTER.
From the Painting by Carle J. Blenner.

Justice Van Brunt has earned the title of an upright Judge by being an upright Judge. He has not achieved the reputation he bears by affable acquiescence to persuasive compliments. In fact, affability has very little to do with this Judge's performance of his duty. An impartial application of sound law is his rule of action, and honest lawyers are so well satisfied with the operation of that rule that on occasions when criticism might catch the ear of the public they have let it be known that Justice Van Brunt represents just the type of Judge that they want.

Charles H. Van Brunt's career has been wholly within the sphere of the law. He was born in an old colonial mansion at Bay Ridge, L. I., on Dec. 26, 1836. His ancestors were among the early Dutch settlers of Long Island. He went to the district schools, and was prepared for college in Brooklyn. He took a full course in the University of the City of New York, and was graduated with the class of 1856. His taste and aptitude for the law developed while he was in college, and as soon as he had obtained his diploma he entered the law office of Leonard & Hoffman as a student. Both members of that firm were successful lawyers and distinguished citizens, the former having been a Commissioner of Appeals and a Judge of the Supreme Court of this State, and the latter—John T. Hoffman—subsequently becoming Governor of New York.

Diligent and painstaking in his youth, as in his mature years, Van Brunt made rapid progress in his law studies, and in 1860 he was admitted to the bar. He remained with the firm of Leonard & Hoffman for a while as confidential clerk, and afterward as a partner. He was a clean-cut and successful practitioner, and easily made his way to the front rank of the younger members of the New York bar. For a short time he was counsel to the City Chamberlain. In 1869 he was appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Judge Brady to the Supreme Court. One year later he was nominated and elected a Judge of that court for the full term of fourteen years, but during the greater part of that time he served in the Supreme Court by assignment of the Governor. Practicing lawyers soon learned to respect Judge Van Brunt for his ability, his impartiality, and his determined efforts to keep the work of the court abreast of the heavy calendars. His decisions were so prompt, so clear, and so well grounded in the law that the busiest of New York lawyers were eager to try their cases before him.

Judge Van Brunt was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court in 1883, and on Jan. 1, 1887, he became the Presiding Justice of that court in the First Judicial Department, succeeding Justice Noah Davis. In that capacity he instituted many substantial reforms and improvements in the methods of conducting the business of the court. When the Supreme Court was reorganized under the amended Constitution of 1895, Justice Van Brunt was appointed by Gov. Morton to be Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the First Department, and he has held that position ever since. In the Fall of 1897 Justice Van Brunt was renominated for Justice of the Appellate Division by all of the political parties and organizations. He had no opponent, and was therefore unanimously re-elected. In celebration of this extraordinary event, the Lotos Club, of which Justice Van Brunt is a member, gave a dinner in his honor on Saturday night, Dec. 4, 1897. On that occasion President Frank R. Lawrence, after tersely reviewing the career of the distinguished Judicial Lotosian, said:

"Presiding Justice Van Brunt has not merely deserved success. He has commanded it. No man ever received, no man ever can receive, under our form of government, a greater honor than has just been bestowed upon him, when, notwithstanding a political campaign of the greatest heat and excitement, he was made the nominee of every party, and out of a poll in this county of some 260,000 votes he received the enormous and unprecedented total of more than 259,000. May not this be characterized as the triumph and vindication of an elective judiciary? And may we not feel confidence in the ability of the people to govern wisely when they are thus capable of discriminating between political and judicial office, and of re-electing by almost unanimous vote a high judicial officer who by long and faithful service has earned their confidence and respect?"

A letter was read at this dinner from Chief Judge Andrews of the Court of Appeals of New York State, in which he said: "The judiciary of this State has great reason for congratulation in the re-election by the voice of all the parties of a man who has proved himself one of the most able and useful Judges who in recent years has sat upon the bench in our State." Justice Patterson, an associate of Justice Van Brunt, made a speech, in which he said that the greatest calamity that could have befallen the courts would have been Justice Van Brunt's untimely retirement. Joseph H. Choate at this same dinner eulogized the upright Judge, but facetiously took Justice Van Brunt to task for the austerity of his appearance. Mr. Choate said that he and other lawyers whom he might name were actually afraid of Van Brunt, and he believed that the true reason why so few of Justice Van Brunt's decisions were reversed was because the Judges of the Court of Appeals were afraid of him, too.

The ice cream had been served in boxes made of sheepskin in the form of law books, and on the back of each volume was the printed title on a strip of black leather: "Van Brunt's Decisions. Vol. XIX." Mr. Choate picked up one of these empty boxes, and, holding it up, said: "It is a great satisfaction for us ordinary lawyers to look into a volume of Van Brunt's decisions and find nothing in it. We can congratulate ourselves that we know as much as that, at any rate."

After the other speakers had finished, Justice Van Brunt remarked that he had accepted this invitation to dinner in an humble and receptive spirit, determined to avail himself of all the good things offered—food, drink, and advice. He had expected to be informed how to improve in his judicial conduct. It made him feel that even a quiet judicial career did not pass unobserved, and it encouraged him to hope that he might do even better in the future. President Lawrence interrupted that a Judge so conspicuous for his solid ability, honesty, energy, industry, and extraordinary facility in dispatching business ought to feel pretty well satisfied with the progress he had made.

Justice Van Brunt has been twice married. His only son, Arthur H. Van Brunt, is a successful practicing lawyer in this city. Although something of a martinet on the bench, the Justice is not without his mellow and social side. Among his intimates he is an exceedingly entertaining companion. He is a member of the Manhattan Club, as well as of the Lotos; also of the St. Nicholas Society and the New York Yacht Club. For a number of years he has been one of the Council of the University of New York.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

In speaking of Moore, says a writer in Donahoe's, Gen. Meagher once told this incident of the wreck of the brilliant and witty man: Before his death he was present at a party where a gentleman was requested to sing. He sat down, and out of admiration sang one of Moore's own favorites. When he had finished the poet exclaimed, "How beautiful! I have heard that before." The song was the well-known one, so descriptive of the ruin of the brilliant and accomplished Moore.

"The harp that once through Tara's halls
The soul of music shed,
Now hangs as mute on Tara's walls
As if that soul were fled."

The next time I met Gen. Meagher was at the grand review in Washington. Hark! What means that shout? It was the Irish Brigade as it passed before the dignitaries. It was the most magnificent display in modern times. Every one welcomed the Irish heroes! Every one of them wore a green sprig. I watched the British Minister as the flag bearing the memorable number Sixty-ninth passed; it must have recalled to the Ambassador's memory the year '98 when the grass blades grew bayonets. The coats were bound with sprigs of emerald, and the men bore entwined in their shattered flags the harp and shamrock. Their faces were brown and bearded, showing under the low caps the enthusiastic eyes of the men of Ireland.

What a Shame!

From The Philadelphia Record.

A tenderfoot seeking big game
In the Rockies fell in with the same
In a tumble-down shanty
Where the height of the ante
Soon left him no cash to his name.

The Way to Reckon.

From Tit-Bits.

Snooks—I am celebrating my golden wedding to-morrow.

Chooks—Golden wedding! Why, you've only been married two years."

Snooks—Yes; but it seems like fifty.

Unfailing Proof.

From Tit-Bits.

Child—And how do they know it's a man in the moon, mamma, dear?

Mother—Because it's always out at night, darling!

Dr. W. W. Keane,
The New President of the American Medical Association.

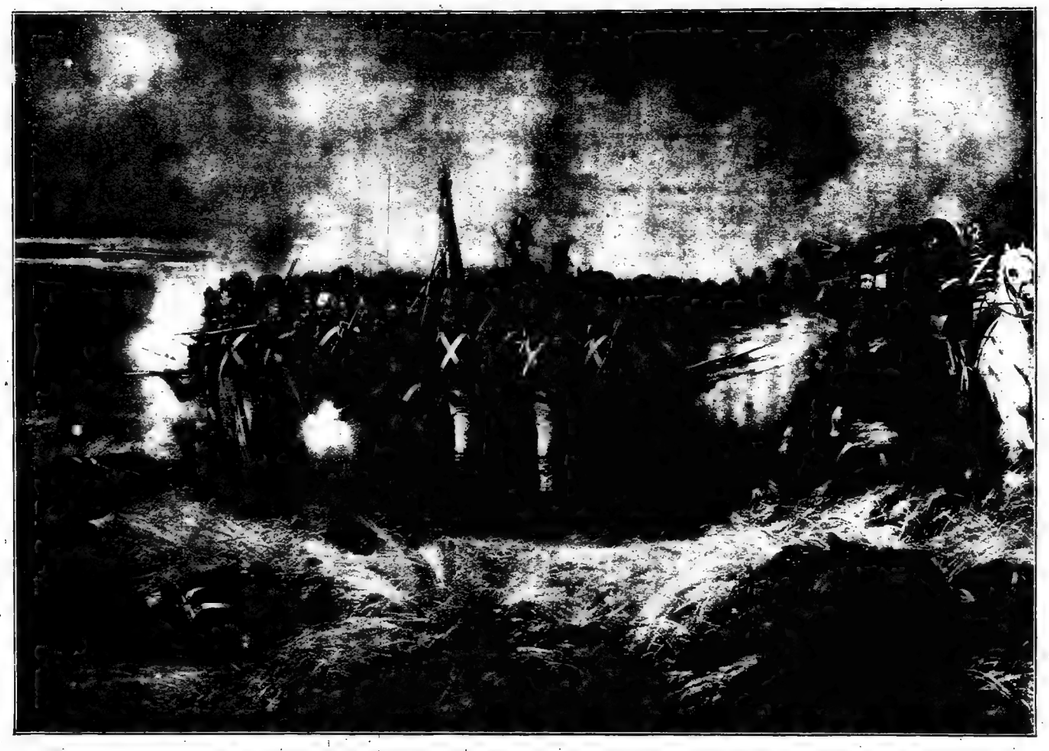

THE LAST STAND MADE BY THE FRENCH ARMY AT THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.
From the Painting by Charles Louis Kratka, Recently Exhibited in This City.

THE Napoleonic legend has had a new start during recent years and shown its power, not merely by exhibitions of Napoleonic relics, more or less genuine, and sales of Napoleonica for the most part bogus, but through works of art by painters and sculptors. The interest taken by Americans in Napoleon was proved by the favor shown to Prof. Sloane's history while appearing in The Century Magazine, and later on in book form.

One of the most constant glorifiers of the Napoleonic wars is Charles Louis Kratké, an artist whose name suggests Berlin rather than Paris, but who claims birth in the latter city, not in Prussia. He is a pupil of Gérôme. Many are the battle scenes by Meissonier and others which he has etched and shown in the Old Salon. But he is also a direct worker in oils after his own compositions, as well as an original etcher. Thus, in 1894 the Salon had his "Campagne de France, 1814," as well as his etching after Meissonier's "L'Empereur à Solferino," while the next year he showed his own oil "Le Soir de Waterloo."

The present scene is after a largish painting imported by H. A. Lauthier, which represents the last stand made by the French Army at Waterloo. The square has been formed to stop pursuit on the part of the British, and the cavalry of the Prussians are flinging themselves on the bayonets of the French. It is the moment when a summons to surrender is answered by the French General with a vulgar exclamation that has passed into history, thanks to Victor Hugo.

In "The Last Square" one finds less the influence of Meissonier and Gérôme than that of Raffet, the painter of military pictures under the Second Empire. Here are many small but spirited figures, each different from the others and all cleverly subordinated to the scene, while the general impression of battle around a mass of men at bay is not weakened. On a close examination we find the different faces have their separate identity, as if they were portraits. From being an ordinary battle scene such as any artist might paint, the canvas rises to the level of works by the higher grade of historical painters. The soldiers are seen in the condition in which the well-drilled veteran who inherited the traditions of Frederick the Great and the earlier French armies under the Louises was expected to show himself—cool, immovable as a rock, upright, presenting a target for the balls of the enemy! It is the square that defied the attacks of the Egyptian cavalry of Arab and Mameluke origin when Napoleon was in Egypt; but in this case it is the last rally of the French Army to protect the vanquished host after the battle of Waterloo had been fought and lost. The attitudes are naturally quiet and serious; there is no claptrap in the usual way of military pictures.

Charles Louis Kratké was born in 1843, and after studying with Gérôme offered his first picture to the public in 1867. It was a scene under the Directory. But at first it was as an etcher rather than a painter that he made his mark. In 1882 he etched for Knoedler & Co. the spirited little picture of a black and white terrier pursuing a rat, called "Too Late," and in 1883, for the same firm, an interior with three hunting dogs watching a pot boiling over a wood fire, called "Waiting," and in the following year the "Victorious Pack" returning from the hunt behind the dog master, who is lighting his pipe. Another picture of hounds, also an original work etched for the Knoedlers, is "A Frugal Meal."

In 1884 Kratké obtained at the Salon an honorable mention, in 1885 a prize of the first-class in black and white, followed by an honorable mention and medal of the third class in succeeding years, while at the Exposition Universelle of 1889 he won the bronze medal.

He has had a reputation for etching sufficient to give him the translation into black and white of several of the famous Hundred Masterpieces, notably the "Morning," by Rousseau, as well as other landscapes by that master. Corots have also been translated by him, such as "Diana's Bath" and other fine pieces, and he it is who has etched Constable's "View of Salisbury" and "The Shower." Among the pictures by Jules Breton which he has charmingly turned into black and white are "The Song of the Lark," shown at the Salon of 1887, and "Gathering Poppy Flowers"; also, "Colza Sifting," shown at the Universal of 1889.

He has etched Fortuny's "Armorer" and Edouard Detaille's "Battery Forwards!" He is considered one of the most thorough and successful pupils of Waltner, the famous master of etching.

The present picture belongs to 1897, and is shown here as much for an example of the way men fought in the early years of the century as for its interest as a bit of history and a work of art. Even in fighting our Indians or the Filipinos such a method of defense would be considered little short of insanity. Men and officers would be flat on their stomachs, and woe betide the cavalry that came within half a mile of a regiment of infantry that still had any ammunition to speak of! The great bearskin hats and shakos intended to make the troops more imposing and give long level lines on parade are gone in favor of the easiest and least conspicuous headgear possible. The German Pickelhaube only holds its own because it will stand a great deal of knocking about and can be used at need for holding water; but its disadvantages of heating the head and attracting the sharpshooter are already recognized; it may go the way of the bearskin monster. War has lost most of its fuss and feathers, its frogs and toggery, its fine clothes and glitter; the surprising thing is that along with this sacrifice of showy outsides it has not lost more of its glamour. It proves that man is still the most combative of all the fighting animals the earth has produced.

CHARLES DE KAY.

"VANDERBILT DOCK, NEW DORP, STATEN ISLAND."
From the Painting by Frederick W. Kost.

THE DAWN.

Have you seen the dawn, the Summer dawn,
Swiftly rising from her rosy pillows,
When the curtains of the night are backward drawn,
And a crimson glory lights the billows?
Higher and ever higher
In her hands she lifteth up,
Brimming over with ruby fire,
The Day like a golden cup:
And bending by the river's brink,
The sparkling river,
She giveth little flowers thereof to drink,
Who bless the giver.

I have seen the dawn, the Summer dawn,
Stepping from her purple cloud pavilion,
Passing softly over dewy mead and lawn,
Garlanded with azure and vermilion.
Higher and ever higher
In her flaming car she soars,
Borne on waves of amethyst fire
Over glimmering seas and shores;
And stooping from her chariot red,
Glowing and gleaming,
She smiles and wakens little Curly-head
Out of his dreaming.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

A FAREWELL.

Good-bye: nay, do not grieve that it is over—
The perfect hour;
That the winged joy, sweet honey-loving rover,
Flits from the flower.

Grieve not; it is the law. Love will be flying—
Yea, love and all.
Glad was the living; blessed be the dying!
Let the leaves fall.

—Harriet Monroe in The Century.

Thoroughly Informed.

From Jewish Comment.

Teacher—Tommy, can you count beyond ten?

Tommy (promptly)—Yes'm. Jack, queen, king, ace.

THE DRAMA

Jennie Lee As Jo.

JENNIE LEE, an Englishwoman, to be sure, and, of late, an actress better known in England and Australia than here, nevertheless fairly began her artistic career in this country. She was a member of Shook and Palmer's company in their notable first season at the Union Square Theatre, 1872-3, and was in the cast of "Agnes," as the maid of Stella the dancer, the first night. While she belonged to this troupe she gave a capital performance of Lottie in Albery's "Two Roses," not at the Union Square Theatre, but in Brooklyn, at the Park Theatre, when part of the company was "on tour." "Two Roses" was not acted in New York by these players. It had been given at Wallack's a few years before without much success. The Brooklyn performance was all uncommonly good, probably the best ever given of that play in this neighborhood. George Fawcett Rowe was Digby Grant, Henry Crisp Caleb Deecie, J. F. Burnett (Jennie Lee's husband) John Wyatt, Edward Lamb Our Mr. Jenkins, and Emily Mestayer Mrs. Jenkins.

It was in the Union Square Theatre, too, that Jennie Lee first acted Dickens's Poor Jo. The play was a dramatization of "Bleak House," called "Chesney Wold," and it was produced in an off-season engagement of Mme. Janauschek, who "doubled" the rôles of Lady Dedlock and Hortense. Afterward, in her own play, with Jo brought into greater prominence, Miss Lee's pathetic and lifelike portrayal of the crossing sweeper became known throughout this country. Then she returned to England and went thence to Australia. Poor Jo was her mainstay for many years. Lately Jennie Lee had a "benefit" in London, and not a very substantial one in its results, they say. If Poor Jo ever made a fortune for her, the fortune sped long ago.

Margaret Halstan may be a "coming woman" on the English stage. From farcical comedy she stepped lately into classical drama and acted Segismund in Fitzgerald's version of Calderon's "Life's a Dream" when it was produced by the Elizabethan Stage Society. The Sketch, from which we copy the likeness of Miss Halstan in the rôle of the imprisoned Prince, says that she began her stage career with Mr. Tree at the Haymarket in 1895, when she "understudied" Trilby. During the Autumn tour of Mr. Du Maurier's play in 1896 she played Trilby with success in Glasgow. In December of this year she appeared at the Adelphi in "All that Glitters Is Not Gold." At the London Olympic in 1897, Miss Halstan played Octavia in "Antony and Cleopatra." November, 1897, found her again with Mr. Tree; this time she played one or two small parts and "understudied" Mrs. Tree and Miss Lily Hanbury in "The Silver Key" and "A Man's Shadow." In June, 1898, Miss Halstan played the leading part, Katia, in Stepniak's play, "The Convert," at a matinée, and in September she was engaged by Charles Wyndham to play Mrs. Crespis in "The Liars" at the Criterion Theatre.

The quaint picture of Lumley's historic Pas de Quatre, the most famous ballet divertisement, probably, in the history of Italian opera in England, does not suggest visions of dazzling beauty. Compare it with Mr. Lederer's orchid ballet now seen at the New York Theatre every night. The recent death of Carlotta Grisi has set dozens of old stagers to recalling glorious memories of the ballet, when stage dancing was regarded more seriously as an art than it is now. Of the famous four in the picture, one, Lucile Grahn, is still alive. She is more than eighty years old, and her home is in Munich.

Kathi Lanner, herself a veteran of the ballet's palmy days, writes thus of her remembrance of the great dancers of her girlhood: "I was eight years of age when I first saw Grisi, who was already famous. The recollection comes back to me quite vividly. I was dancing at the Imperial Opera House of Vienna, where I made my début as a child and in later years found some of my greatest triumphs. Practice all day and dancing all night were my rules of life, and one eventful morning I went quietly into the theatre for my three hours' hard work in the foyer, where I was never disturbed. As I entered I heard the sound of music, and came suddenly upon a very ugly man who was seated on a chair playing the violin, while one of the most beautiful and graceful women I ever saw upon the stage danced before him and paid great attention to every word he said. The man was Perrot, who atoned for his looks by his dancing, which was superb; the woman was Grisi, working as hard in the hour of her triumph as she did when all her laurels were yet to win.

"She had just arrived in Vienna. I remember how kindly she spoke to me, and after watching me at my work told me that I too should be a great dancer. Imagine, if you can, what that praise meant to a young girl whose heart and soul were in her work. In those days the great dancers, like Taglioni, Cerito, Grisi, and Grahn, were queens of the stage as well as the auditorium. When they came upon the stage for rehearsal the young girls who were beginners would come forward and kiss their hand; it was the homage of honest ambition to talent. I was to have danced with Grisi in the great ballet of 'Gisella,' but unfortunately caught some slight fever—I think it was measles—and when I was well the great dancer had gone from the city in a blaze of triumph, and I did not see her again until I was sixteen. Then she came again to the Imperial Opera House, and I played in ballet with her though not in 'Gisella.' She was then married to Perrot, and was as charming a woman and as talented a dancer as the world has ever seen. There was only one woman who was greater than she in the world of dancing—I refer to Taglioni. At the same time comparisons between the famous dancers of that period are not quite fair. Taglioni was what was called a balloon dancer; she seemed to dance in the air, to float upon it at times. Grisi was wonderfully graceful, had the technique of her work by heart, was an artist au bout des ongles, and had a dainty manner that was quite irresistible.

"Cerito (with whom I danced in the ballet of 'Gisella') in 'La Sylphide,' which Taglioni had made famous, had her individuality marked as strongly as any one of the famous Pas de Quatre that electrified London when Mr. Lumley brought them to Her Majesty's, and Fanny Elssler was one of the greatest pantomimists of the day. I used to watch her with delight, and I do not mind saying that I modeled my style upon hers. She was as great a dancer as she was a charming woman. How I remember her farewell performance! It took place at the Imperial Opera House. In all my life I never saw such a scene. All the nobility of Austria filled stalls and boxes, every man and woman in the house stood up to wave handkerchiefs and to applaud. The flowers seemed to fill the stage."

LUMLEY'S FAMOUS PAS DE QUATRE.
Carlotta Grisi, Marie Taglioni, Lucile Grahn, and Fanny Cerito.

With female Hamlets, or a female Hamlet, the chief theatrical topic of the hour, portraits of two famous actresses who assumed the rôle of the Danish Prince are timely. Miss Marriott's Hamlet was well known both here and in England. Mme. Millicent Bandmann-Palmer has taken up the rôle quite late in her career, wherein she resembles Mme. Bernhardt, and intends to cling to it, too.

Talking about Bernhardt and the tremendous vogue she has, the excitement her comings and goings cause, the sarcastic London critic, Arthur Walkley, writes his opinion that the "enthusiasm of crowds for famous players attains to the monstrous, the chimerical. The proportions of things are lost; the world is out of perspective; the ordinary standards of life become a pedantic impertinence. And all because a woman has (or had) a 'golden voice,' a certain trick of hissing through her teeth, an exceptional aptitude for imitating the external aspect of emotions, love and hate, grief and terror, and, more especially, for 'shamming dead'! We have become so used to this fury of enthusiasm that we take it as an everyday matter of course; but, if you look into it, surely it is a more

Martinius Nielsen,
The Danish Cyrano de Bergerac.

SCENE IN "THE COUNTESS CATHLEEN."
May Whitty and Thomas Kingston.

Miss Marriott.

Millicent Bandmann-Palmer.

TWO NOTED ENGLISH ACTRESSES AS HAMLET.

FRANK DANIELS AND HIS COMIC OPERA TROUPE,
In "The Idol's Eye" at Manhattan Beach.

wonderful, inexplicable thing than the art that excites it."

But it is always Mr. Walkley's way to be opposed to the multitude.

Probably the Irish Literary Theatre will not be a long-lived institution, but the sort of discussion caused in Dublin and London over W. B. Yeats's poetical play, "Countess Cathleen," never has an unwholesome effect on dramatic affairs. Mr. Yeats's play has been described as "a beautiful and penetrating piece of poetic symbolism." The Countess, in a time of famine, sells her soul to demons to buy food for her suffering neighbors.

The newest of the stage Cyranos is Martinius Nielsen, manager of the Dagmar Theatre, in Copenhagen. The translation of Rostand's play into Danish was made by P. A. Rosenberg. Nielsen's portrayal of the Gascon is said to be a trifle too finicky and dandified, but to have a fair measure of grace and power.

Sir Henry Irving lately made a speech to the boys of the City of London School on a "prize day." Sidney Lee, author of the admirable "Life of Shakespeare," and Toole, the famous comedian, were both educated at that school, which Sir Henry expressed the hope, would some day produce a great Shakespearean actor. Naturally, he talked "shop." Speaking of the inventions of writers who thought that Shakespeare needed to be adapted to a refined taste, he said that he had at home an old print of Romeo and Juliet with some verses attached to it, from which he learned that Juliet woke up before Romeo was dead, and that in the course of the conversation he remarked that he felt rather faint. And this was labeled "Shakespeare"! When he was the age of the young reciter who had given them such a spirited delivery of the quarrel between Brutus and Cassius, he used to take part in a scene between Coriolanus and Tullus Aufidius. Coriolanus, very moody, began thus:

"Tullus Aufidius now hath made new head."

This also was put down to Shakespeare, though the "new head" was the head of the ingenious Mr. James Thomson, the poet of "The Seasons," whose improvements upon Shakespeare were even as late as his boyhood still considered good enough for the use of schools. Happily, we lived in a generation which had changed all that. The most scrupulous regard was paid to what Shakespeare said, and the liveliest controversies were waged as to what he meant.

Naturally, with so much of the future of our own Daly's Theatre (now that its founder is gone) depending, as it seems, on the success or failure of the new Drury Lane melodrama, any information about that play, which Cecil Raleigh is now writing, will be interesting. It is said that one of the chief scenes will be Private View Day at the Royal Academy, Burlington House. The stage will be filled with pictures; people representing great figures in contemporary history and contemporary society will be strolling and chatting; the great world of London will be exemplified on the Drury Lane stage. It is also said, in all gravity, that artists who are among the "rejected" at the Royal Academy have been asked by Mr. Collins, the director of Drury Lane, to send their pictures to him. They will then be exhibited not only on the stage, but in the rotunda and vestibules of the big theatre, and they will have their own Private View, to which the art critics will be invited. This part of the show would scarcely repay the cost of an ocean voyage.

In the "review" called "Pot Pourri," at the Avenue Theatre, London, they have a parody of Mr. Pinero's "Gay Lord Quex," which, it will be remembered, a Bishop denounced as immoral. In the performance of the parody a make-believe Bishop rises in a proscenium box and protests. His conscience is satisfied when he is invited to go behind the scenes. This is only a variant of a very old comic device, but the deliberate caricaturing of a Bishop seems to be something new in English theatricals.

Some of the German dramatists have made a wise resolve not to go before the footlights in response to "calls." When English and American dramatists follow their example one drawback to the enjoyment of "first nights" will be removed. The author never looks well, whether he stands in the scene or in front of the curtain. He never has anything to say. Paul Lindau considers that the playwright has no business whatever behind the footlights. Herr Lugmann and Herr Herzel declare that they will never again figure on the stage under any provocation whatever, while Herr Ebermann regards it as an impertinence on the part of the author to obtrude his personality upon an audience which, for the most part, cares not a rap what he is like. On the other hand, Herr Kadelburg frankly confesses to a feeling of intense delight when he steps upon the stage and receives the acclamations of a well-filled house. Such occasions, he declares, provide the happiest moments in his artistic career.

MARGARET HALSTAN AS SEGISMUND,
In "Life's a Dream."

THE ELEPHANT HUNT OF SIAM.

The annual festival of the elephant hunt of Siam recently took place in Ayuthia, the old capital of the kingdom, which is about sixty miles from Bangkok. As usual, there were present the resident Europeans and vast masses of natives, together with the King, Queen, and Court. Months had been occupied in the preparation of this immense exhibition. As many as 300 elephants had been secured from the wild country, and driven in into a kraal about 100 yards square, one day before the hunt. At a signal from his Majesty seven huge, tame tuskers entered the arena with drivers on their backs. Their appearance at once set the huge herd in motion. Says the correspondent of The London Field:

"Picture a moving mass of elephants from huge monsters to tiny babies within a limited inclosure chased by Siamese huntsmen plunging, roaring, trumpeting, with sounds from the sixteenth pipe of the pedal organ to the squeak of the penny trumpet, and the whole place in a thunderous smother with the dust of the infuriated beasts tossed with their trunks for want of water."

It would really seem that the character of this festival is as distinguished as the Derby of the Britisher, the bullfight of the Spaniard, or the baseball match of the American. As each elephant was captured, being successfully collared by the leg, he submitted himself in some measure to be led between two tame elephants, and treated to a bath from a hose near by, and induced to leave the arena. In the open the animal was fastened to a thick pile by one or two legs, and was offered food, which was invariably resented at the outset. The tame tuskers endeavored to assuage his wrath after some hours of patient treatment, and he eventually became sufficiently docile to be led away to a covered shed, where in a few days he became amenable to the dictates of circumstances. Much sagacity is often shown by the tame elephants, both in capturing the wild ones and in teaching them the ways of captivity.

Consolation.

From The Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Jones—Your house is empty again, I see.

Mrs. Grimes—Yes; but what does it matter if it is empty all Summer, so long as I got rid of paying $10 for repairs that the last tenant insisted upon?

WELLS COLLEGE.

HERE is a growing feeling among people who are interested in the problems of education that the small college has a real and worthy part to play in the educational world. Much may be said for the stimulating and absorbing life of a great university, for its advantages of costly equipment, of famous specialists, and of intellectual freedom. Yet there will always be a class of students to whom, at least for undergraduate work, the quiet and scholarly atmosphere, the closer and more homelike companionship, the sense of a more intimate and personal relation to one's Alma Mater, that life at a small college offers, will appeal with even greater force. There is less physical strain in a smaller community. There is a better chance in small classes for the student who is diffident and retiring to do himself justice. There is, above all, in the small college the atmosphere of culture rather than that of specialism, and surely there can be no question as to which of the two is preferable for influencing the life of immature students.

These considerations, which apply to collegiate education in general, apply with greater emphasis to the education of girls. If the friends of Wells College did not believe this, they would find it difficult to justify the existence of a small college for women, only twenty-six miles away from Cornell, where privileges are so generously open to women. But they are convinced that there is need for the small college as a factor in woman's education; that for many girls the advantages of the large college or the university are more than balanced by the disadvantages, physical, moral, and even mental. And so they desire to make of Wells the ideal place for just such girls.

Wells College dates its existence as a chartered institution of collegiate grade from the year 1870. Its founder, Mr. Henry Wells, the senior partner of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, gave the first building, and if it had not been for financial reverses in his later years, would have carried out generous plans for the further development and endowment of the college. His friend

Football Team, Wells College.

and business associate, Col. Edwin B. Morgan, continued the work begun by Mr. Wells, bequeathing the college its present endowment fund; and Col. Morgan's son, Mr. Henry A. Morgan, and his son-in-law, Mr. N. L. Zabriskie of Aurora, are still the devoted benefactors of Wells. During the Summer of 1888 the main building was destroyed by fire, but through the generosity of the Trustees and the efforts of the Alumnae, the present beautiful and convenient building was in occupation within two years. It is not only in meeting such grave needs as this that Mr. Morgan and Mr. Zabriskie show their readiness to help; they are always doing pleasant things for the girls, and many a project dear to the student heart, like the new boathouse just completed, has met final realization through the timely assistance of one or the other of these good friends.

The external surroundings of the life at Wells are all that one could wish. No woman's college in the country can surpass it for charm of location, on the eastern edge of Lake Cayuga. One who has watched from the college tower a sunset reflecting itself in the lake, or who has wandered

New Boathouse, Wells College.

SENIORS AND '99'S TREE, WELLS COLLEGE.

through Clifton Ravine, or along the pine woods path to Moonshine Falls, will carry away, as many famous visitors have done, memories of haunting beauty. During the Spring and Autumn the girls spend every spare moment out of doors; picnics, like the one in our illustration, are highly popular, while basket ball, tennis, golf, and rowing, interest in which has recently been quickened by the completion of a fine boathouse, offer themselves for the more athletically inclined.

In the Winter there are lectures and concerts by well-known professors, writers, and musicians. Among the last named Mr. Bispham is a great favorite. There are class parties, and, of course, dramatics, which seem to flourish naturally in the soil of a woman's college. One of the pictures shows a group of this year's sophomores in the costumes for "Ralph Roister Doister," which they gave in March, an ambitious undertaking yet a highly successful one, for the 350-year-old jokes could hardly have been more relished by the original Eton audience.

Wells has always been known for thorough and honest work, and within the past few years much has been done to raise the standard of the institution. The departments of mathematics, French, philosophy, economics, and biology have been reorganized. Large additions have been made to the laboratory of physics; the biological laboratory has been wholly refitted this year, and a small laboratory for experimental psychology has been in use for the first time during the current semester. The requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Arts have been raised to the standard of other leading colleges, and are still being raised. Further, it would be hard to find an institution where the proportion of instructors to students is so large as at Wells, which has eighteen professors and instructors to about a hundred students. This fact says much for the possibilities of thorough instruction. Any one can see the disadvantage of placing, as is often done in the larger colleges, forty or fifty students under the charge of a single instructor in one recitation hour.

It is good work that Wells is doing; but better things must come in the future. Like every living institution—and Wells is emphatically alive—its hopes and ambitions are beyond its present achievement. It will be readily evident to those who know the executive side of college life that a small college needs a relatively larger endowment for its support than a large college does. No college ought, of course, to be dependent for its success on the number of its students—that would mean a sad lowering of intellectual standards and moral discipline. Yet it is a fact that the large college can safely rely on the income from students to a greater extent than the small college can; and the latter, if high standards are to be maintained, imperatively needs a heavy endowment. This need Wells feels in many directions. The gymnasium must be enlarged, there must be more books in the library, and more apparatus in the laboratories; a new building for the scientific departments is required, and, above all, a larger endowment for general purposes must be obtained. It is the hope of the friends of Wells College that those who give to educational objects will turn their attention to the earnest work that is being done at Wells, and will consider whether it is not worth their while to help realize the ideal of a woman's college that shall combine the advantages of a small community with the very best equipment and the highest collegiate standard.

In Luck.

From Tit-Bits.

He—My dear, the bank in which my money is deposited has failed.

She—What a mercy you've got your check book at home, love!

MARK TWAIN'S FIRST SUCCESS.

When Mark Twain first struck the trail and made for Nevada with the hope of finding a golden fortune there the first town that he located was Aurora, which is situated about 100 miles south of Carson City. Aurora was so named because of the remarkable sunrise effects there. Every morning when the sun began to climb up from the distant margin of the sagebrush horizon and illumined the bleak arrays of prospecting holes the effect was one of such grandeur that the early settlers named their town Aurora.

Twain seemed to see in the town the makings of a great city. Like all other Comstock mining camps, it had its rows of logwood saloons, its scattered cabins, its jail, and its church; the Mayor was cheek by jowl with the "deacon," and no man dared to be better than any other man under penalty of losing his poker license.

Mark Twain took his stand with the others, and with the sturdy determination of a man who expects to see a twenty-pound nugget turn up with every thrust of the pick worked hard for many days. His little claim developed nothing, however, and the only gold he saw was the gold of his dreams. Finally he gave it up as a thankless job, and he would go about town making jokes and telling stories until he became the centre of attraction at every social gathering.

The Fourth of July was at hand, and it had been decided to give a grand celebration. Twain was selected to arrange the programme, and he put the Mayor on the list as orator of the day. Now it so happened, as all old Comstockers can attest, that the Mayor of Aurora was not elected for his judicial or scholarly qualifications, but because he was in the habit of opening more jackpots than any other man in town. Twain was told by the Mayor that he could not make a speech, so Twain agreed to write one for him if he would read it.

This was agreed on, and Twain saw a chance for a joke. He wrote a burlesque speech which he began with these words: "I was sired by the great American eagle and born by a Continental dam," and winding up with "the only mistake that Washington made was that he was not born in Aurora."

The Mayor could never tell why the populace laughed at him instead of taking him seriously. Mr. Joseph T. Goodman, then the editor of The Virginia City Enterprise, heard of the speech and wrote for it for publication. When he learned that Twain was the author he sent him a letter saying that if he was not making more money than a certain weekly salary would make him he had better quit mining and become a reporter on The Enterprise. The first response was when Mark Twain walked into The Enterprise office. He did not even have a bundle tied up in a handkerchief. Instead it was a roll of dirty blankets, which he carried on his shoulder, and which with a shrug he dropped. The next morning he did not change his raiment, nor did he seem to care to do so until his friends spoke to him about it. Usually it was hard to decide whether his shirt front was lined with tobacco splashings, or tobacco with here and there a suspicion of linen. But he wrote droll stories, and the life of Virginia City was materialized by his pen from day to day either by a real literary picture or a literary caricature, some of which, it is said, were as fine as anything he has written since.

A MODERN MIRACLE.

Credulity is evermore a factor in the compound called human nature, says Appleton's Popular Science Monthly. Men love to be fooled, or to find some support for belief in manifest absurdity. There is nothing so silly but has its advocates among men who ought to know better.

A year or two since a man brought from Ohio to the University of Iowa an innocent five-parted, digitate, black fungus. It was treasured in alcohol. Why? Because of its origin. An honest mechanic, meeting with accident lost his fingers under the surgeon's knife. The amputated members were neglected, but presently discovered and duly buried in the garden. The following Spring from the "identical spot" uprose a swarthy hand, black without, white within. The hand was a perfect main-de-gloire for that sensation-loving community. The matter was discussed in newspapers. A long and careful account of the wonder was prepared, put in print, and circulated among the friends of the deceased—fingers! "What fools we mortals be!" For sheer superstition and crass stupidity who may say that the nineteenth century may not yet discount the days of the Virgin Queen?

THE UNATTAINABLE.

TO A NORMAL COLLEGE GIRL.

I do not wish to seem severe,
Nor would I be at all informal,
But I would like to say right here
Of college maids I hold most dear
The one that's always normal.
So many of them are extreme,
The wide-awake as well as dormal,
They make me feel that life's a dream
Of Greek and Latin, which I deem
So very far from normal.
But you, despite the things you know
Of Horace, Euclid, and Plato,
Of Adam Smith and Homer, and
The balance of that awful band
That used to give me trouble when
I mixed in with those college men—
You still have kept that guileless way
That went with them of other day,
When women who would keep in touch
With life did not learn quite so much,
And so were not too full of fads
To share the fortunes of our dads.
Wherefore, I say, I judge that you
Are of the old kind, tried and true.

We've never met,
But yet, but yet,
My beating heart is all awhirl
To think life holds
Within its folds
A truly Normal College girl—
E'en though, alas! she's not for me
At twenty when I'm ninety-three.

—Harper's Bazar.

THE END OF THE LONG BOW.

There was once an order in Council, says a writer in Notes and Queries, dated the

Wells College Girls Enjoying a Picnic.

26th of October, 1595, in which the Government of the day—that is of Queen Elizabeth—directed that the bows of the trained bands be exchanged for calivers and muskets. This order substituting firearms for bows seems to mark the time at which the bow as a military weapon was superseded, consequently it may be assumed that military archery in England ceased at that time. It is believed that the last active service of the war bow was in the contest between King Charles and his Scottish subjects, bowmen forming part of the forces commanded by Montrose. It is significant of the decline in archery, which had set in before 1595, that in 1627, or thirty-two years after the date of the Order in Council referred to, there were only four makers of the long bow in the City of London.

One Way to Define It.

From Jewish Comment.

She—Did you argue the matter with father when he put you out?

He—Yes. We had a sort of running debate.

Scene in the Sophomore Play "Ralph Roister Doister."

THE GERMAN EMBASSY.

THE Empire of Germany lodges its Ambassador to the United States in its own house. Great Britain and Mexico are the only other nations that have provided homes for their diplomatic representatives. Germany, or Prussia, rather, followed the example of Great Britain as long ago as 1861, when the King of Prussia sanctioned the purchase for the Minister of Prussia of a large but plain and comfortable house on Fifteenth Street, near Pennsylvania Avenue. Although it was just behind the old United States Bank, it was then in a very quiet neighborhood; but the development of Washington brought hotels, shops, political headquarters, and other business about the legation, and, as it was becoming too cramped for the more extensive affairs of the representative of an enlarged empire, the old house was exchanged for the fine residence of Major Ferguson, recently Minister to Sweden, on Massachusetts Avenue.

The German Embassy is on the north side of Massachusetts Avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets. When Massachusetts Avenue was graded some years ago upon a general improvement plan, the houses on the north side were left upon an elevation some fifteen or twenty feet above the level of the avenue, with a substantial stone retaining wall abutting on the street and a private roadway on the upper level running the length of Highland Terrace, as the higher side of the street is called. The German Embassy occupies the highest and most central position in the block. Standing back from the building line, it presents a fine frontage of about 100 feet.

While not a showy structure, it is conspicuous not only for its size, but for its central brownstone porch, covering the curved driveway from the private road. There is a main building and a western extension, of brick, three stories and an attic in height. A round tower with a peaked roof adorns the eastern corner, a bold central gable is an agreeable feature, and the extension is quite plain and in keeping with the style of the older part of the house. When Dr. von Holleben, the Ambassador, assumed charge of this Embassy, he found that additional office room was needed, and that a ballroom was indispensable for social functions. So the lot adjoining the original building was purchased, a new building erected, and the necessary rooms were thus obtained. It is a little bit of German territory, this plot in the preferred district of Washington, and the Ambassador has every property and international right to fly the German flag from the flagstaff that rises from the central gable, as he does when occasion arises.

Dr. von Holleben is a soldier and a bachelor, as well as a diplomatic officer. He keeps a very handsome and hospitable bachelor's hall, in this big house. The entire lower floor, at right and left of the English basement entrance, is given up to business purposes. For there is plenty of real business for the Ambassador of the Kaiser. Each of the Secretaries has an office. Freiherr Speck von Sternburg, who is now away with the Samoan Commission, occupies one, another is set apart for Count von Hacke, Second Secretary; Dr. von Bohlen has another, Lieut. Commander von Rebeur-Paschwitz, Naval Attaché, who has recently given an appreciative opinion of our naval service during the war, has another office, and not the least important office is that of Freiherr Beno von Herman, expert of the Embassy for Agriculture and Forestry. Besides attending to the voluminous diplomatic business that requires constant attention, the Embassy is expected, among other things, to look out for some 5,000 or 6,000 German pensioners who continue to receive pensions from the empire, although they have selected the United States to live in.

DR. VON HOLLEBEN.
The German Ambassador to the United States.

Through a passage wainscoted in oak to the ceiling the main floor is reached by a broad side stairway to the upper hall. This hall leads to the main drawing room, a cheerful and handsomely furnished apartment, lighted by windows toward the south and east. The tower room, at the corner, is a pretty extension of the room, framed in rich hangings and furnished with artistic furniture, which does not detract from its coziness. At one side of the large room stands a full-length portrait of Kaiser Wilhelm I., which has adorned the home of the German representative since soon after the coronation of the Emperor. Opening upon this room by large folding doors is the Japanese parlor, the beautiful and expensive fittings of which were all obtained by Ambassador Holleben during his service in Japan as Minister for about six years. Everything is Japanese, including the handsome teakwood furniture, the upholstering of the sofas and chairs, the exquisite vases and lacquer ware, and the large and superbly framed mirror, the frame of which is carved in a very intricate pattern in the most skillful manner. The collection of Japanese arms is one of which the Ambassador is naturally proud.

These parlors open upon the hall as well as upon the ball room, the apartments having been arranged with reference to the comfortable entertainment of a large company, when no single room would begin to hold the throng of guests invited to enjoy the hospitality of the host. The ballroom is a spacious one, about fifty feet wide by seventy-five feet in length, with twenty feet between floor and ceiling. It is floored with polished hardwood, so that dancing upon it shall be no hardship. To a height of ten feet it appears to be wainscoted with oak, but on the house side some of the panels are doors leading into the hall, the parlors, or the dining room. Upon the wall of the ballroom, high up toward the ceiling, are large and fine portraits of the Emperor and the Empress. They were sent from Berlin at the request of Ambassador von Holleben. The room is illuminated with electric lamps, placed well up toward the bases of the arches that support the ceiling.

The state dining room is at the rear of the house, and opens upon the ballroom or the hall, as well as upon the main parlor. It is a commodious apartment, in which a company of twenty-five or thirty persons may be seated without discomfort. The finish is of polished hardwood throughout. At the east end of the room, in a niche, is a portrait of the Kaiser, and by an arrangement of electric lamps it may be made the most conspicuous object in the room, the lamps being shielded and the light thrown upon the portrait so as to make it stand forth with great prominence.

Above the main floor are the private apartments of the Ambassador and some of his suite, which are comfortably but not luxuriously furnished. A military atmosphere seems to pervade the Embassy. That may be quite a matter of early habit with the Ambassador, who was transferred from the army as an officer of the Leibgarde Husaren Regiment to the diplomatic corps. Long before that he was an ardent student, with a student's fancy for getting into conflicts that have left his face irretrievably furrowed with proofs of youthful courage and ardor. A long apprenticeship in the lower diplomatic ranks prepared him for the charge of Germany's affairs in the Argentine Republic, where he was Minister for seven years. Promotion followed, the next post confided to him being Japan, where he served the Kaiser for six years.

Dr. von Holleben's next diplomatic service was here in Washington as Minister. He had just become favorably known when it was considered desirable to send him to Stuttgart, a Court considered highly attractive to German diplomatic officers. Upon the recall of Ambassador Thielmann, to take a position near the Court, Dr. von Holleben was advanced to the grade of Ambassador, and has since November, 1897, a period of some diplomatic anxiety, served Germany and the United States with great fidelity and discretion. He has at all times been cheerfully indifferent, outwardly, to all mischievous reports of possible interruption of amicable relations between the powers. Even when reports were most circumstantial and disquieting, Dr. von Holleben has scouted them as contrived by designing mischiefmakers.

Diplomatic life in Washington calls for some display, and Ambassador von Holleben indulges in it as a soldier rather than as a courtier. When he appears at a function requiring full dress it is in the uniform of his military rank, and his suite follows the example. This gives variety to the appearance of the German Diplomatic Corps, for, while each member of it has at some time been a soldier, no two of them wear the uniform of the same organization.

E. G. D.

THE FRENCH SPY SYSTEM.

It is quite understood that the practices of the Cabinet Noir in the Post Office are never quite in abeyance in France, says Chambers's Journal. The weapon is too good a one for any Government to voluntarily relinquish, unless under extreme pressure of public opinion. To discover what your opponent's intentions are by opening and reading his letters, which he has rashly intrusted to your charge, is a chance not to be missed. During the Boulangist troubles it was an open secret that the Cabinet Noir was working night and day; and, not more than a year ago, M. Lockroy, a few weeks before he was appointed Minister of Marine, publicly complained that his correspondence was being systematically violated.

M. Goron, the late head of the Paris detective department, is even now publishing his memoirs; and in the course of them he asserts that almost every person, man or woman, of note in the French capital, and many persons of no note whatever, have their secret dossiers in the police archives—dossiers composed of all sorts of scurrilous tittle-tattle gleaned from the most suspicious sources—your door porter, your cook, and your tradesmen's assistants—and, of course, open to the inspection of the powers that be for the moment. These dossiers, the late head of the detective department categorically declares, are often the fons et origo of the many mysterious Ministerial shufflings that are so often inexplicable to the outside world. Blackmailing is, in fact—if M. Goron is to be believed—the very commonest offense in France to-day.

THE BOY WITH A QUEER NAME.

I remember hearing the following story from the late Canon Bardsley, author of "English Names and Surnames," says a writer in Notes and Queries. There was once a woman—a little "cracky," I think, said the Canon, by way of parenthesis—who had a son whom she had christened "What." Her idea seems to have been that when in after days he was asked his name, and kept saying "What," amusing scenes would follow, which was likely enough, especially if the boy was careful to pronounce the aspirate. Such a scene did, I believe, occur once when he went to school, and was told, as a new-comer, to stand up and furnish certain particulars. "What is your name?" asked the teacher. "What," blurted out the boy, amid the laughter of the class. "What is your name?" asked the master again with more emphasis. "What," replied the boy. "Your name, Sir!" roared out the infuriated pedagogue. "What, What!" roared back the terrified urchin. The sequel I forget, but I believe it was one of those cases in which the follies of the parents are visited on the children of the first generation.

THE LEGIONS OF THE WIND.

In the silences of the woods,
I have heard all day and all night
The moving multitudes
Of the Wind in flight.
He is named Myriad:
And I am sad
Often, and often I am glad,
But oftener I am white
With fear of the dim broods
That are his multitudes.

FIONA MACLEOD in The Sketch.

Literally True.

From The Chicago Post.

"I told him he didn't dare kiss me," she said. Then she added regretfully:
"I sized him up just right."

JUNE

RETURNING TO THE JUDGES' STAND AND PREPARING TO DISMOUNT.

A

"ON THE LINE"—WAITING TO PURCHASE TICKETS.

"NASH" TURNER, THE JOCKEY THAT PILOTED THE WINNER.

1899

IN THE FIELD—ONE OF THE COACHING PARTIES.

THE HORSES A

SCENES IN CONNECTION WITH IMP'S GREAT RA

GROUP OF FAIR "RAIL-BIRDS."

WARRINGTON GOING FROM THE PADDOCK.

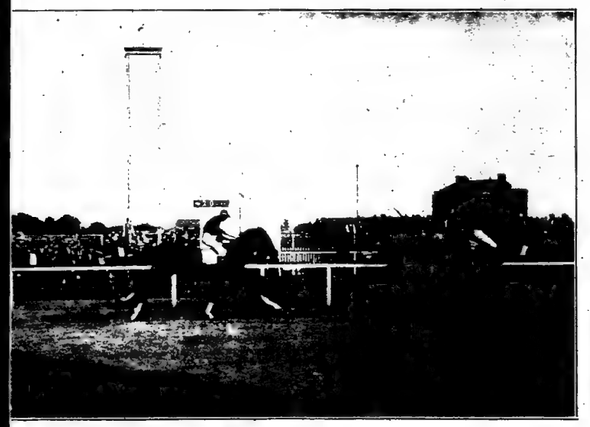

THE FINISH—IMP FIRST AND BANNOCKBURN SECOND.

BOOKMAKER "JOE" VENDIG ON A STOOL WATCHING THE HORSES AT THE POST.

T THE POST, LINED UP FOR THE START.

A RUSH FOR THE TRACK.

CE FOR THE SUBURBAN HANDICAP, JUNE 17, 1899.

AMERICANS IN THE FAR EAST.

THE first shot fired over a year ago in Manila Bay has been regarded as the signal gun of American civilization in the Far East. It was at least a revelation, for it, together with subsequent events, brought home to the American people the achievements of their own mercantile pioneers in the Pacific since the Revolution. The American flag was first carried round the world and American business was begun at Canton in 1784. Since then pioneers have replaced pioneers, missionaries have succeeded missionaries, and diplomatists diplomatists in those far-off regions known as China, Japan, and Korea, and the realization of contemporary facts made evident by Dewey's "signal gun" has demanded a knowledge of these countries and of the evolution of American influences therein developed for a sure guide to present matters of international policy.

Mr. William Elliot Griffis, author of "The Mikado's Empire," "Corea, the Hermit Nation," and other similar works, has recently brought out through A. S. Barnes & Co. a little volume which is a compilation of some of this author's articles published in the magazines. In many places the text has been rearranged, and the whole forms a glance at what the title signifies, "America in the East."

With all the mighty effects that are present with Dewey's victory in the Philippines and the infinite prophecies of the future, the American Admiral was not a pioneer in his task. In July, 1853, Perry's flagship, the foremost of a peaceful armada, dropped anchor in Yedo Bay, Japan, and it may be truthfully said with the author of this volume before us, that "His sunset gun tolled the knell of old Japan and began the raising of the curtain on a new panorama of history." It had been so in China sixty-nine years before. It became so in Korea thirteen years later. Dewey's guns and the Chinese-Japanese war produced an enlightenment in both the Western and Eastern Hemispheres which the author illustrates by an episode in the career of the first American envoy to Japan. In 1856, When Mr. Townsend Harris arrived at Hongkong on the steam frigate San Jacinto, the Chinamen brought up on deck for sale "a wild cat." "Even the epauletted sons of Mars and Neptune stood off nervously as the New York merchant diplomatist boldly proceeded to unwind the defensive coils of twine and rope which paralyzed the creature. Even slight knowledge of zoology enabled him to see the difference between panthers and pussies. A prolonged unwrapping, as of a mummy, revealed an ordinary roof scrambler and back-yard vocalist, only too happy to have her artificial spots sponged off, and, when able, to stand up, lap milk, and purr. So in like manner in 1894 the colossal Chinese tiger daubed out on paper was shown by a little Japanese army to be a sham. Again, Dewey's guns showed Spain in the Far East to be only a painted power. The once world dominators of the East and West, China and Spain, are now the 'broken-backed tigers' of Korean proverb."

But the interest of the United States in distant seas might readily rest on other bases than the excursions of the missionaries or the tours of merchants or diplomatists, or even the right of conquest. It is a fact not generally known that were the United States to claim the land discovered by ships bearing her flag her map would show a large share in the ownership of the earth's surface. By the same right through which Russia retained Siberia and Great Britain Australia, the American Government might call the whole northwestern part of Greenland, Lincoln, and Grant Land from the seventy-eighth to the eighty-third degree north latitude, besides the Antartic Continent, estimated to contain 2,000,000 square miles, United States territory.

"How strange does the very suggestion (as if it were a novelty.") remarks Griffis, "of our being a world power seem! As a matter of simple fact, the United States in 1890 were in closer touch with the world at large then than at any time since until the wonder year of 1898. Our American explorers, diplomatists, merchants, missionaries, educators in the Pacific, have not made a failure of their delicate and difficult tasks. They have shown what American wit, grit, perseverance, and character can do at the ends of the earth, and even amidst the most unpromising circumstances among savages and semi-savages. With all due respect to our academic friends in sanctum and study, we believe that the story of American triumphs in the Far East affords a surer guide for decision and action than certain recent utterances which seem to smell more of the lamp than of outdoor acquaintance with facts. Indeed, some deliverances against expansion savor more of weariness and despair than of real insight into the problem."

The author shows that the problem which confronts the American people has been met by the Dutch and English in the same territories where Americans have won commercial prises from both the Englishman and the Hollander. The Dutch have displayed good aptitude for governing Asiatic peoples; the English have displayed better. We, being their children, have so much in our favor to start with, says the author. We may profit by their experience, we may bring to bear new and valuable ideas where their innovations cease to prove fruitful, and we may receivesome instruction from our own brief experience—all elements which will go far toward solving the problem in the Philippines. The greatest obstructions tending to discourage American proprietorship are, of course, the natural condition, the abnormal heat, moisture, the tornadoes, typhoons, the earthquakes, tidal waves, and volcanoes, and the inclemency of the climate itself. It has been said by many eminent writers that the white man, and, least of all, the Anglo-Saxon, cannot live and bring up families in the tropics. Some recent writers have disputed this point as far as the Philippines are concerned, by showing that the worst propagator of disease in those islands has been the generations on generations of Spanish misrule and disregard of sanitary precautions, and that the natural inclement conditions of the islands may be eventually, if not immediately, overcome. Mr. Benjamin Kidd, in his suggestive little book "The Control of the Tropics," maintains that the white man can neither live in the tropics nor be acclimated within them. Mr. Griffis considers this a blunder of the first magnitude. He writes:

"I cannot think so. I believe with him that the idea of exploiting any tropical region by regarding it primarily as an estate to be worked for gain must be abandoned; that to surround the regions thus occupied with laws and tariffs operating in the exclusive interest of the power in possession is also folly and a retrograde principle. I believe, further, that to develop a permanently resident European caste cut off from the conditions political, moral, and physical, which have produced the European, means degradation and failure. The tropics must be governed as a trust for civilization, and with a full sense of the responsibility of such a trust involved. We must respect native systems of religion, native institutions, and political rights. Those who administer the Government for us and represent our civilization must be kept in direct and immediate contact with the standard of that civilization at its best. * * * The modern man, with his more complex life, is even more dependent upon the product of the tropics than were his ancient ancestors, yet it has sometimes been supposed that the tropics were never meant for the white man to live in or to greatly concern himself about. This region of the earth is supposed, by some, to be the white man's graveyard. How can Americans live in the Philippines, for example, where the thermometer stands on the average so far above the records between Florida and Maine? Many regions in the tropics are like a steam bath, and the heat and moisture together are oppressive, apparently, beyond the power of the Anglo-Saxon to endure."

In replying more directly to Mr. Kidd, the writer continues by asking, What are the facts? "The English and Dutch have for centuries lived not only within the tropics, but along the equator. Some of the most brilliant achievements of the Anglo-Saxon are to be noted in this region. More wonderful than many a fairy romance is the story of the British conquest of India and of the making of the Queen's highway in India and China, and the government of 300,000,000 on 2,000,000 square miles of Asiatic territory most tropical. Who doubts that within a few years there will be a highway of iron, built by British capital, from the Cape of Good Hope to the Isthmus of Suez? In Southern India, in Burmah and the Malay Peninsula, in Hongkong and Borneo, and the islands of the sea, see what British energy in government, education, engineering, and irrigation has done! * * * More than 10,000,000 of white men and their descendants are to-day settled within the tropics, laying the foundations of new and possibly greater civilizations. With the reconciliation and fusion of Oriental and Occidental factors and of the contributions from tropic and temperate man and nature under the one recreated force of Christianity, who doubts but that 'Time's noblest offspring' is yet to come?"

History has shown that the Americans, with no desire of territorial expansion, have been able to live and work in the tropics with their British kinsmen. "It was in tropical and African waters that Matthew Perry and Andrew Hull Foote demonstrated that a ship could be made more sanitary than the average house. Human health on the American merchant marine and the African and Asiatic Squadrons of the United States Navy shows that climate is no bar to enterprise or hindrance to endeavor. * * * It is not alone the resources of civilization which enable the Englishman and the Englishwoman to excel all others as empire builders. Look at those streams of Scottish and English people who pass every year through Egypt to India and the distant East: Think what nation makers they are. Reflect on the moral courage that sustains mothers and fathers who give up, during eight or ten of the most interesting years of their life, their children born in the tropics in order that these may be trained in the more bracing moral atmosphere and hardier climate, even in the old home in the northern seas, before coming back, as most of them do, to earn the Queen's shilling, or the civil service stipend, or the missionary pittance. Cannot Americans do what British folk have done?"

But prior to that May morning in 1898 what had Americans done in the East, how have the Stars and Stripes covered in a measure the same work that has been performed under the union jack? Long before there was a talk of the new Far East, piratical hordes of Portuguese, Malays, and mixed races sought shelter and obtained it in the harbors of China and of Japan. Against this piratical business the Americans and British joined hands, and there stands to-day in Hongkong one monument to the memory of American and British sailors slain in suppressing piracy. It is a touching sight, says the author, in speaking of the British custom of observing an Anglo-American memorial day there, "to see marines and sailors under the union jack and the Stars and Stripes make one procession to decorate the graves of comrades who spoke the same tongue. In Korea, Japan, China, Siam, India, or the islands of the sea this is seen." The traffic of slavery that once dominated the coasts of Africa and the high seas has been abolished by the warships of Great Britain and the United States. For from the time when Matthew Perry located Monrovia and with Foote helped to lay the foundation of Liberia, but more especially after the Webster-Ashburton treaty of 1842, the United States Navy was busy in the tropical waters of Africa in promoting civilization by destroying the abuses of centuries. In the Dark Continent, as well as in the West

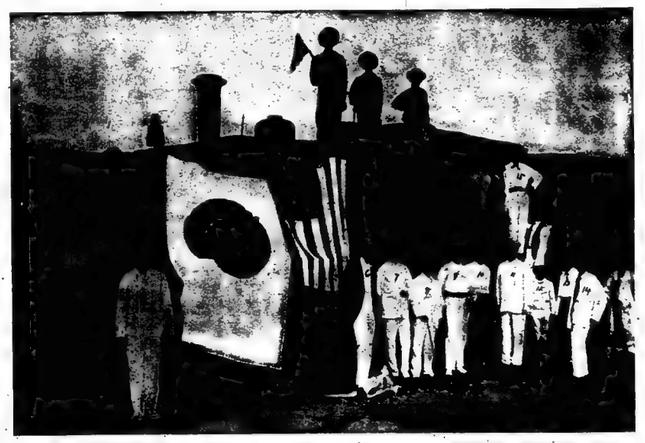

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FIRST ENGINE ON THE SEOUL-CHEMULPO RAILWAY.

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TOWNSEND HARRIS, NEW YORK, 1846.
First Minister to Japan.

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HIGH SCHOOL AND STUDENTS, FUKUI, JAPAN.

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THE CROWN PRINCE OF KOREA, 1899.

From "America in the Far East." Copyright, 1899, by A. S. Barnes & Co., N. Y.
JOHN L. STEVENS.

Indies, Americans joined with the British in the good work for all humanity.

During the last century American seamen were to be found in the waters of Nippon, and in 1837 the American firm of C. W. King & Co. dispatched the ship Morrison into Yedo Bay. This was the Mr. King who later wrote the first American book on Japan, in which he uttered this prophecy: "America is the hope of Asia beyond the Malay Peninsula, and her noblest effort shall find a becoming theatre there." Through interpreters like Dr. S. Wells Williams the language of Nippon was learned, and Japanese young men were brought to the United States and educated. Among them were Kinzo Manjiro, who was the interpreter (in the rear sent unknown to Perry) in the first American treaty negotiations, and Heco, who started the first newspaper in Japan, the forerunner of the Hiogo News, The Tokio Times, and The Tokio Independent, in which Messrs. Wainwright, E. H. House, and E. W. Eastlake have won journalistic honors if not emolument. But for years, with continued insult and determination, official Japan had repelled every attempt of foreigners to secure a humane treatment for sailors cast ashore on her coasts or to have her receive back shipwrecked natives picked up at sea. It became necessary to break down Japanese barbarism.

"With firmness, but without bloodshed, Commander Glynn in 1848, with his little ten-gun brig, gave the insolent officers at Nagasaki a lesson not speedily forgotten." It was during the civil war that McDougal, in the Wyoming, fired his eleven-inch Dahlgrens upon the batteries of the insurgents, who objected to their sovereign's signing a commercial treaty with the Americans. "Townsend Harris had, on Feb. 17, 1858, secured the written promise of the Yedo Government to sign the treaty, and on the 27th of July the American envoy at Yokohama, with Tatnall, on the Powhatan, delivered his letter, urging the Premier Li's signature 'without the loss of a single day.' Yet so far the anti-Tycoon party at Kioto had withheld the Mikado's signature. The country seemed ready either for intestine war or conquest by the 'hairy alien.' Should Japan become as India or China? The Regent Premier Li answered, No. He signed the Harris treaty July 29, and opened Japan first to the United States and thus to twenty nations. For this act he was assassinated, March 23, 1860, while the Japanese Embassy sent by him was in America." But the opposition to the invitation extended to the foreigners became violent, and reached the stages of an insurrection after his death, and it became necessary for an American naval officer, in the command of a single ship, to run the batteries at Shimonoseki and silence them and sink Japanese war vessels. "Four days after McDougal's exploit the French thirty-five-gun frigate and a gunboat, the Tancrede, with a land force of 350 men, with maps made by the Dutch Captain, shelled the fort, took one five-gun battery of twenty-four-pounders, and came away. Nevertheless, Choshiu became the centre of opposition to the Shogun Government at Yedo. The clansmen, reinforced by Ronins, or free lances, from all parts of the empire, repaired their losses, built new batteries, mounted heavier guns, and succeeded for fifteen months in closing the strait against foreign commerce. The Tycoon being helpless, it became necessary for the treaty powers then represented in Japan to force the passage and destroy the forts."

The gallant actions of Foote and Tatnall in China are also matters of American history. Foote, in the late fifties, on board the Portsmouth, recalls the only passage at arms between the Governments of China and the United States. Several American vessels had been fired upon by the forts near Canton, and Commodore Armstrong ordered Capt. Foote to bombard, capture, and destroy these forts. The Portsmouth was a sailing vessel, but she was towed within 500 yards of the largest and lowest fort, which was built of great blocks of granite, and mounted heavy cannon. "The Chinese began the war. For one moment that day the long granite walls and darkened embrasures of the fort seemed in harmony with the sleepy repose of the beautiful soft afternoon, but before anchor was dropped grape and round shot flew around and over the ship. Loud and long were Foote's orders, as without steam and without wind, in a narrow and unknown channel, and with only the precarious expedient of a spring cable the Portsmouth got into position." How well she employed her eight starboard broadside guns, how well were hurled the shells from her columbiads, the witnesses of that day's fight have often told. On the following day the Levant, another of Commodore Armstrong's ships, got into position and silenced a fort which had been unharmed by the Portsmouth's cannonade. It was then that United States marines and sailors moved landward over the muddy fields, charged the forts that remained, and planted the Stars and Stripes on Chinese territory.

A few months later Commodore Tatnall, on a peaceful mission, conveyed Mr. Ward, the United States Minister, into the Pei-Ho River, and witnessed the attack of the allied British and French gunboats under the British Admiral Hope on the remaining fortifications. The British ships fared badly, and on board the Plover the Admiral was wounded and nearly all the men were killed or disabled; only a weary squad could work a single gun. It was then that the American Commodore ordered his cutter, and in the very thick of the fight passed through the fleet to visit and cheer Admiral Hope. Round shot flew about him, one killing his coxswain. "To the British officer's query of surprise at this act of a neutral, Tatnall exclaimed that blood was thicker than water. Meanwhile the American sailors moved up to the bow, leaped on board the Plover, and actually relieved their exhausted British sailor-mates, serving the gun during a round or two, until Tatnall ordered them off, even while approval twinkled in his eye. His excuse for towing British marines into action, for assisting in an assault on a Chinese fort, and for other technical violations of international law, was in a phrase, a sentiment, but one destined to strengthen and deepen as the years flow on."

And what Americans wrought in Japan and China they succeeded in doing in Korea, although here, as in the two former cases, respect for their flag had to be taught through shot and shell. The events which led up to the American expedition of 1870 were graphically recorded in the newspapers of the late sixties. On the Korean coast American seamen, if cast ashore, met with a horrible fate. Did a ship lie becalmed, the Koreans with their fire rafts attacked the crew and slew them all. When the crew of the General Sherman met violent deaths, in August, 1866, "Fighting John Rodgers" was placed in command of an American force and ordered to "inquire" into the affair. With the Colorado, the Alaska, the Benicia, the Palos, the Ashuelot, and the Monocacy, he moved into the Han River, on which Han-Yang, the Seoul, or capital, of Korea, is situated. Leaving the heaviest vessels behind, four steam launches and two gunboats moved around the bend of the river, to take the lay of the land, and to their surprise, found a fort and new earthwork, mounting several thirty-two-pounders, and hundreds of jingals lashed by fives to logs. "The treacherous Korean commander was one second too late. A storm of fire burst and clouds of smoke rose over the fort, while the water was torn into foam and our men soused in the splash. One American was wounded, but of the two or three hundred Korean missiles of many sizes not one injured a ship or boat. The bow guns of the launches, the cannon of the moving Palos, and the ten-inch shells of the Monocacy at anchor quickly cleared the fort of its defenders, the white-coated Koreans flying like sheep before the well-dropped shells." The next day the American flag was planted upon Korean territory and a land campaign was begun, which ended only when Commodore Rodgers had satisfactorily "inquired" into the General Sherman affair.

"In 1882 Commodore Shufeldt, in the United States steamer Swatara, after previous failures and great perseverance made the first treaty of a Western nation with the Land of the Morning Calm. Soon white-clothed Koreans were seen on Broadway, President Arthur, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel receiving, on Evacuation Day, these envoys with heads caged in horsehair. In June, 1884, after the riot and coup d'état of Dec. 4, when with the hoary old weapons of assassination, some hasty reformers 'moved a vote of censure' upon their enemies, the King's Ministers, and blew a hurricane of reform for forty-eight hours, there were heads off and a battlefield. Such attempted condensation of centuries of evolution into a space of time between two sunrises failed." But ten years later the war undertaken by Japan in defense of Korean rights, wrought mighty changes.

Mr. Griffis presents interesting details concerning the development of American spirit in Hawaii, which, unfortunately, limited space will not permit me to cite. Hawaii is now American territory. Its future seems assured. The Philippines are held "in trust." But the commercial achievements that must follow in Japan, China, and Korea are, as has been seen, formed upon a more local contact and a more remote historical basis than that founded by the victory in Manila Bay. W. L.

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NATIVE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, TOKIO.

"APPALLING DISASTER" FURNISHES DINNER.

The English "liner," whose business is to send short paragraphs to the daily papers, fairly revels in "appalling disasters." He is out of spirits, and his pockets are empty in the piping times of peace, when even an assault on a policeman is of rare occurrence. But a strange suicide, a mysterious murder, a fatal fire, or a sensational burglary make a new man of him, and convinces him that really, after all, life is worth living.

There is a grisly story of a "liner," says a writer in The Cornhill, who had not had material for a paragraph for weeks. People persisted in not murdering any one; they would not even commit suicide or drop down dead; fires would not burst out, and the burglar and pickpocket had evidently temporarily given up business. He lived in a cheap suburb, and one afternoon was walking dolefully in his scrap of back garden, smoking his pipe and racking his brains to find out where the next week's dinners for his wife and children were to come from, when he suddenly heard screams proceeding from adjoining premises. He dropped his pipe and rushed out, but soon returned.

"Mary! Mary!" he cried to his long-suffering partner, "fetch my hat. Thank God! a woman a few doors up has cut her three children's throats, and we shall have a good dinner on Sunday!"

A double murder will pay his quarter's rent, and a romantic suicide in high life will give him a pleasant holiday.

NEW YORK'S JAPANESE COLONY.

HOULD the American woman wish to know of the ways and ideas of her Japanese sister she will have to go to Japan, for there are only five Japanese families living in New York, and they are what a Yankee would term "unsociable." This is partly due, no doubt, to their lacking command of our language, for while the men speak very good English the women do not. Then also the women of Japan have always been literally hedged in by conventionalities, which naturally retard any spontaneity of speech or manner which might be theirs. So in America, as in Japan, if one asks the women to give their opinion of something or to tell how they divert themselves from domestic cares, they timidly refer you to their husbands; the manner, together with their diminutive persons, reminding one of a child rather than a woman.

We are told that they are most devoted wives and mothers, and I doubt it not. I can imagine no greater symbol of wifely devotion than to turn to your lord with, "Tell the lady what I think, dear."

Nevertheless, the Japanese woman is immensely attractive, despite her absence of coquetry and wit. She does not toss her head or pout as her sister femininity are wont to do, but has a way of looking at the toes of her tiny boots all the time you are talking to her, which makes you very appreciative of the dark, almond eyes when they at last meet yours. Her voice is full of dreamy melody, and the faintest of pink comes and goes beneath her pale olive skin.

Everybody has heard of the aversion to stairs in Japan, and how the houses are built with but one story. So it will seem queer to learn that every Japanese family in New York lives in a flat. Very swell apartment buildings they are, too, but all minus elevators. After trudging up several flights of well-carpeted stairs I rang the bell of a Japanese gentleman who, I had learned, was a rich banker. There was a soft rustling of silken skirts inside, and the door was opened by a diminutive bit of Japanese femininity, who bowed ridiculously low and looked very much as though she would like to turn and run. The little hostess was simply gowned in the latest European mode, and looked a very pretty woman withal. Her coiffure was elaborate, yet resembling to a degree that of our women of fashion. She wore the conventional marriage ring, and the fittings of her apartment were not unlike those of hundreds of well-ordered American homes, though I confess there was a total lack of individuality in its appointments and a most uninviting air of stiffness about it all. There was nothing in the fittings or hangings to tell one that the family was Japanese, other than a few pieces of bric-à-brac which one might nick up here in New York. The bronze clock ticking away on the mantel shelf was of American make, while the discarded "dolly" of the little one sleeping in the room adjoining looked very much as though it had dropped from the pack of our very own Kris Kringle.

The little Japanese woman is very happy in America, and says not a word about going back to Tokio. She keeps American servants, relishes American delicacies, and goes to American theatres and concerts. She thinks our women are wonderful, and is every day more astonished at their independence and cleverness.

At another flat I was ushered into the family sitting room where a little beauty from the Orient was tantalizing a benign-looking tabby, and in a wicker cradle near by a chubby Jap was drawing sustenance from an American nursing bottle. In this family a Japanese nurse girl is kept. She speaks good English, and the little ones are taught our mother tongue.

While this is all very interesting to know, yet it cannot be questioned that to study the women of Japan as a type of feminine beauty and charm one needs to view them against their native background. It is to Theodore Wores, a local artist, that New York is indebted for much of its insight and appreciation of the characteristic of Japan's beautiful women. Mr. Wores asserts that the faces of the Japanese women are more symmetrical than are any other type of womanly beauty to be found the world over. On this topic he says.

"Their figures are not good, they have no hips and are too short-limbed, but the faces of Japanese women are full of picturesque loveliness. Their arms and hands are beautifully formed, and every movement is of natural grace.

"Like any other foreigners, it requires study to see the characteristic distinctions between the American ideal of beauty and those of the Japanese, and not until one becomes familiar with the country as an artistic whole can the highest ideal be appreciated.

"I once asked a Japanese gentleman what he thought of our American women.

"'They walk like men.'

"Again, a woman of Japan said our American girls looked 'so fierce.'

"There are two distinct types of feminine beauty in Japan. The type most admired is of a slender, ethereal order, with oval face, slightly aquiline nose, and pallid color. This represents the aristocratic type, and one can but concede to many examples of this class a high degree of beauty; but when one ventures to express admiration for another type—the robust, red-cheeked and well-developed country girl—one's taste is looked upon as nothing less than barbarous.

A SAMISA PLAYER.

"The speech and movement of the Japanese women are so conventional, and each so like another's, that they impress one as being mechanical. Their ideas are formed and expressed with the greatest deliberation, and with never the slightest indication of eagerness or originality of speech.

MAKING HER TOILET.

"The girls of the aristocratic class are well educated. They are all musical, and it is not uncommon for them to play on six different instruments. In addition, they receive instruction in flower arrangement, poetry, and in cha-no-yu, or ceremonious tea service. Besides the Japanese portion of their education they also attend a school where they are instructed in English, French, and German, as well as arithmetic, grammar, geography, and the usual common school education. They go to dancing school, too, for it is now considered quite as important for a Japanese as for an American girl to learn to waltz. The Japanese artists do not paint from models, but from memory impressions, and so one finds it difficult to make the women understand that one means serious work when engaging them to pose. They promise to come to the studio, and are delightfully courteous in agreeing to one's ideas and suggestions for a picture, but when the hour comes around they fail to appear. This is simply through their lack of appreciating one's seriousness, and they look upon it merely as a joke. It takes a long while to make them understand that they are really to sit for you in the ideal talked of.

"The Japanese girl is not in the least coquettish, and her dark, oblique eyes are full of dreamy sentiment. There is great beauty in the glossy richness of her hair, which is done in a most elaborate coiffure. It is dressed by an artist twice a week. In sleeping, the head rests upon a cushion so arranged as to protect the coiffure.

"The general belief is that the Japanese woman has the simple, lightsome nature of a child, whereas there is a depth and intensity of feeling which sometimes makes death preferable to separation from her lover. Marriages in Japan are conventional arrangements, made by the parents regardless of the feelings of those mostly concerned. Not infrequently the little bride chooses death with her lover instead.

"Take the finest type of Japanese beauty, with its general effect of costume and surroundings, and she is a perfect ideal of feminine loveliness; but change the costume and background to that of an American and she loses it all. Her face, her poise, and her movements are in perfect harmony with her costume and surroundings, and 'tis there only she makes a perfect whole.

"This was clearly demonstrated by the utter failure of the attempt to introduce European costumes in Japan.

"The absence of hats and ornaments of every sort adds to their picturesqueness. They wear no jewelry whatever, and the use of gold chains, bracelets, rings, and other ornaments, which can only be regarded as relics of barbarism, they have long since outgrown. Nothing could be more shocking to a Japanese lady than the custom of piercing the ears and suspending rings from them. In their freedom from this custom they perhaps stand alone among nations.

"The men of Japan are about the stature of the average American woman, and the women are correspondingly smaller.

"The women have most conventional ideas of modesty, and while they do not hesitate at being observed while bathing in the public resorts, they are greatly concerned to be seen elsewhere with a robe which displays the throat and shoulders.

"The nude does not figure in Japanese art. An artist may paint a figure nude when the sentiment of the picture requires it, but never from our standpoint of the undraped figure as the highest form of beauty."

As Mr. Wores talked on he told how his interest in Japanese life grew out of his studies in the Chinese quarter of San Francisco.

"The California Chinatown is a perfect miniature reproduction of the Chinese land across the sea, and I grew wildly enthusiastic over the life studies found there. In spite of protests from friends I opened a studio there on my return from Munich. 'You are a fool,' they said, 'to waste your time in painting such dirty, despised creatures. No one wants pictures of their nasty houses and streets.'

"But I worked serenely away until by and by, when I had quite a collection of Chinese studies I gave a little exhibition, first in San Francisco, then in New York. They attracted the attention of Englishmen mostly. One I sold to Sir Thomas Hesketh. Then I went back and worked a while longer, when I exhibited at an art dealer's. There Lord Rosebery gave an order for three paintings, and my collection soon dwindled down to a few canvases.

"During these four years of work among the Chinese I had gradually grown interested in the art of Japan. On my first visit I thought I should stay two or three months, but instead I worked on for three years, and I returned to America with an exhibit of Japanese studies which were seen in San Francisco, New York, Boston, and Washington. When I returned to London they were exhibited on Bond Street, and received such flattering attention that I re-

In Winter Attire.

A JAPANESE MUSICIAN.

JAPANESE WOMAN WRITING.

turned for two more years of delightful Japan.

"What impressed me most on my first visit where the bright faces, happy dispositions, and general appearance of contentment I met with everywhere amid sunny gardens and cheerful homes, and the scrupulous cleanliness of the people and their surroundings, combining at once to make a most delightful impression on my mind. The contrast in coming from a purely commercial community, with its prosaic and practical spirit, made this seem almost like another world.

"I found the people polite, refined, and considerate to one another, where there seemed to be an utter absence, in any form, of that brutality which prevails more or less elsewhere. This fact I found to be true of all classes, and in order to solve the question of this general contentment and happiness and to gain an insight into their life and customs, I concluded that it would be necessary for me to acquire at least a partial knowledge of their language and live the life of the people. This entailed no sacrifice of comfort, for a Japanese house is clean, neat, and artistically constructed; in fact, 'a thing of beauty' and 'a joy' as long as one lives in it. One's neighbors are all that can be desired, and, what is more unusual, servants are honest and efficient.

"A bachelor friend of mine suggested I secure a man and his wife for my house servants, and after running through the list of applicants I came to a man who just suited me, until I learned that he was unmarried. I told him he would not do; I must have a man and wife. 'Well,' he said dolefully, 'I think I can fix it all right.'

"'But no, I want you in the morning.'

"'All right,' he said; 'I'll be on hand.' And sure enough, the following morning he appeared at my door with a little bride beside him. They were my faithful attendants during my sojourn in their country.

"But there was an obstacle in the way that had to be overcome. Foreigners residing in Japan are required to live within treaty limits, and my desire to live beyond them did not seem likely to be realized. However, there is an exception made to this law in favor of Government employes. A young Japanese friend of mine, Yasumaru by name, explained the case to his father, who was a high official, and he kindly arranged the matter by engaging me nominally as teacher of painting for his children. In this way we managed between us to evade the law, a proceeding, however, which I had to admit was not confined to Japan.

A neat little Japanese house, surrounded by a pretty garden, was rented by my friend in the vicinity of his home, and I was soon established in these new and quaint surroundings.

"Having determined to conform as far as possible to the custom of the country, at my friend's suggestion I sent my servant with a tray of buckwheat cakes to each of my neighbors. This, he informed me, was de rigueur in moving into a new house. In return my neighbors made a most ceremonious call and expressed unbounded astonishment that a foreigner should be so well versed in Japanese etiquette. I also duly impressed upon my servants the fact that my household was to be managed in the same orderly manner as is expected of them by a Japanese master, and even made a point of conforming to the general custom of removing my shoes at the threshold of my house. By degrees, and under these favorable conditions for general observation, some of the causes of the people's happy spirit of independence began to be revealed to me. The simplicity of their lives, into which enters no selfish rivalry to outdo one another, accounts in a large measure for this enviable result. Regarding one another very much as belonging to one family, their mode of life is more or less on the same plane, and consequently a spirit of great harmony prevails. A very small

"THREE LITTLE MAIDS FROM SCHOOL."

accepted, and now they believe the ex-Mayor will return.

perhaps, owes much of its general beauty and attractiveness to the hand of man, but so successful is the harmonious combination of man and nature that one at first fails to realize how much each has contributed to form the character of the country. But there is no conflict between them. Man has made no attempt to supplant or to improve nature, and has been but a loving assistant. Thus has this process gone on for ages and ages, until the people and their surroundings form one harmonious whole."

L. VAN DER VEER.

THE REV. DR. A. H. STUDEBAKER.

The Rev. Dr. A. H. Studebaker, the new pastor of St. Matthew's Church, Brooklyn, is one of the largest men in the Lutheran Church, and that in two senses. He is prominent in the work of the General Council, and as such will take his place among New York Lutherans as a leader, and he is much above six feet in height and broad in proportion.

He is a native of Ohio, and was educated at Wittenberg College, Springfield. He began to preach when only nineteen, and has held pastorates in small Ohio and Indiana towns, in Harrisburg, Penn., and in Baltimore. He has been pastor of the First Church, Baltimore, for the last twelve years. He has been President of the General Council, the largest of Lutheran general bodies; has long been connected with its leading orphans' home, and is a member of its Publication, Foreign Mission, and Deaconness Boards. He led in the organization of the Baltimore Church Extension Society, and established the Lutheran Deaconess Mother House there. During the Spanish war he was Chaplain of the Fourth Maryland Regiment, but never saw actual service in war.

St. Matthew's is the wealthiest Lutheran congregation in Brooklyn. Its best known member was ex-Mayor Schieren, who is very active in Lutheran church extension. The pastor was the Rev. W. E. Main. There was trouble concerning him, and the ex-Mayor left, to go to the Church of the Redeemer, in Bedford Avenue. Those who remained called the Rev. Dr. Studebaker, he

The Rev. Dr. A. H. Studebaker,
The New Pastor of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, Brooklyn.

PUERTO RICO A WET ISLAND.

Puerto Rico is a wet island. We hear of a wet season and a dry season, of a wet side and a dry side. A writer in The Forum says these terms are merely local relatives, and that they convey no meaning to the American mind. Within the island there are considerable differences of precipitation. The larger mountainous portion, which constitutes nine-tenths of the island, is always much wetter than the coasts. The eastern end is not only wet, but literally saturated, the rainfall averaging 120 inches a year. To the westward this rainfall decreases less rapidly on the north side than on the south, hence the former is called the rainy region and the latter the arid. The island is bathed in nightly showers of mist. Language can hardly describe the dampness of those daily showers and nightly downpours, to say nothing of the atmosphere, which usually is heavily laden with moisture. The sun weeps and the stars drop tears upon Puerto Rico, for often these showers make their appearance out of an almost cloudless sky. The south side of the island is commonly called dry; yet even there rain is excessive, judged by the American standard, although irrigation is a necessity for certain tropical crops, which cannot live unless constantly watered. Upon this drier coast the roads are bogs and puddles for two-thirds of the year, and in order to prevent the hoofs of horses from rotting from excessive moisture, it is necessary to build platforms for them to stand upon. Yet, with all its dampness, the air is pleasant and refreshing, and the sensation of sultriness which accompanies the low barometer waves in our own country is never experienced.

The temperature of Puerto Rico is agreeable, but the conditions of warmth and humidity are conducive to the growth of fungi and bacteria.

As the saying "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" has not yet been incorporated into the otherwise rich stock of Spanish proverbs, the natives of the island are largely affected with tuberculosis and zymotic diseases, the possession of which does not bring pleasant contemplation to the American mind.

Went Her One Better.

From Jewish Comment.

"We have been having a gay time at our hotel—having dances every night."

"That's nothing; we've had a man at our hotel for nearly a week."

STEPS IN THE SAND.

By Heloise Durant Rose.

OSWALD HARDING did not agree with his doctor when told that he was overworked, but he knew that he was "a bit done up," as he expressed it; that his eyes had somewhat failed him of late, that his hand had somehow lost its cunning. General lassitude, accompanied by headache and troubled eyesight, had been the cause of his asking his friend, Dr. Peterson, for a medical opinion.

"Take a blow across the Channel," said the hearty Scotch medico.

So Harding had straightway packed his traps and left for Boulogne. He was a bachelor of about thirty-five years, possessing a moderate income, which he increased considerably by contributions to The London Daily Chronicle, generally illustrated by himself, he being quite as much artist as he was writer. Not wishing to be far from his work, he decided that Boulogne was enough of an outing to comply with the doctor's suggestion and yet be within reach of the daily London post. Having investigated the town, looked up the various buildings of interest, spent some hours in the churches, and taken a drive or two around the neighborhood, time began to hang heavily on his hands. He used to lounge down every day to watch the packet boat arrive, and, leaning over the rail, enjoy, with other heartless spectators, the woe-begone aspect of passengers who had succumbed to the tosses of a rough passage. On fine days this was not so amusing, and the diversion finally lost its charm. Sometimes of an evening he would stroll down to the pier and walk out on the beach beyond the limits of the ordinary crowd. Here, one afternoon about a week after his arrival, he was walking on the sand some distance from the town. The sun was setting, and he had been watching with an artist's pleasure the changing colors in the west, feeling particularly idle and inclined to dream, his hands clasped behind and holding his walking stick loosely dragging after him, when suddenly his attention was arrested by a footprint in the sand. Now, footprints on the seashore are not uncommon, with children paddling about and fisher folk going to and fro, but this was something quite out of the ordinary. Oswald Harding had made a study of feet and hands; it had been a fad of his. He had photographs and models of feet in all positions, soles turned upward, fronts, backs, sides; he had studied them at every point. This was the imprint, evidently, of a very beautiful foot. He looked further, and saw another resembling it, when, slightly roused from his dreaming, he followed the footprints for a considerable distance, until they lost themselves in the higher, drier sand of the shore. It was a trifling occurrence to alter the trend of his thoughts, yet somehow all that evening he could think of nothing else, and wondered what the foot was like. He drew two or three imaginary sketches, and fell asleep that night dreaming of the most beautiful feet flitting about his couch. Next morning, though not expecting to have his wish realized, yet in hopes of finding more of those footprints, he actually took the trouble of retracing his steps of the previous day. On arriving at the place where he had first noticed them, he abruptly saw them again, clear and firm, as if freshly made, and pointing always in the same direction. Again he followed them, and this time for a longer distance, until they disappeared among the pebbles, seaweed, and general sea wash which had been thrown up on the dry bank.

His curiosity thoroughly aroused, he determined to come, often, until he discovered the owner of the mysterious feet. That afternoon and the next morning he devoted his time to the search without results. There was only a long stretch of sea wall in front of him as he walked, and barren sand going on indefinitely. Much perplexed, he made some remark about his discovery to his table d'hôte neighbor, M. Lecoq, a marine artist.

"So Monsieur is looking for some fleeing fairy feet?" he observed, as Harding finished his tale.

"Well, you see," said the Englishman, "somebody must have made the impression, and, as they are evidently most beautiful feet, I should like to see their owner."

"There are always children running about, hunting for treasures, when the tide is out."

"This is no child's foot."

"And are you so sure about it, my confrère!"

"Positive," said Harding, rising, and putting an end to the conversation.

Next day, M. Lecoq, asking his neighbor whether his search had been rewarded, Harding observed, laughing: "I think you had better come and see."

"Bien, Monsieur, I shall do it with pleasure."

Leaving the hotel, Harding for the seventh time went in search of the mysterious feet and wandered still further from the town. It was a beautiful afternoon, but somehow he felt out of tune with the gay sunlight. He had slept badly for two nights, seeing nothing but visions of white dancing feet around him, surmounted by beautifully shaped little ankles. They seemed to come out of the darkness from nowhere. Sometimes they paused in quiet rest; sometimes they flew from side to side of the room, twinkling like fairy feet to a rhythmic measure, and again, (and this always brought a shiver upon him,) they would point at him out of the gloom, stark and stiff, as though the life had all gone out of them. Some of the symptoms against which Dr. Peterson had warned him returned. He felt unnerved, and his eyes and head ached. He took off his hat as he walked and let the fresh air blow on his forehead.

"It is all perfectly absurd," he said, "but this confounded thing is making me ill." Just then he espied the footprints again, fresher and firmer than ever.

"By heavens!" he exclaimed, "I shall follow them this time, if I die in the attempt."

When he arrived at a place where they vanished in the dry sand, instead of turning back, he went on, looking carefully in the sand as he walked in the direction toward which the disappearing footprints had pointed, which led toward an old abandoned fishing boat. It was weather beaten and full of holes, lying on its side, and drying in the sunshine. As he approached he saw that it must have lain there a long time, but, on drawing closer, he also noticed that the sand around it had recently been disturbed, and the boat moved from its original position. Feeling tired, he was about to take a seat on it, when suddenly he saw, or imagined he saw, the faintest impression of the footprints he had followed leading under the boat. He started up, and, seizing the old craft with both hands, and using all his strength, he rolled it completely over.

As it turned out, it was well for Oswald Harding that M. Lecoq had decided that afternoon to follow his confrère down to the beach. The Frenchman had smoked a cigar, leisurely walking around the little courtyard of the hotel, and then started down to the shore. As he reached the shingles he saw his English friend at some distance beyond on the smooth sand, walking with head slightly inclined forward.

"He has found the footprints," exclaimed Lecoq, delighted at the thought of a slight adventure, and, after lighting a second cigar, he accelerated his steps. When within hailing distance of Harding, he saw the latter strike across the sand dunes toward the old boat.

"Tiens!" muttered the Frenchman. "How can he expect to find anything there?" He was just going to call out, when he saw Harding turn the boat and stoop over something which had been beneath, and then, to his amazement, the Englishman started up violently, flung up his hands, and fell face downward in the sand.

It was owing to M. Lecoq being so well known in Boulogne, and to the fact that Oswald Harding, when searched by the police, had nothing more dangerous in his possession than two stub pencils and a drawing pad, with indistinct sketches on it, that the two artists did not spend that night in the town prison. The police, having assured themselves that it was only by merest accident that the English artist was near the spot of what the newspapers next day announced as "A Tragedy of the Beach," and that his fainting condition was due to "une crise de nerfs," that they allowed him to go with M. Lecoq to the hotel and next morning to depart for England. He lost no time in joining his mother and sister at their country home, where the domestic influence and the balmy air aided in his rapid restoration to a normal condition.

The newspapers contained an exaggerated account of the finding of the mutilated body of a lovely young girl, wrapped in a coarse sheet, dwelling particularly upon the symmetry and beauty of the little naked feet, which, stark and stiff, pointing pathetically toward the sky, were what first met the horrified gaze of the English artist.

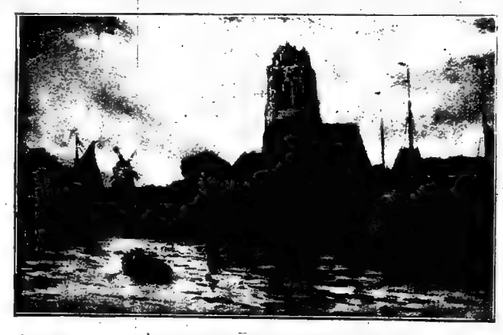

"DORDRECHT, HOLLAND."
From the Painting by George H. Bogert.

BARBAROUS TRIBES IN SIBERIA.

The barbarism which still prevails among some of the Siberian tribes is hardly realized by civilized people. Mr. Nossilow, the Russian explorer who has recently penetrated the most remote regions of Siberia, has found that cannibalism still prevails among the Samoyedes and the Ostiaks, and along the River Tason human flesh is held in the highest repute. It is said the Ostiaks are the people from whom the Hungarians trace their descent.

In the immense Volga Basin, where the total population is not less than 1,700,000, dwell the most primitive and barbarous of the Siberian tribes—the Tcheremisses. Most of the men and women of this tribe are ignorant of the Russian language. Many are pagans. Most of them have been baptised, but they make secret sacrifices to their idols, hanging animal skins and heads on the branches of certain sacred trees. Any child born with the slightest deformity is immediately strangled. Men and women who have become enfeebled with age and unable to bear the hardship of the nomadic life led by the Tcheremisses are mercilessly killed. This custom is so thoroughly rooted into the minds of the people that the old men themselves ask their children to put an end to an existence which has become a burden. Missionaries have been sent to these people by the Russian Government, yet they accomplish but little.

Physically the Tcheremisses are a magnificent race. Those who are unable to stand the fatigue of their wandering life are killed in the same manner as the old men and women. The survivors are as nearly perfect specimens of the human race as can be found anywhere.

TYPES OF TCHEREMISSE WOMEN OF SIBERIA, FROM RECENT PHOTOGRAPHS.

NOCTURNE.

Night on the gray sea,
And one gray ship;
It has hung out a light,
Gold in the gray night;
And over sea to me
The silence brings
A foreign air
A sailor sings.

Remote as a dream, the sea
Breathes, asleep;
Remote as a dream, the hour
Has a dream's power;
And out of the dream to me
Comes, with the song,
The face of one unseen,
O, how long!

Your myriad-mazed hair
Never, I know,
Shall blind my eyes with a night
Dearer than day's light;
Be it so; but where,
Girl, are you gone?
It is my heart's cry,
And my heart cries on.

Night falls, and a star
Flutters white in the gray.
Hushed is the song; to me
Whispers the warm sea:
"Hush, hush, heart!
But if I could only tell
If she be near or far
Ah! it were well!"

—Pall Mall Gazette.

Annoying.

From The Washington Star.

"I thought you expected some advantage from the arrival of the rainy season?"

"I did expect some advantage," answered Aguinaldo; "but there is no gain without some loss; no happiness without some sorrow."

"What's the matter?"

"I just happened to think that most of my towns will probably be too wet to burn."

The Insult.

From Tit-Bits.

Bragg—What'll you take for the dog, Mr. Jumbo? I'll give you a crown for him.

Mr. Jumbo—A crown? No, Sah! Dat dog save my life from gittin' drowned. Think I'll sell him for a five shillin's? No, Sah! I want six shillin's, Sah!"

A Well-Defined Season.

From The Chicago Record.

"We don't have any stated rainy season in this country."

"Yes, we do; it sets in when our picnics begin."

THE WORLD OF SPORT

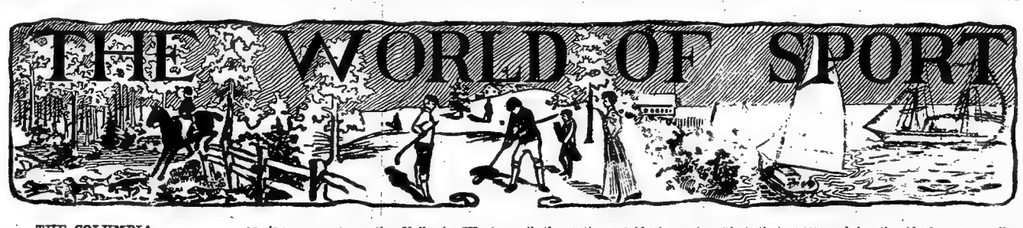

THE COLUMBIA.

AS the days pass and the first race of the Columbia against the Defender slowly approaches, the general interest in the work of the two yachts increases. There is a good deal of curiosity among those yachtsmen who have not seen the new aspirant for America's Cup honors as to the precise nature of the differences between her and the Defender. Those who have seen the two yachts are almost inclined to call these radical. Indeed, the Defender is much more like the old wide-beam cutter than the Columbia is. When Watson designed the Thistle, which was so handsomely beaten by Mr. Edward Burgess's splendid creation, the Volunteer, he produced a yacht which was a pronounced departure from the type then prevailing in English waters. She was both wide of hull and deep of keel, and some yachtsmen said she was practically an American sloop with a fixed centreboard.

The same thing has been said lately of the Columbia, and it is far nearer the truth in her case than it was in that of the Thistle. The latter's bilges were not sharply turned and her dead rise was considerable. She wholly lacked the flat floor and high, wide-shouldered bilge of the Columbia. The latter is something like a centreboard yacht in the general appearance of her underbody, yet not so much so as the fin-keel vessels which were in vogue a few years ago. One has only to recall the Pilgrim, designed by George Stewart, as one of the competitors for the honor of defending the cup against Valkyrie I. She was the first and only fin-keel ninety-footer. Her hull proper was shaped much like that of a huge canoe, and without the fin it would have drawn only five feet of water. The fin was a thin plate with a great sausage of lead on its lower edge, and it increased the yacht's draught to some twenty feet.

Except for the leaden bulb on its lower edge, that fin was much like a fixed centreboard, and the hull of the yacht without it drew about what an old-fashioned skimming dish of the same length would have drawn with her board hauled up for running before the wind. The Columbia's hull, deprived of its keel, would draw more water than that of the Pilgrim. But this increased depth of hull proper was seen in the Volunteer, a centreboard yacht, which drew ten feet with the board hauled up. The return toward the old centreboard type is seen in the Columbia in the shape of her midship section, rather than in the draught of her hull proper.

The curve of the vessel's side shows a decided shoulder at the bilge, instead of an easy sweep like the Hogarthian line of beauty. This shoulder is quite high above the bottom of the keel, and in the high bilge the yacht differs radically from the English cutter type, even the wide-beam variety of which the Thistle was an example. This high bilge is a distinctive characteristic of a light weather vessel. When Mr. Burgess designed the Mayflower and gave her a lower bilge than the Puritan had, he said that he did it to make her easier in a sea-way. It is universally admitted that the narrow and deep cutter is a better craft for rough seas than a wide and shallow yacht.

But our cup races are almost invariably sailed in smooth water. Seldom do the racers encounter anything worse than a hard nor'west squall with the consequent choppy sea. The Columbia displays elements of power which will enable her to keep moving at a fast pace in such weather. Her high bilge and wide beam give her great initial stability. This means tendency to stand up under canvas without the aid of ballast. But she will also have ninety tons of outside ballast situated nearly ten feet lower than the outside ballast of the Volunteer, the queen of all old centreboard yachts. The result is that the Columbia is prepared to carry an enormous spread of lower canvas. Her mainsail will be an immense one, and it may be accepted as a foregone conclusion that it will never be an improvement on the Valkyrie III. in running and reaching. If that be true, the struggle between her and the Columbia will be a royal one, and the element of smart seamanship will perhaps count for more than it ever has before.

W. J. HENDERSON.

HERE AND THERE.

Mr. Tyng, the champion golfer, was making for the links near Westchester the other day when he chanced to see a man approaching whose most ambitious point of observation was a pair of bright red golf stockings. As he drew closer and closer Mr. Tyng noticed that the man would stop and hold short conversations with almost every man he met, and frequently some players of the fair sex. In each case the man would raise one of his legs and point to his stocking. Mr. Tyng was more than curious to know what was troubling the crank, so when he was almost abreast of him he stopped to hear what he had to say.

"Excuse me, Sir," said the red-stockinged golfer, with a gentle smile and a tone of assurance, "but I am Mr. Tyng, the champion golfer, and in these stockings I've won all my big games. I'm pretty near broke, old man, and must raise some money, so if you want these stockings you can have them for $7."

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There is considerable talk that there is to be a big interest taken in cricket, and many amateur sportsmen predict that it will ultimately take the place of golf, just as golf has taken the place of polo. Already there is an increase in the number of cricket fringes, but cricket cannot unless the fringe is on the benches. "No," he said, "I'm afraid cricket will never become too popular on this side."

***

Capt. Biddle of the Harvard football team of '99 was Captain of last year's team which won the first victory for the crimson college over Yale in twenty years. He has been selected again for this year because of his wonderful tact as a football player, and because no Captain in years has worked as hard to bring out the true merit of every member of his team. Walter Camp says he is one of the most progressive enthusiasts in the football team, and even though he passes from the golden vale of college life this year into the world that lies beyond, he will be able to keep up a college interest in the game by becoming a coach. And Biddle can find a wide field for such labors in his own State, California, where the annual game between the Stanford and California Universities has become the most excitable amateurs' event in the State.

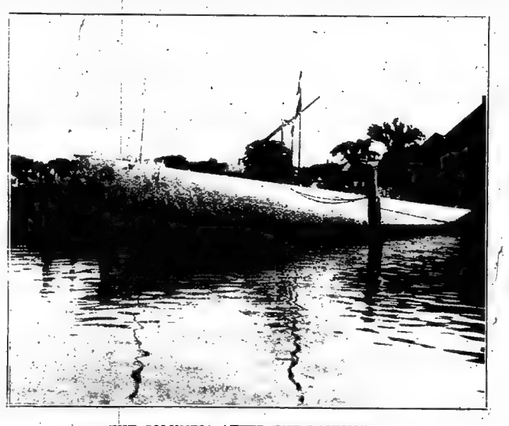

THE COLUMBIA AFTER THE LAUNCHING.

THE PASSING OF SAILING CANOE RACING.

A writer in a recent number of The Forest and Stream evinces surprise that with such perfect waters close at hand sailing canoe racing has so decidedly fallen off. The answer is simple enough. The old-time seamanship and competition in the science of sailing has been pushed to the wall by the canoe acrobat, whose one idea is to capsize or win the race. Although the acrobats are greatly in the minority, still the presence of one in a race with the certainty of his winning breeds a broadfelt discouragement in the sport. In England they are taking measures to remedy this by reconstructing the rules regulating the type of canoe and thereby allowing a more comfortable and stable canoe to be used. In consequence there have been very few racing machine canoes built over there this season, while, on the other hand, a very large number of cruisers have been launched. The great mistake in this country seems to be that no distinction of class between racers and cruisers has yet been made. As has been found in England, the only way to revive the sport of canoe racing is to race the two classes for separate prizes.

THE PROFESSIONAL CANOE COACH

Advertisements have recently appeared in sporting papers announcing that professional canoe sailing coaches are ready to teach novices. This is a novel idea. So far, however, it has called forth nothing but unfriendly criticism, as though it were the introduction of professionalism into the only sport at present clear of that element. It should not be forgotten that canoe sailing and the mysteries of rigging and fitting are not learned in a day. Many a man, after a futile attempt to learn the secrets of the craft, has deserted his canoe for the catboat. Many a novice would buy a canoe if he were not obliged to rely entirely upon his meagre knowledge of seamanship and on the hints that by chance he may be able to pick up from older hands when they happen to be near him. There is no doubt that a professional teacher—a man who knows not only how to sail a canoe, but who is, as well, an expert at rigging and fitting—would be very useful to the sport. It really seems that the only danger of professionalism would be if several coaches came into existence and professional racing were to be put on.

SOME FALLACIES ABOUT DOGS REMOVED.

Possibly it may not have been generally noticed that with the increased value of the dog and his treatment, when ill, in a scientific manner have gone far to remove many fallacies and superstitions in regard to "man's faithful friend." The dog fancier of average intelligence now no longer believes that the shortening of his dog's tail gives increased strength, nor that the choicest puppy of the newly born litter can be told by holding the little creature up by

THE ROAD MAP.

Bicycling has done much to improve the roads of the country, and it is now doing much to improve the maps. The bicyclist is a constant reader of maps, and he is a severe critic of them. He is not satisfied with the ordinary map, which shows the railroads, the towns, and the rivers, but which gives no information as to the character of the roads. He wants to know whether the roads are hilly or level, whether they are good or bad, and whether they are sandy or stony. He wants to know the distance between towns, and he wants to know the location of hotels and taverns. He wants to know the location of the best roads, and he wants to know the location of the worst roads. He wants to know the location of the steepest hills, and he wants to know the location of the most level stretches. He wants to know the location of the most picturesque scenery, and he wants to know the location of the most monotonous scenery. He wants to know the location of the most historic places, and he wants to know the location of the most modern places. He wants to know the location of the most populous towns, and he wants to know the location of the most sparsely settled districts. He wants to know the location of the most prosperous farms, and he wants to know the location of the most neglected farms. He wants to know the location of the most beautiful gardens, and he wants to know the location of the most ugly gardens. He wants to know the location of the most interesting people, and he wants to know the location of the most dull people. He wants to know the location of the most intelligent people, and he wants to know the location of the most ignorant people. He wants to know the location of the most honest people, and he wants to know the location of the most dishonest people. He wants to know the location of the most kind people, and he wants to know the location of the most unkind people. He wants to know the location of the most generous people, and he wants to know the location of the most stingy people. He wants to know the location of the most hospitable people, and he wants to know the location of the most inhospitable people. He wants to know the location of the most cheerful people, and he wants to know the location of the most gloomy people. He wants to know the location of the most contented people, and he wants to know the location of the most discontented people. He wants to know the location of the most happy people, and he wants to know the location of the most unhappy people.

All these things are possessed by the ideal map—smallness of compass when folded and variety and detail of information contained. It is not the ideal map which has simply the main bicycle roads marked out, and the hills and taverns indicated. The bicyclist nowadays demands more than this. All tours are more or less circuitous, and the bicyclist, who is out for pleasure, by no means wishes to be tied to the nearest and most direct road from place to place. He desires to combine, as far as possible, the best roads with the finest scenery, and to have a choice even in that. Most of the maps now in use leave much to be desired. In one particular they are conspicuously lacking—the indication of types of scenery along the routes and the varying acceptability of roads. This might easily be remedied. Scenery could be indicated either on the map or by accompanying notes, and the ridable roads could be divided into three classes—good, fair, and bad, and colored accordingly.

JUNE 1899

THE INJUSTICE OF IT ALL.

The Star—Do you think you've treated me fairly in allowing that pretty chorus girl to attract so much attention?

The Manager—But why do you blame me?

The Star—Because they say it was quite with your consent that she had her diamonds stolen.

MASONS OF HIGH DEGREE.

THE one hundred and eighteenth annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in the State of New York, which was recently held at the Masonic Hall, in this city, drew together some 900 delegates and officials, representing nearly 100,000 Master Masons. It was a notable gathering in many ways, and in none more so than the unanimity with which the officials for the current year were elected. It is seldom that a Grand Lodge meeting passes over without a more or less heated contest for some, at least, of its official honors, there being so many brethren anxious to wear "the purple" of the fraternity. In these contests, oftener than otherwise, all sense of Masonic courtesy is often thrown aside, and at times in the eagerness of the opposing forces to win a victory, things are done, sentiments are uttered, and charges are made more in keeping with the traditions of ward politics than in accordance with the tenets and practices of the "ancient and honorable institution." Fortunately, nothing of this appeared this year, and the new officials enter upon their respective offices with the best wishes of the entire brotherhood.

Wright D. Pownall, the newly elected Grand Master, was born in this city May 15, 1855. His entire business career has been spent with the Marvin Safe Company. He was made a Mason in Chancellor Walworth Lodge, No. 211, and became its Master in 1884 and 1885. In the latter year he was appointed by Grand Master Frank R. Lawrence Deputy Grand Master for the Fifth Masonic district, and he proved one of the ablest and most indefatigable lieutenants of that great leader during the four years' campaign which resulted in the removal of all indebtedness from the Masonic Hall in this city and the erection of the Home at Utica. In 1889 Mr. Pownall was appointed a Commissioner of Appeals, and he held that office until 1894. He is a member of Triune Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Columbian Commandery, Knights Templars, and in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite is a member of the New York Consistory. By previous training, by constant association with Grand Lodge work for many years, by his thorough appreciation of and entire sympathy with the aspirations of the craft, Mr. Pownall's administration of the high office to which he has been called, is certain to still further increase the wonderful popularity which Freemasonry has won in this State, particularly during the past quarter of a century.

Brother Charles W. Mead, the newly elected Deputy Grand Master, is a lawyer whose home is in Albany. For many years he has been active in Grand Lodge councils as a Commissioner of Appeals. The holder of the historic office of Senior Grand Warden, Charles W. Cushman of Buffalo, is a veteran of the civil war, having served in several campaigns in that conflict, including the famous march through Georgia to the sea under Sherman. For years he has been active in all Masonic affairs in Buffalo, and been a leader in every body—lodge, chapter, council, commandery, and consistory. In the Grand Lodge he has served as Grand Marshal, Junior Grand Deacon, and Junior Grand Warden. The latter office he vacated at the last election and was succeeded by Judge Frank H. Robinson of Hornellsville, who for two years previously had served as a Commissioner of Appeals.

George White, re-elected Grand Treasurer, was born at Nyack in 1849. For many years he was Finance Clerk to the New York Board of Education and Secretary to the Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New York. He is now Secretary and chief accountant of the National Wall Paper Company. In Masonic circles he has long been active and popular, and a significant evidence of that is found in his unanimous re-election to the Grand Treasurership.

Since 1881 Col. Edward M. L. Ehlers has held the office of Grand Secretary, being re-elected by acclamation at each succeeding annual communication. He has served twelve Grand Masters, and enjoyed the unstinted confidence of them all. On all matters pertaining to Masonic law and procedure he is a recognized authority everywhere, and the masterful manner in which he has managed his office, with its multiplicity of detail, has won him repeated compliments from his official associates. One of the veterans of the civil war, he is a brilliant orator and a man of many social affiliations.

Wright D. Pownall,
Grand Master of Masons of the State of New York.

Charles W. Cushman,
Senior Grand Warden, Grand Lodge, F. & A. M.

Frank Hurd Robinson,
Junior Grand Warden, Grand Lodge, F. & A. M.

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The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Fair; light west to northwest winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,432. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1899.—10 Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:

TEN PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 81¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅝c; cash cotton, 6 1-16c.

FOREIGN.—A first-class French cruiser left Brest yesterday, and it was believed by the public that she had gone to meet the Sfax, which has Capt. Dreyfus on board. It is thought by some at Brest that Dreyfus will be landed at some other port, but the preparations of the Government to receive him at Brest continue and no change of plans is indicated. Russia's naval proposals at the Peace Conference suggest an agreement between the signatory powers to regulate by triennial periods the enlargement of navies. The American proposal that no seizures at sea shall be made except in the case of contraband of war has been discussed. Great Britain's firm stand in the recent disputes with President Krüger concerning affairs in the Transvaal may cause a speedy compromise. Because of the excommunication of a man by a priest at Ceccano, Italy, riots have occurred, and several have been killed. A famine threatens certain regions in Asiatic Russia.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The Rev. Howard T. Widdemer yesterday resigned the pastorate of the First Congregational Church at Asbury Park.

Willis L. Moore, head of the United States Weather Bureau, and a companion were rescued from drowning in the surf at Cape May, N. J., yesterday by Congressman H. C. Loudenslager of New Jersey.

According to a special Treasury agent there will be no arrests and no prosecution in connection with the detention of the jewelry and wearing apparel belonging to Mrs. Phyllis E. Dodge.

Page 2.

Eli Rosenkranz of 642 Courtlandt Avenue was found drowned near Hick's Beach yesterday.

Thomas Power Walsh, commonly known as "Fatty" Walsh, well known as a political leader, died suddenly last night at his home, 48 Madison Street, of heart disease.

The trouble in the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, N. J., over the selection of the Rev. John Ecob as pastor has culminated in the resignation of the Rev. E. E. Cobb as Moderator of the sessions.

Page 3.

Play in the third metropolitan championship tennis events will be begun on the West Side Tennis Club's courts to-day. There are many entries.

The present week will be notable for a great gathering in Chicago of the ablest golfers in the United States to take part in the amateur championship contests.

Page 6.

A successful test of the stand pipe in the Home Life Insurance Company's building was made yesterday by the Fire Department.

The retiring President of Yale University, the Rev. Dr. Timothy Dwight, delivered his last baccalaureate sermon in Battell Chapel yesterday.

Page 7.

The house and farm of Troop C Country Club, on Manhasset Bay, were informally opened yesterday.

The organization of the surface railroad employes in Manhattan and Brooklyn is making rapid progress, according to General Master Workman John N. Parsons of the Knights of Labor.

Seventy delegates were elected yesterday by Branch 36 of the National Letter Carriers' Association to the National convention to be held in Scranton, Penn., in September.

Following the announcement of Col. John F. Gaynor's marriage in Washington on June 10 last to Miss Annie L. Pitney comes a second announcement in the form of a marriage notice, that Col. Gaynor on Sept. 2, 1880, married in this city Carrie B. Gifford, and that, inasmuch as no divorce or even separation has been obtained, the marriage in Washington is illegal. This marriage notice is given out by the former Miss Gifford.

Page 10.

Rear Admiral Philip made an address yesterday afternoon at the meeting in the Gospel Tent.

The Rev. Dr. James Chambers preached his farewell sermon in the Calvary Presbyterian Church yesterday. The church is about to be dissolved.

The Rev. Dr. William H. P. Faunce, the newly chosen President of Brown University, preached his farewell sermon at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church yesterday.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers. Page 2.

Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.

Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

Weather Report.—Page 2.

Court Calendars.—Page 4.

Losses by Fire.—Page 2.

Real Estate.—Page 4.

Markets.—Page 9.

KILLED A FLEEING TRAMP.

A Boy Frightened Into Shooting by a Reckless Policeman.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., June 25.—About 7 o'clock this evening a tramp sprang out of a brush pile alongside of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near Adamston, eighty miles east of here, and attacked a twelve-year-old boy named Jay McClung, who was on his way to Clarksburg, with the apparent purpose of stealing his hat. After a sharp fight, the boy escaped from his assailant and ran shouting down the track, when the tramp threw a large piece of stone, which struck the boy on the head, fracturing his skull and inflicting injuries from which it is thought he will die.

The shouting attracted the attention of a number of citizens, who, together with Policeman Waldo, started after the man. He ran through the fields to Elk Fork Creek, the citizens firing numerous shots at him as they ran. The fleeing man plunged into the creek and was attempting to swim across, when Valentine Boughner, a boy about fifteen years old, who was driving his cows home from pasture, drew a pistol and fired at the swimmer.

The ball struck the man between the shoulders, entering the lungs and causing death in less than two hours. At 9 o'clock the body, which was still lying upon the bank of the creek, was identified as that of E. A. Young, a son of Stillman Young, a well-known resident of Buckhannon. He had been a wanderer for some time, but was considered harmless and honest. It is now alleged that his attack upon young McClung was occasioned by the boy jeering at and insulting him as he lay in the brush.

There is much adverse criticism and public feeling is very high over the wild and reckless shooting by Officer Waldo, which without doubt led to the making of a murderer out of a boy by frightening him into the belief that he must use his pistol to save his own life. No arrests have as yet been made, and it is probable there will be none until after the inquest to-morrow. Young Boughner is a son of Daniel W. Boughner, who was Postmaster at Clarksburg under President Harrison, and is connected with the most highly respected families in Harrison County.

A MERRIMAC HERO'S FUTURE.

Oscar W. Deignan Will Not Become a Naval Cadet.

ELKHORN, Wis., June 25.—Oscar W. Deignan of Merrimac fame is in this city to-day visiting his grandmother, Mrs. Ellen O'Brien. He has given up the idea of becoming a naval cadet. A bill was introduced in Congress authorizing the President to make him a naval cadet, but it was amended, requiring him to pass an examination the same as any other candidate for admission.

He has not the means to go through a preparatory course, and though his friends have tendered him assistance, he has declined it.

Chinese Want Missionaries' Heads.

HONGKONG, June 26.—The town of Kieng-Ning-Fu, in the Province of Fo-Kien, has been widely placarded with bills offering a reward of $1,000 for the heads of missionaries. Anti-foreign riots are feared.

NEW YORK CENTRAL IN MAMMOTH DEAL

To Acquire Boston and Albany on a 999-Year Lease.

8 PER CENT. GUARANTEE

Transaction William K. Vanderbilt's Personal Accomplishment.

EFFORTS AT SECRECY

Intimated Present Coup Is But Preliminary to the Acquisition of the New Haven System Itself.

Important corporation meetings are to be held this week at the Grand Central Station. The return from Europe of J. Pierpont Morgan, W. K. Vanderbilt, and Cornelius Vanderbilt is to have prompt and consequential sequel. Financial transactions extraordinary and far-reaching are to be put on record. Some of these have been long impending—negotiations extending over many months; and one result is to be the making of marked changes in railroad maps both West and East.

The deal regarded in inner circles as of foremost consequence is to be completed first—the acquisition by the New York Central Railroad Company, under lease, of the Boston and Albany system. Announcement of such an accomplishment will come as a great surprise to financial and railroad circles alike. The importance of it can hardly be overestimated.

In essential ways it adds to the strength and standing of the New York Central. It gives to the Vanderbilts not only entrance into New England, but it provides advantages through that entrance which are incalculable. Since William H. Vanderbilt one night took his West Shore competitors into camp close to fifteen years ago, nothing has been planned and accomplished comparable with what is involved in the present transaction.

GREAT EFFORTS AT SECRECY.

Strenuous efforts are being made to guard the pending arrangement against publicity. Affairs of such size need to be carefully conducted, a fact taught in the West Shore deal itself by Mr. James J. Belden, whose intrusion with an injuctnion cooled much of the enthusiasm of the first announcement of what there was impending.

Thus it is difficult, at present, in advance of the completion of every detail, and the making of every stipulation, to obtain even official acknowledgment that anything whatever is afoot. Less effort to maintain secrecy will probably be shown after the present week, as a meeting of the utmost importance will take place in this city with representatives of both the great corporations in attendance.

PROFITABLE TO ALL CONCERNED.

Under the terms of the deal, already agreed upon, Boston and Albany shareholders will be guaranteed 8 per cent. dividend for 999 years. Eight per cent. is the dividend they now receive regularly, though earnings running beyond such rate have provided extra cash disbursements more than once.

Thus the contract is profitable from the start for the New York Central, though the Boston and Albany stockholders are liberally compensated through what is virtually a limitless time guarantee. It gives to their shares a market value status above aught that independent operation could make positively sure, taking into consideration normal probabilities of change in railway affairs, including possibilities even of competition from the very quarter now to provide the dividend guarantees.

New England railway business is likely soon to feel the efforts of direct Vanderbilt control and activity in Boston and Albany. New York, New Haven and Hartford interests may have prompt realization of the appearance of new factors in the situation. Intimations are, indeed, to be heard suggesting that the present transaction may be but preliminary to the even greater acquisition by New York Central of the New Haven system itself.

Mr. Morgan and Messrs. Rockefeller are dominant in New Haven's control, and what they direct can be accomplished readily. Vanderbilt interests continue to hold representation in the New Haven Directory, though their stock holdings some time ago became relatively small.

NEW HAVEN'S POLICY JARRING.

Wall Street has many times heard the report that President Clark of the New Haven Company was intent upon plans for acquiring his property's rival in New England territory, and there have been circumstantial indications that negotiations on this line were under way, though, of course, the facts have been officially denied, just as there used to be denials continually of the New York and New England negotiations, even to the very day of that merger's completion.

Over and over again strained relations have caused irritation between Boston and Albany and the New Haven under its present administration; and there have not been lacking sometimes suggestions that some features of New Haven policy have jarred New York Central equanimity. But there have been no public conflicts.

BIG INCREASE IN EARNINGS.

This Boston and Albany deal is the personal accomplishment of William K. Vanderbilt. He planned it, and he arranged plans for the execution of it. In Europe, apparently devoted to recreation, he was continually in close touch with it.

Till success was assured, probably not more than one member of the Central's Board of Directors knew what was in prospect—that one being Mr. Twombly—though before the agreement could be finally considered settled, Mr. Morgan was, of course, advised, and he is credited with saying to Mr. Vanderbilt that he considered the transaction more important than any of similar character in National railway history.

A New York Central authority figures that through its practical Boston and Albany ownership New York Central will be able to add tremendously to its own net earnings. Extraordinary operating economies are of course practicable, and there can be no longer competitive rates from rivals seeking Boston and Albany traffic.

There can be small further doubt about increased New York Central dividends, toward which Wall Street has been confidently looking, even independent of these new profit-providing conditions.

Forerunning suggestions of the impending deal have been much heard recently in Wall Street. Acquisition by the Vanderbilts of the Boston and Maine has been mooted; Baltimore and Ohio control has figured in the rumors; purchase of the Fitchburg, the taking in of Delaware and Hudson, and Northwest-Union Pacific consolidation have all been at the fore. Wall Street, however, has had less opportunities for information than have the New England friends of President Bliss of the Boston and Albany, for naturally the Boston and Albany representatives in the negotiations have had to take many more people into their counsels than have New York Central interests, Mr. Vanderbilt being personally invested with ample power to go ahead without having to offer arguments or explanations whatsoever to anybody.

DIVORCE AND HOME WRECKERS.

Sermon by the Rev. Bradding Hamilton at Newport Urging the Purification of Society.

NEWPORT, June 25.—The Rev. Bradding Hamilton, Superintendent of the Episcopal Publication Society of New York, preached a sermon at All Saints' Chapel this morning on home life, and incidentally spoke of home wreckers and divorce. In the course of his remarks he said: "Another and very serious evil, which assails many a happy home in our land, is the work of the home wrecker, the man or woman whom you entertain in your home, to whom you introduce your friends, who all the while is scheming in his or her heart to wreck and rob your home. Not to rob you of your silverware, clothing, or jewels. These you could, in a sense, replace. But to rob you of your happiness, to take that which never can be replaced. To steal your wife or your husband, to lead away the mother of your children, or to wreck the life of the father of your home—such is the home wrecker's work.

"These people are very sensitive about their social standing. Newport is the acknowledged social centre of this country, and if home wreckers are received here they will be received into the best society and all homes of the land. If the home wreckers get society's sanction here, they do not care about the Church's censure anywhere. If this is to become the nature and character of our American homes, our noble country will go to pieces just as rapidly as it came into prosperity and prominence.

"Therefore, we ask you, as a favor to the Church, to refuse to recognize divorce in your good society. We do not like to advise any one to be cruel, but in this case duty makes it a necessity. If you have a friend or relative who has so erred, simply say to him, 'I am sorry, but for the sake of respect of my home, for the sake of the general effect on the community, for the sake of morality and the Church, I cannot treat you as I did before.' Now, if you will take such a stand, you will do such a kindness to the Church and such a favor to the community in general that God, in His mercy, will not fail to grant you a reward."

MRS. DODGE AND HER JEWELS.

Special Treasury Agent Says There Will Be No Arrests and No Prosecution in the Case.

According to a special Treasury agent there will be no arrests and no prosecution in connection with the detention by the Custom House authorities on Saturday of jewelry and wearing apparel belonging to Mrs. Phyllis E. Dodge, and valued at $50,000. "There has been no actual seizure yet," said this official yesterday. "The goods are in the Appraisers' Stores, and will be examined in a day or two. We received information from Paris that the young woman was bringing a large quantity of jewelry here, and consequently detained the trunks containing it and the clothing until an investigation can be made, and we can ascertain what is dutiable. That will be seized."

This view of the case does not, however, meet with the approval of the officials who have the matter directly in their hands. They say that they have all the necessary proof in the shape of the goods to make out a complaint of an attempt to defraud the Government of customs charges because the property was not declared.

The Customs officials probably will cause search to be made for a champagne basket which was thrown into the upper bay on Saturday evening by Bedroom Steward Coffey of the steamship St. Paul. It is now known that the basket adrift contains evidence in the shape of jewelry boxes that were in Mrs. Dodge's possession.

The young Mr. Wormser who the Customs officials said met Mrs. Dodge on her arrival could not be found yesterday. Mrs. Dodge continued to be out to all callers.

CONGRESSMAN BOUTELL HURT.

Knocked Senseless by a Bicyclist Who Was "Scorching" in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 25.—Congressman H. S. Boutell is at his home suffering from concussion of the brain and minor injuries received in a collision with a scorching bicyclist a few nights ago on Grand Boulevard. The Congressman was knocked senseless, and it was two hours before he was restored to consciousness. After he was taken to his home in Evanston he fell into a stupor, from which he did not recover for two days.

While his condition is serious his physicians now think he soon will be able to be about.

Inasmuch as the bicyclist who ran into him—although a mere boy—remained by his side and saw that he was taken home, Congressman Boutell has quite forgiven the offender. Mr. Boutell always has been afraid of bicycles, and has had several narrow escapes from what he calls his foolish habit of trying to dodge them.

NORAH PEARCE'S LIFE ROMANCE

Spanish War and Her Charming Style in Letter Writing Wins Her a Husband.

Miss Norah Pearce until Wednesday last was a typewriter employed in a lawyer's office in Nassau Street, and living with her mother at 473 Bergen Street, Brooklyn. Now she is Mrs. William Koysh, much to her mother's disgust, and the Spanish war is the cause of it all.

Joseph Pearce and William Koysh were comrades in Company A of the Fourteenth Regiment. They had been acquainted with each other for some time, lived near together, and Koysh was slightly acquainted with Peace's sister, a girl of seventeen. He had never thought much about her, and certainly had never thought of her as a wife.

The two young men became close friends at Chickamauga. Neither had a chance to face Spanish bullets, but Pearce fell a victim to one of the choice assortment of camp diseases, which made Chickamauga unpleasantly notorious last year. He asked his friend to do his letter writing for him, and Koysh complied. The letters were answered by Pearce's sister Norah.

After a long sickness Pearce recovered, and noticed with some surprise that Koysh relinquished the letter writing task with reluctance. He told Pearce that the latter's sister wrote very nice letters. Later the two came home, and were mustered out, and Koysh went back to his business as an electrician. He called on his comrade, but Mrs. Koysh did not seem to approve of it. When Pearce remonstrated, and said that Koysh was his old comrade in arms, his mother tartly replied:

"It's all right for you to be his comrade in arms, but I don't want it to go any further. One comrade in arms is enough for him to have in this family."

Pearce was mystified, but dropped the subject, and Koysh's visits became infrequent. On Wednesday Miss Pearce's dearest friend, Miss Clara Henry, came to spend the day. The girls went out bicycle riding in the afternoon, and in the evening William Koysh accidentally dropped in. Miss Henry proposed that they go for a walk. Mrs. Pearce saw no objection, Miss Henry being of the party, and they went. Later in the evening Mrs. Pearce received a telegram saying that Norah and Koysh had just been married at St. John's Catholic Church, Clermont and Greene Avenues.

They are now living with Koysh's aunt, Mrs. Reynolds, at 476 Dean Street, which is just around the corner. Mrs. Pearce has not yet become reconciled to the idea.

ROW IN NASSAU COUNTY.

Halstead Scudder Angry at Remarks Made About His Brother by Supervisor Cox.

MINEOLA, June 25.—The Nassau County Board of Supervisors met last evening a delegation of architects, headed by R. W. Gibson. The architects came to argue and urge a reconsideration of the action taken in selecting Plan 22 for the new county Court House.

Mr. Gibson addressed the board, and quoted authorities to show that in all public building plans the selection was left to the judgment of expert architects. Mr. Gibson told the board it had not kept faith with the architects by its failure to name three architects as experts, as was assured in the conditions would be done.

All architects entering competitions, he said, expected their work was to be judged by experts, else they would not incur the expense of competing. Had it not been for the clause that experts were to judge the plans, there would have been less than a dozen, instead of more than forty, in the competition.

Supervisor Cox said that when the schedule was drawn up for the guidance of architects he did not know that it contained a clause in reference to experts. That, he claimed, was added afterward by Townsend Scudder, counsel for the board.

Dr. Oliver L. Jones read a resolution adopted by the board on April 3, ratifying all acts of Townsend Scudder in connection with the plans and other matters incident to the establishment of the Nassau County Government. Supervisor Cox then said the resolution had been prepared by Halstead Scudder and submitted to the board, and that even at that time he (Mr. Cox) had no knowledge of the clause in the terms of the competition referred to.

Halstead Scudder said his brother Townsend was in Europe and that he would protect his interests. Mr. Scudder began by telling the board that during December of last year it had no authority to do anything in the matter of establishing the Nassau County Government. The arrangement with Townsend Scudder, he said, was a man to man. Afterward it was a matter of common report that the board intended rejecting all the plans and inviting a new competition, thus repudiating all the acts of Townsend Scudder.

When his brother heard this he was very much incensed, and declared that any such move on the part of the board would be resented. He had a conference with his brother, at which he (Halstead) agreed to prepare a resolution ratifying Townsend's acts and submit it to the board.

"As a board," said Halstead Scudder, "you never ratified the acts of my brother, and when I tendered your body that resolution I told you that it was to place you in the position of keeping faith with Townsend Scudder before the world and keeping faith with yourselves. I advised you, as men of honor, as men of decency, to protect yourselves. I advised you knowingly and willingly, and now, if you wish to plead the baby act, Mr. Cox, you are welcome to do so."

Mr. Cox disclaimed any intention to cast reflections on Mr. Scudder's brother. He admired and respected Townsend Scudder, he declared, and considered him one of his friends. It is thought unlikely that the board will change its selections, as Plan 22 suits the money the board will have to spend.

MR. WIDDEMER RESIGNS.

Asbury Park Pastor to Leave His Church for Harmony's Sake.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 25.—The Rev. Howard T. Widdemer has resigned as pastor of the First Congregational Church of this city. Notice was given out yesterday to the effect that the pastor had an important communication to present to the church to-day, and as a result every seat was occupied.

Mr. Widdemer, at the close of his sermon, read his resignation. He referred to his vindication from the charges against him, growing out of his employing a young woman as secretary, and after expressing his sorrow at having to leave, tendered his resignation in the interest of harmony, to take effect on Oct. 31.

A Congregational meeting will be held on Wednesday evening, at which time the resignation will be acted upon. It is said that some are opposed to his staying until October.

A TORNADO IN NEBRASKA.

Several Houses Destroyed and One Man Seriously Hurt.

BRADLEY, Neb., June 25.—Early this morning a storm struck this village and partially wrecked it. The wind came from the north with a tremendous roar. It first struck the two-story brick block owned by Charles Nash of New York, and occupied as a drug store and a general mercantile store below and the Methodist Society up stairs. The building was totally wrecked, with a loss of $10,000. Floyd A. Walworth was caught in the debris and seriously hurt.

Across the street the Post Office was totally wrecked. The building was owned by William Miller, and valued at $1,000. Other losses were smaller, consisting of the unroofing of houses and barns. The ground was plowed up by the wind and some stock killed.

Cool! Comfortable! Charming!

Albany Day Line steamers for Poughkeepsie, &c.—Adv.

DREYFUS NOT YET LANDED

A First-Class Cruiser Leaves Brest and May Meet Him.

PUBLIC KEPT IN IGNORANCE

It Is Believed by Some that the Prisoner May Be Taken to Another Port.

BREST, France, June 25.—The French first-class cruiser Tage put to sea this evening, the official explanation being that she has gone to experiment with carrier pigeons. She is, however, a much larger cruiser that the Sfax, which is bringing Capt. Dreyfus, and the dispatch of such a big vessel with carrier pigeons is quite unprecedented.

Usually a torpedo boat is sent, and the opinion, therefore, gains ground that the Tage has gone to meet the Sfax and to take Capt. Dreyfus on board. The pigeons can be used to announce the transfer, and the Tage might proceed to another port to land the prisoner.

As against this theory, and as an indication that the landing of Dreyfus will be effected here, there is the fact that a large number of gendarmes from the country around Brest are arriving or expected to arrive to-night.

The Treasurer of the famous League of the French Fatherland reached Brest this evening from Paris, and, as this organization has been at the bottom of the anti-Dreyfus movement, it is thought he has probably come to organize a demonstration.

PARIS, June 25.—Mme. Dreyfus has obtained permission to visit her husband in prison at any time between sunrise and sunset.

FRENCH OFFICIALS CHANGED.

PARIS, June 25.—At the Cabinet Council to-day M. Loubet, the President, signed orders making the following changes:

M. Bertrand, Procurator General to the Appeal Court, and M. Feuilleley, Public Prosecutor, are both removed. M. Bulot, Advocate General, is appointed Public Prosecutor. M. Lombard, whose dismissal on account of the Déroulède trial has been much criticised as unjust, is appointed Advocate General. M. Bertrand's successor has not yet been appointed.

Gen. Hartschmidt, Gen. Roget, Col. Saxé, and Col. Coubertin are transferred to other garrisons.

M. Lombard, as Advocate General, resumes his old post. Gen. Roget was the representative of the General Staff before the Court of Cassation. Col. Coubertin is credited with having advised his men at Longchamps on Grand Prix Sunday to fire if they heard the army insulted in their presence. With the exception of Coubertin all the transferred officers have received equally important positions.

The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, read a draft of his speech which will be delivered in Parliament to-morrow, merely announcing that the new Ministry has no aim but to follow out the order of the day voted on June 12, on the motion of M. Joseph Ruau, Democratic Radical, representing the Second District of St. Gaudens, which was as follows:

"The Chamber is determined to support only a Government resolved to defend vigorously republican institutions and to secure public order, and passes to the order of the day."

The fêtes in the memory of Gen. Hoche, at Versailles, passed off quietly.

M. Ribot, in the course of a speech at a banquet last evening, and probably with a view to another Ministerial crisis, said: "It would be madness to wound the army's feelings or to doubt its right spirit."

RIOT AT CIENFUEGOS.

American Officers Resist Arrest and Provoke a Fight Between Soldiers and Police.

CIENFUEGOS, June 25.—Three American officers, who had been creating a disturbance and had resisted arrest, entered a carriage and began firing their revolvers, wounding Policeman Ortega. Other policemen returned the fire, and, joined by a mob, pursued the carriage to the railway station, where American pickets were guarding wagons and a safe containing money.

The troops, on seeing that the officers were in danger, intrenched themselves behind the wagons and began shooting. They wounded two policemen and three civilians, including a wealthy planter, who, passing in a carriage with his children, was struck by a Krag-Jorgensen ball and received a serious injury.

Señor Frias, the Mayor; the Cuban General Esquerra, and Major Bowman, commanding the American forces, united in quelling the riot.

The Corporal in charge of the pickets says he did not give an order to fire, but people who were near insist that they heard him give such a command. Indignation runs high, but there is no fear of further trouble. The offending officers have been locked up.

ROW IN A HAVANA CLUB.

HAVANA, June 25.—A prominent Havana club was the scene of a disturbance last night between two well-known Cubans and several American officers.

The Cubans began the trouble by cursing the American Administration, President McKinley, the United States troops, and their officers. Finally one of the Americans, thoroughly out of patience, struck a Cuban in the face. The latter demanded a duel, but the officer laughed at him. The Cuban, in a perfect fury, called for a gun and said he would shoot his assailant anyway.

At this juncture a party of Americans and Cubans interfered and sent the disturbers about their business. An hour later some Cubans returned and began demanding satisfaction, but the Americans had left the club. The Cubans involved are prominent in local society, but have no political influence. They are chronic disturbers of order.

WOMAN FINDS A MINE.

TACOMA, Washington, June 25.—Miss Frankie Flormen of the Black Hills, South Dakota, has discovered what mining men believe will become the greatest quartz mine in Alaska. It consists of an ore vein from 200 to 600 feet in width and nearly a mile long, intersected by Atlin City. The ledge is a true fissure of free milling ore, with a hanging wall of serpentine and a foot wall of quartzite. The largest surface assay is $27, and many assays average $80, making it much richer than the famous Treadwell mine, if these values continue with the depth.

Miss Flormen, her father, and friends have located claims covering the entire ledge. It was discovered by her two months ago while she was hunting for mineral. After making her first location Miss Flormen superintended the work of stripping the ledge to determine its extent. She has also acquired a site for a stamp mill, and has water rights. Two weeks ago Frank Baker bonded her interest for $200,000, and yesterday William Partridge started to London to sell it.

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

NEWBURG, June 25.—The body of Edward Weeks was found to-day floating in the Hudson, near Cornwall-on-Hudson. Weeks had been employed in the freight yards of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad at Fishkill Landing. On Thursday the pay car came in, and Weeks drew his salary.

That night he and some friends visited Newburg, and about 5 o'clock on Friday morning, it is said, he was seen going on board the steamer William T. Hart, which transfers freight cars between here and Fishkill Landing. Weeks's hat was found on the lower deck of the steamer, and as he was missing it was supposed that in some way he had gotten in the water. As it would be impossible for him to have fallen overboard it was presumed that he must have committed suicide, but no reason could be assigned for the act.

Men have been grappling for the body in the steamer's slip, and there was surprise when it was found four miles below here and under what seems suspicious conditions. The pockets of the trousers of the dead man were found to have been cut out, and he wore no coat and vest. All his money except a little change in a back pocket was missing.

SAVED WILLIS L. MOORE.

Head of the Weather Bureau and a Companion Rescued in the Surf by a Congressman.

CAPE MAY, June 25.—Willis L. Moore, Chief of the United States Weather Bureau, and Philander Johnson, a Washington newspaper correspondent, were rescued from drowning to-day by Congressman Henry C. Loudenslager of New Jersey, assisted by W. H. Kirkpatrick of Philadelphia.

Mr. Moore and Mr. Johnson were bathing this afternoon with a number of others when they were missed from the group of which they had formed a part. It was at first thought that they had left the water and were in their bathrooms dressing, when suddenly a cry was raised of "Man drowning!"

When seen the pair were well out beyond the life lines and in imminent danger. Congressman Loudenslager and Mr. Kirkpatrick were on the beach some distance away and were attracted by the excitement. They immediately ran to the scene, and after much hard work and at the risk of their own lives succeeded in rescuing both persons.

The accident and the rescue caused a great deal of excitement on the beach, and the rescuers were made heroes on the spot and followed with congratulations and praise as they modestly hurried away from the scene.

THE MICHIGAN SENATORSHIP.

McMillan Not Surprised at the Alger-Pingree Combination—His Position on Trusts.

MANCHESTER, Mass., June 25.—Senator James McMillan of Michigan, who is staying here, said last evening that the new phase in the Senatorial contest in his State was not a surprise. Said Senator McMillan:

"The announcement that Gov. Pingree has gone over to the Alger faction is no surprise to me, for I have known it for a long time, but I do not care to discuss it now. Reference is made to Secretary Alger as making trusts one of the issues of the Senatorial contest, and is making stock of a letter from me in which I upheld 'judicious combinations among the industries.'

"I admit that quite a while ago I did write such a letter to one of the Senators and used such an expression, but I did not mean 'combinations' as a trust in the general acceptance of the term. I believe a combination of industries a good thing, which has already been proved by the fact that wages have gone up greatly since the combinations have been formed. The prices of material have advanced and the general condition of the country is much improved. Through these the incorporators will reap larger dividends later on.

"When I speak of combinations," he repeated, "I don't apply it in the nature of a trust. But I don't care to enter upon any controversy now. I have two years yet to serve, and later on I will see what I can do." In reply to a question Senator McMillan said he was opposed to the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

TALK WITH MR. ALGER.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Secretary Alger returned to the city to-night.

To callers at his house during the evening he talked freely regarding his announced candidacy for Senatorial honors and of the printed statements of the probability of his leaving the Cabinet. He said he did not consider his candidacy for the Senate any reason why he should not continue to hold his post as a member of the Cabinet.

He scouted the idea that in making his arrangement with Gov. Pingree he had allied himself with one unfriendly to the Administration. Gov. Pingree, he said, was for President McKinley "first, last, and all the time."

A NEW BUG IN WASHINGTON.

Mysterious Little Pest That Inflicts a Wound Painless at First, but Serious a Little Later.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—In the absence of other and more exciting things to think of, Washingtonians have become exercised about the danger of bites or stings from a bug which has been reported upon authority that meets with some questioning to be the painless inflictor of a sting that presently makes itself known by the intense redness developed at the point of attack and the swelling that appears and remains for twenty-four hours or longer.

There are alleged cases of suffering from the bite of the mysterious, dangerous, and painless pest, but at the hospital where alleged cases have appeared for treatment the opinion has been expressed by more than one surgeon that the swellings found might be attributed to nervous conditions, or even to strawberries, which have the reputation of profoundly disturbing certain systems.

The entomologists of the Government have helped the apprehensive to justify their fears of the bug which few have found by giving him a name and describing his characteristics and his methods of attack. One bug scientist calls him the "melanolestes picipes," and says he has a beak which he inserts without distress to his victim, who presently swells up and becomes red, and then rushes to the emergency hospital to be saved.

The effect of the publication of the description of the bug, which seems thus far to have escaped close observation, has made the population thoroughly suspicious of all the many bugs that spend the early evenings here hunting up shirt fronts and unoccupied ears. Ladies with nerves who have read the local newspapers have acquired a great aversion for all bugs, fearing to wake up after receiving unfelt wounds from the insect, that will require the use of an ambulance and a hospital surgeon to reduce the swelling that is said to invariably follow the insertion of the pest's beak.

THREE ADVENTURERS DROWNED

BIG TIMBER, Mon., June 25.—A party of five men started from this place about 8 o'clock this morning by boat down the Yellowstone River, intending to go as far as Bismarck by water, but only succeeded in getting as far as Gray Cliff, about twelve miles east of here, before the boat capsized and three of the party were drowned. The other two reached the shore in an exhausted condition, and were unable to assist their friends.

The men were strangers here, and while building the boat yesterday were repeatedly warned of the danger of making the trip at this time of the year, but unmindful of the warnings made the start early this morning. One man claimed to have been recently employed as switchman in the Northern Pacific yards at Livingston, and the other to be a sewing machine agent. The drowned were Reno Sherman, Centralia, Ill.; J. W. Dickerson, Centralia, Ill., and W. S. Thompson, Kansas City, Mo. The two who so narrowly escaped are W. H. Sullivan, 157 South Carolina Street, Chicago, and W. Lawrence of Big Timber.

Surgeons Saved Taylor's Tongue.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 25.—Riding down Arctic Avenue with his tongue between his teeth, John Taylor, hotel steward, came in collision with a wagon and fell headlong. His teeth were driven through his tongue, which was nearly severed. Unable to tell what was the matter, he was sent to the city hospital, where many stitches were taken in the tongue. Taylor was able before leaving the hospital to talk slowly, and expressed gratitude that the surgeons had not been obliged to cut his tongue off altogether.

COLUMBIA A WONDER

Beats the Defender Easily in a Fifteen-Minute Brush.

THE RACE A CONCLUSIVE ONE

Conditions on Both the Yachts Were Exactly Similar.

Mr. Iselin and Everybody Connected with the New Cup Defender Delighted—Between 10 and 15 Seconds Quicker in Stays than Defender.

BRISTOL, June 25.—The new cup defender Columbia is, as it was expected she would be, a wonder. She had her first builder's trial in Narragansett Bay this morning, which included a brief but exciting brush with the old Defender, and which proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that the Columbia is far and away an improvement on the former champion. In fact, some expert observers asserted to-day that she can better the Defender by fifteen minutes in a thirty-mile run. If she can do anywhere near that no one need worry about the safety of the cup. Mr. Iselin was more than pleased with the yacht's performance, and made no attempt to conceal his satisfaction. Both yachts sailed under the same conditions, carrying an equal number of sails.

The Columbia left Bristol shortly after 9 o'clock in a southwest breeze, which blew about eight or nine miles an hour. The run to Newport was interesting from the first, and, barring a slight accident to the headstays, the trial was a most successful one, and in the highest degree satisfactory to every one interested. The most instructive part of the run was a brush between the Columbia and the Defender in the lower bay in plain sight of Newport, in which the Columbia gave decisive proof that she was the faster boat of the two, and afforded an excellent opportunity to the spectators to form ideas as to the safety of the America's Cup in 1899.

The brush between the two boats was a brief one, lasting scarcely fifteen minutes. Throwing down the gauntlet after a brief sail with the Columbia to windward, the latter's wheel was "put up," and with boom to port she ran to leeward until she placed her bowsprit about twenty yards to windward of Defender's quarter. She hauled close to the wind, and the race began. The yachts sailed on, straining everything below and aloft, and like a race horse the Columbia drew ahead and away from the Defender. Both yachts were close to Fort Dumplings, and there was not much room in which to manoeuvre to advantage. After the race the Columbia's helm was hove up, and she passed across the Defender's bow on her way to her anchorage.

Even in the breeze of scarcely three knots Mr. Herreshoff was able to throw the Columbia around on an average of 35 seconds, and later, when Capt. Barr took the wheel, he tacked in 30, 25, 22, and even in 20 seconds, showing the new boat to be between ten and fifteen seconds quicker in stays than the Defender.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE START.

Shortly after 8 o'clock in the morning the sail covers had been removed, the anchor warp hauled short, and the club-topsail strung out on deck in preparation for a start. A few minutes later the stops were taken off the mainsails.

The crew then laid hold of the throat and peak halyards, and hoisted the big sail up about two-thirds of the way. A few of the mast hoops were then seized to the lower part of the mainsail, and the big mainsail was fully set for the first time. The end of the mainsail does not reach out to the end of the boom by two feet. The sail was peaked up fully as high as the mainsail of the Defender. The boom sagged a little in the centre while the Columbia was at anchor.

The wind in Bristol Harbor was light from the southwest early in the morning, with indications of squalls. Still the work of getting under way was progressing with all speed. The designer came off from the boat shops about 9 o'clock with some carpenters, Mr. Hathaway, the Bristol sailmaker, and Draughtsman Packard. A few minutes later a naphtha launch left the side of the steam tender St. Michaels, bearing Mr. and Mrs. Iselin, Woodbury Kane, Herbert C. Leeds, and Newbury D. Thorne. They were soon aboard the Columbia.

After considerable fixing and alteration the working topsail was sent aloft. Capt. Barr and Mates Allen and Scott directed every movement. Mrs. Iselin during the work of getting the craft under way took a seat on the skylight forward of the wheel.

The anchor was broken out at 9:10, the stop broken out of the jib, and the latter sheeted home. The Columbia was heading exactly northwest when she began to move away from her mooring. The wind was very light from the southwest, and the main boom was leaning to starboard. The designer held the wheel, Mr. Iselin, seeing the wind was so light, called to a steam launch to take a line from the Columbia's bow and tow her head around, so that she would head down the east channel past Hog Island. The job was accomplished in short order, and the forestaysail was set as soon as the main boom was leaning to port. The air still proving light, the launch kept on towing the Columbia down the channel. The mainsail, at first pretty slack at the foot, began to show wrinkles, but there was hardly wind enough to fill it out. Instead of wooden battens being placed on the leech of the sail at the reef lines, the sail was reinforced with extra strips of canvas and plaited rope to stiffen it.

GOES UNDER SAIL.

In a little while the wind began to come out of the south by a trifle west in more volume, and at 9:20 o'clock the Columbia went in stays. She appeared very handsome as she glided through the water. For a new sail, her mainsail had a pretty good set, which improved as time passed. The forestaysail showed

lumbia under sail through a pair of marine glasses.

At 10:30 o'clock the Columbia was on the port tack on a long lead, heading over toward Conanicut Island. She passed the southeast end of Prudence Island at 10:35 o'clock. At 10:55 she went in stays again, being then under Gould Island Lighthouse, making in all four tacks to that point from Hog Island Lightship. Up to this time the working topsail had not been set, although it was hanging from the blocks aloft. The yacht again went in stays under the shore and stood along on the port tack toward Jamestown. She staid in 25 seconds. The wheel was rolled down easily each time by the designer, and there was no apparent hurry to rush her in stays. At 11 o'clock the topsail was set, while the craft was heading in under the Conanicut shore.

The Defender and the Navahoe were seen coming out of Newport Harbor at this time. The weather looked dark and threatening to the northward. The Defender and Navahoe were heading out toward Jamestown under mainsails and jibs, the Navahoe leading. The Defender set her forestaysail, and the Columbia, as soon as the gaff topsail was set, increased her speed. The topsail is of novel construction. A seam runs from the sheets in to the topmast, in almost a level line. The cloths run at right angles from the leech and also from the foot, showing a unique design.

RACE WITH THE DEFENDER.

Off Rose Island the Defender passed the Columbia, going in the opposite direction. In a few minutes the Columbia went in stays, and slackened her topsail by sheet and halyards. The wheel was rolled up and she fell off before the wind, after which the main sheet was slackened. At 11:15 A. M. the topsail was lowered. The Columbia was running before the wind and was fast overhauling the Defender. The latter, however, had her mainsail hauled aft. One cause of the Columbia turning around was the slacking up of head stays. By some accident the bowsprit pushed inboard through the gammon irons, causing a slackness of everything forward. The mainsail was drawing well. The men began to rectify the trouble, working the turnbuckles forward in order to get the sprit into place. The forestay was very slack, sagging in toward the mainmast. At 11:30 the trouble with the bowsprit was adjusted, and the stays tightened. The Columbia and Defender were abreast of each other when both yachts hauled in their mainsheets, and soon were sailing close hauled with booms to starboard, heading in toward Jamestown. The Navahoe was well to windward off the Dumplings. The Columbia was a trifle to windward of the Defender, and was footing faster than the latter. The Defender appeared to be pointing nearer the wind than the Columbia, and to stand up on the breeze more stiffly. Both went in stays again opposite Dutch Island. Both yachts were then under mainsails, forestaysails, and jibs, the wind being still about eight miles an hour.

The two yachts made a number of short hitches, but, as they were half a mile apart, little could be judged of their comparative speed. The Columbia was to the windward, and seemed to gain on the Defender, pointing higher and outfooting her. Just after the two boats had tacked to port under the Jamestown shore the Columbia was eased off, and, running down toward the Defender, took a position on the latter's weather quarter. With the two yachts scarcely fifty yards apart, the first real brush to windward between the old and the new boats was on.

Capt. Barr gave the Columbia a good rap full, while Capt. Rhoades, on the Defender, did not try to pinch out ahead. It was a fair, honest test of the sailing merits of the two boats under flattened sails. The Defender had plenty of room to reach out ahead of her rival, and only required the necessary speed to do it.

The excitement on shore was now intense. The Columbia was walking away from the Defender in good style in plain sight of Newport and the warships in Newport Harbor, and showing at her first trial that the Defender was hardly in her class.

When the scrap began the Columbia was on the weather quarter of the Defender, an unfavorable position, but she beat her way to windward of the old boat, squared away before the wind, and crossed the Defender's bow. Within three minutes after Capt. Barr started after the Defender he had blanketed her, and in five minutes' time he was well out ahead.

RECEPTION AT NEWPORT.

The tilt appeared to be highly satisfactory to the Columbia's people. The head sails were taken in, and she ran into the outer harbor to find a place in which to anchor. As the press boat S. C. Hart passed close to the Columbia smiles were beaming on the faces of Mr. Iselin and his friends, as well as of Capt. Barr and his crew. As the Columbia passed the battleship Texas in the outer harbor the tars on board gave three hearty cheers.

The Columbia was at anchor outside of Rose Island just before noon. The press boat S. C. Hart passed close alongside and to the hail of the newspaper men Mr. Iselin replied that the yacht would remain at anchor about an hour to ascertain if the weather would clear up. It was then dark and threatening. If, as Mr. Iselin, weather conditions were favorable the yachts would go out again for another tilt. He was evidently delighted with the outcome of the forenoon trial, his smiling face showing more than his words.

It was clearly evident from the Columbia's showing that she received not the slightest injury from the going aground in Bristol Harbor yesterday morning. She was too strongly constructed for this.

The weather was not favorable for another sail, and the Columbia was towed back here late this afternoon. She will have the strap fittings to the bowsprit which slipped fixed, and will probably have another spin to-morrow.

The yacht is anchored a quarter of a mile off the Herreshoff docks. There is still considerable work to be done on her interior fittings, and the carpenters will go to work on that part of the boat in the morning. Those of the crew who came ashore seemed greatly elated at the fine showing of the yacht, especially in her brush with the Defender.

PUT VICTIM IN ICEBOX.

Saloon Keeper Robbed and Assaulted by Three of His Customers.

John Shields a saloon keeper, doing business at Forty-second Street and Second Avenue, was the victim of a daring robbery at midnight on Saturday night. Three young men who drank for two hours in the saloon waited for Shields to close his doors at 12 o'clock and then attacked and robbed him. They sprang upon him, dragged him to the end of the bar, and then threw him into a big icebox and closed and locked the heavy door.

The thieves then hurriedly emptied the till of $75 in cash and a gold watch valued at $150 and left the place by the side door, which they failed to lock after them. To this oversight Shields believes he owes his life. The men had barely departed when David Halsey, living at 206 East Forty-second Street, passed the saloon. His attention was attracted by hearing smothered cries and a heavy pounding at a door. Finding the front door locked, he entered the saloon by the side door. Halsey traced the noise as coming from inside the icebox, and, throwing open the door, saw Shields, with his face covered with blood. Shields was faint and gasped for breath. Halsey had to almost carry him to a chair, and then forced a dram of whisky down his throat. He then ran to the sidewalk, and his shouts brought a policeman and Detectives Collins and McLaughlin of the East Fifty-first Street Station, to whom Shields, now sufficiently recovered to tell what had occurred, gave the thieves' names. The arrest of one of the men was accomplished three hours later. He was Thomas Gannon, twenty-four years old, and living at 1,075 Second Avenue. The detectives caught Gannon on Third Avenue, near Forty-first Street, under the influence of drink. He made a confession.

Shields, with his forehead swathed in bandages, was able to appear at Yorkville Court yesterday against Gannon. "Men of your stamp," said the Judge, turning to the prisoner, "ought to be taken out and shot. If you were in Texas they would make short work of you."

At the request of the detectives, Gannon was then remanded back to the station house until this morning.

Another arrest in the case was made after the arraignment of Gannon, and Frederick Lottimer of 334 East Forty-first Street was locked up. He was identified by Shields.

An Iowa Bank's Troubles.

SIOUX CITY, June 25.—Federal Judge Shiras will hear an application for a receiver for the First National Bank July 6. Three years ago the bank failed. Large depositors took stock for part of their claims, and a reorganization followed. Recently the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company swallowed the bank, an arrangement to which these stockholders objected. They have secured a temporary injunction against any disposition of the assets.

A Summer Home Ransacked.

FISHKILL LANDING, June 25.—The Sisters of St. Michael's Church in New York have a handsome Summer home here. They are to arrive here on Tuesday. To-day the place was found to have been broken open, the building ransacked, and furniture destroyed. A considerable amount of the contents had been carted away. Just what the loss is cannot be stated until the arrival of some of the Sisters from New York.

GIFT TO COL. ROOSEVELT

Medal Presented the Rough Riders' Colonel at Las Vegas.

NEW MEXICO'S TRIBUTE TO HIM

An Incident of the Regimental Parade —The Governor Deeply Affected by the Presentation.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., June 25.—Col. Roosevelt was the central figure in to-day's exercises connected with the Rough Riders' reunion. He is wearing to-night a gold medal given him by the people of New Mexico. The medal was presented at the conclusion of the regimental review, the presentation speech being made by Frank Springer.

The regimental parade took place this afternoon. The regiment formed at Camp Cochran and marched to the tournament grounds, six blocks away. Col. Roosevelt rode as a commander, accompanied by a staff of officers. At the tournament grounds Col. Roosevelt occupied a box reserved for him and the guests of the regiment. As the Rough Riders passed and repassed the grand stand in performing their evolutions Col. Roosevelt stood with bared head. The scene was witnessed by 10,000 people.

While the review was going on rain clouds were banking heavily in the north, and Chairman Whitmore of the local Committee on arrangements requested the Colonel to hurry the movement of the Rough Riders, ostensibly on account of the approaching shower. Col. Roosevelt complied with the request, and in another instant the troopers were standing at attention in front of the grand stand.

Before Col. Roosevelt could realize why he was being spoken to Mr. Springer began his presentation speech. After warmly eulogizing Col. Roosevelt and his Rough Riders, Mr. Springer said:

"It is in recognition of the honor we enjoy from being thus associated with your name that I am commissioned by the people of New Mexico to offer you a testimonial which shall bear witness in permanent form to the esteem in which we hold you their appreciation of your character as an American citizen, and their admiration for your conspicuous gallantry in battle.

"They also wish to indicate their devotion to your fortune in whatever civic honors the future has in store for you—whether they come from the Empire State which claims you now, or a call to higher duties and responsibilities by the Nation itself.

"This token, of which I am about to beg your acceptance, is a product of humble contributions from every part of this territory. It comes from no man, or set of men, but it is the united offering of your old comrades in arms and their brothers, fathers, and fellow-citizens who sent them forth to battle under your leadership.

"Permit me, therefore, in the name of the people of New Mexico to present you with this medal of honor. Its intrinsic value is but a trifle, but we venture to hope that as a memorial of affection, admiration, and esteem which it represents it may have for you a value not measured by such a standard, and that you may cherish it as an agreeable souvenir of your visit among us."

Mr. Springer handed the medal to his young daughter Eva, who pinned it on the lapel of Col. Roosevelt's Rough Rider blouse.

Col. Roosevelt was greatly surprised and deeply affected by the tribute paid him. He acknowledged the gift in a brief speech, in which he said:

"To you, Judge Springer, and to Miss Springer, and to you, my fellow-Americans of New Mexico, I want to say I cannot express in words how deeply I am touched by what you have done. I prize this gift more than anything else that could have been given to me, coming as it does, and in the way it does, and from those from whom it comes. For it comes on the anniversary of a day fateful in the annals of the West.

"Twenty-three years ago Custer rode to his death with his gallant men at the Rosebud, adding his share in the 'winning of the West'—in the upbuilding of the West which you have all of you upbuilt—bringing up your section, level in patriotism, level in highness of purpose, with all that there is in this Nation.

"I cannot say how glad I have been to come here. I never was in New Mexico before, but I have never felt like a stranger for one moment among you. I claim the same right that each of your sons claims of glory, and take a pride in the name and fame of New Mexico. I am an American as you are Americans, and you and I alike have the right to claim as our own every acre and rod of country from Maine to Oregon, from Florida to California.

"All I shall say is that if New Mexico wants to be a State you can call on me and I will go to Washington to speak for you or do anything you wish."

Col. Roosevelt's address was cut short by the rain, which put a stop to the amusements of the day.

The medal is of solid gold. It is pendent from a bar by chains, V-shaped, with the ends attached to the bar and joined to the medal at the centre. On the bar are the words "Col. Theodore Roosevelt." Between the bar and the medal the coat-of-arms of New Mexico is engraved.

On the medal proper are crossed sabres and above them is the monogram "R. R. R." Below the sabres is the wording, "Presented by the citizens of New Mexico, Las Vegas, N. M., June 24, 1899." On the circular edge of the medal proper are the words, "San Juan," "Las Guasimas," "Santiago." In the centre, just below the crossed sabres, is a brilliant diamond.

Memorial services were held by the Rough Riders at 11 o'clock this morning at the Duncan Opera House. The Rev. Thomas A. Uzzell, pastor of the People's Tabernacle of Denver, preached the memorial sermon.

The Rough Riders, he said, by their acts at San Juan and in the fighting around Santiago, had succeeded in writing one of the brightest pages in American history. Their deeds would be read by coming generations and would enkindle a new view of country and an admiration for true heroism.

Lafe Young, editor of The Iowa State Capital, delivered an address. Mr. Young served with the Rough Riders, and his recital of the regiment's experience at Tampa and San Antonio found a responsive echo in the hearts of the assembled Rough Riders.

"The Fourth of July," he said in the course of his address, "is our National Christmas commemorating the birth of the Nation, but the Rough Riders' celebration should be its Easter, for it marked the resurrection. It remained for the Spanish war to bridge the bloody chasm, to put 'Old Glory' everywhere, to wind up the late unpleasantness with the new battle hymn of the Republic, 'There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-Night.'"

At midnight Col. Roosevelt left over the Santa Fé Road for Chicago. He will arrive there at 9 o'clock Tuesday evening. He will go direct to Milwaukee, and after a brief participation in the carnival exercises there will leave for New York.

FATHER DROWNED, SON HELD.

LYNBROOKE, L. I., June 25.—Ell Rosenkranz of 642 Courtlandt Avenue, New York City, was found drowned near Hick's Beach this morning by a fisherman. The body was towed to a float at Long Beach and landed there. No one recognized the man at the time, but a little later his son, Bernard Rosenkranz, of the same address, appeared and identified the body.

The two came down to Long Beach last night, intending to go fishing. They are known to have gone out in a boat, but appear to have met with some sort of an accident. The young man in his story said that his father was taken ill, and that he took him on shore, and then went out alone.

Others who were fishing tell a somewhat different story. It is that they were both in the boat during the early morning hours, and that they were badly under the influence of liquor. Their boat was half filled with water, and they were warned by shouts not to go toward the inlet, for which they were heading at the time they were seen. They continued their course, however.

It was very rough at the inlet this morning, and had the boat gone into the rough water in its half-filled condition, and the men unable to manage it, it would have been upset. That this was what really happened seems to be the general belief.

The young man had been in the water. He is thought to have been so intoxicated, however, as not to have a clear remembrance of what occurred. He claims to have been asleep on the beach during the early morning hours. This is possible, as he might have gotten ashore while his father was drowned.

Justice Wheeler, acting in the absence of a Coroner, decided to hold the young man pending an investigation. He was sent to the Queens County Jail, at Long Island City. Rosenkranz says his detention is an outrage

THE NINTH DISTRICT FIGHT.

The fight between the Sheehan and Goodwin factions is growing hotter daily in the Ninth Assembly District. Each side is announcing large accessions to its ranks, and corresponding losses by the other faction. The Goodwinites gave out a statement last night that a number of its members are resigning from the Pequod Club, the headquarters of the Sheehan faction, and also gave out the following letter signed by ten of the resigning members:

"Loyalty to the Democratic organization of this county, the desire that its unity shall remain unimpaired, and in order to further emphasize our condemnation of the anti-Tammany movement inaugurated at the Pequod Club, for the evident purpose of wrecking the organization, prompts us to forward you our resignations as members of the club."

The same statement contained the information that "in order to counteract this exodus, the club has suspended its usual initiation fee of $10, and new members are being admitted free." A leader in the Goodwin faction said last night, however, that if the primary were held this week Sheehan would beat them two to one; but he added that Sheehan is rapidly losing his adherents, and that the organization is certain to win in the end.

It was said at the Democratic Club yesterday that Richard Croker had said recently that he has no intention of coming home earlier than he had expected on account of the Sheehan movement. According to information from Mr. Croker himself, he expects to return to New York about Aug. 17.

KENTUCKY DEMOCRATS SPLIT.

Little Prospect of an Agreement Between Any Two of the Candidates for Governor.

LOUISVILLE, June 25.—Up to a late hour to-night there is no sign of an agreement between any two of the Democratic candidates for Governor, and it seems likely that the first ballot taken when the State Convention meets to-morrow morning will result just about as did the eleventh Saturday night. Candidates and their managers have been on the go all day, out of one conference into another, but so far to no purpose. The 1,092 delegates in the convention are divided so nearly evenly that there is not a difference of thirty votes in the strength of the three candidates—Stone, Goebel, and Hardin. But of these Goebel is the strongest because of the solidity of his support. He controls his following absolutely and can vote them for himself or throw them to either of his opponents at will. Neither Stone nor Hardin can do this, and for that reason neither is in a position to make terms.

There has been a break in the Stone-Goebel combination since balloting began, caused primarily by the action of Goebel's managers voting the seventy votes of Louisville solidly for the Kenton County leader on the first ballot. Chagrined as the Stone people are at the failure of the combination promptly to effect the nomination of their candidate, it is not believed they can, in a spirit of revenge, bring about the nomination of Hardin.

A noteworthy feature of the contest is the Hardin campaign. Coming into the convention with a hundred votes short of a majority of the delegates, beaten at every point, a temporary organization, and weakened by adverse decisions by the Credentials Committee involving scores of seats, the Hardin managers, with consummate cleverness, jumped into the fight when the game seemed lost, withdrew the name of Gen. Hardin, and left Goebel and Stone to fight it out. These two fell into the trap and flew at each other's throats, with the result that when the convention adjourned last night Goebel and Stone had split and Hardin on the last ballot stood second in recorded votes.

Meanwhile the three-cornered fight grows warmer, and the delegates, who have spent nearly a week trying to nominate a State ticket, may yet have to look outside the trio now occupying the ring to find a leader upon whom they can unite.

THE OHIO GOVERNORSHIP.

COLUMBUS, June 25.—In a letter to a Columbus friend, Mayor S. M. Jones of Toledo announces himself ready to stand as an independent candidate for Governor, and adds:

"I have nothing to concede, and I am more than ever convinced that the day of political parties is passing. Parties and party machinery will find themselves out of a job, so to speak. They are expensive and frightful burdens on the body politic. They are a positive menace to liberty and stand directly athwart the path of progress."

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—S. C. McFarland, Nottingham, England; C. L. Allen, Chicago.

ASTOR—William Price, Birmingham, England; William F. Morgan, Denver.

FIFTH AVENUE—Emile Petrie, Paris; M. D. Thatcher, Pueblo.

GILSEY—C. C. Chamberlain, Chicago.

HOFFMAN—W. F. Cody, Big Horn Basin; A. B. Andrews, Acting President Southern Railway, North Carolina; Countess Baranda, Bangkok, Siam.

HOLLAND—Levi B. Doud, Chicago; Irving M. Scott, San Francisco; Walter H. Maxwell, Liverpool; W. Cleff, Leeds, England.

IMPERIAL—J. E. Forsyth, Sydney, N. S. W.; F. P. Paget, Victoria, B. C.; R. C. Liebrecht, Havana.

MURRAY HILL—S. W. Brewster, United States Army; H. E. Stevenson, Toronto; Albert W. Smith, Stanford University, California; P. S. du Pont, Lorain, Ontario.

MANHATTAN—D. G. Emery, Boston; John A. Stewart, Cincinnati; the Rev. Hener Cohen, Galveston, Texas.

PLAZA—Luther L. Kountze, Omaha; T. S. Rowan, London.

PARK AVENUE—Thomas W. Donkin, England.

SAVOY—J. G. Brown, Duluth.

STURTEVANT—John J. De Costa, Cuba; M. L. Adlee, Joliet, Ill.

WALDORF—M. Bickersteth, Cheshire, England; Decatur Axtell, Richmond; John B. Frisbie, Mexico; Ethan Allen, Hamilton; S. F. Parrett, Atlanta.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Asher, A. S., Gainesville, Texas, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Alexander, S. C., Pine Bluff, Ark., clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Abercrombie, C. H., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; C. H. Abercrombie, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Binghamton Overall Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; R. B. Freeman, piece goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Bennett, Morgan & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; C. E. Bennett, carpets and upholstery goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Cohn, Morris & Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; M. Cohn, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Cohen Company, Richmond, Va.; H. Flegenheimer, housefurnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Chamberlain, Johnson & Dubose Company, Atlanta, Ga.; E. R. Dubose, carpets; 76 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.

Crocker, A., & Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; A. H. Crocker, fancy goods and notions; 560 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Davis Brothers, Pittsburg, Texas; C. G. Davis, notions and clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Fellman, Leon & Co., New Orleans, La.; L. Fellman, dry goods, notions, &c.; Hoffman House.

Hess, S. W., Wichita, Kan., notions; Hotel Albert.

Havens & Geddes Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; R. H. Lowe, notions and laces; 258 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

Hamburger Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; H. J. Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Johnson, N. O., & Sons, Pueblo, Col.; E. Johnson, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Marcuse, M., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; M. Marcuse, notions, hosiery, and underwear; 869 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; F. E. Mandel, cloaks and suits; S. Mandel, dry goods; 450 Broome Street; Holland House.

Manheimer, D., Lancaster, Penn., clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Oppenheimer & Steiner, Baltimore, Md.; H. Oppenheimer, woolens; Hoffman House.

Orrick, C. J., Cumberland, Md., dry goods and notions; Hotel Vendome.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Rosenfield, Kropff & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Rosenfield, trimmings; Hoffman House.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Tootle-Weakley Millinery Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; R. H. Kessler, hats; 96 Spring Street; Hotel Albert.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. M. Buzzell, dress goods, linings, and black goods, 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Weinstock, Lubin & Co., Sacramento, Cal.; S. W. McKim, notions, toys, fancy goods, laces, embroideries, and ladies' and infants' wear; 274 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

Woolfe, Henry, Stillwater, Minn., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE POUGHKEEPSIE RACES

Wisconsin Crew the Only One on the Water Yesterday.

YACHTING PARTIES ARRIVING

Preparations for To-day's Contests Completed—Tactics of the College Oarsmen Studied.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 25.—It has been the consistent policy of the colleges to abstain from doing any practice on Sunday, but Wisconsin made an exception to-day. The crew is not familiar with the course, and during the short time it has been here this year there has been but little chance for practice work on account of the rough water. So Coach McConville took his eight out twice to-day. The forenoon work had to be done in rough weather, but in the afternoon good results were accomplished. They rowed a mile above the bridge in the first practice—a distance of three miles from their quarters—followed by a launch, from which McConville coached them on their blade work.

This afternoon the eight pulled nearly four miles down the river, and received a good, sharp talk from the coach. Lyman, at No. 2, was shaky; and Welsh, at No. 4, was in particularly bad shape, catching a crab once and splashing a number of times. But notwithstanding the ragged appearance of the work of the eight it was noticeable to a practiced eye that a good deal of strength was put into the thirty-four-stroke the eight rowed, and the shell was holding an even keel, which, in connection with the absence of a check, spoke exceedingly well for the Western men. They are strong, robust fellows, and remind one of last year's Wisconsin eight that gave Cornell such a hard tussle for second place at Saratoga. They had shown up so ragged at practice that all the experts declared that they stood not the ghost of a chance, and the surprise at the run they made was genuine.

So it may be said conservatively that this year's Wisconsin eight is decidedly an uncertain quantity, although an old handler of the Westerners says the men are not quite up to the standard of last year. To-day's work ended with practicing pistol starts, and also at the word, and McConville said he had no reason to feel at all dissatisfied with the work and condition of the eight. One would hardly know by the looks of the hotels to-day that anything extraordinary was going to occur to-morrow.

FIRST RACES TO-DAY.

The first races are to be held to-morrow afternoon, and there is plenty of time for the people from New York and Philadelphia to get here, but 'Varsity day is always the day, and many will wait for Tuesday. Several yachting parties have arrived, however, and this evening their craft anchored in the vicinity of the finish of the course, there to remain until all the contests are over. Among them are the following: The Walkyr, Mrs. S. F. Houston of Philadelphia; the Daphne, Mr. Cowperthwaite, New York; the Nepahwin, Louis Massa, New York; the Ariel, W. F. Maston, Piermont; the Mareta, W. C. Trageser, New York, and the Fearless, with a Newburg party. It was believed to-night that the races would be rowed at the time specified.

The tide turned to ebb to-day at 1:30 o'clock, and at 4 there was a fair ebb tide. It will be an hour later each day, and, while it may not be caught in the middle of the ebb, it is believed that it will be possible to row in good time. Of course what the crews and the coaches want is to have the conditions favorable for a record-breaking race, but the committee will not consent to have the public juggled with if the conditions are at all favorable.

A number of college enthusiasts arrived during the day, and there is much speculation going on as to the winning crew. Some bets were recorded to-day. What few bettors are here seem to be a little bit afraid to lay any money. A man each from Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Columbia, and Cornell went into a pool each for $100, the winner to take the purse, but this is the only large bet made at present.

Never since the Poughkeepsie course was established have the arrangements for the convenience of the public been so complete as this year. Fred Fertmeyer and Superintendent Lambert of the West Shore Railroad have attempted to make the event a popular one. The public which does not care to go on the observation train is to be kept informed of the progress of the race by signals from the high bridge, 212 feet above the water. The wires of The Associated Press running over the top of the bridge with loops at the start, the finish, and every mile will furnish to the committee's representatives the result at each mile. Men with huge bombs will be near, and a certain number of bombs fired will indicate which crew is ahead at each mile and at the finish.

THE TACTICS OF THE CREWS.

Much interest in the tactics of the crews has been awakened among the enthusiasts.

The Cornell, or what is more commonly known as the "Courtney stroke," has one distinctive feature. It is generaly conceded that Cornell shells drag less between strokes than those of any of the other colleges. Even the freshmen crew, which Coach Courtney has trained this year, keeps the boat moving smoothly on the recovery, and there is little loss of power. The 'Varsity shell has been checking more than usual this year, but Cornell's coach does not consider that this fault will seriously handicap his eight, as he intends to work it off before Tuesday.

From the beginning of the stroke, or the catch, the Cornell oarsmen keep their backs perfectly straight. The arms are not bent until the body has had its full swing. Then the hands are brought quickly in toward the body, the elbows being kept low and close to the sides. On the feathering of the oar the wrists are dropped in a sweeping, graceful curve, and the arms are again straightened to their full extent. At the catch the wrists are turned slightly downward, and the oar, instead of entering the water at right angles, like the Quaker stroke, dips at an angle of nearly 45 degrees and is turned after it is in the water.

The back movement and the leg drive play an important part in the "Courtney stroke." In fact, little or no work is done with the arms, which serve merely as connecting rods between the oar and the body. As the oarsman straightens up at the catch the slide is kept just behind the shoulders, and consequently is not started until the oarsman has passed the erect position. The leg drive then begins, and the greatest power in the stroke is obtained when the oar is at right angles with the shell. With this stroke the body swing is necessarily short, and Coach Courtney does not advocate a body swing beyond a certain position, believing that a loss of power results after that point has been passed. At the finish of the stroke the legs are extended to their full extent until they have ceased to be of use. Then the arms are brought into play for the first time, and are employed in completing the stroke.

Smooth recovery results from bringing the sliding seat back slowly at the catch. This feature of the stroke is early drilled into Cornell's oarsmen, and the proper handling of the slide is as important as feathering the oar. To keep the back and shoulders erect at all times is another difficult problem for Cornell candidates to solve, and a point which the coach insists upon from the start. As a result of this coaching Cornell crews usually have perfect form and their work is machinelike to the eyes of the observer.

The new Columbia stroke, as taught by Dr. Walter B. Peet, requires the men to reach out to the full extent toward the stern, and when the blade strikes the water the shoulders are brought back well toward the perpendicular. The slide is held toward the stern until the body is up near the perpendicular; then the legs are driven down hard. The hands are dropped and shot out sharply, and at the same time the body and slide are quickly started toward the stern, the speed of the slide being gradually diminished until the man is in position for the next stroke.

The blade strikes the water with very little bevel. It is carried through on the same plane and is cut out of the water sharply at the end of the stroke, and the feather is kept as long as possible. It is the stroke rowed by the Columbia crew of '95, which defeated Pennsylvania and Cornell, except that it is a trifle longer.

THE WISCONSIN STROKE.

The Wisconsin stroke is a mixture of the famous stroke taught by Andrew O'Dea, and which won victories for the university crews, and an English stroke. It is modified thus by Coach McConville, who rowed in the 'Varsity boat several years ago, by the addition of some of the English methods. The catch is not as hard as the O'Dea stroke, but the oar goes in with a light catch so as not to jar the boat. The body pull is also rather gentle, but when the slide begins and the arms are to be used, the hands are brought up with almost a jerk and the boat jumps. The reach of the crew is almost abnormally long, and if they have any advantage it is in that The recovery is very good, although the boat seems to check slightly between strokes. The blade, as in the Columbia stroke, cuts out on the water sharply at the end of the stroke, and is feathered back as far as possible.

The stroke that the Pennsylvania crews are rowing, and in which they have attained a great degree of perfection, is the characteristic Ward stroke, changed but little, if any, from that used by the 'Varsity last year, when it defeated the same combination of crews against which it is now pitted.

The stroke depends very largely on the leg drive, even more so than on the catch, the drive of the leg on the finish of the stroke being strong and giving such an impetus to the boat that there is surprisingly little checking between the strokes.

The reach is good, the blade being carried well back, but the grip of the water is slower than that of most of the other crews. It is in this respect that Pennsylvania's stroke differs essentially from that of Cornell, which catches the water and puts on all power immediately the blade has been brought back to the full reach.

HISTORY OF THE COURSE.

The 'Varsity course is as straight as a tightly drawn line, and the current of the river affects it but little, if the race is not rowed at a time when the up-tide makes a swirl in the shallow water. The miles are marked with big round white disks, and the entire race is visible from an observation train which runs on the west side of the river.

The stretch of water which has come to be known as the Poughkeepsie course has been the scene of the most important college boat races that have been rowed since 1895, when the course was first brought to public notice through its selection for the triangular race between Cornell, Columbia, and Pennsylvania Universities.

It holds the world's record for four miles, this having been established by Cornell in 1896, in 19 minutes 29 seconds. The Poughkeepsie course was selected for the race of 1895 after the City Council of Philadelphia had refused to pay the expenses of the crews for holding it near that city. Three years before that a proposal had been made to have Columbia, Cornell, and Pennsylvania row their triangular race here, but as Columbia did not put a crew on the water that year, the proposition did not have any result.

The race of 1895 was set for June 21, but it had to be postponed because of the swamping of Pennsylvania's shell by swells from the tug J. C. Hart, with Gov. Morton on board. This is the only postponement that has occurred on this course since its selection by the colleges. That race was finally and successfully rowed three days later, and was won by Columbia, who finished five lengths ahead of Cornell, Pennsylvania having foundered just after passing under the big bridge. The official time was 20 minutes 20 seconds. Cornell was represented in this race by her second 'Varsity crew, the first 'Varsity being in England at the time with Coach Courtney. There was no Freshman race on this course in 1895.

The following year, Harvard having broken from Yale and made an agreement with Cornell for two years, the Poughkeepsie course was the scene of a four-cornered 'Varsity race between Cornell, Harvard, Columbia, and Pennsylvania; and also a Freshman race between the same colleges. The Freshman race was rowed on June 24 and the crews finished in the following order: Cornell, Harvard, Pennsylvania, and Columbia, the time for the two miles being 10 minutes 18 seconds.

It was the 'Varsity race of that year that established the present world's record. The best previous time, made at New London was 20 minutes 21 seconds, and Cornell and Harvard both beat this record. Cornell was first in 19 minutes 20 seconds, Harvard second in 19 minutes 32 seconds, Pennsylvania third, and Columbia fourth.

The banner year of rowing was 1897 at Poughkeepsie, as it brought together in two distinct combinations the crack oarsmen of Cornell, Yale, Harvard, and Columbia. On June 23 the Freshmen of Cornell, Yale, and Harvard met in the usual two-mile contest, and this race established another world's record, Yale winning the race in 9 minutes 19¾ seconds. The previous record had been 9 minutes 41 seconds, made by Columbia on the Thames June 24, 1891, and all three crews beat this time. On June 24 the Cornell 'Varsity beat Yale in 20 minutes 34 seconds, with Harvard bringing up the rear.

The following week, on July 1 and 2, respectively, the Freshman and 'Varsity races of Cornell, Columbia, and Pennsylvania were held. Cornell won the Freshman contest in 9 minutes 21 1-5 seconds, and in the 'Varsity race the Ithacans had a walkover, finishing ten lengths ahead of Columbia, with Pennsylvania swamped on the third mile. The time was 20 minutes 47½ seconds.

Last year there was no racing on the Poughkeepsie course, Cornell beating Yale and Harvard at New London, and losing to Pennsylvania at Saratoga.

HARVARD REMAINS AT QUARTERS.

Difficulty in Rigging the New Shell to Suit the Crew.

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 25.—The weather conditions necessitated the Harvard crew remaining at the quarters all day, but late this afternoon the freshmen took a trip in the launch to New London and dined at the Pequot. The work of rigging the new shell from Davis proves to be a more lengthy task than at first anticipated, and it is not yet completed, though the boat riggers have been working all day. Many seats need to be changed on account of the height of the men, as three or four of the crew are over six feet tall. The crew rowed up and down in front of the float several times, watched by Messrs. Storrow and Mumford, and it is the impression that the shell is too lightly constructed.

A great deal of work yet remains in rigging it, and it is extremely improbable that the shell will be used in the race even if she proves faster than the old boat. It is felt that it would be unwise to unseat the crew just as they are getting together and when they feel more confident in their old boat. Tilyou at No. 4 has been indisposed to-day, though it is believed to be but a temporary attack. There were very few visitors to-day.

THE DAY WITH YALE'S CREWS.

They Went to New London and Visited the Cruiser New Orleans.

GALE'S FERRY, Conn., June 25.—Realizing the necessity of varying the monotony of the course of the training as much as possible, the entire 'Varsity squad, with their coaches, and almost all of the freshmen crew were taken down to New London and had dinner at the Pequot House today. The party left the quarters about 11 A. M., as the rain had ceased for the time being, but soon there was another downpour, which continued until after 2 o'clock, when the men started for the return.

The United States cruiser New Orleans was hailed in passing, and the oarsmen were invited on board, and, on accepting the invitation, were cordially received. About an hour was spent inspecting the cruiser, and shortly after 4 o'clock they arrived at quarters. The evening was spent very quietly.

This afternoon Coach Armstrong, who has been devoting especial attention to the 'Varsity four, left for Poughkeepsie, where he will officiate as referee in the races. A number of visitors from Harvard were at the quarters this afternoon, among the number H. Saltonstall, Vice President of the Harvard Boat Club F. G. Stephenson, a graduate oarsman; Morris, of the freshman crew, and Charles Schweppe, President of the Harvard Freshman Boat Club and a brother of R. J. Schweppe, recently elected President of the Yale Boat Club for next year.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:35 A. M.—23 Hancock Street; house occupied by Joseph Roche; damage slight.

5 A. M.—186 Elm Street; John Hoops; no damage.

12:45, P. M.—174 Cherry Street; Joseph Goose; damage, $5

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THOMAS P. WALSH DEAD

Well-Known Tammany Politician Succumbs to Heart Disease.

FIGURED IN SECOND DISTRICT

His Fight Against Tweed, and His Famous Epigram—His Pride in His Actress Daughter.

Thomas Power Walsh, commonly known as "Fatty" Walsh, a Democratic leader in the Second Assembly District, and one of the best known and most picturesque politicians in the city, died suddenly last night of heart disease, at his home, 48 Madison Street. He had been out Saturday night calling on some friends, and returned shortly after midnight. At that time he complained of feeling rather poorly, but nothing was thought of the matter. About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, one of his sisters, with whom he lived, heard him groaning, and at once Dr. George Wilson of 72 Madison Street was summoned. The physician, on arrival, saw that his patient was suffering from heart disease, and applied remedies. Soon Mr. Walsh rallied, and from that time on and throughout the day he continued to improve.

Mr. Walsh about 7 o'clock last night, however, was suddenly seized with a sinking spell and died before medical aid could be summoned.

Mr. Walsh was born in Limerick, Ireland, about sixty-five years ago, being brought to this country three years later by his parents, settling on the west side in what is now the Eighth Ward. He received his early education in the Mott Street primary school, and there developed the fighting tendencies which later made him somewhat famous. After leaving school he learned the gold-beating trade, at which he worked for a number of years. About this time his brother, William Walsh, the father of Assistant District Attorney Walsh—began

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP WEEK

All Eyes Turned Toward Chicago for Amateur Contests.

NATIVE PLAYER MAY BE FIRST

Harriman, Reid, and Travis Have Their Adherents—Talk of Limiting Entries Hereafter.

The present week will be notable for a great gathering in Chicago of the ablest golfers in the United States. Before Saturday night the bulk of the amateur championship competitors will be housed in and around the Onwentsia Golf Club at Lake Forest, twenty-eight miles from Chicago. Reports from Onwentsia indicate that the links are in much better condition at the present time than any of our Eastern courses, particularly those in the vicinity of New York. The Morristown members were congratulating themselves last Saturday that the championship was not to be held there early in July.

The West has had more rain, and the ground is in much better condition, while here there is not a club that is not bewailing the baked appearance of its links and the asphaltlike hardness of the ground for playing. The necessity of having water pipes to each green has been demonstrated as never before, and that fact has really been the salvation of the Morris County and other courses for a tolerable amount of satisfaction in playing.

Secretary Robert B. Kerr to-morrow morning will announce the list of championship entries, and speculations regarding the number do not go above 100, while many believe that 75 may be the limit. The distance will prevent many ordinary Eastern golfers from going out, who might enter were the match nearer home, letting their personal conceit get the better of what is really the best for a championship competition.

Until a stringent rule is made there will probably always be those who would enter a big event of this sort just for the fun of the thing, thereby overcrowding the links and not adding anything to the exhibition of the best golf. For those who hope for better things in the future, it can be positively said that the officials of the United States Golf Association are giving careful thought to the matter, and in all probability some basis of limitation will be in vogue next year, and it will be so fixed that a golfer cannot enter the championship unless he can show that he is able to play up to a certain standard.

It is significant of the influence which native golf talent is exerting in the American golf world to note that even in Chicago John Reid, Jr., the Yale golfer and present intercollegiate champion, is regarded as a very probable winner. An Onwentsia Club member states that many wagers are being quietly made that Reid may be the coming champion. In the East Reid and Harriman, the metropolitan champion, seem to alternate in favor. Travis, who has now decided to go, has his followers, but many doubt that the staying powers of Travis are as strong as those of the other two men.

One thing seems to be quite certain, and that is if Douglas does not win the honor the championship is sure to go to a native golfer. Whigham will not be in the match, that is assured, and the defeat of Douglas would not be a very great surprise. J. Prentice Kellogg, Jr., of the Princeton golf team will be among the competitors, entering from the Seabright Club. W. Pool, John Stewart, and probably Chester Griswold, Jr., will be among the other representatives from Princeton.

Toler and Tyng will leave for Chicago on Thursday, and at the close of their games at Morristown last Saturday both vowed they would not touch a golf club until reaching Chicago.

"I have nothing to say against Chicago as the championship locality," said Mr. Toler. "I believe in supporting the golf association, and I know that it acted wisely in the present case. Nothing can be accomplished by throwing mud."

Dr. Clark Burnham, one of the prominent golfers of the Dyker Meadow Club, Brooklyn, is Captain of the Equinox Golf Club team at Manchester, Vt. Harry Rawlins of the Ocean County Club, Lakewood, is the professional at Equinox, and he has put the course in very good condition for the present season. The links have recently been opened, and Dr. Burnham will arrange several team matches with neighboring clubs during the Summer. The nine holes have a circuit of 2,615 yards, and Rawlins holds the lowest record—75 strokes.

The Hull Golf Club, which bears the same relation to the famous yacht club of that name on the Massachusetts Coast as the Larchmont Golf Club does to the Larchmont Yacht Club, has recently opened its links for the season, and has arranged an attractive list of events for the Summer. The annual club championship contests will be played between Aug. 19 and Sept. 5. A lobster cup is also offered in this event. A number of days are set apart for women, and the land sports promise to be as enjoyable as the pleasures of yachting.

The golf fixtures for July at the Morris County Club include two interesting team matches on July 10 between St. Mark's School and the Browning School of this city, and July 11 between St. Mark's and St. Paul's Schools, the latter being the one at Concord, N. H., which possesses several capable young golfers. Capt. W. Allston Flagg is arranging a team match with Baltusrol, to have fifteen men on a side.

PUGILIST NEAL DEAD.

Fell Unconscious in a Fight in Chicago on Wednesday.

CHICAGO, June 25.—"Dutch" Neal, the St. Louis pugilist who fell unconscious in the ring last Wednesday night in the sixth round of a glove contest with Harry Peppers, the California middleweight, died to-day without having regained consciousness. Neal's death is attributed to a blood clot on the brain, resulting from overexertion while in an unfit physical condition.

Peppers was arrested as soon as it became apparent that Neal's condition was serious, and is now in jail in default of $2,000 bail. The battle which resulted in Neal's death was a six-round contest for a purse. When he appeared in the ring he was so fat and flabby that his condition caused comment. In the sixth round Peppers landed a light right on Neal's ear. The blow unbalanced the St. Louis man, and as he reeled sideways one of his feet slipped and he fell to the floor of the ring. Referee George Siler had just finished counting ten when Neal rolled out of the ring on the floor, his head striking with a noise that was heard throughout the building. He got up a moment later, but soon became unconscious, and remained so until he died.

Police officials said to-day that no further arrests would be made in the case, for the present at least.

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Play to Begin on the West Side Club's Courts To-day.

The third metropolitan championship, the most important local fixture of the lawn tennis season, will open this afternoon at 3 o'clock on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, Eighty-eighth Street and Central Park West.

Stephen C. Millett won the championship and challenge cup in 1897, and was last year defeated by Edwin P. Fischer, the present holder of the title. There has always been a struggle between these two players, and this year Millett is the favorite, because of his showing at Orange, in the New Jersey State championship.

There will be three events—men's championship singles, men's handicap singles, and men's championship doubles. Valuable prizes will be offered. W. A. Larned will act as referee.

The list of entries is very large, twenty-four players being entered for the championship singles and thirty for the handicap singles. About twelve teams are entered in the doubles. The best-known players entered are J. C. Davidson, Southern champion; O. M. Bostwick, S. H. Gillespie, Morristown Field Club; J. A. Allen, Yale champion; C. M. Relyea, New York Athletic Club; E. T. Buckingham, Bridgeport; Milton Rugles, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, and J. P. Paret, Lenox Club.

Yachts in Newport Harbor.

NEWPORT, June 25.—Yachts in the harbor this evening include the Electra, Aphrodite, Valiant, Narada, Sultana, Ballymena, Stella, Seneca, Duchess, Amie, Pawnee, Carmita, Miguena, Navahoe, Defender, Iroquois, and Ingomar.

ROWING ON THE HARLEM.

Crews in Training Finished with Their Work Before Rain Fell—Nassau Gig Rows a Fast Mile.

The Sunday attendance of oarsmen at the various Harlem River clubs was not diminished to any great extent by the showery weather yesterday. In fact, the rain held off until nearly 2 o'clock, and by that time the crews who are training for the New England, Philadelphia, and Long Island regattas had completed their work, and the barge parties had reached their destination. Coming home, however, the eight-oared barges of the Wyanoke, Metropolitan, and Dauntless Rowing Clubs were caught in a heavy shower midway between College Point and Randall's Island. Between the rain and the choppy sea which the squall kicked up the occupants were drenched, and the barges landed at the boathouses' quarters full of water.

During the morning there were many boats on the water, and among them were noticed one or two new crews in four-oared gigs. Several of the crews covered the regular mile straightaway course on the Harlem in remarkably fast time and in excellent form.

This was especially true of the Nassau Boat Club's intermediate four-oared gig crew, composed of L. N. Mackey, bow; H. V. Cleaver, No. 2; W. Mehrhoff, No. 3; G. F. Jacoby, stroke, and Pye, coxswain, who covered the course on the day of the Harlem Regatta in 5:58. Yesterday they lowered this time considerably, and finished fresh and in good form. Albert Wolf and John Kemp, the new senior double of the Union Boat Club, also rowed a fast mile.

There was plenty of activity at the Nassau Boat Club's houses, the four, six, and eight oared barges making trips to College Point. The eight which led the way was manned by Weiman, bow; McCrodden, No. 2; Quigley, No. 3; Toop, No. 4; Tonk, No. 5; Cross, No. 6; Plump, No. 7; Rogge, stroke, and Capt. Mackey, coxswain.

A large party gathered at the Union Boat Club's house expecting to see the finals of the double gig race and the four-oared gig race which were postponed from Saturday, when the club's annual regatta was rowed. The four following crews are entitled to row in the double gig final: Leo Connell, bow, and Tod Scannell, stroke; M. Alleman, bow, and W. Rogers, stroke; W. Boland, bow, and R. Corbett, stroke; A. Wolf, bow, and O. Alleman, stroke.

The four following crews are entitled to row in the final of the four-gig event: William Kelly, coxswain; Herman Hjertberg, bow; J. Emory Douglass, No. 2; John Barron, No. 3; John Kavanagh, stroke; Charles Dowdall, coxswain; Albert Wolf, bow; Arthur Vandervoort, No. 2; George Ettinger, No. 3; William McLoughlin, stroke; Ted Scannell, coxswain; Oscar Alleman, bow; Thomas Quinn, No. 2; Leo Connell, No. 3; Harry Brown, stroke; John Boyle, coxswain; Maurice Cornell, bow; William Boland, No. 2; Francis Scanlon, No. 3; Charles Edwards, stroke.

The time set for the finals was 2 o'clock. As the crews were preparing their boats it started to rain, and Capt. Hjertberg postponed both events until next Sunday.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

Events for the Autumn Meeting to Close on July 15.

The Coney Island Jockey Club has announced the following events for the Autumn meeting, to close on Saturday, July 15:

TWO YEARS OLD.

The Great Eastern, Futurity course, $5,000, of which $4,000 to the winner, $750 to second, and $250 to third. Weights to be announced three day before the race.

The Flatbush, seven furlongs, $3,000, of which the winner is to receive $2,500, $350 to the second, and $150 to third.

The Autumn Maiden, $1,000 added, last five furlongs of Futurity course.

The Sapphire, $1,000 added, last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course.

The Dash, $1,000 added, last five furlongs of Futurity course.

The Belles, $1,000 added, for fillies, Futurity course.

The Partridge, $1,000 added, six furlongs on turf.

The Golden Rod, $1,000 added, six and a half furlongs on turf.

TWO YEARS OLD AND UPWARD.

The Flight, $1,250 added, seven furlongs.

THREE YEARS OLD.

The September, $1,250 added, one mile and three furlongs.

The Flying Handicap, $1,000 added, six furlongs, on main track. Weights to be announced three days before the race.

The Dolphin, $1,200 added, one mile and a furlong.

The Reapers, $1,200 added, one mile and three-sixteenths.

THREE YEARS OLD AND UPWARD.

The Twin City Handicap, $3,500 added, one mile and a quarter. Weights to be announced three days before the race.

The Autumn Cup, $3,500 added, two miles.

The Turf Handicap, $1,000 added, one mile and a quarter on turf. Weights to be announced three days before the race.

The Russet Handicap, $1,200 added, one mile and a half on turf. Weights to be announced three days before the race.

THE AUTUMN HANDICAPS.

The Fall Handicap, $1,500, six furlongs on main track, winner to receive $1,200, second $200, third $100. Weights to be announced three days before the race.

The Ocean Handicap, $1,500, of which $1,200 to first, $200 to second, and $100 to third, one mile. Weights to be announced three days before the race.

The Omnium Handicap, $2,000, winner to receive $1,500, second $350, third $150, one mile and a furlong. Weights to be announced three days before the race.

The Westbury Steeplechase, $1,200 added, full steeplechase course. Weights to be announced three days before the race.

The Mineola Hurdle Race, $800 added, two miles, over eight hurdles, on turf. Weights to be announced three days before the race.

The Lawrence Realization, for three-year-olds, is also announced for the June meeting of 1901, with $5,000 added; yearlings to be entered by July 15, 1899, as well as the Lawrence Realization, for three-year-olds, for the June meeting of 1902, with $5,500 added; foals to be entered by July 15, 1899.

To-day's Card at Sheepshead Bay.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages, at special weights; penalties and allowances. Five and a half furlongs on main track.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Bannockburn	124	Admiration 110
Swiftnas	120	Sanford 108
Isidor	120	Filon d'Or 106
Marneystone	117	Lepida 103
Kentucky Colonel	115	Asthore 103
Kingdon	115	Onondaga's Pride 103
Utopia	114	Inneennamara 103
Gaze	113	Primate 102
Nautch Girl	112	Montarlo 91
Oliver Mc	111	

Admiration and Inneennamara, Sydney Paget's entry.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Merry Prince	111	Cherentus	103
Kirkwood	110	Jeannot	100
Tragedian	106	Clonsilla	99
Azureus	105	Sweet Caporal	98
Maxine	104		97

THIRD RACE.—The Spring Stakes, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances. Futurity course.

Plucky	117	Matchin	112
Miscellevous	112	Brusquerie	109
Carrollton	112		

FOURTH RACE.—The Spindrift Handicap, for three-year-olds. One mile and a furlong.

Ethelbert	126	Lackland	112
Kinley Mack	118	Manlius	102

Ethelbert and Lackland, Perry Belmont's entry.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-old fillies; selling. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

Prejudice	109	Pillager	95
Fatalist	108	Dessubidora	94
Marie Orendorf	106	Olinda	94
Minislrk	103	Tildy Ann	94
Shrove Tuesday	103	Her Ladyship	94
Tristan Belle	100	Orend	89
Lady Alice	100	Little Squaw	89
Lassie James	97	Beautiful	88
Belle of Lexington	95		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; weights 15 pounds above the scales selling. One mile and a quarter on turf.

Twinkler	113	Survivor	100
Maximo Gomez	113	Holland	99
Decanter	111	Fast Black	95

International Bicycle Races at Paris.

PARIS, June 25.—The International Cycling Grand Prix was won here to-day by Tommasselli, an Italian, Meyers of Holland being second, and Momo, a Piedmontese, third.

Other Games.

At Albany—Binghamton, 8; Albany, 0.
At Newark—Newark, 11; Lancaster, 1. Newark, 9; Lancaster, 4.
At Columbus—Buffalo, 6; Columbus, 4.
At Utica—Utica, 15; Auburn, 3.

Alleged Wife Murderer Caught.

Moses Walker, colored, for whom the police of Camden, N. J., have been looking since June 5, was captured yesterday in Canarsie by Detectives Crane and Foster of Brooklyn and locked up in the Adams Street Police Station until requisition papers are forwarded. He is charged with killing his wife. On June 5 they quarreled, and he threw a lighted lamp at her, setting fire to her clothes. The police learned that he had friends in Canarsie, and looked for him there. He was found working for an oysterman.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

New York, Brooklyn, Louisville, Cincinnati, and Cleveland the Winning Teams.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	45	14	.763
Boston	37	19	.661
Philadelphia	35	21	.625
Chicago	35	24	.593
St. Louis	34	26	.567
Baltimore	32	25	.561
Cincinnati	28	29	.491
New York	28	31	.475
Pittsburg	23	31	.426
Louisville	20	38	.345
Washington	18	42	.300
Cleveland	10	45	.182

Games To-day.

New York in Cleveland.
Brooklyn in Chicago.
Boston in Pittsburg.
Washington in Louisville.
Philadelphia in St. Louis.

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 5; St. Louis, 3.
Brooklyn, 7; Chicago, 3.
Louisville, 8; Washington, 1.
Louisville, 7; Washington, 5.
Cincinnati, 6; Baltimore, 1.
Cincinnati, 4; Baltimore, 3.
Cleveland, 3; St. Louis, 1.

Brooklyn, 7; Chicago, 3.

CHICAGO, June 25.—Taylor and Demont presented Brooklyn with most of its runs to-day, the former hitting three batsmen and giving five bases on balls, the latter making two very bad errors. Jones did some clever work in centre, and Lange made a wonderful catch, stopping what looked like a clean home run. Attendance, 24,421. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Ryan, lf	0	3	2	0	0	0		Casey, 3b	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
Green, rf	0	0	2	0	0	0		Keeler, rf	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Demont, ss	0	1	3	3	2			Kelley, lf	1	2	1	0	0		
Lange, cf	1	2	2	0	0			Dahlen, ss	1	0	3	4	0		
Everitt, 1b	0	1	11	0	1			Jones, cf	0	2	6	0	0		
McCor'k, 2b	0	0	2	5	1			McGann, 1b	1	0	10	0	1		
Connor, 2b	1	1	2	3	0			Daly, 2b	1	1	2	3	0		
Donahue, c	1	2	4	1	0			Farrell, c	1	0	2	2	0		
Taylor, p	0	1	0	4	0			Kennedy, p	1	1	1	1	0		
Total	3	11	27	15	4			Total	7	8*	26	11	2		

*Taylor out; hit by batted ball.

Chicago	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—3
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	2	—7

Earned runs—Chicago, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Brooklyn, 11. Two-base hits—Donahue, Daly, Kennedy. Three-base hit—Kelley. Sacrifice hits—Ryan, Everitt, Taylor. Stolen bases—Ryan, Everitt, Connor, Keeler. Struck out—By Taylor, 1; by Kennedy, 2. Passed ball—Farrell. Bases on balls—Off Taylor, 5; off Kennedy, 4. Wild pitch—Kennedy. Hit with ball—Dahlen, McGann, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Manassau.

St. Louis Loses Two Games.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—St. Louis played a double header with New York and Cleveland to-day and lost both games. The contests, however, were exciting all through, and neither game was won until the last man was out. Schreckengost, who was recently traded to the Cleveland Club by St. Louis, made three hits and won the game for his club. Attendance, 10,000. Score:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Burkett, lf	0	1	1	0	0			V. Hal'n, cf	1	2	1	0	0		
Childs, 2b	0	0	2	6	0			Tiernan, rf	0	1	1	1	0		
Heidrick, rf	0	2	1	0	0			Doyle, 1b	0	1	9	0	0		
McKean, 1b	0	0	16	0	1			Davis, ss	0	1	1	4	8	0	
Wallace, ss	1	2	4	5	0			Gleason, 2b	1	2	5	3	2		
Cross, 3b	0	1	2	2	0			O'Brien, m	0	1	3	0	0		
Criger, c	0	2	2	2	0			Wilson, 3b	0	0	1	2	0		
Blake, cf	1	1	2	0	0			Warner, c	1	1	6	1	0		
Powell, p	1	1	2	0	0			Seymour, p	2	2	0	2	0		
Total	3	11	30	15	0			Total	5	11	30	17	2		

St. Louis	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	—3
New York	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—5

Earned runs—St. Louis, 1; New York, 5. Two-base hits—Tiernan, Criger, Van Haltren, Wallace. Home runs—Blake, Seymour. Double plays—Gleason, Davis, and Doyle; Gleason and Doyle. Bases on balls—Off Seymour, 7; off Powell, 1. Wild pitch—Seymour. Passed ball—Warner. Struck out—By Powell, 1; by Seymour, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

SECOND GAME.

St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	—3

Base hits—St. Louis, 9; Cleveland, 9. Errors—St. Louis, 2; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—St. Louis, Criger and Cuppy; Cleveland, Schreckengost and Hughey. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Louisville Wins Two Games.

LOUISVILLE, June 25.—The "Colonels" to-day beat the Senators in both games. Cunningham had the visitors at his mercy in the first contest, and the home team batted Weyhing hard. Phillippi lasted but three innings in the second game, and Brashear, the Colonels' new pitcher, finished the game in great style. The home team won in the eighth inning by good all-round play. Hartsell has been sold to the Indianapolis team. Attendance, 5,000. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Louisville	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	.	—8
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Base hits—Louisville, 13; Washington, 3. Errors—Louisville, 3; Washington, 1. Batteries—Louisville, Powers and Cunningham; Washington, Butler and Weyhing. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Warner.

SECOND GAME.

Louisville	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	.	—7
Washington	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—5

Base hits—Louisville, 11; Washington, 8. Errors—Louisville, 2; Washington, 4. Batteries—Louisville, Powers, Phillippi, and Brashear; Washington, Butler and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Warner.

Two Games for Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 25.—The "Reds" won both games from the "Orioles" to-day by superior work. Breitenstein pitched in his old form in the first game, while Hahn's work in the second was superb. With Peitz on first and two men out in the twelfth inning Smith singled, Holmes allowed the ball to get away from him, and the winning run was scored. Attendance, 7,286. The score:

FIRST GAME.

Cincinnati	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	.	—6
Baltimore	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Base hits—Cincinnati, 8; Baltimore, 4. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Baltimore, 2. Batteries—Cincinnati, Peitz and Breitenstein; Baltimore, Robinson and McGinnity. Umpires—O'Day and McGarr.

SECOND GAME.

Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—4			
Baltimore	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3			

Base hits—Cincinnati, 7; Baltimore, 9. Errors—Cincinnati, 3; Baltimore, 2. Batteries—Cincinnati, Peitz and Hahn; Baltimore, Robinson and Nops and Kitson. Umpires—O'Day and McGarr.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:30	Sun sets...7:35	Moon rises..9:54

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...9:49	Gov. Isl'd..10:09	H. Gate....
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:05	Gov. Isl'd..10:25	H. Gate...12:05

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Erna, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28.

Hildur, Curacao	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Matanzas, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Puerto Rico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Willowdene, St. Kitts	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29.

Athos, Colon	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen		10:00 A. M.

SATURDAY, JULY 1.

Roman Prince, Pernambuco	9:30 A. M.	

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 28 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Glenogle, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June 30 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 1 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July 21 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after June 23 and up to July 27 at 6:30 P. M. on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive July 7. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia (from San Francisco) close here daily up to July 21 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 27 and up to July 21 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

•SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Australia and Hawaii of the following dates—Melbourne, May 22; Sydney, May 24, and Honolulu, June 13, arrived at San Francisco per steamer Warrimoo. These mails were due to arrive in New York yesterday morning.

The College Boat Races

Chase Mellen, the well-known oarsman and former coach of the Columbia crew, will write for The Evening Post detailed criticisms upon the six college crews at Poughkeepsie and New London, giving their condition on the eve of the races, their form and strength as shown in their work, statistics of all the crews, a comparison with eights of other years, former records, prospects for this year, with the probable winner of each race etc. The article on Columbia, Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin will appear in The Evening Post of Monday, June 26, and on Yale and Harvard on Wednesday, June 28.

In addition to this, special despatches from experts at New London and Poughkeepsie, giving all details concerning the movements of the crews and their condition at the hour of the race, will appear daily in

The Evening Post

SPORTING GOODS.

The Spalding Racket, the latest shape and finest racket made, used by all first-class tennis players, price $7.00.

The No. 14 Spalding Racket, price $6.00.

The Slocum Tournament, $5.00.

The Slocum Racket, $4.00.

Other good rackets at 75c., $1.50, $2.00 and $3.00.

Tennis Nets, 75c., $1.25, $2.25 and upward.

The Spalding Tennis Ball, $3.50 per dozen.

Tennis Sets, complete, $10.00, $15.00, $20.00.

The West Side Club's Tennis Tournament commences to-day. Spalding's are leaders in Tennis Supplies.

A. G. Spalding & Bros. 126-130 Nassau St. | Spalding-Bidwell Co. 29, 31, 33 W. 42d St.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JUNE 26.

Alabama, Glasgow, June 9.
Algiers, New Orleans, June 20.
American, London, June 14.
City of Rome, Glasgow, June 16.
Colorado, Brunswick, June 23.
Critic, Dundee, June 11.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, June 18.
Georgic, Liverpool, June 16.
Hildebrand, Barbados, June 18.
Manitou, London, June 15.
Panama, Bordeaux, June 11.
Paraense, Para, June 14.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27.

Caracas, La Guayra, June 14.
City of Macon, Savannah, June 24.
El Monte, New Orleans, June 22.
Hudson, New Orleans, June 21.
Kensington, Antwerp, June 17.
Werkendam, Amsterdam, June 15.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28.

Aller, Gibraltar, June 19.
El Mar, New Orleans, June 23.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, June 17.
Nueces, Galveston, June 21.
Peconic, Gibraltar, June 14.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29.

Aurania, Liverpool, June 30.
Britannia, Gibraltar, June 15.
Island, Christiansand, June 19.
Lisnacrieve, Gibraltar, June 15.
Patricia, Hamburg, June 18.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30.

Britannic, Liverpool, June 21.
Buffalo, Hull, June 18.

SATURDAY, JULY 1.

British King, Antwerp, June 18.
Etruria, Liverpool, June 24.
Nomadic, Liverpool, June 21.
St. Louis, Southampton, June 24.

Arrived.

SS City of Kingston, (Br.,) Mader, Port Antonio, with mdse. to the American Fruit Co. In Quarantine at 12:10 A. M. 26th.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Roggeveen, Rotterdam June 15 and Boulogne 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Goldsboro, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Simon, Havre June 17, with mdse. and passengers to Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Old Dominion, Tapley, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Grecian Prince, (Br.,) Millar, Rosario, &c., May 5, with coffee to J. A. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Coverley, Marseilles, &c., May 17, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Delaware, (Br.,) Davis, Avonmouth June 13, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Bremerhaven, (Dutch,) Ninnes, Antwerp June 9, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Erna, (Ger.,) Goetz, Kingston, &c., June 8, with mdse. and ore passenger to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 3:45 P. M.

SS Guyandotte, Hiller, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah June 23, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

U. S. transport Buford, Stirson, Havana June 21, with passengers and discharged soldiers, &c., to the U. S. Quartermaster's Department.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., June 25, 9:30 P. M., N. S. W., light breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS King Bleddyn, (Br.,) for Baltimore.
SS Pisa, (Ger.,) for Singapore, &c.
SS Alamo, for Galveston.
SS Grangense, (Br.,) for Para.
SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.

Notice to Mariners.

MACEDONIA WRECK GAS BUOY.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on June 20, 1899, a gas buoy, painted red and black, in horizontal stripes, and showing a fixed white light during periods of 13 seconds separated by eclipse of 9 seconds duration was established in 54 feet of water about 200 feet south-southeasterly from the wreck of the steamer Macedonia, sunken off Seabright. The wreck heads N. W. by N. and has both masts showing above the water. Scotland Light Vessel, N by E. ½ E.; Sandy Hook Light Vessel, N. E. ¼ N.; Navesink Light Station, N. W. ⅞ N. Bearings are magnetic and given approximately.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1898," Page 68, after No. 331, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1898," Page 116.

BARTLETT REEF LIGHT VESSEL.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on June 20, 1899, Light Vessel No. 13 was replaced on her station, about ⅞ mile to the southeastward of the southerly point of Bartlett Reef, southwesterly of the entrance to New London Harbor, Long Island Sound, and Relief Light Vessel No. 20, temporarily marking the station, was withdrawn. No change has been made in Light Vessel No. 13 as to the characteristics of lights, fog signal, or general appearance.

(L. H. B. Notice to Mariners No. 90 of 1899, and Bulletin No. 97, Par. 17.)

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1898," Page 34, No. 234, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1898," Pages 38, 42, 49, 63, and 66.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 25.—SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, (from Glasgow,) sld. from Moville for New York to-day.

SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Capt. Santelli, from New York, arr. at Havre at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Prinz Regent Luitpold, (Ger.,) Capt. Walter, from New York for Bremen, arr. at Southampton to-day.

SS Elderslie, (Br.,) Capt. Simpson, from New York, arr. at London to-day.

SS Bulgaria, (Ger.,) Capt. Hahn, from New York for Hamburg, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Capt. Losewitz, from Antwerp for New York, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Bremen, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, (from Bremen,) sld. from Southampton for New York at 8:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Ferguson, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 9:38 A. M. to-day.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and

The Wanamaker Store.

Summertime Specialties

THE news below is notable in that there is scarcely a "regular price" mentioned except to point a bargain by comparison. So large a proportion of the unusual in prices is rare, even in Wanamaker news. But, although rare, quite natural.

Real bargains are matter-of-fact things,—we cannot understand why there should be any pow-wow and mystery made about them. They come as naturally to a store like this, as water to the sea. This is, in all frankness, a freshet time in bargains; consequently the streams that run to us are full. They seek their outlet,—and flow to us. No law in physics is more commonplace.

But, (to carry out the figure), however fast the streams may run, they reach us undefiled or our floodgates shut against them. Not even freshets can float trash to us. True goods, honest values, real cheapness, obvious goodness, or *no admittance.*

Now, read:—

Cotton Dress Stuffs In occasions like this you recognize the force of an advancing season, money and an outlet.

Look at these cotton prices! Scarce one is greater than half the standard figures on the goods. Yet this is the greatest cotton season in decades.

Late in the selling season, of course. But what of it, if your *wearing* season is at its height?

At 6c. yd.—Fine printed Batiste; designs copied from Lyons silks, 12½c. quality.
At 8c. yd.—Fine printed Batiste; staple designs of stripes and figures; 10c. and 12½c. quality.
At 9c. yd.—Printed Corded Swiss Muslins; attractive striped patterns.
At 10c. yd.—Printed Plaid Cheviots; bright colored plaids over white grounds; 25c. quality.
At 10c. yd.—Printed Penangs; polka dot and striped patterns; 25c. quality.
At 12½c. yd.—Solid colored bayadere striped Madrasses; 25c. quality.
At 12½c. yd.—Woven, striped and plaid Pique; 30c. and 37½c. quality.
At 15c. yd.—Plaid Gingham; 25c. quality.
At 16c. and 18c. yd.—Irish printed Dimities; desirable patterns, this season's style; 25c. quality.
At 18c. yd.—Scotch striped Galateas; 30c. quality.
At 18c. yd.—Scotch plaid Cheviots; 35c. quality.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

10c. Crash Suiting at 5c. 44,500 yards of Crash Suiting were sold like stamps. The public played Oliver Twist and asked for more. More has arrived, all we could get. But it's only 8,000 yards, and will not begin to go around. Looks like the 25c. quality, serviceable and in fashion. Who hesitates will be disappointed.

5c. a Yard.

Rotunda.

Corded Silks for Pretty Waists These were considered worth buying at 45c. and 50c. a yard, for thousands of yards were sold at those prices. We have 3,000 yards here this morning at

37½c. a Yard

and they will solve many an unsettled silk waist problem. Just the designs that make effective waists, and in a variety of patterns and colors that gives you ample room for the exercise of individual judgment and taste. Plenty of black-and-white among them. They make beautiful dresses for children, too.

Rotunda.

Fine Handkerchiefs Extra Value Reduced Prices Freshness, excellence and low prices are joined in this offer. Note the changes from our regular prices and remember that those prices were not only low, but lowest.

MEN'S ALL PURE LINEN HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS
At $1.35 a dozen, were $1.50.
At $2.40 a dozen, were $4.20.
At $2.50 a dozen, were $4.80.
At $3 a dozen, were $6.
At $4.30 a dozen, were $7.80.
At $6 a dozen, were $12.

WOMEN'S ALL PURE LINEN HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS
At $1.20 a dozen, were $1.50.
At $1.50 a dozen, were $2.40.
At $2 a dozen, were $3.40.
At $2.50 a dozen, were $4.20.
At $3 a dozen, were $6.

EMBROIDERED AND HEMSTITCHED; EMBROIDERED AND SCALLOPED HANDKERCHIEFS
At $2.15 a dozen, the $4.20 sort.
At $3 a dozen, the $6 sort.
At $4.80 a dozen, the $9 sort.
At $6 a dozen, the $12 sort.
At $7.80 a dozen, the $15 sort.
At $9 a dozen, the $18 sort.
At $10.80 a dozen, the $21 sort.

Broadway.

A Curtain Story Seasonable and Reasonable A choice group of the season's daintiest favorites at surprisingly low prices, invites your selection in our Curtain Store to-day. Here are special cards of invitation:

WHITE IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS—Broken lots to be quickly closed:
$3.25 pair, were $4.25—Choice of three designs.
$4 pair, were $5—Choice of two designs.
$4.25 pair, were $5.25—Choice of four designs.
$4.50 pair, were $5.50—One design only.
$4.85 pair, were $6—Choice of two designs.
$5.25 pair, were $6.50—Choice of two designs.
86c. pair—Excellent value; your choice of Muslin Ruffled Curtains, with five different designs of figured centres. This is a special closing-out price for these pretty curtains.
$1.65 pair, were $2 to $2.35—Tambour Muslin Ruffled Curtains, with plain centres and ruffles. Your choice of four designs.

PLAIN MUSLIN RUFFLED CURTAINS—With lace edges and insertion. Nine designs:
$1 pair, were $1.50 $1.65 pair, were $2.25
$1.15 pair, were $1.65 $1.75 pair, were $2.35
$1.35 pair, were $1.85 $1.90 pair, were $2.50
$2.15 pair, were $8

We clean Lace Curtains for reasonable prices and give them careful Summer storage free of charge.

Third floor.

Consider These Separate Skirts!

Here is such an example of a timely and advantageous purchase as would serve to point a dictionary definition of a bargain.

There are three lots of these separate skirts, and they will furnish a three-fold surprise, or we know nothing of our public. Summer-time skirts, of course, or the story wouldn't be worth the telling. Stylish and tasteful skirts, of course, or the story wouldn't be from Wanamaker's. Here are the three prices, and it is a doubt which should be given first as the greatest value:—

At $2—Skirts in denim, duck, linen and pique, variously trimmed. Not one of less regular value than $4;—many $5 and $5.25 sorts among them.
At $2.75—Mostly in pique; trimmed with insertion and braid. Regular prices a week ago would have been $5.75 to $7.
At $3.50—Exquisitely trimmed skirts in high cost pique. Not one less than a standard $7.50 value, many that would ordinarily cost $10 and $12.

Second floor, Broadway.

Fine and Finest Embroideries at Half

This is the main aisle presentation for the day. It is in two parts,—fine and finest.

There are 8,000 yards of the fine embroideries. If it were not for the other half of this story we should be tempted to give them the superlative, for, while they are not the highest priced, they are about the prettiest goods we have sold this season.

Edgings and insertings, on cambric, nainsook and fine Swiss muslin. All widths that you'll care for, and in lengths from 2 yards to 4½,—short ends, you see. They are to be sold in these lengths, not by the yard; but the prices will be half the figures on equal grades in regular stock.

The other half of the offer concerns a few thousand yards of the finest sorts of embroideries used especially for shirt-waist adornment. Prices are

8c., 12½c., 15c. and 25c. a Yard

Less than half the regular-stock figures.

Two Tons of Writing Paper

Here is the wherewithal for Summer correspondence without limit. Communication at this cost is almost cheaper than talking.

And the paper is excellent. We call it "Club Vellum," and it is a specialty of specialties. A rich, heavy, cream-colored paper in a suede finish, easy to write on, easy to read from, proper in every way. Three sizes. There are two tons of this paper placed on sale this morning at

Ten Cents a Pound.

There are between 80 and 100 sheets to the pound, according to size. Envelopes to match, 15c. a hundred.

Welcomes Linens at Welcome Prices Such an opportunity for replenishing your linen closet with most excellent material, at prices strictly to your own advantage as you will find in our present offer, seldom occurs. Fifty large cases of linens have just passed through the Custom House, direct from the foreign manufacturers to our own counters, and to you if you will.

TOWELS
At $2.50 doz.—Fine quality bleached German huckaback towels; ends neatly hemstitched.
At $3 doz., instead of $4—Extra fine quality Irish huckaback towels; plain white only; fringed ends.
At $2.25 doz., instead of $3—Kitchen roller towels; 2½ yards of pure linen crash in each towel. Same rate for the half dozen.
At 6c. yd., instead of 10c.—Pure linen brown twilled crash; good for kitchen towels.

TABLE LINEN AND NAPKINS
At 65c. yd., instead of 75c.—1,500 yards of 67-inch good quality heavy Irish bleached damask table linen; attractive designs.
At $2 doz., instead of $2.75—24-in. Scotch dinner napkins; quality substantial and heavy; patterns pleasing.

Fourth avenue.

Grape Juice Pure Grape Juice, made from carefully selected hand-picked Lake Erie grapes, unadulterated, unfermented, non-alcoholic, free from foreign substance. A refreshing, invigorating summer beverage, foundation for a delicious ice. Try a sample in the Grape Juice Inn in our basement. These prices:

Quart bottles, 50c.; in cases of 1 doz. bottles, $5.
Pint bottles, 25c.; in cases of 1 doz. bottles, $2.75.
Half-pint bottles, 15c.; in cases of 1 dozen, $1.75.

Basement.

The Mudge Canner and Sterilizer The Mudge apparatus preserves fruits and vegetables quickly, simply, cheaply and with absolute cleanliness. Fruit kept intact, no spoiling afterward. We will gladly teach you the process. Demonstration in basement.

Mudge apparauts, 1 cylinder, $3 to $5.
Mudge apparatus, 2 cylinders, $5 to $8.
Mudge apparatus, 3 cylinders, $5.
Mudge apparatus, 4 cylinedrs, $6 to $12.

Basement.

Men's and Women's Umbrellas Silk, $1.75 It never rains but it pours. We do not give you special offerings gingerly. Here are umbrellas for instance; good umbrellas, handsome, long-wearing umbrellas. But why waste words? Here's all the story:

At $1.75 each—Best all-silk umbrellas for women; 24 and 26 in.; in black, Harvard red, navy blue, golden brown and hunter's green. For men; 26 and 28 in.; a good-wearing silk; stout frames with 8 ribs, close-rolling, with steel rod, case and tassel. Natural wood and Dresden handles for women; natural wood handles for men.
At $1 each—Men's sun umbrellas for the seaside; a limited number; 26 in.; buff colored, faced with light green; warranted fast color; light in weight; exceptionally good value.

Broadway.

Matters of Mattresses and Pillows We make these things ourselves, because we like to be able to guarantee what goes into them. In accepting goods from us you take nobody's word at second-hand. We know,—consequently we promise.

We make these things well, because we have learned how to do it after years and years of experience. We know what to buy in feathers and hair.

We buy cheaply, too, for we buy heavily. And we add as little profit as is reasonable. The whole gives you satisfaction and cheapness.

Hints like these, when digested and classified, point economies:—

MATTRESSES
At $10.75 and $14 each—All-hair mattresses, 40 lbs., one or two parts; your choice of ticking. Regular $14 and $18 mattresses.

PILLOWS AND BOLSTERS
Two special grades of strictly reliable, odorless feathers—
Regular $1 a pound grade at 70c. a pound.
20x30 in. Pillows, 3 lbs., at $2.10 each.
20x50 in. Bolsters, 5 lbs., at $3.50 each.
Regular 60c. grade of feathers, at 45c. a pound—
20 x 30 Pillows, 3 lbs., $1.35 each.
20 x 50 Bolsters, 5 lbs., $2.25 each.

SPRINGS
At $2.50 each—Woven wire springs, all sizes up to 4 ft. 6 in.; the regular $3 grade.
At $3.25 each—Woven wire springs, all sizes up to 4 ft. 6 in.; regular $6.25 grade.

Fourth floor.

Bargains in Morris Chairs We use the word "bargain" in its broadest sense as regards these handsome and useful chairs. To-day's offer is of four different styles of Morris Chairs, at about one-third under the regular prices asked for them. We cannot promise duplicates when this stock is exhausted.

At $4—We offer you a large quantity of Morris chairs in the grade regularly sold elsewhere for $5.50. "Hardly as much as I would expect to pay for the cushions," some one has said. Yet here is the chair complete; handsome oak, polished brass rod, leather gulmp finishing; cool, strong, fancy figured grass cloth upholstering.
At $7.75—The grade we ourselves have been selling in large numbers at $10. All in solid oak; rich, old-Flemish, golden or malachite, with the same pleasing, substantial grass cloth upholstering over an extra quality of springs.
At $6.25—Our usual $9.50 style.
At $10—An especially handsome style which we have sold readily at $15.

Whatever your selection in our stock of Morris Chairs, your comfort is as secure as your bargain.

Fourth floor.

A Sale of Infants' Wear In the fullest sense a sale. If you want slips and skirts as pretty as possible and cheaper than you can expect for their first-rate quality you haven't a moment to lose after breakfast. Other people will want them, too. These prices ensure that:—

LONG SLIPS
At 15c.—Cambric; full front, embroidery ruffle on neck and sleeves.
At 33c.—Nainsook; six clusters of plaits and insertions in front, embroidery on neck and sleeves.

SHORT SLIPS—Sizes 6 mos. to 3 yrs.
At 50c.—Nainsook and lawn; four styles; prettily made and trimmed.
At 75c.—Three styles, made with yokes and trimmed with embroidery ruffles.
At $1 and $1.25—Several styles, a few of each, all very full skirts; some slightly soiled; remarkably low prices for quality.

SKIRTS
At 25c.—Long skirts of cambric; some with embroidery ruffles and plaits; others with deep hem and lace insertion.
At 30c.—Short skirts of cambric; umbrella ruffle edged with embroidery; 6 mos. to 3 yrs.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Mosquito Defence These canopies for crib and bed protection come forward and announce themselves,—"Yours for a quiet night."

Their value as sleep-promoters simply cannot be reckoned in money, but as a mercantile fact, they do not cost much. They are in a form to be easily handled and in various sizes.

Crib Size, $1.
Larger sizes, for beds, $1.35, $1.75, $2.25.

Glazed Chintzes A decorative fabric of infinite possibilities. It finds its use in beautifying walls, furniture, couches, beds, mantels and windows. An original English idea, now copied by American makers, and hence cheaper than it used to be. In this particular instance, cheaper still, for the 1,000 yards we have, in six patterns, will be closed out at

Six Cents a Yard

That is one-third the price for which they have been selling freely.

Drapery Cretonnes Very pretty Cretonnes,—nearly a thousand yards of them,—will find a channel of usefulness and beauty very quickly at the new prices announced to-day.

Some at 6c. a yard that were 12½c and 15c.
Some at 13c. a yard that were 20c.

Third floor.

The Wanamaker Lawn Mower "Wanamaker" describes it;—the best. A light-running, self-sharpening, easily adjusted machine to make the lawn's hard work as easy as science knows how. Prices:

10 in., $2.25; 12 in., $2.50; 14 in., $2.75; 16 in., $3; 18 in., $3.25.

Screens and Screen Doors The way to keep out flies is *to keep them out.* The time to prepare against invasion is *now*, before the enemy has mustered his greatest force. Protection on these terms:

Imitation walnut frames; 19 in. high, 25 to 32 in. wide, 10c.
Best Imitation Walnut frame sliding screens; 18 in. high, 21 to 37 in. wide, 30c.; 21 in. high, 21 to 37 in. wide, 35c.; 22 in. high, 21 to 37 in. wide, 40c.; 27 in. high, 21 to 37 in. wide, 40c.; 27 in. high, 22 to 42 in. wide, 45c.; 27 in. high, 24 to 48 in. wide, 50c.
Ash frame Screens, spring ends, 24 in high, 27 to 30 in. wide, 30c.; 24 in. high, 29 to 32 in. wide, 35c.; 24 in. high, 32 to 36 in. wide, 40c.; 30 in. high, 27 to 30 in. wide, 45c.; 30 in. high, 29 to 32 in. wide, 50c.; 30 in. high, 32 to 36 in. wide, 55c.
Screen Doors, all sizes, with hinges and pull, 65c. to $2.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.,

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

A Passenger's Sudden Death.

Among the passengers at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, Jersey City, awaiting the Southern train on Saturday night was a man apparently about sixty-five years old. He bought a ticket for Delmar, Md., and had his baggage, a valise, checked for that point. Just before the train started he fell to the floor unconscious. He was taken to the City Hospital, where he died yesterday, the cause of death being apoplexy. The only thing found in his pockets besides his railroad ticket and baggage check was a Catholic Prayer Book, on the flyleaf of which was the name of Thomas Farrens and the programme of an entertainment given at the Soldier's Home, Tagus, Me., in 1895. Notice was sent to the authorities at Delmar, Md., but up to last night no answer had been received.

Says Corp. King Is a Deserter.

Corp. F. King of the Seventh United States Artillery was arrested yesterday in the Yorkville Court on the charge of desertion. The charge against him was brought by Sergt. William E. Donohue of Battery K, Seventh United States Artillery. He told Magistrate Brann that King deserted on Dec. 15 last at Willets Point. King, who was married three weeks ago, had taken out a warrant against his father-in-law, Angelo Donnella, who, he claimed, had threatened his life. Donnella had been served with a summons to appear, and it was while King and his wife were waiting in court for Donnella that King was identified and arrested. In charge of Sergt. Donohue, King was taken to Fort Schuyler, where the battery is stationed. It is said he will be court-martialed. His wife was overcome.

RIOT ON STATEN ISLAND.

Several Men Badly Wounded in a Stapleton Street Fight.

A small riot in which three men were badly wounded occurred yesterday morning at McKeon and Varian Streets, Stapleton, S. I. The riot was between a gang of Italians and rowdies who had been drinking. Nearly fifty persons participated in the fight. The police reserves were called out, and succeeded in arresting the ringleaders, two Italians, who are brothers. There were several shots fired.

Policeman Thomas Considine of the Sanitary Police Squad, who lived near by, heard the shots, and, hurriedly dressing himself, rushed to the scene and succeeded in scattering the rioters before the arrival of the reserves.

The fighters used knives, threw stones at each other, and several of them were lying in the road injured when the police arrived. Among these were Frank Cain, aged twenty-one years, of Broad Street, who had several stab wounds in the back and side; Frank Fritz, aged twenty-three years, living in Varian Street, who was stabbed in the left side, and Vetto Colendrello, an Italian, aged twenty-four years, who was stabbed in the head and face. They were all removed in the police ambulance to the S. R. Smith Infirmary at New Brighton, where it was said the wounds of the men, while painful and serious, would not prove fatal.

James Ravallo and Andrew Ravallo were locked up at the Eightieth Precinct Police Station, at Stapleton. On the way to the police station James Ravallo dropped a revolver and a keen-edged stiletto, the blade of which was spattered with blood, into an ash barrel.

New Line to South America.

R. P. Houston & Co. of London and Liverpool, who for many years have been operating a line of steamers between Liverpool and the River Plate, have arranged with Barber & Co., who will represent them in this city, to enter into a regular monthly service between New York and the Rive Plate, calling at Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, and Rosario. Six steamers are being built for the trade, which are to be twelve-knot boats, with an average carrying capacity of 6,000 cubic tons each. The names of the steamers are to be Hermes, Honorius, Hostilius, Hylas, Hortensius, and Hyanthes. The first sailing will take place about the middle of August.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway unless otherwise specified:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 116 West Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling; all title of Charles L. Bucki on May 29, 1895.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William L. Turner, referee, 331 East Eighty-third Street, north side, 175 feet west of Avenue B, 25 by 102.2, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $4,579; subject to another mortgage and taxes for $14,374.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank M. Holahan, referee, 126, 128, and 130 West Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 275 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 102.2, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $11,117; subject to another mortgage and taxes for $117,-219.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 105 Avenue B, east ride, 40.5 feet south of Seventh Street, 20.3 by 93, three-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $14,257; subject to taxes &c., for $900.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 3,251 to 3,255 Boulevard, and 602 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, runs west 125 by south 99.11 by east 25 by north — by east 100 to Boulevard by north 74.11 to beginning, five-story brick store; all title of William Riedel on Feb. 15, 1899.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, John P. Clark, referee, Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 155 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 100.5, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,060; subject to taxes, &c., for $600.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Moses J. Sneudaira, referee, 215 East Eighteenth Street, north side, 395 feet west of Second Avenue, 23 by 92, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,350; subject to taxes, &c., for $796.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts.—Freedman, P. J.; MacLean and Leventritt, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Calendar for June term called at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Pole vs. Roosevelt Hospital.
2—Marino vs. Marino.
3—Josephy vs. Heilmann.
4—Sloane vs. Dolge.
5—Randell vs. Lederer.
6—McGirr vs. Campbell
7—Stonbery vs. Morrison.
8—In re Sandy Hook Pilots' Charitable Fd.
9—Topiitz vs. Lyon.
10—Kirschbaum vs. Wolpert.
11—Nichthouser vs. Swarvitz.
12—Bedlow vs. Stillwell
13—Cabot vs. Reilly.
14—In re St. Nicholas Bank.
15—Carpenter vs. Carpenter.
16—Human vs. Human.
17—Vettle vs. Vettle.
18—People, &c., vs. Madison Sq. Bank.
19—Israel vs. Mehiker.
20—Di Rigo vs. Dunn.
21—Moss vs. Crimmins.
22—Robins vs. Robins.
23—Riley vs. Riley.
24—Salomon vs. Ettinger.
25—Rosenberg vs. Hulse.
26—Loeb vs. Mutual Reserve Fd. L. Ass'n.
27—Klein vs. Katz.
28—Wallace vs. Goldhammer.
29—Feerst vs. Empire Life Ins. Co.
30—In re Archer & Pan-coast.
31—Drachman vs. Goetze.
32—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Muir.
33—In re M. A. Connelly Co.
34—Fox vs. Fox.
35—D'Orio vs. D'Orio.
36—In re Mahon.
37—Dowling vs. White.
38—McDonald vs. Waldron.
39—Duncan vs. Scurich.
40—Harned vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
41—Courtney vs. Dempsey.
42—Eidiltz vs. Morris.
43—Miller vs. Goldstein.
44—In re White.
45—Olmstead vs. Ryer.
46—Eggers vs. Kohler.
47—Cohen vs. Cohen.
48—In re Alexander.
49—Empire City Sav. Bank vs. Alligier.
50—Deg vs. Dee.
51—Graves vs. Catterberry.
52—Davidson vs. Mayor, &c.
53—In re Whalen.
54—In re Commissioners of Public Works.
55—In re Wilmerding.
56—In re Galewski.
57—In re Droeshout.
58—McDonald vs. Green
59—Wapler vs. Fine.
60—Willenchik vs. Bernstein.
61—Hartman vs. Hofheimer.
62—Neale vs. Curley.
63—Israel vs. Muniker.
64—In re Montgomery.
65—Lucey vs. Dalton.
66—People, &c., vs. Berney.
67—Pfeffer vs. Kling.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Levy vs. Levy.
2—In re Elliott Place.
3—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse
4—Camman vs. Cammann.
5—Man. Ry. Co. vs. Darcy.
6—Coveney vs. Kearney. Demurrers.
1093—United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers No. 1 vs. Gurewitz.
1095—Same vs. Frank.
1083—Badger Paper Co. vs. Conklin.
1084—Waller vs. Nat. Linseed Oil Co. Preferred cause.
3433—Guthauer vs. Wittner.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.
3233—Alixanian vs. Alixanian.
1822—Cohn vs. Blum.
2832—Landsberg vs. Brush El. Ill. Co.
3409—Underhill vs. Kierns.
2253—Berliner vs. Piqua Club.
3383—Met. Trust Co. vs. Gillespie.
1410—Kreibler vs. Aulbach.
3436—Brill vs. Brill.
3472—Phelps vs. Barth.
3504—Watt vs. Porter.
3505—Same vs. same.
3506—Same vs. same.
3561—Rosenberg vs. Friedenburg.
3043—Lapidus vs. Ritt.
3317—Wetmore vs. Timpson.
3514—Boss vs. Jenda.
3525—Lowe vs. Lowe.
3554—Duer vs. Fox.
3315—Aul vs. Bowery Savings Bank.
2857—Bookman vs. Brush Elec. Ill. Co.
2121—Leet vs. Mayor, &c.
3483—Burpee vs. Burpee
3466—Carmody vs. Carmody.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3568.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Werner, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy for the People.
1—Frank J. Nulty. 2—Addie Barrow, alias Jennie Beauregard, alias Jennie Wilson.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial. Preferred causes. Calendar clear.
9292—Pratt & Whitney Co. vs. Am. Pneumatic Tool Co.
10196—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Mairs.
10130—Raegener vs. Ball
10267—Same vs. White.
10020—Same vs. Peck.
9877—Sarle vs. Freilinghausen.
9878—Same vs. Jameson.
8568—Tyng vs. Feitner.
6296—Riley-Klatz Mfg. Co. vs. De Fontaine.
10017—Tully vs. Tully.
9552—Bennett vs. Mitchell.
9387—Joyce vs. N. Y. Ev. Journal Pub. Co.
9589—Joyce vs. N. Y. Zeitung Pub. & P. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III. and IV., for trial.
4317—Jacob vs. E. V. Crandall Co.
4531—Gundlock, B. W., Co. vs. Fritz.
4857—Froelich vs. Fritz.
4947—Fowler vs. Stobo.
4948—Same vs. same.
4455—Waubser vs. R. H. Wolff Co.
3745—Craemer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3722—Schoenberger vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5085.
3751—Stevens vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4885—Simon vs. Bashr.
1732—Murphy vs. Bloomingdale.
1738—Leincke vs. Bloomingdale.
3530—Morgan vs. Enright.
3324—De Goode vs. Sexton.
5030—Leslie vs. Smith.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Mattice, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts V., VI., and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X., for trial.
4636—De Yqunga vs. Rhoads.
2663—Fleming vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3261—Flood vs. 3d Av. Railroad Co.
3262—Hannahan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3263—Ramunto vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4818—Snow, Church & Co. vs. Patterson.
4131—Davis vs. Gerken.
3865—Weinstein vs. Balheimer.
3223—Bravermann vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3258—Stevens vs. Union Ry. Co.
3765—Marschall vs. Sanguinetti.
2603—Prince Line, Ltd., vs. Harriott.
57—Wood vs. Barnes.
4834—Sommer vs. Meyer
4394—Gilliland vs. Ward
3748—Timm vs. Stein.
4810—Gallagher vs. Hanlon.
4882—Schaefer vs. Steubing.
4896—Reitz vs. Am. Fire Ins. Co.
4094—Kayser vs. Becker.
3578—Ross vs. Dinning.
2147—Cocks vs. Baker.
760—Oaksmith vs. Baird.
2252—Giles vs. 3d Av.
1441—Columbia Bank vs. Herzog.
2380—Springer vs. Tompkins.
4056—Thilemann vs. Mayor, &c.
2001—Mackel vs. Hilton.
5022—Daniels vs. Knabe.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Estate of George R. Dean.
Wills for Probate.
At 10 A. M.
Mary E. Mason.
At 10:30 A. M.
Minna Gunning.
Edgar Stapleton.
Adeline J. Gordon.
John Carroll.
At 2 P. M.
Anna L. Barrett.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Varnum, S.—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills:
1382—Anna Sutherland.
1450—Rachel Lenox Kennedy.
1455—Bertha Rand.
1475—Andrew Kiernan.
1463—William Murphy.
1894—Michael J. Dalton.
1452—John Hastings.
1465—Charles Backus.
1470—John Murphy.
1472—Bella Hornstein.
1474—Vittorio Calderara.
1476—Peter Fink.
1477—Alexander Buchanan.
1478—Mehitable L. Henry.
1481—Henrietta King.
Matter of James M. Conner.
Estate of John J. Gorman.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chamberr Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
7182½—Olsen vs. Butler.
7453—Party vs. Kummell.
7506—Ratofski vs. Hanson.
3936—Christianson vs. Donnelly.
3348½—Merrill vs. Int. Nav. Co.
4008—Johnson vs. Seymour.
3827—Cotter vs. Wittner
3875—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. vs. Karash.
7497½—Hartog vs. N. Y. Commercial Steam Laundry Co.
3803—Newkirk vs. Hartford & N. H. Trans. Co.
1909—Pollock vs. 3d Ave. R. R.
3372—Warsauski vs. same.
3335—Castagnetta vs. Chevalier.
7085—Hoffman vs. Con. Ice Co.
3870—E. W. Johns Mfg. Co. vs. Wassareus.
4020—Klimpton vs. Bellis
3543—Lollinger vs. Algie.
3549½—Harlem Lighting Co. vs. Aschauer.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
2554—Mangel vs. Bronx Co.
1961—Weingreen vs. Hamburger.
3746—Sperber vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3382½—Quinn vs. Met. St. Ry.
2908—McLaughlin vs. Chrystie.
2902—Levy vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2356—Humphreys vs. Riggs.
3462½—Barrett vs. Met. St. Ry.
3513—Hertzberg vs. Levy.
2269—Fischman vs. Pfeiffer.
3329—Bowroson vs. Met. St. Ry.
3830—Robinson vs. same
2340—Baxter vs. same.
3527½—Myers Excursion & Nav. Co. vs. Carpenter.
2705—Kirschnen vs. 3d Av. R. R.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
2806—Weiss vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3972—Bobolsky vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2944—Meehan vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3930—Shanks vs. Kelly.
3983—Sotter vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1800½—Quinlan vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3736—Voorhis vs. Goldberg.
754—Teof vs. Ryan.
3741—Farley vs. Price.
4069—Crane vs. Koch.
4071—Dempsey & Smith Co. vs. Flannagan.
4072—Burdell vs. Humber, &c., Co.
4076—Dressner vs. Horton.
3627—Hodkinson vs. Kinnear & Tager Co.
3666—Albright vs. Pullman Palace Car Co.
3676—McTiernan vs. Dalker.
3679—Menken vs. Thorn.
2520½—Lippitt vs. Riverside Bank.
3067—McAllister vs. Valentine.
2194—Newman vs. Brandt.
3896—Ruddell vs. Ruppert.
3951—Bushe vs. Timken.
2136—Deubel vs. Marqual.
3972½—Bryant vs. McCurtin.
1673—Clarke vs. 3d Av. R. R.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Short Causes.
7600—Werner vs. Proswitz.
7611—Michell vs. Rogers.
7502—Harris vs. Fageley
7581—Keller vs. Clarkin.
7580—Reddield vs. Sherwood.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4090.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Cowan, and Sullivan for the People.
1—Nathan Jubin.
2—Ernest G. Weller.
3—Isadore Bestick.
4—Harry Howard.
5—Julius Abramevitz.
6—Gottlieb Schillhauser
7—Joseph Marino.
8—Fannie McPherson.
9—John Ferguson.
10—Richard Godall.
11—Henry Gibian.
12—James Desmond.
13—Edward Ryan.
14—Addie Frazer.
15—Charles Dupont.
16—John McNally.
17—Charles Miller.
18—Gero Martine.
19—Michael Malloy.
20—Owen Thompson.
21—Frederick Eckoff.
22—Morris Barth.
23—David Tracey.
Pleadings.
1—John McGee.
2—Max Sturm.
3—Gurianni Regan-eschi.
4—Newman vs. Brandt.
5—Ruddell vs. Ruppert.
6—Bushe vs. Timken.
7—Deubel vs. Marqual.
8—Bryant vs. McCurtin.
9—Clarke vs. 3d Av. R. R.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Honey for the People.
1—Frederick H. Dahm.
2—James Cashin.
3—Fannie Meinhardt.
4—John Hoban.
5—Henry Ficke.
6—Henry J. Williams.
7—James Barnett.
8—Bartholomew C. O'Shea
9—Frederick J. Jasper.
10—Robert Jones.
11—George Davis.
12—Horace W. Spaulding.
13—Tillie Worth.
14—Paul Chagrin.
15—Antonio C. Pucci.
16—Jacob Matossian, Grace Matthael, Lizzie

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Buy a Home for Betty and theBaby at

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Corner Kings Highway and Coney Island Av.; cars every 5 minutes by Jay and Smith Sts., De Kalb and Franklin Avs., Brighton Beach, Flatbush Av. lines from Park Row. FARE 5 CENTS. Sales office on property. CARRIAGES AND AGENTS TO SHOW PEOPLE OVER PROPERTY.

Lots $200 to $350, a Few Higher.

EASY TERMS FOR CASH OR INSTALLMENTS.

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OF NEW YORK,

37 and 39 Liberty Street,

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Examines and insures titles at fixed moderate rates, giving the dealer or investor the selection of counsel when desired. Questions of doubt are submitted to a Committee of Counsel of the Company before insuring.

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CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A VERY COMPLETE PRIVATE HOUSE, WITH every modern improvement, for lease; convenient to "L" Station at 140th St.; rent, $80 per month. Apply 316 West 140th St.

CITY FLATS TO LET—FURNISHED.

A.— FLATS. A.—
LIGHT, WELL-VENTILATED FLATS; Rents, $25 to $40; hot water supply. Apply on premises, 402 West 55th St., or
J. E. WHITAKER, Broadway, near West 74th.

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THE MORTON BUILDING,

Nos. 110 to 116 Nassau St.,
FOR RENT,
Large and Small Offices.
INSPECTION INVITED.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

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LONG BRANCH, ELBERON, HOLLYWOOD, Norwood Park, Little Silver.—Furnished cottages for rent; also a fine cottage on Rumson Road. R. H. WOODWARD, Long Branch.

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FOR RENT IN PORT CHESTER, A COTTAGE of 10 rooms, large garden plot; hydrant and well water; near trolley cars. D. A. AMBLER.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

9TH ST., 45, 47, 49 EAST, NEAR BROADWAY. —Elegant large and small rooms; permanent, transient; moderate.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—A lady wishes to place her two girls, one as chambermaid and laundress, the other as waitress and assist with chamberwork; country preferred. Call, present employer's Monday, at 8 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—A lady unexpectedly giving up housekeeping desires to get places for two excellent girls; one as chambermaid and waitress, other as cook and laundress; city or country. 4 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Lady leaving the city would like situation for maid as chambermaid and waitress. Mrs. Lente, 183 West 87th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—Genteel Canadian young lady of good family as useful companion; excellent references, Presbyterian. Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK.—By experienced family cook; economical and good manager. Apply Monday, till 2 o'clock, at present employer's, 46 West 73d St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By competent person as nurse; can take entire charge of infant from birth; no objection to traveling; best city reference. 70 West 51st St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent seamstress to do finishing on dresses, repairing, alterations, and all kinds of family sewing; city or country. Seamstress, 773 Amsterdam Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN, &c.—By experienced single coachman; careful driver; understands gardening; willing and useful; personal references. Coachman, 169 West 25th St.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone, 967 Columbus.

PAINTER, DECORATOR, PAPERHANGER, and tinter of many years' experience, being prepared and able to meet all requirements, wishes work for landlords, agents, private, &c.; best city references; lowest prices. Robert Arstein, 1,322 3d Av., near 76th St. "L" Station.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Cook and laundress. 36 West 92d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED FOR A SPECIAL SUMMER campaign. THE SATURDAY EVENING POST —established by Benjamin Franklin in 1728— now published by The Curtis Publishing Company, proprietors of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, is offered to subscribers, for one year only, for $1.00—the regular price is $2.50. This offer is for the purpose of a quick introduction, and will be withdrawn September 1st. The regular price of $2.50 will be maintained after that date. We will give a good commission for every subscriber secured, and distribute $3,000 September 1st among the 176 best agents. $500 will be given the person sending the largest number of subscribers at $1.00 each per year. At this special low subscription price thousands can be easily secured. Address THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

D. PHŒNIX INGRAHAM, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

Will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

THURSDAY, June 29, at 12 o'clock noon,

to close estate of Geo. P. Sweeney, deceased,

497 BROOME ST.,

Next Corner West Broadway,

A four-story and basement brick building, covering lot 20.10x64.8.

P. Q. ECKERSON, Esq., Attorney, 99 Nassau St. Maps, &c., of the Auctioneer, 111 Broadway. Tel. 2481 Cort.

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GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE.

751 5TH AVE. at 58th St.
1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St.
HEAD OFFICE 10 WALL ST.

LEGAL NOTICES.

10c. U. S. Rev. Stamp.

E. D. SHEPARD & COMPANY, Certificate of Limited Partnership.

We, the undersigned, desirous of forming a limited partnership pursuant to the statutes of the State of New York, do hereby certify:

1. That the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is E. D. SHEPARD & CO., and the principal place of business of said partnership is to be located in the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and State of New York.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is dealing in bonds and other securities and a general brokerage and commission business.

3. That the names of all the general and special partners interested therein, (all of whom are of full age,) and their respective places of residence, are as follows:

Edward D. Shepard, residing in South Orange, New Jersey.

Robert W. Speir, residing in the City and County of New York.

Harry A. Ensign, residing in the City and County of New York,

who are all the general partners, and

Augustus T. Post, residing in the City and County of New York, who is a special partner.

4. The amount of capital which said special partner has contributed to the common stock of said partnership is fifty thousand dollars ($50,000.)

5. Said partnership is to begin on the twentieth day of May, 1899, and to end on the first day of May, 1904.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said partners have made, signed and acknowledged this certificate, this nineteenth day of May, 1899.

In presence of Alfred Ely, Edward A. Freshman. EDWARD D. SHEPARD. ROBERT W. SPEIR. HARRY A. ENSIGN. AUGUSTUS T. POST.

State of New York, } ss.:
County of New York. }

On this nineteenth day of May, 1899, before me personally came and appeared Edward D. Shepard, Robert W. Speir, Harry A. Ensign, and Augustus T. Post, to me severally known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

[Notarial Seal.] EDWARD A. FRESHMAN. Notary Public No. 112, New York County.

my22-1aw7wM

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, to all persons interested in the estate of THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO CIGARETTE COMPANY, assigned to Leo Stein for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Part I. thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 25th day of July, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of the said Leo Stein, assignee of the above-named, The Imperial Tobacco Cigarette Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said New York Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. [L. S.] Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Court, this 1st day of June, 1899. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

J. C. GUGGENHEIMER, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, N. Y. City.

je5-1aw6wM

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. —To all persons interested in the estate of the RIPSOM & NEWLAND FUR COMPANY, assigned to Frank L. Tapscott, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of July, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Frank L. Tapscott, assignee of the above-named Ripsom & Newland Fur Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be [L. S.] hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said court, this 18th day of May, 1899.

WILLIAM SOHMER, Clerk.

PAUL R. TOWNE, Attorney for Assignee, 220 Broadway, New York City.

my22-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, plaintiffs, against THE AMERICAN STEAM BOILER INSURANCE COMPANY, defendant.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, receiver of the American Steam Boiler Insurance Company, has filed a full, accurate, and final account of all his proceedings, on oath to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of April, 1899.

Notice is also given that said account was referred to and will be presented to Edward L. Patterson, Esq., as referee, to examine and report upon the same by the order made and entered herein the 18th day of April, 1899, and that the referee will proceed under said order, at his office, No. 71 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of July, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.—Dated New York, June 17th, 1899.

HENRY S. WARD, Receiver.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Receiver, 62 Wall Street, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT:—County of New York.— HENRY W. SCHMIDT et al., plaintiffs, against MOSES KOENIG et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street distant one hundred and fifty-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Avenue "A," running thence northerly and parallel with Avenue "A" one hundred feet five inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Avenue "A" one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street; thence westerly and along said northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Subject, nevertheless, to any and all rights which the City of New York may have in and to the whole or a portion of said premises.—Dated New York, May 29, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 30 Broad St., N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

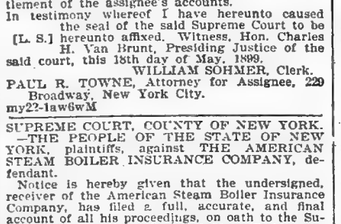

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,304 75, with interest thereon from the 12th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $155.09, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $600 and interest.—Dated New York, 29th day of May, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

je5-2aw3wTu&F&je26

EXCURSIONS.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

4th OF JULY EXCURSION

NIAGARA $8.00 ROUND TRIP FALLS

Tickets will be accepted on train leaving W. 23d St. 5:55 P. M., Cortlandt St. 6:08 P. M., and Desbrosses St. 6:10 P. M., July 1st and 3d, and all trains July 2. Returning up to and including July 4.

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TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. Desbrosses St., Brooklyn 9.05, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.30 P. M. East 22d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for East 23d St. and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M., 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

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Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10 and half-hourly 1:10 to 9:10 P. M., 10:10 P. M.

Leave foot Whitehall St., (Battery,) via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry daily, (7:10 A. M. week days only,) and hourly 8:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M., and every forty minutes 1:40 to 10:20 P. M.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN F. BAUDOUINE, Bankrupt.—No. 706.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned trustee appointed in the matter of John F. Baudouine and John F. Baudouine and Company, bankrupts, pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, sitting in bankruptcy, made on the 21st day of June, 1899, will sell on Wednesday, the 28th day of June, 1899, at the American Horse Exchange, 1,634 Broadway, corner of 50th St., in the City of New York, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at public auction by Francis M. Ware, auctioneer, under the management of W. D. Grand, the horses, carriages, harness, and other stable appurtenances formerly belonging to said John F. Baudouine, consisting of six high-class carriage horses, one tally-ho coach, one brougham, one victoria, and other carriages by Brewster & Co., and first-class makers, two sleighs, various sets of harness of different make, and other stable appurtenances.

Terms of sale and catalogues to be had on application to the American Horse Exchange, 50th St. and Broadway, New York City.

Dated New York, June 21st, 1899.

WILLARD PARKER BUTLER, Trustee in Bankruptcy, 59 Wall Street, New York.

NO. 989.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—CLARENCE W. GAYLOR, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Clarence W. Gaylor, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 23, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.

New York, June 24, 1899.

NO. 938.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—HENRY RAWAK, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Rawak, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 13th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 5, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee.

New York, June 24, 1899.

NO. 1,132.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PHILIP SCHWED, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Philip Schwed of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Philip Schwed was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated June 24, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEEBE, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT BEEBE, late of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Benjamin B. Kenyon, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, January 28th, 1899.

ARCHIBALD N. BEEBE, Executor.

BENJAMIN B. KENYON, Attorney for Executor, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja30-1aw6mM

FITZGERALD, WILLARD L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLARD L. FITZGERALD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 61 Broadway, above action, in the office of the Clerk of the in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of December, 1898. OLIVE A. FITZGERALD, Executrix. SAMUEL S. THOMAS, Atty. for Executrix, 61 Broadway, N. Y. City.

ja2-1aw6mM

GILBOUGH, JOHN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN W. GILBOUGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of ADAMS & ADAMS, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1899. EMILY T. GILBOUGH, Executrix. ADAMS & ADAMS, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan.) New York City. my15-1aw6mM.

GOLDMAN, MANASSAH L.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MANASSAH L. GOLDMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 806, No. 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1899. EDWARD GOTTLIEB, Executor. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York. my1-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York,

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH F. JENNINGS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, May 29th, 1899.

MARY J. RYAN, Executrix.
PATRICK J. JENNINGS, Executor.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executors, No. 54 Wall Street, (Manhattan,) New York City. my29-1aw6mM.

HOFFMAN, JOHN L.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Moore, Adaline Moore, Margaret L. Hoffman, as executrix, &c., of Elijah Hoffman, dec'd.; H. C. Hoffman, as executor, &c., of Elijah Hoffman, dec'd; Mary R. Burd, George Bergen, Wilbur W. Winner, Alma D. Winner, Sarah C. Allen, Jennie Taylor, Dora M. Winner, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN L. HOFFMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 11th day of July, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a construction of the will and a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Adaline Moore, as executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed, Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 11th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

H. RANDOLPH ANDERSON, Attorney for Executrix. Office and Post Office address, 69 Wall St., Manhattan Borough, City of New York. my22-1aw3wM&Fjc3

KYLE, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KYLE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the ninth day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of May, 1899. THOMAS H. KYLE, Executor. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Executor. Borough of Manhattan, 206 Broadway, City of New York. my29-1aw6mM

MARLOR, THOMAS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS S. MARLOR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, Room 721, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1899.

CHARLES S. L. MARLOR, EDWIN M. M. MARLOR, Administrators.

WARREN W. FOSTER, Attorney for Administrators, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. ja9-1aw6mM

MAZAS, CAROLINE, or KUNIGUNDA MAZAS, or KUNIGUNDA ELLRODT, or MARY C. ELLRODT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE MAZAS, or KUNIGUNDA MAZAS, or KUNIGUNDA ELLRODT, or MARY C. ELLRODT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers hereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of L. P. Mingey, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New York the 28th day of January, 1899. MARY LORENTZ, Executrix.

L. P. MINGEY, Attorney for Executrix, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ja30-1aw6mM

SCHMITT, GEORGE, JR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE SCHMITT, Jr., late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Marshall, Moran, Williams & McVickar, her attorneys, No. Thirty Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next. —Dated New York the twenty-eighth day of January, 1899. CLARA E. SCHMITT, Administratrix.

MARSHALL, MORAN, WILLIAMS & McVICKAR, Attorneys for Administratrix, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f4-1aw6mM

THEES, JOHN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. THEES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Sackett & Lang, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1899. ANNA THEES, OSCAR D. THEES, JOHN D. THEES, Jr., Executors. SACKETT & LANG, Attorneys for Executors, 99 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh6-1aw6mM

SARRA Y VALLDEJULI, JOSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSE SARRA Y VALLDEJULI, late of Havana, Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of Lanman & Kemp, Nos. 68 and 70 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 21st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899.

CELIA HERNANDEZ DE SARRA, Ancillary Administratrix.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Attys. for Ancillary Administratrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT.—CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK, Plaintiff, against JOHN PETTIT, HARRY G. NEWTON, and WILLIAM CALHOUN, Defendants.—Summons—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

—Dated August 2d, 1898.

STEELE & DICKSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Liberty Street, New York City, N. Y.

To John Pettit, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of May, 1899, and filed with the affidavits on which the same was obtained, together with a copy of the complaint in the above action, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county, State of New York, on the 27th day of May, 1899. The original complaint in said action was filed in said office on the 2d day of September, 1898.—Dated May 27, 1899.

STEELE & DICKSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, 32 Liberty Street, New York City, (Borough of Manhattan,) N. Y. my29-1aw6wM

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK,

CITY HALL, NEW YORK, June 13th, 1899.

The Municipal Street Railway Company having filed its application, in writing, to the Municipal Assembly of The City of New York, dated the 24th day of April, 1899, for a grant to a franchise or right to use the streets, avenues, and highways in The City of New York hereinafter mentioned, for street railway purposes, and for the construction, maintenance and operation of a double-track street surface railroad in and upon the surface of the following streets, avenues and highways in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, to wit:

Commencing at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, running thence westward with double tracks through, along and upon said One Hundred and Sixteenth Street to the junction of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Manhattan Avenue; thence northward with double tracks along, through and upon said Manhattan Avenue to the intersection of said Manhattan Avenue with St. Nicholas Avenue; thence with double tracks through, along and upon said St. Nicholas Avenue to the Kingsbridge Road; thence with double tracks along, through and upon the Kingsbridge Road, upon the bridge of the Harlem Canal, and over the proposed bridge, when constructed, over Spuyten Duyvil Creek, to the northmost portion of the intersection of West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue) with the Kingsbridge Road; thence easterly from the junction of the Kingsbridge Road with Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue) through, along and upon West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue) to Riverdale Avenue; thence northerly through, along and upon Riverdale Avenue to the northerly line of The City of New York.

Also, commencing at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, running thence westwardly with double tracks through, along and upon One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street to the junction of the said One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, connecting the said proposed railroad by single connections, curves, switches and appliances with said proposed road on St. Nicholas Avenue; also, commencing at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; thence running westward with double tracks through, along and upon One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to the intersection of said One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, and connecting with said street railway on said avenue by suitable connections, curves and appliances, and to the operation of the said railway by electricity or any other motive power which may be lawfully employed upon the same.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the directions given by resolutions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of The City of New York, which were adopted on the sixth day of June, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Mayor of said city on the ninth day of June, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given, and that the Councilmanic Chamber in the City Hall of The City of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, such application of said railway company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon.

All persons interested in the application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, as an opportunity will be given them to be heard in relation to said application.

P. J. SCULLY, City Clerk.

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LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
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WHAT ABOUT THESE?

When Gov. THOMAS of Colorado gets his fellow-Governors and the Attorney General of the United States together to talk over the evils of trusts and how they should be made to conduct their business we hope that he will invite representatives of the various farmers' organizations in the nature of trusts described by Mr. HOLMES of the Department of Agriculture before the Industrial Commission.

It will probably be news to the zealous hunters of the octopus that there are any such things as trusts among the innocent tillers of soil, but Mr. HOLMES enumerated several and predicted the rise of others. He cited the numerous fruit associations of California and the Milk Producers' Association of Boston as among those that would be affected by any law relating to trusts; he intimated that many of the co-operative societies of the farmers would be found to partake of the same character, and he said that there was a pronounced tendency among the cotton growers to form a trust which, if it was formed, would be the most gigantic in the country.

Unquestionably the definition of a trust adopted in the recent anti-trust laws of Texas, Arkansas, and Michigan and in the famous Sherman act would embrace the organizations above mentioned. In all these, and in the noted law of our own State that now sleeps the sleep of death on our statute book, the essence of a trust is declared to be a combination to affect the prices or limit the production of articles of common use or to prevent free competition therein. As we pointed out at the time that our law was passed, it would clearly make it a criminal offense for two or more farmers to agree that they would not plant as many potatoes next year as they planted this year, or that they would hold their crop over for higher prices, or to club together to sell through a common agent in order to get better terms. There is not a county in the State of New York in which farmers do not every year violate the letter of the anti-trust laws by acts that are in themselves perfectly fair and legitimate. The same things are done in every State that will be represented at Gov. THOMAS's conference, and we hope that the Governors will look into the matter.

MR. HAVEMEYER UNDER FIRE.

The Washington correspondent of our ardent contemporary, The American Economist, (published weekly by the American Protective Tariff League,) writes to his paper that Mr. HAVEMEYER's attack upon the protective system has "attracted some attention among friends of the policy of protection" in that city.

We think it has. It has attracted some attention elsewhere, too. Even in the office of The American Economist they gave a passing thought to the remarkable testimony of Mr. HAVEMEYER, in which he said that the tariff is the mother of the trusts, and that 10 per cent. tariff duties would sufficiently protect American industries. Out of thirty columns of reading matter printed in the current issue of our contemporary thirteen and a half, 45 per cent. of the whole, are devoted to Mr. HAVEMEYER's testimony. While they still had thoughts and space for Canadian lumber duties, Troy cuffs and collars, and Appraiser WAKEMAN, they did not altogether ignore Mr. HAVEMEYER.

The Economist's articles are exceedingly frank, and valuable for the instruction they contain. We learn from them that Mr. HAVEMEYER's Sugar Trust is in "the position of one of the largest snakes of the tropics"; that Mr. HAVEMEYER was "hot" and filled with anger; that he is "at heart a Grover Cleveland Cobdenite"; "a malevolent sorehead"; "cold-blooded and selfish"; "one of those grasping men"; that his statements "sound more like the language of the sharper, the highway robber, the bank burglar, the kidnapper, than the benefactor, the Christian, or the honorable American citizen"; and that the paper he read before the Industrial Commission was the spirit of the brigand running through it," and "ought to make Satan blush."

The copiousness and violence of our protective contemporary's remarks about Mr. HAVEMEYER are an evidence of rage and pain. Nobody writes in that way after reading the works of FELICIA HEMANS or an essay on the merit system. There must have been something in Mr. HAVEMEYER's paper that disagreed with the friends of the policy of protection. The symptoms of distress are general. All the protectionist Republican newspapers have opened fire on the apostate beneficiary of McKinleyism.

It is not surprising that the protectionists are up in arms against Mr. HAVEMEYER. He has not contented himself, like Mr. CARNEGIE, with dropping a brick down their chimney. He has bestowed a dynamite bomb under their domicile and lighted the fuse! He aims at nothing less than their destruction, and, favored by time and circumstance, he will succeed. No political or fiscal system can stand such attacks from the inmost inside. Robbery cloaked by deceit may thrive for years, but it cannot outlast the rending of the cloak. Mr. HAVEMEYER is not concerning himself about revenue. He is talking only of protection, and he says 10 per cent. is enough. All above that is extortion from the consumer. The duties under the Dingley tariff amount to about 50 per cent. of the value of the goods imported. According to Mr. HAVEMEYER that tariff is four-fifths extortion. It is also "the mother of trusts."

The ingratitude of Mr. HAVEMEYER's remarks is shocking, but the pain they give is due to their inconvenience.

OUR TENEMENT HOUSES.

A great deal of honest and intelligent and public-spirited work has from time to time been done by volunteers toward improving the condition of life in the tenement houses which lodge the great majority of the inhabitants of this city. One of the most noteworthy of these public services is that which has just been done by the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society. The committee has drafted a series of suggestions intended to make life in the tenement houses better worth living, and to make the buildings themselves more fit for human habitation than most of them now are.

These suggestions are noteworthy, among other things, for being so radical. It is recognized that the New York City lot, which is itself a consequence of the New York street system, is at the bottom of most that is amiss in the housing of our population. It takes a good deal of courage to offer regulations which are intended to make impossible the building of a dwelling meant to "accommodate" more than one family on a floor on the normal unit of space, the city lot 25 feet by 100. That is the evident and indeed the avowed object of the most noticeable of the new suggestions, such for example as the proposition that no tenement house shall be hereafter built and no existing building shall be altered to be used as a tenement house unless the court or light shaft it contains shall be at least eight feet wide. To the same effect is the other provision that no tenement house less than forty feet wide shall hereafter be built unless all its rooms open upon the street or yard.

Obviously, either of these provisions would make it unprofitable, and therefore impossible, to build a tenement house upon the ordinary city lot to hold four families on a floor. The committee is plainly of the opinion that such a structure is unfit for human habitation, and cannot be made fit. We believe that conclusion to be the one that has been reached by all persons who have given disinterested study to the subject. But reform along this line is evidently not along the line of least resistance. On the contrary, it is along the line of most resistance. The twenty-five-foot tenement house is the natural result of the twenty-five-foot lot. If the city lot had been made broader and shallower nobody would have tried to pack four families into a space in which they cannot coexist with a proper regard to health or safety or comfort or decency. But as a matter of fact the twenty-five-foot tenement house is the favorite and most frequent form of investment in real estate. It is the most natural and easy way of disposing of savings for the frugal and thrifty tradesman or mechanic. It is in obedience to his demands, and not to those of the tenants that the twenty-five-foot tenement house has grown up. And it is now regarded, by the tenants as well as by the owners, as the normal type of human habitation. To lay it down that it shall no longer be built would put a vast number of small investors wholly at a loss what disposition to make of their savings. It would work a revolution in New York life.

And yet there is no doubt that the committee is in the right and that the "tenement house and lot" which is now the goal of so many saving citizens ought not to be allowed to be built or occupied. Indeed, it may be said that the grade of "flats" next above the tenement house in costliness has most of the inconveniences of the tenement house itself. A really decent and spacious apartment all on one floor not only cannot be built, so as to be well lighted and well aired, on a single city lot, but two of them cannot be built abreast on two city lots. The unit of space in Paris is, we believe, twenty meters, or sixty-five feet. At least that is a very common frontage for one of the double apartment houses which lodge virtually the whole Parisian population. With that frontage conditions of living may be obtained which cannot be had in New York at all, except by the more than fairly well-to-do. The central court, upon which all the rooms open that do not open upon the street, is really a court, adequate to its purpose of furnishing light and air, as different as possible from the absurd light shafts, so-called, of the New York tenement house and miscalled "French flat" house and apartment house, except of the costliest kind. This shaft, which is a mere tribute to the law which it evades, is of next to no use for its ostensible purpose, and is in practice little more than a conduit for smells and noises.

The Charity Organization Society could not do a better work than to procure the passage of a law that would make it impossible to build, not merely what is technically known as a tenement house, but any "associated dwelling" whatever upon a single lot. It will encounter a very rooted and traditional prejudice, but it ought to have the sympathy and assistance of every good citizen. For its object is to humanize the conditions of life in New York, and one of the most discouraging things about the present conditions is that the victims of them are so wonted to them that they do not know how inhuman they really are.

INEXCUSABLE IGNORANCE.

A writer for the press cannot be called enlightened who is ignorant of the facts of recent American history. We see evidence of this lack of enlightenment in the editorial expressions of those newspapers—fortunately for the reputation of the press of the country they are few in number—which have taken part in the venomous and detestable attempt to injure the professional reputation of Admiral SCHLEY.

One of these newspapers—we forbear to mention its name, for it is usually a fair-minded and well-informed journal—in commenting upon the result of the official inquiry which exposed the false and spurious report of the colloquy between SCHLEY and Lieut. HODGSON at the time the order was given for the Brooklyn to make the turn to starboard in the beginning of the battle of Santiago makes these unwarranted and baseless statements:

> But the official inquiry now made establishes the fact that this incident did occur; that the conversation first reported was in substance correct, and that at the time, although he may now regret it, Admiral SCHLEY was not desirous of coming within close range of the Spanish warships.

The official inquiry conducted by Capt. CHADWICK "establishes" no fact about the occurrence of any incident. It establishes the fact that the conversation reported to have taken place never did take place. The whole spirit and meaning of the colloquy were maliciously perverted. What was said at the moment, if anything out of ordinary routine was said, was clearly of no memorable nature and if honestly reported would never have attracted the slightest attention or have lent itself to the purposes of SCHLEY's enemies.

But it must be remembered that the statements of the official report lack the support of confirmation by the Admiral. He has never made any statement about the squabble. Against his assertions, if he should choose to make any, the confused and conflicting statements of these junior officers would not stand for an instant. And the fact remains that the loop of the Brooklyn was a perfectly proper and highly commendable movement. It is quite immaterial in what terms the order was given.

Our neighbor The Sun has been accused of inventing the false report of the colloquy. It has completely refuted that accusation. It was imposed upon. It has led in the assaults on SCHLEY and when a vile slander against him was offered to it its desire to injure his reputation overcame its usual caution, and it accepted the dirty thing on what seemed to be sufficient authority without proper investigation. We believe that in printing the false report The Sun acted in good faith, though from the worst motives.

The third statement we quote from the newspaper we refuse to name is so unspeakably indecent as to be without excuse or palliation. Admiral SCHLEY's conduct in the battle of Santiago has been put beyond the reach of lying and slanderous criticism by the official report of his Commander in Chief, Rear Admiral W. T. SAMPSON. Writing off Santiago, on July 15, twelve days after the battle, with the reports of his fleet Captains all before him and the facts co-ordinated by repeated conferences and due reflection, Admiral SAMPSON said to the Secretary of the Navy:

> "When all the work was done so well, it is difficult to discriminate in praise. The object of the blockade of CERVERA's squadron was duly accomplished, and each individual bore well his part in it—the Commodore in command of the Second Division, the Captains of the ships, their officers, and men. * * * Several of the ships were struck, the Brooklyn more often than the others."

The "Commodore in command of the second division" was WINFIELD SCOTT SCHLEY. The Brooklyn was his flagship.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

In the present week the third Republic of France will pass to a crisis of its existence. Whether it will be manifested through a tragic overthrow of the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry and a consequent struggle for supremacy between the Socialists and the army, or whether it will pass almost unnoticed in the confusion of events, does not particularly matter. History in France to-day defies precedent. The crisis will be present and disruption imminent.

To a foreigner the personnel of the new Cabinet seems admirable for the work at hand, and worthy of honest support. As M. DE BLOWITZ said the other day: "These men have sunk their personal ambitions and antagonisms in order to save the country from a threatened revolution." This is not an exaggeration. Why, then, may not the Chamber suffer these gentlemen to consummate the task before them?

A fortnight ago the Extreme Right and Moderate Republicans hoped by the overthrow of the Dupuy Government to secure a Cabinet that would be opposed to any administrative action against the heads of the Dreyfus conspiracy. The Royalist and Conservative factions, feeling sure of a reconviction of the prisoner, were content to allow MERCIER to fall or survive by the verdict of the Rennes court-martial. Rather than ally themselves with the new champions of revision, the Socialists, the Deputies of the Centre acted with the Right in order to emphasize their "respectability." But the unexpected happened. The most Radical Cabinet since the days of the Commune was called together.

The refusal of the "respectable" Republicans to ally themselves with the Socialists on the one supreme question has caused confidence suddenly to spring up among the anti-revisionists. Gen. MERCIER has recently declared that he was still "the accuser" and that he was absolutely convinced of the guilt of DREYFUS. M. QUESNAY DE BEAUREPAIRE, the renegade Judge, has written that he will shortly reveal the actual facts of the prisoner's guilt. In the meantime organs like La Libre Parole, l'Intransigeant, and l'Echo de Paris are attempting to force this alternative before the Deputies—the army with tranquillity, or a Radical-Socialist régime with anarchy.

The greatest obstacle in the way of making the Chamber appreciate the rational middle course is to be found in the wording of the decision of the Cour de Cassation. In order to give the Minister of Justice a rule of action the question of the secret documents was included in it. This has nothing to do with the guilt of DREYFUS. Whatever may be the verdict of the Rennes court-martial, the fact of the illegality of the trial of 1894 remains. Yet, paradoxical as it may seem, the question of MERCIER's culpability is made to hang on the forthcoming verdict. In other words, the new court-martial is asked to choose between DREYFUS and MERCIER. This is very unfortunate and could have been obviated by confining the decision to the terms of the original indictment and by making the question of illegality the subject of a special recommendation to the Minister of Justice.

There is no doubt of the presence of another anti-Dreyfus plot. The words of MERCIER and of QUESNAY DE BEAUREPAIRE are conclusive. More potent influences than those of 1894 will undoubtedly be brought to bear upon the Judges at Rennes. The present Cabinet can successfully combat these influences. The question of the moment is whether the Republicans at the eleventh hour will comprehend the real danger—whether they will forget for a time their distrust of the Socialists and combine with them in the cause for complete truth and absolute justice. They need not fear "a Radical-Socialist régime with anarchy." They can glory in a lasting triumph of republican principles.

THE CLEVELAND STRIKE SETTLEMENT.

There are several points in the settlement arrived at in the Cleveland street railroad strike that are of much importance.

One is the agreement that there shall be a hearing of grievances and a resort to arbitration in case the men and the company cannot agree; a second is that four-fifths of the men shall be taken on again and the remainder placed on the waiting list, and the third is that those men who have been guilty of violence shall not be reinstated. It is to be inferred from these terms that the company has given up its reported resolution that it would not deal with an organization of the workmen and that the workmen have given up their claim to exercise an independent veto on the discharge, for any reason, of those whom the company should wish to discharge. This is a rational and fair and business-like conclusion on the one part and on the other.

It is now to be hoped that the two parties will devote their efforts to the devising of a practical scheme to prevent the occurrence of serious differences. Under the system of organization adopted, and on the principle of hearing of grievances and arbitration, this will be found feasible if it is pursued with intelligence and good faith. The essential feature of such a scheme is some provision for common inquiry at an early moment into all causes of difference. This can be secured by regular meetings of representatives of employers and employed to hear and discuss all complaints from either side. The method has been put in successful operation in certain branches of the building trades in this and other cities and in the Street Cleaning Department here under Col. WARING. The record of their operation can easily be had, and the officials of the Consolidated Street Railway Company cannot do better than to study them carefully. The company seems to have conducted its affairs, on the whole, in a fair spirit in the difficult situation in which it has been involved. Its officers must certainly desire to avoid a repetition of its troubles, and this we believe to be practicable.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Col. PICQUART is, after all, the real hero of the Dreyfus case. ZOLA stands close to him, but ZOLA tempted no such perils for the sake of justice as PICQUART did, and his desperate battle for the right will be rewarded in ways and to a measure that PICQUART knew with absolute certainty were not possible in his own case. The London Times, in the course of a most eloquent tribute to this truly admirable officer, says: "It is some consolation in the midst of so much perfidy and cowardice to recognize in Col. PICQUART the noblest type of loyalty and courage. It is to him more than to any other man that the unhappy Capt. DREYFUS owes his escape from the terrible doom to which he was illegally condemned. Pure love of right for right's sake appears to have been the motive which led this brave and honest man to attempt to get justice for his brother officer. He seems to have had a dislike for the prisoner. He respected and believed in his chiefs. He was the youngest officer of his rank; he had a brilliant future before him, and all he had to do to secure it was to take the hint given him by his superiors and hold his tongue. He preferred to face hatred, persecution, exile, loss of rank, and solitary imprisonment. He has never wavered. He has won for himself the admiration of millions and has convinced them by the most striking of proofs that, despite all the baseness and all the corruption which have been laid bare, there are still in the gallant French Army officers and gentlemen of whom any service might be proud." Every word of this is true and deserved. For ZOLA the future is already bright, but PICQUART cannot yet see the dawn. Though free, he is not reinstated, and his career, from present appearances, will not be resumed for some time to come, if ever.

—Eastern ingenuity has been exercised to some purpose of late in the task of saying harsh and scornful things about the Bostonians, and it has succeeded in applying to them not a few theories that assumed some distinctly unamiable premises, but it has remained for a Pacific Coast man to ascribe the lowest motive yet for Boston's devotion to peace and her affection for the Filipino patriots. Mr. I. N. DAY, a constructing engineer of Portland, Ore., is quoted by The Kansas City Journal as declaring that in his part of the country Boston is opposed, not to expansion, but to expansion that will help the West at the expense, or at least not to the profit, of the East. Having acquired Puerto Rico and the trade of Cuba, Boston, according to this authority, wants the movement to stop before it opens up a commerce with Asia that will move the business centre of the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast. Hence, he says, all this talk about the Farewell Address, the Declaration of Independence, and the right of savages to govern themselves. Personally, we have our doubts about this explanation of our dear neighbor's behavior, but Mr. DAY has liberty to think what he pleases, and to convince other people if he can. Anyhow, he is an enthusiastic believer in the future of the Far East, and he described an interesting and, so far as we have noted, hitherto unmentioned change of sentiment toward the Chinese. "The progress of the Japanese," he said, "shows what will come to China. I have known the Chinese since the early days of their immigration to this country, and those who disparage them and make invidious comparisons when praising the ingenuity and intelligence of the Japanese look no deeper than the surface or consult their prejudices. They are already discarding rice for flour. Soon they will be taking our lumber and supplanting bamboo; our other food products, when once started, will be in demand as is flour now, and our merchant fleet must be doubled. The people on the coast know these things. The sentiment toward the Chinaman has completely changed since I went there. I saw them stoned in the streets, and, years later, I saw them a division in a parade, with all the tributes paid them in shouts and salutes from one street's end to the other, the same as any other class of citizens. Can you wonder that we favor expansion in California and Oregon and Washington?" Mr. DAY may be all right about the Chinese, but as to Boston—well, Boston is queer.

—When the British steamer Camperdown, which has just reached Baltimore, was eighty miles off the coast, her lookout sighted a man in an open boat, and, naturally enough, preparations were at once made for a rescue as heroic as the calm state of the sea would permit. As the Camperdown approached the boat, however, it was seen that the lonely voyager was content with his surroundings, and, as the steamer's Captain was well up in his Kipling, he did not do anything rash. When the big and little vessels were close together, conversation ensued, and the man in the boat revealed that he was Capt. WILLIAM A. ANDREWS, who had sailed from Atlantic City two days before, bound for England. He said he wanted nothing, as he had plenty of everything, especially whisky, and he was all right. Capt. ANDREWS then sang out: "Good old America! Good old England! you are bound for America, and I am bound to England. Get out of my way or I will run you down," and—the Camperdown got out of the way.

NUGGETS.

The Wrong End.

Spain took the wrong tack when she offered a bounty for Aguinaldo's head. She should have gone after his legs.—Louisville Courier Journal.

Resented.

"And how did you come to marry him?"
"I didn't come to marry him," answered the womanly little woman, indignantly; "he came to marry me."—Chicago Post.

Blissful Ignorance.

"What an intelligent-looking dog that is of young Appleby's."
"Yes. It's funny young Appleby doesn't see the contrast."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Compensatory Art.

A Visitor—How fond your husband must be of having his portrait painted?
Doctor's Wife—No—he hates it; but those eleven pictures of him you see were made by grateful patients who couldn't pay their bills.—Detroit Free Press.

Something Gained.

"Do you think the cause of arbitration is making any headway?"
"Certainly," answered the German diplomat. "Haven't we already gotten so far as to be willing to arbitrate upon the question of whether we will arbitrate or not?"—Washington Star.

THE GIRL BEHIND THE MAN BEHIND THE GUN.

("The great force in our battles is the girl behind the man behind the gun."—Admiral Schley.)

Will Stokes, U. S. M. C., in Army and Navy Journal.

The world to-day is ringing with our fame,
Old Glory floats supreme o'er land and sea,
Our chiefs receive great honor and acclaim,
And everything is right as right can be.
But let us not forget the stanch ally
Who helped us in the fight so nobly won,
A sweet and modest actor, but a most important factor,
The girl behind the man behind the gun.

God bless her blooming image! 'Tis our star and guiding light,
In the rush and roar of battle and the bivouac at night.
She's a voice to help and cheer us like a stirring bugle call,
Sure, we never won a battle—it was she who won them all.

The hand that rocks the cradle rocks the world,
Ah, what is it that little hand can't do?
On bloody fields when shot and shell are hurled
It bears the flag and pulls the lanyard, too.
'Tis pointed forward in the press of war,
'Tis clasped in mercy when the fight is done;
And by her truth and beauty she incites us to our duty—
The girl behind the man behind the gun.

And whether we are camped on Cuba's shore,
Or in King Philip's Islands far away,
In steadfast splendor o'er the clouds of war
The love o' woman shines upon our way;
With every crowded trooper sent abroad
A thousand loving hearts are sailing on,
So stands around the world, where our banner is unfurled,
The girl behind the man behind the gun.

God bless her blooming image! 'Tis our star and guiding light,
In the rush and roar of battle and the bivouac at night.
She's a voice to help and cheer us like a stirring bugle call,
Sure, we never won a battle—it was she who won them all.

BACCALAUREATE AT YALE

Sermon by Dr. Timothy Dwight, the Retiring President.

SOLEMN VALEDICTORY WORDS

The Occasion Was the 50th Anniversary of His Own Graduation—Students' Tribute of Respect.

NEW HAVEN, June 25.—President Timothy Dwight, the retiring President of Yale University, to-day preached his last baccalaureate sermon before the graduating classes of the academic and scientific departments. The service was rendered all the more interesting as the occasion was also the fiftieth anniversary of President Dwight's own graduation. Many of his old classmates were in the chapel.

The graduating class occupied the greater part of the body of Battell Chapel. All wore the academic robe. Most of the many visitors from out of town who are here for the commencement season were present.

A remarkable tribute of respect and affection for the venerable President was witnessed, when, immediately after the benediction was pronounced, the entire body of students turned spontaneously toward the central aisle, through which the President passed out of the church. He was noticeably affected, and silently bowed his acknowledgement.

President Dwight's sermon was based on the words of the sixty-fifth psalm, "Thou makest the outgoings of the morning and evening to rejoice." His sermon was a very simple one, it evidently being his desire to express in a way that was personal his deep sensibility of the Fatherhood of God. He said he looked back over his own history and was moved to express his gratitude, "for," said he, "I see evidences there of the existence of a loving Father's care and leading. I want no evidence that does not belong to my own life to make clear to me the existence of a Father and a God."

The sermon was devoted to the development of the idea that life is a constant growth from youth and immaturity to old age. Dr. Dwight compared the course of life to a long and bright Summer's day, which in successive periods gradually changes. His own time of life, he said, was the late afternoon. The uncertainties, he went on, that face the youth leaving college change to the stern realities that confront the man of affairs, and these in turn change to success and achievements. To the old man who has run his course comes the reward of a life well spent. In this period the sweetness of the memory of a successful life, and a conscientious striving for the supremely good, cheers the old man in his sunset hour. This, the preacher declared to be the happiest and richest period of man's earthly career. Dr. Dwight went on to say he desired on this last occasion of meeting the student body as university preacher, to set before them the belief which had cheered and guided himself.

In concluding his sermon, President Dwight addressed a valediction in the most solemn and impressive manner, his voice often choked with emotion. He said:

"And now, my fellow-students, and may I not almost say my classmates of the class of 1899, let me ask you to rise. The words which I have spoken to you have had a very personal meaning. So much of the personal was there in them that they may have seemed more adapted to a friendly conversation than to be presented to you in a large public gathering. But the occasion must be the reason for giving them to you here. I can scarcely find it possible to speak to you in any other way. You are, with me, leaving the university. You and I go forth together; you the younger brothers and I an older. But we are all of us going forth into a great and glorious brotherhood. Fifty years separate us in point of graduation, but in this brotherhood that is no separation, for we are all members of a great college home. You stand, indeed, at the end of your college careers, with much faithful spirit, much of energy, and with many pleasant anticipations. But for me the Summer day has passed into the late afternoon. For you it is still morning.

"I have tried to speak to you of what life teaches and of that loving Father who orders our life's movements for us. I have not told you anything of sorrow and of disappointment. They will meet many of you, and some of you possibly many times. The costs and the results of them you alone will know. But you will find, as the years go by, that they are helpful to the upbuilding and to the glorifying of the soul within you, and that the Divine Father, if you trust thus to His undying care, is ever leading you out of darkness into the sunshine of His love. The clouds of the Summer day pass away, and they leave the sky the brighter.

"I wish for each of you life's greatest blessings, its greatest happiness, and the best that it can give to you. I wish you joy, and that your sorrows may be scanty. May they, as for God's children, work out your entire good and give you evidence that you are under His care and keeping. I wish for you to lose every doubt, every questioning fear, every weakness and sin, and that your lives may be full and abounding.

"And so I bid you farewell. May the long Summer day and the sunset hour at the end of it be filled with beautiful light, and may the closing twilight season bear thoughts and hopes of the better and the happier life beyond. May your testimony and mine unite together as it comes from our personal experience in the words of the Psalmist's song about our loving God and Father, who 'maketh the outgoings of the morning and the evening to rejoice.'"

UNION COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

President Raymond Preached the Baccalaureate Sermon at Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 25.—The one hundred and fourth commencement of Union College was begun to-night by the delivery of the baccalaureate sermon by President Raymond. The sermon was founded on the text, "Freely ye have received, freely give." Dr. Raymond spoke at length on charity, and then dwelling on National topics, said:

"The application of Christ's doctrine of ministry to national life is seen in the awakening of the national conscience. The enlistment of national forces for the righting of wrongs in other lands and the extension of civilization to other peoples are distinguishing features of these closing years of the century. To hear a nation say, as a nation, officially and definitely, 'We, then, that are strong, ought to bear the infirmities of the weak and not to please ourselves,' is such a departure from every precedent, such a high assumption of responsibility, that we need not wonder if many regard it with suspicion and refuse to accept the sincerity of a purpose so new and involving such grave questions of international comity. Yet the fact remains that such a national purpose has been declared and acted upon. We need not doubt that many evils will result, and that sometimes the plea of duty will be the excuse of avarice, but nothing can set aside the righteousness of the new standard of national obligation."

ST. LEONARD'S ACADEMY.

Commencement Exercises Held Yesterday and Prizes Awarded.

The commencement exercises of St. Leonard's Academy, a Catholic educational institution in Williamsburg, were held yesterday afternoon in the McCaddin Memorial Building, on Berry, near South Second Street. The pupils engaged in contests for prizes contributed by prominent people of all denominations in full view of the audience. There were three classes in elocution and one each in typewriting and shorthand. The winners were: Elocution—Jacob F. Schaaf, Arad F. A. Hess, and Richard Walsh; shorthand—Daniel F. E. Murphy; typewriting—Henry W. Wendel. An address to the graduates was made by the Rev. P. F. O'Hare of St. Anthony's Church, Greenpoint.

The graduates numbered twelve, and were Thomas Finnarty, Anton George Amann, Jacob F. Schaaf, James J. Campbell, Stephen J. Rutdke, Charles J. Lynch, Hubert C. Welden, Laurence Hyres, Philip H. Oehl, J. Joseph Hawkins, Joseph A. Campbell, and John J. Newman.

City College Graduates at Church.

The Rev. Dr. Howard L. Jones, pastor of the Baptist Church of the Epiphany, yesterday morning preached the baccalaureate sermon to the graduates of the College of the City of New York. There were seventy-five graduates of the class, as well as a large number of their friends, present. The altar was decorated with flowers for the occasion.

Trinity Baccalaureate.

HARTFORD, June 25.—The Baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of Trinity College was preached at Christ Church this evening by President G. Williamson Smith. President Smith's sermon was a plea for religious instruction in the institutions of learning, and he urged that such was not incompatible with the higher education.

THE FISH COMMISSION'S WORK.

Reports for the Year Will Show Great Progress in the Propagation of Food Fish.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The work of the Fish Commission is practically completed for this year. According to the officials of the commission, when the reports are sent in, July 1, they will show that it has been the most successful year in the history of the commission. The great bulk of the work has been in the collection and distribution of the eggs and fry of commercial food fish, and this year more cod, whitefish, pike, perch, bass, flatfish, and lobsters have been planted than ever before. Fully as many shad have been planted this year as last, when the high-water mark in shad propagation was reached.

The great commercial value of the work done by the Fish Commission can best be illustrated in the case of shad. The catch of shad in 1885 was 5,000,000. The systematic collection of eggs and distribution of shad fry since that year have increased the catch annually, until this year it reached 13,000,000, an increase of 150 per cent. in fourteen years. At the same time, the cost of shad has been decreased to the consumer more than 30 per cent. The value of the catch this year was upward of $800,000.

This result has been obtained by the commission with a total expenditure of $42,000. So successful was the experiment made several years ago for the introduction of shad and striped bass on the Pacific Coast that the planting of those two food fishes on that coast has been suspended. The shad catch on the Pacific now ranges between one and two million annually. The total cost of introducing the shad into Pacific waters was but $5,000. So plentiful have the striped bass become in the Pacific Coast streams since their introduction that they can be purchased in the markets of the coast cheaper the year round than in the Eastern markets. When they were first introduced they brought $1 a pound.

The work at the California stations this year has been confined to the propagation of the commercial salmon and the sock-eye and steel-head trout. Over 40,000,000 eggs have been distributed from these stations. From the five Oregon stations on the Columbia River 20,000,000 fry have been planted in the Pacific Coast streams. The new station at Baker's Lake, Washington, established for the propagation of blueback and silver salmon, will begin operations July 1. In the Rocky Mountain region there are stations in Montana, Colorado, and South Dakota for the propagation of Eastern brook trout, mountain or black-spotted trout. From these stations 50,000,000 fry were distributed in the streams of Colorado, Washington, Idaho, Montana, South Dakota, New Mexico, Arizona, and Indian Territory.

From the Middle State stations in Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, and Texas for the propagation of brook and rainbow trout, black bass, and crappie, 1,000,000 fry of all kinds were distributed in stocking private ponds and streams and some public waters. From the stations on the great lakes, where the whitefish, lake trout, herring, pike, perch, and wall-eyed pike are collected, 750,000,000 eggs of all kinds were taken and 500,000,000 fry planted. At the shad stations at Bullockville, Ga.; Edonton, N. C.; Bryant's Point., Va., and Havre de Grace and Gloucester, in the Delaware, 300,000,000 shad eggs were collected and 230,000,000 fry planted in all the important streams from Florida to Massachusetts. There are stations in Virginia and Tennessee for the propagation of black bass and trout, but these have done little this year.

In Massachusetts, there are two of the largest marine fish culture stations in the world. At these the cod, pollock, flatfish, (flounder,) and lobster are propagated. Over 300,000,000 cod eggs were collected here, and between 150,000,000 and 200,000,000 fry distributed. Over 40,000,000 flatfish were planted. The lobster season has not yet closed. Over 100,000,000 eggs have already been taken, and it is expected that 500,000,000 more will be taken before the close of the season.

SUCCESSFUL STAND-PIPE TEST

Experiments at the Home Life Insurance Company's Building Under Fire Chief Croker.

The fifth of a series of stand pipe tests in tall buildings was made yesterday morning by the Fire Department at the Home Life Insurance Company's building, and proved to be satisfactory. Rogers, Peet & Co.'s building, adjoining the Home Life, was destroyed by fire on Dec. 4 last. The flames spread to the Home Life, doing great damage to all the floors above the eighth story because of the inability of the firemen to readily reach the upper part of the building. The building was at that time provided with a small stand pipe but the outside connections were such that the department could not use it.

Since the fire a new stand pipe has been put in the building, and this was tested yesterday. The pipe is of extra strong galvanized iron, four inches in diameter, with malleable iron fittings, and extends vertically through the elevator shaft, near the front of the building.

The test was made under the direction of Acting Chief Croker, assisted by Battalion Chief Charles Gruger and Capts. Maher and Farrell of Engine Companies 20 and 27. Deputy Chief Duane was present, as was Deputy Chief Murray of Brooklyn, and Battalion Chiefs Callahan and Kenney. The Home Life Company was represented by W. M. St. John.

The Home Life Building is sixteen stories high, and from cellar to roof measures 243 feet. Engine 20 was used in the first test, which was to throw a stream of water from the front roof of the sixteenth story. A three-inch hose was used from the stand pipe connection, and a one-and-a-quarter-inch nozzle.

The engine at a signal from Chief Croker started at work with a pressure of 75 pounds. This did not bring the water to the roof, but at 100 pounds the water began to ooze through the nozzle, and at 125 pounds a fair-sized stream was flowing. The pressure was gradually increased, until it registered 240 pounds at the pump and 75 pounds at the nozzle at which time a stream of water was thrown that nearly reached across to the City Hall. A one-and-three-eighths-inch nozzle was then tried with equally good results.

It was then decided to make a test at the rear of the building, where there are a number of small buildings, which in case of fire would threaten the Home Life. At a given signal eight streams of water began to flow from as many stories of the building, the water coming from the one stand pipe and the power being furnished by two engines. All of the eight streams carried a distance of about 100 feet.

"The experiments that we have already made," said Chief Croker, "prove conclusively that these extremely high buildings can be properly protected if they are provided with stand pipes. There is a tendency to get the pipes too small. The pipe we used to-day was big enough for this building, but it would have been even better had it been a six-inch pipe."

Memorial to the Rev. A. S. Freeman.

HAVERSTRAW, June 25.—Memorial services of a somewhat unusual character were held to-day in the Central Presbyterian Church, at this place, when a memorial window to the late Rev. Dr. A. S. Freeman, pastor of the church, was unveiled and dedicated. Dr. Freeman died fifteen months ago, after having served almost fifty-two years as pastor. The last Sunday of June had for several years been celebrated by the congregation as an anniversary of the coming of Dr. Freeman, and three years ago a golden jubilee was held in his honor. The window, which cost $2,000, was bought by subscriptions from the congregation. It is a beautiful specimen of stained glass and is inscribed "In memory of the Rev. Amasa S. Freeman, D. D. 1823-1898. Founder and pastor of this church fifty-two years—1846-1898." "They saw no man but Jesus."

Saengerbund's Golden Jubilee.

CINCINNATI, June 25.—The golden jubilee of the North American Saengerbund this week will be the most largely attended musical event ever known in this city. The International Saengerfest was organized here fifty years ago, and the triennial meeting this week will be the most notable in the history of the organization. The new hall, with a stage capacity of 4,000 and a total capacity of 14,530, was dedicated last Sunday, and was visited to-day by thousands. A feature of the saengerfest will be the performance of the Alms prize cantata, "Valerian," composed by Dr. N. J. Elsenheimer.

SUMMER HOME OF TROOP C

House and Farm on Manhasset Bay Informally Opened.

SPACIOUS STABLE FOR HORSES

Clubhouse a Typical Old-Fashioned American Country Home—Mascots Already Installed.

The house and farm of Troop C Country Club of Brooklyn, on Manhasset Bay, were informally opened yesterday. The club occupies historic ground, and its home is likely to be the scene of many important social functions for years to come.

The troop, which is the pride and pet organization of the million and odd people on the other side of the East River, quietly and almost unintentionally grew into the country club. It owns some seventy horses, and the provision of Summer pasturage had become a serious problem. The idea that a permanent farm should be secured suggested itself to the whole membership. From that the plan of a country home for men as well as horses developed naturally.

More than a hundred places on Long Island were offered, and thirty-five were inspected; and when the committee which had the matter in charge reached the old Cornwall place it decided that it need go no further. It was a case of Alabama—"Here we rest."

The committee which composes the Board of Governors of the club consists of Charles I. De Bevoise, Edward McLeer, John S. Fiske, H. O. Wilson, William T. Wilcox, James Weir, Charles E. Fiske, James J. O'Brien, and M. D. Bryant. It accepted the judgment of John Cornwall, who chose the spot for his home 223 years ago, and whose descendants have lived on it ever since.

It is on the east side of Manhasset Bay, on a point of land locally known as "Cow Neck," more decorously described in the Long Island geographies as "Manhasset Neck." The bay is famous throughout the navy as "the graveyard," for it was there that fighting vessels of the United States which had outlived their usefulness were carried and sunk.

Their hulks littered the shore for years, until a man with a speculative eye bought them for a song, stripped many hundreds of dollars' worth of copper from them, and sold many hundreds of cords of the wood he got from them to fashionable coast resorts at $50 a cord.

The wood had soaked in copper, so that it burned with a more beautiful flame, giving more hues and colors than any other wood ever put in a fireplace, and the hotel men bought it eagerly at the fancy price to please their guests in the bleak and wet days when fires were needed.

The house is a typical old-fashioned American country home. The main part of it was built only fifty-eight years ago, but it was put on foundations much more than a century old, and was an addition to buildings the age of which the oldest inhabitants of Long Island cannot fix.

Theresult of the additions and changes is a rambling building, the halls of which turn at curious angles, and are intercepted by many short steps up and down. There are three stories and fourteen rooms, and the stranger may easily be lost on the second floor.

It is a frame house, and the joints are all mortised and fastened with big wood pins, and the hardware is all of the old fashion—long and strong strap hinges of wrought iron, brass knobs, and locks, which were made to stand against battering and sieges. The shutters are solid wood, and massive. Few changes have been made.

Some modern ornamentation and conveniences have been put in below. Lamps will be swung, and electric call wires inserted, and in the basement a big range and broilers have been put in, although the great open fireplaces have been left.

The house is about 200 feet from the water's edge, and gives a glorious water view from the wide front porch, which is flanked by a conservatory of glass. A causeway with a rustic Summer house in the middle leads over a marsh to the water, where there is bathing and landing for boats, and good duck shooting in the Winter. The club has leased with the house six acres of surrounding land, with the right to buy for $10,000 at the end of five years. It has also taken options on fifty acres, half cleared and half woodland, adjoining, and on another tract of fifteen acres with a half mile track already laid out.

To the cavalrymen one of the chief attractions is the spacious stable and barn, offering accommodation for 200 horses, with plenty of room for forage and quarters for attendants. There is plenty of paddock room, too.

It is likely that a steeplechase course will be laid out and that the grounds will be stocked for hunting. There is variety of level land and hillside, open ground and woodland, which offers every facility for these improvements.

The house is two miles and a half from Port Washington and forty minutes from Brooklyn. A special train, tendered by the courtesy of the Long Island Railroad, carried a party of more than 100 to the opening yesterday. The club will include not only the active but the associate and veteran members of Troop C. The associate members number 200.

The opening was celebrated with a Long Island clambake, the clams having been taken from the water immediately in front of the clubhouse. They were cooked in orthodox fashion in fire smothered with damp sea weed, and were served—hard and soft—with eels, bluefish, potatoes, and chicken, just as they used to be served when the first Cornwall built his home and had to fight the Indians—from whom he bought 300 acres for a barrel of whisky—and his white neighbors for possession. It was remarked yesterday that the terms of the original purchase seemed to have predestined the property to convivial uses.

Troop C has established itself already. Thirty of its horses are stabled at the club, the grounds being in charge of Sergt. James Harbinson, formerly of the Third United States Cavalry, who joined the troop in Puerto Rico. "Bloss," the Puerto Rican, who was brought back, is also there and anxious for naturalization papers. The Puerto Rican mare, adopted by the troop as a pet, is literally in clover, with nothing to do and plenty to eat, and "Spider," the troop's ugly but useful bulldog mascot, is much in evidence, along with a particularly homely goat, found an orphan in Gowanus, abducted, and surnamed "Dewey."

"Snooks" is also present and accounted for. She is a little black dog with a tail expressive of perpetual happiness. She went through a campaign with the regulars, starting at Junction City, Kan., and winding up in Puerto Rico, after an experience in Oklahoma. Somehow she became the property of Troop C, and she is now a regular member.

Her only known son was born at sea on the way over and was christened with much champagne at Puerto Rico, but yielded to the climate. She measures two hands and weighs nine pounds, and her work was to keep guard over 150,000 pounds of horses and make them behave themselves. Her special function was to bite the heels of a horse which wanted to roll after having been cleaned, and make his life a burden until he got up.

The club will have its formal opening on July 4. Many women will be present then and there will be exhibitions of rough riding and shooting from the saddle, and other entertainment likely to make the day interesting.

The officers of the club are: President—Capt. E. T. Clayton; Vice President—Charles I. De Bevoise, Treasurer—John S. Fiske; Secretary—William T. Wilcox.

Broke His Neck While Diving.

Frederick O. Boylan, forty-nine years of age, dived from a raft at Midland Beach yesterday into shallow water. He struck the bottom with his head and broke his neck. He was taken to the S. R. Smith Infirmary at New Brighton, where he was still alive late last night, although the doctors said he might die at any minute. He is unmarried.

National Stage Employes' Election.

CINCINNATI, June 25.—The National Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes has elected the following officers: President—William Wiggins of St. Louis; Vice Presidents—Fleming of Washington, D. C.; Kelly of Pittsburg, and Heintz of Rochester; Secretary and Treasurer—Lee M. Hart of Chicago; Sergeant at Arms—Joseph Walsh of Brooklyn.

William C. Whitney Sails for Europe.

William C. Whitney was a passenger on the Umbria, which sailed Saturday for Liverpool. He gave up his suite of apartments at the Waldorf-Astoria, and said that he expected to remain abroad until August. The object of his European trip is [illegible] business cares.

NAVAL PROPOSALS FOR PEACE.

Russia Suggests Regulations for Enlarging Navies—America's Plan for No Marine Seizures.

LONDON, June 25.—The correspondent of The Times at The Hague says: "The following is the text of Russia's naval proposal:

"'Acceptation of the principle that for the term of three years the sum of the naval budgets shall be determined with an engagement not to increase the total during that triennial period, and with an obligation of announcing in advance for said period: First, the total in tonnage of those ships of war which it is proposed to build, without specifying the models thereof; second, the number of officers and crews in the navy, and third, the expenditure on works in ports, such as forts, docks, arsenals, and the like.'

"The question of the exemption of private property at sea from capture in time of war has entered a new stage, through the issue of the statement of the American delegates. I hear on good authority that a certain foreign power may extend the discussion to the declaration of Paris, with a view of getting rid of one feature, which is not considered advantageous. The first half of the voluminous paper is merely a summary of past action on the part of the United States in the matter. The proposal itself follows:

"'Private property of all the citizens or subjects of the signatory powers, with the exception of contraband of war, shall be exempt from capture or seizure on the high seas or elsewhere by the armed vessels or by the military forces of any of the said signatory powers; but nothing herein contained shall extend the exemption from seizure to vessels and their cargoes which may attempt to enter a port blockaded by the naval forces of any of said powers.'

"The American delegates, referring to the fact that the circular of Count Muravieff excludes extraneous matters, say: 'The fact of our having received the instructions herein referred to from the President of the United States, shows that our Government believed the scope of the conference wide enough to include this question.'

"They urge as an argument that their proposal, if adopted as a rule of war, would ameliorate the hardships of naval warfare, but it has been conclusively proved by experience in past wars that the destruction of sea-borne commerce is one of the most humane ways of reducing the power of an enemy. As a great thinker once observed, it is better to destroy men's property than their lives.

"For the moment the question is whether the subject is one which can, consistently with the terms of the Muravieff circular, be submitted to the conference. It seems scarcely probable that the matter will be solved in a sense favorable to the American proposal. At all events, some of the leading delegates consider it outside the competency of the conference."

GERMANY AND ARBITRATION.

Will Not Obstruct the Adoption of a Plan at The Hague.

LONDON, June 26.—The correspondent of The Daily News at The Hague says: "Count Munster, the head of the German delegation, has received Prince Hohenlohe's instructions, and Germany will withdraw her objections to the establishment of a court of arbitration, provided the obligatory clauses are expunged.

"The Russians themselves do not expect a majority for their disarmament proposals, which are not advanced seriously."

THE TRANSVAAL SITUATION.

Great Britain's Resistance May Cause a Speedy Compromise.

LONDON, June 25.—The firm attitude of Great Britain appears to be having the desired effect in the Transvaal complications. The latest cablegrams from South Africa talk of various semi-official missions for negotiations between Cape Town, Bloemfontein, and Pretoria, aiming to arrange a franchise compromise on a basis of five or six years' past residence.

President Krüger is represented as agreeable to some such arrangement, but is finding considerable difficulty in handling his own conservative elements. In a reported interview he is alleged to have said regarding the war rumors that mountains were being made out of mole hills, and that he was firmly convinced that Queen Victoria would never allow "letting loose the dogs of war" over South Africa.

The Government of the South African Republic, according to a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Rome, is ordering large quantities of rifles from Italian firms for immediate shipment.

CATHOLIC RIOTS IN ITALY.

Excommunication Defied by a Man and Trouble Arose.

ROME, June 25.—Serious riots have broken out at Ceccano, about fifty miles southeast of Rome, in consequence of a priest having excommunicated a man for a private quarrel. The man defies and ignores the excommunication, and the priest has ceased holding mass.

The commune is divided into rival factions, and already several men have been killed. Troops have been sent to occupy the town.

Vatican Party's Majority in Rome.

ROME, June 25.—For the first time since 1870 the Vatican Party has obtained a majority in Rome in the municipal elections, and the fronts of the churches are fantastically illuminated nightly in honor of the success.

Famine Threatens Asiatic Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 25.—The Transcaspian region of Asiatic Russia, which is under the administration of the Governor General of the Caucasus, Prince Bariatinski, is threatened with famine, owing to the prolonged drought and a plague of locusts.

Germany's Samoan Indemnity Claims.

BERLIN, June 25.—The Neueste Nachrichten contends that the recognition by the International Commissioners of the decision of Chief Justice Chambers regarding the kingship in Samoa does not in the least prejudice the claims of Germans to compensation for losses sustained during the recent disturbances.

Spain's Active Army 108,000 Men.

MADRID, June 25.—The Official Gazette announces that the effective active army for the next financial year has been fixed at 108,000 men.

The Kaiser Sails His Yacht and Wins.

KIEL, June 25.—In the Kiel Regatta today Emperor William sailed his steel yawl yacht Meteor, winning the first race.

EXPLOSION IN AMMONIA PIPE.

Two Men Painfully Injured in a Provision Store.

Valentine Fink, thirty-five years old, proprietor of a provision store at 147 Seventh Avenue, and John Schmidt, an engineer, sixty years old, of 159 West Twentieth Street, were burned about their faces and hands yesterday morning by the explosion of an ammonia pipe connected with the refrigerator. Fink was attended and cared for at his home, 333 West Eighteenth Street, and Schmidt was removed to the New York Hospital. It was said that the injuries of neither man are likely to prove serious, but both suffer greatly from shock.

The accident happened at 9:30 o'clock in the morning. Just before that time Mr. Fink had discovered a defect in the pipe which carried ammonia from the tank to the icebox, situated in the rear of the store. He called Schmidt to help him in making an examination. The pipe exploded and sent the powerful chemical over the faces and hands of both men.

A number of customers were in the store at the moment, and all fled to the street in alarm at the report. One man sent in an alarm, but no flames followed the explosion and the firemen had nothing to do. Assistant Foreman Fitzmorris of Engine Company No. 3 sent in an ambulance call to the New York Hospital from the fire-alarm box. The explosion did little damage to the store and its contents.

War Office Revokes Furlough Order.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—An order of the War Department of last August relating to the furloughs and transportation of sick and wounded soldiers o their homes has been revoked. The order was issued to meet exigencies in the transportation of volunteers who were without proper papers and detached from their commands.

CHICAGO TRUST CONVENTION.

Letters from Dr. Lyman Abbott, ex-Secretary Morton, and Others Concerning the Matter.

CHICAGO, June 25.—Secretary Easley of the Civic Federation of Chicago, under whose direction a conference will be held in Chicago Sept. 13-16, to consider trusts and combinations and legislation for their control, has received hundreds of letters from prominent men all over the country accepting invitations to be present at the meeting.

Dr. Lyman Abbott of New York writes:

I think what we most need on the subject of industrial, commercial, labor, and transportation combinations is just what your letter indicates this meeting will endeavor to secure—light, not heat.

What we need to understand and what only experience can teach us, is the relation between competition and combination, the one the centrifugal, the other the centripital force of society.

He who believes only in combination will logically be led to socialism; he who believes only in competition will logically be led to Nihilism.

Neither of these results can possibly furnish the solution of the problems which now confront us. We must learn how to secure the advantages of combination without destroying the individuals; to maintain brotherhood in practical forms without sinking, obscuring, or belittling personality.

Frank S. Gardner, Secretary of the Board of Trade and Transportation, New York, writes concerning the appointment of three members of the board which the President has been authorized to make:

I beg to say, however, that this board has never taken any action on the subject of trusts and combinations, and the fact that we send three delegates cannot, nor can the views that may be expressed by our delegates, commit this board in any way.

Ex-Secretary of Agriculture J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska says:

Trusts which are overcapitalized are born of the machinations of shallow and impractical men. They will fail, and no one be harmed except those whose credulity led them to invest in their securities.

There is much misapprehension as to incorporated capital in the United States. Oratorical vagabonds have endeavored to make common people believe that incorporations are not subject to economic laws of competition and that the relation of supply to demand is not the sole regulator of values. The fact, however, remains that money invested in manufactories or in railroads belonging to incorporations is no safer, no better, and no more exempt from the operation of commercial laws than the money which is owned by individuals.

There need be, in my judgment, no apprehension as to the trusts crushing out all competition. With the exception of the Oil Trust and the Sugar Trust, failure among trusts has been universal. The Whisky Trust, the Tobacco Trust, and all the other trusts of any importance up to date, except those that have been formed very recently, have been complete failures. These failures have come, first, from overcapitalization, and, secondly, from mismanagement.

Intelligent competition can enter the field against any trust on earth except one which has a natural monopoly, (by this I mean one which, like the Standard Oil Company, owns the only oil producing lands in the country,) and successfully puts its products upon the market with the sympathy of the consumer all on its side.

By this I mean that outside of the trusts, copartnerships and stock companies may be formed with capital, energy, and ability to successfully take the market against any and all trusts' products, except those which are the result of a natural monopoly.

What can be accomplished by legislation or regulatory laws I cannot see, nor do I look to such enactments for a remedy of any evils that may grow out of trusts. Of one thing it is fashionable, it is epidemic, to denounce all large aggregations of capital as "trusts." This mania will at last exhaust itself and the country will find that those who have been damaged by trusts were those who bought their securities for more than they were worth.

Among those who will be present in person or be represented are Gov. Roosevelt of New York and the Governors of many other States, Prof. John B. Clark of New York City, and Prof. Jenks of Cornell.

AFTER MISSOURI CORPORATIONS.

State Board of Equalization Has a Plan for Taxing Franchises.

CHICAGO, June 25.—A special to The Chronicle from Jefferson City, Mo., says: "The State Board of Equalization has decided upon a plan of taxing the franchises of Missouri corporations. It will begin with the railroads.

"The board adopted a resolution calling for information from every road in the State not later than July 10. The board wants to know the actual cash value of the railroad, including everything from rails and ballast to rolling stock; the capital stock, bonds outstanding, dividends paid last year, amount of interest paid annually, and all other facts that will show exactly the value of the tangible property.

"The value, as indicated by the earnings, over and above the actual cash value of the road, will represent the amount of the franchise."

ABANDONED CHILD ON TRAIN.

Mr. and Mrs. Bouton Involuntary Custodians of a Waif.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Bouton of 403 West Forty-eighth Street called at the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station yesterday morning, having in their charge a male child not more than six days old, which had been left in their custody by a strange woman, on Saturday evening, at Wilmington, Del., while on a train en route to this city. The baby was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Bouton had been visiting in Washington, D. C., and were on their way home on Saturday evening, when the train on which they were riding stopped for a few minutes at the railway station at Wilmington. The Boutons occupied a seat rather near the front end of the car in which they were riding. Just as the train stopped at Wilmington, or a moment later, a woman who had come from the rear part of the car, in passing through the aisle, stopped for a second or two at Mr. Bouton's seat and, hastily putting the baby in Mrs. Bouton's lap, said:

"Hold the baby for me a minute, for I have forgotten something at the station."

The strange woman then passed on toward the front of the car and out upon the platform. It was all done so quickly that Mrs. Bouton cannot now tell whether the stranger left the car or went into the one ahead. Neither Mr. Bouton nor his wife could tell as to the age or dress of the woman, but are inclined to believe that she was middle-aged. They also do not know if she was a passenger on the train or if she had boarded the train at Wilmington. Altogether, they are completely mystified by the event, but, as no inquiry was made for the child on the train they are convinced that it is a case of deliberate abandonment, and that they were made the unwilling instruments in the matter.

It was 11 o'clock at night when the train arrived in this city. As there seemed no hope of finding the father, mother, or lawful custodian of the infant, Mrs. Bouton took the little one to the house of a relative, where it spent the night, and yesterday morning turned it over to the police. The child is a pretty boy, not more than six days old, apparently. He is of fair complexion, with blue eyes, and was tastefully clothed in a white dress, white embroidered cloak, and lace cap. A careful examination of the baby's clothing failed to disclose any mark by which its identity could be traced.

Tried to Leave Child in Station.

A young woman who gave her name as Mrs. Gussie Williams tried the novel plan of abandoning her baby in a Brooklyn police station on Saturday night, and did not succeed. She was arrested, and yesterday was sentenced to thirty days in the Almshouse. She is twenty-four years old. She walked into the Bergen Street Station on Saturday night and told Sergt. David McMahon that the child which she carried had been found on the beach at Coney Island. Sergt. McMahon taxed her with falsehood, and she broke down, and admitted that the baby was her own. She said that her husband, Thomas Williams, had left her and gone to England, and that four months after he went the baby was born. She had no way of supporting it, and her sister, Mary Ebbets, with whom she lived in Newark, advised her to abandon it. The two went to Coney Island, and she left the baby on the sand. Afterward she relented and ran back to get it.

Illness Leads to Suicide.

Edward A. Clark, forty-six years old, a native of Chenango County, New York State, who for thirty years manufactured fishlines at 162 Chambers Street, this city, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by shooting himself through the head at his home on the fourth floor of the six-story tenement house 28 Varick Street. The cause of the suicide was illness, as Mr. Clark had been unable to work for a year, owing to cancers of the stomach and neuralgia. He was afraid to be operated upon lest the operation should prove fatal. He was at one time well-to-do. He is survived by a widow, who had left the room only a moment before he shot himself, and eight children, the eldest of whom is twenty, and the youngest two months.

SURFACE RAILWAYMEN ACT

Rapid Organization of Employes Here and in Brooklyn.

SOME OF THEIR GRIEVANCES

General Master Workman Parsons Says a Metropolitan Stockholder Aided Him in Removing One.

The organization of the surface railroad employes in Manhattan and Brooklyn was yesterday reported as making great progress, and two-thirds of the men, motormen, conductors, and station and power house employes have already been enrolled.

General Master Workman John N. Parsons of the Knights of Labor said yesterday that the surface railroad employes in Manhattan had been organized under the name of the Surface Railroad Employes' Union, Local Assembly No. 1,935. This local union is connected directly with the General Assembly of the order, and not through any district assembly. Mr. Parsons said he regarded that as necessary, because it would bring the railroad men directly under his observation and of that of the General Executive Board of the order in the interval of the sessions of the General Assembly. The men in Brooklyn are connected with District Assembly No. 75, which has always been a railroad men's organization, but he believed that they will also soon be directly connected with the General Assembly for the same reasons that were given in the case of the Manhattan men.

In regard to the denial made by President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, that the company had received any communication from the Knights of Labor or from the railroad employes about their grievances, Mr. Parsons said this was technically correct, but, nevertheless, the communication was made, and one of the grievances was remedied the day after the communication was sent in.

"I did not go directly to President Vreeland," said Mr. Parsons, "but I know a gentleman who is a stockholder in the company, and who is very favorably inclined toward the men, and is desirous of improving their condition. It was to him that I spoke as to a friend, and he promised to do all that he could for the men. He kept his promise, and the next day after he had spoken to the officials of the company they remedied our grievance, reducing the number of trips on Sundays for the regular men from six to five. The regular men make only five trips on week days, but the company compelled them to make an extra trip on Sunday for the same pay, $2.25 a day. The extra trip on Sunday made their working time much longer, and left them only about a couple of hours' time in which to sleep, and then they had to jump up and begin the work of Monday. They could not go home, but had to lie down wherever they could about the depot and take a snatch of sleep. This was done to save, although the company is coining money. The regulars were being worked to death, while the poor trippers were deprived of the chance of making a few cents to pay for their suppers.

"The regulars do not get paid by the trip, but by the day, and the maximum wage is $2.25. A tripper gets 40 cents for a full trip, and is employed during the rush hours, morning and evening. He usually gets two trips, and sometimes three, which gives him about $1.20, but at other times he makes only two trips that net him 80 cents. And yet he has to hang about the depot all day, from twelve to fourteen hours.

"One of these days I will call on President Vreeland and have a talk with him. I believe he will receive me and listen to me, as the gentleman I referred to has in a manner prepared the way."

General Master Workman Parsons, who is also President of the Letter Carriers' National Association, attended a meeting of the local branch of that organization yesterday afternoon in the Grand Central Palace, and briefly referred to the railroad men. He said:

"The people have recently read in the newspapers about the organization of the surface railroad men. Before many months shall have passed the public will hear more about the condition of these railroad employes."

Master Workman M. W. Pine of District Assembly No. 75, Knights of Labor, railroad men of Brooklyn, said yesterday that the trolley men were being rapidly organized, and that this week they will formulate their demands and present them to the railroad companies.

LETTER CARRIERS' DELEGATES.

Representatives of the New York Branch of the Association Who Will Attend the National Convention.

Seventy delegates were elected yesterday by Branch 36 of the National Letter Carriers' Association to the National convention of that organization, that will meet in Scranton, Penn., on Sept. 4. The election was held in the Grand Central Palace. Delegates from nearly every city and town in the country will be sent to the convention, and the opening will be preceded by a parade of 5,000 men through the principal streets of Scranton. The New York contingent, which will be accompanied by other letter carriers of this city, will take along its own band and fife and drum corps, which consists of eighty men. Thirty-six carriers who were Rough Riders during the war with Spain will march at the head of the New York contingent in their campaign uniforms. The Brooklyn men will also take with them their own band. The parade is expected to be reviewed by President McKinley, Postmaster General Smith, Postmaster Van Cott of New York, and the Mayor of Scranton.

One of the principal questions that will come up before the convention will be the bill to increase the salaries of the letter carriers in all the cities of the first class to $1,200 a year. An agitation will be started in favor of grading the salaries according to the size of cities.

Among the delegates who were elected to the convention at yesterday's meeting of Branch 36 were M. F. Chrystal, W. J. Molloy, F. J. Woods, Charles Kleg, L. W. Smith, I. A. Sabath, W. J. Donovan, Frederick Dommasch, Edward A. Sheridan, John Eberhardt, B. F. Seckerson, Ernest Ecke, Thomas V. McKee, E. T. Borst, F. V. O'Keefe, Henry Waas, W. J. Manning, V. Ross, George Lawton, J. H. Powers, W. J. Atkinson, Max Phillips, G. F. Gandt, F. C. McCarthy G. A. Wambach, B. F. Clarke, James T. Lyons, M. Neykerk, W. J. Cody, James E. Doyle, Robert McKenna, Thomas Doud, Edward H. Grady, Owen Seery, and L. J. Mullen.

While the tellers were counting the ballots the letter carriers listened to a speech by John S. Crosby on "Single Tax." Apparently most of those present were believers in that theory, for they repeatedly applauded the remarks and called Henry George a second John the Baptist. When Mr. Crosby concluded his remarks the letter carriers showed their appreciation by a standing vote of thanks and three cheers.

Then John N. Parsons, who is President of the National Association and also General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, was escorted to the platform amid loud applause. He seconded Mr. Crosby's remarks, and advised the men to study carefully the single tax question, so as to be able to enlighten their fellow-workmen upon the subject.

CENTRAL FEDERATED UNION.

Delegates Discuss Beer Question—Plan to Amalgamate All Unions.

The Central Federated Union, which wants to leave Clarendon Hall because non-union beer and cigars are sold there, finds it difficult to secure new headquarters for its meetings. The committee appointed to hire another hall said yesterday that a hall could be found in the University Settlement Building, at Rivington and Eldridge Streets, but no cigars nor beer could be had there, so no one could complain of non-union articles.

"That is just what we need," said Delegate Brown of the cigarmakers. "The trouble with our delegates is that they are too thirsty. They go to the bar and hold it up while they should be attending to business here. If we meet in a hall without a saloon attachment they will attend strictly to business."

Just as Delegate Brown concluded his remarks several delegates emerged from the barroom, wiping their mouths. "There are some of the thirsty ones," remarked a total abstinence delegate.

Delegate O'Brien of the granite cutters remarked that he did not favor going to the University Settlement Building because the front of the building, he said, had been finished with stone cut by non-union men. Delegate O'Brien has never been known to visit the barroom during the sessions of the Central Federated Union.

The meeting finally decided that the University Settlement Building would not suit, and the committee was told to look further.

The meeting appointed a committee to accompany Delegate William J. O'Brien of the Granite Cutters on a tour of inspection of the new city prison. This tour was determined upon after complaints by the building trades that defective work was done on the city prison, and that old stone was used. Mr. O'Brien said that he had been cited to appear before the Bridge Commissioners on Thursday to give evidence regarding charges made that the law was being violated in the payment of wages and the employment of the men at the anchorages of the new East River Bridge.

Delegate Johnson of the Manhattan Musicians moved that a committee be appointed to try and amalgamate the Central Federated Union and the Brooklyn Central Labor Union. Such an amalgamated body, he argued, would have much greater influence than either body alone.

Delegate Barry of the Tin and Sheet Iron Workers suggested that an effort be made to amalgamate all the central labor bodies of the Greater New York. This suggestion was adopted, and a committee to carry it into effect was appointed. The central bodies in Greater New York are the Central Federated Union, District Assemblies Nos. 49 and 253, Knights of Labor of New York; the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, and District Assemblies Nos. 75 and 220, Knights of Labor of Brooklyn.

LABOR ON GEN. MERRIAM.

District Assembly No. 49 Passes Resolutions on Coeur d'Alene Troubles.

District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor, met yesterday afternoon at Brevoort Hall, in East Fifty-fourth Street, and passed resolutions on the troubles in the Coeur d'Alene district and on Gen. Merriam's action in regard to the trades unions there. The resolutions stated that under a proclamation in the State of Idaho, supported by the military forces of the United States, mine owners have been forbidden to employ members of labor unions and miners have been required, as the price of permission to seek work, to abandon their labor organizations and declare their belief that these organizations have been guilty of criminal acts, although they believe such a declaration to be untrue. The resolutions continue:

"This unparalleled outrage goes far beyond any usurpations ever attempted by courts, officials, or military commanders in the worst of former periods of 'government by injunction,' and therefore District Assembly No. 49, in the name of organized labor of New York, demands of the President of the United States and of the Secretary of War that they immediately withdraw the countenance of the National Government from the atrocious violation of liberty and the rights of American citizenship; that Gen. Merriam be immediately recalled and court-martialed for inciting the population of wage earners to revolution against the oppressive measures saddled upon their fellow-workers in Idaho, and that they notify the Governor of Idaho that the military force of the United States can be used only for the Constitutional purposes of protection against invasion and domestic violence and not for the suppression of legitimate associations of workingmen."

To Make Charges Against Merriam.

The troubles in the Coeur d'Alene district came up before the Central Federated Union at its meeting yesterday afternoon. A letter was read from the general officers of the Western Federation of Miners at Butte, Mont., asking for subscriptions for a defense fund for the miners who have been arrested on charges of riotous conduct in the Coeur d'Alene district. The Central Federated Union has lately had many calls for money from various unions that are in trouble, and its funds are at present very low. A resolution was passed to appoint a committee to prepare charges against Gen. Merriam.

Strike Against Painters' Union.

The Brooklyn Board of Walking Delegates has decided to order strikes against the members of the Amalgamated Painters' Union on all buildings. The strikes are to begin to-day. The amalgamated painters are not in the Board of Walking Delegates, but are affiliated with the Brooklyn Central Labor Union. The latter yesterday appointed a committee to protect the painters as far as possible, and to ask employers whose buildings may be affected not to discharge them.

General Strike of Tailors.

A general strike of "pantsmakers" that was ordered on Saturday night went into effect yesterday morning. The strikers made their headquarters at 62 Pitt Street, where a strike committee of thirty was elected. It was reported that 1,800 men had struck in 150 shops in Manhattan and 300 in Brooklyn. The strikers have not yet formulated their demands, but expect to do so to-day.

THE STRIKE AT CLEVELAND.

Resumption of Traffic Marked by But One Outbreak.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 25.—Only one outbreak of violence attended the resumption of traffic on all the lines of the big Consolidated Street Railway this morning. There was objection in some parts of the city to the retention of the non-union men who were kept by the company. A party of twenty-five men assembled near the bridge, just south of the city, and whenever a car came along with a non-union crew the passengers were asked to disembark and wait for a car manned by a union crew. In most cases the passengers did as requested. Finally a non-union conductor undertook to argue with the crowd; he was promptly struck over the head with a club, and he and the motoramn were driven away. The mob refused to permit the car to move until a union crew came along and pushed it to the barns.

As a rule the old men were glad the strike was settled, though there was some grumbling because the non-union men were kept. It is predicted that all the non-union men will be glad to leave the city within thirty days, though the company imposed as one of the conditions of the agreement for the settlement of the trouble that all the new men should be treated with consideration by the old employes.

Coysh—Steele.

Annie Gordon Steele, only daughter of the late Mrs. Dora Gordon Steele, was married to John De Jersey Coysh last evening at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Father Lavelle officiating. The bride was given away by her brother, J. W. Steele. She wore a gown of white silk and carried white roses. Miss May Tomoney was bridesmaid, the Misses McKenna acting as maids of honor. W. Martin of Georgetown, Del., was best man. About 200 friends and relatives were present. Mr. and Mrs. Coysh will go to Niagara on their wedding trip.

Newport Entertainments.

NEWPORT, June 25.—W. K. Vanderbilt had a dinner party this evening on the Valiant.

Commodore Morgan took a party of cottagers to Bristol on the Corsair this afternoon, and entertained them at dinner this evening.

Sidney Webster entertained at dinner this evening at Pen Craig.

Condition of Mrs. Grace Ramsey.

Mrs. Grace Ramsey, the young woman who on Friday last killed her husband, spent a very quiet day in the Tombs yesterday. It is evident that she is gradually coming to her senses, and in a measure appreciates the enormity of the crime she has committed. On Saturday morning in the Coroner's office her language was partially incoherent, and after being committed to the women's prison of the Tombs she had a talk with one of the matrons, who explained to her in detail what she had done. The matrons and Warden Hagan think that she now thoroughly appreciates what she has done, and that in a few days her mind will be more or less normal.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

COL. GAYNOR'S WIFE, SHE SAYS

Woman, Formerly Carrie B. Gifford, Astonished to Hear of the Alleged Wedding in Washington.

Following the announcement that Col. John F. Gaynor, Treasurer of the Democratic State Committee, had on June 10 last in Washington married Miss Annie L. Pitney, a stenographer, in the Shoreham Hotel there, comes a second announcement in the form of a marriage notice to the effect that Miss Carrie B. Gifford and John F. Gaynor were married in New York on Sept. 2, 1890, by the Rev. O. L. Prescott, at that time curate of the Church of the Transfiguration. This second announcement, which is given out by Mrs. Gaynor, is followed by the further statement that the "John F. Gaynor" in the notice is Col. Gaynor; that he and Mrs. Gaynor have been living at 61 West Eighty-sixth Street for the past five years; that there has been no separation or divorce, and that the marriage at Washington is illegal or the announcement of it a mistake.

Mrs. Louise Pitney of Washington, the mother of Miss Pitney, however, insists that there is no mistake. She declares her daughter was married to Col. Gaynor on June 10; that the clergyman who performed the ceremony is the Rev. C. C. Morthart of Rockville, Md., and that she and her two sons and a few intimate friends had witnessed the ceremony. Subsequently, Mrs. Pitney says, Col. Gaynor and her daughter came to this city and sailed for Europe.

When Mrs. Gaynor in Eighty-sixth Street learned of this statement from Mrs. Pitney, she was dumbfounded, particularly as it is a fact that Col. Gaynor sailed for Europe June 14. She was still further astounded when, in reply to a cablegram sent by her to the Hotel Cecil in London, asking if "Col. Gaynor and wife" were registered there, she received an answer in the affirmative.

Speaking for her yesterday at the house where the name Gaynor is on the letter box, J. B. Gifford, her brother, said: "We don't care to discuss this alleged second marriage at all. Col. Gaynor and others can do that. What we insist upon and wish emphatically to be understood is that my sister and Col. Gaynor were legally married in this city in the Coleman House on Sept. 2, 1890, by the Rev. O. L. Prescott. The wedding was a very quiet affair, but all the witnesses to it save and except one, who died in 1897, are alive. What is more, the records in the church will prove the marriage, while right here in this house we have the marriage certificate.

"My sister and Col. Gaynor grew up together, being born in the same town, Fayetteville, N. Y. It was no surprise to us when they were married, for he had always paid her attention. They have lived together ever since their marriage, except when his business took him away. There has been no separation or divorce, or even any trouble. Col. Gaynor was, in fact, with Mrs. Gaynor on June 13.

"We are at a loss to account for this second marriage, if it has actually taken place, for it would mean that Col. Gaynor is a bigamist. However, his side of the story has yet to be told, and my sister has absolute confidence in him."

Mr. Gifford declined to say if Mrs. Gaynor had since Col. Gaynor's departure received any direct word from him. "I don't care to talk on that subject," he answered. "All this case hasn't been told yet, and there may be something more to say before long."

At the Church of the Transfiguration the Rev. Dr. Houghton, the rector, yesterday said that the marriage records could not be got at until to-day. He said that there was a Rev. O. L. Prescott who was a curate of the church about six or seven years ago. He understood that the Rev. Mr. Prescott is now rector of one of the Episcopal churches in New Haven, Conn.

Col. Gaynor, in addition to his office as Treasurer of the Democratic State Committee—he has been a member of the committee since 1876—is the President of the Atlantic Contracting Company, and is reputed to be wealthy. He is forty-nine years old.

HARLEM'S BOY ORATOR DEAD.

J. Robyn Willis Succumbs to Bright's Disease at the Age of Sixteen.

J. Robyn Willis, the sixteen-year-old son of William R. Willis of 262 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, better known as "the boy orator of Harlem," died Saturday at Milford, Penn., from Bright's disease. The boy was exceptionally bright, and from the time he could talk evinced a taste for oratory. In school he was always called upon to make an address on festive occasions, and during the McKinley-Bryan campaign made a remarkable speech on bimetallism at the Harlem Republican Club.

He spoke at other meetings during the campaign, and after the election of Mayor Van Wyck won $500 for a prize essay in school on "How I Should Run Greater New York If I Were Mayor." He was well versed in politics, and corresponded with Chauncey M. Depew and several of the politicians in Washington and Albany.

His body was brought to this city late Saturday night, and funeral services will be held at his home to-morrow morning. The interment will be in Woodlawn.

DR. MORELLE DEAD.

His Attempt at Suicide, Caused by Poverty, Successful.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel Morelle, who was removed to Roosevelt Hospital on Friday morning suffering from gas suffocation, died at the institution at 1:35 o'clock yesterday. Dr. Morelle lived at 228 West End Avenue. On last Tuesday his effects were sold at auction and his wife left their home to find a boarding house. Nothing was seen of Dr. Morelle until Friday morning, when a servant discovered gas escaping from his apartment. When the door was burst open the clergyman was found unconscious in the room, with all the gas jets turned on.

Dr. Morelle was seventy-two years old and was a retired Episcopal clergyman. He belonged to a prominent North Carolina family, and for some years conducted a school for boys in Wilmington, N. C., where he was also a Deacon of St. James's Episcopal Church. He came to this city last April and secured the house at 228 West End Avenue, where he was preparing to open a preparatory school for boys.

POLICE GUARD A CHURCH.

Saloon Keeper Who Posted Ownership Notice Stays Away.

There was no trouble yesterday at the Martense Church, in Bay Ridge. William McCormick, the saloon keeper who bought

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank.
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Rudolph Kleybolte & Co.
BANKERS, 1 Nassau St. New York.
STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL and SCHOOL BONDS
Descriptive list furnished upon application. Correspondence invited.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Our July "List of Approved Securities" is now ready and may be had upon application.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
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BANKERS,
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56 Broadway, N. Y. 121 S. 5th St., Phila.
PRIVATE WIRE CONNECTION TO
Phila., Baltimore, Washington, Atlantic City.
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INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

New York Telephone. 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone. 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

E. C. POTTER & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
36 WALL STREET.
Members of New York Stock Exchange

MEETINGS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of The Third Avenue Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 1,119 Third Avenue, on the 19th day of July, 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of said company from twelve million dollars, ($12,000,000) consisting of one hundred and twenty thousand (120,000) shares of the par value of $100 each, to forty million dollars, ($40,000,000,) to consist of four hundred thousand (400,000) shares of the par value of $100 each; and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

New York, June 24th, 1899.

Henry Hart, G. Howland Leavitt, Edward Lauterbach, John H. Waydell, Albert J. Elias, John Byrns, Charles Remsen, Alexander Hadden, David C. Andrews, Samuel Riker, John E. Parsons, Directors.

WM. N. AMORY, Secretary. ALBERT J. ELIAS, President.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FORTY-SECOND STREET, MANHATTANVILLE AND ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE RAILWAY COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 118-120 East 42d Street, on the 19th day of July, 1899, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of said company from two million five hundred thousand dollars, ($2,500,000,) consisting of twenty-five thousand (25,000) shares of the par value of $100 each, to seven million five hundred thousand dollars, ($7,500,000,) to consist of seventy-five thousand (75,000) shares of the par value of $100 each; and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

New York, June 24th, 1899.

Henry Hart, G. Howland Leavitt, Edward Lauterbach, John H. Waydell, Albert J. Elias, John Byrns, Charles Remsen, Alexander Hadden, David C. Andrews, Samuel Riker, John E. Parsons, Directors.

D. C. ANDREWS, Secretary. ALBERT J. ELIAS, President.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., June 1, 1899.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until two o'clock P. M., July 3, 1899, and then opened publicly, for the purchase of the Custom House property bounded by Wall, William, and Hanover Streets and Exchange Place, New York City. No offer less than three million dollars will be considered. Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check for one hundred fifty thousand dollars. The Government reserves the right to occupy said property until the new Custom House on Bowling Green is ready for occupancy, and as rent for such use the purchaser will receive interest on the purchase price at four per cent. per annum. The cash payment must be not less than seven hundred fifty thousand dollars; bidders must state their wishes as to the manner of making the deferred payments. the arrangement of which rests with the Treasury Department; deferred payments to bear interest at four per cent. per annum payable semi-annually. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, or to waive any defect or informality in any bid, should it be deemed in the interest of the Government to do so. For further information apply to the Collector of Customs, New York City.—L. J. GAGE, Secretary of the Treasury.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

Subscription Books Open Monday, June 26
and Close at 3 P. M. Wednesday, June 28

Massachusetts Electric Companies

$12,000,000

FOUR PER CENT. CUMULATIVE SHARES
(Preferred as to Principal and Dividends.)

$12,000,000

COMMON SHARES

The Massachusetts Electric Companies is a voluntary association managed by a board of 15 trustees, who hold the title to its assets. The Declaration of Trust contains strict provisions against the creation of any indebtedness whereby any shareholder or trustee can be held to any personal liability. It will hold the majority, and, in most instances, practically all, the stock of the following

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC LIGHTING COMPANIES:

Nashua Street Railway Co.	Wakefield & Stoneham St. Ry. Co.	Brockton, Bridgewtr. & Tau. St. Ry. Co.
*Lowell and Suburban St. Ry. Co.	Woburn & Reading St. Ry. Co.	Quincy & Boston St. Ry. Co.
Lowell, Lawrence & Haverh'l St. Ry. Co.	Mystic Valley St. Ry. Co.	Taunton St. Ry. Co.
Reading & Lowell St. Ry. Co.	North Woburn St. Ry. Co.	Dighton, Som. & Swansea St. Ry. Co.
Rockport St. Ry. Co.	Needham & Boston St. Ry. Co.	Providence & Taunton St. Ry. Co.
Gloucester St. Ry. Co.	West Roxbury & Roslindale St. Ry. Co.	Globe St. Ry. Co
Gloucester & Rockport St. Ry. Co.	Norfolk Suburban St. Ry. Co.	Newport & Fall River St. Ry. Co.
Gloucester, Essex & Beverly St. Ry. Co.	Norfolk Central St. Ry. Co.	Newport Illuminating Co.
Lynn & Boston R. R. Co.	Boston, Milton & Brockton St. Ry. Co.	Newport St. Ry. Co.
Beverly & Danvers St. Ry. Co.	Braintree St. Ry. Co.	Hyde Park Electric Light Co.
Salem & Wakefield St. Ry. Co.	Brockton St. Ry. Co.	Dighton Rock Park Corporation.
	Brockton & E. Bridgewater St. Ry. Co.	

*Under contract to lease.

These companies cover the greater part of the street railway mileage north of Boston, as far as Nashua, N. H., and Newburyport and Gloucester, Mass., and south as far as Fall River, Mass., and Newport and Providence, R. I., connecting directly with the street railway system of Boston. Various electric lighting companies, doing business in the same section, are also included.

The Board of Trustees, five of whom are to be elected by the certificate holders each year, and to serve for a term of three years, is as follows:

FOR THREE YEARS.	FOR TWO YEARS.	FOR ONE YEAR.
Richard Olney,	Gordon Abbott,	S. Endicott Peabody,
Charles E. Cotting,	Amos F. Breed,	S. Reed Anthony,
Eugene N. Foss,	John N. Beckley,	Everett W. Burdett,
Percy Parker,	Stillman F. Kelley,	Philip L. Saltonstall,
Charles Francis Adams, 2d.	Walter Hunnewell.	E. Rollins Morse.

The Trustees will issue certificates of participation to the amount of

$12,000,000 in Common Shares (Par $100)
$12,000,000 in 4% Preferred Shares (Par $100)

in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust, and each holder of these participation certificates will therefore be an owner of a proportionate interest in each share of stock held by the Trustees, and these certificates will represent practically the entire capital stock of the above-named companies as well as sufficient cash to take up the floating debts and provide for needed improvements.

BOSTON, June 13, 1899.

MESSRS. E. ROLLINS MORSE & BRO., AND MESSRS. TUCKER, ANTHONY & CO., BOSTON:

Dear Sirs—At your request I have examined into the financial affairs of the thirty-three Companies, whose stock is controlled by the Massachusetts Electric Companies, for a period of five years, and find that the earnings applicable to dividends on the shares of this Association for the last completed fiscal year were $733,233.

My examination also shows a substantial increase in the earnings of these Companies for the past few months, as compared with the same period of previous years.

Yours very truly, AUGUSTUS NICKERSON, Public Expert Accountant.

The net income of these properties, as shown by the above report, after payment of interest on all bonded indebtedness, was	$733,233
4% on $12,000,000 Preferred Shares would be	$480,000
2% on $12,000,000 Common Shares would be	240,000—$720,000
Leaving a balance of	$13,233

The foregoing statement of earnings shows that, even with the poor business done by all the street railways during the last year, there would be sufficient income to safely pay 4% on the Preferred shares and 2% on the Common, or 50% in excess of the requirements for the Preferred shares' dividend.

By limiting the dividends on the Preferred shares to 4 per cent., or to only half the amount of dividend the law allows Street Railway Companies to pay, they will equal, as shown above, only two-thirds of the net earnings of the properties for the last year, and make the Preferred shares partake of the nature of a bond. The dividends on the Preferred shares are so secure that they make an investment that will be attractive to Trustees, which could not be the case if their dividends were liable to fluctuate with the variations of business. By this plan such liability of fluctuation is borne by the Common shares. On the other hand, however, the Common shares may fairly expect dividends that will average 4 per cent. as the result of increased business and economies of co-operative management.

The earnings statement, having been figured during a period previous to the present improvement in general business, should represent the minimum earnings. The present condition of general prosperity is already being reflected by increases in earnings over the corresponding months of last year, as shown by the following figures:

	1899	1898	Increase.	
March	$283,705 33	$275,121 51	$8,583 82	
April	312,674 27	277,012 32	35,661 95	
May	357,447 83	313,963 21	43,484 62	
For the three months	$953,827 43	$866,097 04	$87,730 39	(10.13%)

The form and provisions of the declaration of trust and all matters incidental to the organization of the association have been approved by Messrs. Gaston, Snow & Saltonstall.

BOSTON, Mass., June 9, 1899.

MESSRS. E. ROLLINS MORSE & BRO. AND TUCKER, ANTHONY & COMPANY:

GENTLEMEN—

I have, as requested, made careful examinations of thirty-three Street Railway and Electric Light properties for the purpose of ascertaining their values.

These comprise thirty-one Street Railway and two Electric Lighting plants, which latter furnish power for several of the railways.

The street railways have a total of 647.41 miles of track; they own and operate 1,426 cars, of which 618 are closed and 808 open cars.

The total number of power stations is 18, having a total rated capacity of 28,423 horse power.

The railways herein covered are among the best Eastern Massachusetts railways, and they will average high with those throughout the entire State; very much higher than those of New England, and, in my opinion, their ratio, when compared with the street railways of the United States, will be found to be not less than as 70 to 100. They are unique, inasmuch as they serve many of the large manufacturing cities of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, and many of the popular seashore resorts, and they form with the large system of Boston a through connection from Nashua, in New Hampshire to Providence and Newport in Rhode Island, passing through busy and thriving suburban cities and towns en route, as well as reaching out to those on either side, and giving excellent facilities for travel and intercourse on every hand.

It is a self-evident fact that there will result a large saving from the uniting of these roads. A saving will be made in salaries. Power stations, car houses, rolling stock, and all kinds of property can be brought together, and by a carefully devised plan in reorganization, large amounts can be saved in operating, a more systematic and harmonious service rendered to the public, thus causing better satisfaction and more patronage, all of which will result in much benefit to the investor and the public as well.

I think that there can be no doubt of the value of the securities put out by this united interest.

Respectfully sumbitted, GILBERT HODGES, Consulting Engineer.

50,000 of the Preferred with 25,000 of the Common Shares have been subscribed for by the former owners of the properties and their friends.

We now offer for public subscription 70,000 shares of the Preferred, 35,000 shares of the Common, in lots of not less than two shares of Preferred and one share of Common on the basis of

10 ($1,000) Preferred Shares / 5 ($500) Common Shares } for $1,050

The subscription list will open on Monday, June 26, and will close at 3 P. M. Wednesday, June 28, and allotment will be made on Thursday, June 29.

The right is reserved to reject or reduce in amount any subscription.

Payment of 10 per cent. of the amount applied for must accompany all subscriptions, and the remainder will be payable at the

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Ames Building, Boston,

on July 3, when temporary certificates will be issued, to be exchanged for engraved certificates as soon as the same can be prepared.

Application will be made to list the shares on the Boston Stock Exchange.

Subscriptions to be made to

E. ROLLINS MORSE & BRO.,
38 State Street, Boston, Mass.

TUCKER, ANTHONY & CO.,
53 State Street, Boston, Mass.

H. B. HOLLINS & CO.,
Wall and Broad Streets, New York.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$3,500,000

7% Cumulative Preferred Stock
OF THE

Kern Incandescent Gas Light Co.

SHARE CAPITAL, $12,000,000.

$4,000,000 7% CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK, $8,000,000 COMMON STOCK.

OFFICERS:

HARRY KEENE, President.
FRANK S. HASTINGS, Vice President.
CASIMIR TAG, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

E. C. BENEDICT	29 Broad Street, New York.
JAMES JOURDAN	President New Amsterdam and Brooklyn Union Gas Cos.
FRANK ROCKEFELLER	Vice-President Standard Oil Co.
JULIUS MOELLER	Managing Director Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light Co. of England.
FREDERIC R. COUDERT	Coudert Brothers, New York.
HARRY KEENE	Director New Amsterdam Gas Co.
JOHN SLOANE	W. & J. Sloane.
H. S. HOLT	President Montreal Gas Co.
CHARLES W. MAYER	100 Broadway, New York.
CASIMIR TAG	President German-American Bank, New York.
FRANK S. HASTINGS	President Indianapolis Gas Co.
ALFRED A. COWLES	Vice-President Ansonia Brass and Copper Co.
JOHN FOX	253 Broadway, New York.
W. L. ELKINS, JR.	Philadelphia.
HAMILTON FISH KEAN	Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., New York.
FRED. De L. WILLIAMS	Director Austrian and English Welsbach Cos.

COUNSEL: COUDERT BROTHERS, 71 Broadway, New York.
Associate Counsel: Betts, Betts, Sheffield & Betts, 120 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK, June 10, 1899.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING AND TRUST CO., NEW YORK CITY.

GENTLEMEN:

The Kern Incandescent Gas Light Company owns the Kern Light for the United States, Canada and Mexico and all rights for Central and South America.

The Kern Incandescent Gas Light Co. has been underwritten by leading financial men in New York and elsewhere. By means of such underwriting the Kern Light has been purchased and ample working capital provided.

This light has been examined by a number of the principal Gas experts in the United States, and pronounced superior to any other. The rights for Europe have been purchased by the **Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light Company of England**, who are now bringing the light into general use, replacing with it their own Welsbach light.

The **Kern Light** enables gas companies to compete successfully with electric lighting by supplying a better light at a small fraction of the cost with gas of any quality.

The Kern Light gives from 30 to 40 candles per cubic foot of gas as against 15 to 18 produced by the Welsbach; and with one foot of gas it gives a better light and greater candle power than the ordinary burner consuming five feet. Equally satisfactory results are obtained with natural or artificial gas of any quality.

It is simple in its application and inexpensive in its use.

The **Kern System** is equally applicable to **Power, Heating and Cooking.**

Yours truly,
KERN INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT CO.,
By ERNEST F. AYRAULT, Secretary.

$3,500,000

OF THE

7 Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock is offered for public subscription **AT PAR**, with a bonus of **One Share of Common Stock** for every **Two Shares of Preferred Stock** allotted.

Subscriptions will be received by the
International Banking and Trust Co., 149 B'way, New York.
Produce Exchange Trust Co., 26 B'way, New York.
Investment Company of Philadelphia.
Beacon Trust Co. of Boston.

Certified checks for 25 per cent., payable to the order of International Banking and Trust Company, must accompany each subscription. The balance is payable on allotment, to be made within ten (10) days after the close of the subscription. Allotments will be made in order of priority of receipt of the subscription. The right to reduce or reject any subscription is reserved.

Subscription list will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 22d day of June, 1899, and close on Thursday, the 29th day of June, 1899, or earlier.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY.

(Incorporated under New York State Special and Perpetual Charter.)

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS PAID IN, $1,500,000.

Principal Offices, 149 Broadway, New York City.

The Kern Light is on exhibition at Room No. 4, 149 Broadway, New York City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R.R. Co.

Further deposits of stock and bonds above named will be received by The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York until further notice, under an agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company.

Securities may be withdrawn by non-assenting depositors if the Plan of Readjustment shall not prove to be satisfactory to them.

An amount equal to the interest maturing April 1st, 1899, will be advanced to depositing bondholders.

The Committee is of the opinion that no intelligent Plan of Readjustment can be formulated until a physical examination showing the needs of the property, and an examination of the accounts shall have been completed. The result of such examinations will form a proper basis for a plan. Until the recent changes in the personnel of this Committee and Receivership, satisfactory arrangements could not be made for such examinations. At the request of, and in conjunction with the representatives of the Amsterdam bondholders, expert accountants have been appointed to examine the books and accounts, and an expert has also been appointed for the physical examination. The plan will be formulated as soon as these examinations shall have been completed.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company, and application for their listing on the New York Stock Exchange will be made in due course.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.

W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

GOLD BONDS, ENDOWMENTS AND LIFE policies. W. J. MADDEN, Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway.

North American Trust Company

NEW YORK, 100 BROADWAY.
London, 95 Gresham Street.
Havana, 27 Cuba Street.
Santiago, 10 Marina Street.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....$1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits... $500,000

TRANSACTS a general trust business.

ALLOWS LIBERAL RATES of interest on deposits and trust funds.

ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT and Travellers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Agent for the Registration of the stock, and for the transfer of the shares of incorporated companies.

QUALIFIED AND EMPOWERED to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, and assignee, and as receiver and custodian of funds under orders of Court.

THE NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY has been designated "Fiscal Agents of the Government of the United States," in Cuba, and has established offices at SANTIAGO and HAVANA, and is prepared to buy and sell drafts on and to make payments in Cuba, and to transact a general banking business.

OFFICERS:

ALVAH TROWBRIDGE.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL M. JAFFIS..... } VICE
ROLAND R. CONKLIN..... } PRESIDENTS
S. L. CONKLIN.....SECRETARY
JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON..TRUST OFFICER

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

Bonds of the above-named company maturing July 1, 1899, secured upon lands known as the Valley Furnace estate, will be paid at either of our offices at maturity.

Registered bonds must be properly assigned.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

FINANCIAL.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.

Member Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
Orders solicited for purchase or sale of STOCKS and GRAIN for investment or on margin of 1 to 5 per cent.
Six per cent. interest allowed on funds received on deposit and rates for carrying stocks never to exceed six per cent.
Dealer in HIGH GRADE MUNICIPAL and STREET RAILWAY BONDS.
Main Offices, 32 and 34 Broadway.
BRANCH OFFICES:
611 Broadway, Cable Building;
30 West 23d St., adjoining Stern Bros.
ON PARLE FRANCAIS, SE HABLA ESPANOL MAN SPRICHT DEUTSCH.
Special Ladies' department at Branch Offices.
DAILY MARKET LETTER and SPECIAL REPORTS issued to present and prospective customers.
Out-of-town accounts a specialty.
TELEPHONE 2,656 BROAD.

Union Trust Company of New York
80 BROADWAY,
New York, April 29th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the following numbered bonds of the BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPANY were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the Sinking Fund Provision of the Indenture of Trust, viz.:

71	328	347	353
95	437	447	475
127	506	522	538
141	561	568	580
155	591	622	646
160	695	697	704
219	713	717	737
222	753	785	791
241	801	806	819
252	835	847	854
308	866	910	957
979	983		

Said Bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, Trustee. Interest on said bonds will cease Saturday, July 1st, 1899.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and Its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 644 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, June 20, 1899.

96th Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst., payable on and after the third Monday in July next.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.
GEORGE H. PEARSALL, Asst. Secty.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.
51 Chambers St., New York.
New York, June 26, 1899.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending June 30th, 1899, at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars, ($3,000.)

Interest will be credited under date of July 1, 1899, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 17th. JAMES McMAHON, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
1 and 3 THIRD AVE. (opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852. 92D DIVIDEND.
New York, June 13th, 1899.

INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1899, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
Will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-law of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 19TH, 1899.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st, 1899.

JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

102D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS,
NO. 20 UNION SQUARE.

A dividend for the six months and three months ending **June 30, 1899**, has been declared to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of **Three and One-half Per Cent. Per Annum** on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after July 17, 1899.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1. Deposits are received from all persons and not exclusively from merchants' clerks.

Bank open daily, holidays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 noon.

FRANK M. HURLBUT, President.
EDWARD M. TOWNSEND, } Vice Presidents.
JAMES M. CONSTABLE, }
GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

The Bowery Savings Bank.
128 and 130 BOWERY.
New York, June 20, 1899.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on or after Monday, July 17, 1899.

Money deposited on or before July 10, 1899, will draw interest from July 1.

JOHN D. HICKS, President.

Seamen's Bank for Savings,
74 and 76 Wall Street.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, and in accordance with the savings banks laws, for the six months ending June 30, 1899, as follows:

On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

On accounts larger than three thousand dollars and which exceeded said amount prior to the limitation of deposits by statute, at the rate of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.

Payable on and after Monday, July 17, 1899.

WILLIAM C. STUBBS, Secretary.
DANIEL BARNES, Cashier.
New York, June 22, 1899.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
THE AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
THE KENTUCKY DISTILLERIES & WAREHOUSE COMPANY,
THE SPIRITS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY, and
THE STANDARD DISTILLING & DISTRIBUTING COMPANY.

AN AGREEMENT HAS BEEN LODGED WITH THE STATE TRUST COMPANY CONTEMPLATING THE FORMATION OF

The Distilling Company of America,

WITH AN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK OF $55,000,000.00 SEVEN PER CENT. (7%) CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK AND $70,000,000.00 COMMON STOCK, WHICH THE ORGANIZERS PROPOSE SHALL BE APPLIED TOWARDS THE PURCHASE OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED COMPANIES, AND CERTAIN RYE DISTILLERY PROPERTIES, AND FOR AN ADDITIONAL WORKING CAPITAL OF $1,500,000.00, LEAVING IN THE TREASURY OF THE NEW COMPANY FOR FUTURE PURPOSES $23,750,000.00 OF ITS PREFERRED STOCK AND $23,750,000.00 OF ITS COMMON STOCK.

THE BASIS PROPOSED BY THE ORGANIZERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE STOCK OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED COMPANIES IS AS FOLLOWS:

For Preferred stock of the Manufacturing Company, 50 per cent. in Preferred stock of the new company.

For Common stock of the Manufacturing Company, 25 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Preferred stock of the Kentucky Company, 85 per cent. in Preferred stock and 15 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Common stock of the Kentucky Company, 70 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Preferred stock of the Standard Company, 85 per cent. in Preferred stock and 15 per cent. in Common Stock of the new company.

For Common stock of the Standard Company, 60 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For First Preferred stock of the Spirits Distributing Company, 80 per cent. in Preferred stock and 20 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Second Preferred stock of the Spirits Distributing Company, 20 per cent. in Preferred stock and 20 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

A DEPOSIT AGREEMENT HAS BEEN LODGED WITH THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EXISTING COMPANIES DESIRING TO AVAIL OF THE BENEFITS OF THAT AGREEMENT ARE REQUESTED TO DEPOSIT THEIR CERTIFICATES WITH THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK AND RECEIVE DEPOSIT RECEIPTS THEREFOR. THE TIME WITHIN WHICH TO DEPOSIT SHARES OF STOCK UNDER THE AGREEMENT **WILL EXPIRE ON JUNE 30TH, 1899,** UNLESS EXTENDED BY CONSENT OF THE ORGANIZERS AND THE UNDERSIGNED TRUST COMPANIES. THE SAID AGREEMENT WILL NOT BECOME OPERATIVE UNTIL THE OWNERS OF A MAJORITY OF THE ISSUED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MANUFACTURING, KENTUCKY, AND STANDARD COMPANIES AND OF THE ISSUED PREFERRED STOCK OF THE SPIRITS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY SHALL AGREE TO SELL THEIR HOLDINGS UPON THE ABOVE BASIS.

A number of the large shareholders have already deposited their certificates and the proposed basis has received the approval of the officers and Directors of each of the companies.

COPIES OF THE DEPOSIT AGREEMENT MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, NO. 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, AND THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, NO. 100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Dated New York, June 20th, 1899.

Central Trust Company of New York,
by F. P. OLCOTT, President.

The State Trust Company,
by WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.

JULY INVESTMENTS.

We own and offer

$50,000 City of Charlotte, N. C., 5% Bonds,
150,000 City of Bayonne, N. J., 4% Bonds,
100,000 City of Austin, Texas, 5% Bonds,
32,000 C'y of Allegheny, Pa. (Dist), 4% Bds.,
18,000 B'gh of McKee's Rocks, Pa., 5% Bds.,
20,000 B'gh of Monessen, Pa., 5¼% Bds.,
14,000 " of Hasbrouck Hs'ts, N.J., 4% Bds.

Price and Particulars on Application.

E. D. Shepard & Co.,
BANKERS,
31 NASSAU ST.

KEEP YOUR EYE ON
SUGAR, CONT. TOBACCO, AND FEDERAL STEEL TO-DAY.
BUY "HARP."
CALL BEFORE THE OPENING TO-DAY.
JNO. H. KIMBALL & CO.,
NO. 50 BROADWAY, N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

P. Lorillard Company.
The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. (2%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable July 1st, 1899. Transfer books will be closed on Monday, June 26th, 1899, at 3 P. M., and reopened on Monday, July 3d, 1899, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on July 1st, 1899.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, June 16th, 1899.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, June 22d, 1899.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, proximo.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 1st, 1899.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

Columbia Bank,
FIFTH AVENUE AND 42D STREET.
New York, June 21st, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899.
The transfer books will remain closed from June 21st, 1899, to July 1st, 1899.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

The State Bank,
No. 378 Grand St.
New York, June 22, 1899.
A semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, free of tax, payable on and after Saturday, July 1st, 1899.
The transfer books will remain closed from June 23d to July 1st inclusive.
J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, June 21, 1899.
NINETY-SECOND CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from June 21st until July 1st.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York.
June 21, 1899.
DIVIDEND.
A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has to-day been declared by this bank, payable July 1st, 1899.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York.
New York, June 21st, 1899.
A dividend of Six Per Cent. from the earnings of the last six months has been declared by this Bank, payable on and after the first day of July next.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WM. R. KURAU, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank,
23D ST. AND SIXTH AV.
New York, June 21st, 1899.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Ten Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after June 30th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until Saturday, July 1st, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Penn., June 22, 1899.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of Two Per Cent., (one dollar per share,) payable July 15th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

The Chatham National Bank,
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after July 1st, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, June 23d, 1899.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New York, June 21st, 1899.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1899.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The Twelfth Ward Bank,
New York, June 22d, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 10th, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until after that date.
F. B. FRENCH, Cashier.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, June 16, 1899.
The Coupons due July 1st, 1899, on the Birmingham Division Bonds of this Company will be [illegible] Manhattan National Bank, New York City.
[illegible] BOWRON, Treas.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Toledo Consolidated Street Railway Company First and Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.

DUE JANUARY 1, 1900.

On and after July 1, 1899, holders may exchange the above bonds at the office of Blair & Co., New York, for THE TOLEDO TRACTION COMPANY CONSOLIDATED FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD 5s, due 1909, upon the payment of $15 for each $1,000 bond. Bonds presented for exchange must have attached the coupon due January, 1900, and the Toledo Traction bonds will be delivered with the coupon attached for the corresponding period.

Holders not desiring to exchange their bonds may dispose of same to Messrs. Blair & Co. on a 3% interest basis.

Holders desiring to make the exchange or to sell their bonds must notify Messrs. Blair & Co., or the undersigned, on or before July 15, 1899.

THE TOLEDO TRACTION CO.
By ALBION E. LANG, President.
Toledo, Ohio, June 1, 1899.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
Mills Building, New York, June 14, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the net earnings of the Company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, the same to be paid August 3, 1899, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on July 11, 1899.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on July 11, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on July 24, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, June 14, 1899.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on July 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 24, 1899.
On August 3, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Standard Distilling & Distributing Co.
27 William St.
DIVIDEND NO. 4.
New York, June 23d, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company has this day been declared, payable July 10th, 1899, to stockholders of record at close of business June 30, 1899.
Transfer books for preferred stock will close June 30th, 1899, at three P. M., and reopen July 20th, 1899, at ten A. M.
On account of annual stockholders' meeting, to be held July 19th, 1899, transfer books for common stock will also close and reopen on same date.
N. E. D. HUGGINS, Secretary.

The American Steel and Wire Co. of New Jersey.
No. 71 B'way, N. Y., June 23, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable July 15th, 1899, was declared, payable to the stockholders of record at the close of business upon June 28th, 1899.
For the purpose of paying the said dividend the transfer books of the Preferred Stock of the Company will be closed upon June 28th, 1899, and reopened on July 19th, 1899.
F. E. PATTERSON, Assistant Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,
May 29th, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Irving National Bank,
NEW YORK.
June 20th, 1899.
68th Consecutive Dividend.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1899, to Stockholders of record on this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date, and checks mailed to Stockholders.
J. DENNISON, Cashier.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, June 23, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of July next, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. on the 30th inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the 17th day of July next.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.
DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Saturday 1st July proximo.
Transfer books will be closed Saturday, June 24, 1899, at close of business, and reopened Monday, July 3, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

Title Guarantee and Trust Co.,
146 Broadway, New York, June 20, 1899.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Trustees, payable July 1, 1899, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books, at 3 P. M. on June 28. The books will be opened at 10 A. M., July 1.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Few Wall Street observers expect much activity this week, the extra holiday following it—the Stock Exchange being closed from Saturday till Wednesday—having the moral influence of inducing a disposition to go slow, to even up—to wait. The bear contingent is unlikely to give up its nagging campaign, however. Able to find some soft spots here and there, the room-trading bears are able to scalp occasional profits, and that is enough to keep them alert.

The Steel and Wire Trust dividend double dealing has given some force to raiding processes in the quarter of some of the new industrials, but there are indications that short selling may have been overdone, for in any sharp up-turn in the general market it would be easy enough for an adroit bull leader to help almost the entire industrial list to better quotations.

In Steel and Wire Trust itself there may be further developments, and surprising ones even for that curious quarter. Testimony in the matter of the injunction asked against the Federal Steel dividend may proceed beyond the mere matter of what are that company's charter provisions and what its financial policy; there may be inquiry as to motive back of the lawsuit.

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Developments, closer at hand than generally credited, may almost immediately prove influential upon the course of prices for local transit stocks. The close alliance established between Metropolitan and Brooklyn Rapid Transit controllers is a matter of magnitude.

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"As to coal deals, there is none, will be none, and can be none so long as bituminous coal interests are demoralized." This summarizes an act industriously misrepresented by Wall Street rumor mongers and one or two little belated pools in Hocking Valley and Reading stocks.

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Money market conditions are favorable to the renewal of security market activity, though probably there may appear this week some discussion of "reserves" and the like by people who affect to believe that a bank statement is really significant of something beyond what concerns the Clearing House itself, its members and their relations. No sense is in the pretense that such exhibits reflect general monetary conditions, neither the great trust companies nor the insurance companies, with their tremendous financial activities, figuring in the statement.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends are announced by the following companies, details of which will be found in another column: San Francisco and Northern Pacific Railway Company, Continental Trust Company, and the Twelfth Ward Bank.

It is announced that holders of Toledo Consolidated Street Railway first and second mortgage 3 per cent. bonds, due Jan. 1, 1900, may sell the same at the office of Blair & Co., bankers, on a 3 per cent. interest basis, or exchange, on payment of $15 per bond, into the Toledo Traction Company consolidated mortgage gold 5s, due 1909.

DIVIDENDS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 Chambers St., New York City.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending June 30, 1899, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, July 17, 1899. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company Prior Lien 3½% Bonds.
Coupon No. 2, due July 1st, 1899, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 26th, temporary receipts will be given.
W. H. IJAMS, Treasurer,
The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

The National Park Bank of New York,
June 20th, 1899.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the stock of this Bank, free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New York, June 20, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1899.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 1, 1899.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York,
New York, June 21, 1899.
EIGHTY-SEVENTH (87TH) DIVIDEND.
The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable free of tax, July 1, 1899, until which date the transfer book will be closed.
JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, O., June 20, 1899.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after July 15th. The transfer books will be closed from July 1st to July 15th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, June 20th, 1899.
A dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.
EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, June 20th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The Seaboard National Bank,
NEW YORK, June 22, 1899.
The Board of Directors of the Bank have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1899, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
JOHN F. THOMPSON, Cashier.

Continental Trust Company,
30 BROAD STREET.
The Board of Trustees have declared the usual quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT., payable to stockholders of record on July 10th next. Transfer books will close July 1st and reopen July 11th.
WILLARD V. KING, Secretary.

The Bank of America,
New York, June 23, 1899.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1899, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 3d, 1899.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

Continental National Bank,
New York, June 23d, 1899.
EIGHTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
The Directors of this bank have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., free of tax, payable July 3d, to which date from June 30th the transfer books will be closed.
ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

Ninth National Bank,
New York, June 23d, 1899.
A Dividend of Two Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until July 5th.
H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

The Eleventh Ward Bank,
New York, June 9th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, June 22d, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four (4%) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier.

San Francisco & Northern Pacific Railway Co.
Coupon No. 21 of the above railway, maturing July 1, 1899, will be paid on and after that date at the office of LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., 46 Wall St., New York.

East River National Bank,
New York, June 21, 1899.
A Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared payable on and after Saturday, July 1, 1899.
E. E. MEWELL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Albany & Sus. (semi-annual)	3½	July 1	June 15	July 3
Atch., Top. & S. F. pf. (semi-annual)	1½	July 20	June 30	July 21
Atlantic Coast Line of Virginia	3	July 3	June 22	July 5
Balt. & Ann. Short Line	2	July 1	.....	.....
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2	June 30	June 3	June 30
Boston & Lowell	4	July 1	June 3	June 12
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1½	July 1	.....	.....
Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn	1	July 1	.....	.....
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	2	July 1	June 14	June 19
Chi. & East. Ill. pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 14	June 19
Chi. Gt. West. pf. A. (semi-annual)	2	July 31	June 26	July 1
Chi. Gt. West. deb. (semi-annual)	2	July 15	.....	.....
Chicago & Northwestern	2½	July 6	June 8	June 19
Chi. & N'west. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 6	June 8	June 19
Chi., R. I. & Pacific (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	June 30	July 10
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Om. pf.	3½	Aug. 21	.....	.....
C., H. & D. pf., A. & B. (quarter)	1	July 5	June 22	July 6
C., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 20	June 30	July 6
Dayton & Mich. pf. (quarter)	2	July 5	June 22	July 6
D. & Rio Grande pf. (semi-annual)	2	July 17	July 10	July 18
Des Moines & Ft. D. pf. (annual)	7	Aug. 1	July 5	Aug. 2
East Pennsylvania	3	July 18	.....	.....
Fitchburg pf.	2	July 15	June 30	July 16
Georgia R. R. & Banking (quarter)	2¾	July 15	.....	.....
Little Schuylkill Nav. R. R. & Coal	3	July 6	June 20	July 6
Maine Central (quarter)	1½	July 1	.....	.....
Manhattan Railway (quarter)	1	July 1	June 16	July 3
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf. (semi-annual)	2½	July 15	July 1	July 17
New York Central (quarter)	1	July 15	June 30	July 17
N. Y. & Harlem (semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 15	July 3
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford (quarter)	2	June 30	June 17	July 1
Norfolk & Southern (quarter)	1	July 10	June 30	July 11
Northern Central	3	July 15	June 30	July 15
Northern Pacific	1	Aug. 3	July 11	July 24
Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	2	July 1	June 17	July 3
Petersburg	4	July 3	June 22	July 6
Phil., Wil. & Baltimore	3	July 1	.....	.....
Ren. & Saratoga (semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 15	July 3
Rich., Fred. & Pet.	3½	July 1	.....	.....
Rio Grande Western pf.	$1.25	Aug. 1	.....	.....
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	July 6	June 22	July 6
United N. J. R. R. & Can. (quarter)	2½	July 10	June 20	July 1

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Chicago City (quarter)	3	June 30	June 16	June 20
Continental Passenger (Phila.)	$3	June 30	.....	.....
Hestonville Passenger Railway	2	July 1	June 21	July 2
Hestonville Passenger Ry. pf.	3	July 1	June 21	July 2
Inter-State C. N. A., Mass. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 26	July 3
Met. St. (N. Y.) (quarter)	1¾	July 15	June 28	July 17
New Orleans City pf.	2½	July 10	.....	.....
Newton, Mass., St. (quarter)	2	July 1	.....	.....
Ridge Ave. Ry.	$3	July 1	June 13	July 2
Thirteenth & Fifteenth Sts. (Phila).	11	July 1	June 20	July 5
U. Tract. & El., Prov., (quarter)	1	July 1	June 22	July 5
Union Passenger Ry., Phila.	$4.75	July 1	.....	.....
West End St. Ry. (Boston) pf.	4	July 1	June 17	July 2
West Phil. Passenger Co.	$5	July 1	.....	.....

BANK STOCK.

Bank of America	7	July 1	June 23	July 3
Bank of N. Y., Nat. Bank A.	5	July 1	June 20	July 1
Bowery	6	July 1	June 21	July 1
Central National	4	July 1	June 24	July 1
Chase National	6	July 1	June 23	July 3
Chatham National (quarter)	4	July 1	June 23	July 1
Columbia	4	July 1	June 21	July 1
Continental National	3	July 3	.....	.....
East River National	4	July 1	.....	.....
Eleventh Ward	4	July 1	June 9	July 1
Fifth Avenue (Brooklyn)	2½	July 1	June 20	July 3
Fifth Avenue Bank (New York)	20	July 1	June 24	July 1
Fifth Avenue Bank (extra)	5	July 1	June 24	July 1
Fourth National	3½	July 1	June 22	July 1
Garfield National (quarter)	10	June 30	June 21	July 1
Hamilton (Brooklyn)	2½	July 1	June 24	July 3
Hamilton	3	July 1	June 21	July 1
Hanover National	5	July 1	June 20	July 1
Importers & Traders' National	10	July 1	June 20	July 1
Irving National	4	July 1	June 20	July 1
Leather Manufacturers' National	5	July 1	June 20	July 1
Market & Fulton National	5	July 1	June 20	July 1
Mechanics' National	4	July 1	June 21	July 1
Merchants' National	3½	July 1	June 23	July 3
Merchants' Exchange National	3	July 1	June 21	July 1
Nassau National (Brooklyn)	6	July 1	June 24	July 5
National Bank of Commerce	4	July 1	June 24	July 3
Nat. Bank Republic	4	July 1	June 22	July 1
National Broadway (semi-annual)	6	July 1	.....	.....
Nat. Butchers & Drovers'	3	July 1	June 22	July 1
National Park	5	July 1	June 20	July 1
Nat. Shoe & Leather (quarter)	1	July 1	June 21	July 1
Ninth National	2	July 1	June 23	July 5
Oriental	5	July 1	June 21	July 1
People's	5	July 1	June 24	July 1
Phenix National	3	July 1	June 20	July 1
Seaboard National	3	July 1	June 22	July 1
State	3	July 1	June 22	July 1
Twenty-sixth Ward (Brooklyn)	3	July 1	June 24	July 1
Wallabout, Brooklyn	2½	July 1	June 20	July 3
West Side	6	July 1	June 22	July 3

TRUST COMPANIES.

American Surety Co. (quarter)	2	June 30	June 17	July 3
Continental (quarter)	1½	July 10	July 1	July 11
Franklin, Brooklyn (quarter)	2½	July 1	June 23	July 1
Guaranty	6	July 1	June 20	July 2
Knickerbocker T. Co. (semi-annual)	3½	July 1	June 20	July 2
Manufacturers', Brooklyn (quarter)	2	July 1	June 24	July 3
Mercantile (quarter)	4	July 1	June 23	July 1
People's, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2½	July 1	June 24	July 1
People's (extra)	2½	July 1	June 24	July 1
Produce Exchange	35	July 1	June 30	July 11
Real Estate Trust (semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 10	July 1
Title Guarantee & Trust (quarter)	2½	July 1	June 23	July 1
Washington	5	July 1	June 24	July 3

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Am. Beet Sugar pf.*	..	July 1	June 22	July 5
American Bell Tel. (quarter)	3	July 15	June 30	July 15
American Bell Tel. (extra)	1½	July 15	June 30	July 15
Am. Car & Foundry pf.	1¾	July 1	June 10	July 3
American Express	3	July 1	June 3	July 3
Am. Malting pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 15	July 3	July 17
Am. Steel Casting pf.	3½	June 29	June 19	July 1
American Steel & Wire pf., (quarter)	1¾	July 15	.....	.....
Am. Sug. Ref. (quarter)	3	July 3	June 13	July 5
Am. Sug. Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 3	June 13	July 5
Am. Sug. Ref. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	July 3	June 13	July 5
American Thread pf.	2½	July 1	May 29	July 1
Binghamton (N. Y.) Gas Works	1	July 20	July 8	July 21
Boston Electric Light (quarter)	$1.50	July 15	June 30	July 16
Boston Towboat Co.	$1.50	July 1	June 20	July 3
Calumet & Hecla Mining (quarter)	$20	June 28	.....	.....
Cent. & South. Am. Tel., (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 24	July 3
Chi. Junc. Rys. & Union Stock Yds. (semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 10	July 3
Chi. Junc. Rys. & Union Stock Yds. pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 10	July 3
Chicago Telephone, (monthly)	1	July 5	June 30	July 6
Cincinnati Gas, (quarter)	2	July 1	June 20	July 3
Clev. & San. Brewing pf.	3	July 1	June 24	July 5
Commercial Cable (quarter)	1¾	July 1	June 20	July 3
Consolidated Car Heating Co.	1½	Aug. 15	July 31	Aug. 16
Consolidated Car Heat. Co. (extra)	1	Aug. 15	July 31	Aug. 16
Dan Talmage's Sons pf., (quarter)	2	July 1	June 29	July 3
Dominion Coal pf.	4	July 1	June 15	June 27
Electric Vehicle Co.	2	July 1	June 20	July 5
Empire Steel & Iron pf.		July 1	June 26	July 3
Exploration Syndicate (quarter)	$2.50	June 30	June 20	July 1
E. I. G. L., Phila., pf. (semi-annual.)	3	July 3	June 22	July 5
E. W. Bliss Co. (quarter)	2½	July 1	June 28	July 1
E. W. Bliss Co. pf. (quarter)	2	July 1	June 28	July 1
Federal Steel Co.	1¼	July 20	June 26	July 10
Federal Steel Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	July 20	June 26	July 10
Finance Co. of Phila. 1st pf. (quarter.)	$1.50	July 1	June 20	July 3
General Chemical pf.	2	July 1	June 20	July 3
General Electric	1½	July 15	June 30	July 17
Homestake Mining (monthly)	25c	June 26	June 20	June 26
Homestake Mining (extra)	25c	June 26	June 20	June 26
International Bell Telephone	6	July 1	June 30	July 3
International Paper (quarter)	1	July 1	June 10	July 1
Int. Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 10	July 1
Ky. Dist. & W. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	June 30	June 20	July 1
Knickerbocker Ice, Chi., (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 21	July 3
Knick. Ice, Chi., pf. (semi-annual)	3	July 1	June 21	July 3
Lamson Cons. Store Service	4	July 1	June 20	July 1
Maryland Coal pf. (semi-annual)	2	July 1	June 15	July 1
Mergenthaler Lin. Co. (quarter)	2½	June 30	June 17	July 1
Mergenthaler Lin. Co. (extra)	2½	June 30	June 17	July 1
National Carbon pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 15	July 3	July 16
Nat. Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	June 30	June 16	July 1
New Orleans Gas Light	2½	July 15	July 3	July 16
Old Dominion Steamship	3	July 1	June 14	July 2
Otis Elevator pf. (quarter)	1½	July 15	June 24	July 17
P. Lorillard pf. (quarter)	2	July 1	June 26	July 3
Pressed Steel Car Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 10	June 19	July 10
Proctor & Gamble pf. (quarter)	2	July 15	June 30	July 16
Quincy R. R. Bridge	$5	July 1	June 21	July 2
R. Isl. Perk. H. S. stock pf. (quar.)	1	July 15	.....	.....
Royal Baking Powder pf. (4 months)	2	July 1	June 24	July 3
Standard Gas Light Co. (quarter)	1	June 30	June 17	July 1
Stand. Gas. L. Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3	June 30	June 17	July 1
Stand. Dist. & Dist. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 10	June 30	July 20
Street's West Stable Car L. pf.	3½	July 1	June 15	July 1
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1¾	July 3	June 17	July 5
Texas & Pacific Coal (quarter)	1½	July 20	June 30	July 21
Torrington Co. pf.	1¾	July 1	June 21	July 1
Union Bag & Paper pf.	1¾	July 1	June 15	July 3
Union Ferry Co. (quarter)	½	July 1	June 20	July 2
Union Switch & Signal pf.	1½	July 10	June 30	July 11
United Gas Imp. Co. (quarter)	2	July 15	.....	.....
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	5	July 1	June 27	July 3
United Shoe Machinery	2	July 15	.....	.....
United Shoe Machinery pf. (quarter)	1½	July 15	.....	.....
United States Oil (quarter)	50c	July 1	.....	.....
United States

DR. CHAMBERS'S FAREWELL

The Perils of Bible Criticism and Mammon Worship.

DARK OUTLOOK HERE, HE SAYS

Last Services in Calvary Presbyterian Church, Which, Its Pastor Declares, Was Closed by Jewish Influx.

It was a sad and silent congregation that yesterday morning assembled for the last time to worship in Calvary Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. James Chambers, who since the organization of the church seventeen years ago has been its pastor, has been compelled to resign and the congregation to break up because it was found impossible to maintain the church in a quarter that is distinctively Jewish without assistance from the Presbytery, which was not forthcoming. The building, which originally was intended merely as a wing of an imposing structure, will be transformed into a synagogue, offers for it having been received from several Jewish congregations.

In his farewell sermon Dr. Chambers adverted to the conditions that had confronted the church as the result of the settlement in that locality of such large numbers of Jewish residents, which he fully described in an interview with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES on the previous Sunday, and spoke emphatically and unreservedly of the dissensions that have riven Presbyterianism in this city.

Dr. Chambers's sermon was delivered in tones alternately of sorrow and bitterness. His text was taken from the sixth chapter of Judges, eighteenth verse: "And Gideon said unto him, Oh! my Lord, if the Lord be with us, why, then, is all this befallen us?"

"This," said the preacher, "was the very significant question put by Gideon when the angel of the Lord, who sat under an oak in Ophrah, declared to him: 'The Lord is with thee, thou mighty man of valor.' The trouble came from the Midianites. It is suggestively said that 'they came as grasshoppers for multitude; for both they and their camels were without number, and they entered into the land to destroy it. And Israel was greatly impoverished because of the Midianites.' Gideon felt keenly the situation of the people and the general condition of things, and when the angel complimented him upon his valor and asserted that the Lord was with him he was moved to get more light on the message in view of the fact that the teachings of the situation seemed to me in the opposite direction.

"Gideon's perplexity was not simply an incident in that ancient history. It was a modern perplexity. It is the same in spirit, though circumstantially different from the one which is in many minds today. Gideon thought that, because things were not prosperous, therefore the Lord could not be with them. We are not willing to take that position. And yet the question is pertinent. Why are God's people often placed in circumstances that seem to militate against not only their comfort, but their cause? The obvious reply is that however much God intervened in a direct manner in times past, such is the progress of life and thought, indeed civilization, that God's purposes are accomplished by the operation of certain well-ascertained laws which if violated cannot but produce disaster.

"These things have befallen us because of the operation of a very common law, namely, the law which requires wisdom and forethought and knowledge to be exercised in founding institutions. This church ought never to have been compelled to locate here as it was, in the face of the protest of pastor and officers. Their protest has been justified in the sequel. Just in this bit of history lies one of the troubles of New York Presbyterianism. This is not the only organization that must cease if this system of planting churches is persevered in; indeed, another instance very much akin to this will come to light soon, showing the weakness of our present method, or rather lack of method. A pastor came to me not long ago, and with tears in his eyes said it would be difficult for him to endure the strain much longer, and I believe his sufferings are largely due to this cause of a misplaced church.

"New York Presbyterianism, in my judgment, ought to adopt what is known as the parish system. The city should be set off in parishes or districts, and churches should be planted in these parishes adapted to their needs. If a parish cannot furnish sufficient for its support, it should be assisted by a fund, which ought to be raised from an endowment. The Presbytery ought to raise $500,000 for an endowment fund for those parishes where there is not a sufficient number of persons financially able to carry on the church of that parish. This fund ought to be administered impartially and solely for the advancement of the cause. Its administration ought to be put into the hands of not only financially able men, but men who are in the fullest sympathy with Presbyterian doctrine and polity.

"One of the ills of our present day Presbyterianism is the fact that many who have come into the Church are not of it. Why should a man enter this Presbyterian family of Christians and receive her support, take office within her ranks, and in other ways be benefited by her influence, and then disregard her interests?

"Allied with this is the further consideration that we are too apt to judge the Church by a material measure. It is immensely more important that we should be in the line of divine approval than of popular approval.

"Another element has entered into the general situation and has had a wide influence. I refer to the discussions that have centred in and about the Bible. The Presbyterian Church has always been acknowledged as foremost in her reverence for and defense of the inspired Scriptures as the Word of God—the only infallible rule of faith and practice. I rejoice most heartily in the attitude taken at the recent General Assembly, and at its magnificent restatement of principles which puts the Church squarely on the foundation of the prophets and apostles in accordance with her history. The vast assembly told the world that the Church was still anchored to the faith once delivered to the saints. It makes the outlook for Presbyterianism in the country at large very bright and promising. But in this city I am not so sanguine.

"This city has been the 'storm centre' of controversy for years, and I fear the end is not yet. The discussions which have been so freely indulged in with reference to the Bible have had their influence upon the people. The faith of the great masses which hitherto have had reverence at least for the Book has been undermined, and a torpid indifference has succeeded, and consequently the Church has suffered. The question is not as to whether the Bible should be studied both by higher and lower criticism, but shall we permit this sort of analysis to settle for us the inquiry. Have we any Bible at all?—an authoritative revelation from God which is binding on the conscience and constraining to human action?

"These discussions have been tugging at the very roots of faith in the supernatural, and is it any wonder that progress has been impeded? Infidels have ever been endeavoring to destroy the faith founded upon Scripture. That is what we expect, and we try to meet it; but when a Church has to fight its own self or within itself in order to maintain its own principles, the case is different! I am persuaded that much of the unfortunate condition of Presbyterianism in this city is due to a disposition on the part of many of the household to tolerate an attitude toward the Bible which is neither Presbyterian nor yet evangelical."

In the evening a meeting of the members was held and the formal resolutions passed necessary to enable the Presbytery to dissolve the church and the pastoral relationship.

Col. A. P. Ketchum, President of the Board of Trustees, said yesterday:

"The breaking up of the church was a financial necessity. The lots which we purchased ten years ago have doubled in value, and the whole property is worth $100,000, of which amount we shall be able to turn over to the Presbytery about half after paying the mortgage and other debts. We have had several offers from representatives of Jewish congregations for the church building, and other offers for the vacant lots from real estate brokers and investors."

Eastern District Sabbath Schools.

George F. Palmer, Superintendent of the First Baptist Church Sunday school, Brooklyn, was elected President of the Eastern District Sabbath School Association at the annual meeting held Saturday night. Mr. Palmer succeeds George R. Valentine, who was the President of the association for two [illegible] declined a third term. John Ross [illegible] Methodist Episcopal Church, [illegible] President.

ADDRESS BY ADMIRAL PHILIP.

The Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard Talks in the Gospel Tent.

An audience of 1,500 persons gathered yesterday afternoon in the Gospel Tent, at Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street, to hear an address by Rear Admiral Philip, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Preceding Admiral Philip's address there was a song service, led by Miss May E. Storrs and J. A. Birkholz. One of hymns sung was "The Lord Is My Refuge," written especially for and dedicated to the "Glad Tidings" tent meetings by Ira D. Sankey. "America" was also sung in honor of Admiral Philip.

Admiral Philip, who was accompanied by his wife, was introduced by the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith. In introducing him Dr. Smith said: "He is an object lesson of how men who are as brave as humans can be are true also to their God. Patriotism and piety are a splendid combination, with love for God first and for our country next."

Admiral Philip's address was brief. "We read," he said, "in the papers what is going on in Manila and the Philippines. Each soldier there must stand up and do his duty for Old Glory, and we all know how well he is doing it. Looking around us to-day there are a great many people who think that the soldier under Christ's banner must stand up and do his duty, stand up and be mustered, and answer when his name is called. I was sent for and I stand here to-day in answer.

"I do not know under which denomination this grand meeting is held—[Cries of "All, all!"]—I care less, whether it is Jew, Catholic, or Protestant. I may be wrong in what I am about to say, but I think the denominations are absolutely necessary. The churches represent regiments in an army, the pastors are the Colonels of the different denominations, and combinations of churches may be the brigades or corps of the army. But they are all under one Commander in Chief—the Lord, our Master."

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur followed Admiral Philip with an address. He spoke of the duty of man to make a heaven of this earth as nearly as it lies within his power. He said there is going to be more of heaven on this earth within the next twenty-five years than ever before. "No man ought to go to heaven in the next quarter of a century, if he can help it," he added.

DR. FAUNCE'S PARTING WORDS.

Newly Chosen President of Brown University Strikes No Personal Note in His Sermon.

The Rev. Dr. William H. P. Faunce preached his last sermon as pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church yesterday morning. It was also the last service to be held in the church this Summer. For these reasons and in the expectation of hearing a last word from Dr. Faunce before leaving to take the Presidency of Brown University there was a very large audience.

Dr. Faunce seemed studiously to avoid in his sermon any reference to his retirement. In the preliminary service before the sermon he said:

'I have said good-bye to no one. There are no farewells for those who are engaged in one cause. We never expect friendships that are true and Christian to be sundered."

During the sermon the bearings of his text took him pretty close now and then to personal considerations. At such times there was an audible stir in the audience, as people leaned forward to catch his words; but the personal note was not struck from beginning to end.

His text was from the tenth chapter of John: "He shall * * * go in and out, and find pasture," and the nearest he came to referring to his own plans was when he said: "The phrase 'going in and out' is often used in the Scripture, and represents the complete Christian life. The day in which you and I are living insists upon the working and militant side of life. Martha, with her many cares, is our patron saint." He laid stress upon the active, energetic, and laborious side of life pictured by this old Hebraism, "going in and out," and of the ultimate reward of finding, at last and somewhere, pasture and repose.

"There is no noblest life," he said, "but there is a noblest way of living. It is not the burden we carry, but how we carry it; not where we stand, but which way we are going, that counts."

He also referred briefly to the work of those who, he said, had set up a tent on the west side of the city for evangelistic work during the Summer. He said they were dealing with questions of scholarship that are to be solved in the universities, and not in tents. Their evangelistic work, he said, "may do great good; and we say godspeed to their attempt to arouse the sluggish conscience and the stagnant will. But the deepest need will not be met by any visiting evangelist."

Dr. Faunce will be entertained at a luncheon to-day by the ministers of the Baptist Conference of this city. At night he leaves for Providence, where he will spend most of the Summer looking into his future field of work at the university. He said yesterday after the sermon that he would return to New York early in October, and preach two sermons at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, and celebrate what would have been, had he remained here, the tenth anniversary of his pastorate.

THE SPIRITUAL WORLD.

Dr. Carson Holds that the Departed See Our Struggles.

At the communion service in the Central Presbyterian Church, Jefferson and Marcy Avenues, Brooklyn, yesterday morning thirty-eight new members were received. In the evening the pastor, the Rev. Dr. J. F. Carson, spoke on "The Relation of the Departed to Our Life," taking as his text Hebrews xii., 1, "wherefore seeing we also are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses." In part, he said:

"It is the clear teaching of this verse that there is a vital and intimate relation between the inhabitants of the other world and of this world: that the spirits of just men made perfect have cognizance of our life, look down out of their realms of glory upon our struggles and help us. This teaching finds glad acceptance in our hearts. We wish it so.

"This is the teaching of my text. This is the representation of all Scripture. In the tenth chapter of Acts it is related that while Cornelius prayed a man stood before him in white clothing and told him that his prayer was heard and that his alms were had in remembrance in the sight of God. What Cornelius did on earth was known in heaven. We are compassed about with a great cloud of witnesses. They look down upon us with a perfect understanding of our life and with a profound sympathy with our struggles. They do not mourn over our defeats and our overthrows as we do, for they see the whole life, the end, as well as the beginning, the triumph, as well as the struggle, and so they are able to rejoice many times when we can only sorrow. This fact that our departed are not dead, nor unconscious, nor indifferent to us, gives a reality to the other world."

ON SUMMER RELIGION.

Dr. Slicer Sees No Harm in Golf and Novels.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor of All Souls' Church, Twentieth Street and Fourth Avenue, yesterday morning preached on "Summer Religion," and closed his church for the season. In the afternoon he went to join Mrs. Slicer, who is in New England.

In handling the subject "Summer Religion," Dr. Slicer took the ground that there is a Summer religion for the people who go to the mountains, another for the people who go to the seashore, and, still another for the ones of the lower east side who go to their roofs and fire-escapes. As for the people who go to the country, he said he could not see any great sin in their playing golf Sunday afternoons, provided they had in the morning spent some time in worship, and provided also that in playing golf in the afternoon they did not interfere with the peace of other people about them. Neither did he see the sin of a man reading a good novel on a Summer's Sunday afternoon. In fact, he intimated that the person who reads a novel is quite as good as the person who reads the Bible in the morning and then annoys folks around the veranda in the afternoon by making common jokes and puns on the Holy Book.

He advised getting out of stiff collars on Summer Sundays and drinking in the religion that one can get from birds and trees and brooks.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

IN THE TEXTILE MARKETS

Continuance of the Strength in Woolen and Worsted Markets.

LIKELY TO BE A SILK FAMINE

The Jobbers in Knit Goods Active—Demand for Cottons for Fall Delivery Is Brisk.

There is a fair reorder business coming forward for dress goods, but the quantity ordered by each merchant is so small that if it were not for the large number that are placing these orders the agents would be discouraged. As it is, they argue that this very style of buying promises better for the future of the season than it would if the purchases were heavy at the present. The jobbing trade will soon be ready to place orders for the season, and then business will be lively.

The agents are counting on a good Spring business and are putting forth all their energies in that direction. A good advance is expected, but on fine goods this cannot but be very marked on account of the advances that have obtained on wool in the world's markets.

Fancies will play a very important part in the season's business. Homespuns are also expected to be prominent. There are various opinions expressed in regard to the crepon, which has been so prominent for the past two seasons. Some think it is on the decline, but by far the greater number of agents believe it will be just as popular as ever.

MEN'S WEAR.

There is a continuance of the strength in the woolen and worsted markets. The present development in the men's wear trade is very satisfactory. Prices have been advanced during the past week by the American Woolen Company on the Washington clay mixtures 5 cents per yard, making them now on the basis of $1.37½ for eighteen-ounce fabrics. This follows the advance of 2½ cents made on the piece dyes, which placed the latter on the basis of $1.20 for a sixteen-ounce fabric.

The market is stronger than at any time since the present season opened, and as it develops agents are becoming firmer in their views, and lines that were neglected a few weeks ago have come to the front and are securing good business. In fact, several of these lines are being sold at an advance of 5 cents per yard. Some of the large mills have lately gone into the wool market and bought up large lots, as they firmly believe that prices there are going higher.

The wool market will be felt before long, for it has been advanced very sharply. For instance, fine medium Territory wools that could be found two or three weeks ago for 35 to 39 cents, now sell for from 46 to 48 cents per pound. A pulled wool that could be had at from 45 to 48 cents now commands 50 to 53 cents per pound. It means that within the past eight weeks advances have been made on domestic wools equal to from 10 to 31 per cent., including all grades. This in connection with the fact that the fabrics have only been advanced from 5 to 7 per cent. will show why the agents are strong in the belief of another sharp advance very soon, and a lasting one.

Clays are of interest to the large manufacturer, but serges have done more business this season, the demand running from the lightweight goods for immediate consumption to the heavyweight twenty-two and twenty-four ounce goods. Fancy worsteds are selling well, and some of the lines are so nearly sold up that it is hard to place more orders for them.

Orders for all worsted fancies are being received by every mail, and a very good business is being done on lines costing from $1.45 to $2.50. Striped cotton mixed goods have done well at around 95 cents. Buyers are urging deliveries and cannot get the goods too fast.

There is considerable interest in the coming Spring season. Agents deny that there has been anything sold except piece dyed clays, but there is evidence to show that other fabrics have been moving to some extent. Orders are being taken for Spring serges at 2½ cents a yard advance.

OVERCOATINGS.

There is some improvement to be noted in the market for overcoatings. Low and medium priced coverts are doing the best in grades ranging from $1.65 down to $1. Above that figure there is very little being done. Kerseys from 90 cents to $1.37½ have sold quite well. Beavers and friezes in low grades have sold fairly well.

SILKS.

There is a very quiet market in silks today, though the demand is enough to keep prices firm and steady. If the business should increase even a small fraction, it would mean that prices would advance all along the line of demand. Raw silks are on the edge of advancing, and any increase in trading will push them up another notch at once. There are, in fact, according to all reports, grave chances of a silk famine. The consumption last year absorbed stocks of silks that had been stored anywhere from one to six years, so that there is not even this to fall back on.

KNIT GOODS.

The most active part of the knit-goods market during the past week has been in the jobbing houses, and there there has been considerable activity in the way of clearing off lightweight goods. This trading has been active, owing to the prevailing warm weather in many parts of the country. Some of the most popular lines are already sold up, notably balbriggans, and only in spots can there be found any staple or fancy goods of this nature.

Jobbers are trying to interest the retailers in heavyweight goods now and obtain some advance orders for these goods. They are having some success in this, as the upward tendency of the wool market is favorable. In past seasons it has not been possible to get duplicate orders as early as this on account of the weak condition of the raw wool market, but the conditions are reversed this year, and the outlook favors higher prices rather than lower.

HOSIERY.

This past week has been again devoted to clearing out the last of the odds and ends of hosiery. There are now only enough staple goods in the importers' hands to fill reassorting orders. Fancy hosiery will be a strong factor in the Fall retail trading, but largely in the fine grades, and naturally in the neat styles that have been growing in popularity during this Spring season. Stripes and polka dots are the favorites. Popular priced goods to sell from 25 cents a pair down are controlling the domestic market in women's hosiery.

COTTON GOODS.

There has been a very good business coming forward during the past week for cotton goods for Fall delivery. There has been at the same time a good request for goods for quick delivery. For this business, however, there are very few supplies to be found, and therefore the actual transactions have been small.

There is some uneasiness over the position assumed by the raw cotton market. It has been fluctuating to a considerable degree, and is weaker now than it was some days ago. What the eventual result will be is as yet uncertain, but some of the oldest heads in the business say that there will be considerable strengthening by the end of July, and that the irregularity will not last long enough to have any appreciable effect on the cotton goods market.

Fine gray goods have apparently been touched by the unsteadiness of the raw cotton market. These were sold at about 1-16 of a cent lower during the past week, when the pressure was brought to bear strong enough. Fine and medium bleached goods are firm, and a moderately good business is being accomplished.

The demand for staple cottons is about the same day after day. Jobbers are buying a little, and converters and manufacturers, while not heavy operators in any sense of the word, are buying a little more. Prices are accepted as quoted, and no questions asked. Exporters are having a hard time to find supplies for their business, and are scouring the market for goods. Heavy brown sheetings and drills are firm in all makes, and lightweights share this condition.

There is a fair business coming forward for Fall prints and dark fancy calicoes. The call is for the several grades, giving preference to no one apparently. Several large transactions have been reported in wash goods, some of which have cleared out the entire lines that the jobbers had on hand. There has been a good demand for whites in all fabrics, and particularly for white lawns, and it is reported that all of the leading white cotton goods departments have more orders than they can possibly hope to fill.

The jobbers are now beginning their annual clearing-out sales, and this week and next are the busiest of the season. Domestic agents do not expect to receive duplicate orders quite as early as this, but are turning their attention to the preparation of styles for 1900. It is expected that the various fabrics known collectively as outing flannels will be used extensively for suits and jackets for the Spring of 1900.

HAVERSTRAW SLAVONIC CHURCH

Archbishop Corrigan Officiates at the Dedication Ceremonies.

HAVERSTRAW, June 25.—Archbishop Corrigan to-day officiated at the dedication ceremonies of the handsome new Slavonic Catholic Church which has just been completed at this place. The Archbisop was assisted in the impressive service by thirty priests. The dedication service was begun at 10 A. M. and lasted until noon. Archbishop Corrigan and his private secretary were the guests of the Rev. Father Janushek, the pastor of the new church.

The church was built through the efforts of the three Slavonic church societies which have existed here for the past few years, and is located in a new portion of the village overlooking the river. Members of societies in New York City, Yonkers, Verplancks, Tuxedo Park, and Passaic, numbering over 500 men, accompanied by brass bands, arrived by special trains and boats, and before the dedication services were begun they, with the Haverstraw and Garnersville societies marched through the town.

IN THE LATE DR. HALL'S PULPIT.

Dr. Roberts of Philadelphia Preaches at the Two Services.

The Rev. Dr. William Henry Roberts of Philadelphia preached yesterday morning and afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. After next Sunday the church will be closed until August for cleaning and repairs.

The Pulpit Supply Committee did not meet after the morning service yesterday, as is the custom. A member of the congregation said this was due to the fact that so many of the members have left the city for the Summer. He added that it was practically certain that no more steps would be taken to fill the vacant pulpit before next Fall. "The church is no nearer securing a successor to Dr. Hall," he said, "than when efforts were first begun in that direction."

There seems to be a belief among a number of the congregation that the man for the place may be found from among those who will be invited to preach in the church from the delegates to the Pan-Presbyterian Convention to be held in Washington in September next. At this time there will be assembled prominent clergymen from various parts of the world.

THEATRES AND CARDS SCORED.

The Rev. Mr. Morehouse Warns His Methodist Hearers.

The Rev. A. C. Morehouse, pastor of the Second Street Methodist Church, yesterday morning preached a sermon against the theatre, card playing, and intemperance. He said, in part:

"We have been impressed with the criticisms of the theatres and the like. It is time that we held up the red flag of warning against the theatres. The Gospel demands that we come out against these questionable amusements. The Church is here to save the world. You will, however, find men and women who will say, 'You are too particular about such things.' We must be particular and do everything that will help God. It is time we come out against intoxicants. A good Christian cannot drink. Four-fifths of the misery of this great city is due to drink. The body refuses to accept this fermented liquor. It revolts against it, yet it is taken as a medicine by many people.

"What we should do is to establish saloons under church influences. There church members would meet and good would come from them.

"About twenty years ago I had to see a theatrical manager at a Broadway theatre. I called at his office and was told that he was in the back of the theatre. It was in the afternoon and I walked through the auditorium, and there I saw the members of the company. I was shocked at what I saw. I never knew the inside of these places before as I saw it then. The two greatest tragedians of this century were poisoned by the influences surrounding the theatre. They were jealous of each other, and were the instigators of a riot here in 1849. One of these men said afterward that he did not allow his wife and daughter to go to the theatre."

Mr. Morehouse said that he referred to Edwin Forrest, an American, and Macready, an Englishman. These men, he said, were bitter enemies through jealously of each other."

Continuing his sermon, the preached said: "Another evil is card playing. This is a crushing influence to society. I once played cards, but gave it up when I saw what harm it did. It ruined a cousin of mine. His life was so directed through cards that he committed a crime, and went to prison for it. He was pardoned by Gov. Seward, through the efforts of his friends. I can see what a narrow escape I had. It is for you to decide whether or not you may be caught by these evil influences. My advice is that you give all of these questionable places a wide berth."

RESCUE ARMY'S APPEAL.

Moved to Renewed Activity by Mazet Committee Disclosures.

The Rescue Army yesterday gave out for publication the following statement:

"The fact, as brought out by the testimony of Emma E. Hartig before the Mazet Committee, that girls of tender years are leading immoral lives in the haunts of vice in this city must appeal to the sympathies and arouse the indignation of all true parents. The Rescue Army, recently organized for the rescue of erring men and women from sinful lives, will at once make a special effort to search out from disorderly houses of the city girls between the ages of twelve and eighteen, and endeavor to reclaim them to lives of virtue and usefulness. It is stated that girls as young as thirteen have been known to be in these places.

"The Rescue Army desires to establish a home to which young girls thus rescued can be taken and cared for, and trained for some useful occupation. This society is dependent on voluntary contributions to carry on the work. Remittances should be made payable to Charles A. Schieren, Treasurer, 509 United Charities Building, New York City, and the receipt of same will be acknowledged.

"The organization will be glad to receive from any source information which will lead to the location of any very young girls who may be held in houses of the character in question.

"Further information regarding this society may be obtained by application to Orrin B. Booth, City Superintendent, at the above address.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS TO-DAY.

Programmes at Corlears Hook and Washington Square.

There will be music in Corlears Hook and Washington Square Parks this evening at 8 o'clock. The Eighth Regiment Band will give the following programme in Washington Square Park:

"Star-Spangled Banner."
March, "Mephisto" ..... Lorsch
Overture, "Don Juan" ..... Mozart
Valse concert, "Moments of Bliss" ..... Jullien
A symposium of Sparkling Gems ..... Boettger
Fragment, "Rusticana" ..... Mascagni
Duet, "Trovatore" ..... Verdi
Messrs. Seltzer and Fookes.
Descriptive fantaisie, "Songs of the Sea." Herman
Dancing song, "Flirting in the Twilight," Muscat
Quotations from "Gay New York" ..... Kerker
Finale, "Whistling Rufus" ..... Mills

This programme will be given at Corlears Hook Park by Ward's Military Band:

Prelude, "Star-Spangled Banner" ..... Key
March, "The Runaway Girl" ..... Boosey
Overture, "Poet and Peasant" ..... Suppé
Concert valse, "Diana" ..... Witt
Selection, "The Butterfly" ..... Wiegand
Cornet solo, "Victory" ..... Jaeger
By William Jaeger.
Selection, "Fortune Teller" ..... Herbert
Characteristic—a. "When You Ain't Got No Money, &c." ..... Sloan
b. "Kiss Me Honey, Do" ..... Stromberg
Descriptive, "The Mill in the Valley" ..... Ellenberg
Fantasie, "The Humorist" ..... Mackie
Finale, "When Dewey Comes Sailing Home." Mills
"Home, Sweet Home."

Yard Foreman Killed by Train.

Jeremiah Connelly, thirty-seven years old, who lived with his family at 237 West Sixty-seventh Street, was run over and killed early yesterday morning by a freight train in the yards of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad at Sixty-fifth Street and the Hudson River, of which he was foreman. He had been unable to arrange [illegible] train which ran over him.

We have noticed one very gratifying fact:

That those who come to our stores, buy at our stores.

That those who first look around in other stores and then come here, buy here.

Everything man and boy wear.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

BARGAIN SEASON.

Graceful drawing-room designs with the strength and beauty of Old English specimens, now at reduced prices.

3 Pc. Mahogany Finish Suite . . $40.00
(reduced from $50.00.)
3 Pc. Mahogany Suite 65.00
(reduced from $74.00.)
3 Pc. Overstuffed Suite 100.00
(reduced from $148.00.)

COVERINGS OF DAINTY SATIN BROCADE.

These are merely hints from a great storeful of furniture fancies. Designs and decorations of almost bewildering diversity and beauty greet the eyes at every turn. Economical purses need not open wide, if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY.
4 P. M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND
7 P. M.
8 P. M. PAIN'S SPECTACLE AND FIREWORKS.
9 P. M. Frank Daniels AND COMPLETE OPERA COMPANY,
IN THE IDOL'S EYE.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 4.
NEXT WEEK,
FRANK DANIELS,
THE WIZARD OF THE NILE.
SPECIAL MATINEE JULY 4.

ONE ADMISSION PRICE to all 3 Grandeurs!
THE NEW YORK! The Great Golden Spectacle! 8 to 11:45.
THE MAN in the MOON!
The Grand Ballets. 500 People!
Including Sam Bernard.
Promenade de Luxe, 7:30 to Midngt.
The Aerial Magnolia Grove!
B'way, 44 & 45 Sts. The New Roof Wonder! 8:15 to 1 A. M.
Crystal roof protection in event of rain!
Cooled by IMMENSE VAUDEVILLE! 150 artists!
Iced Air! Including Cissie Loftus & Ezra Kendall.

Famous Cape May Iron Steamer
Republic FOR LONG BRANCH.
Leaves Pier 10 E. R., 8:30 A.M., 1 and 5:30 P.M.
Lunch, Meals, etc.
THEATRICALS. Fare, 75c. round trip.
8 SHOWS DAILY. Office, 1,181 Broadway. Phone, 2463-18th.
W. F. RUSSELL, Gen'l Manager.

KOSTER AND BIAL'S
AERIAL PALM GARDEN.
NIGHTLY, 7:30 TO 1:00 A. M. 50c. SUPERB ROOF VAUDEVILLE SHOW.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. COOLER THAN ROOF GARDENS.
ROSE MELVILLE.
CHARLES DICKSON & KATHRYN OSTERMAN

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA.
To-night VAUDEVILLE, 8:30 to 12. Roof Garden

CASINO ROOF! Lederer's Roof Festivals! ADMISSION 50c. (In Thea. if rain!) Big New Programme TO-NIGHT!

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th St. Matinée Wednesday and Saturday.
THE SEASON'S GREATEST COMEDY HIT.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, JUNE MEETING, 1899.

June 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, July 1, 3, 4. RAIN OR SHINE.
First Race, 2:30 P.M. Concert by Lander
Trains Direct to Track.

Leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, (Parlor Car Train 1:00,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, and 3:10 P. M.

Boats leave foot Whitehall St., via ferry to 39TH ST., SOUTH BROOKLYN, at 11 A. M., 12, 12:20, 12:40, 1, 1:20, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, and 3 P. M.

Trains leave Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, L. I. R. R., at 10:10 A. M., 12, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, and 3:10 P. M.

By Trolley Lines, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, take Flatbush Av. cars from Brooklyn Bridge, New York side, or from City Hall, Brooklyn, via Brighton Beach R. R., or Marcy Av. cars from foot of Broadway, Williamsburg, direct to track. All Brooklyn surface cars transfer direct to track.

ADMISSION TO FIELD, 50 CENTS.
EXTRA Accommodations Returning from Track.

A Marriage Announcement.

Miss Florence Niles, a daughter of Lucien H. Niles, and John Jay Knox of this city will be married at noon next Wednesday at St. Peter's Church, Gallilee, N. J. The bride will be attended by her twin sister, Miss Madge Niles, as maid of honor, and by three bridesmaids, Miss Helen Dominick, Miss Ethel Thornell, and Miss Adelaide Knox, sister of the bridegroom. Mr. Knox is a son of the late John Jay Knox, President of the Bank of the Republic, and at one time Controller of the Currency. His brother, Irving Knox, will be best man at the wedding. The ushers will be John F. Havemeyer, Norman Peter de Mauriac, C. Arthur Comstock, Herman W. Knox, Hugh R. Potts, and Benjamin U. Keyser. The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York, will officiate at the ceremony, which will be followed by a breakfast at the Summer home of the bride's father at Monmouth Beach, where Mr. Knox and his bride will spend the greater part of the Summer season.

O'Neill's,

New Trimmed Golf Hats
(MAIN FLOOR.)

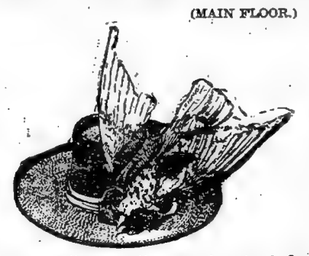

A specially attractive assortment of fine Milan Hats—just like cut—the newest and most effective shape, daintily trimmed and very fetching, at
Exceptionally Low Prices.
Rough and Ready Golf Hats, 1.35 up.
Rough and Ready Sailors, 25c. to 75c. each.
Split Straw Sailors, Choice quality, worth 1.95 up, 85c. each and upward.
An elegant variety of Children's Trimmed Hats AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Women's Summer Suits
At Very Near Cost.

Black Cheviot Serge Suits, men tailored, with fly front Walking Coat and new circular shape Skirt, entire Suit lined with high colored taffeta,
15.98.

Women's Separate Skirts.
Two Fine Values!

Women's Wide Wale White Pique Skirts, full circular shape,
1.98.

Genuine Linen Skirts, full circular shape, with bands of same material around bottom of skirt, edged with white Pique,
3.75.

Orders by Mail Will Receive Prompt Attention.
Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

CREMO 5¢ Cigar

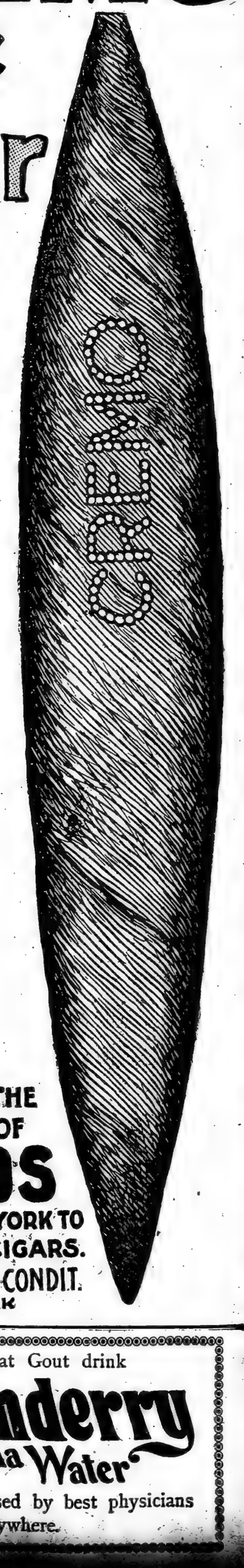

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THIS SHOWS THE PROPORTION OF CREMOS

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NEW YORK

To cure that Gout drink
Londonderry Lithia Water
Most highly endorsed by best physicians everywhere.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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JUNE 26 1899

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended June 24..	1,928,497
Same week last year.....	1,424,784
Stocks to date this year.....	98,100,433
Corresponding date last year.	51,429,797

Bonds for the week.....	$11,472,160
Same week last year.....	$13,140,500
Bonds to date this year.....	$539,913,170
Corresponding date last year.	$385,205,420

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½; at three months, 3; at six months, 3@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

AN ANXIOUS WEEK IN MARKETS

Money Threatens to Grow Dearer in London—Free Flow of American Gold May Prevent a Real Stringency—The Bankers' Association and the Proposed Increase of Its Gold Reserve—Spanish Debt Squabbles.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, June 25.—We have had an anxious week, only partially brightened at the close by the formation of the new French Ministry. At last the Paris Bourse has begun to take alarm, and all the early part of the week poured Tintos and African gold shares into the London market. Fortunately our Stock Exchange had previously sold short pretty freely, and therefore took the shares without much flinching. Still, Tintos at the lowest were £10 under the top price, and other things shrunk in proportion. Thursday evening saw a rally, and since then the markets have been steadier, but we are not out of the region of scares yet, for the Transvaal dispute is as acute as ever. Until it is settled, business must remain bad, because the people refuse to speculate, and dealings therefore are confined to investments, which the markets cannot live upon.

To add to the difficulties, money again threatens to grow dearer. A free flow of your gold to Europe may prevent a real stringency, but bankers who know the position abroad still tremble for German credit in the Autumn. The Reichs Bank has had to raise its discount rate to 4½ per cent., which means 5½ per cent. for advances on securities, and I am assured that the banking business was never in a tighter place in Germany since the empire was formed. All available capital and credit are locked up in securities which cannot be realized, and the only hope is said to lie in the further unloading of American railroad securities in New York to pay for gold. Can you take these to a necessary extent? If not, there will be trouble for Germany that must reach London.

We are passing through our usual end of the half-year narrows. The banks, not in London alone but all England over, make up their half-yearly accounts on June 30, and must call at least £10,000,000 floating credits off the market in order to display the proper amount of cash in hand and at the Bank of England. Were their figures to be made up without this window dressing we should most likely have a banking panic. The process, therefore, is necessary in self-defense, but highly inconvenient, and next week five or six millions may have to be borrowed from the Bank. Even then it will be a pinch and scramble and high rates for short credits.

Up to within the last two days money could be borrowed for the week at 1¼ and 1½ per cent. To-day rates are 2½ per cent., because the week carries us into July 1. Next week Stock Exchange money will probably cost on an average 3½ per cent., although the account then to be settled will be less heavy than usual. As for discounts, they have passed the highest point for the moment and will slip back again toward 2 per cent. next week, because gold is slowly dribbling into the Bank. This squeeze is quite temporary, and our market from one point of view is comfortable enough. It is dangers from without that we have to dread.

The Bankers' Association met Thursday and discussed plans for increasing its gold reserve, now almost nil, but merely appointed a committee to consider and report. Nothing will be done unless under stress of a panic, because the banks all strain after high dividends and are too jealous of each other to take concerted action. Five per cent. of their deposits is permanently hoarded in gold and not seen much, but we dodged the bailiffs and kept solvent looking on nothing so long that we shall continue the game until something breaks somewhere.

Nothing particular is doing in your securities by the general public. Professionals dabble in Atchison and Northern Pacific preferred and in Denvers or occasionally Baltimores, but John Bull is not playing. He prefers mines, especially wildcats. Money has been found, though, for the Central Cuban Railway's offer today.

The Spanish debt squabbles have begun and the French mean fiercely to resist the 20 per cent. tax on coupons and sealed bonds. Spain cannot pay, all the same, but we are only bears here, and don't care a farthing. A. J. W.

The Money Market.

The money markets remained unchanged during the week just ended, quotations holding at their recent level. The gold exports did not influence rates in any way, and, although operations were on a fairly liberal scale, the market generally was of the usual Summer character. Funds were in good supply and it was evident that some Wall Street houses were taking advantage of the present ease to renew maturing loans and to get new ones. Expectation of renewed speculative activity figured to some extent in these operations.

Most of the business on call was transacted at 2½ and 2¼ per cent. Some loans were made as low as 2 per cent. The demand in the call department was not very heavy and was in nowise commensurate with the supply. In view of the inactivity in the stock market this inactivity in call money was to be expected.

In the time department the demand was fair, but the ample supply served to keep borrowers from showing any eagerness to get accommodation. About the only development of the week was more stringency among the banks as to industrial collateral, the declines in the trust stocks on the Stock Exchange operating to that end. It was reported that as high as 5 per cent. was paid on loans or industrial collateral, where ordinary mixed security could have obtained at 3 per cent. for from sixty days to four months.

There was a somewhat better supply of commercial paper, and, although the increase was chiefly in second-class names, out of town as well as local banks and financial institutions were active bidders for mercantile bills. The supply is still very much below the usual quantity at this time of year, which, as has been pointed out heretofore, is the result of good collections by merchants.

There was some talk in stock market circles during the week of a possible advance in money rates some time before July 1, the idea being that the operations in anticipation of July disbursements coupled with the continued gold exports will bring about a temporary flurry. Banking authorities discouraged this talk and insisted that such a development is only possible and not at all probable.

Outside Securities.

For the time being the curb market is given over to inactivity. There seems to be little demand from the outside for stocks, and the traders at present are not active enough in the market to relieve it of the almost lifeless character which it has shown for some weeks past. And it seems probable that this condition will last for some time longer. To a very large extent the general public seems to be out of the market, and until they again become active buyers and sellers of stocks the stock market is likely to remain dull and to retain the more or less irregular tone that has been noticeable during recent weeks. On a decreased scale purchases of what may more strictly be called investment securities continue, and most of the curb stocks that have already been put upon a dividend-paying basis have during the past week, as theretofore, remained firm, and their firmness shows that the market is by no means weak.

At times during the past week, especially on Saturday, there was some show of activity, but it was generally confined to one or two issues, and at no time was this activity extended to the general list of stocks. The market, in fact, seems to have fallen into the usual Summer dullness and is sharing the dullness prevailing in the Stock Exchange market. Until that more important market becomes again active it is not probable that the securities dealt in on the curb will furnish to brokers more than a very small part of the business they were transacting during the very active market of the early part of this year.

Changes in prices during the past week were in few instances of importance, net changes being for the most part small. Prices were irregular, and there were about as many declines as there were advances. The news developments of the week were not numerous, and the most important of them was the announcement on Wednesday of the formation of the Distilling Company of America.

The immediate result of this announcement, so far as it affected the curb market, was a sharp advance in the stocks of the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company. The early calculations as to the relative values of the stocks of the old company and those of the new company were much at variance with subsequent estimates of the proper relative prices of the two stocks, and the sharp advance in Kentucky Distilleries was followed on the very next day by an even sharper decline. Both the common and preferred stocks ended the week with net losses. The terms of exchange were considered as by no means favorable to the holders of the old stocks and in the case of Kentucky Distilleries this opinion was reflected in the market by a decline of about 4 points in both the common and preferred issues.

On Thursday and Friday and to a slightly larger extent on Saturday, the stocks of the Distilling Company of America were traded in on the curb. The initial sale in the common stock was made at 32, about 4 points above the price which ruled for this issue on Saturday. The preferred stock sold at 62½ and varied little from this figure.

No change has occurred in the local gas situation, and New Amsterdam Gas, the most active of the city gas stocks traded in on the curb, ended the week with a net los of 1½ points in the common stock and a loss of 1 point in the preferred. The common stock was irregular, declining early in the week and rallying in part on Friday and Saturday. It closed at 32½ bid, and the preferred, which was very dull, closed at 58 bid. Intimations are still had that the gas war is nearing its end—almost every other day there is a report to this effect, but thus far all these reports have proved premature. The rumored meetings have not been held, and the relations of the several local gas companies appear to be unchanged. It is therefore difficult to judge how far the present intimations of an early settlement can be considered reliable.

Though Electric Vehicle declined during the week, the common stock losing about 5 points, both New York and New England Electric Vehicle Transportation advanced, the former gaining 2½ points net and the latter 1 point. Both of these issues were fairly active, and the demand for them was fully equal to and even greater than the supply. The announcement of the names of the recently elected Directors and officers of the New York Electric Vehicle Transportation Company had much to do with the firmness of this stock and its sharp advance at the end of the week. It sold up to 25⅛ and closed for the week at 24½ bid. New England Electric Vehicle Transportation sld up to 13⅞ and closed at 13¾ bid.

Amalgamated Copper was dull and irregular. After declining early in the week, it rallied on Saturday and closed at 93 bid, as on the previous Saturday. Standard Oil sold up to 470 and ended the week at 466 bid, a net gain of 11½ points.

Bay State Gas ended the week with a net loss of three-eighths of 1 point, at 1⅞ bid. Electro-Pneumatic was not active except on Saturday, when about 1,000 shares changed hands. It declined from 2⅛ to 1¾, and closed at 1¾ bid.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, June 25.—Americans lost ground moderately on the Stock Exchange last week, but closed strong above the worst figures of the week. Among the increases were Baltimore and Ohio shares, which rose 1 point; Northern Pacific preferred, 1; Northern Pacific common, ⅞; New York Central and Hudson River, ¾; Union Pacific, ¾; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, ⅝; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé adjustment, ½; Illinois Central, ½; Central Pacific, ⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, ¼; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛; Reading first preferred, ⅛; Wabash debenture, ⅛; Erie, ⅛; Atchison preferred, ⅛; Denver and Rio Grande, ⅛ and Southern preferred, ⅛. Denver and Rio Grande preferred fell ½ point and Norfolk and Western common ⅛.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 24, 1899.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Sat. June 24. Bid.	Closing Sat. June 24. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended June 24, 1,928,497.	Amount Capital Sto'k Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ended June 24. First.	Week Ended June 24. High.	Week Ended June 24. Low.	Week Ended June 24. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End June 24, 1899.
21⅞ May 25.	15 June 15.	17⅛	18⅛	+ 1⅛	American Car & Foundry	$29,000,000	.....	..	16	18⅛	15½	17⅛	...	2,919
65 May 25.	58⅜ June 16.	59⅜	61½	+ 3	American Car & Foundry preferred	29,090,000	.....	..	59¼	62	59	62	...	1,538
59 April 20.	35⅞ May 31.	37⅜	37⅝	— 3⅛	American Smelting & Refining Company	27,000,000	.....	..	35¼	38¼	35¼	35⅞	...	6,477
94½ April 20.	80 May 31.	84	84¼	+ 1	American Smelting & Refining Company pf.	27,000,000	.....	..	82	84	82	84	...	4,180
41¼ May 3.	24 May 24.	28	28¼	— 1¼	American Steel Hoop	(1,000,000)	.....	..	29¼	30	28¾	28¾	...	3,910
83½ May 4.	70 May 13.	76	77	— 1⅞	American Steel Hoop preferred	14,000,000	.....	..	76¼	77	76½	76½	...	2,995
39¾ April 17.	32¾ March 6.	35¾	36	..	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '98.	3	36½	36½	34¾	35½	21⅛	155
93¼ March 3.	83 January 3.	86	90	..	American District Telegraph	2,845,000	May 15, '99.	1	88	88	88	88	...	200
145 January 9.	133 June 19.	133	140	..	American Express	13,000,000	Jan. 3, '99.	$3	133	133	133	133	...	120
87½ January 24.	17¼ May 27.	17½	20	— ⅝	American Malting Company	14,500,000	.....	..	20	20	20	20	...	125
87¼ January 28.	72 May 27.	76	74	— 2¾	American Malting Company preferred	14,440,000	Apl. 15, '99.	1¾	76	76	72¾	72¾	73¾	535
15½ March 13.	6¾ June 22.	7	7¼	— 5⅜	American Spirits Manufacturing Company	27,964,300	.....	..	10¼	10¾	7	7	15	15,290
41½ March 13.	29 June 1.	30¾	31	— 1⅝	American Spirits Manufacturing Co. pf.	6,966,000	.....	..	33	33¼	30	30⅝	35½	2,383
72 May 4.	45 February 8.	58⅜	54¼	— 4¼	American Steel & Wire Company	47,100,000	.....	..	55	58¼	52	54	...	226,561
109¾ March 18.	93½ February 8.	96¾	97	‡ 1	American Steel & Wire Company preferred	33,150,000	Apl. 15, '99.	1¾	95¼	96¾	94¾	96¾	...	1,235
152 March 20.	123¾ February 4.	152½	152½	‡ ¼	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	April 3, '99.	3	152¼	154½	148	152¼	130	187,530
123 March 20.	110 January 16.	117½	118½	..	American Sugar Refining Co. preferred	36,968,000	April 3, '99.	1¾	118	118½	118	118¼	111¾	800
105 April 18.	90½ March 2.	101	105½	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	June 1, '98.	1¾	106	106	101	106	98¾	194
42¾ April 4.	26 May 24.	36¼	36¾	— 1⅛	American Tin Plate Company	28,000,000	.....	..	36	36	34½	34¾	...	3,718
99¼ February 8.	61 June 1.	...	...	— ⅞	American Tin Plate Company preferred	18,000,000	Apl. 20, '99.	1¾	85	85¾	85	85	...	1,550
229¾ April 5.	88¼ June 21.	91	92	— 8¼	American Tobacco	54,500,000	May 1, '99.	2	95¾	96¾	88¼	92	118¾	72,063
150 March 6.	125 January 4.	139	143	..	American Tobacco preferred	14,000,000	May 1, '99.	2	140	140	139¾	139¾	120½	1,060
10 June 21.	8¾ June 26.	8¾	9¼	—	American Linseed Oil Company	9,463,400	.....	..	8¾	10	8¾	10	...	100
45¾ June 8.	44¼ June 20.	45	44	—	American Linseed Oil Company preferred	9,463,400	June 15, '99.	1¾	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	...	180
24⅜ February 22.	17 May 9.	17⅛	17⅜	‡ ¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	102,600,000	.....	..	17⅛	17⅜	17	17⅛	12¾	4,540
67 February 22.	50⅝ January 7.	55¾	56	‡ ⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred	114,150,000	Jan. 25, '99.	2½	54¾	55	54	55	45¾	22,007
70 April 22.	62⅞ March 31.	67⅜	67½	..	Anaconda Copper Mining	30,000,000	May 3, '99.	$1.25	61	68½	59	63¾	...	12,000

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 24, 1899.—Continued.

Ranges for Year 1899. Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Bid.	Closing Ask'd.	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Capital Sto'k Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ended June 24. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End June 24, 1899.
61¼ April 12.	48⅝ June 22.	47⅞	48	— 1¼	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	.....	.....	..	48⅝	48⅝	48⅛	48	...	27,065
73¼ January 27.	67½ June 21.	70	70¼	— 2	Baltimore & Ohio preferred, new	.....	.....	..	71	71⅛	67½	70	...	19,561
5¼ April 22.	1¾ June 23.	3	..	— 1	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern pf. t. r.	22,787,500	.....	..	3	3	3	3	...	300
127 April 18.	122 January 4.	123⅝	124⅝	— ¼	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	45,000,000	.....	..	123⅝	125⅝	123⅝	124⅝	95⅝	150,706
139 March 17.	125 June 5.	126⅞	128	— ⅛	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '99.	5	126	128	126	126	122½	420
17¼ January 31.	9½ May 9.	14½	15	+ ¾	Brunswick Dock & City Improvement	5,000,000	.....	..	14¼	14⅝	14	14⅝	11	1,000
70 January 27.	50½ June 2.	54¼	55	+ ½	**Canada Southern.**	18,809,800	Feb. 1, '99.	1	53⅝	54¼	53⅝	54	53⅜	1,426
99¼ May 20.	96⅝ March 15.	97½	..	..	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	April 1, '99.	2	96	97	96	97	84	700
51⅝ May 17.	45⅞ May 9.	51½	52	..	Central Pacific, assessment paid	58,270,000	Jan. 1, '98.	⅝	51	51½	49	51½	...	4,628
31⅛ February 2.	22⅞ May 31.	25⅝	26	+ ⅜	Chesapeake & Ohio	20,332,450	.....	..	25⅞	25⅞	24¼	25	23	2,705
69¾ April 28.	57¼ April 12.	60	62⅝	+ 1⅝	Chicago Consolidated Traction	15,000,000	.....	..	60⅝	62	60	60	...	3,100
136⅞ February 18.	124⅛ January 7.	125⅞	126⅝	+ 2⅛	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	26,704,280	June 15, '99.	1½	126⅝	128⅝	126	126⅝	106⅝	30,243
20¾ January 23.	16 June 1.	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅜	Chicago Great Western	21,228,400	.....	..	17⅝	18⅛	17	17⅝	14⅞	10,265
71¼ February 24.	50¾ January 5.	69⅝	70	..	Chicago Great Western preferred A	14,460,600	Jan. 31, '98.	2	69⅝	69⅝	69¼	69⅝	39⅝	200
37⅞ March 23.	28 June 22.	29	30⅝	— 1⅛	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,489,100	.....	..	30	30	29	29⅝	...	600
99⅝ February 15.	85⅝ January 3.	87	91	..	Chicago Great Western debenture	13,368,668	Jan., '99.	2	90⅝	90¾	90¼	90¼	...	100
45⅝ March 6.	31 January 4.	32	40	..	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville preferred	5,000,000	Mch. 20, '99.	1	32	41	32	41	21¼	600
128¾ February 20.	120¼ January 3.	127½	127⅝	+ 1⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,224,200	Apl. 20, '99.	2½	126	127⅞	125⅝	127½	99	69,726
175⅜ March 17.	136¾ January 7.	173½	174¼	..	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	35,595,400	Apl. 20, '99.	3½	173	175	173	173	146⅝	700
156 March 20.	144¼ January 4.	159	160	+ 7	Chicago & Northwestern	39,144,300	Jan. 4, '99.	2½	152	156	152	159	120	7,815
194¼ March 21.	168 January 19.	196	200	..	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,926,600	Apl. 6, '99.	1½	194	194	194	194	170¼	15
127½ January 27.	107⅜ May 23.	113½	113	+ 1½	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	May 1, '99.	1½	111¼	113	111	113	106⅜	13,224
25⅛ March 27.	7¼ January 6.	15½	16	..	Chicago Terminal Transfer	13,000,000	.....	..	15	15¼	15	15	8	1,335
53½ March 27.	38⅞ January 3.	47¼	49	— 2⅝	Chicago Terminal Transfer preferred	17,000,000	.....	..	49	49	45⅞	45⅝	27	5,120
56⅛ April 10.	43¼ January 4.	56¾	57⅜	+ 2⅝	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	28,000,000	Aug., '98.	2½	54⅜	56⅝	54⅜	56⅝	41⅝	13,590
102⅜ January 26.	94 May 10.	96	99	+ ⅜	Cleve., Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis pf.	10,000,000	Apl. 20, '99.	1½	98	98½	96	96½	88	400
45 April 24.	37¼ June 22.	37	41	— 1½	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling preferred	5,000,000	Oct., '96.	1½	37¼	37½	37¼	37½	...	100
55 April 21.	39¼ February 8.	45¾	46	+ 1⅛	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000	.....	..	44	45½	43	45½	21	5,880
115 May 11.	88 January 3.	105	110	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron preferred	2,000,000	Feb. 24, '97.	4	110	110	110	110	...	10
5⅞ January 6.	5¼ May 11.	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛	Colorado Southern	50,925,000	.....	..	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5½	...	370
42⅝ March 17.	41¼ June 16.	43	43½	— ¼	Colorado Southern first preferred	8,500,800	.....	..	42½	43½	42	43½	...	478
25 March 27.	16 June 2.	16	17	— 1½	Colorado Southern second preferred	8,860,000	.....	..	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¾	...	221
12 April 19.	6¾ February 6.	..	..	— 1½	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000	.....	..	12¾	12¾	11	11	...	1,270
48⅜ April 17.	38 June 21.	41	41¼	— 3	Continental Tobacco Company	46,845,780	.....	..	44½	44½	36	41¼	...	123,740
96¼ March 15.	79 June 21.	81	82	..	Continental Tobacco Company preferred	45,545,600	.....	..	81	82	79	81¼	...	18,022
225⅝ March 11.	163 June 6.	181¼	182	+ 2	Consolidated Gas	89,078,000	June 15, '99.	1½	181	182	178½	182	166⅝	6,814
50½ January 31.	40⅝ May 31.	41¾	42	..	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	May 17, '99.	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	36⅜	400
135⅝ April 20.	106½ January 3.	118½	119⅝	— 1	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	June 15, '99.	1½	119	119½	118¼	119	108	1,537
179 April 4.	137 January 7.	169	169¾	— 3⅝	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,280,000	Apl. 20, '99.	1½	169	169	168	168	...	915
25⅝ April 27.	18½ January 7.	21⅜	22	— 1	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	.....	..	22	22¾	21¾	21¾	12¾	5,028
80 April 27.	60½ January 11.	76½	76¾	— ⅞	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	Jan. 10, '99.	2	77¼	77¼	76	76½	50⅞	10,903
23¾ January 3.	13¾ June 1.	20	20½	— ¾	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,160	.....	..	19½	21⅜	16⅞	19⅝	16⅜	3,700
110 June 13.	80 January 3.	112	125	..	Des Moines & Fort Dodge preferred	762,000	Aug., '98.	6	110	110	110	110	...	100
14 April 22.	7⅜ January 4.	..	...	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic preferred	10,000,000	.....	..	11½	11½	11	11	...	300
16¾ January 19.	12¼ June 23.	12⅝	13⅜	— ½	**Erie**	112,282,700	.....	..	12¼	12¾	12¼	12¾	12¾	300
42 January 24.	33½ June 21.	34	34½	— ⅞	Erie first preferred	42,844,000	.....	..	34	34¼	33½	34⅛	26	550
22½ January 30.	16¾ May 8.	17½	18	+ ¼	Erie second preferred	16,000,000	.....	..	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	17	800
41½ June 9.	36 March 28.	38⅝	40	— ¼	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Aug., '98.	7½	39	39	39	39	...	400
75 April 3.	46⅝ February 8.	58⅝	59	— 4½	**Federal Steel Company**	46,484,700	.....	..	63	63	57½	59	...	157,767
93½ April 3.	72½ May 13.	82⅞	83¼	+ ⅛	Federal Steel Company preferred	53,261,100	Apl. 5, '99.	1½	83	83½	80⅝	83½	...	16,556
122 April 17.	95¾ January 3.	117¼	118	..	**General Electric Company**	18,276,000	.....	..	117	117½	116½	117½	...	3,375
76¾ March 20.	62½ April 7.	66⅝	67	..	Glucose Sugar Refining Company	24,027,300	June 1, '99.	1½	66⅝	67	65½	66⅞	...	2,230
110 January 12.	106¾ May 31.	107	107½	— ⅛	Glucose Sugar Refining Company preferred	12,619,300	June 1, '99.	1½	107½	107½	107½	107½	...	25
196 March 13.	142¾ January 6.	168	170	— ½	Great Northern preferred	74,389,000	May 1, '99.	1½	169½	170	169¾	169	170½	3,174
110 June 16.	97 January 3.	108	110	..	**H. B. Claflin Company**	3,829,100	Apl. 15, '99.	1½	110	110	109	110	87¾	475
29 April 27.	23½ May 15.	23	25	..	Hocking Valley	6,000,000	.....	..	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	...	146
60¼ April 27.	54½ May 13.	58	58¼	+ 1½	Hocking Valley preferred	10,000,000	.....	..	57	58¾	57	58⅝	...	4,900
70 June 9.	60½ February 10.	72	77	..	Homestake	12,500,000	June 26, '99.	50c.	70	70	70	70	...	15
122 January 23.	110 June 1.	112⅜	113¾	+ ⅝	**Illinois Central**	82,500,000	Mch. 1, '99.	2½	112½	113	112	112⅜	105	2,387
*101¼ June 23.	*99⅝ June 12.	100	..	..	Illinois Central leased line	10,000,000	Jan., '99.	2	101½	101¼	101¼	101¼	...	10
68½ January 23.	35 May 13.	41¼	42	+ ¼	International Paper Company	17,442,900	Mch. 31, '99.	1	40¾	41⅞	40¾	41	...	3,233
95 January 5.	76 June 10.	77	80	— 3⅝	International Paper Company preferred	22,539,700	Mch. 31, '99.	1½	78	80	76	79⅝	...	1,435
35⅞ February 4.	10 May 6.	13½	14½	..	International Silver Company	10,000,000	.....	..	13¼	14	13¼	14	...	200
13½ April 28.	10¼ March 7.	12¾	12½	+ ⅛	Iowa Central	8,488,800	.....	..	11⅝	12½	11⅝	12½	9⅛	800
51½ February 15.	42½ May 31.	...	...	+ ¼	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,600	Mch. 1, '99.	1½	47	47¼	47	47¼	32	250
18 January 6.	7 March 15.	7⅞	8	— ⅛	**Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf**	23,000,000	.....	..	8¼	8¼	7	7⅝	16	5,725
5½ February 1.	3 May 9.	3	4	..	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,800,000	.....	..	3½	3½	3¼	3½	...	100
63⅞ January 23.	45 April 7.	...	...	..	Knickerbocker Ice Company (Chicago)	4,000,000	Apl. 1, '99.	1½	50⅝	50⅝	50	50	...	250
94 February 17.	73 June 24.	...	...	— 2	Knickerbocker Ice Company (Chicago) pf.	3,000,000	Jan. 2, '99.	3	73	73	72	72	...	264
57½ March 9.	51 March 4.	52	54	— ⅝	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Mch. 15, '99.	1½	53½	53½	53½	53½	48¾	220
22¾ January 27.	14¾ June 9.	16	16⅜	..	Lake Erie & Western	11,340,000	.....	..	16½	16⅜	16¼	16½	...	1,200
75 January 27.	60 January 15.	67½	68⅜	+ ⅝	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,340,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¼	67¾	67⅝	6½	67⅝	71⅞	445
69 January 27.	63 March 6.	67⅜	67½	+ ⅜	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Feb. 10, '99.	1½	66¾	67⅜	65¾	67¼	53	13,045
133⅜ April 3.	97 January 4.	113⅜	113½	+ 1¼	**Manhattan Consolidated**	48,000,000	April 1, '99.	1	112	113⅜	110⅝	113⅜	103⅞	28,965
239 March 28.	187⅜ January 11.	228⅝	229	+ 2⅞	Metropolitan Street Railway	40,000,000	Apl. 15, '99.	1¾	226	230	222	228⅞	160¼	27,407
17½ April 27.	6 January 7.	13	13½	..	Mexican Central	36,000,000	.....	..	13	13⅜	12½	13⅛	5	4,323
4½ April 28.	1 January 6.	3¼	3½	..	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	.....	..	3⅝	3⅝	3¼	3¼	...	200
116 January 24.	112 January 13.	113	..	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 28, '99.	2	113	113	113	113	...	25
18 May 5.	14 April 25.	14½	15½	..	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago	7,500,000	.....	..	15	15	15	15	...	400
62½ April 28.	33¼ January 6.	53½	55	— 3½	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	.....	..	57	57	53½	54	...	770
96⅛ May 5.	73½ January 19.	92	93	— 1⅜	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	Jan. 14, '99.	2	92½	92½	92½	92½	61⅛	310
37½ May 18.	8¼ January 24.	25⅜	27	— 1½	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie	14,000,000	.....	..	26	26	25	25	...	600
72 May 18.	39 February 10.	65½	68	— 1⅜	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. Ste. Marie pf.	7,000,000	.....	..	67	67	67	67	...	300
42½ April 3.	30½ May 31.	33	33¼	+ ¾	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	.....	..	32⅜	33⅜	32	33½	33¼	2,310
52⅜ April 4.	38⅝ June 1.	41¾	41⅞	+ 1⅛	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	40½	41¾	40	41¾	36	10,395
62 January 21.	41⅝ May 10.	42¼	42½	..	**National Biscuit Company**	20,000,000	.....	..	43½	43½	42	43	...	2,510
107½ January 18.	98 June 20.	...	...	..	National Biscuit Company preferred	22,000,000	Mch. 31, '99.	1¾	98	98	98	98	...	150
40½ January 20.	28 June 1.	29	29¼	— 1⅞	National Lead Company	14,905,400	Mch. 1, '99.	1	30½	30½	28⅝	28⅝	33⅜	945
115 January 21.	110¾ June 14.	111	112	+ 1¼	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	June 15, '99.	1½	110¾	111⅜	110¾	111½	107½	430
8¾ January 7.	3¾ June 15.	3	4	+ ¼	National Linseed Oil certificates	.....	.....	..	3½	3¾	3½	3¾	...	500
63 April 24.	43⅜ June 2.	49⅜	50⅝	— ⅛	National Steel Company	32,000,000	.....	..	50½	50¾	49	50	...	10,765
95 March 28.	85 May 15.	89	90	+ 1½	National Steel Company preferred	26,000,000	.....	..	89½	90	89	90	...	2,800
122⅝ April 22.	97 January 13.	116½	117	— ¾	New Jersey Central	23,446,500	May 1, '99.	1	117	117	115¾	116⅝	96⅞	5,290
204 April 27.	112 January 3.	184	..	— 3	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1898.	6	186	185	186	185	44	1,130
144⅜ March 29.	121⅜ January 3.	135½	136⅝	+ 3¾	New York Central	100,000,000	Apl. 15, '99.	1	131⅞	135⅞	130⅝	135½	110¼	44,749
222 April 20.	199 January 19.	214⅝	216	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	52,308,600	Mch. 31, '99.	2	213	213	213	213	190¼	215
19¾ January 23.	12⅞ May 9.	14	15	+ ⅞	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	..	13¼	14⅜	13¼	14⅛	13¼	1,120
79 January 23.	63 March 7.	68	72	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.	6,000,000	March, '98.	2	72	72	72	72	67½	270
41 January 23.	29½ May 4.	31	33	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	11,000,000	.....	..	30	33	30	32½	...	800
98¾ March 27.	18⅞ January 3.	26½	29¾	— ¼	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900	.....	..	26¾	26⅝	25¾	26¼	15	12,571
23¾ April 27.	17⅞ March 17.	19⅝	19⅞	— 1¼	Norfolk & Western	60,000,000	20	20	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¼	...	1,715
71⅛ February 7.	61⅝ January 6.	67⅞	68	— 1	Norfolk & Western preferred	27,500,000	Feb. 24, '99.	2	68⅝	68⅝	67¼	68	52	3,575
12½ April 10.	6⅞ January 6.	11¼	11½	— ⅝	North American	39,776,300	.....	..	11⅜	11⅜	11	11½	6¼	4,160
55½ February 16.	42⅜ January 7.	47½	47⅝	+ ⅝	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Feb. 8, '99.	1	46⅞	47⅜	45½	47⅜	29⅞	14,700
81½ January 23.	73 June 1.	76⅞	77	+ 1⅜	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	June 5, '99.	1	75	77	74¼	77	70	8,101
52 January 23.	33 June 2.	35	38	— 1¼	**Oregon Railroad & Navigation**	24,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	35¼	35¼	35	35¼	51	450
51 January 26.	38 May 11.	37	40	..	**Pacific Coast**	6,809,600	Apl. 17, '99.	1	38½	39	38½	39	...	98
55 January 30.	43¼ January 4.	47¼	47½	— ¼	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	June 1, '99.	1½	47⅜	47⅜	46½	47½	20⅜	4,400
142 January 23.	122⅞ January 5.	131¾	131⅞	+ ⅞	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,363,250	May 31, '99.	2½	130⅝	131⅜	130	131⅜	115⅝	15,875
129½ April 3.	101 May 13.	119	119¾	— ⅞	People's Gas, Chicago	28,998,800	May 25, '99.	1½	120	120	117	119	96	22,760
3½ April 27.	1 January 10.	2	2⅛	— ⅜	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	.....	..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	...	200
7 January 10.	4 May 27.	3	5	..	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	..	4	4	4	4	...	100
88 January 23.	43 May 11.	53	54	— 2½	Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	24,387,100	.....	..	57	57	50½	53½	43⅜	3,430
93 January 23.	80 February 10.	85	87	— 2	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,649,200	Mch. 20, '99.	1½	86	86	85	85	65⅝	300
59½ April 13.	44⅜ June 1.	50½	52	— 1	Pressed Steel Car Company	12,500,000	.....	..	50⅝	51	50½	51	...	850
90 April 13.	78 May 25.	82	84	— 1	Pressed Steel Car Company preferred	12,500,000	May 5, '99.	1¾	82	83½	82	83½	...	1,367
164⅞ January 4.	156 January 21.	158	160	+ 1	Pullman Palace Car Company	54,000,000	May 15, '99.	1½	158	158	158	158	193	180
14 April 13.	8 June 7.	8	10	..	**Quicksilver** preferred	4,291,300	May 15, '99.	½	9	9	9	9	...	100
25 January 24.	19⅜ May 13.	20	20⅜	— ⅜	**Reading**	69,900,000	.....	..	21	21	20½	20⅝	19½	3,050
68½ April 4.	51⅜ January 7.	60⅛	60⅞	— 1½	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	.....	..	60⅝	61⅝	58⅝	60	46⅜	42,320
38¼ March 22.	20½ January 7.	34⅜	34⅞	— 1¼	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	.....	..	34	35½	34	34	23½	1,350
6 January 9.	3⅜ June 24.	3⅝	4	..	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,600,000	.....	..	3¾	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	...	100
17¼ January 9.	9 June 1.	8½	12	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,500,000	.....	..	10	10	10	10	10⅜	200
14⅞ February 1.	6⅝ January 6.	10⅝	10¾	..	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,980	.....	..	9⅜	10	9½	10	7⅜	923
75½ January 26.	64 May 13.	69	71	— ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	Jan. 6, '99.	2	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	61	100
44⅞ January 31.	33¼ January 5.	35⅝	36	— ¾	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	Mch. 3, '99.	1	36	36	35½	35⅝	28⅝	400
15 April 28.	6⅝ January 4.	12¼	12⅝	+ ½	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	.....	..	12	12⅜	11⅝	12½	5½	1,820
35½ April 1.	17 January 3.	32	32½	+ 2¼	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	.....	..	29⅜	32	29½	32	11½	10,815
55 April 21.	36 January 5.	50	50½	+ 1	St. Paul & Duluth	4,699,200	July 5, '87.	3	50	50	50	50	...	100
106 June 24.	91 February 8.	106	107	+ 7½	St. Paul & Omaha	21,343,200	Feb. 20, '99.	3½	97⅜	106	97⅝	106	77⅞	8,110
44 January 31.	27 May 9	31½	31½	+ ⅛	Southern Pacific	126,527,900	.....	..	31⅜	31½	29⅞	31½	20	12,485
14 January 16.	10¼ January 5.	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛	Southern Railway	113,900,000	.....	..	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝	8½	3,345
55 April 22.	40⅞ January 24.	49¼	49½	— ¾	Southern Railway preferred	60,000,000	Jan. 20, '99.	1	49⅜	49⅝	48⅝	49⅛	30	5,550
25½ January 14.	12½ June 2.	15¼	16	— 2½	Standard Distilling & Distributing Co.	16,000,000	.....	..	18	18⅜	14	15¼	...	7,565
82½ January 10.	58⅛ June 2.	60½	61	— 4⅜	Standard Distilling & Distributing Co. pf.	8,000,000	May 2, '99.	1¾	65	65	60	60½	...	1,600
12 January 10.	7 June 1.	7¾	8	— ¾	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	..	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	6½	354
68 April 18.	36 January 9	63	63¼	— ⅞	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	64⅞	65⅜	62	63½	25	72,630
25⅜ March 1.	17¼ January 5.	18½	19	— ¼	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	.....	..	18½	18⅝	18	18½	11¾	1,290
15⅝ January 17.	11¼ January 18.	...	...	..	Texas Pacific Land Trust	10,370,000	1¼	1¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	...	100
242 February 27.	180½ January 25.	192	195	— 2⅞	Third Avenue	12,000,000	May 31, '99.	1¾	190⅜	190⅜	190⅜	190⅜	176	100
73 April 17.	38 January 3.	66¾	67½	— ⅝	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	.....	..	66½	67⅛	64⅝	66⅜	...	2,100
141 February 24.	117½ January 6.	139	140	— ⅛	Twin City Rapid Transit preferred	2,622,200	Apl. 1, '99.	1¾	138⅝	138⅝	138⅝	138⅝	...	100
50⅝ February 21.	33⅛ June 20.	40¼	40⅝	+ ¼	**Union Pacific Railway**	87,501,900	.....	..	40⅜	40⅜	38¼	40⅜	24	37,455
84½ January 23.	72 June 1.	75¼	75⅝	— ⅝	Union Pacific Railway preferred	75,000,000	Apl. 19, '99.	1½	74¼	74¼	73¼	73½	61	11,985
60 January 11.	48 May 31.	48½	50	— ¾	United States Express	10,000,000	May 15, '99.	1½	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	40¾	100
8 January 23.	5⅝ June 21.	5¾	6	— ⅛	United States Leather	61,560,900	.....	..	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	7⅝	1,200
73 April 4.	68 June 1.	68¾	69	— 1	United States Leather preferred	60,909,000	April 1, '99.	1¼	69¼	69½	68⅝	68⅝	65⅜	8,675
57 April 5.	42⅝ January 5.	54⅜	54¾	+ ¼	United States Rubber	23,666,100	Feb. 15, '97.	2	53⅝	54¾	51	54¼	24½	14,342
120 January 9.	111 January 3.	116½	117	+ 1¼	United States Rubber preferred	23,525,500	Apl. 29, '99.	2	116	117¼	116	117¼	86⅛	1,131
45 March 28.	24 June 1.	28¾	28⅞	— 1	Union Bag & Paper Company	16,000,000	.....	..	27½	28	27½	28	...	1,060
89 March 26.	76 May 31.	79	80	— 1	Union Bag & Paper Company preferred	11,000,000	.....	..	79½	79½	79	79	...	845
8¾ January 24.	7¼ June 19.	7⅝	7⅞	+ ¼	**Wabash**	28,000,000	.....	..	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7⅛	510
25½ April 5.	19 May 24.	19⅞	20	— ⅞	Wabash preferred	24,000,000	.....	..	19½	20	19¼	19⅞	19¼	2,305
98⅜ January 24.	87¼ June 1.	89½	90	— ⅝	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	April 15, '99.	1¼	90¼	90⅜	88⅜	89⅜	93⅜	3,498
11⅞ May 9.	8½ June 1.	8⅝	9¼	+ ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie	15,000,000	.....	..	8⅝	9¼	8⅝	9⅛	...	2,710
64 January 30.	58⅜ January 27.	53¾	54	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie first preferred	2,500,000	.....	..	60	60	60	60	...	20
32⅜ May 13.	21½ June 23.	23⅝	24⅜	— 1½	Wheeling & Lake Erie second preferred	7,000,000	.....	..	23⅜	23⅜	21½	21½	...	1,144
3 February 21.	⅛ June 1.	...	...	..	Wisconsin Central trust receipts	8,967,900	.....	..	1¼	1¼	⅞	⅞	...	600
3⅝ June 15.	3⅜ June 20.	3⅜	3½	— ⅛	Wisconsin Central L. r. 1st in. paid	.....	.....	..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½	...	950
16⅜ June 13.	13⅛ May 24.	15¾	15⅞	— ¼	Wisconsin Central, when issued	.....	.....	..	15½	15½	15	15½	...	1,600
55½ June 13.	48⅝ May 26.	53½	53⅞	— ¼	Wisconsin Central preferred, when issued	.....	.....	..	54	54	52⅝	53⅝	...	6,615

Note—The highest and lowest prices, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. †And on May 11

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending June 24, 1899.

BONDS. Sales Week Ended June 24, $11,472,160	Week Ending June 24. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	106½	106⅝	106½	106½	5
Alabama Midland 1st	101	101	101	101	5
American Cotton Oil 8s	106	106	106	106	15
American Spirits Manufacturing Co. 6s	90	90	90	90	1
American Tobacco scrip	101¼	101⅝	101¼	101⅝	15
Ann Arbor 4s	94	94½	94	94½	12
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	102⅝	102⅞	102¼	102¼	273
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	84	84	83¼	83⅞	208½
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	100	100	95⅞	100	26
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	100¼	100¼	90½	100⅛	968½
Balt & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	95	95⅛	94½	94½	82
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	101⅞	101⅞	100⅝	101¼	480½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	112⅝	113	112½	113	7
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	115¾	115¾	118	118½	6
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	90½	90⅝	90	90	9
Broadway & Seventh Avenue con. 5s	123	123	123	123	10
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100⅞	1
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Nor. 1st 5s	107¼	108	107¼	108	6
Canada Southern 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	56
Canada Southern 2d 5s	111	111	111	111	11
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	98	98½	98	98½	233
Central of New Jersey general 5s	122	122½	122	122½	41
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	119	119	119	119	20
Central Pacific, San Jo. Bch. 6s, Speyer cfs	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	16
Central Pacific 1st, when issued	102¼	102¼	101⅞	101⅞	231
Central Pacific, Cal. & Ore. 6s, Speyer cfs	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	41
Central Pacific ext. 5s, 1899, Speyer certfs	108½	108⅝	108¼	108⅜	35
Central Pacific 5s, 1903, Speyer certfs	124½	124½	124½	124½	3
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	95	94½	95	95	176
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	107½	107½	107½	107½	2
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 2d con. 4s	100	100	100	100	10
Chesapeake & Ohio consolidated 6s	119	120	119	120	17
Chi., Burlington & Quincy debenture 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	10
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	112	112	112	112	12
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	105	105	105	105	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy consol. 7s	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	1
Chicago, Burlington & Northern 5s	107	107	107	107	6½
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	115	115	115	115	10
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	116	116	116	116	1
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	117	117	117	117	5
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	10
Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis 1st 6s	134½	134½	134½	134½	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	102⅜	102⅜	102¼	102¼	64
Chicago & Western Indiana gen. 6s	122	122	121	122	6
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Ind. gen. 6s	137½	137½	137½	137½	5
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 1st gen. 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	9
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, Cairo Div. 4s	97	97	97	97	5
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. Louis Div. 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	25
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	100	100	100	100	2
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	90½	90½	90¾	90¾	14
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	74	74	73¾	73¾	11
Colorado Midland 2-4s	63	64	63	64	10
Colorado Southern 4s	89	89	88¾	88¾	136
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	125	125	123	125	1
Denver & Rio Grande 4½s	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	5
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	108	103⅝	103	103¼	28
Denver & Rio Grande imp. 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	8
Detroit City Gas 5s	100⅞	101	100⅜	100⅞	24
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette 1 g. 3½s	20⅞	20⅞	20½	20½	8
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	10
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	117	117	117	117	6
East. Tennesse reorg. lien 4-5s	100½	100½	100½	100½	5
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102½	1
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern 5s	108½	108⅝	108½	108½	10
Elmira, Cortland & Northern 5s	100¼	100⅝	100¼	100⅝	53
Erie prior lien 4s	94	94⅝	94	94½	119
Erie general lien 4s	73	73⅜	72⅝	73	29
Erie 1st extended 4s	118	118	118	118	2
Erie 4th extended gold 5s	121	121	121	121	2
Evansville & Terre Haute 1st 6s	125⅝	125⅝	125⅝	125⅝	2
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	102½	102⅝	102½	102½	1
Flint & P. M., Fort Huron Div. 5s	107	107	107	107	2
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 2-4s	65¾	65⅞	65¾	65⅞	2
Gal., Har. & San. An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	103½	103¾	103½	103¾	48
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s	104½	105	104½	105	15
Georgia Pacific 1st 6s	123¼	123¼	123	123	2
Green Bay debenture B	6	6	6	6	5
Green Bay debenture A	57½	58½	57½	58½	28
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	113	113	113	113	5
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	89¼	90	89¼	90⅝	73
Hocking Valley 4½s	102⅝	102⅝	102½	102⅝	53
Houston, East & West Texas 5s	103	103	103	103	7
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	106¼	106¾	106¼	106¾	52
Illinois Central, West Line 1st 4s	114½	114½	114½	114½	2
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3s	92½	92½	92½	92½	7
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	104½	104½	104½	104½	38
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	92½	93	92⅜	92⅜	46
International Paper 6s	112½	112½	112	112	10
Iowa Central 1st 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	7
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	80	80	79	79	50
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s	62½	63½	58⅝	59	276
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	93¾	94	93⅝	93⅝	234
Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	66	66⅜	66	66⅜	194
Kentucky Central 4s	97	97	97	97	4
Knickerbocker Ice Co. of Chicago 1st 5s	98	98	98	98	8
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s	108½	108½	108	108	12
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	120½	120⅝	120½	120½	5
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	109	110	109	110	20
Lake Shore 2d 7s, coupon	114¾	114⅝	114¼	114¼	3
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	125	125	125	115	1
Lehigh & W'Ilkesbarre consol. 7s, assented	108½	109¼	108½	109¼	2
Long Island general 4s	96	98½	96	98¼	16
Louisville & Nashville collateral trust 4s	99¼	99½	99¼	99¼	36
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	117¾	117¾	117	117	9
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	99	99¼	99	99¼	23
Louis. & Nash., Nash., Fl. & Shef. 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	1
Louisville & Nash. coll. trust 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	2
Louis. & Nash., Pens. & Atlantic 1st 6s	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	2
Louis., Ev. & St. Louis gen. 4s	6	6	6	6	5
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	100	100½	100	100½	44
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	122¾	123⅛	122¾	123⅛	77
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	121½	122¼	121½	121½	49
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	101½	102⅜	101½	101⅝	4
Mexican Central consol. 4s	77	77	77	77	1
Mexican Central 2d income	11	11	11	11	3
Mexican International consol. 4s	87¼	87½	86½	87½	72
Met. West Side Elevated, Chicago, 4s	96	96½	96	96½	19
Michigan Central consol. 7s	110½	110½	110½	110½	5
Missouri, Kansas & Texas extended 5s	89	89	88	88	25
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	89¼	90	89¼	90	31
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	91	93	91	93	12
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	97¼	97¾	97¼	97¾	14½
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	95½	96	95½	96	4
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	127½	127½	127½	127½	4
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 4s	105¾	106⅞	105¾	105¾	17
...ational Starch Mfg. 6s	101	101	101	101	1
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 6½s	102⅝	103⅜	102¾	102⅝	73
New York Central, Lake Shore 6½s, reg	101	101	101	101	5
New York Central, Mich. Cent. coll. 5½s	103¾	103¾	103	103⅝	26
New York Central debenture 6s	108½	108½	108½	108½	7
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	101	101⅝	101	101⅝	41
New York, Lack. & Western 1mp. 6s	109½	109½	109½	109½	4
New York & New England 1st 7s	124½	124½	124½	124½	4
N. Y., New Haven & Hartford 4s deb. cfs	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	2
New York, Ontario & Western refdg 4s	103	103½	103	103	35
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 6s	100½	100½	100½	100½	15
Norfolk & Southern 1st 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	2
Norfolk & Western general 6s	135	135	135	135	2
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	94¾	95¼	94¾	95	52
Northern Ohio 1st 5s	102	103	102	103	10
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	67½	67¾	67¼	67¾	96
Northern Pacific prior lien 6s	123½	123½	123½	123½	176
Northwestern 5½s	113½	113½	113½	113½	13
Northwestern sinking fund 6s	107	107	107	107	1
Northwestern debenture 6s, 1908	109½	109½	109½	109½	5
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	103	103	103	103	23
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	115½	115¾	115½	115¾	1
Oregon Short Line Income A	77½	80¾	77½	80¾	15
Oregon Short Line 6s	122½	123	122½	122½	17
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	1
Peoria & Eastern 1st	85	85	85	85	5
People's Gas, Chicago, 1st consol. 6s	127	127½	127	127½	5
Pittsburg, Painsville & Fairport 1st 5s	99	99	99	99	10
Pitts., Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	115½	115¾	115½	115¾	10
Reading, general 4s	83½	83⅝	83½	83⅝	90
Richmond & Danville 6s	120	120	120	120	5
Rio Grande Western 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	1
Rio Grande Southern 1st 5-6s	74½	74½	74½	74½	1
Rock Island general 4s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	78
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol 1st	120	120	120	120	7
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 5-6s	102	102	102	102	1
St. Louis & Iron Mt. 4s, when issued	93½	93⅝	93½	93⅝	24
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	126¾	126⅞	126¼	126⅝	28
St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s	111⅞	112	111⅝	112	35
St. Louis & San Francisco trust 5s	101	101	101	101	5
St. L. & San Fran., Southwestern Div. 5s	101	101	101	101	3
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 5s	93⅝	93⅝	92½	93¼	300
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	51½	57¼	51½	57	1,852
St. Paul gen 4s, SeriesA	114⅝	114⅞	114⅝	114⅝	39
St. Paul 1st, Wis. & Minn. Div. 6s	122	122	122	122	1
St. Paul 1st, Chi., Pac. & Western 5s	124	124	124	124	6
St. Paul & Duluth 4s	100	100	100	100	8
St. P., M. & M., Montana Central 6s	137½	137½	137½	137½	3
St. P., M. & M., Dakota ext. 6s	123½	123½	123½	123½	8
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba consol. 6s	146½	146½	146½	146½	11
St Paul, Minn. & Man. consol. 4½s	119	119	119	119	36
St. Paul & Omaha consol. 6s	138	138	137½	137¾	10
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	83½	83½	82	82½	31
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	99⅞	100	99⅞	100	18
Southern Pacific of California 5s, stamped	107¼	107½	107¼	107¼	17
Southern Pacific collat. tr. 4s, when issued	85	85½	84½	84½	134
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	10
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	108½	108⅝	108½	108½	4
Southern Railway 5s	111¼	111½	110⅝	111½	128
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	85	85	84⅝	85	7
Standard Rope & Twine income	26	26	25	25	23
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, De Bard. 6s	106	106	105⅞	106	88
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, Birm. Div. 6s	100½	100½	100¼	100¼	8
Texas Pacific 1st 5s	114	114½	114	114	26
Texas Pacific 2d inc. 5s, tr. rects	55	55	54⅞	55	50
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	105¾	105¾	106½	105⅜	45
Third Avenue 5s	129½	129½	129⅝	129¾	6
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	2
Union Pacific new 4s	108¾	108¾	107⅞	108	183½
Union Pacific new 4s, registered	108	108	108	108	5
Virginia Midland general 5s	116½	116½	116½	118½	25
Wabash 1st 5s	117⅛	117½	116⅝	117½	12
Wabash 2d 5s	100	100	100	100	21
Wabash debenture, Series B	33	33	33	33	8
West Shore guaranteed 4s	116½	117	116½	117	45
Western New York & Penn. gen. 5-4s	70½	70½	70¼	70¼	10
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	117	117	116⅝	116⅝	14
Western Pacific 6s, Speyer certfs	105½	106¼	106⅛	106⅛	9
Western Union coll. trust 5s	118	118	118	118	5
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	108¼	109	108¼	109	27
Winona & St. Peter 2d 6s	124	124	124	124	1
Wisconsin Central 1st, trust receipts	77⅜	77⅜	76	76½	335
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s, when issued	95⅝	95⅝	94¾	95⅜	565
Total sales					$11,348,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 24, 1899.

United States 4s, 1907, registered	113	114	113	114	11
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114¼	114½	114	114	7
United States 3s, registered	109	109	108½	108½	11
United States 3s, coupon	109	109	108½	108½	80½
United States 3s, small	108½	108½	108	108	*1,160
Total sales					$119,080

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 24, 1899.

Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	4
Total sales					$4,000
Grand total					$11,472,160

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	99⅞	Jan. 6	99	Feb. 3	99	Feb. 3
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114	June 20	111	Mar. 2	114	June 20
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114½	June 23	112½	Jan. 3	114	June 24
United States 4s, 1925, registered	130⅝	May 24	128	Feb. 14	130⅝	May 24
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	131	June 2	128	Feb. 10	130½	June 12
United States 5s, registered	113½	Apr. 8	111⅝	Feb. 6	112⅝	May 24
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113½	Apr. 3	111⅝	Mar. 8	113	June 16
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	106½	May 31	106¼	Feb. 23	106½	June 24
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	106¼	June 5	106¼	Jan. 5	106	June 21
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	106¾	June 5	106½	Jan. 4	106½	June 24

Last sales in 1898 of Government bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

U. S. Currency 6s, 1899.....102½ Oct. 17 | District of Columbia 3-65s....118 Nov.

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	113	June 1	110	Feb. 27	112⅝	June 5
Louisiana consolidated 4s	110	Apr. 24	106¾	Jan. 30	110	Apr. 28
Louisiana consol. 4s, small	108½	Feb. 27	108½	Feb. 27	108½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consol. 4s	106	Apr. 17	106	Apr. 17	106	Apr. 17
Tennessee settlement 3s	98	Feb. 8	96¾	Jan. 13	98	June 16
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	95	Jan. 20	95	Jan. 20	95	Feb. 27
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9	Mar. 15	6	Mar. 4	8	June 1
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	87	Jan. 27	82½	Jan. 3	85¾	June 7

Last sales in 1898 of State bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

Alabama, Class A, small	105	Aug. 10	
Alabama, Class B	108	Sept. 28	
Alabama, Class C	104	Nov. 30	
North Carolina 6s, 1918	128	Feb. 23	

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, June 24, total transactions included $1,028,497 shares of stock, $11,348,500 bonds, with $119,080 Government and $4,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, are:

STOCKS.

	June 25,'98.	June 24,'99.	Changes.
R. R. & M.	1,434,784	1,225,497	*209,713
Banks	58	400	*242
Mining	2,200	.....	†2,200

BONDS.

	June 25,'98.	June 24,'99.	Changes.
R. R. & M.	$13,099,500	$11,348,500	†$1,751,000
State	18,500	4,000	†14,500
Government	23,500	119,080	*97,180

*Increase. †Decrease.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended June 22, 1899	$7,851,780
Week ended June 24, 1898	7,289,617
From Jan. 1, 1899	265,206,026
From Jan. 1, 1898	216,292,623

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended June 20, 1899	$9,333,596
Week ended June 21, 1898	10,827,677
From Jan. 1, 1899	218,980,607
From Jan. 1, 1898	207,415,808

Imports of Gold.

Week ended June 24, 1899	$57,928
Week ended June 24, 1898	17,723
From Jan. 1, 1899	7,345,324
From Jan. 1, 1898	26,282,454

Exports of Gold.

Week ended June 24, 1899	$6,822,922
Week ended June 24, 1898	95,125
From Jan. 1, 1899	18,219,853
From Jan. 1, 1898	6,198,694

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended June 24, 1899	$6,877,994
From Jan. 1, 1899	11,874,529
Week ended June 17, 1899	29,000
Net Exports of Gold.	
From Jan. 1, 1898	$4,084,240

Imports of Silver.

Week ended June 23, 1899	$321,580
Week ended June 24, 1898	143,140
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,622,029
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,294,734

Exports of Silver.

Week ended June 23, 1899	$266,805
Week ended June 24, 1898	398,276
From Jan. 1, 1899	26,891,980
From Jan. 1, 1898	20,826,143

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended June 23, 1899	$645,215
Week ended June 24, 1898	525,136
From Jan. 1, 1899	22,064,901
From Jan. 1, 1898	19,531,389

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended June 22, 1899	$172,668
Week ended June 24, 1898	140,822
From Jan. 1, 1899	9,542,366
From Jan. 1, 1898	76,225,705

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended June 22, 1899	$7,089,727
Week ended June 24, 1898	1,606,361
From Jan. 1, 1899	48,826,968
From Jan. 1, 1898	30,458,027

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended June 22, 1899	$6,917,119
From Jan. 1, 1899	34,165,602
Week ended June 24, 1898	875,535
Total Net Imports of Specie,	
From Jan. 1, 1898	44,773,781

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows a decrease in reserve of $4,305,400. The banks now hold $35,607,300 in excess of legal requirements.

The following table gives the comparison of last week's statement with that of the preceding week:

	June 17.	June 24.	Changes.
Loans	$772,226,200	$772,226,200	$1,202,300
Deposits	695,779,000	699,084,000	*$1,304,300
Circulation	18,837,100	18,795,600	†500
Legal tenders	80,267,500	83,945,600	*$683,200
Specie	197,187,200	194,766,200	†$2,154,000
Reserve	353,945,700	352,949,800	†$2,837,200
Res. required	338,962,200	337,301,300	†$1,531,900
Surplus	30,983,500	35,607,300	†$4,305,400

*Increase. †Decrease.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $7,851,780. The imports of specie were $172,668, and exports of specie $7,089,727.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending June 24, 1899.

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928	102½	Jun 15	98	Feb 15	101	June 19	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	90	Jun 21	87¾	May 19	94½	June 21	86	95
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	103¾	May 31	99¾	Apr 7	102¾	June 24	102¾	102½
Do., registered	102½	Jan 23	100	Jan 20	101	Mar 29	..	..
Do., adjustment g. 4s 1995	85	Jan 21	73	Jan 6	85¾	June 24	85¾	85¾
Do., do., registered	83½	Feb 4	83	Feb 20	83	Feb 20	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan 20	106	Jan 9	110	Jan 23	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	102	May 19	100½	Jan 19	102	June 5	102	..
Baltimore & Ohio—								
Balt. Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990	106¼	Mar 8	106¼	Mar 8	106¼	Mar 8	108	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	..	..	..	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Monong. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	..	..	..	104¼	July, 99	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	112	Feb 15	108¼	Jan 11	111	June 5	115	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s, 1930	115	Jan 19	113	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	..	..
Oct. & Cin. Mid. 1st ext. 4½s, 1939	85	Jan 19	85	Jan 19	85	Jan 19	..	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 6s, 1940	..	..	..	..	107¼	Jul 28,98	..	..
B. & O. SW. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	111	Feb 3	107¾	Jan 12	108	Mar 13	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1998	94	Jan 23	93¾	Jan 23	94	Jan 23	..	..
Do., do., trust receipts	94	Jan 27	94	Jan 27	94	Jan 27	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	32½	Jan 11	32	Jan 11	32½	Jan 11	..	..
Do., do., Series B, 2043	13½	Jan 26	10¾	Jan 16	12	Feb 28	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	11¾	Feb 10	11¼	Feb 10	11¾	Feb 10	..	..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911	130¾	Jan 30	123	Apr 11	128½	May 22	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	128¾	May 24	126	Mar 15	128	June 3	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	108	Jan 30	103	Mar 17	104½	May 19	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	106	Apr 28	102½	Feb 23	105	June 5	..	..
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1947	112	Jan 30	108¼	Jan 6	112	Jan 30	..	..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	89	Feb 4	89	Feb 4	89	Feb 4	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	117½	Apr 5	117¼	Apr 5	117¼	Apr 5	117	..
Bkyn. Q. Co. & S. 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1941	108¾	Apr 20	106¾	Jan 4	106¾	June 14	..	106½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	113	Mar 28	102½	May 13	113	June 24	112¾	..
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	..	..	..	74	Sep., 96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	111	Feb 20	107½	Jan 7	109¾	June 24	110	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	128	Jan 20	127¼	Mar 15	128	May 15	129	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	129	May 15	129	May 15	129	May 15	128	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	..	..	..	103	Ap 14, 97	130	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	..	..	..	100	Feb., 96	..	..
Buff., St. Mary's & Southwest. 5s, 1927	105	Feb 17	101¼	Feb 8	105	May 12	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	109¼	May 15	106	Jun 10	106	June 24	107	..
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	117½	May 19	111	Jan 7	112½	Jun 2	116	117
Do., do., registered	110½	Feb 4	110½	Feb 4	110½	Feb 4	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	..	..	..	140	Fe 14, 97	..	..
C. R., I. Falls & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	109½	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111¼	Jun 12	108½	Jan 4	111	June 24	110¾	111½
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	113	Feb 24	109	Mar 9	111	June 23	111½	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	106	Ja. 30, 97	..	..
Central Br. Union Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	93¾	Jan 31	91	Mar 28	91½	May 12	88½	90
Cen. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	98	Jan 18	96	Apr 26	96	Mar 28	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	118	Mar 9	116¼	Mar 28	116¾	Mar 28	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	100¼	Apr 29	91¾	Jan 31	96¾	June 24	..	..
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44¾	Feb 23	38	Feb 8	42	June 12	..	..
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15	Feb 20	11	Apr 10	13¾	June 16	..	..
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	7½	Feb 27	6	May 31	6	June 16	..	..
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	..	..	..	..	95	De 23, 98	..	..
Do., Middle Ga. & Atl. 5s, 1947	..	..	..	..	88½	Sep 6, 98	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1940	..	..	..	..	96	Jul 6, 98	..	..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	102	Feb 23	100¼	May 1	101	May 17	102	..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	112	Jan 11	106¼	May 3	110	June 6	110	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	114¼	Mar 20	111¾	Mar 20	112½	Mar 20	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	122¾	Jun 24	113¾	Jan 4	122½	June 24	122	122½
Do., do., registered	121	Jun 14	112½	Jan 4	119	June 23	119	119½
Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal con. as. 7s, 1900	102½	Apr 1	99¾	Jan 7	100¾	June 21	..	..
Do., 5s, 1912	100	May 6	97¾	Jan 11	100	May 6	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp Co. 5s, 1921	115½	Feb 3	114	Apr 27	115½	June 9	115	..
N. J. Southern 1st. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	..	..	..	101	No 13, 97	..	..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer certs.	104¼	Mar 11	103¾	Mar 15	103¾	Mar 15	106	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A, B, C, D, 1898	..	..	..	..	103	Fe 24, 98	106	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	..	..	..	..	102	Fe 21, 98	106	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1899, Speyer certs.	100	Jun 6	103¼	Mar 20	103¾	June 22	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1901, Speyer certs.	107½	Feb 24	103	Mar 20	103¾	Mar 23	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. dep. E, 1900	..	..	..	..	103	Oct 20,98	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	108¼	Mar 11	105¼	Feb 23	108¼	Mar 29	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	113¾	Jun 15	112¾	Jun 19	112¾	June 19	106¼	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1890	110¾	Mar 14	107	Apr 10	107	Apr 10	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	112	Apr 19	112	Apr 19	112	Apr 19	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	122¼	May 27	120¼	May 19	122¼	May 27	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	121¾	Jun 19	121¾	Jun 19	121¾	Jun 19	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	105	Mar 10	103	Jan 19	104½	Apr 5	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	109½	Jun 2	105½	Apr 15	109½	June 19	..	..
North, Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	..	..	..	98	Au 8, 97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	..	..	..	..	105½	De 19, 98	..	..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	..	..	..	..	101¼	Jan 7, 98	..	..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	119¾	Jun 14	117	Apr 14	119¾	June 14	118	..
Do., g. 6s, 1911	121¾	Feb 21	118¾	Mar 2	118¾	Mar 3	118	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	121	Apr 25	117¼	Jan 3	120	June 24	..	..
Do., do., registered	118½	Mar 15	117	Jun 2	117	June 2	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	90¾	Feb 2	90¾	Jan 4	95	June 23	..	..
Do., do., registered	92¾	Jan 18	92¾	Jan 18	92¾	Jan 18	..	..
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	107½	May 9	105	Jan 5	107½	June 23	106½	108
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	100	Jun 19	100	Jun 19	100	June 19	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	..	..	..	..	93¾	May 27, 98	..	..
Warm Springs Valley 5s, 1941	101¼	Apr 29	101	Apr 28	101¼	Apr 29	100	102
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902	104	Feb 7	101¾	Apr 7	102¾	June 21	102¾	103
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	110¾	Apr 19	108	May 5	109	June 12	108	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	107¾	Jan 6	101	Feb 1	104	Feb 1	105	..
Do. 2d 7s, 1900	106¾	Feb 24	106¾	Feb 24	106¾	Feb 24	104	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	..	..	..	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	116¾	Jun 23	114¾	Jan 9	116¾	June 23	116¾	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	104¾	Mar 16	104¾	Feb 15	105	Mar 15	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	113	Apr 24	100¾	May 10	111¾	June 23	..	..
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	151¼	Feb 18	125½	Jan 6	132	June 9	..	..
Do., Iowa sinking fund 5s, 1919	116¾	Jun 12	115¾	May 1	116¾	June 12	117¾	..
Do., do., 4s, 1919	108¼	Jun 7	105	Feb 27	108¼	June 16	106¾	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	105	May 26	101¼	Jan 26	105	June 21	103	105
Do., 4s, 1921	103	Feb 3	100	Apr 11	100	Apr 11	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	..	..	..	..	..	..	107½	Jan., 96
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	112¾	Apr 27	105¾	Jan 3	112	June 23	111½	112½
Do., do., registered	111¾	Jun 2	111¾	Jun 2	111¾	June 2	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	123½	Feb 16	120	Mar 13	123	June 2	121	..
Chi., Bur. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1926	108	Mar 24	105¾	Apr 27	107	June 23	..	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	116½	Apr 3	115¼	Feb 1	116½	Apr 21	114	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	134	Jan 23	134	Jan 23	134	Jan 23	136	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	117¼	Jun 18	100½	Jan 16	116	June 20	..	117
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	103¼	No 18, 98	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	107	Feb 23	107	Feb 23	107	Feb 23	109	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	118½	Jun 9	114¼	Jan 17	118¾	June 9	..	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 6s, 1947	108¾	May 17	92	Jan 10	107½	June 19	..	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	119½	Jun 9	104	Jan 4	117	June 23	117	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	171½	Jun 9	160¾	Jan 7	171¼	June 9	170	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	168¼	Apr 10	163¾	Feb 16	168¾	Apr 10	170	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	168¾	Apr 12	160½	Jan 10	163¾	May 20	170	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	171½	Jun 9	160	Jan 3	171	June 9	170	..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	176	Jun 17	161	Jan 11	171	June 17	170	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	122¼	Jun 8	112½	May 13	122¼	June 8	121	..
Do., 1st La C. & Dav. 5s, 1919	..	..	..	..	115½	No 30, 98	120	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	123¾	May 12	118½	Jan 11	122¾	June 1	122¼	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	132½	May 25	129	Jan 19	132¾	May 25	131½	..
Do., do., 5s, 1910	..	..	..	..	109¾	Dec 7, 98	114	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	123	May 2	121½	Feb 24	123	May 2	124	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	124	May 26	118¾	Jan 3	124	June 20	123½	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	125¾	Jun 16	118¾	Jan 19	125¾	June 16	..	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	112¾	Apr 18	110	Mar 14	112¾	Apr 18	114	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	122½	Jun 1	122½	Jun 1	122½	June 1	..	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	123	Jun 19	119	Apr 8	123	June 19	122¾	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	118½	May 18	115	Feb 6	118½	May 18	118	..
Do., Far. & So. assn. g. 6s, 1924	..	..	..	..	127½	Ja 27, 98	125	..
Do., con. sinking fund 5s, 1916	..	..	..	..	108¾	Jul 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	118½	May 12	112¾	Feb 9	118½	May 12	118½	121
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	114¾	May 4	108¾	Jan 11	114¾	June 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	105½	Fe 19, 98	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	121	Jun 10	121	Jun 10	121	June 16	121	..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	126	Jan 30	126	Jan 30	126	June 17	125½	..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jan 6	142¾	May 4	144¾	May 12	144	..
Do., gold 7s, 1902	115	May 24	111¼	Jun 3	112¾	June 17	112	..
Do., registered	114	Apr 14	113	Jan 3	114	Apr 14	..	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	122½	Mar 13	116	Jan 6	122½	Mar 13	..	120
Do., do., registered	116	Jun 14	116	Jun 14	116	June 14	117½	119
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	110¼	Mar 10	106¾	Apr 12	107	June 19	106½	..
Do., do., registered	109	Feb 3	105¾	Mar 28	106¾	Mar 28	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	123	Jan 30	121½	May 4	122¾	June 2	122	..
Do., registered	..	..	..	..	119¼	De 27, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	111½	Mar 28	108	May 12	109½	June 21	109	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	109¼	Mr 19, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	118	Feb 9	117¼	May 22	118	June 17	117	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	117¾	Feb 7, 98	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	106	Feb 1	106	Apr 7	106	May 9	108	..
Do., registered	106¾	Feb 20	106¾	Feb 20	106¾	Feb 20	..	..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987	110¼	Jun 24	102½	Jan 3	110¼	June 24	109¾	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	105	No 19, 98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	..	..	..	..	107¾	My 26,98	..	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	..	..	..	..	102¼	Ap 12,98	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	124	Jun 19	124	Jun 19	124	June 19	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117½	Feb 6	117½	Feb 6	117¾	Feb 6	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	111	Jan	3111	Jan	3111	Jan 5	113	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	113	Apr 24	113	Apr 24	113	Apr 24	113	..
Iowa Midland 8s, 1900	..	..	..	..	108	Oct 21,98	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	142	Feb 20	139¾	May 3	141	June 16	141	143
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	..	..	..	105¼	Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do., ext. and imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	125¼	May 23	117¾	Feb 1	125¾	May 24	125¼	..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	..	..	..	..	138	De 13, 98	143½	..
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	142¾	Jan 24	140	Mar 6	142¾	Apr 25	144½	..
Do., Incomes, 1911	115¾	Jun 17	114¾	Jun 17	114¾	June 17	..	..
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, 1917	135¾	May 22	131½	Jan 10	135¾	May 22	135½	..
Do., do., registered	134½	May 19	132	Jun 6	132	June 13	132	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988	110¾	May 17	104¾	Jan 4	109¾	June 24	109¾	110¼
Do., do., registered	107¾	Apr 6	105¾	Mar 7	107¾	Apr 6	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	98½	Apr 27	98	Jan 9	98¾	May 1	98	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	85	Feb 4	83	May 9	85	June 14	83	..
Do., extension 4s, 1905	98½	May 18	98¼	May 18	98¼	May 18	97½	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	114	Apr 25	109½	Jan 12	114	June 13	..	114
Do., do., small	..	..	..	..	100	Ap 15, 97	..	..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	141	May 11	132	Jan 9	137¾	June 24	137	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	138	Mar 27	125½	May 8	134½	June 21	136	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	134	Jan 12	131	Apr 18	132	June 6	131	..
Northern Wisconsin 1st 6s, 1930	140	Mar 23	140	Mar 23	140	Mar 23	137	..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	Jul 22,97
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	123	May 4	120¾	Mar 14	122	June 20	121	..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947	103¾	Jun 5	98½	Jan 3	106¼	June 21	102¼	106
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 6s, 1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	93½	Nov., 93
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	Oct 26,97
Do. gen. g. 4½s, 1937	..	..	..	..	..	..	103¾	Mr 13, 97
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	118	May 5	115	Feb 9	118	May 5	112½	..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	Apr., 95
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st 6s, 1917	91	Mar 30	90	Jan 25	91	Mar 30	90	..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	98	Jan 26	87¾	Jan 12	94	June 16	93	..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	97	Jun 20	95¾	May 27	97	June 20	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	103¾	Feb 8	99¾	Jan 7	101½	June 20	101½	..
Do., do., registered	99	May 4	99	May 4	99	May 4	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	Oct., 95
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	Au 31, 98
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	97	Apr 22	96	Feb 21	96½	Apr 24	96	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	104	Jan 27	102	Jan 3	103½	Mar 30	103	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	..	..	..	100	Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	118½	May 31	114¼	May 31	118½	June 14	118½	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	103¾	Apr 29	103¾	Apr 29	103¾	Apr 29	103½	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	88½	Jan 28	82¾	Apr 7	85	June 23	84	85
Do., income 4s, 1990	33	Jan 10	22	Jan 3	30	June 15	29	30
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	102¼	Jan 3	102	Jan 26	102¼	Feb 10	..	..
Do., con. g. 7s, 1914	137½	Jun 6	135¼	May 11	137½	June 6	..	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	137½	Jun 23	137¼	Jun 23	137¼	June 23	..	..
Cin. & Spkd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s, 1901	108½	Feb 10	108¼	Feb 10	109½	Feb 10	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	De 27, 98
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	134¼	Jun 16	128	Feb 15	134¼	June 16	130	..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-2-4s, 1947	69	Jan 12	63	Jun 2	64	June 23	63	64
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947	78	Jan 12	70¾	Mar 18	73¼	June 22	73	74
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	90	Jun 13	85½	May 13	88¼	June 24	88	88½
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	Dec., 95
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	128½	Jun 15	126½	Jun 15	126½	June 15	125	..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906	124½	Jun 7	124½	Jun 7	124½	June 7	123	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 28	142	May 4	142	June 17	..	..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	..	..	..	..	..	109	De 23, 97
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	111	Mar 14	106½	May 3	108¾	June 6	..	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	145½	May 1	143	Jan 20	145	June 6	..	..
Do., registered	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	Oct 28,98
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	142½	May 18	138	Feb 9	142½	May 18	140½	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	118½	Apr 5	117	Feb 8	118½	Apr 5	..	..
Do., term and improvement 4s, 1923	106½	Jun 20	106¼	Jun 20	106½	June 20	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	Aug 1,98
Del. & Hud. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	..	..	..	..	..	..	148	Sep 15,98
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	..	..	143	May 4,97
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	120½	Apr 21	120½	Apr 21	120½	Apr 21	121½	..
Do., registered	122	Jun 6	122	Jun 6	122	June 6	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	117¾	Feb 21	115	May 2	116	June 9	116	..
Do., do., registered	117½	Jan 26	114½	Apr 17	116½	June 16	..	..
Rens. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	153	Mar 20	150½	May 31	150½	May 31	150	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	..	..	141	May 6,98
Den. & Rio Grande 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	104	May 31	100	Feb 27	103¾	June 22	..	..
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	109	Feb 20	105¼	May 4	105¼	May 25	..	106
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	108¾	May 25	102¼	Jan 3	106¾	June 21	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 4½s, 1936	112¾	Jun 13	108¾	Jan 9	111¾	June 23	..	..
Denver Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s, 1933	92	Jan 24	90	Jan 19	92	June 24	87½	100
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	108	Apr 27	107¼	Apr 25	108	Apr 27	105	..
Det., Mack. & Mar. ld. gr. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	24	Jan 17	17½	Mar 28	20½	June 23	..	..
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	111	Mar 23	106	Jun 13	106	June 23	..	106½
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928	..	..	..	..	..	..	92¼	Fe 11, 98
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	116	Jun 14	111¾	Jan 16	116	June 14	115	116
Elgin, Jol. & East. 1st g. 5s, 1941	110	Apr 25	104¾	Jan 3	106½	June 20	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	118	Jun 22	115½	Feb 15	118	June 22	118	121
Do., 2d ext. g. 6s, 1919	121	May 25	121	May 25	121	May 25	121	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	No 11, 98
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	123½	Mar 30	121	Jan 20	121	June 20	121	121
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	108¾	Apr 14	105	Apr 4	106½	Apr 14	105	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	145¾	Jan 26	143	Apr 3	144¾	June 14	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	..	..	..	..	143	De 30, 98	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	..	..	..	..	139	Sep 20,98	141	..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	140	Jan 28	140	Jan 28	140	Feb 6	138½	..
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909	106	Feb 8	106	Feb 8	106	Feb 8	105	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	116½	Apr 3	111½	J

RAND GOLD PRODUCTION.

It is satisfactory to find from the monthly statement of Rand gold production, says The London Economist, that the mining industry of the district has been little, if at all, affected by the prevailing restlessness and agitation, for the total output of the precious metal during May amounted to 444,333 ounces and constituted a fresh "record," as will be seen from the following table, in which the production is shown month by month for the January to May periods of past years:

	1899. Ounces.	1898. Ounces.	1897. Ounces.
January	410,145	313,826	209,332
February	404,335	297,975	211,000
March	441,578	325,907	222,067
April	439,111	335,125	235,698
May	444,933	344,100	248,306
	2,140,102	1,616,933	1,126,902

As compared with the April total, that of last month shows an increase of 5,822 ounces; but as May contains one day more than April, representing a difference of roughly 3 per cent., the comparison is really slightly unfavorable to May. In the corresponding month of last year, however, the total was only 344,160 ounces, so that the past month's yield shows an increase of 100,773 ounces, while for the five months the augmentation amounts to 523,109 ounces, or over 32 per cent. As some of the companies are finding it difficult to get sufficient native labor, the progress shown by the above tab : cannot but be regarded as satisfactory.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

Following it a list of the stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Foundry	1¼	Int. Paper pf	3½
Am. Car & F'dry pf.	3	Manhattan	1½
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	1	Met. St. Railway	2½
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	1	Missouri Pacific	1½
Chi., Bur. & Q'y	2¼	Nat. Lead pf	1½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1¼	N. Y. Central	3½
Chi. & Northw'n	7	Northern Pacific pf.	1¾
Chi., R. I. & P.	1¾	Pullman Car	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	3½	St. L. Southwest pf.	2¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	St. P. & Duluth	1
Consol. Gas	2	St. P. & Omaha	1¾
Hocking Valley pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1¼

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel Hoop	1¼	Minn. & St. Louis	3½
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1¼	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½
Am. Smelt. & R.	3½	M., St.P. & S.S.M. pf.	1½
Am. Malt. pf.	2¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1¼
Am. Sp. Mfg.	3½	Nat. Lead	1¼
Am. Sp. Mfg pf.	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Am. Steel & Wire	4¼	Nor. & Western	1½
Am. Tobacco	3½	Norf. & West. pf.	1
Am. Tin Plate	1½	Or. R.R. & Nav.	1¼
Balt. & Ohio new	1¼	Pitts., C. C. & St.L.	2½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	2	P., C., C. & St. L.pf.	2
Balt & Ohio S.W.pf.	1	Pressed Steel Car	1
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	1¼	Pressed Steel Car pf.	1
Chi. Term. Trans.pf.	2½	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	1¼	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Col. & South. 2d pf.	1¼	Stand. Distilling	2½
Col. & Hock. C. & I.	1¼	Stand. Distilling pf.	2½
Cont. Tobacco	3	Third Ave.	2½
Del. & Hudson	1	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Del., Lack & W.	3½	Un. Bag & Paper	1
Den. & Rio Grande	1	Un. Bag & Paper pf.	1
Federal Steel	4½	Wheel. & L.E. 2d pf.	1½
Knickerbocker Ice pf.	2		

Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil 8s	1	L. E. & W. 2d	1½
Ches. & O. Con. 5s	1	Long Isl. gen. 4s	1½
C. St.& Q.Den.Div.4s	1	St. J. & Gr. Is. 1st	1½
D. & Iron R. 1st	4	St. L. Southwest 2d	5½
Gal., H. & H. 5s	1½	West Shore 4s	1½
Knickerbocker Ice 6s	2	Wheel. & L. E. 1st	1½

Bonds Declined.

Alabama Mid. 1st	1½	Ill. C. Louis.Div.3½s	1
Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	2	Kan. C., F. & G 1st	5
C. of N. J. gen.reg.	2	L. E. & West. 1st	1
Chi., Bur. & Nor.	1	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	1
Chicago & Erie 1st	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
C., Ind. & L. ref. 6s	2	Stand. R. & T. Inc.	1
Col. Coal & Iron 6s	1	W. N. Y. & Pa. 1st	1½
Denv. & R.G. con. 4s	1	Wis. Cent. 1st T.R.	1½

BANK STATEMENTS.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in the reserve of $4,305,400. The banks now hold $25,697,800 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the average show an increase in the loans of $5,558,200, a decrease in specie of $3,154,500, a decrease in legal tenders of $842,300, an increase in deposits of $1,234,800, and a decrease in circulation of $500.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	June 24,'99.	June 17,'99.	June 25,'98.
Loans	$778,868,400	$773,310,200	$612,550,100
Specie	194,003,400	197,157,900	146,106,000
Legal tenders	59,945,600	59,787,800	62,486,300
Net deposits	900,084,800	907,750,000	737,547,800
Circulation	13,386,600	13,387,100	14,036,400

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	June 24,'99.	June 17,'99.	June 25,'98.
Specie	$194,003,400	$197,157,900	$146,106,900
Legal tenders	59,945,600	59,787,800	62,486,300
Total reserve	$252,949,000	$256,945,700	$246,593,200
Reserve required agst deposits	227,251,200	226,942,500	184,386,950
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$25,697,800	$30,003,200	$62,206,250

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$23,330,375	$22,294,575	$43,991,450
Jan. 14	28,283,075	25,988,775	55,172,525
Jan. 21	34,623,675	31,275,200	57,067,800
Jan. 28	39,222,925	35,508,450	59,148,250
Feb. 4	37,452,675	34,781,625	54,540,050
Feb. 11	35,511,825	32,437,050	51,688,225
Feb. 18	34,373,825	29,898,450	50,565,150
Feb. 25	30,234,900	22,959,325	57,530,975
March 4	24,578,125	20,823,500	55,556,925
March 11	22,393,600	22,721,425	52,865,750
March 18	19,074,175	28,060,100	48,168,975
March 25	18,657,425	33,851,475	48,895,750
April 1	15,491,850	35,729,800	47,696,575
April 8	15,018,825	35,720,800	47,696,575
April 15	19,471,525	37,346,075	46,866,900
April 22	24,175,900	43,525,100	49,237,900
April 29	25,524,675	44,504,675	48,917,625
May 6	19,351,150	43,916,475	44,065,575
May 13	27,137,625	46,967,225	44,490,500
May 20	34,631,525	50,715,250	45,998,950
May 27	43,933,725	53,704,900	46,616,100
June 3	42,710,600	52,249,700	45,320,825
June 10	39,323,100	53,841,100	47,091,475
June 17	30,003,200	59,272,800	48,390,950
June 24	25,697,800	62,206,250	49,239,150

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$25,697,800	1894	$76,355,375
1898	62,206,250	1893	5,481,925
1897	49,239,150	1892	19,872,050
1896	21,917,325	1891	18,411,600
1895	$4,225,925	1890	6,043,350

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	113	115
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	107	..
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	98	100
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	38	41
Bleecker St. & F. Fy 1st 7s	102	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	239	240
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	115	116
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	118	120
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	101	..
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	117	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	245	248
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	116	120
Brooklyn El. bonds	102	104
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	100	103
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	116	..
Central Crosstown	250	270
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	190	..
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	111	113
Christopher & Tenth Street	170	175
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	105	107
Coney Island & Brook. stock	300	330
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	103	106
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	59	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	111	112
Columbus (Ohio) stock	85	95
Columbus (Ohio) 5s	104	106
Columbus Crosstown 1st 5s	103	104
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	175	190
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	118	125
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	102	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad	235	..
Eighth Avenue 6 per cent. scrip	108	..
42d St. & Grand St.	400	420
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	84	88
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	117	119
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	96	99
Kings County Elevated	2	5
Kings County incomes	5	8
Louisville St. Railway com.	42	44
Louisville St. Ry, pf.	111	113
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (Bklyn)	113	..
Nassau Electric 4s	95	97
New Orleans Tr. com., (new)	21½	22½
New Orleans Tr. pf., (new)	96	97
Ninth Avenue	170	180
North Jersey Street Railway	34¾	35¼
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	93	95
North Shore Traction, com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	83	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103½	104½
Rochester Railway	19	22
Rochester Railway con. 5s	107	110
Sixth Avenue stock	203	220
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s	115	120
South Ferry 1st 5s	110	113
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	116
Twenty-third Street	390	405
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	106	108
Union Railway	190	200
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	116
United Traction, Providence	91	92
United Trac., Prov., bonds	114½	115½
Worcester Traction common	21	23
Worcester Traction pf.	104	107

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry, new	53	55
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	95	96
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry		39
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry 5s	97	98
Union Ferry, ex div	42	43
Union Ferry bonds	101	102

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	220	225
Atlantic	2.5	..
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	295	310
Brooklyn	400	420
Central	1080	..
City	390	..
Colonial	415	435
Continental	300	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1425	1450
Fifth Avenue	995	..
Franklin	305	..
German-American	35	..
Guaranty	600	650
Hamilton	265	..
Kings County	345	..
Knickerbocker	90	..
Lawyers' Security	102	108
Lawyers' Title Insurance	145	155
Long Island Loan & Trust	250	260
Manhattan	230	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	340	..
Mercantile	850	..
Metropolitan	375	..
Nassau	175	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	550	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1450	..
People's	305	320
Produce Exchange	230	250
Real Estate Trust Co.	300	..
Standard	220	..
State	400	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	400	410
Union	1350	1450
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	480	500
United States	1575	1625
Washington	300	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	118	125
Commonwealth	100	106
Continental	512	..
Eagle	245	250
Empire City	90	100
Farragut	110	..
German-American	515	..
Germania	275	..
Greenwich	165	170
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	175	185
Home	220	..
Kings County	180	..
Nassau, Brooklyn	155	..
New York	100	110
Niagara	180	..
North River	140	..
Pacific	175	180
Peter Cooper	120	125
Phenix, Brooklyn	195	205
Rutgers	..	100
Stuyvesant	70	80
United States	117	123
Westchester	200	..
Williamsburg City	430	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
American	420	435
American Exchange	177	..
Astor National	400	..
Bowery	300	310
Broadway	240	250
Butchers & Drovers	74	..
Central	180	190
Chase	400	..
Chatham	210	225
Chemical	1160	..
Citizens'	142	..
City	2000	..
Colonial	240	..
Columbia	160	..
Commerce	245	..
Continental	130	140
Corn Exchange	365	..
East River	135	..
Eleventh Ward	165	..
Fifth Avenue	2750	3100
Fifth National	225	..
First National	3000	..
Fourth National	180	..
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Gallatin	320	..
Gansevoort		85
Garfield	1500	..
German-American	115	..
Germania	380	..
German Exchange	240	270
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	125	..
Hanover	710	..
Hide & Leather	117	..
Home	100	..
Importers & Traders'	535	550
Irving	165	..
Leather Manufacturers'	200	..
Liberty	225	..
Lincoln	750	..
Manhattan	250	..
Market & Fulton	230	..
Mechanics'	200	215
Mechanics & Traders'		101
Mercantile	190	..
Merchants'	175	..
Merchants' Exchange	120	..
Metropolis	410	..
Mount Morris	225	..
Mutual	135	145
Nassau	150	..
National Union	300	..
New Amsterdam	400	..
New York	250	..
New York County	1500	..
New York National Exchange	116	..
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
Ninth National	90	95
North America	150	..
Oriental	200	..
Pacific	170	..
Park	515	..
People's	200	..
Phenix	108	114
Plaza	400	..
Produce Exchange	120	..
Republic	190	200
Riverside	190	..
Seaboard	225	..
Second National	550	..
Seventh National	100	..
Shoe & Leather	103	108
State of New York	122½	130
Twelfth Ward	130	..
Union Square	210	230
Western	300	..
West Side	300	..
Yorkville	200	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	98	101
Amalgamated Copper	93	94
American Air Power	80	82
American Bank Note Co.	45	50
American Grocery 1st pf.		7
American Press Association	100	107
American Soda Fountain	5	10
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	45	50
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	10	15
American Typefounders'	48	51
American Graphophone	125	130
American Graphophone pf.	130	140
Anderson Tobacco	10	12
Barney & Smith Car	22	25
Barney & Smith pf.	80	85
Barney & Smith Car 6s	105	107
Beet Sugar	32	34
Beet Sugar pf., ex-div.	80	82
Bliss, E. W.	132	140
Bliss, E. W., pf.	125	130
British Columbia Copper	11¼	11½
Carter-Crume pf.	60	80
Celluloid Company	88	92
Central & South American Tel.	113	114
Central Fireworks	13	15
Central Fireworks pf.	59	62
Chesebrough Mfg.	340	345
Ches. Potomac Tel. stock	61	67
Consolidated Car Heating	48	55
Consolidated Fireworks com.	5	..
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	65	70
Cramps' Ship and Eng. Bldg.	81	85
Distilling Company of America	28	28½
Distilling Co. of America pf.	62½	63
Eastman Kodak Co.	100	110
Electric Boat	18	21½
Electric Boat pf	45	46
Electric Vehicle	100	103
Electric Vehicle pf.	115	120
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¾	1⅞
Empire & Bay State Tel.	76	..
Erie & Western Trans.	75	80
Flemington Coal & Coke	25	26½
General Carriage	35	38½
General Chemical	60	..
General Chemical pf.	99	101
General Electric Automobile	..	23
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	114	120
Havana Commercial	29	30
Havana Commercial pf.	67½	68½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	54	56
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	96	..
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	2	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	10	13
Hoboken Land & Imp.	110	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	100	115
International Power	..	76
International Pump	24	25
International Pump pf.	66	68
Iron Steamboat	5½	7
Iron Steamboat 6s	50	70
J. B. Stetson com.	75	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	115	..
Journeay & Burnham com.	5	..
Journeay & Burnham pf.	24½	..
Kentucky Distilleries com.	17	19
Kentucky Distilleries pf.	57½	60
Lanston Monotype	90	95
Lorillard pf.	120	..
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	35
Markeen Copper	7½	8½
Mergenthaler Linotype	200	210
Michigan Pen. Car bonds	105	106
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	..	100
National Grammaphone	25½	34
National Salt	39½	42
National Salt pf.	72½	75
National Wall Paper deb. stock	70	80
New England Electric Vehicle	12½	13⅝
N. Y. Biscuit Bonds, 6s	111½	115
N. Y. Electric Brake	62½	64½
N. Y. Electric Vehicle	24½	25
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	180	190
Nicaragua Construction, new	..	19
Old Dominion Steamship	90	95
Otis Elevator	83½	85
Otis Elevator pf. ex div	88½	90½
Penn. Salt Mfg.	109	..
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	132	140
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	23½	24
Pratt & Whitney com.	4½	5
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Procter & Gamble	370	380
Procter & Gamble pf.	190	200
Republic Iron & Steel	18	19
Republic Iron & Steel pf.	61	63
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	25	..
Royal Baking Powder, ex div.	96½	100
Rubber Goods	24	25½
Rubber Goods pf., ex div.	78½	79
Safety Car Heating & Light	145	155
Simmons Hardware com.	140	145
Simmons Hardware pf.	125	130
Singer Mfg. Co.	490	510
Standard Coupler		39
Standard Oil	468	468
Susquehanna Coal 6s	120	..
Swift & Co.	101¼	102
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	108	110
Tennessee Copper	18¾	19¾
Texas & Pacific Coal	62	66
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	107	..
Trenton Potteries com.	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	..	60
Trow Directory, new	50	55
Union Steel & Chain	27½	28
Union Steel & Chain pf.	67½	68
Union Switch & Signal	83	88
Union Switch & Signal pf.	120	125
United Shoe Machinery com.	35	37
United Shoe Machinery pf.	25	27½
Union Typewriter com	20	21½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	114	116
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115	117
United States Envelope 1st 6s	111	112½
United States Glass	83	85
United States Glass pf.	80	85
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	⅝
United Verde Extension	6½	6¾
Wagner Palace Car	179	181
*Wahnita Copper	6¾	7¼
Westinghouse Air Brake	440	450
Worthington Pump pf.	112	113

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	67¾	68¾
Baltimore 1st 5s	111	113
Bay State	1¾	2
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with int.	84	86
Buffalo (N. Y.) stocks	10	11
Central Union Gas bonds	105	106
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	108	109
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 5s	103½	106
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	108	..
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	108	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. con 6s	118	126
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104½	106½
Citizens' Gas (Detroit) bonds	97	98
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	45	50
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	101	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark	58	60
Consol. Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	19	20
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	84	88
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	90	94
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	108	110
Equitable 1st con. 5s	116	118
Essex & Hudson Gas	42½	44
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	65	70
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	77½	82
Grand Rapids stock	103	105
Grand Rapids bonds	103	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	59	62
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	71	74
Indianapolis stock	122	128
Indianapolis 1st 6s	103½	104½
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	65	70
Lafayette 1st 6s	81	84
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	50	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	71	73
Madison (Wis.) Gas	63	67
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	105	109
Mutual of New York	250	310
New Amsterdam	32½	33
New Amsterdam pf.	58	59
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	101	102
New England Gas & Coke	18½	20
New England G. & C. bonds	..	77½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
N. Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109
Ohio & Indiana stock	50	55
Ohio & Indiana bonds	71	73
St. Joseph (Mo.)	45	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	85	90
Standard Gas, New York	110	..
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	127	..
Standard Gas, New York 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	19
Syracuse Gas 5s	79	83
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	97½	100
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	107	108
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlanta & Charlotte	127	..
Bald Eagle Valley	200	..
Boston & Providence	300	..
Cayuga & Susquehanna	200	..
Columbus & Xenia	213½	217½
Delaware & Bound Brook	175	185
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	102	..
Erie & Pittsburg	155	165
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	138	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	120	..
Grand River Valley	113	..
Inter-Ocean Tel. Co.	120	..
Kansas City, St. L. & C. pf.	150	..
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	145	..
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	175	..
Naugatuck	252	265
New York & Harlem	380	..
N. Y., Lackawanna & Western	133	135
Northwest Tel. Co.	115	..
Norwich & Worcester pf.	208	..
Old Colony, ex div.	202¼	..
Oswego & Syracuse	209	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	122	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	140	..
Providence & Worcester	275	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	175	..
Utica, Chen. & Sus. Valley	150	154
Unit. N. J. R. R. & C. Co., ex d.	274	..
Valley of New York	112	..
Warren	175	..

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, June 26.

Chicago Great Western Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred A.
Empire Steel and Iron Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Federal Steel Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Homestake Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Inter-State Consolidated Street Railway, North Attleborough, Mass.—Books close.
Michigan Telephone Company—Annual meeting.
Pierre Lorillard Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Tuesday, June 27.

United States Mortgage and Trust—Books close.

Wednesday, June 28.

Calumet and Hecla Mining Company—Dividend payable.
E. W. Bliss Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Exchange Fire Insurance Company—Annual meeting.
Metropolitan Street Railway—Books close.

Thursday, June 29.

American Steel Casting Company—Dividend payable.
Dan Talmage's Sons Company—Books close.

Friday, June 30.

American Bell Telephone Company—Books close.
American Surety Company—Dividend payable.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Boston and Albany Railroad—Dividend payable.
Boston Electric Light Company—Books close.
Chicago City Railway—Dividend payable.
Chicago Telephone Company—Books close.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad—Books close.
Cincinnati Gas Company—Books close.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Continental Passenger Railway, Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
Exploration Syndicate—Dividend payable.
Fitchburg Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
General Electric Company—Books close.
International Bell Telephone Company—Books close.
Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Mergenthaler Linotype Company—Dividend payable.
National Steel Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
New York Central Railroad—Books close.
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad—Dividend payable.
Norfolk and Southern Railroad—Books close.
Northern Central Railroad—Books close.
Procter & Gamble Company—Books close.
Produce Exchange Trust Company—Books close.
Standard Distilling and Distributing Company—Books close for dividend on preferred and annual meeting.
Standard Gas Light Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Texas and Pacific Coal Company—Books close.
Union Switch and Signal Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Wells-Fargo Express Company—Books close.
Westinghouse Air Brake Company—Books close.

Saturday, July 1.

Albany and Susquehanna Railroad—Dividend payable.
American Beet Sugar Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Car and Foundry Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Express Company—Dividend payable.
American Thread Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Boston and Annapolis Short Line—Dividend payable.
Bank of America—Dividend payable.
Bank of New York—Dividend payable.
Boston and Lowell Railroad—Dividend payable.
Boston and Maine Railroad—Dividend payable.
Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad—Dividend payable.
Boston Tow Boat Company—Dividend payable.
Bowery Bank—Dividend payable.
Central National Bank—Dividend payable.
Central and South American Telegraph—Dividend payable.
Chase National Bank—Dividend payable.
Chase National Bank—Dividend payable.
Chatham National Bank—Dividend payable.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Cincinnati Gas Company—Dividend payable.
Cleveland and Sandusky Brewing Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Columbia Bank—Dividend payable.
Commercial Cable Company—Dividend payable.
Continental Bank—Dividend payable.
Continental Trust Company—Books close.
Dan Talmage's Sons' Company—Dividend payable.
Dominion Coal Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
East River National Bank—Dividend payable.
Electric Vehicle Company—Dividend payable.
Eleventh Ward Bank—Dividend payable.
Empire Steel and Iron Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
E. W. Bliss Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Fifth Avenue Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Fifth Avenue Bank, New York—Dividend payable.
Furnace Company, Philadelphia—Dividend payable on first preferred.
Fourth National Bank—Dividend payable.
Franklin Trust, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Garfield National Bank—Dividend payable.
General Chemical Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Guaranty Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Hamilton Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Hamilton National Bank, New York—Dividend payable.
Heatonville Passenger Railway, Philadelphia—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Importers and Traders' Bank—Dividend payable.
Inter-State Street Railway, North Attleboro, Mass.—Dividend payable.
International Bell Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
International Paper Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Irving Bank—Dividend payable.
Knickerbocker Ice Company of Chicago—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Knickerbocker Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Lenox Steel Service—Dividend payable.
Mahoning Coal Railroad—Dividend payable.
Leather Manufacturers' Bank—Dividend payable.
Manhattan Railway—Dividend payable.
Manufacturers Trust, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Market and Fulton Bank—Dividend payable.
Maryland Coal Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Mechanics' Bank—Dividend payable.
Merchants' Bank—Dividend payable.
Merchants' Exchange Bank—Dividend payable.
Mercantile Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Indianapolis and St. Louis Railway—Books close for dividend on second preferred.
Nassau National Bank—Dividend payable.
National Bank of Commerce—Dividend payable.
National Bank of the Republic—Dividend payable.
National Broadway Bank—Dividend payable.
National Butchers and Drovers' Bank—Dividend payable.
National Park Bank—Dividend payable.
National Shoe and Leather Bank—Dividend payable.
New York and Harlem Railroad—Dividend payable.
Newton (Mass.) Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Old Dominion Steamship Company—Dividend payable.
Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Oriental Bank—Dividend payable.
People's Bank—Dividend payable.
People's Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Phenix Bank—Dividend payable.
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad—Dividend payable.
P. Lorillard Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Produce Exchange Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Quincy Railroad Bridge—Dividend payable.
Real Estate Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac—Dividend payable.
Ridge Avenue Railway, Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
Royal Baking Powder Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Seaboard National Bank—Dividend payable.
State Bank—Dividend payable.
Street's West Stable Car Line—Dividend payable on preferred.
Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railway, Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
Title Guarantee and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Torrington Railway—Dividend payable.
Twenty-sixth Ward Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Union Bag and Paper Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Union Ferry Company—Dividend payable.
United Traction and Electric of Providence—Dividend payable.
Union Passenger Railway, Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
United States Mortgage and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
United States Oil Company—Dividend payable.
United States Leather Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Wallkill Bank—Dividend payable.
West Side Bank—Dividend payable.
West Side Philadelphia Passenger Railway—Dividend payable.
Western Gas Company—Books close.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1899 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing June 24. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1899. Highest.			Lowest.			Last Sale.	
110	113	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, 1899	2	117⅞	Feb.	23	108⅝	Jan.	16	*110	June 6, 1899
190	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,500,000	Jan., 1899	3½	*206½	May	11	*206½	May	11	*206½	May 11, 1899
..	..	American Bank Note	.....	.....	..	.....			.....			*43	Mar. 5, 1898
140	..	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1899	5	*140	Feb.	17	*130	Feb.	3	*140	Feb. 17, 1899
90	91½	American Cotton Oil pf	10,198,000	June 1, 1899	3	95	May	9	88¼	Jan.	3	92½	June 15, 1899
15	17	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	..	17½	Jan.	14	14	Apr.	20	*16	June 10, 1899
40½	42	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000	.....	..	43½	May	23	36	May	8	*40	June 6, 1899
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1899	3	.....			.....			*121	Nov. 29, 1898
..	..	**Balt. & Ohio** all in. paid	25,000,000	.....	..	75⅞	Apr.	12	66½	Jan.	5	*65½	June 8, 1899
..	..	Beech Creek	5,600,000	April, 1899	1	.....			.....			100	Oct. 31, 1898
106½	..	Boston Air Line pf	1,420,000	Jan., 1899	2	.....			.....			106⅝	Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000	.....	..	21	Feb.	15	21	Feb.	15	21	Feb. 15, 1899
32	35	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	6,000,000	.....	..	35	Jan.	3	30¼	Mar.	25	35	June 6, 1899
71	75	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1899	1	78	Jan.	14	69	May	9	75	June 12, 1899
103	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Feb. 1, 1899	4	110	Jan.	31	100	Jan.	17	*110	May 22, 1899
91	95	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898	75c	*92	May	26	85	Feb.	29	*92	May 26, 1899
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.....	..	.....			.....			26¾	Oct. 13, 1898
150	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	Mar. 1, 1899	1¾	175½	Mar.	25	168	Jan.	11	171	April 5, 1899
180	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	Mar. 1, 1899	1¾	*199	Feb.	10	*192	Jan.	30	*198½	Feb. 15, 1899
69	73⅜	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	Jan. 2, 1899	1½	73½	May	1	59⅜	Jan.	4	75	June 14, 1899
..	122½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	5,530,700	Apr. 1, 1899	1½	125	Mar.	2	112⅜	Jan.	3	121	June 13, 1899
8½	10	Chic., Ind. & Louisville	10,500,000	.....	..	12½	Apr.	25	7⅜	Jan.	6	9	June 5, 1899
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan. 3, 1899	4	.....			.....			102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	April 1, 1899	1½	.....			.....			120	June 4, 1898
..	9	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling	5,000,000	.....	..	16⅜	Jan.	25	10⅜	Mar.	28	11	May 2, 1899
182	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	June 1, 1899	1¾	†186⅜	April	14	184⅜	Mar.	6	†186⅜	Apr. 14, 1899
..	2	Col. Coal & I. Dev	5,500,000	.....	..	5¾	Apr.	21	1¼	Jan.	17	2½	June 14, 1899
2	5	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf	500,000	.....	..	8¾	Apr.	21	2	Apr.	14	*9	May 10, 1899
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	.....	..	9¾	Jan.	7	7	Feb.	6	*5	June 14, 1899
..	..	Colorado Midland pf	4,779,800	.....	..	22¼	Jan.	9	18	May	5	*15	June 14, 1899
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf	338,700	.....	..	30	June	9	*10	Feb.	25	30	June 9, 1899
170	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	April 1, 1899	1¾	189	Jan.	26	189	Jan.	26	189	Jan. 26, 1899
54	56	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb., 1899	2	56	Mar.	23	52	Mar.	7	52½	May 1, 1899
75	78	Consolidated Ice pf	3,500,000	Apr. 17, 1899	1½	97	Mar.	13	90	Apr.	28	*90	Jan. 3, 1899
..	..	**Detroit City Gas**	4,313,000	.....	..	85	May	12	63	Jan.	4	85	May 12, 1899
..	..	Dul., South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	.....	..	5⅞	Apr.	20	3	Apr.	14	4¼	June 10, 1899
880	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	April, 1899	3¾	.....			.....			*362½	Oct. 3, 1893
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	5,000,000	May 15, 1899	1	*92¾	Jan.	14	*92¾	Jan.	14	*92¾	Jan. 14, 1899
80	85	Evans. & Terre Haute pf	1,284,000	Apr. 15, 1899	2	85	June	13	70	Jan.	7	85	June 13, 1899
30	32¼	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	3,298,200	.....	..	32¼	May	15	17	Jan.	4	*25	June 15, 1899
..	63	Flint & Pere Marquette pf	6,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899	1	65	May	19	43½	Jan.	3	*52	June 5, 1899
..	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898	2	25	Jan.	5	15	June	6	15	June 6, 1899
24	26½	Forth Worth & Rio Grande	3,106,100	.....	..	30	Mar.	28	14	Feb.	1	26¼	June 9, 1899
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel**	5,000,000	April, 1899	1½	.....			.....			*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899	1½	*30	Mar.	23	*30	Mar.	23	*30	Mar. 23, 1899
100	..	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf	2,000,300	May 1, 1899	1¼	*101	June	6	*99½	Jan.	31	*101	June 6, 1899
100	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,000	May 1, 1899	1¼	*100	Feb.	28	*100	Feb.	28	*100	Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	Harlem	8,838,650	April 1, 1899	2	*390	Mar.	14	*380	Jan.	25	*396	Apr. 12, 1898
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	.....	..	120½	May	2	57½	Jan.	3	*105	May 20, 1899
10½	12½	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.....	..	15	Mar.	22	7¾	Jan.	13	*12	June 5, 1899
18	18	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,600	Apr. 15, 1899	½	17¾	Jan.	20	16	May	2	*16½	June 15, 1899
35	50	Keokuk & Western	4,500,000	Jan. 1, 1899	1	*32	Jan.	25	*30½	Jan.	16	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
99	102	**Laclede Gas Light**, St. L., pf	2,500,000	June 15, 1899	2½	102½	May	18	93	Mar.	9	*100	May 26, 1899
200	210	Lake Shore	49,468,500	Jan. 28, 1899	3½	226	Jan.	24	196½	Jan.	5	204½	June 8, 1899
68	75	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, 1896	1	85	Apr.	4	56¼	Jan.	5	*65	June 2, 1899
18	25	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	..	39	Apr.	25	5	Feb.	25	*20	June 16, 1899
58	75	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	Jan. 2, 1899	2½	60	Apr.	25	58	Apr.	24	60	Apr. 29, 1899
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Mar. 31, 1899	5	.....			.....			*152	May 31, 1899
55	57½	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	9,000,000	.....	..	58	June	6	44¼	May	5	56	June 13, 1899
12	12¾	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000	.....	..	14⅛	Jan.	30	11⅝	May	10	13	June 10, 1899
183	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan., 1899	3½	*185	June	1	176	Jan.	3	*185	June 1, 1899
37½	40	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, 1898	1	49⅜	Apr.	17	32	Jan.	3	40	June 16, 1899
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	1	.....			.....			*72½	Nov. 21, 1898
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	.....	..	9⅛	Jan.	14	3¼	June	9	3½	June 9, 1899
5	7½	National Starch Mfg	5,000,000	.....	..	8⅜	May	3	4½	Mar.	17	*5½	May 4, 1899
45	60	National Starch 1st pf	3,600,000	May 1, 1898	2	50	Mar.	18	43	April	20	43	Apr. 20, 1899
15	23	Nat. Starch Mfg. 2d pf	2,500,000	Jan., 1896	6	23	Feb.	9	13	Mar.	17	*15	Apr. 4, 1899
37	39	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 3, 1899	2	42	Jan.	25	37½	Apr.	24	*37	May 11, 1899
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & Western	10,000,000	Apr. 1, 1899	1¼	133	June	7	120½	Jan.	27	133	June 7, 1899
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan. 10, 1899	4	.....			.....			*350	Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Apr. 15, 1899	1½							*124	Jan. 28, 1897
69	75	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Apr. 10, 1899	1	70½	June	2	70	May	15	70½	June 2, 1899
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	.....	..	*5	May	26	*5	May	26	*5	May 26, 1899
7½	9¼	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 31, 1897	75c	10¼	Apr.	27	6	Mar.	23	8	June 2, 1899
69	71½	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf	11,000,000	Jan. 3, 1899	2	76⅜	Jan.	23	68¾	June	16	68¾	June 16, 1899
82	87	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf	1,515,500	Apr. 17, 1899	2½	90	Feb.	20	84¼	Apr.	18	*87	May 10, 1899
50	60	Pacific Coast 2d pf	3,914,400	Apr. 17, 1899	2	67⅜	Feb.	21	59½	June	6	59¾	June 6, 1899
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	2	.....			.....			*95	Sep. 22, 1897
375	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	May 1, 1899	4	*375	June	17	*362	Feb.	16	*376	June 17, 1899
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Apr. 1, 1899	2	121	Jan.	16	*117	May	16	*117	May 16, 1899
183	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago	19,714,200	Apr. 1, 1899	1¾	*183¼	June	9	180	Jan.	10	*183¼	June 9, 1899
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough	4,000,000	Jan., 1899	3	*137	Mar.	3	*137	Mar.	3	*137	Mar. 3, 1899
7	8½	Pittsburg & Western pf	5,000,000	.....	..	13	May	1	7	May	18	7⅛	June 7, 1899
2	3	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.....	..	4	Apr.	13	2¼	June	14	2¼	June 14, 1899
190	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan. 4, 1899	4	*194	May	11	*187	Feb.	14	*194	May 11, 1899
33	40	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sep. 30, 1898	2	43½	Feb.	3	25½	Jan.	4	736	May 3, 1899
78	82	Rio Grande Western pf	6,500,000	May 1, 1899	1½	80	June	8	54	Jan.	3	*80	June 15, 1899
131	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	10,000,000	May 15, 1899	1¼	130½	Jan.	26	129¾	Mar.	1	*181¼	June 5, 1899
38	40	**St. J. & Grand Island** 1st pf	5,491,000	Jan. 3, 1899	2	55	Jan.	7	38¼	May	24	40	June 15, 1899
50	50½	St. Paul & Duluth pf	4,096,900	Mar. 1, 1899	3½	106	Jan.	23	96½	Jan.	25	102	May 31, 1899
170	180	St. Paul & Omaha pf	12,648,800	Feb. 20, 1899	3½	178	June	15	170	Jan.	16	178	June 15, 1898
..	..	Silver Bullion certificates	.....	.....	..	65	Apr.	28	60	Apr.	21	61½	May 22, 1899
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 1, 1899	3½	*200	Mar.	2	*200	Mar.	2	*200	Mar. 10, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Mar. 31, 1899	1¾	.....			.....			*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	Jan. 1, 1899	3	.....			.....			*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	559,525	Jan., 1899	2½	.....			.....			100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Tenn. Coal & Iron** pf	1,000,000	July 15, 1893	1	145	Mar.	28	111	Jan.	4	*140	June 12, 1899
..	..	Texas Central	2,649,400	.....	..	.....			.....			10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 16, 1899	4	.....			.....			*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
..	20	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1893	1	25	Jan.	25	20	Jan.	21	20	Apr. 4, 1899
..	40	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	3,705,000	July 25, 1896	1¼	42	Mar.	22	35	Jan.	25	42	Apr. 8, 1899
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	April 1, 1899	½	..	.....		..	.....		64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Apr. 10, 1899	2½	..	.....		..	.....		*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Dec., 1898	3½	..	.....		..	.....		165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	Jan., 1899	3½	.....			.....			*174	Nov. 11, 1898
125	130	Wells-Fargo Express	6,000,000	Jan. 16, 1899	3	*130	May	8	*125	Feb.	10	*127	June 16, 1899
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,139,000	May 15, 1899	1½	..	.....		..	.....		94½	Dec. 27, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23, 1897	2	..	.....		..	.....		3	Apr. 18, 1898
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg	5,813,096	.....	..	.....			.....			*88	Sep. 22, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1899	3	98¼	Jan.	24	93¼	Mar.	6	*98	Mar. 15, 1899
..	..	Wisconsin Central pf., L. r	2,540,200	.....	..	6	Mar.	15	1⅝	May	26	3	June 14, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Sale seller 30 days.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2@2½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days to four months and 3@3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England gained £461,190 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 41.44, became 42.44 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France gained 17,600,000f gold and lost 3,225,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.85¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88 for demand, $4.88¾ for cable transfers, and $4.85@$4.85¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.19⅜ for long and 5.14½ for short; reichsmarks at 94⅜ and 95⅛, and guilders at 40 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—15c discount. Boston—35c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1/32 discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Buying, par; selling, 10c premium. Minneapolis—Buying, 50c premium; selling, par. St. Louis—50c per $1,000 discount.

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BANKERS, 41 WALL STREET, N. Y.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
HIGH-GRADE INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
Philadelphia Correspondents, GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 AND 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
State and James Sts., Albany.

BOODY, M'LELLAN & CO.,
BANKERS.
MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT: Special offering of a 5% Gold Bond on Property Located in Greater New York. Send for Circulars bearing on our 1st Mortgage Bonds.
Cable Address, "Goskite." 57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK.

QUEENS COUNTY BANK,
LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.
STATEMENT OF CONDITION AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 14, 1899.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,730,057.24
Bonds and mortgages	3,999.45
Stocks and bonds	276,284.01
Real estate	27,274.65
Due from banks	472,008.15
Cash	167,272.00
Revenue stamps	700.57
	$2,679,597.06

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$100,000.00
Surplus fund and profits	164,613.51
Deposits	2,414,983.55
	$2,679,597.06

OFFICERS:
WALTER E. FREW, President.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Vice President.
JAMES P. BESEMER, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
Sheppard Knapp, Emanuel Lehman,
H. K. Knapp, Emil Calman,
S. E. De Forest, John E. Woodruff,
Jos. S. Auerbach, G. J. Garretson,
Wm. F. Havemeyer, James R. Willets,
Walter E. Frew.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK,
29 Wall St., June 20th, 1899.
132D DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
G. W. McGARRAH, Cashier.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on the above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON AND GRAIN.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Capital, . . $1,500,000
Surplus . . 1,400,000
Deposits . 25,000,000

DOUGLAS & JONES
Members New York Stock Exchange,
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.

Arizona Ter. Funding 5s.
Key West, Fla., Water 6s.
Rochester Railway.
Syracuse Rap. Trans. Ry.
Milwaukee Elec. Ry. & Light Co.
Globe Street Railway.
SAMUEL H. BARROWS, 38 Broad St., Dealer in
Municipal, Railroad, Traction, and Gas Securities. Telephone, 2825 Broad.

Worrall & Hurlbutt
Members of New York Stock Exchange
DEALERS IN
Stocks, Bonds, Investment Securities.
NO. 1 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances.

Government and Municipal Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Also First Mortgage Bonds of Established Railways.
APPRAISEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE OR EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.
LISTS ON APPLICATION.
N. W. Harris & Co., Bankers.
NEW YORK, CHICAGO, BOSTON.
31 Nassau St., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.,) N. Y.

The Mercantile Trust Co.
NO. 120 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000
Interest allowed upon Deposits.
OFFICERS:
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
JOHN T. TERRY, HENRY C. DEMING, } Vice Presidents.
GEO. H. SQUIRE, Treasurer.
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
J. D. OSTRANDER, Assistant Secretary.
WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.
DIRECTORS:

Louis Fitzgerald,	Chauncey M. Depew,
John Jacob Astor,	Clement A. Griscom,
Marcellus Hartley,	Joan T. Terry,
Eugene Delano,	George J. Gould,
J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,	A. J. Cassatt,
Henry G. Marquand,	Thomas T. Eckert,
C. C. Cuyler,	James McCreery,
George L. Rives,	Rudolph Ellis,
John E. Searles,	Henry M. Alexander,
Edward D. Adams,	James H. Hyde,
J. Hampden Robb,	Charles H. Godfrey,
James W. Alexander,	John W. Hunter,
William H. Slocum,	James Stokes,
George Coppell,	Sidney Dillon Ripley,
John J. McCook,	Henry C. Deming,
Oliver Ames,	L. C. Weir,
	Henry B. Ely.

A. A. HOUSMAN & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
20 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK.

Jacob Rubino,
3 BROAD ST., Drexel Bldg., NEW YORK
BROKER AND DEALER IN
Railway Bonds, Guaranteed Stocks, and Other Investment Securities
That do NOT NEED REORGANIZATION

William T. Floyd, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange. Frederic P. Moore.
FLOYD & MOORE
Bankers and Brokers,
71 BROADWAY.

George Barclay Moffat. Alexander M. White, jr.
Moffat & White,
BANKERS,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
NO. 1 NASSAU STREET.

THE STATE TRUST CO.
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates. Interest allowed on deposits.
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, HENRY H. COOK, } Vice Presidents.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary & Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES.

Henry H. Cook	George Foster Peabody,
Edward H. Clark	Forrest H. Parker,
Joel B. Erhardt,	Willis S. Paine,
Joseph N. Hallock,	Thomas F. Ryan,
Walter S. Johnston,	Elihu Root,
Andrew Mills,	R. A. C. Smith,
Edwin A. McAlpin,	H. H. Vreeland,
Thomas A. McIntyre,	William C. Whitney,
Anson G. McCook	William A. Wheelock,
William A. Nash,	P. A. B. Widener.

WALTER C. TAYLOR, CORTLANDT E TAYLOR.
Member of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Walter C. Taylor & Co.,
Stocks,
Bonds and Investments,
5 and 7 Wall Street.
Telephone 3280 Cortland.

ACKERMANN & COLES,
20 Broad St., N. Y.
Telephone 4345 Cort.
SPECIALISTS IN
Royal Baking Powder P'f'd,
International Silver Bonds and P'f'd Stock,
Trust Company of America,
Standard Oil Trust.

JAMES P. GEDDES,
Unlisted Stocks and Bonds,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
MILLS BUILDING,
Telephone, 1875 Cortlandt. Broad Street, NEW YORK.

HATCH & FOOTE,
BANKERS,
No. 3 Nassau and 18 Wall St., N.Y.
ESTABLISHED 1887.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 24th day of June, 1899:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$146,189,370.10		
Gold bullion	122,853,916.82		
		$269,043,286.92	
Outstanding gold certificates	$34,410,820.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,655,270.00		
		32,755,550.00	*$236,287,727.02
Standard silver dollars		$407,176,210.00	
Outstanding silver certificates	$406,016,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	4,360,559.00		
		401,655,945.00	5,520,265.00
Silver bullion		------	951,563.14
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$9,718,047.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	83,887,233.00		
		$93,605,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		93,605,280.00	
United States notes		$36,513,238.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$22,310,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	860,000.00		
		21,450,000.00	15,063,238.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$955,883.00		
National bank notes	3,647,361.34		
Fractional silver coin	6,170,052.30		
Fractional currency	67.45		
Minor coin	224,276.41		
Deposits in National banks	78,847,223.31		
Bonds and interest paid	459,865.56		
		$90,313,693.37	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$9,144,188.03		
Outstanding checks and drafts	5,234,761.77		
Disbursing officers' balances	49,304,414.07		
Post Office Department account	5,897,778.63		
Miscellaneous items	2,881,927.05		
		72,423,069.55	17,890,593.82
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$275,713,387.88

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$656,751.31	$14,322,702.32	$202,383,606.65
Internal revenue	1,072,718.85	18,952,573.45	265,488,204.08
Miscellaneous	26,543.58	2,104,581.11	33,597,576.14
Total receipts	$1,756,013.74	$35,379,856.88	$501,469,386.87
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	240,000.00	6,053,000.00	118,204,558.99
War	285,000.00	7,110,000.00	228,135,606.60
Navy	160,000.00	4,005,000.00	64,317,150.80
Indians	25,000.00	545,000.00	12,744,176.24
Pensions	150,000.00	10,140,000.00	139,163,632.04
Interest	15,000.00	435,000.00	39,433,438.97
Total expenditures	$855,000.00	$28,288,000.00	$601,997,972.64
Excess of receipts over expenditures	901,013.74	7,091,856.88	†97,528,285.77
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890		1,250,087.50	21,565,075.50
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	52,290.00	1,201,910.00	16,418,950.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes, (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$535,191,664.00	$99,379,685.00	$634,571,399.00
This fiscal year	18,379,137.00	6,795,047.00	25,175,184.00
This month	1,708,592.00	724,007.00	2,432,599.00
This day	68,013.00	29,916.00	97,929.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $103,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes. Section 12, act July 12, 1882. †Excess of expenditures over receipts.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

	Exchanges.	Balances.
June 24	$945,788,583	$52,462,896
June 17	1,137,462,946	60,904,470
June 10	1,039,265,504	56,814,127
*June 3	954,342,888	56,274,097
May 27	1,231,015,611	69,939,059
May 20	1,245,292,959	69,891,513
May 13	1,394,833,511	77,221,284
May 6	1,439,472,965	72,052,491
April 29	1,201,119,369	67,732,655
April 22	1,302,919,610	77,752,988
April 15	1,424,346,265	82,334,464
April 8	1,353,060,641	77,373,338
April 1	1,293,839,167	60,915,694
March 25	1,247,937,065	74,448,286
March 18	1,246,322,759	67,781,545
March 11	1,201,876,387	76,573,236
March 4	1,392,090,599	74,090,291
*Feb. 25	1,172,231,405	60,387,272
*Feb. 18	905,777,922	50,357,272
Feb. 11	1,133,485,998	54,866,284
Feb. 4	1,226,431,208	70,345,718
Jan. 28	1,494,420,885	67,281,634
Jan. 21	1,409,245,846	80,172,687
Jan. 14	1,251,004,980	72,624,906
Jan. 7	1,160,345,613	65,442,570
Dec. 24	1,622,436,939	48,476,273
Dec. 17	1,119,883,225	50,524,052
Dec. 10	954,918,136	54,514,911
Dec. 3	1,001,138,114	51,224,114
*Nov. 26	835,664,457	39,962,287
Nov. 19	1,096,708,461	49,212,197
*Nov. 12	847,498,507	46,118,724
Nov. 5	890,359,371	49,345,459
Oct. 29	791,118,935	46,483,441
Oct. 22	780,330,585	50,873,324
Oct. 15	819,890,169	56,955,370
Oct. 8	889,055,649	49,631,052
Oct. 1	774,084,931	41,009,298
Sept. 24	814,737,560	50,621,265
Sept. 17	851,162,653	48,805,691
*Sept. 10	670,077,648	38,096,001
Sept. 3	838,054,779	45,586,228
Aug. 27	762,947,004	40,032,328
Aug. 20	843,316,542	44,082,593
Aug. 6	741,158,272	56,354,906
July 30	644,528,326	39,372,795
July 23	630,280,419	46,140,432
July 16	720,893,050	47,190,838
*July 9	617,814,853	44,564,178
July 2	526,863,622	32,660,979
June 25	655,289,867	43,167,523

*Five days.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
June 22, 1899	£31,488,581	.....
June 23, 1898	38,490,133	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
June 22, 1899	74,882,088	£48,903,720
June 23, 1898	75,236,617	49,497,667
BANK OF GERMANY.		
June 22, 1899	30,018,000	15,463,000
June 23, 1898	29,551,000	15,225,000
RUSSIA.		
June 22, 1899	95,432,000	5,185,000
June 23, 1898	111,860,000	4,459,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
June 22, 1899	36,186,000	12,738,000
June 23, 1898	31,869,000	12,607,000
SPAIN.		
June 22, 1899	12,268,000	13,272,000
June 23, 1898	9,834,000	4,314,000
ITALY.		
June 22, 1899	15,389,000	2,182,000
June 23, 1898	15,160,000	1,921,000
NETHERLANDS.		
June 22, 1899	3,805,000	6,843,000
June 23, 1898	2,885,000	7,001,000
BELGIUM.		
June 22, 1899	3,019,000	1,510,000
June 23, 1898	2,933,000	1,466,000
Total for the week	£302,487,689	£105,546,730
Total preceding week	301,128,111	105,973,480
Corresponding date last year	320,747,750	96,488,667

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@62.

Bar silver in London was 27 13-16d per ounce, and in New York 60¼c. Mexican silver dollars, 48½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 554,200.49 ounces of silver bullion.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, June 25.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ended yesterday shows the following changes: Gold in hand, increase, 5,063,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase, 3,773,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 1,120,000 pesetas.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Fair; variable winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,433. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 80½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40½c; cash cotton, 6c.

FOREIGN.—The French Senate and Chamber of Deupties both approved the new Cabinet's policy yesterday after the Ministry had presented a declaration, but there was considerable excitement in the lobbies and several interpellations raised. Capt. Dreyfus has not yet arrived at Brest, and the Dreyfusards there precipitated several demonstrations yesterday. The German delegates to the Peace Conference gave notice yesterday that they had been instructed to support the arbitration plan, but strongly intimated their intention to oppose Russia's disarmament proposals. Serious riots occurred in several Spanish towns yesterday arising over the new budget's proposals. Sir Thomas Lipton's America's Cup challenger Shamrock was successfully launched at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Samuda's yards, London. Lady Russell, wife of Sir Charles Russell, named the yacht. An immense crowd was present. The Shamrock collided with a barge in midstream, but was only very slightly damaged. Queen Victoria, the Prince of Wales, and many other royal personages were present at a great review at Aldershot yesterday. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a speech at Birmingham last night, made a vigorous attack on the Transvaal Government, and stated the British Government's determination to secure proper treatment for the Outlanders unequivocally.—Pages 3, 4, and 7.

Page 1.

John Russa, six years old, was crushed to death by a trolley car while playing in front of his home at 717 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn.

President and Mrs. McKinley yesterday left Adams for Washington, thus cutting short their visit to that city. The change in their plans was due to the weakness and ill-health of Mrs. McKinley.

Fire yesterday destroyed the Michigan Central and Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton freight houses in Toledo, together with 100 loaded cars standing on the tracks. The loss will exceed $300,000, with a very small insurance.

The collection of jewelry and gowns seized on the steamship St. Paul in the baggage of Mrs. Phyllis E. Dodge is now valued at $130,000, a pearl necklace worth over $80,000 having been overlooked. Mrs. Dodge will call at the Custom House today.

Page 2.

Michael Lyden, a veteran of the late war, was shot and instantly killed yesterday in a saloon at 52 Amsterdam Avenue, by a negro.

Gen. Otis has sent a long report by cable to the Washington authorities reviewing the situation in the Philippines. He says while the American troops have suffered greatly in the rainy season the insurgents are scattered, and their only hope is in dissension in the United States.

Page 3.

The suspicion has arisen among yachtsmen that the Shamrock may prove to be a centreboard yacht.

Lemuel E. Quigg announced yesterday that he intended to make an issue of coalition between the Republicans and Independents.

The new cup defender Columbia was completed and turned over to the owners at Bristol yesterday, leaving in the afternoon for Newport. She will go to New London for the college races and will race with the Defender July 3 off Sandy Hook.

Page 4.

The Anchor liner City of Rome returned from Glasgow yesterday and collided with the steamboat Monmouth in the bay, but did little damage.

The care taken by the members of the Presbytery to keep their proceedings secret precipitated a warm discussion at the meeting yesterday.

Roger H. Lyon of this city says he is the attorney for a company which will have a capital of $250,000,000, and which proposes to dig a ship canal through the American isthmus.

The Rev. A. B. Simpson yesterday answered charges made against him in The Independent in connection with the finances of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, of which he is President.

Page 5.

In the racing at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, Mr Belmont's Ethelbert won the Spindrift Stakes and Mischievous took the Spring Stakes.

Meyer D. Rothschild of Long Branch has written a reply to Chairman Quigg in regard to a coalition to defeat Tammany. Mr. Rothschild urges that there shall be no split in the ranks of the Citizens' Union.

An order was filed yesterday in the Court of Chancery in Trenton dismissing the bill of Walter R. Kern and other stockholders of the Federal Steel Company to restrain payment of the first quarterly divend on the common stock.

Page 6.

The Executive Committee appointed by Mayor Van Wyck last week to arrange the details of the reception to Admiral Dewey met yesterday and organized.

Page 8.

At the sale yesterday of yearlings from the Ellerslie Stud, F. Brown paid the highest price, $3,000, for a Charaxus colt.

It is expected that fully 100 competitors will participate in the amateur golf championship match, beginning near Chicago on July 3.

Page 14.

Advance sheets of the forty-first annual report of the Chamber of Commerce were sent out yesterday.

The legal struggle between the Colonial Dames societies was continued in the Supreme Court yesterday.

Indictments against Michael P. O'Connor and three other men, charged with subornation of perjury, were dismissed yesterday.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the National Shear Company, commonly known as the Shear Trust.

Justice Werner yesterday sentenced Mrs. Addie M. Barrow, who participated in the kidnapping of Marion Clarke, to twelve years and ten months in Auburn Prison.

Tammany Hall members of the Board of Aldermen yesterday declared they were confident that the bond hold-up in that branch of the Municipal Assembly would be broken at to-day's session. The outlook in the Council, however, is gloomy.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 12.
Business Troubles.—Page 8.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Real Estate.—Page 8.
Railroads.—Page 4.
Markets.—Page 12.

Fight for Col. Morris's Estate.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 26.—Notice of contest over the will of the late Col. Daniel Morris of this city, who left an estate valued at over $300,000, was served on Surrogate John S. Risley of this county to-day by Lawyer Harry Woolton, representing the relatives of the deceased, all of whom reside in California, and who claim that prejudice shown in the will against them was the result of the document's being signed while the maker was not of sound mind. The bulk of Col. Morris's fortune was bequeathed to various charitable institutions in this State and Pennsylvania. The contestants and relatives are N. T. Stewart, M. R. Bogan, Daniel S. Morris, E. G. Gregory, Marie E. Black, and Emily J. Morris.

Bridegroom Did Not Appear.

HICKSVILLE, L. I., June 26.—The wedding of Miss Dora Schlimm of this place and Max Weisenberg of Brooklyn, which was to have occurred at the home of the bride's parents on Sunday night, did not take place because of the non-appearance of the bridegroom. Final arrangements for the nuptials were made on Wednesday, and Weisenberg left, saying he would return the following day. He has not since been seen by his fiancé. The day set for the wedding was the golden anniversary of the bride's parents. The bride, when it was decided the bridegroom would not appear, entered into the enjoyment of her parents' celebration. She declares that if Weisenberg should turn up now she will refuse to marry him.

Judge Hall Knows Nothing of It.

NEW HAVEN, June 26.—Judge John M. Hall, Vice President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, in an interview this evening on the reported transfer of the Boston and Albany to the New York Central, said: "I know nothing about the matter except what I have seen in the newspapers. I have just returned from Boston this evening, but I was there on entirely

BIG RAILROAD DEAL MEETS NO DENIALS

Interested Officials Simply Decline to Discuss It.

RISE IN VANDERBILT STOCKS

Informal Protest by New Haven Road Representatives.

Acquisition of Boston and Albany by the New York Central May Cause Diversion of the Grain Traffic of This Port.

Railroad men and the financiers of Wall Street found an absorbing topic yesterday in the statement, published exclusively in THE NEW YORK TIMES, that the Boston and Albany Railroad was to be leased in perpetuity to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. The importance and far-reaching significance of the arrangement described was readily appreciated by persons familiar with railroad conditions in the Eastern States. The news had a marked effect on the stock market, causing a strong upward movement of New York Central and other Vanderbilt securities.

There were no "official denials" of the statements published in THE TIMES yesterday, as is frequently the case when important railroad news finds its way into print before the railroad men are quite ready to have it known. The accuracy of the news printed in this instance is unquestioned by those who know the facts, and men high in authority in New York Central councils could only express wonderment yesterday that the facts should have leaked out. They wasted no breath in denials.

The effect of the absorption of the Boston and Albany system by the New York Central upon other New England lines was discussed with a great deal of interest in quarters where railroad and financial matters are of paramount importance. Opinions were freely expressed that this new arrangement would necessitate a readjustment of relations between the New York Central and some of the other Eastern railroads.

NEW HAVEN ROAD PROTESTS.

An informal protest against the proposed lease of the Boston and Albany by the New York Central was made yesterday, it is understood, by representatives of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. There were indications in certain dispatches received in this city from New Haven that the management of the New York, New Haven and Hartford system is deeply concerned about the probable effect of the New York Central-Boston and Albany deal.

One of the Vice Presidents of the Consolidated lines was quoted as expressing doubts about the acquisition of the Boston and Albany by the Vanderbilts on the terms outlined in THE TIMES. He recalled the fact that the Boston and Albany people had been offered equally good terms by his company, and had refused them. Numerous telegrams from New Haven were received in Wall Street offices during the day asking for additional information regarding the deal.

S. R. Callaway, President of the New York Central system, was besieged by seekers after confirmatory and detailed information. To all he made the same reply: "I have nothing whatever to say on this subject." Treasurer Rossiter was equally reticent, and in Chairman Depew's office entire ignorance of the subject was frankly avowed by Private Secretary H. C. Du Val, who said that he had cabled the news to Senator Depew, and he thought it would prove interesting reading to the absent Chairman.

MR. MORGAN RETICENT.

William K. Vanderbilt being out of town, J. Pierpont Morgan, who is one of the controlling influences in New York Central affairs, was appealed to for an authoritative statement as to the facts. He replied good naturedly that he did not care to talk about the matter, and suggested that the Presidents of the roads interested were the proper persons to apply to for information. H. McK. Twombly, who, together with Mr. Morgan, is believed to be in W. K. Vanderbilt's confidence in this latest railway amalgamation, remained at his Summer home, in Madison, N. J., and declined to talk.

President William Bliss of the Boston and Albany Railroad will be in New York this week, and, according to present expectations, the completion of the details for the New York Central's absorption of the Boston and Albany is merely a matter of a few days. Mr. Bliss is one of the largest stockholders of the Boston and Albany, and it is believed that he will have full power as the representative of a large majority of the stock at the forthcoming conference with the Vanderbilt people.

A remark made by Vice President E. D. Hayden of the Boston and Albany system received much attention in Wall Street during yesterday. It was this: "I can say nothing on this subject at present." The significance of this apparently commonplace remark lies in the fact that heretofore the Boston and Albany officers have denied all reports about the sale or lease of that property with promptness and vigor.

Well-informed railroad men see in this latest move of W. K. Vanderbilt's but one step in a series of important measures which are likely to develop in quick succession, and which will cause some radical changes in existing conditions. The outcome of Mr. Vanderbilt's far-reaching plans may show some surprising shifts in the centres of railroad authority.

GRAIN SHIPPERS WORRIED.

Grain shippers are exercised over a possible diversion of the grain traffic of this port in consequence of the New York Central having control of the Boston and Albany. It may be found to the advantage of the Vanderbilts, as the owners of the Boston and Albany, to feed that road with a goodly proportion of the east-bound shipments of breadstuffs, sending grain and flour designed for export direct to Boston, via Albany.

This is a phase of the matter that is likely to awaken an active interest on the part of the Produce Exchange merchants and the Chamber of Commerce men who for so many years have been seeking to put a stop to alleged railroad discriminations against the Port of New York.

The discussions of this subject which are likely to ensue will doubtless develop some interesting points. New York shippers may find it to their advantage to urge forward the often-talked-of enlargement and improvement of the Erie Canal and the establishment at convenient localities in this vicinity of large elevators for the handling and storage of grain.

The Boston and Albany's double-track road between Albany and Boston, and the probable fact that terminal handling charges will be found to be cheaper in Boston than in New York, it is feared by some, will operate to the disadvantage of this city as a grain terminal point as soon as the owners of the New York Central become responsible for the earning power of the Boston and Albany.

in the story I do not know, for I am not concerned in it."

HOW BOSTON VIEWS IT.

BOSTON, June 26.—President Bliss and Vice President Hayden of the Boston and Albany Railroad were both in their offices this morning, and when asked again concerning the proposed combination, they declined to discuss the matter. President Bliss simply said: "I do not care to talk." Mr. Hayden remarked that he could say nothing either to confirm or deny the stories now in circulation, but that if there were anything in the future to say it would be given out through the regular channels.

Regarding the story that a conference was held in New York on Saturday between the New York Central, Boston and Albany, and New York, New Haven and Hartford representatives, Mr. Hayden said: "If such a conference was held the Boston and Albany people certainly had no part in it, for Mr. Bliss, Mr. Hoar, and myself were all in Boston, and certainly if such a meeting had been called one of us at least would have been in attendance."

Notwithstanding this reticence, The Boston Journal claims to have learned from an authoritative source that the Vanderbilts have been of late negotiating for the control of the Boston and Albany. They already have a very considerable interest in the property, but it is understood that the actual control is held by practically three people, and those whom they represent—Messrs. Bliss, Chapin, and Davis. It was less than a year ago that the parties refused an offer of 8 per cent. guarantee on the stock of the company, and this fact leads to the belief that the pending lease—if the combination take the form of a lease—will provide for a guarantee better than 8 per cent.

One authority says that it has been understood in local financial circles for some time past that if the Boston and Albany were ever turned over to the Vanderbilts it would be on a basis of $30,000 in 3 per cent. bonds for each 100 shares of the Boston and Albany stock. It is also understood that the minority stockholders of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, as a whole, would be perfectly agreeable to any arrangement that President Bliss and his associates might make.

It has long been well understood that the New York Central, Chicago and Northwestern, Omaha, and Union Pacific lines might come under one management. Indeed, the negotiations to this end have progressed further than is generally appreciated by the public. It is not unlikely that the New Haven system will be included in the great deal.

THE EFFECT IN WALL STREET.

Led by New York Central, the Vanderbilt stocks were the most conspicuous shares in yesterday's market. The completion of the deal for the acquisition of the Boston and Albany, as announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES, led to buoyancy in all of the group. New York Central sold at 128½, and gained 2⅛ points net; Northwest at 161¼, gaining 2 points net; Omaha at 108, gaining 1¾ points, and Big Four at 58¼.

Wall Street gave the greater part of its attention to the story of the Boston and Albany deal, and showed much enthusiasm over the news. Commission houses were busy buyers, indicating the public's confidence in Vanderbilt leadership and Vanderbilt railroad management. Attempts were made to discredit the story, but these were set at naught by the refusals of President Callaway of the New York Central and Vice President Hayden of the Boston and Albany to deny the published statements.

The Street naturally regarded the Boston and Albany acquisition as an indication that Vanderbilt plans for the long-looked-for transcontinental line are being carried out. The early completion of this scheme has been often rumored in financial circles and as often denied, but the Street has all along clung to the belief that it will ultimately be accomplished. This last development, however, is generally looked upon as in many ways significant.

Among the more important Wall Street interests the news of the Vanderbilt accomplishment was taken as the forerunner of new Vanderbilt activity in the stock market. Confident of this, many of the larger commission houses were advising clients to take on lines of the Vanderbilts, the Grangers, and the other standard railroad stocks.

London was a heavy buyer of New York Central, and Boston houses also took big blocks of the stock. In Boston, Boston and Albany stock advanced nearly 15 points.

BOSTON AND ALBANY SYSTEM.

The Boston and Albany system has the following lines: Main line, Boston to Albany, 202 miles; branches owned, 104 miles; leased, Pittsfield and North Adams Railroad, Ware River Railroad, and North Brookfield Railroad, in all, 83 miles; total, 389 miles. It owns 241 locomotives, 367 passenger cars, and 5,944 freight cars. Its stock is $25,000,000, and the funded debt consists of

Loan of 1882, 5 per cent., due 1902. (April and October)	$3,858,000
Loan of 1893, 4 per cent., due 1913. (April and October)	3,627,000
Total	$7,485,000

The company guarantees 5 per cent. dividends on $450,000 stock of the Pittsfield and North Adams Railroad and 7 per cent. on $750,000 stock of the Ware River Railroad. The bonds are not secured by mortgage. The company held 24,115 shares of its own stock, purchased from the State of Massachusetts. In exchange for this stock, the bonds of 1882 were issued.

In September, 1883, 17,388½ shares of this stock were distributed in the form of a 10 per cent. stock dividend to the stockholders, and in 1886 the remaining 6,527 shares were given to stockholders.

Five million dollars of stock was issued in 1892 to retire that amount of maturing 7 per cent. bonds. In 1893 an issue of $5,000,000 was authorized to provide for terminals, &c., and to retire 6 per cent. bonds maturing July 1, 1895. The company has an interest in the Boston Terminal Railroad and uses the new Union Station in Boston.

The earnings of the road since 1881-2 have varied from $7,637,982 in 1884-5 to $10,193,-875 in 1892-3, gross earnings, and from $2,180,382 in 1881-2 to $3,036,718 in 1888-9, net. The report for 1897-8 showed a dividend of 8 per cent.; gross earnings $9,241,-503, net earnings $2,446,506, charges $415,-980, and surplus $2,030,586. It has paid a dividend of 8 per cent. every year, and in 1882-3 it issued an addition 10 per cent. in stock and in 1895-6 3 1-3 per cent. in stock.

The officers are: President—William Bliss; General Manager—W. H. Barnes; Vice President and Secretary—E. D. Hayden; Treasurer—C. E. Stevens; Assistant Treasurer—F. H. Ratcliffe, all of Boston. Directors—William Bliss, Boston; James A. Rumrill, Springfield, Mass.; C. Sargent, Brookline, Mass.; John Cummings, E. D. Hayden, Woburn, Mass.; Z. Crane, Dalton, Mass.; E. L. Davis, Stephen Salisbury, Worcester, Mass.; J. C. Rogers, Peabody, Mass.; A. C. Houghton, Adams, Mass.; Chauncey M. Depew, New York; E. H. Gillett, Westfield, Mass.; S. Hoar, Concord, Mass.

The Boston Terminal Company, one-fifth interest in which has also been acquired by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, was incorporated by the Massachusetts Legislature in July, 1896, for the purpose of building and maintaining a passenger station for all the railroads entering Boston on the south, including the Boston and Albany, New York, New Haven and Hartford, Boston and Providence, Old Colony, and New England.

The terminal is at the corner of Summer Street and Atlantic Avenue, Boston, occupying the site of the old New England Terminal, with other property acquired for the purpose, parts of certain streets being closed by the municipality and new ones opened. The whole area covered is some forty acres. The new trainshed is 508 feet wide by 720 feet in length, and contains twenty-eight tracks. There are also loop tracks on a basement floor for suburban trains. The building was opened for use in January of this year.

The stock is $500,000 and funded debt is $12,000,000, secured by first mortgage, 3½ per cent., due 1947. The stock is held by the five companies, one-fifth each. They agree to pay as rental, in monthly instalments, a sum equal to expenses, charges, interest on bonds, and 4 per cent. on stock. They also assume joint liability for any deficiency in case of foreclosure.

The first mortgage bonds were originally two-year 3½ per cent. notes, due Aug. 1, 1898, which were exchanged for present bonds. In December, 1897, application was made for authority to issue $1,000,000 more bonds, making the total issue now $13,000,-000. The Terminal Company purchased the property of the New England Railroad at the foot of Summer Street for $1,923,000.

The officers of the Terminal Company are: Chairman and Treasurer—Charles P. Clark; Vice Chairman—Samuel Hoar; Clerk—James W. Perkins; Manager—John C. Sanborn; Trustees—Charles P. Clark, Charles L. Lovering, Royal C. Taft, Samuel Hoar, Francis L. Higginson. The Trustee of the mortgage is the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston.

BIG EXPLOSION OF DYNAMITE.

Houses Damaged Within Radius of Three Miles, but Boy Within 20 Feet of Scene Escapes.

By the explosion of a large quantity of dynamite stored in a shed on the north side of Kattoc Street, near the Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, last evening, several thousand dollars worth of damage was done to houses within a radius of three miles.

The dynamite was the property of C. W. Collins, a contractor living at 62 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, who is engaged in concreting Kattoc Street. By his confession, Fred Menke, ten years old, living on Sidney Street near the scene of the explosion, was arrested for having caused the explosion, but was later bailed out.

Menke says that he was playing in a heap of sand located about twenty feet from the shed, and that he had in his possession two packs of firecrackers, which his father had bought for him to celebrate the Fourth of July. Instead of keeping them until next Tuesday, the boy took them out last evening for the purpose of setting them off.

He had exploded a number of the crackers, when he was suddenly frightened by a terrific explosion. He was stunned for a few minutes, and then saw that the shed had been blown away, and that nothing remained to show that the building had ever been there. He then realized that the dynamite had exploded.

The report had been heard for a distance of three miles in all directions, and soon people began running in the direction of the scene of the explosion. In the meantime young Menke had run to his home.

The police were on hand soon after the explosion occurred, and to them Menke told his story. He was placed under arrest on the technical charge of violating a corporation ordinance in exploding fireworks without a permit.

Collins had to within a few days ago employed 100 men, but they had stopped work for some unknown reason. It is said by the people who live in the vicinity where the shed stood that a watchman was employed to watch the place. If such was the case, nothing could be found of him in the vicinity.

It is believed by the police that one of the pieces of the firecrackers blew into the shed through a crack and ignited the powder. What puzzles the police and everybody else is the escape of Menke, who was within twenty feet of the shed when the explosion occurred, and that houses located fully three miles away should be damaged.

The damage to the houses consisted mostly of broken windows, doors, ceilings, dishes, &c. About fifty buildings, including Public School No. 46, were damaged.

THE PRESIDENT LEAVES ADAMS

The Visit of the Chief Executive Is Shortened Two Days Through the Illness of Mrs. McKinley.

ADAMS, Mass., June 26.—The vacation which President and Mrs. McKinley have been enjoying here as the guests of the Hon. and Mrs. W. B. Plunkett is at an end, and to-night the Presidential train bore them toward the Nation's capital. The President returned to his executive labors in remarkably fine health, but Mrs. McKinley is quite poorly, and it was on her account that the present stay was curtailed by two days.

The departure of the President to-night was quite impressive. It was first arranged that the people should give him an enthusiastic send-off, but later it was considered best to let the farewell be as quiet as possible, on account of the condition of Mrs. McKinley.

Shortly after dinner the Presidential train pulled up in front of Mr. Plunkett's residence, where about 3,000 people had assembled. Commander Mole of Fayles Post mounted the rear platform of the train and requested the people not to cheer until Mrs. McKinley had entered the train and the President had addressed them. Company M of the Second Regiment had been drawn up in double column, extending from Mr. Plunkett's gate to the train, and the carriage containing Mr. and Mrs. McKinley passed between the files of soldiers. Mrs. McKinley looked quite ill, and had to be assisted into the train. The people respected the request of Commander Mole, and hardly a sound was uttered until the President appeared on the rear platform and addressing them, said:

"My fellow-citizens: I am always glad to come to Adams, and always regret going away. I have come to like this people, after my acquaintance with them, and, while I go regretfully, I go with the hope of an early visit among you again. I have noticed with great pleasure the progress that has been made since I first visited your little city, seven years ago. I was here then to participate in the opening of one of your great mills, and I rejoice to know that another of like size was added a few years later. It gave me uncommon pleasure this morning to participate in laying the cornerstone of still another, which is larger than either of its predecessors. I rejoice because it means more work and more wages, and more work and more wages mean happy homes and happy firesides, and happy homes and happy firesides make a good community, make good citizens, and make a great country. I am glad to have had the pleasure of being a few days with you, and it is with great regret that I bid you all good-bye, wishing you every good thing."

As he finished speaking, Company M gave three cheers for the President, and the people followed with three more, and the train started, the President remaining on the rear platform, waving his hat and handkerchief until the train had passed out of sight.

Just before noon to-day the President and Mr. Plunkett went to the site of the new mill of the New Berkshire Cotton Manufacturing Company, and there the cornerstone was laid "well and truly" laid by the President. On returning to the house, luncheon was served, and a little later the President went to North Adams, where he witnessed a parade and took a ride about the city. At the conclusion of the North Adams parade, Mayor H. Torrey Cady made an address of welcome to the President, to which the President replied in these words:

"My fellow-citizens: I am glad to be here to-day, and I speak for the purpose of expressing faintly my feelings for this most generous welcome that the people of North Adams, old and young, have extended to the President fo the United States. I know something about North Adams from my visit two years ago, but as I rode through the streets of your beautiful city to-day, I must confess that I was wholly unprepared to witness the splendid progress and prosperity. As I leave you, I leave with you my good-bye, and I can only wish for your increased prosperity in your mills and in your workshops and for contentment in your homes."

John M. Van Orden Bankrupt.

TRENTON, N. J., June 26.—John M. Van Orden, manager of the Van Orden Corset Company of Newark, N. J., filed a petition in bankruptcy to-day. His liabilities are $6,000 and his assets $13,800, made up almost entirely of notes of no value. The liabilities include $3,000 which Van Orden owes his wife for alimony under a decree of the New York courts. The major part of the remainder is for debts contracted for the benefit of his wife before their separation.

New Fast Train to Detroit.
The New York Central's "Detroit Special" leaves New York every day at 4:00 P. M. Fine Service; no excess fare.—Adv.

ST. PAUL SEIZURE $130,000

Pearl Necklace Brought in by Mrs. Dodge Had Been Overlooked.

VALUE HELD AT OVER $80,000

Woman Will Call at the Custom House To-day — Wormser's Name May Be Brought in Officially.

The jewels seized on Saturday on the steamship St. Paul in the baggage of Mrs. Phyllis E. Dodge of 104 West Eightieth Street by Deputy Surveyor Daniel E. Dowling and Inspector Coffey found their way to the Custom House yesterday. They had been sent to the Appraisers' Stores for appraisement, and were taken from there to the office of the United States Special Agents in the Custom House, where they were laid out on the desk of Col. G. F. Cross, Special Treasury Agent. Interested in the seizure were Surveyor S. C. Croft, United States District Attorney H. L. Burnett, Col. Dudley F. Phelps, Chief of the Law Division, and Agents Curtis and Theobald.

The collection of jewelry, seized with two trunks of valuable gowns because it was not declared, was pronounced by Col. Cross and the experts to be the finest that ever came into the possession of the Treasury Department as contraband. It was at first valued at $50,000, but a pearl necklace that was overlooked makes the amount over $130,000. It is regarded as the gem of the collection, and as it was appraised at $52,-000, European value, its value here, with 60 per cent. ad valorem duty added, makes it worth $83,200.

In the necklace are forty-three pearls of the finest quality. The four largest are valued at $13,000, one of them being appraised at $4,000. The clasp of the necklace is of Moorish design, and in it are set several solitaire diamonds and a grand ruby.

Another valuable jewel is a ring set with a black and a smoke-colored pearl. This is valued at $5,000. A strange jewel is what the Treasury Agents call a dog collar. It is a broad band formed by a dozen strings of pearls, with a gold clasp, and formed an ornament for the little black pet dog, on which Mrs. Dodge paid duty.

The Treasury Agents said that they were now amazed at the nonchalance with which Mrs. Dodge talked with Maurice S. Wormser while the examination of her gems and apparel was being conducted on the steamship and after she had "declared" only on the dog and some linen.

Col. Cross said that the examination of the jewels had not reached a stage where the intentions of the Treasury Department could be announced. Mrs. Dodge's contention that she had some of the jewelry when she went to Europe was found to be true, while it was certain that some of the jewelry seized was purchased abroad during Mrs. Dodge's recent trip. It will be the task of the Treasury Department and the Custom House officials to determine what jewels were and were not dutiable when Mrs. Dodge landed on Saturday.

Mrs. Dodge was not summoned to the Custom House yesterday. Edward Lauterbach of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson announced himself last evening as Mrs. Dodge's counsel, and said that his client would be at the Custom House to-day.

Treasury Agent Theobald will most likely be called upon to tell what he learned about Mrs. Dodge and her purchases at the Parisian jewelry stores, where he met her quite recently. This evidence will most likely bring Mr. Wormser's name officially into the gigantic smuggling case. These developments, if they are permitted to come out, Agent Theobald says, will create surprise and gossip.

Government detectives yesterday questioned the bedroom steward on the St. Paul in the hope of locating the champagne basket which was thrown overboard near the steamship slip, and which is said to contain the original paper boxes in which Mrs. Dodge bought the jewelry. The steward declined to give the desired information. Two of the paper boxes covers found in the stateroom just vacated by Mrs. Dodge can be produced when wanted in the case.

FIGHTING IN CHINA.

Germans Capture Tituni—French Consulate at Meng-Tzu Burned.

LONDON, June 27.—The Daily Mail publishes a dispatch from Shanghai saying that the German troops who were sent to punish the Chinese for a recent attack on the railway near Kiao-Chau met with armed resistance near Tituni. A fight ensued, and the Chinese lost ten men.

The Germans captured Tituni, and then advanced on Kau-Mai, which surrendered without fighting.

The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail telegraphs as follows:

"Anti-foreign disturbances have just occurred in Meng-Tzu, Province of Yun-Yan, where the residences of the customs staff and the French Consulate have been burned by an armed mob. The foreigners effected their escape."

SEE SUN SPOTS IN BOSTON.

Astronomer Finds Many Portentous Marks on the Sun's Surface.

BOSTON, June 26.—There is now visible on the surface of the sun a spot which, it is said, is by far the most remarkable seen in twenty years. Its appearance has been a great surprise to observers, as, according to the astronomical almanac, this is the eleventh, or off, year for sun spots, and besides this it appeared with a suddenness which is unusual.

When Mr. Ordway, the proprietor of the telescope on Boston Common, took his last look at the sun Thursday night, no indication of it was visible. But on Friday morning it was there with the greatest distinctness The large black spot in the centre is about 95,000 miles in diameter, and this is surrounded by a penumbra about 60,000 miles across. At some distance from the outer edge of the penumbra are other spots which have broken off from the large one, forming a ring part way around the centre. These number nineteen in all, most of them being included in the arc on the upper left-hand side of the central spot, and others in a group on the lower left-hand side. They are from 6,000 to 11,000 miles in diameter; from one side of this outer circle to the other the distance is from 275,000 to 300,000 miles. The central black spot, which is the most interesting part of the phenomenon, is slightly balloon shaped, and on the right-hand side its edge is very ragged.

Mr. Ordway is of the opinion that the cloudburst and other disturbances of Saturday night were the effects of this sun spot, and that by to-morrow other effects may be felt, especially in the South.

YERKES WILL GET HIS CHECK.

A $7,000,000 Order in Payment for His Railway Interests.

CHICAGO, June 26.—To-morrow one of the largest checks ever drawn in Chicago will pass from the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank to Charles T. Yerkes. The amount will be about $7,000,000, and the acceptance of this check will sever all relations existing between Mr. Yerkes and the Chicago street railways.

The check would have been for $10,000,000, but the difference represents a number of loans which Mr. Yerkes negotiated at a time when things financial had not such a hopeful aspect as now. He is said to have borrowed about $3,000,000 in Chicago, and these loans will be eliminated immediately.

Most of collateral, it is reported, is stock of the North and West Side Companies, so that in parting with its holdings Yerkes practically sold his equity in some of the shares in his control.

Special Low Rate Excursions.
The New York Central offers half-fare excursions for the Fourth of July to Niagara Falls, Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, Montreal, Quebec, Detroit, Duluth, etc. Apply to ticket agents for pamphlets, tickets, and particulars.—Adv.

FIERCE FIRE IN TOLEDO.

Railroad Freight Houses and One Hundred Loaded Cars Burned—A Loss of Over $300,000.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 26.—Fire to-day entirely destroyed the Michigan Central freight house, partially destroyed the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton freight house and burned one hundred loaded cars, the aggregate loss amounting to over $300,-000, a very small part of which is covered by insurance.

The blaze started near the office of the Michigan Central, and it spread quickly to every part of the freight building. A heavy wind swept the burning embers across the canal, and by the time the fire apparatus reached the scene a solid wall of flame was rising on each side of the water. More than 100 freight cars were saved, but as many more, filled with every kind of goods, were burned. The freight was nearly all coming to this city. A steam dredge valued at $15,000 was also destroyed.

A large number of small buildings near the freight house were burned, and a very fortunate change of wind alone prevented the Oliver House, a large brick building, from being a total loss. The Michigan Central freight house was a new building and was filled with out-going goods, as was the warehouse of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton. A train load of cedar posts, standing on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton tracks, was entirely destroyed. The dock for several hundred feet is ruined and will cost thousands of dollars to replace.

FATAL RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

Abraham Sprung, "Mayor of Poverty Hollow," Dies in Bellevue After Being Thrown from a Wagon.

A runaway horse, which took fright at a steam roller at Second Avenue and Second Street, yesterday, ran along to Fourth Street, where it overturned the wagon and threw out the two men in it, each of whom sustained concussion of the brain.

The injured men are Abraham Sprung, twenty-eight years old, of Eighty-first Street and Madison Avenue, and Richard Buchel, forty-five year old, of 20 President Street, Brooklyn. Sprung and Buchel were taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Sprung is a collector for the India Wharf Brewing Company of Brooklyn and Buchel is a driver. Sprung had a satchel well filled with bills and coin. The horse reared at the steam roller, and ran up the avenue. The wagon overturned, and both occupants were thrown out. Buchel landed first, and Sprung fell out on top of him. Both were picked up unconscious and taken to Bellevue Hospital. Pedestrians stopped the horse.

Sprung, who is well known on the east side as the "Mayor of Poverty Hollow," died at 12:45 this morning from his injuries. A crowd of nearly fifty friends were waiting outside the gates of Bellevue to hear news of him. Max Cohen, his brother-in-law, and Alexander Sprung, a cousin, were with him when he died. His wife, who had been in the hospital to see him, was outside with the others. Friends put her in a cab and sent her home.

ANOTHER TROLLEY VICTIM.

A Six-Year-Old Child Crushed to Death in Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn trolley added another child victim to its long list last evening. John Russa, six years old, son of a shoemaker, living at 717 Flushing Avenue, was run down and crushed to death by Car 849, Flushing Avenue Line, while playing in front of his home.

The motorman of the car, Frederick Mutz, of Maspeth, L. I., was threatened by the crowd which gathered, but Acting Detective Grosel hurried him to the Vernon Avenue Police Station, where he was locked up.

A CHICAGO PLUNGER RETIRES.

Wheat Bears Force F. R. Pardridge to Close Open Contracts.

CHICAGO, June 26.—F. R. Pardridge, well known in Board of Trade circles, and a cousin of the late "Ed" Pardridge, sent out a notice to-day to all those having open trades with him requesting a closing of such contracts.

The notice attracted much attention on 'Change from the fact that Mr. Pardridge has a wide acquaintance among the members of the board. Of late he has turned his entire attention to the wheat pit, but he was on the wrong side of the market, and the steady drop in prices last week compelled his retirement.

THE WHISKY COMBINE'S PLANS.

Is Building Large Warehouses and Buying More Distilleries.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 26.—Work was begun to-day on a whisky warehouse at Tyrone, Ky., which is to have a capacity of 52,800 barrels. It will be the property of the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company. The warehouse will cover an acre of ground, and will be eight stories in height. The contract calls for its completion by Aug. 20, which will be in time for the Fall mashing season.

Improvements costing $38,000 have been ordered on the Clifton Springs distillery at Cumminsville, Ohio, including a 20,000-barrel warehouse. A 40,000-barrel warehouse is being built by the combine at Uniontown.

To-morrow the combine expects to close the deal for the Darling distillery of Elias Block & Sons, in Carroll County, for $300,-000, and the Freiburg & Workum distillery, in Boone County, for $500,000.

WILL CHINA'S WALL COME DOWN

Several Syndicates Are Said to be After the Contract.

CHICAGO, June 26.—A special from Denver says:

"According to Frank Lewis, a Chicago civil engineer, who was to-day a guest at the Oxford Hotel, the Chinese Government contemplates the destruction of the ancient Chinese Wall, that separates China proper from Chinese Tartary. He is en route to China to assist in tearing down the famous structure.

Mr. Lewis is a civil engineer, and goes to China on behalf of a syndicate of Chicago capitalists. He said:

"'I understand that the enterprise is one of the Chinese Government's own conception and is independent of Russian, German, or French influence. The cost will be great, involving millions of dollars. The concessions that will be granted will be very valuable, and I anticipate that there will be sharp competition.'

Mr. Lewis said he has information that a New York syndicate is the only other American concern after the project, and that there are two British syndicates out, a French syndicate, and three German companies. The Chicago syndicate is said to have such men back of it as the Armours, Marshall Field, the elder Leiter, and Carter Harrison."

Married Her Former Pupil.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 26.—Miss Grace Thwing, Principal of the Port Chester High School, and Harold Jansen Hasbrouck, also of Port Chester, were married here this evening at the residence of the bride's brother, Eugene Thwing. The groom was formerly a pupil of the bride in the Port Chester High School. Mrs.

excellent form, and with the snap and vim that told of the fine race that was to come later. Then Pennsylvania's "Varsity crew pulled down at the top of their speed, under the direction of Coach Ward, who watched continually, while their diminutive coxswain, with a megaphone strapped to his face, shouted his orders to the oarsmen in a voice that sounded very huge indeed for so small a man as held the tiller line.

At 5:30 o'clock Cornell's four-oared crew came down the river from their quarters at Red Top, where the Harvard crew had been located when they rowed over this course under the engineering of the unique and not much-lamented Lehman. The Cornell men on the train greeted them enthusiastically with their peculiar college cheer, and they rested while the observation train made a flying trip a few miles above Krum's Elbow to get out of the way of a south-bound train. When that excursion had ended, and the train got back to the starting point, the Pennsylvania four had also taken their place and were ready for the race.

CORNELL OFF FIRST.

When the train got back to the start, the crews were ready for the word. The old Yale oarsman, Richard Armstrong, who officiated as referee, was shouting through his megaphone, "Are you ready, Cornell?" "Are you ready, Pennsylvania?" There was no response from either crew, and so a pistol shot was fired, and promptly at 5 o'clock these two crews of strapping young fellows began their two-mile journey down the river.

There was as much in the way of Bedlam as was possible from the small crowd of Cornell sympathizers on the train when they saw that their crew had caught the water a bit more surely and sharply than had the Pennsylvanians. The "Cornell I yell, I yell," was given as energetically as possible, and there were not enough Pennsylvanians on the train to make themselves heard against it. But the Ben Franklin oarsmen did not appear to mind it, and recovered in an instant from the preliminary splashing that had marred the beauty of the start. They settled in their shell and to their stroke with the steadiness of veterans under fire.

Before Cornell had a chance to take full advantage of their successful start the Pennsylvanians were on even terms with them. It had taken but three of their strokes to set them right, and from that point on they made no misakes. They started out with a stroke of about thirty-six to the minute, which was about two strokes faster to the minute than the gait set by the stroke of the Cornell lads. Pennsylvania had the outside or eastern course, and whatever advantage there was from the tide. But they had also the advantage of a good, clean business-like stroke that told much better for them than did the tide. So at the end of the first quarter of a mile they had got the prow of their boat a trifle ahead of that of the Cornell shell, and by the time the half-mile was passed they had at least a half boat's length the best of it.

PENNSYLVANIA'S VICTORY.

From this point on to the finish it became a stern chase for the Cornell four. But there was never a pluckier stern chase than was this one. Pennsylvania's boys were satisfied to keep the lead they had. When at the end of a mile, clear water showed between their shell and that of the Cornell lads. Cornell's stroke "hit it up" time and again for a dozen strokes or so, but each time he did so the Pennsylvanians responded to the call on them to hold their lead as gamely as a leader always responds when he sees victory within his reach.

Try hard as they could and hard as they did, the boys from Ithaca could not catch the Quakers, though they spurted often and desperately, passing under the big bridge the Quakers had the best of it by about a length and a half, and that lead was never cut down from that point on to the end of the race, which was reached by the Pennsylvania crew just 11 minutes and 12 seconds after the start had been made. The Cornell crew was two and three-fifths of a second behind them when they passed the old schooner which marked the end of the course. It was a fine race for both crews alike. Though not a very fast one, it was pretty as a spectacle, gamely fought out by both participants, and creditable alike to both victor and vanquished.

The members of the victorious crew were J. F. Batkin, bow; O. B. Evans, No. 2; J. F. Bachtel, No. 3, and S. Crowthers, Jr., stroke.

The defeated crew was A. R. Ayres, bow; L. S. Lyons, No. 2; L. J. Hammer, No. 3, and C. B. English, stroke.

THE FRESHMAN RACE.

Shouts of glee from the few Pennsylvanians about the course had hardly died away before the freshman crews of Columbia, Cornell, and Pennsylvania had taken their places at the stakeboats for the two-mile trip down the river. The start was made promptly at 6 o'clock, and the air rang with the cheers of classmates and graduates of the three universities for the youngsters who were carrying the college colors for the first time.

Whatever there was of advantage from the tide Columbia had, as she had the outside position, and in that respect Pennsylvania was the most poorly off, for she was on the inside, nearest the shore. The crew that did the business had the middle course, and those young charges of Courtney looked to be a bit the heaviest and strongest of the lot.

Courtney is a glutton for work, and never allows his charges to dawdle, but at no time since they have taken up rowing did they have anything like so hard a task as they had this afternoon to defeat the brawny eight from Columbia that Dr. Walter B. Peet and his assistant had sent to the races in the pink of condition.

THE START.

Columbia was the first crew to catch the water when the referee's pistol sent the lads away on their journey for honor and the glory of Alma Mater. But it did them little good, for the boat seemed to hang for an instant, and the Cornell lads were quickly on even terms with them, and at the end of a dozen strokes had made it plain that the crew that should beat the Ithacans would be the victor. Pennsylvania also took advantage of the temporary tangle in the affairs of the Columbia lads, and before the boys from Morningside Heights had settled into self-control their admirers on the train were saddened to see that the bow of the Quakers' shell was a trifle in front of that of the Columbia boat.

Nearly a quarter of a mile had been rowed before the Columbia boys were rowing their best, and then Cornell had a third of a boat's length lead over them. At that point, too, the New Yorkers were gratified to see that Columbia had not only recovered the loss she had made to Pennsylvania, but had so easily made up the lost ground that there was hope for even a recovery of what she had lost to Cornell. So, led by Guy Richards, the Columbia contingent shouted and cheered the freshmen on. At the end of a half mile Cornell had a clear lead of a quarter of a boat's length, and Columbia was in about the same relative position as regards the Pennsylvania lads, who now had a chance to see how it felt to be making a stern chase. Each of the crews were rowing in fine form, the blade work of all of them calling forth commendation from the critics. There was no splashing to speak of, and all the boats were moving on an even keel, while the body work within the boats was good all through.

CORNELL KEEPS HER LEAD.

When the big bridge was reached the race was half over, and at that point Cornell had increased her lead to a half length, possibly a trifle more, while clear water showed between the stern of the Columbia shell and the bow of the Pennsylvania boat. Then for the last mile there followed a series of almost heroic spurts by the youngsters in the Columbia boat. Every time they were called on they made a short gain on the Cornell crew, but at each attempt there was an answer from Cornell that must have been heartbreaking to the brave fellows from Columbia. Cornell's lads met half a dozen times the challenge of the New Yorkers, and at the end of each of these struggles the Cornell boat had as a result made a slight gain. But the Columbia lads kept at it persistently and with a pluck worthy of something better than boat racing.

THE FINISH.

For it was all futile. Cornell, having the lead, kept it, and at the end of the race went over the line a length and a half in front of the Columbia shell. Nearly three lengths back was the Pennsylvania shell, with the boys rowing their very best to the very last stroke, though they knew they were destined to defeat, and had been so destined after the end of the first half mile of the struggle.

As the shell crossed the line Carr, the bow oar, collapsed, and for a couple of minutes was helpless in the boat. This was due rather to excitement than anything else, for at the end of two minutes or so he was able to do his share toward rowing the shell back to the boathouse a mile and a half up the river. A couple of the Columbia boys had a somewhat similar experience, but they were over it in a minute, and they, too, rowed their shell some way up the river. Reports from the quarters tonight are that all the boys are well and were able to eat a hearty supper and go to sleep, tired out, but satisfied that they had one and all done the best they could.

Following are the names of the competing crews:

Cornell—Arthur Freeman Brinckerhoff, bow; [illegible], No. 2; Lawrence Sprague [illegible], No. 3; Henry Teagle, No. 4; Alfred Smith Petty, No. 5; Edward Harrison Powley, No. 6; Edward David Toohill, No. 7; John M. Francis, stroke; Guy Edwin Long, coxswain.

Columbia—F. C. Stechert, bow; C. W. Barton, No. 2; G. G. Schroeder, No. 3; T. L. Mount, No. 4; D. W. Smith, No. 5; N. P. Vulte, No. 6; D. M. Armstead, No. 7; C. E. Fisk, stroke; R. L. Strebeigh, coxswain.

Pennsylvania—John T. Carr, bow; Samuel J. Henderson, No. 2; John M. Campbell, No. 3; Howard W. Arrison, No. 4; Charles T. Sharpless, No. 5; George A. Huggins, No. 6; Earl F. Croasdale, No. 7; S. Henry Cregear, Jr., stroke; Ralph B. Evans, coxswain.

The time for the winning crew, Cornell, was 9:55; for Columbia, 10:00, and for Pennsylvania, 10:10.

TO-DAY'S RACE.

To-morrow's race is set for 5:30 P. M., but the chances are that it will not be started for at least half an hour, and possibly not until an hour after that time, so that as good conditions as existed to-day may be secured. It is the very general belief here that it will be the closest and hottest race ever rowed over the course. All the crews were in splendid trim to-night, and, better than that, every one of them is confident of victory.

In what betting at odds there has been the Pennsylvania crew has been the favorite, at 10 to 8 against the field, though most of the betting has been at even money, Cornell against Columbia.

Some of the old watermen predict that the boys from Wisconsin, who have a sort of "get there" stroke that suits their fancy, will beat all the rest, and in many years' experience the writer has never seen a crew so confident of success as is that representing the University of Wisconsin. A lot of modest young fellows they are, and they do no boasting, but they say that they will give a good account of themselves before to-morrow's sun sets, and that the crew that beats them will know they have been to the races. Yet all the other crews seem to have no fear of them, and there is a general belief among the college men that Pennsylvania has the race safe unless its crew have been overtrained. Columbia men are confident that they have as good a crew as can be put in the water, and that they have a better show to win than any of their competitors, "unless it is Pennsylvania."

Whatever the result, it is certain that the race will be one well worth seeing, and very fast time is predicted by Courtney, Ward, McConnell, and some of the graduate oarsmen who have been watching the experimental work of the crews during the past week or ten days.

YALE'S WORK WAS LIGHT.

The Crews Went on the Water for But Little Practice.

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 26.—The work of this the opening day of the week in which Harvard and Yale boating supremacy is to be settled was light. The Yale University crew started in for its day's work at 9 A. M., and pulled a mile up the river and back practicing starts, followed by stretches of thirty strokes. After the 'Varsity finished the morning's work the launch went down to the Harvard quarters, where Capt. Allen and Coach Gallaudet were invited to board the Frank Thompson, and they watched Harvard's practice as guests of Harvard's coaches. The Yale launch also followed the Harvard crews in their work, and it afforded an excellent opportunity to those on board to see Harvard practice.

This evening's work of the 'Varsity crew was similar to that of the morning, but was done in the afternoon. The crew pulled down below the mile mark in short stretches and practiced several starts from the pistol shot so as to accustom them to the regular mode of getting away. The return to the boathouse was in a single pull of over a mile, and the coaches urged the men to make a special effort, and they responded well. The boat showed great speed, with the men showed marked advance in the catch and on the recovery.

Cross and Greenway, who were included among the regular four, returned earlier to New Haven to-day. As Cameron and Patterson are in their paces, it was not necessary for the men to keep in training longer.

The freshmen were out this morning at 10 o'clock, but the practice was light. This afternoon the work was considerably longer, and included a number of racing starts. Although their form is not yet what it should be, the men row with much dash.

HARVARD'S CREWS AT WORK.

The 'Varsity and Freshman Crews Have Several Close Races.

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 26.—To-day's work has been characterized by considerable racing between the Harvard 'Varsity and freshman crews and also a determination on the part of the coaches to give the new Davis shell a thorough trial. Both crews went out together at 6:30 this evening. The freshmen were on the water first, and were coached for a while by J. J. Storrow, on starts, coaching especially as to the work of the bow four and the stern four.

The Davis shell was first taken out, and the crew rowed a mile, then returned and took out the old shell. They then paddled down to the half-mile flag, where the freshmen were in waiting, and, starting even, there was a race to the mile flag, the 'Varsity coming in about a half length in the lead in 2:31. The freshmen took the lead at the start and held it until near the finish, when the steadier work of the 'Varsity sent them ahead. The freshmen rowed a higher stroke, pulling 38 to the 'Varsity's 34. The crews rowed back to the boathouse in one long stretch, and again there was another brush, in which the freshmen showed a slight advantage.

The Davis shell was again taken out, and two more brushes of a quarter of a mile each were had with the freshmen, in which the latter managed to maintain a slight advantage. In the last contest the four took part and managed to keep ahead.

The Harvard crew made their formal call at the Yale quarters at 4 P. M., and while there Dickinson and Capt. Allen drew for courses. Harvard drew the westerly course, and if there is any advantage it is in favor of the westerly course.

HARVARD'S NEW SHELL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's TIMES you say:

"Before it became known that young Mr. Blaikie would not be a member of the crew, the lawyer had raised a fund with which to build a racing shell which experts declared would be faster than any shell Yale could put in the water."

This is an error. On June 7 I learned that he would not be allowed on the 'Varsity crew. Save one subscription—that for the earnest money—I have raised the fund since then.

I am fond of my son. But I am also a Harvard man. WILLIAM BLAIKIE.

New York, June 24, 1899.

Metropolitan Championship Tennis.

The opening matches in the metropolitan championship lawn tennis tournament drew a large crowd of spectators yesterday to the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, Eighty-ninth Street and Central Park West. The club has secured an unusually fine entry list for its third annual tournament this year. In yesterday's opening matches there were three exciting encounters. The results follow:

Championship Singles.—Preliminary round—S. H. Gillespie beat F. V. Walsh, 9—11, 6—4, 9—7; S. C. Millett beat Milton Ruggles, 6—2, 6—3; H. E. Avery beat C. M. Relyea, 6—1, 6—3; Hugh Tallant beat M. S. Clark, 6—3, 7—9, 6—2; J. A. Allen beat J. B. Wing, 6—2, 6—3; R. D. Little beat R. Hickox, 6—2, 6—1.

First round—C. E. Fennessy beat G. B. Hussey, 1—6, 7—5, 6—0; O. M. Bostwick beat F. L. O. Wadsworth, 6—3, 6—0; W. B. Cragin, Jr., beat E. L. Tuller, 6—7, 6—3, 6—2.

Handicap Singles.—Preliminary round—A. B. Ripley (half-fifteen) beat H. J. Moore. (fifteen,) 6—3, 6—4.

Lenox Tennis Tourney Ends.

The final matches in the open tournament of the Lenox Tennis Club were finished yesterday afternoon, bringing the meeting to an end. The day's scores follow:

Handicap Singles.—Final Round—J. P. Paret, (owe half thirty.) beat Dr. H. H. Heywood, (half fifteen,) 2—6, 6—1, 6—3, 6—4.

Consolation Singles.—First Round—J. Kearney, Jr., beat E. Martin, 7—5, 9—7.

Semi-final Round.—H. A. Plummer beat J. Kearney, Jr., 6—1, 5—7, 6—2.

Final Round.—H. A. Plummer beat J. Kearney, Jr., by default.

Bankrupts Discharged in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 26.—Thirty-six voluntary bankrupts were discharged of their debts by Judge Kohlsaat in the United States District Court to-day, and the total of debts wiped out was over a million dollars. The largest indebtedness was scheduled by S. A. Brown & Co., formerly engaged in the lumber business at Kansas City, Mo., who owed $467,678.

Trinity's Class Day Exercises.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 26.—The class day exercises of the class of '99, Trinity College, were celebrated on the college campus this afternoon. The exercises were as follows: Address by the class President, Kelso Davis; history, J. W. Nichols; poem, Cranston Brenton; prologue, D. H. Verder; orator, F. A. McElwain; presentations, A. B. Vibbert; statistician, E. G. Littell.

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BIG STRIKE IN CHICAGO

Three Thousand Stock Yards Men Demand Higher Wages.

SEVERAL PACKERS COMPLY

Unless Settlement Is Made Soon a Sympathetic Strike May Result—Owners Will Resist Demand.

CHICAGO, June 26.—Three thousand men and boys went on a strike at the packing houses this morning, and they were driven from the stock yards by a large force of policemen. There was no disorder, for the promptness of the police, under Capt. Lavin, prevented the strikers from assembling about the plants after they had refused to go to work.

The hope expressed Saturday for a speedy settlement of the stock yards difficulties was dispelled by later developments. The situation took a serious turn through a demand made by the expert hog killers in the employ of Armour & Co. for 50 cents an hour, instead of 45 cents, the rate prevailing since the strike of 1884. The demand was refused, the hog house was closed, and the firm withdrew from the market, causing a slump in the price of hogs.

The packers held a conference at the Exchange Building at noon and decided to resist any demand for an increase of wages over the 1893 scale. At the meeting it was agreed that any increase of wages to the men who were not cut in 1893 would be followed by a strike on the part of the thousands of other workmen for whom the old scale is being restored, but who have had no additional raises in pay.

G. F. Swift, J. Ogden Armour, Assistant Superintendent Hall of the Armour houses, Superintendent Johnson of the Nelson Morris plant, and representatives of the other large interests participated in the conference.

The strike fever spread rapidly. The spirit of restlessness was manifested every hour in the day by sporadic strikes, which, as was the case last week, were confined to the workmen of one room or department. A score or more walkouts took place before the opening hour. When the doors were thrown open, committees waited upon the foremen and demanded increases of wages. In a few instances they were granted.

The timekeepers' offices were besieged by crowds after the hum of machinery began. There were 3,000 men and boys lounging in groups about the plants. Scores of policemen were drawn up in front of every time office, and as fast as the men got their time checks they were ordered away.

The demand of the "gutters," as the hog killers at the Armour plant are termed, has given cause for great concern to the employers. As long as only the laborers were asking for a slight increase no trouble was feared. The fact that the men have no organization is considered an element of danger, because a general sympathy strike is apt to be precipitated as a result. If the hog killers do not return to work to-morrow an attempt may be made to fill their places.

The men in the other hog houses are awaiting developments at the Armour plant. Swift & Co.'s hog killing was interrupted in the morning for several hours by a strike of the shacklers and unskilled men. After half the men had been given their time checks they were all recalled and received assurance that the increase asked would be granted. The squeal of the porkers was resumed shortly before noon.

Strike areas extended all over the Swift plant. The 200 men in the hidehouse—unskilled laborers principally—who had struck on Saturday for an increase from $1.50 to $1.75 a day, and the skilled workmen, who also wished a twenty-five-cent advance, were told in the morning by the superintendent that the increase was granted.

However, he shut out four members of a combination that waited upon the General Superintendent with the demand of the men. When this fact became known all the men walked out again. The strikers say the firm will have to shut off killing cattle and sheep in a day or two to avoid loss through spoiling of hides.

All the 300 men and boys in Morris's ham house are on a strike, and the firm claims it has filled their places. Work on Armour's $700,000 power house has practically ceased. The carpenters' helpers struck and the carpenters had to quit. The steam fitters' helpers walked out at noon, and the steam fitters were forced into idleness.

Toward evening the helpers were told to return to work to-day, and receive $1.75 a day instead of $1.69. This strike most quickly settled was that of the helpers in the machine and boiler shops of Armour & Co. A score of men walked out at 4 o'clock. The foreman telephoned to General Manager Meeker, who in turn telephoned the timekeeper's office to grant the advance, and when the employes' delegation reached the brick building it was turned back satisfied.

At Lipton's 500 men and boys refused to enter the workhouse in the morning, and were forced out of the yards by policemen. At the International and the Anglo-American plants large bodies of skilled men asking for the restoration of the '93 scale went back home with their dinner pails.

All the packers assert that that strike has been practically settled, and none was willing to admit the extent to which his house was affected. P. D. Armour, Jr., said the strike was all over, and that the workmen were being satisfied. Nelson Morris said he had not paid any attention to the strike. Superintendent Emory of Libby, McNeil & Libby said the demands of his men were being met.

The strike feeling was first exhibited a week ago, when the platform men and the warehouse men demanded $1.75 a day, and the quick accession of the packers stirred the epidemic of strikes that is running from house to house and room to room of the packing plants.

TIN WORKERS MAY STRIKE.

Failure of Mill Owners to Agree to Advance in Wages Will Probably Close All the Plate Works.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 26.—It is said that all the tin plate works in the country will be closed at midnight on Friday as a result of the failure to settle the wage scale at the conference in Chicago. Fully 50,000 persons will be thrown out of work by the shut-down.

The conference, which opened in Chicago on Tuesday morning, closed Saturday evening without arriving at an agreement. The workers' wage committee, acting under instructions received from the annual convention held in Detroit last month, made a demand for an advance of 20 per cent. The present wage scale expires on June 30, and members of the Amalgamated Association are not permitted to work after that date unless the new scale is signed. Nearly 75 per cent. of the tin plate workers of the country are employed in Western Pennsylvania mills.

The scale for the tin house men, or unskilled labor, was arranged several weeks ago, and provides for a big advance to some of the workers, and averages nearly 20 per cent. All the tin plate mills in the country are union mills, with but four exceptions. Some of them may continue in operation, but it is not likely that they will.

Secretary Williams of the Amalgamated Association stated to-day that all negotiations are off for the present, and that the matter will have to be referred back to the subordinate lodges. Mr. Williams said that the manufacturers offered them an advance, but it was not as much as they wanted, and as the committee had no authority to do anything other than the Detroit Convention decided, the conference was brought to an end. It would be impossible, he said, to refer the matter back to the subordinate lodges this week much less arrange for another conference.

SHOT DOWN IN A SALOON

Veteran of the Spanish War Instantly Killed by a Negro.

POLICE OUTWIT FURIOUS MOB

Capture the Murderer Six Hours Later and Put a Woman's Dress on Him to Circumvent the Crowd.

Michael Lyden, twenty-two years old, living with his parents at 69 Columbus Avenue, was shot and instantly killed in a saloon at 52 Amsterdam Avenue shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Dudley Smith, colored, twenty-five years old, of 234 West Sixty-first Street. Smith escaped at the time, but was later captured.

Lyden, who was a white man, was employed as a watchman by Naughton & Co., contractors, who are building the sub-trolley line on Broadway. He was a veteran of the Spanish-American war, having served as a member of Company B, Twelfth Regiment New York Volunteers. Smith is a large negro, and very dark. He weighs about 165 pounds, and is better known as "Big Dud." He carries a scar on his upper lip which he received in a fight some time ago.

The police arrested as witnesses Henry W. Gehle, the proprietor of the saloon where the murder occurred; William Featherson, twenty-one years old, a laborer on a grain elevator at the foot of West Sixty-fifth Street, and who lives at 355 West Sixty-second Street, and Richard Morris, a porter in the saloon, living at 216 West Sixty-second Street. The three men were locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station.

Featherson, who was a chum of the dead man, told Capt. Monyhan of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station that soon after entering the saloon Lyden said to him: "I wonder if 'Big Dud' is in here, and if he has his shooter with him?" Lyden then started toward a back room, followed by Featherson.

Lyden was the first to enter the room, and as he did so he saw Smith sitting at one of the tables. "Hello, Dud," said Lyden. "Have you got your gun with you to-day?" "Even if he has it with him," said Featherson, "I don't think he would use it on any one."

Just as Featherson uttered the last word, Smith stood up and pulled a revolver from his hip pocket, and, aiming it at Featherson, fired one shot, which went wide of the mark. He then fired two more shots in quick succession at Lyden, both of which took effect, one in the abdomen and the other in the right breast. When Lyden fell to the floor dead, Smith dashed past Featherson and made his escape before the occupants of the saloon realized what had happened.

Featherson gave chase to the murderer, and succeeded in catching hold of him at Sixtieth Street, but Smith, who is much the larger man, wrenched himself from his captor's grip and ran into the hallway of 237 West Sixty-first Street. Featherson again caught Smith as he reached the second floor. He was calling for help when another colored man, who was a friend of Smith, made his appearance, and Featherson, probably fearing that he would have to fight, released his hold.

At this time Policeman Robert J. White, who had heard Featherson's cries, rushed up the stairway, followed by Policemen Brady and Gardiner. They attempted to follow the murderer, but lost track of him. In the meantime Capt. Monyhan had been notified of the shooting, and he turned out his reserves, who surrounded the block in which 237 is located to prevent the escape of the murderer.

Capt. Monyhan and Detective Fogarty captured Smith in a vacant room on the top floor of 237 shortly before 11 o'clock. The man was found crouched in a corner of the room, and when discovered by the police, cried out: "Don't shoot me, don't kill me!" He was quickly hustled in a light skirt and black shirt waist and a woman's hood was placed over his head.

Word was dispatched to the station house for the patrol wagon, and when this had arrived the man was hustled down the steps through the waiting crowd into the wagon. Some of the crowd yelled: "They've got him! lynch him!" while others cried out, "It's not Smith, it's a woman."

It is probably good for Smith that some of the crowd thought he was a woman, as all members of the crowd were angry, and it is likely that violence would have been used. The prisoner was quickly driven to the station house and hustled down stairs.

On the way to the station house the police who were in the patrol wagon held loaded revolvers at their sides, and were determined to use them should the occasion arise. At the station house Smith told Capt. Monyhan that he had shot Lyden in self-defense.

During the evening every room in the building at No. 237 had been searched three times, and the police are at a loss to understand how it was that they missed finding their man before.

NEW CITY PRISON INSPECTED.

Claimed $20,000 Has Been Saved by Using Defective Stone.

William J. O'Brien of the Granite Cutters' Union and President of the Board of Walking Delegates and of the Central Federated Union, called yesterday on Commissioner of Correction Lantry in regard to the complaint of the unions that old stone had been used in the new building of the city prison, and that the work had not been done according to the specifications. Then also came M. Carlin of Carlin & Co., the contractors for the work; William Hein of Hein & Co., sub-contractors; Engineer McLean, representing the Controller; Assistant Corporation Counsel O'Neill, two Inspectors of the Department of Correction, and Walter Dixon, representing the architects.

The party went to the building, and Delegate O'Brien pointed out what he said were twenty patches where defective material had been used, and which, he said, would turn yellow in time. Mr. O'Brien called attention to some of the stone used, which, he said, was known as "sappy" and not like the samples in the office of the Correction Department, which was hard and clear. Mr. O'Brien said he could prove that the defective stone was very old; that it had been used in the old Tombs, and that the city had thereby been defrauded of at least $20,000.

Commissioner Lantry adjourned further examination until Friday.

New Pastor for a Brooklyn Church.

The Rev. Thomas W. Campbell was chosen pastor of the Noble Street Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, at a meeting of the congregation held last evening. The Rev. Mr. Campbell succeeds the Rev. R. D. Sproull, who resigned the pastorate some time ago because of ill-health. The pulpit of the church has since been filled by the Rev. Mr. Campbell. Mr. Campbell was formerly pastor of the Reformed Episcopal Church of the Reconciliation, Brooklyn.

Stricken Fatally on a Trolley Car.

Eric Smith, thirty years old, an insurance agent who lived at 187 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, was taken suddenly ill on an Eighth Avenue trolley car last night and died in a drug store at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, to which he was taken. The doctors, who attended him, say that he died of heart disease. He had a wife and two small children.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MALONE, N. Y., June 26.—A considerable part of the village of South Bangor was burned early Sunday morning. The fire originated in a store owned by M. A. Leonard, which was destroyed, together with the Post Office and several other stores and dwellings. The estimated loss is $15,000, with insurance for $10,000. Telegraph and telephone lines in the village were destroyed, and no further particulars could be obtained.

THE OUTLOOK AT MANILA

Gen. Otis, by Request, Reports at Length to the Government.

RAINY SEASON WORKS INJURY

Filipinos Are Scattered, and Their Only Hope Is in Dissension in the United States.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Gen. Otis, in reply to a cable from the War Department asking for information regarding the situation and conditions in the Philippines, today cabled a long reply, as follows:

Manila, June 26.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Rainy season. Little inland campaigning possible in Luzon. We occupy large portion Tagaleg country, lines stretching from Imus south to San Fernando north, nearly sixty miles, and to eastward into Laguna Province. Insurgent armies have suffered great losses and are scattered; only large force held together about 4,000 in Tarlac Province and Northern Pampanga. Their scattered forces in bands of 50 to 500 in other portions Luzon; in Cavite and in Batangas Provinces could assemble possibly 2,000, though demoralized from recent defeat; mass of people, terrorized by insurgent soldiers, desire peace and American protection; no longer flee on approach our troops unless forced by insurgents, but gladly welcome them; no recent burning of towns; population within our lines becoming dense, taking up land cultivation extensively; kept out Manila much as possible, as city population becoming too great to be cared for. Natives Southeast Luzon combining to drive out insurgents; only hope insurgent leaders is United States aid.

They proclaim near overthrow present Administration, to be followed by their independence and recognition by United States. This is the influence which enables them hold out; much contention prevails among them and no civil government remains; trade with ports, not in our possession, former source insurgent revenue now interdicted; not certain of wisdom of this policy, as people in those ports are without supply of food and merchants suffering losses; meditate restoring trade privileges, although insurgents reap benefits.

Courts here in successful operation under direction of able Filipinos. Affairs in other islands comparatively quiet, awaiting results in Luzon. All anxious for trade, and repeated calls for American troops received. Am giving attention to Solo Archipelago and Palawan Islands. Our troops have worked to limit of endurance. Volunteer organizations have been called in; replaced by regulars, who now occupy salient positions. Nebraska, Pennsylvania, and Utah now taking transports and Sixth Infantry sent to Negros to relieve California. These troops in good physical condition; sickness among troops has increased lately, due mostly to arduous service and climatic influences. Nothing alarming. Of the 12 per cent. of the command reported sick, nearly 6 per cent. in general hospital, of whom 3 per cent. have typhoid and seventeen malarial fevers, 25 per cent. have intestinal trouble; remaining 55 per cent. have various ailments, fourteen of which due to wound injuries. Many officers and men who served in Cuba break under recurrence of Cuban fever, and regular regiments lately received are inadequately officered. OTIS.

The inadequacy of the number of officers mentioned in last part of Gen. Otis's cablegram has been remedied by the sailing of the transports Zealandia and Sheridan, carrying a number of officers for regiments in the Philippines. Adjt. Gen. Corbin says that all officers belonging to regiments in the Philippines who are not absent on account of a surgeon's certificate are under orders to join their regiments at once. Forty-four officers have sailed on the recent transports going to Manila.

Secretary Alger said to-day that no action will be taken for the enlargement of the army or sending troops to relieve Gen. Otis until the return of President McKinley. He also said that Gen. Wheeler would receive no assignment until that time.

Gen. Otis's detailed report of the conditions existing in the Philippines is considered very satisfactory at the War Department. It is taken to mean that Gen. Otis will not now prosecute a campaign on account of the rainy season, except where the insurgents make it necessary to defend the territory now in possession of the United States.

That portion of the dispatch telling of the belief among Filipinos that the present policy of the United States will not be upheld is regarded as of great significance. It is believed that when the Filipinos see there is no hope of their recognition by the United States they will give up the fight. The absence of any suggestion as to more troops being needed is taken to mean that Gen. Otis does not believe they could be used to advantage at present.

CHANGES IN ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Many Officers Relieved and Have Left Manila, Coming Home.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—A cablegram received at the Navy Department to-day from Admiral Watson brings the information that Capt. A. S. Barker, who was in command of the fleet at Manila between the time of the departure of Admiral Dewey and that of the arrival of Admiral Watson, had left for home. The message stated that he sailed on Friday last on the regular mail steamer. Lieut. Eberle also sailed for home at the same time.

Admiral Watson further advises of the following changes in his squadron: Lieut. Commander Vreeland, transferred to the Baltimore; Lieut. Commander Ball, to the Monterey; Engineer Leiper, to the Monterey; Engineer Hartrath, to the Princeton; Engineer Stickney, to the Culgoa; Lieut. Marble, appointed Flag Lieutenant, and Ensign Watson, aide to the Commander in Chief of the station.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—Among the arrivals on the steamship Rio de Janeiro, from Hongkong, were Capt. N. M. Dyer of the Baltimore, who has been succeeded by Capt. J. M. Forsyth and is on his way to his old home, in Melrose, a suburb of Boston; Capt. A. N. Walker of the Concord, who has been succeeded by Capt. Seth M. Arlkey and is here on his way to Frankfort, Ky., and Medical Inspector J. C. Wise of the Baltimore, who is going to Washington. These officers have been detached from duty and ordered home to secure much-needed rest.

THE MANILA SUPREME COURT.

First Step in the Direction of Self-Government for Filipinos.

MANILA, June 26.—Great interest is taken in the result of the first step, which is now being taken here, in the direction of self-government. The Supreme Court is sitting daily, and the American and Filipino Judges are holding consultations through an interpreter. A unanimous vote is required for a decision.

Major Gen. Otis has persuaded Major Young of the Utah Battery to remain on the court for a time after the battery departs. Three of the native Justices are absent. Ambrosio Rianzares, Justice of the Criminal Branch of the court, happened to be at Tarlac, then the seat of the insurgent Government, when the appointments were announced, and he was arrested and sentenced to banishment for life. His present whereabouts are not known. Pedro Llorente, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, is in Cebu, where he has great influence, working to popularize American rule, with good results.

The native Judges will now begin to hold, in the criminal courts, jurisdiction over all offenses, except those committed by soldiers or against military authority.

THE DOCTORS' FAVORITE.

Doctors everywhere commend Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Druggists everywhere sell it. For half a century it has cured all troubles caused by weak or neglected stomachs.

It cures as well as prevents constipation and imparts a healthy tone to the whole system.

It invariably brings health and strength to the weak.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

GEN. OTIS REPORTS CASUALTIES

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The War Department has received the following death report from Gen. Otis:

Manila, June 26.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Following deaths since last weekly report:

From wounds in action: June —, David Silver, Company M, First Montana Infantry; June 18, Miles Doyle, Corporal, Company L, Twelfth Infantry; June 19, Sherman T. Shepard, Company H, First Washington; De Forest Hutchinson, Company B, Ninth Infantry; Leonard Edling, Company E, Twenty-first Infantry; June 20, Herbert Mifflin, Company B, Fourth Infantry.

From other causes: June 21, George Blits, artificer, Company D, Fourth Infantry, drowned, Honolulu, May 9; David R. Johnson, Company I, Thirteenth Infantry, erysipelas; June 18, Richard F. Havens, Company H, Twenty-first Infantry, heat exhaustion; June 19, Max Newgrass, Company E, Fourth Infantry, phthisis; June 20, Edward Florentine, Third Artillery, dysentery; June 22, Frank E. King, Company G, Ninth Infantry; June 24, William A. Pilgram, Thirteenth Minnesota, variola; June 22, Earl R. Cotton, Company H, Ninth Infantry. OTIS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 26.—The homes of the Ninth Infantry men reported dead by Gen. Otis, are as follows: De Forest V. Hutchinson, Taylor, Cortland County; Earl R. Cotton, Olean, N. Y., and Frank E. King, Springfield, Mass.

Officers to Muster Out Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following-named officers have been relieved from duty at Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn., and ordered to San Francisco for duty as mustering officers in connection with the muster out of volunteer troops returning from the Philippine Islands: Lieut. Col. Stephen P. Jocelyn, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Capts. C. L. Beckurts, Sixteenth Infantry, and E. R. Chrisman, Twentieth Infantry, and Lieuts. T. W. Dararah, Twentieth Infantry; C. N. Purdy, Sixth Infantry; E. G. Ovenshine, Sixteenth Infantry, and John Robertson, Sixth Infantry. Lieut. Col. Jocelyn is designated as chief mustering officer with the other officers named as his assistants. On the completion of this duty all the officers will join their regiments.

Reinforcements Leave for Manila.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin has received a telegram from Gen. Shafter at San Francisco, stating that the transport Sheridan sailed at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Manila. Gen. Young and aides, Col. Daggett, Major Quinton, and Companies B and H of the Fourteenth Infantry, 230 enlisted men and two company officers were on board. Troops A and F, Fourth Cavalry, 7 officers and 173 enlisted men; Lieut. Moss and 25 men of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, 8 Hospital Corps men, and 41 members of the Signal Corps were also on the transport. Recruits numbering 1,248 for the regiments already in the Philippines were carried. In addition to this were a number of company officers and assistant surgeons.

Gen. King's Opinion of Filipinos.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 26.—Brig. Gen. Charles King, who returned from the Philippines a short time ago, in a letter to The Milwaukee Journal, published to-day, states that the capability of the Filipinos for self-government cannot be doubted, and if given a fair start, they could look out for themselves infinitely better than our people imagine. He says they rank far higher than the Cubans or the uneducated negroes to whom the United States has given the right of suffrage.

BIG FIRE AT CONEY ISLAND.

Block of Buildings on the Bowery Swept Early This Morning—Panic in Concert Halls.

A fire which swept fully a block of buildings on the Bowery at Coney Island started at 1:20 o'clock this morning. Three alarms were sent out, and nearly a dozen concert halls and other structures were ablaze at 2 o'clock.

The fire started in the dressing room in the rear of the stage in Koster's concert hall, at the Bowery and Jones's Walk. The hall was filled with people at the time, and there were about a score of women performers, in the dressing room. There was a wild scramble among those in the hall and dressing room to get to the street and a panic followed.

Policeman Frederick Snyder rescued a woman and a child who had become confused in the smoke, and were trying to find their way out of the burning concert hall.

There was a wild scene on the Bowery when the fire was discovered. The neighboring concert halls were quickly emptied and the narrow street was soon jammed with people.

The fire s read with great

THE COLUMBIA ACCEPTED

New Cup Defender Is Completed and Leaves Bristol.

THE YACHT NOW AT NEWPORT

Will Go to New London for the College Races and Contest with the Defender July 3.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 26.—The new cup defender Columbia, fully completed, was turned over to the owners, represented by C. Oliver Iselin, this afternoon, and to-night left for Newport in tow of the tender St. Michaels.

Mr. Iselin, in accepting the boat, issued a statement, which was as follows:

"The Columbia was transferred to me as acting manager for the Morgan-Iselin syndicate. Commodore Morgan, who witnessed the trial yesterday, expressed himself as fully satisfied with the boat.

"The Columbia will leave at 5 o'clock to-night for Newport, probably being towed part of the way down by the St. Michaels, and to-morrow will go out for her first trial in deep water. The Defender probably will go outside with the Columbia to-morrow, but there will be no regular race between the yachts. On Wednesday the Columbia will leave for New London, and a number of us will witness the Harvard and Yale boat race on Thursday.

"On Friday the Columbia will be taken to New Rochelle, N. Y., after which her movements are subject to the wishes of the New York Yacht Club.

"She will enter the race against the Defender, which will be sailed off Sandy Hook July 3, instead of July 1.

"The boat is finished, both inside and out. During the trial yesterday her bowsprit started in a few inches, and the boat was brought back to Bristol last night for the necessary repairs. This work was done this morning, and the boat now is ready for her trying out."

The action of the owners of the new boat in accepting her without a further builder's trial is extremely gratifying to the Herreshoffs, although in view of the excellent performance of the yacht in yesterday's trial, the decision caused but little surprise.

A number of carpenters and riggers were on the boat nearly all day, the interior work being finished, while the bowsprit, which started back during yesterday's trial, was again set in position with additional steel braces.

NEWPORT, June 26.—Just at dusk this evening the Columbia, in tow of her tender St. Michael, arrived here, with C. Oliver Iselin on board from Bristol, where slight repairs which were found necessary were made after her spin Sunday and where the yacht was placed in commission to-day.

Mr. Iselin stated this evening that he was thoroughly pleased with the Columbia in every particular.

Commodore S. Nocholson Kane of the New York Yacht Club held a hurried consultation with Mr. Iselin to-night relative to the club's trophy race between the Columbia and the Defender, and then boarded the Fall River Line steamer for New York.

After this consultation Capt. Woodbury Kane of the Newport Yacht Racing Association held a long consultation with Mr. Iselin relative to the race here between the two boats for the association's trophy.

Nothing definite has been arranged for the race between the two single-stickers off Newport by the Newport Yacht Racing Association, but Messrs. Woodbury Kane and Ralph N. Ellis, who have charge of this matter, will shortly confer and complete the arrangements for the race. To-day the complete new set of sails for the Navahoe arrived, and were bent during the day, and will be tried to-morrow morning, likely.

The Defender arrived from Bristol this afternoon, having sailed up during the forenoon.

Mrs. Iselin Ill on the St. Michaels.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 26.—This evening the second mate of the Columbia was sent on shore to summon Dr. Knapp to attend Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, who was on board the tender St. Michaels, ill with a cold. Later a trained nurse was sent on board to attend her, and in case she is no better to-morrow will leave the tender and start for her home.

THE COLUMBIA-DEFENDER RACE.

Some Discontent Among Local Yachtsmen Because of the Delay.

While as forecasted in THE NEW YORK TIMES, there might be a delay in the race between the Columbia and Defender, off Sandy Hook, as originally scheduled, there was some grumbling yesterday when announcement was made that the race had been set for Monday. A great many yachtsmen go out of town Friday and return Monday. Next week, in view of the Fourth, they would not return until Wednesday.

The fixing of Monday as the day of the race splits the little vacation in two. Had the race taken place Saturday, as intended first, there would have been less objection. In lieu of that a number of the New York Yacht Club men would have preferred that the race be delayed until Thursday. This date, however, would have been equally objectionable to many other yachtsmen, as the Atlantic Yacht Club's cruise will then be under way, and some two score important craft with their owners and friends will on that day be at Black Rock.

If no further delay occurs it is hoped that by Thursday the Columbia and Defender may be on the Sound, taking part perhaps in the Larchmont regatta on the Fourth, and then proceeding up the Sound on the way to Newport, which would bring them for a time at least in with the Atlantic fleet.

The movements of the two sloops after the Sandy Hook race on Monday will, according to the report from Bristol, be subject to the wishes of the New York Yacht Club, and it was said yesterday that no action relative to the matter had yet been taken.

The club has chartered a steamer for the use of its members and their friends for the day of the race. S. Nicholson Kane, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, was at Bristol yesterday, whither he went in reference to the Columbia-Defender race, and word was expected from him at the club, but nothing for publication was received from him.

The Liability of Ferryboats.

Judge Thomas handed down an opinion in the United States District Court Saturday on the subject of the liabilities of ferryboats entering their slips. It was in the case of the New York Harbor Towboat Company vs. the ferryboat Cincinnati. The steamboat William Fletcher, having been aught in a fog on the North River, tied up at Pier 13, known as "Starin's Pier," and the ferryboat Cincinnati, while trying to enter her slip, two piers away, collided with the Fletcher.

It was held that the Fletcher was at fault, as she was violating the statute in the Greater New York charter, prohibiting vessels from lying at the end of piers. The law, however, the opinion holds, relieves such vessels from liability damages when a ship entering the adjacent pier jams them. As the Cincinnati was attempting to enter the slip two piers away, it is held responsible, and a decree was ordered entered for the libellant, with costs.

Harry Brunelle a Bankrupt.

Harry Brunelle, theatrical agent, of 2 Union Square, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $8,795 and no assets. Among the creditors are E. J. Mansuse, $4,000 for borrowed money; Thomas J. McCahill, $1,000 for rent of theatre, and the Manhattan Electric Company, $500 for light. He owes $1,500 to twenty-seven actors and actresses for salary, among whom are Joseph K. Emmet $100 and Tony Farrell $275.

C. B. Thurston's Will Probated.

The will of Charles B. Thurston of Jersey City, who died ten days ago, was admitted to probate yesterday by Surrogate Lillis. It is dated twelve years ago and is very brief. It bequeaths all his property, real and personal, to his wife, and makes her the sole executrix. The property, which is principally in stocks and bonds, is estimated to be worth about $200,000.

To Advance Employes' Salaries.

The Manhattan Electrical Supply Company, beginning July 1, will give an advance of 10 per cent. in wages to all employes who have been in their service one year at the factory in Jersey City. The advance will affect about 200 employes.

A SOLID GOLD STATUE.

DENVER, June 26.—The Colorado Paris Exposition Commission to-day made a contract with F. D. Higbee, the representative of a large casting firm, for a solid gold statue for exhibition at the Exposition.

The design represents a girl in modern costume. The figure, of life size, is to be cast in gold, eighteen karats fine, and the cast with its base will be six feet four inches in height. It is estimated that a million dollars' worth of gold will be used.

The pedestal is to be of copper and pure silver, standing 5 feet 8 inches in height, 3 feet square at the top and 6 feet 4 inches at the base.

Upon four panels, in bas relief, it is intended to show representative Colorado scenes, all wrought in pure silver. On the base will also be four panels on which will be representations of the scenic attractions of the four railroads of the State.

It is proposed to show the annual and total output of the precious metals and names of the leading mines of the State.

All the metals of which the statue and its base are to be constructed will be the production of Colorado mines.

WHEELS CUT A MAN IN TWO.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 26.—A white man named Parsons, whose home was at Lenoir, N. C., was run over by a Southern Railway train last night, thirty miles north of here. He was brought to Charlotte, and lived about thirty minutes after reaching here. His body was entirely severed just below the waist, and while lying on a stretcher talking to a physician the unfortunate man saw the lower half of his body removed to another part of the room, and commented upon it. He told his name and talked very rationally, and in a few moments said to the doctors that he had only a few minutes to live, and asked that he be given something to stop the pain. The doctor administered an opiate, and Parsons became quiet and died in a few minutes. The man was about twenty-one years of age, and was beating his way on the train when killed.

MAYOR QUINCY USES HIS VETO.

BOSTON, June 26.—Mayor Quincy to-day vetoed the order passed by the Aldermen granting to the Boston Catholic Cemetery Association, to use for purposes of burial, fifty-four acres of land in Dorchester.

Mayor Quincy's veto explains that in his opinion such a grant would not be consistent with sound municipal policy, inasmuch as a great quantity of valuable land in the city is now used for burial purposes, and, as such is exempt from taxation.

Mayor Quincy further says: "Personally, I am opposed to the burial of the dead, alike upon sanitary, economic, and sentimental grounds, believing cremation to be far preferable."

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers and Capt. Robley D. Evans, United States Navy.

ASTOR—Fremont Burdick, Buenos Ayres; G. Hovey, Amsterdam, Holland.

BUCKINGHAM—Gen. G. M. Sorrell, Savannah; Charles McNamee, Biltmore, N. C.; Howard Catlin, Chicago.

EMPIRE—R. R. Morehead, China; A. E. Mosler, Chicago.

FIFTH AVENUE—David Edward, Glasgow; Benjamin Rand, Cambridge University; Prof. Stephen Bauer, Vienna; Richard Thorne, London; the Rev. J. Haslam, England.

HOFFMAN—Otto Beiber, Haiti; W. J. Partridge, Dawson.

MANHATTAN—C. Witzke, Hamburg; Mark S. Willing, Chicago; W. F. Dillingham and M. McKay, Jr., Honolulu.

MURRAY HILL—A. Gabriel, Syria; D. D. Clark and Nicol Kingsmill, Toronto.

ST. CLOUD—A. Steffetti, Paris.

VENDOME—Narcissus Gilats, Havana.

WALDORF—E. Bruscwitz and H. A. Vernet, London; Clark Howells, Jr., Atlanta; Chevalier Spanior, Leghorn, Italy; E. Rohdors, Berlin; Otto Goldschmidt, Paris; John Price Wetherill, Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Benedict, Pollok & Co., Jacksonville, Fla.; M. S. Pollok, dry goods; 34 Thomas Street.

Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr. piece goods; 541 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Bush & Bull Easton, Penn.; J. V. Bull, notions, furnishing, and fancy goods; Westminster Hotel.

Burnham, Hanna, & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; R. I. Jones, notions; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. S. Marsden, neckwear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Campbell Smith, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. J. Smith, dress goods, silks, linings, laces, and handkerchiefs; Broadway Central Hotel.

Cleveland Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. Bowie, domestics; Hotel Albert.

Callender, McAusian & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Woods, wash goods; 2 Walker Street.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; G. W. Garling, silks and velvets; C. H. Post, domestics; 66 Grand Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Doeplitz, M., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; M. Doeplitz, piece goods; Hotel Albert.

Elsinger & Kramer, Chicago, Ill.; E. Elsinger, dress goods; Belvedere House.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. F. Newhard, furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Falkenberg, J., Providence, R. I., clothing; Stuart House.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; R. M. Wallace, notions and fancy goods, leather goods, and parasols; W. B. Grant, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Goldstein, L., & Sons, New Orleans, La.; N. Goldstein, dry goods and notions; 377 Broadway.

Garvin, M. T., & Co., Lancaster, Penn.; M. T. Garvin, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Westminster Hotel.

Halligan & Meagher, Oswego, N. Y.; J. J. Halligan, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Heiman & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; M. Schiller, millinery; J. Schiller, millinery; J. C. Heiman, millinery; 602 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Haas, B. & A., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Haas, dress goods and cloaks; Westminster Hotel.

Harris-Emery Company, Des Moines, Iowa; J. S. Emery, dry goods and notions; C. Bendenskopf, notions; J. G Woods, carpets; 45 Lispenard Street.

Havens & Geddes Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; R. Geddes, furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Hecht & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Klein, boys' clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Hoxie & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions and fancy goods; 52 Franklin Street.

Huntress & Clarkson, Burlington, Vt.; C. H. Spear, dry goods; E. E. Clarkson, notions and furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Hecht, carpets; Hotel Marlborough.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Kann, domestics and woolens; 89 Grand Street; Hoffman House.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Scranton, Penn.; J. R. Jones, domestics; 55 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Manuel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Miss A. Thompson, ladies' and infants' wear; 450 Broome Street.

Meekes, John, Cleveland, Ohio; dry goods and notions; Holland House.

Marks, Rothenberg & Co., Meridian, Miss.; L. Rothenberg, furnishing goods and clothing; 22 Howard Street; Hoffman House.

Mann & Auker, Albany, N. Y.; F. L. Auker, notions; Hotel Cadillac.

Nathan, J. J., Beaumont, Texas, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Parker, Bridgett, & Co., Washington, D. C.; G. Parker, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Bemis, A. F., Hat Company, Foxboro, Mass.; A. F. Bemis, hats and caps; Broadway Central Hotel.

Rice & Haller, Frederick, Md.; H. H. Haller, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Richardson, Roberts, Byrne Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; C. S. Kemper, piece goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Saal, M., Petersburg, Va., clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; P. Murray, domestics, dress goods, and linings; J. H. Appleton, notions; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Smith, M. E., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; A. C. Smith, domestics; 338 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Sampliner, A. W. & J., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. W. Sampliner, woolens; Hoffman House.

Siegel-Hillman Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; B. Hillman, notions, laces, fancy goods, and silks; 531 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Sawyer Dry Goods Company, Hartford, Conn.; G. O. Sawyer, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Sherer Brothers, Easton, Penn.; M. Sherer, hats and caps; Everett House.

Tootle-Weakley Millinery Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; E. M. Kirby, silks, velvets, and ribbons; 96 Spring Street; Hoffman House.

Tompkins, Hemberton, Cordes & Co., Richmond, Va.; A. F. Cordes, general buyer, 38 Crosby Street; Hoffman House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; T. J. Mooney, jewelry; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Wells, J. B., Son & Co., Utica, N. Y.; E. L. Wells, notions; Murray Hill Hotel.

Oehm & Co., Baltimore, Md.; C. H. Oehm, woolens; Stuart House.

Hunt, E. P., & Co., Great Barrington, Mass.; E. P. Hunt, notions and furnishing goods; Stuart House.

Goldstein, Markel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Goldstein, hats and caps; Broadway Central Hotel.

Timothy Dry Goods Co., Nashville, Tenn.; O. J. Timothy, dress goods, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.

Sawyer, G. O., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; G. O. Sawyer, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Rathbun & Co., Utica, N. Y.; W. C. Rathbun, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.

Ederheimer, Stein & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Ederheimer, woolens; Hotel Manhattan.

Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; K. Solomon, clothing; 708 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; G. E. Dowell, millinery; Hoffman House.

THE SHAMROCK LAUNCHED

Big Crowds Cheer Her as She Glides Into the Thames.

COLLIDED WITH A BARGE

Injured Only Slightly—Lord Charles Beresford Believes She Is the Swiftest Yacht Afloat.

LONDON, June 26.—Sir Thomas Lipton's America's Cup challenger Shamrock was successfully launched at 3 o'clock this afternoon, in the presence of an immense crowd, including many distiguished persons. She collided with a barge on reaching midstream from the slips, and for a time there was great alarm, but it was soon ascertained that she had received very little, if any, injury.

An hour before noon the five hundred workmen had completed the preparations for the launch, and the occasion was observed as a general holiday. On a little spot among the forests of masts hailing from every quarter of the globe a large tent, gayly decorated with flags, was erected opposite the yacht, which stood on the slips, ready for the water, and flying Stars and Stripes and union jacks. She was hidden from view in an enormous launching cradle under a temporary shed. Crowds of people who had no chance of seeing anything out of the ordinary assembled during the morning in the vicinity of the yard, and detachments of police appeared to preserve order.

From the river little could be seen except the stern of the yacht, where, in bright, golden letters, shone the name "Shamrock."

LUNCHEON AT THE SAVOY.

Previous to the launch, Sir Thomas Lipton gave a luncheon at the Savoy Hotel to the guests invited to the ceremony. They included Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, the Marquis of Dufferin, the Earl and Countess of Clanwilliam, Lady Russell, the Hon. Lillian Russell, the Hon. Schomberg Kerr McDonnell, principal private secretary to the Marquis of Salisbury; Sir George Faudel-Phillips, former Lord Mayor of London, and Lady Phillips; Herbert Gladstone, Major Sharman-Crawford, the Hon. W. Walsh, and H. M. McGilldowny, the last three representing the Royal Ulster Yacht Club.

After the usual loyal toasts, Admiral Beresford proposed the success of the Shamrock. He briefly sketched the struggles of times gone by to win the cup and Sir Thomas Lipton's "gallant entry into the breach" and challenge for the cup. Then the Admiral raised his glass and said:

"Now we come to the last scene but one. May the Shamrock win a fair, square race and may she have the additional ballast of the America's Cup when she returns."

The guests raised their glasses in hearty response, and the owner of the Shamrock modestly replied with a few words of thanks.

After luncheon the party drove to Samuda's Yard in two coaches, Admiral Beresford driving the first. They were the object of much attention while proceeding down the Thames Embankment and through the City and Whitechapel.

Immediately after their arrival at the yard the party inspected the yacht, under the guidance of Sir Thomas Lipton, W. Fife, Jr., Mr. Thorneycroft, and Charles Russell. They were all delighted, Admiral Beresford, whose expert opinion is regarded as most valuable, seeming especially pleased with his minute inspection of the challenger.

Lady Russell then ascended a platform level with the bow, and christened the yacht with the customary bottle of champagne, saying: "I christen you Shamrock. God bless you! Good luck to you! May you bring back the cup!"

Three cheers were then given, and, on a signal from Lady Russell, the boat and the cradle glided into the water.

ALARM AT COLLISION.

As the Shamrock reached midstream from the slips, a barge collided with her, striking the yacht's bow above the waterline. There was a great cry from the spectators, especially from several members of Sir Thomas Lipton's party. But it was soon ascertained that the damage done was slight, and as a tug towed the yacht toward the Southwest India Dock hundreds of whistles and horns made a tremendous din. Some little difficulty was experienced in entering the dock, but ultimately the Shamrock was safely berthed in the upper basin, where her spars are lying.

When the Shamrock was launched her entire crew and a large number of workmen were on board. The canvas screens covered only about twelve feet of the yacht's bow and stern. The three top plates, which are made of alloy, were painted pea green. Below that she was a brilliant bronze, resembling gold. The wetted surface was cut away to the last inch. The mystery in regard to her dimensions is continued. No official figures are obtainable, but a man who worked on her says her length over all is 125 feet, her waterline 85 feet, beam 25 feet, and draught 18 feet 6 inches.

Sir Thomas Lipton, who was in high spirits, was seen after the launch. He said:

"We have engaged to win back the America's Cup. We have fairly extended ourselves, and if we are beaten, all I can say is, honor to the yacht which is better than the Shamrock."

William Fife, Jr., designer of the challenger, said: "Brains, and all that careful thought and knowledge of naval architecture can put into the yacht, is there. Every man of us is satisfied that with a fair field we shall give a tight race to any opponent. The Shamrock goes round to Southampton to-morrow or Wednesday for just those little perfections that racing experience gives, and then for the journey which, we hope, will result in bringing back the cup.

Admiral Beresford said:

"I consider the hull of the Shamrock to be a remarkable triumph of construction. She is built on original lines. In the water she is not so striking as out of it. In my opinion, her underwater construction is unique. Her apparent great beam is necessary for the tremendous area of canvas.

"It is impossible to forecast the prospects. The Shamrock's designer and builder have proceeded on the soundest lines for lightness and speed, and if she is not the swiftest afloat I shall be surprised. But we must recollect that the Americans know a good craft, and we can depend on it that their invention will, in any case, run us hard."

SPEECHES IN THE MARQUEE.

After the ceremony the guests repaired to the marquee, which was tastefully lined with emerald green and decorated with flowers, Ulster Yacht Club flags, and the new gold and green Shamrock racing flag. Light refreshments were served.

Herbert Gladstone, standing in the centre of the marquee, proposed the health of Sir Thomas Lipton. He said, in part:

"I feel sure there is not a man or woman in the country who fails to admire Sir Thomas's generosity, pluck, and determination in his sportsmanlike endeavor to win back the cup. We all admire the resources and enterprise of our cousins across the water, and agree with our host in his hope that the better boat may win. It only remains for me to say that I sincerely hope the Shamrock will prove to be that boat and to ask you all to drink to her success and to the health of her owner."

Sir Thomas Lipton in acknowledging the toast said he was deeply grateful to Lady Russell for her kindness in consenting to name the yacht, and he was sure they could not have a better augury of success than was furnished by her gracious presence. He felt bound also to thank Mr. Fife, the designer of the Shamrock; Mr. Thorneycroft, the builder, and all the workmen who had been engaged on the yacht. They had spared neither pains nor time to bring the work to a success, and the splendid launching that had just been witnessed was a testimony to their skill and care.

Sir Thomas added that he rejoiced to see the Commodore of the Ulster Yacht Club, the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, present. As to the contest for the cup, he felt certain that, whether the Shamrock won or lost, the yachtsmen of America would give the challengers hearty and fraternal greeting. If the American yacht won and retained the cup, the people of Great Britain, without a grain of envy or ill-feeling, would sincerely congratulate the Americans on the possession of a better boat and the consequent right to retain the prize.

"I hope, however, that the coveted trophy," Sir Thomas continued, "may be brought back to the old country by our dear little Shamrock. I do not know who was the first to plant Shamrock on American soil, but I think I may fairly claim the honor of first floating it in American waters. If the Shamrock succeeds in securing the cup, I am satisfied the Americans will not leave her in unchallenged possession. In that case, whenever they may come to these shores to seek to regain the trophy I know I can promise them a welcome as cordial as that which I am certain will be extended to this country in the coming struggle."

THE SHAMROCK'S BUILD.

The Times Says She Possesses Considerable Beam for Her Length.

LONDON, June 27.—Most of the papers indulge in speculation as to the dimensions of the Shamrock. The Standard, which estimates her length at 128 feet and her draught, with all spars and fittings on board, at 19½ feet, says:

"In the water she looked light. Her bow was high, showing she will yet have to carry much weight to bring it down to the waterline."

The Daily Mail estimates her length as 130 feet 6 inches, her waterline as 89 feet 6 inches, her beam as 24 feet, her draught as 19 feet 8 inches, and her sail area 13,000 square feet.

The Daily Telegraph says: "Obviously there is very little wood about her, and the bolts riveting the plates are aluminium; but what metal is used must remain a mystery. It seems to be the general impression that she is larger than might have been expected."

The Times says:

"So far as could be judged during the very short time the vessel's under-water body was visible, there has been no radical departure with regard to shape. There are the long counter-raking sternpost and overhang forward that characterize the modern racing yacht. The profile of the bow slopes easily and gradualy aft, until perhaps a third of the length is reached, and then the outline takes a sudden dip down, almost in a vertical line.

"If the body plan be compared with that of the Defender, it may be judged that the Shamrock has the flatter floor and the squarer bilge, and will, therefore, possess more stability of form than her rival.

"In regard to the dimensions, nothing more than a guess can be given, but it may be supposed that the yacht will build up to her full size, and will probably be over ninety feet on the water line. For this length she possesses considerable beam. Certainly the Shamrock is not a narrow craft, and differs most materially from some earlier cup challengers.

"The lead is evidently carried in the way now usual with racing yachts. The keel is slightly bulbous in form, as in the Defender. That is to say, the cross section dimensions are greater at the bottom than they are higher up and nearer the main body. There is, however, nothing approaching the hideous bulb keel that was so common a year or two ago with many racing craft.

"The painted part of the hull, namely, above the water line, is of metal, and from the thinness of the plating it is undoubtedly aluminium. The Defender had a wooden deck with a diagonal sapping of aluminium, but the Shamrock has apparently a deck covered with canvas or some textile material, which probably may be taken to signify that there is a metal-plated deck without wood sheathing. The vessel will be cutter-rigged, and it is stated that she will have a steel mast and boom that will result in a great saving of weight where lightness is of the greatest value.

"These cup champions, built almost of precious metals, are not only costly, but ephemeral. The aluminium corrodes so quickly in salt water that it almost dissolves away."

THE SHAMROCK A SURPRISE.

Some American Yachtsmen Suspect She May Prove to be a Centreboard Boat.

Now that the lines of the new cup defender Columbia have become known approximately to yachtsmen, speculation turns to the Shamrock with renewed interest. The launching of the Shamrock in petticoats has led some yachtsmen to think that some remarkable departure is to be looked for in her build. One of the best known of yachtsmen hereabout came out boldly in conversation yesterday with no less a proposition than that the Columbia's antagonist will be an American centreboard, "and if she is," he added, "we are beaten."

This particular yachtsman expects to bet on the American boat on general principles, but he has been such a stout advocate of the centreboard type that he fears now that he will be put in an anomalous position.

It was recalled that since 1887 there has been a coming together of ideas in yacht construction here and in England, until all indications have been that Columbia and Shamrock would be as near alike as two peas, and that the element of seamanship principally would determine the destination of the America's Cup after the contest this Fall.

But at a time when American yachtsmen are more than ever impressed with the necessity of getting back to a type of boat that shall be a ship, and not a racing machine, and when the latest productions even in fliers come nearer than ever before to being the old centreboard type, with the difference only that the centreboard is a fixed plate keel, or to state it otherwise, when the keel comes near to being simply a fixed centreboard, "Why," it is asked, "should the English stop at the point where they have met us? Why not cross us and have it a centreboard?"

When Sir Thomas Lipton's committee was here to arrange the terms of the cup races, the point of limiting draught was brought up emphatically a number of times, and some people suspected that the Englishmen purposed trying their hand at a centreboard boat. Beyond the fact that remarkable efforts to preserve secrecy have been made in launching the Shamrock, there is, of course, as yet no real evidence that these suspicions are to be realized.

Until this interesting speculation is settled there is likely to be a lively revival of the old discussion of the relative merits of keel and centreboard, and there are some yachtsmen who would feel that even the temporary loss of the cup would have its compensation if it would bring about the production of a fuller-bodied type of yachts such as would be of some use after the events for which they were built have passed.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; variable winds.

The area of high pressure, central Sunday night over Lake Superior, has moved to Pennsylvania. The storm has remained nearly stationary to the north of Montana. Rain has fallen from the Middle and Lower Mississippi Valley to the Middle and South Atlantic Coasts, in the Lower Missouri Valley, the Middle Rocky Mountain region, and North Pacific States. It has grown warmer in the upper lake region, cooler in the Middle and Northern Rocky Mountain region, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

Fair weather may be expected in New England, increasing cloudiness in the lower lake region and Middle Atlantic States, showers in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, and the Gulf and South Atlantic States. Variable winds will prevail on the Middle and North Atlantic Coasts and light easterly winds on the South Atlantic Coast. A storm of some intensity appears to be developing in the West Gulf. Galveston reports a northeast wind of thirty miles an hour.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	73	65	68
6 A. M.	72	64	73
9 A. M.	77	72	79
12 M.	83	80	83
4 P. M.	89	81	84
6 P. M.	85	79	80
9 P. M.	81	75	76
12 P. M.	75	71	71

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	76¾
Weather Bureau	74
Corresponding date 1898	80
Corresponding date for last twenty years	72

The maximum temperature yesterday was 83 degrees, at 3:50 P. M., and the minimum 64 degrees, at 5 A. M. The humidity was 70 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 42 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

4:20 A. M.—76 Park Place; B. J. Crane; damage, $250.

9:35 A. M.—276 East Tenth Street; William O'Neil; damage trifling.

12:10 P. M.—2,080 Second Avenue; Mary Delancey; damage slight.

2:20 P. M.—171 East Ninety-sixth Street; B. Rosenstock; damage, $50.

3 P. M.—207 East Eighty-third Street; Fred. Holxmoute; damage slight.

3 P. M.—1,324 Broadway; owner unknown; damage slight.

4:40 P. M.—Duane and Elm Streets; owner unknown; damage, $25.

5:45 P. M.—206 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; Mrs. Forgopsod; no damage.

7:30 P. M.—87 Madison Street; Samuel K. Trince; damage, $50.

7:45 P. M.—167 Second Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

THE KENTUCKY DEMOCRATS

Their State Convention Still Continues in a Dead-lock.

TAKES ONLY TWO BALLOTS

Dissatisfied with an Early Ruling of the Chair Delegates Sing Songs and Refuse to Vote.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 26.—A continuous performance of howling farce, lasting eight hours, a rare vocal entertainment, with soloists and a chorus of several hundred voices, declamation, and tin horn tests of lung power, made up the programme of the sixth day's session of the Democratic State Convention, and it narrowly escaped winding up in an exhibition of pugilism and marksmanship.

From 10 o'clock until 6 to-day Central Music Hall contained without doubt the most uproarious and disorderly body of men that ever gathered together for the transaction of political or other business. Angered by what they considered an arbitrary ruling of the Chair, in refusing to allow an appeal from his decision, declaring out of order a motion to remove policemen from the hall, over half the delegates set about with all the energy they could command to prevent, by deafening noise, the transaction of any further business until they secured a vote on this appeal.

This plan was successfully carried out until nearly 6 o'clock this evening, when, principally because of utter physical exhaustion, the filibusters allowed themselves to be outwitted, and the ballot on nomination for Governor, which the chair had ordered early in the morning, and with which he had tried repeatedly to proceed, was concluded by having the county Chairmen, or as many as would, come to the stage and yell their votes at the clerk, who at a distance of a few inches was able to catch the figures.

Before they fairly realized it they were beaten and a second ballot was reached, this time with less tribulation. These two ballots, both fruitless, represent the day's work of the convention. After they were completed all were glad enough to adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Behind this spectacular entertainment the three candidates for Governor worked like beavers. To-day it was clearly Goebel against the field and the Kenton County leader, cold and nerveless as ever, successfully defied his three opponents to combine and beat him. They may do it yet, but so far they have shown themselves woefully lacking in power to throw their vote in any one direction or to keep it silent when their managers deemed it best that no votes be cast. Goebel controls the organization of the convention, and through it the State Central Committee, but at present the fight is as open and as fierce as it has been at any time.

When the convention began work at 10 o'clock to-day the three-cornered fight for the nomination for Governor was apparently as far as ever from settlement. Conferences lasting until long after midnight failed to bring any two of the candidates nearer together, though for a time it looked as if Stone and Hardin might join forces. But this is an unlikely combination, for no matter what its result, one of the parties must lose all, for Goebel has the State organization. Many delegates have gone home. What effect this will have on the main contest is an open question, but it has seriously alarmed many of the candidates for minor offices.

After the delegates were called to order, John S. Rhea at once got the floor and called attention to the presence of policemen in the hall, the inference being that they were not there merely to keep order. He moved that the Chairman order them removed. The Chairman recalled the attempts at interference of Friday night, and said the police had been called at his request, and declared the motion out of order. Rhea and other Stone and Hardin leaders appealed from this decision and demanded a call of the counties. The Chair declined to recognize the appeal, and ordered the roll call for a ballot for Governor. Instantly the convention was in a turmoil. The Stone and Hardin leaders made frantic appeals for justice and fairness. A dozen of them gathered in the space in front of the Chairman, and, with the vociferous support of hundreds of delegates, declared the ballot should not proceed until their appeal from the decision of the Chair was put to the house.

After season of excited speechmaking, the Chairman made another attempt to have the roll call on nomination for Governor, but the opposition created such disorder the Clerk could not be heard. Then came a deafening chorus of singsong yells, the Chairman beating time with his gavel. After several minutes of this pandemonium a facetious delegate arose.

"Gentlemen," he said, after struggling some time to make himself heard, "there seems to be a general disposition to sing. Why not let us sing together. Let us sing 'Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow.'"

A wave of laughter swept through the hall, then all caught up the strain and the hymn was sung amid surroundings that made it sound weird and uncanny, not indicative of peace and good-will. But sacred music never had a less soothing influence, and another attempt to start the roll call was drowned out. At this juncture a delegate rushed toward the stage. Immediately in front of the Chairman stood a line of bluecoats. The excited delegate began to denounce the police, the Chairman, and things generally. An officer laid his hands on the disturber's shoulder. The convention arose as one man and a dangerous movement to the front of the house began. Every delegate was on his feet and wildly excited. Four delegates who retained some presence of mind took possession of the disturber and hustled him out of the way. The police, who had been stoically listening to all sorts of denunciation for hours, evidently took the matter seriously. One of them, Capt. Maher, pulled his revolver. His intention probably was to protect Chairman Redwine, who had made his way to the rear of the stage.

The cause of the disturbance removed, comparative quiet was restored.

One delegate shouted: "Mr. Chairman, I move the convention adjourn to meet at some future day in Manchester, Clay County, Ky."

A Hardin leader in front of the stage asked the Chairman if he would call the roll on the appeal.

"No, Sir," came the determined answer.

"My Country, 'Tis of Thee" began the crowd, and for five minutes the convention took part in an admirable rendition of the National anthem. Patriotic music had an even less quieting influence than religious. "My Old Kentucky Home" and "Hang Redwine on a Sour Apple Tree" followed.

Meanwhile the Chairman reclined in his easy chair, his elbow on the table, with his head resting on his hand, fanning himself complacently.

Long after the dinner hour was past Chairman Redwine showed the first sign of impatience. Rapping the table sharply, he said, imploringly:

"Gentlemen, how long is this thing going to last?"

"Until we get a vote," came the response like a Kansas cyclone, and the crowd struck up "We Won't Go Home Until Morning."

At 3:45 o'clock a delegate came forward with a proposition to adjourn. John B. Thompson and John S. Rhea, Stone managers, and Willard Mitchell, representing Hardin, had for five hours been standing together on chairs immediately in front of the Chairman, directing the filibuster. They took up the plan with a readiness that was full of meaning, for the strain was telling upon them. Just as an agreement was about reached Kelhoe, a Goebel lieutenant, rushed out, fresh from a conference with his chief.

"We object to an adjournment," said he. "This thing must be fought out here and now."

The disorder continued without interruption until after 5 o'clock, when the Goebel men hit upon the plan to have County Chairmen come to the stage and cast the votes of their delegations. This set their frenzied opponents beside themselves with anger, but the roll call proceeded, the awful din increasing all the while. The County Chairmen came to the stage, and the clerk had to lean over in order to catch a word that was said. The Hardin men and many Stone delegates did not vote. After half an hour of the hardest kind of work, the ballot was finished and announced, as follows: Goebel, 352½; Stone, 261½; Hardin, 57.

The Chair ordered another ballot, whereupon Ollie James, a big-lunged Stone leader, cried: "All Hardin and Stone men refuse to vote."

"They won't do it," the Goebelites responded, defiantly, and, sure enough, they did not, and predictions that have been made

The Wanamaker Store.

The Book Store clerical force has been swamped by the flood of eleventh-hour applications for the International Library. A few days' delay in shipment will be unavoidable. We beg your indulgence.

More Separate Skirts

And Other Matters of Prominent Importance

ANOTHER astonishing lot of skirts,—if any lot can be astonishing after that of yesterday,—goes on sale to-day. There are three hundred in all, mostly in pique. There are skirts among them that equal some in our regular stock at $9, but the majority are in the $5, $6 and $7 classes.

Choose at $2.50.

Ribbon Remnants

These are not the remnants of usual experience, because they come in bolts, and are sold by the yard. We call them remnants because the manufacturer does; in a ribbon mill everything is a remnant that isn't ten yards long.

A tableful of these on the Tenth Street aisle this morning, and such picking! Bright and fresh and new; wide and narrow; satin, grosgrain and plain; white and colors. Sold by the yard at too many prices to mention here, but you'll find them little enough.

Some measured remnants also, that are real remnants, on another table and at another set of prices.

Linen Suitings Here are goods that need no heralding. The bare facts are their own sufficient announcement. We offer you our own all-lined suiting,—32 in. wide,—the kind you have been buying at the rate of 10,000 yards a day. 30c. value.

8c. a Yard

Contemporaneously:

At 7c yd.—Linen Crash Suitings; 2,500 yards, seven different color mixes; a quality that was imported to sell at 25c. yd.

At 5c. yd.—Crash Suiting; 6,000 yards; serviceable, looks as well as goods selling at 25c. yd.

Rotunda

Wash Flannels It is injudicious to omit an outing flannel from your vacation wardrobe. These flannels are hygienic for the hot days (absorb perspiration and prevent colds), and safest for the chilly spells. You'll never omit them if you see our offering, as pretty as it is sensible. Stripes and plaids in Summer colors, all styles and shades to suit your fancy; to look at them is "to make them up" in your imagination. Best material, of course, and Wanamaker prices:

At 25c. yd.—8s styles. At 37½c. yd.—8s styles. At 25c. yd.—12 styles. At 50c. yd.—11 styles.

At 50c. yd.—8s pretty Scotch plaids; were imported to sell at 75c.

Fourth floor.

Some Charming Bonnets for Little Golf Bonnets, they are called, but never did a name worse fit a beauty. Far from being plain, "athletic," rough-and-ready hats, they are as delicately summery things as any you ever saw. Practical, too, (for they cover the face as calyx shields a flower), but none the less pretty.

Of lawn, dimity and organdy; white, cream, lilac or soft pink, in solid colors or in stripes. Ruffles, shirrings, fine plaitings, exquisite little lace edgings; frills to protect the neck.

Prices start at $1.75 and stop at $4.50.

Second floor, Tenth street

"Richard Carvel" And Other Good Books We have ordered a thousand copies of "Richard Carvel," which is a large order for a new book. But that will not be enough. This novel will *live*. It may not prove to be "the great American novel" so long looked for, and which some reviewers think they have found in it, but there is no doubt whatever of its being both powerful and fascinating.

It's a historical novel,—differing from the great mass of recent productions of that class in dealing with *American* history. You follow the hero's life, love and adventures in Maryland, London and on the sea before, during and after the Revolutionary war, and you will follow him with enthusiasm. There is enough "go" and incident to make a dozen average stories, and you will make close acquaintance with a number of famous people whom you now know only through the histories and encyclopedias. A book of goodly length, but you will find it too short.

It's only one out of a number of good things that the Book Store suggests for going-away time.

Richard Carvel. Winston Churchill. $1.10.
A Double Thread. Ellen T. Fowler. $1.10.
The Fowler. Beatrice Harraden. $1.10.
No. 5 John Street. Richard Whiteing. $1.10.
The Garden of Swords. Max Pemberton. $1.10.
Outsiders. Robert W. Chambers. 90c.
A Princess of Vascovy. John Oxenham. $1.10.
The Market Place. Harold Frederic. $1.10.
When The Sleeper Wakes. H. G. Wells. $1.10.
A Dash for a Throne. A. W. Marchmont. 90c.
The Jamesons. Mary E. Wilkins. 75c.
A Triple Entanglement. Mrs. Burton Harrison. 90c.
In Vain. Henryk Sienkiewicz. 90c.
The Short Line War. Merwin Webster. $1.10.

The Book Store, Ninth Street.

Ourselves Our Rival In conducting our two shoe stores,—the regular store on the main floor, and the sale on the fifth floor, we find ourselves in a unique position. We are our own rival. The stores are run on the same principle—best possible grade for least possible money—they exact that of each other. But in the Store prices are low, in the Sale they are lowest. The one is a condition, the other an event. Both are run on sound Wanamaker lines—all that they promise to be and a little more. Between them you must be well suited. In both good shoes, good service, good values.

Fifth Floor Store

Women's black kidskin Oxfords, with turned soles and patent leather tips; shapely and comfortable; in all sizes; at

Dollar-Fifty a Pair

Women's laced and buttoned boots; mostly [illegible] kidskin; some with cashmere tops, some [illegible] dull kid tops; flexible sewed soles; and no pair in the lot worth less than $2.50; choose at

Dollar-Forty a Pair

Main Floor Store

Children's tan shoes in all sizes from the baby to the big boy; best shoes we know how to [illegible] the shrewdest shopper.

[illegible] Dark tan kidskin, with solid oak leather soles, sizes 11 to 2, at

Dollar-Forty a Pair

Women's Oxfords in good supply and enormous variety; slippers for house or lawn; shoes for boat or beach; boots for use or abuse; some Oxfords at $2, worth looking at; black and tan kid, light and heavy soles.

We fit out men and boys with vacation shoes, [illegible]

Attractive, Low-Priced Shams They are pillow shams—the only class of shams that may enter our lists. These shams are of very genuine worth, newly made, of fresh material, excellently trimmed. Prepared with particular reference to the present demand for Summer cottage furnishings. As for the prices—note:

At 65c. pair—Of cambric; deep hem; handsomely braided centres.

At 85c. pair—Of linen; deep hem; handsomely [illegible] centres.

At $1 pair—Of lawn; deep lawn ruffle under 2 [illegible]

At $1.75 pair—Of lawn; deep ruffle of fine embroidery under 3 fine plaits.

At $2.25 pair—Also of fine lawn; extra quality of embroidery ruffle under fine plaits.

At $2.75 pair—Extra fine lawn; ruffle of beautiful embroidery headed with insertion.

At $3.25 pair—Of fine cambric; all embroidered centres with deep hem and ruffle of fine embroidery.

For [illegible] prices up to $14 a pair—the scale of daintiness ascending with the scale of prices.

At 50c.—Sham Holders; blue, pink, white, canary.

A Short Sale of High-Class Leather Goods It will be short, sharp and decisive, not especially on account of the scarcity of the goods, but because these are values that, to be snatched at, need but to be seen.

There are $5 and $6 pocketbooks among those offered at $1.75. There are $10 chatelaines among those offered at $7.25. There are values all through the lot such as come but once in a season.

Only one piece of a kind. These are samples:

At $1.75 each—Combination pocketbooks, card cases, clasp books with heavy bands or delicately chased rims, some sterling silver French gray finish. Full dress card cases, sterling rims. Spectacle chatelaines. Memorandum books, sterling rims. Cigarette cases, sterling silver mountings.

At 50c. each—Eyeglass cases, assorted leathers.

At 75c. each—Tuck pocketbooks in English morocco, and English coin purses in pigskin.

At $4.75 each—Real seal chatelaines, heavy sterling frames, French gray finish.

At $7.25 each—Large lizard chatelaines.

Broadway.

Dining Chairs, $8 One hundred and twenty-four dining chairs; highly polished imitation mahogany; seats covered in dull effective leather; backs ornamented with leather and brass nails. A special design made by a prominent manufacturer,—can be secured only *here*, and only *now*. Price has been moderate at $12. And you may have those left us at

$8 Each

Fourth floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

Representative Riordan's Wedding.

Representative Daniel J. Riordan of the Eighth Congressional District is to marry Miss Edith Maude Caldwell, the daughter of Dr. William Caldwell of Providence, R. I., in that place to-morrow. There were so many of his friends who were desirous of attending the nuptials that the plan of chartering a steamer was decided on as a happy solution of the problem of transportation. The boat, which is to be gayly decorated for the occasion, is to leave for Providence to-night. Mr. Riordan left on Sunday night for Providence, where he will be on hand to welcome his cargo of friends when they arrive. The wedding will occur at noon in the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul. Mr. Riordan is a member of the Catholic and Democratic Clubs, and is President of the P. Divver Association.

Goldseekers to Start for Alaska.

One day this week a party of five goldseekers are to leave this city for the Alaskan goldfields. At the head of the party are James Oliver, a lawyer, at 220 Broadway, and Senator John P. Jones of Nevada. Two expert mining engineers and one other person will make up the party. They will go, by way of San Francisco and Seattle, to Cook's Inlet, about 400 miles from Sitka, to work on a staked claim at Sunrise City, a little town on the inlet. The claim belongs to the Alaskan Mining Company, the officers of which are Senator Jones and Messrs. Oliver and O. H. P. Belmont.

NEW SHIP CANAL SCHEME

Story of a $250,000,000 Company to Cut the American Isthmus.

PROSPECTUS WITH WIDE RANGE

Roger H. Lyon of This City Says He Is the Attorney for Capitalists Back of the Project.

Roger H. Lyon, a lawyer of 170 Broadway, is the attorney, he says, of capitalists who have arranged to incorporate in New Jersey the "American Isthmus Ship Canal Company," with a capital of $30,000, which may be increased to $250,000,000. The following prospectus in regard to the scheme was circulated yesterday:

Articles of incorporation have been filed in New Jersey organizing the "American Isthmus Ship Canal Company" with a nominal capital of $30,000, but having the right to increase the stock to $250,000,000.

The objects of the company are stated to be: To acquire any and all concessions, rights, and franchises upon the American isthmus; to build a canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean; to own lands, mines, and railroads; to colonize, and to build, own, and operate any canal from ocean to ocean, and to obtain aid from the United States, England, France, Germany, or any other Government to that end.

There are but three corporators, two living in New York and one in New Jersey. The charter is very carefully drawn and is evidently intended to cover any circumstance or contingency that can arise.

It is not announced who is behind this movement, but it is said to be in the interests of great capitalists, able to do anything they undertake, having hundreds of millions of dollars at their control, and some of whom could pay for a canal across the isthmus with their own money.

No route is selected, but authority is given to acquire all the existing routes and any others that may be discovered, to select and build the best that exists, and to settle with those who have endeavored to build the inter-oceanic water course, even if they have only discovered what is not desirable to construct, but have labored to get what is so greatly wanted.

What will be the policy of those owning this great franchise, and who have undertaken the solution of this, the greatest physical problem now being considered in all the world, is not known, but it is certain they have acquired the right, in law, to own all the rival routes, the Tehuantepec, Honduras, Nicaragua, Chiriqui, Panama, Manlingo, San Blas, Darien, Atrato, Truando, Napipi, and others which are specified, and it is claimed that they already possess the best known route and four or five others, that will be held only to quiet fears of rival enterprises, and for their valuable lands and coal mines.

It is confidently asserted that a route exists that can be cheaply and quickly built at sea level, without any locks, and thirty-two feet deep at low tide; that it was discovered by Americans, in the interests of the late Emperor of the French, but at the fall of the Empire it was suppressed by a rival enterprise, which has spent vast sums, so far, to no purpose tending to the solution of the problem of a commercial canal from sea to sea; but be this as it may, the new company has the right to take any route it can get and pay for, and it is claimed it is governed by business principles and has gone to work to see what is best to do, and to do it in American fashion, without making any fuss about it.

The office of the company is at the Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey, at Jersey City.

Mr. Lyon elected yesterday to be vague and uncommunicative in regard to the project. He said that the incorporators would be Henry Leeds of this city, William C. Merriam of Brooklyn, and Juan A. Smith of Jersey City, but that it was useless to go to them, as they had been instructed to give no information. Mr. Lyon said that capitalists of importance were back of the plan, and that he was not simply the incorporating attorney, but would be continued in the service of the promoters of the company. All that he cared to say about it was that the promoters had arrived at a full understanding in regard to concessions and routes, and would select the best and most economical way of joining the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

William R. Grace said that the forming of the company was news to him, and that he knew nothing of its projects. He could only suggest that some concession had been acquired, but in his judgment there were only two concessions, those of Panama and Nicaragua. James B. Dill said that he could say nothing of the company, but that Edward F. Cragin, the Nicaragua Concessionaire, might. Mr. Cragin declined in positive terms to say whether he knew anything of the project.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

PASSENGER AGENTS' ELECTION.

E. E. McLeod Is Now Chairman of the Western Association.

CHICAGO, June 26.—E. E. McLeod, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, was to-day elected Chairman of the Western Passenger Association, to succeed B. D. Caldwell, who resigned to become Traffic Manager of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.

Not in years has the local railway world been so agitated over a question as it has been over the election of a man to head the big Western passenger organization. There have been a score of candidates for the place, but Mr. McLeod's name was not mentioned until to-day. The election was made by the following General Passenger Agents: P. S. Eustis, Burlington; John Sebastian, Rock Island; G. H. Heafford, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and W. B. Kniskern, Northwestern.

STONY CLOVE AND KAATERSKILL.

The Ulster and Delaware Opens Its New Standard-Gauge Line.

KAATERSKILL, N. Y., June 26.—The Ulster and Delaware Railway Company to-day opened its new standard-gauge line over the Stony Clove and Kaaterskill Railroad from Phoenicia to Kaaterskill, in connection with the main line. The work of connecting the tracks was completed yesterday, and the first train through the famous Stony Clove, into the Tannersville Valley, and on to the Kaaterskill plateau carried the officials of the road, and arrived at Kaaterskill Sunday afternoon about 4 o'clock.

The first through passenger train over this new line was the Rip Van Winkle Flier, equipped with new modern day coach and beautiful drawing-room cars from Philadelphia, Jersey City, and New York. Thus all visitors to this charming region of Tannersville, Haines Corners, Laurel House, Hotel Kaaterskill, and the Catskill Mountains House may well rejoice that it is now possible to reach these points on through fast trains and without change of cars. The flier was greeted at all points by cheering crowds, gathered to welcome the first train to the top of the mountain, nearly three thousand feet above tidewater.

Baltimore and Ohio Election.

At a special meeting yesterday of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Oscar G. Murray was elected First Vice President, F. D. Underwood Second Vice President and General Manager, W. H. Ijams Treasurer, and C. W. Woolford Secretary. Mr. Murray is co-receiver and Mr. Underwood General Manager at present. Messrs. Ijams and Woolford were re-elected. It was officially announced by President John K. Cowen that the Baltimore and Ohio receivership would end at 12 o'clock on the night of June 30.

Cut Rates on Export Provisions.

CHICAGO, June 26.—Following the recent reductions in grain rates the Eastern lines have now cut the rates on export provisions 2½ cents. The Grand Trunk was the first in the field, and put in an eighteen-cent rate to Montreal Saturday, claiming that this rate was necessary to meet competition. The Chicago lines to-day decided to meet the cut, thus making the rate to Boston and New York 20 cents, Philadelphia 18 cents, and Baltimore 17 cents. While the reduction becomes effective next Saturday it is well understood that the new rates are already shaped.

Pennsylvania's Summer Excursions.

The Passenger Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company issues in new and attractive form its Summer Excursion Routes. The book is handsomely illustrated, and equal in every way to the outing guides issued by other railroads. It contains exact data in regard to the thousand-and-one attractions to be found on the Pennsylvania system, and from cover to cover there is nothing foreign to the subject upon which it was compiled. Copies of the work can be had by applying to Samuel Carpenter, Eastern Passenger Agent, 1,196 Broadway, New York, on the payment of 10 cents. By mail the charge is 20 cents.

LIVELY PRESBYTERY MEETING.

Efforts to Keep the Proceedings Secret Precipitate a Warm Discussion.

The New York Presbytery met in adjourned session yesterday afternoon at the First Presbyterian Church. The care taken by the members of the Presbytery to keep their proceedings from the press was the cause of precipitating a warm discussion, in which pointed references were made to one minister who, it was said, was guilty of the crime of having been "seen at different times talking with five or six members of the press." After adjournment, Dr. Francis P. Mullally said he wouldn't be surprised if he was the one referred to.

Dr. Mullally boldly said, to the horror and in the presence of the ministers, that he believed in open sessions, and thought the representatives of the press ought to be present at the meetings. "Ever since the Warszawiak case first came up, a year or more ago," said he, "we have had secret sessions, and I do not believe in them. Star chamber proceedings practically say to the world that the Presbytery is afraid of having reporters present, fearing publicity in the event that the members do not conduct themselves as they ought to. There should be nothing done here we want to conceal."

While Dr. Mullally was airing his views to one batch of reporters, ending up by telling them he thought he was the man referred to by the expostulating brethren in the meeting and remarking that he wouldn't say anything unless "my name is brought out in this matter," another batch of reporters was gathering a few crumbs of news from Dr. Birch, the Stated Clerk. Thereupon a solemn-faced man stalked up to Dr. Birch and made a remark.

"Dr. Birch," he began, severely, "I see that some members of the press are coming to you for news, as they should, while others are getting it from Dr. Mullally in yellow-journal fashion."

Dr. Birch frowned severely, and said: "If any member of this Presbytery is discovered giving information, he will be put through." Two minutes later Dr. Mullally held a brief whispered conversation with Dr. Birch, and then, sawing the air with his right hand, was heard to exclaim: "I'll talk as I see fit." Then Dr. Mullally laughed.

"I must say," said Dr. Mullally, smilingly, in going out, "that this was the most decent and dignified meeting that I have attended for some time. Everybody was amicable."

The Presbytery began its session at 2 o'clock and adjourned at 7. A brief discussion of the trouble precipitated by Dr. McGiffert's book on the higher criticism was had. It was stated that nothing more would be done in the case until the report of the committee appointed to look into the matter was received, and this will probably not be until the next meeting in October. It was said, however, that the committee in the meantime will direct its efforts in trying to induce Prof. McGiffert to resign in order to avoid an inevitable trial for heresy.

The resignation of the Rev. Dr. James Chambers of Calvary Presbyterian Church was accepted, the congregation dissolved, and the church property ordered to be sold. Dr. Chambers will remain a member of the Presbytery, and it is expected will soon get another church. It is understood Calvary Church will be sold soon to Temple Sinai congregation. The price will probably be $100,000.

When the West Presbyterian Church controversy over the Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans, its pastor, and the financial condition of the property was brought up, a report was read. What this contained could not definitely be learned, but it was said in a general way that the report was noncommittal, merely stating a more satisfactory condition of affairs. F. G. Smedley, the one elder who did not resign when affairs seemed to be at a crisis, wanted the report amended to have the whole controversy dropped. This was opposed in a considerable discussion, and it was resolved to defer any further action until Fall.

The consolidation of the Madison Avenue and Phillips Memorial Churches was ratified. The amalgamated congregations will worship in the Phillips Church. The Madison Avenue Church will be sold, it being understood that not less than $400,000 will be accepted. During the Summer, beginning Aug. 1, Phillips Memorial will be renovated and overhauled. The tower will be taken down and two smaller towers erected, besides other changes.

MINISTER ANSWERS CHARGES.

The Rev. Mr. Simpson Vindicates the Management of the Christian and Missionary Alliance.

The latest issue of The Independent contains an article relating to the Christian and Missionary Alliance, of which the Rev. A. B. Simpson is President, in which the charge is made that the alliance is not looking after its missionaries in foreign countries, and that there has been in some cases great want and hardship among them. The charge is further made that the finances of the alliance, which annually handles large amounts of money donated to it, are in a hopeless muddle, and that this is because the alliance is practically run by the Rev. Mr. Simpson and his wife, instead of by the Board of Managers. It is charged that the large amounts of money coming to the alliance from enlisters, and particularly at the great Old Orchard and Carnegie Hall meetings, are turned over by Mrs. Simpson, who is the Financial Secretary, to her private account, and that it is impossible to learn what relation the sum reported bears to the amount received.

It is further alleged that at the great meetings, which, it will be remembered, were widely reported on account of the religious fervor that marked them, many sums were pledged that were never paid in.

At the office of The Independent one of the editors yesterday said that he did not care to give out the letters from the alleged complaining missionaries, but stated that they had full faith in their correspondents. It was admitted that the board of the alliance had replied to the charges.

The Rev. Mr. Simpson was seen yesterday at his home, in Nyack. He furnished to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES a copy of the answer sent to The Independent, which denies in toto every charge made by that paper. The answer is signed by David Crear, Mr. Simpson, and two other officers. The reply says it would be strange if, among 300 missionaries under a system like that of the Alliance, some workers should not return dissatisfied. The missionaries are entirely volunteers, to whom no fixed sum is promised.

The amounts sent to the various missions for nine years and for each year are set forth. The donations are not itemized, it is said, because many of the donors do not want their names published. To every one, however, is sent a receipt, these receipts being numbered consecutively, and every six months a paper called the "Official Bulletin" is issued and sent to every donor, in which every donation appears, with the respective receipt numbers. Mrs. Simpson, says the reply, does not deposit any moneys to her personal account, but all funds are deposited in the name of the Alliance by the Treasurer, Mr. Crear. Mr. Simpson says he has always insisted on a number of board members being present on the platform at meetings where funds are handed to Mrs. Simpson, and that these funds are counted by the board and turned over to the Treasurer.

Mr. Simpson said yesterday that the books of account were at all times open to those who had any right to see them and that the name of every subscriber could be compared with the numbered receipts. He said that to thoroughly disprove the statements in The Independent, which he said emanated from a discharged employe against whom grave charges of dishonesty had been made, a professional accountant was now making an examination of the books of the Alliance, and his report would be duly published.

McKeever-Zeigler Bout.

Charley McKeever and Owen Zeigler, who were to fight twenty rounds at catch-weights at the new Coney Island Sporting Club last night, boxed seven rounds, and then the fight ended in a fizzle. A sponge was thrown up from Zeigler's corner while he was yet strong, and as neither man noticed it, they boxed on. McKeever staggered Zeigler, and then was sent staggering himself in the seventh round, when the referee stepped in, stopped the bout, and awarded the decision to McKeever. Before McKeever and Zeigler came into the ring, "Bob" Fitzsimmons and "Dan" Hickey, the club's referee, put up a three-round exhibition. The former champion had the same corner and wore the same trunks as on the night Jeffries wrested the championship from him.

Postal Clerk Commits Suicide.

William H. Cornell, a postal clerk employed in Station B, on Fulton Street, near Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, committed suicide early yesterday morning by jumping off the roof of the four-story building at 1 Kosciusko Street, where he lived. Cornell was thirty-four years old, and had been employed in the Brooklyn Post Office for eleven years. He had been ill for some time, and had appeared nervous and despondent. He leaves a wife and child.

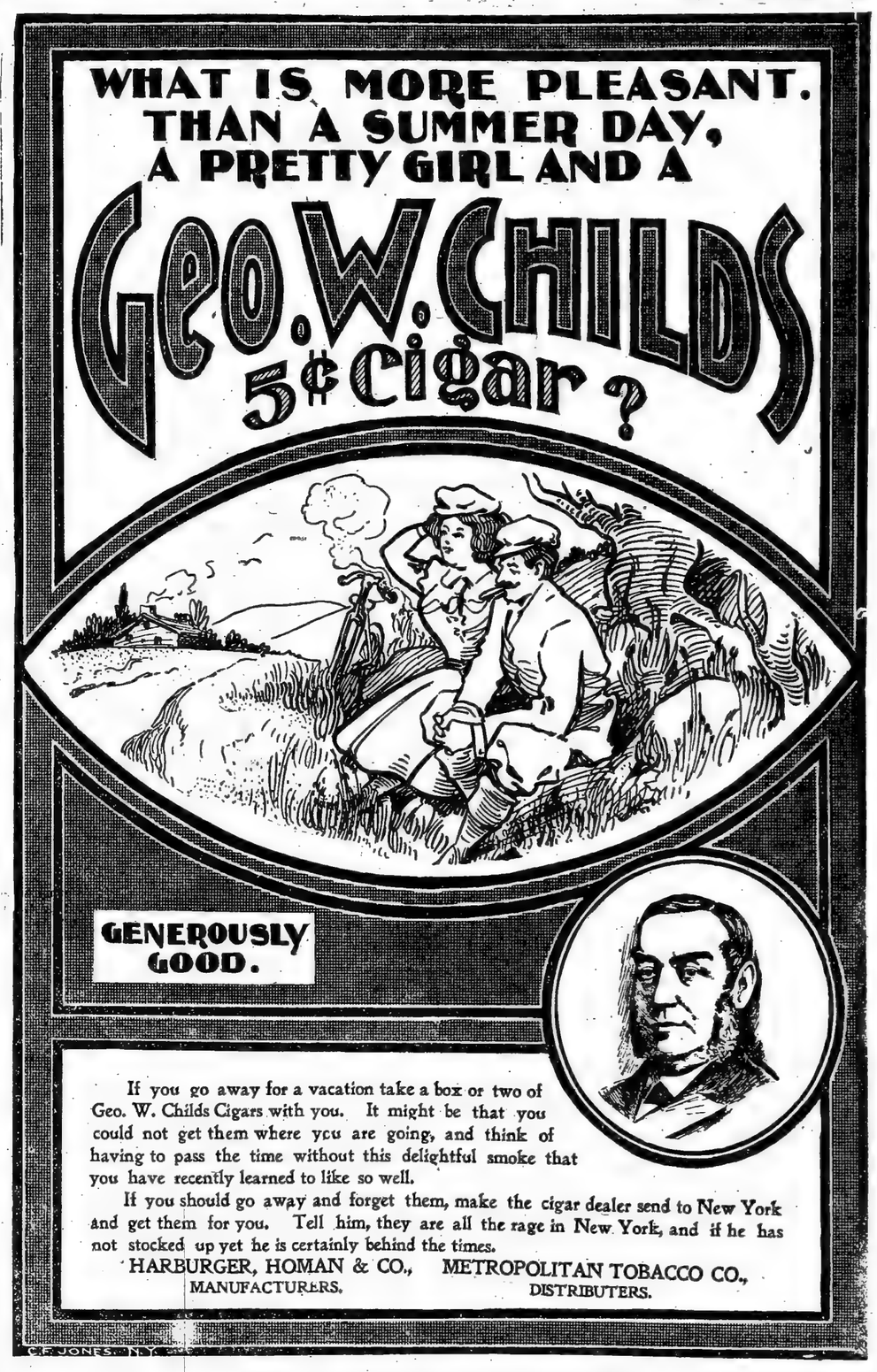

WARNING TO THE BOERS

Joseph Chamberlain Makes a Plain Statement of the Position.

BRITAIN WILL NOT DRAW BACK

Transvaal Misgovernment a "Festering Sore, Poisoning the Whole Atmosphere of South Africa."

BIRMINGHAM, England, June 26.—Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, addressing the Unionists of this city this evening, carefully reviewed the Transvaal question.

In the course of his speech he said that, owing to the enormous military preparations of the Government of the South African Republic, Great Britain had been compelled to increase the British garrison in Cape Colony and Natal, entailing an additional expenditure of £500,000 annually.

"If the reforms which Lord Ripon proposed in 1894 had been accepted," said Mr. Chamberlain, "there would have been no raid and no crisis at the present. But the raid tied the hands of the Government and prevented the application of pressure."

Mr. Chamberlain said the Government had tried to establish friendly relations with President Krüger, but all their advances had been received with contempt. He then proceeded to eulogize Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of Cape Colony and British High Commissioner for South Africa. The Government, he said, accepted full responsibility for the action of that official. As for the counter-proposals of Mr. Krüger, they did not constitute even a fair installment of reform.

After denouncing in the strongest terms the attitude and actions of the Boers, Mr. Chamberlain, with great deliberation and emphasis, added:

"The Transvaal's enormous secret service fund has procured it friends and advocates in every country. The way in which the British subjects there are treated is not only a menace to them, but interferes with our prestige among the natives, who now regard the Boers and not the British as the paramount power.

"Besides the breaches of the London Convention, the Transvaal is flagrantly violating the equality which that convention was intended to secure. Its misgovernment is a festering sore, poisoning the whole atmosphere of South Africa. The Dutch in Cape Colony and Natal would be in the happiest condition, but so long as the disease of hatred and suspicion prevails in the Transvaal, it is impossible to stop the contagion.

"Four times since independence was granted we have been on the verge of war with the Transvaal. It is erroneous to say that the British Government wants war; but is equally erroneous to say that the Government will draw back now that it has put its hand to the plow.

"We hope the efforts that are now being made will lead to an amicable arrangement, for Great Britain only desires justice. But there comes a time when patience can hardly be distinguished from weakness and when moral pressure becomes a farce, that cannot be continued without loss of self-respect. I trust that time may never come in this instance; but, if it does, Britons will insist upon finding the means to secure a result essential to the peace of South Africa."

Mr. Chamberlain's speech was warmly applauded. In replying to a vote of thanks he said he felt strengthened and encouraged by his hearers' confidence and support. He had spoken from the heart, because he believed they had reached a critical turning point in the history of the empire, and that the whole world was watching to see how they would issue from the difficulty. "It is my belief," he said in closing, "that the country will show itself not unworthy of its glorious history and traditions."

East Side Tailors on Strike.

Nearly 2,000 of the east side pantsmakers were on strike yesterday, and in Brooklyn it was reported that over 400 men and women in that trade were out. The reasons given by the strikers are poor pay and too many hours of labor. They complain that they worked nearly sixteen hours a day for from $1.25 to $1.30. They now demand $2 a day for ten hours' work.

CITY OF ROME IN COLLISION.

Strikes the Monmouth, but Does Small Damage—Her Eastward Trip on the West-Bound Course.

The Anchor Line steamship City of Rome, which caused a great deal of uneasiness in shipping circles on her outward bound passage to Glasgow by being reported as steaming eastward directly in the path of west-bound steamers, signalized her arrival from Glasgow early yesterday morning by running into the New Jersey Central Railroad steamboat Monmouth in the lower bay.

The Monmouth was en route for Atlantic Highlands, and the two vessels came together in a dense fog at 5 o'clock near the bell buoy above the northerly end of the Swash Channel and a little to the southward and eastward of Swinburne Island. The vessels met bow on, but the Monmouth, having sternway at the time, was not seriously injured.

The damage was confined to the upper works about the Monmouth's bow and was estimated at not more than $200. The City of Rome was scarcely scratched as a result of the collision.

The Monmouth, Capt. Samuel G. Martin, left the foot of Rector Street with twelve passengers at 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The fog became so thick at the Narrows that the Monmouth was slowed down to seven knots. Shortly afterward the City of Rome's fog whistle was heard. When Capt. Martin heard the liner's whistle she slowed down and signaled that she was going to starboard. The City of Rome replied, and the vessels continued to signal until they began getting alarmingly close together. Capt. Young of the City of Rome stopped his engines. Capt. Martin of the Monmouth reversed his engines. The Monmouth was going astern at the rate of about four miles an hour, when the huge bowsprit of the liner hove in sight, and a moment later crashed into the upper works of the Monmouth. There was a rip and tear of timbers and stanchions, and the woodwork was carried away from the smaller vessel's prow for a distance of about ten feet on either side. The Monmouth continued to back, and finally cleared the big steamer and continued on her regular trip to the Highlands. The City of Rome kept right on into the city. The shock of the collision was barely felt on board of her, and few of her passengers became aware of the accident. Both Captains said that the collision was practically unavoidable in the heavy fog. The Monmouth made her regular 8:30 trip back to the city, where a force of carpenters were at work repairing the damaged prow.

General Agent Coverly of the Anchor Line said yesterday that Capt. Young, in sailing toward Glasgow on the west-bound course, was acting under orders. "The City of Rome was at no time in any danger of collision," said Mr. Coverly, "and, in fact, sighted very few vessels of any kind during her voyage. We are not a party to any agreement as to the exact route to be taken."

ALABAMA RACE CONFLICT.

Armed Body of Negroes Defending a Negro Against a Posse of Whites —Serious Trouble Expected.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 26.—Two armed bodies of men are holding determined vigil near Cardiff, in this county, to-night. One body is composed of white men, officers of the county, and the other of negroes.

Early this morning it was reported that John Shepard, the negro who brutally attacked Mrs. Monroe Jones near Corona last Wednesday, had been seen in that vicinity. Officers immediately set out to capture him. The news spread and negroes began arming themselves, securing rifles as though by magic.

They kept congregating at Brookside, two miles from Cardiff, until there were fully 200 of them. The negroes said their only purpose was to prevent violence being done to Shepard.

Two special trains from this city, with deputies and a detachment of cavalry, went out this afternoon. The negroes were dispersed, but Shepard was not captured.

To-night the Sheriff of Walker County has joined the posse from here, and the search is being continued. The blacks are angry, and many citizens expect further trouble. Ever since the race riots a year ago they have had arms secreted.

Mr. Rockefeller Coming from Alaska.

SEATTLE, Washington, June 26.—John D. Rockefeller arrived from Alaska to-day. After a brief stop in this city the party left for the East.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER GRADUATES

Forty-two Young Men Receive Degrees—The Archbishop's Address.

Commencement exercises of the class of '99 of the College of St. Francis Xavier were held last night at Carnegie Music Hall. Archbishop Corrigan presided, and awarded the diplomas and prizes. Forty-two young men received either Master's or Bachelor's degrees, and, in addition, honorary degrees were awarded as follows: Doctor of Laws—Nelson G. Green, A. B., Amherst, LL. B., Columbia; Egbert Guernsey, M. D., New York University; Master of Arts—Alphonse Boursaud, A. B., Georgetown University; Master of Science—Barton Cruikshank, Director, Clarkson School of Technology.

The honor men were Martin P. O'Gara, Philip J. Boylan, John J. Towers, Albert Philip Timoney, Thomas H. McLaughlin, and Charles F. Connor.

Archbishop Corrigan made a very brief address, in which he referred to the power and influence of educational institutions. He reviewed the power of education for higher development, and said that, after all, the great anchor of our institutions lay in religion and morality. These principles, he said, will always stand by us, and the uplifting influences of our schools and colleges all over the land will ever have a most potent effect.

"Religion," he added, "cannot be divorced from good government; and with this all-powerful influence—so powerfully aided by our professors and teachers—will be made a republic perpetual and to last forever."

Polo for the Alden Cups.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—The polo tournament for the Alden Challenge Cups was opened to-day on the grounds of the Philadelphia Country Club at Bala, two matches being played. The first match was between the Lakewood (N. J.) team and the Philadelphia Country Club's second, which was won by the former by the score of 17½ goals to 7 goals. In the second match the Philadelphia Country Club's first team beat the Rockaway team 10½ goals to 2¼ goals.

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RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD

Mr. Belmont's Ethelbert Wins the Spindrift Stakes.

MISCHIEVOUS ROMPS HOME

The Fleischmann Colt Takes the Spring Stakes in Easy Style—Admiration a Winner Again.

Two stake events, a handicap at a mile and three overnight events furnished the sport at Sheepshead Bay yesterday for about 5,000 visitors. There was nothing out of the ordinary in the day's racing, except, perhaps, the small size of the fields that showed up in the Spindrift and Spring Stakes, and the ease with which both stakes were won, respectively by Ethelbert and Mischievous.

In fact, five of the races were won so easily that in all but the fifth event it was apparent at the head of the stretch what horse would win.

The Spindrift Stakes, at a mile and an eighth, had originally five starters, but three of these were scratched, leaving only Ethelbert and Kinley Mack, and Glengar, who was added at the last moment. The latter might just as well have been left out. He was the pacemaker with Ethelbert for the first mile, but was at no stage a dangerous contender, and at the end was beaten badly even for place honors. Ethelbert raced up with him until the far turn was reached, and then Kinley Mack forged up and Glengar began to lag. Kinley Mack attempted to run up to and race with Ethelbert, but the Belmont colt shook him off easily and cantered home the rest of the journey from the head of the stretch, winning as he pleased by three lengths.

The Fleischmann colt, Mischievous, was so far the best of the five that went over the Futurity Course for the Spring Stakes that he, tooo, romped home. Carrollton, a track burner in his morning trials, carried a lot of money that was bet by John E. McDonald and his friends, and he flattered them for a few seconds at the start, by showing in front, but Plucky headed him at the first eighth pole and led until the elbow leading to the stretch was reached. Then, Mischievous, the favorite in the betting, came on and went by the leader after Martin shook him up, and won by a couple of lengths. Brusquerie beat Carrollton out for third place.

Sydney Paget's good filly Admiration added another to her long string of successive victories by capturing the opening race, a dash of five and a half furlongs for all ages. Her presence frightened out all but seven of the other eighteen that were carded for the race, and of the others only Isidor was thought to have a chance to beat her. A rumor that Admiration was not in good fettle was in circulation, and this caused a lot of money to be bet on Isidor, but whether or not there was any ground for the rumor, Admiration won as easily as if the others were selling platers, and she was not extended to do it, either. She not only won easily, but she ran the distance in 1:07 1-5, which is one-fifth of a second faster than the track record, made three years ago by Margrave.

M. F. Dwyer's Kingdon, which has been rounding to in good shape, met with an accident in this race that will lay him up for some time. On the far turn he ran into the rail and threw the stifle of one of his hind legs out. He was pulled up, and hobbled home. Isidor engaged to make a runaway race of it. He cut out a fast pace, with Filon d'Or trailing him, and behind the latter raced Admiration. On the turn to the stretch Admiration had closed with the leader, and in the run home she passed him and won easily.

The Westerners to a man went down the line in the betting ring on Maxine, the Californian mare that was formerly known as Fleur-de-Lys. They bet on her until post time, and she rewarded their confidence in her by going to the front at the start and staying there until the finish, winning easily by three lengths from Charentus, who had hung on to her in a vain effort all the way.

Fourteen maiden fillies, two years old, faced the starter in the fifth race, a five-furlong selling affair. Prejudice, owned by J. W. Colt, won this by a neck in a drive with Shrove Tuesday, and Perry Belmont's Oread was third.

The closing race, at a mile and a quarter on the turf, was a good thing for Decanter. He allowed the favorite Holland to make all the running, and then in the stretch he came by easily and won while Holland fell back to the last place.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages, at special weights. Purse, $750, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $150 to the second and $75 to third. Five and a half furlongs on main track. Time—1:07 1-5

1—Admiration, Sydney Paget's br. f., 3 years, by Kingston-Hyperite, 110 pounds, 3 to 5 and 2 to 10.....(Odom)
2—Isidor, Marcus Daly's ch. h., 5, 120, 13 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Doggett)
3—Filon d'Or, J. J. Hyland's ch. g., 3, 108, 7 to 1.....(N. Turner)

Blarneystone, 4, 117, 100 to 1, (Tarsh) Utopia, 6, 114, 200 to 1, (Hennessey) Onondaga's Pride, 3, 103, 300 to 1, (Wilson) and Asthore, 3, 108, 300 to 1, (H. Evans) also ran and finished as named. Kingdon, 5, 115, 40 to 1, (Mitchell) pulled up after running a quarter and did not finish.

Won in a gallop by three lengths; five lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse, $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $200 to the second and $100 to third. One mile. Time 1:40 4-5.

1—Maxine, A. H. Morris & Co.'s br. m., 5 years, by Maxim-Fleurette, 106 pounds, 3 to 1 and even.....(N. Turner)
2—Charentus, O. L. Richards's b. g., 5, 102, 7 to 1 and 3 to 2.....(O'Connor)
3—Consilia, Gougherre Stable's ch. m., 4, 99, 8 to 1.....(McCue)

Merry Prince, 6, 111, 13 to 5, (Spencer) Jeannot, 4, 100, 10 to 1, (Odom) Kirkwood, 3, 110, 10 to 1, (Sims) Tragedian, 5, 103, 10 to 1, (Bullman) and Hapsburg, 3, 97, 20 to 1, (Wilson) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; a similar distance between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Spring, for two-year-olds. Purse, $1,000, added to a subscription of $50 each, for starters, $15 forfeit, of which $250 to the second and $150 to third. Futurity course. Time—1:10 2-5.

1—Mischievous, C. Fleischmann's Sons br. c., by Sir Dixon-Merry Maiden, 112 pounds, 7 to 10 and out.....(W. Martin)
2—Blacks, Reginald Stribbs's ch. c., by Great Tom-Embrocade, 117, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(O'Leary)
3—Brusquerie, A. H. and E. H. Morris's ch. f., by St. Florian-Hasty, 109, 10 to 1.....(Littlefield)

Carrollton, 112, 8 to 1, (McCue) and Matchin, 112, 8 to 1, (O'Connor) also ran and finished as named.

Won driving by two lengths; four lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Spindrift Handicap for three-year-olds. Purse, $1,000, added to a subscription of $20 each, $20 forfeit, or only $10 if declared by May 15, of which $250 to the second and $150 to third. One mile and a furlong. Time—1:55 2-5.

1—Ethelbert, Perry Belmont's b. c., by Eothen-Maori, 126 pounds, 1 to 4 and out.....(Spencer)
2—Kinley Mack, Eastin & Larabush's b. c., by Islington-Songstress, 118, 5 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Tarsh)
3—Glengar, William Jennings's b. c., by Dutch Roller-Lena, 110, 20 to 1.....(Neville)

Won in a gallop by four lengths; three lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-old fillies; selling. Purse $650, added to subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Time—1:02 1-5.

1—Prejudice, J. W. Colt's br. f., by Loyalist-Prim, 114, 100, 100 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Doggett)
2—Shrove Tuesday, E. S. Gardner, Jr.'s, br. f., 103, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(O'Leary)
3—Oread, Perry Belmont's br. f., 89, 60 to 1.....(Dangman)

Tilly Ann, 91, 20 to 1, (Mitchell) Belle of Lexington, 95, 15 to 1, (Wilson) Marie Orendorf, 103, 7 to 1, (Turner) Olinda, 94, 15 to 1, (Odom) Beautiful, 89, 40 to 1, (Dangman) Fatalist, 109, 15 to 1, (Littlefield) Tristan Belle, 100, 11 to 5, (O'Connor) Jansen, 103, 20 to 1, (Bullman) Lady Algy, 100, 12 to 1, (McCue) and Little Squaw, 90, 50 to 1, (Sloan) also ran and finished as named. Lassie James, 97, 60 to 1, (Romanelli) bolted while at the post and did not take part in the race.

Won in a drive by a head; three lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; weights 15 pounds above the scale. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to third. One mile and a quarter on turf. Time—2:07.

1—Decanter, F. R. Hitchcock's b. h., 4 years, by Imperator-Mandilion, $569, 111 pounds, 6 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(O'Leary)
2—Fast Black, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, blk. f., 3, 95, 15 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(O'Connor)
3—Twinkler, Murphy & Campbell's br. h., 4, 113, 15 to 1.....(Tarsh)

Maximo Gomez, 4, 2 to 1, (Wilson) and Holland, 3, 99, 13 to 10, (McCue) also ran and finished as named.

Won handily by two lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $700; selling. Six furlongs on main track.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Eathl	112	Big Gun 104
Misericordia	107	Goldone 103
Herbert	107	Golden Sceptre 102
Miss Dede	106	Ceylon 94
Alex	105	Eileen Daly 92

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000, at ten pounds below the scale; penalties and allowances. One mile.

Survivor	121	Sublet	111
Kirkwood	116	Lackland	111
Little Saint	111	MacLeod of Dare	111

THIRD RACE.—The Surf Stakes, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

Water King	117	Missionary	112
Flaunt	117	Withers	112
Stewart	117	Col. Roosevelt	112
Matchin	112	Primrose Day	109

Matchin and Missionary Bromley & Co.'s entry.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a half.

Ben Halladay	129	Jeannot	97
Warrenton	114	Twinkler	95
Thomas Cat	108	Pacemaker	92
George Boyd	100	Knight of the Garter	86
Latson	100		

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap hurdle race for four-year-olds and upward. One mile and three-quarters, over seven hurdles, on turf.

The Bachelor	147	Forget	140
Tremler	146	Buela	136
Ben Eder	140	Lansdale	132

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Six and a half furlongs.

The Burling'n Route	110	Trillo	103
Imperator	108	High Jinks	103
Charley Rose	108	Hard Knot	102
Ben Hadad	108	Rinaldo	100
Cesarion	108	Handcuff	95
Byron McClelland	105	Armament	93
Mazarine	105	Touraine	92

Long Island Handicap Weights.

The weights for the Long Island Handicap, to be run Thursday, June 29, at a mile and a furlong, are as follows:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Banastar	126	Firearm	103
Scottish Chieftain	122	Sanford	103
Briar Sweet	121	Hurley Burley	103
Imp	119	Lambent	102
Henderson	119	Jefferson	102
The Huguenot	118	George Boyd	102
Ethelbert	118	Azucena	102
Isidor	117	Scannel	100
Octagon	117	Cavalero	100
Voter	116	Martha H.	100
Lanky Bob	113	Cormorant	100
Maxine	113	Leedsville	100
Fly-by-Night	112	Miss Miriam	100
Havoc	112	King Barleycorn	98
Kinnikinic	111	Toluca	98
Swiftmas	111	Lady Lindsay	98
Sanders	110	Clonsilla	97
Candle Black	110	High Degree	97
St. Cloud	110	Alpen	97
Bangle	109	Hilee	97
MacLeod of Dare	109	Jeannot	96
Box	108	Handpress	95
Thomas Cat	108	Terrorist	95
Kinley Mack	108	Doctor Eichberg	95
Howland	106	Momentum	93
Little Saint	106	Millstream	92
Captain Sigsbee	106	Greyfield	92
Previous	105	Harmonica	92
Counsellor Wernberg	105	The Star of Bethlehem	92
Floronso	105		
Heliobus	105	Danforth	90
Sir Hubert	105	Manitus	90
Handball	105	General Mart Gary	90
St. Catlatine	104	Grey Jacques	89
Tragedian	104	Diminutive	88
Matanza	104	Havelock	87
Rappahannock	104	Athamas	85
Lackland	104	Forsooth	84

Penalties accrue from 6 P. M. June 26.

THE TEXAS RANCH SYNDICATE.

If It Is in the Nature of a Trust It Will Be Suppressed When the New Law Goes Into Effect.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 26.—Attorney General T. S. Smith stated to-day that he would keep his eye on the gigantic syndicate that is now seeking to get control of all the cattle in Texas. Under the provisions of the existing anti-trust law of this State the live stock industry is exempt, but there is no such exemption in the new anti-trust law, which goes into effect Jan. 31, 1900.

If the present combination of capital that is securing options on all the available cattle and ranches in Texas is in the nature of a trust within the meaning of the new and far-reaching act, and should it be in operation when the law becomes effective, it will be vigorously attacked by the State.

It is the opinion of prominent stockmen that the operations of the syndicate will be of benefit to the cattle industry, and that it will be impossible for it to freeze out the cattlemen, who will profit by the rise of prices. Should the syndicate be successful in the present negotiations it is their intention to stock up their ranches to the limit, and by a concentration of effort to handle the stock on a more economical basis than at present.

According to reliable information obtained here to-day the syndicate has already secured options on the extensive ranches and cattle of the following stockmen: The Pan Handle County Company, Johnson Brothers, C. C. Slaughter, Winfield Scott, Crowder Brothers, R. C. Ware, A. B. Robertson, and John Scharbauer, as well as a number of smaller ranches.

The aggregate number of cattle owned by these stockmen is about eight hundred thousand head, or nearly one-sixth of the estimated total number of cattle in the State.

FORT WORTH, Texas, June 26.—George B. Loving, who is at the head of the great deal having as its object the formation of a gigantic cattle and ranch company in Texas, in an interview last night said that it will be an American organization, composed of New York capitalists, and not Englishmen, as reported.

The intention is to form a company with $40,000,000 capital, $25,000,000 or $30,000,000 of which will be used in the purchase of cattle and ranch property in this State, the balance of the capital stock to be used in operating the concern. It is claimed that the business can be more successfully conducted and at less expense under a single management. For the past two months parties representing Mr. Loving have taken options on cattle and ranches to the amount of $20,000,000. These options expire July 1, but it is understood that, if necessary, they can be renewed.

No doubt is expressed that the big deal will be consummated, as the prices to be paid are fair. Mr. Loving says there is no intention to form a cattle trust, but merely an extensive cattle business, the largest in the world.

St. Louis Anti-Trust Convention.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 26.—Gov. J. D. Sayers received the following reply to-day to the invitation to attend the proposed anti-trust conference, to be held in St. Louis Sept. 20, from Gov. Henry Gage of California:

I would like very much to be with you on the occasion referred to, when the important question of trusts will be under consideration, but am so circumstanced that it will be impossible for me to attend. I trust that much good may be evolved from the conference.

Gov. W. D. Bloxham of Florida writes:

I have had a conversation with the Attorney General and hope that he will be able to be with you at St. Louis to look into many of the objects set forth in your statement. It is impossible to determine now whether I can be with you or not. However, if the Attorney General is there every purpose will be subserved.

Actress Accused of Perjury.

Adelaide Kellam, an actress, living at 226 Fifth Avenue, was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station last evening charged with perjury by Mrs. Mary Beal T. Maris of 102 West Thirty-seventh Street. The complainant alleged that two years ago the Kellam woman borrowed $2,100 from her and did not pay it back. She entered suit for the money and secured judgment last March. During the trial Mrs. Maris alleges the defendant testified she did not receive any money from the insurance companies when her father died. Mrs. Maris claims she received several thousand dollars.

Miss MacPherson Sentenced.

When Judge Newburger, in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, sentenced Fanny MacPherson of Worcester, Mass., to the reformatory at Hudson, N. Y., the girl fell in a faint. She was carried from the courtroom in a chair. She is nineteen years old, and pleaded guilty to having taken about $400 worth of property belonging to Mrs. Alice Wooley while she was a guest at the Hotel Girard. The young woman also left a number of hotel bills unpaid.

Train Kills J. H. Nelson in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., June 26.—James H. Nelson, weighmaster and storekeeper for the W. R. Trigg Shipbuilding Company here, was run over and killed by a train on the Southern Railway at 11:40 o'clock this morning. Mr. Nelson came here from Connecticut.

Syracuse Man Drowns in Water Barrel

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 26.—Jacob Switzer, seventy years old, was accidentally drowned at his home early this morning by falling into a barrel of water. He formerly lived in Utica.

PONDS EXTRACT

IN BOTTLES BUFF WRAPPERS FOUR TIMES AS STRONG AS WITCH HAZEL

PINGREE'S TRUE POSITION.

The Governor Is for the President If the President Coincides with the Views of the Governor.

DETROIT, Mich., June 26.—Gov. Pingree to-day made a statement, brought out by Washington dispatches, which quoted Secretary Alger as saying that "Gov. Pingree is for President McKinley first, last, and all the time."

Said the Governor: "If Gen. Alger said that, it is his opinion from his point of view. The question whether I am for McKinley lies with the President, not with me. If Gen. Alger knows that President McKinley is opposed to territorial expansion, and is not an advocate of the murders and the destruction being visited upon the innocent Filipinos, he has a right to say that I am for McKinley. If Gen. Alger is informed that McKinley is opposed to trusts and to legislation which fosters, creates, and encourages them, and in favor of legislation to restrict and suppress them, then I am closer to the opinions of McKinley than has generally been believed. If Gen. Alger is assured that President McKinley is not in touch and sympathy with the disreputable political methods of Mark Hanna and his friends, and deprecates such leadership, then I am for McKinley.

"The question of whether I favor McKinley is of no consequence in this Senatorial matter, but I am for McKinley in everything he does which I consider right, and against everything he does which I consider wrong."

Senator Burrows on Michigan Contest.

PAINESVILLE, Ohio, June 26.—Senator Burrows of Michigan is visiting here. In an interview to-day he declared that his colleague, Senator McMillan, would be a candidate to succeed himself, and would be re-elected next year. Concerning Secretary Alger's alliance with Gov. Pingree, Senator Burrows said he thought the Secretary had destroyed what chance he might have had to go to the Senate by making such an alliance.

VOTE OF THE CITIZENS' UNION.

Meyer D. Rothschild Does Not Agree with Mr. Quigg's Views.

Meyer D. Rothschild of Long Branch has written an open letter, under date of June 25, to Lemuel Ely Quigg, Chairman of the Republican County Committee of New York, in reference to the assertion of Mr. Quigg that a combination of Republicans and independents would be highly advisable and perhaps necessary to defeat Tammany Hall.

As to the probable effect of a compromise and union of independents and Republicans against Tammany, Mr. Rothschild says:

"One hundred and fifty thousand citizens voted for Seth Low because they felt this was voting against both bosses; had there been a compromise with the Republican machine even on the basis of Seth Low for Mayor and machine men for most of the other offices, enough of these 150,000 voters probably would have remained away from the polls to have insured the election of Van Wyck."

Mr. Rothschild thinks there is possibility of defeating Tammany Hall, "but only," he says, "if the independent Democratic voter feels that he is not thereby building up the Platt machine. Any such step as that outlined in to-day's TIMES, which contemplates a split in the Citizens' Union, will be a worthless one even if it is seemingly successful.

Ohio Democrats Fix Convention Date.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, June 26.—The Democratic Central Committee met here to-day and changed the date of their State Convention to Aug. 28 and 29.

INSURANCE MUST BE PAID.

Federal Judge Holds Suicide Does Not Vitiate the Policy.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 26.—Federal Judge Phillips, in a decision to-day in the case of Rosa B. Jarman against the Knights Templar and Masons' Life Indemnity Company, holds that, under the statute governing assessment insurance companies, it was no defense against the payment of the policy that the insured committed suicide, unless it was shown that he contemplated suicide at the time he was insured, and that changes in the rules of the company, made after the policy was taken out, would not affect the payment of the policy.

Lawyers have estimated that this ruling will cost assessment companies at once about $500,000.

FEDERAL STEEL'S DIVIDEND.

Court of Chancery Dismisses Bill to Restrain Payment.

TRENTON, N. J., June 26.—An order was filed in the office of the Court of Chancery late this afternoon dismissing the bill of Walter R. Kern and other preferred stockholders of the Federal Steel Company to restrain the payment of the first quarterly dividend on the common stock of the company. The order was made by Vice Chancellor Gray at the motion of Henry I. Budd, counsel for Kern. The motion was made before the Vice Chancellor at his chambers in Camden.

The Vice Chancellor also dismissed the temporary restraining order that had been issued against the payment of the dividend. It is stipulated in the order that the bill of complaint is dismissed and the temporary restraining order is set aside without prejudice.

New Collector for Champlain.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 26.—Walter C. Witherbee of Port Henry, Essex County, N. Y., has been appointed Collector of the Port of Champlain, to succeed George S. Weed, resigned. Mr. Witherbee will assume the duties of the office on July 1. Mr. Weed's term of office expired over two years ago, but he has been allowed to remain in office. Mr. Witherbee is a member of the firm of Witherbee, Sherman & Co., who own iron mining properties in Essex County.

Marion Clarke at Shelter Island.

SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., June 26.—Baby Marion Clarke, who was recently kidnapped in New York City, accompanied by her father, mother, grandmother, and uncle, is staying here. She has recovered from her recent attack of measles and her parents hope the air here will make the child entirely well. The family occupies a suite of apartments at the Offord Cottage.

Another New Railway in New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 26.—A new railway for Greene County, to be known as the Otis Railway Company, to take the place of the defunct company which was sold under a foreclosure sale, was incorporated to-day. The new company has a capital stock of $65,000, and the Directors are Alfred Van Santvoord, William D. Baldwin, Charles L. Rickerson, and William H. White, Jr., of New York City, and George M. Snyder of West Hoboken, N. J.

State Will Prosecute Butterine Cases.

ROME, N. Y., June 26.—The Hon. I. J. Evans of this city has been designated by Attorney General Davies to prosecute the oleomargarine cases brought by the State against Armour & Co. and other Chicago packers to recover penalties amounting to over $2,000,000. The first move will be made early in July, when a hearing before a referee will take place in Albany.

Pocket Picked of $5,500 in Boston.

BOSTON, June 26.—A citizen of New Bedford, whose identity has not been given out, reported to Chief Inspector Watts today that his pocket had been picked of $5,500 in bonds.

W. H. Davis Is Made Bridge Designer.

ALBANY, June 26.—State Engineer Bond has appointed William H. Davis of New York City to the position of Bridge Designer for the probationary term of three months. The salary is $2,200 per annum.

Martinelli Can Perform Marriages.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Civil authority to perform marriages in the District of Columbia has been conferred on Archbishop Martinelli, Apostolic Delegate to the United States.

Policeman Westfall Dead.

Policeman Anthony J. Westfall, who was attached to the Oak Street Station, died yesterday at his home, 368 Pearl Street, after a short illness. He had been on the force since April 8, 1881. Westfall's wife, who has been married three times, achieved considerable fame as the keeper of a saloon at 366 Pearl Street, but she recently gave up the business because unable to pay for a new license.

After Sunrise

And After Sunset HIRES Rootbeer Is the drink you should get.

During the heat of the day HIRES Rootbeer will keep your temperature below the danger point. After the work of the day it will refresh and invigorate you. HIRES Rootbeer is a beverage you can enjoy to your heart's content with the comforting knowledge that it's good for you. It has no stimulating effect whatever and is, therefore, a strictly temperance drink. For those who are exposed to the sun, for those who are shut off from proper ventilation; for the mother, the baby, the world in general, there is nothing so delicious as an ice cold glass of

HIRES Rootbeer

A package makes five gallons. Sold everywhere. Beware of imitations. Write and ask how a boy can make from 40 cts. to $4.50 a day.

A beautiful picture book of rhymes free.

THE CHARLES E. HIRES COMPANY,
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WOODBRIDGE BLDG., New York City, N. Y.

CUBANS FEAR THE BANDITS.

Many Out-of-Town Residents Send Their Families to the City—Some Arrests, but No Convictions.

HAVANA, June 26.—Owing to the murders, robberies, and depredations in the vicinity of Guanajay, the peasants are sending their families into the town. The Mayor, having decided it would be impossible to reach the culprits through the ordinary processes of law, issued an order for the arrest of all disreputable characters on suspicion. The first man taken into custody was Macuto, who is believed to have been one of the gang that recently raided Garcia's store at Mariel. Major Dougherty and the Chief of Police rode to Mariel and assured Garcia of full protection if he would identify Macuto. He was badly frightened, trembled, contradicted himself several times, and finally he said he would not be able to recognize any member of the gang.

A Cuban Major named Sanz, suspected of complicity, was the next man arrested. He hastily left town the day after the robbery. Then followed the arrest of a Cuban Lieutenant, who was in charge of the guard on the Canan plantation. He is believed to have been in league with the thieves, and was taken to Guanajay in Major Sanz's carriage.

Last night the police captured three supposed bandits. Pedro Nunez, said to be the ringleader, was taken, but he escaped, threatening to shoot an unarmed Inspector of Police if he were followed. Nunez is said to be in Havana, and the Inspector, who is suspected of conniving at his escape, has been suspended. Many dangerous men are leaving the town, and the citizens feel better satisfied, now that the authorities are taking active measures. Orders have been issued for the arrest of ten Cuban officers and two former Spanish guerrillas, all of whom are believed to be guilty of serious offenses.

CUBAN TROOPS MAKE TROUBLE.

Reported that Soldiers Attack the Guard After Being Paid.

HAVANA, June 26.—It is persistently rumored here this evening that there has been serious trouble at Nuevitas, in connection with the payment of the Cuban troops. The story is that the Cubans, after receiving payment, charged the guard and recovered the arms they had surrendered.

In American official circles, the report is discredited. The authorities have full confidence in Col. Moale, who is in charge of the payment there, and are satisfied that it is proceeding without any trouble.

TRADE IN PUERTO RICO.

Insular Commission's Report Refers to Trusts and Tariff Reform.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The Insular Commission has begun the distribution of its full report, a part of which has already been made public. The commission makes the following reference to the subject of trusts and combinations in Puerto Rico:

"By the recommendations already suggested, the National law forbidding certain trusts and combinations in matters of inter-State trade will be in force in the island as elsewhere, but in addition we shall suggest a law forbidding and punishing the formation and operation of such concerns in the island in accordance with the laws of the States, with perhaps some additional features not yet embodied in any statute, in our endeavors to keep these evils from fettering the business of the Island of Puerto Rico in its infancy."

On the question of tariff reform to relieve Puerto Rico from the burden of tariff discrimination, the commission takes the ground that since the cession of the island to this country has been recognized, there is no longer any excuse for regarding it as foreign territory, and that the President, as the Commander in Chief of the army, is at liberty to formulate special customs legislation pending the final action of Congress.

Liquor Caused the Cienfuegos Fracas.

HAVANA, June 26.—Gen. Brooke says that the reports of Saturday night's affray at Cienfuegos between soldiers and policemen grossly exaggerate the facts. The trouble was caused by three drunken soldiers, who, to escape the police, jumped into a carriage belonging to Capt. Fenton. He says they will be properly dealt with.

Puerto Rico's Customs Receipts.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn announced to-day that the total receipts from customs in Puerto Rico for the past fourteen weeks were $433,873. The receipts for the week ended June 10 exceed those of any previous week by $5,144.

YELLOW FEVER UNDER CONTROL.

Santiago Authorities Feel They Have Stopped Further Progress.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 26.—Two new cases of yellow fever and four deaths from the disease were officially reported today, making a total of thirty-five cases and eleven deaths. The army surgeons now think they have the fever under control. The sanitary department is working day and night; the city has been literally flooded with disinfectants, and the entire garrison in camp is under rigorous quarantine.

THE PLAGUE SCARE IN HAWAII.

Surgeon General Wyman Says Bubonic Disease Will Not Spread.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Surgeon General Wyman, when shown the dispatch telling of the arrival at Honolulu of the Nippon Maru, on which the bubonic plague had made its appearance, said the Marine Hospital Bureau had received no information on the subject. This, he thought, was due to the fact that Dr. Carmichael of the Marine Hospital Service, who investigated the case, had gone into quarantine, and was therefore unable to communicate with Washington. Gen. Wyman was confident that there was no danger of the plague gaining a foothold in the Hawaiian Islands, as the Marine Hospital Service, together with the other health authorities, would by proper precautionary measures prevent suspicious cases from landing. If the Nippon Maru is destined for San Francisco, the health officials will take steps to make it absolutely certain that the disease will not have an opportunity to reach the shore.

Unofficial advices from Honolulu, by way of San Francisco, stated that the Nippon Maru had had two deaths among her Chinese passengers from Hongkong. The first death occurred before she reached Nagasaki, at which place the authorities, entertaining strong suspicions that the death was due to the plague, the vessel was ordered into quarantine. The second death occurred three days before entering Honolulu. The ship surgeon displayed the yellow flag on arriving, and the United States physicians found, after an exhaustive examination, evidences of bubonic plague bacilli. The ship was then ordered into quarantine.

NEWTON'S NEW PRESIDENT.

The Rev. Nathan E. Wood Will Resign His Boston Pastorate.

BOSTON, June 26.—The Rev. Dr. Nathan E. Wood was formally chosen President of the Newton Theological Institute to-day. Dr. Wood will give up his pastorate at the Commonwealth Avenue Baptist Church, and go to Newton at once.

Dr. Wood was born in Forestville, N. Y., in 1840; fitted for college at Wayland Academy, Wis., and subsequently was graduated from the University of Chicago in 1872 and from the Baptist Theological Seminary in 1875. He then organized the Central Baptist Church of Chicago. Upon leaving there he became Principal of the Wayland Academy for six years, then pastor of the Memorial Baptist Church of Chicago, and three years later went to Brooklyn to take charge of the Strong Place Baptist Church. In the Summer of 1894 he came to the Boston pastorate.

Bronx Property Owners Displeased.

Property owners on Tremont Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, are vigorously opposing the scheme to widen that thoroughfare from Park Avenue to Westchester. They claim that the proposed improvement is unnecessary, and fear that the work, which will be costly, will involve a heavy assessment upon them. At a meeting of the taxpayers on Sunday night, it was resolved to send a delegation to the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements to-morrow to protest against the proposed widening of the avenue.

Fire on Scene of Park Place Disaster.

A slight fire occurred at 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the cellar of the five-story brick business building 68 to 76 Park Place. Two hundred and fifty dollars will cover the loss. The building stands on the scene of the Park Place disaster, August, 1891, in which sixty lives were lost.

SOLDIER SHOOTS HIS COMRADE.

Private, in Camp at Presidio, Commits an Unprovoked Assault.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 26.—Private Wesley Kirby of Company H, Twenty-fourth Infantry, was shot through the leg by Private Frank Wigfall of the same company at the headquarters, at the Presidio. The wound is serious, and it may be necessary to amputate the limb. Eye witnesses state that the shooting was entirely unprovoked.

Kirby was blacking his shoes when Wigfall loaded his rifle and fired. Seeing that the shot had not proved fatal, he was reloading his gun, when it was taken from him by other soldiers. No cause is assigned for his attempt to commit murder.

Two Cavalry Troops Leave Fort Riley.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Orders have been issued at the War Department for the sending of one troop of the Sixth Cavalry, at Fort Riley, Kan., to Boisé Barracks, Idaho, and another troop of the same regiment from Fort Riley to Fort Walla Walla, Washington. These troops take the place of those transferred to duty in the Philippines.

ORDERS TO ARMY OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The following-named officers, recently promoted, have been assigned to regiments as follows:

Col. William H. Bisbee, to the Thirteenth Infantry; Lieut. Col. Charles A. Dempsey, First Infantry; Major Charles A. Williams, Seventeenth Infantry; Major Marion P. Maus, Second Infantry; Capt. Dwight E. Holly, Fourth Infantry; Capt. John S. Grisard, Seventh Infantry; Capt. Edward R. Chrisman, Twentieth Infantry; Capt. Peter C. Harris, Ninth Infantry; Capt. Munroe E. McFarland, Eighteenth Infantry; Capt. William L. Wilder, Eleventh Infantry; Capt. William H. Wilhelm, Twenty-first Infantry; Capt. William R. Sample, Third Infantry; Capt. William R. Dashiell, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Capt. Eli A. Helmick, Fifteenth Infantry; Capt. Charles G. French, Seventh Infantry; Capt. Robert W. Tose, Twenty-first Infantry; Capt. William C. Bennett, Sixteenth Infantry; Capt. W. A. Campbell, Twenty-second Infantry; Capt. F. H. Sargent, Eighth Infantry; Lieut. E. S. Walton, Eighteenth Infantry; Lieut. C. H. Bridges, Twenty-second Infantry; Lieut. Tenney Ross, Second Infantry.

The Secretary of War has appointed a board to meet at Fort Hancock, N. J., on the 30th inst., to conduct a series of tests with a depression position finder, mounted in an experimental tower at that post. The detail for the board is Col. H. C. Hasbrouck, Seventh Artillery; Major J. P. Story, Seventh Artillery; Capt. J. C. Ayres, Ordnance Department; Capt. H. L. Harris, First Artillery, and Capt. William V. Judson, Corps of Engineers.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The Alliance has sailed from Boston to Newport.

The Annapolis has gone from Fort Monroe to the Delaware River.

The Machias and the floating dry dock sailed from Port Royal to Pensacola.

The Essex has arrived at Newport.

The Panther has sailed from San Juan to League Island.

The Prairie has left Baltimore for Piney Point.

The New Orleans has sailed from New London to Newport.

Commander J. N. Hemphill will be detached from command of the cruiser Buffalo when that vessel is placed out of commission and ordered to take command of the cruiser Detroit, relieving Commander J. N. Dayton, who is ordered home and placed on waiting orders. The transfer of commands will take place Aug. 1.

The supply ship Abareda arrived at Valparaiso yesterday on her way to Samoa.

It is announced at the Navy Department that the Newark will leave Valparaiso about July 5. While it is presumed that she may ultimately go to Samoa, at present, it is said, she will go to Callao.

The cruiser New Orleans, Commander Longnecker, arrived at Newport early this afternoon

Funeral of Thomas P. Walsh.

The arrangements for the funeral of Thomas P. Walsh were completed last evening. The services will take place in St. James's Roman Catholic Church at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning. The pall bearers will be Senator T. D. Sullivan, Patrick Divver, Councilman Thomas Foley, Dock Commissioner Murphy, Denis Shea, ex-Alderman William P. Kirk, Alderman Cronin, Daniel Callaghan, Nicholas Organ, and Henry Campbell. A telegram was received yesterday from Miss Blanche Walsh, at Duluth, saying it would be impossible for her to arrive before Thursday, and asking that the funeral should be held then. She is expected here to-morrow evening.

SPORTING GOODS.

Bicycles $14.50

We have 17 of the '99 Duane wheels left from the railroad wreck, as advertised on the 23d inst.

The Gales at $17.50 are all gone. We have a few—a dozen, perhaps—of the Gales Model "D" $50 wheels, slightly shopworn, we shall let go at $17.50.

The bell of bicycle bells is the "MOSSBERG."

A representative of the manufacturer will be in our store to-day to explain it. You, if a wheelman, are invited to call. The "Mossberg" is the bell used by the New York police department.

For 4th of July

If you want anything to make a noise you will probably save by coming here.

SALUTING CANNON from 25c. to $125, and each one better for the money than elsewhere.

REVOLVERS Self-cocking 22 to 38 caliber, $1.50; 22

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-town.....1,289 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency. Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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THE BOSTON AND ALBANY LEASE.

Both the Boston and Albany and the New York Central Railroads were built up by consolidations, the piecing together of detached and fragmentary lines constructed in the early days when a road from Boston to Worcester or from Utica to Syracuse was a bold venture for capital and enterprise. The Boston and Worcester, the Western, the Albany and West Stockbridge, and the Hudson and Boston were joined to create the Boston and Albany, which has always been conspicuous among the railroads of the country for the honorable and dignified character of its management, and for the remarkable financial success which has uniformly attended its operation. The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad was created by consolidating the many small roads that were operated between this city and Buffalo. In the case both of the Massachusetts and of the New York road the consolidation was effected by joining together lines that lay end to end, not parallel, furnishing a disconnected, jerky, wasteful, costly, and wholly inconvenient service to a public that in these days had never had experience of anything better. Yet there were friends of man who protested against the consolidations as tending to produce giant and dangerous corporations that would presently devour their respective Commonwealths.

It is, therefore, but the working of historic tendency that now at length joins the Boston and Albany and the New York Central in a relation which to all intents and purposes is a complete consolidation under a lease extending over the span of thirty generations. What man of sound business judgment can doubt that the union of these railroads forming a continuous and nearly direct line from our largest city of the extreme East to the greatest Western city, a thousand miles inland, is a fortunate achievement for the roads and for the people? The Central now becomes the greatest railroad in the world, operating more than 3,000 miles of road, or some 250 more than the Pennsylvania. The economies that are possible through the establishment of a continuous service from Chicago to Boston under a single administration become apparent at a glance as an important factor in the transaction and its results.

The New York Central now controls the two greatest seaports of the United States. It is a position of very great power and advantage. No one can at once picture forth the effect of this move upon the future history and development of the road, but everybody must see that it will be momentous. Boston is but 200 miles from Albany, or but 50 miles further than New York by the Hudson River line. The Central will therefore be able to put the grain of the West aboard ship at Boston from its own freight cars half a day's steaming nearer Liverpool than this city, and at the extra cost of only fifty miles' haul. The business genius which has always been displayed in the Central management may be expected to turn these new conditions to the profit of the road and incidentally to that of the country and the consumers of our products.

In what way will all this be to the profit of New York City? Most people will conclude at once that the consolidation is bad for New York. It seems to be a bargain in which our interests were not considered. We have set some value upon the business that the Central has brought to us if only for transshipment to an ocean steamer. In truth, it was the Central itself that chiefly reaped the profits of this business, through its control of the elevators. The Central is a New York corporation, and if it continues to reap these profits, only getting them from Boston business instead of here, the wealth of the State will not be seriously depleted.

The Central will really have one great port for its east-bound business and another, the greatest port of all, for its west-bound business. It may elect to deliver in Boston practically all its freight of breadstuffs and provisions to be taken over the ocean, possibly in ships of its own at no distant day. It must continue to receive at this port by far the greater portion of its west-bound freight, the merchandise of Europe bound for the distributing points of the West, and goods of domestic origin for which Western buyers are accustomed to come to New York. The Central must take these two classes of merchandise here because this trade cannot be diverted to Boston or elsewhere. The European steamers bring goods destined for all parts of this country, which have to be shipped in large part by railroads having terminals here that are rivals of the Central. These goods will continue to come here unless our port management is so unwise as to compel the railroads to offer controlling advantages for their entry at other ports. This is unlikely, for one reason, because of the extraordinary facilities for transshipment offered by our harbor. The car floats that form so unlovely a feature of our harbor scenery are a factor of incalculable importance in the growth of the commerce of the port. A float that conveys fifteen large freight cars to the ship's side to receive the products of European industry and skill destined for Chicago or San Francisco practically extends the line of every railway centring here to every pier on the water front of New York and Jersey City. As the distributing seaport of the country for merchandise of foreign origin New York can have no real rival, though it cannot be concealed that it has competitors.

The gentlemen of commerce in this city who have given so much anxious thought in recent years to the inroads of other ports upon our trade will not fail to examine this new expansive movement of the Central Railroad with diligent attention. They will be apt to decide that it is not to our advantage. The careful inquiry that has been made into the cause of what the alarmists have called the waning of the commerce of this port reveals clearly no local evil for which a remedy can be prescribed. There may be an awakening now to the fact that the one general cause of our failure to show such annual increase as we desire lies in the bigness of the city and the complacent belief of its merchants that everything would come here anyway without effort. This is such a very live country even in its minor divisions that optimism of that foolish sort must have its penalties.

The report, supplementary to the statement of the lease of the Boston and Albany, that the Central would presently absorb the New Haven Railroad, is of high interest. The Central's new interests in Boston would seem to be inadequately provided for so long as rail communication between that city and this remains a monopoly in the hands of a corporation not in very close relations with it. It would doubtless be a public gain of no small moment should the broad methods and great ability that characterize the New York Central management be applied to the New Haven Road.

THE FACTS AS TO FINLAND.

A pamphlet has been sent to us by the Finnish Committee in the United States called "Russian Perfidy in Finland—the Story of the Coup d'Etat." Its chief value lies in the abundant citations from the text of various official documents in which the exact relation of the Grand Duchy of Finland to Russia is set forth, with the language of the pledges made by the successive Czars as Grand Dukes. These leave no room for doubt that the recent action of the Russian Government is justly described a "perfidy."

When the Emperor ALEXANDER I., after the conquest of Finland, called together the Four Estates of the Diet, in 1809, he signed and issued the following "Declaration of Borgo":

> Providence having placed Us in possession of the Grand Duchy of Finland, we have desired, by the present act, to confirm and ratify the Religion and fundamental Laws of the Land, as well as the privileges and rights which each class in said Grand Duchy in particular and all the inhabitants in general, be their position high or low, have hitherto enjoyed according to the Constitution. We promise to maintain all these benefits and laws firm and unshaken in their full force.

Under ALEXANDER II. this meeting, of the Estates every five years at least, was enacted and its powers still more clearly defined. The present Emperor and Grand Duke, on his ascension to the throne in 1894, renewed the pledges of all his predecessors in substantially the language above quoted.

The "fundamental laws" and the "Constitution" to which the successive Emperors thus pledged themselves are very explicit. Following are some of their provisions defining the legislative powers of the monarch and the Estates of the Diet:

> Art. 40. The monarch cannot create any new law nor abolish any old one without the participation and consent of the Estates.
>
> Art. 41. The Estates cannot abolish any old law nor create any new one without the affirmation and consent of the monarch.
>
> Art. 45. The monarch shall lead and protect the nation, especially against enemies from without, but He can never levy on His subjects any war taxes, additional requisitions, aids, or other contributions without the participation and free consent of the Estates, as to do so would be contrary to law to His royal promise, and to His coronation oath.

Here, it will be seen, is a perfectly plain series of declarations, sanctioned by the Emperor by promise and by oath, that all laws relating to Finland must have the "free consent" of the Estates of the Diet as well as that of the Emperor. On either part there is a veto power. On neither is there exclusive power. Only joint action can accomplish anything. By the ukase of the 15th of February of this year it is sought to overthrow these safeguards of the rights and liberties of Finland and to assume to the Emperor absolute power. The method employed is ingenious but its effect is clear. The Emperor decrees that he shall decide whether a proposed law affects Finland only, or also touches the common interests of the empire. As to the latter, his own will is sufficient; as to the former the Diet is no longer to have the right to give or refuse its "consent"; it is permitted only to offer its "opinion," which may be either regarded or disregarded. This is absolutism pure and simple.

It is needless now to recount the measures that have been adopted under this bald usurpation. It is well known that they violate the most precious rights of the citizens of Finland, especially the right heretofore enjoyed to military service for the defense of their own land only and under officers of their own race. We have thought it well to make plain the exact nature of the act of despotism and treachery of which Russia has been guilty. This is the more proper because the only hope of the ill-fated Finns lies in the effect on the Emperor of the public opinion of the civilized world. He has appealed to that opinion to sustain his plan for lessening the evil and burden of war. It is just possible that he may heed its protest against the inhuman and perfidious course which his advisers have induced him to sanction in Finland.

OUR CANAL "SYSTEM."

According to Major THOMAS W. SYMONS of the Canal Commission, "the commission will not recommend the spending of another cent of the people's money until some plan is adopted which will provide a guarantee that it will be properly used."

In the interview in The Buffalo Express, in which this statement is made, Major SYMONS pitilessly exposes the evil and stupidity of the present arrangement, under which there is no responsibility and no security for either skill or honesty. "A more certain method of wasting money," he declares, "could not have been devised. Not an engineer who had ever had the slightest experience in canal work was allowed to take any part in making the plans [of the recent changes] or in superintending their carrying out. The expenditure of the money was intrusted to a Rochester politician, and an engineer whose sole experience consisted in building sewers in Utica."

The plan to be submitted by the commission, he says, may require a Constitutional amendment, but he believes "the people will stand for it." We have no doubt of it. The people never yet got a fair chance to express its will as to decent and honest and sensible methods in opposition to the politician's methods, that it did not "stand for" the former and against the latter. The trouble will be in getting the question before the people through the action of two successive sessions of the Legislature.

"HOME WRECKERS" AND "SOCIETY."

Whatever else may be thought of the action of the clergyman who preached in Newport on Sunday against the social recognition of those persons of either sex whom he called "home wreckers," it will be admitted that his sermon showed no lack of courage. It is true that the church in which he preached, though a fashionable, is not the fashionable, church of Newport. It is true also that the bold preacher appears to have been a visiting clergyman, and therefore was not so evidently engaged in quarreling with his bread and butter as if he had been the rector of the church in which he spoke. But, nevertheless, when we consider what a number there are in Newport of the class of persons whom he denounced and how successful some of them have been in procuring the possibly unwitting and unwilling aid of dignitaries of the church toward their social rehabilitation, it must be owned that the sermon was a courageous performance.

When he said that "if the home wreckers get society's sanction here"—that is to say, in Newport—"they do not care about the Church's censure anywhere." Mr. HAMILTON was on perfectly safe ground, and he was on safe ground also when he said that what is commonly called "social ostracism" is the only effectual preventive for practices which, though lawful, may be, from a social point of view, highly inexpedient. Fortunately for the clergyman, if unfortunately for Newport society, there are so many instances in it of the kind which he was talking about that he cannot fairly be accused of "preaching at" any particular instance, no matter how recent and conspicuous. It is quite certain that men and women will continue, in increasing numbers, to follow their own inclinations, so long as that course is left lawful and is not made disreputable. It is the business of society in the larger sense to protect itself, and that might well be made one of the public functions of "society" in the smaller and more exclusive sense.

It has been performed thoroughly in England during the reign of Queen VICTORIA. For in England presentation at Court is the hall mark of "society," and it has always been refused to persons of the class whom the clergyman at Newport was denouncing. A generation ago a like function was unofficially but none the less effectually performed for society in this country by society itself. But with the increase of wealth has come an increase in the number of persons who make a business of pleasure and have no other, and it has become easier to buy off or brazen out social condemnation for unsocial acts. The moral of the increase and the increasing immunity of the home wreckers seems to be that of the good Dr. WATTS:

> For Satan finds some mischief still
> For idle hands to do.

ARCHITECTS AND SUPERVISORS.

That is an interesting and characteristic squabble that is going on at the new seat of the new County of Nassau. It appears, on the authority of the Supervisors themselves, that the expostulating architects are entirely in the right, that they were lured into taking part in a competition for the new Court House of Nassau County, on pretenses that were subsequently falsified.

The belief that you can get plenty of architects to go into the lottery of a competition for a public building upon the desperate chance of obtaining a "pull" with the controlling official in charge is rooted and inveterate. Moreover, it is true. If you are not particular about the kind of architect you employ or if you do not know the difference between kinds, you can get plenty of them to make plans for you for nothing. And most Boards of Supervisors are in one or the other of the described states of mind. It is only an architect who has some professional standing and some professional employment, in other words, an architect who has done something, and who has something to do, who will refuse to take a chance in this particular form of lottery. If Supervisors want the work of architects who have done something and who have something to do, then they can have it only on two conditions, which are insisted upon by such architects whenever they are not in a state of reasonable certitude about the tenacity of their personal pulls. One is that they shall be paid for their work and the other that their work shall be judged and awards upon it made by experts and not by Supervisors or other inexpert persons.

The first of these conditions is sometimes waived when the premiums of the lottery are large and numerous enough to be attractive, and it seems that it was waived in the present instance. But the second was and is insisted upon by the architects, and was distinctly promised in the conditions of the competition. "Instead of which," the Supervisors proceeded to put their own judgment into operation on the designs submitted to them, instead of invoking the expert judgment which they had promised the competitors.

Of course, from the professional, and, indeed, from the rational, point of view the judgment of a casual Supervisor upon a set of plans is no judgment at all, and the selection of a design according to that judgment converts the competition into a lottery complete and undisguised. If the Supervisors had told the competitors that they meant to do their own selecting, then, as the spokesman of the competitors intimated to them, they would have had no architects of standing in the competition at all. They might nevertheless have predestinated and elected their own architect, and it remains to be seen, when the identity of the author of "Plan No. 22" comes to be disclosed, whether that is not the course they actually pursued. The choice of the Supervisors is said to have been determined by the cheapness of executing the selected design. But it is doubtful whether it would look so cheap to them if the cost included the payment of all the claims for damages which the unsuccessful contributors seem to have against the county for violating its agreement with them.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It is most curious that "Anglo-Saxon," when applied to the inhabitants of this country, seems to give fully as much annoyance to certain Americans whom it comes very near fitting as it does to certain others who have an undoubted right, at least on ethnic grounds, to find fault with it. There was a meeting in Detroit the other evening at which this hatred of the word "Anglo-Saxon" by people who might have been expected to like it was made amusingly manifest. The assemblage was one of "German-Americans," so-called, and after they had listened to a long denunciation of militarism and expansion from Congressman LENTZ of Ohio, they adopted some resolutions that really read as though they had been drafted by Celts or Latins. Here is one passage from them: "If England to-day assumes a friendly attitude toward this country, we German-Americans merely consider that as a specimen of that Anglo-Saxon hypocrisy which has always characterized England's foreign policy." Further on appeared: "We protest against the attempts of a certain clique to stamp the people of the United States as Anglo-Saxon, and for that reason to make them subservient to the interests of England." Now, what on earth have men of German birth or descent against the Anglo-Saxons? To be sure, the tribes to which the name makes distant and oblique reference were a heathenish and piratical lot, but they were much like the other people of their day, and, so far as known, were not any more hypocritical or mendacious than their neighbors. Whatever their faults, it hardly becomes modern Teutons to speak of them with contempt or horror.

—The Washington correspondent of The Boston Transcript seems to be worried about—or by—the popularity of Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER, and mournfully declares that the veteran has "a mania for war." Unable to forget the stirring days when he made a record for skill and resourcefulness as a Confederate cavalry leader, the General, according to The Transcript man, has thirsted ever since for the din of battle, and—the figure changing—the outbreak of the Cuban war kindled this slumbering passion into a flame. Poor Mr. BAILEY of Texas vainly tried to show that a man could not, under the Constitution, be a member of Congress and a Major General in the army at the same time, but he only got roundly abused for his pains, and now the little old fighter has his fierce eyes on the luckless Filipinos! Boston may well be sad. It would be advisable, however, for Boston not to mingle malice with its sorrow, which we fear it is somewhat apt to do just now. There is an instance of it in the article paraphrased above. Read the following passage: "Gen. WHEELER is one of the most genial and chivalrous of men. His acts of thoughtfulness and genuine kindness are on everybody's tongue. He is, moreover, a brave soldier, and a striking example of 'the strenuous life' of which much of late has been heard. But if a person will run through the bills introduced in any term of Congress by Mr. WHEELER of Alabama, that person will find the greatest collection of chimerical proposals he has ever encountered. Gen. WHEELER'S mind seems to run to the extraordinary and the unusual. He is very fertile in original ideas, and voluble in their expression. All in all, he is one of the exceedingly interesting characters now on the public stage. Away from Washington he is not always understood." Isn't that a rather unpleasant mixture of open praise and veiled detraction?

—"Christian Science" and the closely related combinations of gross fraud, grosser superstition, and grossest credulity that kill or degrade their numerous dupes under the less pretentious names of "mind cure," "faith cure," and the like, probably come as near to being unmitigated evils as anything can in a world as well devised as this one. Indeed, they are unmitigated evils in themselves, since their only direct consequences, the only consequences for which they could justly claim unshared responsibility, are wrecked bodies and weakened minds. But even from these miserable cults it is possible that profit may come to humanity in the form of a more systematic study by regularly trained and competent physicians of what with entire propriety may be called the department of mental therapeutics. Even now, of course, as always, every doctor pays more or less attention to that branch of his art and utilizes its dimly understood resources to a much greater extent than do the quack healers, for whom those resources, still more vaguely understood, are the only stock in trade. The occasional successes of the charlatans, which, though rare, are extremely well advertised, have emphasized the existence of a great and fertile field of research that hitherto has received but desultory cultivation from men practical as well as intelligent and honest. At the recent annual meeting of the Massachusetts Medical Society an earnest appeal for more and better work in this direction was made in a paper read by Dr. J. J. PUTNAM. It is hardly necessary to say that his demand is for the extension of medical science, not for an abandonment of drugs and hygiene and exclusive reliance on mental influences. In the course of some highly eulogistic comments on Dr. PUTNAM'S paper, The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal quotes, as expressing a real grievance, the question asked by a student in the Harvard Medical School: "Are we in our course to get no systematic work in the mental treatment of disease?" What this inquirer wants, The Journal says, is instruction from trusted teachers on the best methods of handling sick minds as well as sick bodies, and it adds: "We do not for a moment presume to say that the subject is unmentioned at our best medical schools. On the contrary, it is much talked about under such vague headings as the 'personality of the physician,' or 'tact,' or the 'effect of cheerfulness in the sick-room,' but as yet we hardly go further. Such matters are never brought sharply to the student's attention, as is the action of opium or strychnia. It is not that individual teachers are not fully alive to the importance of such teaching, but as yet we see no evidence of concerted action toward a radical improvement, and until such concerted action comes we are confident the student will continue to go out from his medical course with a biased mind, and one incapable of seeing the full scope of his therapeutic possibilities." Here, evidently, is a valuable hint as to the best way of meeting and destroying "Christian Science" on its own ground.

—Recent tests made in this city prove conclusively that the opponents of high buildings will have to rely on some other argument than the difficulty of protecting such structures from fire. Only a few months ago we were told by several experienced and expert fire fighters that "skyscrapers" were dangerous things, alike for their occupants and their neighbors, but the only evidence that was or could be brought forward in support of this contention was the fact that firemen could not drag hose up the interminable stairways, and that if they could the engines could not force water so high through conduits so tortuous. This was true, but the deductions drawn from it were almost ludicrously illogical. Of course, appliances designed to meet the exigencies arising in buildings of four or five stories failed when confronted by the conditions incidental to ten or twenty stories, but to conclude therefrom that the construction of tall buildings would have to cease was to impugn, not American inventiveness, but ordinary human intelligence. It has now been demonstrated repeatedly that if the "skyscraper" is equipped with a standpipe of easily attainable size and strength the engines now in use can force an abundant supply of water as high as is necessary. Tall buildings have their faults, but by the inevitable principle of their construction they are slow-burning, if not quite fireproof, and when one remembers what a relief their ever-present elevators have given from the heartbreaking stairs of their predecessors, it is easy to grow indignant over the bringing of fake charges against the gaunt giants.

NUGGETS.

A Bostonian Observation.

If some people were like other people there would be no people like some people.—Boston Courier.

Valued Classmate.

Father—Who is the best writer in your class, Bobby?

Bobby—Jack Bulger. He writes the excuses for every feller in the class.—Judge.

Steadfast Friend of the Workingman.

"Is this candidate you propose to bring out the laboring man's friend?"

"You bet! Why, the laboring men have been supporting him for years."—Chicago Times-Herald.

His Version.

"Haven't you and your friend gotten through that argument yet?"

"It isn't any argument," answered the opinionated man, resentfully. "I am merely telling him the facts in the case, and he is so obtuse that he can't understand."—Washington Star.

Ate Too Fast.

Hicks—They have music during luncheon. Let's go there.

Wicks—No. I used to go there, but it gave me indigestion.

Hicks—Cooking bad?

Wicks—No, it was the music. They play nothing but rag-time marches and quicksteps.—Catholic Standard and Times.

A BOSTON MAIDEN.

From The Denver Evening Post.

She stood upon the Pullman platform, rapt
In wonder as the train did upward creep
'Neath peaks by grand eternal snow crowns capped,
Through cañons deep.

"Great scenery," to break the ice I said,
"Incomprehensible, majestic, grand!"
And she replied with nod of queenly head:
"It beats the band!"

"Those towering pines, how graceful in their pride,
Swayed by the passing breeze from tops to roots;
Are not they kingly?" and she soft replied:
"Say, ain't they beauts!"

"What mighty power nerved the hand that split
These mighty rocks apart and hurled them back!"
With upturned eyes she answered:
"Wasn't it
A crackerjack!"

"These rugged cañon walls on either side,
Present they not a most imposing front?"
She turned her eyes upon them and replied:
"Well, I should grunt!"

"Didst note the golden haze which dreamily
Spread o'er the hills when day began to dawn?"
She thought a moment and then answered me:
"Yes, I caught on!"

"How insignificant we mortals seem
Surrounded by the works of Nature, such
As this." She soft replied: "Well, I should dream!
We ain't so much!"

"Suppose these great walls towering overhead
Should close upon us in this awful chasm!"
She shrugged her shoulders once or twice and said:
"I'd have a spasm!"

"Are you from Denver, may I ask, and she
Gave me a glance that caused my hair to curl
And said: "Well, I should murmur 'Niti' I be
A Boston gyurl!"

CLASS DAY AT DARTMOUTH.

Seniors Observe All the Old Customs in Their Exercises.

HANOVER, N. H., June 26.—The class of '99 of Dartmouth College observed class day with the usual exercises. Under Marshal Harry Ladd of Epping, N. H., the class marched to Bissell Hall, where Lucius E. Varney of Dover, N. H., delivered the introductory address; Nelson P. Brown of Everett, Mass., the oration; Gordon H. Gerould of Hollis, N. H., the class poem, and J. Leonard Barney of Hyde Park, Mass., the address to the President, to which Dr. Tucker responded.

The class then marched to Old Chapel, where the address to the old building was made by Daniel Ford of Hyde Park, Mass.; thence to the Bema, where the prophecies were read by Charles H. Donahue of Milford, N. H., and the chronicles by Robert P. Johnson of Manchester, N. H. The address to the Old Pine was by Joseph W. Cannon of Concord, N. H. The class ode, composed by Charles P. Graham of St. Johnsbury, Vt., was sung; the pipe of peace smoked, and other time-honored customs carried out. This evening the Dartmouth Dramatic Club presented Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night."

Grove Exercises at Union College.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 26.—The exercises of Union College commencement week were continued to-day, with attractive grove exercises in Jackson's Garden. A large audience gathered in the open space about the historic elm, around which were seated the seniors, and listened with interest to the following programme: Ivy oration, George Wiley, Jr., Albany, N. Y.; ivy poem, Charles C. Ballard, Schenectady, N. Y., read by George C. Rowell, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; smoking the pipe of peace; oration, Harrison K. Wright, Pulaski, N. Y.; planting the ivy vine.

Yale Law School Anniversary.

NEW HAVEN, June 26.—The seventy-fifth anniversary of the Yale University Law School was celebrated this afternoon. The oration was made by Attorney General John W. Griggs, whose theme was "The Advances of Jurisprudence in the Nineteenth Century." The exercises were held in College Street Hall. The programme was a formal one, consisting of the oration and the announcement of various prizes. Dean Wayland presided, and President Dwight announced the prizewinners.

YOUNG ESKIMO LEARNS FAST.

Mene Shines at the Commencement of Public School No. 155.

The graduating exercises of Public School No. 155, at Tremont and Anthony Avenues, in the Borough of the Bronx, were held yesterday morning. The assembly room was transformed into a veritable flower garden. On the platform were President Joseph J. Little of the Board of Education, William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent, and John Jasper, Borough Superintendent.

The programme opened with the chorus, "The Holy City," by the school. Then followed recitations and solos and Delsarte exercises by forty of the girls, all dressed in white. Elizabeth R. Cassell was valedictorian, and the address to graduates was delivered by Associate Superintendent Dr. Edgar D. Shimer, who was introduced by Wallace F. Lyons, Principal of the school. President Little also made a brief address and presented diplomas to the graduates. Elizabeth R. Cassell was awarded a gold medal, given by Mr. Lyons, for the highest percentage in the graduating class.

The exhibits of carpenter work, wood carving, drawing, and writing were especially interesting. Among the latter were several by Mene, the Eskimo lad who was one of the six brought here from the arctic regions by Lieut. Peary in October, 1897. Mene and another are the only survivors of the band. Mene, who is now eight years old, has been the ward of Superintendent Wallace of the Museum of Natural History, whose name he now bears. He has been a faithful pupil, and Mr. Lyons has given the boy his personal attention. He has shown remarkable aptitude for learning, and is fast catching up with the pupils who had several years' start of him.

De La Salle Commencement.

The annual Commencement of La Salle Institute was held yesterday afternoon at the Star Theatre, at Broadway and Thirteenth Street. The place was crowded. The Rev. Dr. Lavelle, rector of the cathedral, handed to the boys their diplomas, and then gave them some good advice to observe in their start in life. He did not believe, he said, in unavoidable accidents. Accidents could be avoided by careful and faithful attention to one's duties. The graduates were Francis J. Barry, Julius A. Cordes, Joseph M. Dowling, John D. Moffett, William J. Hoffmann, John A. McKenna, James Magee, George J. Beier, Joseph Del Giudice, Jeremiah T. Donovan, Denis J. Donovan, Leo W. Poslusny, Daniel L. Fitzgerald, Michael R. Kehoe, John J. Mahoney, and Edward J. Mulvihill.

Schoolboys Debate at Commencement.

The boys' department of Public School No. 6, at Madison Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, held its Commencement exercises yesterday morning. Principal Wilbur F. Hudson introduced Associate Superintendent Alfred T. Schauffler, who presided. A prize debate was held on the subject, "Resolved, That immigration should be further restricted." Rufus K. Trevor and Harold Nussbaum, who took the affirmative, were the winners. Nussbaum was awarded a medal for the best presentation of the subject and declamation. Diplomas were awarded to sixty-six graduates.

Graduates of Public School No. 19.

The schoolroom on the fourth floor of the boys' department of Public School No. 19, in Fourteenth Street, near First Avenue, was gaily decorated with numerous American flags yesterday afternoon. The occasion was the annual commencement. Frederick W. V. Geyer delivered the salutatory. Dr. A. S. Downing, Principal of the Training School of Manhattan, distributed the diplomas, and delivered a brief address.

ANOTHER NEW ROOF GARDEN.

Mr. Hammerstein's Venetian Terrace Opened Last Night.

Even in its present comparatively unfinished condition, Mr. Hammerstein's new open-air theatre, on the roof of the Victoria, is likely to be the best liked of all the so-called roof gardens in the city. In his fondness for alluring names the impresario calls this place a Venetian Terrace, which sounds well, and he explains that some of its architectural features were suggested by the promenade at Monte Carlo. The principal stage is in the middle of the roof, a platform surrounded by tables and chairs. Terraced seats surround these on three sides, while at the western end is another small stage, with curtains. The box tier is raised on steel pillars and girders, and on this level an open promenade extends around the four sides of the building. The arrangement of lights is unique and pretty, while the decorations, so far as they are yet in evidence, are simple and in good taste.

The place is open to the starlight and all the breezes that blow over Manhattan Island will reach it these Summer nights. When the weather is inclement, of course, the performances can be given in the main auditorium of the Victoria.

All the town and its wife seemed to be in attendance last night, and everybody seemed in the best of humor. There was absolutely nothing to complain of, in fact, excepting the small, straight-backed chairs in the boxes, which are not comfortable. The entertainment is all good of its kind, and entirely free from exhibitions of nudity and suggestiveness. The acrobatic turns are all of a high order of merit, including the Johnson brothers, in their demonstration of the possibilities of the bicycle; the Esquimaux, in their daring wire act; the gymnastics of Farnum and Nelson, and the Baki-Kataba troupe. Galletti's droll bacons, who were already highly esteemed here; Gautier's dancing horse and Herbert's trained dogs, are also in the bill, and there is an automatic orchestra of imitation ladies wonderfully contrived. Catharine Bartho dances.

The only "coon" act is contributed by Belle Davis, a comely octoroon, and her pickaninnies, who are attired briefly but strikingly as Zulu warriors, excepting the smallest and blackest, who wears nothing at all, but a small skirt of green tulle. The singing and dancing were somewhat interrupted last night by the shower of coins upon the stage from all parts of the house, a spontaneous tribute of the spectators, as it seemed, to the imperturbable gravity of this diminutive performer.

Mr. Hammerstein's roof garden has many charms and advantages. It is cool and beautiful and novel. The show is both decent and interesting. The stay-at-homes who like their entertainments free from the risqué, will make it profitable, you may be sure.

CITY'S WELCOME TO DEWEY

Gen. Butterfield Elected Chairman of the Executive Committee.

PARADES ON LAND AND WATER

Definite Plans for the Celebration to be Presented Friday—The Sub-Committees Named.

The Executive Committee appointed by Mayor Van Wyck last week to arrange the details of the reception to Admiral Dewey met in the City Hall yesterday for the purpose of organization. Mayor Van Wyck called the meeting to order, and Gen. Daniel Butterfield, on the motion of the Mayor, was unanimously elected Chairman.

In a general discussion as to the plan and scope of the affair, President Guggenheimer of the Municipal Council, suggested that provisions be made for a water parade on the North River as far as Claremont, a land parade from that point to the City Hall, and a reception, concerts, and banquet in the evening. It was finally decided to leave the outline of the celebration to the Committee on Plan and Scope, which consists of the Chairmen of the various subcommittees. This committee must approve all contracts entered into before they can become effective.

An offer of Hitchcock, Darling & Co. of rooms in the Fifth Avenue Hotel as headquarters for the various committees was referred to the Committee on Plan and Scope. The resolution offered by L. E. Chittenden at the meeting of the General Committee last week deprecating the use of the celebration for partisan purposes was laid on the table on motion of St. Clair McKelway.

Gen. Butterfield announced the sub-committees as follows:

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

W. C. Whitney, Chairman, Gen. B. F. Tracy, Seth Low, Admiral J. W. Philip, Richard Croker, Whitelaw Reid, Thomas C. Platt, Bishop H. C. Potter, Chauncey M. Depew, Archbishop M. A. Corrigan, James G. Bennett, Cornelius Vanderbilt, John H. Starin, Hugh McLaughlin, Benjamin Wood, Levi P. Morton, St. Clair McKelway, Bishop A. N. Littlejohn, John Whalen, William R. Grace, Wm. H. Gelshenen, Nicholas Muller, George J. Gould, Bishop C. E. McDonnell, Hugh J. Grant, Walter Damrosch, Adolph S. Ochs, Andrew H. Green, Andrew McLean, R. Guggenheimer, George C. Barrett, Paul Dana, Bird S. Coler, The Rev. Gustave Gottheil, Thomas F. Woods, William L. Strong, C. H. Van Brunt, David A. Boody, Charles A. Schieren, William R. Hearst, Franklin Edson, Edward Lauterbach, Edward Cooper, Rufus B. Cowing, Thomas F. Gilroy, Silas B. Dutcher, Timothy L. Woodruff, Patrick J. Gleason, John F. Carroll, Gen. F. V. Greene, Elihu Root, Joseph Pulitzer, James Shevlin, Samuel Untermyer, John C. Calhoun, Wm. C. Bryant.

COMMITTEE TO CONFER WITH NATIONAL AND STATE AUTHORITIES.

Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, Chairman, Admiral John W. Philip, Perry Belmont, Edward M. Shepard, Lemuel E. Quigg, Blakeley Hall, John Claflin, Morris K. Jesup, James Talcott, Charles T. Barney, Wm. E. Van Wyck, John J. McGarry, Tunis G. Bergen, Gen. C. A. Whittier, Robert B. Roosevelt, Charles W. Morse, William McAdoo, George Ehret, Thomas F. Grady, Nathan Straus, Benjamin J. Bedine, William B. Dillon, Jacob J. Velton, John T. Oakley.

COMMITTEE ON SHIPPING, HARBOR DECORATION, AND WATER PARADE.

Gen. Howard Carroll, Chairman, William Brookfield, Lieut. Commander J. C. Fremont, Frederick T. Adams, Joseph Cassidy, James J. Coogan, Thomas F. Ryan, John Q. A. Ward, George Cromwell, W. W. Goodrich, C. C. Shayne, George A. Burrell, Elbridge T. Gerry, J. Sergeant Cram, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Bernard F. York, Clinton L. Rossiter, James J. Smith, James M. Fitzsimons, Theodore W. Myers, Patrick H. McCarren, Adam H. Leich, Louis F. Haffen, W. W. Fuller, James P. Farrell.

COMMITTEE ON LAND RECEPTION, PARADE, AND DECORATION.

Gen. Charles F. Roe, Chairman, Gen. Wesley Merritt, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Gen. Wm. C. Wallace, Gen. S. L. Woodford, John Jacob Astor, William Berri, H. H. Vreeland, Joseph J. Little, Henry E. Abell, John N. Parsons, Herman Ridder, Frank J. Goodwin, John P. Madden, Nathan D. Cohen, Philip Rhinelander, J. Edward Simmons, Edgar M. Cullen, Samuel Compers, Edward Lauterbach, George C. Clausen, Vernon M. Davis, G. M. Van Hoesen, Henry L. Einstein, John W. Vrooman.

COMMITTEE TO ARRANGE RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT RATES.

J. H. Starin, Chairman, John F. Carroll, James Shevlin, Nicholas Muller, George J. Gould, Clinton L. Rossiter, H. H. Vreeland.

COMMITTEE ON PRINTING AND BADGES.

Geo. C. Clausen, Chairman, Frank H. Loveland, Frederick W. Bowley, Frank J. Goodwin, Maurice F. Holahan, Andrew Freedman, Warren W. Foster, James E. Gaffney, Thomas F. Woods, W. J. K. Kenny.

COMMITTEE ON MUSIC AND FIREWORKS.

Lewis Nixon, Chairman, Frank W. Sanger, Elias Goodman, Jefferson M. Levy, F. De Haas Simonson, Thomas F. Gilroy, Thomas L. Feitner, Miles M. O'Brien, Adam H. Leich, Adolph C. Hottenroth, Edgar J. Lefevy, Charles H. Knox, John T. McCall, Augustus Thomas.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

Herbert F. Gunnison, Chairman, Col. William L. Brown, Murat Halstead, John W. Keller, W. J. K. Kenny, George P. Brown.

COMMITTEE ON ERECTION OF STANDS.

J. F. Kane, Chairman, John T. Oakley, Edgar M. Cullen, James J. Coogan, Edward M. Grout, Joseph J. Little, Samuel Gompers, J. Sergeant Cram, George A. Burrell, Vernon M. Davis.

COMMITTEE ON REFRESHMENTS.

Randolph Guggenheimer, Chairman, Maurice F. Holahan, John Fox, Cord Meyer, Frank T. Fitzgerald, Michael C. Murphy, H. H. Brockway, James Stillman, John T. McCall, Arthur J. Horgan, Moses May, John T. Burke, William Meyers, Nathan D. Cohen, William F. King.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Bird S. Coler, Chairman, Charles A. Schieren, Andrew H. Green, Theodore W. Myers, John W. Vrooman.

The Plan and Scope Committee held a meeting later in the day and discussed in a general way some of the plans suggested for the celebration. It was practically decided to have parades on land and water. The committee adjourned until Friday, by which time the other committees will have met and some definite plans will then be presented. Warren W. Foster, the Secretary of the Executive Committee, was selected to act as Secretary of the Committee on Plan and Scope.

Dewey Home Fund $10,984.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The contributions to the Dewey Home Fund received today amount to $478, making the total $10,984.

News of the Theatres.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—"His Excellency the Governor" is still running at the Empire. Miss Jessie Millward's place in the cast was ta

FRENCH CABINET UPHELD

Its Policy Approved by Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

EXCITING SCENES AND DEBATE

M. Waldeck-Rousseau Defended the Declaration of the Ministry and Asked for Co-operation.

PARIS, June 26.—When the new Cabinet members presented themselves with a declaration of policy of the Chambers to-day exciting scenes and lively debates followed, but the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies finally approved the declaration—the Senate by a vote of 187 to 25 and the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 263 to 237.

An indescribable scene followed in the lobbies.

The Chamber of Deputies was thronged, and there was great animation at the opening of the session, when it became known that two alleged hostile groups, the Socialist-Radicals and the Democratic Left, had decided to vote in favor of the Government, and that M. Paul de Cassagnac had withdrawn his interpellation.

Identical statements were read in the Chamber of Deputies by the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, and in the Senate by the Minister of Justice, M. Monis. They were as follows:

"The Chamber of Deputies, in expressing itself, resolved not to support any Government but one determined to defend energetically Republican institutions and assure public order, has clearly defined the task imposed upon the new Cabinet. The Ministry has no other ambition than to accomplish it.

"In order to bring about the pacification of the country, and to maintain intact our common inheritance, it seemed to us that existing delusions should be effaced, and that the work we are about to undertake required the co-operation of all Republicans. When the aim is definite, though varying according to the methods of different schools, accord becomes easier, and controversies are lost in the presence of the one duty to perform.

"To end the agitations pursued, under disguises easy to penetrate, against the régime which has been sanctioned, and will be upheld by universal suffrage, and to require from all the services loyal assistance and courageous assumption of responsibility, such is necessarily the first duty of the Government. It is resolved to have all judicial decisions respected, and if the first wish of the country is to listen to the voice of justice it will maintain silence and respect while its decisions are prepared.

WILL PROTECT THE ARMY.

"In the front rank of the important interests of the country, bound up with the conservation of the dignity of the nation, we place the interests of the army, which the republic has constructed on a stronger and wider basis, and which is synonymous with the republic's security, and is the pride of France. We think with the army's most illustrious and surest guides, that in inviolable attachment to discipline is the first and essential guarantee of the army's own greatness. We intend to defend it with the same energy against the attacks and solicitations which constitute most undeserved of insults.

"We desire above all that appeasement may be accomplished, and it will come quickly if every one will give up being a law unto himself and bow to the law of the land.

"To accomplish the work which has devolved upon us we have need of the co-operation of Parliament and its whole confidence. We ask the widest mandate. We take the fullest responsibility. We ask for a truce of the irritating discussions, hurtful to the interests of the country, and that you will vote without delay a law necessary to the good working of the public services. If our efforts are not sterile, disunion among Republicans will vanish and the republic will soon resume the path of economic and social progress."

At the opening of the session the Extreme Leftists shouted "Vive la Commune!" and the Socialists frequently interrupted the proceedings, but M. Waldeck-Rousseau's statement was much applauded by the Leftists and Centrists.

M. Ernest Roche, Socialist, interpellated the Government regarding the policy and composition of the Ministry. He declared it was a Government of war and of defiance, and violently attacked the Minister of War, General the Marquis de Gallifet. Other speakers followed in a similar vein and eight orders of the day were moved, only two of them approving the Ministerial statement.

THE PREMIER'S REPLY.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau replied to the various interpellations, explaining the motives animating the formation of a Cabinet of somewhat divergent views, one of the main objects being to reunite all Republicans. He added that the Ministers had already assumed some responsibility, but he thought the backing of the Chamber was necessary for further steps, and asked what Ministry could for a moment tolerate acts seeming to create the belief that the army desired to constitute itself the judge of its policy. He further expressed the hope that it would not be necessary to take more severe measures, and said he thought it easy to demonstrate whence came the attacks upon the courts.

Explaining the inclusion of General the Marquis de Gallifet in the Cabinet, as Minister of War, he said it was because no other General had so spontaneously supported the Constitution, and it was thought the necessary punishment of certain military men could be somewhat relaxed if emanating from such a trusted authority as Gen. de Gallifet.

In conclusion, the Premier said: "Our task is heavy. Whatever course the Chamber may pursue, I have done all my duty."

The speech of M. Waldeck-Rousseau was much interrupted. The noise at times was deafening, and several members were called to order.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau accepted order of the day moved by M. Jules Pérollier, Radical Socialist, reading as follows: "The Chamber, approving the declarations and acts of the Government, passes to the order of the day."

This was finally adopted by the Chamber.

DEMONSTRATIONS AT BREST.

Dreyfus Has Not Yet Arrived, but His Sympathizers Are Growing Noisy, Worrying the Police.

BREST, France, June 26.—The French first-class cruiser Sfax, which put to sea Sunday evening, the belief being that she was going to meet the Sfax, having Capt. Alfred Dreyfus on board, returned here at 7 o'clock this evening.

Some sailors of the Tage, who landed later, said she had not met the Sfax. She encountered a fog and released her carrier pigeons about twelve leagues out at sea, after which she returned to port. It has all along been officially claimed that the cruiser was leaving Brest solely to test some carrier pigeons.

Another Dreyfusard meeting, organized by Socialists, was announced for this evening in the Salle du Treillis Vert. Circulars had been distributed during the day, calling upon the people of Brest to "defend their liberties gained at the expense of four revolutions" and to "prevent the supreme shame to humanity of the condemnation of an innocent man."

The police took stringent precautions to prevent trouble. Detachments of gendarmes were located in the houses situated in the vicinity of the hall, and the regular police, also stationed about the place, doubtless gave the proprietors of the hall a hint, because, when the organizers of the meeting arrived at the hall at 8:30 this evening, headed by a local Anarchist leader named Broussouleux, the proprietor withdrew permission for the meeting, and, after altercation, without result, ensued. Finally, Broussouleux and his friends loudly declared their intention of creating a demonstration in the streets, and called upon their supporters to follow them. The Commissary of Police, who was present at the altercation, immediately ordered forty gendarmes to cordon the streets and cut off communication with the centre of the town. Broussouleux was thus kept outside.

An hour or so later a crowd of some 500 made a long detour and entered the town by another route. Then, joined by all the loafers in Brest, they overran the whole place, shouting "A bas l'armée!" "Vive Loubet!" "Vive Dreyfus!" and "Vive la social révolution!"

Such a thing had never before been heard of in Brest, whose population was for the moment almost thrown into a state of consternation, but the demonstration speedily became farcical. As soon as the crowd met a few police, headed by a Police Commissary with the tricolor scarf around his waist, it dispersed, and by 10:30 the streets were quite calm, except for a few ragamuffins singing the "Marseillaise" and the "Carmagnole" out of the hearing of the police. The latter only arrested four boys, and these will probably be released to-night.

Broussouleux disappeared at the first sign of a collision with the police. The truth is, the Anarchists and Socialists are here merely to further their own propaganda through the Dreyfus affair, and there is little likelihood of serious trouble.

Ready for the Trial at Rennes.

RENNES, France, June 26.—The second trial of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus by court-martial on the charge of communicating documents connected with the national defense to the agents of a foreign power, will take place in the Army Service Building here. M. Matthew Dreyfus, brother of the famous prisoner, has arrived here.

Movements of the Cruiser Sfax.

PARIS, June 26.—The French cruiser Sfax, with Capt. Alfred Dreyfus on board, coaled at St Michael's, Azore Islands, Wednesday last.

FIRST DISCORD AT THE HAGUE.

Germany Sounds a Jarring Note in Opposing Disarmament—Sensational Speech to Delegates.

LONDON, June 27.—The correspondent of The Daily News at The Hague says: "The German delegates to-day privately informed their colleagues that they had received instructions to accept the principle of a permanent tribunal of arbitration as outlined in the Anglo-American plans.

"This and the speech of Col. Gross von Schwarzhoff plainly intimating that Germany had made up her mind against the Russian idea of disarmament and had reached the conclusion that the time had arrived to tell the world so, are the two great events of the whole conference. Neither has been published as an official act of the German Government, but everybody knows that Germany will not recede from the position thus taken up.

"To-day I interviewed many delegates—some friendly to Germany, others hostile. They were unanimous in declaring the Schwarzhoff speech a smashing blow, pulverizing the argument of Gen. den Beer Poortugael and Col. Jilinski. The effect was tremendous within the conference when Schwarzhoff pointedly exclaimed: 'Germany is not ruined. On the contrary, her wealth, contentedness, and standard of life [he used these English words] are daily increasing.'

"Altogether, his speech was the greatest sensation of the conference hitherto, nobody expecting Germany to reject the Russian proposals in so brusque and unconditional a manner.

"When the disarmament proposals came on, the first feeling of most of the members was to reject everything forthwith. M. de Staal, seeing this, went up to the Chairman and asked him to propose a sub-committee. On the division all the delegates voted for the postponement of the consideration of military disarmament until after the report of the sub-committee, except those of Germany and Austria, who voted for its immediate consideration, which would have meant immediate rejection. The Swiss delegate abstained from voting, and the United States at first sided with Germany, but Capt. Crozier was finally talked over, and he voted with the majority.

"Col. Gross von Schwarzhoff spoke for over half an hour with overpowering frankness. His speech was considered admirable, and the members of the conference predict that he has a future. He said the reduction of peace forces in no way implied a corresponding reduction of offensive power. These forces might be kept stationary and a country still be increasing its offensive power. Length of military service, service by deputy, railways, rapidity of mobilization, and economical conditions were all factors making up the military strength of a country; and to take one term only of the problem and to argue that reducing forces all around would leave the various countries on the same relative footing toward one another as before, however plausible it might appear to an outsider, was to the military expert so manifest an absurdity that he (the speaker) wondered it had been put forward, presumably in earnest.

"The Russians, he said, call Siberia a colony; but in a European war they would bring every Siberian regiment to Europe by rail.

"When the German delegate sat down everybody thought 'What will the poor Russians say'; and the reply of Col. Jilinski showed that they were lamer than ever. Indeed, one noticeable feature of the conference is the utter inferiority of the Russians in debate. Perhaps it is only an accident; but not a single member of the Russian delegation, Prof. de Martens not excepted, seems able to fight a controversy before a couple of dozen persons. The Russian case may be strong or weak, but they do not appear to know their brief. This has struck even the neutral delegates. If military disarmamen halts, naval disarmament is lame.

"The Arbitration Committee sat for three hours to-day. Germany will accept the permanent court, subject perhaps to some modifications. Inter alia she wants the privilege for the great powers of naming more than two on the list of Judges, the smaller powers nominating only two.

"The American scheme for the revision of sentences, already published, came on. There was no vote, but the feeling was that the scheme had been insufficiently prepared. Prof. Asser's motion, already published, enabling the signatories of an international treaty, such as the Postal Union, to become third parties in a litigation between two signatories was adopted unanimously. The importance of this article is that it opens the door for universal interpretations of controversial points in treatises.

"The conference may last another three weeks."

NO SEIZURES AT SEA.

The American Proposals for Protection of Property Vigorously Advanced

THE HAGUE, June 26.—Frederick Holls, Secretary of the American delegation to the Peace Conference, referring to the proposals of the United States for the protection of private property at sea, with the exception of contraband of war, in time of war, from capture or seizure, said:

"We have strong ground for making the propositions. The President understood the Russian invitation comprised the question of private property at sea, and has instructed us to raise the question. We will push the matter energetically, insisting that the conference is competent, and that if its competence is doubtful a liberal interpretation is necessary. We believe that if the proposals are rejected they will be referred to another conference. Anyhow, they will have been most useful, as the attitude of each power will be defined. The State Department has sent us a very strong pamphlet containing resolutions passed by many cities of the United States, which has been handed to each delegate."

The first committee examined to-day the Russian proposals relating to military effectives and budgets. Col. Gross von Schwarzhoff of the German delegation declared that Germany could not enter into any engagement not to increase her naval and military effectives. The committee referred the Russian proposals to the special committees of the Naval and Military sub-committees.

The Drafting Committee on Arbitration adopted the first reading of the proposed code of procedure on arbitration. The vote on the second reading will occur Friday, when the second reading of the permanent arbitration proposal, based on the scheme of Sir Julian Pauncefote, the head of the British delegation, will occur.

ITALIAN GENERAL SENTENCED.

The French Government Holds San Giuseppe Guilty of Espionage.

NICE, June 26.—The trial of Gen. Giletta di San Giuseppe, the Italian charged with espionage, who was arrested here June 12, resulted to-day in a verdict sentencing him to five years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 5,000f.

Gen. Giletta di San Giuseppe was arrested by agents of the French Government, who asserted he had been inspecting the fortifications on the frontier of France. Several plans were found on his person, but the General held that they were not of a secret character and were merely the drawings of a tourist. Some years ago the General was arrested on a similar charge, but the evidence at that time was not sufficient to hold him. It was announced June 16 that the Italian Government had demanded satisfaction for the arbitrary arrest of Gen. Giletta di San Giuseppe.

VIOLENT RIOTS IN SPAIN

The Budget Has Aroused the Public to Fierce Resistance.

MOB'S WORK AT SARAGOSSA

Troops Ordered Out and Premier Silvela Threatens to Declare the Country in a State of Siege.

SARAGOSSA, Spain, June 26.—A violent demonstration against the budgetary proposals of the Spanish Government took place here to-day. The mob pillaged the building of the Saragossa Council General and stoned the gendarmes on guard, several of whom were severely injured.

The disorders increasing, the troops were ordered out and charged the rioters. Martial law was then proclaimed, the Prefect of Police handing over the reins of power to the military authorities.

The rioters attempted to stab the Governor, but he was rescued by the police. A Police Inspector was wounded and a gendarme killed. The ringleaders were arrested.

SEVILLE, Spain, June 26.—Serious riots occurred here to-day, growing out of the popular discontent with the financial proposals of the Government. The rioters stoned the Military Club.

MADRID, June 26.—In compliance with the request of the Spanish Chambers of Commerce, all the stores were closed this morning while the committee of the Chambers of Commerce presented to the Government a protest against the new budget. There was much excitement, but no disturbance.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Premier, Señor Don Francisco Silvela, replying to a question by Señor Romero y Robledo as to the disturbances in various parts of the country, said that those at Seville and in Madrid were not important, but that the disorders at Saragossa were serious.

The Government, he declared, was fully determined to punish severely all outbreaks against law and order, and, if necessary, the whole peninsula would be declared in a state of siege. Señor Silvela, while passing along the street to-day, was the object of slight manifestations of a hostile character.

SPAIN AND THE PEACE TREATY.

MADRID, June 26.—The Senate to-day discussed the treaty of peace with the United States. Señor Montero Rios, who was President of the Spanish Peace Commissioners in the negotiations at Paris, urged the Government immediately to appoint Spanish Consuls in Spain's former colonies, that the Spaniards there might be enabled to decide whether to retain their Spanish nationality.

In the Chamber of Deputies Señor Silvela again denied the reports of the sale of Fernando Po, which, he added, would be of great importance to Spain in the future.

COUNCIL OF WOMEN OPENS.

Meets at the Church House, London—Lady Aberdeen Says Woman's First Place Is Her Home.

LONDON, June 26.—The International Council of Women opened to-day in the Convocation Hall of the Church House, instead of the large hall of Westminster Town Hall, which was found to be too small to accommodate the delegates.

The Countess of Aberdeen, President of the Council, in her opening address, after cordial words of welcome, sketched the duties of the Council. She said international arbitration should ever be placed foremost in its programme, advocated the establishment of an international bureau of information regarding all that affects women, and warned women against arrogating to themselves alone the duties of curing all evils, saying:

"It may be well to have unions of mothers, but do the fathers count so little in the home that their counsel is not needed? The redemption of the race can only be compassed by men and women joining hands and making common cause in every department of life."

In conclusion, Lady Aberdeen deprecated the idea usually formed about women's congresses, that they were bent upon devising plans whereby women might be emancipated from home duties, saying:

"This congress holds fast to the belief that woman's first mission must be her home."

Lady Aberdeen then introduced Mrs. Mary Wright Sewall of the United States, Vice President of the Council, who was enthusiastically received as a possible successor to the Presidency.

A delegation of Chinese women was next introduced, and afterward Lady Aberdeen presented representatives of twenty-six nations, among them Miss Susan B. Anthony.

Mrs. Sewall, in the course of a brief address, said: "Our young men shall see visions and our young maidens dream dreams; and often between the meetings of a congress like this things which had appeared as visions and dreams become realities."

Miss Anthony referred to an evening years ago in Liverpool, when she and Elizabeth Cady Stanton met to pass the first resolution in favor of forming a National Women's Conference. Although the idea arose in America, England took the lead in carrying it into execution, as the first President was Mrs. Henry Fawcett. Miss Anthony provoked laughter by remarking:

"I have not yet given up my faith in men. I believe they also have a great future, as well as the women."

WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 26.—The House of Lords to-day defeated the bill legalizing the election of women as Councilors and Aldermen. The vote stood 182 against the measure and 68 in favor of it.

Mr. Choate, the United States Ambassador, and Mrs. Choate; Mr. Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy, and Mrs. White; Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and Mrs. Lodge, and Miss Susan B. Anthony, and Senator Marcus Hanna and Mrs. Hanna attended the session and listened with deep interest to the debate.

THE QUEEN AT A REVIEW.

LONDON, June 26.—The Queen, the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, Grand Duke Michael of Russia, the Duke of Connaught, Gen. Lord Wolseley, Commander in Chief of the Army; Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, United States Army, Military Attaché of the United States Embassy at London, and many English and foreign royalties were at Aldershot to-day to witness a review of over 18,000 of the best troops in the kingdom.

This review is interpreted in London to-night as a means of satisfying Queen Victoria that her troops are ready for any emergency they may be called upon to meet, in the Transvaal or elsewhere. It is known now that the Queen returned from Balmoral Castle, Scotland, primarily for the purpose of attending this review, and, in view of the fact of her Majesty's natural reluctance to attend such functions, the importance of the occasion is manifest.

Not since the Queen's Jubilee has a more magnificent army corps passed before a European sovereign, and, while 6,000 additional troops remained in their barracks, the display afforded to the Queen ample evidence of the nation's military resources.

All the regiments which took part in the review were those which would answer the first hurry call to arms for the Transvaal or elsewhere, and as the various battalions swung past the royal carriages their fitness evoked the heartiest applause. Nearly 15,000 infantry, 50 guns, and 3,600 horse made up this magnificent display.

Nearly all the foreign military attachés were present, and a profound impression was made upon them as the Dragoons, the Scots, (the famous royal regiment of which Emperor William is the honorary Colonel,) the Fusileers, the Camerons, the Scottish Rifles, and other heroes of the Zulu campaigns, swung past. The enthusiasm of the spectators was intense, and the Queen smiled approbation as each command came immediately under her eye.

Col. Sumner and the other attachés compared the army of the Queen to a "forest of shimmering steel overhanging a scarlet sea," and characterized it as one of the finest reviews within their experience.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was not as dull in town as one might have expected. There were quite a number of people in for the day and others who were passing through to go to the boat race to-day at Poughkeepsie. Mr. James B. Taller gave his farewell bachelor dinner at Delmonico's, and the courtroom where the Colonial Dame lawsuit is going on was quite well filled with fashionable women.

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The funeral of Jules Brugiere, which took place yesterday morning from the French Church of St. Vincent de Paul, was largely attended by members of the Union Club and representatives of the old New York families, especially those of French origin. Mr. Brugiere was a very great social favorite, and his family have always held a very conspicuous place in New York society. Mrs. Charles Brugiere, his grandmother, gave the first fancy dress ball ever held in this city, and their mansion, then near Bowling Green, on Broadway, was the scene of many charming festivities, some of which are alluded to in different works on New York. The late Ward McAllister made mention of the Brugiere ball in his book, "Society as I Have Found It."

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The wedding of Reginald Villiers Forbes to Miss Brydon, whose grandfather was the late Austin L. S. Main of this city, yesterday, was a matter also of interest to old New Yorkers. The wedding took place at St. Hellier's, on the Isle of Jersey. Miss Brydon has lived quite a time abroad, but her family are well known in this city. Mr. Reginald Forbes is quite a conspicuous figure at Dinard and Pau, where he has been seen very much in society.

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It is almost impossible to locate society these days, when every one seems restless and plans are changed at the last moment. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay were to have sailed to-morrow for Europe. Their stay has been arranged to be brief, as they are to be in Newport in August. Their names, however, do not appear on any of the passenger lists. Mr. William C. Whitney sailed on Saturday. Among those booked to sail on the Majestic to-morrow are Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, who only arrived this week for the Harvard exercises, in which their younger son took part; Mrs. Thomas Day, Miss Day, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer, the parents of Mrs. Clarence Mackay; Mr. and Mrs. William Butler Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Hutton, Mrs. Joseph F. Knapp, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Osborn, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Miss Evelyn Sloane, John Sloane, Jr., Mrs. C. S. Van Rensselaer, and Mr. Storrs Wells.

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On the St. Paul are Lawrence Aspinwall, Mrs. W. K. Auchincloss and Miss Auchincloss, Gen. and Mrs. McCoskry Butt, Mrs. A. S. Crowninshield, Mrs. J. B. T. Hillhouse and Miss Hillhouse, Mrs. J. Hood Wright, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hopkinson Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Dallas B. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Webb, Mr. Fred R. Newbold, and Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Huhphreys.

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Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel will be to-day at the boat races on their yacht the Alcedo. Their guests are Miss Henrietta Armitt Brown, Miss Marion Harding Curtin, Miss Laura Whelen, Philip Van Wyck Anderson of Tacoma, Livingston Ludlow Biddle, Francis William Rawle, Craig Biddle, and John C. Anderson.

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The wedding of Mr. Lulu Harcourt and Miss Burns will take place on Saturday at St. Margaret's, in London. Mr. Harcourt has been very ill at the residence of Mrs. Burns, but is now convalescent. He had an aggravated attack of bronchitis. The bride will wear a satin gown of unique design, a Brussels lace veil, and diamonds and pearls for ornaments. She will carry orchids. Her bridesmaids will be her cousin, Miss Annie Pierpont Morgan, Miss Caroline Morgan, Miss Hugh Smith, Miss Du Kane, Miss Russell, Miss Kitty Lister—one of the beauties of the London season—Miss Kathleen Beresford, cousin of the bridegroom; Miss Elizabeth Post, Mlle. de Bassano, and Miss Grenfell the daughter of the Grenfells of Taplow Court, who were over here this Spring visiting the Mintos in Ottawa. The bridesmaids will wear white satin dresses ornamented with lace applique and bands of narrow heliotrope velvet around the neck and rosettes of the same color on one side of the bodice, and at the waist, with hats to match.

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There is quite a reunion of the Vanderbilt family at Newport. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt went over in the Valiant and spent Sunday there. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., returned from New York, and the Cornelius Vanderbilts and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney arrived. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt will cruise around in his yacht, passing some days in the city and others at various resorts. Nearly all the members of the Vanderbilt family will be at Yale this week.

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Mrs. Roosevelt and her children have settled down to pastoral life at Oyster Bay. Last week before the Governor went to the reunion of the Rough Riders he created some excitement in the village breaking a bronco. All the Summer residents of Oyster Bay are at their homes, and the season promises to be very enjoyable but quiet. Mr. and Mrs. Reeve Merritt and Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Benedict will go to Newport in the course of the Summer.

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Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies Jr., will pass the Summer at Babylon. They have rented a cottage there. Mrs. Julien T. Davies and Miss Davies are abroad, and they will visit Mrs. Bradley Martin at her country seat Balmacaen.

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Mr. and Mrs. Burrell Hoffman will pass some time at Islip. Mr. Raoul Duval has also taken a cottage at this place, and, among other Summer residents will be Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Livingston Parsons at Whiteaway, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dickey, H. Duncan Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Harbeck, and Henry H. Hollister.

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Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt Moss are occupying their cottage at Islip, where this week the wedding of Miss Moss to Mr. James B. Taller will take place. Mrs. Robert Cambridge Livingston has rented her residence to Cornelius Fellowes. Mrs. Livingston and her two daughters, one of whom, Miss Maud Livingston, was engaged to be married to the late Lieut. William Tiffany, will pass the Summer abroad.

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Much sympathy has been felt for Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck, the sister of Mrs. Ogden Mills, who made so many friends here last Winter, as well as renewing old ties. She has been quite seriously ill the entire London season, and Miss Cavendish-Bentinck, who had such a struggle with the whooping cough here last Winter, has been ill also. Miss Cavendish-Bentinck could not make her debut in English society this Summer. Both Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck and Miss Cavendish-Bentinck are improved in health since the very warm weather. The climate of London, with its sudden changes from Winter cold to an almost tropical heat, has been injurious to many Americans. Mrs. Henry White, the wife of the First Secretary of the Embassy, has been practically an invalid since last Winter.

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Mr. William Waldorf Astor gave the first of a series of dances for his daughter, Miss Pauline Astor, last week in London. This week will take place the musicale and entertainment, which will be the largest affair given by him this Summer. At the last dance were present Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mrs. Ronalds, Mrs. Arthur Paget, and Mrs. Choate. Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Ronalds are in Paris. Mrs. Astor is booked to sail July 1 from Liverpool, and at present is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Haig, in London.

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James B. Taller, whose marriage to Miss Clara W. Moss, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt D. Moss, is to take place on Thursday next at Islip, the country home of the prospective bride's parents, gave his farewell bachelor dinner last evening at Delmonico's. There were ten covers. The dinner was served in the Empire Room. Baskets of gracefully arranged pink sweetpeas and Bridesmaid's roses formed the table decorations. Each guest wore a boutonnière made of white carnations.

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Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs reached the city yesterday morning from Newport, and registered at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mrs. George L. Carnegie and her mother, Mrs. William Thaw, arrived at the Holland House yesterday from Pittsburg, Penn. They will go to Newport from here. Irving M. Scott, the master builder of the battleship Oregon, was also registered at the Holland yesterday. He is on his way to San Francisco from Washington, D. C., where he has been relative to business. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Counselman and Charles Counselman, Jr., of Chicago are at the Holland. They will shortly sail for Europe.

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The marriage of Miss Myra Carter, daughter of Mrs. Franklin Harrison Carter of 1,002 Madison Avenue, to George H. Church will take place next Thursday in St. Chrysostom's Protestant Episcopal Chapel, Thirty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 26.—Newport is during the present season to be visited by several foreign noblemen, and if the President can change his present plans for the Summer, he and Mrs. McKinley will pass a week or so at the Summer home of a well-known cottager, in Bellevue Avenue, who enjoys the close friendship of the President.

The news from Europe brings the tidings that King Leopold of Belgium is very anxious to pass a few weeks in America, and more especially at Newport, during the month of August, and, should the present plans of the King be carried out, he will come here as the guest of Mrs. Potter Palmer, who is occupying the Astor villa on the Cliffs, where her niece, Miss Julia Dent Grant, will wed Prince Cantacuzene of Russia.

It is understood that, should King Leopold decide to visit Newport this Summer, he will bring Princess Clementine of Belgium with him, and if the plans for this Summer do not include a visit to this country, the visit will surely be paid next Summer, as the King is very anxious to see Newport and to visit the Palmers, with whom he is on exceedingly friendly terms. Last season Mrs. Palmer entertained Prince Victor Emmanuel, and King Leopold entertained Mr. and Mrs. Palmer and Miss Grant while they were abroad last Winter.

The apprentices on the ships attached to the North Atlantic Squadron are talking of holding a race for the cup which was presented to the apprentices of the fleet by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont. The cup, which is to be competed for yearly, was won by the apprentices of the New York in the first race, and while the fleet was in the Barbadoes it was won by the Indiana's crew.

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Thomas R. Hunter will hold a reception at her cottage in honor of Capt. and Mrs. C. D. Sigsbee.

Dr. and Mrs. O. H. Huntington have gone to North East Harbor, Me., for July and August.

Mrs. I. P. White has rented her cottage in Red Cross Avenue to J. Ellis Hoffman of New York for the season.

The will of Robert Goelet was admitted to probate here to-day.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., has gone to New York for a few days.

The officers of the Gooseberry Island Fishing Club enjoyed luncheon to-day at the clubhouse.

James J. Van Alen will shortly return from Canada and will entertain at dinner at the Gooseberry Island Club on July 9.

George B. De Forest will give a small luncheon at Gooseberry Island July 1.

Col. J. Fred Pierson has gone to the Adirondacks for a week's trout fishing.

Dr. and Mrs. William T. Bull will arrive at Dudley Place for the season on Friday.

Mr. Edward Childs of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Lafarge.

The steam yacht Valiant, with W. K. Vanderbilt, left for New York this evening to lay up for an overhauling, after which she will come here for the season. Mr. Vanderbilt will have either a band or orchestra on his yacht this season.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard have arrived for the season.

Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer and her family will arrive at Friedheim on Friday for the season. Her servants, horses, and carriages arrived to-day.

Lieut. C. H. Harlow, United States Navy, who established the carrier pigeon service at the training station and at other naval stations, and who is Navigating Officer of the training ship Alliance, was a visitor among the cottagers to-day.

Maj. Lispenard Stewart entertained at dinner at White Lodge this evening.

Mrs. Harlow, wife of Lieut. Harlow, is at the Robinson, and will shortly sail for Europe.

Mrs. Edward W. Rook and Miss Rook have returned from New York for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish have returned from their Western hunting trip and are at their cottage, Crossways.

Casino registers include Reach Frazer, Thomas Washington, W. G. Cassard, and S. A. Staunton of the United States Navy.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt were greeted by many friends to-day as they drove through the city in the forenoon and saw the improvements which had been made in the city since their departure last Fall. Later Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt drove to their farm in Portsmouth.

Willing Spencer, who graduated from Harvard last week, is visiting the cottagers prior to sailing for Europe.

Mr. Oliver Runnells of Chicago is the guest of Robert L. Gerry.

The Misses Converse, daughters of Capt. and Mrs. George A. Converse, have gone to Vermont to join Mrs. Converse, who is there for the Summer.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs has returned from New York.

Mrs. Henderson, who is the guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, returns to New York on Thursday and will shortly sail for England.

Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt will pass the season with Mrs. Burke Roche.

Mr. Felix Tuckerman is here for a visit for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., have returned from Wellesley.

E. J. Berwind has had his launch, Truant, brought down from its Winter quarters in Bristol.

Capt. F. E. Chadwick of the flagship New York is at work arranging the details for the observance by the fleet of the first anniversary of the battle of Santiago, on July 3.

Arrival of cottagers at Jamestown include J. Maple Dodge and C. W. Bailey of Philadelphia and Stephen Cahoone of New Jersey.

Edward J. Berwind has returned from Europe.

Late registers at the Casino include Mrs. Edward T. Potter, H. J. Zeigemierer, and George S. Scott.

Commodore S. Nicholson Kane of the New York Yacht Club arrived this evening, and is the guest of L. L. Lorillard.

Miss Alice Smith of New York is the guest of Mrs. Josiah M. Fiske.

Mrs. Yardley and the Misses Yardley have gone to Saunderstown for the Summer.

Max Agassiz has returned from New York, and it is understood he is having a new yacht built there.

Mrs. C. W. Hodges of Princeton is the guest of Mr. William Brenton Greene.

William Brenton Greene, Jr., arrived for the season this evening.

THE CASE OF COL. GAYNOR.

No Record in the Health Board of His Marriage to Miss Gifford.

There is no record in the Board of Health of the marriage of Carrie B. Gifford and John F. Gaynor in September, 1890, nor in August of that year. The woman who claims to be Col. Gaynor's first wife was Miss Carrie B. Gifford, and stated yesterday morning through her brother that the marriage took place on Sept. 2, 1890. She was asked through a servant last night where and by whom she was married, and whether she intended to prosecute Col. Gaynor for bigamy, and said: "I decline to answer those questions."

Mrs. Gaynor has been a customer at E. A. Aronstamm's pharmacy, at Columbus Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street. Mr. Liell, manager of the pharmacy, states that she was known in the neighborhood as Col. Gaynor's wife, and that there was great surprise when the account of his late marriage appeared.

Canadians Help the Khartoum College

LONDON, June 26.—Gen. Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, Governor General of the Soudan, has received £1,640 from the Earl of Minto, Governor General of Canada, on behalf of Canadians, for the endowment fund of the Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum.

Czarina Gives Birth to a Daughter.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 26.—The Czarina gave birth to a daughter here this afternoon. She was named Maria.

This is the third daughter born to the Czar and Czarina. The Grand Duchess Olga was born Nov. 15, 1895, and the Grand Duchess Tatiana on June 11, 1897.

Further Attempts to Float the Paris.

LONDON, June 26.—The attempts made Saturday and Sunday to float the American Line steamer Paris were unsuccessful. The vessel is more buoyant but is still fast. Five divers are now examining her more closely.

CLASS DAY EVENTS AT YALE.

The Usual Pipe-Smoking and Ivy Planting—Alumni Serenade the Retiring and Incoming Presidents.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 26.—The class day exercises of the senior class of Yale University were held this afternoon in the amphitheatre erected on the campus for the occasion. About 1,200 people were in attendance.

The programme began with a procession about the campus by the class in academic caps and gowns, headed by the Second Regiment Band. Inside the inclosure the class was seated in the pit, each man smoking the customary long pipe. The class pipe, which remains the permanent trust of the class's secretary, was also sent around while the humorous histories were being read by the class historians, who were Hugh Andrew Callahan of Chicago, George S. Chappell of New London, Conn.; William H. Field of Rutland, Vt.; John B. Adams of New York City, and Ellis O. Jones, Jr., of Columbus, Ohio.

The programme closed with the ceremony of planting the class ivy at Vanderbilt Hall.

After the class day exercises of this afternoon by the seniors, a notable celebration took place which is somewhat out of the usual order on such occasions. The classes of 1893 and 1896, which are back to celebrate their sexennial and triennial, respectively, headed the long academic procession to the planting of the class ivy. Immediately thereafter the entire procession moved to President Dwight's house to serenade him.

The procession also called on President-elect Hadley. He was given a rousing serenade, and came out on the veranda of his house to make a speech, which was highly appreciated and the enthusiasm was intense. The procession then, with the band still at its head, wended its way back to President Dwight's residence, but found him still not at home. Older graduates, some of them of fifty years' standing, said the demonstration was remarkable at commencement season.

In the Alumni Hall the commencement senior promenade was held to-night, with about 300 couples on the floor.

THE LINSEED OIL TRUST.

G. G. Major Succeeds B. F. Miles as President—Other Changes.

CHICAGO, June 26.—An all-day session of the Directors of the American Linseed Oil Company to-day resulted in the retirement of President Benjamin F. Miles, the election of Vice President Guy G. Major as his successor, and several other important changes in the executive staff.

Mr. Major was succeeded as First Vice President by former Second Vice President J. A. Dean, and George G. Metzger was elected to fill the vacancy thus made in the Second Vice Presidency. W. D. Douglas retired as Treasurer, and this vacancy has not yet been filled. Ill-health is given as the cause of his leaving the company.

The changes are of interest in financial circles, coming at a time when the securities of the company are selling at prices very near the lowest on record since their flotation half a year ago. The market value of the shares is barely more than half the price at which the public took them from the underwriting syndicate.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Samuel Harris.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Harris, Professor Emeritus of Yale Theological Seminary, died Sunday night at his Summer home in Litchfield, Conn. He had been in failing health for some time; and recently had an attack of pleurisy. His death, however, is believed to have been due to a general breaking down caused by old age. The professor and his family went to Litchfield from New Haven two weeks ago.

Prof. Harris was born at East Machias, Me., June 14, 1814. He was graduated from Bowdoin College with the class of '33, and five years later from Andover Theological Seminary. He taught until 1841, and later held pastorates at Conway and Pittsfield, Mass. From 1855 to 1867 he was Professor of Systematic Theology in Bangor Seminary, Maine, then President of Bowdoin College, and Professor of Mental and Moral Philos

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Win Another Game from Cleveland with Ease.

LOCAL PITCHER WAS WILD

The Chicagos by a Shade Better Work Took Their Third Game from Brooklyn—Yeager Knocked Out.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	45	15	.750
Boston	38	20	.655
Philadelphia	35	21	.625
Chicago	36	24	.600
St. Louis	34	26	.567
Baltimore	32	25	.561
Cincinnati	29	29	.491
New York	28	31	.483
Pittsburg	24	32	.429
Louisville	21	38	.356
Washington	18	40	.285
Cleveland	10	46	.179

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 10; Cleveland, 7.
Chicago, 6; Brooklyn, 5.
Boston, 12; Pittsburg, 10 (first game.)
Pittsburg, 8; Boston, 1 (second game.)
Louisville, 6; Washington, 3.

Games To-day.

New York in Cleveland.
Boston in Pittsburg.
Philadelphia in St. Louis.

NEW YORK WINS A GAME.

Defeats Cleveland by a Score of 10 to 7.

CLEVELAND, O., June 26.—The wildness of Bates lost the game for the home team. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	I B	P O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Dowd, cf	1	2	3	0	0	V. Halt'n, cf	0	1	1	0	1
Harley, lf	1	1	2	1	0	Tiernan, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Quinn, 2b	3	3	1	6	0	Doyle, 1b	1	1	0	1	0
Sullivan, 3b	1	1	0	1	0	Davis, ss	1	2	2	4	0
McAllister, rf	0	1	3	0	0	Gleason, 2b	1	1	2	6	0
Tucker, 1b	0	1	9	0	0	O'Brien, lf	1	1	3	0	0
Likhend, ss	0	1	2	4	0	Wilson, 3b	2	0	2	5	1
Schrecongost, c	0	0	2	2	0	Warner, c	0	3	1	2	1
Bates, p	0	0	2	1	1	Gettig, p	0	1	3	0	1
Total	7	12	24	13	1	Total	7	10	27	18	4

Cleveland ..... 0 0 4 0 1 0 2 0 0—7
New York ..... 0 2 5 0 1 0 1 1 0—10

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2; New York, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; New York, 10. First base on balls—Off Bates, 9; off Gettig, 1. Three-base hit—Harley. Two-base hits—Dowd, Quinn, (2.) Tucker. Sacrifice hits—McAllister, O'Brien. Stolen bases—McAllister, Davis, O'Brien, Gettig. Struck out—By Bates, 1; by Gettig, 1. Double play—Tucker, (unassisted.) Wild pitch—Bates. Hulk—Bates. Umpires—Messrs. Smith and Andrews.

BROOKLYN LOSES ANOTHER.

The Chicagos Make It Three Straight by Timely Batting.

CHICAGO, June 26.—The Orphans, by a shade better work, took their third game from Brooklyn to-day. Dunn was put in in the seventh, but could not stop the hitting, three singles and a triple being made off him in quick succession. Attendance, 3,200. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Ryan, lf	1	1	2	0	0	Casey, 3b	1	0	1	1	1
Green, rf	1	1	3	1	0	Keeler, rf	1	1	2	1	0
Dement, ss	1	1	4	5	1	Kelley, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Lange, cf	2	2	3	0	0	Dahlen, ss	0	1	4	4	1
Everitt, 1b	0	2	10	1	0	Jones, cf	0	0	1	0	1
McCarthy, 2b	1	1	0	0	0	McGann, 1b	1	1	11	1	0
Connor, 3b	0	0	0	2	1	Daly, 2b	0	1	2	7	1
Donahue, c	0	1	4	2	1	Farrell, c	0	0	3	3	1
Callahan, p	0	0	1	2	0	Yeager, p	0	1	1	1	0
						Dunn, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	11	27	16	3	Total	5	9	24	16	4

Chicago ..... 1 0 0 0 0 2 3 0 .—6
Brooklyn ..... 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 2 0—5

Earned runs—Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 9. Two-base hits—Ryan, Farrell. Three-base hit—Everitt. Stolen bases—Green, Dement, Daly, Farrell. Sacrifice hit—Donahue. Double plays—Callahan, Dement, Everitt. Struck out—By Callahan, 4; by Yeager, 1; by Dunn, 1. Passed balls—Farrell, 2. Bases on balls—off Callahan, 5; off Yeager, 1; off Dunn, 1. Wild pitch—Callahan. Hit with ball—Keeler, Daly. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

One Each at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, June 26.—It was an even split. Boston took the first game because Pittsburg made costly errors and was slow on plays that do not show in the score. Pittsburg won the second because the visitors could not hit Leever, and because Killen's old comrades found him easy. Attendance, 4,200. Score:

Pittsburg ..... 2 1 0 1 0 4 1 1 0—10
Boston ..... 0 1 5 5 0 0 1 0 0—12

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 4; Boston, 2. Two-base hits—Donovan, Beaumont, Beverman. Three-base hits—Williams, Stahl, Clark. Sacrifice hit—Donovan. Stolen bases—Stahl, Long, Duffy. Double play—Ely, O'Brien, and Clark. First base on balls—Off Hoffer, 1; off Gardner, 2; off Hickman, 1; off Lewis, 3; off Willis, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Lewis, 1. Struck out—By Hoffer, 3; by Gardner, 2; by Lewis, 1; by Willis, 1. Time—2 hours 30 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and McGarr.

Pittsburg ..... 0 0 0 3 0 1 0 4 0 .—8
Boston ..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 4; Boston, 1. Two-base hits—McCarthy, Williams, Beaumont, Schriver, Leever. Three-base hit—Leever. Sacrifice hits—Ely, Stolen bases—McCarthy, Williams, Beaumont, Long. Double play—Ely and Clark. First base on balls—Off Leever, 1; off Killen, 3. Struck out—By Leever, 4; by Killen, 2. Wild pitch—Killen. Time—1 hour 50 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and McGarr

Louisville, 6; Washington, 3.

LOUISVILLE, June 26.—By winning to-day's game Louisville took the series from Washington. Padden was removed from the game in the seventh for continuous kicking, Mercer taking his place. Attendance 300. Score:

Louisville ..... 1 0 0 2 0 2 0 1 .—6
Washington ..... 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—3

Earned runs—Louisville, 4; Washington, 2. First base on errors—Washington, 2. Two-base hit—Woods. Three-base hit—Atherton. Home run—Padden. First base on balls—Off Woods, 1; off Dineen, 3. Struck out—By Woods, 4; by Dineen, 3. Stolen bases—Clark, (2.) Dexter, Bonner. Wild pitch—Dineen. Left on bases—Louisville, 4; Washington, 5. Hit by pitched ball—Ritchey, Clark. Time—2 hours 5 minutes. Umpires—Lynch and Connolly.

Rain Prevents St. Louis Game.

ST. LOUIS, June 26.—To-day's game with Philadelphia was postponed on account of rain.

Other Games.

At Hartford, Conn.—Hartford, 7; Montreal, 4.
At Springfield, Mass.—Springfield, 9; Toronto, 8.
At Providence, R. I.—Providence, 10; Syracuse, 3.
At Reading, Penn.—Reading, 7; Paterson, 3.
At Columbus, Ohio—Columbus, 8; Buffalo, 1.
At Rome, N. Y.—Rome, 13; Oswego, 1.
At Newark, N. J.—Lancaster, 8; Newark, 4.
At Worcester, Mass.—Rochester, 4; Worcester, 3.
At Utica, N. Y.—Utica, 6; Auburn, 1.
At Wilkesbarre, Penn.—Wilkesbarre, 4; Richmond, 1.
At Albany, N. Y.—Albany, 4; Binghamton, 3.

COLLINS SCORES 598 NOT OUT.

Extraordinary Cricket Play of a Fourteen-Year-Old Schoolboy.

LONDON, June 26.—A. E. J. Collins, the fourteen-year-old Clifton College schoolboy cricket player, concluded his remarkable innings to-day, scoring 598 runs not out.

Collins on Saturday made the marvelous score of 501 runs not out within five hours, during which time he gave only three chances. His performance has caused great enthusiasm in cricket circles all over the country.

WATER FESTIVAL AT KIEL.

Emperor William and Other Royalties Witness a Battle of Flowers.

KIEL, June 26.—Emperor William, Empress Augusta Victoria, Princess Henry of Prussia, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Greece, Vice Admiral Tirpitz, Imperial Minister of the Navy, and Count von Buelow, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, witnessed from the deck of the imperial yacht Hohenzollern to-day a picturesque procession of boats in a battle of flowers, arranged by the crews of all the naval vessels here.

Numerous small craft, gayly festooned and garlanded in curious and original designs participated. The Emperor threw flowers at the ladies and was in turn bombarded by them.

Among the symbolical craft was one drawn by swans, the occupant representing Lohengrin. Another interesting feature was a Chinese junk manned by marines in black skin tights. This represented the Carolines. A decided novelty was a huge floating buoy representing a foghorn, surrounded by marine monsters.

Emperor William was greatly entertained, and all Kiel was out to witness the fête.

AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Probable that Fully 100 Competitors Will Be in the Match Beginning July 3 Near Chicago.

Secretary Robert B. Kerr probably will have fully 100 names to announce this afternoon as the entries for the amateur golf championship, beginning July 3, at the Onwentsia Club, near Chicago.

"They are all coming in," remarked Mr. Kerr yesterday, intensely pleased at the cheerful prospect of a tournament that would not lack in any respect genuine championship qualities.

He himself will leave for Chicago on Friday, and the other officials of the United States Golf Association, who will be on the field are President W. B. Thomas of Boston and John Reid of this city, A. M. Coats, the Newport representative, and H. J. Whigham are in Europe. Vice President Ransom H. Thomas of this city cannot get away from his Stock Exchange duties long enough to go to Chicago, and business probably will prevent Treasurer George D. Fowle of Philadelphia from going.

The Onwentsia Club members are having a busy time this week in receiving visiting golfers and making the final arrangements. The course is open to all championship competitors for practice this week, and nearly all will avail themselves of this opportunity to gain some familiarity with the links. Many of the Chicago men are preparing for professional caddie aid during the match. Charles B. Macdonald has secured former open champion Jim Foulis as his professional coach. Walter B. Smith, the runner up last year, has taken Alec Smith, and the former's brother, Harold Smith, will have Peter Walker. William Holabird, Jr., has engaged Laurence Auchterlonie, the crack Scotch professional, to act as his caddie next week.

This will be a busy week with the Morris County golfers at Morristown, N. J. To-morrow the women will play another of their handicap events for the "Short Course" cup, and on Friday they will have a match play contest for silver buttons, competitors limited to those who have done the long course in 138 strokes or better. The semi-final round for the President's Cup will be held on Saturday, and, in addition, there will be a match play handicap, somewhat different than the usual club handicap.

The women of the Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island, will play in a handicap tournament to-morrow. The three-day Invitation event of the Knollwood Country Club, near White Plains, will begin Thursday morning.

F. I. Amory of Boston has won the first cup offered for a record-breaking score this year over the Essex County Club links at Manchester, Mass. In the Saturday handicap, with forty competitors, Amory made the low score of 78 strokes for the eighteen holes, the former amateur record being 84. James F. Curtis of Harvard did the course in 86 strokes.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Pillsbury Beats Janowski—Lasker Is Still in the Lead.

LONDON, June 26.—The twentieth round of the international chess masters' tournament was begun at Stephen's Hall, Westminster, at noon to-day, when the pairing, adopted from the fourth round of the Berger system, was as follows:

Blackburne vs. Tschigorin; Lasker vs. Tinsley; Steinitz vs. Cohn; Maroczy vs. Showalter; Pillsbury vs. Janowski; Lee vs. Mason. Bird and Schlechter had byes.

When an adjournment was taken at 4:30 o'clock, Lasker had beaten Tinsley, Steinitz and Cohn drew. The other games were even.

In the evening Tschigorin beat Blackburne, Maroczy and Showalter drew, Pillsbury beat Janowski, and Lee beat Mason.

The scores at the end of the twentieth round, to-day, were:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Bird	6½	12½	Mason	7½	10½
Blackburne	11	8	Pillsbury	12½	6½
Cohn	9	9	Schlechter	11	6
Janowski	11½	7½	Showalter	9½	9½
Lasker	13½	3½	Steinitz	8½	10½
Lee	7	12	Tinsley	3	14
Maroczy	12	7	Tschigorin	10½	8½

GAMES AT THE TOURNAMENT.

Four More Matches Played in the Westminster Contest.

Another selection of games from the International Chess Masters' Tournament, now in progress at London, has come to hand, as follows:

QUEEN'S GAMBIT.

Steinitz. White.	Blackburne. Black.	Steinitz. White.	Blackburne. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	17. KR—Q	Kt—Q2
2. P—QB4	PxP	18. B—KKt3	QKt—B3
3. P—K4	P—K4	19. B—Q3	P—K5
4. P—Q5	Kt—KB3	20. B—Kt	Kt—R4
5. Kt—QB3	P—QR4	21. Q—Kt5	KtxRP
6. BxP	Kt—Kt5	22. BxKt	BxB
7. Kt—R3	B—B4	23. Q—R	BxKch
8. B—KKt5	Q—Q3	24. KxB	B—Kt5
9. PxP	BxP	25. R—Q4	Kt—B3
10. Castles	Q—KKt3	26. P—Q6	Q—R4ch
11. Kt—Kt5	B—Q3	27. K—Kt	B—K7
12. B—B4	P—KR3	28. P—QT	Kt—Kt5
13. K—B	Kt—Q2	29. P Qu's ch	RxQ
14. Q—K2	Castles	30. RxRch	K—B2
15. KtxBP	Kt—Kt3	31. R—BTch	K—K3
16. KtxR	RxKt	32. Resigns.	

ENGLISH OPENING.

Maroczy. White.	Tschigorin. Black.	Maroczy. White.	Tschigorin. Black.
1. P—QB4	Kt—KB3	18. P—B4	Kt—K5
2. P—QKt3	P—Q4	19. BxKt	BxB
3. Kt—QB3	P—Q4	20. R—Q3	QR—Q
4. Kt—B3	P—B3	21. Q—B2	RxR
5. P—K3	QKt—Q2	22. KtxR	R—Q
6. B—Q3	B—Q3	23. Q—Kt3	B—K3
7. Castles	Castles	24. P—Kt5	Q—B4
8. P—K4	PxBP	25. Kt—B5	BxKP
9. BxP	P—K4	26. KtxB	PxKt
10. B—KKt5	Q—K2	27. Q—K3	BxKt
11. K—R	R—Q	28. PxB	P—QKt3
12. Q—B2	P—KR3	29. P—KR3	R—Q6
13. BxKt	QxB	30. Q—Kt2	RxBP
14. PxP	BxP	31. Q—R6	Q—Q4
15. QR—Q	R—K	32. K—Kt	R—B7
16. B—K2	B—B2	33. R—B3	Q—Q8ch
17. Kt—K	Kt—K4	Resigns.	

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

Schowalter. White.	Maroczy. Black.	Schowalter. White.	Maroczy. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—K3	22. Q—Kt2	Q—Kt4
2. P—K3	P—Q4	23. KtR)—R	PxP
3. P—QB4	P—QB4	24. BxP	QxP
4. P—QR3	Kt—QB3	25. QxQP	B—B5
5. P—KB4	P—KKt4	26. R—Kt2	B—K3
6. PxP	QxP	27. Q—K	QxQ
7. Kt—B3	Q—Kt3	28. BxQ	RxP
8. Q—K2	P—KB4	29. BxKt	PxB
9. Kt—Q2	B—Kt2	30. Kt—B2	RxKt
10. K—B	R—KKt	31. RxR	R—Q
11. R—KKt	B—Q3	32. R—R2	RxR
12. B—Q2	Kt—K5	33. RxR	P—Kt6
13. Castles	KtxB	34. Kt—K	B—Q4
14. Kt(B)xKt	P—QB3	35. K—Q	BxP
15. B—B2	BxP	36. KxB	P—K7
16. R—B	B—Q3	37. KtxP	BxKt
17. RxP	B—Q2	38. K—B3	R—Q
18. R—Kt	Castles	39. P—Kt3	PxP
19. R—R3	Q—Kt2	40. PxP	BxP
20. P—KKt4	PxP	41. KxB	K—Kt2
21. Kt—K	P—K4	Resigns.	

VIENNA OPENING.

Janowski. White.	Pillsbury. Black.	Janowski. White.	Pillsbury. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	25. P—B4	K—B2
2. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	26. Q—KB8	R—KKt
3. Kt—B3	B—Kt5	27. K—R2	P—Kt3
4. KtxP	Castles	28. P—KKt3	P—QR4
5. B—K2	P—Q3	29. Q—Q3	R—KB
6. B—Q3	BxKt	30. P—Q4	K—B2
7. QPxB	KtxP	31. Q—B6	R—KKt
8. Castles	Kt—Q2	32. Q—Q5	R—KB
9. R—K	QKt—B3	33. P—R4	P—R4
10. B—Q3	Kt—B4	34. P—Kt3	P—R5
11. B—KKt5	P—KR3	35. Q—B3	K—R3
12. B—R4	B—Kt5	36. PxP	R—KKt
13. P—KR3	KtxB	37. R—KKt	Kt—B
14. QxKt	BxKt	38. R—Kt5	Kt—K3
15. QxB	P—KKt4	39. R—B6	Kt—Kt2
16. R—Kt3	Kt—Q2	40. Q—Q5	Q—K
17. Q—B5	K—Kt2	41. Q—Kt2	Q—B2
18. QR—Q	R—K	42. BxKtch	RxB
19. P—KB4	RxRch	43. RxR	QxR
20. RxR	Kt—B	44. Q—Kt5ch	K—R2
21. P—KR4	QxPch	45. QxP	K—R
22. Q—Q3	PxR	46. Q—R5ch	K—Kt
23. BxP	Kt—Kt3	47. Q—Kt5	Resigns
24. B—B2	P—KB4		

Australians vs. Derbyshire.

LONDON, June 26.—In the cricket match at Derby to-day between the Derbyshire eleven and the Australians the home team was all out in the first innings for 123 runs. At the close of play to-day the Australians had scored 203 runs for two wickets down.

Shooting Park for Queens County.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 26.—The International Park Association, to maintain in Queens County a park for the encouragement of trap shooting, was to-day incorporated, with a capital of $100,000. The Directors are John S. Wright of Brooklyn and Clarence Condit and Augustus F. Meyerhoff of New York City.

Suicide of a Waterbury Man.

WATERBURY, Conn., June 26.—Edwin Atkins, sixty-six years old, this morning at 6 o'clock shot himself in the head and died instantly. For six months he had worried much over religious affairs, claiming to have been lost, owing to the commission of some grievous sin. He had frequently threatened to end his life, and to-day carried out his wish. He was a large property owner here, and came of a well-known family. He was a member of the First Congregational Church.

ELLERSLIE YEARLINGS SOLD.

F. Brown Paid the Highest Price, $3,000, for a Charaxus Colt.

Before the races began at Sheepshead Bay yesterday afternoon, horsemen gathered in the American Horse Exchange paddocks, opposite the track, where the yearlings from the Ellerslie Stud, the property of R. J. Hancock, were sold at auction. The first animal led into the ring was a handsome chestnut colt by imp. Charaxus-Genevieve, and he brought the best price of the sale. The bidders on him were F. Brown and Sam Hildreth. The latter trains the horses of the Whitney-Paget stable, and they ran the price up to $3,000, where Hildreth dropped out and Brown became the owner at that price. Cherry Wild, a filly by Eon-Cerise, a half-sister to Morello, also brought out some spirited bidding. John Madden, John Sanford, and William Lakeland were desirous of obtaining her. She was knocked down to Lakeland for $1,750. M. F. Dwyer made several purchases, among them being a colt by Charaxus-Ethie, for which he gave $1,700.

Those animals that brought $400 or more were as follows:

Property of Ellerslie Stud:

Chestnut colt, by imp. Charaxus-Genevieve; F. Brown	$3,000
Bay colt, by imp. Charaxus-Ethie; M. F. Dwyer	1,700
Bay colt, by imp. Charaxus-Vigile; M. F. Dwyer	650
Chestnut filly, by imp. Charaxus-Ada Belle; W. P. Naughton	550
Bay filly, by imp. Charaxus-Ealee; J. Hynes	425
Cherry Wild, ch. f., by Eon-Cerise; William Lakeland	1,750
Chestnut colt, by imp. Charaxus-Elite; M. F. Dwyer	700
Chestnut filly, by Eon-Mermaid; A. J. Stemler	400

English Lawn Tennis Championship.

LONDON, June 26.—At Wimbledon to-day in the lawn tennis singles championship, R. L. Doherty, holder of the championship, defeated A. W. Gore, three sets to two. In the ladies' final championship, Mrs. Hilliard beat Mrs. Steadman two to one. In the gentlemen's doubles, Hobart and Nisbet beat Simond and Caridian, three sets to two. In the third round Gore and Barrett beat Dixon and Ritchie, three to one.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Report of the Sale of Silk Exchange Is Again Denied—Latest Private Transactions.

The rumor was circulated yesterday that the Silk Exchange, said to be valued at $1,000,000, a modern twelve-story brick and stone building at Broadway and Broome Street, had been sold by John T. Williams to D. O. Mills. At Mr. Mills's office it was said that nothing was known of negotiations for the purchase of the property, and at Mr. Williams's office it was stated positively that the structure had not been sold.

Frederick Southack & Co. have sold for the Cary estate to Sonn Brothers the six-story and basement building 135 Hudson Street, at the northwest corner of Beach Street, 26.7 by 130. It will be put in order and rented to one tenant. A number of prospective tenants are negotiating for the lease now.

James B. Ford has sold for the John B. Ford estate the plot of about twelve lots at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundredth Street, with frontages aggregating 295 feet on the street and 100.11 feet on the avenue, and extending to within 125 feet of Fifth Avenue. The buyer is said to be a large investor.

Gustave S. Boehm has sold to John McKelvey the plot at the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, 50.5 by 100. Mr. Boehm bought the plot in April for $73,500. Mr. McKelvey will erect a nine-story apartment house on it.

H. F. Schellhass has sold for B. H. Lynch two houses on West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, near Hamilton Terrace.

W. P. Rooney has sold for John J. Reynolds to M. B. Stanton the four-story dwelling 439 West Forty-seventh Street, 18.9 by 55 by 100.

William M. Ryan has sold for W. J. Kenney to an investor the four-story brownstone dwelling 208 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 18.9 by about 100.

W. A. White & Sons have sold for J. J. & H. T. Reubell to Lowenfeld & Prager the old buildings at 97 and 99 Avenue D, near Seventh Street, 36 by 77.

Plans have been filed for a new four-story brick rectory, 24.4 by 80, for the Roman Catholic Church of the Ascension, at One Hundred and Seventh Street and Broadway. The cost is to be $15,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

116 West Seventy-ninth Street, 23 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling; sale by order of the Sheriff.....Adjourned to Sept. 18

521 East Eighty-third Street, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, the plaintiff, Andrew Koch.....$17,816

126, 128, and 130 West Eighty-fourth Street, three five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Gustav Heidelberg, each.....43,300

105 Avenue B, 20.3 by 93, three-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to Sarah Michaelis.....18,700

3,251 to 3,255 Boulevard, and 602 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, runs west 125 by south 99.11 by east 25 by north — by east 100 to Boulevard by north 74.11 to beginning; five-story brick store; sold by order of the Sheriff, to David B. Duncan.....510

By James L. Wells.

Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 155 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 100.5, vacant; foreclosure sale.....Adjourned to Aug. 1

By Strong & Ireland.

215 East Eighteenth Street, 23 by 92, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale.....Adjourned to July 6

Auction Sales To-day.

The following sales are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., partition sale, Herbert S. Ogden, referee, 29 and 31 Ridge Street, west side, 61.6 feet south of Broome Street, 40 by 75, two three-story and basement brick stores and tenements. Subject to mortgage, taxes, &c., for $16,549.55.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Putzel, referee, 234 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, south side, 253 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 37 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $5,620; subject to another mortgage and taxes, &c., for $35,071.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Putzel, referee, 236 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, south side, 287 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 34 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $5,605; subject to another mortgage and taxes, &c., for $35,076.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Putzel, referee, 237 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, south side, 321 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 34 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $5,615; subject to another mortgage and taxes, &c., for $35,071.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 329 and 331 West One Hundred and First Street, north side, 250 feet west of West End Avenue, 50 by 100.11, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $27,082; subject to taxes, &c., for $202.60.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 58 Hamilton Terrace, west side, 119.6 feet south of West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 17 by 100, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,841; subject to taxes, &c., for $20.97.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 668 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 149.1 feet east of Willis Avenue, 24.1 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,184; subject to another mortgage and taxes, &c., for $11,164.75.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 46, 48, 50, and 52 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 100 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $24,986; subject to other mortgages and taxes, &c., for $40,341.70.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 1,773 and 1,775 Sedgwick Avenue, west side, 636.36 feet south of East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, 50 by 100, three-story frame dwelling and barn, on two lots.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 1,769 and 1,771 Sedgwick Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 50 by 100, two lots.

By James L. Wells, executor's sale, Fort Washington Avenue, west side, 25.03 feet south of West One Hundred and Seventieth Street, four adjoining lots, each about 25 by 98; West One Hundred and Seventieth Street, south side, adjoining the foregoing on the west, two lots, each 25 by 98; Stebbins Avenue, west side, 154 feet south of Home Street, 18.16 by 73 by irregular, with frontage of 31.75 feet on Home Street, two-story and basement frame dwelling; Stebbins Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 18.16 by 73, two-story and basement frame dwelling; Marcy Place, south side, 12.24 feet southeast of Walton Avenue, six adjoining lots, each 25 by 95; Clarke Place, north side, 25.83 feet southeast of Walton Avenue, adjoining the foregoing parcel on the south, six adjoining lots, each 25 by 95; Clarke Place, north side, 10.12 feet southeast of Walton Avenue, six lots, each 25 by 95.77; Townsend Avenue, east side, 75 feet northeast of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 30 by 100, vacant; Townsend Avenue, east side, 155 feet northeast of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 25 by 100, vacant; Walton Avenue, west side, 25 feet northeast of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 30 by 100, vacant; Walton Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the north, six adjoining lots, each 25 by 100; Jerome Avenue, east side, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, four adjoining lots, each 25 by 100, Jerome Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the north, two lots, each 20 by 100; Townsend Avenue, west side, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, six adjoining lots, each 25 by 100; Townsend Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the north, two lots, each 25 by 100; Jerome Avenue, east side, 133.78 feet north of Tremont Avenue, two lots, each 25 by 100; Nathalie Avenue, west side, 75 feet northwest of Nindham Place, three adjoining lots, each 25 by 104.02 or 107 by irregular; Boston Avenue, west side, 45.16 feet northeast of a private road, plot, with barn, 41.94 by 95.80 by 43.5 by 105.83; on the aforementioned private road, south side, 99.13 feet west of Boston Avenue, three adjoining lots, each 25 by 87.50.

By James L. Wells, executor's sale, property in the City of Yonkers: Oakley Avenue, southeast corner of Willow Place, 62.10 by 25 by 98.77 by irregular, vacant; Willow Place, south side, adjoining the foregoing on the east, plot of six adjoining lots, 150 by 96.25, by 34.61 by irregular; Willow Place, adjoining the foregoing on the east, and bounded on the east and south by the Bronx River, 43.15 by 46.95 by 70.90 by 96.25, vacant; High Street, south side, 444.9 feet southeast of St. Joseph's Avenue, opposite Avenue E, and running south through to St. Joseph's Place, 50 by 153.10 by 50 by 153.5, vacant; South Waverley Place, south side, 100 feet east of Herriot Street, four adjoining lots, each 25 by 100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 161 and 163 Water Street, for a five-story brick warehouse, 35.4 by 50.7; Lichtenstein Brothers of 117 Maiden Lane, owners; Israels & Harder, of 194 Broadway, architects; cost, $14,000.

Taylor Street, northeast corner of Morris Park Avenue, for a three and one story frame dwelling, with store, 25 by 70; Charles Forbach of 1,919 Prospect Avenue, owner; F. Wolfgang of 143 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Seventh Street, north side, 400 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for a four-story brick dwelling, 24.4 by 80; the Rev. Nicholas Reinhart of West One Hundred and Seventh Street, owner; Schickel & Ditmars, architects; cost, $15,000.

Alterations.

No. 220 Greenwich Street, to a six-story brick store; Miss Agnes Hall of 45 Riverside Drive, owner; F. Bloodgood, Jr., architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 113 West Twenty-fourth Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling, with store; Henry Maillard of the premises, owner; George Fox, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 255 West Seventy-fifth Street, to a five-story brick and stone dwelling; Caroline Brittow of the premises, owner; E. E. Shelbourne of 2,268 Broadway, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 1,040 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; Elbridge T. Gerry, owner; List & Lennon, architects; cost, $300.

No. 406 Eighth Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; G. F. Kaughran of 149 West Eighty-second Street, owner; F. Jacobsen, architect; cost, $400.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, June 26.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 146th St, 99.10x100; Edward and Henry Hirsh to John Hall and another.....1

ALLEN ST, 10, 25x87.6; Amelia T. Dunbar to Harris and Abraham Cohen.....18,000

BOULEVARD, n e corner of 112th St, 100.11x125; Angeline W. and Jennie L. Robinson to Samuel Steinmetz.....1

BROADWAY, e s, 25 ft s of 131st St, 25x100; 131st St, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 25x99.11; 131st St, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway; James Kilpatrick to Ella J. Breckenridge.....1

CHERRY ST, 367, 34.8x64.5x28x65.6, and alley, 2x64, adjoining; Hannah Felbel to Maurice Brill.....1

CHERRY ST, 58 and 60, and 76 New Chambers St; Edward L. Carey to Solomon W. Johnson, as President, &c.....30,000

CLINTON AV, w s, 195.7 ft s of Jefferson St, 25x137.6x25x137.5; Victor Gerhards to Thomas Blass.....1

CROTONA PARK SOUTH, s s, 50 ft w of Clinton Av, 68.6x irregular; Clinton Av, w s, 100 ft s of Crotona Park South, runs w 70.3 s e —x e 28x n 99.2; United States Trust Company, executors, to Peter Handebode.....7,350

CONVENT AV, w s, 34.11 ft s of 148th St, 10x75; Charles R. Hall to New York Building Loan Banking Company.....3,250

EAST BROADWAY, 175, 20x100; Harris Klein to Harris Hernstein.....27,000

FAIRMOUNT AV, or 175th St, s s, at dividing line of Lots 3 and 4, map of Fairmount, Upper Morrisania, 103x24; Joseph Trapnell, Jr., to Thomas H. Manion.....5,500

FOREST AV, w s, 122 ft s of 165th St, 22.3x91; Michael Zegierski to John S. Rumineski, ½ part.....1

GRAND ST, n w corner of Willett St, 439 West Forty-seventh Street, 18.9 by 55 by 100.

William M. Ryan has sold for W. J. Kenney to an investor the four-story brownstone dwelling

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Tuesday, June 27.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66 Post Office Building. Motions in bankruptcy.

In re Jacob Sugenheimer.
In re E. W. Hofstatter.
In re E. S. Piper & Co.
In re Marine Machine and Conveyor Co.
In re Michael B. Feeney.
In re Strom & Sternberg.
In re Stanley M. Hatfield.
In re Matthew McNamara.
In re Raymond W. Kenney.
In re Julius Schnitzer.
In re Oscar Tamagne.
In re Summit Knitting Co.
In re Max Freeman.
In re Edward E. Conrad.
In re William G. Romaine.
In re George E. Shepard.
In re J. P. Armbrust & Co.
In re Michael O'Connell.
In re Joseph C. Godfrey.
In re George Heyman.
In re Rosenberg & Barnett.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts.—Freedman, P. J.; MacLean and Leventritt, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Appeals from the Municipal Courts.

28—Dulon vs. Camp.
30—Carr vs. Hilton.
36—De Lemos vs. Cohen.
37—Meany vs. Rosenberg.
39—Lake Geneva Ice Co. vs. Selvage.
42—Herrmann Furniture and Plumbers' C. Works vs. Heyman.
43—Hartman vs. Hicks.
50—Thedford vs. Reade.
55—Phillip Semmer Glass Co. vs. Nassau Showcase Co.
57—German vs. McCulloch.
59—Chavin vs. Smith.
62—Fleischmann vs. Glaser.
67—Graham vs. Schlenner.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Vought.
2—In re Cutting.
3—Silverstone vs. Silverstone.
4—Turner vs. York.
5—Kearney vs. same.
6—Gleason vs. same.
7—Howe vs. Skinner.
8—Schonewald vs. Man. Ry.
9—Coates vs. Coler.
10—Herriman vs. Herriman.
11—Israel vs. Israel.
12—Knapp vs. Grur.
13—Felix vs. Devlin.
14—Walker vs. Montgomery.
15—Olyphant vs. Phyfe.
16—Buckley vs. Speitz.
17—In re Swedish Emigrant and Aid Socy.
18—Robinson vs. Brennan.
19—In re Cashin.
20—Huntly vs. Botz.
21—Spies vs. Nat. City Bank.
22—In re Lockwood & Co.
23—Jamison vs. McKean.
24—Kilts vs. McKean.
25—Lynn vs. Lynn.
26—Tarl vs. Marshall.
27—Conroy vs. Board of Taxes.
28—Galante vs. Galante.
29—Cutolo vs. Cutolo.
30—Ballantine & Sons vs. Muliqueen.
31—Milliken vs. Scott.
32—Wood vs. Dunn.
33—Sill vs. Barnes.
34—Belcher vs. Health Dept.
35—Arena Athletic Club vs. McPartland.
36—People, &c., vs. Priorf.
37—Mooney vs. Ableman
38—Smith vs. Union Iron Works.
39—In re Smith Co.
40—Hagian vs. De Faria.
41—Pfeffer vs. Kling.
42—In re Dunne.
43—In re M. A. Connelly & Co.
44—D'Iorio vs. D'Iorio.
45—In re St. Nicholas Bank.
46—Carr vs. Butler.
47—In re White.
48—Jung vs. Raichle.
49—Reilly-Klotz Mfg. Co. vs. De Fountaine.
50—Demmerle vs. Demmerle.
51—Thomson vs. Bell.
52—Smith vs. Moore.
53—Walsh vs. Campbell.
54—Croft vs. Keating.
55—Courtney vs. Dempsey.
56—Wright vs. Hammerstein.
57—Clevenger vs. Kearney.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—In re Elliott Place.
2—Sheridan vs. Sheridan.
3—In re Renwick.
4—Brown vs. Brown. Preferred Cause.
5—Werner vs. Franklin Nat. Bank.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

3359—Anargyros vs. Anargyros Cigarette Co.
1822—Cohn vs. Blum.
2832—Landsberg vs. Brush Elec. Ill. Co.
3409—Underhill vs. Kierns.
2253—Berliner vs. Piqua Club.
3383—Nat. Trust Co. vs. Gillespie.
1410—Krekeler vs. Aulbach.
3436—Brill vs. Brill.
3472—Phelps vs. Barth.
3504—Watt vs. Porter.
3505—Same vs. same.
3506—Same vs. same.
3561—Rosenberg vs. Friedenburg.
3043—Lapidus vs. Ritt.
3517—Wetmore vs. Timpson.
3514—Boss vs. Jenda.
3525—Lowe vs. Lowe.
3554—Duer vs. Fox.
3531—Hirschfield vs. Sopp.
2315—Aul vs. Bowery Savings Bank.
2857—Bookman vs. Brush Elec. Ill. Co.
3483—Burpee vs. Burpee
3465—Carmody vs. Carmody.

No other causes will be added to this day calendar during the remainder of the term.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3568.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Werner, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy for the People.

1—Henry W. Baumgarten.
2—Frank J. Nulty.
3—Thomas McGrath.
4—Simon Butner.
5—Arthur Hayes.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes. Calendar clear.

8368—Tyng vs. Feltner.
9552—Bennett vs. Mitchell.
9387—Joyce vs. N. Y. Ev. Journal Pub. Co.
9389—Joyce vs. N. Y. Zeitung Pub. & P. Co.
10155—Knapp-Train Whitting Co. vs. Reed, D.
9311—Scannell vs. Selvage.
9314—Same vs. same.
9312—Same vs. Stanton.
9313—Same vs. same.
9552—Berger vs. Berg.
9404—Heilbron vs. Heilbron.
9497—Halpert vs. Halpert.
9844—Doran vs. City of New York.
14985—Baird vs. Mayor, &c.
14990—Same vs. same.
15009—Same vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III. and IV., for trial.

4831—Gundlock, B. W., Co. vs. Fritz.
4857—Froelich vs. Fritz.
4947—Fugler vs. Stobo.
4948—Same vs. same.
3722—Schoenberger vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3751—Stevens vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4852—Simon vs. Bachr.
1732—Murphy vs. Bloomingdale.
3324—De Goode vs. Sexton.
5030—Leslie vs. Smith.
3754—Sherman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3753—Tracy vs. same.
4496—Wolfrath vs. Wolfrath.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5085.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Mattice, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts V., VI., VIII., and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., IX., and X., for trial.

3261—Flood vs. 3d Av. Railroad Co.
3262—Hannahan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3263—Ramunto vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4818—Snow, Church & Co. vs. Patterson.
4131—Davis vs. Gerken.
3885—Weinstein vs. Balheimer.
2603—Prince Line, Ltd., vs. Harriott.
4882—Schaefer vs. Steubing.
3223—Bravermann vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4834—Sommer vs. Meyer
4810—Gallagher vs. Hanlon.
4895—Reitz vs. Am. Fire Ins. Co.
4994—Kayser vs. Becker.
3578—Ross vs. Dinning.
2001—Mackel vs. Hilton.
4942—Curtis vs. Mayor, &c.
4991—Cohen vs. Mayor, &c.
3079—Reynolds vs. Cent. Crosstown R. R. Co.
4780—Pilasky vs. Schmidt
4756—Palmieri vs. D'Arnaldi Ital. Pub. Co.
4166—O'Farrell vs. United Brotherhood of Carpenters, &c.
2004—Richards vs. Hayes.
2312—Ullmann vs. Chambers.
3281—Gallaher vs. Brand.
4144—Hasee vs. Mount Hebron R. R. Co.
4145—Same vs. same.
4289—Hope vs. French Co.
4209—Michaels vs. Fishel.
4399—Sullivan vs. Rathbun
3267—Sheehan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Mary B. Dunbar.
2—Morris White.
3—William Case.
4—Harriet E. Barrett.
5—Jane A. Dwyer.
6—Isaac Grose.
7—Phebe E. Bonnefoux.
8—Frances M. Woodward.
9—Denis Cremins.
10—Thomas Quirk.
11—Ann Owens.
12—John Feehan.
13—Joseph F. Hale.
14—Thomas E. Schiel.
15—Donald Davidson.
16—Charles White.
17—Richard C. Sage.
18—Patrick Murray.
19—Ambrose Wood.
20—M. Byrnes.
21—Jacob G. Vanderbilt.
22—Frederick Oppenman, Jr.
23—Simon Hirschberg.
24—Henry Muhlbach.
25—Ellen J. Brandt.
26—Theresia Pfinenschlag.
27—Pietro di Stefano.
28—Olive E. Merritt.
29—Charles J. Shields.
30—Mary Fox.
31—Annie Cosgrove.
32—Marcos del Pino.
33—Carl E. Ulrich.
34—John Garber.
35—Rose Ferrigan.
36—George Hamilton.
37—Charles Fossing.
38—Robert Morgan.

Wills for Probate at 10 A. M.

Isaac G. Johnson. At 10:30 A. M.

Ezra L. Gannett.
Henry E. Crampton.
Adolph Bernhard.
Joseph Schlesinger.
Mary E. B. Ely. At 10 A. M.
Richard Baring-Gould. At 2 P. M.
Mary Kurtz.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Varnum, S.—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills:

1450—Rachel Lenox Kennedy.
1452—John Hastings.
1470—John Murphy.
1474—Vittorio Calderara.
1455—Bertha Rand.
1477—Andrew Kiernan.
1468—William Murphy.
1469—Charles Backus.
1476—Peter Fink.
Matter of James M. Conner.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

7506—Ratofski vs. Hansen.
7497½—Hartog vs. N. Y. Commercial Steam Laundry Co.
3372—Wisniewski vs. 3d Av. R. R.
727—Schnitzer vs. Ablowich.
728—Same vs. same.
3780—Brown vs. Seward.
3857—Sterns vs. Fleischhauer.
3545½—McGarry vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3448—Rubin vs. Scheuer.
3854—White vs. Ruppert
3337—Sittig vs. Met. St. Ry.
3365½—Basch vs. same.
3432—Rosenthal vs. same.
4031—Collins Jute Co. vs. Kent.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

3832½—Quinn vs. Met. St. Ry. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

3736—Voorhis vs. Goldberg.
3741—Farley vs. Price.
3925—Shanks vs. Press Club.
3930—Same vs. Kelly.
3627—Hodkinson vs. Kinnear & Tager Co.
3666—Albright vs. Pullman Palace Car Co.
3676—McFlerman vs. Dalker.
2194—Newman vs. Brandt.
3951—Bushe vs. Timken.
2136—Deubel vs. Macqua.
3972½—Bryant vs. McCurtin.
1673—Clarke vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3893—Steiner vs. Dry D., &c., R. R.
3943—Bole vs. Met. St. Ry.
2928—Levy vs. Brady.
2566—Davis vs. Rosenberg.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried unless reached. Calendar clear.

338—Doctor vs. Hahn. Short Causes.
7600—Werner vs. Proswitz.
7611—Michell vs. Rogers.
7603—White vs. Crolins.
7555—Van Sicien vs. Ind. Inv. & D. Co.
7487—Beck vs. Appell.
7566—Bates vs. Hyde.
7595—Wesselman vs. Stuart.
7601—Kastor vs. Haug.
7607—Prince vs. Riley.
7181—Richardson & Morgan Co. vs. Gudewill.
7608—Napolello vs. Napolello.
7381—Reidy vs. Bielstift, Equity and Non-Jury case.
322—Freidman vs. Herter.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4060.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Cowan, and Sullivan for the People.

1—James Desmond.
2—Addie Frazer.
3—John Smith.
4—John Sullivan.
5—Edward Brown.
6—Joseph Marino.
7—Morris Barth.
8—James Huges.
9—Frank E. Smith.
10—William Dowling.
11—Horace W. Spaulding.
12—John Elliot.
13—William Sterne.
14—Max Drevermann, alias Julis P. M. Drevermann.
15—Benjamin Tatthall. Pleadings.
1—Samuel Light.
2—Isaac Lubinsky.
3—Sadie Allen.
4—Michael Roche.
5—Joseph Gross.
6—John P. Donohue.
7—Mare Leon.
8—Samuel Thomas.
9—Louis Bosce.
10—Blanche Dellageanne.
11—Philip Resminsky.
12—Mary Berdie, Margaret Berdie.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake McCann, and Gray for the People.

1—James J. Curry.
2—Andrew Burris.
3—Michael Farley[illegible] John McGowan.
4—Max Mandelbaum.
5—George Cohen, James Biggio.
6—Oscar Johnston.
7—Max Reimlein.
8—Isnatus Rini.
9—Henry Herman Lumber Co.
10—Thomas P. Jacks.
11—John Kelly.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Honey for the People.

1—William Abbott.
2—Max Sprung.
3—James O'Brien.
4—Betsie Peters.
5—Patrick McVey.
6—George Breidenberg.
7—William Sullivan.
8—Lena Gluck.
9—Abe Flax.
10—Max Schwartz.
11—Tillie Worth.
12—Joseph Unger. Louis Gramlich.
13—Vencenzo Marcogliano.
14—Richard Barrett.
15—Paul Chagrin.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Eidlitz vs. Morris—George E. Kent. Cabot vs. Reilly—Edward E. McCall. Lanier vs. Donohue—John H. Regan. Dowling vs. White—William H. Willis. Chambers vs. Moger—Joseph Sobel. Wallace vs. Goldhammer—Charles D. Cleveland. Rand et al. vs. Lederer—Charles A. Jackson. Olmstead vs. Ryer—Clifford W. Hartridge.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Springer vs. Thompkins—Hamilton Odell.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Stryker vs. Stryker—Clifford W. Hartridge.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Cox vs. Donovan—William J. A. McKim.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Margaret Waters vs. New York Economical Printing Company—E. Ormond Power.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Julia T. Loro vs. Charles Costa—James J. Nealis.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Edward G. Cox vs. William D. Donovan—Edward D. Miller.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

COURT NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department.—The Committee on Character for the year 1899 will meet in the court room of the Appellate Division, Kings County Court House, Friday, June 30, 1899, at 10 A. M.

All applications for admission to practice as attorneys and counselors must attend in person before the committee and present a certificate of one or more members of the Bar, duly acknowledged, known to the committee, which certificate must state that the applicant is, to the knowledge of the member certifying, of good moral character, and must set forth in detail the facts upon which such knowledge is based.

Dated Kings County, N. Y., June 24, 1899.

WILLIAM S. POPPENHUSEN,
JAMES C. CHURCH,
HERBERT T. KETCHAM,
Committee.

NOTICE.

APPELLATE DIVISION, SECOND JUDICIAL Department.—In addition to the usual morning session the court will sit on the afternoons of Tuesday, the 27th, Wednesday, the 28th, and Friday, the 30th, from 3 until 5 o'clock.

JOHN B. BYRNE, Clerk.

June 22, 1899.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department.—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, JJ. Enumerated day calendar.

430—People vs. Connelly
402—Darrow vs. Wendelstadt.
296—Sweeney vs. B. H. R. R.
325—Diehl vs. Liebmann's Brew. Co.
166—Mosher vs. Brown.
292—White vs. Teso.
344—Rose vs. B. E. R. R.
352—Brainard vs. Nassau R. R.
386—Richards vs. Schiff.
261—Williams vs. Lewis.
338—Alexander vs. Creamer.
321—Thompson vs. Supervisors of Rockland Co.
368—Rice vs. Rice.
364—Bennett vs. Kovarick.
260—Quimby vs. Clark.
405—Johnson vs. L. I. R. R.
406—Landon vs. Accident Ins. Co.
407—Butler vs. C. B. L.
408—Olsen vs. Starin.
409—Cutter vs. Gudebrod.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Hirschberg, J.; Part III., Dickey, J.; Part IV., Keogh, J.; Part V., Edwards, J.

8006—Greenberg vs. American Surety Co.
8035—Fleming vs. Nassau R. R.
8036—Lutz vs. Nassau R. R.
8034—Bauman vs. Budell.
8045—Bicker vs. Kramer.
8053—Dolan vs. Haberman Mfg. Co.
8068—Kennedy vs. Allentown Foundry.
8155—Dickerson vs. Gibb
6895—Sweeney vs. Degnon-McLean Co.
8176—Ash vs. Schmelke.
8198—Fisher vs. Brooklyn Jockey Club.
8124—Wait vs. Clarke.
8242—Brown vs. Berlin Iron Bridge Co.
8243—Maggio vs. Ball.
8252—Ferris vs. B., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
8276—Anderson vs. Berlin Iron Bridge Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day.

8318—Peretz vs. Rieger.
8319—Goldstein vs. Rieger.
8320—Reynolds vs. M. Y. Box Co.
8333—Huber vs. Bohnet.
8343—Holstein vs. Nassau R. R.
8362—Mhadinger vs. Moore.
8369—Houghton vs. Brill
8390—Griffin vs. Travis.
8395—Gormley vs. Scott.
8400—Cassani vs. Dunn.
8416—Gastiger vs. Consolidated Gas Co.
8417—Landan vs. Logan.
8418—Lequi vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
8424—O'Reilly vs. Nassau R. R.
8426—Harkins vs. Eldritz.
8432—Stewart vs. Lemmerman.
8440—Blanchard vs. Blanchard.
7954—Neary vs. Covenant Life Assn.
8441—McGannon vs. Degnon-McLean Co.
8442—Kubal vs. Zurnignan.
8443—Kennedy vs. Nelson.
8452—McCaul vs. B. H. R. R.
8453—O'Connor vs. B'k'n Ferry Co.
8290—Benjamin vs. Penn Fire Ins. Co.
8297—Carlin vs. City of New York.
8298—Marcus vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
8312—Ibert Brewery vs. Schwind.
8368—Knell vs. Watson.
8376—Hain vs. Nassau R. R.
8379—Hammen vs. Opitz
8389—Byrne vs. Met. St. R. R.
8435—Rosenberg vs. Samuel.
8490—Reardon vs. Koke.
8514—Smith vs. Glendennin.
8436—Brenen vs. Mooney
8541—Bowers vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
8534—McGee vs. Buchanan.
8027—Wad Hah Kassris vs. Rosenberg.
8455—Clarkson vs. B. H. R. R.
8456—Meserole vs. City of New York.
8459, 8460—Reilly vs. Skelly.
8461—McShade Mfg. Co. vs. Powell.
8462—Hesland vs. Frothingham.
8463—Clarke vs. Nassau R. R.
8464—O'Connell vs. City of New York.
8465—Smyth vs. Met. St. Ry.
8466—Howard vs. Coney Island & B'klyn R. R.
8480—Boyd vs. Nassau R. R.
8482—McGirr vs. Nassau R. R.
8483—Tracy vs. B. H. R. R.
8488—Benas vs. Benas.
8493—Gavin vs. B. H. R. R.
8506—Smith vs. Lidgerwood Mfg. Co.
8508—Volckenning vs. Volckenning.
8509—Connelly vs. Reinheimer.
8513—Speitze vs. B. H. R. R.
8553—Brandes vs. City of New York.
8554—Hoffman vs. Met. St. R. R.
8556—American Surety Co. vs. Cole.
8558—Van Brimmer vs. Rea.
8560—Eton vs. Heineman.
8562—Hirst vs. City of New York.

Every case on the general calendar has been reached.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Wilmot M. Smith, J.—Day calendar.

751—Williams vs. City of New York.
42—Ashley vs. Elec. Mag. Traction Co.
513—Everett vs. Everett.
1182—Hennessey vs. Muhlman et al.
1317—Robinson vs. Hamilton et al.
1312—Beales and another vs. Beales et al.
1314—Parkes vs. Parkes.
705—Squire vs. Greene et al.
706—Sharon vs. Greene et al.
1239—Bell vs. Schulze.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1315.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Hurd, J.

Pasquale Malo, Michael O'Hare, John Richert, Thomas Ward, John Cook, Patrick McGrath.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part II.—Aspinall, J.

Pietro Intaglia, Joseph Mayo, Patrick Dillon, Biaggio Gentillo, Robert W. Eaton, John Zuinlan.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Arthur G. Walley, Franz Wetzel, Catharine Brimgeof, Elizabeth Williamson, Laura A. Rooker, Maria Calder, Marie Gollasch, Karl Schall, William H. Lahdon, Mary E. Conner, John H. Wilmann, and Jacob Bogert. The accounting in the estate of Owen Tyler, Margaret Farrell, and Martin Schaefer. The estate of Ann Davis, Henry Sledenberg, James Miller, and Mary A. Byrne.

Contested calendar at 10:30 A. M.—No. 59—Revocation of probate of Mary Monahan.

Queens County Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Marean, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

1—Kirchner vs. Link.
6—Nagel vs. Oppenheimer.

EXCURSIONS.

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TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers 2.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. 50 8th St., Brooklyn 8.00, 10.3, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30 P. M. East 2d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11 00 A. M. for East 92d St. and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M., 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 2, 5, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

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GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY," From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 " " New York, West 22d St. Pier...9:00 " Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

Manhattan Beach

Trains leave foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y., daily, except Sundays, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half-hourly 1:10 to 3:40 P. M.; 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:50 P. M.

Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10 and half-hourly 1:10 to 9:10 P. M., 10:10 P. M.

Leave foot Whitehall St. (Battery,) via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry daily, (7:10 A. M. week days only,) and hourly 8:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M., and every forty minutes 1:40 to 10:20 P. M.

Iron Steamboat Co.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.

Leave 22d St., N.R., Hourly, 9:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M. Leave Pier 1, N.R., Hourly, 9:30 A.M. to 9:30 P.M. Leave New Iron Pier, Coney Island, Hourly, 10:40 A. M. to 10:40 P. M.

Excursion Tickets, 25 Cents.

JULY FOURTH.

COOK'S EXCURSIONS. NIAGARA FALLS and Elsewhere.

Three to Twenty-eight Day Tours. For particulars see handbills and programmes. COOK'S TOURS, 261 and 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Direct trains from Broadway Ferries via Brooklyn Union "L" R. R. on week days:

Leave Broadway Ferry at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 8 A. M., 9 A. M., 9:34 A. M., and half-hourly thereafter until and including 9:34 P. M. Last train leaves Rockaway Park at 10:57 P. M.

EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION

Will be held in New York, in the lecture room of the Y. M. C. A., 23d St., cor. 4th Ave., June 27 to July 1, inclusive. Candidates who wish to take the examination in logarithms and Trigonometry, Solid Geometry, Advanced Algebra, Analytic Geometry, Advanced German, Physics on Chemistry, must assemble punctually at 8 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, June 27; candidates (for the Scientific School) in Physiography, Anatomy, Botany, Zoology, or Astronomy, at 8 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, June 28; candidates for Freshman English (English A) at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, June 28; all other candidates must present themselves at 8 o'clock A. M., Thursday, June 29.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION

And the Harvard Examination for women will be held in New York at the place and time and under the regulations stated above for the Examination for admission to Harvard University.

INSTRUCTION.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.

Founded by the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School, the corporation which maintains Trinity School, in order to provide for girls a thorough secular education, combined with sound religious training.

School year opens September 11, 1899.

For particulars, address the Principal, EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., 257 West 93d St.

LANGUAGES.

R. D. CORTINA ACADEMY, 44 West 34th St., SPANISH, Portuguese, Italian, FRENCH, the SPECIALTIES of the ACADEMY. CORTINA METHOD in 20 lessons (25th edition.)

TRINITY COLLEGE, HARTFORD, CONN., June 1, 1899.—Examination for admission to the Freshman Class will be held at Trinity School, 139-147 West 91st St., Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 29th and 30th and July 1st, 1899. GEO. WILLIAMSON SMITH, President.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls, Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT OF THE ETHICAL Culture Schools, 609 Madison Av.; terms, $200; opens Oct. 2; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

STAMMERING successfully treated by a physician. Circulars: Dr. F. A. BRYANT, 105 West 72d St., New York.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC OPEN ALL SUMMER. 250—WEST 23D ST.—250

SUMMER RESORTS.

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located in New York, Brooklyn, Albany, Boston, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago and at important stations; also by our general agents at Denver, San Francisco, Portland and Los Angeles.

Information regarding rates, time of trains, character of resorts, hotel accommodations and a thousand and one things the intending traveler wants to know, will be freely given by any ticket agent of either the New York Central, Michigan Central, Lake Shore, Big Four, Boston and Albany or Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroads.

Send a 2-cent stamp to George H. Daniels, Grand Central Station, for a copy of the "Illustrated catalogue of the "Four-Track Series," the New York Central's books of travel.

NEW LONDON, CONN.

Pequot House AND COTTAGES. NOW OPEN.

Fort Griswold House

WILL OPEN JUNE 22.

Comfortable, well kept hotels, patronized by NICE people, offering "A DELIGHTFUL COMBINATION OF SEASHORE AND COUNTRY LIFE."

Bathing, yachting, fishing, beautiful macadamized roads for driving and bicycling, ample grounds for tennis and croquet, well appointed golf links.

OUR COTTAGES OFFER MANY INDUCEMENTS TO THOSE WISHING TO ENJOY SUMMER LIFE, with the privacy of their own home, without the inconvenience of housekeeping. Circulars. BLANCHARD & HAGER.

SUMMER HOMES ON LONG ISLAND.

BY THE OCEAN, SOUND AND BAY.

"LONG ISLAND," an illustrated descriptive book, and "SUMMER HOMES," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 120, 950, 1,313 Broadway, Journal Summer Resort Bureau, 162 Nassau St.; 587 Columbus Av., Harlem; Ticket Offices foot E. 34th St., and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, Eagle Bldg., Flatbush Av. Sta. and Bedford Sta., L. I. R. R. and 118 Broadway, (Eastern District,) Brooklyn, or send 6c. in stamps for "LONG ISLAND," or 2c. for "SUMMER HOMES" to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., L. I. City, N. Y.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.

Largest and Most Complete Sulphur Bathing Establishment in the U. S.

PAVILION HOTEL, OPEN JUNE 15. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON, Prop's.

SHARON HOUSE, OPEN JUNE 1 TO OCT. 1. B. P. SHARP & SON, Prop's.

Pamphlets on application.

LAKE VIEW IN THE PINES, on Lake St. Catherine, POULTNEY, VT. OPEN JUNE TO OCTOBER.

7½ hours from New York. Every amusement; boating, fishing, and bathing; bath, exposed plumbing. Orchestra. Write for descriptive booklet. Address PETER J. GRIFFITH, Prop.

NEW GRAND HOTEL. WESTERN CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

Accommodates 600. OPENS JUNE 29TH. Special low rates for July and September. Only hotel on mountain top with direct railroad access. Through parlor cars to Hotel Grounds. Elevation, 2,500 feet. FOUR HOURS from New York. Nine Golf Links. New steam-heated Swimming Pool.

New York office, Decker Building, 33 Union Square (Room 75.) S. J. CORNELL, Manager.

AMITYVILLE, LONG ISLAND. 30 MILES FROM NEW YORK CITY. THE INN open June to October.

HOTEL NEW POINT, OPENS JUNE 24.

Always cool; 150 feet from Great South Bay. Table and service of the best; electric lights; rooms with private baths. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN. Good roads for bicycling. Man in attendance. Accommodations for 40 horses. Reasonable terms E. HATHAWAY.

Manhattan Beach Hotel Is Now Open. T. F. Silleck.....Manager

Oriental Hotel Is Now Open. Jos. P. Greaves.....Manager

ARGYLE HOTEL, BABYLON, L. I.

Select family hotel; 36 miles from New York City, on Great South Bay; accommodates 400. Terms, &c., N. Y. office, 1,133 B'way. WARREN JACKSON, Mgr. E. L. McGURN, Prop.

HOTEL ARGYLE,

Bay 22d St. & Cropsy Ave., Bath Beach. Now open. Thoroughly renovated and refurnished by new Props., NUFER & LIGHTE, Props. the Argyle, Pierrepont & Fulton Sts., B'klyn.

MORICHES INN. CENTRE MORICHES, L. I.

Now open. New and handsomely furnished hotel; all latest improvements. Most healthful spot on Great South Bay. Terms reasonable.

COOPERSTOWN. OTSEGO HALL,

Small hotel, near the lake. Well kept, choice table, good boating; golf grounds near. Now open.

PINE GROVE HOTEL.—A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY resort. Patchogue, Long Island, N. Y. Address GEORGE T. RILEY.

The Elberon, Elberon, N. J.

This unique Summer resort is now open for the season. For r

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

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Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
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HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
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Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
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44-46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.
For Investment or on Margin.
Members N. Y. Consolidated Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET.
New York, June 9, 1899.

To the Holders of the Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds:

Holders of registered bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company on the basis of **$1,100 Prior Lien Bonds (ex-coupon due July 1st, 1899) for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.**

Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds from January 1st to June 30th, 1899, will be paid in cash on July 1st, to the registered holder.

The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
By C. S. MELLEN, President.

Illinois Central Two-Ten 4% Gold Bonds of 1904.

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the provisions contained in the Two-Ten Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, dated January 2, 1894, issued under and secured by the mortgage made by the said railroad company to the United States Trust Company of New York, Trustee, bearing date December 28, 1893, the Illinois Central Railroad Company intends to, and will, redeem each and all of said bonds, on presentation at its office, No. 214 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the first day of July, 1899, by paying the principal and interest then due.

Interest on said bonds will cease from and after the said first day of July, 1899.

If the bonds are presented at its office prior to July 1, 1899, the company will pay the redemption value thereof, less discount on the same at 3 per cent. per annum from date of presentation to July 1, 1899.

By order of the Board of Directors.

April 14, 1899. A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILROAD CO, Income & Land Grant Bonds and Scrip:

At the request of the holders of a considerable amount of the above securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the purpose of securing and enforcing the payment of principal and interest of said securities, and generally for the protection of the rights and interests of the holders of same.

You are hereby invited to deposit your bonds and scrip with either the Continental Trust Co., New York city, or its agent, the Fidelity Trust & Safety Vault Co., Louisville, Ky., under an agreement with this Committee, copies of which are on file with the Trust Companies.

The Trust Companies will issue negotiable receipts for the securities deposited.

Deposits must be made on or before July 10th, 1899.

J. D. PROBST,
G. W. NORTON,
J. W. BARR, Jr.,
Committee.

MANHATTAN TRVST COMPANY.
WALL STREET, Corner NASSAU, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, - $1,500,000

OFFICERS.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Secretary,
W. NORTH DUANE, Treasurer.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

A PARTY WELL ACQUAINTED WITH THE bond trade throughout New England and the Middle States can obtain a lucrative position with a well-known banking house. Address, with references, TRADE, Box 111 Times Office.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

Subscription Books Open Monday, June 26 and Close at 3 P. M. Wednesday, June 28

Massachusetts Electric Companies

$12,000,000

FOUR PER CENT. CUMULATIVE SHARES
(Preferred as to Principal and Dividends.)

$12,000,000

COMMON SHARES

The Massachusetts Electric Companies is a voluntary association managed by a board of 15 trustees, who hold the title to its assets. The Declaration of Trust contains strict provisions against the creation of any indebtedness whereby any shareholder or trustee can be held to any personal liability. It will hold the majority, and, in most instances, practically all, the stock of the following

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC LIGHTING COMPANIES:

Nashua Street Railway Co.	Wakefield & Stoneham St. Ry. Co.	Brockton, Bridgewtr. & Tau. St. Ry. Co.
*Lowell and Suburban St. Ry. Co.	Woburn & Reading St. Ry. Co.	Quincy & Boston St. Ry. Co.
Lowell, Lawrence & Haverh'l St. Ry. Co.	Mystic Valley St. Ry. Co.	Taunton St. Ry. Co.
Reading & Lowell St. Ry. Co.	North Woburn St. Ry. Co.	Dighton, Som. & Swansea St. Ry. Co.
Rockport St. Ry. Co.	Needham & Boston St. Ry. Co.	Providence & Taunton St. Ry. Co.
Gloucester St. Ry. Co.	West Roxbury & Roslindale St. Ry. Co.	Globe St. Ry. Co
Gloucester & Rockport St. Ry. Co.	Norfolk Suburban St. Ry. Co.	Newport & Fall River St. Ry. Co.
Gloucester, Essex & Beverly St. Ry. Co.	Norfolk Central St. Ry. Co.	Newport Illuminating Co.
Lynn & Boston R. R. Co.	Boston, Milton & Brockton St. Ry. Co.	Newport St. Ry. Co.
Beverly & Danvers St. Ry. Co.	Braintree St. Ry. Co.	Hyde Park Electric Light Co.
Salem & Wakefield St. Ry. Co.	Brockton St. Ry. Co.	Dighton Rock Park Corporation.
	Brockton & E. Bridgewater St. Ry. Co.	

*Under contract to lease.

These companies cover the greater part of the street railway mileage north of Boston, as far as Nashua, N. H., and Newburyport and Gloucester, Mass., and South as far as Fall River, Mass., and Newport and Providence, R. I., connecting directly with the street railway system of Boston. Various electric lighting companies, doing business in the same section, are also included.

The Board of Trustees, five of whom are to be elected by the certificate holders each year, and to serve for a term of three years, is as follows:

FOR THREE YEARS.	FOR TWO YEARS.	FOR ONE YEAR.
Richard Olney,	Gordon Abbott,	S. Endicott Peabody,
Charles E. Cotting,	Amos F. Breed,	S. Reed Anthony,
Eugene N. Foss,	John N. Beckley,	Everett W. Burdett,
Percy Parker,	Stillman F. Kelley,	Philip L. Saltonstall,
Charles Francis Adams, 2d.	Walter Hunnewell.	E. Rollins Morse.

The Trustees will issue certificates of participation to the amount of

$12,000,000 in Common Shares (Par $100)
$12,000,000 in 4% Preferred Shares (Par $100)

in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust, and each holder of these participation certificates will therefore be an owner of a proportionate interest in each share of stock held by the Trustees, and these certificates will represent practically the entire capital stock of the above-named companies as well as sufficient cash to take up the floating debts and provide for needed improvements.

BOSTON, June 13, 1899.

MESSRS. E. ROLLINS MORSE & BRO., AND MESSRS. TUCKER, ANTHONY & CO., BOSTON:

Dear Sirs—At your request I have examined into the financial affairs of the thirty-three Companies, whose stock is controlled by the Massachusetts Electric Companies, for a period of five years, and find that the earnings applicable to dividends on the shares of this Association for the last completed fiscal year were $733,233.

My examination also shows a substantial increase in the earnings of these Companies for the past few months, as compared with the same period of previous years.

Yours very truly, AUGUSTUS NICKERSON, Public Expert Accountant.

The net income of these properties, as shown by the above report, after payment of interest on all bonded indebtedness, was	$733,233
4% on $12,000,000 Preferred Shares would be	$480,000
2% on $12,000,000 Common Shares would be	240,000—$720,000
Leaving a balance of	$13,233

The foregoing statement of earnings shows that, even with the poor business done by all the street railways during the last year, there would be sufficient income to safely pay 4% on the Preferred shares and 2% on the Common, or 50% in excess of the requirements for the Preferred shares' dividend.

By limiting the dividends on the Preferred shares to 4 per cent., or to only half the amount of dividend, the law allows Street Railway Companies to pay, they will equal, as shown above, only two-thirds of the net earnings of the properties for the last year, and make the Preferred shares partake of the nature of a bond. The dividends on the Preferred shares are so secure that they make an investment that will be attractive to Trustees, which could not be the case if their dividends were liable to fluctuate with the variations of business. By this plan such liability of fluctuation is borne by the Common shares. On the other hand, however, the Common shares may fairly expect dividends that will average 4 per cent. as the result of increased business and economies of co-operative management.

The earnings statement, having been figured during a period previous to the present improvement in general business, should represent the minimum earnings. The present condition of general prosperity is already being reflected by increases in earnings over the corresponding months of last year, as shown by the following figures:

	1899	1898	Increase.	
March	$283,705 33	$275,121 51	$8,583 82	
April	312,674 27	277,012 32	35,661 95	
May	357,447 83	313,963 21	43,484 62	
For the three months	$953,827 43	$866,097 04	$87,730 39	(10.13%)

The form and provisions of the declaration of trust and all matters incidental to the organization of the association have been approved by Messrs. Gaston, Snow & Saltonstall.

BOSTON, Mass., June 9, 1899.

MESSRS. E. ROLLINS MORSE & BRO. AND TUCKER, ANTHONY & COMPANY:

GENTLEMEN—

I have, as requested, made careful examinations of thirty-three Street Railway and Electric Light properties for the purpose of ascertaining their values.

These comprise thirty-one Street Railway and two Electric Lighting plants, which latter furnish power for several of the railways.

The street railways have a total of 647.41 miles of track; they own and operate 1,426 cars, of which 618 are closed and 808 open cars.

The total number of power stations is 18, having a total rated capacity of 28,423 horse power.

The railways herein covered are among the best Eastern Massachusetts railways, and they will average high with those throughout the entire State; very much higher than those of New England, and, in my opinion, their ratio, when compared with the street railways of the United States, will be found to be not less than as 70 to 100. They are unique, inasmuch as they serve many of the large manufacturing cities of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, and many of the popular seashore resorts, and they form with the large system of Boston a through connection from Nashua in New Hampshire to Providence and Newport in Rhode Island, passing through busy and thriving suburban cities and towns en route, as well as reaching out to those on either side, and giving excellent facilities for travel and intercourse on every hand.

It is a self-evident fact that there will result a large saving from the uniting of these roads. A saving will be made in salaries. Power stations, car houses, rolling stock, and all kinds of property can be brought together, and by a carefully devised plan in reorganization, large amounts can be saved in operating, a more systematic and harmonious service rendered to the public, thus causing better satisfaction and more patronage, all of which will result in much benefit to the investor and the public as well.

I think that there can be no doubt of the value of the securities put out by this united interest.

Respectfully sumbitted, GILBERT HODGES, Consulting Engineer.

50,000 of the Preferred with 25,000 of the Common Shares have been subscribed for by the former owners of the properties and their friends.

We now offer for public subscription 70,000 shares of the Preferred, 35,000 shares of the Common, in lots of not less than two shares of Preferred and one share of Common on the basis of

10 ($1,000) Preferred Shares } for $1,050
5 ($500) Common Shares }

The subscription list will open on Monday, June 26, and will close at 3 P. M. Wednesday, June 28, and allotment will be made on Thursday, June 29.

The right is reserved to reject or reduce in amount any subscription.

Payment of 10 per cent. of the amount applied for must accompany all subscriptions, and the remainder will be payable at the

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Ames Building, Boston,

on July 3, when temporary certificates will be issued, to be exchanged for engraved certificates as soon as the same can be prepared.

Application will be made to list the shares on the Boston Stock Exchange.

Subscriptions to be made to

E. ROLLINS MORSE & BRO.,
38 State Street, Boston, Mass.

TUCKER, ANTHONY & CO.,
53 State Street, Boston, Mass.

H. B. HOLLINS & CO.,
Wall and Broad Streets, New York.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
THE AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
THE KENTUCKY DISTILLERIES & WAREHOUSE COMPANY,
THE SPIRITS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY, and
THE STANDARD DISTILLING & DISTRIBUTING COMPANY.

AN AGREEMENT HAS BEEN LODGED WITH THE STATE TRUST COMPANY CONTEMPLATING THE FORMATION OF

The Distilling Company of America,

WITH AN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK OF $55,000,000.00 SEVEN PER CENT. (7%) CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK, AND $70,000,000.00 COMMON STOCK, WHICH THE ORGANIZERS PROPOSE SHALL BE APPLIED TOWARDS THE PURCHASE OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED COMPANIES, AND CERTAIN RYE DISTILLERY PROPERTIES, AND FOR AN ADDITIONAL WORKING CAPITAL OF $1,500,000.00, LEAVING IN THE TREASURY OF THE NEW COMPANY FOR FUTURE PURPOSES $23,750,000.00 OF ITS PREFERRED STOCK AND $23,750,000.00 OF ITS COMMON STOCK.

THE BASIS PROPOSED BY THE ORGANIZERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE STOCK OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED COMPANIES IS AS FOLLOWS:

For Preferred stock of the Manufacturing Company, 50 per cent. in Preferred stock of the new company.

For Common stock of the Manufacturing Company, 25 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Preferred stock of the Kentucky Company, 85 per cent. in Preferred stock and 15 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Common stock of the Kentucky Company, 70 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Preferred stock of the Standard Company, 85 per cent. in Preferred stock and 15 per cent. in Common Stock of the new company.

For Common stock of the Standard Company, 60 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For First Preferred stock of the Spirits Distributing Company, 80 per cent. in Preferred stock and 20 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Second Preferred stock of the Spirits Distributing Company, 20 per cent. in Preferred stock and 20 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

A DEPOSIT AGREEMENT HAS BEEN LODGED WITH THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EXISTING COMPANIES DESIRING TO AVAIL OF THE BENEFITS OF THAT AGREEMENT ARE REQUESTED TO DEPOSIT THEIR CERTIFICATES WITH THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK AND RECEIVE DEPOSIT RECEIPTS THEREFOR. THE TIME WITHIN WHICH TO DEPOSIT SHARES OF STOCK UNDER THE AGREEMENT **WILL EXPIRE ON JUNE 30TH, 1899,** UNLESS EXTENDED BY CONSENT OF THE ORGANIZERS AND THE UNDERSIGNED TRUST COMPANIES. THE SAID AGREEMENT WILL NOT BECOME OPERATIVE UNTIL THE OWNERS OF A MAJORITY OF THE ISSUED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MANUFACTURING, KENTUCKY, AND STANDARD COMPANIES AND OF THE ISSUED PREFERRED STOCK OF THE SPIRITS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY SHALL AGREE TO SELL THEIR HOLDINGS UPON THE ABOVE BASIS.

A number of the large shareholders have already deposited their certificates and the proposed basis has received the approval of the officers and Directors of each of the companies.

COPIES OF THE DEPOSIT AGREEMENT MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, NO. 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, AND THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, NO. 100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Dated New York, June 20th, 1899.

Central Trust Company of New York,
by F. P. OLCOTT, President.

The State Trust Company,
by WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, HENRY H. COOK, } Vice Presidents.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:

Nos. 35 and 83, for $1,000 each.
Nos. 145 and 183, for $500 each.

The principal and accrued interest on the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20 and 22 William St., New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1899.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, June 1, 1899.

PROPOSALS. | PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR

$10,025,000

OF

3½% Corporate Stock

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY CHAPTER 65 OF THE LAWS OF 1889, TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS AND STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF New York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until

Wednesday, the 5th Day of July, 1899, at 2 o'clock P. M.,

for the whole or a part of the following described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, from and including the date of payment therefor, to wit:

$2,000,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the uses and purposes of the Department of Docks and Ferries. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.	$500,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York for the Construction of a building in Bryant Park for the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
1,700,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for Schoolhouses and Sites therefor in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.	150,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the Erection and Equipment of an Addition to the present Building of the American Museum of Natural History, (Chapter 175, Laws 1896.) Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
1,800,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for Schoolhouses and Sites therefor in the Borough of Brooklyn. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.	150,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the Erection and Equipment of Additions to the present Building of the American Museum of Natural History (Chapter 213, Laws 1897.) Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
500,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for Schoolhouses and Sites therefor in the Borough of Queens. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.	650,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for New Buildings, etc., for the Department of Correction. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
100,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for Schoolhouses and Sites therefor in the Borough of Richmond. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.	100,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York for the Construction and Improvement of Parkways. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
250,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York for the New East River Bridge. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.	100,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the Extension of Riverside Drive to the Boulevard Lafayette. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
1,000,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for Constructing a bridge over the Harlem River, from One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.	300,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York for the Purchase of New Stock or Plant for the Department of Street Cleaning. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
375,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for Constructing, Furnishing, and Equipping a Court house for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.	350,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York for the New Aqueduct. Principal payable Oct. 1, 1918.

The above-described stock is **free and exempt from all taxation in the State of New York,** except for State purposes, pursuant to the provisions of Section 169 of Chapter 378 of the Laws of 1897.

THE PRINCIPAL OF AND INTEREST ON SAID STOCK ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS, PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, ADOPTED JUNE 9, 1898.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

No proposal for stock shall be accepted for less than the par value of the same.

Proposals containing conditions other than those herein set forth will not be received or considered.

Every bidder, as a condition precedent to the reception or consideration of his proposal, shall deposit with the Comptroller in money, or by a certified check drawn to the order of said Comptroller upon one of the State or National Banks of the said city, TWO PER CENT. of the par value of the stock bid for in said proposal.

No proposal will be received or considered which is not accompanied by such deposit.

All such deposits shall be returned by the Comptroller to the persons making the same within three days after the decision has been rendered as to who is or are the highest bidder or bidders, except the deposit made by the highest bidder or bidders.

If said highest bidder or bidders shall refuse or neglect, within five days after service of written notice of the award to him or them, to pay to the City Chamberlain the amount of the stock awarded to him or them at its par value, together with the premium thereon, less the amount deposited by him or them, the amount or amounts of deposit thus made shall be forfeited to and retained by said city as liquidated damages for such neglect or refusal, and shall hereafter be paid into the Sinking Fund of The City of New York for the Redemption of the City Debt.

Upon the payment into the City Treasury of the amounts due by the persons whose bids are accepted, respectively, certificates thereof shall be issued to them as authorized by law.

The proposals, together with the security deposits, should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New York," and then inclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Comptroller of The City of New York.

For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
JUNE 13, 1899.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Four Hundred and Fifty-nine (459) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

212	2743	4821	9471	14222	18950	31822
281	2770	4831	9753	14261	19145	31982
299	2773	4590	9826	14306	19158	32063
414	2818	4788	9824	14356	19509	[2227
415	2877	4834	9826	14443	19512	32241
613	2895	4917	9901	14636	19521	32285
624	2903	4918	9926	14689	19572	32373
719	2916	4929	10173	14670	19648	32388
726	2983	4931	10198	14717	19657	32661
727	3068	6104	10202	14720	19662	32753
743	3077	5248	10224	14733	20039	32758
745	3099	5274	10289	14818	20056	32947
753	3108	5524	10362	14864	20455	32982
989	3130	5567	10429	14868	20463	33031
1022	3132	5668	10438	14889	20739	33043
1141	3167	6766	10560	14944	20822	33054
1147	3191	5793	10796	14950	21079	33128
1329	3192	5821	10807	15064	21425	33209
1442	3265	5883	10810	15500	21619	33244
1455	3270	6014	10826	15502	21621	33250
1493	3271	6209	10835	15520	21623	33251
1595	3272	6214	11045	15526	21679	33290
1599	3273	6216	11125	15589	21681	33292
1601	3309	6315	11189	15612	21868	33552
1604	3310	6471	11172	15637	21945	33701
1637	3368	6477	11234	15639	21959	33754
1639	3371	6599	11314	15682	28515	34021
1640	3458	6804	11400	15715	28725	34048
1760	3498	6851	11519	15718	28974	34695
1761	3539	6908	11549	15769	29126	34963
1763	3560	7033	11631	15775	29338	35053
1764	3562	7034	11726	15846	29546	35170
1802	3563	7064	11791	16082	29581	35184
1809	3564	7252	11813	16055	29604	35256
1818	3567	7450	11839	16067	29609	35999
2103	3570	7527	11892	16225	29610	36985
2204	3572	7541	12019	16226	29619	36984
2206	3574	7767	12023	16342	29627	36956
2207	3575	7837	12110	16380	29910	36996
2247	3583	7864	12119	16414	29927	39259
2312	3594	7905	12156	16487	29960	41474
2319	3596	7923	12205	16557	29976	41483
2445	3618	7952	12224	16789	30034	41624
2463	3645	7954	12311	16842	30136	43899
2466	3648	8127	12327	16848	30142	43947
2478	3655	8210	12542	17025	30279	44180
2522	3663	8223	12701	17147	30358	44401
2524	3690	8231	12857	17158	30450	44826
2526	3691	8237	12864	17175	30539	45071
2591	3697	8241	12879	17189	30548	45090
2592	3731	8350	12907	17196	30602	47108
2593	3738	8364	13035	17302	30832	47170
2605	3743	8416	13071	17303	30850	47171
2606	3749	8424	13199	17471	30913	47291
2613	3750	8474	13203	17959	30988	47333
2614	3753	8485	13211	18010	31093	49571
2619	3754	8486	13512	18246	31279	50063
2646	3759	8553	13851	18315	31379	50543
2651	3761	8738	13926	18317	31410	51063
2660	3768	8743	13973	18400	31562	51762
2671	3767	8937	14026	18425	31600	52072
2672 &	3773	8941	14058	18483	31622	52356
2690	3896	9024	14169	18723	31669	52590
2734	3927	9087	14171	18740	31708	53145
2789	3930	9226	14172	18928	31827	53197
2742	4188	9456	14199			

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to July 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE. By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

New York, January 14, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Four hundred and fifty-nine (459) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

S. H. CREIGHTON,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SCHMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Two hundred and thirty-two (232) of the General First Mortgage $1,000 Coupon Bonds, and Fifty (50) of the General First Mortgage $5,000 Registered Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or a total par value of Four hundred and eighty-two thousand dollars ($482,000) were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage numbered as follows, viz.:

$1,000 COUPON BONDS.

319	3084	6040	10702	14844	19536	31883
408	3085	6123	10717	14910	19571	32013
730	3087	7242	10758	14985	19870	32269
732	3307	7330	10817	14986	19875	32478
733	3389	7714	11047	15214	20053	32899
1139	3399	7751	11163	15374	20079	33148
1143	3552	7877	11261	15389	20416	34500
1151	3565	7887	11328	15571	20706	34745
1287	3569	7896	11331	15590	20795	35186
1306	3573	8233	11335	15617	20857	35236
1454	3577	8405	11579	15716	20940	37052
1492	3582	8412	11898	15792	21774	37283
1508	3626	8421	11928	15794	21883	39050
1605	3649	8452	11969	15806	21952	39718
1634	3653	8453	12094	15821	21997	39762
2370	3745	8489	12328	16063	29242	39869
2371	3751	8676	12835	16278	29424	39969
2373	3757	8813	12982	16331	29606	40020
2392	3760	8831	13024	16407	29775	42338
2476	3924	8917	13793	16351	29822	43323
2523	3925	8924	13986	16556	29977	43842
2562	3932	9068	13986	16591	30193	44124
2580	3934	9082	14037	16809	30380	45182
2666	3936	9607	14089	16871	30468	45392
2673	4018	9858	14163	17158	30478	46575
2753	4072	10082	14255	17397	30601	46933
2812	4785	10177	14323	17449	30605	48486
2878	4845	10180	14359	18381	30833	49871
2911	4846	10186	14353	18744	31377	51358
3071	4996	10200	14498	18941	31733	51369
3074	5067	10550	14523	19235	31761	51750
3078	5832	10651	14524	19286	31781	52283
3079	5960	10690	14831	19389	31875	53037
3080						

$5,000 REGISTERED BONDS.

1353	4550	13148	14267	15764	17165	20501
1456	5174	13197	14295	15830	17351	20918
1529	5381	13293	14489	16045	17477	
1606	6243	13706	14832	16085	17483	
2304	6467	13828	14918	16177	17604	
2894	6469	13846	15373	16719	17630	
3319	12678	13864	15482	16799	18596	
3543	13109	13895	15746	17008	18948	

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to July 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

All the outstanding COUPON bonds issued under said mortgage have now been called for redemption.

Registered bonds should be assigned to "Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, for redemption."

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE. By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

New York, May 15, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the 232 Coupon and 50 Registered Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

CHAS. E. HUMPHREYS,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK

FINANCIAL.

CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.

36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000

Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.

Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

OFFICERS:

JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Assistant Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, 2d Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Wm. R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Wm. H. Gelshenen,	Peter Doelger,
Frank H. Platt,	Charles W. Morse,
James Roosevelt,	Charles V. Fornes,
Eugene Kelly,	Wm. Halls, Jr.,
George R. Sheldon,	Bernard M. Shanley,
Ed N. Gibbs,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Edwin Warfield,	James D. Layng,
Edward Eyre.	James Ross Curran.

REDEMPTION NOTICE.

THE OHIO FALLS CAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF CLARKSVILLE, INDIANA.

First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, secured by mortgage dated October 1st, 1892.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that fifteen (15) bonds secured by the above mentioned mortgage have this day been selected by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. with interest to the coupon date next ensuing, in accordance with section fourth of said mortgage, bonds numbered as follows, viz.:

149	189	229	232	346	348
150	227	230	345	347	349
188	228	231			

All further interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons falling due October 1st, 1899.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

NEW YORK, June 24, 1899.

I hereby certify that the above mentioned bonds were designated for redemption in my presence. FRANK B. SMIDT, Notary Public, N. Y. County.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, with the coupon falling due October 1, 1899, will be paid at this office on October 2, 1899, or thereafter (say $1,050 per bond).

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

SPECIAL REPORT

TRACTION STOCKS.
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT,
MANHATTAN,
METROPOLITAN.

PRESENT EARNINGS, OUTLOOK FOR DIVIDENDS, &c.

This report, together with our latest report on

ATCHISON

can be obtained free upon request in person or by letter at our offices.

44 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

WM. COSSITT CONE & CO.,

BANKERS,

MEMBERS CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCH'GE.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS, WHEAT, BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN.

JULY INVESTMENTS.

We own and offer

$50,000 City of Charlotte, N. C., 5% Bonds,
150,000 City of Bayonne, N. J., 4% Bonds,
100,000 City of Austin, Texas, 5% Bonds,
32,000 C'y of Allegheny, Pa. (Dist), 4% Bds.,
18,000 B'gh of McKee's Rocks, Pa., 5% Bds.,
20,000 B'gh of Monessen, Pa., 5¼% Bds.,
14,000 " of Hasbrouck He'ts, N.J., 4% Bds.

Price and Particulars on Application.

E. D. Shepard & Co.

BANKERS,

31 NASSAU ST.

BANKING HOUSE

HAIGHT & FREESE

NEW YORK, 53 BROADWAY.
Boston, 85 State St. Phila., S.W.Cor. 4th & Walnut.
CONNECTED BY PRIVATE WIRES.

ALL THE INFORMATION NEEDED to deal intelligently and profitably in Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton can be obtained from our "400 PAGE SECURITY MANUAL." Contains earnings, dividends, and prices for 10 to 30 years. ISSUED GRATIS AND MAILED FREE.

Orders executed in STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON on the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Exchanges for cash or on margin of 3 to 5 per cent. Commission 1-16.

Branch Office, 1,132 Broadway, N. Y., near 26th St. Daily Stock, Grain, Cotton LETTER free on request.

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE OF NEW YORK.

The Board of Directors of this Exchange offer ONE HUNDRED MEMBERSHIPS upon the payment of THIRTY DOLLARS each. These memberships will be exempt from dues for the current six months. Under the charter, privilege is given to deal in all kinds of Industrials and Miscellaneous Stocks, Mining Stocks, Wheat, Corn, Cotton. THE INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE has a membership of One Hundred, a commodious Board Room, fitted up with appliances for doing business. Upon the sale of these memberships the price will be advanced. Personal application or by letter must be made to the undersigned at the Board Room, No. 38 New Street, New York. Cheques may be drawn to the order of Geo. D. Hedian, Treasurer.

C. L. PARKER, Chairman.

CHART MOVEMENTS.

Sure guides to SUCCESSFUL SPECULATION.

Fully explained and illustrated in my revised edition of

INS AND OUTS OF WALL STREET.

18 drawings and 100 pages. Sixth edition just out. Postpaid for 10c. in stamps. OPERATORS CANNOT AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT IT. Address **PUBLISHER, P. O. BOX 196,** New York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.

Certificate for 100 shares Arcadian Copper Co. No. D. 750. Transfer has been stopped, and application has been made for a new certificate. Please notify ROLSTON & BASS, 16 and 18 Broad St., New York.

LOST.—One hundred shares of Canada Southern Railway ctf. No. 24110, in the name of Lumsis & Persons. All persons are cautioned against negotiating same. A suitable reward will be paid on return to **P. J. GOODHART & CO., 38 Wall St., New York.**

JULY DIVIDENDS.

St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway Co.
38 Broad St, New York, June 26, 1899.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the First Preferred Stock of the Company was declared, payable August 1st, 1899, to the holders of record of the First Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on July 15th, 1899.

The transfer books for First Preferred Stock will close July 15th, 1899, at 12 M., and will reopen August 2d, 1899, at 10 A. M.

W. S. WILSON, Secretary.

54 Wall St., N. Y., June 26th, 1899.

The above-mentioned dividend of ONE PER CENT. will be payable on August 1st, 1899, to holders of record at the close of business on July 15th, 1899, on the books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred Stock of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Company.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred Stock will close July 15th, 1899, at 12 M., and will reopen August 2d, 1899, at 10 A. M.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Agents for Voting Trustees.

The American Steel and Wire Co. of New Jersey,
No. 71 B'way, N. Y., June 23, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable July 15th, 1899, was declared, payable to the stockholders of record at the close of business upon June 28th, 1899.

For the purpose of paying the said dividend the transfer books of the Preferred Stock of the Company will be closed upon June 28th, 1899, and reopened on July 19th, 1899.

F. E. PATTERSON, Assistant Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,
May 29th, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Irving National Bank,
NEW YORK.
June 20th, 1899.

68th Consecutive Dividend.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1899, to Stockholders of record on this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date, and checks mailed to Stockholders.

J. DENNISON, Cashier.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

Office of the Treasurer, New York, June 23, 1899.

The Board of Directors of this company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of July next, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. on the 30th inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the 17th day of July next.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

National Broadway Bank,
New York.
99TH DIVIDEND.
June 14th, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of July, 1899.

The Transfer Books will be closed on June 14th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened July 3d, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

National Bank of Commerce in New York,
DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Saturday 1st July proximo.

Transfer books will be closed Saturday, June 24, 1899, at close of business, and reopened Monday, July 3, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

National Wall Paper Company,
416, 418, 420, 422 BROOME STREET,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

The Board of Directors has declared that a quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the Debenture Stock of this Company be paid on July 1st, 1899.

Checks will be mailed from this office.

Transfer Books will be closed on June 27th, 1899, and reopen on July 3d, 1899.

GEORGE W. WHITE, Secretary.

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.,
New York, June 14th, 1899.

The Board of Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend of two and one-half per cent. on the Second Preferred Stock of this Company, payable July 15th, 1899, at the Central Trust Co. of New York to the stockholders of record on the 30th of June, 1899. Transfer books will be closed June 30th and reopened July 17th.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

NOTICE.
New Orleans, La., June 21st, 1899.

The Board of Directors of the **New Orleans City Railroad Company** have declared a dividend on the Preferred Stock of 2½ per cent., payable July 10th, 1899, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, to the stockholders of record June 30th, 1899. The transfer books of the company will be closed July 1st to 10th inclusive. A. H. FORD, Secretary.

Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.,
New York, June 27, 1899.

The coupon due July 1, 1899, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company will be paid on and after July 1, 1899, on presentation at the office of the New York Security & Trust Company, No. 46 Wall Street, New York City.

The Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co.
By A. MARCUS, Treasurer.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, June 22d, 1899.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, proximo.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 1st, 1899.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

Columbia Bank,
FIFTH AVENUE AND 42D STREET.
New York, June 21st, 1899.

The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899.

The transfer books will remain closed from June 21st, 1899, to July 1st, 1899.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

The State Bank,
No. 378 Grand St.
New York, June 22, 1899.

A semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, free of tax, payable on and after Saturday, July 1st, 1899.

The transfer books will remain closed from June 23d to July 1st inclusive.

J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

Vicksburgh, Shreveport & Pacific Railroad Company.

Third Mortgage and Land Grant Bonds

Coupon No. 2, due January 1st, 1899, from the above bonds, will be paid upon presentation at the office of this Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

New York, June 26th, 1899.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, June 21, 1899.

NINETY-SECOND CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from June 21st until July 1st. NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York.
June 21, 1899.

DIVIDEND.

A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has to-day been declared by this bank, payable July 1st, 1899.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York.
New York, June 21st, 1899.

A dividend of Six Per Cent. from the earnings of the last six months has been declared by this Bank, payable on and after the first day of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. WM. R. KURAU, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank,
23D ST. AND SIXTH AV.
New York, June 21st, 1899.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Ten Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after June 30th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until Saturday, July 1st, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M. R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank,
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after July 1st, until which date transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

New York, June 23d, 1899.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New York, June 21st, 1899.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1899.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

June 24, 1899.

The coupons due July 1st, 1899, on the PLEASANT VALLEY COAL COMPANY'S first mortgage five per cent. bonds, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at The State Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New York.

WM. F. COLTON, Treasurer.

The Bank of America,
New York, June 23, 1899.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1899, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 3d, 1899. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

Ninth National Bank,
New York, June 23d, 1899.

A Dividend of Two Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until July 5th.

H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

115 Chambers St., New York City.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending June 30, 1899, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $5,000, payable on and after Monday, July 17, 1899. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.

G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

Metropolitan Street Railway Company,
New York, June 22d, 1899.

By resolution of the Board of Directors of the METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY of New York, a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. per share is declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at the opening of business on Saturday, July 15, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, June 28th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed for the purpose of this dividend on June 28th, and will be reopened on July 17th.

CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

The Peoples Bank of the City of New York,
393 and 395 Canal St.
New York, June 22d, 1899.

NINETY-SIXTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until that date.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company Prior Lien 3½% Bonds.

Coupon No. 2, due July 1st, 1899, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 26th, temporary receipts will be given.

W. H. IJAMS, Treasurer,
The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

The Washington Trust Company of the City of New York,
280 Broadway, NEW YORK, June 21, 1899.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON THE capital stock of this company has this day been declared, payable on and after July 1st, 1899.

Transfer books close on June 24th, 1899, and reopen on July 3d, 1899.

FRANCIS H. PAGE, Secretary.

The National Park Bank of New York,
June 20th, 1899.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the stock of this Bank, free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New York, June 20, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1899.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 1, 1899. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, June 20th, 1899.

A dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date. EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, June 20th, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The Eleventh Ward Bank,
New York, June 9th, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, June 22d, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four (4%) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

CHARLES H STOUT, Cashier.

East River National Bank,
New York, June 21, 1899.

A Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared payable on and after Saturday, July 1, 1899. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Dry Dock Savings Institution,

341 AND 343 BOWERY, NEW YORK.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1899, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, payable on and after July 17, 1899.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will be entitled to interest from July 1, 1899.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WM. F. PATTERSON, Ass't Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,

S. E. Cor. 6th Av. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1899, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 17, 1899.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before JULY 10, 1899, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1899.

Union Dime Savings Institution

BROADWAY, 32d St. & SIXTH AVENUE.
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Interest three and one-half per cent., from $5 to $3,000. Credited July 1st, payable July 20th or any time later.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—There was a boom to-day in Consolidated Virginia, due to reports of fairly good ore on the 1,700 level. The price advanced 60 cents. Belcher advanced 11 cents, and Ophir 10. The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.11	.09
Alpha Con.	.07	.06
Andes	.24	.17
Belcher	.44	.38
Best & Belcher	.76	.48
Bullion	.08	.08
Caledonia	.85	.75
Challenge Con.	.39	.36
Chollar	.36	.32
Confidence	1.05	.97
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.90	1.85
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.31	.30
Gould & Curry	.38	.28
Hale & Norcross	.40	.32
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.18	.16
Kentucky Con.	.05	.05
Lady Washington Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.75	.57
Occidental Con.	.29	.25
Ophir	1.45	1.20
Overman	.22	.18
Potosi	.52	.46
Savage	.34	.31
Sec Belcher	.06	.07
Sierra Nevada	.89	.77
Standard	2.40	2.50
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.10	.10
Union Con.	.51	.45
Utah Con.	.18	.16
Yellow Jacket	.47	.40
Silver Bars	60%	60½
Mexican dollars	49¾@50⅛	49½@50¼
Drafts, sight	12½	12½

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 26.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anaconda	47½	49	47½	49
Anchoria	80	82	80	82
Argentum	24¼	25	26	28
Battle	28	29	27½	29
Columbine	16½	16⅝	16¾	17¼
Consolidated	9⅞	10	10⅜	10½
Damon	17⅛	18	18½	18½
Elkton	90	91	89½	90¼
El Paso	29⅜	30	29⅜	30
Findlay	15⅜	16	15⅜	16
Garfield	12	12¼	11½	12
Gibson	25	26	24	25
Golden Fleece	34	36	32	36
Golden King	87	92	87	92
Gold Coin	196	200	193	199¼
Gould	23¼	23½	22⅝	23
Isabella	81⅝	82	79	80
Independence	57½	57¾	56⅝	57
Jackpot	35¼	36	35⅜	36
Matoa	35	35½	33	34
Moon Anchor	116	117½	116	119
Pinnacle	18	18¼	17¼	17½
Pharmacist	5	5⅛	5	5¼
Portland	191	192	190	192
Rawlings	40	41	38½	41
Rosa	23½	24⅞	23	24
Union	29¾	30	28	28¼
Vindicator	92	96	89	90
Work	22⅞	23	22⅜	23

Incorporated in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., June 26.—The following certificates of incorporation were filed to-day with the Secretary of State:

Sanitary Survey and Protection Company of New York, whose business is to be the inspection of building materials and houses before completion and use; capital, $700,000.

Manhattan Dredging Company of New York; capital, $1,000,000.

Danville (Va.) Tobacco Warehouse Company of Brooklyn, N. Y.; capital, $1,000,000.

National Amusement Company of Washington, D. C., for the purpose of operating theatres; capital, $100,000.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1899,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of Wm. M. Hoes, Public Adm'r.)
$6,000 City of Newark, N. J., 4 p. c. Funded Debt Water Bond, 1922. Reg.

(By order of Executors.)
200 shs. Maryland Coal Co. pref.
62 shs. Pacific Fire Ins. Co.
28 shs. Phenix Ins. Co.
9 shs. New Amsterdam Gas Co. pref.
11 shs. New Amsterdam Gas Co. common and $10 scrip.
$2,000 New Amsterdam Gas Co. 1st Cons. Mtg. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1948.
$32,000 N. Y. Hygeia Ice Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1902.
$34,000 Brooklyn Union Elevated R. R. 1st Mtg. 4-5 p. c. Bds., 1950.
20 shs. Atlantic Transportation Co.
$5,000 City of N. Y. 3½ p. c. Cons. Stock, 1917.
$2,167.18 judgments agt. Henry A. Pierce.
$1,170 Notes of Robert A. Greer.
$1,700 Ag'm't of Robert A. Greer with David Beveridge as to profits out of a joint enterprise.

(By order of Trustee.)
1 sh. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
$23,000 Dixon Water Co., Dixon, Ill., 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1915.
$50,000 Den. & Rio Grande R. R. 1st Cons. Mtg. 4 p. c. Bonds, 1936.
$10,000 Knoxville Water Works, Tenn., 6 p. c. Bonds, 1912.
$30,000 Sanford & Lake Eustis R. R. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1916, 3d unpaid coup.
$25,000 N. Y. & Shawnee Coal Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Sink. Fund Bonds, 1908.
$25,000 Beech Creek R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Bds., 1936.
75 shs. American Cotton Oil Co. pref.
150 shs. American Cotton Oil Co. common.
100 shs. Street's Western Stable Car Line pref.
200 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.
200 shs. Manhattan Real Estate Assn.
180 shs. New York Real Estate Assn.
500 shs. Grand Rap. and Ind. R'way.
175 shs. New York and Shawnee Coal Co.
200 shs. North and South America Construction Co.

(For account of whom it may concern.)
17 shs. Long Branch Sewer Co.
200 shs. New York Mutual Gaslight Co.
2 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust Co.
25 shs. Merchants' Refrigerating Co.
100 shs. Joseph Ladue Mining Co. prefd.
$30,000 Equitable Gaslight Co. N. Y. 1st Cons. Gold 5 p. c. Bonds, 1932.
$2,000 Syracuse Rapid Transit Ry. 5 p. c. Mtg. Bonds, 1946.
$4,000 Brooklyn and N. Y. Ferry Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1948.
$1,000 Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bond, 1924.
$5,000 Northern Union Gas Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1927.
$5,000 Det. and Mack. R. R. 4 p. c. Mtg. Bonds, 1995.
20 shs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
25 shs. German-American Bank.
4 shs. Hanover Nat. Bank.
$3,000 Northern Union Gas 5 p. c. Bonds, 1927.
500 shs. Chic. and Northwestern Ry. pref.
683 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. Guar.
$5,410.27 City Rahway, N. J., 4 p. c. Adjustment Bonds, 1922, Reg.
$30,000 Harlem Bridge and Portchester R. R. 1st Mtg. 7 p. c. Reg. Certfs., 1903.
200 shs. Driggs Seabury Gun and Ammunition prefd.
15 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
53 shs. Mechanics' Nat. Bank.
4 shs. National Shoe and Leather Bank.
10 shs. Washington Trust Co.
7 shs. Market & Fulton Bank.
10 shs. Nat. Park Bank.
50 shs. Joseph Ladue Gold Mining Development Co., Yukon, pref.
200 shs. New River Mineral Co. pref. (hypd.)
5 shs. Nat. Shoe & Leather Bank.
7 shs. Central Bank.
10 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
$1,000 Jersey City 7 p. c. Water Bond, 1902.
$10,000 Nassau Electric R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1944.
16 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
10 shs. Franklin Trust Co.
$12,000 Atch. & Eastern Bridge Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1928.
$10,000 Nantasket Beach 1st Mtge. 2½ p. c. Bonds, 1961.
$8,000 Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Southwestern Exten. 1st Mtge. Gold 7 p. c. Bonds, 1910.
$5,000 Central R. R. Co., N. J., 7 p. c. Convt. Bonds, 1902.
100 shs. Indianapolis Gas Co.
1,000 shs. National Nickel Co.
$8,000 N. Y., Lack. & Western Ry. Constn. Mtg. 5 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1923.
$1,000 Chic. & Western Ind. R. R. Gen'l Gold 6 p. c. Bond, 1932.
$8,000 Savannah, Flor. & Western Ry. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1934.
20 shs. Hanover Nat. Bank.
25 shs. Lincoln Nat. Bank.
50 shs. Joseph Ladue Gold Mining & Dev. Co.
300 shs. Val Verde Copper Co.
100 shs. United States Trust Co.
100 shs. Indianapolis Gas Co.
50 shs. United States Mfg. Co.
800 shs. American Surety Co.
19 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE

STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, June 27, at 12:30 P. M.

At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

(For account of whom it may concern.)
$19,000 Fort Wayne Water Power Co. 1st Mortgage 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, due Dec. 1, 1935, (19 Bonds, $1,000 each,) Dec. 1, 1898, and all subsequent coupons attached. 14 Bonds have also June 1, 1898, coupons detached, and these coupons are included in sale.
10 shares American Light and Fuel Co., $100 each.
64 shares The Citizens' Gas Co. of Bridgeport, Conn., $25 each.
200 shares The Smuggler Mining Co. of Aspen, Colorado.
10 shares German American Real Estate Title Guarantee Co., $100 each.
(Executrix Sale, estate of George H. Sloane.)
1 Membership New York Produce Exchange.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

MAY IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The detailed tables of the May imports and exports were completed to-day by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. They show the foreign commerce of the month by great classes, compared with that of the corresponding month of last year, as follows:

Imports—	1898.	1899.
Articles of food and live animals	$18,750,671	$24,116,276
Articles in a crude condition which enter into various processes of domestic industry	16,706,569	22,055,272
Articles wholly or partially manufactured for use as material in the manufactures and mechanic arts	6,271,555	6,518,736
Articles manufactured, ready for consumption	5,855,502	8,700,273
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, &c.	6,000,354	8,768,385
Total imports	$53,584,651	$70,158,942
Per cent. of free	47.29	45.06
Duties collected	$13,466,534	$18,367,907
Foreign goods remaining in warehouse	37,292,385	31,248,853
Domestic exports—		
Products of agriculture	$75,982,328	$52,977,943
Products of manufactures	27,031,700	30,816,314
Products of mining	1,782,839	2,624,493
Products of the forest	3,364,635	4,219,844
Products of the fisheries	245,410	267,361
Miscellaneous	308,494	347,231
Total	$108,715,406	$91,253,186
Foreign goods reexported	2,568,029	2,587,242
Total imports for eleven months	564,784,423	635,389,749
Total exports for eleven months	1,136,503,607	1,130,633,511

THE WHEAT CROP OF EUROPE.

LONDON, June 26.—The Mark Lane Express to-day says the crop prospects in England and France have improved. The wheat is blooming in France under thoroughly satisfactory conditions, and a yield of 40,000,000 quarters is expected. Advices from Central Europe show that, after allowing for local troubles, a full average wheat crop is promised from the Baltic to the Adriatic, and from the Rhine to the Vistula.

An almost unbroken story of crop deterioration comes from Roumania, Russia, East Poland, and the East Baltic provinces. The Express urges English wheat holders to hold their grain, and "thus defeat an evident attempt of the Americans to bear the market."

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Manila Laundry Company of Brooklyn; capital, $1,500. Directors—John Iversen, Frederick E. Seyferth, and David T. Hassell, Brooklyn.

Taylor Movement Cure Company of Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—Joseph H. Richards, New York City; Florence T. Pelton and Nellie M. Barnum, Brooklyn.

New England Cement Coating Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—Robert B. Johnson, Pittsfield, Mass.; Richard B. Lee, George French, and James E. Heath, New York City; Henry P. Howland, Spencer, Mass.

Hyne Construction Company of New York City; to carry on a real estate business; capital, $50,000. Directors—Charles Whitney, James S. Fonner, James S. Stewart, William G. Van Roper, and Percival P. Moody, New York City.

The Ossbury Electro-Chemical Company of Westchester County has filed a certificate of increase of its capital stock from $50,000 to $125,000. The amount of paid-in capital is $50,000, and the debts and liabilities amount to $115,000.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 26	474,287
To date this year	98,574,720
Corresponding date last year	51,714,969

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June

was bought by H. L. Horton & Co., H. B. Hollins & Co., and others, said to be acting for insiders. Friends of the company are predicting for the near future important developments in the business of the company. Yesterday's buying of the stock was said to be in anticipation of the announcement of these developments.

Bay State Gas was bid up a quarter of a point early in the day, but reacted later. In the afternoon it sold freely at 2, and was offered at that figure at the close. New England Gas and Coke bonds continued weak, and at the close were offered at 77¼. A sale of these bonds at 77 was reported yesterday—they have been very dull for many days, and have been offered down without attracting many buyers.

Kentucky Distilleries and Distilling of America were both very dull yesterday, and there were only slight changes in the prices of these stocks. It was announced yesterday that a large majority of the stocks of the several companies to be merged in the Distilling Company of America have been deposited with the Central Trust Company, which assures the success of the plan of consolidation.

Columbus Street Railway stock was in good demand, and advanced sharply to 88. American Air Power sold at 51. National Gramophone continues strong, and is in good demand. The bid advanced yesterday one-half of 1 point, to 33. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	31	32½
Amsterdam pf.	57	58
American 5s, with interest	101	102
Bay State Gas	1⅞	2

Industrials.

American Air Power	79	..
Beet Sugar	32	34
Beet Sugar pf., ex div	79	80
Distilling Company of America	27½	29
Distilling Company of America pf.	62	64
Electric Boat	19	23
Electric Boat pf.	44½	46
Electric Vehicle, ex div	103	106
Electric Vehicle pf., ex div	115	120
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅝	2
Havana Commercial	20	30
Havana Commercial pf.	67½	68½
International Power	16	17
International Pump	24	26
International Pump pf.	66	68
Kentucky Distilleries	18	19
Kentucky Distilleries pf., ex div	58	60
National Gramophone	83	85
National Salt	73½	74½
National Salt pf.	72½	75
New England Electric Vehicle	13¾	13¾
New York El. Brake and Coupler	64½	65¼
New York Electric Vehicle	23½	25⅞
Otis Elevator	33¾	35
Otis Elevator pf., ex div	90¼	92
Republic Iron & Steel	17	18
Republic Iron & Steel pf.	60	62
Royal Baking Powder pf., ex div	98½	100
Rubber Goods Mfg.	24	25½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	79	81¾
Standard Oil Trust	467	468
Union Steel & Chain	27½	28
Union Steel & Chain pf.	67½	68
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	¾

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	93½	94½
British Columbia Copper	11¼	11⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	25	26½
General Carriage	33	33½
Markeen Copper	7	8
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	23	24
Tennessee Copper	19	19½
United Verde Extension	6¼	6⅜
*Wahnita Copper	6¾	7¼

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	115	118
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	120
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	245	248
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	..
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	102	104
Brook., Queens C. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	99	102
Buffalo Street Railway con.	111	113
Central Park, N. & E. River	130	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	88	90
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	104	106
Con. Traction of N. J.	59	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	111	112
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	84	88
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	117	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	96	99
Kings Co. Elevated	5	8
Kings Co. Elevated pf.	2	5
Nassau Elec. 4s	95	97
New Orleans Traction (new)	18	22
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	96	97
Ninth Avenue Railroad	179	180
North Jersey Street Railway	34½	35½
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	93½	95
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103½	104½
Steinway Railroad Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	116
Second Avenue Railroad consols	122	125
Sixth Avenue Railroad	203	220
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	199	200
United Traction, Providence	91	92
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	21	23
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	104	107

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	39	31½
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	96	97¾
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	53	55
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	95	96
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry, ex dividend	42	43
Union Ferry bonds	101	102

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	10	11
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st. with interest	84	86
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	105
Citizens' Gas (Detroit) bonds	97	98
Consolidated Gas of Newark	55	60
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	108
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	84	88
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	20	23
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	108	110
Essex & Hudson Gas	42½	44
Fort Wayne Gas	70	85
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	78	81
Indianapolis Gas	122	128
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	104¼	104½
Lafayette Gas Co.	65	70
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	81	84
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas	50	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	71	73
Mutual Gas of New York	250	310
Madison (Wis.) stock	66	67
New England Gas & Coke	18½	19
New England Gas & Coke bonds	..	77¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	56	58
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	108
Ohio & Indiana	50	55
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	45	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) stock	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	55
St. Paul Gas bonds	85	90
Standard Gas, New York	110	..
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	127	..
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	81	85
Western Gas	96	97½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	107	108

Industrials.

American Bank Note	45	50
American Typefounders	48	51
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Central & South American Tel.	113	114
Crampton Shipyard	81	85
General Chemical	96	98
General Chemical pf.	99	102
Herring-Hall-Marvin 1st ass't pd.	2	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf. 1st as. pd.	10	18
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	54	56
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	..	100
Hudson River Telephone	100	115
Iron Steamboat	6¼	7
Lorillard Company pf., ex div.	118	120
Michigan Peninsular 5s	106¼	107½
Standard Coupler	38	39
Trenton Potteries	72	73
Trenton Potteries pf.	90	..
Union Typewriter	20	21½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	114	116
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115	117
Wagner Car Company	179	181
Worthington Pump pf.	112	113

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New York Central, 1¾, to 140¾; St. Paul, ⅝, to 131½; Pennsylvania, ⅜, to 67; Atchison, ⅜, to 18½; Erie, ⅜, to 12⅞; Louisville, ¼, to 69½; Union Pacific preferred, ¼, to 77¾. Canadian Pacific sold at 100½. Illinois Central at 116, Erie first preferred at 35¼, and Northern Pacific preferred at 79. British consols advanced ⅛, to 107⅞, for money and 107 15-16 for the account. The Bank of England gained £15,000 on balance. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash on hand decreased 1,440,000 marks, Treasury notes decreased 700,000 marks, other securities increased 103,080,000 marks, notes in circulation increased 29,740,000 marks.

PHILADELPHIA SELLS BONDS.

Nearly Fifty Bidders Offer to Make the $5,600,000 Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—Bids for $5,600,000 of the recently authorized $11,200,000 city loan were opened to-day. The award will probably be made to a syndicate, including Drexel & Co. and Brown Brothers & Co. of this city and Harvey Fisk & Sons of New York. These firms made two bids as follows: Three per cent., (all or none,) 100.589 and interest; 3½ per cent., (all or none.) 105.589 and interest.

Among other bidders were Farson, Leach & Co. of New York, the Illinois Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Chicago, and Redmond, Kerr & Co. and Vermilye & Co. of New York. The proposal of the Drexel Company syndicate is on an interest basis of between 2.95 and 2.96 per cent. No award will be made until the tenders are tabulated.

Gold Exports To-day.

The gold exports to-day will amount to $3,150,000. Of this the National City Bank ships $2,650,000 and L. Von Hoffman & Co. $500,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, June 26, 1899.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17	18¼	450	Am. Car & Foundry	17½	18⅛	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
60	61½	225	Am. Car & Found. pf.	60¼	61½	60¼	61½	+ ⅛
36	36½	500	American Cotton Oil	36	36	36	36	.....
92	92½	310	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	— ⅛
43	46	50	Am. Linseed Oil pf.	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	.....
36¼	37	910	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	37¼	31½	37	37	+1⅛
83⅝	84	300	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	84⅜	84⅜	84	84	.....
6⅞	6⅝	513	American Spirits Mfg.	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
30	30⅜	1,190	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	30½	30½	29½	30	— ⅝
53¼	53½	18,730	Am. Steel & Wire	54	54	52⅝	53⅜	— ¼
96⅝	97	450	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	96⅝	97	96⅜	96⅝	.....
152⅜	152⅞	33,286	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	153	154½	152⅝	152⅝	+ ½
117	118	273	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	118½	118½	118	118	— ⅛
101½	103½	32	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	103	103	102	102	.....
35	36	300	American Tin Plate	35⅞	36	35⅞	36	+1¼
83½	84½	210	American Tin Plate pf.	84	84	84	84	— 1
90	90¼	6,630	American Tobacco	91¼	91½	88½	90	+ ½
28¼	28⅜	500	Am. Steel Hoop	28¾	29¼	28	28	— ⅜
75	76½	400	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	76⅝	77	76½	76½	+1⅛
42	42½	250	Ann Arbor pf.	42	42¼	42	42¼	+1⅛
18¼	18¾	4,050	At., T. & S. F.	18	18¼	17⅜	18¼	+ ⅝
56⅜	56⅝	20,625	At., T. & S. F. pf.	56¼	57	56⅜	56⅝	+1
53⅛	53⅜	7,588	Anaconda Copper	51½	53½	51½	53¼	+1⅝
49	49¼	3,440	Baltimore & Ohio	48¾	49⅝	48½	49	+1
70⅜	71	3,850	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	70¼	71¼	70½	70¾	+ ¾
113⅞	114	75,639	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	110¾	117¼	113⅞	114	—2⅝
14½	15¼	1,250	Brunswick City	14⅜	15¼	14⅜	15¼	+ ⅝
54½	55½	900	Canada Southern	55	55⅜	55	55¾	+1⅛
98¼	98⅜	1,100	Canadian Pacific	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	+1⅛
51⅞	52	900	Cent. Pac., ass't pd.	51⅜	52	51⅜	52	+ ½
25½	25⅝	2,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	25¼	25⅝	25¼	25½	+ ½
58¾	59	400	Chi. Con. Traction	59⅞	60	59	59	—1
133	133½	17,550	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	132⅞	133⅝	132⅞	133	+ ⅛
13⅞	14	2,120	Chicago Great West.	14	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
67⅝	69	200	Ch. G. W. pf., A., ex d.	68¼	68¾	68¼	68¾	+1
30	32¼	700	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	30	32	30	30	+2⅜
8½	10	20	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	8	8	8	8	.....
128¾	128⅞	40,630	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	128¼	128⅝	128⅛	128⅝	+ ⅛
173	173½	224	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173½	173½	173¼	173¼	+ ⅛
160¾	161	3,200	Chicago & Northw.	160⅝	161¼	160	161	+2
199	200	10	Chi. & Northw. pf.	194	194	194	194	.....
113¼	113½	6,925	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	112¼	113⅜	113⅛	113¼	+ ¼
15	16	100	Chicago Term. Trans.	16	16	16	16	+1
57⅜	57⅝	5,440	C., C., C. & St. L.	57	58¼	57	57⅝	+ ⅝
98	100	275	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	98⅞	99⅜	98⅞	98¾	+ ⅞
44¾	45	1,050	Colorado Fuel & Iron	45¾	45¾	45	45	— ⅛
107	109	500	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	108⅞	109	108⅞	109	.....
43¾	44¼	133	Col. Southern 1st pf.	44	44	44	44	+ ½
16	18	115	Col. Southern 2d pf.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	+1
10¼	12½	200	Col. & H. C. & Iron	11	11	11	11	.....
181½	182	430	Consolidated Gas	181½	181⅞	181½	181⅞	— ⅛
110	112	150	Consolidated Ice	41⅜	41⅜	41¼	41⅜	— ⅛
38½	38⅝	19,875	Continental Tobacco	41⅜	41⅜	38¼	38¼	—3
79½	80	470	Continental Tobac. pf.	81	81	80	80	—1⅛
120	121	1,437	Delaware & Hudson	119½	121	119½	120⅞	+1⅞
170½	171	1,417	Del., Lack. & West.	168¾	172	169¾	171¼	+3½
21¾	22	2,260	Denver & R. G.	22	22	21½	21¾	+ ¼
75	77	2,840	Denver & R. G. pf.	77	77¼	76¾	77	+ ¼
9½	11¼	4,050	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	10½	20	19½	20	+ ⅝
102	104	200	Dul., S. S. & At.	4	4	4	4	.....
12¼	12⅝	600	Erie	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	.....
34⅝	35	600	Erie 1st pf	34⅝	34⅞	34½	34½	+ ⅜
58⅜	59	7,480	Federal Steel	59	59½	58¼	58⅝	+ ⅜
81¾	82	2,333	Fed. Steel pf., ex div.	81¾	82¼	81½	81½	+ ⅛
117½	118¾	100	General Electric	118	118	118	118	+ ½
66¼	67	250	Glucose Sugar Ref.	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	+ ⅛
106¾	107½	200	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	107	107	107	107	— ⅜
66¼	66⅜	400	Great Northern pf.	163¼	163¼	163¼	163½	.....
114¾	115	50	Great Northern Ore	110½	110½	110½	110½	+ ½
110	112	300	H. B. Claflin Co.	110	110	110	110	.....
22	25	10	Hocking Valley	24	24	24	24	.....
57½	58⅜	320	Hocking Valley pf.	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	+ ⅛
27	27½	400	Illinois Central	27	27	26¾	26¾	—1¼
78	80	50	Union Bag & Paper pf.	78	78	78	78	.....
5¾	5⅞	3,900	United States Leather	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
69¾	69⅝	580	U. S. Leather pf.	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	+ ⅛
53¾	54	1,300	United States Rubber	54¼	54⅜	53½	53½	— ⅝
116¼	117¼	20	U. S. Rubber pf.	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	.....
7¼	7¾	825	Wabash	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ⅛
20¾	20⅝	1,070	Wabash pf.	20¼	20½	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
88½	89	1,550	Western Union Tel.	89	90	89¼	89¼	+ ⅛
9¾	10	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
23¾	24¼	810	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	23⅜	24⅝	23¾	24¼	+1
15½	16	150	Wis. Cent., when iss.	15⅜	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
53½	53⅝	320	Wis. Cent., pf., w. iss.	53⅜	53⅝	53⅛	53⅛	+ ⅛

Sales. 474,287

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100½	..	L. E. & W. pf.	67¾	68½
3s, c., 1918	108⅝	108⅞	Long Island	68	75
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109	Mahoning R. R.	130	..
4s, r., 1907	112¾	112¾	Mex. N. R. pf.	105	..
4s, c., 1907	113½	114½	Mex. Cent. pf.	58	75
4s, r., 1925	129½	129⅝	Mex. Nat. pf.	103	..
4s, c., 1925	129½	130¼	Mex. Nat. 1st	14½	16
5s, r., 1904	112¼	112¾	Mex. Nat. 2d	3	..
5s, c., 1904	112¾	112¾	Mex. Nat. A. pf.	55	58
D. C. 3-65s	119	..	Mex. Nat. B. pf.	55	58
Adams Exp.	110	113	Mex. N. ctfs.	3⅜	3½
Alb. & Susq.	190	..	Mich. Cent.	113	..
Am. Lin. O.	8½	10	M. & St. L.	2	..
Am. Coal	140	..	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	92	93½
Am. D. Tel.	36	40	M. St. P. & S. S. M.	25	27
Am. Express	133	140	M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	63	68
Am. Tel.	17½	20	Mob. & Ohio	37½	40
A. M. Co. pf.	70	75	Mor. & Es.	183	185
Am. Tob. pf.	139	143	Nat. Bis. pf.	97½	98¼
Ann Arbor	16	18	Nat. Starch	5	7½
B. & O. S.W. pf., ctfs.	8	9	Nat. Steel pf.	89	90
B. & L. E. pf.	106½	..	N. Y. & O. ctfs.	3	4
B. Un. Gas	137	142	Nat. Starch	5	7½
B., R. & P.	32½	34½	Nat. St. 1st pf.	45	60
B., R. & P. pf.	71	75	Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	23
B., C. R. & N.	105	..	N. C. Coal	37	39
Cap. Trac.	91	95	N. Y., C. & St. L.	14	15
Chi. & Alton	150	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	75
C. & A. pf.	180	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	32½	33
C. & E. Ill.	..	73¾	Norf. South.	69	75
C. & E. Ill. pf.	..	130	Ont. Mining	7½	9½
C. G. W. d.	87	91¼	O. R. & N. pf.	60	71½
C., I. & L. pf.	38	40	Pac. Coast	37	40
C. T. & Tr. pf.	46½	48	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	82	87
C., L. & W.	8	9	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	50	56
C., L. & W. pf.	37½	41	Penn. Coal	375	5
Cleve. & P.	184	..	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	85	87
C. C. & I. D.	1¾	2	P., Ft. W. & C.	184	..
C. C. & I. D. pf.	2½	5	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. pf.	183	..
Col. South.	5¼	5½	Pitts., C. & St. L.	75	78
Com. Cable	182	..	Pullman Pal. Car Co.	190	195
Consol. Coal	53	56	Quicksilver	1.90	2.00
Con. Tr. pf.	75	78	Quicksilver pf.	8.00	8.50
Con. Ice pf.	75	87	Rio Grande	30	40
D., M. & Ft. D. pf.	110	125	Rio Grande pf.	82½	84
D., C. S. & Q.	2	3	Rens. & Sar.	190	..
Eighth Ave.	380	..	R., W. & O.	31	..
Erie 2d pf.	17¾	18	Rio G. W.	33	38½
Ev. & T. H.	39	40	R. G. W. pf.	78	80
E. & T. H. pf.	80	85	St. J. & G. I.	3⅜	4½
F. & P. M.	30	32½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	38	40
F. & P. M. pf.	55	60	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	8½	11½
Ft. W. & R. G.	24	26½	St. P. & D.	49	50
H. B. Claflin	..	..	St. P. & D. pf.	101	104
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	100	..	St. P. & O. pf.	170	180
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	100	..	S. R. & T.	7⅞	7⅞
Homestake	72	77	Sixth Av.	200	..
Ill. Cen., l. l.	100	..	T. & O. C.	..	20
Int. Sec.	13½	14½	T. & O. C. pf.	..	40
Iowa Cent.	12¼	12½	T. C. R. T. pf., ex div.	137½	140
Joliet & Chi.	180	..	U. S. Exp.	49	50
Kan. & Mich.	10½	12½	U. & B. R.	170¼	..
K. & D. M.	3	4	U. S. Exp. pf.	150	180
K. & D. M. pf.	16	18	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	50	54
Keok. & W.	35	50			
Kntck. Ice	49	50½			
Knick. L. pf.	60	74			
Lac. G. pf.	98	100			

Third Avenue's Increase in Capital.

Official notice was issued yesterday for a special meeting July 19 of the stockholders of the Third Avenue Railroad Company to ratify the proposition to increase the capital stock from $12,000,000 to $40,000,000 for electric equipment and other betterments. On the same day the stockholders of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company will vote on the plan to increase the capital of the company from $2,500,000 to $7,500,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup 1,500	106⅞	
3,500	106⅝	
U S 4s, coup, 1907 2,000	114½	
U S 4s, reg. 1907 7,000	112¼	
Adams Express 4s 20,000	106½	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 11,000	94	
81,000	94¼	
Atch, Top & Santa Fe adjust 4s 5,000c	83⅞	
20,000	83⅝	
6,000	84	
5,000	83⅞	
Gen 4s 30,000	102½	
50,000s20F	102½	
6,000	102⅝	
12,000	102⅝	
1,000	102⅝	
5,000	102½	
5,000	102⅜	
3,000	102½	
Balt & Ohio 3½s 3,000	100⅛	
50,000	100	
10,000	100⅛	
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n Div 3½s, when issued 25,000	95	
25,000	95¼	
Balt & Ohio 4s 5,000	101¼	
7,000	101½	
12,000	101¼	
B'klyn Rap Tr 5s 3,000	113	
Canada So 1st 5s 1,000	110⅝	
Cent Ga Ry con 5s 22,000	90½	
2,000	90¾	
2,000	90	
Cent of N J gen 5s 4,000	122¼	
Ches & O gen 4½s 9,000	95	
Chi, B & Q con 7s 5,000	116⅜	
Chi, B & Q Deb 5s 10,000	111⅛	
Chi, R. I. & Pac. Div 4s 14,000	106½	
Chi & E Ill gen 5s 1,000	117	
Chi, M & St. P gen 4s, Series A 10,000	114½	
15,000	114⅝	
Chi, R I & P gen 4s 30,000	110⅛	
Chi Term Tran 4s 10,000	102½	
C, C, C & St L gen 4s 6,000	94	
Col & South 1st 4s 20,000	88½	
Den & Rio Gr 4s 5,000	103¼	
5,000	103⅜	
10,000	103¼	
Elmira, Cort & N 5s 1,000	100⅝	
Erie gen lien 4s 25,000	73	
5,000	72⅝	
Erie 4s, prior bds 5,000	94⅝	
15,000	94¾	
Ft W & D C 1st 7,000	82	
Gal, Har & S. A. Mex & Pac Div 5s 7,000	103½	
Hocking Val 4½s 1,000	102⅝	
1,000	102¾	
H & Tex Cent 1st 5s 5,000	113½	
H & Tex Cent gen 4s 10,000	89⅞	
9,000	89⅞	
Ill Cent 4s, 1953 12,000	105½	
Int & G N 2d mtge 8,000	92¾	
Kan City, P & G 1st 5,000	59½	
5,000	60	
20,000	60⅝	
L Erie & W 2d 5s 5,000	110	
L S & M So 2d, coup 7,000	115	
L S & M So 3½s 3,000	110⅞	
Louisv & Nash col tr 5s 4,000	108¼	
Gen mtge 6s 25,000	117¾	
Louisv & Nash unified gold 4s 7,000	99⅜	
Manhattan Ry con 4s 10,000	109½	
1,000	109	
Met St Ry gen 5s 5,000	123½	
Mex Inter 1st 4s 6,000	87⅛	
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 1,000	93¾	
25,000	94¼	
17,000	93¾	
Mo Pac tr 5s 25,000	98	
Mo Pac 1st con 6s 3,000	116¾	
3,000	116⅞	
Mob & Ohio g m 4s 10,000	86½	
N Y Cent & Hud, Lake Sh col 3½s 10,000	102⅝	
N Y Cent & Hud, Lake Sh col 3½s, registered 4,000	103	
N Y Cent Ext 4s 6,000	103½	
N Y Cent Deb 4s 3,000	103¼	
N Y, Chi & St L 4s 3,000	107	
N Y, N H & H 4s, con deb ctfs 10,000	186⅝	
N Y, Ont & West refund 4s 5,000	100¾	
10,000	106½	
4,000	106⅝	
Norf & W Ry con 4s 1,000	95	
500	95	
5,000	95	
Nor Pac gen lien 3s 4,000	67	
6,000	66¾	
2,000	66⅝	
2,000	66¾	
5,000	66⅝	
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s 7,000	105½	
6,000	105¾	
5,000	105½	
Ore R R & Nav 4s 5,000	102⅜	
5,000	102⅞	
10,000	103	
Oregon Short Line 1st con 5s 3,000	116	
Inc A, 5s 25,000	93.	
Oregon Sh Line inc B and col tr 50,000	72½	
10,000	73	
Pac Coast 1st 5s 2,000	104¾	
Pitts & West 1st, J P M & Co ctfs 1,000	100⅛	
Reading Co gen 4s 9,000	91½	
9,000	91	
12,000	91⅛	
20,000	91	
15,000	90⅝	
16,000	91	
Rich & Dany Deb 5s, stamped 18,000	109	
Rio Gr West 1st 5,000s10F	101¼	
St L, I M & So 4s, when and as issued 10,000	85	
25,000	85⅛	
St L & I M gen 5s 1,000	111	
St L & S F g m 5s 1,000	112	
13,000	112⅛	
1,000	112¼	
2,000	112⅛	
St L S'w'n 1st 10,000	93½	
40,000	93⅜	
1,000	93½	
55,000	93⅝	
40,000	93½	
5,000	93⅜	
St L S'w'n 2d ihc 30,000	57¾	
40,000	58	
30,000	58¾	
10,000	58	
15,000	57⅝	
25,000	58	
10,000	57⅝	
30

SURROGATE'S NOTICES.

BOETTNER, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. BOETTNER, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1899. CHARLES J. KROEHLE, CONRAD D. ORTH, Executors. ISAAC KUGELMAN, Attorney for Executors, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je27-law6mTu

BRAUTIGAM, ADAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADAM BRAUTIGAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Paskuss & Cohen, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1899. IDA BRAUTIGAM, PAUL BRAUTIGAM, EDWARD J. BIEDERMANN, Executors. PASKUSZ & COHEN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. m17-21-law6mT 1

BROWN, RHEUA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RHEUA S. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Harry H. Bottome, Attorney, at No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of June, 1899. HARRY H. BOTTOME, ENOCH VREELAND, Executors.

BURT, HENRY D. W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY D. W. BURT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of R. & E. J. O'Gorman, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1899. LOWELL LINCOLN, ALFRED ROELKER, Executors. R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja24-law6mTu

DONALDSON, ELIZA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. DONALDSON, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, in the office of Byron Traver, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 2d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of April, 1899. ELIZA DONALDSON, Executrix. BYRON TRAVER, Atty. for Executrix, 40 Wall St., N. Y. City. ap18-law6mTu

DU BOIS, JOHN JAY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JAY DU BOIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Daly, Hoyt & Mason, No. 11 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of February, 1899. AUGUSTUS J. DU BOIS, Executor. DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Executor, 11 William St., N. Y. City. f7-law6mTu

ETLING, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ETLING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Royal S. Crane, 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of April, 1899. HARRY MERZ, Executor. ROYAL S. CRANE, Atty. for Executor, 237 Broadway. ap4-law6mTu

JENNETT, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS JENNETT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of John Burke & Co. Nos. 106 and 108 Reade Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1899. JOHN BURKE, JAMES R. HOOD, Executors. WM. J. FANNING, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my16-law6mTu

PROUDFIT, ALEXANDER M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER M. PROUDFIT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New York, the first day of May, 1899. JNO. MCC. NASH, Executor. CHAS. L. JONES, Attorney for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City. my2-law6mTu

RANFT, RICHARD.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Martha Louise Canzler, William Richard Steinway, Theodore Edwin Steinway, and Maude Emily Louise Steinway, the heirs and next of kin of RICHARD RANFT, deceased, send greetings:

Whereas, Richard Ranft of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Richard Ranft, late of Dresden, Kingdom of Saxony, Germany, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 17th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] fixed Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 22d day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

RASTUS S. RANSOM, Attorney for Executor, 280 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City. je27-law6mTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE COUNTY OF NEW York.—EDWARD P. SIMMS, plaintiff, against JOHN McCORMICK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of William Street, distant two hundred and twenty-nine (229) feet, nine (9) inches northeasterly from the northwesterly corner of John and William Streets; running thence northeasterly along the northwesterly side of William Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwesterly along the land now, or formerly, belonging to William [illegible] Thompson, and the ministers, elders, and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, ninety-five (95) feet six (6) inches; thence southwesterly along land lately belonging to the Trustees of the Moravian Church twenty-three (23) feet one (1) inch, thence northwesterly along said last mentioned land two feet one inch (2 ft. 1 in.); thence southwesterly along land belonging to the said parties, the ministers, elders, and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, and heretofore demised by them to John C. Brown, one (1) foot four (4) inches, and thence southeasterly along other land belonging to the said the minister, elders, and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, and demised by them to Hannah B. Merritt, ninety-seven (97) feet six (6) inches to William Street aforesaid, the place of beginning; be the said several contents and dimensions more or less as the same is described on a map of this and other adjoining lots fronting on William Street, belonging to said ministers, elders, and deacons of said Reformed Church, which map is in their possession.

That said property is leasehold premises, and is the same as described in a certain indenture of lease recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 2,063, Page [illegible] of Conveyances.—Dated New York, June 26th, 1899. JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.

WELLS, WALDO & SNEDEKER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 34 Nassau St., New York City.

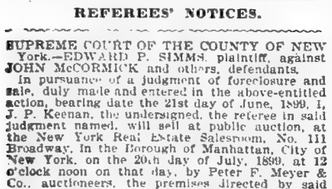

John Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,421.67 with interest thereon from the 16th day of May, 1899; together with costs and allowances amounting to $452.60, with interest from June 21st, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, ground rent, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,956.00 and interest.—Dated New York, June 20th, 1899. JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—HARRIET H. WILCOX, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. LAKE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land with the building and improvements thereon, situate in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Hamilton Terrace, distant one hundred and nineteen feet six inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Hamilton Terrace with the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, running thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and part of the way through another party wall one hundred feet to the westerly side of Hamilton Terrace, and thence northerly along the westerly side of Hamilton Terrace seventeen feet to the place of beginning.

Said premises are now known as No. 58 Hamilton Terrace.—Dated New York, June 5th, 1899.

GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN, Referee.

EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

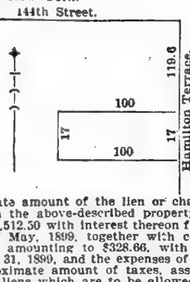

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,512.50 with interest thereon from the 29th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $328.66, with interest from May 31, 1899, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $20.97 and interest.—Dated New York, June 5th, 1899.

GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN, Referee.

je6-2aw3wTu&Th&je27

NO. 642 EAST 157TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—HENRY W. GILBERT, plaintiff, against ANDREW KITCHEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Tuesday, the 11th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, distant thirty feet from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street with the westerly side of Melrose Avenue, running thence southerly parallel with Melrose Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Hamilton Terrace seventeen feet; thence easterly again parallel with One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and part of the way through another party wall one hundred feet to the westerly side of Hamilton Terrace, and thence northerly along the westerly side of Hamilton Terrace seventeen feet to the place of beginning.

Said premises are now known as No. 58 Hamilton Terrace.—Dated New York, June 5th, 1899.

GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN, Referee.

EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,512.50 with interest thereon from the 29th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $328.66, with interest from May 31, 1899, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee, is $20.97 and interest.—Dated New York, June 5th, 1899.

GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN, Referee.

je6-2aw3wTu&Th&je27

NO. 642 EAST 157TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—HENRY W. GILBERT, plaintiff, against ANDREW KITCHEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Tuesday, the 11th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, distant thirty feet from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street with the westerly side of Melrose Avenue, running thence southerly parallel with Melrose Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Hamilton Terrace seventeen feet; thence easterly again parallel with One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and part of the way through another party wall one hundred feet to the westerly side of Hamilton Terrace, and thence northerly along the westerly side of Hamilton Terrace seventeen feet to the place of beginning.

Said premises are now known as No. 58 Hamilton Terrace.—Dated New York, June 5th, 1899.

GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN, Referee.

EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,512.50 with interest thereon from the 29th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $328.66, with interest from May 31, 1899, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee, is $20.97 and interest.—Dated New York, June 5th, 1899.

GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN, Referee.

je6-2aw3wTu&Th&je27

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—PETER DOELGER, plaintiff, against EDWARD J. O'CONNOR et al., defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street distant three hundred and fifty feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Second Avenue with the said southerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; and running thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet and ten inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line twenty-five feet; thence northerly along a line parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet and ten inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Being known as No. 328 East 117th Street.—Dated at the City of New York, June 5th, 1899.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 328 East 117th Street.

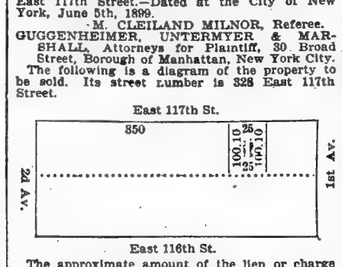

East 116th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $5,510.—, with interest thereon from the 14th day of April, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $391.06, with interest from the 5th day of May, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $150.50 and interest.—Dated at the City of New York, June 5th, 1899.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.

je6-2aw4wT&F

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LILLY W. BERESFORD and others, Trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against Christianna R. Kehoe and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 29th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: viz.:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of 134th Street, distant 300 feet easterly from the easterly side of 8th Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with 8th Avenue 99 feet 11 inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block and parallel with 134th Street 25 feet; thence northerly parallel with 8th Avenue and partly through a party wall 99 feet 11 inches to the southerly side of 134th Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of 134th Street 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, June 8th, 1899.

WILLIAM McMURTRIE SPEER, Referee.

GEORGE G. DEWITT, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 238 West 134th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $18,790, with interest thereon from the 18th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $350.89, with interest from May 29th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee, is $494.05, and interest.

Dated New York, 8th day of June, 1899.

WILLIAM McMURTRIE SPEER, Referee.

je9-2aw3wTu&F&je30

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDWARD F. BURKE, plaintiff, against JOHN W. HAZLETT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed in said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in Section No. 5, Block No. 1,308, on the land map of the City of New York, known by the street number 100 East 54th Street, New York City, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fifty-fourth Street with the easterly side of the Fourth or Park Avenue; running thence easterly along the southerly side of Fifty-fourth Street twenty-two feet and six inches; thence southerly and parallel with said Avenue, and partly through a party wall seventy-eight feet and five inches; thence westerly, and parallel with Fifty-fourth Street twenty-two feet and six inches to the easterly side of said Fourth or Park Avenue aforesaid, and thence northerly, along the same seventy-eight feet and five inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, June 9th, 1899.

WILBUR LARREMORE, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

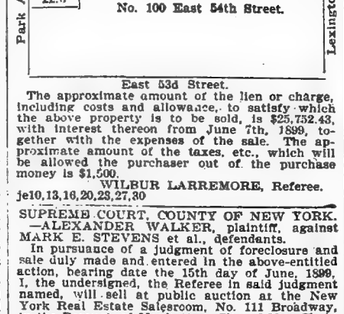

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, including costs and allowance, to satisfy which the above property is to be sold, is $25,732.42 with interest thereon from June 7th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, etc., which will be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money is $1,500.

WILBUR LARREMORE, Referee.

je10,13,16,20,23,27,30

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ALEXANDER WALKER, plaintiff, against MARK E. STEVENS et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land in the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street distant ninety-six feet and eight inches westerly from the intersection of the northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street and the westerly side of Columbus Avenue, and running thence northerly in a curved line nearly parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred feet ten inches, more or less, to a point in the centre line of the block distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Columbus Avenue, measured along said centre line of the block; thence westerly along said line one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street one hundred and three feet four inches, more or less, to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, June 19, 1899.

OTIS & PRESSINGER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 111 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

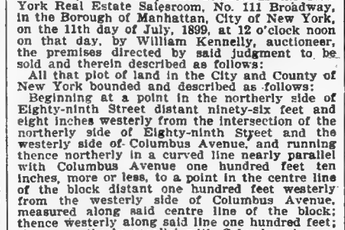

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $20,262.47, with interest thereon from the 15th day of June, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $332 67-100, together with the expenses of the sale.—Dated New York, June 19, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

THE NEW YORK TIMES. "All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM A. MARTIN, plaintiff, against ANN MITCHELL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 17th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situated in the City, County, and State of New York, (formerly Westchester County,) and being part of lot known and designated as lot number two hundred and sixty-three (263) on a certain map entitled "Map of the village of Melrose, South, situated in the manor of Morrisania, Westchester County, New York," filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County as map number two hundred and thirty-eight (238,) and which part of said lot is bounded and described, according to said map, as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Gouverneur (now One Hundred and Fifty-first) Street on the westerly side of lot number two hundred and sixty-four (264) on said map; running thence southerly along said lot number two hundred and sixty-four (264) one hundred and eighteen (118) feet five (5) inches, more or less, to lot number two hundred and twenty-three (223) on said map; thence westerly along the northerly side of said lot number two hundred and twenty-three twenty-eight (28) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Courtlandt Avenue, one hundred and eighteen (118) feet five (5) inches, more or less, to the southerly side of Gouverneur or One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, and thence easterly along the same twenty-eight (28) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Ann Mitchell and James Hannon by Samuel B. Paul, Referee, by deed bearing date the 7th day of June, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on the same day, in Liber 23, Section 9, of Conveyances, Page 321, and indexed against block No. 2,410 on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, June 19th, 1899.

MAURICE LEYNE, Referee.

JEROLOMAN & ARROWSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 229 Broadway.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 548 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street:

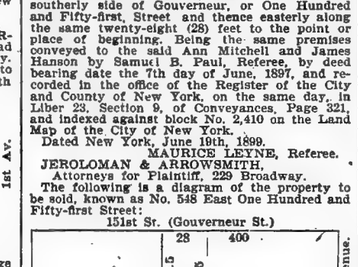

150th St. (Denman St.)

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $1,016.50, with interest thereon from the 16th day of June, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $143.79, with interest from the 17th day of June, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee, is $330.40 and interest. The property will be sold subject to a first mortgage of 12,500 dollars and accrued interest.

MAURICE LEYNE, Referee.

Dated New York, June 19th, 1899.

je20,24,27,jy1,5,8,13

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN J. LENEHAN plaintiff, against THE COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment in partition duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Wednesday, the 12th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

First—All that lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Wooster Street, distant eighteen feet and four inches from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Broome Street with the westerly side of Wooster Street; thence running southerly along the westerly side of Wooster Street, eighteen feet; thence westerly, and parallel with the southerly side of Broome Street, seventy-five feet; thence northerly, and parallel with the westerly side of Wooster Street, eighteen feet; thence easterly, and parallel with the southerly side of Broome Street, seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning; said lot of land being part of the real property of which Francis Owens, late of the City of New York, died seized, said property being further known and described as No. 53 Wooster Street.

Second—Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, known and distinguished by the number sixty-one (61) on a certain map of twenty-one lots of land in the Nineteenth Ward, late Twelfth, of the City of New York, lying between Third and Fourth Avenues, the property of Martin Zabriskie, Esq., made by Francis Nicholson, City Surveyor, and filed in the Register's office of the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Eighty-first Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Third Avenue with the northerly side of East Eighty-first Street; thence running westerly, along the northerly side of East Eighty-first Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, on a line parallel with the westerly side of Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches; thence easterly, and parallel with East Eighty-first Street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, and parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the point or place of beginning; the same being known as No. 151 East Eighty-first Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, June 19th, 1899.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

LENEHAN & DOWLEY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 165 Broadway, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

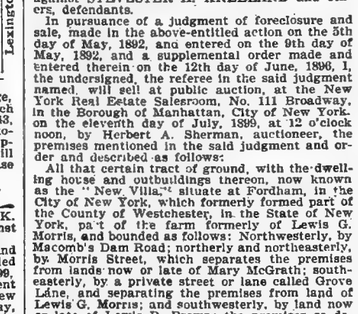

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $185.30.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—REBECCA T. MATHEWS, plaintiff, against SYLVESTER H. KNEELAND and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made in the above-entitled action on the 5th day of May, 1892, and entered on the 9th day of May, 1892, and a supplemental order made and entered therein on the 12th day of June, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eleventh day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in the said judgment and order and described as follows:

All that certain tract of ground, with the dwelling house and outbuildings thereon, now known as the "New Villa," situate at Fordham, in the City of New York, which formerly formed part of the County of Westchester, in the State of New York, part of the farm formerly of Lewis G. Morris, and bounded as follows: Northwesterly, by Macomb's Dam Road; northerly and northeasterly, by Morris Street, which separates the premises from lands now or late of Mary McGrath; southeasterly, by a private street or lane called Grove Lane, and separating the premises from land of Lewis G. Morris; and southwesterly, by land now or late of Lewis B. Brown; the premises so described containing by survey computed to the centre of said roads and lane, six acres, two roods, and thirty-six perches, be the same more or less, being the same premises conveyed to the said Sylvester H. Kneeland by James T. Van Rensselaer, referee, by deed dated May 14th, 1880.

Excepting, however, from the said premises all that piece or parcel of land known and designated by the number 3 (three) on the Damage map of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the matter of acquiring title to Tremont Avenue from Aqueduct Avenue to Boston Road, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York," confirmed by the New York Supreme Court on the 19th day of July, 1893.—Dated New York, June 16th, 1899. JOHN B. PINE, Referee.

LEFFERTS STREBEIGH, Plaintiff's Attorney, 71 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The property to be sold lies in Section 11, in Blocks 2,866 and 2,867 on the land map of the City of New York, and is shown on the following diagram:

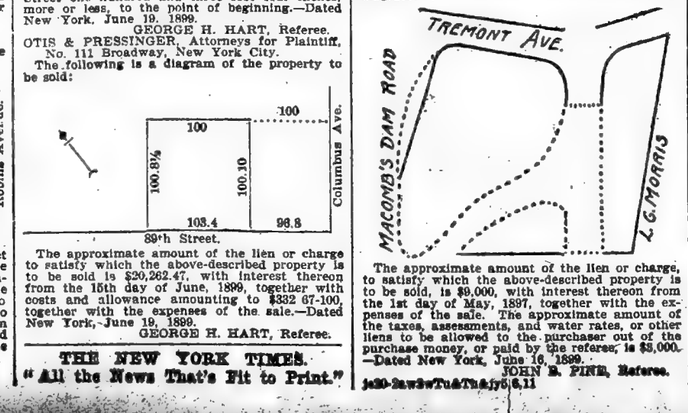

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $9,000, with interest thereon from the 1st day of May, 1897, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $5,000.—Dated New York, June 16, 1899.

JOHN B. PINE, Referee.

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FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway, Telephone 1888 Franklin.

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SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
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TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE
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Also New York—Hamburg Direct.
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Patricia, July 8, 6 AM | Penn'lva...July 22, 5 AM
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Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.
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RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
Westernland....June 28

ALDERMEN GET INTO LINE

Obstruotionists Promise to Vote To-day for the Bond Issues.

OUTLOOK IN COUNCIL GLOOMY

Unlikely that Tammany Can Influence the Brooklyn Republicans—Ready to Ask for Mandamus.

Tammany Hall members of the Board of Aldermen yesterday declared that they were confident that the bond hold-up in that branch of the Municipal Assembly would be broken at to-day's session. Every effort, they said, had been made to bring out a full attendance of the members of the board, and there were assurances that some of the obstructionists had weakened even to the extent of promising to vote for the bond issues now pending before the board.

There are now in the Board of Aldermen two bond issues, one of $570,000 for the purchase of the plant of the Long Island Water Supply Company, the other of $500,000 for the sanitary protection of the Croton watershed. According to Alderman Muh, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, the Brooklyn members have been convinced that further opposition will only result in more trouble for them, and will vote for the Long Island Water Supply bonds, and also for those for the Croton watershed. The opposition to the latter issue also came from the Brooklyn men, but the motive has not yet come to light.

While the Tammany Aldermen do not say by what means the reform has been worked in their Brooklyn colleagues, it is pretty well understood that the Kings County organization has taken a hand in the fight, and will compel its members to vote for the issues. A caucus of the Democratic members of the board can make both the pending resolutions party measures, and they can thus be forced through, leaving those of the party who may vote in the negative to explain their action as best they may.

The outlook in the Council for bond issues that have been held up is not so bright as in the other branch of the Assembly. Vice Chairman Oakley, if he carries out his threat of last week, will move for the discharge of the Committee on Affairs of Boroughs from the further consideration of the resolution providing for $2,000,000 in bonds for repaving purposes. This, it is believed, will precipitate a row, in which a show of hands will be made that may have an important bearing on the future of certain of the members. Another effort will be made to pass the issue of $2,100,000 for the new Hall of Records, and that of $570,000 for the Long Island Water Supply Company's plant.

The obstructionists of the Council have given no notice of their intention to retreat from the position they have taken, and while they may pass certain of the issues before them, such action is hardly expected, unless the pressure of the Kings County Democratic organization should be brought to bear on its representatives in the Council. In this respect, however, the Brooklyn Republican members—Leich, Francisco, and Williams—have been among the most obstinate of the obstructionists, and their votes can be counted on against the repaving bonds.

Controller Coler said yesterday that there had been no move made in the mandamus proceedings to be brought by John McQuade against the members of the Municipal Assembly. Mr. McQuade has taken his case out of the hands of Alexander Thain and given it to David McClure, and in case the Municipal Assembly does not act favorably on the Croton watershed bonds to-day will press his action without delay.

The Controller yesterday sent the following letter to Corporation Counsel Whalen:

> Referring to my recent communication to you in regard to the failure of the Municipal Assembly to vote on certain bond issues, and especially the issue of $500,000 for the sanitary protection of the Croton watershed, I take the liberty of calling your attention to the provisions of Section 59 of the charter, which provides not only that the several members of the Municipal Assembly shall be considered as trustees of the property, funds, and effects of said city, respectively, so far as such property, funds, or effects are or may be committed to their management or control, but also makes all officers of the city co-trustees with them for that purpose, and provides expressly that "any co-trustee shall be entitled, as against said trustee, and in regard to said property, funds, and effects, to all the rights and privileges provided by law for any co-trustee or cestui que trust to prosecute and maintain any action to prevent waste and injury to any property, funds, and estate held in trust."
>
> I refer to this section simply as bearing on the standing in court which the Controller might have to compel action by the Municipal Assembly under the circumstances set forth in my last communication on this subject.

Other creditors of the city are pressing their claims, it was said, at the Controller's office yesterday, and more mandamus suits are threatened. Mr. Coler when asked about the matter declined to say whether such actions were likely to be brought, or who the most important creditors are.

All the city officials fear that the obstructionists will hold up the confirmation of the assessment rolls. Under the charter the assessment rolls with the warrants for the collection of taxes must be returned to the Receiver of Taxes by Sept. 1, and if this should not be done, the entire revenue-producing machinery of the city would be seriously impaired.

There is some danger, it is said, that a controversy will arise over the apportionment of the deficiency of $7,000,000, which resulted from consolidation, and that another may be raised over the fixing of the tax rate. The charter prescribes a penalty of $500 fine for each member of the Municipal Assembly who shall willfully neglect or refuse to perform his duties in regard to fixing the tax rate and adjusting the deficiency referred to.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONSTRUCTION OF A WILL.—Nathaniel D. Higgins, who died in 1882, by his will, made in 1878, gave $10,000 to each of the children of his sister, Ellen W. Perley. If either of these children should die before him, leaving issue surviving him, he gave the $10,000 which the one so dying would have taken if living to his or her issue. "If, however, either of said children shall die before me, without leaving issue surviving me, then and in that event I give and bequeath the sum of $10,000, which the one so dying would have taken if living, unto the survivor or survivors" of Mrs. Perley's children. Mrs. Perley had four children, two of whom survived Mr. Higgins. One died in 1871, leaving one child, who died before the making of the will, and one died in 1875, leaving two children, Clarence M. Westcott and Frank Westcott. These two recently brought an action against John H. Higgins, as executor, and others, to recover a legacy which they claimed under Mr. Higgins's will. The question was whether the issue of a child of Mrs. Perley who died before the execution of Mr. Higgins's will took under this seventh clause. There were six clauses of precisely the same tenor, in each of which Mr. Higgins made similar provisions for the children of his brothers and sisters. A judgment at Special Term dismissing the complaint has been unanimously affirmed by the First Appellate Division. Justice Barrett, giving the opinion, holds that under well-settled rules of interpretation the provision referred to does not bring within the class the children of Mrs. Perley who were dead at the time the will was made. The words "in the event, however," are held to refer clearly to a future and not to a past event. "Why speak of the possible event of a child dying without issue," Justice Barrett said, "when that child had already died without leaving issue? It is suggested that Mr. Higgins may not have known which of Mrs. Perley's children were dead and which were alive when he made his will. That may be, and it may also be that he did know. We cannot speculate on that head. The authorities recognize that the test is whether the gift to the issue is primary or substitutionary. If it is primary, the issue of children who predeceased the will take. If substitutionary, they do not, for the simple and obvious reason that to take by way of substitution one must point to the original legatee in whose place he is to stand; and that he cannot do when there is no such original legatee at the time of the making of the will—he who may have been such having died prior thereto."

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QUESTION OF TITLE.—Andrew J. Connick, after purchasing the premises 5 East Twenty-eighth Street upon a judicial sale of the Stevens estate, in partition, in the suit of Mary Paget and others against Ellen Melcher and others, refused to take the property because of alleged defects in the title. The First Appellate Division has now affirmed a decision of the Special Term requiring him to complete his contract. The first objection made by Mr. Connick was that the five children of William Samler had outstanding interests. The title to a tenacre lot, of which the premises were a part, was vested in the three children of John Samler, of whom William Samler was one. The latter, in 1836, sold one-tenth of his one-third interest to Henry Miller, in trust, to be divided at William's death among his children. In a subsequent partition of the tenacre tract, the property in the present suit was allotted to Peter and Cornelius De Witt, and it is their title which Mr. Connick questioned. Justice Barrett, giving the opinion of the Appellate Division, holds that a good title was not given in that action, because one child, Mary Cecilia, now Mrs. King, was not made a party; but he decides that the title to the lot was validated by the subsequent action, brought in 1848, by Mrs. Samler and Mr. Miller against Mr. Samler and the five children of the marriage then in existence, including the child who was in being at the time of the partition action. By that action the two sales already made were confirmed, and leave was granted to sell the other two lots. The second objection was that a mortgage made in 1861 by Charles Gould and wife to William Whitney and others, as trustees under the will of Stephen Whitney, deceased, was not satisfied of record. That mortgage, which was payable in 1864, the Court holds upon its face ceased to be a lien from lapse of time, and there being no proof of any fact tending to rebut the legal presumption, it was not a tenable objection to the title. Besides, it appeared affirmatively that the mortgage had been paid off in 1865.

***

BUILDINGS CONSTITUTING A NUISANCE.—The Health Department of this city instituted proceedings under the consolidation act, as amended in 1895, to condemn four buildings, 308 to 314 Mott Street, owned by Frederick Dassori, because they were in such condition as to be dangerous to public health, and not reasonably capable of being made fit for human habitation and occupancy. The report of the Commissioners of Appraisal that the structures should be destroyed was confirmed by the Supreme Court at Special Term, but a reversal and new trial were ordered by the First Appellate Division. It was proved that these rear tenement houses, each five stories high, were occupied by 115 persons, showing a death rate almost twice the normal one, and were damp, filthy, infested by vermin, and filled with foul smells, and by their construction interfered with the light which would have otherwise been enjoyed by tenement houses on the front of the lot. The Court held that the finding that these houses were unfit for habitation, though justified by the evidence, did not necessarily establish the fact that they were not capable of being made fit for other uses by which the owner might lawfully put them; nor did it show that the nuisance could not be abated in any other way than by their destruction. The Court of Appeals has dismissed the appeal of the Health Department, holding, by Judge Gray, that the Appellate Division, having stated that the reversal was on a question of fact, and the record disclosed that the evidence, although uncontradicted, was not necessarily conclusive as to the necessity for destruction, there was therefore a question of fact upon the evidence, and the Court of Appeals was precluded from reviewing the order.

***

THE COSTS WERE DISCRETIONARY.—When Rosalie E. Hyams, as executrix, was sued by Henry A. Conolly to foreclose a mechanic's lien on certain property for $10,737.77, she offered to allow judgment for $8,250, with interest and costs. The referee dismissed the complaint without costs. The denial of a motion that the Clerk tax costs and for an extra allowance of $750, has been upheld by the First Appellate Division, Presiding Justice Van Brunt in giving the opinion, says it is well settled that in equity cases costs are in the discretion of the Court, and there is no intimation in Section 738 of the Code, relied upon by the defendant, of an intention to deprive the Court of such discretion. "The section in question was undoubtedly intended to refer to those cases where costs were allowed, and can have no application whatever to those cases in which, in the discretion of the Court, the judgment is rendered without costs to either party."

STANDARD OIL LIQUIDATION.

Two-thirds of Trust Certificates Have Already Been Converted.

The Trustees in liquidation of the Standard Oil Trust accounced yesterday that over two-thirds of the trust certificates have been converted into the corporative stocks to which holders were entitled, and requested that such certificates as are now outstanding be presented for exchange without delay in order that the trust may be completely liquidated. After an allowance of a reasonable time for surrender of these outstanding certificates the Trustees will cease to receive and distribute dividends to holders.

General Solicitor S. C. T. Dodd said that the companies that will share in the liquidation are: Anglo-American Oil Company, Limited; Atlantic Refining Company, Buckeye Pipe Line Company, Eureka Pipe Line Company, Indiana Pipe Line Company, Forest Oil Company, National Trust Company, New York Trust Company, Northwestern National Gas Company, Northern Pipe Line Company, Ohio Oil Company, Solar Refining Company, Southern Pipe Line Company, South Penn Oil Company, Union Tank Line Company, and the Standard Oil Companies of Indiana, Kentucky, New Jersey, New York, and Ohio.

To Celebrate Santiago Day.

Santiago Day (July 3) is likely to be generally observed in the financial and mercantile districts. The Cotton and Coffee Exchanges have decided to suspend business on that day, and similar action may be taken by the Stock, Produce, Consolidated, Industrial, Metal, and Mercantile Exchanges. The Jewelers' League, Crockery Board of Trade, and Wholesale Dry Goods League are considering the proposition, with prospects favoring a suspension of business from the afternoon of June 30 to the morning of July 5. A majority of the leading customs brokers, led by President Charles S. Devoy of the Customs Brokers' Association, have signed a petition requesting that the Custom House be closed on that day. Acting Collector Joseph J. Couch forwarded the petition to Washington yesterday for Secretary Gage's approval.

Philadelphia Manufacturer Insane.

John M. Souteter of Philadelphia, a manufacturer of school furniture, was taken to Bellevue Hospital at noon yesterday, insane, after arriving here in the morning. Souteter went to the eighth floor of the Constable Building, at 111 Fifth Avenue, and began walking up and down a corridor, saying he was the Angel Gabriel. He is forty-eight years of age and is said to be well to do.

SHEAR TRUST IN TROUBLE.

Petition in Bankruptcy Filed Against the Company by Creditors with Claims of $27,000.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed here yesterday against the National Shear Company, commonly known as the Shear Trust, whose office until recently was at 290 Broadway, and headquarters at Newark, N. J., by Arthur E. Dennison, W. Stanley Campbell, and Louis A. Wyman, all of Boston, whose claims aggregate $27,000, all on notes of the company to the order of J. C. Pearson of Boston. The claim of Mr. Dennison is on a note for $10,000, dated May 22, payable Nov. 22 next; that of Mr. Campbell on a note for $7,000, date Jan 23, due June 23, and that of Mr. Wyman on a note for $10,000, dated May 22, due Aug. 22 next.

The petitioners allege on information and belief that on June 9 two notes of the company held by the Shoe and Leather National Bank of Boston and the National Bank of Redemption of Boston for $8,750 fell due and the company was without sufficient funds to pay them, was unable to renew them, or borrow money to pay them. That the officers knew that the company could be attached in New York City, it being a Jersey corporation, but could not be attached in New Jersey; that various wholesale concerns owed the company large amounts which on the 9th inst. were not due; that about June 8 the rent of the New York office was paid for two or three months in advance; that on the 17th inst. a note to Mr. Wiss of Newark for $25,000 would mature, and on the 22d inst. notes for $15,000 would also mature, one of which is owned by W. S. Campbell, one of the petitioners, and it was impossible to raise the money to pay them.

Under these circumstances the petitioners allege that between June 8 and 12 the company removed its property from the New York office at 290 Broadway, which removal was carried on after business hours for two or three days; that it withdrew its bank deposit from the Bank of North America, where it had always kept its accounts, and took the money to New Jersey and also obtained immediate payment of amounts due in the trade to the company by offering a discount, and on the 9th inst. paid to the Buckeye Malleable Iron and Coupler Company $400 in advance on a contract.

An attachment was obtained against the company on the 14th inst. for $8,750 by the Shoe and Leather National Bank of Boston on the note of the company to the order of J. C. Pearson, and it was stated at the time by a man connected with the company that the attachment was taken out on account of a dissatisfied stockholder.

A few days ago the company issued a statement which, it is declared, showed assets of $1,270,297, against which there are total liabilities of $301,000, of which $69,000 are business obligations, $137,000 friendly obligations to stockholders, and $95,000 notes held by J. C. Pearson, which are contested by the company.

It is understood in the trade that when the National Shear Company was under promotion a contract was made with Mr. Pearson in September last that he would purchase or discount paper of the company to the extent of $200,000, for which he received $200,000 common stock of the company and $30,000 preferred stock. At the offices, 290 Broadway, formerly occupied by the company there is a notice that the company has removed to Newark, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., June 26.—Frederick C. J. Wiss, Vice President of the National Shear Company, knew nothing relative to the filing of a petition in involuntary bankruptcy against the company until late to-night. Mr. Wiss was the active partner in the J. Wiss Sons' Company of this city. He was elected Vice President of the Shear Company when the company was formed and the shear department of the big Wiss works in this city was transferred to the trust.

Mr. Wiss said the action taken in New York was probably due to an action brought by the Shoe and Leather National Bank of Boston against the National Shear Company, in which an attachment was obtained on June 14. As he understood the case, J. C. Pearson, who was involved in the Shoe and Leather Bank suit, had agreed with J. F. Clauss, the President of the National Shear Company, to finance the company. The period the financial aid was to be extended had not expired.

The object of the National Company was to control the output of the shear factories of the country. The J. Wiss Company had been taken into the combination. The National still owed the Wiss Company, but how much Mr. Wiss was not willing to state. The National Company had failed to get control of enough manufactories to control the output.

The Wiss plant is still running, and on Saturday the hands were paid as usual. Mr. Wiss was asked if there was danger of a shutdown, but he refused to talk on this point.

Men who were connected with the Wiss Company and continued in the employ of the National were of the opinion to-night that the Shear Trust was on the point of collapsing. It might retain control of the business already in hand, but too many factories were independent to allow the National to act as a trust and control the output.

Mr. Wiss when asked if the National Company was in danger of breaking up, said he knew nothing of the financial workings of the company.

TRADE REVIEW OF THE YEAR.

The Forty-first Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce.

George Wilson, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, sent out yesterday advance sheets of the forty-first annual report of the Chamber. They contain the proceedings of the Chamber for the year ended April 30 last, and reports on leading trades and statistical statements of trade and finance.

Mr. Wilson treats of the balance of trade, imports and exports of the precious metals and the metallic and paper money of the United States for the fiscal and calendar years, with complete tables of statistics. He puts the increase of the foreign commerce of the United States for the calendar year ended Dec. 31, 1898, at $145,382,613.

Of the foreign commerce of the Port of New York in the calendar years 1898 and 1897 these statistics are given:

1898.	
Imports of merchandise	$419,692,119
Imports of the precious metals	110,580,906
Exports of domestic and foreign merchandise	469,903,236
Exports and re-exports of the precious metals	58,343,879
Total foreign commerce	$1,058,520,139
1897.	
Imports of merchandise	$466,536,700
Imports of the precious metals	28,079,302
Exports of domestic and foreign merchandise	404,751,124
Exports and re-exports of the precious metals	77,581,109
Total foreign commerce	$976,898,235
Increase in the calendar year 1898	$81,621,904.

~ROYAL~
BAKING POWDER

Imparts that peculiar lightness, sweetness, and flavor noticed in the finest cake, short cake, biscuit, rolls, crusts, etc., which expert pastry cooks declare is unobtainable by the use of any other leavening agent.

Made from pure, grape cream of tartar.

Linen crash doesn't make a suit in which to walk Fifth Avenue, or permit you to swell out your chest in the belief that you're the best dressed man in New York.

It's a suit for the sea-shore, for the country, for the office—for comfort and coolness anywhere. Suits $7.50.

Wool crash costs more than linen, but has all the good qualities of linen and looks better. Suits $20.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Annual Sale of
Fancy Colored Shirts,
Made of woven color Madras, cuffs separate or attached.
Men's and boys' sizes,
$1.00
each,
value $1.50 & $1.75.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

AUCTION SALE AT THE PARK.

Animals from the Menagerie to Go Under the Hammer.

Superintendent Smith of the menagerie in Central Park has been for the past three weeks taking count of stock, and he has come to the conclusion that he is overstocked. He will have an auction sale on Friday.

Among other animals to go under the hammer will be a job lot of sheep and goats. One ram named Tranquillity, says Mr. Smith, has a benevolent expression which ought to be a great inducement. No guarantee goes with Tranquillity. Those who have met Tranquillity, says Mr. Smith, when the modus vivendi of the animal has been jarred, are tranquil now. There are six lambs with horns, three of them named Faith, Hope, and Charity. The sale will include 200 pounds of wool of all grades and textures and 332 pounds of goats' hair. From the menagerie proper a pair of zebras, a pair of Cape buffaloes, a red deer, and two donkeys have been selected for the sale. The last-mentioned beasts are called Catapult and Looking Backward. The deer, known as Seraph, is expected to be much sought after.

JOHN G. MOORE'S FUNERAL.

Prominent Business Men Attend Services at All Souls' Church.

Many prominent business men attended the funeral of John G. Moore, in All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, 781 Madison Avenue, yesterday morning. The Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, rector of the church, officiated, and music was furnished by a quartet and a chorus choir of thirty-six voices. Floral offerings of elaborate designs filled the chancel. A brief service was held at the family residence, 11 East Sixty-fifth Street, at 9:30 A. M.

The pall bearers were all old business associates of the dead financier, and they included his surviving partners, Grant B. Schley, George F. Casllear, Elverton R. Chapman, and H. G. Timmermann, Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank, and John W. Simpson. There were also present Russell Sage, George F. Baker, Daniel S. Lamont, Jacob H. Schiff, Col. Oliver H. Payne, Augustus G. Paine, Gen. James Jourdan, H. E. Gawtry, Almeric H. Paget, Edward Lauterbach, Senator Thomas C. Platt, John K. Cowen, Frederick T. Adams, J. M. Ceballos, Thomas Thacher, Edward J. Berwind, and A. Barton Hepburn.

Immediately after the services in the church the body was taken to Woodlawn for interment. A special train had been provided and a large number of the friends of the family went to the cemetery. At the same hour at which the services were held here a memorial service was held at Winter Harbor, Me., Mr. Moore's Summer home, in the Church of St. Christopher-by-the-Sea.

FUNERAL OF HENRY B. PLANT.

His Former Home on Fifth Avenue Crowded with Friends.

Funeral services for Henry B. Plant, the organizer and head of the Plant system of railroads, steamboats, and hotels, were held in the family residence, 586 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The house was crowded. The Rev. Dr. George H. Smythe of East Orange, N. J., conducted the services, and selections of hymns were sung by a quartet choir.

Dr. Smythe, in a eulogy of the dead man, said that there was a charm in the calm, quiet sweetness of Henry B. Plant's nature. Honesty was one of his most conspicuous traits. He was not a man who promised rashly, but having given his promise its performance was assured. No document drawn by able lawyers could be a better guarantee of a contract than Henry B. Plant's simple word. His treatment of his employes was such that he never suffered annoyance or loss from strikes. Mr. Plant never treated a subordinate unfairly or harshly, and no subordinate of his was ever heard to speak an unkind word about him. "It has been often said," continued Dr. Smythe, "that a good man loves his mother, loves children, and is fond of music and flowers. Mr. Plant would certainly be entitled to be called a good man under that definition." Mr. Plant, the speaker added, did a great deal for Florida, and also did as much as any one man toward bringing the North and the South together after the civil war.

Nearly all of the honorary pall bearers were present yesterday, and they will accompany the body to Branford, Conn., where it will be taken on a special train this morning for interment. These bearers are Henry M. Flagler, Senator Thomas C. Platt, ex-Gov. R. B. Bullock of Georgia, Simon Borg, B. F. Newcomer, R. G. Erwin, F. O. Brown, Hugh O'Neill, W. Butler Duncan, Col. H. S. Haines, W. B. Thompson, Lynde Harrison, B. W. Wrenn, B. Dunham, E. M. Blum, W. N. Blackstone, John B. Frisbie, G. H. Tilley, J. W. Leary, C. L. Loop, H. Dempsey, G. L. Norton, the Rev. Father Ducey, D. F. Jack, and Judge James M. Fitzsimons.

Gov. Bloxham of Florida and Gov. Candler of Georgia each sent a handsome wreath of roses, lilies, and smilax. Floral tributes were also sent by the Governors of South Carolina and Alabama.

Ready-made Skirts.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.
FIRST FLOOR.

1,000 Skirts, in the latest fashionable designs,—by expert tailors.
Suitable for traveling, street or steamer use.
Made of all-wool, and silk and wool fabrics.
Checks and mixtures,—light and medium shades,

$5.00 Each;
Value $10.00, $12.00 and $15.00

300 Piqué Skirts . . . $1.50 and $2.25 Each.

500 Colored Piqué Skirts,—ready for belts,—with embroidery insertions. Black and white, white and black, pink, ciel, china and navy blue, $3.50 Each.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

WAR OF COLONIAL DAMES

Legal Struggle for the Right to Use the Title Continues.

A DIRECT ISSUE OF VERACITY

Miss Ruth Lawrence Gives a History of the Word "Dame"—Witnesses at Ease.

The legal struggle for the right to use the words "Colonial Dames" was continued in the Supreme Court before Justice Bookstaver yesterday. The trial appeared to be the most exclusive social function in the city, as, aside from the court officials and reporters, nobody but the Colonial Dames of the several factions and their special friends and kinspeople was allowed to enter the room. The officer at the door was evidently determined that it should be "ladies' day," and saw that the dames and their escorts had preference.

Between forty and fifty woman representatives of the Colonial families of New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland occupied seats so long as their intense interest in the proceedings allowed them to do so. But their numbers made them feel at home, and they did not hesitate to walk across the room and offer suggestions to their respective lawyers.

The Colonial Dames of America, with headquarters here and represented by Col. Franklin Bartlett, are suing the Colonial Dames of the State of New York and the National Society of Colonial Dames to have them forbidden to use the words "Colonial Dames" in the names of their organizations. The defenuants are represented by John M. Bowers.

Mrs. Edith Bucklin Hartshorn Mason of Providence, R. I., organizer of the Rhode Island branch of the National Society of Colonial Dames, one of the defendants, was the first witness heard yesterday. She told of a conference in 1892 between Mrs. Gardiner, President of the plaintiff society, and herself regarding the organization of a Rhode Island chapter of Mrs. Gardiner's organization.

The witness said she told Mrs. Gardiner that the by-laws of the New York society were unsuitable to the conditions in Rhode Island, where broader regulations and less expenditure of money would be necessary. She said Mrs. Gardiner offered no objection to such an organization.

When, on cross-examination, Col. Bartlett asked, with an air of gentle reproach, "Why did you take our name?" Mrs. Mason replied with spirit that the Rhode Island women were as much Colonial Dames as the New York women, and had the same right to call themselves so.

Miss Margaret Seymour Hall of Brooklyn, Recording Secretary of the Colonial Dames of the State of New York, defendant, testified that she had consulted several authorities on the word "dame." She had evidently studied the subject thoroughly, and talked on it confidently and rapidly, but without regard to the rules of evidence, which she evidently considered to be a nuisance.

She and Col. Bartlett fenced with their respective weapons of history and law. "Can you tell me where the line 'A lovely parcel of fairest dames' was from?" asked the lawyer, with a comprehensive sweep of his hand toward the audience.

The witness laughed and said she could not, but she knew the word "dame" was of Latin origin, and had been in use in England since 1545. She had found it in the Miles Coverdale edition of the Bible, Isaiah, xxv., 5: "The master shall be as the servant, the dame as the maid."

Mrs. Justine Van Rensselaer Townsend, President of the National Society of Colonial Dames, testified of the organization, purposes, and work of that society, and said she had corresponded with members of the plaintiff society with the purpose of amalgamating her society with it. She denied that her society had taken the name of the plaintiff.

"That is a question for his Honor to decide," said Col. Bartlett.

"Why, we never even thought of your society in choosing our name," said Mrs. Townsend, with a somewhat scornful smile.

The women of the defendant societies applauded vigorously, and Justice Bookstaver banged his gavel on his desk vigorously and made a determined effort to look severe. The court officers bustled about and shouted "Order!" The women all looked serene and defiant and unabashed. Mrs. Townsend told of the bill that passed the Legislature by which her society had secured a lease of the old Van Cortlandt mansion, and of the work done and the money spent in restoring the building and establishing the Colonial museum there.

After recess she was cross-examined. She said she did not know who drew the constitution of her society. Col. Bartlett put in evidence the constitutions of the plaintiff society, Mrs. Townsend's society, and the Rhode Island society, to establish his contention that the two defendants had virtually adopted the constitution of the society he represented.

Mrs. Ellen Ward Harrison of Philadelphia, who smiled at her friends and foes in the audience, at counsel on both sides, and the Judge with spontaneous good humor throughout her examination, told of the organization of the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames of America in Philadelphia, April 8, 1891. She then told of efforts made by representatives of the plaintiff to induce her society to unite with them. She understood that the only objection the New York society had to the name of the Pennsylvania organization was the use of the words "of America."

Mrs. Sarah Pendleton Van Rensselaer told of a conference between herself and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt on one side and Miss Delafield and others representing the plaintiff, held "on Thursday morning, April 2, 1896," looking to a union of the two. The witness represented a society of 275, while Miss Delafield represented 50, but the witness was disposed to deal generously with the weaker organization. The conference, however, was fruitless.

Mrs. Maria Duane Bleeker Cox said she was an incorporator of the State of New York Society, the defendant, and had sent out invitations to a breakfast given by that organization to the Colonial Dames of America at Sherry's in March, 1896. The invitations were accepted.

When Col. Bartlett on cross-examination asked if this was a trap to induce the plaintiff society to recognize the defendant and appear to consent to the use of its name, Mrs. Cox looked bewildered and then laughed. She said her society had not the remotest idea that anybody would ever object to them calling themselves Colonial Dames.

Miss Ruth Lawrence, for the defendants, said she had investigated the history of the word "dame." She found it in Chaucer in 1392, in another English poet in 1498, and in a poem read before Queen Elizabeth in 1575. For a long time it was used to indicate a gentlewoman. It was the feminine equivalent of esquire.

She had traced the word to this country, and found it in an edition of Mother Goose's melodies printed in Boston in 1719. She told Col. Bartlett that if he would read his "Baa, baa black sheep" he would find it in its proper significance—one for the master, one for the dame." Miss Lawrence was very sure of her subject, and evidently enjoyed quizzing Col. Bartlett.

Mrs. Catherine Bissell Bogart Roe, wife of Major Gen. Roe of the National Guard, testified to work done by the defendant organization here for the soldiers of the Spanish war.

Mrs. Rebecca Winslow of Philadelphia, who affirmed instead of swearing, told for the defendants of the organization of the Pennsylvania society. Mrs. Mary Washington Keyser of Baltimore, who is a member of the chapter in that city attached to the plaintiff society, offered copies of the constitution of the chapter and the branch of the defendants in Maryland to show that they were identical. She had come to court accompanied by Mrs. Robert Garrett and other prominent women of Baltimore.

Mrs. Mary De Veaux Hodge of the plaintiff society in Philadelphia was recalled to the stand, and denied point-blank the statement of some of the witnesses on the other side that she had objected only to the "of America" part of the name of the defendant society. This is the first direct issue of veracity that has developed.

Court then adjourned until this morning.

MRS. BARROW SENTENCED.

Last of the Trio of Kidnappers Pleaded Guilty—Sent to Auburn Prison for 12 Years and 10 Months.

Mrs. Addie M. Barrow, who, with her husband, George Beauregard Barrow, and Bella Anderson, kidnapped little Marion Clarke, was sentenced yesterday to twelve years and ten months in Auburn Prison by Justice Werner, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Contrary to expectation, Mrs. Barrow was not placed on trial. She withdrew her former plea and pleaded guilty. In the event of good behavior, Mrs. Barrow will receive four years, eight months, and five days commutation to the sentence. William F. Howe, Mrs. Barrow's lawyer, made an appeal for mercy, in which he acknowledged the guilt of the defendant.

Mrs. Barrow wept while the lawyer was speaking. Her foster mother, Mrs. McNally, sat near by. District Attorney Gardiner opposed a motion to suspend sentence in the case. Justice Werner in his address to the woman said:

"It is usual and proper when a plea of guilty is tendered by a defendant, and the State is saved the expense and time of a trial, to take that fact into consideration in pronouncing sentence. No one could have listened to the remarks of the defendant's counsel without a feeling of sympathy. This case is, however, of so much importance and so unusual that no mere custom, no sentiment, should be permitted to interfere, even in the slightest degree, with the due administration of justice. The defendant stands here confessedly guilty of one of the most abhorrent crimes known to modern civilization—a crime which strikes at the very foundation of society, and in the prevention of which every law-abiding individual has a vital interest.

"The defendant has committed a crime which shows her to be utterly devoid of the finer and gentler feelings which are the distinguishing virtues of her sex. By her act of consummate villainy, even though influenced by another, she has spread fear and distrust throughout the length and breadth of this land. It is due to the fathers and mothers and children of this land that the punishment which the defendant shall receive should not only make it impossible for her to repeat this crime, but that it shall serve as a warning to other mercenaries who may be tempted thus to traffic in human flesh and blood."

Justice Werner then pronounced sentence. Mrs. Barrow clutched the rail for support. The prisoner, who was trembling, was taken back to the Tombs. She will be transported to Auburn within a few days.

MICHAEL P. O'CONNOR CLEARED.

Indictments Against Him and Three Others Dismissed.

Judge Newburger, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, on the motion of E. C. James, with whom was associated Abraham Levy, dismissed the indictments found in December last against Michael P. O'Connor, a lawyer at 39 Park Row, and three others, charging subornation of perjury. The indictments were secured on evidence furnished by the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company. The charge was to the effect that the defendant named, with the aid of perjured evidence, secured judgments against the company in suits instituted by clients who claimed to have been injured in accidents on the street-car lines of the company.

Assistant District Attorney Gerald Hull Grey, who has charge of the case, said that Mr. O'Connor and a man named Michael McGrath, Jr., had collected from the company, by means of false testimony, more than $1,500. Mr. O'Connor charges that the indictment against himself was secured on the evidence of two witnesses named Gerkie and Brown, both ex-convicts, so he says. According to the Assistant District Attorney there is still pending against Lawyer O'Connor and Emanuel W. Rapp indictments charging them with perjury in another case.

The motion to dismiss the indictments, which, besides involving Lawyer O'Connor and Rapp, included Charles Gallagher and Thomas P. Jacks, was based on the fact that the evidence as presented to the Grand Jury that found the same was insufficient and that much of it had been of an oral kind, the records in the civil proceedings not having been submitted. Jacks died some time ago.

Dr. Findley Goes to McClure's.

Dr. John H. Finley, ex-President of Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., has joined the editorial staff of McClure's Magazine. Dr. Finley accepted an offer from the magazine last Spring, with the understanding that he would begin active work on the magazine as soon as the college closed for the Summer. He came on last week, and is now engaged as associate editor.

Phyllis Rankin Gets a Divorce.

Phyllis Rankin Gibbs, known on the stage as Phyllis Rankin, was granted a decree of absolute divorce by Justice Scott, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, from her husband, Henry D. Gibbs, the theatrical manager. The suit was tried two weeks ago. Mrs. Gibbs was awarded the custody of her

O'Neill's
The Automobile Hat

Our own original creation, designed especially for wear in the automobile carriage. The newest and most Stylish Hat of the season.

ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

BRAIN WORKERS
will find an excellent restorative for the fatigue of mental overwork in
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY.
4 P. M. 7 P. M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND
8 P. M. PAIN'S SPECTACLE AND FIREWORKS.
9 P. M. Frank Daniels AND COMPLETE OPERA COMPANY.
IN THE IDOL'S EYE.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 4.
NEXT WEEK.
FRANK DANIELS,
THE WIZARD OF THE NILE.
SPECIAL MATINEE JULY 4.

THE NEW YORK! ONE ADMISSION PRICE to all 3 Grandeurs!
The Great Golden Spectacle! 8 to 11:45.
THE MAN in the MOON!
The Grand Ballets! 500 People!
Including Sam Bernard.
Promenade de Luxe, 7:30 to Midnight!
The Aerial Magnolia Grove!
B'way, 44 & 45 St. The New Roof Wonder! 8:15 to 1 A. M.
Crystal roof protection in event of rain!
Cooled by Iced Air! IMMENSE VAUDEVILLE! 150 artists! Including Cissie Loftus & Ezra Kendall.

KOSTER & BIAL'S
AERIAL PALM Superb Array of Vaudeville Celebrities. 60 Artistes.
GARDEN 50c.
RAIN OR SHINE. Johnson & Dean's Elite Colored Carnival.

Famous Cape May Iron Steamer
Republic FOR LONG BRANCH.
THEATRICALS. 8 SHOWS DAILY.
Leaves Pier 10 E. R. 8:30 A.M., 1 and 5:30 P.M. Lunch, Meals, etc. Fare, 75c. round trip. Office, 1,181 Broadway. Phone, 2463-18th.
W. F. RUSSELL, Gen'l Manager.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th St. Matinée Wednesday and Saturday.
THE SEASON'S GREATEST COMEDY HIT.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. COOLER THAN ROOF GARDENS.
ROSE MELVILLE.
CHARLES DICKSON & KATHRYN OSTERMAN

CASINO Lederer's Roof Festivals!
TO-NIGHT! ADMISSION 50c. (In theatre if rain) July 10—In theatre, 3-act vaudeville, "Wild Oats."

LION ROOF GARDEN PALACE.
110TH STREET AND WESTERN BOULEVARD.
HIGH CLASS CONCERTS.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA | VENETIAN TERRACE ROOF GARDEN.
Greatest Place & Greatest Show in New York.

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.
SHEEPSHEAD BAY. JUNE MEETING, 1899.

June 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, July 1, 3, 4. RAIN O

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Fair; light southwesterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,434. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 81c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40½c; cash cotton, 6 1-16c.

FOREIGN.—At a meeting in London last evening, in connection with the International Council of Women, Archbishop Ireland made an eloquent speech in favor of arbitration. An address was made by Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Vice President of the Council. At the day session of the Council, which is divided into five sections, the announcement that Mrs. Frances Scott of Massachusetts would read a paper opposing female suffrage was greeted with a storm of hisses. In an address in London before the Catholic Union Society of Great Britain, Archbishop Ireland expressed the hope that the friendship between Great Britain and the United States would increase as the years passed. In a letter Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, expressed substantially the same sentiments. The Sfax, with Capt. Dreyfus on board, has not yet arrived at Brest, and there are many rumors and suppositions there as to the cause of the delay. The mast of the cup challenger Shamrock was stepped yesterday, and a new plate inserted in place of the one damaged at the launch on Monday. The Legislative Assembly of Victoria, Australia, passed the first reading of the Federal Enabling act. Joseph Chamberlain announced in the House of Commons that he hoped a bill providing for Australian Federation would be introduced early next session. The jury in the suit for divorce brought in London by Mrs. Pole against Chandos Pole found the charges of cruelty proved, but disagreed as to the other charges. Decision in the case was adjourned. The London Times reports that the Russian disarmament plans have failed. A dispatch from The Hague says Germany will accept the principle of a permanent tribunal of arbitration, as outlined in the Anglo-American plans introduced at the Peace Conference. The Japanese battleship Hatsuse was launched at Newcastle, England, yesterday. The United States Ambassador at London, Joseph H. Choate, conferred with Lord Salisbury yesterday regarding the objection raised by Canada to the modus vivendi in connection with the Alaskan boundary dispute. It is said in Washington that Canada's action may entirely destroy the chances of a reassembling of the Joint High Commission.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

William Goebel was nominated for Governor of Kentucky by the Democrats last night.

Members of the Produce Exchange said yesterday that they thought control of the Boston and Albany system by the New York Central would injure the commerce of the Port of New York.

Pennsylvania's university eight won the intercollegiate boat race at Poughkeepsie yesterday by a half length, after a mighty struggle with Wisconsin, who led until within a few hundred yards of the finish and lost only by bad steering. Cornell was third, two and a half lengths behind Wisconsin, and two lengths in front of Columbia. It was one of the best races ever rowed at the distance on any course in America, and was witnessed by 20,000 people. Pennsylvania's time was 20:04; Wisconsin's, 20:05½.

Page 3.

The fleet of the Atlantic Yacht Club will start from Larchmont July 5 on its annual cruise.

In an interview in Detroit Gov. Pingree, talking of his combination with Secretary Alger, says that the Senatorial campaign will be neither a repudiation nor an indorsement of the National Administration. He hints that Alger may have thought President McKinley made a mistake in the conduct of the war.

Cabinet officials at Washington are said to be highly indignant at Secretary Alger for divuging official secrets in a recent newspaper interview, and it is said Secretary Gage has called the President's attention to the matter. Secretary Alger again insists that he will not resign, but will remain in the Cabinet until the expiration of the present Administration.

The Columbia and Defender had two races yesterday off Newport, the Columbia gaining on the old boat each time on the hitches. There was very little advantage, however, and some yachtsmen feel disappointed by the showing of the new boat. C. Oliver Iselin says that he would be perfectly contented if the Columbia could gain five minutes on the Defender in a thirty-mile race. The race for the New York Yacht Club Cup will be sailed July 6 off Sandy Hook.

Page 4.

The new Ward liner Mexico broke the record from Havana to New York.

John Roberts of Astoria has reopened an old claim against the State for $138,976.54 on the ground of alleged false imprisonment.

The New York and Long Island Terminal Railway Company, which proposes building a tunnel under the East River, yesterday made application to the Municipal Assembly for a franchise.

The goods seized in the baggage of Mrs. Phyllis E. Dodge, who arrived Saturday on the St. Paul, will be thoroughly examined to-day. The woman's lawyer claims the ten-thousand-dollar pearl ring is worth only $8.

Page 5.

The commencement exercises of the Jewish Theological Seminary were held last evening. The Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes delivered the address to the graduates.

The Clyde Line freight steamship Pawnee was destroyed by fire at midnight Sunday when off Currituck, on the North Carolina coast. The officers and crew took to one of the small boats and were rescued by the George W. Clyde of the same line.

Page 7.

Gen. Tomaso Herrera, a political leader of Colombia, died in this city yesterday.

Page 8.

The New York baseball team scored its eighth consecutive victory yesterday, defeating the Clevelands by a score of 6 to 1.

There was a surprise at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, when in the fourth race Knight of the Garter galloped home an easy winner in front of Ben Holladay.

At the first day of the Newmarket July meeting Sloan rode three winners. Richard Croker's three-year-old brown colt Knickerbocker finished second in the race for the Visitors' Plate.

Page 11.

Directors of the North American Trust Company yesterday accepted the resignations of Vice Presidents Jarvis and Conklin.

President Sherman of the National Bank of Commerce says that he will not withdraw his resignation.

Page 12.

A new steel company has been formed, with James M. Waterbury as President. Its plant will be in Astoria and its output will be large.

Page 14.

Complaints have been received by THE TIMES that the rules in regard to smoking on the open cars of the Metropolitan system are not enforced.

The work of taking testimony in the suit of the Colonial Dames of America against the Colonial Dames of the State of New York and the National Society of Colonial Dames of America was ended yesterday.

Wine trade circles are interested to-day in the question whether or not contracts between the California winegrowers and the Winemakers' Corporation of that State will be renewed.

The third trial of the action for an absolute divorce brought by Edward Smith against his wife, Ada Brenner Smith, terminated yesterday in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff.

Ferdinand N. Shurtleff, who on May 15 was removed from the position of General Appraiser, yesterday began suit against the Secretary of the Treasury to recover $307.69 salary.

President Gould of the Manhattan Railway Company said yesterday that a site for its power house had been secured, and the contract for 9,000 tons of third rail awarded. The change in motive power will be made probably by the Fall of 1900.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 12.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Markets.—Page 9.

Pebeco Tooth Powder, whitening, cleansing. Makes the breath fragrant. Will enrich a dull complexion.—Adv.

THE BIG RAILROAD DEAL

Mr. Morgan Says Plans Should Not Have Been Made Public.

GRAIN MEN GIVE THEIR VIEWS

Believe Control of Boston and Albany by the Central Will Injure New York Commerce.

J. Pierpont Morgan and H. McK. Twombly attended a meeting of the Directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad in the Grand Central Station yesterday. President W. H. Newman was also present, and business pertaining to the internal affairs of the Lake Shore Road was transacted. The presence of the Messrs. Morgan and Twombly in the up-town headquarters of the Vanderbilts gave rise to rumors that a conference relative to the lease of the Boston and Albany by the New York Central was under way. Mr. Morgan remained in the meeting less than half an hour, and in leaving the Grand Central Station paused long enough to say that no business of public interest had been under consideration.

In his Wall Street banking office later in the afternoon, Mr. Morgan was asked if there had been any conference during the day to discuss, or act upon, the New York Central-Boston and Albany deal. With a half smile Mr. Morgan said: "If there had been any such conference, I certainly should not tell you anything about it."

In response to the suggestion that he might feel at liberty to reply in the negative if there had been no conference, Mr. Morgan replied: "Oh, no; I do not care to say anything about it. The newspapers, I think, publish too much about business transactions. It will soon come to pass that men cannot do business if everything is to be paraded in the public prints."

Asked if he thought that the publication of the story of the acquisition of the Boston and Albany Railroad by the New York Central had wrought any harm, Mr. Morgan said: "I think it is a mistake to print accounts of things that may happen as though they were accomplished facts."

Further than this Mr. Morgan declined to discuss the subject. H. McK. Twombly was pleasantly Sphinx-like when asked if he could impart any definite information regarding the Boston and Albany deal.

In the meantime the story that the New York Central will lease the Boston and Albany for 999 years on a guarantee of 8 per cent. per annum on the stock, as originally published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, finds credence among railroad and financial men in this city, Boston, and New Haven. Several Wall Street brokerage houses received private advices from their Boston correspondents yesterday that this important deal had been substantially consummated.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE MEN TALK.

The news of the near consummation of the deal was of supreme interest to the members of the New York Produce Exchange. They discussed the question presented in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the diversion of the grain traffic of this port as a consequence of the practical acquisition of Boston and Albany by the Central, and also THE TIMES's editorial under the caption, "The Boston and Albany Lease."

The members of the Produce Exchange have for years been keenly alive to the question of New York's export trade and its gradual languishing under unwise port management, and at various times have advocated reforms and agitated for action on these lines. They have recently been prominent in regard to canal reform, and before the Inter-State Commerce Commission recited what is detrimental to New York's export commerce and the remedies to be applied.

Of the report of the control of Boston and Albany by Vanderbilt interests, Henry B. Hebert said yesterday: "I do not care. Consolidation or not, it amounts to the same thing. If such a consolidation is effected, or has been brought about, it will simply be in the line of centralization of control and a resulting economy in operation, as we see in the present trusts movement. I cannot see that what amounts to a perpetual lease will effect any change so far as the commerce of the Port of New York is concerned. Boston and Albany, with other Boston lines, has been doing the best it could for the Port of Boston, striving to foster its shipping interests, and bound sentimentally and commercially to have the commerce for its merchants.

"That New York needs aid in building up its export trade no one will deny. Here is one object lesson, which, take in view the Central and Boston and Albany: Shipments from Buffalo by rail of wheat, corn, oats, and rye from May to December inclusive in 1898 were 146,893,850 bushels, the receipts of these commodities in New York by rail during the same period were 97,870,655 bushels. This shows that 49,023,195 bushels were diverted from the Port of New York. This is not all.

"During the period referred to the railroads must have brought to this port a large quantity of the cereals named from places other than Buffalo. Making a deduction from the 97,870,655 bushels on this account a much greater diversion of the grain traffic than 49,023,195 bushels would be shown. Where did the diverted tonnage go? Naturally to Boston and other ports more favorable to commercial interests than New York.

"This divergence is due mainly to what is known as the ex-lake differential and more lenient rail and terminal charges than at New York; in other words, other Atlantic ports tempt commerce with a more favorable terminal rate than railroads accord to New York. The remedy is plain."

FRANKLIN QUINBY'S VIEWS.

Franklin Quinby said: "I read THE TIMES's editorial and considered it particularly good. My views are those of THE TIMES. I admired the conclusion of the article, and consider that this paragraph sums up the whole situation: 'As the distributing seaport of the country for merchandise of foreign origin, New York can have no real rival, though it cannot be concealed that it has competitors.' As to our export trade, action not talk is necessary. We should not moan and weep; we should get up and hustle."

Frank Brainard, ex-President of the Produce Exchange, said he was much interested in the articles in THE TIMES on the relations between the New York Central and the Boston and Albany. "The situation," he added, "is about this, according to my lights:

"The Central has sent and is sending a lot of freight to Boston that should come here. I cannot see that a fusion of the systems would make much difference. Export freight is diverted from New York by the shipping facilities found at Boston and other Atlantic ports. Grain handling outside of New York is cheap and easy. New York should follow the example set by Boston and run cars to the side of vessels and dump it in.

"We ought to be able to load ships directly from the cars. And grain should be here, as at Boston and other ports, practically free from export charges. As to Central and Boston and Albany, the roads have been hand in hand for some time. A consolidation might result in economies which would benefit the commerce of New York, but the stockholders of the roads."

Edward C. Rice, who is Mr. Quinby's partner, and Treasurer of the Exchange, said of the report of the leasing of Boston and Albany to the Vanderbilts: "In my opinion, such control would injure the commerce of the Port of New York, as the Central, with such a direct route, would divert its export tonnage to Boston."

A WALL STREET BULLETIN.

This Wall Street bulletin was issued yesterday by The Wall Street Journal:

"The significant thing in regard to the rumored lease of Boston and Albany by New York Central was that nobody connected with either property was disposed to give a specific denial. Officers intimated in some cases that they knew nothing about the matter, and in others that they knew something but were not prepared to say anything.

"Some of the prominent people connected with the management of New York Central said, in substance, that there had been negotiations looking to an arrangement of the [illegible] pooling [illegible] but that [illegible]

talk about the matter or to give details. They did not deny that New York Central sought a stronger position in New England or that control of Boston and Albany would be of material advantage.

"They intimated that there might be some question as to terms, some Boston and Albany people putting a higher valuation on their stock than what would be afforded by an 8 per cent. dividend. The New York Central idea in his matter was said to be that Boston and Albany had no assurances of any very marked increase in traffic, except as it might come from the West. The business was well established and was likely to be mantained, but a return of 8 per cent. assured for a long term of years was likely to be as much as the stockholders would average, taking all sorts of conditions into account.

"We think it may safely be assumed that New York Central is endeavoring to obtain control of Boston and Albany, and that important changes on the railway map will be made by the New York Central interests during the current year."

The deal was discussed generally by fire underwriters because of its possible effect upon fire insurance premium receipts, which would suffer if the new arrangement should divert export grain from this port to Boston. The difference cannot be so great as it would have been several years ago on account of the general movement of grain to Southern ports for shipment for reasons of economy.

The arrangement between the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company and the insurance companies, which was negotiated a year ago with a view to the issuance of blanket insurance covering all grain in elevators along the Brooklyn water front, has fallen into abeyance on account of the difficulties attendant upon its operation. It was entered into as a part of a scheme to facilitate the transportation of grain to this port for shipment. It is thought that the leasing of the Boston and Albany will tend to prejudice any efforts to revive this blanket insurance schedule next Fall.

BOSTON GREATLY INTERESTED.

BOSTON, June 27.—The New York Central-Boston and Albany "combine" was still the theme most talked about on State Street to-day, and "guesses" as to what is actually pending were interesting, even though most of them went wide of the mark.

Rumors to-day added the Fitchburg and Boston and Maine lines to the list of New England roads to be taken in, but in both cases, and unlike that of the Boston and Albany, official denials have been prompt and emphatic. But while "the Street" may be going at a more rapid pace than the promotors of the deal, it is by no means impossible that the latter may sooner or later make some of to-day's conjectures actual facts. Enough is already known of the project in hand to show that it is of gigantic proportions.

Boston and Albany to-day climbed seven points, to 280, and it closed strong at that figure. New Haven sold firm at 218½. Boston and Maine was up to 195 on buying of unusually large proportions, and Fitchburg preferred sold at 116¼ and 117.

RACE WAR IN ALABAMA.

Three Negroes Killed and Two Others Fatally Wounded—More Bloodshed Expected at Brookside.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 27.—A race riot of serious character is raging at Brookside, a mining town fourteen miles west of this city. Three negroes are already dead and another is fatally wounded. Meanwhile both whites and negroes, who have been heavily armed for the last two days, are still in an attitude of defiance, and more bloodshed is expected.

The cause of the riot was the effort made by the resident whites and officers of the law to capture John Shepherd, colored, who last Thursday held up Mrs. Monroe Jones of Walker County at the point of a rifle and assaulted her. Yesterday morning a negro answering his description was seen in the town, and some whites gave chase to him.

He was followed to Cauf Tunnel, and whites blocked both entrances waiting for his appearance. This incensed the negroes who had recently organized a local union of the Sons of Africa, a protective secret society, and they armed themselves also and stationed themselves close to the whites, threatening to shot them if they caught Shepherd and did violence to him.

This situation brought Sheriff O'Brien of Jefferson County to the scene, and he was joined at Brookside by the Sheriffs of Walker and Fayette Counties, who had been on a chase after Shepherd for several days. The negroes were overawed by the 150 officers of the law, and dispersed at the command of Sheriff O'Brien, but did so in a sullen manner.

The officers withdrew at nightfall. During the course of the night the local whites continued their search for Shepherd, whom the officers had been unable to capture, and aroused a number of negroes from their slumbers in their search. This still further incensed the negroes, and several shooting mêlees took place last night, one negro being shot and fatally wounded.

This morning the Sons of Africa held a meeting and decided to continue armed and leave their work until the whites had ceased looking for Shepherd. This again angered the whites, and they remained armed all day. About nightfall a white man was held up by negroes who had congregated at Glasgow Hollow, near the town. At once a volley was fired from the concealed whites, who had ambushed the negroes, and Edward Ellis, leader of the negroes, was killed.

The negroes made a dash from the hollow to avenge Ellis, but were met by another fire, and this time they lost Jim Dill and John Adams killed, and George Thomas fatally wounded. Sheriff O'Brien again hurried to the scene, where he arrived after dark. The negroes were still in the hollow and the whites grouped in their hiding place.

No further conflict had taken place up to 9 o'clock, but the situation was very critical, and the officers are unable to tell exactly what to do.

TRIPLETS AND QUADRUPLETS.

LA PORTE, Ind., June 27.—Mary Catherine Platt, wife of James Platt of Union Mills, near here, gave birth this morning to four girls. The first weighed 1 pound 13 ounces, the second and third 1 pound 10 ounces each, and the fourth 1 pound 7 ounces. The mother has been married ten months, is eighteen years of age, and weighs 100 pounds. The father is twenty-six years of age and weighs 130 pounds.

Three of the sisters died to-day.

This is the first record in Indiana of the birth of quadruplets.

WABASH, Ind., June 27.—Mrs. A. S. Abbott gave birth here to-day to three boys, each weighing 5½ pounds. They will live.

A CHILD'S REMARKABLE ESCAPE

LEWISTON, Ill., June 27.—A story of a remarkable escape from death comes from Smithfield, a small village twelve miles west of here, where a three-year-old child of Oscar Cannon last night fell into a well forty-two feet deep. The father, who was standing near, seeing the child fall, became violently insane, if taking the united efforts of his wife and father to prevent him from cutting his throat with a razor.

The screams of the mother attracted the attention of a farmer in a near-by field, and he summoned others to help him recover the child's body. They worked with grappling hooks, and after some time were able to raise the child to within five feet of the top, when the hold broke, letting the little one fall back into the five feet of water below.

After this failure one of the farmers was lowered into the well, and he found that the child was breathing. After being brought to the top the little one soon revived. A doctor was summoned, and the baby was declared to be uninjured except for a slight scratch made by the hook. After being violently insane for twelve hours, the father was restored to reason.

Chicago's Municipal Pawnshop.

CHICAGO, June 27.—The entire $50,000 stock of the Municipal Pawnshop has been subscribed. The stockholders will at once choose Directors, take out incorporation papers, select suitable quarters for the pawnshop, and attend to the preliminary arrangements. Now that the money is secured, there will be little delay. Operations will be begun early in July.

Fire! "Unexcelled Fireworks!" Buy before the rush at Depot, 9 Park Place.—Adv.

MORE RIOTING IN SPAIN.

One Killed in Saragossa and Many Wounded There and in Other Cities—Debate in the Chamber.

SARAGOSSA, Spain, June 27.—Many persons were injured during the rioting here yesterday. Seventeen persons received dangerous wounds. The troops were obliged to fire on the people.

The riots were continued to-day, and all the shops were closed in consequence.

The troops fired on the mob in the Plaza de la Constitucion, killing one person and seriously wounding two others.

Martial law has been declared at Valencia, and fighting has occurred at Granada, where the troops charged and wounded several persons.

Anti-budget demonstrations have also occurred at Burges, Toledo, and Logrono.

MADRID, June 27.—The disturbances at Saragossa were excitedly discussed to-day in the Chamber of Deputies. Señor Romero y Robledo asked if it were true that eight had been killed and forty wounded. Señor Dato, Minister of the Interior, replied in the negative.

Lieut. Gen. Polavieja, Minister of War, read the latest dispatches, showing that two Generals, one alde de camp, several officers, and four soldiers had been injured, the soldiers seriously.

Señor Romero y Robledo thereupon asked whether this unanimous demonstration of the commercial community had not made the Government pause and consider that the outbreaks might end in revolution. He urged the Ministers to yield their places to those able to present better solutions. In conclusion he asked if it were true that the Minister of War had demanded an extraordinary credit of 160,000,000 pesetas for the construction of fortifications.

The Minister of War replying that the project had not yet been presented, but was under consideration, Señor Romero y Robledo advised him not to present it.

The Premier, Señor Silvela, said the Government's first duty was not to make declarations, but to restore order. The Government's existence depended on its power to present a satisfactory budget. He declared that he would labor to extricate Spain from her present position, even at the cost of his life's blood.

The debate was then dropped.

A similar discussion took place in the Senate, where Señor Silvela defended the Government and repudiated any idea of its becoming a dictator. He said he had a horror of all dictatorships. The Government, however, would make the essentials of the budget a question of confidence, although modifications would be accepted.

DREYFUS NOT YET ARRIVED.

Various Suppositions at Brest Owing to the Delay—The Sfax Said to Have Been Sighted Monday.

BREST, France, June 27.—The delay in the arrival here of the French cruiser Sfax, which left the waters of French Guiana on June 10, with Capt. Dreyfus on board, increases the interest in the landing of the famous prisoner. All sorts of reports and suppositions are current.

For the moment attention is concentrated on the putting to sea this afternoon of a lighthouse relief steamer. Such vessels usually start in the morning and return in the evening, consequently the departure of the steamer this afternoon has given rise to the conjecture that she has gone to meet the Sfax, and that Dreyfus will be transferred on board of her.

The authorities continue to refuse the slightest information regarding Dreyfus to the army of newspaper men of all nationalities now gathered here, and all anxiously seeking news of the Sfax.

The effervescence of yesterday evening has quite evaporated, and this evening the inhabitants are calmly promenading the principal square, listening to the marine band.

PLYMOUTH, England, June 27.—The Belgian steamer Bruxellesville, which arrived here to-day from African ports, reported having sighted at noon yesterday a French cruiser, believed to be the Sfax, going in the direction of Brest.

PARIS, June 27.—A dispatch from Fayal, Azores Islands, says the Sfax did not coal when she passed that point.

TUMULT IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

Motion for a Revision of the Constitution Will Result in a Duel.

PARIS, June 27.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Paul Déroulède, founder of the "League of Patriots," and a member for the Angoûleum Division of Charente, introduced a proposal for a revision of the Constitution, with the view of substituting "a popular for a Parliamentary republic." He demanded urgency for his motion.

The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, opposed the proposition and asked that the motion be referred to a committee. M. Déroulède requested permission to speak again, but the President of the Chamber, M. Deschanel, refused to allow him to do so.

M. Lasies, anti-Semite, member for the Condom Division of Gers, accused the Premier of having recourse to subterfuges, and a violent tumult ensued. Several of the Deputies tried to speak, but their voices were drowned, and the President was compelled to suspend the session.

When it was resumed, urgency was proposed for M. Déroulède's motion, and was defeated by a vote of 397 to 70.

As the result of an altercation in the Chamber between M. Berteaux, Socialist, and M. Millevoys, Republican Nationalist, these two Deputies will fight a duel with swords to-morrow.

The Correctional Tribunal to-day nominally fined the members of the League of Royalist Youths, but the First Offenders act will protect them even from this.

FOR GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY.

William Goebel Nominated by the Democrats on the Twenty-sixth Ballot.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 27.—William Goebel, who, with an iron grasp had ruled the Democratic State Convention since it assembled nearly a week ago, was nominated to-night for Governor on the twenty-sixth ballot after a contest unparalleled in this State for bitterness and determination, and, on the part of the winner, for skillful manipulation.

The end of the long fight brought a reasonable degree of harmony to the factions which had carried through the fight relentlessly and battled for every inch of ground. Nearly everybody joined heartily in a demonstration when the candidate appeared for the first time before the convention to accept the nomination and return his thanks.

The Goebel forces held the opposition closely down to business all day, forcing continuous balloting, defeating them when they showed signs of weakness and sought a sine die adjournment, compelling a vote on a proposition to drop the hindmost man on each ballot after the twenty-fifth, and came out of the final trial of strength shortly after 10 o'clock to-night with colors flying.

Stone was dropped on the twenty-fifth ballot, and Hardin proved unable to control enough of the Stone votes to win. The scenes during the last ballot were dramatic, though not so exciting as many in which the delegates had participated.

After the nomination the convention enjoyed a few minutes of relaxation and reconciliation. Speeches were made by Congressman Wheeler, Judge Tarvin, and other managers for the three candidates, and the theme of all was "get together and win."

The convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the ticket will be completed.

ARTHUR TENNYSON DEAD.

LONDON, June 27. — Arthur Tennyson, younger brother of the late Lord Tennyson, died to-day.

Points on the Crews of Yale and Harvard will be given in to-morrow's Evening Post by Chase Mellen, former coach for Columbia.—Adv.

ALDERMEN ACT ON BONDS

Council Refuses to Yield and Adjourns in Uproar.

DENOUNCED BY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Guggenheimer Calls the Result of the Session Shameful—Mr. Oakley Moved to Indignation.

The Board of Aldermen, at yesterday's session, passed four bond issues, amounting in the aggregate to $1,580,000, and thus absolved themselves of the charge of holding up public improvements. The Council, on the contrary, refused to take a "hung-up" resolution from the committee which has been considering it for months, and then adjourned, because, as the Tammany leader expressed it, "it was evident that nothing could be done and it was useless to fool away more time."

When the Aldermen were called together it was apparent that some influence had been at work to cause a full attendance, for at one time or another during the session every member of the board was present. The usual number of petitions for the erection of peanut stands and for permission to utilize lampposts to advertise "chowders" and excursions had been read by the Clerk, and the board was about to settle down to the contemplation of similar petitions which had come in later, when Mr. McCall, the Tammany leader, called up the resolution providing for the issue of $570,000 in bonds for the purchase of the plant of the Long Island Water Supply Company. This resolution had been before the board for over a year, and had failed to receive the necessary majority on a dozen occasions. Mr. McCall was not fearful of the fate of the measure yesterday, however, and he did not burden his colleagues with any remarks on the necessity for passing the resolution.

Mr. Burleigh (Rep., Kings,) was the only speaker, and he confined himself to reading a petition from the Brooklyn League, in which the whole history of the scandal was reviewed. On the roll call forty-seven members voted in the affirmative and ten, Aldermen Bridges, Byrne, Dooley, Elliott, Hennessy, Keegan, Kenney, Lang, Schmitt, and Velton, in the negative. All of these men are Brooklyn Democrats, and their action yesterday was consistent with their course heretofore.

Aldermen Gaffney (Tam.) and Keeley and McNeil, (Dems., Kings,) were absent, but the former reached the Aldermanic Chamber a few minutes after the vote had been announced. His appearance was greeted with hoots of derision. It was later explained by Mr. McCall that Mr. Gaffney had been detained by important personal business, and that it was his desire to be recorded in the affirmative. This request was objected to, so Mr. Gaffney was noted as being absent.

CROTON WATERSHED ISSUE.

The next bond issue called up was that of $500,000 for the sanitary protection of the Croton watershed. There were no speeches in opposition, but in explaining his vote, Mr. Bridges, (Dem., Kings,) said:

"I'm agoin' to vote for this resolution. I don't vote for it because I'm afraid of the press or any public official. There is things done in this city that oughtn't to be done, and there is things being done that ain't right. I'm not afraid of the press. I was elected by the people of the Second District of Kings County, and I'm responsible to them, and not to any other party."

Only four men opposed this resolution—Byrne, Lang, Stewart, and Wafer—all of Kings County. The last two are Republicans.

The bond issues of $500,000 for the new East River Bridge and $10,000 for a small park at Jefferson Street and East Broadway were unanimously adopted.

Alderman Oatman (Cit. U.) sent shivers down the backs of his Tammany colleagues by moving that the Committee on Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies be discharged from the further consideration of his resolution permitting the Mazet committee to hold its sessions in the Aldermanic Chamber. There was a storm of protest at this innocent motion, but finally Alderman McCall recovered his breath by a hard effort and moved that Mr. Oatman's motion be laid on the table.

While the Aldermen were thus attending to their long-neglected duties, the Council was engaged in defending itself against newspaper attacks and in explaining its alleged dereliction. Mr. Brice (Tam.) began the proceedings by moving to expel The New York World representative from the floor, because of an attack made on certain members of the Council, including himself.

Mr. Leich (Rep., Brooklyn,) referred to the attack as being "clever but scurrilous," and said that public officials must expect to be criticised.

Mr. Francisco, another Brooklyn Republican, declared that the charge that he was a member of a "bond hold-up combine" was false. Referring to one of the statements in the article in question, he declared: "The Commissioner who gave that information is a coward, a liar, and no good politically, socially, or morally."

How much further the indignant Councilman would have gone cannot be imagined, but fortunately President Guggenheimer, by dint of much hammering, succeeded in calling him to order.

Mr. Brice's motion was defeated in a viva voce vote.

THE BOND HOLD-UP.

The bond hold-up was brought up incidentally by a resolution offered by Mr. Leich, calling on the Commissioner of Highways for a detailed statement of the streets which he proposes repaving in the Seventh District. Mr. Leich, in speaking on the resolution, declared that the issue of $2,000,000 for repaving ought to be held up until the streets to be improved are designated. Mr. Cassidy (Dem., Queens,) wanted his district, the Ninth, inserted in the resolution, and accused the Commissioner of Highways of bad faith, and Mr. Francisco observed that "we" (the obstructionists) "have got the right end of this, if we haven't got the press."

Mr. Oakley's motion to refer the resolution to the Committee on Streets and Highways prevailed, and peace reigned until Mr. Oakley moved that the Committee on Affairs of Boroughs be discharged from the consideration of a resolution providing for a bond issue of $2,000,000 for repaving in all boroughs. This motion was defeated, but it gave several Councilmen an opportunity of defending themselves from accusations of "holding up" measures.

The first man with a grievance was Mr. Wise, (Tam.,) who surprised his colleagues by speaking against the motion, and declaring the Board of Public Improvements was responsible for delays in public works.

Mr. McGarry, (Dem., Brooklyn,) the Chairman of the committee named, began his speech by exclaiming, dramatically, "Public opinion! How many crimes are committed in thy name!" In a sad tone, he observed that "public opinion and the organization, long strangers, are now walking hand in hand," and closed by requesting all the members of the Council to vote for the motion and for the bond issue, and leave it to the future to vindicate them. As Mr. McGarry dropped wearily into his chair, his place on the floor was taken by Mr. Leich, who had boasted previously that the advertising he got by the newspaper accounts of his frequent speeches in the Council was worth $50,000 a year to him. His speech attracted little attention.

Mr. Murray (Tammany) also made a short speech, in which he declared that he had been criticised in the press unjustly. He felt that the committee should continue in charge of the bond issue for repaving until the Commisisoner of Highways had made a compromise with the committee.

APPEAL OF MR. OAKLEY.

Vice Chairman Oakley, in reply, said that he did not believe any member of the Council was dishonest. The Committee on Affairs of Boroughs had not acted in good faith, he said, but had retained the resolution for months when it should have finished with it in a week. Public opinion would be gratified, he said, only by the passage of the bond issues, and he hoped there would be no further delay.

The motion, under the rules, required a three-quarter majority, but it was defeated by a vote of 17 in the affirmative to 40 in the negative—the latter being Councilmen Cassidy, Conly, Doyle, Francisco, Hyland, Leich, Murray, Williams, Wise, and O'Grady.

As soon as the motion was declared lost Mr. Oakley jumped angrily to his feet and moved to adjourn.

"I hope that won't prevail—" began Councilman Wise. "I hope the Councilman will withdraw it."

"Not much," shouted Mr. Oakley. "You didn't vote to discharge that committee. What is the use of our fooling away our time. Nothing can be done here—that's plain."

When his name was called, Mr. Leich asked permission to explain his vote. This was denied by President Guggenheimer, and without voting Mr. Leich sat down, saying, as he did so "This is only a scheme of the majority to give the press the impression that we can't pass any more bonds."

Mr. Oakley retorted in a voice that fairly shook with anger, "I denounce that as a lie."

"And I hurl it back in your teeth," Mr. Leich yelled, jumping to his feet.

"You are out of order, Mr. Leich," said President Guggenheimer. "If you don't take you seat I'll have the Sergeant at Arms remove you."

Just as the Sergeant at Arms reached his side Mr. Leich sat down, and the roll call proceeded. The motion to adjourn was carried.

CALLS THE RESULT SHAMEFUL.

After the meeting President Guggenheimer said: "The result of to-day's session is shameful. The vote on the motion to discharge the Committee on Affairs of Boroughs means a suspension of the business of the Council, and will increase the public demand for the abolishment of that body. If it is found that the Council cannot be abolished Constitutionally, the power of the Municipal Assembly ought to be greatly abridged and reduced to the granting of peanut-stand petitions, while the Board of Estimate, which for twenty-seven years performed that work, should have the full power of making appropriations for public improvements.

ALDERMEN ELECT DEAD MEN.

Lindley Murray and Noah Webster Commissioners of Deeds, Although Bridges Wouldn't Stand Sponsor.

During the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, Alderman Okie, the Citizens' Union member from the Nineteenth Assembly District of New York County, approached Alderman Bridges, the Brooklyn Demosthenes, and said to him: "See here, Bridges, you and I have a great many differences of opinion at times, and though we sometimes indulge in exchanges of personalities, we are good friends nevertheless, aren't we?"

Mr. Bridges admitted that was the way he felt about it, and inquired what he could do for Mr. Okie.

"I want you to put in these two names for appointment as Commissioners of Deeds," Mr. Okie replied, handing a paper to Mr. Bridges. "They say they know you, and in fact claim that they are your friends."

Mr. Bridges put on his eyeglasses and read on the paper these words:

"Lindley Murray, 210 Third Street, Brooklyn."

"Noah Webster, 422 Third Street, Brooklyn."

For a moment the Brooklyn Alderman studied the two names, and then, with a crafty smile he handed the paper back to Mr. Okie, saying, "I never heard of the ——— ———. I won't put them in."

Alderman Dooley, who sat near by, then offered to hand the names up to the President, and Mr. Okie gave him the paper. Later, the great grammarian and the editor of Webster's Dictionary were added to the long list of candidates for Commissioners of Deeds, and the Board of Aldermen, be it said to its credit, elected them without a dissenting voice.

NO MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

DETROIT, Mich., June 27.—The plans of Gov. Pingree and his associates for municipal ownership and operation of Detroit street railways received a serious setback at the hands of the Common Council to-night. The two pending ordinances and other matter appertaining to the municipal ownership scheme were laid on the table by unanimous votes, and it is problematical when these questions will be again publicly debated.

The Joint Committee on Streets and Ordinances, which had in charge the petition of the Street Railway Commissioners for calling a special election to determine the sentiment of the people as to corporation ownership by the commission in the city's behalf, submitted a report this evening.

The committee found that no bargain could be made with the railways if three-cent instead of five-cent fares were inserted in the security franchise, and, considering the lack of legal authority for proceeding to a special election, the litigation and the other contingencies, the committee unanimously declined to recommend any steps toward city ownership at this time.

The committee's report was unanimously accepted and the ordinances tabled, thus ending the entire matter, for the present at least.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONES.

AMESBURY, Mass., June 27.—There seems but little doubt that the telephone consolidation in Massachusetts, by which the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company will absorb the Southern Massachusetts Telephone Company, will soon reach a successful culmination.

President Sherwin of the New England Company does not deny that negotiations are under way, but said he could give no details about it at present. The Southern Massachusetts Company operates under Bell patents in New Bedford, Fall River, Taunton, and contiguous territory.

It is believed in telephone circles that the New England Company is seeking to connect the entire telephone business of New England, and will in time secure control of the Providence and Southern New England Companies.

The present purchase will give to the New England Company control of the entire telephone business of New England, with the exception of Rhode Island and Connecticut territory. The company offers to the Southern Massachusetts stockholders four shares of its stock for every three shares of Southern Massachusetts. It is thought that the deal will be fully consummated in a few days.

DEWEY KICKED BY A PONY?

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—This story about Admiral Dewey comes from Manila: Admiral Dewey and Gen. Otis, accompanied by a party of women, steamed up the Pasig River to pay an official visit to Gen. King. Landing, the party sauntered toward Gen. King's headquarters. Tied to a hitching post was a Filipino pony. As the party passed to the rear the pony launched out both his hind feet at one of the women of the party.

Quick as was the pony, Admiral Dewey was quicker, for like a flash he sprang with his back to the horse between the hoofs and the threatened woman. The Admiral received the full force of the flying hoofs and he carries their marks.

As the party disappeared from view in the building a rush was made for the pony by the soldiers, and the offending shoes were wrenched off and carried away proudly by their possessors, who believed they had souvenirs worth boasting of.

Chicagoan Killed by a Bicycle.

CHICAGO, June 27.—While taking home a lawn mower, with a sickle t

with gay-colored parties, who braved the heat of a Summer's sun for an unusual outing and thanked Heaven for the occasional breezes that came to cool their rapidly reddening faces and hands, which in the three or four hours' exposure to the sun assumed the color of boiled lobsters. These parties made picturesque sights from the river, over which all afternoon excursion boats, crowded with early comers, traveled up and down the course of the race.

It was a long and dusty tramp from Highland ferry down two miles to where the observation train stood side-tracked until shortly after 5 o'clock, when it moved slowly up the river to Krum Elbow, at which point the race was to be started. Yet hundreds braved it for the sake of getting choice seats on the cars. Some sat there in the roasting sun for three or four hours listening to the shouts songs, cheers and good-natured chaffing of the college boys, who were, of course, among the first of the early comers.

There were forty-eight cars on the train, with a powerful locomotive at each end of this moving grand stand. It was a glowing, surging, singing throng, that made merry all the afternoon. While the train was being loaded by the early comers it was just below the finish line for the race.

YACHTS GAYLY DECORATED.

Anchored in the river opposite were half a dozen excursion steamers and a score or so of sizable yachts, steam and sailing craft. Of the lot were the Ballantine yacht Juanita, dressed from stem to stern in rainbow fashion, with a couple of hundred flags of Cornell, red and white, and one of the prettiest sights on the course. The big black steam yacht Lagonda also was elaborately dressed with international code and yacht club signals. The referee's boat Alleen, a handsome white steam yacht belonging to William Henry Patterson of Philadelphia, was the gayest of all the craft. Her flags were the biggest, her movements the liveliest. She was never still for a moment from early morning until the race was started. Then she had to stop while Referee Armstrong went through the form of the prescribed catechism for starting boat races.

Other yachts in the fleet were the Alciada, Nepahwin, Maspeth, Restless, and Elfrida, and several of these had on board some of the Naval Militia boys in uniform, who last night, as well as to-night, helped to make things hideous for those who wished to sleep. They cheered the Columbians, Cornellians, Wisconsins, and Pennsylvanians impartially. They fired the largest and loudest of the cannon crackers and drank the most beer. Neither victor nor vanquished had a better time than did these wearers of the State naval uniform.

The soldiery arm of the State service was represented by scattered delegations throughout the train of boys who had got leave of absence from the State Camp at Peekskill, a few miles down the river. There were also a few of the West Point cadets, and the officers from the army post there, who were able to get leave long enough to watch the contest on the water.

LEMONADE IN GREAT DEMAND.

Highland itself was converted into a sort of Coney Island. Lemonade vendors, peanut merchants, and banana salesmen did a thriving business along the fronts of the waiting train, where all were hungry and thirsty, before the cars were moved up to the starting point. The "all hot" men did a splendid business at their roadside stands, and the verdant pie and cake men and women who had been farmers until today reaped a harvest they will not soon forget.

But there was none of the highway robbery of customers about which visitors to New London had so much complaint to make a year ago this time. The darky who holds his head in a hole in a sheet for men to throw baseballs at was there, and there were a hundred and one other catch-penny affairs of the usual Coney Island type about the Highland station, where the crowds who didn't walk down to the observation train lingered and killed time for from an hour upward, according to their anxiety and their patience.

A few venturesome three-card monte and shell-game workers from New York with an army of "cappers" plied their trade at intervals in shady nooks on the roadside and in spots back of the observation trains, where they were out of view of the Deputy Sheriffs and special policemen, who were thick on that side of the river. Some farmers lost their money in this way, and there were several fights, which did not result in anything very serious, as a consequence, when the countrymen found they had been swindled. Only the number and strength of his confederates saved a man who sold the fraudulent little boxes "packed with soap and greenbacks" from severe usage by some young farmers who had been fleeced of their money by the swindlers. This sort of a thing is always a part of the regatta week programme, and it was carried out as it always will be so long as fools exist.

The gold-ring game was worked with some success on some of the young college boys more flush with money than wise in its use. This evening the swindlers managed to get away before the old fraud was discovered.

PENNSYLVANIANS ARRIVE FIRST.

The Pennsylvania's launch, Ben Franklin, with the members of the crew, Coach Ward in command, was the first of the contestants to put in an appearance at the start. They reached there at 6:10. Brawn and brawny, most of them stripped to the waist, they were perfect types of athletes when they threw aside the huge bath towels with which their shoulders had been covered on their trip up the river. The new cedar shell was in tow of the launch and was carried up 100 feet above the line where the stakeboats were anchored. There the Quakers awaited the arrival of their rivals. They were greeted with particular exuberance by a carload of their friends, an enthusiastic young man with a cornet playing "John Brown's Body Lies a Moldering in the Ground," while his fellows sang college words to the tune.

The Pennsylvania launch circled about near the start for three-quarters of an hour, when the starters was increased by the arrival of Columbia at 6:40 o'clock, the boys having rowed up the river in their shell. There was a hot greeting for the Columbia, but hardly a welcome for the Wisconsin boys, who were less than a minute behind the boys from New York. Two minutes later Cornell came down from her quarters to Red Top, a short distance above the start. Her arrival was as noisily greeted as any of the others.

CHEERS FOR WISCONSIN.

Then there was an almost simultaneous and pretty bit of college sentiment shown by partisans of all the colleges. They saw and pitied Wisconsin's friendless condition, and the boys from Columbia, Cornell, and Pennsylvania alike, all along the length of the train, gave their college cry, followed in each case by thrice repeated shrieks of "Wisconsin, Wisconsin, Wisconsin!" It was all very pretty, and gave heart to the gallant lads from the West, who proved themselves the real heroes of the afternoon. The cheers were for plucky strangers in a strange land, and not for men who were unexpectedly to prove themselves heroes worthy of the best foeman's steel or oars.

The weather conditions were almost exactly a repetition of those of Monday, save that the sun was lower in the sky than when the freshmen had their race, and the tide was running a little stronger. It was for this tide that the crews and their coaches had insisted upon a postponement to 7 o'clock, the desire for fast time over the course being considered rather than the disappointment and detaining of the thousands who were forced to a tedious wait of more than an hour after the arrival of the observation train at the starting point opposite Krum Elbow.

A deep blue sky, shading down into purple and green, was flecked here and there with fleecy clouds, while over the hills on the western side of the river they looked like mist being driven across the sky. The water was perfect, with scarcely a ripple to interfere with the work of the oarsmen and the course before them stretched like a ribbon of satin under the rays of the dying sun.

THE STORY OF THE RACE.

At just six minutes past 7 o'clock the four shells were lined up and had given answer to the referee that they were ready for the struggle, when the sharp click of a pistol announced to the oarsmen that they were to start for their four-mile journey. All the crews seemed to catch the water well together, but the more powerful strokes of the Pennsylvanians and Wisconsins enabled them to get a slight advantage in the first half dozen strokes. Then, just as the strangers from Wisconsin were forging to the front, No. 2 in their boat unshipped the slide of his seat and went over on his back with his oar shooting upward toward the sky. A dozen shrieks from the whistle of the referee's boat brought all the crews to a standstill. Slowly the boys turned their shells up the river and again lined up for another start. After the preliminary questions, which were supposed to have been answered to the effect that all were ready for the struggle, there was again the crack of the pistol, followed almost immediately by a shout from the members of the Columbian crew that they were not ready for the race. There were more shrieks from the whistle of the referee's boat, and once more the crews had to turn and push up the river.

Just as they were lined up ready for another attempt for a start, there was a chorus of whistling from the referee's boat,

"Do Not Grasp at the Shadow and Lose the Substance."

Many people are but shadows of their former selves, due to neglect of health. Look out for the blood, the fountain of life, the actual substance; keep that pure by regular use of Hood's Sarsaparilla and robust health will be the result. Be sure to get only Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

the police boat, and the revenue marine cutter Manhattan, the latter swinging round and pointing her nose up stream. The cause of this new trouble soon loomed in sight from the bend in the river. It was the big side-wheel steamer Charles W. Baldwin, which was headed straight for the course. For some time she held straight on her course without slacking speed, and it looked for a minute as if she would sweep into things at the start and swamp all the shells. But the determined attitude of the revenue cutter finally brought her to a standstill. Engines were stopped and then reversed sharply, and the head of the steamboat was turned toward the east shore in time to prevent any disturbance from that source.

THE FINAL START.

The incident, however, was sufficient to delay matters for a quarter of an hour longer, so that it was a trifle after 7:30 o'clock when the crews at last lined up for what proved to be the last attempt to make a fair start for all. It was a fair start they got, too. All caught the water when the pistol snapped this time, and all seemed to catch with the same force, deeply and well. For the first dozen strokes there was no perceptible advantage for any one of the eights. The college lads, who at the request of the referee had kept quiet while the start was being effected, let themselves loose when they saw that the race was actually under way. Cornell's crew had the outer course, which was supposed to be the most advantageous. Columbia was next to her, for all the critics on the train. Wisconsin's shell had shot to the front as if she had started out, in the parlance of the turf, to make a runaway race of it.

Before one could well appreciate what she was up to, Wisconsin had actually outstripped the other boats and had a lead of the full length of her shell and just a bit of clear water over the Pennsylvania crew, which had a trifling lead over Cornell, with Columbia lapping the latter, and with no decided advantage in favor of any of the three last named.

"Wisconsin will come back to the other shells as soon as she stops her spurt," shouted the partisans of the other crews in the intervals between their shouts of encouragement to the crews from the Eastern colleges. But just then, as though to prove the foolishness of such remarks, Wisconsin lowered her stroke to thirty-two to the minute, and with every one of those strokes took such a good grip on the waters of the Hudson as to send her shell flying along on an even keel and at a pace that meant serious business for every one of the other crews if the Milwaukee lads could only keep up such perfect blade work as they were doing.

Captains of each of the other crews were forced to make a spurt thus early in the race, and so upset all their previously made calculations as to how the race was to be rowed, all of which had been made with Wisconsin figured as a crew that was of no account in the race.

STILL LEADING AT THE HALF.

Spurt as they would, however, and try hard as they did, Wisconsin refused to allow them to cut down by even the least trifle the lead that she had attained thus early in the race, and so it happened that as the mark of the first half mile was passed Wisconsin had a length to the good over her rivals. Cornell's boys, spurting through their lane on the outside of the course, had secured second place by about a quarter of the length of their shell from Pennsylvania, whose men, rowing steadily and well, were about the same distance in front of Columbia. The latter's boat seemed to sag and hang a bit even in this early stage of the race. But Columbia was by no means done at this point, for under call from her coxswain her eight young men bent themselves to their work with vigor and force enough to enable them to creep upon the leaders.

QUAKERS AND CORNELL SPURT.

Between the half mile and the mile mark Cornell had been doing such effective work that as the mile mark was reached she was in second place. The Wisconsin lads had eased up a trifle at their slow stroke, so that their lead was reduced to half a length.

Pennsylvania had taken things so coolly and easily that at the mile she was absolutely last, Columbia leading her by about a quarter of a length. But once that mile post was passed there was renewed life in two of the boats. The lads from Wisconsin under their cool-headed Captain had kept at their thirty-two stroke, while Pennsylvania and Cornell were both rowing about thirty-four, trying at this lively rate to get the lead away from the Wisconsin boys, who, they had now decided, were the ones they had to reckon with before they should know the taste of victory.

Cornell spurted and Pennsylvania spurted, and, save for some trifling splashing on the port side of the Wisconsin shell, all of these thirty-two young men in the shells moved in unison like some splendid piece of machinery.

At the end of the mile and a half the spurting was over and all the crews had settled down to business and rowed steadily and without any fancy work for the next mile.

In that distance Wisconsin had recovered its lead of a length. The exertions of its rivals had told on them, while the Wisconsins, taking things easily and saving themselves for the final brush further down the river, had simply held their own.

The Pennsylvania boys had gradually bettered their position, and at the two-and-a-half-mile mark got their shell into second place, being but a foot in front of Cornell, which was now a good length ahead of Columbia. The latter never showed plainly that she would be a factor in the race, though her boys held pluckily on to the end.

WISCONSIN'S ILL-LUCK.

It was just at this point that there happened a little incident, hardly noticed at the time of its occurrence, that in all probability had much to do with the final result of the race. Right in the path of the Wisconsin shell was a floating fish car or box of some kind that the coxswain had to turn far to the right to pass in safety. This brought his shell over too near the west bank of the river, and from the time of this trifling incident the shell of the Westerners was never in its proper water, but well to the right of it.

It was just at this point, too, that the Pennsylvania boys put themselves into a good position for the final struggle. Either because of weariness on the part of the Ithacans or by reason of a heart-breaking spurt on the part of the Quakers, the latter managed to get a lead of a good half length over the Cornell lads. From that point on Courtney's pets were as much out of the game as were the Columbians, and they only rowed the race out to the finish with the dogged persistency they did in order to save the money that had been bet on them as against the crew from Morningside Heights.

All hope of the honor of victory was gone, and there now remained for them only the chance of saving the money that had been bet on them to beat Columbia. The money bet on them to beat Pennsylvania was possibly lost, and they rowed as if they appreciated that fact. There was little heart in their work, and they did not like the sound of the Pennsylvania cheers and yells that came ringing across the water in their ears.

Columbia's yells had died away a mile further up the river. Cornell's were silenced at this point near to the big bridge, which marked the beginning of the third and last mile of the race.

PENNSYLVANIA'S GREAT WORK.

For the quarter of a mile immediately before reaching the bridge and the quarter after passing it Pennsylvania's crew rowed as it never has rowed before.

They were desperate at the way in which the despised Wisconsin boys held on and answered spurt after spurt and held their lead doggedly and persistently. Shake them off they could not. To catch them was a task apparently impossible. But the Pennsylvanias kept at it, and from that half mile they and the Wisconsin boys rowed like madmen, though each crew managed to keep its form and steadiness.

Pennsylvania was well over to the east of the course, where there was all the benefit possibly to be got from the tide, while the Wisconsins were pulling away in deadwater, and their coxswain had either lost control of the boat or of his head, for he kept running the shell in toward the west shore.

The officials on the referee's boat shouted at him and did everything possible to prevent him from making the grandest race ever rowed the fiasco that it turned out to be—fiasco not because the Wisconsin boys did not do their best, but because they threw away a victory they had almost won.

Everybody but the unlucky coxswain could see just what was going to happen, and just what did happen by his getting out of his course. The sympathy of the crowd was plainly with the Westerners, who had come here without any bluster and had shown themselves to be oarsmen of the very best type.

HOW WISCONSIN LOST.

Even as the shells of the two crews reached the very last half-mile mark the Wisconsins still had a half length the best of it, and but for the erratic course followed by their coxswain would in all probability have taken back with them to Wisconsin the trophy and the honors of beating a splendid lot of oarsmen, probably the very best in the East.

At the foot of the last half mile of the course there had been packed in between the shore and the open lane kept for the boats a lot of small sailing craft and steam launches. Directly down into this mass of boats the Wisconsin coxswain steered his craft, while the Pennsylvania boys kept down the straight course that led to the boats at the finish line.

AN EXCITING FINISH.

Whistles were screeching, guns booming, and all the noises that man has invented for use on such occasions were making themselves heard as the pair of shells rushed down to where the Judges at the finish were stationed. Perhaps this rattled the Wisconsins. Pennsylvania by holding to its course after the bridge was passed gained an advantage of at least a length, possibly more.

At all events, it was a sufficient amount to enable it to get its shell first pass the judges by but a trifle more than half its length, in spite of the disadvantage the Wisconsins were under. Wisconsin finished away out of the lane, back even of the inshore boat that marked the finish line, and where, even had they finished first, it would have been doubtful if they would have gotten the benefit of a victory.

While the guns were booming and the whistles screeching, Cornell passed through its proper lane three lengths and a half behind Pennsylvania, and, according to the time of the race, nearly three lengths behind Wisconsin. Columbia, well fagged out, brought up the rear of the procession, a couple of lengths behind Cornell.

AN UNSATISFACTORY CLOSE.

Thus the intercollegiate regatta of 1899 was brought to a close that was unsatisfactory as a race to all but the partisans of the University of Pennsylvania, who were rather glad that Wisconsin's unfortunate coxswain made the mistake he did, and so made a doubtful victory for them a certain one.

Oarsmen generally believe here to-night that had Wisconsin been able to keep her boat in the proper course it would have resulted in a victory for her. At all events, up to the point where Wisconsin's shell first got so hopelessly out of her proper course the Wisconsin crew was in the lead. Wisconsin's men were as fresh and apparently rowing with as much power as those of the Pennsylvania crew.

But once the strangers got over among the interfering craft they were attacked with nervousness.

This was shown by the fact that twice between that time and the finish No. 4 of their boat "caught a crab," which, of course, interfered with the impetus of the boat.

These two accidents alone would have accounted for the second and a half time between the finish of Pennsylvania and the Wisconsin crews. However, the steering was where the "crabs" were caught, and so a well-earned victory for Wisconsin was lost.

But Pennsylvania at the same time deserves a lot of credit, for no crew that ever sat in a boat ever rowed a gamer race in a stern chase than did the Quakers.

THE COACHES TALK.

After the race, Ellis Ward, the coach of the victorious Pennsylvania crew, said: "My men rowed exactly as I told them to do. I had no idea that the Wisconsins were the powerful crew that they proved to be. I thought they could beat Columbia without much difficulty, but their form had been so ragged in practice that I did not see how they could beat two crews like Pennsylvania and Cornell. This is one of the cases, however, where splendidly conditioned men, fitted physically for their boat, can often beat crews whose ryhthm and form are absolutely perfect."

"As at Saratoga last year, I told the men to pay no attention to any crew but Cornell. They obeyed their instructions implicitly and with almost fatal result. Had we known that we were going to have such another crew to race with as Wisconsin proved to be, we would have kept with them all the way and come very near smashing the record. I am perfectly satisfied with the result and management of the race, and glad for the sake of the sport that Wisconsin gave us such a gamy fight."

Coach Courtney of Cornell has very little to say: "I have no excuse to offer. My men simply rowed the best they could, and were fairly and squarely defeated. I only wish to repeat what I said three weeks ago, that the crew were not in condition to row a winning race, although they had made such great progress within the week they have been here that I expected they would finish at least second. However, I have no tears to shed. We'll be back next year and try to win the race."

Dr. Peet, the Columbia coach, had very little to say about the result of the races. He took the defeat of his crew very much to heart, although he said they were defeated fairly and squarely. All he would say was that he hoped for better luck next time.

THE MAKE-UP OF THE CREWS.

Following is the make-up of the contesting crews, with the weights of the men as they sat in the shells.

PENNSYLVANIA—L. Kintzing, (Captain,) 150 pounds; Howell, No. 2, 162; Davenport, No. 3, 160; Snower, No. 4, 164; Flickmir, No. 5, 164; Busch, No. 6, 165; Hall, No. 7, 160; Gardiner, stroke, 148; Huger, coxswain, 111.

Wisconsin—Little, bow, 155; Lyman, No. 2, 160; Mather, 3, 165; Welsh, 4, 178; Gibson, 5, 170; Sutherland, (Captain,) 6, 164; Anderson, 7, 177; Williams, stroke, 155; Dillon, coxswain, 112.

Cornell—Hartley, bow, 159; Vanderhoef, 2, 161; Wakeman, 3, 165; King, 4, 165; Sweetland, 5, 172; Beardslee, 6, 155; Dalzell, 7, 158; Robbins, stroke, 153; Fisher, (Captain,) coxswain, 164.

Columbia—Thomas, bow, 153 pounds; Irvine, No. 2, 163½; Meyer, No. 3, 173; Leprince, No. 6, 172; Nash, No. 5, 174; Mackay, captain, 159; Erdal, No. 7, 169; Falconer, stroke, 162; Bogue, coxswain, 114.

HOW WISCONSINS TOOK DEFEAT

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 27.—After crossing the line the giants from Wisconsin paused a moment to take in their surroundings and then wormed their way out from among the maze of rowboats and small yachts that lined the course on its shore side. They immediately rowed across the river to their boathouse, which is situated about opposite the finish mark.

As soon as their boat was housed the Badgers formed a group about Capt. Sutherland and shook his hand, and then they fairly hugged each other. Their enthusiasm was unbounded, although they were very much disappointed at not finishing first. The eight were unanimous, however, in relieving their coxswain from all blame for steering them out of their course.

The little steersman himself felt very much depressed over the matter, although he made a good defense for his action.

"Just as we were passing under the big bridge," he said, "I noticed a large berry crate floating right ahead of us, hard on our port bow.

"In a few seconds we would have struck it, and in order to escape from a disastrous collision, I veered sharply toward the shore, going so far out of our course that I realized that if I were to attempt to get back again the movement would probably cost us the half length that we were then in the lead of Pennsylvania; and, looking down among the small boats inside of the course and seeing what I thought a chance to pass them and reach the finish line, I resolved to keep the shell as she was then headed and take the chance. Of course the manoeuvre cost us the race, but I am sure that I did the best that was to be done under the circumstances."

After the coxswain had said this the rest of the crew crowded around him and patted the little fellow on his back.

"You did all right, old man, and we'll stand by you," they exclaimed in a chorus.

Pennsylvania's New Captain.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 27.—The Pennsylvania 'Varsity crew to-night elected J. B. Snover, 1900, who rowed No. 4 this year, Captain of next year's 'Varsity. Columbia re-elected J. W. Mackay, 1900, Captain. Cornell and Wisconsin held no election.

REJOICING AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—There was great jubilation here to-night over the victory of the University of Pennsylvania in the four-cornered boat race at Poughkeepsie. Much interest was shown in the contest, the newspaper bulletin boards being surrounded by large crowds eager to learn the result of the race. In nearly all the clubs, and especially at the University Club, there was great enthusiasm at the outcome. Much credit is given Ellis Ward, the Pennsylvania coach, for landing the 'Varsity eight a winner in two successive years of the intercollegiate annual boat race. Messages of congratulation were sent by a number of members of the Pennsylvania Alumni to Ward and the crew. All university men of any prominence are at Poughkeepsie, and no expression of opinion could be had to-night on the victory of the Quakers.

The winning of the four-oared shell race with Cornell yesterday and to-day's victory are considered quite a feat, and a royal reception awaits the crews on their arrival home.

Deignan May Be a Cadet.

DES MOINES, June 27.—The report that Osborn Deignan would not be able to go to Annapolis as a cadet, because of lack of money with which to prepare for the Naval Academy examination, is denied here and at Stuart, the Merrimac hero's home. State Treasurer Herriott said to-day that Deignan not only had all the money necessary, but that he was now en route to Annapolis to be examined. His friends had supplied him with the cash, and all Iowa was in sympathy with his ambition.

Negro Lynched in Kentucky.

FULTON, Ky., June 27.—Henry Stewart, the negro who robbed and seriously shot G. Hamilton, a negro, and robbed M. Choate, a section foreman, Sunday morning, was taken out at midnight and lynched by a mob. Excitement is high among the negroes.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, light, southwesterly winds.

The weather conditions continue unsettled from the Mississippi Valley to the Middle and South Atlantic Coast, and showers have occurred in this region. The temperature has remained stationary in the lake regions, the Middle Missouri Valley, and Gulf States, and has risen slightly elsewhere. The temperature will rise slightly in the Atlantic States. Threatening weather will prevail, with little if any rain, from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast. Light southwesterly winds may be expected on the North Atlantic Coast, and variable winds on the Middle and South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1898.	1899.	TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	72	66	70
6 A. M.	70	66	75
9 A. M.	74	75	76
12 M.	77	78	82
3 P. M.	77	78	84
6 P. M.	74	75	80
9 P. M.	70	71	76
12 P. M.	68	70	72

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	76⅞
Weather Bureau	74
Corresponding date 1898	78
Corresponding date for last twenty years	71

The maximum temperature yesterday was 82 degrees, at 1:15 P. M., and the minimum 66 degrees, at 4 P. M. The [illegible] was 88 per cent., and [illegible]

Have "you" had enough of the cheap and shoddy or of the fit everybody, ready-to-wear goods? If so, it further proves what others proclaim—our selling really approaches the phenomenal and the assortment will never grow less, as we are in constant touch with the best makers, and are demanding and getting better qualities and more elegant patterns each season.

Burnham & Phillips
Custom Tailoring Only,
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

THE YALE-HARVARD RACES

Big Preparations for To-morrow's Events at New London.

CREWS IN GOOD CONDITION

The Opinion Is that Harvard Will Be Hard to Beat—Three Races in All —A Great Crowd Expected.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 27.—This old harbor town is ready for its chief annual event, the boat race between crews representing Harvard and Yale Universities. Anticipation is keyed up to the highest pitch. The people expect to-morrow, the day of the race, the largest crowd that has attended a similar contest here in many years. Last year Cornell, Yale, and Harvard contested on the Thames here, finishing in the order named. There was a large crowd, and for the first time in boating history on the Thames, the races—'Varsity and freshmen—were postponed to the next day on account of rain. Hundreds of people, including many young ladies in new gowns of summery texture, were drenched to the skin, and others saved themselves a soaking by purchasing rubber coats, tarpaulins, oilcloths, and, after everything else of the sort had been sold out, horse blankets, to keep them dry.

But last year's crowd was not so interesting as this year's promises to be. In 1898 the usual display of handsome pleasure craft in the river and harbor was missing. Many of the large yachts were in the employ of the Government, chasing Spaniards or doing blockade duty; very few came to New London. For the race of Thursday, however, there is every likelihood that the fleet of yachts in the harbor will be larger than at any previous boat race here. Many members of New York, Newport, and New Haven yacht clubs have expressed their intention to come, and the advance guard is already at anchor in the lower Thames. The harbor illumination by these fine pleasure craft on the night following the races is one of the features not to be overlooked by one who is seeing the sights.

This year Cornell, with her brawny and usually victorious crew, will not be present, having chosen to race with other college oarsmen on the Hudson. The absence of Cornell, however, will detract nothing from the interest taken in the races by the people of New England, who will constitute the great majority of attendants. Cornell has been always welcome here, and Columbia as well whenever she has chosen to send her crews, but the main interest in a boating contest at New London lies between Yale and Harvard. For a score of years these two colleges held their aquatic carnivals here every June. The rivalry between the two is of many years' standing, and no regret is expressed that the blue and the crimson have returned to their old-time pol-

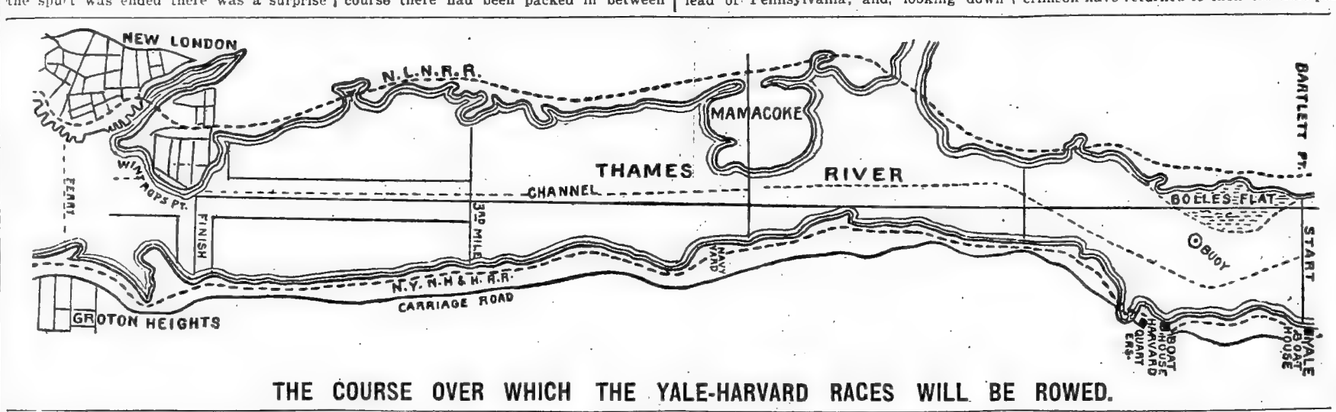

THE COURSE OVER WHICH THE YALE-HARVARD RACES WILL BE ROWED.

battening down the hatches to conceal anything.

Last week another extraordinary thing happened. One day the two substitute fours went out on the river and rowed a couple of friendly races for a few hundred yards. Harvard won out both times, but Yale showed fine form.

The Harvard freshmen crew is a popular favorite, and is picked to win against the Yale youths by most of the rowing experts who have visited the rowing quarters at Gales Ferry. The work done by the freshmen while practicing on the Charles River broke the records for speed on that stream, and since their arrival here last week the Cambridge lads have shown good improvement.

The people of New London, irrespective of their college affiliations, would like to see the Harvard 'Varsity crew win this race, for the reason that it would stimulate interest in future contests. Yale has defeated Harvard so often that it has come to be a foregone conclusion, generally speaking, that the blue will win. A defeat for Yale this year would make the race next year much more interesting. There is another reason—perhaps a somewhat mercenary one—why the townspeople desire Harvard to win. When the Cambridge crew is the victor, there is invariably an enthusiastic celebration in New London that night. When Yale wins, the crews and their followers go home to New Haven to celebrate the victory on the Yale campus. But Cambridge is too far away to get home in time for a proper evening of enthusiasm, so the Harvard boys remain here and show unmistakable evidence that they have done something worth howling over. They spend money freely and give the other spectators a free show that will be remembered.

The battleship Texas, Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, now at Newport, has been ordered here to remain over race day. The revenue cutter Dexter has been detailed to keep the rowing course clear of boats that have no business upon it. By order of the Government, navigation on that part of the Thames will be suspended during the races.

The races will be rowed over the old course. The new one laid out last year to accommodate three crews will not be used. That course had a bend, but the old one is straightaway.

CREWS GET REGULAR PRACTICE.

Yale's Work Seems Imperfect—Harvard Will Use Old Shell.

GALE'S FERRY, Conn., June 27.—Although the coaches who have the developing of the Yale crews realize that there are yet some slight imperfections in the work of their men, they evidently feel that it is better to let them go into the race in their present condition rather than attempt to drive new points into them at this critical time. The light work of to-day served to demonstrate this fact. The 'Varsity crew was on the water less than forty-five minutes this morning, and the work was confined to thirty stroke pulls from racing starts.

This evening the Freshman and 'Varsity were lined up against each other several times, and were started by Dr. Gallaudet from the launch in the prescribed manner by pistol shot. In each of the tests the increased lightness and activity of the Freshman boat told, for they got away in an advantageous manner every time.

The 'Varsity four was on the water for some time this morning, and were coached through the megaphone by Dr. Bolton. This crew seems to be getting into pretty good form, and may surprise the men in the Harvard small shell. The afternoon work of the four was light, as has also been the work of the Freshmen throughout the day.

This afternoon the Harvard freshmen called on the Yale freshmen at Broad View and during the visit the Captains drew for courses. Yale drew the western course. It is conceded that Harvard has the better position. It was agreed this morning by those having the interest of the two freshmen crews in charge to move the start of the freshmen race some fifty yards to the east of the prescribed finish of the big race. This will bring the start immediately under the western side of the big span of the bridge, and will tend to equalize the course. The yacht Aquilla, which is to be the referee's tender, arrived off Broadview to-night, and several of the Yale coaches dined aboard as guests of Mr. Eno, the owner.

The Harvard crews' practice this evening consisted chiefly of brushes between the 'Varsity and freshmen crews. Both crews went out together, but Coach Storrow first coached the freshmen in starting, after which both crews paddled over to the half-mile flag, and they were sent off together. The freshmen rowed a half-mile with the 'Varsity, after which the latter continued on for another half-mile. The older crew got a slight advantage at the start which the freshmen could not overcome, and when they stopped rowing the 'Varsity had a lead of half a length. The 'Varsity continued on to the mile flag, which they reached in five minutes and twenty seconds. There was a light head wind against them and a good tide with them. After rowing a little further, they turned back to the boathouse, indulging in occasional spurts.

The 'Varsity showed much improvement. Although rowing a stroke two points lower than the freshmen, they were always able to forge ahead. The work of the 'Varsity was, on the whole, satisfactory, while the freshmen did not show their accustomed snap, probably due to the hard work of the morning. After practicing a few more starts, the crews went in. They were on the water less than three-fourths of an hour. Harry Keyes, '87, who coached the '91 crew, watched the men from the launch.

It has now been definitely decided to use the old shell in the race Thursday. The new Davis shell arrived too late for the men to accustom themselves to the changes in the rigging, and it will be sent back to New York.

FOR DEMOCRATIC HARMONY.

Illinois Committeeman Comes to New York to Consult with Tammany.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Theodore Nelson, Secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee, has gone to New York to see the leaders of Tammany and ascertain their plans for the National Convention in 1900. The purported object is to have Illinois and New York work in harmony as much as possible. It has been claimed by some of the leaders that if the party organizations of these two States would pull together, they could control the convention.

Ex-Governor Altgeld of this city and Elliot Danforth of New York have said they will each have a contesting delegation. The organization leaders regard this as evidence that the so-called Chicago platform factions in the two States have an understanding and are pulling together. The desire therefore, is to combine forces against them. So Mr. Nelson has gone to confer with the New Yorkers and bring back a report of the situation there.

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Piqué or Satin Stock Collars, ... 12c.
Piqué Revers or Fancy Lawn Stocks, . . . 28c.
Fancy Lawn or Silk Stocks, assorted styles, 35c. & 48c.
Blouse Fronts, fancy ruffled and embroidery trimmed, also Piqué Revers, ... 48c.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—L. de Wardener, Holland.

ASTOR—J. H. Sullivan, Valparaiso; Dr. W. W. Baldwin, Rome, Italy; W. H. Hopkins, Chicago.

CAMBRIDGE—Dwight Braman, Boston; Baron von Hengelmuller, Austrian Minister, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, United States Navy; Washington; Col. Carlos Manuel, Havana; Charles Lockwood Reid, Paris; J. V. Bash, Sydney, New South Wales; W. A. Nygh, London; Rafael Peoh, Yucatan.

GRAND—J. Ross Lander, Chicago; F. M. Toro, Ponce, Puerto Rico; J. M. Brown, New Zealand; Col. E. J. McClernand, United States Army; John F. Finley, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

HOLLAND—Alton Faunce, Boston; R. S. Campbell, Salt Lake City; J. Cecil Hode, Washington; Edgar M. Watts, London; E. W. Penfield, San Francisco.

MURRAY HILL—W. B. Charles, Amsterdam; Prof. A. Mosso, Turin, Italy; A. C. Bishop, Salt Lake City.

NETHERLAND—Manuel Alvarez and Ramon Garcia, Havana.

PARK AVENUE—P. A. Shaw and J. T. Turner, London; Dr. N. J. Tait, St. Thomas, Ont.; S. A. Kean, Chicago.

PLAZA—W. Kerber and Marcellus A. Sola, Puerto Rico; Orville Paddock, St. Louis; J. S. Scott, Japan.

STURTEVANT—J. F. Carrillo, Caracas; C. E. Hamilton, London.

WALDORF—John Roueton, Caracas; James Bell, Montreal; Lord Douglas Compton, England; Charles E De Wolf, Liverpool; Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co., Worcester, Mass.; E. A. Sumner, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; G. Brown, prints; Hotel Gerlach.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; A. Ferguson, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Connelly & Wallace, Scranton, Penn.; B. P. Connelly, notions; Westminster Hotel.

Connell & Co., Scranton, Penn.; A. E. Connell, [illegible] Hotel Imperial.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; E. S. Newman, millinery; 115 Worth Street.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; G. H. Milliken, linens and white goods; H. A. Cook, skirts; 2 Walker Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; M. Kelly, prints; C. W. Copp, linens and white goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; F. L. Ruhbush, wash goods; 2 Walker Street.

Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Cunningham, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Foster, A., Johnstown, Penn.; notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Filene & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. A. Filene, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Fitts, C. N., Northampton, Mass.; carpets and upholstery goods; Hotel Imperial.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; H. A. Cleveland, umbrellas; 2 Walker Street.

Hirsch, J., Cairo, Ill.; clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Hamburger & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; H. J. Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Haire, A. J., Derby, Conn.; notions and furnishing goods; J. W. Reilly, linens; Hotel Vendome.

Hirsch, F. M., St. Paul, Minn.; millinery; Stuart House.

Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. H. McKittrick, prints; 115 Worth Street.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. J. Reid, house furnishing goods; 377 Broadway.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Lamb, hosiery; 8 Greene Street.

Kuppenheimer B. & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Kuppenheimer, woolens; Hoffman House.

Lit Bros., Philadelphia, Penn.; E. S. Malvern, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Loewenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; L. Loewenstein, domestics; 51 Leonard Street.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; E. E.

COLUMBIA-DEFENDER RACES

The New Boat Has Slight Advantage in Two Contests.

CUP RACE SET FOR JULY 6

Some Yachtsmen Are Disappointed by Columbia's Showing, but C. O. Iselin Is Fully Satisfied.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 27.—Some of the yachtsmen who saw the brushes between the new sloop yacht Columbia and the Defender, the champion of 1895, to-day are not so enthusiastic this evening over the speed of the new boat as they were after the short skirmish off Jamestown, on Sunday forenoon.

To-day the two great racers met under different conditions than those which prevailed in the first trying out. Instead of a light air which scarcely heeled the two boats, the wind to-day was a good wholesail breeze from the southwest, which compelled the crews of the racers to lie out windward in real racing fashion, and under these conditions the Defender made a most excellent showing, and her performance this afternoon somewhat depressed the owners and admirers of the Columbia.

This morning both boats sailed dead to the windward for ten miles from Brenton's Reef Lightship, and allowing for the lead which the Columbia had for the start, the new sloop, gained about one and a half minutes in fully one hour and fifteen minutes' of steady sailing, under equal conditions. During the morning's brush the Defender held her own in the short reach toward Point Judith, with booms a third out.

This afternoon the tryout revealed the fact that the Columbia in her present condition is not going to have an easy time with the older boat when they get together over the measured course and with a stiff breeze blowing. Yachtsmen and others, however, need not worry about the Columbia's speed, for she is a very fast craft, and the tuning up that she will get between now and October will certainly make her a fit boat to meet the British challenger Shamrock under any conditions.

MR. ISELIN IS SATISFIED.

This afternoon's skirmish was started on equal terms, with a strong breeze blowing from the southwest, a fairly smooth sea, and no yachts to bother either boat. The racers started side by side, the Defender to the windward about 100 yards away, and after beating out to sea for about four miles in a direct line from Brenton's Reef Lightship, or about six miles tack and tack, the Columbia gained about twenty seconds, not enough to prevent the Defender from forcing her about, had Capt. Rhodes desired to claim that right.

The Denfender had the right of way on the Columbia, and had she not relinquished this, to serve as an illustration of how close the two boats were to each other, Capt. Rhodes's yacht would have met the Columbia just about amidships. A few seconds before, however, the Columbia parted her topsail sheet, and seeing this the Defender eased up and the race was over.

The parting of the topsail sheet on the Columbia caused a tear in the canvas, but the hole was not a very large one, and can be quickly repaired. Both the Columbia and the Defender will start for New London to-morrow morning, and will undoubtedly race all the way. Mr. Iselin said, however, that the chances of a race depended considerably upon the weather and whether the topsail could be repaired in time, otherwise the Columbia would go over under easy sail. After the race Mr. Iselin expressed himself as fully satisfied with the Columbia, and said he would be content if she could beat the Defender five minutes in a thirty-mile course.

RACING BEGINS EARLY.

There were signs of life aboard the Columbia very early this morning, and at 9 o'clock her jib was run up in stops. The mainsail was hoisted slowly and at 10 o'clock the last sway was given on the halyards. Mr Iselin, accompanied by several friends, came aboard from the St. Michaels shortly after, and at 10:30 anchor was weighed and the Columbia stood up toward the eastern end of Goat Island to meet the Defender.

The latter spent the night on the inner side of the island, and left her moorings under staysail and jib just about the same time as the Columbia. Capt. Barr steered the Columbia and Capt. Rhodes was at the Defender's wheel.

While the Defender's mainsail was being hoisted the Columbia headed down the East Passage, about an eighth of a mile in the lead of the Defender, which followed directly in the wake of her rival, and it began to look like business, for the crews of both yachts piled up to the windward, the skippers crouched at the wheels, and the other people aboard kept down in the lee of the hatchways.

Going down the passage Defender set up her working topsail, a piece of canvas that did not fit very well, but served to increase her speed, and she gained considerably on Columbia. The latter made a couple of short hitches until she was able to clear the end of Goat Island in safety, closely followed in every move by Defender, and then stood out past Brenton's Reef Lightship on the starboard tack. Defender did not fetch about on this tack until she was well to windward of Columbia's wake.

The fresh breeze heeled the two boats considerably, but Columbia no more than Defender. For three miles the ships held on this tack, Defender fetching by the Lightship to windward, while Columbia passed to leeward of it. Meantime, Columbia hoisted her working topsail in stops, but when it was broken out and sheeted home, something went wrong with it, and a couple of men went aloft to straighten things out.

Capt. Barr fussed with the sail for some little time, and when it suited him began to get after Defender in a more businesslike way. Defender was quite a distance to windward, but astern of Columbia when the topsail was sheeted flat and Capt. Barr began to work his boat out bit by bit until finally she was almost directly across Defender's bow and breaking up the latter's wind.

COLUMBIA HOLDS ADVANTAGE.

Capt. Rhodes, when he saw that Columbia was going to blanket him completely if he held on this hitch, tacked ship, and stood over toward Narragansett Pier. Columbia followed suit shortly after, still maintaining her slight advantage. In five minutes Defender came about and stood straight out to sea on the starboard tack. Columbia also came about, still in the lead.

Both boats continued on this hitch for some time, Columbia continuing to hold her slight advantage. Four miles from Brenton's Reef Lightship Columbia had gained about a minute and a half over her rival, and held a fine position to windward, but just a bit astern of Defender.

The breeze lightened up a bit and about 12 o'clock, the Defender's crew commenced to send up a small jib topsail in stops. This was noticed on Columbia and her crew started to do likewise, but owing to some difficulty with the sail it had to be lowered for some little time.

After several unsuccessful efforts the sail was finally hoisted into place, and almost simultaneously the jib topsails on each boat was broken out and sheeted some. Under this additional canvas the speed of both yachts increased, but the Columbia felt it more than her rival.

At just 12:30 Defender lay to and waited for Columbia to run down from her windward position to within speaking distance. Then they both headed for Point Judith with booms about a third off the starboard side. The run back toward Newport was made in good time, Columbia reaching her anchorage at 2:15.

Defender did not run back all the way with Columbia, but remained outside, cruising up and down, waiting for another race, which, according to Mr. Iselin's programme, was to be held this afternoon.

THE AFTERNOON RACE.

The Columbia's crew went aboard the St. Michaels for dinner about 2 o'clock, and the men were back again on deck within one hour. The Defender cruised back and forth outside, coming up into the east passage about that time to see whether her rival was ready.

About 4 o'clock the Columbia hove her anchor and stood down the bay under jib and mainsail.

The staysail was run up shortly after, and later the working topsail was sent up in stops, and broken out.

The Defender loafed along below, under the same sails with her jib hauled to windward, and when he rival was nearly abreast, at 4:25, she ran down to the Columbia and ranged up off the latter's starboard bow, about a hundred yards away.

The Columbia was moving very fast on a starboard tack when the Defender began to head up, and for a while she gained steadily inch by inch, until Defender's lee under her mast was just in line with that of the latter. The Defender tacked ship at 4:30 o'clock, and the Columbia followed a quarter of a minute later, and off the big boats went on the port tack along the Narragansett shore.

The Defender was about thirty seconds in the lead, and apparently pointing a bit higher. The Columbia's topsail was backwinded, but to offset this the Defender's jib was shaking near the stay, for Capt. Rhodes was pinching his boat as close as possible. At 4:50 both ships came about on the starboard tack, and it was seen that after three miles' sailing neither had gained perceptibly on the other. At 4:58 the Defender tacked to port, holding her own in splendid shape, and when the Columbia swung about it was seen that there was very little green water between the two boats.

At 5:02 the Defender tacked to starboard and forced the Columbia to come about. Up to this point the new racer had gained about 15 seconds on the older craft, and most of this was made on short hitches, the Columbia gaining from two to three seconds every time she came about, owing to her quickness in stays.

The boats made another hitch inshore, but at 5:05 o'clock the Columbia's topsheet parted. At the time she appeared to be pulling from the Defender a bit. The new boat luffed up in order to get in the damaged sail, and then squared away for home before the wind. The Defender also eased off, and the two sailed along side by side, the Columbia gaining something on the run in, getting into the harbor a length ahead. Both boats anchored at 6 o'clock.

After the day's racing Mr. Iselin, in an interview, said:

"I am perfectly satisfied with to-day's trials, but regret the accident to the topsail. If the Columbia can beat the Defender four or five minutes over a thirty-mile course, we shall be perfectly satisfied with her. It is all we expect. The race for the New York Yacht Club's two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar cup will take place on Thursday, July 6, off Sandy Hook."

Nat Herreshoff, with a party of Bristol friends, watched the Columbia and Defender trial to-day on the steam yacht Eugenia. John B. Herreshoff was also on board.

Royal Phelps Carroll took a party of guests out on the Navahoe to see the Columbia-Defender spin to-day.

Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin has so far recovered from her recent illness that she will remain on board the tender St. Michaels.

FIVE TRIAL RACES OFF NEWPORT.

Columbia and Defender Will Sail for Club Trophy on July 20.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 27.—The race between the Columbia and the Defender for the trophy offered by the Newport Yacht Racing Association, to be sailed off Newport, has been arranged by the Regatta Committee of the association, Capt. Woodbury Kane and Mr. Ralph N. Ellis, and the date has been set for July 20.

Capt. Kane had a consultation with Mr. Iselin on Monday evening, and to-day he held a consultation with Mr. W. Butler Duncan of the Defender, in the presence of Mr. Leeds. The conference was held to-day as Capt. Kane and Messrs. Duncan and Leeds were being driven to the New York Yacht Club's landing. Capt. Kane told Mr. Duncan of the consultation he had had with Mr. Iselin, and Mr. Duncan said: "I am perfectly agreeable."

Then there was a short debate as to the cup or trophy which will be offered, and Mr. Duncan good-naturedly said: "Make it a mug if you like, Kane; it's all the same to me."

The race will be a series of the best three out of five, and the event will be one of the yachting fixtures on this coast this Summer, as it will attract much local and general yachting interest. The association may offer prizes for races between some of the other big single-stickers.

Programme of the Sandy Hook Race.

The programme of the Columbia-Defender race off Sandy Hook is to be issued tomorrow. It is understood that the race will probably start at 11 o'clock A. M., and will be fifteen miles to windward and return, the course being laid from Sandy Hook Lightship, if the wind permits, and if not, from such other point as will enable the yachts to sail a source to windward and return.

The two big sloops are expected to arrive at New Rochelle on Friday. They are to be measured, but the results of the measurements will not be made known before Columbia is measured for the international races. The result of the race off the Hook will be known only by elapsed time, as the Regatta Commitee will not make known the time allowance on which corrected time is figured.

The committee will be on Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan's flagship Corsair, and a steamboat chartered by the club will take members and guests.

SHAMROCK'S MAST STEPPED.

Slight Injury Caused by the Collision at the Launch Repaired—Report as to Alloy Used in the Vessel.

LONDON, June 27.—The Shamrock's mast was stepped to-day, and the fitting of her spars and standing and running gear is proceeding rapidly. The length of her lower mast is given as 106 feet, her topmast is said to measure 70 feet, and it is reported that her boom is 110 feet long.

A new plate has been inserted in place of the one damaged at the launch yesterday.

Numbers of people visited the West India Docks to-day for the purpose of seeing the Shamrock, but only those in possession of permits were allowed close inspection of the yacht. Among those who inspected the Shamrock to-day was Lord Dunraven.

It is said in authoritative circles that the alloy of which the Shamrock is constructed above the water-line is composed of three parts aluminum and one part nickel. Her deck is also said to be constructed of sheets of the same metal three-sixteenths of an inch thick, thus effecting a saving of about two tons in the weight of the deck alone, and stiffening the yacht's hull more effectively than could be accomplished with wood.

It is considered that yesterday's accident proved the strength of the metal, for while the force of the impact was enough to swing the yacht around about four points, the only damage done to her by the barge was a dent about half an inch deep, no sign of cracking on the surface of the metal being discernible.

The officers and crew of the Shamrock, numbering in all about forty men, have now complete charge of the vessel.

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB CRUISE.

Fleet Will Start from Larchmont on July 5—The New York's Cruise.

The Atlantic Yacht Club has issued instructions for its cruise around Long Island. The fleet will start July 5 from Larchmont for Black Rock. On July 6 the run will be from Black Rock either to Morris Cove or New London. If to Morris Cove then the fleet will run to New London the next day. July 8 the squadron will sail from New London for Shelter Island, and on July 10 the start will be made on the race outside Long Island back to Sea Gate.

The start for the squadron runs will be made in two divisions. In the first will be all sloops and mainsail yachts, and in the second all schooners.

Though no instructions have yet been issued, it is generally believed that the New York Yacht Club will rendezvous at New London for its annual cruise this year, and not at Glen Cove. The start will be made Aug. 8, and the cruise will probably be to Marblehead. It is thought that Bar Harbor will be omitted from the itinerary. The fleet probably will return from Marblehead to Newport, where some races will be held. Columbia and Defender will go with the fleet.

New Steel Spar for Defender.

NEWPORT, June 27.—The Herreshoffs are at work building a new steel spar for the Defender to replace the mainmast which is now in use, and it is expected that the new mast will be stepped after the Defender comes back from her New York race.

The Giralda at Bar Harbor.

BAR HARBOR, Me., June 27.—The steam yacht Giralda, E. S. Renwick of New York, owner, arrived here to-night from Booth Bay Harbor. The Giralda is the first yacht to arrive here this season. She sails Thursday for Marblehead.

Yachts at Newport.

NEWPORT, June 27.—Arrivals of yachts included the steam yachts Avelen, Palmer, schooners Merlin and Crusader. Departure was sloop Zigouner.

Not too Late

If you have already closed your house without any protection against burglary, it is not too late for you to send us your keys and we will wire your house in two hours' time, and connect the same with our district office.

HOLMES ELECTRIC PROTECTIVE CO.,
Havemeyer Bldg., 26 Cortlandt St.

BLAME SECRETARY ALGER

Cabinet Officers Indignant at a Recent Utterance of His.

DIVULGED OFFICIAL SECRETS

Secretary Gage, It Is Said, Has Directed the Attention of the President to the Matter.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—In an interview given out Sunday night, after his return to Washington from the West, Secretary of War Alger, after stating that his views did not "stand as those of the Administration," added:

"You will recall that Secretary Gage advocated in the Cabinet and in his annual report a scheme of currency reform which was not indorsed by the President or any other member of the Cabinet. I, myself, was opposed to it. But when I say that his advocacy of a certain plan for currency reform was not indorsed by other members of the Administration, it does not by any means mean that I am talking for anybody else."

This remark was observed by more than one member of the Cabinet, of which Mr. Alger is still a member. To many of them it was considered by far the most interesting and objectionable part of the interview. It is also, like other parts of it, said to be incorrect. But whether it is true or half true makes, it is said, no difference in the estimation of those who have been most astonished at its coming from a member of the Cabinet. To men who know and respect the code of manners which controls Presidents and members of their Cabinets, Mr. Alger's offense, it is stated, is one of the most contemptible violations of the unwritten rules which govern Cabinet officers.

Every other member of the Cabinet, according to Secretary Alger, knew that Secretary Gage stood alone in support of the currency plan he had framed and advocated. But until Sunday no other member of the Cabinet had considered it proper or decent to announce to the people, through the press of the country, that this was the case. All information concerning what passes in the Cabinet, it is understood, is private matter unless it is considered desirable or necessary by the President to make it known. That the President would ever sanction the publication of a difference in the Cabinet, with a statement of the vote, in the manner chosen by Alger to uncover Secretary Gage, is not to be considered. Such a course would be intolerable.

Secretary Gage has nothing to say concerning this sidewise assault upon him. But that, it is pointed out, need not be regarded as proof that he is not offended by Alger's insult to him and to the President. It would, in the opinion of people here, be just as indecent and improper for the Secretary of the Treasury, if he were seeking the votes of Illinois or Nebraska, to rush into the columns of certain newspapers with the statement that Secretary Alger had made a proposition concerning the army in the Philippines which the President and every member of the Cabinet considered unfit for application, and to use it in connection with a platform announcement quite out of key with the doctrines of his own party.

The friends of Secretary Gage who have noticed the fling at him by Secretary Alger, and who now speak of it as a companion piece to his publication of Gov. Roosevelt's personal letter, say that it will not only afford the President new reason for calling for Alger's resignation, but that if there were no other reason it would be sufficient. Mr Gage is not a man to take sudden anger and demand in a huff that either he or Secretary Alger must go. He might do so without provoking much criticism. Not long ago, when many newspapers were publishing reports that practically every member of the Cabinet considered it important that Alger should be dispensed with as a load too heavy for any Administration to carry, a Chicago paper stated that Alger had intimated that his suspicions had been fastened on Secretary Gage as the author of these reports. The same paper afterward published a very pointed story about Alger's discovery that he had been mistaken, and his awkward explanation to Secretary Gage that he was "glad to find out that it was not he who started the story that I [Alger] was to get out of the Cabinet.'

"If men like this, who have no acquaintance with or regard for the comities of life and the customs of Cabinets, can get into and stay in the Cabinet, why," asked a friend of Secretary Gage, "should any white man care to stay in it?"

Mr. Gage, it is openly said, does not enjoy the idea of being associated with a man who may at any time, if the whim seizes him, or a possible advantage appears in sight, make any statement that flies to the tip of his tongue. If, however, he does not regard Alger as a man desirable to be retained in the Cabinet, he does not use the press to make such a fact known. The opinion is one for the President, whose adviser he is, and it is for the President to make the opinion known to the public, if he thinks such matters are proper to be given to the public.

Secretary Gage has not made any ultimatum to the President about this matter. There is no doubt that he has directed his attention to it. It is also safe to add that the President takes a grave view of the offense of the Secretary of War. Still, he seems as reluctant as ever to learn what it is said every member of the Cabinet admitted six months ago—that Alger is a burden to the Administration.

The mystery of the President's attachment to Alger, or Alger's apparent hold upon the President, grows greater in the eyes of many here, in view of this affront, which no man would dare to commit in private life or in any ordinary Cabinet circle, and expect to be tolerated a day. To those who consider the attack upon Secretary Gage, together with the strange declaration of doctrines uttered by Alger, in announcing his combination with Pingree and his determination to stick in the Cabinet, the announcement to-morrow that Alger would leave the Cabinet at once would cause satisfaction, but not surprise—even in the face of Alger's denial that he will resign.

Some intimations have been heard here to-day that the President has conveyed to some member of the Cabinet his determination that Alger must give up the Pingree platform or his place in the Cabinet. It cannot be verified. The President seldom proceeds in that way. His first effort will doubtless be to bring about an understanding between Alger and Gage about the newspaper attack on the latter. That adjusted, he may feel like keeping Alger because Alger desires to be kept. The Secretary of War sticks to the President with a tighter grasp than the Old Man of the Sea got about Sindbad's neck.

Alger's chances for election as Senator are so small, and his alliance with Pingree is so grotesque that it is not at all improbable that he will choose to swallow his Gage interview and abandon his candidacy on the Pingree platform. His inordinate desire to be "in the public eye," even if that eye is censorious, appears to dominate him completely. To the President, it is said, the choice is unpleasant between kicking him out and putting up with the burden that he imposes upon the Administration. It is admitted that every day Alger stays in the Cabinet as Pingree's partner is injurious to the Administration, and that every day of that association is good for McMillan and bad for Alger as his opponent. To drop Alger out of the Cabinet will not help him, but will hurt his feelings and his prospects. It is surmised by some persons that while he was at the White House to-day Secretary Alger had some conversation with the President in relation to the Michigan Senatorship and Gov. Pingree's recent utterances. When the Secretary left the White House and his attention was called to reports in certain quarters that he intended to resign from the Cabinet, he promptly and emphatically denied their truth. He added that his resignation had not been asked for, that he certainly did not intend to offer it, and that he intended to remain in the Cabinet until the expiration of this Administration.

Relative to Gov. Pingree's published interviews, Secretary Alger said that he did not care to express himself, not being of the opinion that Gov. Pingree could be charged with responsibility for all of the statements attributed to him by the newspapers.

GOV. PINGREE TALKS AGAIN.

Hints that Alger May Have Thought McKinley Made a Mistake.

CHICAGO, June 27.—A dispatch to The Tribune from Detroit says:

"Gov. Pingree to-day, in an interview, said: 'The success of Gen. Alger's Senatorial campaign will be neither a repudiation nor an indorsement of the National Administration. It will be a repudiation of Senator McMillan and his questionable methods; it will be a protest from the great masses of the common people against the rottenness which has run rampant in the State. Whether I am in favor of McKinley or not cuts no figure.

"Gen. Alger may be an Administration man first, last, and all the time, and had I been in his position during the time he has held the office of Secretary of War I believe I should have done just as he has done. And more than that, I would stand by the guns of my superiors as Alger has done. I would not go back on my chief even if I did think he had made a mistake, and that is what Alger may have thought.'"

SELECT SOCIETY CIGARETTES

PACKET OF TEN 5¢ PURE &

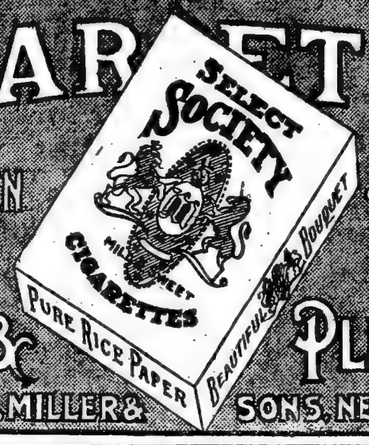

PACKET OF TEN 5¢ PLEASANT

L. MILLER & SONS, NEW YORK.

FIRE IN A SANCTUARY.

Church of the Intercession Seriously Damaged by Flames—Gayly Decorated for a Wedding.

Fire last evening damaged the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Intercession, situated at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and Broadway, to the extent of $20,000. The church, one of the most fashionable uptown, is presided over by the Rev. Bennett H. Schwab. The Rev. G. A. Bartow is the curate. The immediate cause of the fire is unknown, but the firemen believe it was due to spontaneous combustion.

The flames were seen to come from one of the windows of the church at about 7:20 o'clock, and an alarm was immediately turned in, but by the time the firemen responded the flames had got such a headway that a second alarm was sent in. The firemen soon afterward got the flames under control and extinguished the blaze.

The fire, it is believed, started under the organ, in the basement, and made its way to the main auditorium. Before it was under control the organ was destroyed, the pulpit was considerably damaged by the flames, and the auditorium was flooded by water.

During the progress of the fire five firemen, who had gone into the basement to fight the flames, were overcome by escaping gas from jets located under the organ, and had to be taken outside, where they soon revived. The most seriously affected of the firemen was Michael H. Roach of Hook and Ladder Company No. 23.

A meeting of the committee to arrange for the annual church excursion was to have been held in the church last evening. The Chairman of the committee, B. M. Cromwell, was on his way to the meeting, and was in front of the residence of the late Col. John R. Fellows, near One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, when he noticed the flames coming out of the windows of the building. Accompanied by Mrs Fellows, who happened to be standing in front of her residence, he ran to the scene of the blaze, and with Policemen Goetz, Grew, Muller, Alphman, and Becker they made their way inside the church. The silver service, chalice, vestments, Bible, and a cross used in the pulpit were carried to the street.

Many of the fine colored windows in the church were broken by the heat and water, and the members of the church place the damage at $20,000, which is fully covered by insurance. The organ was a large one, and was valued at $6,000.

The structure was erected in 1872 at a cost of $200,000. Connected with the main building is a chapel, in which services will now be conducted until the necessary repairs are made to the damaged building.

The auditorium had been profusely decorated in preparation for the wedding of Dr. Palmer H. Lyon and Miss Grace Hamilton Jones, which was to be celebrated today at 11 o'clock. The wedding was to have been one of the most fashionable witnessed in Harlem in many a day. When the announcement was made that the building had been damaged to such an extent that the ceremony could not take place it was announced that the wedding would be performed in St. Luke's Church, Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street, at the appointed hour.

SUSPECTED OF BIG ROBBERY.

Negroes Said to Have Stolen $4,700 from Hotel Imperial Guest.

Joseph Robertson, alias "Lovie Joe," and John Seymour, both negroes, were held for examination in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon on a charge of robbery. The two men were arrested in a resort conducted by Robertson at Surf Avenue and Fifteenth Street, Coney Island, yesterday morning by Detectives Curry and O'Donnell of the West Thirtieth Street Station.

The prisoners were held at the request of the detectives to give them time to make other arrests and prepare a case.

The police were reticent as to the robbery for which the negroes were arrested. It was said, however, to have been one in which a man, whose name is given as Charles Brown, figured as the victim on Sunday night last. Brown, who is said to be a guest at the Hotel Imperial, was robbed of $4,700, it is said, in a place known as "The Ship," at 485 Seventh Avenue.

Two negro women are said to have aided in the robbery, and Detectives Curry and O'Donnell were hunting for them at Coney Island last night.

The police of the West Thirtieth Street Station were also gathering in a large number of colored women, and it was surmised that the number of arrests had something to do with their efforts to catch the women connected with the robbery.

At the Hotel Imperial it was said that there was no one by the name of Charles Brown stopping there. The name is thought to be a fictitious one.

According to the police the negro Robertson has a record in Chicago. He came to this city from there some time ago and opened a resort in the Tenderloin district. Later he went to Coney Island, where he opened another place.

The Journal Baseball Nine Won.

The Journal baseball nine has won another game in the Morning Newspaper Baseball League. It defeated The Tribune team at Prospect Park yesterday by the following score:

Journal	1	0	4	0	0	1	4	1	0	0—20
Tribune	3	0	0	3	1	1	0	8	0	0—16

Base hits—Journal, 17; Tribune, 12. Errors—Journal, 4; Tribune, 9. Batteries—Jordan and Tobin; Windisch and Mooney.

Jeffries a Union Boilermaker.

"Jim" Jeffries, the pugilist, is now a union man. He was a boilermaker before he became a warrior, and yesterday he paid his initiation fee of $10 to John Greenhalge, Treasurer of Boilermakers' Union No. 171, who lives at 883 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn. Jeffries promised that when he returned from his Western trip he would give scientific exhibitions for the benefit of the union.

Increases Capital to $80,000,000.

TRENTON, N. J., June 27.—The United States Tube Company this afternoon filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of change of name. The new name is the National Tube Company. The corporation at the same time increases its capital from $75,000 to $80,000,000. One-half of the stock is to be 7 per cent. cumulative dividend bearing.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

GEN. OTIS OPENS UP TRADE

Shipowners Rush to the Manila Custom House for Clearances.

MERCHANTS GREATLY REJOICE

Gunboats to Protect Shipping Wherever Possible—Great Boom in Hemp Business.

MANILA, June 28.—Major Gen. Otis has ordered the opening up to trade of many important ports that have been closed since the outbreak of the war. These include San Fernando, on the west coast of Luzon, Aparri on the north coast, Curimao, and all ports in the islands of Samar and Leyte.

Many ships used in inter-island commerce have been tied up in the harbor here for months, and the shippers and merchants have been urging the Government to raise the blockade.

When the decision was made known yesterday the scene in the Custom House was as animated as the floor of an American Stock Exchange. It was a busy day. Shipowners rushed to get their clearance papers.

There will be a great boom in the hemp business, which has been at a standstill. The ships will race to bring the first cargoes before the demand weakens. As there is a heavy export duty on hemp, this will greatly increase the revenues. The interests of the natives, as well as the merchants and traders generally, led Gen. Otis to take this action.

Delegations from the southern islands told him that the cessation of business was bringing much suffering to peaceful inhabitants.

Gunboats will protect the shipping in some ports, but elsewhere shippers must risk confiscation by the insurgents, who exact heavy tribute of all ships they permit to sail.

THE PHILIPPINE SITUATION.

President McKinley Agrees That Gen. Otis Must Have Men to Replace the Sick, Dead, and Wounded.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The President upon his return to Washington was promptly acquainted with the situation in the Philippines as exhibited in Gen. Otis's statement cabled yesterday.

He was in conference for a time with Secretary Alger respecting the best method of carrying out Gen. Otis's desire to maintain in the island, at least throughout the rainy season, an effective fighting force of no less than 30,000 men. In the General's last estimate, which was received yesterday, it is noted that he asks for an "effective" force of 30,000 men. This last estimate will oblige the War Department to secure more troops.

Gen. Otis's sick report and his casualty list make it evident that provision must be made at once to supply a shortage of about 15 per cent. in his force. The officials are taking into consideration the assurance of the medical authorities that no diminution in this disability rate can be expected during the wet season, but that the conditions may grow even worse as the season advances. Many of these men will have to be invalided home to the States, it being particularly demonstrated in the typhoid cases, that convalescence is rare unless the patient leaves the Philippines. Thus the department will be under the necessity of keeping up a steady flow of recruits from the United States if it wishes to comply with Gen. Otis's request.

The recruiting officers' reports indicate an ability on their part to supply 1,000 men a week, more than sufficient, it is believed, to meet Gen. Otis's needs in the future, while as for the present the department has assembled 5,000 recruits at San Francisco ready for transport as soon as ships can be found.

It is not known at the War Department how Gen. Otis has succeeded in his undertaking to form three skeleton regiments from the volunteers now in the Philipines who are willing to re-enlist. An impression prevails at the War Department that a large proportion of the volunteers may be re-enlisted if some arrangement can be made whereby the men can be allowed to make a visit to their friends and relatives in the United States. The idea is to re-enlist them in the Philippines and give them a furlough to return to the United States. This furlough would be for at least four months, more than half of which time would be required to make the round trip from Manila to the United States.

AMERICAN BANKS FOR MANILA.

Chicago Business Men Ask Charters for Two Institutions.

CHICAGO, June 27.—"The National Bank of Manila" and "The First National Bank of Manila" are the names of two banks for which Chicago men have asked the Federal Government to grant charters. The applicants for a charter for "The National Bank of Manila" are J. L. Fulton, E. R. Bliss, J. H. Strong, J. L. Ray, and A. L. Dewar, all substantial business men.

"Mr. Fulton originated the plan," said Mr. Dewar to-day. "We expect our charter soon. The capital of the bank is to be $200,000, perhaps more. Some of us expect to make a trip to the Philippines soon to look over the ground, although we are already convinced that the new possessions of the United States offer good returns for investments. We will get to work actively as soon as our charter arrives from Washington."

It is said that the Government authorities have not yet taken action on either application.

Aguinaldo Probably Alive.

MANILA, June 28.—The rumor that Aguinaldo had been assassinated was in circulation here for several days. It was not believed, but its currency gave it a definite form. According to the story, Gen. Pio del Pilar called upon Aguinaldo on June 19 and accused him of causing Gen. Luna to be killed. Aguinaldo denied responsibility, and added that he deeply regretted Luna's death. Gen. Pio del Pilar, as the story goes, called him a liar and scoundrel, shot him twice in the head with his revolver, and walked away unmolested.

The report finds no credence in Manila. A Filipino General, mounted on a big horse, with a numerous staff, has since been seen haranguing the Filipino troops around San Fernando, in Pampanga Province, and this officer is supposed to be Aguinaldo.

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Gen. Otis has forwarded to the War Department the following list of casualties:

KILLED.

NINTH INFANTRY—Alfred A. Mahoney, Company I, at Zapote, June 13.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY — Gerard Strumper, Company D, at Guadaloupe Hill, June 10.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY—John B. Gerstner, Corporal, Company F, and Joseph Crogan, Company I, at Zapote, June 13.

WOUNDED.

FOURTH INFANTRY—William A. Mulhey, Company B, abdomen, severe; John Noland, Company E, head, moderate; David H. Waddington, Company G, face, slight; near Imus, June 20.

NINTH INFANTRY—Romeo T. Perry, First Sergeant, Company C, back, slight.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY—Albert R. Davis, Company D, leg, slight.

William O. Carrol, musician, Company E, forehead, slight; near San Fernando, June 22.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY—Charles Overton, Company I, shoulder, slight; James Curran, Company I, back, moderate.

Need Officers for Manila Service.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The War Department is going over the list of army officers to see whether any may be found who can be made available for service in the Philippines by being detached from their present commands. In many cases officers serving with regiments in the United States have offered to be transferred to regiments in the Philippines Nearly every transport bound for Manila will carry officers to take the places of those who are unable to perform duty by reason of illness or wounds received in battle.

The Spanish Consul General.

MANILA, June 28.—The Spanish Consul General, wearing a brilliant uniform, visited Major Gen. Otis yesterday. He was received in the latter's office, which is hung with portraits of spanish royal personages. In the course of a graceful speech he said that the Spaniards in the Philippines would hold no resentment because of the past and would entertain no sentiments but those of respect toward the new regime.

Filipino Blockhouses Shelled.

MANILA, June 28.—Yesterday four guns of Hobbes's Battery and other artillery bombarded the Filipino blockhouses and trenches about two miles north of San Fernando. The blockhouses, which had been used by Filipino sharpshooters to annoy the American outposts, were destroyed. The enemy made no resistance.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	4:31	Sun sets	7:35
		Moon rises	10:54

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	11:36	Gov. Isl'd	H. Gate	1:16
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	11:53	Gov. Isl'd	12:01	H. Gate	1:57

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JUNE 28.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Hildur, Curacao	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Matanzas, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Puerto Rico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westernland, Antwe'p	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Willowdene, St. Kitts	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29.

Algiers, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Athos, Colon	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M
Koenigin Luise, Bremen		10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30.

Ardanhu, Central America	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 M.
Erna, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
M. L. Villaverde, Havana		1:00 P. M.
Newlynn, La Plata	11:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Wordsworth, La Plata	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, May 20 and 28; Shanghai, May 24 and 31; Yokohama, June 7, and Honolulu, June 18, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer City of Rio de Janeiro, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Saturday, July 1.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 28 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Glenogle, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June 30 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 1 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July 4 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after June 23 and up to July 7 at 6:30 P. M. on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive July 7. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia (from San Francisco) close here daily up to July 21 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 7 and up to July 21 at 6:30 P. M.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JUNE 28.

Alabama, Glasgow, June 9.
Aller, Gibraltar, June 19.
El Mar, New Orleans, June 23.
Nueces, Galveston, June 21.
Panama, Bordeaux, June 11.
Peconic, Gibraltar, June 14.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29.

Aurania, Liverpool, June 30.
Britannia, Gibraltar, June 15.
Island, Christiansand, June 16.
Lisnacrieve, Gibraltar, June 15.
Patricia, Hamburg, June 18.

FRI

The Occasion

THE next five business days demand the best of a store at its best. From a retailer's standpoint the climax of the season is signaled in the crash and glory of the Fourth.

A triplicate holiday, such as this year's celebration will hold for many, enforces additional obligations.

All these mean demands upon us.

And the Store

OUR duty as storekeepers is defined by your demands as a public. Our answer to the demands of the occasion is in the news which follows, and in the facts to be found behind them.

There are very few wants of person or home that cannot be filled, expeditiously and with comfort, under this roof.

Outing Season Stuffs No dress material is more satisfying for mountain, seaside or general outing wear than that which, excellent in make, is modish in design and tint, and may be consigned to the laundry with no other thought than its pure freshness on return. We offer you selection in an especial list of such goods, for this especial time, every yard full value:

At 10c., 12½c., 16c. yd.—Bleached cotton Duck.
At 12½c. yd.—Colored Cotton Duck.
At 12½c., 25c., 30c., 35c. yd.—Linen Crashes.
At 25c. to 45c. yd.—Plain Linen Suiting; natural color.
At 25c., 30c. yd.—Linen Duck; natural color.
At 25c., 37½c. yd.—Linen Drilling; natural color.
At 37½c. yd.—Colored Linen Duck; navy blue, cadet blue.
At 50c. yd.—Colored Linen Duck; navy blue, cadet blue, and black.
At 75c. yd.—Bleached Linen Duck.
At 18c. yd.—Scotch striped Galatea.
At 10c., 14c. yd.—Cotton Bicycle Suiting.
At 12½c. yd.—Plaid and striped Pique.
At 10c. to 30c. yd.—Cotton Cheviots; plaids and stripes.
At 18c. to 35c. yd.—Cotton Madras; plaids and stripes.
At 25c., 45c. yd.—Toile du Nord; half linen; checks and stripes.

Separate Washable Skirts There probably never has been a Summer outing since separate skirts came into vogue that did not give some woman reason to rise up and call her blessed who brought the skirts into accepted favor.

They are so handy, so useful, so variable in combination. What if the picnic shower bedraggles the immaculate pique? It launders well, and even if it is ruined another costs but little.

Especially at such prices as these:

At $1—Of white pique; well made; finished with hem.
At $1.50—Of pique, with trimming of insertion.
At $2—A collection of pique, denim and duck; various styles; exceptional value.
At $2.50 and $2.75—Of white pique, trimmed with bands of insertion.
At $3.50—Of fine pique, fine quality; beautifully made with bands of insertion; value $6.
At $4—An assortment of handsome skirts of pique; all beautifully trimmed; many $7 and $8 values.
Others up to $21.

Second floor, Broadway.

Dressing Sacques of Beauty The particular woman hates to sacrifice appearance to comfort even on hot days. We are showing a way to have both,—light lawn dressing sacques, delightfully trimmed in pretty lace and ribbon, luxuriously cool and an ornament to the daintiest boudoir. Read these prices:—

At $1—Of fine lawn; full front in clusters of plaits; embroidered sleeves and collar; prettily trimmed.
At $1.75—Of sheer lawn; full front, finely plaited at neck; back with three box plaits; collar, sleeves, front and bottom trimmed with fine embroidery.
At $2.75 each—Of sheer lawn; empire neck; plaited back, shield front; dainty embroidery of point de Paris and ribbon, large collar, trimmed with point de Paris lace and insertion.
At $3.75—Of fine quality lawn; full, finely-plaited front; large; slashed collar, sleeves and bottom trimmed with fine insertion and dainty edge.
Up to $8.50—Others more elaborately trimmed with ribbon and lace.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Ribbon Display For the Fourth Patriotic Ribbons! The stars and stripes in all widths and prices, designs in stripes or flags. White taffeta and satin ribbons, too, good enough to accompany Old Glory. The National colors at these prices:

No. 1, 4c. yd. No. 2, 9c. yd. No. 3, 11c. yd.
No. 4, 14c. yd. No. 5, 17c. yd. No. 7, 21c. yd.
No. 9, 24c. yd. No. 12, 28c. yd. No. 16, 32c. yd.
No. 22, 38c. yd. No. 30, 40c. yd.

Certain Practical Outing Hints These are just the things you are likely to forget if you are going a-picnicking. And they are among the things you shouldn't forget by any means:

Camp Chairs, with back and arms, $1.75 to $2.75.
Camp Chairs, carpet seats, wood backs, $1.50.
Canvas Seats, with wooden back, 25c. to $1.25.
Camp Stools, 25c. to 50c.
Picnic Plates, 5c. doz. Alcohol Lamps, 20c. to $5.
At 10c.—Alcolia, solidified alcohol, a complete pocket stove.
500 Lemonade straws, 15c.

Basement.

Bathing Suits For Women and Girls Fashion draws her lines conservatively around bathing suit styles, and wide departures from accepted principles are not permissible. The more credit, therefore, to the designers who, within these narrow limits, achieve originality.

So far as variety of style and trimming can be obtained, it is to be found in the assortment we present. Prices:—

FOR GIRLS
At $2.25—Bathing suits of blue flannel; collar trimmed with white soutache braid; bias effect of same on waist.
At $3.75—Suits of fine navy blue flannel; red sailor collar prettily trimmed with white soutache braid.

FOR WOMEN
At $4.50—Suit of black or blue flannel; collar of white or red duck; trimmed with white braid.
At $5.75—Our attractive suits of black mohair; white sailor collar; short sleeves; skirt trimmed to match.
Others up to $10.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Little Girls' Sailor Suits Sailor suits are appropriate for the little maids this Fourth. Here are some worthy of celebrating the national triumphs,—fine quality serge, white, navy blue and red, trimmed with braid and buttons or braid and silk, all beautifully made and serviceable. Sizes 3 and 4 years. Prices, — overshadowed by the quality—$4 to $8.75 each.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Stylish Outing Gloves for Women Attractiveness and durability is an outing-glove combination most frequently noticeable for its absence. Not so with these outing gloves of ours; they are stylish, perfect fitting and very serviceable.

Here are two kinds of phenomenal excellence, at prices to match:

At 50c. pair—White wash chamois gloves; were $1.
At 50c. pair—Tan, mode, black, gray, and white suede lisle thread gloves; were 75c.

Tenth street.

From Toy Store and Sporting Goods Stock Of course if it's to be a ball game, or a golf tournament, or a tennis match, we can fit you out with whatever the exigencies demand. And if you have the Fourth of July buying to do for any of the little fellows who think the day was created expressly for them, we have a field of usefulness for you as well. We do not sell firecrackers and fireworks, nor powder, but we have about everything else. Such as:—

Paper cap pistol, 5c. to 20c.
Brass saluting cannon, 25c. to $4.50.
Air rifles, 75c. to $2.50. Boys' tents, 7x7 ft., $5
All-wool bunting flags, all sizes; silk flags; German and French lantern for decoration, 5c. to $4 each.
Box kites, from $1 to $5.
Beach umbrellas, $2.50 to $8.50.
Hammock stands with awning, $9.
Hammocks in large variety, 75c. to $5.
Croquet sets, $1 to $9. Lawn Swings, $4.50 to $8.50.
A full line of golf clubs, balls, caddy bags, from $1 to $7.50.
Tennis rackets, from 75c. to $6.25.
Baseball goods of all kinds.
A full line of cameras and supplies. Fishing tackle.

Basement.

Ice Cream Freezers The Wanamaker Freezer is a combination of the good thing housewives have been looking for: White cedar pails, secure electric welded wire hoops, revolving whip-dasher that beats while the cream freezes; inside parts coated with block tin; and an automatic scraper. Seven sizes:

2 qts., $1.50 3 qts., $1.80 4 qts., $2.10 6 qts., $2.35 8 qts., $3.60 10 qts., $4.40 14 qts., $6

Book of Recipes with each freezer.

Basement.

Hosiery and Underwear Emphatically A Sale Attention, please! This is no ordinary offer. Summer hosiery and underwear for which there is always a large demand, Wanamaker hosiery and underwear which is always the most conscientious quality and finish; comfortable hosiery and underwear; pretty, new, cool hosiery and underwear,—a great Main Aisle assortment of it,—waiting for a place in your vacation trunk at Half Prices. A glimpse of the array is better than many words. But here is a hint of some markings:

CHILDREN'S HOSIERY
Fast black stockings of cotton; proper weight for this season; fine, firm fabric; double knees, spliced heels and toes; price is exactly half the regular value. Sizes, 5 and 5½, 10c. a pair; 6 to 8, 12½c. a pair; 8½ and 9, 15c. a pair.

WOMEN'S HOSIERY
At 12½c. a pair—"Full regular" made cotton stockings from one of Germany's leading manufacturers; fine gauge, light weight, fast black, double soles, heels, and toes; durable. Easily worth 20c.
3 pairs for 50c.—Fast black cotton; light in weight and durable; plain or Richelieu ribbed. Also black with split feet and unbleached soles; (two latter items in sizes 8 to 9½ only); worth a half more.
At 38c. a pair—Black lisle thread, open work, lace ankles, lisle thread in all-over stripes; black boots, striped tops; black with white stripes; black in plain or ribs with colored silk embroidered fronts; and cotton with colored tops, black boots and Van Dyke points.

WOMEN'S VESTS
At 12½c. each—Fine, firm cotton, light in weight, elastic, full sizes, low neck, sleeveless, silk tape through neck and armholes.
At 50c. each—Light weight silk-mixed vests, low necks with fancy silk trimmed fronts and armholes; white, cream, pink, sky blue, lavender, and black.

MEN'S HALF HOSE
At 12½c. each—Fine gauge fast black cotton, light weight, spliced heels and toes; "full regular" made. Worth 20c.

Men's Bicycle Hosiery, 50c. a Pair Dame Fashion's edicts are obeyed promptly here. The cuffs of our new bicycle hosiery witness that anew,—the latest effects in dots, stripes, squares or plaids; good effects, too. Good material, of course; light-weight, fast black cotton with feet. And the price—one-third less than the regular rate—

50c. a Pair

Broadway.

Light Coats For Babies Half Prices Every mother will welcome this announcement. We are offering the balance of our little coats and reefers—the pretty, comfortable, good-wearing, bright-colored garments that were so popular—at half prices. Just as good as they ever were and fit for the season. Record of prices, new and old.

At $1.65 to $3.25 each—Pique reefers; large collars, handsomely trimmed with embroidery.
At $4.75, $5, and $7.25 each—Cloth reefers; all the leading shades; some with large silk-lined collars trimmed with silk-braid applique or ribbon; were $8.75, $10, and $14.75.
At $4.50, $6, and $8.75 each—A few fine French pique coats; some with circular flounce; collars trimmed with handsome embroidery and insertion; were $9, $12, and $17.50.
At $11.25, $15, and $20 each—Silk coats, mostly of fine taffeta; exquisitely trimmed; one of each kind; were $25.50, $30, and $39.50.
At $5, $6, and $7.50 each—In fine cloth; pretty designs; were $10, $12, and $15.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Half Dollar's Worth of Daintiness Your toilet table requires generous and comfortable supply this Summer weather. No other supplies demand greater care in their selection. You may place absolute faith in every one of the nine half dollar's worths our Perfume and Toilet Supply Store offers you to-day:—

For Fifty Cents

A six-ounce bottle of Queen Mary Toilet Water; your own selection among all our choice odors.
Large envelope Guerlain's Sachet Powder.
Pint bottle of Queen Mary Bay Rum.
Six-ounce bottle Queen Mary Eau de Quinine.
One bottle Hygienique Liquid Food.
One bottle Cassidy's Lily Cream.
One box Royal (Deodorant) Perilla Powder.
One bottle Mirabilia Skin Food.
Also Toilet Waters at 25c. a bottle.

Tenth street.

Shoes for the Country Men's and women's shoes for all vacation purposes, cycling, bowling, golfing shoes, riding boots, shoes and Oxfords for tennis, shoes for tramping,—all the best of their kind.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Pre-eminent in even this collection. Boys' and girls' canvas Oxfords, sizes 2 to 5, with firm rubber soles sewed on, going

At 30c. a Pair

Fifth floor.

Linens Cool, clean, dainty linen goes far to make the Summer home attractive. It need not be extravagant linen, of course, but it must be like ours, pretty, clean white, well-woven and refreshing. You can have all that, easily. On these terms:

At 31c. yd.—Table damask.
At 75c. doz.—Table napkins.
At 12½c. each—Face towels.
At 10c. each—Bath towels.
At 10c. each—Dish towels.
At 10c. each—Glass towels.

Fourth avenue.

Dress Suit Cases Half Prices Only a few left, but well worth coming early for. Heavy sole leather dress suit cases, 22 and 24-in., nearly all in handsome russet. High-grade goods in high-grade finish; satisfying and long-wearing. All good qualities prominent; the low prices especially:

$4 and $4.75 Each

Fifth floor.

Supplies for Travelers "We are our own Fates" in traveling. Your trip will be pleasant if you remember to take with you the thing to make it so. Here are a few suggestions, out of many in our Leather Store, of comfort-ensuring articles at small prices:

At $1.75 to $25 each—Leather dressing cases in grain, seal, or alligator skin, ebonized or oak fittings.
At $1.50 each—Real seal folding photograph cases, with places for two pictures.
At $1.50 each—Leather cased beveled mirrors.

Refrigerators In Summer a sanitary refrigerator is a vital necessity. The Reade Odorless Refrigerator has all the essential qualities. Perfect in air circulation. Uncovered milk and butter can rest safely near meat, fish or cheese,—requires no scalding, economical in the use of ice. Oak box, zinc-lined; ice-chambers lined with galvanized steel.

You will be interested in the demonstration on our fifth floor. Prices follow:—

At $15 each—44 in. high, 28 in. wide, 20 in. deep; ice capacity 75 lbs.
At $17 each—46 in. high, 30 in. wide, 22 in. deep; ice capacity 100 lbs.
At $20.75 each—50 in. high, 32 in. wide, 22¼ in. deep; ice capacity 125 lbs.
At $22.50 each—50 in. high, 35 in. wide, 22¼ in. deep; ice capacity 150 lbs.
At $30 each—52 in. high, 42 in. wide, 23½ in. deep; ice capacity 200 lbs.
At $37.50 each—60 in. high, 44 in. wide, 25 in. deep; ice capacity 250 lbs.
Others up to $51.50.

Fifth floor, Tenth Street.

Fourth of July Sweets The Candy Store catches the explosive spirit and comes out with fictitious noise-makers of many sorts,—loaded with nothing more dangerous than candies:—

There are all sorts of enchanting boxes and wraps for them. Great red Chinese cannon crackers at 3c., 5c. and 8c. each; or cannon crackers in pound and half-pound sizes, trimmed with the American flag and ribbon, at 20c. and 35c. each. There are pound and half-pound boxes, wrapped in the flag and tied with ribbon, at 25c. and 35c. each. And there are pretty red, white and blue ice cases for dinner, festival or luncheon, at 15c., 25c. and 50c. each. There is a store of chocolate torpedoes, 15c. a package; and there are bundles of smaller fire crackers, at 10c., 15c. and 25c.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

American Miners Perish in Siberia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 27.—A special from Nevada City, Cal., says: "Mrs. Norval Douglass of San Francisco has received a letter saying her son, Harry Douglass, with twenty-five picked miners from California, who left June 2 of last year for Siberia, have perished from privation and cold. It is stated the party went to Siberia under contract to a New York company, expecting to be gone three years."

Brooklyn School for Girl Truants.

At yesterday's meeting of the Brooklyn School Board a special committee appointed to inquire into the extent of truancy among girl pupils presented a report. The committee said that few girls were truants, and for the benefit of those who were, recommended the establishment of a school in which domestic economy and practical housework shall be taught, as well as the regular branches. The report was accepted and filed.

New Geyser in Yellowstone Park.

MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS, Wyoming, June 27.—A young geyser came into life yesterday at the fountain basin in the Yellowstone Park, fifty miles south of here. The eruption, which lasted over an hour, was from a hitherto quiet pool fifty feet north of the famous fountain geyser. The new geyser tore an opening in the basin about thirty feet in diameter, and played continuously to a height of from 200 to 250 feet.

Reciprocity Treaty with Bermuda.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—A reciprocity treaty relating to the British West Indian Colony of Bermuda has been concluded and the Bermuda Commission has left for home with a draft of the treaty which is to be submitted to the Bermuda Legislature before being finally signed on behalf of the two Governments by Commissioner Kasson and Mr. Tower, the British Charge. Fair progress is being made on the Jamaican treaty, but the negotiations will not be concluded this week.

OVERVALUE DODGE JEWELS

Woman's Lawyer Claims $10,000 Ring Is Worth Only $8.

CUSTOMS OFFICERS SKEPTICAL

Stuff Will Be Thoroughly Examined To-day, When Mrs. Dodge Will Be Present.

Considerable doubt seems to exist concerning the value of the jewels brought here from Europe by Mrs. Phyllis E. Dodge and seized by the United States Customs officials last Saturday. The Customs officials in a general way say the gems are worth about $130,000, and add to this valuation wearing apparel, alleged to be contraband, which in the absence of proof to the contrary they place at several thousand dollars more.

Nothing was done in the way of making an official examination of the jewels yesterday, and only one trunk of the nine brought over by Mrs. Dodge was examined, and that, so far as could be learned, in a cursory manner. A large amount of fine wearing apparel was uncovered, but after the examination, Col. Phelps, Chief of the Law Division, either could not or would not state positively that it was dutiable.

Deputy Mendil of the jewelry and precious stones division will make an expert examination of the jewelry this morning at 11 o'clock, and this afternoon the trunks will be thoroughly gone over. Mrs. Dodge has been summoned to appear, and will be present at the Appraiser's Stores.

The element of doubt as to the value of the jewelry was called up yesterday afternoon by Mr. Minrath, representing Edward Lauterbach, counsel for Mrs. Dodge. Mr. Minrath told Col. Phelps and Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman that the jewelry had been greatly overestimated.

"The ring set with a black and smoke-colored pearl," said he, "instead of being worth $10,000, as your men have stated, is not genuine, and is worth but $8. All the other jewelry has been similarly overestimated. As a matter of fact, both the jewels and wardrobe were bought in this country.

"They are American goods, and were taken abroad by Mrs. Dodge. She did not try to evade the officials when she arrived. Mrs. Dodge had the jewel case in her hands and handed it to the Inspector. There was no attempt at concealment."

Mr. Minrath made the statement that the whole foundation for the seizure lay in the fact that while in Paris Mrs. Dodge had on her memorandum of purchases the item of a stomacher, for which she intended to pay $5,000, but which she did not buy. "This was noticed by the man who cabled to the Collector to be on the lookout for her," said Mr. Minrath, "and then the trouble was precipitated."

"That's a very good explanation, Minrath," said Mr. Wakeman, derisively. "But you have got a hard case to go up against."

"If I never had a harder case," was the prompt answer, "I would think that the law is all plain sailing."

"Wait and see," said Col. Phelps.

"Well, I get a good fee out of it, anyway," said Mr. Minrath as he turned, with a laugh, to leave Mr. Wakeman's office. "You will find that this case will not amount to anything before you get through."

Earlier in the day Mrs. Dodge's trunks were removed to the seizure room at the Appraiser's Stores, and in presence of Col. Phelps, Mr. Wakeman, Deputy Brunies, the lace expert; Deputy Lee, the silk examiner, and other officials and Mr. Minrath one trunk was emptied. Afterward Col. Phelps said: "I am not an expert, and I do not pretend to say what the goods we found are worth. Mrs. Dodge's counsel tells me that everything except what was declared was bought here, and unquestionably some of the things were. They bear the marks of the American makers.

"On the other hand, dresses and other apparel bear the tags of Paris and London makers. That would not be strange, as many goods with foreign marks are brought here and sold in our own stores. If Mrs. Dodge can prove that everything except that which was declared was bought here, the goods will be released. There are many pieces of household linen, worth 650 francs, which were declared, and these will not be seized."

Besides the dresses, the officials found opera cloaks and many other articles of much value. Col. Phelps refused to give a list of the articles, saying he could tell nothing definite until after the examination to-day. It is understood that Mr. Minrath declared to Col. Phelps that, with the exception of two or three dresses of French make, for which, he said, Mrs. Dodge can show the receipts of a Broadway dry goods house, all the rest is old stuff.

Mr. Mendil said that from a hasty look at the jewels, he was inclined to believe they are genuine. "We have made no official examination," said he, "and I am not prepared to say anything now as to the exact value of the property. I will not place a value on the pearl ring. It is very easy to imitate pearls, and an expert might be fooled on a casual examination. But we have absolute tests."

Edward Lauterbach said the Treasury agents were in error in regard to the Mr. Wormser who happened to chat with Mrs. Dodge when she landed from the St. Paul. The man was Louis S. Wormser, who is unmarried and belongs to the younger Wall Street circle.

BALLOON FALLS 10,000 FEET.

But the Aeronaut Jumps Out Near the Ground and Saves His Life.

VIENNA, June 27.—Signor Merighi, an Italian aeronaut, ascended to-day at Graz, Styria, to a height of 10,000 feet, when his balloon burst and fell. When about forty feet from the ground the aeronaut leaped from the car, and was picked up unconscious with a broken leg.

In the car was found a paper containing the words: "I am dying contentedly, having reached my term." This led to the belief that Merighi intended to commit suicide. He denies, however, any such intention, and says he wrote the sentence while the balloon was falling.

THE WILL OF FRANK THOMSON.

His Estate Is to be Divided Among His Three Children.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—The will of Frank Thomson, late President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who died June 5 at his home near Merion, was admitted to probate to-day at Norristown, the county seat of Montgomery County. It is dated Dec. 9, 1896, and covers four typewritten pages. The executors are Anne Thomson, Frank G. and Clarke Thomson, and John L. Cadwalader.

The estate is supposed to amount to about $750,000. The will provides that one-third of it shall be given absolutely in equal shares to his three children, Anne, Frank, and Clarke Thomson.

The residue of the estate is to be divided into three equal parts, bequeathed in trust, the income of each share to be paid to each of the three children.

Fatal Railroad Wreck Near Dedham.

DEDHAM, Mass., June 27.—The northbound New London freight train collided with a work train a little south of the Dedham Road station, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, at 8:30 o'clock this morning, both trains being thrown into a ditch. The engineer of the freight train, Roger P. S. Jones of Boston, was killed, and his fireman, J. Augustus Hobart, was badly scalded, and received internal injuries. Engineer Jones was buried under the side of the cab, the body being located by a protruding arm. The engineer and fireman of the work train escaped with a severe shaking up. The cause of the accident was not apparent up to noon, but it is thought that the freight train broke in two.

Poles for Power Along the Canal.

ALBANY, June 27.—Superintendent of Public Works Partridge to-day granted permission to the Hudson River Power Transmission Company to erect poles and string wires along the canal from Mechanicsville to Albany at its own cost and expense, with the proviso that the State be allowed to string telephone wires on the same poles if it so desires. The contract made is a cast-iron one, and fully protects the State and canals. Gen. Francis V. Greene of the Canal Advisory Board Commission is President of the company.

Continued Advance in Bessemer Pig.

PITTSBURG, June 27.—Bessemer pig iron is quoted to-day at $20 a ton in the Mahoning Valley, and in Pittsburg the price is $20.75. This is an advance of 100 per cent. in six months and $2 a ton higher than last week.

Perfect Digestion

Dr. J. M. Powers, of Warrensburg, Mo., writes: "Johann Hoff's Malt Extract is always a builder, always a blood maker, by making digestion more perfect."

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

SUED BY COUNTESS WALDERSEE.

Sheriff Has an Attachment for $36,543 Against David B. Lee.

The Sheriff has an attachment against David B. Lee, at the Union Club, from the Countess Waldersee, who is Mr. Lee's sister. She claims that on Sept. 12, 1885, she loaned him $20,000 in Germany, and that he has never repaid the sum. The interest on the loan, she says, now amounts to $16,543.

David Bradley Lee, who lives abroad, but spends his Summers in this city, looking after his property interests, is a life member of the Union Club. He lives at 138 Fifth Avenue while in New York. Mr. Lee could not be found at the club or at the Fifth Avenue address last night. He is a wealthy real estate owner.

The mother of Countess Waldersee and of David B. Lee died in Germany a few months ago. She was nearly 100 years old. She was the widow of a wealthy New York business man, and she left a large fortune.

SOLDIER COMMITS SUICIDE.

Corbett, Dishonorably Discharged, Leaps from the Logan's Deck.

The United States transport Logan, Capt. Quick, arrived yesterday morning from San Juan, Puerto Rico, with thirty-nine cabin passengers, principally army officers and their families; 143 discharged and furloughed soldiers; 350 men and 600 horses of Light Batteries M and C, Seventh United States Artillery, and Heavy Battery B, Sixth United States Artillery. The troops are under command of Capt. M. M. McComb.

During the voyage of the Logan, John Corbett, a dishonorably discharged soldier of Battery G, Fifth Artillery, jumped overboard and was lost. Corbett, it was said, felt his military degradation keenly, and his trouble preyed upon his mind until he became demented. He had said many times that he would kill himself rather than come home in disgrace.

RECORD FROM HAVANA BROKEN.

Liner Mexico Does the Distance in 2 Days 15 Hours and 32 Minutes.

The new Ward Line steamship Mexico arrived here yesterday on her first trip from Havana, having established a record between that port and New York. The record for that voyage now stands at 2 days 15 hours and 32 minutes, which beats by 48 minutes the best time of the Ward Line pier Havana. The Mexico passed Morro Castle at 5:50 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and her run to noon Sunday was 345 miles; the next twenty-four hours' run was 456 miles, and her run from Monday noon until her arrival at Sandy Hook Lightship, at 10:09 A. M. yesterday, was 388 miles.

The average speed of the Mexico for the entire trip was 18.07 knots per hour.

EAST RIVER TRANSIT SCHEME.

Terminal Railway Company Has Applied for a Franchise.

The New York and Long Island Terminal Railway Company, which purposes building a tunnel under the East River, yesterday made application to the Municipal Assembly for a franchise. Under the provisions of the charter the Assembly is required to hold a public hearing on such applications, and the date on this petition was set for July 21 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The application, which is signed by W. H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the company, is for a franchise for a tunnel along the following route:

Beginning at a point at or near the junction of Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, in the Borough of Brooklyn, and running thence in a northwesterly direction under the surface of Flatbush Avenue to Fulton Street, in the said Borough of Brooklyn; running thence under the surface of said Fulton Street and following the line of said street to a point at or near the intersection of Pineapple Street or Clark Street and Fulton Street, in said borough; running thence under private property, crossing under Clark or Henry Street, or both, to a point in Pineapple Street; running thence westerly under the surface of said Pineapple Street to the termination of said street; thence continuing under Columbia Heights and under private property and under Furman Street and under private property to and under the East River to South Street at the foot of Maiden Lane, in the Borough of Manhattan; thence under South Street and continuing under the surface of Maiden Lane to Broadway, in said Borough of Manhattan; thence across and under the surface of Broadway to Cortlandt Street; thence continuing under the surface of Cortlandt Street to the termination of said street at West Street, and thence under the surface of West Street to the westerly line thereof.

Money in Oven Will Raise Mortgage.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 27.—Several months ago Silas Hawks, a farmer living near Little York, Hunterdon County, died, leaving his property to his son, Silas Hawks, Jr. The property was encumbered with a mortgage, which it was thought Hawks would be unable to raise. A few days ago Hawks was tearing out an old brick oven in the house, when he came across a rusty tin box. He pried it open and found a large quantity of old silver and gold coins, which are said to be worth $2,300. The house has stood for nearly a hundred years. The value of the coin will be sufficient to clear the property of the mortgage.

Celebration by 71st Regiment Men.

Capt. Goldsborough's company of the Seventy-first Regiment, the color company, which made a gallant fight at San Juan Hill, will celebrate the anniversary of the event on Friday evening with a dinner at the Café Boulevard. On July 4 Company F veterans, who did good work under Capt. Rafferty, will celebrate with an outing to Livingston, S. I., under their present commander, Capt. Wells, who was formerly Major of the Second Battalion.

Suicide in Hospital Suppressed.

Mrs. Eliza Marston of 574 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, committed suicide at the Seney Hospital on June 20, but the fact was suppressed until yesterday. She was a young colored woman, and was suffering from fever when taken to the hospital. She had been there only a few days when she rose from her bed at night, ran to a window on the second floor which was closed, and jumped through the glass, carrying the sash with her. There was no nurse in the ward at the time of the suicide.

Seventh Men Going Abroad.

Capt. Francis G. Landon of Company I, Seventh Regiment, and Capt. De Witt C. Falls, Adjutant, will sail for Europe on the St. Paul to-day to represent the regiment in London on the occasion of the review of the British volunteers, July 8. They will be attached to the staff of Lord Vincent during their stay in England, and when on duty will wear the Seventh's uniform.

New Ordinances Affecting Streets.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday passed ordinances for the grading of Sackman, Richmond, and Logan Streets, in the Borough of Brooklyn; to extend Ogden Avenue and Andrews and Wiegand Places, in the Borough of the Bronx, and to change the lines of Marcher Avenue, in the Bronx.

The President Appoints Naval Cadets.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The President to-day appointed Mr. Rowan, son of Vice Admiral Rowan; Mr. McNair, son of Rear Admiral McNair, and Mr. Gatewood, son of the late Chief Engineer Gatewood, cadets at large at the Naval Academy. These young men were alternates, and take the places of their principals, who failed at the entrance examination.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

America's Largest CREDIT CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS.

CAREY & SIDES

56-58 4TH AVE., COR. NINTH ST.

MEN'S and BOYS'

CLOTHING ON CREDIT.

READY MADE AND TO ORDER.

We have made a feature of our "NO-EXTRA-CHARGE" CREDIT system so long that we have become an "individuality" in the CREDIT business. You can get acquainted with the system's practical working if you care to call—CASH or CREDIT values remain the same.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Ready-Made Suits and Overcoats, $10, $12, and $15. TO ORDER, $16, $20, and $25. Boys' Suits, $3 to $12. Men's Hats, Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits, silk lined, to order, $30, $35, $40.

Write for terms and particulars.

OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10:30; MONDAYS, 9.

AT THE STATE CAMP.

Battalion of the First at Oscawana—Signal Corps on a Trip.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 27.—The First Battalion of the First Regiment reached Oscawana Lake this afternoon, after a good march under the conditions prevailing in the practice marches. There was a running fight with the supposed enemy all day. The First Battalion will return to-morrow and the Second will start out.

With the exception of a detail to man the camp station, the First Signal Corps left camp to-day for a trip through the country. The first signal station was established at Twin Hill this afternoon, and communication with the camp was taken up. Other stations will be established to-morrow, when the field work will begin.

TO PUSH TRADE WITH TURKEY.

Dr. Schoenfelt to be Turkish Consul General at Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Dr. Hermann Schoenfelt, a professor at the Columbian University, in this city, will be made Turkish Consul General, resident in Washington, shortly, the Turkish Minister having asked the State Department to issue an exequatur to him.

It will be Mr. Schoenfelt's aim to foster more intimate trade relations between the United States and Turkey. He will endeavor to push the trade in Turkish tobacco and olives, believing that the cheapness of these products in Turkey gives room for competition with Cuban tobacco and Italian olives.

Dr. Schoenfelt was at one time United States Consul at Riga, Russia.

A ST. LAWRENCE RIVER MYSTERY

Body of a Stranger Taken from the Water Near Massena.

GOUVERNEUR, N. Y., June 27.—The body of a well-dressed stranger was found to-day in the St. Lawrence River at a point near Massena. It was badly decomposed, and probably had been in the river two months or more. Two bad cuts were found near the heart.

No clue to the identity of the body has yet been discovered. It was clothed in a brown coat and vest, gray trousers, light-colored shirt, and white collar. A gold watch and diamond-set cuff buttons were found in the clothing.

There were no marks on the clothing and no letters, except an unsigned note, dated Nov. 13, 1898, saying: "Keep this in your inside pocket."

A GIANT HOME FROM EUROPE.

Lewis Wilkins, Who Weighs 500 Pounds, Arrives on a German Liner.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse from Bremen, was Lewis Wilkins, known throughout this country as the Kentucky Giant. He had made a tour of Europe and convinced the people of the Eastern Hemisphere that America grows some tolerably good-sized men.

Mr. Wilkins came across the ocean on the payment of one fare, but the steamship company did not make anything worth speaking of out of the transaction. Had Mr. Wilkins been shipped by weight he would have had to pay two or three fares. He is something over seven feet tall, and weighs about 500 pounds. Ocean travel is not altogether a season of joy for him. Steamer staterooms, for instance, are not constructed with an eye to the accommodation of seven-and-a-half-foot passengers. On the passage across the ocean Mr. Wilkins found repose in his berth only by shutting himself up like a jackknife.

The huge Kentuckian has made several trips abroad, and has exhibited himself in all the principal European cities. He was accompanied on this tour by his wife and two children, who returned with him yesterday. Mrs. Wilkins is a woman of ordinary size. The children are a boy and girl, the former being about ten years old, and his sister a few years younger. Both are intelligent and of the usual size for their ages.

The Giant was an object of interest to the crowds coming over the Barclay Street Ferry after the arrival of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Wilkins wore a Prince Albert coat and an immense slouch hat perched far out of the reach of man. Wilkins is built on the Brobdingnagian plan. With his hands he might successfully palm a ham or a man's straw hat.

BIG SUIT AGAINST THE STATE.

John Roberts Claims $138,976.54 for Alleged False Imprisonment.

John Roberts of Astoria, Borough of Queens, has reopened a claim against the State of New York for damages for false imprisonment. A bill of the damages claimed has been filed with the Court of Errors by Roberts's counsel. The claim has been pending for more than twenty years.

Roberts formerly was the proprietor of a saloon at 99 James Street, Manhattan, and also conducted a restaurant at 56 Bleecker Street. He lived in Astoria. On the night of Dec. 12, 1875, four masked burglars robbed several places in Astoria. Four men were arrested, charged with the burglaries, among them being Roberts. He declared his innocence, but was convicted and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. The other three men were also sent to prison.

Roberts's friends finally established his innocence, partly through a confession made by one of the convicted burglars, who declared that he had never seen Roberts before the latter was arraigned in court with him.

In 1878 Gov. Robinson pardoned Roberts, and the Legislature passed an act allowing him to present his claim for damages to the Court of Claims. The court allowed Roberts $7,500, but he refused to accept this amount, and there the matter rested. The Court of Appeals is now asked to adjust the claim and pass upon it. Roberts claims $138,976.54 for damage to his personal reputation, loss of income from his business, and interest on his losses.

PAWNEE BURNED AT SEA

The Clyde Line Freighter Abandoned Off North Carolina.

OFFICERS AND CREW SAVED

They Escaped in One of the Ship's Small Boats and Were Rescued by the George W. Clyde.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 27.—The Clyde Line freight steamship Pawnee, Capt. A. D. Ingram, which left Brunswick, Ga., on June 23, with a cargo of lumber and cotton for New York, was destroyed by fire on Sunday when off Currituck, on the North Carolina coast. The Captain and crew were forced to abandon the ship and take to one of the small boats. They were shortly after picked up by the steamship George W. Clyde, Capt. Robinson, of the Clyde Line, which arrived at this port at 11 o'clock to-day.

The fire in the Pawnee was discovered about midnight Sunday, and had gained such headway that every effort to check the flames was futile. The smoke was so dense that it was almost impossible to see a yard ahead.

When the alarm was given Capt. Ingram was asleep. When he came on deck and took in the situation he saw that, in order to save his crew, he must get them off at once. However, the pumps were set to work, and threw two streams of water upon the flames for several minutes before the order was given for the boats to be lowered and the ship abandoned.

While the crew were manning the small boats Capt. Ingram went into his cabin for some valuables which he hoped to save. When he reached the ship's side the boat containing the crew had drifted out of reach. The Captain called to the crew to row the boat to the windward. This they did, but in the meantime the wind shifted and the heat and smoke forced the men to pull away without their Captain. There were three vain efforts of this kind made, the boat being rowed first to one side of the vessel and then to the other in attempts to remove the Captain.

Finally Capt. Ingram leaped into the water and swam 200 feet or more toward the boat. One of the crew held out an oar to him and pulled him in. He was completely exhausted and almost unconscious.

In the meantime, the George W. Clyde had sighted the Pawnee and bore down upon her in time to pick up the Captain and crew within a few minutes after they abandoned the burning ship.

The Pawnee had a full cargo, principally lumber, of which there was between 500,000 and 600,000 feet. There was also a quantity of cotton. Capt. Ingram's family lives here, and he will await orders in this city.

The Pawnee's crew consisted of twenty-one men, with the following officers: Chief Officer—B. MacBeth; Second Officer—Joseph Parker; Chief Engineer—Clayton Platt; Assistant Engineer—John Ego. All are well.

The first news of the burning of the Pawnee was brought to this city yesterday morning by Capt. George Savage of the steamship City of Macon from Savannah, who reported having sighted the burning steamer on June 26 at 8 o'clock A. M. about forty miles east of Cape Henry. When sighted by the City of Macon the Pawnee was ablaze from stem to stern, and the smoke lay over the waters for miles to leeward of her.

The City of Macon drew near and Capt. Savage learned that the burning vessel was a sister ship to his own. Boats were immediately lowered and approached as near as possible to the blazing Pawnee, the heat from which could be felt a mile away. The City of Macon was run so close that one of the passengers took a snap shot at the burning ship, which presented a magnificent spectacle. There was considerable excitement among the City of Macon's forty-seven passengers until it was seen that no one was on board the Pawnee. The liner had burned almost to the water's edge when sighted, all her rigging, upper decks, upper works, and main deck aft being gone, only her smokestack and, strangely enough, her flagstaff standing out from the blazing hulk.

The sea was swept on all sides by the glasses from the City of Macon and her boats, but nothing was seen of the Pawnee's boats.

The City of Macon cruised about the ship for three hours, making a ten-mile circuit, and, no sign of life being discovered, stood away on her course. Capt. Savage being convinced that the ship's company had been rescued by some passing steamer. When the Macon stood away, the Pawnee had burned to a mere shell.

Capt. Savage's report caused consternation in the Clyde Line offices here, it being feared that the Captain and crew of the burned steamer might have been lost. Early in the afternoon, however, a telegram was received from H. G. Smallbones, the company's agent at Wilmington, N. C., stating that the Captain and crew of the Pawnee had been picked up by the steamer George W. Clyde and taken to that port. At the office of the Clyde Line the telegram was received with great rejoicing. The employes gathered around to discuss it as soon as it was given out. Manager Eager said that the telegram relieved the officials of the line very much, and while the cargo was burned, he said, "Thank God all of the crew are saved."

It was said that Capt. Ingram and his men would arrive here to-day. The Pawnee, it was said, carried very little cotton, her cargo consisting principally of dressed lumber, cross ties, and naval stores. The loss on cargo, it was said, would be about $50,000 and on the vessel $100,000, both being well insured.

The Pawnee, which plied between Brunswick, Ga., Charleston, and Boston was well known in this port. She was built in 1890 by C. Hillman & Co., in Philadelphia. She was a wooden hulled, single screw vessel, 203 feet 2 inches long, 38 feet in beam, and 19 feet 5 inches deep. She was used wholly for freight trade.

METROPOLITAN TENNIS MATCH.

Allen of Yale Defeats Little of Princeton in a Hard Game.

The second day's play in the metropolitan championship lawn tennis tournament, which was continued yesterday on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, Eighty-ninth Street and Central Park West, produced some exciting matches. J. A. Allen, the champion of Yale, was pitted against R. D. Little, Princeton's champion. Allen won the first set easily, and in the second led up to 5—1. Then the Princeton champion came on with a rush and pulled up five games in quick succession, and in the next was several times within a stroke of the set. Yale steadiness carried the day, and Allen won.

The doubles will begin this afternoon, while both scratch and handicap singles will be continued. The principal match in the championship event will be between Millett and Paret, the winner of which is expected to reach the finals. Davidson and Allen probably will meet in the semi-finals to-morrow.

Yesterday's scores follow:

Championship Singles.—Preliminary Round—J. P. Paret beat E. T. Buckingham, 6—1, 6—3; M. Ogden beat C. Cragin by default.

First Round—S. C. Millett beat S. H. Gillespie, 6—3, 6—4; J. P. Paret beat H. E. Avery, 6—0, 6—1; H. A. Tallant beat M. Ogden, 6—1, 6—4; J. A. Allen beat R. D. Little, 6—3, 8—6; J. C. Davidson beat R. D. Thurber, 6—1, 6—1.

Handicap Singles.—Preliminary Round—C. M. Helyea, (half fifteen,) beat R. D. Thurber, (half fifteen,) 6—3, 9—7; S. H. Gillespie, (scratch,) beat W. C. Litchenstein, (half fifteen,) 6—2, 7—0, 6—3; M. S. Clark, (scratch,) beat G. B. Hussey, (half thirty,) 6—3, 6—3; F. L. O. Wadsworth, (owe half fifteen,) beat W. Rosenbaum, (fifteen,) 8—10, 9—7, 6—3; H. A. Plummer, (owe half fifteen,) beat C. Cragin, (owe half fifteen,) by default; R. O. Hicks, (half fifteen,) beat C. C. Edwards, (half fifteen,) 6—3, 5—7, 6—4; W. C. Cragin, Jr., (scratch,) beat M. Ogden, (owe half fifteen,) 14—12, 7—5; J. P. Paret, (owe thirty,) beat Arthur Clark, (half fifteen,) 6—0, 6—2; H. H. Heywood, (scratch,) beat C. E. Fennessey, (fifteen,) 7—5, 9—7; H. E. Avery, (scratch,) beat J. C. Davidson, (owe thirty,) 6—4, 6—1; S. S. Burr, (half thirty,) beat E. T. Buckingham, (scratch,) 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

Offer for "Pedlar" Palmer.

W. B. Gray, manager of the Westchester Athletic Club, yesterday cabled an offer of a ten-thousand-dollar purse for a twenty-five-round bout between "Pedlar" Palmer,

NEW ALASKA GOLDFIELDS.

The Expedition Fitted Out by Prince Luigi Opened a New District—Many Claims Already Located.

SEATTLE, Washington, June 27.—The latest advices from the newly discovered goldfields at Cape Nome, Alaska, are contained in a letter from Major E. S. Ingraham of Seattle, who writes under date of Feb. 2, 1899. Major Ingraham is the leader of a party of fourteen men who were fitted out by Prince Luigi of Italy and local business men. He went first to Kotzebue Sound, but finding nothing there, crossed overland to Cape Nome, with a portion of the party, enduring considerable hardships. Part of the time the men had but two pancakes a day. Major Ingraham writes:

"On Sept. 25 six men went to work to test their claims, some on Snow Creek, and the rest on Anvil Creek. The best pan was obtained on Snow Creek, and amounted to $8.52. The aggregate of four days' work was $4 less than $1,800. The gold was of good quality, and sold at St. Michael without assay for $16.85 per ounce. On account of the lateness of the season and lack of supplies no attempt to reach bedrock was made. The news soon spread, and there had been a constant arrival of prospectors from Unalaska, St. Michael, and as far south as Kuskoquim. Fully 500 locations have been made to date. Two other districts have been organized, one at Lime Creek, beyond Cape Rodney, and the other with Bonanza Creek as a centre.

"The rich finds at Cape Nome and on the Ne-Uek-Luck, a tributary of Fish River, prove beyond doubt that the rich mineral belt of the Yukon crosses to Siberia. Pay dirt is reported to have been struck on a river flowing into the chain of lakes having outlet at Port Clarence. Before starting from Kotzebue Sound, Dec. 15, 1898, prospectors had come in from the Noatak reporting the discovery of a rich and extensive mineral belt north of the river. In November, 1898, there was a stampede from among the prospectors wintering on the Kowak, who reported rich diggings on the Alashuck, a tributary of the Kynkuk. There is no doubt that next Summer will witness remarkable developments in the vicinity of Gollvin Bay."

KLONDIKE LURES MEN TO DEATH.

Nine Men Perish in the Attempt to Reach Telegraph Creek.

SEATTLE Washington, June 27.—W. D. Doolittle of Irvington, N. J., has arrived here, after undergoing fearful experiences during the past year. He attempted to enter the Alaskan goldfields over the Edmonton route, but failed, and returned to Telegraph Creek out of food and barely able to make his wants known. He said:

"Of fourteen men on their way to Telegraph Creek, nine perished in a snowstorm. Three men were found dead in a cabin at Moose Lake. They died from scurvy. They were two Allison brothers of Kent, England, and Carter of New Zealand.

"Late in May Porter, the Government agent at Telegraph Creek, sent a relief party into the Liard district, consisting of two Indian guides and four white men. They had a scowload of provisions, which they distributed among the needy people, numbering about 500."

Eight Klondikers Return with Money.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 27.—Eight miners have just reached here from Alaska with $250,000, the result of two years' digging within twenty miles of Dawson. One of them, named W. H. Armstrong, has a nugget worth $360. "The country is full of idle men," said Armstrong, "and every steamer brings a lot more to swell the list. There will be a fairly good clean-up this year around Dawson, but it will belong to ten times as many men as last year's output."

TROTTING AT PARKWAY TRACK.

Good Sport Before a Large Crowd and Some Lively Betting.

The Parkway Driving Club began its Summer meeting at the track at Parkway yesterday. There was a good attendance. For a trotting meeting there was some lively betting, the lone bookmaker who offered odds on the heats doing a land-office business.

The three events on the card furnished good sport, particularly the 2:20 trot. Five heats were required to decide this race. The first heat was a pretty race down the stretch, Edith Rowe Graham getting the verdict by a short head from C. G. Moser's McLaughlin Maid.

L. H. Chase was a favorite in this heat, but finished seventh. Despite her showing in the previous heat, she was again an odds-on favorite for the second heat. Edith Rowe Graham took this heat also, but Howard Heydon had to drive her in 2:17 3-5 to win. L. H. Chase won the next three heats and the race, winning cleverly each time.

Venora won the 2:23 pace in straight heats, winning easily each time. The first race of the day—a trot in the 2:50 class—was taken by Solitaire in straight heats. In only one heat—the last—was the gelding pushed, and the heat was done in 2:24¼. The programme for this afternoon is, trotting, 2:30 and 2:24 classes, and a special pacing race in the 2:20 class. Summary of races:

2:23 class; pacing; purse, $300.

Venora, b. m., by Wilkes, (Van Horten)	1	1	1
Gambrel's Vein, b. m., by Gambrel-Blue Vein, (H. S. Schmoyer)	2	2	4
Lady Landon, b. m., by Motor, (C. S. Hendrickson)	3	3	2
Lord Belgrave, b. g., by Dark Night-Glencoe, (C. Winters)	5	4	3
Fred Wilkes, b. g., by Alcantara Prince-Fair, (B. F. Relyea)	4	7	7
Sleepy Joe, blk. g., (S. S. Post)	6	5	6
Lizzie Rowe, b. m., by Vatican-Peavine, (Murphy and Devey)	7	6	5

Time—2:22½; 2:20¼; 2:20½.

2:50 class; trotting; purse, $400.

Solitaire, ch. g., by Red Cedar, (W. H. Snyder)	1	1	1
Dell Bar, b. g., by Del March-Barbara Aberdeen, (Nichols)	6	2	2
Star Lillie, w. m., by Girardin-Alcot, (J. Whelpley)	2	3	4
Ash Brook, ch. g., by Simmons, (Wilkins)	4	4	3
Jim Grimes, br. g., by Quartermaster, (M. J. Sinnott)	5	5	5
Zarco, br. g., by Artillery-Myriad, (McBride)	3	6	7
Lombard, b. g., by Greystone, (J. T. O'Connor)	7	7	6
Bish, ch. g., by Everett Clay, (J. C. Miller)	8	8	ds

Time—2:27½; 2:25¾; 2:24½.

2:20 class; trotting; purse, $400.

L. H. Chase, ch. m., by Young Fullerton, (Shillinglaw)	7	3	1	1
Edith Rowe Graham, b. m., by Sable Wilkes, (H. Hayden)	1	1	4	5
Arbitrator, br. g., (W. H. Synder)	3	2	2	3
McLaughlin Maid, ch. m., by Hugh McLaughlin, (Moser)	2	4	3	2
Nell Gwynne, g. m., by Alerion, (Hurd)	5	7	7	4
Russell T., b. g., by Albert W., (O'Connor)	8	8	8	6
Meadow Bell, ch. h., by Lynne Bel, (Coville)	4	6	6	dr
Tipwald, ch. g., by Redwall, (Hendrickson)	6	5	5	dr
Allie Tarre, b. g., by Alcantarra, (Devey)	9	dr		

Time—2:20¼; 2:17 3-5; 2:18½; 2:20¼; 2:18½.

YEARLINGS AT AUCTION.

Bromley & Co. Secure Two Colts for $6,100.

The best-looking yearlings that have been offered at auction this year yesterday drew a large crowd of horsemen to the Easton sale paddocks, opposite the Sheepshead Bay track, before the beginning of the races. The yearlings came from the Adelbert Stud, the property of Messrs. Williams and Radford, and were by imp. Albert, a stallion who is rapidly forging to the front as a successful sire.

Julius Bauer, trainer for the firm of Bromley & Co., secured the pick of the lot and paid the two top prices for them. One was a black colt by imp. Albert-Entricia, a full brother to the two-year-old Fleman and a half-brother to Prime Minister. For this colt he paid $3,100. The chestnut colt by imp. Albert-Lady Useful went to Bauer for $3,000, the second best price of the sale.

The horses that brought $500 or over and the purchasers were:

B. c., by imp. Albert-Leda, Bromley & Co.	$2,700
Bk. c., by imp. Albert-Entricia; Bromley & Co.	3,100
B. c., by imp. Albert-Marie; F. Brown	2,600
Ch. f., by imp. Albert-Hoodoo; Bromley & Co.	2,200
B. c., by imp. Albert-Zetitic; P. J. Dwyer	1,200
Ch. c., by imp. Albert-Bonnie Ola; C. Fleischmann's Sons	1,200
Ch. c., by imp. Albert-Lady Useful; Bromley & Co.	3,000
Ch. c., by imp. Albert-Emma Mack; E. F. Sims	950

ANNUAL SCHOOL EXERCISES

Great Interest in Commencements of Many Public Institutions.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' HONOR ROLL

Cubans Are Graduated with Credit—Mr. Damrosch's Compliment to School No. 79.

Commencement exercises in many of the public schools of the city were held yesterday and were largely attended, the graciousness of nature 'n sky and atmosphere adding to the general enjoyment. Notable instances of faithful and often brilliant work on the part of pupils, girls as well as boys, were recorded in several schools.

SCHOOL NO. 6.—In the boys' department of Public School No. 6, Madison Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, Inspector Scheel presented the diplomas to the graduates. A feature of the programme was a debate between the graduating classes on the question, "Resolved, That immigration should be further restricted."

The exercises of the girls' department were also held yesterday, and a very interesting programme was presented. Inspector Charles Putzel presided. Among the most interesting features of the programme was the "Garden of Live Flowers," the children being dressed to represent various flowers. The address to the graduates was made by Gov. L. Bradford Prince of New Mexico. The class of '99 numbered seventy-nine.

SCHOOL NO. 10.—Public School No. 10, at One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, of which Dr. Ernest R. Birkins is Principal, held its commencement exercises yesterday morning. Ex-Trustee William E. Stillings presided. William Douglas Monks delivered the salutatory, and Fanny Levy, who took the third highest percentage in the city in her college examination, was valedictorian. The Rev. D. A. MacMurray, D. D., addressed the graduates. There were 142 graduates.

SCHOOL NO. 30.—At the closing exercises of Public School No. 30, at 230 East Eighty-eighth Street, of which William C. Hess is Principal, Dr. A. H. C. Anderson presided, and in his address gave the children some interesting history about Yorkville, as that portion of the city where the school is situated was formerly called. There were no graduates, as the school only opened last December. During the afternoon the primary department of the same school held its exercises, Principal Hess presiding.

SCHOOL NO. 32.—The closing exercises of the male department of Public School No. 32 took place in the school hall, at 357 West Thirty-fifth Street. Charles Quincy Adams of Cambridge acted as Chairman and also made the address to the fifty-two graduates. William M. Flanagan and W. E. Lowthian were the highest honor students during the past session, and Morris E. Siegel won the special high school prize.

SCHOOL NO. 39.—The closing exercises of the male department of Public School No. 39, 235 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, were attended by a large number of friends of the graduates. The salutatory was given by Sigfried Radlauer, and the valedictory by Anthony Roth.

SCHOOL NO. 43.—The exercises at Public School No. 43 were conducted by Principal W. H. Sieberg. The programme comprised twenty-eight numbers, including orchestral music, recitations, choruses, and addresses. The salutatorian was Clara R. Gottfried and the valedictorian William Siegel. Eighty-six pupils were graduated—thirty-eight girls and forty-eight boys. Corporation Counsel Whalen was among the guests.

SCHOOL NO. 44.—The exercises of the girls' department of Grammar School No. 44, 12 North Moore Street, were held yesterday afternoon, the graduates numbering eighteen, all but one of whom successfully passed the Normal School examinations. The programme consisted of choruses, recitations, and exhibitions in physical culture, and a very pretty minuet fan drill. School Inspector Edwin F. Merwin presided.

SCHOOL NO. 45.—At the commencement exercises of Public School No. 45, girls' department, 225 West Twenty-fourth Street, J. J. Little, President of the Board of Education, presided, and Commissioner George Livingston presented the diplomas to the graduates.

SCHOOL NO. 50.—The grammar department of Public School No. 50 held interesting commencement exercises. There were fan drills, woodland drills, speeches, essays, and songs. Miss Teresa J. Pearson directed the music. Dr. D. McSweeney presided and addressed the graduating class. The Gerard medals for reliability were presented by the Rev. Dr. Dexter to Mary N. Bornkessel and May G. Dunn. The fifty-three diplomas were presented by Miss Caroline Emanuel, Principal of the school.

SCHOOL No. 51.—The classes of Public School No. 51 held their graduating exercises yesterday morning. A programme of singing and recitations was given, and afterward an exhibition of basket ball in the schoolyard. Among those present were Senator G. W. Plunkitt, Civil Justice James A. O'Gorman, the Rev. P. T. Drain, Dean Russell of the Teachers College, and Patrick F. Trainor, who recently founded a gold medal prize to be given to the best boy in general scholarship. Assistant Superintendent C. E. Meleney presided. There were fifty-eight graduates, fifteen of whom have passed the City College examination. Gold medals were won by P. F. McCormick, J. F. Mohn, and Fred Quigley.

SCHOOL No. 55.—Public School No. 55, 140 West Twentieth Street, held its closing exercises yesterday. The chief features of the morning were the valedictory and salutatory addresses, given by William H. Delay and Edward J. Bertrand, respectively. Charles Battin and Charles Beckley also had a spirited contest in declamation. The Rev. John H. Elliott delivered the address to the graduates and presented the diplomas.

SCHOOL No. 59.—Mrs. John J. White delivered the address to the graduates of Public School No. 59, 228 East Fifty-seventh Street. An excellent programme was rendered.

SCHOOL No. 60.—The class of '99 of Public School No. 60 held its graduation exercises at the school, corner of College Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, yesterday morning. The address to the graduates was made by the Rev. William H. Kephart. There were seventy-three graduates—forty-one girls and thirty-two boys.

SCHOOL NO. 62.—At the closing exercises of Public School No. 62, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, near Courtlandt Avenue, the Rev. Mr. Barton delivered the address to the graduates, the salutatory was delivered by Edwin E. Rawlins, and the valedictory by Edmond O. Linton.

SCHOOL NO. 79.—Graduation exercises of the boys' department of Public School No. 79 were held in the school chapel, at 42 First Street. The number of graduates was 118. Commissioner George Freifeld of Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. A. J. Kerr, and Frank Damrosch spoke to the graduates. Mr. Damrosch said that, in regard to singing, School No. 79 was in the lead, and should be a pattern for the other schools. The music teacher at School No. 79 is T. G. Gorenflo.

SCHOOL NO. 83.—The thirteenth annual commencement of the grammar department of Public School No. 83, in One Hundred and Tenth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, was held yesterday morning. The valedictory was by Alexander S. Levison.

SCHOOL NO. 86.—An interesting musical and literary programme marked the graduating exercises of the boys' department of Public School No. 86, at Ninety-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue. William E. McCoy, Inspector of the Second District, presided, and the Scriptures were read by the Rev. Dr. Dobbon of the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. The feature of the programme was the singing of the new song, "When Dewey Comes Sailing Home," by the school. It was sung with a will, and was received with a storm of applause. Senator Thomas F. Donnelly addressed the graduates, the exercises closing with the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The gold medal for the highest marks in college examination was awarded to R. E. Shortall.

SCHOOL NO. 87.—The tenth graduating exercises of the girls' department of Public School No. 87 were held in the school building, at Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street. Inspector Jacques H. Herts presided, and the Rev. Madison C. Peters addressed the graduates, who numbered forty-four. Assistant Superintendent A. T. Schauffler was present.

SCHOOL NO. 89.—Public School No. 89, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Lenox Avenue, has sustained its reputation of previous years for large graduating classes, and at yesterday's Commissioner Morris E. Sterne presided at the exercises. Dr. John L. Hunt made the address to the graduates, and the prizes and diplomas were presented by Joseph J. Little, President of the Board of Education. The athletic association prize banner was awarded to the scholars of Miss Dunne's class. Ben Hur Lease, a son of Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease, was awarded the Alfred Adler prize of $10 for the best composition. Following the exercises was a reception and exhibition of class work.

SCHOOL NO. 93.—The commencement exercises of the girls' department of Public School No. 93 occurred yesterday morning at the school, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-third Street. The attendance was large, as was also the graduating class, which numbered ninety-three. The presiding officer was Commissioner Edward F. Farrell. Thirty-one of the class will enter the Normal College, and six of them with a mark of over 90 per cent. Forty will go to the High School. Five of the graduates are Cubans, who have had to master the English language besides being proficient in their other studies. A coincidence in numbers is the fact that the number of the school is 93, it is on the corner of Ninety-third Street, the Principal, Mrs. Emma S. Landrine, was appointed in 1893, and the graduating class numbered ninety-three this year.

SCHOOL NO. 103.—The addresses at the closing exercises of Public School No. 103, One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Madison Avenue, were made by Inspectors Mrs. Daniel P. Hays, Frank E. Karolson, Mrs. Jesse H. Smith, and Edward J. Kane.

SCHOOL NO. 158.—Public School No. 158, of which Bayard W. Purcell is Principal, devoted its closing day yesterday to prize speaking instead of the usual valedictory and salutatory of the graduating class. The judges of the prize speaking were the Rev. J. A. Dooley, Col. Joseph A. Goulden, and William D. Peck. Among the pupils that took part were Charles Fingerlin, Robert Jablinowski, John Richter, Adolf Engelberg, and Henry Hartman.

JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The commencement exercises of the Jewish Theological Seminary were held last night in Tuxedo Hall. Several hundred persons were present. There were three graduates, two with the degree of rabbi and one as chazan (reader) and teacher. The two to receive the degree of rabbi were Menahem M. Eichler, A. B., and Michael Fried. The other was Leon H. Elmaleh. Mr. Eichler has received a call to Denver, Col., which he is now considering. Mr. Fried has for some time been in charge of Congregation Tree of Life in Pittsburg. He took the position before finishing his studies at the seminary, undertaking a course of special instruction, however. Mr. Elmaleh occupies the position of reader and teacher of Congregation Mikveh Israel (Hope of Israel) of Philadelphia, where the late Rev. Sabato Morais, the founder of the seminary, was his predecessor.

The commencement exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. B. Drachman, rabbi of Congregation Zichron Ephraim. Joseph Blumenthal, President of the Board of Trustees, made an introductory address. He said Judaism has suffered in the past, but will suffer more in the future, as being taught by rabbis who are not such in the sight of God. He spoke of the abundant charity of the Hebrews and urged his hearers to give their support to the seminary.

The address to the graduates was made by the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, Chairman of the Advisory Board of Ministers and rabbi of the Spanish-Portuguese Synagogue, Seventieth Street and Central Park West. He spoke eloquently of the duty of the rabbi and outlined the responsibilities attending the life. He said it rested with the rabbi whether he gave religious life or spiritual death to his charge. Referring to those who do not live up to their duty, he said:

"You may become known as sensational rabbis, but you will never be known as servants of God. The true rabbi is not only a preacher, but he is a pastor. There are wounded hearts for him to bind up and tearful eyes to be dried. The minister will go from home to home; he will encourage and comfort, and be the friend of all in his congregation."

Following Dr. Mendes's address an exhortation in Hebrew was made by Prof. Joshua A. Joffe, Professor of Hebrew in the seminary. The conferring of degrees and the awarding of diplomas followed. The valedictory was delivered by Menahem M. Eichler and a concluding address was made by Charles Hoffman of Philadelphia.

Hudson County Commencements.

The twenty-seventh annual commencement exercises of the Jersey City High School took place at the Academy of Music last night. The Rev. Benjamin Ott, pastor of the North Baptist Church, offered the prayer. The class presentation was made by School Superintendent Henry Snyder, and the address to the graduates by Allan L. McDermott. Mayor Hoos distributed the prizes. The salutatory was delivered by Miss Clara Sevan Eckerline and the valedictory by Miss Dorothy Kloes. The graduating class numbered seventy. The commencement exercises of the Hoboken High School were held at the Lyric Theatre. The class presentation was made by J. C. Brower, Principal of the school, and the prizes were distributed by Edward Offerman, President of the Board of Education. H. F. Albaneslus, Jr., delivered the salutatory and Robert Burke the valedictory.

The Lucille Pulitzer Prize.

The Lucille Pulitzer Scholarship, recently established by Joseph Pulitzer in memory of his daughter, and awarded to the young woman making the best showing among the candidates from the city schools in the entrance examinations for Barnard College, was awarded for the first time yesterday to Helen Louise King, a graduate of the Girls' High School, in East Twelfth Street. She obtained an average percentage of 90.6. The scholarship consists of the interest on a fund of $10,000. This will amount to about $400 a year, and will be available during the college course of the winner. Miss King lives at 805 Amsterdam Avenue.

Harvard Entrance Examinations.

Harvard entrance examinations are being held in the Young Men's Christian Association lecture rooms, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, this week. Up to yesterday morning thirty-one boys had entered, nine for preliminary and twenty-two for final examinations. It is expected that over seventy-five will register during the week. Dr. Benjamin Rand, assisted by Dr. Dearborn and Dr. Woodworth, is in charge of the examinations.

YALE ALUMNI MEET.

NEW HAVEN, June 27.—The annual alumni meeting at Yale was held this morning. Gardiner Lathrop of Kansas City, Mo., of the class of 1869, presided. The speeches were of the usual order, a representative from each class which is holding a reunion speaking.

Those who spoke were Judge Francis M. Finch of the New York Court of Appeals, for the class of 1849; Prof. John H. Hewitt of Williams College for 1859; Prof. Henry M. Whitney, Beloit College, for 1864; Charles E. Gross of Hartford for 1869; Congressman Charles F. Joy of St. Louis for 1874; James W. Heaton of Albany for 1879; the Rev. George W. Judson of Winsted, Conn., for 1884; Edward L. Parsons of New York City for 1889; John Hill Morgan of New York City for 1893, and Anson Phelps Stokes of New York City for 1896.

The alumni elected members of the corporation to succeed the late Edward G. Mason of Chicago and F. J. Kingsbury of Waterbury, Conn., who declined a re-election. Henry F. Dimock of New York City and Alfred L. Ripley of Boston, Mass., were elected.

AMHERST COLLEGE ELECTION.

AMHERST, Mass., June 27.—The Trustees of Amherst College, after a meeting held this morning, announced the election of Prof. George Harris of Andover as President of the college.

President Harris was born in East Machias, Me., in 1844, and received his early education in the public schools of that town. At the age of eighteen he entered Amherst and was graduated four years later. He then took a three years' course at Andover Theological Seminary. Soon after his graduation he became pastor of the High Street Congregational Church of Auburn, Me. He remained in Auburn three years, leaving there to accept the pastorate of the Central Congregational Church of Providence, R. I. In 1883 he was elected Professor of Theology at Andover Theological Seminary, where he has remained until the present time.

Wesleyan Trustees Elect Officers.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 27.—At the annual meeting of the Trustees of Wesleyan University, to-day, George G. Reynolds of Brooklyn, N. Y., was elected President;

Union College. There was an unusually large number of graduates present. Gen. Daniel Butterfield, '49, of New York, was elected Alumni Trustee.

President Raymond to-night announced the gift of a new building on the campus for the Young Men's Christian Association of the college. The gift is from an alumnus of the college, whose name will not be made public for some time.

SAY STUDY IS TOO SEVERE.

North Side Board of Trade Declares that Children Are Made Ill by the Public School Course.

The necessity for additional school facilities in the Borough of the Bronx and the studies of children in public schools of this city were discussed at a meeting of the North Side Board of Trade last evening at One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and Alexander Avenue. President James L. Wells presided. W. Stebbins Smith, Chairman of the Committee on Education, made the following report:

"Our attention has been called to what would appear to be almost a physical wreck of some of our brightest and best scholars in the public schools, caused, as we believe, by the great amount of study forced upon them, and we deem it our duty to suggest that the children in our schools should have fewer studies, the result of which we believe would be far better than forcing them to such an extent that they cannot sleep from worry and thoughts of the coming school session on the morrow. We believe in making haste slowly, especially when it comes to educating the little children, particularly the girls. We believe that a more thorough and exhaustive system of gymnastic exercises should be attached to our schools, and made a more prominent feature."

A long discussion followed this report, which was unanimously adopted. Among those who spoke in favor of the report were Dr. Emil Heuel, who said that he had a little daughter who worried greatly over her many studies, and that he believed overstudy in public schools was the cause of ruining the health of many children. Resolutions also were adopted requesting that work be commenced at once on the proposed new high school at One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Boston Avenue. James L. Wells and ex-Judge Ernest Hall were appointed delegates to attend the proposed convention of Boards of Trade of the State of New York, to be held early in September. The board voted to hold the convention in Syracuse.

STRIKERS RETURN TO WORK.

The 1893 Scale of Wages Put Into Effect in the Chicago Stock Yards—Secret Meetings of Workers.

CHICAGO, June 27.—The 1893 scale of wages decided on by the packers Monday was put into effect at the stock yards today, and fully 1,000 men who had struck returned to work in the various plants, some 700 or more of them going into the Armour establishments alone. On the other hand, secret meetings of the workers were numerous. Some of Armour's skilled men remained out, and small crowds of working people—girls and boys for the most part—walked out in support of a demand for higher wages.

These small strikes were, however, not sufficient to turn the current, which for the day set in favor of the packers. The strikers claimed to-night that several hundred men were out, but not very many of these were visible. The leaders still talked of a general strike Saturday. There were no disturbances through the day.

Fully 5,000 employes of the Stock Yards concerns have had their wages raised from 10 to 25 per cent. The scale of 1893 is now in general use throughout the yards. This scale—the highest ever paid in the packing houses—was in effect prior to the last cuts in wages, which were made just after the World's Fair.

The cuts were made in the pay of the unskilled workers—men and women—who receive, as a rule, less than $2 a day. There never were any cuts in the pay of the skilled men, and consequently there have been no changes in their pay.

A Superintendent said to-day that the increase in pay affected 50 per cent. of the Stock Yard employes. A large number of employes of the various firms were refused work at opening time in the morning, and their appearance at the timekeepers' windows caused many rumors of strikes. These people were shut out because strikes of last week and of Monday had shut off the supplies of meat. Many of them were in Armour's trimming department. They left quietly.

Armour's, which was the storm centre of the strike, was again to-day the scene of difficulty. The trouble was in the hog killing department. Some extra men, many regulars, and a few unskilled laborers did the work, the unskilled men taking the place of the highly paid "gutters," who were on a strike. Superintendent Conway said that to-morrow morning all the strikers' places will be filled. The strike situation was still grave enough to-day to compel a meeting of the packing house Superintendents.

Every department of Swift & Co. started up as usual, however, this morning. At Lipton's the strikers were welcomed back with the announcement of the advance to all the men. The Chicago Packing House, which had been shut down for three days, resumed operations with a full force. At Nelson Morris & Co.'s there was no change in conditions. The firm claims to have filled the places of many of the strikers, and cannot employ them at the advance conceded in order to avoid other strikes.

PUERTO RICAN'S CRITICISM.

Declare President McKinley's Customs Tariff Is Unlawful—Say Island Conditions Are Worse than Under Spain.

Dr. J. Julio Henna and M. Zeno Gandia, the Puerto Rican Commissioners to Washington, have submitted to the Chamber of Commerce of this city a voluminous statement of conditions in Puerto Rico, in which the policy of President McKinley in creating a customs tariff for the island is declared to be at variance with the Constitution and the decisions of the United States Supreme Court, and inimical to the best interests of the people of the island. The statement is intended to awaken the interest of the Chamber of Commerce in the people of Puerto Rico, to the end that the influence of New York business men may be exerted to secure the removal of the tariff and the establishment of free trade between the United States and that island.

In their statements the Commissioners say in part:

A proper study of the customs laws, which the President of the United States in his capacity of Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States has been pleased to enforce in Puerto Rico, gives rise to the following questions:

Had the President any legal authority to enact such laws? Are those laws constitutional? Is it not in the interest of both the United States and Puerto Rico that those laws be at once repealed?

It is submitted respectfully:

1. That the President of the United States had no authority on Aug. 19, 1898, to enact and promulgate, as he did, a customs tariff and rules for the collection of duties, &c., &c., for the Island of Puerto Rico.

2. That the President had no authority on the 20th of January, 1899, to enact and promulgate, as he did, the "Amended Customs Tariff and Regulations for ports in Puerto Rico," or to enact and promulgate thereafter the numerous amendments made to said tariff.

3. That the President, by his own authority, subsequent to the promulgation of the treaty of peace with Spain on April 11, 1899, when the state of war ceased and Puerto Rico became de jure an integral part of the American territory, to retain in operation the said Amended Customs tariff or any of its amendments.

In justifying the first contention the Commissioners quote the decision of the Supreme Court, in Fleming vs. Page, as follows:

The capture and occupation of Tampico by the arms of the United States, during the war with Mexico, though sufficient to cause it to be regarded by other nations as a part of our territory, did not make it a part of the United States under our Constitution and laws; it remained a foreign country within the meaning of the revenue laws of the United States.

By striking out the words "Tampico" and "Mexico," they say, and inserting "Puerto Rico" and "Spain," the case is adjudged.

The Commissioners contend that the President had no authority to continue the second tariff after the completion of the peace treaty, because he could not accept the cession of Puerto Rico without special authorization by Congress.

In support of their last contention, the Commissioners quote liberally from Mr. Blaine's utterances on reciprocity, and declare that the Puerto Ricans are in a worse condition now than when they were under the dominion of Spain.

"In spite of all statements to the contrary," they say, "the fact is that the Puerto

Would it not be better to put down the barriers which the Government of the United States has unjustly and unnecessarily built around the trade of Puerto Rico?"

A long list of articles which were admitted into the island free of duty by Spain and which now pay high duties is attached to the statement.

Admiral Sampson Will Take a Rest.

NEWPORT, June 27.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-town.....1,289 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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GOV. ROOSEVELT'S OUTLOOK.

The reception of Gov. ROOSEVELT by the people of the Western States through which he has been traveling is attracting much attention, from Michigan to the Berkshires. If the Governor were the ordinary ambitious politician, the President might well regard his going to and fro in the land with suspicion and resentment, but also with perfect equanimity, for to the ordinary ambitious politician the pace would be fatal. Gov. ROOSEVELT's future cannot be read by the history of those who in times past have gained or striven to gain popularity, and as they neared the goal have found themselves exhausted and defeated. Like each of those whose careers have ended thus, he is a politician, and, unless we greatly misjudge him, he is ambitious. But he both pursues and wears the laurels of political life "with a difference."

Wherein lies the difference may be traced roughly by considering first the more improbable of the possibilities of the future—that he should be preferred by his party for the Presidential nomination next year. Certainly this is highly improbable, but merely to mention it suggests the difference between him and other Presidential aspirants, and particularly between him and the actual President. If Mr. MCKINLEY should fail of renomination, it would be because his party found him deficient in energy, in the power of firm and comprehensive decision of broad and difficult questions, in a word, in the faculty of leadership. And if Gov. ROOSEVELT were to be taken, it would be because he is believed, perhaps too readily, to possess this quality. It would be only a great crisis that would induce party managers to make such a revolutionary change of plan, but if the crisis occurred, they might well say to themselves: "Here is a man who would not have dallied with the party pledges as to the currency, would not have shocked the best sentiment of the country by the 'backward step' in reform, could not have tolerated Algerism, and would have measured his task in the East fully, stated it to the country frankly and have called without hesitation for the means to meet it." In a word, Gov. ROOSEVELT, more than any other man in his party, would in such a crisis appeal to the sentiment and to the judgment of the country as a man of action with an extraordinarily high standard of conduct, a man at once of courage and conscience and practical sense.

As we have said, the occurrence of such a crisis as would make the renomination of the President impracticable, though it is conceivably possible, is extremely improbable. The chances of Gov. ROOSEVELT becoming a candidate for the Presidency are more to be considered with reference to 1904, and there is plenty of evidence that they are being so considered. The first judgment of the politicians and of the students of political history is, naturally, that in five years a candidate may easily "play out." It is a not unnatural impression also that Gov. ROOSEVELT is peculiarly liable to such a fate. He is tremendously active; he is in many ways brilliant; he has won warm admiration by a brief and dashing military experience, and, especially, he is a constant talker. The chances, calculated on the past, are that a man with these elements of popularity will lack staying power, and on the surface Gov. ROOSEVELT is fairly open to such an estimate of his future. But if we look a little closer—and all of us, including the politicians, may be forced to look closer—we shall see that there are other elements in the problem which tend to offset these. It is even a reasonable proposition that the Governor's popularity—or, more accurately, his hold upon the confidence of the people—is not so much because of these elements as in spite of them and because of quite different ones. If he is active, he is generally doing something worth while. In his short military career what was really the most important was not his courage or even his conduct in battle, which were no finer than those of many others, but his sure judgment of what was needed to make a volunteer regiment as good as a regiment of regulars, and the firmness, energy, and fidelity with which he acted on that judgment under conditions of great difficulty. If in talking he is "instant in season, out of season," and if he says a good many things not too well worth saying, he says very many that are sagacious, honest, pointed, and inspiring. Even his "preaching," if we may call it so, which often seems to us rather vague and unnecessary, always bears marks of sincerity, and the closer he gets to a definite fact, with a definite responsibility, the more likely he is to say something worth remembering and acting on.

In a word, there is much substance in Gov. ROOSEVELT. If he should be re-elected Governor of New York, the close of his second term would bring him to the eve of the Presidential election. Many things may happen in that time, and prediction would be foolish. But it would be more foolish to predict that his hold on the people will diminish than to expect that it will strengthen. If he relied on the arts of the politician, there would be little to hope for for him. But does he? What do the politicians themselves think?

MAKING THE TASK HARDER.

The picture which Gen. OTIS paints of the situation in the Philippines is a sombre one. The rainy season has set in, practically putting an end to offensive military operations, and the native insurgents are not crushed. There are several thousand of them hanging on the edge of the belt which we hold around Manila. Sickness is reported among our soldiers, though not to an alarming extent. We must now lie on our arms in inaction and finish the work of overcoming the resistance in the Fall.

Our failure to make an end of AGUINALDO in the four months that have elapsed since the outbreak is due to inadequate military preparations, and the responsibility for their inadequacy lies chiefly at the door of Senator GORMAN, who in the Senate successfully opposed the raising of an army sufficient to our needs.

There is another and heavier responsibility which ought to bow to the earth any American citizen who has to bear any part of it. Gen. OTIS's dispatch to the Adjutant General tells what it is:

> Only hope insurgent leaders is United States aid. They proclaim near overthrow present Administration, to be followed by their independence and recognition by United States. This is the influence which enables them hold out; much contention prevails among them, and no civil government remains.

Some of the anti-imperialist newspapers that would like to see our troops withdrawn and the Tagals left free to ravage the country affect to see something absurd in this. They tell us that the Filipinos know all about our quadrennial Presidential elections and could not possibly be fooled about the overthrow of the Administration. It is a favorite procedure of the critics of the Administration's policy to dismiss the statements of our officers in the field as false and unfounded whenever they conflict with their own theories. We see nothing in the least absurd in the statement that the Filipinos are greatly encouraged and strengthened to hold out by the mischievous activities of the anti-imperialists at home. We think it is a statement of the utmost gravity. It is abundantly supported by other testimony. We cannot doubt its truth, yet this shocking and terrible news seems to have no effect in checking the agitation.

Gen. OTIS's words simply mean that these anti-imperialists are killing our soldiers, prolonging the war, filling the minds of the Filipinos with false hopes, and greatly augmenting the cost and harassments of the work we have to do in the fulfillment of our duty in the Philippines. It is not an agreeable task or an easy one at best. But the great majority of Americans, although they deprecate the necessity of pacifying the Island of Luzon with the sword and see no occasion for rejoicing at our victories save as over a duty done, are far too high-minded and patriotic to put needless embarrassments in the path of their Government. They would shrink with horror from any act that would encourage the Filipinos to keep on shooting down our men.

ALGER, PINGREE, AND M'KINLEY.

The announcement that Gov. PINGREE and Secretary ALGER have made up their differences is by no means "confirmed." On the contrary, Gov. PINGREE has taken some disagreeable pains to show that he is not a McKinley man, and that he is not an Alger man if ALGER is a McKinley man. There is much cleverness of its Mephistophelean kind in the cheerful PINGREE's denial. If the President were not, on the one hand, all that he notoriously is, and if he were, on the other hand, all that he is notoriously not, then, and then only, would Gov. PINGREE be a "McKinley man," and then, and then only, the pleasing inference goes, would Gov. PINGREE support anybody running for the Senate as a McKinley man.

This unfeeling announcement dampens many hopes. But the hopes which it most must dampen are those of the President of the United States. All American citizens would be relieved if the Secretary of War would only kindly consent to narrow the field of his uselessness to the Senate, and would only kindly get the other parties concerned to consent to the same constriction. Undoubtedly, the American citizen who would be most of all relieved by the translation of ALGER to the Senate is the President of the United States. The attitude of the Secretary toward the Administration upon which he is the chief incubus, and the manner in which the President, who is not only a patriotic citizen, but also a politician not at all devoid of shrewdness, continues to stand by him, are matters of standing wonderment to the country. What everybody is asking himself and his neighbors is the nature of the "lien" which the Secretary possesses upon his office. It is no wonder that it should be conjecturally explained by imputing to the Secretary the motives of the Rev. Mr. Chadband: "Air we in the possession of a sinful secret and doe we require corn and wine and oil, or, what is much the same thing, money, for the concealment of the same? We doe." It was not at all necessary for the Secretary to assure the public that he would not withdraw from the Senatorial canvass. Not withdrawing is well understood to be his strong point. He will not get out excepting for "something equally as good." If he finds the Senatorship equally as good, we shall have reason to rejoice if he gets it. A unanimous sigh of relief will go up from the whole United States Army, the second Major General only excepted, and from the whole country, excepting the more greedy posts of the G. A. R. But the American citizen who will most of all and by the best title congratulate the new Senator and himself will be Mr. MCKINLEY, who will feel very much like Sindbad the Sailor when he finally succeeded in unloading the Old Man of the Sea.

COLUMBIA, DEFENDER, AND SHAMROCK

That all lovers of international sport will be pleased with the success of the new defender of the America's Cup is a foregone conclusion. That she is a success seems to be fairly well established by the little brush she had with the Defender a day or two ago off Newport. The reports of this short race must be read with some reservation, for the ordinary yacht race reporter is not always an expert, and he sometimes says things which are misleading. For instance, he said that in the beat to windward the other day the Columbia pointed higher than the Defender. This has been said of every new yacht which has been built for the defense of the cup. The Mayflower pointed higher than the Puritan and the Volunteer higher than the Mayflower. The Vigilant outpointed the Volunteer and the Defender outpointed the Vigilant, according to some reporters.

As a matter of fact, the Puritan could be sailed rap full four points off the wind. Now, if each successive sloop gained in pointing ability, by this time the champion ought to be pointing into the wind's eye and still going ahead. The truth is that the latest production of American designing skill sails rap full at four points off the wind, and can be pinched up to three points and a half without altogether killing her way. And that could be said of the Vigilant, too. What will be found to be the case with the new yacht is undoubtedly that she can sail faster when she is close hauled than her predecessor. The result of this is that on each successive tack she gains so much that after a time she can come about directly across the bows of her opponent, and thus lead her on the same tack. To the inexperienced observer this produces the illusion of eating up to windward on the competing yacht. The process is not the same, but the result is.

The statement that the Columbia is quicker in stays than the Defender is probably, at any rate possibly, true, and it is of much significance. For years the British competitors for the cup have been smarter in tacking than our yachts. This was less in evidence in the races between the Defender and Valkyrie III. than in those between any of the previous pairs of contestants. It is safe to say that the decrease of the difference between the American and British yachts at that time was largely due to the fact that the Defender was a keel yacht. It was not possible for the designers to cut away the forward underwater body of their productions so as to turn them almost on a pivot as long as the vessels were of the centreboard variety. Quickness in stays is a most desirable quality, and if the Columbia is an improvement on the Defender in this respect and can also foot faster on the wind, she will undoubtedly prove to be the better boat in windward work. But it remains to be seen whether she is really so much quicker in turning to windward as she seemed to the excited spectators of the recent brush.

Quickness in stays is such a desideratum in yacht racing, and is so much more necessary in the narrow British courses than it is in our open waters, that it seems incredible that Mr. FIFE has made the Shamrock a centreboard yacht. The story that she is such is probably one of the numerous "yarns" which always blossom in large fields about the time when a new challenger is due. The British designers have never had much faith in the centreboard as an element of speed, and for that matter neither have ours. EDWARD BURGESS, the designer of the Puritan, Mayflower, and Volunteer, expressed it as his opinion that the centreboard was simply an article of convenience, good to have in large yachts which had to enter shallow harbors, but not essential to close sailing to windward.

THE PUNISHMENT CURE.

We do not think the courts will long continue to cheat the criminal law by accepting the Christian Scientists' defense of their murders as the exercise of a religious right. The earlier opinions of the Judges here and in England display a shocking confusion of mind. The persecution of Puritans, Quakers, and Scotch Covenanters has inspired the jurists of both countries with an exaggerated timidity toward all malefactors and cheats who look sanctimonious and use their pietistic cant terms fluently. The Judges at first were unable to see the difference between the devotee, daft and harmless, who preaches an eccentric Gospel, and the harpies of Christian Science who substitute their incantations for the resources of rational medicine at the bedside of helpless children and take fees for their deadly work.

Of late the judicial mind has become clarified, and the number of trials and convictions are proof of a disposition to deal with these murderous charlatans as the law intends and the safety of the weak and deluded demands. The practice of Christian Science "healing" will at no distant day involve such vicissitudes of fine and imprisonment as will tend notably to diminish the zeal of the gullible for the gospel of Mrs. EDDY.

It was inevitable that this wicked business should be restrained in every land of enlightenment and law, because it takes human life, which everybody agrees must not be done; while devotional practices, even though they be grotesque and based on false gospel, are supposed to affect only the welfare of the soul, as to which the law is altogether impartial and indifferent. The Mormons would never have become the subject of restrictive legislation had they not made plural marriages a matter of faith and custom. In this country public sentiment is altogether against polygamy, and has sought to prevent it in Utah. But if the Mormons had merely preached a gospel for the soul's salvation they would not have been molested, though every orthodox expert had at once perceived that their perverse teaching meant, not the soul's salvation, but the other thing. A man must not have two wives. If he content himself with one he may do what he likes with his soul.

A good illustration of the very practical nature of our jurisprudence is afforded by the hideous vandalism that is now destroying the Palisades. No court would grant an injunction to restrain the vandals on the ground that they were depriving the community and posterity of aesthetic enjoyment by converting an object of great natural beauty and picturesqueness into an unsightly ruin. But if their blasting threatened the obliteration of a waterman's garden patch the arm of the law would be instantly stretched forth for his protection. Justice is quite blind on her aesthetic side, but she has a deep reverence for the corporeal hereditaments of even the humblest lords in fee simple.

Her aegis is ever ready to safeguard human life, too. She is not so swift on any other errand nor so stern in vengeance when she has failed in any other endeavor. Moreover, she has not a patient ear for murderers' excuses. Therein lies the peril of the brood of Eddyite healers. There is absolutely no difference of opinion among civilized men that human life is a precious thing and must not be wantonly sacrificed. While the earlier revealings of Christian Science hocus pocus were incomplete and unsatisfactory, we now know their whole hoodoo ritual, and in most cases easily come at proof of their guilt. We know that they drive out regular practitioners, throw all medicines out of the window, and sit mumbling beside perfectly curable patients, until death, on such urgent invitation, responds to the call. Then they collect their fee and seek the next victim. In order that the business be stopped it needs only that it be fully known. There is no occasion to fear that the blood of Christian Science martyrs will be the seed of an enduring church. The faiths that have flourished under persecution have had righteousness for their foundation and men of granite for their pillars. Christian Science, as the least instructed may see, is a creed of ignorance, of silly rigmarole, and its votaries are chiefly mindless women and commonplace men. They are not the stuff for martyrdom or persistence in delusion after long nights of introspection in jail.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A resident of Reading, Penn., has received from his son, now in Manila with the Twelfth United States Infantry, a letter containing the following passage: "Some of our soldiers have been placed upon the records as traitors and 'dishonorably discharged.' A number of them have gone over to the Filipinos and have already fought against us. They have been made officers in the Filipino ranks, and from prisoners taken we learn that these traitors tell the Filipinos that if they are captured by the Americans they will be put to death at once.' This statement is curiously indefinite, and one is more than tempted to regard it merely as a camp rumor, with little foundation in fact, and that little misunderstood or exaggerated. Some weeks ago, however, there came from the Philippines a more detailed story about an American deserter who had been shot while wearing a Filipino uniform and assisting native troops in the defense of an intrenchment. Even in that instance, however, no light was cast on the traitor's motive for joining the enemy, and it is extremely hard to imagine what possible grievance could drive an American soldier to take such a course. Ill-treatment, real or fancied, might disgust a private or an officer with service under the American flag, and explain desperate, or even despicable, efforts to get out of it, but what could he expect among the natives? Their struggle is so obviously hopeless, any rank they can bestow so derisory, that even a potential Benedict Arnold would look elsewhere for his vengeance than in the hostile lines. Still, theories fall before facts, and if there really are real Americans serving AGUINALDO in the field, it only illustrates, after all, the limitless possibilities of human folly.

—Commencement at Bowdoin was notable this year because of the unusual number of classes that were represented among the assembled alumni, and on account of the presence of many men distinguished in one or another walk of life. A very prominent figure at the alumni dinner was Gen. OLIVER O. HOWARD, and the one-armed veteran, famed alike for courage and piety, made a speech which showed that the new responsibilities recently undertaken by the Nation neither excite his alarm nor shock his moral sensibilities. His words were received with general and enthusiastic applause, and if any stray members of the Anti-Imperialist League were present they were cautious enough to keep their opinions to themselves. The General began by criticising Harvard's President and one of her professors, the former for remarks about the soldiers "that might well have been left unsaid," and the latter for taking an utterly wrong position with respect to governmental policies and duties. Then the speaker explained his own choice of a military career as the result of inspiration derived from the poem beginning with the words, ascribed to WARREN, "Stand, the ground's your own, my braves!" That favorite stalking horse of the youthful elocutionist he proceeded to recite with great effect. Turning to the Philippine question, Gen. HOWARD said that a few days ago, to an ex-member of Gen. GRANT's Cabinet who had reproached him with being an "expansionist," he had replied, "Oh, no, the expansionist is DEWEY; I am only a citizen of an expanded country." The course to pursue with the Filipinos, he thought, was that which he had found successful with the Nez Percés. Against them, he said, he sent as many men as he could, fought them as hard as he could, and the end was peace, gained by Gen. MILES in a great battle after a chase of 1,400 miles. In conclusion, Gen. HOWARD touched upon the canteen problem, and advocated, not the abolition of those institutions, but the exclusion of alcohol from them.

—Several difficult and somewhat painful problems, ethical, sentimental, and others, have been presented for solution by a Gloucester skipper, Capt. FRANK CARROLL of the schooner Polar Wave. In January last, while off the Nova Scotia coast, struggling with a terrible gale, the Captain sighted another fishing schooner, the Jersey Lily, owned somewhere in the provinces. The Jersey Lily was in sore distress, and on the point of sinking. Capt. CARROLL had about all he could do to look out for his own vessel, but after the manner of his kind he did a little more, and finally succeeded in rescuing every man of the Jersey Lily's crew. While engaged in this work of mercy the Polar Wave was severely strained and was obliged to put into Louisburg for expensive repairs. The other day Capt. CARROLL received from the Canadian Government a very fine gold watch, bearing a very fine inscription, eulogizing his courage and devotion. This was very pleasant, but the Captain grieves over the money spent at Louisburg, and as he sees no chance of getting it back, even by selling the beautiful watch, he considers himself an unlucky man. What worries him most is the fact that the Jersey Lily was insured, while the Polar Wave was not. The case is undoubtedly a hard one, but the Canadian Government seems already to have done the handsome thing, and all that could be expected of it. The owners of the Jersey Lily lost little or nothing themselves, and their gratitude for the saving of their sailors shows no evidence of taking a monetary shape. Capt. CARROLL doesn't say that in the future he will give the victims of Winter gales a wide berth, but he does strongly hint that Good Samaritaning at sea is expensive business, and that he is not eager for more than his fair share of it. Such outcomes of such incidents are not rare, and possibly, just possibly, they account for a few of the many cases when shipwrecked sailors see and are not seen from vessels passing in their vicinity. Some day, perhaps, the various Governments will be civilized enough to make a pool, and at least protect from financial loss the men who risk their lives in effecting rescues at sea. They may do it the same year that they undertake the systematic destruction of floating derelicts.

—It is a decidedly interesting circumstance that, in the impressive list of notables present at the launching of the Shamrock and indulging in or listening to eloquent speeches at the subsequent dinner, the name of our old—well, call him friend, WINDHAM THOMAS WYNDHAM-QUIN, Earl of DUNRAVEN and MOUNT-EARL, does not appear. Yet the event is one that must have attracted his attention, and as he could probably have secured, had he chosen, an invitation to both the launching and the dinner, one may be permitted to wonder what he is so busy about that he couldn't attend. If such wondering were a little malicious, as, indeed, it would be, that would not be entirely inharmonious with the subject under consideration, according to American notions, at least, for the noble Earl is a connoisseur in malice, and there was a time when he was charged—in whispers, of course—with displaying just a trace of it. That was long ago, however, and better days have come. Over here folks will not go so far as to second the hopes for victory that were expressed by the Shamrock's owner and his friends, but everything else they said will be echoed on this side of the water, and the solitary exception will add to, rather than decrease, the amenities of the Autumn contest. Our present antagonist talks and acts like the realest of sportsmen, and if, by some impossible chance, he should have just cause for complaint about anything whatever in these waters, the American public will raise a howl louder than—yes, than that which proceeded, in the year well to be forgotten by all speakers of English, from the only living yachtsman among them who regards both the Shamrock and the Columbia with a pretty affectation of indifference.

—News from China, even though it has tarried for refreshments at Denver and Chicago on the way here, has no right to be as hard to understand as was the dispatch published yesterday, announcing that an American syndicate has secured the contract for tearing down the great Chinese wall. If there is anything which modern China can safely be assumed to regard with respect and devotion it is that famous wall, so ancient, so useless, so queer, and so inconvenient. Like most other things in China, its material is such as to preclude the idea of employing it in making things of present necessity, and that is another reason why the reported scheme is incredible and incomprehensible. And if the Chinamen had decided to destroy the noblest embodiment of Chinese instinct and policy, why shouldn't they do it themselves? Though they may lack the energy requisite for building so large and remarkable a structure, still they would have no difficulty in tearing it down.

IN DEFENSE OF MR. ATKINSON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much interested in reading the article appearing in THE TIMES of the 19th inst., written by Mr. Edward Atkinson of Boston, and with your kind permission desire to say a few words in relation thereto.

The New York press has, with a unanimity seldom displayed in other matters, for some time persistently abused and maligned Mr. Atkinson, and for no better reason than that he has had the courage of his convictions and dared to advance opinions which were contrary to those evolved in the editorial sanctums of the respective newspapers. His acts have been characterized as "seditious" and "treasonable," and to himself has been applied the opprobrious epithet of "traitor." The newspapers of this country undoubtedly direct the course of public opinion; the great mass of readers of the daily press are too much occupied with their own affairs to give much thought to economic questions, or, indeed, to any subject outside the sphere of their individual vocation or interest; they read the newspapers cursorily, and in most instances accept as facts the statements apearing therein. Thus it is that in the public mind Mr. Atkinson is to-day without doubt a very unpopular man.

The action of the Postmaster General in extracting from the United States mail certain pamphlets sent by Mr. Atkinson to soldiers in the Philippines was a very questionable procedure; certainly it was a flagrant infringement on the rights of a citizen of this Republic, and cannot be excused on the arbitrary ruling that the pamphlets in question were "seditious." If such were the case, why did not the postal authorities arrest Mr. Atkinson and prosecute him accordingly?

There is much in Mr. Atkinson's article which commends itself to students of affairs in the Philippines, and more and more he will receive the support of thinking men. Gradually the people of this country are awakening to the fact that in many ways the Administration's conduct of the war has been inexcusably deplorable, and Republicans themselves are its severest critics. We started in nobly as the champion of a downtrodden and cruelly oppressed people, avowing our intent to make the war a righteous one and not one of aggression, but the victories of Manila Bay and Santiago seem to have been but the beginning instead of the end of the war, and Mr. McKinley and his advisers are continuing a war in a faraway land against a people whose crime has been a struggle for independence and a natural resistance to foreign usurpation. For this purpose thousands of raw recruits, men in the volunteer service who were without the slightest training in military affairs, and physically unable to stand the strain of a protracted campaign in the tropics, were sent away from home and loved ones, and many, many of them will never return. And what have all these months of fighting accomplished? Absolutely nothing, except the wastage of millions of dollars in money, and the loss of hundreds of brave men. Even the Peace Commission has proved to be an absolute failure, and its members will soon return home. Why, then, are these brave American sons kept in a foreign land against their will to carry on a guerrilla warfare? Dr. McQuestion, who has just returned from Manila on account of bad health, and speaks with authority, says the volunteers all want to return home. He further states "the men enlisted to fight for their country and they are not the kind of men who want to stay and fight an insurrection for money or the fun of fighting." But the fact remains that these volunteer soldiers are still American citizens, and as such are entitled to receive pamphlets containing information bearing on matters in which they are vitally interested. Most of them are men of a high order of intelligence, and should not be treated as mere servants, who are to do a master's bidding. Why, then, I ask, is it treasonable to send them reading matter which would help them in arriving at intelligent conclusions concerning their own positions, thus giving them a chance in common with their fellow-citizens at home to decide whether or not they are in favor of continuing a struggle which is likely to prove the most colossal blunder of the century?

In conclusion: The political conditions which obtain in the country to-day are such that even the highest offices are smirched by the touch of the professional politician. He has invaded the sacred precincts of our army and navy, and has even seated himself at the right hand of the Chief Executive of the Nation, where his influence has not been without avail. When President McKinley is forced by conditions which he cannot override to part company with Alger, which will certainly be the case before long, the latter gentleman will thereupon probably find ready and waiting for him a seat in the United States Senate. If people have truly branded him for what he is, and yet with his record of rank incompetency, knavery, and what not, he has sufficient political pull to land himself comfortably in a seat in what is supposed to be the most dignified and highest legislative body in the country. If our Government here at home displays so much corruption and intrigue, how can we expect justly to govern an island situated thousands of miles away, which would of course come under the control of partisan politics and thereby become sweet fruit for political plunderers. The acquisition of the Philippines means simply more fat political jobs, a higher rate of taxation, and the assumption of a responsibility on the part of this Government for which there is no warrant in the Constitution of the United States.

AMERICAN.

New York, June 23, 1899.

THE ANTI-IMPERIALISTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I frequently notice in THE TIMES, which I read daily, (and other journals,) attacks on the so-called anti-imperialists. I take pleasure in saying that I am not one of them. My impression is that the parties most generally attacked are not so much opposed to the war as to the manner of its conduct. I refer mainly to the retention in position of a Secretary of War in whom the public generally has no confidence regarding his honesty or capacity; also to the appointment, in many cases, of men to high positions simply because of a political or social "pull."

If you will cast your eye over the list of names of the leaders of the so-called anti-imperialists, you will find the majority of them to be life-long Republicans. I think they simply err in the course they pursue, because unintentionally they give aid and comfort to the enemy. There is no doubt that the sending of a Peace Commission to the Philippines was all wrong. If Gen. Otis is competent to be placed at the head of the army there, he ought to be competent to do all necessary negotiating. If he is not, the duty of the Government is to send some one there who is. Taking into consideration the reputation of the men in Washington who are managing affairs, is it any wonder that the public does not place reliance on the reports issued? Have we actually heard the worst?

If we need 50,000 or 100,000 more troops to accomplish what the Government set out to do, why not let it be known? If Otis is not the right man for the place, why not send out Miles or some other of his selection? I am not willing to believe that the so-called anti-imperialists would intentionally do anything against the interests of our common country. What they do feel is that this war has been carried on for selfish purposes—by some for money, and by others for political preferment—and the majority of thinking men join them in this belief. It does seem hard that the lives of honest patriots should be sacrificed to advance the interests of a set of selfish politicians.

But we are in for it now and must make the best of it. The Administration has an existence of twenty months more, and it is the duty of every good citizen to give it all the support in his power until the fighting is ended. We all know the country has been and will continue to be robbed; but, nevertheless, it is better to submit to that, for the time being than to surrender to the insurgents, and, by so doing, lose the respect of the civilized nations of the world. Is Otis the man to say, as Grant did, "Send me fewer orders and more men"? His staff Surgeon (lately returned) is reported as having said that 150,000 men are needed to crush the rebellion.

AMERICAN.

New York, June 23, 1899.

VIEWS OF CHRISTIANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is hardly a matter for surprise that those calling themselves orthodox evangelical Christians, to whom any new conception of God and His universe appears utterly abhorrent, should bitterly resent the suggestion of a "conference of religions." It will be observed, however, that Roman Catholics, who are even more "orthodox," but who entertain broader and more enlightened views, are not at all disturbed. They took a prominent part in the Parliament of Religions, held during the period of the Chicago World's Fair, in 1893, and will doubtless be well represented at a similar congress which will convene at the Paris Exposition a year hence. It is always well to see ourselves as others see us. One of the most remarkable addresses delivered at Chicago was by a distinguished Buddhist, who explained to his hearers why it was that, after nearly 2,000 years, dogmatic Christianity had made scarcely any impression upon the Orient.

Evangelical preachers and writers usually belong to one of two classes. They are either emotional or vituperative, sometimes both, but rarely argumentative. Fervid appeals are made to stand up for Jesus, to hold fast to mother's Bible, &c., while the persistent unbeliever, however sincere in his convictions, is denounced as the devil's mouthpiece and an enemy of the Lord. I have attended several meetings and revival services, and have noticed that while inquiries regarding unessential details find a ready response, no attempt is ever made to satisfy the honest doubter, who goes down to fundamental principles. The letter signed "Orthodox," which lately appeared in THE TIMES, with allusions to "the brutish hypothesis of evolution," "the devil's snares," "Judas's kiss" "a modernized betrayal of the Master," and similar expressions, is a fair sample of the sort of "argument" employed by our evangelical friends.

Now, the theory of evolution, which is finding wider and wider acceptance every day among thinking men and women, may be "brutish," as your correspondent avers. That is merely his personal opinion and the opinion of those who share his views. Can he disprove the hypothesis? Nearly half a century ago Herbert Spencer, referring to those who at that time so cavalierly rejected the theory of evolution as not adequately supported by facts, said that they "seem quite to forget that their own theory is supported by no facts at all. Like the majority of men who are born to a given belief, they demand the most rigorous proof of any adverse belief, but assume that their own needs none."

As recently as Saturday, June 3, (in a letter by Mr. William L. Stone,) and on many other occasions in the columns of this paper, it has been pointed out that the Adam and Eve story is a pagan legend which the early Hebrews derived from the Babylonians or the Persians. The proofs of this are overwhelming. The very words, Adam, (man,) Eden, (plain,) Sabbath, (heart-rest,) &c., are Babylonian; and if "Orthodox" will refer to George Smith's "Chaldean Genesis," which has been termed the Magna Charta of Assyriology, or to Prof. Boscawen's "The Bible and the Monuments," he will find a reproduction, with accompanying text, of a Babylonian picture representing the "Fall," in which the serpent is shown standing on the end of its tail before being condemned to crawl upon its belly. Let me also refer your correspondent to the chapter entitled "The Babylonian Element in Genesis" in Prof. Sayce's "Verdict of the Monuments," which is published by the highly orthodox Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, of London. Of course, the absurd chronology which places the creation of man at a period some 6,000 years ago, (or 8,000, according to another Biblical version,) has been utterly disproved by geology and archaeology.

It is tiresome to be obliged to reiterate these facts, which are doubtless familiar to a majority of readers of THE TIMES, though they are persistently evaded and ignored by such writers as "Orthodox." Christ enunciated two great commandments for our guidance, and "pure religion" is defined in one of the Catholic epistles; but how can we accept a man-made theology based upon a myth or a lie? In an age of ignorance good men believed it, but with our greater knowledge we find it dishonoring to the Creator of all.

New York, June 23, 1899. LAYMAN.

INTEGRITY OF THE JUDICIARY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of Prof. Kenneson's somewhat sensational attack upon the integrity of the New York bench, and of the reflections which have been cast upon the independence of the bench by the testimony adduced by the Mazet investigating committee, relative to the control of judicial sales by Croker's firm, Peter F. Meyer & Co., I am tempted to call your and your readers' attention to the advertising columns of your issue of to-day. These columns furnish an object lesson for the determination of the justice of these changes, at least so far as Tammany's leader succeeds in securing the award to his own firm of these judicial sales. Your issue of to-day contains fifteen advertisements of judicial sales. Of these, four will be conducted by Peter F. Meyer, four by William M. Ryan, three by William Kennelly, and one each by James L. Wells, D. B. Ingraham, S. De Walltearss, and R. V. Harnett & Co.

Is this test, taken haphazard, to be accepted as a safe refutation of the charges made that Mr. Croker controls the Supreme Court of New York in the matter of assignment of judicial sales? The temptation is so great to make wild and unsupported charges against one whose position and life expose him to suspicion of wrongdoing, that I have been tempted to raise the inquiry in this matter by a reference to the facts herein stated. STATISTICIAN.

New York, June 23, 1899.

Care of the Palisades.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I feel that your paper should use all its influence to save the Palisades from destruction. I cannot imagine, in this enlightened age, such vandalism as is going on being permitted, when there are hundreds of residents and hundreds who ride up and down daily on the Hudson to the city and back. That they do not rise up en masse and protect one of the most noted and beautiful features of the world on the renowned Hudson River is remarkable. If nothing else will do, I sincerely trust that the movement on foot for purchasing the Palisades will be carried on successfully, and I am sure funds sufficient could soon be raised. A LOVER OF THE HUDSON.

Fort Meade, S. D., June 21, 1899.

Who Commanded the Brooklyn?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to the letter of "Anti-Gush" in THE TIMES of June 25, permit me to ask one question, viz.: Who did command the Brooklyn in the battle of Santiago? Our friend "Anti-Gush" says that "Schley did nothing," and that "Cook was superseded." Yet the Brooklyn gave and received more wounds than any or all of the other American ships, and did by far the most effective work in the battle.

Will the amiable and impartial "Anti-Gush" tell us who it was who directed the movements of the Brooklyn? Perhaps he will say it was the incomparable Sampson, who was only ten miles from the scene of battle! REGINALD H. WILLIAMS.

New York, June 26, 1899.

The Fireworks Nuisance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to join in the protest against the toy pistol and firecracker outrage. Each year the fireworks season lengthens, until now the inhabitants of certain districts are obliged to endure these nerve-racking sounds for about three months, or, like your correspondent, "R. H.," leave the city.

I hope that others will join in the request that you lend the influence of your paper to the suppression of this intolerable nuisance. ANOTHER VICTIM.

New York, June 21, 1899.

NUGGETS.

A Preferred Sacrifice.

Applicant—I'm willing to give up my life for your cause.

Aguinaldo—Got any money?—Boston Courier.

Bent of His Industry.

Mrs. de Cohen—I hear you've got a very industrious husband.

Laundress—Yes, mum; he's always finding something for me to do.—Baltimore Jewish Comment.

Checked.

"Do you know," he asked as he fumbled around in his coat pocket, "that cigarette smoke will drive away mosquitoes?"

"Perhaps it will," she replied, "but I prefer the mosquitoes."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Defensive Measure.

"Marietta, you had better write your aunt Jane that we are coming out there on the Fourth."

"Why?"

"If you don't she'll be writing us that she is coming here."—Chicago Record.

An Undesired Ally.

"How is Mud Slinger going to side in this race? Is he for you?"

"That's what's worrying me," replied the candidate for office. "If I thought he was going to be against me I would feel surer of election."—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

A MOSLEM EPISODE.

From The Washington Star.

"A party of Bedouin Arabs recently attacked a convoy of Egyptians, with the Holy Carpet of Mahomet, between Mecca and Medina."—London Mail.

The bold, bad Bedouin set out with sinister intent,
And pounced upon the pilgrims who in grave procession went;
Mahomet's sacred carpet (precious relic) to convey
'Twixt Mecca and Medina in the customary way

The leader of the robbers to his tent the carpet took.
His spouse, when she beheld it, gave a long ecstatic look.
"We'll have to get a home," she said, "and spread it on the floor."
And so he bought a house and lot all mortgaged o'er and o'er.

She made him beat the carpet till his good right arm was tired;
He pelted and he pummeled it; he puffed and he perspired.
The pilgrims who were lurking near were frenzied in their fright.
They nearly had a spasm at the sacrilegious sight.

She made him tack it down. Of course the sequel had to come.
The hammer lost its bearings and it landed on his thumb.
The pilgrims saw him kneeling as he railed and pawed the air.
They felt mightily encouraged, for they thought he was at prayer.

In confidence they sought him, since such piety he showed.
He folded up that carpet, saying: "Take it and be blowed."
And now in all the mosques the easy penitents are taught
Of the marvelous conversion which Mahomet's carpet wrought.

THE COUNCIL OF WOMEN

Archbishop Ireland Speaks in Favor of Arbitration.

ADDRESSES BY AMERICANS

Hisses for a Paper Opposing Female Franchise — Mme. Antoinette Stirling Defends Men.

LONDON, June 27.—An immense meeting, attended by more than 2,000 persons, was held in Queen's Hall this evening, the Countess of Aberdeen presiding, for the discussion of a resolution, proposed by Baroness von Suttner of Austria, calling upon the International Council of Women to do all in its power to advance the interests of international arbitration.

Letters were read from Cardinal Gibbons of the United States, Cardinal Vaughan of England, and Cardinal Logue of Ireland, all of whom wrote strongly in favor of the resolution.

Lady Aberdeen then introduced Archbishop Ireland, who said:

"I come because we Americans know that Lady Aberdeen is devoted to every great and noble work, and how unsparing she is of herself when she can do anything for God and humanity. I come also because the object of the meeting is peace through arbitration.

"Very glad am I to see this vast gathering of women ready to use such a means. It is worthy of women to work for such a cause. I believe that in such matters as this they should be admitted on a footing superior to men, because they can and will do more. Men do not have the time, and, it may be, not the tenderness of mind and heart which would induce them to work with the unsparing efforts of women.

"Public opinion holds the sceptre to-day. This is an age of publicity, when rich and poor, strong and weak speak out. Let us only work on public opinion in all countries, and we shall succeed.

"What is war before battle but the massing together of engines to kill men? What is it during battle but men dealing death-blows while the ground drinks blood, and corpses lie thick as Autumn leaves? What is it after battle but the sending of grief throughout the land which nothing can assuage?

"Should not humanity do all in its power to stop this shame to humanity? Two thousand years after the angels sang out 'Peace on Earth' there are wars. Let meetings be held in every nation beneath the sun, and let men say they are the patriots of patriots who seek to save the lives of men. Let justice reign, and let it go forth from this great City of London to-night a message to the world, that justice is reigning, and that peace universal will be secured."

Archbishop Ireland's speech was received with great enthusiasm.

Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Vice President of the Council, speaking upon the resolution, said:

"When the war cloud settled down upon the United States every one asked what would become of the National Peace Council. The press did not express its fears. But we considered the declaration of war a trumpet call to us to be up and doing. We never thought war a possibility, and were surprised at our mistake. President McKinley accepted our appeal. Our action was not an impeachment of our Government, but an example to help all Governments, an example which can only be obtained from women."

The Council of Women, which assembled yesterday in the Convocation Hall of Church House, Westminster, is divided into five sections, or meetings, which are all crowded.

Great interest is taken in the political section, which discussed to-day the "Parliamentary Enfranchisement of Women;" the Vice President of the Council, Mrs. May Wright Sewall, of the United States, presiding. Miss Susan B. Anthony, one of the American delegates, detailed the progress of the movement in America.

The announcement that a paper would be read on behalf of an American woman's society opposing female franchise, was met by a storm of hisses. Mrs. Sewall protested against this "intolerance," pointing out that no one was obliged to attend, but that it was her duty, if present, to listen courteously to all the speakers.

The paper was then read by Mrs. Frances Scott of Massachusetts, being punctuated by ironical cheers and derisive laughter.

In the professional section, Mme. Antoinette Stirling created some excitement by declaring, with much emotion, that she thought the speakers were too hard on the men, and adding that women only realized the full value of a husband when the latter was lost.

In the legislative section Mrs. Kelly read a paper on the condition of tenement labor in New York, and Mrs. Carty described the operation of the Factories and Shops acts in Ontario and Quebec.

Miss Octavia Bates of Detroit deplored the fact that the profession of barrister was not open to women, as she pointed out, were the natural confidantes of their sisters. In America medicine and the church were open to women, but public opinion was not sufficiently advanced to favor women lawyers, though the law colleges were open to both sexes, and many women, like Miss Helen Gould, who desired to manage their own estates, qualified. The intellectual advantages of a legal education, the speaker asserted, more than repaid the outlay.

Continuing, Miss Bates said there was great need of the development of the public conscience regarding women, and the knowledge of the law would give the feminine side of marriage and divorce, "now only treated from man's standpoint."

The Duchess of Bedford presided at the meeting of the prisons and reformatories section. Mrs. Johnson of Washington described the success of women's reformatories in Massachusetts, advocating a system of trades, whereby women might regain their self-respect.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Russian Disarmament Plans Said to Have Failed—Germany May Consent to Arbitration.

LONDON, June 28.—The correspondent of The Times at The Hague says:

"As the result of a protracted informal discussion of the committee's report to-day, the Russian military disarmament proposals were declared unacceptable."

The correspondent of The Standard at The Hague says:

"The proposal of Mr. Holls of the American delegation for the revision of the arbitration tribunal's judgments has been postponed for the present, but there is no doubt it will eventually be approved. In the whole arbitration matter the United States has scored a signal success, most of the ideas of the American delegates having been adopted. Their representations in Berlin secured Germany's assent.

"I hear that the full conference will deal with the American proposal as to private property at sea, all opposition based on the question of competence being abandoned. Most probably, however, it will be adjourned to a future conference."

THE HAGUE, June 27.—For the next few days the members of the Special Drafting Committee, who are preparing a record of the work already accomplished, will be the only Peace Conference delegates occupied.

The question of a permanent Arbitration Board and Germany's relation thereto, will be discussed on Monday. The German delegates, it is said, have received instructions to accept the principle of a permanent tribunal of arbitration, as outlined in the Anglo-American plans.

JAPANESE WARSHIP LAUNCHED.

The Hatsuse, Built at Newcastle, England, a Powerful Vessel.

LONDON, June 27.—The Japanese battleship Hatsuse was launched at Newcastle to-day.

She is built of steel, is 400 feet long, has 76 feet 6 inches beam, draws 27 feet of water, is of 15,000 tons displacement, has two propellers, and her engines are calculated to develop 14,500 indicated horse power, giving her a speed of 18 knots an hour. She carries 1,700 tons of coal, and her crew will number 745 officers and men.

The new battleship has an armored belt 4 to 9 inches thick, has 3 inches of deck plating, and her gun positions are protected by 6 inches of armor. Her armament consists of 4 12-inch guns, 14 6-inch quick-firing guns, 20 12-pounders, 8 3-pounders, and 4 2½-pounders. She has 5 torpedo tubes.

Earthquake in Italy.

ROME, June 27.—An earthquake shock of some severity was felt last night at Pisa and Florence.

TROUBLE IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

French Fishermen Attack a British Customs Officer—Serious Developments Feared.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 27.—The French fishing vessel Nouvelle Ecosse, from the Grand Banks, arrived at Cape Broyle, on the southern coast of Newfoundland, yesterday, in quest of herring bait. She was seized by the customs officials for a violation of the fishery laws. The custody of the ship and crew was given to an officer, but the crew attacked him, got the ship to sea, threw the officer into a boat, and left the coast.

The British Special Service vessel Columbine was ordered to chase and seize the Nouvelle Ecosse, which has no register, that being in the hands of the customs officials.

Serious complications are expected to result from this affair. The French Admiral is coming here to undertake an investigation.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Canada's Action Again Causes an Uncertain State of Affairs.

LONDON, June 27.—The United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, had a conference at the Foreign Office this morning with the Marquis of Salisbury in regard to the objection raised by Canada on Friday to the suggested modus vivendi in connection with the Alaskan boundary dispute.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The negotiations for a modus vivendi regulating the Alaskan boundary have fallen into a state that jeopardizes a successful outcome and causes apprehension among officials.

Nothing has been heard from Ambassador Choate as to the results of the conference he had to-day with Lord Salisbury on this subject, but the last phase of the case was that the Canadians had come back with a counter proposal, in place of accepting the definitive American proposition, which had been carefully drawn with the sole purpose of preventing any future controversy over the points already agreed upon between Mr. Choate and Lord Salisbury. Instead of following the lines of the American proposal, and confining the counter proposal to a plain statement of the points already roughly indicated as marking the boundary, this last issue proposed a radical change in the line on the Dalton Trail, and was of a character wholly unacceptable to the American side, involving as it did the transfer into Canadian jurisdiction of the fortunes and claims of many American miners.

Unless there is a decided abatement on one side or the other of the demands, the desired modus vivendi will be as unlikely of attainment as was a permanent agreement on the boundary question, and the chances for a reassembling of the Joint High Commission will fade away entirely.

THE POLE DIVORCE CASE.

Jury Finds Charges of Cruelty Proved —Decision Adjourned.

LONDON, June 27.—The jury in the suit for divorce begun June 20, brought by Mrs. Pole against her husband, Chandos Pole, naming the wife of the Hon. Rupert Cecil Craven, brother of the Earl of Craven, as co-respondent, found the charges of cruelty proved, but disagreed regarding the other charges.

A judicial separation was offered to the plaintiff, but decision in the matter was adjourned.

TO LOOT AFRICAN LINERS.

St. James's Gazette Says Fenians Are at Pretoria to Get Authority.

LONDON, June 27.—The St. James's Gazette, which has been remarkable for its jingoism on the subject of the Transvaal, caps the climax to-day.

It appeals earnestly to the British Admiralty to "take immediate steps to counteract the plans of the representatives of the Clan-na-Gael from the United States who are now at Pretoria with the view of obtaining authority to start a fleet of privateers under the Transvaal flag with the object of looting cape liners.

TO PROTECT AMERICAN INTERESTS.

The Chicago to Remain in South African Waters at Present.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The Chicago sailed yesterday from Tamatatee, Madagascar, for Delagoa.

The ship was on her way around the Cape of Good Hope to Brazil, but owing to the unsettled state of affairs in the Transvaal she will be retained in that vicinity as long as may be necessary to afford protection to the American interests in that quarter.

These interests are considerable, both in the number of American residents in the Transvaal engaged in mining operations, and in the volume of American capital employed in the mining industry.

NO PROTEST TO WASHINGTON.

Report About American-Made Arms for the Boers Untrue.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—At the British Embassy it is stated that no communications relating to the Transvaal have been received, and the published report that representations had been made as to the shipment of American-made arms to the Boers is characterized as rubbish.

In this connection it appears that a London press agency received a dispatch from New York recently stating that American firms were selling arms to the Boers. This dispatch came to the attention of Col. Lee, British Military Attaché here, and in the course of his inquiries on military affairs he inquired as to the truth of this dispatch, receiving little information beyond the fact that arms were not likely to be shipped to the Transvaal, as it had no ports and no means of receiving them.

Col. Lee says this inquiry was entirely on his own account, and so far as he knows the British Government has paid no attention to the matter.

British Warships to Mobilize.

CHATHAM, England, June 27.—An order has been received at the dockyard here for the fleet to mobilize July 11. It is believed this is a step taken preparatory to the annual navy manoeuvres. Ten battleships and thirty-two cruisers will take part in the operations.

A New British Possession?

LONDON, June 27.—It is persistently rumored here, according to a dispatch from Johannesburg to The Standard, that Great Britain has acquired possession of Inyack Island, at the mouth of Delagoa Bay.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

The Victoria Bill—A Measure to be Introduced in London.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, June 27.—In the Legislative Assembly to-day the Federal Enabling act passed its first reading.

LONDON, June 27.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, said he hoped a bill providing for the federation of the Australian Commonwealth would be introduced in the House of Commons early next session.

New Ministry in Chile.

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 27.—A Liberal Ministry has been formed in succession to the Conservative Cabinet, which resigned June 2. The new Cabinet is constituted as follows: Premier and Minister of the Interior—Silva Cruz; Minister of Foreign Affairs—Federico Borne; Minister of Justice—Francisco Herboso; Minister of Finance—Federico Szarra; Minister of War—J. Figuersa, and Minister of Industry and Commerce—Rio Seco.

British Cruiser Pylades Aground.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., June 27.—The British third-class cruiser Pylades is ashore on the northwest reef. An attempt was made to float her by a local tug, but was unsuccessful.

The Disturbances in China.

PARIS, June 27.—A dispatch to the Temps from Saigon, describing the recent anti-foreign disturbances in the Province of Yun-Yan, says that the Wong-Tze Custom House, which was in charge of American officials, was sacked and destroyed.

Venezuelan Boundary Commission.

PARIS, June 27.—The Venezuelan Boundary Commission met to-day. Sir Richard Webster, the British Attorney General, continued his argument in support of the case of Great Britain.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND'S HOPE.

Tells British Catholics He Wants the Friendship Between England and America to Increase.

LONDON, June 27.—The Duke of Norfolk, Premier Duke, Hereditary Marshal of England, presided to-day at a special meeting of the Catholic Union Society of Great Britain, convened to hear an address by Archbishop Ireland.

Baron Clifford of Chudleigh, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, and most of the Catholic nobility in London were present. A letter was read from Cardinal Herbert Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, expressing the hope that the Catholic Church in England would become more closely allied to the Catholics of the United States. He referred to the generosity of the American people when he founded the Catholic mission at Mill Hill, and said that America first received missionaries from there to the negro race. The future, in his judgment, seemed to indicate even a more intimate friendship between the two nations than had existed in the past.

Archbishop Ireland expressed his pleasure at having an opportunity to address some of the great hereditary families of England, who had distinguished themselves in science, art, and literature. The liberty granted by England to Roman Catholicism, he believed, greatly influenced the nations of the world, who would imitate her action on this question, and her example would thus be the means of extending the Church of Rome throughout the world.

Referring to the cordial relations between Great Britain and the United States, the Archbishop said he hoped this friendship would increase as the years passed—a sentiment which was received with hearty cheers.

Bishop Thomas O'Gorman of Sioux Falls and the Bishop of Emmaus, Palestine, were among those who listened to the address.

KAISER FRIEDRICH REJECTED.

The Vessel to be Returned to Her Builders on Arriving at Bremen.

BERLIN, June 27.—The steamer Kaiser Friedrich, which was built for the North German Lloyd Company, not having fulfilled the conditions of the contract, has been rejected by the company.

She will be returned to the builders on her arrival to-morrow at Bremen from New York, from which port she sailed June 20.

Although none of the officers of the New York agency of the North German Lloyd Line could be seen last night concerning the dispatch from Berlin, it has been known here for some time that the company had practically decided upon the rejection of the Kaiser Friedrich, which has fallen far short of her speed requirements. In every other respect the vessel is undrstood to be the equal of any of her sister ships.

The vessel was in certain respect an experiment. She was built a year ago at the works of Schichau, the famous German torpedo boat builder, at Ebling. The builder guaranteed that the new vessel would make half a knot better than the average speed of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse of the same line, which later established an average of 22 knots an hour. The builder relied upon the application to the Kaiser Friedrich of the mechanical principles of his torpedo boats to give her a high speed. The vessel has two sets of quadruple expansion engines, with an indicated horse power of 25,000, each engine having five cylinders acting on three cranks. These engines are not placed in the after part of the vessel, as is usual in merchant vessels, but are situated amidships, and three boiler groups are placed abaft the engine room, an arrangement absolutely unique in large passenger steamships.

The principle is successful as applied to torpedo boats and light craft, but the necessarily long tail shafts have proved a failure in the Kaiser Friedrich. The vessel since being placed in commission has scarcely averaged 20 knots an hour. It is understood that the builder will entirely remodel the engine system, and attempt by older methods to bring the vessel's speed up to contract requirements.

BELGIAN ELECTORAL BILL.

Tumult in the Chamber—A General Strike of Brussels Workmen.

BRUSSELS, June 27.—Stormy scenes were witnessed in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, during the debate on the Electoral bill introduced by the Government.

The Socialists accused the Questors of bringing legal officers of the Crown to the Chamber for the purpose of taking notes of the proceedings. The Questors hotly protested, and an extraordinary tumult ensued. The sitting was eventually suspended. The Socialist Deputy Furnimont sang portions of the "Marseillaise," and all the Socialists joined in the chorus. Shouts of "Vive la Republique!" were also raised. The Chamber later voted, by 88 to 16, to debate the Franchise bill on July 5, and the House adjourned amid a terrific uproar.

The committee of the Federation of Labor Party held a meeting in this city to-night, and decided upon a general strike of Brussels workmen as a protest against the Electoral bill.

The strike will begin on July 5, the day to which the debate on the measure in the Chamber of Deputies has been adjourned.

CHARLES PARKS ACQUITTED.

Ex-Alderman Was Accused of Keeping a Gambling House.

FREEHOLD, N. J., June 27.—Ex-Alderman Charles Parks of New York, who was again placed on trial here yesterday, before Judge Conover and a jury, on an old indictment for keeping a gambling house at Asbury Park, was acquitted to-day. He was indicted in the Fall of 1894, convicted, and fined $500, and sentenced to a short term in the county jail. He appealed to the Supreme Court, on the ground that illegal evidence had been admitted against him. That court sustained his contention and ordered a new trial. The matter was then taken to the Court of Errors, which again ordered a new trial. The charge preferred against Parks was that, together with one Meyer, he operated a roulette wheel and general gambling resort in a barn in the rear of a house rented by Meyer. The latter quarreled with Parks, and turned State's evidance. Parks claimed that Meyer had trumped up the charge to revenge himself for a fancied slight.

WIFE-MURDER IN BOSTON.

Act of Benjamin Lang, Supposed to be Mentally Unbalanced.

BOSTON, June 27.—Benjamin Lang, eighty-four years of age, the owner and occupant of a house at 93 Waltham Street, killed his wife, Clara E. Lang, with an axe between 4 and 6 o'clock this morning. Lang has for a long time been despondent, and it is thought he committed the deed while in a fit of mental aberration.

It is also said that for a long time Mr. Lang had been jealous of his wife, and that less than a week ago the couple had a quarrel because of the wish of Mrs. Lang to attend a picnic to-day. Finally the woman promised that she would remain at home. Mr. Lang, however, seemed to fear that, notwithstanding her promise, his wife would go to the picnic without his knowledge. It is believed the old man brooded over this, and his mind, weakened by previous fits of despondency, became unbalanced, and he killed the woman to make sure she should not participate in the affair.

The police, who were called as soon as the body was discovered, found Lang locked in the servant's bedroom, on the third floor. The door was forced open just in time for the officers to prevent Lang from climbing out of a window. He was taken to the station house. He answered questions in an incoherent manner. He will be arraigned in the police court to-morrow.

Mr. Lang is the father of B. J. Lang, the musician.

Fish with Rifle Instead of Line.

CROTON LAKE, N. Y., June 27.—The people in this locality are now shooting German carp in Croton Lake, and many go home loaded with all they can carry. The fish weigh from one to thirty pounds. They were put into the lake about fifteen years ago, and have increased so rapidly that the lake is now safe to be full of them. They swim near the shore, where they feed on a certain weed, and are shot with rifles.

New Superintendent of Licenses.

ALBANY, June 27.—State Factory Inspector Williams to-day appointed Daniel O'Leary of this city, the former State Factory Inspector, to the position of Superintendent of Licenses, at a salary of $2,400 a year. Superintendent O'Leary will make his headquarters chiefly in New York City.

Full-page portrait of Alfred Van Santvoord, the pioneer steamboat man on the Hudson River, in THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday Magazine of July 2d.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The daily budget of chatter from the different resorts is not very prolific of news. The "season," while it is supposed to have died some time ago in town, does not seem to have revived anywhere else. There are house parties and a few little entertainments, but there is nothing of moment, and Newport is still indulging in anticipations which may or may not be realized. Town is not as dull as it would appear at this time of year. There are always a good many well-known people coming and going and familiar faces are met at every turn.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will arrive at New Haven to-day, to witness the various exercises of the week. Their son Afred is one of those who matriculate. He will pass a short time at Newport, but no definite plans have been made for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will be at The Breakers all Summer.

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William K. Vanderbilt was in town yesterday. In fact, he is here nearly the entire week, only passing the Sunday somewhere in the country—either at Newport or as a guest at the houses of one or two chosen particular friends. The Valiant has been sent into dock for repairs.

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The sailing of two ships to-day has brought many people in town. The bookings were quite heavy for this time of the year. Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Mr. John Sloane, Jr., and Miss Evelyn Sloane, having closed their Lenox house, will pass the Summer abroad. Mr. and Mrs. William Duer make their second visit abroad since the marriage of their daughter to Mr. Clarence Mackay. Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden were also booked to sail, although they only arrived in this country last week. James A. Burden, Jr., had been abroad for a short stay, but returned recently, and has joined his wife, at Lenox. Others who are to sail are Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Landon, and F. R. Newbold.

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Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer and Miss Havemeyer were in town yesterday en route for Newport, where they will pass a part of the Summer at their beautiful home. As Miss Dora Havemeyer is to be married shortly to Lieut. Winslow, and the family has been in mourning for some years, there will be some entertaining at Friedheim this Summer.

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Mr. James Van Alen is fixed in his determination to stop abroad this Summer. He will go to Newport for a very short visit, and will sail on July 12 for England. He has taken a town house in London and has renewed the lease of Coventry House, near Melton Mowbray, for another season. This place belongs to William Elliott Zborowski, who married Mrs. De Stuers.

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Although yachting seems to be the favorite sport of the Summer and there is much interest awakened in it, owing to the coming international contest, both polo and golf have as large a following. In fact, the latter is as necessary to society as existence, and it forms a part of the routine of the day's pleasures. It has proved almost the ruin of the Newport Casino, and the last news from that place that Mrs. James P. Kernochan has taken her position on the lawn of the Golf Club and gathered her little court around her, and that she has also entertained the Princess Lynar, the sister of Mrs. Henry Higgins of London, there, is quite a blow for the Casino. The presence daily of Mrs. Kernochan at the latter place was one of the features of the season.

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However, this is only the result of golf, as many of the matrons do not play the game, but assemble where there is the most life in a place. For over the Fourth the championship games in Chicago will attract many of New York's golf enthusiasts, and there will be quite a little representative party which will go to Chicago and try that city as a Summer resort. Morristown has a woman's tournament going on with tea at the clubhouse and a weekly hop. Bernardsville, which is getting to be quite a Summer resort, has also a series of interesting games, and this afternoon, at the Richmond County Country Club, there will be a women's handicap, followed by the usual tea and reception. There have been several little dances at this club, and it is a favorite resort of many of the men who are obliged to stop in town for the Summer. It has quite revived the somewhat flickering glories of Staten Island.

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The entire coast of New Jersey is extremely gay, and the one stretch of pretty villas and villages from the Highlands to Elberon has begun its Summer season. Seabright is very attractive at this time. Among those who have been entertaining there is Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood. At her country place, Faerie Lea, she has had one succession of jolly house parties. Last Sunday Gen. and Mrs. Henry Burnett, Miss Daisy Pierson, Mr. Howard Constable, Austin Morrison, Mr. Agostini, and Mr. Edwards were among her guests. The life at Seabright and vicinity is quiet and independent. There is good golfing, and, of course, boating and fishing and driving and no set functions.

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Polo has been played steadily in the environs of Philadelphia for several weeks. George Gould has become an adept, and he plays constantly. Mrs. Gould has been at Devon and near Philadelphia all during the match games. Both Mr. P. F. Collier and his son, Robert Collier, are in the Gould party.

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To-morrow those who do not remain or have not gone to Newport will have the race at New London and the Westchester people will be interested in the golf tournament at Knolwood, where there will be some entertaining in a jolly but independent fashion after the game. Knolwood is a point of pilgrimage for those who have coaches, and there is not a day that several luncheons and affairs of that kind are not given there. The Indian Harbor Yacht Club will have a dance this evening.

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The close of the London season is at hand. Already Jean de Reszke has sung his swan song, and interest in the opera is waning. The talk is principally about house parties in the country, and plans for little runs to Brighton and over the Channel. Hombourg and Dinard and Aix are getting ready to receive the fashionable world of London, and the Isle of Wight is all astir. The Queen has left Balmoral and is at Windsor, where she remains until the middle of July. Her presence at Osborne is the signal for the opening of the season. The regattas and yacht races will be the great attraction there, and the Shamrock and Sir Thomas Lipton's yachting parties not the least among the many pleasant things to be anticipated. Even the German Emperor has hinted that he might run over in his yacht to see his grandmother—a visit which, however, is not looked for with much enthusiasm by the British people. Mrs. John Mackay will give her great house party at her new domain, in the North of England; William Waldorf Astor, after a short stay at Cliveden, will take possession of his estate in Perthshire, and the Bradley Martins will be at Balmacaan.

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The Count and Countess de Castellane will pass a part of the Summer on their yacht, cruising in the neighborhood of the Isle of Wight. Mrs. Goelet and Miss May Goelet will go to Hombourg. At Dinard, Mrs. Hughes Hallett will again begin entertaining on a lavish scale. The Duchess of Manchester will be with her daughter at St. Moritz. This young girl is still an invalid, and there are serious apprehensions for her. She is not able to remain for any length of time out of the dry air of the Tyrol. St. Moritz is, fortunately, as much of a Summer as it is a Winter resort, and already every hotel has its rooms booked for the season. There will be many of the Americans traveling on the Continent who will pass a short time in the Engadine. Golf has planted itself there as firmly as the snow-capped mountains, and at each of the hotels there are weekly cotillions.

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The engagement has been announced of C. L. Graff of New York and Miss Florence Brimson of Toronto, Canada, who in musical circles was known as Mlle. Toronta. The wedding is to take place at Grace Church Wednesday evening, July 12. The bride-elect is noted for her beauty. With her marriage, Miss Brimson will retire from all public appearance as a singer.

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The wedding of George H. Church and Miss Myra Carter, daughter of Mrs. Franklin Harrison Carter, of 1,002 Madison Avenue, will take place to-day at noon in St. Chrysostom's Protestant Episcopal Chapel, Trinity Parish. It will be quietly celebrated owing to mourning in the bride's family for her uncle, the late Howard Cocks Dickinson. There will be no reception. The Rev. Dr. Thomas Sill, vicar of the chapel and a cousin of the bride, will perform the ceremony, assisted by his son, the Rev. James B. Sill. The bride will be given away by Howard Cocks Sherwood, another cousin. She will wear a going-away gown of light gray and a black picture hat of tulle, and will be unattended. George S. Coe will be Mr. Church's best man.

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An attractive June wedding will be that of Miss Schuman, 158 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and J. Rubens, which will take place this evening in the Collegiate Church, at Seventy-seventh Street and West End Avenue. The decorations by Hart have been arranged appropriately. The bride will be attended by a maid of honor, a page, and seven flower girls instead of bridesmaids. They will carry on their arms white leghorn hats tied with wide pink ribbons and filled with daisies. The small page will carry a bouquet of pink carnations. The shower bouquet of the bride will be of white orchids and valley lilies, and her maid of honor will carry white swansonia.

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Gaston M. Dethier and Miss Marie Leontine Hartung will be married to-morrow morning in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, in West Sixteenth Street.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, June 27.—Miss Whitney Lake has arrived from Boston for the Summer.

Mrs. William Thaw of Pittsburg is the guest of her son, Benjamin Thaw, as is his sister, Mrs. George Carnegie.

Mr. and Mrs. William V. Wolcott of Boston, Judge Douglass, Mrs. Edward F. Rook and Miss Rook, are registered at the La Farge cottage.

Mrs. Robert Garrett of Baltimore has arrived at the Travers villa for the season.

Capt. H. C. Taylor has gone to Boston for a short visit.

Admiral Sampson will attend the commencement exercises at Harvard to-morrow.

Gen. and Mrs. James Varnum of New York will arrive in Newport next Saturday evening as the guests of the Hon. Lispenard Stewart at White Lodge, and on the evening of July 5 Mr. Stewart will entertain at dinner in honor of his guests.

The Hon. Lispenard Stewart went to New York this evening for the purpose of making his annual inspection of the State prisons there.

Mrs. Harold Brown will give a series of dinners during the latter part of the week.

Mrs. E. G. Tinker has arrived at Cozy Nook for the season.

Mrs. Fred Pearson has arrived at her cottage on Ochre Point.

Quite a large number of cottagers will attend the races at New London Thursday.

At the rose and strawberry show, now being held by the Newport Horticultural Society, the following cottagers were awarded prizes: Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Mrs. Josiah M. Fiske, Mrs. Edward King, John W. Ellis, and F. W. Andrews. These awards were for exhibits of flowers, fruits, vegetables, and palms grown by gardeners employed by the cottagers, and some of the exhibits were the handsomest ever shown here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hill of New York, the Rev. W. S. Healy of Cornwall, Penn., Mr. Boree, Miss Kate Boree, and Mrs. C. Nolan of New York, are among the recent arrivals.

Miss Pomeroy is the guest of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish at Crossways.

John S. Searing of Newark has retransferred to James M. Drake and wife of New York the estate in Rhode Island Avenue, which was sold by Mr. Drake to Mr. Searing January last.

Mrs. David King has returned from abroad, and has opened her cottage for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Lane of Providence have taken apartments in the Ward cottage, in Spring Street, for the Summer.

Elisha Dyer, Jr., has returned from Philadelphia.

Casino registers include Honoré Palmer and Potter Palmer, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Howard have arrived at the Lieber cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have gone to New Haven to attend the exercises at Yale, where their son Alfred G. Vanderbilt will be graduated

Dr. and Mrs. Russell Bellamy arrived for the season to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Caswell have arrived at Eglantine.

Mr. Brice, son of Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, is visiting the cottagers.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

West—Lewis.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 27.—Miss Margaret Lewis, a granddaughter of the late Col. James Moore, was married this evening to William Ernest West. The ceremony took place in Christ Church, and was performed by the Rev. H. H. Oberly. The bride, who was given away by her uncle, John F. Odiorne, wore a gown of white bengaline silk. The skirt was with train and had a deep, accordion-pleated flounce of white chiffon. The waist was of white chiffon, trimmed with duchesse lace, and with high neck and long sleeves. Her veil was caught with orange blossoms, and she carried white roses. The maid of honor was Miss Annie Willis Odiorne. She wore white silk mousseline over green, with demi-train and trimmed with bow knots of white satin ribon. She carried a shower bouquet of marguerites and Sweet William. The bridesmaids were Miss Constance Maude West, Miss Louise H. West, Miss Mary W. Lewis, and Miss Florence Lewis. They wore gowns of white silk mousseline, demi-train, with narrow ruffles edged with satin ribbon. The yokes were of tucks and ribbon, with white crush collar, mousquetaire sleeves, and white satin belts. They carried large bouquets of marguerites. The best man was Oscar Vezin, Jr., and the ushers were Charles P. West of Philadelphia, Frederick Ogilby of Staten Island, William A. Staughter of Mount Holly, N. J.; David R. Sexton, Walter L. Olhauser, and Dunbar P. Birnie of Elizabeth. Before the ceremony George Everett Ivil, organist of Grace Chapel, New York, played an elaborate programme. A reception to the bridal party and members of the immediate families was held at the residence of the bride's aunt, Miss Anna M. Moore. After their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. West will spend the rest of the Summer on Staten Island.

Flagg—Bonnell.

Miss Margaret Elizabeth Bonnell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Harper Bonnell of Dongan Tower, Dongan Hills, S. I., and Ernest Flagg were married yesterday afternoon in St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Clifton. The Rev. Dr. John Eccleston, the rector, officiated. The church was prettily decorated with June flowers. The bridesmaids were Miss Lucy Norton, daughter of Mrs. Exstein Norton of New Brighton; Miss Bonnell, sister of the bride; Miss Gertrude Alexandre, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Alexandre, and Miss Isabel Cameron, the youngest daughter of Sir Roderick Cameron. Mr. Flagg's best man was his brother, W. Allston Flagg. The ushers were Stowe Phelps, W. A. Larned, George Cromwell, Exstein Norton, Rudolph Neeser, John Gaspard Neeser, Edward Crowninshield, and Henry Howell.

Smith—Snow.

ALBANY, June 27.—Miss Mary Estelle Snow was married to-day to Theodore Dwight Smith of New York, at her residence on State Street. Miss Jean Davis was the maid of honor. The best man was John Durant. The ushers were Henry E. Snow and William P. Davis. The Rev. E. G. Seldon, pastor of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, performed the ceremony.

TIN WORKERS WILL SUFFER.

Even If Wage Scale is Settled Men Will Lose Over $1,000,000.

PITTSBURG, June 27.—Secretary John Williams of the Amalgamated Association has notified all lodges of the failure to agree on the tin plate wage scale. The lodges are asked to meet and again consider the scale. Mr. Williams does not expect to receive replies from the various lodges before next week. Special meetings will have to be held in order to decide upon what action shall be taken.

It will be at least two weeks before another conference can be arranged. The delay in arranging the tin plate scale will result in serious loss to the workers. A low estimate as to the loss in wages, if a settlement is reached within two weeks, is over $1,000,000, fully three-fifths of which would be paid to workers in Western Pennsylvania if the plants continued in operation.

DIED IN CONEY ISLAND FIRE.

Body of One Man Found in Wreckage of Koster's Concert Hall.

One life was sacrificed in the fire in Henry Koster's Volks Garden, on the Bowery at Coney Island, early yesterday morning. Last evening the body of a man, supposed to be Albert Sam, a porter employed in the concert hall, was found in the wreckage of a room on the second floor of the building. Henry Koster, who owns the place, went to the Seaside Morgue last night, and after viewing the body he had no doubt that it was that of his porter.

One incident of the fire was the arrest by Policeman Cain of William Morrison of Jersey City, an actor, who was found in the burning building piling the contents of a trunk in a large sheet. In answer to the policeman's querry, Morrison said he was trying to save the property, which belonged to one of his friends.

In view of the fact that there were many robberies at the big fire on May 26, Cain decided to take Morrison to the station house. When arraigned before Magistrate Teale the prisoner told the same story as he did when arrested. The Magistrate said he would investigate his statement, and if he found it to be true he would discharge him.

It is expected that Fire Marshall Brymer of Brooklyn will begin an investigation. A number of witnesses have been summoned, among them Policeman Thomas Lynch, who discovered the fire and who rescued three people with Policeman Fred Schneider.

The losses are distributed among a dozen different owners and lessees, and the damage to buildings, stocks, &c., will reach $35,000.

GEN. TOMASO HERRERA DEAD.

Prominent Politician of Colombia Was Traveling for His Health.

Gen. Tomaso Herrera, a prominent politician of Colombia, died yesterday in a private sanitarium in West Forty-seventh Street. Gen. Herrera, who was a widower, had been an invalid for several months from a complication of diseases. He arrived in this city from Panama three weeks ago on his way to Europe for treatment. He was accompanied by his daughter, Magdalena, and his son, Tomaso.

Gen. Tomaso Herrera was born in Panama sixty-two years ago. After being educated at Cartagena and Panama he entered political life as a Conservative and became the leader of that party. Many years ago, while the Liberals were in power, and one of the frequent revolutions that disturb the southern republics was in progress, he was arrested and condemned to be shot, but his sentence was commuted to banishment, and he spent ten years in exile in Guatemala.

On his return to his native country he was for several years Prefect of Panama. He also served a term as Secretary of the Interior under Gov. Ricardo Arango. He was President or a Director of various agricultural, commercial, and political associations, ex-President of the Colegio de l'Istmo, at Panama, and the founder of the Bolivar Asylum at the same place. The body will be taken to Panama this week.

Receiver Sues Nashua Stockholders.

NASHUA, N. H., June 27.—The real estate of twenty-six Nashua stockholders in the Union Stock Yards Bank of Sioux City, Iowa, has been attached in a suit brought by the receiver to recover a 50 per cent. assessment, levied in 1898. In all, 484 shares of the stock are held here, and the receiver alleges that $24,200 is due the bank.

Elected to a Chair at Cornell.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 27.—Announcement was made here to-day that Prof. John Gifford of Princeton University had been elected to the Professorship of Forestry at Cornell. Prof. Gifford has been an authority on forestry for some time. He is widely known in this connection, and also as a writer on different topics.

Glucose Company's New Name.

TRENTON, N. J., June 27.—The American Glucose Sugar Refining Company, recently organized under the laws of this State, today filed papers changing its corporate name to the Federal Contract Company.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. H. G. P. SPENCER, aged seventy-eight, of Watertown, N. Y., died in Minneapolis, Minn., yesterday.

MARVIN O. CHAPIN, aged ninety-three, founder of the Massasoit House and of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, died in Springfield, Mass., at an early hour yesterday morning, after a short illness. He was a descendant of Deacon Samuel Chapin, one of the founders of Springfield.

DAVID MASON, one of the most prominent citizens of Bristol, N. H., died there yesterday. M

RACES AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY

Knight of the Garter Easily Defeats Ben Holladay.

THE RESULT A BIG SURPRISE

Stewards of the Meeting Find There Was No Intent on the Part of Jockey Maher to Defraud.

There was genuine surprise among the followers of form at Sheepshead yesterday, when in the fourth race, a handicap at a mile and a half, P. S. P. Randolph's Knight of the Garter galloped home an easy winner in front o. Ben Holladay, the long-distance champion for the past two years. Latson, George Boyd, and several other good distance horses. The winner was simply "thrown into" the handicap at 86 pounds, but no good boy light enough to ride him at that weight could be found, so his owner was satisfied to have him take up three pounds overweight in order that the lightweight Mitchell might ride him.

The wiseacres of the turf almost to a man voted the race a certainty for Ben Holladay, but there was a choice coterie in the clubhouse, friends of Mr. Randolph's and S. S. Howland's, who thought Knight of the Garter had a splendid chance to beat the famous, rater, and they willingly accepted such fancy prices as 50, 60, and 100 to 1, which some of the books laid against the horse's chances. They were well rewarded for their confidence, for Mitchell took his lightly weighted mount to the front the moment the flag went down, and tried to make every post a winning one.

Down past the grand stand from the starting point, up the Futurity chute they came, with Knight of the Garter in front, while behind him several lengths, George Boyd, Latson, and Warrenton were bunched. Ben Holladay trailed along behind as he usually does, and as he passed the stand the crowd, realizing that he was racing at a distance that he liked, gave him and his rider, Taral, an ovation. Taral did not attempt to move up with the favorite until he was half way up the back stretch, by which time the flying leader had increased his lead over his nearest follower, Latson, to five lengths.

When Holladay began to move up, Latson followed the same tactics, and the pair raced together after the leader. It was evident, however, when the stretch turn was reached that Knight of the Garter would hold his lead for he was going easily, while Latson and Ben. Holladay were being urged under whip and spur to their best efforts. But all the whalebone and steel on the race track could not have made them do better, and Knight of the Garter merely romped past the judges first by four lengths, while in the struggle for the place Latson beat the favorite a head.

THE OTHER RACES.

The day's racing outside of the long-distance race, which always brings out a lot of enthusiasm, was not much out of the ordinary. There was a stake race on the card—the Surf—for two-year-olds, at five and a half furlongs, over the Futurity course, that was productive of a pretty finish, and which was won by Bromley & Co.'s Hanover colt, Missionary.

The race from the starting point up to the final sixteenth pole appeared to be at the mercy of Stuart, who has on several occasions shown himself to be a fair colt, for he was first all the way. But Missionary, who was under persuasion for a quarter of a mile, closed gradually on him toward the finish and just beat him out a head for the money, while Withers secured third place.

Sydney Paget's Batchelor, who has been heralded as a wonder over the sticks, may be all that is claimed for him, but he had no chance to show it in the mile and three-quarter hurdle race. Owens, who had the mount, was in a safe place for a fall, for he was last away, and last over the finish jump. The first jump was also his last, for Owens took a tumble from the horse that had been made an odds-on favorite, and the rest of the field went on. Premier won easily from Ben Eder, and Forget was third, while Lansdale, who bolted on the far side of the track, trailed in a bad fourth.

Richard Croker's Little Saint, which was in the Tammany leader's racing string in England last year, won his first race in this country, when he beat MacLeod of Dare in the mile race for two-year-olds. He was in front all the way and won cleverly.

Survivor was thrown almost to his knees in this race, and after the finish Turner was called into the Stewards' stand to explain the cause. He must have given a satisfactory one, for the positions of the leaders were left unchanged. Goldoni, at 15 to 1, won the opening race for G. B. Morris, and Ben Hadad, at 7 to 1, had an easy victory in the sixth race.

EXONERATE JOCKEY MAHER.

Most of the visitors were as much interested in other events of the day at the track as they were in the racing. There was first to interest them the report of the Stewards who have had the Maher investigation in hand, and as this resulted in a complete "whitewash" for the jockey, the visitors were interested in trying to foretell what W. H. Clark, the boy's employer, would do. The Stewards of the meeting sent yesterday to the Stewards of The Jockey Club the following communication:

To the Stewards of The Jockey Club:

Gentlemen: In the matter of Jockey Daniel Maher's conduct while riding the horse Banastar in the Suburban Handicap, on June 17, 1899, we, the Stewards of the Coney Island Jockey Club meeting, would report that we fined Maher $200 for abusing the horse and suspended him for ten racing days for wilfully spoiling starts.

In the matter of intent of fraud on the part of Maher, after investigation, we would report that we were unable to discover any such intent. All evidence and statements relative to the case are herewith submitted. Respectfully,

ANDREW MILLER,
THOMAS HITCHCOCK, Jr.,
H. K. KNAPP,
Stewards.

Another matter of interest was the announcement that after all a meeting between May Hempstead and Admiration has been arranged for Saturday. The extra race, which had been first arranged at a mile and an eighth, was declared off, and one at a mile, with much more money for the contestants to battle for, was arranged.

The conditions make the race open to fillies, three years old, all to carry 107 pounds, and to a subscription of $5,000 each for starters in the Coney Island Jockey Club adds another $5,000. A good day and good track is among the stipulations, and the winner is to take the entire $15,000. The race should certainly prove a big attraction, for May Hempstead and Admiration, which have both been entered, are about the speediest fillies in the country, and, with a good track, old turfmen look for a record-breaking race.

W. H. Clark has purchased Withers from P. J. Dwyer at private terms, and J. H. McCormack, generally considered one of the cleverest trainers in the country, has been signed by Louis V. Bell to handle the latter's racing string.

Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $700, selling. Purse, $650, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Six furlongs on main track. Time—1:15 2-5.

1—Goldone, Green B. Morris's b. c., by Goldfinch-Abilone, 102 pounds, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1. (Odom)
2—Big Gun, A. J. Joyner's br. g., 104, 3 to 1 and even.....(McCue)
3—Eileen Daly, W. C. Daly's ch. f., 100 to 1.. (Brennan)

Misericordia, 104, 12 to 1, (McGann;) Miss Dede, 106, 12 to 1, (Crowhurst;) Estill, 112, 13 to 5, (Turner;) Golden Sceptre, 102, 300 to 1, (Romanelli;) Herbert, 107, 4 to 1, (Wilson,) and Alex, 105, 7 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000, at 10 pounds below the scale. Purse, $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. One mile. Time—1:41 1-5.

1—Little Saint, Richard Croker's ch. c., by Friar's Balsam-Little Emily, 111 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(McCue)
2—MacLeod of Dare, Eastin & Larable's br. c., 113, 5 to 2 and 7 to 10.....(Taral)
3—Lockland, Perry Belmont's b. c., 111, 6 to 1.....(Spencer)

Survivor, 121, 4 to 1, (N. Turner,) and Sublet, 111, 300 to 1, (Makin,) also ran and finished as named.

Won cleverly by a length; a short head between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Surf Stakes, for two-year-olds. Purse $1,500, added to a subscription of $50 each, half forfeit, or $10 if declared out by May 15, of which $350 to the second and $150 to third. Last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course. Time—1:08 4-5.

1—Missionary, Bromley & Co.'s. b. c., by Hanover-Ursuline Nun, 112 pounds, 3 to 1 and even.....(O'Connor)
2—Stuart, L. Stuart & Co.'s b. c., by Faverdale-Pilgrimage, 117, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1..(Spencer)
3—Withers, W. H. Clark's ch. c., by Hanover-Dilemma, 112, 3 to 1.....(Odom)

Premature, 112, 5 to 1, (Bullman;) Flaunt, 117, 8 to 1, (N. Turner;) Plusky, 117, 12 to 1, (O'Leary;) Water King, 117, 20 to 1, (Doggett;) Colonel Roosevelt, 112, 10 to 1, (Sims,) and Primrose Day, 110, 15 to 1, (Littlefield,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a hard drive by a head; six lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $1,500, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, of which $300 to the second and $200 to third. One mile and a half. Time—2:34.

1—Knight of the Garter, P. S. P. Randolph's b. h., 5 years, by Knight of Ellerslie-Dearest, 89 pounds, 40 to 1 and 10 to 1....(Mitchell)
2—Latson, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, b. h., 4, 100, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(McCue)
3—Ben Holladay, Eastin & Larable's b. h., 6, 129, 7 to 10.....(Taral)

George Boyd, 4, 100, 8 to 1, (Wilson;) Warrenton, 4, 114, 6 to 1, (Sims,) and Pacemaker, 4, 92, 200 to 1, (Bradford,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by four lengths; a head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap hurdle race, for four-year-olds and upward. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. One mile and three-quarters, over seven hurdles, on turf. Time—3:17.

1—Premier, J. McLaughlin's ch. h., 6 years, by Sir Modred-Premium, 146 pounds, 7 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Slack)
2—Ben Eder, J. W. Colt's b. g., 6, 140, 7 to 2 and even.....(Finnigan)
3—Forget, F. R. and T. Hitchcock's ch. m., 6, 146, 4 to 1.....(Cochrane)

Lansdale, aged, 135, 30 to 1, (Allmark,) refused after going a mile and a quarter and did not finish. The Bachelor, 6, 147, 9 to 10, (Owens,) fell at the first jump and did not finish.

Won easily by a length; ten lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse, $650, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:19 4-5.

1—Ben Hadad, F. Braun's b. h., 4 years, by Hindoo-Alga, $1,000, 109 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Spencer)
2—Trillo, L. O. Appleby's b. h., 4, 103, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(McCue)
3—Cesarian, Mrs. F. M. Taylor's br. h., aged, 105, 5 to 1.....(Sims)

Handcuff, 3, 95, 30 to 1, (Mitchell;) High Jinks, 4, 103, 6 to 1, (Wilson;) Mazarine, 6, 105, 8 to 1, (O'Connor;) Imperator, 5, 108, 15 to 1, (O'Leary;) The Burlington Route, 3, 110, 20 to 1, (Odom;) Hard Knot, 3, 103, 15 to 1, (Bullman,) and Chorus, 4, 108, 200 to 1, (V. Ray,) also ran and finished as named.

Won cleverly by a length; a head between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, weights seven pounds above the scale; penalties and allowances. Five and a half furlongs on main track.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Isidor	105	Gaze	105
Primate	119	Dr. Eichberg	103
Blarneystone	112	Captain Sigsbee	103
Farmiero	110	Dora F.	98
Prestidigitatrice	105	Inneennamara	98
Satin Slipper	105		

SECOND RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; special weights. One mile.

Graham Bruce	114	Great Neck	112
Brahmin	112	Gray Jacques	112
Desperado	112	Andronicus	112
Ellerdale	112	John B. Doerr, Jr.	112
Dan Cupid	112	Chappaqua	112
James Tod	112	Emigre	109
James M.	112		

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; penalties and allowances. Futurity course.

Seducee	117	Parmenian	110
Gulden	115	Standing	110
Montanic	112	McFlecknoe	110
La Vega	110	Pettifogger	110
Mike Strauss	110		

FOURTH RACE.—The Tidal Stakes for three-year-olds; penalties. One mile.

Lotharlo	129	Strathconan	126
Half Time	126	Flion d'Or	123
Glengar	126		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; weights eight pounds above the scale. One mile and a furlong.

Estcen	111	Hollaway	98
Merlin	109	Camotop	95
Byron McClelland	108	Miss Patron	95
Tanis	103	Satirist	95

SIXTH RACE.—Highweight Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth on turf.

Thomas Cat	136	Pirate M.	120
Intrusive	130	Momentum	110
Formero	127	Double Dummy	118
Bardella	122	Chivalrous	111

Brighton Handicap Starters.

Secretary Croft of the Brighton Beach Racing Association has announced the following list of probable starters for the Brighton Handicap, which is to be run on Thursday, July 6, the opening day of the meeting:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Tillo	128	Jean Beraud	110
Briar Sweet	122	Martimas	110
St. Cloud	119	Previous	110
Don de Oro	116	Maxine	110
George Keene	116	Lanky Bob	107
Imp	115	Ethelbert	106
Handball	114	Mr. Clay	96
Warrenton	111	May Hempstead	95

The Brighton Cup, at two and a quarter miles, will be run on July 29, and that also promises to be a good race. There are now stabled at Brighton and in the immediate neighborhood over 1,500 horses, which assures plenty of entries to the stake and over night events until the season closes on Aug. 5.

SLOAN RIDES THREE WINNERS.

One of Richard Croker's Horses Finishes Second at Newmarket Meet.

LONDON, June 27.—At the first day of the Newmarket July meeting to-day Sir J. Miller's three-year-old bay gelding Korosko, by Florentine-Kore; ridden by "Tod" Sloan, won a Trial Plate.

The Visitors' Plate was won by W. Cooper's three-year-old chestnut filly Edmee, ridden by Sloan. Richard Croker's three-year-old brown colt Knickerbocker, ridden by the light-weight American jockey, J. Reiff, finished second.

The Bottisham Plate was won by Lord William Beresford's four-year-old chestnut colt Doric II., with Sloan up.

A Maiden (at entry) Plate was won by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales's bay colt Muscovado. Sloan rode Perdicus, and finished third.

English Lawn Tennis Championship.

LONDON, June 27.—In the championship lawn tennis games at Wimbleton to-day, the brothers Doherty, holders of the championship, beat Clarence Hobart and Nisbet, three to love. Mrs. Hillyard beat Miss Cooper, holder of the ladies' championship.

Yale-Harvard Boat Race

Chase Mellen, the well-known oarsman and coach of the Columbia crew, will write for The Evening Post detailed criticisms upon the college crews at New London, giving their condition on the eve of the race, their form and strength as shown in their work, statistics of the crews, a comparison with eights of other years, former records, prospects for this year, with the probable winner of the race. The article will appear on Wednesday, June 28.

In addition to this, special despatches from experts at New London, giving all details concerning the movements of the crews and their condition on the eve of the race, will appear in

The Evening Post

Wednesday, June 28.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Win in Cleveland and Take Seventh Place.

THE TEAM MAKES A RECORD

Eight Straight Victories Away from Home Is the Season's Record—Bostons Lose a Game in Pittsburg.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	45	15	.750
Boston	38	21	.644
Philadelphia	35	22	.614
Chicago	36	24	.600
St. Louis	35	26	.574
Baltimore	32	25	.561
New York	30	31	.492
Cincinnati	28	29	.483
Pittsburg	25	32	.439
Louisville	21	38	.356
Washington	18	43	.295
Cleveland	10	47	.175

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 6; Cleveland, 1.
Pittsburg, 4; Boston, 3.
St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 4.

Games To-day.

Brooklyn in Pittsburg.
Boston in Cleveland.
Washington in Cincinnati.
Philadelphia in Louisville.
Baltimore in St. Louis.

CLEVELAND, June 27.—The home team outbatted the New Yorks to-day, but its hits were badly scattered. The New Yorks, on the other hand, hit opportunely and ran bases well. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Dowd, cf	0	2	1	0	0		V'n H'l'n, cf	1	1	0	0	0	
Harley, lf	0	1	2	0	0		Tiernan, rf	0	0	1	0	0	
Quinn, 2b	0	2	1	5	0		Doyle, 1b	1	0	9	1	0	
Sullivan, 3b	0	1	1	3	0		Davis, ss	2	2	5	3	1	
McAl'ter, rf	0	2	1	0	0		Gleason, 2b	0	0	5	5	0	
Tucker, 1b	0	0	4	0	0		O'Brien, lf	0	0	2	0	1	
Sugden, 1b	1	1	7	2	0		Wilson, 3b	1	0	0	2	0	
L'khead, ss	0	0	2	2	1		Warner, c	1	1	4	3	0	
Sch'gost, c	0	0	4	0	1		Carrick, p	0	1	0	1	0	
Schmidt, p	0	0	2	1	0								
Total	1	11	24	13	2		Total	6	5	27	15	2	

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
New York	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	—6

Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; New York, 6. First base on balls—Off Schmidt, 5; off Carrick, 1. Two-base hit—McAllister. Sacrifice hits—Tucker, McAllister. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, Doyle, Davis, Wilson. Struck out—By Schmidt, 1; by Carrick, 2. Double plans—Lockhead and Sugden; Quinn, Sugden, and Schrecongost; Wilson, Gleason, and Doyle. Wild pitch—Carrick. Balk—Schmidt. Umpires—Messrs. Smith and Andrews.

Pittsburg, 4; Boston, 3.

PITTSBURG, June 27.—In the Pittsburgs' ninth inning, when two were out, Ely tied the score with a home run, and in the tenth Tannehill tallied on a throw-in of McCarthy's long fly to centre. Up to the seventh inning Pittsburg played splendidly, but let the Bostons pass them in that inning by making three errors and giving three hits. Score:

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	—3

Base hits—Pittsburg, 8; Boston, 11. Errors—Pittsburg, 4; Boston, 2. Batteries—Pittsburg, Tannehill and Schriver; Boston, Willis and Clark. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr.

St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 4.

ST. LOUIS, June 27.—Clean, hard hitting won to-day's game for the St. Louis team. Platt was compelled to retire in the third inning, and Burkhardt took his place. The latter pitched in fine form. The second game was postponed on account of rain. Score:

St. Louis	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	—6
Philadelphia	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	—4

Base hits—St. Louis, 8; Philadelphia, 11. Errors—St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—St. Louis, Jones and Criger; Philadelphia—Platt, Burkhardt, and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Manassau.

HARVARD BEAT YALE.

A Third Game Now Necessary to Decide the Baseball Championship.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 27.—The Harvard baseball nine this afternoon defeated the Yale nine on the eve of the Yale commencement. The game was won in the first inning, when Harvard scored three runs. After the first inning Yale played better ball than Harvard, though the team work of the visitors was decidedly better, and Yale was weak at bat. Yale failed to bunch its hits, and repeatedly, with the bases full, three runs were left unscored for want of a hit. Cook, Yale's pitcher, was put in at centre field, in the seventh inning, Wear being compelled to retire on account of a weak knee. Robertson, Yale's old pitcher, was in the box the whole game. He is to be criticised, jointly with Sullivan, for not being on the watch for bunts in the first inning, after Loughlin had shown how neatly it could be done.

Just previous to the game the graduates, who are back for their class reunions, especially the younger classes, paraded to the field and indulged in all sorts of capers, much to the amusement of the crowd. To-day's result makes necessary the third game in New York next Saturday to decide the championship.

YALE.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	HARVARD.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
De S'les, 2b	0	3	2	4	1		Loughlin, cf	1	1	3	0	0	
Quinby, 3b	0	0	2	5	1		Sears, lf	2	1	0	0	0	
Wear, cf	0	0	1	1	0		Baugh'n, 1b	1	1	11	0	0	
Cook, cf	0	1	0	1	0		Reid, c	0	0	9	1	0	
Wallace, rf	0	0	2	0	0		Sm'th'rs, ss	0	0	0	2	1	
Camp, ss	1	2	0	2	1		Dibblee, rf	0	1	0	0	0	
Sullivan, c	1	1	5	1	0		Clark, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	
Waddell, 1b	0	0	13	0	0		Fincke, 2b	0	0	3	4	0	
Eddy, lf	0	0	2	2	0		Fitz, p	0	0	0	1	0	
Rob'tson, p	0	0	1	1	2								
Total	3	9	27	14	5		Total	4	4	27	9	1	

Yale	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	—3
Harvard	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Stolen bases—De Saulles, Quinby, Wallace, Camp, (2.) Three-base hit—Eddy. Home run—Cook. Double play—De Saulles and Waddell. First base on balls—Off Fitz, 5. Hit by pitched ball—By Fitz, 2; by Robertson, 1. Struck out—By Fitz, 5; by Robertson, 4. Attendance, 6,000. Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Pillsbury Has Now Second Place, Lasker Still Leading.

LONDON, June 27.—The twenty-first round of the international chess masters' tournament was begun at St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster, at noon to-day, when the pairing, adopted from the fifth round of the Berger system, was as follows:

Janowski vs. Maroczy; Schlechter vs. Steinitz; Bird vs. Lasker; Tinsley vs. Blackburne; Tschigorin vs. Mason; Lee vs. Pillsbury. Showalter and Cohn have byes.

When an adjournment was taken at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, Janowski had beaten Maroczy, Schlechter and Steinitz adjourned their game much in favor of the former, Bird had been defeated by Lasker, Tinsley had lost to Blackburne, Tschigorin and Mason adjourned their game in an even position, and Lee had been beaten by Pillsbury.

In the evening Schlechter beat Steinitz and Tschigorin and Mason drew.

The scores up to date follow:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Bird	5½	13½	Mason	8	11
Blackburn	12	8	Pillsbury	13½	6½
Cohn	9	9	Schlechter	12	6
Janowski	12½	6½	Showalter	9½	9½
Lasker	16½	3½	Steinitz	8½	11½
Lee	7	12	Tinsley	8	15
Maroczy	12	8	Tschigorin	11	9

Australians vs. Derbyshire.

LONDON, June 27.—In the cricket match begun at Derby yesterday between the Derbyshire eleven and the Australians the latter were all out to-day for their first innings for 583 runs. The home team yesterday was all out in its first innings for 123 runs. At the close of play to-day the Derbyshire players, in their second innings, had scored 20 runs for two wickets down.

Collins Scores 628 Not Out.

LONDON, June 27.—A. E. J. Collins, the fourteen-year-old Clifton College schoolboy whose remarkable batting has excited the interest of all cricket players here, carried his bat through the innings to-day for 628 runs. When his partner was caught out Collins had been at the bat seven hours. The total for his side was 883 runs.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

WOULD-BE GOLF CHAMPIONS

One Hundred and Twelve Entered for the Amateur Contest.

REPRESENT FORTY-FIVE CLUBS

Chicago Furnishes the Largest Number of Players—Eastern Contingent Strong.

One hundred and twelve golfers, representing forty-five clubs, comprised the amateur golf championship list given out yesterday by Secretary Robert B. Kerr of the United States Golf Association. Undoubtedly a full hundred will start next Monday morning on the Onwentsia Club links, near Chicago, for the amateur golf championship of the United States. This large entry list for a National tournament located in the West insures its success from the highest golfing standpoint, and a study of the names will show that practically all of the best golfers in the country will be among the competitors.

The present champion, Findlay Douglas, is the sole representative from his club, at Greenwich, Conn. St. Andrew's sends two, John Reid, Jr., the intercollegiate champion, and Arden M. Robbins. Herbert M. Harriman enters from Meadow Brook, and the Eastern contingent is swelled by such strong men as Walter J. Travis, James A. Tyng, H. P. Toler, Howard A. Colby, James F. Curtis of Boston, and the former intercollegiate champion, Quincy A. Shaw, also of Boston, and T. Courtney Jenkins, who beat Douglas at Baltimore.

Chicago, as was expected, furnishes the largest number, thirty-four players from five clubs. Onwentsia heads the list with sixteen members, the Chicago Club enters five, and Glen View seven. The Allegheny Country Club of Pittsburg sends a strong delegation of eight, and seven would-be champions go from Cleveland. The Overland Park Club of Denver, Col., is the most Western club represented, while the most Southern club is the Swannanoa Country Club of Asheville, N. C. The full list of competitors, by clubs, follows:

Fairfield County Country Club, Greenwich, Conn.—Findlay S. Douglas.

Oakland Golf Club, Long Island—Walter J. Travis.

St. Andrew's—John Reid, Jr., and Arden M. Robbins.

Onwentsia Golf Club, Lake Forest, Ill.—D. R. Forgan, Walter B. Smith, Harold C. Smith, William Waller, Slasom Thompson, J. D. Hubbard, R. G. Watson, Jr., Thomas Taylor, Jr., E. G. Green, George F. Fiske, Ralph Poole, Abbott Bibe, Walter E. Egan, George A. McKintock, W. F. Pillsbury, and Walter R. Kirk.

Glen View Club, Chicago—W. Irving Osborne, William Holabird, Jr., Phelps B. Hoyt, James M. Kirk, Frank D. Frazier, John M. Sellers, and Fred C. Miller.

Chicago Golf Club—Charles B. Macdonald, Edward I. Frost, Theodore Sheldon, H. H. Sheasom, and Fred R. Hamlin.

Riverside Golf Club, Chicago—E. R. Driver and H. K. Allen.

Mount Pleasant Field Club, Sing Sing—David H. McAlpin and A. Daubeney Brandreth.

Essex County Country Club, Orange—Howard A. Colby.

Dyker Meadow Golf Club, Brooklyn—Alfred L. Norris and Edward F. McGlachlin.

Swannanoa Country Club—Asheville, N. C.—Joseph J. McCloskey and H. H. Cuming.

Wollaston Golf Club, Massachusetts—Charles B. Cory.

Baltimore Country Club—T. Courtney Jenkins and W. D. Young.

Sinnissippi Golf Club, Wisconsin—Albert Shaller.

Princeton Golf Club—John Stuart.

Cincinnati Country Club—Nicholas Longworth, S. D. Bowers, and Allan Reid.

Huntington Valley Country Club, Pennsylvania—William Poultney Smith and Albert H. Smith.

Knollwood Country Club, White Plains—H. E. Havemeyer.

Ardsley Club—H. M. Billings and Roderick Terry, Jr.

Exmoor Country Club, Illinois—K. L. Ames, T. Theodore Watson, John Warren Watson, and W. A. Alexander.

Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia—William McCawley.

St. Louis Country Club—Stuart Stickney, Walter McKittrick, Howard Elting.

Alleghany Country Club, Pittsburg, Penn.—John Moorhead, Jr., W. J. Patton, O. D. Thompson, W. C. Carnegie, B. S. Horne, H. R. Rea, W. R. Proctor, W. N. Murray.

Lakewood Golf Club—Jasper Lynch.

Philadelphia Cricket Club—Charles P. Lineaman.

Myopia Hunt Club, Massachusetts—Quincy A. Shaw.

Shinnecock Hills Golf Club—Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis.

Country Club of Westchester—Alexander Morten.

Milwaukee Country Club—Oliver Clyde Fuller, George H. Russell, Lloyd T. Boyd.

Cleveland Golf Club—T. Sterling Beckwith, Sheldon Cary, Roy A. Rainey, Herbert McBride, Percy W. Hawly, Roy F. York, John D. Maclennan.

Tuxedo Golf Club—Granville Kane.

Oakley Country Club, Cambridge, Mass.—Ralph Cracknell, Gardiner G. Hubbard, J. G. Thorp.

Staten Island Cricket Club—Dr. Burdette O'Connor.

Morris County Golf Club, Morristown, N. J.—James A. Tyng, J. Insley Blair, Jr., Wyant D. Vanderpool.

Seabright Golf Club—J. Prentice Kellogg.

New Haven Golf Club—F. C. Havemeyer.

Baltusrol Golf Club—Henry P. Toler.

Washington Park Club, Chicago—D. Mark Cummings, Morris C. Cummings.

Meadow Brook Club—L. Herbert M. Harriman.

Chevy Chase Club, Washington, D. C.—George C. Lafferty, F. L. Denny, Clarence Moore.

Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois—Charles A. Barnard, George W. Burr, John D. Cady.

Country Club of Buffalo—P. K. Tyng.

Country Club of Detroit—Truman H. Newberry, J. S. Sweeney, Benjamin S. Warren.

Essex Country Club, Manchester, Mass.—James F. Curtis.

Overland Park Club, Denver, Col.—Walter Fairbanks, Richard Sykes.

Poisoner at Work in Flushing.

One section of Flushing is considerably stirred up over the persistent poisoning of fowls and animals by some one. During the last few days a number of fancy chickens and pigeons belonging to Wesley Rierson and a cow belonging to Henry Mohl have died. A number of chickens belonging to others and several cats and dogs have also died. The residents of the neighborhood claim the poisoner is a woman, and last night a notice was posted announcing that the guilty party was known, and unless she left town she would be lynched by "twice thirteen white caps." The police are making an investigation. Those who have lost animals refuse to say whom they suspect.

SPORTING GOODS.

Spalding's

Men's Athletic Outfitting Department

Going away Saturday? We can help you to start right. We have everything you need or want at low prices.

Navy Serge Coats	$3.00
Navy Serge Knee Pants	2.50
Duck Trousers	1.00
Crash Caps	.50
Bathing Suits	2.50
Cycling Shoes	1.50
Crash Outing Shoes	1.00

Special Cycling and Vacation Suits, well made neat, good wearing colors, golf cuffs on breeches, per suit $3.00

A. G. Spalding & Bros. 126-130 Nassau St. | Spalding-Bidwell Co. 29, 31, 33 W. 42d St.

TENTS, CANNONS, GUNS, WAR RELICS; catalogue. BANNERMAN, 579 Broadway.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

If You Can't Come, Write!

We make an attractive bid for the continuous patronage of all who go out of the city to spend the Summer months. Utilize the mails to shop with us. We will fill your orders promptly and prepay freight charges to all shipping points within a radius of a hundred miles on paid purchases of five dollars and over.

Furniture—IN ANNEX.

Half the immense Annex is devoted to our Furniture business. Trade multiplies. No warm-weather calm; no June inertia. Always active, aggressive and right. Furniture for town houses and country homes. The latter has the precedence just now. What you particularly want may be missing from the list, but you'll be sure to find it among our displays when you come.

Bamboo Tabourets, top covered with grass-cloth, 59c.

Bamboo Tea Tables, 24x24 inch top and lower tray, covered with grass-cloth, $2.34.

Bedroom Tables, made of oak, three sizes, 59c., 79c., $1.14.

Parlor Tables, made of quartered oak, 24x24 inch top, turned legs, metal claw feet and glass ball, $1.99.

Porch Furniture, including rockers, arm-chairs and side-chairs, covered with reed, cane or splint, 59c. to $4.56.

Reed Furniture, for indoor cottage use, including rockers, arm-chairs, corner-chairs, reception-chairs and window-seats, $2.49 to $12.99.

Mattresses and Pillows.

No guess-work, uncertainty or rubbish about our Mattresses. They are made in our own factory. We guarantee them. Can do so conscientiously and intelligently, because we know all about them. Our method is responsible for prices like these—the lowest.

Mattresses, fibre cotton top, covered with A. C. A. tick, cool and comfortable, single size, $2.67.

Mattresses, made of short hair, weighs fully twenty-five pounds, covered with A. C. A. tick, single size, $3.99.

Mattresses, made of pure South American hair, weighs forty pounds, full size, covered with A. C. A. tick, made in one or two parts, $16.52.

Heavy woven-wire Springs, for wood or iron beds, all sizes, $1.74.

Pillows, filled with pure feathers, covered with fancy or A. C. A. tick:

Size 17x25 in., weight 2 lbs., at 56c.
Size 18x26 in., weight 2½ lbs., at 71c.
Size 20x28 in., weight 3½ lbs., at 99c.
Size 26x26 in., weight 4¼ lbs., at $1.16.

Carpets—IN ANNEX.

We're offering values in Carpets that are extraordinary. The process of readjusting the stock is responsible for special reductions. The Carpets are worthy in every way, but we want to be rid of 'em. Present prices indicate how earnest and sincere we are in the matter.

Tapestry Carpets, all-wool face, products of the best manufacturers, worth 60c.; our price, 44c.

Axminster Carpets, mottled effects, suitable for dining-room and hall; our price, 63c.

Tapestry Brussels Carpets, short lengths and stair patterns, best quality, worth 75c. and 80c.; our price, 54c.

Floor Oil Cloth.

Best quality—A1 Oil Cloth, usually sold at 55c. and 60c.; our price, 39c. The regular 35c. grade at 23c.

Linoleums, pure goods—two yards wide, others ask 55c. per square yard; our price 39c.

Upholstery Go

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	81
Corn, No. 2 mixed	40½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	30¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.05
Cotton, middling	6 1-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	6
Sugar, granulated	5½
Molasses, O. K. prime	34
Beef, family	10.00
Beef, flanks	23.50
Tallow, prime	4⅜
Pork, mess	8.75
Hogs, dressed, 100-lb	5½
Lard, prime	5.27½
Butter, Western creamery	18½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	19.25

CHICAGO, June 27.—Flour easy; No. 3 Spring wheat, 68@72c; No. 2 red, 72¾c; No. 2 corn, 34⅝c; No. 2 yellow corn, 34¾@35½c; No. 2 oats, 28¼@28¾c; No. 2 white, 29½c; No. 3 white, 27@29c; No. 2 rye, 61c; No. 2 barley, 39@40c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.02; Northwestern, $1.06; prime timothy seed, $2.40; mess pork, per barrel, $7.40@$8.20; lard, per 100 lbs, $4.95@$5.05; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.55@$4.85; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $5@$5.25; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5@$5.10; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.20; sugars, cutloaf unchanged; clover, contract grade, $8.65.

COTTON.—The volume of speculation in cotton futures was very large, while private crop accounts had a bearish average, the cables were better than looked for, and covering became a feature, supplemented by some good buying for European and Wall Street accounts, with a preference on the part of the foreigners for the new crop positions. The first report developed a steady feeling, with prices 1 point lower to 1 point higher. Immediately the market began to strengthen, and the bears became suspicious or fearful as to the extent of the short interest, known to be heavy, having steadily accumulated on the recent protracted decline. After an advance of 468 points, however, there was a let-up in the buying, and prices began to sag a little, but throughout the session the market reflected the apprehension that the future list had been oversold, especially in view of the fact that a brace of holidays is at hand in this country, with the markets to remain wide open abroad and the possibility of a change in the crop outlook, also sufficiently recognized to add to the caution of all classes of traders. Nevertheless the volume of business for the day was very large. The fact that the banking element and foreigners had figured as buyers encouraged the bull contingent to take a hopeful view of the general situation, in which the steadier ruling of the spot market in Liverpool was a prominent feature, giving support to reiterated forecasts of activity in spot cotton in the English market. The weekly crop report from Washington was bullishly construed. The market was finally quiet and steady at 2@8 points net higher.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.54@5.56
July	5.48	5.56	5.47	5.55@5.56
August	5.53	5.61	5.53	5.60@5.61
September	5.57	5.61	5.57	5.60@5.61
October	5.61	5.65	5.61	5.64@5.65
November	5.88	5.68	5.88	5.88@5.89
December	5.70	5.73	5.70	5.72@5.73
January	5.75	5.78	5.74	5.77@5.78
February	5.80	5.80	5.78	5.80@5.81
March	5.81	5.84	5.81	5.82@5.83
April				5.86@5.87
May	5.88	5.91	5.87	5.90@5.91

Spot cotton in the local market closed quiet, with prices 1-16c higher, on the basis of 6 1-16c for middling upland and 6 5-16c for middling Gulf, as compared with 6⅜c and 6¾c, respectively, last year. Total sales of 1,694 bales included 1,382 bales for export, 132 for consumption, and 200 on contracts.

LIVERPOOL, June 27.—Spot cotton steadier; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 10,000 bales; receipts, 13,000 bales; American, 12,000 bales; middling upland, 3 5-16d. Futures opened steady and unchanged; closed quiet, net 1-64d lower to 1-64d higher. December-January, 3.13s; January-February, 3.13s; February-March, 3.13¼b; March-April, 3.14b; April-May, 3.15s; June, 3.16¼b; June-July, 3.16b; July-August, 3.16s; August-September, 3.15¾b; September-October, 3.14½b; October-November, 3.13¾b; November-December, 3.13s. Manchester—Yarns, quiet; cloths, not much doing.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	78⅞	78⅞	78¾	78¾
September	78 9-16	79 7-16	78½	79
December	80	81	79⅝	80⅞
Corn—				
July	39½	39¾	39⅜	39⅝
September	39 11-16	39 11-16	39½	39⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	71¾	72½	71½	72⅛
September	73⅜	74½	73⅜	74¾
December	75	76	74¾	75⅞
Corn—				
July	33 15-16	34⅜	33 15-16	34⅛
September	34¼	34⅝	34¼	34½
December	33¾	33 15-16	33⅝	33⅞
Oats—				
July	24⅝	25	24⅝	24⅞
September	21½	21 13-16	21½	21⅝

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The disappearance of liquidation gave the bulls the opportunity they have so long waited for, and the market yesterday was supported with a vigor that allowed no interference and sent prices in the last hour to a point 5@6c above the previous day, and about a cent over the low point of the session. The news also favored friends of the staple more than it has in some days, and, in consequence, bears showed an increasing desire to cover. Except for a brief time at the opening, when prices experienced a sharp break under disappointing cables, there was very little wheat for sale during the day. Foreign houses sold a little before midday, but it was quickly absorbed, and as the news became stronger demand followed readily, and the movement toward a higher level was in full blast shortly after 1 o'clock. Exporters again stepp d in, and, although disturbed somewhat by the advancing tendency, bought between 30 and 50 loads at all points. Inside this, the Northwest reported a good milling demand and a strong undertone. July wheat locally was relatively stronger than other deliveries, owing to the presence of a large and timid short interest and the export inquiry. At one time it sold 4c higher than September, but after closing Monday on about an even basis. A feature in the afternoon was a report that Northwest receipts were likely to fall off in the near future, possibly diminishing to 500 cars a day. It has been generally understood all along that the Spring wheat movement might be expected to remain at large figures for some time to come. Yesterday's arrivals were up to the standard, aggregating 730 cars, against 65 cars last year. Among the foreign markets bulls found but little comfort. Their strong grasp on foreign intelligence was confined to private advices confirming damage to Russian wheat, but these were sufficiently important to offset whatever of disappointment they felt over the foreign market news. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 81c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 81¾c; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 78c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 85¼c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 78½c, end of June; No. 2 Milwaukee, Spring, 77¼c; No. 2 red, 78¾c, elevator.

DULUTH, Minn., June 27.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 75¾c; July, 75¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 73¼c; July, 73¾c; September, 73¾c; No. 2 Northern, 68¾c; No. 3 Spring, 66¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 27.—Wheat, in store, No. 1 Northern, June, 70¾c; July, 70¾c; September, 71¾c; on track: No. 1 hard, 71¾c; No. 1 Northern, 70¾c; No. 2 Northern, 69c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 27.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 74@74½c; No. 2 Northern, 72¾c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed at 39¾c, elevator; 39½c, delivered, and 40½c, free on board, afloat. OATS—No. 2 oats quoted 30½@31c; No. 3 oats, 30c; No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 3 white, 32c; track, mixed, 30@32c; track, white, 33@38c; No. 2 white, clips, 33c.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 65½c, and No. 1 Western, 65¾c, both free on board, afloat; State rye, 61c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 41@42c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 47@51c, delivered.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.95@$4.10; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.80; Winter patents, $3.90@$4.10; Spring clears, $3.10@$3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.90@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.70; no grade, $1.85@$3.25, to arrive. Rye flour—Good to fair, $3.10@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.25, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white, 90c; fine yellow, 90c; coarse, 80@82c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $15@$15.50; sacks, to arrive, 200-lb, $15.25@$15.75, lake and rail; sacks, spot, $15.50; coarse Winter bran, $16.25@$17, latter white; fine, $15; middlings, $16@$18; city feed, $15.50@$16; hominy chop, $14.50, bulk, and $15.50, sacks; oil meal, $23.50@$24.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 27.—Flour—First patents, $3.80@$3.90; second patents, $3.60@$3.70; first clear, $2.70@$2.80. Bran, in bulk, $10.50@$10.75.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $8.75@$9; family, $10.50@$10.75; short clear, $10@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $8.50@$10.50; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15.50. BEEF HAMS, $23@$24. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅝@5¾c; 180-lb, 5⅜@5½c; 160-lb, 5½@5⅝c; pigs, 5¾@5⅞c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 5¾@6c; 10-lb, 5¼c; 12-lb, 5@5⅛c; 14-lb, 4¾@5c; pickled shoulders, 4½c; pickled hams, 9¼@9½c; Western grease, 3¾c; Western prime, 3½@3¾c; city greens, 3½c. TALLOW—City, 4⅝c; country, 4½c. LARD, $5.27½; city lard, $4.80; refined lard, South America, $5.90; Continent, $5.41; Brazil, kegs, $7; compound, city, 4⅝c; Western, 4¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5¾c; city lard stearine, 6@6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, June 27.—Butter—United States finest, nominal; good, 62s. Beef—Extra India mess, 60s; prime mess, 55s. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 45s. Lard—American, refined, in pails, 26s 9d; prime Western, in tierces, 26s. Bacon—Long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 29s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 29s. Cheese—American, finest, white, 42s; colored, 42s. Tallow—Prime city, 23s.

WOOL.—BOSTON, June 27.—The wool market shows increased strength this week, and general prices have been advanced. Territory wools, fine, medium, and fancy, are now quoted at 45@48c, while for Australian good lots 50c is quoted. Fleece wools are feeling the effect of the strength of the market, and although sales yet rule moderate, the prices have advanced a little. Australian wools hold firm, and buyers are forced to pay higher prices. The following are the quotations for leading descriptions: Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces—X and above, 25@28c; X and XX and above, 27@28c; delaine, 30@31c. No. 1 combing, 30c; No. 2 combing, 29c. Michican, Wisconsin, &c.—X, Michigan, 21@22c; No. 1 Michigan combing, 28c; No. 2 combing, 28c; X, New York, New Hampshire, and Vermont, 20@21c; No. 1 New York, New Hampshire, and Vermont, 28c; delaine, Michigan, 26@27c. Unwashed medium, &c.—Kentucky and Indiana, ¼-blood, combing, 22@23½c; ⅜-blood, 22@23c; Missouri, ¼-blood, combing, 21c; ⅜-blood, 21@21½c; braid, combing, 19@19c; lake and Georgia, 19@20c. Territory wools—Montana and Dakota, fine medium and fine, 14@17c; scoured, 46@48c; staple, 50c; Utah and Wyoming, fine medium and fine, 14@16½c; scoured, 45@47c; staple, 50c; Idaho, fine medium and fine, 13@16c; scoured, 45@47c. Australian, scoured basis—Combing, superfine, 76@78c; good, 73@75c; average, 70@72c.

COFFEE.—The market for Brazilian coffee futures opened steady at unchanged prices, and scarcely varied more than 5 points throughout the session. The total of the session's transactions reached only 8,000 bags, and of this business, 2,500 bags changed hands on the opening call. The market influences were a stand-off, and left the situation destitute of material for speculative operations. European cables gave no encouragement, while Rio reported a decline, and receipts at Rio and Santos showed an increasing tendency, and the outward movement of supplies from American warehouses, together with the demand for spot coffee in the open market, failed to represent the distribution that should be in progress if the American visible supply is to be kept from increasing. The American visible supply is already 1,166,703 bags. Yesterday's market closed steady, net unchanged to 5 points lower. Spot Brazilian coffee was quiet and nominally unchanged; No. 7 Rio, invoice lots, 6c, and jobbing parcels, 6¼c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June				4.55@4.60
July	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.55@4.60
August	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.65@4.70
September	4.80	4.85	4.80	4.80@4.85
October				4.85@4.90
November				4.90@4.95
December				5.25@5.30
January				5.30@5.35
February				5.35@5.40
March	5.40	5.45	5.35	5.40@5.45
April				5.45@5.50
May	5.50	5.55	5.50	5.50@5.55

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 6$500; stock, 816,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market not unchanged to ¼ pfg higher; sales, 2,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market closed but unchanged to ¼f higher; total sales, 4,000 bags; spot coffee, 35,000. January, 35.25; March, 35.50; April, 35.75; May, 36.00; June, 33.50; July, 33.75; August, 34.00; September, 34.25; October, 34.50; November, 34.75; December, 35.00. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 7$150; exchange, 8 1-32d; cleared for the United States, 4,000 bags; stock, 230,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 9-16c; muscovado, 4 1-16c; molasses sugar, 4c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.20, and in bulk, $4.70; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.15, and in bulk, $4.65; refined, cases, $8.20; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10; deodorized, $16.50. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, 21@21½c; prime crude, free on board mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 26@26½c; off Summer yellow, 25½c; butter grades, 29@32c; prime white, 29@30c; prime Winter yellow, 30@32c; linseed, American, raw, 39@40c; American, boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; laid oil, 42@43c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $19.25; Southern, No. 2 soft, $17.75; steel rails, $29; pig iron warrants, $13.50; lake copper, in cast, $18.25; tin, $28.05; exchange, lead, $4.47½; brokers' lead, $4.25@4.30; spelter, $4.25.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil, barrels, $3.50@$3.60; spirits of turpentine, 38@39c. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.30@$1.32½; E, $1.45; F, $1.50; G, $1.55; H, $1.65; I, $1.70; K, $1.85; M, $2.10; N, $2.35; W G, $2.50; W W, $2.75.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 27.—Spirits of turpentine—Prices unchanged. Resin, 90@95c. Crude turpentine, $1.35; $2.10, and $2.20. Tar, $1.30.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 27.—Spirits of turpentine, 36½c. Resin firm, unchanged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 27.—Turpentine, 35½c. Resin firm, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1,251 head; none for sale. CALVES—Fair veals, $6.75; no prime here; buttermilks, $4.75; city-dressed veals, 9@11½c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Common to choice sheep, $3.50@$5.25; lambs, $6.20@$7.50. HOGS—$4.25@$4.35.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, June 28.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66 Post Office Building. Bankruptcy Proceedings.

628—Petition of Christ Tiro
323—Petition of J. P. Armbrust & Co. For Discharge.
846—Michael Ryan.
921—Samuel Rosenthal.
904—Julius Rothschild.
853—Wilensky & Fischer
911—Simon Goldsmith.
913—Carl W. Schelder.
923—Peter F. Boyer.
852—Leopold Leimdorfer.
753—Robert W. Goldman
935—Morris Frank.
919—Max Gartman.
920—Hyman Levy.
845—Ed. L. Rosenwater.
945—Charles G. Judson.
830—Louis Wolf.
950—Jacob H. Eppenheimer.
934—Henry M. Greenberg.
887—Louis Hirsch.
775—Ornstein & Co.
964—Loewensohn & Byk.
915—Benjamin F. Long.
871—Hiltel Kremer.
905—Waldemar Eckelmann.
878—George Blumenthal.
882—John Soltan.
950—Emil Alter.
928—Abraham Richman.
931—Arthur Rehan.
412—Claud E. Harrell.
956—Shudanski & Masch
912—Albert Back.
For Discharge Under Objection.
551—Morris Moses.
584—Rosenberg & Barnett.
651—Mosso & Del Carlo.
737—Henry T. Bouger.
Adjourned Cases.
574—Lazarus Freund.
819—William Guggolz.
658—Joseph L. Welpin.
25—John H. Haverley.
780—J. W. & G. W. Garrison

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts.—Freedman, P. J.; MacLean and Leventritt, JJ.—Will meet to-day to hand down decisions.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Clark vs. Lyon.
2—Spieler vs. Spieler.
3—Robinson vs. Robinson.
4—City of N. Y. vs. Johnson.
5—Culhane vs. Skelly.
6—People, &c., vs. Mutual Benefit & Life Assn. of America.
7—Boyd vs. Behlmer.
8—Flynn vs. Skelly.
9—Browning vs. Chadwick.
10—In re Arkell Pub. Co.
11—Franklin Savings Bk. vs. Ihlenburg.
12—In re Hull.
13—In re Crosby.
14—Wightman vs. Tatum.
15—Castello vs. Costello.
16—Ellison vs. Bennett.
17—Wilenchik vs. Bernstein.
18—Anderson vs. Anderson.
19—Logan vs. Alexander
20—Schmidt vs. Wegener
21—In re Garczynski.
22—Dept. of Buildings vs. Randolph.
23—Von Au vs. Pallading.
24—In re Bilber.
25—Am. Indemnity & Assur. Co. vs. Haight
26—Burnham vs. Burnham.
27—In re E. 178th St.
28—Bliss vs. Winters.
29—Schelling vs. Graeff.
30—Friedman vs. Neuberger.
31—Neumann vs. Smith.
32—Toplitz vs. Lyon.
33—In re Conalan.
34—In re Thompson, 35—In re 172d St.
36—Drachman vs. Goetze
37—Fromerfeld vs. Hinze.
38—Smith vs. Moore.
39—Mills vs. Kiernan.
40—Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank vs. Lange.
41—Wright vs. Hammerstein.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Divorces.

3625—Laurino vs. Laurino.
3626—Schmidt vs. Schmidt.
2519—Robinton vs. Robinton.
3627—Taylor vs. Taylor.
3625—Oppenheimer vs. Oppenheimer.
3629—Robinson vs. Robinson.
3630—Segalowitz vs. Segalowitz.
3632—Root vs. Root.
3633—Willner vs. Willner
3634—Brooks vs. Brooks.
3635—Miller vs. Miller.
3636—Lothian vs. Lothian.
3637—Fenner vs. Fenner.
3638—Goldbaum vs. Goldbaum.
3642—Mozzani vs. Mozzani.
3644—Ohm vs. Ohm.
3650—Inslee vs. Inslee.
3578—Maynard vs. Maynard.
3507—Simpson vs. Simpson.
3603—McGrath vs. McGrath.
3604—Reichert vs. Reichert.
3606—Lake vs. Lake.
3607—Schmidt vs. Schmidt.
3610—Bollhagen vs. Bollhagen.
3614—Celnick vs. Celnick.
3615—Adler vs. Adler.
3618—Winderman vs. Winderman.
3619—Hall vs. Hall.
3620—Rappaport vs. Rappaport.
3622—McClurg vs. McClurg.
3565—Brown vs. Brown.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part IV, room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

3559—Anargyros vs. Anargyros Cigarette Co.
3405—Underhill vs. Kierns.
2253—Berliner vs. Piqua Club.
3363—Met. Trust Co. vs. Gillespie.
1410—Krekeler vs. Aulbach.
3472—Phelps vs. Barth.
3504—Watt vs. Porter.
3505—Same vs. same.
3506—Same vs. same.
3561—Rosenberg vs. Friedenburg.
3317—Wetmore vs. Timpson.
3514—Boss vs. Jenda.
3525—Lowe vs. Lowe.
3554—Duer vs. Fox.
881—Hirschfield vs. Bopp.
3315—Aul vs. Bowery Savings Bank.
2857—Bookman vs. Brush Elec. Ill. Co.
3465—Carmody vs. Carmody.

No other causes will be added to this day calendar during the remainder of the term.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3568.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Werner, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy for the People.

1—Frank Nulty.
2—Joseph Hagan, Joseph Friedner, Benjamin Friedner.
3—Walter D. Valentine, William Fender.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes. Case on.

9652—Bennett vs. Mitchell.
10153—Knappman Whiting Co. vs. Reed.
9952—Berger vs. Berger.
9497—Halpert vs. Halpert.
1408½—Baird vs. Mayor, &c.
1499½—Same vs. same.
1500½—Same vs. same.
8604—Robinson vs. Sherry Cottage Co.
5853½—McWilliams vs. White.
9777—Circus vs. Ind. Order Ahawa Israel.
6775—Produce Exchange Trust Co. vs. Quintard.
7172—Kokeritz vs. Nostrand.
9755—Eakin vs. Peabe.
8025—Sterns vs. Leng.
7483—Dubrow vs. Reed.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III. and IV., for trial.

4947—Fowler vs. Stobo.
4948—Same vs. same.
4630—Morgan vs. Enright.
5030—Leslie vs. Smith.
3754—Sherman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3759—Tracy vs. same.
4496—Wolfrath vs. Wolfrath.
4672—Townsley vs. Bankers' Life Ins. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Mattice, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V., VI., VIII., and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., IX., and X., for trial.

Inquest—4530—Thorn vs. McCarthy.
Inquest—4580—Pilatsky vs. Schmidt.
3261—Flood vs. 3d Av. Railroad Co.
8865—Weinstein vs. Balheimer.
3223—Braverman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4810—Gallagher vs. Hanlon.
4895—Reitz vs. Am. Fire Ins. Co.
4904—Kayser vs. Becker.
3578—Ross vs. Dinning.
2001—Mackel vs. Hilton.
4942—Curtis vs. Mayor, &c.
4991—Cohen vs. Mayor, &c.
5070—Reynolds vs. Cent. Crosstown R. R. Co.
4756—Palmieri vs. D'Aguaido Ital. Pub. Co.
4144—Hasse vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
4145—Same vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Furman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.

Babetta Joseph.
Eliza Delaney.
Katharina Klee.
Fannie Schlessing.
Frederick Lenochenhauer.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnum, S.—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills:

1452—John Hastings.
1455—Bertha Rand.
1470—John Murphy.
1463—William Murphy.
1475—Andrew Kiernan.
1465—Charles Backus.
1476—Peter Fink.

Nellie Smith.
Oscar M. Dusenberry. At 2 P. M.
Robert V. Lynch.
Charles Althof.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

7045—Aldhaus vs. Bovers.
3534—Darling vs. Riding.
4044—Santangelo vs. Ramanagnamo.
7493—Steinberg vs. Schneider.
4060—Patterson vs. Barnett.
7537—Bopp vs. Stuhlmiller.
3377½—Mullen vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3597—Wiggins vs. Met. St. Ry.
3564—Auer vs. Miller.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2194—Newman vs. Brandt.
3051—Bushe vs. Timken.
2136—Deubel vs. Marqual.
1673—Clarke vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3043—Bole vs. Met. St. Ry.
3121—Bergner vs. Krausz.
4093—Blumberg vs. Platt.
4095—Appleton vs. Day.
4097—Bowes vs. Goepel.
4098—Same vs. Murray.
4103—Gleeson vs. Munsey.
4104—Hart vs. Poen.
4105—Contargin vs. Penn. R. R.
4106—Nothacher vs. Dalker.
4107—King vs. Colleran.
4108—Apfel vs. Alchim.
4109—Weiss vs. Haas.
4110—Joyce vs. G. W. Lederer Co.
4111—McKelvey vs. Levling.
4112—Katzman vs. Weisbard.
4113—Crook vs. Taylor.
4114—Hildenbrandt vs. Taylor.
4115—Hartman vs. November.
4116—Aschoff vs. Barnes.
4117—Zullo vs. Flynn.
4119—Schwartz vs. Met. St. Ry.
4123—Westerfeld vs. Knierelm.
4124—Gottschalk vs. Rapp.
4125—Krielsheimer vs. Fisher.
4126—Whiton vs. Houghton.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Case on.

Short causes.
7487—Beck vs. Appell.
7595—Wesselman vs. Stuart.
7607—Prince vs. Riley.
7625—Held vs. Zimmermann.
6745—Hayes vs. Darragh.
7587—Haskin vs. Klug.
7530—Dowling vs. Blaney.
Equity and non-jury cases.
336—Bowler vs. Met. Inv. Co.

Highest number reached in regularly call, 4126.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part 1.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Cowan, and Sullivan for the People.

1—Isidor Bostick.
2—Edward D. Burgess.
3—Gere Matino.
4—Jonas Frank.
5—Henry Stoker.
6—Harry C. Argos.
7—Joseph D. Byrne.
8—John Walker.
Julius Hirch, William Coogan.
9—Max Drevermann, alias Julius F. Drevermann.
10—Clark S. Brown.
11—Samuel Light.
12—William T. Stewart.
13—Frederick Huber.
14—Joseph Marriond.
15—John Elliott.
16—May Stanley.
17—Henry Formis.
18—Oslas Kreimer.
19—Jacob Lemmel.
Pleadings.
1—Ernest Ottway.
2—Frank Brown.
3—Richard Cunningham.
4—Louis Brown.
5—Arthur Leonard.
6—James Quinn. Benjamin Strauss.
7—Isaac Lumbinski.
8—Sadie Allen.
9—Dominic Dingelo.
10—Frank Smithers.
11—Annie Miller.
12—William Melville.
13—John B. Donahue.
14—Maire Leon.
15—Charles Jackson.
16—Andrew Sperl.
17—Giovanni Girlpra.
18—Henry Lee.
19—Richard Neppert.
20—Oscar Sperling.
21—James Greer.
22—Blanche Dellageanne.
23—Louis Bosce.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake, McCann, and Gray for the People.

1—Jacob Kohler.
2—August Kless.
3—William Thomas.
4—William Stewart.
5—William Moore.
6—Henry Moore, otherwise called Henry J. Moore.
7—William West, John Magee.
8—Charles Eisenod.
9—Ignatus Rini.
10—Peace Johnson.
11—John Kelly.
12—Max Reinlein.
13—Joseph Bailey, William Keegan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Honey for the People.

1—James Cashin.
2—Fannie Meinhardt.
3—Minnie Simons.
4—Henry J. Williams.
5—Bartholomew C. O'Shea.
6—Henry Fincke.
7—Frederick H. Dahm.
8—James J. Harnett.
9—John Hoban.
10—Kevmel Jehle.
11—Frederick K. M. Knoor.
12—Nicola Martina.
13—Bernard Hanley.
14—Arthur McArdle.
15—Frederick Brandt.
16—Minnie Simons.
17—Charles Wise.
18—Patrick McShave.
19—Bersey Peters.
20—Vincenzo Marelghano.
21—George Brandenberger.
22—Giovanni Kingareschi.
23—Max Strum.
24—Thomas Martin.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT.—Giegerich, J.—Easton vs. Root and others—Elbert Crandall. Person vs. Goldfarb—David R. Daly.

SUPREME COURT.—Gildersleeve, J.—Solomon vs. Ettinger—Edward H. Moeran. Matter of St. Nicholas Bank—Hamilton Odell. Huntley vs. Bolz—Daniel F. Ingraham. Fox vs. Fox—Joseph Koch.

SUPREME COURT.—Beekman, J.—Millet vs. Ranhofer—William H. Willis. Grundler vs. Gerlich—Edward C. Parish. Matter of Barrington Apartment Association—John E. Ward.

SUPREME COURT.—Beach, J.—Valentine vs. Valentine—John S. Smith.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT.—Giegerich, J.—Charles P. Easton vs. Flora I. Root and others—Harry C. Hart.

SUPREME COURT.—Beekman, J.—Herbert C. Faught vs. James J. Daniel—Charles E. Duross. Annie Seizer vs. Simon Seizer—William M. Lawrence.

SUPREME COURT.—Gildersleeve, J.—John C. Robinson vs. John Brennan and others—James J. Nealis.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

COURT NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department.—The Committee on Character for the year 1899 will meet in the courtroom of the Appellate Division, Kings County Court House, Friday, June 30, 1899, at 10 A. M.

All applicants for admission to practice as attorneys and counselors must attend in person before the committee and present a certificate of one or more members of the bar, duly acknowledged, known to the committee, which certificate must state that the applicant is, to the knowledge of the member certifying, of good moral character, and must set forth in detail the facts upon which such knowledge is based.

Dated Kings County, N. Y., June 24, 1899.

WILLIAM C. COGSWELL,
JAMES C. CHURCH,
HERBERT T. KETCHAM,
Committee.

NOTICE.

APPELLATE DIVISION, SECOND JUDICIAL Department.—In addition to the usual morning sessions this court will sit on the afternoons of Wednesday, the 28th, and Friday, the 30th, from 3 until 5 o'clock. JOHN B. BYRNE, Clerk. June 22, 1899.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department.—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, JJ. Enumerated day calendar.

261—Williams vs. Lewis.
260—Quimby vs. Clark.
405—Johnson vs. L. I. R. R
406—Landon vs. Accident Ins. Co.
407—Butler vs. C. B. L.
408—Olsen vs. Starin.
409—Cutter vs. Gudebrod.
410—Myers vs. Sea Beach Railway.
411—Gunther vs. Yonkers R. R.
412—Cox vs. Wisner.
413—Fisher vs. Sanchez Co.
415—Butcher vs. Pearson.
416—Langdon vs. Shearer.
419—Bullenkamp vs. Bullenkamp.
421—Eagle Savings Co. vs. Samuels.
422—McManus vs. Western Assurance Co.
423—Cook vs. White.
424—Matter of Buell.
425—Griffin vs. Prudential Ins. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Wilmot M. Smith, J.—Day calendar.

Inquest, 1067—Columbia Mut. B. & L. Assn. vs. Whalen.
1288—A. J. Newton Co. vs. Waldron et al.
751—Williams vs. City of New York.
818—Everett vs. Everett.
1182—Hennesey vs. Muhiman et al.
1311—Robinson vs. Hamilton et al.
1313—Beales and another vs. Beales et al.
1314—Parkes vs. Parkes.
705—Squire vs. Greene et al.
706—Geron vs. Greene et al.
706—Gearon vs. same.
1239—Bell vs. Schulze.
1099—Maiorani vs. Fuller et al.
1106—Ochs vs. Pohley, as receiver

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CASIMIR TAG, Treasurer.

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HARRY KEENE	Director New Amsterdam Gas Co.
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FRED. De L. WILLIAMS	Director Austrian and English Welsbach Cos.

COUNSEL: COUDERT BROTHERS, 71 Broadway, New York.
Associate Counsel: Betts, Betts, Sheffield & Betts, 120 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK, June 10, 1899.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING AND TRUST CO., NEW YORK CITY.
GENTLEMEN:
The Kern Incandescent Gas Light Company owns the Kern Light for the United States, Canada, and Mexico and all rights for Central and South America.
The Kern Incandescent Gas Light Co. has been underwritten by leading financial men in New York and elsewhere. By means of such underwriting the Kern Light has been purchased and ample working capital provided.
This light has been examined by a number of the principal Gas experts in the United States, and pronounced superior to any other. The rights for Europe have been purchased by the **Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light Company of England,** who are now bringing the light into general use, replacing with it their own Welsbach light.
The **Kern Light** enables gas companies to compete successfully with electric lighting by supplying a better light at a small fraction of the cost with gas of any quality.
The Kern Light gives from 30 to 40 candles per cubic foot of gas as against 15 to 18 produced by the Welsbach; and with one foot of gas it gives a better light and greater candle power than the ordinary burner consuming five feet. Equally satisfactory results are obtained with natural or artificial gas of any quality.
It is simple in its application and inexpensive in its use.
The **Kern System** is equally applicable to **Power, Heating, and Cooking.**
Yours truly,
KERN INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT CO.,
By ERNEST F. ATRAULT, Secretary.

$3,500,000
OF THE
7 Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock is offered for public subscription AT PAR, with a bonus of One Share of Common Stock for every Two Shares of Preferred Stock allotted.

Subscriptions will be received by the
International Banking and Trust Co., 149 B'way, New York.
Produce Exchange Trust Co., 26 B'way, New York.
Investment Company of Philadelphia.
Beacon Trust Co. of Boston.

Certified checks for 25 per cent., payable to the order of International Banking and Trust Company, must accompany each subscription. The balance is payable on allotment, to be made within ten (10) days after the close of the subscription. Allotments will be made in order of priority of receipt of the subscription. The right to reduce or reject any subscription is reserved.
Subscription list will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 22d day of June, 1899, and close on Thursday, the 29th day of June, 1899, or earlier.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY.
(Incorporated under New York State Special and Perpetual Charter.)
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS PAID IN, $1,500,000.
Principal Offices, 149 Broadway, New York City.

The Kern Light is on exhibition at Room No. 4, 149 Broadway, New York City.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, THE KENTUCKY DISTILLERIES & WAREHOUSE COMPANY, THE SPIRITS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY, and THE STANDARD DISTILLING & DISTRIBUTING COMPANY.

AN AGREEMENT HAS BEEN LODGED WITH THE STATE TRUST COMPANY CONTEMPLATING THE FORMATION OF

The Distilling Company of America,

WITH AN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK OF $55,000,000.00 SEVEN PER CENT. (7%) CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK AND $70,000,000.00 COMMON STOCK, WHICH THE ORGANIZERS PROPOSE SHALL BE APPLIED TOWARDS THE PURCHASE OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED COMPANIES, AND CERTAIN RYE DISTILLERY PROPERTIES, AND FOR AN ADDITIONAL WORKING CAPITAL OF $1,500,000.00, LEAVING IN THE TREASURY OF THE NEW COMPANY FOR FUTURE PURPOSES $23,750,000.00 OF ITS PREFERRED STOCK AND $23,750,000.00 OF ITS COMMON STOCK.

THE BASIS PROPOSED BY THE ORGANIZERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE STOCK OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED COMPANIES IS AS FOLLOWS:

For Preferred stock of the Manufacturing Company, 50 per cent. in Preferred stock of the new company.
For Common stock of the Manufacturing Company, 25 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.
For Preferred stock of the Kentucky Company, 85 per cent. in Preferred stock and 15 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.
For Common stock of the Kentucky Company, 70 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.
For Preferred stock of the Standard Company, 85 per cent. in Preferred stock and 15 per cent. in Common Stock of the new company.
For Common stock of the Standard Company, 60 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.
For First Preferred stock of the Spirits Distributing Company, 80 per cent. in Preferred stock and 20 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.
For Second Preferred stock of the Spirits Distributing Company, 20 per cent. in Preferred stock and 20 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

A DEPOSIT AGREEMENT HAS BEEN LODGED WITH THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EXISTING COMPANIES DESIRING TO AVAIL OF THE BENEFITS OF THAT AGREEMENT ARE REQUESTED TO DEPOSIT THEIR CERTIFICATES WITH THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK AND RECEIVE DEPOSIT RECEIPTS THEREFOR. THE TIME WITHIN WHICH TO DEPOSIT SHARES OF STOCK UNDER THE AGREEMENT **WILL EXPIRE ON JUNE 30TH, 1899,** UNLESS EXTENDED BY CONSENT OF THE ORGANIZERS AND THE UNDERSIGNED TRUST COMPANIES. THE SAID AGREEMENT WILL NOT BECOME OPERATIVE UNTIL THE OWNERS OF A MAJORITY OF THE ISSUED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MANUFACTURING, KENTUCKY, AND STANDARD COMPANIES AND OF THE ISSUED PREFERRED STOCK OF THE SPIRITS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY SHALL AGREE TO SELL THEIR HOLDINGS UPON THE ABOVE BASIS.

A number of the large shareholders have already deposited their certificates and the proposed basis has received the approval of the officers and Directors of each of the companies.

COPIES OF THE DEPOSIT AGREEMENT MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, NO. 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, AND THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, NO. 100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Dated New York, June 20th, 1899.

Central Trust Company of New York,
by F. P. OLCOTT, President.
The State Trust Company,
by WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.

ELYTON COMPANY REORGANIZATION.
Notice is hereby given that holders of Elyton Company Five Per Cent. first mortgage bonds to the amount of $1,357,000 and of 13,225 shares of Elyton Company stock having assented to the Plan of Reorganization dated May 29th, 1899, under the agreement of October 14th, 1898, the Reorganization Committee have this day declared said Plan effective and the time for depositing bonds and stock of the Elyton Company and the Elyton Land Company under said Plan is extended until the close of business Saturday, July 15th, 1899, after which date deposits of securities will only be received on such terms as the Committee may prescribe.
Stockholders depositing their stock under this notice are required to pay the assessment of five per cent. per share in full at the time of depositing their stock.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Chairman,
AUGUSTUS W. KELLEY,
ALEXANDER D. SEYMOUR,
THOMAS G. JONES,
WILLIAM T. HARDIE,
Committee.
C. C. RAWLINGS, Secretary.
New York, June 26th, 1899.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, in accordance with the terms and provisions of Article Four of said Deed of Trust, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on July 5th, 1899, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, of Bonds secured by said Deed of Trust, at a rate not exceeding par and ten per centum premium, to such amount with the premium as shall not exceed $25,585.18.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL
REORGANIZATION.

The plan for the reorganization of the Wisconsin Central system, dated April 10th, 1899, has been declared operative by the reorganization managers, and copies can be had on application to the United States Trust Company of New York, or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, or to either of the undersigned. A decree has been entered upon the foreclosure of Wisconsin Central Company's first mortgage and a sale thereunder will occur JULY 7TH, 1899.
Holders of Wisconsin Central Company First Mortgage Bonds; of Wisconsin Central Railroad Company Common Stock; of Packwaukee & Montello R. R. Co. Common Stock; of Wisconsin and Minnesota R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds; or Chippewa Falls & Western Railway Co. First Mortgage Bonds; and holders of Certificates of Deposit or Trustees' Certificates of Beneficial Interest, representing any of the said securities, are requested to deposit the same with United States Trust Company of New York, or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, under the said plan. Certificates of Deposit will be given on receipt of such securities.
Holders of $11,164,000 Wisconsin Central Company First Mortgage Bonds have already deposited their Bonds, and the holders of the outstanding $101,000 should deposit same with the United States Trust Company of New York, or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, on or before JUNE 30TH, 1899, in order to participate in the benefits of the Plan.
Holders of Certificates of Deposit of United States Trust Company of New York, representing Wisconsin Central Company First Mortgage Bonds, are not required at present to deposit their Certificates.
Holders of Wisconsin Central Co. and Wisconsin Central Railroad Co. Joint and Several Improvement Bonds; Wisconsin Central Railroad Company First Series Bonds; Chicago, Wisconsin and Minnesota R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds, Income Bonds, Preferred Stock, Common Stock; Milwaukee and Lake Winnebago R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds, Manitowoc Division First Mortgage Bonds, Manitowoc Division Scrip, Manitowoc Terminal Mortgage Notes, Income Bonds, First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock, and Central Car Co. Stock; or Certificates of Deposit, or Trustees' Certificates of Beneficial Interest, representing said securities, will upon transfer and delivery of the same to United States Trust Company of New York, or Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, receive in cash the amounts respectively provided in the said plan.

HOLDERS OF
WISCONSIN CENTRAL COMPANY
Income Bonds.
Preferred Stock.
Common Stock.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT of Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, representing said Income Bonds, Preferred Stock and Common Stock.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT of United States Trust Company of New York, representing said Income Bonds.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT of Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, representing United States Trust Company certificates for said Income Bonds, are hereby NOTIFIED:

That in order to participate in the benefits of said proposed reorganization, they are required to deposit the said bonds, stocks, and certificates with the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY of New York or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY of Boston ON OR BEFORE JULY 11, 1899, and that at the time of said deposit they are required to pay the respective amounts provided in the Plan, to wit:
On account of Income Bonds, $200 for each $1,000 bond or certificate therefor deposited.
On account of Preferred Stock, $20 for each share or certificate therefor deposited.
On account of Common Stock, $10 for each share or certificate therefor deposited.
The certificates of deposit of each of above named Trust Companies so deposited under the Plan will be returned after being stamped as assenting to the Plan and all payments made.
Holders of certificates of deposit of United States Trust Company for income bonds and of Old Colony Trust Company for preferred and common stock, who have already paid the first and second instalments of the amounts payable by them respectively as provided in the plan, are notified to pay the third and final instalment of twenty-five per cent. of the said amounts on or before JULY 11, 1899, to wit: on account of income bonds $50 for each $1,000 bond or certificate therefor; on account of preferred stock $5 for each share or certificate therefor; on account of common stock $2.50 for each share or certificate therefor. They should also present their Certificates to be stamped third instalment paid.
Depositors of Income Bonds will receive Certificates of Deposit of UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY under the Bondholders' Agreement of January 23, 1895; depositors of Preferred and Common Stock will receive Certificates of Deposit of the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY under the Security Holders' Agreement of January 12, 1898, such certificates of each Trust Company being stamped as assenting to the Plan, and all instalments paid.
New York, June 26, 1899.
GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of Reorganization Committee.
JOSEPH S. DALE, Secretary,
24 Exchange Place, New York.
Maitland, Coppell & Co., 24 Exchange Place, N.Y.,
Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall St., New York,
Edward Sweet & Co., 33 Broad St., New York,
Reorganization Managers.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R.R. Co.

Further deposits of stock and bonds above named will be received by The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York until further notice, under an agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company.
Securities may be withdrawn by non-assenting depositors if the Plan of Readjustment shall not prove to be satisfactory to them.
An amount equal to the interest maturing April 1st, 1899, will be advanced to depositing bondholders.
The Committee is of the opinion that no intelligent Plan of Readjustment can be formulated until a physical examination showing the needs of the property, and an examination of the accounts shall have been completed. The result of such examinations will form a proper basis for a plan. Until the recent changes in the personnel of this Committee and Receivership, satisfactory arrangements could not be made for such examinations. At the request of, and in conjunction with the representatives of the Amsterdam bondholders, expert accountants have been appointed to examine the books and accounts, and an expert has also been appointed for the physical examination. The plan will be formulated as soon as these examinations shall have been completed.
Negotiable receipts will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company, and application for their listing on the New York Stock Exchange will be made in due course.
ERNST THALMANN, Chairman,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.
W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and Its Terminal Companies.
Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—
First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.
Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.
Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.
In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.
Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.
WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

To the Stockholders of Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. Co., Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western R. R. Co., Chicago & West Michigan R'way Co.:

A MAJORITY of the preferred and common stock of each of the three railroad companies having deposited subject to the plan and agreement dated May 20, 1899, for the Union and Readjustment of the Capitalization of said Companies, SAID PLAN HAS BEEN DECLARED OPERATIVE by the undersigned Committee. The Committee have, in response to numerous requests, EXTENDED UNTIL JULY 10 the time within which stock may be deposited under the terms of their circular of May 20. After July 10 deposits will be received only upon such terms as the Committee may impose.
Dated June 21, 1899.
WILLIAM W. CRAPO, Chairman,
MARK T. COX,
JOHN M. GRAHAM,
CHARLES M. HEARD,
CHARLES MERRIAM,
OLIVER W. MINK,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
NATHANIEL THAYER,
Committee.
ROBERT R. BROWN, Secretary, 40 Wall St., New York.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Counsel.

JULY DIVIDENDS.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 FIFTH AVE.
Branch Office, 66 Broadway.
New York, June 13, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½ %) from net earnings on the capital stock of this Company, payable July 1st, 1899, to stockholders of record June 20, 1899. Transfer books will close June 20th, 1899, at 3 P. M., and reopen July 3d, 1899.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Secretary.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 Cedar Street, New York, June 22, 1899.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5%) on the Capital Stock of the Company has this day been declared, payable on and after July 1, 1899. The transfer books close on Tuesday, June 27, 1899, and reopen on July 3, 1899.
ARTHUR TURNBULL, Treasurer.

HAMILTON BANK,
OF NEW YORK CITY.
New York, June 21st, 1899.
Dividend: The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899.
The transfer books will be closed from June 21st to July 1st, 1899, inclusive.
JESSE C. JOY, Cashier.

Irving National Bank,
NEW YORK.
June 20th, 1899.
68th Consecutive Dividend.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1899, to Stockholders of record on this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date, and checks mailed to Stockholders.
J. DENNISON, Cashier.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.
DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Saturday 1st July proximo.
Transfer books will be closed Saturday, June 24, 1899, at close of business, and reopened Monday, July 3, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, June 22d, 1899.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, proximo.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 1st, 1899.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

Columbia Bank,
FIFTH AVENUE AND 42D STREET.
New York, June 21st, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899.
The transfer books will remain closed from June 21st, 1899, to July 1st, 1899.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

The State Bank,
No. 378 Grand St.
New York, June 22, 1899.
A semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, free of tax, payable on and after Saturday, July 1st, 1899.
The transfer books will remain closed from June 23d to July 1st, inclusive.
J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, June 21, 1899.
NINETY-SECOND CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from June 21st until July 1st.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York.
June 21, 1899.
DIVIDEND.
A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has to-day been declared by this bank, payable July 1st, 1899.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York.
New York, June 21st, 1899.
A dividend of Six Per Cent. from the earnings of the last six months has been declared by this Bank, payable on and after the first day of July next.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WM. R. KURAU, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank,
23D ST. AND SIXTH AV.
New York, June 21st, 1899.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Ten Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after June 30th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until Saturday, July 1st, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank,
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after July 1st, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, June 23d, 1899.

The National Park Bank of New York,
June 20th, 1899.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the stock of this Bank, free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New York, June 20, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1899.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 1, 1899.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, June 20th, 1899.
A dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.
EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, June 20th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

Merchants' Exchange National Bank of the City of New York.
June 21st, 1899.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the first day of July, 1899, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.
New York, June 21, 1899.
EIGHTY-SEVENTH (87TH) DIVIDEND.
The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable free of tax, July 1, 1899, until which date the transfer book will be closed.
JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

The Seaboard National Bank,
NEW YORK, June 22, 1899.
The Board of Directors of the Bank have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1899, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
JOHN F. THOMPSON, Cashier.

Continental National Bank,
New York, June 23d, 1899.
EIGHTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
The Directors of this bank have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., free of tax, payable July 3d, to which date from June 30th the transfer books will be closed.
ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New York, June 21st, 1899.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1899.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The Bank of America,
New York, June 22, 1899.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1899, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 3d, 1899.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

Ninth National Bank,
New York, June 23d, 1899.
A Dividend of Two Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until July 5th.
H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

The National Citizens Bank,
401 Broadway.
New York, June 27, 1899.
A Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1st, 1899.
D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

New York County National Bank.
New York, July 27, 1899.
NINETY-THIRD (93D) DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Twenty Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899.
FRANCIS M. BREESE, Cashier.

The Eleventh Ward Bank,
New York, June 9th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, June 22d, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four (4%) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier.

East River National Bank.
New York, June 21, 1899.
A Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared payable on and after Saturday, July 1, 1899.
E. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 Chambers St., New York City.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending June 30, 1899, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, July 17, 1899. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New York, June 27th, 1899.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on its CAPITAL STOCK, payable at this office on FRIDAY, the 28th day of July next, to the Stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., on Monday, the 3rd day of July next, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 17th day of July next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station,
New York, June 27th, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its capital stock, payable at this office on Friday, the 28th day of July next, to stockholders of record, at 3 P. M., on Monday, the 3d day of July, at which time the transfer books will be closed. The books will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 17th day of July next.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Canada Southern Railway Company,
Grand Central Station,
New York, June 27th, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office on the 1st day of August next to shareholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 3d day of July, when the transfer books will be closed. The books will be reopened on Monday, July 17th, at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,
May 29th, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, June 23, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of July next, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. on the 30th inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the 17th day of July next.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company Prior Lien 3½% Bonds.
Coupon No. 2, due July 1st, 1899, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 26th, temporary receipts will be given.
W. H. IJAMS, Treasurer,
The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

Vicksburgh, Shreveport & Pacific Railroad Company.
Third Mortgage and Land Grant Bonds
Coupon No. 2, due January 1st, 1889, from the above bonds, will be paid upon presentation at the office of this Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.
New York, June 26th, 1899.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

The Rio Grande Western Railway Company,
11 Broadway, New York, June 20, 1899.
By order of the Board of Directors, a quarterly dividend of one dollar and twenty-five cents per share will be paid August 1st to preferred stockholders of record June 30th. Checks will be mailed.
WALTER HINCHMAN, Treasurer.

Fort Worth, Texas, June 26, 1899.
The three per cent. coupons on the first mortgage bonds of the Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railway Company, maturing July 1st, 1899, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall Street, N. Y. JOHN HORNBY, President.

San Francisco & Northern Pacific Railway Co.
Coupon No. 21 of the above railway, maturing July 1, 1899, will be paid on and after that date at the office of LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., 46 Wall St., New York.

The American Steel and Wire Co. of New Jersey,
No. 71 B'way, N. Y., June 23, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable July 15th, 1899, was declared, payable to the stockholders of record at the close of business upon June 28th, 1899.
For the purpose of paying the said dividend the transfer books of the Preferred Stock of the Company will be closed upon June 28th, 1899, and reopened on July 19th, 1899.
F. E. PATTERSON, Assistant Secretary.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company.
N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Penn., June 22, 1899.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of Two Per Cent., (one dollar per share,) payable July 15th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

The Mechanical Rubber Company,
22 Murray Street, New York, June 20, 1899.
Coupons due July 1st, 1899, on the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation on and after that date at the office of the Knickerbocker Trust Co., 66 Broadway, New York.
WILLIAM T. BAIRD, Treasurer.

Texas and Pacific Coal Company.
Fort Worth, Texas, June 12, 1899.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the stock of this Company will be paid on the 20th of July, 1899. Transfer books will be closed from the 1st to 20th of July, inclusive.
S. MIMS, Secretary.

**Interest on Mobile City

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 27	517,178
To date this year	90,091,898
Corresponding date last year	51,985,640

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 27	$2,313,000
To date this year	$543,955,670
Corresponding date last year	$391,153,620

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2@3 per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F.	½	Louis. & Nash.	1½
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Manhat. Con.	2¼
Am. Express	1	Met. Street Ry.	½
Am. Sugar Refs.	½	Mex. Central	½
Am. Tel. & Cable	2	Mex. Nat. ctfs.	½
Am. Tobacco	1¼	M. W. S. El. of Chi.	1½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	M. W. S. E. of C. pf.	1¼
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	½	Minn. & St. L.	1½
Balt. & Ohio	¾	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½
B'klyn Rap. Tr.	1¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1½
Chi., B. & Q.	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Chi. Gt. West.	½	Missouri Pacific	¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	¾	N. J. Central	½
Chi., R. I. & P.	½	N. Y. Central	½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	4½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1¼	N. Y., O. & W.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1½	North Amer.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Ore. R. R. & N.	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	1	Penn. Railroad	½
Consol. Gas	2¾	Pressed S. Car	¼
Cont. Tobacco	½	Pullman Car	2
Des M. & Ft. D.	1¼	Quicksilver pf.	1
Erie 1st pf.	1	Reading 1st pf.	¾
Federal Steel	1½	St. Paul & Om.	1¼
General Electric	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
H. B. Claflin	1	Union Pacific	½
Homestake Mining	2	Union Pac. pf.	½
Int. Paper	½	U. S. Express	1¼
Iowa Cent. pf.	¾	West. Union Tel.	½
Kanawha & M.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. C. & F. pf.	½	Cont. Tob. pf.	½
Am. T. Plate	1¾	Hock. Val. pf.	¾
Am. T. Plate pf.	½	Int. Silver	3
Canada South	½	N. Y. Air Brake	5
Chi. Cons. Tract.	1¼	Third Avenue	7½
Chi. & E. Ill.	2½	Wis. Cent., w. iss.	½
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	Wis. C. pf., w. iss.	½
Col. C. & I. dev.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Lehigh Val. of N. Y. 1st	1
N. Y. & Harlem 1st, reg.	1
St. Louis Southwestern 1st	1¼

Bonds Declined.

C. & E. Ill. gen.	1
Flint & P. M. 5s	1
N. Y. Cent. 1st, reg.	3½

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Public buying showed in yesterday's stock market. Such transactions have not been recently much in evidence. Bear speculators were still aggressively trying to force quotations downward, but new sentiments of confidence withstood the raids.

Again the Vanderbilt shares were leaders, New York Central selling materially higher than it did on the first announcement of the Boston and Albany deal. One disclosure to be made soon as to New York Central affairs is that extraordinary expenditures for the betterment of the property have so far been charged into current operating expenses that with their cessation—and naturally they must cease—the company's current net earnings will show a rate of over 9 per cent. earned on the stock. Such a figure is much in excess of any calculation that Wall Street has made. But Wall Street has been utterly in ignorance of the extent to which the New York Central's administration has been charging up improvements as if they were regular, ordinary expenses. Such expenditures have brought the New York Central property practically to a physical perfection that will reduce actual future operating expenses to new low points. In the pursuit of such policy are advantages consequential to the furtherest degree. It is a policy productive of economies, productive of profits.

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Conspicuous in the market's betterment all of the important standard railroads seem ready to share. The Granger properties of high class come forward prominently. Northwest, St. Paul, Burlington, and Rock Island yesterday reflected public appreciation of the thoroughgoing prosperity which spreads throughout the whole West. Crop damage fabrications are forgotten, or at least ignored. Every fair calculation seems ready now to forecast normal grain crops, and there is no longer dispute of the prospect that the United States will have wheat and other farm products in large volume for export, while European requirements become more and more certain.

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It looks as if the new industrial stocks must at best take second place in the market's improvement. Some of them have black eyes deservedly. Steel and Wire Trust, for example, continues to be sold for the account of insiders who apparently have not yet played all the bear cards they have against their own property.

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Local transit securities are showing to better advantage. Announcement may come now or most any day that consolidation plans recently much forecast in Wall Street are practically ready for financial announcement. Intimations from quarters entitled to consideration, having special opportunities for knowledge, suggest that a written option has been executed upon enough Manhattan Railway stock to give to Metropolitan and Brooklyn Rapid Transit interests control of the elevated property. Sharp advances in Manhattan and other local transit shares were somewhat reflective of this. Under Metropolitan direction there could be no doubt of Manhattan earning not only its present dividends, but bigger ones.

THE GOLD MOVEMENT.

No new engagements of gold were announced yesterday, and it is unlikely that any shipments will be made by to-day's steamers. Foreign bankers say, however, that the total exports for the week are likely to assume large proportions, their estimates for Saturday's shipments being from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000. Sterling exchange was easier yesterday, but an advance is expected to-day or to-morrow.

THE VANDERBILT STOCKS.

Vanderbilt buoyancy continued yesterday, all the shares of the group showing strength throughout the day, despite rather heavy profit taking. New York Central was the leader in activity, figuring for nearly 35,000 shares. The stock got up to 140⅛ at the close, and gained 2⅛ points net for the day. Northwest got up to 103, and the preferred made a nine-point jump, to 200. Omaha touched 100¾. Big Four common, however, made a fractional loss, and the Nickel Plate stocks remained inactive. The shares of the group were all taken persistently by Vanderbilt brokers and by the larger commission houses. Sentiment on the stocks seemed even more bullish than on Monday. The Boston and Albany deal was still an important influence, and this was augmented by the dividends and annual statements of the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and Canada Southern Companies. There were no expectations of increases in the dividend rates, recent predictions of that sort having been killed by official intimations that stockholders need not look for larger distributions. The statements of the several properties were altogether favorable. Lake Shore, after allowing for the dividend, showed a substantial surplus, in spite of heavy expenditures for equipment and improvements charged to operating expenses. This was a bull point on New York Central, as the latter gains heavily by the Lake Shore operations—a fact that led to recent expectations of an increase in Central's dividend rate.

Reports, coming from Boston, intimating that the Vanderbilts are negotiating for control of Boston and Maine were also effective upon the Vanderbilt stocks. Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt was said to have made an offer for the Boston and Maine stock held by the Pullman Palace Car and American Express Companies and the Sinclair estate.

Northwest and Omaha both advanced easily on Vanderbilt buying. Among commission houses, sentiment on the former was quite bullish, predictions of 175, and even 200, being made for it.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London bought fully 30,000 shares of the various international stocks in this market yesterday, the arbitrage houses being conspicuously active during the first two hours of business. The foreign buying was heaviest in New York Central, Louisville, Northern Pacific common, the Union Pacifics, Pennsylvania, Atchison preferred, and St. Paul. If small certificates can be obtained in time, to-day's and Saturday's steamers are expected to take abroad at least 20,000 shares of American stocks. Wall Street houses with London connections stated yesterday that the news of the Boston and Albany deal and the recent heavy increases in the earnings of the Western railroads have made foreign sentiment on Americans remarkably confident.

A TRACTION DEAL?

With the exception of Third Avenue, the local traction shares were all buoyant yesterday, being leaders in the market's burst of strength at the close. Manhattan got up to 116¼, Metropolitan to 227¾, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit to 115¾. The stocks all closed at or near their high figures.

In the early trading efforts were made to again depress the stocks on stories of a strike, the brokers of one prominent operator known to be heavily short of Brooklyn and Metropolitan being aggressive sellers during the first hour. These attempts proved futile, however, and toward the close there were signs of impending panic in the bear camps. Officers of the companies authorized emphatic denials of the strike rumors.

Manhattan's strength was currently attributed to the official announcement that ground for a power house has been procured, and that a contract for 9,000 tons of third rails has been let. The heaviest buyers of the stock, however, declared that these announcements were not news to them, and intimated that their buying was based upon developments of far more importance. Further inquiry brought out hints that agreements heretofore only verbal have been put into writing and signed, and that through the execution of an option it is now possible for Metropolitan and Brooklyn Rapid Transit interests to take over the control of the Manhattan system. Stories of this sort have been in circulation for some time, but they have been vague and confused. Yesterday, however, there was more definite talk in quarters where information as to Whitney-Widener-Elkins plans should be correct.

GRANGER BUOYANCY.

All of the Granger stocks showed noteworthy strength yesterday. St. Paul was the leader of the group, being bought aggressively by Standard Oil brokers and by the more important commission houses. Among the latter it was said that, according to good information, it is not unlikely that St. Paul stockholders will get an extra dividend in September. Personal friends of Mr. J. D. Rockefeller denied that he or his business associates have been selling the stock of late as reported, and quoted him as saying that he regarded the stock as decidedly cheap at current prices. The buying by Standard Oil brokers was taken as a confirmation of these statements.

The early weakness of the wheat market, following upon the Government's favorable weekly crop bulletin, was effective in the Granger stocks, and further reports of fine weather in the West received during the day were also influential. Western houses were heavy buyers for both long and short accounts. Dispatches from that city said that recent developments in the way of weather and earnings and the likelihood of forthcoming statements even more favorable than those of the past two weeks have wrought a great change in Chicago's sentiment on the Western railroad shares.

Burlington was well taken by local commission houses, as well as by Boston and Chicago. These were reports that the May statement will show a phenomenal increase in net. In Rock Island, Flower & Co. were the heaviest buyers.

FEDERAL STEEL INJUNCTION.

Announcement of the withdrawal of the injunction suit against the Federal Steel Company led to an advance in the common stock to 60⅜ yesterday. The news brought about rather urgent covering by room traders and buying by commission house clients, who sold out long stock some days ago, when the dividend was enjoined. Flower & Co. were heavy buyers on the advance, and among Flower interests there was renewed bullishness on the stock. Federal Steel will sell ex dividend to-day. The dividend is payable July 20.

The dismissal of the Federal Steel injunction had a direct effect upon American Steel and Wire. There was considerable covering in the latter stock, which kept it firm in the face of further heavy selling by brokers supposed to be acting for inside interests. It was argued that, according to official statements, the Federal Steel suit was the reason for the failure of Steel and Wire Directors to put their common stock on the dividend list and that the withdrawal of this suit leaves the way open for a declaration on the latter at the next Directors' meeting. Among inside interests, however, this logic did not seem to carry much weight. It was intimated that the Gates contingent is planning a new campaign against Steel and Wire common, of which it is believed to be still short.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Wall Street confidence in the new Baltimore and Ohio was much strengthened yesterday by the news of the election of Messrs. Cowen, Murray & Underwood to the respective positions of President and First and Second Vice Presidents of the new company. Mr Cowen and Mr. Murray have won Wall Street commendation by their management of the property as receivers, and both are looked upon as railroad executives of unusual ability. Mr. Cowen in the financial and administrative department, and Mr. Murray in the operating line. Mr. Underwood, who is to be the Second Vice President and General Manager, is known through his work upon Northwestern roads, and is regarded as a manager thoroughly conversant with such methods as Mr. J. J. Hill has employed with such great success upon the Great Northern system. Baltimore and Ohio's new executive trio is well esteemed in financial circles.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN.

The Southern stocks enjoyed exceptionally good buying yesterday, and were all strong. Louisville got up to 68⅞, Southern Railway preferred to 50½, Missouri Pacific to 43¼, Kansas and Texas preferred to 39, and Norfolk and Western preferred to 69. In the latter stock banking interests were again buyers, quietly absorbing all offerings, as has been their custom for some time past. In these quarters sentiment on Norfolk is decidedly bullish. The company's continuing heavy earnings, the position of the preferred as an assured 4 per cent. stock, and the road's excellent physical condition, are points upon which emphasis is placed. It is said that considerable of the preferred stock has been taken out of the Street of late and put into investors' boxes, where it is likely to remain as long as dividends are maintained.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No action taken by the Directors of the National Bank of Commerce at their meeting in matter of a successor to President Sherman, who retires on July 1.

Purchase by the Bank of England of £54,000 bar gold in the open market in London.

Decrease of $642,589 in exports of general merchandise for the week, as compared with the previous week, but increase of $360,612 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Shipment of 871,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Cleveland, Canton and Southern 5 per cent. bonds to be refunded by the Wheeling and Lake Erie into a 4 per cent. bond with a bonus of the latter's first preferred stock.

American Steel and Wire's application for transfer to the regular list of the Stock Exchange expected to be ready about September next.

Placing in the unlisted department of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange of 300,000 shares of capital stock of the Susquehanna Iron and Steel Company.

Declaration of the regular dividends on Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and Canada Southern.

Last meeting to-day of the Stock Exchange Governing Committee until the Fall.

Confirmation by the stockholders of the Wheeling and Lake Erie of the purchase of the Cleveland, Canton and Southern.

Selection of Eben E. MacLeod for the Chairmanship of the Western Passenger Association, succeeding Mr. Caldwell, recently resigned.

Decision of Chicago Clearing House to discontinue free collection of out-of-town checks.

Decrease of $8,612 in New York, Susquehanna and Western's net earnings for May, but increase of $92,131 since July 1.

Satisfactory progress of the fortnightly settlement in the London market.

Decrease of $179,282 in Northern Pacific's total net income for May, making an increase of $239,850 since July 1.

Advices from Austin, Texas, that a combination of New York capitalists with a fund of $40,000,000 has been organized in that State for the purpose of buying up cattle and ranch property.

Meeting of the Directors of the Chicago and Alton in Chicago having the reorganization of the company under consideration.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in June showed increases:

Chicago & Eastern Illinois	$16,300
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	12,479
Chicago & West Michigan	3,127
Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western	5,902
St. Joseph & Grand Island	10,021
Western New York & Pennsylvania	12,300
Total increase 6 roads	$65,129
Increase previously reported	725,184
Total increase 37 roads	$790,313

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Decrease:

Fort Worth & Rio Grande	$919
Decrease previously reported	54,181
Total decrease 4 roads	$55,100
Net increase	$735,213

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $8,738,977, against $9,381,566 in the preceding week and $8,478,365 in the corresponding period last year. Total since Jan. 1 $227,059,584, against $245,894,173 in the corresponding period last year.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The weekly crop bulletin issued by the Weather Bureau to-day says:

Over much the greater part of the country the weather conditions of the week ended June 26 were highly favorable, particularly in the Middle Atlantic States, central valleys, and on the Northern Pacific Coast. Local storms, however, have caused damage in portions of the lake regions and Upper Ohio Valley, while drought continues in portions of New England, the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and in Central Tennessee. Rain is also needed in portions of South Dakota, Utah, and Eastern Washington. Much-needed rains have fallen in Southern New England, New Jersey, New Mexico, and Arizona, relieving to a great extent the protracted drought which has prevailed in those sections. The report from Havana shows that showers have occurred throughout Santa Clara, Matanzas, and Havana Provinces, which have been of incalculable benefit to crops, especially cane and tobacco. The western portion of Pinar del Rio Province continues to suffer from drought.

Corn has made marked progress in the principal corn States and generally throughout the northern and central sections of the country, under exceptionally favorable temperature conditions, and in those States where cultivation had been retarded the crop is now clean. A considerable part of the crop has been laid by in Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana. In North Dakota, while corn has improved, it is still backward. In the Southern States the outlook for corn is less promising. In Southern Texas the crop is now maturing, with prospects of a light yield.

The weather conditions have continued favorable for Winter wheat harvest, which is in progress in the more northerly sections of the Winter wheat region, as in the preceding week, the reports indicate that the yield, while light, is better than was expected in some States, and the grain generally is of excellent quality. A large crop of excellent quality is being harvested in California. Under exceptionally favorable weather conditions on the North Pacific Coast the crop in Oregon and Washington has made rapid advancement, and is beginning to ripen in the first-named State.

The outlook for Spring wheat continues promising. The threatening conditions from rank growth and lodging in Minnesota and Iowa, referred to in the preceding bulletin, are not reported this week from Minnesota, although they still exist to some extent in Iowa.

The oat crop is needing rain in New York and Michigan, and too rank growth and lodging are reported from Wisconsin, Iowa, and Nebraska. The reports respecting this crop from the Ohio, Central Mississippi, Upper Missouri, and Red River of the North Valleys are generally favorable. In the South States, where harvesting has been completed, the yields are light.

Except over portions of Southern Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi, where cotton, more particularly the late planted, is suffering for rain, this staple has made favorable progress, although reported small in Arkansas, Alabama, and Georgia. As a whole, the crop is well cultivated and is growing well. In Louisiana cotton that came up after the drought is now reported dying.

Insects are causing injury to tobacco in South Carolina, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and the crop continues to suffer from drought in the last-named State. Elsewhere the reports respecting tobacco are favorable, except in Virginia, where the stands are poor. Tobacco is being housed in South Carolina and Texas.

Haying has continued under generally favorable conditions, and, as indicated in the bulletin for the preceding week, the yield in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and portions of Illinois is very light. The reports for this week indicate light yields in Iowa, while an excellent crop is being harvested in the States of the Ohio Valley, Minnesota, and on the Pacific Coast. The ranges in New Mexico and Arizona have been greatly improved by late rains. In Montana much meadow land has been inundated.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

President Sherman Says that His Resignation Stands.

At the discount meeting of the National Bank of Commerce yesterday nine of the thirteen Directors were present, among them the new members of the board, Joseph C. Hendrix, Augustus D. Juilliard, George G. Haven, and James N. Jarvie. No action was taken on the resignation of President William W. Sherman, which takes effect on Saturday. A President may, however, be elected at the Directors' meeting on Friday. After the meeting President Sherman said:

"I shall not withdraw my resignation. While I have no plans for the future, so far as recreation goes, my action in withdrawing stands. I do not see what difference it makes, anyhow. The bank can get along without me. We have an able Vice President, J. Pierpont Morgan, and an excellent cashier, William C. Duvall, and they would run things to suit all interests for a time."

THE NORTH AMERICAN TRUST.

Directors Accept Resignation of Messrs. Jarvis and Conklin.

The Directors of the North American Trust Company accepted yesterday the resignations, to take effect July 1, of Vice Presidents Samuel M. Jarvis and Roland R. Conklin, who will continue in the Directorate and retain every financial interest in the company. Col. Leman Dowd was elected a Vice President of the company, he having qualified as a Director. Luis Suarez Galban of Havana, who is one of the largest importers of general merchandise in Cuba, also was elected a Director.

During the reciprocity treaty with Cuba his shipments from the United States averaged one vessel a day. The new Directors qualify by purchase of the new lease of stock.

Shipments of Gold.

The gold shipment yesterday by the National City Bank was $2,550,000, or $100,000 less than was announced on Monday. L. Von Hoffmann & Co. exported $500,000. No shipments for the rest of the week were announced yesterday.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, June 27, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
110	118	15	Adams Express	114	114	114	114	
17½	18	200	Am. Car & Foundry	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅜
60	61	100	Am. Car & Found. pf.	61	61	61	61	— ½
36⅜	37	1,025	American Cotton Oil	36¼	36⅞	36¼	36⅞	+ ⅞
38	40	115	American Dist. Tel.	36	36	36	36	
135	140	100	American Express	140	140	140	140	+7
44	49	50	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	44½	44½	44½	44½	
18¾	19	200	American Malting Co.	20	20	20	20	
6⅝	7	1,080	American Spirits Mfg.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
30½	31	127	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	30	30	30	30	
53⅞	54	18,000	Am. Steel & Wire	54½	54⅝	53¾	54	+ ⅛
98	98¾	435	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	
153½	153¾	34,585	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	153	154⅛	151⅞	153⅞	+ ⅜
117½	118½	810	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	117¾	117¾	117⅜	117¾	— ¼
102	104	200	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	103	103	103	103	+2
34	35	1,000	American Tin Plate	35½	35¾	33¼	34½	—1⅜
83	83½	150	Am. Tin Plate pf.	83½	83½	83½	83½	— ½
91	91¼	2,080	American Tobacco	90⅝	91¼	90¼	91¼	+1¼
36⅜	37	600	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	37	37	36¾	36¾	+ ⅛
84½	84¾	975	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	84	84⅝	83¼	84⅜	+ ⅞
53¼	53½	1,550	Anaconda Copper	53¼	53¾	52⅞	53⅛	
184½	186	3,775	At., T. & S. F.	184½	185¾	183⅝	184¾	+ ⅜
57½	57¾	21,374	At., T. & S. F. pf.	57	57¾	56½	57⅝	+ ⅛
27½	28	150	American Steel Hoop	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¾	+ ⅛
76	77	100	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	77	77	77	77	+ ⅛
40¾	50	5,056	Baltimore & Ohio	49½	49¾	48⅞	49⅜	+ ¼
71	71¼	2,449	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	71	71	70	71	+ ¼
115¼	115¾	43,520	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	114⅝	115¾	113¼	115½	+1½
14½	15	500	Brunswick City	15	15¼	15	15¼	
55½	55¾	500	Canada Southern	55¼	55¾	54⅜	55¼	— ⅛
98¼	98½	100	Canadian Pacific	98¼	98¾	98¼	98¾	
52	52½	900	Cent. Pac., asst pd.	51¾	52¼	51¾	52	
25⅞	25⅝	2,080	Chesapeake & Ohio	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
57⅞	59	800	Chicago Con. Traction	58½	58⅝	57⅞	57⅞	—1⅛
133⅞	134	25,255	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	133½	134⅜	132⅝	134	+1
71½	73¼	150	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	72⅞	72⅞	72¼	72⅝	—2½
14¾	14¾	3,725	Chicago Great West.	14½	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
68⅛	69	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	69	69	69	69	+ ⅛
9	10	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
129¼	129¼	46,850	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	128¼	129½	127⅞	129¼	+ ¾
173	174	215	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173¼	173¾	173¼	173¼	
162½	162¾	4,661	Chicago & Northw.	161	163	161	162½	+1½
196	200	100	Chi. & Northw. pf.	200	200	200	200	+9
114¾	115	33,077	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	113½	115	113	114¾	+1⅝
15½	15⅝	200	Chicago Term. Trans.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
47½	47	210	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	47½	47½	47	47	+1⅝
57¼	57⅜	1,200	C., C., C. & St. L.	57¾	57¾	57	57	— ⅜
98	100	750	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100	100	99½	100	+ ⅛
1¾	2	100	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
45	45½	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	45¾	45½	45½	45½	+ ⅛
5	5⅛	100	Colorado Southern	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
44	45	142	Col. Southern 1st pf.	45	45	45	45	+1
18	19	12	Col. Southern 2d pf.	17	17	17	17	
183¾	184¼	3,435	Consolidated Gas	181½	184⅜	181½	184¼	+2⅜
39½	40	14,815	Continental Tobacco	38¾	40	37⅝	39⅝	+1½
78½	80	1,502	Continental Tobac. pf.	80	80	79½	79½	— ½
120½	120⅝	610	Delaware & Hudson	120⅝	120⅞	120½	120⅞	
170½	171¼	1,220	Del., Lack. & West.	171¼	172	170	171	— ½
21¾	22	100	Denver & R. G.	22	22	22	22	+ ⅛
77	77¾	1,050	Denver & R. G. pf.	76¾	77¼	76¾	77	+ ⅛
21⅛	21⅜	3,000	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	19½	21¼	19½	21¼	+1½
12¼	12⅝	250	Erie	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅜
35	35¼	2,380	Erie 1st pf	34½	35½	34½	35½	+1
17½	18¼	250	Erie 2d pf	18	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
60	60¼	13,852	Federal Steel	60	60⅜	59¾	60¼	+1½
81½	81⅞	3,020	Federal Steel pf.	82	82	81¾	81⅝	+ ⅛
118¾	119⅛	500	General Electric	119½	119	118¾	119	+1
66½	67	60	Glucose Sugar Ref.	68	68	67⅛	67⅛	
	112	320	H. B. Claflin Co.	110½	111½	110½	111½	+1
56	58	702	Hocking Valley pf.	57½	57⅞	57½	57⅝	+ ⅝
72	77	100	Homestake	72	72	72	72	+2
114	114¼	1,880	Illinois Central	114	114¼	113¾	114	
41⅞	42¼	550	International Paper	41	42	41	42	+ ½
12	13	1,160	International Silver	13	13	11	11	—3
12¼	12½	10	Iowa Central	12	12	12	12	
48½	49	588	Iowa Central pf.	48½	49	48½	49	+ ⅜
11½	13	250	Kanawha & Michigan	11½	12	11½	12	+ ½
98	100	25	Laclede Gas pf.	99½	99¼	99½	99½	
67⅝	68½	20	Lake Erie & West. pf.	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	
68	75	20	Long Island	65	65	65	65	
68¾	68⅞	11,062	Louisville & Nashville.	68	68¾	67¼	68⅝	+1⅜
116¼	116⅜	31,848	Manhattan Con.	113¼	116¼	113¼	116¼	+2¼
227⅜	228	7,565	Metropolitan St. Ry.	226½	227⅜	225¼	227⅜	+ ½
13¼	13⅜	920	Mexican Central	13	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅝
3½	4	2,600	Mexican National ctfs.	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	+ ⅝
15¼	16	435	Met. W. S. El. of Chi.	15½	15½	15½	15½	+1⅝
54	58	200	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	57⅝	57⅞	57⅝	57⅞	+1⅞
54	54½	400	Minn. & St. Louis	53	54¼	53	54¼	+1¼
94	95	410	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	93	94	93	94	+1⅞
26¼	28	400	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	26⅝	27¼	26¼	26¾	+1½
66¼	67¼	300	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	66¾	68⅜	66¾	66⅞	— ⅛
34⅝	34⅞	4,470	M., K. & T. Texas pf.	33⅞	34⅞	33⅞	34⅝	+1⅛
42⅜	43	8,050	Missouri Pacific	42	43¼	42	42⅞	+ ⅝
39	40	100	Mobile & Ohio	40	40	40	40	
111¾	112	185	National Lead Co. pf.	111½	111¾	111¼	111¾	
49	49½	106	National Steel	49	49	49	49	
89	90	750	National Steel pf.	89⅞	90	89⅞	90	
117½	117⅞	3,950	New Jersey Central	117½	117⅞	117	117⅞	+ ½
182	185	100	New York Air Brake	180	180	180	180	—5
140	140¼	35,000	New York Central	137⅜	140¾	137¼	140¼	+1½
216	218	200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	219	219	217½	217½	+1½
26¼	26⅝	2,700	N. Y. Ont. & West.	26¼	26⅝	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
19¾	20	600	Norfolk & Western	19¾	19¾	19¼	19½	+ ½
68⅞	69	775	Norfolk & West. pf.	68⅜	69	68¾	68⅞	+ ½
11⅛	11⅜	1,650	North American	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
48⅛	48⅝	2,310	Northern Pacific	48¼	48⅝	48¼	48¼	
77¼	77⅞	4,650	Northern Pacific pf.	77¼	77⅝	77¼	77⅝	+ ⅜
35	40	900	Oregon R. & Nav.	37¼	38¼	37¼	37¼	+ ⅜
47¼	48	1,175	Pacific Mail	47⅝	48¾	47⅝	48	+ ⅜
132¼	132⅝	14,816	Pennsylvania R. R.	131⅝	132¼	131	132¼	+ ¾
119¼	119⅝	5,330	People's Gas, Chicago.	118¾	119¼	118¼	119⅛	+ ⅜
54¾	55	300	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	54¼	54⅞	54¼	54⅞	+ ½
50¼	51¼	100	Pressed Steel Car	51	51	51	51	
82½	84	20	Pressed Steel Car pf.	84½	84¾	84½	84½	+ ⅛
159	160	376	Pullman Pal. Car Co.	160	160	160	160	+2
9	12	100	Quicksilver pf	10	10	10	10	+1
20¾	20⅜	150	Reading	20	20	20	20	
60⅜	61⅞	16,100	Reading 1st pf	60⅜	61	60	60⅜	+ ⅝
34⅜	34⅜	700	Reading 2d pf.	34	34¼	34	34¼	
104	108¾	450	St. L. & San Fran.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	+ ⅛
36¼	36⅞	690	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	36¼	36¾	36¼	36¾	+ ⅛
12¼	13	1,000	St. Louis Southw.	12½	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
32¼	32⅝	9,875	St. Louis Southw. pf.	32	32⅜	32	32⅛	+ ⅛
101½	110	3,500	St. Paul & Omaha.	100⅜	107⅝	100⅜	107⅝	+1¼
170	180	20	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	180¼	180¼	180¼	180¼	
31⅞	32	1,920	Southern Pacific	31⅞	32	31⅜	32	+ ¼
11	11¼	300	Southern

clined 1-16, to 107 13-16, for money, and 107⅞ for the account. The Bank of England gained £67,000 bullion on balance.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
10	A., T. & S. F.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
2,380	A., T. & S. F. pf.	56¾	57¼	56¾	57
2,250	Am. Sugar Ref.	152⅝	154½	151⅝	153⅜
1,580	Am. Steel & W.	53¾	54½	53⅜	54½
20	Am. Spir. Mfg.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
30	Am. Tobacco	90¼	90¾	90¼	90¾
27,380	Brooklyn R. T.	114⅝	115¾	113¾	115⅝
14,940	Chi., Bur. & Q.	133¼	134⅞	132¾	134⅞
20,750	Chi., M. & St. P.	128⅝	129⅝	128	129¼
4,400	Chi., R. I. & P.	113¾	115	113¼	114⅝
2,150	Cont. Tobacco	38½	39⅞	37⅝	39¼
20	Cont. Tobac. pf.	80	80	80	80
50	Chi. Great West.	14½	14¾	14½	14½
30	Cent. of N. J.	117⅞	118	117⅞	118
100	Ches & Ohio	25¼	25⅝	25¼	25⅝
8,450	Federal Steel	59¾	60¾	59⅝	60⅝
250	Federal Steel pf.	81¾	82	81¾	81¾
2,900	Louis. & Nash.	67⅞	68¾	67⅞	68¾
40,980	Manhattan	113⅜	116⅝	113⅜	116⅛
2,430	Mo. Pacific	41⅞	43¾	41⅞	42⅝
30	Nor. Pacific	48	48¾	48	48¾
20	Nor. Pacific pf.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼
340	N. Y. Central	138½	140	138½	140
100	North American	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
70	Pacific Mail	48¼	48¼	48	48
1,550	People's Gas	118¾	119⅝	118¼	118⅝
40	Pennsylvania	132	132	132	132
1,940	Reading 1st pf.	60¼	61¾	60	60⅝
30	Southern Ry. pf.	50¼	50½	50¼	50¼
10	Southern Pacific.	31⅜	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝
150	Tenn. C. & I.	63½	64½	63¾	64½
840	Union Pacific	41⅝	42⅜	41⅝	42⅜
240	Union Pacific pf.	77	77¾	77	77¾
30	U. S. Leather pf.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
135,320					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$15,000	Am. Gas 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½
15,000	A., T. & S. F. adj. 5s	84	84	84	84
35,000	St. L. & S. W. 2d.	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57¾
$65,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	648	648	648
3d week June	$97,300	$81,000	$72,000
From July 1	4,385,002	4,155,460	3,789,333
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	535	535	537
3d week June	$75,193	$62,714	$60,091
From July 1	3,380,505	3,226,922	2,796,113
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	614	614	587
3d week June	$39,534	$31,407	$30,674
From July 1	929,521	763,613	.....
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
3d week June	$27,032	$21,130	$23,232
From Jan. 1	638,400	619,358	.....
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
3d week June	$6,247	$7,166	.....
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	251	251	251
3d week June	$30,720	$20,699	$17,384
From July 1	1,222,566	1,213,731	924,846
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	642	642	651
3d week June	$68,100	$55,800	$54,500
From July 1	3,180,440	3,167,934	2,883,139
LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN			
RAILROAD for the half year ended June 30:			
Gross	10,824,468	10,158,782	$9,619,214
*Op. exp.	7,510,010	6,944,330	6,445,175
Net	3,314,459	3,214,452	3,174,039
Charges	1,410,000	1,410,000	1,080,000
Surplus	1,904,459	1,804,452	1,494,039
Dividends	1,731,327	1,731,327	1,483,365
Surplus	173,152	73,124	10,044

*Operating expenses include $510,398 for new equipment.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL for the half-year ended June 30:			
Gross	7,156,000	6,972,000	6,554,000
Op. ex. & tax.	5,594,000	5,220,000	4,805,000
Net	1,762,000	1,752,000	1,749,000
Charges	1,212,000	1,212,000	1,206,000
Surplus	550,000	540,000	543,000
To Can. South.	153,000	150,000	152,000
Dividends	150,000	150,000	150,000
Surplus	3,000	.....	2,000
To Mich. Cen.	397,000	390,000	391,000
Dividends	374,760	374,760	374,760
Surplus	22,240	15,240	16,240
NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN for May—			
Gross	183,647	186,442	181,922
Operating exp.	106,942	101,125	95,678
Net	76,705	85,317	86,244
Prop. expenses to gross	58⅜	54⅜	52⅜
For eleven months—			
Gross	$2,189,440	$2,121,994	$2,066,287
Net	1,017,310	925,179	929,156
NORTHERN PACIFIC for May—			
Gross	2,005,691	1,918,193	1,470,014
Operating exp.	1,182,501	1,040,333	1,045,147
Net	822,890	877,860	424,867
Prop. expenses to gross	58⅞	54¼	71
Taxes, rentals, improvement, &c.	$297,939	$155,193	$42,900
Net op. inc.	524 940	722,666	381,967
Misc., not including land sales	71,404	22,376	31,572
Net income—			
Main system	506,355	745,043	413,539
Prop. lines	17,585	48,463	.....
Total	614,224	793,506	.....
From July 1 to May 31—			
Gross	23,825,539	21,949,404	.....
Net	12,715,273	11,873,466	.....
Net op. inc.	10,184,497	10,146,590	.....
Total income	11,014,261	10,774,411	.....
READING COMPANY for May—			
Railway Company—			
Receipts	1,899,701	1,697,546	1,613,102
Exp., including renewals, &c.	1,235,406	1,066,437	1,024 811
Net earnings	664,295	631,108	588,281
Prop. expenses to gross	65⅜	63	63⅝
Coal and Iron Company—			
Receipts	$1,449,570	$1,802,860	$1,637,609
Expenses	1,431,675	1,850,102	1,727,889
Net profit	17,895	*47,251	*90,280
*Loss.			
Reading Company—			
Net income	20,416	23,456	34,957
Net all cos.	702,607	607,313	532,038
Charges & taxes	750,000	753,692	.....
Deficit	47,392	146,348	.....
Fiscal year to date—			
Railway Company—			
Receipts	20,984,416	20,166,569	18,937,464
Net	8,483,021	8,821,557	8,267,444
Coal and Iron Company—			
Receipts	21,408,526	21,314,449	19,547,790
Net profit	979,877	569,412	137,219
Reading Company—			
Net income	174,190	310,019	$14,009
Net all cos.	9,647,097	9,701,889	8,718,672
Surplus	1,397,097	1,411,606	.....

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—The market to-day persistently refused to join in New York's improvement. The railroad shares—Reading, Lehigh Valley, and Pennsylvania—moved up slightly, but this was due wholly to New York buying, local houses taking the selling end. Choctaw touched 38, its highest on record, due to favorable earnings. Union Traction was up a shade, but Consolidated of Pittsburg went off a point on further delay in the deal with American Railways. The latter, however, was firmer. The steel stocks were rather weak, receding small fractions.

The close was firm at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	20¼	20½	Penn. Mfg.	23½	24
Choctaw	37⅞	38	Phila. Trac.	99½	99¾
Con. Tr. Pitts.	33¾	Union Trac.	41¾	41¾
El. Stge. Bat.	130	134	United G. I.	167½	.....
El. S. Bat. pf.	132	137	Welsb. Lt.	42	43
El. Co., Am.	17½	17¾	W. N. Y. & P.	.....	.....
Lehigh Val.	27	27½	Penn.	7½	7¾
Marsden	16	16½			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 27.—There was a continued improvement in Linseed preferred to-day, the stock advancing from 44½ to 44¾, at the opening, to 47 at the close; the common advanced from 8¾ to 9¾. Metropolitan preferred brought 56, and the bonds 98⅝; the trust certificates sold at 14⅞@15. Tin Plate common opened at 35½, but fell to 34, closing at 34½; preferred opened at 83, and lost a point, but closed at 83⅛.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	29
Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Co.	76
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	151½
National Biscuit Co. com.	42⅛
National Biscuit Co. pf.	97½
Brewing & Malting Co.	2
Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	12
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	3
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	20
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	12
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	30
North Chicago Street Railroad	245½
West Chicago Street Railroad	120
South Side Elevated Railroad	94
Lake Street Elevated	16
Lake Street Elevated, trust ctfs.	13
Street's West Stable Car Line	20

REGULAR STOCKS.

American Linseed com.	9½
American Linseed pf.	46½
American Tin Plate com.	35½
American Tin Plate pf.	83
National Biscuit Co. com.	42¼
National Biscuit Co. pf.	97¼
National Carbon com.	18
National Carbon pf.	81
National Steel com.	49
National Steel pf.	89¼
Diamond Match	151
West Chicago Street Railroad	120

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 27.—At the Clearing House this morning all the loans were made at 3 per cent., and New York funds sold at 25 and 20 cents' discount. On call, money ruled from 3 to 4 per cent. Time money was quoted from 5 per cent. for four to six months on the choicest dividend collateral, and from 3½ to 4½ per cent. on mixed collateral. There was a good demand for business paper, and best names passed from 3 to 3½ per cent., and good names from 3¼ to 4½ per cent.

Boston and Albany climbed 7 points more, to 280, its high record point, and then eased off a point. New Haven sold firm at 218½. Boston and Maine sold at 193¼ and Pittsburg preferred at 119¾ and 119. An excellent buying of Atchison preferred, mostly for New York account, lifted that stock to 57⅜. Boston Elevated touched 109 again. Erie Telephone was up to 99 and Bell sold at 349 and 350. Dominion Coal easily went to 55 and receded only a fraction. There was good buying of Federal Steel, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and Sugar on the advance. In the coppers, which, as a class, were still very dull, Baltic was the feature, pushing up sharply to 35½ and reacting only a fraction. Some of these prices were shaded a trifle later in the day, but the undertone held firm for the whole list up to the close.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	9½	10	Old Colony	91	10
Allouez	8	8½	Old Domin.	37¾	38¼
Arcadian	54¾	55	Osceola	.....	84½
Arnold	15	15½	Parrot	51	52
Ash Bed	2½	2½	Pioneer	2½	3
Atlantic	33½	33	Quincy	150	160
Baltic	34½	35	Rhode Island	7	7¼
Bost. & C. C.	25	30	Santa Fe	11	12
Bost. & Mon.	335	345	Santa Ysabel	13	13¼
Butte & Bos.	76	80	Shoe	36½	37
Cal. & Hec.	780	790	Tamarack	205	.....
Centennial	33½	34½	Utah Cons.	42½	43
Franklin	17½	18½	Washington	2	2½
Humboldt	2½	3	White Knob	11	12
Isle Royale	43½	44	Winona	14	15
Mohawk	26	27	Wolverine	44	44½

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	278	280	Cent. M. pf. 68 ..
Bost. & Low.	235	240	Fitchburg pf. 117 ..
Bost. & Me.	195½	.....	N. Y. & N. E. 6s. 113 ..
Bost. & Prov.	.....	300	N. Y. & N. E. 7s. 118 ..
Bost. Elev.	110	111	West End 95
Bost. Gas 5s	87	89	
Cent. Mass.	17½	18½	

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell T.	349	350	Mex. Tel. 3⅝ 3½
Chi. Stk. Y.	145½	147	N. Eng. Tel. 180 ..
Dom. Coal	54⅞	54¾	U. S. Oil 46 46½
Dom. C. pf.	..	116	Westinghouse Electric 49½ 50¼
Erie Tel.	100	100¼	
Lamson St.	..	38	

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—This morning nearly 14,000 shares of mining stock was sold. Consolidated Virginia advanced 35 cents. In the afternoon there was a slump all along the line. The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.17	.11
Alpha Con	.07	.07
Andes	.20	.22
Belcher	.39	.44
Best & Belcher	.55	.76
Bullion	.09	.08
Caledonia	.71	.85
Challenge Con	.36	.39
Chollar	.34	.39
Confidence	1.16	1.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.10	2.90
Con. Imperial	.01	.02
Crown Point	.29	.31
Gould & Curry	.32	.38
Hale & Norcross	.37	.40
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.16	.18
Kentucky Con	.05	.05
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.58	.75
Occidental Con	.29	.29
Ophir	1.15	1.45
Overman	.19	.22
Potosi	.50	.52
Savage	.29	.34
Sag Belcher	.09	.09
Sierra Nevada	.77	.89
Standard	2.40	2.40
Syndicate	.05	.05
Utah	.10	.10
Union Con	.44	.51
Utah Con	.20	.18
Yellow Jacket	.40	.47
Silver Bars	.60⅜	.60⅜
Mexican dollars	49⅜@50¼	49⅜@50¼
Drafts, sight	12½	12⅝

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 27.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anaconda	46	48	47½	49
Anchoria	80	85	80	82
Argentum	24¾	25¼	24½	25
Battle	29	30½	28	29
Columbine	16¼	16¾	15½	16¾
Consolidated	10	10¼	9⅞	10
Damon	17⅜	18	17⅜	18
Ekton	91	94	90	91
El Paso	30½	30⅝	29¾	30
Findlay	15⅜	15¾	15⅜	16
Garfield	12⅜	12⅝	12	12¼
Gibson	24	28	25	26
Golden Fleece	33	35	34	36
Golden King	85	92	87	92
Gold Coin	190	200	195	200
Gould	22¾	22⅞	23¼	23½
Isabella	75½	76½	81⅝	82
Independence	58	58¾	57½	57¾
Jackpot	36	36½	35¼	36
Matoa	32	33½	33	35½
Moon Anchor	114	120	116	117½
Pinnacle	18	18⅜	18	18¼
Pharmacist	5	5½	5	5⅝
Portland	190	192	191	192
Rawlings	40	41	40	41
Rosa	24	25	23½	24⅞
Union	29¼	29¾	29¾	30
Vindicator	89	92	92	96
Work	22¾	23¼	22⅞	23

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends are announced by the following companies, details of which will be found in another column: The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, the Michigan Central Railroad Company, Canada Southern Railway Company, the Mechanical Rubber Company, the National Citizens' Bank, and New York County National Bank.

BIG STEEL PLANT IN ASTORIA.

James M. Waterbury Is President of a New Manufacturing Company That May Have a Large Output.

The erection of a large steel manufacturing plant will be begun in Astoria next week. The plant will cover about five acres of ground, and will give employment to between 1,000 and 2,000 workmen. The mill will be on Orchard Street, and will have a frontage of 306 feet on the river. It will extend back 660 feet. This is the recently acquired site of the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company.

The company for which this plant will be built is the New York Steel and Wire Company. It has a capital of $200,000 and a bonded indebtedness of $100,000. The President is James M. Waterbury, and the Treasurer A. Van Horne Ellis. The office is at 69 South Street. The President said yesterday that it was the intention of the company to manufacture open-hearth steel from pig and scrap iron, and to make merchant iron and steel and also wire nails and wire rope. It is said that the capital of the company will shortly be increased to $500,000.

James M. Waterbury organized the Cordage Trust in 1889. It was incorporated in New Jersey as the National Cordage Company, and its charter gave it a life of fifty years. At the start the company had $10,000,000 in common stock and $5,000,000 in preferred 8 per cent. cumulative shares. That capitalization was maintained until early in 1893, when the common stock was doubled, the old shares being turned into new when they were quoted at 147.

Among the plants held by the trust on a lease of fifty years were the Boston Cordage Company, Standard Cordage Company of South Boston, the Bedford Cordage Company of New Bedford, Mass.; the Lawrence Rope Works of Brooklyn, the Field Cordage Company, the Ohio Cordage Company, the Middletown Twine Company of Butler County, Ohio, and William Deeming & Co. of Chicago.

In February, 1893, Cordage stock sold at 75. On May 2 of the same year it closed at 50; on May 3 it touched 35½, and on May 4 it went down to 18¾. On May 5 Chancellor McGill of New Jersey appointed George W. Loper, the Treasurer of the trust, and E. C. F. Young, the President of the First National Bank of Jersey City, receivers of the corporation.

An attempt was then made to compel the prosecution of Mr. Waterbury on charges of grand larceny and conspiracy. District Attorney Nicoll decided, after investigation, not to present the charges to the Grand Jury, and in a statement published Dec. 30, 1893, said that there was little doubt "that the National Cordage Company was not at any time insolvent in the sense that its assets were less than its liabilities, although, on account of the extreme stringency of the money market in the Spring of this year it found itself without the cash necessary to meet its daily operations."

In September the reorganization of the National Cordage Company was taken up, and the L. Waterbury Company, Limited, was formed under the laws of New Jersey with a capital stock of $2,400,000. Mr. Waterbury is at present Treasurer of the Waterbury Rope Company.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

M. L. Lee Lithographing Company of New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Martin L. Lee, Isaac Rosenthal, and Dinah Rosenthal of New York.

Sonne Brothers Company of Nepera Park, Westchester County, to deal in wines and liquors; capital, $60,000. Directors—Henry Sonne, Julius A. Mandel, and Bernard Lipman, New York City.

Elwood Building Company of Middletown; capital, $5,000. Directors—Jacob Gunther, Charles L. Elwood, Emil E. Raash, J. Frank Tuthill, Otis D. Hardenburgh, and Charles E. Taylor, Middletown.

American Sewing Machine Repair Company of New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Max Stern, Henry Heflich, Moses L. Mittlemark, Gerson Herbst, Herman Bender, Isaac Lieberkan, Max Herbst, Solomon Krampner, Max Schoenfeld, and Leon J. Rovere, New York; Morris Beck and Henry L. Gerber, Brooklyn.

Utica Electric Light and Power Company, a consolidation of the Utica Electric Light Company, the Utica Electrical Manufacturing and Supply Company, and the Trenton Falls Electric Light and Power Company; to operate in Utica, Rome, Prospect, Whitesborough, New Hartford, Clinton, Frankfort, Ilion, Trenton, Holland, Patent, Oriskany, Mohawk, Herkimer, and other points in Herkimer and Oneida Counties; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—Harry D. Pixley, Daniel N. Crouse, T. S. Griffiths, W. Jesse Brayton, and William E. Lewis, Utica; William G. Phelps, Binghamton; Joseph Fox, New York.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Herbert W. Stover has been appointed Brooklyn branch manager of the fire insurance companies represented in the metropolitan district by William Morgan.

Superintendent Orear of the Missouri Insurance Department has declined to approve the Kansas City Real Estate and Insurance Exchange, which was recently projected as a means of preserving rating agreements under the operation of the Missouri anti-trust law.

F. W. Gibsone, manager of the Fire Insurance Rating Bureau at St. Paul, Minn., has resigned because of the troubles which a special delegation of the Governing Committee of the Western Union has been endeavoring to settle.

Auditor Hart of Indiana has declined to issue a license to the American Mutual Aid Society of St. Louis, on the ground that its practice of writing life insurance risks between the ages of sixteen and sixty-five years without medical examination is prohibited by the Indiana statutes.

Chicago advices deny the report that the Eastern syndicate, which lately purchased the Rockford Insurance Company of Illinois, is now endeavoring to pick up the stock of the German Fire Insurance Company of Peoria, Ill. The German of Peoria was organized in 1876, and is capitalized at $200,000. Its net surplus on Dec. 31, 1898, was $150,140.

Vice President Thomas S. Chard of Chicago and Manager W. J. Dutton of the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company of San Francisco are in this city on an inspection trip.

The special meeting of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters to consider a form for returning the "aggregate amount of premiums received for insuring property in the City of New York," in accordance with Section 8 of the charter of the board, will be held to-day.

Produce Exchange Association Wins.

NEWARK, N. J., June 27.—Vice Chancellor Stevens to-day handed down a decision in the suit between the Produce Exchange Building and Loan Association and the Peabody Land and Loan Company of America. The decision is a victory for the New York association. Lewis Brown bought a number of lots in this city and gave two purchase money mortgages to the Peabody Company. These amount to $7,000. He later began to erect twenty houses and borrowed $17,000 from the Produce Exchange Association. He left town with the mortgages unsettled and owing some $10,000 to builders. The suit was to determine the order in which the claims were to be taken.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Parkway Apartment House Sold for Elliot Zborowski by A. A. McCormick—Silk Exchange Deal Again Denied.

A. A. McCormick has sold for Elliot Zborowski of Paris, France, the Parkway Apartment House, at 45 West Seventy-second Street, adjoining the northeast corner of Columbus Avenue and the street, on a lot 50 by 102.2. The seller purchased this property in 1890 and gets a cash consideration for it now. The price and the buyer's name are withheld. It is understood, however, that the building brings well over $100,000.

The sale of a large eight-story mercantile building on Canal Street, near Broadway, is reported, but the details are withheld.

The story of the sale of the Silk Exchange Building, at Broadway and Broome Street, by John T. Williams to Darius Ogden Mills, which was reported as denied in this column yesterday, though published elsewhere, was authoritatively pronounced as incorrect by Mr. Mills yesterday afternoon. "The building was offered to me," said he, "some time ago, but I did not buy it. Not only have I not purchased it, but I am not even negotiating for it."

The houses in West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, near Hamilton Terrace, the sale of which by H. F. Schellhass was reported yesterday, were Nos. 525 and 527, each 16 by 65 by 99.11. They were sold for Patrick H. Lynch to Kempner Brothers, Mr. Schellhass and L. J. Phillips & Co. co-operating in the brokerage.

William M. Ryan has sold to Charles T. Wells the lot on the north side of West Eighty-fourth Street, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.

Alexander Walker has sold one of his five-story brownstone houses on Riverside Drive, between One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets, lately built. In 1897 he bought a plot on the Drive about 50 feet south of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 50 by 100, and erected two dwellings thereon. This is the second of these dwellings, the first of which was sold about a year ago.

Schrag & Richberg have sold for Frederick Hasbrouck the five-story business building 151 West Twenty-third Street.

Martin Metzger has bought of the Trustees of the Presbytery of New York, through W. P. Mangam, the southwest corner of Seventy-second Street and Second Avenue, 60 by 100.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Miss Susan De Forest Day, on private terms, the two four-story brownstone dwellings 19 and 21 West Fifty-first Street. The size of No. 19 is 21 by 60, butler's pantry extension, lot 100.5, and of No. 21, 25 feet, with dining room and chamber extension. Both these houses are leased for a term to the present occupants.

Thomas Hooker has sold for a client to Mrs. Catherine Sheedy, for $2,300 each, the two adjoining lots on the east side of Jerome Avenue, 23.78 feet north of Tremont Avenue, each 25 by 100.

John F. Menke has sold the seven-story and basement apartment house, the Avon, at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 60 by 110. The price is said to be $250,000.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for the estate of William Post to Louis Harbere the five-story tenement 34 Norfolk Street, 25 by 100.

The plot at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Second, 205 feet by 100.11, the sale of which by James B. Ford to the John R. Ford estate was reported yesterday, was bought through Whitehouse & Porter by William R. Travers.

Dr. John S. White of the Berkeley School filed mortgages for $100,000 yesterday on the property at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, the old Columbia College site, which he purchased some time ago from the Columbia Trustees, in order to erect a new building for Berkeley School there. Of these mortgages, one, for $25,000, for two years, was given to the Washington Life Insurance Company, and one, for $75,000, for five years, to the Central Trust Company of New York. Dr. White filed a sixty-thousand-dollar three-year mortgage on the property 46 East Fifty-fourth Street Monday.

Emmeline G. H. Condict has given to the United States Trust Company a three-hundred-and-ten-thousand-dollar mortgage for one year on the property on the north side of Bleecker Street, 150 feet east of Broadway, which she bought of Chase Mellen for $37,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

29 and 31 Ridge Street, 40 by 75, two three-story and basement brick stores and tenements; partition sale, to A. M. Bruggeman 26,000

234 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 37 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, James D. Putnam 41,875

236 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 34 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, James D. Putnam 41,875

238 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 34 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to James L. Robertson.. 41,925

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

329 and 331 West One Hundred and First Street, 50x100.11, seven-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, David E. Oppenheimer and Joseph Hamershlag, (and interest) 42,000

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

58 Hamilton Terrace, 17 by 100, Mellen, referee, to Emmeline G. H. Condict 327,000

668 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 24.1 by 100, two-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, James A. Woolf 1,410

46, 48, 50, and 52 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 100 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, J. Allen Townsend 50,860

1,773 and 1,775 Sedgwick Avenue, 50 by 100, three-story frame dwelling and barn, on two lots; executor's sale, to T. W. Valentain, (bid in) 8,000

1,769 and 1,771 Sedgwick Avenue, 50 by 100, two lots; executor's sale, to Gross & Sundiara, (bid in,) each 2,000

By James L. Wells.

(Executor's sale.)

Stebbins Avenue, west side, 54 feet south of Home Street, 18.16 by 73 by irregular, with frontage of 31.75 feet on Home Street, two-story and basement frame dwelling, to Francis E. Lawrence 2,800

Stebbins Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 18.16 by 73, two-story and basement frame dwelling, to Francis E. Lawrence 2,300

Townsend Avenue, east side, 75 feet northeast of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 30 by 100, vacant, to Charles E. Eichele 900

Townsend Avenue, east side, 155 feet northeast of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 25 by 100, vacant, to Francis E. Lawrence 850

Walton Avenue, west side, 25 feet northeast of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 30 by 100, vacant; to A. P. W. Kinnan 900

Walton Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the north, two adjoining lots, each 25 by 100; to A. P. W. Kinnan, each 840

Walton Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the north, four adjacent lots, each 25 by 100; to Francis E. Lawrence, each 850

Jerome Avenue, east side, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 25 on the avenue by 100 on the street, vacant, to S. Jacobs 3,700

Jerome Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 25 by 100, vacant; to S. Jacobs 2,200

Jerome Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the north, two lots, each 25 by 100, vacant; to W. W. Strause, each 2,150

Jerome Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the north, two lots, each 20 by 100; to S. Jacobs, each 1,800

Townsend Avenue, west side, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 25 on the avenue by 100 on the street, vacant; to John Connelly 1,525

Nathalie Avenue, west side, 75 feet northwest of Windham Place, three adjoining lots, each 25 by 104.02 or 107 by irregular; to F. E. Camp 2,040

Boston Avenue, west side, 45.16 feet northeast of a private road, plot, with barn, 41.64 by 95.80 by 43.5 by 105.83; to Francis E. Lawrence 1,600

On a private road, south side, 99.13 feet west of Boston Avenue, three adjoining lots, each 25 by 87.50; to Francis E. Lawrence, each 500

South Waverley Place, Yonkers, south side, 100 feet east of Herriot Street, four adjoining lots, each 25 by 100; George J. Ord, each 200

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, Jacob F. Miller, referee, 438 West Twentieth Street, south side, 285.4 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry M. Whitehead, referee, 448 West Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 163.6 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 27 by 98.5, two-story brick store and tenement, with one-story frame building on the rear. Due on judgment, $9,900; subject to taxes, &c., for $220.

By William Kennelly, assignee's sale, for benefit of the creditors of Henry Neus & Co., Frank Kuhn, assignee, 114, 116, and 118 East One Hundred and Second Street, south side, 180 feet east of Park Avenue, 75 by 100.11, three five-story stone-front flats. Subject to mortgages for $57,417; due on judgment, $1,720.92; subject to taxes, &c., for $232.31.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Van Gassbeek, referee, 197 St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, 29.7 feet south of 120th Street, 20.7 by 79.6 by 25.3 by 64, three-story brick flat. Due on judgment $1,835; subject to other mortgages and taxes, &c., for $17,312.20.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 1,116 and 1,118 Third Avenue, west side, 60.5 feet north of Sixty-fifth Street, 44 by 83.6, two four-story brick stores and tenements. Due on judgment, $2,357.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John J. McCauley, referee, Fulton Street, south side, about 198.14 feet west of Westchester Avenue, Wakefield, 33 by 151.5, three-story-and-attic frame dwelling, with store, and brick one-story frame stable in the rear. Due on judgment, $1,190; subject to another mortgage and taxes, &c., for $3,073.98.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David Thomson, referee, Park Avenue, (Terrace Place,) as widened, east side, 62.2 feet south of East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 62.2 by about 139 by 59.2 by about 116.1. Due on judgment, $3,777; subject to taxes, &c., for $100.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, Daniel F. Ingraham, referee, 1,397 and 1,399 Fulton Avenue, west side, 28 feet south of One Hundred and Seventieth Street,

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JOSEPH BERLIANT, Bankrupt.—No. 1,012.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Berliant, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 24, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee.

Dated New York, June 27, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—LENA K. BUELLESBACH, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Lena K. Buellesbach, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated June 27th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee.

New York, June 27, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIMON COHEN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,170.

To the creditors of Simon Cohen of the City of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Simon Cohen was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 27th, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JACOB H. FLEISCH and NATHAN FLEISCH, Bankrupts.—No. 933.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob H. Fleisch and Nathan Fleisch, bankrupts, have filed their petitions, dated June 27th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petitions before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.

New York, June 27th, 1899.

NO. 1,163.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC GOLDSTEIN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Isaac Goldstein of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Isaac Goldstein was duly adjudicated a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William St., in the City and County of New York, on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated June 27th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWIN T. HALL, individually and as a member of the firm of Erastus Ross & Sons, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,149.

To the creditors of Edwin T. Hall of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Edwin T. Hall was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, June 27, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—HARRY VAN C. HOMANS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Harry Van C. Homans, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 28th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee.

Dated New York, June 28th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM R. NIEPER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,161.

To the creditors of William R. Nieper of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1899, the said William R. Nieper was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 27, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULIUS MIRANTZ, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,113.

To the creditors of Julius Mirantz of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Julius Mirantz was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, at No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, June 27, 1899.

NO. 1,172.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM PARCHEN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of William Parchen of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1899, the said William Parchen was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 28th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ELWIN S. PIPER COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 996.

To the creditors of Elwin S. Piper Company, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Elwin S. Piper Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1899, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, June 21st, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM R. NIEPER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,161.

To the creditors of William R. Nieper of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1899, the said William R. Nieper was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, June 27, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN F. BAUDOUINE, Bankrupt.—No. 766.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned trustee, appointed in the matter of John F. Baudouine and John F. Baudouine and Company, bankrupts, pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, sitting in bankruptcy, made on the 21st day of June, 1899, will sell on Wednesday, the 28th day of June, 1899, at the American Horse Exchange, 1,634 Broadway, corner of 50th St., in the City of New York, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at public auction by Francis M. Ware, auctioneer, under the management of W. D. Grand, the horses, carriages, harness, and other stable appurtenances formerly belonging to said John F. Baudouine, consisting of six high-class carriage horses, one tally-ho coach, one brougham, one victoria, and other carriages by Brewster & Co., and first-class makers, two sleighs, various sets of harness of different make, and other stable appurtenances.

Terms of sale and catalogues to be had on application to the American Horse Exchange, 50th St. and Broadway, New York City.

Dated New York, June 21st, 1899.

WILLARD PARKER BUTLER, Trustee in Bankruptcy, 59 Wall Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MILTON J. ROSENBERG, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,118

To the creditors of Milton J. Rosenberg of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Milton J. Rosenberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1899. STEVEN P. STEVENS, CLARITA C. MILLER, Executors.

my2-aw6mW

NEWKIRK, RICHARD G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD G. NEWKIRK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Klingenstein, No. 218-220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1899. SARAH E. NEWKIRK, Administratrix. WILLIAM KLINGENSTEIN, Atty. for Administratrix, 218-220 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. my10-law6mW

PRITZ, CHRISTINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTINE PRITZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 80 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899. RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER and ANTONY HAHN, Executors. GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys, 30 Broad St., N. Y. City.

je14-law6mW

RIEDEMANN, DANIEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL RIEDEMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Davis & Kaufmann, No 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899.

ADAM RIEDEMANN, AUGUST C. KREISER, Executors.

DAVIS & KAUFMANN, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh8-law6mW

SANDHAM, SARAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH ANN SANDHAM, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Hardy, No. 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November, 1899.—Dated New York the 16th day of May, 1899. ANNA M. SANDHAM, Administratrix. JOHN HARDY, Attorney for Administratrix, 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. My17-law6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—EDWARD P. SIMMS, plaintiff, against JOHN McCORMICK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of June, 1899, I, J. P. Kenan, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the northwesterly side of William Street, distant two hundred and twenty-nine (229) feet nine (9) inches northeasterly from the northwesterly corner of John and William Streets; running thence northeasterly along the northwesterly side of William Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwesterly along the land now, or formerly, belonging to William Eveleth Thompson, and the minister, elders, and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, ninety-five (95) feet six (6) inches; thence southwesterly along land lately belonging to the Trustees of the Moravian Church, twenty-three (23) feet one (1) inch; thence northwesterly along said last-mentioned land two feet one inch (2 ft. 1 in.); thence southwesterly along land belonging to the said parties, the minister, elders, and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, and heretofore demised by them to John C. Brown, one (1) foot four (4) inches, and thence southeasterly along other land belonging to the said the minister, elders, and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, and demised by them to Hannah B. Merritt, ninety-seven (97) feet six (6) inches to William Street aforesaid, the place of beginning, be the said several contents and dimensions more or less as the same is described on a map of this and other adjoining lots fronting on William Street, belonging to said minister, elders, and deacons of said Reformed Church, which map is in their possession.

That said property is leasehold premises, and is the same as described in a certain indenture of lease recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 2,063, Page 308 of Conveyances.—Dated New York, June 26th, 1899.

JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.

WELLS, WALDO & SNEDEKER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 34 Nassau St., New York City.

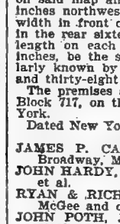

John Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,421.67, with interest thereon from the 16th day of May, 1899; together with costs and allowance amounting to $423.60, with interest from June 21st, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, ground rent, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,056.60 and interest.—Dated New York, June 26th, 1899. JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—HENRY SCHMIDT et al., plaintiffs, against MOSES KOENIG et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and fifty-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Avenue "A," running thence northerly and parallel with Avenue "A" one hundred feet five inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Avenue "A" one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street; thence westerly and along said northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Subject, nevertheless, to any and all rights which the City of New York may have in and to the wrings and bottoms of said premises.—Dated New York, May 29, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 30 Broad St., N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

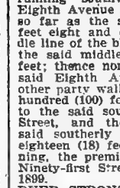

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,904.75, with interest thereon from the 12th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $155.09, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $800 and interest.—Dated New York, 29th day of May, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to August 1st, 1899, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, June 28th, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LINK, MARY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY A. LINK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Charles E. Miller, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the ninth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of February, 1899. REEVES E. SELMES, CHARLES W. LINK, Executors. CHARLES E. MILLER, Atty. for Executors, 32 Nassau St., N. Y. mh1-law6mW

MARCH, PETER S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER S. MARCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Howard R. Bayne, Esq., No. 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of October, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of March, 1899. EGBERT G. MARCH, Executor. HOWARD R. BAYNE, Attorney for Executor, 16 Exchange Place, New York City. mh22-law6mW

MILLER, GEORGE C.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 17th day of April, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. MILLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1899. STEVEN P. STEVENS, CLARITA C. MILLER, Executors.

my2-aw6mW

NEWKIRK, RICHARD G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD G. NEWKIRK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Klingenstein, No. 218-220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1899. SARAH E. NEWKIRK, Administratrix. WILLIAM KLINGENSTEIN, Atty. for Administratrix, 218-220 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. my10-law6mW

PRITZ, CHRISTINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTINE PRITZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 80 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899. RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER and ANTONY HAHN, Executors. GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys, 30 Broad St., N. Y. City.

je14-law6mW

RIEDEMANN, DANIEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL RIEDEMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Davis & Kaufmann, No 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899.

ADAM RIEDEMANN, AUGUST C. KREISER, Executors.

DAVIS & KAUFMANN, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh8-law6mW

SANDHAM, SARAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH ANN SANDHAM, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Hardy, No. 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November, 1899.—Dated New York the 16th day of May, 1899. ANNA M. SANDHAM, Administratrix. JOHN HARDY, Attorney for Administratrix, 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. My17-law6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—EDWARD P. SIMMS, plaintiff, against JOHN McCORMICK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of June, 1899, I, J. P. Kenan, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the northwesterly side of William Street, distant two hundred and twenty-nine (229) feet nine (9) inches northeasterly from the northwesterly corner of John and William Streets; running thence northeasterly along the northwesterly side of William Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwesterly along the land now, or formerly, belonging to William Eveleth Thompson, and the minister, elders, and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, ninety-five (95) feet six (6) inches; thence southwesterly along land lately belonging to the Trustees of the Moravian Church, twenty-three (23) feet one (1) inch; thence northwesterly along said last-mentioned land two feet one inch (2 ft. 1 in.); thence southwesterly along land belonging to the said parties, the minister, elders, and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, and heretofore demised by them to John C. Brown, one (1) foot four (4) inches, and thence southeasterly along other land belonging to the said the minister, elders, and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, and demised by them to Hannah B. Merritt, ninety-seven (97) feet six (6) inches to William Street aforesaid, the place of beginning, be the said several contents and dimensions more or less as the same is described on a map of this and other adjoining lots fronting on William Street, belonging to said minister, elders, and deacons of said Reformed Church, which map is in their possession.

That said property is leasehold premises, and is the same as described in a certain indenture of lease recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 2,063, Page 308 of Conveyances.—Dated New York, June 26th, 1899.

JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.

WELLS, WALDO & SNEDEKER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 34 Nassau St., New York City.

John Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,421.67, with interest thereon from the 16th day of May, 1899; together with costs and allowance amounting to $423.60, with interest from June 21st, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, ground rent, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,056.60 and interest.—Dated New York, June 26th, 1899. JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—HENRY SCHMIDT et al., plaintiffs, against MOSES KOENIG et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and fifty-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Avenue "A," running thence northerly and parallel with Avenue "A" one hundred feet five inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Avenue "A" one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street; thence westerly and along said northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Subject, nevertheless, to any and all rights which the City of New York may have in and to the wrings and bottoms of said premises.—Dated New York, May 29, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 30 Broad St., N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,904.75, with interest thereon from the 12th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $155.09, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $800 and interest.—Dated New York, 29th day of May, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to August 1st, 1899, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, June 28th, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—VIRGINIA STUART MACKAY-SMITH, William Cairns Stuart, Robert Stuart, and Frederick D. Tappen, as executors of the last will and testament of Ellen E. Ward, deceased, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM CAIRNS STUART, Robert Stuart, and Frederick D. Tappen, as Trustees of the trust for the benefit of Virginia Stuart Mackay-Smith, created in the will of Ellen E. Ward; Virginia Stuart Mackay-Smith, Robert Stuart, and Frederick D. Tappen, as Trustees of the trust for the benefit of William Cairns Stuart, created in the will of Ellen E. Ward; Virginia Stuart Mackay-Smith, William Cairns Stuart, and Frederick D. Tappen, as Trustees of the trust for the benefit of Robert Stuart created in the will of Ellen E. Ward; Virginia Stuart Mackay-Smith, individually; William Cairns Stuart, individually; Robert Stuart, individually; Helen Stuart Mackay-Smith, Virginia Grace Mackay-Smith, Gladys Alden Mackay-Smith, Robert Stuart, Junior, William Cairns Stuart, Junior, Ellen Stuart, Marguerite Stuart, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 31st, 1898.

LORD, DAY & LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To all of the above-named defendants, except Frederick D. Tappen: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 19th day of May, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House of said county, on that day.—Dated New York, May 19, 1899.

LORD, DAY & LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendant, Frederick D. Tappen: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 19th day of May, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House of said county, on that day.—Dated New York, May 19, 1899.

LORD, DAY & LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. my17-1sTuThS

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES M. ROSENTHAL, plaintiff, against MOSES LASKER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 1st day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and described therein as follows: All that certain lot of ground and premises, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York, distinguished by the number three hundred and twenty-three (323) on a map of certain lands of Clement C. Moore, situate at Greenwich, in the City of New York, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 252 of Conveyances, pages 556 and 557, and which said lot of land hereby granted or intended so to be is bounded northeastwardly in front by Twentieth Street; southeastwardly by Lot Number Three Hundred and Twenty-four (324) on the said map; southwestwardly by the half distance line between Nineteenth Street and the said Twentieth Street; and northwestwardly by a line parallel with the southeastwardly line of the said lot numbered three hundred and twenty-three (323) on said map and distant one hundred feet and eight inches northwestwardly therefrom, containing in width in front on the said Twentieth Street and in the rear sixteen feet and eight inches, and in length on each side ninety-one feet and eleven inches, be the same more or less, more particularly known by the street number three hundred and thirty-eight West Twentieth Street.

The premises above described lie in Section 3, Block 717, on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, June 5th, 1899.

JACOB F. MILLER, Referee.

JAMES P. CAMPBELL, Atty. for Plff., 149 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

JOHN HARDY, Atty. for defendants, John Ryar et al.

RYAN & RICHARDS, Attys. for defts., Ellen McGee and ors.

JOHN POTH, Jr., Gdn. ad litem, Ellen Ryan et al.

JOSEPH H. FARGIS, Gdn. ad litem, Frank Ryan.

19th Street.

JACOB F. MILLER, Referee.

je6-2aw3wTu&F&je28

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN DUER, trustee, plaintiff, against MARY H. TAINTOR and Sarah E. Buckbee, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the first day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and fifty-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Avenue "A," running thence northerly and parallel with Avenue "A" one hundred feet five inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Avenue "A" one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street; thence westerly and along said northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Subject, nevertheless, to any and all rights which the City of New York may have in and to the wrings and bottoms of said premises.—Dated New York, May 29, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 30 Broad St., N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,904.75, with interest thereon from the 12th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $155.09, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $800 and interest.—Dated New York, 29th day of May, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to August 1st, 1899, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, June 28th, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—VIRGINIA STUART MACKAY-SMITH, William Cairns Stuart, Robert Stuart, and Frederick D. Tappen, as executors of the last will and testament of Ellen E. Ward, deceased, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM CAIRNS STUART, Robert Stuart, and Frederick D. Tappen, as Trustees of the trust for the benefit of Virginia Stuart Mackay-Smith, created in the will of Ellen E. Ward; Virginia Stuart Mackay-Smith, Robert Stuart, and Frederick D. Tappen, as Trustees of the trust for the benefit of William Cairns Stuart, created in the will of Ellen E. Ward; Virginia Stuart Mackay-Smith, William Cairns Stuart, and Frederick D. Tappen, as Trustees of the trust for the benefit of Robert Stuart created in the will of Ellen E. Ward; Virginia Stuart Mackay-Smith, individually; William Cairns Stuart, individually; Robert Stuart, individually; Helen Stuart Mackay-Smith, Virginia Grace Mackay-Smith, Gladys Alden Mackay-Smith, Robert Stuart, Junior, William Cairns Stuart, Junior, Ellen Stuart, Marguerite Stuart, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 31st, 1898.

LORD, DAY & LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To all of the above-named defendants, except

WAR OF COLONIAL DAMES

Direct Issue of Veracity Causes a Scene in Court.

VAN CORTLANDT MANOR RELICS

Mrs. Ferris Vouches for Washington's Bed—Col. Gardiner Hears the Last Testimony Offered.

The work of taking evidence in the suit between the Colonial Dames of America, plaintiff, and the Colonial Dames of the State of New York and the National Society of Colonial Dames of America, defendants, was ended yesterday afternoon. At the last moment a distinct issue of veracity under oath developed between Mrs. Elizabeth Coralie Gardiner, President of the plaintiff association, and Mrs. Mary E. Jones, Treasurer of the Colonial Dames of the State of New York, and there appeared to be good reason to look for an unpleasant scene.

The two defendant organizations continued to offer testimony to defeat the effort of the plaintiff to have them restrained from using the words "Colonial Dames" in their names. Col. Franklin Bartlett, for the plaintiff, and John M. Bowers, for the defendants, continued to note exceptions. Briefs will be presented July 15. The women of the contending factions seemed to be fascinated with court proceedings, or else had some idea that a showing of numerical strength would govern the result, for about fifty of them were in court at 10:30, when the proceedings began, and remained all day. They not only manifested great interest, but often took active parts.

Mrs. Katherine Morris Beekman was the first witness. She told of the work the Colonial Dames of the State of New York, of which she is a member, have done, including the restoration and preservation of historic buildings, the placing of tablets at the scenes of important historical events, and the like. Col. Bartlett objected to having her say that heroes of the Nation had been received in the City Hall unless she had personal knowledge of the heroes and saw them received.

Mrs. Mary Lanman Dow Ferris identified a list of 2,000 Colonial and Revolutionary relics collected by the Colonial Dames of the State of New York and placed in the Van Cortlandt mansion. When she said one of these was the bed on which George Washington slept when he was at the house, Col. Bartlett objected unless the fact that Washington did sleep in that bed was within the personal knowledge of the witness.

Mrs. Ferris said it was within her personal knowledge, and looked surprised and aggrieved when everybody laughed.

"Don't you know it to be a fact," Col. Bartlett asked, persuasively, "that what is called the Van Cortlandt mansion is not in fact that mansion, which is another house somewhere else?"

"No; I don't know anything of the kind," answered Mrs. Ferris, indignantly.

Mrs. Laura Hoadly Scarboro, Corresponding Secretary of the defendant organization here, contradicted the assertion that the similarity of its name to that of the plaintiff caused mail to be mixed.

Miss Ruth Lawrence, historian of the same defendant society, took the stand the third time and tried to testify on this same point. She said that any confusion of the mails of the rival society was due to inefficiency in the Post Office.

"Object! Strike that out!" said Col. Bartlett, abruptly.

"I only wish to prove that the name of our society is perfectly well known," said Miss Lawrence, smiling sweetly, "but if the Colonel doesn't like it, I am perfectly willing to have it struck out. It is a fact that mail for one society or the other has miscarried on only one occasion in eight years."

Thereupon all the plaintiff women jumped, looked at each other with startled faces, and said, "Oh!" This feminine method of expressing incredulity caused Miss Lawrence to smile again, and she swept her eyes along the countenances of her accusers with an expression of mild defiance.

Then came a quantity of depositions taken in Philadelphia, Washington, and elsewhere, the minute books of the Philadelphia National Society of Colonial Dames of America, and correspondence between its officers and those of the Colonial Dames of America, the plaintiff. These appeared to indicate that there was a great deal of manoeuvring for position among the women of the two organizations and a careful regard for legal bearings so far back as 1891, and that the National Society had rather outgeneraled the Dames of America, and had obtained from them some official or semi-official recognition.

Mrs. Ann Hollingsworth Wharton of Philadelphia again told the story of the organization of the National Society in her city and the failure of the members of the Colonial Dames, the plaintiff, who were present, to object until after organization had been completed.

Mrs. Mary E. Jones, Treasurer of the Colonial Dames of the State of New York, testified that the society had received and disbursed between $23,000 and $24,000 during its life.

Papers were introduced to show that the National Society of Colonial Dames of America has been incorporated in many States, has about 3,500 members, and is growing steadily.

Col. Bartlett continued to object and note exceptions. When the deposition of Elizabeth Byrd Nicholson of Washington, D. C., was read, Col. Bartlett was moved to special wrath and sudden outburst by a specific declaration that no confusion had ever occurred between the mails of the plaintiff and defendant.

"That is a lawyer's answer," he protested. "No living woman would ever reply to a question that way."

"Why, there have been several women here who are better lawyers than you or I," rejoined Mr. Bowers.

The defense closed, and Mrs. Harriet Hare McClellan of Philadelphia, President of the chapter in that city of the plaintiff organization, was called in rebuttal. Then Mr. Bowers proceeded to retaliate on Col. Bartlett with a fire of objections. Mrs. McClellan was apparently wanted to testify to a circular sent out by the defendants in 1891, but her testimony was ruled out. As she was leaving the stand she stopped and suggested another question to Col. Bartlett, and was put back to say that she knew of several women who had joined the wrong society by mistake. This also was ruled out, and the defendant Philadelphia Dames smiled happily.

Mrs. Elizabeth Coralie Gardiner, President of the Colonial Dames of America, the plaintiff, positively contradicted evidence given a few days ago by Mrs. Mason of Rhode Island about requirements of wealth for membership in the Colonial Dames. She denied that she told Mrs. Mason that she only wanted a few members of each family.

"I told Mrs. Mason she was ineligible," the witness said emphatically. This declaration caused a general stir among the forty-odd other women in the room, and derisive laughter among Mrs. Gardiner's followers.

Mrs. Gardiner took part in the debate over her testimony and suggested changes in its form to meet objections, appealing to Justice Bookstaver to decide whether she couldn't say this or that. But even the decisions of the Justice didn't trouble her seriously.

"The two societies have always been antagonistic," said Mrs. Gardiner emphatically. "Mrs. William Rhinelander—"

"Object!" snapped Mr. Bowers, and there was another wrangle and series of trying on various forms of questions in efforts to fit Mrs. Gardiner and bring out about Mrs. William Rhinelander.

Finally it was put thus:

"Did Mrs. William Rhinelander and others of the Colonial Dames of the State of New York admit to you that they had done wrong in taking your society's name?"

"They did," replied Mrs. Gardiner coolly. "Mrs. Rhinelander, Mrs. Ely"—here Mrs. Gardiner seemed to become excited and rose and began to point among her opponents—"Mrs. Jones, and Mrs. Livingstone."

Having fired this shot, Mrs. Gardiner walked across the room to her seat on a bench at the rear. As she passed through the gate of the railing a middle-aged, handsomely dressed woman sitting near it leaned forward and said in a whisper so loud that it could be heard through the room: "You ought to be ashamed of yourself."

Mrs. Jones, who sat on the same bench with Mrs. Gardiner, was scarlet. She beckoned Mr. Bowers to her and after a brief conversation he called her to the stand and asked her if she had admitted to Mrs. Gardiner that the Colonial Dames of the State of New York had done wrong in taking the name of the Colonial Dames of America. She leaned forward in her chair, fixed her eyes on Mrs. Gardiner, and said with distinct emphasis:

"I never in my life had any such conversation with Mrs. Gardiner."

Then she walked back to her place, pausing before she sat to make a rapid bow to Mrs. Gardiner and say two or three words to her. Her manner and expression were unmistakably angry. Mrs. Gardiner turned red, but looked another way and smiled.

After a final wrangle between the lawyers over the day for filing the briefs and the stenographer's charges court adjourned. It was fifteen minutes, however, before the room was cleared. The rival bodies of Dames lingered and talked.

District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner was in court when the last episode occurred and was talking with several ladies. Like all the other men present he looked awkward while it was in progress.

LEGAL NOTES.

ALLEGED MARINE INSURANCE FRAUDS.—Another chapter in the remarkable series of litigations arising over the loss in 1882 of the British bark L. E. Cann was closed yesterday by a verdict for the defendant, in a suit brought seventeen years ago by Stevens Voisin against the Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company. The action, which has been on trial for the last twelve days before Justice Dugro and a jury, was brought to recover for goods alleged to have been shipped on the vessel. A bold attempt to defraud the insurance company is claimed to have been disclosed by the evidence. It was charged that while the L. E. Cann was in Vera Cruz, Mexico, in December, 1881, her Captain entered into a conspiracy with Antonio Granos and others to take on board a bogus cargo, and to give bills of lading as for a valuable shipment, and to take on other goods of the same character at Tecolutla, Mexico, and then to lose his ship on the way to New York. The Captain signed bills of lading for a miscellaneous cargo of coffee, sugar, hides, bones, zinc, scrap metal, tobacco, &c., and the shippers obtained about $120,000 insurance from various companies. The chief witness, who got $6,500 for his part in the undertaking, testified that while waiting for the cargo which was to be put on board at Tecolutla he changed his mind and decided to bring the ship to New York. He threw out the greater part of the ballast he had taken in at Vera Cruz to sink the vessel, which, off the coast of South Carolina, sprang a leak. She was abandoned, the crew being picked up by a passing vessel. The L. E. Cann did not sink, and was towed into Norfolk, where the character of her cargo was discovered. Boxes stated in the bill of lading to contain vanilla beans were found filled with refuse from a Mexican farmyard, and only corn was found in bags of alleged coffee. H. K. & F. B. Thurber, who had in good faith made large advances upon a portion of the cargo which was consigned to them, were unsuccessful in 1886 in a suit to recover $55,000 of insurance they had procured. Mr. Voisin, claiming to be the consignee of other portions of the cargo, received a verdict on the first trial of this action, in 1889. A new trial before Justice Truax, after a reversal by the General Term, resulted in dismissal of the complaint. Another trial, again directed by the General Term, resulted in a verdict for the defendant. Because of error in the admission of testimony, a fourth trial was ordered, on which, before Justice Giegerich, the jury disagreed. On the fifth trial, because of the illness of one of the counsel, a juror was withdrawn. On this the sixth trial, the plaintiff was represented by William Mitchell and the defendant by Treadwell, Cleveland, and Herbert J. Bickford.

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CONTRACT IN RESTRAINT OF TRADE.—The First Appellate Division has affirmed a judgment awarded to William J. Charlton, at Special Term, in the suit brought against him by the Central Fireworks Company for the specific performance by him of his agreement, in October, 1896, when the company purchased his shares of the stock of the Consolidated Fireworks of America, that for twenty years he would not engage, directly or indirectly, in the manufacture or sale of fireworks in any part of the United States, except in California. It was proved on the trial that on the 1st of January, 1898, Charlton organized and became President of the Nordlinger-Charlton Fireworks Company, and the evidence tended to show that, as the result of that competition, the profits of corporations in which the plaintiff company was a controlling stockholder, had seriously diminished. It appeared that the Central Fireworks Company had been organized in June, 1896, for the purpose of procuring control of the manufacture of fireworks throughout the United States, and thereby to enable it to transact that business with increased profits to all concerned. The Court holds that the contract sought to be enforced was one in restraint of trade, its effect being to prevent Charlton from engaging in the manufacture of fireworks, his sole business for twenty years, and specific performance would not be enforced unless it was made to appear that the contract was based upon a valuable consideration, and such consideration must have been actual, not a mere constructive consideration, such as that imported by a seal to a bond. At the time of signing the contract, Charlton received no consideration for it. He was at that time Superintendent of the Consolidated Fireworks Company, and he retained that position, under the same pay, and upon the same terms, until he saw fit to resign, in December, 1897, upon a threatened decrease of salary. But his retention of the position was not a condition of his signing the paper. It was, therefore, clear that there was no consideration whatever, valuable or otherwise, in fact, given to Charlton for the execution of the paper. The judgment in his favor was therefore affirmed.

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ACCIDENT CAUSED BY SNOW AND ICE IN THE STREET.—A judgment on a verdict for $2,000, recovered by Lottie Lichtenstein in her suit against the Mayor, &c., for a personal injury she sustained while crossing Seventy-ninth Street, at Second Avenue, on the 8th of March, 1893, has been reversed by the Court of Appeals. When, with a child in her arms, Mrs. Lichtenstein reached the crossing, she found it covered with water to the depth of one foot and, consequently, that it was practically impassable. Upon each side of the crosswalk there were ridges or embankments of ice, mud, stones, and snow, which were from one to three feet in height. She endeavored to cross, as others did, by walking upon one of the ridges by the side of the crosswalk. While doing so she slipped, fell, and was seriously injured. This accumulation of water was occasioned by the omission of the city authorities to remove obstructions which existed and remained in the gutters of the street, so that the water, instead of being taken off in the usual manner, ran on to the crosswalk, and was there impounded by the embankments which were on either side. This condition had existed at that place for at least a month before the accident. Justice O'Brien, giving the opinion of the court, which is concurred in by Chief Judge Parker, and Judges Gray and Haight, holds that plaintiff had no cause of action against the city, which was not bound to remove ice and snow from the roadway of its streets. Judge Martin gave a dissenting opinion, which was concurred in by Judges Bartlett and Vann, holding that the question of defendant's negligence and the plaintiff's freedom from contributory negligence were, under the evidence, clearly questions of fact for the jury.

ENDANGERED BY GOLF BALLS.

Residents of Jersey City Demand Police Protection.

Fifteen persons living near the Jersey City Golf Club links have complained to the police that their safety is being endangered and the windows of their houses broken by balls knocked out of bounds.

Mrs. H. Scharf of 469 Mallory Avenue, who is the principal complainant, says that four panes of glass were broken in her house and two window shades ruined. She declares that she is afraid to let her children play in front of the house because of the fear that they may be struck by flying balls. She estimates the damage at $40.

Miss Annie Wynne, another resident of the street, says that she was struck on the hand as she was passing the ball grounds. Detective Gallagher, who was sent to watch the games, reported that in the course of an hour he saw eleven balls fall directly in front of Mrs. Scharf's house, while five balls were driven across the street. He was instructed to secure a list of the players. Police Capt. McKaig says that when this is done he will cause the players to be summoned before Police Justice Potts.

Albert I. Drayton, President of the club, said he had heard of no complaints.

An Old Detective Sergeant Dead.

Charles Kush, a retired Detective Sergeant, died yesterday at his home, 168 East Eighty-second Street. He was appointed to the force Aug. 25, 1869, and was retired May 27, 1895, at the same time as Chief Byrnes. Kush had been in the District Attorney's office for a time, and had been in the Detective Bureau about fourteen years. He was sixty years old.

For Whooping-Cough or Croup, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is the natural remedy. If given according to directions, it usually affords immediate relief.—Adv.

There's comfort in a crash suit beyond its coolness.

You can muss it in a hammock; you can roll with it in the dirt; you can spray it with salt water—put it in the tub and it's new again.

Complete Suits, $7.50.

Of those 1500 50c. balbriggan shirts and drawers on sale last week at 25c. there remain a few 40, 42, 44 and 46 shirts; 38, 40 and 42 drawers—at Prince and Leonard St. stores only.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

MR. SHURTLEFF BRINGS SUIT.

Declares His Removal as General Appraiser Was Illegal.

Ferdinand N. Shurtleff, who on May 15 last was removed from the position of General Appraiser by President McKinley, yesterday, through his attorneys, filed a petition in the United States District Court, and began suit against the Secretary of the Treasury to recover $307.69, the amount of salary he claims to be due him. In the petition Mr. Shurtleff recites the facts of his appointment in July, 1890, the receipt of the letter in January last from the Secretary of the Treasury requesting his resignation, his request for information of any charges against him, and his refusal to resign.

He then recounts the receipt in February of the notification by the President of his removal from office, which he claims is illegal, the failure of James S. Sherman appointed as his successor to qualify, and the fact of his holding the office until May 16, when Israel F. Fischer, "whom the President had assumed to appoint and commission," took possession of the office.

Mr. Shurtleff says that he has continued to present himself at the office, and has been willing and ready at all times to perform his duties. He says Mr. Fischer's appointment is illegal and void, as at the time there were nine General Appraisers in office, and his appointment was not confirmed by the Senate.

FAYERWEATHER WILL CONTEST.

Decision of Judge Lacombe Practically Reopens the Case.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, granted the motion made by Roger M. Sherman, solicitor for Emma D. Fayerweather and Mary W. Achter, who are contesting the will of Daniel B. Fayerweather, to amend the bill of complaint by inserting a motion to set aside the last codicil to the will, on the ground that it was procured by fraud. In granting the motion, Judge Lacombe says:

"This practically reopens the whole case, and all parties defendant will have twenty days' time after service of the amended bill to plead, answer, or demur thereto. The case being reopened, a plea or demurrer, if interposed, will be considered as a first dilatory pleading, and in the event of its being overruled, the party interposing it will be allowed to answer.

"The defendants, trustees of Hamilton College, may have twenty days to elect whether it will plead, answer, or demur to the amended bill, or whether it will stand on the evidence already taken on the issues raised by its present plea and replication thereto, and the submission thereof heretofore made to this Court."

INQUEST IN WALDVOGEL CASE.

Man Said to Have Received Improper Treatment in a Hospital.

The inquest into the death of George Waldvogel was held before Coroner Fitzpatrick yesterday. Waldvogel was stabbed on the night of June 19, during a quarrel with Philip McDermott of 212 East Twentieth Street, and died the next day. Dr. E. W. Peterson of the Post-Graduate Hospital told of Waldvogel coming to the hospital on the night of the quarrel with a knife wound in the abdomen. The witness said he made a superficial examination and did not think the man badly wounded. He sewed up the wound and directed Waldvogel to go home and lie down.

"Did you think the wall of the abdomen perforated?" he was asked.

"I did not," was the answer.

"If proper treatment had been given the man, could it have been possible to save his life?"

"Yes; perhaps his life might have been saved if he had been treated for perforation of the wall of the abdomen."

Dr. R. M. Taylor of Bellevue Hospital, in which institution Waldvogel died, was the next witness. He told about being summoned to 490 Second Avenue, Waldvogel's home, at 3 o'clock on the morning of June 20. He made an examination and found the wall of the abdomen perforated. Dr. Taylor testified that the man's life might have been saved if proper treatment had been administered in the first place.

The jury rendered a verdict that Waldvogel had come to his death by a stab wound inflicted by some sharp instrument in the hands of Philip McDermott. McDermott was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

SHOT TOWER ON FIRE.

Second Blaze in One Belonging to Tatham & Brothers Does $3,000 Damage.

Tatham & Brothers' shot tower, at 82 Beekman Street, caught fire last night for the second time in its history. The fire caused a loss of only $3,000, and, unlike the first fire, in March, 1895, there were no casualties.

Policeman Bishop of the Oak Street Station was standing on the corner of Cliff and Beekman Streets at 7:55 o'clock, when he saw thick clouds of smoke pouring from the upper part of the tower. After sending in an alarm he ran to Tatham & Brothers' warehouse and warned the watchman.

The tower is in the rear of Tatham & Brothers' warehouse, in the middle of a blind alley, between Beekman and Ferry Streets, and hard to reach in case of fire. The seat of the fire was found to be on the fourth story of the warehouse, from which springs the tower, 125 feet in height. The workmen had left a furnace in this part of the building alight on knocking off work at 6 o'clock, and in some manner the woodwork caught fire, which communicated to the interior of the tower.

A lively blaze was in progress when the foremost of the firemen reached the scene. They dragged their hose to the fourth story and after an hour's hard work the fire was put out. The flames did not reach to the top of the tower, where 5,000 gallons of petroleum are stored in a tank. This oil is used in place of coal to melt the lead which is converted into bullets.

It was this tank that caught fire in March, 1895, when a man was burned to death. He was an old employe of the establishment, and was climbing up the interior of the tower to ascertain where the fire was when he was covered by a flood of burning oil, which had escaped from the tank.

Must Pay for Horses' Board.

Charles F. Bates was awarded $795 yesterday by a jury in Part IV. of the City Court in a suit brought by him against James T. Hyde, Assistant Secretary of the Horse Show Association, for the board for a term of thirty months of two horses owned by Hyde.

Arrested and Charged with Murder.

William Ballard, a young negro, who was arrested at Sheepshead Bay yesterday for the murder of Clayton Young, also colored, at St. Louis in August, 1898, was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court in the afternoon. When arrested Ballard said the deed was committed in self-defense. Magistrate Crane committed the prisoner to the Tombs, pending the arrival of the extradition papers from St. Louis.

Bathing Suits,

$1.00 to $7.50, blue & white stripes—red and white stripes—solid blacks—solid blues—seams don't give out—colors don't merge.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.,

Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

MANHATTAN'S NEW POWER

Site Secured on the East River for Company's Electric Plant.

THIRD RAIL WILL BE USED

Contract for 9,000 Tons Already Awarded—Official Statement Made by President Gould.

The Executive Committee of the Manhattan Railway Company had its usual session yesterday, but authorized publication of information of importance in regard to the progress made toward equipping the system with electric motive power. The official statement given out by President George J. Gould was as follows:

"After the meeting of the Executive Committee to-day President Gould said that the Manhattan Railway Company had secured a location for its power house at Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets and the East River. The plot has a frontage of 204 feet on the river by 570 feet on the side streets, enough space to install the power for the elevated system and allow for an increase in growth of 50 per cent.

"The contract for 9,000 tons of third rail weighing 100 pounds per yard has been given to the Lackawanna Steel Company, the delivery and installation of which will commence in September.

"During the past week competitive bids have been received from the largest engine builders and boiler factories in the country, which are now being tabulated and compared for the action of President Gould and the Executive Committee."

One of the Directors of the Manhattan Company said: "As for the talk of the existence of any time of an agreement between the Manhattan and the Metropolitan or Third Avenue systems, you can say, in most emphatic terms, that no such agreement exists or existed. The Manhattan has proceeded, and is proceeding, along independent lines. We have been working on this matter for the last two years, studying to get the best system in the world—and we will get it. We have quietly spent hundreds of thousands of dollars, and we are prepared to spend more. We will begin the work of building the new power house at once. It is thought the change of power can be made by the Fall of 1900."

The story that Manhattan would depend on another corporation was never taken seriously, as the initial plans for the change comprehended one or more power houses and the cost of the source of energy was included in the issue of $78,000,000 of stock for entire electrical equipment, extinction of floating debt, and sundry betterments. The awarding of the contract for third rails was accepted in Wall Street as positive evidence of intention to equip the elevated with electricity. The bids for engines and boilers were for the power house equipment.

So far no indication of the intentions of the Manhattan officials in regard to the exact character of the electric system to be introduced, and the style of motors or cars to be put in service has been given. The power house site cost, it is said, about $300,000, and the cost of the structure and appointments complete will be about $2,000,000.

The work of studying out the electric problems involved in the change of motive power is being conducted by the electrical engineer of the company, W. B. Baker, and a corps of assistants. Mr. Baker came from the service of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway of Chicago, and will take ample time to decide on every plan or system which he may recommend for adoption, and stories that he favors independent cars that may be made up into trains are classed as products of the imagination.

THE ROBERTSON WILL CASE.

Decree by Surrogate Fitzgerald—Settlement Outside of Court.

A decree was issued by Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday admitting to probate the will of Thomas Seton Robertson. The matters in dispute had been settled outside of the courtroom between Robert G. Ingersoll and Abraham Hummel, the counsel, and all objections were withdrawn yesterday, as announced by Mr. Hummel.

The contest had been brought by Mrs. Robertson, the widow, and the two sisters, Agnes and Ellen, of Dr. Robertson. By the terms of the will, Dr. Robertson entirely cut off his wife. At the time of his death separation proceedings between the doctor and his wife were pending. In the contest the widow and the sisters of the testator alleged mental incapacity on the part of Dr. Robertson at the time of the execution of the will and undue influence upon the part of certain legatees under the will.

SMOKERS ON OPEN CARS.

Complaints Received that the Rules Are Not Enforced.

Complaints have come to THE TIMES from passengers who have been annoyed by persons smoking on the open cars of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. The offenders in nearly every instance were allowed by the conductors to occupy seats outside of the rows reserved for smokers. Not only have women had to put up with this state of affairs, but they have also been obliged to stand the abuse of conductors to whom they complained. The conductors informed some of the objectors that smoking was allowed on any part of the open cars when the four rear rows were filled, but, while this may be the construction put upon the rules by the employes, the officials of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company make an entirely different statement.

At the office of the President it was said yesterday that smoking is permitted on open cars only on the four rear seats and that conductors are instructed to enforce this rule literally. On combination cars, it was stated, smoking is permitted on any part of the open section.

Answer to a Correspondent.

DOUBTFUL.—The use of the feet in boxing, in the manner described in your query, is not permitted by the Marquis of Queensberry rules.

Jewelry Exhibit at Paris Fair.

Ferdinand W. Peck, United States Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition of 1900, has appointed A. J. G. Hodenpyl of this city expert on watches and clocks, jewelry, and plated ware. Mr. Hodenpyl will organize the manufacturers of this industry for the purpose of making a collective exhibit at the Paris Exposition.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

O'Neill's

The Automobile Hat

Our own original creation, designed especially for wear in the automobile carriage. The newest and most Stylish Hat of the season.

A Large Assortment of Elegantly Trimmed Sailors at Very Attractive Prices.

ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Hot Weather SHIRTS.

Made of Light-weight Madras (detachable cuffs,)

At 69c. Each.

THREE SHIRTS FOR $2.00.

Regular value $1.00 to $1.25 Each.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

FIRE HORSES ON A WILD RUN.

Driver Bohme Badly Hurt While Trying to Stop Them.

Frightened by the whistle of an elevated railroad engine and a rapidly running electric car, the three big horses that draw Engine No. 33 ran away with the engine while the apparatus was being coupled to a fire hydrant opposite Cooper Union early yesterday morning. Driver Henry Bohme, thirty-two years old, of 62 First Street, in trying to stop the runaways, was seriously injured, and is now in St. Vincent's Hospital. The frightened horses were brought to a standstill on Mulberry Street in front of Police Headquarters.

The horses first ran through Astor Place toward Lafayette Place. Driver Bohme, who had caught the bridle of the outer horse, was dragged along until Lafeyette Place was reached, when he tried to vault on the horse's back. At that instant the forward wheel of the engine struck the curb, and Bohme was thrown violently to the street.

The horses continued down Lafayette Place, with the big engine swaying behind them. Lafayette Place terminates at Great Jones Street, where it meets Elm Street. The latter thoroughfare is in an unfinished condition, and over the mass of rubbish and stones the horses dragged the engine. At Mulberry and Bleecker Streets, just as they were plunging toward a hole that marks the site of an Italian church, they were met by Policemen Miller and Dulfer. The policemen succeeded in diverting the course of the horses from the cavity into Mulberry Street.

The engine, as it swung into this thoroughfare, struck and demolished a lamppost at the corner of Mulberry and Bleecker Streets. The policemen clung to the horses' heads, and were dragged down Mulberry Street to a point opposite Police Headquarters, where they brought the frightened animals to a standstill. The engine, which was badly injured, was sent to the repair shop. The fire was a slight one.

STEAMBOAT IN COLLISION.

The J. G. Emmons Run Into by a Barge in the North River.

The steamboat J. G. Emmons of the Department of Immigration was run into and seriously damaged in the North River off the Battery yesterday afternoon by a car float belonging to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. The float was one of two being towed down stream by a tug. The Emmons was also coming down stream on the New Jersey side of the river. When nearing the Battery the steamboat's pilot attempted to swing into the Barge Office slip ahead of the floats.

The Emmons was struck on the port side, nearly amidships, by one of the floats. The guard rails of the steamboat were smashed for a distance of several feet, her wheel box was stove in, and her joiner work for a distance of twenty feet was damaged. The float went on uninjured. The Emmons was towed to Hoboken for repairs. There were no passengers on the Emmons when she was struck.

OPTICIANS AND PHYSICIANS.

Former Protest Against Resolutions Favoring the Oculists.

The State Optical Society yesterday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Hotel adopted a resolution deploring the action of certain medical societies of other States in endeavoring to disrupt the hitherto cordial relations which have existed between physicians and opticians.

The reason for the adoption of the resolution was the passage of resolutions by the National Medical Association in session at Columbus, Ohio, and the Homeopathic Society, at Atlantic City, advising physicians to send patients with diseased eyes to the oculists instead of opticians. The public was also advised to consult the former in preference to the latter.

L. L. Ferguson, President of the Optical Society of the City of New York, in speaking of this action of the medical societies, said: "It has long been the custom for family physicians to advise their patients with diseased eyes to consult opticians. There are very few oculists who have attained eminence in their profession, and these, in connection with others, are attempting to alienate the physicians and opticians in order that they may benefit thereby. An oculist when consulted writes a prescription which is filled by an optician, and it is the desire of the oculists to gain some of this trade for themselves."

DIVORCE FOR EDWARD SMITH.

Conspiracy Is Charged and Indictments May Follow.

The third trial of the action for an absolute divorce brought by Edward Smith against his wife, Ada Brenner Smith, in which Dr. Ferdinand G. Kneer, the family physician, was named as co-respondent, terminated yesterday in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff. The case was tried in the Supreme Court before Justice Chester and a jury. The jury on the first trial stood eleven to one in favor of Mr. Smith, and on the second eight to four in his favor.

David Welch, who represented Mr. Smith, after the jury had returned its verdict, said that there had been a conspiracy to procure false testimony against his client, who was made defendant in a counter-suit, and asked Justice Chester to make an order sending the case before the District Attorney, so that the guilty parties might be brought to justice.

Justice Chester advised Mr. Welch to go before the District Attorney himself and ask to have the persons alluded to indicted, and Mr. Welch said he would do so.

Mr. Smith has a suit pending against Dr. Kneer for damages for the alienation of his wife's affections.

Reduction Sale of Furniture! | Reduction Sale of Furniture!

O'Neill's.

Special Reduction Sale of FURNITURE!

We want to close out quickly a large lot of Furniture, some of it from our regular stock, which we wish to reduce, and some manufacturers' samples, but all of this season's patterns and of the best grade.

In order to insure a quick clearance we have marked our prices down to a degree low enough to tempt you to buy now for future use. Unusual values are offered in Parlor Suits, Odd Chairs, Dining-Room Tables, Sideboards, China Closets, Bookcases, etc., etc. Four items selected at random from the big stock offered at this sale:

Dining Chairs.
Our entire stock of Dining Chairs that were formerly priced 3.50 to 5.00, including both cane and leather seats, reduced for this sale to
1.98 and 2.98

Rockers.
Five hundred handsome Rockers, polished wood and cobbler leather seats, mahogany, oak, and mahogany finish, formerly 5.00 to 9.00, divided for this sale into three grades,
3.25, 4.50 and 6.

Brass Bedsteads.
An extensive and varied assortment of this season's patterns, formerly priced at $18 to $100, reduced for this sale to
13.25 to 75

Reed Rockers.
A special lot of Full Roll Reed Rockers, all handsome designs, best quality and very comfortable, regular price 3.50 to 6.00, marked for this sale,
2.25, 3.15 and 3.98

Orders by Mail Will Receive Prompt Attention.

☞ All Cash Purchases of Furniture Packed and Delivered Free to Any Railroad Station Within 100 Miles of New York City.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST ST.

CALIFORNIA WINE TRADE.

Question of Renewal of Contracts Between Growers and the Winemakers' Corporation—Mr. Crocker's Letter.

The contracts entered into some years ago between the winegrowers of California and the Winemakers' Corporation of that State, whereby the growers were to turn over their wines to the corporation, expire with this year's vintage, and whether the corporation will be dissolved or not is a question that is exciting deep interest in trade circles. A few of the large and a number of small producers are said to be reluctant to renew the agreement, but it is rumored that should the corporation be dissolved the principal large producers who are now members of it will pool their interests and freeze out the smaller men. This, said an authority on the subject yesterday, would be the natural and logical outcome of the dissolution.

The corporation has represented some of the largest producers in the State. It was organized in 1894, when the business of the winegrowers in California was almost paralyzed. The result of the organization was that markets for the wine were found and prices more than doubled. Differences that arose among the large purchasers of wine from the corporation caused a conflict with the distributors of wine. It was sought, by depriving the winemakers of the sale of their wine, to compel them to disband and return to the old condition of organized purchasing power and disorganized manufacturing and producing facilities.

The corporation thereupon built cellars in the different sections of the State for the shipment of wines to consumers. This inaugurated a war between the producers and handlers of wine, during which large sums of money were lost by both sides. It ended in the factions coming together again and resuming the old relations, by which the California Winemakers' Corporation again sold its wine to the dealers represented by the California Wine Association.

"Whether the corporation goes out of existence or not," said this authority, "I do not believe that another war of prices is to be looked for in the near future. Even should the organization go under and the large producers pool their interests and freeze out the small men, as it is said may be done, I do not think this would affect prices, as far as the consumer in the East is concerned."

On Saturday last meetings of the wine producers were held in all the wine districts of California. Whether a sufficient percentage of renewed contracts has been obtained to warrant the continuation of the corporation is not yet known. At a meeting of the Directors of the corporation, held on the 22d inst., a letter was read from Henry J. Crocker, tendering his resignation as President. Mr. Crocker, after reminding the board that he accepted the Presidency from a sense of duty to the Commonwealth, expresses surprise that steps to reorganize have not already been taken.

"Your corporation," says Mr. Crocker, "is essentially an organization of producers attempting to obtain a legitimate profit on their product as manufacturers. To me it seems suicidal for you to attempt to conduct your business individually against the buying and selling interests that are so closely organized."

A prominent wine merchant, speaking of the present condition of the American wine trade, yesterday said:

"There never was a time in the history of the American wine industry when the people were in a better condition to accept native wine than they are to-day. The trouble has been hitherto that the wines have been put on the market so immature that they do not keep clear and are not wholesome to the stomach. At the present prices, which in some instances are lower than the cost of production, makers cannot afford to keep wine the three years necessary for it to mature."

LAWYER MADE A MISTAKE.

Said His Client Was Incompetent to Plead, but He Was Not.

Giacamo Morado, who stabbed his wife, Joanna, to death in Hoboken a month ago, was arraigned before Judge Blair in the Hudson County Oyer and Terminer Court at Jersey City yesterday. Alexander C. Young, Morado's counsel, set up the plea that his client is not only insane but by reason of his insanity is unable to comprehend his position, enter any plea, or make any defense. Counsel therefore objected to the presentment of the indictment or any order the Court might make requiring the defendant to plead.

Judge Blair overruled the objection and at the request of counsel the facts were entered upon the record. The interpreter was then directed to read the indictment in Italian. When Morado had heard it he was asked by the interpreter how he would plead. He responded, clearly and firmly, in Italian: "I am not guilty."

The plea was entered and Morado was remanded, no date being set for trial.

Miss Kellam Held for Trial.

Miss Adelaide Kellam, an actress, living at 226 Fifth Avenue, who was arrested Monday night on the complaint of Miss Mary Beal Maris of 102 West Thirty-seventh Street, charging her with perjury, was held for trial in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday. Miss Maris secured a judgment against Miss Kellam in supplementary proceedings, and the latter denied she had gotten $1,000 life insurance at the death of her father. An officer of the Equitable Life Assurance Society appeared in the police court yesterday and stated that Mr. Kellam's life was insured in favor of his daughter for $1,000, and that she had received the money. A receipt given by Miss Kellam was produced in evidence.

Appeal for an Old Man.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $200 wherewith to provide for a man of seventy years who is so hampered by his physical defects in obtaining work that he cannot compete with younger and more ablebodied workers. He is a man of high character, well educated, and refined. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

COLLARS AND CUFFS
TRADE E&W MARK
THE BEST MADE

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY.
4 P. M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND
7 P. M. 8 P. M. PAIN'S SPECTACLE AND FIREWORKS
9 P. M. Frank Daniels OPERA COMPANY AND COMPLETE
IN THE IDOL'S EYE.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 4.
NEXT WEEK,
FRANK DANIELS,
THE WIZARD OF THE NILE.
SPECIAL MATINEE JULY 4.

ONE ADMISSION PRICE to all 3 Grandeurs!
THE NEW YORK! The Great Golden Spectacle! 8 to 11:45.
THE MAN in the MOON!
The Grand Ballets! 500 People!
Including Sam Bernard.
Promenade de Luxe, 7:30 to Midnight!
The Aerial Ma Meolia Grove!
B'way, 44 & 45 Sts. The New Roof Wonder! 8:15 to 1 A. M.
Crystal roof protection in event of rain!
Cooled by IMMENSE

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Rain; variable winds, becoming northwesterly.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,435. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 81½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39⅝c; cash cotton, 6 1-16c.

FOREIGN.—The situation in Brussels resulting from the introduction of the Government's Electoral bill has grown very serious. There was a tumult in the House yesterday, one Deputy being severely beaten, and in the evening, after a number of meetings, a monster parade was formed. The demonstrators gathered outside the Palace and Parliament House, and would not disperse when charged by the mounted gendarmes. The latter finally charged with fixed bayonets, wounding several persons. At a late hour the streets were held by the police and civil guards. The cup challenger Shamrock, which arrived at Southampton yesterday, was said to be aground last night. Many leaders of London society are taking great interest in the International Council of Women. Mrs. Ellen C. Johnson, Superintendent of the Massachusetts Reformatory for Women, died suddenly in London yesterday morning. She was a delegate to the Council of Women, and read a paper before it on Tuesday. Admiral Sir Windham Hornby, K. C. B., died suddenly yesterday afternoon while presiding at a meeting of the Hotchkiss Ordnance Company. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said at a dinner last night in London that there was no cause for alarm owing to the diminution in the Bank of England's reserve. The official list of the members of the Dreyfus court-martial has been announced, Mme. Dreyfus has arrived at Rennes, where the trial will be held, and the counsel for the prisoner has made known the outline of his case. There was a lively debate in the Italian Chamber of Deputies yesterday on the royal decree empowering the Government to prohibit public meetings and to punish strikers, and there are some apprehensions that it may lead to a Ministerial crisis. Advices from Pretoria say that the conferences with the representative of the Orange Free State looking to a compromise of the Transvaal disputes have probably been successful. The Parliamentary Committee for the promotion of the Anglo-American movement met yesterday and decided to issue a report of the first year's proceedings at an early day.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

At a conference at the White House yesterday it was definitely decided to give Gen. Otis in the Philippines a fighting force of 40,000 men, and 10,000 volunteers will be raised at once.

William J. Reardon of Brooklyn told Miss S. V. Schenck of the same place, whom he had never seen before, that she was not a respectable woman because she rode a man's wheel. Miss Schenck caused Mr. Reardon's arrest and he was fined $5.

Mrs. Delia Kelly of Brooklyn was insulted by two corner loafers on Tuesday night. When her husband was told of the affair he set out in search of the men, and found them in a saloon. They started to run, whereupon he chased one of them many blocks and soundly thrashed him.

Page 2.

The Kentucky Democratic Committee completed its State ticket yesterday and adjourned sine die.

Gov. Roosevelt yesterday participated in the Milwaukee carnival parade, was tendered a reception by the Press Club there, and was enthusiastically received in the Chamber of Commerce, where he made a speech. He started east at 3:15 o'clock

Burglars who last week robbed Mrs. Mendes, a dressmaker of Sixth Avenue, of $1,000 worth of goods, have returned the goods, with a letter explaining that they had read in the papers that she had been robbed several times before, and that they felt sorry for her.

Page 3.

A general strike on the Brooklyn street railroads is among the possibilities of the near future.

The Blodgett Memorial Summer Home for Poor Children has been opened at Pleasantville, N. Y.

The People's Brewing and Refrigerating Company has been incorporated. Its object is to sell beer at much cheaper rates than exist at present.

A meeting of the Directors of the New York Central Railroad will be held tomorrow for the purpose of considering the lease of the Boston and Albany system.

Notwithstanding "burglar-proof" contrivances a burglar entered the residence of Nathaniel Zabriskie, in Hackensack, N. J., and, while Mr. Zabriskie slept, took $170 in cash from under his pillow, and silverware and other articles from other rooms.

The Rev. John W. Brown, M. D., a well-educated colored man, has been arrested in Brooklyn charged with grand larceny. When questioned as to the reason for his acts, he said that he needed money, and that he found that people were more easily gulled than was generally imagined.

A young man, who gave his name as Frank Smith and said he came from Chicago, was arrested after a chase on the charge of stealing a watch from Philip Scheu while on a street car. Later Scheu found the watch in his outer coat pocket, where he says it dropped after being wrenched off its chain.

Page 4.

Robert P. Porter sailed on the American Line steamer St. Paul yesterday for Europe.

Albert S. Moore, who was accused of forgery in 1895, has filed a petition in bankruptcy.

Official announcement was made yesterday of the race between Columbia and Defender, to be sailed off Sandy Hook on July 6.

In a race from Newport to New London yesterday, the Columbia, giving the Defender a two-minute handicap, beat her eight minutes in thirty-eight miles. The race was sailed to the windward, with a strong breeze and heavy sea.

Page 5.

The will of John G. Moore has been filed for probate. The value of the estate is unknown.

The degree of M. E. was conferred by Yale University yesterday upon Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.

Surrogate Varnum yesterday handed down a decision refusing to admit the will of Serena D. Turrell to probate.

The report that a baby had been kidnapped caused a mild panic in Ridge Street yesterday and gave the police a warm chase.

The members of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church last night extended a call to the Rev. Dr. Walter D. Buchanan to become their pastor.

Dr. Oscar Loew of the United States Agricultural Department believes he has discovered a new cure for germ diseases that will supersede the serum treatment.

The police are looking up the record of Jacob Hat, the second class passenger of the St. Paul, charged with smuggling. They hint at important developments.

A meeting of the Presidents of the trunk lines east of the Mississippi River with the representatives of their principal western connections was held yesterday. The east-bound freight rate situation was discussed.

The State Civil Service Commission and the Municipal Civil Service Commission have finally agreed on the rules to govern employes of this city. The new rules will be sent to the Mayor for his approval in a day or two.

B. W. Goldberg, formerly Consul at Jerusalem under the Harrison Administration, has patented a device which, he says, will prevent collisions at sea. The device comprises a system of cable wrapped around each ship.

Plans are under consideration for the construction of an extensive terminal freight depot on Newtown Creek, Brooklyn, for the joint accommodation of the freight business of the Long Island Railway and the business of Palmer's Docks.

Attorney General Gray of New Jersey has advised the refusal of the articles of incorporation of the American Isthmus Ship Canal Company, on the ground that one of the provisos is in conflict with the New Jersey statute. It is said the articles will be amended.

The appraisement of the jewels and wearing apparel of Mrs. Phyllis E. Dodge, seized by customs officials on Saturday last, was concluded yesterday. As a result all the wearing apparel of Mrs. Dodge has been returned to her, as well as the jewels, with the exception of four articles, whose estimated value is between $40,000 and $50,000.

Page 7.

In order to please his dying sister, Peter Brickman and his bride married before the date set for their wedding.

Page 8.

The Brooklyn baseball team lost a game in Pittsburg yesterday by a score of 9 to 1.

Filon d'Or, purchased by R. T. Wilson, Jr., just before the race at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, won the Tidal Stakes.

Page 9.

Bankers of Northern New Jersey will ask to be made exempt from the collection fee imposed on out-of-town checks.

Page 14.

A man was killed in a brewery yesterday by the explosion of a beer-cooling vat.

The New York State Commerce Commission listened yesterday to testimony in regard to the decline of the export trade at this port.

An official announcement of the continuation of the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co. as the Morton Trust Company was issued yesterday.

Henry Morgan and R. Klein, comprising the firm of Lyon & Co., were held yesterday in $3,000 bail each for examination. Capt. McClusky charges that they are members of a gang of swindlers.

All the city officials are greatly gratified by the action of the majority of the Board of Aldermen in respect to the bond issues. The next step will probably be to mandamus the Council. Controller Coler says he will fight the matter to a finish.

A special dispatch from London to The Chicago Tribune says that the wreck of the Paris on the Manacles was due to an error of Capt. Watkins in making a false entry on the log and thereby later mistaking his location. Officials here will not talk on the subject.

The Supreme Court, in the case of Cohen vs. Farley has decided that a land broker can collect his commission for negotiating a sale which afterward fails because the lot involved is not of the dimensions advertised by the owner. This decision reverses all former judgments.

A cow bison escaped from its paddock in Central Park yesterday and was not captured until after a long chase, in which hundreds took part, through several streets and in the Park. Several small-sized panics were caused by the appearance of the animal running wild.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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A DOLLAR SELLS FOR $1,000.

Racine Man's Profit on a Silver Piece Dated 1804.

RACINE, Wis., June 28.—A. Altman, clerk in a leading dry goods house here, a week ago received a silver dollar dated 1804 in payment for goods.

He has sold the coin for $1,000.

Altman sent the coin to Chicago, where experts pronounced it genuine, and it readily sold at the price named. The person who gave the dollar for the goods is not known.

CORPORATIONS IN TEXAS.

Failure to Pay Franchise Tax Forfeits Right to Do Business.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 28.—Attorney General Smith to-day rendered an opinion that when a foreign corporation, which has been granted a permit to do business in this State, becomes delinquent in its franchise tax payment, and fails to make such payment, together with the prescribed penalty of $5 per month, within six months from the time the delinquency occurs, its right to do business in Texas cannot be revived by getting a new permit.

Under this ruling a large number of foreign corporations that have been negligent in paying their franchise tax to the State are not only outlawed temporarily, but are forever debarred from transacting business in Texas.

SEVERE WIND AND RAIN STORM.

Burst Over City Early This Morning and Did Considerable Damage.

Belated wayfarers and others whose business kept them out until 1 o'clock this morning saw a demonstration of the power of wind and water rarely equaled in this section. Just after 1 o'clock it began to rain. Great drops fell steadily for about five minutes. Then a regular hurricane burst over the city. Great clouds of dust and rain swept through the streets, destroying in a moment all the efforts of the Street Cleaning Department for the night.

The gutters were miniature rivers, and persons in cable and electric cars were drenched. Nothing but a well built wall was proof against the force of the storm. Umbrellas were useless, and fragments of these and broken awnings sailed about everywhere. For twenty minutes the storm raged, doing considerable damage to signs and awnings. No serious casualties were reported.

LAWYER BECOMES A BANKRUPT.

Bank Failure Forces Cincinnati Attorney to File a Petition.

CINCINNATI, June 28.—Isma Troth, a well-known lawyer of Lynchburg, yesterday filed his petition in the United States Court to be declared a bankrupt. Mr. Troth was one of the organizers of the Lynchburg Bank, which was drawn into the wreck caused by the failure of the Hillsboro National Bank, of which Mr. Overman was cashier. Overman was also one of the managers of the Lynchburg Bank. In his schedule of assets and liabilities filed yesterday, Mr. Troth places his liabilities at $31,881.55.

In the assets there are specified cash in hands to the amount of $3,145; deposits to the amount of $2,015, and notes to the value of $2,771; in all $8,971. Of this sum, Mr. Troth claims as exempt only $550.

Mr. Troth's petition is among the very few that have been filed, in which the assets are worth mentioning. His debts arose altogether out of the failure of the bank. He has already given up all his extensive farm property in payment of claims against him growing out of the bank failure.

FISH STORY FROM LONG ISLAND.

Tons of Mossbunkers and Weakfish Washed Ashore by a Storm.

LONG BEACH, June 28.—This is a fish story in which imagination and exaggeration play no part. This nine-mile strip of ocean front hinges on the ocean home of the mossbunkers, and it is not unusual to see half a dozen steam fishing boats dragging their nets off this place while their crews manoeuvre in small boats. Tons of mossbunkers are gathered in for bait in a day. There is nothing like them for catching weakfish, as the mossbunker is the weakfish's particular food.

During the storm of last week the ocean rolled high, and the breakers formed a good mile from shore on more than a dozen lines. When the mossbunker gets into the breakers he loses his head, and whole schools of them were washed on the beach this side of the first line of breakers, where they remained until drawn out by the receding water. For a time they might have been gathered in by shovelfuls. The weakfish, in pursuit of their prey, followed the mossbunkers to the beach, so that one could have caught them in his hand if his grip were strong enough, or speared them with a common stick. It was after the bathing hour, and Prof. Archangel Lancin, the bathing master, it is declared, caught three of them in his hands.

Transport Valencia Starts for Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—The United States transport steamer Valencia sailed to-night for Manila bearing the headquarters band, and Troops B and M, Fourth Cavalry, and Companies H and E of the Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Arizona Mine Is on Fire.

JEROME, Ariz., June 28.—The United Verde mine, the property of W. A. Clark, is on fire. Great excitement prevails.

Fire! "Unexcelled Fireworks!" Buy before the rush at Depot, 9 Park Place.—Adv.

TO REINFORCE GEN. OTIS

The Government Decides to Call for About 10,000 Volunteers.

ACTION AFTER RAINY SEASON

Will Keep a Fighting Force of at Least 30,000 in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Although it is admitted at the War Department that forces to strengthen Gen. Otis are to be provided, and that when they are raised Otis will have fully 30,000 effectives all the time, the details for the raising and equipment of the men are not discussed by War Department officials.

It remains true that the general scheme for enlisting nine or ten regiments was correctly outlined some days ago, and that unless a change of plan is made these will be officered without giving the militia in different States a chance to provide officers for the new regiments.

The War Department does not discover any objection to the plan of enlisting men as volunteers just as regular recruits would be enlisted, but only until July 1, 1901.

There is a very strong determination not to take State organizations as such, even if they can be obtained quickly and well-equipped. This is plainly to avoid the disputes that arose last year over the raising of volunteers, and to keep all men enlisted within the reach and control of the War Department from the time they enter the service. Gen. Corbin said to-day, when asked about the provision to be made in excess of 35,000 men for Gen. Otis, that he had been looking back to the records of the civil war to see what the sick rate was when there was an army of about a million men in the field. He said that it was then about 23 per cent.

Otis reported 12 per cent. of his men sick, and it had for a long time been only 7 per cent. Gen. Corbin said that with all the improved methods of sanitation and of medical treatment of disease made since 1865 it was reasonable to look for a lower sick rate in an army.

At all events, the idea of the War Department is to provide enough men in the Philippines as soon as the rainy season will permit a renewal of activities to assure Otis the use of 30,000 men at all times. There is great anxiety among politicians and also among young men who are not politicians but who have political backing to take service with the new troops.

It was reported this evening that at West Point the cadets of the Class of 1900 were much excited by a report that they were to be graduated at once and assigned to service in the volunteers just about to be organized on a regular basis. This seemed to those War Department officers who heard it as a pretty good suggestion, although it would scarcely seem that the emergency is great enough to justify shortening the course of the cadets. When Secretary Alger was asked whether the report was true, he promptly answered that it had never been thought of.

Arrangements are to be made at once for increasing the transportation necessary to get these additional troops to the Philippines.

The decision to reinforce Gen. Otis by the end of the rainy season is interpreted to mean that aggressive campaigning will cease until the bad weather ends. Until that time operations probably will be confined to occasional excursions to places in close vicinity to the American lines where the insurgents may have congregated in force. By remaining quiescent under good shelter during the rainy season it is hoped the health of our troops will be conserved and the danger from climatic fevers reduced to a minimum.

Gen. Otis has cabled the War Department that he has the skeleton organizations of two or three regiments which it is proposed to raise in the Philippines. At the War Department this is said to mean that Gen. Otis has the officers selected and that the regiments are ready to be filled with enlisted men. How many of these can be secured from the volunteer regiments now in the Philippines is not known. It is stated at the War Department that the recruits now being secured at the rate of 1,000 a week cannot be used for the volunteer army provided for in the act of March 2 authorizing 35,000 men, although it would be an easy matter to transfer the men, with their own consent, to the volunteer service.

FIVE SOLDIERS DROWNED.

Members of Company G, Twelfth Infantry, Go Down on an Overloaded Raft Near Manila.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 28.—Details of the drowning of five men of Company G, Twelfth Infantry, United States Army, in the Pasig River June 3, were brought from the Orient by the steamer Empress of China. A number of soldiers under the direction of an officer were crossing the river on a small raft made of bamboos lashed over small boats. The men were crossing in regular squads, but at the time of the accident the raft was overloaded, and rapidly filled until it sank about ten feet from the bank. The water was full of struggling men fighting against the swift current and heavy equipment, and before they could be rescued, five had gone down for the last time. Four bodies have been recovered as follows:

Corp. E. Hermann, Jasper L. Whims, Nels Anderson, and Joseph Nuleville. They were buried in the new National Cemetery adjoining the old Spanish cemetery. Since Feb. 5, twenty-five soldiers in all have been buried there. Within each coffin is placed a corked bottle containing details and cause of death.

THE SPANIARDS AT MANILA.

Prisoners Will Be Paid, but Their Families Are Suffering.

MANILA, June 28.—Gen. Jaramillos, who is settling Spain's military affairs here, has received a cable message from the Minister of War at Madrid, Gen. Polavieja, announcing that the pay of all soldiers who are in the hands of the insurgents will be continued during their captivity. The families of many of these officers and soldiers are in Manila, without means of support here or on their return to Spain. The new Spanish Consul here, Señor Luis Marinas, says his foremost business is to secure the release of the prisoners.

The Spaniards are fast leaving Manila. The steamer Isla de Luzon sails for Spain soon, taking several hundred persons, civil and military officials, and their families. The Spanish commercial men are selling out, and some of the largest interests here will soon pass into the hands of English capitalists.

Cavalry Landed at Muntinlupa.

MANILA, June 28.—Capt. Gale's squadron of the Fourth Cavalry embarked for Morong Monday. The gunboat Napidan, which accompanied the troops, visited the town of Muntinlupa, on the west shore of the lake, and found a small body of rebels entrenched there. The entrenchments were shelled by the Napidan, and when the rebels began to retreat the cavalry was landed. The Filipinos, in firing a final volley, killed a cavalry private.

Massachusetts Veterans to Volunteer.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., June 28.—Major R. A. Whipple, Second Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, to-day announced his intention of raising a company of 125 men from among the veterans of the Second, Sixth, and Ninth Massachusetts Regiments for service in the Philippines. Major Whipple had a consultation with President McKinley during the latter's recent visit here, and it is understood that in the course of the conversation the President gave his sanction to Major Whipple's plan.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Pure, sparkling, delicious. Telephone 118 Cortlandt.—Adv.

SITUATION IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Conferences for a Compromise with the Orange Free State Believed to Have Been Successful.

PRETORIA, June 28.—The conferences between President Krüger and Fischer, a member of the Executive Council of the Orange Free State, who was the bearer of compromise suggestions from the Free State, in the matter of the disputes between the Transvaal and Great Britain, have been concluded. The general impression is that Fischer's mission has been successful. He afterward conferred with Conyngham Greene, the British Diplomatic Agent here.

LONDON, June 29.—The Johannesburg correspondent of The Standard says: "President Krüger, it is understood here, persists in his demand for arbitration as an essential condition in any settlement. In the meantime the Transvaal continues buying provisions and war material, and it has arranged with the Netherlands Railway Company to have absolute control of the railway lines in the Orange Free State in the event of war."

MEETINGS AT CAPE TOWN.

Loyalists Gather and Uphold Sir Alfred Milner, the Governor.

CAPE TOWN, June 28.—A meeting of 4,000 loyalists, under the Presidency of the Mayor of Cape Town, was held here this evening and adopted, with the greatest enthusiasm, resolutions supporting Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of the Colony and British High Commissioner in South Africa, in his recent negotiations with President Krüger, and thanking the Canadians and Australians for their offers of assistance. An immense overflow meeting was also held.

The former, at which the Right Hon. Sir John Gordon Sprigg, ex-Premier of the colony, and numerous other political leaders were present, was addressed by several Johannesburgers.

Sir Gordon Sprigg also addressed the meeting, declaring that unless Sir Alfred Milner was absolutely supported, there was danger that the Cape Colony would secede from the empire. He declared himself convinced that Great Britain was solidly behind the Imperial Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, whose recent speech before the Unionists of Birmingham, England, dealing with the Transvaal problem, he warmly commended.

Americans Going to the Transvaal.

LONDON, June 28.—The Pall Mall Gazette says it has discovered in London two members of the Clan-Na-Gael, from the United States, who are en route to the Transvaal and trying to secure money and men in support of the Boers.

KELLY'S CHASE FOR REVENGE.

His Wife Insulted, He Ran Many Blocks After Her Assailant and Soundly Thrashed Him.

On Tuesday evening last Mrs. Delia Kelly, the wife of Thomas Arthur Kelly of 100 Lawrence Street, Brooklyn, went out on an errand. She had hardly gone a block from her house when a couple of corner loafers accosted her. She tried to pass them, when one of the ruffians threw his arms about her neck, and tried to kiss her. She screamed and slapped his face. With an oath, the ruffian struck her in the mouth, knocking out two of her teeth, and throwing her into the gutter.

Mrs. Kelly, who is a good-looking young woman, went home and told her husband, who was resting on the lounge after his day's work. Mr. Kelly asked her for a description of the men. He then wrenched a steel rod from the baby carriage, and, with this novel weapon, started out in quest of the men. It was then about 7 o'clock. From that hour until after 1 o'clock in the morning Mr. Kelly had a very busy time.

Rightly conjecturing that the nearest saloon was a good place to look for his prey, he lost not time in going there. Pretending to sip a glass of beer, he listened to the conversation of the loungers until he heard one man, who answered Mrs. Kelly's description, make a remark about "de good-lookin' dame y' punched."

Mr. Kelly took a firm grip on his steel rod and approached the two men.

"Would you mind stepping outside for a moment, if you have no other engagement?" he inquired, with the suavity of a Chesterfield.

"What fur?" asked one of the hoodlums, with a scowl.

"I want to make your face look like a Philippine war map and break you in two," explained Mr. Kelly. "'Twas my wife you hit."

The two men separated and ran for life. Kelly succeeded in landing on the head of the man who had been indicated as the assailant, and cut his scalp open, but the man recovered himself and broke away. Kelly followed him, with the fragment of the baby carriage waving above his head. He was gaining on his man when the fellow darted into a store and dashed out through a rear window before the proprietor could do more than gasp. Kelly followed like a streak.

"What the—" began the astonished storekeeper; but Kelly did not wait to hear the rest. Out through the window he shot, and saw his enemy disappearing around a corner. How many blocks they traversed neither can tell. They touched only the high places on the way. Neither made any remarks. At one time Kelly caught up with his victim in a back yard, and the man turned on him with an axe. Kelly hit him on the fingers with his rod, and the man dropped the axe and scaled the fence. Kelly got hold of the fringe of his trouser-leg, but the man got away, leaving a few threads in his pursuer's grasp.

It was in a jewelry store on Myrtle Avenue that Kelly's efforts came near being crowned with victory. The pursued was darting through the store, when the plucky wife of the jeweler, thinking he was a burglar, caught him and held him in an iron grasp.

"For God's sake," cried the exhausted rascal, "let me go. I've been sandbagged. A man is trying to kill me!"

She let him go, and Kelly dashed through the store a few seconds later with blood in his eye and on his rod. A hat store was next visited by the pair, and soon after this the husband lost track of his man and reluctantly went home. He found his wife excited and nervous.

"Oh, Tom," she cried, "I'm so glad you're back safe. Did you kill him?"

"No, I didn't kill him," returned Kelly, apologetically, "but I bet I confused him and concussed him quite a good deal."

He persuaded his wife to go to bed, and she finally got to sleep. Kelly could not do so to save his life. He sat up brooding over the insult to his wife, and the more he thought of it the angrier he got. At 1 o'clock in the morning he was still sitting at his front window, as wide awake as ever, and rapidly getting angrier. Suddenly he saw his man on the other side of the street, with a blood-stained bandage on his head. A flash of unholy joy lit Kelly's eyes. He felt good-natured again. He had obtained a stout club by this time, and discarding his former weapon, he stole down to the street and pounced on the man.

"We haven't finished that little matter of business we were speaking of," said Kelly sweetly, with the joy of battle in his eyes.

With an oath, the man pulled out a knife and made a pass at him, slitting his jacket down several inches. There was a red-hot struggle on the instant, but it was of short duration for Policeman Marrin of the Adams Street Station was only a few rods away. He came running up, separated the combatants, and took the hoodlum to the station house. Kelly was not pleased.

"I wish you hadn't been around," he said to Marrin. "It was wrong for you to interfere in a little discussion like that."

The prisoner was John McDonald. He gave three different addresses. Mrs. Kelly identified him, and yesterday he was sent to jail for ten days for disorderly conduct. When he gets out he will be arraigned for the assault on Mrs. Kelly.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Recommended by eminent physicians for purity.—Adv.

MAY SUCCEED GEN. ALGER

The President Summons Gen. Harrison G. Otis to Washington.

TO DISCUSS THE PHILIPPINES

But It Is Also Rumored in the Capital that Gen. Otis May Have the War Secretaryship Offered to Him.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Gen. Harrison Gray Otis of Los Angeles, Cal., has been requested by the President to come to Washington to discuss with him the situation in the Philippines, where he served for many months with great credit to himself and his command, and he is expected to be here in a few days.

Of this there is no doubt whatever. It is admitted at the White House to be true.

In connection with this undisputed report there is another that Gen. Otis will come here principally to consider a proposition to succeed Gen. Russell A. Alger as Secretary of War. As to this report the White House is dumb.

While it is considered highly probable that a new Secretary of War may be needed immediately, it is the impression among those who have discussed the rumor from a War Department standpoint that the President is not likely to select as Secretary of War any officer who saw service last year. Some doubt is also expressed about the wisdom of choosing a soldier to be the Secretary.

Many men who have followed the conduct of the war have asserted that a Secretary with executive ability, even though he had next to no military knowledge, would be better than a soldier, particularly if he were a man of sufficient force of character to give direction to those who do understand soldiering, but who are not necessarily fitted thereby for executive business.

IS ALGER PINGREE'S TOOL?

Suggestion that the Michigan Governor Is Using the Secretary to Build Up His Own Political Fortunes.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Secretary Alger seems to be about the only man in Washington who believes he will continue indefinitely to be Secretary of War. He insists positively, buoyantly, and cheerfully that he is going right along with that business and that his relations with Pingree will not in any respect or degree impair his standing with the President. Members of the Cabinet are more careful about expressing their aversion for Alger than he was in referring to one of his associates, but there is no doubt, even among Republicans who have defended Alger from many of the attacks made upon him, that the time has come when he will have to be invited out of the Cabinet if he does not offer his resignation.

According to a story in The Star to-night, Alger has allowed himself to be played upon by Pingree with some sinister notion that he has an influence over the Administration that will prevent the President from undertaking to force him out of the Cabinet. The Star's sketch of the situation in Michigan reads as if it was prepared by some one who understands Pingree and his purposes, and the relations that have existed between the Pingree and McMillan factions for many years.

Alger is being played by the shrewd Michigan Governor, it is said, chiefly for the purpose of bringing about a disruption in the Cabinet for its local effect in Michigan rather than because of the influence the Secretary of War might exert through his own personality within the State. If he can be used to injure McMillan and the Administration in the eyes of the people of Michigan, the imputed purpose of Pingree will have been accomplished, and then when it comes to actually electing a Senator, advantage will be taken of the situation so formed, and there is a score of dark horses within the Pingree stables who entertain fond hopes that fortune may come their way. It is a fact that Alger is not regarded as the only possibility among the Pingree men.

Michigan Republicans, realizing that Alger is a candidate who may be displaced at any time, are being made to feel that they may entertain great expectations if they enter the ranks of the men who oppose McMillan, and that no one can tell who will be covered with the Senatorial mantle.

Pingree is against the Administration and McMillan, and if he can persuade Alger that his political future is with him rather than with the Administration, and can induce him later on to say some unpleasant things about the Administration, he will have strengthened himself with the people with whom he is working.

While the demand that Alger shall be displaced from his position as one of Mr. McKinley's advisers is coming from many parts of the country, the effect of such action on the situation in Michigan is said to be questionable. Michigan politicians say that while from a National point of view the party might be benefited by the repudiation of Alger, yet from their point of view the case would be different. Alger out of the Cabinet, they say, could be made to talk by Pingree in a way that he would not talk if still holding an important office under the Administration. The very fact that he would be displaced in the Cabinet would be worked by Gov. Pingree to his advantage, and some of the Michigan friends of Mr. McKinley hesitate about giving Pingree such an opportunity.

Both Burrows and McMillan indorsed Alger for the Cabinet with the understanding that he would help them down Pingree. With this understanding, it is said, Burrows made several trips to Canton to see Mr. McKinley. The talk then was that in due time McMillan would retire from the Senate and Alger would become the leader of his faction of the party to continue the fight against Pingree. When Gov. Pingree came up for re-election Alger was expected to help "down" him, but, it is said, he had become so impressed with the power of Pingree that he decided to reconsider his determination.

The failure of the plan to defeat Pingree impressed Alger with his power, and since that time he has been regarded as closely tied to him. When the time came for him to assist Burrows in his re-election he failed to do so. It is said he sent a check without a letter to accompany it, all the while being friendly with Pingree. The Pingree men had control of the State organization, and then the McMillan men began to fight to get control of it, and from that time Alger was left out of the McMillan conferences, and even this forced him closer to the side of Pingree.

Even if McMillan had not been a candidate, it is said the faction of which he is the leader would have taken another candidate than Alger for the Senate. It was decided that McMillan was the strongest man and was the one to rehabilitate the old organization, the fight all the while being primarily against Pingree and his faction.

It is said that Pingree offered to support McMillan for the Senate if the latter would give him the delegation at the next National Republican Convention, when Pingree could make capital for himself to strengthen his hopes for the Presidential nomination in 1904. This offer, it is declared, was rejected promptly, and McMillan continued his fight against the Pingree men. The declaration of Pingree in favor of Alger for the Senatorship is said to be the direct result of McMillan's action in "turning down" this peace proposal.

It is not believed that Pingree really cares for Alger and his political future, but that he is using him to intensify his fight against McMillan. If he could disrupt the Cabinet his general object might be forwarded, and the election or non-election of Alger to the Senate would be a minor matter to him.

NEW CALENDAR FOR RUSSIA.

Government Decides to Abandon the Julian-Greek Calendar.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Consul General Holloway, in a communication to the State Department, from St. Petersburg, says:

"The Russian Government has, after many years' discussion, determined to abandon the old style or Julian-Greek calendar, which is twelve days behind the now universal system of the Gregorian cycle, and which has been a source of annoyance to Russians doing business with other countries, who were compelled to use both dates, as well as to foreigners trading with Russia.

"The St. Petersburg Astronomical Society has taken the matter in hand, and with the co-operation of the Ministers, will appoint a commission to be composed of sixteen persons, nine of whom are to be members of the Astronomical Society, who will arrange all the details. It is expected that the new-style-calendar will go into effect in 1901."

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Is the purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

THE SHAMROCK AGROUND?

She Is Reported as Having a List of Fifteen Degrees—Arrived at Southampton Yesterday.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 28.—The yacht Shamrock, Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger for the America's Cup, arrived here in tow this morning, and is now lying off Hythe Pier.

At low tide late this evening the Shamrock was apparently aground, with a list to port of fifteen degrees.

The vessel was to be taken to Fay's Docks to-night in order to be completely fitted for her trials.

LONDON, June 29.—The Daily Chronicle this morning announces that the Prince of Wales has challenged Sir Thomas Lipton, the owner of the Shamrock, for a race between that yacht and the Britannia, and that a race will be arranged for the third week of July, in the Solent.

THE DREYFUS COURT-MARTIAL.

Official List of Members and How the Trial Will Proceed.

RENNES, June 28.—The official list of the members of the Dreyfus court-martial, which is to assemble in the Army Service Building for the retrial of the prisoner is as follows: President—Col. Jouraust; Major Brongniart, Major De Breon, Major Profilet, Major Merle, Capt. Parfait, Capt. Beauvais. All the members of the court-martial are of the Artillery, and have passed through the Polytechnic School.

Mme. Dreyfus arrived here to-day. There was no demonstration upon the part of the inhabitants.

There is much discussion in Paris as to whether the court-martial will immediately try Dreyfus on the latter's arrival in Rennes, or whether there will be a preliminary examination which will cause the trial itself to be postponed until the first week in August. Maître Demange, the counsel for Dreyfus in 1894, who has also been accepted for the coming trial, has stated there will be a long preliminary examination before the trial proper. On the other hand, Commandant Carrière, the Commissaire du Gouvernement, or prosecutor for courts-martials at Rennes, says that there will be no additional investigation. According to him, the military judges will take as basis of examination the two investigations already made and confine themselves to the one question indicated in the decree of revision. Nevertheless, it is believed that even if the instruction or investigation is not recommenced, the proceedings themselves will comprise a deep and searching examination of the 1894 inquiry and of that of the Criminal Chamber of the Cour de Cassation. All witnesses without exception will be called if their testimony appears necessary. M. Casimir-Périer, ex-President of the republic, will be questioned, while Gens. Mercier, de Boisdeffre, and Gonse will be called upon to declare in the presence of Dreyfus himself their reasons for believing in his guilt. Moreover, the prisoner will be confronted with Lieut. Colonel du Paty de Clam and Capt. Lebrun-Renault, to the latter of whom, it is said, Dreyfus confessed his treason.

French Deputies Fight a Duel.

PARIS, June 28.—A duel was fought this morning with swords between M. Berteaux, Socialist, and M. Millevoye, Republican Nationalist, as a result of the altercation which took place between them in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. After M. Millevoye had wounded M. Berteaux in the left cheek, the two Deputies shook hands.

To Celebrate Dreyfus's Acquittal.

RICHMOND, Va., June 28.—At a meeting of prominent Jewish citizens and residents of French birth held here to-night steps were taken to celebrate the vindication of Dreyfus, should the court acquit him.

WOULD-BE REFORMER FINED.

Told a Brooklyn Young Woman Bicyclist It Was Not Respectable to Ride a Man's Wheel.

By his ambition to set right what he considers the evil tendencies of the times a reformer named William J. Reardon was led into a police court yesterday, and departed with his reformatory zeal somewhat dampened and a hole in his pocketbook. Mr. Reardon is fifty years old, married, and lives at 814 Eighteenth Avenue, Brooklyn. He has daughters, and he has brought them up in the way they should go. It has always appealed to Mr. Reardon a sad thing that other people do not bring up their daughters in the same way, and sometimes he goes out in Prospect Park and looks at the young women who ride bicycles until he fairly chokes with indignation.

On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Reardon went to the Park and saw young women ride bicycles until his heart turned cold within him. Finally he could stand it no longer. He approached a young woman who was resting for a moment before resuming her ride, and said to her:

"You are not a respectable woman to ride a man's wheel. You should go home and get a wheel made for your sex."

The young woman, who was Miss S. V. Schenck of 77 Seventh Avenue, on the Park Slope, turned red and her eyes flashed, but she made no reply. She promptly mounted her wheel and rode not to her home, as the reformer advised, but in search of a policeman. She found Mounted Policeman John C. Campen, and told him what had taken place, and as a result the surprised and indignant reformer, protesting violently, was led away to the Grant Street Police Station.

Yesterday he was arraigned in the Grant Street Court, and Miss Schenck, with more courage than women complainants usually have, was on hand to press her complaint. She is said to be a member of the Riding and Driving Club. She told her story, and Magistrate Worth said to the reformer:

"Would you like to have any man say to one of your daughters what you said to this lady?"

"If my daughters rode bicycles," replied Reardon, "I would not allow them to ride that kind. I contend that I was justified in what I said. In my opinion the riding of men's wheels by women is one of the most dangerous signs of the times, and I believe that all right-thinking men should—"

"Five dollars' fine, and hereafter mind your own business," was the unfeeling interruption. The fine was paid, and Miss Schenck left the courtroom with the air of one who had done her duty.

MEDAL FOR POLITE CABMEN.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Evanston, the Athens of the West, the palladium of learning and the tenting ground of culture, will introduce a custom whereby the unruly of her jehus may be influenced by the prevailing aestheticism and fall into the ways of missionaries and delegates to a peace conference.

The most polite follower of Chesterfield among the cabmen will receive a medal worth $25.

Gentle persons, who had been shocked by the emphasis with which some of the drivers delivered advice to their equines, have noticed since the medal was offered that all cabmen speak in low, sweet, soothing tones to prospective customers, and that their words are as carefully chosen as in a girl graduate's oration.

Mayor Bates and Chief of Police Bartram are the judges.

A Portrait of Admiral Dewey. In ten colors, size 14x21, ready for framing, free with next Sunday's Brooklyn Eagle. Price 3 cents.—Adv.

TO-DAY'S COLLEGE RACES

Harvard and Yale Ready for Their Annual Contest

wary, would also speak but briefly. He said: "My men have worked hard. They have responded faithfully and earnestly to every suggestion, and they deserve to win in good shape. I do not believe in talking before a race. In fact, I do not believe in talking very much, anyway."

Richard A. Armstrong, another old Yale oarsman and coach, familiarly known among the Yale men as "Bronch" Armstrong, returned to-day from Poughkeepsie, where he officiated last evening as the referee in the quadrangular race between the University of Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Cornell, and Columbia. When asked for his opinion on the race to-morrow, he said: "The Yale boat is going well. It is impossible for me to compare the two crews accurately, as I have not seen Harvard row for several days. Yale is rowing more smoothly than Wisconsin, but it would be hard to say whether one or the other is the faster unless they were to come together. Yale is pulling fully as well as Pennsylvania, so far as form goes; but the same uncertainty prevails in comparing the crews."

The early evening was spent in receiving visitors, prominent among whom were Dr. "Josh" Hartwell, a former Yale oar and football player, and Lieut. Hills of the auxiliary cruiser Prairie. The Yale contingent retired at a comparatively early hour, and long before midnight Broadview was wrapped in darkness.

HARVARD'S LAST PREPARATIONS.

At Redtop, Harvard's quarters, there was little of the boating activity of the ten days previous. The visitors, however, kept matters lively, for a score or more of graduate oarsmen came up the river, bent on a look at the crew and the quarters on the bluff that many remembered so well. Those who came early saw the crew on the river for an hour in the morning, although no hard rowing was done. Coach Storrow sent the eight off on half a dozen pistol starts. In each case the crew rowed out for a quarter of a mile, but they did not exert themselves.

Just before sundown the 'Varsity went out again, much to the delight of a still greater throng of Cambridge men at the quarters. The work was light, as it would naturally be on the eve of the great race. The freshmen went out at the same time with the 'Varsity, and both crews were lined up and practiced several starts. Mr. Storrow, who acted as referee, propounded the usual formula to each crew, and then started them with a pistol. The crews rowed each time about an eighth of a mile, back and forth in front of the boat house, where the crowd of Harvard enthusiasts, too large to be accommodated aboard the launch, could watch them. The freshmen gained a slight lead on the first start, but in the three succeeding trials the 'Varsity jumped away and gained steadily. The work all through the boat was smooth, the outboard work being especially uniform. The crews were out about half an hour, and then they returned to the float. The 'Varsity four were then taken out, and had some final coaching and practiced a few starts.

None of the men seemed nervous over the outcome, which showed them to be well trained and not too much on edge. Their faithful college friends sat round and chatted of the morrow's races, and it was the opinion of all that the '99 crew had been well trained. Said one prominent Harvard oarsman:

"The crew has steadily improved since it came to New London. And while it is not an unusual one, it is still much above the average. As a crew it is not as good as Yale, but it has the perfection of watermanship and smoothness never before seen in a Harvard shell. The boat is steady and the men row confidently. It is well known that the Yale crew does not go as fast as appears, while the Harvard shell goes through the water much faster than appears.

"Yale can only row so fast, while Harvard has the power to increase her speed. It appears to me therefore that if Harvard is within striking distance of Yale at the three-mile flag the Crimson crew will win through its spurting ability.

"As for the freshmen, I think they have a chance, although not nearly as good as the four, who should win."

Among the prominent graduates at the Harvard quarters to-day were Dr. William A. Brooks, Dr. Conant, Neal Rantout, John T. Burnett, and Stroke Bullard of the '98 crew, while undergraduates flocked to the quarters nearly all day. The 'Varsity crew will have a paddle in the morning, but the other crews will not pull an oar until they start in the race

THE HARVARD AND YALE CREWS

NEW LONDON, June 28.—Following are the statistics of the Yale and Harvard crews in to-morrow's races:

YALE.

THE 'VARSITY CREW.

The Yale 'Varsity eight of this year is made up of well-tried material, only two of the men, Neidecken, No. 7, and Brown, No. 5, being without previous 'Varsity experience. Both however, rowed with freshman crews, Brown having been Captain of last year's freshman eight.

Of the other six men in the 'Varsity boat only two, Williams, stroke, and Greenleaf, bow, have rowed but one year previously with the big crew. The remaining four have not only been among the 'Varsity men before, but have also rowed in their class on the freshman crew.

The statistics of the crew are as follows:

W. B. WILLIAMS, stroke oar, is a member of the class of 1900. He came to Yale from De Lancey School. His home is at Haverford, Penn. He weighs 160 pounds, is 5 feet 10 inches in height, and twenty years of age. He was stroke of last year's 'Varsity crew, and he also stroked the freshman crew.

J. H. NEIDECKEN is also in the class of 1900. He is No. 7 in the 'Varsity boat. He rowed No. 5 last year and No. 7 on the freshman crew. He is twenty-one years old, 6 feet and ½ inch in height, and weighs 170 pounds. He prepared at St. Paul's School. He comes from Milwaukee.

Capt. FRED W. ALLEN, No. 8, rowed in the same position in the '97 and '98 'Varsity boats. He weighs 180 pounds, is twenty-one years of age, and 6 feet tall. He comes from Walpole, Mass., and was prepared at Andover Academy. He will be graduated next year.

W. GORDON BROWN, who was Captain of last year's freshman crew, rows No. 5. He is the heaviest man in the boat, weighing 190 pounds. He also is the tallest man, his height being 6 feet 3 inches. He is nineteen years of age Brown's home is at Flushing, L. I. He prepared at Groton School. He is in the class of 1901.

R. P. FLINT, '99, S., of Los Angeles, Cal., rows No. 4, which position he also rowed on last year's 'Varsity crew and in the 1900 class crew. He prepared at Lawrenceville. His weight is 170 pounds, age twenty-two, and height 6 feet.

W. E. S. GRISWOLD was No. 7 of the '97 'Varsity crew, and he also rowed on the '99 freshman crew. He is No. 3 of this year's eight. He weighs 178 pounds, is 6 feet 1½ inches in height, and 22 years of age. His home is at Erie, Penn. He prepared at Black Hall School, and is a member of the class of '99.

H. P. WICKES, No. 2, has had two years' experience at that position, having rowed there on last year's big crew, and also in the 1900 freshman crew. He fitted at Andover, and comes from New York City. He is a member of the class of 1900. He is 20 years of age, 5 feet 10½ inches in height, and weighs 168 pounds.

J. C. GREENLEAF, '99's bow oar, was No. 7 on last year's 'Varsity crew. He is 6 feet in height, 20 years of age, and weighs 170 pounds. He came from Lawrence, N. Y., and fitted at Westminster School.

JAMES McLEAN WALTON, the coxswain, is a member of the class of '99, and comes from Monmouth Beach, N. J. He prepared for college at the Callison School, New York. He coxswained the 1900 freshmen in last year's 'Varsity boat. He is 22 years of age, weighs 115 pounds, and is 5 feet 9 inches in height.

'VARSITY SUBSTITUTES.

The substitutes, two of whom are also in the four-oared crew, comprise two previous 'Varsity crew men, Brock (No. 2) and Greenway; Cross, who was a substitute on last year's big crew, and Mitchell of last year's freshman crew.

J. P. BROCK, '99, comes from Lebanon, Penn. He rowed No. 3 on last year's 'Varsity crew, and was Captain of his freshman eight. He prepared at St. Paul's School. He is twenty years of age, weighs 175 pounds, and is 5 feet 10 inches in height.

P. L. MITCHELL rowed No. 7 on last year's freshman crew. He comes from Cincinnati, and prepared at a university school. He is a member of the class of 1901, is nineteen years of age, weighs 146 pounds, and his height is 5 feet 11 inches.

J. C. GREENWAY rowed No. 4 on the '97 'Varsity crew, and was a substitute last year. He is a member of the class of 1900, and his home is at Hot Springs, Ark. He prepared at Andover. He is twenty-two years of age, weighs 158 pounds, and is 6 feet in height.

J. W. CROSS was No. 5 in his freshman crew, and a substitute for last year's 'Varsity eight. He prepared at Groton School, and will be graduated next year. He comes from New York, and is twenty-one years old. Weight, 184 pounds; height, 6 feet.

THE 'VARSITY FOUR.

Following are the statistics of the Yale 'Varsity four:

ALEXANDER CAMERON, stroke; age, twenty years; height, 5 feet 10 inches; weight, 167 pounds.

P. L. MITCHELL, No. 3; age, twenty years; height, 6 feet 1¼ inches; weight, 170 pounds.

J. C. BROCK, No. 2; age, nineteen years; height, 5 feet 10¾ inches; weight, 178 pounds.

R. M. PATTERSON, bow; age, twenty-one years; height, 5 feet 8½ inches; weight, 156 pounds.

E. F. CHITTENDEN, coxswain; age, twenty years; height, 5 feet 8 inches; weight, 112 pounds.

THE FRESHMAN CREW.

The Yale freshman crew has only two members who had rowing experience before reaching college—Hooker, No. 6, and Kunyig, No. 4. The others, however, were carefully selected from a large number of candidates, and after a competition which satisfied the coaches that they had the best possible material.

P. S. WAMOTH, 1901, of New Orleans, who has been finally settled on as stroke after a long, hard fight with his classmate, Benner, prepared for Yale at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. He is 20 years old, weighs 160 pounds, and is 6 feet tall.

A. S. BLAGDEN, 1901, S., No. 7, lives in Washington, and prepared at the Friends' School in that city. He is 20 years old, weighs 172 pounds, and his height is 5 feet 11 inches.

H. S. HOOKER, 1902, No. 6 and Captain, hails from Washington. He rowed at his preparatory school. His age is 19 years, weight 170 pounds, and height 6 feet 2 inches.

A. H. SHARPE, 1902, M. S., No. 5, lives in New Haven, where he prepared for college at the Hillhouse Public High School. Sharpe is 21 years old, weighs 172 pounds, and is 6 feet and ½ inch in height. Last Fall he was a substitute and on the university football team.

P. H. KUNYIG, 1902, L. S., No. 4, prepared for college at the Central High School, Philadelphia, where he lives. Kunyig rowed on his school crew, and is 19 years old, 175 pounds in weight, and 6 feet and ½ inch in height.

E. S. LINCOLN, 1902, was finally decided upon as No. 3 after a close race with J. P. Swan, which lasted well into the period of training at New London. Lincoln is another Washington boy, and prepared for Yale at the Friends' School in that city. He is 19 years old, weighs 159 pounds, and is 5 feet 10½ inches tall.

O. S. ACKLEY, 1902, No. 2, lives in Brooklyn, where he received his preparation for Yale at the Brooklyn High School. Ackley measures 5 feet 11 inches in height, is 19 years old, and weighs 162 pounds.

L. H. HOLT, 1902, bow, prepared for college at the Public High School in Hartford, his home. Holt is 18 years old, weighs 158 pounds, and is 6 feet tall.

M. K. ARMSTRONG, 1901, S., coxswain, is a brother of "Bronk" Armstrong, who captained Yale's winning crew in 1895. Armstrong comes from Hampton, Va., and prepared for Yale at Lawrenceville. He is 19 years old, weighs 108 pounds, and is 5 feet 7 inches tall.

FRESHMAN SUBSTITUTES.

B. H. BENNER, 1901, S., substitute stroke, lives in Wellesley, Mass., where he received his preparation for college at the Wellesley Boys' School. He is 20 years old, weighs 148 pounds, and is 5 feet 7 inches in height. Benner enjoys the distinction of holding the class strength record.

J. P. SWAN, 1902, lives in Utica, and comes to Yale from Groton School. He is 20 years old, weighs 165 pounds, and is 6 feet in height.

J. N. Trezell, 1902, comes from Wilkesbarre, Penn., and prepared for Yale at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. He is 18 years old, weighs 141 pounds, and is 5 feet 6¼ inches tall.

L. H. LAWS, 1902, comes to Yale from Cincinnati and prepared at the University School, Cleveland. He is 19 years old, weighs 158 pounds, and is 6 feet in height.

J. H. WADE, 1901, S., lives in Cincinnati, and prepared for Yale at the University School at Cleveland. He is 19 years old, weighs 164 pounds, and is 6 feet 2 inches in height.

HARVARD.

THE 'VARSITY EIGHT.

The Harvard 'Varsity crew of this year is made up of men who have had much rowing experience, although only two of them, Capt. Higginson and Harding, the bow oar, have been members of previous university eights. Higginson was No. 4 and Harding was No. 5 in last year's big crew. Sheafe, No. 7; Bancroft, No. 6; Wood, No. 3, and Evans, No. 2, all have had training on Weld crews, the source of nearly all Harvard rowing material. Lawrence and Tilton, No. 5 and No. 4, respectively, have had good training with their class crews. A summary of the 'Varsity crew follows:

FRANCIS LEE HIGGINSON, Jr., 1900, of Boston, stroke and Captain, prepared for college at Groton, where he captained one of the school crews. He was Captain of his freshman crew, rowing No. 6, and stroked the winning class crew in his sophomore year. He rowed No. 4 in the 'Varsity last year and No. 7 in the winning junior class crew this Spring. Age twenty-one, height 6.1 feet, and weighs 161 pounds.

CHARLES MINOT SHEAFE, 1901, Law, No. 7, of Seattle, Washington, prepared in Seattle, where he rowed on an athletic club crew. He rowed on the Weld crews last year and stroked the winning Law School Weld this Spring. Age twenty-four, height six feet 1 inch, and weighs 169 pounds.

HUGH BANCROFT, 1901, Law, No. 6, of Cambridge, prepared at Cambridge Latin School. He rowed 5 on the '98 class crew in his senior year and 6 on the first Weld this Spring. Age nineteen, height 6 feet 2½ inches, and weighs 178 pounds.

JAMES LAWRENCE, Jr., 1901, No. 5, comes from Groton, where he fitted for college. He has rowed on his class crew for two years, being Captain this Spring. Age twenty-one, height 6.2 feet, and weighs 173 pounds.

NEWELL WHITING TILTON, 1900, No. 4, of Cambridge, prepared at the Cambridge Latin School. He rowed No. 4 on his freshman crew and No. 6 on his class crew this Spring. Age twenty, height 6.2½ inches, and weighs 177 pounds.

CLEMENT BIDDLE WOOD, 1901, Law, No. 3, prepared at the De Lancey School, Philadelphia. In his last two years at college he rowed on the Weld senior crew, and this Spring he rowed No. 6 on the victorious Law School eight. Age twenty, height 5.10 feet, and weighs 174 pounds.

DWIGHT BURKEE EVANS, 1901, No. 2, comes from St. Louis, where he fitted at Smith Academy. He has rowed two years on the Weld junior crew, which he stroked this year at the Harlem regatta. Age twenty, height 5 feet 11¾ inches, and weighs 159 pounds.

CHARLES LEWIS HARDING, 1900, bow, of Boston, prepared at Hopkinson's School. He stroked his Weld class crew and the Weld junior crew in his sophomore year, and rowed at No. 5 on last year's 'Varsity boat. Age, 20; height, 5 feet 9 inches; weight, 164 pounds.

HERBERT ADDINGTON WADLEIGH, 1900, coxswain, of Boston, was fitted for college at Hildreth's Classical School and the Boston Latin School. He was coxswain of his class crew this Spring. Age, 22; height, 5 feet 7½ inches; weight, 102 pounds.

'VARSITY SUBSTITUTES.

ROBERT FULTON BLAKE, '99, comes from Boston. He prepared at the Boston Latin and English High and Latin Schools. He rowed on his class crew in his sophomore year, and on the Weld senior crew. Last Spring he was at No. 2 in the 'Varsity eight, when illness compelled him to leave the boat. This Spring he rowed bow in his class crew. Age, 21; height, 6 feet; weight, 160 pounds.

JOHN DEVEREUX KERNAN, 1900, fitted for Harvard at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. He was substitute on his freshman crew, and rowed No. 4 in his sophomore crew and No. 2 in the 'Varsity crew of 1898. Age, 21; height, 5 feet 10 inches; weight, 170 pounds.

JOHN FORBES PERKINS, '99, comes from Milton, and fitted at the Milton Academy. He has rowed on all four of his class crews. He rowed No. 6 on the '97 'Varsity, and was substitute on the 'Varsity last year. Age, 21; height, 6 feet; weight, 174 pounds.

LAWRENCE ENDICOTT, 1901, of Boston, prepared at Nobles School, and rowed on the B. A. A. junior crew. He has rowed on his class crew for two years. Age, 20; height, 5 feet 9 inches; weight, 153 pounds.

THE FRESHMAN CREW.

Of this year's Harvard Freshman crew, four men never have rowed before. The other four have had some experience.

MORRIS RUGGLES BROWNELL, stroke, is one of those without previous rowing practice. He is in the last half of his eighteenth year, weighs 145½ pounds, and is 5 feet 9 inches in height. He fitted for college at the Medford High School.

ROSCOE HARRIS GOODELL, No. 7, has also not rowed before. He fitted at Worcester Academy, is nine months over eighteen years old, weighs 164 pounds, and is 6 feet tall.

WALTER CHURNUCK, No. 6, was stroke of the Boston Latin School crew last Spring. His age is eighteen years, weighs 170 pounds, height 5 feet 11 inches. He came to college from the Latin School.

WILLIAM EDWARDS LADD, No. 5, is among the tall men in the boat squad, his height being 6 feet 1 inch. He prepared at Hopkinson's School, and never rowed before coming to Harvard. He is eighteen years and ten months old, and weighs 178 pounds.

HAROLD BULLARD, No. 4, rowed No. 3 on the crew of Noble's School, where he fitted, last year. His age is nineteen years eleven months, weight 161 pounds, height 6 feet ½ inch.

GEORGE BACHE EMORY, No. 3, is the other man without previous rowing experience. He is within four months of twenty years old, and lacks 2 inches of 6 feet in height. He weighs 165 pounds. He prepared at Hopkinson's School.

GUY BANCROFT, No. 2, is the captain of the crew. He is the son of Gen. William A. Bancroft, of Harvard rowing fame, and was a member of the Cambridge High and Latin four last year, in which he rowed No. 2. His age is eighteen years and five months, weight 150 pounds, height 5 feet 10¼ inches.

JAMES HOPKINS SMITH, Jr., bow, was a member of the Groton School crew for two years during his preparatory course there. He is eighteen years and three months of age, weighs 154 pounds, height 5 feet 10 inches.

WALTER MEREDITH BOOTHBAY, coxswain, prepared at Hopkinson's School. He weighs 104 pounds. His age is eighteen years eleven months.

FRESHMAN SUBSTITUTES.

ROBERT WITHAM ATKINSON, twenty-two years of age, weight 162 pounds; height, 5 feet 11 inches. He previously rowed with the Helena Boat Club, Honolulu.

DAVID COLON CAMPBELL is the strongest man in the squad. He is nearly twenty-six years old. He prepared at Worcester Academy. He is 164 pounds in weight, and 6 feet in height.

CLARENCE CONANT COLBY, rowed as No. 2 on the winning Roxbury Latin four last Spring. He is twenty years of age, weighs 163½ pounds, and is 5 feet 7 inches in height.

CASPAR WISTAR MORRIS came to Harvard from Delancey School, Philadelphia. He has not rowed before. He is eighteen years of age, 160 pounds in weight, 5 feet 10 inches in height.

THE 'VARSITY FOUR.

Following are the statistics of the Harvard 'Varsity four:

F. R. BLAKE, '99, stroke; age twenty-three, height, 6 feet 1 inch; weight, 160 pounds.

J. D. KERNAN, 1900, No. 3; age, twenty-one years; height, 5 feet 11 inches; weight, 170 pounds.

J. F. PERKINS, '99, No. 2; age, twenty-one years; height, 6 feet 1½ inches; weight, 175 pounds.

L. ENDICOTT, 1901, bow; age, twenty years; height, 5 feet 9 inches; weight, 155 pounds.

The following will act as officials for the 'Varsity race: Referee—W. A. Meiklejham, of Columbia; Yale Judge—Edson F. Gallaudet; Yale Judge at Finish—Richard Armstrong; Yale Timekeeper—Alfred Cowles; Harvard Judge—G. S. Mumford; Harvard Judge at Finish—H. L. Saltonstall; Harvard Timekeeper—J. J. Storrow.

Captain of the Cornell Crew.

ITHACA, June 28.—The Cornell 'Varsity crew to-day elected William Daisell, Jr., '99, of Egremont, Mass., as Captain of the next year's eight.

ROOSEVELT IN MILWAUKEE

Crowds at a Flower Parade Greet Him as the Next President.

CHEERS BY OLD HARVARD MEN

Visits the Board of Trade and Makes a Speech Heartily Indorsing Mr. McKinley's Policy.

MILWAUKEE, June 28.—"He won with our boys in blue, and will be our President, too." Thus ran one of the banner inscriptions displayed to-day in Milwaukee's flower parade, of which Gov. Theodore Roosevelt was the centre of attraction. But this apparently did not interest the Governor half as much as did another sentence displayed everywhere and on every lip:

"Our Teddy."

The Governor's part in the flower parade was to lead it in the undecorated carriage of Capt. Fred Pabst, accompanied by President Hackett, Gov. Schofield, and Lieut. Ferguson. He was driven to where the parade formed, and, preceded by a mounted escort and a band, started on a carriage journey through the ranks of 250,000 spectators drawn up on both sides of Grand and Prospect Avenues.

The marshal of the day was ex-Gov. George Peck, and as he rode up and saluted Gov. Roosevelt before the parade started, the latter said, with impulsive enthusiasm:

"Really, I'd like to stay here and go on a bender."

Mr. Peck laughed and replied: "And be pardoned out by the Governor?"

To which Gov. Roosevelt replied: "Wouldn't that be a great one—the Governor of New York pardoned out by the Governor of Wisconsin?"

Photographers by the score leveled cameras at the Governor, and he shouted to them: "The Spaniards didn't do anything as bad as that."

Little girls and young women ran out to the carriage and threw clusters of roses and bunches of sweet peas until it was a bower of flowers. In the hats of hundreds of men were little white cards on which were printed: "Teddy, 1904," time and time again the shout went up from street corners and crowded office windows: "Roosevelt for President."

The Governor was on his feet nearly all the time he was in his carriage. He was kept constanly bowing. Once when he had a breathing spell, he said: "This is the jolliest fun I ever had."

A bumptious individual standing on the edge of the curb called to him: "Where's Platt?" Promptly the Governor answered: "I'm here." "You bet you are," was the response. "You are on deck."

The cheering at every part of the line was tremendous, and once the Governor said: "They don't know me as they do in New York, hence I am popular."

Old Harvard graduates seemed to be stationed at every corner, for the shout was continually going up: "Rah! rah! rah! Harvard!"

Early in the day the Governor visited the Deutscher Club. He spent a few moments there and then was taken to the Press Club, where he wrote his name on the wall and made a short speech. Then he went to the Milwaukee Club, where a breakfast was given to him. Many prominent people were present, including Lieut. Ferguson, Gov. Schofield, George W. Peck, Mayor Rose, Senator-elect J. V. Quarles, Congressman Theobald Otjen, Major Moses Harris, Capt. Davis of the Morrill, and Capt. Hodgson of the Fessenden.

The Governor made no speech at the breakfast. His health was drunk, and he briefly responded with thanks. A Board of Trade committee then called for him, and he spent ten minutes in the pit and made a speech, in the course of which he said:

"At the end of the nineteenth century, as this century moves along on the road to greatness, she has many serious problems to face, and when she needs men to carry out her purposes, she can call upon men of the best thought and wisdom, just such men as I am now addressing. You of the great West hold in your hands the future of this Nation. It rests with you, and you will, I know, show yourselves equal to the task. We always have with us our home problems, and we should aim always to get into public life men of courage, of common sense, and of honesty.

"No amount of genius or brilliancy can atone for a lack of the element of fearlessness, of decency, and horse sense, and no one or two of these will avail unless the man has all three. The ablest man alive, if corrupt, is a danger to the country or community to just the extent of his brilliancy and ability, and you, gentlemen, are in honor bound to allow him to feel the weight of your disapproval.

"I don't care how brave a man is, if he is a natural-born fool he is not worth knocking in the head. If a man is lacking in common honesty he is not fit for public life, no matter how brilliant he may be.

"We have certain important foreign problems which confront us. The United States has evidently as great a destiny on the Pacific as on the Atlantic Ocean, and whether we live on the former or the latter, we must be equally interested in the welfare of the Nation upon every foreign question, we should all see that the Nation rises on the Pacific as on the Atlantic, and we have a right to demand of all good citizens to stand by the President, as he upholds the honor and the glory and the greatness of the flag, no matter what the individual ideas may be regarding the Philippine question.

"We cannot fool with any one who bears arms against our rights and our destiny; the people of the world must be made to realize that we fear none, and that we must be obeyed whenever we are contending for our rights. We must treat those who are against us as they deserve, and when we have proved to them the right and justness of our cause, then we must treat them with humanity and liberality, and because of their weakness we should be more than ordinarily generous and just with them. And we want to make it understood that, while we fear no nation and shirk no duty, we desire peace above all things, and we feel that there are three great nations which have interests together. These are America, England, and Germany. These should work hand in hand for the solution of the questions that now confront us in the Pacific."

After the members of the board had shaken hands with him he was driven to the Pabst breweries, and then to the residence of Capt. Pabst. Following this came the flower parade.

While at the hotel the Governor was called upon by Henry C. Payne and was in conference with him for a few moments. The Hamilton Club of Chicago telegraphed asking him to an informal luncheon, but he could not accept. A telegram which pleased him much was this:

"Albia, Iowa, June 28.—Theodore Roosevelt, Milwaukee: Hurrying home and had hoped to reach Milwaukee in time to welcome you. So sorry to miss you by one day. Charles King, General."

The Governor replied to this by writing the following: "Gen. Charles King, Milwaukee: Am really touched by your telegram. I deeply appreciate it. Am so very sorry to miss you.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

"I return to New York," Gov. Roosevelt said, just as he left here, "more conscious than ever of what the heart of the American people is."

CHICAGO, June 28.—Gov. Roosevelt arrived in Chicago from Milwaukee to-night over the Northwestern Road. The run of eighty-seven miles was made in ninety minutes, record breaking time. A carriage took the Governor to the Lake Shore Station, where he left for the East. Many shook hands with him at the station and he was given a hearty good-bye.

"KISSING BUGS" AT WORK.

As the result of the attentions of what is believed to be a "kissing bug" August Langwasser's face is twice the size that nature designed it to be. Langwasser is fifteen years old, and on Tuesday went on an excursion to Idlewild Grove. While wandering among the trees he was bitten on the lower lip by a bug. When he woke up yesterday morning his face was badly swollen, and, alarmed, he went to Bellevue Hospital, but after being attended returned home.

The physicians at Bellevue think the boy may have been bitten by a "kissing bug." This is a carnivorous insect somewhat resembling a beetle, which usually attacks the lips of people, and thus it acquires its name. It first made its appearance in Washington, D. C. No fatal cases have been known to result from its bite, but much pain and abnormal swelling generally result.

Michael Cunningham of 509 East Thirteenth Street, dock watchman, is suffering from a painful wound on his right arm which he supposes was inflicted by a mosquito, but which may have been caused by a "kissing bug," as the symptoms are very similar.

No other cases have been reported hereabout so far as is known.

Full-page portrait of Alfred Van Santvoord, the pioneer steamboat man on the Hudson River, in THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday Magazine of July 2d.—Adv.

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THE KENTUCKY DEMOCRATS.

State Convention Makes Its Ticket and Adjourns—Goebel Dictates Nominations.

LOUISVILLE, June 28.—The Democratic State Convention adjourned to-night after completing the State ticket. The full ticket is as follows:

Governor—William Goebel of Kenton County.

Lieutenant Governor—J. C. W. Beckham of Nelson County.

Secretary of State—Breck Hill of Clay County.

Attorney General—Judge R. G. Breckinridge of Boyle County.

Auditor—Gus Coulter of Graves County.

Treasurer—Judge S. W. Haeger of Boyd County.

Commissioner of Agriculture—I. B. Nall of Louisville.

Commissioner of Public Instruction—H. V. McChesney of Livingston County.

William Goebel dominated to-day's proceedings as he has those of every day since the convention began. Coming here with less than one-fourth of the delegates instructed for him, and with a smaller number of delegates accredited to him than to either of the other two candidates for Governor, he leaves the convention, holding the nomination for head of the ticket, with the party organization under his control and a ticket made up of his partisans.

This, however, has been accomplished only after a severe ordeal and strife that several times threatened to rend the party to such an extent that these prizes, even after he had secured them, would have been valueless. The spectators have witnessed melodrama, farce, and a near approach to tragedy since the convention began its work a week ago, but the convention ended in a love feast that might have seemed out of the question to one unacquainted with the Kentuckian character.

The five or six hundred delegates who remained to-day to complete the work of the convention were harangued from 9 o'clock in the morning until well into the night without intermission except for an occasional ballot, by those who made the nominating and seconding orations.

But it all came to one end. The Goebel slate went through. Sometimes there was a strong fight; in some cases more than one ballot was necessary, but the required votes were always in readiness when the time came to swing them. After completing the ticket, the convention adjourned sine die.

KENTUCKY REPUBLICANS' PLANS

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 28.—The Republican race for Governor is about won, though the convention does not take place for three weeks. Attorney General Taylor has received 820 instructed votes for Governor and 848 are necessary to nominate. His nomination on the first ballot seems certain, he has the support of the administration people.

State Auditor Stone, who is also a strong candidate, claims the race is not yet won, but it is believed the result is practically settled. The Republicans are badly split, especially in Louisville, and a lively convention is promised, though it can hardly be so sensational as that of the Democrats.

W. B. Atterbury Pleads for Harmony.

Walter B. Atterbury said yesterday that he had written to ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren and other Republicans of Brooklyn who supported Seth Low in 1897, suggesting that steps be taken to bring about harmony before the Fall campaign opens. He said he was willing to allow the independents to name their candidates for District Attorney and County Clerk, leaving the offices of Sheriff and Register to be filled by the organization.

The Delaware Club Entertains.

The Delaware Club, the social organization of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District, gave a vaudeville entertainment and reception at Terrace Garden last night. Many Tammany politicians attended the affair, which was arranged by Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn, the President of the club and leader of the district.

South Dakota Republicans.

REDFIELD, S. D., June 28.—The State Republican Convention to-day renominated Supreme Court Judges Carson, Haney, and Fuller. Resolutions strongly indorsing President McKinley's foreign policy and reiterating fealty to the money plank of the St. Louis Convention were adopted.

DEWEY SAILS FROM CEYLON.

COLOMBO, Ceylon, June 28.—The United States cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board, sailed from here for Port Said at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The Admiral has been living quietly here, and his health has improved. He went on board the cruiser at 10 o'clock this morning. The customary official visits were exchanged during the day.

Previous to his departure Admiral Dewey visited the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite, now at this port, having on board Capt. Richard P. O'Leary, United States Navy, the Governor of the Island of Guam; who is on his way to his post.

Dewey Home Fund $11,366.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Dewey Home Fund contributions to-day were $352. Most of this amount came from The Brooklyn Eagle. The fund now amounts to $11,366.

Civil Engineers in Session.

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 28.—The American Society of Civil Engineers held a business session at the Stockton Hotel to-day at which a resolution was passed memorializing the Government to have compiled a more complete statement of municipal works throughout the United States. The sentiment of the members as to the time and place for the next meeting was taken. Forty members were in favor of holding it in Paris, France, but a resolution favoring either Dawson City, Northwest Territory, Canada, or Puerto Rico, was adopted. The matter will be finally decided by the Board of Directors. A discussion on the pollution of the water supplies followed.

Louisville Worsted Mills Are Sold.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 28.—The United States Worsted Company to-day acquired possession of the Hope Worsted Mill of this city. The mill was owned by C. F. Murphy, a Boston millionaire, and the estate of the late J. W. Stine. The mill was capitalized at $100,000, but it has paid dividends of from 20 to 25 per cent. yearly and sold for at least double the price. The present capacity of the plant is 2,000 pounds of yarn a day. This will be greatly increased. The mill employs 250 hands.

Committed Suicide in His Cell.

NORWICH, Conn., June 28.—Fred Sibley, aged thirty-one, who was sentenced to Norwich jail yesterday for fifteen days for defrauding a hotel proprietor, committed suicide in his cell to-night by severing the arteries in his arms. He used a broken mug, and he died within an hour. His home was in Worcester, Mass., where his wife, mother, and brother reside. He had been in Norwich about a week.

Lightning Injures Pennsylvania Men.

READING, Penn., June 28.—Three men out of a party of fifteen Pennsylvania Railroad employes were struck by lightning today during a storm. Simon Seidel was seriously injured and may die. Two others were severely hurt. All of the fifteen men in the party were more or less stunned, and were hurled down a fifteen-foot embankment.

Priceless Birdskins from Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—The steamer Roderick Dhu brought from Hilo the most valuable collection of birdskins ever made in the Hawaiian Islands. The collection is said to be practically priceless. It is consigned to the National Museum at Washington. It has taken Prof. Henshaw five years to gather the birdskins.

MAY DROP PROF. M'GIFFERT

If He Does Not Withdraw His Book Presbytery Will Act.

DR. FRANCIS MULLALLY'S VIEWS

The Professor May Be Placed on Trial as a Result of His Alleged Heretical Book.

The committee of the Presbytery appointed to confer with Prof. McGiffert relative to his book, which the General Assembly has condemned as heretical, with a view to inducing him to withdraw it or leave the Church, has been holding meetings at the house of its President, Dr. Sample. It is understood that Dr. McGiffert was before the committee on Tuesday and expressed very frankly his views, which, it is said, continue to differ absolutely from those of the committee and the General Assembly.

Dr. Francis P. Mullally, who, after the session of the New York Presbytery on Monday, horrified certain members of that body by freely expressing to the newspaper men who were kept outside his opinion that the meetings ought to be open and reporters admitted, last night explained Dr. McGiffert's position as it appeared to him, and made some trenchant comments upon the present condition of Presbyterianism in this city, the blame for which he laid at the door of the ministers and Trustees of the churches.

"Dr. McGiffert must either withdraw his book or withdraw from the church; there ca be no question about that," said Dr. Mullally at the meeting of the General Assembly this year. Its action was twofold. First appeared a paper expressing their belief in Dr. McGiffert's sincerity, but also declaring that his book was seriously erroneous, and adding a declaration of the Assembly's faith in the doctrines impugned; secondly, the case was remanded to the New York Presbytery, with direction to deal with Dr. McGiffert as it judged to be right.

"At the meeting of the Presbytery in May it appointed a committee under this order of the General Assembly to confer with Dr. McGiffert and report the result not earlier than the meeting in October. This is not a committee of prosecution, but simply of conference. Its report will only determine whether there must be a trial in order to rid the Church of what it believes to be false teaching.

"Dr. Balcolm Shaw, who is one of the Trustees of Union Seminary, might almost be said to have promised on the floor of the Assembly, of which he was a member, that if the Assembly left the Presbytery to deal with Dr. McGiffert according to its own judgment this gentleman would so act as not to compel a trial. I do not think myself that there will be any trial, and if there should be, inasmuch as the General Assembly has positively and strongly, although in tender manner, condemned the book, the proceedings are not likely to be in any way exciting. They can have but one result, which must be reached quickly. The Presbyterians have great respect and love for this learned man, and all regret the presence of a necessity to part with him as a minister in their Church."

The statement was published yesterday that the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, the Rev. Dr. A. H. Bradford, and other Congregationalists are urging Dr. McGiffert to leave Presbyterianism and join them.

"I do not know whether that is the fact or not," said Dr. Mullally, "and I would be unwilling to believe it without proof, because it seems to me an unworthy and improper thing for members of other churches to counsel Dr. McGiffert to leave his church and come to them."

Dr. Mullally said he was very clear in his mind that the fact that several Presbyterian churches in Manhattan are pastorless, that two have been consolidated, and that others have had to disband and sell their property was not due either to the Briggs or McGiffert controversies, and that these have hardly exerted any detrimental influence upon the financial condition of these churches, or upon their spiritual condition.

"I do not believe," said he, "that there is one whit less belief in the divinity of the Scriptures to-day than there was ten years ago. So far as the decline of these churches is to be traced to man, the preachers and officers and Trustees are the ones at whose door the fault lies. It is for them to ask themselves whether they have been true to the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church, to the simplicity, freedom from vainglory, the duty of condescending to men of low estate, economy in management of church money, the avoidance of unnecessary expenditure, and so of high pew rates, which are not according to Scripture, and whether they have not departed from their Biblical form of Presbyterianism, and in doing so from the pole of godliness."

A REPORT ON PUERTO RICO.

The Tariff Said to Act as a Bar to Prosperous Trade.

William R. Corwine, who was delegated by the Merchants' Association of New York to visit Puerto Rico for the purpose of making an investigation of its general conditions from a commercial standpoint, has made his report to the association.

"Almost immediately," says Mr. Corwine in his report, "I discovered that there was a very serious bar that would prevent any material extension of American trade on the Island of Puerto Rico. This bar is caused by the tariff which is in operation there, and so long as it continues in force it is useless to hope for any increase of the sale of manufactured products from the United States on the island. It not only acts as a hindrance to imports, but is rapidly contracting the purchasing power of the people of the island.

"The island is purely an agricultural one; it manufactures scarcely anything, except some carriages, a very few shoes, some hats, and a very limited number of some minor articles. Everything which it consumes it has to buy, and it can only pay for that which it buys when it markets that which it produces from the soil. The tariff is being felt disastrously in every direction. Business men in all lines of trade stated that trade conditions were worse than they had ever been in their experience.

"The transfer of the island to the United States has not yet brought

TO RATIFY RAILROAD DEAL

New York Central Directors Will Have a Meeting To-morrow.

PRESIDENT BLISS TO ATTEND

William K. Vanderbilt Wants the Matter Closed Up Before He Starts for the West.

A meeting of the Directors of the New York Central Railroad will be held in the executive offices, Grand Central Station, to-morrow, for the purpose of considering the lease in perpetuity of the Boston and Albany Railroad by the New York Central. It is believed that the details of the arrangement described in THE NEW YORK TIMES of last Monday, will be definitely agreed upon at this meeting. President William Bliss of the Boston and Albany is expected to be present for the purpose of imparting to the New York Central Directors such information as may be necessary.

Samuel Hoar, general counsel of the Boston and Albany Railroad, was quoted in a telegram from Boston yesterday as saying that the lease of that road to the New York Central would be discussed at a meeting to be held in this city on Friday. Advices from Boston are to the effect that all of the essential features of the lease have been practically settled, and that the New York Central Directors will simply ratify the arrangements made by Mr. Vanderbilt and the Boston and Albany people. William K. Vanderbilt, it is understood, expects to leave New York on Saturday or Sunday for the Northwestern region on a three weeks' fishing trip, and he desires to have this Boston and Albany matter closed up before he goes away.

The deal formed an interesting topic of conversation among the railroad Presidents who assembled at the headquarters of the Trunk Line Association in this city yesterday. The acquirement of the Boston and Albany by the New York Central was regarded as practically accomplished, and some of the Eastern railroad men said that Mr. Vanderbilt had shown great sagacity in getting control of one of the surest money-making roads in the New England States. The statement was made that at a recent examination of the books of the Boston and Albany system the accountants of the New York Central ascertained that the former road was earning between 11 and 12 per cent. on its capital stock each year.

The Boston and Albany has been paying a regular annual dividend of 8 per cent., and at the same time has been expending a good part of its earnings in bettering the condition of the property. Not only is an increase of business looked for, in consequence of the Boston and Albany becoming part of the Vanderbilt system, but also the development of a system of economies which, it is asserted, will result in a considerable saving of operating expenses.

A BOSTON OPINION.

The Transcript Draws Attention to Massachusetts Taxes on Bonds.

BOSTON, June 28.—Regarding the negotiations for the absorption of the Boston and Albany by the New York Central Railroad, The Transcript says:

"The question resolves itself into one of terms, practically everyone admitting that negotiations are in progress. That actual terms have not been arranged there seems good warrant for believing, and there is much disapproval of the proposition to exchange $30,000 New York Central 3 per cent. bonds for each 100 shares of Albany stock. The difference in interest return would be more than offset by the liability to Massachusetts taxes on the bonds; in fact, instead of getting 1 per cent. more, holders would get all of 2 per cent. less if they had to pay taxes on the bonds of a New York corporation.

"However, it is safe to believe that the Albany officials will arrange that matter satisfactorily, and it seems quite evident that the Albany stockholders will get better than 8 per cent. in the event of the negotiations going through successfully."

BABY BORN IN STATION HOUSE.

Mother Says Hospitals Refused to Take Her In.

Mrs. Annie White, who lives at 306 East Eighty-eighth Street, gave birth last evening to a daughter in the matron's room of the Fifth Street Police Station House. The infant weighed eight pounds and with its mother was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Mrs. White was accompanied by Mrs. Jacob Goeth, of the same address when she entered the station house. The women told Sergt. Hayes that Mrs. White had made an effort to enter several hospitals during the day, but had been refused at every place she applied. The women mentioned among the places the Presbyterian and St. Mary's Hospitals. At the latter-named institution Mrs. White said that the physician in charge had shut the door in her face.

Dr. Goode, the house surgeon at St. Mary's Hospital, said last evening that he had directed the woman to go the Maternity Hospital, on Second Avenue. He denied shutting the door in her face.

The physicians in the Presbyterian Hospital say that Mrs. White did not call at that institution.

BLODGETT MEMORIAL HOME.

Opened at Pleasantville for the Benefit of Poor Children.

The Blodgett Memorial Summer Home of Grace Emmanuel Church, at Pleasantville, N. Y., was formally opened yesterday. The Home was established ten years ago by the Rev. William Knight McGoun, rector of Grace Emmanuel Church in East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, for the benefit of poor children, and each year since that time several hundred children have been given a Summer outing through its instrumentality. Many patrons of the Home journeyed to Pleasantville yesterday and spent the day with the forty-one children who are now there. Among them were ex-Judge H. P. McGowan, Thomas Thadford, Mr. and Mrs. Ira G. Lane, Miss P. Ottiwell, John E. Ottiwell, Miss Mabel Dailey, and W. H. Foster. The Home is supported entirely by voluntary contributions and the children are housed, fed, and entertained for two weeks. There are accommodations for sixty children.

It costs about two dollars a week per child, and anybody contributing five dollars has the privilege of sending a child to the home for two weeks, this amount covering all expenses.

Money in Germany for Mrs. Heindorf.

Commissioner of Immigration Fitchie has received a letter from C. Erben, a lawyer of Berlin, asking him to ascertain the whereabouts of the widow of Albert Heindorf, a German waiter, who came to this country in 1877. The woman is entitled to a share in the estate of Heindorf's father. According to the letter Heindorf married an American woman after his arrival here, and nothing more was heard of him. About two years ago Mrs. Heindorf wrote to her mother-in-law in Germany, informing her that her son had died. She said that she was left with two children and with little support, and asked for a share of the father's estate. The mother-in-law, upon receiving the latter, was seized with rage and tore it into bits. She not only destroyed her daughter-in-law's address, but tied up the estate so that it cannot be settled up for ninety-nine years unless the widow can be found and claims her share. The lawyer believes that Mrs. Heindorf has become a public charge.

Reception to Signal Corps Men.

A reception was tendered last night at the armory in Brooklyn to the members of the Second Signal Corps who participated in the Spanish-American war. Borough President Grout delivered an address and presented gold and enameled medals to the veterans. A collation was served, and an informal reception followed. A letter was read from Brig. Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, United States Army, addressed to Capt. Frederick T. Leigh of the Second Signal Corps, praising the work of Capt. Leigh and his men in Cuba.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement. Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

BEST & CO

LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Bathing Suits,

For Boys, in cotton Jersey with fancy stripes, 65c.

In all wool twilled flannel, trimmed with rows of white braid, sizes 4 to 12 yrs., 98c.

13 to 15 yrs., $1.15.

Worsted Jersey, navy blue, sizes 4 to 12, 1.65

Misses' Suits with skirt, all wool flannel, trimmed with rows of narrow white braid, sizes 6 to 12 yrs., 2.65

13 to 15 yrs., $3.10.

Without Skirts, 6 to 12 yrs., $1.80.

Misses' Black Alpaca Suits with red or white duck collars, sizes 12 to 16 yrs., 4.75

Larger sizes 32 to 38 bust, $5.75.

With white duck collar only, sizes 32 to 38, $4.75.

Improved Swimming Jackets for boys or girls all sizes, 1.75

Bathing Tights, Caps, Shoes, etc.

Wherever your children go for the summer we have everything that's suitable, from hats to shoes—dress suits and costumes for hotel parlors—"rough and readys" for the farm—substantial clothes for camping out—bicycle outfits, etc., at the lowest prices.

60-62 West 23d St.

REV. MR. BROWN'S PHILOSOPHY

His Belief that Money Can Be Gotten Easily from Gullible People Leads Him Into Trouble.

"Why did you devote your unusual talents to swindling people?" was asked of the Rev. John W. Brown, M. D., colored, after he had pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit grand larceny and had been remanded by Judge Hurd of the Kings County Court.

"My dear boy," replied the Rev. Mr. Brown, in a fatherly way, "I am bright and most other people are dull. I need money, and they have it. It is very easy to get their money, and that is why I do it. Try it, and you will find that people are much more easily gulled than you now imagine."

Mr. Brown's victims were people of his own race. The charge against him was made by Mrs. Alice Wyatt of 222 Prince Street. Last April Mr. Brown, who is a person of engaging address, called upon her and said he was the executor of Henry Green of Martinique, who had left one-fourth of his fortune of $27,000 to her husband. Mrs. Wyatt said her husband was dead, but Mr. Brown said that was all right. He showed her an important-looking document bearing the name of Dabney Christian of Bridgeport, Conn., and said that Christian was his bondsman, and that the certificate gave him the right to carry Green's legacy around with him. Most of it was deposited in the First National Bank of New York.

Just before he left he remembered that he did not have enough money to cable to the people in Martinique that he had found the heir. Mrs. Wyatt said she had $37, and Mr. Brown said by an extraordinary coincidence that was just the price of the cable tolls. Two or three days later another cable message cost Mrs. Wyatt $15. Later on it was found that $60 was due for taxes on Green's real estate in Martinique. After Brown got this sum he disappeared.

After a while Mrs. Wyatt wrote to Debney Christian to find out what had become of Mr. Brown. Mr. Christian came down to see her in a hurry. He said that he had been swindled in a like manner, and that the document which Mr. Brown had showed her was Christian's commission as a Second Lieutenant in the Connecticut National Guard, which Brown had secured for "identification purposes."

Brown was captured by the police on June 13. It was found that in 1896 he was sent to prison in Trenton for three years, but was pardoned later. Later on he served a year on Blackwell's Island for petit larceny. He is under indictment in Connecticut for swindling Christian, and is wanted for swindling people in Flushing and Manhattan.

Mr. Brown's views on the gullibility of other people was frankly corroborated by Christian when he was on the stand. He was asked if he was not surprised when Brown, or Lewis, asked for his commission, and replied:

"Surprised? I was excited! When a man tells me that I have $18,000 coming to me I get excited. He could have carried away my house if he had wanted it."

Grandson's Revolver Causes a Suit.

Little Freddie Dowd's desire to be a Rough Rider got his grandfather, John Dowd, into the unpleasant position of defendant in a damage suit in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. Last year, during the Spanish war, Mr. Dowd gave his grandson, who was twelve years old, a 22-calibre revolver and a box of blank cartridges. Freddie began to celebrate the Fourth of July ahead of time, and shot all his blank cartridges away. Then he bought a few ball cartridges and played Rough Rider. He had heard that a holster was necessary to the equipment of a Rough Rider, so he went to Julius Oberle, a cobbler, who has a shop on Sixth Avenue, near Ninth Street, and asked to have a holster made. While the matter was being negotiated Freddie shot Oberle in the calf. Freddie said he did not know the pistol was loaded. Oberle sued Mr. Dowd for $10,000 damages. Justice Keogh dismissed the case after hearing the plaintiff's testimony.

The Martense Church Property Fight.

C. William Wright, attorney for the owners of the building used by the Martense Congregational Church of Bay Ridge, yesterday notified William McCormick, saloon keeper, that an injunction would be served on him the moment he tried to interfere with the property. He also informed McCormick that if he did not accept a proposition to remove the building at his own expense they would prevent him from securing his hotel license. Mr. McCormick claims that he bought the property, paid for it, and owns it. He declared yesterday that he would begin work at once on some new houses, which he is going to erect on the plot where the church stands. "There will be no service in that church on Sunday!" he declared, emphatically. Mr. McCormick said on Monday that he would move the church building to the rear of the lot on which it stands, and give the use of it to the congregation for three years free of charge, but since yesterday's notice this offer is off.

Spitz Dog, Heir to $1,000, Is Dead.

Jack, spitz dog and heir to $1,000, was buried yesterday by his owner, Charles Ferguson of 244 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn. He met a violent death on Tuesday. When John Ferguson died, three years ago, he bequeathed Jack to his son Charles, and in his will set aside $1,000 in trust for the maintenance of the dog during the animal's life. Upon the death of the dog the money was to revert to Charles Ferguson. Jack had a good home and the best of care. He wore a pure silver collar with his name engraved on it. Sometimes he was allowed to eat at the table with the family. On Tuesday, while playing with the children on the block, he was run over and killed by an ice-cream wagon.

White Star Captains Transferred.

Owing to the entrance into the White Star Line service of the new steamer Oceanic, Local Manager John Lee announces the following transfer of Captains: Capt. John G. Cameron, Commodore of the fleet and present Captain of the Teutonic, will command the Oceanic; Capt. E. R. McKinstry goes from the command of the Germanic to the Teutonic; he will be succeeded on the Germanic by Capt. Haddock of the Britannic; the Britannic will be commanded by Capt. B. S. Hayes; Capt. Hayes was formerly Chief Officer on the Teutonic.

The Picturesque "Erie" 4th of July Popular Excursions.—Adv.

FLOUR TRUST BUYS SIX MILLS.

Obtains Minneapolis Concerns Turning Out 11,000 Barrels a Day.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 28.—The United States Milling Company, known as the Flour Trust, has purchased from the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Company the six smaller mills of this city, now leased to the Consolidated Company. The figure is understood to be about $1,900,000.

The capacity of the six mills is 11,000 barrels a day. The trust has now a total capacity in Minneapolis of 14,000 barrels daily.

THE ANTI-TRUST CONVENTION.

Governor of Maryland Hopes to Attend the St. Louis Meeting.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 28.—Gov. Sayers today received a letter from Gov. Lloyd Lowndes of Maryland on the subject of the proposed anti-trust conference of Governors and Attorney Generals to be held in St. Louis. He says:

"I am impressed with the importance of the proposed conference for the purpose of taking into consideration the effect upon the business interests of the country from the formation of trusts, and to devise, if possible, a line of legislation to remedy the evils which, it is generally conceded, have resulted from such combinations. I hope to be present at the conference with Attorney General Gaither."

MINNESOTA GROCERS COMBINE.

Form an Organization in Order to Buy Goods in Large Quantities.

CHICAGO, June 28.—A combination similar to that recently organized by Iowa jobbers is said to have been formed by some of the prominent wholesale grocers in Minnesota for the purpose of buying goods in large quantities and thus placing themselves in a better position to compete with Chicago firms.

Full details of the new organization, of which Mr. Cooper of Griggs, Cooper & Co. of St. Paul is said to be the prime mover, have not yet been decided upon. It is asserted that the combination will reduce expenses materially by dismissing about half of the traveling men employed by the individual houses. Other reductions in expenses will be made possible by the combine, and the increased margin of gain will be of material benefit in the active competition with Chicago jobbers.

GREAT LAKES TOWING COMPANY.

Takes In All the Towing and Tug Companies Between Buffalo and Duluth.

CLEVELAND, June 28.—The Great Lakes Towing Company was organized here today with a capital stock of $5,000,000, one-half of which is to be preferred and the other half common stock. The papers of incorporation will be filed in New Jersey within the next week by James H. Hoyt of this city.

This company will be in the nature of a trust and will embrace all the tug and towing companies between Buffalo and Chicago and Duluth.

The headquarters of the company will be in this city, and it is probable that W. A. Collyer of Cleveland will be the President. The financial matters have been left in the hands of five trustees, whose names are not made public at present.

All the stock has been subscribed and all the properties appraised.

INTEND TO SELL BEER CHEAP.

People's Brewing and Refrigerating Company Incorporated.

The People's Brewing and Refrigerating Company was incorporated Tuesday under the laws of New Jersey at Paterson, with an authorized capital of $1,000,000. Paul Weimann, manager of the company, says that it will accomplish two important things, the lessening of the cost of the poor man's beer and a great increase in the saloon keeper's profit. At present 80 per cent. of the beer sold is sold in bottles and not over the bar. On this bottled beer the brewer, and not the saloon keeper, makes the profit. This company also claims that it will confer a widespread blessing on society by selling beer direct to the consumer and keeping people away from saloons.

The company proposes to furnish a free refrigerator to every individual, family, or dealer agreeing to take the amount of one-sixth of a keg of beer per week. This one-sixth keg will cost $1.50. The company will also furnish as much ice as is wanted to run the refrigerator at between 20 and 25 cents weekly, which is about half as much as the ice would cost elsewhere. The one-sixth keg contains from seventy to eighty glasses, and is made to fit the refrigerator, which is an ornamental piece of furniture and large enough to hold, in addition to the keg, all the family provisions.

To fight the so-called Beer Trust is the object of the new company. The incorporators are William Catlin, Jacob Neuberger, S. A. Cunningham, J. J. McDavitt, Albert Wilcox, Myron L. Fustin, and John J. Nevin. Manager Weimann refuses to state where the breweries will be situated, but says one of them is to be the third largest in the United States. The intention is to maintain depots at intervals of every ten blocks in the cities of the country.

Mexican Cigarette Makers Combine.

AUSTIN, Tex., June 28.—Leopold Schwarzman, a cigarette manufacturer of the City of Mexico, passed through here to-day on his way to Montreal, Canada. He stated that negotiations for the combination of all of the principal cigarette factories in Mexico have been completed. The capital of the new syndicate is $1,750,000. The leading factories embraced in the combine are El Negrito, El Modelo, La Mejicena and El Premco, which have an aggregate output of 7,000,000 cigarettes per day.

CHASE AFTER ALLEGED THIEF.

Accused of Stealing a Watch, Which Was Later Found in Owner's Pocket.

Philip Scheu, fifty-five years old, a merchant, who lives at 339 East Forty-second Street, was riding home last night on a Third Avenue car, standing on the rear platform, when, near Thirty-ninth Street, he felt a tug at his watch, and a stockily built young man who had been standing beside him suddenly pushed to the side of the platform and jumped off. Scheu felt down in his vest pocket and discovered that his watch was gone. He got off the car as quickly as he could, shouting that his watch had been stolen, and set after the young man, who had by this time turned the corner of Thirty-ninth Street, going toward Lexington Avenue. Scheu chased after him, and nearly all the men on the car, who discovered that something was happening, got off, and chased with him. They caught sight of the man walking across Thirty-ninth Street. He didn't appear to notice them till they got up with him and surrounded him. The old man confronted him and accused him of stealing the watch. The young man looked for a moment as if he was going to strike Mr. Scheu. Instead, he turned, and easily throwing the men in front of him away, he started on a run toward Lexington Avenue. The crowd set after him again, yelling "Stop thief!" as loud as they could. The young man turned up Lexington Avenue, where he was tripped up by John Martin of 166 East Forty-ninth Street. He struggled to his feet, wrenched himself loose, and struck Scheu, who had just then came up, a blow in the face, and would have got away again had not Policeman Sexton of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station come up and arrested him.

At the station the prisoner said he was a stenographer, twenty-five years old, of the name of Frank Smith, and that he lived in East Sixty-fifth Street. He refused to tell the number of the house. He said that he was a Chicago man and had come to the city only a few days ago.

About an hour and a half after the arrest Scheu returned to the station house with the watch that had caused all the trouble. He said that he had gone home, and, in putting his hand in his outer coat pocket to get his handkerchief had found it there. The ring had been wrenched off, he said. He left the watch with the police as evidence against the prisoner. Scheu said it was worth $100.

The Chautauqua Assembly.

CHAUTAUQUA, June 28.—The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Chautauqua Assembly opened to-day with the largest attendance for an opening day in the history of the assembly. The meeting was addressed by John H. Vincent, Chancellor of Chautauqua; President Clem Studebaker of South Bend, Ind., and Manager Wilson M. Day of Cleveland. The association since last year has received an endowment of $50,000, one-half of which has come from Miss Helen Gould. It is hoped to increase this endowment to $200,000. The new Hall of Christ, to cost $20,000, will be erected this Summer, the money for its construction being on hand.

ANNUAL SCHOOL EXERCISES.

Diplomas Awarded to the Graduates—Attractive Programmes Presented.

Annual commencement exercises were held in a number of public schools in the city yesterday.

SCHOOL NO. 69—The twenty-third commencement exercises of the male department of Grammar School No. 69 were held yesterday afternoon. There were seventy graduates. It is claimed for this school that, with the exception of the Grove Street school, it has the largest percentage of students of American birth in the city. The exercises were presided over by Commissioner Richardson. There was a long programme of recitations, essays, and songs. John Adam Roeth was the salutatorian, and Albert Edward Maves valedictorian. Commissioner Harrison presented the diplomas.

SCHOOL NO. 90—Diplomas were presented to 179 graduates at the commencement exercises at Public School No. 90. The feature of the programme was an exhibition with Indian clubs by the girls of the graduating class. Patriotic songs in chorus and solo were also rendered. A novel number was the "Gypsy Camp," with a class prophecy song and tambourine dance.

SCHOOL No. 96—The graduating exercises of the girl's department of Grammar School No. 96 were held in the morning. Music and recitations formed the principal part of the programme. The salutatory was delivered by Marie F. Stadler and the valedictory by Theresa Rothelm. The class numbered 33.

SCHOOL No. 7—The female department of Public School No. 7 also held its commencement exercises in the morning. The musical part of the programme consisted mainly of patriotic songs. There were also exhibitions by physical culture classes. The number of graduates were 43. The salutatorian was Rose Weiner and the valedictorian Ida Raphaer.

SCHOOL NO. 20.—At the closing exercises of the male department of Public School No. 20 there were thirty numbers on the programme, singing, recitations, debates, &c. A number of short addresses were made by guests. The salutatory was by Louis Greenberg, and valedictory by Morris Weinstein. The graduating class numbered fifty-nine.

SCHOOL NO. 52.—Graduating exercises were held in the afternoon at Public School No. 52, at Inwood-on-Hudson. An interesting programme included recitations, dialogues, solos and choruses, and an attractive flower drill by fourteen pupils. The graduates numbered eight. A number of prize medals were awarded. Miss Flora Aitken was salutatorian, and Miss Fanny Murray valedictorian.

SCHOOL NO. 103.—The graduating exercises of the girls' department of Public School No. 103, of which Miss Sarah J. Burke is Principal, were held yesterday morning. Mrs. Daniel P. Hays, Chairman of the Board of Inspectors of the district, presided and addressed the graduates. The salutatory was delivered by Miss Grace Blanche Leech, and Miss Marie Eleonore Nixon was valedictorian. Diplomas were awarded to seventy-five graduates—forty-one in the college class and thirty-four in the high school class.

BROOKLYN STREET CAR STRIKE.

A general strike on the Brooklyn street railroads is among the possibilities of the near future. The situation is different from that which existed during the great trolley strike of 1895. At that time people could ride on the elevated railroads. Now the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad and every trolley road in the borough but one are in the hands of the Rapid Transit Company. The building up of the suburbs has gone on at a tremendous rate since the strike of 1895, and the extension of the trolley system has brought new villages into being all over Kings County. These would be entirely cut off now in case of a strike.

The only road running would be the Brooklyn City and Newtown, which controls the De Kalb Avenue, Franklin Avenue, and Smith Street lines. Two of these lines run to Coney Island, and would get all the traffic. Neither, however, goes through the new suburban communities. The Kings County Elevated, which is not yet a part of the Rapid Transit system, runs through only the central part of the borough.

Every day the work of organization goes on among the men. It was announced that their committee would call on Mr. Rossiter yesterday, but it did not. It will call on him to-morrow, according to the latest announcement.

The Nassau Railroad men are those who are most active in the strike agitation. While Tom L. Johnson and his brother Albert had control of the Nassau road, the men were paid by the hour. They got 20 cents an hour, and could make $2 a day. The Nassau is now in the hands of the Rapid Transit, and the trip system has been instituted. The result is the men cannot make more than $1.60 a day unless they work overtime. Many of them never make that much.

The bridge railroad men have been discontented for some time, but it is not probable that they would join in the strike. Bridge Commissioner Shea has promised to try and have them recognized as city employes, and they will probably hold aloof from any strike.

No Conference with Mr. Vreeland.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company was reported as having been out of the city yesterday, and the expected conference with General Master Workman John N. Parsons of the Knights of Labor did not take place. Mr. Parsons sent out a circular letter to the members of the Surface Railroad Employes' Association. In it he said that arrangements are being completed for pressing the demands of the association for a change in the system of paying the motormen upon the lines of the Metropolitan Railway Company so that all motormen shall receive 22½ cents per hour, and that no tripper is to earn less than $1.25 per day.

EXPECT TROUBLE IN ANDERSON.

ANDERSON, Ind., June 28.—Every man at Lapel is armed to-day and the Heine Hotel has been converted into a fort to resist the threatened return of the non-unionist mob which made an attack yesterday and demolished all the windows and part of the building itself. The threat that the building and all of the union men would be blown up with dynamite caused such preparations to be made.

Sheriff Moore is in charge of the town, and with his deputies has been able to keep the warring factions quiet. It is feared, however, that trouble will start at any time. If it does there will be a lively exchange of shots this time. The union men are standing their ground well, although the town and country are arrayed against them.

MR. ZABRISKIE'S COSTLY SLEEP.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 28.—Nathaniel Zabriskie caused patent burglar-proof window catches to be put on all the windows of his home, at Cherry Hill, yesterday. Last night he lay down to sleep in a feeling of absolute security. Mrs. and Miss Zabriskie are at Ocean Grove, and Mr. Zabriskie did not awaken until this morning. When he did so he found a burglar had gotten past the burglar-proof catches and had ransacked the house. The silverware from the dining room was missing, and so was a lot of jewelry.

The burglar had even entered the room where Mr. Zabriskie lay asleep, with his watch dog under the bed, and took articles from the bureau and also $170 in cash from under the pillow on which Mr. Zabriskie's head lay.

IMPERIAL CHANGES IN CHINA.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 28.—It is reported at Peking, according to news received by the steamer Empress of China, that the Emperor will resume power next month; another report is that about June 28 a new Emperor will be proclaimed. One authority believes the new ruler will be a grandson of the late Prince Kung; another asserted that a grandson of the fifth Princess (Prince Tunph) has been chosen Kuang He. The Empress Dowager is said to be altogether "out of sorts," full of anxiety and much given to weeping. The Cabinet is little better. Wang Wen Shao pleads age and infirmity and then relapses into silence. Kang Yi is jealous of the immense power now wielded by Jung Lou and despises him for his inexperience in important Government business, but both hold together for the maintenance of the Empress Dowager and the enrichment of the Manchus, whose present watchword is "It is going—grab as much as possible while the chance lasts."

The Newfoundland Shore Dispute.

ST. JOHN'S, N, F., June 28.—In consequence of the French attitude and the attempts to make trouble for the colony along the treaty shore, the Colonial Government yesterday decided to absolutely prohibit the French from obtaining bait at ports along the Newfoundland coast. This policy meets with general approval. To-day the Colonial Legislature voted additional sums to help enforce the bait laws. A stormy meeting is expected between the French Commodore and the colonial authorities when the former arrives on Saturday.

Cleanliness characterizes every step in the production of at least *one* ginger-ale, and that's *Gosman's*. Floors, ceilings, copper utensils—the whole place "as clean as a Dutch kitchen"!

Clean hands make it, from clean, wholesome ingredients, too—pure mountain-spring water (lithia); Jamaica ginger (not capsicum); pure cut-loaf-sugar syrup (not sticky glucose); pure lemon juice (not hurtful acids).

Hold a glass of it to the light—it *looks* clean; smell it—it *smells* clean; taste it—it *tastes* clean. It *is* clean, and like a clean-limbed thoroughbred racer, there's "go" in it, too.

It sparkles like champagne, and no champagne is made with more care and cleanliness. It is delicious, exhilarating, stimulating and (unlike champagne) never hurtful. It is much superior to the imported article, but (because of duty) costs considerably less.

REMEMBER THE NAME, GOSMAN'S GINGER ALE.

MADE IN BALTIMORE, NEW YORK AGENCY, 84 BROAD ST.

HALL UNFINISHED, NO CONCERT

Thousands Gathered at the Cincinnati Saengerfest Building and Were Turned Away—Architect Ill.

CINCINNATI, June 28.—Fifteen thousand people assembled at Saengerfest Hall tonight expecting to listen to a concert marking the opening of the golden jubilee of the North American Saengerbund, and left sorely disappointed. No concert was given. The hall was not completed, so far as the stage and flooring were concerned, and no notice had been given of the unexpected delay. There were unexpected difficulties encountered in removing the framework in the morning, and some mishaps occurred.

Supervising Architect Ward Baldwin then saw at once that he could not keep his promise to have the hall ready to-night and he broke down under the strain. He is pronounced to be in a very serious condition from nervous prostration.

The facts that Architect Baldwin had broken down and that the hall could not be occupied to-night were not made known to the public or press, and the people were allowed to assemble for an exhibition of workmen clearing out debris and putting down flooring. The scenes both inside and outside the great hall baffled description. The police kept up a rope line of protection, but the crowd broke in and got in the way of the workmen.

People from the most distant as well as adjacent parts of the country mingled good-naturedly, commenting on the management that had three years in which to get ready and then presented such a scene as that before them. The chorus of carpenters still held the fort, while the chorus girls in white, the members of the orchestra in conventional dress, and the elite of this city and many citizens in evening attire, paraded around loose boards and piles of lumber. While the crowd was in the building, William Bateman, a workingman, was struck by falling timber and seriously hurt.

DIED IN OPERATING CHAIR.

Dose of Chloroform Proves Fatal to a Policeman's Son.

Edward McCabe, the nine-year-old son of Policeman Edward J. McCabe of 408 West Thirty-fourth Street, died Monday afternoon in the office of Dr. Joseph Muir of 41 West Thirty-sixth Street from the effects of chloroform, which was administered preparatory to the performance of an operation upon the boy's throat. The boy was first examined to determine whether chloroform might safely be given to him, and the anaesthetic was administered by Dr. George Krauder, the house physician of St. Mark's Hospital. Before Dr. Muir began the contemplated operation upon the growth in young McCabe's throat, which had rendered his nose of little use in breathing, the boy died. The death certificate was signed by Dr. Krauder.

Dr. Muir said last evening: "The boy's father brought him to me for the operation, but no operation had been begun when he died from the unexpected effect of the chloroform. It is another case to prove that an anaesthetic can never be administered without an element of danger. It is not the simple thing that most people think."

The boy's family do not attribute any blame to the physicians. The funeral was held yesterday at the house, and the interment was at Calvary Cemetery.

The Birmingham Southern Sold.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 28.—Representatives of the Southern, Birmingham Southern, and Louisville and Nashville Railroads held a conference in this city today, at which the property of the Birmingham Southern was formally transferred to the other two lines. The price paid was $1,100,000, and the securities were deposited in New York several days ago. J. G. Moore of Blocton was elected President, and A. G. Smith, attorney for the Southern, Vice President. M. H. Smith, President of the Louisville and Nashville; W. W. Finlay, Vice President of the Southern, and J. M. Faulkner, attorney for the Louisville and Nashville, constitute the Board of Directors.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

W. A. McConnell, an agent for one of Frohman's shows last year, has returned to New York, after having been in the country for a number of months.

Among the attractions billed to appear next week at the Madison Square Roof Garden are Josephine Sable, who sings coon songs, and Mazie King, a toe dancer.

"Carlyon Sahib," a play by Prof Gilbert Murray, lately produced in London without much success by Mrs. Patrick Campbell, deals with cholera germs, infanticide, hypnotism, and glioma, a disease of the brain.

Manager George W. Lederer of the Casino has brought suit in Boston against Miss Lillian Russell for $15,000. He claims to have been damaged to that extent by her refusal to continue the season in "La Belle Hélène."

Richard Carle, who appeared at Koster & Bial's in "In Gotham," the first of last season, and later in "A Dangerous Maid" at the Casino, has been engaged by Liebler & Co. to play Shosshi Schmendrik in "Children of the Ghetto" next season.

Gerhart Hauptmann, whose Silesian fairy drama, "Die Versunkene Glocke," has been translated for Mr. and Mrs. Sothern, seems to have many new plays under way. "Der Arme Heinrich," which he has just finished, is founded on Hartmann von der Aue's mediaeval epic. "The Shepherd's Song" is a Biblical drama, while "Jurakel" treats of peasant life in Silesia. His "Kunigunde von Kynast" will be acted in Berlin and Vienna early in the Autumn.

LIEUT. M. K. SCHWENK DEAD.

Ex-Naval Officer Succumbs to a Complication of Diseases.

Lieut. Melton K. Schwenk died at his residence, 59 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, last evening from appendicitis and a complication of diseases. He was taken ill Monday and was to have been removed to St. Luke's Hospital at 3 o'clock yesterday, but his condition became too serious. During his illness he was attended by his brother, Dr. Peter N. Schwenk of Philadelphia.

Lieut. Schwenk was born in Lewisburg, Penn., forty-nine years ago. His father, Abraham, emigrated to this country some years before and located at Schwenkville, Ga., a few years later removing to Lewisburg. Lieut. Schwenk received a common school education, and in 1863 was appointed a cadet in the Annapolis Naval Academy.

He was graduated in 1867 and served in the navy until ten years ago. In 1886, while serving on the Alert at Panama, he received a severe injury to his hand by the explosion of a revolver. Three years later he retired from the navy, but afterward did duty on the schoolship St. Mary's.

At the outbreak of the late war with Spain Lieut. Schwenk offered his services to the Government and was assigned to duty on the receiving ship Newport. He served until two months ago, when he returned to this city and again assumed charge of the erection of a number of scows for the Street Cleaning Department.

Lieut. Schwenk is survived by a widow, a daughter 10 years old, and two brothers, Dr. Schwenk and Gen. Samuel K. Schwenk of Philadelphia, who arrived shortly after the death of Lieut. Schwenk. The funeral arrangements will be announced to-day.

Onondaga Prison Contract Is Awarded

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 28.—The contract for the new Onondaga County Penitentiary, which will contain over 400 steel cells, was to-day awarded to Fred T. Lestrange, a contractor of this city. The cost of the building complete will be over $250,000.

Mrs. McKinley's Condition Favorable.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The condition of Mrs. McKinley continues favorable, and Dr. Rizey, after visiting her to-night, reported the patient as better than last night.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:31	Sun sets...7:55	Moon rises..11:21

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook.....	Gov. Isl'd..12:16	H. Gate....2:12
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...12:31	Gov. Isl'd..1:20	H. Gate....3:16

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JUNE 29.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algiers, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Athos, Colon	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M
Koenigin Luise, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30.

Ardanhu, Central America	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ems, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
M. L. Villaverde, Havana	.....	1:00 P. M.
Newlynn, La Plata	11:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JULY 1.

Alleghany, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aller, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Rome, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hudson, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Idaho, Hull	.....	.....
Irrawaddy, Grenada	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Laurenburg, Matanzas	.....	.....
Lucania, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Manitou, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Patria, Hamburg	.....	11:30 A. M.
Prins Willem V., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Roman Prince, La Plata	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp	.....	.....
Werkendam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Buffon, La Plata	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, May 20 and 26; Shanghai, May 24 and 31; Yokohama, June 7, and Honolulu, June 13, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer City of Rio de Janeiro, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Saturday, July 1.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Glenogle, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June 30 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of R

The Wanamaker Store.

Until further notice the store will close at noon on Saturdays.

Another Shoe Chapter

A FEW days more, and the last of the 120,000 pairs of new shoes, that have been selling at our stores for a half and two-thirds their retail value, will have found their wearers. It will not be the end of our shoe bargains, but it will be the end of the most astonishing sequence of them that the retail shoe business has ever known. It has been a Wanamaker movement that will be surpassed only by another Wanamaker movement.

These are new shoes, good shoes, stylish shoes; made for this season's wear by particular people. But note the comparison between the sale price and the standard price:—

The Sale, Fifth Floor

Women's $3 Shoes, $1.40

480 pairs of handsome shoes; black kidskin of finest quality with tops of cashmere vesting, in neat design and colorings; soles of oak leather, flexible sewed and bevel edge; heels of moderate height, neatly concaved; laced only; the most stylish lasts.

Women's Shoes, 90c. a Pair

Kidskin shoes, buttoned and laced; no pair worth less than $1.50; many would be cheap at $2. If in full supply. Some narrow Oxfords, broad bargains.

Children's Shoes, 25c. a Pair

Dollar shoes for infants; sizes 1 to 3, narrow widths; dollar-and-a-quarter shoes for children; sizes 5, 5½ and 6, most widths. Practically 4 pairs for the normal price of one.

Men's Tan Shoes, $1.40 a Pair

Laggards these, were expected for the opening sale three weeks ago; good now, but would have been in higher-priced company earlier; styles and weights correct; most sizes. None worth less than $2.50.

The Store, Main Floor

At $1.40 a pair—Tan shoes for children, kidskin, stout oak leather soles, neat tips; sizes 12 to 2.

At $2 a pair—Women's Oxfords; a dozen kinds; tan and black kid, plain or patent leather tips, light or heavy soles; all sizes and widths.

Reductions in Rugs These rugs are reduced in prices because they are nearly a year old. That's a singular reason,—what's a year in the age of a good rug?

It's a store-keeping reason,—new goods are coming. The new do not differ widely from these, but they take precedence just because they *are* new. So the older favorites go and the new favorites are installed,—the stock affections of a retailer are necessarily fickle.

Good rugs, and good values.

At 60c. sq. yd. Agra Art Squares; heavy, extra thick closely woven, durable. Sizes, 3x3, 3x4, 3x5, 4x4, 4x5 feet. New grade of the same sort would cost one-half more.

At $20 each—Axminster rugs; look like Orientals, all in one piece; no seams; 7 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in. Were $27.

At $25 each—Axminsters, as above; 9 ft. x 12 ft. Were $35.

At $15 each—Axminsters, as above; 6 ft. x 9 ft. Were $22.

At $7 each—Fibre rugs; good sellers in season; 7 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.

At $9 each—Fibre rugs, 9 ft. x 12 ft.

At $1.35 each—Velvet rugs; 27x54 in.

Third floor.

Summer Frocks Reduced White organdies, soft, filmy, exquisitely trimmed; colored organdies in beautiful floral display; handsome piques in white, in colors; serviceable percales, and separate skirts for all shirt-waist occasions. Doesn't that suggest a perfect Summer wardrobe?

We have the whole array at hand, as tasteful and well-made as ever. Reduced now, when reductions are valuable—when Summer is just beginning:—

At $9.50—White organdies and a few piques; exceptional values.

At $10—Colored organdies, piques and percales; values up to $18.

At $15—Piques in various styles and colors; also a few fluffy dresses; values up to $25.50.

A large assortment of separate skirts; all attractive prices; many surprises.

Second floor, Broadway.

Plenty of Bathing Suits Have you known the disappointment of finding your size in every style of bathing suit presented, except in the one style that you fancied? That is an experience that we try to save you, here. Hence, an unusually large stock.

Conservative in style, of course, but highly varied in forms of effectiveness. Conservative, but not conventional.

At $2—Of black mohair; turn-down collar, yoke effect, sleeves trimmed.

At $2.50—Of blue flannel; collar in yoke effect; skirt trimmed with braid.

At $3.50—Of blue flannel; shield sailor collar; sleeves and skirt attractively braid trimmed.

At $3.75—Of mohair; fancy collar, sleeves and belt trimmed with braid.

At $4.25—Of black mohair; sailor collar and skirt trimmed with white braid.

At $4.50—Of flannel, black-and-blue and white-and-red; sailor collar of duck, braid trimmed. Other attractive suits at $5 and up to $10.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Lawn Shirt Waists Especially Good Values Of white and colored lawns, in late styles, beautifully finished and selling at much less than regularly:—

Two styles at $1 that sold until now at $1.50 and $1.75 respectively. One of white drop-stitch lawn with full front; yoke back with plaits. The other of colored corded lawns with bayadere or bias striped fronts; some with polka dots; yoke and plaited back.

At 55c.—Of white lawn; full front with 8 wide plaits across bust; yoke and plaited back. Only reasonable at $1.25.

Most attractively embroidered or lace-trimmed and plaited waists in various styles, at $1.25 to $6.50.

Second floor.

Japanese Lanterns and Umbrellas Very effective are these in decorations for Independence Day, and other celebrations, lawn parties and the like. Used extensively, too, *in* the home. These glass bead lanterns, for instance. Handsome, cheap.

$1 kinds at 50c.	$2.75 kinds at $1.
$1.50 kinds at 75c.	$5 kinds at $2.75.
$2 kinds at $1.	$7.50 kinds at $3.75.

And some large paper lanterns proportionately reduced in price. 15c. and 25c. These are just a little bit imperfect.

There are also shown groups of lanterns comprising 20 different shapes and decorations; these are $1.50 for the lot of 20. Another group of 12 designs larger than the above, at $3.50 for the doz. Other styles at 3c. up to 85c.

Fancy paper umbrellas, in great favor for interior decorations, also suitable for lawns and verandas at these prices:

5 ft., 75c.	6 ft. $1.	7 ft., $1.35
8 ft., $1.75	10 ft., $2.75	12 ft., $3.75

12 ft., oiled, $4, especially adapted for out of door use.

A large variety of paper napkins, from 20c. to 45c. a 100.

Basement.

Black Velvet Ribbon—A Sale All widths of velvet ribbon,—linen or satin backs, rich, handsome ribbon that makes the plainest costume elegant. A main aisle counter of ribbon,—that means a place of honor won by their high value and low markings. Read:

SATIN BACKS

No. 1—35c. a piece.
No. 2—50c. a piece, 6c. a yard.
No. 3—60c. a piece, 7c. a yard.
No. 4—65c. a piece, 8c. a yard.
No. 5—80c. a piece, 9c. a yard.
No. 7—$1 a piece, 11c. a yard.
No. 9—$1.40 a piece, 15c. a yard.
No. 12—$1.70 a piece, 18c. a yard.
No. 16—$2 a piece, 21c. a yard.
No. 22—$2.40 a piece, 25c. a yard.
No. 40—$2.90 a piece, 30c. a yard.
No. 50—$3.10 a piece, 32c. a yard.

LINEN BACKS

No. 1—17c. a piece. No. 1½—18c. a piece.
No. 1½—22c. a piece. No. 1¾—25c. a piece.
No. 1¾—27c. a piece. No. 1¾—30c. a piece.
No. 2—35c. a piece.
No. 2¼—38c. a piece, 4c. a yard.
No. 2½—40c. a piece, 5c. a yard.
No. 3—42c. a piece, 5c. a yard.
No. 3¼—45c. a piece, 5c. a yard.
No. 3½—50c. a piece, 6c. a yard.
No. 4—60c. a piece, 7c. a yard.
No. 4½—65c. a piece, 7c. a yard.
No. 5—75c. a piece, 8c. a yard.
No. 5½—80c. a piece, 9c. a yard.
No. 6—90c. a piece, 10c. a yard.
No. 6½—$1 a piece, 11c. a yard.
No. 7—$1.10 a piece, 12c. a yard.
No. 8—$1.20 a piece, 13c. a yard.
No. 9—$1.35 a piece, 14c. a yard.
No. 10—$1.40 a piece, 15c. a yard.
No. 11—$1.50 a piece, 16c. a yard.
No. 12—$1.75 a piece, 18c. a yard.

Tenth Street Aisle, Main Floor.

Colored Wrappers The best point in a wrapper is comfort. These are well-made, full and roomy. The second best point is beauty. These are dainty in color and design, attractive in material and finish. What more can be desired,—little prices? Very well, see these:

At 65c.—Printed figured chintz; yoke back and front; plaited back, full front; braid on collar and yoke.

At 75c.—Figured lawn; yoke back, Empire front; shield with one row of insertion; sailor collar, sleeves and shield lace trimmed.

At 85c.—Figured lawns; yoke and plaited back; full front; bretelles; braid on collar, yoke and sleeves.

At $1—Striped lawn; fitted back, full front; round yoke front; yoke, collar and sleeves trimmed with white braid.

At $1.75—Figured lawns; round yoke back and front; plaited back and full front; double ruffle around yoke; collar and sleeves trimmed with Valenciennes lace.

Up to $6.50—Fine lawns or dimities; elaborately trimmed with laces and ribbon.

Second floor, Fourth Avenue.

Queen Mary Toilet Goods All of this relates of our own preparations, every one of which has been known for its excellence under some other name. Hardly less widely known under the name of "Queen Mary" though re-christened not so long ago. Superior goods and inexpensive. Note these prices:—

Queen Mary Toilet Waters, in all odors, 3 oz., 25c.; 6 oz., 50c.; 8 oz., 75c.

Triple Extract, ¾ oz., 25c.; 1¼ oz., 45c.

Cowslip and Queen of Violets, 45c. and $1.50.

Phytalia, an excellent hair tonic, 45c. and 85c.

Witch Hazel, 12c., 18c., and 29c.

Eau de Quinine, 25c., 50c. and $1.

Bay Rum, 25c. and 50c. Florida Water, 35c.

Almond Meal, 25c. Sachet in bottles, 10c. and 25c.

Lavender Smelling Salts, 25c.

Tenth Street.

Memoranda On Notions It's hard to remember all the little essentials; it's harde to be without them when they're needed. Here's a list to prevent both difficulties, and prices to save the pennies:

Needle Books, 3c. each. French Pin Books, 5c each.
Strawberry Pin Cushions, 5c. each.
Tomato Pin Cushions, 4c. each.
Shoe Buttons, with needle and thread, 2c. card.
Hair Pins, 10c. doz. papers.
Shoe Button Hooks, wood handles, 2c. each,
Stocking Darners, with handles, 2c. each.
Sewing Silk, large spools, 18c. each.
Safety Pins, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 2c. doz.
Cotton Tape, assorted widths, 2c. bundle.
Tubular Shoe Laces, 4c. doz.
Stockinet Dress Shields, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5c. pair.
Lightweight Dress Shields, Nos. 3, 4, 7c. pair.
Rubber lined Dress Shields, Nos. 3, 4, 7c pair.
Wanamaker Basting Cotton, 500-yd. spool, 3c.
Linen Finish Thread, 100-yd., 3c.
Pearl Head Lace Pins, 7c. doz.
Kid Hair Curlers, 4c. doz. Curling Irons, 2c. each.
Brush Edge Skirt Binding, 4-yd. piece, 15c.
Spring Hooks and Eyes, 2c. card.
Muslin covered Corset Clasps, 3c. pair.
Prussia Binding, 9-yd. piece, 12c.
Taffeta Ribbon, 8c. piece. Glace Skirt Belts, 3c. each.
Silk Stitched Bone Casing, 9-yd. piece, 7c.

Basement.

Housekeeping Necessities Humble, oft-neglected articles, the importance of which is most appreciated when absent. Annoyance of this nature may be avoided if you will take this list and note your needs now. Prices are right:

Manhattan Scouring Soap, 2c. cake.
Wooden Potato Mashers, 8c. Rolling Pins, 5c.
Household Ammonia, 5c. pint; 10c. qt. bottle.
Save-all Candlesticks, 5c. Wash Boards, 10c.
Chamois Skins, 5c., 10c. Rolling Pins, 5c.
Vegetable Slicers, 10c. Egg Poachers, 10c.
Japanned Bread Trays, 10c.
Dust Brushes, 20c. and 25c.
Japanned Chamber Pails, 50c.
Japanned Foot Tubs, 50c.
Sugar Cannisters, 63c.; from $1.25.
Coffee and Tea Cannisters, 10c.; from 23c.
The Wanamaker Wringer, rolls guaranteed for one year; $1.85.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

COLUMBIA BEATS DEFENDER

Wins by Eight Minutes in a Long Race to Windward.

HIGH WIND AND HEAVY SEA

Defender Had Two-Minute Handicap, but Was Beaten After First Ten Miles Had Been Sailed.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 28.—In a thirty-eight-mile beat to windward, the new yacht Columbia beat the Defender eight minutes, besides giving the old champion a two-minute handicap. Yachtsmen from New York and hereabouts are jubilant, for the yacht's most sterling qualities must come out in a race to windward.

The race was from Brenton's Reef Lightship, off Newport, to New London. The Defender was given a two-minute start. Thirty-two miles of the thirty-eight were a beat to windward, with such a stiff breeze blowing that neither yacht cared to carry a working topsail, and it was in this kind of work that the Columbia gained such a long lead, averaging more than a quarter of a minute per mile faster than the Defender. At this, the water was very rough, but the new boat rode very easily and did not buffet the waves as much as the Defender.

When Newport awoke this morning, it looked like an all-day storm, and a stiff breeze from the southwest put white crests on the waves in the inner harbor. The Defender hoisted anchor shortly after 10 o'clock and ran down the east passage under her jib. Her mainsail was hoisted on the way out, and Capt. Rhodes sawed down as far as Castle Hill to get a look at the weather outside, and knocked about the bay for a while awaiting the Columbia.

The crew of the Columbia hauled anchor at 11:15 o'clock, and she was towed down as far as Castle Hill, where the hawser was cast off and the yacht beat out to sea under her three lower sails. On board were Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Woodbury Kane, Newbury D. Thorne, and Herbert C. Leeds. On the Defender were W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Harry Havemeyer, and E. C. Potter.

John H. Hanan of the New York Yacht Club followed the boats down as far as Watch Hill with his steam yacht Sagamore. The sloop yacht Navahoe, having on board Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Miss Wetmore, and Richard McCready, started out from Newport an hour before the other boats, bound for New London.

The Defender was inside Brenton's Reef Lightship, loafing along under jib and mainsail, waiting for her rival. There was a pretty heavy sea, and as the two yachts plunged along clouds of spray were thrown into the air from under their bows and fell away to leeward. The weather was rather threatening at the start, and a light rain compelled the crews of the two yachts to don their oilskins. The showers were not very heavy, but lasted nearly all day. The Columbia ran up to the Defender rapidly, and continued on the starboard tack until the lightship was passed. The Columbia was at that time 300 yards to leeward of the Defender, and half her length ahead.

At 12 o'clock both boats tacked around with the lightship, leaving on the starboard. They continued along on this hitch for about five minutes, the Columbia luffing up to take a haul on the jib halyards. At 12:30 o'clock the Defender broke out her staysail, and the race was on, with the Defender to windward. Ten minutes later both yachts tacked to port, heading toward Point Judith and footing very fast. At first the Defender gained a trifle, but as they continued on this hitch the Columbia crawled up slowly, and but for a southerly shift of the wind would have crossed the Defender's bow on the next tack.

The shift in the wind helped the Defender considerably, and when at 1 o'clock the Columbia tacked to starboard, about a mile off the Point Judith whistling buoy, she could have forced the Defender about, but the latter tacked a hundred feet off the lee bow of the Columbia.

Capt. Barr could not stand having his wind stolen by the Defender, so he at once fetched about and stood up along shore on the port tack. Then the Columbia began to gain slowly on the Defender, and at the same time got into the wind better. In twenty-five minutes the new boat had worked across the Defender's bow and was to windward of her.

With plenty of wind the yachts held down the shore on the port tack, the Columbia continuing to gain. Off Noyes Point she was over half a mile ahead, and steadily increasing her lead, and then she finally came about off the end of Fisher's Island the distance between the two boats was nearly a mile.

At 3:38 o'clock the Columbia took her final port hitch, this time fetching well by Race Rock. The Defender held on the starboard tack and then turned in after the leader. The boats proceeded up the harbor, the Columbia coming to anchor at 4:28 and the Defender eight minutes later.

The great white yachts made a fine marine picture as they raced up the bay with their enormous sails bellying out with the strong breeze from over the quarter and with the water curling away from their sharp bows. The Columbia made gain on the reach over the Defender, so far as could be observed.

Off the Pequot, the Columbia dropped her jib and forestaysail and let go her anchor well out in the stream. The Defender anchored near her. Both boats were sailed skillfully. Capt. "Charlie" Barr was at the Columbia's wheel the entire distance, and Capt. Rhodes steered the Defender. After the first ten miles the race was uninteresting to watch, for the Columbia had in that short distance worked out into a fine windward position and gained steadily on the Defender.

While everything was being made snug aboard the Defender, her managing owner, Mr. Butler Duncan, rowed over to the Columbia and congratulated Mr. Iselin on the splendid showing the new boat had made in to-day's racing. Mr. Iselin and everybody aboard the Columbia were delighted at the racer's great speed. He had nothing to say except that he was more than ever satisfied with his boat. He had not figured out how many minutes he had beaten the Defender, but Woodbury Kane stated that he thought about eight minutes was nearly right. Mr. Iselin says the Columbia and the Defender will remain here until after the college boat races and then go westward to New Rochelle.

THE RACE OFF SANDY HOOK.

Announcement of the Columbia-Defender Contest on July 6.

Official announcement of the race between Columbia and Defender, to be sailed off Sandy Hook on Thursday July 6, was made yesterday by the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club—S. Nicholson Kane, Chester Griswold, and Irving Grinnell. The race will be over a thirty-mile course, starting from Sandy Hook or Scotland Lightship, for a two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar cup, offered by the New York Yacht Club. The yachts will sail either a course to windward or leeward and return, or a triangular course, according as the committee thinks best under the conditions of wind that obtain. The sailing directions are as follows:

START.—The start will be off Sandy Hook or Scotland Lightship, as will be signaled. The preparatory signal will be made at 11:30 A. M.

COURSES.—No. 1, (Letter B.) From the starting line to and around a mark fifteen miles to the windward, or to leeward, and return, leaving the mark on the starboard hand.

No. 2, (Letter T.) From the starting line, ten miles to and around a mark; thence ten miles to and around another mark, and thence ten miles to finish line, turning the marks on the outside of the triangle, to port or starboard, according as the yachts are sent around.

Starting and finish lines, which will be between a point on the flagship Corsair, indicated by a white flag, and the mainmast of the lightship, will be at right angles with the outward and home courses, respectively.

Compass courses will be set before the preparatory signal is made, and will be kept flying until after the start. The signals for Course No. 2 must be read beginning forward.

Marks will be floats displaying a red flag with white stripe.

STARTING SIGNALS.

Preparatory—A gun will be fired and a red ball hoisted.

Signal for the start—Ten minutes later a second gun will be fired and another red ball hoisted.

Handicap Time—Two minutes later a third gun will be fired and both balls will drop.

Should a signal gun miss fire, a prolonged blast of the whistle will be given.

The Iron Steamboat Cepheus, which has been chartered for the members and their guests, will leave Pier 1, North River, at 9:30 A. M., and on the return will stop at that pier and at the foot of West Twenty-second Street. She will be in charge of the Secretary of the club, J. V. S. Oddie.

It was learned yesterday that the Columbia and Defender will be seen in at least one race on the Sound if the change in the date of their race off Sandy Hook from July 1 to July 6 does not seriously affect negotiations now under way. According to the information obtained yesterday, Mr. Iselin consented recently to a race with Defender at the annual regatta of the Riverside Yacht Club, of Riverside, Conn., which was scheduled for July 8. Owing to the change of the date of the Columbia-Defender race off Sandy Hook, Mr. Iselin thought it better not to enter Columbia for a date so soon following as the 8th, and suggested the 10th. That would bring the race on a Monday, and the members of the club objected to having their regatta on that day. It now appears to be a question of holding the regatta on Monday, July 10, or of having it on July 15, which will be a Saturday.

WILL DREDGE NEWPORT HARBOR.

Government Will Provide More Suitable Anchorage Area.

NEWPORT, June 28.—Yachtsmen and others will be pleased to learn that Newport inner harbor is to be dredged under the direction of Major Lockwood of the United States Engineer Corps so as to give proper anchorage room such as they have desired for some time.

The work, for which the Government has asked for bids, includes the dredging of the northeast side of the Dolphin at the torpedo station, which spot has always been a menace to yachts and vessels generally, and removing about 17,000 cubic yards of mud, and in dredging in the "10-foot anchorage area" in the south part of the harbor, where the material is very hard.

The depth of cutting on the northeast of the Dolphin is to be from 0 to 4 feet. The Government officials state that the dredged area northeast of the Dolphin, will be 15 feet deep, and the anchorage area 10 feet deep at mean low water. With this work completed the yachts will not only have more room to anchor in but they will have a safe anchorage, and will not be compelled to remain outside the inner harbor, where the winds from the north and south blow strong and interfere with yachting at times.

Atlantic Yacht Club Will See Races.

NEWPORT, June 28.—The Atlantic Yacht Club intends to visit Newport on July 20 to witness the series of races between the Columbia and Defender for the trophy offered by the Newport Yacht Racing Association.

Yachts at Newport.

NEWPORT, June 28.—Arrivals of yachts to-day include schooner Nymph. Sailed: Steam yachts Narada and Avenel, schooner Crusader, sloops Columbia, Defender, Navahoe and tender St. Michaels.

NIPPON MARU'S SAILORS DROWN.

Two Bodies from Quarantined Ship Found in San Francisco Bay.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—The bodies of two Japanese sailors of the steamship Nippon Maru, which is quarantined because of deaths on board from the bubonic plague, were found in the bay to-day and towed to a point off shore by fishermen, who were afraid to touch the bodies any more than was necessary to attach a rope to them for towing purposes. The Coroner was notified and the bodies were taken to the Morgue, where every precaution is being taken to prevent any spread of the disease, should the men have carried any germs with them into the bay.

It is believed the men were afraid to stay on the steamer, and after attaching life preservers to their bodies, jumped overboard and were drowned. On the trip of the Maru from Honolulu to this city a young Japanese girl died from a mysterious disease and was buried at sea an hour after death. Apoplexy was given as the cause of her death, but the affliction seldom seizes on one so young, and the Japanese never die of the complaint. It is believed the disease has been stamped out from the Maru, but she will be kept in quarantine for some time as a precautionary measure.

GRAVES OF CONFEDERATE DEAD.

Major True Asserts They Are Not Neglected in Arlington.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—At the instance of Adjt. Gen. Corbin, Quartermaster General Ludington recently instituted an investigation of the published report that the Government was neglecting the graves of the Confederate dead in the National cemetery at Arlington. The report of Major T. E. True, the Depot Quartermaster, who has charge of Arlington Cemetery, has just been filed at the War Department.

"There are," says Major True, "136 Confederate soldiers and civilians, State prisoners, now interred at Arlington National Cemetery. Of this number 126 are known and 10 are unknown. These dead are buried with other honorable dead in the cemetery, their graves are known and recorded, are marked with head stones very similar to those marking the graves of Union soldiers, bearing the name, but not the regiment, company, or State, as in the case of Union soldiers, are well sodded and cared for, according to regulation, precisely as the graves of all the other dead in that cemetery are cared for.

"In short, the Confederate dead are honorably interred and honorably cared for. It is hardly probable that they would be so well cared for in any other than a National cemetery."

THE TELEPHONE CONVENTION.

"Independent" Lines Said to be Backed by John W. Mackay.

CHICAGO, June 28.—The third annual convention of the Independent Telephone Association opened here yesterday, 350 delegates from eighteen States being present. President James H. Thomas of Chillicothe, Ohio, in his address declared the necessity of the union of local telephone systems with the State companies, and these with one grand National system on an equitable basis.

The Record says: "John W. Mackay, the bonanza king, arrived here to-day. It was given out that he was the principal factor in the movement of the independent telephone managers to consolidate local interests for the purpose of fighting the Bell corporations. Mr. Mackay passed the day in consultation with independent telephone men. He is said to be the backer of the independent telephone system, and his capital is reported to be behind the general scheme of inter-State consolidation."

FRENCH LINE TO PAY $20,000.

Mme. Resal Gets Damages for the Loss of Her Husband on La Bourgogne.

PARIS, June 28.—The action for damages brought by Mme. Resal, as a result of the loss of her husband by the sinking of the French liner La Bourgogne in the collision with the British ship Cromartyshire, July 4, 1898, off Sable Island, Nova Scotia, has resulted in a verdict against the company for 100,000 francs.

The plaintiff is debarred from claiming any money lost with M. Resal, which may hereafter be recovered.

The Court found the company responsible for the acts of the Captain, who was declared to have been at fault in not bringing his ship to a standstill after the collision, in losing time in launching the boats, and in not furnishing the passengers with lifeboats.

Capt. Henry Dies at Sea.

LONDON, June 28.—Advices have been received which state that the ship Cyrus Wakefield, of and from New York April 4, for San Francisco, put into Stanley, Falkland Islands, on June 18, slightly damaged, and that Capt. Henry, who had sailed in her, was dead.

The Raritan Electric Company.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 28.—Articles of incorporation of the Raritan Electric Manufacturing Company were filed with the County Clerk this morning. The company is the successor of the Beacon Lamp Company, recently sold out in bankruptcy proceedings. It will manufacture electric light bulbs and furnish electricity for heating, lighting, and power. The company is capitalized at $150,000, half of which is preferred stock, paying a guaranteed dividend of 7 per cent. annually. The incorporators, all of whom are residents of New York City, are Albert H. Gleason, Frederick W. Watriss, and W. Russell Osborn.

George Sheldon Commits Suicide.

HUDSON, N. Y., June 28.—George Sheldon of Copake, aged about forty-five years, a brother of ex-Surrogate Collins Sheldon of Dutchess County, committed suicide this morning by hanging himself at the home of Samuel Cook, a farmer, whom he was visiting. He had been separated from his wife for some years, and it is believed that he killed himself while in a melancholy frame of mind.

PONDS EXTRACT
CURES INFLAMMATIONS AND HEMORRHAGES

ALBERT S. MOORE A BANKRUPT.

His Petition Recalls Charges of Forgery Against Him.

Albert S. Moore, who lives in Brewster, Putnam County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $86,415 and no available assets. He had 124 shares of the East River Silk Company of Astoria, but they are pledged as collateral for more than their value. His life is insured for $10,300 in his wife's favor.

Most of Moore's liabilities were incurred in the failure of the East River Silk Company, of which he was Treasurer, in June, 1895, and $60,686 of the amount is represented in notes of the company, which he indorsed. The company went under in 1895, after Moore had been arrested for forgery. He confessed, while in the Tombs, that he forged the name of Robert W. Inman, now dead, of the firm of cotton brokers, Inman, Swann & Co.

Moore had previously been a clerk in the employ of that firm, and was discharged for speculation. He had, however, saved some money and acquired an interest in the East River Silk Company, of which Robert Inman was President, and he became Treasurer of it. He kept on speculating, and then, losing money, prepared a draft which he signed for the silk company, and on which he forged an acceptance by Robert W. Inman. He carried the note to a bank in which he had an account, and it was readily discounted for him. This was not the first time he had committed forgery, as he admitted in the Tombs later that when in the employ of Inman, Swann & Co. he forged a note to help out his broker, who was in financial distress, and called upon him for more margin.

Moore kept up his forgeries till they aggregated, it is believed, nearly $75,000. President Joseph C. Hendrix of the National Union Bank detected him by noticing a forged $12,000 draft on which he had indorsed Mr. Inman's name and that of Inman, Swann & Co. He had signed the firm's name with a peculiar flourish which Mr. Hendrix thought unnatural when the draft (on which a cashier's check from the National Union Bank had been obtained,) came before his eyes.

After Moore's arrest on June 13, 1895, the factory of the East River Silk Company was attached to meet claims against him as he had raised amounts as if for the company. Moore was a member of the Second Collegiate Reformed Church, and stood well in the community.

MANY STRANDED SOLDIERS HERE

Have Spent the Money Received to Pay Their Fares Home.

The Army Quartermaster's Department is perplexed over the arrival of men from Cuba who have not the means to get to their homes throughout the country after they land here from transports. There are scores of soldiers walking the streets stranded and complaining because the Government will not send them to their homes. These men have been discharged from regiments in Cuba and Puerto Rico. They have been paid off and received money for transportation, but have spent it.

There arrived here two days ago on the transport Buford thirty teamsters who had only received transportation from Cuba to New York, though they claim to have entered the service from various inland cities. These men are now stranded here, and the Quartermaster's Department is unable to help them without an order from the War Department.

The men appeared at the Army Building yesterday and detailed their grievances to Department Quartermaster Col. Kimball. The majority of the men said that their homes were in Augusta, Ga., and St. Louis. According to the men's discharge papers they were to receive transportation "to the United States." Col. Kimball expressed the conviction that the men's plight resulted from a clerical error in the Army Bureau in Cuba. He notified the War Department over the telephone of the condition of the men and thinks the mistake will be rectified and the men sent home.

GOOD NEWS MAY HAVE KILLED.

Lauman Died After Receiving Word a Cousin Had Become Rich.

A letter containing too much good news, it is thought, killed William Lauman yesterday. Lauman lived at 695 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and was in his sixty-eighth year. Early in the morning he left home for a walk, carrying in his pocket a letter just received from a cousin in Villa Park, Col., in which the writer said he had become a rich man and wanted Lauman to come out with his wife and two unmarried daughters to live with him.

With his mind full of this good news, Lauman paused in his walk and dropped into the saloon of Henry Koch, at 714 Courtlandt Avenue. With a pleasant "Good morning" to the bartender he walked into the back room and sat down. A few seconds later the bartender thought he would go in and inquire if his guest wished anything. On reaching the door he saw Lauman suddenly fall. A doctor pronounced him dead.

Lauman had been in the brewing business, and was one of the first workmen in the old Rivius Brewery, in Third Avenue. He leaves a wife and three daughters, one of whom is married.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S SPEECH.

Speaks Nine Hours Against the Administration in the Yukon.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 28.—Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, who commenced speaking on the Yukon charges at 3 o'clock yesterday, concluded his speech at 6 o'clock this evening. He talked for nine hours, six yesterday and three to-day. It was the longest speech ever delivered in Parliament.

The resolution which Sir Charles handed the Speaker when he had finished his speech, contained 15,000 words. It required one hour and fifteen minutes in which to read it. It contained a summary of Sir Charles's speech about the administration in the Yukon, and charged the ministers with neglect, and the officials with corruption. It was particularly severe against Major Walsh, who was declared to have led an immoral life in the Klondike.

Sir Charles wanted a commission of two Judges to prove all this, failing which he was willing to retire to private life. As it required the greater part of the evening to dispose of the speaker's lengthy document, Mr. Sifton was compelled to defer his reply until to-morrow.

Mount McKinley 20,460 Feet High.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Numerous queries are being received by scientific bureaus as to the measurements of Mount McKinley, Alaska. The elevation of this mountain, as determined by the geological survey parties in the last field season, is 20,460 feet above mean sea level.

FUGITIVE RETURNS FOR TRIAL.

Louis F. Menage of Minneapolis Answers Grand Larceny Charges.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 28.—After six years of absence in Guatemala and Mexico, Louis F. Menage has returned to Minneapolis, pleaded not guilty to the three remaining indictments against him, and has been released on $10,000 bail.

There were three long indictments. The first was that under which William S. Streeter, Vice President of the Guarantee Loan Company, while Menage was President, was last tried. It charged grand larceny in the first degree for the alleged appropriation of $270,322. Another indictment charged the theft of exactly the same amount, and the other the theft of over $700,000. A number of the witnesses who appeared before the Grand Jury in the examination are dead, others have left the State, and the whereabouts of others are unknown.

The collapse of the Guarantee Loan Company occurred May 17, 1893, upon an order for the appointment of a receiver at the request of creditors, to whom the company owed only $371. The receiver on an examination found that of more than $3,000,000 short time paper, all but $644,000 was "straw" and absolutely worthless. New York, New England, and Pennsylvania people were the heaviest losers.

Illinois Commissioner to Paris.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 28.—Gov. Tanner to-day appointed John W. Gates, the President of the Illinois Steel Company, Illinois Commissioner to the Paris Exposition in 1900.

ROBERT P. PORTER SAILS.

Declares Annexation the Only Salvation for Cuba and Puerto Rico—Tariff in the Islands.

Robert P. Porter sailed on the American Line steamer St. Paul yesterday for Europe. He arrived in this country some days ago from a tour of Europe, and returns to complete economic investigations in Russia. Asked about his Cuban and Puerto Rican tariff and fiscal work, Mr. Porter said the fiscal machinery of the two islands was working satisfactorily. Collections were a little in excess of his estimate, and exceeded in Cuba the amount collected by the Spanish authorities, in spite of the fact that the duties have been lowered two-thirds.

It was impossible to accord too much praise to the United States military and civil officers who had performed the work.

Asked as to his views on the future of Cuba, Mr. Porter said: "The future of Cuba, in my opinion, can only lay in annexation, and the longer the Cubans in Cuba and the anti-expansionists in the United States continue to deceive themselves and the people by suggesting any other solution, the longer capital and enterprise will be held back from the island."

"What about these proposals for special treaties, such as that recently suggested by Gen. Wilson, commander at Matanzas?" Mr. Porter was asked.

"We cannot, in my opinion, make a special treaty with Cuba as an independent State, any more than a man can ask his own consent to marry his own ward in chancery. The United States is responsible for Cuba, and that responsibility is recognized throughout the world."

"What effect will the new treaties with the British West Indies have upon Cuban products?"

"The treaties which have just been concluded with the British colonies of Trinidad, Barbados, British Guiana, and probably Jamaica, will probably be acted upon by the next Congress. So far as they offer the 20 per cent. reciprocal reduction on sugar they will, of course, discriminate against Cuban sugar."

"How much will that discrimination figure out?"

"According to an expert who testified on the sugar question when I had the matter under consideration, the United States tariff will, after these treaties are approved, be upon 96 degrees centrifugal sugars as follows: From Cuba, $1.685 per 100 pounds; from the British Colonies, $1.348 per 100 pounds. This is a 20 per cent. discrimination against Cuba, in which we are interested.

"This is not the worst of it, for with Puerto Rico annexed and sugar from the Sandwich Islands free, we shall have 200,000 tons of sugar coming in at reduced duty by treaty, and say 350,000 tons free from the Sandwich Islands and Puerto Rico, which, together, will be a serious matter for the Cuban sugar producers."

"How could the United States get along without the revenue of $60,000,000 or $65,000,000 from sugar?"

"Leave Secretary Gage to adjust the revenue side of the question. Out and out annexation is the logical, reasonable, practical policy both for Puerto Rico and Cuba, and there can be no prosperity or new industrial development in those islands until a majority of people in the United States and a majority of people in Cuba see this and bring it about."

FOR THE DESTITUTE CUBANS.

Miguel Gomez Wants Implements and Seeds Distributed.

HAVANA, June 28.—Miguel Gomez, Civil Governor of the Province of Santa Clara, accompanied by a commission of the leading men of the province, has arrived here with the view of presenting a scheme for the distribution of agricultural implements and seed. Thus far he has not had an interview with the Governor General; but the papers strongly indorse the project, supporting the theory that work, and not rations, is the true solution of the existing difficulties.

In the Province of Havana and the eastern parts of the Province of Pinar del Rio crop conditions are now fairly satisfactory. The cane is looking especially well, while the rains, though neither general nor copious, are sufficient to keep the crops vigorous. In the central and extreme western portions of Pinar del Rio the drought continues, and many crops have been utterly ruined.

A CUBAN OFFICER ARRESTED.

Major Acosta Charged with Complicity in the Mariel Robbery.

HAVANA, June 28.—According to advices from Artemisa, on the return there from Havana of Major José Acosta of the Cuban Army, with a considerable quantity of money, the rural guards arrested him on a charge of complicity in the recent safe robbery at Mariel. It was known that he had no funds before leaving the town, though he attempted to account for the possession of what was found upon him by saying that he had obtained the money at a bank in Havana. He attempted to resist arrest and fled, firing at the rural guards until his revolver was empty, though without hitting any one. The guards finally overtook him.

Acosta, who was somewhat prominent before the war, is a relative of Gen. Baldomera Acosta, Chief of Police at Marianao. He recently sold guns to unarmed Cubans to enable them to make application to the American paymasters in the distribution of the gratuity.

GEN. WOOD IN THE CABINET?

Havana Papers Say He May Head the Proposed Colonial Department.

HAVANA, June 28.—The local papers assert that Major Gen. Leonard Wood has received the offer from President McKinley of a position in the Cabinet as the head of the proposed new Department of the Colonies, in the event of Congress authorizing the department.

In the meantime, the papers say, Gen. Wood has been requested by the President to return to Santiago.

Dr. Brunner Starts for Savannah.

HAVANA, June 28.—Dr. W. T. Brunner, the retiring chief Quarantine officer, started for the United States to-day on the Plant Liner Mascotte. He goes to undertake similar duties at Savannah. Capt. Carter, of the Marine Hospital Service, will succeed him.

YELLOW FEVER AT SANTIA

RETURNED TO MRS. DODGE

Most of Jewelry and All Clothes Seized by Customs Officers.

STUFF HAD BEEN BOUGHT HERE

Pearl Necklace, Dog Collar, Scarf Pin, and Shirt-Waist Buttons Retained, but May Be Given Up.

The appraisement of the jewelry and wearing apparel of Mrs. Phyllis E. Dodge, which were seized on Saturday last by the United States customs officials, was concluded yesterday at the Appraiser's Stores. As a result all the jewelry, with the exception of four pieces aggregating in value between $40,000 and $50,000, and all the wearing apparel were returned to Mrs. Dodge, who was present at the examination, on the ground that they were not dutiable, having been purchased in this country. The four pieces of jewelry retained are a pearl necklace, a jeweled dog collar, a scarf pin, and a set of shirt-waist buttons. These, however, may be returned to Mrs. Dodge, as she insists they were bought in this country.

One result of the appraisement has been to set at rest the reports that a number of the jewels are paste and not genuine. The testimony of the experts proved conclusively that all the jewels are genuine and easily worth the value placed upon them at the time of the seizure.

Interest was added to yesterday's proceedings by reason of the presence of Mrs. Dodge and her counsel, Edward Lauterbach, at the examination in the afternoon of the wearing apparel. The appraisal of the jewels had been made earlier in the day in the Appraiser's office by George W. Mendill, Assistant Appraiser J. Hart Brewer, and Special Agents William Theobald and John Curtis, and it was at its conclusion that the announcement of its result and of the genuineness of the jewels was made.

Mrs. Dodge arrived at the stores shortly after 1 o'clock. She wore a hellotrope silk waist, with a dark blue skirt and black hat, trimmed with black and white feathers. When she reached the seizure rooms, on the fifth floor, she at once went to the private office of Inspector Jesse C. Grant, and there she remained talking with Mr. Lauterbach until the officials had finished laying out the wearing apparel taken from the trunks, each piece of which bore the initials "P. E. D." in conspicuous lettering.

It was then announced that the examination would begin. Mr. Lauterbach asked that the newspaper men be requested to withdraw, and this was done. The examination continued for about an hour, during which time Mrs. Dodge offered whatever explanations seemed to be necessary. Then, while the newspaper men were waiting in an outer room, Mrs. Dodge and Mr. Lauterbach descended on a large freight elevator to the Greenwich Street side of the building, where a cab in waiting drove them away.

The customs officials then announced the result of the examination as above stated. It was admitted that there was found a slight excess of dutiable wearing apparel over the $100 worth allowed by law, but it was stated by Special Agent Theobald that the excess was only a matter of a few dollars, and not worth mentioning.

The results of the appraisement will be reported by Appraiser Wakeman to Collector Bidwell, and the matter will then rest with him and the law department of his office.

THE CASE OF JACOB HAT.

His Alleged Smuggling May Develop Some Interesting Facts.

The case of Jacob Hat, the second class passenger on the American liner St. Paul, who is alleged to have smuggled a gold and diamond chatelaine worth $1,100 and a chased gold and onyx snuffbox valued at $400, now bids fair to develop into a more important case than was at first supposed.

Customs Detectives Brown and Donohue have been looking up Mr. Hat's record. It is now known that the man crossed the ocean several times this year, and that on his arrival here last March he brought over with him other jewelry on which he secured a considerable loan. This property has been located. According to the information obtained by the customs officials, several of Hat's friends have also been traveling to and fro across the Atlantic lately, and it is believed that they brought contraband goods in the form of jewelry and gems with them.

Hat described himself as a former pawnbroker, and the Continental police will be communicated with concerning him. He claims to have given up business in Europe a few years ago for the purpose of making a prospecting tour in Brazil.

There is a suspicion that the jewelry seized may have been stolen. Hat, however, says it is his personal property, and showed the initials "J. H." on the chatelaine.

THE RAMSEY INQUEST BEGUN.

Woman Who Killed Her Husband Said to Have Homicidal Mania.

Coroner Bausch began an inquest yesterday into the death of Hervey J. Ramsey, whose throat was cut by his wife on Friday last because, she said, he annoyed her by his snoring. Mrs. Ramsey's father, Thomas C. Simpson, was in court, as were several of her friends from Williamsport.

Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier said the District Attorney is satisfied that Mrs. Ramsey is insane, and that when the case is presented to the Grand Jury an application will be made for a commission with a view to her committal to an asylum. Edward McKinley, her counsel, however, is opposed to this. He wants her committed to the care of her friends.

Policeman Calvin Nash, who arrested Mrs. Ramsey at the Garden Hotel, Twenty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue, where the crime was committed, said that she told him she had cut her husband's throat because his snoring annoyed her. At the police station she told the Sergeant that she wanted to see the color of her husband's blood. On the way to the Coroner's office she asked the witness whether he was taking her to be "electrocuted," and said that if her husband was dead she did not want to live.

Coroner Bausch adjourned the inquest until 2 o'clock at the request of District Attorney Gardiner, who entered the Court and asked that Mrs. Ramsey be examined by expert alienists. Dr. Jackson R. Campbell, the Tombs physician, and Dr. Sayre of Bellevue Hospital, were appointed to examine her and will make their report this afternoon.

Warden Hagan is extremely anxious to get Mrs. Ramsey off his hands. He said yesterday that Dr. Campbell had reported to him that she has homicidal mania and needs constant watching, as she may at any time attempt to kill herself or some one else.

MATRONS MAY NOT BE MATRONS.

Law They Wanted Passed May Legislate Them Out of Office.

What appears to be a serious discovery for the matrons employed in the station houses of the city is the finding by President York of the Police Board that the amendment to the charter in relation to appointments of police matrons, which amendment the matrons themselves pushed through until it was passed and signed by the Governor, may actually legislate them out of office. There appears to be a peculiar wording of the amendment, all of which reads in the future tense, but not a single word, President York states, refers to the present matrons, and it looks as if they are not police matrons. There are sixty-one of the matrons altogether.

President York has asked the Corporation Counsel for opinions on several points of the amendment, and he says that the board must stand on intelligent ground before any proceedings can be taken of any kind. The bill was passed and became a law May 25. President York received a copy of the bill, as amended, only a few days ago, and he has been going over it.

The amended law directs the Police Board to designate station houses near courts for the confinement of women under arrest, and also states that the board shall appoint for each station house so designated two respectable women who shall be known as police matrons, and their appointment shall be made in the same manner and under the same restrictions as patrolmen, so far as applicable; except that the question of age shall not apply.

The salary is fixed at $1,000 a year, and the matrons are compelled to pay 2 per cent of their salaries to the Police Pension Fund. They may be retired after twenty years' service on application, on half pay, or $500 on a certificate of permanent disability.

BOARD OF EDUCATION MEETING.

Change in Course at Normal College—Salaries of Examiners.

The Board of Education held its bi-monthly meeting at the board rooms yesterday afternoon President Joseph J. Little presiding. Previous to the meeting of the board the Trustees of the Normal College held a short meeting and decided on a change in the course of study at the college. The course will hereafter be five and six years.

The Committee of Schools introduced a resolution asking that the salaries of the Board of Examiners be raised from $4,000 to $5,000. Commissioner Maxwell opposed the resolution, as did Commissioner Davis, as they said they had heard the examiners were delaying the reports concerning the appointment of teachers unnecessarily. The resolution was referred back to the committee to make an investigation.

The board authorized the Controller to issue corporate stock to the amount of $200,000 for the purchasing of a site on Park Avenue, near Fifty-eighth Street, for a hall for the board. The building will adjoin the new building of the board now in process of construction.

RETAIL LIQUOR MEN ORGANIZE.

Officers for the United Wine and Trading Company.

The members of the new retail liquor dealers' association, who intend to buy their own wines and liquors from the producer direct and dispense entirely with the wholesalers and middlemen, met yesterday afternoon at 293 Bowery to adopt a name and elect Directors and officers. The meeting was a secret one, and adopted the name of the United Wine and Trading Company.

Twelve Directors were elected, as follows: Henry von Minden, John Reisenweber, Christoph T. Bode, John P. Friedhoff, John D. Strahmann, Frederick D. Fricke, Henry W. Gennerich, Diederich Knabe, William F. Hencken, Diedrich Basse, Frederick W. Meyer, and William Beste. Later the Directors elected as officers Henry von Minden, President; Diederich Knabe and Christoph T. Bode, respectively, First and Second Vice Presidents; John D. Strahmann, Treasurer, and Henry W. Gennerich, Secretary.

The Directors will meet to-morrow to select a headquarters and a place to establish its warehouse for the storage of liquors.

WILL OF JOHN G. MOORE.

Nearly All the Estate, Value Unknown, Is Left to the Family.

The will of John G. Moore of the firm of Moore & Schley was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The value of the estate is not known. There are no charitable bequests. His sisters, Ella and Vida Moore, and his brother, Harry B. Moore; Florence and Jessie Godfrey, children of Wilson Godfrey, each receives $10,000. To each servant who has been in his employ for a period of five years and upward Mr. Moore leaves $100 for each year he or she has worked for him. To the daughters of Harry B. Moore is left in trust $20,000.

Mr. Moore creates four funds out of his estate, for the benefit of his sister, Ella M. Moore; Sarah H. Aldrich, and Wilson and Louisa Godfrey. The will is dated Dec. 7, 1898. John W. Simpson and Thomas Thatcher are appointed executors. After some small bequests the bulk of the estate is left to the widow and two daughters, Ruth and Faith Moore.

Mr. Schley Succeeds Mr. Moore.

At a meeting yesterday of the Directors of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company, Grant B. Schley was elected to fill a vacancy in the Directorate created by the death of John G. Moore. Resolutions of eulogy and sympathy on the death of John G. Moore were passed yesterday by his fellow-Directors of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company.

FOR SERVICES AS HOUSEKEEPER.

Judgment for Mrs. Kehr, Who Believed She Was Lind's Wife.

The entering in the Supreme Court of a judgment for $6,020.32 in favor of Eliza Kehr against the estate of Sebastian Lind brings to a conclusion a remarkable case which has been in the courts for several years. For twenty-two years the plaintiff in the case believed that she was Lind's lawful wife. She had lived with him that time and had borne him five children. Only when Lind died in 1895 did she learn that he had a wife in Belise, British Honduras, to whom he had left the bulk of his estate, which, it is said, amounted to about $100,000, and included two large retail shoe stores on the east side.

It appears that in 1873 the woman met Lind in her native village in Germany. She was then a widow. Lind proposed to her, and she accepted him. He then induced her to come to New York in order to be married. When they arrived here, Lind represented to the woman that under the laws of the United States a formal ceremony was not necessary, a common law marriage answering all purposes. This was twenty-three years ago, and from that date to the time of Lind's death the couple lived in this city as husband and wife.

It now appears that Lind was a merchant in Belise, Honduras, in 1873. He left there for Germany to purchase a stock of goods, leaving his lawfully wedded wife behind him in Central America. At his death, in 1895, Mrs. Kehr, believing that she was entitled to the estate, proceeded to recover it, when she was confronted by Justice Bischoff with the will in which the property was bequeathed to Lind's first wife.

Mrs. Kehr was, however, when the facts of the case were made known, advised to present a claim for her services as housekeeper. This she did through Attorney John G. Boyd, and Lewis S. Goebel was appointed a referee to pass upon the case. He reported in favor of Mrs. Kehr, and judgment was entered for the amount of her claim. Mrs. Kehr lives at 244 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street.

AN EAST SIDE KIDNAPPING.

"Abie" Wollman's Imagination Caused a Panic in Ridge Street.

The police of the Delancey Street Station wore a tired look yesterday afternoon. Some of them gave utterance to emphatic sentiments as they mopped perspiration from their heated brows. Their disturbed state of mind was due to the fertile imagination of ten-year-old Abraham Wollman of 75 Ridge Street. At the same address live Isaac Shinefelt, a tailor, and his family. Mrs. Shinefelt left her nine-months-old son Edward in a baby carriage in front of the house yesterday. Papa Shinefelt, starting out for a walk, picked his son out of the carriage and took the child along with him. Five minutes later Mrs. Shinefelt came out and beheld the empty carriage.

"Kidnappers!" she screeched, looking wildly up and down the street.

This gave Abie Wollman, the boy with the elastic imagination, his cue.

"Yes'm," he declared solemnly; "I seen 'em with me own eyes. One of 'em punched me in the jaw and ran away with Eddie."

Ten minutes later thirty-seven persons who had witnessed the kidnapping were in the Delancey Street Police Station giving the police thirty-seven different accurate and complete descriptions of the wretches who had purloined Baby Shinefelt. Several of them had seen the kidnappers loitering about the neighborhood for days.

The police acted promptly. They were resolved that this should be no Baby Clarke case. All conceivable avenues of escape for the villains were quickly closed and the precinct was being raked as with a fine comb.

The hunt was waxing warm when a man with a baby in his arms, the little one contentedly toying with the elder's whiskers, walked quietly up to 75 Ridge Street.

Mrs. Shinefelt, moaning and wringing her hands, was on the stoop receiving minute reports from the searching forces. At sight of the man with the baby she leaped down the stoop with a glad cry.

"Isaac! You got him!"

Isaac "had him," sure enough; had had him all the time, and when this was explained the police glanced furtively from the tips of their boots to the locality of Abie Wollman's pistol pockets, but they curbed the desire they had in mind.

A Call to the Rev. Charles A. Hamilton

A call has been extended to the Rev. Charles A. Hamilton by the congregation of St. Clement's Protestant Episcopal Church, Pennsylvania and Liberty Avenues, Brooklyn. Mr. Hamilton has been assistant rector of St. Agnes's Church, in Harlem, and was the first rector of St. Clement's Church. Mr. Hamilton probably will assume the duties of his office on Aug. 15. The Rev. William R. Watson of the diocese of Pittsburg, Penn., will fill the pulpit until the new pastor takes charge.

YALE'S SCHOOL YEAR CLOSES.

Faculty Confers Many Honorary Degrees and Awards Prizes, Scholarships, and Fellowships.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 28.—The annual commencement of Yale University was celebrated to-day. The weather was decidedly inauspicious, rain beginning to fall about 9:30 A. M., a quarter of an hour before the forming of the elaborate procession.

Otherwise the ceremonies were carried out according to programme. The events of the day were the conferring of degrees to the number of 615, including those awarded to the members of the graduating classes of all departments of the university, and the honorary degrees, the announcement of prizes, and the awards of prizes, scholarships, and fellowships.

Candidates for degrees were divided numerically as follows: Doctors of Medicine, 7; Masters of Arts, 34; Doctors of Civil Law, 3; Civil Engineer, 1; Mechanical Engineers, 3; Masters of Sciences, 2; Doctors of Philosophy, 30; honorary degrees, 16.

The long procession formed shortly before 10 o'clock, headed by the Marshal, Prof. B. C. Schwab, his aides, and the High Sheriff of New Haven county. Next came the color guard, bearing the flags of the United States cruiser Yale, and a student chorus. Following were the candidates for the various degrees, all wearing their gowns, with the distinguishing hoods of the degrees. The university Faculty came next, with President Dwight and President-elect Hadley. The procession ended with the graduates of the university by classes. The exercises were held in Battell Chapel, the college church, at the close of the parade.

Honorary degrees were conferred as follows, Prof. Fisher of the Theological School presenting the candidates:

Doctor of Divinity—The Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, (Yale College, '57,) New York City; the Rev. Prof. George Adam Smith, Glasgow, Scotland.

Doctor of Laws—The Hon. Frederic Adams, (Yale College,) '62, Newark, N. J.; the Hon. George W. Griggs, Attorney General of the United States; the Hon. Frederick J. Kingsbury, (Yale College, '46,) Waterbury, Conn.; Emory McClintock, New York City; Prof. Charles S. Minot, M. D., Boston; Wirkilicher Geheimrath Franz von Rottenburg, Curator of the University of Bonn, Germany.

Master of Arts—Robert Brookings, St. Louis, Mo.; Admiral Francis M. Bunce, United States Navy, (retired,) Hartford, Conn.; John R. Mott, New York; Capt. W. C. Wise, United States Navy, Norfolk, Va.; also the following former members of the college: The Rev. John H. Thomas, class of '68, Oxford, Ohio; Herman Livingston, class of '79, Catskill, N. Y.; William A. Otis, class of '88, Colorado Springs, Col.

Bachelor of Philosophy—John K. MacKenzie, class of '89, Chicago.

Among the distinguished guests on the platform were the Rev. Prof. E. D. Morris, '49; Judge Francis M. Finch, '49; the Rev. Dr. Hopkins, son of President Mark Hopkins; Prof. Whitney, of Beloit College; Prof. John H. Hewitt, '59; the Rev. Dr. Philip Moxon, Springfield, Mass.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, JR., M. E.

Degree Conferred Upon Him by Yale University.

The degree of M. E. (Mechanical Engineer) was conferred by Yale University yesterday upon Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., for work done for the Sheffield Scientific School. Mr. Vanderbilt was graduated from Yale four years ago, after the regular academic course of four years, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and with honors in natural sciences. These honors were specially for work done in the Scientific Department. The M. E. degree at Yale is not a graduating degree as it is at some colleges, never being given, except for post graduate work.

About two years ago Mr. Vanderbilt took up mechanical work in a course in the Sheffield Scientific School. He did all of the work in New York, going to New Haven each week for instruction, &c. Since the greater part of this work consists of designs of various mechanical subjects, the work being shown by drawings, this arrangement of non-resident work was possible. The other portion of the work, the theoretical and reading matter, had to be carried out in such a way as to be satisfactory to the examiners.

In June of last year Mr. Vanderbilt received the degree of Ph. B. (Bachelor of Philosophy,) which is usually given to the graduates of the Scientific School on completing their regular course for the year's work. Within the past year Mr. Vanderbilt has accomplished the work necessary to satisfy the officers of the Sheffield Scientific School that he possessed sufficient technical knowledge to be awarded the M. E.

HARVARD CONFERS DEGREES.

Honors Jules Cambon, Gen. Wood, Admiral Sampson, and Others—Seniors Receive Their Degrees.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 28.—Harvard University closed its 262d year to-day with the graduation of the class of 1899 and the conferring of degrees upon the members of the senior class and others, the course and honorary degrees reaching an aggregate of 986. The exercises were held in Sanders Theatre.

The commencement parts were as follows: Dissertation in Latin—Edward P. Alexander.

Disquisitions—Robert P. Bellows, "The Degeneration of the Dime Novel"; Edward P. Costigan, "The Nation's Inevitable Duty"; William R. Dickinson, "Shadows."

Dissertations in English—Francis C. Herschey, "Heroism in 1898"; Henry M. Rideout, "The Saint Croix Border"; John G. Palfrey, "The Growth of Public Opinion and Its Relation to the Law of Annexation"; Arthur T. Belknap, "The Outlook for Faith."

Among the honorary degrees conferred by the university were those of Doctor of Laws upon Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador to the United States; Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., Military Governor of Santiago, Cuba; Arthur T. Hadley, President-elect of Yale University; Admiral W. T. Sampson, U. S. N.; Edward William Hooper of Boston, ex-Treasurer of the university, and Kentaro Kaneko, the Japanese peer and former member of the Japanese Embassy.

The honorary degree or Master of Arts, honoris causa, was conferred upon Samuel Garman, of Boston; William Brewster, ornithologist, of Cambridge; Prof. Ira Nelson Hollis of Cambridge; William Thomas Councilman, M. D., of Boston, member of Harvard Medical Faculty.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon Prof. George Harris, of Andover, President-elect of Amherst College, and Rev. Samuel McChord Crothers, pastor of the First Church, Cambridge.

The following overseers were elected this afternoon: Gen. William A. Bancroft, Cambridge; Charles Eliot Norton, Cambridge; John Fiske, Cambridge; William Everett, Quincy; Stephen Minot Weld, Dedham.

The Harvard Alumni Association held its annual dinner after the commencement exercises. President Eliot, in opening, spoke of the gifts to the university during the past year, announcing especially one of $50,000 for the Semitic Building by Jacob H. Schiff, and an anonymous gift of $100,000 for a building for architecture.

Gov. Roger Wolcott spoke a few words in honor of the occasion, and was followed by the French Ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who spoke in French, with great feeling, on the traditional friendship of the two nations. Admiral Sampson said a few words about the Peace Conference now being held at The Hague. Mr. Horace Davis, '49, gave a greeting from his class.

Gen. Leonard Wood spoke in a most impressive way on the need of men of high character for colonial administration; of the need for action instead of theorizing in Cuba. Other speeches were made by Treasurer Hooper, Dr. Councilman, and President Harris of Andover. All the speeches were greeted with great applause, Gen. Wood, however, arousing the enthusiasm of his hearers in an especial degree.

GRADUATES WEAR OVERALLS.

Lyons (Neb.) High School Students Adopt Novel Graduating Suits.

LYONS, Neb., June 28.—The School Board of this city resigned in a body yesterday because the High School graduating class persisted in appearing on the stage on commencement night garbed in overalls. The students claim to have suffered certain humiliations at the hands of the board, and in retaliation adopted the word "Work" for their class motto, and determined to appear in laborers' garb to claim their diplomas.

The board, learning of the plan, endeavored to suppress it, and failing in that, informed the class that the expenses of the opera house would not be met from the school fund. The graduates answered this move by charging an admittance fee, and the townspeople, entering into the spirit of the jest, crowded the house to the doors.

Amherst Seniors Receive Diplomas.

AMHERST, Mass., June 28.—The seventy-eighth commencement exercises of Amherst College were held this afternoon, and the senior class of eighty-four members received diplomas.

Honorary degrees were conferred by the Trustees as follows: Doctor of Laws—Edward Hitchcock, '49, Amherst; Prof. H. B. Adams, '72, Baltimore. Doctor of Divinity—The Rev. John H. Eastman, '69, Pottsville, Penn.; the Rev. Samuel Lane Loomis, '77, Boston, and the Rev. Cornelius H. Patton, '83, of St. Louis, Mo.

At a meeting of the Alumni Association William J. Hilland of Pittsburg, Penn., was chosen President. The matter of an alumni hall, to cost $100,000, was discussed. The announcement was made of a $50,000 bequest by the Eno will, and $10,000 by the Fayerweather will. A message was sent to President-elect Harris, pledging loyal support.

An interesting feature was the presentation to Dr. Edward Hitchcock of a loving cup and $600 in gold, as a token of esteem and in grateful appreciation of his thirty-eight years of service to the college.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Charles H. Allen, made a brief address, in which he referred to the situation in the Philippines and loyally upheld the Administration in its course.

A bust of the late Rev. Dr. William S. Tyler was presented to the college library by H. L. Bridgman of Brooklyn.

At the annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa, Prof. E. A. Grosvenor was chosen President. The Trustees gave a reception at the President's house this evening, and the senior "Prom." was held at Pratt gymnasium this evening.

Dartmouth Commencement.

HANOVER, N. H., June 28.—At Dartmouth College commencement to-day, the following honorary degrees were conferred:

Doctor of Laws—William Nathaniel Cohen, '79, ex-Justice Supreme Court New York; the Rev. George Harris, '76, of Andover, President-elect of Amherst College.

Doctor of Divinity—The Rev. Lucius Hoskell Frary, '65, of California; the Rev. William Alfred L. Bartlett, '82, Lowell.

Doctor of Letters—Richard Hovey, '85, New York.

Master of Arts—John Barrett, '89, ex-United States Minister to Siam; the Hon. Henry White Cannon, President Chase National Bank, New York; Boyd Bradshaw Jones, United States District Attorney, Haverhill, Mass.

The announcement was made of the establishment of a chair of modern history, to which Justy H. Smith, '77, of Boston, was elected.

Charles F. Matthewson of New York was re-elected as alumni member to the Board of Trustees for five years.

The college was presented with the original deed of Moore's Charity School by William F. Havemeyer of New York.

Wesleyan's Closing Exercises.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 28.—The Commencement Day exercises of Wesleyan University were held in the Methodist Church here to-day. There were sixty-four members of the graduating class who received their diplomas. A dozen of them were women. President Raymond presided.

At the close of the exercises the honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on the Rev. David G. Downey of Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Rev. William I. Haven, Corresponding Secretary of the American Bible Society. The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on Arthur T. Hadley, President-elect of Yale University.

Commencement at Trinity.

HARTFORD, June 28.—The seventy-third commencement of Trinity College was held at Parsons Theatre to-day. Among the honorary degrees conferred were the following:

Doctor of Divinity—The Rev. Henry Harrison Oberlin, Elizabeth, N. J.; the Rev. J. H. Barbour, professor in the Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown.

Master of Arts—The Rev. Samuel H. Jobe, New York City; the Rev. William Eardley Thomas, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gen. Anderson Becomes an LL. D.

EMMETTSBURG, Md., June 28.—Mount St. Mary's College, Emmettsburg, at its commencement to-day conferred the honorary degree of LL. D. on Major Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A., commanding the department of the Lakes at Chicago. Gen. Anderson, who was the first in command of the land forces at Manila after Dewey's victory, is an alumnus of Mount St. Mary's.

Union College Honors a New Yorker.

SCHENECTADY, June 28.—At the commencement exercises of Union College to-day, the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon Hamilton W. Mable of New York. The degree of L. H. D. was given to Prof. Ira N. Hollis of Harvard University.

SAYS SHE WAS IMPOSED UPON.

Justice Marean Directs Property to be Restored to Mrs. Nagel.

Moses and Jennie Oppenheimer of Manhattan were defendants yesterday in a suit before Justice Marean in the Queens County Court. The suit was brought by Mrs. Caroline Nagel, a widow, to recover property of which she claimed to have been defrauded. She won her case.

Mrs. Nagel told the Court she was penniless and neglected, instead of being a woman of some means and well cared for, as she had planned to be in her old days. She said that in 1895, while living in East Twenty-fourth Street in the same house with the Oppenheimers, they had become very friendly and confidential in their relations.

At that time she owned a piece of property on One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, and that when the Oppenheimers learned of this she said they doubled their attentions to her and so played upon her confidence that when she sold the property they succeeded in inducing her to buy a house at Corona with the $1,200 realized on the sale.

In 1896 the purchase of the Corona house was made and it was agreed that the Oppenheimers should occupy one half of the house without payment of rent.

The agreement upon which this arrangement was made was, so Mrs. Nagel swore, that the Oppenheimers should care for her during the rest of her life. She also made her will and left the property at Corona to the Oppenheimers. The payments on the house were made in three installments. The first one was of $50 to secure the house, the second was of $500, and the third was made after all the parties in the case had moved to Corona and was of $725.

Mrs. Nagel said she discovered the property had been purchased not in her name, as she had supposed, but with her money in the name of the Oppenheimers. The Oppenheimers moved out of the house and left the old woman without means or any one to care for her, and then rented it to strangers for $9 a month, with the understanding that the new tenants were to care for her. This they did not do, and Mrs. Nagel caused the arrest of the Oppenheimers.

The Oppenheimers told an entirely different story. They denied the accusation of the widow and said the money paid to them was for the expense of keeping the old woman as long as she lived.

Justice Marean told the lawyers that it would be unnecessary for them to sum up before him, as he would decide the case then and there. He said that he was convinced that Mrs. Nagel's confidence had been wrongfully played upon and directed that the conveyance of property be set aside.

Philadelphia Distillery Bought.

It was announced in the city yesterday that the Distilling Company of America had acquired the property of the Philadelphia Pure Rye Distillery Company, one of the most important rye distilleries in Pennsylvania. This is a mutual company, composed of some forty stockholders, comprising a majority of the large wholesale liquor dealers and blenders of the City of Philadelphia.

Skull Fractured by Trolley Car.

Hubert Durkin, thirty-two years old, of 100 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, was knocked down at Classon and Flushing Avenues last night by a trolley car of the Greenpoint line. His skull was fractured at the base. He was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital. John Hanrahan, the motorman of the car, was placed under arrest.

BEWARE of Imitations of

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

Look for this exact signature in Blue on the wrapper: Justus Liebig

NEW CURE FOR GERM DISEASES.

Dr. Oscar Loew Believes He Has a Treatment That Will Supersede the Serum Plan.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Dr. Oscar Loew, one of the expert vegetable pathologists of the Agricultural Department, has developed to what he believes is a point of practical use a new treatment for germ diseases which promises to supersede the serum treatment now in use in diphtheria, fevers, and many other diseases. Dr. Loew's work has been carried on for several years in collaboration with Dr. R. Emmerich. The experiments have been conducted in the laboratories of Munich and this country.

The results never have been published in full, but have been such as to warrant introducing the treatment into actual hospital practice. The treatment is similar in some respects to the serum treatment, but depends on a different principle, the basic idea being the presence of a class of ferments known as enzymes, which are produced by the same bacteria that produce the disease. It is because of the production, or rather over production, of a certain enzyme that a disease such as typhoid "will run its course" and then die out of the system. The bacteria in this case, it is stated, are simply killed out by the ferment they produce.

The object of the new treatment is to produce a pure enzyme which introduced into the human system, will kill the disease germs without injuring the patient. This differs from the principle of inoculation for smallpox and other diseases where the object is to give the patient a mild type of the disease to render him immune to the more virulent type.

Dr. Loew and his colleague, Dr. Emmerich, have studied and cultivated the enzymes of various diseases, and, it is claimed, have found that the enzymes of certain bacteria will kill not only their parent germs, but also the germs of cholera, typhoid fever, anthrax, diphtheria, black plague, staphlococci, and probably gonococci. An enzyme that will be fatal to tuberculosis is being sought, though the bacillus of tuberculosis seems to be incapable of producing an enzyme that is fatal to itself. This is also true of the black plague, and for this reason the serum of black plague was applied without success in the cases recently developed in one of the laboratories in Vienna.

The enzymes are very unstable products, and for this reason quickly deteriorate, but Dr. Loew believes he has found a method of preserving them in shape for use. The further development of this form of treatment is awaited with interest by scientists.

NOT TO BUY KAISER FRIEDRICH.

American Line Denies Rumors Regarding Rejected German Ship.

It was rumored yesterday that the Kaiser Friedrich, formerly of the North German Lloyd Line, was to be purchased by the American Line as a freight carrier. At the offices of both lines it was stated that no such transaction was contemplated. At the office of the North German Lloyd Company it was stated that the Kaiser Friedrich had been returned to her builders for the sole reason that her speed had not come up to the contract requirements. The vessel has made her last trip as a North German Lloyd liner. Her place on the sailing list will be taken by the Trave.

The North German Lloyd Company has decided to keep its docks at Hoboken and not move its passenger terminal to New York, as had been contemplated. The company has added 275 feet of dock frontage to its holdings in Hoboken. The new property adjoins its piers to the north. Half of the new dock privilege is now leased by the Scandinavian-American Line.

AMERICAN SHIP CANAL COMPANY

Articles of Incorporation Refused in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., June 28.—Atorney General Gray this morning filed an opinion with the Secretary of State advising the refusal of the articles of incorporation of the American Isthmus Ship Canal Company. The articles provided for an authorized capital of $30,000, with the proviso that the capital stock might be increased to $250,000,000 by a vote of the holders of not less than three-fourths of the capital stock. This proviso is in conflict with the New Jersey State statute which gives to the holders of two-thirds of the capital stock the power to increase the authorized capital. The Secretary of State will return the papers to the company.

The company was intended to be incorporated here to build a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama. Those named as incorporators were Henry Leeds, W. C. Merriam, and Juan A. Smith of Jersey City.

R. H. Lyon of 170 Broadway, attorney for the company, said that the rejection of the certificate would not in any way give the company a setback, and that amended articles of incorporation would be drawn in conformity with the sugegstions of the New Jersey Attorney General and filed.

TRIBUTE TO SAN JUAN HEROES.

Cincinnati Citizens Will Erect Two Memorial Tablets.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 28.—The people of Cincinnati will erect two bronze memorial tablets at Fort Thomas, Ky., on July 1, the anniversary of San Juan Hill. One is for a lasting tribute to the Sixth Regiment of United States Infantry, and the other in memory of Col. Harry C. Egbert, formerly of that regiment.

The Sixth Infantry is one of the oldest organizations in the regular army, and has fought through the war of 1812, the Mexican, and the Spanish wars. In Cuba the regiment's losses were enormous, and it returned home a shattered wreck. Col. Egbert, on whom the second tablet is raised, commanded the Sixth in Cuba, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and was later sent to the Philippines as Colonel of the Twenty-second, and made a Brigadier General of Volunteers. He was killed near Malinta on March 25 last.

The designer of the Sixth Infantry tablet is H. L. Bridwell and the sculptor Clement J. Barnhorn. John C. Meyenberg both designed and made the Egbert tablet. Speeches will be made by Maor Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Senator Joseph B. Foraker, Col. J. M. Arnold, Major W. H. H. Crowell, Col. M. A. Cochran, and Brig. Gen. W. M. Wherry. Misses May Wetherill and Mercer Mason will unveil the tablets.

CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Those to Govern the Employes of This City Finally Agreed Upon.

After a conference which lasted for two days the State Civil Service Commission and the Municipal Civil Service Commission have finally agreed on the rules to govern the employes of this city. Many changes were made in the rules submitted to the State Commission by the local body, but both sides claim to be satisfied. The amended rules will be recopied and sent to the Mayor for his approval, after which they will be formally ratified by the State Commission, which will meet on July 10 for that purpose. The rules will not reach the Mayor for two days at least, and he has, under the White law, until July 5 to approve or disapprove them. Should the Mayor decline to sign them the State Commission will act without him and the rules will then become operative.

President Knox of the Municipal Civil Service Commission declined yesterday to state just what changes had been made. It is known, however, that the number of non-classified positions has been materially reduced. All the city departments are more or less affected, and many office-holders will be forced to resign or submit to an examination. The rules also provide that heads of departments must certify that each appointee is doing the work for which he was appointed, that the position is a legal one, and that the compensation is the right one.

George McAneny, the Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, in commenting on the amended rules, said that they are a marked improvement and indicative of a desire to make local civil service more of a reality than a theory.

Testimonial to Alderman Goodman.

There was a large attendance of men of all shades of political belief at the meeting held last night in the rooms of the Central Republican Club, 101 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, for the purpose of presenting to Alderman Elias Goodman of the Thirty-first Assembly District a testimonial in recognition of his successful efforts in organizing in 1896 the Allied Political Clubs of New York City for the purpose of agitating for stricter primary laws, and in getting the laws desired passed within three years from the inception of the movement. W. R. Spooner presided and made the presentation speech. The testimonial is in the form of a book in which the history of the movement for the primary laws from its inception is detailed. Appended are the autographs of many prominent men of this city and State.

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TRUNK LINE PRESIDENTS.

Those East of the Mississippi Meet in This City—East-Bound Freight Rates Discussed.

The Presidents of the trunk lines east of the Mississippi River, with the representatives of their principal western connections, met yesterday in the last regular session until September in the office of Joseph F. Goddard, Commissioner of the Trunk Lines Association, at 143 Liberty Street.

Among those present were Vice President Oscar G. Murray of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, George Olds, representing the Canadian Pacific Railway; President M. E. Ingalls of the Chesapeake and Ohio, and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis systems; President E. D. Thomas of the Erie Railroad; President W. H. Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; President Alfred Walter of the Lehigh Valley Railroad; Vice Presidents S. M. Prevost and James McCrae of the Pennsylvania system; President Joseph S. Harris of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway; President W. H. Newman of the Lake Shore system; President H. B. Ledyard of the Michigan Central Railroad; President S. R. Callaway of the New York Central system; President W. H. Canniff of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, and Vice President Joseph Ramsey, Jr., of the Wabash Railroad.

The memory of the late Frank Thomson President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was honored in addresses by Messrs. Thomas and Ingalls, and Commissioner Goddard, and Messrs. Ingalls and Callaway were appointed a committee to draw up suitable resolutions of respect.

All of the afternoon session was devoted to discussion of the east-bound freight rate situation. No definite action was taken in regard to this, but the whole subject was referred to a committeee of representatives of western roads leading out of Chicago, which will meet at an early date in Chicago. The consideration of the alleged cut in grain rates by certain roads was not gone into in detail, and no action was taken.

NEW TERMINAL FREIGHT DEPOT.

One Said to be Contemplated to be Built on Newtown Creek, Brooklyn.

Plans are under consideration for the construction of an extensive terminal freight depot on Newton Creek, in Brooklyn, for the joint accommodation of the freight business of the Long Island Railroad and the business of Palmer's Docks. A new terminal and transportation company is to be formed for the development of this project, and it is expected that the Long Island Railroad and Palmer's Docks will have proportionate representation in the company. A tract comprising 160 acres of land at the head of Newtown Creek was recently purchased from a number of different owners by Edward M. Shepard, acting for certain parties, and there is reason to believe that the new freight depot will be erected on this land. The officers of the Long Island Railroad Company are reticent on this subject.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-town.....1,289 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
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FOURTEEN PAGES.

"REFORM IT ALTOGETHER."

There is nothing better worth doing for a newspaper in this city just now than a full and faithful report of the proceedings of the Municipal Assembly. A "vitascope" of their doings might be even more instructive and exemplary. But then their proceedings are merely instructive, and therefore do not appeal to the people who glue their eyes to the peep-holes of the vitascope.

The real meaning and intent of the procedures of the Council have been expressed by Mr. GUGGENHEIMER, who, for his sins, is titularly the managing director of the same. Now, Mr. GUGGENHEIMER, like Mr. COLER, is one of the new men in the present municipal administration, men not very widely known in public affairs before, who have shown an honest desire to discharge their offices so as to win the good-will of their decent fellow-citizens. That is the very highest motive by which any sane adult, connected with the present administration, can be supposed to be actuated. It is curious and suggestive that the only two men who have succeeded in winning the good opinion of their fellow-citizens, or who have even aimed at winning it, should both have delivered themselves of the opinion that there is no doing anything with the existing Municipal Assembly. Mr. COLER expressed that opinion weeks ago, and Mr. GUGGENHEIMER was yesterday reported as expressing it.

There is indeed something awful and appalling in the procedures of the Municipal Assembly when one bears in mind that these absurd and loathsome collections of barroom loafers are intrusted, by the organic law of this municipality, with swaying the corporate destinies of three millions of people. Look at the creatures. Their manners comment and their ways survey. Was there ever a more absurd proposition than that this gang, the majority of whose members no private employer would think of retaining for one hour in any place that involved "judicial functions," that involved the exercise of intelligence, should have the power of "holding up," of paralyzing, more social functions than are within the power of any private corporation, of any dozen private corporations. Any reasonable business man who has dealings with them, and who desires to get on with his business, must have the same view concerning them that is expressed by the impatient COLER and the long-suffering GUGGENHEIMER—that is, that nothing to the purpose can be done till the fangs of the Municipal Councilors are drawn. Mr. COLER proposes to prevent them from having any "say" in municipal affairs. Mr. GUGGENHEIMER likewise would draw their teeth, and relegate them to the adjudication of applications for meat-racks, awnings, bay-windows, and peanut stands. But that is an unworthy evasion. The old Board of Aldermen had its power reduced to these simple functions. And yet it was a standing disgrace to the city. And yet it was always making some kind of unmannerly, illiterate, low disturbance. And yet it cost, in salaries alone, some $30,000 a year. Why keep up the pretense that it amounts to anything? Why not abolish it altogether and purify the municipal atmosphere? If these wonderful creatures can prevent three million people, whom they are fondly supposed to represent, from performing the most necessary and urgent corporate undertakings, why not promptly acknowledge that the whole thing is a humbug and delusion? Why not call the Legislature in special session to enable half the population of the State to do the things which are necessary for their well-being? It seems as if it must come to that before the year is out.

What we are mainly thinking about is not the barkeepers who are exercising judicial functions in the City Hall, but the "thinkers" who put them there. We should very much like to hear from Gen. TRACY and President LOW and Mr. DE WITT and the rest what reason they had, if any, to suppose that the old barkeeper of the old Board of Aldermen would suddenly become a highly educated and responsible publicist as soon as he was put in charge of the affairs of three millions of people, instead of those of a paltry two millions or million and a half. Let these "experts in the science of municipal government" come forward and tell us how they came to do it. So far as we can judge, not one of them knows. And everybody knows that they have been dumb as oysters ever since the Municipal Assembly began to operate, and to operate precisely as it was known beforehand that it must operate—known, that is to say, by every citizen who was merely a reasonable person and not an "expert in the science of municipal government."

IT MAY GIVE PAIN.

Man's inhumanity to man is as often manifested upon the champaign of politics as on the firing line or in the fighting top. Here is Gov. ROOSEVELT prancing through the West, drawing great crowds and evoking the plaudits of the people without a thought of the woe of which his proceedings may be the occasion in the bosoms of others.

When the Governor was on his way through Kansas to attend the reunion of the Rough Riders, he sent this expressive telegram to a member of his family: "Am having great fun."

Oh, yes, it was fun for him to make a great triumphal progress through the State of Kansas, with its twenty delegates in the Republican National Convention. The big crowds at the railroad stations, the tumultuous cheering, the throwing up of hats, the grip of agricultural hands, and the universal abandonment of productive industry to make a vast popular fuss over him—this incense of the prairies was, indeed, sweet in his nostrils. But did this inconsiderate man reflect that up among the Berkshire hills there was a weary President seeking a little rest from other troubles of his own who, when he read of these exploits, laid down the newspaper, and, looking far away to the top of distant Greylock, wondered how it is that with seven million people to look after Gov. ROOSEVELT can't find enough to do to keep him busy at home?

And now the triumphal progress has been prolonged through other States, having, all told, something like three-score votes in the Republican Convention. Everywhere the people go wild. If it is kept up, the Administration may go wild, too.

THEY RETIRE IN DISORDER.

The assailants of Admiral SCHLEY have now burned all their powder and he remains next to DEWEY the most popular and generally admired officer of our navy. His professional standing has been quite unaffected by the assaults made on him inside and outside the department, and his reputation as an officer and a gentleman has been enhanced by his manly behavior under the fire of calumny and slander. It is now evident that his enemies have exhausted their resources. One by one they are quitting the disreputable business, some in shame, probably, and others under a sense of the impotence and futility of their warfare. Not much is said about the matter in the newspapers now, and presently nothing will be said. The fight is over and the assailing party is in the condition of CERVERA'S ships after the American fleet had had its morning's exercise at target practice on July 3.

It has been a shifty fight, following closely the tactics of AGUINALDO. At the outset there was a terrible burst of abuse because SCHLEY decided that he would not go to Santiago until he had fully satisfied himself that CERVERA was not somewhere else. On the strength of dispatches written by gentlemen who were not on the spot and who admitted that their information was vague and flimsy he was blamed for not leaving his work at Cienfuegos half done in order that he might hurry on to Santiago, where he had been informed on good authority that the Spaniard was not.

Then he was lashed still more viciously for holding the opinion that to prepare his fleet either for blockade duty or fighting it ought to have coal. These two offenses were blent into the one crushing accusation of "reprehensible conduct" and for a time the hubbub of vilification was awful.

Admiral SCHLEY'S enemies some time ago abandoned these two lines of attack. They have not said a word about "reprehensible conduct" for months. They saw that they were making no headway and dropped these old charges to concentrate all their evil energies on the loop made by the Brooklyn in the beginning of the battle of Santiago. Here they felt confident that they had discovered a store of explosive material; and when the false and manufactured report of the colloquy about the loop was printed they felt that it was time to raise shouts of victory.

But the American people had been studying the official reports and charts of the battle of Santiago. They read the testimony of that eloquent chart, facing page 520 of the Appendix to the Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, which shows the red wounds of the Brooklyn, revealing the fact that she was hit by more of the enemy's projectiles than all the rest of the ships of the American fleet put together. They examined the diagrams of the Spanish ships, showing the hits by more large projectiles from the Brooklyn than from the rest of the fleet together. Finally, they studied attentively that unanswerable chart plotted by a board appointed by Admiral SAMPSON, which shows the Brooklyn at every instant in the very thickest of the fight and at every stage of the chase the leading American vessel and always nearer the enemy than any other.

Fortified by all this knowledge, knowing that SCHLEY'S ship gave and took more hits than any of her sister ships, that she was the one ship the Spaniards were "gunning for" on account of her speed, and knowing that she stuck to those Spaniards like the wolf to his prey from the first shot till all shooting was over and that she was in at the death and received the surrender of the last enemy ship afloat, it is not surprising that they treated with contempt all the gabble about the Brooklyn's loop and the terms in which the order to make it was given.

The attempt to raise Cain about the loop has resulted in a conflict between two younger officers which, as it stands, is not a little unfortunate for both of them. SCHLEY is abused for publishing a letter saying squarely that a certain profane colloquy did not take place and withholding from publication a singular commentary upon this letter from the same officer, saying that the colloquy did take place, but not as reported. We have not the slightest doubt that the Admiral's clear recollection of the incident amply justified him in publishing the square denial and throwing into his waste basket the accompanying commentary, which had altogether too much the appearance of having been written to help its author out in the bad quarter of an hour he was sure to have with sundry fellow-officers, reporters, editors, and gossips to whom he remembered with pain that he had somewhat freely given the co-operative products of a fallible memory, a helpful imagination, and a communicative tongue. The Admiral had nothing to do with the scrapes the junior officer had got himself into by his fondness for social intercourse and picturesque effects. That was the junior officer's business. SCHLEY knew which letter fully accorded with the truth of history and he gave it out. His course is above criticism, just as the Brooklyn's manoeuvre was too sagacious and effective to be successfully attacked.

The Admiral's assailants have learned that they have been working against the testimony of the facts and against the disposition of the American people. Their slanders got a good start, but when Truth did finally get her boots on the lady made such time that the very last of the calumnies was speedily overtaken and riddled, even as SCHLEY overhauled the fleeing Colon and received her surrender.

THE PENSION "COACH."

Your alert pension claim agent, the man who has learned that the supply of real applicants for pensions was likely to die out, and that the war with Spain was a blessing for pension claim agents, has taken the precaution to prepare many of the latest volunteers for introduction to the Pension Commissioner before they had ceased to be soldiers. This is not considered to be a highly commendable practice for either soldier or pension shark, for the soldier ought not to be able to say, before his discharge, whether he has incurred any disability or has come through with an improved condition of health.

Information that has leaked out at Washington concerning the Washington volunteers who served last Summer indicates that the education of the District of Columbia sharpens the appetite of the volunteer for pensions and makes him forehanded about preparing the way to become a pensioner. Not a man who went out after glory had escaped the medical examination provided for each volunteer. All were supposed to be sound. Yet it is related that scarce a man of those mustered out on Nov. 20, 1898, was free from disability "incidental to the service." Some of these "disabled" men, it is asserted in Washington, have recently camped out of doors with the District of Columbia militia and seemed to be comfortably robust.

It ought not to be true that each of the Washington men mustered out after about six months of service has become an applicant for pension on account of the Spanish war service, or that the same charge is true of Michigan and Ohio volunteers who saw about equally short service. If it is true, the condition must be traced to the activity of pension claim attorneys and the stimulated greed of a new generation of contributors to the pockets of the pension sharks.

Our volunteers have been educated to prepare themselves for pensions even while in the uniforms of the United States, and possibly in better health than when they enlisted. We have received from the West a card which shows how the agents have educated susceptible volunteers. On one side of this card the following appears:

> Notary Public. Pensions a Specialty.
> JOSEPH A. GATES,
> who co-operates with
> MILO B. STEVENS & CO.
> of Washington, D. C.
> PENSION ATTORNEY,
> Of Treasury Department.
> Nat. Military Home, Kas.
> And Adjutant, Thos. Brennan Post,
> No. 380. LEAVENWORTH, Kansas.

On the reverse side of this card were these lines, addressed to a regiment not then mustered out:

> "TIPS" to the 23d Kansas.
> Put ALL your disabilities in your "Physical Disability Blank," sign in duplicate so as to keep a copy; be examined by Doctor BEFORE discharge, your case for a pension is then made.
> J. A. GATES,
> Atty.

Does any one doubt that the District of Columbia volunteers who have so unanimously become candidates for the pension roll have undergone just such an education as that outlined in the Kansas prospectus? It is incredible that out of something like one thousand men who served six months, part of the time at Camp Alger and at Chattanooga Park, not one escaped "disability in a pensionable degree" and yet retained vigor enough to be qualified for further service in the militia. Perhaps Commissioner EVANS can unfold this mystery.

TENEMENT HOUSES AND CITY LOTS.

The Secretary of the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society, in a polite and interesting communication which we elsewhere publish, at once thanks THE TIMES for, and takes exception to, a recent article upon the conditions of improved tenement houses.

We welcome the opportunity to set this matter straight. The plain fact is that every tenement-house reformer, at the beginning of his crusade, finds himself confronted with the condition that makes any real reform impossible. That condition is the New York "deep lot," which, in its turn, is a consequence of the New York street system of 1807. The men who arranged that system were very respectable and well-meaning citizens. One of them, DE WITT CLINTON by name, was a good deal more than that. It would not be an exaggeration, considering what he afterward accomplished for the city and the State, to call him a great man. But it remains true that the joint labors of the commission resulted in a system which took no account at all of the peculiar conditions of this island as the site of a great city, which was wrong at every point and which has obstructed or paralyzed every movement alike for better and more rapid transit and for more habitable dwellings on this island of Manhattan, from within a generation after it was adopted to this present day. The efforts of everybody who seeks to provide quick and easy transit, the efforts of everybody who seeks to provide more human and habitable homes for the mass of the people, the efforts of everybody who tries to convert this into a beautiful city, all alike find their first and worst obstruction in this hateful and oppressive legacy of the past.

As we say, the "deep lot" is part of this legacy. No living man can be blamed for its existence. But when we are talking about tenement-house reform it is necessary to be "radical" in the literal sense of laying the axe at the root of the tree. And the plain fact is that, upon a city lot, it is not possible to arrange human or tolerable conditions of living for four families on a floor. The Charity Organization Society knows this as well as we do, and we know it as well as they do. We also know that in the maintenance of the unwholesome and inhuman conditions of tenement-house life in New York there are not only "vested interests" which nobody proposes to disturb, in the existing tenement-houses, occupying to each a single lot, but there is also to be reckoned with the habits of the saving and thrifty population, founded upon the attainment in a tenement house of a sure and, as things are now going, an absurdly large return for the investments.

As we said the other day, to proceed against the real, essential mischief of the tenement-house system is to proceed along the line of greatest resistance. At the same time we are sorry to find the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society proceeding, or pretending to proceed, upon any other basis. They know as well as we do that decent tenement houses, on the existing plan and under the existing conditions, cannot be built. If, on account of the huge interests arrayed against them, they choose to pretend that, "with some modifications," such tenements can be built, we shall not quarrel with them. Only their "subsequent proceedings" will "interest us no more."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Those of us who, for one reason or another, do not deck our persons with jewels will be inclined to make certain features of the proceedings against Mrs. PHYLLIS E. DODGE an excuse for jeering a little at those of us who do thus ornament themselves. Appraiser WAKEMAN and his subordinates, on seeing among the objects seized a ring set with a black pearl, valued it at $10,000—which is a good deal of money. This estimate, these more or less expert officials admitted, was only an off-hand guess, to be rectified later by the application of scientific tests, but evidently, so far as concerns the presumably sharp eyes of the Custom House staff, this pearl is real and rare as well as large, and the individual wearing it would never, by ordinary observers, be charged with the bad taste supposed to be revealed by the display of counterfeit gems. In other words, the pearl produces in all beholders every emotion that a pearl demonstrably worth $10,000 can create. Yet one of Mrs. DODGE'S lawyers declares—on her authority, it is safe to assume—that the ring with its impressive setting, cost just $8. Now, whether the lower or the higher valuation is hereafter established, it will remain a fact that between pearls secreted by mollusks in the sea and those made by men in laboratories there is no difference except as to petty details of structure and composition—details which do not in any way affect the pearl's beauty or utility. As far as beauty goes, this statement needs no qualification, but one may be in order as regards utility, since pearls and other gems are expected to please their wearers as well as to fill with admiration—or envy—or amusement, kindly or contemptuous—the folks who see them worn. And it may well be that consciousness of the genuineness and preciousness of one's jewels is an essential and appreciable part of the pleasure their possession and display give. That apart, however, it is apparent that human ingenuity has made it truly absurd to pay enormous prices for crystals of carbon or alumina, or for concretions of lime. The imitations look as well as the realities; indeed, many of the imitations are realities nowadays, and manufactured exactly after nature's plan. The subject is not a very important one, and it is becoming steadily less important as civilization advances; still, it is interesting, in its way, and if the gem worshippers have any arguments in defense of their cult they should hurry to make them while people will listen.

—A resident of this city, whom for convenience we will call Mr. LAMB, went home one night this week and casually remarked that he had "made a point and a half on 300 shares of U. P. preferred." That member of his family who is quickest at figures immediately congratulated Mr. LAMB on his easy acquisition of $450. Mr. LAMB admitted the accuracy of the computation, though experience threw into his subliminal consciousness several doubts as to the amount of his winning. Next day he received from his brokers a beautifully clear "statement" and a check just $230.26 larger than the "margin" he had "put up" for the little operation in "the Street." The large difference between $450 and $230.26 caused him to ponder, first on this particular "deal" and then on "deals" in general as conducted by gentlemen of the name of LAMB. First he reviewed the details of the transaction. Early in May he had "bought" 100 shares of Union Pacific preferred at 75⅝, then 100 shares more at 76, and later 100 shares at 74½. This was all he could conveniently "carry," so he didn't buy any more, though the stock soon went to 72. The average cost of his shares was 75⅜, and he waited for a rise. Several came—and went; but finally, late in June, and thanks to an exclusive story about New York Central that appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES, Union Pacific preferred went to where he could sell out at a profit. So he sold out—200 shares at 76¾ and 100 at 77⅛, an average of 76⅞, or 1½ points above where he bought. To the hasty and superficial mind he had made $450. BUT—from that $450 the brokers took $75 as commissions and $142.40 as interest and stamp tax. Consequently, of Mr. LAMB'S nominal profit, just $217.74, or a trifle over 48 per cent., remained in "the Street." Then the now solemn-faced amateur in speculation turned to the might-have-been. If the stock had gone down a point and a half and he had sold out there, what, he asked himself, would he have lost? It was easy to compute—$450, real, not nominal this time, and precisely the same amount in interest and commissions, or $667.40 in all. Now, $667.40 is very nearly three times as much as $232.60, and Mr. LAMB, as a result of his figuring, decided that if he continued to speculate, and provided he had the good luck to guess right half the time, which was as much as he could expect, he would lose $300 for every $100 that he won. Thereupon did Mr. LAMB vehemently decide that, for men of his stamp, the game dealt in Wall Street is a sure thing—for the dealers.

—Brig. Gen. CHARLES A. WHITTIER, who served for a while on Gen. MERRITT'S staff at Manila, has written to Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON a letter which has given much consolation to all the Little Americans because in it Gen. WHITTIER asserts that the exercise of "tact and diplomacy" by our commanders in the Philippines would have led the natives peacefully to accept an American protectorate. They are immensely pleased, too, because the author of the letter praises the Filipinos for their "order, industry, frugality, temperance, and tolerance of danger and fatigue," and because he says: "I grieve every day over the new recitals of this wicked fighting and its attendant results." What excuse Gen. WHITTIER has for criticising and condemning his superior officers and his Government in this way is beyond our knowledge, but that is a matter which does not concern civilians particularly, and it seems to us useful to comment, not on this singular person's private opinions, but on certain facts which his letter reveals. He says, for instance, that all the foreign merchants with whom he talked while in Manila were in mortal terror lest the American Army and Navy should be withdrawn, leaving them and the islands at the mercy of native rule and subject to the rival ambitions of Germany, France, and Japan. We read: "The British merchants—a respectable lot—were most insistent that we should not leave, and talked so much on this subject that at last the moment one of them began a sentence I would stop him and say: 'I know what you are going to declare—that we must hold the country.'" In other words, the men who had studied the Filipinos for as many years as Gen. WHITTIER has studied them days, had an idea very different from his of native character and ability, and lacked entirely his confident belief in either the power or the inclination of AGUINALDO and his officers to establish and maintain an endurable régime. Of course the views and desires of these foreign merchants do not have any weight with the anti-expansionists, who would wreck an empire for the sake of a maxim, but other people will be disposed to heed the opinions and respect the interests of well-informed white men, especially when they are "a respectable lot."

—Boston at last has won just appreciation, and a foreign visitor has at last succeeded in describing the city at once accurately and inoffensively. The visitor in question is M. JULES CAMBON, the French Ambassador, who is at the Hub this week for the purpose of receiving from Harvard the honorary degree which that university has decided to bestow upon him as a mark of recognition of his recent services as intermediary between the United States and Spain. "I like Boston very much," said M. CAMBON when a reporter cornered him in the Hotel Vendome. "I would like very much to remain in this vicinity during the Summer, but I have arranged to go abroad with my family in August, and I will not return to this country until November." Then came the notable part of the interview: "Boston seems to me a little more homelike than any other city here—it is, indeed 'the town of America,' do you call it? Other places seem more recent, while Boston is settled and older, and suggests more the European city." Boston ought to give the Ambassador not one, but two, degrees for praise like that. For of a verity he has stated her proudest attribute with precision. Her mission is indeed to make other places seem "more recent," and that she fulfills it gloriously everybody knows and henceforth will have to admit. And how adroitly diplomatic are M. CAMBON'S words! He does not say that she is old and shows her age; he only declares that she makes other places seem more recent. Possibly he will use the same phrase when he comes to tell his impression of the Bostonian nymphs to whom he is sure to be introduced. Some of them, too, remind the observer that others are more recent in style, bearing, and—lots of things.

HABITABLE TENEMENT HOUSES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to thank you for your very valuable editorial in to-day's issue on "Our Tenement Houses" and for your words of approval of the suggestions of this committee. Your comments were based, I imagine, on the tentative suggestions offered by this committee to a conference of persons interested in the subject, held on May 12. This committee has finally adopted a series of ordinances somewhat different from our tentative suggestions, and which are contained in the inclosed pamphlet, setting forth the reasons for their necessity.

Your able editorial opens up many interesting points for discussion. In the first place, this committee has not made it impossible for a tenement house to be built on a twenty-five-foot lot, arranged for four families on a floor; what it has done in the first ordinance is to limit the minimum width of all courts to six feet and the minimum area to 150 square feet.

Under this requirement, it will still be possible to build a tenement on a twenty-five-foot lot, which shall contain twelve rooms on a floor, instead of fourteen rooms, as at present; but the rooms will be light and have decent ventilation, instead of opening on a narrow, dark, unventilated well two feet wide and from thirty to fifty feet long. The modern airshaft, with its darkness and foul odors, has well been called the curse of this city, and has been most aptly described as a "culture tube on a gigantic scale."

As a result of this ordinance, it is true that the same amount of profit from tenement house property cannot be reaped as at present; and the return on the money will only be about 8 per cent., instead of 10 per cent. I know of no other kind of investment that does as well as this, however, and it hardly seems necessary to consider these proposals, under these circumstances, as in any way infringing on the rights of property owners.

As to the twenty-five-foot lot: It is absolutely unnecessary that tenements should be built on this unit, for fifty-foot lots can be secured without any trouble. I am aware that it has been the popular opinion for a long time that only single lots could be obtained, but the facts do not bear out this statement. An analysis of the plans for tenement houses filed in the Building Department during the first four months of the present year shows that 64 per cent. of the ordinary tenements were built on lots over twenty-five feet in total width. As soon as the fifty-foot unit is adopted, it is possible scientifically to plan a tenement so that all rooms will have sufficient light and air.

I hope that THE NEW YORK TIMES will continue to urge these reforms until they are adopted.

LAWRENCE VEILLER, Secretary Tenement House Committee, Charity Organization Society.
New York, June 26, 1899.

RESTRAINT OF CHILDREN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Might I be allowed to express a few thoughts that occurred to me one of these warm days in Central Park? With a book and a bicycle I strolled till I found a breezy seat in a large arbor, occupied only by half a dozen other readers. After a time there came an invasion of boys, and I supposed the arbor would become untenable. When I saw that the boys were accompanied by two Sisters of Charity, or nuns, I waited. The boys had their bats and balls and also lunch baskets, and after a few gambols they settled themselves under the direction of one of the Sisters and gayly proceeded to partake of an early lunch. After eating they were thirsty, and were sent off for water; and then for a short time they seated themselves quietly about their guardian.

I suppose I may have been there with them three-quarters of an hour, during which time they were lively but obedient. They had every appearance of enjoying themselves, and yet caused altogether less disturbance than three or four small children, with their mothers or nurses, who had also come into the arbor at the same time. I recalled the letters I have lately read in THE TIMES on the ball players and fire-cracker fiends of the streets, and still another link was added to my chain of convictions that obedience rather than lawlessness is a good and comfortable foundation in a child's education.

There was a beautiful service held on the the afternoon of last Whitsunday in a large up-town church—one of our oldest churches. It has been for many years customary to gather on that day as many children as possible within its walls, not only children of the parish, but of all the neighboring institutions. Last Whitsunday four children's institutions were represented. Looking down upon them from the gallery I was struck by the attentive behavior of the institution children. They sat quietly and seemed to take an interest, as was shown by the ready answers they made when called upon and by the heads turned toward the chancel or the speaker, while the free children, who belonged only to the Sunday school, kept up a perpetual restless motion, paying little attention to anything they might have understood or even enjoyed. Perhaps some will say that in using the word "free" I have characterized a difference between the conditions that is all in favor of those children who live in families and do as they please. Yet I think they suffer from the freedom of license, and not only on that occasion but on others I have observed that unrestraint interferes with enjoyment.

As for firecrackers, I am very partial to them on the Fourth of July, but as they are both dangerous and to many people annoying I think they should be confined to one day in the year. In regard to this same church, to which I have referred above, the firecracker fiends are already disturbing the clergy and congregation on Sundays. It is reported that the policeman on duty, upon being asked why he did not drive them away, replied that he had arrested six boys last week, and the Magistrate dismissed them all at once, telling the policeman he had better be looking after crooks rather than bothering small boys.

Have we not gone to such an extreme that we may now safely begin to cultivate law and order, peace and quiet—rest for the harassed nerves of the elders and the excited nerves of the children? L. P.
New York, June 25, 1899.

COALITION TO BEAT TAMMANY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is stated in your issue of June 17 that Mr. Quigg is advocating a coalition with the Citizens' Union, and that the Citizens' Union is in favor of such a coalition in order to defeat Tammany Hall. And it appears, by the same issue of your paper, that Meyer D. Rothschild of Long Branch has written a letter disapproving of any combination between the Republican Party and the Citizens' Union, "because," he says, "the fight is against both bosses, and that this would only be building up the Republican machine."

It is true that the fight is against political bosses, (though not against leaders,) even granting Mr. Rothschild's contention that both Platt and Croker are political bosses. There is no better way in which the Citizens' Union could defeat Tammany Hall than by first joining with the Republican Party, and if Tammany is once thoroughly defeated, it will be out of the combat in the future; then the Citizens' Union, being about twice as strong as the Republican Party, can defeat the Republican Party.

We have an example of this in the history of Caesar's political aspirations. At that time there were three strong parties—one led by Caesar, one by Crassus, and one by Pompey. Each was opposed to the other two. Pompey's party being the most powerful, Caesar joined with Crassus and overthrew Pompey, and then disposed of Crassus with very little trouble. I would suggest this scheme to the Citizens' Union. It would at least defeat Tammany and not weaken the Citizens' Union.

R. M. GIGNOUX.
New York, June 27, 1899.

TREE-PLANTING ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the extreme heat of the early part of this month those of our citizens who have had occasion to traverse many of the treeless city streets have doubtless longed for the passing relief at least which the grateful shade of trees would have afforded.

The location of this city, with its expansive water environment and its exposure to cooling winds from all points of the compass in Summer, is a grand heritage of good fortune, and which, tempering and materially modifying the excessive artificial heat of our streets under the direct exposure of the sun, makes our city generally very comfortable, especially at night. The resourcefulness of trees to mitigate the torrid heat in the daytime is beyond question. For this purpose alone the planting of trees should be encouraged. Aside from this, and by no means an inconsequential factor as inducing comfort, is the presence of the tree, the relief to the eye and senses which its form and foliage afford. The known function of a tree in full leafage to modify temperature and to serve other purposes contributory to the conservation of health and comfort are well known and should be more generally considered and appreciated.

We are now better than ever before able to cope at the proper season with insect life inimical to vegetation, and annoyance from this source should not be regarded as preventive of tree planting in our city streets.

The Tree Planting Association has done what it could during the past season to encourage the planting of street trees, and, acknowledging the substantial support given it by the newspapers, beg leave to submit the following statement of the work accomplished since March 1st of this year.

Reports of operations of nurserymen and florists engaged in supplying and planting trees under the more direct auspices of this association show that 815 trees have been planted in our city streets from March 1 to June 1. In addition to these, under the impulse of publicity and through correspondence, many more trees have been planted by individual property owners, of which we have no formal report.

We confidently hope that the work will be renewed in the Fall and that the record of the year will indicate that the replanting of many streets will have been substantially undertaken, and that trees will be planted where now none are to be found.

Full information as to trees available for street use, how to plant, where to obtain them, and the cost of doing the work, will be supplied without charge at any time, by applying to any of the officers of the Tree Planting Association.

JOHN Y. CULYER, Secretary.
New York, June 23, 1899.

REGARDING DIVORCED PERSONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest a report in to-day's TIMES of a sermon preached yesterday in Newport, R. I., by the Rev. Mr. Hamilton. Surely, all right-minded persons must agree with him in his denunciation of those whom he calls "home wreckers," but is he not too severe in asking for the social ostracism of divorced people in general?

May not even an orthodox clergyman be asked to show some mercy to people separated or divorced, not by any sin of their own or others, but because of a hopeless lack of suitability to each other, physically, mentally, socially, and spiritually? Would it not be better for them and for society if such unfortunate ones could be allowed to part without disgrace, instead of being urged to continue what must be a life of hypocrisy and even of degradation? At least, among people of refinement, the marriage relation without love or sympathy, cannot be a sacred thing, and it seems an insult to God to say that He has "joined together" those who have been really brought together by ignorance, lust, ambition, or youthful folly.

There is no crime so surely and cruelly punished as is an unfortunate marriage. Society, the Church, and the law combine to crush the victim, however innocent his intentions may have been, and to drive him, according to his temperament and character, into immorality or despair. This seems to me the last survival of the mediaeval system, when the Church sought to control the lives and bodies of men directly, instead of through their consciences, and I firmly believe that a more liberal system, under proper restrictions, would accord with the teachings of Christ, if what He said on the subject were taken in the spirit rather than in the letter, as are His teachings about many other things. One of His sayings, certainly, cannot be misunderstood—"Neither do I condemn thee. Go, and sin no more." LAYMAN.
New York, June 26, 1899.

"Home Wreckers" in Society.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial on the sermon preached by the Rev. Bradding Hamilton at Newport on Sunday last, the sermon is alluded to by you as a courageous performance, notwithstanding the fact that the reverend gentleman ran less risk of injuring his interests than if his utterances had been directed against his own congregation. But surely he was lacking in the courage of his opinions when he mildly suggested that society should frown upon divorces "as a favor to the Church," adding that if they would "do such a kindness to the Church" God would reward them. Has the worship so influenced teachers of the Gospel that they must timidly beg as a favor what it is their duty to demand as a prerogative? A step further in this direction, and ministers will ask their people not to commit theft, murder, and adultery, so that the Lord may thank them for refraining from indulgence in these crimes, and the only creed left to be believed in, or be influenced by, will be that of the almighty dollar. D. R.
New York, June 25, 1899.

Sympathy for Finland.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A recent editorial in THE TIMES and occasional allusions to the hard and unjust experiences through which Finland is passing represent the sympathies of a wide circle of American citizens, who have informed themselves of the existing conditions. The Finnish people who have come to us in any capacity have won and merited the good-will of our people generally. They are among the very best educated immigrants, and manifest sturdy characters and qualities honorable to themselves and valuable to this country.

Upon no foreign nation can we more worthily bestow every proper influence that may reach their oppressors, through public sentiment here, and through diplomatic relations. THE NEW YORK TIMES and the press as a body will make no mistake in espousing this cause. CAROLUS.
New York, June 27, 1899.

Smoking in the Open Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You print to-day a paragraph in regard to the complaint received on account of smoking in open cars. Now, will you kindly draw your readers' attention to the fact that the four last rows are for smokers, and are not supposed to be filled up by a lot of women out shopping, as is invariably the case? When one is returning from a hard day's work and wants a smoke, I say that our seats should be as much reserved for smoking as the others are for non-smokers. If such were the case you would receive no such complaints as you claim are pouring in.

Reserve smoking seats for smokers!

A SMOKER.
Brooklyn, June 28, 1899.

The War in the Philippines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An article in THE TIMES on the war in the Philippine Islands takes it for granted that we should go thousands of miles away from our country to enslave a people who have been for years fighting the Spaniards for their liberty. It is the same old fight that was made to enslave Poland. I do not believe that any right-thinking persons are satisfied with our conduct in paying $20,000,000 to enslave these people and at the same time freeing the negroes of Cuba.

JOHN H. WELSH.
New York, June 28, 1899.

NUGGETS.

The Sole Exception.

Farmers generally say that wheat is better than was expected. This always happens; nothing is as bad as threatened, except old age.—Atchison Globe.

Yearnings of a Patriot.

Tart Lady—What do you want?

Tramp—I don't want nothin' to eat, lady. But of course you'll gimme 10 cents to help buy Dewey a gold watch.—Chicago Record.

New Champion.

The Pug—I know I ain't been able to git a battle on fer eight months, but you bet I'll be champeen yet.

Backer—Yes, if this keeps up, you will be the champion long-wait fighter of the world.—Indianapolis Journal.

Had No Terrors.

Ethel (on tandem)—We're scorching. Aren't you afraid that policeman will see us?

George (on front seat)—He? No. He never sees me. He's been owing me $5 for more than a year.—Chicago Tribune.

Reassured.

J. Shaker—Tell you what, I'm nervous to-day. I'm to call on Miss Lovilipz to-night to get her final answer.

T. Baker—You needn't be afraid. I saw her at the stationer's yesterday. She left an order for visiting cards in the name of "Mrs. J. Shaker."—Philadelphia Record.

THREE JUNE DAYS.

Florence B. Tucker in Springfield Republican.

Grandpa sits out in the shaded porch
In his old armchair, at peaceful rest;
Half dreaming, half awake, he sighs
As he watches two birds in their new-built nest;
And the bright June sunshine lies over all;
At every wind-breath the rose leaves fall.

His thoughts turn back to another June,
When, hopefully trusting, by his side,
Under this same vine-covered porch,
He tenderly led his new-wed bride,
"The rose's welcome"—he laughingly said,
Shaking down leaves on her fair young head.

Oh, happy the years together spent!
They watched the coming of bird and bloom
With scarce a sorrow, but in love;
Till at last, on a June day shrouded in gloom,
He followed in grief through the rose-wreathed door
The form that should enter again no more.

Twenty Summers the roses have bloomed,
A score of times the birds have nested,
So long it seems! he's watched alone
Since her loved form 'neath the sods has rested.
Now, the kind breezes soft blown from the west,
Strew gently the leaves o'er her quiet breast.

Out from the doorway a little child creeps,
Her hands outstretched in cooing glee;
With grandma's eyes and grandma's name—
Grandpa's own favorite of all is she—
But the old man's day dreams are of the dead;
Still the rose-leaves fall on her fair young head.

BRUSSELS IN A TUMULT

Situation Resulting from the Electoral Bill Is Serious.

GENDARMES CHARGE CROWDS

Demonstrators Do Not Disperse Even When Attacked with Bayonets—Another Scene in the House.

BRUSSELS, June 28.—Another disturbance occurred in the Chamber of Deputies today when the order of the day of the Right was adopted, expressing confidence in the President of the House against the vote of the Socialists.

The announcement of the vote was the signal for a general uproar, all the Deputies rushing to the centre of the floor, where a free fight took place. M. Guchtenacre, Catholic labor member from Ghent, was badly beaten by Socialists. A guard of soldiers on duty finally cleared the galleries, and the session was later on suspended.

The Minister of War, J. H. P. Van den Peereboom, was the object of great abuse by the Socialists, who blamed him for originating the uproar.

Numerous crowded meetings were held tonight to protest against the Electoral bill. Those who attended subsequently formed themselves into a monster procession and paraded the principal streets. When they arrived in front of the Administrative Offices of the Government the police drove them back.

At a late hour the demonstrators assembled in the neighborhood of the Parliament House, the Government Offices, and the Palace, all of which were protected by the police. The efforts of the latter and of the Civic Guard to disperse the people were fruitless. Finally a body of mounted gendarmes repeatedly charged the crowd, greatly incensing the demonstrators, who hurled stones and other missiles at the gendarmes, who thereupon discharged their revolvers.

This also failed to scatter the crowd, and the gendarmes finally charged with fixed bayonets and drawn swords. Two gendarmes and several rioters were wounded.

Many arrests were made. Numerous windows and street lamps were smashed, and the scuffling continued until after midnight, when a heavy fall of rain dispersed the demonstrators.

At the hour of filing this dispatch the streets are still held by the police and civil guards, and detachments of the gendarmerie are arriving from the provinces.

The troops are confined to barracks in readiness for emergencies.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S RESERVE.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach Says Its Diminution Need Not Cause Alarm.

LONDON, June 28.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in responding to a personal toast at the banquet of the bankers and merchants of London at the Mansion House this evening, referred to the diminution of the gold reserve of the Bank of England and the great increase of the world's gold. He said:

"Some persons seem to entertain alarm because, although London is the great market for the world's gold, this vast increased product seems to have passed us by and to have taken permanent abode in the United States and Russia.

"In 1891 Mr. Goschen (Chancellor of the Exchequer in that year) expressed a strong opinion on this matter; but the relation between the Bank of England and the money market has been greatly changed by the rise of the great private joint stock banks. To arrange this reserve so as to meet the requirements of foreign countries and of the banks that have deposited with the Bank of England will be the great object of my office, though the matter need not cause any alarm."

DEBATE IN ITALIAN CHAMBER.

Royal Decree Opposing Public Meetings Is Stubbornly Resisted.

ROME, June 28.—Great interest is being taken in to-day's session of the Chamber of Deputies. There are apprehensions that it may lead to a Ministerial crisis over the royal decree empowering the Government to prohibit public meetings, &c., and to punish strikers and infringers of the press laws.

The extreme Leftists are resolved to resort to every means to postpone a vote approving the measure, so that they may subsequently be able to contest its legality in the courts on the ground of its being unconstitutional as well as not sanctioned by Parliament.

The debate on the navy estimates ought to have been resumed to-day, but immediately after the sitting was opened, Signor Bonacci, Minister of Justice, moved its suspension on the ground that the Chamber should first pronounce an opinion on the Royal decree. The House eventually decided to adjourn until the afternoon.

At the conclusion of the long debate, the motion of the Premier, Gen. Pelloux, to refer the decree to the Committee on Political Bills, such reference to have the force of an act of indemnity, was adopted by a vote of 208 to 138.

COL. J. F. GAYNOR IN LONDON.

Says Recent Reports About Him Here Are Not Worth Denying.

LONDON, June 28.—Col. John F. Gaynor, Treasurer of the Democratic State Committee of New York, who is at the Hotel Cecil here, was questioned this evening regarding the statement, published in a New York paper, that a record of his marriage in 1890 to Carrie B. Gifford had apparently been found on the books of the Church of the Transfiguration, New York City, while, it was added, he married Miss Annie Pitney in Washington just previous to leaving America for England. He said:

"I have come here for a little rest and holiday from the excitement of politics. I do not know anything of the reports published in the New York papers, though reporters follow me like detectives. Therefore I decline to discuss these stories, and leave all this to be dealt with when I return to New York. I simply warn the general public to treat the statements with the greatest reserve. As for my immediate political and personal friends, they know too well my record of honor and common sense, and they have no need of denials in the discussion of private matters. I decline to waste time in discussing inventions.

"Say, also, that any interviews with me alleged to have come through any other source than The Associated Press are inventions, as I have declined to see other reporters. But, for the benefit of The Associated Press, I propose to throw down this romance, and there the matter ends."

Record of Col. Gaynor's Marriage.

A record of the marriage of Col. John F. Gaynor, Treasurer of the Democratic State Committee, to Carrie B. Gifford of 61 West Eighty-sixth Street has been found by the Rev. Dr. Houghton in the books of the Church of the Transfiguration. The ceremony was performed at the Coleman House on Sept. 2, 1890, by the Rev. O. L. Prescott, then curate of the Church of the Transfiguration, and now rector of St. Luke's Church in New Haven. Col. Gaynor, who, it has been publicly announced, was recently married to Miss Annie Pitney in Washington, is now in England with his bride.

The Venezuela Commission.

PARIS, June 28.—The Venezuela Arbitration Commission resumed its sessions this morning, and Sir Richard Webster, the British Attorney General, continued his presentation of the case of Great Britain. During the afternoon President Loubet received the members of the commission. They were introduced to him by Prof. Martens, the umpire in the boundary dispute.

Three German Strikers Killed.

BERLIN, June 28.—Three strikers were killed yesterday in the rioting at the Bochum coal mines. The number of men wounded is not known, as many of them were carried quickly away to private houses. Thirty-six arrests were made yesterday. Troops to protect the non-strikers arrived at the scene of the disturbance today.

The Saxe-Coburg Succession.

COBURG, June 28.—The Diet has been summoned to meet here on Friday to settle the question of the succession to the throne.

To Niagara Falls, $3.00, round trip, good going July 1st, returning on or before July 4th.—Adv.

THE COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

Education, Women Inspectors, and Domestic Servants Discussed—Society Leaders at Meetings.

LONDON, June 28.—At to-day's session of the International Council of Women, Mrs. Stanton Blatch read a paper on "Primary Education," advocating the introduction of manual training at every period of education, but deprecating the introduction of domestic occupations and the attempt to adapt trades to educational processes.

Mrs. Miller advocated her well-known views on physical development through the use of proper foods, but the Chairman, Mrs. Stevenson, intervened, and declared that questions as to the preparation of food were hardly within the scope of the discussion. To this Mrs. Miller replied that rational and physical education was the only question she wished to discuss, and suggested that perhaps the subject had been placed on the wrong programme.

The audience finally invited Mrs. Miller to continue, which she did, being much applauded.

At a meeting devoted to women inspectors, the Hon. Mrs. Lyttleton presiding, a paper by Miss Carlyle of Canada was read by Miss Carty. It detailed the progress made in Canada in regard to female Inspectors and labor legislation generally.

"The Scientific Treatment of Domestic Servants" was the subject discussed at St. Martin's Town Hall. Mrs. Gates, speaking of the necessity of training the lady of the house, as well as the servants, praised Queen Victoria, saying:

"Think not that this queenly woman and womanly Queen has not had an influence upon us in wifehood, motherhood, and mistress-ship."

A notable feature of the council has been the amount of interest in its proceedings by well-known society women. Lady Helen Graham and Lady Cynthia Vincent attended a discussion on literature to-day, at which Mrs. Flora Steel, the novelist, who for some years was Provincial Inspectress of Government and Aided Schools in the Punjab, spoke. Lady Frederick Cavendish, daughter of the Duke of St. Albans and wife of Frederick Cavendish, Unionist Member of Parliament for the North Lonsdale Division of Lancashire, addressed another section.

Among those who attended the reception given this evening to the delegates by Lady Battersea, at Surrey House, were the Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Randolph Churchill, Lady Aberdeen, and Lady William Vernon Harcourt.

LONDON, June 29.—The Times, in a rather ironical leading editorial on the Council of Women, says:

"We cannot believe that the general attitude of the congress is either wise or representative, or that its proceedings are likely to further the real interests of womankind. It would be lamentable if these indiscreet and exaggerated demands should foster a reaction against the process of gradual development whereby women have already gained so much."

MRS. E. C. JOHNSON DIES SUDDENLY.

She Read a Paper at the London Council of Women on Tuesday.

LONDON, June 28.—Mrs. Ellen C. Johnson, Superintendent of the Massachusetts Women's Reformatory died suddenly this morning at the London residence of the Bishop of Rochester, the Right Rev. Edward Stuart Talbott, D. D., where she was a guest. It is believed her death resulted from the effort and excitement of reading a paper at yesterday's meeting of the International Council of Women. She was attended by Dr. Barrows of Boston, who diagnosed the cause of death as angina pectoris. An inquest will be held to-morrow or Friday.

It appears that Mrs. Johnson had been in a weak state of health for several days previous to reading the paper, and her friends had attempted to dissuade her from doing so. She persisted, however, but returned from the meeting in a state of semi-collapse. Death came suddenly after Mrs. Johnson had risen this morning.

The fellow-delegates of Mrs. Johnson were much shocked at her death. She attended the Duchess of Sutherland's reception on Monday and was then apparently in good health. The body will probably be shipped to New York on Saturday.

BOSTON, June 28.—Mrs. Helen C. Johnson had been Superintendent of the Women's Reformatory at Sherborn for fifteen years. Five years previous to her appointment she had served on the Board of Prison Commissioners. In those years Mrs. Johnson became familiar with the work in detail. From the day on which she took charge of the reformatory she directed her whole attention to improving its conditions.

A firm believer in outdoor life, and an enthusiastic lover of dumb animals, Mrs. Johnson soon directed her attention to things outside of the institution. Additional lands were purchased, both to provide work for the inmates and to furnish food instead of purchasing it. The new industry became profitable financially, and also proved a tonic for women in poor health, whose work about the farm, tending horses, cows, hens, sheep, &c., was very beneficial to them.

ANGLO-AMERICAN MOVEMENT.

Parliamentary Committee for Its Promotion Holds a Meeting.

LONDON, June 28.—The Parliamentary Committee for the Promotion of the Anglo-American Movement met to-day in one of the committee rooms of the House of Commons. The Right Hon. James Bryce, Liberal member of Parliament for Aberdeen, presided.

It was decided to issue at an early date a report of the first year's proceedings.

ADMIRAL HORNBY DEAD.

Expires Suddenly from Apoplexy While Presiding at a Meeting.

LONDON, June 28.—Admiral Sir Windham Hornby, K. C. B., retired, died suddenly from apoplexy this afternoon while presiding at a meeting of the Hotchkiss Ordnance Company.

After Admiral Sartoris died, about three years ago, Sir Windham Hornby became the oldest retired Admiral of the British fleet. He was a familiar figure in the Isle of Wight and at Portsmouth and Southampton, the neighborhood which so many retired English navy officers have made their home. He was regarded as one of the first authorities in the Empire on naval evolutions and tactics.

Windham Hornby was born July 23, 1812. He came of a family famous in the history of the British fleet, being descended from a line of famous fighters on his father's side, and on the mother's side from the Byngs. His father, however, was a country clergyman, the Rev. Geoffrey Hornby, rector of Bury, Lancashire.

Young Hornby entered the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth, and was appointed to a Lieutenancy in 1833. His promotion to the grade of Captain was rapid, and in 1865 he was made a Rear Admiral, being then the youngest officer of that grade in the fleet. After that he waited some years for further promotion, but he was made an Admiral in 1877, and seven year ago was made a Knight Commander of the Bath. This honor was in recognition of his services as one of the Prison Commissioners, which post he held from 1877 to the year in which he was knighted.

Admiral Hornby was married twice, first to the daughter of Sir William Call, and second to the widow of Capt. Howard.

Conferring About Alaskan Issues.

LONDON, June 28.—United States Ambassador Joseph H. Choate had another conference this afternoon at the Foreign Office with the Marquis of Salisbury on the subject of the Alaskan boundary dispute.

ANOTHER MUSIC HALL.

Alfred E. Aarons Says He Is Going to Put Up a $200,000 One.

Alfred E. Aarons of Koster & Bial's Music Hall, whose contract as General Manager expires Saturday night, says he intends putting up a music hall on upper Broadway which will cost $200,000. He declared last night that he was backed by Klaw & Erlanger, who now control twenty-four theatres throughout the United States.

The new music hall will be situated in the vicinity of Longacre Square and will occupy five Broadway lots and two on one of the cross streets. Mr. Aarons says he has signed some of the leases, but not all.

It is said that Koster & Bial's Music Hall will hereafter be managed by Judson G. Wells, counsel for the estate, assisted by John Koster.

Full-page portrait of Alfred Van Santvoord, the pioneer steamboat man on the Hudson River, in THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday Magazine of July 2d.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The last Wednesday in June was one of weddings. In town the marriage of Miss Pauline Chapin and Mr. Andrew McKinley, which was exclusively announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES, brought quite a gathering to the Church of the Messiah, and the wedding of Miss Niles and John Jay Knox at the picturesque little Church of St. Peter's by the Sea, at Monmouth, and that of Miss Alice Bushnell and Mr. Elbert S. Kip at Morristown, were events of much consequence in the suburbs. To-day will bring the wedding of Miss Clara Moss and Mr. James B. Taller at Islip, and a number of small entertainments at out-of-town places, and the boat race at New London.

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The graduating of Mr. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt from Yale was an event which was of much interest not only to the personal friends of the Vanderbilt family, but to the general public. This second son of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt seems to have inherited many of the characteristics of his father. Although yet very young, he has shown much aptitude for executive work. He is simple in his tastes and has not in any way evinced the disposition which makes more than one of these millionaires objectionable. In other words, he is not spoiled, and nowadays when the very wealthy families of this country live in almost as much publicity as royal personages, this means a great deal. The plan has not been abandoned of a trip around the world, and Mr. Vanderbilt, with Mr. Whitehouse and Mr. Iselin, may set out during the month of August.

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Many of those who were at New Haven yesterday will go on to New London to-day. This is the gala week of the season at this Summer city on the Sound. New London is never very wildly gay, but it has a very charming set of cottagers, who entertain each other with dinners and card parties, and who meet at the Casino in the morning for golf and in the evenings sometimes have a little dance. Judge and Mrs. George Andrews have one of the handsomest places in the vicinity. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dinsmore, Mrs. Tyler of Washington, Mrs. Robert G. Remsen, and Mr. and Mrs. George Matthews are among the regular cottagers.

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As usual, this will be a great week for the golfers, who have to-day and to-morrow and Saturday handicaps and matches at nearly all the golf clubs in the vicinity. Among the more important games are those at Morristown, at Ardsley, at Knollwood, and at Baltusrol. The first dance at the Meadow Club at Southampton will take place to-morrow evening, and there will be golf on the downs at the Golf Club every day during the coming holiday week.

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Gen. and Mrs. Varnum were in town this week. They go to Newport on Saturday to be the guests of Mr. Lispenard Stewart. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt and the Vicomte and Vicomtess d'Osmoy are expected shortly from France. They will be entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Brown at Newport, the Rev. and Mrs. Grenville Merrill at Tuxedo, and Mr. and Mrs. Le Roy Dresser at Oyster Bay.

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The season in Paris was ended, as far as Americans were concerned, by the dance at the embassy last week. But at every embassy and legation there will be the customary Fourth of July receptions. These are not attended by the fashionable travelers abroad, but they assume almost the proportions and style of the famous New Year's receptions at the White House in Washington. The American students in Paris have an interesting celebration of the day also, and in London there is some recognition given to the National holiday in intensely American households.

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Among the recent arrivals from Europe have been Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Burnham, Mr. and Mrs. David Wolfe Bishop, and the Baron von Hengenmuller. There are two ships sailing to-day. On the Fuerst Bismarck are booked Mr. Lorillard Spencer and his son, Mr. and Mrs. E. De W. Wales, R. N. Potter, and Mrs. Charles Hyde.

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Newport's fleet to-day will have moored in the waters around New London. The presence of the Columbia and the Defender at this point is an absolutely extra attraction to the boat race, of which mention has already been made. Mrs. Oliver Iselin, who was reported ill, is now much better, and she accompanied her husband to New London, and will go with the Columbia to New Rochelle, where that craft will be anchored in front of the Oliver Iselin place over the Fourth.

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Gen. and Mrs. Draper, who arrived on the Aller, are here for their vacation. Glowing accounts have been sent over the cable during the Winter of the splendid entertainments given by Ambassador and Mrs. Draper in Rome, and of their presence and the magnificence of Mrs. Draper's diamonds at the Court festivities. There were many Americans in Rome last Winter, and the season there was very gay. The Drapers will return in the late Autumn.

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Although the lists of the St. Paul and the Majestic, which sailed yesterday, were given almost in full, there were several additional names booked which escaped mention. Mr. F. O. Horstman, second, who is a great friend of William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and who entertained him very handsomely in Washington two years ago, was one of these. Mrs. George B. Roberts of Philadelphia, Mr. Killaen Van Rensselaer Lansingh of Chicago, Mr. George H. Palmer and Mr. Howard Palmer of Norwich, Conn.; Mrs. S. Howland Russell, Mrs. R. E. Schirmer, Mrs. E. G. H. Slater of Washington were booked on the St. Paul, and Mr. Willing Spencer, who goes to join his parents abroad, on the Fuerst Bismarck, sailing today, and Miss Bronson and Mr. W. L. Stow were on the Majestic.

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And the ships again which are due this week and in the beginning of next will bring Mr. Chauncey Depew, his son, and Miss Paulding, Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. Kinsley Magoun, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. De Forest, and Samuel R. Lippincott.

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The house parties to be given over the Fourth are many and each day others are added to the list. Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton will have a grand display of fireworks to amuse their guests next Tuesday. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor have another large party, and Mr. and Mrs. Seward Webb will have a number of young people at Shelburne Farms. Among these will be Miss Catherine Dix, the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, who this year has let his place at Westhampton and is passing the Summer with Mrs. Dix at Pride's Crossing, near Beverly Farms.

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Among recent movements and Summer plans of well-known people the following are the last announced. Mr. and Mrs. James Harriman and Miss Harriman will be at York Harbor, Me., for the season; Col. and Mrs. Lawrence Kip go to Richfield Springs on July 1; Mr. Edward Abdy Hurry and family are at Clifton, Saugerties-on-the-Hudson; Mr. and Mrs. Horace E. Dickinson are near Baltusrol, N. J.; Mrs. August Heckscher has opened her country seat at Huntington; Mrs. Harman Brown and Miss Carroll of 4 West Thirty-eighth Street sail this week for Paris, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has returned from her Western trip and is at Newport.

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In London the season is closing with political parties. The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire gave one in their town house which was not a success. The carriages of the guests became entangled with the traffic on Piccadilly, and there was a stoppage of some hours. The day was cold and bleak and every one had put on Summer clothes. The party at Hatfield House, given by Lord Salisbury, was much more successful, the only regret being that Lady Salisbury was so ill that she could not appear. The Rothschilds have also been giving several large parties, and that at their town house, in honor of the Sirdar, a fortnight ago, was one of the most brilliant gatherings of the London season. The Rothschilds have taken the Malmaison rose as their flower and the decorations were superb. The Malmaison is a very favorite rose in the South, but it has never been popular in New York. It is old-fashioned, short-stemmed, very large and in color of the faintest pink.

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An engagement recently announced in London which is of interest to Americans is that of Miss Beatrice Doria to Mr. Haydon Bayley. Mr. Bayley was born in Ohio, but was educated in Boston and has been seen much in New York. He is the brother of Madame Henschel, the singer, who with her husband is known the world over for her artistic recitals. The bride-elect is a granddaughter of Prince Pamphili Doria and a relative, on her mother's side, of the Fotheringhams, the Lairds of Murthly. She inherits her blonde beauty from her mother and is almost typically Scotch.

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Mr. and Mrs. Antonio de Navarro are again settled in their beautiful home, Court Farm, at the picturesque village of Broadway, near Worcester town. She and her husband are living a life in the open in this ideal spot. Their young son, who is nearly three years old, is said to be a wonderful boy, and to be able to speak German as well as English. Mrs. de Navarro has for neighbors and friends Marie Corelli, the novelist, and Maude Valerie White, the song writer. Her mother-in-law, Mme. de Navarro, and "Chappie" de Navarro will be her guests during the Summer.

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Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and Miss Anna Sands are again in London. They are the guests of Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck, who is recovering from her recent severe illness. Mr. and Mrs. Mills and Miss Sands will return very shortly to this country.

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A recent letter from London says: "Mrs. Ronald's Sunday party is always the event of the day consecrated to church, church parade, and little dinners at the restaurants in the evening. It is the gayest sight with the pretty white walled rooms full of and fragrant with flowers, and not only are all the seats taken, but the staircase is quite crowded, as well as a boudoir which leads into the drawing room by another door. Yesterday's entertainment was filled with surprises. An Italian Countess played exquisitely on the violin; a Russian introduced an entirely new instrument; something between a concertina and a tiny piano, and a smart little Frenchwoman gave the highest note which any soprano has yet touched, added to which Mlle. Janotha gave a brilliant performance on the piano. Mrs. Ronalds looked brilliant in black and white foulard, with very pretty ornaments of diamonds and rubies, and Princess Hatzfeldt was very smart in foulard."

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, June 28.—James Van Alen will soon return from his fishing trip in Canada and entertain a number of his friends at dinner at Gooseberry Island, and sail for England for the Summer.

At the meeting of the stockholders of the Newport Fishing Club at Gooseberry Island the following officers were elected for the year: President—John Clinton Grey; Secretary and Treasurer—J. Fred Pierson; Committee—George B. De Forest, William Post, Nathaniel Thayer, Ogden Mills, and Buchanan Winthrop. The club voted to have a new building of stone erected on the Newport side of its property, 25 by 35 feet.

Fred W. May of New York is here for the Summer.

The Rev. George Grenville Merrill and wife of Tuxedo are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Nicholas Brown.

Special prizes for exhibitions of flowers and fruits were awarded by the Newport Horticultural Society at the rose and strawberry show to-day to the gardeners of the following cottagers: W. Storrs Wells, John J. Wysong, Frederic W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Astor, Theodore K. Gibbs, F. W. Andrews, Percy Belmont, T. M. Davis, Mrs. Edward King, Mrs. William H. Osgood, John R. Drexel, and Mrs. James P. Kernochan.

H. O. Havemeyer has arrived for the Summer.

Word comes from New York to the effect that a company has been formed there for the purpose of erecting a large hotel on Bellevue Avenue, and that shortly the promoters will come here to secure subscriptions for the stock. It is not known publicly whether the company intends to build on the Ocean House site, or on the Bennett and Stevens property. Some time ago it was reported that parties had made an offer for the last mentioned property for hotel purposes. It is also stated that when the new hotel is completed, Warren Leland, Jr., of the Grenoble and Gerlach Hotels in New York, will be the proprietor. He was the proprietor of the Ocean House for three seasons.

Quite a number of the cottangers left yesterday for New London to attend the college races there.

Mrs. Edward de V. Morrell, who has been very ill during the Winter, and who recently returned here, was able to go on board the Sultana with Mr. and Mrs. John R Drexel for a sail to-day.

Miss Sigsbee is the guest of the Misses Hunter on Rhode Island Avenue.

Mrs. Edward J Berwind has arrived at the Elms for the season.

Mrs. E. H. G. Slater of Providence will occupy a portion of her new cottage this Summer.

Daniel Leroy Dresser was the guest of his sister, Mrs. Nichols Brown, to-day.

J. C. Borden and family have arrived at their cottage on Ocean Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Ballantine of Newark, N. J., have rented the Low cottage for the season.

It is understood that Clarence Bolan of New York has taken Stone Villa, the property of James Gordon Bennett, for the season.

Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing entertained at dinner this evening.

William Koster of New York is visiting among the cottagers.

Casino registers include Roscoe C. Moody, James H. Payne, and G. L. B. Wilson, United States Navy.

The Casino grillroom will open July 3 for the season.

Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer and Miss Havemeyer will arrive at Friedheim tomorrow evening for the season.

Capt. Taylor of the battleship Indiana has returned from Boston.

Miss Lucy Kean of New York has arrived for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt returned from the Yale commencement exercises this evening.

Francis P. Freeman has returned from New York.

Mrs. Paul Dahlgren and Miss Dahlgren have returned from Morristown, N. J.

O. H. P. Belmont has gone to New York for a few days.

MEMORIAL OF SUSAN E. LEROY.

Tablet Unveiled in Trinity Church, Newport, Yesterday.

NEWPORT, June 28.—There was a private unveiling at Trinity Church to-day, of a beautiful marble tablet memorial of Mrs. Daniel Leroy, which was erected by her grand-daughter, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown. The Rev. E. J. Dennen, assistant rector of Trinity, the Rev. Emery H. Porter, rector of Emanuel Church, and the Rev. George Grenville Merrill of Tuxedo, who married another grand-daughter of Mrs. Leroy, officiated. The services consisted of prayers and communion. The inscription of the memorial is:

"To the glory of God and in loving memory of Susan Elizabeth Leroy, daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth Stuyvesant Fish, and wife of Daniel Leroy. Born in New York, July 25, 1808. Died at Newport, July 20, 1892. 'I heard the voice of Jesus say, come unto me and rest.' Erected by her grand-daughter, Natalie Bayard Brown, A. D. 1899."

Those present included Mr. and Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, Mrs. George Grenville Merrill, Mrs. Stuyvesant Leroy, Mrs. W. H. Birckhead, Miss King, Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown, and Daniel Leroy Dresser.

A very artistic, romanesque garland of roses of various colors had been placed on the tablet, suspended from the upper left-hand corner and caught up near the lower right-hand corner, and drooping gracefully at each end.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Smith—Browne.

The wedding of Dr. Reginald Knight Smith, United States Navy, and Mrs. Alice Scott Browne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Irving M. Scott of San Francisco, was celebrated yesterday morning at the Church of the Transfiguration. The Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton, rector of the church, performed the ceremony, which was followed by a breakfast at the Holland House, where the bride has been stopping with her parents. Lawrence Irving Scott, brother of the bride, was best man. The bride was gowned in cream lace over satin, finished with a girdle and collar of pink satin. She wore a white picture hat of chip, trimmed with lace, and a black aigrette. Her bouquet was of pink roses. Dr. Smith is a son of Capt. J. W. C. Smith, who led the Sixteenth Alabama Regiment in the charge of Pickett's Brigade at the battle of Gettysburg. Dr. Smith is Surgeon at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and was at the battle of Manila attached to the ship Baltimore. Irving M. Scott, father of the bride, is the builder of the battleship Oregon and other vessels belonging to the United States Navy. Dr. Smith and his bride left in the afternoon for Alabama to visit the family of the bridegroom. The guests at the breakfast, in addition to the family, were Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Milligan, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Potter, Miss Effie Browne of San Francisco, and Charles H. Blair.

Lyon—Jones.

Miss Grace Hamilton Jones, daughter of Prof. William George Jones of 545 West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, was married yesterday morning in St. Luke's Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Convent Avenue, to Dr. Palmer Heath Lyon of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. The marriage was to have taken place in the Church of the Intercession, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and Broadway, but this was made impossible by the fire there Tuesday night. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Schwab. Miss Ethel Jones, the bride's sister, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Louise Boyd, Miss Addie Robenstein, Miss Maude Lyon, Miss A. Van Orden, and Miss Aimée Singleton. Dr. C. Henry was best man, and the ushers were John R. Fellows, Jr., Dr. Kellog, Dr. Stratford, Louis Becker, and F. H. Almond. A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents.

McKinley—Chapin.

Andrew McKinley and Miss Pauline Chapin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chester Chapin, were married yesterday morning in the vestry of the Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer performed the ceremony, which was followed by a breakfast at the home of the bride's parents, 34 West Fifty-seventh Street. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a going-away gown. The skirt was of dark blue cloth, with bodice of blue and white silk. A black picture hat and bouquet of white roses completed the costume. Miss Elizabeth Bourne, the maid of honor, and bride's only attendant, was in light blue and white organdie, trimmed with narrow black velvet. Her large hat was of black. Oliver Hertfort was best man. Mr. McKinley and his bride will spend their honeymoon in Europe.

Abbott—Stanley.

In St. Peter's Episcopal Church, at State and Bond Streets, Brooklyn, yesterday, Miss Grace Bell Stanley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin J. Stanley, and Mr. George Milton Abbott, were married. The Rev. Lindsay Parker, rector of the church, performed the ceremony. The maid of honor was Miss Florence E. Abbott, sister of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids were Miss Florence E. Maylam and Miss Frances E. Hyers. The best man was R. V. Parker of Newark. Richard Martin, Edward L. Fletcher, Howard Parker, and William Wilson were ushers. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, 11 St. Felix Street.

Rubens—Schumann.

Miss Clara Schumann, a niece of Joseph Keppler of 27 East Seventy-ninth Street, was married last evening in the Collegiate Church, Seventy-seventh Street and West End Avenue, to James Rubens, manager of the Bowery branch of the New York Life Insurance Company. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry E. Cobb. The bride was attended by Miss Olga Keppler, the maid of honor, and Julius Schuch was best man. The ushers were Willi m Vollmer, Charles Gunther, Victor Rubens, and William Poza.

Dethier—Hartung.

Gaston M. Dethier, organist of the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West Sixteenth Street, and Miss Marie Leontine Hartung, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Hartung of 148 West Sixteenth Street, were married yesterday morning in that church. The Rev. Francis Powers performed the ceremony, which was followed by a breakfast at the Hotel St. Denis. The bride was attended by Miss Delury as maid of honor.

McConaughy—Farrie.

John McConaughy and Miss Margaret Geraldine Farrie, daughter of the late Dr. Farrie, were married yesterday at noon at the residence of the bride, 217 East Forty-fifth Street. The honeymoon will be passed at Lake George and the Thousand Islands.

Boyce—Barnum.

CHICAGO, June 28.—The marriage of Miss Marguerite Emma Barnum, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Barnum of 160 Forty-second Place, to Walter Ball Boyce of New York, occurred at noon to-day at the Church of the Transfiguration, Dr. Walter Delafield officiating. The maid of honor and only bridal attendant was Miss Florence Foljam of Cleveland. Raymond Boyce of New York, the bridegroom's brother, was best man. The ushers were these Chicago men: James Fuller Lord, Jack Webster, Frank Ruth, and Archibald Burdick. The church was decorated in palms and white flowers. The bridal gown was fashioned of white tulle over taffeta with yoke and trimmings of point d'esprit. Instead of the veil the bride wore a large white tulle hat with a long white ostrich plume, and a white-bound prayer book was carried in place of the regulation bouquet. Mr. and Mrs. Boyce have gone north for a trip of two weeks. After that they will spend some time with the parents of the bride at their Summer cottage at Fox Lake, and will be at home after Sept. 1, at 35 west One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Barnum will go to Fox Lake Saturday.

Kip—Bushnell.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 28.—Miss Alice Alden Bushnell was married this afternoon in St. Peter's Church to Elbert S. Kip, a son of George Goelet Kip. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Hughes, rector of the Church of the Redeemer, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Hibbard of St. Peter's. The bride was given away by her father, Joseph Bushnell, and she was attended by the following bridesmaids: Miss Anna Bushnell of Morristown and Miss Barbara Warden of Philadelphia, cousins of the bride; Miss Anna Elizabeth Kip, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Tillie Churchill of Montclair, and Miss Gertrude Hay and Miss Margaretta Stone of Morristown. Charles A. Kip, brother of the bridegroom, was the best man, and the ushers were Samuel A. Clark and Frederick W. Geisenhainer of New York, and George J. Little, Charles C. Egbert, Archibald Forbes, Mason Young, Jr., Ridley Watts, and Joseph B. Ames of Morristown.

The bride and bridegroom are prominent members of the Morris County Golf Club. After a short tour, Mr. and Mrs. Kip will make their home in Morristown.

Schenck—Edwards.

DETROIT, June 28.—Miss Harriette Brown Edwards was married to-day to Joseph Martin Schenck of the Corporation Counsel's office, New York City, in the Westminster Presbyterian Church, the Rev. John Britton Clarke, the pastor, officiating.

James McDonald of New York was best man. Miss Louise Weston of Dalton, Mass., daughter of ex-Gov. Byron Weston, was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Elkins of Boston, Miss McMoran of Port Huron, and the Misses Swift and Farwell of Detroit. At half-past 4 a reception was given by Mr. and Mrs. George Whitfield Edwards, parents of the bride, at their residence, 539 Cass Avenue, at which there was a large attendance of prominent society people. Among the New Yorkers present were Mrs. Crozier and Miss Harrison, aunts of the bridegroom, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Trenor of the Dakotah.

Mr. and Mrs. Schenck will reside at 422 West End Avenue, New York. They will spend their honeymoon in Europe.

Riordan—Caldwell.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 28.—A brilliant wedding ceremony took place at the cathedral in this city to-day, when Miss Edith Maud Caldwell, daughter of Dr. William H. Caldwell of this city, and the Hon. Daniel J. Riordan of New York were married. The 1,500 invitations sent out had been largely accepted and the church was crowded.

At 11 o'clock a high nuptial mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Craig, a classmate of the groom, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Matthew G. Gleeson, Edward J. Morgan, and Thomas A. Kelley, all graduates of Manhattan College, of which Congressman Riordan is an alumnus. The maid of honor was Miss Anabel Lanson of New York, and Miss Greenway of Portland, Me., and Miss Borden, Miss Bake, and Miss Perking of this city were bridesmaids.

The best man was Mr John Slevin of New York, and the ushers were Messrs. Gilchrist, Rourke, and Price of New York and the Hon. John E. Fitzgerald of Brooklyn.

Maus—Poor.

SYRACUSE, June 28.—The wedding of Lieut. Col. M. P. Maus of Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles's staff and Miss Lindsay Poor occurred at Skaneateles, near this city, at noon to-day. The ceremony was performed in St. James's Church by the Rev. Frank Nash Westcott, the rector. Among the guests present was Gen. Miles, his daughter being one of the bridesmaids. Another bridesmaid was Miss Mary Sheridan, daughter of the late Gen. Philip Sheridan. Col. Francis Michler was best man, and the ushers included Col. James Allen, Major John J. Pershing, and Major I. H. Strothers. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Maus left for San Francisco, where he is ordered on duty.

Jones—Burtt.

GARDEN CITY, N. Y., June 28.—Miss Florence Burtt, daughter of Alexander Burtt of Brooklyn, and the Rev. Dr. James Clarence Jones, rector of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church of Brooklyn, were married in the Cathedral here this noon by the Right Rev. Bishop Littlejohn. The wedding party arrived in Garden City a few minutes before 12 o'clock, drove to the Cathedral and started back for Brooklyn at 12:30. Only the parents and a few friends were present. The wedding was a quiet one, owing to the death of the bride's grandmother.

Duke—Butt.

NORFOLK, Va., June 28.—The Rev. C. H. Duke, late of Berkeley, now pastor of Immanuel Baptist Church of Baltimore, and Miss Estelle Butt of this city, late Principal of Ryland Institute of Berkeley, were married here at

RACES AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY

Filon d'Or, Owned by R. T. Wilson, Jr., Wins the Tidal Stakes.

BYRON McCLELLAND KILLED

Throws Rider in Fifth Race and Runs into a Rail Fence—Interest in Jockey Maher's Case.

The horsemen were still waiting yesterday for some further development in the case of the jockey "Danny" Maher who was, by inference at least, accused by ex-Corporation Counsel Clark of having intentionally left Banastar, the favorite, at the post in the Suburban. The Maher case, which has now grown old and will soon probably be forgotten, unless some new phase of it comes to light, seemed of more interest to the visitors at the Coney Island Jockey Club's racing park yesterday than the racing, for now that the Stewards, after an investigation, have exonerated the boy of any deliberate wrong-doing except his uncalled-for clubbing of Banastar, some action on the part of Mr. Clark is looked for.

If Maher is kept on the ground for two years, as Mr. Clark intended, he will at the expiration of that sentence be almost too heavy to ride, and horsemen who have weighed the matter carefully are of the opinion that if there was anything criminal in the boy's action, it should be made public by Mr. Clark. The latter, however, was not communicative yesterday, and if he has any plans as to Maher, other than his avowed intention of refusing him a mount, and of not permitting him to take outside mounts, he would not say so.

The racing yesterday was not the best that has been seen since the meeting opened, or anywhere near it. There were incidents enough in the day's sport to keep every one busy and to furnish gossip for the afternoon, but the sport was rather tame. The Tidal Stakes, the only fixture on the programme, was at a mile, and it brought together a field of five.

These were Lothario, one of "Pittsburg Phil's" recent high-priced purchases; Filon d'Or, which ran in the colors of R. T. Wilson, Jr., the latter having purchased him just before the race from J. J. Hyland on private terms; Half Time, of whom much was expected, and Stratheonan and Glengar, the two outsiders. Every one of the five wore the "rogue's badge," as blinkers are termed on the track, but blinkers on Half Time were useless. He decided to cut a wide swath, and he did so, going at the end all the way across the track, and in that manner losing second money by a head.

Filon d'Or and Half Time ran together in front all the way at a decidedly fast pace. Behind them Lothario, who was the medium of a big plunge by his owner, struggled along, but he was never a dangerous contender, and those who followed the plunger's bets saw their money burned up. Filon d'Or was easily the better of the two leaders, and went on to the end and won by three lengths. Half Time could have been second beyond doubt but for his swerving across the track. While he was going off at a tangent, Turner urged Lothario out to the last ounce and got second money by a head.

The fifth race, a selling affair, at a mile and an eighth, started in front of the grand stand, and it came near to furnishing the spectators a tragical scene. It resulted in one of the horses being killed, while his jockey had a very narrow escape, but got off with a severe shaking up. There was considerable kicking up at the starting point, and twice the barrier was broken down. Holland threw McCue over his head, but the boy escaped unhurt, and then Mr. Fitzgerald got them away in fairly good order.

Estaca and the favorite, Satirist, cut out the pace, and Byron McClelland, who was purchased recently by W. L. Oliver, raced up behind them. Before they came to the second turn Byron McClelland stumbled, and Mitchell, who rode him, was thrown over his head. The rest of the field passed him, and the boy lay on the track until he was carried off by a couple of Pinkerton men. He was uninjured, but received a severe shaking up.

Freed of the boy's weight, Byron McClelland made for the horses in front, and, catching up to them, he went through and up to Estaca, who had opened up a big lead. He raced on with Estaca and led him into the stretch and came home first, but continued on his way until half way around again. He spied his stable then, and made for it, crashing through the rail fence to reach it. That bolt through the fence cost him his life, for the broken rail ran trough his side, and he rolled over at the door of his stable and died. Spencer, who had a big lead at the head of the stretch, did not persevere with Estaca, and allowed Satirist to come up with him and beat him easily.

The public's disapproval of the barrier method of starting was demonstrated conclusively in the last race, a handicap, at a mile and a sixteenth on the turf course. After two or three unsuccessful breaks, Mr. Fitzgerald had the barrier removed and made the start without it. There was an outburst of handclapping when it was sent up, and subsequently, when a good start without it was effected, there was more applause. Intrusive got away in front and led all the way, winning easily from Double Dummy, while the "real jam" in the race, Pirate M., which had been backed from 15 to 1 down to 3 to 1, trailed last all the way.

Sadducee added another to his long unbroken string of victories by winning the third race. He led all the way down the Futurity chute, and was chased hopelessly by Gulden and Montanic, but he won easily and strengthened the belief of some of the trainers that he is one of the best colts of the season.

Isidor at last won a race for Marcus Daly, taking the opening sprint from Captain Sigsbee, who beat Gaze for the place. The mile race for maidens, three years old and upward, was won by Grey Jacques.

During the day John E. Madden purchased Charles T. Patterson's colt McMeekin for $3,500. Jockey Collins, who rode Brahmin in the second race, was set down for the balance of the meeting and fined $50 for pulling up his mount and spoiling a start.

Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward at seven pounds above the scale. Purse $750, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to third. Five and a half furlongs on main track. Time—1:07.

1—Isidor, Marcus Daly's ch. h., 5 years, by Amphion-Isis, 119 pounds, 2 to 1 and 1 to 2.....(Doggett)
2—Captain Sigsbee, Turney Brothers' b. c., 3, 103, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(O'Leary)
3—Gaze, M. L. Hayman's ch. f., 3, 105, 7 to 5.....(McCue)

Doctor Eichberg, 3, 103, 40 to 1, (Wilson,) and Prestidigitatrice, 3, 105, 6 to 1, (Odom,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward. Three-year-olds, 112 pounds; four-year-olds and upward, 117 pounds. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:41 4-5.

1—Grey Jacques, William Easton's gr. c., 3 years, by Jim Grey-Jacqueline, 112 pounds, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(O'Leary)
2—Great Neck, Oneck Stable's ch. c., 3, 112, 7 to 2, coupled with Chappaqua.....(Hupp)
3—Andronicus, Bromley & Co.'s br. c., 3, 112, 3 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Chappaqua, 3, 112, 7 to 1, coupled with Great Neck, (Clayton;) Dan Cupid, 3, 112, 5 to 1, (Clawson;) Desperado, 3, 112, 3 to 1, (Sims;) Emigre, 3, 109, 6 to 1, (N. Turner;) Graham Bruce, 4, 114, 20 to 1, (Spencer;) Brahmin, 3, 112, 12 to 1, (Collins;) John B. Doerr, Jr., 3, 112, 50 to 1, (Wilson;) James Tod, 3, 112, 200 to 1, (W. Morris,) and Ellerdale, 3, 112, 20 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-old colts, 115 pounds; fillies and geldings, 112 pounds. Purse $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Futurity course. Time—1:12.

1—Sadducee, Kensico Stable's ch. g., by Bathampton-Sadie, 117 pounds, even and 2 to 5.....(Spencer)
2—Gulden, J. E. Madden's ch. c., 115, 4 to 1 and even.....(Sims)
3—Montanic, J. J. Eakin's b. g., 112, 7 to 2.....(Odom)

Standing, 110, 15 to 1, (Clawson;) La Vega, 110, 60 to 1, (McCue;) McFlecknoe, 110, 15 to 1, (N. Turner,) and Parmenion, 110, 30 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length; a neck between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Tidal Stakes, for three-year-olds. Purse $1,500, added to a subscription of $100 each, $50 forfeit, or only $10 if declared out by May 15, of which $400 to the second and $200 to the third. One mile. Time—1:41 1-5.

1—Filon d'Or, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s ch. g., by Rayon d'Or-Fides, 128 pounds, 14 to 5 and even.....(McCue)
2—Lothario, G. E. Smith's b. or br. c., by Long-street-Brunette, 129, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(N. Turner)
3—Half Time, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., by Hanover-Pandora, 122, 11 to 5.....(Spencer)

Glengar, 129, 30 to 1, (Neville,) and Stratheonan, 126, 12 to 1, (Tural,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a gallop by four lengths; three lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling, at 5 pounds above the scale. Purse, $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07.

1—Satirist, J. E. Seagram's ch. c., 3 years, by Juvenal-Laura Gould, 4700, 95 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Wilson)
2—Estaca, F. Brown's b. h., 5, 111, 5 to 1 and 2 to 5.....(Spencer)
3—Miss Patron, T. W. L. Van Meter's ch. f., 3, 95, 6 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Holland, 3, 96, 3 to 1, (McCue;) Taxis, 6, 108, (Gisbourne;) Camotop, 3, 96, 300 to 1, (Romanelli,) and Merlin, 4, 110, 200 to 1, (W. Morris,) also ran and finished as named. Byron McClelland, 6, 108, 15 to 1, (Mitchell,) threw his rider at the end of the first quarter.

Won easily by five lengths; a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Highweight handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse, $1,000, added to a subscription of $10 each, only $5 if declared, of which $200 to the second and $100 to third. One mile and a sixteenth on turf. Time—1:47.

1—Intrusive, D. Gideon's ch. h., 4 years, by Meddler-Frolic Grace, 130 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Tural)
2—Double Dummy, F. Friesle & Co.'s b. g., 5, 115 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(O'Leary)
3—Formero, W. B. Sink, Jr.'s, ch. c., 3, 127, 16 to 5.....(Bullman)

Momentum, 4, 119, 8 to 1, (McCue;) Chivalrous, 3, 111, 20 to 1, (N. Turner,) and Pirate M., 3, 120, 5 to 2, (Odom,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; a short head between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners during this meeting; allowances. Six and a half furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Cesarion	132	St. Callatine	116
Box	123	Satin Slipper	115
Briar Sweet	123	Nautch Girl	113
Ahom	120	Oliver Mc.	110
Kentucky Colonel	120	Kinley Mack	105

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; weights 10 pounds above the scale. One mile.

Scotch Plaid	118	Fennetta	106
Hanwell	113	Greatland	106
Estaca	113	Manllus	106
Mazarine	112	Hapsburg	103
Acrobat	111	Wolhurst	103
Bardella	106	Bona Dea	101
Sweet Caporal	107		

THIRD RACE.—The June Stakes, for two-year-olds; allowances. Six furlongs on main track.

Matchim	113	Prestidigitator	113
Millstream	113	Brusquerie	110
All Gold	113		

FOURTH RACE.—The Long Island Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a furlong.

Imp	119	Box	106
Bendoran	119	Thomas Cat	103
Maxine	113	Azucena	102
Little Saint	110	Jeannot	98
Bangle	109	Grey Jacques	93

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies two years old; selling. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

Mauvilla	106	Belle of Orleans	99
Misericordia	104	Her Ladyship	94
Miss Dede	103	True Heart	94
Shrove Tuesday	103	Beautiful	94
Mollie Newman	102	Dread	89

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter on turf.

Bannockburn	126	Maximo Gomez	104
Thomas Cat	118	Twinkler	99
Warrenton	115	Fast Black	90
Central Trust	113	Merlin	87
Luela	107		

FAST TROTTING AT PARKWAY.

Six Heats Were Necessary to Decide the First Event.

The second day of the Summer meeting of the Parkway Driving Club, at Parkway, yesterday, was marked by some good harness racing. The first race was for trotters in the 2:30 class, and the winner was not decided until six heats had been trotted. Nellie Gay, a little mare from the Walnut Grove Farm, took the first two heats in easy fashion, but she did not have the staying qualities in the following heats. Walter H., a fine bay gelding, won the race. He won the third heat, and in the fourth was beaten by a nose at the wire by Laura C. He took the next two heats cleverly. The judges ordered a change of drivers behind Walter H. after the second heat. They were not satisfied with W. F. Guyon's driving of the gelding.

Five heats were required to decide the winner in the 2:24 class for trotters. W. H. Snyder's mare Addazetta took the first two heats, and Alcy S., who was the good thing of the race, won the next three heats cleverly.

In the special 2:20 class pacing race Quarterstake, a speedy gelding, won in straight heats. W. H. Snyder did not have to make the gelding do his best to win, and had it been necessary he could have gone the mile in close to 2:15. The meeting will continue to-day. The summary:

2:30 Class, Trotting. Purse, $300.

Walter H., b. g., by St. Bel-Beulah
West, (Guyon & West).....2 2 1 2 1 1
Laura C., b. m., (Heyer).....3 5 3 1 3 2
Octavia, b. m., (Cheney).....4 3 4 3 2 ro
Nellie Gay, b. m., (Murphy).....1 1 2 5 dis.
Robervel, b. s., (Snyder).....5 4 5 4 dr.
Neilson, br. m., (Devey).....Dis.
Time—2:24¾; 2:26¼; 2:24¼; 2:23¾; 2:28.

2:24 Class.—Trotting. Purse, $300.

Alcy S., b. m., by Aleyo-Annie
Rooney, (Hendrickson).....2 2 1 1 1
Addazetta, b. m., (Toomey).....1 1 7 3 2
Vanity, blk. m., (Loweree).....3 3 2 4 3
Abby X., b. m., (Sinnott).....4 4 3 2 4
Princess M., br. m., (Devey).....5 7 4 5 dr
Lightning, b. m., (O'Connor).....7 5 5 dr
Beverly, b. g., (Gill).....6 6 6 dr
Time—2:22¼; 2:23¼; 2:21¼; 2:22½; 2:24.

2:20 class, pacing; purse, $200.

Quarterstake, br. g., by Quartermaster, (Snyder).....1 1 1
May Christine, b. m., (Arthur).....4 2 2
Marie Wellington, b. m., (McGuire).....2 3 3
Adsign, b. g., (Nichols).....3 5 4
Desire, ro. g., (Rodgers).....5 4 5
Time—2:19¾; 2:21¼; 2:23.

AMERICAN JOCKEYS SUCCESSFUL.

Sloan Wins Two Races and Reiff One at Newmarket.

LONDON, June 28.—The Plantation Stakes at Newmarket was won by Mr. H. Lambert's Bourne Bridge, with Sloan "up."

Lord William Beresford's three-year-old Jolly Tar, ridden by Sloan, won the High-Weight Handicap. Bridegroom was second, and Orecana finished third. The betting was 11 to 8 against Jolly Tar.

An All-Aged Selling Plate was won by the Sanda colt, ridden by J. Reiff, the American lightweight jockey. Queen's Wake was second, and Erlking, with Lester Reiff, brother of the winning jockey, in the saddle, finished third. Sloan, on Boy of Egremond, was unplaced, in a field of ten horses.

The Duke of Devonshire's three-year-old bay filly Vara won the Soham Plate. Lord William Beresford's Meta II., ridden by "Tod" Sloan, was unplaced.

Blue Ribbon Horse Dies of Pneumonia.

COHASSET, Mass., June 28.—Thomas W. Lawson's show horse Trinity died from pneumonia at Mr. Lawson's Summer place here to-day, after ten days' sickness. Trinity, singly and with his mate, Chimes, had taken sixty-two blue ribbons in this country and Europe.

MR. WIDDEMER WILL REMAIN.

Asbury Park Pastor Decides to Withdraw His Resignation.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 28.—The Rev. Howard T. Widdemer will remain as pastor of the First Congregational Church. A week ago he was asked to resign by some of the members of the church who stood by the finding of a committee of the members relative to the minister's relations toward his secretary, a young woman. Mr. Widdemer appeared at the meeting of the congregation and offered to resign, but his friends were in the majority and refused to accept the resignation. On Sunday he announced that having been sustained by the vote of the church when the resignation was offered and refused he would now resign.

The congregation met to-night to act upon this resignation. When those who favored refusing to allow him to go were called for forty-nine voted to keep him despite the resignation. The men and women who have been active against the minister and those who supported them did not vote either way. When the vote had been taken Mr. Widdemer said that as the vote to refuse his resignation was unanimous he would recall the resignation. A division of the church is now thought likely.

At the State Camp.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 28.—The first battalion of the First Regiment reached the camp this morning at 10 o'clock. The command left Lake Oscawana at 7 o'clock. The sun was shining then, but before the column was a mile out of camp it began to rain, and the rain continued until the camp was reached. The column fought a sham battle just before reaching the camp. The second battalion left this afternoon for its tour of field duty. They are in camp at Croft's to-night.

A Wife Shoots Her Fancied Rival.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 28.—Mrs. W. E. Martin, wife of a railroad man, shot Miss Ida Oglesby four times to-day, inflicting fatal wounds. Mrs. Martin accused Miss Oglesby of having alienated the affections of her husband.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement. Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

The Brooklyns Were Easily Beaten in Pittsburg Yesterday.

POOR FIELDING AND BETTING

Cincinnatis Win and Again Take Seventh Place—Philadelphia Won—New Yorks Enjoy a Day Off.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	45	16	.738
Boston	38	21	.644
Philadelphia	36	22	.621
Chicago	36	24	.600
Baltimore	33	25	.569
St. Louis	35	27	.565
Cincinnati	29	29	.500
New York	30	31	.492
Pittsburg	26	32	.448
Louisville	21	39	.350
Washington	18	44	.290
Cleveland	10	47	.175

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Pittsburg, 9; Brooklyn, 1.
Baltimore, 5; St. Louis, 0.
Cincinnati, 6; Washington, 5.
Philadelphia, 3; Louisville, 1.
Cleveland—Boston game postponed on account of rain.

Games To-day.

New York in Chicago.
Brooklyn in Pittsburg.
Boston in Cleveland.
Washington in Cincinnati.
Philadelphia in Louisville.
Baltimore in St. Louis.

PITTSBURG, June 28.—Leever, the home team's pitcher, allowed the Brooklyns only five hits to-day. Three of these were made in the eighth inning, and enabled the Brooklyns to score their only run. Hughes was easy for the home team, but miserable support helped materially in running up the score against him. Dahlen questioned too many decisions, and was ordered from the game in the eighth. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Donovan, rf.	2	1	3	0	0
McCar'y, lf.	2	3	2	0	0
Will'ms, 3b.	1	1	1	3	0
Beaum't, cf.	0	2	5	1	0
Clark, lb.	0	1	10	0	0
Ely, ss.	1	0	2	2	0
O'Brien, 2b.	1	1	1	0	0
Schriver, c.	1	1	3	0	0
Leever, p.	1	1	0	3	0
Total	9	11	27	9	0

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, cf.	1	1	2	1	0
Keeler, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Kelley, lf.	0	1	3	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	3	3	2
*Anderson	0	0	0	0	0
Dunn, ss.	0	0	0	0	0
Jennings, lb.	0	0	11	1	1
Daly, 2b.	0	1	3	5	2
Casey, 3b.	0	0	1	4	0
Grim, c.	0	0	4	1	0
Hughes, p.	0	0	1	3	0
Total	1	5	24	18	5

*Batted for Dahlen in the eighth inning.

Pittsburg	1	0	1	1	0	4	0	2	..—	9
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—	1

Two-base hits—Schriver, Leever, Daly. Home run—McCarthy. Sacrifice hits—Donovan, McCarthy, Schriver, Keeler. Double plays—Beaumont and Schriver; Casey, Jennings, and Grim. First base on balls—Off Leever, 4; off Hughes, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Ely. Struck out—By Leever, 1; by Hughes, 1. Wild pitch—Hughes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr.

Philadelphia, 3; Louisville, 1.

LOUISVILLE, June 28.—Both pitchers were at their best to-day. Not a Philadelphia player reached third base until the eighth inning, when Thomas led off with a two-bagger which was followed by two singles and a two-bagger, netting the visitors three runs and the game. Score:

Louisville	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0—	3

Base hits—Louisville, 7; Philadelphia, 9. Errors—Louisville, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Louisville, Dowling and Powers; Philadelphia, Frazer and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

Cincinnati, 6; Washington, 5.

CINCINNATI, June 28.—The Washingtons outbatted and outfielded the home team to-day, but their poor work on the bases prevented them from winning. Six of the visitors were retired at the plate. Score:

Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	4	1	0	0	..—	6
Washington	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0—	5

Base hits—Cincinnati, 8; Washington, 14. Errors—Cincinnati, 2. Batteries—Cincinnati, Phillips, Breitenstein, and Peitz; Washington, Mercer and Butler. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Warner.

Baltimore, 5; St. Louis, 0.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—The St. Louis team could not solve McGinnity's pitching to-day and failed to score a run. Score:

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0
Baltimore	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	..—	5

Base hits—St. Louis, 6; Baltimore, 10. Error—Baltimore, 1. Batteries—St. Louis, Sudhoff and Wilson; Baltimore, McGinnity and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Manassau.

A NEW BASEBALL ASSOCIATION.

National League May Have Opposition in the West Next Year.

CHICAGO, June 28.—The Times-Herald to-day says: "Arrangements are now being completed to transfer all of the Columbus Western League teams' games to Cleveland, and it is even possible that the games between Detroit and Columbus next Saturday may be played in Cleveland. President Johnson of the Western baseball league is now in the East, but before he gets back another movement of far more importance than the withdrawal of the Robisons from Cleveland may have been started.

A strong movement has been set on foot for the formation of a new baseball league, which in a measure, will be a competitor of the National League. The friends of President Johnson assert that he is not back of the movement, but it can be stated on good authority that he has been asked to head the enterprise. The new league will be formed on the lines of the old American Association. It will try to resurrect baseball interest in Cleveland by locating a club there and the rest of the teams will be located in some of the strongest Western league cities. Louisville is interested in the new enterprise to the extent of wanting to get a place. An agent from the present baseball management in Louisville visited Chicago a few days ago and wanted to know what the prospects were for membership in the proposed organization.

Chicago may have a team in the new league. Efforts have quietly been going on for some time to secure a desirable location for grounds on the south side. An official in one of Chicago's biggest banks is one of the most enthusiastic promoters.

The Times Nine Beats The Sun Men.

THE TIMES baseball nine won a game in the Morning Newspaper League yesterday, defeating The Sun team at Prospect Park by the following score:

	R.	1B.	E.
TIMES	5	5	0
Sun	4	0	1

Batteries—TIMES, Penney and Bowen; Sun, Strawinski and Kennedy.

PARET A VICTOR AT TENNIS.

Defeats S. C. Millett in the Metropolitan Tourney.

Exciting play occurred in the second round of the Metropolitan lawn tennis championship tournament, which was continued on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club yesterday afternoon. S. C. Millett was looked upon as the favorite at the present meeting. The first set, however, was easily taken by Paret, the score being 6—0. Millett pulled up in the second set, which developed into a battle for the net. With the games at 5—4 Paret was three times within one stroke of winning the match, but his opponent forced the score to 10—8 before the match was won.

J. A. Allen, the Yale champion, had little difficulty in defeating the old Harvard expert, Hugh Tallant. The results of yesterday's matches bring J. A. Allen, J. P. Paret, H. C. Davidson, and O. M. Bostwick together in the semi-final round. The scores follow:

Championship Singles.—Second Round—O. M. Bostwick beat C. E. Fennessey, 6—1, 6—2; J. P. Paret beat S. C. Millett, 6—0, 10—8; J. A. Allen beat Hugh Tallant, 6—2, 6—1; J. C. Davidson beat W. B. Cragin, Jr., 6—2, 6—3.

Handicap Singles.—Preliminary Round—O. M. Bostwick, (owe 15,) beat Milton Ruggles, (half 15,) 6—0, 6—2; J. B. Wing, (scratch,) beat J. T. Gillespie, (half 15,) 6—4, 6—0; E. L. Faller, (15,) beat L. J. Grant, (30,) 6—3, 5—7, 6—2.

First Round—C. M. Reiyea, (half 15,) beat S. H. Gillespie, (scratch,) by default; M. S. Clark, (scratch,) beat F. L. O. Wadsworth, (owe half 15,) 6—2, 6—1.

New Yorker Is Indicted in Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, June 28.—G. Percival Stewart of New York, President of the American Investors' Company, surrendered to the authorities to-day under four indictments found against him by the last Grand Jury, charging him with grand larceny. He was admitted to $2,000 bail.

SPORTING GOODS.

Cannon

We are going to cannonade our friends this week with prices on earsplitting goods. We are going to make this the banner week of Independence Day trade. You will learn patriotism and economy by coming to our store.

SALUTING CANNON.

We have just a little over stock of two or three pieces that are the best for saluting. They will last all of your Glorious Fourths, and serve your grandchildren; but they have got to be out of our way by Saturday. Our prices tell how:

Muzzle-Loading Cannon.

Extra heavy brass gun metal, mahogany finish mounts, brass trimmed; large bore, 10½ inches long; were $3.50, now $2.50.

Same as above, 9 inches long; were $2.50, now $1.75.

Dewey Saluting Mortar.

Small size, ½ inch caliber, weight 14 pounds; were $1.25, now $1.

Large size, 1 inch caliber, weight 45 pounds; were $3.50, now $2.50.

We know of no way on earth to make as much noise for so little money.

Breech-Loading Cannon.

44 caliber, length 12 inches, height 5½ inches, gun metal barrel, mahogany finished block; were $6, now $5.

Same as above, but 12 gauge; 13 inch barrel, &c., $15.

"Remember the Maine" breech loader, 12 gauge, $5.

Other cannon up to $125.00.

Saluting shells and powder.

Revolvers.

Self-cocking revolvers, 22 to 38 caliber, $1.50. Automatic ejecting revolvers, $3.50. Hammerless ejecting revolvers, $4. Marlin, Colt, and Smith & Wesson revolvers, $6 to $25.

Blank cartridges, 22 caliber, per 100, 15c.

Blank cartridges, 32 caliber, per 100, 30c.

Blank cartridges, 32 caliber, central fire, per 100, 60c.

Blank cartridges for revolvers, guns and yacht cannon.

Rifles.

Flobert rifles, 22 caliber, $1.50.

Flobert rifles, fine quality, $2.50.

Stevens, Hopkins & Allen rifles, 22 and 32 caliber, $6.

Marlin repeating rifles, 22 caliber to 45 caliber, $11.55 and up.

Mauser sporting rifles, $25.

Winchester, Colt and Savage rifles, shot guns and ammunition. Kodaks.

Everything for the gunner, fisherman and athlete, at prices that make customers.

Schoverling, Daly & Gales,

302-304 Broadway, cor. Duane St.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Lasker Draws with Mason—Pillsbury Beats Schlechter.

LONDON, June 28.—The twenty-second round of the International Chess Masters' Tournament was begun at St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster, at noon to-day, when the pairing, adopted from the second round of the Berger system, was as follows:

Lasker vs. Mason, Steinitz vs. Tinsley, Maroczy vs. Cohn, Pillsbury vs. Schlechter, Janowski vs. Showalter, Blackburne vs. Lee. Tschigorin and Bird had byes.

When an adjournment was taken at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, Lasker and Mason had drawn, Steinitz had disposed of Tinsley, Maroczy had the better game against Cohn, Pillsbury had the better position against Schlechter, while the games between Janowski and Showalter and Blackburne and Lee were adjourned in even positions.

At the evening session Maroczy won from Cohn, Pillsbury from Schlechter, and Janowski from Showalter, while Blackburne and Lee drew.

The scores of the contestants up to date follow:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Bird	5½	13½	Pillsbury	14½	6½
Blackburne	12½	8½	Schlechter	12	7
Cohn	9	10	Showalter	9½	10½
Janowski	13½	6½	Steinitz	9½	11½
Lee	7½	13½	Tinsley	3	16
Maroczy	18	8	Tschigorin	11	9
Lasker	17	4	Mason	8½	11½

LONDON TOURNAMENT GAMES.

Details of the Tschigorin-Steinitz and Steinitz-Schlechter Matches.

Following are the scores of two more games played last week in the International Chess Masters' tournament:

ENGLISH KNIGHT'S OPENING.

Tschigorin. White.	Steinitz. Black.	Tschigorin. White.	Steinitz. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	16. Q—R4	P—KB4
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	17. Kt—Kt3	Kt—B3
3. P—B3	P—Q4	18. Kt—Q4	Q—B2
4. Q—R4	PxP	19. P—QKt3	P—Q4
5. KtxP	Q—Q4	20. KtxQBP	R—Kt3
6. KtxKt	PxKt	21. Kt—Q4	Kt—K5
7. B—B4	Q—Q2	22. P—B3	R—KR3
8. Castles	Kt—B3	23. Q—B4	P—Kt4
9. P—Q3	PxP	24. B	Q—KKt2
10. R—Q	B—Q3	25. PxKt	QPxP
11. BxP	Castles	26. B—B4ch	K—R
12. P—KR3	Q—K3	27. Q—K3	R—K
13. B—KB4	R—Kt	28. Kt—B2	P—B5
14. BxB	PxB	29. QxKP	Resigns
15. Kt—Q2	Kt—Q4		

VIENNA OPENING.

Steinitz. White.	Schlechter. Black.	Steinitz. White.	Schlechter. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	21. QR—Q	QR—KB
2. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	22. P—QB4	P—Q5
3. P—B4	P—Q4	23. Q—K4	P—B3
4. BPxP	KtxP	24. R—Kt3	R—B5
5. Kt—B3	B—QKt5	25. Q—K2	P—KR4
6. K—K2	B—Kt5	26. K—R	P—R5
7. Kt—Kt3	Kt—QB3	27. Kt—B	R(B5)—B4
8. B—Kt5	Castles	28. R—K	Q—Kt3
9. BxKt	PxB	29. Kt—Kt3	PxKt
10. Q—K2	P—KB4	30. BxP	Q—R4
11. P—B3	B—K2	31. P—B4	B—Kt5
12. P—Q3	B—R5	32. Q—Kt2	R—Q
13. PxKt	BPxP	33. Q—K4	R(B4)—B
14. Castles	PxKt	34. K—Kt	B—B4
15. PxP	B—R6	35. Q—Kt2	P—Q6
16. R—Q	Q—Q2	36. Q—Q2	R—Q5
17. R—B4	B—K2	37. R—Kt7	B—R5
18. B—K3	Q—K3	38. P—K6	BxB
19. B—B2	R—B2	39. PxB	B—K5
20. R—Q3	P—B4	40. Resigns	

Murder in a Rhode Island Village.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 28.—Sadie B. Matthewson, twenty-six years old, was murdered at Foster, R. I., yesterday by Samuel R. Owens, fifty-seven years old, with whom she lived. Foster is a small place of about 1,000 inhabitants, in the western part of the State. It is claimed that both were drunk, and that Owens drove the woman into the yard, knocked her down, and split her head open with an axe, stabbed her twice in the breast with a carving knife, and then, pouring kerosene oil over her, set her on fire while she was still breathing. Her body was burned to a crisp. Owen was arrested and to-day at Cranston he was bound over to the Grand Jury without bail.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), SIXTH AV.

1899 Model "Straus" Bicycle, Price Reduced to $15.49.

The "Straus" Bicycle needs no introduction. Encomiums are superfluous. Most of you are familiar with the "Straus" Bicycle. Made scientifically, conscientiously and artistically; made to meet the demands of discriminating, inteligent and hypercritical wheelmen and wheelwomen. Thousands are riding them to-day who will add their praiseful testimony to ours. The "Straus" Bicycle was designed and put on the market to compete with the widest known and best $50.00 makes. There are just three hundred of the 1899 models left—your choice at **15.49**

SPECIFICATIONS:

Diamond frames 21 and 23 inch, drop frames 21 inch, flush joints throughout, enamelled in black or maroon, two-piece crank hanger, adjustable handle bars, "Watson's" automatic adjustable seat post, "Gilliam" saddle, guaranteed single tube tires.

Bicycle Sundries.

We not only save money for you on Bicycles, but on all the big and little essentials as well. Whether you need a lamp, tires, valve, tape or repair kit—come here. You'll be sure to find a large assortment of the best. You can count on the advantage of lowest prices. For example:

OIL LAMPS:

"Standard," worth 75c.; our price, 42c.

"Scorcher," worth $1.50; our price, 84c

PROTEST OF NEW JERSEY BANKS.

Institutions Will Ask to be Freed from the Collection Fee.

TRENTON, N. J., June 28.—Senator Stokes is preparing a letter which a committee representing banks of the northern portion of New Jersey, including Trenton, will send on Saturday to the New York Clearing House. The letter will ask that the banks in the territory named be placed upon the discretionary list and be exempt from the collection fee imposed by the New York banks upon out-of-town checks.

This rule has been in effect nearly three months. Under it checks drawn on all New Jersey towns outside of Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Bayonne, are forced to pay a tax of one-tenth of one per cent., the same rate as is charged on all checks, excepting those in New York City, and those on the exempt list, drawn on banking institutions east of the Mississippi River. The petition contends that banks which are so located that they can remit promptly and at par ought not to be subject to a charge for an expense, which, in their case, is not incurred by the collecting bank in New York; otherwise, the petition contends, this charge amounts to an arbitrary tax, arbitrarily levied, rather than a legitimate charge for an expense actually incurred in the course of business.

Fearing that this petition will not be favorably acted upon, the bankers of Trenton, through Senator Stokes, have sent a letter to the Clearing House Committee, claiming that, as the capital city of the State, Trenton "should be placed on the list of free cities, whether or not the other cities of Northern New Jersey are." This step was taken as supplemental to the general protest.

In case the petitions are not favorably acted upon, it is likely that a large portion of the business done with the New York Clearing House will be diverted to Philadelphia.

The New York Clearing House Association has received a communication from the Pittsburg Clearing House Association protesting against the omission of that city from the list of cities exempt from the charge on checks, and requesting that Pittsburg be placed in the "discretionary class." The request will be considered.

Baudouine's Horses Sold.

The six horses, carriages, harness, and stable fittings belonging to John F. Baudouine were sold yesterday at the American Horse Exchange, by order of Willard Parker Butler, trustee in bankruptcy. The sale realized $5,875. G. B. Hulme bought a coach for $1,000, the largest item in the sale.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	81¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	39⅜
Oats, No. 2 mixed	30½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	.06 1-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06
Sugar, granulated	.05⅛
Molasses, O. K. prime	.34
Beef, family	10.00
Beef, hams	23.75
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	8.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.05½
Lard, prime	5.35
Butter, Western creamery	.18½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	19.25

CHICAGO, June 28.—Flour quiet; No. 3 Spring wheat, 71@74c; No. 2 red, 73⅝@75c; No. 2 corn, 34½@34¾c; No. 2 yellow, 34¾@35¼c; No. 2 oats, 26¼@26⅝c; No. 3 white, 27½@29c; No. 2 Rye, 52@52½c; No. 2 barley, 39¾@40c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.02@$1.03; Northwestern, $1.06; timothy seed, $2.35@$2.40; mess pork, per barrel, $7.12½@$8.25; lard, per 100 lb, $5@$5.10; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.90@$4.90; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5@5¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5@$5.10; whisky, distillers' finished good, per gallon, $1.26; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $6.60.

COTTON.—Speculation in cotton futures was very conservative. Traders were naturally inclined to go slow in anticipation of the holidays so near at hand, and yesterday's market was a narrow one, even the more active positions working within a range of 8 points. The market opened steady, at 1@2 points advance; early cables giving considerable confidence, especially as to the excellent showing in the way of spot business at Liverpool, with prices quite clearly indicating a continued good foreign demand for actual cotton, wanted for large orders extending well into the future for cloths and yarns. Soon after the call, however, the market weakened under late cables, which indicated a disposition to liquidate long interests in the Liverpool market under the bearish influence of fine crop prospects in this country. Prices declined 4@8 points from the best figures obtained on the call; but the local contingent was not aggressive, the short interest being already extensive at low prices, while the possibilities of a serious change in the crop outlook at this critical season was recognized. The favorable character of the official weather chart gave a generally weak undertone to the situation, and dead spot buyers were out for their current wants only. The average of private advices as to the crop situation was also bearish. Beneficial rains were reported for Northern Texas and central sections of the cotton belt, with the temperature normal and favorable to a rapid and substantial development of the crop. On this account sentiment on 'Change was cautiously bearish. The market closed barely steady, 8 to 6 points net lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	..	..	..	4.60@4.65
July	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.60@4.65
August	..	..	..	4.70@4.75
September	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.80@4.85
October	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.85@4.90
November	..	..	..	4.90@5.00
December	5.30	5.35	5.30	5.25@5.30
January	..	..	..	5.30@5.40
February	..	..	..	5.40@5.45
March	..	..	..	5.45@5.50
April	..	..	..	5.50@5.55
May	..	..	..	5.55@5.60

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 6$500; stock, 328,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market not unchanged to ¼ pfennig advance; sales, 6,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market generally ½f lower; total sales, 10,000 bags; January, 35; February, 35 25; March, 35.50; April, 35.75; May, 36; June, 33.50; July, 33.75; August, 34; September, 34.25; October, 34.50; November, 34.75; December, 35. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 7$150; exchange 8d; cleared for the United States, 5,000 bags; stock, 225,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 2-16c; muscovado, 4 1-16c; molasses sugar, 3 15-16c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.20, and in bulk, $4.70; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.15, and in bulk, $4.65; refined, cases, $8.25; crude naphtha, cargoes, $4.10; deodorized, $10.50. COTTONSEED OIL—Prime crude, 21@21¼c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 26@26½c; off Summer yellow, 25½c; butter grades, 29@32c; prime white, 29@30c; prime Winter yellow, 30@32c; linseed, American, raw, 39@40c; American, boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 42@43c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $19.25; Southern, No. 2 soft, $17.75; steel rails, $29; pig iron warrants, $13.50; lake copper, ingot, $18.25; tin, $26.65; exchange lead, $4.47½; brokers' lead, $4.25; spelter, $6.25.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil, barrels, $3.50@$3.60; spirits of turpentine, 38½@39c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.30@$1.32½; E, $1.45; F, $1.50; G, $1.55; H, $1.65; I, $1.70; K, $1.85; M, $2.10; N, $2.35; W G, $2.50; W W, $2.75.

SAVANNAH, June 28.—Spirits of turpentine, 36½c. Resin—A, B, C, D, $1; E, $1.05; F, $1.10; G, $1.20; H, $1.25; I, $1.30; K, $1.45; M, $1.55; N, $2; W G, $2.15; W W, $2.35.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 28.—Spirits of turpentine, 34½@35c. Resin, 90@95c. Crude turpentine, $1.30, $2, and $2.10. Tar, $1.30.

CHARLESTON, June 28.—Turpentine, 36c. Resin firm, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Steers, $4.90@$5.75; oxen and stags, $3.70@$4.05; bulls, $3@$4.15; choice fat, $4.30; cows, $2.25@$4.05; extra fat cows, $4.35. CALVES—Veals, $5@$7.35; tops, $7.40@$7.50; closing sales, $7 for prime; culls, $4@$4.50; buttermilks, $4@$4.65; mixed calves, $4.50@$6.25; city-dressed veals, 9@11c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.25@$5.25; culls, $3; common to choice lambs, $6@$7.50. HOGS—$4.25@$4.35.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—In re Ingersolls.
2—Ortner vs. Spitzer.
3—Baldwin vs. Sprague.
4—Butler vs. Harrell.
5—Nilsson vs. Storms.
6—O'Brien vs. Smith.
7—In re Holtgrewe.
8—In re Beach.
9—In re Blumdell.
10—In re Bronx Realty Co.
11—In re Mt. Morris Real Estate Assn.
12—Thompson vs. Remsen.
13—Price vs. Price.
14—In re Beeching Co.
15—O'Gara vs. Brady.
16—In re Leon.
17—Thompson vs. Morton.
18—Tenney Company vs. Novelty Textile Printing Co.
19—In re Swinburne.
20—Mutual Reserve F'd Life Assn. vs. Christie.
21—Megroz vs. Morison.
22—Reinhold vs. Seyd.
23—In re Bowler Switchboard & Tel. Co.
24—Aronson vs. Aronson.
25—Czaki vs. Coler.
26—Harned vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
27—Trabend vs. Traband.
28—Carr vs. Butler.
29—In re 10th Av.
30—Burby vs. Cooney.
31—Grosse vs. Hourl.
32—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Graf.
33—Hammerstein vs. Moss.
34—Arena Athletic Club vs. McFarland.
35—Long vs. Bahr.
36—Smith vs. West.
37—In re McCosker.
38—Wilkinson vs. Wilkinson.
39—Weil vs. Weil.
40—In re Alexander.
41—Douglass vs. Douglass.
42—Loeb vs. Loeb.
43—Westerfield vs. Cauldwell.
44—Lester vs. Coler.
45—In re Shevill Bowler & Shevill Co.
46—Jaeger vs. Schaake.
47—Saponaro vs. Averaziaplena.
48—Jones vs. City of New York.
49—Ratten vs. Booth Co.
50—In re Smith.
51—In re Alexander.
52—Walker vs. Montgomery.
53—Dept. of Buildings vs. Randolph.
54—Met. Imp. Co. vs. Westervelt.
55—Lamb vs. Carley.
56—Klein vs. Katz.
57—Hill vs. Persons.
58—Amster vs. Amster.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Motions.
1—Robinson vs. Robinson.
2—Schwenn vs. Hierhagen.
3—Lippincott vs. Lippincott.
4—Jussen vs. Scannell.
5—In re Elliott Place.
6—McDonald vs. Clausen.
7—U. S. Trust Co. vs. Colvin. Demurrers.
1093—United Brotherh'd of Cloakmakers No. 1 vs. Gurewitz.
1095—Same vs. Frank. Preferred cause.
3549—Black vs. Stursberg.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.
3353—Anargyros vs. Anargyros Cigarette Co.
2233—Berliner vs. Piqua Club.
3561—Rosenberg vs. Friedenburg.
3514—Boss vs. Jenda.
3525—Lowe vs. Lowe.
3315—Aul vs. Bowery Savings Bank.
2857—Bookman vs. Brush Elec. Ill. Co.
3465—Carmody vs. Carmody.
No other causes will be added to this day calendar during the remainder of the term.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3568.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bookstaver, J—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Werner, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy for the People.
1—Henry M. Baumgarten.
2—Frank J. Nulty.
3—Michael Episcopo.
4—May Stanley.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part VII for trial. Preferred causes. Case on.
10153—Knappman Whiting Co. vs. Reed.
9497—Halpert vs. Halpert.
1498½—Baird vs. Mayor, &c.
1499½—Same vs. same.
1500½—Same vs. same.
8604—Robinson vs. Sherry Cottage Co.
9777—Circus vs. Ind. Order Ahawa Israel.
9782—Fiege vs. Blaise.
4727—Gomez vs. Mayor, &c.
6758—Nuttall vs. Nuttall.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Mattice, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Inquest, 3,787—Newman vs. Kirchner.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts III., V., VI. VIII., and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.
4810—Gallagher vs. Hanlon.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.
4206—Michaels vs. Fishel.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.
George J. Frolich, Mary J. Griffith, Mabel Westermann, Wicalaus Bachmann, Sarah C. Schlotter, Joseph C. Lehner.
At 2 P. M.
Ann Hamfy, Julia M. Scarlett.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Varnum, S.—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills:
1455—Bertha Rand.
1470—John Murphy.
1463—William Murphy.
1475—Andrew Kiernan.
1465—Charles Backus.
1476—Peter Fink.
1468—Matthew F. Marney.
Matter of James M. Conner.
Matter of Timothy D. Hall.
At 2 P. M.
1452—John Hastings.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
4044—Santangelo vs. Ramannamamo.
7493—Steinberg vs. Schneider.
7537—Bopp vs. Stuhlmiller.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1673—Clarke vs. 3d Av. R. R.
4093—Blumberg vs. Platt.
4107—King vs. Calleran.
4111—McKelvey vs. Loring.
3726½—Van Ness vs. Freeman.
4127—Friend vs. Campbell.
4128—Forgotsom vs. Fox.
4130—Youngs vs. Merchants' Ins. Co.
4131—Same vs. Western Assur. Co.
4137—Backes vs. Robinson.
4140—Pavey vs. Met. St. Ry.
4142½—Rochester Brew. Co. vs. Solinger.
4145—Sahne vs. Marx.
4146—Byrne vs. Springfield Elev. & Pump Co.
4150—Reidenbach vs. Israel.
4153—Taintor vs. Parker.
4154—Thurmaner vs. Levene.
4155—Lesser vs. Bogan.
4156—Shapiro vs. Gross.
4157—Siegel vs. Blumenkrohn.
4160—Wildstein vs. Royal Ins. Co. of L.
4161—Feinberg vs. Becker.
4164—Herskirts vs. Friedman.
4165—Londsman vs. Heyman.
4166—Brower vs. Interstate Realty Co.
4170—Heppes vs. Marshall.
4171—Isaacs vs. Steinman.
4172—Farley vs. Heidenheimer.
4173—Tribune Assn. vs. Brandreth.
4178—Herrmann vs. Brettell.
4183—Eisler vs. Josephs.
4184—Baron vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3942—Sole vs. Met. St. Ry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.
7501—Goodwin vs. Pickhardt.
7319—Alexander vs. Hirsch.
7389—Gamble vs. Van Schaick.
7642—Bernstein vs. Grodzensky.
7381—Reidy vs. Bleistift.
7634—Beaton vs. Dollar.
7639—Pfister vs. Benson.
7606—Isaacs vs. De Faria.
7550—Westcott vs. Wright.
7644—Lansing vs. McIntire.
7572—McLaughlin vs. O'Brien.
Equity and non-jury cases.
335—Cody vs. Hamilton.
322—Friedman vs. Herter.
Highest number reached in regularly call, 4,184.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part 1.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Cowan, and Sullivan for the People.
1—Owen Thompson.
2—John Smith.
3—Benjamin Patthall.
4—Charles Dupont.
5—William Sterne.
6—Jonas Polak.
7—Henry Stolzer.
8—James Hughes.
9—Richard J. Holland.
10—Osias Kriemer.
11—Henry Formis.
12—Edward C. Burgess.
13—Gottlieb Schlihauser.
14—Joseph Marino.
15—Clark S. Brown.
16—Georo Martino.
17—Angelo Miller.
18—James Greer.
19—Richard Neppert.
Pleadings.
1—Henry J. Desrosher.
2—Thomas Gannon, Frederick Lottimer.
3—Dimencio Travaglirano.
4—Siegfried Levy.
5—Peter Pheland, Thomas Walsh.
6—James Quinn, Benjamin Strauss.
7—George Gibbey, John Gibbs.
8—John Sullivan.
9—William Hobart.
10—Max Frank.
11—Dennis Donohue.
12—James Martin.
13—Mary Beride, Margaret Berde.
14—Michael O'Connor.
15—Joseph Porte.
16—Henry Stavey.
17—James J. Sullivan.
18—Solomon Hahn.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake, McCann, and Gray for the People.
1—George Cohen, James Biggio.
2—Joseph Marsat.
3—Michael Roche.
4—Samuel Thomas.
5—Nicholl A. Douglass. John Cromble.
6—William West, John McGee.
7—John Scott.
8—Ignatus Rini.
9—Lewis Brown, John Kisko.
10—Frank Smithers.
11—Ernest Otway.
12—Oscar Sperling.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Höney for the People.
1—William Abbott.
2—Henry J. Williams.
3—James Cashin.
4—John Hoban.
5—Bartholomew O'Shea.
6—Max Schwartz.
7—Walter Kelly.
8—Richard Barrett.
9—Lena Gluck.
10—Antino G. Pucci.
11—Betsie Peters.
12—Patrick McCabe.
13—Frederick Schnoor.
14—Kornel Jehle.
15—Julius Pender, Joseph Goldberg, Louis Goldberg.
16—Frank Bennett.
17—Frederick Drandt.
18—William Melvile.
19—Giovanni Guifra.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Courtney vs. Dempsey—James J. Nealis. Matter of Alfred T. Smith Company—Eugene H. Pomeroy. Logan vs. Alexander—John Hone, Jr. Haug vs. Paliadino—George E. Cowie.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Stuart vs. de Parin—Henry R. Heylman.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Atlantic Trust Company vs. Tilden—John H. Judge.

SUPREME COURT—Keogh, J.—Adam, Jr., vs. Rogers—Charles N. Harris.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Matter of Alfred T. Smith Company—Benjamin F. McKee. Frederick Schmidt vs. Fritz Wegener and others—Albert Sanders.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

COURT NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department.—The Committee on Character for the year 1899 will meet in the courtroom of the Appellate Division, Kings County Court House, Friday, June 30, 1899, at 10 A. M.

All applicants for admission to practice as attorneys and counselors must attend in person before the committee and present a certificate of one or more members of the bar, duly acknowledged, known to the committee, which certificate must state that the applicant is, to the knowledge of the member certifying, of good moral character, and must set forth in detail the facts upon which such knowledge is based.

Dated Kings County, N. Y., June 24, 1899.
WILLIAM S. COGSWELL,
JAMES C. CHURCH,
HERBERT T. KETCHAM,
Committee.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department.—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, JJ. Enumerated day calendar.
419—Bullenkamp vs. Bullenkamp.
421—Eagle Savings Co. vs. Samuels.
422—McManus vs. Western Assurance Co.
422—Cook vs. White.
424—Matter of Buell.
425—Griffin vs. Prudential Ins. Co.
426—Grant vs. Met. St. Ry.
428—Ketcham vs. Ketcham am
429—Place vs. City of Yonkers.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Smith, J.—Day calendar.
Default, 1320—Sigmond vs. Sigmond.
1182—Hennesey vs. Muhiman et al.
1311—Robinson vs. Hamilton et al.
1313—Beales and another vs. Beales et al.
No further cases than the foregoing will be taken up the present (June) Term.
Term closes June 30, 1899.
1301—Warren vs. Noble.
1314—Parkes vs. Parkes.
705—Squire vs. Greene et al.
706—Gearon vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Kings County.—Ordered, that the Clerk of this court make up a new calendar for the trial of issues for the October Trial Term, 1899. No cause on the present calendar shall be placed on the new calendar unless a new note of issue thereof be filed with the County Clerk on or before the 1st day of September, 1899. Such note of issue must contain the additional statement that the cause has not been tried or settled, and specify its number on the present calendar. The call from said new calendar shall commence with the causes noticed for trial for the first time for the October Term. JOHN P. HUDSON, Calendar Clerk.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Aspinall, J.—Criminal calendar.—Annie Selig. Max Schwartz, Raffaelo Busso, John Sto., Joseph Fettite, Michael Pizzo, Anthony Swayze, Samuel Brown.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The wills of James W. Taylor, George Proctor, Alexander D. Marks, Sophie Taubert, Emeline J. Bidwell. The accounting in the estate of Anne Murdock, Margaretha Achtmann, Katharina Herppich, Margaret Dougherty, John B. Cotte, Robert S. Naylor, Minnie E. Diebold, George Graeff, Charles Snedeker, Mary G. McCormick, Bridget Boutcher, Thomas Early, Lucien Martin, James Mulanify, Bridget Considine, John McCormick, Annie McDonnell, (motion;) Loretta McDonnell, (motion.)
The real estate of Edward Irwin, Christopher Gray.
The estate of Benjamin G. Swanton, Isaac E. Hoagland, James Miller.
The administration of Mary Myles, James Kelly.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Marean, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.
16—Corcoran vs. Gilbert.
25—Brendon vs. Bowne.
27—Gotthelf vs. Daede.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ALFRED T. SMITH COMPANY.—Justice Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court has appointed Benjamin F. McKee temporary receiver of the Alfred T. Smith Company, dealer in ship chandlery at 73 Broad Street, on the application of William W. Ford and Mr. McKee, Directors of the company. Mr. McKee is Treasurer and principal stockholder in the company. The total capital stock is $25,000, of which $10,000 is in the treasury. Several suits brought by creditors are pending against the company and judgments are about to be entered against it. The company has not sufficient funds to pay these claims or to meet other maturing obligations. The liabilities are $3,528, due 120 creditors in small sums, and assets, $2,650, consisting of accounts $2,000; merchandise, $500; fixtures, $150. The business was started by Mr. Smith a year ago and was incorporated under New York State laws on March 2, 1899.

Out of Town.

PADUCAH BUILDING AND TRUST COMPANY.—The Paducah Building and Trust Company of Paducah, Ky., has assigned to R. G. Caldwell. The liabilities are placed at $200,000, and assets at the same figure, largely in property. Adverse court decisions and heavy demands for withdrawals by stockholders are given as the causes of the failure.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Michael Glassman, shoe dealer of 377 Grand Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,459 and no assets. He formerly had two stores and failed about four years ago.

Joseph and Nathan Sack, who composed the firm of J. Sack & Brother, merchants at San Antonio, Tex., have filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $3,325 for goods purchased in this city, and no assets. They live at 27 East One Hundred and Third Street.

Suzanne Droeshont, trading as Suzanne Doria, dressmaker at 60 West Thirty-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $27,243, and nominal assets $13,000, consisting of stock, $3,000; accounts, $8,000; claim in suit, $1,000; cash in bank, $50; checks and cash turned over to assignee, $1,850. She made an assignment on May 31. Schedules in the assignment were also filed yesterday showing liabilities $15,893, nominal assets $15,332, actual assets $7,761.

Isaac Simon and Louis Burger, composing the firm of Simon & Burger, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $22,748 and no assets. The debts were contracted prior to 1888.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Edward Brown announced twenty-four discharges in bankruptcy in the United States District Court yesterday. They were Emil Alter, Albert Back, George Blumenthal, Waldemar Eckelmann, Robert W. Goldman, Max Gartman, Henry M. Greenberg, Claudius E. Harrell, Louis Hirsch, Charles G. Judson, Hillel Kremer, Leopold Leindorfer, Hyman Levy, Benjamin F. Long, Simon Lowensohn and Isidor Byk, Peter F. Mayer, Jacob H. Oppenheimer, Rudolph and William Ornstein, Samuel Rosenthal, Michael Ryan, Carl W. Schedler, Morris Shudanski, Morris Masch, John Soltan, and Louis Wolf. A petition for discharge was filed by Arthur Rehan, brother of Ada Rehan, but his case was postponed until July 12, on account of objections.

Judgment Against a Type Company.

Judgment for $7,434 was entered by default yesterday against The A. D. Farmer & Son Type Founding Company, in favor of Marion B. Isaacs, on a note of the company for $7,000, dated July 7, 1898, payable thirty days from date.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BERGER, John A.—G. Putscher	$210
BECK, George—I. Myers	192
BLUM, David—N. Morris and others	294
CLAAR, Joseph—E. Cashman	22
COLLINS, Charles W.—J. Murray and another	405
CONKLING, Ella S.—R. Fuechsl	101
CAULDWELL, Mary, or Marie, (now Marie Briggs)—E. J. Knauer	156
DONOVAN, William F.—M. Daiker	97
DOERRANCE, John G.—Mercantile Safe Deposit Company	86
DE VITO, Stephen—J. Malloy and others, costs	226
DICHTING, Herman—H. A. Wheeler and others	147
DODGE, Edmund R.—Joseph Kahn	80
DOWLEY, Mary H.—B. Goetz Manufacturing Company	441
EWING, George W.—H. L. Sandford and another	64
FEATHERSTON, William J.—J. Fredericks	3,983
FULLER, Louis C., and John R. Van Derveer—Orange National Bank	556
GROW, John and Rosette E.—L. Stanhope,	349
GUDEWILL, Rudolph H. E.—Richardson & Morgan Company	98
GODDARD, Warren N., and F. Norton—Stewart, Howe & May Company, costs	160
GUILFOYLE, Mary E.—J. Seeman and another	518
GILMAN, Charles W., and Charles Randall—Alfred E. Paillard	487
GILMAN, Charles W., and Charles Randall—F. G. Otto & Sons	149
HARLOW, George J.—John P. Kane Company	222
HEALY, Austin—C. Scribner and another	357
HART, Joseph D., and Michael Jacobs—M. A. Maben	85
KLUG, John—J. B. Haskin	828
KEOUGH, John J.—C. Elchhold and another	12
KRAUS, Albert, and Philip Rosenberg—Philip Katz, costs	19
KOLB, Frederick—M. Schumacher	169
LEITZGEN, Elizabeth.—M. Seitz	38
LESLIE, Walter B.—William Stewart	1,571
LOWN, William E.—F. C. Welch	2,518
MONTGOMERY, Alexander C.—American Surety Company	236
MOMAND, Ragland—Charles S. Kohler & Brother	93
MUFORD, Charles—L. Steiner and another	160
MANGOLD, William—J. L. Mott Iron Works	138
MEYER, Frank—Aspell & Co.	137
MAIDHOFF, William—F. B. Tallman	78
MENDOZA, John—Bendheim Brothers & Co.	199
OSBORN, Robert A.—G. Putscher	1,363
OHMANN, Theodor—Daniel Wenz	8,092
OLYPHANT, Robert M., William H. Arnoux, and John R. McArthur, executors, &c.—Robert Watts	226
POSTHAUER, Mary E.—H. A. Wheeler and others	2,701
POPPER, Max—A. G. Hupfel	18
PEPPER, Edward—E. J. Gillies and another	38
ROSENBLATT, Solomon—S. Uhlfelder and another	2,700
RHOADS, Benjamin T., Jr.— —— De Youngs	132
RIEGER, Carl—George B. Fowler, costs	65
RIEGER, Carl—American Surety Company, costs	187
RAYMOND, Benjamin C.—B. Goetz Manufacturing Company	871
SCHWENGER, William—H. C. N. Gennerich and others	88
SULZER, Ernest T.—William E. Du Bois.	91
SHORTELL, Albert J.—J. F. Baxter	201
SANGUINETTI, John—A. Marschall and others	156
SCHUYLER, Sarah G.—T. Craig and another	2,674
SIMMONS, William A.—Bank of Commerce	70
SCHNEIDER, Samuel—Bernard Reich	254
STEIN, Jule—N. Healy and another	95
SMITH, Evan F.—G. D. Curtis and others	82
WALKER, Frederick A.—Charles W. Lang	464
WRIGHT, James S.—A. Davis and another	68
WESSELMAN, Henry B.—W. Stuart, costs	1,415
UNION ASSOCIATED PRESS—Charles R. Baker	373
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—W. J. Fleming	7,434
THE A. D. FARMER TYPE FOUNDING Company and William W. Farmer—M. B. Isaacs	211
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—F. Courtney and another	

The following judgments were entered against the City of New York: Wellington Germond, $627.55; Charles L. Doran, $1,751.50; Frank Kelly, $269; Josiah T. Rutan, $564.82; J. Egan, $188.47; C. Olsen, $28.48; W. F. Barnes, $390; E. Lynch, $248.50; P. Erickson, $94.75; F. Schabel, $24.74; W. King, $66.12; J. J. Bridges, $133.08; W. H. Place, $9.76; J. O. Hicks, $64.29; O. J. Awe, $36.11; O. Olsen, $36.11; J. Henderson, $154.88; J. J. Haggerty, $133.

HOTELS.

ALBANY'S LEADING HOTELS.
The Ten Eyck.
POSITIVELY FIREPROOF.
Most attractive hotel in New York state. Opened in May. American and European.
H. J. ROCKWELL & SON, also Proprs.
HOTEL KENMORE.
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FOR SALE—A shirt factory, recently built; equipment perfect in all details; 150 latest-design sewing machines; modern laundry machinery; well-drilled organization; very accessible to New York. Address Box 351, 1,269 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

NEW YORK'S OCEAN TRIP.
THE FAMOUS CAPE MAY IRON STEAMER
REPUBLIC
Leaves Pier 10, E. R., (above South Ferry,) 8:30 A. M., 1 and 5:30 P. M. daily (including Sunday,)
For LONG BRANCH.
Leaves Long Branch 10:30 A. M., 3:15 P. M., 7:45 P. M.
Trolley connection with Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and other New Jersey coast points.
Theatricals, Restaurant, Lunch, Oyster Bar, &c.
☞ROUND TRIP FARE, 75 CENTS. ☜
The REPUBLIC offers the finest trip for amusement and health-giving recreation, with all the beauties of the Bay and Harbor, the Forts, the ever-changing scene upon the ocean, and a grand view of the Navesink Highlands, and 200,000 candle power lights, Sandy Hook, and the cottage cities on the Jersey coast.
The 8:30 A. M. trip gives nine hours at Long Branch.
The 1:00 P. M. trip gives four hours and a half.
The 5:30 trip gives ease and comfort after a day's work, showing the panorama of sea and shore in the early evening; and the return, with the immense Highland Lights, the illumination of the Staten Island and Long Island shores, and the Great City, with its millions of lights, its bracelet of lights across the Brooklyn Bridge, and a scene not to be forgotten.
The REPUBLIC has every comfort for those who travel on her. Excellent restaurant at popular prices. Spacious upper and saloon deck, and the hurricane deck entirely roofed over, giving protection to all without forcing her passengers to lose the view either by day or night.
A miniature theatre on the main deck has a refined vaudeville performance, without extra charge on each return trip. Concerts on down trip.
The REPUBLIC was the favorite boat at Philadelphia, and she is already the favorite in New York waters.
W. F. RUSSELL, Mgr., 1,181 B'way.
Phone, 2,463-18th.

COOK'S TOURS
JULY FOURTH
Going Niagara! Here's what you need. No thinking or planning! We've done all that. Saturday to Tuesday, $14.50, including hotels, etc.; extensions as desired.
Splendid Saturday to Wednesday Trip: Clayton by N. Y. C., steamer down the St. Lawrence, shooting all the Rapids, Montreal, Lakes George and Champlain, beautiful Saratoga! All hotels, meals en route, transfers, etc., included; wonderfully cheap $26.00. Other Tour same day to 1000 Islands, $14.50.
Lake Placid, pleasant trip, Saturday to Tuesday, including hotel (Stevens House) and Lake excursion, $17.00.
Hotel accommodations being limited you must book soon.
Hundreds of Other Tours Everywhere.
Prefer to do your own work? Very well; we have independent tickets for every class, everywhere. Come early in the day, and avoid the crowds.
THOS. COOK & SON,
TWO BROADWAY OFFICES,
261, Cor. Warren St., N. Y.
1,225, Cor. 30th St., N. Y.

ERIE RAILROAD.
INDEPENDENCE DAY.
SHOHOLA GLEN $1.00 ROUND TRIP.
In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the s

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS. $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY;
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Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

Holmes & Co.,
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Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
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Investment Securities.
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Loans made against approved collateral.
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New York Telephone. 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

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DEALERS IN
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MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

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Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Telephone 2712 Broad.

B. H. & F. W. PELZER,
44-46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.
For Investment or on Margin.
Members N. Y. Consolidated Exchange,

William T. Floyd, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange. Frederic P. Moore.

FLOYD & MOORE
Bankers and Brokers,
71 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

$25,000
Brewsters Granite Co.
1st Mtge. 6% Gold Bonds.
DENOMINATION $1,000, $500, $100.
Dated May 1, 1899. Due May 1, 1924.

Business already secured shows net earnings ten times in excess of fixed charges for coming year.

Price 98 Flat.

Subscription books will close without notice.

HATCH & COX
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

To the Holders of the Bonds of the Electric Storage Battery Co., Secured by a Mortgage Dated Dec. 15th, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that said bonds numbered from 1 to 450 (being all the bonded indebtedness of the Company) will on the 15th day of July, 1899, be redeemed upon presentation, with coupon number ten (10) and all succeeding coupons attached, at the office of the Old Colony Trust Co., in the Ames Building, cor. Court and Washington Streets, Boston, Mass., Trustee, at 90% of their face value and accrued interest to said date, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

Interest will cease on and after said date, at which time the Trustee will satisfy the mortgage, and reserve a fund with which to redeem outstanding bonds at 90% of their face value, but without interest after July 15th, 1899.

BENJ. W. DINGLEY, Treas.
Phila., Pa., June 10th, 1899.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH OFFICE 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Management of ESTATES a SPECIALTY, for which REAL-ESTATE MORTGAGES are always kept on hand.
Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Sec. & Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Asst. Sec. & Treas.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

MONEY TO LOAN. Any amount First and Second Mortgages; Builders' Loans; shortest time, lowest cost. REAL ESTATE LOAN CO., 150 Nassau St.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, THE KENTUCKY DISTILLERIES & WAREHOUSE COMPANY, THE SPIRITS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY, and THE STANDARD DISTILLING & DISTRIBUTING COMPANY.

AN AGREEMENT HAS BEEN LODGED WITH THE STATE TRUST COMPANY CONTEMPLATING THE FORMATION OF

The Distilling Company of America,

WITH AN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK OF $55,000,000.00 SEVEN PER CENT. (7%) CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK AND $70,000,000.00 COMMON STOCK, WHICH THE ORGANIZERS PROPOSE SHALL BE APPLIED TOWARDS THE PURCHASE OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED COMPANIES, AND CERTAIN RYE DISTILLERY PROPERTIES, AND FOR AN ADDITIONAL WORKING CAPITAL OF $1,500,000.00, LEAVING IN THE TREASURY OF THE NEW COMPANY FOR FUTURE PURPOSES $23,750,000.00 OF ITS PREFERRED STOCK AND $23,750,000.00 OF ITS COMMON STOCK.

THE BASIS PROPOSED BY THE ORGANIZERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE STOCK OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED COMPANIES IS AS FOLLOWS:

For Preferred stock of the Manufacturing Company, 50 per cent. in Preferred stock of the new company.

For Common stock of the Manufacturing Company, 25 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Preferred stock of the Kentucky Company, 85 per cent. in Preferred stock and 15 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Common stock of the Kentucky Company, 70 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Preferred stock of the Standard Company, 85 per cent. in Preferred stock and 15 per cent. in Common Stock of the new company.

For Common stock of the Standard Company, 60 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For First Preferred stock of the Spirits Distributing Company, 80 per cent. in Preferred stock and 20 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Second Preferred stock of the Spirits Distributing Company, 20 per cent. in Preferred stock and 20 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

A DEPOSIT AGREEMENT HAS BEEN LODGED WITH THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EXISTING COMPANIES DESIRING TO AVAIL OF THE BENEFITS OF THAT AGREEMENT ARE REQUESTED TO DEPOSIT THEIR CERTIFICATES WITH THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK AND RECEIVE DEPOSIT RECEIPTS THEREFOR. THE TIME WITHIN WHICH TO DEPOSIT SHARES OF STOCK UNDER THE AGREEMENT **WILL EXPIRE ON JUNE 30TH, 1899,** UNLESS EXTENDED BY CONSENT OF THE ORGANIZERS AND THE UNDERSIGNED TRUST COMPANIES. THE SAID AGREEMENT WILL NOT BECOME OPERATIVE UNTIL THE OWNERS OF A MAJORITY OF THE ISSUED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MANUFACTURING, KENTUCKY, AND STANDARD COMPANIES AND OF THE ISSUED PREFERRED STOCK OF THE SPIRITS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY SHALL AGREE TO SELL THEIR HOLDINGS UPON THE ABOVE BASIS.

A number of the large shareholders have already deposited their certificates and the proposed basis has received the approval of the officers and Directors of each of the companies.

COPIES OF THE DEPOSIT AGREEMENT MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, NO. 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, AND THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, NO. 100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Dated New York, June 20th, 1899.

Central Trust Company of New York,
by F. P. OLCOTT, President.

The State Trust Company,
by WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE AMERICAN BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTY COMPANY, a domestic corporation, having its principal office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at Part II. thereof, in the County Court House, in the said Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 31st day of July, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the International Banking and Trust Company.—Dated New York, June 22d, 1899.
THE AMERICAN BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTY CO.
By STEWART BROWNE, President.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, HENRY H. COOK, } Vice Presidents.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR
$10,025,000
OF
3½% Corporate Stock
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY CHAPTER 65 OF THE LAWS OF 1889, TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS AND STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF New York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until

Wednesday, the 5th Day of July, 1899, at 2 o'clock P. M.,

for the whole or a part of the following described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, from and including the date of payment therefor, to wit:

$2,000,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the uses and purposes of the Department of Docks and Ferries. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
1,700,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for Schoolhouses and Sites therefor in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
1,800,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for Schoolhouses and Sites therefor in the Borough of Brooklyn. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
500,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for Schoolhouses and Sites therefor in the Borough of Queens. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
100,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for Schoolhouses and Sites therefor in the Borough of Richmond. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
250,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York for the New East River Bridge. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
1,000,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for Constructing a bridge over the Harlem River, from One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
375,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for Constructing, Furnishing, and Equipping a Court house for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
$500,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York for the Construction of a building in Bryant Park for the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
150,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the Erection and Equipment of an Addition to the present Building of the American Museum of Natural History, (Chapter 175, Laws 1896.) Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
150,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the Erection and Equipment of Additions to the present Building of the American Museum of Natural History (Chapter 213, Laws 1897.) Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
650,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for New Buildings, etc., for the Department of Correction. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
100,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York for the Construction and Improvement of Parkways. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
100,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the Extension of Riverside Drive to the Boulevard Lafayette. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
300,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York for the Purchase of New Stock or Plant for the Department of Street Cleaning. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
350,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York for the New Aqueduct. Principal payable Oct. 1, 1918.

The above-described stock is **free and exempt from all taxation in the State of New York**, except for State purposes, pursuant to the provisions of Section 169 of Chapter 378 of the Laws of 1897.

THE PRINCIPAL OF AND INTEREST ON SAID STOCK ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS, PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, ADOPTED JUNE 9, 1898.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

No proposal for stock shall be accepted for less than the par value of the same.

Proposals containing conditions other than those herein set forth will not be received or considered.

Every bidder, as a condition precedent to the reception or consideration of his proposal, shall deposit with the Comptroller in money, or by a certified check drawn to the order of said Comptroller upon one of the State or National Banks of the said city, TWO PER CENT. of the par value of the stock bid for in said proposal.

No proposal will be received or considered which is not accompanied by such deposit.

All such deposits shall be returned by the Comptroller to the persons making the same within three days after the decision has been rendered as to who is or are the highest bidder or bidders, except the deposit made by the highest bidder or bidders.

If said highest bidder or bidders shall refuse or neglect, within five days after service of written notice of the award to him or them, to pay to the City Chamberlain the amount of the stock awarded to him or them at its par value, together with the premium thereon, less the amount deposited by him or them, the amount or amounts of deposit thus made shall be forfeited to and retained by said city as liquidated damages for such neglect or refusal, and shall thereafter be paid into the Sinking Fund of The City of New York for the Redemption of the City Debt.

Upon the payment into the City Treasury of the amounts due by the persons whose bids are accepted, respectively, certificates thereof shall be issued to them as authorized by law.

The proposals, together with the security deposits, should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New York," and then inclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Comptroller of The City of New York.

For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.
JUNE 12, 1899.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE American Spirits Manufacturing Co.

The undersigned have been requested to act as a temporary committee on behalf of the stockholders of The American Spirits Manufacturing Company.

Under the scheme which has been arranged to surrender the stock of this Company and take in exchange therefor a percentage of the stock of **The Distilling Company of America,** it is believed that an injustice will be done to stockholders and that concerted action should be taken for their protection. All such stockholders of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company are called upon to attend a meeting to be held at the **Astor House,** Broadway, New York (Parlor 74), **on Wednesday, July 5, 1899, at 3:15 P. M.**

Stockholders who are unable to be present in person at such meeting are requested to send notice of their desire to take part in such movement with a statement of the stock which they represent.—Dated New York, June 28th, 1899.

LEWIS W. BABCOCK,
HUGH V. RODDY, Jr.,
A. DE VOE WALL,
Committee.

To the Holders of

1st Consolidated Mortgage 7% Bonds
OF THE
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company,
MATURING AUGUST 1, 1900.

The undersigned, under arrangements made with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, offer to holders of the above Bonds the privilege of refunding their bonds into **PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS DUE 1949, BEARING 3½% INTEREST P. A., FROM AUGUST 1, 1899, AT THE PRICE OF 101%.**

The 7% Bonds will be taken in payment on a 3½% INTEREST BASIS to maturity, and the computation will be made as of August 1, 1899, viz.:

For every $1,000 7% Bond, with February 1, 1900, coupon attached, the holder will receive $1,000 of the 3½% Bonds, with interest running from August 1, 1899, together with a cash payment of $24.10, made up as follows:

$1,000. 7% Bond on a 3½% basis	$1,034.10
$1,000. 3½% Bond at 101%..	1,010.00
	$24.10

Holders of the First Consolidated Mortgage 7% Bonds desiring to avail themselves of the privilege of refunding should surrender their Bonds to any of the undersigned, or to the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia, and will receive in exchange therefor the above cash payment and Temporary Receipts for the 3½% Bonds, to be exchanged against such Bonds when ready.

This offer will terminate July 15, 1899.

Speyer & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
30 BROAD STREET. 27 PINE STREET.
New York, June 15th, 1899.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY.
Northwest Corner Liberty St.
CAPITAL.....$2,500,000
SURPLUS....$2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer, and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.
Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.
Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.
Transacts a General Banking Business

OFFICERS.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Sec'y.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
A. L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

ASHBEL P. FITCH.	JOEL F. FREEMAN.
WILLIAM BARBOUR.	WILLIAM E. SPIER.
HENRY S. MANNING.	ANSON R. FLOWER.
SAMUEL A. MAXWELL.	HENRY S. REDMOND.
MYRON T. HERRICK.	JOHN R. HEGEMAN.
CHAS. F. CUTLER.	C. I. HUDSON.
EMERSON McMILLIN.	S. C. T. DODD.
E. C. CONVERSE.	WILLARD BROWN.
H. O. HAVEMEYER.	PHILIP SHERMAN.
JAMES M. DONALD.	EDWARD F. CRAGIN.
GEORGE CROCKER.	GEORGE BLUMENTHAL
J. WILLIAM CLARK.	EDWARD C. SCHAEFER.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET.
New York, June 9, 1899.
To the Holders of the Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds:
Holders of registered bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company on the basis of **$1,100 Prior Lien Bonds (ex-coupon due July 1st, 1899) for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.**
Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds from January 1st to June 30th, 1899, will be paid in cash on July 1st, to the registered holder.
The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.
General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
By C. S. MELLEN, President.

CHART MOVEMENTS.
Sure guides to SUCCESSFUL SPECULATION.
Fully explained and illustrated in my revised edition of
INS AND OUTS OF WALL STREET.
18 drawings and 100 pages. Sixth edition just out. Postpaid for 10c. in stamps. OPERATORS CANNOT AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT IT. Address PUBLISHER, P. O. Box 196 New York.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

Union Trust Company of New York

80 Broadway.
New York, March 23d, 1899.

The undersigned, the Trustee under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the CECILIA BRANCH, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from CECILIA STATION to LOUISVILLE, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage, providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this Company the installment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($55,000) due on March 1, 1899, and that the undersigned, not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, on notice and request by the undersigned, did, on the 23d day of March, 1899, at its office, in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of Fifty-five Thousand Dollars, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

6,	97,	203,	364,	532,	640,	764,	906,
8,	103,	234,	379,	544,	646,	772,	955,
31,	122,	242,	409,	572,	681,	794,	957,
64,	166,	251,	459,	577,	682,	805,	980,
70,	188,	257,	468,	582,	687,	874,	985,
74,	193,	309,	484,	608,	702,	901,	988,
77,	196,	310,	522,	628,	716,	905.	

Notice is hereby given that the principal of the said above mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned at its office, in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1899, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

REDEMPTION NOTICE.

THE OHIO FALLS CAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF CLARKSVILLE, INDIANA.

First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, secured by mortgage dated October 1st, 1892.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that fifteen (15) bonds secured by the above mentioned mortgage have this day been selected by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. with interest to the coupon date next ensuing, in accordance with section four of said mortgage, bonds numbered as follows, viz.:

149	189	229	232	346	348
150	227	230	345	347	349
188	228	231			

All further interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons falling due October 1st, 1899.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

NEW YORK, June 2d, 1899.
I hereby certify that the above mentioned bonds were designated for redemption in my presence.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. County.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, with the coupon falling due October 1, 1899, will be paid at this office on October 2, 1899, or thereafter (say $1,080 per bond).
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and Its Terminal Companies.
Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—
First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.
Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.
Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.
In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.
Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.
WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
H. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

NEW MEXICO LAND & IRRIGATION CO.
Reorganization Committee. 6% Certificates.

On and after July 1st, 1899, the whole of the above certificates outstanding will be paid at the Central Trust Company of New York according to the tenor of the bonds and of the indenture securing the same, namely, at 110 per cent. of the principal sum, adding interest accrued upon the bonds up to July 1st, 1899, after which date interest upon the bonds will cease.
JOHN GREENOUGH, E. G. STODDARD, JAMES BROWN POTTER, } Committee of Liquidation and Reorganization.
New York, June 28th, 1899.

TO OUR CODE HOLDERS.
"INGRAIN" CONT. TOBACCO.
CALL BEFORE THE OPENING TO-DAY.
WRITE FOR SPECIAL TERMS ON
CONT. TOBACCO & SUGAR.
JNO. H. KIMBALL & CO.,
NO. 50 BROADWAY, N. Y.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Dry Dock Savings Institution,
341 AND 343 BOWERY, NEW YORK.
The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1899, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, payable on and after July 17, 1899.
Deposits made on or before July 10 will be entitled to interest from July 1, 1899.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WM. F. PATTERSON, Ass't Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Av. and 16th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1899, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 17, 1899.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.
Deposits made on or before JULY 10, 1899, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1899.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8TH AV., N. W. COR. 14TH ST.
The trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors July 1, 1899, shall be at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.
FREDERICK HUGHSON, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 Chambers St., New York City.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending June 30, 1899, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, July 17, 1899. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution
BROADWAY, 32d St. & SIXTH AVENUE.
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.
Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited July 1st, payable July 20th or any time later.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

JULY DIVIDENDS.

Irving National Bank,
NEW YORK.
June 20th, 1899.
68th Consecutive Dividend.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1899, to Stockholders of record on this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date, and checks mailed to Stockholders.
J. DENNISON, Cashier.

National Bank of Commerce in New York,
DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Saturday 1st July proximo.
Transfer books will be closed Saturday, June 24, 1899, at close of business, and reopened Monday, July 3, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank,
New York.
99TH DIVIDEND.
June 14th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of July, 1899.
The Transfer Books will be closed on June 14th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened July 3d, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

The Peoples Bank of the City of New York,
393 and 395 Canal St.
June 22d, 1899.
NINETY-SIXTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until that date.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, June 22d, 1899.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, proximo.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 1st, 1899.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

Columbia Bank,
FIFTH AVENUE AND 42D STREET.
New York, June 21st, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899.
The transfer books will remain closed from June 21st, 1899, to July 1st, 1899.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

The State Bank,
No. 378 Grand St.
New York, June 22, 1899.
A semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, free of tax, payable on and after Saturday, July 1st, 1899.
The transfer books will remain closed from June 23d to July 1st, inclusive.
J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, June 21, 1899.
NINETY-SECOND CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from June 21st until July 1st. NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York.
June 21, 1899.
DIVIDEND.
A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has to-day been declared by this bank, payable July 1st, 1899.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date. G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York.
New York, June 21st, 1899.
A dividend of Six Per Cent. from the earnings of the last six months has been declared by this Bank, payable on and after the first day of July next.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date. WM. R. KURAU, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank,
23D ST. AND SIXTH AV.
New York, June 21st, 1899.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Ten Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after June 30th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until Saturday, July 1st, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M. R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank,
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after July 1st, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, June 23d, 1899.

The National Park Bank of New York,
June 20th, 1899.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the stock of this Bank, free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New York, June 20, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1899.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 1, 1899. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

Phenix National Bank.
New York, June 20th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Saturday, July 1st, next, until which date the transfer books are closed.
ALFRED M. BULL, Cashier.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, June 20th, 1899.
A dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date. EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, June 20th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New York, June 21st, 1899.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual DIVIDEND of Three (3) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1899.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The Bank of America,
New York, June 23, 1899.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1899, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 3d, 1899. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

Ninth National Bank.
New York, June 23d, 1899.
A Dividend of Two Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until July 5th.
H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

The National Citizens Bank,
401 Broadway.
New York, June 27, 1899.
A Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1st, 1899.
D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

The Eleventh Ward Bank,
New York, June 9th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, June 22d, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four (4%) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier.

East River National Bank.
New York, June 21, 1899.
A Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared payable on and after Saturday, July 1, 1899. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Co.
No. 80 Broadway, New York, June 27, 1899.
Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company, and the coupons of the refunding mortgage Six and Five Per Cent. Bonds of this Company, due July 1, 1899, will be paid at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New York.
J. A. HILTON, Secretary.

The Jacksonville Terminal Co.
Office of the Treasurer,
Room 449, No. 32 Liberty Street, N. Y.
New York, June 29th, 1899.
The coupons due July 1st, 1899, on the bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
H. RIEMAN DUVAL, Treasurer.

Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad Company,
No. 32 Liberty Street, New York

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 28	569,053
To date this year	99,660,951
Corresponding date last year	52,189,034

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 28	$2,800,100
To date this year	$546,755,770
Corresponding date last year	$398,879,620

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3 per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F. pf. ⅝	Lake Erie & West. 2
Am. Smelt. & Ref. 1¼	Lake E. & W. pf. 2½
Am. Spirits pf. ⅝	Louis. & Nash. 1½
Am. Sugar Refs. 1¼	Manhattan Con. 3⅝
Am. Tobacco. ½	Met. Street Ry. 1⅝
Am. Tob. pf. 1¼	Mo. Pacific. ¾
Am. Steel Hoop. ½	Mo., K. & Texas. ¾
At., T. & S. F. pf. ⅝	N. Y., N. H. & H. 1½
Chi., B. & Q. ⅝	Norfolk & Western. ¾
Chi. & E. Ill. 1¼	Norf. & West. pf. ⅝
Chi. G. W. pf. B. ⅝	Penn. Railroad. ¼
Chi. G. W. deb. 1	People's Gas, Chi. ¾
Chi., Ind. & L. 1	Reading. ⅛
Chi., Ind. & L. pf. 2½	Reading 1st pf. ½
Chi., M. & St. P. ⅛	Reading 2d pf. ½
Chi., R. I. & Pac. 1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf. 1½
C., C., C. & St. L. ½	St. L. & S. W. pf. ½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf. 1	St. Paul & Om. pf. 2
C. & H. C. & Iron. 1	Southern Ry. pf. 1½
Del. & Hudson. 1¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron. ½
Del., L. & W. ½	Texas & Pacific. ½
Illinois Central. ⅝	U. S. Leather pf. ½
Int. Paper. ¾	Union B. & Paper. 1
Int. Paper pf. ½	

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy. ⅛	M., St. P. & S. S. M. ⅝
Am. Malting. 1	pf. ⅝
Am. Steel & W. pf. ⅝	Nat. Steel pf. 1
Chi. & N. W. 2	Pacific Coast. 1¼
Chi. Term. Tr. pf. ½	St. Paul & Omaha. 2
Col. So. 1st pf. ½	Silver bullion cfs. 1
Cont. Tobacco. 1¼	Third Avenue. 2
Met. W. S. El. of Chi. pf. 1⅞	W. & L. E. 1st pf. 4

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s. 1	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 4s. 2¼
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1911. 1½	Roch. & Pitts. 1st. 1
Col. Mid. 2-4s. 1	St. P., M. & M., M. C. 5s. 2½
L. & W., So. & N. Ala. 5s. 2⅝	
Nat. Starch Mfg. 6s. 1	

There were no declines.

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Public interest in the security market extends. Various manifestations of it were disclosed yesterday. All the standard stocks were strong, there being hardly an exception in the long list. The railroads of the West were conspicuously at the front, most of them reaching higher points than recently have been recorded; but leadership still was held by the Vanderbilt group, of which New York Central naturally was most prominent. In the early part of the day's transactions there appeared some indications of inside selling of New York Central, but veteran observers were not misled, it being evidently the purpose of such sales to enable the sellers really to be buyers on a larger scale without having to bid too strongly against themselves. On no side now is there doubt or dispute as to the correctness of THE NEW YORK TIMES's announcement of the New York Central's acquisition of the Boston and Albany system. There is, moreover, being demonstrated with some clearness the theory which old Wall Street operators are committed to—that in this important transaction are elements which are likely to lead to a general broadening out of the security market, or starting up of activity—a warrant for strength. The prominent and pronounced way in which the entire Vanderbilt list have joined in the market's betterment can be taken as significantly corroborative.

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Of underlying business conditions not one is unfavorable. In the markets for every staple are factors helpful to National prosperity. Business men in every quarter are confident, prospering. The old fashion of doubts and growls and demoralization has disappeared utterly. Only among professional speculators for bear account in Wall Street are now to be found folks who are discouraged.

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In yesterday's market the local transit stocks had special conspicuousness. All were strong—and Wall Street refuses to be dissuaded from the idea that a deal of extraordinary consequences is impending. Officers of some of the companies protest that current reports are misleading, but on the Stock Exchange there is confidence in the belief that we are close upon official announcement of a deal which will have far-reaching consequence in profit making for the security holders in all of these local properties. At a meeting of the Metropolitan Street Railway to-day action may be taken which can be construed into significant suggestiveness of plans important, not alone for that property, but for other properties which may be brought to change from competitors to allies.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London's purchases in this market yesterday reached a total of 40,000 shares. Early cables showed a higher range of prices for Americans, and throughout the first two hours of business here the arbitrage houses were aggressive buyers. The foreign takings were largest in Louisville, of which over 10,000 shares were bought for European account. New York Central, Atchison preferred, and the Pacifics were also heavily bought. Foreign houses estimate that so far this week at least 130,000 shares have been taken by Europe. The greater part of this will be shipped on Saturday, the triple holiday hurrying the shipments. All week there has been an urgent demand for ten-share certificates of the international stocks.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Money rates continued easy yesterday, although there were many predictions of a probable disturbance in that quarter. There is a feeling even in some bullish quarters that before the end of the week there will be a flurry in call rates because of the expected heavy gold shipments on Saturday, and of the arrangements for July disbursements. Saturday's bank statement is counted upon to make a bad showing. It is figured that without any further shipments the Clearing House figures must reflect a loss of more than $8,000,000 gold, that the Sub-Treasury is collecting money, and that if a contraction of loans can be forced, it will be despite the expansion in stock speculation. The fact that commission houses are doing a much larger business than heretofore is considered an important factor in the money market at the moment.

BOSTON AND ALBANY.

Profit taking and liquidation of speculative accounts were responsible for the heaviness of some of the Vanderbilt stocks yesterday. The buying of the group continued good, however, and it was once more evident that the Boston and Albany deal has created new confidence in high quarters. Discussing the Boston and Albany side of the new lease, The Boston Transcript says:

"The Vanderbilts will take the Boston and Albany property only for what they see in it. Hence, without much question, the first consequence of the passing of control into other hands will be a halt in the extraordinary outlays for improvements that have characterised the Chapin and Bliss managments. It is to be said, however, that the Albany, from an expert point of view, is operated far from economically, and that the New York Central doubtless can save a great deal out of present operating expenses without doing either the property or the community harm.

"Investigation of the Albany's expense accounts indicates that on a fair basis of outlays the company, against 8 per cent. given to the stockholders, is earning 11 or 12 per cent. per annum. The margin is quite enough to excite the interest of any one sufficiently powerful to command control at a cost of 8 or 9 per cent.

"The Albany's surplus appears chiefly in its maintenance of way expenditures. Its appropriations in 1898 for the abolition of grade crossings alone amounted to $1,150 per mile of road, or as much as the whole maintenance expenses of leading roads in the Middle West. The average charges of the last four years for maintenance of way have been $4,150 per mile, or double the expenditures of the great four-track New York Central in this department.

"In equipment expenditures the Boston and Albany is more saving. But, on the other hand, all of its miscellaneous income goes into reserve funds. Such savings as may be figured out very readily, beginning with not less than $750,000 in 1898 in the maintenance of way department, would yield 3 per cent. or more for the stock, in addition to the 8 per cent. dividend. The Albany is operated much less cheaply in transportation and general expenses than its chief competitor, the Fitchburg, partly because it is more decidedly a passenger road."

BUOYANCY IN THE TRACTIONS.

The local traction stocks were the features yesterday. They were at all times strong and were sensationally active. In Manhattan the trading amounted to about 70,000 shares, the largest total shown by any stock. Manhattan advanced from 116½ to 119⅝, and, closing at its highest figure, gained 3⅜ points net for the day. Metropolitan, on a much smaller volume of transactions, touched 229⅞, which was equivalent to 231⅝, the stock selling "ex" the 1¾ per cent. quarterly dividend. Brooklyn Rapid Transit, with 45,000 shares, sold up to 116⅝. Aggressive selling by bear operators kept the latter stock from advancing proportionately with the others of the group.

Metropolitan Street Railway interests were again conspicuous as buyers of their own road's stock, and also of Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Manhattan. In the latter stock there was significant buying by Brooklyn interests, their brokers taking about 15,000 shares. The character of the buying in all the stocks was indicative of impending announcements, and the air of Wall Street was thick with hints of a "traction consolidation." There was some urgent covering of shorts in the stocks, but this buying was effective only at times.

Stories of all sorts were in circulation to explain the strength of the traction shares, but the Street seemed skeptical because of the absence of official confirmation. In quarters where information should be reliable, the story upon which most emphasis was put now was that of an option on enough Manhattan stock to carry control of the property which, it is said, has been given Metropolitan and Brooklyn Rapid Transit interests. This option, according to the story, is to be exercised, and Messrs. Whitney, Widener, Elkins, Flower, and Brady are hereafter to direct Manhattan affairs. The rumors that Mr. Bady is to become a Metropolitan Director and Messrs. Whitney and Ireland are to go into the Brooklyn Rapid Transit board was also well received. It was impossible to confirm any of the many rumors regarding traction affairs, interests identified with the properties maintaining strict reticence.

Metropolitan Street Railway interests, however, admitted that important negotiations have just been completed. A meeting of Metropolitan Directors is to be held to-day at which matters of consequence are scheduled to be acted upon. The most important of these will probably not get publicity for some time yet, but it is expected that at the close of the meeting announcement will be made of the Directors' plan to issue $5,000,000 new stock at par to stockholders. It is likely that a special meeting of stockholders will be called to ratify the new stock issue. The proceeds of this stock will probably be used to carry out the company's plans for selling electric light and power.

Bear traders and shorts—Mr. James R. Keene is said to be foremost among the latter—tried hard yesterday to check the advance in the tractions by circulating stories of a probable strike on the surface lines. Officers of the companies denied these rumors with emphasis. Mr. Anson R. Flower declared that the talk of a strike is without foundation, and simply part of the bear tactics to affect the stocks.

"It is well known among operators on Wall Street," said Mr. Flower, "that there is a large short interest in both Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Metropolitan Street Railway stocks. These men are frightened by the increasing prosperity of these railroads, as shown by the increase in earnings. These are particularly large in the case of the Rapid Transit Company, which by reason of its extensions to the Long Island and other suburban resorts is carrying more passengers on its lines than were ever carried before in the history of Brooklyn. The report of labor trouble among the employes emanates entirely from these interests, who have had the aid of several sensational papers in spreading the reports.

"As a matter of fact, we are quite satisfied that these men should sell Rapid Transit stock short on the strength of an alleged threatening strike, as, if they extend their operations to any considerable extent, it is very probable that they will get very badly burned. We have communicated with the officials of the railroad, with whom we are in close touch, and they say that nothing is known of any threatened strike. In fact, no complaints have even been made, and so far as is known there has been no dissatisfaction expressed. The men are treated better than on most railroads in the city, and I am convinced that the reports come entirely from the short interests in the stock, who have secured the aid of a certain portion of the press and of some labor agitators to aid them in what is entirely a stock manipulative movement."

GRANGERS AND THE CROPS.

The Granger stocks were among the leaders in yesterday's market, all showing marked strength. St. Paul sold at 130¼, Burlington at 135, Rock Island at 116⅝, and Atchison preferred at 58. Commission houses and banking interests were aggressive buyers, and there was also considerable covering by Western shorts.

Of the group Rock Island made the largest net gain. Earnings of the road for May are said by insiders to be extremely satisfactory. The statement for the month is to be published in a few days, and is expected to show an increase in gross of about $100,000. This will be extraordinary in view of the fact that the earnings in July, 1898, made an increase of $380,000. Following is a summary of the Rock Island crop report dated June 15:

Sixty per cent. of stations report ground in good condition; 25 per cent., fair; 15 per cent., poor. Sixty per cent. of stations report corn in good condition; 30 per cent., fair; 10 per cent., poor. Forty per cent. of stations report oats and hay in good condition; 40 per cent., fair; 20 per cent., poor. Twenty per cent. of stations report wheat in good condition; 30 per cent., fair; 50 per cent., poor. Fifty per cent. of stations report average acreage; 40 per cent. increased acreage; 10 per cent., decreased acreage. Crops generally in good condition, with a little too much rain east of the Missouri River. Some corn washed out will be replanted, which will improve the corn prospects materially. Cattle in fine condition. Cotton crop prospects good.

Burlington's statement for May is expected to-day, and reports were current yesterday that it will be altogether favorable. Advices received from the West during the day, all reported a steady advance of the harvest line in Winter wheat, and all agreed that the gathering of the crop revealed a larger production than heretofore estimated.

Western railroad officials are talking with a good deal of confidence on the outlook for crops and for general business in the West. President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern has been talking to friends in this city in a very hopeful way. He says the crop damage in the Northwest is not serious, and that the indications favor a big tonnage this year. According to Mr. Hill, crops in some sections of the Red River Valley were injured seriously by excessive rains, but on the whole the weather has been favorable and Spring wheat promises well. He furthermore says that Eastern rate troubles do not affect the Great Northern to any extent.

President Horace G. Burt of the Union Pacific says that the outlook for the crops along his lines is excellent, and that the weather is all that can be wished for. St. Louis dispatches yesterday stated that W. B. Doddridge, General Manager of the Missouri Pacific, who has just returned from a trip through Kansas and Nebraska, reports about half the crop of wheat harvested, corn looking fine, and big crops in prospect. Mr. Doddridge is enthusiastic over railroad prospects generally.

THE TOBACCO DIVIDEND.

The declaration of 1½ per cent. on Tobacco Trust common yesterday settled all controversy as to the dividend rate. Interests identified with the property have all along insisted that dividends on the new capitalization would be 6 per cent. per annum, but there have been many intimations that not more than 4 per cent. would be paid. This 6 per cent. on the present is equal to 12 per cent. on the old capital, and is, therefore, an advance to old stockholders of 1 per cent. for the quarter, or 4 per cent. for the year.

LOUISVILLE'S DIVIDEND.

Louisville and Nashville was conspicuously strong and active yesterday, crossing 70 on heavy purchases by prominent commission houses. London was also a large buyer. The movement was apparently based on expectations of an increase on the dividend rate and of a favorable statement for the fiscal year. The dividend will be acted upon about July 10, and it is said that the year's figures will show 4½ per cent. on the stock. One Director yesterday declared himself in favor of a 1½ per cent. semi-annual dividend, but controlling interests are said to incline toward 2 per cent. Louisville's recent earnings have been remarkable. At the end of April the net increase for the year stood at $470,000.

THE RUSSIAN CONTRACT.

The recent contract made by the Russian Government with the Carnegie Company for the delivery of 200,000 tons of steel rails to be used on the Siberian Railroad is receiving much attention in financial circles, being regarded as of far-reaching importance. It is impossible to discover the terms of the contract, but steel men say that, while the price is probably less than that for which rails are now selling, it is well above the figures of six months ago. That the Russian Government should now contract for material to be delivered within the next two years is taken as an indication that, in the opinion of foreign authorities, iron prices are moving upward—that they are now lower than they will be hereafter. It is argued that, if there were a reasonable prospect that prices would decline to any extent within the next six months or a year, it is not likely that the Russian contract would have been awarded at this time.

ANTHRACITE PRICES ADVANCED.

Announcement was made yesterday of the expected advance of 25 cents per ton in anthracite coal prices at the East and West, to take effect July 1. Another twenty-five-cent advance is contemplated for Sept. 1 or Oct. 1 at the latest. The new prices, which will be actually realized and not merely quoted, are on the basis of $3.75, free on board, for stove and chestnut, other sizes in proportion.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

The Baltimore and Ohio receivership will expire Friday at midnight, when the new company and the new management will formally take charge of the affairs of the property.

The stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad met yesterday and authorized an increase of the preferred stock from $40,000,000 to $60,000,000, and of the common stock from $35,000,000 to $45,000,000, for the purpose of carrying out the plan of reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway. It is a matter of current gossip that some friction has developed between officers of Baltimore and Ohio and Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern with regard to the reorganization and management of Baltimore Southwestern. Some of the officers of the latter company believe that Baltimore Southwestern should be operated as an independent property, instead of as a division of Baltimore and Ohio, and say that unless this is done there will be difficulties in connection with the reorganization. Baltimore and Ohio interests do not approve of this policy, and will resist it. It is believed that the difficulties will be overcome, but the prospect is not exactly bright for the time being.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL.

The reorganization of the Wisconsin Central Company is rapidly approaching its finality. The Chairman and some of the members of the Reorganization Committee will leave here on July 4 to attend the sale of the property at Eau Claire, on July 7. The new mortgage will include the so-called leased lines and all other properties which were operated, either separately or in part, by the Wisconsin Central Company. The Chicago, Wisconsin and Minnesota Company has elected a new board of directors, consisting of George Coppell, John Crosby Brown, W. L. Bull, C. C. Beaman, and Herbert Coppell. George Coppell was elected President of the company. The Milwaukee and Lake Winnebago Company elected the same board of directors, and John Crosby Brown was made President. Both of these companies will go into the new organization, almost all of their stocks and income bonds and large majorities of their first mortgage bonds having been acquired by the managers of the Wisconsin Central reorganization. Stockholders of the Milwaukee and Lake Winnebago and Chicago, Wisconsin and Minnesota Railroads will vote at Milwaukee on July 8 to ratify the sale of the properties subject to existing mortgages, to Maitland Coppell & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., and Edward Sweet & Co., reorganization managers of the Wisconsin Central system or their appointees.

SOME SOUTHERN EARNINGS.

Southern railroads are showing big increases in earnings. Yesterday Southern Railway reported a gain of $60,425 for the third week of the month. Norfolk and Western's increase in gross for the same period will appear to-day and will be still greater, approaching $70,000. In the case of Southern Railway, the heavy earnings are going for improvements, it being estimated that out of the road's $2,500,000 increase in gross that will be shown for the full year, about $2,000,000 will be spent in improving the physical condition of the property. With Norfolk and Western, earnings are going into surplus, the road having been put in prime shape during the receivership.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

The charter of the New York Industrial Exchange has been amended so as to enable the members to trade in all securities. Heretofore the trading has been restricted to securities not listed on the New York Stock Exchange. The move was made as a matter of business policy, the Industrial Exchange desiring a larger share of current speculation than it has been getting. It is proposed to trade in small lots at 1-32 of 1 per cent. commission as a minimum charge. The question of interest and Clearing House settlements will be discussed by the Directors in a few days. This departure on the part of the Industrial Exchange will, it is thought, hurt Consolidated Exchange business.

AMERICAN LINSEED OIL.

Reviewing American Linseed Oil affairs, regarding which there has been so much misinformation of late, a Chicago telegram received by J. S. Bache & Co. yesterday said:

"Vice President Guy G. Major of Toledo, Ohio, has succeeded B. F. Miles as President of the American Linseed Oil Company. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the company President Miles presented his resignation, saying that his physicians had ordered him to desist from the strain of business affairs for several weeks at least. Walter D. Douglas presented his resignation as Treasurer and Director of the company, and G. F. Piper resigned as Director and as a member of the Executive Committee. These resignations were accepted. The vacancies were not filled, and they will be left open pending the decision of two men of high power and influence in Chicago mercantile and financial circles to whom the places have been offered. A Treasurer will be elected as soon as the Board of Directors is complete.

"It is announced on the authority of the company that inventories of all the mills in the old National Linseed Oil Company have been taken and checked. This work will be finished next week, when a final settlement will be made and the $1,500,000 of stock of the American Company, which is now held by the Central Trust Company of New York, will be delivered. This will complete the final details of the absorption of the plants of the National Company. The further authoritative announcement is made that the debts of the National Linseed Oil Company have all been paid, with the exception of less than $50,000."

IN THE IRON TRADE.

Reviewing trade conditions, The Iron Age will say to-day:

"The close of the current month witnesses the end of many low-priced contracts on which makers of all kinds have been delivering. It is becoming more and more apparent that the markets will not during the balance of the year furnish buyers a pretext for canceling of contracts entered into so far. In fact, it looks now as though a good deal of tonnage will be carried into next year. Some of the larger concerns in the country are falling more behind instead of gaining on their commitments, and that may take the market well over the midwinter dullness.

"So far as we can learn, the majority of the really live concerns are filled up for the balance of the year and can take orders only when they can arrange for postponement of older work. Some of the rail mills have thus found it possible to make some steel billets available.

"Really important movements do not seem likely for a long time to come, and the question of next year's work will therefore be in abeyance, except in those cases where material must be bought to cover contracts for structures, &c.

"The scarcity of material continues all along the line. It is sometimes believed that it is artificial only, because makers are delaying deliveries on old cheap orders, for the purpose of meeting the demands of consumers, who are paying higher prices on more recent orders. That may be done in some cases, but we believe that the majority of makers are doing their best to get the old orders out of the way.

"In view of the fact that every mill is strained to the utmost to get out material, it is unfortunate that there is some danger of labor troubles. It looks as though the Amalgamated Association were ambitious to conquer lost ground in the Pittsburg district, where the majority of the iron mills are now non-union. It is not a question of wages, but a matter of organization, which may prove troublesome.

"In the tin plate industry the American Tin Plate Company has offered to pay an advance equivalent to that paid by the manufacturers of sheets. This amounts to about 11 per cent. The officers of the Amalgamated Association not having the usual discretionary power to accept less than the 20 per cent. advance asked, have referred the offer of the manufacturers to the several lodges for a vote. This will lead to a stoppage of at least a week to ten days. It is not believed that a prolonged idleness is likely.

"A good deal of fuss has been made over the order of 180,000 tons of steel rails for Russia. We are officially advised that it has not yet been placed, although it seems likely that the Carnegie Steel Company will receive it. As early as last April these parties were in the market for 90,000 tons.

"Pig iron has stiffened further, and the furnaces are booking increasing quantities for delivery in 1900. The Southern furnaces have made some fair sales in Chicago, have placed mill iron in Pittsburg, and in Cincinnati there was one sale of 20,000 tons of mill iron. They have also sold basic iron in Eastern Pennsylvania. In the latter district, too, one block of 10,000 tons of local basic has been sold at $18.75, delivered at tide-water.

"Inquiries from abroad for pig iron continue large, but sellers here are cutting down requirements and will book only enough to hold the trade.

"There have been some interesting movements in the beam market. A local mill has taken 16,000 tons for the Wanamaker store in Philadelphia, for delivery during two years, under arrangement with the association, and upward of 10,000 tons have been sold for forward delivery in New York. All indications point to an enormous tonnage."

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

At the regular meeting of the Governors of the Stock Exchange yesterday afternoon the following securities were added to the list:

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company—$69,798,000 prior lien mortgage 3½ per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1925, Nos. M1 to M62,709 inclusive, for $1,000 each, and Nos. D1 to D14,000 inclusive, for $500 each, (and registered bonds into which said coupon bonds may be converted); $51,475,000 fifty-year 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1948, Nos. M1 to M46,475 inclusive, for $1,000 each, and Nos. D1 to D10,000 inclusive, for $500 each, (and registered bonds into which said coupon bonds may be converted;) $35,000,000 4 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock voting trust certificates, and $35,000,000 common stock voting trust certificates.

National Bank of North America—$300,000 additional capital stock to be added to the amount now on the list, making total amount listed $1,000,000.

Colorado Midland Railroad Company—$1,231,000 additional first mortgage 2-3-4 per cent. fifty-year gold coupon bonds of 1947, for $1,000 each, Nos. 7,301 to 8,531, inclusive, to be added to the amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date $7,481,000, Nos. 1 to 6,250, inclusive, and Nos. 7,301 to 8,531, inclusive. The committee is empowered to add to the list from time to time additional amounts of said bonds upon official notice from the company that bonds are issued under provisions of the mortgage up to an amount not exceeding $7,500,000.

Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company—$3,280,000 first mortgage 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1946, for $1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 3,280, inclusive.

Tenon Gas and Electric Company—$1,500,000 first mortgage fifty-year 5 per cent. gold bonds of 1949, for $1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 1,500, inclusive.

Kings County Electric Light and Power Company—$2,500,000 5 per cent. forty-year mortgage gold coupon bonds of 1937, for $1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 2,500, inclusive; $5,000,000 purchase money mortgage 6 per cent. ninety-year gold coupon bonds of 1997, for $1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 5,000, inclusive, and $1,950,000 capital stock.

Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad Company—$12,890,000 first mortgage 4-5 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1950, for $1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 12,890, inclusive.

Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway Company—$1,470,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. guaranteed gold coupon bonds of 1924, Nos. 1 to 264, inclusive, and Nos. 309 to 1,514, inclusive, for $1,000 each.

Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company—$7,600,000 first and refunding mortgage 4 per cent. fifty-year gold coupon bonds of 1949, for $1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 7,600, inclusive.

BIG RAILROAD BUSINESS.

Never in the history of Indianapolis lines has the loaded-car movement in June been as heavy as at present. In fact, seldom has it been equaled at any season of the year. In the week ended June 24, there were received and forwarded at Indianapolis 26,995 cars, 21,784 being loaded, an increase of 331 loaded cars over the week ended June 17, 1,850 more than were handled here in the corresponding week of 1898, 5,147 more than in 1897, 5,437 more than in 1896, 3,583 more than in 1895, and 4,953 more than in the corresponding week of 1894. The "Big Four" and the "Vandalia" are running pretty close to the limit, handling East and Westbound cars loaded to their full capacity. The business now moving is especially gratifying from the fact that an unusually large per cent. of the traffic is high class freight. Eastbound there is an increase in grain movements, and the shipments of live stock, dressed meats, and provisions are unusually heavy for June. Westbound shipments of the higher class of freights, such as dry goods and fancy notions, are unusually heavy for so early in the season. In heavy groceries the tonnage is large, especially of sugars, molasses, syrup, and fish. Transcontinental line through business is growing heavier daily, and never before has there been such a demand for refrigerator cars to move perishable freights. Local business is very active, all lines showing an increase in loaded-car movements over former years, the North and South, as well as the East and West, lines making gratifying exhibits. So numerous and varied are the freights moving that it would be difficult to name them all; freight men are surprised over the tonnage of local freight now handled at the city freight stations and on the bulk tracks, it never before being as heavy in mid-Summer as this year.—Indianapolis Journal.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Reduction of half a cent in the posted rates for sterling exchange.

Increase of $15,808 in Minneapolis and St. Louis total net earnings for May, and increase of $80,429 since July 1.

Directors of Diamond Match expected to issue a call for a special meeting of stockholders to ratify the plans for taking in the several outside factories.

Increase of $702 in Rio Grande Southern's surplus for May, making an increase of $21,979 since July 1.

Surplus of $107,496 shown by the Brooklyn Elevated for the quarter ended March 31, against a deficit of $61,305 in the corresponding period a year ago.

Call issued for a special meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton to be held September 7, for the purpose of considering and approving a financial plan to provide funds to refund the company's bonds which fall due in 1903.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in June showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$5,263
Chicago Terminal Transfer	5,795
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	13,562
Ohio River	1,122
Oregon Railroad & Navigation	32,722
Southern Railway	60,425
Total increase, 6 roads	$118,889
Increase previously reported	790,313
Total increase, 48 roads	$909,202
Decreased:	
Pittsburg and Western	$8,418
Decrease previously reported	66,100
Total decrease, 4 roads	$63,518
Net increase	$845,648

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, June 28, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17	18	345	Am. Car & Foundry	17	17	17	17	— ⅞
61⅝	62	733	Am. Car & Found. pf.	60¼	61⅝	60¼	61⅜	+ ⅝
36⅝	37	1,300	American Cotton Oil	36⅝	37	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
92	92½	24	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	92½	92½	92	92	.....
38	38⅝	1,021	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	36⅝	38	36⅝	38	+1⅛
84¼	84⅝	915	Am. S. & Ref. Co. pf.	83⅝	84⅝	83⅝	84⅝	+⅝
18½	19	100	American Malting Co.	19	19	19	19	-1
71	78	100	Am. Malt. Co. pf.	73	73	73	73	.....
6⅝	6¾	1,411	Am. Spirits Mfg.	6¼	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
30¾	30¾	200	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	31	31	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅝
53⅜	53⅞	7,090	Am. Steel & Wire	53⅜	54	53⅜	53⅜	— ⅛
94½	95⅞	600	Am. S. & W. pf., ex div	95	95¾	95	95	.....
154⅞	154⅝	40,085	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	154	155	153	154⅝	+1⅛
117	118	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	118	118	118	118	+ ⅛
102	104	16	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	104	104	104	104	.....
33¼	34½	835	American Tin Plate	34½	34½	33¾	34	— ⅜
83¾	84⅞	300	Am. Tin Plate pf.	83¾	84⅞	83¾	83⅞	.....
91⅝	92	5,565	American Tobacco	92	93⅛	91⅛	91⅝	.....
140	143	125	American Tobacco pf.	141	143	141	141	+1½
28¼	29	125	Am. Steel Hoop	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
76½	77	10	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	.....
42	42¼	100	Ann Arbor pf.	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	.....
18⅝	18⅞	910	At., T. & S. F.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
57⅞		19,735	At., T. & S. F. pf.	57⅞	58	57⅝	57⅞	+ ⅛
52½	53	1,400	Anaconda Copper	53	53	52⅝	53	+ ⅛
50	50¼	1,167	Baltimore & Ohio	50	50¼	50	50	+ ⅛
70¾	71	1,870	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	71	71¼	71	71	.....
116¾	115⅞	34,310	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	115⅞	116⅝	115	115⅞	+ ⅜
14½	15	400	Brunswick City	15¼	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
55½	56	1,250	Canada Southern	56	56¼	55¼	55¼	+ ⅛
93	93¼	500	Canadian Pacific	93¼	93¼	92¾	93¼	.....
52⅜	52⅝	1,610	Cent. Pac., ass't pd.	52½	52⅝	52¼	52⅝	+ ⅜
25⅞	26	11,550	Chesapeake & Ohio	25¾	26⅛	25¾	25⅞	+ ⅛
57½	58	800	Chicago Con. Traction	58¼	58⅝	57½	57½	— ⅜
134⅞	134⅝	26,710	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	134½	135	134⅝	134⅝	+ ⅛
73	75	300	Chicago & East. Ill.	73½	74	73½	74	+1⅛
14½	14⅝	9,000	Chicago Great West.	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	.....
30¾	32⅜	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	32½	32½	32½	32½	— ½
87	92½	100	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	+1
9	9¾	700	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9¾	10	9¾	9¾	+1
41	42½	800	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	41	43½	40½	43½	+2½
129⅞	130	46,985	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	129⅜	130½	129⅜	130	+ ⅛
173	174	150	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173½	173½	173½	173½	+ ⅛
160⅜	161	3,260	Chicago & Northw.	163	163	160½	160½	—2
115⅞	116	38,200	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	115⅝	116⅝	115½	116	+1½
15	15⅜	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
45½	46½	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	47	47	46½	46½	— ⅛
58½	58½	5,000	C., C., C. & St. L.	57⅝	59¼	57⅝	58⅞	+1⅛
100½	101	430	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100¼	101	100¼	101	+1
134	...	13	Cleveland & Pitts.	133½	133½	133½	133½	.....
45¾	45½	400	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	44½	45⅝	44½	45⅝	— ⅛
44	44⅞	100	Col. Southern 1st pf.	44½	44½	44½	44½	— ½
12	...	100	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	12	12	12	12	+1
183½	184½	645	Consolidated Gas	185	185	184½	184½	+ ¼
38¼	38½	8,800	Continental Tobacco	40	40¾	37⅝	38½	—1¼
79	80	214	Continental Tobac. pf.	79½	79½	79½	79½	.....
122½	122⅝	3,369	Delaware & Hudson	121	122⅝	121	122⅝	+1⅝
171	171½	520	Del., Lack. & West.	171⅜	171¾	171½	171½	+ ½
22⅛	22⅝	1,560	Denver & Rio Grande	22	22⅝	22	22¼	+ ⅛
77½	78	1,130	Denver & R. G. pf.	77½	77½	77⅜	77⅜	+ ⅜
20¾	21¾	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge

neglected. Spanish fours were easier owing to the riots in Spain. American securities were firm.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Active trading in several prominent issues relieved yesterday's curb market to a certain extent of the dullness which has now become the usual condition of the market for outside securities. In point of activity the most prominent stocks in yesterday's trading were the electric transportation stocks, and in point of strength the New Amsterdam Gas and the National Salt issues.

New York Electric Vehicle Transportation opened with a sale at 26. This was followed by sales of several hundred shares at a fractionally lower figure, and then came a sharp advance, which carried the price to 26½. It closed for the day at 26½ bid, a net gain of three-quarters of 1 point. New England Electric Vehicle Transportation sold from 13½ down to 13, and closed at 13 bid, a net loss of one-half of 1 point. About 5,000 shares of each of these issues were traded in yesterday, and the buying was said to be of the same good character as that for some days past. At prevailing prices there seems to be much more of the stock of the New England Company on the market than there is of the New York company's stock, and in spite of the recent heavy purchases of New England Electric Vehicle Transportation the price of that stock has not advanced, whereas the stock of the New York company has generally reflected a large demand for the stock by a sharp advance. Since last Saturday New York Electric Vehicle Transportation has advanced 2 points net, while New England Electric Vehicle Transportation has declined fractionally. The other electric stocks were very dull yesterday. Just before the close Electric Boat common sold at 19.

Settlement of the local gas war, according to rumors revived in Wall Street yesterday, is near at hand. The report is to the effect that the gas rate will be increased to $1 per thousand cubic feet, and that this change will be made on the 1st of the coming month. New Amsterdam Gas issues were all strong yesterday, and ended the day with substantial net gains. The common stock closed at 35 bid, an advance of 1¾ points. The preferred stock advanced about 2 points, to 60, and the bonds, after selling at 102, closed at 101⅞ bid, a net gain of one-quarter of 1 point. Another reason given for the advance of New Amsterdam Gas is the report that the New Amsterdam Gas Company is to have the exclusive right to use in this city the Kern burner, which, it is said, will give the New Amsterdam Company a considerable advantage over its competitors. But how far the New Amsterdam Gas Company will enjoy such exclusive rights is not yet apparent, and at the office of the Kern Incandescent Gaslight Company no information in regard to the matter could be had.

National Salt common advanced 3 points yesterday, from 44½ to 47½. The transactions in the stock were light. The preferred stock sold up to 79, and closed at 78½ bid, a net gain of 1 point. The Directors of the company are said to be still undecided as to a dividend at this time on the common stock, but no doubt is felt among those well informed concerning the affairs of the National Salt Company as to the dividend on the preferred stock. The first quarter of the company's fiscal year ends July 15, and action on the dividends will probably be taken at about that date.

Electro-Pneumatic was active yesterday to the extent of 500 shares or more. It sold down to 1½, and at the close that figure was bid with the stock offered at 1⅝. It was rumored that what will be practically another assessment on the stock is likely to be announced soon. The report was not credited among the brokers on the curb, who have been active in Electro-Pneumatic, but by others it was said that a plan contemplating such an assessment has already been formed and will soon be made public. The rumor, however, was very vague.

Amalgamated Copper was dull and remained practically unchanged. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	35	35¼
Amsterdam pf.	60	61
American 5s, with interest	101⅞	102
Bay State Gas	2⅜	2¼
Industrials.		
American Air Power	78	79½
Beet Sugar	32	34
Beet Sugar pf., ex div	78	80
Distilling Company of America	25½	27
Distilling Company of America pf	62	64
Electric Boat	18	22
Electric Boat pf.	44½	46
Electric Vehicle, ex div.	100	105
Electric Vehicle pf.	110	120
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1½	1⅝
Havana Commercial	29	30
Havana Commercial pf.	67	69
International Power	..	76
International Pump	24	24½
International Pump pf.	66½	67⅜
Kentucky Distilleries	17½	17⅝
Kentucky Distilleries pf., ex div.	56½	58
National Gramophone	84	86
National Salt	47½	48½
National Salt pf.	78½	80
New England Electric Vehicle	13	13½
New York El. Brake and Coupler	64¾	65½
New York Electric Vehicle	26½	26¾
Otis Elevator	32¼	33½
Otis Elevator pf., ex div.	88½	90
Republic Iron & Steel	16½	17
Republic Iron & Steel pf.	60¾	61
Royal Baking Powder pf., ex div.	99	99½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	24	25
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	75½	79½
Standard Oil Trust	465	467
Union Steel & Chain	27½	28
Union Steel & Chain pf.	67¾	68
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	¾
Miscellaneous.		
Amalgamated Copper	93¼	94
British Columbia Copper	11⅛	11¾
Flemington Coal & Coke	25	26
General Carriage	35	37
Markeen Copper	7	8
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	23	24
Tennessee Copper	19¼	19½
United Verde Extension	6⅞	6¾
*Wahnita Copper	6¾	7¼

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	115	118
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	120
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	243	248
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	..
•Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens C. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	99	102
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. 1st 6s	130	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	90	92
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	104	106
Con. Traction of N. J.	59	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	114
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	84	88
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	117	119
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	96	99
Kings Co. Elec. and Power	87	90
Kings Co. Elevated	2	5
Nassau Elec. 4s	96	97
New Orleans Traction (new)	19½	20½
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	96	97
Ninth Avenue Railroad	170	180
North Jersey Street Railway	34½	35¼
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	93¼	95
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103½	104½
Steinway Railroad Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	116
Second Avenue Railroad consols	112	122
Sixth Avenue Railroad	203	220
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	91	92
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	21	23
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	104	107
Ferry Companies.		
Brooklyn Ferry	38	39½
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	96	97⅜
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	54	56
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	95	96
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry, ex dividend	42	43
Union Ferry bonds	101	102
Gas Companies.		
Beacon & Hudson Gas	42½	44
Fort Wayne Gas	65	70
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	78	81
Indianapolis Gas	122	128
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	103¾	104¼
Lafayette Gas Co.	66	70
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	81	84
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas	50	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	71	73
Mutual Gas of New York	251	310
Madison (Wis.) stock	60	67
New England Gas and Coke	19	21
New England Gas & Coke bonds	76¾	77½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	56	58
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	50	55
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	45	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	85	90
Standard Gas, New York	110	..
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	127	..
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	81	85
Western Gas	97	98
Western Gas 1st 6s, with interest	107	108
Industrials.		
American Bank Note	45	50
American Typefounders	48	51
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Central & South American Tel.	113	114
Cramer Shipyard	81	85
General Chemical	80	..
General Chemical pf.	99	103

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 28.—At the Clearing House to-day the rate between banks was 3 per cent, and New York funds sold at 25 and 20 cents discount. Call money was still quoted at from 3 to 4 per cent., with some loans as high as 4½ per cent. Time money was in good supply, with rates ranging from 3 to 4 per cent. On collateral largely consisting of industrials and copper shares rates ranged from 3 to 4½ per cent. Business paper was in limited supply. The best names sold from 3 to 3½ per cent. and good names at 3½@4½ per cent.

Dominion Coal was a strong feature in the stock market, rising 1½ to 56. Erie Telephone reacted 2 to 28, while Merced Mining rose 1½ to 12½, and Baltic 1½ to 36½. Franklin hardened 1½ to 18, and other mining shares, while quiet, were steady, save for a 1½ drop to 5½ in Rhode Island, which rallied to 6½. Arcadian was up 2¼, at 56.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	9	9¼	Mohawk	26	27
Alloues	8	9	Old Colony	9½	10
Arcadian	56	57	Old Domin.	37½	38
Arnold	14⅝	15½	Osceola	84½	..
Ash Bed	2¼	2½	Parrot	51½	52
Atlantic	..	32	Pioneer	2½	3
Baltic	35	36	Quincy	150	160
Bost. & C.	23	25	Rhode Island	5⅜	6¾
Bost. & Mon.	335	340	Santa Fe	1½	12
Butte & Boa.	75	77	Santa Ysabel	13	18½
Cal. & Hec.	780	790	Tamarack	200	..
Centennial	33	..	Utah Con	42¾	43½
Franklin	18	18⅝	Washington	1⅝	2¼
Humboldt	2½	3	White Knob	10½	12
Isle Royale	43¾	44	Wolverine	45	45½

Railroad Stocks.					
Bost. & Alb.	273½	275	Cent. M. pf.	68	70
Bost. & Low.	233	240	Fitchburg pf.	116½	117
Bost. & Me.	195	196	N. Y. & N.	..	..
Bos. & Prov.	300	..	E. 6s	118	..
Bost. Elev.	110	110½	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	118	..
Cent. Mass.	17⅛	18½			

Miscellaneous Stocks.					
Am. Bell T.	348	350	Lams. Store	36½	37
Chi. Sk. Yds.	146	148	Mex. Tel.	3⅝	3⅞
Dom. Coal	55¼	55½	U. S. Oil	46	46⅝
Dom. C. pf.	115	116	Wests Elec.	49¼	..
Erie Tel.	98½	99	West. El. pf.	65	68

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
20.	A., T. & S. F.	18⅝	18¼	18¼	18⅛
2,070.	A., T. & S. F. pf	57⅜	58⅛	57⅜	57⅜
34,570.	Am. Sugar Ref.	153⅜	155¼	153⅜	154⅝
10.	Am. Spirits Mfg.	7	7	7	7
20.	Am. Tobacco	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
300.	Am. Steel & W.	54⅛	54½	53½	53⅝
28,300.	B'klyn Rapid T.	116¼	116½	114⅜	114¾
7,870.	C., B. & Q.	134⅜	135¼	134⅜	134⅝
13,090.	C., M. & St. P.	129⅞	130¼	129¼	129⅝
6,430.	C., R. I. & P.	115⅝	116¼	115¼	116
50.	Cent. of N. J.	117⅝	117¾	117¾	117¾
810.	Chi. Gt. Western	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
60.	Ches. & Ohio	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
70.	Cont. Tobacco	40	40	39⅞	39⅞
3,310.	Federal Steel	59⅜	59⅝	58⅝	59
30.	Federal Steel pf.	81⅜	82	81⅜	82
3,310.	Louis. & Nash.	69⅜	70¼	69¾	70¼
9,320.	Manhattan	116⅝	119½	116⅞	119¼
4,410.	Missouri Pacific	43⅜	44⅛	43¼	43⅝
10.	N. Y. O. & W.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞
840.	Northern Pacific	48⅜	48⅝	48⅜	48⅝
300.	Nor. Pacific pf.	78	78	77⅜	77⅝
300.	N. Y. Central	140¾	141	140¾	140⅝
460.	North American	11⅜	12	11⅛	12
70.	Pacific Mail	48⅛	48¼	47⅞	47⅞
140.	Pennsylvania	132⅜	133	132⅜	133
1,080.	People's Gas	119⅛	120⅜	119¼	119⅜
90.	Reading 1st pf.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
2,190.	Reading 1st pf.	61	61⅜	61	61⅛
10.	Southern Ry.	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
270.	Southern pf.	50⅞	51⅛	50⅞	51⅛
540.	Tenn. C. & I.	64⅛	65⅜	64⅛	64⅜
1,120.	Union Pacific	42⅜	43¼	42⅜	42⅝
230.	Union Pacific pf.	77⅛	77¾	77⅛	77⅝
20.	U. S. Leather pf.	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
50.	Wabash pf.	21½	21½	21½	21½
30.	Western Union	90	90¼	90	90¼
125,480					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$5,000.	Am. Gas 5s	102	102	102	102
25,000.	A., T. & S. F. adj	84½	84½	84½	84½
10,000.	Mo. Pac. Co. 6s.	117⅝	117⅝	117⅜	117⅝
20,000.	St. L. S. W. 2d.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
15,000.	Wis. Cent. 1st.	76½	76½	76½	76½
$75,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
3d week June	$38,776	$33,513	$28,611
From July 1	1,758,941	1,702,524	1,565,403
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	74	74	74
3d week June	$27,158	$21,363	.....
From July 1	1,181,344	1,086,317	.....
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,898	1,838	1,838
3d week June	$292,612	$279,050	$257,913
From July 1	14,230,227	13,848,020	12,773,225
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
3d week June	$22,660	$21,528	$20,231
From Jan. 1	452,531	411,907	404,642
OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION —			
Mileage	1,065	1,065	1,065
3d week June	$182,243	$149,521	.....
From July 1	6,825,955	6,763,390	.....
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	336	336	365
3d week June	$66,827	$75,245	$70,701
From July 1	3,029,922	3,044,946	2,515,037
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	5,648	5,654	5,158
3d week June	$476,933	$416,508	$351,125
From July 1	24,589,029	22,121,432	19,992,862

Miscellaneous Earnings.

PHILADELPHIA COMPANY AND AFFILIATED COMPANIES.—Statement of net earnings, deductions, and surplus for the four months ending April 30, 1899:

Net earnings	$1,273,638.95
Deductions from income, including interest on bonds, taxes, and interest on preferred stock	646,673.20
Surplus earnings	626,965.75
Dividends paid on common stock out of surplus	93,750.00
Surplus to profit and loss	533,215.75

The above shows a surplus in four months applicable to common stock of $626,965.75. The total common stock is $15,000,000. These figures have just been received, and indicate annual earnings much in excess of previous estimates.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville ⅞, to 71½; Illinois Central ¾, to 117¾; Pennsylvania ⅝, to 68; St. Paul ¾, to 132⅞; Union Pacific preferred ¾, to 79¾; New York Central ⅜, to 144; Atchison ¼, to 19¼; Reading ⅛, to 10⅜, and Erie ⅛, to 13. Declined—Canadian Pacific ⅜, to 100, and Erie first preferred ⅛, to 36⅛. British Consols declined 1-16, to 107⅝ for money and 107 13-16 for the account.

The Bank of England gained £40,000 bullion on balance.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

$6,000 City of Newark (N. J.) 4 per cent. funded debt water bonds, due 1922, coupons February and August, registered, accrued interest from Feb. 1 last to be charged to the purchaser, $1,000 each, 114¾.

200 shares Maryland Coal Company preferred, ex dividend, $100 each, 62⅜.

28 shares Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, $50 each, 190½.

9 shares New Amsterdam Gas Company preferred, $100 each, 60.

11 shares New Amsterdam Gas Company common and $10 scrip, $100 each, 34½.

$2,000 New Amsterdam Gas Company 1st consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, 1948, coupons January and July, 104½.

$32,000 New York Hygeia Ice Company, Limited, 1st mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due April 1, 1902, $500 each, 100½.

$34,000 Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad Company 1st mortgage 4.5 per cent. bonds, due Feb. 1, 1950, $1,000 each, 103½.

20 shares Atlantic Transportation Company, $50 each, 20.

$5,000 City of New York 3½ per cent. consolidated stock, due Nov 1, 1917, accrued interest from 1st May last to be charged to the purchaser, $1,000 each, 104.

4 share New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, $100, 1492.

$23,000 Dixon Water Company of Dixon, Ill., first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1915, redeemable after 1903, coupons January and July, ex. 1st coupon, 100½.

$50,000 Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1936, coupons January and July, ex July coupon, 101¼.

$30,000 Sandusky and Lake Eustis Railroad Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1916, subject to the redemption at 110, coupons March and September, all unpaid coupons attached, $1,500 lot.

$23,000 New York and Shawnee Coal Company first mortgage 6 per cent. sinking fund bonds, due 1908, coupons April and October, 60.

$25,000 Beech Creek Railroad Company first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, 1936, coupons January and July, 112¼.

75 shares American Cotton Oil Company preferred, $100 each, 92¼.

150 shares American Cotton Oil Company common, $100 each, 36⅝.

200 shares United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, ex dividend, $100 each, 275½.

17 shares Long Branch Sewer Company, $80 per share.

200 shares New York Mutual Gaslight Company, $100 each, 275¾.

$30,000 Equitable Gas Light Company, New York, first consolidated gold 5 per cent. bonds, due March 1, 1932. Coupons March and September, 119¾.

$2,000 Syracuse Rapid Transit Railway 5 per cent. mortgage bonds, due 1946. Coupons March and September, 95¼.

$4,000 Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1948. Coupons February and August, 89½.

$1,000 Lafayette Gas Company, Indiana, first mortgage 6 per cent. bond, due 1924. Coupons May and November, 80

$5,000 Detroit and Mackinac Railroad 4 per cent. mortgage bonds, due 1995. Coupons June and December, 68.

25 shares German-American Bank, $75 each, 118½.

9 shares Hanover National Bank, $100 each, 735.

500 shares Chicago and Northwestern Railroad preferred, $100 each, 197 to 198¾.

682 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad regular guaranteed ex div., $100 each, 189.

$5,410.27 City of Rahway registered 4 per cent. adjustment bonds, due 1922. Interest May and November; accrued interest from May 1 last to be charged to purchaser, 95½.

$30,000 Harlem River and Portchester Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent. registered certificates, due 1903. Interest April and October, $5,000 each, 116.

4 shares National Shoe and Leather Bank, $100 each, 104.

7 shares Market and Fulton Bank, $100 each, 240.

10 shares National Park Bank, $100 each, 508½.

50 shares Joseph Ladue Gold Mining and Development Company of Yukon 6 per cent. cumulative preferred, $10 each, $6.25 per share.

7 shares Central National Bank, $100 each, 134.

10 shares Lawyers' Surety Company, $100 each, 105.

$1,000 Jersey City 7 per cent. water bond, due September, 1902. Coupons March and September; accrued interest from March 1 last to be charged purchaser, 110¼.

16 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 370½.

$5,000 Central Railroad, New Jersey, 7 per cent. convertible bonds, due March, 1902. Coupons May and November, 111⅝.

1,000 shares National Nickel Company, $10 each, 7 cents per share

$3,000 New York, Lackawanna and Western Railway construction mortgage 5 per cent. bonds due August, 1923. Interest February and August; registered; accrued interest from February 1 last to be charged to purchaser, 122.

$1,000 Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad general gold 6 per cent. bond, due December, 1932. Coupons March, June, September, and December, 122.

20 shares Hanover National Bank, $100 each, 735.

100 shares United States Trust Company, ex-div., $100 each, 1,635½.

19 shares Hanover National Bank, $100 each, 735

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Linseed preferred did not sustain its late advance to-day, but declined from 46¾ at the opening to 45¼ at the close. The common also declined to 9. Metropolitan preferred sold at 56@56½; the bonds brought 96¾.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	30
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	76
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	149
National Biscuit Company common	42½
National Biscuit Company pf.	97½
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company	2
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company pf.	9
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company	3
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company pf.	20
Chicago Packing & Provision Company	12
Chicago Packing & Provision Company pf.	30
North Chicago Street Railroad	245½
West Chicago Street Railroad	120
South Side Elevated Railroad	94
Lake Street Elevated	16½
Lake Street Elevated t. ctfs.	13½
Street's W. S. C. Line	20

REGULAR STOCKS:

American Linseed Oil common	9
American Linseed pf.	44½
American Tin Plate common	33½
American Tin Plate pf.	83½
National Biscuit Company common	42½
National Biscuit Company pf.	97½
National Carbon common	18
National Carbon pf.	80
National Steel common	49
National Steel pf.	89
Diamond Match	148
West Chicago Street Railroad	120

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—Market conditions to-day were much the same as they had been for a week or ten days. Trading was slow, with fractional improvement in only a few stocks, including National Electric, Tidewater Steel, Union Traction, Cambria Steel, the Readings, Lehigh Valley, Choctaw, and Pennsylvania. United Gas moved up a point, to 167, but its gain was exceptional. Electric Company of America reflected evidence of quiet absorption around 18. The news leaked out to-day that the company is negotiating for control of all the electric lighting companies in Chicago, and announcement of the consummation of the deal may be made at any time.

The market closed steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	20½	20⅝	Marsden	16	16¼
Choctaw	38⅞	39	Penn. Mfg.	23¼	23⅝
Con. T., N. J.	61½	..	Phila. Trac.	99¾	99⅞
Con. T., Pitts.	32¾	33	Union Trac.	41⅜	41⅝
El. Stge. B.	131	135	Un. Gas Imp.	166¾	167½
E. S. B. pf.	133	140	Welsbach Lt.	42	43
El. Co. of A.	17¾	18	W. N. Y. & P.	..	..
Lehigh Val.	27	27¼	Penn.	7½	7¾

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.09	.17
Alpha Con	.05	.07
Andes	.18	.20
Belcher	.37	.39
Best & Belcher	.59	.55
Bullion	.09	.09
Caledonia	.69	.71
Challenge Con	.32	.36
Choller	.34	.34
Confidence	1.00	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.20	2.10
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.28	.29
Gould & Curry	.33	.32
Hale & Norcross	.38	.37
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.16	.16
Kentucky Con	.04	.05
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.65	.58
Occidental Con	.26	.29
Ophir	1.20	1.15
Overman	.17	.19
Potosi	.50	.50
Savage	.30	.29
Sag Belcher	.08	.09
Sierra Nevada	.76	.77
Standard	2.40	2.40
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.10	.10
Union Con	.45	.44
Utah Con	.14	.20
Yellow Jacket	.41	.40
Silver bars	60¼	60⅝
Mexican dollars	48¼@50	49⅜@50¼
Drafts, sight	12½	12½

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 28.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anaconda	46	49	46	49
Anchoria	80	85	80	85
Argentum	24⅜	25¼	24⅜	25¼
Battle	20	32½	29	30½
Columbine	16⅝	16¾	16¼	16⅝
Consolidated	10	10⅝	9½	10
Damon	17⅜	17⅞	17⅞	18
Elkton	94	95	91	94
El Paso	30½	30½	30½	30⅝
Findlay	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞
Garfield	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
Gibson	24	28	24	28
Golden Fleece	33	40	33	35
Golden King	85	92	85	92
Gold Coin	200	205	199	200
Gould	21¼	24	22⅝	22⅞
Independence	79	79½	78½	79½
Jackpot	60½	60⅝	58	58½
Matoa	36	36⅜	36	36½
Moon Anchor	33½	34	32	33½
Pinnacle	110	119	114	120
Pharmacist	17⅝	18¼	18	18⅝
Portland	4⅞	5⅛	5	5⅞
Rawlings	193	194	190	192
Rosa	39	41	40	41
Union	24	27	24	25
Vindicator	28¾	29	29½	29¼
Work	90	92	89	92
	22½	22¾	22⅜	22½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$278,110,603
Gold reserve	237,693,170
Net silver	5,977,085
United States notes in the Treasury	15,129,206
Treasury notes of 1890	838,562
Total receipts this day	1,949,094
Total receipts this month	41,063,878
Total receipts this year	510,158,706
Total expenditures this day	464,000
Total expenditures this month	30,632,000
Total expenditures this year	604,341,972
Deposits in National banks	78,932,461
Silver bullion	963,720
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	225,412
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	1,018,768
Customs	805,289
Miscellaneous	125,936

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends have been declared by the following companies, details of which will be found in another column: Phenix National Bank, American Tobacco Company, Consolidated Ice Company, and the John B. Stetson Company.

The following companies give notice in another column when and where coupons, due July 1, are payable: The Jacksonville Terminal Company, Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad Company, Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company, Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railway Company, New Amsterdam Gas Company, Central Union Gas Company, and the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company.

Trolley Cars in Disfavor in Korea.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 28.—Since the introduction of trolley cars into Korea several children have been run over and killed in Seoul. The people, to the number of several hundred, burned one car and smashed another. The Japanese and European engineers narrowly escaped death. The ignorant people attributed the drought which has continued for some time to the construction of the electric railways.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Henry Corn Buys the Site for a New Mercantile Building—Other Transactions.

Another important purchase by Henry Corn was announced yesterday. Mr. Corn has bought from Mrs. Mayer Kahn the two-and-a-half story old buildings 838 and 840 Broadway, on a plot with a frontage of 50.6 on Broadway and 192 on Thirteenth Street, a rear line of 28.10, and a south line, irregular, of about 95.4. This property was bought by the late Mayer Kahn in March, 1806. Mr. Corn will erect a large mercantile building on the site. In part payment for the property Mr. Corn gives the seven-story brick business building, 424 Broome Street, 25.3 by 107.8 by 25.9 by 108.4, which he finished in 1897, having bought the lot in March, 1896, for $42,500.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for a client to Michael J. O'Shaughnessy, Jr., of St. Paul, Minn., a client of J. Romaine Brown & Co., the four-story and basement dwelling 38 West Thirty-second Street, on a lot 25 by 98.9. Mr. O'Shaughnessy has recently purchased some adjoining property, so that he now has a frontage of 75 feet on Thirty-second Street and a frontage of 70 feet on Thirty-third Street, between Broadway and Fifth Avenue. He is now abroad and it is uncertain whether he intends to build on this site or not.

It was reported in real estate circles yesterday that the large granite dwelling at West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and St. Nicholas Place, belonging to James A. Bailey, had been sold to Jacob D. Butler. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey are now abroad, but at the offices of Mr. Bailey's attorneys, Hull & Horton, in the Drexel Building, it was declared yesterday that the dwelling had not been sold. Mr. Bailey erected this house a number of years ago, and it is said to have cost him about $160,000. Mr. Butler acquired only last February a part interest in the property at the northwest corner of West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, which brought $54,000.

William M. Ryan has sold for John S. Daniels the three-story frame dwelling 128 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 20 by 100. D. L. Scilly co-operated with Mr. Ryan in the brokerage.

William M. Ryan has sold for Ulysses L. Boyer to Adelson & Stone the eight-story business building 232 Canal Street, leasehold, running through to Walker Street, 26 by about 60.

Edward J. Welling has sold for the Whitlock estate, to John F. Johnson, on private terms, the plot on the east side of Pleasant Avenue, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 50 by 100.

Charles Seligman has bought from C. L. Faisel the property 806 Fifth Street, 24 by 96, and will improve it.

W. C. Dilger has sold to Rentz & Brubacher the four three-story and basement dwellings 220, 231, 233, and 235 East Fifty-third Street, with an eighty-foot frontage. The buyers will erect three buildings on the entire

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HENRY M. BAER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry M. Baer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 26, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 28, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS HEILBRONER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Heilbroner, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 26th, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, and the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

New York, June 28th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES BROWN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,136.

To the creditors of James Brown, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said James Brown was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, June 20, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB COHEN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Jacob Cohen of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Jacob Cohen was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 28th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM F. CROSSLEY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. No. 1,125.

To the creditors of William F. Crossley of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said William F. Crossley was duly adjudicated a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City of New York, on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated June 28th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HARRIET E. GORDON, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Harriet E. Gordon, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated June 26th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

New York, June 28th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM L. JONES, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William L. Jones, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 26th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

New York, June 28th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—EDWARD KANN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Edward Kann, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 27th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

New York, June 28th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS ROMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Roman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 12th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

New York, June 28th, 1899

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERMANN WEISSTOCK and SAMUEL GERHAT, trading as GERHAT & WEISSTOCK, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Hermann Weisstock and Samuel Gerhat, trading as Gerhat & Weisstock, of the City of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Hermann Weisstock and Samuel Gerhat were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 28th, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 976.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—IRA J. LA MOTTE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Ira J. La Motte, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 26th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 9th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee.

New York, June 28, 1899.

NO. 1,034.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MORRIS MARGOVITZ, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Morris Margovitz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 28th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 19th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee.

New York, June 28, 1899.

NO. 1,174.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PATRICK MEEHAN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Patrick Meehan of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Patrick Meehan was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 29, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—EUGENE B. SCHILLER, Bankrupt.—No. 1,033.

Notice is hereby given that Eugene B. Schiller, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 28th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 9th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee.

New York, June 28th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB WEBSTER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Jacob Webster of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Jacob Webster was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 28, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CAMPION, JEREMIAH J., Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH J CAMPION, Jr., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William C. Orr, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated New York, the twenty-second day of March, 1899.—JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Administrator. WILLIAM C. ORR, Attorney for Administrator, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. m23-1aw6mTh

DE LA VERGNE, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. DE LA VERGNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ashbel P. Fitch, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899. CHARLOTTE DE LA VERGNE, CATHARINE DE LA VERGNE, Executors. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executors, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. je15-1aw6m&d20

DENISON, DAVID STEWART.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID STEWART DENISON, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in the office of Logan, Demond & Harby, 27 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the tenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of March, 1899. IDENE DAYTON DENISON, JOHN M. DENISON, Executor and Executrix. LOGAN, DEMOND & HARBY, Attys. for Executor and Executrix, 27 William St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. m30-1aw6mTh

DIMON, SUSAN M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN M. DIMON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 18th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of February, 1899. ROSALIE DIMON LOCKWOOD, LUDOVICA DIMON MORRILL, CHARLES L. DIMON, Jr., Executors. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executors, 45 Cedar Street, New York City. f16-1aw6mTh

DRAPPELDREI, LOUIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS DRAPPELDREI, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 184 East 79th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of March, 1899. CLARA DRAPPELDREI and JOHN JOCHNER, Executors. CHARLES J. GERLICH, Jr., Attorney for Executors, 184 East 79th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh2-1aw6mTh

FREEBORN, ELIZABETH L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH L. FREEBORN, formerly Elizabeth L. Cate, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of January, 1899. FRANK W. FREEBORN, Administrator. WELLMAN & GOOCH, Attorneys for Administrator, 15 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

GAHREN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES GAHREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, the 21st day of February, 1899. GUSTE GAHREN, CHARLES F. BAUERDORF, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f28-1aw6mTh

GOODWIN, SAMUEL T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL T. GOODWIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis D. Haines, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of February, 1899. ALFRED J. GOODWIN, Administrator. FRANCIS D. HAINES, Attorney for Administrator, 150 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

GRAFF, PETER A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER A. GRAFF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at Johnstown, Fulton County, State of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New York, June 28th, 1899. STEPHEN GRAFF, Executor. WILLIAM KING HALL, Attorney for Executor, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je29-1aw6mTh

HIGGINS, ELIZABETH P.—Pursuant to an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. HIGGINS, late of the City and County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James T. Lewis, his attorney, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1899. E. ELIOT HARRIS, Executor. JAMES T. LEWIS, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. je22-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES A. SACKET, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 68 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, the 31st day of May, 1899. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, ARTHUR D. WEEKES, Executors. JOHN A. WEEKES, Jr., Esq., Atty. for Executors, 68 Wall Street, New York City. jy1-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

JENKINS, JOHN JAY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JAY JENKINS, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1899. WILLIAM P. GILLETTE, JAMES S. JENKINS, Executors. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. ja26-1aw6mTh

LAHEY, FRANCIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS LAHEY, late of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at their place of transacting business, the office of Francis Lahey & Sons, Number 162 East 86th Street, in said borough and city, on or before the 16th day of July, 1899.—Dated New York, January 10th, 1899. JAMES LAHEY, WILLIAM T. LAHEY, JOSEPH LAHEY, RICHARD LAHEY, and CHARLES S. GREGOR, Executors. W. B. HARISON, Atty. for Executors, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York. ja12-1aw6mTh

MATHEWS, JAMES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES F. MATHEWS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of September, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of March, 1899. JOHN VERNON BOUVIER, Jr., Atty. for Administratrix. KATE P. MATHEWS, Administratrix, etc. mh2-1aw6mTh

PALMER, ANN MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MARIA PALMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Foster & Thomson, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of February, 1899. EDWIN PALMER. GEORGIANNA MacFARLAND, Executors. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys for Executors. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. f28-1aw6mTh

PATTERSON, WILLIAM T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM T. PATTERSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 1206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of April, 1899. REBECCA PATTERSON, Administratrix. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Administratrix, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ap13-1aw6mTh

RIEFFEL, MARIA E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA E. RIEFFEL, late of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business at the office of Frank L. Hall, her attorney, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1899.

AUGUSTA E. LEIES, Administratrix. FRANK L. HALL, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. mh23-1aw6mTh

ROGERS, WILLIAM M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. ROGERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Chalmers Wood, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1899. MARGARET E. MINTON, Administratrix. CHALMERS WOOD, Attorney for Administratrix, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap27-1aw6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

209TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—THOMAS L. REYNOLDS, plaintiff, against GEORGE H. CHAMBERLAIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 24th day of April, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, being in the 12th Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northeasterly side of Two Hundred and Ninth (209th) Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet northwesterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northeasterly line side of said Two Hundred and Ninth Street with the northwesterly line or side of Columbus Avenue, (formerly Ninth Avenue;) running thence northeasterly parallel with said Columbus Avenue, (formerly Ninth Avenue,) ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the middle line of the block between Two Hundred and Ninth and Two Hundred and Tenth Streets; thence running northwesterly along said middle line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence running southwesterly parallel with Columbus Avenue, (formerly Ninth Avenue,) ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the northeasterly side of Two Hundred and Ninth Street, and thence running southeasterly along the northeasterly side of Two Hundred and Ninth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 31, 1899.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Referee.

ROBT. J. MAHON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 154 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

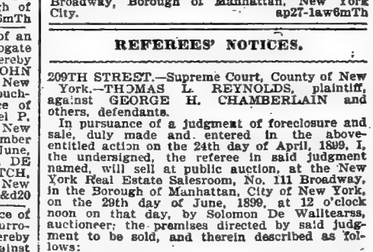

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is twenty-one thousand seven hundred and forty 43-100 ($21,740.43) dollars, with interest from June 19th, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and thirty-seven 67-100 dollars, with interest thereon from June 19, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is one hundred and thirty-six 1-100 dollars and interest.—Dated New York, June 20, 1899. JOHN B. PINE, Referee.

je22-2aw3wTh&Fdjy13

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—EDWARD P. SIMMS, plaintiff, against JOHN McCORMICK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of June, 1899, I, J. P. Keenan, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the northwesterly side of William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and containing as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of William Street, distant two hundred and twenty-nine (229) feet nine (9) inches northeasterly from the northwesterly corner of John and William Streets; running thence northeasterly along the northwesterly side of William Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwesterly along the land now, or formerly, belonging to William Everdell, Robert Thompson, and the minister, elders, and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, ninety-five (95) feet six (6) inches; thence southwesterly along land lately belonging to the Trustees of the Moravian Church twenty-three (23) feet one (1) inch; thence northwesterly along said last-mentioned land two feet one inch (2 ft. 1 in.); thence southwesterly along land belonging to the said parties, the minister, elders, and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, and heretofore demised by them to John C. Brown, one (1) foot four (4) inches, and thence southeasterly along other land belonging to the said the minister, elders, and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, and demised by them to Hannah B. Merritt, ninety-seven (97) feet six (6) inches to William Street aforesaid, the place of beginning, be the said several contents and dimensions more or less as the same is described on a certain map or building plan now lying on William Street belonging to said minister, elders, and deacons of said Reformed Church, which map is in their possession.

That said property is leasehold premises, and is the same as described in a certain indenture of lease recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 2,063, Page 368 of Conveyances.—Dated New York, June 26th, 1899.

JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.

WELLS, WALDO & SNEDEKER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 34 Nassau St., New York City.

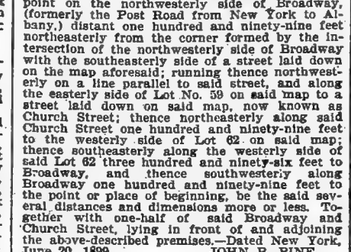

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,421.67, with interest thereon from the 16th day of May, 1899; together with costs and allowances amounting to $452.60, with interest from June 21st, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, ground rent, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,056.00 and interest.—Dated New York, June 26th, 1899. JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.

HENRY F. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 24 West 118th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

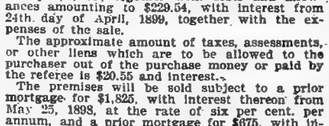

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,117.91, with interest thereon from the 23d day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $470.72, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, ground rents, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $490.65 and interest.—Dated New York, the 29th day of May, 1899.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

je6-2aw3wTu&F6,je29

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CORNELIUS F. KINGSLAND, plaintiff, against JAMES BINGHAM and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that cereain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, distant three hundred and sixty (360) feet westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street with the westerly side of Fifth Avenue, running thence southwardly parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwardly, again parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and thence eastwardly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 29th, 1899.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

HENRY F. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 24 West 118th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,117.91, with interest thereon from the 23d day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $470.72, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, ground rents, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $490.65 and interest.—Dated New York, the 29th day of May, 1899.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

je6-2aw3wTu&F6,je29

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—REBECCA T. MATHEWS, plaintiff, against SYLVESTER H. KNEELAND and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made in the above-entitled action on the 5th day of May, 1893, and entered on the 9th day of May, 1893, and a supplemental order made and entered therein on the 12th day of June, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eleventh day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in the said judgment and order and described as follows:

All that certain tract of ground, with the dwelling house and outbuildings thereon, now known as the "New Villa," situate at Fordham, in the City of New York, which formerly formed part of the County of Westchester, in the State of New York, part of the farm formerly of Lewis G. Morris, and bounded as follows: Northwesterly, by Macomb's Dam Road; northerly and northeasterly by Morris Street, which separates the premises from lands now or late of Mary McGrath; southeasterly, by a private street or lane called Grove Lane, and separating the premises from land of Lewis G. Morris; and southwesterly, by land now or late of Lewis B. Brown; the premises so described containing by survey computed to the centre of said roads and lane, six acres, two roods, and thirty-six perches, be the same more or less, being the same premises conveyed to the said Sylvester H. Kneeland by James T. Van Rensselaer, referee, by deed dated May 14th, 1880.

Excepting, however, from the said premises all that piece or parcel of land known and designated by the number 3 (three) on the Damage map of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, "in the matter of acquiring title to Tremont Avenue from Aqueduct Avenue to Boston Road, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York," confirmed by the New York Supreme Court on the 19th day of July, 1893.—Dated New York, June 16th, 1899. JOHN B. PINE, Referee.

LEFFERTS STREBEIGH, Plaintiff's Attorney, 71 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The property to be sold lies in Section 11, in Blocks 2,866 and 2,867 on the land map of the City of New York, and is shown on the following diagram:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $9,000, with interest thereon from the 1st day of May, 1897, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $3,000.—Dated New York, June 16, 1899.

JOHN B. PINE, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ADAM WEBER, plaintiff, vs. KATHERINE WEBER, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 19th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named for that purpose, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those two certain lots of land situate at Kingsbridge, in the City of New York, (late Town of Yonkers, Westchester County,) known and described as Lots 60 and 61, on a map made by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, entitled "Map of farm situated at Kingsbridge, in the Town of Yonkers, County of Westchester, belonging to Mary C. Holcomb," showing the same as subdivided in parcels, dated February, 1847, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County as Map No. 11, and which said lots, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, namely: Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of Broadway, (formerly the Post Road from New York to Albany,) distant one hundred and ninety-nine feet northeasterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northwesterly side of Broadway with the southeasterly side of a street laid down on the map aforesaid; running thence northwesterly on a line parallel to said street, and along the easterly side of Lot No. 59 on said map to a street laid down on said map, now known as Church Street; thence northeasterly along said Church Street one hundred and ninety-nine feet to the westerly side of Lot 62 on said map; thence southeasterly along the westerly side of said Lot 62 three hundred and ninety-six feet to Broadway, and thence southwesterly along Broadway one hundred and ninety-nine feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less. Together with one-half of said Broadway and Church Street, lying in front of and adjoining the above-described premises.—Dated New York, June 20, 1899. JOHN B. PINE, Referee.

FORSTER, HOTALING & KLENKE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, (Office and P. O. Address,) 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. It is Lots 60 and 61 thereon, be the several distances and dimensions thereon stated more or less.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is twenty-one thousand seven hundred and forty 43-100 ($21,740.43) dollars, with interest from June 19th, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and thirty-seven 67-100 dollars, with interest thereon from June 19, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assess

A LIVELY BUFFALO HUNT

Crowds Pursue a Cow Bison That Escapes from Central Park.

EXCITEMENT IN THE STREETS

Small-sized Panics Caused and Many People Badly Frightened — The Animal Finally Lassoed.

There are a few old plainsmen who would have given much to have been in Central Park yesterday morning to take part in the only buffalo hunt that this city has, perhaps, ever known, at least as far back as the memory of the oldest inhabitant serves. It only needed some cowboy costumes to make the thing a very good imitation of a buffalo hunt on the Western plains.

In the menagerie paddock in Central Park there are a big bull buffalo, two cow bisons, and a calf. Into this inclosure at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Phil Holmes, the keeper, went to feed the animals some fresh-cut grass. Holmes left the paddock gate open, and the mother of the baby buffalo, in spite of the fact that she has always shown a serene contentment with her surroundings, evidently thought this an admirable opportunity to see something of the outside world, only a small part of which had ever come within her vision, and that through the bars of the paddock yard, so, seeing the gate open, she made a dash for it without more ado. Holmes got in her way and tried to bar her exit, but she lowered her head, bellowed, and gently butting her keeper in the stomach, knocked him to one side, and stepped out to liberty.

The animal did not at once take advantage of her new-found liberty, but stopped a few feet away from the gate to browse on the cool, damp grass. Holmes got rattled and ran at once to the office of Director John B. Smith, who in turn notified Capt. England of the Park Police, and many keepers and policemen were at once started out on the hunt. The animal could have been coaxed back to the inclosure had not some boys caught sight of it while Holmes was seeking aid. The boys shouted and the buffalo got frightened, and, running over the greensward, leaped the chain fence and landed in the bridle path beyond. Following the path, it ambled down toward Fifty-ninth Street.

THE CHASE BEGINS.

There was trouble from that time. A number of horsemen and women riding up the path passed the animal, and the horses snorted and pranced with fear at so unusual an object. By the time the animal reached the Fifty-ninth Street entrance it was thoroughly frightened by the carriages and pedestrians about the entrance, and it started on a wild run down Fifty-ninth Street toward Eighth Avenue. The policeman at the entrance sought to head it off, but when it lowered its head and bellowed, he changed his mind. Down the street the animal ran, sometimes on the sidewalk and again in the street, while the people living along the other side of the stret watched the sight from their windows. Every time a trolley car came along the cow lifted her head in surprise and quickly sought safety on the sidewalk. By this time a great crowd of men and boys were chasing the animal, and the motormen rang bells furiously whenever they came within sight of the bellowing beast.

Meanwhile the telephone in the Arsenal had been busy. Policemen on horses and on foot were warned to look out for a runaway buffalo, while Director Smith's orders to his keepers were to get the animal alive if possible, but dead if need be. Keeper Peter Shannon got down his rifle and loaded the magazine. Had there been a necessity for such action there would have been a dead buffalo as soon as Peter drew a bead on it, for he never misses. Keeper Snyder got his lasso and arranged it for business, and other keepers got clubs, ropes, pitchforks, and poles.

E. COUNTERS A WOMAN.

Almost the first person the buffalo encountered in its career down Fifty-ninth Street was a woman. Just what her feelings were when she beheld the queen of the plains making for her can only be imagined. What she did is a matter of record. She sat squarely down in the path of the bellowing beast and screamed at the top of her voice. The buffalo veered at this unlooked-for occurrence, and a moment later the shrieking and struggling woman was pulled out of the animal's way. Then down the street it went, its head lowered, at top speed.

At Sixth Avenue it swerved again and made as if it intended to invade that busy mart of trade. At the corner it came suddenly on the signal man stationed there, and that worthy waved his red flag in the bison's face in true matador style. Then the buffalo got mad, and as it was about to charge, the signal man dropped his red flag and ran. A trolley car, its bell clanging wildly, came up the avenue at this stage, and not caring to enter into competition with any such unknown quantity, the beast turned again and continued its flight down Fifty-ninth Street.

When it reached the Eighth Avenue entrance it had come to the conclusion that the city, with its noise and clamor, was not to its liking, so it sought again the green fields of the park.

REVOLVER SHOT INFURIATES.

A squad of reserve policemen, under Sergt. Dillon, were stationed there, reinforced by a number of keepers. As soon as they saw the buffalo approaching they made for it. It veered and entered the park, and just as it did one of the policemen fired a shot at it from his revolver. The mark was not large enough, and it needed just this thoroughly to infuriate the frightened beast. Up the West Drive it ran at full speed, followed by a small army of men, boys, policemen, and keepers, and by two mounted policemen, who joined in the chase at that point. So fast did the buffalo travel that the horses of the park policemen, which can go at a pretty good gait, were never in the chase. Once when the following crowd was in full cry the animal turned, and, bellowing made as if to charge it. Then there was a great scrambling to places of shelter, and, with a toss of its head, the buffalo continued on its mad career.

A young man came scorching down the path on a bicycle. His head was bent over the handle bars, and he did not see what was coming. A minute later the buffalo, with lowered head, had met the cyclist head on. The young fellow was sent sprawling, and as he caught sight of what he had collided with, he let out a scream of terror and cut across the grass until he found shelter behind a tree. The buffalo stopped a moment to complete the wreck of the wheel by trampling on it, and this almost caused its undoing. The pause enabled the pursuers to come up with it, and at Sixty-eighth Street they formed a cordon and sought to force it up against the stone wall. Snyder swung his lasso like a veritable cowboy, and the noose was about to settle over its head, when the animal turned and charged straight for the crowd. The keepers stood still and tried to "shoo" the bison, but, as one of them afterward said, "it wouldn't 'shoo' for a cent," and started again for the driveway.

ALMOST CAUSED A RUNAWAY.

There it frightened a horse attached to a carriage in which a woman was driving. The horse reared and then tore up the path at a pace that looked like a runaway. The woman driver, however, was nervy, and, wrapping the lines around her hands, she pulled for dear life. After a run of about two blocks the horse was under control, and the woman was awarded a cheer by the passing crowd that nearly started the horse off again.

At this point the bison ran on the green and scattered the sheep that were browsing there. There were a number of nurse girls in this vicinity with their charges, and they were trying to determine whether they should leave the babies and run or stand their ground in the discharge of their duty when a shepherd dog came to the rescue. It ran barking at the buffalo's heels and turned it into the driveway, up which it pursued its wild flight.

TOOK A PLUNGE IN THE RIVER.

When the buffalo reached Seventy-fifth Street it came suddenly in sight of the cool waters of the lake, and in it plunged, swimming boldly for the opposite side. The cool water was refreshing to the beast after its long run, and it seemed to view with satisfaction that its pursuers were halted while it remained in the water. It splashed around a while, throwing the water over itself and evidently enjoying its unique experience. The crowd yelled at it from the shore, and it bellowed back. Capt. England thought the cool water would take the enthusiasm out of the beast, but instead of that it was refreshed after its bath, and after remaining in the water for half an hour it came out and went up the Mall. There was another great scattering of nurses and pedestrians, and then the animal took again to the West Drive, with the crowd of policemen and keepers at its heels. It got into the Seventy-second Street transverse road after it had crossed the Bow Bridge, and ran to the east side. Thence it dashed down the hillside and plunged into the small lake.

THE END OF THE CHASE.

That seemed to be the end of the chase, and the police went about among the crowd of about 500 persons standing on the shores of the lake, and tried to keep them quiet, so that the animal would not again be frightened. Snyder, with his lasso, followed the beast around as it swam here and there, and made several ineffectual attempts to land the noose over its horns. Finally the animal swung its head just as the noose went spinning toward it, and in a moment the rope had settled over its head and about its neck. Snyder gathered in his rope quickly, and then, as willing hands were laid on the lasso, the beast nearly choked from the sudden tension about its throat. In another moment the beast was being slowly hauled ashore.

As soon as it reached the bank twenty men grabbed hold of it and held on. A half-dozen ropes were passed about its horns, and then the procession started for the menagerie. The bison went meekly enough. It had had its time and was apparently satisfied to return to its quarters. The crowd kept up a continual howl of triumph, and every one from near and far joined the ranks of the captors.

A TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION.

The nurse girls who had been seized with incipient panic headed the procession, trundling their perambulators and wearing the air of victors. Then came small boys on tricycles, children from the merry-go-round, policemen mounted and unmounted, Park laborers and Park loungers, baby carriages, goat carriages, gardeners, and many others. There was another great crowd waiting at the menagerie, for the news of the capture had flashed over the wires to the Arsenal. The bison walked calmly into the inclosure, and Mr. Bison and the baby lifted their eyes and surveyed the wanderer with mild surprise. Then the head of the family bellowed in a tone of stern reproof, and Mrs. Bison went shamefacedly to her quarters. An hour later she was quietly chewing her cud in a corner of the paddock as if nothing had happened.

All day long an extra squad of police was on post about the inclosure, to keep in order the crowds that had come to gaze upon the buffalo that had so suddenly leaped into fame.

LAND BROKERS' COMMISSIONS.

Fee Can Be Recovered When the Sale Fails Through a Wrong Description by Owner.

Justice Freedman handed down a decision yesterday, in the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, in the case of Michael Cohen against John T. Farley, which is of interest to real estate owners, brokers, and dealers. It passes upon the legal question whether a broker can collect his commission for negotiating a sale which afterward fails because the lot involved is not of the dimensions advertised by the owner. The question had come up several times before, as in the case of Diamond against Hartley, and the decisions of the court were adverse to the claims of brokers. Benjamin F. Feiner of Moss & Feiner, who represented the broker in the case of Cohen against Farley, said yesterday that this decision of the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court is a complete reversal of its former decisions.

The case arose on the following facts: Last December John T. Farley asked Michael Cohen to get him a purchaser for his property, 149 Seventh Avenue, for $15,500. Mr. Farley himself gave the dimensions of the property, marked on a postal card, which was admitted in evidence. These dimensions were 23 width by 100 length. Cohen obtained a purchaser in Bernard Mayer, but when the contract of sale was presented to Mr. Mayer, it was found that the lot was 22 feet and 7 inches wide, instead of 23 feet. Mr. Mayer immediately refused to take it, and the trade fell through. Cohen claimed his commission for having procured the purchaser.

Justice Freedman, in his decision, says: "There can be no question but that the size of the lot was regarded as an important element in the contract between the plaintiff and the defendant, and that the plaintiff had a right to, and did, rely upon the statement made to him by the defendant, as well as that contained on the card, in obtaining a purchaser.

"The defendant testified that he used cards similar to the one given the plaintiff in advertising his lots for sale, and he thereby made the dimensions of the lot a material and essential part of his statement to induce purchasers to buy.

"In the case at bar, the defendant expressly stated to the broker that his lot was 23 by 100, those dimensions were communicated to the proposed purchaser, upon that statement the intended buyer relied, and by reason of its material variance from the representations made to induce the sale, he refused to purchase. It surely was the fault—whether innocently or otherwise is immaterial—of the defendant, and failure to complete the sale does not appear to be attributable to the plaintiff."

The judgment of the court below was reversed, and the broker will get his commission.

THE MORTON TRUST COMPANY.

An Official Announcement Relating to Its Formation.

This official announcement of the continuation of the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co. as the Morton Trust Company was issued yesterday:

The trust company which is to continue the business of Morton, Bliss & Co. is to be named the Morton Trust Company, in honor of the Hon. Levi P. Morton, the founder of the house. Mr. Morton will be Chairman of the Board of Directors. The cash capital of the company will be $1,000,000, with a reserve fund of $1,500,000. The Directors will be James W. Alexander, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Socity; John Jacob Astor, George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank; Edward J. Berwind, President of the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company; Frederic Cromwell, Treasurer of the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Henry M. Flagler, Vice President of the Standard Oil Company; G. G. Haven, Joseph C. Hendrix, President of the National Union Bank; Abram S. Hewitt of Cooper, Hewitt & Co.; James N. Jarvie of Arbuckle Brothers, Augustus D. Juilliard, Joseph Larocque of Shipman, Larocque & Choate; D. O. Mills, Levi P. Morton, R. A. McCurdy, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company; W. G. Oakman, President of the Guaranty Trust Company; John Sloane of W. J. Sloane, William C. Whitney, and A. Wolff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

The company will succeed to the present offices of the firm, and practically all of the employes of the firm will be taken over by the trust company. The date of the change will be Oct. 1, 1899.

The official announcement made by the firm to its correspondents and customers throughout the world is to be accompanied by the following personal communication from Mr. Morton:

Referring to the announcement of the firm of Morton, Bliss & Co., and the proposed incorporation of the Morton Trust Company, I beg to express to the many friends of the house my personal appreciation of past kindnesses, and to solicit their continued favor for the corporation bearing my name.

My object in making this change is to preserve as an inheritance for my children some of the results of a lifetime in the financial world, which would otherwise disappear with the final dissolution of the firm. My associates in the trust company will be men of the highest financial and commercial standing. My partner, Mr. George T. Bliss, retires to devote himself to his own and the affairs of his father's estate. Mr. R. J. Cross withdraws from active business, but his son, Redmond Cross, will remain as Secretary of the company. William Morton Grinnell resumes the practice of law. Mr. Corbiere, our Cashier, becomes Second Vice President of the trust company.

The company will cultivate and if possible improve the pleasant relations which our firm has always maintained with its clients, and will seek the same warm friendships for which I am glad of an occasion to express my lasting gratitude and obligation.

Stock Exchange to Take Holiday.

The Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange granted yesterday the petition of a majority of the members that the Exchange be closed from noon July 1 to 10 A. M. July 5. This action completes the list of Exchanges in the Wall Street district which will have a three days' Fourth of July holiday. Santiago Day, Monday, July 3, will not be observed by the banks, the Clearing House, the Sub-Treasury, and Assay Office and the Custom House. The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange will hold its next meeting on the second Wednesday of September.

LEGAL NOTES.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.—The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court yesterday decided, on appeal from the General Term of the City Court, in the suit brought by James O'Reilley against the New Brunswick, Amboy and New York Steamboat Company, that where it appeared the defendant was a foreign corporation and the cause of action arose out of this State, the complaint must show affirmatively, in order to confer jurisdiction, that the plaintiff was a resident of this State. O'Reilley was the owner of the canal boat Julia C. Driscoll, which on January 28, 1895, was lying at a dock on the Raritan River, New Jersey. The steamer New Brunswick, owned by the defendant, while proceeding rapidly on her way down the stream, the river being then full of ice, caused the ice to be forced so strongly against the canal boat as to cut a hole in her side, causing her to sink. The action was brought to recover damages for the loss of the boat. The judgment below in favor of the plaintiff has been reversed, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Freedman. The only question passed upon, related to the jurisdiction of the City Court to entertain the action. The Presiding Justice holds that in view of the provisions of Sections 481, 499, and 1,780 of the Code of Civil Procedure, it was error to deny the defendant's motion for dismissal of the complaint when made on the ground that it was defective, for want of an allegation that at the time of the commencement of the action the plaintiff was a resident of New York. The plaintiff, after denial of the motion on the trial, rested without giving any proof that he was a resident. It did not follow, the Court said, after the plaintiff's residence had been drawn in question; he might, at the trial, rest his case without giving any proof on the subject, and yet give the Court jurisdiction.

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HIS CLAIM FOR COMMISSIONS FAILED.—Isaac T. Meyer, in his suit to recover commissions from Nathan Straus, for procuring a purchaser or purchasers for property belonging to the latter, asserted that he first procured William Sperb as a buyer, and that he then procured Henry L. Slade, to whom the property was actually sold. Mr. Straus claimed that the plaintiff was restricted to negotiating a purchase with the persons who had bought other property belonging to him, and was told that under no circumstances would he sell to any one else. Sperb being a stranger to the sale of the other property, it was claimed his procurement was not within the scope of plaintiff's employment. In December, 1895, plaintiff made an offer of the premises to the persons who had bought the other property, for $80,000. He was told they would not entertain any proposition for the purchase at that time, and nothing further was done by plaintiff in the matter until after Mr. Straus, in September, 1897, sold the property to Slade, who was associated with the purchasers of the other property, for $90,000. Both parties having asked, on the trial, for the direction of a verdict, the Court directed a verdict for the defendant. The First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, has affirmed the judgment, holding that the complaint was properly dismissed. The fact that when plaintiff brought Sperb, he was rejected by the defendant, and that rejection was acquiesced in by him, was held to strengthen defendant's claim as to the character of the employment, and that the negotiations had been dropped and ended in December, 1895. The plaintiff did nothing toward bringing about the purchase at $80,000, nearly two years after the rejection of the offer he had made to sell for $80,000. With the negotiation for that sale, the plaintiff had nothing to do, and there was no evidence that he or his agents were in any way the procuring cause of the sale.

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JURISDICTION IN MUNICIPAL COURTS MUST AFFIRMATIVELY APPEAR.—George Tyroler recovered judgment in the Ninth Municipal Court for the amount of his claim for commissions on the sale of railroad tickets for Charles J. Gummersbach. On appeal to the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court Gummersbach asked for a reversal on the ground that it nowhere appeared in the record that he was a resident within the territorial jurisdiction of the Ninth Municipal Court; that such residence was a jurisdictional fact, and that the absence of such fact from the record was fatal to the judgment. No such question was raised below, but it was claimed it could be raised for the first time on appeal. The court now holds, by Presiding Justice Freedman, that in so far as any provision of the act creating the municipal court attempts to confer jurisdiction upon any district court of the municipal court in an action for money only, over or against a non-resident of the county in which such district court is located, it is unconstitutional and void. The residence of the defendant, in every case for the recovery of money only, brought in the municipal court, is therefore held to be a jurisdictional fact, and under the doctrine of Frees vs. Ford, 6 N. Y., 176, and Gilbert vs. Fox, 111 N. Y., 544, the existence of such fact must affirmatively appear whenever the jurisdiction of the court is assailed in that particular. "True, under Section 2,940 of the Code the pleadings may be oral or written," the Presiding Justice says, "and if a complaint is oral, the jurisdictional fact relating to defendant's residence may not appear in the same way or manner in which it is to be set forth in a written complaint in a court of record; but in such case, such jurisdictional fact must at least be established by proof." Because there was neither averment nor proof in this case as to the residence of the defendant, the want of jurisdiction of the district court to render the judgment appealed from was, the Court said, to be presumed, and the objection to such jurisdiction might be raised on appeal for the first time.

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AMBIGUOUS CONTRACT FOR ROYALTIES.—James J. Ebert, who, in September, 1894, had an invention relating to automatic funnels, for which he had applied for letters patent, made a contract with Max Lowenstein, giving him the power and privilege, to the exclusion of all others, to manufacture and sell such funnels. Lowenstein was to pay a royalty of 5 cents upon each article manufactured, and he agreed that the royalties at this rate shall amount in the aggregate each separate year to at least $3,000, and should the accumulated royalties at the royalty named not reach the sum of $3,000, the party of the second part will be entitled to continue this license by making up the deficit by payment of cash." The royalties, as the result of the first year's business, amounted to but $574.70; and Ebert sued Lowenstein to recover the difference between that sum and $3,000. The plaintiff secured judgment at Special Term, the Court holding that this was an absolute agreement on the part of the defendant not only that the royalties should amount in each year to $3,000, but that he would pay the plaintiff the difference between the royalties actually received and that sum. A reversal has been ordered by the First Appellate Division, which holds, by Justice Rumsey, that the arrangement was, not that the defendant should pay in any event the deficit between $3,000 and the amount of royalties actually earned, but that he should be entitled to continue the license for another year if he made up the deficit by payment in cash. If he actually bound himself to pay the $3,000 absolutely, there could have been no deficit which was necessary for him to pay to entitle him to continue the royalties. Justice Patterson dissented, holding that the arrangement respecting the payment of this $3,000 of royalty was an arrangement from year to year, and that at the expiration of each year an indebtedness arose from the defendant to the plaintiff for any deficiency in the annual income intended to be secured to the plaintiff of $3,000. If such a deficiency existed at the end of any year, then the future status of the defendant as to the contract was to be determined at the option of the plaintiff.

ROBBERY OF "CHARLES BROWN."

Two Suspected Negroes Discharged by Magistrate Cornell.

The two negroes, Joseph Robertson of Fifteenth Street and Third Avenue, Coney Island, and John Seymour of 527 West Thirty-seventh Street, Manhattan, who were arrested Tuesday charged with being implicated in the theft of $4,700 from "Charles Brown," in Seventh Avenue, were discharged by Magistrate Cornell, in the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday. Detectives Curry and O'Donnell told the Magistrate that they had been unable to connect the two prisoners with the theft.

The mystery surrounding the case is deeper than ever. That the man who was robbed was prominent in this city has been proved. Who "Charles Brown" is the police refuse to tell. Two colored women are believed to have robbed him.

Was Thomas Farman of Brooklyn.

The body of the old man who was taken sick in the Pennsylvania station Saturday evening and died in the City Hospital, in Jersey City, Sunday morning, was identified yesterday. He was Thomas Farman of 185 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. The identification was made by a son-in-law, who removed the body. Mr. Farman had started for Old Point Comfort. He died of apoplexy.

MAY MANDAMUS COUNCIL

Probable Step to be Taken to Compel Action on Bond Issues.

CONTROLLER COLER PERSISTS

He Declares that He Will Fight the Matter to a Finish—Contractors May Take Action.

All the city officials are greatly gratified by the action of a substantial majority of the Board of Aldermen in overriding the obstructionists who have held up bond issues in that body, but all agree that aggressive measures will have to be taken to force the Council to take similar action. The obstinacy of the Councilmen, they feel, justifies any measure, no matter how harsh, which will free the authorized bonds and make it possible to continue imperatively necessary public improvements. In all probability, therefore, the next move will be a mandamus against the Council alone, though as yet it is not known whether such an action will be brought by the Corporation Counsel, or by one of the several city contractors, to whom money is due for work done for the city. Corporation Counsel Whalen is not disposed to start a suit until it appears that such action is absolutely necessary. David McClure, the counsel for John McQuade, who holds a large claim against the city for work done on the new aqueduct, said yesterday that he had not decided when he would start the mandamus suit which Mr. McQuade has threatened to bring, and in which papers have been drawn. Mr. McQuade is not the only contractor who has a grievance against the Municipal Assembly. John Pierce, the contractor for the new Hall of Records, has been clamoring for payment for a portion of the work which has been completed, but there is no money available because the Council has held up the issue of $2,100,000 in bonds authorized by the Board of Estimate for that work. Mr. Pierce has been advised by the Controller to apply for a writ of mandamus to compel the Council to act, but he has not yet decided to do so. There are several others in the same situation, and it is said to be not at all unlikely that at least one or two suits may be brought.

Controller Coler, in speaking of the tied-up bond issues yesterday, said: "The action of the Board of Aldermen has simplified matters somewhat, but the Council has acted in a way that can only point to the dissolution of that body as soon as possible. I purpose fighting the matter to a finish. This thing, if kept up, will continually hamper public business, and will make a mockery of municipal government. I have not yet heard from the Corporation Counsel in reply to the letter I sent him last week, asking him to begin proceedings to compel action by the Council, but I apprehend that all that can be done is through a suit instituted by city officials."

Corporation Counsel Whalen said yesterday that he had every hope that the dead lock will soon be broken, and that the deferred bond issues will soon be passed by the Council.

"I don't intend to go to court until I am convinced that that is the only possible way to get action on these bonds," Mr. Whalen said. "Already there are signs that the recalcitrant members are getting ready to give in, and one of the members of the Council committee on Affairs of Boroughs, Mr. O'Grady of Richmond, has promised me to vote in committee to report the two-million-dollar issue for repaving streets, and I should not be surprised to hear that others on that committee have changed their minds."

Of the bond issues passed by the Aldermen, only one, that of $500,000 for the sanitary protection of the Croton watershed, has passed the Council. The others will now have to go before the latter body, where at least one, that of $570,000 for the purchase of the Long Island Water Supply Company's plant, will probably have a hard time, as it has so far been held up for months, through the efforts of several Brooklyn and Queens members. The others, those of $500,000 for the new East River Bridge and $10,000 for the improvement of Jefferson Park, it is believed, will be readily passed. The other bond issues which have been held up in the Council are $305,000 for the payment of the contractor for the Harlem River Driveway, $10,000 for Hamilton Fish Park, and $2,100,000 for the Hall of Records.

The Board of Aldermen, some people point out, can hardly be said to have absolved itself from the charge of holding up bond issues, for the Committee on Bridges and Tunnels of that body has been "considering" two resolutions, one appropriating $644,495.63 for a high-level bridge over Newtown Creek at Vernon Avenue, to replace the present structure, which has been condemned by the War Department, and another of $200,000 for a new bridge over the same stream at Grand Avenue. The obstructionists on this committee have delayed action on these issues by refusing to hold a meeting. It is currently reported that the objection to these issues comes from certain Brooklyn and Queens members who are alleged to be working in the interest of a Brooklyn contractor. Bridge Commissioner Shea has repeatedly urged the early passage of the two bond issues referred to, and has volunteered to appear before the committee, but no heed has been paid to his request. A motion will be made to relieve the committee of further consideration of the two measures, if no action is taken at a meeting of the committee which has been called for to-morrow afternoon. This committee consists of Aldermen Keahon, Schneider, Geiger, and Neufeld of New York County, and Byrne, Lang, and McNeil of Kings.

ARREST OF A BROADWAY FIRM.

Capt. McClusky Says "Lyon & Co." Belonged to a Notorious Gang.

Capt. McClusky announced yesterday that he had captured the last of an alleged gang of swindlers who had operated in the United States for some time. During the past year sixteen of this gang were sent to prison. Capt. McClusky says the last two were arrested Tuesday, and he believes by the arrest the Detective Bureau has saved various firms at least $50,000 worth of goods.

The men arrested Tuesday formed the firm of Lyon & Co. of 245 Broadway, where they started business three weeks ago. The men call themselves Henry Morgan, thirty-four years old, a salesman, of 2,306 Southern Boulevard, and R. Klein, thirty, of 139 Norfolk Street. It was discovered three weeks ago that Morgan and Klein had opened the office on Broadway. They called themselves, according to the note and letter heads, shipping and commission merchants. McClusky says they managed to get themselves confounded with the firm of Lyons & Co., at 4 Broadway, a reputable firm. The men sent letters all over the country to all kinds of manufacturers requesting samples of their goods and quotations of prices. They were arrested in the office yesterday. McClusky says that dozens of carloads of goods must now be en route to New York for this firm. The firm has received, Capt. McClusky stated, six sample bicycles from the Elkhart Bicycle Company of Elkhart, Ind.; and a letter showed that half a carload of bicycles is on the way. Two carloads of brooms had been received from the Palmetto Fibre Company of Fredericksburg, Md., McClusky says, besides a carload of bicycles from the Acme Bicycle Company of Acme, Mass., and a carload of cotton twine from J. H. Estes & Co. of Fall River, Mass.

Morgan and Klein were held in $3,000 bail each by Magistrate Crane in the Centre Street Court for examination to-morrow.

Hannigan May Go to Sing Sing To-day.

Ex-Policeman John J. Hannigan will probably go to Sing Sing to-day to serve a term of two years' imprisonment to which he was sentenced by Recorder Goff for having, on Thanksgiving Day, 1897, in a fit of temper shot and wounded little Charles McNally, who was playing football on the street near his home, at One Hundred and Ninth Street and First Avenue. Hannigan was at that time attached to the East Eighty-eighth Street Station House. He was suspended for shooting the boy, but for considerably more than a year continued to draw his pay from the Police Department, and it was by mere chance that his name was discovered to be still on the pay rolls. Hannigan's case, after Recorder Goff's sentence, was taken to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, where the judgment of the lower court was affirmed. The ex-policeman's bondsman yesterday produced him in the Court of General Sessions before Judge Newburger, who committed him to the Tombs.

Tisn't too hot to think, if you're paid for it, is it?

Think of your boy at the end of the Summer wanting another suit.

Think of your pocketbook.

Think of the kind of suits that we usually sell for $14 to $20.

$8 to-day, because made last Spring.

Long-trouser suits for big boys of 15 and 16, whose chests measure 32 to 34 inches.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE WRECK OF THE PARIS.

A London Dispatch Says It Was Due to Capt. Watkins's Error—Officials Will Not Talk.

A special dispatch from London to The Chicago Tribune explains the wreck of the Paris on the Manacles, in the English Channel, as due to a simple error of Capt. Watkins. It is said in the dispatch that Capt. Watkins, on leaving Cherbourg, entered the departure in the log of the Paris "6:35 P. M." The next entry was "Passing Caskets 7:35."

The usual course from Cherbourg, it is said, is due west in order to make Lizard Light. If this light is not made at a certain time, it is customary to change the course and go south of the islands off Cornwall. It is further explained that on the night of the wreck of the Paris it was not possible to do this, as the weather was so misty it was impossible to make out Eddystone Light.

When opposite Eddystone, it is said, Capt. Watkins consulted the log and read the entry of the time of departure from Cherbourg as 7:35 instead of 6:35, the real time, the two numbers coming so close together, and the repetition of the figures "35" confusing him. The consequence was that he calculated that he was about seventeen miles further from the coast of Cornwall than he was. He delayed, therefore, to change the course of the Paris for another hour, when it was too late to turn her safely away from the rocks of the coast. Even as it was, the dispatch says, the disaster might have been averted if the officer on the bridge had ordered the engines put astern immediately upon sighting land. When Capt. Watkins, who had gone below to put on his mackintosh, returned, he attempted to turn the ship, instead of going astern, although he failed by just half a minute to pass the reef.

This dispatch was shown to officials of the American Line yesterday, and they were asked if the assertions made in it were correct, but they refused to say anything about the matter. All that they would say was that their mouths were sealed until the opening of the inquiry that has been ordered to investigate the causes of the disaster. The time of this inquiry has not yet been set.

HAITIANS AT SUB-TREASURY.

$5,000,000 Loan Wanted to Place Country on a Specie Basis.

Visitors at the Sub-Treasury yesterday were four distinguished Haitians, Stephen Lafontant, Financial Minister of the republic; Gen. Salmon La Mothe, ex-Financial Minister; Prof. Edouard Roumaine, and J. Nicolas, the Haitian Consul General of this city. They were accompanied by Col. Emile M. Blum and were received by Deputy Assistant United States Treasurer Maurice L. Muhleman.

One of the objects of the visit of Minister Lafontant is to negotiate a Haitian loan of $5,000,000 at 9 per cent. to run ten years, which is to be secured by receipts on import duties. These dues amount to $4,000,000 annually, and it is proposed to increase them 25 per cent.

Of the financial condition of Haiti Mr. Muhleman said that it was deplorable. The gold premium is from 75 to 100 per cent., and there is a depreciated "rag-money" currency amounting to $4,000,000 and a floating debt of about $1,000,000, on which interest at from 12 to 18 per cent. is exorted. Minister Lafontant wishes to establish a standard of value to be equal to the American gold dollar, with subsidiary coins equivalent to American subsidiary coins, and to wipe out the rag money. To this end a gold loan will be negotiated, and, the transaction consummated, Haiti will be placed on a specie basis.

KILLED BY EXPLODING BEER VAT

Schaehtle Was Fixing a Leak and Was Hurled Across the Room.

By the explosion of a large beer-cooling vat in the brewery of Howard & Childs, at 518 West Thirty-third Street, yesterday, Frederick W. Schaehtle, thirty-four years old, of 350 West Thirty-third Street, lost his life. The head of a vat blew out, deluging him with beer, and bits of wood struck him in the groin, killing him, after throwing him against the opposite wall, about eight feet away. The vat was one of thirty-five large wooden tanks in the cellar of the brewery. Each vat has a capacity of 90 gallons. Schaehtle found one of the vats leaking and began to tinker with the leak. Without warning, the head of the tank, made of wood two and a half inches thick, blew out and into pieces. Schaehtle was knocked senseless.

Charles Smith, who had been at work in the basement, and had gone to help Schaehtle, was about to climb to the top of the tank when the explosion occurred. He was drenched with beer, but was not injured. Schaehtle died in Roosevelt Hospital as soon as he was taken to a ward.

Bigamist Deverman Sentenced.

Max Deverman, alias Julius Deverman, was convicted in Part I. of General Sessions yesterday of bigamy and sentenced by Judge Newburger to four years' imprisonment in Sing Sing. The prisoner's accusers were Rose Kroedler, who says she was married to Deverman on March 7, 1883, and Bertha B. Popper, who declared that the prisoner led her to the altar on Nov. 25, 1895. Deverman was a very crestfallen man as he was led away to the Tombs. The two Mrs. Devermans watched him go with undisguised satisfaction, and, glancing at each other, smiled.

The New York Times Illustrated Magazine of next Sunday, July 2d, will contain a full page portrait of Commodore Alfred Van Santvoord, a pioneer of the Hudson River Steamboat service; scenes of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, July 4th, 1776, in the old Independence Hall, Philadelphia, with portraits of Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin; two pages of capital views of Coney Island; a number of illustrations of the famous Heine Fountain soon to be unveiled in the Borough of the Bronx; portrait of the sculptor Prof. Ernst Herter; page of snap-shots taken at the recent regatta of the New York Yacht Club, including photographs of the yachts Amorita, Elsiemarie, Ariel, Albicore, Vigilant, Steam Yacht Clermont, Drexel Steam Yacht Sultana, and the judges' boat, J. Pierpont Morgan's Corsair; views of some of the most famous mansions in the Colonial days; several series of snap-shots illustrating the street nuisances New York has to endure; view of the house of the Onwentsia Golf Club; a portrait of the club's President, Hobart C. Chatfield Taylor; a short story entitled "The Last Night"; portraits of Jane Harding and Madame Rejane, and many other attractive features.

If you are open to conviction, let us send you one box of fifty

BETWEEN THE ACTS LITTLE CIGARS

to smoke—when you want a short smoke and haven't time for a long one. They are real cigars, but small ones.

They cost so little—only 10c. for 10—that you can try them as well as not. They are for sale anywhere, or we will deliver 50 at your office, club or home for 50 cents.

American Tobacco Co.,
507-529 W. 22d St., New-York City.

"Just As Good, but costs less!" Don't believe any such statement. For the money, none better made than our ready-to-wear

Blue Serge SUITS, $12 to $22,

(lined—half-lined—un-lined),

from indelibly-dyed, wide and narrow wale serges. Perfectly tailored.

Light Blue Madras Negligee Shirts, $1,50,

Zephyr weight. Detachable cuffs.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.,

Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

For Dyspepsia.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Imparts strength, and makes the process of digestion natural and easy.

Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

NEW YORK'S EXPORT TRADE.

Commerce Commission Listens to Reasons Why Grain Shipments from This Port Decrease.

The New York State Commerce Commission, appointed to inquire into the decline of the export trade at this port, met in the room of the Board of Managers in the Produce Exchange yesterday to listen to testimony. Charles A. Schieren presided.

Yale Kneeland, a grain merchant doing business in this city, testified that in 1894 he thought there was a falling off in grain exports from this port. He thought the decrease was due to want of facilities and other considerations at this port. He stated that some of the grain was sent to Boston, Newport News, and other Southern ports for shipment. In speaking of the exports from the Gulf points he said that the grain sent from them came from a region south of Illinois, extending as far West as the Mississippi.

The grain from the West and the Northwest mainly came to New York by way of the lakes. Mr. Kneeland thought that the cheap rates on the lakes had a great deal to do with the grain coming to New York. In his opinion the Canadian Canal had not much to do with the detraction of the grain from New York. He thought that the lines of railroads in the Grand Trunk system worked to send the grain by way of the Canadian Canal. Some people had special rates with the Canal, but he did not.

He stated that the Produce Exchange had been working for a reduction of differentials, but so far as he was concerned, he thought that an abolition of differentials would be a good thing for this city. It was easier for grain to pass the standard in Boston and other ports than in New York. The elevator charge for grain at Buffalo, Mr. Kneeland said, is one-fourth of a cent per bushel. It was seven-eighths of a cent, including cost of storage for ten days and other incidentals, until the beginning of last year. He thought the grain trade in New York had gained materially within the last year or two.

Henry B. Herbert, a grain broker in the Produce Exchange and Chairman of the Canals Committee of the Exchange and of the committee of the Exchange that advocated the abolishment of differentials before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, said that the Philadelphia and Baltimore merchants favored the railroads against New York. He next spoke of the advantages which Boston shippers obtained in the way of favors in insurance and storage rates, constituting a differential against New York. Mr. Herbert asserted that some of the railroads make confidential rates with Boston brokers, and which eliminate the terminal charges. He said, too, that there are arrangements between the railroads and ship owners, whereby the latter got tonnage preferences.

Adjournment was taken to July 7. The Commission held an executive session at its office in THE TIMES building in the morning, and decided to hold a series of public hearings in Buffalo, commencing July 26. As yet no place has been set for these meetings.

Rumors of Truce in Gas War.

Wall Street was full of rumors yesterday to the effect that a truce had been arranged in the local gas war. No official confirmation of these rumors was obtainable. Russell Sage, speaking for the Standard Gas Company, said he doubted the abolity of the other company to undersell his company and live. He said he had learned that the New Amsterdam Company recently found it necessary to borrow a large sum in order to hold up its end in the present war. When the attention of Frank S. Hastings, a Director of the New Amsterdam Gas Company, was called to Mr. Sage's remarks, he

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Fair, warmer; light northwesterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,436. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 81⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40¼c; cash cotton, 6 1-16c.

FOREIGN.—The rioting in Brussels growing out of the contentions in the Chamber of Deputies over the Electoral bill was renewed with increased violence yesterday, and several persons were seriously injured. It is now reported that Dreyfus will not arrive at Brest until this evening. Meanwhile precautions are taken to prevent disorder, and the house in which Mme. Dreyfus is staying is being guarded night and day. In an interview in London, Senator Chauncey M. Depew defended the Administration with reference to the Philippine policy. The Venezuelan Boundary Commission at Paris adjourned yesterday until Wednesday. The Federal Enabling act passed the Legislative Assembly yesterday at Melbourne, Victoria. It is rumored at The Hague that the Czar, dissatisfied with the trend of the Peace Conference, will send a confidential emissary there.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Miss Stanton of Yonkers was married yesterday to R. G. Whittemore, who was out on bail, he having beaten her brother. None of the bride's relatives was present.

Edward F. Croker, Acting Chief of the Fire Department, was yesterday promoted to be Chief of the department without having passed a civil service examination.

For the first time in this country a plant has been established and practically operated for the production of liquefied air. The plant is situated on West Thirty-third Street, in this city, and it is claimed that in time the cost of making the air will be reduced to 2 cents a gallon.

Page 3.

A complete lock-out went into effect yesterday afternoon at Pingree & Smith's shoe factory in Detroit, which employs upward of six hundred people.

The Asphalt Company of America, capitalized at $30,000,000, has been incorporated in New Jersey. Its incorporators say they expect to control all the asphalt in the world.

The fight for supremacy in the Tammany Hall organization in the Ninth Assembly District yesterday assumed a new phase when John C. Sheehan declared his enemies were intimidating voters.

The details of the acquisition of the Boston and Albany system by the New York Central will be discussed and possibly definitely acted upon to-day at a meeting of the Directors of the Vanderbilt line.

J. W. Tayer, who had been ousted from the office of Director of the City Poor in Muskegon, Mich., yesterday shot Mayor Balbirnie, who had refused Tayer reinstatement. Tayer then shot himself and drank carbolic acid.

The writ of habeas corpus obtained by the Hon. James Boothby Burke-Roche to compel his wife to produce their daughter was dismissed by Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court yesterday, both sides having reached an agreement, by which, it is understood, Mr. Burke-Roche will be permitted to see the girl.

Page 4.

Secretary Long yesterday asserted that the cruiser Brooklyn will remain at the navy yard until after the celebration of July 3.

There is a clamor at Washington already for officers' places in the new force of volunteers for the Philippines, but the Adjutant General says no officers are needed.

Gov. Roosevelt said yesterday, both at Albany and in this city, that he was not and is not a candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1900. He favors McKinley, and says he should be renominated.

At the meeting of the National Social and Political Conference, in Buffalo, yesterday, during a speech opposing this country's policy in the East, Admiral Dewey's name evoked no applause from the conference, and some sensational utterances were heard.

Page 5.

The Norwegian steamer Krim, which arrived here from Cuba yesterday, had a case of yellow fever on board.

Mabel F. Green died last night from injuries received earlier in the day in the German-American Insurance Company's building.

Forty-eight members of the Osceola Club who are friendly to Charles A. Welde have resigned on account of disagreement with the Hopper faction.

Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor of Santiago, was the guest of honor at an informal reception given yesterday in the Chamber of Commerce rooms by the Trustees of the Cuban Orphan Fund. He spoke of the conditions in Cuba, and the need of orphan asylums and schools there. Many children, he said, were dying of neglect.

Irving M. Scott, President of the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, builders of the Oregon, Olympia, and other war vessels, is in the city. He talked yesterday of improvements and changes in the building of war vessels, as suggested by the recent war, and told of the progress on the Ohio and Wisconsin, which are now under construction at his works.

Page 7.

Daniel F. Tiemann, New York's oldest ex-Mayor, died yesterday, in his ninety-fifth year.

Page 8.

The winning streak of the New York baseball team was broken yesterday in Chicago, where they were beaten by a score of 17 to 9. The Brooklyns were beaten in Pittsburg.

The Attorney-General of Texas has ruled that corporations which receive charters from other States to do business in Texas have no constitutional or vested right to do business in that State.

Page 14.

The Park Board has decided that automobiles cannot enter Central Park.

The Board of Estimate yesterday adopted a resolution rebuking the Council for holding up bond issues.

The funeral of Thomas P. Walsh was held yesterday morning and was attended by a large number of politicians.

The trial of Francis J. Nulty, charged with the murder of his sweetheart, Mamie Remley, was concluded yesterday, when a verdict of murder in the second degree was rendered.

The Manhattan Railway Company has bought about 120 lots north of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, and the belief is that the corporation intends to extend its line to Yonkers. Its arrangement with the "Huckleberry Road" tends to confirm the opinion that extension is contemplated.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
New Corporations.—Page 8.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 9.

CHAPIN IRON MINE LEASED.

$4,000,000 Paid for Use of the Property for Twenty Years.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Stockholders in the company which owns the famous Chapin Iron Mine, at Iron Mountain, Mich., announce that the property has been leased for a period of twenty years, $4,000,000 being paid for the lease.

The name of the lessee was withheld, but William H. O'Brien said the new controlling interests in the property were held by either the National Steel Company of this city or the Frick-Carnegie interests of Pittsburg.

With this and other deals recently made in Chicago is developed the fact that, with the possible exception of Pittsburg, the greatest iron and steel centre in the United States is Chicago. The market is now practically controlled from this centre by the National Steel Company, the Republic Iron Company, the Federal Steel Company, the American Steel and Wire Company, Brown & Co., and other concerns.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Is the purest natural spring water in the world. —Adv.

Fire! "Unexcelled Fireworks!"
Buy before the rush at Depot, 9 Park Place.—Adv.

CROKER PERMANENT CHIEF

Scannell Advances Him Without Civil Service Examination.

THINKS HE IS THE BEST MAN

Fire Commissioner Declines to Give an Opinion on the Legal Aspects of the Case.

Edward F. Croker, Acting Chief of the Fire Department and nephew of the leader of Tammany Hall, was yesterday promoted by Fire Commissioner Scannell to be Chief of the department. The promotion was made without a civil service examination, although Commissioner Scannell on the day after the application of Chief Hugh Bonner for retirement was filed intimated that he would hold a competitive examination for the place. On that occasion Mr. Scannell said: "I will appoint one of the Deputy Chiefs in this part of the city—Purroy, Gicquel, or Croker. I do not believe any of the others could pass the examination for Chief."

In announcing the promotion of Acting Chief Croker Commissioner Scannell said that he had done so in pursuance of Section 728 of the charter, which reads as follows: "The Fire Commissioner shall have power to select heads of bureaus and assistants and as many officers and firemen as may be necessary, and they shall at all times be under the control of the Fire Commissioner and shall perform such duties as may be assigned to them by him, under such names or titles as he may confer * * * ."

The preceding section of the charter states that the Commissioner shall have power to organize the department into bureaus, one of which shall be charged with the duty of extinguishing and preventing fires, the principal officer of which shall be called the "Chief of Department."

Commissioner Scannell, when asked last night why he had advanced Mr. Croker without a civil service examination, said: "I have appointed Mr. Croker as Chief of the department because I think he is the best man for the place. Mr. Croker has been Acting Chief for nearly two months. During that time he has conducted many tests, including the use of water on high buildings, and I have watched his work carefully. He has proved to my satisfaction that he is possessed of all the qualities which a competent Chief should have. He is young, active, and progressive, and has an excellent record."

"What explanation have you to offer," Mr. Scannell was asked, "for the promotion of Chief Croker without his having passed a civil service examination?"

"I have no more to say," was the reply. "I don't care to give an opinion on the legal aspects of the case."

Chief Croker, when seen, admitted that he had been promoted without a competitive examination, and said that he had no explanation to make in regard to the regularity of his advancement.

On May 1, the day Mr. Croker assumed command of the department as Acting Chief, Commissioner Scannell, in an interview, said that he was of the opinion that he could appoint a permanent Chief under Schedule A of non-competitive offices, but added that he had no desire to conflict with the Civil Service Commission, in whose hands the matter would be until after the regulations for the examinations had been completed. These regulations have been finished and have been submitted to the State Civil Service Commission, along with the rules governing all other municipal departments. As yet they have not been formally approved, but they have been agreed upon, and they will in all probability be promulgated on or before July 6, when the White civil service law goes into effect.

George McAneny, the Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, contended immediately after Mr. Bonner's retiremenet that the permanent Chief could only be selected after a competitive examination, and he intimated that any digression from this contention would only take the matter into the courts for settlement. Neither Mr. McAneny nor any other men prominent in civil service reform could be found last night.

Chief Croker is thirty-six years old and has been in the department for fifteen years. He has been conspicuous for bravery at fires ever since the Winter of 1887, when he rescued a woman from the third-story of a burning house at 34 West Twenty-eighth Street. Six weeks after his appointment in 1884 he was promoted to be assistant foreman; in February, 1886, he was made foreman, and in January, 1893, he was made Chief of the Second Battalion, and on July 2 of last year he became Deputy Chief.

By the promotion of Mr. Croker, Chief of Battalion William Duane becomes Deputy Chief, Acting Chief of Battalion James J. McCarthy becomes Chief of the Fourth Battalion, and Capt. Frank J. Duff of Engine Company No. 5 of Brooklyn becomes Chief of the Twenty-first Battalion.

NO RELATIVE SAW HER WED.

Miss Stanton, Married to R. G. Whittemore, Who Is Out on Bail, He Having Beaten Her Brother.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 29.—Reginald G. Whittemore and Harriette A. Stanton were married in St. Paul's Episcopal Church here to-day by the Rev. Morris Gilbert. None of the bride's relatives was present. She was unattended. She was dressed in white organdie, wore a white hat, and carried a bouquet of sweet peas. She was given away by her godmother, Miss Marie Lilienthal. Following the ceremony the wedding breakfast was served at the home of Miss T. Russel Dawson, at 357 North Broadway.

Mr. Whittemore is at present out on bail for having assaulted the bride's brother. According to the story told in the police court last week, Dr. Stanton, the bride's brother, made some slighting remarks about Mr. Whittemore, and Miss Stanton resented them. For this, she charged, her brother struck her and beat her so severely that a doctor had to attend her. Mr. Whittemore heard of this the following morning, and at once set out to find Dr. Stanton. He met him on North Broadway, and Dr. Stanton was badly battered when Mr. Whittemore was through with him. Dr. Stanton made complaint against Mr. Whittemore, and he was arrested.

ALABAMA FURNACES ARE SOLD.

Eastern Men Buy Large Iron Plant and Railroad at Talladega.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 29.—Eugene Zimmerman, Vice President of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, and others, have bought the Talladega Iron Furnaces, at Talladega, Ala. The consideration was $123,000. The furnace is a fine plant, costing originally $325,000. Mr. Zimmerman already has it under repair, and expects to begin making iron in sixty days. With the furnace property he received 2,000 acres of coal land and 1,000 acres of ore land, some of the best in the State.

The same parties have bought the Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad, running from Talladega to Pell City, a distance of twenty-seven miles, and penetrating a very rich mineral section. Orders have been given to rebuild the bridge over the Coosa River, to enlarge the shops, and to overhaul the roadbed and rolling stock.

Mr. Zimmerman is President and J. Carlsen of New York has been elected Secretary and Treasurer of both the railroad and furnaces. George Dunglinson of Talladega is Assistant Treasurer, G. A. Mattison of Talladega General Superintendent of the Railroad, M. O. Guiss, formerly of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad, Auditor for the railroad, and B. J. Sitton Master Mechanic of the railroad. While the furnace and railroad are owned by the same people, they will be operated separately and have different offices.

To Niagara Falls. The Picturesque "Erie" 4th of July Popular Excursions, $8.00 round trip, good going July 1st, returning on or before July 4th.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Recommended by eminent physicians for purity. —Adv.

NINE LOST IN LAKE ERIE.

The Margaret Olwill's Cargo Shifted in a Storm and She Foundered—Four Survivors.

CLEVELAND, June 29.—In the heavy northeast gale last night, the steamer Margaret Olwill, laden with stone from Kelley's Island to Cleveland, foundered in Lake Erie off Lorain. Nine persons were drowned. Four members of the crew have been picked up by passing steamers and brought into port.

The dead are:

Capt. John C. Braun, his wife and nine-year-old son; Mrs. Cora A. Hitchcock, a passenger, of Cleveland; William Doyle, fireman, of Cleveland; George Heffron, seaman, of Cleveland; Frank Hipp, watchman, of Cleveland; two seamen whose names and residences are unknown.

The rescued are John Smith, first mate, of Cleveland; Alexander McRea, chief engineer, of Cleveland; Luke Schinski, second engineer, of Cleveland, and Duncan Coyle, seaman, of Cleveland.

Smith, McRea, and Schinski were rescued by members of the crew of the steamer Sacramento and taken into Lorain by the tug Cascade. Coyle was picked up by the passenger steamer State of Ohio and landed at Toledo to-day. From the reports of the survivors of the Colwill's cargo of stone shifted while the vessel was laboring in the trough of the sea. Shortly before she went down the rudder chains parted, allowing her to fall off into the trough.

As the helpless craft rose on top of a heavy sea, the stone slid to leeward, the steamer listed heavily, and sank to the bottom. The rescued members of the crew were found floating on the surface of Lake Erie clinging to bits of wreckage. Their rescue was attended by exhibitions of extreme heroism, for a heavy sea was still running when they were picked up.

TOLEDO, June 29.—Duncan Coyle, one of the survivors of the Margeret Olwill, was brought here by the steamer State of Ohio.

Capt. Willoughby of the steamer State of Ohio sighted the wreckage of the Olwill about 5:15 in the morning directly in the course from Cleveland to Toledo. The big steamer immediately put into service her life-saving crew, and after sailing around the wreckage for an hour and a half, Coyle was rescued.

A line was thrown to another man, but he was too weak to take hold of it, and went down in the presence of a large crowd on board the steamer.

DREYFUS TO LAND TO-NIGHT?

Well-Accredited Report at Rennes that the Prisoner Is at Last Nearing France.

RENNES, June 29.—A well-accredited report is in circulation this evening that Capt. Dreyfus will arrive some time to-morrow night.

The house occupied by Mme. Dreyfus last night was guarded by gendarmes all night long, and at daybreak these policemen were succeeded by others. In addition, a giant porter keeps the outer gate locked and barred. No one is allowed to enter without the express permission of Mme. Dreyfus.

PARIS, June 29.—As an example of the Dreyfus rumors current, the Soir, this evening, declared that a high police official, speaking to a friend, said the French Government received information forty-eight hours ago that Dreyfus committed suicide on board the cruiser Sfax, on which he left Devil's Island for France.

WANTS HIS PRESENTS BACK.

A Chicago Swain, Failing to Win His Lady Love, Brings Suit for the Tokens of His Affection.

CHICAGO, June 29.—E. J. Brewer and Mrs. Eva Curtis, former lovers, at one time engaged to be married, but now bitter enemies, stood in the private court of Justice Dooley this afternoon and told stories of their courtship, the many days spent together, the breaking off of the engagement, and the final separation.

Love letters, a bushel of them, were introduced in evidence, and the contents read in the presence of a courtroom full of inquisitive but fashionably dressed young men and women.

Mrs. Curtis is the wife of Dr. John Henry Curtis, who is connected with the staff of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and lives at 46 Southwood Street. She was being sued for a miscellaneous collection of articles received from her former lover, during their courship, the list including everything from a glass of soda water and a street-car ride to an oil stove. The defendant to the suit maintains that she had always been of the impression that the articles were given to her with the good will of her then husband-to-be. That they were in the nature of presents, and she denies being indebted to him to the extent of one cent.

Both parties are well connected. Mrs. Curtis's maiden name was Eva Selleck, and her home was in Knoxville, Ill. She received an excellent education, and was formerly a member of the Faculty of the Dixon College, and taught in the Normal School of that institution.

Brewer is a handsome man, broad shouldered, dresses in the latest style, and looks like a trained athlete. His home is at Ashton, Ill., where his father is the owner of considerable property. The young man is heir to a large estate in the vicinity of Dixon, Ill., and the present suit, he says, is the result of the strict principles his guardians have taught him. He is at present a student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The court took the matter under advisement.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Ex-Representative Kerr Asserts that It Will Be Written by the Friends of Bryan and Silver.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—"There will be a sharp contest," said ex-Representative Kerr of Pennsylvania to-day, "for the control of the Pennsylvania delegation to the next Democratic National Convention. The regular Democracy, the supporters of the Chicago platform, will select the majority of the delegates, in my opinion, but the gold Democrats of Philadelphia and the money centres will make a hard fight for supremacy in the delegation."

Mr. Kerr's attention was called to the recent statements that Col. Guffey, the Democratic National Committeeman from Pennsylvania, had formed an alliance with Mr. Harrity, the Gold Democrat and former National Committeeman.

"I take Col. Guffey's word for it," replied Mr. Kerr, "that he is a supporter of Bryan and the Chicago platform. I will not believe that he has allied himself with any interest which would be inimical to Bryan and free silver."

Mr. Kerr said he was well aware of the gossip regarding the efforts of the Anti-Silver Democrats to control the next National Convention. It was his opinion that possibly the Chicago platform might be modified in some respects, leaving the salient features untouched, but that whatever was done in this direction would be done by the friends of Bryan and silver, and not by their enemies.

"The majority of the Democratic Party will write that platform," he said, "and the majority is for silver and Bryan."

Death Leads to Marriage in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Peter W. Hansen and Jennie V. Tope, both of Racine, Wis., were married here to-day. The bride was the widow of the Rev. J. Tope, a Baptist minister of Racine, who died suddenly sometime ago, from overexertion in riding a bicycle. Mr. Hansen, who was an ex-policeman, was called to sit on the Coroner's jury, which investigated the death. He soon became interested in the young woman, and she in turn found him attractive. The outcome of this romantic attachment was the procuring of the marriage license in Chicago.

A Portrait of Admiral Dewey.
In ten colors, size 14x21, ready for framing, free with next Sunday's Brooklyn Eagle. Price 3 cents. —Adv.

PREACHER DIES IN THE PULPIT.

Tragic Scene at the African Methodist Episcopal Conference in Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 29.—The uncertainty of life was demonstrated to a large congregation of members of St. James's African Methodist Episcopal Church to-night, when the Rev. Joseph S. Thompson of Macedonia Church, Camden, was stricken in the presence of the audience and the assembled clergymen of the Camden District of the New Jersey African Methodist Episcopal Conference at the service marking the close of the district conference in session here for two days. The presence of death nearly precipitated a stampede of the congregation. A number of women fainted or went into hysterics, and the greatest excitement prevailed.

Before the spectators had scarcely begun to appreciate the meaning of the tragic scene enacted before their eyes, the stricken clergyman was dead. A dozen started to pray for the dead man, when some one interrupted and gave out a hymn, and pandemonium reigned.

The Rev. Mr. Thompson, who was one of the ablest colored clergymen in the State, was to have delivered an address at St. James's Church, and this fact in itself served to crowd the edifice, where he had once officiated. He had just begun his address and had uttered but a few words, when without warning he gave a gasp and sank to the floor.

Messengers were at once dispatched for medical aid, but the stricken man lived only a few minutes. Mr. Thompson, who was a man of about sixty-five years, had been suffering from heart trouble for some time, and heart disease was pronounced the cause of his sudden death.

The Rev. Mr. Thompson was for a number of years pastor of St. James's Church here. He was very active in promoting the welfare of his people, and during his pastorate enlarged and greatly improved the church edifice and property.

When he was assigned to Macedonia Church, Camden, early in the present year, he left his Atlantic City charge the most prosperous colored congregation in the city and one of the most prosperous in South Jersey.

OPPOSITION TO GOEBEL.

Newspapers, Politicians, Clergy, and Corporations Are Arrayed Against the Kentucky Nominee.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 29.—Every indication points to a big bolt in the Democratic Party long before the November election, as leading Democrats to-day declared themselves against William Goebel, the Democratic nominee.

Many of the leading Democratic newspapers, such as The Louisville Post, Louisville Dispatch, Henderson Journal, Owensborough Inquirer, Lexington Herald, and Owen News, are opposing Goebel. They contain scathing editorials to-day against the nominee, declaring his nomination was stolen from a rump convention, and that Democrats are in nowise bound to vote for him.

Emmett Orr of Owen County says that county, which has always given 2,000 and more Democratic majority, will give a majority this Fall against Goebel. George Alexander, prominent in Louisville as a leading Democrat, says that city will give 20,000 Republican majority at the regular election. Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, although his brother, Robert, is on the Democratic ticket as candidate for Attorney General, will not support Goebel. He says Goebel is not the choice of the Democrats, and no self-respecting Democrat can vote for him after he has obtained the nomination by theft.

A leading Baptist minister at the Baptist Association exhorted his fellow-Christians to vote against Goebel, because he opposed local option bills. Insurance companies and railroads will oppose him, as will all corporate wealth.

THE DISARMAMENT PROBLEM.

Rumored that the Czar Will Send a Confidential Emissary.

LONDON, June 30.—The correspondent of The Times at The Hague says:

"The naval and military sub-commissions will to-morrow (Friday) scatter to the four winds the last vestige of doubt and illusion as regards disarmament.

"A rumor has been in circulation to-day, which I am unable to confirm, that Emperor Nicholas, displeased at the trend things have taken, has dispatched a confidential emissary to Berlin, who will afterward come here to take part in the conference."

Sir Julian Pauncefote's Plans.

LONDON, June 30.—The correspondent of The Standard at The Hague telegraphs that he has had an interview with Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador to the United States and head of the British Delegation at the Peace Conference, and been assured by him that he intends to retire from the Washington Embassy in April next. The correspondent says: "Sir Julian will stay in England after the Conference until October, unless the Alaskan affair calls him to Washington earlier. He thinks that some agreement outside of the Conference might be possible with a view of stopping the growth of navies, and that no power is likely to increase its military strength unless threatened with war."

BOSTON PASTOR CALLED SOUTH.

Rev. Dr. E. Y. Mullins Elected President of a Baptist Seminary.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 29.—Dr. E. Y. Mullins of the Newton Centre Baptist Church, Boston, was to-day elected to the Presidency of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, to succeed Dr. Whitsett, resigned. The election of Dr. Mullins was unanimous. Although pastor of a church in New England, Dr. Mullins is a Southerner by birth, and it was not until the past few years that he was called to Massachusetts. He is a native of Mississippi. He was at one time pastor of Lee Street Baptist Church at Baltimore, and has also been Associate Corresponding Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention.

HONEST WOMEN IN CHICAGO.

Mrs. McCormick and Her Daughter File Big Tax Schedules.

CHICAGO, June 29.—It would require a long search through the tax records of this country to find a mother and daughter who together had filed schedules for personal property aggregating $2,653,900, yet this is the joint contribution of Mrs. Nettie F. McCormick, widow of Cyrus H. McCormick, and Mrs. Emmons Blaine, her widowed daughter.

Mrs. McCormick filed a schedule at the Assessor's office to-day for personal property, exclusive of bank stock and stock held in Illinois corporations, aggregating $1,000,000. Mrs. Blaine of 344 Erie Street, however, still holds the record in Cook County, having filed a personal property schedule on June 17 for $1,563,000. Mrs. McCormick is second on the list of taxpayers on the personal property side. The reason assigned by Mrs. McCormick for the delay in filing her schedule was that she had been in California.

The McCormick "fad," as it is called in the Assessor's office, was the subject of considerable comment, and tax officials declare that if the pace is followed by other property owners there will be no question concerning the success of the new revenue law.

A Destructive Fire in Malden.

MALDEN, Mass., June 29.—The building occupied by the Boston Moulding Company, in Franklin Street, was burned late this afternoon, and the fire spread so rapidly by reason of the inflammable nature of the construction material and contents that several small buildings in the vicinity were also burned. The losses aggregate $25,000.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Pure, sparkling, delicious. Telephone 118 Cortlandt.—Adv.

LIQUID AIR MADE HERE

Plant Now Operated for the First Time in This Country.

THE COST GREATLY REDUCED

Believed that in Time the Air Can Be Made for 2 Cents a Gallon—Its Various Uses Explained.

For the first time in this country a plant has been established and practically operated for the production of liquefied air, or liquid air, as it is called commercially. This plant has been devised and constructed under the direction of Oscar P. Ostergren and Moriz Burger, and is located at 531 West Thirty-third Street. It is capable, with 100 horse power, developed by steam, of manufacturing about 1,500 gallons of liquefied air in twenty-four hours, or about a gallon a minute. Its practical success is demonstrated by the two facts that it can produce liquefied air, comparing equal expenditure of power, three times as rapidly as the best apparatus devised by Prof. Linde of Munich, and at a cost of about one-third. The cost of liquefying air by the Ostergren process is also about one-third of the cost by the process used by Charles E. Tripler of this city.

Mr. Ostergren and Mr. Burger have been working at their process for about three years, and have now perfected it, in so far as the device itself is concerned, although they expect to improve the machinery so as to reduce further the cost of manufacturing the liquefied air from 6 to 8 cents a gallon, as at present, to about 2. This can be done, according to both, by the use of the best engines, instead of the uneconomic engines they are now using. Even when the liquefied air is reduced to a cost of 2 cents a gallon, it will then be considerably more costly than an equal power of steam, but its exceeding portability will enable it to be used economically as a power, just as electricity is used now, and with greater advantages than electricity or compressed air. Both of the inventors of the process have had previous experience in this line. Mr. Ostergren is a well-known inventor, and Mr. Burger studied the process of manufacturing liquefied air under Prof. Linde in Munich, three years ago.

The machinery and the process for the compression and cooling of the air are the work of Mr. Ostergren, while the liquefier, which is claimed to be a vast improvement upon the liquefiers used by Prof. Tripler and Prof. Linde, is the joint work of Mr. Ostergren and Mr. Burger.

THE APPARATUS AT WORK.

Yesterday morning the apparatus of Ostergren and Burger was producing liquefied air at the rate of one gallon a minute, and a large number of experiments were made for the purpose of photographing them for an illustrated paper. More than 200 gallons were manufactured and wasted in this way. In the afternoon, while the experiments were continuing, the steam engine got a hot journal and the experiments had to be stopped. The engine will be running again to-day, however, and the company, which is known as the Liquid Air and Refrigerating Company of New York, will resume the production of liquefied air.

The object of the manufacture of liquefied air in such quantities, before it is used practically as a refrigerant or as a motor, is merely to demonstrate its practicability for commercial use. Heretofore the cost of liquefying air has been prohibitive from the tremendous cost of the laboratory experiment of Prof. Dewar—something like $2,500 a gallon—to the cost of 20 cents a gallon, as shown by the larger experiments of Mr. Tripler. But when it can be produced, as shown by Ostergren and Burger, at a cost of only 6 to 8 cents a gallon, with rough apparatus, or 2 to 3 cents with perfected apparatus, its commercial future is considered assured, both as a refrigerant and as a motive power.

President Morton of Stevens Institute says in an article in The Stevens Institute Indicator for April that a gallon of liquefied air is equal to only three-fourths horse power for an hour, and declares that the expensiveness of liquefied air will prevent it seriously competing with steam, which costs only 1 cent per horse power for one hour. Mr. Ostergren does not agree with either of these statements. He said yesterday that he has demonstrated, in the first place, that he can manufacture liquefied air at a cost of 2½ cents a gallon, or perhaps 2 cents a gallon, and, in the second place, the power of a gallon of liquefied air is not three-fourths horse power, but one and one-half horse power. He says that the heating of the liquefied air from a temperature of 350 degrees below zero to the temperature of atmospheric air, or, say, 70 degrees above zero, will develop three-fourths horse power, but that this air, by being retained in its compressed state, is still available for use as a power and will develop about three-fourths horse power more.

ITS GREAT PORTABILITY.

According to this theory a gallon of liquefied air, at a cost of 2½ cents, is equal to one and a half horse power for one hour. An equal amount of steam power would cost 1½ cents, as against 2½ cents; a discrepancy that will not, in the opinion of Mr. Ostergren, work against the use of liquefied air as a motive power on street cars, automobiles, &c. Its great portability will make it, he says, more valuable than electricity or compressed air.

Mr. Ostergren does not agree with Mr. Tripler in the theory that one gallon of liquefied air will produce three or more gallons of the same material. He says that the loss of power by friction, &c., is still very great, at least 50 per cent. If he were to start with a certain quantity of liquefied air in his engines, using it in place of steam, for the purpose of generating more liquefied air, he says he would not be able to produce more than one-half of the quantity of material he would be using as a power. The cooling process, which Mr. Tripler considers as a pure gain from nature, Mr. Ostergren says costs as much as it is worth; that is, that you cannot get something for nothing. The liquefied air that is used for cooling other compressed air prior to the process of liquefaction, is heated thereby, and more expenditure of force is necessary to compress and cool it. The best results, he says, will show a loss of at least 50 per cent.

HOW THE AIR IS MANUFACTURED.

In the process used by Mr. Ostergren, the atmospheric air is subjected to a compression of 1,200 pounds to the square inch, and is thereby reduced to a temperature of between 300 and 400 degrees Fahrenheit. This temperature is reduced to about 70 degrees by passing it through pipes cooled by water. It is then further reduced in the liquefier by the cooling effect of expanding air from a compression of 1,200 pounds to the square inch to about 300 or 400 pounds to the square inch. This reduces it to 312 degrees, at which point liquefaction begins.

The liquefier is the essential feature of the process. Mr. Ostergren thus describes the operation of this apparatus: "Air in a compressed and partially cooled form is received in a stand pipe, whence it passes through a series of coils to a collector. From the collector it is expanded into a chamber, through a valve, and a portion passes through small ports into a second chamber, and through a second series of coils, to a discharge pipe. Upon opening a valve connected with this discharge pipe a certain portion of the highly compressed and intensely cold air expands into the receiver or under-cooler, when liquefaction takes place, and the liquefied air passes to the bottom of the receiver, to be drawn off by a cock. That portion of the air which does not liquefy after passing the valve passes through small ports into a chamber, and thence into the collector, to go again through the system. The return passage of the air produces an intense coldness in the outgoing channels through which it passes, and as these completely surround the incoming spiral and act through contact directly on the metal wall of the same, it has an exceedingly effective action on the incoming current of compressed air in lowering its temperature."

The process is so thorough that the liquefied air has been reduced in the liquefier to a temperature of 400 degrees, when it approaches a solid state and becomes snow.

ITS POSSIBLE USES.

As to the uses of liquefied air, Mr. Ostergren says that it has two inviting fields—as a refrigerant and as a motor. "As a refrigerant," he says, "it has manifold advantages. Its production is cheap and it is dry, absolutely pure, free from obnoxious smell, and will be more desirable than any other refrigerant used. It can be used in many places where the present known refrigerants cannot be used efficiently and satisfactorily, such as for cooling rooms, for use in hospitals, and so on, and there is no reason that I can discover why it should not supplant ice, not only as a refrigerant in places where ice cannot be successfully used, but also in the domestic household and in freight and passenger cars."

Mr. Ostergren is now devising a system for cooling dwelling houses and hospitals by distributing liquefied air by means of a fan. This device will be thoroughly tested this Summer.

As to its use as a cheap and convenient motor power, he says:

"It has a large expansive force and can be utilized with machinery of light construction, and will have the great advantage of not being destructive to the machinery to which it is applied and with which it is used, as other motor powers are. I am building a motor now, which will be completed shortly, and will test its efficiency in this respect."

MAY BE USED AS AN EXPLOSIVE.

Mr. Ostergren points out that there are many other uses to which liquefied air may be put.

"It has already been demonstrated," he says, "that liquid air mixed with carbon or any volatile substance becomes a powerful explosive. Quite extensive experiments have been made abroad with it in this line, and at this time where the Simplon Tunnel is being built through the mountains in Switzerland, they are building a Linde machine at each end of the tunnel, for the purpose of furnishing liquid air necessary to provide the explosive for constructing the tunnel. In a recent formula given for the use of liquid air as an explosive, the result of some experiments in Austria, it is discovered that 12 gallons of liquid air used as an explosive is equivalent to a ton of dynamite."

Dynamite now costs in this city $220 a ton. Twelve gallons of liquefied air will cost about $1.

A short while ago, when Nordenfeld, the Swedish gun maker, was in this city he said that liquefied air is the coming explosive for shells in large guns. Mr. Ostergren has devised a shell in which liquefied air is mixed with charcoal and used as an explosive. A cap at the end of the shell explodes, when the shell strikes its objective, and fires the charge. This shell will be tested soon. Both Germany and Austria are experimenting in the same field, and each claims to have succeeded in utilizing the new force as a powerful and satisfactory explosive.

TO HARNESS LIQUID AIR.

A Chicagoan Claims to Have a Practical Plan to Use It.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Harnessing liquid air so that it will be available for commercial purposes is the problem which J. F. Brady of 2,690 Ashland Avenue claims to have solved. Patents on the receptacles have been secured in this country and are pending in the European countries. Mr. Brady has returned from New York and Washington, where he was in consultation with Charles Tripler and Capt. Zalinski, inventor of the dynamite gun used on the Vesuvius, in relation to this and other inventions.

The device which it is claimed will hold liquid air for a considerable time is being used by Mr. Tripler at present. It consists of a six-gallon copper tank, provided with a safety valve. Around this is a coat of wool packing, incased in another copper cask, also provided with a safety valve. Then comes another coat of wool packing, incased in turn by a steel cask, provided with a safety valve, as the others. The top screws into the vessel.

The intense cold of the liquid air—312 degrees below zero—causes such a contraction of the copper that the top of the vessel has to be subjected to the same intense cold in order to make the threads fit into the threads in the vessel proper.

By this device it is possible, according to the inventor, to contain the liquid air with perfect safety for a period long enough to make possible its use on transatlantic steamers, if the liquid air were used for power, instead of steam. A mercury thermometer is affected at a distance of fifty feet from one of these casks, the mercury dropping perceptibly. Two of these casks have been made in Mr. Brady's private workshop.

WAS BUNKOED INTO WEALTH.

Miss Douglas Thought She Bought a Poor Mine, Found a Bananza.

DENVER, June 29.—Anna S. Douglas of New York thought she had been bunkoed when she was led to invest $5,000 in the Lafayette Claim, on Bull Hill. When she visited Cripple Creek last year she was induced to make the purchase by the smooth tongue of "Paddy" Malloy, who procured and delivered a bond and lease on the property, for $30,000, with the cash payment mentioned. Miss Douglas had Malloy arrested, and tried to recover her money, but the deal was regular, and she had to become a miner.

She and her friends are the chief stockholders in the Princess Alice, and to even up their loss let in a few Pennsylvania friends. Now they have the best mine in camp, and a carload of ore that runs all the way from $10,000 to $100,000 a ton is waiting shipment. The ore was found on the seventh level, where the vein is eight feet wide, assaying across the face from $10,000 to $70,000. The strike was kept quiet until to-day, when the stock, which had been nominally quoted, jumped from 13 cents to 30 cents. Now the sellers are kicking themselves.

TOO MUCH CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Chicago Man's Neighbors Say It Sent Him to the Asylum.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Alexander B. Stevens, an old and prominent resident of Washington Heights, was adjudged insane to-day by a jury in the court presided over by Judge Jones at the Detention Hospital. Mr. Stevens was committed to the new asylum at Watertown. The defendant is engaged in the coal and lumber business, and his wife says that constant worry over financial matters is responsible for his condition.

The evidence showed that some years ago Mr. Stevens's son died, and the shock of that loss seriously affected his health and made him melancholy. His neighbors declare that Christian Science played an important part in his mental derangement, saying he has been a student of the theory for some time, and that the knowledge thus acquired seemed greatly to affect his mind. Several weeks ago Mr. Stevens attended a convention of Christian Scientists in Boston, and since his return, it is asserted, he has failed rapidly.

Patent Owner Asks Big Damages.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Damages amounting to $2,000,000 are asked in a suit filed in the United States Circuit Court to-day by John J. Albright of New York against the Western Paving and Supply Company of Chicago. The litigation arises from alleged infring

is a display of fireworks, and nearly every yacht in the harbor is not only brilliantly illuminated, but is adding to the display of fireworks that lights up the sky almost as brightly as did the electrical display of the night before.

The town is simply Harvard crazy. The Yale contingent has gone back to New York with pockets empty, spirits depressed, and countenances downcast. New London is happy because the Harvard boys, unable to get back to Cambridge to celebrate there, must perforce stay here to spend their money. The result of the races is just what the thrifty New London burghers wanted, as none of the money stays here when Yale wins. So they rejoice while they rake in the cash of the Harvard boys.

THE FOUR-OARED RACE.

As if the morning postponement were not enough to ruffle the tempers of the crowd, there was some sort of trouble before the first of the races, that for the four-oared shells. Both Yale and Harvard had rowed over to Gales Ferry, where a couple of white flags marked the starting point for both the four-oared race, which was over the two-mile stretch to a point opposite the navy yard, and for the university race. Both crews were at the stake boats at 3:35 o'clock. Harvard's four had rowed across the river from Red Top to find the Yale four under the shadows and hugging the east shore. Hardly had the Harvard men reached there when the Yale four swept around and pointed their shell for their boathouse.

What the trouble was the referee would not deign to inform the waiting and grumbling people in the observation train, who sat sweltering in the sun, with no breeze to speak of to cool their heated heads and bodies. When Yale disappeared from view the Harvard four returned to quarters, where they left their shell, just as the freshman shell started down to the navy yard in tow of their launch. While they were doing this the referee's launch came up the river, and after going over to the Yale quarters returned to a point near the stake boat. Just then the big excursion steamer Block Island came down from Norwich and kicked up such a wash that the Harvard boys had to lift their shell out of the water to save it from being smashed. Later it was learned that the cause of the delay was the breaking of No. 2's outrigger in the Yale shell.

THE START.

At 4:05 o'clock both crews again put in an appearance and headed for their stake boats. Yale had the inside course, nearest the New London side of the river, and was first to take her place at the stake boat. She was there but a few seconds before the Harvard boys backed up to their stake boat. Getting position was done quickly, and there was no delay before Referee Meikleham was ready to shoot his pistol and send the two crews away on their journey.

The start was made with a great splashing of the water. Harvard, however, got a firmer hold on it on their second stroke. The third and fourth strokes started the Harvard shell well on its journey before the Yale quartet had settled down to business. Before twenty strokes had been rowed Harvard's shell was nearly a length in front of Yale's. At forty strokes open water was between them.

That start had settled the race, for Harvard's shell was never reached at any part of the journey. Before a half mile had been covered the Harvard shell was four or five lengths in the van, the men rowing a stroke of about thirty-three to the minute and Yale about thirty, the boys in blue splashing badly then, as they had done almost from the start.

HARVARD'S EASY VICTORY.

Then began a procession, and all elements of a race were lost. Harvard settled down to a stroke of thirty to thirty-two to the minute, Yale rowing a trifle faster, but without getting any very great power into their blade work. Before the Harvard shell reached the mile flags she had increased her lead to eight lengths, and that advantage she never lost. The Harvard men simply settled quietly to their work, and pulled steadily to the end of the journey, while the Yale boys spurted, or tried to do so, in response to the calls of their coxswain. But there was not the speed in the four to enable them to catch the wearers of the crimson, whose adherents on the observation train and on the few craft up the river almost split their throats in honor of their first victory of the day, with a never-ceasing cannonade of Harvard cheers.

The race finished just below the old Navy Yard, where the judges' steamer waited for the arrival of the crews. She fired a gun as each one passed the imaginary line, and so declared the race at an end. The freshman crews of both colleges were there waiting to start for their race, and the Harvard freshmen were filled with joy when they saw their crew at the head of the procession. They danced in their launch, hugged one another, and gave long-drawn Harvard cheers with such strength and vigor that those on the observation train heard them. The Harvard sympathizers answered with snap and vim, and at once began cheering the Harvard freshman crew, urging them on to repeat the victory of the fours.

The time of the fours was 10:51 for Harvard and 11:06 for Yale, the fifteen seconds of time between the crews representing about eight boat lengths.

The technical details of the race follow:

STROKE.

	Yale.	Harvard.
Start	36	36
Half mile	34	32
Mile	36	32
Mile and a half	36	33
Finish	37	36

TIME.

	Yale.	Harvard.
Half mile	2:52	2:42
Mile	5:43	5:28
Mile and a half	8:21	8:00
Finish	11:06	10:51

THE FRESHMAN RACE.

Hardly had the members of the four-oared crews stopped their work and begun to paddle out of the lane before the two freshman crews were in their shells, stripped to the waist. A bronzed and handsome lot of young fellows they were, and they took their sweeps in hand, and with all the eagerness and anxiety of youth pulled for the stake boats. Harvard's lads were flushed with hope brought about by the victory of their college in the fours. Yale's freshmen were dogged, and determined to wipe out the stain left by defeat on the beloved blue of their university.

The youngsters were all very like dogs just slipped from their leashes as they laid to their oars prepared to do all in their power for a victory for their college and honor for themselves. Quick to get to the positions at the stake boats, they were so anxious for the fight that they both broke away before the word to go was given.

When Mr. Meikleham fired his pistol for a start the Yale lads sent their shell away on a jump. But the Harvard boys were not quite ready for the signal and Yale had rowed but two strokes before the hands of Nos. 6 and 7 shot into the air with a cry of "Not ready." The shrill whistle of the referee's boat brought the Yalensians to a stop, but not until they had pulled some twenty strokes and were under good headway. They came back at last, however, acting as if they didn't like that sort of thing at all. One of Harvard's boys had slipped his seat from the slides and was floundering helplessly about, the reason for the delay and the false start.

STARTED AT LAST.

Again the crews lined up, and this time they got away in good shape, both taking the water in excellent style and each pulling a stroke of about thirty-two to the minute. Harvard had a bit the better of it for the first twenty strokes, but they could not more than get a lead of about one-eighth the length of their shell. Then the Yale boys had got settled, and at the end of a quarter mile the bow of the Yale boat was in front of the razorlike prow of the Cambridge shell.

The Yale men on the train set up a shout of encouragement and things began to take on a decidedly blue tinge. Both crews rowed in remarkably good form for freshmen, and every stroke told well in sending the boat through the water. Yale gained a trifle at each stroke, and kept moving to the front from the quarter-mile point until the flags that marked the half-mile were passed. Then they had a lead of a length. Both coxswains were shouting through the megaphones strapped to their faces and giving all the encouragement in their power to the young men straining at their oars. The boys responded with vim, and the youngsters from Harvard rowed with as much determination when the second half-mile was begun as if they were in the lead instead of a length to the bad, and losing perhaps an inch at every stroke.

Just after the mile flag was passed the Harvard boys were called on for a spurt, the policy of the crew evidently being to do their most effective work before the next half mile mark was reached, just before entering the lane made by the yachts. They did it, too. The stroke was hit up to 34 for a short distance and then rushed up as high as 36. It proved to be good policy, for the shell began slowly but surely to close the gap between her and the Yale boat. Yale responded gamely, and for a time it looked as if the Harvard boys would be forced to their sprinting line as their rivals. But the effort was a failure, because with the increased stroke they lost power in their blade work, and splashed the water that should have been both caught and left cleanly. Still, in spite of this ragged work they were nearly a length to the good when the last half mile flags were reached.

YALE'S BAD LUCK.

Then there came to them a bit of very hard luck. In spite of the imperative order of the officers of the revenue marine that the draw of the railroad bridge should not be opened after 5 o'clock, the New Haven Railroad officers disobeyed it. They opened the drawbridge to let the steamers City of Lowell and Glen Island through. The former made no trouble, but the Glen Island, coming through, as she did, just before the race was being finished, came deliberately up on the outside of the course, making a big wash with her reckless paddle wheels, which kept churning in spite of the orders of the Government and local officers for her to desist. The result was that the wash from her wheels caught the fragile shell of the Yale lads and set it to tossing about in dangerous fashion. This threw the crew out of its stroke, and the men splashed the water and did about as bad and as slovenly rowing as would a lot of greenhorns under similar circumstances. This was the opportunity for Harvard, and they were not slow to take advantage of it.

"Yale is going to pieces. Hit it up hard!" shouted Coxswain Boothby through his megaphone. The boys did what they were told, and before the Yale lads could get settled to their stroke again and land their boat on an even keel Harvard had not only caught them, but had got a lead of half a length. There was now but a quarter of a mile further to go, and in that quarter the youngsters knew no rest. They rowed every ounce of strength in their arms and legs out of them, and made their shell fairly fly through the water. Whistles screeched, horns blew, guns boomed, crackers exploded, men and women cheered, and the plucky Yale boys strained every muscle to the utmost to avert the defeat staring them in the face.

HARVARD FINISHES FAR AHEAD.

It was a plucky but futile effort for the wielders of the blue-bladed oars. The lead they had lost they could not recover. Instead, Harvard kept creeping up on them, and in the last half mile not only gained the length lost between the start and the third half mile, but increased it so that at the finish they were three lengths and a half in front of Yale.

The official time was 9:33½ for Harvard and 9:40 for Yale. This time is the record for the course. The previous record was made by the Columbia freshmen in 1891, in exactly the time made by the losing crew in this race—9:40.

This record, however, does not stand in American intercollegiate rowing, as the time made in the triangular freshman race, between Cornell, Yale, and Harvard, at Poughkeepsie in 1897, was: Yale freshmen, 9:19½; Harvard freshmen, 9:26; Cornell freshmen, 9:29.

At the close of the freshman race indignation at the offense of the Glen Island was so pronounced that the referee and other officials, with those of the revenue cutter Dexter, instituted an investigation. As a result it was found that the New London Regatta Committee was absolutely blameless. Those responsible for the disregard of Government orders will, it is said, be called to account. The blunder marred and possibly changed to some extent the result of the race. Impartial observers, however, believe that Yale could not have won under any circumstances. The Harvard freshmen were pulling strongly and smoothly previous to the interference and their shell was traveling at a rate which promised to dispose of the Yale lead.

Following is the official record of the freshman race:

STROKE.

	Yale.	Harvard.
Start	36	36
Half mile	36	36
Mile	36	34
Mile and a half	36	34
Finish	37	36

TIME.

	Yale.	Harvard.	No. of Lengths L'd.
Half mile	1:49	1:52	Yale 1 length
Mile	4:35	4:38	Yale 1 length
Mile and a half	7:02	7:04	Yale ⅝ length
Finish	9:40	9:33½	Harvard 2½ lengths

THE 'VARSITY RACE.

Flushed by two victories, Harvard men were now simply wild with enthusiasm. The rival observation trains were clouds of crimson as they moved out of the New London Station for the sides of the course. It must have been either that two-thirds of the people in town were from Boston and Cambridge, or otherwise Harvard sympathizers, or else a big portion of the floating contingent were, like the floating voter, bound to be on the winning side. At all events, the crimson flags and streamers, the Harvard rooters, and the crowds swinging the crimson toy balloons, were largely dominant on either train. One car on each train had been taken entirely by Harvard "rooters," and every man waved from a slight switch a crimson balloon. It was a novel and a very funny sight, even for a Yale-Harvard regatta day.

Harvard's adherents let no minute pass from the starting of the trains until they reached the starting point five miles up the river without filling the air with the college cry. Yale men answered defiantly each time, and the shouts echoed and re-echoed among the hills on either bank of the river. And so, amid the shouting, the cars carried their thousands up to Gale's Ferry to see the start for the great event of the day, the four-mile eight-oared race between crews representing the great rival universities of the New England States.

Passengers in the eastern shore train had an unexpected pleasure as they passed Red Top, the quarters of the Harvard crews. Seated on the lawn in front of the temporary home of the Harvard men was a brass band that had been brought up from town by some enthusiastic graduates to serenade the victorious four and freshmen. "There'll be a hot time in the old town to-night" was the tune it played. "You bet there will be a hot one if the 'Varsity boys also win!" shouted a hundred Harvard enthusiasts when they heard the music. "And there won't be any town that can stand the heat" came in answer from a sturdy and leather-lunged fellow who was covered with crimson badges, had a crimson feather in his hat, moved the biggest crimson flag on the train, and had a pretty fair load of crimson whisky "between decks."

CHEERS FOR THE CREWS.

With both trains in sight of the starting point and neither crew on the water, the enthusiasts found vent for their feelings by shouting back and forth across the river greetings as between friends and shouts of defiance as between rivals. Only exhaustion made the men stop their shouting and screeching. The hour set for the race was 5:30. No college race is ever started at the hour set, and this one was no exception to the rule.

It was 6:30 o'clock before a great shout from the Yale adherents announced that the eight from New Haven was on the water and ready for business. Those on the west side saw them first, and great was the welcome given to them. A minute or two later they came in sight of the other crowd, and the welcome was redoubled. Those shouts created a sensation at Red Top. While they were at their heartiest, the Harvard boys came out of their boathouse with their shell on their shoulders. This was launched quickly, and then eight reddened and bronzed young giants picked their long sweeps from the float and carefully stepped into the frail shell that was to bear them either to victory or defeat. That gave the Harvard crowds their chance, and the shouts for fair Harvard made the woods ring and the waters ripple as the great volume of sound swept up toward Norwich.

Ten minutes from the time of the appearance of the Yale men in their shell both crews were at their stake boats under the shadow of the trees on the bluff opposite the Yale quarters. It took but five minutes for the crews to get to their places and sit ready for the word. The water was in perfect condition, smooth as a lake, and with the ebb tide running out at its swiftest and strongest in a current that could not help but materially assist in carrying the crews down to the big bridge where their six months of training would be at an end and where victory awaited some one.

YALE LEADS AT THE START.

With the sharp crack of the referee's pistol both crews took the water. There was no perceptible difference in the start, for both crews were a trifle ragged, and, failing to get a good grip on the water, splashed considerably and feathered slightly on their recovery. For an instant it looked as if Harvard would forge to the front at the outset. But her advantage, if she had any on the start, was of a temporary character. Twenty strokes had given Yale a slight advantage, twenty more a perceptible one. But both crews had settled down to hard work, and they swung low, dipped hard, and sawed wood in earnest. Every stroke told.

Yale could not get away from the Harvard shell, but her adherents were almost frantic when the half-mile flags being reached, it could be told with certainty that she had the lead by a half length. The Yale men were just a second in front of Harvard in passing the red, white, and blue emblems that snapped defiantly in the slight breeze that blew down the river to help the crews along. Both strokes had been set at 32, and were held at that to this point. Then Higginson, the Harvard stroke, increased it a bit in the hope of enabling his men to be first at the trio of flags a half mile further away. They responded gamely, Yale, too, increasing her stroke, but with the increase came a loss of power, as was noticed under the same conditions with the freshmen.

HARVARD BEGINS TO GAIN.

And so it was that the boys from Boston began to gain on those from New Haven. For nearly an eighth of a mile after the crews had once more got on even terms they had held their positions, rowing stroke for stroke. It was a game and pretty struggle while it lasted. But finally the Harvard muscle began to tell, and the Harvard shell forged to the front an inch at each stroke, until the mile flags were reached. Then the conditions were completely reversed over those at the end of the half mile, and Harvard's shell was by the flags just one second, or a third of a boat's length, before Yale's prow touched the water between them.

Then the Harvard men on the trains became almost demoniacal in their joy. They shouted and sang and hugged one another and made the air jubilant with their cries and the fronts of the trains crimson with waving flags. Harvard, thus encouraged by cries from the shore, redoubled their energies on the water. Their oars dipped rhythmically. Power fairly oozed from the ends of their crimson blades, and the muscles of the eight stood out, while the perspiration rolled in shining beads from their bodies in their determined and desperate struggle for an advantage that should be effective and permanent. They obtained all they aimed for. At the mile and a half they had got their shell so that their stern post was exactly opposite the Yale prow. There was a good length's lead. Then they settled to a long, sweeping stroke, slower than Yale's by two or three to the minute, but far more effective.

THE CRIMSON IMPROVES ITS LEAD.

When they passed the navy yard, the Harvard men had increased their lead until there was also a length of clear water between the two shells, and 7 seconds of time.

"Harvard has got the race, sure," was the cry on all sides, except from some of the veteran oarsmen of Harvard, who had themselves been up against Yale in previous years. "Wait for that next mile and that confounded Yale sand they talk about," said these. But Yale sand, while it was once effective, was of no account this time. Yale's men bent to their work with renewed vigor, but there was something the matter with Yale's stroke. It did not send the boat zipping through the water in the old-time style. Harvard gradually increased her lead, until she entered on the last mile of the race, 9 seconds, or three boats' lengths, ahead of the Yale shell.

Nothing but an accident could now apparently wrest the victory from the Cambridge lads. They were rowing steadily, sturdily, splendidly. Their blades, swung in unison, struck the water sharply and cut clearly, and the stroke was carried through to the end, so that every ounce of power was utilized to the best advantage. Victory was about to perch on her banner once more, after long years of desertion.

VICTORY NEARLY LOST.

Suddenly an unexpected danger loomed up. Harvard and the west course, as has been stated, and on that side of the lane, in addition to the anchored yachts, were two score of rowboats and tiny naphtha launches. Into the thickest of these the Harvard's shell was headed, and it looked as if either the fate of the Wisconsin crew at Poughkeepsie were to be repeated, or else that the Harvard shell would be wrecked by collision. There was but a quarter of a mile further to go. Whistles screeched warnings to the rowboats and launches, and men shouted at those who had gotten out of the line into the racing water.

There was a great scurrying among these craft, and at last, and not a moment too soon, Coxswain Wadleigh swung his shell further out into the lane almost into Yale's water, and so escaped the collision that seemed so imminent. The coolness of the boy at this critical moment saved the day for Harvard. The shell, propelled with all the power left in the brawny crimson, whizzed across the line and came to a stop just in time to escape crashing into a lazy steamer whose owner insisted on staying right in the way.

Harvard breathed a great sigh of relief when danger was passed and victory assured. Then she caught her breath and gave a final and triumphant whoop that, compared with all the other noises of the day, was like a Wagner finale to the morning song of the thrush. Harvard had won. Yale was beaten by six lengths, according to the official estimate. The cup of the Cambridge men's happiness was brimful and running over in leaps and bounds. It was to them the greatest day in history, the most marvelous event ever recorded. With three consecutive victories over Yale in one day, what more could be asked for, expected, or desired?

And then the sun went down behind the western hills and the blue sky faded away under the crimson rays that shot up all around and seemed to add nature's rejoicing to the more noisy joy of the boys from Harvard. The crimson had shut out the blue.

The official statistics of the race follow:

STROKE.

	Yale.	Harvard.
Start	37	36
Half mile	36	36
Mile	33	34
Mile and a half	36	34
Two miles	32	32
Two and a half miles	34	33
Three miles	33	32
Three and a half miles	32	33
Finish	32	34

TIME.

	Yale.	Harvard.	No. of Lengths L'd.
Half mile	2:29½	2:30½	Yale ½ length
Mile	5:08½	5:07½	Harvard ½ length
Mile and half	7:42	7:38	Harvard 1 length
Two miles	10:24	10:17	Harvard 1¾ lengths
Two and half	12:26	12:17	Harvard 2¾ lengths
Three miles	15:35	15:26	Harvard 3½ lengths
Three & half	18:18	18:06½	Harvard 3½ lengths
Finish	21:13	20:52½	Harvard 6½ lengths

Following are the statistics as to the make-up of the 'Varsity crews, as they rowed this afternoon:

HARVARD.

Position and Name.	Weight.	Height.	Age.
Stroke, F. L. Higginson, Capt.	161	6.1	21
7, C. M. Sheaf	168	6.0½	24
6, H. Bancroft	176	6.2½	19
5, J. Lawrence	173	6.2	21
4, N. W. Tillon	176	6.2	20
3, C. B. Wood	174	5.10	20
2, D. B. Evans	169	5.11	20
Bow, C. L. Harding	164	5.9	20
Coxswain, H. H. Wadleigh	101	..	..

YALE.

Position and Name.	Weight.	Height.	Age.
Stroke, W. B. Williams	160	5.10	20
7, J. H. Niedecken	170	6.1¾	21
6, F. W. Allen, Capt.	180	6.0	21
5, F. G. Brown	190	6.3	19
4, R. P. Flint	170	6.0	22
3, W. S. Griswold	165	5.10	20
2, H. P. Wicks	173	5.10¾	20
Bow, J. C. Greenleaf	168	6.0	22
Coxswain, McLane Walton	112	..	22

THE CREWS AFTER THE RACE.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 29.—When the news was carried to the Harvard quarters, immediately after the finish of the 'Varsity race, the band was at once taken in hand by some Harvard boys and coached in playing "Fair Harvard." The cooks, waiters, boatmen, and two or three outsiders joined in hoarse yells of joy. The first boat to come up the river was a private yacht with a Yale party aboard.

It sailed slowly by to the tunes of "Fair Harvard" and "Here to Good Old Yale" from the band. Next came the defeated sons of Eli, and as their little launch bore them past Red Top, the Harvard band lined up along the water front and played the Yale tune again and again. Not a head aboard the launch was turned; not a cap was waved; their defeat bore too poignantly upon the men, and they passed gloomily up to Gale Ferry.

A moment later Boatman Hart ran across the green in front of the Harvard house and yelled excitedly, "There comes the Frank Thomson." The band was marched to the front of the bluff and lined up and "Fair Harvard" was begun again. The boys aboard the Harvard launch heard the strains, and, leaning far out over the gunwales, frantically waved their caps and shouted.

By this time other Cambridge men had arrived, and as the nose of the Frank Thomson slid along the edge of the float a score of hands reached out to seize the victorious oarsmen. The congratulatory cries and joyful exclamations were beyond description. Every man outside of the tired crew lost his head. The oarsmen were hugged, patted on the back and called "dear old fellows" until they slunk away from sheer weariness to bathe and dress.

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This Day, and until Noon To-morrow.

LADIES'
SPLIT STRAW, DOUBLE BRIM
SAILOR HATS,
AS FOLLOWS:

62c. ORIGINAL PRICE $1.25
95c. " " 1,75
$1.25 " " 1,95

BATHER HAS A NARROW ESCAPE

Flooring of a Pier in Atlantic City Had to be Torn Up So as to Get at Him.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 29.—While a bather clung for his life to the piling of Young's ocean pier this afternoon a crowd of carpenters and spectators on the pier above his head madly tore up the flooring of the big dancing pavilion in an attempt at rescue. It was successful, a rope being lowered, which he tied about his waist.

John Carey of Cincinnati, a guest at the South Carolina Avenue Hotel, went bathing, and in spite of warning of a strong current, went venturesomely into water breast high. He was a fair swimmer, and after wading, began to swim toward the ocean pier. The current readily carried him along.

The waves ran dangerously high near the pier, and when he attempted to make land the tide continued to sweep him to sea. The current carried him under the pier, where he was tossed roughly by waves against the timber piling. He caught at one and screamed for help. No life boat could venture to go among the pier's supports in the rough sea, and while his strength slowly gave out, an immense crowd on the beach gave him up as lost.

The man clung to a support directly beneath the dancing pavilion on the pier, and Capt. John L. Young, the owner, gave orders to his carpenters to remove the floor. A rush was made by spectators, who aided the carpenters in ripping up the planking until an opening fifteen feet wide was made.

A strong rope with a loop at the end was then lowered, which Carey made fast to his waist, and fifty men pulled him up out of the sea to safety. His arms, legs, and breast were badly scarred where sharp spikes in the pier supports cut him, and he fainted from exhaustion and loss of blood.

PEANUT TRUST IS ASSURED.

Company with $5,000,000 Capital to File Charter in New Jersey.

NORFOLK, Va., June 29.—It is now announced that the Peanut Trust, which has been talked of for some time, will within a very short time begin its existence under the name of the American Edible Nut Company.

The details of organization are, it is said, practically complete. The charter is now being prepared and will soon be filed in Trenton. The capital stock, it is stated, will be $5,000,000. The charter of the combination will permit it to handle nuts other than peanuts, and the product of nuts grown in this and other countries. The trust will control, it is claimed, the entire peanut market of the world.

P. D. Gwaltney, President of the Gwaltney-Bunkley Peanut Company of Smithfield, has been offered the Presidency of the combination, but has not yet, it is understood, decided to accept it. The trust will be financed in New York, where five Directors will have their headquarters. The mechanical department will remain in Virginia and will be managed by four Directors, who will be men who heretofore successfully managed the plants which are now taken over by the trust.

Peanuts have been advancing for some months, from natural causes, there being an active demand and scant supply. When the trust begins operations, the nuts, it is believed, are likely to advance still further.

DAMAGED BY "KISSING BUG."

This Time a Tailor Is Sent to Bellevue with a Swollen Head.

Robert Leiborwitz, twenty-four years old, a tailor, of 205 Osborn Street, was brought to Bellevue Hospital last night suffering from blood poisoning and having a head swollen to almost twice the normal size.

The man is a tailor. He went into the country last Tuesday for a few hours' rest and went to sleep on the grass. While enjoying his siesta he was bitten by what he thinks was one of the famous "kissing bugs." He paid no attention to the bite at first, thinking it would cause no ill results. When it grew continually worse he became alarmed, and yesterday went to his family physician and asked his advice. The latter sent the man to Bellevue, where Dr. Benedict took charge of the case.

Dr. Benedict's diagnosis was not at all certain last night. He said Leiborwitz had undoubtedly been bitten, but whether by one of the much-talked-of "kissing bugs" or some poisonous reptile, he was not prepared to say. He thinks he can save the tailor's life.

A Co-operative Store Is Closed.

ELGIN, Ill., June 29.—The Co-operative Company has made an assignment in the County Court under the State law to E. E. Kenyon, who is its attorney. The cause is alleged to be the failure of the stockholders to give the store their patronage. There has been friction in the past, and it has been necessary to bring suit against some of the subscribers for stock in order to compel them to make good their subscription. Dividends were declared as late as March, and local attorneys have attached the property for creditors, claiming the assignment is illegal, and that the paying of dividends from other than legitimate profits makes the officers of the company personally responsible for all claims.

Bank Embezzler Legally Convicted.

BOSTON, June 29.—Former Bank Treasurer Lewis Warner of Northampton must stand punishment for his embezzlement of funds from the Hampshire Savings Bank, which resulted in the bank being wrecked. The full bench of the Supreme Court to-day rendered its decision, overruling his ninety-six and more exceptions, holding that there was no error in the rulings and refusals of Judge Fessenden to give other rulings at his trial in the Superior Court.

A Degree for Capt. Clark.

NORTHFIELD, Vt., June 29.—Norwich University to-day conferred the honorary degree of Master of Military Science upon Capt. Charles E. Clark, formerly of the battleship Oregon. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Major Edmund Rice, United States Army, formerly Colonel of the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, and that of LL. D. upon Congressman Josiah Grout of Vermont.

ELEPHANT ON HIS HANDS.

Indiana Constable Levied on the Mammoth of the Harris Show.

ANDERSON, Ind., June 29.—One of the performers of the Harris Nickel-Plate Show quit here to-day and demanded his pay. There was some trouble and he at once took steps to attach Gypsy, the elephant. The papers were issued and placed in the hands of Constable Bravy, who levied on the elephant.

The show people brought out some newspapers which contained reports of her vicious character, and her almost successful efforts to clean out several towns, and announced that they guessed they would let the constable have his elephant. She had just been put in heavier chains, but the officer did not feel safe even under those conditions.

The parade was not given, as the constable had possession of the elephant. When the show people saw that the officer would probably make arrangements to keep her, they pushed the money out over the counter, took the elephant back into the fold, and went on to the next town.

WALTHAM WATCHES
The best and most reliable timekeepers made in this country or in any other.
The "Riverside" (trade-mark) movement is jeweled throughout with rubies and sapphires.
For sale by all jewelers.

THE NEWS AT CAMBRIDGE.

CAMBRIDGE, June 29.—Not many students were left in Cambridge after the general exodus following commencement, but those who remained received the news from New London with an enthusiasm that would have done credit to three times the number.

Early in the afternoon men began to stroll to the square to watch for bulletins from the windows of The Harvard Crimson. Naturally there was considerable impatience when the intelligence came that rough water had caused a postponement. But when the result of the freshman race was learned there was enough of a crowd gathered about to make a considerable racket. From then on both numbers and enthusiasm grew steadily. The result of the four-oared race brought more noise and more people.

For a time after that news became slack, but just as the crowd was growing nervous out rushed Doucette, of football fame, yelling that the 'Varsity had won. And then everybody yelled and hugged his neighbor and swelled the general pandemonium.

Each one of the eight, as well as the coxswain, had his three times three, then the four-oared crew, then the freshmen, and last and louder than all Coach Storrow. After that there were more cheers for things in general, and then gradually the men began to drift away.

Prof. Hollis of the Athletic Committee called at The Crimson office a little later and said it was "all too good for words." He added that the nine could not lose at New York after this—"It has got to be a Harvard year right through." And that is the general sentiment.

At about 8 o'clock in the evening an impromptu display of fireworks and enthusiasm was given on Holmes Field by all the students who had not already disappeared over the bridge to Boston.

AT THE HARVARD CLUB.

There was enthusiasm unbounded last night at the Harvard Club, 27 West Forty-fourth Street, where the members who had not been at the boat race gathered. The reception room and library were crowded with enthusiastic Harvard men, who wore little bits of crimson ribbon pinned on their coats, and, continually, as new arrivals entered, flowing bumpers were drunk to the men of brawn who had won triple honors for Harvard. A member who sat at the piano in the reception room was forced to play over and over again "Fair Harvard," and then to play some of the lively airs the clubmen had sung while at the university.

A large crowd gathered on the balcony over the entrance, and their vociferous "Rah, rah, rahs!" kept the residents of West Forty-fourth Street awake until long after midnight. But their college yells were not the only sounds that made the residents of the neighborhood aware of the fact that Harvard had won a victory. Men came to the clubhouse after 10 o'clock by threes and fours in automobiles, and when they alighted they looked as if they were about to give a Fourth of July celebration. Scarcely a man entered without having first given up the bundle of fireworks he carried under his arm to a crowd of street urchins that had gathered, and in a little while the street looked as Mott and Pell Streets do on the night of the Chinese New Year celebration.

Bunches of firecrackers, each as big as a coupling pin; packages of smaller crackers, Roman candles, multi-colored bombs, skyrockets, and other varieties of fireworks were divided up among the small boys. Councilman Stewart Brice stood on the steps and watched the display until a wag, who remembered his experience in the late war with Spain, suggested that "Capt. Brice show his reckless disregard of powder by setting off some of the pieces." There was a protest on the part of the boys when Capt. Brice walked into their midst, for they would brook no interference, since there was no policeman in sight, and after a few minutes' wrangle they were allowed to handle the fireworks as best suited their pleasure.

CHICAGO'S KIDNAPPING CASE.

Pathetic Appeal in Court by a Sister of the Accused to the Father of the Child.

CHICAGO, June 29.—The adjournment of Judge Waterman's court to-night at the close of the evidence in the case of Elizabeth Ann Ingersoll and John C. Collins, charged with kidnapping Gerald Lapiner, was marked by a pathetic scene. It was the action of the sister of Mrs. Ingersoll, praying the father of the boy to have mercy on the aged woman and his refusal to listen to her plea.

Mrs. M. J. Burchard of Amboy, Ill., sister of the alleged kidnapper, had taken the stand in her sister's defense, to show that she was not morally or legally responsible for her deed. After court had adjourned and the room was well cleared of spectators Mrs. Burchard forced her way to Mr. Lapiner.

"Have pity on my sister, Mr. Lapiner," she cried, bowing down before him in supplication. "Don't send her to State prison. No, don't. She is old and poor. Have pity, as you hope for mercy yourself."

Those present looked on in silence at the agony of the tone in which the plea was made. Mr. Lapiner brushed past her and, with his wife and child, left the room, while a look of despair settled on the aged face of the supplicant.

It is probable that the case will go to the jury to-morrow night.

REVENUE COLLECTOR ARRESTED.

Refuses to Divulge Government Business to Ohio State Court.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—David H. Collinger, Collector of Internal Revenue of the Sixth Kentucky District, is constructively in jail for contempt of court. The State authorities called him as a witness to tell how much whisky subject to State taxation a distiller in the district had on hand.

Collinger took the ground that knowledge coming to him as a United States officer was privileged and refused to testify. The Court ordered the Sheriff to place him in jail for contempt of court. Collinger has applied for a writ of habeas corpus, which will be heard July 5 by United States Judge Evans. Meantime the Sheriff is responsible for the Collector's response to any order of the court.

ALASKA MURDER MYSTERY.

Believed the Passengers of the Jessie Were Killed by Indians.

SEATTLE, Washington, June 29.—United States Marshal Shoup of Alaska will investigate the death of the passengers of the steamer Jessie, who either perished in the wreck of their vessel or were massacred by Alaska Indians, one year ago on Kuskokim River. He will take a number of Deputies and a detachment of sailors from the revenue cutter McCulloch to bring all Indian suspects to Sitka for trial. There were eighteen persons on board the Jessie, and it was thought at first that they had met death by drowning, but subsequent developments suggested a possibility that they reached shore and were murdered by Indians. Marshal Shoup believes they were murdered. Before leaving for Alaska to-day he said:

"The Jessie had a great amount of whisky on board. The Indian pilot knew this. My theory of the case is that the whites fell in with a large party of Indians who became troublesome. They were given whisky, and the other possessions of the prospectors led to the wholesale murder."

CHICAGO'S THREATENED STRIKE.

Employes of the Union Stock Yards to Hold a Mass Meeting.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Plans for a general mass meeting are being arranged by discharged and discontented employes of the Union Stock Yards for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not a strike in all the packing houses of the great live stock city should be called. The date for the gathering has not been set, the committee of strikers deferring action until after the meeting Sunday of the Federation of Labor, which is expected to discuss the troubles of the men.

If the parent organization refuses to meddle with the affairs of the stock yards, as has been predicted by the employers, the mass meeting will very likely be indefinitely postponed. It is extremely likely, however, that unions will be formed in any event.

Wheeling Car Strike Is Settled.

WHEELING, West Va., June 29.—The greatest labor struggle Wheeling has ever experienced—the strike of the motormen and conductors of the Wheeling Railway Company—came to an end this afternoon at 4 o'clock, when an agreement was entered into by the company and the strikers. The settlement is a compromise, both sides making concessions. The strike began Saturday, April 8, and lasted eleven weeks and five days. The men were receiving 16 cents, and struck for 20.

Chicago Hucksters Must Be Quiet.

CHICAGO, June 29.—The cry of "Ah—pools, Ponanyas, Strawbayrie" heard on the streets must be sung "dolce" hereafter. Chief Kipley has said it. The Italians who deal in fruits and vegetables are recommended by the Chief to take lessons from their operatic countrymen and learn only sweet, soft notes or else be arrested. The city law department has rendered an opinion that too loud-voiced street vendors may be suppressed and arrested. Hence the Chief's order yesterday to his subordinates.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Sir Cavendish Boyle, Washington; Don M. Dickinson, Detroit.

ASTOR—Prof. C. Christiansen, Denmark; John B. Kilburn, Philadelphia; C. M. Hazen, Washington.

BUCKINGHAM—S. R. Vickers, Baltimore; C. C. Woolworth, Albany.

CAMBRIDGE—Gen. Leonard Wood, Santiago de Cuba.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. B. Braithwaite, London; Senator W. E. Chandler, New Hampshire; Congressman C. H. Grosvenor, Ohio.

GILSEY—F. H. Haskins, Toronto.

GRAND—C. V. Howard, Washington.

HOFFMAN—S. H. Baumen, St. Louis; D. L. Howell, Hamilton, Ontario; A. Lomen, Copenhagen; H. V. Ramsdell, San Francisco.

HOLLAND—Allan Bond, Savannah; Lieut. Gov. William M. Crane, Massachusetts; J. E. Minderlein, Budapest, Hungary.

IMPERIAL—Maurice Carblet, Havre, France; Louis L. Gilman, Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—Dr. W. N. Emory, Boston.

MURRAY HILL—Gen. Amasa J. Parker, Albany; Capt. Serra, Montreal.

NETHERLAND—Marcus Daly, Jr., and H. K. Welch, Montana.

PLAZA—W. Borda, Puerto Rico; H. E. Dick, Chicago; F. W. Huidekoper, Washington.

SAVOY—P. Stuart Brown, Glasgow.

STURTEVANT—E. C. Waters, Montana.

WALDORF—W. E. Bagshaw, Liverpool; F. R. Halsey, Tuxedo; J. H. W. Joneye, British Guiana; Capt. Noel, England; K. Hiraoka and T. Taisumi, Japan.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; W. A. Kirkpatrick, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

THE BURKE-ROCHE CASE

The Matter Has Been Satisfactorily Settled Out of Court.

FATHER TO SEE HIS DAUGHTER

An Agreement Reached Between the Parties in the Suit and the Writ of Habeas Corpus Dismissed.

The writ of habeas corpus obtained by the Hon. James Boothby Burke-Roche to compel his wife to produce their daughter Cynthia was dismissed by Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court yesterday, in accordance with an agreement reached by both sides, by which, it is understood, Mr. Burke-Roche will be able to see his daughter.

The trouble between Mr. Burke-Roche and his wife dates back thirteen years. Mr. Burke-Roche, who is a brother of Lord Fermoy, heir to the title, and a member of Parliament for East Kerry, Ireland, married Miss Fannie Work in 1880. There were four children of the union, of whom three survive—the daughter, Cynthia, who was born in 1884, and Edmond Maurice and Francis George, twins, who were born in 1885. In 1886 the Burke-Roches separated, and Mrs. Burke-Roche went to live with her father, Frank Work, at 13 East Twenty-sixth Street. The girl remained with her mother, but the boys were taken by their father to England. Subsequently, however, Mr. Burke-Roche returned with them to this country and left them at the home of Mr. Work.

In 1890 Mrs. Burke-Roche went to Delaware, where on the ground of desertion and non-support she obtained an absolute divorce from her husband, and was awarded the custody of the children. The allegations were not answered by the respondent, who was in England. Mr. Burke-Roche, when he heard of it, maintained that the decree was invalid, inasmuch as his wife became a British subject when she married him, and under English law an absolute divorce cannot be secured, except for adultery. When, in the following year the statement that he was a divorced man was published in his biography in Debrett's Peerage, he sued the proprietors of the book for libel. They apologized, and the statement was omitted from the next issue. Mr. Burke-Roche came here two months ago. He made several unsuccessful attempts to see his daughter, and finally notified his wife that he would institute habeas corpus proceedings. Mrs. Burke-Roche sent her daughter away, and went to Newport to avoid service of the writ, but concluded to return and accept it. Mr. Burke-Roche claimed that he had always been a good and kind father, and that his daughter was anxious to see him; that he had written several letters to her, and having received no answer, believed the letters had been intercepted by his wife.

While the proceedings with regard to his daughter were pending Mr. Burke-Roche started a movement for the purchase of the Lakes of Killarney and the adjoining property belonging to the Herbert estate at Muckross Abbey, with the management of which he is connected. The project was supported by President Keogan of Manhattan Borough, John D. Crimmins, and others, and meetings were held to form a syndicate to arrange for the purchase, but the movement apparently fell through. A few days afterward it was announced that the Duke of Westminster was about to buy the property.

THE QUEEN ANNE IS LAUNCHED.

No Bottle Was Broken—Doves and Flowers Used in Christening.

BALTIMORE, June 29.—The new steamer Queen Anne of the Princess Anne Railway Company was launched here to-day, a notable feature of the occasion being the omission of the time-honored custom of breaking a bottle of wine over the vessel's bow as she glided from the ways. Instead of this, two white doves were released as the vessel began to move, and her deck was strewn with wreaths and garlands of flowers. This is the custom pursued in Japan, and was adopted in this country for the first time at the recent launching of the Japanese cruiser Kasagi at Cramps' shipyards, in Philadelphia.

MAYOR KILLED FOR REVENGE.

Muskegon Office Seeker Commits Murder and at Once Kills Himself.

MUSKEGON, Mich., June 29.—Mayor James Balbirnie was assassinated at noon to-day by J. W. Tayer, a disappointed office seeker. Tayer shot Mayor Balbirnie while the latter was standing in the doorway of his store, in Western Avenue, the main thoroughfare of the city. After the shooting Balbirnie turned and ran up stairs to his living rooms and dropped in the hall. He expired fifteen minutes later.

Before the Mayor had reached the stairway Tayer was lying on the walk with a bullet through his breast. Fearing that he had not completed his awful work, Tayer swallowed the contents of a bottle of carbolic acid and died at 1 o'clock.

The affair arose over Mayor Balbirnie's refusal to reappoint Tayer Director of the City Poor. Tayer had held the position for some years, but this Spring was ousted. He then made application for the position of sexton, and was refused. He had brooded over the matter, and his acts were evidently premeditated.

DECISION ON LAND GRANTS.

State Board Holds that City Dock Board Cannot Interfere.

ALBANY, June 29.—In the matter of the application of the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company, the Rockaway Park Improvement Company, the New Rockaway Beach Railway Company, and eleven others residing in the Counties of Kings, Queens, and Richmond for grants of land under water within the limit of Greater New York, the Standing Committee of the Land Board to-day reported, after a careful examination of the law and arguments of counsel, that the State board had power to make the grants.

The report holds that no power is given to the New York City Dock Board to insist that no grants shall be made. The Land Board adopted unanimously the report of its committee, but took no further action in the matter of granting the applications for the lands. The committee concurs in its findings with the views of Justice Chester in the Whittemore case, wherein he expressed the opinion that the landlord may or may not recommend the grant, but holding that the duty still rested upon the Commissioners, after the Board of Docks has had the opportunity to report its conclusions to them, to determine whether or not a grant should be made.

Rockefeller Party at Banff Springs.

BANFF SPRINGS, N. W. T., June 29.—John D. Rockefeller reached Banff Hot Springs on the Imperial Limited to-day en route to Minneapolis, Chicago, and Cleveland. He is accompanied by Mrs. Rockefeller, Miss Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Miss Ethel Rockefeller, Miss Irene Tracy, Mrs. Baird, Miss Rockefeller's physician, and E. L. Ballard. Mr. Rockefeller will visit the Lake Superior copper and iron country tapped by the Soo Railway.

Falling Elevator Kills a Man.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., June 29.—News was received here to-day that Herbert L. Cawthorn was instantly killed and William C. Given seriously injured late last night by the fall of an elevator in a grocery store at Cottage City. Cawthorn was nineteen years of age. He was a son of Joseph J. Cawthorn, a Cottage City druggist.

Five Men Drown in the Mississippi.

CLARKSVILLE, Mo., June 29.—Five men were drowned to-day in the Mississippi River a mile above here by the overturning of a skiff. They were Government laborers engaged in the river improvement work.

Uxoricide Is Hanged in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 29.—Joseph Hollinger, a self-confessed murderer, was hanged to-day in the Dauphin County Jail for the murder of his wife.

Full-page portrait of Alfred Van Santvoord, the pioneer steamboat man on the Hudson River, in THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday Magazine of July 2.—Adv.

LONG ISLAND STORMSWEPT.

The Strong Wind and Lightning Play Havoc with Residences, Barns, and Churches.

A severe electrical storm passed over Long Island during the early hours of yesterday morning.

At Westhampton Beach a valuable cottage belonging to a Mr. Stevens of New York, was struck by a bolt of lightning about 4 o'clock and set on fire, burning to the ground in a very few minutes. No effort to save the building was made.

James Goodman's barn was also destroyed, in the same place, after being struck by lightning and set on fire. It contained at the time three valuable horses and more than $300 worth of hay, which had just been stored.

In Eastport the house of Fred Howland was struck at the height of the storm and the roof torn off. The occupants were slightly shocked.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Centre Moriches was completely wrecked by the lightning. The tower was struck and completely shattered. Pieces of the structure were thrown 170 feet along the street.

The house of William Wiggins was also struck. The telegraph and telephone wires were burned out.

On the property of Charles W. Darling at Moriches fences and barns were badly damaged.

At Aquebogue lightning struck the barn owned by Benjamin Fanning, setting fire to the building and destroying the barn and contents. When the fire was discovered and the barn door opened six horses were found lying dead. It is not known whether they were killed by the lightning or were smothered.

At Middle Road the barn of William Krattonville was struck by lightning and burned to the ground.

The residence of Mrs. Robert Reedon, Handsome Avenue, Sayville, was struck and partly destroyed by fire. The loss is about $2,000. The insurance is about $3,200.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 29.—Another heavy thunder storm broke over the upper portion of the county shortly after midnight last night and the rain came down heavily. The thunder and the lightning were almost incessant for a time.

John Wyatt of Yorktown lost a valuable horse by the lightning. It was standing near the stable door when the bolt struck and instantly killed it.

A large barn on the estate of Silas Agor, near Mahopac, was struck by the lightning and burned to the ground, involving a loss of $4,000.

VIOLENT STORMS IN TEXAS.

Cotton Crop Damaged, Bridges Down, and All Trains Delayed.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 29.—All South, West, and Central Texas has to-day been visited by terrific rainstorms, which have practically tied up all the railroads in this section of the State. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Houston and Texas Central are the principal sufferers. Quite a number of bridges on both roads have been washed away, tying up the roads most effectually.

Many hundreds of acres of farming land in Southern Texas are under water to-night, and much cotton will be badly damaged. The International and Great Northern Railroad has suffered considerable damage to several bridges, and all trains entering this city are from ten to eighteen hours late.

Bad Storm in West Virginia.

MORGANTOWN, West Va., June 29.—A terrific storm visited this section last night and dozens of houses were unroofed. The wind blew like a hurricane. A rainfall of several inches accompanied the storm. Bransom Troy was struck by lightning and killed. Tremendous damage was done to crops of every description. Bridges were washed away and roads are impassable.

BIG ASPHALT TRUST FORMED.

Company Incorporated in New Jersey with $30,000,000 Capital—May Control World's Supply.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—Financial circles in Philadelphia were very much interested to-day in the news from Trenton that articles incorporating the Asphalt Company of America had been filed with the New Jersey Secretary of State. It is a gigantic concern, capitalized at $30,000,000, divided into 600,000 shares, with a par value of $250. Each incorporator is credited with forty shares, and the company is to commence operations at once, with a paid-up capital of $10,000.

All of the incorporators except one are Philadelphia men, well known for financial ability and enterprise. They are Sidney F. Tyler, President of the Fourth Street National Bank; Ellis Ames Ballard of the firm of Shapley & Ballard, attorneys; James Hay of James Hay & Co., commission merchants; George A. Huhn of George A. Huhn & Sons, bankers and brokers, and James C. Young of Jersey City.

According to the articles, the trust proposes "to manufacture, produce, purchase, or otherwise acquire and use asphalt, stone, wood, bricks, blocks, tiles, natural and artificial pavements and paving materials and supplies of all kinds and all commodities, goods, wares merchandise, articles, and things which can be used as a part thereof or in connection therewith, or as a substitute therefore; and to sell, exchange, pledge, deal in, or otherwise dispose of the same in any manner whatsoever for the purpose of paving, roofing, or similar purposes, or any protective ornaments or useful purpose to which any form of natural or artificial asphalt or combination thereof or substitute therefor may be applied."

"The corporation," said George A. Hahn, "has been formed to control the sale of asphalt in the United States. It will have charge of the entire output of Trinidad asphalt, and whatever other natural beds can be obtained. In this way we expect to control all the asphalt in the world. We shall absorb a great many smaller companies in this country. The main business of the concern will, of course, be carried on in Philadelphia, but in order to comply with the law we shall have an office in New Jersey."

New Competitors for Sugar Trust.

NEWARK, N. J., June 28.—Two concerns, which are said to be part of a beet sugar combination which is to compete with the Sugar Trust, recorded articles of incorporation with the County Clerk to-day. They are the Boston Grocery Company and the Syracuse Retail Grocers' Company. The Boston Grocery Company, which will do business in Boston, has a capital stock of $200,000, divided into 20,000 shares of the par value of $10 each. The Syracuse concern is capitalized at $125,000, divided into shares of $10 each.

New Mining Company for Mexico.

TRENTON, N. J., June 29.—The Mexican Coal and Coke Company, with an authorized capital of $5,000,000, filed papers of incorporation with the Secretary of State to-day.

The company is formed to operate coal mines and oil and gas wells in the Republic of Mexico. The incorporators are James F. Gardiner, Howard Dutcher, and John L. Elliott, New York; Oscar Bergstrom, San Antonio; Charles M. Clark, New Brunswick; James H. Dewey, Hoboken, and E. Victor Frothingham, Brooklyn.

Killed by a Railroad Train.

John Ward of City Island, who was struck by a train and thrown from the Baychester trestle of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Wednesday night, died shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning in Fordham Hospital from his injuries. His skull was fractured and he did not recover consciousness. Ward was returning home from Baychester and attempted to take a short cut by way of the trestle which crosses the upper end of Pelham Bay. When midway on the trestle he was struck by a south-bound train and thrown head first into a mudbank twenty feet below. It was considered remarkable that the man was not killed instantly.

The Treasury Deficit.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Treasury officials are now confident that the deficit for the present fiscal year will not exceed $90,000,000. One week ago the estimate was a little short of $100,000,000, but during the last few days the receipts have been rather above the estimates, while the expenditures have been less than anticipated.

MAY DELAY RAILROAD DEAL

Boston and Albany Stockholders Said to be Dissatisfied.

WANT 10 PER CENT. GUARANTEE

Pennsylvania May Acquire the New Haven Line as a Measure of Self-Protection.

The details of the acquisition of the Boston and Albany Railroad system by the New York Central will be discussed and possibly definitely acted upon at a meeting of the Directors of the Vanderbilt line to-day. Some of the stockholders of the Boston and Albany have been giving expression to their opinions within the past few days. Dissatisfaction is represented as existing because the terms alleged to have been agreed upon for the annual guarantee in the stock of the leased road are not commensurate with the high value that the Boston and Albany stockholders placed upon their holdings.

There are more than 8,000 holders of Boston and Albany stock, and according to a recent report small lots of this stock (from one to twenty shares each) are distributed among 5,508 persons. The 250,000 shares of stock issued represent a capitalization of $25,000,000, and up to a recent date $21,680,000 of the stock was owned in Massachusetts. In view of the earning capacity of the Boston and Albany, many of the stockholders think that they ought to have a guarantee from the New York Central of 10 per cent. per annum on their stock. They cite the fact that their road has paid 8 per cent. dividends in poor years, besides expending large amounts out of the current earnings for betterments.

The general improvement of the physical condition of the Boston and Albany has continued from year to year without any increase of its bonded indebtedness. The Boston and Albany commenced paying 10 per cent. dividends in 1868, and continued that rate until 1875, since which time the rate has been 8 per cent. A Boston and Albany stockholder makes this statement: "Since the reduction of the dividend from 10 to 8 per cent., a present of 24,115 shares of Boston and Albany stock was given to the stockholders. This stock, at $280 per share, now equals $6,752,000. In 1892 there was issued to stockholders $5,000,000 of stock at par. The premium upon this at $180 per share is $9,000,000. Here was a bonus of $15,752,000 in these two items alone. This more than makes up for the loss of the 2 per cent. in dividends."

The proposed merger of the Boston and Albany line into the New York Central system has caused some calculations on the part of the friends of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Pennsylvania people say that the Fitchburg Railroad is bound to follow the Boston and Albany into the Vanderbilt camp, and therefore it will become necessary for the Pennsylvania Railroad management to take immediate steps to protect its own interests in the New England States.

The amalgamation of the Pennsylvania and New York, New Haven and Hartford systems has been suggested, and representatives of each system have talked the matter over informally. Some of the Directors of the Consolidated lines in Connecticut are believed to favor either the sale or lease of that property to the Pennsylvania as a measure of self-protection against the steady encroachments of the Vanderbilts upon New England territory.

President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania system is cognizant of this feeling on the part of certain of the New Haven and Hartford people, and there are indications that as soon as the New York Central-Boston and Albany merger is accomplished, the Pennsylvania interest will reach out for the control of the Consolidated lines.

Although it has not recently been made that it is the purpose of the Vanderbilts to acquire the Fitchburg Railroad, the fact is known that representatives of the Vanderbilts have examined that property with much care and its value as a feeder and connecting link in New England territory has been favorably commented upon. The Fitchburg is the natural outlet of the West Shore Railroad.

TRIAL OF AUGUST BECKER.

Indictment Defective, but Another Returned by Grand Jury in the Case of the Alleged Wife Murderer.

CHICAGO, June 29.—The trial of August Becker, charged with having murdered and then dismembered and boiled the remains of his wife in order to leave him free to marry Ida Sutterlin, a seventeen-year-old girl, was suddenly interrupted to-day when it was found that the indictment named Mrs. Becker as Elizabeth, when it should have been Therese.

The jury had been sworn in and part of the evidence of the first witness heard when the attorneys for the defense moved that the defendant be discharged and the jury instructed to return a verdict of not guilty, as the evidence produced related to the killing of one Therese Becker, while the indictment alleged that the defendant had murdered Elizabeth Becker.

After an exciting conference between the prosecuting attorneys the state moved that a nolle prosequi be entered and the defendant be held on a bench warrant. The defense made the point that if the State enter a nolle prosequi the court must order a verdict of not guilty. The State maintained that Becker had not been in jeopardy for the murder of Therese Becker. Judge Stein then entered a nolle prosequi, and a bench warrant was issued for Becker, Judge Stein sitting as a committing magistrate and hearing evidence relating to the case.

In the proceeding the defense claims another error was committed. The witnesses were sworn by the Clerk of the criminal court. It was held by the defense that Judge Stein, sitting as a Magistrate, should have sworn the witnesses himself.

The Grand Jury this afternoon returned another indictment against Becker. The jurors chosen to try him were kept together, and when the case is again called for trial to-morrow nearly all of them will probably be retained.

The case is now in such shape that the prisoner's counsel are confident of a reversal by the Supreme Court if a verdict of guilty be returned.

ALLEGED DIAMOND SMUGGLER.

Louis Bush of New York Arrested in Detroit for Evading Duty.

DETROIT, Mich., June 29.—Louis Bush of 129 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, New York, is confined in jail here on suspicion of smuggling from Canada $20,000 worth of diamonds which he had in his possession. The diamonds were found tied around his ankles, wrapped in diamond paper.

The Treasury Department was recently informed that a $20,000 consignment of diamonds was soon to arrive, and Treasury agents were watching the border. Special Agent Lewis White, in Toronto, saw a New York diamond merchant meet Bush in a hotel Tuesday, take him away for a few hours, and then both went to the station, where Bush took a train for Windsor, Ont. Lewis followed, and warned the Customs officials at Detroit to give Bush every possible opportunity to declare any dutiable goods. This was done, and when he failed to declare anything his arrest and search followed.

An Old Manager of Niblo's Dead.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 29.—Andrew Bache, father-in-law of J. B. Ayers, ex-Town Clerk, while walking in Pine Street this morning from his home, in South Street, to the railroad station, was stricken with an attack of apoplexy and died on the sidewalk before medical aid reached him. Mr. Bache was well known in former years in theatrical circles, and at one time managed the old Niblo's Garden, in Broadway, Manhattan. Of late years he had been engaged in the real estate business.

To Rockaway Beach by Water.

Commencing to-morrow the big side-wheel steamers Grand Republic and General Slocum of the Rockaway Beach Line, will make regular trips to that seaside resort. Excursionists may now visit the beach three times a day by this all-water route.

The Picturesque "Erie" 4th of July Popular Excursions to Greenwood Lake and Glens, $1.00 round trip; including dinner at Casino, $1.50.—Adv

SELECT SOCIETY CIGARETTES

PACKET OF TEN 5¢ PURE &

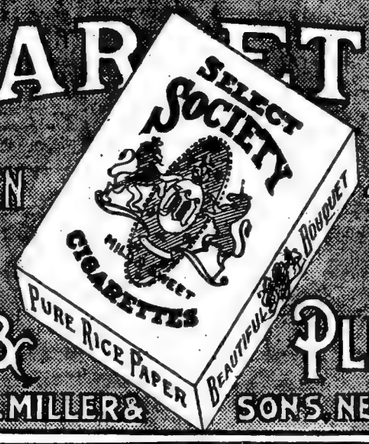

PACKET OF TEN 5¢ PLEASANT

L. MILLER & SONS, NEW YORK.

THE NINTH DISTRICT FIGHT.

Charge that Members of the Anti-Sheehan Faction Are Intimidating Voters Denied.

The fight for supremacy in the Tammany Hall organization in the Ninth Assembly District yesterday assumed a new phase when John C. Sheehan, the present leader, declared that he and his friends had indubitable proof that his enemies had violated the Corrupt Practices act and that it was the intention to call the attention of the District Attorney and the Grand Jury to the matter. The specific charge is that certain of the anti-Sheehan faction have been intimidating voters and that they have made efforts to coerce office holders into joining the revolt against Sheehan by threatening to have them removed from office.

Senator Louis Munzinger, who is steering the Sheehan craft through the troublous waters of the revolt, and incidentally acting as press agent for Mr. Sheehan, said last night: "We have positive proof that Frank J. Goodwin, who aspires to the leadership, and Thomas F. Smith, Mr. Croker's secretary and Chief Clerk of the City Court, have violated the recent amendment to the primary law and the Penal Code by threatening voters. We have letters which these two men have written to office holders and others ordering them to call at Goodwin's headquarters. If the first summons failed, another and more peremptory letter followed, and in several cases where the men who received the letters did call, Goodwin told them that they must come into the fight against Mr. Sheehan.

"Our case is in the hands of eminent lawyers who have no interest in either side of the controversy, and in due time the evidence will be made public and then submitted to the Grand Jury, and if the District Attorney does not take action, Gov. Roosevelt will be appealed to. The names of the men who have thus been threatened cannot now be made public."

Both Mr. Goodwin and Mr. Smith denounced Mr. Munzinger's statements as untrue. Mr. Goodwin admitted that he had written letters and addressed postal cards to every one in the district, but he denied that any threats had been used. All that the letters contained, Mr. Goodwin said, was a request that, if possible, the recipient should join the movement for a change in the leadership.

Mr. Sheehan yesterday exhibited one of the letters and one of the postal cards which had been sent to officeholders in the district. Both documents were exactly as Mr. Goodwin had represented, and there was no suggestion of an attempt at coercion. Both, however, bore this legend: "Tammany Organization, Ninth Assembly District. Headquarters Twenty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue." This Mr. Sheehan contends is misleading, as the headquarters of the district are at the Pequod Club pending a change in the leadership.

Patrick Woods, who was mentioned in a newspaper yesterday as having been dismissed from the Dock Department because he supported Mr. Sheehan, and reinstated after he had declared his adherence to Mr. Goodwin, last night denied the truth of the report. He had been appointed at Mr. Goodwin's solicitation, and had never been laid off, nor discharged, for any cause whatsoever.

REPUBLICANS IN A DEAD-LOCK.

Convention Cannot Nominate an Assemblyman in Ogdensburg.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., June 29.—The First Assembly District Republican Convention, in session in this city, is in a dead-lock. Five candidates have been presented for nomination for member of Assembly, as follows: Ira C. Miles of Edwards, Charles S. Plank of Waddington, Ira J. Fuller of Rossie, M. R. Sackett of Gouverneur, and Ara J. Moore of De Kalb. Forty-six ballots have been taken without variation, giving Miles, 8; Plank, 19; Sackett, 7; Moore, 4; Fuller, 11. Necessary for nomination, 25.

Two adjournments were had to fix matters, but the delegates stand firm. All the candidates are present, and a dark horse may be the solution of the difficulty. To-night, after six ballots without change, the convention adjourned until morning.

WILL SUPPORT CHICAGO PRIEST.

Epworth League Will Help Father Heldmann Run for Congress.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Father George D. Heldmann of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church has received strong assurance of support from an unexpected quarter in his race for Congress in the Second Congressional District, where he may stand as the candidate against William R. Lorimer a year from next Fall. A letter has been received by Father Heldmann from the Rev. Dr. Edwin E. Schell, General Secretary of the Epworth League, the organization of Methodist young people, indorsing his candidacy, and pledging the support of the league members in the district in case he should become a candidate.

The fact that Father Heldmann is a loyal and obedient servant of the Catholic Church, and that Dr. Schell is the head of the Methodist organization, the further fact that the two ministers are not acquainted and also that they belong to different political parties, make the letter unique from a political standpoint. Dr. Schell has also declared in an interview that he will support Father Heldmann, and make speeches for him when the time comes.

Maryland's Governorship.

BALTIMORE, June 29.—Ex-Postmaster General James A. Gary, in an interview, declared that he is not a candidate for Governor, and that he will work for the re-election of Gov. Lowndes, who will probably be renominated by the Republicans. A Washington report states that McKinley wishes Gary to be the State leader and thus supplant Senator Wellington. This Gary denies.

Brooklyn Employes Threatening.

President Clinton L. Rossiter and the other officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company yesterday declined to discuss rumors of a threatened strike among the company's employes other than to deny that there is any probability of a strike. On the other hand, numbers of the men assert that a general tie-up of the Transit Company's system is imminent. A mass meeting of the trolley men has been planned for to-night, when John N. Parsons, the General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, will make an address. It was stated yesterday that a committee would wait upon President Rossiter to-morrow and submit the grievances and demands of the men. If the company refuses to comply with these demands, it was declared, the ordering of a strike would be the next step. The Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, which controls the Smith Street, De Kalb and Franklin Avenue lines, the only trolley roads in Brooklyn not in the Transit system, has averted a possible strike on its lines by renewing its contract and agreement with its employes. The contract is the same as has existed between the company and its employes since 1895, and is satisfactory to the men.

ALGER IN A DOUBLE ROLE

Caustic Comment Upon the Secretary by Senator Burrows.

THE SITUATION IN MICHIGAN

Mr. Burrows Says Mr. Alger Has Antagonized the President by Pooling with Pingree.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Senator Burrows is not a long-range opponent of the Alger-Pingree combination. He has come to Washington on his way to meet a Senate committee in New York, and he was at the White House to-day. After his visit he declared that he had not mentioned Michigan politics to the President, but he added: "All I care to say as to Michigan politics is that the State is unqualifiedly for the Administration, and the man who is contrary to this sentiment, directly or indirectly, singly or in alliance with others, will go down."

But he had more to say than that during the day. He reiterates his opinion that there is not the slightest doubt that Senator McMillan will be re-elected to his seat in the Senate; that the Michigan conditions are such that Secretary Alger, if he were well informed, would see that he is entering upon a hopeless struggle.

"In my opinion," said the Senator, "the alliance of Pingree and Alger is a source of superior weakness to the latter, instead of an element of strength. Pingree is not as strong in the State now as he was when I had my last Senatorial campaign and was successful. At that time Pingree left nothing undone to defeat me. He made the Senatorial contest the chief issue of the State Legislative campaign and my defeat the primary object of the Legislature. His Senatorial candidate at that time was an experienced and resourceful politician who knew every inch of ground in the State. Despite all this, when the time came to count the votes I easily had more than enough.

"Now Pingree and Alger will go straight against one of the strongest and steadiest sentiments in the Republicanism of the State. I refer to the strong McKinley support in the State. Michigan thoroughly believes in McKinley, and will let nothing intervene to divert it from giving the strongest possible indorsement of his Administration.

"And don't make a mistake on this one point: When Alger intrusts his political fortunes with Pingree he becomes an anti-Administration man in Michigan.

"After the publication of the so-called understanding between the Secretary and the Governor, Gen. Alger tried to relieve himself of its consequences here in Washington by declaring that he understood that Pingree was a supporter of McKinley and the Administration, or, at least, something to that effect. Pingree promptly retorted in effect that he was against the Administration.

"In Michigan it is so well known that Pingree is against the National Administration that no one of any party or faction doubts it. Therefore, when Pingree and Alger join political fortunes Alger becomes actively opposed in Michigan to the Administration of which he is a member. I have no information as to whether he will remain in the Cabinet.

"Neither would I attempt to say whether he can be an anti-Administration man in Michigan and at the same time an Administration man in Washington."

LOCK-OUT AT PINGREE'S WORKS

Threatened Strike of 100 Employes of Pingree & Smith's Detroit Shoe Factory Caused the Action.

DETROIT, June 29.—A complete lock-out is in effect this afternoon at Pingree & Smith's big shoe factory, which employs upward of six hundred people. The only work in progress is that necessary to clean up the machines.

The trouble was forced by a strike this noon of employes of the turning and welt departments. Three weeks ago the factory started new machines in the shoe-turning department, which are operated partly by boys, in place of men. The Shoemakers' Union decided that unless higher wages were paid in that department the hundred men employed in the turning and welt departments should quit to-day. The company announced that if these men went out the entire factory would be shut down.

The employes also complain that, while the Pingree company and its employes have hitherto fixed the scale of wages for the year in May, this was not done this year. Last pay day the company notified all employes that it had discontinued the use of the union stamp.

The company gave out a signed statement this afternoon to the effect that its agreements with employes cannot apply to work undertaken by new methods, which are yet in an experimental stage. It states that the benefits of the union stamp are found to be not commensurate with its inconveniences, but that the company expects to treat with its employes as formerly.

Frank C. Pingree this afternoon said that reasonable time would be allowed to the strikers for consideration, but that, rather than suffer a long shut-down the firm would employ non-union men to fill the strikers' places.

MEXICO REFUSES EXTRADITION.

Will Not Surrender John Keeton, a Fugitive from Justice.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 29.—The Mexican Government has declined to grant the extradition of John Keeton, the fugitive American under arrest and in jail in Juarez, Mexico, charged with complicity in the robbery of a Texas and Pacific passenger train and the murder of the fireman in Coleman County, Texas, over a year ago.

The extradition is sought on the indictment of Keeton, which alleges that he was an accomplice in the crime. The Mexican Government holds that the new extradition treaty between the United States and Mexico contains no provision for the extradition of a fugitive charged with being an accomplice in a crime. Keeton is under indictment in Sutton and Calverde Counties for sheep stealing, and it is probable that application will be made for his extradition on that charge.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Boston has sailed from Nagasaki for Yokohama, en route for Mare Island, via Honolulu. She is to be put out of commission and extensively rebuilt in her interior mechanism and equipment.

The Prairie has arrived at New London, Conn., with the District of Columbia naval battalion aboard.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	
Sun rises	4:31	Sun sets	7:35
Moon rises	11:50		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	12:50	Gov. Isl'd	1:16	H. Gate	3:12
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	1:29	Gov. Isl'd	2:00	H. Gate	3:56

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JUNE 30.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Ardanhu, Central America	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ernst Haitl	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
M. L. Villaverde, Havana	.....	1:00 P. M.
Newlynn, La Plata	11:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JULY 1.

Alleghany, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aller, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Rome, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hudson, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Idaho, Hull	.....	.....
Irrawaddy, Grenada	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Laurenburg, Matanzas	.....	.....
Lucania, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Manitou, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Patria, Hamburg	.....	11:30 A. M.
Prins Willem V., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Roman Prince, La Plata	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp	.....	.....
Werkendam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Buffon, La Plata	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 4.

Aurania, Liverpool	.....	2:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhem der Grosse, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, May 20 and 26; Shanghai, May 24 and 31; Yokohama, June 7, and Honolulu, June 18, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer City of Rio de Janeiro, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Saturday, July 1.

Mails from Yokohama, June 8, and Honolulu, June 20, are due to arrive in New York on Monday, July 3. Mails from China and Japan, which arrived at Vancouver, are also due in New York on July 3.

Mails from Japan, which arrived at Tacoma per steamer Glenogle, are due in New York on Tuesday, July 4.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Glenogle, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June 30 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 1 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July 24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after June 23 and up to July 27 at 6:30 P. M. on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive July 7. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia (from San Francisco) close here daily up to July 21 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 7 and up to July 21 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JUNE 30.

Alabama, Glasgow, June 9.
Britannic, Liverpool, June 21.
Buffalo, Hull, June 18.
Island, Christiansand, June 16.
Lisnacrieve, Gibraltar, June 15.
Salerno, Newcastle, June 16.
Santiago, Santiago, June 24.
Wineland, Shields, June 15.

SATURDAY, JULY 1.

Advance, Colon, June 24.
British King, Antwerp, June 18.
Etruria, Liverpool, June 24.
Hilder, Curacoa, June 24.
Nordadic, Liverpool, June 21.
St. Louis, Southampton, June 24.

SUNDAY, JULY 2.

Caribbee, St. Kitts, June 27.
Cearense, Ceara, June 22.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, June 29.
Cymric, Liverpool, June 23.
Flaxman, St. Lucia, June 25.
La Champagne, Havre, June 24.
Leitrim, London, June 19.
Menominee, London, June 22.
Seminole, Jacksonville, June 29.
Strabo, St. Lucia, June 25.
Wells City, Swansea, June 18.

MONDAY, JULY 3.

Louisiana, New Orleans, June 28.
Pollux, Hamburg, June 18.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, June 22.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, June 23.
Strathleven, Dunkirk, June 19.
Taormina, Shields, June 19.

TUESDAY, JULY 4.

Chalmette, New Orleans, June 29.
Noordland, Antwerp, June 24.
Oevenum, Lisbon, June 20.
Wooloomooloo, Havre, June 20.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5.

Bremen, Bremen, June 24.
British King, Antwerp, June 24.
Euxinia, Shields, June 21.
European, London, June 23.
Lahn, Bremen, June 27.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, June 22.
Teutonic, Liverpool, June 28.

Arrived.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Old Dominion, Tapley, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Adria, (Nor.,) Rasmassen, Samana, six days, with fruit and passengers to Edgar C. Gedney. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Harnden, Trieste May 26, Mari June 3, Messina 7th, Palermo 9th, and Gibraltar 14th, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:45 P. M.

SS Patricia, (Ger.,) Vogelgesang, Hamburg June 18, and Boulogne 19th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. South of Fire Island

Hints For a Holiday

THE store closes at twelve o'clock noon, to-morrow, and on other Saturdays through the hot weather months. The bulk of the holiday buying will come to-day.

One never gets such an idea of the comprehensiveness of this store as when he attempts to tell its whole story in a few newspaper inches. At the best, these are but superficial hints. The great substance of the stocks is little more than suggested. Yet, with all its inadequacies, the news is of deep importance.

A Good Negligee Shirt For 25c.

Five hundred dozen of these go on sale this morning on the Fifth Floor. You may not think that 25c. will buy much goodness in shirts. Look at these, and admit that you have learned something about merchandising power.

They are fresh, new goods. We don't claim them as dollar, seventy-five cent or even half-dollar shirts, although they will compare favorably with some that we have seen sold at the latter price. They are simply well-made, good-looking, good-fitting shirts, in new and pretty patterns of stripes and checks and mixtures, and the best quarter's worth we have ever seen in shirts of any kind.

Five Hundred Dozen of them, and not one too many for to-day's selling.

Flags! See the Main Aisle Display

This prominent avenue through the center of the store is the place of honor usually, for important trade movements. *It* is honored to-day in its decorations of the Star Spangled Banner. Of course, you'll want to decorate for Independence Day. Here is the wherewithal. Flags,—silk or bunting, and in all sizes from the lapel decoration to the biggest banner for pole use; brilliant lanterns, and streamers and ribbons, in the loved red-white-and-blue.

Flags of best quality bunting:

3 ft. x 5 ft., $1.75	8 ft. x 15 ft., $8.50
4 ft. x 6 ft., $2.50	10 ft. x 15 ft., $10.25
5 ft. x 8 ft., $3.75	10 ft. x 20 ft., $14
6 ft. x 10 ft., $5	12 ft. x 20 ft., $16
8 ft. x 12 ft., $6.50	15 ft. x 25 ft., $25.

Silk flags from 10c. to $55.
A full assortment of poles, holders, etc., at most reasonable prices.

The Right Sorts of Men's Serge Suits Our selling of these suits last year made a new record for our clothing store. Governed by that pleasant experience, we bought tremendously of the best serges in the world, and made them up for this year's selling. The result proves the accuracy of our judgment of your appreciation, for already we have left last season's figures far behind.

We believe that this is because men are learning something about our clothing principles. One of these is that we won't sell a poor suit. It follows that our prices are not always the lowest;—not even Wanamaker's can compete against trash in mere figures; — but we haven't yet found anyone who can meet us in that last and best test—quality for price.

Serge suits here are of good serges, that hold their color, their shape and their "set." Even the cheapest of our suits will do that.

Our lowest priced suit is one at $10, and we stand behind it with these promises. The best is one of English Clay serge, silk-lined, at $25.

About Men's Bicycle Clothing Bargain-time in the bicycle clothing branch, and scores of interesting things to offer. Only a few can be mentioned here. For instance, take these suits of Irish homespuns and of wool crashes. They would be fairly priced at $8. These are to go at $5. Latest style. A lot of these especially for stout men. No less interesting are these:

At $2.50—Men's bicycle trousers of "Khaki;" the new fabric for bicycle trousers; cool and serviceable.
At $2—Linen crash bicycle trousers.
At $2.50 and $3—Some trousers of splendid all-wool fabrics; made in the riding breeches shape.

Boys' Summer Clothing Lots of new prices, — good things to look at all through. The good sorts, all of them:

At 25c.—Shirt waists and blouses, odds and ends, percales and seersuckers; values up to 75c.; 3 to 12 years.
At 35c.—1,500 pairs boys' washable knee trousers.
At $2.25—Boys' bicycle knee trousers (riding breeches shape) made of "Khaki;" the coolest and most serviceable fabric worn.
WASHABLE SAILOR SUITS—3 to 12 years
At $1.50—Of striped Galateas; handsomely trimmed; some with white duck collars; the usual $2 kinds.
At $2—About 500 suits in Galatea stripes, brown linen and white duck; some have sold as high as $4.
At $1.75—Made of blue mixed creole; white duck shields, embroidered, and lanyards; exceptionally good value.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Sweets for the Fourth Candy for the National Birthday. New and fresh novelties, delicious combinations of flavor. An important feature of a holiday outing. A word of small prices:

Chocolate-covered Nougats, Peanut Brittle, Cream Cherries and Caramels, at
20c. a Pound
And Fruit Glace, a fresh importation, in 5-lb. boxes, at $1.50 a box.

Basement.

More Lingerie Less Prices We hasten these reductions for the benefit of your vacation wardrobe. The prettiest lingerie, billowy and cool, cut and trimmed from the latest models, still worth full original prices, ready for your convenience:

NIGHT GOWNS
One variety, high neck, yoke of fine plaits and embroidery insertion; lawn ruffle on collar and sleeves. Another, Empire neck; shield of fine plaits and point de Paris insertion and lace; lawn ruffle on neck and sleeves; regularly 50c. each; present price
THIRTY-EIGHT CENTS EACH
CHEMISES
Six different styles: cambric or muslin; plaited and trimmed with lace or embroidery and insertion; open or closed fronts; all necks and armholes trimmed; prices were 35c. to 65c.; going now at
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH
WHITE PETTICOATS
Muslin or cambric; umbrella ruffles; nearly all trimmed with embroidery and insertion; a few with lace; reduced from $1.50 and $1.75 to $1; from $2.75 to $1.75; from $4 to $2; from $5.50 to $2.75, from $6 to $3; from $6.50 to $3.25.
A few French hand-made skirts, with scalloped embroidery ruffles; reduced from $2 to $1.25.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

French Dressing Sacques, Half Prices Because they are broken sizes, and almost imperceptibly mussed, the whole beautiful assortment,—lawns, dimities, cambrics and Swiss muslins, in all their varied trimmings of lace, embroidery or ribbon; in all their color designs and tasteful patterns of construction, are going at Half Prices. Original markings, from $4 to $35 each; present rates, from $2 to $17.50,—all the way, exactly half.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Hosiery and Underwear For All Unexcelled assortments of superior Summer goods assembled here. Light in weight, new in style, attractive in appearance and in prices.

FOR MEN
At 25c. each—Light-weight plain balbriggan shirts and drawers; ecru, lavender, or sky blue; also light blue with white stripes; minimum value 38c. each.
At 12½c. pair—Half hose in fine gauge black cotton; also light-weight unbleached balbriggan; double soles and high spliced heels; were 17c. and 25c.
FOR WOMEN
At 25c. each—Light-weight Swiss ribbed lisle thread vests; low neck, sleeveless; silk trimmed and taped; also fine cotton in high neck, short or long sleeves; regular and extra sizes.
At 12½c. pair—Regular made "imported fast black cotton stockings; double soles and high spliced heels; worth 20c. pair.
At 3 pairs for 50c.—Fine gauge fast black cotton stockings; black and black with unbleached feet; latter in sizes 8 to 9½ only; value 25c. pair.
At 25c. pair—Fine fast black lisle thread stockings; Rembrandt ribbed; extra spliced heels and toes; value 38c. pair.
FOR CHILDREN
Fast black cotton stockings; narrow ribbed, with double knees, spliced heels and toes, and unbleached feet; unusually good quality; sizes 5 and 5½, 15c. pair; 6, 6½, 7, 20c.; 8, 8½, 9, 9½, 10, 25c.

Broadway.

Men's Bathing Suits, $2.50 Each Lower-priced suits, in plenty, if you wish them—some at only $1. But this at $2.50 deserves special mention, for it's the best value we've ever offered in a store where there are none but good values. These, of fine, firmly woven woolen Jersey cloth, navy blue or black, colored stripes at bottom of Jersey, sleeves and trunks. All two-piece suits.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Another Chance In Perfumes Queen Mary and other makes are represented in the list that follows. An occasion signalized by two particular offers, at

10c. and 25c.

Good choosing at either, and all bargains at both.

FOR 10c.—Choice of—
8 oz. bottle Woodland Violet Ammonia.
8 oz. bottle Bay Rum. 8 oz. bottle Florida Water.
Box Talcum Powder, with chamois.
Small bottle Woodland Violet Extract.
Small bottle California Violet Extract.
Almond Meal. Smelling Salts.
Sachet Envelopes, assorted odors.
FOR 25c.—Choice of—
4 oz. bottle Wildwood Violet Water.
½ pint Jug of Witch Hazel. 3 oz. Eau de Quinine.
Danish Cologne, long green bottle.
3 oz. Violet Water.
3 oz. Toilet Water, assorted odors.
¾ oz. Triple Extracts, assorted odors.
Sachet Powder, 2 oz. bottles. Bottle Bath Tablets.
EXTRACTS BY THE OZ., 25c.—We furnish bottles.
Crab Apple Violet Lilac
White Rose Stephanotis
Tenth Street Aisle, Main Floor.

Still Separate Skirts More skirts that pleased you—all kinds from one to ten-dollars markings. The ten-dollar skirts are an unusual offering even for us. Hear about them:—

At $10—The best pique in the best colors, navy blue, gray, cadet blue and white; trimmed in varied beautiful fashions, both simple and ornate, with braid, embroidery and insertion; rich, graceful, elegant; values up to $16.50.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Telling of Desirable Corsets Of course, they should be light and cool and well-fitting. These have all those essential qualities, and more—they're exceptionally low-priced:

At 40c.—A lot of ventilated corsets; long and short waists; some short hips.
At $1—L. R. corsets of double imported net; short and long waists. Also Thompson's; short, medium and long waists; of single net. And some R. A. corsets with long waists.
At $1.75—Lillian (imported) corset of extra strong net; short, medium and long waists.
At $2.25—Lillian of extra fine light-weight net; long waist. Same in batiste, $3.

Second Floor, Tenth Street.

Men's Madras Shirts, 50c. Each Here's a lot of 150 dozen, all of such exceptionally good quality for the price that they will remain ours only a little while. They are of madras, in neat patterns, and made and finished as carefully as shirts that sell regularly for double. Choose from a good assortment at 50c. One pair of detachable cuffs.

Men's Garters, 3 pairs, 25c. This quality usually sells at 20c. a pair. We have 1,440 pairs, of lisle, in plaids and stripes, nickel trimmings, to sell at 3 pairs for 25c.

Men's Suspenders, at 25c. These are Summer "galluses" of percale and pique; glove elastic ends and button cast-offs, nickel trimmings. Well worth the price—a quarter a pair.

Men's Furnishings Goods Store, Ninth street.

The Continental Bicycles Not even the charm of the Orient, nor, last season the solid excellence of the Humber, has interfered with the steady selling of the Contenental Bicycle:

A favorite for some years, it has reached its greatest and best in public favor this season. The price has something to do with it, of course. Where can you find another such $25 worth?

A wheel as good as it is handsome,—praise of it could take no better form.

SUNDRIES

BELLS
Bristol, 20c. and 25c.
Continuous Ringing, 60c., 65c., and 75c.
New Departure, 25c., 30c., up to 75c.
OIL LAMPS
Everlit, 75c. Banner, $1.18.
20th Century, $1.35. Miller, A1, $1.30.
Neverout, $2.70. Searchlight, $2.50.
GAS LAMPS
Wizard, $1.50. Calcium King, $1.75.
Majestic, $2.50.
TOE CLIPS
Club, 10c. Roller, 25c. Stirrup, 18c. Sager, 35c.
SADDLES
Columbia Anti-Rust, 30c.
Wanamaker, padded, $1. Brown, hard, $2.
Christy Adjustable, $3. Wheeler, $1.50.
Lovekin, $1.50.
TIRES
Wanamaker, 1¾, 1¼, 1½, $4.50 pair.
Hartford, 1¾, 1¼, 1½, $6.25 pair.
MISCELLANEOUS
U-U Plating, 15c. Three-in-One-Oil, 12c.
Never Hot, 15c. Cleveland Blue, 5c.
Phoenix Carrier, 25c. Lamson's Carrier, 40c to 90c
Dexter Carrier, net bag, 50c.
Rubber Grips, 40c. and 60c.
Yankee Watches, 75c. Champion Watches, $1.
Niagara Pedals, 75c. pair.
Cyclers' Drinking Cups, 15c. and 20c.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

GOV. ROOSEVELT IN 1900

Will Not Be a Candidate for the Presidency, He Says.

WANTS M'KINLEY RENOMINATED

The Governor States His Position in Positive Terms in Interviews at Albany and in This City.

ALBANY, June 29.—Gov. Roosevelt, who stopped off at this city this afternoon for a few moments on his way to New York City from the West, declared that he is not a candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1900, and that he is in favor of a renomination of President McKinley. In an interview at the railway station he said:

"I have had an exceedingly good time, and have thoroughly enjoyed myself. I have been as much touched as surprised. I have been delighted with the West.

"Everybody in the West is for McKinley's renomination, and I am most emphatically for his renomination, of course. I feel that both the extreme rapidity with which the country has gone up the path of prosperity under President McKinley's Administration and the conduct of the war in the Philippines make it the duty of every man to stand with it, and render President McKinley's renomination a necessity. We must smash out this insurrection there by force of arms, and then we can consider terms of peace."

Gov. Rosevelt was joined at the train by Mr. Youngs, his private secretary; Assemblyman Fallows of New York City, Assemblyman Murphy, who is a member of the Special Legislative Committee on Taxation, and Austin G. Fox, one of the special attorneys who are employed in examining the testimony taken in the canal improvement inquiry.

Gov. Roosevelt reached the Grand Central Station at 6:25 yesterday evening, accompanied by Private Secretary Youngs. He insisted that he had nothing to say, until one of the group of newspaper men surrounding him asked if it was true that he had said that he "resigned" his claims to the Presidency in favor of Mr. McKinley. Then the Governor's eyes snapped through his eyeglasses. He had been talking to another man on another subject until the word "resigned" reached his ear.

"I never said I 'resigned' anything," he said earnestly. "I never used that word or any like it, or any expression with that significance. I want it understood distinctly that I have not pretended to consider myself to be in a position to 'resign' anything. If anybody has put the word 'resign' in my mouth it is wrong. I simply meant to say I was for Mr. McKinley for President in 1900. I had nothing to 'resign.'"

When asked if he had found the people of the West in favor of prosecuting the war in the Philippines the Governor's eyes snapped again and he replied:

"Of course; they all are."

"That is your impression from discussing the matter with the people out there?"

"That is a question of Americanism and loyalty," he answered quickly. "I never discuss a question like that. I take it as a matter of course that every American feels the same way. Of course the Western people feel so. I know that. I didn't have to ask them about it. No doubt about their feeling ever entered my mind."

When asked about his experiences in the West, and what kind of time he had, Gov. Roosevelt smiled broadly and said:

"A thoroughly delightful time. I enjoyed all of it."

He sent for a time table, and after a hasty glance over it said he would leave for Oyster Bay at 10:12 o'clock, and that meanwhile he would dine with a friend, probably Gen. F. V. Greene, who, with Gen. Leonard Wood, met him at the station.

The Governor seemed to be more inclined to talk of the Rough Riders than of politics, and turned away from those who were trying to get from him an expression on political or State matters to speak of individual members of his regiment.

He said he had had five minutes' conversation with Austin G. Fox on the canal commission matter, but did not care to say anything for publication on that subject.

CUBA'S RAILROAD PROJECTS.

Two Men Claim to Have Capital to Build the Central Line.

HAVANA, June 29.—The Cuban Central Railroad controversy is exciting great interest. Señor Castenaua, when he was here, declared his intention to purchase every foot of railway in the island and to build the Cuban Central Line to connect all points. He bought several lines with English capital placed at his disposal.

Gen. Greenwood, who is in Havana, makes almost the same claim, and has almost daily interviews with Governor General Brooke. He asserts that he has unlimited capital for building purposes and that he received a concession from the Spanish Government, after years of argument, long before the Americans intervened in Cuba. His proposals are receiving a good deal of attention from the local press. The public is divided in opinion regarding them, many believing that Gen. Greenwood is thoroughly earnest and sincere. There is a universal desire to have a railway through the centre of the island, irrespective of who builds it.

Miss Barton and Cuban Orphans.

HAVANA, June 29.—Miss Clara Barton of the Red Cross Society has sent Gen. Lee a list of 440 names of orphans now being cared for in the Provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio. She asks that Government rations be issued to these, on condition that the Red Cross Society supplies their other wants.

THE BROOKLYN WILL REMAIN.

Secretary Long Says There Was No Intention of Ordering the Cruiser to Depart Before July 3.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—"The Brooklyn will not leave New York until after July 3. The men of that fine cruiser shall have their reunion, and, even if she were ready to go to Newport to-morrow, she should not budge until after July 3."

This is the way Secretary of the Navy Long talked to-night when his attention was directed to a report from New York to the effect that the Brooklyn was to be hurried out of New York Harbor on July 2, notwithstanding the well-known fact that the ship's men have arranged for July 3 a celebration of the great fight at Santiago a year ago, in which the cruiser played so conspicuous a part, and left so many traces of her importance as a fighting machine.

"I suppose this report has grown out of some of the orders sent over about the Brooklyn. Once a ship gets into a navy yard there is always some difficulty, in times of peace, in getting her out again. After the accident that laid her up it was necessary to attend to some little fittings, and orders have been sent over from time to time, probably because of this tenacity with which a ship sticks to a navy yard, to hurry up everything in order that the vessel may join the Atlantic Squadron, to which she belongs.

"Some requests were made by Capt. Jewell that were complied with, and with the granting of the requests went more urgent directions to hurry her up. I suppose from these orders have arisen the report that the Brooklyn was to be hurried away. It is desirable that the Brooklyn shall be with her consorts at Newport, but it is not important that she should be there on July 3 or July 4.

"I have read about the arrangements made by the men of the ship to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Santiago. If the Brooklyn were ready to go to-night she should remain at the navy yard until after that celebration. No, Sir, there is no intention to interfere with the arrangements made by them to celebrate a 3d of July which they have helped to make memorable. I hope they will have a good time."

To Command in Sampson's Absence.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Secretary Long to-day signed an order designating Capt. H. C. Taylor to command the North Atlantic Squadron during the month's leave of Admiral Sampson, which begins early next month.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

DEWEY'S NAME NOT APPLAUDED

The National Social and Political Conference Listens to Anti-Expansion Speeches—Sensational Utterances.

BUFFALO, June 29.—The National Social and Political Conference resumed its session this morning to discuss non-partisan efforts in political reform. The subject is divided into eight subdivisions—expansion and militarism, permanent internal tribunal, proportional representation, recall or imperative mandate, single tax, non-partisanship, temperance, and organized labor. Each speaker was limited to ten minutes, with twenty minutes for discussion under three-minute rule. The Rev. H. W. Thomas of Chicago presided, and discussed "Expansion and Militarism." Mr. Thomas was one of the first to espouse the cause of the Cubans.

In speaking of the war in the Philippines, he declared it the saddest thing in the history of the United States. As militarism, in his opinion, tends to despotism, he opposed it, believing that industrialism means democracy and the preservation of the liberties of the people. During Mr. Thomas's remarks not a sound of applause greeted Admiral Dewey's name.

William J. Ghent of New York took the opposite side of the question, and declared that popular sympathy was with the Government. "When it is possible," said Mr. Ghent, "for a man to mention the magnificent victory of Dewey, without the loss of a man or ship, and to speak of the great victory at Santiago, where not a ship was lost and only one life was lost—when this is possible in this country without a single sign of applause, I say to you that it simply illustrates the impotence of the body before which the remarks were made."

Prof. George D. Herron of Iowa College declared: "We are living in this country to-day under a military dictatorship of the most contemptible kind. This was an illegal war, and we are being governed without a constitution in America to-day. We are in that same period from which the Roman Republic passed to the reign of the Caesars, who were simply chiefs of police for the property classes." His remarks caused something of a sensation.

Miss Lucinda B. Chandler of Chicago put in an earnest plea for the expansion of the love of liberty in the hearts of the people as the true safeguard against militarism.

Frank J. Stevens of Philadelphia characterized the affair in the Philippines as "murder of people, murder of the love of freedom and of our fellow-men."

Mrs. Edwin D. Mead of Boston spoke on "A Permanent International Tribunal." While advocating international arbitration, she did not go the length of claiming that the standing army could be wholly abolished.

ABRAHAM GRUBER AND DEWEY.

Persons Who Attended a Meeting Regarding a Reception Wanted to Know What It Was All About.

A week ago Abraham Gruber sent out a lot of circulars to a lot of citizens asking them to act as members of a committee for the presentation of a suitable memorial to Admiral Dewey. The circular was headed in large type "Dewey Testimonial," and to it was subscribed the name of Mr. Gruber as "Chairman pro tem" and the name of Arthur Hoffman, secretary to Superintendant McCullagh, as "Secretary pro tem."

The circular was a gem in phraseology and went on to say that the presentation of a suitable memorial to Admiral Dewey had been from time to time under advisement by many leading citizens. It went to talk about the purchase of a home in Washington for the hero of Manila, which project, it said, had the indorsement of President McKinley among others.

Immediately following the paragraph about the indorsement of the President comes the statement that it has been suggested that part of the fund necessary shall be raised by a "monster dramatic performance of the play of the 'White Squadron' to be held in the Metropolitan Opera House early in October under the auspices of a committee of one thousand or more prominent citizens in the city of New York" Incidentally it is mentioned that the "monster performance" is also to partake of the nature of a celebration of the return of Admiral Dewey, whose presence is expected at the performance.

To the casual reader of the circular it would appear that the President had rather given his sanction to this scheme than to the home-fund plan, and the recipient of the circular is informed that his name has been suggested as "one who would be proud to assist in the proposed movement," and he was asked to attend a meeting to be held in the Waldorf-Astoria last night.

According to schedule the meeting came off last night. There were twenty-five persons present, among them Mr. Gruber and Mr. Hoffman, but only one or two of those whose names follow. Mr. Gruber opened the proceedings by reading a list of names of persons from whom he said he had received acceptances—that is, that they would be willing to serve on a committee. The following is the list:

Ex-Mayor W. L. Strong, Robert Hoe, R. G. Dun, Rear Admiral Osbon, Frank Tiltord, E. Ellery Anderson, Charles Bulkley Hubbell, Henry Clews, Thomas P. Fowler, President New York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company; Judge W. W. Goodrich, Leonard Chenery, Commodore United States Navy, retired; Judge James A. Blanchard, ex-Fire Chief Hugh Bonner, Ashbel P. Fitch, Robert E. Doniar, James Byrne, Edward H. Ebbs, Norman S. Dike, Henry O. Cole, A. M. Jacobs, M. D., Rastus S. Ransom, Thomas H. Wagstaff, Theodore P. Gilman, Judge W. J. M. Cohen, George V. N. Baldwin, E. C. French, L. J. Reckendorfer, B. Aymar Sands, Gen. George W. Wingate, John A. Quintard, Miles M. O'Brien, Assemblyman Edward H. Fallows, Samuel T. Carter, A. J. Dittenhoefer, Charles L. Adams, Hon. George W. Brush, William A. Deering, George V. Brower, Samuel W. Ehrich, William C. Corwine, Charles W. Dayton, James Rowland, W. H. Baldwin, Jr., President Long Island Railroad Company; D. D. McKoom, Johnston Livingston, Henry D. Gitterman, E. H. Weatherbee, Alonzo T. Decker, F. H. Allen, J. J. Velton, Carl H. De Silver, W. B. Crisp, William G. L. Betsch, Andrew C. Zabriskie, E. C. Williams, Julius Hart, Matthew F. Donohue, William C. Clopton, Henry French, David E. Austen, Leroy B. Crane, J. S. Carlin, Joseph H. Williamson, Eugene Wise, Bernard F. Martin, John W. Keller, George C. Austin, E. S. Spellman, Charles Peters, C. D. Marsh, Caswell A. Mayo, Edward Early, J. S. Roddy, and P. F. Trainor.

Mr. Gruber read this list over again for the benefit of Col. F. C. Loveland, who came in after the first reading, and then he made a speech telling what a great thing it would be to raise a fund for a Dewey home. No mention was made of the "monster performance" or of the "White Squadron." Mr. Gruber suggested a temporary organization, and Rear Admiral Osbon was elected Chairman. Mr. Hoffman read a resolution, to the effect that the Chairman be empowered to select a committee of fifty from the list read, and then a man sitting with Mr. Hoffman nominated Mr. Hoffman for temporary Secretary, and he was elected.

As soon as Mr. Hoffman was elected, his nominator moved that the meeting adjourn. Some of those present looked startled, and Mr. Gruber jumped into the breach with a suggestion that Col. Loveland, whom he knew and respected, be asked for some suggestions. Col. Loveland said that he had no idea that he was to be called upon, and said that, while he was in hearty sympathy with a movement for a Dewey Home Fund, his time would be taken up by his labors on the municipal committee, and he really could not give any time to anything else. Then the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Gruber said later that he was not at all surprised that the men who had sent acceptances had not appeared. He did not expect them. It was enough, he said, that they had indorsed the movement. He was asked who owned the play of "The White Squadron," and he said he really did not know. Mr. Hoffman said he thought a man named Pearson owned the play.

"Why was not some mention made of the 'monster performance' at the meeting?" was asked.

"That will come later," was Mr. Hoffman's reply.

Several of the persons present said later that they would like to know what the meeting had all been about, but there was no one to enlighten them.

Subscriptions to Dewey Home Fund.

The following subscriptions to the National Dewey Home Fund have been received by THE NEW YORK TIMES: Collected by Henry Newman, 623 Broadway: Marks Arnheim, $1; Henry A. Roth, $1; A. L. Kruger, $1; J. S. Hart, $1; M. & L. Hess, $1; Morris Samuels, $1; H. H. Herts, Jr., $1; collected by Theodore W. Myers, 20 New Street, $70; total, $77.

Dewey Reception Committee's Work.

The Committee on Plan and Scope, which will arrange the programme for the reception to be given in honor of the return of Admiral Dewey to this city, will hold a meeting at the office of President Guggenheimer of the Council, in the City Hall, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. All the other committees will hold meetings earlier in the day and a tentative programme, it is hoped, will be outlined.

NO OFFICERS ARE NEEDED

Rush at Washington for Places in the New Volunteer Force.

POLITICIANS ARE GATHERING

The Adjutant General Says There Is No Need of Applying—"Everything Is Fixed."

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin was not in his usually amiable frame of mind this morning when he reached his office.

"Before and after breakfast," he declared, "I had to answer the personal applications of at least twenty young men who insist upon being appointed officers in the new forces," and then he expressed an opinion about the premature printing of news from the War Department. Not long after was made known the fact that on June 22, with the hope of preventing information about the formation of new regiments from getting out, an order had been delivered to all the employes of the Adjutant General's office to prevent them from communicating to the public the plans in preparation for securing additional forces without resorting to the old way of calling upon the States for quotas.

All day long there has been a stream of people pouring toward the offices of the President and the Secretary of War in search of commands. Word has been sent to the White House that the trains from all parts of the country are bearing toward Washington enterprising members of Congress who hope to pick up a few appointments for their most useful and influential constituents. There seems to be no way of convincing them that there are to be no offices to be disposed of here.

"We have fixed up all that," said Gen. Corbin. "All the officers have been selected already from among those who have seen service in the Philippines and who are now there. Every man appointed will have made a record, will be familiar with the country and the peculiarities of the service, and will know how to bring up recruits who may be sent to them. With such officers there will be little difference in six months between the new regiments and the old ones."

The President and Gen. Corbin have talked over the subject twice to-day, for a short time in the morning and again in the afternoon, when the President drove out, taking Gen. Corbin with him to do some talking while he held the reins and enjoyed the cool breeze. In view of the fact that arrangements were made as long ago as June 22, before the arrival of Gen. Alger, some wonder is expressed at the War Department that Gen. Alger should allow his favorite newspapers to announce that it was not until his return that the President yielded to the suggestion that 40,000 men should be provided for Otis, and that he should have that number all the time for field service with an additional number to police Manila and to take sick leave without robbing the army of its effective strength.

A new alarm was sounded this morning which the War Department at once did its best to suppress. The report was circulated somewhere that it was in contemplation to enlist men in Cuba to be sent to the Philippines to fight the Filipinos. The authorities at once pointed out that Congress did permit the raising of men for service in the localities in which they might be enlisted, but nowhere is there any permission given to raise troops in one country to do service in another one acquired in the late war. The assertion is that the report is a foolish fabrication that would not have gained circulation if the one who first heard it had only consulted the law.

The first volunteers to be raised for service in the Philippines will be those for the skeleton regiments now being formed by Gen. Otis. It is not believed there will be the least difficulty in obtaining these men. It is probable that some time will elapse before the troops of the provisional army are sent to Manila, but meanwhile they will be drilled and taught marksmanship in camp. It is estimated that three months are required to make soldiers of new recruits.

The officers of the War Department think that a number of volunteers now coming home will desire to return to the Philippines for a short service after they have had an opportunity to see home and friends. These men are regarded as the most desirable for the regiments being organized by Gen. Otis.

It is learned at the War Department that there is no actual rush to get the new organizations to Gen. Otis at the present time. The rainy season having set in, it is not believed that these troops will be necessary for service, except to relieve those who have been on active duty.

The transport service is said to be sufficient, though ships may be chartered temporarily if needed.

There are two regular transports now at San Francisco—the Pennsylvania and City of Para—one sailing June 30, and the other July 12, carrying fifty-five officers and 2,300 men. The Zealandia, Sheridan, and Valencia, with fifty-six officers and 2,878 men, now on the way to Manila, are expected to arrive between July 20 and 26. There are now on their way from Manila the Ohio, Newport, Indiana, carrying 123 officers and 2,204 men. They are expected to arrive between July 12 and 18. At Manila there are the Hancock, Sherman, Senator, Morgan City, Warren, and Grant, capable of carrying 278 officers and 6,456 men. It is expected that these ships will bring back the State volunteers as soon as Gen. Otis decides to send them.

RECRUITS FOR THE ARMY.

It Is Not Thought Probable They Will Rendezvous at Camp Black or Montauk Point.

According to well-informed army officers, the army of recruits which President McKinley recently decided to raise to reinforce the United States Army in the Philippines will not rendezvous at Camp Black or Montauk Point, as has been rumored, but will be gathered together on the west coast.

Depot Quartermaster Col. Kimball, at the Army Building, said yesterday that he had received a long letter from his son, Capt. Amos W. Kimball, Quartermaster of the Department of Gen. Shafter, with headquarters at the Presidio, near San Francisco. The letter describes the huge camp of instruction which has been in operation there for some time and to which the recruits from all over the country are now being sent as fast as they are signed. Men are arriving there now at the rate of 200 per day, and already 4,000 are gathered there. For several months past the authorities at the camp have been sending the best drilled of these men in small batches with every outgoing transport bearing regular regiments.

Col. Kimball stated that he had received no communication from the War Department here regarding the plans for the increased force of the army, but from the dearth of transport facilities here he considered it highly improbable that any camp would be established here. There are only two transports here available for the Philippine service. They are the Logan and Thomas, formerly the Atlantic transport liners Manitoba and Minnewaska. Bids will be invited to-day for the conversion of these two vessels into troopships. The Logan and Thomas, each of which has a capacity of about 1,800 men, will be ready to sail for Manila in about three months. The men as they arrive here will probably be taken care of at the various forts nearby, or may be brought in a body from the Western camp of instruction.

It was said that while the department has not authorized the Quartermaster's Department here to ask for vessels, they would not refuse to consider a proposition for a number of steamers. Recruits are now being sent from this city to the San Francisco camp at the rate of fifty a day.

DISCLAIMS AMERICAN CRUELTY.

Member of Philippine Commission Denies that Prisoners Were Shot.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Dean C. Worcester, member of the Philippine Commission, to-day cabled The Times-Herald denying reports that Filipino prisoners were shot by order of American officers. This was in response to a cable inquiry sent by H. H. Kohlsaat, as follows:

"Charles Brenner, Minneapolis, Kan., writes home: 'Company I had four prisoners, and did not know what to do with them. They asked Capt. Bishop what to do. He said, "You know orders," and four natives fell dead.' Cable the truth."

Commissioner Worcester's answer follows:

Manila, June 29, 1899.

Editor The Times-Herald, Chicago, Ill.:

The original statement of Brenner is untrue. Brenner's charge was promptly investigated by the military authorities here. No facts were ascertained to support the charge at the time of first inquiry, but the investigation has been renewed and is being prosecuted vigorously and extensively. This investigation has not yet been completed.

Brenner's charge has some semblance of truth, for the reason that it is now believed that two prisoners were shot in the heat of battle for refusing to pass to the rear when ordered to do so. This matter is being probed to the bottom. It is an isolated case.

The inhabitants of the towns recently captured had been maltreated, robbed, and left destitute by the insurgents. The natives rejoice at the arrival of the American troops, who neither burn their homes nor loot their property and who feed the hungry. The inhabitants are resuming their ordinary occupations and are ready to cooperate with us.

The wounded insurgents are brought to Manila, where they receive the same care and attention as our own wounded.

WORCESTER.

FILIPINOS LOOK TO JAPAN.

Hope for Assistance from Japanese in Southern Islands.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 29.—Advices from Hakodate state that Capt. Sakichi of the steamer Hokoku Maru, just returned from the Philippines, reports that in the southern islands the young Filipinos are constructing fortifications in preparation for emergencies. Every port is garrisoned by a thousand or so volunteers, whose weapons, however, are very crude, only about 20 per cent. being armed with rifles, (Remingtons.) The men are, however, full of patriotism, and state that they will not yield to the Americans, though the whole of the islands is destroyed.

The Hokoku Maru was warmly welcomed by the Filipinos, who consider the Japanese to be of a kindred race and who hope for assistance from them. The Filipinos were prepared to pay for arms and ammunition, and said the Japanese vessels visiting the islands could take return cargoes of hemp. Capt. Sakichi says he only sold the insurgents two revolvers and the cook's knives.

Wm Vogel & Son

Still They Come

Wonder if the bard who wrote "The cry is still they come!" had any reference to our sale of

$15.00 to $25.00 Men's Summer Suits at $11.75.

From the day we first began to advertise them to the present writing men and men have flocked to this sale. Yesterday we added new lots, so you can get your choice of serges, worsteds, cheviots and cassimeres in any size and style for

$11.75

For vacation purposes, these Suits are just what is needed. In fact, for Summer wear of any sort—business—dress—semi-dress or outing purposes, they are excellent. The chance is yours.

Broadway and Houston St.

Like a Telephone—once used, always indispensable.

PEPSIN "GRAPES"

for INDIGESTION are BETTER THAN TABLETS

Because THEY dissolve in a moment, act immediately. ARE Tasteless. Pleasant to swallow. Up-to-date. IDEAL.

One proves our assertion.

10 "GRAPES" 10c.

At Any Drug Store.

FULL SIZE BOX FREE TO-DAY AT

Grape Capsule Co.,
25 East 14th St., City.

ONLY ONE 5¢ CIGAR
CREMO

The Saturday Evening Post
Philadelphia, Pa.
All Newsmen. 5 cents the Copy.

Hunyadi János

Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

Alexander

The Late Czar of Russia

Caused the following telegram to be sent to the Branch House of Johann Hoff, at St. Petersburg: "Send immediately one case of Johann Hoff's Malt Extract to Sarskoje, Celo, by order of the Czar, Count von Schuwaloff."

More strength in one dozen bottles of Johann Hoff's Malt Extract than in a cask of ale or porter, without their deleterious effects.

Ask for the Genuine JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

ALL OTHERS ARE WORTHLESS IMITATIONS

FOR CUBA'S POOR CHILDREN

Establishment of Orphan Asylums and Trade Schools Urged.

GEN. WOOD MAKES AN APPEAL

Says Many Young Cubans Are Dying of Neglect—Only Practical Teachers Wanted.

Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor of Santiago, was the guest of honor at an informal reception given yesterday afternoon in the Chamber of Commerce rooms by the Trustees of the Cuban Orphan Fund. The rooms of the Chamber were filled with well-known business men and others, including a number of women. Among those present were Gen. Francis V. Greene, Cornelius N. Bliss, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, Charles A. Moore, W. J. Schieffelin, Abram S. Hewitt, Charles Stewart Smith, Irving M. Scott of San Francisco, and several members of Troop A, who saw service in Puerto Rico, and who were warmly greeted by Gen. Wood.

Gen. Francis V. Greene, the Chairman, introduced Gen. Wood as "a man who, from Alaska to Maine, and from Maine to Santiago, is well known and loved for his integrity, his courage, and his ability." Gen. Greene prefaced his introduction by reading the following dispatch from Gov. Roosevelt, dated at Utica:

"Am on train, or would be with you to greet Gen. Wood in person as heartily as I do now by telegram. He is one of those who emphatically deserve well of the country.

When Gen. Wood rose to speak he was greeted with hearty applause. After referring in a complimentary way to Gen. Greene and his bravery, Gen. Wood said: "I am glad that you are taking up this question of the betterment of the Cuban children. I don't know whether you realize the awful condition in which many of these children now find themselves. Since the war many of them have been left without parents and homeless, and though the country is fruitful and the climate warm, a great many of them are dying—dying of neglect. Hundreds of the poor children are going about naked and sleeping in the bushes or in abandoned houses.

"Inasmuch as the destiny of the island is at present in our hands, and we will largely influence its future, it seems to me that we should take hold of this task without delay. It seems, also, to me that there is no better plan than that proposed by the Trustees of the Cuban Orphan Fund—the establishment of orphanages for these children and connecting them with industrial schools, where will be taught such needed things as carpentering work, the mechanical branches, and even such a thing as horseshoeing. In all these essential things the Cubans are very backward, and in teaching them these and giving them a good education we have a great opportunity to make them useful members of society.

"Of course the children of the better class of Cubans will be taken care of; it is only with the poor that we will have to deal—but they are a great majority of the population. There is much to be done, and we who are there know how little money there is to do it with. Of course, we cannot hope to establish any liberal government in Cuba with the present educational system, but things will improve, and as soon as agricultural conditions are bettered you will find that the best classes of Cubans will be with you and their aid will be considerable.

"The thing to be impressed, however, is that you must send to Cuba only everyday practical, common-sense people in charge of these orphanages and schools. A number of intelligent Cuban women will be found as assistants, but even our own assistants at the outset would in the greater number of cases be best. It will be advisable, too, to construct new buildings as the present buildings are poorly built, and erected without any regard to sanitary or other healthful requirements.

"If we work out this problem successfully, it will not only be a great credit to us, but of inestimable benefit to Cuba. Cubans, let me say, will take our efforts along this direction as the strongest indication of our desire for the greater good of the island. Land suitable for these orphanages can be obtained for nothing—a fact that makes the way clearer in one respect at least."

Gen. Wood left at midnight for Washington, where he will confer with Secretary of War Alger. He will leave for Cuba either to-morrow or Wednesday next.

Insurance Deposits in Cuba.

HAVANA, June 29.—An interesting point has come up in connection with the insurance companies. These organizations now have to lodge their capital in the Cuban Treasury, instead of the Spanish, as was formerly the case. They take the ground that under the new régime the only change is in the place of deposit, and that in all other respects the law is as before. That is to say, the money can now be paid in American coinage. Accordingly, a company which must deposit a million pesetas need not lodge $200,000, but, taking the peseta at the present rate of Government exchange, which is 12 cents instead of 20, need lodge only $120,000. The question is one doubtless to be finally settled in the courts.

CASE OF YELLOW FEVER HERE.

Mate of a Norwegian Vessel from Cuba Removed to Swinburne Island.

The Norwegian steamer Krim of the Munson Line, which arrived yesterday from Matanzas, had on board a case of yellow fever. The vessel was detained at Quarantine for rigid inspection and disinfection.

The Krim took a cargo of coal from Philadelphia to Havana, where she arrived June 15, and tied up at Casa Blanca Wharf, lying there five days discharging cargo. On June 20 she sailed for Matanzas, and two days later John Johnson, the mate, who, it is claimed, had been ill since leaving Philadelphia, became very sick, developing a high temperature. The Port Physician was called, but up to the time of sailing, June 24, no suspicious symptoms appeared. However, upon the arrival of the vessel at Quarantine Dr. Doty, after examining the case, discovered symptoms of yellow fever. Johnson was removed to Swinburne Island Hospital, where a thorough examination of the case was made, which resulted last night in its being pronounced true yellow fever.

The crew of the vessel will be detained at Hoffman Island five days. The steamer, after being thoroughly disinfected, will be allowed to proceed to her dock with a new crew.

Two Post Office Sub-Stations Closed.

As a result of irregularities, Post Office Sub-stations No. 31, on Eldridge Street, near Canal, and No. 71, at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Trinity Avenue, are to be closed, the former to-morrow night and the latter next week. Sub-station No. 31 was in charge of Henry Heer, who, according to the statement of Thomas A. Jardine, Auditor of the department, had been using money orders drawn by himself with which to pay his bills, not setting off any money as against these orders, and had failed to account for them until June 23, when the Inspector made his report. Sub-station No. 71 was kept by Otto von Busser, a druggist, who was found to be "padding his account" for the purpose of making sufficient sales to guarantee his salary of $200. In other words, he was buying stamps from himself, and with these stamps paying for goods which he bought from wholesale druggists.

Secretary of New Jersey Associates.

Henry C. Ross, Secretary to General Superintendent Sheppard of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Jersey City, was yesterday appointed Secretary of the Associates of New Jersey to succeed the late Charles B. Thurston. The Associates were organized in 1804 and bought from the State all the riparian rights on the Hudson River front of Jersey City. The organization subsequently passed under the control of the United Railroads and Canal Company of New Jersey and is now controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Cruiser Detroit in Port.

The United States cruiser Detroit, which arrived in this port from Washington on Wednesday night, proceeded to the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday afternoon, where she is to lay up for an overhauling. The Detroit came to Washington from Bluefields, Nicaragua, where she was stationed to protect American interests endangered by the unsettled state of affairs in the little republic.

STILL DANGER OF A STRIKE.

Two Meetings of Dissatisfied Street Railway Employes to be Held To-night.

Although the officers of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company declare that there are no indications of a strike on the part of the employes of that corporation, General Master Workman John N. Parsons of the Knights of Labor persists in his assertions that dissatisfaction is so widespread among the men employed on the Metropolitan system that the situation is serious, and may terminate in trouble unless the company consents to treat with representatives of the men regarding their grievances.

Master Workman Parsons said yesterday that the men were eagerly awaiting an answer to their request for a conference which was sent to President Vreeland some days ago. "If we do not receive an answer within a reasonable time," said Mr. Parsons, "there will be a public demonstration for the purpose of enlisting public sympathy for the employes and their cause. Steps will then be taken to let the public know just how these men are treated. A strike will be the last resort." The General Master Workman added that he had received assurances that the men were practically united in this movement, and he had also received a large number of letters from citizens expressing sympathy with the efforts of the men to better their condition.

Meetings of street railway employes have been called for to-night in both this borough and in Brooklyn for the purpose of discussing the situation. It is proposed by the labor organization leaders to appeal to the public in case of a rupture with the Metropolitan Company, and ask each citizen whose sympathies are with the men to wear a button labeled "I Walk."

President Vreeland said yesterday that he did not believe that there was any serious dissatisfaction among the Metropolitan employes. "If any of our men have any grievances," said Mr. Vreeland, "they know perfectly well that they can come directly to this office and have a hearing. All of our employes know that we endeavor to treat each one fairly. There is no necessity for them to ask for the intercession of any labor organization delegate, or to employ any agents in communicating with the officers of this company."

General Master Workman Parsons commented on this statement of President Vreeland as follows: "It is true that men have gone to the President's office with grievances, but in many instances they were discharged for their pains. The Metropolitan employes are now disposed to try the effect of united action."

At a meeting of the Directors of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company yesterday resolutions were adopted providing for the immediate issue of 50,000 shares of stock, which is part of the authorized capital stock of the company, and is now in the treasury. This $5,000,000 of new stock is to be issued for cash, and subscriptions from stockholders are invited on condition that they shall be stockholders of record at the close of July 20, and that their subscriptions shall not exceed one-eighth of their present holdings, and that each subscription shall be accompanied by a check to pay for the new stock.

The money realized by the company from the issue of this new stock will be used to meet maturing obligations and to pay for improvements already planned.

SECRETLY WED IN BROOKLYN.

Marriage Announcement of T. L. Lutkins, Jr., and Miss Story a Surprise.

Society folk in the Park Slope and Hill sections of Brooklyn were greatly surprised yesterday by the announcement, through a local newspaper, of the marriage of Miss Edna Story and Theodore Larne Lutkins, Jr., who are prominent among the younger people of Brooklyn's fashionable set. The surprise was occasioned by the fact that Miss Story and Mr. Lutkins had been man and wife since March 31 last, while only three weeks ago their engagement was announced.

Mrs. Lutkins is the daughter of J. T. Story of 606 Bedford Avenue, a wealthy coal merchant. Theodore Larne Lutkins, the father of the bridegroom, is in the leather business in Manhattan, and is also a man of wealth. The Lutkins family live at 568 Carlton Avenue. Young Mr. Lutkins is in business with his father.

When the engagement was announced three weeks ago it was not a surprise, as the young people had long been devoted to each other. Following the announcement Mrs. Lutkins on Wednesday of last week gave a luncheon at the Union League Club, Brooklyn, in honor of the betrothal of her son and Miss Story. The understanding appeared to be that the wedding would take place some time this Fall. It was a decided surprise therefore when close on the heels of this engagement luncheon came the announcement yesterday of the marriage of the young people nearly three months ago.

Mr. Lutkins, Jr., and his bride are now at the Summer home of the latter's father in the Catskills. Mr. Lutkins, Sr., the father of the bridegroom, was seen at his residence last evening in relation to the marriage.

"There is nothing peculiar or extraordinary about the matter," said Mr. Lutkins. "My son and Miss Story have been friends since childhood, and both families have understood for a long time that the young people were to marry. The delay in the announcement of the marriage is very easily explained. Miss Story was a student at the Adelphi College and was studying very hard to graduate with honors. The young people desired to get married last Spring, and because of Miss Story's studies, which she was very anxious to complete, it was decided to have the wedding as quiet as possible. Miss Story feared that if the fact of her marriage became known to her friends the social duties she would be called upon to discharge would seriously interfere with her graduation plans."

ANNEKE JANS HEIRS AT WAR.

Trouble in the Society of Which J. H. Fonda Is President.

The meeting of the Union Association of the Heirs of the Harlem, Anneke Jans, Bogardus, Edwards, and Weber Estates, held yesterday, brought out the fact that during the year there has been some discord among the leaders of the organization formed for concerted suits against the present holders of extensive properties in New York and in Holland. It was learned that several of the directors of the organization had held a meeting, elected officers, and passed resolutions directing the old President, J. H. Fonda, to turn over the books and records to them, which President Fonda refused to do. In defense of this refusal Fonda claims that the meeting of the opposing directors was illegal, and says that he has in his possession the articles of incorporation of the association.

The association will open suit in the United States court within a few weeks to recover title to about 2,000 acres of land in the northern part of Manhattan Island. Mr. Fonda declined to say just what land was involved, and who the counsel for the association will be.

B. Fargo, Marcus Gardiner, and G. W. Riker, with the former counsel for the association, Austin Van Giesen, are the men leading the opposition to President Fonda. They charge lax methods in keeping the accounts of the association, and that the heirs are no nearer to having suits brought for property than they were five years ago. So they met and elected new officers.

Mercantile Library Reading Room.

A letter was yesterday received by THE TIMES, complaining of the closing hour of the Mercantile Library Reading Room. Until a year ago the hour had been 9 P. M., when it was changed to 6:30. Later it was changed to 6 P. M. In objecting to these early hours, the writer claimed that business men could not use the reading room before 6 o'clock, and that the proper time for closing was 10 P. M., or else the name Mercantile Library should be abandoned. Mr. Peoples, the librarian, when questioned in regard to the matter, said: "There is nothing we should like better than to keep open until late in the evening, but it does not pay to do this for the benefit of only two or three out of 5,000 members."

Coroner to Act as Sheriff.

Owing to a change made in the law by the recent New Jersey Legislature the duty of selecting the Coroner who shall act in the place of a deceased Sheriff is devolved upon the Justice of the Supreme Court for the County in which the death occurs. Under this law Justice Lippincott of Hudson County yesterday designated Coroner William J. Delaney to act in place of Sheriff William Heller, deceased, until Gov. Voorhees shall name Mr. Heller's successor.

AMERICA'S FINE WARSHIPS

Irving M. Scott Says Uncle Sam's Navy Beats the World.

POINTS OF THEIR SUPERIORITY

Battleships Much More Powerful Than the Present Ones Are Being Built in San Francisco.

Irving M. Scott, President of the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, the builders of the Oregon, Olympia, Charleston, San Francisco, and other war vessels, is in the city, and was among those who paid their respects to Gen. Leonard Wood at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon.

In speaking of the probable changes in the future in the construction of battleships and cruisers, to be influenced by the experiences and lessons of the late war, Mr. Scott said:

"The two great changes which will be made in the construction of war vessels in the future will be those which will give a greater radius of action and which will make the vessels swifter. The improvements in powder and steel will enable a decided reduction to be made in the size of the guns, and therefore in the amount of ammunition to be carried. This will reduce the weight of the boat and enable a greater radius of action with the same displacement.

"The methods of coaling ships in service and supplying them with fresh water, as well as providing positive, that is to say, forced ventilation, are some of the problems which we are considering and, indeed, which all naval architects are studying, the late war having called attention to these things more pointedly than heretofore.

"As to my opinion of American battleships, I think they are the best in the world. I have been in many countries, and have seen and studied many war vessels, and I am satisfied that the boats of this country are the best. Indeed, there is no reason why we cannot beat the world, as the materials manufactured here are the best to be found anywhere.

"As for the armor-plate difficulty, I presume that the next Congress will satisfactorily adjust that matter. The last Congress, you know, fixed the price at $300 per ton, which is below what the steel is actually worth. The price for Harveyized steel had been $400, which was low enough; yet Congress deliberately reduced the figures to $300, and insisted on Kruppized steel, which is better, and which enables a reduction in the weight of the armor. However, it is likely the matter will be satisfactorily settled.

"As for our boats on hand, we have the Wisconsin, 1,000 tons bigger than the Oregon, and the Ohio, 2,000 the bigger. The former, which will be capable of 16 knots an hour, will be completed the latter part of the present year; the latter will be finished the latter part of next year. She will have a speed of 18 knots an hour."

Mr. Scott came East to attend the marriage of his daughter, Mrs. Alice Scott Browne, to Dr. Reginald Knight Smith, United States Navy, which took place in the Church of the Transfiguration Wednesday morning; and also to be present at the graduation of his son Lawrence from Cornell University. He said that his visit was one in which business played no part whatever, and that he was not here to obtain new contracts, as had been stated.

NORMANDIE CHIMNEY AFIRE.

Small Hotel Blaze—Apparatus Found Ineffective.

Great excitement was caused in the Hotel Normandie, Broadway and Thirty-eighth Street, early yesterday afternoon, when a bootblack rushed excitedly into the lobby and toward the clerk's desk shouting at the top of his voice, "Fire! Fire! The hotel is on fire!"

The clerk, supposing the warning was genuine, and remembering the lesson of the Windsor Hotel, took no chances. The bell boys and porters were dispatched instantly to the upper floors to warn such of the guests as might be there and to arouse the night employes, many of whom were soundly sleeping up above. Having alarmed the hotel people, the bootblack turned in a call for the firemen, who found a considerable blaze and unusual volume of smoke issuing from one of the large kitchen chimneys on the roof. Some water and two or three chemical machines sufficed to extinguish the flames in a few moments.

The rumor that the Normandie was burning spread through Broadway with rapidity and an immense crowd assembled. The Broadway cars were stopped for a few minutes. The loss was trifling.

Battalion Chief Binns said he was at the Normandie within a few minutes after the alarm was given, and that he found the hand pump required by law capable only of a pressure of fifty or sixty pounds, while it would need 250 pounds' pressure to make it effective.

The hotel management admitted last night that Battalion Chief Binns had claimed the apparatus inefficient, but it was declared that the matter was really trivial, that it had been overestimated, and was remedied as soon as the fireman had called attention to it.

W. W. SHERMAN'S SUCCESSOR.

No Hurry About Getting a President for Bank of Commerce.

President William W. Sherman of the National Bank of Commerce said yesterday that he would go to Newport to-morrow, and that he thought it unlikely that at the discount meeting of the bank to-day his successor would be appointed. There was no urgency in the matter, he added, and the bank would go on without a President after to-night until a choice was arrived at.

Mr. Sherman had displayed in his office a silver punch bowl and ladle inscribed:

Presented to William Winslow Sherman by the officers and clerks of the National Bank of Commerce of New York, on his retirement from the Presidency of the bank, July 1, 1899.

"I set great store," said Mr. Sherman, "by this testimonial. One of the contributors, our paying teller, Mr. Kissam, came to the bank with me forty-one years ago."

French Church Home for Girls.

The French Episcopal Church of the Saint Esprit has decided upon establishing a home for French working girls. The site upon which the present church stands, on West Twenty-second Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, has been sold, it is said, for $200,000, and a new site for the church on the north side of East Twenty-seventh Street, between Fourth and Madison Avenues, has been bought for $55,000. The difference between the two amounts assures the foundation of the home. The church will remove next February, when work on the home will be begun. It is intended to buy a house for the latter, and fit it up for the purpose required. The home is to be a temporary asylum for French-speaking girls who may need assistance.

Lawyer Henderson Gives New Bail.

H. C. Henderson, who as counsel for Capt. Price before the Mazet Committee was arrested for contempt, appeared in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning with his brother, William Henderson, whom he offered as a new bondsman. Henderson failed to appear in the Centre Street Court some days ago and forfeited the bail he was under, and it was to take the place of this bail that he offered his brother's bond yesterday. Magistrate Olmsted accepted the bond to the extent of $300, that being the amount imposed in the first case. The next hearing of the case will take place July 6.

Battle of San Juan Anniversary.

Pain has arranged to make an unusually brilliant pyrotechnic display to-morrow (Saturday) night in the open air theatre at Manhattan Beach by way of a reminder that a year ago the American soldiers on Cuban soil achieved a great victory. Several of the survivors of that campaign will put in an appearance on that occasion and be entertained with a reproduction of the real battle of San Juan Hill.

Geographical Society's New Home.

The American Geographical Society has practically completed plans for a new building on Eighty-first Street, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue. The site was purchased some time last month. The transfer of the society from its present quarters at 11 West Twenty-ninth Street will take place when the new building is completed.

MERCHANTS TO CLOSE MONDAY.

The following business firms have decided to close their stores on Monday, July 3:

W. L. Strong & Co., Catlin & Co., Noyes, Bousher & Gerrish, D. L. Crowell, for Macon Mfg. Co., Thomas H. Martin, Smith, Hogg & Gardner, Joy, Langdon & Co., Treat & Converse, Poor Brothers, agents, Carey, Bayne & Smith, The Allen Lane Co., Aetna Mills, per S. F. White, Parker, Wilder & Co., Sawyer, Blake & Bramhall, Deering, Milliken & Co., H. J. Farber Drewry & Co., Faulkner, Page & Co., Robinson & Shackelton, B. B. & R. Knight, S. Slater & Sons, per Stevens, Sanford & Handy, Dudley, Battelle & Hurd, B. M. Ewing & Co., J. B. Lorge & Co., Converse, Stanton & Co., M. Brown's Sons & Co., Lawrie, Mann & Browne, Fred Victor & Achelis, Hockanum Association, W. A. Slater Mills Corp., Oppenheim, Obendorf & Co., Muir & Malone, Wise Brothers & Co., F. A. Foster & Co., Frenchl & Ward, Edward T. Steels & Co., Albert D. Smith, Marshall Field & Co., Meyer, Heller & Long, G. K. Sheridan & Co., Valentine & Flagler, E. I. Goodrich, F. E. Showerman, A. E. Van Ostrand, C. H. Keith, George B. Cramer & Brother, G. H. Finger, C. W. Bartlich, Homestead Worsted Co., H. G. Woodruff, William Fish, Jr., & Co., Gloucester Mfg. Co., Buckingham & Paulson, Clarence Whitman & Co., The H. B. Claflin Co., Lee, Tweedy & Co., Sweetser, Pembrook: & Co., Mills & Gibbs, William Openhym & Sons, Spieiman & Co., Frank & Dugan, Givernaud Brothers, Ashley & Bailey Co., S. Eiseman & Co., John N. Stearns & Co., E. Simon & Co., Johnson, Cowdin & Co., Joseph Loth & Co., Fogie, Killin, Kane & Co., Goldenberg Brothers & Co., J. K. Stiefel & Co., Hardt, Von Bernuth & Co., The William Strange Co., Cheney Brothers, Abegg & Rusch, Cozzens, Elbers & Prankard, William Schroder & Co., Schwarzenbach, Huber & Co., Hoeninghaus & Curtis, Wendt, Steinhauser & Co., Minot, Hooper & Co., Weelright, Eldredge & Co., H. C. Childs & Co., Lawrence & Co., Grinnell, Willis & Co., Whitin & Collins, J. H. Lane & Co., George B. Duren & Sons, Martin I. Cooley, Garner & Co., Clark & Campion, Shreve & Adams, Arnold Print Works, C. H. Pope & Co., Whitman & Phelps, W. H. Childs, J. Kridel, Sons & Co., Joseph Wild & Co., H. & W. H. Lewis, Algonquin Printing Co., Charles Elmore, W. L. Wellington, Joshua L. Baily & Co., W. H. Langley & Co., A. D. Juillard & Co., Jacob Wendell & Co., Devoe & Peck, Duval & Cone, Oelbermann, Dommerich & Co., Wilson & Bradbury, H. Bauendahl & Co., Raborg & Hyde, Creighton & Burch, Chaffee, Morehouse & Co., Watson-Porter-Gliss Co., A. Barnett & Co., The Nevins Co., Rockfellow & Shepard, E. H. Hamilton & Co., Haines & Bishop, P. Van Volkenburgh & Co., Thomas Sharp, Victor P. Sahner, Thomas H. Gugerty, Horace M. Graff, Spies & Nissen, J. W. Ailis, L. B. Purinton, C. G. Culm, per F. B. Townsend, Joseph W. Woods & Son, Mackintosh, Green & Co., Cochrane Mfg. Co., Danforth, Clark & Co., James W. Cooke & Co., J. G. Carnib & Co., Tefft, Weller & Co., James H. Dunham & Co., Calhoun, Robbins & Co., William Iselin & Co., L. Erstein & Brother, A. Wimpfheimer & Brother, Doherty & Wadsworth, Hardt & Lindgens, Hess, Goldsmith & Co., Oelbermann, Dommerich & Co., Greene St., S. Peleris & Co., Muser Brothers, Walter H. Graef & Co., A. S. Rosenthal & Fried, Greeff & Co., Gartner & Friedenheit, Fleitmann & Co., Hiselon Silk Mills, Smith & Kaufman, Pelgram & Myer, Ernest & Herman Levy, Maurice Gomprecht, William P. Gill & Co., Louis Behrens & Sons, A. M. Levy, Schaefer, Schramm & Vogel, H. A. Caesar & Co., Douglas & Berry, Charles E. Rycroft & Co., John Graham & Co., Wilmerding & Bisset, John Graham & Co., Freund, Folse & Co., John S. Brown & Sons, James Girdwood & Co., James Duncan & Co., Lamb, Finley & Co., James Elliott & Co., Remy, Schmidt & Pleissner, Shaw, Peck & Frame, Wright & Graham, Belfast Linen Handkerchief Co., Ltd., Ballin & Taylor, Lyons & Wood, Thomas & Wood, Thomas Young, Brookfield Linen Co., Ltd., William Liddel & Co., Griffen Brothers, Edward Griffen & Sons, Glendinning, McLeisch & Co., Turtle Brothers, Robert Watson & Sons, S. Haas & Co., M. Gardner & Co., Duff & Benthon, Robert McBratney, D. Carlisle, Solinger & Co., Henry Martin & Co., Ltd., Donald, McLeod & Co., Erskine, Beveridge & Co., J. N. Richardson, Sons & Owden, Ltd.

PROPERTY RIGHT IN A CORPSE.

Decision in Buchanan Case Defines Widow's Standing in the Matter.

Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down a decision respecting a widow's right in the body of her husband. The case in which the decision is rendered is that of Mary P. Buchanan et al. vs. James D. Buchanan, an action for replevin and damages in the amount of $5,000, which was tried without a jury by consent. The plaintiff is the widow of Dr. Alexander Buchanan, who died Sept. 2, 1896. The body was interred in Greenwood Cemetery by the brother of the dead man, James D. Buchanan. Mrs. Buchanan was not consulted as to the disposition of the remains, not having lived with her husband for nine years previous to his death, and having an action for divorce against him pending in the courts at the time of his death. A year after his death she brought the action for the possession of the body and damages for its unlawful detention.

In the trial of the case the evidence introduced and uncontradicted was to the effect that just before his death Dr. Buchanan extracted a solemn promise from his brother, before a number of witnesses, that he would never allow his ashes to mingle with those of his wife.

Justice Bischoff in his opinion said: "Presumably the interment was decent and fitting, and the widow's grievance is substantial; but the defendant's exercise of dominion over the corpse for burial was in hostility to her right to choose her husband's place of sepulture. While it has been generally stated that there can be no right of property in a dead body, still it is recognized that there exists a personal right in husband, wife, or next of kin to have the custody of the remains of the deceased relative for the purposes of burial, and it has been held that an action at law will lie, for personal injury, where before burial that right has been invaded by mutilation of the corpse."

In conclusion Justice Bischoff says in part: "The action should be dismissed upon the pleadings. There is no question that husband and wife were divided in life, and it was the expressed wish of the deceased that they be as fully divided in death."

Judgment was therefore ordered for the defendant on the pleadings.

Steamed Through Ice for Three Days.

The British steamer Avalon, which arrived here yesterday from Pilley's Island, reported having fallen in with immense ice fields on the voyage from Shields to Pilley's Island. The Avalon entered the ice about 7 P. M. of June 12, in latitude 52:20, longitude 49:30. A dense fog set in, and night came on, which obliged the steamer to stop her engines until daylight, when it was seen that the vessel was surrounded by a field of ice, from which arose huge bergs towering many feet into the air. The Avalon changed her course, heading southeast, in order to clear the ice, but for three days she threaded her way through it. The vessel emerged into clear water on the morning of June 16, and resumed her course, working along the coast of Newfoundland inside the ice field.

Reception to Commander Kay.

The Grand Army posts of Long Island gave a reception to Department Commander Joseph W. Kay last night in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn. A concert was rendered by the Thirteenth Regiment Band, and speeches were made by Justice William D. Dickey, James D. Bell, the Rev. Joshua W. Kinder, Dr. Peter D. Leys, Martin W. Littleton, James Tanner, James O. Howe, and Gen. Horatio C. King. Company B of the Thirteenth Regiment, Capt. John T. Jennings commanding, gave an exhibition drill, which was followed by a similar drill by the Columbian Guard of Mansfield Post, G. A. R. The Continental Glee Club sang several selections.

Smoking on Open Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Are the composite, or "half open," cars of the Metropolitan Railway Company smoking cars? If so, why are they not so marked? This morning, coming down town, a gentleman was smoking on the seat next to the closed part, and on my calling the conductor's attention to the fact I was told that smoking was permitted on any seats of the open part of the car. As it is only allowed on the four rear seats of the "all-open cars," this seemed to me a queer ruling. DAILY PATRON.

New York, June 29, 1899.

The conductor was right.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's notable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

TO DESTROY THE SIDDARTHA.

Two British War Vessels to Search for the Dangerous Derelict.

QUEENSTOWN, June 29.—The British second-class cruiser Melampus and the torpedo boat Gossamer have left this port to destroy the derelict bark Siddartha.

The bark Siddartha of Newcastle, N. B., Capt. Gerard, was abandoned on Feb. 22 in latitude 39 north, longitude 30 west, after being dismasted in a hurricane on Feb. 2 while bound from Jacksonville for Liverpool. Her crew were rescued and landed at Amsterdam by the Danish bark Verdande, and later were sent to St. John, N. B.

The Siddartha has since been drifting with decks awash, kept afloat by her cargo. She has frequently been sighted, and is considered a great menace to navigation. Once the bark was reported as having a large hole in her port side, as though caused by another vessel running into her. She was set on fire on May 15 by the British steamer Oakmore, but was only partially burned.

In her eastward drift the Siddartha had reached latitude 50, longitude 19, on June 14, when last identified, and there is no doubt she is the derelict reported by the Cunard liner Aurania, which arrived here yesterday morning.

The log of the Aurania contains the following entry: "June 22, latitude 50.36, longitude 17.44, passed close to a derelict bark with fore and mainmasts standing, bulwarks gone, and decks awash."

£4,000 Salvage for the Balmoral.

LONDON, June 29.—Four thousand pounds has been awarded to the British steamer Balmoral, Capt. McRitchie, for towing the British steamer Lokoja into Fayal in May. The Lokoja's propeller was lost on a voyage from Galveston to Havre.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

ROADS MAKE AN AGREEMENT.

Erie and Delaware and Hudson Form a Coal Traffic Arrangement.

HONESDALE, Penn., June 29.—The Erie and the Delaware and Hudson Companies have reached a working agreement. The Delaware and Hudson will begin immediately to build a road over the Moosey Mountains from Waymart to Carbondale. The Erie and the Delaware and Hudson were joined at Honesdale this week, and to-day President Olyphant and Vice President Young came from New York via the Erie, and were the first to ride over the joined section of the two roads.

They announced that a union station for the two companies will be built in Honesdale immediately, and that the Delaware and Hudson coal will be run to tidewater via the Erie Road.

The road between Honesdale and Waymart will be straightened, and Shepherd's Crook will be displaced by a switchback. The grade from Carbondale to Fairview is about fifty feet to the mile. Vice President Young could give no information as to the future of the abandoned Delaware and Hudson Canal. He stated that it had passed entirely out of the hands of the company, and so far as he knew nothing would be done with it.

NEW ELECTRIC PASSENGER ROAD

Company Is Formed to Built from Warrensburg to Lake George.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., June 29.—A certificate of incorporation of the Warren County Railroad has been filed with the Secretary of State. The company will build an electric freight and passenger road from Warrensburg to Lake George, a distance of seven miles. The principal stockholders are ex-State Treasurer A. B. Colvin and J. M. Coolidge of Glens Falls, J. A. Powers of Lansingburg, and Congressman L. W. Emerson of Warrensburg. The capital stock is $200,000.

It is understood that the road will be extended from Lake George to Glens Falls, a distance of ten miles, in the near future, thus making a system twenty-two miles long, extending from Warrensburg to Fort Edward.

Southern Railway Changes.

A circular of the Southern Railway Company announces that from to-morrow the office of General Superintendent of Transportation will be abolished, the offices of General Superintendent and Superintendent of Transportation will be re-established, and the office of Assistant General Superintendent of Maintenance created. The organization will be as follows: J. H. Barrett, General Superintendent; J. A. Dodson, Superintendent of Transportation; D. W. Lum, Assistant General Superintendent of Maintenance, with offices at Washington, D. C.

Palace Car Companies at Law.

NEWARK, N. J., June 29.—Judge Kirkpatrick in the United States Circuit Court to-day listened to argument on the injunction to restrain the American Palace Car Company of New Jersey from disposing of certain patent rights which it is claimed belong to the American Palace Car Company of Maine. The defendants claimed that the application for the injunction was only a scheme of Wallace Wilson of Boston to injure the standing of the New Jersey company. Counsel for the complainants argued that fraud had been practiced in acquiring the patent rights through a conspiracy.

PHILADELPHIA MAN INSANE.

When Here Monday J. M. Sauder Was Taken to Bellevue.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—John Miller Sauder, a business man of this city, became violently insane to-day and was removed to the Philadelphia Hospital.

While sitting in his office he suddenly picked up a chair and smashed a typewriting machine. When taken into custody he tried to cut the buttons from a policeman's coat. He was finally calmed by his wife.

Mr. Sauder was taken last Monday to Bellevue Hospital, in this city, after arriving from Philadelphia in the morning. He went to the eighth floor of the Constable Building, 111 Fifth Avenue, and began walking up and down a corridor, announcing that he was the angel Gabriel.

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

One Granted Little Bear Did Not Go Into Effect Before His Death.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The President recently granted a pardon to Little Bear, convicted in the Indian Territory of horse stealing and sentenced to five years and two months in the Ohio Penitentiary. The pardon, which was issued on the ground that the prisoner was in the last stages of consumption, was received too late, as he died on the day before it was to go into effect.

A pardon has been granted another consumptive prisoner who it is believed is likely to die soon—William McDowell, convicted in North Carolina in 1897 of breaking into a Post Office.

Electric Trains to Coney Island.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company will to-day begin operating electric trains from Manhattan to Coney Island by way of the Fifth Avenue branch of the Brooklyn Elevated Road. This branch has been equipped with electricity as far as Thirty-sixth Street, where connection will be made by way of the incline. Trains of four open cars will be run on schedule with the steam trains at first, but the number will be increased from time to time until the steam locomotives are entirely withdrawn and a new schedule will be arranged.

Not in Independent Telephone Lines.

Regarding a dispatch from Chicago that John W. Mackay, who is now in Chicago, where the annual convention of the Independent Telephone Association is being held, is the principal factor in the movement of the Independent Telephone managers, Vice President E. C. Bradley of the Postal Telegraph Company yesterday stated that Mr. Mackay is not in any degree interested in or sponsor for the Independent Telephone lines.

Enforce Bait Act Against the French.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 29.—The Colonial Government is preparing a circular intimating to American fishermen that the bait act is about to be stringently enforced against the French, and warning the Americans that, if they assist the French by bringing them bait to St. Pierre, the laws will be similarly enforced against them also. It is hoped that the Americans will refrain from assisting the French, thus enabling the colony to fight its own battle.

THE

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW

EDITED BY GEORGE B. M. HARVEY.

July, 1899, Now Ready.

A Channel Passage, 1855	ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE
EX ORIENTE LUX! A Plea for a Russo-American Understanding	Prince E. OOKHTOMSKY, VLADIMIR HOLMSTREM
"Americanism," True and False	Rev. WILLIAM BARRY, D. D.
Universal Peace	Baroness BERTHA VON SÜTTNER
England and the Transvaal	SYDNEY BROOKS
Our Public Schools. A Reply	Mrs. SCHUYLER VAN RENSSELAER
The Government of Greater New York	BIRD S. COLER, *Comptroller of the City of New York.*
Pig Iron and Prosperity	GEORGE H. HULL
The Logic of Our Position in Cuba	AN OFFICER OF THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION
The Tercentenary of Velasquez	CHARLES WHIBLEY
The War with Spain—III.	Major-General NELSON A. MILES, *Commanding the United States Army.*
Golf from a St. Andrews Point of View	ANDREW LANG

Single Numbers, 50c. Published Monthly. All Newsstands. Per Annum, $5.

NEW YORK: No 11 WARREN STREET.

ANNUAL SCHOOL EXERCISES.

Diplomas Awarded to the Graduates—Attractive Commencement Programmes Presented.

The following public schools of the city, in addition to those already announced, have held their annual commencement exercises:

SCHOOL NO. 1.—The commencement exercises were held Wednesday morning. There were seventy-five graduates: Isaac Lefrak received the Punchard Medal for first honors, Benjamin Magatz the Bolte Medal for German, and James P. Donovan the Principal's Medal for excellence. Addresses were made by Assistant District Attorney Walsh, Edward Dunphy, Herman Bolte, David B. Fleming, and Mrs. Neylan.

SCHOOL NO. 76.—Commencement day was celebrated yesterday in the presence of a large gathering of parents and friends. There was a musical and literary programme, and diplomas were awarded to ninety girl graduates. Among the prizes awarded were a gold medal for scholarship to Lily Elkann, a gold medal for scholarship to Madeline Wulfess, and a gold medal for diligence to Gertrude Jackson. Medals for amiability were awarded to Katherine V. Carroll and Eleanor Brunswick, and a medal for excellence to Minnie Mandel.

SCHOOL NO. 154—The commencement exercises were held yesterday morning. Dr. Abbie H. MacIvor presided, and John L. N. Hunt, Associate Superintendent, addressed the graduating class and presented diplomas to eighty-seven graduates. The Beal Medal for general excellence was awarded to Julian Clarkson.

SCHOOL NO. 66—The graduating exercises were held Wednesday morning. Thirty pupils were graduated. Inspector Frank D. Wilsey presented the diplomas. The valedictory was

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-town.....1,269 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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THE CRIME OF DOING BUSINESS.

The attempt to do business in the State of Texas is already punishable by fine and imprisonment in certain cases. If Populistic rage continues to inhabit the minds of the lawmakers and public officers of that State it is probable that within a few years resort will be had to sterner measures. Persons detected in the felonious endeavor to employ capital or carry on trade in Texas will be hanged or burned at the stake.

Our readers are aware that an anti-trust law was recently enacted by the Texas Legislature by which articles manufactured or dealt in by trusts or combinations are put under the ban. Another step in the policy of driving criminal capitalists out of the State has just been taken by the Attorney General. This enlightened person bears the name of SMITH. He has just rendered an opinion declaring that where a foreign corporation doing business in Texas under a permit shall fail to pay its franchise tax within six months of the date at which it is due, together with the penalty of $5 per month for the period of the delinquency, its permit is forfeited and another permit shall not be issued. It is forever debarred from doing business in the State.

In all fully civilized countries the omission to perform an act required by law to be performed, if occasioned by neglect or inadvertence, may usually be remedied by subsequent compliance with the law. The imposition of a penalty for non-payment of taxes presupposes the right to repair the omission. In Texas, however, the people appear to have made up their minds that the atrocious crime of doing business has got to stop. They are resolved that the Money Power shall not get its grip on them. Any man who invades the State with money, intending to employ it in manufacturing or in trade or business of any kind, is looked on as a public enemy. He would enslave the freemen of Texas and get them into his power by employing them and paying them wages. He would add the gains of his Texas venture to his other culpable wealth and go to Washington to bribe Senators to vote against free silver and against the enactment of a law declaring that banking shall be considered a felony and be punishable as such.

The spirit that possesses these Texas statesmen is the spirit of BRYAN and all his kind. It is the spirit of the old Granger laws. It is Populism. A blind hostility to corporations and to capital and the owners of capital is the chief popular delusion of the present day. Every demagogue panders to it, and serious-minded public men, if they have ambition and want votes, find it difficult or impossible to refrain from joining in the pursuit of the octopus.

It is evident that the question whether business shall be considered criminal will be one of the prominent issues of the Presidential contest of 1900. The delusion will not cease from troubling until the party that entertains it has been soundly whipped at the polls.

THE CASE OF MRS. DODGE.

We have purposely refrained from saying anything about the case of Mrs. PHILLIS E. DODGE until some judicial decision should have been reached upon her case. That case, as it was reported, was calculated to make the blood of every American gentleman boil in his veins. The American gentlemen who conduct the Custom House examination of baggage had conceived or imported a belief that this lady was about to smuggle into this country a large amount of "undeclared" valuables. Thereupon, and, according to their lights, quite properly, they prepared to make search and, if the search justified it, seizure. But also thereupon, and quite improperly, they invited all the reporters to come and see the exposure of a female smuggler. And all the reporters came and gloated over the exposure. We cannot, we are sorry to say it, we cannot even except this newspaper from the general condemnation.

Now, nothing is harder than to persuade a woman that there is anything wrong about smuggling. That was the very head and front of the offending of this unhappy woman. And because of this, because she was charged with this, the Custom House officers thought it wise and patriotic and American and decent to invite in the reporters to see an American woman put in the pillory of public exposure and gloated over.

We repeat that such a spectacle as this would have been most disgraceful to American manhood, most "forbidden and abhorrent," if Mrs. DODGE had been proved up to the hilt to have committed the offense charged against her. But what are we to say, now that she has been vindicated as to three-quarters of the specifications of the charge and not condemned as to the other quarter? Who is to recompense her for the frightful ordeal that she underwent on the pier among grinning Custom House officers and grinning reporters? Is the decision that she was not engaged in smuggling any sort of compensation to her or to her friends? She bore the ordeal very bravely, but if she had succumbed to it, if she had swooned or shrieked or gone into hysterics, who could wonder? And if she had done one of these things the pleasant and chivalrous gentlemen who were watching her would have told each other, and ultimately the public, that her collapse was a sign of guilt.

Where are we coming to? What has become of what we used to think was the American character? Could Cubans or Puerto Ricans or Filipinos, whom we are taking under our moral tutelage, have shown a lower grade of civilization than was shown when this American woman, in this Port of New York, was subjected to this hideous inquisition? Our neighbor, The Evening Post, has disabled us from joining, as heartily as we should have liked to join, in its protest against this inquisition, by lugging in quite irrelevant questions. But upon the outrageousness of the inquisition itself that journal has been entirely in the right. The thing is uncivilized, indecent, inhuman, intolerable, a burning disgrace to the Government under the name of which and the authority of which it is allowed to continue.

ALGER'S ANARCHISTIC MANNERS.

ALGER'S dismissal from the Cabinet seems likely to become as much a matter of necessity to the President as was the war with Spain. The advisability of the expulsion of Gen. ALGER, which the President has been reluctant to admit, was declared many months ago by the people of this country, and the subject of the most commonly shared condemnation may be regarded as having for months stood alone with the President to insist that a correct sense of public duty and Presidential obligation should keep him in the War Department.

We have only to stop to think for the situation which the President has permitted, to find out that no other country in the world, that calls itself civilized, could have got along without a political crisis if it had persisted in retaining an Alger in its Ministry. It is creditable to our love of good order that the United States is an exception to the rule which prevails in some other countries; but one cannot escape the notion that the system is defective that so long tolerates a generally discredited man.

It is inconceivable that such a person could become the head of the British War Department. But if by some strange mischance a man could find political reason for intrusting him with the control of the British Army and the privilege of association with gentlemen holding the secrets of the council room, his exit would be speedy and disgraceful if he were to choose to reveal the secrets of the Queen and her Ministers to assist him in furthering a selfish plan for his political advancement in another direction.

An Alger in France would be a dangerous person to decorate with Ministerial honors. The official life of a French President who could endeavor to protect a Minister of War who would publish the private letters of officers of the army, then make a political alliance with one of the leaders of the opposition and flaunt the illicit alliance in the public eye at the same time that he made an attack upon all his associates in the Ministry, would bring on a crisis and perhaps a revolution in a week.

It would not help matters, or assuage public indignation, if the unmannerly Minister, adding blundering disregard of the amenities of official life to official incapacity, were possessed of a sort of hardihood that enabled him to constantly wait upon his chief and assert with every breath that the two were one in principle and purpose. The danger in such a case would be that some of the unpopularity acquired by the one would be shared by the other.

President MCKINLEY does not need to assure anybody that he is out of patience with Alger methods in the War Department and that he is disgusted with the Alger-Pingree political alliance. The history of PINGREE in Michigan is so well known that every newspaper reader must be aware that tacit approval of it must be injurious to the President if he be even suspected of assenting to it. Then the country will undoubtedly agree that the President owes a measure of protection to other members of his Cabinet than the Secretary of War. Even so orderly and patient a people as that of the United States has ways of manifesting resentment of conduct "unbecoming a gentleman and an officer" other than the French method of destroying furniture in the legislative halls.

Unpleasant as it is to be obliged to think of a body like that of the Cabinet oppressed with a sense of being disgraced and betrayed by the necessity of associating with a creature without any conviction of reciprocal self-respect, it is gratifying to believe that ALGER'S bold defiance of Cabinet customs may help to bring about the dismissal of that incurable pest, and the substitution in his stead of a gentleman.

A CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.

THE TIMES has received a letter from a complaining reader and friend who dissents altogether from its views about AGUINALDO and our policy in the Philippines. His sympathies go out to the Filipinos in what he calls their struggle for liberty. He appears to think that we have no right to restore or maintain order in the islands. We ought to let the little band of natives under AGUINALDO slay, loot, and ravage to their hearts' content. We are invaders and oppressors. They are a noble-minded race ground beneath our iron heel.

We judge that our correspondent has been "brought up" on partisan newspapers, strict party organs. The independence of THE TIMES and its free criticism of both parties vex and mystify him. We quote from his valuable criticisms:

As a Democratic journal, you yet oppose the favorite candidate of the Democratic Party, and at the same time you support the main, up-to-date issue of the Republican Party, namely, imperialism and the annihilation of the present Filipino Government.

As a Republican journal, you oppose MCKINLEY and his Administration and many other features of his party. Now, then, what is THE TIMES, anyway?

If you will allow me to tell you candidly, I shall cheerfully do so. In plain words, THE TIMES is a mischiefmaker and has no principles worth mentioning. And if you should publish this opinion, no doubt many a reader will say, "So it is, amen!" I desire to add another remark, and that is in reference to your position on the Filipino question. Can you deny that, with your often-expressed sentiments regarding that, you place yourself in line with the same old-time party in England which tried to crush and kill the very men who founded these United States?

Yes, I say and maintain it, that you would have been as energetic and as good a hater of WASHINGTON, LAFAYETTE, and FRANKLIN as you are this day of AGUINALDO and his brave fighters. You may be with the great majority and you may take patriotism as your guiding star. But remember that justice, right, and fair play have ever been upheld by the minority until GOD'S truth shone forth and its light guided the masses to the right way. In proof of this, I quote the battles fought against vast majorities by PLATO, JESUS CHRIST, GALILEO, NEWTON, COLUMBUS, WILHELM TELL, WASHINGTON, FREDERICK the Great, RICHARD WAGNER, and LINCOLN. Remember, "might is rarely right."

At this point we pause for an inquiry. Why WILHELM? Why does our correspondent choose the German form of the name of the incomparable archer of Uri? Why not GULIELMUS TELL, GUGLIELMO TELL, GUILLAUME TELL, or GUILLELMO TELL? All of us who were born and educated in the United States of America got our early and lasting impressions of TELL from the apple story, not from SCHILLER'S noble drama. He is and remains WILLIAM TELL to us. It would not be more unnatural to us to write his name in the Latin, Italian, French, or Spanish form than in the German.

Why does our correspondent think of him and write of him as WILHELM TELL? Is there a psychological and racial connection between his state of mind about the Philippines and his habit of writing Wilhelm for William?

We suspect that this association of ideas is not peculiar to our correspondent. We have observed that a certain class of newspapers, some of them published in this country and some of them in a foreign country, which invariably spell William as our correspondent spells it, are almost without exception opposed to the policy of the Administration in the Philippines. Find a man who naturally and habitually spells it Wilhelm and you may be pretty sure that he is a convinced anti-imperialist.

THE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Doubtless the golfers' week in Chicago may be prolific of lessons which, if heeded by the golfing powers that be, may lead to the betterment of the game in America. The difficulty which confronts the competitors in the annual contest for the championship now, on the eve of the event, however, indicates that those powers are not always as quick as they might be to heed lessons. The National competition has become too unwieldy, and as much as that might have been learned last year. As to the wisdom of sending the players of thirty of the forty-four clubs represented 1,000 miles, more or less, away from their home courses, there is little more to be said. Probably the committee did the best it could, considering its opportunities, but, perhaps, its opportunities would have been less restricted if this amateur championship matter had not been permitted to outgrow the policy by which it is governed.

In its present condition the objection to it is not so much that it is conducted on a principle differing greatly from any applied to an event of similar importance in any other sport—for no true golfer would consider that, in itself, objectionable—as that the principle is obviously bad and will, if persisted in, soon deprive the event of any considerable importance. It is needless to urge that the champion of all the amateur golfers of the United States should be positively the best player of golf (who does not get his living out of the game) in the United States. It seems likely that Mr. FINDLAY DOUGLAS, the present champion, (though he won his honors in a contest similar in its drawbacks to that now at hand in Chicago,) was the best player of golf in this country a year ago, and he may have no superior now. But there is no reason why he or any other player of his rank, or near it, should be asked to compete with dozens of players who have not the slightest chance to gain the first place.

The trouble lies in the manner in which the list of players is made up. There, at the very root of the matter, some radical change should be made before another year has passed. Either the individual clubs should officially designate suitable representatives, if they can find them, or, which would be better still, the list of competitors should be restricted to players who have won local championships in the season. Then we should not have, for many years to come, another list of 112 entries, including no fewer than 34 players from the clubs situated near the scene of action.

We do not doubt that all of the gentlemen who have entered intend to do their best, such as it is, to win the title of champion. So far as the golfers of this neighborhood who have gone to Chicago are concerned there is no room for reasonable doubt. Men do not travel a thousand miles and give up a fortnight of valuable time for nothing. That the utter hopelessness of the contest does not burden their minds indicates that the majority of them do not yet take their golf very seriously or realize how splendidly the game has been developing in this country the last few years. Championship form is a vastly different thing in America now from what it was when Mr. MACDONALD won the championship; and there are surely not 112 golfers between Maine and California who can show it under the best conceivable circumstances.

Leaving the matching of players in the qualifying round to chance is, of course, the fairest way for all, and if the list of competitors did not include eighty gentlemen who surely will not survive that round, and was confined to golfers in something like true championship form, we should not find that noteworthy young man who of all other golfers is thought, here in the East, to have the best skill and to deserve most the highest golfing honors, mated for thirty-six holes with an estimable and intellectual but middle-aged gentleman of sedentary habits. In the circumstances, as every expert player of any athletic game knows, the chance that Mr. JOHN REID, Jr., will do his very best in that round must be small. Yet no other player in the lot has excited greater hopes, and there is no other, excepting Mr. HARRIMAN, whose triumph would be gratifying to such a multitude of admirers.

All of the mating has not resulted so badly. Mr. GARDINER HUBBARD, another young golfer of large possibilities, should be on his mettle, in his match with Mr. FORGAN, who has a well-sounding name for golf and is said, in Chicago, to be a capable player. Mr. WALTER B. SMITH, like Mr. REID, Jr., a Yale man, will be exceptionally well matched with Mr. J. F. CURTIS, one of the Harvard players, representing the Essex County (Mass.) Country Club. Mr. HARRIMAN, our own metropolitan champion, starts out paired with Mr. SWEENEY, a comparatively unknown Western player. Mr. MACDONALD with Mr. NORRIS of the Dyker Meadow, Mr. DOUGLAS, the champion, with young Mr. CARNEGIE of Pittsburg, and Mr. JASPER LYNCH with H. C. SMITH, the brilliant boy golfer of Illinois, are all fairly well matched.

After the wearisome, overcrowded qualifying round of the first day, the real interest of the contest will begin. May the best men be able, in the circumstances, to hold to their superiority, and may there be no "flukes." Such will be the prayer of all true golfers.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—An enterprising London bookseller has invented a new crime. He took novels that would not sell and pasted on them covers bearing the names of novels for which the public yearns. Then he displayed the deceiving volumes on his stand and the hurried passerby, noting only the title and the price, chose, paid, and continued on his deluded way. For a while none of them came back, but at last somebody with no sense of humor and with more regard for his sixpences than his dignity returned and, having vainly demanded reparation, caused the ingenious bookseller's arrest. In court, he said he couldn't see that he had done anything wrong, and rested his defense on the maxim of "caveat emptor," but the Magistrate took a severe view of the case and held the man for trial under £100 bail.

—Trolley cars of the largest and heaviest kind, of course, are used on the best patronized lines, and, unfortunately, both for public comfort and the company's income, it is on just these lines that there is most frequent necessity for frequent and sudden reductions of speed. This is unfortunate, because to stop rapidly moving vehicles of such great weight requires the application of powerful brakes, and, as the power is exerted on the circumference of the wheels, the latter soon wear out, which is expensive, and sooner still they develop flat places on their circumferences, which change smooth and pleasant motion to a succession of jolts trying alike to the passenger's temper and his health. Here is a condition of affairs which urgently demands a remedy, and, as it is obvious that the remedy must take the shape of a new and better brake, ingenious minds in many parts of the country are busy with the problem of producing one. Among the men who think they have met the requirements of the case is JOHN LYKER, a farmer of mechanical tastes living at Argusville, this State. His brake does not bring pressure to bear upon the tread of the wheels, but divides it between their faces, the axle, and the track itself, the first and greatest part being exerted on the track. Those who have examined the model assert that it has the merits of simplicity, power, and cheapness, and that its adoption would put an end to the flattening of wheels. The value of the device is a matter for practical determination, but it is obvious that, however superior the Lyker brake or any other variant of it may be to those now used, the ideal of combined efficiency and economy cannot be attained in that way. The perfect brake is, or rather, will be, one that stops the car by turning its momentum into stored force, available for instant application in putting the car again in motion as rapid as before the stop was made. Innumerable mechanicians have attacked this theoretically easy problem, and not a few have thought they had solved it, but none of their brakes has met the tests of actual service. The need for such a device is less imperative now than it was in the days when street cars were drawn by horses, but even now it would be well worth while to save the enormous amount of force that is daily wasted in stops on such lines as that on Broadway.

—In the course of some brief remarks on the evil practice of "treating," The New York Observer says: "There is no hospitality, no real kindness, no real sense, in 'setting up' a fellow-man to a beverage which will imperil him, body and soul. What is desirable throughout all classes of the community is the grace of hospitality, not the disgrace of social solicitations to inebriety or excess of any kind." Now it is almost as painful to impugn the knowledge of our amiable and pious contemporary as it would be, in some unimaginable contingency, to question the excellence of its intentions, but we have more than doubt about the possibility of justifying the accuracy of its use of the phrase "setting up." Far be it from us to claim either the right or the power to decide what is and what is not the language of conviviality, respectable or other, but secular journalism, however high its aspirations, necessarily brings its practitioners into occasional communion with the worldly and unregenerate, and—well, our impression, subject, of course, to correction, is that though beverages of the sort mentioned by The Observer are "set up" to fellow-men at least once in a while, fellow-men are never "set up" to the beverages. The subject is not one regarding which it is disgraceful, or even ridiculous, to be mistaken, but for all that it is just as well to be right, even as regards the technical terms of the anti-prohibitionists. If The Observer has the data to prove its case and support its usage, it should produce them at once. Otherwise scoffers, of whom there are lamentably many in these days, may charge it with jauntily pretending to information which it possesses not.

—If present probabilities change to reality and Gen. DAVID B. HENDERSON succeeds to the position of Speaker of the House, it is likely that the Congressmen will be ruled, if not as vigorously as in the days of Mr. REED, at least as wittily. For Gen. HENDERSON has a well-earned reputation for saying things both bright and sharp, and this power he is wont to display with but little regard for the solemnities of occasion or the dignity of office. The Portland Oregonian recalls, as the most brilliant shot ever made by the General, one that he fired years ago at HOLMAN of Indiana, who was famous for the savage vehemence with which he opposed almost every scheme for taking money out of the public treasury. "Once," says The Oregonian, "when an appropriation for HOLMAN'S own district was up for consideration, the latter arose, and, departing from his usual custom, made a warm speech in its favor. The instant he sat down HENDERSON was on his feet. 'Mr. Speaker,' he said, 'the member's address brings to mind BYRON'S lines:

'Tis sweet to hear the honest "watchdog's" bark
Bay deep-mouthed welcome as we draw near home.

The joke indubitably was good, but after The Oregonian has explained its use of the word "latter" we wish it would reveal whether its own bad memory or Gen. HENDERSON'S was responsible for the error in the lines quoted from "Don Juan."

—Many days have been set apart by the residents of the United States for the intermission of their ordinary toils, but, declares an official of the Department of Justice, they have entered upon the second century of their existence as a separate people without formally establishing even one National holiday. How about the Fourth of July? is the question which naturally arises on hearing this statement. The inquiry was answered by the Department authority as follows: "The glorious Fourth is a legal holiday all right enough, and is pretty generally recognized. It promises to be more generally recognized this year than ever, particularly in the South, but it is not a National holiday because it has never been so declared by statute. There is not a line in the statutes of any of the States of the United States giving the Fourth of July any mention or preference in the matter of honor to distinguish it from Feb. 22 or Decoration Day. Several statutes mention it as a legal holiday, but none of them establishes it as a National holiday." Then he went on to say that all Congress had done was to recognize certain days as legal holidays in the District of Columbia, while, of course, no State Legislature assumed to say anything about the days which other States should observe by abstention from work and special exercises, religious or secular. "I don't mean to say," the oracle concluded, "that the Fourth of July is not a holiday throughout the United States, but I do mean to say that except by common consent there is nothing about it that makes it a National holiday. Of course it is a legal holiday in the District, as it is in several States, but it is not even a legal holiday in some of them. For that matter, neither is Christmas nor Thanksgiving day in many States. Washington's Birthday is a legal holiday in this District, but just over in Virginia it is not, though if there is one State where it should be a State holiday, it should be in Virginia." Which all people may not know, and which is certainly queer.

THE AMERICAN WINE TRADE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article in to-day's TIMES on the "California Wine Trade" is a very fair summary of the subject. In fact, it is more accurate than most of the accounts which have heretofore appeared in the daily papers.

The California wine trade has been for some years, and is now, in a very peculiar state or condition. It would be hard to match the like in any other industry. At one time it looked as if the wine growers of California had laid the foundations of a most prosperous and profitable industry. With an opportunity to supply and control (as they should supply and control) the markets of this country, and successfully displace foreign wines, the California producers failed to grasp their chance. With every incentive to work together to a common end, growers and dealers have pulled apart. Thus, instead of making money, most of the people in the California wine trade have, for the last few years, either made no money or actually lost money.

It would take too much space to go into details giving the causes which put the California wine trade into bad shape. Suffice it to say that, while the trade war between the California Wine Association (representing a number of large dealers) and the California Wine Makers' Corporation (representing a number of the large growers) was an important factor in demoralizing trade, yet, if good, sound business methods had prevailed in the California wine trade from the start, there would have been no such depression as the trade experienced up to this year, and both growers and dealers could have gone along in "friendly rivalry" as they do in almost every other small industry.

In this connection we call attention to the Eastern wine trade, or rather to the trade of Eastern wine cellars. In the wine-growing districts of the East—in the South, in New York and in Ohio—there has been no such spirit and methods as entered into the California industry. The most prosperous wine cellars in the country are in the Eastern States. On this account, perhaps, Eastern wines and Eastern champagnes are more widely and favorably known by advertising than the California brands. While the California establishments were losing, or not making money, the Eastern cellars have mostly made money. While the Californians were selling their wines at a nominal rate, the Easterners have often been able to get double that rate for their goods. Thus, while the wine production of California has been and is about five times that of the Eastern States, yet the latter brings by far the most money. In fact, the total sales of the champagnes made in the East, amounting last year to about 80,000 cases, must have brought as much money as all the wine sold in California last year.

There is no doubt that the future promises better things, not only for the California wine trade, but for the American wine trade as a whole. It would seem as if those in the California wine business had seen the worst. Another trade war and more cutting of prices are not likely to take place for some time. Those who have been "through the war" now know what it means.

There is certainly a better feeling in the American wine trade to-day than for many years. This is largely due to the encouragement which our wine makers are getting from our wine drinkers. The old notion that a wine to be good must be imported is being abandoned, because a number of American wine cellars are producing still and sparkling wines, admitted by competent judges to equal in every essential the imported kinds. The more the best of our native wines are given a fair trial the better they are liked, and the better it would be if we were a wine-drinking people instead of consumers of enormous quantities of strong drinks.

L. J. VANCE,
Editor American Wine Press.

New York, June 28, 1899.

A QUESTION OF HONESTY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some few days since a charming solicitor, bright eyes, pleasing features, convincing manner, called on us at our office to get us to purchase tickets for a concert to be given at one of the principal hotels, proceeds to be for the benefit of the "— Fresh Air Fund," a concededly worthy institution. Many fascinating experiences with fakirs and frauds make for caution, so we resolve to investigate, and find Mrs. — is a professional concert giver. She employs solicitors of pleasing address and charm of manner to visit the charitably inclined and dispose of tickets under the guise of charity, and for a remunerative commission; expenses are paid, she retains the greater part of the balance, and a mere fraction of the contributions finds itself to the treasury of the charity in whose name the whole was solicited and given. What do you say of the institution or charity which knowingly permits such use of its name? Almost immediately thereafter another solicitor comes using the name of the — Church and its fresh air fund. Investigation shows this concert is gotten up by an enterprising individual who allows said church $100 for the use of its name, and by its aid collects several hundreds. What do you say of the church which permits its name and charity to be thus used? What is the effect on those who give to help the deserving, and not with the intention of promoting the business of professional middle men and women occupying the ground between the charitable and the poor little waifs so advantageously as to absorb three out of every four dollars contributed? Are not the officers of the institutions permitting for such purpose the use of the name of church or other supposedly reliable and deserving corporation abettors of fraud?

C. R. HALL.

New York, June 29, 1899.

WOMEN ON MEN'S WHEELS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to express my sympathy with the man "who did not mind his own business," but had the courage of his convictions to reprove indecency flaunted in the face of defenseless citizens who are trying to bring up their daughters and sons to respect morality, and have to witness women of reputed respectability astride a man's bicycle, in postures that nature never intended them to attempt. I never see one of these creatures disgrace her sex but that I feel a tinge of shame, and am convinced that our age is becoming an age of degeneracy and unsexing influences.

If those creatures who call themselves women could hear the remarks of men as they meet them on the avenues and streets, it would make them resolve never to be seen in such unseemly positions again, provided such creatures have any decency left. I am a wheel enthusiast—for both men and women—but I am not in sympathy with a woman straddling a man's wheel and thereby making her posture a butt for indecent suggestion by the opposite sex.

A. SMYTH.

New York, June 29, 1899.

OUR WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"But we are in for it now and must make the best of it." This is the opening sentence in the last clause of the letter from "American" in your issue of to-day, June 28. "American," like many others, seems to take refuge in this subterfuge for a justification of wrong-doing as old as evil itself. Are we in the full light of the nineteenth, almost the twentieth century? It would not seem so. The writer like many other readers of your valuable paper, was much pleased with the manly and gallant stand taken by President Cleveland against the unwarranted and despicable overthrow of the Hawaiian Government many years ago. If we recollect aright, how much we enjoyed the hearty indorsement given Mr. Cleveland at that time by your editorials, although that indorsement meant a severe rebuke to the representative of the United States in those islands and the undoing of the wrong he had committed. That Mr. Cleveland failed to find the necessary support from his confreres in no way impairs the right and grandeur of his position from an ethical point of view. Are we indeed, if a mistake has been made, (if not a crime undertaken) to stand by it? Which would demand the respect of the world, a manly withdrawal from an unjust position, or its contemptible prosecution into the fulfillment of a crime? Can the United States reap glory from overpowering the Filipinos? "Aguila non capit muscas."

According to "American," if the next election should make a clean sweep of the politicians (not statesmen) now in power and the war in the Philippines be still in continuance, we would have to carry out the errors and damning sins of the Alger type, even at the cost of honor, sacrifice of many valuable lives and of untold treasure. In individual life the man who recedes and apologizes when in the wrong is the true man. In ethics what is true of man individually is equally applicable to nations.

CIVIS.

Jersey City, N. J., June 28, 1899.

GOVERNMENT OF OUR COLONIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many would-be arbiters of the Philippine question have had their fling in the papers, and one Edward Atkinson tried the bolder scheme of flinging firecrackers at the feet of our Bucephalus, in the hope of scaring something, but now he lies kicking in the back yard because papa will not let him play in the street. What does it all mean? Well, simply, if those to whom the people intrust the reins of government are interfered with in the handling thereof, the horses may run away and disastrous might be the consequences in the arena of nations. Our soldiers know the ground they are on and have proved too true to the National honor to be subverted by the bombast of political cynics, but, with all the divergence of opinion and interests, anarchy would surely follow in the wake of meddlers were they not summarily suppressed. McKinley is at the helm, and it is amusing, the conceit of those who think they can steer better than he who must of necessity know more about the sea in which our Ship of State is now sailing than any one else. But certain reefs compelled our present course. We were threatened with the world's scorn of our boasted humanity if we flung back the struggling Filipinos into the revengeful hands of Spain. After paying $20,000,000 for the privilege, we could have declared them free, but we would have had to maintain their independence and incur the responsibility to other nations for the anarchy certain to ensue among a half-civilized people so totally unprepared for self-government. The more we extend our commerce over the world, the more we become responsible for international complications liable to ensue if we shirk the obligations of our position in the Cabinet of nations.

The time has passed when a group of small islands in the path of commerce can isolate themselves. They require a guardian to protect them from the greed of nations. Our Administration has offered the Filipinos as much share in governing as is compatible with existing conditions, but can, of course, take no steps toward it until the Filipinos trust our integrity sufficiently to lay down their arms. Those who jump at conclusions from a limited view and wantonly fling stones of censure are not in a position to bear the responsibility for mistakes.

As for the future government of our colonies, there will be time for censure when we have failed to do them justice or better their former condition.

It is a very unpatriotic fling at our National character that we cannot take our stand among other great nations in developing the uncivilized parts of the world because of political corruption. If this is so, then we are not sufficiently advanced for a republican form of government.

J. D. H.

New York, June 29, 1899.

THE CONFEDERACY'S CAPITOL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Seeing the following article in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday, the 17th, causes me to request that you please publish in your interesting columns some facts about the first "White House" of the Confederacy, situated in the City of Montgomery, Ala.

Mr. Frank Howard has built an annex to the Confederate Memorial Hall in New Orleans, and in it have been placed all the memorials of Jefferson Davis, including a very large number from Beauvoir, Miss., which Mrs. Davis has recently presented. There are also many which belonged to Winnie Davis, the beloved daughter.

During a recent visit to Mrs. Davis and her daughter, Mrs. Hayes, at Beauvoir, Miss., Mrs. Davis informed me that the family had lived there for months, and that levees were held and charming dinner parties were given, bringing together the most noted and eloquent statesmen from all parts of the South, before the seat of the Confederate Government was moved to Richmond, Va.

I went to Beauvoir as Chairman of the White House Committee, Alabama Division, Daughters of the Confederacy, to beg Mrs. Davis to give some of her husband's effects to place in this house, which is to be purchased by the Alabama Daughters of the Confederacy and placed upon Capitol Hill, the most historic spot connected in any way with the war between the States, the capitol of Alabama, and the first capitol of the Confederacy, where Mr. Davis was inaugurated as President of the Confederacy, situated in Montgomery, which was the nursing mother of the storm-cradled nation. Upon a hill at the head of one of the principal streets is situated the building, which appears as a crown of glory, and of which the whole South feels proud, because Mr. Davis was made President there. A star marks the spot where he stood on that occasion.

The Alabama Daughters of the Confederacy wish to place the first "White House" upon this historic hill, to the east of the capitol, to be known as the "Jefferson and Varina Davis Memorial Hall and Library."

The most sacred relics to be placed therein are those given by Mrs. Davis from Beauvoir, consisting of the entire bedroom set last used by her loved and honored husband, also personal effects, such as letters, papers, books, dressing gown, slippers, table, upon which his book, "The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," was written; pipe, cane, umbrella, and many other articles which cannot be enumerated now; also mementoes of Winnie, "The Daughter of the Confederacy," and valued reminders of Mrs. Davis.

The State of Alabama and the Daughters of the Confederacy feel that they can never thank Mrs. Davis and her daughter, Mrs. Hayes, enough for this generous and precious gift.

The "First White House," as a repository for them, will increase in value as the years come and go. Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Hayes thoughtfully and generously divided everything with Montgomery, Richmond, New Orleans, and Macon, Ga.

My visit to them at Beauvoir was one never to be forgotten, realizing as I do the great privilege of listening to Mrs. Davis, the "Martha Washington" of the Confederacy, talk of the past.

CARRIE PHELAN BEALE.

Montgomery, Ala., June 19, 1899.

The Irish Challenge for the Cup.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We see a great many announcements regarding the "Irish Challenge" for the America's Cup. It is somewhat puzzling to find out where the "Irish" comes in. Sir Thomas Lipton is a Scotchman, native of Glasgow, who started business in the early seventies as a retailer of ham and bacon in High Street (the Bowery of Glasgow, Scotland.) The builder is Mr. Thorney-Croft, an Englishman, and it was built at Millwall, London, on the Thames. The "Irish" in its composition seems to be the fact that an Irish club sends the challenge to race us with a yacht built in London by Englishmen, designed by a Scotchman, and owned by a Scotchman! It puts one in mind of the youngster whose father was German, his mother Irish, and who was born on board a Dutch frigate under the French flag in Turkish waters, and whose claim to be Irish is, perhaps, stronger than the Shamrock's.

AN ENGLISH-AMERICAN.

New York, June 28, 1899.

Accidents on Trolley Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many accidents on the trolleys would be avoided if passengers, in alighting from the open cars, would always grasp with the left hand the handle at the end of the seat immediately in front of them. This would bring them to the street facing the front of the car, and, in the event of it starting too soon, they could generally maintain their balance and escape a fall. At present the very large majority, especially of ladies, take hold with the right hand of the handle at the end of the seat they have been occupying, and land on the street facing to the rear of the car. In this position, should the car start before they are entirely free from it, they are very liable to be thrown over backward. A little attention to this simple rule on the part of the riding public would easily prevent many accidents, and the consequent suffering and loss.

ROBERT S. WALKER.

New York, June 29, 1899.

Seasonable Philosophy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If she or he who—we put "she" first, as women offend most—stands in front of you when there is no more seat room in a crowded open trolley car would only think of how uncomfortable it makes you, she or he would show good sense in this hot weather by waiting for the next car.

X.

New York, June 29, 1899.

School Gardens Again.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For school gardens in large cities where ground is costly the roofs of the schoolhouses could be used as roof gardens, and, with tub and box gardening around the outer edges and a high railing to inclose it all, a place for a vast deal of instruction and outdoor enjoyment could be secured at relatively small expense.

E. T. P.

Newport, R. I., June 23, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Temporary Aberrations.

Married men are less likely to become insane than bachelors. This, of course, is exclusive of the period when they are crazy to get the girl.—Philadelphia Times.

Didn't Help Him.

"We make our own ice cream," said the restaurant proprietor. "Consequently we know just what it contains."

"You do," replied the patron, "but I don't."—Chicago Post.

Water Works Repartee.

"See here! We got a centipede in our hydrant water!"

"Well, you are only a private consumer; did you think you were entitled to tarantulas?"—Chicago Record.

An Absent-Minded Cashier.

"Is the cashier in?"

"No, he's not."

"When will he be back?"

"Can't say; he skipped for Canada about an hour ago."

"Just my luck! I'm his brother, and he took my hat by mistake this morning!"—Yonkers Statesman.

No Officeholder.

"Did you ever hold an office?" inquired the new arrival at Eagle Eye.

"Wal, not exactly, stranger," replied Amber Pete. "When we had the cyclone last week I tried to hold the Post Office, but the thing just slipped outer my hands and started for the stars. I guess that's 'bout the last office I'll try to hold, stranger."—Chicago News.

BORROWERS.

Robert Bain in Somerville (Mass) Journal.

"Man wants but little here below
Nor wants that little long."
Yet, some there be, it seems to me,
That know not right from wrong—
And hence 'tis mine to quite despise
The meanness of the man
Who, when he borrows "anything,"
Will keep it if he can.

Books by the score, I in my day
Have kindly lent, to find
My shelves now bare, indeed, of much
That fed my youthful mind;
Thus, none may wonder if I here
Confess that I have grown
Full weary of the man who keeps
That which is not his own.

Again, e'en if the wish is vain,
I want restored to me
The "trifles" which, within an hour,
Repaid were sure to be;
But here the maxim well applies,
"To borrow not, nor lend";
For oft when we the latter do
We lose both cash and "friend."

Perchance 'tis wiser and humane
Each borrower to forgive,
Since "memory" fails and weaker grows
The longer that they live;
Still, I may not the while forget
The meanness of the man
Who, when he borrows "anything,"
Will keep it if he can.

BLOODSHED IN BRUSSELS

Mobs Charged by Police, and Soldiers Are Ordered Out.

SEVERAL SERIOUSLY WOUNDED

Reported that One Death Has Occurred —The Tumult Over the Electoral Bill Not Ended.

BRUSSELS, June 29.—The city was the scene of further rioting to-night, growing out of contentions in the Chamber of Deputies concerning the Electoral bill.

At the conclusion of a great meeting in the Town Hall this evening thousands attempted to cross the Grande Place, in which the Town Hall stands. The gendarmes charged with drawn swords, and the crowd retaliated with stones.

Shots were fired on both sides. Three persons in the mob were wounded, and a police officer was severely stabbed with a shoemaker's knife.

The rioters on being dispersed assembled at another point. A large crowd gathered in the Rue Royale, tearing up the paving stones and using these as missiles. Finally the Civic Guard was ordered out to relieve the police.

Despite these attempts to suppress the disturbances, rioting continued to a late hour, many persons being injured. A feature was the general tearing up of paving stones to be hurled at the police and guards. A tramway conductor received two bullet wounds.

Ultimately the troops were called out. About thirty-five arrests were made, many of those who were taken into custody being in possession of revolvers.

The Public Prosecutor, with his entire staff, remains on permanent duty at the Hotel de Ville.

It is rumored that one man who was wounded has since died at the hospital.

The storm of verbosity was renewed in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. The Socialists hurled anathemas at M. J. Van den Peereboom, who endeavored to explain the action taken by the police yesterday, and the Socialists persistently interrupted and insulted the Premier, reproaching him with being responsible for yesterday's conflicts between the people and the police. Later it was announced that King Leopold had a long conference with MM. Van den Peereboom, Begerem, and Beernaert, the latter having been summoned from The Hague.

It was reported that M. Van den Peereboom will resign.

Although a vote censuring the Government was rejected by 87 to 31, the tumult in the Chamber was so great that the President suspended the sitting. The Socialists then led a cheering crowd, shouting "Vive la Republique!" to the park, where a conflict with gendarmes occurred. Thence the mob proceeded to the public square, the shops closing as the rioters approached. Van der Velde, the Socialist leader, made a speech to the crowd.

When the Chamber reassembled to-night M. Destree, Socialist, called attention to the riots which had occurred since the adjournment, in which he was struck by a gendarme's sword, and demanded the man's punishment. Thereupon the Chamber at once returned to a state of tumult. The Socialists, surrounding M. Van den Peereboom, with clenched fists denounced him. As the tumult increased the Chamber rose.

In the meantime the streets were filled by a shouting mob, which eventually gathered in front of the War Ministry, where a cordon of police and gendarmes with drawn swords attempted to disperse the rioters. Orders issued prohibiting street assemblies to-night.

The bill of M. Van den Peereboom seeks to perpetuate the clerical domination of the country. It provides for a proportional representation in districts electing more than three members. The Liberals and Socialists realize that its effect would be to maintain the Catholic representation in the smaller constituencies, almost practically excluding the Liberals and Socialists from the larger districts.

A new Beernaert Ministry is predicted as the outcome of the agitation. In any event the crisis is one of the most serious that has occurred in Belgian history.

The Liberals, being in a hopeless minority in Parliament, abandoned the idea of fighting the bill by Parliamentary methods and started a campaign of obstruction.

To-day the city wore a completely revolutionary aspect. Tramcars were overturned and used as barricades. The Commander of the Civic Guard asked to be supplied with 15,000 cartridges. Street lamps were smashed, the rioters pricked the horses of the gendarmes with needles, and many of the animals fell with their riders. Several inoffensive onlookers were injured by the swords of the police. It is rumored that there are some women and children among these. At a late hour this evening it is rumored that the wounded tramway conductor has succumbed to his injuries, but the report as yet is unconfirmed.

The scenes in the Chamber quite beggared description. M. Van den Peereboom was dubbed "Murderer," "Bandit," and "Minister of Civil War" by the Socialists, who declared that they would appeal to the King.

PACIFIC CABLE DISCUSSED.

State Competition with Private Enterprise Opposed by the Eastern Telegraph Company.

LONDON, June 29.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, received this afternoon a deputation for the Eastern Telegraph Company. The Marquis of Tweeddale and others expressed objection to State competition with private enterprise, referring to the proposed Pacific cable, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach promised to furnish a written reply. In the meantime he reminded the deputation that the Pacific cable project was not new, and was one the Government had a perfect right to undertake.

Mr. Chamberlain said that, while customers justly complained of the existing high rates, it was mainly for the sake of an "all-British" cable, connecting all portions of the empire, that the Government entertained the present project.

The Marquis of Tweeddale declared the proposed cable would easily lead to the ruin of the cable companies the delegation represented, and advanced the alternative plan of providing for the formation of a British imperial telegraph company to take over the securities of the present companies, the stock of the new company being guaranteed by the Government at 2½ per cent. interest, the present large reserve fund of the companies being used to lay the Pacific and other cables, and the surplus revenue from the reduction of interest to be devoted to reducing rates and relieving the capital.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said that the best answer to the Marquis of Tweeddale's alternative proposal was that neither India nor Australia was prepared to support it. The Chancellor of the Exchequer also entirely demurred at the objections raised, and strongly intimated that they were untenable.

THE VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY.

Dispute as to Whether Documents Can Be Submitted in Part.

PARIS, June 29.—The Venezuelan Arbitration Commission was again in session to-day and the leading counsel for Great Britain, Sir Richard Webster, the British Attorney General, continued his presentation of his side of the case. The commission adjourned to Wednesday.

Objecting to certain abstracts of documents introduced by Venezuela, Sir Richard Webster demanded that the entire documents should be presented to the court if any reliance was to be placed upon the portions submitted.

Benjamin Harrison, on behalf of Venezuela, demurred to this contention on the ground that the time for filing documents had passed.

Baron Russell of Killowen, one of the arbitrators, remarked that the tribunal could scarcely rely upon half a document when it was asserted that the whole bore a different meaning. It was finally decided that copies of the documents should first be submitted to the counsel for Venezuela. Mr. Harrison intimated that he had thought argument would be heard before this opportunity was afforded.

Anxiety About the Pope's Ill-Health.

LONDON, June 30.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "In consequence of his exertions during the recent religious ceremonies, the Pope is now suffering great prostration, together with a slight attack of fever. He was confined to his bed to-day, (Thursday,) and some anxiety is felt regarding him."

INTERVIEW WITH MR. DEPEW.

He Defends the Administration and Says the Late T. F. Bayard's Work in England Was Misunderstood.

LONDON, June 29.—Senator-elect Chauncey M. Depew of New York is back in this city. When seen to-night he said:

"I have just returned from Paris and Brussels, where I picked up my son, who is now thoroughly restored to health, and embarks with me on Saturday for New York.

"As regards the expansion policy of the Administration, I quite agree with proceeding with this campaign. We are convinced we are right, and President McKinley will go forward, I believe, to a successful issue. Mistakes have been made, but we learn by mistakes, and, depend on it, we are going to come out on top.

"The situation in Paris, which is equivalent to France, seems gradually becoming broader. All this spasmodic upset, this changing of Ministers, these cries from the housetops, are surely laying the foundation of making men divide off into those cognate parties, which, well defined, will, in my opinion, yet raise France into and keep her in the front rank.

"I am proud of the marvelous success of our Ambassador here, Mr. Choate. He is going to make a great mark. We did not understand the work Mr. Bayard did at the time he gave expression to sentiments which have had such immense results. He knew what he was doing. We did not know it, and blamed him. But he was laying a foundation, and accomplished the marvelous work of preparing the way for the grand revolution in popular sentiment on both sides of the Atlantic.

"I go back confident that we have great times coming in the United States. Questions not dreamed of at the last struggle are forging to the front, and the fight will be keen and stiff. As report goes, no man can tell the issue with any success till the Electoral vote is declared."

MARLBOROUGH GEMS SOLD.

Sale of the David Bromilow Collection Realized £34,762.

LONDON, June 29.—The sale of the Marlborough gems at Christie's to-day realized £34,762, or within £238 of what David Bromilow paid for the entire collection.

The Marlborough gems consist largely of cameos and intaglios belonging to the reign of Augustus. They were collected by the third Duke of Marlborough. David Bromilow was the purchaser in 1875, when the same collection was sold en bloc.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, June 29.—Mayor Boyle has reappointed W. W. Sherman as a member of the Park Commission, and when seen today Mr. Sherman stated that he had declined the appointment. This decision on the part of Mr. Sherman will be met with general regret by the people of this city who have seen so much of Mr. Sherman's good work on the commission for the past six years, and especially his work with the Boulevard. Mr. Sherman, however, will do everything in his power to aid the commission in completing the projects he had started.

Casino registers include John Flavel Hubbard, James H. Reid, Newham L. Jones, and Walter M. Falconer of the navy. The officers of the North Atlantic squadron have been granted the privileges of the Newport Golf Club.

The Green Committee of the Newport Golf Club, Messrs. Arthur T. Kemp, John Bert, and A. M. Coates have instituted many agreeable changes this season, and on all sides their work has received the praise of the members. The committee is now at work rearranging the handicaps for this season's playing, and it is understood that in the near future several cups will be offered for the matches.

Stone Villa is being prepared for the reception of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dolan of Philadelphia, who have rented the place for the season.

Edward J. Berwind has arrived from Europe and is expected at The Elms for the season to-morrow.

Unless all signs are misleading, the much-needed hotel on Bellevue Avenue will soon be an accomplished fact, and the site will most likely be the James Gordon Bennett and Paran Stevens estates, opposite the Casino. The plans for the new hotel are said to have been prepared by Messrs. Whitney Warren and C. D. Wetmore, the architects, of New York, and the hotel is to have a complete frontage on Bellevue Avenue. Who composes the syndicate that is to build the hotel appears to be well guarded in secrecy here. As yet there is no record in the City Hall of the purchase of the property, and this may be accounted for by the fact that the structure is not to be opened until Fall. It is known here that John Whipple is acting for the hotel syndicate here.

Mrs. Frank C. Crosby, wife of Pay Director Crosby, United States Navy, is the guest of Mrs. Cowie, at the training station.

Mrs. Carol Brown gave a luncheon this afternoon in honor of her guest, Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman.

Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr., entertained at dinner this evening.

The cottage of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills is being prepared for them. The family is expected from Europe shortly.

Mrs. Arthur B. Emmons entertained this evening at dinner, as did Mrs. Louis G. Jones, Mrs. C. Wickliffe Yalee, and Mrs. William B. Rogers.

Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer and Miss Dora Havemeyer have arrived at Friedheim for the season.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt entertained at dinner this evening at The Breakers.

Mrs. Eldredge and Miss Eldredge will leave Saturday for the mountains to pass the season.

Admiral Sampson will return from Boston to-morrow, and Saturday he will begin his leave of thirty days, but will return on the 3d of July, to participate in the celebration of the first anniversary of the battle of Santiago.

Mrs. Henderson, who has been the guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, returned to New York this evening.

The Casino Governors have voted to have but one Casino hop a week this season, instead of two, which has been the custom in past seasons. The hop nights will be Thursday. The first hop is set for JuJly 13. The morning concerts will be given, as usual, as well as the concerts on Wednesday and Sunday evenings.

Mrs. McGowan and Miss McGowan, wife and daughter of Capt. John McGowan, formerly in command of the training station, have taken apartments at the La Farge cottage.

The Mianatuck Golf Club held its usual Thursday evening informal dance at the clubhouse this evening.

Miss Helen North of Belgium is the guest of Mrs. F. O. French at Harbor View.

F. C. Brewster and family of Philadelphia, Dr. Henry J. Rhett of the same city, and Mrs. E. P. Alexander of New York have arrived at Jamestown for the season.

Many social functions by the cottagers are being arranged for the Fourth of July. Commodore and Mrs. Gerry will entertain a large party on the Electra with luncheon and a sail. The Newport Clambake Club will hold its first bake of the season on that day, and will elect officers for the ensuing year and act on several applications. The membership of the club is limited to 100 members. There is always a large waiting list, and it is reported that an effort will be made to increase the membership.

Mrs. James P. Kernochan will give her first entertainment of the season on next Monday.

The yacht Sultana sailed for New London to-day with Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel and Mrs. James P. Kernochan.

Steam yacht Aileen arrived and sailed.

The Baroness Hengelmuller, wife of the Austrian Minister at Washington, is the guest of James V. Parker. The Baron is expected Saturday.

Judge John Clinton Gray and Pembroke Jones have returned from New York.

Miss G. O. Jones has returned from a visit at Pittsfield Mass.

Mrs. Admiral Sampson, who was invited to pass the season at Jamestown with Mrs. Capt. Chadwick, finds it will be impossible to accept the invitation.

Richard T. Wilson and George P. Messersly have returned from New York.

The North Atlantic Squadron will leave Newport for Portsmouth one week from today, returning again to Newport two weeks later.

The racing crew of the Battleship Texas has accepted the offer of the racing crew of the Old Colony Boat Club crew, which defeated the champions of the Navy, the New Yorks, recently, to contest for the money prize offered by the City Council, and the Garretson Cup, to be competed for July 4. The New Yorks will meet the Old Colony crew for a five-mile straight-away race for several hundred dollars when the fleet returns from Portsmouth.

Gen. Randolph of the Army, has presented the mascot of the Battleship Indiana, the goat Nancy, with a handsome silver bell inscribed "Nancy Indiana." The bell was presented to the mascot this afternoon by Capt. Taylor on the Indiana's quarterdeck.

The Picturesque "Erie" 4th of July Popular Excursion. Shohola Glen, in the Blue Mountains, 107 miles from New York, on the beautiful Erie. $1.00 round trip.—Adv.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN DEAD

New York's Oldest ex-Mayor Passes Away in His 95th Year.

ACTIVE ALMOST TO THE LAST

Conspicuous in the Politics and Progress of the City—His Mayoralty Term 1858-1859.

Daniel F. Tiemann, who was Mayor of New York in 1858 and 1859, died at his home, in Audubon Park, Washington Heights, yesterday, after a protracted period of ill-health. He was in his ninety-fifth year, having been born on Jan. 9, 1805. Until a few years ago Mr. Tiemann enjoyed excellent health, and, with his keen and active mind, he was a remarkable old man. He was about ninety years old before he retired from the active management of his paint business, in Manhattanville. In 1897 Mr. Tiemann's eyesight became dim, but his memory remained clear, and at the close of that year his general health was good.

Mr. Tiemann's birthplace was a little frame house near the corner of Nassau and Beekman Streets, in this city. His father was Anthony Tiemann, a manufacturer of paints and oils. When he was six years old Daniel accompanied his father on the maiden trip of the first steam ferryboat which plied in any part of the world—the John Stevens—which subsequently made regular trips between New York and Hoboken. A few years later the elder Tiemann leased a plot of ground near the present junction of Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, and removed his factory and his residence there. That locality was wholly rural in its character at that time and was inhabited mostly by market gardeners. The school that Daniel Tiemann attended was at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second Street, and his schoolmaster was Ebenezer Whiting, who in his day was the best penman in New York.

At the age of thirteen years young Tiemann went to work as errand boy and general helper in Henry Schieffelin's drug store. It was about this time that the foundations of Tammany Hall were laid, at the corner of Frankfort and Chatham Streets, and also that the work of constructing the present City Hall was under way. While the boy Tiemann was working for Henry Schieffelin he lived with his employer over the store, in Duane Street. A few years afterward, however, he determined to follow the business established by his father, and he continued in that line throughout his life.

In a short chapter of reminiscences published in this newspaper about two years ago Mr. Tiemann said:

"I saw them building the present City Hall, and we all thought that it was too far away from the business centre. In those days excursion stages ran to many points in the interior of Manhattan Island, charging 75 cents for single fares. This island was dotted with lakes and streams and water for household uses was secured either from them or from the hundreds of pumps that were constructed at convenient points. I remember very well the old canal that ran into the North River through the present Canal Street from the high ground in the neighborhood of Mulberry Street. There was a good-sized lake where the present Criminal Court Building stands and we used to catch perch, sunfish, and eels there.

"In those days there was no regular fire department, and many disastrous fires occurred, as more than half of the older buildings were of wood. I was one of the volunteer fire laddies and was for eleven years a member of Engine Company 25, which I organized and of which I was foreman. When I moved up town I joined Engine 49, of which I was foreman for seven years. In 1820 my father and uncle purchased 84 feet front on Broadway, 136 feet on Nineteenth Street, and 110 feet close by for the sum of $250. About twenty years later they sold this property for $27,000. In comparatively recent years the same property was bought by Arnold, Constable & Co. for about $480,000. The figures show that since my boyhood the population of New York has increased considerably over thirtyfold, while values above Fourteenth Street have increased nearly two thousandfold."

Among the interesting events in the history of this city to which Mr. Tiemann was a witness or in which he took part were the introduction of Croton water, the laying out of Central Park; the establishment of the public school system; organization of the State National Guard, and of the Police and Fire Departments; the Astor Place riots; the Crystal Palace fire; the laying of the Atlantic cable, and finally the enlargement of the City of New York to ten times its original Manhattan Island area. Mr. Tiemann was instrumental in introducing the custom of placing the names of the streets on the gas lamps. It was while he was Mayor in 1858 and he was walking with a friend in the upper part of the city on a very dark night. He was trying to find a certain street. Passing a liquor saloon, he saw the name of the place painted on a lantern which stood on the sidewalk.

"Why should not the names of streets be placed upon the street lamps, instead of upon boards, where they cannot be distinguished at night?" he said to his friend. As a result of this incident the painting of the names of the streets upon the public lamps was begun.

Mr. Tiemann went into politics when a young man, and for many years took a lively interest in municipal matters. He and Peter Cooper were members of the first Board of Education. In 1838 Mr. Tiemann became a member of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, and the following year he was elected an Alderman. He was elected Mayor on an independent ticket in opposition to Fernando Wood in the Fall of 1857. The principal event that occurred during Mayor Tiemann's administration was the laying of the Atlantic telegraph cable, and it devolved upon him to send a congratulatory message to the Lord Mayor of London. In 1872 Mr. Tiemann was elected a State Senator. Nearly all of his life he was a stanch Democrat; his first vote being cast for Andrew Jackson. He was a close friend of William M. Tweed in the early days of the latter's career, but when proofs of rascality were produced the ex-Mayor's hostility was at once aroused.

Mr. Tiemann was a sound-money man, and he cast his first vote for a Republican in the Presidential election of 1896, voting for Mr. McKinley. In recent years Mr. Tiemann had lived a quiet and tranquil life in his comfortable home on Washington Heights. Although constantly interested in public affairs, he took no conspicuous part. He was opposed on principle to the sale of spirituous liquors, and advocated all methods and means for suppressing their sale.

Personal Estate of Mlle. Rhea.

PARIS, June 29.—The personal estate and works of art left by Mlle. Rhea, the actress, who died of cancer of the liver at Montmorency on May 9, will be sold on July 2 and July 16. The paintings include Chartrain's well-known portrait of the actress. Mlle. Rhea at the time of her death was residing with a young Russian lady at Montmorency, and her body was interred there.

Alleged Barbarity in Peru.

LIMA, Peru, June 29.—The Confederation of Artisans of Lima has decided to take criminal action against the Chief of Police, who is accused of torturing members of that body. The Attorney General has brought action against some priests, who are charged with illegally treating a child at a school near Chincha, who was suffering from a disease. The accused priests have fled from the country.

The Tithe Rent Charges Bill.

LONDON, June 29.—The House of Commons this evening by a vote of 314 against 176 passed the second reading of the Tithe Rent-Charges bill, which relieves the clergy of certain local rates. The bill has been hotly opposed by certain Liberal-Unionists, and the Government's large majority is due to the abstention of the Irish members. Mr. George Whiteley, Conservative, member for Stockport since 1893, has resigned his seat as a protest against the bill.

Woman Suffrage Their Theme.

LONDON, June 29.—Queen's Hall was crowded this evening by a public meeting convoked by the Political Section of the International Council of Women in support of the political enfranchisement of women. The feature of the evening was a striking speech by Miss Susan B. Anthony of the United States delegation.

Federal Enabling Act in Victoria.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, June 29.—The Federal Enabling act passed the Legislative Assembly to-day.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Much of the fashionable world was at New London yesterday. The boat races and the coming of the Defender and the Columbia were the attractions. The fleet of yachts from Newport and from New York was very large. Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll had a jolly party on the Navahoe, and the Gerrys went over in the Electra. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt returned to Newport immediately after the exercises at New Haven on Wednesday, and they were not among those who were at the boat races. There was an entertainment at the New London Casino that evening.

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From the number of increasing house parties everywhere over the Fourth, it will seem that from to-day until Wednesday there will be very few people left in town. Some of these affairs have already been mentioned. Mr. H. McK. Twombly will give a large entertainment at Florheim. It will not be a Vanderbilt reunion, as each member of this family, at the head of a household, will give his or her own celebration. The William D. Sloanes will be at Lenox, Mr. and Mrs. Seward Webb at Shelburne Farms, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at Newport, and Mr. and Mrs. Willie Vanderbilt, Jr., at the same place. Mr. Twombly's fête will be for only the residents of the borough and their families. There will be a dinner on July 4, for which fully 500 invitations have been issued. This will be served in a tent near the stables. A brass band will play during dinner, and there will be speeches, and the fête will end with an illumination of the Florheim grounds and a gorgeous display of fireworks. This latter part is to be a special feature.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould will also give a house party at their Hudson River place. Mrs. Elliot Shepard will be among the guests at the house party given by Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane at Lenox. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould will return to Lakewood for the Fourth, where they will also entertain. Mrs. Potter Palmer will have quite a number of people over the Fourth at Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood will have a house party at Faerie Lea, on the Rumson Road, and Gen. and Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald and the Misses Fitzgerald will entertain at Garrisons-on-the-Hudson.

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Mr. William K. Vanderbilt will pass a portion of the Summer on the yacht Valiant. She is now being repaired, and will be put in complete order. His son and daughter-in-law will be with him a part of the time. He has engaged an orchestra for the season, and there will be much entertaining. Nothing more has been said concerning the plan of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., occupying Marble House this Summer, and the possibility is thought at present to be very remote.

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The last few days have seen a number of people in the city. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane were in town in the beginning of the week, and so were Mr. and Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay were also in town to see Mr. and Mrs. William Duer leave for Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Mackay did not sail. Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup are at their town house. They sail for Europe on July 4. Mrs. A. C. Kingsland has left Lenox, and has arrived in New York. She leaves very shortly for Europe. She has taken an apartment in Paris for the exposition year, and will remain there until after it is over.

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Mrs. Astor and Mrs. Orme Wilson are among those who are booked to sail from Liverpool for this country to-morrow. Mrs. Astor, as already announced, will go directly to Newport. Mrs. Orme Wilson will pass a part of the Summer at Lenox. Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Miss Eleanor Robinson, Egerton Winthrop, and Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Apgar are on the St. Louis, which should be in this morning.

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Lady De Grey gave another one of her parties at Coombe, her new house, near Kingston, in England, last week. The house is only partially furnished so far, for nearly all the decorations and furniture have been ordered from Paris, and did not arrive as quickly as promised. The grounds are charming, and on this occasion the guests drove around the place and had tea in the open. Lady Randolph Churchill, Lady Lister-Kaye, Miss Muriel Wilson, the great beauty, and Signor and Mme. Tosti were among the guests, as were also M. and Mme. Jean de Reszke and M. E. de Reszke. Mme. Jean de Reszke has a beautiful voice of wonderful range, and, being a perfect musician, she even eclipsed her famous husband, because she is withal a very beautiful woman. After dinner she sang to the assembled guests in the most delightful manner, giving them every sort of music, from ballad and "coon" songs to German Lieder. Then Tosti played and sang, and the assemblage joined in the chorus. Jean de Reszke has brought some very catching "coon" songs from America, and, accompanied by Tosti, Lady De Grey's guests were initiated into the mysteries of "rag time." Young Mrs. Cornwallis West and Miss Muriel Wilson did skirt dances. The next day—Sunday—some of the entertainment was repeated, and as the guest of honor was the Prince of Wales, the party was classed as "very smart."

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Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss Goelet have been going out a little in London, although they remain in mourning for Mr. Robert Goelet. Mrs. Goelet dresses like the Duchess of Marlborough, in black and white. Miss Van Wart will give this week a very handsome ball, and the decorations are promised to be novel as well as beautiful. For the end of the season Mrs. Martineau and the Countess Lutzow, who is well known in New York, have tableaus, the subjects being all taken from the Wagner operas.

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Although quite a number of the golfing experts have gone to Chicago, socially the handicap at Knollwood yesterday was a success. Many drove over from Greenwich and White Plains for the game. There were a great many luncheons and dinners at the club. Arsdley will begin to-morrow with a handicap, and at Morristown, at the Country Club, golf is being relieved with dances in the evening. The Hamptons this evening will be very gay, and at the Meadow Brook Club at Southampton will take place the first dance of the season. This will be a very large affair and many men are going down to it from town. It will be preceded by the table d'hote dinner served at small tables which has been a feature of the club. All the tables have been engaged and several quite large dinners will be given. With Mrs. Ollie Harriman, Jr., Mrs. Harry May, Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mrs. Rossiter Betts, and Miss Sands and others of the modish world, the dance will be quite representative. West Hampton and East Hampton will have dances.

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To-morrow evening two watering places open their season. At Bar Harbor there will be a dance at the Kebo Valley Club, and the several hotels at Richfield Springs will give the first hops of the season. The Casino at Newport will also open, and there will be music in the afternoon and evening and the Sunday night dinners will continue a feature.

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In London to-morrow will take place the wedding of Miss Ethel Burns, the niece of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, and Mr. Harcourt. This will be a very large church affair, followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents. The details of the wedding have already been given. Mr. Harcourt has purchased a town house in a very fashionable part of Mayfair, where he and Mrs. Harcourt will live in the Autumn. Miss Caroline Morgan, who is to be one of the bridesmaids, will return to this country next week.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Greene—Storm.

The marriage of Miss Emma Marie Charlotte Storm, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Fernando Storm of 108 Wilson Street, Brooklyn, and Irving Wallace Greene, son of Randall Greene of Henry Street, that borough, and a great grandson of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Ross Street Presbyterian Church. The Rev. John Erskine Adams, pastor of the church, officiated. The maid of honor was Miss Gladys Stout of Manhattan, niece of the bride, and the best man was Williamson Carothers, cousin of the bridegroom. The ushers were Gustavus Storm, Francis Storm, Jr., Walton Storm, and Edward Merrill, Jr. The church was decorated with daisies, which were also carried by the maid of honor. The bride wore white organdie. Fastened at the throat was a diamond sunburst, Mr. Greene's marriage gift. She carried bride roses.

Church—Carter.

The wedding of George H. Church and Miss Myra Carter, daughter of Mrs. Franklin Harrison Carter of 1,002 Madison Avenue, took place yesterday at noon in St. Chrysostom's Protestant Episcopal Chapel, Trinity Parish, Thirty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue. It was quietly celebrated, owing to mourning in the bride's family for her uncle, Howard Cocks Dickinson. The bride wore a going-away gown of gray, ornamented with white silk. A black picture hat of tulle completed her costume. She was given away by her cousin, Howard Cocks Sherwood. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Sill, vicar of the chapel, and cousin of the bride, assisted by his son, the Rev. James B. Sill. George S. Coe was Mr. Church's best man. Two clusters of ascension lilies in vases upon the altar were the only church decorations.

Schaeffer—Becker.

Dora Valesca Becker was married to Charles Grant Schaeffer Wednesday at the residence of the bride, 52 East Eighty-ninth Street. The ceremony took place at 4 P. M. The Rev. Dr. Glase Gerhardt of Philadelphia, a classmate of the bridegroom, officiated. Mr. Schaeffer was born in Pennsylvania, and is a graduate of Harvard. He is at present Principal of Public Schools of Lake Charles, La. The bride is a violiniste. She was a pupil of Joachim, and first appeared when seven years old. She toured with Clara Louise Kellogg and Emma Thursby. She has appeared as soloist with Seidl and Theodore Thomas. She organized and successfully managed the New York Ladies' Trio, of which she was violiniste. With her marriage she retires from the stage. The wedding journey will include the eastern coast and Great Lakes.

Bucher—Hale.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 29.—Miss Anna Williams Hale, daughter of Henry Ewing Hale of Princeton, and the Rev. George A. Bucher, who was graduated from the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1898, and who is now pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Wheatland, N. D., were married this evening in the Presbyterian church. The bride wore a gown of white silk, and carried a bouquet of bridal roses. Edward Sopher of Carlisle, Penn., State Secretary of the students' Young Men's Christian Association, was the best man, and Miss Mary Otis Hale, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor. Miss Bucher, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Mary Madge were the bridesmaids. The ushers were Dr. Henry E. Hale, Jr., and Titus Hale, brothers of the bride, and the Rev. William I. Campbell and Leonard Williams. The Rev. George T. Purves performed the ceremony. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Bucher, parents of the bridegroom, and several Princeton professors and their wives. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's father. The newly married couple left for Washington, where they will spend their honeymoon.

Blackwell—Bartine.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 29.—Miss Bessie W. Bartine, daughter of the late Dr. H. O. Bartine of Princeton, and Samuel H. Blackwell, cashier of the First National Bank, were married this afternoon in the Second Presbyterian Church. The bride wore a gray traveling suit and carried a bouquet of white roses. Orange Parker of Puerto Rico was the best man and the ushers were Albert C. Taylor of Lawrenceville, James H. Phillips of Hopewell, and Frederick D. Parker and Oliver H. Parker of New York. The Rev. L. W. Mudge officiated. Among those present were Nelson D. Blackwell, father of the bridegroom, and family; Senator Moore of Kingston, Senator Blackwell of Trenton, Miss Florence Willard of Bethayers, Penn.; Miss Lilian Reed of Brooklyn, J. Harvey Stout and sister of Stoutsburg, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Boyce of Griggstown. Mr. and Mrs. Blackwell went to Trenton by coach and will pass their honeymoon in New York.

Benjamin—Pitman.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 29.—Miss Emma Janet Pitman, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Aaron Pitman of Monmouth County, was married this evening to Claude Towne Benjamin of New York, son of Parke Benjamin of Otsego County, N. Y. The ceremony took place in St. John's Church, and was performed by the Rev. Otis A. Glazebrook, D. D. The maid of honor was Miss Margaret Terhune of Matawan, N. J., and the best man Dr. Harvey Young of New York. The ushers were Robert Cadmus and Henry Cadmus of Elizabeth, cousins of the bride, and Dr. J. S. Ferguson and W. H. Cantle of New York. The bride wore a traveling gown of gray lansdowne, with gray hat and plume, and carried a shower bouquet of bride roses. The maid of honor's gown was of nile green peau de sole, and white silk net. She carried a shower bouquet of pink roses. The bride was given away by her mother, Mrs. Anne M. Pitman. A reception followed the ceremony.

Taylor—Moss.

BABYLON, L. I., June 29.—Miss Clara Woodward Moss, second daughter of Cortlandt D. Moss, was married at noon to-day to James B. Taylor of New York at St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church at Islip. The Rev. Ralph Brydges officiated. A special train brought many guests from Manhattan and Brooklyn Boroughs. The bride was given away by her father. She wore a white satin gown, cut en train, and trimmed with old point lace. She wore a veil, and carried a bouquet of white roses. Theodore Havemeyer, six years old, a nephew of the bride, was page. The ushers were William Laimbeer, R. W. Morse, T. Babcock, and S. Brooks of Manhattan. There was a wedding breakfast at the Ramble, Mr. Moss's country home.

Obituary Notes.

ISAAC R. DRAKE, Postmaster at Johnson's, N. Y., fell dead in his office Wednesday night.

CHARLES F. ROBBINS, who was a grain broker at Thomaston, L. I., and a member of the New York Produce Exchange, died on Wednesday at his home at Lakeside, Great Neck, L. I., in his sixty-third year. Funeral services will take place there to-morrow afternoon.

HUGH D. SCOTT, Superintendent of the Second Division of the Western Maryland Railroad, died yesterday at his home, in Gettysburg, Penn., of Bright's disease. He was fifty-four years of age, and for more than thirty-five years had been prominently identified with the railroad service.

Dr. FRANCIS E. NOBLE of Jersey City died yesterday at his home, 31 Hoboken Avenue, from pneumonia. He had been ill six days. He was born in New York in 1824. He settled in the Hudson City district of Jersey City in 1850 and had been in practice there ever since. He is survived by a widow, one son, and two daughters.

ALVAH E. CHAMBERLAIN, for seventeen years cashier of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Towanda, Penn., died there yesterday of Bright's disease. He was fifty-five years old. He served as Sergeant Major in the One Hundred and Seventy-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, in 1862 and 1863, and was for a time in the Treasury Department at Washington, and later Inspector of Customs in New York.

DAVID KRAKAUER, fifty-one years of age, a member of the firm of Krakauer Brothers, piano manufacturers at 159 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, died Tuesday at his home, 309 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, after a lingering illness. Death was due to a complication of diseases. He was born in Germany, and came to this country when a child. He learned the pianomaker's trade, and at the age of twenty-five went into business with his brothers, Julius and Daniel, forming the firm of Krakauer Brothers. Funeral services will be held from his residence this morning at 9 o'clock. He is a member of Edward Everett Lodge, I. O. B. B., and was prominent in the piano trade.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

A report that the management of Koster & Bial's had been notified that their roof garden stage was built contrary to the fire regulations and must be reconstructed was denied last night by John Koster.

Mary Young, formerly of one of Daly's companies, has been engaged by George W. Lederer for the season of 1899-1900. She will probably be seen first at the Casino in the production following "Wild Oats."

John L. Kellerd is to be Mme. Modjeska's leading man in her new play, "Marie Antoinette," by Clinton Stuart. Mme. Modjeska will feature the new play, but will also be seen next season in "Antony and Cleopatra," "Much Ado About Nothing," and "Mary Stuart."

The posting of an order at the Manhattan Beach Theatre forbidding the girls of "The Idol's Eye" company to bathe in the surf there is said to have caused so much indignation among the chorus girls that there was grave danger of a strike. Frank Daniels is credited with having solved the difficulty by saying to the chorus that all who considered themselves of no value to the company, from a pictorial viewpoint, need not obey it.

SINGERS IN CINCINNATI.

North American Saengerbund Gives Its Delayed Concert with Great Success Before 10,000 People.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—Although quite a number of disappointed people left the city to-day, after the one-day postponement of the concerts of the Golden Jubilee Saengerfest of the North American Saengerbund, there was a multitude at the hall before 7 o'clock to-night, and they were not this time barred out by policemen.

The vast interior of the hall can be described as a many times magnified eggshell—the similarity is in shape only, as the vast beams and springing arches and the wilderness of geometric braces suggest a strength altogether different from an eggshell structure. The effect of such great height and such rounded expanse is to bring the audience and the occupants of the stage into easy companionship. Under the remarkable circumstances of the finishing work on the hall, there was but little opportunity for elaborate decoration, but the entire interior was brilliantly illuminated with arc lights.

An audience that packed the balcony and almost filled the dress circle and parquet indicated an attendance of much over ten thousand. The chorus and orchestra numbered over two thousand more.

At 8:25 P. M., only ten minutes after the designated time, the applause indicated the appearance of Louis Ehrgott, the musical director, and in the hush that followed came the opening notes of Beethoven's "Consecration of the House."

Five minutes later the crash of a board in the balcony opposite the stage, followed by a woman's scream, started what looked for an instant like a fearful panic. Fortunately good sense prevailed over heedless fear. The orchestra did not lose a note, and quiet was soon restored.

The first vocal work given was the "Gloria," from Barnby's "The Lord Is King," by the Cincinnati reception chorus and orchestra. The test of the acoustic qualities of the new hall in both the orchestral and the vocal numbers indicated success. The oratorical efforts seemed equally satisfactory, as in turn the welcoming addresses were made in good German by Mayor Tafel, President Bettman

RACES AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY

Scratching of Candidates Spoils the Day's Programme.

THE LONG ISLAND HANDICAP

Won by Bangle, Who Defeated Imp—Prestidigitator Easily Captured the June Stake.

For some unaccountable reason owners continue to spoil the daily programmes of the Sheepshead Bay meeting by scratching out their candidates and leaving only small fields to contend for the stakes and purses. This is especially noticeable in the stake events, where fields that are originally large enough to make the races open ones are reduced to perhaps three or four starters. This condition of affairs is as true of the overnight events as in the fixtures, but in the latter events it is more noticeable on account of the larger sums that starters might have a chance to divide.

One of the two stake races on yesterday's card was greatly marred in its make-up by the wholesale scratching of candidates. This was the Long Island Handicap at a mile and an eighth, for which ten horses were originally named to start. At post time this number was refuced to five, and although the race as it resulted was a good one, it would have been more satisfactory to the spectators, and probably have been better all around, if the field had been larger.

The five that were left in the race were Imp, the Suburban winner; the Californian mare Maxine; Bendoran, another speedy Westerner; Bangle, and Grey Jacques. Bendoran, although he was held as second choice, was not so much considered, and Grey Jacques was the despised outsider.

The other three, it was thought, would put up a good race, and the calculation proved to be a correct one.

Imp and Bendoran went off with a flying start, but the latter quit at six furlongs, and the Suburban winner took up the running. Behind her Bangle was taking matters easy, her rider, Clawson, paying no attention to Imp, but looking carefuly after Maxine, who held third place. Bangle held Imp safe all the way despite the latter's lead, and at the proper moment on the turn into the stretch came on after her and passed her easily. But Clawson took no chances with his mount, for Maxine was coming fast at the end, and Bangle was not eased up until she passed the Judges a winner by three lengths.

In the other stake, the June, for two-year-old fillies at three-quarters of a mile, the full field of six started. The race proved to be a hollow victory for Prestidigatator, who led from start to finish, and won easily from Carrollton, one of the alleged "good things" that "Jack" McDonald and his friends played.

The sixth race, a mile and a quarter handicap over the turf course, furnished a good example of what clever jockeyship can accomplish in a race. The favorite, Bannockburn, seemed on class alone to have this race at his mercy, and he probably would have won but for a combination of luck and good judgment in favor of McCue, who rode Central Trust, the winner. There was a long delay at the post, during which Maxine ran a mile all by herself, and then the field got away, with Maximo Gomez showing the way.

Bannockburn chased after him, and so did Central Trust, and, as the leader rounded the turn into the stretch both of them had him safe. He was still in front, but tiring fast, and McCue took Central Trust to the outside of him, while Spencer, seeing an opening on the rail, made for it. But just as Bannockburn was about to take the rail, Maximo Gomez closed him out again, and that cost the favorite the race. McCue kept Central Trust going at top speed, and Spencer was obliged to bring his mount around to the outside again. The time he lost in doing this lost him some ground, and Central Trust won handily, while Bannockburn was being whipped out in a futile effort to get up to him.

Six scratches left four starters in the first race, which, by stealing the rail at the last turn, McCue won handily with Kinley Mack. Box finished second, but was disqualified for crowding, and his rider, Sullivan, was set down for one day for foul riding.

Mazarine, at the comfortable odds of 12 to 1, captured the second race handily from Greatland, and Mauvilla won easily from Perry Belmont's Oread, the fifth race, at five furlongs.

Under the rules of racing the special race to-morrow in which May Hempstead and Admiration are to meet for $15,000 an entry list of at least three is necessary. To overcome the difficulty Grey will be entered, but as she may be withdrawn on a $5 forfeit, the race will probably remain between the two first named.

W. H. Clark yesterday returned Jeannot to the people he bought the colt from. Mr. Clark was obliged to buy Jeannot in order to get Banquet, and as he has not much use for the former he gave him back gratis.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners during the meeting. Purse $750, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to third. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:22.

1—Kinley Mack, Eastin & Larabie's b. c., 3 years, by Islington-Songstress, 105 pounds, 9 to 10 and 2 to 5.....(McCue)
2—Box, W. Showalter's ch. h., 5, 128, 5 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Sullivan)
3—Ahom, G. E. Smith's br. c., 3, 120, 5 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(N. Turner)
4—Nautch Girl, James R. Keene's ch. m., 4, 113, 4 to 1.....(Spencer)

*Disqualified for fouling Ahom. Ahom placed second and Nautch Girl third.

Won in a gallop by two lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. Weights, 10 pounds above the scale. One mile. Time—1:44.

1—Mazarine, Newton Bennington's ch. g., 6 years, by Farondale-Monardo, $700, 112 pounds, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(O'Connor)
2—Greatland, M. F. Dwyer's ch. c., 3, 106, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(O'Leary)
3—Wolhurst, C. Fleischmann's Sons' b. g., 5, 105, 8 to 1.....(Wilson)

Bardella, 4, 106, 6 to 1, (McCue;) Hapsburg, 8, 103, 15 to 1, (Bullman;) Estaca, 5, 113, 7 to 1, (Sims;) Hanwell, aged, 40 to 1, (Forbes;) Acrobat, 4, 111, 20 to 1, (Neville;) Sweet Caporal, 3, 109, 7 to 1, (Spencer;) Scotch Plaid, 4, 113, 10 to 1, (Clayton;) Fennetta, 4, 106, 60 to 1, (Mitchell,) and Bona Dea, 4, 101, 100 to 1, (Bregman,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a hard drive by a neck; half a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The June, for two-year-olds. Colts, 118 pounds; fillies and geldings, 113 pounds. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $50 each for starters, $15 forfeit, of which $250 to the second and $150 to the third. Six furlongs on main track. Time—1:17.

1—Prestidigitator, G. E. Smith's b. c., by Russell-Active, 113 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.. (N. Turner)
2—Carrollton, J. E. McDonald's b. c., by Candlemas-The Belle, 113, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.(McCue)
3—Matchim, Bromley & Co.'s br. c., by Hanover-Flying Witch, 113, 15 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Miss Histone, 113, 5 to 1, (Wilson;) Brusquerie, 110, 4 to 1, (Littlefield,) and All Gold, 113, 20 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a gallop by two lengths; ten lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Long Island Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. The winner to receive $1,500, the second $350, and the third $150. One mile and a furlong. Time—1:54 1-5.

1—Bangle, E. S. Gardner, Jr.'s, b. h., 4 years, by Iroquois-Bracelet, 109 pounds, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Clawson)
2—Maxine, A. J. Steimer & Co.'s br. m., by Maxim-Fleurette, 5, 113, 11 to 5 and 7 to 10.....(Spencer)
3—Imp, Harness & Brossman's blk. m., by Wagner-Fondling, 5, 118, 13 to 5.....(O'Leary)

Grey Jacques, 3, 93, 60 to 1, (Mitchell,) and Bendorsn, 4, 119, 12 to 5, (N. Turner,) also ran and finished as named.

Won cleverly by three lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Purse, $650, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Time—1:00 3-5.

1—Mauvilla, S. S. Brown's b. f., by Troubadour-Sunbeam, $1,100, 106 pounds, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(O'Leary)
2—Oread, Perry Belmont's br. f., 88, 80 to 1 and 10 to 1.....(Dangman)
3—Shrove Tuesday, E. S. Gardner, Jr.'s, br. f., 102, 10 to 1.....(Clawson)

Belle of Orleans, 99, 2 to 1, (McCue;) Miss Dede, 106, 40 to 1, (Crowhurst;) Her Ladyship, 94, 5 to 1, (Odom;) Beautiful, 94, 100 to 1, (J. Slack;) Mollie Newman, 102, 15 to 1, (Wilson;) Misericordia, 104, 5 to 1, (Bullman,) and Two Heart, 94, 40 to 1, (O'Conner,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; a head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $1,200, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, of which $200 to the second and $100 to third. One mile and a quarter on turf. Time—2:06 2-5.

1—Central Trust, J. E. McDonald's ch. h., 4 years, by Meddler-Money Box, 113 pounds, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(McCue)
2—Bannockburn, F. Dunne's br. h., 4, 126, 2 to 1 and 7 to 10.....(Spencer)
3—Maximo Gomez, M. Clancy's ch. g., 4, 104, 5 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Warrenton, 4, 115, 10 to 1, (O'Leary;) Twinkler, 4, 102, 6 to 1, (Sullman;) Buela, 5, 107, 10 to 1, (Clawson;) Fast Black, 3, 90, 10 to 1, (Odom,) and Merlin, 4, 87, 100 to 1, (J. Slack,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half; a similar distance between second and third.

BIG CROWD WATCHES TROTTING.

Final Day of the Parkway Meeting Marked by Good Sport.

The Summer meeting of the Parkway Driving Club, which began at the Parkway track on Tuesday, ended yesterday after one of the most successful meetings of the club. The crowd was larger yesterday than on the opening day, and the betting was also more lively. There were three starters in the 2:40 race. Solitare won the first heat. In the second heat he was an equal favorite with Wild Wind. Solitare pulled up very lame, and was withdrawn. This left the race between Wild Wind and Del Bar. Del Bar, on the strength of a stable tip, was made a 3 to 5 favorite. Wild Wind was quoted at even money, which the crowd accepted readily. Del Bar ran true in the fourth heat and won. In the next heat he won simply because Wild Wind "broke." In the final heat he was quoted as a 2 to 10 favorite. Wild Wind won the heat and race.

Paletena, a chestnut mare, owned by W. H. Snyder, won the 2:35 class pacing race in straight heats in fast time. A. R. Bryant's chestnut mare, Kittie Newman, won three straight heats in the 2:16 class trotting race in easy fashion. Summary:

2:40 class; trotting. Purse, $300.

Wild Wind, br. h., by Wild Nut-Monora Fallis, (Harring)	2	1	1	2	2 1
Del Bar, b. g., (Nichols)	3	2	2	1	1 2
Solitare, ch. g., (Snyder)	1	3	dr		

Time—2:25¼; 2:32½; 2:27½; 2:28¼; 2:27; 2:30.

2:35 class; pacing. Purse, $300.

Palatena, ch. m., by J. J. Audobin, (Snyder)	1	1	1	..	..
Frank W., b. g., (Rodgers)	2	2	2		
Billy Hudson, b. m., formerly Martin, (Hollenbeck	5	3	4		
Mutineer, b. g., (Moser)	3	4	3		
Ambulate, ch. g., (Coville)	7	6	5		
Collette, b. m., (Van Houten)	4	8	6		
Flora McIvor, b. m., (Wright)	6	5	9		
Cyclone Phil, b. g., (Hendrickson)	9	10	7		
Bessie Lynne, b. m., (Watson)	10	9	8		
Mark Hendrix, b. g., (Wilkins)	3	7	dr		

Time—2:21½; 2:21; 2:21¼.

2:16 class; trotting. Purse, $400.

Kitty Newman, ch. m., by Red Wilkes-Harvest, (Brinkerhoff)	1	1	1
Quarterstaff, b. s., (Snyder)	3	2	2
Crescent, b. g., (Nichols)	2	3	3

Time—2:16¼; 2:21; 2:23.

SHAMROCK OFF THE MUD.

She May Have Been Somewhat Damaged When She Grounded—Secrecy as to Her Build Ridiculed.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 29.—The America's Cup challenger, Shamrock, which at low water late yesterday evening was aground, with a list to port of fifteen degrees, was towed safely off the mud to-day.

The yacht was towed alongside the pier-head this afternoon, and took on board her steel boom. She was then towed back to the river, where, it is now reported, she will fit out without going into dock, though it is belived by many that the yacht was somewhat injured when she grounded yesterday.

Mr. Fay, who is to fit her out, refused to affirm or deny the report. It is believed however, that if the Shamrock is drydocked it will be done secretly and at night.

It is understood that the Prince of Wales's yacht Britannia, which is to race the Shamrock in the Solent, will be ready for racing in nine days' time.

LONDON, June 29.—Yachting authorities are criticising Sir Thomas Lipton's attempts to maintain secrecy regarding the build of the Shamrock. The Yachtsman says:

"The absurd air of mystery is maintained to the last though the cup defender was racing Defender when Shamrock was put in the water. It is difficult for the ordinary mind to grasp the object of this extreme solicitude to guard the secrets of her design. Even if a highly satisfactory photograph could be obtained, there is hardly time for the Herreshoffs to build a new vessel, much, no doubt, as they would like to do so."

In conclusion the article alludes to the "fictitious enthusiasm" attending the building of Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht.

COLUMBIA-DEFENDER MATCHES.

Doubt as to Whether the Proposed Race on the Sound Will Take Place.

There seems to be considerable doubt about the race on the Sound between Columbia and Defender under the auspices of the Riverside Yacht Club, negotiations for which were announced yesterday in THE NEW YORK TIMES as being made. The club offered a five-hundred-dollar cup for the race, provided the race should be Columbia's first race in the Sound, and the next following that which is to take place off Sandy Hook. Mr. Iselin accepted the invitation on the condition that a safe course was laid, the race to take place on July 8, the date of the Riverside Club's annual regatta. The changing of the date of the Columbia-Defender race off the Hook from July 1, and later from July 3 to July 6, upset this plan, and Mr. Iselin suggested July 10.

The club has now decided to hold its annual race on July 8, at any rate, but the offer of the cup remains. Saturday of this week was suggested to Mr Iselin as a date that would suit the club better than July 10, but Mr. Iselin has now announced that this date will not suit him. The work of designing the cup is meantime under way and a safe course has been laid out. The longest leg of the triangle extends from near Little Captain's Island, off the Connecticut shore, to Lloyd's Neck, on Long Island. There is no place within a mile of the course where there is less than six fathoms of water, so that the big sloops might sail it with safety. The tone of Mr. Iselin's latest communication, however, is considered rather discouraging.

NEXT WEEK'S YACHT RACES.

The fourteenth annual regatta of the New Rochelle Yacht Club to-morrow winds up this week's yachting, and next week the Sound circuit will begin. The schedule is as follows:

Monday—Stamford, annual regatta; open to yacht clubs represented in the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound, for all classes under eighty-foot schooners. The club's regular course will be followed. Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, fleet of trial races to select a challenger for the Seawanhaka International Cup, and Atlantic Yacht Club rendezvous at Larchmont for annual cruise.

Tuesday—Larchmont annual.

Wednesday—American Yacht Club annual at Milton Point, for all classes; Seawanhaka-Corinthian trial races, and start of the Atlantic Yacht Club cruise.

Thursday—Final trial races of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian; Indian Harbor Yacht Club, for all classes, under the rules of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound, and Columbia-Defender race off Sandy Hook.

Friday—Sea Cliff annual, open to all classes of fifty-one feet and under.

Saturday—Riverside Yacht Club annual.

G. A. R. Wants Yacht Clubs to Attend.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—Major Richard S. Collum, Chairman of the Navy and Marine Corps committee arranging for the G. A. R. encampment in September, has written to the Secretaries of forty-two yachting clubs throughout the country asking them to take part in the naval day celebration, Sept. 8. Among those communicated with are twelve in New York, three in Brooklyn, and the clubs representing Jersey City, Newark, Atlantic City, Riverton, Long Island, Stamford, Conn.; New Haven, Bridgeport, and Boston. In this city the cooperation of the Philadelphia, Corinthian, and other organizations will be solicited. The celebration will be on the Delaware River.

Murphy's Proposed Great Ride To-day.

"Charlie" Murphy will this afternoon attempt to ride a bicycle a mile in one minute, paced by a locomotive. Special excursion trains will be run to Maywood, L. I., where Murphy will make his ride, leaving Long Island City at 2:30, 2:45, and 3 o'clock, and Flatbush Avenue Station, Brooklyn, at 2:30. Murphy will make his ride between 4 and 4:30 o'clock. Before the start a whistle will be blown and signal given for the entire length of the track, to notify the spectators that the race against time is about to begin. Murphy is reported to be in excellent condition, having suffered no ill effects from his ride in sixty-five seconds last week.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Rogerson Fruit and Cold Storage Company of Leroy; capital, $20,000. Directors—Edward Rogerson and Minnie U. Rogerson, Leroy; M. Tuttle, Niagara Falls.

F. R. Brooke Company of New York City, to deal in stationery; capital, $50,000. Directors—C. C. Hoge, Brooklyn; F. R. Brooke, C. Powell, C. J. Marsh, and T. F. Humphrey, New York City.

Full-page portrait of Alfred Van Santvoord, the pioneer steamboat man on the Hudson River, in THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday Magazine of July 2d.—Adv.

FLYING FOX WINS BIG STAKES.

"Tod" Sloan Captured None of the Large Prizes at the Newmraket Races Yesterday.

LONDON, June 29.—The Princess of Wales Stakes, of 10,000 sovereigns, run today at the Newmarket First July Meeting, were won by the Duke of Westminster's colt Flying Fox, winner of this year's Derby Stakes. Lord Abingdon's colt Royal Emblem was second, and Prince Soltykoff's four-year-old Minus was third. Sloan rode Capt. Greer's colt Birkenhead, but was unplaced.

A selling plate was won by the Duke of Portland's three-year-old Latheronwheel. Sloan rode Mr. P. Lorillard's chestnut gelding Illogic and finished third.

The July Cup was won by Mr. Fairie's five-year-old Eager. Sloan rode Lord William Beresford's six-year-old Knight of the Thistle and finished second.

The Exeter Stakes were won by H. McCalmont's Jeunesse Dorée. Terrapin, Lord William Beresford's bay colt, ridden by Sloan, was second.

The Ladies' Stand Handicap was won by J. B. Leigh's four-year-old The Wyvern. Sloan rode C. F. Dwyer's four-year-old chestnut colt Sly Fox, but was unplaced.

YEARLINGS BRING GOOD PRICES.

Brother of Henry of Navarre Knocked Down at $6,600.

Before the races began yesterday at Sheepshead Bay Auctioneer William Easton held the sale of the Silver Brook Stud yearlings, the property of L. O. Appleby. There was a large attendance and some lively bidding. An expected, the star of the sale was the brother to Henry of Navarre and The Huguenot, a handsome chestnut colt, by Knight of Ellerslie-Moss Rose. The bidding on him began promptly, John Madden opening with a bid of $1,000. H. Eugene Leigh promptly raised it to $2,500, when it was lifted to $4,000 by P. J. Dwyer. Julius Bauer then took a hand, and bid $4,100, Dwyer responding with $4,500. These two had it out in $500 bids, to $6,500, which was Dwyer's last bid. Bauer raised it $100, and the colt was knocked down to him for Bromley & Co., at $6,600. Phil Dwyer gave $3,000 for a colt by Hanover-Dilemma, a brother to the good two-year-old Withers, which he sold to W. H. Clark a few days ago for $12,500. C. T. Patterson gave $3,100 for a racy-looking colt by Knight of Ellerslie-Lizzie Pickwick. J. W. Rogers, on behalf of John Huggins, trainer for Lord Beresford, in England, gave $800 for the Knight of Ellerslie-Diadem colt, and he will be shipped to England. The animals which sold for $600 or more were as follows:

Chestnut colt by Knight of Ellerslie-Katie; F. M. Taylor 750
Chestnut colt by Hanover-Dilemma; P. J. Dwyer 3,000
Bay colt by Knight of Ellerslie-Zerlina; T. J. Healey 650
Chestnut colt by Knight of Ellerslie-Silver Blue; L. V. Bell 1,000
Chestnut colt by Knight of Ellerslie-Moss Rose; Bromley & Co. 6,600
Bay colt by Knight of Ellerslie-Lizzie Pickwick; C. T. Patterson 3,100
Bay colt by Knight of Ellerslie-Diadem; John Huggins 800
Chestnut colt by Tristan-Galliard; L. V. Bell 2,000
Chestnut colt by imp. Victory-Shuffle; R. W. Walden 1,000
Chestnut colt by Sleipner-Cherokee; F. M. Taylor 600

Total for twenty-three head, $22,550; average per head, $975.

$10,000 for a Two-Year-Old.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 29.—C. H. Smith, the Chicago wheat speculator, has bought the two-year-old colt, Lieutenant Gibson, from Baker & Gentry for $10,000. The colt has started in five races and won three, was second in one, and third in the other. His best performance was winning the Sensation Stakes at Latonia June 17.

McDUFFIE'S NEW MILE RECORD.

Paced by a Motor Tandem He Rides a Chainless Wheel in 1:31 2-5.

HARTFORD, June 29.—Eddie McDuffie of Boston, mounted on a bevel-gear chainless bicycle and paced by a motor tandem, broke the world's record at New Bedford, Mass., to-day. Time—1:31 3-5.

The world's record, now beaten by McDuffie, was 1:31 4-5, and was held by Major Taylor. On June 21, at Maywood, L. I., on a specially constructed board track, on the Long Island Railroad, Charles M. Murphy rode a mile in 1:05, paced by a locomotive. He intends to make another trial.

GERMANY IN FOREIGN LANDS.

Investments All Over the World—Millions of Capital Engaged in a Great Variety of Enterprises.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—J. C. Monaghan, United States Consul at Chemnitz, in a report to the State Department dated April 24 says:

"Hitherto few have had anything like a definite idea of Germany's interests abroad. German economists are not exaggerating when they say this empire's people and capital are operating in every part of the world. Not only Hamburg, Bremen, Stettin, Lübeck, and Kiel—the seaport cities—but towns far inland, have invested millions in foreign enterprises. In the Americas, North and South, in Australia, in Asia, in a large part of Africa, German settlements, German factories, German merchants, and German industrial leaders are at work.

"Nor is it always in settlements under the empire's control that this influence is strongest. In Senegambia, on the Gold Coast, the Slave Coast, in Zanzibar and Mozambique, in Australia, Samoa, the Marshall Islands, Tahiti, Sumatra, and South and Central America there are powerful commercial organizations aiding the empire. From Vladivostock to Singapore, on the mainland of Asia, and in many of the world's most productive islands, the influence of German money and thrift is felt.

"In Central America and the West Indies millions of German money are in the plantations; so, too, in the plantations along the Gold Coast. In Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Trinidad, Venezuela, Brazil, &c., German capital plays a very important part in helping to develop the agricultural and in some cases the manufacturing and commercial interests.

"A consequence of this development is seen in the numerous banking institutions whose fields of operation show that German commerce is working more and more in foreign parts. These banks look after and aid foreign investment as well as the empire's other commercial relations. They help the millions of Germans in all parts of the world to carry on trade relations, not only with the Fatherland, but with other countries. These are the links in a long and very strong chain of gold uniting the colonies with the mother country.

"Quite recently large quantities of German capital have been invested in various industries. The empire's capital in United States railroads is put down at $180,000,000. In America, Germans have undertaken manufacturing. They have used German money to put up breweries, hat factories, spinning, weaving, and paper mills, tanneries, soap-boiling establishments, candle mills, dye houses, mineral water works, iron foundries, machine shops, dynamite mills, &c. Many of these mills use German machinery, and not a few German help. The Liebig Company, in Chilean saltpetre mines, the Chilean and Peruvian metal mines, many of the mines of South Africa, &c., are in large part controlled by German money and German forces.

"Two hundred different kinds of foreign bonds or papers are on the Berlin, Hamburg, and Frankfort Exchanges. Germany has rapidly risen to a very important place in the financial, industrial, and mercantile worlds. Will she keep it? Much will depend on her power to push herself forward on the sea. History has told no more eloquent tale than the one that records the progress of maritime powers. From Phoenicia and Carthage to England, Germany, France, and the United States is a long way; but every hour of it is luminous with the wonderful prosperity that awaits nations strong in their merchant and fighting marines.

"The empire is eager to increase her fleet. Every effort known to intelligent leaders is being put forth to secure as large and efficient a navy as possible."

A Sister Burned in a Convent.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 29.—A fire in the Convent of the Sacred Heart on Columbus Avenue at a late hour to-night resulted in the death from suffocation of Sister Mary Aloysius, and a damage to the building of about $3,000. There were twenty sisters in the convent at the time, and all the others escaped unharmed.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Lose a Game in Chicago by a Score of 17 to 9.

DOHENY WAS VERY UNSTEADY

Brooklyns Suffer Another Defeat at the Hands of the Pittsburgs—Bostons Lose in Cleveland.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	46	17	.726
Boston	38	22	.633
Philadelphia	36	23	.610
Chicago	37	24	.607
St. Louis	36	27	.571
Baltimore	33	28	.559
Cincinnati	29	29	.500
New York	30	32	.484
Pittsburg	27	32	.458
Louisville	22	39	.361
Washington	18	44	.290
Cleveland	11	47	.190

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Chicago, 17; New York, 9.
Pittsburg, 9; Brooklyn, 5.
Cleveland, 7; Boston, 2.
Louisville, 11; Philadelphia, 3.
St. Louis, 4; Baltimore, 2.

Games To-day.

Brooklyn in Pittsburg.
Boston in Cleveland.
Philadelphia in Louisville.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Eleven hits off Doheny, together with four bases on balls, two wild pitches, two passed balls, five errors, and a batsman hit, gave Chicago their seventeen runs in the first three innings. After that the game was a farce. Attendance, 2,800. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Ryan, lf	3	2	3	0	0			V'H'l't'n, cf	0	2	3	1	0		
Green, rf	2	1	0	0	1			Seymour, rf	0	1	0	0	0		
Dement, ss	2	0	4	4	4			Doyle, 1b	2	2	6	0	2		
Lange, cf	0	1	0	0	0			Hartman, 3b	1	1	1	1	0		
Merter, ef	1	0	0	0	0			Gleason, 2b	1	0	5	1	1		
Everitt, 1b	2	2	10	0	0			O'Brien, lf	2	2	2	1	2		
M'C'm'k, 2b	3	3	4	2	2			Wilson, ss	1	1	2	4	0		
W'l'v't'n, 3b	3	2	3	4	0			Warner, c	1	1	2	1	0		
Donahue, c	0	2	3	1	0			Grady, c	1	0	2	1	1		
Griffith, p	1	1	0	1	0			Doheny, p	0	0	0	0	1		
								Gettig,	0	2	1	2	0		
Total	17	14	27	12	7			Total	9	12	24	11	7		

Chicago	1	7	9	0	0	0	0	0	..	17
New York	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	3	9

Left on bases—Chicago, 7; New York, 7. Two-base hits—McCormick, Wolverton, Vanhaltren, 2; O'Brien. Three-base hit—O'Brien. Stolen bases—Everitt, Wolverton. Struck out—By Griffith, 3; by Gettig, 1. Passed balls—Warner, 2. Bases on balls—Off Griffith, 1; off Doheny, 8; off Gettig, 1. Wild pitches—Doheny, 2. Hitt by pitched ball—Dement. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

BROOKLYNS AGAIN DEFEATED.

The Team Was Outplayed at Every Point in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, June 29.—The Pittsburgs again defeated the Brooklyns by outplaying them at every point. In the third inning eight hits and six runs were made off Dunn. Sparks had poor control, and was relieved in the fourth by Tannehill, who held the visitors down to three hits. Attendance, 2,000. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Donovan, rf	1	2	1	0	1			Jones, cf	2	2	2	0	0		
McCarthy, lf	1	2	2	0	0			Keeler, rf	0	3	2	0	0		
Williams, 3b	3	3	2	1	0			Kelley, lf	1	0	3	0	0		
Beaumont, cf	0	2	2	0	0			Dahlen, ss	1	1	1	2	0		
Clark, 1b	1	1	11	0	0			Jennings, 1b	0	0	10	2	0		
Madden, ss	1	1	1	5	0			Daly, 2b	1	0	1	2	0		
O'Brien, 2b	2	2	2	1	0			Casey, 3b	0	0	0	2	0		
Schriver, c	0	0	5	0	0			Farrell, c	0	2	2	0	2		
Bowerman, c	0	0	0	0	0			Dunn, p	0	0	2	2	4	0	
Sparks, p	0	0	0	1	0										
Tannehill, p	0	0	0	4	0			Total	5	10*	23	13	2		
Total	9	13	27	12	1										

*Beaumont hit by batted ball.

Pittsburg	0	0	6	1	1	0	0	1	..	9
Brooklyn	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	5

Two-base hits—Williams, Jones, Keeler. Three-base hits—McCarthy, O'Brien. Home run—Williams. Sacrifice hits—Beaumont, Schriver, Jennings. Stolen bases—McCarthy, Beaumont, (2,) Keeler, (2.) Double play—O'Brien and Clark. First base on balls—Off Sparks, 5; off Dunn, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Williams. Struck out—By Sparks, 1; by Tannehill, 3; by Dunn, 1. Passed ball—Schriver. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr.

Cleveland, 7; Boston, 2.

CLEVELAND, June 29.—The visitors were outplayed to-day, the home team hitting opportunely and playing a fast game in the field. Score:

Cleveland	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	..	7
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2

Base hits—Cleveland, 9; Boston, 11. Errors—Cleveland, 1; Boston, 2. Batteries—Cleveland, Krepper and Schreckongost; Boston, Lewis and Bergen. Umpires—Messrs. Smith and Andrews.

St. Louis, 4; Baltimore, 2.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 29.—St. Louis defeated Baltimore to-day by bunching hits. Both teams played perfect ball in the field and the game abounded with sensational plays. Score.

St. Louis	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	..	4
Baltimore	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2

Base hits—St. Louis, 13; Baltimore, 7. Batteries—St. Louis, Young and O'Connor; Baltimore, Kitson and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Manassau.

Louisville, 11; Philadelphia, 3.

LOUISVILLE, June 29.—The Philadelphias played a poor fielding game to-day, and Cunningham kept the hits scattered. Cooley of Philadelphia was struck in the mouth by a thrown ball before the game and was unable to play. Score:

Louisville	2	0	1	1	0	2	0	5	x	11
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3

Base hits—Louisville, 14; Philadelphia, 9. Errors—Louisville, 1; Philadelphia, 7. Batteries—Louisville, Cunningham and Powers; Philadelphia, Fifield and Douglass. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

Herald Nine Beats The World Team.

The game played in the Morning Newspaper Baseball League yesterday at Prospect Park between The Herald and World teams resulted in a victory for the former. Score:

Herald	0	5	1	0	5	1	1	6	--	28
World	0	0	1	0	3	3	0	7	--	7

Devon Defeats Myopia Polo Team.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—The Devon Country Club polo team had no trouble in defeating the Myopia team of Boston to-day on the grounds of the Philadelphia Country Club in the semi-final game for the Alden Challenge Cups. Myopia was conceded 4 goals and was beaten by 17¼ goals to 6. The game was too one-sided to be interesting. The Myopia team was composed of G. H. Norman, Jr., R. L. Agassiz, R. M. Appleton, and T. B. Blackwood Fay, while the Devon team was represented by C. R. Snowden, George W. Kendrick, third; Charles Wheeler, and George McFadden. The final game in the present tournament will be played on Saturday by the Devon and Lakewood, N. J., teams, the winner of which will take possession of the Alden Cups.

A TRAIN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Attempt by Wreckers Near Chattanooga Nearly Successful.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 29.—An attempt was made last night to wreck a Cincinnati Southern passenger train in the outskirts of this city. The train was well filled with passengers, and that it was not wrecked, with heavy loss of life, is due perhaps to the strong electric headlight the locomotive carried. The train was moving out of the city at a high speed when the engineer discovered a heavy boulder between the rails a few hundred feet ahead. He applied the emergency brakes, but it was impossible to stop the train before the obstruction was reached. The locomotive passed over the rock, but the mail car caught it and was damaged. The train was stopped before the coaches left the track.

The boulder had been placed by some miscreant wishing to wreck the passenger train, as a freight had passed over the track a few minutes before. Detectives are working, without a clue.

Students Will Receive Rockefeller.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Students of the Chicago University are preparing a reception for John D. Rockefeller. It is rumored that he will be here on Saturday, though officers of the university claim to know nothing of such a visit. The students will be ready to meet him if he comes. His reported coming has given new impetus to the speculations on the donations to be announced. It is believed that steps have been taken to complete the $5,000,000 gift, which must be raised by Jan. 1, 1900.

GLEASON ROOMS CLOSE.

Long Island City's ex-

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	81⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	40¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	30½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.05
Cotton, middling	6 1-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	6
Sugar, granulated	5½
Molasses, O. K. prime	34
Beef, family	10.00
Beef, hams	23.75
Tallow, prime	4 5-16
Pork, mess	8.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	5½
Lard, prime	5.30
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	19.25
Butter, creamery, Western	18½

CHICAGO, June 29.—Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 71@73¾c; No. 2 red, 73¾c; No. 2 corn, 34@34¼c; No. 2 yellow, 34¾@34¾c; No. 2 oats, 26@26¾c; No. 3 white, 27@29c; No. 2 rye, 62c; No. 2 barley, 39½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.03; Northwestern, $1.06@1.07; mess pork, per barrel, $7.40@8.20; lard, per 100-lb, $4.92½@5.02½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.55@4.85; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5@5¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 5@5.10; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $6.60.

COTTON.—For a time around the opening it looked as though the bear interests were to score appreciable further successes, influential news having averaged up against the market, and liberal selling orders having come in from outside points. Prices opened 1@3 points lower, and continued to decline, touching at the lowest figures a level 4@6 points under the final figures of the previous day. A number of stop orders were soon uncovered, and stories were afloat to the effect that a large number of July notices had been put out but not stopped. Near midday the market made a "right-about-face" movement, and advanced 5@8 points rapidly on a flurry of covering, sudden demand from the foreign element, and buying for Wall Street account. This change of position was due entirely to reports from Texas that the crop had been badly damaged by tremendous rains, (in some cases veritable cloudbursts,) reaching in one instance over 8 inches in the past 24 hours, and over 14 inches in the past 48 hours. Brenham held the record in this respect, reporting a fall of 8.76 inches for the 24 hours ending at 8 A. M. this morning, which, with the 5.86 inches reported yesterday, makes 14.62 inches at that station. Private dispatches were slow in coming through, owing to the fact that wire service had been crippled by the storm. Those received stated that the rivers were out of their banks, the bottom lands under water, the fields of a number of districts badly washed out, and the crop seriously damaged. Several New Orleans houses endeavored to make light of the unfavorable weather news, claiming that, while rains in the Southwest were unusually heavy, they could do no great harm to cotton at this time in the season unless followed up by continued generous precipitation. It was argued that the soil would rapidly absorb the moisture, being peculiarly adapted to this purpose, and that in an average season the plant suffered more from drought than a superabundance of rain. Bulls late in the day were quite jubilant and worked energetically in an effort to regain some of the ground lost during the past ten days. The close was steady, with prices net unchanged to 3 points higher.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	5.48	5.46	@	@
July	5.47	5.51	5.43	5.49@5.50
August	5.52	5.56	5.48	5.54@5.55
September	5.52	5.56	5.51	5.56@5.57
October	5.57	5.64	5.56	5.62@5.63
November	5.64	5.67	5.61	5.66@5.67
December	5.71	5.74	5.69	5.70@5.71
January	5.70	5.76	5.69	5.75@5.76
February	...	...	...	5.78@5.79
March	5.77	5.82	5.77	5.81@5.82
April	...	...	...	5.84@5.86
May	5.84	5.88	5.84	5.86@5.89

Spot cotton in the local market closed steady, with prices unchanged at the basis of 6 1-16c for middling uplands and 6 5-16c for middling Gulf, as compared with 6 5-16c and 6 9-16c respectively a year ago. Total sales of 1,404 bales included 780 bales for export and 624 bales to spinners. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: New Orleans quiet at 5 9-16c; Mobile quiet at 5½c; Savannah quiet and easy at 5¾c; Charleston quiet and nominal; Wilmington steady at 5¾c; Norfolk ready at 5¾c; Baltimore nominal at 6¼c; Augusta quiet at 6 3-16@6¼c; St. Louis easy at 5¾c; Memphis quiet at 5¾c.

LIVERPOOL, June 29.—Middling uplands, 3 5-16d. Futures opened steady; partly 1-64d decline; closed quiet at 1@1 1-2-64 net decline; December-January, 3.11½@3; January-February, 3.11½@3; February-March, 3.12@3; March-April, 3.13@3; April-May, 3.13½@3; June, 3.15@3; June-July, 3.15@3; July-August, 3.14½@3; August-September, 3.14@3; September-October, 3.13@3; October-November, 3.12@3; November-December, 3.11@3. Manchester yarns quiet and firm. Cloths orders at low limits.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	80	80⅝	79¾	79¾
September	79⅜	79⅝	79¼	79¼
December	81	81@16	80 15-16	81
Corn—				
July	39¼	39¼	38⅞	38⅞
September	39⅜	39⅝	39¼	39¼
Oats—				
July	24⅝	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜
September	21⅜	21 13-16	21⅜	21⅜
Lard—				
July	5.07½	5.07½	5.00	5.00
September	5.22½	5.22½	5.15	5.15
Ribs—				
July	4.72½	4.72½	4.70	4.70
September	4.92½	4.92½	4.87½	4.87½
Pork—				
July	8.17½	8.20	8.15	8.17½
September	8.42½	8.42½	8.37½	8.40

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	72⅝	73 1-16	72⅜	72⅝
September	74¼	74 13-16	74¼	74¼
December	75⅞	76⅜	75⅞	75⅞
Corn—				
July	34 1-16	34 1-16	33 11-16	33¾
September	34⅝	34⅝	33 15-16	34
December	33¼	33⅝	33¼	33½
Oats—				
July	24⅝	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜
September	21¾	21 13-16	21⅝	21⅝
Lard—				
July	5.07½	5.07½	5.00	5.00
September	5.22½	5.22½	5.15	5.15
Ribs—				
July	4.72½	4.72½	4.70	4.70
September	4.92½	4.92½	4.87½	4.87½
Pork—				
July	8.17½	8.20	8.15	8.17½
September	8.42½	8.42½	8.37½	8.40

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Very little was accomplished in the way of business from the speculative side of the grain market. The general situation was not such as to stimulate new operations, especially as an unusually protracted holiday is at hand, leaving traders to close up old deals in preference to opening new ones. The local impulse was rather bearish at the start, and prices declined ¼c, with a subsequent decline of ¼c. The early selling was chiefly by local traders, and resulted from a brave attempt to force the market down in the absence of outside support. But the local shorts had their misgivings, and upon the appearance of a few foreign buying orders they immediately commenced to cover. These transactions had carried the market down from 79⅝c for September to 79¼c. The upward movement advanced the market to 79⅞c, which was the highest point of the session at New York, while at Chicago the market, after selling from 74⅝c to 74¾c for September, rallied to 74⅞c. The Western market, like the local market, was exceedingly slow from start to finish; except for a few intervals of covering, the general bearings were without much influence. Thus, the cables were of unsettled purport, the crop news contained but little that was really new, and the various deals were kept pretty well protected, leaving the market passive and more or less nominal. According to the weather map, generally favorable conditions prevailed, with clear weather in the Dakotas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, and Missouri. There were a few light showers in Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana, and temperatures were generally nominal. The Cincinnati Price Current says: "Winter wheat harvest far advanced. Kansas indicates somewhat better results than anticipated. Otherwise no evidence of notable change. Quality generally good. Spring crop continues generally encouraging. Corn is in a most promising position, but not first-class for time of year. In general average, stand good, plant healthy. Oats maintain encouraging promise." Our market closed barely steady at ¼c net decline, the afternoon trading a very weak local sentiment. Calls were 80@80¼c; puts at 79⅛@79¼c. Calls at Chicago, 75c; puts, 74@74¼c. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 81¼c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 82¾c; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 77⅝c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 85¾c; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 78¾c; No. 2 Milwaukee, Spring, 77⅝c.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 29.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, 71¾c; July, 70⅜@70⅝c; September, 71¼c; on track: No. 1 hard, 72¾c; No. 1 Northern, 71¾c; No. 2 Northern, 70¼c.

DULUTH, June 29.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 78¾c; July, 76½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 73⅝c; July, 74c; September, 73¼c; No. 2 Northern, 69¾c; No. 3 Spring, 66¾c.

MILWAUKEE, June 29.—Wheat firmer; No. 1 Northern, 75c; No. 2 Northern, 73½c.

CORN—Speculative transactions in corn were conducted upon a very conservative scale and the market variations were unimportant throughout the session. The situation in the Danubian district, where drought has damaged the corn crop to the extent of fully 50 per cent., if reports are to be relied upon, gave the market a somewhat firmer undertone. There was a small business here on the basis of 39¼@39⅝c for September corn, and at Chicago on the basis of 34¼@34¾c for September. But the Chicago market was also uninteresting as to corn futures. The local market at the close was dull at a net loss of about ⅜c.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed at 30¼c; No. 3 at 30c; No. 2 white at 32¼c; No. 3 white at 31¼c; track mixed, 30@32c; track white, 32@37c; No. 2 white clips, 33c.

RYE—Market dull; No. 2 Western, 63½c, and No. 1 Western, 66c, both free on board afloat; State rye, 61c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York car lots.

BARLEY—Market dull; feeding, 41@43c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 47@51c, delivered.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Rye flour quiet; good to fair, $3.10@3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $2.10@2.25, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white, 90c; fine yellow, 95c; coarse, 80@82c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $15@15.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.25@15.50, lake and rail; sacks, spot, $15 50; coarse Winter bran, $16@17, latter white fine, $15@15.50; middlings, $16@18; city feed, $15.50@16; hominy chop, $14.50@15, bulk, and $15.50, sacks; oil meal $23.50@24.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 29.—Flour unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $8.75@9; family, $10.50@10.75; short clear, $10@11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $9.50@10.50; packet, $9.50@10; extra India mess, $14@15.50. BEEF-HAMS—$23.50@24. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5¾@5¾c; 160-lb, 5¾@5¾c; 160-lb, 5¼@5¾c; pigs, 5¾@5¾c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 6c; 10-lb, 6¼@6¾c; 12-lb, 5¾c; 14-lb, 5c; pickled shoulders, 4¾@5c; pickled hams, 9¼c; Western, greens, 9½c; Western, S. P., 9¾@10c; city, greens, 9¼c. TALLOW—City, 4 1-16c; country, 4¼@4¼c. LARD—Steam, 5.30; city lard, $4.80@4.85; refined lard, South America, $5.90; Continent, $5.45; Brazil, kegs, $7; compaund, city, $4.62½; Western, $4.75. STEARINE—Oleo, 5¾c bid; city lard stearine, 6@6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, June 29.—Butter—United States finest, nominal; United States good, 62s. Petroleum, 6¼d. Pease—Canadian, 5s 11d. Tallow—Prime city, firm, 23s; Australian, in London, firm, 25s 6d. Cheese—American finest, white and colored, easy, 42s; ordinary, new, 43s 6d. Beef—Extra India mess, steady, 60s; prime mess, steady, 55s. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, firm, 42s. Lard—American refined, in pails, steady, 26s 6d; prime Western, in tierces, steady, 26s 3d. Ham—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, easy, 46s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, dull, 29s; short rib, 18 to 20 lb, easy, 29s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, easy, 29s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, steady, 28s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, steady, 27s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, easy, 28s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 24s.

COFFEE.—That speculation in coffee futures was not vigorous, nor price changes of special importance, may readily be inferred from the fact that up to midday but a single lot October had changed ownership, while variations to that time were restricted to a mere 5 points. In addition to the natural hesitation consequent upon the extended holidays now close at hand, local traders were inspired to pursue a conservative course by indifferent advices from foreign markets and an absence of material change in the statistical situation. Foreign orders and investment business failed to appear, leaving the market entirely in possession of the room contingent. Officially, the market opened steady. At the close the feeling was steady, with prices net unchanged to 5 points higher. Total sales for the day reached but 500 bags. The bull interest were able to derive some comfort from the warehouse movement, which reached the unusual figure of 21,241 bags. But as receipts at primary ports also showed a decided increase, no effort was made to work the market higher.

Jobbers purchased the various grades of Brazilian coffee in a more freehanded fashion today, and as a natural result the market steadied up considerably, with prices at the close on the basis of 6@6¼c for invoice lots and 6½@6⅝c for jobbing parcels. The mild grades of spot coffee were quite steady, with a good business doing at former prices.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	...	...	...	4.60@4.65
July	...	...	...	4.60@4.65
August	...	...	...	4.70@4.75
September	...	...	...	4.85@4.90
October	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90@4.95
November	...	...	...	4.95@5.00
December	...	...	...	5.00@5.35
January	...	...	...	5.35@5.40
February	...	...	...	5.40@5.45
March	...	...	...	5.45@5.50
April	...	...	...	5.50@5.55
May	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.55@5.60

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 8$500. Hamburg—Net unchanged. Havre—Net unchanged; January, 33.00; February, 33.25; March, 33.50; April, 33.75; May, 34.00; June, 33.50; July, 33.75; August, 34.00; September, 34.25; October, 34.50; November, 34.75; December, 35.00.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4½c; muscavado, 4c; molasses sugar, 3⅞c.

WOOL.—LONDON, June 29.—Fine crossbreds and merinos were in firm demand. German representatives operated more freely, dividing merites equally with the home trade. The Continental buyers were eager bidders for locks and pieces at high rates. A large quantity of low, medium crossbreds realized 5 to 7½ per cent. below the May series. The number of bales offered aggregated 122,000. The sales of the day were 12,038 bales. New South Wales—600 bales; scoured, 1s 4d@1s 11d; greasy, 10½d@1s 1d. Queensland—900 bales; scoured, 1s 5½@1s 10d; greasy, 9d@1s 3½d. Victoria—1,600 bales; scoured, 5½d@2s 2d greasy, 5¾d@1s 2d. South Australia—200 bales; greasy, 8¾d@1s. West Australia—300 bales; greasy, 7½d@1s ½d. Tasmania—500 bales; greasy, 6d@1s 2d. New Zealand—7,900 bales; scoured, 5½d @1s 10½d; greasy, 5d@1s 1d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal—400 bales; scoured, 1s 5½d @1s 11d; greasy, 6d@1s ½d.

BOSTON, June 29.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say to-morrow, concerning the wool market:

The wool market has continued active and strong. During the past week prices have reached the highest figures seen in more than a year, and the tendency is at this writing unmistakably upward. Manufacturers, traders, and speculators have been operating quite freely, both the large and small mills being represented in the market, and all have apparently come to the conclusion that it is no use to stand out longer against the irresistible rise in wool. Prices exceeding 50 cents clean for fine territory wools have been freely paid, choice selected staple commanding as much as 53@54c. Some large lines of wool have been taken at current quotations. The strength and buoyancy shown by the market were still accentuated by the reports received from the London wool sales, which opened on Tuesday with a good attendance and competition and offerings of 234,000 bales. The continued strength and increased activity shown in the goods market has also, naturally, exerted a strengthening influence on the wool markets. The sales of the week at Boston amounted to 5,408,800 pounds of domestic and 705,000 pounds of foreign, making a total of 6,113,800, against a total of 6,654,400 for the previous week and a total of 1,261,500 for the corresponding week last year.

OILS.—Quotations follow: Petroleum—Barrels, $7.20; and in bulk, $4.70; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.15, and in bulk, $4.65; refined, cases, $8.20; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10; deodorized, $10.50. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, 21@21½c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 29½@29½c; off Summer yellow, 25¼c; butter grades, 29½@29½c; prime white, 29@30c; prime Winter yellow, 30@32c; linseed, American, raw, 39@40c; American, boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 42@43c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $19.25; No. 2 Northern, No. 2 soft, $17.75; steel rails, $20; pig iron warrants, $13.50; lake copper, ingot, $18.25; tin, $26.25; exchange, lead, $4.47½; brokers' lead, $4.25; spelter, $6.25.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil, bbls, $3.50@3.60; spirits of turpentine, 38½@39c; rosin—common to good strained, $1.32½@1.35; E, $1.45; F, $1.50; G, $1.60; H, $1.65; I, $1.70; K, $1.85; M, $2.10; N, $2.45; W G, $2.60; W W, $2.80.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 29.—Spirits of turpentine opened steady; closed dull at 35@35½c; receipts, 145 casks. Resin quiet, 90@95c; receipts, 145 bbls. Crude turpentine firm, $1.35, $2, and $2.10; receipts, 101 bbls. Tar firm, $1.30; receipts, 58 bbls.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 29.—Turpentine market firm at 39c; sales none. Resin firm, unchanged; sales none.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 29.—Spirits of turpentine market firm, 36½c. Resin firm, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Cable quotes live cattle steady at 11@12c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef lower at 9½c per lb. No shipment.

CALVES—Veals, $5@$7; buttermilks, $4@$4.40; city-dressed veals, 9@11c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$5.25; lambs, $5.50@$7.62½, mainly $6.50@$7.40.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,245 head; 100 on sale. Market higher at $4.30@$4.40.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Corcoran vs. Thompson.	34—In re German-Amer. Tile Co.
2—In re McGovern.	35—Pollard vs. Malmar.
3—Bowers vs. Keegan.	36—Lawlor vs. Bucklin.
4—In re Cornell.	37—Petersberg vs. Petersberg.
5—In re Donnellan.	38—Jackson vs. Sullivan.
6—In re Gunnery Fire Alarm Tel. Co.	39—Benedict vs. Phyfe.
7—Carl vs. Meyer.	40—Bailey vs. Stokes.
8—Poates vs. Bradley.	41—In re Farrell.
9—In re Groh.	42—In re Heney.
10—Seberg vs. Pluner.	43—Brehm vs. Brehm.
11—In re Commercial Cable Co.	44—Spaulding vs. Spaulding.
12—Freud vs. Mills.	45—Wapler vs. Fine.
13—Hunter vs. Read.	46—Buckl vs. Buckl.
14—Buckert vs. Bursley.	47—Koenig vs. Man. Ry.
15—In re N. Y. Bicycle Equip. Co.	48—Witt vs. same.
16—Parker vs. N. Y. Fire Notification Co.	49—Greenberg vs. same.
17—Spies vs. Nat. City Bank.	50—Marks vs. same.
18—Rohrig vs. Coejan.	51—Moller vs. Sherman.
19—McGirr vs. Campbell.	52—In re Raab.
20—Lindsay vs. Garner.	53—In re Henderson.
21—Raphael vs. Cohn.	54—In re Hull.
22—Cox vs. Klotz.	55—In re Czaki.
23—Bridgeman vs. Bridgemann.	56—In re Alexander.
24—Clason vs. Kraatz.	57—In re Bainbridge Av.
25—Scheininger vs. Lieder.	58—Monson vs. Henderson.
26—Bennett vs. Caringston.	59—Carr vs. Butler.
27—Anderson vs. Anderson	60—Teachers' Co-op. B. & L. Assn, vs. Greer.
28—Stovall vs. Shanley.	61—Gold vs. Klein.
29—In re Eagle.	62—Ginsberg vs. Clausen.
30—Vietor vs. Lewis.	63—In re Mason.
31—Frankenberg vs. Kayser.	64—Price vs. Price.
32—Maguire vs. Brooks.	65—British & Foreign Ins. Co. vs. Calef.
33—Kansas City Star Co. vs. Hastings.	66—In re Guiterman.
	67—Winter vs. Hirsch.
	68—Anargyos vs. Anargyos Cigarette Co.
	69—In re Stephenson.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1—In re Speedway.	33—In re Fairmont Pl.
2—In re School Site, 10th Av.	34—In re E. 202d St.
3—In re Washington Av.	35—In re E. 155th St.
4—In re Depot St.	36—In re 120th St.
5—In re Tremont Av.	37—In re Trinity Av.
6—In re Ogden Av.	38—In re Eastburn Av.
7—In re Fontiac Place.	39—In re Rose St.
8—In re Martha Av.	40—In re E. 173d St.
9—In re E. 170th St.	41—In re Rogers Place.
10—In re Concord Av.	42—In re E. 187th St.
11—In re E. 174th St.	43—In re Villa Place.
12—In re Fordham Rd.	44—In re Walton Av.
13—In re E. 172d St.	45—In re E. 164th St.
14—In re Summit Av.	46—In re E. 175th St.
15—In re Fulton Av.	47—In re E. 153d St.
16—In re E. 178th St.	48—In re E. 163d St.
17—In re Albany Road.	49—In re E. 139th St.
18—In re E. 169th St.	50—In re E. 140th St.
19—In re Whitlock Av.	51—In re 149th St.
20—In re Andrews Av.	52—In re E. 170th St.
21—In re E. 176th St.	53—In re E. 169th St.
22—In re Orchard St.	54—In re Mott Ave.
23—In re College Av.	55—In re Elliott Place.
24—In re E. 173d St.	56—In re Trinity Av.
25—In re Edgecombe Road.	57—In re Bainbridge Av.
26—In re W. 171st St.	58—Monson vs. Henderson.
27—In re Robbins Av.	59—Carr vs. Butler.
28—In re 138th St.	60—Cox vs. Cox.
29—In re Boston Road.	Preferred causes.
30—In re Kirk Place.	3549—Black vs. Stursberg.
31—In re E. 163d St.	3651—Rendreck Powder Co. vs. Feltner.
32—In re E. 155th St.	3524—Franklin vs. Moses.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

8405—Carmody vs. Carmody.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3568.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts V., VII., and VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Werner, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Henessy for the People.

1—Michael Episcope.	8—Charles Latimer, John J. Murphy.
2—William Kennedy.	

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes. Calendar clear.

1493½—Baird vs. Mayor, &c.	6578—McCabe vs. Newcombe.
1500½—Same vs. same.	6838—Rathbone vs. Cruikshank.
9782—Fiege vs. Blaisi.	9915—Trieste vs. Browdy.
5105—August vs. O'Brien.	
6480—Butler vs. Mail & Express Pub. Co.	

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VIII., and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

Inquest, 4530—Thorne vs. McCarthy.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Jacob Boehm.	35—Clifford Coddington.
2—Jacob Boehm.	36—John Gavit.
3—James M. Smith.	37—Peter W. Maguire.
4—Joseph Richardson.	38—Eugene Van Benschoten.
5—Joseph Richardson.	39—Johnston N. Hegeman.
6—M. B. G. Topham.	40—Elizabeth L. Strong.
7—Maskiln C. Baker.	41—Michael Cunningham.
8—Jane A. Dwyer.	42—Curtis E. Mapes.
9—Joseph Richardson.	43—Louis Landsberger.
10—Frederick Roberts.	44—Patrick Dubican.
11—Jane A. Dwyer.	45—Pauline M. Doty.
12—Isaac Gross.	46—Harriet E. Sloat.
13—John Feehan.	47—Jane L. Nathan.
14—Ann Owens.	48—Lawrence R. Kerr.
15—Mary E. Haight.	49—Albert Ehrhardt.
16—Mary Fenton.	50—Herman Korn.
17—Helene A. Von Keller.	51—Nathan Feuchtwanger.
18—Franklin H. Badger.	52—George Hamilton.
19—Jane A. Dwyer.	53—Charles Fossing.
20—Mary Hulsenberg.	Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
21—John C. Tucker.	Annie A. Corrigan, Isabella Virginia Kennedy, William Clarke, Thomas Flanagan, Daniel Vossler, Charles Lersch, Sarah Schlotter. At 2 P. M. James Lenihan.
22—Leavitt J. Flint.	
23—Edward Flanagan.	
24—Charles Herlich.	
25—Cornelia Waldron.	
26—Irene E. Smith.	
27—Elizabeth S. Fowler.	
28—Anna L. Lascar.	
29—Frederick J. Lascar.	
30—Henry Schmidt.	
31—Eliza J. Hegeman.	
32—Amy H. Ballard.	
33—Aaron D. Farmer.	
34—Charles Kilpatrick.	

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Varnum, S.—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills:

Matter of Timothy D. Hall.	1463—Matthew F. Harney.
1452—John Hastings.	Matter of James M. Conner.
1470—John Murphy.	At 2 P. M.
1473—Andrew Klernan.	1463—William Murphy.
1476—Peter Fink.	

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

7537—Bopp vs. Stuhlmiller. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Mascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

4111—McKelvey vs. Loring.	4161—Feinberg vs. Becker.
3726½—Van Ness vs. Freeman.	4171—Isaacs vs. Steinman.
4140—Pavey vs. Met. St. Ry.	

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

7341—Reidy vs. Bleistift.	2197—Stern vs. Wagner.
7634—Beaton vs. Dollar.	7643—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. vs. Schworer.
7550—Westcott vs. Wright.	
7572—McLaughlin vs. O'Brien.	

Highest number reached in regular call, 4184.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Cowan, and Sullivan for the People.

1—William A. Cooke.	15—Peter Phalen, Thomas Walsh. Pleadings.
2—Henry Lee.	1—Henry Lux.
3—Henry Tormis.	2—Ira Schwartz, Abraham Stein.
4—Richard J. Holland.	3—John McLoughlin.
5—Charles E. Ackron.	4—Charles Goldberg.
6—James Martin.	5—Edward White.
7—William Crobart.	6—Salvator Remle.
8—Dominick De Angelo	7—James J. Sullivan.
9—John Sullivan.	8—William Burnett.
10—Max Frank.	9—Vincenzo Ginets.
11—Domenico Travagliano.	10—Gaetano Naddeo.
12—Thomas Gannon, Frederick Lattimer.	11—Madeline Milan.
13—Michael O'Connell.	
14—Joseph Porto.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake, McCann, and Gray for the People.

1—William Moore.	5—Henry Marx.
2—John Kelly.	6—Charles Adams, Harry Ackerman.
3—Michael McDonald.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Honey for the People. No day calendar.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Westerfield vs. Cauldwell—Augustus C. Brown, Batten vs. R. T. Booth & Co.—Israel T. Deyo, Baldwin vs. Sprague—Reginald H. Williams, Metropolitan Improvement Company vs. Westervelt—Edward L. Parris, Loeb vs. Loeb—Daniel P. Ingraham.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Negri vs. Campbell—Selah B. Strong, Wells vs. Pfeiffer—Charles A. Decker, Thomas vs. Thomas—W. Harris Roome, Kenealy vs. Kenealy—Pennington Whitehead.

SUPREME COURT—Bookstaver, J.—Dougherty vs. Thompson, (two cases)—John Yard, Chevra Medrash Anschel, &c., vs. Makower Chevra Anschel, &c.—Louis B. Hasbrouck.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Circus vs. Independent Order Ahavas Israel—Armour C. Anderson, Berger vs. Berger—Edward Jacobs.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Mahoney vs. Bernhard—William L. Turner.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Louis Bodenberger vs. Alexander N. Mayer—Jerome Elsner.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

COURT NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department.—The Committee on Character for the year 1899 will meet in the courtroom of the Appellate Division, Kings County Court House, Friday, June 30, 1899, at 10 A. M.

All applicants for admission to practice as attorneys and counselors must attend in person before the committee and present a certificate of one or more members of the bar, duly acknowledged, known to the committee, which certificate must state that the applicant is, to the knowledge of the member certifying, of good moral character, and must set forth in detail the facts upon which such knowledge is based.

Dated Kings County, N. Y., June 24, 1899.

WILLIAM S. COGSWELL,
JAMES C. CHURCH,
HERBERT T. KETCHAM,
Committee.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department.—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, JJ. Enumerated day calendar.

424—Matter of Buell.	429—Place vs. City of Yonkers.
425—Griffin vs. Prudential Ins. Co.	431—Denike vs. Denike.
428—Ketcham vs. Ketcham.	70—Sussman vs. Corey.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Smith, J. Jay calendar.

1311—Robinson vs. Hamilton et al.	705—Squire vs. Greene et al.
1313—Beales and another vs. Beales et al.	706—Gearon vs. same.
	1197—Van Giesen vs. Van Giesen.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Kings County.—Ordered that the Clerk of this court make up a new calendar for the trial of issues for the October Trial Term, 1899. No cause on the present calendar shall be placed on the new calendar unless a new note of issue thereof be filed with the County Clerk on or before the 1st day of September, 1899. Such note of issue must contain the additional statement that the cause has not been

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Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

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FINANCIAL.

$25,000
Brewsters Granite Co.
1st Mtge. 6% Gold Bonds.
DENOMINATION $1,000, $500, $100.
Dated May 1, 1899. Due May 1, 1924.
Business already secured shows net earnings ten times in excess of fixed charges for coming year.
Price 98 Flat.
Subscription books will close without notice.
HATCH & COX
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

23 Wall Street,
New York, June 29, 1899.
To the Holders of the
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
(Deposited under our notice of Dec. 14, 1898.)
The Receiver of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company, having provided the funds necessary for payment of coupons due July 1, 1899, on bonds of the above issue, holders of our Certificates of Deposit for such bonds may collect the amount of said coupon due July 1st, on and after that date; viz.: $20 per bond of $1,000. Our certificates must be presented to us in order that such payment may be noted thereon.
The coupons due July 1, 1899, on the deposited bonds will be cancelled and surrendered to the Receiver.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.

MONEY TO LOAN.—Any amount First and Second Mortgages; Builders' Loans; shortest time; lowest cost. Real Estate Loan Co., 150 Nassau St.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
THE AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
THE KENTUCKY DISTILLERIES & WAREHOUSE COMPANY,
THE SPIRITS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY, and
THE STANDARD DISTILLING & DISTRIBUTING COMPANY.

AN AGREEMENT HAS BEEN LODGED WITH THE STATE TRUST COMPANY CONTEMPLATING THE FORMATION OF

The Distilling Company of America,

WITH AN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK OF $55,000,000.00 SEVEN PER CENT. (7%) CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK AND $70,000,000.00 COMMON STOCK, WHICH THE ORGANIZERS PROPOSE SHALL BE APPLIED TOWARDS THE PURCHASE OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED COMPANIES, AND CERTAIN RYE DISTILLERY PROPERTIES, AND FOR AN ADDITIONAL WORKING CAPITAL OF $1,500,000.00, LEAVING IN THE TREASURY OF THE NEW COMPANY FOR FUTURE PURPOSES $23,750,000.00 OF ITS PREFERRED STOCK AND $23,750,000.00 OF ITS COMMON STOCK.

THE BASIS PROPOSED BY THE ORGANIZERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE STOCK OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED COMPANIES IS AS FOLLOWS:

For Preferred stock of the Manufacturing Company, 50 per cent. in Preferred stock of the new company.

For Common stock of the Manufacturing Company, 25 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Preferred stock of the Kentucky Company, 85 per cent. in Preferred stock and 15 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Common stock of the Kentucky Company, 70 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Preferred stock of the Standard Company, 85 per cent. in Preferred stock and 15 per cent. in Common Stock of the new company.

For Common stock of the Standard Company, 60 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For First Preferred stock of the Spirits Distributing Company, 80 per cent. in Preferred stock and 20 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Second Preferred stock of the Spirits Distributing Company, 20 per cent. in Preferred stock and 20 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

A DEPOSIT AGREEMENT HAS BEEN LODGED WITH THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EXISTING COMPANIES DESIRING TO AVAIL OF THE BENEFITS OF THAT AGREEMENT ARE REQUESTED TO DEPOSIT THEIR CERTIFICATES WITH THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK AND RECEIVE DEPOSIT RECEIPTS THEREFOR. THE TIME WITHIN WHICH TO DEPOSIT SHARES OF STOCK UNDER THE AGREEMENT **WILL EXPIRE ON JUNE 30TH, 1899,** UNLESS EXTENDED BY CONSENT OF THE ORGANIZERS AND THE UNDERSIGNED TRUST COMPANIES. THE SAID AGREEMENT WILL NOT BECOME OPERATIVE UNTIL THE OWNERS OF A MAJORITY OF THE ISSUED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MANUFACTURING, KENTUCKY, AND STANDARD COMPANIES AND OF THE ISSUED PREFERRED STOCK OF THE SPIRITS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY SHALL AGREE TO SELL THEIR HOLDINGS UPON THE ABOVE BASIS.

A number of the large shareholders have already deposited their certificates and the proposed basis has received the approval of the officers and Directors of each of the companies.

COPIES OF THE DEPOSIT AGREEMENT MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, NO. 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, AND THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, NO. 100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Dated New York, June 20th, 1899.

Central Trust Company of New York,
by F. P. OLCOTT, President.

The State Trust Company,
by WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE American Spirits Manufacturing Co.

The undersigned have been requested to act as a temporary committee on behalf of the stockholders of The American Spirits Manufacturing Company.

Under the scheme which has been arranged to surrender the stock of this Company and take in exchange therefor a percentage of the stock of **The Distilling Company of America,** it is believed that an injustice will be done to stockholders and that concerted action should be taken for their protection. All such stockholders of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company are called upon to attend a meeting to be held at the **Astor House,** Broadway, New York (Parlor 74), **on Wednesday, July 5, 1899, at 3:15 P. M.**

Stockholders who are unable to be present in person at such meeting are requested to send notice of their desire to take part in such movement with a statement of the stock which they represent.—Dated New York, June 28th, 1899.

LEWIS W. BABCOCK,
HUGH V. RODDY, Jr.,
A. DE VOE WALL,
Committee.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Toledo Consolidated Street Railway Company First and Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.
DUE JANUARY 1, 1900.

On and after July 1, 1899, holders may exchange the above bonds at the office of Blair & Co., New York, for THE TOLEDO TRACTION COMPANY CONSOLIDATED FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD 5s, due 1909, upon the payment of $15 for each $1,000 bond. Bonds presented for exchange must have attached the coupon due January, 1900, and the Toledo Traction bonds will be delivered with the coupon attached for the corresponding period.

Holders not desiring to exchange their bonds may dispose of same to Messrs. Blair & Co. on a 3% interest basis.

Holders desiring to make the exchange or to sell their bonds must notify Messrs. Blair & Co., or the undersigned, on or before July 15, 1899.

THE TOLEDO TRACTION CO.
By ALBION E. LANG, President.
Toledo, Ohio, June 1, 1899.

New York, June 29th, 1899.
TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Five million dollars of the authorized capital stock of this corporation, remaining in the Treasury, is offered for subscription to the stockholders at par upon the following conditions:

1. Each stockholder of record upon the books of the corporation at the close of July 20th, 1899, may subscribe for such number of shares of stock as will be equal to one-eighth of his holdings, or any less part thereof.

2. Subscriptions must be in writing, and must be delivered to the Secretary of the corporation at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York, on or before 3 P. M. on August 15th, 1899, and subscribers must specify in their subscriptions their name and the full amount of stock standing in their name upon the books of the corporation.

3. Checks to pay subscriptions must accompany the written subscriptions, and certificates for stock subscribed for will be delivered at the office of the Company on and after August 15th, 1899.

4. Subscribers who fail to remit payments for stock will forfeit the right to receive the stock subscribed for.

5. Scrip will be issued for fractional parts of single shares, for which stock certificates will be issued when presented to the Secretary of the corporation in amounts representing entire shares.

Form of subscription enclosed.

H. H. VREELAND, President.

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FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Four Hundred and Fifty-nine (459) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

212	2743	4321	9471	14222	18950	31828
281	2770	4331	9753	14261	19145	31982
209	2773	4590	9820	14306	19158	32063
414	2813	4786	9824	14356	19509	32227
415	2877	4834	9836	14443	19512	32241
613	2895	4917	9901	14636	19521	32285
624	2903	4918	9926	14639	19572	32373
719	2916	4920	10173	14670	19648	32388
726	2933	4931	10198	14717	19657	32661
737	3068	5104	10202	14720	19682	32759
742	3077	5248	10224	14783	20039	32783
745	3099	5274	10289	14818	20056	32947
758	3108	5524	10362	14864	20455	32982
989	3130	5567	10429	14868	20463	33031
1022	3132	5668	10438	14889	20739	33043
1141	3167	5765	10660	14944	20832	33064
1147	3191	5788	10796	14950	21079	33128
1329	3192	5824	10807	15064	21425	33209
1442	3285	5883	10810	15500	21619	33244
1455	3270	6014	10826	15502	21621	33250
1498	3271	6206	10835	15520	21623	33251
1595	3272	6214	11045	15526	21670	33290
1598	3273	6216	11125	15589	21691	33292
1600	3309	6315	11139	15612	21868	33552
1607	3310	6472	11172	15637	21945	33701
1624	3368	6477	11225	15639	21959	33751
1638	3371	6599	11314	15692	22515	34021
1639	3458	6804	11400	15715	28725	34046
1760	3496	6851	11519	15718	23974	34695
1761	3559	6908	11549	15769	29126	34993
1783	3560	7033	11633	15775	29238	35053
1784	3562	7034	11728	15846	29546	35170
1802	3563	7064	11791	16082	29581	35184
1809	3564	7252	11813	16055	29604	35256
1818	3567	7450	11839	16067	29609	35999
2103	3570	7527	11892	16223	29610	36085
2204	3572	7541	12019	16226	29619	36884
2206	3574	7767	12023	16342	29827	36956
2207	3575	7837	12110	16380	29910	36998
2247	3583	7864	12119	16414	29927	39259
2312	3604	7905	12158	16487	29960	41474
2319	3608	7920	12217	16557	29976	41483
2445	3618	7953	12224	16789	30034	41624
2463	3645	7954	12311	16842	30136	43699
2466	3648	8127	12327	16848	30162	43847
2478	3655	8210	12542	17095	30279	44190
2522	3663	8223	12701	17147	30358	44401
2524	3690	8231	12857	17156	30450	44826
2526	3691	8237	12864	17175	30539	45071
2591	3697	8241	12879	17189	30548	45090
2592	3731	8350	12907	17195	30802	47108
2593	3738	8394	13035	17302	30832	47170
2605	3743	8416	13071	17303	30850	47171
2606	3749	8424	13199	17471	30913	47291
2613	3750	8474	13203	17959	30986	47333
2614	3753	8485	13211	18010	31093	49571
2619	3754	8486	13512	18246	31279	50062
2646	3759	8553	13851	18315	31379	50543
2651	3781	8758	13956	18317	31417	51663
2660	3766	8743	13973	18400	31562	51762
2671	3767	8937	14026	18425	31600	52072
2672	3773	8941	14058	18483	31622	52356
2690	3896	9024	14189	18723	31689	52590
2734	3927	9087	14171	18740	31708	53145
2739	3930	9226	14172	18928	31827	53197
2742	4188	9458	14199			

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to July 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

New York, January 14, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Four hundred and fifty-nine (459) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

S. H. CREIGHTON,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SCHMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD.
In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:
Nos. 35 and 83, for $1,000 each.
Nos. 145 and 183, for $500 each.
The principal and accrued interest on the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20 and 22 William St., New York.
The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1899.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Trustee.
By E. R. MARSTON, President.
New York, June 1, 1899.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus $2,750,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL
REORGANIZATION.

The plan for the reorganization of the Wisconsin Central system, dated April 10th, 1899, has been declared operative by the reorganization managers, and copies can be had on application to the United States Trust Company of New York, or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, or to either of the undersigned. A decree has been entered upon the foreclosure of Wisconsin Central Company's first mortgage and a sale thereunder will occur **JULY 7TH, 1899.**

Holders of Wisconsin Central Company First Mortgage Bonds; of Wisconsin Central Railroad Company Common Stock; of Packwaukee & Montello R. R. Co. Common Stock; of Wisconsin and Minnesota R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds; of Chippewa Falls & Western Railway Co. First Mortgage Bonds; and holders of Certificates of Deposit or Trustees' Certificates of Beneficial Interest; representing any of the said securities, are requested to deposit the same with United States Trust Company of New York, or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, under the said plan. Certificates of Deposit will be given on receipt of such securities.

Holders of $11,164,000 Wisconsin Central Company First Mortgage Bonds have already deposited their Bonds, and the holders of the outstanding $101,000 should deposit same with the United States Trust Company of New York, or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, on or before JUNE 30TH, 1899, in order to participate in the benefits of the Plan.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit of United States Trust Company of New York, representing Wisconsin Central Company First Mortgage Bonds, are not required at present to deposit their Certificates.

Holders of Wisconsin Central Co. and Wisconsin Central Railroad Co. Joint and Several Improvement Bonds; Wisconsin Central Railroad Company First Series Bonds, Chicago, Wisconsin and Minnesota R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds, Income Bonds, Preferred Stock, Common Stock; Milwaukee and Lake Winnebago R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds; Manitowoc Division First Mortgage Bonds, Manitowoc Division Scrip, Manitowoc Terminal Mortgage Notes, Income Bonds, First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock, and Central Car Co. Stock; or Certificates of Deposit, or Trustees' Certificates of Beneficial Interest; representing said securities, will, upon transfer and delivery of the same to United States Trust Company of New York, or Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, receive in cash the amounts respectively provided in the said plan.

New York, June 26, 1899.

GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of Reorganization Committee.
JOSEPH S. DALE, Secretary.
24 Exchange Place, New York.
Maitland, Coppell & Co., 24 Exchange Place, N.Y., Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall St., New York, Edward Sweet & Co., 38 Broad St., New York, Reorganization Managers.

Wisconsin Central
REORGANIZATION.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
HOLDERS OF
WISCONSIN CENTRAL COMPANY Income Bonds, Preferred Stock, Common Stock, or CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT representing same, are hereby notified:

That in order to participate in the benefits of said proposed reorganization, they are required to deposit the said bonds, stocks, and certificates with the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY of New York or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY of Boston **ON OR BEFORE JULY 11, 1899,** and that at the time of said deposit they are required to pay the respective amounts provided in the Plan, to wit:

On account of Income Bonds, $200 for each $1,000 bond or certificate therefor deposited.

On account of Preferred Stock, $20 for each share or certificate therefor deposited.

On account of Common Stock, $10 for each share or certificate therefor deposited.

The certificates of deposit of each of above-named Trust Companies so deposited under the Plan will be returned after being stamped as assenting to the Plan and all payments made.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit of United States Trust Company for income bonds and of Old Colony Trust Company for preferred and common stock, who have already paid the first and second instalments of the amounts payable by them respectively as provided in the plan, are notified by the **THIRD AND FINAL INSTALMENT** of twenty-five per cent. of the said amounts on or before **JULY 11TH, 1899,** to wit: on account of income bonds $50 for each $1,000 bond or certificate therefor; on account of preferred stock $5 for each share or certificate therefor; on account of common stock $2.50 for each share or certificate therefor. They should also present their Certificates to be stamped third instalment paid.

Depositors of Income Bonds will receive certificates of Deposit of UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY under the Bondholders' Agreement of January 25, 1895; depositors of Preferred and Common Stock will receive Certificates of Deposit of the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY under the Security Holders' Agreement of January 12, 1898, such certificates of each Trust Company being stamped as assenting to the Plan, and all instalments paid.

New York, June 26, 1899.

GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of Reorganization Committee.
JOSEPH S. DALE, Secretary.
24 Exchange Place, New York.
Maitland, Coppell & Co., 24 Exchange Place, N.Y., Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall St., New York, Edward Sweet & Co., 38 Broad St., New York, Reorganization Managers.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
STOCKS AND BONDS
OF THE
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R.R. Co.

Further deposits of stock and bonds above named will be received by The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York until further notice, under an agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company.

Securities may be withdrawn by non-assenting depositors if the Plan of Readjustment shall not prove to be satisfactory to them.

An amount equal to the interest maturing April 1st, 1899, will be advanced to depositing bondholders.

The Committee is of the opinion that no intelligent Plan of Readjustment can be formulated until a physical examination showing the needs of the property, and an examination of the accounts shall have been completed. The result of such examinations will form a proper basis for a plan. Until the recent changes in the personnel of this Committee and Receivership, satisfactory arrangements could not be made for such examinations. At the request of, and in conjunction with the representatives of the Amsterdam bondholders, expert accountants have been appointed to examine the books and accounts, and an expert has also been appointed for the physical examination. The plan will be formulated as soon as these examinations shall have been completed.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company, and application for their listing on the New York Stock Exchange will be made in due course.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.

W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and Its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM R. HARRIOTT, Chairman
B. N. BAKER. (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER. (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER. (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1899, in accordance with the terms and provisions of Article Four of said Deed of Trust, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on July 5th, 1899, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, of Bonds secured by said Deed of Trust, at a rate not exceeding par and ten per centum premium, to such amount with the premium as shall not exceed $25,585.18.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

JULY DIVIDENDS.

Dividend.
New York, June 21, 1899.

Produce Exchange Trust Co.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, held this day, a dividend of THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS ($35.00) PER SHARE was declared, payable July 1st, 1899, to the holders of record as of June 30th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the books of the Company will close on June 30th, 1899, and reopen on July 11th, 1899.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
TURNER A. BEALL, President.

Increase of Capital and Surplus.
New York, June 21, 1899.

Produce Exchange Trust Co.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, held this day, a resolution was adopted, by the unanimous vote of all the stock present or represented, providing for the increase of the paid-up Capital and Surplus of the Company to $5,000,000, by the issuance of 20,000 shares at $200 per share.

Notice is hereby given to the Shareholders that the books for subscriptions for the additional stock will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1899, and said subscriptions will be due and payable at the office of the Company on Monday, July 10th, 1899.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
TURNER A. BEALL, President.

Title Guarantee and Trust Co.,
146 Broadway, New York, June 20, 1899.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Trustees, payable July 1, 1899, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books, at 3 P. M. on June 23. The books will be opened at 10 A. M., July 1.

EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.

Irving National Bank,
NEW YORK.
June 20th, 1899.

68th Consecutive Dividend.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1899, to Stockholders of record on this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date, and checks mailed to Stockholders.

J. DENNISON, Cashier.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.
DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Saturday 1st July proximo.

Transfer books will be closed Saturday, June 24, 1899, at close of business, and reopened Monday, July 3, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

Columbia Bank,
FIFTH AVENUE AND 42D STREET.
New York, June 21st, 1899.

The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899.

The transfer books will remain closed from June 21st, 1899, to July 1st, 1899.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

The State Bank,
No. 378 Grand St.
New York, June 22, 1899.

A semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, free of tax, payable on and after Saturday, July 1st, 1899.

The transfer books will remain closed from June 23d to July 1st inclusive.

J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, June 21, 1899.
NINETY-SECOND CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from June 21st until July 1st.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York.
June 21, 1899.
DIVIDEND.

A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has to-day been declared by this bank, payable July 1st, 1899.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York.
New York, June 21st, 1899.

A dividend of Six Per Cent. from the earnings of the last six months has been declared by this Bank, payable on and after the first day of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WM. R. KURAU,
Cashier.

Garfield National Bank,
23D ST. AND SIXTH AV.
New York, June 21st, 1899.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after June 30th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until Saturday, July 1st, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.

R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank,
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after July 1st, until which date transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, June 23d, 1899.

Merchants' Exchange National Bank of the City of New York.
June 21st, 1899.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the first day of July, 1899, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.
New York, June 21, 1899.
EIGHTY-SEVENTH (87TH) DIVIDEND.

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable free of tax, July 1, 1899, until which date the transfer book will be closed.

JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

The Seaboard National Bank.
NEW YORK, June 22, 1899.

The Board of Directors of the Bank have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1899, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

JOHN F. THOMPSON, Cashier.

Continental National Bank.
New York, June 23d, 1899.
EIGHTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this bank have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., free of tax, payable July 3d, to which date from June 30th the transfer books will be closed.

ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

The National Park Bank of New York.
June 20th, 1899.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the stock of this Bank, free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until July 5th.

H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

The National Citizens Bank,
401 Broadway.
New York, June 27, 1899.

A Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1st, 1899.

D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

The Eleventh Ward Bank,
New York, June 9th, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, June 22d, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four (4%) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier.

East River National Bank.
New York, June 21, 1899.

A Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared payable on and after Saturday, July 1, 1899.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

The Central National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, June 20, 1899.
SIXTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1899.

The transfer books will be closed from 12 M. June 24, 1899, to the morning of July 1, 1899.

C. S. YOUNG, Cashier.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, June 22d, 1899.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, proximo.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 1st, 1899.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway Co.
38 Broad St., New York, June 26, 1899.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the First Preferred Stock of the Company was declared, payable August 1st, 1899, to the holders of record of the First Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on July 15th, 1899.

The transfer books for First Preferred Stock will close July 15th, 1899, at 12 M., and will reopen August 2d, 1899, at 10 A. M.

W. S. WILSON, Secretary.

54 Wall St., N. Y., June 26th, 1899.

The above-mentioned dividend of ONE PER CENT. will be payable on August 1st, 1899, to holders of record at the close of business on July 15th, 1899, on the books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred Stock of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Company.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred Stock will close July 15th, 1899, at 12 M., and will reopen August 2d, 1899, at 10 A. M.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Coupons due July 1, 1899, from the following bonds will be paid by J. P. Morgan & Company, New York:

Southern Ry. Co. First Consolidated Mortgage 5%.
Southern Ry. Co., Memphis Div., First Mortgage 4%.
Southern Ry. Co., Aiken Branch, First Mortgage 4%.
**Richmond & Danville Consol

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 29	444,511
To date this year	100,105,462
Corresponding date last year	52,414,779

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 29	$2,618,500
To date this year	$549,374,270
Corresponding date last year	$396,124,620

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2½@6 per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent; at six months, 3@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@5%.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent, or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy	½	Homestake Mining	2
Am. Tin Plate	½	Lake Erie & W. pf	1
At., T. & S. F.	½	Minn. & St. L.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	¾	Nat. Steel	1
Brook. Un. Gas	5	Nort. & West. pf.	½
Chi. Con. Trac.	1½	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	2¼
Chi. G. W. pf. B	½	Pacific Coast	1
Chi. G. W. deb.	1	Quicksilver pf	¾
Chi., R. I. & P.	¾	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	St. Paul & Duluth	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	¾	St. Paul & Dul. pf.	1
Consol Gas	2½	St. Paul & Om. pf.	2
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	¾	Un. Bag & Paper pf.	1
Great North. pf.	1½	Wis. Cent. w. iss.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1	N. Y. Central	1
Am. Spirits Mfg.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	2½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	4
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2
Anaconda Copper	1	Reading 1st pf.	½
Brook. Rap. Tr.	⅝	Reading 2d pf.	1
Chi. & E. Illinois	¾	North American	1½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅝	Penn. R. R.	½
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	Pressed S. Car pf.	1
Cont. Tob. pf.	½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Flint & P. M.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Ladede Gas	⅞	St. Paul & Omaha	1¼
Manhattan Beach	2	Standard Distilling	¾
Manhattan Cons.	1⅞	Tenn. Coal & I.	1¼
Met. St. Ry.	¾	Third Avenue	½
Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	1⅛	W. & Lake Erie 1st pf.	5
Nat. Lead Co.	1		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Central of Ga. 1st 5s	3½	N. Y., N. H. & H. Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1
		deb. 4s, cfs.	1¼

Bond Declined.

Kanawha & Michigan 4s	2

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Dullness but withal sturdy strength shows in the security market. The bear contingent is industrious but accomplishes little beyond extending an already large short interest; liquidation appears in no part of the market. Here and there, however, are soft spots, apparently. It looks sometimes as if pressure against certain of the industrials might result in substantial cessations; but so far quotations maintain firmness even in quarters where least stability can be expected.

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Among the bear ammunition of yesterday were reports of further gold exports on a large scale, but among bankers there continues to be equanimity in so far as every phase of the money market situation is concerned. The most important commission houses on the Stock Exchange have provided themselves with funds in volume covering a long period, for time money is available, as for some time past it has been, on a basis wholly satisfactory to security market interests. Of current developments the course of railway earnings is especially encouraging. Instead of the shrinkages which bear speculators have been so freely predicting there is of record not only maintenance of the extraordinary accomplishments of last year, but those records are even being broken. This is significantly true of properties like St. Paul and Rock Island, whose traffic can fairly be taken as a safe criterion of what are ruling conditions in the West.

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Foreign buying of American stocks begins to reach noteworthy consequence. Daily, from London, Berlin, and Amsterdam, purchasing orders are received for staple railway shares. The importance of such a development is not readily to be overestimated. European buying of our stocks and bonds now cannot fail to be effective upon market values. Such buying comes in a market where, beyond all precedence, American securities are owned outright at home—a trustworthy official estimate being that American holdings of American railway stocks are now at least 50 per cent. greater than ever hitherto in so far as actual ownership is represented. Four or five years ago barely 50 per cent. of New York Central shares were owned in this country; to-day the proportion is between 80 and 90 per cent. This is probably relatively true of most of the standard railroad stocks in which in other times there were large foreign interests. Europe liquidating American stocks found buyers here, and these buyers bought outright—they are not now transient speculators, but actual owners contemplating abiding ownership.

CALL MONEY HIGHER.

Call money unexpectedly ran up to 6 per cent. yesterday afternoon, thereby realizing the fears of the bulls and the hopes of the bears. The advance followed close upon the announcement of the engagement of $2,000,000 gold for export, and the two developments were effective in checking the buying of stocks and inducing profit-taking and short sales by the traders.

The rise in rates is altogether logical in view of the demand for funds incident to the July disbursements, coupled with the continued gold exports, which are depleting bank reserves. The impending shipments of something like $4,000,000 to Eastern, Western, and Canadian points are naturally influential in the loan market. During the earlier business hours yesterday call loans were obtainable at 2½ and 3 per cent. Later, when the rate had advanced to 4 per cent., it was disclosed that a quantity of funds was being held in anticipation of a still higher figure, and when 6 per cent. was reached the last hour a flood of offerings came upon the market at 6, 5½, and 5 per cent.

It seemed to be the opinion among bankers that after July 5 rates will quickly ease off again. By that date most of the dividend and interest money will have been redeposited in the banks in individual accounts.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London was again a buyer of stocks in this market yesterday, but on a more moderate scale than heretofore. Total arbitrage transactions were estimated at 25,000 shares. Louisville was again the foreign favorite, the purchases of that stock amounting to 7,000 or 8,000 shares. The balance of the London buying, however, was scattered, and was less of a factor in the market than on previous days. Speculative sentiment was reported disturbed on account of the advance in European discount rates.

GOLD FOR EXPORT.

Lazard Frères announced yesterday that they have engaged $2,000,000 gold for shipment to Europe on Saturday's steamer. It was reported that this transaction is a special one with the Bank of France, but the shippers refused to confirm the story. Despite the further decline in sterling exchange rates, there were intimations among the foreign houses that another $1,000,000 gold may be engaged to-day. Current exchange rates are below the exporting point, and if these shipments are made it is evident that Europe is offering extra inducements.

This is explained somewhat by the weekly statements of foreign banks. The Bank of England's percentage of reserve is down to 37.6, against 42.4 last week, and 48.6 at this time last year. The bank gained in bullion from receipts of gold from America, but lost $3,500,000 in reserve, while its loan account showed an increase of more than $25,000,000. The Bank of France reported an increase in discounts of more than 150,000,000 francs. Private discounts at Berlin, Paris, London, and Amsterdam were all higher yesterday. The increased demand for money incident to the closing of the half year is, of course, largely responsible for this state of affairs.

THE TRACTION STOCKS.

The local traction shares were again the most conspicuous stocks in the market yesterday. Heavy profit taking, augmented by newly aggressive bear selling, led to reactions in all of the stocks, but they were again well taken by strong interests, and withstood the professional hammering in a most encouraging manner.

Manhattan sold at 120 at the opening, and held around 119 during the greater part of the day. Raids in the last hour, however, broke the stock below 118. The character of the buying again appeared indicative of a change of control, although the Street gave more attention to the story that the company has, within the past two weeks, acquired title to 120 lots along the easterly line of Third Avenue, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street. This is taken to mean that the road is to be extended to Fordham and northward.

Metropolitan seemed to be made a special target for professional attack, the stock being kept under pressure all day. Keene brokers were conspicuous sellers. Inside support, however, kept Metropolitan firm, and all attempts to hold the price below 227 were frustrated.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was notably active, and, although weak in the early trading, rallied sharply after noon on Flower buying. The stock got up from 113⅞ to 116¼, and closed at 115¼. Continued talk of a strike on the company's lines was responsible for liquidation of speculative accounts and for aggressive short selling. Directors of the company again expressed confidence that there will be no strike on the system, and stated in plain terms that, in their opinion, the matter was being given prominence in the Street for speculative purposes. In fact, there were intimations in some quarters that the whole agitation among the company's employes can be traced to bear interests in Wall Street.

GRANGER BUOYANCY.

Rock Island led the Granger group in strength and activity yesterday. On heavy inside and commission house buying it advanced to 117½, closing at 116⅞, with a net gain of about a full point. The inside buying was said to be based upon earnings, both past and prospective. Interests associated with the road's management also intimated that in view of Rock Island's recent financial progress an increased dividend rate or an extra payment is not unlikely. The road's statement for the month of May is expected to be sensational.

Burlington's May report did not come out yesterday owing to the non-receipt of figures from the West. The stock was well taken by Boston and Chicago houses and by local commission brokers. St. Paul was bought by the same interests, and was influenced to some extent by talk of an extra dividend in September.

ENCOURAGING EARNINGS.

As forecast yesterday, Norfolk and Western's earnings for the third week of June showed the surprisingly large increase of $68,651. Friends of the property were much elated over the figures, and the showing induced fresh buying by banking interests that put Norfolk and Western preferred to 70½ and the common to 26¾.

Northern Pacific's earnings for the same week showed the extraordinary gain of $126,816—an increase of 31½ per cent. over the corresponding week of last year. For the three weeks of June the road has increased $248,288, or 20 per cent.

Other encouraging traffic returns reported yesterday included an increase in Ontario and Western's May net of $58,197, or a gross gain of $112,217, and an increase in Canadian Pacific's net for the same month of 202,097, or an increase in gross of $149,152.

MORE SETTLEMENT RUMORS.

Consolidated Gas and the unlisted gas stocks were all run up yesterday by short covering induced by another story of the settlement of the local gas war. Once more officers of the companies denied the story, this time wearily and with resignation. Yesterday's rumors included a prediction of an advance in prices to be ordered for July. Mr. Sage himself denied that any agreement for a restoration of rates has been reached. Most of the buying of Consolidated came from shorts, who bid the price up on themselves in covering. At 180 there seemed to be a lot of the stock for sale, these offerings breaking the price back to 187 at the close.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

Missouri Pacific has been showing considerable strength of late on buying that has apparently come from inside interests. Yesterday the stock got up to 43¾. Three or four weeks ago there were general fears that the damage to Winter wheat was a menace to the road's prosperity, but since that time the management, through careful inquiries relative to the tonnage in sight, have come to the conclusion that the loss in Winter wheat traffic will be made up in other directions. It is expected that the Winter wheat tonnage will be more than 50 per cent. of the amount hauled last year, and General Manager Doddridge has reported that, in his opinion, the flattering conditions of the corn crop promises to make up in a large degree whatever loss there may be in wheat. Missouri Pacific's May earnings have not been published, but it is intimated in inside quarters that the increase was a substantial one.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Judge Morris, in the United States District Court, at Baltimore, yesterday, signed an order discharging the receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company and relegating the property back to the stockholders. The order will go into effect at midnight to-night. The United States Court will retain such jurisdiction and control of the property as to enable the bondholders to re-establish the receivership upon motion and thirty days' notice, in the event of default in interest payments.

This is the final step in the reorganization and rehabilitation of the Baltimore and Ohio Company which began with the appointment of Messrs. Cowen and Murray as receivers a little more than two years ago. The new Baltimore and Ohio under Messrs. Cowen, Murray, and Underwood, begins operations to-night.

The company, in its petition for the discharge of the receivers, says that it has accepted the offer of Mr. Frederick P. Voorhees in regard to the reorganization of Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and other lines. It has issued the new securities of the Baltimore and Ohio to replace the old ones, the new issues being $70,000,000 of 3½ per cent. gold bonds, $50,000,000 4 per cent. gold bonds, $40,000,000 preferred stock, and $10,000,000 common stock out of $35,000,000 authorized. The old issues of bonds have been canceled by the special masters with the exception of about 1 per cent., which are amply secured.

The indebtedness incurred by the Baltimore and Ohio receivers which has not yet been paid is: Equipment obligations, $1,100,294.10; receivers' certificates, $131,000; $40,000 due the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company. None of these has been presented as yet, many are not due, but all are secured. The $8,500,000 4½ per cent. terminal mortgage bonds remain in existence, as it was found necessary to preserve them.

The petitions add that as the first year of the railroad under the new rules of the Inter-State Commerce Commission ends on June 30, it is important that the road should be out of the receivers' hands by that time. The company is now solvent, and, the petition adds, should be taken out of the receivers' hands.

In the order signed by Judge Morris it is stated that the Court finds that the company has complied with all the requirements of the order of May 16 relative to the retirement of the old mortgages and has paid or given security for the payment of all its indebtedness as represented by the bonds, not less than 90 per cent. of which have been canceled, and has also arranged for the payment of the 4½ per cent. terminal loan. The Court also finds that the company has complied with the order regarding the retirement of the receivers' certificates.

THE NEW STOCK EXCHANGE RULE

The action of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange in authorizing the Stock List Committee to put on the regular list any securities that have been traded in in the unlisted department for three months was not much discussed in Wall Street yesterday. The companies will have to make detailed statements and comply with the other rules as heretofore, so that the new arrangement will make very little difference except that listings of known scurities will not be delayed pending action by the Governors. Heretofore the committee has been empowered to list only additions to issues already on the regular list.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

***

Advance of 10 per cent. in the wages of all the employes of the Ohio River Railway, the second increase since March 1.

***

Election of Alexander L. Dewar of Chicago and Rupert C. King of this city to membership in the Stock Exchange.

***

Increase of $58,197 in New York, Ontario and Western's net earnings for May, making an increase of $200,691 since July 1.

***

Largest cotton compress in the South to be erected at Chattanooga.

***

Boston and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges to remain closed from Saturday noon until Wednesday morning next.

***

Increase of $109,007 in Canadian Pacific's net earnings for May, making an increase of $662,911 since Jan. 1.

***

Decrease of $589 in Oregon Railroad and Navigation's net earnings for May, making a decrease of $258,289 since July 1.

***

Incorporation at Trenton of the Mexican Coal and Coke Company, with a capital of $6,000,000, and the Asphalt Company of America, capital $30,000,000.

***

Denial by President Fowler of the New York, Ontario and Western of the report that the Directors of the road, at their meeting on Wednesday, informally discussed a plan for the reclassification of the company's stock.

***

Statement by Atchison officials that the road's volume of businesss at present is far in excess of that of last year.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in June showed increases:

Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf	$9,652
Norfolk & Western	68,651
Northern Pacific	126,816
Santa Fé, Prescott & Phenix	2,327
Total increase 4 roads	$207,446
Increase previously reported	909,202
Total increase 47 roads	$1,116,648
Decrease 5 roads previously reported	63,518
Net increase	$1,058,130

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 72¾; Illinois Central, ½, to 118¼; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 36¾; Atchison, ⅛, to 19¼; Union Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 79⅝; Reading, ⅛, to 10⅝, and Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 79¾. Declined—St. Paul, ¼, to 133⅛; New York Central, ¼, to 143½, and Pennsylvania, ¼, to 68. Canadian Pacific sold at 100⅝, and Erie at 13¾. British consols declined 3-16, to 107 9-16, for money, and ⅛, to 107 9-16, for the account.

The Bank of England's rate of discount remains unchanged at 3 per cent. The weekly statement shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased £700,000, circulation increased £863,000, bullion increased £162,951, other securities increased £5,220,000, other deposits increased £4,130,000, public deposits increased £415,000, notes reserve decreased £693,000. Government securities unchanged. The proportion of reserve to liability is 37.59 per cent., against 42.44 per cent. last week, against a decline of from 49.25 to 48.69 per cent. in the corresponding week last year.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 71,825,000f., Treasury accounts current increased 48,850,000f., gold on hand increased 12,400,000f., bills discounted increased 151,225,000f., silver on hand decreased 2,800,000f.

WILL INVESTIGATE BANK LOANS.

National Controller Is Arranging New Plan of Examination.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—In connection with the changes which at present are being made for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the National Bank Examiner force of the United States, the Controller of the Currency is arranging for a series of examinations by special examiners of the office, who will not be limited to any district, but who will be enabled, by the examination of banks in the larger commercial centres, to gain a better idea of some of the larger lines of credit extended to different individuals and corporations in the country. Arrangements have also been made for a temporary exchange of lists of banks by the examiners of different districts in order that the work of one examiner may be, to some extent, a check upon the work of another.

In the New York district, because of the exceptional nature and large amount of work, Forrest Raynor will be the resident and permanent examiner. It is not the intention of the Controller to appoint another bank examiner for the New York district, but such assistance as Mr. Raynor may need will be rendered by the special examiners of the office, who are engaged in the general work in the larger cities of the United States.

The Controller also expects to call together the examiners of banks in the larger cities, at fixed intervals during the year, for the purpose of comparing notes and giving him more intelligent information upon the matter of loans and bank management.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, June 29, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17¼	17½	516	Am. Car & Foundry	18	18	17½	17½	+ ½
60½	61½	1,016	Am. Car & Found. pf.	62	62	61½	61½	.....
36½	37	500	American Cotton Oil	36¾	36¾	36¼	36¾	— ⅛
92	92½	46	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	.....
36¾	37⅛	865	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	38½	38⅞	37	37	—1
83½	84	600	Am./Smelt. & Ref. pf.	84½	85	84	84⅜	— ⅝
18½	19	100	American Malting Co.	19	19	19	19	.....
71	73	50	Am. Malting Co. pf.	73	73	73	73	.....
6¼	6½	1,936	American Spirits Mfg.	6¼	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
29¾	30½	150	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	30⅞	30¾	30⅜	30¾	— ⅛
53⅜	53½	8,265	American Steel & Wire	53½	53⅞	53⅜	53⅝	+ ¼
94½	95	50	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	95½	95¾	95½	95½	.....
153⅜	154	40,530	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	154⅝	155¾	153⅜	153⅜	—1
117	118	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	118	118	118	118	.....
102	104	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	104	104	104	104	.....
34	34¾	165	American Tin Plate	34½	34¾	34½	34½	+ ½
91¼	92	4,540	American Tobacco	92	92⅞	90¾	92	+ 1¼
27½	28½	300	Am. Steel Hoop	29	29	28¾	28¾	.....
76¼	77	100	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	76	76	76	76	—1
52	52¼	1,775	Anaconda Copper	52⅜	53	52	52	—1
19¼	19⅝	8,630	At., T. & S. F.	18⅝	19¼	18⅝	19¼	+ ⅝
58⅜	58⅝	29,400	At., T. & S. F. pf.	58	58⅝	57⅝	58⅝	+ ⅜
49¾	50¼	100	Baltimore & Ohio	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ¼
70⅜	71¼	2,510	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	71	71¾	70½	71	.....
115⅛	115¼	45,838	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	115¼	116¼	113⅞	115¼	— ⅛
141	145	120	Brooklyn Union Gas	141	141	141	141	+5
14¼	14⅝	100	Brunswick City	14¾	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
54	55½	800	Canada Southern	56	56	55½	55½	+ ¼
52¼	52½	750	Cent. Pac., ass't pd.	52½	52¾	52½	52½	— ¼
25⅞	25⅞	2,303	Chesapeake & Ohio	26½	26½	25¾	25¾	— ⅜
...	58	500	Chi. Con. Traction	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	+1½
134¼	134⅝	17,115	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	134⅝	135½	134⅜	134½	— ⅜
74	74⅝	100	Chicago & East. Ill.	73½	73½	73½	73½	— ½
14¼	14⅜	2,270	Chicago Great West.	14½	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
31	32¾	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	33	33	33	33	+ ½
91	91¾	100	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	+1
9	9¾	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9	9½	9	9¼	— ¼
41	42	25	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	40	40	40	40	.....
129½	129⅝	23,275	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	130	130⅜	129⅜	129⅜	— ⅜
173½	174	354	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	174	174	173½	173½	.....
160¼	161	1,520	Chicago & Northw.	160¾	161¾	160¼	160¾	+ ¼
116¾	117	34,850	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	116	117¼	116	116⅝	+ ⅞
15½	15⅝	1,525	Chi. Term. Trans.	15	16	15	15	+ ⅛
46½	48	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	47	47	47	47	+ ⅞
57⅜	57½	1,200	C., C., C. & St. L.	58½	58½	57⅜	57⅜	— ¾
98	100½	280	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	101	101	101	101	.....
44½	45	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	45	45	44¼	44¼	—1½
5⅜	5⅝	600	Colorado Southern	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	.....
43¾	44½	160	Col. Southern 1st pf.	43⅝	44	43¼	44	.....
17½	18½	160	Col. Southern 2d pf.	18	18	18	18	+ ⅜
186½	187	6,790	Consolidated Gas	184¾	189½	184¾	187	+2½
41	42	150	Consolidated Ice	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅛
38¾	39	8,380	Continental Tobacco	38⅝	39¾	37½	38⅝	+ ⅛
78	79¼	1,350	Continental Tobac. pf.	79	79	78	79	— ⅞
122⅝	123	1,560	Delaware & Hudson	123½	124	122½	122¼	— ⅞
171½	171¾	220	Del., Lack. & West.	171½	171½	171½	171½	.....
221½	222¼	1,810	Denver & Rio Grande.	23	23	22½	22⅝	+ ⅜
77⅞	77⅞	2,750	Denver & R. G. pf.	78¼	78¼	77⅞	78	+ ⅜
35⅛	35⅝	100	Erie 1st pf.	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
39	40	400	Evans. & T. H.	39	39	39	39	.....
58½	58⅝	3,300	Federal Steel	59	59	58½	58½	— ⅛
8	8⅛	1,120	Federal Steel pf.	8	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	— ⅛
30	32½	300	Flint & P. M.	30	30	30	30	—1
119	119½	100	General Electric	119½	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	.....
67	67½	200	Glucose Sugar Ref.	67	67	67	67	+ ¼
169	169½	200	Great Northern pf.	169	169½	169	169½	+1½
111	111¾	200	H. B. Claflin Co.	111¼	111½	111¼	111½	.....
57	57½	200	Hocking Valley pf.	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	.....
72	77	225	Homestake	73	74	73	74	+2
114¾	115¼	825	Illinois Central	115½	115½	115	115	+ ⅛
42½	43	1,580	International Paper	42½	43	42¼	42⅜	.....
78	79¼	200	International Paper pf.	79½	79¼	79¼	79¼	.....
48¾	49¼	200	Iowa Central pf	49	49	49	49	— ⅛
52½	53½	200	Laclede Gas	53	53	53	53	— ½
17½	18	200	Lake Erie & West.	18¼	18¼	18	18	.....
71¼	71⅜	623	Lake Erie & West. pf.	71	71½	70½	71½	+1
70⅜	70½	15,470	Louisville & Nashville.	70¾	71⅜	70½	70⅝	.....
10	20	100	Manhattan Beach	16	W16	16	16	—2
117⅝	118	48,585	Manhattan Con	119¾	120	117⅝	117¾	—1⅝
22¾	22⅞	4,515	Metropolitan St. Ry.	228¼	228¼	226	227	— ⅝
13¼	13½	300	Mexican Central	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
3⅜	3½	20	Mexican National ctfs.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	.....
54	55	500	Minn. & St. Louis	54½	55	54½	55	+ ½
93	94	10	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	.....
66	67	100	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	66½	66½	66½	66½	+ ¼
33⅞	34	2,620	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	35¼	35½	34	34	—1½
43¾	43⅞	10,475	Missouri Pacific	43¾	44⅛	43¾	43¾	+ ⅜
42¾	43	10	National Biscuit Co.	43½	43½	43¼	43¾	.....
28½	29	700	National Lead Co.	30	30	29	29	—1
49½	50	325	National Steel	49¾	50	49½	50	+1
89	90	400	National Steel pf.	89½	89½	89	89	.....
117¼	117⅝	2,090	New Jersey Central	117¼	118½	117¼	117¼	— ⅞
178	184	25	New York Air Brake.	186½	186¾	186½	186½	.....
139⅝	139⅞	11,450	New York Central	140½	140½	138¾	139¼	—1
218	222	18	N. Y., N. H. & H.	218	218	218	218	.....
12	12½	1,450	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	13	13	12	12	—2½
68	70	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	68	68	68	68	—4
31	32	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31	31	31	31	—1½
26¾	26¾	1,950	N. Y., Ont. & West.	26¾	26¾	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅝
20⅜	20½	570	Norfolk & Western.	20¾	20⅞	20½	20½	+ ⅛
70	70¼	7,335	Norfolk & West. pf.	70	70¼	69¾	70	+ ⅛
11¾	11¾	1,535	North American	11¾	11⅞	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
48½	48¾	8,375	Northern Pacific	48⅝	48⅞	48¼	48¼	+ ⅛
77⅜	77⅝	325	Northern Pacific pf.	77¾	77¾	77½	77½	+ ⅛
71	73	300	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	71	71	71	71	—2¼
38¼	42	300	Pacific Coast	39¼	39½	39¼	39½	+1
48¼	48½	4,450	Pacific Mail	47¾	48¾	47¾	48¼	+ ¼
132½	132⅝	8,225	Pennsylvania R. R.	132½	133	132¼	132¼	— ⅜
119⅝	119¾	5,140	People's Gas, Chicago.	120	120⅝	119¼	119¼	— ¾
54½	54¾	100	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	+ ¼
84	85	1,225	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	87	85	80¼	84	—1
50	51	100	Pressed Steel Car.	51	51	51	51	.....
82	83½	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	82½	82½	82¼	82¼	—1
10½	11	100	Quicksilver pf.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¾
20⅜	20⅝	440	Reading	20⅜	20⅜	20½	20⅝	.....
60¾	60⅞	5,230	Reading 1st pf	61¼	61⅝	60⅜	60⅜	— ½
33⅞	34	1,000	Reading 2d pf.	34½	34½	34	34	—1
42	45	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	42	42	42	42	+2
10⅝	10⅞	63	St. L. & San Fran.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	.....
70	71	50	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	.....
37	37¼	235	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	37¼	37¼	36¾	36⅞	— ⅛
12⅜	13	500	St. Louis Southw.	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
32½	32⅞	3,900	St. Louis Southw. pf.	32½	32⅞	32¼	32½	— ⅛
48	51	100	St. Paul & Duluth	50½	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
102	104	100	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	103	103	103	103	+1
105	106	300	St. Paul & Omaha	107	107	105⅞	105⅞	—1⅛
180	190	475	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	180	180	180	182	+2
32¼	32¾	3,200	Southern Pacific	32⅜	32¾	32¼	32¼	— ¼
11¼	11½	2,300	Southern Railway	11¾	11¾	11	11	— ¼
51¼	51⅝	3,870	Southern Railway pf.	51⅞	52	51½	51½	.....
14¼	15	500	Standard Dis. & Dis.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅝
57	59	75	Stand. Dis. & Dis. pf.	60	60	60	60	.....
7½	8	328	Standard R. & T.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
63½	64	3,750	Tenn. Coal & Iron	64⅞	65	63½	63½	—1½
19½	19⅝	400	Texas Pacific	19½	19¾	19½	19¾	— ⅛
187	190	262	Third Avenue	190	190	190	190	— ½
66½	67	150	Twin City R. T.	66¼	66¾	66¼	66½	— ¼
42¼	42⅝	5,400	Union Pacific	42⅜	42¾	42¼	42½	— ⅜
77	77⅜	6,985	Union Pacific pf	77⅝	77⅝	77	77¼	— ⅜
78½	79	200	Union Bag & Paper pf.	79	79	79	79	+1
69½	70	100	U. S. Leather pf.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	.....
53	53¾	700	United States Rubber.	53	53½	53	53½	.....
7⅝	7⅞	500	Wabash	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
21	21⅛	1,150	Wabash pf	21⅜	21¼	20¾	21

balance sheet. Kafirs were in good demand at first, but afterward declined.

BERLIN, June 29.—Prices were firm on the Boerse to-day, especially local securities. Northern Pacifics were harder on the traffic increase. Bank shares hardened in sympathy with Austrian credit, and mines advanced on reassuring strike news and a sharp rise in Glasgow warrants.

FRANKFORT, June 29.—Business on the Boerse to-day opened quiet. Prices hardened in response to London and Berlin advices. Spanish fours relapsed and Americans were steady.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
120	A., T. & S. F.	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞
6,180	A., T. & S. F. pf.	57⅞	58⅜	57⅜	58⅜
29,970	Am. Sug. Ref.	154⅞	155⅝	153⅞	153½
50	Am. Sp. Mfg.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
410	Am. Steel & W.	53¼	53⅝	53¼	53¼
40	Am. Tobacco	92⅜	92⅜	91	91
82,640	Brook. Rap. Tr.	115¼	116	113⅞	115¼
100	Bay State Gas	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
18,100	Chi., B. & Q.	134⅜	135¼	134¼	134¼
12,200	C., M. & St. P.	130	130¼	129½	129¼
10,330	C., R. I. & P.	116¼	117¼	116	116⅞
40	Cent. of N. J.	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
10	Col. Fuel & Iron	45	45	45	45
20	Ches. & Ohio	25¾	25¾	25¾	25⅝
910	Con. Tob.	38¼	39¼	37½	38⅝
20	Del. & R. G.	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
40	D. & R. G. pf.	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼
1,550	Federal Steel	58⅞	58⅞	58⅛	58⅛
120	Federal Steel pf.	81¼	81½	81¼	81⅛
3,180	Louis. & Nash.	70¾	71⅛	70¼	70¼
17,020	Manhattan	120	120	117¾	117¾
880	Mo. Pacific	43⅜	44¼	43⅜	43⅝
10	Met. Street	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
10	North American	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
439	N. Y. Central	140	140¼	138⅝	139¾
20	N. Y., O. & W.	26⅞	26¾	26¾	26⅞
120	Northern Pac.	48⅜	48⅝	48⅜	48⅜
10	North. Pac. pf.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼
90	Pacific Mail	47⅜	48¾	47⅜	48⅛
1,010	People's Gas	120½	120⅝	119¾	119⅝
120	Read. 1st pf.	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
100	St. L. S. W. pf.	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
60	Southern Ry. pf.	51¼	51⅞	51¼	51¼
130	Tenn. C. & I.	65	65	63¾	63⅞
210	Union Pacific	42⅝	42⅝	42⅛	42⅛
310	Union Pac. pf.	77⅝	77⅝	77⅜	77½
100	U. S. Leather pf.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69⅝
10	U. S. Rubber	53	53	53	53
70	Wabash pf.	21	21⅛	21	21
250	Western Union.	90	90	89⅝	89¾
132,590					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$35,000	Am. Gas 5s	102¼	102¾	102¼	102⅝
30,000	St. L. S. W. 2d	58¼	58¾	58¼	58½
$65,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
CHOCTAW, OKLAHOMA & GULF—			
Mileage	272	226	226
3d week June	$22,808	$13,156	....
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,561	1,570	1,570
3d week June	$230,587	$167,916	$181,309
From July 1	11,541,456	10,983,457	10,253,129
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,947	4,750	4,750
3d week June	$528,835	$402,019	$326,227
From July 1	26,292,125	24,402,017	....
SANTA FE, PRESCOTT & PHOENIX—			
Mileage	198	198	198
3d week June	$17,717	$15,390	....
From July 1	$43,847	730,308	....
CANADIAN PACIFIC for May—			
Gross earnings	2,402,151	2,252,999	1,980,295
Op. expenses	1,369,392	1,326,337	1,104,725
Net earnings	1,032,759	926,662	875,570
Prop. ex. to gross	57	58⅞	55⅞
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	10,326,084	9,457,909	7,712,117
Net earnings	3,999,193	3,336,282	2,781,066
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for May—			
Gross earnings	238,715	186,546	153,674
Op. ex. and tax.	167,507	130,629	107,884
Net earnings	71,207	55,917	45,790
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	2,252,378	2,074,402	1,811,997
Net earnings	899,943	819,505	742,066
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for May—			
Gross earnings	287,926	275,719	299,006
Ex and taxes	280,737	226,717	234,454
Net earnings	107,199	49,002	64,552
Prop. ex. to gross	72%	82%	78%
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	3,042,829	3,598,901	3,544,730
Net earnings	1,239,076	1,029,382	1,021,618
OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION for May—			
Gross earnings	563,606	580,710	379,172
Operating ex	347,539	364,074	241,480
Net earnings	216,067	216,636	137,692
From July 1 to May 31—			
Gross earnings	6,344,474	6,345,585	4,272,402
Net earnings	2,597,816	2,754,620	1,793,084
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for May—			
Gross earnings	43,968	39,555	32,665
Operating ex	21,585	17,593	16,241
Net earnings	22,383	21,962	14,424
Total income	22,574	22,087	14,424
Charges	17,683	17,898	14,165
Surplus	4,891	4,189	259
From July 1 to May 31—			
Gross earnings	455,174	390,084	368,544
Net earnings	220,822	176,831	159,717
Surplus	26,966	4,987	4,730

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Wednesday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.08	.09
Alpha Con	.07	.05
Andes	.17	.19
Belcher	.36	.34
Best & Belcher	.59	.59
Bullion	.08	.09
Caledonia	.69	.69
Challenge Con	.32	.32
Chollar	.34	.34
Confidence	1.00	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va	1.95	2.20
Con. Imperial	.02	.01
Crown Point	.27	.28
Gould & Curry	.27	.33
Hale & Norcross	.28	.28
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.14	.12
Kentucky Con	.06	.04
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.58	.65
Occidental Con	.25	.26
Ophir	1.05	1.20
Overman	.16	.17
Potosi	.47	.50
Savage	.30	.30
Sag Belcher	.07	.06
Sierra Nevada	.69	.76
Standard	2.50	2.40
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.10	.10
Union Con	.38	.45
Utah Con	.35	.34
Yellow Jacket	.37	.37
Silver bars	60¼	60¼
Mexican dollars	48⅝@50¼	48¼@50
Drafts, sight	12½	12½

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 29.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anaconda	47	50	46	49
Anchoria	80	90	83	85
Argentum	25½	28	24¾	25¼
Battle	29	30½	29	32½
Columbine	16½	19¾	16⅝	16¾
Consolidated	9¾	10	10	10¼
Lamon	17¼	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
Elkton	99½	100	94	95
El Paso	29⅝	30	30¼	30½
Findlay	16¼	16⅝	15⅞	15⅞
Garfield	12⅝	12¾	12¼	12½
Gibson	25¼	25¾	24	28
Golden Fleece	33	40	33	40
Golden King	90	100	85	92
Gold Coin	195	200	200	205
Gould	22⅞	23⅛	21¼	24
Isabella	70	75	70	79¼
Independence	59¼	59⅞	60¼	60⅝
Jackpot	35¼	35¾	36	36½
Matos	33¾	34½	33¼	34
Moon Anchor	115	117¼	116	119
Pinnacle	17¾	17⅞	17⅜	18¼
Pharmacist	4¼	4⅝	4⅜	5⅜
Portland	193	194¾	193	194
Rawlings	39	42¼	39	41
Rosa	24	27	24	27
Union	28¼	28¾	29	29
Vindicator	90	92	90	92
Work	22	22⅞	22¼	22¾

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 29.—There was some activity in Match stock to-day. It opened at 150½, and, after advancing a point, closed at 151⅛. West Chicago ranged from 119¾ to 120¼, closing at the former. North Chicago advanced from 245½ to 246, but closed at 245. There were no other material changes in the list.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	.30
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co	.76
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	150½
National Biscuit Co. com	42⅛
National Biscuit Co. pf	97¾
Chi. Brewing & Malting Co	2
Chi. Brewing & Malting Co. pf	12
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Co	3
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Co. pf	20
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co	12
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf	30
N. Chi. St. R. R	246
W. Chi. St. R. R	120½
South Side Elevated R. R	94
Lake St. Elevated	16½
Lake St. Elevated, pfd	13½
Street's W. S. C. Line	20

REGULAR STOCKS.

American Linseed com	8¼
American Linseed pf	44⅜
American Tin Plate com	33½
American Tin Plate pf	83½
National Biscuit Co. com	42⅜
National Biscuit Co. pf	97½
National Carbon com	18
National Carbon pf	80
National Steel com	49
National Steel pf	89
Diamond Match	151
West Chi. St. R. R	120

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 29:—Money showed no change in State Street to-day, where ease ruled. Sterling exchange was ¼ of a cent lower—in fact, it was lower than at any previous time this month. The copper stocks were very quiet, about the only activity being in Arnold, which fell to 13 on report of an accident at the mine. The stock rallied in later dealings. Arcadian was the one strong spot, selling to 56. Bell Telephone at 351, Burlington at 135 and Atchison preferred at 58 and better were the other strong points in the list. Boston and Albany stock fell to 270.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

Adventure	9½	Old Colony	91½
Allouez	8	Old Dom	36½
Arcadian	53½	Osceola	84
Arnold	13½	Parrot	51½
Ash Bed	2	Pioneer	2½
Atlantic	30	Quincy	150
Baltic	34½	Rhode Island	6½
B. & Cr. G.	.25	Santa Fé	12
Bos. & Mont.	335	Santa Ysabel	13
Butte & Bos.	75	Shoe	36½
Cal. & Hec.	780	Tamarack	202
Centennial	33	Utah Cons.	42½
Franklin	19	Washington	2
Humboldt	2½	White Knob	10½
Isle Royale	43½	Winona	13
Mohawk	26	Wolverine	44½

100	9½	10½	
37	36½	37	
84	84½		
13¾	51½	52	
2½	3		
150	160		
6¾	7		
12	12½		
13	13½		
36½	37		
202	..		
42½	43		
2	2½		
10½	12		
13	13¼		
44½	45		

Railroad Stocks.

Boston & A.	270	272½	C. Mass. pf.	68	70
Boston & L.	238	240	Fitchburg pf.	116	117
Boston & M.	195	..	N. Y. & N.	..	..
Boston & P.	..	300	E. 6s	113	..
Boston El	..	110	N. Y. & N.	..	..
Bost. Gas 5s	89	90	E. 7s	118	..
Cen. Mass	17½	18½	West End	..	95¼

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	350	Erie Tel	97¾	99
Chi. Sch. Y.	145¼	147	Mex. Tel	3¾	4
Dom. Coal	55¼	55½	U. S. Oil	45⅝	46
D. Coal pf.	115	116	West. Elec.	49¼	50½

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends are announced by the following companies, details of which will be found in another column: National Gram-o-phone Corporation, the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company, Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company, Northern Alabama Railway Company, Mobile and Birmingham Railroad Company, Bridgeport Traction Company, and the Insurance Company of the State of New York.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

J. B. Haggin Buys the Silk Exchange Building for $850,000—Viele Residence Sold.

The Silk Exchange Building, the twelve-story office building at the southwest corner of Broome Street and Broadway, the prospective sale of which has been a much discussed subject in real estate circles for the last few days, has been sold to J. B. Haggin, the Western horseman and mine owner, for about $850,000. John T. Williams of the Lord's Court Building, who built the structure, and has now sold it, offered it some time ago to D. O. Mills, but the latter declined to take it, and has had occasion more than once to deny a story that he had really made the purchase. The building runs through along Broome Street, from Broadway to Mercer Street. It has a frontage of 28 feet on Broadway, 27.10 feet on Mercer Street, and 200 feet on Broome Street. A prominent real estate broker said yesterday that he had heard that Mr. Mills could have had the building when first offered for $700,000.

Isaac L. Rice, the President of the New York Electric Vehicle Company, has purchased from Gen. Egbert L. Viele the well-known Viele residence at the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and West Eighty-eighth Street. The transaction is a large one, and a notable feature of it is that the property is paid for entirely in cash. The house is a large three-story brick structure, with stone facings, and stands on a plot running 75 feet along Riverside Drive by 100 feet on Eighty-eighth Street. The high stoop facing on the drive is bounded on either side by two white marble sphinxes which draw the attention of the passer-by at once. Mr. Rice will improve the dwelling at considerable cost, and make it his residence. The brokers in the deal are said to be L. J. Phillips & Co., but no information on the point was vouchsafed at the firm's offices last night.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Jacob Lissner the five-story flat 1,693 First Avenue, 20.4 by 100.

The same operators have sold to Albert Erdman the property 274, 276, and 278 First Avenue, 69 by 94.

The same operators have purchased the five-story brownstone double flat 118 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 28 by 100, and have also purchased the two dwellings 387 and 389 Eighth Street, on a plot 40 by 97.6.

Myer Hellman has sold the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, 100.11 by 100, being part of the plot of twelve lots recently bought of Mrs. Florence W. B. Platt. The buyer will improve the property at once.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for George F. Johnson to George W. Wright for a little less than $20,000 the three-story brownstone dwelling 263 West Eighty-eighth Street, on a lot 18 by 100.8.

Kallman & Rothschild have sold to David Price the five-story flat with store, 150 Lenox Avenue, between West One Hundred Lenox Avenue, between West One Hundred and Eighteenth Streets, 25 by 100.5.

Myer S. Auerbach has sold to a builder the four-story brownstone building, 36 East Twenty-second Street, on a lot 25.3 by 98.9. The property will be improved by the buyer.

John B. Cole has sold to a builder the plot on the south side of East Ninety-sixth Street, 108 feet east of Third Avenue, 96 by 100.8. The buyer will improve the property.

J. Fleischman & Sons are reported to have bought the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, a plot 100.11 by 100.

The five-story double flat, 159 West Eightieth Street, 35 by 102.2, which was bought some time ago by F. F. Woodward from Teresa H. Rix, was paid for by the three four-story houses, 142, 144 and 146 West Eightieth Street, each 20 by 55 by 102.2 by extension.

The property 317 West Ninetieth Street is said to have been sold.

J. W. Ketcham has sold three lots on the south side of East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 72 feet east of Boston Road. The buyer pays for the property with the five-story flat on the south side of East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 100 feet west of Third Avenue.

Sturges & Co. have exchanged the five-story single flat, 308 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, on a lot 18.9 by 100.11, formerly the property of W. H. Wagner, for a house and plot on Amsterdam Avenue, near Randall Avenue, Woodlawn.

McNulty & Fitzgerald of Brooklyn have sold to Anna M. O'Reilly for $140,000 the farm of the late Isaac N. Vanderveer, consisting of 407 lots in Woodhaven, Borough of Queens, bounded on the north by Jamaica Avenue, on the east by Napier Avenue, on the south by Fulton Avenue and on the west by Woodhaven Avenue.

McVickar & Co. have rented for the Alden estate, for the season, to Oliver G. Ricketson, the Fort Hill House, on Lloyd's Neck, L. I. They have also rented for the Alden estate the Manor House, to George L. Carnegie.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings at the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

710 St. Nicholas Avenue, four-story-and-basement, brownstone and brick dwelling, 21 by 100; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Metropolitan Trust Company, as guardian $23,000

52 West Ninety-first Street, four-story brick dwelling, 18 by 100.8; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John Duer, trustee. 20,000

24 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, five-story brick flat, 25 by 100.11; foreclosure sale, to Cornelius F. Kingsland 20,000

38, 40, 42, and 44 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, four five-story brick flats, 100 by 100.11; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, J. Allen Townsend. 90,505

312 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, four-story brick flat, 19 by 100.11; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Rachel Fisher 14,000

314 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, four-story brick flat, 19 by 100.11; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Mary Smith and Letitia S. Sands, as trustees. 13,400

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale.

106 West Ninety-sixth Street, five-story brick flat, 25 by 100.8; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Selma Brill $25,000

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

Second Avenue, south side, about 410 feet east of White Plains Road, William's Bridge, 56.5 by about 200 by about 56.5 by 198, vacant; partition sale, to Mary E. Lamb $1,450

69 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, five-story stone-front flat, 25 by 100.11; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Thomas B. Gale 22,737

67 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, five-story stone-front flat, 25 by 100.11; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, William H. Baker 22,737

By Solomon De Walltearss.

Two Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 125 ft northwest of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 99.11, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Thomas L. Reynolds $4,117

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, M. Clelland Milnor, referee, 328 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 350 feet east of Second Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, 23 by 100.10. Due on judgment, $5,901; subject to taxes, &c., for $150.50.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William McM. Speer, referee, 238 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 300 feet east of Eighth Avenue, five-story brick flat, 25 by 99.11. Due on judgment, $19,131; subject to taxes, &c., for $494.05.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, Franklin Avenue, southwest corner of Spring Place, two-story frame dwelling, 110 by 89 by 100 by 136; all title of Susan Bray on Feb. 23 1898.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, referee, 58, 60, and 62 Manhattan Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Third Street, three five-story brick flats, 100.11 by 95. Due on judgment, $10,720; subject to other mortgages and taxes, &c., for $116,932.40.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Wilbur Larremore, referee, 100 East Fifty-fourth Street, southeast corner of Park Avenue, four-story stone-front store and flat, 22.6 by 78.5. Due on judgment, $25,752; subject to taxes, &c., for $23,742.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Sixth Street, south side, 195 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, for a seven-story brick flat, 41.9 by 90.11; Amanda McMahon of 151 West 105th Street, owner; R. S. Townsend of 29 East Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $70,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, northwest corner of Creston Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 24; Annie Buckley of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street and Ryer Avenue, owner; Ahnemann & Younkheere, architects; cost, $1,800.

No. 121 East Tenth Street, for a six-story brick flat, 25 by 81.7; August Ruff of 52 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $20,000.

Morris Avenue, west side, 75.3 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, for a two-story brick stable, 27.8 by 53.6; Max Hirshkind of 1,058 Lexington Avenue, owner; A. E. Davis of 2,558 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

Fiftieth Street, south side, 102 feet east of Madison Avenue, for a five-story brick and stone dwelling 23 by 87; Mrs. S. J. Grinnell of 34 East Sixty-third Street, owner; H. R. Marshall of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $20,000.

Fiftieth Street, south side, 75 feet east of Madison Avenue, for a five-story brick dwelling, 27 by 60.2; Annie and E. T. Stone of 25 East Forty-fifth Street, owners; William Emerson of 32 Broadway, architect; cost, $45,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, southwest corner of Trafalgar Place, for four two-story and attic frame dwellings, each 18 by 36; Frank McCone of 1,416 Vyse Avenue, owner; A. C. McCone, architect; cost, $12,000.

Alterations.

No. 1,527 Third Avenue, to a five-story brick store; New York Life Insurance Company, owner; A. H. Tyson of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,100.

No. 705 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick dwelling; Woodbury G. Langdon of 719 Fifth Avenue, owner; Renwick, Aspinwall & Owen of 367 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $5,000.

Washington Avenue, east side, 160 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Stephen A. Graves of the premises, owner; John E. Kerby, architect; cost, $500.

Washington Avenue, east side, 191.9 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Robert W. Shannon of the premises, owner; John E. Kerby, architect; cost, $500.

Washington Avenue, east side, 210 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Nicholas Kemmy, owner; John E. Kerby, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 355 and 357 East Seventy-sixth Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; M. Goldberg & Son of 57 East Seventy-fourth Street, owners; Max Muller, architect; cost, $500.

No. 9 East Hundred and Eighteenth Street, to a four-story and basement brick private dwelling; John C. Schawe of 1,056 Home Street, owner; S. E. Gage, architect; cost, $20,200.

No. 130 West Thirty-fourth Street, to a four-story and basement brick bachelor apartment house; Samuel A. Peck of 200 West Fifty-sixth Street, owner; Herts & Tallant, architects; cost, $5,000.

Washington Avenue, east side, 228.5 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Frank Finn of 2,044 Washington Avenue, owner; John E. Kerby of 722 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 134 and 136 West Thirty-second Street, to two four-story brick and stone factories; William S. Patten of 111 Broadway, owner; James S. Maher, architect; cost, $2,650.

Broadway, Ninth and Tenth Streets, and Fourth Avenue, to a six-story brick and iron store; John Wanamaker, owner; Edward L. Young, architect; cost, $3,500.

Nos. 740 and 742 Broadway, to a five-story and basement brick store and lofts; Miss Matilda W. Bruce of 810 Fifth Avenue, owner; Jordan & Giller, architects; cost, $1,900.

No. 391 Broadway, to a six-story and basement brick store and lofts; Sarah J. G. Spencer, owner; Jordan & Giller, architects; cost, $10,000.

No. 33 Cortlandt Street, to a five-story brick restaurant; W. H. Naething of 33 Cortlandt Street, owner; C. M. Disosway of 33 Union Square, architect; cost, $18,000.

No. 13 East Forty-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Thomas A. Nevins of Orange, N. J., owner; Barney & Chapman, architects; cost, $9,000.

No. 112 West Fifty-sixth Street, to a two-story brick dwelling and stable; Joseph Stickney of 1 Broadway, owner; Charles A. Gifford, architect; cost, $4,500.

STREET OPENINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS.—(Offices of the Commissioners are at 90 and 92 West Broadway.)

For the opening of East Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, from Broadway to Bailey Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, Sept. 8, at 12 o'clock.

For acquiring land for approaches to bridge over tracks of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad and the New York and Harlem Railroad, in East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, between Park and Sheridan Avenues, Twenty-third Ward, July 19, 3 P. M.

For opening of East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, from Mott Avenue to yards of New York and Harlem Railroad Company, July 20, 2 P. M.

For opening of East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, from Morris Avenue to Clay Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, July 19, 11 A. M.

For acquisition of land for bridge over Bronx River, at Westchester Avenue, July 20, 3 P. M.

For extension of Broadway or King's Bridge Road, from its present terminus across the Harlem River as its junction with Spuyten Duyvil Creek to the present terminus of Broadway, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, July 20, 2 P. M.

For the opening of Haven Avenue, north from south line of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, July 19, 2 P. M.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, June 29.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 150.11 ft n of 100th St, 25x96.6x25x97; Robert Ferguson to William Cummings, Jr. $1

AMSTERDAM AV, 351, 25x100; Joseph Gordon to Robert Gordon, quit claim. ... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, 442, 25x100; Robert Gordon to Joseph Gordon 1

BROADWAY, n e corner of 103d St, 112x208.1x100.11x157.9; Thomas P. Campbell and others to Jennie M. Tompkins $0,000

BROOME ST, 359 and 361, 47.6x103.3x47.6x98; Eliza De G. Frey to Rocco M. Marasco and another 38,667

CATHARINE ST, 80, w s, 24.6x25x100; William Stacom to Michael Fay, ½ part. 1

CAMBRELING AV, n e corner of Bayard St, 100x100; John B. Kelly and wife to James McNulty 3,800

CHERRY ST, 478 to 484, n s, 83.8x50; Joseph W. Kiernt to F. P. Kiernt 1

CROTONA PARK SOUTH, e s, 25 ft w of Clinton Av, 25x100; United States Trust Company of New York, executors, to Roderic O'Connor 2,000

DEMILT AV, n e s, n of railroad, lot on the map of the Penfield property, South Mount Vernon, 150x115x185x105; Thomas D. Penfield to Ira H. Wager ... 6,500

DYCKMAN, ST, e s, at n w s of 10th Av, runs n e 142 ft to Sherman Creek x n w — x w 22x w 52 to Dyckman St x s e 234.9, with land under water; James Swann to United States Trust Company and others 1

ELIZABETH ST, 127, 23x94; Jane E. B. Welsh to Rocco M. Marasco and another. 19,333

FAIRMOUNT AV, n s, 475 ft w of Marmion Av, 18.7x101.6x86.1x100; Henry Peffer to Elizabeth A. Peterson 1

FORDHAM AV, n w corner of Taimadge St, 100.2x165x100x150; John W. Cornish to Paul M. Herzog 100

FORSYTH ST, 140, e s, 25x100; Solomon Ladiuski to Louie J. Linski 1

GARFIELD ST, n e s, 119.5 ft n w of Bainbridge Av, 25x125; United Trust Company of New York, executors, to Mary L. Knox 925

GRAND AV e s, 50 ft s of Irene Place, or 181st St, 50x—x48.10x100; Sylvester L. H. Ward to Fannie E. Lawrence. ... 1,225

GRAND ST, n w corner of Attorney St, 25x100; West End Av, n w corner of 104th St, 20.11x98; Avenue B, s w corner 4th St, 24x90; Mulberry St, 82, 25x100; Mulberry St, 87, 25x100; Hamilton St, 4, 27x100x25x100; Edward O'Reilly, trustee, to Thomas McGown 1

GREENWICH ST, s w corner of Albany St, 65x54 x irregular; George B. Ashley to William J. Todd 1

HOUSTON ST, 331, 18.9x69; Hester St, 211, n s, 24.11x103.6 x irregular; George N. Messiter to Maria Ochse 16,000

JACKSON AV, s e corner of 163d St, 72x75; Mary A. Sheeran to Henry W. Gilbert 1

LENOX AV, w s, 43 ft s of 120th St, 18.5x85; George Meier and others to Ella J. Breckenridge 1

LOTS 30 and 31, map of fifty-four lots at Tremont, Tyenty-fourth Ward; J. Romaine Brown and wife to Catharine C. Sheedy 4,000

LOTS 8,706 and 8,707, Section 35, map of Woodlawn Cemetery; the Woodlawn Cemetery to Elizabeth J. Haynes 814

LUDLOW ST, n w s, 137.6 ft s w of Delancey St, 25x87.6; Therese Schmeidler to Rose Resler 25,500

MADISON ST, 98, e s, 25.2x100x25.1x100; Charles Remsen and another to Nicholas W. Fillan 14,000

MADISON ST, 98, s s, 25.2x100x25.1x100; N. W. Fillan to James Shea 21,350

NELSON AV, e s, 203.9 ft n of 165th St, 15.10x93.1x15.10x92.8; Thomas C. Arnow to Mary M. Ashfield 100

OLIVER ST, 33, n w corner of Madison St; Lewis Hurst and others, executors, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 22,250

PARK AV, n e corner of Windover Av, 98x75x99x75; E. M. Berthe to Alfred F. Bertine 1

PART LOT 155, map of the village of Morrisania; John L Miller to Nicolaus Blum 100

PART LOT 155, map of the village of Morrisania; Ann Thompson, widow, to John L. Miller 1

PEARL ST, 280, s s, 19.9x87.10x20x89.7; John F. Mills and others, executors, to Mary W. Wright 25,000

PITT ST, e s, 87.9 ft n of Broome St, 25x100.1x24.11x100.1; Michael Fay to Herman Oppenheim 1

RIVINGTON ST, 210 and 218, and 52 Pitt St; John H. Schmakenberg and others to the Henry Elias Brewing Company 1

VILLA AV, w s, 434.11 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 100x100; Daniel Sullivan to Mary E. Lyon 3,200

WEBSTER AV, n s, Lot 28, map of William E. M. Zborowski, 25x90; Elizabeth Little to Bertha Schmuck 1

WENDOVER AV, n s, 75 ft e of Park Av, 76x99.8x73x99; Alfred F. Bertine and wife to Eugenia M. Bertine 1

1ST AV, e s, 75 ft n of 9th St, 18.10x80; Tobias Oberfelder to William Schirmer. 16,000

1ST AV, 2,261, n w corner of 116th St, 22x78; John Ottendorfer to Alexander Cameron, rerecorded 1

1ST AV, 2,278, e s, 23x94; Oscar Marks and wife to Pincus Lowenfeld and another. .. 38,000

3D AV, e s, 75 ft s of 171st St, 25x100; David Cohen to Samuel Green ... Exchange

7TH ST, 241 East, 24.5x97.6; Leopold Kaufmann and wife to Jonas Well and another 1

7TH ST, 114 East, 25x90.10; Joseph M. Ohmeis to Michael Fay and another 17,700

8TH (St. Mark's Pl) St, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 20x35.11; Eliza A. Parsons to Matilda L. Satterlee, quit claim ... 1

8TH AV, 2,224 and 2,226, and St. Nicholas Av, 199 and 201, and 120th St, 274 to 282; Mary E. Lester and others to

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK.
CITY HALL, NEW YORK, ROOM 11.
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
The 28th day of June, 1899.

The Long Island Electric Railway Company having filed its application in writing to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, dated the 16th day of June, 1899, for a grant of the right or franchise to use the streets, highways, avenues, and routes in Far Rockaway, in the 37th Ward of the Borough of Queens, City of New York, hereinafter mentioned, for street railway purposes, and for the construction, maintenance, and operation of a double-track street surface railway through, upon, and along the surface of the following streets, avenues, highways, and route, to wit:

Beginning at present terminus of the Long Island Electric Railway Company on Mott Avenue, running thence across Mott Avenue and private property to Grove Street; thence along Grove Street to Clark Street; thence along Clark Street to Central Avenue; thence along Central Avenue to South Street; thence along South Street to the easterly city line.

Also beginning at the corner of Central Avenue and Clark Street and running thence through Clark Street and private property to Rue de St. Felix; thence through Rue de St. Felix and private property to the ocean front.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the directions and resolutions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, which was adopted by the Board of Aldermen and concurred in by the Council on the 20th day of June, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Mayor of said city on the 28th day of June, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given, and that at the Councilmanic Chamber in the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan and the City of New York, on the 14th day of July, 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, such application of said railway company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon. All persons interested in said application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, as an opportunity will then and there be given them to be heard in relation thereto.

P. J. SCULLY,
City Clerk.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT.—Plaintiff desires trial in the County of New York.—HOWARD THAYER KINGSBURY, plaintiff, against JOHN H. LEITH, Charles Glenn, Nellie Elizabeth Euphrat, and Théophile Euphrat, her husband; Henry Rösler, Alfred Loeb, Ferdinand Hartwig, and Louis Nova, composing the firm of H. A. Bätjer and Co.; Henry R. Koecher, and Antonie Koecher, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated May 22d, 1899.

HOWARD THAYER KINGSBURY,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address No. 20 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendants Nellie Elizabeth Euphrat and Théophile Euphrat, her husband; Henry R. Koecher, and Antonie Koecher: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 31st day of May, 1899, and on the 1st day of June, 1899, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, which said complaint was originally filed on the 22d day of May, 1899.

Dated June 1st, 1899.

HOWARD THAYER KINGSBURY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
je2-law7wF

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of the petition of Thomas M. Blake and Herbert A. Post to declare as a bankrupt ALMIRA H. ZELIE.—Summons:

To the above-named Almira H. Zelie:

You are hereby summoned before the District Court of the United States of America, within and for the Southern District of New York, to be holden at the Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in said district, on the 22d day of July, 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the petition filed by Thomas M. Blake and Herbert A. Post in our said court, praying that you may be adjudged a bankrupt, and in case of your failure to appear, plead, answer, or demur, adjudication will be made against you according to the prayer of the petition.

WILLIAM G. M. PHILIPPEAU,
Attorney for Petitioners.
Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
To the above-named Almira H. Zelie:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Addison Brown, one of the Justices of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated the 7th day of June, 1899, and filed with the petition in the office of the Clerk of said court, in the Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

WILLIAM G. M. PHILIPPEAU,
Attorney for Petitioners.
Dated New York, June 9, 1899.
je9-law7wF

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF KINGS.—FRANCES C. CHALLENOR, plaintiff, against ADELAIDE DUBUCET and Louis G. de Bertram, Jacques Bouche, and Park and Tilford, a corporation, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated May 17, 1899.

MANICE, ABBOT & PERRY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 55 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York, U. S. A.
my26-law6wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BROSNAN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BROSNAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Rastus S. Ransom, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of March, 1899. FRANCIS X. BROSNAN, Executor; MARY T. BROSNAN, Executrix. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Atty. for Executors, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh24-law6mF

DUNDON, ARTHUR H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR H. DUNDON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Edmund D. Duvall, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of October next. Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1899. EVA R. DUNDON, Executrix. EDMUND D. DUVALL, Attorney for Executrix, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City. ap7-law6mF

DANE, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY DANE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Miller Peckham & Dixon, No. 30 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 12th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of January, 1899.

M. LOUISE PECKHAM,
ELLEN C. GOLDSCHMIDT,
AUGUSTA S. HOCHSTAETTER,
Executrices.
MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Executrices, 30 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ja27-law6mF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LEGHORN, ISABELLA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to David Nevin, Jessie Nevin, Annie Nevin, Katherine Isabel Colmery, Mary Louise Colmery, Norman Leghorn Colmery, Margaret Isabella Scott, Isabella Mann, Sarah J. Clifford, United Presbyterian Church of Newburgh, New York, American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, St. Luke's Home and Hospital of Newburgh and New Windsor, Board of Foreign Missions of the United Presbyterian Church, Henry J. Robinson as trustee, and to all persons interested in the estate of ISABELLA LEGHORN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the twelfth day of September, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry J. Robinson as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and each of you who are hereby cited, and are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the said Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Franic T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
je29-law6wF

TAYLOR, JEANNE L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEANNE L. TAYLOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of June, 1899.—MORTON J. TAYLOR, Executor, &c. FRAYER, SMITH, WHITE & SEAMAN, Attorneys for Executor, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je9-law6mF

WALLACE, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS WALLACE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 17th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of April, 1899. MARY WALLACE, Administratrix. JOHN DELAHUNTY, Administrator, Administratrix, No. 220 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. a7-law6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NO. 642 EAST 157TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—HENRY W. GILBERT, plaintiff, against ANDREW KITCHEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Tuesday, the 11th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, distant thirty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street with the westerly side of Melrose Avenue, running thence southerly parallel with Melrose Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet; thence westerly, parallel with said One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street nineteen and twenty-six one hundredths feet; thence northerly again parallel with Melrose Avenue, and part of the way through another party wall one hundred feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street; thence easterly along said side of said street nineteen and twenty-six one hundredths feet to the point or place of beginning; being the same property conveyed by Annie Bishop to Andrew Sparrow by deed dated the 20th day of January, 1899.—Dated New York, June 20th, 1899.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Referee.
CHARLES P. NORTHROP, Attorney for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

157th Street.

	19.26	30
	100	100
	19.26	

Melrose Av.

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $3,070.57, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $114.87.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Referee.
CHARLES P. NORTHROP, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDWARD F. BURKE, plaintiff, against JOHN W. HAZLETT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed in said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 19th Ward of the City of New York, in Section No. 5, Block No. 1,308, on the land map of the City of New York, known by the street number 100 East 54th Street, New York City, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fifty-fourth Street with the easterly side of the Fourth or Park Avenue; running thence easterly along the southerly side of Fifty-fourth Street twenty-two feet and six inches; thence southerly and parallel with said avenue, and partly through a party wall seventy-eight feet and five inches; thence westerly, and parallel with Fifty-fourth Street twenty-two feet and six inches to the easterly side of said Fourth or Park Avenue aforesaid, and thence northerly, along the same seventy-eight feet and five inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, June 9th, 1899.

WILBUR LARREMORE, Referee.
E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

East 54th Street.

	22.6	
Park Avenue.	78.5 P. W.	Lexington Avenue.
	22.6	

No. 100 East 54th Street.

East 53d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold, including costs and allowance, to satisfy which the above property is to be sold, is $25,752.43, with interest thereon from June 7th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, etc., which will be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money is $1,500.

WILBUR LARREMORE, Referee.
je10,13,16,20,23,27,30

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ALEXANDER WALKER, plaintiff, against MARK E. STEVENS et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land in the City and County of New York bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street distant ninety-six feet and eight inches westerly from the intersection of the northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street and the westerly side of Columbus Avenue, and running thence northerly in a curved line nearly parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred feet ten inches, more or less, to a point in the centre line of the block distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Columbus Avenue, measured along said centre line of the block; thence westerly along said line one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street one hundred and three feet four inches, more or less, to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, June 9th, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.
OTIS & PRESSINGER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 111 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

	100		100
	100 8½		
		100.10	
	103.4		96.8

Columbus Ave.

89th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $20,262.47, with interest thereon from the 15th day of June, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $332 67-100, together with the expenses of the sale.—Dated New York, June 19, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN DE HART, Plaintiff, against CHARLOTTE McCORMACK et al., Defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that plot of land in the City and County of New York, being part of plot No. 321 on the certain map entitled "Map of East Morrisania, lying easterly of the Branch Railroad, being part of the farm of Gouverneur Morris, in the Town of West Farms, Westchester County, New York, dated October, 1851, made by Andrew Findlay, surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County as Map No. 314," which was part of said plot according to said map, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly side of Robins Avenue, distant two hundred and fifty (250) feet northerly from the intersection of the westerly side of Robins Avenue to the northerly side of Westchester Railroad Street (said Westchester Railroad Street being otherwise known as old line of 149th Street), and running thence westerly at right angles to Robins Avenue ninety-five (95) feet; thence northerly parallel with Robins Avenue fifty (50) feet to the southerly line of plot No. 322; thence easterly along the southerly side of said plot No. 322, ninety-five (95) feet to the said westerly line of Robins Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of Robins Avenue fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, June 15th, 1899.

CHARLES D. CLEVELAND, Referee.
E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine St., N. Y. City.

N

	95 ft.	
50 ft.		50 ft.
	95 ft.	

150 ft. Robins Avenue.

Westchester Railroad Street.

The premises will be sold in one parcel, subject to a mortgage to secure $18,000, on which the sum of $8,500 and interest at six per cent. per annum from July 14, 1898, has been advanced. The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,282.52, with interest thereon from the 6th day of June, 1899, including costs and allowances, together with the expenses of the sale.

Dated New York, June 15th, 1899.

CHARLES D. CLEVELAND, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LILLY BERESFORD and others, Trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against Christianna R. Kehoe and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 29th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of 134th Street, distant 300 feet easterly from the easterly side of 8th Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with 8th Avenue 99 feet 11 inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block and parallel with 134th Street 25 feet; thence northerly parallel with 8th Avenue and partly through a party wall 99 feet 11 inches to the southerly side of 134th Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of 134th Street 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, June 15th, 1899.

WILLIAM McMURTRIE SPEER, Referee.
GEORGE G. DEWITT, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 238 West 134th Street.

134TH STREET.

	300		25
8TH AVENUE.		99.11	99.11
			25

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $18,780, with interest thereon from the 18th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $350.89, with interest from May 29th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $494.05, and interest.

Dated New York, 8th day of June, 1899.

WILLIAM McMURTRIE SPEER, Referee.
je9-2aw3wTu&F&je30

229 WEST 63D STREET.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, County of New York.—BABETTE CORBEAU, wife, against SAMUEL H. GAINSBORG et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Friday, the 7th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street distant three hundred and fifty feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Seventh Avenue with the said southerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; and running thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the said centre line parallel with Sixty-third Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Sixty-third Street; thence easterly along Sixty-third Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, June 19th, 1899.

PHILIP M. LEAKIN, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

		25	
Park Avenue.	100.6		100.5 Amsterdam Avenue.
		25	

63d Street.

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $4,482.35. And of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $11.78.

PHILIP M. LEAKIN, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—PETER DOELGER, plaintiff, against EDWARD J. O'CONNOR et al., defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street distant three hundred and fifty feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Seventh Avenue with the said southerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; and running thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet and ten inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the said centre line parallel with Sixty-third Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Sixty-third Street; thence easterly along Sixty-third Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Being known as No. 328 East 117th Street.—Dated at the City of New York, June 5th, 1899.

M. CLELLAND MILNOR, Referee.
GÜGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 328 East 117th Street.

East 117th St.

	350		25
2d Av.		100.10	100.10
			25

1st Av.

East 116th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $5,510.43, with interest thereon from the 14th day of April, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $350.89, with interest from May 29th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $150.50 and interest.—Dated at the City of New York, June 5th, 1899.

M. CLELLAND MILNOR, Referee.
je6-2aw4wT&F

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION.

Notice is hereby given that the "Hudson River Line," a corporation organized under the Laws of the State of New York, and having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, Part L, to be held at the County Court House, in said County of New York, on the 15th day of August, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name from the "Hudson River Line" to the "Hudson River Day Line."—Dated New York, June 23d, 1899. HUDSON RIVER LINE,
By ALFRED VAN SANTVOORD,
President.

ABM. VAN SANTVOORD, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the application of the H. STEARNS COMPANY, for leave to change its name.

Notice is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of August, 1899, at the opening of the Court on said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, praying for an order permitting the Corporation the "H. Stearns Company" to change its name to the "STAR RIBBON MANUFACTURING COMPANY."—Dated New York, June 22d, 1899.

H. STEARNS COMPANY,
By HENRY KAMSLER, President.
HENRY MANNE, Attorney for Petitioner, 55 Liberty Street, N. Y. City. je28-1aw6wF

IN PURSUANCEE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 29th day of May, 1899, notice is heheby given to all creditors and persons having claims against Thomas P. O'Malley, lately doing business in Borough of Manhattan, New York City, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Thomas P. O'Malley for the benefit of creditors, at his place of business, Room 1,041, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 28th day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, June 1st, 1899.

PATRICK M. HANNIGAN, Assignee.
IRA BLISS STEWART, Assignee's Attorney, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RUNK, ELIZABETH P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. RUNK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 12th day of April, 1899. CHARLES A. RUNK, Executor. CHARLES B. HART, Esq., Atty. for Executor, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
ap14-law6mF

OGDEN, LIZZIE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. J. H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LIZZIE B. OGDEN, otherwise known as Mrs. H. C. Ogden, or Elizabeth C. B. Ogden, or Elizabeth C. Ogden, or Elizabeth B. Ogden, or Elizabeth B. C. Ogden, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, office of Saunders, Webb & Worcester, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of January, 1899. EULALIE H. NORRIS, Admt. ja6-law6mF

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.
VIA SOUND LINES.
FALL RIVER LINE

For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland and Seashore Points Interchange. PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19 N. R. foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Steamer from New York, Sundays only, touches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line eastward steamer stops at Newport.

PROVIDENCE LINE

For Newport, Providence, Boston, the North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only at 6:00 P. M., touching at Newport, R. I., (Monday mornings excepted.) On Monday mornings Fall River Line steamers touch at Newport.

STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers NEW HAMPSHIRE and RHODE ISLAND. Leave Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 6:00 P. M. Sunday night westward trips will be made by this line from July 9 to September 10 inclusive. Saturday night westward trips will be omitted during same period.

NORWICH LINE

For New London, Worcester, Boston, and the East. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Leave Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 5:30 P. M. On Sundays from July 9 to September 10, inclusive, Stonington Line westward steamer will touch at New London, leaving there at 10:15 P. M. for New York.

Montauk Steamboat Co. (Ltd.)

For Block Island, Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor.

Steamers will leave Pier 15, E. R. (foot Wall St.,) daily (except Sundays and July 4th) at 5:30 P. M., on Saturdays at 2:00 P. M.; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays steamer stops at *Southold and Orient Point. The Saturday boat will arrive at Block Island about 9:00 Sunday morning.

*Except on July 3d.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS.
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson. Through tickets and baggage checked to destination.
Grand 4th of July Trips same schedule.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32 N. R., North end of Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Summer Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

FOR NEW HAVEN, PROVIDENCE, AND BOSTON.

NEW HAVEN LINE.
NARRAGANSETT BAY LINE.

Steamers daily, Sundays included, from Pier 25 East River for NEW HAVEN at 4 P. M. and 12 midnight.

For PROVIDENCE at 4 P. M.

Timely train connections made at New Haven for Meriden, Hartford, and Springfield, and at Providence for BOSTON and all points East. Fine orchestra on Bay Line steamers.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.

On Saturdays (commencing July 1) ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.

Catskill Mountain R. R. and Otis R'way connect.

Bicycles carried free.
Horses and carriages taken.
Descriptive folder mailed free.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45.) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) for CRANSTON, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. MUSIC.

ON JULY 4th will leave on SATURDAY TIME.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS

leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 8 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.

Saturdays, commencing July 1, an extra boat (the ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex boat to Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
New twin-screw steamers ROTTERDAM and STATENDAM, (8,300 and 10,500 tons, respectively.)
S. S. MAASDAM, July 1, 10 A. M., for Rotterdam via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
S. S. WERKENDAM, July 1, 10 A. M., for Amsterdam direct.
Saloon Rates, $40 up.
Apply at Company's Office, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Piers 51 and 52 North River.

Lucania...July 1, 10 AM Campania..July 15,10 AM
Aurania...July 4, 2 PM Umbria..July 22, 8 AM
Etruria...July 8, 8 AM Lucania..July 29, 10 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA

Hawaii and Philippine Islands.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.

RIO JANEIRO...July 6|AMER. MARU..July 23
COPTIC.....July 14|PEKING.....Aug. 1

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 327 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG, S'HAMPTON, BREMEN.
Sailing at 10 A. M.

*Kais. Wm. d' Gr. July 4 | P. R. Luitpold..July 18
Lahn.....July 11 | Trave.....July 25
*Twin-screw Express Steamers.

SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Twin-Screw Passenger Service.

Friedrich der Grosse.....Thurs., July 6, 10 A. M.
Bremen.....Thursday, July 13, 10 A. M.
Barbarossa.....Thursday, July 27, 10 A. M.

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Sailing at 11 A. M.

Aller.....July 1 | Kaiser Wm. II..Aug. 5
Ems.....July 15 | Aller.....Aug. 19

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 BOWLING GREEN

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE to Cherbourg (Paris), Southampton (London), Hamburg.

F. Bismarck, Jy. 27, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, Aug. 24, 10 AM
A. Victoria, Aug. 10, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Sept. 7, 10 AM

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.

Also New York—Hamburg Direct.
Patria, July 1, 11:30 AM | Pennsylvania, Jy. 15, 9:30 AM
Patricia, July 8, 6 AM | Penn'lvania, July 22, 5 AM
Phoenicia, July 11, 8 AM | Patria, July 29, 10 AM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.

St. Louis.....July 5 | New York.....August 2
New York.....July 19 | St. Louis.....August 9
St. Paul.....July 19 | St. Paul.....August 16

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.

*Kensington.....July 5 | Friesland.....July 19
Noordland.....July 12 | Aragonia.....July 26
*These steamers carry cabin and third-class passengers at low rates.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,

THE COUNCIL REPRIMANDED

Board of Estimate Acts in Matter of Delays to City Work.

CROTON WATER BOND ISSUE

Request of the Council to Reduce the Issue of $250,000 by $70,000 Is Refused.

The Board of Estimate yesterday paid its respects to the Council by adopting unanimously a resolution rebuking the latter for delaying public improvements and causing the discharge of laborers by holding up bond issues. This is the first time the Board of Estimate has taken any action in regard to the delinquency of the Municipal Assembly.

The action of the board was caused by a resolution adopted by the Council on June 20, in which a bond issue of $250,000 for the payment of debts incidental to the new aqueduct was sent back to the Board of Estimate with a request that the amount be reduced. It was held in the Council's resolution that the bond issue was too large by $70,000, and that it should be reduced by that amount. This resolution was called to the attention of the Controller, who, in reply, presented the following resolution at yesterday's session of the Board of Estimate:

Whereas, The Board of Estimate and Apportionment adopted a resolution on Oct. 31, 1898, which, subject to concurrence by the Municipal Assembly, authorized the Controller to issue corporate stock of the City of New York to the amount of $250,000, pursuant to the provisions of Section 178 of the charter, for the purpose of replenishing the Croton water fund; and,

Whereas, The Council, by action on June 20, 1899, has returned said resolution to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment with the request that the amount thereof be reduced to the exact figure of the liabilities already existing against said fund, so far as the same have been presented to the Controller for payment,

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby declines to comply with said request, for the following reasons:

If the action requested by the Council should be taken it would indicate that it was the sense of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment that funds should be provided only to the extent of said existing liability and no provision made for the future continuance of a work of the utmost public necessity, affecting the health and comfort of every citizen of the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, which work has thus far proceeded without interruption for twenty-eight years.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment is of the same opinion now as it was eight months ago, when its action on this bond issue was first taken, viz.: That this work is imperatively demanded by the interests of the city. The board regrets that the long delay of the Council has already resulted in the discharge of laborers and employes whose services are needed by the Department of Water Supply, and hereby requests the Council to take speedy action which will enable the interrupted work in question to be renewed, as the public interests demand.

Be it furthermore resolved, That the attention of the Council be called to the following fact:

The resolution of the Council adopted June 20, 1899, alleges that the first and only information given the Council as to said proposed issue of bonds was that contained in a letter of the Controller to the Commissioner of Water Supply, transmitted to said Council by the Mayor at its meeting held June 6, 1899.

This allegation would be unimportant if true and becomes important only because wholly untrue.

It is the duty of the members of the Council quite as much as of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to acquaint themselves with the details of public business brought before them for official action. For this purpose committees exist whose duty it is to elicit such information by correspondence or otherwise, and, if necessary, by requiring the attendance of any head of department or subordinate of the City Government.

In this instance, however, a full explanation of the purpose of the proposed issue was first printed in the official minutes of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the meeting held Oct. 31, 1898, and subsequently a letter of the Commissioner of Water Supply, dated Oct. 10, 1898, containing such information was transmitted to the Council, which letter appears in the minutes of that board for the meeting held April 4, 1899, on page 50, and is again printed in said minutes for the meeting of April 25, 1899, on page 285.

There was no discussion over the resolution, but each member of the board, including President Guggenheimer of the Council voted for it.

The board also authorized the following bond issues: For land for the new Colonial Park, in the Twelfth Ward, $1,473,017; for the Dewey reception, $150,000; for repairs to the buildings of the Department of Correction, $104,800; for music in public parks, $1,500; for expenses of the Commissioner of Records in Kings County, $60,000; for a map showing public buildings and improvements, to be exhibited at the Paris Exposition, $10,000; for new schoolhouses, $261,794; for a patent dump and waste paper crematory for the Department of Street Cleaning, $100,000; for the reimbursement of Edward J. H. Tamsen, ex-Sheriff of New York County, for expenses incurred in his trial for official neglect in permitting the escape of prisoners from Ludlow Street Jail, $1,394.96.

The board also appropriated $250,000, the amount authorized by the act of the Legislature for the monument to the soldiers and sailors of the civil war which is to be erected on Mount Tom, in Riverside Park.

SINKING FUND COMMISSION.

Permission to Build Elevated Road on West Street Denied.

The Sinking Fund Commission, at its meeting yesterday, denied the application of the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company for permission to build an elevated railroad structure along West Street, from Battery Park to Fiftieth Street. This application was made during the last month of Mayor Strong's administration. The company intended to use the structure as a terminal on which freight could be transferred from point to point without lighterage.

Controller Coler, after the meeting of the board, stated that the privilege was worth from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000, and that the city could not see its way clear to make the grant without receiving ample compensation.

Another City Contractor to Act.

John Pierce, the contractor for the new Hall of Records, has grown weary of the delay of the Municipal Assembly in acting on the bond issue of $2,100,000 for the Hall of Records, and yesterday he informed Controller Coler that he had instructed his counsel to draw up the papers for a mandamus suit against the Assembly to compel it to act. David McClure, the counsel for John McQuade, payment on whose claim for work on the new aqueduct has been held up while the Council was asking the Board of Estimate to reduce the amount of the issue, called on the Controller yesterday and said that he had not yet decided when his mandamus suit would be begun.

City Offices to be Open Monday.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday sent to the Council a message vetoing the resolution adopted by that body on June 20 providing that all city offices should be closed on Monday next. The Mayor's objection to the resolution was "that in effect it makes for public officials a holiday not secured by law to the public generally."

Poisoner at Work at Flushing, L. I.

Despite the fact that six policemen in citizen's clothing have for days been watching in the vicinity where some one is operating at poisoning fowls and animals, more poisoning has taken place in Flushing. The new cases of poisoning are reported by Clarence Mitchell, who lives in the same neighborhood where the previous poisoning took place. He reports the loss of two cows, a number of chickens, and rabbits. The general belief is that the work is that of an insane woman who lives in a hut near Kissena Lake, but the police appear to think the work is that of a monomaniac. While cap notices have been posted on trees in the neighborhood warning the poisoner. The whole neighborhood is alarmed, fearing that the poisoner may next attack persons.

Suicide from a Ferryboat.

While the ferryboat which runs from Manhattan to North Beach and College Point was on its way from College Point to North Beach, en route for Manhattan, yesterday afternoon a woman leaped overboard into the water and was drowned. She was seen pacing the deck of the ferryboat just before she leaped into the water, but no one appears to have taken any particular notice of her. The boat was stopped immediately after the woman was seen to go over, but she did not come to the surface. The body has not been recovered.

MRS. DODGE AND HER JEWELS.

Col. Phelps Says the Case Is Still "in the Air"—Thinks the Famous Pearl Ring Bogus.

The contention by Treasury Agents that on Saturday when she landed from the steamship St. Paul, Mrs. Phyllis E. Dodge of 104 West Eightieth Street attempted to smuggle jewels worth about $45,000, in that she did not declare them, is now under investigation by Col. Dudley S. Phelps, Chief of the Law Division of the Custom House. Col. Phelps said yesterday that he had entered on the case only a couple of hours, that so far it was "in the air," and that various circumstances that might operate on a determination in regard to it were likely to intervene. Besides, Collector Bidwell was out of town, and might not return to duty until after July 4.

"As to a criminal prosecution of Mrs. Dodge," he added, "that question is for the future to decide. I cannot explain why she was not arrested at the St. Paul's pier. Possibly the agents did not care to take the risk of such action, and believed that in detaining her property she was as securely held as if bail bonds had been executed for her freedom.

"As to the status of the jewels which were declared dutiable at the Appraiser's office yesterday, they may and may not be regarded as seized. I have the seizure report, but the articles are not actually seized until the Collector 'adopts' the seizure. This would constitute a final seizure and pave the way to confiscation of the contraband property. Only the Secretary of the Treasury could compromise or set aside such confiscation.

"I think that an incorrect statement was made about the jewels that have been declared dutiable, or rather that a statement made at the Appraiser's office that all the articles laid aside as smuggled were real gems was made under a misapprehension. I say it unofficially, but I believe that three articles were of the class known as stage jewelry. They are the famous black and clouded pearl ring, a pearl and diamond ring, and a pearl set with two diamonds. These are, of course, not dutiable at 60 per cent. ad valorem.

"The garments that Mrs. Dodge brought over were not dutiable, and I am disposed to believe a story that she went to Europe intending to pass several months there, and was suddenly called back before she had time to equip herself with new gowns. The pearl necklace, which is valued at about $35,000; the pearl band necklace, or dog collar, worth $4,500, and a few smaller articles are classed as smuggled, and the burden of proof to the contrary is with Mrs. Dodge."

MRS. BARROW GOES TO AUBURN.

Last of the Kidnappers Taken to the Women's Prison.

Mrs. Addie Barrow, the last of the three kidnappers of Marion Clarke to leave this city, for prison, was yesterday taken from the Tombs to the women's prison at Auburn yesterday to begin her sentence of twelve years and ten months. Keeper Patterson and Matron McCarthy came down from Auburn to take charge of the prisoner. Mrs. Barrow took some little time to prepare. She ate a light breakfast, and thanked Matron O'Brien for her kindness. Mrs. Barrow, dressed wholly in black, was taken away in a closed carriage, and arrived at the Grand Central Station in time to take the Empire State Express.

MOLINEUX CASE EXTENDED.

Justice Fursman Gives District Attorney Until July 14.

Justice Fursman, who decided that the case of Roland B. Molineux should be resubmitted to the Grand Jury before July 7, and fixed the culmination of the investigation at July 14, has granted an extension of time. The District Attorney, under the extension, will have until July 14 to present his case to the investigating body.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne said yesterday: "I have a clear case against Molineux. There is much additional evidence. I have no doubt that the investigation will end in the finding of a true bill against the defendant."

MORE LIGHT ON QUEENS COUNTY

New York and Queens Gas and Electric Co. to Enlarge Plants.

The stockholders of the New York and Queens Gas and Electric Company have filed in the County Clerk's Office a consent to issue a mortgage of $1,000,000 to the Union Trust Company of New York, as trustees, to secure the payment of $1,000,000 in par value 5 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds, to be issued by the New York and Queens Gas and Electric Company.

The proceeds of the proposed issue of bonds will be used in making extensive additions to the present gas and electric light plants of the Second and Third Wards of Queens Borough, Newtown, and Flushing, and it has been alleged that the company is also to compete strongly with other existing companies for business in other sections of the borough. A large plant will be erected at a central location on the water front of Flushing Bay.

OPENING ANOTHER'S MAIL.

President of Fire Arms Company in Court on a Novel Charge.

Trouble that has existed for some time past between Capt. Godolphin F. Burslan, President of the Whitney Safety Firearms Company, and William H. Whitney, its Treasurer, culminated in the appearance of Capt. Burslan in the Centre Street Court yesterday to answer the charge of persistently opening Mr. Whitney's private mail. Mr. Whitney is the inventor and patentee of the safety appliance which bears his name.

Charles G. Cronin, who appeared to press the complaint, said there was reason to believe that during the absence of Mr. Whitney on business in Pennsylvania President Burslan had tampered with the Treasurer's private mail. Capt. Burslan denied the charge emphatically.

Mr. Cronin said that all his client wanted was that President Burslan should be warned that he must not tamper with his (Mr. Whitney's) letters.

Magistrate Crane dismissed the complaint.

OUT-OF-TOWN CHECK QUESTION.

Applications to Get on "Discretionary List"—Board of Trade Acts.

William Sherer, Manager of the Bank Clearing House, said yesterday that a score of applications had come from bankers out of town from places not on the "discretionary list" in the new rules governing check collections for the places to be admitted to the "discretionary list." Mr. Sherer said while the term of probation for the new rules expires next Monday, and it has been decided that it is inexpedient to change the plan it is not likely that the applications would be considered at a special meeting of the Clearing House Committee. They would in the usual way come before the committee at its regular July meeting.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation, at a special meeting held yesterday, reaffirmed the resolutions, adopted by the Board on Feb. 12, protesting against the action of the Clearing House in establishing charges upon the collection of out-of-town checks. The resolutions declared that such charges were unjust to mercantile interests, left no discretion in regard to profitable accounts of large depositors, and tended to cause the withdrawal of the accounts of the country banks from the city.

NEW AUTOMATIC PIANO.

It Is Played by Means of a Novel Electrical Attachment.

The guests at the Hoffman House have been entertained the last few days by an automatic piano, operated by a new electrical attachment. The device, which was brought from Cincinnati by Albert Krell, Jr., and C. L. Ament, has been built on novel lines, and an ordinary piano may be equipped with the attachment with little difficulty.

A magnet is placed under each key in the piano, wired the same as any electric battery. Each wire runs to a switchboard, and the perforated music roll acts as the transmitter. When the piano is played the keys are drawn down by the magnets, and it is said the attachment cannot get out of order, but will improve with use. It is so arranged that the attachment can be used with batteries in the piano, or connection be made with an ordinary electric light fixture.

By the use of the magnets the inventor of the device, it is claimed, has been able to secure a touch the nearest approach to the human ever attained.

It is understood a stock company will be formed to place the attachment on the market.

MAY EXTEND THE ELEVATED

Manhattan Railway Company Buys North of 177th Street.

YONKERS A POSSIBLE TERMINAL

A Slope Would Enable the Road to Descend to the Street Level and Cars Could Be Run by Trolley.

An important purchase of property north of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street on the east side has been made through the City Real Estate Company, representing the Manhattan Railway Company, and Jefferson M. Levy, which is said to foreshadow the virtual extension of the elevated road to Yonkers as soon as the third-rail system is completed. It is also said that the elevated line is to be extended to Fordham, and again that the purchase of the property means only that a terminal is to be established above One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, and that the yards now at Ninety-ninth Street and Third Avenue and at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue are to be transferred to this point, but the first plan is receiving the greatest amount of attention. The purchase of property on First Avenue for a power station and the above purchase were made at nearly the same time.

The lots in question, numbering about 120, are included in the district running north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street to the Quarry Road, partly along the easterly side of Third Avenue, crossing Monterey Avenue, to the west side of Lafontaine Avenue, including One Hundred and Eightieth and One Hundred and Eighty-first Streets, which are not yet opened. The plot also includes a portion of Monterey Avenue which is not opened, and on which the Commissioners of Street Openings are now working.

The lots have been owned by Mr. Levy for some years and the price paid for them is said to be in the neighborhood of $450,000. This is based on the estimate that the Third Avenue lots are worth from $7,000 to $8,000 each, the Lafontaine Avenue lots about $2,500 each, the Monterey Avenue lots from $1,500 to $2,000 each, and the Quarry Road lots from $3,000 to $4,000 each.

By the present traffic arrangement between the "Huckleberry Road," controlled by the Third Avenue Railroad Company, and the Manhattan Railway Company, transfers can be obtained from one road to the other, and the "Huckleberry Road" or Union Railway Company, is now building a short line to Yonkers. The property at this point has a slope which, by the use of a loop, would enable the road to run down to the level of the street at an easy grade, and under the independent system of running the cars of the elevated road by the third-rail plan, any car of the Manhattan Railway Company could be detached and run by trolley from the terminal at One Hundred and Eighty-first Street through to Yonkers. The purchase of the property above the present terminal at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street is thought to foreshadow an extension of the road of some kind, rather than the establishment of terminal facilities.

Several weeks ago a committee from the North Side Association petitioned the Railroad Commission to revoke the franchise given to the Suburban Road, now controlled by the Manhattan, to extend its system north to Bedford Park, basing their request on the statement that the road had done nothing in the way of building the extensions, and that the rights extended to it under its franchise should therefore lapse. This petition was made while the negotiations were in progress for the purchase of the property, and is said to have materially hurried them along. It is also pointed out that the deal for the property from First Avenue to the East River, and between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets, on which is to be erected a power house for the elevated system, was made through the City Real Estate Company.

The company went about its purchases cautiously, and the Manhattan people were much chagrined yesterday when the deal became known. The officials refused absolutely to discuss the matter, and Mr. Levy would confirm only the sale by him of the lots to the City Real Estate Company which is on record. It was said that the reticence of the Manhattan officials was due to the fact that other purchases were in prospect, and that values would be affected by making public their plans.

NULTY FOUND GUILTY.

Verdict of Murder in the Second Degree for Killing His Sweetheart.

The trial of Francis J. Nulty, charged with the murder of his sweetheart, Mamie Remley, was concluded yesterday, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, when a verdict of murder in the second degree was rendered. Nulty was remanded to the Tombs for sentence on Saturday.

During the trial the courtroom has been filled with members of the girl's family, the parents and friends of the defendant, and many young girls who knew both the dead girl and the prisoner.

Nulty, who is nineteen years old and the son of the Superintendent of the Washington Heights Branch Post Office, shot and killed Miss Remley on Christmas Day, at her home, 2,371 Eighth Avenue. He then shot himself in the forehead. The defense has been insanity.

The jury was out for two hours and twenty minutes.

Nulty heard the verdict without emotion. He smiled when led from the courtroom.

FUNERAL OF THOMAS P. WALSH.

It Was Held Yesterday Morning and Many Politicians Attended.

The funeral of Thomas Power Walsh, better known as "Fatty" Walsh, was held yesterday morning from the house at 48 Madison Street, in which the dead man had lived. Early in the morning the friends of Mr. Walsh and his family and politicians of high and low degree began to assemble in Madison, Oliver, and James Streets, and by 10:30 o'clock, when the body was removed to St. James's Roman Catholic Church, a block away, it was estimated that fully 5,000 persons had visited the house and viewed the body.

About the room in which the body lay were numerous floral emblems, the most pretentious of which was an immense wreath of roses and carnations, surmounted by the Tammany star in roses, with the inscription "Timothy D. Sullivan Association" worked in immortelles. Another design, and one which more adequately expressed the esteem in which Mr. Walsh was held in the neighborhood, was a floral pillar sent by the children of the section, to whom Mr. Walsh was greatly attached. Many of the children who sent this tribute were among those to whom Mr. Walsh was in the habit of distributing pennies daily.

Early in the morning Blanche Walsh, the actress and only child of the dead man, arrived at her old home in company with Melbourne McDowell, her manager. She had come all the way from Montana to attend the funeral, and, though she was deeply grieved and very tired after her long journey, she bore up well until near the close of the services in the church, when she was almost overcome.

Father J. J. Kean, rector of St. James's Church, was the celebrant of the solemn mass of requiem. He was assisted by Fathers P. J. Spellman, M. J. Gleason, and Rafter. Father Kean delivered the eulogy, in which he referred to the dead man as one who was an example of generosity to the poor and a friend to all men.

The pall bearers were Councilman Thomas F. Foley, ex-Alderman Nicholas Brown, Patrick Divver, ex-Alderman W. P. Kirk, Fire Captain Daniel Callahan, Dennis Shea, Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, Alderman Jeremiah Cronin, Henry Campbell, and Michael Organ.

The burial was at Calvary Cemetery.

Greenwich Village Landmark Gone.

The heavy blow of Wednesday night did no damage to the telegraph companies and the telephone company in the vicinity of this city. The storm blew down an old landmark in Greenwich Village. This was a great tree that stood on the north side of Christopher Street, just opposite the end of Gay Street. The wind broke it off at the sidewalk, and it fell straight across the highway, blocking the Christopher Street horse-car line, so that no cars could pass through. It also blocked Gay Street. It was chopped away in the morning and the street cleared for traffic. Another big tree, a mate of the fallen one, remains.

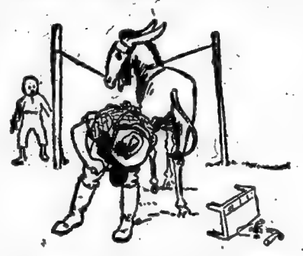

There's a little lot of men's blue cheviot sack suits that didn't move fast enough; so we cut off some of the weight of price, and let 'em slide at $16.

All sizes.

Some of our good advisers say we're foolish to offer Boys' long-trouser suits at $8—the public will take them for trash.

Our public know that we do not deal in trash.

These $8 suits were $14 to $20 last Spring; they're for large boys of 15 and 16, whose chests measure 32, 33 and 34.

Vacation suits.

We close to-morrow at 12.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
842 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

A PARTNERSHIP TURNED INTO A CORPORATION.—Oswald N. Burke made a contract in November, 1896, with a copartnership doing business under the name of the Lincoln-Valentine Company, which was subsequently incorporated under that name, to enter its employ, at a guaranteed salary, for one year. The partners were A. Lincoln Clark, Robert Valentine Matthews, and Robert Van Iderstine, and the business carried on was a mercantile reporting and collection agency. The incorporation took place on the 27th of February following. Burke's services consisted in outlining and perfecting a system for conducting the agency, preparing and editing the printed matter required in the organization and prosecution of the business, and the furtherance of the general scheme of books and files. Prior to the incorporation Van Iderstine withdrew, and Burke was made a nominal stockholder, in order that he might be used as an incorporator. Burke remained until October, 1897, when he was discharged, it being claimed that the contract was not binding on the company. One month after the incorporation Burke's salary was reduced to $25 a week. A judgment in his favor in the Eleventh District Court, in his suit against the corporation for damages for breach of the contract, has been affirmed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. Justice Leventritt, giving the opinion, says the record shows the identity of the partnership and corporation, and that Clark was each and both. Justice Leventritt cites these words from an opinion by Presiding Justice Van Brunt of the Appellate Division in a similar case: "If a contrary rule were adopted, these corporations would be mere traps for the purpose of deceiving the unwary, and be the means of using the charters conferred by the State as instruments of fraud." Justice MacLean dissented, holding that the evidence was insufficient to sustain the judgment, and that the complaint, verification, and testimony of the plaintiff should be submitted to the Grand Jury of the county.

***

A VOID BEQUEST.—Catherine Sturgis, who died in 1877 in this city, where she resided, after bequeathing a fund to a designated person for life, gave it, after the death of the beneficiary, to the Selectmen or other municipal authorities of the East Parish of the town of Barnstable, Mass., in trust, to apply the income, in their discretion, for the relief of respectable, native-born persons in reduced circumstances in the parish who were not wholly dependent upon the town or parish for their support. In proceedings brought before ex-Surrogate Arnold to test the validity of this provision, it appeared that there are no such officers as the Selectmen of the parish, and none known as or having the functions of municipal authorities. The parish named forms, with a number of other villages, the town of Barnstable. The town has Selectmen, who are the Assessors and Overseers of the Poor. Surrogate Varnum, to whom the matter was submitted for decision, holds that, as neither the town of Barnstable nor its Selectmen would have been capable, under the laws of Massachusetts, of taking the gift, it had been given expressly to them, and, as the laws of New York require, in addition to the circumcumstance that the objects or purposes of the bequest are of such a character that it could or might be effectuated in the place where it was intended by the testator to be administered, and there was no such body in the present instance, the bequest was void. The property attempted to be disposed of by this provision of the will therefore passes, the Court holds, to those to whom the testatrix has given her residuary estate.

***

REFERENCES IN CORPORATE ASSIGNMENT.—The William's Ink Works two years ago made an assignment to Charles E. Halsted for the benefit of its creditors, directing that, after paying the expenses of the assignment and the wages due to employes, Charles M. Creswell should be paid a debt of $721, due to him, and Jennie E. Badger to be paid a debt of $206; the residue to go toward payment of the assignors' other debts, pro rata. The referee reported last March that the whole of the net assets, amounting to $598.18, should be turned over to the preferred creditors. The Special Term, having affirmed that direction, the unpreferred creditors appealed, claiming that the preference was only valid to the extent of one-third of the net assets. The corporation, though organized under the laws of Virginia, had its principal office in this city, where it transacted its business, and where all its property was situated. The First Appellate Division, modifying the order below, held, by Justice Rumsey, that the ink company, being a foreign corporation, Section 48 of the stock corporation law, forbidding preferences, did not apply to it, but the assigned property, being situated here, and the assignment being made and recorded here, to be valid, it must comply with the regulations laid down in our general Assignment act, including the requirement that "any preference shall not be valid except to the amount of one-third in value of the assigned estate, after deducting such wages or salaries, and the costs and expenses of executing such trust." The Court held that the order should therefore have provided that one-third of the assets be paid to the preferred creditors, and the remainder be divided among the unpreferred creditors.

The New York Times Illustrated Magazine of next Sunday, July 2d, will contain a full page portrait of Commodore Alfred Van Santvoord, a pioneer of the Hudson River Steamboat service; scenes of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, July 4th, 1776, in the old Independence Hall, Philadelphia, with portraits of Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin; two pages of capital views of Coney Island; a number of illustrations of the famous Heine Fountain soon to be unveiled in the Borough of the Bronx; portrait of the sculptor Prof. Ernst Herter; page of snap-shots taken at the recent regatta of the New York Yacht Club, including photographs of the yachts Amorita, Elsiemarie, Ariel, Albicore, Vigilant, Steam Yacht Clermont, Drexel Steam Yacht Sultana, and the judges' boat, J. Pierpont Morgan's Corsair; views of some of the most famous mansions in the Colonial days; several series of snap-shots illustrating the street scavengers New York has to endure; view of the house of the Onwentsia Golf Club; a portrait of the club's President, Hobart C. Chatfield Taylor; a short story entitled "The Last Fight"; portraits of Jane Hading and Madame Rejane, and many other attractive features.

Of the latest patterns and the most attractive shades.

Negligee Shirts,
$1.00, $1.50, & $2.00.

Generously made—in stripes & plaids of delicate pinks and blues—and in solid colors.

Foulard Silk Neckwear, 25c. & 50c.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.,
Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY.
4 P. M. 7 P. M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND
8 P. M. PAIN'S SPECTACLE AND FIREWORKS.
9 P. M. Frank Daniels AND COMPLETE OPERA COMPANY,
IN THE IDOL'S EYE.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 4.
NEXT WEEK,
FRANK DANIELS,
THE WIZARD OF THE NILE.
SPECIAL MATINEE JULY 4.

ONE ADMISSION PRICE to all 3 Grandeurs!
THE NEW YORK! The Great Golden Spectacle! Mat. T'morrw.
THE MAN in the MOON!
The Grand Ballets! 500 People! Including Sam Bernard.
Promenade de Luxe, 7:30 to Midngt!
The Aerial Magnolia Grove!
B'way, 44 & 45 St. The New Roof Wonder! 8:15 to 1 A. M.
Crystal roof protection in event of rain! Cooled by IMMENSE VAUDEVILLE! 150 artists! Iced Air! Including Cissie Loftus & Ezra Kendall.

KOSTER & BIAL'S
AERIAL PALM Superb Array of Vaudeville Celebrities. 60 Artists.
GARDEN 50c.
RAIN OR SHINE. Johnson & Dean's Elite Colored Carnival.

Famous Cape May Iron Steamer
Republic FOR LONG BRANCH.
THEATRICALS. 8 SHOWS DAILY.
Leaves Pier 10 E. R. 8:30 A.M., 1 and 5:30 P.M. Lunch, Meals, etc. Fare, 75c. round trip.
W. F. Russell, Mgr., 1,181 B'way. Phone 2,463-18.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th St. Matinée Tuesday and Saturday.
THE SEASON'S GREATEST COMEDY HIT.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

LION ROOF GARDEN PALACE.
110TH STREET AND WESTERN BOULEVARD.
HIGH CLASS CONCERTS.

CASINO! Lederer's Roof Festivals!
TO-NIGHT! ADMISSION 50c. (In theatre if rain!)
July 10—In theatre, 3-act vaudeville, "Wild Oats!"

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA | VENETIAN TERRACE ROOF GARDEN.
Greatest Place & Greatest Show in New York.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. COOLER THAN ROOF GARDENS.
ROSE MELVILLE.
CHARLES DICKSON & KATHRYN OSTERMAN

INTERCOLLEGIATE BASEBALL GAME, YALE vs. Harvard, Polo Grounds, to-morrow, at 3 o'clock. Reserved seats for sale at all hotel and theatre ticket offices.

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB
SHEEPSHEAD BAY.
TO-MORROW!
Saturday, July 1st, (Good Day and Good Track.)
"THE TWO BEST 3-YEAR-OLD FILLIES THIS COUNTRY HAS SEEN IN YEARS."
ADMIRATION
AND
MAY HEMPSTEAD
WILL MEET
IN A SWEEPSTAKES AT ONE MILE.
FOR $15,000
See Saturday's papers for all routes direct to track

MRS. RAMSEY TRIES SUICIDE.

Makes Effort to Stab Herself After the Coroner's Inquest.

Mrs. Harvey J. Ramsey, who because her husband snored cut his throat with a razor, in the Garden Hotel, was yesterday found guilty of the crime by a Coroner's jury and declared to be temporarily insane. After the inquest was finished Mrs. Ramsey tried to commit suicide by stabbing herself with a hatpin. She was caught in time, however, by Policeman O'Rourke of the Coroner's office.

When the verdict, which was reached after several physicians had testified to Mrs. Ramsey's condition, was announced the prisoner seemingly paid no attention to it. Coroner Bausch then remanded her to the Tombs, where she will remain, pending an application for her discharge on the plea of insanity.

Mrs. Ramsey was taken into Coroner Fitzpatrick's office prior to being led to the Tombs. Without the slightest warning she grabbed a large pin holding her straw hat and tried to thrust it into her neck. O'Rourke caught her hand and took the pin from her. Mrs. Ramsey was placed in a cell on the ground floor of the women's division in the Tombs, and will be carefully watched.

BROOKLYN MILK QUESTIONED.

President Murphy of the Health Board to Investigate.

President Michael C. Murphy of the Board of Health, in the belief that the milk supply of the Borough of Brooklyn is not what it should be, caused the following letter to be made public yesterday:

June 29, 1899.

To the Sanitary Superintendent, Department of Health.

Dear Sir:

Recent returns show that the large number of deaths of children under the age of five years in the Borough of Brooklyn, (sixty-eight in Brooklyn, as compared with thirty-three in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx,) is caused by other than climatic reasons. A careful examination of the records of these boroughs shows that unless there were other than climatic reasons no such excessive death rate should exist.

I am led to think that from information given me that the milk sold in the Borough of Brooklyn is not what it should be. I therefore request you to detail every available man to investigate the milk supply of that borough. If there are not Inspectors enough in the borough assigned to that duty, you will report to me, when I will make a sufficient detail to give you all the assistance necessary.

This is the most important duty your Inspectors can be called upon to perform, because upon the purity of milk depend the lives of not only infants, but old and feeble people, and I therefore request that the utmost attention be given to the character of the inspection and the purity of the milk, and that it be done without delay. Respectively yours,

M. C. Murphy,
President.

Magistrate Kudlich Scores Women.

Magistrate Herman P. Kudlich, in the Morrisania Court, made some remarks yesterday which caused the majority of the women in the courtroom to blush and a few to leave. Miss Mamie Blood, a young woman of 12 Brown Place, appeared against John Fullerton, twenty-eight years old, whom she accused of insulting her. While one of the witnesses was testifying yesterday Magistrate Kudlich said in a loud tone:

"See how quiet everything is now. See how the women lean forward. Whenever there is anything filthy and pestilent in a courtroom the women are all ears. How shameful! It disgusts me! If it were a burglary or a robbery you could not hear yourself think above the clatter of their tongues."

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macys
R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Notice: Store will close Saturday at 12 o'clock. Shop during the forenoon.

Fifteen Thousand Women's Shirt Waists At Half and Less than Half Price

We tell you the details concisely and persuasively. If your supply of Waists is meagre you'll never have a better chance to increase it. Wish we could make the "brand" public. Can't do it with honor. Trade agreements are sacred—we never violate them. The garments are the products of a manufacturer who has won a great and deserved reputation. They are pre-eminent for quality of materials, for perfection of styles and for beauty and carefulness of workmanship. There are nearly thirteen hundred dozen in the lot we secured. They represent the entire unsold balance left in the stock rooms of the maker. We bought them at half and less than half their real value. They are offered to you on the same basis. The magnitude and timeliness of the bargains will be appreciated by thousands.

80c. Waists at 39c.

They are made of striped percale—firm, strong quality and pretty colorings.

$1.00 and $1.25 Waists at 59c.

They are made of white pique and striped madras and duck—faultless at every point.

$1.25 and $1.50 Waists at 79c.

They are made of white pique; plain, striped and figured dimity; striped and corded madras; striped duck and satin-striped lawn.

$1.75 and $2.50 Waists at 98c.

They are made of plain chambries; corded madras; striped lawns; white marseilles; fancy-striped pique and embroidered polka-dotted pique. There is an abundance of White Waists in the collection—also the new colors that have found favor with smart, bright women. All the dainty summery tints and combinations that are natty and attractive.

Remember the Locations

The 39c. Waists will be for sale on second floor of main building only—6th ave. side. The 59c., 79c., 98c. ones will be displayed on many tables throughout the first and second floors.

Clothing.—IN ANNEX.

Clothing for men and boys. We hope these lines will fall beneath the eyes of many people who need Clothing. May they read every word. If a personal visit to the store doesn't follow, the advertising will have failed in its mission. However, we know the appended paragraphs will exert the influence we expect of them.

Men's Sack Suits, made of genuine "Peacedale" serge, single and double breasted vests, skeleton-back coats, forepart lined with guaranteed satin, broad French facing, honestly tailored and handsomely finished, . . $7.98

Men's Sack Suits, made of extra fine blue serge, half lined with good silk or mohair serge, all the tone and excellence of custom work, ... $14.99

Men's Cutaway Coats and Vests, made of soft-finished Clay weave diagonal, lined with splendid mohair serge, ... $7.88

Men's Serge Coats, warranted all wool and the color is fast, very light, made without lining, . $2.69

Youth's Double-breasted Suits, made of guaranteed blue serge, good Italian cloth lining, broad silk facings, sizes 14 to 19 years, worth $8.50; our price $6.24

Boys' Vestee Suits, made of indigo blue serge, vest and extra collar of white duck, bound with fancy braid, vest embroidered with silk, lanyard and black silk Windsor tie; sizes 4 to 8 years, at $7.49

Boys' Sailor Blouse Suits, made of exquisite quality cream white mohair serge, collar trimmed with twelve rows silk soutache braid, sleeves and shield embroidered with nautical designs in silk, sailor knotted lanyard with ivory whistle attached, white silk Windsor tie; ages 3 to 9 years, at . $5.94

Boys' two-piece Suits, made of fine serge, broad silk facing, very serviceable and dressy; worth $5.00, our price $3.74

Boys' two-piece Suits, made of fine Cassimeres, nobby checks; ages 7 to 16 years; worth $4.50, our price $2.98

Boys' Sailor Blouse Suits, made of silk-finished linen crash in red, blue, brown, tan and gray, white pique or duck sailor collar, trimmed with inserting, contrasting colors of same material or soutache braid, lanyard and whistle; sizes 3 to 9 years; worth $3.50, our price $1.88

Boys' Washable Suits, made of Crashes and Galatea stripes, sailor styles, tastefully trimmed; worth $1.25, our price 73c

Straw Hats—ANNEX.

Our prices started surprisingly low. The Hats are thoroughly good and stylish. The variety is still large. We won't wait until after the Fourth of July to reduce them. Here's the proof.

Men's fine split braid Straw Hats, reduced from $1.88 to . . $1.49

Men's rough-and-ready Straw Hats, reduced from $2.24 to . $1.88

Men's soft roll Milan Straw Hats, reduced from $2.49 to . $1.88

Men's rough-and-ready Jumbo braid Straw Hats, reduced from $2.49 to $1.99

Men's fine sennet braid Straw Hats, reduced from $2.99 to . $2.24

Children's Straw Hats, reduced from 99c. to 74c

Children's Straw Hats, reduced from $1.24 to 99c

NO AUTOMOBILES IN THE PARK.

Board Decrees that the Vehicles Cannot Enter Central Park.

President Clausen said yesterday that he had received an application from a man who desired to run an automobile in Central Park. It was said by the President that the request had been refused, as it was not thought proper to use the Park for such a vehicle, which might frighten horses and otherwise be a disfigurement or annoyance.

Mr. Clausen would not divulge the name of the man who had made the application, but he is said to be a member of the Automobile Club, recently formed.

REFORMATORY FOR NEGROES.

Collis P. Huntington to Establish One in Hanover County, Va.

Collis P. Huntington, who has always been interested in negro education in the South, has purchased 1,350 acres of land on which he will establish a reformatory for colored children. With the exception of a similar institution at Birmingham, Ala., there is no other such reformatory in the South, and young criminals have been habitually kept with the adults, thus being precluded from chance of improvement.

The site of the new establishment will be in Hanover County, Va., on the Pamunkey River. Adjoining the land is a plot of 400 acres owned by the Reformatory Association, whose President, J. H. Smith, was instrumental in drawing Mr. Huntington's interest into the plan. Dr. H. B. Frissell, Principal of the Hampton Institute, is also a leading promoter in the undert

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Fair, light southwesterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,437. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1899.—14 Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:

FOURTEEN PAGES

WITH

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 80¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅝c; cash cotton, 6 1-16c.

FOREIGN.—Capt. Dreyfus arrived at Rennes last night, having been landed, it is believed, at L'Orient. King Humbert of Italy promulgated a decree yesterday adjourning Parliament because of the tumultuous scenes there yesterday. Advices from the Transvaal say German and American residents have appealed to their Consuls for marines to be in readiness to protect their interests in case of hostilities. The United States cruiser Chicago arrived yesterday in Delagoa Bay and Admiral Howison will go to Pretoria to confer with the American Consul. The riots in Brussels have ceased, the Premier having declared in the Chamber that he was anxious for conciliation. It was officially announced yesterday that the Duke of Connaught and his son, Prince Arthur, have renounced their claims to the succession of the Dukedom of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. The Duke of Albany, now fifteen years old, son of the late Prince Leopold, is therefore the heir, and will go at once to Germany to finish his education, preparatory to entering the German Army. The First Committee of the Peace Conference discussed yesterday the reports of the War and Marine Sub-Committees on the Russian proposals to stop the increase in armaments and military budgets. The sub-committee's recommendation that the proposals be referred for ultimate decision to the various Governments was adopted. Baron von Bildt of the delegation of Sweden and Norway made an eloquent speech, in which he declared that the success of the Czar's plans was only a question of time. The Shamrock was not injured by going on the mud on Wednesday night. She will not be docked at Southampton, but immediately after the trial races will go to Belfast for inspection by the Royal Ulster Yacht Club. She will be convoyed to this country by the steam yacht Erin.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Residents of Stockton, N. J., have ordered an ex-Sunday school official to leave town or apologize to a young woman because of a parody on Mary's Little Lamb that he is accused of circulating.

The Directors of the New York Central and the Boston and Albany Railroads passed yesterday the lease of the latter road to the former on the terms announced in THE TIMES last Monday.

On a specially constructed track and paced by a train on the Long Island Railroad, Charles M. Murphy of Brooklyn yesterday went a mile on a bicycle in 57 4-5 seconds. When he finished the race he was in a demented condition, and remained in that state for several minutes.

Two men were knocked down and badly injured yesterday by engines on their way to a fire in Martin Engel's house. Mrs. Engel was overcome by smoke, but was able to leave in the evening for the Adirondacks with "Silver Dollar" Smith and his family.

Page 2.

Columbia and Defender arrived at New Rochelle yesterday. The new yacht tried her sails after having been towed down the Sound.

Heavy rains, which still continue, have caused the rivers and creeks of Texas to overflow, thereby flooding bottom lands and causing damage to cotton and sugar crops to the extent of over two million dollars. Houses and property are swept away, and mails from all Eastern and Northern points have been delayed owing to the fact that railway tracks are washed out. A cyclone passed through Milam County, but no loss of life is reported from any point.

Page 3.

While going from Pana, Ill., to Brush's Mines yesterday, a party of negro laborers was fired upon by a band of strikers, and one was killed and many were injured.

The receivership of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad terminated last midnight, and the road was turned over to the stockholders without formal ceremony.

The Tammany Hall Executive Committee yesterday practically sanctioned the revolt against John C. Sheehan by recommending for appointment as election officers men selected by Councilman Goodwin.

Page 4.

At a sale of thoroughbred yearlings at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, Edward Corrigan paid $1,700 for a colt by Fonso—imp. Duchess Carolin.

Judge Thomas, in the United States District Court, yesterday, granted two injunctions restraining the Federal Steel Company from paying on July 20 dividends on its stock.

Page 5.

One hundred and eighty-four recruits were sworn in as lawyers yesterday in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

A meeting of the various committees in charge of the arrangements for the reception to Admiral Dewey was held yesterday. It has been decided that land and naval parades shall be features of the celebration.

La Lucha of Havana publishes a dispatch from Washington saying that Gen. Brooke is to be sent to the Philippines with an increased army and that he will be succeeded by a Civil Governor, who will probably be Robert P. Porter.

The committee of the Board of Education to whom was referred the consideration of the question as to the necessity of an examination under the control of the State Superintendent for teachers who wish to teach in this city has made its report. Three classes are held exempt from examination.

Page 7.

Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, the novelist, died at her home, in Washington, last evening.

Articles of incorporation have been filed for the Roman Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn, comprising the Counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, and Nassau.

George W. Benson, chief musician at Governors Island military post, who died Thursday, left $4,000 in cash, and the authorities know of no heirs.

A varied programme was enjoyed by a large audience at the Saengerfest in Cincinnati yesterday, and it was decided to have the next meeting at Buffalo.

The appointment of Edward F. Croker as Fire Chief without a competitive examination will be opposed by the Civil Service Commission and the Civil Service Reform Association.

Page 11.

J. P. Paret won the metropolitan championship lawn tennis tournament.

The Brooklyn baseball team lost a game in Pittsburg yesterday by a score of 11 to 10.

The American Isthmus Ship Canal Company has filed new articles of incorporation in New Jersey. The American Writing Paper Company, capitalized at $25,000,000, has also filed articles of incorporation.

Page 14.

Joseph Harris, a prisoner in a cell in the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, escaped yesterday.

The Council Committee on Affairs of Boroughs has decided to report out the resolution providing for a bond issue of $2,000,000 for repaving purposes.

The fourth hearing in the investigation of the affairs of the Gerry society was held yesterday. Chief of Police Devery and ex-Superintendent Byrnes spoke in praise of the work of the society.

The Hamburg-American liner Patricia, which arrived in Hoboken yesterday, had on board a number of members of the animal and reptile kingdoms from India and Ceylon. One of the animals, an aoudad, was for the new zoological gardens in Bronx Park.

Stories of consummation or pending ratification by a plan of merger of Metropolitan Street Railway, Manhattan Railway, Third Avenue Railroad, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit interests, with a capitalization of $147,000,000, were not confirmed yesterday by officers of these traction companies.

Papers in the suit brought by W. H. Rieger against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to enjoin the company from using its subways for other purposes than carrying electricity for its cars were served on the defendant yesterday. Counsel for the plaintiff denied the suit was prompted by the defendant or any other corporation.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 4.
Markets.—Page 11.
Society.—Page 7.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS MEET

President Dowe of the National League Says 35,000 Travelers Have Been Thrown Out of Work by Trusts.

ALBANY, June 30.—The annual convention of the National League of Commercial Travelers of the United States opened here this afternoon.

President P. E. Dowe, in his annual address, dwelt on the effect of trusts upon commercial travelers and what the commercial traveler should do under the circumstances. He declared that he had obtained from the best possible and most reliable sources the information that 35,000 commercial travelers had been thrown out of work through trusts, and that 25,000 more had had their salaries reduced. One in every ten was affected. In conclusion President Dowe said:

"I would not advise positive or overaggressive action against trusts. As against trusts, we are novices. We would simply get whipped in a haphazard fight. It would be to our interest to see whether any one of the great political organizations deserves our approval. I have thought a monster non-partisan organization might be formed to fight trusts regardless of politics. We are, undoubtedly, confronted with a demoralized and un-American situation."

The Committee on Resolutions then reported the following resolutions, which were adopted after a long debate:

Resolved, That we commend most heartily the work of the President of the Commercial Travelers' National League in all of his labors in behalf of the commercial travelers, and especially in relation to his demonstration of what trusts really are, their speculative reason for their organization, and the consideration of the effects of trusts.

Resolved, That we thank him for the courageous stand taken confronting this vital issue.

Resolved, That we, the Commercial Travelers' National League, in convention assembled, deplore the organization of trusts, the centralization of capital, and the curtailment of individual possibilities as a species of speculative conspiracy and a menace, especially to the employment of commercial travelers.

Resolved, That we condemn as un-American the combination or syndicating of incorporated or private business concerns for the purpose of controlling products, and in restraint of trade and competition.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, P. E. Dowe, Bedford Park, N. Y.; First Vice President, H. V. H. Snyder, Paterson; Second Vice President, N. R. Bond, Albany; Third Vice President, George C. Kirk, Stamford, Conn.; Secretary, Alfred F. O'Connor, New York City; Treasurer, W. E. Adams, Philadelphia.

President Dowe was directed to confer with Attorney General Davies on the enforcement of Senator Donnelly's anti-trust law, which was passed by the last Legislature.

IS SUED BY STOCKHOLDERS.

New York National Building and Loan Association Must Answer to Complaint Asking for a Receiver.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 30.—Stone & Potter, representing John G. Fouse and fourteen other complainants, filed a bill in equity in the United States Circuit Court asking for the appointment of a receiver for the New York National Building and Loan Association. It is alleged that the concern, which has an authorized capital of $75,000,000, and has been conducting a presumably prosperous business in ten or a dozen States for the past six years, is insolvent and the officers are charged with "gross carelessness" in the management of its business.

The names of the plaintiffs and the amounts of their holdings in the association are as follows: John G. Fouse, amount not stated; Elizabeth Jones, 5 shares; G. G. Turfley, 25 shares; John H. Taylor, 10 shares; Annie M. Hoffman, 10 shares; Mary Heasley, 5 shares; Ada Heasley, 5 shares; Alexander Ross, 10 shares; Daniel Shelley, 5 shares; J. B. Crooks, 15 shares; Levi D. Acker, 6 shares; Mary G. Acker, 14 shares; Blanche Harlett, 1 share; William R. Seidle, 10 shares, and J. S. Brown, 10 shares. The total par value of the stock held by the plaintiffs is in excess of $2,000.

The bill of complaint sets forth that the association was organized in 1890, with its principal offices in New York City. The complainants say that a statement of the financial condition of the association, according to the books on Dec. 31, 1898, shows that "out of a total amount of $852,846.49, due to shareholders, there was a shortage of assets, as admitted by the statement, of $54,231.13, and that thereafter, upon an appraisement of the real estate which had been purchased by the association or received through means of foreclosure sales, there was a further shortage of nearly $70,000."

The association holds mortgages on Allegheny County real estate to the face value of $57,550.

The officers of the New York National Building and Loan Association, as given by the co-partnership directory, are as follows: President—James N. Walter; Secretary—William H. Appleton; Directors—James N. Walter, Nelson A. Miller, William H. Appleton, James L. Bell, and Ralph M. Neill.

MICHIGAN'S SUGAR BOUNTY LAW.

Claimant Fails to Get a Warrant and Will Ask for Mandamus Writ.

LANSING, Mich., June 30.—The first step was taken to-day toward the commencement of proceedings to test the constitutionality of the act of 1897, providing for the payment for a period of seven years of a bounty of one cent a pound for sugar manufactured in Michigan from beets grown in the State. Although the Legislature at its recent session killed the bill making an appropriation for the payment of this bounty, the original bounty law was permitted to stand.

The Michigan Sugar Company of Bay City to-day procured from the Land Commissioner a certificate showing that it has earned $24,692 of bounty this year. This was presented to the Auditor General for his warrant, but the matter was referred to Attorney General Oren, who will advise against the issuing of a warrant on the ground that there is no fund from which the bounty can be paid, and, furthermore, that the bounty law is unconstitutional. The sugar company proposes to ask for a mandamus to compel the Auditor to issue the warrant, and the Supreme Court will be called upon to pass upon the law.

MRS. MORTON GETS ELLERSLIE.

The ex-Governor Conveys His Country Estate to His Wife.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 30.—Ex-Governor Levi P. Morton has transferred to his wife, Anna Livingston Morton, his magnificent country estate known as Ellerslie, situated on the east bank of the Hudson near Rhinecliffe.

A deed showing the transfer of the property was filed in the County Clerk's office here to-day. It bears two $50 revenue stamps, indicating that the estate is valued at $100,000.

The property, which was formerly known as the Kelly estate, has been owned and occupied by Mr. Morton and his family for about ten years.

"Tell Him to His Teeth" that Bensolyptus Tooth Powder is the best antiseptic dentifrice you have ever found. At all druggists.—Adv.

DREYFUS LANDS; NOW AT RENNES

Believed that He Left the Cruiser Stax at Quiberon

RUMORED THAT HE IS ILL

The Government So Advised in a Dispatch From the Azores.

Reached Rennes at 5 o'Clock This Morning in the Midst of a Pouring Rain.

RENNES, July 1—5 A. M.—Capt. Dreyfus has arrived here.

Capt. Dreyfus landed at Quiberon and was conveyed by train to Bruz, twelve kilometres from Rennes. There he entered a landau, accompanied by the Chief of the Detectives of the Prefect Department, and was driven to Rennes, where twenty-five gendarmes waited his entrance into the town.

Ten of the gendarmes entered a wagon and followed the carriage. The rest followed on foot. The party arrived at the prison without incident. A large crowd assembled and witnessed the arrival in silence and without manifestation.

PARIS, July 1.—It is understood here that Capt. Dreyfus landed last evening from the cruiser Sfax, Capt. Coffiniéros de Nordeck, at L'Orient, and immediately proceeded for Rennes.

It is also stated that the Government had advices from the Azores when the Sfax passed Fayal that the health of Dreyfus was precarious.

The Paris public is rather listless about his arrival, and there was no excitement when he reached Rennes, although the railway station was full of reporters awaiting the coming of the famous prisoner. Rain was falling in torrents when Dreyfus arrived.

BREST, July 1.—The latest report is that the authorities had arranged a secret landing at the little village of Moulin Blanc, about four miles from Brest, but the vigilance of the newspaper men led to a change in the arrangements, and Dreyfus was disembarked at Quiberon, in Brittany, near L'Orient, where the telegraph office closes at 9 P. M., thus rendering it impossible to telegraph to Rennes the fact of his arrival.

Excitement was at fever heat this evening when it was reported that the cruiser Sfax had already entered the harbor, and was lying off the arsenal. Scores of newspaper men immediately put off in boats to investigate, but they failed to find the warship.

AMERICAN MARINES WANTED.

Consul in the Transvaal Appealed to for Protection—The Cruiser Chicago in Delagoa Bay.

LONDON, July 1.—The Capetown correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The Germans and Americans in the Transvaal have appealed to their Consuls for marines to protect their property in the event of hostilities."

LOURENCO MARQUES, Delagoa Bay, June 30.—The United States cruiser Chicago, Rear Admiral Howison's flagship, has arrived here. Her commander will proceed to Pretoria.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Chicago, which arrived at Delagoa Bay yesterday, is several days ahead of her schedule time. According to the itinerary arranged before the ship sailed from New York, she was to arrive at Delagoa Bay July 5. The visit of Admiral Howison to Pretoria is said to have no political significance, although it is not usual for an Admiral to leave his ship to proceed overland into another country. Undoubtedly the Admiral will consult with the American Consul General at Pretoria respecting the outlook in the Transvaal and will be guided largely by his advice as to how long the Chicago will be detained at Delagoa Bay, which is the nearest port to the Transvaa..

Proposed Compromise in Transvaal.

LONDON, June 30.—The Digger News, the Boer organ in London, prints a dispatch from Johannesburg to-day announcing, on reliable authority, that the Volksraad will be asked Monday to confirm an arrangement made by the Executive Council, acceptable to the British High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, and the British Government. It is believed the arrangement grants a seven-year retrospective franchise to Uitlanders resident in the Transvaal before 1890, who will be immediately admitted to burghership, with other modifications in the naturalization laws.

ELOPERS STRANDED IN MONTANA

Police Captain Siebert's Son Wants Money for Himself and Wife.

Police Captain Siebert of this city yesterday visited Hoboken to confer with Dr. Theodore Schindler in relation to the elopement of his son, William, and the doctor's daughter, Adelheid, who are now at Billings Station, Mon., where they were married a week ago. Capt. Siebert said he had received a letter from his son asking for $1,000. Young Siebert said that he and Miss Schindler left Hoboken in company with John Noordam, the Montana rancher, who visited that city in search of a wife. Siebert informed his father that Noordam had deserted them on the train, and they had not seen him since. They are now stranded at Billings Station.

As a result of the conference it was decided to send the elopers money enough to pay their hotel bills and bring them home, but not to honor the draft for $1,000 that each had made.

Fire; "Unexcelled Fireworks!" Buy before the rush at Depot, 9 Park Place.—Adv.

LIVELY TIME ON EAST SIDE.

Two Knocked Down by Engines on Way to a Fire in Engel's House—Smith Goes to the Mountains.

The east side has come to the conclusion that Martin Engel, the leader in the Eighth Assembly District, is pursued by a "hoodoo." There was a fire in the store under the apartments he occupied with his wife at 78 Essex Street yesterday, and while the engines were on their way there they knocked down and severely injured two men, who are now in the hospital. Mrs. Engel was also overcome by smoke and had to be carried to the house of "Silver Dollar" Smith, where she was revived with difficulty. This is the third appearance of the "hoodoo," and Engel's friends hope that it has played itself out.

When the Martin Engel Association went on its outing last Fall there was a fire on the steamboat that carried the party, and in the course of the parade through the east side "Tom" Boswell, the leader of the band, was knocked down by the carriage in which Engel rode and had his leg crushed so that he had to stay three months in the hospital.

The house in which Engel lives is occupied on the ground floor by Tchanowsky & Lazarus, dealers in tailors' trimmings and peddlers' supplies. An old couple, whose names are not known, occupy the basement as a dwelling place, and Engel and his wife have the three floors above the store.

The woman who lives in the basement overturned an oil stove yesterday afternoon, and there was a blaze that quickly communicated to the store above. An alarm was turned in, and Truck 13, from Delancey and Attorney Streets, and Engine 15, from Henry and Gouverneur Streets, responded.

While the truck driven by Henry Dailey was going through Delancey Street it ran over Franklin Morris, a deaf-mute, living at 88 Norfolk Street, crushing one of his legs and dislocating the other ankle. Engine No. 15 also met with a mishap. As it passed in front of 400 Grand Street it collided with a pushcart trundled by Jacob Roth, fifty-one years old, of 163 Lewis Street. Roth was thrown down and rolled along the street for quite a distance. When he was picked up he was found to be badly bruised and cut about the body. Both men were sent to the Gouverneur Hospital, where last night it was said that they were doing well.

Meanwhile at 78 Essex Street smoke was pouring in great volumes into the Engel apartments. It became known in some way that Mrs. Engel was in the place, and, as she made no sign, Policeman Keenan of the Eldridge Street Station broke down the front door and rushed up stairs.

Groping his way about, he finally found Mrs. Engel lying, unconscious, in the back room before a trunk that she was packing in anticipation of her trip with her husband yesterday to the Adirondacks with the family of "Silver Dollar" Smith.

Keenan picked up the unconscious woman and managed to get her as far as the door when he, too, dropped down from the effects of the smoke. Policeman Schilp and some citizens carried both into the street, and Keenan was revived at a neighboring drug store, while Mrs. Engel was carried to Smith's house, where she was brought around. Engel was not at home at the time, and when he had learned of the accident his wife was already out of danger. Then they went back home and got their belongings in readiness to accompany "Silver Dollar" and his family to the mountains.

Smith has been a sick man for some time. Less than a year ago he weighed 260 pounds, and he has lost 100 pounds since he was stricken with diabetes. There has been a lot of preparation going on to give the former leader a send-off and so when the party arrived at the Grand Central Station shortly before 6 o'clock last night, there were nearly three hundred of his admirers from "de Ate." They had previously invaded Smith's stateroom on the train, and it was piled high with flowers.

Driver Dailey of the truck that ran over Morris explains the accident by saying that there is a hill on Attorney Street, between Broome and Grand, and that it is necessary to let the three horses out at this point so that they can get the truck, which weighs over five tons, up the incline.

There was a jam of vehicles in the street, and Dailey found it necessary, while going up the hill, to pass between two wagons. Just as he started to do so, Morris, whose deafness made it impossible for him to hear the clanging bell and the shouts of the driver, walked from behind one of the wagons in front of the horses. Dailey pulled up suddenly, but not before the deaf-mute had been knocked down and the front wheels of the wagon had passed over his leg. Dailey managed to stop the truck before the hind wheels had touched the man.

J. STERLING MORTON ON 1900.

Says the Next Presidential Campaign Should Be an Educative One.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, June 30.—In a letter received here from ex-Secretary J. Sterling Morton he says:

"The campaign for the Presidency in 1900 should be regarded as a great joint debate for the discussion of the principles of government and finance. It may prove a failure, and vagarists and unprincipled office seekers carry the day. It may be a great success if a minority party, by an intelligent and educative campaign, enlighten the American people upon the duties and functions of a republican form of government to such an extent that they can select the least of two evils.

"The American people need business principles applied to Government. There must be economy in the disbursement of public as there is in the paying out of private funds. Everybody knows that in the United States the Government cannot at present build a ship, erect a public building, dig a canal, improve a harbor, or deepen a river without paying anywhere from two to three and five times as much as the same work would cost private enterprise.

"The next campaign ought to impress upon the voters of this Republic that it is their duty to support the Government. To-day those belonging to the Administration party teach that it is the duty of the Government to support them, all of their poor relations, and all of their indigent political disciples and dependents. Any Government which may have been so manipulated as to prescribe burdens of taxation and hard work for the masses while it provides leisure, luxury, and wealth for the classes is in danger of revolution.

"Issues are evolved by the logic of events. Neither politicians seeking office nor those in office can invent and prescribe issues for the campaign of 1900. In due time events and their inexorable logic may evolve and institute issues which the American people cannot evade or escape."

DEAL IN ALABAMA LANDS.

J. E. Searles, A. S. Hewitt, and Others Acquire Coal and Iron Properties.

ANNISTON, Ala., June 30.—Messrs. John E. Searles and Abram S. Hewitt of New York and some of their leading New York and Boston associates; the International Trust Company of Baltimore, Messrs. Middendorf, Oliver & Co., of Baltimore; John L. Williams & Sons of Richmond, and others, have just succeeded in arranging one of the most important coal and iron consolidations ever effected in the South.

A syndicate with a capital stock of $3,000,000 has been organized, all of which has been underwritten, and has purchased the Clifton Iron Company of Alabama, owning 30,000 acres of land and two furnaces; the Standard Coal Company, owning 32,000 acres of coal land; the Mary Pratt Furnace in Birmingham; the Gate City properties adjacent to Birmingham, which were purchased some months ago by the Baltimore and Richmond interests, and the Gadsden (Ala.) furnace, and large ore properties in connection therewith, the four furnaces, and several hundred coke ovens.

Repairs to some of the furnaces, the building of 400 or 500 coke ovens, and the trebling of the coal output are now under way, and will be completed within about four months, when the company will have an aggregate capacity of 180,000 tons of pig iron per year, and a daily output of over 2,000 tons of coal. Abram S. Hewitt and John E. Searles will be Directors in the company.

Santiago Anniversary.
Admiral Philip and Commander Wadhams at West Side Auditorium, 57th St. and 8th Av., Sunday, 4:15. Men invited.

BEAT A MILE A MINUTE

Bicyclist Murphy, Paced by Train, Makes Record of 57 4-5 Seconds.

THE ENGINE NOT FAST ENOUGH

At the End of the Race the Rider Was in a Demented Condition for Several Minutes.

Charles M. Murphy of Brooklyn yesterday drove a bicycle a mile faster than any human being ever before drove any kind of a machine and proved that human muscle can, for a short distance at least, excel the best power of steam and steel and iron. His time for the mile was 57 4-5 seconds.

He was led—or "paced," as the technical term is—by a big eight-wheeled locomotive of the Long Island Railroad along a specially prepared track, with all conditions perfect—a grade of three feet rise in a hundred, no curve, the weather clear and cool and still. He ended his ride of less than a minute in good physical condition, but apparently bereft of his reason—a condition which continued for at least five minutes.

The track arranged for Murphy's ride, on which he was to endeavor to make a mile on a bicycle in a minute, was two and three-eighths miles long. It began half a mile west of Maywood, an almost unknown station on the Long Island Road, and went on toward Patchogue. Five planks, each 10 inches wide, and carefully planed, were laid together along the length of the course. The joiner work was without a flaw. The planks were not tongued and grooved, but they were fitted edge to edge so neatly that a spirit level laid across them anywhere left the bubble squarely at the middle. A billiard table is no smoother or more mathematically level than the track over which Murphy rode.

He is a blonde man, with blue eyes and light hair, five feet and seven inches high, and slimly built, weighing 145 pounds, although he looks twenty pounds lighter. He came on at yesterday afternoon in the presence of a thousand men and women strung along the planked part of the railroad track on both sides. There are open fields, pasture lands, and fields of wheat along the track, and four roads cross it between Maywood and the end of the measured mile. In these fields and on the roads hundreds of people were clustered. Murphy's wife sat in a drag drawn close to the track in a road near the mile mark. She is a young woman with a strong and pleasant face, and had her little son with her. She wore a white skirt and waist and a white straw hat with a long feather stuck through the band.

Murphy wore blue woollen tights and a thin light blue jersey with long sleeves. He did not waste any time or perform any "grand stand" evolutions. He came on the track, where the engine with its one car attached was standing, riding his wheel, and gave his attention strictly to the task before him.

HOW THE TRAIN WAS ARRANGED.

The train, like the track, had been especially arranged for him. A hood had been built out from the rear of the car five feet, just the length of his wheel. This extended from within six inches of the track to the car roof on each side, so as to shut out any side wind. Exactly in the centre of the platform of the car a long strip of unpainted white pine five inches wide was set perpendicularly, its upper end extending some inches above the platform railing, its lower end just clearing the track. Murphy was ordered to keep his eyes on this strip and to follow and keep up with it. The back platform of the car was just high enough to catch the nut at the top of the handles of the wheel, allowing the front wheel to go under. A line of rubber bands was arranged at the edge of the platform, while underneath a rubber roller touched the track and swept it clean as the car ran.

The start was easy, comparatively, but the stop had caused the Long Island Railroad people some anxious thought. Murphy did not seem to care about that part of it. That he was to be given an opportunity to ride a mile in a minute was enough for him. He took no interest in the arrangements for his safety, and did not know what they were. The railroad people knew that if he rode off the planked track upon the ties at a mile a minute, or anywhere near that speed, he would unquestionably be crippled or killed.

If they undertook to check their car within the two miles the track ran, the chances were that, being unable to regulate his pace on the smooth track, Murphy would drive into the rear platform with a force which would wreck his wheel and probably injure him seriously. He asked no questions about how he was to get out, and his wife seemed to be as indifferent on that subject as he was. Their idea was to make the mile. About what was to happen after that, they were obviously indifferent. They took it for granted that the railroad company would find some solution, and they were right.

The beginning of the mile was about 200 yards east of Maywood Station. It was marked by a wide black line across the track and by flags at the sides. The quarters were marked in the same way.

A PRELIMINARY RUN.

At 4:30 the engine, tender, and car were run over the course to make sure that everything was in good order. Then they were backed to Maywood. Fifty men, reporters and representatives of athletic organizations, were in the car. Mr. Townsend, a bicycle dealer of Brooklyn, Murphy's employer, was also there, and was the most anxious man in the party. Two of the newspaper men were chosen by lot to stand on the rear platform with H. B. Fullerton, Special Agent of the Long Island Railroad, who has served his time at sea and roping steers in Texas, and J. H. Cummings, also of the Long Island Railroad, who is not only a fine engineering officer, but a big, strong man. These had been chosen with a purpose, as developed later.

A little before 5 o'clock word was given that everything was ready. Elaborate preparations were made to assure accuracy of records. In the car were "Bob" Stoll, of the New York Athletic Club, Charles Dieges, of the Pastime Athletic Club, W. H. Robertson, Sam Lee, and Sheriff Frank D. Creamer, each with a split second watch and standing to the right of the train, where the distance flags were. The two newspaper men and the railroad men were on the platform to see that the riding was "straight."

The engine was No. 74, one of the best on the road, and the engineer was Sam Booth, regarded as the best on the line, with Ed Howell, a chosen man, as fireman. Everything in front was in tune. Back behind the car Murphy looked over the outfit quietly, and did not seem to be wasting a pulse beat. Dr. Holly of Brooklyn, who is his family physician, looked him over, and reported his pulse 76 to the minute, temperature 98 2-5, and heart action normal. Engine and man were in thoroughly good condition, and capable of doing their best.

THE START AND THE RACE.

The start was made at 5:10 precisely. Murphy was there at the rear platform holding the handles of his wheel, his fingers extended and partly closed over the rubber buffer along the platform's edge. He held on until he had kicked his pedals ten or twelve times, then he let go, stuck his head down, fastened his eyes on the strip of pine plank before him, and began to work.

Nobody who was in that ride can tell much about it. Inside the car it was a rush, a roar, and a slide, and the sudden appearance of Murphy being brought in at the back door, actually demented for the moment. Outside there was just a whiz and a rush and a cloud of dust. As Murphy whirled by in the wake of the car he looked like a part of the mass of dust hitched on to the rear platform. No eye could follow the strokes of his legs on the pedals. He and his bicycle seemed to be part of the train and working with it.

His wife, sitting on the drag just opposite the finish mark, saw him for the fraction of a second as he whizzed by, and laughed. She knew he had done his work. Then she looked along the track after him and saw a marvelous thing—the only man in the history of the world who has ever boarded a train in motion at more than a mile a minute. The big man and the agile man of the Long Island force had leaned together over the rear railing of the platform and lifted Murphy from his wheel. His feet caught in the toe tips and the whirling machine was lifted with him, coming to a sudden stop, but a third man leaned over and caught the wheel and rescued it.

MURPHY TEMPORARILY DEMENTED.

Murphy was carried into the car face downward. A cot had been placed in a corner forward, and he was stretched on it. His first utterance was:

"Carry me back to where my wife is."

Either he had caught a glimpse of her as he went by or he knew where she was.

Then somebody said to him that he had fallen back several times in the mile.

"Yes," said Murphy in a matter-of-fact way. "You see, I had to do that to get out of the way of the track, tearing all to pieces and flying up."

He believing then that the plank track he had been flying over had gone to pieces under him. As the train slowed down and was run back he recovered his senses; but in the first five minutes after he was lifted from his wheel he was as bereft of his reason as any man who ever went to an asylum. He did not seem to be surprised or particularly gratified when the timers, after some comparison and brief discussion, announced these figures:

First quarter	15 seconds.
Half-mile	29 2-5 "
Three-quarters	44 "
Mile	57 4-5 "

The watches varied by fifths of seconds, but the best of them registered these figures, and they were agreed on as official.

ENGINE NOT FAST ENOUGH.

The men on the back platform believe that if the engine could have done three seconds better Murphy could have finished with it. Six times he literally tried to run over the train—drove his wheel against the rubber buffer behind with such force that he fell back several feet. It is supposed that these bumps gave him the idea that the track was flying up around him as he pounded desperately on his pedals, and concentrated his whole soul and thought on following the fast flying strip of pine in front of him. All he said during the ride was "I can't see" when one of the men on the rear platform leaned over and asked him how he was.

Even after he had rested in the car and had heard the time announced and received congratulations, about all that could be gotten from him was:

"Boys, I've always believed I could do it. Now I have done it I'm satisfied, and so are many others."

Dr. Holly examined him soon after he was taken from his wheel and found his pulse 84, temperature 99½, and heart action healthy.

Murphy was given an enthusiastic reception by the Kings County Wheelmen, of which he is a member, and was promptly proclaimed to be the champion fast bicycle rider of the world.

Circled the Earth with His Bicycle.

LYNN, Mass., June 30.—Arthur F. Cary reached here to-day after a tour around the world on a wheel. He left Lynn June 1, 1896, for San Francisco, where he was at work until October, 1897. Then he sailed for Japan. He wheeled through Japan and China, Australia, Egypt, Italy, Switzerland, France, England, Ireland, and Scotland. He was at work in Melbourne for a while. He reached Boston by steamer to-day and rode to Lynn at once. His record shows 12,500 miles ridden on one wheel, and 18,000 miles covered by sea. Cary is twenty-eight years of age. He made the trip for instruction and pleasure.

An Eighty-Day Bicycle Tour.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Harry Culver, a Nebraska boy who left Lincoln, on May 10, with the determination to accomplish a bicycle run of 4,100 miles in eighty days, has reached Washington after a run of fifty days, and expects to be in New York on Monday, leaving this city to-morrow. He went from Nebraska to Texas, from Galveston to New Orleans, thence to Pensacola, to Atlanta, to Washington. He has made an average of 115 miles per day, travelling from 6 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M. He says he found the best roads in Texas. His reception was cordial at all points.

SANTIAGO DAY CELEBRATION.

The Fleet at Newport Will Celebrate the Victory with Rest, Recreation, Music, and Dinners.

NEWPORT, June 30.—On Monday next an important naval function, the celebration of the first anniversary of the battle of Santiago, by the North Atlantic Squadron, with Admiral Sampson, his officers, and men, will take place in this harbor. A general committee of the officers of the squadron, with those of the training ship Essex, the War College, and the torpedo and training stations, was appointed to make all the arrangements for the event, and this committee elected Capt. H. C. Taylor of the battleship Indiana as the Chairman. The members of this committee are Commander Potter of the New York, Lieut. Commander Moore of the Indiana, Lieut. Commander Niles of the Massachusetts, Lieut. Commander Murdock of the War College, Commander Winslow of the training station, Lieut. Commander Day of the New Orleans, Commander Harber of the Texas, Lieut. Commander Rees of the torpedo station, and the executive officer of the training ship Essex, all of whom are the executive officers of the various ships and stations which will take part in the celebration, which is to be a purely naval one.

The exercises will begin at sunrise, when all the warships will dress rainbow fashion. The entire day will be devoted to the exercises, and only necessary work will be performed. At noon the ships, as well as the training ships Constellation and Essex, will fire a National salute of twenty-one guns. At noon the crews will enjoy a special dinner. During the forenoon and afternoon the crews will have sports on board. The greatest event will be at night, when the illumination of the squadron will occur from 8 to 11 o'clock, and besides the ships of the fleet the Essex, the torpedo station, the War College, and the training station will be brilliantly illuminated—the New York, Indiana, and Texas with thousands of electric lights aloft and about their hulls. The New York will use the electrical outfit built for the naval review at Kiel. The New Orleans and the Massachusetts will add to the effect with their search lights. The Essex will use the old navy lanterns. The War College, the Constellation, the torpedo station, and the gymnasium building at the training station will be outlined with electrical displays.

The men on the various ships will have minstrel shows in the evening, and in several cases vaudeville performers have been engaged. In the evening all the officers now here will sit down to dinner on the quarterdeck of the New York, with Admiral Sampson in the seat of honor. The band of the New York will render a concert during the dinner. Invitations have been sent to President McKinley and to Secretary Long, and it is hoped to have Rear Admirals Stephen B. Luce and E. O. Matthews and Commander W. McCarty Little present. The scuttle butt band of the Indiana, which was a feature at the defeat of Admiral Cervera's fleet, will be heard, and it will play the same selection in the evening as it did on the day of the battle.

On the 7th of July the North Atlantic Squadron, reinforced by the cruiser Brooklyn, will sail for Portsmouth, N. H., and while en route will pass five days at sea. The time will be occupied in target practice, while all the battery and fleet manoeuvres will be indulged in, as well as the various other tactics, including general quarters at night, man overboard, fire quarters, and many other drills.

The Squadrons at Newfoundland.

PARIS, June 30.—A semi-official note has been issued declaring that there is no foundation for the rumors of a disagreement between the British and French squadrons in Newfoundland waters.

Big Fire at Bremen.

BREMEN, June 30.—The jute spinning and weaving works here were burned this evening. Five large warehouses were destroyed. It is believed that the fire was of incendiary origin.

Two Days at Niagara Falls.
Every American should see it at least this; it being only 9[illegible] from New York [illegible] New York Central.

RAILROAD DEAL IS NOW ASSURED

New York Central and Boston and Albany Directors Act.

GUARANTEE IS 8 PER CENT.

President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania at Meeting Here.

Assured that the Central Will Not Assume an Aggressive Attitude—Fitchburg Road to be Acquired Next.

This bulletin was issued by President H. R. Callaway of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad a little before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon:

"At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, held to-day, the lease of the Boston and Albany Railroad to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, for the period of 999 years, was unanimously passed, and President Callaway has been notified that similar action has been taken by the Directors of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company."

Supplementary to the foregoing, an official assertion was also made that the terms of this 999-year lease provided for a guarantee by the New York Central of 8 per cent. annual dividends on the $25,000,000 of capital stock of the Boston and Albany. These two declarations completely confirm the news story published by TH

setts Railroad, which is about fifty-nine miles long.

The capital stock of the Fitchburg Railroad Company is $24,360,000, there being $7,000,000 of common and $17,360,000 of preferred stock. The funded debt outstanding aggregates $23,524,000. The preferred stock is entitled to 4 per cent. dividends; then the common and the preferred receive dividends share and share alike. The State of Massachusetts owns $5,000,000 of the Fitchburg stock.

Bonds of this company maturing in 1899 and 1900 were provided for last year by the sale of $1,600,000 preferred stock, which is included in the $17,360,000.

On July 1, 1898, all of the company's notes payable had been discharged. In 1898 the gross earnings of the Fitchburg system were $7,359,470; the net earnings, $2,002,887; rentals paid, $250,980; interest on debt, $1,077,088; other interest, $7,550, and dividends, $305,062. There was a surplus balance of $103,227.

ACTION TAKEN IN BOSTON.

Directors Name Proviso That Would Make Net Dividends of Eight and One-half Per Cent.

BOSTON, June 30.—If the stockholders ratify and the State Legislature approves the recommendations of the Directors of the Boston and Albany Railroad, one of Massachusetts's great railroad systems will become a part of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, at least for a period of 999 years. Simultaneously with the meeting of the New York Central Directors in New York, the Boston and Albany Directors came together in this city to-day, and passed the vote recommending the lease, with the proviso, however, that an 8 per cent. dividend, payable quarterly, shall be guaranteed by the New York Central Road and also that $4,000,000 in money or property shall be reserved by the Boston and Albany Road.

This sum consists of the trust improvement fund of the road, and other funds and property which had been laid by for improvements, and other special expenses. If the road is turned over to the New York Central it will not be necessary to apply these funds to the uses for which they were originally designed.

This sum of $4,000,000, invested at the current rates of interest, would mean a return of at least one-half of 1 per cent. additional to the stockholders, so that the proposition, stated broadly, is that the stockholders of the Boston and Albany will derive net dividends of 8½ per cent. on their lease.

Of course, this recommendation may be affected by various after considerations. In the first place, it must be accepted by the stockholders, who will vote on the proposition at the annual meeting to be held Sept. 27. Then it must be approved by the Legislature of this State. All these preliminaries being favorable to the proposition, July 1, 1900, will find the lease in operation and the new tenants in control.

Vice President Hayden denied that the vanderbilt interests were unfavorable to the development of Boston, or that the company had reached the limit of its capacity for handling grain. It is understood that the preliminary arrangements for the lease were arranged by President Bliss, Vice President Hayden, and Samuel Rea, counsel for the road, and one of the Directors. The origin of the project dates back months, and even years.

It was first suggested at an informal meeting of representatives of interests in the New York Central and Albany roads and gradually took shape until an offer was made. It is assumed from the action of the Directors to-day that the lease is assured. They have quietly ascertained the sentiment of some of the heaviest stockholders, and have been guided by that. There seems to be no question that the recommendations will be approved by the stockholders.

It is expected that the approval of the State Legislature will also be obtained without difficulty. If it can be shown that the lease would be for the interests of the State and the City of Boston, the only issue which would seem to become a matter of discussion would be the question brought up in the last Legislature—whether the State ought to take advantage of the option it has of purchasing the road.

One of the Directors after the meeting said that the lease would be an excellent thing for the city and the State. He said: "Some of the stockholders of the road may not think it is quite so profitable for them, however. It means a great deal for the development of this port. Suppose the Vanderbilts choose to expend $5,000,000 in the development of freight terminals in this city. To them it is a matter of no tremendous importance. To us it would be out of the question."

General Counsel George A. Post of the Fitchburg Railroad said that he did not think the lease would have any effect on his road or that it would divert Western traffic from it to the Albany. Continuing, he said: "I presume the Central took the Albany because it was afraid some other road would get it. I do not think they will change the way of doing business now in operation or that there will be any diversion of traffic."

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

Col. Asa Bird Gardiner Will Preside at Newport on July 4.

NEWPORT, June 30.—The Society of the Cincinnati of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations will meet according to law at noon on July 4 in the Senate Chamber of the State House, Newport. Owing to the illness of the venerable President of the society, Nathanial Greene, M. D., LL. D., who is now in his ninety-first year and confined to his room by the infirmities of age; Gen. Asa Bird Gardiner, Vice President, will preside. Among others who will attend will be the Hon. James M. Varnum, Surrogate of New York, and Capt. Harry C. Taylor, United States Navy, commanding the battleship Indiana. The society will not at this meeting have its annual dinner, but merely a luncheon, which after it in the hands of William Watts Sherman as a committee.

Commissioners were appointed by the Legislature of the State of New York to remove the remains of Col. Christopher Greene and Major Ebenezer Flagg of the First Rhode Island Continental Infantry of the Revolution, who were killed in Westchester County in May, 1781, to Newport during the Summer, and the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati will then hold its annual dinner and assist in receiving those Commissioners.

Electricity and Steam on Railroads.

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 30.—The American Society of Civil Engineers closed their convention here to-day. The greater part of the session was taken up with a discussion of the better means of running branch railroads, whether by steam or electricity. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that where there is constant traffic over the road, electricity is by far the better and cheaper means of operating the road, but where the trains run but seldom the steam locomotive is preferred. During the discussion, Oberlin Smith of Bridgeton, N. J., said the day was not far distant when rubber-tired engines with steel spokes and tubular frames would run from New York to Philadelphia in thirty minutes.

Fight Over Will of Daniel Morris.

TRENTON, N. J., June 30.—A consultation was held here to-day between Bishop McFaul and Pierce Archer, executor of the will of Daniel Morris of Atlantic City, in regard to attempts of relatives of Morris to have the instrument set aside. Morris left the bulk of his money to Bishop McFaul for the Hopewell Orphan Asylum and to several Catholic institutions in Philadelphia. California relatives are claiming that Col. Morris, at the time of making his will, was of unsound mind. After the consultation Mr. Archer said that the efforts to set the will aside would be resisted.

King George of Tonga Takes a Wife.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 30.—From Honolulu comes the news of the marriage on June 1 of King George of the Tonga Island group to Princess Lavinia. The majority of the people of the islands wished him to marry Princess Ofa of Nina, and several meetings of dignitaries were held with a view of trying to induce King George to change his mind, but to every communication the King replied that Lavinia was his choice, and that if he could not marry her he would not marry at all. The people relented, consented, and the wedding took place on June 1 in the church.

Spot Picked for State Camp.

[illegible], N. Y., June 30.—This was the day of camp, and by noon to-morrow the troops will be ready to move out. [illegible] returned to camp this afternoon, and all of the [illegible] together again. The [illegible] match were announced [illegible] Second Battery carried off the [illegible] Flanagan trophy. The [illegible] Battery, 1,419; First [illegible] Regiment, 1,095.

"He is Wise Who Talks But Little."

This is only a half truth. If men had held their tongues, we should know nothing about the circulation of the blood. If it were not for this advertisement you might never know that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

TWO HURT IN A RUNAWAY.

George Murphy and His Sister Emily Hurled from a Buggy at the Entrance of Prospect Park.

George Murphy, twenty years old, and his sister Emily, twenty-two years old, who live at 199 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, were seriously injured in a runaway accident at the main entrance of Prospect Park last night.

The brother and sister had driven through the park in a buggy. As they came out into the Plaza George dropped the reins and the horse bolted. The occupants of the vehicle were thrown out. Miss Murphy received a depressed fracture of the skull. She was taken to the home of Dr. Holden, at 34 Plaza Street, unconscious and was still insensible early this morning. It is feared that she may be fatally hurt. George was taken to his home, suffering from concussion of the brain.

BOTTLE STORY FROM PATCHOGUE.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., June 30.—Miss Daisy Conklin, daughter of Justice of the Peace Smith W. Conklin of this village, has received word from Suisun, near San Francisco, Cal., of the finding of a bottle in which was inclosed a piece of broken egg shell with Miss Conklin's name and address written on it.

Miss Conklin remembers throwing the bottle into the ocean off Patchogue about three years ago. How it reached the Pacific Coast is not known.

71ST VETERAN IN JAIL.

Henry Supp, who claims that he is a Spanish war veteran, that he served with the Seventy-first Regiment throughout the Cuban campaign and went up San Juan Hill, was arrested yesterday on the charge of stealing jewelry from Mrs. Josephine Bennett, a widow, whom he was to have married in August. Mrs. Bennett lives with her sister and brother-in-law at 6 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. Supp lives with his parents at 307 East Ninetieth Street.

After Supp had called upon her on May 15, Mrs. Bennett missed the brooch, which was set with pearls and diamonds. On Thursday Supp, who had been on a trip to Philadelphia, returned and called upon his fiancée. He stayed very late, and the family made a bed for him on the sofa. When he left yesterday morning, Mrs. Bennett found that her ring which is said to be worth $200, and which she had left on the mantel in the parlor, was gone. She says she knew that none but Supp could have taken it, and she caused his arrest.

Supp is said to have admitted that he had stolen both the brooch and the ring. He said he had established himself in business as a general commission merchant, and had had an office at 640 Broadway, but that he had not prospered since he went a-soldiering. He was taken to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station, and will be arraigned in the Harlem Court this morning.

HIGHWAYMEN ROB BICYCLIST.

Edward P. Franklin of 108 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street is slowly recovering from the effects of a number of cuts and bruises which he received at the hands of highwaymen who assaulted and robbed him Monday night while riding a tandem bicycle with a young woman in Jerome Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street.

According to the story told by Franklin he and the young lady, who is said to be Miss Emily Smith of West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, were riding leisurely along Jerome Avenue about 10 o'clock, when two men jumped in front of them and grabbed the handlebar of the tandem. One of the men, Franklin says, struck him on the head with a blunt instrument, causing him to fall from the wheel, and carrying Miss Smith with him. Another blow on the head caused him to lose consciousness.

While the men were going through Franklin's pockets, Miss Smith recovered from her fright and ran to a drugstore, two blocks distant. When she returned with the druggist and another man, Franklin was lying bleeding and his assailants had disappeared. He had been robbed of a watch and a sum of money. He was taken back to the drugstore, where his injuries were attended to. A carriage was called, and Franklin and Miss Smith were driven home.

The spot where the assault is said to have occurred is a lonely one, and near the new Croton Aqueduct. There is a large colony of negroes and Italians in the vicinity.

The matter has been reported to the police, but no arrests have been made as yet.

BROOKLYN'S RAILROAD TROUBLE.

A meeting of the delegates of Nassau Division of District Assembly No. 75, Knights of Labor, was held last night at Builders' Hall, Sixth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn. General Master Workman Parsons and Master Workman Pines of District Assembly No. 75 were present, as was also W. H. Webster, President of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration. The meeting was a secret one.

At its conclusion General Master Workman Parsons said that he had assumed direction of the Brooklyn railroad men's affairs. He said that he, Commissioner Webster, and some of the representatives of the railroad companies had had a conference at the Astor House in the afternoon, and that afterward Mr. Webster called on President Rossiter of the Brooklyn rapid transit system and asked him to redress the men's grievances. The services of the State Board in mediating between the company and the men were offered. To this Mr. Rossiter replied that, inasmuch as the men had not made any complaints, there was nothing to arbitrate about.

On Mr. Webster making that report at the meeting, Mr. Parsons said that the men deputed Commissioner Webster to call to-day on Mr. Rossiter and present him with their grievance, which was the violation of the ten-hour work law for railroad employes. The other grievances were waived for the present at least. Another meeting will be held Sunday, at which Mr. Webster will present his report, and future action will be decided upon.

Mr. Parsons said that the statements which had been published that the men would strike to-morrow were not authorized, and he did not believe that they would strike.

There was considerable talk yesterday in other quarters about submitting the differences between the company and its employes to arbitration. Rumor had it that John D. Crimmins, Justice P. Henry Dugro, and ex-Postmaster Charles W. Dayton had been informally selected as arbitrators.

Justice Dugro said last evening that he had not been asked to act as arbitrator, and knew nothing about any such proposition.

Going on Peary Relief Expedition.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 30.—W. A. Libbey, Professor of Physical Geography and Director of Archaeology at Princeton University, accompanied by C. W. McClure, Professor of Biology; A. E. Ortman, Professor of Invertebrate Paleontology, and C. F. Sylvester left Princeton this evening en route for Sydney, Cape Breton, Canada, where they will join the Peary relief party from New York. They will sail on July 17 on the Llana for Driasco Island, and thence to Smith Sound, Inglefield Gulf, and Baffin Bay, where scientific investigation of the deep waters of the North will be made. The party will take provisions for Peary and his party, and will proceed inland to try and find the Lieutenant.

Gold Dust from Alaska.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, June 30.—The steamer Farralon, which arrived from the North, had 110 Alaskan passengers and 500 pounds of gold dust in the purser's safe. Among her passengers were George and Charles Werden, who cleared up $250,000 on their claims in Eldorado this season.

FLOODS DEVASTATE TEXAS

Overflowing Streams Ruin Cotton and Sugar Cane Crops.

THE WATERS ARE STILL RISING

Cyclone Adds to Destruction in Milam County—Railway Tracks Are Under Water and Mails Delayed.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 30.—The terrific rains in Central Texas continue, and the overflowing creeks and rivers are devastating growing crops and other property. Traffic on almost every railroad line in the State is paralyzed, and the damage to the International and Great Northern, the Houston and Texas Central, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the San Antonio and Aransas Pass, and the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Roads, by the washing away of bridges and many miles of track, will aggregate over half a million dollars. This section of the State has been completely cut off from railway communication with the North and East for the past two days, and no mail from St. Louis, Chicago, New York, and other Northern and Eastern points has been received since traffic was first interrupted.

The Brazos River is the largest of the flooded streams. At points its width is ten miles, and it continues to rise slowly below Hearne. Its tributaries are all out of their banks, and scores of costly county bridges have been washed away. The Brazos River bottom lands from Hearne to Velasco are known as the most productive cotton region in the South. They are really the cotton belt of Texas. The present unprecedented high waters have swept 100,000 prospective bales of cotton out of existence. This is a conservative estimate of the extent of the loss of the cotton yield.

In addition to the cotton crop loss, the sugar planters in the lower counties along the course of the Brazos are suffering great damage to their sugarcane crops.

H. W. Troxow, a prominent planter of Washington County, who arrived here to-day from the scene of the flood in that section, estimates that the total losses to crops in the bottoms of the Brazos and tributaries at fully two million dollars, and if the water rises a few feet higher the loss will be fully three millions.

In Washington and adjoining counties there are many well-to-do negro planters whose possessions are entirely swept away, leaving them without live stock, crops, houses, or movable possessions of any kind. All along the course of the river the negroes are heavy sufferers from the flood. In Bell County, Leon and Nolan Creeks are raging torrents of water, and have washed away many houses and household effects, besides destroying all crops in their course. A telephone message was received this evening from Belton, stating that a number of small residences there had been swept away by Nolan Creek, but no loss of life is reported. The floods have also done considerable damage at Bryan.

In addition to the floods, a destructive cyclone passed through Milam County Wednesday afternoon. The path of the storm was about 200 feet wide, and everything in its course was destroyed. A number of people were badly cut and bruised, but none was fatally injured. News of the cyclone was received here to-day by telephone, but full particulars are lacking. The Colorado River is also on another big rise below Austin, and in Fayette County it is out of its banks and doing much damage.

State Senator A. B. Davidson of Cuero arrived here this evening. He stated that the Guadalupe and Colorado Rivers in that section are flooding the low country. The rains in that locality during the past few days have been terrific. The fall was 8 8-10 inches in eighteen hours. The Gulf, West Texas and Pacific and the New York, Texas and Mexican Roads are literally washed to pieces. The track of the road from Victoria to Richmond, a distance of eighty miles, is nearly all under water. The San Antonio and Aransas Pass Road from Cuero to Wallace, a distance of 100 miles, is also badly washed out.

PULLED OFF RAILING BY KITE.

Frank Heffernan Fell Four Stories from Fire Escape and May Die.

Little eight-year-old Frank Heffernan of 618 East Sixteenth Street yesterday climbed up on the fourth-story fire-escape, where the breeze was strong, and sailed his big kite, to the envy of the boys in the street, until it had reached a good distance above the roofs of the houses. In order to sail it a little higher, Frank climbed up on the railing of the fire-escape and steadied himself with his feet and sailed the kite with both hands.

The kite pulled on the string with such force that all his strength was required to hold on. It sailed away over the roofs of the houses almost out of little Frank's sight. He climbed another notch higher to see better, when the string he was pulling outpulled him, and, losing his balance, he fell four stories to the asphalt pavement below.

The cries of the children in the street attracted the attention of Policeman Herkich of the East Twenty-second Street Station, and, hurrying to the spot, he carried the little boy, unconscious, into the house and sent in a hurry call for an ambulance. Dr. Anderson came in a few minutes, and, seeing that the boy was badly injured, hurried him to Bellevue Hospital. Frank had received a compound fracture of the leg and a depressed fracture of the skull. It is thought he will die.

A Driver Run Down by Trolley Cars.

William Freeling of 55 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, was driving a horse attached to a buggy on Franklin Avenue, near Quincy Street, that borough, last night, when the vehicle was caught between two trolley cars of the Gates Avenue line. The buggy was wrecked and the horse so badly hurt that he was shot by a policeman. Freeling had a remarkable escape from injury. He was not even scratched.

Sheriffs Seize Race Horses.

Deputy Sheriffs Johnson and Cunningham of Brooklyn seized five race horses owned by William Wallace, brother-in-law of the late Byron McClelland, at the Gravesend race track last night, on an assigned claim of David Gideon to Nathan Frank for $1,700. The seizure was made on a warrant issued by Justice Beekman. The horses seized were High Jinks, Banished, Handton, George, and an unnamed yearling.

Martense Church Forced to Move.

The Martense Church congregation of Bay Ridge has decided to give up its fight with William McCormick, the saloon keeper who owns the land on which the church's temporary building is situated. The church society has leased a store at Twelfth Avenue and Fortieth Street, and the last services in the old building will be held to-morrow.

Catboat Upsets in the East River.

A catboat, containing three men, upset in the East River, opposite Ninety-second Street, yesterday. The men were rescued and taken ashore at Astoria. One of the men gave his name as Thomas Rooney, 14 Franklin Street, Astoria. The other two men left without giving their names.

Boy Run Down and Killed by Wagon.

David Kennedy, 3 years old, who lived with his parents at 496 Henry Street, Brooklyn, was run over and killed by a wagon while playing in the street near his home last night. The driver of the wagon, John Hammond, 21 years old, of 240 Dean Street, Brooklyn, was arrested.

MERIDEN COMPANY,
Silversmiths
MADE WARE
208 Fifth Avenue—Madison Square.
FACTORIES MERIDEN, CONN. CANADA FACTORY HAMILTON, ONT.

THOUGHT IT A "KISSING BUG."

Held securely in a wooden box and guarded as zealously as if it had been a tarantula, a small black pinch bug was carried into Bellevue Hospital last night by a man who declared it was one of the much advertised "kissing bugs." The man said his name is H. J. Smith, and that he lives at 42 Reid Avenue, Brooklyn.

"I got it on my Lizzie's arm this afternoon," he said, excitedly, and then carefully pried the lid off the box. The bug made no effort either to kiss or caress, but clung to the rough bottom of the box for security.

Dr. Benedict and other doctors skilled in entomology looked at the insect, but none was well enough up in the science to determine whether it was the new bug or just a plain, old, every-day Long Island pinch bug.

Dr. Benedict agreed to take the insect and try and discover its genus. Smith left the place looking much like a man who is conscious of rendering great service to his kind.

ROSENBAUM ABANDONMENT CASE

Two well-dressed women inquired yesterday at Bellevue Hospital in regard to the whereabouts of the five-weeks-old child abandoned in Stuyvesant Park on June 12 by its mother, Minnie Rosenbaum of 210 Eldridge Street. They refused to state what their interest in the case is.

The child, who is now in the children's ward at Bellevue, was on June 12 taken to the East Twenty-second Street Station by Nettie Harris, fourteen years old, of 276 First Avenue, who said that she had been asked by a woman in Stuyvesant Park to hold the baby a moment. Later in the same evening Mrs. Minnie Rosenbaum was arrested on First Avenue, below Fourteenth Street, upon complaint of Mrs. Mary Joyce, who also lives at 278 First Avenue and suspected that Mrs. Rosenbaum was planning to abandon the child.

At the station house Mrs. Rosenbaum, who had been discharged from Bellevue that day, admitted that she had arranged with the little Harris girl to take the baby to the police in the hope that it would be sent to some asylum, as she was unable to support it. When arraigned before Magistrate Brann Mrs. Rosenbaum was held in $1,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

QUEER STORY OF A MINE.

Miss Evangelina Garcia, now stopping at the Broadway Central Hotel, thinks she may soon become the owner of a rich copper mine. She came from Roxbury, Mass., and is looking for a man named Juan Lopez, on the knowledge of whose whereabouts her hopes are centred.

"In 1807," said Miss Garcia, "my great grandfather, Henrique Garcia, left Madrid with a man named Juan Lopez, and went to Mexico. Soon after they reached this continent they discovered a copper mine of untold value. Not having money enough to work it, they were obliged to seek employment elsewhere, and finally went to work as laborers in a mine called the Promontorio, now known as the Anita.

"During the months that elapsed while they toiled together there gradually came over them a distrust of each other, caused, no doubt, by jealousy over the prospective division of their discovery. In this state of mind they hit upon the idea of drawing up a description of their mine in cipher and allowing one to keep the description, while the other retained possession of the key to it.

"Such was the state of affairs in 1809 when the revolution for Mexican independence began. The owners of the Promontorio mine, wishing to close business until the trouble blew over, decided to fill it in. In order to keep its whereabouts secret, they determined to bury alive within the shaft all of their employes. The plan was carried out, but one man escaped. That man was Juan Lopez.

"In his possession Lopez held the cipher description of his and Garcia's great mine, but little good would it do him now that Garcia was dead. He returned to Madrid, his hopes of wealth shattered; but, on reaching there, he learned that Garcia had sent the key to the cipher to his family at home. On them Lopez began to use all his craft, but all in vain. They refused to give up their treasure, and made a counter request for the description which he had. The matter was finally allowed to drop, but the two documents descended in the two families.

"Some days ago I received a letter from a man in Tampa, Fla. It was written in Spanish, and said that "Juan Lopez," was in New York City in 1896, and that he had a copy of the description of the mine for which I held the key. The writer advised me to come to New York and look up the man. I will now take measures to prosecute my search for the descendant of my greatgrandfather's mining partner."

Grocers' Convention in Paris.

The International Grocers' meeting at Paris next year will be one of the important events of the Exposition. It is proposed at the Grocers' Conference, during the Paris Exposition, thoroughly to discuss the question of pure food and the proper standard to be maintained. This conference is to be held June 26, 27, and 28. Col. Robert Mitchell Floyd, editor of The Trade Price List, Boston, is a Commissioner from the United States, who has just sailed for London to confer with a preliminary committee and make final arrangements for the Paris conference. Other members of this committee are W. Finaton of Dublin and M. Pierre Vitray of Paris. They will meet in London at the meeting of the Federation of Grocers of the United Kingdom next month. This conference in Paris will be one of the most interesting conventions of grocers and allied interests the world has ever known.

Iron Steamboats' Trips July 4.

The Iron Steamboat Company will employ its entire fleet, consisting of seven steamboats, on the Coney Island route on Tuesday next, Fourth of July. The company will provide a thirty-minute service direct to the Coney Island Iron Pier from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M. The schedules will be half hourly from Twenty-second Street, North River, from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M.; from Pier (New) No. 1, North River, half hourly, 8:30 A. M. until 10:30 P. M.; from New Iron Pier at Coney Island half hourly, 9:40 A. M. until 12 P. M. The schedule for the Fourth adds an hour in the morning and an hour in the evening. The last boat will leave Coney Island at midnight.

Koster & Bial's New Manager.

C. B. Cline, who managed Koster & Bial's place when it was on Twenty-third Street and for a number of years after it was moved up to Thirty-fourth Street, will again assume its direction, and will take charge to-morrow. Mr. Cline said last night that the music hall would be devoted entirely to high-class vaudeville and that no more burlesques, travesties, or operettas would be given. Several changes are to be made in the stage apparatus and settings, and the house is to be touched up and renovated wherever needed. The connection of Alfred E. Aarons, General Manager, and that of Manager Bloom with the Koster & Bial Company ends to-night.

Pigeon Sought Refuge on a Steamship.

Capt. Risk of the Mallory Line steamship Nueces, from Galveston, has brought into port a carrier pigeon which fell exhausted on the deck of his vessel off Cape May on the evening of June 27. The bird is of a steel-gray color, and has an aluminum band about his right leg marked "A. 1,368." Capt. Risk said that he was frequently supplied with birds by the Government to be released after leaving Key West. The best flyers on a recent trip, he said, got back to Key West in thirty minutes, after being released twenty-five miles at sea, their speed being fifty miles an hour.

Changes in the White Star Line.

The White Star liner Britannic arrived in port yesterday from Liverpool, in command of Capt. Hayes, late chief officer of the Teutonic of the same line. Capt. Haddock of the Britannic has been given command of the Germanic, vice Capt. McKinstry, who has been promoted to be Captain of the Teutonic. Commodore Cameron will be given command of the company's new flier Oceanic, which will shortly go into commission.

About to Lynch a Negro.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 30.—Shepherd, the negro who recently made a brutal attack on Mrs. Jones at Adamsville, has been captured at Warrior, and is about to be lynched.

Reported Lynching in Alaska.

VICTORIA, June 30.—Arrivals from Dawson bring news of a reported lynching at Cape Nome. A German, whose name is not given, stole $3,000 in gold dust from a miner's cabin. He was arrested by a number of miners, to whom he confessed the robbery, and the committee hanged him.

COLUMBIA TRIES HER SAILS

After Having Been Towed to New Rochelle, She Skims Over Sound.

DEFENDER AT THE SAME PORT

Old Cup Holder Makes Fast Time from New London, Unaided by Steam—Yachts May Come Here July 5.

Columbia and Defender arrived at New Rochelle yesterday, Columbia having been towed down the Sound from New London. She arrived in the early morning, while Defender came down under her own sails and reached port in the afternoon. Columbia left New London at 7:30 P. M. Thursday and was eleven and one-half hours coming down, and Defender, which had sailed from New London off the Pequot House, at between 6 and 7 o'clock yesterday morning, was less than eight hours making the run, reaching a mooring off Premium Point at 2 o'clock. Their arrival was rather unexpected, as it had been reported that they would not leave New London until last night. Capt. George W. Lloyd and Park Officer Kelly got some ammunition, which they loaded into the old cannon in Hudson Park. They fired it as a salute to the cup defender of 1899. This was the only demonstration to disturb the serene atmosphere of Echo Bay.

Mr. Iselin's party aboard the St. Michael's, which had towed the Columbia down the Sound, came ashore soon after the yacht was moored. The mooring was a big white painted can buoy, which had been placed for her about a quarter of a mile east of the Green Flat and a mile out in the Sound from All View, Mr. Iselin's house, on Premium Point. As the news spread that Columbia had arrived, many small boats went out to the yacht. Many sailors of the craft inside the Point inspected her. Several steam yachts passing along the Sound circled about her.

Mr. Iselin went off to the Columbia shortly before 2 o'clock, announcing that he was going to take a little spin, and to stretch her sails. A number of her sails have still to be tried. As soon as he boarded her work was begun getting up her big mainsail. Just as she was slipping her moorings, the Defender shewed herself, coming in flying before a wind that was blowing light from about north-northeast. Columbia bore away, close hauled on the port tack, with mainsail, working topsail, jib and forestaysail set.

Defender crossed her bows some distance to windward, and fairly swooped into her mooring, similar to that of Columbia. It lay further to the eastward and further out than Columbia's. She hauled her jib sheet to windward as she luffed, picked up the buoy, let the jib run down, clewed up her topsail, and lowered her mainsail. She had made a remarkably fast run during the seven hours and a little over from New London, the distance being eighty-six miles. Capt. Rhodes said that it was a broad reach most of the way down the Sound.

Columbia continued over toward Hempstead Harbor for about three miles, when she came about and ran for home under mainstaysail and forestaysail. The wind was light, but she was very fast. On nearing her buoy again she tacked, going about in an incredibly short time, and again standing off down the Sound, this time getting in her forestaysail and trying her jib. She was out altogether about two hours and a half, reaching her buoy again at 4:30 P. M. The Queen Mab came up while she was out and followed her for a time, apparently that those aboard might get a look at her.

Mr. Iselin later went aboard the Defender, on which were W. Butler Duncan and his party. Mr. Iselin said that the trip down from New London was without incident. He expressed himself as well satisfied with the way Columbia was behaving, but refused to commit himself to any comparison of the new and old boats. He said he did not know if he would sail Columbia with the Larchmont Club. He thought he would take the Columbia to New York Bay on July 5. Meantime he would stay at New Rochelle and have some brushes and try the yacht's sails. Mr. Iselin would not say when it is proposed to measure the yachts for the Sandy Hook race. The yachts will lie off Bay Ridge during the night of July 5. He said he could not speak definitely yet as to the exact movements of the yachts after the race on July 6.

The two sloops were examined critically by the yacht sailormen of New Rochelle. As they swung to their moorings it was remarked the Columbia had a loftier appearance, her freeboard seemed a bit higher, her big stick had a trifle more of a rake to it, the point of the bowsprit was at least a foot higher from the water, and her bilges were noted as being fuller, while the slight tumble-home was also remarked. But most conspicuous of the features which were discussed were the greater overhangs, fore and aft, adding to the grace of the stern and the beauty of the bow, while the long curve of the bow as contrasted with the shorter and straighter line of Defender's bow were recognized not only as a decided improvement in appearance, but, accompanied as it is with a lining down at and from the entrance, it was predicted that in a seaway she would not jump as Defender does.

The regatta of the New Rochelle Yacht Club will be sailed to-day.

THE SHAMROCK UNINJURED.

An Officer of the Valkyrie III. Says She Has All Her Work Cut Out to Beat the Columbia.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 30.—The Shamrock was not injured by going on the mud on Wednesday night.

A former officer of the Valkyrie III., the British yacht which was defeated by the Defender in the last races for the America's Cup, basing his opinion upon his personal knowledge of the Defender's qualities and upon the reports of the Columbia's recent trials with her, said to-day that he thought the Shamrock had all her work cut out, and added that he greatly feared the result. This officer sailed on the Britannia in her trial races.

In the opinion of many yachting men here, Sir Thomas Lipton has made a great mistake in appointing two skippers, owing to the probability of friction between them.

It has been decided that the Shamrock will not be docked here. Immediately after the trial races she will go to Belfast, for inspection by the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, and will return to Southampton before crossing the Atlantic. She will be convoyed to America by the steam yacht Erin, which will also accompany her on all her trips.

There is an unconfirmed report that the racing gear of the Shamrock will be shipped on board the American Liner New York, which sails to-morrow from this port for New York City.

DOUBTS THE SHAMROCK'S SPEED.

The Field Says She May Not Even Be as Good as the Defender.

LONDON, July 1.—The Field, commenting upon what it calls the "unfairness of the conditions" of the cup race to the challenger, says:

"The Shamrock is of a fifty-year-old type of bottom, with a deep fin keel, heavily loaded with lead. Everything else is mere conjecture. Doubtless she will easily beat the Britannia, but that will not prove that she is even as good as the Defender.

"What Britishers want to see is American yachts crossing the Atlantic and challenging for the Royal Victoria Gold Cup, now held by the Prince of Wales, but the theory is that, if an American yacht won the cup it would never be recovered."

Mr. Eaton's Audax Won.

Mr. Eaton's yawl Audax was reported erroneously as not having finished in the race of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club on last Saturday. The Audax won in her class over the Albicore and the Sultan.

THE DOCTORS' FAVORITE.
Doctors everywhere commend Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Druggists everywhere sell it. For half a century it has cured all troubles caused by weak or neglected stomachs.
It cures as well as prevents constipation and imparts a healthy tone to the whole system.
It invariably betters health and strength of the user.
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

Yachts at Newport.

NEWPORT, June 30.—The arrivals of steam yachts to-day were: Narada, Duquesne, Juanita, Avenel, Indolent, and Intrepid; schooners, Mayflower, Harbinger, and Iroquois; sloops, Queen Mab, Zigeuner, and Navahoe.

BIG STRIKE AT HOMESTEAD.

It Is Reported that 2,000 Men Are Out —Company Refuses to Recognize Employes' Organization.

PITTSBURG, June 30.—The Post to-morrow will say:

A strike was inaugurated at the Homestead Steel Works yesterday which may rival the famous battle between capital and labor which was fought on that famous spot seven years ago. The discharge of fifteen men at the plant, during the past three weeks, is at the bottom of the trouble. These men were dismissed because of their affiliation with the newly formed lodge of the Amalgamated Association.

The strike of whatever proportions it may be was precipitated to-day when a committee of nine men, who sought the reinstatement of the discharged men, were also discharged for the same reason. Superintendent Corey informed the men that no organized men would be retained, though it became necessary to close down the entire plant.

At a secret meeting of the men held on Thursday it was decided to stand by the organization, and in the event of the discharge of any of their members all would strike.

When the nine men were discharged today they were not permitted to return to the mill, and the walkout was not immediately carried out, but eventually one of the men gained access to the workmen, with the result late to-night (according to the President of the Amalgamated Association at Homestead) 2,000 men have quit and all departments are more or less crippled.

And by noon to-morrow, said the President, the big works will be closed as tight as in 1892. The skilled men are all organized, he continued, and the laborers are entirely in sympathy with the movement.

There are 4,000 men employed in the big works, and the company says there are only about 250 or 300 of them who are skilled, in the usual acceptance of that term.

CHICAGO RAILWAY OFFICERS.

Union Traction Company Elects President and Directors.

CHICAGO, June 30.—At a meeting tonight, of the stockholders of the Chicago Union Traction Company the following officers were elected: President—Jesse Spalding; General Counsel—Henry Crawford, Philadelphia; General Manager—John M. Roach. Directors—William L. Elkins, Philadelphia; P. A. B. Widener, Philadelphia; Thomas F. Ryan, New York; C. K. G. Billings, Clarence Buckingham, Charles L. Hutchinson, William Dickinson, Walter Wilson, and Jesse Spalding, Chicago.

It is said that ex-Controller of the Currency James H. Eckels, President of the Commercial National Bank, has been decided upon as Treasurer of the new company.

MANY LABORERS WILL BE IDLE.

Last Day of the Scale Year of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers.

PITTSBURG, June 30.—The last day of the scale year of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers ended at midnight. While definite figures cannot be given to-night as to how many men will be idle to-morrow, it is known that more than 50,000 of them will be forced to quit work temporarily, at least. Secretary John Williams of the Amalgamated Association, however, gave it as his opinion to-night that a settlement would be reached in the near future. There is no animosity, and both sides seem to be in favor of coming to an agreement.

Subordinate lodges of the Amalgamated Association are taking a vote on the proposition from the manufacturers granting an advance of less than 2c per cent., while the new scale calls for an advance of 2c per cent. As soon as the returns are in, a conference will be held. Up to midnight six firms had signed the new scale and work will be continued at their plants.

News of a Boy Who Disappeared.

Word was received in Brooklyn yesterday that David Tapiltzky, the six-year-old boy who lived in Brownsville and who disappeared while the excitement over Marion Clarke was at its height, is in Austria. He was taken from the Glenmore Avenue Public School on May 23 by a woman. Abraham Tapiltzky, his grandfather, received a letter yesterday from Wolff Cohen of Galicia, Austria, saying that the child and his father had been seen in that country, and were on their way to Russia. Jacob Tapiltzky, the father, left his wife on the morning of the boy's disappearance. The police say that the woman who took David from the school was the boy's aunt.

Railroad Plans at Sabine Pass, Texas.

OMAHA, Neb., June 30.—Herman Kountze of this city, a member of the firm of Kountze Brothers, New York, announces that the long and bitter fight between the interests at Sabine Pass, Texas, and the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad has been settled. By its terms, the road is to be built from its present terminus at Port Arthur to the deep water harbor at Sabine Pass, a distance of twenty miles. The Kountzes have control of a large tract of rich coal lands near Shady Point, in Texas, and they intend to build a short road from that place to the main line of the Gulf road.

Died in Her Wedding Finery.

ALTOONA, Penn., June 30.—Dorothy Hoover, a daughter of John Hoover, a wealthy farmer, was found dead to-day in the parlor of the Hotel Kellerman, Holidaysburg. The Coroner is making an investigation to determine if she is a suicide or not. The girl was to have been married this month, but her lover suddenly disappeared. When found she was attired in what was to have been her wedding dress, and her betrothal ring was on her finger.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; light southwesterly winds.

The area of high pressure has moved from Wisconsin to Ohio. The pressure continues high off the North Pacific Coast. A trough of low pressure extends from Arizona to Manitoba. Showers have fallen in the Gulf States. It has grown warmer from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic States, except stationary temperature on the immediate Atlantic and Gulf Co

ALGER WILL NOT RESIGN

If He Is to Leave the Cabinet He Must Be Forced Out.

THEN TO POSE AS A MARTYR

Will Talk Freely About the Administration and Try to Obtain Sympathy in Michigan.

WASHINGTON, June 30. — Secretary Alger, it is understood here, has made the resolution that if he is to leave the Cabinet he must be forced out; that it is not to his advantage to resign, but that it will be very decidedly to his political advantage, in carrying out his alliance with Pingree, to constrain the President to compel him to get out, in order that he may then pose as a martyr in his own State and be free to charge upon the Administration the offenses that he has been compelled to carry for more than a year.

Although the supposition is correct that the President has not presented to his Secretary of War an ultimatum requiring him either to abandon Pingree or the Cabinet, it is well known that the other members of the Cabinet hold the opinion that it will be intolerable for the President to keep Gen. Alger and to accept the Pingree platform. There is not another member of the Cabinet, it is believed, who could face his associates from day to day after he had entered into a political compact with such a political adventurer as Pingree, or could meet the President, while the latter is aware of the anomalous character of the relations that Alger and Pingree have established.

Alger is so far committed to Pingree and his plans, it is asserted by Michigan men, that he cannot now draw back even to retain the confidence of the President. He is determined to push the difference between them to the utmost. This may compel the President to ask for his resignation or to hasten to order his withdrawal, which latter Alger would prefer, so that he would be placed in the position of being justified in defending himself by talking freely about the Administration with which he has been on familiar terms. This would be taking advantage of the position in a way that would not occur to everybody, or even to many, but it is asserted that Alger contemplates putting to his use everything he knows that may be employed in advancing his desire to be elected to the Senate of the United States.

Oddly enough, the Alger scheme, as it is outlined here, contemplates the turning of Alger upon the Administration he has been a part of and his use of such information as he possesses to put upon the rest of the Administration, including the President, the blame for mistakes attributed to himself. Pingree sympathizes with this idea, it is asserted, and encourages Alger with the hope that, by posing as a political martyr, he can command the sympathy and assistance of Michigan. Pingree is preparing the way in Michigan; Alger is expected to bring on the breach with the President in Washington. Gen. Alger's friends say that the President has never intimated to the Secretary that his resignation would be helpful to the Administration, nor that it is desired.

The Secretary does not lack appreciation of the fact that his attitude is embarrassing the President. Indeed, he contemplated that embarrassment as a result of his alliance with Pingree and his embarkation on the race for the Senate. He will not relieve the embarrassment. Indeed, it is his cue to increase it, and then to go home to make the most of the mess he has cooked. If the President has any feeling about the matter, it is his usual one of desiring that the trouble may be settled in a polite and decent way, by the graceful retirement of Alger. Alger insists that there is no occasion for his retirement.

No one here pretends to regard this disgraceful plan as the invention of Alger. He is not ingenious, but he is bold with the courage that is common enough with men who have profound respect for the things that great wealth will command. Relying upon the audacity and ingenuity of Pingree, and infatuated with his own hope of continuing in the public eye, he will press to the extremity the quarrel that must come, and that must result in his expulsion from the Cabinet.

A Denial from Gen. H. G. Otis.

KANSAS CITY, June 30.—A telegram from Brig. Gen. Harrison Gray Otis of Los Angeles to The Journal states positively that there is no truth in the report that Gen. Otis is on his way to Washington in connection with possible changes in the War Department. In answer to a direct query as to whether he had been called to Washington as a possible successor to Secretary Alger, Gen. Otis telegraphed from Chicago as follows: "I am not on my way to Washington in connection with that matter even remotely, and have never been an aspirant for that high honor; nor have I any information that my appointment to the Secretaryship is being even considered by the President."

MERITS OF THE PARTIES.

Discussion Before the Conference at Buffalo—Talks by Republicans, Democrats, and Others.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 30.—The Rev. B. Fay Mills of Boston was Chairman at this morning's session of the National Social and Political Conference. The subject for the day's discussion was "Reform Through Party Action."

The question first considered was "What Can the Parties Do?" Former State Senator John Laughlin presented the claims of the Republican Party, which, he said, was born to meet a great emergency, to free and elevate mankind, to unshackle 4,000,000 slaves. The Republican Party, had always been the friend of labor and the oppressed.

"Never!" called out some one. This brought forth a rebuke from Chairman Mills, who advised the interrupter to retire or be more courteous.

Continuing, the Senator upheld President McKinley and his policy in the Philippines. He declared he would be re-elected in 1900, and that the Empire State was going to present Gov. Roosevelt to the Nation in 1904 as its Presidential candidate. The Senator's speech elicited but slight applause.

R. S. Thompson, an editor, of Springfield, Ohio, and who is also National Chairman of the Union Reform Party of the Buckeye State, presented the claims of that party. He stands simply and solely for the direct legislation; in other words, government by the whole people, and not by a party, which is but a part of the people.

George Fred Williams expressed his unbounded confidence in the good ship Democracy, neatly built, stanch, true, and seaworthy, giving reasons for the faith within him. He commended the seafaring qualities of the good ship and her capacity, which, he said, was great enough to accommodate every reformer and every fad among them. His remarks were well received.

Chairman Mills at this point called for Eugene V. Debs to speak for the Social Democratic Party. Mr. Debs did not respond, and accordingly Mrs. Corrine E. Braun of Chicago was asked to represent the party. The necessity for the abolition of wage slavery was the keynote of her address. She declared she was for the basic Socialistic idea, the whole of Socialism.

John G. Wooley of Chicago spoke for the Prohibitionists. Mr. Wooley began with a fierce attack upon both parties, and upon Senators Hanna, Platt, and Quay, and Richard Croker and others. His remarks became so sarcastic and scathing that he was called to order. He referred to President McKinley as a good man, but absolutely the creature of monopolies and plutocracy. There were a few hisses and protests, but the majority cheered enthusiastically.

The following resolution, offered by Joseph R. Buchanan, was practically killed by the objection of F. J. Stevens of Philadelphia, a single objection sending it to the Committee on Resolutions:

> Resolved, That while this conference may not be wholly in harmony with the policy of the National Administration in the Philippines, it has the highest admiration for Admiral George Dewey, and is not lacking in appreciation of the qualities he has displayed as an American citizen and gallant commander.

Mr. Kennedy of Binghamton then took the platform and asked all those who were in favor of the United States withdrawing from the Philippines to stand. About half the members arose. Chairman Mills was displeased, and shouted "Take your seats," and then said: "The motion is lost."

John W. Breidenthal, Bank Commissioner of Kansas, championed the cause of Populism. "We want," he said, "a return to the Government of Lincoln—for the people, of the people, and by the people."

Gen. E. C. Howard of Chicago, of the Silver Reform Party, took the platform and said he did not know much what use there was of his party now that he had heard what Mr. Williams had to say of the Democratic Party.

Prof. Richard Ely of Cambridge acknowledges being a mugwump, and said he would like as a Republican to vote for Dewey for President of the United States, and he led in a tremendous applause and cheering for Dewey.

"I object," somebody shouted. "Dewey is a Democrat."

"I object," said another, "the gentleman is out of order."

In the evening the question "Is a New Party Needed?" was discussed. George B. Keeney of New York opened the discussion in the affirmative, and was followed by Herbert N. Casson of New York in opposition. They were followed by a number of other speakers.

POPULISTS DENOUNCE FUSION.

Will Not Support Bryan Without a Populist Running Mate.

OMAHA, Neb., June 30.—Old-line Alliance men and Populists met at Kearney to-day and decided to reject fusion and nominate a "middle-of-the-road" State ticket this Fall.

They issued an address to Nebraska Populists denouncing the existing fusion arrangements, the present State officials, and the Board of Transportation; declaring that Democracy had swallowed up Populism, and the latter had received nothing from the deal, and declaring their intention to keep in the middle of the road.

They declared against supporting a National ticket with Bryan at the head, unless a Populist is given second place. The address is a scathing denunciation of fusion.

STATE COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., June 30.—After forty-six ballots the deadlock in the First Assembly District Republican Convention was broken this morning by the withdrawal of four candidates. Charles S. Plank of Waddington was then unanimously nominated. Resolutions were adopted commending the Administrations of Gov. Roosevelt and President McKinley.

CORNING, N. Y., June 30.—The Steuben County Republican Convention was held here to-day. County Judge Frank H. Robinson of Hornellsville was renominated by acclamation. Dr. George S. Goff of Corning and Dr. F. H. Sutton of Canisteo were nominated for Coroners. The Assembly District Conventions will be held to-morrow. It is probable that Frank C. Platt of Erwin and Hyatt C. Hatch of Atlanta will be nominated for members of the Assembly.

NEGROES SHOT BY STRIKERS.

Attacked While Going from Pana, Ill., to Brush's Mines—One Killed, Many Wounded.

MARION, Ill., June 30.—To-day, as the train on the Illinois Central carrying a coachload of negroes from Pana to Brush's Mines, one mile north of Carterville, stopped at the Fredonia Mine, three miles northwest of Carterville, a large number of striking union miners opened fire on the negroes, killing a woman and wounding about twenty other persons.

Before the bloody work could be carried further the train pulled out for Johnston City. When it reached a point one mile north of Brush's Mines the negroes were unloaded and marched across the country to their destination. It is said that a majority of the rioters were negroes whom Brush brought here from the South about a year ago and who have since joined the union.

There is great excitement in the neighborhood of the Brush Mines, and a battle between the working negroes, who are well armed, and the strikers, who are on the ground ready for a fight, may be precipitated at any moment. Superintendent Brush wired for Sheriff Gray immediately after the riot asking for protection. The Sheriff has gone to the scene, but he took no Deputies with him. He has no guns to arm them.

A majority of Brush's miners have been on a strike for a month, though many of his imported negroes have remained loyal to him. The trouble is the same old one—a question of wages.

CHICAGO, June 30.—A dispatch from Murphysboro, Ill., says of the shooting near Carterville: "The miners, fifty in number, were armed with rifles and were hidden in grass behind the country station. When the train stopped, the leader, who was an Italian, got on the platform and commanded the negroes to get out. Conductor Bryan interfered, but was stopped by a revolver in his face. The train began to move and the miners poured in a withering fire. Conductor Bryan yelled to the negroes to throw themselves on the floor. All escaped serious wounds save the woman, who was killed instantly. Half a mile further the negroes were placed under charge of guards. They were then marched to the mine."

CHICAGO STRIKERS ORGANIZING.

Mass Meeting Sunday Will Decide Stockyard Laborers Action.

CHICAGO, June 30.—Leaders of the stockyards strike are organizing their forces, and if the attempt is successful a general tie-up of the packing houses will be brought about. A mass meeting of stockyards laborers will be held Sunday afternoon. Arrangements have been made to secure the attendance of speakers representing the Building Trades Council and in this way unions will be formed among the discontented workmen.

The strikers say the whole success of their movement depends upon the mass meeting Sunday. If the demonstration is well attended and a large organization is perfected the strikers claim they can close every packing house in the district, thereby forcing the proprietors to grant the desired increase in pay.

Superintendents of the big packing companies are maintaining that the strike is having no material effect upon the workings of their plants and point to the fact that they are killing the usual amount of hogs. The strikers say this is not true, and although the work is going on apparently as usual, it is being done by inexperienced men and only two-thirds the usual number of hogs are being killed. They say Armour & Co. have large orders to fill and are slaughtering 6,000 hogs per day, while the capacity of their plant is something like 9,000.

The Chicago Packing and Provision Company is killing no hogs and the officials of the company say their slaughtering gang will not go to work until the present difficulty is satisfactorily settled.

LABOR UNIONS TO PROTEST.

Appeal to President Gompers to Work Against Military Interference.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The American Federation of Labor in this city received a telegram from Edward Boyce of the miners in Montana in co-operation and support of a National labor convention to be held in Chicago to protest against the action of the military authorities in Idaho. President Gompers while expressing sympathy with the object of the convention, declined to have the American Federation drawn officially into action with this particular movemcnt.

Mr. Boyce, in his message to Mr. Gompers, said: "Will you join union men of the West and hold a National labor convention in Chicago, July 17, to protest against the usurpation of power by military authorities in Idaho?"

President Gompers replied: "The American Federation of Labor authorizes its officers to take every action in defense of and to further labor's interests, but special conventions have proved expensive, useless, superfluous, and often destructive of the purposes for which they are called. We shall leave no effort untried to prevent military or other usurpation, and we should have your co-operation to that end."

Holiday Trips on the Hudson.

School children who are entering upon their Summer vacation will find a trip on the historic Hudson a pleasant holiday excursion. By means of the Albany Day Line steamers, interesting trips can be made to West Point, Newburg, and Poughkeepsie. The steamers of this line leave the foot of West Twenty-second Street at 9 A. M., and on the return journey reach this city at 5:30 P. M.

Snipe Shooting on Long Island.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., June 30.—The snipe shooting season will open on Long Island to-morrow. Reports from the shooting fields tell of an abundance of the birds, and good sport is promised.

Full-page portrait of Alfred Van Santvoord, the pioneer steamboat man on the Hudson River, in THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday Magazine of to-morrow.—Adv.

SET-BACK FOR MR. SHEEHAN

Men Named by Goodwin Recommended for Election Officers.

COURTS MAY BE APPEALED TO

Senator Munzinger Claims Tammany Hall Executive Committee Has Exceeded Its Authority.

The Tammany Hall Executive Committee yesterday practically sanctioned the revolt against the leadership of John C. Sheehan in the Ninth Assembly District by recommending to the Police Board for appointment as election officers the names of the men selected by Councilman Frank Goodwin, who is directing the attack against Mr. Sheehan. While none of Mr. Sheehan's lieutenants was willing last night to state definitely whether or not legal steps would be taken, it was evident that some such action was in contemplation, for one of the leader's warmest friends, ex-Judge Browne was at the Pequod Club in consultation with Senator Louis Munzinger, who is directing Mr. Sheehan's campaign. As a result of the conference, Senator Munzinger said the Executive Committee had over-ridden the rights of the district committee, which is the basis of representation in Tammany Hall, and had thus made itself amenable to action by the courts.

Ever since the fight in the district began it has been known that both factions would submit to the Tammany General Committee lists of men for appointment as election officers. These lists are turned over to the Committee on Election Officers, of which Senator George W. Plunkitt is Chairman At the proper time it is the duty of this committee to hand the full list for all the districts to the Executive Committee, the Chairman of which is required by law to file them with the Elections Bureau. After the men named have passed a satisfactory non-competitive examination they are duly appointed to serve for one year.

One day last week Mr. Sheehan and Senator Munzinger called at Tammany Hall and gave the janitor, for delivery to Senator Plunkitt, a package containing the names of one Inspector, one poll clerk, and two ballot clerks for each of the twenty-five election districts in the Assembly district, and in due course of time, the package was handed to Mr. Plunkitt. On Wednesday a similar list was nled by Mr. Goodwin, and both factions awaited with interest the decision of the Committee on Election Officers.

This decision was made known yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Plunkitt went to Police Headquarters and filed the complete list of officers for the entire city, including that submitted by Mr. Goodwin, for the Ninth District. With the package containing the lists was a letter from ex-Judge Daniel F. McMahon, as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic organization of New York County, in which it was stated that the list submitted consisted of the election officers selected by the Democratic organization, and that the applications had been filed in the Bureau of Elections.

When it became known on the west side that the Goodwin election officers had been recommended by the Executive Committee, the spirit of the anti-Sheehan men went up with a rush, and the headquarters at Twenty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue were thronged with a jubilant crowd of men, who felt that the omen was predictive of success for Mr. Goodwin. On the other hand, Mr. Sheehan's supporters, while admitting that the action of the Executive Committee was an official recognition of the revolters, declared that it could only have the effect of strengthening Mr. Sheehan in the fight in the primaries. Their headquarters in the Pequod Club were by no means deserted, and altogether they appeared to be satisfied with the turn events had taken.

Mr. Goodwin and Thomas F. Smith, Mr. Croker's secretary, declared that the indorsement of the Executive Committee was all that was necessary to establish the regularity of the fight against Mr. Sheehan. They contended that it was proof that what had started out to be only a family quarrel had grown into an attack by Mr. Sheehan upon the Tammany Hall organization, and that the Executive Committee, in defense of the central body, had done the only thing possible to preserve its integrity. Hundreds of men, they said, would regard this action as a summons to rally around the standard of the anti-Sheehan men.

Ex-Judge Browne, after examining the laws, declared that in his opinion the Executive Committee had acted arbitrarily and against the law and the precedents of Tammany Hall. Under Section 11 of the Primary law, he said, the actions of all party officials and bodies are subject to review by the courts, and he intimated strongly that some such action may be determined upon within the next few days or before the Police Commissioners appoint the men selected by the Goodwin faction. Long-established precedent, he declared, had made the Assembly district the unit of representation in Tammany Hall, and the selection of men for election officers by a faction which is at variance with the regularly chosen district committee was in direct violation of these precedents.

ENROLLMENT BOOKS CLOSED.

More Certificates Sent in by Sheehan than Goodwin Men.

Yesterday was the last day for the enrollment of voters with the several political parties until registration for the Fall election begins. Under the amended primary law, a voter who desires to enroll may do so during the months of May and June by filing with the Bureau of Elections a certificate in which he states with which party he desires to affiliate. After this certificate has been filed and the record made in books provided for the purpose, the voter may vote at the primaries of the party of his choice.

Until yesterday not more than 4,000 certificates had been filed. More than half of these had been sent in by the political organizations of the several districts. Yesterday, however, the enrollment blanks came into the Elections Bureau in great bundles. Those from the districts in which there are contests in the Tammany organizations were especially heavy, notably the Ninth, Twenty-third, and Thirty-first.

From the Ninth at various times there were sent in packages containing from 100 to 1,000 certificates. It was apparent that the Sheehan men were endeavoring to deceive their antagonists, for while one package of nearly 1,000 certificates was filed early in the day, smaller parcels came at intervals, and finally, just before midnight, another big package was delivered.

The Goodwin men were equally crafty, for they pursued similar tactics, and though it was apparent that they were outnumbered, the disparity between the bundles did not indicate that the Sheehan men had sent in twice as many certificates as their rivals, as they had claimed.

The packages from the contesting factions in the Twenty-third Assembly District where W. E. Stillings and ex-Police Commissioner McAvoy are contesting for the leadership, were also extremely heavy, but the clerks in the Bureau estimated that Mr. McAvoy had a slight advantage. The Welde-Hopper fight in the Thirty-first District was productive of several large batches of certificates equally divided between the contestants.

It will be several days before the clerks of the bureau will be able to estimate the number of persons who have taken advantage of the supplementary enrollment.

Citizens' Union Reorganization.

R. Fulton Cutting, Chairman of the Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union, said yesterday that the special committee named some time ago to prepare a plan of reorganization has already reported to the City Central Committee, but that the latter body deems it unwise to take final action on the report—at this time. By the new plan the Central Committee will become, for the first time in its history, a body representative of all parts of the city, but the details cannot yet be made public. While the adoption of the plan of reorganization is pending the organization of the districts in accordance with it is going on.

Ex-Policeman Rourke Free.

SING SING, June 30.—William J. Rourke, who while a policeman in New York shot and killed Roundsman Robert A. Montgomery, this morning walked out of State prison a free man. Since he was sent here in 1887 he has worked in the tailoring department and in the clothing shop. He was several times reported by Superintendent Brush for breaking rules of the department, and threatened to kill the Roundsman if he was again reported. Montgomery warned him off post one time after this threat, and warned him. As soon as the keeper turned away Rourke fired at him. He was sentenced for life but Gov. Black was invalled upon to commute the sentence.

SELECT SOCIETY CIGARETTES

PACKET OF TEN 5¢ PURE &

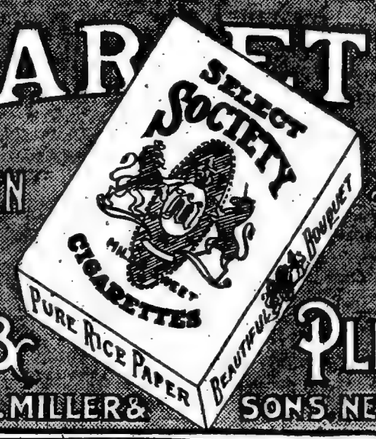

PACKET OF TEN 5¢ PLEASANT

L. MILLER & SONS, NEW YORK.

MOSS ON CITY GOVERNMENT

Mazet Committee's Counsel at Scotch Presbyterian Church.

CIVIC PATRIOTISM IS NEEDED

He Calls Upon His Hearers Not to Let New York Be Put to Shame Before the World.

Lawyer Frank Moss, counsel for the Mazet investigating committee, addressed the Men's Association of the Scotch Presbyterian Church last night at its regular monthly meeting. Mr. Moss spoke of the influence New York has upon the opinions of the world in regard to America at large, of the un-Americanism of the city's bosses, and the lack of the American liberty of political conscience here, and called upon his hearers, while they were thinking of patriotism in connection with the coming holiday, to localize their patriotic fervor in the City of New York, where a revival of the old spirit of liberty is needed.

"The eyes of the world are on us as they never have been before," said Mr. Moss. "The nations of the world are scrutinizing every movement to-day of this great civilizing power of the New World, which they sneered at before and never thought would come near them, but which has become a great world power.

"It won't do to point to the past and say there is the grand old founder of this Nation. Look at him. There is the savior of the Nation. Look at him as a representative of the men our land produces. For the world wants flesh and blood. The world is going to judge us, and we are going to make our influence felt according to the type of manhood that stands out before it just now.

"Now we are not showing to the world altogether our best manhood. We are showing examples of noble manhood, but there are other types. When the people of the world study us they see standing prominently among us men who do not honor any kind of manhood; they see conditions existing among us that do not honor any kind of a country. And they see us tolerate such conditions.

"The eyes of the world are close upon us. It is not only the Dewey won battles that they see, not only that the campaign was closed in Cuba after a short fight. We are also writing other pages of history. And it is a strange coincidence that while these stories of the nation's glories are being told in two of the greatest cities of the country stories are going out that show a decadence in the American spirit and make people apart from us shake their heads and wonder.

"We have not a free government in New York or Chicago—not a representative government. The people do not govern in those cities, and this fact is so well known that we take it here without any disposition to argue.

"A gentleman who holds a professorship in a law school made some remarks recently about the courts that provoked an angry response and threats to punish him for contempt. But before that another man under the solemnity of an oath had sworn to the part he had taken in controlling the same courts and no one dared to question what he said.

"Recently we have been talking a good deal about the taxes—you don't know what a difficult matter that tax business is to get at—our Government is so bound up in one man who rules with a nod here and can then nob-nob with royalty, and do it without fear of losing a whit of his power, those who are inclined to oppose this sort of thing accepting it on his part as nothing to be criticised. The different departments of the city are so bound up together that what you do against one is felt in every other.

"You business men all know of the inequalities of taxation. Now, when taxation is unequal and unfair it is nothing but legalized highway robbery. It is putting the hand in your pocket. It is worse than highway robbery, because you can turn and knock the robber down if you are able, but you have no redress here.

"With this kind of thing going on you'd think the citizens who have been robbed, when they see the chance, would come out and tell of it. Some of them do; if they did not we wouldn't know what questions to ask. But before they tell anything they put up their hands and say, 'Now whatever you do don't call me. If you do they'll put up the taxes higher than ever on me next year.'

"The duty that devolves upon us now more than any other duty is not so much the following of some political notion—to get some bill passed or to win some election. The duty for us now is to renew our faith—to make a fresh consecration at the altar of patriotism, to renew the simple patriotism that ought always to dominate the people, and has always dominated them in the time of the Nation's glory.

"If there are true men on one side and false men on the other there is bound to be a fight. There is nothing so good for a community as a wrestle going on between the right and wrong. No man who is well grounded in manliness will run away from a conflict that is imposed upon his conscience. He may not seek it, but he will not flee from it. There is nothing so good for the building up of character as the taking hold of the problems of society and acquitting one's self like a man.

"We don't love our city enough to fight for it. We don't love it enough to study its history. Stir up your civic patriotism, so that you will not be content to sit down quietly and let New York be put to shame before the whole world. Show that New York has manhood to match the evil here."

POLITICIAN IS A BANKRUPT.

S. O. Fisher of Michigan Becomes Insolvent Through Failures.

BAY CITY, Mich., June 30.—Spencer O. Fisher, ex-Congressman, leading Democratic politician, and formerly a wealthy lumberman, has filed a petition in bankruptcy in the Federal Court. The action is the result of a series of misfortunes caused chiefly by the failures of others with whom Mr. Fisher had business relations.

The petitioner's personal liabilities are given at $428,475, about $75,000 of which is secured by mortgages and other collateral. Mr. Fisher is liable for some $320,000 commercial paper, signed jointly with various business associates. All his available assets are pledged to secure the indebtedness of himself and of the firm of Turner & Fisher.

As to petitioner's assets, of $168,000 due on notes $1,200 are scheduled as good, the remainder worthless; $141,500, due on open accounts, is stated to be worthless. Of Mr. Fisher's personal indebtedness, $350,000 is scheduled as notes and bills on which he was guarantor or indorser.

"The Heirs of the Harlem."

Austin Van Gieson, counsel for the Union Association of Heirs of the Harlem, Anneke Jans, Bogardus, Edwards, and Weber estates, writing to THE TIMES, says the association was never legally incorporated until a year or two ago. He claims John C. Fonda has been running an association under the same name for some years, unincorporated. He declares he has no

THE NEW WHISKY TRUST.

Wine and Spirit Gazette on the Formation of the Distilling Company of America.

The Wine and Spirit Gazette of to-morrow's date will devote much attention to the Distilling Company of America. It will say editorially:

The Wine and Spirit Gazette is in a position to give from an authentic source a brief history of the formation of the Distilling Company of America, which was precipitated so unexpectedly upon the trade and the public in general. It is this:

The Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, as is well known, has been acting as agent in the negotiations with a number of rye distillers. It was to the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company that the options on most of these distilleries were given. When the time came to close the bargain and pay the money it turned out that the cash money could not be raised. Then an appeal was made to certain financiers in Wall Street, and what is known as the Whitney combine was formed.

But the formation of this combine was predicated upon the distinct understanding that the principal rye distilleries of the country should be taken in. As a consequence of these financial manipulations, the options on a majority of the rye distilleries have been extended to Oct. 1 of this year. The rye distillers who had accepted the options which were to expire on July 1 are very much displeased with this arrangement.

They claim that under this extension of time to Oct. 1 their distilleries are as good as tied up as far as the Fall crop is concerned, and that they can make no contracts for future delivery. They stand, moreover, in danger of losing their old trade on account of the prejudice against trusts and trust combinations which undoubtedly exists ini the trade as well as in the general public.

The Gazette also announces:

A meeting of the deluded stockholders of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company will be held at the Astor House, in this city, on Wednesday, the 5th inst. If reports that are circulated about this meeting are to be credited there is likely to be some hot discussion as to the methods pursued by S. M. Rice and the management of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company. Some of the stockholders are talking of invoking the criminal law against the former management of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company for its failure to publish an annual report of the condition of the company for the last two years.

To members of the wholesale liquor trade the true condition of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company has been no secret for years. A year ago it was publicly announced that a cash capital of $2,000,000 would readily duplicate all the properties owned by the American Spirits Manufacturing Company and still leave a handsome working capital. Yet that corporation is capitalized at $37,000,000, inclusive of the $2,000,000 of bonds issued.

The Distilling Company of America is in process of organization, with a capital of $125,000,000. It is a merger of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, the Spirits Distributing Company, and the Standard Distilling and Distributing Company.

GEN. LEW WALLACE ON TRUSTS.

People Will Hold the President Responsible for Their Formation, He Says.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., June 30.—Gen. Lew Wallace is not only opposed to trusts, but says the people will hold the President responsible for the formation of so many of them. He says the work of the Wire and Steel Trust in Crawfordsville is a disastrous example.

"What the trust has done here it has done elsewhere," he said. "It must be checked, and that immediately. Proper legislation and officers who will not shirk their duty are the only recourse. Trusts proper are attended with a great many dangers to the people. They crush out competition. They take employment from workmen and reduce them to a condition bordering on slavery."

DIAMOND MATCH COMPANY.

Stockholders to Meet July 31 to Consider an Increase of Capital.

CHICAGO, June 30.—In conformity with the plans heretofore announced, formal notice will be sent to-morrow to the stockholders of the Diamond Match Company of a meeting to be held July 31, at which they will be asked to authorize an increase of the capital stock of the company by $4,000,000.

At present the authorized and outstanding issue is $11,000,000. The object is primarily to terminate the competition which has been impairing the profits for several years. This will be accomplished by securing control of or making terms with some of the outside match factories which have been troublesome. Chief among them is the Continental of Edwin Gould. Mr. Gould has lately acquired large holdings of Diamond Match stock, and, with the shares of the new issue which he will obtain, he will become one of the largest holders of Diamond securities. The stockholders will be asked to elect two additional Directors, making the board consist of seven instead of five members. Edwin Gould will be one of the new Directors.

The new stock will be offered to present holders at the ratio of one to four, at par, and the rest will be placed at the disposal of the Directors for the benefit of the company. The money thus obtained will be used to discharge the floating indebtedness of the company and to enlarge and extend its American business. The floating debt referred to is supposed to represent money spent in bringing about peace with the outside plants.

Harlem Stores Will Not Close Early.

Representatives of seven of Harlem's largest clothing firms met last night in the East End Café, in East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and decided not to close their places of business at 6:30 o'clock in the evening during the months of July and August. The stores are at present kept open until 9 o'clock, and the clerks had petitioned their employers to close earlier.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises ... 4:32	Sun sets ... 7:35	Moon rises ...

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook ... 1:49	Gov. Isl'd ... 2:20	Ht. Gate ... 4:10
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook ... 2:25	Gov. Isl'd ... 3:00	Ht. Gate ... 4:58

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 1.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alleghany, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alps, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Rome, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hudson, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Idaho, Hull	.....	.....
Irrawaddy, Grenada	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Laurenburg, Matanzas	.....	.....
Lucania, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Manitou, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Patria, Hamburg	.....	11:00 A. M.
Werkendam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Buffon, La Plata	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 4.

Aurania, Liverpool	.....	2:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5.

Alliance, Colon	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Britannic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Washington, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Salerno, Newcastle	.....	.....
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, May 20 and 28; Shanghai, May 24 and 31; Yokohama, June 7, and Honolulu, June 18, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer City of Rio de Janeiro, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Saturday, July 1.

Mails from Yokohama, June 8, and Honolulu, June 20, are due to arrive in New York on Monday, July 3. Mails from China and Japan, which arrived at Vancouver, are also due in New York on July 3.

Mails from Japan, which arrived at Tacoma per steamer Glenogle, are due in New York on Tuesday, July 4.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 1 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July 4 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Idzumi Maru, (from Seattle,) close here daily up to July 6 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after June 23 and up to July 27 at 6:30 P. M. on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive July 7. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia (from San Francisco) close here daily up to July 21 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 17 and up to July 21 at 6:30 P. M.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 1.

Advance, Colon, June 24.
Alabama, Glasgow, June 9.
British King, Antwerp, June 18.
Buffalo, Hull, June 18.
Etruria, Liverpool, June 24.
Hilder, Curacoa, June 24.
Lisnacrieve, Gibraltar, June 15.
Nomadic, Liverpool, June 21.
Salerno, Newcastle, June 15.
Santiago, Santiago, June 24.
St. Louis, Southampton, June 24.

SUNDAY, JULY 2.

Caribbee, St. Kitts, June 27.
Cearense, Ceara, June 22.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, June 29.
Cymric, Liverpool, June 23.
Flaxman, St. Lucia, June 25.
La Champagne, Havre, June 24.
Leitrim, London, June 18.
Menominee, London, June 22.
Navahoe, Brunswick, June 29.
Seminole, Jacksonville, June 29.
Strabo, St. Lucia, June 25.
Wells City, Swansea, June 18.

MONDAY, JULY 3.

Louisiana, New Orleans, June 28.
Pollux, Hamburg, June 18.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, June 22.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, June 23.
Strathleven, Dunkirk, June 19.
Tomoana, Shields, June 19

TUESDAY, JULY 4.

Anchoria, Glasgow, June 24.
Chalmette, New Orleans, June 29.
Noordland, Antwerp, June 24.
Sevenum, Lisbon, June 20.
Wooloomooloo, Havre, June 20.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5.

Bremen, Bremen, June 24.
British Queen, Antwerp, June 24.
Euxinis, Shields, June 21.
European, London, June 23.
Lahn, Bremen, June 27.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, June 22.
Teutonic, Liverpool, June 28.

THURSDAY, JULY 6.

Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, June 25.
Pompeii, Hamburg, June 21.

Arrived.

SS Uller, (Nor.,) Larsen, Demarara June 19, with sugar and one cabin passenger to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS Parra, (Nor.,) Henricksen, Havana June 25, with sugar to Czarnikow, McDougall & Co.; vessel to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Skjodt, Stettin June 8, Copenhagen 14th, Christiania 15th, and Christiansand 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 A. M.

SS Patricia, (Ger.,) Vogelgesang, Hamburg June 18 and Boulogne 19th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at midnight, 29th.

SS Wineland, (Dan.,) Petersen, Copenhagen June 12 and Shields 15th, with mdse. to Furness, Withy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Hayes, Liverpool June 21 and Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:44 A. M.

SS Vigilancia, Reynolds, Campeachy June 16, Vera Cruz 22d, Progreso 24th, and Havana 26th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:25 A. M.

SS Bramble, (Br.,) Postlethwaite, Guanoco, Venezu

Wanamaker's

Store Closes at Noon To-day. Open All Day on Monday.

Parasols

THIS is a reduction-sale that usually comes in August. It is early by some thirty days, and hence by some thirty degrees more welcome. Prices are now

$1.50, $2, $3 and $5

At these figures your choice from a full assortment that has been marked to to-day at prices from $2 to $0.

adway.

Outing Hats and Caps for Boys Crash and linen Outing Hats for the boys. Cool, light headgear, that is comfortably negligee and will ld hard treatment. Tam o'Shanter, cadet and yachting caps at 50c.

h.

Aisle.

Women's Outing Hats, 65c. The fitting finish for a natty toilet. Large, rough straw golfing hats, gracefully curved, ikingly trimmed with soft, bright ttterned silk and long, effective ills. This Summer's own type of , going at

65c. Each.

nd floor, Tenth street.

Summer Fancies in Trimmed Millinery Braid straw and Leghorn, light colored flowers, cool green leaves, filmy liberty silk and heer maline,—Summer hats that press Summer. All stylish and aracteristic. We are working der pressure to supply the demand them. The reason? Their beauty d these prices:—

$3—Rough braid straw, hand-made on wire frame; trimmed with flowers and maline; serviceable and effective.

At $5—Leghorn, trimmed with roses and liberty silk; a variety of styles; all specially designed; no two alike.

ond floor, Tenth street.

White Pique, 12½c. a Yd. Firm, high quality, pure white pique, full value at 20c.

yard. Popular, too. Only a few ndred yards are left us. They e yours at

12½c. a Yard

roadway.

For Quick Shopping Have you still to prepare for your over-the-Fourth outing? To-day is a half-holiday; he time is short. This for ready reference—a list of valuable bargains n skirts and bathing suits:

FOR WOMEN

Separate wash skirts,—White pique, $1; pique and other wash goods, beautifully trimmed, at $2, $2.50, and $2.75; exceptional values from $4 up to $10.

Bathing suits;—mohair in many styles, $2, $3.75, $4.25; flannel prettily trimmed, $2.50, $3.25, and $3.50; other styles up to $10.

FOR GIRLS

Separate wash skirts,—linen, crash, and pique, from 75c. to $7.50.

Bathing suits,—mohair and flannel, many styles and colors, from $2.25 to $4.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

Lantern Novelties Lanterns constructed on the Japanese principle, but with French decorative skill. When lighted they gest Venetian illumination. We good reason to believe that are only on sale here. 50c. $4.

Japanese Bead Lanterns to be used with small lamps, gas burners or electric lights, 50c. to $3.75.

German Paper Lanterns, 5c. to 50c.

Japanese Paper Lanterns, a great variety, 3c. to 85c. each. Prices of many sorts have been greatly reduced.

Some News of Bicycles The Unmatched stock:

Humber Bicycles, men's or women's.

Roadsters and Tourists, $40.

Orient Bicycles—hold the world's records for all distances:

Roadster, $50 — Chainless, $75
"1.30," $65 — Tandem, $100

Continent Bicycles—lightest and latest:

Men's, $60 — Women's, $31.50

Continental Bicycles—the original Wanamaker wheel:

Men's, $25. — Women's, $26.50

Rodman Bicycles for Boys and Girls:

Just right for a school promotion present, $17.50, $20, $22.50, $25.

Road Flyers for men 22 and 24-in., $16.

Basement.

Flags Bunting—best quality—National ensigns, thirty sizes, from 2x3 feet at 85c., to 20x36 feet, at $52. You must not confuse them with the trash—bunting by courtesy—with which the market is filled.

Silk Flags, printed and sewed stripes, some in the high grades with embroidered stars. 10c. to $55.

W

off The "trade" says that we are leading the town in the Go of Golf Clubs. Why? The stock and prices will answer. Prices $1, $1.50, $1.75, $2.25.

Caddy Bags, canvas, plain and plaided; very durable; 75c. to $7.50.

Golf Balls—of any make your fancy may de-

WANAMAKER'S

Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry—Toy Arms Juvenile patriotism expressed in a bang.

Brass Toy Cannon, siege gun type, mounted on mahogany—all for powder use—25c. to $4.50.
Toy Air Rifles, 75c. to $3.
Paper Cap Pistols, 10c. and 20c.
Toy Swords, cavalry and infantry, 25c. to $1.50.
Toy Uniform Equipments, $1 to $2 a set.

Hammocks and Tents Hammocks for porch or tree:

Mexican, $1 to $2.25.
Cotton woven, 75c. to $5.

Baby, knitted cord, 50c. and $1.
Children's Tents, for beach or lawn, 7 feet square, $5; 5 feet square, $4.50.
Large tents ordered from catalogue.

Tennis Rackets, 75c. to $6.50; Poles, 75c. to $2 a pair; Nets, $1.50 to $3.50; balls, tape—no short stop here on tennis things.

Cameras Photographic instruments and supplies. If you need traps for snap shots of holiday fun let our people supply you.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

JOCKEY RIEFF SEES THE PRINCE.

The Tiny American Presented by Lady William Beresford.

LONDON, June 30.—J. Rieff, the American jockey, was presented to the Prince of Wales by Lady William Beresford, at Newmarket, yesterday. The Prince was obviously interested in such a tiny jockey, and asked his weight, whether he could ride awkward horses, and put other questions to him.

Rieff, who was self-possessed, answered intelligently, and subsequently departed in company with Richard Croker.

THE RACES AT NEWMARKET.

American Jockey "Tod" Sloan Failed to Take Any Prize.

LONDON, June 30.—An all-aged selling plate was won by the Sezzanto filly at the Newmarket First July Meeting to-day. "Tod" Sloan rode P. Lorillard's three-year-old Solano, but was unplaced.

The Fulbourne Stakes were won by Wallace Johnstone's Paigle. J. Musker's Westerham, with Sloan up, was third.

The Waterbeach Welter Handicap Plate was won by Lord Ellesmere's Pheon. Sir J. Miller's Galashiels, with Sloan up, was second.

The race for the Princess's Cup was won by La Carolina filly. Yumboe, Lord William Beresford's bay gelding, ridden by Sloan, finished third.

A welter handicap was won by Capt. E. W. Baird's four-year-old bay colt Orviepano. Sloan rode Sea Fog and finished second.

"Tod" Sloan's Assault Case Settled.

LONDON, June 30.—The Star to-day says the "Tod" Sloan assault case has been finally settled by the payment to the waiter of the sum of $1,000.

To-day's Card at Sheepshead.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Six furlongs on main track.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Isidor	140	Armament	116
Firearm	128	Oliver Mc	116
St. Callatine	125	Imperator	114
Ben Hadad	123	Doctor Eichberg	113
Cesarion	121	Andronicus	112
Clonsilla	120	Manilus	111
Tinge	120		

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth on turf.

Twinkler	107	Double Dummy	100
Decanter	106	Hard Knot	98
Mordecai	101	Athy	98
Dan Rice	101	Ed Tipton	89
X Ray	101	Sky Scraper	88

THIRD RACE.—The Vernal Stakes, for fillies two years old; penalties and allowances. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

Virginia Earle	122	Belle of Orleans	110
Oneck Queen	120	Dear Heart	110
Killashandra	120	Brusquerie	108
Irequois Belle	115	Lady Uncas	108
Fond Hopes	115	Andrisa	108
Prejudice	110	Decimal	108

FOURTH RACE.—Special sweepstakes of $5,000 each, with $5,000 added, for three-year-old fillies. One mile.

May Hempstead	107	Admiration	107

FIFTH RACE.—The Advance Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; special weights; penalties and allowances. One mile and three-quarters.

Ben Holladay	123	Goodrich	113
Bangle	118	George Keene	113
George Boyd	113	Thomas Cat	113
Latson	113	Candle Black	113
Warrenton	113	Lackland	100

SIXTH RACE.—Free handicap steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward. Short steeplechase course.

Diversion	175	Cock Robin?	150
The Bachelor	164	King T.	140
White Garters	156	Rheinstrom	144
Doctor Catlett	154	Sir Play	135

Diversion and White Garters, Mr. Chamblet's entry.

SEVENTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

G. E. Wightman	112	Osceola	96
Fatalist	109	Gold Lack	95
Waring	107	Bald Knight	95
Margate	106	Ceylon	94
Weidman	106	Her Ladyship	94
Tildy Ann	106	The Bobby	94
Golden Sceptre	100	Thermas	92
Dick Happle	100	Mynheer	92
Sanitary	100	Olinda	89
Prestige	97	Jhansi McKenna	89

Also eligible to start should any of the above scratch:

Salmagundi	103	Reeve	92
Knightbanneret	97	Yonnondio	92
Sakhrat	95		

FAIR PRICES FOR YEARLINGS.

Edward Corrigan Pays $1,700 for a Colt by Fonso-Duchess Carolin.

There was a sale of thoroughbred yearlings yesterday at the American Horse Exchange Sales paddock, at Sheepshead Bay. The yearlings were from the Ashland Stock Farm, property of Mrs. John M. Clay; from the Dixiana Farm, property of Mrs. T. J. Carson; the Mere Hill Stud, property of Charles W. Moore, and the Balgowan Stud, property of G. H. and T. J. Clay. The Mere Hill Stud brought the best prices. The highest price of the sale was in this lot, Edward Corrigan paying $1,700 for the colt by Fonso-imp. Duchess Carolin, after a lively contest with "Tony" Aste, owner of the Kensico stable. The animals that brought $500 or more were as follows:

PROPERTY OF ASHLAND STOCK FARM, MRS. JOHN M. CLAY, LEXINGTON, KY.

Chaplain, b. c., by Carisbad-Genoa; S. L'Hommedieu	$500

PROPERTY OF DIXIANA STOCK FARM, MRS. T. J. CARSON, RUSSELL CAVE, KY.

Chestnut colt, by imp. Ben Strome-Favor Ban-O-C. Oxx	$1,200
Chestnut colt, by imp. Pirate of Penzance-Mary Latcher; Kensico Stable	850
Bay filly, by imp. Ben Strome-Queen of Trumps; J. E. Madden	550
Chestnut colt, by imp. Ben Strome-Meerschaum; C. Oxx	900
Chestnut colt, by Onondaga-Henrietta; L. O. Appleby	1,200
Bengal, ch. c., by imp. Ben Strome-Begum; T. M. Taylor	800

PROPERTY OF J. J. RICHARDSON, JESSAMINE COUNTY, KY.

Chestnut colt, by Faraday-Slipaway; J. E. Seagram	$500

PROPERTY OF MERE HILL STUD, CHARLES W. MOORE, LEXINGTON, KY.

Chestnut colt, by Fonso-imp. Duchess Carolin; E. Corrigan	$1,700
Chestnut colt, by Fonso-imp. Gerald; E. Corrigan	1,100
Chestnut colt, by Teuton-Virginia Moore; Oneck Stable	1,150
Chestnut colt, by Onondaga-Marie Shreve; G. T. Miller	1,100
Bay or brown colt, by Badge or imp. Dark Days-Slipaway; T. W. Moore	600

PROPERTY OF BALGOWAN STUD, MR. T. J. CLAY, LEXINGTON, KY.

Chestnut colt, by imp. Ben Beauvoir-La Sorella; Kensico Stable	$600
Chestnut colt, by imp. De Beauvoir-Barbara Gray; R. W. Waldes	950

PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN.

Chestnut filly, by Kingston-Mary M.; F. M. Taylor	$500

Old Farmer Drowns in Erie Canal.

LYONS, N. Y., June 30.—Joseph Gray, a farmer, seventy-four years old, living between Lyons and Newark, was found floating in the Erie Canal. He was in the habit of drowning potato bugs in the canal. He started out two afternoons ago to pick bugs, and the supposition is that he was stricken with apoplexy or heart trouble and fell into the canal. He is survived by his wife and three sons.

NEW LONDON EXTORTION

Visitors to the Boat Races on Thursday Disgusted by It.

TOWNSPEOPLE DISAPPOINTED

College Men, Tired of Being Robbed, Got Away Early—Central Vermont Railroad's Spiteful Trick.

NEW LONDON, June 30.—New London is a deeply disappointed town. Individually and collectively every man here who had anything to sell had "rooted" for Harvard. Their idea was that a victory for Harvard meant that the Harvard undergraduates, alumni, and sympathizers would spend their winnings here "like drunken sailors." About the habits of such sailors the people of this old whaling town know a good deal.

Harvard's crews all won and Harvard partisans were naturally anxious to celebrate in student fashion. They were very liberally inclined. When, however, they found that the people of the town had doubled prices on everything to eat, on rooms to sleep in, and all else that a man must have in order to exist as well as to rejoice, Harvard's partisans buttoned up their pockets and got out of town as soon as they could. They refused to stand the not overpolite system of sand-bagging that has prevailed here ever since the Yale-Harvard committee selected the Thames as the place for the annual regatta. Yale boys, having had the most aquatic victories to rejoice over, learned their lesson years ago. So when their crews won they promptly got out of town on the first trains and went to New Haven to celebrate on the "popular prices" plan. New London didn't like this, and so became rabid Harvard partisans. And now Harvard has "gone back on" the town.

ONE MERCHANT'S VIEWS.

That was why New London was, figuratively, in sackcloth and ashes this morning. Harvard boys had not spent so much money as they had been expected to spend, and the disappointment was grievous. Here is the way in which one New London merchant put it in talking to a TIMES reporter: "We all chip in to get the races here. They bring a crowd to the town and advertise New London. At least that is what the Board of Trade people say. The crowd comes all right, but the only people who get any benefit from it are the saloon keepers, restaurant proprietors, railroad companies, and hotels. Merchants don't get a cent out of it—in fact, it kills trade. No one buys anything except eatables and drinkables. If Yale wins, the boys go to New Haven to celebrate. We thought if Harvard won, the boys would stay here and spend their money, because they couldn't get back to Cambridge the same night. Now, what happened? Most of the Harvard men yelled themselves hoarse, hired a few hacks, and went down to the Pequot House and spent what money they had to spend down there, four or five miles from town. New London was just about as quiet in the evening as it is every day in the week, except for the natives. There isn't a cent in it for New London no way you put it." This man voiced the general sentiment. The fact is that New London's policy of "grab all you can get in one day" has frightened people who go to see the races. It has made things seem worse, perhaps, than they really are. But they are bad enough at best.

POOR HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS.

The one hotel in the town cannot attempt to accommodate the crowd that seeks to be accommodated. It is a quiet little country hotel, where a $2.50 rate would be a most liberal one at any time of the year. In the last few days from four to six persons have been packed into rooms intended for two at most, at rates of from $4 a day upward, and people grow thereat, for the food and service that go with the fancy hotel rates are wretched.

There are apparently no facilities for feeding such crowds as pack the dining room, and, at $1 a meal, just about the same sort of food and about the same service one might expect at the cheapest Bowery restaurants.

PRICES CHARGED FOR ROOMS.

For rooms that would be rented at $2 to $3 a week in ordinary times in the houses of town people, that much a day and even more is charged and obtained. Naturally people who live in cities and are in the habit of stopping at good hotels, where they get good food at reasonable prices, grumble and growl and charge "robbery." But New London makes no effort to stop the extortion. Its people look on regatta week solely as an invention to add to their incomes, charge accordingly, and then marvel that people wonder and complain. They cannot understand that the Yale-Harvard committee select the Thames to row on because it is the handiest place for the undergraduates of both universities, and that they do not choose it solely for the sake of enriching the people of the town.

Poughkeepsie treats people better, feeds them better, furnishes to the crews a far better course to row over, and has some consideration for the public. That explains why, to the unprejudiced lover of aquatic sports, it is the more popular course, and the more popular town. New London natives never know anything about the arrangements for the boat races, take very little interest in them, except on the one day when the crowd comes, and never think of doing anything for representatives of the press, whom they expect to boom the town on its one great day of the year. The only exception seems to be at the telegraph offices, and ever since regattas have been held here the Western Union Telegraph people have done everything in their power to assist the newspaper men on one of the most trying days of the year.

RAILROAD TICKETS DEAR.

There was a new cause of trouble this year in the rivalry between the New Haven and Central Vermont Railroads, which run observation trains on either side of the river. They agree with wonderful unanimity to charge $2.50 each for tickets to see the race. That is for a ride of about ten miles, taking at most an hour of time. But there is not much complaint about that rate, for all the graduates know that a share of the money goes toward paying the expenses of the crews. The rival roads both ran trains for the university race only. For the four-oared and freshman eights race only the New Haven Road ran a train. That was a very exclusive affair, and a pers- thority who was appealed to announced that there were no complimentary tickets for officials, college committees, or newspaper men to be issued, and that each must pay his $1 for a ride on the train if he wished to see the race.

VERMONT ROAD'S ACTION.

A number of people having tickets for the Central Vermont train for the 'Varsity race were on this train to see the two other races. On their return to the station, where trains for the university race were to be taken, these people found that the Central Vermont train had left for the head of the course. Their tickets for that train were therefore useless bits of cardboard. The New Haven Road would not accept them. By this petty and unnecessary bit of spite on the part of the Central Vermont officials several scores of people who would not or could not afford to pay another $2.50 for New Haven tickets were deprived of the pleasure of seeing the race. Where ladies were the parties injured by this rivalry men in the cars of the New Haven train took matters out of the hands of the conductors and made room for the women on the cars. Possibly it was a bit high-handed, and possibly the New Haven Road lost a few dollars by it. But it was certainly less of an outrage than the action of the Central Vermont people in moving its train away at such a time that people who held tickets for it were not able to use them. That was a bit of petty spite that will do New London no good in the long run, and one that any properly organized regatta committee would have made impossible. The conditions attending the postponement of the races were known to the railroad managers, as well as the probable time for the start of the university race, and the train could have been held for a half hour, when all could have been accommodated. It is only a typical instance of the mismanagement of affairs at the college regattas here that is repeated year after year.

THE REMEDY.

College men and New London people should get together, provide some bureau of information for the benefit of the public; get the local newspapers interested in the affair, instead of making them antagonistic to it by ignoring and snubbing them; find some scheme for compelling the railroad companies to treat people decently; establish a local bureau that will inform visitors where they can get lodging and meals comfortably and reasonably, and, in short, put things on a sensible and reasonable business basis, as is done in other cities and towns in similar circumstances. There is no reason why it cannot be done; every reason why it should be done. If something of the sort is not attempted soon, people will certainly arrange to leave New London very much to itself in the future. The grumbling this year was more widespread and vehement than usual, and New London and its railroads should heed it before it is too late if they care to keep on coining the dollars which regatta week brings to the city.

FEDERAL STEEL ENJOINED.

Judge Thomas Grants Order Restraining Company from Paying Dividends July 20.

Judge Thomas, in the United States District Court, yesterday, granted two injunctions restraining the Federal Steel Company from paying on July 20 dividends on its stock, one of 1¼ per cent. on its common stock, and another of 1½ per cent. on preferred stock. The injunctions were obtained by Louis Schaeffer and Frederick F. Marquand, holders of preferred and common stock, respectively, in the Federal Steel Company. They claim the company has no right under its charter to declare a dividend before the end of the present fiscal year—January, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the company, held June 16, it was resolved that dividends would be paid as follows: 1½ per cent. on preferred stock, payable October, 1899; 1½ per cent. on preferred stock, payable January, 1900; a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on preferred stock, payable July 20, and a dividend of 1½ per cent. on the common stock, payable July 20, 1900. It is against the payment of the latter two dividends that action is taken. At the meeting mentioned the sum of $1,597,830 was ordered to be set aside as a fund to pay the dividends.

This is not the first proceeding against the payment of dividends by the Federal Steel Company. About two weeks ago a stockholder named Kern of Philadelphia, who holds preferred stock, obtained an injunction to restrain the company from paying dividends, but Mr. Kern through his counsel later announced that he was satisfied with the explanation furnished by the officials of the company and withdrew his suit.

George Alfred Lamb, of counsel for the complainants, said last night concerning the case: "The complainants take the ground that the argument of ex-Judge Gary, the President of the Federal Steel Company, that dividends may be paid on the common stock, because the full amount of the dividends for the fiscal year had been set aside for the preferred stock is inadequate for this reason:

"The same Directors, who by resolution set this money aside, could, later in the year, in case of emergency or need, recall this money to the use of the company by another resolution; unless indeed they created a trust fund of this money for the benefit of the preferred stockholders, and in this event they would be vesting the preferred stockholders with title to money not yet due to them, and depriving the company of the use of it."

The injunctions are to hold until final judgment.

HOLD THREE MEN AS SUSPECTS.

Altamont Police Think They Have Murderers of Martin Meier.

CHICAGO, June 30.—Three men, two of whom are suspected of being the murderers of Martin Meier of this city, are under arrest at Altamont, N. Y.

Chief of Detectives Colleran received a telegram to-day from the police of that town, describing the men, and he immediately telegraphed back to the officials to hold the suspects. Capt. Colleran attaches great importance to the arrests, and believes two of them may be Matt Miller and Sigmund Brock, who are wanted for the murder.

Shortly after the receipt of this telegram Capt. Colleran received another from the Chief of Police of Memoraio Village, in Quebec, stating that he had located three men who answer the descriptions of the circular.

NIPPON MARU STILL HELD.

Bubonic Bacilli Are Found and Propagated—Authorities Clash.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.—There is a clash between the Federal authorities and the Board of Health over the Nippon Maru, the vessel which arrived here with people supposed to be afflicted with the bubonic plague. The Federal authorities have received instructions from Washington to release the vessel from quarantine, but the Board of Health has gone into the matter more deeply, and has stationed a squad of policemen around the steamer to prevent any one from leaving the suspected vessel.

Dr. Barbat, the bacteriologist, has propagated the bacilli found on the bodies of the two Japanese who tried to escape from the Maru, and is convinced that the bacilli are those of the bubonic plague, but will go further into his examination and will inoculate a pig or some other animal with the germs in order to finally determine the question.

In the meantime the steamship company will apply for an order of court permitting the cargo of the vessel to be removed. The cargo has been thoroughly fumigated. The passengers are still detained at the Angel Island quarantine station.

TRAIN WRECKERS AT WORK.

Philadelphia and Reading Express Wreck Causes Fireman's Death.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., June 30.—The Philadelphia and Reading Railway express train which left Philadelphia at 8:36 o'clock this morning was derailed at Buck Ridge, two miles east of here, shortly before 1 o'clock, owing to one of the rails spreading. Roll Morgan, fireman, of Shamokin, was killed, and John Gardiner, the engineer, was badly bruised. The train was well filled with passengers, but, beyond a severe shaking up, no one was injured.

The Reading Railway officials here this evening gave out a statement to the effect that the wreck was caused by unknown parties having placed a three-quarter-size iron nut on the track at the point where the wreck occurred. The nut is in possession of the company, and was found by Nicholas Schlader. There is a dent in the rail caused by the nut as the locomotive struck it.

Boy Train-Wrecker Goes to Prison.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., June 30.—Olive Ohl, the youth who caused a collision between a freight and passenger train on the Little Schuylkill branch of the Reading Railway, which resulted in the loss of two lives, was to-day sentenced to three years and three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $700. Ohl placed a spike on the passenger track, derailing the engine, which crashed into a freight train on an adjoining track. The engineer and fireman died as a result of injuries.

To Condemn Custom House Site.

United States Circuit Judge Lacombe yesterday afternoon appointed John J. Townsend, Henry W. Cannon, and Charles D. Ingersoll Commissioners to condemn the property on the site selected for the new Custom House at Bowling Green. Assistant United States District Attorney Lloyd said that the proceedings would be short, as there will be no contests by owners in fee of the lands to be condemned, the only opposition coming from about twenty tenants. A number of these will, it is believed, withdraw their objections, and the claims of the others can be readily adjusted.

Meat Skewer Driven in Boy's Back.

NEWARK, N. J., June 30.—Frederick Bond, twelve years of age, of 103 Harrison Avenue, is dying at the home of his friend, Frank Danes, fourteen years old, in Roseville. This evening the two boys were playing with a revolver, when it went off while in Danes's hands. In the barrel of the pistol was a meat skewer four inches long. This was driven through the Bond boy's back and punctured his kidneys.

Old Employe Killed by a Fall.

Thomas Windrom, fifty years of age, of 1,278 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, fell down the elevator shaft from the fifth story of the leather warehouse of Fayerweather & Ladew, at 244 Eldridge Street, yesterday, and was instantly killed. He had worked for the firm in the capacity of porter since 1862. He leaves a wife and two married daughters.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's letter from Paris, London, and other features.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO

Receivership Terminates, Stockholders Now Own the Road.

J. K. COWEN IS PRESIDENT

Original Charter of the Company Remains in Force—Enough Money in Hand for Further Improvements.

BALTIMORE, July 1.—The receivership of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad terminated at midnight, and the property was turned over to the stockholders without formal ceremony.

The new officers are: President—John K. Cowen; First Vice President—Oscar G. Murray; Second Vice President and General Manager—F. D. Underwood; Treasurer—W. H. Ijams; Secretary—C. W. Woolford; General Attorney—Hugh L. Bond, Jr.; Board of Directors—William Salomon, Chairman, New York; Jacob H. Schiff, New York; James J. Hill, St. Paul; Edward R. Bacon, New York; Norman B. Ream, Chicago; James Stillman, New York; Edward H. Harriman, New York; J. Kennedy Tod, New York; Charles Steele, New York; Alexander Brown, Baltimore; H. Clay Pierce, St. Louis; H. Crawford Black and John V. L. Findlay, Baltimore. The Executive Committee is composed of William Salomon, Chairman; Jacob H. Schiff, James J. Hill, Edward R. Bacon, Norman B. Ream, Edward H. Harriman, and Charles Steele.

John K. Cowen and Oscar G. Murray were appointed receivers of the company on Feb. 29, 1896, by the United States Court for the District of Maryland. The receivers decided that the only wise course to pursue was to practically rebuild and re-equip the railroad. Its condition was bad, its equipment antiquated, and inadequate to handle business, and its insufficiency was such as to seriously injure the revenues.

The receivers' plans were discussed by the security holders, and, as a large majority agreed to the obtaining of enough funds to place the road in a condition to handle its traffic, they obtained permission of the court to issue certificates for the purchase, by means of equipment trusts and receivers' certificates, of new cars and locomotives and to improve the condition of the property.

The reorganization plan, as prepared by its managers, Speyer & Co. of London, Speyer & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York, and the Advisory Committee, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, E. R. Bacon, Henry Budge, and W. A. Reed, gives to the company the following new securities: Prior lien 3½ per cent. gold bonds, $70,000,000; first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, $63,000,000; 4 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock, $40,000,000, and common stock, $35,000,000. On June 26 the preferred stock was increased to $60,000,000 and the common stock to $45,000,000, for the purpose of carrying out the plan of reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway.

The plan also provided for the payment of all receivers' indebtedness, the entire floating debt of the company, represented by promissory notes and negotiable obligations, and of all car trust obligations, enabling the company to begin the fiscal year of 1899-1900 with all its obligations paid.

As reorganization was possible without a foreclosure the original charter of the company remains in force, and the next annual meeting of the stockholders will be the seventy-third. The new stock of the company is held by interests which cannot fail to be of great help to the property, much new capital has been invested in the securities, and there is a sufficiency of money for the further improvements which are in progress with a view to still further reducing the cost of transportation.

President Cowen has issued a circular announcing the retention of all the employes of the receivers in the service of the company. No official changes of importance are contemplated.

BROKERS TENDER THEIR BONDS.

Roberts & Co. Take Active Steps in Cincinnati Southern Deal.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—Roberts & Co., the New York brokers, who had their contract with the Sinking Fund Trustees to refund the $15,000,000 of Cincinnati Southern bonds knocked out, took a step to-day that is puzzling the Trustees. William Edward Coffin, a representative of the New York brokerage firm, called upon President Taft and made a tender of $100,000 of the old 7 3-10 per cent. bonds in exchange for refunding bonds of the same value, as provided for under the contract held by the Ohio Supreme Court, to be void. Coffin, on behalf of Roberts & Co., also filed with the Sinking Fund Trustees a letter setting out fully the proposition.

President Taft refused the tender, and he will call a special meeting of the Trustees to consider the new situation. Clerk Carroll of the Sinking Fund Trustees says he has no idea as to what move Roberts & Co. may contemplate. He says the firm has several times made a tender of bonds in exchange, by letter, but that this is the first time an actual tender of the bonds has been made. It has been suggested that the firm, as a foreign corporation, may bring suit in the Federal Court. The case decided in the Supreme Court was a local suit between two Ohio parties.

Roberts & Co. allege that they still have certain rights that were not affected by the Supreme Court decision. The Trustees and the Cincinnati Southern Railway Commissioners have agreed upon a plan of extending the bonds due in 1902 to 1938 upon a 3½ per cent. basis, and all the brokers are to have an equal show in the new deal.

STREET RAILWAY HEARING.

Arguments For and Against St. Nicholas Avenue Road.

Property owners along the proposed route of the Municipal Street Railway Company gathered in the Council Chamber in the City Hall yesterday morning to protest against the granting of a franchise to the company for a double track line along St. Nicholas Avenue, from Manhattan Avenue to the King's Bridge Road. The occasion was a public hearing on the application of the company for a franchise before the joint Committees on Railroads of the Council and Board of Aldermen.

James P. Davenport appeared as counsel for the property owners. He presented a petition signed by hundreds of residents along the proposed route, in which it was set forth that there is no necessity for the line, and that its construction would impair the value of the Speedway, of which St. Nicholas Avenue is a feeder. L. K. Bingham intimated that the application for a franchise was an attempt to get control of the territory in order to force either the Metropolitan or the Third Avenue Company to buy the line. B. F. De Freece of counsel for the Third Avenue Company opposed the application on the ground that a similar application made by his company had been before the Municipal Assembly unacted upon for a year.

J. W. Gerard, Jr., who appeared for the company, declared that the opposition to the line came entirely from the owners of property along only seven blocks fronting on the proposed line. For the rest of the route, he said, the property owners were almost unanimously in favor of it. The Third Avenue Company's opposition, Mr. Gerard declared, was based on the fact that the municipal company had agreed to charge only three-cent fares.

John Townsend and Richard Alexander, residents of King's Bridge Road, advocated the granting of the franchise, and declared that another railway line is badly needed in that section. The committee made no decision.

Philadelphia and Reading Changes.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—L. B. Paxson, Superintendent of Motive Power and Rolling Equipment of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, has resigned to accept the position of consulting mechanical engineer, an office created expressly for him by the company. The change of positions will go into effect on Aug. 1. Mr. Paxson entered the service of the Reading Company in October, 1847. He will be succeeded in his present position by S. M. Prince, Jr., who since 1892 has been in the service of the Long Island Railroad Company, first as a consulting engineer, and since Feb. 14, 1893, as Superintendent of Motive Power and Equipment.

West Jersey and Seashore Election.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—The Directors of the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad Company to-day elected United States Senator W. J. Sewell as President, to succeed Frank Thomson. A. J. Cassatt, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was chosen as a Director, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Thomson. Senator Sewell was the First Vice President of the company, and this office will now remain vacant.

Deserted Husband Kills His Wife.

LOWELL, Mass., June 30.—William Kelly shot and killed his wife in Fayette Street at 5 o'clock this morning as she was leaving the restaurant where she was employed. Mrs. Kelly had left her husband on account of his dissolute habits, it is said, and refused to comply with his repeated requests to return. Kelly had previously, in March, 1896, attempted to kill his wife by cutting her throat with a knife. After the shooting Kelly walked away, but at 11 o'clock was captured in Lawrence by Lowell officers.

Successful Lobster Hatching.

COLD SPRING HARBOR, L. I., June 30.—The State Fisheries Hatchery here is now engaged in lobster hatching. Superintendent Walters is sending away daily large shipments of young lobsters from twenty-four to forty-eight hours old. Yesterday 300,000 were shipped to Princess Bay, S. I. The greatest difficulty of the work is to keep the lobsters from eating each other. The lobster eggs are secured from fishermen on the Sound shore. The work of hatching will finish about July 15.

Appeal for Young Woman Consumptive

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $50 wherewith to provide board during the Summer for a young woman who is threatened with consumption. Her parents are both dead, and she has no one to call upon. If she can regain her health, she will be able to support herself. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

Stay for ex-Policeman Hannigan.

Justice Morgan J. O'Brien yesterday granted a stay of proceedings in the case of ex-Policeman John J. Hannigan, convicted and sentenced to two years in prison for shooting Charles McNally last year. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court had affirmed the judgment, but had intimated that the sentence was a strong one. It was imposed by Recorder Goff. The stay is made returnable in Justice O'Brien's court July 6.

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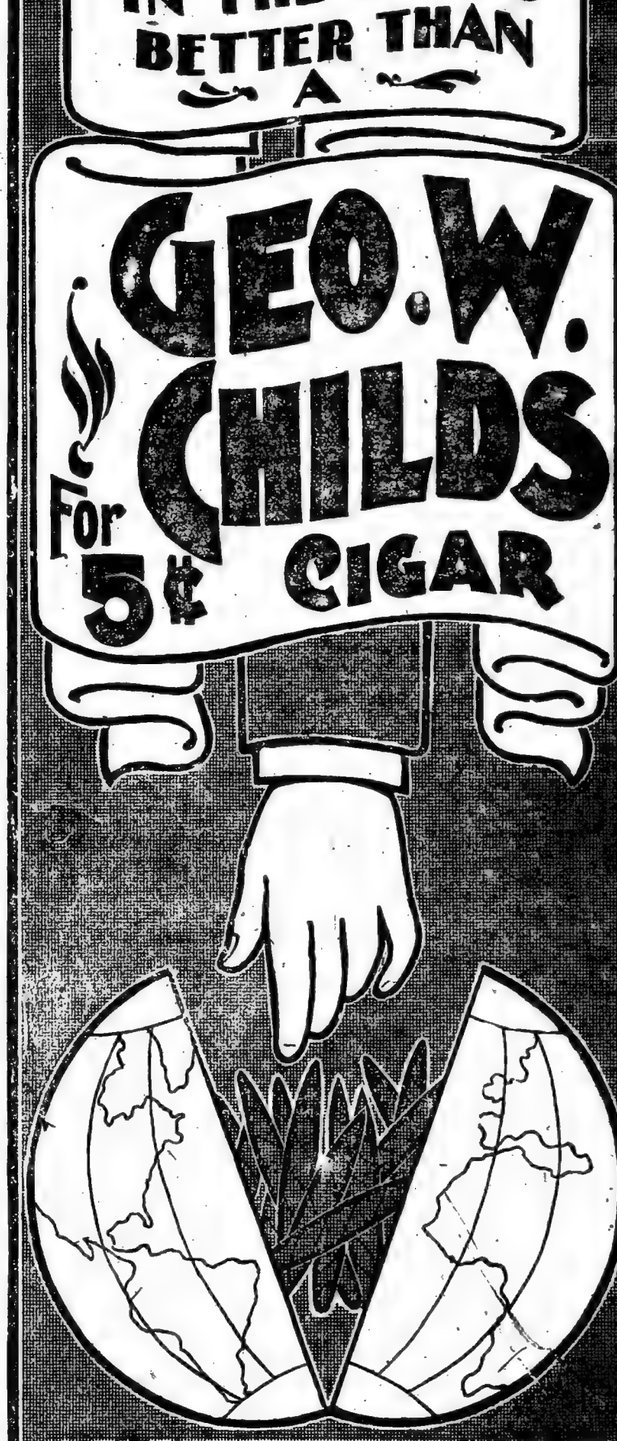

GENEROUSLY GOOD.

Five years of careful thought and costly experiment have been expended upon the Childs cigar before it was introduced in New York.

Thought and experiment how to make the Geo. W. Childs the best 5c. cigar in the world.

The fact that it now sells almost 2 to 1 of any other brand, and that in one month all New York knows about it, ought to be proof enough of its success.

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CHURCH CHOIR RESIGNS.

Members Took Exception to a Remark Made by the Pastor.

The Asbury Methodist Church, at New Springville, S. I., is without a choir as the result of a remark the Rev. John McMurray is alleged to have made at a sociable one evening last week. At the sociable referred to the pastor, it is said, applauded a solo by one of the members of the choir and then remarked: "Why can't we have such singing as that on Sundays?"

The other members of the choir accepted the remark as a reflection on their ability as vocalists and they refused to sing at last Sunday's services. They also declare that they will not sing at any of the services to come. It is likely that the church Trustees will be called upon to smooth over the matter.

MRS. DODGE'S JEWELS.

Little Progress Made at the Custom House on the Seizure Case.

The case of Mrs. Phyllis E. Dodge, accused of having undeclared and dutiable jewelry worth about $40,000 when she left the steamship St. Paul last Saturday, made little progress at the Custom House yesterday. Collector Bidwell will be on duty to-day and may take technical cognizance of the case, but he will not act until Col. Dudley E. Phelps presents the legal facts for the Treasury Department after thorough investigation.

Mrs. Dodge's counsel Edward Lauterbach, is to present further facts in support of Mrs. Dodge's claim that the jewelry under detention was not dutiable, and should not therefore be confiscated. Col. Phelps yesterday said that a story that Mr. Lauterbach went to Washington to invoke influence in aid of his client had no foundation. Mr. Lauterbach, he said, told him several days before Mrs. Dodge's arrival from Europe that he had to go to Washington on a professional errand, and because of this Col. Phelps, when reminded of it, consented to delay in closing the case for Mrs. Dodge.

When the papers are presented to Collector Bidwell he will decide in regard to declaration of seizure, and should he hold that the jewels were contraband the routine for confiscation will be followed.

Stores Open on Monday.

It was announced yesterday that all the leading retail dry goods stores of the city will be open as usual Monday, July 3. The dry goods commission house of E. T. Hilliyer will remain closed, however.

LICENSES FOR TEACHERS

Education Board Passes on Question of State Examinations.

THREE CLASSES HELD EXEMPT

Need Not Take Examination Under Control of State Superintendent in Order to Teach in This City.

The Committee on By-Laws and Legislation of the Board of Education, to whom was referred the consideration of the question which has been discussed by State Superintendent Skinner and City Superintendent Maxwell, as to the necessity of an examination under the control of the State Supefintendent of Public Instruction as a qualification for a license to teach in the City of New York, reported at a special meeting of the board yesterday. They were of the opinion that no such examination need be taken by any one of the following classes:

1. Persons who have a diploma from any State, normal, or training school of the State of New York.

2. Persons who have had successful experience in teaching for at least three years.

3. Persons who have completed a three years' course and have been graduated from a high school or academy having a course of study of not less than three years, approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, or from some institution of learning of equal or higher rank approved by the same authority, and who subsequently to such graduation have graduated from a school or class for the professional training of teachers having a course of study of not less than thirty-eight weeks, approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The committee finds nothing in the act of 1894 that seems to require an examination under the direction of the State Superintendent in addition to the possession of the qualifications mentioned.

While it thinks the question is not entirely free from doubt, the committee is of the opinion that the intention of the Legislature must have been to make eligible without a college graduate's certificate those graduates of colleges and universities recognized by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, who had pursued for not less than one year pedagogical courses therein. The report says:

Section 1,081 groups together graduates of colleges and universities recognized by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, who have pursued for not less than one year pedagogical courses therein; graduates of schools and colleges for the training of teachers approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and teachers holding a State certificate issued by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction since the year 1875, or holding a college graduate's certificate issued by the same authority.

The grouping of all these classes of persons, as those who might be exempted from examination by the City Superintendent was obviously intended to place the members of each and every one of these classes upon the same footing, and as there is no doubt that a person holding a college graduate's certificate and a person holding a State certificate from the Superintendent of Public Instruction since the year 1875, or graduates of colleges and schools for the professional training of teachers approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, would be eligible to license in the City of New York, the necessary conclusion would seem to be that graduates of colleges and universities recognized by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, who have pursued for one year pedagogical courses therein, would also be eligible.

The report was adopted without a dissentient vote, the board thus supporting the view taken by City Superintendent Maxwell.

The Committee on By-Laws and Legislation and the Committee on School System, to which a resolution to appoint two assistants to the Board of Examiners was referred at the last regular meeting, reported their conclusion that it was not expedient at present to appoint these assistants. Their report was also adopted.

The board adjourned until Thursday next.

CATHEDRAL SCHOOL EXERCISES.

Archbishop Corrigan Presents Diplomas to the Children.

The closing exercises of the girls' department of the Roman Catholic Cathedral School, which were held yesterday afternoon in the Boland Trades School, 462 Madison Avenue, attracted many visitors. There were twenty-eight graduates, all of them under fifteen years of age. They will enter either the Normal College or the High School.

Archbishop Corrigan presented the diplomas to the children and gave them a few words of advice. He was assisted by Father Lavelle, the pastor of the cathedral.

The pupils of the school not members of the graduating class furnished an entertainment in costume. They played an operetta entitled "Cinderella in Fairyland," gave gypsy dances, sung school songs, and recited.

TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRADUATES.

Handiwork of Girls Excites Admiration of Visitors.

Forty-three girls, ranging in age from fourteen to seventeen years, who have gone through the two years' course of instruction in the Hebrew Technical School for Girls at 267 Henry Street, were graduated yesterday. Before leaving the school the girls held a reception.

In the classrooms there were on exhibition specimens of the work of the schoolgirls, which included dresses and hats that had been made and trimmed there, samples of the cooking they had been taught, and other evidences of the manner in which they have been employed for the past two years. The handiwork of the girls was much admired. Miss Emily M. Opper, Miss Mary Dodge Brown, Miss Estelle Fridenberg, Miss Ellie Millett, Miss Carrie Wood, Miss Lily Loeb, Miss Rose Freed, and J. M. Spaid, the teachers, took great pride in showing the work of the pupils.

Graduates of School No. 147.

The closing exercises of the grammar department of Public School No. 147 were held Thursday. The graduating class numbered forty-seven girls and fifty-four boys. Isaac Dobsevage was the salutatorian and Miss Millie Arnold valedictorian. Special credit was given to Jacob Gillman for obtaining 99 per cent. at the examination for entrance into the College of the City of New York, as he had been a pupil of the first grade for but five weeks. Mrs. Phyllis Leveridge presided.

Gilbert Hirsch Won the Medal.

It was announced on Tuesday last that the medal for the prize debate at the commencement exercises of Public School No. 6, at Madison Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, had been won by Harold Nussbaum. The affirmative side, which was represented by Nussbaum, won the debate, but the medal was awarded to Gilbert Hirsch for presenting the best argument.

Commencement at School No. 85.

Commencement exercises of School 85 were held Wednesday. Inspector Bauss presided, and the Rev. Mr. Merrington, an ex-teacher of the school, addressed the graduates. The salutatorian was Elfrieda A. Tuck, and the valedictorian Ruby C. McIntyre. Mr. Hyatt, the Principal, awarded the medals for highest scholarship to Miss Tuck and to Gabriel M. Basche.

COOPER SETTLEMENT'S NEEDS.

An Attempt Will Be Made to Raise Funds to Obtain More Space.

In Avenue C, near Seventeenth Street, the Cooper Settlement has a house for the children of the neighborhood. This building has grown too small for the attendance. Two hundred children take up the time of nineteen teachers there, under the supervision of Miss Helen Burns. In the morning the house is turned over to kindergarten classes, and after the public schools close the pupils are taught cooking, sewing, drawing, claymodeling, painting, carpentry, and other accomplishments. In the evening the house is thrown open as a rendezvous to the older children of the neighborhood who work during the day, and they are allowed to dance, sing, and play games there.

The school closed yesterday, but the house will be reopened on July 10 as a playground. The children will enjoy the freedom of the house during the vacation season, and games and other amusements will be provided for them.

The settlement has been at 269 Avenue C for eleven years, but more space is needed, and Miss Burns and her friends are endeavoring to raise funds for this purpose.

NEARLY 200 NEW LAWYERS.

Seven Women Among Number Sworn In—Address by Justice Patterson.

The ranks of the legal profession were swelled yesterday when 184 recruits were sworn in in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. That the profession of the law is becoming more and more popular with women was evidenced by the fact that the list this year included seven young women, all of them graduates of the New York University Law School. These are Louise Homan Baright of Orange, N. J.; Mary Coleman, the daughter of Capt. Hugh Coleman; Louise Christiane Hinck of Bedford Park, Mary Houston Kenyon, Beatrice Maybaum, Martha V. Overland, and Florence Anna Sonntag.

Justice Patterson, who presided, made a short address to the lawyers. With him on the bench were Justices O'Brien, Ingraham, and McLaughlin. Justice Patterson said that there was an impression that the legal profession was overcrowded. This, he said, was a mistake. There was no place in it for an indolent or inefficient man or woman, but in his long experience he said he could not recall a single instance where a really capable man with industry and perseverance had failed to obtain at least a reasonable degree of success.

THE STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

Large Attendance from Nearly One Hundred Educational Institutions.

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., June 30.—The annual World's Students' Conference opened here to-night, and will continue through July 9. Nearly 100 institutions will be represented, Yale leading in point of representation. The conference meets here at the invitation of Evangelist D. L. Moody, who will preside at all the platform meetings. The administration of the conference, however, will be in the hands of the student department of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. The sessions of the conference proper will be held morning and evening. The afternoon is given up to recreation. Platform meetings, Bible classes, associational and missionary conferences, informal discussions, and personal interviews are among the varied privileges which the gathering affords.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

Negotiations to Arrange a Modus Vivendi Unsatisfactory—Reconvention of Commission Doubtful.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The negotiations in London looking to the arrangement of a modus vivendi fixing the Alaskan boundary have again nearly reached a crisis. The several conferences that have taken place recently between Lord Salisbury and Ambassador Choate have been signally disappointing in results.

At moments it appeared that a basis of understanding had been reached, and the details could be easily arranged, but it now turns out that these very details cannot be agreed upon without the sacrifice of the interests of many American miners. These are mainly those who were driven out of the Atlin district by the severe and discriminating laws enacted by the Legislature of British Columbia, and a repetition of this the State Department is determined not to sanction. The United States Ambassador has come to the end of the concessions which he is authorized to offer, and therefore the prospect of a successful outcome of the negotiations is not hopeful.

Meanwhile nothing is said on either side about a reconvention of the Joint High Commission at Quebec, although the date set for the meeting at the last adjournment is rapidly approaching.

WANT CONTRACT ENFORCED.

Ordnance Makers Desire Revocation of Meiklejohn's Order.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—There was a hearing before Secretary Alger and Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn to-day to secure the revocation of an order issued by Mr. Meiklejohn while he was Acting Secretary of War, cancelling a contract with the Driggs-Seabury Ordnance Company. This company was represented by Mr. Driggs, President Wilson, and Ernest Wilkinson. The American Ordnance Company was represented by Manager Very, T. S. Hopkins, and D. L. Murphy. The order complained of was as follows:

In view of the present condition of the contract made April 15, 1898, for twenty 6-pounder and eighty 15-pounder rapid-fire guns, mounts, and ammunition, with the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company, it is directed that the awards upon bids opened March 13, 1899, for forty 6-pounder and forty-five 15-pounder rapid-fire guns be not made—but that new bids be invited. It is also directed that the Driggs-Seabury Company be informed that penalties for delay in delivery under their present contract, dated April 15, 1898, for twenty 6-pounder and eighty 15-pounder guns, mounts, and ammunition will be exacted, as stipulated in said contract.

The contract of April 15, 1898, amounted to $700,000, while the bid which was rejected by the order amounted to $200,000. The bid of the American Ordnance Company was $70,000 in excess of that of the Driggs-Seabury Company.

When Mr. Meiklejohn rejected the bid of the Driggs-Seabury Company he ordered new proposals, which are to be opened on July 3. At the hearing to-day the American Ordnance Company asked to have the order stand, while the Driggs-Seabury Company argued in favor of having it revoked.

Secretary Alger took the matter under advisement.

SOLDIERS WRECK A SALOON.

Also Shoot the Bartender—Were Passing Through Nevada.

WINNEMUCCA, Nevada, June 30.—Last night a special train containing Companies L and M of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry and Company E of the Twenty-fourth Infantry arrived in Winnemucca. A number of men left the train and raided a neighboring saloon. They wrecked the bar and stole what liquor there was in sight. Chris Deiss, the barkeeper, was shot down by one of the soldiers, after which they all fled to the train.

The alarm was given at once, and before the train could draw out of the station it was surrounded by the excited citizens of the place. Sheriff McDeid and District Attorney Van Duser would not permit the train to leave until the guilty parties were given up. Major Noble, who was in command, consented that the train be delayed until a thorough search could be made. The three companies were ordered out twice for the inspection, and citizens who were present when the shooting occurred closely inspected each man. But one was identified, a Sergt. Smith, who made a satisfactory explanation of his presence in the saloon.

At this point a recruit gave out that in daylight he could identify one of the men connected with the robbery. Mr. Van Duser insisted that the train remain here till daylight so that the identification could be made. Major Noble would not consent to this. At 1 o'clock the District Attorney and the Major came to an issue, and the Major gave orders to have the train start. A writ of attachment was then secured on the local ticket agent prohibiting the movement of the train from Winnemucca until 5 o'clock A. M., or until the soldier had been turned over to the officers. At 1:30 o'clock this morning Mr. Van Duser consented to the release of the train.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Annapolis has arrived at Cramps' Shipyard.

The Detroit has arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The Prairie has sailed from New London for Gardiner's Bay.

The Dolphin sailed to-day from Washington, taking Assistant Secretary Allen for a trip of inspection of the navy stations and yards north of the Chesapeake.

The Machias has arrived at Key West, with the floating dry dock and in tow of the tugs Piscataquay and Potomac.

The Standish is to take the Gloucester to New York to be docked.

NEW GERMAN LLOYD BOAT.

Company Wants a 23-Knot Ship—Take Kaiser Friedrich's Place.

Messrs. Oelrichs & Co., New York agents of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, yesterday received the following cable message from the headquarters of the company in Bremen: "Negotiations are now pending between the North German Lloyd and the Vulcan Shipbuilding Company of Stettin with reference to the construction of a new fast twin-screw steamship of twenty-three to twenty-four knots for the Bremen-Southampton-New York Line, the steamer to be ready for service in the year 1901."

The agents of the line announced that on account of the withdrawal of the steamship Kaiser Friedrich, which steamer has been returned to her builders, the North German Lloyd have recalled two of their Mediterranean steamships for temporary service in their northern line from Bremen to New York. The steamship Saale will sail from Bremen Aug. 15, Sept. 12, and Oct. 10, and will be reinforced on Sept. 12 by the Kaiser Wilhelm II. The Saale will sail on Sept. 12 from Bremen via Southampton, and the Kaiser Wilhelm II. on the same day via Cherbourg. In this way it is proposed to take care of all the passengers of the Kaiser Friedrich.

A HAVANA RUMOR DENIED.

La Lucha Said Gen. Brooke Is to be Sent to the Philippines and that R. P. Porter May Succeed Him.

HAVANA, June 30.—La Lucha publishes a dispatch from Washington to-day which says:

"It is practically assured that Gen. Brooke will be sent to the Philippines command, with an increased army, and that he will be succeeded here by a Civil Governor of Cuba, who will probably be Robert P. Porter."

At headquarters no intimation of any such arrangement, if it be contemplated, has been received, but the dispatch has caused considerable comment. The English edition of the paper will say editorially to-morrow:

"While Gen. Brooke has done as well as, and probably better than, most military men would have done in the same position and while he has at all times evinced a desire to secure justice and has succeeded in winning the confidence of our people on all sides, it is nevertheless a fact that army life does not fit a man to assume a civil rôle, especially in such trying circumstances as exist here. A civilian Governor of Cuba is needed. Mr. Robert P. Porter, however, is believed to be prejudiced against the Cubans. They have no confidence in him and will protest against such an appointment as is indicated in our Washington dispatch if the news should be confirmed. Cuba wants as Governor an American civilian of known ability, a statesman of undoubted integrity and impartiality."

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The statement published in La Lucha that Gen. Brooke is to be sent to the Philippines, and will be succeeded at Havana by Robert P. Porter, was brought to the attention of Secretary Alger to-night.

He promptly denied the report, saying in reply to a written inquiry that there was not "a word of truth in it."

Special Tariff Commissioner Porter, whose mission in Cuba and Puerto Rico practically ended last February, has, according to his statements, been on leave from the Treasury Department without pay since that time. He returned from an extended trip to Europe two weeks ago and sailed again last Wednesday, after spending a greater part of the intervening time in consultation with Government officials at Washington.

In an interview just before he sailed Mr. Porter stated that he was going to Russia in a private capacity to study economic problems, and that the results of his study would be set forth in a book. Mr. Porter explained that he had not resigned from the Treasury Department, because President McKinley and Secretary Gage had expressed a desire to have him arrange a Philippine tariff when the islands were ready to resume commerce and industry.

"If the President wants me to take up any other work," said Mr. Porter, "he has not mentioned it to me."

GEN. WOOD IN WASHINGTON.

Will Confer on the Cuban Situation—He Remains in the Army.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Gen. Leonard Wood was in Washington to-day. He came at the request of the officials of the War Department to confer with the President and Secretary of War regarding the situation in the islands, and to discuss with them his future plans.

Gen. Wood expects to leave for Santiago either to-morrow or the day following. He has declined the offer made him to become the President of the Washington Traction and Electric Company, and will remain in the Army. The President and the Secretary of War want him to remain in Santiago, where he has been so successful.

Some time ago Gen. Wood sought service in the Philippines, but it was then believed, as it is now, that his services could not be spared in Cuba.

The Affray at Cienfuegos.

HAVANA, June 30.—The father of Señor Santa Maria, the Spanish planter who was killed by a stray bullet at Cienfuegos in the recent affray between the Cubans and Americans, has arrived here and is seeking the services of an American lawyer with a view to securing indemnity from the United States Government. He asserts that his son was struck by a Krag-Jorgensen bullet, and that the American pickets were the only armed men concerned in the affair who carried Krag-Jorgensens.

NO YELLOW FEVER IN HAVANA.

Gen. Ludlow Complains of Newspaper Reports that the Authorities Are Concealing Actual Conditions.

HAVANA, June 30.—Gen. Ludlow, Military Governor of Havana, in the course of an official communication to Gov. Gen. Brooke, complains of statements printed in American newspapers regarding the existence of yellow fever here, which intimate that the authorities have reasons of their own for concealing the actual facts of the case. The particular statements to which he refers appeared about ten days ago. One of them was to the effect that persons who had just returned from Havana declared that there was more yellow fever in Cuba than it was the policy of the Administration to allow the public to know of, and the other that, notwithstanding the denials of the American authorities in Havana, there were fifteen cases of yellow fever here on June 2.

Both statements, Gen. Ludlow says, are entirely without foundation. Extreme care, he declares, is taken to procure reports regarding all cases known or suspected. Every case is watched with the utmost care by from three to five physicians, and there is absolutely no ground for believing, Gen. Ludlow says, that he is not in possession of every individual fact relating to contagious or infectious diseases in the City of Havana.

In the course of his communication, Gen. Ludlow alleges that it is altogether impossible for him to understand why such statements are made or what motives underlie the frequent intimations of this nature, prejudicial to all concerned, implying conditions far worse than those that exist and deliberately misstating the facts.

"There is not a grain of truth in these statements," he continues, "and concealment would be as stupid as it might be criminal. Every case that can possibly be considered a suspect is so treated, and it often happens that a case is under treatment for several days, in consequence of the divided opinion of the doctors. Neither on June 2 nor to-day is there a single case of yellow fever in Havana."

Commenting upon this communication to the Governor General, Gen. Ludlow said to-day:

"The present health conditions in Havana are extraordinarily good, and I cannot understand why any one who stays here only a few days should attempt to write 'the entire truth' about Cuba when he must know that he has only a superficial idea of things, and is probably wrong in every other sentence."

Yellow Fever Appears in Salvador.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The United States Consul at Salvador informs the State Department that yellow fever has made its appearance there.

THE KRIM LEAVES QUARANTINE.

Yellow Fever Case Too Far Advanced for Dr. Doty's Serum.

The Munson Line steamship Krim, from Havana and Matanzas, which arrived at Quarantine Thursday, and had been detained on account of a case of yellow fever aboard, after being thoroughly disinfected was permitted to proceed yesterday to her dock. The sick man, Chief Officer John Johnson, has been placed in the Swinburne Island Hospital, and the rest of the old crew are on Hoffman Island, where they will be kept until Monday night.

Health Officer Doty said he had not used his recently discovered serum in the case for three reasons. "First," he said, "the case is too far advanced; second, the patient was getting along very well when he arrived and is still improving; third, nearly all the serum I had was sent off to Vera Cruz on Wednesday, and I am keeping the remainder for a case in which it will do good. My experiments with the serum thus far have been confined to guinea pigs and the like, but Dr. B. E. Baker of Charleston is now carrying a large quantity to Vera Cruz, which place was selected because it is full of yellow fever.

"It will be a month or six weeks before I know the result of the experiments. We intend to make the tests on numbers of people, for even a successful outcome of two or three attempts would not prove anything. If the serum comes up to our expectations it will only be of value in the earliest stages of the disease, which are long past in the case I now have in charge."

OTIS NEEDS 50,000 TROOPS.

Gen. Harrison Grey Otis, Who Was in the Philippines, Says a Large Force Is Required.

CHICAGO, June 30.—Gen. Harrison Grey Otis of Los Angeles, Cal., who was with the Eighth Army Corps at Manila, and who saw nearly a year's fighting around that city, arrived in Chicago last night en route for Washington.

Gen. Otis discussed the situation in the Philippines at considerable length. "With 50,000 troops all told, say 30,000 for the fighting columns and 20,000 for garrison duty," he said, "Major Gen. Otis can suppress the revolt before the next rainy season, restore peace, establish order, protect all well-meaning natives of Luzon in their rights of person and property, and establish and maintain a simple, economical, just, and effective Government over the islands."

"Do you believe the Filipinos are capable of self-government, or will it be necessary for the United States to maintain a standing army on the islands for a great length of time?"

"In their present state I do not believe the Filipinos are capable of self-government. If the restraint and control of this Government were withdrawn from them now, I believe they would be at each other's throats in a very short time and make a farce of self-government. The conclusion from this premise, therefore, is that it will be necessary for the United States to maintain a considerable force in the islands for an indefinite period. Such a course will, in my judgment, be unavoidable if we are to hold, protect, and properly govern the possessions we wrested from Spain as legitimate prizes of war in an honorable combat.

"This country owes much to itself, and it owes the distinct obligation of providing a sound, adequate, and just Government to the natives of the Philippine group. Moreover, it owes something to the world in this regard, for it would be a shame and a reproach to an enlightened Nation to conquer and possess a half-civilized land and then abandon it without adequate governmental protection and internal security."

"Has there ever been any question as to the duty of the Government in the Philippines?"

"I cannot see how the duty of the Government in the Philippines can be fairly questioned by any self-respecting American with a proper conception of the actual situation. It was not possible to avoid hostilities after the capture of Manila. The most careful, honest, and persistent efforts to accomplish that desirable result were made by Major Gen. Otis and all in his command, in obedience to the orders of the President of the United States.

"Regarding the general situation in the Philippines, let these prime facts be borne in mind: First, with the present small force now available in Luzon, the enemy have been defeated in every engagement; second, no serious mistakes have been made by Major Gen. Otis, either military or civil. He has shown himself to be a commander with a strong grasp on the situation. He has ability, experience, skill, integrity, and a marvelous capacity for work."

THE WORK OF RECRUITING.

Cabinet Discusses the Situation in the East and Secretary Alger Reports Progress in Enlistment.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The situation in the Philippines was discussed at the Cabinet meeting to-day, and general satisfaction was expressed in the Administration's plans for the reinforcement of Gen. Otis, which contemplate the reopening of active operations on a large scale when the rainy season closes, Sept. 15. Secretary Alger reported that enlistments were coming up to expectations. With a view to officering the regiments raised under the volunteer provisions of the Army bill, the records of the officers of the volunteer organizations which saw service in Cuba and Puerto Rico, and which are now serving in the Philippines, are being carefully examined in order that recognition may be given to such of them as may desire to re-enter or continue in the service according to their ability and merit. Some of the meritorious non-commissioned officers may also be recognized. State lines are to be ignored. Some regular officers are also to be commissioned as volunteer officers.

The first orders were issued to-day for recruiting the troops under the clause authorizing the enlistment of 35,000 men. The order contemplates enlisting men for the three skeleton regiments in the Philippines. Recruiting officers have been instructed to enlist men with this understanding.

A statement prepared in the office of the Adjutant General of the army shows that with the departure of the Pennsylvania from San Francisco about 3,500 reinforcements were dispatched to the Philippines this week. These troops are carried on the transports Zealandia, Sheridan, Valencia, and Pennsylvania, and includes 59 officers and 3,444 men. About half of the troops are recruits intended to fill gaps in the regiments in the Philippines caused by deaths, disabilities, and discharges.

There are about 3,000 recruits at San Francisco which are also intended to recruit the regular regiments in the Philippines up to their maximum strength of 128 men to a company. Including the Nineteenth Infantry, under orders for Manila and troops at San Francisco, there are 4,000 ready to start for Manila as soon as transportation can be provided.

One of the members of the Cabinet, speaking in connection with the campaign in the Philippines, said to-night: "The President has given Gen. Otis to understand that he is to have all the men necessary in the conduct of the operations against the insurgents. Gen. Otis has been told this in so many words, the President having said to him in effect that if he did not have enough men it was his own fault. The President also realizes that the better the men are cared for and their health preserved the more capable they will be of doing effective work, and before the rainy season began Gen. Otis was instructed to prepare for it and in various ways was given to understand the President's desire that the soldiers should be well cared for and well fed."

Many Sick Soldiers Leave Manila.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Gen. Otis notifies the War Department that the transport Morgan City left Manila June 24 for San Francisco with 464 sick.

THE DEWEY RECEPTION.

Meeting of the Various Committees Held for Purpose of Organization.

The various committees in charge of the arrangements for the reception to Admiral Dewey met in the City Hall yesterday for the purpose of organization. The Committee on Plan and Scope, at a subsequent meeting, decided that land and naval parades shall be features of the celebration.

Many offers have been received by the committee from organizations which desire to take part in the reception. One of these is from the New York Saengerbund, which offers to provide a chorus of from 500 to 1,000 voices for the reception. This tender is still under consideration.

The Committee on Transportation, at yesterday's meeting, passed a resolution requesting all railroad and steamship companies having terminals in New York to sell tickets, good for four days, at one fare for the round trip.

A meeting of the Executive Committee will be held at noon on Thursday, to make arrangements for drawing money to defray the preliminary expenses of the committee.

The Dewey Home Fund, $11,867.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The amount of subscriptions to the Dewey Home Fund received to-day was $273, making a total to date of $11,867.

Sampson to Meet Dewey at Fayal?

NEWPORT, June 30.—Naval officers here attached to the North Atlantic Squadron say they expect the squadron will meet Admiral Dewey at Fayal some time previous to Oct. 1.

Justice Hayes Retires.

Justice John Hayes of the Court of Special Sessions completed his judicial term at noon yesterday. A number of his friends assembled in the courtroom at the conclusion of the day's session, among them District Attorney Gardiner and several members of his staff. Colonel Gardiner made a brief address regretting the retirement of the Justice and speaking of the esteem in which he was held. Ex-Assistant District Attorney Stephen J. O'Hare spoke in behalf of the lawyers who practice in the Criminal Court Building. Justice Hayes replied and expressed his thanks for the complimentary remarks.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Episcopalians Hope to Succeed Where Presbyterians Failed.

WANT A CHURCH ON 116TH ST.

Bishop Potter and Church of the Archangel Congregation Consider the Field an Admirable One.

Comment is aroused among those who study New York church conditions by the announcement that the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Archangel would undertake to build a new church in One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, somewhere between Eighth and Lenox Avenues. This is the precise field which the Rev. Dr. James Chambers, who lately gave up the struggle in Calvary Presbyterian Church, declares to have been pre-empted by the Jews. Further comment was excited by the figures presented by the Federation of Churches and Christian Workers, which show that in one part of this neighborhood there are no fewer than 3,044 Protestant families, more than two-thirds of whom are American-born.

The Church of the Archangel is the one that lost its church property while the Rev. R. W. Kenyon was rector of it. Becoming involved hopelessly, its church was sold to the Roman Catholic congregation of St. Thomas the Apostle. The Rev. G. S. Pratt, one of the assistant ministers at St. Michael's, rallied the congregation of the Church of the Archangel, and it has been worshipping in a hall in One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, near Eighth Avenue. The hall is the second floor of a two-story building, and therefore exceedingly warm in July and August. The Vestry has consequently voted to hold services during the months named in the parlors of the rector, at St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. A membership of 132 has been gathered, a Sunday school of 200, and a small fund accumulated toward the purchase of a site for a new church and parish house.

At the last meeting of the Vestry a committee was named, with the rector at its head, to canvass the matter of site and funds. The committee, in addition to the Rev. Mr. Pratt, is Major Frank Keck, George A. Nelson, Dr. W. J. Gaudineer, and Henry I. Thornton. Speaking of the prospects yesterday, a member of the Vestry said:

"All we had left from the wreck of our previous effort was the chancel furniture and the benches which we have in the hall. But we have prospered since undertaking our work anew, having raised last year for current expenses almost $2,000. We regard the field here as an admirable one. So does Bishop Potter, who has written to us thus: 'You hold a point of real importance, and I hope that you may secure the help that you need to make that hold permanent, and to enable you to build up a strong and self-supporting parish.'

"In our co-operative parish work no fewer than 1,585 Protestant families, and not all of them resident within our parish lines, are assigned to us, who only have a hall seating 250 persons. The Morningside Baptist Church, which also worships in a hall, has 1,450 assigned to it. Besides, the neighborhood is growing. The people are students in colleges, clerks, artists—a good middle-grade class, who may not make large contributions, but who always give something and do it regularly. I do not care to discuss Calvary Church's field, but I do not believe the conditions two blocks east vary greatly from those about us."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for July 9.

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SUBJECT—Daniel in Babylon.—Daniel, i., 8-21.

GOLDEN TEXT—Daniel purposed in his heart that he would not defile himself.—Daniel, i., 8.

So far as time is concerned, Hosea and Daniel were very far apart. The one fulfilled his ministry some years before Israel was taken captive to Assyria; the other, nearly a hundred and fifty years later, when the Babylonish captivity of Judah had begun. As regards condition, they were equally far apart. The one was an honored prophet among God's people, and in his own land; the other, a helpless captive among strangers, and in a heathen country. But as regards their spiritual relationship, they were very near to each other. The one called men to return to God; the other had "returned," and was walking in fellowship with Him.

Now, he and his companions are presented to us as being tested to show what kind of men they are. All—who like them have returned to God and are endeavoring to "walk in newness of life," (Rom., vi., 4)—must undergo the same tests. They are not, however, tests to show them to themselves, that they may know whether or not they have really submitted to God; but they are tests to show to the world in which they move how and where they stand.

In the case of Daniel and his companions these tests—as in every other case—were continued for a long time, and were of various kinds, for the standing is never settled by one, or even two, trials, and the trials themselves are never exactly alike. This week we see these young men just after their arrival in Babylon. Next week it will be in "a burning, fiery furnace," and soon after it will be "in the den of lions." Each of these trials undoubtedly was very hard to endure, but probably it will appear at first sight to most readers that the one which comes before us to-day was the lightest of them all. Yet, if they look deeper, they will see that it was the test of all.

It did not, to be sure, endanger the body as much as the others, but it did require them to stand day by day, true to principle, amid the scoffing and ridicule of a self-indulgent world, without flinching or wavering, for three whole years. All experience shows that with most men this is vastly harder to do than to face for a day or a night a fiery furnace or a lion's den. If Daniel and his companions had not endured the test we are to consider to-day, they would never have been able to meet those which came upon them later. In all this they were the representatives of many in every age.

The time of this history is in the beginning of what is popularly known as the "Babylonish Captivity" of seventy years. This captivity, however, did not commence with the final overthrow of Judah, in the reign of Zedekiah, the last King of Judah, but some eighteen or twenty years before, in the reign of Jehoiakim, his brother. When he became the vassal of Nebuchadnezzar on the overthrow of Pharaoh he agreed to pay tribute to his new master. But after three years he rebelled. Then Nebuchadnezzar came against Jerusalem and took it, binding him "in fetters to carry him to Babylon." (Second Chron., xxxvi., 6.)

DANIEL IN CAPTIVITY.

Among the prisoners taken with him to this great city were Daniel and his companions. (i., 1-6.) They were all mere lads of about fifteen or sixteen years of age, and were "of the King's seed," or "of the Princes." (V. 3.) Transported from the hills and mountains of Judah to the flat plains of the Euphrates, everything about them was very different from their old homes, but very attractive to their young and ardent minds, especially as they were brought at once into the King's household. According to the custom common among the nations of the time, they were selected for special training at the King's expense, and for attendance at his Court. At the same time their names were changed from the Hebrew form, which recognized their relation to Jehovah by the terminations "el" and "jah," to names which identified them with the gods of Babylon. By this careful training the best abilities of conquered nations were supposed to be secured, to add to the prosperity of the conquerors; and by this change of name it was expected that the captives would become attached to their new home and to its religion.

This training lasted for three years. (V. 5.) At the end of that time the students were examined by a high court, at which the King presided, and at which the nobles and sages of the land assisted. The sages probably proposed difficult questions, which the youths readily answered, and were in turn allowed to put questions which the sages could not answer. We suppose, also, that the youths were expected or allowed to propose and defend certain theses against each other." (Kitto.) This examination, however, does not seem to have been directed so much to ascertain how much had been learned as to ascertain how much their faculties had been sharpened, so as to be quick to apprehend and ready to solve unexpected and difficult problems. A very interesting illustration of something of this kind is given in the third and fourth chapters of the Apocryphal First Book of Esdras, in which Zerrubbabel is represented as proving so conclusively that truth is stronger than wine, woman, or the King, that he is not only exalted to a seat upon the throne of Darius, and to be called "the cousin" of the King, but also secures the royal command to rebuild the Temple in Jerusalem.

When Daniel and his companions were thus set apart it was because they were found to be superior in physical development, education, and in the manners and customs of a kingly court. (V. 4.) They did not sit at the King's table, but they were supplied with the same food and enjoyed the companionship and teaching of the King's courtiers. In all this there was nothing painful or in any way to be dreaded. On the contrary, to most lads of their age such a situation would probably have great attractions, and they would be apt to congratulate themselves that their captivity was to be in the midst of so much comfort and pleasure. Even as conscientious Jews, they might have argued, with great plausibility, that they knew nothing wrong about the food that would be set before them, or of the service they might be called upon to perform, and therefore that they could not justly be condemned if they did sometimes violate the strict letter of their own laws in matters over which they had no control. Such arguments would have been just as sound then as they are now in regard to many of the great social, moral, and religious questions of our everyday life.

But Daniel and his companions took a different view of their responsibilities. Although they well knew that the food provided for them was appointed by their King, and that it would always be palatable, nourishing, and in every respect healthy, pleasant, and good, yet they knew that it might very often be of a character forbidden to them by the law of their God. (Lev., xi.) or it might be meat from which the blood had not been drawn, as prescribed by that law, (Lev. xvii., 12-14,) or it possibly might be contaminated by being offered to an idol. (First Cor., viii., 7.) To partake of it freely, therefore, involved the risk of being often ceremonially defiled, according to the law under which they had been brought up, and lead them to depart from all the precepts of their fathers. It was this risk and liability which they determined to avoid.

WOULD NOT BE DEFILED.

So "Daniel purposed in his heart that he would not defile himself with the portion of the King's meat, nor with the wine which he drank." (V. 8.) His companions made the same resolve. But it was no mere whim of the moment; it was a matter in which character was more concerned than comfort, and in all high-minded men and boys comfort always gives way to character. In the eyes of Daniel, it would be a very great loss to himself to be "defiled"; and if he were defiled, he himself must do it. He therefore did not request that he might not be defiled by the action of some one else, but he decided that "he would not defile himself." He had not only a personal responsibility in the matter, but also a personal liberty. It was not that he feared that he might become a glutton or a drunkard, but that he would lose his fellowship with his God, and sin against Him. His temperance was the result of his faith, and in no sense a substitute for it.

Having formed a purpose, he also formed a plan for carrying it out, and a proof by which it could be tested. He did not leave it to be accomplished by any chance or circumstances, or its wisdom to be decided by any peradventure. He knew that it would not do to say—as many have done, and still do—"I will be very watchful, and when I have reason to believe that I ought not to eat this or drink that, I will make some excuse for declining, and stop then and there." He knew that such times must come in the very nature of things, and that they had better be provided for before they came than afterward. Then there would be no risk of being overtaken unawares and off his guard. Besides, having made the purpose, he could strengthen himself by prayer to stand to it. This is very often forgotten by the youth of our day.

So Daniel determined that his plan should go into operation at the very outset of his new life. He had a reason for his purpose which conscience approved, and he had faith enough in God to believe that "when a man's ways please the Lord, He maketh even his enmies to be at peace with him." (Prov., xvi., 7.) So he frankly and courteously "requested" Ashpenaz, "the prince of eunuchs, that he might not defile himself," evidently explaining that he meant by "defiling" no mere outward soiling or evil habit, but that which would affect his standing before his God.

The answer of Ashpenaz showed that there was no unwillingness to grant the request, but only a personal fear, which was well founded in such an arbitrary court. Daniel, therefore, at once proceeded to take the matter into his own hands, feeling assured of the favor of Ashpenaz if he could be relieved from danger. So he arranged for an experiment with "Melzar, or the steward." (V. 11, margin.) In all this there was dignity, candor, courteousness, and patience—no decrying the opinions of others or their practices, and no self-righteous exaltation of himself.

The proof to which he proposed to submit his plan was so reasonable that the plan at once commended itself to the steward. It involved no haste, and it exposed no one to censure, much less to danger. To carry it out was also a very trying matter to Daniel and his companions. During the ten days of the preliminary experiment it was undoubtedly very hard for them to have nothing but "pulse to eat and water to drink." (V. 12,) while all about them were feasting on delicacies. It was still harder if their associates ridiculed them for their singularity. But at the end of the ten days the proof that the plan was a good one was not only satisfactory to themselves, but it was convincing to all about them. Then there was no gainsaying its wisdom.

Just such in principle are the proofs required of all God's children. It is the proof demanded by St. Paul when he said, "I beseech you, therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service." (Rom., xii., 1.) It involves the

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-town.....1,289 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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OVERSTEPPING THE BOUNDS.

Mr. CHARLES J. BONAPARTE of Baltimore delivered the Phi Reta Kappa oration at Harvard on Thursday. Mr. BONAPARTE is an anti-imperialist and inclined to despair of his country. Our public men are far gone in degeneracy and this land is a prey to hastening ills. Pessimism of this vague and misty sort is not uncommon among anti-imperialists and nobody is either surprised or shocked by it. But Mr. BONAPARTE descended from the general to the particular, and uttered specific personal criticisms and made the gravest charges with a freedom that indicates that he is either very well informed or very reckless.

We quote from his address one passage that it is not possible to pass by in silence:

> "It ought to be, but I do not think it, incredible that a resolution of Congress actually or virtually declaring war may be one day signed by a President who himself believes war 'contrary to the best calculations of policy' for this country, but has been led to think it also, and perhaps to think it falsely, necessary or advisable to assure his party's victory at the polls, possibly to assure his own reelection to office. I say this, fully recognizing the moral culpability involved in his act. A heavier weight could hardly rest on any man's conscience, a more formidable indictment could hardly await any man at the bar of history, than must fall to the lot of one who knows he has bartered the lives of his fellow-countrymen, the security of his country, the peace of the world for partisan advantage to gratify personal ambition. WASHINGTON may have reasonably believed that no man capable of such conduct would ever sit in the chair he first filled; for us, this belief is, to my mind, no longer reasonable."

Mr. BONAPARTE here means to charge President MCKINLEY with the most monstrous crime of which any American President has been accused. He means his audience to understand that in his opinion the President brought about the war with Spain for political ends, in order to gratify his ambition for a second term. The accusation is as cold-blooded as the crime would have been had the President committed it. It is a shameful and atrocious calumny.

There was once a very great General bearing the name of the President's critic who was, indeed, capable of provoking a war to gratify ambition. The lives of his legions of soldiers were merely the price he was willing to pay for glory and dominion. To be capable of such deeds a man must be cast in that colossal mold. Does Mr. BONAPARTE think WILLIAM MCKINLEY capable of those mighty passions? Is it not, in fact, not only atrocious, but manifestly absurd, to charge upon him crimes that are quite beyond the plan and scope of his character, or the character of any American President that ever lived and served?

Anti-imperialism is not to be commended to the approval of the people of this country by intemperance and absurdity of speech.

UNDER ONE MANAGEMENT.

Now that underground rapid transit has been remitted to the dim and distant hereafter by the efforts of high and low Tammanyites at Albany there is no railroad improvement within the range of possibility that would promote the comfort and convenience of the people of New York to so high a degree as the consolidation of all the surface lines and the Manhattan Company's elevated roads under one management. The repeated rumors that the Metropolitan Company is endeavoring to effect such a consolidation by acquiring control of the Manhattan and Third Avenue Roads are difficult to verify, although generally believed to be true; but every intelligent citizen of New York, except Mr. RUSSELL SAGE, at once perceives the benefits which would result from such a merging of interests.

The patron of our present wonderfully improved system of surface travel who lets his memory take him back to the days when horses were the only motive power in use has a good measure of the advance that it is still possible to make by a general consolidation. Perhaps it is not now practicable to improve the facilities we possess quite as much as they have been improved by the introduction of electric power and the transfer system, but there is still room for a notable betterment, that would in a short time make what we have now seem inadequate and behind the age.

The greatest improvement that could be made would be the transformation of the elevated roads into express lines. Half or more than half of their down-town stations could be abolished with a great resulting gain in speed. The sub-trolley cars now carry a passenger to Forty-second or Fifty-ninth Street in as short a time, practically, as the elevated trains. The Metropolitan Company's surface lines, particularly if it secures control, as it ought to do, of the Third Avenue lines, would furnish ample accommodation for the travel below Fifty-ninth Street, employing the elevated lines for the long-haul passengers, who are now the chief sufferers from slow transit. Their situation would be at once and greatly improved by converting the Manhattan roads into an express system. It would be possible doubtless to carry passengers to Harlem in less than twenty minutes. That is the boon Harlem has sighed for these long years.

The establishment of the transfer system between the lines of the Metropolitan and the Third Avenue Companies would save the people of the city several millions of nickels in the course of a year, and would leave passengers free to choose the most convenient routes of travel all over the city, whereas they are now often constrained to choose an inconvenient route to secure the advantage of the transfer.

The Forty-second Street line affords the best illustration of the gain from making the transfer system universal. It passes the Grand Central Station, the only railroad passenger station on Manhattan Island. It crosses Second, Lexington, Madison, Sixth and Eighth Avenues, and Broadway, in which are cable or sub-trolley lines operated by the Metropolitan Company, with which it is not at present on a transfer footing. If the Third Avenue Company, which controls the Forty-second Street line, passes into the hands of the Metropolitan Company an exchange of traffic by transfer would at once be established.

We observe that the bosom of Mr. SAGE is still shaken with alarm lest the creation of a monopoly of the street railway business in this great city should in some way imperil the pocket or the liberty of the citizen. Inasmuch as the Metropolitan Company, which, according to report, is reaching out for this monopoly, has won great popular favor by the ability of its management and the way it has of giving its passengers the largest measure of accommodation for the minimum cost, it does not seem likely that Mr. SAGE will be able to impress his views upon the public mind. Every sensible man knows that it would be a public blessing if all the railroads in the city were managed with the ability and the consideration for the convenience of their patrons which is characteristic of the Metropolitan.

COMMERCE AND COLONIES.

In the June number of Harper's Magazine Mr. WORTHINGTON C. FORD treats the subject of our "Trade Policy with the Colonies." He brings to it the habitually broad view of the historian and the trained acumen and grasp of the scientific statistician. The result is well worth the attention of all who have to do with the determination of the policy to be adopted as to our various outlying possessions or who hope to influence that policy.

If there is any lingering belief that the late war was waged for the purpose of trade advantage, Mr. FORD's article may not dispel it, but it will go far to convince the most skeptical that those who entertained any such purpose were deeply deluded. He shows that the probable trade of the islands to which we can now claim ownership, the Philippines and Puerto Rico, will not in all probability for a long time to come, if ever, begin to repay the cost of their acquisition or even the cost of the administration of the former. Cuba is a problem apart, since we have not assumed permanent control of its affairs, and only a temporary policy as to them is open to us. But as to the others we have to contemplate actual or ultimate possession with legal right to determine the regulation of their trade and production, the terms of their intercourse with other peoples, their tariffs, and, so far as law can fix them, the conditions of their labor supply.

As between the Philippines and Puerto Rico, the latter is relatively a small concern. It is pretty fully settled, and the supply of native labor is probably sufficient to the effective demand. Its principal market in the past has been Spain, which was secured to it by tariff rates that are now abolished. We can ultimately substitute tariff arrangements that will tend to make of the United States an equally secure market, but it is doubtful if it will be as good a one, and the process will necessarily be tedious and somewhat uncertain. In any case, the demand for our own products which such arrangements would enable the Puerto Ricans to take and pay for can never be very important. A tariff for revenue only and free entry for the products of Puerto Rico into American markets is the plain dictate of common sense, but the results are by no means enticing so far as can now be seen.

For the Philippines Mr. FORD sees little hope of the creation of a market for our products or of the development of a native production that will be of any profit to the United States. He is inclined to the opinion that the supply of labor for such production as is possible must come from Chinese immigration, and that the market for whatever may be produced must for a long time be found in China. With the pre-emption of the Chinese coast by the various European powers for the purpose of more or less exclusive trade advantage, except in the case of Great Britain, this market is of doubtful and precarious value. Under these conditions he sees no policy to pursue but that of "free trade in the Philippines, permitting the islands to find their place under the full stress of competition." The application of the Chinese exclusion laws to the islands he regards as "absurd."

We have only indicated very briefly some of the points in the very careful and comprehensive article of Mr. FORD. We confess that it seems to us a little too cautious, because it does not allow for the force of possible development, if freedom of trade be frankly established, from the action of forces that have not hitherto had a chance to assert themselves. But it is a contribution of distinct value to the problems that must be faced, and its arguments for commercial freedom as the only source of hopeful solution of these problems are unanswerable.

THE CONTROLLER ON THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

Quite apart from the specific merits of what he has to say, the article of Mr. COLER, in the current number of The North American Review, is full of encouragement. It is not buncombe or political talk. It is a really serious examination, by one of the chief officers of the city, of the question how far the scheme of government adopted by the framers of the charter has been vindicated and how far it has been discredited, by actual experience of its workings. No matter how sound or unsound the conclusions that are reached, this fact is a matter for public congratulation. Our readers are aware that we are not of those who think to better our municipal conditions by squawking "Tammany" in season and out of season, and by impartially blackwashing every public official because he belongs to "the organization." The fact plainly is that it is the only avenue to public service in this city. Is there a better citizen of it, even though he has now relinquished his citizenship, a more public-spirited man in it, than ABRAM S. HEWITT? And yet it must be within the recollection of many of our readers that Mr. HEWITT on a public occasion when promiscuous denunciations of Tammany were flying about took occasion to remind his audience that he himself had done what public service he had at that time done, as a member of Congress and as a Mayor, as a Tammany man and as a candidate of Tammany Hall.

There is really, five years out of six, no other avenue to public service in this city, and this has been true during the memory of the present generation. Mr. HEWITT is a veteran. Mr. COLER has the right of every generous and aspiring mind to desire the opportunities of public service. It is a question for himself how far his compliance with the conditions of public service disable him from doing public service. We are bound to say that the impartiality and freedom of his criticism do not indicate that he has shackled himself in taking a nomination. We do not forget nor do we wish our readers to forget that those conditions are wrong and abnormal, and that we ought all to strive for their improvement. Boss-government is too bad a form of government to be submitted to by freemen.

When we come to the specific propositions of his paper we find honesty, shrewdness, and a philosophic temper and habit of mind that are, we repeat, immensely encouraging. Of the last of these qualities we venture to give one instance. The theory of the framers of the charter, in providing "the borough system," was, says Mr. COLER,

> —to build around the city treasury on the one hand and the rights of the people on the other hand a series of bulwarks or safeguards against possible corruption in office. A public treasury is never protected by an increase of patronage, the cost of which must come out of the funds that are to be guarded.

Evidently this is one of the remarks that cannot proceed from the "practical man" who is not also a thinker. The specific propositions of the Controller may be disputable. Up in the Borough of the Bronx, for instance, we understand that the people are living under a fine old patriarchal system, and are entirely content with the benign and patriarchal sway of their boss. So it seems the "borough system," which is merely the old system under which the "old man," the "Alderman," was in charge of his ward, may not work so badly. We think Mr. COLER is much too civil to the framers of the charter. If Mr. COLER is right and we are right in maintaining that the Municipal Assembly must at once be extinguished, as what the late THOMAS CARLYLE called "a devouring absurdity," then there is no use in pretending that the men who constructed it, in the face of recent and grievous experience, were other than public malefactors. But politeness never does harm, so long as it does not compromise truth. When Mr. COLER sums up the weaknesses of the charter as the provision of "too much government and unnecessary division of authority," everybody who has been attending to its workings must agree with him.

But we own that our chief interest in the article has been curiosity about the author, and that that curiosity has been most agreeably assuaged. There are two men in the City Government, very little known before, who have managed to make reputations for themselves as well-meaning and intelligent citizens. One of them is Mr. GUGGENHEIMER. The other is Mr. COLER.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It is only natural, perhaps, that The London Globe, which, of all the newspapers published in England's large metropolis, most readily accepts and most frequently prints grossly "sensational" stories about happenings in the United States, should also be the London paper which is most horrified by the peculiarities of what it calls "American journalism." For its own use no story, provided it comes, or pretends to come, from this country, needs any other recommendation than an apparent tendency to show that we are all graceless barbarians over here, dividing our time between the commission of heinous crimes and contemptible follies, and hastening as fast as we can go to irremediable ruin. However clearly to an instructed, or even to a fair, mind, the story may betray its utter falsity, its willful distortion of facts or its reckless exaggeration of them, The Globe gobbles it down whole and then tells all and sundry of the pain that follows. When no provender of this kind is at hand the amiable creature growls because its neighbors are beginning to imitate the enterprise of American papers in getting their news and to duplicate our methods of presenting it. Protesting vehemently against "this innovation," The Globe mournfully admits that there is no present help for the trouble, and can only hope that in time the British reading public will demand a return to the old ways—so respectable because old, and so admirable because they involve the expenditure of little money. Now—but let The Globe describe it: "At present a large section of newspaper readers does not rebel, and is not ashamed to read down the 'Pyramid Headline' to the extravagant news in the publicity of railway carriage or omnibus, and so American journalism is in no immediate danger of collapse. It will, however, certainly kill itself, for such writing lacks, in addition to literary qualifications, staying power, and there is a limit even to the length of a headline. Like the Will Startle of JOHNSON, the American journalist passes his life between rapture and horror, in quiverings of delight or convulsions of disgust, and his company, therefore, is no more pleasant for any length of time than was the society of Mr. Startle. It is pabulum that soon palls." Just thing of it! There are Britons who will read pyramidal headlines in public!

—Capt. COGHLAN told a Topeka reporter the other day that he—the Captain—had learned to be cautious about what he said, recent experience having demonstrated to him the dreadful results that sometimes follow volubility. And yet the Captain proceeded to make some remarks about "hyphenated Americans" that, taken in connection with the poem which got him into trouble, may just possibly stir up some more excitement. "I have," The Topeka State Journal quotes him as saying, "I have no patience with hyphenated citizenship. If a man is an American citizen, he is an American citizen, pure and simple. There is nothing that Europe would rather see to-day than the existence of factions in American citizenship. If these foreign colonists get a foothold in the United States America's power will be on the wane." To be sure, many other people have expressed these same views in words not particularly different, and nothing happened, but then, so have many other persons recited those "Hoch der Kaiser!" verses without disturbing the calm of nations in the slightest degree. The Captain of a warship is different, especially in the estimation of the tribes whose totem is the hyphen, and if they don't proceed to make a row about this rap at them by Capt. COGHLAN we will be vastly—disappointed.

—All Vermont is up and doing, or at least up and planning, in order that when Admiral DEWEY enters the State once more he may be thoroughly convinced that its people are glad to see him. More money will be spent elsewhere in welcoming him, and he will be greeted in several places by greater crowds than can be assembled in any of Vermont's little cities, but the Vermonters intend and expect to make up everything by the cordiality of their greeting and by putting a neighborly warmth into the enthusiasm of their reception. Wherever the Admiral may go in the State there will be minor demonstrations of honor, but the more formal ceremonies, Gov. SMITH has decided, must take place at Montpelier. Just what shape the celebration of the hero's return will take has not yet been decided, but the officials who have assumed the responsibility of arranging matters are considering innumerable suggestions and are confident that before the time comes Vermont will be ready to give the hero from whom she receives so much reflected glory convincing evidences of her appreciation. It has already been settled that the festivities will extend over three whole days—a scheme which may and may not delight the Admiral when he hears of it. There has been some talk of calling a special session of the Legislature, but this, the Governor says, is out of the question, since it would bring on sooner than necessary a fierce struggle for Senator MORRILL's place at Washington. There is, however, nothing in the way of a reunion of the members of the 1898 Legislature, and the State Militia will probably muster its full strength at Montpelier. Admiral DEWEY's relatives think that on arriving in New York he will proceed to Washington and then return at once to pay them a visit.

—Antagonism to "Christian Science" is now finding frequent and emphatic expression in Buffalo, where several peculiarly atrocious homicides have recently been committed by followers of the wretched delusion, and the Health Commissioner of the city has interested himself keenly in the task of protecting the public from the new danger threatening it. With this end in view he has drawn up and introduced in the Aldermanic Council an ordinance better intentioned, we fear, than practical and judicious. The proposed ordinance provides that "any minister, church member, or other person" who, in the absence of a duly qualified practitioner of medicine, ministers in any manner to the sick or injured must within six hours report to the Health Department full details of the case and the treatment given. A regulation so extremely comprehensive naturally invited attack by the "Christian Scientists," and one of them was wise enough to use ridicule instead of argument at the public hearing at which the foes and friends of the ordinance met to discuss it. "Suppose," said this defender of Eddyism, "suppose that one of you Aldermen attended a banquet; suppose you indulged a little too freely, and when you reached home with an aching head, your good wife should fix up a little soda, or lemonade, or cracked ice for you. Wouldn't it be a pleasant thing for her to be obliged to report to the Board of Health, stating name and address of the patient, the nature of his affliction, and so forth?" This was a plea to move the Aldermanic heart, and after the serious discussion of the measure began it was noticed that the members of the committee on whom its destiny depends acted as if they had already made up their minds as to its merits. Of course the ordinance as drawn would never do, and harm rather than good will result from its introduction.

—There seems to be some doubt as to who it was that suggested Admiral SCHLEY as a Presidential candidate, but the question is not a very important one, since, as already reported, he at once announced that he had no ambitions of a political kind. The exact words of his declaration are worth giving. They appear in a letter which he wrote to a prominent Texan Democrat who had written to him on the subject, and are as follows: "Even though I were prominent enough to be thought of for the high place you mention, I could not be persuaded to accept the nomination, if it were tendered, nor could I be induced to serve if I were elected. I am unable to comprehend how any naval officer, who has no acquaintance with public affairs, could hope to serve his country and his people better in a place for which his entire experience and education unfitted him rather than in his profession which has been the thought of his professional life." That is sound doctrine, clearly formulated, and with no reservations or quibbles.

GENERAL NOTES.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison writes to the editor of The Electrical Review that he thinks the name "electro-mobile" is one of the best that could be selected for the electrical carriage.

* * *

The annual expenditure of the Dominion of Canada is reported to have reached $10 a head, and some of the opposition journals are proclaiming that the line of safety has been crossed.

* * *

A statue of the late United States Senator Zebulon B. Vance is to be placed at the eastern entrance to Capitol Square, Raleigh, N. C., opposite the monument to the Confederate dead. The State Legislature appropriated $5,000 for it, and private citizens added $3,000 to the amount.

* * *

The Galveston News predicts that in time, and a short time at that, Texas will be the greatest tobacco-producing State in the Union. This would be a big advance for a State whose tobacco crop not long ago was scarcely sufficient to make any figure in the official statistics of production.

* * *

A plan is on foot in California to celebrate on Oct. 13 next, in Monterey, the semi-centennial of the drafting of the Constitution of the Golden State. Colton Hall, in which the Constitution was framed, is still standing in Monterey, and the desk on which the instrument was signed is in existence.

* * *

The firm of William Shirley & Son, which has been in existence in Baltimore for over fifty-five years, is about to be dissolved. The senior member has been in business on one street for sixty-five years, and for forty-five years has occupied the same building. The head salesman has been with the firm forty-five years.

* * *

The Historical Society of Somerville, Mass., recently had a housewarming, and among the articles exhibited, as enumerated by a local journal, were a communion service, said to be the first one made of silver in America, and a lamp from Pompeii, "confiscated during the civil war from the estate of a wealthy Southern gentleman."

* * *

A Kansas paper has found a place for Gen. Fred Funston when he returns home, or, at least, ventures to suggest one. It bluntly advises the State Pension Agent, "who is rich and does not need it," to resign his office in favor of the General. Then, it predicts, the old soldier and the young soldier and the Nation in general and Kansas in particular will rejoice and be exceeding glad.

"THE CRIME OF DOING BUSINESS."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few years since I was one of a railroad party traveling by special train through the great State of Texas. The object of our trip was to look to the future development of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Road, which had just then entered the State.

I remember as our special stopped at the thriving city of Dallas we were saluted by a rubicund merchant in shirt sleeves: "What were we doing by coming to Dallas at that unseasonable time of the day?" Well, our answer was that we had come to the State to look into its resources, and with a view to extend the railroad, if existing conditions justified the experiment. The merchant responded most cordially, and said among other things: "Come on; we in Texas don't care a fig about your politics or religion so long as you bring money and behave yourselves."

This little incident came to my mind after reading your article in this day's TIMES—"The Crime of Doing Business."

Since the time of my visit, in 1877, Texas has got a vast increase in railroad mileage, followed by great development in industry and prosperity.

Now, having got all these great and good things, the people seem to be determined, as you suggest, to make the doing of business in the State a crime to be punished by law.

Gov. Sayer—from whom better things were looked for—appears to lead this revolutionary crusade against business. The Governor is afraid of trusts which do not exist, and is laboring with all his might to bring about their destruction. The Governor is determined not to have any trusts or corporate wealth come to his State. I respectfully suggest one remedy against the intrusion of hated capital, viz.: let the Legislature pass a law making it a punishable crime for any citizen of Texas to buy or sell any article or thing made or produced by any trust or corporation.

Such a measure would be entirely logical. It would compel the people to produce their own sugar, oil, whisky, lead, copper, iron, and hundreds of other useful articles now made by corporate wealth.

Texas should lose no time to make a law confining product and competition within State limits. S. H. W.

New York, June 30, 1899.

TENEMENT HOUSE PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much interest your editorial in this morning's issue on "Tenement Houses and City Lots," apropos of my letter to you of June 26. Not so much for the purpose of public discussion but to be sure that you do not misunderstand our attitude, I hasten to write you and explain one or two points. I feel sure that we do not differ in our view that the original method of dividing New York City's streets into blocks 200 by 400 feet is responsible for the evils of our present tenement-house system, it having resulted in the twenty-five-foot lot.

That this committee feels that the twenty-five-foot lot is the cause of most of the evil of the tenement-house system is evidenced in our suggestions to the Municipal Building Code Commission, in which we say:

> "We would especially urge upon your attention the evils of the present method of tenement-house construction embodied in the 'double-decker dumb-bell tenement,' and especially when built upon an ordinary city lot of the size of 25 feet wide by 100 feet long. It is the unanimous testimony of all who have given any study to the tenement-house question, and of those familiar with the life of the people living in tenements, that it is extremely difficult to build a tenement on such a sized lot that shall be fit to live in and at the same time commercially successful. The very first Tenement-House Committee appointed, the Assembly committee of 1856, pointed out this fact in no uncertain terms, and it has been repeated, urged and dwelt upon by the commissions appointed subsequently, viz., the commissions of 1867, 1884, and 1894.
>
> "The great defect of this method of construction is that the air shafts which are intended to give light and air to the rooms and halls are built so narrow and so long in order to crowd an excessive number of rooms on each floor, that the said shafts furnish neither wholesome air nor sufficient light, but are instead merely stagnant wells, emitting foul odors and disease throughout the house. The distance across this shaft from house to house is so slight that domestic privacy is destroyed, and the danger of disease or fire spreading throughout a whole block is greatly enhanced."

I quite agree with you that it is very difficult to build a decent tenement house on a twenty-five-foot lot, but I must differ with you when you say that it is impossible to do this. I have in mind at present a plan where the two courts at the side of the central staircase are 6 feet wide by 25 feet long, and 6 feet wide by 32 feet long. This would give all light rooms and a habitable, decent dwelling, and would be commercially practicable. The plan drawn by two woman architects, Misses Gannon and Hands, and published in the newspapers in 1895, certainly secures a decent, habitable building. This plan provides for a large central court about 25 feet deep by 20 feet wide. It will permit four families on a floor, but only ten rooms. It is, of course, not as profitable as the present "dumb-bell" type, but certainly can be made to pay 3 per cent or 4 per cent on the investment. The much-despised rear tenement under proper conditions, i. e., with a sufficient space between the front and rear building, viz.: 25 feet, and with a space of 15 feet at the rear of the rear building, is not at all a bad type of building on a twenty-five-foot lot. I can show you a good many rear buildings still existing that are very decent and not at all bad to live in.

This committee has felt that the greatest service that it could do to the community at the present time was clearly to state what needed to be done, and to urge such action whether along the line of the greatest or the least resistance.

With this explanation I trust that our "subsequent proceedings" will not only interest you, but will have your hearty approval.

LAWRENCE VEILLER.
Secretary of the Charity Organization Society.
New York, June 29, 1899.

A QUESTION OF RIGHTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent letter concerning the senseless celebration of the Fourth of July, which appeared in your paper, "An Old Subscriber" dwelt too lightly, to my thinking, on the most serious evil which he mentioned. I say the most serious, for we will all acknowledge that moral injury is more than physical, and that which tends to moral deterioration of more importance than causes of physical distress, however upsetting the latter may prove.

The most alarming feature of the brutal and senseless disturbance which passes for a "patriotic" celebration is the utter indifference shown by children and young people to the rights of others. In the miserable phraseology of the day, the juvenile portion of the community claims its "right" to amuse itself as it pleases, the last verb being too often strengthened by a condemnatory adverb or participle perhaps, (my objurgatory grammar is weak,) which is sadly indicative of the style of pleasure preferred. This statement is representative of the general mental attitude of a very large class of the younger generation. They claim for themselves a liberty which has degenerated to license, while they absolutely ignore the rights of others. Certainly, to take one familiar instance, the other persons and the majority in a country town have a "right" to demand a quiet and peaceful night on the 3d of July. Yet this reasonable right is disregarded, and the night made hideous by the clanging of bells, the shooting off of various explosives, and the shouting through the streets of vulgar, personal songs.

These annoyances occur, we are told in apology, only on the one night, or at the most two nights, of the year, and this most feeble defense, together with the supine indifference of the townspeople, serves as tacit encouragement to the young rowdies.

This spirit, utter disregard of the rights of others, which reaches its climax on the Fourth of July, manifests itself on many another occasion. It is the same spirit which sends boys tramping across a neighbor's lawn if there be no protecting fence; the same spirit which robs our suburban gardens of flowers and fruit; the same spirit which recently in New York City wantonly injured the graceful carving placed as an exterior adornment on one of the modern palaces; the spirit, which in reckless pursuit of its own so-called rights, yields to the impulse of the moment, an impulse of savage, wanton destruction or annoyance.

It would seem a sufficiently bad showing for our country that this spirit is rife among the younger generation, but incredible as it may seem, they are encouraged by their elders. A man living in the suburbs of a large city complained that recently he had been robbed of a few pears, only six or eight, but they were the entire product of a new graft; he had watched them ripening for months, and had thought that within a week they would be fit to pick. He was on the ground in time to identify two of the boys, and, he said, quite as much for the boys' sake as anything else, he made a formal complaint to their father. They were not the inhabitants of a wretched city slum, but people living in a good house on a pretty, eminently respectable street. The father listened with utter indifference, and when the complainant, netled by his manner, spoke of the police, he answered that the police "wouldn't do nothin'." They had other things to think about, than a boy's fun. "And it was true," said the complainant ruefully, "for when I spoke to the man on our beat he said if I wanted to keep fruit on the trees, I must watch 'em."

Now this is the moral atmosphere in which a large proportion of our children is growing up. Fourth of July is only one manifestation of it. Every one has some personal experience of rampant rudeness, or gross incivility, or savage surliness, where the young offender has been asserting his "rights."

Isn't there some method by which children can be taught that other persons have rights also; and that the surest way to obtain a quick and courteous recognition of one's own rights is always to acknowledge the rights of others? E. L. C.

West Brooklin, Me., June 25, 1899.

MR. QUIGG AND HIS PLANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Pardon the ignorance of a "Cit," but I would like to know who is this Mr. Quigg who seeks to take the Citizens' Union into the Republican camp? Is it the same who so vilified the Seth Low followers during the last Mayoralty election, and, as the champion false prophet of the age, lost his prestige with his own party, or the desirable portion of it, anyway? If it is the same Quigg, does he think he can take the strong to the weak? I guess not! He cares little about any party, and will only use the Citizens' Union to climb back into popularity on its shoulders, only to turn it down when he has achieved his object. I am heart and soul opposed to Tammany, but I would as soon have the "Tiger" as Quigg, Platt & Co., who, should they succeed, would take all credit for the Republican Party, and the "Cits'" work for the past years would stand for naught.

No, Sir! Let us nominate another Seth Low, and, with the Tracy exhibition still in the minds of all desirous of good government, I am of opinion the Citizens' vote will be largely augmented from the Republican ranks, and so beat Tammany without any thanks to Quigg, who is politically dead and does not amount to a row of pins.

New York, June 29, 1899. S. J.

Gas and Gas Meters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the fall of 1896 there was an agitation for reducing the price of gas from $1.25 to $1 per thousand cubic feet. At that time I pointed out that, no mater how low the price of gas was, the consumer had no means of knowing how much he ought to pay unless he knew how much gas he burned, and this he could only know if he was supplied with a reliable meter. The veracity of the old gas meter has passed into a proverb. "He lies like a gas meter." Now gas is offered for 65 cents per thousand feet, and there is a new burner, of which one of the managers of the company which is going to exploit this burner says: "The standard burner burns five cubic feet of gas an hour and gives a light of only twenty-six candle power, whereas the new burner will burn but one cubic foot of gas an hour and will give forty candle power light." Now, will the consumer get the benefit? According to statements recently made, the price of gas ought to be almost nothing, because so many valuable by-products are made by converting the coal into gas. Still, there has been no improvement in the meter, now over thirty years old. "The world do move," but the gas companies are still content with the old meter, which none but an expert can understand and which has been condemned as a liar. HENRY ROMEIKE.

New York, June 29, 1899.

Accidents on Trolley Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the above caption I would call your attention to a grievous error to which motormen are prone, and that is the habit of looking behind them just as soon as the conductor gives them the bell to stop. They accustom their eyes instead of their ears to know when to start the car going, and they start it many a time before looking ahead, forgetting that some pedestrian may be in the line of their car. Furthermore, a conductor will get "cranky" if the motorman develops a habit of looking behind—I was one of them, when my driver played that game on me—and will refuse to give him the bell to start the car. Observe and convince yourself. It might be the means of saving a life.

EX-CONDUCTOR.

New York, June 30, 1899.

Our Park Management.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Several weeks ago a builder stretched two heavy wire cables about 150 feet long over Central Park West, at One Hundredth Street, and ran them into the Park. He fastened them around some beautiful trees in the Park, permits, of course, being given by the Park Commissioners. Two heavy posts planted in the Park might have answered the purpose, but the trees were more convenient, and what were the trees there for, if not for use? I would suggest that laundry women and Chinamen who wish to stretch their lines in the Park and air their washing there be invited to apply to Mr. Clausen for permits. I would also suggest to our artistic Park Commissioners that three more outhouses be built around the beautiful statue of Nathan Hale, in the City Hall Park—two on the north side to match those recently erected by the Park Commissioners on the south side, and one to be erected directly in front of the statue, to show posterity what our artistic and patriotic Park Commissioners are capable of achieving in the way of beautiful landscape effects, and how they do honor, in their miserable way, to the memory of Nathan Hale.

A SON OF THE REVOLUTION.

New York, June 30, 1899.

What Is the Divvy?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I observe that on the temporary horse car connection between the Third Avenue and Amsterdam Avenue cables some of the conductors thrust the necessary transfer tickets upon every passenger personally, while others merely carry them past, with the unobtrusive delicacy suitable to the passing of a contribution plate. The result of the latter method, as I have repeatedly observed, is that uninformed or inattentive passengers, being without tickets, find themselves sternly mulcted of extra fares by the succeeding conductor on the cable car, although known to be (necessarily) transfers, and although—or because?—no accounting for fares at that point can be practically exacted from him.

As an individual taxpayer in this system my interest is small. But as a lover of justice I feel interested for an equitable division of the proceeds, and would kindly suggest that the horse car conductor, without whose good providence no careless or ignorant passenger could possibly fall under the other man's exaction, ought at least to have 3 of the 5 cents. He earns it, while the other merely collects it; and equal shares would not be equitable. VIDI.

New York, June 29, 1899.

Women on Men's Wheels.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to Mr. Smyth's letter in your issue of June 30, I would say I have ridden a drop frame wheel three years, and would use no other, but know of refined people who advocate the diamond frame for both sexes, as healthful and common sense. If these men who cultivate the unfortunate habit of making any woman the "butt for indecent suggestions" would once try a drop frame, with skirts catching and hat blowing, I believe they would at once advocate more of the comforts of riding for "these creatures," which they now claim, or else remember that at times "silence is golden." Caustic remarks and pessimism regarding others show poor breeding, and will never leave the lasting impression in educating "sons and daughters" that might result from more polite methods.

Mrs. J. M. G.

New York, June 30, 1899.

McKinley and Alger.

Army and Nevy Club
of the City of New York.
June 29, 1899.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You make me tired with your abuse of Alger and praise of McKinley if he will only get rid of the War Secretary. If it wasn't for McKinley, Alger would not be there, and you know it. The second term is what McKinley is after, and you are aiding him all you know how, notwithstanding your cant about civil service, bosses, hypocrisy, &c. You are fast giving up your independence and drifting with the rest of the sycophants and toadies, I regret to say.

FAIR PLAY.

The Builders of the Shamrock.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If "An English-American" fears that, should the Shamrock win the international yacht race, Ireland would enjoy the honor, I politely inform him, lest the strain might be injurious to his health, that Ireland is not at all interested in the race, and desires no honors that may be won through the efforts of Englishmen, or Scotchmen either. If Ireland does not produce all that is necessary for the construction of such a boat as the Shamrock, the world knows the reason—knows that it is not through any lack of genius on the part of her sons. But did "An English-American" let the event go by unsneered at he would not be an Englishman. I am heartily sorry for him.

Brooklyn, June 30, 1899. G. WHITE.

Etiquette in Street Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noticing in your issue of to-day an article headed "Seasonable Philosophy," signed "X.," I beg to take exception to this selfish creature. Why does he not hire a horseless carriage? It is not only ungallant to offer objections to a woman standing in front of him, but it was most ungentlemanly on his part to occupy a seat to the exclusion of a woman, be she young or old. Perhaps the traction company will provide a special car for this woman hater. A. B.

New York, June 30, 1899.

NUGGETS.

He Was.

Henderson—Did Parker let you in on that big real estate deal of his.

Williamson (sadly)—Yes, I was taken in.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

No Perceptible Change.

Callow—They say that Sapped is not in his right mind.

Wilter—I don't think that can be so. I saw him to-day, and he appeared to be as crazy as usual.—Boston Transcript.

Sure Sign of Scorn.

She—How that woman we just passed does hate me!

He—She looked pleasant enough.

She—That was all done for effect, but if you noticed, she never turned to take in my new suit and hat.—Detroit Free Press.

What's Civil?

A little boy, with an interest in the meaning of unfamiliar words, said to his mother: "What is the meaning of 'civil'?" "Kind and polite," answered the mother. A puzzled look brooded for a second on the boy's face. Then he said: "Was it a kind and polite war that was in this country once?"—Pacific Unitarian.

Precept and Practice.

"I have been very much pained," said the man who always has a regretful look in his eye, "to observe the American eagerness to make money."

"I understand you have written a book on the subject."

"Yes. But I am not going to publish it—not until I can see some method of making it pay."—Washington Star.

THE CHILD-VOICE OF THE CITY.

S. J. Donleavy in Denver Republican.

From the stream of the life of the city, the stream flowing thick with shame,
The voice of the child comes appealing, welling out of a soul aflame;
Now it sinks in an eclipse of burden, now it rises to hopes whirling wild,
Words mirrored in heaven's just pleading, the plea of the voice of the child.

Just a whisper above the cold waters, as they break into millions of tears,
Splotching all in the permanent pageant, as it toils through the desert of years;
Through the pitiless streets of the city, through the mire and the dross and the stain—
A cry in the day-cloud of darkness, a shock in the night-cloud of pain.

From the swift rushing waves of the river, seething onward to death's final end,
In a tide that is ebbing forever, in the swing of a restless trend,
Comes a sigh in the rough, mocking laughter, a stab in the midst of the joys,
'Tis a thrill from the stream's fatal rushing, the thrill of a small child's voice.

Aye, a voice crying out of the turmoil, in plaint for the helping hand,
From a face white and furrowed with sadness, all alone on a rugged strand;
And the river it surges ever, with a sullen and stubborn roar,
But the child—is it dead in the vortex, with its soul on the golden shore?

ITALY'S POLITICAL CRISIS

King Humbert Promulgates a Decree Closing Parliament.

MORE RIOTS IN THE HOUSE

Socialists and Extreme Leftists Obstruct Work and a Fight Ensues Among Deputies.

ROME, June 30.—A Cabinet council was held this evening, after which Gen. Pelloux, the Premier, conferred with King Humbert, who signed a decree closing Parliament on account of the disorders in the Chamber arising over the discussion of the royal decree empowering the Government to prohibit public meetings and to punish strikers.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Socialists and Extreme Leftists began again their obstructive tactics and created an immense uproar. The President of the House combated the efforts of the obstructionists, and finally the Deputies left their seats, crowded on the floor, and there was such an uproar that the sitting was suspended.

When it was resumed, similar tactics were carried on by the Extreme Leftists, who crowded the floor. The tumult was deafening, and eventually a free fight ensued and the sitting was again suspended.

A secret ballot having been ordered upon certain bills, the Socialists rushed down to prevent it. Signor Sonnino advanced first to register his vote, but the Socialist Deputy, Signor Bissolati, dealt him a violent blow near the temple. Signor Sonnino then seized him by the throat and coat-collar and threw him down, receiving himself in the meantime numerous blows from the other Socialists who took part in the affray.

While this tussle was in progress hand-to-hand combats were waging all around, and the Conservatives, Signor Santini and Signor Bertolini, used their fists upon the Socialists with great effect.

SCgnor Iosta, Socialist, with his sleeves turned up, dealt blows right and left. Count Ferruccio Macola, proprietor of the Gazetta di Venezia, who in his duel in March of last year killed Signor Cavallotti, the poet and publicist, attacked Signor Di Felice, whose friends cried "Beware of the murderer!"

Gen. Pelloux, pale and stupefied, remained standing. He was on the point of being attacked, when Admiral Bettolo raised a chair and defended him. The galleries joined in the uproar with wild cries, and were cleared.

Signor Chinaglia, the President of the Chamber, suspended the sitting. When the combatants were separated Signor Sonnino persuaded the President to resume the proceedings, if only, as he put it, to "afford incontestable proofs of Socialist violence."

The secret ballot was again called for, with the result that there was a repetition of the disorder.

LONDON, July 1.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "The Chamber of Deputies to-day (Friday) was transformed into a veritable battlefield. The tumult was terrific. More than twenty Deputies were injured in the struggle, including Baron Sonnino, who was seriously hurt. Baron Sonnino is the leader of the majority and the probable future Premier. The Chamber will now be closed until November."

BRUSSELS IS GROWING CALMER

Premier Announced in the Chamber of Deputies He Would Favor Conciliation, Which Quieted Socialists.

BRUSSELS, June 30.—At the opening of the Chamber of Deputies to-day a motion was introduced amending the rules so as to allow the expulsion of any Deputy causing a disturbance. The Socialists vigorously protested and violently anathemized the movers. M. de Lantsheere, Rightist, defended the proposal and delivered a caustic indictment of the Socialists, who interrupted him by whistling, hooting, and banging their desks.

When quiet was restored the Socialists drew moving pictures of the victims of the repression lying wounded in the hospitals, and demanded to know who was responsible for such "unjustifiable horrors." The Premier replied:

"It was I who caused the strength of the gendarmerie to be increased, on legal requisitions made before the repression commenced."

This statement drew forth a storm of invective and Socialist cries of "Murderer!" Subsequently several of the Deputies appealed to the Government to be conciliatory, whereupon the Premier expressed the strongest desire for conciliation, and said he was prepared to seek means leading thereto. The statement was greeted with applause, in the midst of which the session was ended.

The Socialists left the House together, and M. Van der Velde, after receiving the permission of the police, addressed the crowd outside, informing them of the Ministerial statement, and exhorting the people to calmness. The Socialist Deputies were warmly cheered by the crowd.

It is believed the Premier's declaration will appease the public. Last night bricks were hurled at the windows of the Premier's residence, the porter was hurt, and blood was smeared on the pavement in front of the house.

At a meeting this evening, convened by M. Vander Velde, the Abbe Daens, Christian Democrat, congratulated the Socialists on the success they had achieved, and predicted the advent of universal suffrage. Two thousand persons accompanied the speaker to the train, singing the "Marseillaise."

In view of the pacific declarations in the Chamber that public meetings are now permitted, the Liberal and Socialist newspapers declare that the Government has capitulated.

The rioting last night was continued until 2 A. M. at various points. The gandarmes charged fiercely several times on the Boulevard Anspach and used ball cartridges on the Grande Place. One rioter was bayoneted and two reporters were seriously injured. Saucepans and other domestic implements were thrown from windows during the night at the troops.

The Gazette says 100 persons have been injured during the rioting, and that of this number eight were seriously wounded.

About 10 o'clock this evening a great Socialist procession, headed by the Socialist Deputies, paraded the streets, singing and shouting. When the Grande Place was reached the demonstrators cheered Burgomaster Buls who exhorted them to remain orderly. No excesses were committed.

An Entertainment by The Figaro.

PARIS, June 30.—The members of the Editorial Association were the guests this afternoon of the Figaro. Those present included a committee, of which Gen. Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador, was Chairman, formed to entertain the delegates. Ex-President Benjamin Harrison and other members of the Venezuelan Commission and a number of prominent Americans were among the visitors. The affair was a great success.

Socialistic Doctrines in France.

PARIS, June 30.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, M. Millevoye, Republican Nationalist, said he desired to interpellate M. Millerand, the Minister of Commerce, who is a Radical Socialist in politics, relative to the manner in which he proposed to apply his Socialistic doctrines, but the Chamber, by a vote of 357 to 193, supported the Minister's request to postpone the question for a month.

Will Be Consul General in New York.

CHRISTIANIA, June 30.—Herr Christopher Ravn, the Vice Consul of Sweden and Norway at New York, has been promoted to the rank of Consul General there.

Women to Practice Law in Paris.

PARIS, June 30.—The Chamber to-day adopted a resolution authorizing duly qualified women to practice at the bar.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Russian Proposals as to Non-Increase of Armaments Will Probably Be Referred to the Powers.

THE HAGUE, June 30.—The First Committee of the Peace Conference discussed to-day the reports of the War and Marine sub-committees on the Russian proposals to stop the increase in armaments and military budgets.

The sub-committees' recommendation that the proposals be referred for ultimate decision to the various Governments was adopted.

An eloquent speech was made by Baron Bildt of the delegation of Norway and Sweden. He deplored the failure of the conference to achieve as much as might be desired, but ventured to say that the Czar's idea was noble and could not die, because supported by thousands upon thousands of men. Baron Bildt declared that if the Russian Emperor would add to the nobility of heart and generosity of mind which he had already displayed the talent of perseverance, the triumph of his Majesty's work would be assured.

"Not only," said the speaker, "has the Russian Emperor received from Providence the gift of power. He has also the gift of youth, and if our generation is not destined to accomplish the task, we may count upon the next generation to do it. The duty remaining for us as delegates, and for the Governments we represent, is to consider whether the best means of obtaining the desired end are to be found in new conferences, in direct negotiations, or simply in the policy of setting a good example."

The speech was greeted with prolonged applause.

The Examining Committee on Arbitration passed the second reading of the Code of Procedure in arbitration to-day.

To-morrow it will take up the permanent tribunal scheme.

THE COBURG SUCCESSION.

Son of the Late Prince Leopold to be the Heir—Duke of Connaught and His Son Resign Their Claims.

COBURG, June 30.—It was officially announced to-day that the Duke of Connaught, brother of the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, together with the Duke of Connaught's son, Prince Arthur, have renounced their claims to the Coburg succession in favor of the Duke of Albany, son of the late Prince Leopold of England.

The Duke of Albany, who was born in 1884 and whose mother, before her marriage, was Princess Helena of Waldeck, will therefore be the heir to the throne of Coburg under the guardianship of Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg.

The Duke of Connaught's son reserves the right to the succession in the event of the death of the Duke of Albany or the extinction of the latter's male line.

The Duke of Albany will come immediately to Coburg, and will receive a German education previous to entering the German Army.

The Minister of State in Chief, C. F. von Strenge, informed the Diet that the Duke of Connaught's reason for the renunciation of the succession was his unwillingness to part from his only son, and his feeling that he could not abandon his responsibility for the latter's care and education. As to Prince Arthur's renunciation, the Duke of Connaught wished his son to reside in England, and he, the Duke, recognized that the heir to the throne of Coburg required a German education.

Queen Victoria and the English royal family, the Duke added, had all the most tender love for Coburg, to which they were joined through the late Prince Consort.

Murdered Her Insane Sister.

LONDON, June 30.—At the Hertford Assizes to-day Mary Ann Ansell was found guilty of murdering her sister, an inmate of an asylum for the insane, by sending her poisoned cake by post. She was sentenced to death. The condemned woman had previously insured her sister's life, giving a false description.

Caroline Island Treaty Signed.

MADRID, June 30.—The treaty confirming the agreement of Feb. 12, ceding the Caroline, Pelew, and Marianne Islands to Germany, and the declaration granting Germany the most favored treatment from July 1, were signed to-day by Premier Silvela and the German Ambassador here, Count von Radowitz.

Anti-Foreign Outbreaks in China.

PEKING, June 30.—The French Consul at Meng-Tzu, Province of Yun-Yan, where anti-foreign disturbances recently occurred, reports that the situation is unchanged. Thirty-eight well-armed Europeans took refuge in the residence of the Taotai after the siege of the Consulate, which is now guarded by troops.

TO FIGHT CHIEF CROKER.

His Appointment Without Competitive Examination to be Opposed by Civil Service Commission.

The new Chief of the Fire Department, Edward F. Croker, is likely to meet with opposition from the Municipal Civil Service Commission, and his appointment will very probably be opposed by the Civil Service Reform Association.

Secretary George McAneny of that association said yesterday in regard to the promotion of Mr. Croker without a competitive examination that the action of Commissioner Scannell was illegal. The position of Fire Chief, he said, was placed in the competitive class by the new civil service rules, which go into operation next week, and the appointment had evidently been hastened by that fact. "But even without these rules," said Mr. McAneny, "the promotion is absolutely illegal. Since April 19, when the new civil service law went into effect, the position of Fire Chief has been in the competitive class, and since the passage of that law the former rules under which that position was exempt have been inoperative. The new law allowed no such exemption, unless it was specifically granted by the commission in framing its classification. As that has not been done, and as, on the other hand, the Commissioner has classified the position of Fire Chief as competitive, there is absolutely no warrant for the action of the board."

Mr. McAneny said he could not tell just what the association would do in the matter, or in the case of several similar appointments which have been made since April 19. Mr. Croker was regarded as an efficient fireman, but that, Mr. McAneny said, did not relieve the board of the responsibility of giving other equally good firemen the opportunity of advancement guaranteed them by law.

President Charles H. Knox of the Municipal Civil Service Commission said that Mr. Croker's appointment was of recent date, and he had not had time to consider it. "I cannot say," he said, "whether or not anything will be done in the matter, because I do not know that the appointment is not proper. The commission, however, can be depended upon to uphold the law."

NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC DIOCESE.

Articles Name Counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, and Nassau.

The Roman Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn filed articles of incorporation yesterday in the Kings County Clerk's Office. It is stated in the papers that the diocese comprises the Counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, and the new County of Nassau. Bishop Charles E. McDonnell and his Board of Diocesan Consultors are constituted the Board of Ecclesiastical Government, with jurisdiction over the churches, congregations, and societies of the Catholic Church in these counties.

Those who are associated with Bishop McDonnell are the Right Rev. Mgr. Patrick J. McNamara, Vicar General; the Right Rev. Joseph O'Donnell, the Rev. Thomas Taaffe, the Rev. Martin Carroll, the Rev. Joseph McNamee, and the Rev. Peter Duffenbach. At a meeting of this ecclesiastical body, held at the Bishop's house on June 13, it was decided to incorporate the diocese. It is understood that the new board will take control of the real estate now held by the Bishop, Vicar General, and the pastor and Trustees of the various churches. Bishop McDonnell left for Europe Wednesday with his secretary, the Rev. John I. Barrett. He will be away two months and will visit Rome.

PEACE REIGNS IN SAMOA

Both Mataafa and Tanu Agree to Obey the Commission's Orders.

THE KINGSHIP IS ABOLISHED

A Governor Will Have the Right of Veto Over Measures Proposed by a Legislative Council of Three.

APIA, Samoa, June 16.—Peace and quiet now reign in Samoa, in marked contrast to the warlike scenes of two months ago.

The arrival of the auxiliary cruiser Badger on May 13 with the International Commission on board caused a distinct change in affairs here. The commission lost no time, but went to work immediately, electing Mr. Tripp Chairman and Mr. Morgan Secretary. The Commissioners held interviews, first with King Tanu and then with Mataafa. Tanu was not at first recognized as King by the commission. He and his chiefs readily agreed to give up their arms, and stated that they were prepared to accept any formal government the commission might recommend, even if the Kingship were abolished.

The following day Mataafa and his party came alongside the Badger, singing songs and flying the Samoan flag. The rebels were ordered to lower the flag, which they did. The Commissioners explained to Mataafa that they had come to make peace. Mataafa said he and his chiefs were tired of fighting. He said his party would recognize any government fixed by the commission, but he said he hoped there would be a King of Samoa, as it was an old established institution.

Mataafa readily agreed to give up the guns held by his party, but insisted that as the weapons were the private property of the natives, they should receive compensation for them. The Commissioners issued a proclamation stating that the guns would either be returned or proper payment made for them after all troubles had been settled. This, of course, means that payment will be made, as it would be folly to return the weapons. Mataafa's party also asked to be represented by attorneys before the commission, but the request was declined.

After Mataafa's men had turned in 1,800 rifles and the Tanu supporters about 2,000, Tanu was invited on board the Badger. There he was informed that the Commissioners supported the decision of Chief Justice Chambers, and that Tanu had been King of Samoa ever since the decision had been rendered. Tanu said that he was willing to do anything for the good of Samoa and at the request of the Commissioners resigned his Kingship to them.

The commission is now engaged in formulating its report. The abolition of the Kingship will be a feature of the report, also the abolition of the office of President of Apia. This municipality is to be governed by a Council and Mayor. This will do away with an official drawing $5,000 a year. The office has in the past been a source of much friction here.

The judicial and diplomatic functions of the Consuls will be greatly restricted, and the Commissioners recognize the fact that the Supreme Court and one code of laws are sufficient for the needs of the country. Revenue will be raised by indirect taxation and by means of increased customs duties. The poll tax will be abolished. The licenses and tax rates of Apia will remain as formerly under the treaty. The Supreme Court will remain as under the treaty.

An administrator or Governor will be appointed who will not be a subject of any of the treaty powers. He is to be assisted by a legislative council of three, one member appointed by each of the three treaty powers. This council will be aided by a small body of representative Samoans. The Governor will have the power of veto over all proposed laws.

Chief Justice Chambers wishes to resign his position and return to the United States, but at the request of the Commissioners has decided to remain.

Many claims have been lodged at the different Consulates for damage to property in the past few months. While not empowered to take any action on these claims, the Commissioners agree that real hardship has been suffered, and it is understood, will recommend that each of the three powers pay the losses caused to its own subjects.

On the evening of the Queen's birthday the British representatives announced that never under any circumstances would Great Britain recognize Mataafa's claim to be the King.

Consuls Rose and Maxse are passengers on the steamer Mariposa for San Francisco.

Some of the rebels, dissatisfied with the proclamation providing for a provisional government, have declined to give up their rifles. Mataafa disclaims any responsibility for their action.

LONDON THEATRE GOSSIP.

Charles Frohman Accepts an American Comedy by Jerome—A Shakespearean Revival in September.

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Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES

LONDON, June 30.—Charles Frohman has accepted an American comedy by Jerome and commissioned John Davidson to undertake an English version of "La Reine Fiamette," by Catulle Mendes.

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Comedy reopens in September with "The Ghetto," by Herman Heyermans, adapted from the Dutch. The leading parts will be taken by Kyrle Bellew and Mrs. Brown Potter.

***

Tree himself will play King John in a magnificent Shakespearean revival in September, Julia Neilson being Constance.

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"The Lady of Ostend," a farce adapted by Burnand from the German, will be produced at Terry's Wednesday.

H. N.

THE CINCINNATI CONCERTS.

Programme at the Saengerfest Enjoyed by a Large Audience—Next Meeting at Buffalo.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—The concert this afternoon had the advantage of ideal weather, and attracted a large audience. The programme was a varied one. The orchestra, made up of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, reinforced by sixty men from the Thomas Orchestra of Chicago and directed by Louis Ehrgott of Cincinnati, had four numbers. The Don Juan overture by Mozart, Saint-Saëns's Symphonic Poem, the Weber-Berlioz "Invitation to the Dance," and Wagner's Kaiser March.

The Milwaukee Muiciverein, Eugene Luening, conductor, sang two numbers, "Come, O Come, Veiled Beauty," by M. Hauptman, and "Die Prager Studenten," by L. Lenz, in both of which fine expression was shown, though in the pianissimo passages the hall was too large to give the best effect. The other choral numbers were by the United Singers of St. Louis, who sang "Wo Ist Gott" with a volume befitting their full numbers, and they responded to an encore.

The soloists were Miss Sarah Anderson, Mrs. Marshall Pease, and George Hamlin. Miss Anderson sang Wagner's "Dich Theure Halle" from "Tannhäuser," and with delicacy the aria from "Lakmé," "Pourquoi," by Delibes. Mrs. Pease sang with fine effect the aria "Oh, Love, Thy Help," from Saint-Saëns's "Sampson and Delilah." Mr. Hamlin's number was the aria "Durch Die Walder," from Weber's "Der Frieschuetz."

The Buffalo society took the place on the programme made vacant by the return home of the Philadelphia Maennerchor. During the afternoon and evening concerts there were volksfests at the Zoo and other gardens.

A business meeting of delegates to the Saengerbund was held this afternoon in Turner Hall, and it was decided to hold the next Saengerfest at Buffalo.

Full-page portrait of Alfred Van Santvoord, the pioneer steamboat man on the Hudson River, in THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday Magazine of to-morrow.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The news of yesterday was one in which departures were very active. Those who could get away from the city for the long holiday were already besieging the railroad stations, and many of the invitations to the house parties began from yesterday afternoon. The suburban resorts were ready to welcome the visitors. At Southampton the first dance was given at the Meadow Club. At this affair, which was quite brilliant, were Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mrs. Henry G. McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, Miss Aymar Sands, Miss May Sands, Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, Francis C. Carley, Miss Eunice Terry, the Misses Henderson, and William K. Vanderbilt.

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The golf contests at Knollwood brought together a large number of the Westchester people. The little clubhouse has been very gay this latter part of the week. To-day it is Ardsley's turn, and there will be a very important handicap played there in the early afternoon. Baltusrol was also quite well attended, as there was a very important match and an ideal day for it.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin left New York on Wednesday and went to Bar Harbor, where they will pass the Summer. Mrs. Schieffelin's two sisters, Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris and Mrs. Fabbri, are there also. Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, their mother, will pass the Fourth of July with her sister, Mrs. William D. Sloane.

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Mr. William K. Vanderbilt left the city on Wednesday and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., at Southampton. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will remain at Newport over the Fourth of July. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt are expected now very shortly from Europe. Mr. Chauncey Depew and his son sail to-day, as well as Mrs. Astor and Mrs. Orme Wilson, from the other side.

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Bookings on the outgoing ships this morning as far as New York people are concerned are not very large. On La Gascogne are the Marquis de Champagne, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Cook, and Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Lafontant. On the Lucania are Sir Cavendish Boyle of Trinidad, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred M. Coats of Providence, Mrs. Heyward Cutting and her son, Mrs. Clarence Cary of New London, Mr. J. H. Donnelly of Philadelphia, Mr. Amos Eno, Mr. J. C. Fargo, the Rev. Charles Gordon, D. D., Bishop of Jamaica; Mr. and Mrs. Fred R. Halsey of Tuxedo, Mrs. Gilbert Jones, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juillard, Mr. and Mrs. Kingsland, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Leaming of Philadelphia, Mr. Malcolm S. and Mr. Isaac McConihe of Troy, Mr. and Mrs. Dexter Potter of Providence, Sir Henry Strong, Chief Justice of Canada; Mr. Louis Stern, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tailer, Dr. Robert H. Wylie, and Sir Charles and Lady Rivers Wilson of London.

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Narragansett is supposed to commence its season surely to-day, as Sherry opens his Casino. All the hotels have been in waiting for some days, but the crowds have been pouring in. There will be, as usual, a large Baltimore contingent at the pier. Several of the great belles will be missed. Among these Miss Laura Jenkins, who is in Europe for the Summer. Mrs. John Robinson and her daughters will be at Atlantic City. Miss May Handy and Miss Potter of Tuxedo will be there, however. Mrs. Grenville Kane has already arrived some days, and Justice and Mrs. White are expected next week. They have taken a cottage for the season. Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Tyson will be at the Pier.

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Mr. E. C. Benedict has been cruising in his yacht. Mr. and Mrs. Grover Cleveland left the Benedicts on Sunday, en route for Buzzards Bay. On Wednesday Mr. Benedict's yacht was off the coast of Long Island. He has given several sailing parties at Southampton.

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The announcement of the wedding of Miss Gertrude Van Duser Reed to Vicomte Pierre de Chezelles was made yesterday. The wedding took place in Paris. The bride was in New York some years ago. She is the daughter of Mrs. Van Duser Reed. The wedding was one of much importance in the American colony in Paris. It took place at the Church of St. Pierre le Gros Chaillou, and among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt, Mrs. Henry Drake, Mrs. Frederick Sherman, and Mrs. and Miss King.

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John F. Carroll of New York gives a dinner this evening at Far Rockaway, where he is staying at present. There will be fourteen covers. The decorations, furnished by Thorley, will be American Beauty roses gracefully arranged, with feathery ferns.

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Mr. and Mrs. Irving M. Scott, who have been stopping at the Holland House for a short while, and whose daughter, Mrs. Alice Scott Bronne, was married on Wednesday last to Dr. Reginald Knight Smith, United States Navy, in the Church of the Transfiguration, expect to start in a few days for their home in San Francisco.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, June 30.—The usual informal dance will be given at the War College to-morrow.

Miss Willing has arrived for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Baudouin of New York are here for the Summer.

Francis H. Potter is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Potter.

Registered at the Casino are J. Cowle, United States Navy, and Francis H. Potter.

Miss Mary G. Passmore of New York is at the Carry cottage.

Miss Gerry entertained at luncheon on the Electra to-day.

Prof. C. A. Pitkin of Thayer Academy has arrived for the season.

Capt. Sigsbee, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Sigsbee, went to Gloucester to-day, where Mrs. Sigsbee and Miss Sigsbee will remain for the season.

T. Sanford Beatty has arrived for the season.

Miss Daisy Post has returned to New York.

The Rev. and Mrs. George Grenville Merrill have returned to Tuxedo.

John M. Whitalls of Philadelphia is to build a villa on Potter's Cove, in Jamestown. It will be one of the largest cottages on the island.

The Rev. William Kirkus of New York will officiate at All Saints' Memorial Chapel on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll have returned from New London on the Navahoe.

George B. De Forest has returned from New London.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman have arrived at the Ledyard cottage for the season.

V. L. Hopper of New York is the guest of Mrs. Hugh T. Dickey.

Mrs. George W. Douglass has gone to Tuxedo, where she is having a cottage built.

A. Lanfear Norrie, Judge H. W. Bookstaver and H. R. Taylor have returned from New York.

H. Roger Winthrop has returned from New London.

Mrs. Samuel J. Arnold, of Providence, has arrived at her cottage in Middletown for the season.

Bishop Potter of New York will conduct an ordination service at Emmanuel Church on Sunday morning. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith of Washington.

Mrs. F. O. French gave a luncheon yesterday.

Recent arrivals at Jamestown include Mrs. J. W. Libby and family, New Orleans; T. D. Hurlburt of Brooklyn, Mrs. Husband of Philadelphia, Mrs. W. H. Hastings and family of Boston, Mrs. W. B. Runk and daughters and Thomas J. Jefferies of New York, Mr. James M. Baldy and family and Mrs. N. A. Budells of Philadelphia, Mrs. M. R. Ordway of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Shelton of Morristown, Mrs. J. P. Sanger and Miss Sanger of Washington.

The lifeboats at Bailey's Beach go into commission for the season to-morrow. It is understood that the Spouting Rock Beach Association is willing to remove the rugged rocks on the top of the stone wall between the end of Bellevue Avenue and the approach to the beach. It is said that the owners of the beach had the wall built to prevent the invasion of the beach by excursionists, and not on account of Newport people, who seldom go near the beach.

Commodore Gerry has sent invitations to Admiral Sampson and the officers of the squadron for a reception on the Electra on July 4.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan have gone to Friedheim with Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer for the Summer.

Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks gave a luncheon to-day at Rockhurst. Twenty guests were present.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH IS DEAD.

She Was the Most Voluminous Producer of Fiction in the Literary History of This Country.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, the novelist, died at her residence, in this city, at 8:30 o'clock tonight.

Mrs. Emma Dorothy Eliza Nevitte Southworth, more commonly known by the word formed by her initials, which was taken by her as a name—"Eden" Southworth—was born in Washington, Dec. 26, 1819. She was the most voluminous producer of fiction in the literary history of this country, having been the author of more than sixty novels and stories. For more than half a century she was a familiar and beloved figure in the eyes of the general reading public. Her novels were generally of the highly sensational and sentimentally romantic type, appealing to a wide circle of readers, not only in her own country, but throughout the world.

Mrs. Southworth began the production of stories while she was a teacher in the public schools of Washington. At that time she had to support herself and her two children, and undertook to add something to her small salary as teacher. She began by contributing short stories to The Visitor," a paper published in Baltimore by Dr. Snodgrass. This was as early as 1843, seven years before the appearance of "The Scarlet Letter," and it is a sufficient indication of her long and laborious career of novel making.

After writing a number of short stories, she started on a novelette, which was, however, to turn out a long novel, and to lay the foundation for that stupendous pile of fiction that she afterward reared upon it. It was in 1844 that she wrote "Retribution." This tale grew in her fecund mind until it exceeded the lengths of a novelette, and was made into a long story. In the meanwhile The Visitor changed hands, and became merged in The National Era of Washington, which thus had the distinction of publishing the first serial story ever printed in a paper in this country.

Mrs. Southworth's first novel proved a great success, both as a serial and when it was published in book form by the Harpers, in 1849. This encouraged the author, and she set herself to the task of composing novels as a profession. She wrote with unusual rapidity, and in the next twenty-five years published more than forty-two novels. For her first short stories and first serial she received no pay. Her first remuneration for writing came from The Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia, to which she contributed a number of short stories and novels. It is said that her writings increased the weekly sales of that paper from 1,200 to 30,000.

After this she became associated with The New York Ledger, and continued contributing to it until Mr. Bonner turned the paper over to Mrs. Southworth, who then ceased her contributions, and, indeed, her active work in the field of fiction. Most of her numerous stories were contributed to the columns of The Ledger, although all were afterward published in book form, and many of her best-known works were translated into French and German. Her first work in The Ledger was paid for at the rate of $10 a column.

Mrs. Southworth's novels deal principally with Southern life and customs, and much of her writing is characterized by faithfulness to her subjects and is marked by some fine description, with occasionally effective bits of dramatic work. Her most successful novel was "The Hidden Hand," which has been dramatized and widely republished and translated. After own opinion was, however, that "Ishmael" was her best work. "The Hidden Hand" was published in 1859, ten years after the appearance in book form of "Retribution." Among her other best-known stories are "Gloria," "Red Hill Tragedy," "The Lost Heir of Linlithgow," "Unknown," "The Trail of the Serpent," "Nearest and Dearest," and "The Bridal Eve."

In 1840 she married Frederick H. Southworth of Utica, N. Y. She settled in a villa on the Potomac Heights, Washington, in 1853, where she lived until 1876, when she removed for a time to Yonkers, in this State. For some time before her death she had lived in Prospect Cottage, Georgetown, near Washington. It overlooked the Potomac, to which her birth on its banks and her long associations had firmy attached her.

IN MEMORY OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

Money Being Raised for a Statue to be Erected in Washington.

At a meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, in Troy, a couple of years ago, Gen. Lucius H. Warren called the attention of the assembly to the anomalous fact that, although there are many of statues of army and navy heroes in Washington, there is none of Gen. McClellan, the first commander of the Army of the Potomac, who twice saved the National capital. The members of the society resolved that this omission must be made good, and quietly set to work to accomplish their purpose.

A committee was appointed with Gen. George D. Ruggles as Chairman, and Gen. Martin T. McMahon as Treasurer, and they have raised $6,000 out of $25,000 needed. By October the fund is expected to reach at least $10,000, and Congress will then be asked to furnish a site and vote the necessary appropriation for a pedestal of the statue, which probably will be equestrian.

Among the members of the general and auxiliary committees are Capt. Robert d'Orleans, Duc de Chartres, the Duc d'Orleans, Secretary of War Alger, Gov. Theodore Roosevelt, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, David B. Hill, Perry Belmont, August Belmont, John Jacob Astor, William Astor Chandler, Latham A. Fish, Cornelius Vanderbilt, William C. Whitney, Nathan Straus, and F. Augustus Schermerhorn.

William Waldorf Astor, whose father served on the staff of Gen. McClellan, was originally put down as a member of the auxiliary committee. When this fact was communicated to him he sent a letter expressing surprise, and requesting that his name be stricken from the committee list. He said he had subscribed for the McClellan statue already, and did not see why he should be called upon to contribute again. It appears that Mr. Astor subscribed to a fund for a statue that was erected in Philadelphia a few years ago. His name was dropped from the list, as he had requested, and John Jacob Astor's substituted as representative of the family.

Among other subscribers to the fund are the Marchesa Anna Torrigiani, Mrs. John Mackay, Mrs. Beach Grant, Mrs. Walden Pell, Mrs. M. B. Stevens, and Mrs. George P. Bowler.

TO SAVE THE PALISADES.

Society for the Preservation of Scenic Places Names a Committee.

The Society for the Preservation of Scenic and Historic Places and Objects yesterday took definite steps to save from destruction the Palisades by the appointment of a committee to represent the State of New York and co-operate with a like commission representing the State of New Jersey. This action was recommended by Gov. Roosevelt in the following letter to Andrew H. Green, President of the society:

State of New York, Executive Chamber.
Albany, June 17, 1899.

Hon. A. H. Green, President of the Society for the Preservation of Scenic and Historical Objects:

The Legislature at its last session having failed to pass the bill providing for the appointment of a commission to act on behalf of this State in conjunction with a like commission of New Jersey for the preservation of the Palisades, if your society approves, I would respectfully suggest that you appoint a committee of five to co-operate with the New Jersey Commission in devising some plan of action for the States, looking to the end in view. Very sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The society has authority by its own act of incorporation to co-operate with the New Jersey commission, but the Governor's request was made with the purpose of giving the committee appointed by the society a standing as nearly equal that of the New Jersey commission as possible. Mr. Green yesterday appointed the following committee: Edward D. Adams, Abram G. Mills, George F. Kunz, Fred S. Lamb, and Edward Payson Cone.

Dinner to Chief Clerk Bloch.

A dinner was given to Chief Clerk Philip Bloch of the Harlem Police Court at Klein's restaurant, 121 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, last evening, on the occasion of his reappointment to the position he holds. City Magistrates Flammer and Olmsted, ex-Commissioner of Accounts James B. Lehmaier, and ex-United States District Attorney David Mitchell were among those present.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John M. Conklin.

John M. Conklin, head of the Brooklyn dry goods firm of John M. Conklin & Son, died yesterday at Bay Shore, L. I. The immediate cause of his death was general exhaustion, following nervous prostration. Mr. Conklin was born at Saugerties, N. Y., fifty-three years ago. As a boy he worked in stores of his native town, and removed to Brooklyn when sixteen years old. He secured a position in the dry goods store of Dickson & West. Later he entered the employ of Journeay & Burnham, and remained with that firm until November of last year. When he had reached his seventeenth birthday he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth New York Volunteers and served through the civil war. After his honorable discharge from the army he returned to the employ of Journeay & Burnham. He was advanced until he became President of the company and its largest stockholder. In November last he withdrew from the company, and in February established the firm of John M. Conklin & Son. The other members of the firm were his sons, George W. and Frederick M. Conklin, and William Howard. George W. Conklin will now be the senior member of the firm. About twenty-four years ago Mr. Conklin married Miss Gertrude Earle of Brooklyn. She survives him, with two sons and a daughter, Miss Maude Earle Conklin. Mr. Conklin was a Vestryman of the Episcopal Church of the Messiah, in Greene Avenue, and was a Director of the Home for Consumptives and of the Home for Aged Colored People. Failing health had obliged him to resign from all his clubs except the Montauk. Formerly he was President of the Franklin Literary Society. The funeral probably will be held at the house, 219 Berkeley Place, to-morrow morning. Burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery on Monday. The Rev. St. Clair Hester, the rector of the Church of the Messiah, will conduct the services.

The Rev. Jeremiah A. Brosnan.

The Rev. Jeremiah A. Brosnan, an assistant priest at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Carroll Street and Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, died yesterday in the home of his brother-in-law, ex-Assemblyman Butler, at 121 Rapelye Street. He was born in Brooklyn forty-five years ago, and studied in St. Francis Xavier's College, New York. He afterward studied theology in the Seminary of Our Lady of the Angels, at Niagara Falls, graduating in 1877. Although only twenty-three years old, and therefore two years under the customary age, Bishop Loughlin admitted him to holy orders in that year. Immediately after his ordination he was assigned to the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, on Sidney Place. After the death of the Rev. Dr. Francis J. Freel, pastor of St. Charles's, Father Brosnan was made assistant pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Victory. He spent five years there, and was then appointed to St. James's Pro-Cathedral, where he acted as Bishop's rector for a long time. He had been assistant pastor of St. Francis's for four years at the time of his death. The body will be brought to the church at 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. On Monday morning at 10 o'clock there will be a solemn requiem mass, and the office of the dead will be chanted by the clergy of the diocese.

Obituary Notes.

The Hon. JOSEPH H. MARSH, one of the most prominent business men of Bradford County, died at his home, in Wyalusing, Penn., yesterday, aged seventy-seven years. Mr. Marsh was three times elected to the State Legislature in 1863, 1864, and 1881.

MARGARET BEHMAN, wife of Louis C. Behman, a theatrical manager in Brooklyn, and sister of Charles T. Ellis, a stage singer, died yesterday, after a week's illness, at her country place, in Bay Shore, L. I. She was a daughter of Charles J. Scott of Philadelphia. She was in her thirty-fifth year.

Gen. DELAWARE KEMPER, Consul to Amoy, China, under the first Cleveland Administration, died at his home, in Alexandria, Va., yesterday. Gen. Kemper was a distinguished soldier in the Confederate Army during the civil war, was wounded in the second battle of Manassas, and was subsequently in command of the Confederate forces in Charleston. He was a prominent member of the Confederate Veterans' Association, and up to a year ago was in charge of The Alexandria Times.

DANIEL THOMAS WHITE, a real estate dealer, of Brooklyn, died on Thursday night of pneumonia, at his home, 104 Hooper Street. He was born in Newtown, L. I., sixty-five years ago. For many years he was a Commissioner of Highways in Newtown, and contributed largely to the laying out of good roads. He moved to Williamsburg seventeen years ago. While riding on the Ocean Parkway two weeks ago he came into collision with a horse. The wagon in which Mr. White was seated was upset and he received severe injuries. He was taken to his home, and a few days later pneumonia developed. He was a member of Hyatt Lodge, F. and A. M. He is survived by three daughters and two sons.

JOHN H. TANGERMANN of 120 East Twenty-seventh Street died yesterday morning at 6 o'clock from cirrhosis of the liver. Mr. Tangermann formerly lived in Hoboken, N. J., where he was elected an Assemblyman. Five years ago he ran for Mayor, but was defeated. He was a member of the Veteran Firemen's Association, and one of the oldest members

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET.
ISSUES
Travellers' Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE
IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Rudolph Kleybolte & Co.
BANKERS, 1 Nassau St. New York.
STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL and SCHOOL BONDS
Descriptive list furnished upon application. Correspondence invited.
New York Telephone, 4944 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
57 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Telephone 2712 Broad.
B. H. & F. W. PELZER,
44-46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.
For Investment or on Margin.
Members N. Y. Consolidated Exchange.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

$25,000
Brewsters Granite Co.
1st Mtge. 6% Gold Bonds.
DENOMINATION $1,000, $500, $100.
Dated May 1, 1899. Due May 1, 1924.
Business already secured shows net earnings ten times in excess of fixed charges for coming year.
Price 98 Flat.
Subscription books will close without notice.
HATCH & COX
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

Bonds of the above-named company maturing July 1, 1899, secured upon lands known as the Valley Furnace estate, will be paid at either of our offices at maturity.
Registered bonds must be properly assigned.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

CHART MOVEMENTS.
Sure guides to SUCCESSFUL SPECULATION.
Fully explained and illustrated in my revised edition, of
INS AND OUTS OF WALL STREET.
13 drawings and 100 pages. Sixth edition just out. Postpaid for 10c. in stamps. OPERATORS CAN NOT AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT IT. Address PUBLISHER, P. O. Box 190 New York.

FINANCIAL.

$900,000

New York and Queens Gas and Electric Co.

First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

DATED JULY 1st, 1899. DUE JANUARY 1st, 1949.

Interest Payable January 1st and July 1st, in New York.

TRUSTEE, UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

AUTHORIZED ISSUE, $1,000,000 . . . . . OUTSTANDING, $900,000

RESERVED IN THE TREASURY FOR FUTURE USE, $100,000.

DENOMINATION $1,000 EACH.

Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

DIRECTORS:

FRANK TILFORD, *President*	New York.
GEORGE F. BAKER	New York.
HARRISON E. GAWTRY	New York.
MARTIN MALONEY	Philadelphia.
HENRY R. WILSON	New York.

This Company operates within the limits of the City of New York, in the Borough of Queens, and its franchises cover Flushing, Murray Hill, Ingleside, Newtown, Elmhurst, Winfield, Woodside, Corona, College Point, Whitestone, Ridgewood, Forest Park, etc., etc.

The President of the Company, Frank Tilford, Esq., in a letter to us, states, among other things:

"The New York and Queens Gas and Electric Company, incorporated under the laws of this State, has had merged into it the following companies, viz.: The Flushing Gas and Electric Light Company, the New York and Queens Light and Power Company, and the Newtown Light and Power Company, all of which, we are advised by counsel, operate under perpetual franchises obtained from the old municipalities before the adoption of the new charter of The City of New York. It has also acquired by purchase other valuable franchises and rights in the Borough of Queens, which it proposes to utilize in due time. The foregoing constituent companies have been supplying Flushing, Murray Hill, Ingleside, and other subdivisions of the old Town of Flushing with gas and electricity, and Newtown, College Point, and Whitestone with electricity. It is the intention of the Company to extend its mains to Whitestone, under franchises controlled by it, to supply the demand existing there for gas. It is proposed also to further extend operations in this department, taking in other sections of the territory named for which we have franchises.

"The entire territory covered by the New York and Queens Gas and Electric Company is growing rapidly, which may be accounted for by the fact that it is easy of access to the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, and affords sites for the erection of homes to suit persons of either large or moderate means. The development of this territory has been largely facilitated also by the operations of syndicates owning large tracts of land, upon which houses are built for prospective purchases on attractive terms. There are two trolley lines (one to Brooklyn and the other to Long Island City, both charging five cent fares,) to supplement the service of the Long Island Railroad. It is the opinion of many conservative observers that within the next five years there will be a permanent population of 200,000 within the limits of the territory covered by this Company. From the public records it is estimated that the present population is about 65,000. It is a matter of interest that the people who are now locating in this section are almost altogether former residents of the larger Boroughs, who have been trained to the use of gas and electricity for lighting and heating purposes, and who are therefore prompt to make use of the facilities offered by this Company upon becoming residents of the territory served by us.

"The bonds which you have bought are secured by a first mortgage on the entire property of this Company, being subject to only $135,000 of outstanding bonds of the New York and Queens Light and Power Company. These are under contract to be delivered by August 1st, 1899, and upon fulfillment of same application will be made to cancel and release the mortgage. Meanwhile, $150,000 in cash for the retirement of these bonds will be lodged with the Trustee.

"The proceeds of the present issue of bonds will put the Company in possession of funds with which to make needed changes in equipment, enlarge its main and wire system, and provide working capital. At the present time, with three executive forces, and with appliances not calculated to produce economical results in all respects, the net income is more than sufficient to meet the interest charges on the present issue of bonds. With certain changes in existing contracts—which will be made shortly—and with the contemplated extensions and improvements effected, the income will be largely in excess of these figures, without counting on the increase which may be expected from the present remarkable growth of the section served. Up to June first of this year the increase of the gas output over last year was about 27 per cent., while for the five months ending May 31st, 1899, the increase in net income from electric lighting has been about 40 per cent. over the same period of last year."

Circulars containing the President's letter, the report of F. H. Shelton, Esq., Gas Engineer, of Philadelphia, and a map showing the territory served, may be had upon application. All legal proceedings have been approved by our counsel, Messrs. Harmon and Mathewson, whose certificate concerning the standing of the franchises and the lien of the mortgage is on file at our office.

We offer the unsold portion of the above bonds at 105 and accrued interest subject to prior sale and advance in price. Bonds will be ready for delivery on or about July 15, prior to which date payments may be made at the First National Bank, New York, and for which negotiable receipts will be issued.

WILSON & STEPHENS,
41 Wall St., New York.

REDEMPTION

OF

General First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Two hundred and thirty-two (232) of the General First Mortgage $1,000 Coupon Bonds, and Fifty (50) of the General First Mortgage $5,000 Registered Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or a total par value of Four hundred and eighty two thousand dollars ($482,000) were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage numbered as follows, viz.:

$1,000 COUPON BONDS.

319	3034	6040	10702	14844	19536	31888
408	3055	6123	10717	14910	19571	32013
730	3097	7242	10758	14985	19870	32209
732	3307	7330	10817	14986	19975	32478
733	3350	7714	11047	15214	20053	32709
1111	3389	7751	11163	15374	20070	33148
1143	3552	7877	11261	15389	20416	34500
1151	3565	7887	11326	15571	20706	34745
1257	3569	7896	11331	15590	20795	35180
1306	3573	8233	11335	15617	20857	35286
1451	3577	8403	11579	15716	20940	37052
1492	3582	8412	11898	15792	21474	37283
1525	3629	8421	11928	15794	21863	39059
1605	3649	8452	11969	15806	21932	39114
1634	3653	8453	12094	15821	21997	39762
2370	3745	8499	12328	16063	22242	39869
2371	3751	8676	12835	16278	29424	39968
2373	3757	8813	12862	16321	29906	40020
2392	3760	8831	13024	16407	29775	42388
2476	3924	8917	13793	16551	29822	43323
2523	3925	8924	13966	16536	29977	43842
2582	3932	9058	13980	16591	30103	44124
2590	3934	9572	14037	16809	30360	45182
2666	3938	9807	14089	16871	30486	45392
2673	4018	9888	14103	17158	30478	46575
2753	4072	10082	14235	17397	30601	46033
2812	4785	10117	14323	17449	30905	48486
2878	4845	10150	14359	18361	30833	49871
2911	4846	10186	14383	18744	31377	51358
3071	4996	10200	14498	18941	31733	51368
3074	5667	10350	14523	19235	31761	51750
3078	5822	10851	14524	19286	31781	52282
3079	5960	10630	14831	19389	31875	53037
3080						

$5,000 REGISTERED BONDS.

1351	4550	13148	14267	15764	17165	20501
1456	5174	13197	14295	15830	17351	23916
1529	5381	13293	14489	16045	17477	
1908	6243	13708	14532	16085	17483	
2304	6467	13828	14618	16177	17604	
2804	6469	13910	15373	16719	17630	
2819	12678	13864	15482	16709	18596	
3643	13108	13695	15746	17008	19043	

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to July 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

All the outstanding COUPON bonds issued under said mortgage have now been called for redemption.

Registered bonds should be assigned to "Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, for redemption."

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE. By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

New York, May 15, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the 232 Coupon and 50 Registered Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

CHAS. E. HUMPHREYS,
With Central Trust Company of New York,
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company,
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York County.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking Railroad Company,

REORGANIZATION.

To the Holders of The Mercantile Trust Company's Certificates of Deposit for Securities of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad Company, deposited under the Reorganization Agreement of May 12, 1898:

The undersigned Committee have determined that it has become inexpedient and inadvisable to carry into effect the plans of reorganization heretofore adopted, or any alteration or modification thereof, or substitute therefor or for any part thereof, and the reorganization of the property by this Committee has been abandoned. Under existing circumstances, and in view of pending litigation, it has been deemed impracticable to formulate, at the present time, any amended or substituted plan. This Committee, therefore, will no longer act on behalf of the bondholders under and by virtue of the agreement of May 12, 1898.

The holders of the above-mentioned certificates of deposit can now withdraw their securities upon the surrender of such certificates to The Mercantile Trust Company at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, or to The Deshler National Bank, Columbus, Ohio, without any assessment or payment toward the expenses incurred by the Committee.

Dated New York, June 29, 1899.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.
JOHN T. TERRY.
LEVI C. WEIR.
FRANK K. STURGIS.
JOHN G. DESHLER.
HENRY W. PUTNAM, Jr.

Union Trust Company of New York

80 BROADWAY,

New York, April 29th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the following numbered bonds of the BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPANY were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the Sinking Fund Provision of the Indenture of Trust, viz.:

71	328	347	353
95	437	447	475
127	506	522	538
141	561	568	580
155	591	622	646
160	695	697	704
219	713	717	737
222	753	785	791
241	801	806	819
252	835	847	854
308	866	910	957
979	983		

Said Bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, Trustee. Interest on said bonds will cease Saturday, July 1st, 1899.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

BUFFALO CHEMICAL WORKS.
Martin Kalbfleisch Chemical Com'y.

The Buffalo Chemical Works having been consolidated with the Martin Kalbfleisch Chemical Company under the name of the latter, all unredeemed bonds of the Buffalo Chemical Works, dated June 10th, 1889, will be paid by the Martin Kalbfleisch Chemical Company, whose office is 100 William Street, New York City, on and after July 1st, 1899, interest ceasing on that day.

The Atlantic Trust Company of No. 39 William St., New York, is likewise authorized to cash all bonds on presentation.

Dated New York, June 30th, 1899.

MARTIN KALBFLEISCH CHEMICAL COMPANY. Per GEO. W. KENYON, President.

We Own and Offer
1,000 Shares
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN
Preferred Stock.
PRICE ON APPLICATION.
Kingsley, Mabon & Co.
40 WALL ST., NEW YORK CITY.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE American Spirits Manufacturing Co.

The undersigned have been requested to act as a temporary committee on behalf of the stockholders of The American Spirits Manufacturing Company.

Under the scheme which has been arranged to surrender the stock of this Company and take in exchange therefor a percentage of the stock of **The Distilling Company of America**, it is believed that an injustice will be done to stockholders and that concerted action should be taken for their protection. All such stockholders of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company are called upon to attend a meeting to be held at the **Astor House**, Broadway, New York (Parlor 74), **on Wednesday, July 5, 1899, at 3:15 P. M.**

Stockholders who are unable to be present in person at such meeting are requested to send notice of their desire to take part in such movement with a statement of the stock which they represent.—Dated New York, June 28th, 1899.

LEWIS W. BABCOCK,
HUGH V. RODDY, Jr.,
A. DE VOE WALL,
Committee.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and Its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER. (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDWYD WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

To the Holders of the Bonds of the Electric Storage Battery Co., Secured by a Mortgage Dated Dec. 15th, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that said bonds numbered from 1 to 450 (being all the bonded indebtedness of the Company) will on the 15th day of July, 1899, be redeemed upon presentation, with coupon number ten (10) and all succeeding coupons attached, at the office of the Old Colony Trust Co., in the Ames Building, cor. Court and Washington Streets, Boston, Mass., Trustee, at 90% of their face value and accrued interest to said date, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

Interest will cease on and after said date, at which time the Trustee will satisfy the mortgage, and reserve a fund with which to redeem outstanding bonds at 90% of their face value, but without interest after July 15th, 1899.

BENJ. W. TINGLEY, Treas.

Phila., Pa., June 10th, 1899.

FINANCIAL.

July Investments.

Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern R'way Co.
First Consld. Mortgage 5s, due 1934.

Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.
R. & A. Division First Consolidated 4s, due 1988.

Chicago Terminal Transfer Co.
First Mortgage 4s, due 1947.

St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba Railway Co.
Wilmar & Sioux Falls First 5s, due 1938.

St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba Railway Co.
Montana Extension First 4s, due 1938.

New York, Lack. & Western Railway Co.
Terminal and Imp. Mtge. 4s, due 1923.

Chicago, Burl. & Quincy Railway Co.
Refunding Mortgage 3½s, due 1949.

Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Co.
First Consld. Mortgage 6s, due 1921.

Florida Cent. & Peninsular Railroad Co.
Consolidated Mortgage 5s, due 1943.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.
New Orleans & Mobile 2d Mortgage 6s, due 1930.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.
St. Louis Division & Terminal First Mortgage 3½s, due 1951.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.
Louisville Division & Terminal First Mortgage 3½s, due 1953.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
First Mortgage 4s, due 1925.

Rio Grande Western Railway Co.
First Mortgage 4s, due 1939.

Rio Grande Western Railway Co.
First Consld. Mortgage 4s, due 1949.

Manhattan Railway Co.
First Consld. Mortgage 4s, due 1990.

Norfolk & Western Railroad Co.
First Consld. Mortgage 4s, due 1996.

Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Co.
First Consld. Mortgage 5s, due 1926.

Metropolitan Street Railway Co.
Gen'l & Collateral Trust 5s, due 1997.

N. Y. Gas & Electric Light, Heat & Power Co.
Purchase-Money Mtge. 4s, due 1949.

Edison Electric Illu. Co. of Brooklyn
First Consld. Mortgage 6s, due 1939.

Kings County Electric Light & Power Co.
Purchase-Money 6s, due 1997.

Missouri Edison Electric Co.
First Consld. Mortgage 5s, due 1927.

These and other choice investment securities for sale at prices to net the investor from 3¼ per cent. to 5 per cent. Descriptive lists furnished upon request.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.

To the holders of our certificates of deposit for Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Baltimore Belt Railroad Company, issued under bondholders' agreement dated November 1st, 1897:

Referring to our circular dated London, June 22, 1898, we now beg to notify you that pursuant to the arrangement therein stated, The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has now elected to exercise the option thereby granted to it to purchase the deposited bonds at par and accrued interest on September 1st, 1899.

We have obtained from The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company authority to offer to such of the holders of our certificates of deposit for the above bonds as shall accept the same on or prior to July 20, 1899, to give in exchange for their bonds new First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, bond for bond, carrying all coupons maturing on and after October 1, 1899, the overdue interest upon your old bonds being paid in cash, as hereinafter more particularly stated. Holders of our certificates who desire to accept this offer of the Railroad Company must signify their acceptance in writing on or before **JULY 20**, 1899, and we will thereupon exchange the original bonds for the new Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company First Mortgage Four Per Cent. bonds, and will deliver the same, together with the interest to be paid in cash, upon the surrender of our certificate of deposit therefor.

Unless on or before the 20th day of July, 1899, we shall receive from you a written acceptance of this offer we will carry out the original agreement and will sell your bonds of the Baltimore Belt Railroad Company at par and interest, and will pay over to you the amount so received on surrender of our certificate of deposit for your bonds.

In case you accept the offer to exchange, the holder of each certificate for a deposited bond will be entitled to receive from us on and after August 1, 1899, one First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bond of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, with coupons attached maturing on and after October 1, 1899, and in cash the amount of overdue interest upon said bonds at five per cent. up to July 1, 1898, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on said overdue interest from the respective dates of maturity of the installments thereof up to August 1, 1899; also the amount of interest in cash at four per cent. per annum upon said bonds from July 1, 1898,, to April 1, 1899, from which date the new bonds bear interest with interest at 4 per cent. upon the overdue installments up to August 1, 1899.

In case you do not elect to exchange your bonds, but elect to sell the same for cash, you will receive for the principal of said bond one thousand dollars in cash, and you will also receive in cash the overdue interest on said bond up to July 1, 1898, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, together with interest upon said overdue interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum from the respective dates of maturity of the installments thereof up to September 1, 1899, and also in cash interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum upon said bond from July 1, 1898, to September 1, 1899, with interest upon such overdue installments at four per cent. to September 1, 1899.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company also offers to such holders as prefer to sell their bonds for cash to anticipate the cash payment therefor, and to make the same at any time on or after August 1, 1899, interest being adjusted to the date of purchase instead of September 1, 1899, when the sixty days' notice required would expire. Holders desiring to accept such payment in cash prior to September 1, 1899, will please notify us accordingly.

We earnestly request a prompt reply.

London, June 30, 1899.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

HOLDERS IN THIS COUNTRY MAY SIGNIFY THEIR ACCEPTANCE OF THE ABOVE OFFER OF EXCHANGE TO EITHER OF THE UNDERSIGNED, WHERE FORMS OF ACCEPTANCE AND COPIES OF CIRCULARS MAY BE OBTAINED UPON APPLICATION.

JULY 1ST, 1899.

Brown Bros. & Co.,
N. Y., Phila., and Boston.
Alex. Brown & Sons,
Baltimore.

MONEY TO LOAN.—Any amount First and Second Mortgages; Builders' Loans; shortest time; lowest cost. Real Estate Loan Co., 150 Nassau St.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $10,025,000 OF 3½% Corporate Stock OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY CHAPTER 65 OF THE LAWS OF 1889, TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS AND STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF New York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until

Wednesday, the 5th Day of July, 1899, at 2 o'clock P. M.,

for the whole or a part of the following described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, from and including the date of payment therefor, to wit:

$2,000,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the uses and purposes of the Department of Docks and Ferries. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
1,700,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for Schoolhouses and Sites therefor in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
1,800,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for Schoolhouses and Sites therefor in the Borough of Brooklyn. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
500,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for Schoolhouses and Sites therefor in the Borough of Queens. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
100,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for Schoolhouses and Sites therefor in the Borough of Richmond. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
250,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York for the New East River Bridge. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
1,000,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for Constructing a bridge over the Harlem River, from One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
373,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for Constructing, Furnishing, and Equipping a Court house for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
$500,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York for the Construction of a building in Bryant Park for the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
150,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the Erection and Equipment of an Addition to the present Building of the American Museum of Natural History, (Chapter 175, Laws 1896.) Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
150,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the Erection and Equipment of Additions to the present Building of the American Museum of Natural History (Chapter 213, Laws 1897.) Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
650,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for New Buildings, etc., for the Department of Correction. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
100,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York for the Construction and Improvement of Parkways. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
100,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the Extension of Riverside Drive to the Boulevard Lafayette. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
300,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York for the Purchase of New Stock or Plant for the Department of Street Cleaning. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
350,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York for the New Aqueduct. Principal payable Oct. 1, 1918.

The above-described stock is **free and exempt from all taxation in the State of New York**, except for State purposes, pursuant to the provisions of Section 169 of Chapter 378 of the Laws of 1897.

THE PRINCIPAL OF AND INTEREST ON SAID STOCK ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS, PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, ADOPTED JUNE 9, 1898.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

No proposal for stock shall be accepted for less than the par value of the same.

Proposals containing conditions other than those herein set forth will not be received or considered.

Every bidder, as a condition precedent to the reception or consideration of his proposal, shall deposit with the Comptroller in money, or by a certified check drawn to the order of said Comptroller upon one of the State or National Banks of the said city, TWO PER CENT. of the par value of the stock bid for in said proposal.

No proposal will be received or considered which is not accompanied by such deposit.

All such deposits shall be returned by the Comptroller to the persons making the same within three days after the decision has been rendered as to who is or are the highest bidder or bidders, except the deposit made by the highest bidder or bidders.

If said highest bidder or bidders shall refuse or neglect, within five days after service of written notice of the award to him or them, to pay to the City Chamberlain the amount of the stock awarded to him or them at its par value, together with the premium thereon, less the amount deposited by him or them, the amount or amounts of deposit thus made shall be forfeited to and retained by said city as liquidated damages for such neglect or refusal, and shall thereafter be paid into the Sinking Fund of The City of New York for the Redemption of the City Debt.

Upon the payment into the City Treasury of the amounts due by the persons whose bids are accepted, respectively, certificates thereof shall be issued to them as authorized by law.

The proposals, together with the security deposits, should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New York," and then inclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Comptroller of The City of New York.

For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.
JUNE 12, 1899.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$500,000
New York, Ontario & West. R'y Co.
First Mortgage Gold 4s, due June, 1992.

$250,000
Chicago & Northwestern R'way Co
First Mortgage 7s, due Feb., 1915.

$100,000
Southern Pacific R. R. Co. of Cal.
First Mortgage Gold 6s, due April, 1912.

$300,000
Southern Pacific R. R. Co. of Arizona
First Mortgage Gold 6s, due March, 1910.

$100,000
City of Providence, R. I.,
Registered Gold 3½s, due April, 1928.

Price and particulars on application.

Estabrook & Co.,
Members N. Y. and Boston Stock Exchanges.
Dealers in Government, Municipal, and High Grade Railroad Bonds.
31 NASSAU ST., N. Y.
35 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON.

18 WALL ST., New York. 53 DEVONSHIRE ST., Boston.

H. W. POOR & CO.,
BANKERS.
New York, July 1st, 1899.

CHANGE OF FIRM NAME.

Notice is hereby given that the banking business heretofore transacted in New York and Boston, under the title of POOR & GREENOUGH, will on and after this day be conducted in both cities under the firm name of

H. W. POOR & CO.

The partners are the same as before in both the New York and Boston firms, there being no change except in the title of the firms.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY SECOND MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS ISSUED UNDER BONDHOLDERS' AGREEMENT DATED JULY 5TH, 1898.

On and after this date the undersigned will pay to the holders of the above-mentioned certificates the sum of seventy-six 87-100 dollars ($76.87) in respect of each bond represented by said certificates, being the equivalent of the interest due July 1st, 1898; January 1st, 1899, and July 1st, 1899, on each of the above-mentioned bonds, together with interest thereon at five per cent. from the date of maturity of such interest to July 1st, 1899, on presentation of the certificates for stamping of the payment thereon.

Hallgarten & Co.,
28 BROAD STREET.
New York, July 1st, 1899.

FINANCIAL.

23 Wall Street,
New York, June 29, 1899.

To the Holders of the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY

(Deposited under our notice of Dec. 14, 1898.)

The Receiver of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company, having provided the funds necessary for payment of coupons due July 1, 1899, on bonds of the above issue, holders of our Certificates of Deposit for such bonds may collect the amount of said coupon due July 1st, on and after that date; viz.: $20 per bond of $1,000. Our certificates must be presented to us in order that such payment may be noted thereon.

The coupons due July 1, 1899, on the deposited bonds will be cancelled and surrendered to the Receiver.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds
OF THE
SPRING VALLEY COAL CO.

Referring to notice issued June 26, 1899, calling for the tender of 41 bonds of the Spring Valley Coal Company, in accordance with Article XI. of the mortgage dated July 1, 1899; no tenders having been made, the following bonds were this day drawn:

35	84	171	292	382	456	543
37	95	257	303	383	474	544
41	107	266	337	384	481	551
48	108	271	350	425	491	552
49	141	273	352	430	528	555
70	151	283	359	451	541	

said bonds will be paid at the office of the New York Security and Trust Company, 46 Wall Street, New York, at One Hundred and Two and One-Half Per Centum (102½%) ex July, 1899, coupon. Interest will cease on the above bonds on and after this date.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
July 1, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO
35 WALL ST., NEW YORK, JULY 1ST, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD
AND LAND GRANT GENERAL
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND
SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Holders of registered bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4 Per Cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of **$1,100 Prior Lien Bonds, for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.**

The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. S. MELLEN, President.

GOLD BONDS, ENDOWMENTS, AND LIFE policies. W. J. MADDEN, Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway.

JULY DIVIDENDS.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.

16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street, New York.

COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS DUE IN JULY ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER JULY 1, AS FOLLOWS:

Alabama Great Southern R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 per cent.
American Fire Engine Co.
Anderson Electric Street R'y Co.
Albion Water Works Co.
Butler Water Co.
Barrie Water Co.
Bath Water Co.
Bismarck Water Supply Co.
Brenham Water Works.
Brockport & Holley Water Co.
Buffalo Creek R. R. Co.
Caro Water Works Co.
Carolina Central Railroad Co.
Charleston, W. Va., Water Works Co.
Chattanooga Water Works Co. Cons'd Sinking Fund Mtge.
Consolidated Street R'y, Memphis.
Consumers' Gas Co. Debentures.
Commercial Cable Co.
Connellsville Water Co.
Cortland Water Works Co.
East St. Louis, City Water Co. of.
Ella Coal Company.
Eastman's Freight-Car Heater Co.
Evansville & Indianapolis R. R. Co.
Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. Co.
Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago R. R. Co.
Faribault Water Works Co.
Hot Springs, South Dakota, Water, Light & Power Co.
Herkimer, Mohawk, Ilion & Frankfort Electric R'y.
Hudson River Water Power & Paper Co.
Huntington Water Co.
Ithaca Street R'y Co.
Indiana Block-Coal R. R. Co.
Iowa City Water Co.
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis R. R. Co.
Kankakee Water Co.
Keokuk Water Co
Kokomo Water Co.
La Crosse, City of.
Larchmont Yacht Club 2d Mtge.
Lake Superior & Ishpeming R'y Co.
Meridian Water Works Co.
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co. Extension 1st Mtge.
Mobile & Ohio Car Trust R. & Q.
Mosler Safe Co.
Mobile Light & R. R. Co.
Newport & Cincinnati Bridge Co.
Newcastle & Shenango Valley R. R. Co.
Ottawa, Oswego & Fox River Valley R. R. Co.
Olean, N. Y., Water, Sewer, & Improvement Bonds.
Omaha Water Co.
Pensacola Water Works Co.
Pensacola & Perdido R. R. Co.
Petrolia Water Co.
Portsmouth & Suffolk Water Works Co.
Rocky Mount Mills.
St. Louis & Cairo R. R. Co.
South Dakota Water Co.
South Yuba Water Co. Cons'd Mtge.
Staten Island Midland R. R. Co.
Temple, Texas, Water Works Co.
Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Co.
Terre Haute & Logansport R. R. Co.
Texarkana Water Co.
Third Avenue R. R. Co.
Toledo, Walhonding Valley & Ohio R. R. Co.
Thomas Iron Co.
Urbana Water Works Co.
Union Stock Yard & Transit Co.
Union Depot, Columbus, Ohio.
Union Light & Power Co.
Vanderburgh County.
Vicksburgh, Shreveport & Pacific R. R. Co.
Warren Water Co.
Waterloo Gas & Electric Light Co.
Washington & Columbia River R'y Co.
West Side R. R. Co. of Milwaukee.
Williams & Son E. T., of Duluth, Minn.
JULY 5, 1899.
Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern R. R. Co. Dividends
JULY 10, 1899.
Joliet & Northwestern Indiana R. R. Co.
JULY 15, 1899.
Minneapolis, Lyndale, Minnetonka & Minneapolis St. R'y Co.
St. Paul City R'y.
JULY 20, 1899.
Perkin Water Co.
JULY 31, 1899.
Parsons Water Supply & Power Co.

The Peoples Bank of the City of New York,

898 and 395 Canal St.
New York, June 22d, 1899.
NINETY-SIXTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until that date.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York,

New York, June 22d, 1899.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 1st, 1899.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

Columbia Bank,

FIFTH AVENUE AND 42D STREET.
New York, June 21st, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899.
The transfer books will remain closed from June 21st, 1899, to July 1st, 1899.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

The Oriental Bank.

New York, June 21, 1899.
NINETY-SECOND CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from June 21st until July 1st.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York.

June 21, 1899.
DIVIDEND.
A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has to-day been declared by this bank, payable July 1st, 1899.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York,

New York, June 21st, 1899.
A dividend of Six Per Cent. from the earnings of the last six months has been declared by this Bank, payable on and after the first day of July next.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WM. R. KURAT, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank,

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after July 1st, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, June 23d, 1899.

Phenix National Bank.

New York, June 20th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Saturday, July 1st, next, until which date the transfer books are closed.
ALFRED M. BULL, Cashier.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York,

New York, June 20th, 1899.
A dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.
EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,

New York, June 20th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic,

New York, June 22d, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four (4%) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier.

East River National Bank.

New York, June 21, 1899.
A Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared payable on and after Saturday, July 1, 1899, when books will be closed until that date.
S. B. NEWELL, Cashier.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO

Coupons payable at our office, 66 Broadway, July 1, 1899:

NEW YORK CITY COUPONS:

PARK IMPROVEMENT 6S.
DOCK 6S.
CITY 6S.
COUNTY 6S.

Abilene Water Co. 1st 5s.
Ashtabula Water Co. 1st 5s.
Ashtabula Water Co. General 5s.
Central Tuinucu Sugar Cane Mfg. Co. Debenture 6s.
Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation 4s.
Corning Sewer 4s.
Corning School District No. 13 4s.
Corning River Bonds 4s.
Crawfordsville Water & Light Co. 1st 5s.
Fishkill & Matteawan Equitable Gas 1st 6s.
General American Reduction Co. 1st 6s.
Key West Electric Co. 1st 5s.
Lawrence Water Co. 1st 5s.
Lee Construction Co. 1st 12s.
Manor Club 2d 5s.
Marion Water Co. 1st 5s.
Mechanical Rubber Co. 1st 6s.
Mercantile Co-operative Bank.
Naumkeag Street Ry. Co. Cons'd 5s.
Newburgh & Orange Lake R. R. 1st 6s.
N. Y. Belting & Packing Co., Ld., Debenture 6s.
New York Cab Co. (Registered 6%s.)
N. Y. & East River Gas Co. 1st Con'd 5s.
N. Y. Mail & Newspaper Transportation Co. 1st 5s.
Retsof Mining Co. 1st 5s.
Shelbyville Water Co. 1st 4s.
Shelbyville Water & Light Co. 1st 5s.
Southern States Lumber Co. 1st 6s.
Union Free School District No. 1, Bayshore, N. Y., 4s.
Warsaw Water Co. 1st 5s.
JULY 10TH:
Carteret Steel Co. 1st 6s.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company

59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

Coupons due July 1, 1899, on the following bonds will be payable at the office of this Company on and after that date:

United States Mortgage and Trust Co., Series D	4½s
Central Vermont Railroad Equipment	6s
Rutland R. R. Consolidated	4½s
L. I. R. R. Consolidated	5s
L. I. R. R. New Consolidated	4s
N. Y. Bay Extension R. R.	5s
L. I. R. R. North Shore Branch	5s
Montauk Extension R. R. 1st	5s
Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York	5s
Montgomery, New York, Water	4s
Washington, Ind., Funding	6s
Jackson, Michigan, Improvement	5s
Nyack, New York, Water	4s
Memphis, Tenn., Refunding	4½s
West Indianapolis, Ind., Funding	6s
Trenton, Mo., School	5s
Billings, Montana, Funding	6s
Montpelier, Ind., Funding	6s
Terre Haute, Ind., Improvement	6s
Hammond, Ind., School	6s
Spokane, Washington, Water	6s
Elyria, Ohio, Water	4½s
Stonington, Conn., School	4s
Westerly, R. I., Refunding	4s
North Spring Lake, N. J., Water	5s
State of Utah	4s
State of Utah	3½s
Seattle, Washington, School District No. 1.	
Klickitat County, Washington, Funding	6s
Snohomish County, Washington, S. D., Nos. 19 and 22.	
Bradford County, Penn., Court House	4s
Kittitas County, Washington, Funding	6s
Whitman County, Washington, S. D. No. 9.	
Pierce County, Washington, School Districts 2 and 13.	
Allen County, Ind., Court House	4s
Sullivan Water Company 1st	6s
American Felt Company 1st	5s
Easton, Palmer and Bethlehem Ry. Co. 1st	5s
Multnomah County, Oregon, School District 13	7s
University Real Estate Company	6s

CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

School	4s
Perm. Imp	4s
City Hospital	4s
Bridge	4s
Main Sewers	4½s
Water Works	8s
Water Works	7s
School	6s
Perm Imp Rev Fund	4½s
Water Works Res	4s
Court House	4½s
Court House	4s
Sewer	8s
Gen'l Imp	7s

DUE JULY 15, 1899.

CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Perm. Imp	4s
Water Works	4s
Permanent Improvement Revolving Fund	4s

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Coupons due July 1, 1899, from the following bonds will be paid by J. P. Morgan & Company, New York:

Southern Ry. Co. First Consolidated Mortgage 5%.
Southern Ry. Co., Memphis Div., First Mortgage 4%.
Southern Ry. Co., Aiken Branch, First Mortgage 4%.
Richmond & Danville Consolidated Mortgage 6%.
Richmond, York River & Chesapeake First Mortgage 5%.
Western North Carolina First Mortgage 6%.
Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta First Mortgage 5%.
Columbia & Greenville First Mortgage 6%.
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia First Mortgage 7%.
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Divisional Mtge. 5%.
Alabama Central First Mortgage 6%.
Georgia Pacific First Mortgage 6%.
Knoxville & Ohio First Mortgage 6%.
Spartanburg, Union & Columbia First Mortgage 4%.

H. C ANSLEY, Treasurer.

NATIONAL GRAM-O-PHONE CORPORATION.

21st Consecutive (1%) Monthly Dividend.

Executive offices, 874 Broadway, New York, June 28, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the above-named Corporation has declared the regular monthly dividend (No. 21) of ONE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable July 15. Transfer books will be closed from July 5th to 15th, inclusive.
O. D. LA DOW, Secretary.

The National Bank of the Republic, New York,

Coupons due July 1, 1899, from the following bonds, may be presented for payment on and after that date, at this bank:

Georgia, Carolina and Northern R. R.
Seaboard and Roanoke R. R.
Raleigh and Gaston R. R.
Raleigh and Augusta R. R.
Georgia Southern and Florida R. R.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company.

N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, Penn., June 22, 1899.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of Two Per Cent., (one dollar per share,) payable July 15th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

Interest on Mobile City Bonds.

The July coupons of Mobile City bonds, issue of 1881, will be paid on and after July first, 1899, in New York, by the Mercantile National Bank, and in Mobile by the First National Bank of Mobile.

Z. M. P. INGE, Trustee, &c.

Merchants' Exchange National Bank of the City of New York.

June 21st, 1899.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the first day of July, 1899, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

The National Park Bank of New York,

June 20th, 1899.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the stock of this Bank, free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,

NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New York, June 20, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1899.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 1, 1899.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

City of Charlotte, N. C.

Coupons due July 1st, 1899, from Water and Sewer Bonds will be paid on and after that date at the office of
E. D. Shepard & Co.,
31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Triple-State Natural Gas & Oil Co's

Coupons of 1st mortgage ... due July 1, 1899, will be paid on ... at the Central Trust Co. of N...

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF

N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY,

JULY 1st, 1899.

Albert Lea, Minn., Refunding.
Beaverhead Co., Mont., Refunding.
Buda, Ill., Water Works.
Centreville, Ia., Funding; Refunding.
Cheney, Wash., Funding.
Clallam Co., Wash., School District No. 7.
Clark Co., Wash., School District No. 6.
Clinton, Ia., Funding and Refunding.
Colbert Co., Ala., Road.
Colorado Springs, Col., Sewer; Refunding; Water.
Cuthbert, Ga., Electric Light; Water Works.
Day Co., So. Dak., Refunding.
Douglas Co., Ore., School District No. 22, School Building (Drain.)
Elmwood, Ill., Water Works.
Evergreen Park, Ill., Drain and Sewer.
Fisher, Minn., Refunding, (Polk Co.)
Fort Madison, Ia., Refunding.
Gallatin Co., Mont., Funding.
Galveston, Tex., Various.
Garrard Co., Ky., Turnpike Road.
Hale Co., Ala., Refunding.
Harlan, Ia., Independent School District.
Highwood, Ill., Refunding.
Hot Springs, So. Dak., City Hall; School.
Howard, So. Dak., Board of Education; Independent School District; School Building and Funding.
Huntington, W. Va., Second Sewerage.
Indianola, Ia., Refunding
King Co., Wash., School District No. 3.
King Co., Wash., School District No. 18 (Columbia.)
Lake Co., So. Dak., Refunding.
Lincoln, Ill., Refunding.
Linn Co., Ore., School District No. 16.
Lyons City, Ia., Independent School District; School House.
Macon Co., Ill., Court House.
Madison, So. Dak., Board of Education.
Manson, Ia., Water Works.
Martinsville, Ind., Water Works.
Maywood, Ill., Village Hall and Funding.
Missoula Co., Mont., School District No. 1 Refunding; School District No. 48 Funding; Renewal or Refunding Gold.
Odebolt, Ia., Refunding; Water Works.
Otter Tail Co., Minn., Refunding.
Owosso, Mich., Union School District; School Building; Water Works.
Pecatonica, Ill., Board of Education, School District No. 6.
Pierce Co., Wash., School District No. 3.
Pullman, Wash., Water Works.
Ravalli Co., Mont., Funding and Funding.
Red Oak Junction, Ia., Water Works.
Redwood Falls, Minn., Refunding.
Richmond, Ky., School.
Riverside, Ill., School Building; Water Works.
Rio Co., Ia., Refunding.
Seattle, Wash., Funding; Funding 1st and 2d Series; Sewer; Sewer Tunnel.
Shenandoah, Ia., Refunding.
Snohomish Co., Wash., School District No. 1.
Spalding, Ga., Improvement.
Sparta, Ga., School Building.
Teton Co., Mont., Funding Gold.
Union Co., Ore., School District No. 5.
Union Co., Ore., School District No. 23, Refunding (Elgin.)
Waitsburg, Wash., Water Works.
Warrington, Ind., Refunding School.
Webster City, Ia., Electric Light.
Westport, Mo., Refunding; School District; School Building; Water Works.
Wilmette, Ill., General Street Improvement.
Winnetka, Ill., School Site and Building.

DUE JULY 2D, 1899.

Fort Dodge, Ia., Water Works.
Hamburg, Ia., Independent School District.

DUE JULY 15TH, 1899.

Eugene, Ore., Sewer.
Marshalltown, Ia., Independent School District Refunding.
Mount Pleasant, Mich., Water Works Refunding.
(At Village Hall.)
Sauk Centre, Minn., School District.

DUE JULY 16TH, 1899.

Lawrence, Co., Ill., Court House.
Morris, Minn., Independent School District, Refunding and School Building.
Princeton, Ill., High School Building.

DUE JULY 18TH, 1899.

Pierce Co., Wash., School District No. 1 (Steilacoom.)

DUE JULY 19TH, 1899.

Windom, Minn., Electric Light; Water Works and Sewerage.

DUE JULY 20TH, 1899.

Albert Lea, Minn., School District Refunding.

New York Security and Trust Company,

NO. 46 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1899.

Oregon R. R. & Nav. Co. 1st Mtge.
Utica, Clinton & Binghamton R. R. Co.
Spring Valley Coal Co.
Utica Belt Line R. R. 2nd Mtge.
City of Dallas, Texas.
Globe St. Ry. Debenture Bonds.
Peace River Phosphate Mining Co.
Norwich Gas & Electric Co.
Rome, Ga.
Watertown Water, Light & Power Co.
Terminal Warehouse Co.
Florida Publishing Co.
Indianapolis Water Co.
Dayton & Cincinnati Short Ry. Co.
Ponda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. Refunding Bonds.
Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Co. of Phila.
Eagle & Phenix Mills.
Pine Bluff Light & Water Co.
The Arizona Water Company Bonds.

Pennsylvania Company.

Four and one-half per cent. Loan.

Interest due July 1st, proximo, on bonds of this Loan will be paid at the National City Bank of New York. Transfer books close June 20th, 1899.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.

Steubenville & Indiana Railroad Company—Extended Five Per Cent. Loan.

Interest due July 1st, proximo, on the bonds of this Loan will be paid at the National City Bank of New York. Transfer books close June 20th, 1899.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company Second Mtge. Income Bond Certificates.

Notice is hereby given that TWO PER CENT. interest on the above certificates will be paid on and after July 1, 1899, on presentation and surrender of matured coupons at the office of the undersigned, at No. 120 Broadway, New York.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
By E. R. ADEE, Secretary.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.,

Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot, New York, June 27th, 1899.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., on its CAPITAL STOCK, payable at this office on FRIDAY, the 28th day of July next, to the Stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., on Monday, the 3rd day of July next, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 17th day of July next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,

May 29th, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company Prior Lien 3½% Bonds.

Coupon No. 2, due July 1st, 1899, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 26th, temporary receipts will be given.
W. H. LIAMS, Treasurer,
The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

Vicksburgh, Shreveport & Pacific Railroad Company.

Third Mortgage and Land Grant Bonds

Coupon No. 2, due January 1st, 1899, from the above bonds, will be paid upon presentation at the office of this Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.
New York, June 26th, 1899.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Co.

No. 80 Broadway, New York, June 27, 1899.

Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company, and the coupons of the refunding mortgage Six and Five Per Cent. Bonds of this Company, due July 1, 1899, will be paid at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New York.
J. A. HILTON, Secretary.

Fort Worth, Texas, June 26, 1899.

The three per cent. coupons on the first mortgage bonds of the Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railway Company, maturing July 1st, 1899, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall Street, N. Y.
JOHN HORNBY, President.

Omaha & St. Louis R. R. Co.

Coupons due July 1st, 1899, from first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of the Omaha and St. Louis R. R. Co. will be paid on and after maturity at the office of
GILMAN, SON & CO., Fiscal Agents.

Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Ry. Co.

Coupons due July 1st, 1899, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the banking offices of Messrs. Thomas & Post, 71 Broadway.
EDWIN M. POST, Sec'y.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.

Coupons due July 1st, 1899, from the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Mobile & Birmingham R. R. Co.

Coupons due July 1, 1899, from the Mobile & Birmingham Railroad Company First Mortgage 4% bonds and Prior Lien 5% bonds will be paid by J. P. Morgan & Company, New York.
G. G. DUFFEE, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,

No. 66 Broadway, New York, June 16, 1899.
The Coupons due July 1st, 1899, on the Birmingham Division Bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity, at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
JAS. BOWRON, Treas.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N. Y. City

THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND STOCKS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE ON AND AFTER JULY 1ST, 1899:

Blackford County, Ind., Court House 5s.
Bedford, Ind., School 6s.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Gen'l Mtge. 4½s.
Columbus, Ind., Cons. Funding 5s.
Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Ry. Co. Cons. Mortgage 5s; Registered 5s.
Dunkirk, Ind., Street Improvement 6s.
Evansville, Ind., Funded Debt Loan 5s, 4½s, 4s; Water Works 6s.
Grant County, Ind., Gravel Road 6s, County 5s; Principal Refunding Bonds Nos. 11 to 25 inc.
Grand Rapids and Indiana R. R. Co. First Mortgage Extended 4½s; First Mtge. Guarant'd 7s.
Gas City, Ind., Funding 6s.
Hancock County, Ind., County 4½s.
Indianapolis, Ind., Municipal 4s.
International Okonite Co. Ltd., Debenture 6s.
Jasper County, Ind., County 6s.
Johnson County, Tex., Various.
Louisiana Nat'l Bank, New Orleans, semi-annual dividend 4%
Louisiana, State of, Consol 4s; Constitutional 4s.
Marion, Ind., School 6s.
Marion County, Ind., Annual 6s; County 5s.
Northern Pacific Terminal Co. First Mortgage 6s.
New Orleans, La., Constitutional 4s.
Niagara Falls Power Co. First Mortgage 5s.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Ry. Co. First Mortgage 7s; Series A, Second Mortgage 7s; Series G, Div. 1½ per cent. Special Stock.
Peru, Ind., School 4½s; refunded 5s.
Rensselaer, Ind., School 6s
Tipton, Ind., Street Improvement.
Wheeling, W. Va., Compromise 3s.
July 9th.
Grant County, Ind., Gravel Road 6s.
Hancock County, Ind., Funding 5s.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Ry. Co. Quarterly Dividend, 1¾ per cent. Regular Stock.
July 9th.
Jasper County, Ind., County 6s.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF

Farson, Leach & Company,

35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
JULY 1, 1899.

Albion, Indiana, Water Company.
Aurora, Illinois, School District No. 4.
Bluffton, Indiana, School and Waterworks.
Chaffee County, Colorado, School District No. 9.
Enfield, Illinois, Refunding.
Fairmount, Indiana, School.
Fremont County, Colorado, School District No. 15.
Garfield County, Colorado, School District No. 7.
Geneva, Indiana, Funding.
Huntington, Indiana, Water.
Huntington, Indiana, Water Works Company.
Jonesboro, Indiana, Funding.
Kent, Washington, Water and Light.
Kings County, Washington, School Dist. No. 108.
Kokomo, Indiana, School Improvement.
Lebanon, Indiana, Water.
Moline, Illinois, School District No. 2, Township 18, Rock Island County.
Mo ipeller, Indiana, Funding.
New Carlisle, Indiana, School.
Otero County, Colorado, School District No. 9.
Paducah, Kentucky, Refunding.
Paulding County, Ohio, Ditch and Bridge.
Pipestone, Minnesota, Refunding.
St. Clair, Michigan, Electric Light.
Snohomish, Wash., Water and Gen. Municipal.
Thurston County, Washington, School Dist. No. 15.
Taylor County, Wisconsin, Jail.
Wasco County, Oregon, School District No. 50.
West Bay City, Michigan, School.

JULY 2 and 3, 1899.

South Bend, Indiana, Improvement.

JULY 12, 1899.

Fowler, Indiana, School.

JULY 15, 1899.

Duluth, Minnesota, School District No. 1, St. Louis County.
Polk County, Minnesota, Drainage.

JULY 16, 1899.

Veedersburg, Indiana, School.

JULY 17, 1899.

Huntington, Indiana, Water.

THE BIRKBECK INVESTMENT SAVINGS & LOAN COMPANY OF AMERICA,

NO. 3 COOPER UNION.

New York City, June 27th, 1899.

The Board of Trustees of this Company have this day declared a dividend at the rate of

Four and One-Half Per Cent. Per Annum

out of the earnings of the six months ending June 30th, on all classes of the Company's Stock. Dividend checks will be mailed to all holders of income stock on July 15th.
O. M. HARPER, Secretary.

Bridgeport Traction Company.

The coupons of the Bridgeport Traction Company, due July 1, 1899, will be paid on presentation on and after that date at the office of Redmond, Kerr & Co., 41 Wall St., New York City.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The State Bank,
378 Grand Street.
New York, June 29, 1899.
ANNUAL ELECTION.
The annual election for directors of this bank will be held at the bank, No. 378 Grand St., on Monday, July 10th, 1899.
The polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.
J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

WELD & NEVILLE.—The following named persons have this day associated themselves in a limited partnership, under and in accordance with Title LXXVI., Revised Statutes of 1895, of the State of Texas, with all of the powers, obligations, and duties named in said chapter, to wit:

Stephen M. Weld, Charles W. Ide, George W. Neville, S. M. Inman, Walter Hunnewell, Alfred R. Weld, Edward M. Weld, James F. McGowan, Edward V. Cary, and William Amory, 2d.

I.

The name under which said limited partnership is to be known and conducted shall be WELD & NEVILLE.

II.

The nature of the business of said limited partnership is to be that of a general cotton business —with a principal office at Houston, State of Texas, and branch office at New York, N. Y.

III.

The names and residences of the general partners in said firm are as follows:

Stephen M. Weld, Dedham, Massachusetts; Charles W. Ide, New York, New York; George W. Neville, Houston, Texas; Alfred R. Weld, Dedham, Massachusetts; Edward M. Weld, Dedham, Massachusetts; James F. McGowan, Augusta, Georgia.

The names and residences of the special partners are as follows:

S. M. Inman, New York, New York; Walter Hunnewell, Wellesley, Massachusetts; Edward V. Cary, Montclair, New Jersey; William Amory, 2d., Boston, Massachusetts.

IV.

The amount of capital which each of said special partners has contributed to the common stock is as follows:

S. M. Inman, one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000.00;) Walter Hunnewell, one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000.00;) William Amory, 2d, fifty thousand dollars, ($50,000.00;) Edward V. Cary, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, ($150,000.00;)

V.

The partnership hereby formed commences on the first day of July, 1899, and terminates on the first day of July, 1900, at noon.

WITNESS our hands this seventeenth day of June, A. D. 1899, on this and fourteen other originals thereof.

STEPHEN M. WELD,
CHARLES W. IDE,
GEORGE W. NEVILLE,
S. M. INMAN,
WALTER HUNNEWELL,
ALFRED R. WELD,
EDWARD M. WELD,
JAMES F. McGOWAN,
EDWARD V. CARY,
WILLIAM AMORY, 2d.

City and County of New York, ss.:

CHARLES W. IDE, being duly sworn, says: "That he is one of the general partners aforesaid, and that the sums specified in the above notice to have been contributed to the common stock by each of the special partners, have actually and in good faith been paid in cash.

Sworn to before me, this 30th day of June, 1899.

F. A. WILSON,
Notary Public for Kings County.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

HOLLISTER, CRANE & CO.—The copartnership heretofore existing between George Hollister and William N. Crane, under the firm name of Hollister, Crane & Co., has this day expired by limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.—Dated New York, July 1, 1899.

GEORGE HOLLISTER.
WILLIAM N. CRANE.

THEO. B. CHASE & SON.—The copartnership heretofore existing between Theo. B. Chase and Jesse A. Chase, under the firm name of Theo. B. Chase & Son, has this day expired by limitation. Each party will sign in liquidation.—Dated New York, July 1, 1899.

THEODORE B. CHASE.
JESSE A. CHASE.

HOLLISTER, CHASE & CO.—The undersigned George Hollister, Theodore B. Chase, Jesse A. Chase and George B. Hollister, have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of Hollister, Chase & Co., for the carrying on of the grain, flour, feed, hay, etc., business, with their office at No. 90 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 1, 1899.

GEORGE HOLLISTER.
THEODORE B. CHASE.
JESSE A. CHASE.
GEORGE B. HOLLISTER.

THE FIRM OF BURROUGHS & BENSON IS this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. NELSON H. BENSON retiring. The business will be continued by Mr. J. H. BURROUGHS at the same address, No. 48 Wall St.

J. H. BURROUGHS.
NELSON H. BENSON.

New York, July 1, 1899.

July 1, 1899.

The firm of A. R. PICK & CO. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
The undersigned will sign in liquidation.

ALFRED R. PICK,
ALBERT A. LEVI.

July 1st, 1899.

Mr. Alfred R. Pick and Mr. Edwin C. Philbrick have this day been admitted as partners in our firm.
HALLGARTEN & CO.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.

51 Chambers St., New York.
New York, June 26, 1899.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending June 30th, 1899, at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars, ($3,000.)
Interest will be credited under date of July 1, 1899, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 17th.
JAMES McMAHON, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

Dry Dock Savings Institution,

341 AND 343 BOWERY, NEW YORK.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1899, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, payable on and after July 17, 1899.
Deposits made on or before July 10 will be entitled to interest from July 1, 1899.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WM. F. PATTERSON, Ass't Secretary.

Seamen's Bank for Savings,

74 and 76 Wall Street.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, and in accordance with the savings banks laws, for the six months ending June 30, 1899, as follows:
On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
On accounts larger than three thousand dollars and which exceeded said amount prior to the limitation of deposits by statute, at the rate of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.
Payable on and after Monday, July 17, 1899.
WILLIAM C. STURGES, President.
DANIEL BARNES, Cashier.
New York, June 23, 1899.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,

8TH AV., N. W. COR. 14TH ST.

The trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors July 1, 1899, shall be at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.
FREDERICK HUGHSON, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

The Bank for Savings,

280 Fourth Avenue, New York.
July 1, 1899.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending June 30th, as follows:
At the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 17th day of this month.
The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.
It will be entered on the passbooks at any time when required on and after the 17th inst.
MERRITT TRIMBLE, President.
ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,

S. E. Cor. 6th Av. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1899, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 17, 1899.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.
Deposits made on or before JULY 10, 1899, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1899.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,

Cor. 23d St. and 6th Av.

The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors July 1, 1899, at the rate of THREE AND

1897, $72,471,066 in 1896, and $70,376,908 in 1895. Comparisons are subjoined:

	July, 1899.	July, 1898.	July, 1897.
Bonds	$3,092,508,752	$2,837,496,168	$1,114,515,102
Interest	61,307,137	56,892,023	55,061,908
Stocks	1,591,450,367	1,216,013,253	2,684,638,350
Divid'ds	33,017,571	27,939,158	23,089,805
Total disbursem'ts	94,324,708	84,822,781	78,122,803

"The Government to-day pays interest on the 4 per cent. consols of 1907, calling for $5,695,523, and for principal, and interest maturing on bonds of the District of Columbia $708,652.50; total, $6,377,175.50. Therefore, including payments on the securities of banks, trust and insurance companies, and the industrial companies of which we have no reports, a fair estimate of the July disbursements is $120,000,000."

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the third week of June to-day will cover sixty-eight roads, and will show 16.58 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

3d Week of June.	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Gt. Southern	$38,776	$5,263	....
Ann Arbor	50,304	7,428	....
B. & O. S. W.	123,912	11,286	....
*Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	42,404	....	33,452
Canadian Pacific	538,000	63,000	....
Central of Georgia	82,821	946	....
Chattanooga Southern	1,688	135	....
Chesapeake & Ohio	242,099	10,797	....
Chicago & E. Illinois	97,316	16,370	....
Chicago Gt. Western	118,689	25,347	....
Chic., Ind. & Louis.	75,193	12,479	....
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul	758,442	148,594	....
Chic. Term. Transfer	27,158	5,795	....
Chic. & W. Michigan	39,534	8,127	....
C., C., C. & St. L.	292,612	13,562	....
Clev., Lorain & Wheel.	33,748	5,246	....
Col., Sandusky & H.	15,874	....	3,159
Denver & Rio Grande	140,000	....	18,500
Det., G. Rap. & West.	27,031	3,901	....
Duluth, S. Shore & A.	50,543	7,684	....
Evans. & Indianapolis.	6,136	789	....
Evans. & Terre Haute.	30,497	5,914	....
Flint & Pt. Marquette.	59,306	....	919
Ft. Worth & Rio G.	6,247	....	....
Georgia	25,231	3,684	....
Grand Trunk			
Chic. & G. Trunk	487,817	58,306	....
Det., G. Hav. & M.			
Inter. & Gt. Northern.	50,507	11,605	....
Iowa Central	42,083	9,164	....
Kanawha & Michigan	12,053	675	....
Kan. City, Ft. S. & M.	16,345	3,599	....
Kan. City, M. & Birm.	22,430	....	3,026
Kansas City & Omaha.	6,110	2,544	....
Kan. City Sub. Belt.	10,457	2,203	....
Lake Erie & Western.	69,078	11,479	....
Louis., Evans. & St. L.	31,507	4,283	....
Louis., Hend. & St. L.	12,500	3,584	....
Louis. & Nash.	496,625	100,835	....
Mexican Central.	284,455	26,423	....
Mexican National.	114,108	980	....
Minneapolis & St. L.	56,556	15,540	....
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	92,240	23,562	....
Mo., Kan. & Texas.	171,543	50,023	....
Mo. Pacific, Iron Mt.	453,000	56,000	....
Central Branch	23,000	3,000	....
N. Y., Ont. & Western	58,754	11,960	....
Norfolk & Western.	236,567	48,655	....
Northern Pacific	528,555	126,816	....
Ohio River	22,651	3,122	....
Oregon R. R. & Nav.	182,243	32,759	....
Peoria, Dec. & Evans.	15,629	2,922	....
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	50,655	20,788	....
Pittsburg & Western	66,857	....	8,418
Rio Grande Southern.	6,783	....	2,229
Rio Grande Western.	72,800	4,700	....
St. Joseph & G. Island.	20,720	10,021	....
St. Louis & San Fran.	132,803	26,244	....
St. Louis Southwestern	45,540	24,886	....
Santa Fe, A. & P.	17,717	2,327	....
Southern Railway	476,903	69,425	....
Texas & Pacific	146,270	46,784	....
Toledo & Ohio Central	36,657	2,847	....
Toledo, Peoria & West.	18,859	1,164	....
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	32,500	....	11,502
Wabash.	302,826	51,867	....
W. N. Y. & Penn.	48,100	12,300	....
Wheeling & Lake Erie.	72,618	4,402	....
Total 68 roads	$8,078,043	$1,220,556	$81,205
Net inc., 16.58 p. ct.		$1,148,851	

*Decrease due to strike in company's mines.

PENNSYLVANIA IN MAY.

Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday published its earnings statement for the month of May. The showing was in many ways unprecedented. The total system showed an increase in gross earnings of $1,200,000 and a gain in net earnings of more than $700,000—a statement which was everywhere regarded as most extraordinary. The stock ran up to 131, during the day, and closed near that price, with a net gain of between one and two points. The buying of Pennsylvania was excellent in character, most of it coming from banking interests and Philadelphia houses.

FEDERAL STEEL.

A rumor was current in the last hour yesterday that another application is to be made for an injunction to restrain the payment of the dividend on Federal Steel common. This new suit, it was said, is to be brought on the same grounds as those upon which the recently withdrawn Kern suit was based. Insiders said they knew nothing of the rumored suit, and did not believe that any attempt will be made in the Street if it is begun. They suggested that the withdrawal of the Kern injunction leaves the way open for other attempts to influence the stock by similar litigation.

THE HALF YEAR'S TOTALS.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the six months of the present year compare as follows with those of the corresponding months last year:

	1899.	1898.
January	9,216,194	24,146,610
February	8,978,557	15,984,886
March	9,947,661	17,682,758
April	5,896,908	16,884,069
May	9,174,552	14,791,259
June	9,100,637	16,972,830
Total	52,415,079	100,462,616
Net increase, 48,047,537 shares.		

The dealings in railroad and miscellaneous bonds make the following comparison:

	1898.	1899.
January	$92,960,200	$142,431,400
February	95,671,910	90,628,200
March	50,814,370	87,230,450
April	27,355,020	83,234,300
May	54,020,160	82,676,140
June	70,140,060	57,387,500
Total	$391,091,720	$543,555,990
Net increase, $152,463,270.		

State bonds compare as follows:

	1898.	1899.
January	$112,000	$372,600
February	159,800	158,900
March	259,300	671,500
April	77,000	196,000
May	159,500	217,000
June	197,400	57,000
Total	$965,000	$1,673,000
Net increase, $708,000.		

Government bonds make the following showing:

	1898.	1899.
January	$806,900	$1,380,740
February	463,500	726,620
March	913,800	1,738,000
April	1,111,300	1,089,360
May	401,000	692,600
June	361,500	426,360
Total	$4,058,000	$6,054,280
Net increase, $2,596,280.		

Transactions in all classes of bonds compare as follows:

	1898.	1899.
January	$91,066,100	$144,784,740
February	96,295,210	91,513,720
March	52,017,470	89,611,550
April	28,543,320	84,570,660
May	54,650,960	83,583,740
June	70,698,960	57,870,860
Total	$396,114,720	$551,885,270
Net increase, $55,768,550.		

CURB BROKERS' LICENSES.

In answer to complaints made for some time past by a number of the brokers who deal in the outside market, Collector of Internal Revenue Charles H. Treat yesterday announced the following ruling affecting clerks of Stock Exchange firms and others trading on the curb:

"No unlicensed clerks have a right to complete an entire transaction outside of the office of the principal. They have the right only to solicit and receive orders from customers to be completed by the firm they represent. If they complete the transactions in which they engage they are liable to the special tax as brokers."

In explanation of the ruling, Mr. Treat said that it was a question whether the ruling affected those acting merely as clerks of brokers and not transacting business on commission. The ruling, it is said, is intended to prevent the avoidance of the tax by those really acting as brokers, but who under one pretense or another are not now paying the tax.

DUN'S AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

The demand for iron and steel seems to have no limit. Scarcity of pig has raised the price a dollar per ton for local coke at Chicago, $1.10, to $19.75 for Bessemer at Pittsburg, and $1.75, to $17.75, for Grey Forge, and 75 cents, to $19.25, for Anthracite No. 1 at Philadelphia, with some iron selling above these quotations at all points for early delivery. Efforts to get foreign contracts out of the way are met by fresh orders from Europe at last week's prices. Some furnaces have started, with contracts for their whole year's product, but others are yet delayed. Prices of pig average higher than at any other time since February, 1890, and prices of finished products higher than since March, 1891. Billets are hardly obtainable, bar and plate orders are refused quite largely because works are overcrowded, sheet mills have much stronger demand at the West, but less at the East, and structural works report 26,000 tons required in two new Eastern contracts. The continuing demand in spite of rising prices astonishes everybody. Coke ovens, 17,453 at work, put out for the week 181,852 tons, the heaviest week's work ever known at Connellsville. Tin is stronger at 26 cents and copper at 18 cents for Lake, but lead is dull with hope of an end to the Colorado strike.

Another industry passes all records, boot and shoe shipments from the East, 400,813 cases, exceeding those in any other month of any year for four weeks, and the demands for speedy delivery show enormous distribution in all directions. New orders are large, and several months ahead. Wool sales, 36,179,900 pounds, of which 29,865,000 were domestic, reveal a speculation scarcely less obtrusive than in 1897, when 41,197,000 pounds were sold in the same weeks, against 23,768,200 in 1892, when the mills were well employed. The whole story is told in the claim that "manufacturers cannot absent themselves from the market much longer." They are manufacturing largely without buying much wool and have improving demand for cloths. Cotton mills are doing well in spite of the fall in cotton, as the demand gives them enough to do at current prices, and weak spots in the trade are defended by the agreement between Fall River mills.

Wheat receipts at the West in four weeks have been 21,691,536 bushels, against 4,111,625 last year, and Western receipts in June have ranged between 5,794,528 bushels in 1894 and 9,551,278 in 1896. Beyond question the farmers and the speculators and elevator owners in farming regions believe that about 80 cents here is as much as the old wheat will fetch, although exports have been for four weeks 8,940,838 bushels from Atlantic ports, against 15,012,687 last year, and 2,445,749 from Pacific ports, against 1,829,709 last year. It is not surprising that with such receipts the price has dropped 1¼ cents, and corn also fell 2 cents, with exports in four weeks 11,485,596 bushels, against 12,076,703 last year. The cotton market is also weak, with heavy receipts and good crop prospects, and declined a sixteenth.

Other proofs of the volume of business are not wanting. Exchanges through the principal Clearing Houses have been for the week 43.2 per cent. larger than last year, and 63.8 larger than in 1892. For the four weeks of June daily exchanges have been 37.4 per cent. larger than last year and 54.2 per cent. larger than in 1892. The swelling tide is rapidly approaching a point at which transactions in the best of all past years, exclusive of speculative operations at New York, can be reckoned only about two-thirds of the current transactions this year. Foreign exports from New York, though slightly larger than last year for the week and 14.9 per cent. smaller for the month, contrast with imports 19.4 per cent. larger for the month, and yet indicate exports exceeding imports by $20,000,000 in June. More gold goes abroad, $4,500,000 this week, not a whit to the alarm of sensible people because Europe is plainly paying for the money borrowed, and transactions are not, as some suppose, in settlement of half-yearly or other obligations. Interior exchanges also show a balance of $1,000,000 in favor of New York, and the revenue has so greatly increased that the Government will fall short for the fiscal year only about $91,000,000. Failures for the week have been 181 in the United States, against 254 last year, and 22 in Canada, against 15 last year.

* * *

Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

Though seasonably quieter in many lines, the strength of the general business situation remains apparently unabated, and the half year closes with the commercial and financial community contemplating very satisfactory returns in the recent past and manifesting a tone of cheerful confidence regarding the outlook for the last half of 1899. In the volume of business done the first half of 1899 will certainly rank higher than the best hitherto experienced, and the notable rise in prices which was such a feature of the past Spring has done much to reconcile traders to the admittedly small margins of profits which modern business operations tend toward making permanent. Touching this matter, it might be added that staple prices to-day are in a majority of instances well above quotations ruling for some years past, the general level, in fact, being the highest since early in 1893. In some instances, of course, notably in iron and steel, recent advances have brought the level of prices well above anything reported since 1892, though it is to be remarked that much of the business done in that industry this Spring was at old levels, the most sanguine observers in this line having failed to accurately gauge the real proportions of the late advances. That the transportation interests have shared to a large degree in the business resulting from several years of large crops and active demand is proved by the current good returns, the best probably reported so far this year, and indicating a progressive gain over all previous records for the six months, notwithstanding the steadily lowering rates of transportation.

In agricultural lines the outlook, though somewhat irregular, is in the main favorable. The smaller yield of Winter wheat seems at the present moment likely to be partly made up for by an increased yield of corn, and Spring wheat prospects, though diminished somewhat by too much rain, are regarded as encouraging. Good weather throughout the country has allowed a rather better outturn in Winter wheat than was looked for earlier, and general rains throughout the South have helped the cotton crop situation, while rice and sugar have also measurably improved.

Recently increased takings of wheat and flour on foreign account have enlarged the volume of the season's exports so that the cereal year's shipments will fall little below those of last year in quantity, though lower prices, of course, involve smaller values. While the world's wheat crop outlook is not yet assured, trade authorities evidently look for small yields to counterbalance enlarged stocks.

The closing week of the half year finds special strength and activity in iron, lumber, and wool, and woolen goods, the latter industry having at last apparently begun to share in the prevailing prosperity. A feature of interest in this connection is the advancing prices of fine wools abroad, which seems to insure, temporarily at least, a foreign market for considerable high-grade domestic wool. Manufactured fabrics share in this strength, but manufacturers are not credited with having large stocks of raw material. Confidence in a good Fall trade is evidenced by reports coming from many markets of good orders already booked, the volume of such business already done varying from 10 to 30 per cent. in excess of last year, which, it may be recalled, was quite a satisfactory one in this respect.

How ebb may be said to have been reached in failures, current embarrassments being the smallest and least important noted for many years. For the first six months the total number reported has been 5,049, with liabilities of $50,304,253. This is a decrease as regards number of 21 per cent. from last year, of 28 per cent. from 1897, and of 34 per cent. from 1896, while the liabilities are 30 per cent. smaller than they were a year ago, 46 per cent less than in 1897, 52 per cent. less than in 1896, and 10 per cent. less than in 1892. In number, in fact, failures are fewer this year than they have been for seventeen years past, and the liabilities involved are smaller than in any year since 1881. That current embarrassments are well down to the normal is proved by the fact that assets this year constitute only 45.5 per cent. of the liabilities, against 50 per cent. last year, 57 per cent. in 1897, and 61 per cent. in 1893. Large failures were specially scarce during the second quarter of the year, and the only gain in number or in liabilities noted is in the Territories, while specially heavy decreases in liabilities are reported from the Middle and Western States.

Recently increased takings of wheat and flour on foreign account have enlarged the volume of the season's exports so that the cereal year's shipments will fall little below those of last year in quantity, though lower prices, of course, involve smaller values. While the world's wheat crop outlook is not yet assured, trade authorities evidently look for small yields to counterbalance enlarged stocks.

Bank clearings for the week reflect increased speculative interest in New York in a slight gain over those of last week, the total aggregating $1,636,324,137, an increase of 1 per cent. over the preceding week, of 41 per cent. over the corresponding week a year ago, of 85 per cent. over 1897, of 92 per cent. over 1894, and of 59 per cent. over 1892.

HOCKING PLAN WITHDRAWN.

It was stated in Wall Street yesterday that the Reorganization Committee of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad, of which Louis Fitzgerald, President of the Mercantile Trust Company, is Chairman, has found it inexpedient to carry out the proposed plan of reorganization, and that it has been abandoned. Holders of certificates of deposit of the securities of the road will receive the original securities without expense at the Mercantile Trust Company in this city, or the Deshler National Bank of Columbus, Ohio.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Placing in the unlisted department of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange of Bethlehem Steel, $1 paid, and certificates for United Traction of Pittsburg.

Increase of 31,410 instruments in the American Bell Telephone Company's net output for the month ended June 20, making an increase of $156,251 since Dec. 21.

Increase of $224.03 in Louisville and Nashville's net earnings for May, making an increase of $695,101 since July 1, 1898.

Increase of $380,110 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with the previous week, and increase of $310,399 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Deficit of $269,826 shown by Lehigh Valley's leased lines in this State for the quarter ended March 31, against a surplus of $120,208 in the same period last year.

Dividends amounting to $150,000 paid by Cripple Creek Mining Companies during June, making $1,054,050 paid since Jan. 1, against $2,598,144 in the same period last year.

Increase of $3,142 in Buffalo and Susquehanna's net earnings for May, but decrease of $14,903 since July 1, 1898.

Declaration by the Lackawanna of the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 700 shares of Phenix Bank stock at 112.

Shipment of 485,000 ounces of silver by to-day's steamer for Europe.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
380	A., T. & S. F.	19¼	19⅝	19	19⅜
160	A., T. & S. F. pf.	57⅞	58½	57	58½
18,910	Am. Sug. Ref.	153¾	154⅞	153¼	154¼
120	Am. Sp. Mfg.	6½	6½	6	6
150	Am. Steel & W.	53⅝	54	53⅜	53⅝
21,580	Brook. R. T.	115¼	115½	114⅜	114½
18,770	C., B. & Q.	134½	135⅜	134¼	136⅜
19,720	C., M. & St. P.	129¾	130⅞	129¼	130⅜
7,910	C., R. I. & Pac.	115⅝	116⅜	115½	117
180	Chi. Gt. West.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜
180	Con. Tobacco	38⅞	39¼	38⅝	39¼
100	Del. & Hudson	122½	122½	122½	122½
770	Federal Steel	58⅝	58¾	57⅞	58¼
540	Louis. & Nash.	70⅝	71¼	70⅝	71
8,780	Manhattan	113½	118⅜	113¾	117¾
2,700	Mo. Pacific	43⅜	44⅝	43½	44½
10	Mo. K. & T. pf.	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
300	N. Y. Central	137⅜	139¾	137⅜	139⅝
1,300	Nor. Pacific	48½	49⅞	48½	49½
50	N. Y., O. & W.	20¼	20½	20⅜	20⅜
20	Pacific Mail	48¼	48½	48¼	48½
220	People's Gas	119⅝	120½	119½	120¼
100	Pennsylvania	133½	133½	133¼	133¼
180	Reading 1st pf.	61¼	61¼	61	61
20	Southern pf.	51¾	51¾	51¼	51¼
190	Tenn. C. & I.	63⅝	64⅞	63⅝	64⅝
310	Union Pacific	42¼	43¼	42¼	43⅛
460	Union Pac. pf.	77⅝	78	77¼	78
40	U. S. Rubber	52⅜	52⅝	52⅜	52⅞
50	U. S. Leather pf.	70¾	71	70½	70¾
20	Wabash pf.	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	20¾
10	Western Union	89⅞	89⅞	89¼	89⅞
105,270					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$30,000	Am. Gas 5s	103¾	104½	103¾	104½
3,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	59½	59½	59¼	59½
28,000	St. L. S'west 1st.	95½	95½	95½	95½
$61,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1890.	1898.	1897.
THE BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for May—			
Gross	$64,752	$43,497	$49,287
Op. expenses	44,126	20,013	23,872
Net	20,625	17,484	25,415
From July 1 to May 31:			
Gross	709,485	572,975	630,931
Net	227,099	242,562	273,202
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD for May—			
Gross	1,860,074	1,593,212	1,398,197
Op. expenses	1,290,595	1,135,770	1,186,295
Net	360,478	263,442	211,902
Prop. ex. to gross.	78¾	81⅝	85¼
For six months to May 31:			
Gross	9,242,272	8,476,039	8,275,676
Net	1,435,960	1,992,720	1,506,598
Lehigh Valley Coal Co., month of May:			
Gross	1,044,981	1,035,593	906,821
Op. expenses	1,124,469	1,062,026	943,383
Net loss	79,488	26,432	36,562
For six months to May 31:			
Gross	8,079,207	6,704,904	6,604,318
Net loss	417,110	269,702	288,383
Net, both companies:			
May	280,990	237,099	175,340
Six months	1,018,850	1,723,017	1,218,235
LEHIGH VALLEY LINES in this State report for the quarter ended March 31—			
Gross	1,044,065	1,172,711	1,125,676
Op. expenses	1,041,617	775,166	797,226
Net	2,448	397,545	323,340
Charges	272,274	277,337	267,509
Deficit	269,826	†120,208	†55,884
†Surplus.			
LEADVILLE & NASHVILLE for May—			
Gross	2,128,164	1,851,649	1,684,035
Op. expenses	1,372,554	1,328,674	1,152,867
Net	747,610	522,975	531,168
Prop. ex. to gross.	64¾	71⅞	68⅝
From July 1 to May 31:			
Gross	21,571,199	20,116,293	18,711,657
Net	7,248,616	6,553,515	6,026,222
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD system for May—			
Eastern lines:			
Gross	6,015,800	5,399,700	5,085,500
Op. expenses	4,091,100	3,761,000	3,476,200
Net	1,927,700	1,638,700	1,609,300
Prop. ex. to gross.	67⅞	69½	66%
For five months:			
Gross	27,382,300	26,115,000	24,404,200
Net	7,226,200	7,310,800	7,160,100
Directly operated Western lines in May:		Increase.	Increase. Increase.
Gross	319,600	381,900	*215,800
Net	214,600	*85,200	*69,100
For five months:			
Gross	1,044,500	2,167,100	*1,160,200
Net	655,000	407,000	*177,800
Reports of auxiliary lines show—			
Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad:		May.	5 Months.
		Income.	Income.
Gross		144,400	283,000
Expenses		27,100	102,000
Net		117,300	181,000
Northern Central Railway:			
Gross		93,700	58,500
Expenses		18,200	77,300
Net		45,500	*18,800
West Jersey & Seashore Railroad:			
Gross		45,100	101,200
Expenses		8,400	50,200
Net		36,700	51,000
*Decrease.			
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA for May—			
	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross	280,381	232,428	222,563
Op. expenses	200,109	181,358	167,055
Net	80,272	51,070	54,908
From July 1:			
Gross	2,985,411	2,985,755	2,726,502
Net	911,494	1,021,883	860,041

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday: American Biscuit bonds, 108; Binghamton Gas 5s, 92; Fern. Coal Company, 15; Journeay & Burnham, 5; Journeay & Burnham preferred, 25; Marshall Mill, 60; New York Biscuit bonds, 111; Retsof bonds, 75; Retsof stock, 15; Whitney Safety Fire-Arms, 50; Cuban bonds, 1869, ¾ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1872, ½ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1896, 7 per cent.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.10	.08
Alpha Con.	.06	.07
Andes	.19	.17
Belcher	.38	.36
Best & Belcher	.56	.51
Bullion	.09	.08
Caledonia	.69	.64
Challenge Con	.32	.32
Chollar	.31	.30
Confidence	1.05	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.15	1.95
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.28	.27
Gould & Curry	.29	.27
Hale & Norcross	.39	.38
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.13	.14
Kentucky Con	.05	.06
Lady Washington Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.63	.58
Occidental Con	.25	.25
Ophir	1.15	1.05
Overman	.16	.16
Potosi	.50	.47
Savage	.30	.30
Sierra Nevada	.07	.07
Standard	.72	.69
Union Con.	2.50	2.50
Utah Con	.05	.05
Yellow Jacket	.10	.10
Silver bars	.38	.38
Mexican dollars	.60¼	.60¼
Drafts, sight	49⅝@50¼	48⅝@50¼
	.12½	.12½

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 30.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anaconda	46	49	47	50
Anchoria	80	85	80	85
Argentum	25¼	26½	25½	26
Battle	31	32	29	30½
Columbine	16⅜	17	16½	16¾
Consolidated	9¼	9⅞	9⅝	10
Damon	16⅝	18	17¼	17½
Elkton	93½	94⅞	99½	100
El Paso	29	30	29⅞	30
Findlay	16	16¼	16¼	16⅝
Garfield	12¼	12½	12⅞	12½
Gibson	25¼	26	25¼	26
Golden Fleece	35¹	40	33	40
Golden King	95	99	90	100
Gold Coin	195	200	195	200
Gould	22½	23	22⅞	23½
Isabella	77½	78	78⅝	79
Independence	58½	59	59¼	59⅜
Jackpot	36⅜	36⅝	35¼	25⅝
Matoa	33	34	33⅜	34½
Moon Anchor	114	117	115	117⅝
Pinnacle	17⅜	18	17⅝	17⅞
Pharmacist	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4½
Portland	190	193½	193	194⅝
Rawlings	39	42	39	42½
Rosa	24	25	24	27
Union	28	28¼	28⅛	28¼
Vindicator	89	90½	90	92
Work	22	22¼	22	22⅝

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, June 30, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17½	18	250	Am. Car & Foundry	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	− ½
60¼	61½	385	Am. Car & Found. pf.	60¼	61	60¼	61	− ¾
37½	38	300	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	37½	38	37¼	37¾	+ ¾
84⅜	85	150	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	84	84	84	84	− ⅜
18½	19	100	American Malting Co.	19	19	19	19	.....
76	77	30	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	77½	77½	77½	77½	.....
6¼	6½	1,950	American Spirits Mfg.	6⅜	6⅜	6	6¼	+ ⅛
..	30	125	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	30	30	30	30	− ⅛
53⅝	53⅞	3,400	Am. Steel & Wire	53½	54	53⅜	53¾	+ ⅛
94½	95	710	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	95	95	94½	94½	− ½
154⅜	154⅞	17,235	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	153⅜	154⅝	153¼	154⅝	+1
34	34½	45	American Tin Plate	34¼	34¼	33⅞	33⅞	.....
83	83½	440	Am. Tin Plate pf.	83	83	83	83	− ½
91⅞	92	220	American Tobacco	92	92	92	92	.....
140	144	10	American Tobacco pf.	139⅞	139⅞	139⅝	139⅞	.....
53	53⅜	1,200	Anaconda Copper	52¼	53⅝	52¼	53¼	+1⅛
19½	19⅝	5,156	At., T. & S. F.	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅜
..	..	510	At., T. & S. F. pf.	58½	58½	58⅝	58⅝	.....
58	58¼	19,680	At., T. & S. F. pf., ex d	57	58¼	57	58⅛	+ ⅜
40⅞	40⅝	475	Baltimore & Ohio	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	− ½
71½	72	1,748	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	70¼	72	70¼	72	+1
114½	114⅝	18,975	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	115	115¼	114¼	114¼	− ⅝
14⅜	15	700	Brunswick City	14⅜	15¼	14⅜	15¼	+ ½
53⅜	54⅜	40	Canada Southern, ex d.	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	.....
52⅝	52⅝	500	Cent. Pac., ass't pd.	52½	52⅝	52½	52⅝	+ ⅛
26½	26¾	650	Chesapeake & Ohio	25⅝	26½	25⅝	26½	+ ⅝
136⅜	136⅝	34,730	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	134½	136⅜	134⅜	136½	+2
57	58	500	Chicago Con. Traction	57½	57⅝	57½	57⅝	− ⅛
120¼	123	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	122	122	122	122	+1
14⅝	14¾	600	Chicago Great West.	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
68	69	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	69	69½	69	69¼	+ ¼
88	92¼	10	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	92¼	92½	92¼	92¼	.....
130⅜	130⅝	30,310	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	129½	131	129¼	130⅞	+1½
174	174½	600	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173½	173⅝	173½	173⅝	+ ¼
161⅝	162	1,000	Chi. & Northw.	160½	161⅝	160½	161⅜	+1
194	198½	100	Chi. & Northw. pf.	198½	198½	198¼	198¾	.....
117	117¼	25,870	Chi., R. I. & P., ex div.	115½	117⅝	115½	117⅛	+ ⅛
57	57⅜	2,520	C., C., C. & St. L.	57⅛	58	57⅜	57⅜	+ ⅛
12½	13¼	100	Col. & H. C. & I.	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ½
186½	187½	495	Consolidated Gas	187½	187½	186½	186½	− ½
42¼	43	750	Consolidated Ice	42	42¼	42	42	+1¼
39	39¼	3,510	Continental Tobacco	39	39⅛	38¾	39	+ ⅛
78½	79	350	Continental Tobac. pf.	78½	79¼	78½	79¼	+ ⅛
122½	123	2,110	Delaware & Hudson	122½	123⅝	122½	123	+ ½
170⅜	171½	200	Del., Lack. & West.	171½	171

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Brooklyns Were Again Outplayed by the Pittsburg Team.

KENNEDY WAS AN EASY MARK

He Was Compelled to Retire in Favor of Yeager in the Fifth — Bostons Win in Cleveland.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	45	18	.714
Boston	39	25	.639
Philadelphia	37	25	.617
Chicago	37	34	.607
St. Louis	36	27	.571
Baltimore	26	26	.550
Cincinnati	29	29	.500
New York	30	32	.484
Pittsburg	28	32	.467
Louisville	22	40	.355
Washington	18	44	.290
Cleveland	11	48	.186

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Pittsburg, 11; Brooklyn, 10.
Boston, 3; Cleveland, 1.
Philadelphia, 13; Louisville, 9.

Games To-day.

New York in Chicago.
Brooklyn in Pittsburg.
Boston in Cleveland.
Washington in Cincinnati.
Philadelphia in Louisville.
Baltimore in St. Louis.

PITTSBURG, June 30.—Pittsburg made it three straights from Brooklyn by pluckily playing a hard up-hill game. Kennedy was batted out of the box in the fifth, when three three-baggers, a double, and a single had been made, scoring four runs. Gardner had a bad inning in the second, when he gave five hits and six runs. Hoffer gave but two hits after he relieved Gardner in the fourth. Attendance 2,800. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Donovan, rf	2	2	2	2	0	0	Jones, cf	1	1	2	0	0	0
McCarthy, lf	2	3	2	0	0	0	Keeler, rf	1	3	2	0	0	0
Williams, 3b	2	2	1	1	0	0	Kelley, lf	1	1	1	0	0	0
Beaum't, cf	1	2	2	0	0	0	Dahlen, ss	2	3	1	3	0	0
Clark, 1b	1	3	1	1	1	0	McCann, 1b	0	0	1	7	0	0
Madison, ss	0	0	3	1	0	0	Daly, 2b	1	2	1	2	4	0
Ely, ss	0	0	0	0	0	0	Farrell, c	1	1	2	1	2	0
Hoffer, 2b	0	0	1	0	5	1	Kennedy, p	0	1	0	1	0	0
Gardner, p	0	0	0	0	1	0	Yeager, p	0	0	1	1	0	0
Hoffer, p	0	2	2	1	2	0	*Anderson	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	11	16	27	12	3	1	Total	10	13	24	12	2	0

*Batted for Yeager in the ninth inning.

Pittsburg	1	0	2	0	5	0	1	2	0	—11
Brooklyn	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	—10

Two-base hits—Beaumont, Clark, Ely, Hoffer, Dahlen. Three-base hits—McCarthy, 2; Williams, Clark, Daly. Sacrifice hit—Kelley. Stolen bases—Donovan, Jones, Dahlen. Double plays—Dahlen, O'Brien, and Clark; Dahlen and McCann. Dahlen and Dahlen. First base on balls—Off Gardner, 3; off Hoffer, 4; off Kennedy, 1; off Yeager, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Hoffer, 2; (Kelley, Farrell.) Struck out—By Hoffer, 2; by Yeager, 1. Balk—Gardner. Umpires—Messrs. Day and McGarr.

Boston, 3; Cleveland, 1.

CLEVELAND, June 30.—Cleveland outplayed Boston to-day in a general way, but was unlucky. Every run that Boston got was due to an error. Score:

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1
Boston	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0—3

Base hits—Cleveland, 7; Boston, 6. Errors—Cleveland, 4; Boston, 1. Batteries—Cleveland, Hughey and Shrecongost; Boston, Bailey and Clark. Umpires—Messrs. Smith and Andrews.

Philadelphia, 13; Louisville, 9.

LOUISVILLE, June 30.—Woods pitched good ball for the home team until the seventh inning. After that the Philadelphias had things their own way. Pitcher Magee has been sold to the Philadelphia Club. The price paid for his release is said to have been $3,250. Score:

Louisville	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	0	2—9
Philadelphia	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	6	1—13

Base hits—Louisville, 16; Philadelphia, 13. Errors—Louisville, 7; Philadelphia, 4. Batteries—Louisville, Woods, Brashear, and Powers; Philadelphia, Pratt and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

Yale-Harvard Championship Game.

The Yale and Harvard baseball nines will play the deciding game of their championship series at the Polo Grounds this afternoon. Harvard has conquered Yale at football, athletics, and rowing during the present college term, and will try to make a clean sweep. The victorious Harvard crews will be on hand to cheer for the nine.

Other Games.

At Paterson—Paterson, 8; Newark, 4.
At Springfield—Hartford, 11; Springfield, 7.
At Toronto—Syracuse, 3; Toronto, 2.

GOOD GOLF AT KNOLLWOOD.

Watson Takes Two Games and Will Meet Cox for the Secretary's Cup.

R. C. Watson, Jr., of Westbrook will meet C. S. Cox of Fairfield to-day on the Knollwood Country Club links, near White Plains, to determine possession of the Secretary's Cup. That is the chief trophy in the invitation tournament, which will be concluded this afternoon. Watson won both of his games yesterday without great difficulty. In the morning he beat F. P. Kimball by 5 holes and 4 to play, the latter being rather slow in his putting. The scores are:

R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook—
Out ..... 5 3 6 5 5 4 4 4 5—41
In ..... 4 3 4 4 4 —19
Total, 14 holes 60

F. P. Kimball, Knollwood—
Out ..... 4 5 5 6 6 5 5 3 7—46
In ..... 5 3 3 4 5 —22
Total, 14 holes 68

In the afternoon Watson met Paul Harrison of Montclair and won by 4 up and 2 to play. Watson took the first hole and then four were halved. Harrison holding his opponent well. Watson finished the nine holes three up and after a game struggle had to acknowledge defeat at the end of the sixteenth hole. The bye holes were played out, the scores being:

R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook—
Out ..... 4 4 5 5 6 5 6 4 4 4 5—41
In ..... 5 3 4 5 3 5 5 5 4 4—38
Total 79

Paul Harrison, Montclair—
Out ..... 6 4 5 5 6 5 6 3 6—46
In ..... 3 3 4 8 5 4 7 5 5—44
Total 90

C. S. Cox, who was recently reinstated by the United States Golf Association as an amateur, had the closest kind of a match with the Staten Island veteran, Otto Hockmeyer. Within two holes of the finish Cox led by two. Hockmeyer took the next, reducing the lead to one, and did his best to win the last, but it was halved in four and Cox had the match by a single hole. The scores are:

C. S. Cox, Fairfield—
Out ..... 4 4 5 5 6 4 4 3 5—40
In ..... 6 3 4 5 5 4 5 5 4—41
Total 81

Otto Hockmeyer, Harbor Hill—
Out ..... 4 5 6 5 6 5 4 3 5—43
In ..... 5 4 3 5 5 4 5 4 4—39
Total 82

Some of the games in the Consolation Cup event was very close, two matches requiring nineteen holes to determine the winner. The summaries are:

Secretary's Cup.—Second match play round—Paul Harrison, Montclair, beat Marc M. Michael, Nutley, 4 up and 3 to play; R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook, beat Paul F. Kimball, Knollwood, 5 up and 4 to play; C. S. Cox, Fairfield, beat Otto Hockmeyer, Harbor Hill, 1 up; Maturin Ballou, Apawamis, beat H. W. Slocum, Staten Island, 3 up and 2 to play.

Semi-final round—Watson beat Harrison, 4 up and 2 to play; Cox beat Ballou, 4 up and 3 to play.

Consolation Cup.—Second match play round—Paul S. Cooke, Harbor Hill, beat A. M. Baldwin, Richmond County, 5 up and 4 to play; Austin P. Kelley, Knollwood, beat S. de L. Townsend, Knollwood, 1 up, (19 holes); T. C. Ennever, Baltusrol, beat A. D. Partridge, Bedford, 5 up and 4 to play; F. Larkin, Jr., Mount Pleasant, beat F. F. Chrystie, Ardsley, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Semi-final round—Kelley beat Cooke, 7 up and 6 to play; Larkin beat Ennever, 1 up.

Besides the finish of these two events, there will be a big open handicap to-day.

CHICAGO CADDIES STRIKE.

Boys on the Glenview Golf Links Disapproved of a New System of Pay.

CHICAGO, June 30.—The caddies on the Glenview golf links have struck. They formerly received 20 cents an hour for carrying their burdens, but a new system has been started by which, so they say, they can only make 15 cents. The result is that the change in the methods of paying them has made the boys lay down their bags of golf sticks, to the great inconvenience of the players.

C. Williams, Chairman of the Committee on Games and Pastimes, says that there was no idea of reducing the boys' pay, and that they could make more under the present system, which is in vogue in all the other Chicago clubs. He said the boys made from 20 cents to $2 a day, according to the number of players on the links.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Pillsbury Defeats Tinsley and Is Now But 1½ Points Behind Lasker.

LONDON, June 30.—At St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster, the chess experts met at noon to-day for the twenty-third round of the International Chess Masters' Tournament, for which the pairing had been arranged according to Round 14 of the Berger system, as follows:

Cohn vs. Showalter, Bird vs. Janowski, Tinsley vs. Pillsbury, Tschigorin vs. Maroczy, Blackburne vs. Steinitz, Schlechter vs. Lee. Mason and Lasker had byes.

When an adjournment was taken at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon Cohn and Showalter left their game in an even position, Janowski had beaten Bird, Pillsbury had worsted Tinsley, Tschigorin had a bad position against Maroczy, Steinitz had the superior position against Blackburne, and Schlechter had beaten Lee.

At the evening session Cohn and Showalter drew, Maroczy defeated Tschigorin, and Steinitz won from Blackburne.

The scores of the contestants up to date follow:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Bird	5½	11½	Mason	8½	11½
Blackburne	12½	9½	Pillsbury	13½	6½
Cohn	9½	10½	Schlechter	13	7
Janowski	14½	6½	Showalter	10	11
Lasker	17	4	Steinitz	10½	11½
Lee	7½	14½	Tinsley	7	17
Maroczy	14	8	Tschigorin	11	10

MORE TOURNAMENT GAMES.

Details of Four Matches in the Westminster Championship Contest.

Following are four additional details of games, as played in the International Chess Masters' Tournament, now in progress in London:

RUY LOPEZ.

Lasker. White.	Tschigorin. Black.	Lasker. White.	Tschigorin. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	26. Q—B3	RxP
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	27. Kt—K3	R—Kt
3. B—Kt5	P—QR3	28. Kt—B2	K—Kt
4. B—R4	Kt—B3	29. Kt—Q3	P—B3
5. Castles	B—K2	30. B—Q2	Q—B
6. Kt—B3	P—QKt4	31. R—R	Kt—B2
7. B—Kt3	Castles	32. RxR	BxR
8. P—Q3	P—Q3	33. P—B4	PxP
9. B—Kt3	Kt—QR4	34. KtxBP	Q—K
10. Kt—K2	P—B4	35. Kt—B5	K—Q
11. P—QB3	KtxB	36. Q—K3	B—Q2
12. PxKt	B—Kt2	37. QxP	BxKt
13. Kt—Kt3	Q—B2	38. PxB	Q—Q2
14. Q—B2	P—KR3	39. B—R5	R—K
15. KR—K	P—Q4	40. R—Q	Q—B
16. QR—Q	KR—K	41. Q—Q3	R—K4
17. K—R	B—B	42. Kt—Kt6	R—K
18. B—B	Q—R3	43. P—B3	Kt—R3
19. Kt—Kt	Q—QR4	44. Q—Q3ch	K—R2
20. Kt—B3	P—QKt4	45. Q—B7	Kt—Kt5
21. Kt—B5	Q—K3	46. R—Q7	R—K5ch
22. Kt—R3	B—B3	47. K—R2	B—Q3ch
23. P—QB4	PxKP	48. RxB	QxP
24. QPxP	P—R5	49. R—Q8	Resigns
25. PxP	P—Kt6		

P—Q4 OPENING.

Blackburne. White.	Mason. Black.	Blackburne. White.	Mason. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	22. P—QR3	Q—K4
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3	23. Kt—B3	Q—KR4
3. P—B4	P—K3	24. R—Q3	B—QB4
4. Kt—B3	P—B3	25. QR—Q	B—Kt3
5. B—Kt5	B—K2	26. P—R3	Q—R3
6. P—K3	PxP	27. Q—Q2	Q—B
7. BxKt	BxB	28. R—Q4	K—Kt2
8. BxP	Kt—Q2	29. P—KKt4	Q—K2
9. Castles	Castles	30. P—K5	P—KR3
10. Q—R2	P—K4	31. R—K	B—K3
11. KR—Q	PxP	32. Kt—Q4	BxKt
12. KtxP	Q—R4	33. QxB	P—QB4
13. Kt—K4	B—K2	34. Q—B3	P—Kt3
14. Kt—K6	Kt—K4	35. P—B4	K—R2
15. KtxR	KxKt	36. R(K)—Q	Q—R5
16. Kt—Kt3	KtxB	37. Q—K	QxQch
17. QxKt	B—K3	38. RxQ	R—Q8
18. Q—R2	K—Kt	39. R(K)—Q	K—Kt2
19. P—K4	P—KKt5	40. R—Q8	R—B2
20. Kt—K2	R—K	41. R—K8	P—KR4
21. Kt—Q4	B—QB	42. R(Q)—Q8	Resigns

P—Q4 OPENING.

Steinitz. White.	Bird. Black.	Steinitz. White.	Bird. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—KB4	15. Q—R3	P—Kt3.
2. P—QB4	P—K3	16. Kt—Kt3	KtxKt
3. Kt—QB3	P—KKt3	17. QxKt	P—Q3
4. P—K3	Kt—KB3	18. B—K3	Q—K2
5. B—Q3	Castles	19. P—B5	R—Kt9
6. KKt—K2	Kt—B3	20. PxQP	PxP
7. Castles	BxKt	21. R—KB	RxRch
8. PxB	P—QKt3	22. KxR	Kt—Q
9. P—B3	B—K2	23. P—K2	Kt—B2
10. P—K4	PxP	24. K—Q2	Q—Q2
11. PxP	Kt—KR4	25. K—B	Q—R5
12. P—KKt4	RxRch	26. K—Kt2	B—R3
13. QxR	Kt—KB3	Drawn game	
14. P—Kt5	Kt—KR4		

FRENCH DEFENSE.

Blackburne. White.	Tinsley. Black.	Blackburne. White.	Tinsley. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K3	13. P—Q5	P—Kt5
2. P—Q4	P—QKt3	14. Kt—QKt3	R—K
3. B—Q3	B—Kt2	15. BxKt	PxKt
4. Kt—KB3	Q—K2	16. BxB	QxB
5. Castles	Kt—QB3	17. P—Kt3	P—B4.
6. P—QB3	Castles	18. R—R7	R—R2
7. P—QKt4	P—KKt4	19. B—B	P—R5
8. P—R4	P—B3	20. Q—R4	PxP
9. P—R5	Kt—Kt	21. RxB	PxBPch
10. PxP	RPxP	22. KxP	P—Q3
11. Kt—R3	Kt—KR3	23. Q—R8	Resigns
12. R—K	P—K4		

PARET WON THE TENNIS MATCH.

Final Round of the Metropolitan Championship Was Close.

The final round of the metropolitan championship lawn tennis tournament drew a large crowd to the courts of the West Side Tennis Club yesterday. The players were J. A. Allen, champion of Yale, and J. P. Paret of the Lenox Tennis Club. Paret won, after one of the most exciting matches of the season. The full five sets were played, and the experts seesawed in the lead, first one and then the other holding the advantage.

With the score at two sets to one and 3—0 in games against him, Paret made a brace and pulled out the match. The scores yesterday:

Championship Singles.—Semi-Final Round—J. A. Allen beat J. C. Davidson, 6—4, 8—6.
Final Round—J. P. Paret beat J. A. Allen, 3—6, 6—2, 3—6, 9—7, 7—5.
Championship Doubles.—Preliminary Round—H. H. Hackett and J. A. Allen beat F. L. O. Wadsworth and R. O. Hicks, 6—0, 6—2.
First Round—L. J. Grant and J. Kearney, Jr., beat C. E. Fennessey and A. B. Ripley, 6—2, 6—3.
Semi-Final Round—J. P. Paret and J. C. Davidson beat P. F. Fischer and R. D. Thurber, 7—5, (unfinished.)
Handicap Singles.—Second Round—O. M. Bostwick, (owe 15,) beat E. L. Tailer, (15,) 6—2, 6—2; H. H. Heywood, (scratch,) beat J. P. Paret, (owe 30,) by default; R. D. Rice, (owe half-fifteen,) beat H. E. Avery, (scratch,) 6—2, 7—5.
Third Round—M. S. Clark, (scratch,) beat F. L. O. Wadsworth, (owe half-fifteen,) 6—3, 2—6, 7—5; C. Bostwick, (owe 15,) beat Dr. A. Plummer, (owe half-fifteen,) 6—0, 6—1; H. H. Heywood, (scratch,) beat W. B. Cragin, Jr., (scratch,) 7—5, 6—3; 6—4.
Consolation Singles.—Preliminary Round—F. V. Walsh beat Milton Rueckel, by default; E. T. Buckingham beat C. M. Relyea, 3—6, 6—0, 6—4; E. L. Tailer beat R. O. Hicks, 5—7, 6—3, 6—2.
First Round—F. L. O. Wadsworth beat G. B. Hussey, 6—2, 6—4; E. T. Buckingham beat F. E. Walsh, 6—2, 6—1.

St. Paul's School Wins at Cricket.

The cricket team of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., visited Staten Island yesterday Cricket Club team by 75 runs. The Island-Cricket Club team by 75 runs. The Islanders had a weak team to meet the St. Paul's boys, and Lohmann and C. H. E. Griffiths, who scored 23 and 13, respectively, were the only men to reach double figures. For the school, J. K. Tibbitts played a good innings of 37, not out. G. Brinley added 24, and the veteran professional, Morley, played in his characteristic style for 20. R. Hollingsworth and F. Moorehead bowled effectively for St. Paul, the former taking 3 wickets for 22 runs and the latter 4 for 20. The total scores were: Staten Island, 45; St. Paul's School, 120.

Australians vs. All England.

LEEDS, England, June 30.—The All-England eleven, in the third test cricket match with the Australians, which began here yesterday, were all out to-day in their first innings for 220 runs. The Australians yesterday were all out in their first innings for 172 runs. They went in again to-day, and were all out for 224 runs.

Bantamweights to Fight To-day.

"Terry" McGovern and Johnny Richie, the two bantamweights who will fight in the arena of the Westchester Athletic Club this afternoon, are expected to put up a very fast bout. The winner will have an opportunity never before given to a bantam, for Manager Gray of the club has offered a purse of $10,000 and 20 per cent. of the picture profits for a meeting between the winner of to-day's battle and "Pedlar" Palmer, the champion bantamweight of England. Trains for the scene of the fight will leave the Grand Central Station at 2 P. M.

McKeever-Smith Bout a Draw.

Charley McKeever of Philadelphia and "Mysterious Billy" Smith of Boston fought twenty hard rounds at the Broadway Athletic Club last night. The men met at catch weights, and a decision of draw, rendered by Referee "Johnny" White, seemed satisfactory to the spectators. In leading McKeever was much better than Smith. At short-range fighting and in clinches his opponent landed two blows to his one. The preliminary bout of ten rounds between Tom Sullivan and Tim Callahan also resulted in a draw.

THE NEW COLLINS LAW.

Police Order About Right of Cyclists to Ride Without Lights.

Chief of Police Devery sent to the commanding officers of all the precincts yesterday his instructions relative to the enforcement of the provisions of the new Collins law to regulate the use of bicycles and similar vehicles upon the highways of the State. Chief Devery's instructions are embraced in Special Order No. 81 and read as follows:

Your attention is called to Chapter 634, Laws of 1899, (copies of which have been forwarded to you,) being an act to regulate the use of bicycles and similar vehicles. The ordinances now in force in the city require that each vehicle using the streets and highways shall show from one hour after sunset until one hour before sunrise a light, or lights, so placed as to be seen from the front and each side, and to be of sufficient illuminating power to be visible at a distance of 200 feet.

Section 1 of the above-stated law limits the application of such provision of the ordinance by providing that it shall not apply to any rider whose light has become extinguished, or is necessarily absent from his or her home without a light when going at a pace not exceeding six miles an hour, when such person shall give an audible signal by bell, whistle, or otherwise which may be heard 100 feet distant when about to meet or pass pedestrians, or meet or pass other vehicles. Such signal shall also be given as often as thirty feet are passed over.

You will instruct your officers therefore not to arrest riders of bicycles whose lights are extinguished, and whom they are satisfied are necessarily absent from his or her home, and who otherwise comply with the limitations of the ordinances as above stated.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Alfred R. Pick and Edwin C. Philbrick have been admitted as partners in the banking firm of Haligarten & Co.

Notice is given that the banking business heretofore transacted in New York and Boston under the title of Poor & Greenough will on and after July 1 be conducted in both cities under the firm name of H. D. Poor & Co. The partners are the same as before, there being no change, except in the title of the firms.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Elmira Glass Cutting Company; capital, $2,900. Directors—Joel E., John C., and George R. Ferris and Benujamin F. Levy, Elmira.

Phoenix Publishing Company of Phoenix; capital, $5,000. Directors—Frank L. Smith, Frank M. Breed, Albert P. Merriam, and David S. Burleigh, Phoenix.

J. W. Eveden & Co. of New York City, to deal in wine and liquors; capital, $500. Directors—Samuel Seckels, Julius Wachenheimer, and Sigmund E. D. Gants, New York City.

Bachner-Moses Company of Gloversville, to manufacture and deal in gloves of all kinds; capital, $100,000. Directors—Joseph Moses, Joseph Bachner, and Harry J. Louis, Gloversville.

La Salle Power and Land Company of Buffalo; capital, $200,000. Directors—Charles A. Pooley, Joseph A. Oaks, William M. Palmer, George C. Bingham, and George C. Finley, Buffalo.

Sidney Blumenthal & Co. of New York City, to manufacture and deal in velvet and other textile fabrics; capital, $100,000. Directors—Sidney Blumenthal, Alfred Paretzki, and William F. Chapman, Jr.

William T. Baker, to deal in paints, cements, and oils in New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—William T. Baker and Ferdinand Baker, Newark, N. J.; Louis Stevens and John S. Jenkins, Brooklyn.

Lackawanna Land and Improvement Company of Buffalo; capital, $116,000. Directors—Joseph J. Gunnell, William H. Rice, William Heiser, Charles E. Markham, George H. Hedley, and Walter J. Donaldson, Buffalo; S. Henry Runcle, Fort Erie, Ontario.

Syracuse Telephone Company of Syracuse, to connect with all points in Onondaga County, and especially points in the City of Syracuse; capital, $450,000. Directors—J. J. Jermyn, John L. Wentz, and Frank H. Jermyn, Scranton, Penn.; George C. Wentz, Drifton, Penn.; Edward Barneman, Ernest L. White, Manning C. Palmer, Arthur R. Peck, and H. W. Plumb, Syracuse.

Incorporated in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., June 30.—Articles of incorporation were filed to-day at the State Department for the following companies:

Missouri Blanket Vein Zinc Company of New York; capital, $1,000,000.

La Flor de Costa Rica Coffee Estates Company, for the raising and manufacturing of sugar, tobacco, and coffee; capital, $200,000. Several of the incorporators are from Costa Rica, but the certificate was filed through the New York office.

SPORTING GOODS.

If you are going away to spend a few days' vacation, and if your favorite sport is Tennis we can outfit you.

TENNIS

The Spalding Racket,	No. 13,	Price,	$7.00
The Slocum "	No. 9,	"	4.00
The Lakeside "	. . .	.	2.50
The Geneva "	. . .	.	1.50

Spalding Tennis Balls, $3.50 per dozen.
Tennis Nets, Poles, etc., from 75c. up.

Spalding Croquet Sets, $2.50, $3.00, $5.00 and upwards.

Archery Bows, 6 ft., lancewood and lemonwood, $1.00 each.

Arrows, $2.00 per dozen.

Store open until 6 o'clock, to-day and Monday.

A. G. Spalding & Bros., 126-130 Nassau St. | Spalding-Bidwell Co. 29, 31, 33 W. 42d St.

The
Columbia Bevel-Gear Chainless

is pre-eminently the wheel for women. Its advantages over chain wheels are apparent. No chain to soil or tangle the skirt, no chain guard to work loose or rattle. There is no good reason why a woman should not have as efficient a bicycle as a man—no reason why most women should not have a Columbia Chainless when we sell

Model 51 for $60, Model 60 for $75.

CHAIN WHEELS,

Columbias, Hartfords and Vedettes,
Price $25 to $50.

POPE MFG. CO., 12 Warren St.
METROPOLITAN BICYCLING CO.
60th St. and Broadway.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.05
Cotton, middling	.06 1-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06
Sugar, granulated	.06½
Molasses, O. K., prime	.34
Beef family	10.00
Beef hams	23.75
Tallow, prime	.04 5-16
Pork, mess	8.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.30
Butter, Western creamery	.18½
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	19.25

CHICAGO, June 30.—Flour quiet; No. 2 Spring wheat, 72¾c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 70@72c; No. 2 red, 75c; No. 2 corn, 34c; No. 2 yellow corn, 34¼@34½c; No. 2 oats, 25¼@26c; No. 3 white, 26@29½c; No. 2 barley, 40c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.02; Northwestern, $1.05@$1.06; prime timothy seed, $2.35@$2.40; mess pork, per barrel, $7.50@$8.25; lard, per 100 lb, $4.95@$5.05; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.60@$4.90; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5@5¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5@$5.10; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $6.50@$6.75.

COTTON.—Conflicting public and private advices from the storm centre of the Southwest hampered the movements of both the bull and bear interests to an unusual degree yesterday. For the time being the regulation factors were relegated to the background and all attention centred on the weather in the South. The opening of the market was steady, with prices unchanged to 1 point lower. The subsequent course of values was uneventful, with speculation at best very tame. Liverpool buying orders and light demand from certain Wall Street firms about offset liquidation by tired longs. Sentiment favored a procrastinating policy in the absence of authentic information from the flooded districts of Texas, and also in view of the nearness of the triplicate of holidays. Liverpool cables reported a narrow, uninteresting market for futures and spot cotton, while advices from the world's cloth markets indicated no change worthy of special consideration. At the close the local market was quiet and steady, with prices net unchanged to 2 points lower.

The Government chart recorded continued heavy rains in the central and northern portions of Texas and forecasted continued precipitation for the next twenty-four hours. Private dispatches from numerous towns of that State were at variance, some contending that cotton was under water in some of the finest districts and badly washed out generally. In the Brazos Valley the bottom lands were completely inundated with the Brazos River and its tributaries out of the banks and two feet higher than ever before known. Conservative parties took the view that whereas the plant had been damaged beyond question in some instances by too heavy rains, taking the State as a whole the moisture received had been beneficial. In the central and eastern portions of the belt cotton was doing well. Timely rains in the Atlantic States and needed sunshine in the Mississippi Valley were said to be aiding cotton, though low temperature and insect ravages were complained of.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	5.48	5.52	5.48	5.49@5.50
August	5.54	5.56	5.53	5.53@5.54
September	5.55	5.57	5.55	5.55@5.56
October	5.62	5.64	5.60	5.60@5.61
November	5.66	5.66	5.63	5.63@5.64
December	5.70	5.71	5.69	5.69@5.70
January	5.74	5.76	5.73	5.73@5.74
February	5.78	5.78	5.78	5.76@5.77
March	5.81	5.82	5.80	5.79@5.80
April	5.84	5.84	5.84	5.83@5.81
May	5.88	5.88	5.87	5.86@5.87

Spot cotton in the local market closed steady with prices unchanged, on the basis of 6 1-16c for middling upland and 6 5-16c for middling Gulf, as compared with 6¼c and 6½c, respectively, a year ago. Total sales of 1,426 bales included 828 bales for export, 400 bales for delivery on contract, and 298 bales for spinners.

LIVERPOOL, June 30.—Spot cotton quieter; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 10,000 bales; receipts, 8,000 bales; American, 5,000 bales; middling upland, 3 5-16d. Futures opened quiet; sellers, 1-64d advance; closed quiet, but steady, at ½@1-64d net advance. December-January, 3.12b; January-February, 3.12b; February-March, 3.13s; March-April, 3.13½b; April-May, 3.14½s; July, 3.15½s; July-August, 3.15b; August-September, 3.15s; September-October, 3.14s; October-November, 3.13s; November-December, 3.12b. Manchester—Yarns, quiet but steady; cloths, moderate demand.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	79 15-16	79 15-16	79⅝	79½
September	79½	79 7-16	78 13-16	79¼
December	80⅝	81¼	80½	80⅝
Corn—				
July	39	39	39	39
September	39⅝	39⅝	39 3-16	39½

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	72½	72¾	72	72¼
September	74¼	74½	73 13-16	74⅛
December	75 15-16	76⅛	75½	75⅞
Corn—				
July	33⅝	34	33⅝	33⅝
September	34	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛
December	33 11-16	33⅞	33⅝	33½
Oats—				
July	24⅜	24⅝	24½	24⅜
September	21½	21⅞	21 9-16	21⅝
December	22	22½	22	..

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Steadiness was the rule all day, varied at times by developments of positive firmness, and at others by periods when weakness and decline prompted moderate realizing among local traders. But, although July closed ½c lower than the previous night, and other months were unchanged, the general opinion was that sentiment had favored the bull side more than otherwise all day, and that quite a number of traders would go over the holidays long of wheat. Several reasons were assigned for the steadiness yesterday. One of these was a rumor that Snow's report on Spring wheat was under 90 per cent., compared with 91.4 per cent an month ago and 95 per cent. last June. It was also considered safe to adopt the bull side at present prices, if for no other reason than the fact that Spring wheat, now in its infancy, will be compelled to pass through a season of crop scares, real or imaginary, during the next month or so. Furthermore, export business was on a fair scale, reaching 52 loads here and at out ports. Northwest receipts were down to 502 cars, and some of the private cables from Liverpool were a bullish undertone. Among the foreign markets Paris was the only one showing firmness. It advanced 5@25 points, against declines of ⅛@¼d in Liverpool futures, and ½@1d in spot wheat, with unchanged quotations at Antwerp. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 80¾c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 81¾c; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 77½c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 85c; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 78½c; No. 2 Milwaukee, Spring, 77¼c; No. 2 red, 78½c, elevator.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 30.—Wheat in store: No. 1 Northern, June, 71¼c; July, 70⅝c; September, 71c. On track: No. 1 hard, 72½c; No. 1 Northern, 71½c; No. 2 Northern, 70c.

DULUTH, June 30.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 70⅝c; July, 70⅛c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 73⅝c; July, 73⅜c; September, 77⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 69½c; No. 3 Spring, 66⅝c.

MILWAUKEE, June 30.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 75c; No. 2 Northern, 73½c.

CORN—No. 2 closed at 39½c, elevator, 39⅝c, delivered, and 40⅜c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 closed at 30½c; No. 3, 30c; No. 2 white, 32@32½c; No. 3 white, 31½c; track mixed, 30@32c; track white, 32@37c; No. 2 white, clips, 33c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 66c, and No. 2 Western, 65½c, both free on board, afloat; State rye, 61c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 42@42½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 47@51c, delivered, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.95@$4.10; Winter straights, $3.80@$3.90; Winter patents, $3.90@$4.10; Spring clears, $3.10@$3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.90@$3; extra No. 2

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Mrs. Zollikoffer Believed to Have Sold 200 and 202 Broadway—John F. Carroll Makes Money.

The report was spread yesterday that the two buildings 202 and 200 Broadway, the former of which adjoins the southeast corner of Broadway and Fulton Street, had been sold. The buyer of 202 Broadway, when it was sold for the Cleveland estate a few days ago, was G. Witthaus, acting for Mrs. O. F. Zollikoffer, and the price was said to have been about $300,000. She also owned 200 Broadway at the time. The latter is a five-story brownstone office building, on a lot 23.6 by 185, with an "L" reaching to Fulton Street, 26.6 by 86.8, while 202 Broadway is a six-story building, on a lot 24.9 by 160. It was said yesterday that the buyer contemplates putting up a modern structure on the site of both buildings. Mrs. Zollikoffer, when asked to discuss this report last evening, declined either to confirm or deny it.

Isaac Clothier took title yesterday to the property which he recently bought of John F. Carroll, the acting leader of Tammany Hall, for $120,000—the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue Ninety-fifth Street, 75.6 by 102.8. The consideration named in the deed is only $1,000, but the revenue stamps used indicate the actual price as named. Mr. Clothier gives Mr. Carroll a two-year mortgage on the property for $24,000. The transaction means a neat profit of $29,000 for the politician, as he bought this property on March 1 from the Constable estate for $91,000. It also means that Mr. Clothier has acquired almost the entire avenue front between East Ninety-fifth and East Ninety-fourth Streets, as he secured from James B. Ford the property adjoining the corner plot on the south, 100.8 by 102.2, for $150,000, of which $120,000 remains on mortgage for two years.

Charles A. Gould took title yesterday to the Commercial Building, at Broadway and Walker Street, which he recently bought of Birkmire & Moxley for $530,000.

Corporation Counsel John Whalen has bought from John Hoge of Zanesville, Ohio, the plot of about seven lots at the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, with a frontage of 424.10 on the avenue and 150 on the street. Mr. Hoge bought this corner in December, 1898, from the Pine estate for $105,000, and is believed to have now sold it at only a small advance. The corner contains some old frame stores on the avenue, and on the street is the old residence of Lawson N. Fuller, also a frame structure. The purchase is made for investment, and the property will probably be improved before long.

Broker H. T. Gurney has sold to Camille Weidenfeld & Co., Northwood, the country seat of the late Edwin S. Coles, at Oyster Bay, L. I. The estate comprises over 100 acres. The terms were private, but the place was valued in the neighborhood of $75,000.

John R. Davidson has sold for Mrs. S. E. Eadie to a Mr. Levine, for about $23,000, the five-story single flat 74 West One Hundred and Fifth Street.

Leitner & Marks have sold for a Mrs. Hackes the four-story flat 326 East Fifty-second Street, 19 by 100.

The same brokers have sold for Samuel Green the five-story flat 3,782 Third Avenue, south of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street.

W. B. Taylor & Sons have sold on private terms the Columbia University leasehold property, 24 West Forty-ninth Street, 25 by 50 by 100.

There was a rumor yesterday that some Long Acre property had been sold for the site of a new amusement hall or theatre, but it could not be confirmed. Alfred Aarons is to erect a new amusement hall in the vicinity of Long Acre, and it is believed that he has purchased the site for it. He refused to confirm or deny that report yesterday. "I am not in a position to speak on the matter at present," said he.

The Mechanics and Traders' Bank has sold to Patrick H. Lynch the six-story factory building at the junction of Amsterdam Avenue, Hamilton Place, and West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, on a plot 100.11 by 100.5 by 108.3 by 71.2.

George R. Read has sold for Mrs. Mable Janet, to a client, the four-story brownstone dwelling 20 East Thirty-fifth Street, 20.10 by 69, the lot having a length of 98.9.

Folsom Brothers have sold for the estate of the late Clara Cox, on private terms, to Susan W. and Isabelle N. Niles the four-story dwelling, 327 West Thirty-fourth Street, 21 by 98.9.

William A. White & Sons have sold for about $175,000 or $180,000 a large mercantile building on East Eleventh Street. Mr. White, the head of the firm, was out of town yesterday, and no details about the transaction could be obtained.

Jackson & Stern have sold the four-story building 1,140 Second Avenue, at the northeast corner of Sixtieth Street, 20 by 75, and have also sold the four-story brownstone house 226 East Twelfth Street, 22 by 103.6.

They have also bought from a Mrs. Froelich the four-story front and five-story rear buildings at 228 Second Street, 24.9 by 102.

Fernberg & Polstein have sold to a Mr. Adler for about $27,000 the five-story single flat 83 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 20 by 100.11.

The front and rear tenements 73 and 75 Norfolk Street, 50 by 100, have been sold to a Mr. Nacht for $48,500.

Neils Hansen has sold the five-story flat at the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 25 by 95 by 100.

J. N. Kalley & Son have sold A. C. Bechstein some property on Washington Street.

William and Julius Bachrach have bought from the Wolff estate and the Stern estate the property 384, 386, 388, and 390 East Tenth Street, on a plot 100 by 92.5.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William Kennelly.

100 East Fifty-fourth Street, southeast corner of Park Avenue, four-story stone-front store and flat, 22.6 by 78.5; foreclosure sale, to Edward A. Prentiss.....$27,600

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Franklin Avenue, southwest corner of Spring Place, two-story frame dwelling, 110 by 80 by 100 by 136; sale by order of the Sheriff, to John Maher..... 50

828 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 100.10; foreclosure sale, to Thomas Booth 5,900

238 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, five-story brick flat, 25 by 99.11; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees..... 18,000

To-day's Auction Sale.

The following sale will take place at Far Rockaway to-day:

By William M. Ryan, to be sold on the premises at 2:30 P. M., 404 Central Avenue, about 200 feet south of Carnaga Avenue, Far Rockaway, Borough of Queens, two and a half-story frame dwelling on plot of 80 by 300 by irregular, running through west to the Long Island Railroad branch line; also 403 Central Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the south, two two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, and one one-and-a-half-story dwelling, 60 by 300.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Lind Avenue, east side, 360.11 feet south of Union Place, for a three-story frame dwelling, 30.4 by 54.8; Thomas Miller of 106 West Fifty-first Street, owner; A. V. Porter, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 210 Division Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, 23.10 by 55.11; R. Sattenstein of 256 East Broadway, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $18,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, northwest corner of Hughes Avenue, for a five-story brick tenement and store, 20 by 86; R. W. Thomas of 2,080 Anthony Avenue, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $18,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 34 and 56 Fulton Street, to a seven-story brick factory; Reginald Gordon of 315 West Seventy-first Street, owner; Bannister & Schell, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 1,219 Madison Avenue, to a six-story brick flat; Norwood & Rathbone of 26 East Sixtieth Street, owners; Jardine, Kent & Jardine, architects; cost, $6,000.

Nos. 358 and 360 Broome Street, to a six-story brick store and lofts; Pincus Nathan of 53 West Eighty-sixth Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 239 and 241 Cherry Street, to a three-story brick shop and laundry; Martha M. Hall of 45 Riverside Drive, owner; George H. Streeton of 289 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 319 and 321 East Thirty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick school; St. Gabriel's Church, owner; G. H. Streeton, architect; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 120 and 122 West Fifty-third Street, to a one-story station; Edison Electric Illuminating Company, owner; cost, $400.

No. 65 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, to a two-story brick church; New York Church Extension Society, owner; Welch, Smith & Provot, architects; cost, $200.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, southeast corner of St. Ann's Avenue, to a one-story frame washhouse; A. Hupfel's Son's Brewing Company, owners; J. Kastner & Sons, architects; cost, $300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, June 30.

ALLEN ST, 60 and 62, e s, 40x87.6; Max Badt and another to Adolf Prince..... 100

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 107th St, 50.7x100; Charles Weisbecker to David Rickey 1

ANDERSON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 164th St, runs w 100x n 18x e —x s — to avenue x s 3.6; William G. Pfanck to William H. Young..... 1

AVENUE A, 1,559, w s, 25.5x80.5; Sophie Schneider and another to Edward J. Blank..... 28,000

AVENUE A, 1,559, w s, 25.5x80.5; Annie Blank to Sophie Schneider..... 11,500

BARKER AV, e s, 266.8 ft n of Elizabeth St, 33.4x125; Frederick Ryer, Jr., to Jeannette W. Ryer..... 1

BARRETTO ST, w s, 223.1 ft n of Spofford Av, 29.9x88.8x27.8x89.7; Marcella Dillon to the Pelhamdale Land Company..... 25

BARROW ST, s e corner of Commerce St, 25x37.5x25x36.11; B. Gerson Oppenheim to Isidor S. Korn and another..... 9,050

BLEECKER ST, 65 to 69, 83.6x100; Emmeline G. H. Condict to Charles T. White 1

BROADWAY, s e corner of Walker St, 28x175 to Courtlandt Alley x 29.5x175; Harry L. Moxley and another to Charles A. Gould 550,000

BROAD ST, s e s, Lot 86, map of Fairmount, 50.4x144.6x50x149.7; Luke Healy to Margaret M. Healy..... 1

BROOME ST, 327 s e, 25x75; Joseph Spwack to Fishel Eisen..... 18,000

CATHARINE ST, 78, w s, 25.6101.8; Michael Fay to William Stacom..... 1

CHRYSTIE ST, 185, w s, 25x100; Julius Dreyfus to Florine A. Albright..... 1

CLINTON AV, w s, 40.8 ft n e of 107th St, 30.1x11x27.10; United States Trust Company, executor, to Simon Uhlfelder and another 130

CROSBY ST, 93, 25.9x83x26.10x83; Esther Levy to Arthur Levy..... 1

ELDRIDGE ST, w s, 100 ft s of Stanton St, 75x100; William Feinberg and Joseph Polstein to Marx Solomon..... 135,000

HENRY ST, 230, s s, 23.3x100x23.4x100; Irving L. Kempner to Edward Wilckens; 1

HESTER ST, 161, n w corner of Elizabeth St, 24.1x59.9x24x59.6; Isaac Cohn to Max Radt and another..... 1

INTERIOR LOT, 178 ft e of Bowery and 125 ft n of Rivington St, run n 25x e 10 x s 25x w 10; Julius Dreyfus to Florine A. Albright 1

JEROME AV, e s, 194.1 ft n of 185th St, 106.4x208.8, to Cromwell Av x106.3x 108.9, with land under water; also Jerome Av, e s, 200.5 ft n of 185th St, runs n 168x e 198.11x s 51 to Cromwell Av x s 57.7x w 202.2; Arthur W. Sias to J. S. Anderson 1

JEROME AV, s e corner of 183th St, runs s 27x s 72.2x s e 38.4x n 26.10x e 100.5 ft to w s Cromwell Av x n 89.7 ft to 185th St x w 189; Arthur W. Seas to Hannah Clark 1

JEROME AV, e s, 87.4 ft n of 185th St, 106.8x188.9, to Cromwell Av. x106.7x 184.9; Arthur W. Sias to Helen M. Harriman 1

LEWIS ST, e s, 73 ft s of 4th St, 21.1x100; Arthur McConnell to Leopold Kaufmann 100

LOT 87, map of 160 lots 23d Ward of M. Morgenthau; Goodman R. Davis to Mary Lowe, ½ part..... 1

LOT 348, Block J, amended map of Mapes estate; Charles Knauf to Mary L. Berrigan 1

LOTS 70 to 84, and 89 map of Hudson P. Rose, St. Raymond's Park; James M. Davis to Hudson P. Rose..... 1

MADISON AV, s w corner of 102d St, 100.11x70; Robert L. Knaggs to Samuel Green 1

MADISON ST, 362, s s, 20x94.5x20x94.4; Morris Stahl to Michael Fay and another 1

MONROE ST, n s, 50 ft e of Jackson St, 50x95; Charles W. Hunter to Leon Pizer and another..... 1

MONROE ST, 279 and 281, 50.2x95; Charles W. Hunter to Leon Pizer and another.. 1

MOUNT MORRIS PARK WEST, n w corner of 122d St, 100.11x100; Charles Riley to Thomas J. McGuire..... 100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 88th St, 75x100; Egbert L. Viele to Isaac L. Rice 100

SHERIFF ST, e s, 81.9 ft n of Rivington St, 18.3x75; Adam Alt to Aaron Zwerdling 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 53, w s, 31.8x107.8x 27x91.1; William J. Nicklas to Daniel Farrell 100

UNION AV, n w corner of Dawson St, 25x 100; A. H. Lyon to Fred C. Burlingame 1

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 300.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 31.4x175x29.4x166; Williamsbridge Land and Improvement Company to Dominikus Schneider and another 1

WEST AV, 1,683, 20.4x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Jacob L. Lissner..... 22,000

1ST AV, 274 to 278, n e corner of 16th St, 60x94; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Albert Erdman 1

2D AV, 1,140, 20x75; Isidore Jackson to Samuel J. Kopetzky..... 1

2D AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 64th St, 25x100; Edward E. McCall, referee, to Theodorus Bailey 12,000

3D AV, e s, 189.4 ft n of Wendover Av, 50x125; Peyser Bookstaver to Simon Adler and others..... Exch.

3D AV, w s, 60.5 ft n of 65th St, 24x83.6; also 3d Av, w s, 80.5 ft n of 65th St, 20x 83.6, leaseholds; Sidney J. Owen to John A. Fraelic C..... 1,000

3D AV, w s, 25 ft n of 169th St, 24.6x97.1 x23.9x95.1; Caroline Damm to Christina H. Zimmermann 100

3D AV, n e corner of Sulla St, 127.4x100 x100x102; Ebenezer Hatfield to John J. Radley..... 1

5TH AV, s e corner of 55th St, 75.6x102.3; John F. Carroll and wife to Isaac H. Clothier 1,000

5TH AV, 2,168, w s, 19x100; Henry Stein to Nellie D. Clayton..... 1

5TH AV, e s, 75.7 ft s of 95th St, 100.8x 102.2; Henry L. Slade and others, executors, to Isaac H. Clothier..... 150,000

7TH AV, n e corner of 118th St, 100.11x 100; Lotta M. Crabtree to Eugene Gulland and another 1

11TH AV, e s, 100 ft n of 157th St, 20x 80; Frank R. Adams to John B. White.. 1

16TH ST, 336 East, 25x92.3; Mina Wolff to Louis Bachrach..... 1

16TH ST, 342 East, 25x92.3; Jette Stern to Louis Bachrach..... 1

13TH ST, 444 East, 24.3x103.3; Charles Schmidt to Gasparo Dura and another... 14,300

19TH ST, 437 West, 24.9x91.11; Frederick A. Black to Minnie A. Black and others, 1-5 part..... 2,200

33D ST, n s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 20x98.9; Robert McWilliam, executor, &c., to Mary A. Donnelly; release dower..... 12,200

36TH ST, s s, 510.2 ft e of 8th Av, 21.1x 98.9; Cornelius H. Tallman to F. M. Schiffmever..... 17,900

40TH ST, 248 East, 18.8x98.9; Hartman Bernhart to —— Mandelbaum..... 1,000

44TH ST, s s, 18.4 ft e of Lexington Av, 18.8x83; Florence A. Le Vinsen to James Kyle and another..... 1

52D ST, 437 West, 25x100.5; Thomas Kenneally to James Pepperd..... 1

67TH ST, n s, 20 ft w of Park Av, 20x 100.5; David H. Hyman to Willie L. Hyman..... 35,000

72D ST, n s, 210 ft w of 3d Av, 39.5x102.2 x39.10x102.2; Herman Wronkow to Hattie Rosenthal 1

73D ST, s s, 207 ft e of West End Av, 18.8x102.2; William Crawford to George Crawford..... 48,000

76TH ST, s s, 156.3 ft w of 1st Av, 18.9x 99x102.3; Mary F. McGuinness to Mary A. McManus, one-half part..... 3,000

76TH ST, 48 West, 19.2x102.2; Frances M. F. Thompson to Elsa J. Brill..... 1

79TH ST, n s, 77 ft e of Madison Av, 22.10 x102.2; Mary E. Harris to Edith L. Harris 1

87TH ST, 430 East, 18.3x62.2; Annie O. Allen and another, executors, &c., to Mary J. Odell..... 6,750

92D ST, n s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.8; Joseph Hamershlag and another to Harry Turner and Thomas Kiernan 1

98TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.9; Hattie D. Carter, trustee, to Thomas A. Stone and another..... 3,250

100TH ST, s s, 208.3 ft w of Park Av, 40 x100.11; John A. Davidson to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 1

100TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 20x 100.11; John A. Davidson to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 1

106TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; Frieda Hart to Ignatz Schultz..... 31,325

107TH ST, 222 East, 21.10x100.11; Simon Epstein to Dora Rosenstein..... 1

113TH ST, s s, 86 West, 20x100.11; Marx Solomon to Joseph Polstein and William Feinberg 30,000

113TH ST, 84 West, 20x100.11; Marx Solomon to Joseph Polstein and William Feinberg 30,000

115TH ST, 440 East, 16.8x100.10; Frederic R. Coudert to Adolph Goldsame..... 1

122D ST, n s, 105 ft w of 4th Av, 25x 100.11; Daniel McLean to Emma Kaufmann..... 3,500

122D ST, n s, 80 ft w of 4th Av, 25x 100.11; Donald McLean to Emma Kaufmann..... 3,500

124TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 40x 100.11; Abraham Levy to Moses Strauss. 1

129TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 7th Av, 50x99.11; Simon J. Barkley to Globe Realty Company 1

129TH ST, n s, 199 ft e of 8th Av, 76x 99.11; Mary H. Gray and others to Emil Engelmann and another 1

133D ST, s s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 52.6x99.11; Hattie Rosenthal to Herman Wronkow 1

133D ST, s s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 52.6x99.11; Harold Nathan to Hattie Rosenthal 1

134TH ST, n s, 318.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 28 x99.11; Albert Erdman and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 1

134TH ST, 726 East, 17x100; Gertrude H. Hopping to Christabel Picod..... 6,150

134TH ST, 214 West, 13x99.11; Sophie L. M. Pell to Joseph A. O'Brien..... 1

146TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Willis Av, 25x 100; Frederick Ryer, Jr., to Jeannette W. Ryer 1

146TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Matthias Horn to John A. Murphy 1

151ST ST, s e corner of road from Macomb's Dam, with land under water and wharfage, &c.; the United States Trust Company, Trustee, to Charles H. Hastings, one-sixth part 1

156TH ST, s w corner of Jackson Av, 75x 90; Palen Thompson Corporation to William S. Phillips..... 100

156TH ST, n s, 112.9 ft e of Cauldwell Av, 18.6x85; Joseph C. Cocker to William H. Dewey..... 7,500

159TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 80x99.11; Leopold Fiducia to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company..... 7,000

162D ST, 432 West, 19.8x98; William W. Watkins to Emma L. Chadwick..... 100

164TH ST, s s, 77.6 ft e of Boston Road, 75x100; Edgar Ketchum to Ellen Mulholland 1

165TH ST, s s, at Centre of Cromwell Creek, runs s 141.7x s e 5.4x n e 92.6x n e 88.5 to 165th St x w 116.7; also 165th St, n s, at centre of Cromwell Av, runs n 211.10x s e 100.10x s e 170.8x s w 20.4 to 165th St. x w 160.11; Arthur W. Sias to Henry S. Clark; 1-7 part..... 1

165TH ST, s s, 165 ft w of 3d Av, 25.6x 96; Ellen Mulholland to Edgar Ketchum. 1

Recorded Leases.

BASHFORD, George W., agent, to T. C. Mazzetti; Madison Av, 1,064 and 1,066, store, &c., 4 10-12 years..... 1,200

BASHFORD, George W., agent, to T. C. Mazzetti; Madison Av, 1,064 and 1,066, store, &c., 4 10-12 years..... 1,200

BERNHEIMER, Simon E., and another to John C. O'Sullivan; 112th St, 2, s w corner of 5th Av, 5 years.....$1,200 to 1,400

BREWSTER, Joseph, trustee, to Ernest G. Stedman and another; Malden Lane, 115 and 117, 21 years..... 3,500

CENIMO, Sebastiano, and another to Bernardo Palumbo; 107th St, 229 East, 3 years 360

GOVIN, Rafael R., to Chauncey Jacobs; 147 West 23d St, 1 year and renewal of 4 years..... $3,600 to 4,000

PARTRIDGE, Gertrude D., to Charles L. Atterbury; Madison Av, 690, n w corner of 62d St, 10 years..... 3,675

RILEY, Thomas H., to Thomas H. Smith; 1st Av, 528, s e corner of 31st St, 5 years 2,500

TAUSZIG, Nicholas, to Jacob Bockar; Madison Av, 1,692, n w corner of 112th St, 3 years..... 1,250

Recorded Mortgages.

ADELSON, Thomas, and Moses A. Stone to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 302 East 98th St, 3 years..... 2,200

ALBRIGHT, Florina A., to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 185 Chrystie St; also, interior lot, 178 ft e of Bowery and 125 ft n of Rivington St, 5 years..... 22,000

ARRAS, William, to Edward V. Arras; 33d St, s s, 197 ft w of 6th Av; 33d St, s s, 225 ft w of 6th Av; 33d St, s s, 300 ft w of 6th Av; 6th Av, s e corner of 37th St, and Lenox Av, e s, 90.8 ft s of 120th St, demand..... 14,500

ARRAS, William, to George Wolf; 33d St, s s, 197 ft w of 6th Av; 33d St, s s, 225 ft w of 6th Av; 33d St, s s, 300 ft w of 6th Av; 6th Av, s e corner of 37th St, and Lenox Av, e s, 90.8 ft s of 120th St, demand..... 8,200

BATES, William G., and others to the American Missionary Association; 247 Waverley Place, 3 years..... 3,500

BACHRACH, Louis, to Mina Wolff, executrix, &c.; 386 10th Av, 1 year..... 12,000

BACHRACH, Louis, to Lette Stern; 384 East 10th St, 1 year..... 10,500

BERRIGAN, Mary L. and John F., to Henry E. Klugh; Lot 348, Block J, amended map of the Mapes estate, 2 years..... 250

BEISWENGER, Frederick, to Leopold Vath; Brook Av, w s, 114.3 ft n of 168th St, 5 years..... 1,000

BERWIN, Augusta, to George Palen; Webster Av, n e corner of 174th St, demand..... 2,000

BEARNS, Joseph H., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 3d Av, n w corner of 111th St, 5 years..... 15,000

BEARNS, Joseph H., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 10 Hubert St, 5 years..... 20,000

BOOKSTAVER, Peyser, to Harriet Chaskel; 3d Av, e s, 214.5 ft n of Wendover Av, 3 years..... 15,000

BOOKSTAVER, Peyser, to the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; 3d Av, e s, 182.5 ft of Wendover Av, 1 year..... 2,000

BOOKSTAVER, Peyser, to the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; 3d Av, e s, 214.5 ft n of Wendover Av, 1 year..... 2,000

BLUE, Arthur and Mary, to Henry Roemer; Avenue C, s w corner of 13th St, 5 years..... 10,000

BROWN, George, to Nathaniel Covert; 8th Av, n w corner of 148th St, 1 year.. 1,032

BURLINGAME, Fred C., to Moses and Sigmund Mendelsohn; Union Av, n w corner of Dawson St, ½ year..... 7,500

BURLINGAME, Fred C., to Moses and Sigmund Mendelsohn; Union Av, n w corner of Dawson St, ½ year..... 10,000

CARON, Elizabeth, to Amedee L. Bell; Elliott Av, w s, 250 ft s of Julianna St, 3 years 2,000

CLOTHIER, Isaac H., to James B. Ford and others, executors, &c.; 5th Av, e s, 75.7 ft s of 95th St, 2 years..... 120,000

CLOTHIER, Isaac A., to John F. Carroll; corner of 5th Av, s e corner of 95th St, 2 years 24,000

CLUNE, John, to Marie Stahl; Bathgate Av, new line, s w corner of 180th St, 3 years 1,800

COCKER, Joseph C., and Nellie, to Robert F. Seifert; Cedar Place, or 158th St, s s, 75.9 ft e of Cauldwell Av, 3 months... 950

COHN, Rebecca, to the State Bank; 111 Cannon St and 282 and 284 Stanton St, 1 year 5,000

COMMERFORD, Elizabeth, to William C. H. Sherwood; 2d St, s s, 200 ft w of Avenue C, Unionport, 3 years..... 500

CRAWFORD, George, to the Real Estate Trust Company of New York; 73d St, s s, 283.8 ft e of West End Av, 3 years. 23,000

DONNELLY, Mary A., to Robert McWilliam, executor, &c.; 33d St, n s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year..... 10,000

DEWEY, William H., to Joseph C. Cocker; 163th St, s s, 112.9 ft e of Cauldwell Av, installments 700

DEWEY, William H., to Joseph C. Cocker; 158th St, s s, 112.9 ft e of Cauldwell Av, ven..... 800

DEVOE, Chauncy, to Eliza A. Suffern; Nelson Av, w s, 225.9 ft s of Orchard St, 3 years 1,000

DINA, Gasparo, and another to Charles Schmidt; 444 East 13th St, installments. 3,250

EISEN, Fishel, to Peter Otten; 327 Broome St, demand..... 2,000

ENGELMANN, Emil, and Max Just to Salomon Alsberg; 129th St, n s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years..... 13,000

ENGELMAN, Emil, and Max Just, to Louisa Hoffman; 255 West 129th St, 3 years..... 7,000

ENNIS, Matthew F., and others to Donald Mackay; 65 Irving Place, 3 years..... 27,000

FAYEN, John F., to the Union Dime Savings Institution; 407 Willis Av, s w corner of 144th St., 5 years..... 16,000

FARRELL, Henry L. Slade; 53 St. Nicholas Av, 5 years..... 32,000

FINN, William E., to Henry M. Rau; 45th St, n s, 340.4 ft e of Broadway, 3 months 10,500

FLOOD, Christabel, to New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; 726 East 134th St, installments 5,000

FOSTER, Amelia F. and Harriet, to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; 319 East 19th St, 1 year..... 6,850

FRANCKE, Mary A., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 751 2d Av, 1 year. 4,000

GRABAU, William, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 755 2d Av, 1 year 2,500

GREEN, Samuel, to Robert L. Knaggs; Madison Av, s w corner of 102d St, 1 year 10,000

GOLDSAME Adolph and Rosa, to Helene Galewski; 440 East 115th St, demand... 5,500

GREENBAUM, Sarah, to Philippine Wallach; Eagle Av, w s, 175 ft s of 163d St, 5 years..... 4,000

GUIDERA, Nene, to the City Real Estate Company; Audubon Av, e s, 25 and 50 ft of 168th St, 2 mortgages, 3 years. 32,000

GUIDERA, Nene, to Robert C. Watson and others, executors, &c.; Audubon Av, n e corner of 168th St, 3 years..... 21,500

GUIDERA, Nene, to the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; Audubon Av, n e corner of 168th St, demand..... 14,000

GUSSAROFF, Elias, to Harlem Savings Bank; 117th St, n s, 140.6 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year 9,000

GLOBE REALTY COMPANY to Simon J. Barkley; 129th St, s s, 375 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year..... 14,500

HALL, Lotta C., to the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund; Lexington Av, s e corner of 93d St, 5 years..... 25,000

HARDY, Charles R., to Henry R. Hoyt; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner 124th St, 3 years 32,000

HARDY, Charles R., to Joseph Fahys; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner 124th St, 2 years 3,000

HELFER, Isaac, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 5th Av, e s, 39.3 ft n of 13th St leasehold, 1 month..... 10,000

HELLINGER, Leopold, to the American Mortgage Company; 3d Av, e s, 2,485, 1 year. 15,000

HESSE, Henry, to the Hudson City Savings Institution; Grand St, s w corner of Eldridge St, 5 years..... 30,000

HUBSCHMITT, Charlotte, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 212 Avenue C, 5 years 8,000

HOLL, John, and George Mayer to Edward and Henry Hirsh; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 146th St, 1 year..... 50,000

KAUFMAN, Leopold, to Gustav Weil and another; Lewis St, e s, 73 ft s of 4th St, demand 25,000

KIDDER, Sarah E. and Edward G., and another to Henry S. Trenchard, Sr.; 6th Av, Lot 2-4, map of the village of Wakefield, 3 years..... 1,000

KOPETZKY, Samuel J., to Isidore Jackson; 1,140 2d Av, installments..... 2,500

KUECKEL, Matilda, to Henry Kerr; Lot 33, map of 211 lots of portion of Downing estate, at Van Nest, 5 years..... 177

KYLE, James and John M., to Stephen M. Wright; 124 East 44th St, 5 years.. 10,000

LEHMAN, Albert and Mitchel, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Bond St, n e s, Lot 78, Liber 125, Page 78, 5 years 30,000

LEVY, Henrietta, to Jesse Mayer; 41 West 113th St, installments..... 2,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to the American Mortgage Company; 100th St, s s, 223.3 ft w of Park Av, 1 year..... 7,500

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to the American Mortgage Company; 100th St, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 1 year..... 3,000

LOEWENTHAL, Daniel, to Henrietta Ullmann; 734 5th St, 5 years..... 9,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and Fisher Lawine to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 40th St, s s, 105 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... 4,000

MARGOLIES, Edward, to John Davidson; 109th St, s s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year 4,200

MEYER, Frederick, to the Excelsior Savings Bank; 23d St, n s, 162 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years 61,000

MEYER, Isaac, to Louis A. and Charles Salomon; 163d East 163th St, 3 years.. 8,500

McGUIRE, Thomas J., to Charles Riley; Mount Morris Park West, n w corner of 122d St, 1 year, (two mortgages)..... 105,000

MULLER, Caroline, to Bernheimer & Schmid; Washington Av, n e corner of Webster Av, saloon lease, demand..... 4,500

NORTH RIVER ELECTRIC LIGHT AND Power Company to the State Trust Company; Rider Av, w s, 768 ft s w of 144th St, together with buildings, plant, &c.; re-recorded 4 years..... 104,000

NORTON, Patrick, to Edward Oppenheimer and others; Central Park West, s w corner of 92d St, 1½ years..... 150,000

ODELL, Mary J., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 536 East 87th St, 1 year 4,000

O'SULLIVAN, John C., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 1,334 5th Av, saloon lease, demand 3,000

PALUMBO, Gerardo, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 229 East 107th St, saloon lease, demand 500

PEPPERD, James, to Catharine A. Mower; 437 West 52d St, 3 years..... 18,000

PHILLIPS, Eliza L., and others to Caroline Wandell; 2,345 and 2,349 3d Av, three-fifths part, 4 years..... 6,000

PHILLIPS, William S., to Palen-Thompson Corporation; 156th St, s s, 25 ft w of Jackson Av, 1 year..... 4,250

PHILLIPS, William S., to Palen-Thompson Corporation; 158th St, s w corner of Jackson Av, 1 year..... 4,250

PICKEN, John A., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 165th St, s s, 164.8 ft e of Broadway, 3 years..... 10,000

PICKEN, John A., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 165th St, s s, 180.9 ft e of Broadway, 3 years..... 3,000

PIZER, Leon and Jacob, to Charles W. Hunter; 279 and 281 Monroe St, 1 year.. 20,000

PRINCE, Adolf, to Max Badt and another; 60 and 62 Allen St, 1 year..... 5,000

REZZANO, Josephine B., to James V. and Arnett O. Lawrence; Van Buren St, e s, 291.10 ft s of Columbus Av, demand..... 300

RIGSBY, David, to Charles Weisbecker; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 107th St, 2 years..... 19,900

RINTOUL, Stephen R. and another, to Bowery Savings Bank; 114th St, s s, 75 ft w of 7th Av, widened, 1 year..... 2,000

ROSENTHAL, Hattie and Marcus, to Herman Wronkow; 72d St, n s, 210 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years..... 10,000

ROTHSCHILD, Sophie, to William M. Kingsland; Lenox Av, n w corner of 114th St, ½ year..... 72,000

ROTHSCHILD, Sophie, to Charles F. Ballard; Lenox Av, s w corner 115th St, ½ year 72,000

SAUER, Anna D., to Trustees of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, City of New York; 332 West 42d St, 5 years..... 20,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Lloyd Saltus; 158th St, n s, 58.1 ft w of Boulevard Lafayette, 3 years..... 8,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to John H. Screven and others, trustees, &c.; Boulevard Lafayette, n w corner of 158th St, 3 years 13,000

SCHREIBER Charlotte and Gustav A., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 80th St, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years. 7,000

SHEITLIS, Philip and Bessie, to the German Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Paul in the City of New York; 262 Cherry St, 5 years..... 18,000

SHEITLIS, Philip and Bessie, to Fanny Bach; Cherry St, n s, 78.11 ft e of Rutgers St, installments..... 5,300

SMITH, Charles, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 528 1st Av, saloon lease, demand..... 2,000

SOLOMON, Marx, to William Feinberg and Joseph Polstein; Eldridge St, w s, 125 ft s of Stanton St, installments.... 5,000

SOLOMON, Marx, to William Feinberg and Joseph Polstein; Eldridge St, w s, 150 ft s of Stanton St, installments.... 2,000

SOLOMON, Marx, to William Feinberg and Joseph Polstein; Eldridge St, w s, 100 ft s of Stanton St, installments..... 5,000

STAHL, Morris, to Michael Fay and another; Pitt St, e s, 175.4 ft s of Delancey St, installments 4,500

STEETS, Louis, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 157 West 62d St, 5 years 10,000

STONE, Abraham and Jennie, and others to Henry Meyer; 440 and 442 East Houston St, demand..... 5,000

TREMEL, Ludwig, and Michael Fuchs to Mary R. Reed; 133 Cannon St, demand. 500

TURNER, Harry, and Thomas Kiernan to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 92d St, n s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year 35,000

TURNER, Harry, and Thomas Kiernan to Joseph Hamerschlag and another; 92d St, n s, 125 ft w of Central Park West 1 year 13,000

VEGLIANTE, Joseph, to George Palen; Webster Av, e s, 48.6 ft n of 174th St, demand 1,500

WATERS, James H., Adolph and Augusta Quetting; 62d St, n s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year..... 2,000

WILCKENS, Edward, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 286 Henry St 3 years..... 19,000

WILL

INSTRUCTION.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls,
Founded by the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School, the corporation which maintains Trinity School, in order to provide for girls a thorough secular education, combined with sound religious training.
School year opens September 11, 1899.
For particulars, address the Principal, EMMA G. SEERING, A. M., 257 West 93d St.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT OF THE ETHICAL Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av.; terms, $200; opens Oct. 2; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
The Feebles and Thompson School,
Boarding and Day School for Girls,
30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

BERKELEY SCHOOL 23 WEST 44TH ST. SWIMMING

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
OPEN ALL SUMMER.
250—WEST 23D ST.—250

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. E. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1338 Franklin.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—AS BUTLER IN PRIVATE FAMILY; TWO YEARS' REFERENCE FROM LAST EMPLOYER; HEIGHT, 5 FEET 10½ INCHES; ENGLISH. W. H. W., BOX 135 TIMES OFFICE.

BUTLER, &c.—As butler, valet, or steward, by young man, single; years of experience; first-class references. Write, care of Armstead, 142 West 29th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Single; smart looking; thoroughly qualified; highest testimonials; careful driver; temperate; obliging. Industrious. P. Sneehan, 804 6th Av.

COACHMAN. — First-class; city reference. Thomas Weldon, 73 West 90th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Cook and laundress. 36 West 92d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED FOR A SPECIAL SUMMER campaign. THE SATURDAY EVENING POST—established by Benjamin Franklin in 1728—now published by The Curtis Publishing Company, proprietors of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, is offered to subscribers for one year only, for $1.00; the regular price is $2.50. This offer is for the purpose of a quick introduction, and will be withdrawn September 1st. The regular price of $2.50 will be maintained after that date. We will give a generous commission for every subscriber secured, and distribute $3,000 September 1st among the 116 best agents. $500 will be given the person sending the largest number of subscribers at $1.00 each per year. At this special 50c subscription price there can be easily secured. Address THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK,
CITY HALL, NEW YORK, ROOM 11,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.
The 28th day of June, 1899.

The Long Island Electric Railway Company having filed its application in writing to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, dated the 16th day of June, 1899, for a grant of the right or franchise to use the streets, highways, avenues, and routes in Far Rockaway, in the Fifth Ward of the Borough of Queens, City of New York, for the construction, maintenance, and operation of a double-track street surface railway through, upon, and along the surface of the following streets, avenues, highways, and routes, to wit:

Beginning at present terminus of the Long Island Electric Railway Company on Mott Avenue, running thence across Mott Avenue and private property to Grove Street; thence along Grove Street to Central Avenue; thence along Central Avenue to South Street; thence along South Street to the easterly city line.

Also beginning at the corner of Central Avenue and Clark Street and running thence through Clark Street and private property to Rue de St. Felix; thence through Rue de St. Felix and private property to the ocean front.

Now therefore, pursuant to the directions and resolutions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, which was adopted by the Board of Aldermen and concurred in by the Council on the 20th day of June, 1899, and approved by the Honor the Mayor of said city on the 24th day of June, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given, and that at the Councilmanic Chamber in the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan and the City of New York, on the 14th day of July, 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, such application of said railway company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon. All persons interested in said application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, at which period they will then and there be given them to be heard in relation thereto.

P. J. SCULLY,
City Clerk.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CHARLES T. ASKEW, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles T. Askew, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 24th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.
New York, June 30, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM A. BIGLER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William A. Bigler, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 25th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are required to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee.
New York, June 29, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOLOMON FRANK, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Solomon Frank of New York, in the county of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Solomon Frank was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 30, 1899.

NO. 705.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—GARRETT R. HASBROUCK, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Garrett R. Hasbrouck, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 10th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee.
New York, June 29, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ABRAHAM G. HEYMAN, HEYMAN, and GERSON HEYMAN, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham G. Heyman, Isaac G. Heyman, and Gerson Heyman, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated June 23d, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.
New York, June 30, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JOSEPH M. JACOBS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph M. Jacobs, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 26th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
New York, June 30, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD F. KILGORE, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 1,126.

To the creditors of Edward F. Kilgore of the City of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Edward F. Kilgore was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, June 30, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALEXANDER KLINKOWSTEIN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Alexander Klinkowstein of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of June, A. D., 1899, the said Alexander Klinkowstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, Referee, 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 12th day of July, A. D., 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 30th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS M. LEVUSSOVE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis M. Levussove, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 26th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.
New York, June 30, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MICHELE PALARINO, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Michele Palarino, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 27th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 30, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—OTTO SCHWEIZER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Otto Schweizer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 27th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 30, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—FRANK ROSEN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Frank Rosen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 21th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.
New York, June 30, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH SACK and NATHAN SACK, doing business as J. SACK & BROTHERS, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Joseph Sack and Nathan Sack, doing business as J. Sack & Bro., of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Joseph Sack and Nathan Sack, doing business as J. Sack & Bro., were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 30, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JACOB SCHWARTZ, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Schwartz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 22d, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MORRIS WILLNER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Morris Willner, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 22d, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
New York, June 30, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MINNA WOLFFHEIM, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Minna Wolffheim, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated June 26th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy1-1aw6wSa&au12

DE SIMARD, EMILE VINCENT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILE VINCENT DE SIMARD, late of the Republic of France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 1,005, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1899. JULIUS GOLDMAN,
Ancillary Administrator.
ja21-1aw6mS

GIESER, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. GIESER, late of Cos Cob, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of April, 1899. HENRY S. GLOVER, Executor. RICHARD L. SWEEZY, Atty. for Executor, 62 William Street, New York City.
ap8-1aw6mS

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOSEPH STEGMAYER, plaintiff, against ROBERT O'CALLAGHAN, if living, his wife, widow, heirs at law, devisees, grantees, assignees, or next of kin, if any, of said defendant Robert O'Callaghan, and their respective husbands and wives, if any, all of whose names are unknown, defendants.

To each of the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint herein and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, April 8, 1899. WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, 140 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To each of the above-named defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated May 17th, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, May 19th, 1899. WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and P. O. Address 140 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my20-1aw6wS&jy1

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—New York County.—In the matter of the application for the voluntary dissolution of MERRIAM COMPANY.

In pursuance of an order duly made in the above-entitled action by Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of said court, on the 14th day of June, 1899, notice is hereby given to all creditors of said corporation, to wit, Merriam Company, and of said John de C. Ireland, as receiver of said corporation, that they are hereby required to prove their claims with John de C. Ireland, receiver of said corporation, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Dowe, Murray & Hartridge, his attorneys, No. 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, within six months from the 22d day of June, 1899, and that all creditors who make default in so doing shall be precluded from all benefit of the judgment herein, and from any distribution which may be made thereunder, except as provided in Section 1,907 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and that all claims be proven by presentation of vouchers accompanied by an affidavit of the party or of one of the parties interested, or an agent of said party or parties having knowledge of the facts, that the whole amount of debt shown in said vouchers is justly due from the corporation aforesaid or from said receiver to the creditor named in the voucher over and above all set-offs and counter claims, with liberty to said receiver to contest any of the claims so proven as he may be advised, and that said receiver will apply, if necessary, to the court for instructions in regard to any of the claims that may be contested; provided, however, that the claims verified as aforesaid already presented to the said John de C. Ireland, as temporary receiver or as permanent receiver, need not be presented over again.

Dated New York, June 15, 1899.

JOHN de C. IRELAND,
Receiver Merriam Company.
DOWE, MURRAY & HARTRIDGE, Attorneys for Receiver, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
je17-1aw6wS

O'GRADY, ELLEN.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order made by the Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 18th day of May, 1899, and entered on said day in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against ELLEN O'GRADY, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name and style of O'Grady & Co., that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, assignee of the said Ellen O'Grady, for the benefit of her creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Adams & Adams, No. 320 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 12th day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, May 27th, 1899. THOMAS H. BRADY, Assignee. ADAMS & ADAMS, Attorneys for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York City, (Manhattan.)
my27-1aw6wS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BYRNE, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 6th day of April 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. BYRNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM G. BYRNE, Executor. MOSS & FEINER, Attorneys for Executor, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

BURR, AARON H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AARON H. BURR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 129th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New York the 18th day of March, 1899. WALLACE S. JOHNSON, LIZZIE M. SAYRE, Executors. DAYTON & SWIFT, Attorneys for the Executors, No. 20 Broad St., N. Y. City.

CLINTON, HENRY L.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lauren Clinton Brown, George A. Bevins, Le Grand Thomas, Ann Carpenter, and Jane Bowen, the heirs and next of kin of HENRY L. CLINTON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Elizabeth S. Clinton of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to prove a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Henry L. Clinton, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 21st day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy1-1aw6wSa

ENSIGN, HERMON L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMON L. ENSIGN, late of the County of New York, deceased to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, No. 96 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 20th day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1899. ABRAM KLING, LESTER M. ENSIGN, Executors. CHARLES H. DANIELS, Attorney for Executors, 95 Nassau St., New York City.
ap15-1aw6mS

EVANS, THOMAS W.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Rudulph H. Evans, Kate G. Muller, Charles F. Muller, Marion M. M. Heberton, Anna E. M. Heberton, Anna E. Miller, Juliette C. Henderson, Clara E. Davis, Katherine E. Whelen, John Roland Enos, Thomas B. Enos, Charles H. Enos, Horace Enos, the heirs and next of kin of THOMAS W. EVANS, deceased, send greeting.

Whereas, Horace S. Ely of The City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to prove a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Thomas W. Evans, late a non-resident of the County and State of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy1-1aw6wSa&au12

REFEREES' NOTICES.

GREGOR, CHARLES R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES R. GREGOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 814 Columbus Av., in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of February, 1899. CHARLES S. GREGOR, Executor. W. B. HARISON, Attorney for Executor, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
f25-1aw6mS

GUTMAN, REGINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REGINA GUTMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas J. Purdy, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of January, 1899. WILLIAM MOONEY CHRISTOPHER MOONEY, WILLIAM MOONEY, Executors. THOMAS J. PURDY, Atty for Exrs., 132 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
f4-1aw6mSa

PECK, NELLIE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NELLIE W. PECK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George S. Hamlin, his attorney, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1899. ELIAS R. PECK, Executor. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Atty. for Executor, 18 Wall St., N. Y. City, Manhattan.
ap22-1aw6mS

PELL, SUSAN M.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Eleanor Livingston Phelps, Charles Harris Livingston Phelps, Mary Pearsall Field, William Bradhurst Field, Augusta C. Field, Osgood Field, Franklin C. Field, Fannie Pearsall Field, Augustus T. Field, Marshall B. Field, Thomas Pearsall Field, Mary Field Payne, Maunsell B. Field, Hickson W. Field, Louise M. Field, Emily B. Field, Julian Osgood Field, George F. Riggs, Mary R. Hunt, Alice Hegeman Hunt, Charles Warren Hunt, Jr., United States Trust Company of New York, Children's Aid Society, Louise C. Field, and to all persons interested in the estate of SUSAN M. PELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 25th day of July, 1899, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Julius Goldman, as administrator with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and also to show cause why the resignation of said Julius Goldman, as administrator with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, should not be accepted, and from any distribution which may be made thereunder, except as provided in Section 1,907 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and that all claims be proven by presentation of vouchers accompanied by an affidavit of the party or of one of the parties interested, or an agent of said party or parties having knowledge of the facts, that the whole amount of debt shown in said vouchers is justly due from the corporation aforesaid or from said receiver to the creditor named in the voucher over and above all set-offs and counter claims, with liberty to said receiver to contest any of the claims so proven as he may be advised, and that said receiver will apply, if necessary, to the court for instructions in regard to any of the claims that may be contested; provided, however, that the claims verified as aforesaid already presented to the said John de C. Ireland, as temporary receiver or as permanent receiver, need not be presented over again.

Dated New York, June 15, 1899.

JOHN de C. IRELAND,
Receiver Merriam Company.
DOWE, MURRAY & HARTRIDGE, Attorneys for Receiver, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
je17-1aw6wS

O'GRADY, ELLEN.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order made by the Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 18th day of May, 1899, and entered on said day in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against ELLEN O'GRADY, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name and style of O'Grady & Co., that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, assignee of the said Ellen O'Grady, for the benefit of her creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Adams & Adams, No. 320 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 12th day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, May 27th, 1899. THOMAS H. BRADY, Assignee. ADAMS & ADAMS, Attorneys for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York City, (Manhattan.)
my27-1aw6wS

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM A. MARTIN, plaintiff, against ANN MITCHELL and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 17th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situated in the City, County, and State of New York, (formerly Westchester County,) and being part of lot known and designated as lot number two hundred and sixty-three (263) on a certain map entitled "Map of the village of Melrose, South, situated in the manor of Morrisania, Westchester County, New York," filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County as map number two hundred and thirty-eight, (238,) and which part of said lot is bounded and described, according to said map, as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Gouverneur (now One Hundred and Fifty-first) Street on the westerly side of lot number two hundred and sixty-four (264) on said map; running thence southerly along said lot number two hundred and sixty-four (264) one hundred and eighteen (118) feet five (5) inches, more or less, to lot number two hundred and twenty-three (223) on said map; thence westerly along the northerly side of said lot number two hundred and twenty-three twenty-eight (28) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Courtlandt Avenue, one hundred and eighteen (118) feet five (5) inches, more or less, to the southerly side of Gouverneur, or One Hundred and Fifty-first, Street and thence easterly along the same twenty-eight (28) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Ann Mitchell and James Hanson by Samuel B. Paul, Referee, by deed bearing date the 7th day of June, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on the same day, in Liber 23, Section 9, of Conveyances, Page 321, and indexed against block No. 2,410 on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, June 19th, 1899.

MAURICE LEYNE, Referee.

JEROLOMAN & ARROWSMITH,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, 229 Broadway.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 548 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $1,016.50, with interest thereon from the 16th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $143.79, with interest from the 17th day of June, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, paid by the Referee, is $380.40 and interest. The property will be sold subject to a first mortgage of 12,500 dollars and accrued interest.

MAURICE LEYNE, Referee.
Dated New York, June 19th, 1899.
je20,24,27,jy1,5,8,13

MOONEY, CHRISTOPHER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTOPHER MOONEY, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas J. Purdy, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of January, 1899. WILLIAM MOONEY CHRISTOPHER MOONEY, WILLIAM MOONEY, Executors. THOMAS J. PURDY, Atty for Exrs., 132 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
f4-1aw6mSa

MATTHEWS, LOREE SCHUYLER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOREE SCHUYLER MATTHEWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office of Edward Hassett, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of January, 1899. EDWARD HASSETT, Attorney for Administratrix.
ja14-1aw6mS

MOEHRING, SOPHIE.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Marie Hill, Herman G. Moehring, Josephine Stephani, Maria J. Lawrence, Sophie E. M. Leith, Marie Hill, as administratrix with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits of SOPHIE MOEHRING, deceased; Ludwig Dreyfuss, and Samuel Sachs and to all persons interested in the estate of SOPHIE MOEHRING, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting: You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 25th day of July, 1899, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Julius Goldman, as administrator with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and also to show cause why the resignation of said Julius Goldman, as administrator with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, should not be accepted, and from any distribution which may be made thereunder, except as provided in Section 1,907 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and that all claims be proven by presentation of vouchers accompanied by an affidavit of the party or of one of the parties interested, or an agent of said party or parties having knowledge of the facts, that the whole amount of debt shown in said vouchers is justly due from the corporation aforesaid or from said receiver to the creditor named in the voucher over and above all set-offs and counter claims, with liberty to said receiver to contest any of the claims so proven as he may be advised, and that said receiver will apply, if necessary, to the court for instructions in regard to any of the claims that may be contested; provided, however, that the claims verified as aforesaid already presented to the said John de C. Ireland, as temporary receiver or as permanent receiver, need not be presented over again.

Dated New York, June 15, 1899.

JOHN de C. IRELAND,
Receiver Merriam Company.
DOWE, MURRAY & HARTRIDGE, Attorneys for Receiver, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
je17-1aw6wS

O'GRADY, ELLEN.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order made by the Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 18th day of May, 1899, and entered on said day in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against ELLEN O'GRADY, lately doing business in the City

TRACTION MERGER DENIED

No Consolidation of the Interests in Greater New York.

ADMIT PLAN TO BE FEASIBLE

Officials of the Companies Say, However, There Is No Present Foundation for Story of Merger.

Stories of consummation or pending ratification of a plan of merger of Metropolitan Street Railway, Manhattan Railway, Third Avenue Railroad, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit interests, with a capitalization of $147,000,000, were not confirmed yesterday by officers of these traction companies. On the contrary, denials, more or less emphatic, were given the various accounts by persons who are regarded as authorized to speak officially on the subject.

In the financial district, while no one was found who believed the stories, many said that they were on the lines of logic and possibility and only erred in treating as an accomplished fact a question of ultimate traction destiny. Some went so far as to assert that alliance between the Manhattan and Metropolitan systems was not such a remote possibility as many believe, and that, this accomplished, Third Avenue would be taken in, with the result—when the link to Brooklyn shall have been supplemented by another bridge and a tunnel—of a merger of the three interests with the Rapid Transit system.

The story of merger current yesterday was built around or provoked by action of the Directors of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company in a twenty-minutes' session on Thursday, which devoted $5,000,000 of treasury stock to betterments and the electrical equipment now in progress on terms advantageous to the stockholders. This action, which has to be ratified by the Metropolitan stockholders, would have created no comment had not Anthony N. Brady, who is identified with the Flower party in Brooklyn Rapid Transit and with Metropolitan interests, been quoted as saying—he yesterday denied that he was correctly reported—that he would not deny that consolidation was contemplated. On these bases and the buoyancy of the traction stocks the accomplishment of the Greater New York traction deal was prematurely announced.

PRESIDENT VREELAND TALKS.

H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, was down town yesterday in consultation with several Directors of the company. He said of the reports of consolidation of traction systems:

"The proposition is an entirely novel one to me, and I know absolutely nothing about the matter, save what the papers have published. My time is taken up looking after the practical part of the Metropolitan Company's system. It is possible that some plan of consolidation is under way, but I repeat that if such is the case it is really news to me.

"I have no hesitation in saying that a union of the interests mentioned is, in my opinion, entirely feasible. The trend of all similar interests in other large cities is in the direction of consolidation."

Thomas F. Ryan, a Metropolitan Director, said that he had read the stories of consolidation and did not care to discuss them. Henry D. Macdona, who is regarded as William C. Whitney's personal representative, said that he knew of no plan to consolidate Metropolitan with any system.

George J. Gould, President of the Manhattan Railway Company, was not at his office yesterday, and was reported as at Philadelphia. None of the other officers of the company would consent to be quoted on traction consolidation. One of them said: "The story published to-day was a fairy tale—so far as the present is concerned. Of course, I do not know all that is passing, and in these days everything is possible. But I know of no plan of fusion of traction companies that is beyond the stage of general discussion, and just now Manhattan, with its electrical equipment and power house under way, does not seem to be in it."

RUSSELL SAGE DENIES THE STORY.

Russell Sage had much to say on the subject, but, so far from confirming the report of consolidation, he treated it as unwarranted.

"I am," said Mr. Sage, "correctly quoted as saying that there is no basis for the rumor and that the story is a rehash of an attempt made three years ago to get my Manhattan stock and that of Mr. Gould.

"I do not believe that the consolidation of all these traction interests would be of benefit to the public. It would create a monopoly, and the result would be that capital would seek investment and you'd have another road cut in and hurt you.

"I have not heard of a plan of consolidation of all traction interests, and the only evidence I have of a fusion of any systems is the endeavor made by Metropolitan people to get my stock. There might be consolidation of all interests in time, but as to Brooklyn, that can only come when our facilities for crossing the East River, over or under it, are increased.

"I favor competition when it is legitimate, but I do not think New York capital would allow such a monopoly as a union of the traffic interests of New York and Brooklyn. I do not believe that such a consolidation will ever be effected or that the Metropolitan and Manhattan will ever be merged. As to the prospect of a consolidated company reducing passenger fares, don't trust in it. Such a monopoly would be unlikely to do this."

MR. LAUTERBACH DENIES IT ALSO.

Edward Lauterbach dictated the following comment on the story of traction consolidation:

"There isn't anything to say. It's the same old yarn repeated for the twentieth time. I have read all the stories about traction consolidation, and for the Third Avenue Railroad Company say that I am in entire ignorance of any such deal or arrangement as is spoken of or of any other deal or arrangement between traction companies. It seems to me that the same old canard has flown over the financial sky on repeated occasions during the past five years."

John E. Borne, President of the Colonial Trust Company, who is closely identified with Brooklyn transit interests as President of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company and through his relations with the late Roswell P. Flower and the Flower syndicate, said:

"There is no warrant for the story that any deal has been accomplished, which, however, I regard as setting forth in some of the details what is logically possible, but without foundation in fact. In my judgment, speaking of Brooklyn Rapid Transit, the time is far off when Brooklyn Rapid Transit and the New York systems will be united except so far as having a friendly interchange of traffic, and I believe that this cannot come with only the Brooklyn Bridge as a link between New York and Brooklyn. It may come with another bridge and a tunnel."

F. S. FLOWER'S VIEWS.

Anson R. Flower, head of the house of Flower & Co., was at Watertown yesterday. His partner and nephew, Frederick S. Flower, said that he did not feel authorized to speak for the firm, but his personal knowledge of the traction situation did not include any merger of traction companies. Such consolidation, however, was regarded as in the natural course of affairs while not imminent.

William Halls, Jr., Vice President of the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad Company and cashier of the Hanover National Bank, had no knowledge of any decision on a scheme of traction consolidation. He added that so far as Brooklyn traction interests were concerned alliance with New York interests was only a question of time. "The Long Island Railroad," he said, "fought the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, but peace was declared. This paved the way to the tunnel scheme. Consolidation between Brooklyn and New York traction systems will be near when we have the tunnel and a new bridge."

A story that William C. Whitney went to Europe to finance the consolidation deal was denied by one of his friends, who said that he went abroad to seek relief from the distress created by his recent bereavement.

PRICES LITTLE AFFECTED.

The consolidation story did not result in any marked changes in Stock Exchange prices for the traction shares. Rather heavy buying of all of the group was induced by the published rumors, but this was not effective in advancing quotations, because of the offsetting heavy sales by speculators who have been "long" of the shares for several days in anticipation of some such announcement, and who sold out yesterday morning on the theory that with the news out the advances in the stocks would cease. All of the traction shares made their highest prices for the day at the opening of the stock market. Metropolitan Street Railway dropped from 228¾ to 226½, making a fractional net loss. Manhattan Elevated sold at 118½ and later at 117¾. The stock closed unchanged from Thursday's closing, at 117¾. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was weak, dropping from 115½ to 114½. Third Avenue Railroad scored a five-point break, selling as low as 185.

LEGAL NOTES.

OBLIGATION OF A GRIPMAN TO ONE IN A POSITION OF DANGER.—William Green, a boy twelve years old, was run over by a car of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company while he was crossing Columbus Avenue, between Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth Streets, on the night of Dec. 11, 1897. The injuries he received resulted in the loss of a leg. A dismissal of the complaint on the trial of his suit against the company for damages was yesterday reversed by the Appellate Division in an opinion by Justice O'Brien. The boy's testimony was that when he was about twenty-five feet south of the Ninetieth Street crossing he looked up and down and saw a car with a light on it coming very fast down town; the car was then at the middle of the block above. He continued walking across, looking down town, thinking he had plenty of time to get across ahead of the down town car, when that car struck him just as he was stepping off the track and threw him. The car caught him under the platform and dragged him, before running over him, about 100 feet. He did not hear any bell, and called out for help while he was being dragged along. The Court holds that as to whether the obligation which rested upon the defendant to use reasonable care to avoid injuring the boy when he was placed in a position of danger was discharged there was a sufficient conflict of evidence to make it a question for the jury. "The car in question," Justice O'Brien said, "had no fender in front, but it was furnished with a fender under the platform, placed just before the front wheels, against or upon which, the inference can fairly be drawn, the boy rested for a period of time while being carried a distance which is variously estimated by the witnesses. The question presented upon this appeal, which is dependent to a great extent upon the distance traversed by the car after the boy was struck, is whether the trial Judge was right in holding, as a matter of law, that the gripman discharged the obligation resting upon him toward the boy while in a position of danger." The Court comes to the conclusion that there was a prima facie case made out, which, in the absence of the defendant's testimony, and without explanation, should have been submitted to the jury and not determined as a matter of law.

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POWERS OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—William C. Rice, who had been a Roundsman on the police force for more than two years, was by a resolution of the Board of Police Commissioners directed to be remanded to patrol duty. The Chief of Police on receiving this information, on the same day, June 24, 1895, communicated with the Captain in charge of the Twenty-fifth Precinct and ordered that Rice be transferred or assigned to patrol duty. No complaint or protest was made by Rice at the time the transfer was made, or afterward until June 30, 1897, when he instituted proceedings against Frank Moss and others, Police Commissioners, to compel them to restore him to the rank and grade of Roundsman. An order dismissing the alternative writ of mandamus in the case has been affirmed by the Appellate Division. Justice McLaughlin, giving the opinion, said in part: "The board had no power as such to assign members of the police force to their respective duties. That power was lodged in the Chief of Police. Therefore the resolution was a nullity. It was nothing more than a request which the Chief could grant or refuse, as in his judgment the interests of the service required. He saw fit to act upon the request and, in the exercise of the power which he had, to make the change. But it was his act and not the act of the Board of Police Commissioners that remanded the relator." The Court also decides that the dismissal of the proceeding was justified on account of the relator's laches.

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EFFECT OF TENDER AFTER SUIT BROUGHT.—Emma Hulda Bell sued to recover $2,000 on a benefit insurance certificate issued by the Supreme Council American Legion of Honor, to her husband, Carl Bell. The answer was that Carl Bell committed suicide, and that therefore only the pro rata proportion, $939.38, was due the plaintiff, which sum had been tendered and refused. A week after the answer had been interposed an order was granted permitting the defendant to pay the sum mentioned with costs and interest into court, the order stating that "unless the plaintiff shall accept the same in full discharge of this action the same shall be deducted from any recovery." Some months subsequently the action was discontinued on defendant's application. The Appellate Division has directed a reversal of that order. The Court holds, by Justice O'Brien, that such payment of money into court under the provisions of the code makes it the property of the plaintiff; and his title to it cannot be disputed, whatever may be the result of the action. The plaintiff, in proceeding after a tender and deposit, simply runs the risk of paying the defendant's costs if the recovery falls short of the amount tendered, while the defendant takes the risk of losing the amount tendered in case he succeeds in the action.

Manhattan Bank Robbery.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision which recalls the burglary of the Manhattan Savings Institution. That bank sued the New York National Exchange Bank to recover nine one-thousand-dollar bonds of the City of Yonkers. The latter institution took them as security for a loan of $7,000 made to one Pell in 1896, nearly eighteen years after the burglary, when they were stolen. At the trial the Court directed a verdict for the plaintiff, and an appeal was taken. The Appellate Division now reverses this judgment, and a new trial is ordered.

TABLES TURNED ON ACCUSER.

May Have to Answer for Having a Nickle-in-the-Slot Machine.

Jacob Meyer, a clerk in the employ of Philip Korndorfer, who keeps a drug stone at 277 Lenox Avenue, appeared as complainant in the Harlem Police Court yesterday against James Ahearn, ten years of age, of 1,681 Lexington Avenue, and John Carmichael, ten years of age, of 160 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. Meyer stated that Thursday night he saw the two boys take money from a nickel-in-the-slot machine in the store.

Magistrate Pool looked at the prisoners and, then turning to Meyer, asked: "You would not send these boys to prison would you!"

"Yes, I would," replied Meyer with some asperity, "if they deserved it."

"The law presumes that they are incapable of crime, but if you insist on it we will go on with the case," said Magistrate Pool.

"I insist on going on with the case," said Meyer.

"How much did the boys take?" asked the Magistrate.

"Thirty-five cents," replied Meyer, "from the nickel-in-the-slot machine in the store."

"What," said Magistrate Pool, "a nickel-in-the-slot machine in the store?"

"Yes," replied Meyer.

"Don't you know it is unlawful to have one of those swindling contrivances about? I'll adjourn this case until to-morrow, and if I find that one of those unlawful contrivances was in the store I'll have a complaint made out against you. I'll look up the law in the case in the meanwhile."

Answers to Correspondents.

A WOULD-BE SOLDIER.—False teeth may be a bar to passing the physical examination for cadetship at the West Point Military Academy. Much depends upon the teeth that are decayed. Should the grinders be affected there would be little chance. An examination by any army surgeon would settle the question. No appointment will be made in Congressman Sulzer's district for three years.

A CONSTANT READER.—The silver dollar of 1800 has no premium.

C. G. B.—The United States cruiser Montgomery is attached to the South Atlantic station. She was last reported on Wednesday, when she was at Montevideo, Uruguay, South America.

Imitation Baking Powders

Many mixtures made in imitation of baking powders are offered to purchasers who wish and ask for the genuine.

These imitations look like the genuine powders, but when analyzed are found to contain alum, phosphate of lime or sulphuric acid.

Such harsh acids are used because they are strong, as well as cheap, and utterly regardless of the ill effect they must have upon the health when taken in food.

Physicians inform us that dyspepsia, heartburn, sick headache, constipation and kindred disorders follow the use of alum. Everybody will agree that sulphuric acid, which will corrode iron, is not a proper substance to give the human stomach to digest.

Imitation powders cost but a few cents a pound and are sold at twenty-five cents a pound and less. They are, however, dear at any price.

NOTE.—Alum costs but two cents a pound. Cream of tartar, from which all genuine baking powders are made, costs thirty cents. Cream of tartar makes a pure and healthful leavening agent, and is approved for this purpose by chemists and physiologists everywhere. Hence it is used by the manufacturers of all high-class baking powders who decline to make a powder that may be "cheap" at the expense of its healthfulness.

SUES THE METROPOLITAN

W. H. Rieger Seeks to Have Subways Used Only for Road's Business.

CLAIMS HE IS ACTING ALONE

Attorney Denies that Street Railway Company or Any Other Corporation Is Back of the Action.

Papers in the suit which has been begun in the Supreme Court by William H. Rieger to enjoin the Metropolitan Street Railway Company from using the subways which it has built and which it intends to build to hold electrical conductors to supply electricity for heating, lighting, and power purposes, were yesterday served on the defendant company and on the other defendants who have been joined in the suit. These defendants are James P. Keating, individually and as Commissioner of Highways of the City of New York; Henry S. Kearney, individually and as Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies of the City of New York, and the City of New York.

William H. Rieger's attorneys, James, Schell & Elkus, explain that their client has brought the suit simply as a public-spirited citizen. Yesterday they issued this statement in relation to the suit:

We are reliably informed that responsible parties are willing to form a corporation which will pay $500,000 per annum to the city for the same privilege which the Metropolitan Street Railway Company is usurping or proposes to usurp for nothing. We propose to have the case fairly tried upon its merits, and to have determined whether the Metropolitan Street Railway Company has the legal right to take from the citizens of the City of New York a franchise for nothing which is worth at least $500,000 annually.

It is our purpose to procure an order for the examination before the trial of the action of Messrs. Vreeland, Brady, Ryan, Elkins, and Widener, the officers and employes of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and such other persons as may be necessary to show conclusively that it is the purpose of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to carry on the business of supplying electricity for pay for heating, lighting, and power purposes contrary as we believe, to law.

It has come to our notice that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and its officers have made no secret that they intend to lease the right to use these conduits and the electrical conductors either placed therein or about to be placed therein to a corporation which has been organized for the business of supplying electricity to the public for heating, lighting, and power purposes for pay. These profits, of course, upon such a business are readily seen to be enormous.

Reliable experts have carefully examined the system of conduits constructed by the railway company and report that there have been built three times as many conduits as the any possibility might be used for the purpose of operating the cars, and that the conduits constructed are sufficient to hold enough electrical conductors to supply almost the entire population of the city with electricity.

Notwithstanding this statement on the part of the attorneys as to the purpose and scope of the suit, there was a report in circulation that it had been prompted by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company itself, in order that, in case of judgment in its favor it would thereby effectually be established in its rights to use the conduits as it proposes now to do. When told of this rumor Abram I. Elkus, of counsel for the plaintiff, said it was absolutely untrue. He admitted that in case of a decision against his client the effect would be to establish the Metropolitan Company's rights as stated, unless they were attacked on other grounds, but he did not anticipate any such ending to the suit.

He added that in his opinion this suit would not prevent another suit by Commissioner Kearney, who, he said, was clothed with full power in the matter, having absolute control over the streets. Attorney Elkus said that the Commissioner had the right to act by injunction proceedings or even to cause the arrest of the Metropolitan Company's officers.

When Mr. Elkus's attention was called to a report that some other corporation was back of the suit—perhaps the Standard Oil—Mr. Elkus said that that also was without foundation. "This suit," he said, "is brought by Mr. Rieger for himself, and on behalf of the taxpayers, and if there is any corporation back of it I must frankly say that I know nothing of it."

In relation to a criticism that the suit did not also include the Third Avenue system, Mr. Elkus said: "People should remember that the Third Avenue has not changed to electricity yet. Perhaps in due time another suit may be brought against that company. Our policy, however, is to take one company at a time. We have the proof against the Metropolitan, and we will therefore proceed against it."

Mr. Elkus added that he expected the case to come to trial by October. If the suit is successful it will compel the Metropolitan Company to restrict the use of its conduits to carrying electricity for its cars.

Before the fever, headache, and oppressed breathing which come with "a bad cold" have assumed a dangerous form, cure it with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

BOND ISSUE FOR REPAVING.

Council Committee on Affairs of Boroughs to Report the Resolution Providing for It.

The Council Committee on Affairs of Boroughs, which has been holding up a bond issue of $2,000,000 for purposes of repaving in all the boroughs of the city for the last two months, weakened yesterday and decided informally to report the resolution providing for the issue. Formal action will be taken at a meeting of the committee which has been called for next Friday.

This action of the committee will throw the fight over the distribution of the money involved into the Council, sitting as a Committee of the Whole, where it is probable another long battle will be fought. The men who have been opposing the issue still maintain that they have a right to know which streets are to be repaved before the bonds are authorized.

The appropriation is apportioned among the several boroughs as follows: Manhattan, $1,000,000; Bronx, $200,000; Brooklyn, $700,000; Queens, $75,000; Richmond, $25,000.

Two attempts were made to get the Committee on Affairs of Boroughs together yesterday but both failed. The regular meeting was set down for the morning, but Chairman McGarry was unable to be present, and on Thursday he requested City Clerk Scully to send telegrams to the members of the committee asking them to be present at a meeting in the afternoon. Councilmen Murray, O'Grady, Francisco, and Cassidy, however, were at the City Hall in the morning, and, not finding their colleagues present, went away in high dudgeon. In the afternoon Chairman McGarry and Councilmen Murray, O'Grady, Cassidy, Ryder, and Goodwin appeared, but the others remained away, and the proposed meeting was abandoned, after a conference, in which it was decided to report the resolution.

PRISONER ESCAPES FROM CELL.

Went Through Holes Made in the Wall of the House by a Contractor.

The first signs of daybreak yesterday showed Joseph Harris, colored, twenty-three years old, of 1,140 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, locked in a cell of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station for shooting a man, a hole under his bed made by a contractor to be used for a heavy piece of timber in shoring up the building. Harris quickly made the hole big enough to let himself through. He then got through another hole in the station house wall and out into a lot alongside the building. He was then free, and had not been caught up to a late hour last night.

Israel Stone, a contractor, who is excavating the ground next the station house, which is between Lexington and Third Avenues, and on the south side of the street, had put into execution in part plans for the shoring up of the station house because of the depth of the excavations he was making. He had cut five holes in the side wall of the station house some distance above the street surface, so that he could put heavy timbers in them and then run others from the ground up to and against them, and thus complete the shoring up.

The cells in the prison of the station house are in a rectangle wholly surrounded by a corridor. The corridor is inclosed by the wall, one side of which had been cut through by Stone for the shoring. He had also cut a hole in the cell at the northwest corner of the rectangle. This hole was opposite one in the wall of the prison, so that the heavy timber to act as a brace for the longer piece to extend up from the excavation, could be run through both holes. The holes in the wall were eighteen inches square and that in the cell wall was to be the same, but it had not been made more than half that size as yet. The hole was in the wall on a level with the floor, and was hidden by the bed in the prison cell.

Acting Doorman Carroll did not know anything about the hole in this cell, and he put Harris in it. He made his regular half-hourly round at 4 o'clock, and all the prisoners were asleep at that time. At 4:30 he made another round, and this time he discovered the cell in the northwest corner of the rectangle empty.

Carroll at once gave the alarm to Sergt. Wallace, who was on the desk, and he sent out a general alarm, which went to every precinct in the city. Charges were preferred against Carroll for permitting the prisoner to escape, and Acting Inspector Kane will investigate the matter.

Mr. Blumenthal for City Court Judge.

It was announced yesterday that Assistant District Attorney Maurice B. Blumenthal is slated for the Tammany Hall nomination for Judge of the City Court this Fall. Mr. Blumenthal's work for the organisation during the last eight years has taken the fancy of Mr. Croker, and prior to the departure of the latter for Europe he tendered to Mr. Blumenthal his indorsement for a Police Magistrateship. Mr. Blumenthal's preference for the civil bench led him to decline the offer, upon the understanding that he should receive the Fall nomination for the City Court bench. Mr. Blumenthal has a large number of influential Democratic friends, among them being William C. Whitney, City Chamberlain Keenan, and Lawrence Delmour.

CUP FOR JOHN W. BEERS.

Fellow-Brokers Recognize His Devotion to the Holiday System.

John W. Beers of the Stock Exchange firm of Beers & Owens won the esteem of his fellow-brokers by his activity in procuring signatures to the petition to the Governing Committee for a holiday from noon to-day to 10 A. M. on Wednesday, July 5. They recognized yesterday Mr. Beers's services and their result by presenting to him a solid silver loving cup which bore the inscription:

"To John W. Beers; in recognition of his untiring devotion to the holiday system."

Mr. Beers, on receiving the testimonial, promptly did what the donors expected of him.

NEW TOMBS INVESTIGATION.

Granite Cutters Swear Stone from the Old Building Has Been Used.

Commissioner of Corrections Lantry gave another hearing in the Tombs Prison yesterday in the matter of charges brought by William J. O'Brien of the Granite Cutters' Union against P. J. Carlin & Co., who have the contract for the building of the new Tombs. Delegate O'Brien charges that much of the stone used in the new building had been taken from the old Tombs and been redressed in the stoneyard of John Hynes, at Third Street and Third Avenue, Brooklyn. At the first hearing last week Hynes denied that any of the stone taken from the old Tombs building had been fit for use in the new structure, admitting that it had been redressed and used in buildings in Brooklyn Borough.

Delegate O'Brien, who had a following of more than a dozen witnesses, presented yesterday written affidavits from a number of granite cutters who swore that they had redressed in Hynes's yard, in Brooklyn, the stone taken from the demolished structure and that to their personal knowledge it had been afterward used in the construction of the new prison. According to the affidavits the men had special instructions to efface all trace of the surface of the old stone and make it look as new as they possibly could.

Henry A. Zepf of 224 East Eighty-first Street testified that he had set considerable of the old stone redressed in the new building, and that much of it ought to be condemned. He said he had to stretch stones by adding cement to the ends in order to make them fit. The lintels, in particular, he testified, are from one and one-half to two inches short. Other stone used was what was termed "odds and ends," and the filling used was simply "dry chips" that were thrown in at the piers and other portions of the centre of the wall.

In order to smooth things over, the witness testified, a thin layer of cement was put on top of each layer to make the surface even. The witness volunteered to go with the Commissioner and point out to him where the redressed stone was placed particularly on the inside of the wall, in order, it was said, to avoid detection.

After hearing considerable evidence Commissioner Lantry reserved decision. He will have the matter submitted to experts for their approval of the class of work and the material that is being used in the new Tombs with a view to ascertain more definitely whether or not the contract has been violated.

Post Office Changes in Queens.

Postmaster G. W. Ritberger of Long Island City said yesterday that on and after to-day the Post Offices at Laurel Hill, Winfield, Corona, Elmhurst, and Woodside will be discontinued, and a free delivery system from Long Island City to these places put in force. The Borough of Queens in this way will have one main Post Office, and the former small offices will be made sub-stations for the sale of stamps and money orders.

The New York Times Illustrated Magazine of to-morrow will contain a full page portrait of Commodore Alfred Van Santvoord, a pioneer of the Hudson River Steamboat service; scenes of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, July 4th, 1776, in the old Independence Hall, Philadelphia, with portraits of Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin; two pages of capital views of Coney Island; a number of illustrations of the famous Heine Fountain soon to be unveiled in the Borough of the Bronx; portrait of the sculptor Prof. Ernst Herter; page of snap-shots taken at the recent regatta of the New York Yacht Club, including photographs of the yachts Amorita, Eisemarie, Ariel, Albicore, Vigilant, Steam Yacht Clermont, Drexel's team Yacht Sultana, and the judges' boat, J. Pierpont Morgan's Corsair; views of some of the most famous mansions in the Colonial days; several series of snap-shots illustrating the street nuisances New York has to endure; view of the house of the Onwentsia Golf Club; a portrait of the club's President, Hobart C. Chatfield Taylor; a short story entitled "The Last Fight"; portraits of Jane Hading and Madame Rejane, and many other attractive features.—Adv.

To-day we're going to try and close at 12.

But don't hurry. Three stores crammed full of everything man or boy wears for any time, anywhere, means quick and easy choosing.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

330 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Refreshing.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
A few drops added to half a glass water refreshes and invigorates.
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

AUCTION IN CENTRAL PARK.

Animals May Have Been Bought for Mr. Gerry and Mr. Whitney.

A sale of Central Park animals was conducted yesterday in the sheepfold on the west side of the Park. The animals were chiefly sheep, but some deer and Cape buffaloes and a pair of jackasses were sold.

A horned Dorset ram, called Tranquillity, which has won four prizes, was knocked down to J. D. Cameron for $26. A pair of zebus were bought for $50 by Thomas Grady, who would not give his address. The jackasses came next. A few bids were made, when the contest narrowed down to two men.

They got into a dispute over a bid, during which it became known that the men were William Connelly and Peter De Baun. It also came out that the men wanted the animals to present them to a school for children on Staten Island. Each had gone to the sale to get the jackasses for the school without knowing the other man was after them, too. Connelly let De Baun have one jackass for $20, and he paid $30 for the other. Each man then grabbed hold of the halter of his jackass and led it away through the crowd.

Two lots of wool were then sold for $31 and $2.50, and two pairs of deer, two bucks and two does, were bought by Thomas Grady for $155. He also secured the Cape buffaloes, a male and a female, for $175. The sale netted $528.50.

Each of the bidders said that he was buying for himself and not as an agent, although most of them seemed reticent about their addresses and the purposes for which they wanted the animals. Superintendent Smith had said before the sale that he expected that there would be bidding by Elbridge T. Gerry and William C. Whitney. If any of the purchasers represented those men they would not admit it.

ANIMALS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

Some Fine Specimens, One for This City, Arrive on the Patricia.

The Hamburg-American liner Patricia, which arrived at her pier in Hoboken yesterday, had on board a number of members of the animal and reptile kingdoms from India and Ceylon. The only animal booked for this city is a member of either the deer or goat family and is invoiced as an aoudad. It is a native of the mountains of India, but will spend the remainder of its days in the new zoological gardens in Bronx Park. It resembles in some respects an antelope, but is more stockily built. Its coat is of a reddish brick color and its tremendous horns make a rainbow curve, reaching almost to the shoulder blades, while a fringe of long hair extends from the throat to the breast bone. The aoudad is supposed to be the chamois of the Old Testament.

There are seven other cages on the Patricia, addressed to E. D. Colvin, 346 Wabash Avenue, Chicago. It is understood that Mr. Colvin represents the Windy City's Zoo. There are two baby elephants about as tall as a man and shipped in huge boxes, open at the top. There are nineteen monkeys of various kinds and a full-grown royal Bengal tigress. Two of the monkeys died on the way. There are also a couple of rare pigeons in the lot, and down in the hold of the vessel is stowed a choice assortment of snakes, including several boas and a deadly cobra—a reptile that renders much assistance in keeping up the death rate in India.

The animals, birds, and reptiles were purchased from Hagenbeck, the famous animal dealer, in Hamburg, and are in charge of Keeper August Schutz, a jolly little Dutchman, who has spent his life with fierce beasts.

GERRY SOCIETY'S AFFAIRS.

Chief Devery and ex-Superintendent Byrnes Praise Its Work.

The fourth hearing in the investigation of the affairs of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was held before Referee Stickney yesterday morning. Four witnesses were examined. The first witness, Mrs. John A. Foster, who has devoted the past fifteen years to philanthropic work among women and girls in the criminal courts and jails, spoke in high commendation of the assistance the society rendered her in this work.

Ex-Superintendent of Police Thomas Byrnes said that during his long service in the Police Department he had found the aid of the society invaluable. He emphasized the fact that Mr. Gerry had always worked in harmony with the police, District Attorney, and courts, and always consulted with the police authorities on questions of moment.

Judge Joseph E. Newburger testified that the society was of considerable assistance in the administration of justice in the Court of General Sessions. In the cases in which the society assisted in the prosecution the convictions reached fully 90 per cent. He did not think that the work could be done by a special city bureau because it would of necessity have to have just such an enthusiast as Mr. Gerry at its head, who would practically make it a life work.

Chief of Police William S. Devery stated that he had on all occasions, from the time he served as a patrolman up to the present, observed that the society had rendered efficient aid to the police and to the children in its care. There had never been any clash of authority between the police and the society, in his memory. He said that the society was a real and substantial aid to the public in every respect, and its work could not be done as efficiently by a city bureau. He thought that this society and the Bergh society were the best of their kind in the city.

A letter in relation to taxes paid on the society's building, from Mr. Gerry, who was not present at yesterday's session, stated that the society had paid on a valuation of $100,000 since 1893, with the exception of the year 1894, when the valuation was increased to $175,000, but reduced the next year to the former valuation.

Bank of Commerce Meeting.

At the discount meeting of the National Bank of Commerce yesterday eight of its thirteen Directors were present. J. Pierpont Morgan, Vice President of the bank, was absent. No successor to President W. W. Sherman was chosen, and the bank continues to-day with that office vacant. It may be filled at the Directors' meeting next Friday.

Seventy-first Regiment Veterans Dine.

Thirty-four veterans of Company M of the Seventy-first Regiment met last evening under the command of their old commander, Capt. Goldsborough, who led them up the hill at the fight of San Juan, and recounted the scenes of that campaign, while they partook of their first annual dinner at the Café Boulevard. A permanent organization was formed and annual meetings will be held each year on July 1.

Our stores open as usual all day.

We show the newest and "smartest" things in men's wear---

Gray Striped Flannel Trousers, $4.50, $5.00 & $5.50.
Blue Striped Flannel Trousers, $7.00.
Blue Serge Reefers, $6.50 & $7.50.
Duck Trousers, $1.50 & $4.00.
Wheel Breeches, $2.50 to $8.00.

Bathing Shirts and Tights, $1.00 to $7.50.

Plain White Negligee Shirts, $1, $1.50.
Fancy & Solid Stocks & Ascots, 50c.]
(For Wheel and Golf.)

Hackett, Carhart & Co.,
Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

MEN'S SHIRTS.

How can they be sold at this price?

69c. Each.
OR THREE FOR $2.

Why they cost at least 1.50 to make with the quality of material in them.

GO AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

For Summer, Light Jaeger PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
New York: 16 West 23d St. 166 Broadway.
Brooklyn: 504 Fulton St.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY
2 P. M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND.
4 P. M. and 9 P. M. FRANK DANIELS and Complete Opera Co., in THE IDOL'S EYE.
8 P. M. PAIN'S Spectacle and FIREWORKS.
PATRIOTIC DEVICES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SUNDAY, 4 and 8 P. M.
SOUSA AND HIS BAND.

ONE ADMISSION PRICE to all 3 Grandeurs!
THE NEW YORK! The Great Golden Spectacle! Mat. To-day! THE MAN in the MOON! The Grand Ballets! 500 People! Including Sam Bernard.
Promenade de Luxe, 7:30 to Midnight! The Aerial Maglia Grove! B'way, 44 & 45 St. The New Roof Wonder! 8:15 to 1 A. M. Crystal roof protection in event of rain! Cooled by IMMENSE VAUDEVILLE! 150 artists! Iced Air! Including Cissie Loftus & Ezra Kendall.

Famous Cape May Iron Steamer Republic FOR LONG BRANCH.
THEATRICALS. Leaves Pier 10 E. R., 6:30 A.M., 1 and 5:30 P.M. Lunch, Meals, etc.
3 SHOWS DAILY. Fare, 75c. round trip.
W. F. Russell, Mgr., 1,181 B'way. Phone 2,463-18.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66th St., Columbus Av.
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS. FRANZ KALTENBONN, Conductor.
Selected Orchestra. ADMISSION of 40c. Rain or Shine. With Seat, 25c. and 50c.
OPENS THURSDAY, JULY 6, 8:15.

KOSTER & BIAL'S 34TH ST. near B'way. MUSIC HALL & ROOF GARDEN
Vaudeville—Specialties—Novelties.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th St. Matinée To-day & 4th July.
THE SEASON'S GREATEST COMEDY HIT.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA Venetian Terrace Roof Garden
Greatest Place & Greatest Show in New York.
In the Event of Rain, Perf. in Music Hall.

LION ROOF GARDEN PALACE!
110TH STREET AND WESTERN BOULEVARD.
HIGH CLASS CONCERTS.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. COOLER THAN ROOF GARDENS.
ROSE MELVILLE.
CHARLES DICKSON & KATHRYN OSTERMAN

CASINO! Lederer's Roof Festivals!
TO-NIGHT! ADMISSION 50c. (In theatre if rain!)
July 10—In theatre, 3-act vaudeville, "Wild Oats!"

AMERICAN ROOF GARDEN OPENS THIS SATURDAY NIGHT.
PAULINE HALL and Big Bill. Gen'l Adm., 25c.

INTERCOLLEGIATE BASEBALL GAME, YALE vs. HARVARD, Polo Grounds, TO-DAY, at 3 o'clock. Reserved seats for sale at all hotel theatre ticket offices.

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB
Sheepshead Bay, June Meeting, 1899.
June 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, July 1, 3, 4. RAIN OR SHINE.
First Race, 2:30 P.M. Concert by Leader Trail's Band.
Direct to Track.
Leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40. (Parlor Car Train 1:00.) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, and 3:10 P. M.
Boats leave foot Whitehall St., via ferry to 39TH ST., SOUTH BROOKLYN, at 11 A. M., 12, 12:20, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, and 3:00 P. M.
Trains leave Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, L. I. R. R., at 10:10 A. M., 12, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, and 3:10 P. M.
By Trolley Lines, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, take Flatbush Av. cars from Brooklyn Bridge, New York side, or from City Hall, Brooklyn, via Brighton Beach R. R., or Marcy Av. cars from foot of Broadway, Williamsburg, direct to track. All Brooklyn surface cars transfer direct to the track. ADMISSION TO FIELD, 50 CENTS.
EXTRA accommodations returning from track.
SPECIAL TO-DAY
(GOOD DAY AND GOOD TRACK.)
In addition to the regular card of 6 races,
"THE TWO BEST 3-YEAR-OLD FILLIES THIS COUNTRY HAS SEEN IN YEARS,"
ADMIRATION
AND
MAY HEMPSTEAD
WILL MEET
IN A SWEEPSTAKES AT ONE MILE
FOR $15,000.
THIS RACE WILL BE THE FOURTH RACE OF THE DAY, AND WILL TAKE PLACE ABOUT
4 O'CLOCK.

JULY 1 1899

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1899. SIXTEEN PAGES.

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The New York Times,
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art,
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

The first Canadian edition of Francis Parkman's history of the French régime in North America is being brought out by George N. Morang of Toronto. As is well known, Mr. Parkman devoted fifty years of his life to the preparation of the work, and his last efforts were given to revising and adding to the earlier volumes. All this addition and revision is to be found in the new Canadian editions, together with many valuable maps and plates not presented elsewhere. The series includes "The Conspiracy of Pontiac, and the Indian War after the conquest of Canada"; "Pioneers of France in the New World," "La Salle and the Discovery of the Great West," "The Old Régime in Canada," and "The Feudal Chiefs of Acadia."

Since Mr. Kipling's arrival on the other side the London dailies have been full of gossip concerning him until certain readers, who find joy in writing communications, have arisen to remonstrate. Their movement, strange as it may seem, receives unmistakable encouragement from the editors of literary journals. The London Times in recording his departure for England stated that he wore a "close-buttoned overcoat." Indeed, remarks one literary editor, "What should a convalescent wear when starting on a voyage? The Union Jack? And Mr. Doubleday, we notice, now identifies himself with the Kipling family and speaks of them as 'we.' 'We go immediately to Rottingdean.' One apparently very unbritish correspondent writes: 'Give me Mr. (W. B.) Yeats's new treatment of the old forms of poesy—the sun, the moon, and the stars, the day and night, and his impossible mystical women. Give me these, and you may send the whole fleet of Mr. Kipling's patriotic! The writer must, indeed, be in desperate mood.

In commenting on the unfeigned delight with which Mark Twain recently listened to some high words of praise about his books in an after-dinner speech by Sir Walter Besant, The London Academy says: "When the time comes to sum up Mark Twain it will be found that his humor is largely frankness fortified by good sense—a very rare blend."

The greatest cut in the price of a standard work reported lately has caused considerable gossip in literary circles. A large store on Broadway has purchased several hundred sets of Allibone's "Dictionary of American and British Authors," in half leather, five volumes to the set, and is selling them at $12.50 per set. The publisher's price of this work is $42 in half leather, and $37.50 in cloth. Even the second-hand book stores quote the price of a set at $28, which has been considered cheap.

Mr. William T. Henderson, President of the New Amsterdam Book Company, has just returned from abroad, where he has purchased the American rights of several new things in literature. Among them are the story of the last Indian war by Capt. L. J. Shadwell, entitled "Lockhart's Advance on Tireh"; a historical study by R. Nisbett Bain called "Peter the Great," illustrated with many portraits taken from old paintings; "With Nansen in the North"; a record of the Fram expedition in 1893-6, by Hjalmer Johansen, a lieutenant in the Norwegian Army; "Napoleon's Invasion of Russia," by Hereford B. George, Fellow of New College, Oxford, and author of "Battles of English History." The aim of this work is to show that Napoleon's forces did not succumb to the exigencies of the Russian climate until after they had been outgeneraled and beaten by the Russians. The campaign is proved to be a disastrous military undertaking separate from the disaster of the retreat. Among the novels that will shortly be presented by the New Amsterdam Book Company are one by Richard Marsh, author of "The Crime and the Criminal"; "An Exiled Scot," by H. A. Brydon, and a new book by Harry De Windt entitled "True Tales."

With its September issue The Bookman will pass to its tenth volume. In this number will be begun two series, one entitled "First Books of English Authors," by Luther S. Livingston, the first article of which will deal with the earliest efforts of Elizabeth Barrett and Robert Browning. Fac similies of the title pages will be presented and also valuable reproductions of autographic work. The second series, which will include three or four articles, will be entitled "New York in Fiction." The author is Mr. Arthur Bartlett Maurice. Each article will have sixteen illustrations taken from photographs of the places described. Mr. Maurice has been at work on the subject for some time, and has had the co-operation of such authors as Messrs. R. H. Davis, F. Hopkinson Smith, Edward W. Townsend, Brander Matthews, Paul Leicester Ford, Crawford, Bunner, and others. These authors have pointed out to Mr. Maurice the particular sites dealt with in their New York tales.

In referring to the subject of the sale of American books in England a week ago, it was stated in these columns that one of the most successful books here, "When Knighthood Was in Flower," had no English edition. An English edition was then in preparation, and has been issued through Messrs. Sands & Co. of London. The latest advices are that the book is meeting with a large measure of success over there. A Canadian issue has also been recently issued through George J. McLeod of Toronto, and three editions have been sold by him within as many weeks.

Evidently the unreasoning irritable race of writers is not extinct, although Gabriele d'Annunzio may be the last of it. He recently brought out a play in Naples that was hissed from the stage. In preparing it for publication in book form, he announced that it was his intention to dedicate "La Gloria" to "the dogs who hissed the play in Naples." However, according to Literature, the dramatist has repented, for it now appears that he has dedicated the play "Ai cipressi di Mamalus." This reminds us of an episode in the career of a certain Bostonian, a reciter of verse with a certain literary reputation, who some years ago presented a grandiloquent drama called "The Earl" at the Hollis Street Theatre. The critics handled his initial performance rather roughly, and the enraged author-actor having buried a letter of spurs into the columns of The Boston Evening Transcript, shook the dust of the "Hub" from his feet. Like Antaeus, however, he repented, and is now [illegible]

A NOTABLE NOVEL.

Churchill's "Richard Carvel"—An Event of Importance in American Fiction.

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by Hamilton W. Mabie.

The appearance of Mr. Winston Churchill's novel of manners and of adventure, "Richard Carvel," promises to be an event of importance in the history of American fiction. Mr. Churchill is a new writer, and the advent of a fresh talent is always interesting. Every novelist of any real gift has his own point of view, and gives us a picture of life from a new angle: imagination, insight, skill, and character conspire, in a novel combination, to open a vista hitherto closed. The advent of a true maker of fiction means, therefore, an addition to the resources of literature and of life.

Mr. Churchill's field is, moreover, essentially an untrodden one; he had its earliest bloom and harvest of impression, sentiment, and fact. Other men have touched its outskirts, but no one has traversed it before. The Annapolis of the late pre-Revolutionary period has not been painted before on such a scale and from a knowledge so intimate and so alive with intelligence and sympathy. The London of Charles James Fox and of David Garrick has found many delineators, but it has not been approached before from the standpoint of an American colonist, who could feel its charm at the very moment when his heart was aflame with indignation at its dull indifference or active hostility to the rights of Englishmen beyond the sea.

There were promising qualities in Mr. Churchill's earlier story, "The Celebrity," but one could hardly have found in that slight and somewhat loosely constructed sketch the prophecy of a piece of fiction so mature, so thoroughly made in the technical sense, so large in outline, and yet so rich in significant detail, as "Richard Carvel." For this novel is the most extensive piece of semi-historical fiction which has yet come from an American hand; it is on a larger scale than any of its predecessors, and the skill with which the materials have been handled justifies the largeness of the plan.

American fiction began with the publication of "The Spy," a story which owes its interest to its theme and to Cooper's easy way of handling his materials, rather than to any deep insight into character or any notable charm of style. There have been a number of fairly successful attempts in the field of semi-historical fiction, but none of them made any real impression until the appearance of Dr. Mitchell's "Hugh Wynne," a novel of distinct quality and full of a delightful atmosphere. The material in American history for semi-historical fiction is almost inexhaustible, but it has hardly been explored as yet.

There are indications, however, that it is beginning to touch the imagination of the country; a result due in large measure to the new spirit in which the later historians have approached their themes and dealt with them. In "The Virginians" Thackeray occasionally makes us aware that he is not entirely at home on this side the ocean, but his sensitiveness to social conditions gave him a true insight into old Virginia life. It is to this picturesque and dignified life in the tidewater country that Mr. Churchill returns in "Richard Carvel." Cooper portrayed conditions on the outskirts of old New York, Dr. Mitchell made his Revolutionary sketch with Philadelphia as a background, Mr. Paul Ford has chosen another part of the same field, Mr. Churchill goes back to the seaboard life on the Chesapeake, the Potomac, and the James. In "Prisoners of Hope" Miss Johnston gave us a very sympathetic and interesting study of this life at an earlier period and with special reference to social conditions; in "Richard Carvel" we have a study of manners at the very moment when the old order was changing and the rising tide of democracy in the new world was about to destroy much of the old-time stateliness and elegance. Mr. Churchill has drawn the Colonial aristocracy with a free hand; he has made us see its habits of life, its elaborate dress and equally elaborate manners, its assemblies and routs, its easy tolerance of the social vices, and its somewhat fiery defense of its own dignity. In contrast with this old-time society, preserving the old-world tradition of personal elegance in the simplicity of new-world conditions and following implicitly the lead and fashion of that old world, he shows us the rising lawyer and landowner, the dissolute parson, the brave figures of the ardent young leaders who were soon to surrender ease of life for arduous service in the field.

As a companion picture, by a series of rapid picturesque incidents, we are transported to L[illegible] and introduced to the brilliant and dissolute [illegible] the splendor and the vices of which were [illegible] in fainter colors at Annapolis. That [illegible] a man of strong personality, but Ch[illegible] was still in the full tide of his [illegible]

the splendid chapter of his heroic opposition to a sinful King and to a succession of servile or corrupt Ministers was still to be written. The show and brilliancy of that irresponsible, scandalous, prodigal, and witty period Mr. Churchill has thrown upon his spacious canvas with a steady and skilful hand, holding a happy balance between individual character and fortune and the rich and varied social background. In the perilous task of introducing historic personages, Mr. Churchill has not failed to show his intimate knowledge of the men of the time and his power to realise them in his imagination. If he has not made us see all of Fox, he has made all of Fox comprehensible to us.

The charm and value of this reproduction of contemporary English society on both sides of the Atlantic at a critical moment in the history of both branches of the English-speaking race can be appreciated only when one becomes aware, by the impression left in his own mind, of the clearness with which the opposing forces of progress and conservatism on both sides of the sea are shown in terms of social and political action. After reading "Richard Carvel" one understands why the King was permitted to pursue a course the sheer folly of which Sir George Trevelyan has recently pointed out with cogency and wealth of illustration.

Something ought to be said of Mr. Churchill's novel from the side of incident and adventure, for it has uncommon narrative interest; but it is as a story of manners that "Richard Carvel" must be judged, and from this standpoint there is good ground for believing that it has come to take its place as a piece of enduring literature. HAMILTON W. MABIE.

TEN BOOKS TO TAKE ON VACATIONS.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

As I will start on a two-weeks' vacation next Monday, I beg to ask if you will be kind enough to publish in the columns of your worthy paper a list of the ten books which you consider best for me to read during that time.

Thanking you most profusely for your kindness, I am, yours truly, GRACE.

New York, June 26, 1899.

Without knowing our correspondent this question is quite difficult to answer satisfactorily. Tastes and needs differ very much. But, confining a selection to the books of the past year, and seeking to provide entertainment rather than reading that is purely instructive, we would suggest the following ten as worthy of the attention of our correspondent. But no attempt is here made to choose anything like a list of the best ten books. They are simply ten books worth reading:

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL AND HIS FRIENDS. By Edward Everett Hale, D. D. 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3.

REMINISCENCES. By Justin McCarthy. Two volumes, with photogravure portrait. Crown 8vo. Cloth ornamental. New York: Harper & Brothers. $4.50.

EUGENIE, EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH. A Popular Sketch. By Clara Tschudi. Authorized Translation from the Norwegian by E. M. Cope. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.

THE ROUGH RIDERS. By Theodore Roosevelt, Colonel First Volunteers, United States Army. 8vo. New York: Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

CATHEDRAL DAYS: A Tour in Southern England. By Anna Bowman Dodd. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

THE ADVENTURES OF FRANCOIS; Foundling, Thief, Juggler, and Fencing Master During the French Revolution. By Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

THE BLACK DOUGLAS. By S. R. Crockett. Size 5 1-4x8 1-4. Decorated cloth. Pages 475. Illustrated. New York: The Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.50.

THE BATTLE OF THE STRONG. By Gilbert Parker. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

PRISONERS OF HOPE. By Mary Johnston. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

TIVERTON TALES. By Alice Brown. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

A POET IN A LONELY, FAR-OFF LAND.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have recently had an experience which indicates how widely read is your attractive SATURDAY REVIEW. Soon after a letter from me appeared, I received a letter from Arizona. It was sent from a lonely Post Office in the northern part of that vast and lonely Territory. It was written by a lady. Evidently she had the literary touch, too, for I've seldom read a first letter with so bright and taking style. Replying quickly, for I was interested, I received a second letter more charming, with a touch of autobiography in it and four poems, fresh and lyrical, with the tones of the desert, the hues of the mountain, and the fire of the skies therein—a genuine poet. She was the first white child born in a certain part of Western Kansas. The family have been "movers"—pioneers alway. She and her brother are really "children of the air"—the wilderness. She and he have never seen a large river, the ocean, a city, or a college. And she is a poet. There is a little vignette in a bit of prose sketch. H. R. J.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 25, 1899.

A reprint of the poems of Robert Stephen Hawkes is announced for early publication by John Lane of the Bodley Head. The volume will be edited by Alfred Wallis, and will contain a memoir and bibliography. Among the verses will be found the famous Trelawney ballad respecting the authorship of which a fierce controversy has raged for eighty years. Sir Walter Scott and Lord Macaulay were at one time in the thick of the fight.

ALICE MEYNELL.

The Departed Vogue of the Essay—Its Supremacy in England—Mrs. Meynell's Brilliant Examples of It—Her Poetry.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by Joel Benton.

The vogue of the essayist is not dominant in our time. Quiet thinking, with cultured expression, is its note. We seem to crave in these days—or the great majority of readers do, a more spicy ragout than the essay affords. Lurid and hot narrative and highly dramatic scenes and denouements are in preferable demand over mediums involving cool cumulative thought. The mild meditation of Montaigne and of The Spectator are not yet wholly outlawed, perhaps, but they appeal now only to the select few.

It is as if in sitting down to a prandial feast we should skip the wholesome solids and the cooler salads for a flood of curry and the contents of the castor. Perhaps it is on this account that there are so few of late who try the essay. Readers who can go back in memory merely to the early Atlantic Monthly era, and who recall what Emerson, Lowell, Holmes, Higginson, and such writers as the author of "The Ideal Tendency" furnished for that magazine, do not need to be told what a subsidence there is from this fine writing, and how magazine editors push it away if it is on ideal lines as if it were lead and would sink their periodical crafts. Let an essay not be on some special humanitarian theme—like "How the Other Half Lives" or "Parks for the Poor" or "Co-operative Cookery,"—but built upon the whole domain of human thought and feeling, and it will find itself a Peri waiting disconsolate at the magazine portal.

It is so in America, at least, but it is not entirely so in other lands—notably in England. Nothing is more refreshing because of this last exception than to step into the alluring space of The Spectator, The Speaker, The Saturday Review, The Athenaeum, and other mediums of their kind, and, through their thoughtful pages touch humanity, not partially, but whole in mind and body. The sensation is more than delectable; it is uplifting and civilizing. All great writers have liked, if they have not fondled, the essay. Landor said of Addison: "I have always been an admirer of Addison, and the oftener I read him—I mean his prose—the more he pleases me. Perhaps it is not so much his style, which, however, is easy and graceful and harmonious, as the sweet temperature of thought in which we always find him, and the attractive countenance, if you will allow me the expression, with which he meets me upon every occasion." Of Landor himself, and of Lamb, and of how many others, what can we not say?

It is because of the intelligence and hospitality of the English periodicals to which I have just referred that we have Alice Meynell. In our country I know of but one writer who seems to be—on her lines—an approachable parallel to her, and this writer is also a woman. I mean, of course, Agnes Repplier. She has got somehow an almost solitary foothold among us by sheer excellence; probably not at the outset without some struggle. Miss Repplier, if I can speak accurately without having her books before me, is not so sequestered in or so reliant upon her own processes of thought solely as is Mrs. Meynell. She quotes much more, but she quotes royally and with a divine call to pluck borrowed feathers. It is the reader's felicity to find them always in a fine frame and environment.

Mrs. Meynell's books in prose are titled "The Rhythm of Life," "The Color of Life," and "The Children," the last named having in the main one topic—that of childhood. What strikes a reader of her essays at once is the delicacy of her titling. The titles tell you emphatically of the delicious ways and byways through which you are to be led, where only a fine spirituality and no grossness prevails. Here are some of them in the first two books named: "Pathos," "The Lesson of Landscape," "Penultimate Caricature," "Grass," "Eyes," and "At Monastery Gates." In the book just offered we have, among others, "Solitude," "The Lady of Lyrics," "Shadows," and "The Horizon."

Of solitude she says:

It needs no park. It is to be found in the merest working country, and a thicket may be as secret as a forest. It is not so difficult to get, for a time, out of sight and earshot. Even if your solitude be inclosed, it is still an open solitude, so there be "no cloister for the eyes," and a space of far country or a cloud in the sky be privy to your hiding place. But the best solitude does not hide at all.

* * * * * * *

Who has painted solitude so that the solitary seemed to stand alone and inaccessible? There is the loneliness of the shepherdess in many a drawing of J. F. Millet. The little figure is away, aloof. The girl stands so when the painter is gone. She waits so on the sun for the closing of the hours of pasture. Millet has her as she looks, out of sight.

But she recognizes that "if there is a look of human eyes that tells of perpetual loneliness, so there is also the familiar look that is the sign of perpetual crowds. It is the London expression, and, in its way, the Paris expression."

For the lady of the lyrics she says: "Music seems to be principally answerable. For the lyrics of the lady are 'words for music' by a great majority. There is hardly a poem in the Elizabethan Song Book, properly so named, that has what would in our day be called a line of sentiment. Rarely has more than one been said; she was epigrammatic and in some the words had the air of epigram and an extremely definite limit. So, too, the lady of the lyrics, who might be called the lady of the stanza, so strictly does she go by measure. When she is quarrelsome, it is but fugulishness; when she dances she does it by a canon. She could not but be perverse, merrily sung to such grave notes."

Ingeniously well said is this that follows:

Fair as a lily, hard to please, easily angry, ungrateful for innumerable verses, uncertain with the regularity of the madrigal and inconstant with the punctuality of a stanza, she has gone with the arts of that day, and neither verse nor music will ever make such another lady. She refused to observe the transiency of roses; she never really intended—much as she was urged—to be a shepherdess; she was never persuaded to mitigate her dress. In return, the world has let her disappear. She scorned the poets until they turned upon her in the epigram of many a final couplet; and of these the last has been long written. Her "No" was set to counterpoint in the part-song, and she frightened Love out of her sight in a ballet. Those occupations are gone, and the lovely Elizabethan has slipped away. She was something less than mortal.

Mrs. Meynell's touches of nature description, though original enough, remind us by their close and intimate fidelity to the fact and their minute detail of Ruskin's analagous work. Describing the English aspens, as they appear in July, she remarks:

When Keats said of his Dian that she fastened up her hair "with fingers cool as aspen leaves," he knew the coolest thing in the world. It is a coolness of color as well as of a leaf, which the breeze takes on both sides—the greenish and the grayish. The popular green has no glows, no gold; it is an austere color, as little rich as the color of willows and less silvery than theirs. The sun can hardly gild it, but he can shine between.

In treating "The Horizon" she begins at once at the centre of its meaning:

To mount a hill is to lift with you something lighter and brighter than yourself or than any meaner burden. You lift the world, you raise the horizon; you give a signal for the distance to stand up. It is like the scene in the Vatican when a Cardinal, with his dramatic Italian hands, bids the kneeling groups to arise. He does more than bid them. He lifts them; he gathers them up far and near with the upward gesture of both arms.

Later on she observes:

A child on a mere channel cliff looks upon spaces and sizes that sailors cannot see in the Pacific, on the ocean side of the world. Never in the solitude of the blue water, never between the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn, never between the Islands and the West, has the seaman seen anything but a little circle of sea.

In writing of shadows she says:

There are two separated flights for the fancy to follow, the flight of the bird in the air and the flight of its shadow on earth. This goes across the window blind, across the wood, where it is astray for a while in the shades; it dips into the valley growing vaguer and larger, runs quicker than the wind up hill, smaller and darker on the soft and dry grass, and rushes to meet its bird when the bird swoops to a branch and clings.

This that follows is her acute criticism of and happy reference to "The Vicar of Wakefield":

In odd, sidling ways Goldsmith bethinks himself to give his principal heroine a shadow of the virtues he has not bestowed upon her. When the unhappy Williams, above mentioned, has been used in vain by Olivia, and the Squire has not declared himself, and she is on the point of keeping her word to Williams by marrying him, the Vicar creates a situation out of it all that takes the reader roundly by surprise. "I frequently applaud her resolution in preferring happiness to ostentation." The good Goldsmith. Here is Olivia perfectly frank with her father as to her exceedingly sincere preference for ostentation, and as to her stratagem to try to obtain it at the expense of honor and of neighbor Williams, her mind is as well known to her father as her father's mind is known to Oliver Goldsmith, and as Oliver Goldsmith's, Dr. Primrose's, and Olivia's minds are known to the reader. And in spite of all your Goldsmith and your Vicar, turn this phase to your very face. You hardly know which way to look; it is so disconcerting.

What Mrs. Meynell brings to us is a happy, unhackneyed, almost gossamerlike style. But it is attenuated to high themes. You admire her minute knowledge, her unfailingly true perception of things, and her tactful treatment of their least and most elusive phases. Much wit and no little irony and humor are imbedded in her wise discourse. All her topics are briefly as well as brightly handled. Her thought is limpid, its fluency musical, and the atmosphere that she sheds comes upon the reader with a sort of magical perfume. Mrs. Meynell's poems, which are not here to be considered, have also a real distinction. They have at least won from Ruskin and Rossetti unqualified praise. It is said Rossetti learned her sonnet of "Renouncement" by heart, and averred that "it was one of the three finest sonnets ever written by women."

*THE SPIRIT OF PEACE, AND OTHER ESSAYS. By Alice Meynell. John Lane, The Bodley Head, London and New York. 1898.

The catalogue of the printed books in the British Museum, begun in 1881, is to be ready next year. According to the most trustworthy information, the cost of the catalogue will be some $420. When the supplement is printed, which will include the new books, there will be much more to be added to the original catalogue.

Some sonnets by Mary Queen of Scots, edited by S. R. Gardiner, are shortly to appear from the private press of Mr. Daniel of London. The same gentleman has almost ready the "Wattendon Hymns," prepared by Mr. Bridges.

We understand that Signor Scartazzini, the greatest living authority on Dante, has been induced to deliver a series of lectures on his favorite theme in London next Autumn.

1899

OLD CAMBRIDGE.

Col. Higginson's New Volume.*

Had Mr. Higginson written nothing besides "Cheerful Yesterdays" his present book would have been as anxiously waited for and read with all possible expectation—an expectation not quite fulfilled, although the book is very interesting. Perhaps the slight sense of disappointment is due to our familiarity with the place and the people there described.

Old Cambridge, as it was formerly called to distinguish it from East Cambridge and Cambridgeport, would probably have gone the way of other early settlements but for the establishment of Harvard College there. A certain Rev. Thomas Shepard, called "the holy, heavenly, sweet-affecting and soul-ravishing Mr. Shepard," a graduate of Emanuel College, Cambridge, England, came to America in 1635. A writer of many books, some of which are still reprinted in England, he was the ruling spirit of the Cambridge Synod, and so won the confidence of the leaders of the colony that when a college was to be founded Cambridge was the spot chosen. The college brought with it the name of the English university city, so that the settlement, first called "Newetowne," became, in May, 1638, Cambridge. The college was essentially the centre of the colony, as well as of the town, as old manuscripts of the Massachusetts Historical Society will readily show. Here a printing press arrived in 1638, on which for over forty years all the printing in the British colonies in America was done, "The Freeman's Oath" being the first book thus printed. Before 1700 nearly one hundred books had come from this press, including Eliot's "Indian Bible." It was not until 1674 that a press was set up in Boston, and in the "History of Printing," by Isaiah Thomas, will be found the assertion that the press of Harvard College was for a time as celebrated as the press of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

The early Presidents of Harvard were usually selected for their scholarship. President Dunster was an Oriental scholar; Presidents Charles Chauncey and Uriau Oakes published sermons; President Increase Mather is too well known to need any reference; while from his time—1701—down to the present day there have been few Presidents of Harvard who were not writers.

All Cambridge children knew these men, not from their books, but from the long and stilted Latin inscriptions on their tombs in the Cambridge Cemetery—where they studied, wrote out, and translated them, a son of one of the college librarians making a book of them, still known to collectors.

During the eighteenth century the Harvard professors were at least well educated, according to the standard of the time; many of them writing books which are still read. But the early days of the nineteenth century brought to Cambridge a group of men then unequaled for culture and literary instincts, among them being Andrews Norton, Edward Everett, Cogswell, George Ticknor, Washington Allston, Jared Sparks, Edward T. Channing, Richard H. Dana, and George Bancroft. Many of these men were connected with the university, but all of them exercised a great influence upon the surroundings in which the younger Cambridge authors lived. Prof. Edward T. Channing, grand-uncle of the present professor of the same name, probably trained as many of our great writers as did all other American instructors put together.

The effect of this influence was to create not only individual writers, but literary families. The Rev. Abiel Holmes, D. D., author of the "Annals of America," came to Cambridge as pastor of the First Church in 1809, and both his sons became well known authors. The Ware family, settling here in 1825, was a race of writers, including the two Henrys, John, William, John F., and George. The four generations of the Dana family were writers, including Richard Henry Dana, the poet, and his son, author of "Two Years Before the Mast." The Channing family, successively represented in Cambridge by Prof. E. T. Channing, the Rev. William H. Channing, and Prof. Edward Channing; and Washington Allston, as well known for his prose and verse as for his paintings. The Rev. Charles Lowell came to live in Cambridge in 1819, and his three children were all well known in the literary world. Among other well-known names connected with Cambridge were those of Judge Joseph Story, his son, William Wetmore Story, and his son-in-law, George Ticknor Curtis. The Pierces, the Rev. John G. Palfry, Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, Prof. F. H. Hedge, and Tutor William Everett might also be mentioned, as could many more, were it necessary, to show how the literary atmosphere of the place influenced the younger generation. To which must be added the influence exerted by cultured foreigners, who, escaping from revolutions or prisons in Italy and Germany, became connected with Harvard—as, for instance, Charles Follen, Charles Beck, Pietro Bachi, Francis Sales and, later on, Louis Agassiz.

At a time when the Harvard Library held but 40,000 books the private collections in Cambridge were very considerable, quite overshadowing Boston in that respect. The society in Cambridge fifty years ago was of the best, and at the same time there was so little money (Longfellow's salary, for instance, in 1843 being only $1,500) that it was extremely simple and marked by a frankness of intercourse and generosity of tone most unusual.

Mr. Higginson says that the literary epochs of New England may be said to have been three. The first issue of The North American Review, 1815; that of The Dial, 1840, and that of The Atlantic Monthly, 1857, in all of which movements Cambridge men took a prominent part. His description of these three epochs will be found to be very interesting, but are much too long for quotation, and, in fact, need to be read as a whole.

The last three chapters are severally devoted to Holmes, Longfellow, and Lowell, and contain many stories which the present writer had never seen. One of the Holmes stories is as follows: "Dr. Holmes once met in the street the late Tom Appleton, at that time the second best talker in Boston, who told him a capital story. It turned out that they were going to the same dinner party, and Holmes said to himself: 'That story will be Appleton's pièce de résistance; it will be good fun to circumvent him.' Accordingly, before they had begun their soup, Holmes burst out with the story. It won immense success, and Appleton sat glum and silent through the rest of the dinner. There was nothing really malicious about it; it was simply a joke. If the tables had been turned, Holmes would have laughed it off instead of growing morose over it."

Perhaps the most interesting of the Longfellow stories is that of the young countryman who was wandering about Cambridge looking for the "Spreading Chestnut Tree" mentioned in "The Village Blacksmith." He turned out to be a young Irishman, just landed in the country, with whom the poem had long been a favorite; and was, indeed, the first he had ever learned by heart. He resolved that his earliest trip on reaching Boston should be to look at this tree, and on reaching Cambridge was fortunate enough to fall into Mr. Higginson's hands for guidance. The latter regards this as true fame.

Perhaps the best and freshest of the Lowell stories is the one which relates to the loss of his honors as class poet. It is taken from a letter to Mr. Higginson from a mutual college friend; "I was a sophomore, and sat half a dozen seats directly behind him. He came in, as usual—it was the day he had been chosen class poet by one or two votes, I think, over my cousin, John Ware—and seemed to regard the occasion as wholly complimentary to himself. His handsome face was richly suffused with the purple glow of youth and wreathed in smiles, as he rose—my venerable grandfather had with trembling voice just begun the service—and bowed, smirking, right and left, to the surprised congregation. It was the affair of a minute; my recollection is that he was soon persuaded to sit down, and only made one more ineffectual attempt to rise. The short service—it was evening prayer—of course, went through and ended decently and in order. . . . We soon learned that it had been dealt with quite seriously; by what seemed a hard sentence, he had been suspended until after class day."

*OLD CAMBRIDGE. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. New York: The Macmillan Company.

By Stanley Waterloo.*

Lacking the power and originality of "Ab," "The Launching of a Man" is a clever story, wholesome and breezy, with the air of Northern Michigan blowing through many of its pages. Its landscape is exceptionally good, picturesque without being "painty," and the description of a country garden will warm the hearts of all who are happy enough to remember a similar one.

The book will make a pleasant addition to Summer libraries. There is something about it suggestive of the hammock and of spicy, woodsy odors. Above all, it is filled with youth—"youth, beautiful, silly, charming"; youth, with its illusions, its audacities, its egotisms; youth, so unconscious of its opportunities, so prodigal of its vitality. How provoking it is, how fascinating, how infinitely pathetic! Whether it rejoices in storm and stress, as in one of Mr. Conrad's great stories of the sea; or whether it leads the eager life of a university undergraduate, as in Mr. Stanley Waterloo's tale, its charm is irresistible. "The Launching of a Man" gives rather less than a fourth of its pages to the university life, but most readers will esteem these the best and brightest of the volume. The opening scene, however, is rather repelling to a non-collegiate sense of humor, and we confess to a strong feeling of incredulous disgust at the episode of the stealing of examination questions. One would think that the public opinion of every college in the land would make such an action impossible. We know beyond peradventure of not a few colleges at which such a performance would be followed by a practical edict of expulsion from the students themselves. In Mr. Waterloo's story, two of the finest characters are guilty of the deed, which seems to be regarded by his collegians as an achievement rather than a disgrace. This blot makes an ugly showing in the record of clean and frank student life.

The hero's romances are of less interest than his boyhood; but the love story is a pretty one, albeit not particularly original. Sargent's wavering in fealty to the star of his youth seems rather a needless dissonance, but the modern novelist is always a little ashamed of making his hero "love one maiden only, cleave to her, and worship her by years of noble deeds." And, verily, it would scarce be realism!

Upon the whole, "The Launching of a Man" is a novel to be commended, as offering its readers not a little wholesome enjoyment.

*THE LAUNCHING OF A MAN. By Stanley Waterloo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

Essays on the Theatre.*

Dramatic art differs from all other arts. In the present book by Mr. Nirdlinger the ground is taken that because acting has not the same or similar rules, is not bound by the same limitations as the work done by a sculptor, or a painter, or a poet, or a novelist, that consequently acting is not an art. He says "It is by no means obvious that such an elemental instrument as intelligence, save of the rudest sort, is necessary to the actor. * * * A mere unreasoning child, with intelligence no keener or nicer than that of a clever spaniel, may be brought, by a few weeks of patience, to produce a stage figure flawless in apparent conception and execution, complete in illusion. No one would predict that that same child could be driven into a similar marvel in sculpture or painting or literary composition. Who, too, has not seen pantomimes performed with distinction and conviction by horses and dogs; whole dramas, in some instances, carried out with seeming understanding and infectious sympathy? And yet a picture painted by a horse would deceive no one. The finest conceivable canine intelligence, brought to the highest possible point of training, could not be made to bark in numbers."

Other evidence is presented and examples multiplied in support of his statement that acting is not an art. This will come to those who have held to the contrary, and who have reveled in what they have been pleased to consider as its art complexity as a kind of rude shock, but the legitimate drama, the so-called "stage," with its multiform significance and manysidedness will not suffer. Art or no art, men and women will continue to turn from the rush of life, its worries, sorrows, and disappointments, to seek solace in the acting of some popular favorite, and finding that for which they seek, will persist in deluding themselves that what they see is Art!

The actor requires the stimulation signified by the reflected emotions of his audience to achieve his best results, for in a theatre emptied of spectators there can, of course, be no such thing as acting. The stage tendency as exemplified by such recent plays as "The Turtle," "Zaza," "Mlle. Fifi," "The Conquerors," "An Affair of Honor," "The Christian," and "The Cuckoo," leaves much to be desired. We have progressed to such an extent that plays and spectacles that would once have been considered as harmonious incidents for "slumming parties" are now proclaimed as fit refreshment for the young and unsophisticated. The stage was once content to call a spade a spade, but now, as Mr. Nirdlinger, with ample knowledge of his subject, points out, it must needs add oaths and curses to round out the effect. Profanity has gone out of fashion everywhere except in barrooms and fashionable playhouses. The theatre is not beyond criticism and perhaps never will be. There still lingers much about it, and the plays that only too frequently find stage sitting there, that is noxious. There can of course be what may perhaps be called a depravity or decadence of theatrical art, Mr. Nirdlinger to the contrary notwithstanding. And yet, were it possible to banish and eliminate the drama entirely from modern life would that signify the dawn of the millennium? It is to be feared that the answer must be no, and that wanting the theatre and all that it stands for, the vicious would still be vicious. Vice would easily find other and more dangerous forms. The wicked would not forsake wickedness, even if the stage was not. We are many of us only too prone to rebel against the world as we find it, and to fairly seek to make it as we would like to have it; but the way is long and the task is hard if not impossible. It were a pity to sweep away an impersonation of a character that signifies the utter eradication of the player's personal identity, and in place of this the assumption of a delineated part that demands the tensest exercise of imagination, that is displayed, not alone in the merely abstract conception of the particular rôle, but equally likewise in its adornment and enrichment with an infinitude of detail and suggestion, that rises in the entirety to an entity of realism—actuality. Such portrayals take on the form of art and surely lend to the actor something of art, otherwise why should Jefferson, Irving, Dune, Bernhardt, Ada Rehan, and some others, rise above the common herd? Let Mr. Nirdlinger answer. The present essays are full of appreciation for the dramatic good

*PASQUES AND MUMMERS. Essays on the Theatre Here and Now. By Charles Frederic Nirdlinger. Boston: Ginn & Co.

G. P. Putnam's Sons' NEW BOOKS.

By the author of
"The Leavenworth Case."

Agatha Webb.

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How to Swim.

A Practical Treatise upon the Art of Natation, together with Instruction as to the Best Methods of Saving Persons Imperilled in the Water and of Resuscitating those Apparently Drowned. By Captain DAVIS DALTON, Champion Long-Distance Swimmer of the World, Chief Inspector of the U. S. Volunteer Life Saving Corps, etc. With 31 Illustrations. 12°, 120 pages, $1.00.

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*** Send for List of Summer Fiction.

G. P. Putnam's Sons

27 and 29 West 23d St., New York.
24 Bedford St., Strand, London.

and condemnation for the bad in the same field. They are written from the point of view of the enthusiast; one who knows and loves the good, the pure, and the artistic, and who hates their antitheses. The volume is timely and will have a deserved place in the world among those to whom the theatre does not signify total depravity, and playgoers are not classed as utterly unregenerate.

Ought to Be Familiar With the Viola.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In regard to the familiarity of the "average" concertgoer with the tone of the viola I see no reason why said concertgoer should not be familiar with it.

Those who attend the performances of the leading string quartets have an excellent opportunity to get acquainted with the viola tone.

It is not so easy, it is true, to distinguish it when listening to an immense orchestra, but that is not the only musical combinati... where the viola is heard.

The instrument in question is not... useful in orchestral and quartet wor... owing to its ravishing tone, is exce... solo work. Perhaps your readers... surprised to know how many pro... sicians there are who perform... For instance, E. Gruenberg... phony fame is devoted to t...

Let all who are interest... in music make a united... viola to the front, w...

Sir Walter Raleigh, Mary Queen of Scots, and Others.

Three famous trials—those of Mary Queen of Scots, Sir Walter Raleigh, and Capt. Kidd—are to be found in the volume under notice, and these are condensed from materials printed a century or more ago. The effort of the editor, Mr. Charles Edward Lloyd, has been to curtail the voluminous reports of these trials, without losing their continuity. When necessary the original text has been faithfully followed, but the endless repetitions have been left out. When the text calls for explanations notes are found.

How a higher sense of human justice regards the execution of Mary Queen of Scots or of Sir Walter Raleigh does not enter into the province of this review. As Americans, we have reinstated the memory of England's most gallant and bravest gentlemen when we named a battleship Raleigh, and it fell to her lot to be among those engines of war which for once and forever have deprived Spain of her supremacy. If old chroniclers are to be believed, it was Spain which brought about Walter Raleigh's death; and so, we might add, that retribution comes slowly, but certainly.

For many long years there have been discussions as to the causes which brought about the beheading of Mary Queen of Scots. Within the last thirty years poor Mary has been singularly belittled by a leading English historian. Even her personal charms have been discussed, and not in a flattering manner. Religious feeling has been called forth, and Mary has been treated as a martyr and a traitress. Elizabeth still remains an enigma. Was she great? or was she not rather a Queen fortunate in having the cleverest of statesmen? Did not her historical grandeur come rather as a reflected light than emanating from herself? Those who read the "State Trials" may judge for themselves.

The preliminaries of the "proceedings against Mary Queen of Scots at Fotheringay Castle in 1586" really began when, in 1571, Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, was under indictment. It was a prearranged matter as far as Mary was concerned, and "the formal arraignment of Norfolk" was the first overt act in a series of events intended to encompass Mary's death. The indictment against the Duke of Norfolk in the original Latin, is preserved in the British Museum, and a translation of this voluminous paper—some 4,000 words—is found in the volume. He is charged as—

> A false traitor against the most illustrious and Christian Princess Elizabeth, Queen of England, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c., &c., and his sovereign Lady, not having the fear of God in his heart, nor weighing his true allegiance, but seduced by the instigation of the Devil, contrary to the cordial affection and bounden duty that true and faithful subjects of our said lady the Queen do bear, and of right ought to bear, towards our said lady the Queen.

About 1,000 words are devoted to this preamble, when Mary is mentioned for the first time.

> And for the compassing and bringing to pass of all said wicked and notorious treasons, imaginations and intentions proposed as aforesaid, he the said Thomas Duke of Norfolk well and truly knew and understood, that Mary late Queen of Scotland, had laid claim and pretended a title and interests to the present possessions and dignity of the Imperial Crown of this Kingdom of England; well and truly knowing and understanding, that the aforesaid Mary late Queen of Scots, had falsely, wickedly and unjustly usurped the stile, title, and regal title of this Kingdom of England.

The accusations having been piled up—directed as much toward the Duke of Norfolk as to Queen Mary—then the Pope and the King of Spain came in for their share.

> That whereas Pius Quintus, sometimes Bishop of Rome, was and is known as a deadly and public enemy to our said lady queen Elizabeth and her Kingdom of England, that the said Tho. Duke of Norfolk * * * traitorously consented, consulted, advised and procured one Robert Ridolph, a foreign merchant beyond the seas and out of the Kingdom of England, to send to the aforesaid Bishop of Rome, to Philip King of Spain and to the Duke of Alva, to obtain of the aforesaid Bishop of Rome certain sums of money towards the raising and maintaining of an army to invade this Kingdom of England, and to make war in the said kingdom against the aforesaid lady Elizabeth * * * and at the same time the said Thomas Duke of England (desired) to join himself in marriage with the aforesaid Mary late Queen of Scots.

To this lengthy indictment the Duke of Norfolk pleaded "not guilty." The Duke was his own attorney, and conducted his case with ability. He was sentenced to be "hung, cut down quickly, and while yet alive, the body to be quartered." The sentence was commuted, and so on the 2d of June, 1572, Thomas Duke of Norfolk was beheaded on a scaffold on Tower Hill. The chroniclers of that time state that the execution of the Duke caused much dissatisfaction in England.

Fourteen years elapsed before "proceedings" were commenced against Mary. In the mean time there had been many executions for treason in England, and in all of them Mary was made a figurehead or as the exciting cause of rebellion. In 1585 "a commission was issued for the examination and trial" of Mary Queen of Scots. The commissioners of Canterbury, [illegible] and other personages of high rank, met on the 11th of October. Mary was served with a letter from Elizabeth. This subtle Mary read with composure, saying: "It grieveth me that the Queen, my most dear sister, is misinformed of me; and that I, having been so many years cruelly kept in prison and grown lame of my limbs have been neglected after I have offered so many reasonable conditions of liberty."

Mary's case was an affair jugée. The details of the trial we are familiar with. Fletcher, Dean of Petersborough, who was present when the unfortunate woman was making her last prayer, showed uncommon brutality. As she lay down on the block she repeated "Into Thy hands, O Lord, I commend my spirit." It took two strokes of the axe to sever her neck, when the Dean cried out: "So let Queen Elizabeth's enemies perish!" After the deed was done what was Elizabeth's conduct? "Sighs, tears, lamentations, and mourning were the signs she gave of her grief, which seemed immoderate." She bustled here and there, and made fine pretense of sorrow. Elizabeth was a great sham, and did her best to make the public believe the execution of the Queen of Scots "was done against her will and without her knowledge." She even went so far as to dismiss one of her instruments, Davison. She wanted a scapegoat. Queen Elizabeth was a cruel and cunning trickster, with many of the meaner traits of the Tudors. Mary Queen of Scots was her enemy, and was to be put out of the way. History has not, however, espoused Mary's cause, and for good reason.

There always will be felt the greatest interest in Sir Walter Raleigh, and "the causes which led to his execution, which took place fifteen years after sentence was pronounced and a full pardon granted him by King James I." We are to believe that James hated with a bitter hate Raleigh. This exceedingly mean monarch cared but little if it was Elisabeth who had brought about the execution of his mother, but the King's dislike arose because of Raleigh's "alleged complicity in the sentence and execution of the Earl of Essex." There never were any proofs that Raleigh had anything to do with the execution of Essex.

Unfortunate Spain! Are we to believe that during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries half of the troubles in the European world may be laid at her door? There can be little doubt that Raleigh's death was brought about by Spain. He was Spain's most determined enemy. In 1579, when Raleigh attempted to plant a colony in North America, he engendered Spain's particular enmity. In 1584, when Raleigh, under a patent granted him by Elizabeth, went to Virginia, on his return the Queen knighted him. "He was especially active in opposing the Spanish invasion of England, helped to destroy the great Armada, and held the rank of Admiral in the expedition against Cadiz." With the death of the Queen Raleigh's career ended. "King James always regarded him with suspicion." In 1603 he was tried for high treason and sentenced to death, but James was afraid to bring him to the block. Raleigh was confined in the Tower of London, where he remained for fourteen years. Then, released, he offered the King such treasures as might be found in a gold mine in Guiana.

James was a greedy man. He listened to Raleigh's proposals, and it is said was shown a map which indicated the precise locality of the new Eldorado. Raleigh set out from England with twelve ships, and by some strange happening so did the Spaniards from their own port, their vessels bound to South America. When Raleigh landed at St. Thomas he found Spaniards there before him, and he fought them. It has been stated that Raleigh's friends discovered the identical map he had made for King James among the papers of the Spanish Governor. "There is no authentic clue how it got there. One theory is that it was stolen from England by the Spanish Ambassador to England, Gondomar." If that be the case, "then history only repeats itself." Can it be believed that James himself had a hand in it? Anyhow, James was doing at that time all he could to curry favor with Spain, being intent on marrying his son Charles to the Infanta.

Raleigh's mission then failed. On his return to London, he seemed to have anticipated what fate had in store for him. He may have pledged his head on the success of the venture. Landing at Plymouth he tried to escape to France. He was arrested, and beheaded Oct. 29, 1618. Think of what was justice then in England, when Raleigh's sentence of death was fourteen years old, and had been annulled by full pardon under the great seal of England! The tricky Gondomar gave evidence that Raleigh was a "Pirate."

In the "State Trials" the proceedings of 1603 are presented. Among other charges was one that Raleigh's sole desire was to accumulate wealth in connivance with the Spaniards. His reply was:

> Presumptions must proceed from precedent, and not from subsequent matters. I had died in Guiana, I had not left the memorial of a word to my wife and son. If they have wrought upon Cobham [illegible] I think it is a strange thing that they should collect it. Remember what St. Austin says: "Nec sententia in quem ab aliquo male judicandi; nisi judex, in mi [illegible]." If you would be contented to [illegible] presumptions to be delivered up to be [illegible] have your wives and children turned into the streets to beg their bread; it you would be contented to be so judged, judge so of me.

The prosecuting attorney of that time was a brow-beating personage, coarse in his words and of hectoring disposition. Sir Walter Raleigh's calm manner was a constant cause of irritation. Here is a specimen of the language used by the prosecuting officer:

> Atty: "Thou art the most vile and execrable Traitor that ever Lived." Raleigh: "You speak indiscreetly, barbarously, and uncivilly." Atty: "I want words sufficient to express thy viperous Treason." Raleigh: "I think you want words, indeed, for you have spoken one thing half a dozen times." Atty: "Thou art an odious fellow, thy name is hateful to all the realm of England for thy pride." Raleigh: "It will go near to prove a measuring cast between you and me, Mr. Attorney." Atty.: "Well, I will now make it appear to the world that there never lived a viler viper upon the face of the earth than thou," &c.

On Raleigh's subsequent arrest, Count Gondomar wanted him to be tried on pretended breach of peace, but James was afraid to urge that measure, for that would have been an acknowledgment of Spain's supremacy in America. James was, however, perfectly willing to sacrifice Walter Raleigh. Raleigh's letter to the King the night before his execution is a most touching one, and in it occurs this curious passage: "I have only a penitent soul in a body of iron, which moveth toward the loadstone death, and cannot be withheld from touching it, except your Majesty's mercy turn the point toward me that expelleth."

In a letter to his wife, his "Dear Bessie," he wrote the following passages:

> "And seeing that it is not God's will that I should see you any more in life, bear it patiently and with a heart like thyself. First, I send you all the thanks which my heart can conceive or my words can rehearse for your many travails and care taken for me; which though they have not taken effect as you wished, yet my debt to you is not the less; but pay it I never shall in this world. Secondly, I beseech you for the love you have for me living, do not hide yourself for many days, but by your travels seek to help your miserable fortunes and the right of your poor child. Thy mourning cannot avail me, I am but dust. Thirdly, you shall understand that my land was conveyed bona fide to my child * * * and I trust my blood will quelch their malice that have cruelly murdered me, and that they will not seek also to kill thee and thine with extreme poverty. To what friend to direct thee I know not, for all mine have left me in the true time of trial * * * as for me, I am no more yours, nor you mine, for death has cut us asunder; and God hath divided me from the world, and you from me. Remember your poor child for his father's sake, who chose you and loved you in his happiest times. * * * I cannot write much. God He knows how hardly I steal this time while others sleep, and it is also time that I should separate my thoughts from the world. Beg my dead body, which living was denied thee, and either lay it at Sherburne (and of the land continue) or in Exeter Church by my father and mother. * * * My dear wife, farewell. Bless my poor boy. Pray for me and let my good God hold you both in His arms. Written with the dying hand of sometime thy husband, but now, alas, overthrown, Walter Raleigh."

When brought to the scaffold, Oct. 29, 1618, Raleigh is said to have run his finger over the edge of the axe, saying, "This is a sharp medicine, but it is a physician that will cure all diseases." The executioner struck twice, the tragedy was over, and Raleigh died aged sixty-six.

Do we not claim Capt. Kidd as almost an American personage, though we may not be proud of him? It should be borne in mind that during the entire sixteenth, the seventeenth, and no small portion of the last century, that the line between an "adventurer" and a pirate was fairly difficult to determine. Merchantmen did not always do legitimate business in the carrying or dispensing of their cargoes, but were apt, if the opportunity presented itself, to pillage weaker ships, indifferent as to nationality. The Earl of Bellamont and Col. Livingston were unquestionably the early partners or backers of Capt. William Kidd. The editor of State Trials intimates that if Kidd had only acted fairly with his backers and divided the spoils in equal proportion, the Captain never would have come to grief.

"The earlier local historians openly claimed there was collusion between the Earl of Bellamont, Col. Livingston, and Capt. Kidd. A careful reading of the trials * * * does not discount this conjecture." Kidd was indiscriminate in his plunderings, and so there were six indictments against him. Five were for piracy and one for murder. The first trial took place at Old Bailey, March 8, 1701. Some of the methods of the court are recorded, with the question put to Kidd by the Clerk of Arraignments. The Clerk asks, "Are you guilty or not guilty?" Then the Recorder interposes and says, "He does not understand the law; you must read the statute to him." Then the Clerk again asks, "Mr. Kidd, are you guilty of this piracy or are you not?" To which Kidd replies, "If you will give me a little time to find my papers I will plead."

The charge is that William Kidd, on board the ship, The Adventure, struck William [illegible] day." The evidence showed that [illegible] was a gunner, that Kidd had killed him a "bump dog," and then had buried the [illegible] at the man's head. "Kidd alleged that there was mutiny on the ship." The captive of the Quedagh Merchantman, the prize having a cargo of opium, sugar, silk, and calicoes, is the really strong case against the Captain of The Adventure. In the evidence the fact is brought out that in 1696 Kidd sailed from Plymouth bound for New York, and on the way captured a French banker, (a cod fisherman.) Kidd after landing in New York carried out from that port 155 men. Then he went to St. Jago, thence to Madagascar, and pointed later for the Red Sea, and lay in wait for the Mocca fleet. Among the men captured was a Portuguese, and a witness calls him a "linguister," and being asked what that meant said that a "linguister" was an interpreter. Kidd's methods were cruel. He would hoist up his captives by means of a rope tied around their arms and belabor them with a cutlass, so as to make them tell where money was hidden. The business in New York is fairly cleared up. Palmer, a witness and one of the crew, was asked:

"When you were at New York, was there any publication of anything to invite men to come in to Capt. Kidd?" Palmer's answer was: "Yes, there were articles set up for men to come aboard Capt. Kidd's ship; he was to have 40 shares for his ship, and every man was to have his share, and they were to give him £5 a man for their arms." "How many men was his complement?" Palmer: "When he came from New York he had between 150 and 160 men."

If Capt. Kidd was commissioned to catch pirates, he certainly joined the enemies of commerce, for, as the prosecution said: "Yet this Capt. Kidd that was commissioned to take pirates, instead of taking them, grew to such intimacy with them that he said he would fry his soul in hell before he would hurt them, or to that effect."

The trial was fairly long, and seems to have been honestly conducted, the testimony pro and con having been duly weighed. William Kidd, with six of his crew, was judged guilty, and the sentence was that the condemned men "be severally hanged by your necks until you be dead," and so a very thorough rascal, Capt. Kidd, was hung at Execution Dock, May 23, 1701.

And still the story of Kidd's treasure turns up every year. If there is any reliance to be put on relics, there is an old crock, treasured by a New York family, said to have once belonged to Capt. Kidd. The story runs that when The Adventurer "was cruising off Gardiner's Island, the Captain came to the land for wood and water, which being supplied by one of the Gardiners, he left behind him as a souvenir this earthenware crock, filled with West Indian preserved fruits."

A Book for Scandinavian New-Comers.*

The effort made by Mr. Carl Fischer-Hansen in his "De Amerikanske Love" is a most laudable one. The sub-title, "De Lokale Love, New York Stat." when translated, means "The Local Laws of the State of New York," and the necessity for just such work is at once understood. We can make no invidious comparisons between foreigners who come to the United States, but Mr. Fischer-Hansen only does justice to his own people when he writes: "The Scandinavians enjoy the right of being considered by the authorities here a most desirable addition to the population through immigration, and we are noted for our good citizenship." But the most trustworthy of new-comers, in order to consort himself to the laws of a country, must not plead ignorance of them. It does not suffice that the Norwegian or the Swede do not understand English. It is precisely for these new-comers that this volume has then been written. It gives what are the fundamental laws of the United States, and the Scandinavians who study it—for there are no illiterates—will at once understand what is the nature, the character of our State Government. The volume is neatly made up, and is published by the author.

Books That Are Desired.

It is one of the paradoxes of literature that authors only in the abstract attempt to satisfy public demand. The author either writes to please himself or he writes in response to what he believes to be a popular demand. But his reply is general. If it by chance hits the majority in its particular phase, so much the better. Suppose that communications should flow in upon a literary magazine begging for a certain kind of story. How many genuine writers would attempt to fill the conditions? Yet, the request might seem very reasonable. So reasonable in fact that the "hack writers" would forthwith attempt to fill the bill—and very probably fail in so doing. But in books not fiction it is perfectly reasonable to suppose that a single suggestion may make evident a want in many minds. "What books are wanted?" is a question that might be made unusually attractive, even though from its very nature it shuts out the novelist and the poet. There are other fields of literature whose specific plots await cultivation.

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*STATE TRIALS OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, SIR WALTER RALEIGH, AND CAPT. WILLIAM KID. Edited by Charles Edward Lloyd. Chicago: Callaghan & Co.

*DE AMERIKANSKE LOVE. De Lokale Love i New York Stat. By Carl Fischer-Hansen. New York: Published by the Author.

MARKHAM'S POEM.

The Climax of Her Argument.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have read with interest the—shall I call them strictures?—of your different correspondents regarding my comments on Prof. Markham's "The Man with the Hoe." In justice to that magnificently virile poem, on the one hand, and to myself on the other, I must ask space to put myself right in this matter. Owing, I presume, to the undesirable length of my first letter a portion of it was not printed. This editorial excision, unfortunately, cut away the very climax of my argument, which was, in brief, to the effect that while this unhappy man with the hoe was quite deserving of all the world's sympathy the men with the pen, the Markhams of this world, who must both feel and voice the sorrows of their less emotional brothers, are equally worthy of our sympathetic consideration. In connection with this argument I mentioned Arthur J. Stringer's poem, "The Unremembered Harvester," and pointed out that as Mr. Stringer's work was a plea for the man of thought, who usually goes unappreciated in the very world of workers to which he is a necessity, it forms a sort of poetic complement to "The Man with the Hoe." Mr. Stringer's poem is, of course, too long to be reprinted in these columns, but had it appeared and been read I do not think it would have been necessary for Mr. Corell to distort my first letter into a wholesale condemnation of all social reform, and myself into a apologist of industrial oppression.

As I have already said, I freely acknowledge that "The Man with the Hoe" will teach a great and good lesson to humanity, but at the same time there are other lessons for us to learn. And one of these is that often enough the secret of happiness, after all, is in, as Ruskin has pointed out, "Drawing hard breath over chisel or spade or plow, in watching the corn grow and the blossom set, and after toil, in reading, thinking, in hoping, in praying."

All these are the privileges of the actual man with the hoe. He is not dead to hope, for he is still human. He reads, for he has his country paper, and most carefully does he go over it, column by column. He prays, let us trust, and he also discusses politics and decides elections. He lives to a good ripe old age, for unlike the man in the smoke-laden factory, he breathes pure air all day long. And if the farm prospers and prices are good he sends his son to college. That son reads a little Mallock and Spencer and Shelley, and goes back to the old farm and sentimentalizes over some robust farmhand at work in a bean field, and we have another "Man with the Hoe." It is discouragingly unpoetic, but it is true! As for Mr. Crosby grouping the author of this much-talked-of poem with Lycurgus and Agis and Moses and David and Isaiah; I should like to draw attention to the fact that it was as a work of art, standing as such, that I had originally considered Prof. Markham's lines, and not as a pill of Socialism hidden in a sugar-coating of poetry. If Prof. Markham is to stand as a twentieth-century Gracchus we must hereafter regard him as a politician and not as a poet, and for that reason perhaps it would be better not to impose on the space of THE TIMES REVIEW, which is, after all, a literary paper.

HALLIE ERMINIE RIVES.

New York, June 19, 1899.

Markhams from Pepys to Burke.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your issue of the 17th, (Page 386,) under the heading "A Sketch of Mr. Markham," (credited to the National Cyclopedia,) it is said:

> Another William Markham, mentioned in Pepys's "Diary" and Walpole's "Letters," was of the family line. He was a graduate of Christ Church College, Oxford; Dean of Westminster, where his body lies; Bishop of Chester, and tutor of the Prince of Wales. He was renowned for vigorous mind and profound learning, and was a close friend of Edmund Burke, whose "Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful" he helped correct, although he later quarreled with him over the case of Warren Hastings.

Now, it is a far journey from James II. to George III., with whom, respectively, I generally associate Pepys and Burke. This led to my refreshing my memory somewhat as to dates, with this result: Pepys did not die until 1703, but ceased making entries in his diary in 1669. To have been mentioned in the diary, (I have not looked for him,) William Markham must have attained some degree of prominence, or at least have attained manhood. Say that he was twenty-five in 1669. Burke's "Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful" was published in 1756. If Markham was twenty-five years old in 1669, he would have been 112 when he helped Burke in correcting his essay. But he appears to have lived long enough to quarrel with Burke about Hastings in 1785, when, if the former figures were correct, he was 141 years old!

Had not the National Cyclopedia better look into this?

F. W. REMY.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 25, 1899.

Sons of the Soil.

(Another View of "The Man with the Hoe.")

"Man with the Hoe," dost thou deserve the pity
Thy low estate, thy seeming lack hath won?
Is thine in truth such hopeless degradation
Thy lot a brutal round from stint to sun?
Not such of many a hillside have I found their
[illegible]
Sun-whitened locks no vacant mind betoken,
And wider scope oft means but wider pain.
Who garners gold may yet be lower, poorer
In all save gold, than he who tills the plain.

Why should a Son of Freedom ask vain questions
Of ages, Kings, conditions vanished long?
Sins of the past, if other lands inherit,
Unto the sons of such, such plaints belong.
In this broad land at least the myriad toilers
Upon earth's breast, methinks, would give scant thanks
To one who dubbed them, strong of brain as sinew,
"Dumb Terrors." Hardly! From their very ranks
Came there not forth a Lincoln? Rose not others,
Unnumbered, to be leaders? Sword and pen
Hands that once held a hoe have ably wielded.
Sons of the soil, yet masters among men.

MARY B. STEWARD.

Goshen, N. Y., June 1, 1899.

Another Version of the Idea.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

That there are different points of view, even when one regards so admirable a production as Markham's verses on "The Man with the Hoe" is clearly shown by the comments in your issue of the 17th inst. I have written the inclosed lines from the point of view which seems to me most natural. I do not know that they are worthy of printing—probably they are not; since I inclosed stamp and envelope for their return.

S. S. J.

New York, June 22, 1899.

As bent upon his hoe he stands,
A clout with thought nor hope beyond the day,
With soulless eyes and face unlit,
A being "knowing" not, unknown to God;
The tiller of the earth stands there,
Ignoble, brutelike, type of early man.
Say not to man belongs the blame,
For, lo! regard the thing from which he came.
In the dim past, primeval time,
When huge misshapen forms disputed sway,
He had been lord o'er all the land and sea.
'Tis but reversion to the type
Of ancient brutelike man,
Before the centuries spun out the web,
With toil, and wars, and strenuous deeds,
That makes the brain of man to-day
And gives him masterv over all,
For all the good man does and is,
Bow down thy head if bow thou willst—to man.
For from the hand whence he first came
Naught perfect ever came to earth.
A cell, a form, a breath of air, a hope,
A never-ending struggle after light,
Since day first dawned has been the fate of man.

One Poet Would Correct Another.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Will you permit me to call your attention to a blunder in Mr. Markham's poem on "The Man with the Hoe"? The blunder shows such very gross ignorance in regard to the most elementary knowledge that I am surprised that you have not pointed it out. I refer to this line:

What gulfs between him and the seraphim!

All that we know about the seraphim we learn from the Bible; and, according to that book, it is impossible for an adult mortal to become one of the seraphim. Therefore there are no more gulfs between the seraphim and the man with the hoe than there are between the seraphim and the man organizing a trust. Mr. Markham does not comprehend this; he evidently thinks that it is possible for an adult mortal to become one of the seraphim; he confuses the seraphim with the redeemed. But even with this idea in his mind, he made a woeful blunder in the line I refer to. He should have read the parable of the rich man and the beggar and learned that it is Dives and the redeemed who are on opposite sides of the gulf; not Lazarus and the redeemed.

F. P. WILLIAMS,

Author of the Poem "The Best of All Banners," Published in The Advocate of Peace for June, 1899.

Montclair, N. J., June 17, 1899.

"The Man with the Wheel."

(With apologies to Markham.)

Bowed by a triple century, he leans
Upon his wheel, and gazes on the ground.
Some tutti-frutti stored within his face,
And on his back a racing number bound.
What makes him wild to capture and to wear
A medal, or to win a baby grand?
Trained to an edge; to Ixion a twin.
See how he wags his rather square-turned jaw!
He stoops, and, turning off th' acetylene,
His breath blows out the light within the lamp.
Is this the man the L. A. W.
Hath licensed for the circuits o'er the land;
To haunt the tracks; for rivals search the meets
And feel the passion of a Broken Record?
Is't this the trainer thought who shaped his course
Or he who pumped the tires full of wind?
Adown the homestretch till the line he crost
There is no pace more terrible than his,
As imaged with censure by pedestrians.
He clangs his bell, and bids the crowd give room.
He—fraught with menace to all vehicles!

* * * * * *

O ye of starry clime who ride a hike,
Try not to keep the pace this man hath set!
Essay not with his energy to cope!
When dusty whirlwinds follow in his wake,
How will it be when some wary, nimble cop
Shall nab the gospiser as he flies along;
What shall this Tartar answer to the Judge
After a night passed i' the station house?

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THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, Publishers, New York.

Violin" lightly touches on "Lohengrin." "Evelyn Innes" and "Poor Human Nature" both have Wagnerian sopranos for heroines, and go deeply into his music dramas, while even the author of "Dodo" has a fling at Wagner; his influence is also felt in "The Money Market." We have had Disraeli in fiction in Mrs. Craigie's "School for Saints." Wagner is a vastly interesting person, and died but two years after Disraeli. Where is the author who will use him for a character? Surely Praeger's "Wagner as I Knew Him" makes him far more interesting than many heroes of fiction.

Biographies of Butterflies.*

This is an uncommon book. The author begins by stating that butterflies are like flowers in that each kind has its own season for appearing in perfect bloom. He also notes that in the country they attract the eye of the city resident perhaps more than anything else, and the unhappy wanderer from the crowded streets finds it difficult to learn what the naturalists have discovered in regard to these beautiful living blossoms. Mr. Scudder's purpose in writing the volume before us was to endeavor to acquaint the wayfaring man with the natural history of the butterfly varieties in a manner which would be picturesque as well as informing. "I have endeavored to relate the story," he says, "of the sometimes curiously complex lives of our commonest butterflies, those which every rambler at all observant sees about him at one time or another, inciting his curiosity or pleasing his eye. The sequence of the stories is mainly that of the order of appearance of the different subjects treated, modified only by the occasional substitution of a later appearance for the first when the butterfly is double or triple brooded."

It would be difficult, indeed almost impossible, to give the reader a fair idea of the interesting manner in which the author has treated what at first sight looks like a most unpromising subject. He has displayed remarkable skill in the handling of the purely scientific facts which are an essential part of his story. At the same time he has succeeded in keeping before his reader the purely pictorial features of the theme. The butterfly is a figure of light and color in the landscape, and the author of this volume has not broken his beauty on the wheel of dry science. Yet he has told the reader all that any one except a mere scientist could wish to know about the harmless and pretty little fluttérers among the flowers. As an example of his style in treating the picturesque part of his subject this passage from the chapter on the "Tiger Swallowtail" will do well:

> The flight of all our swallowtails is nearly the same, but this butterfly is perhaps peculiar for its sailing and soaring; it flies high and low, rising and falling alternately several feet at a time, usually moving about twenty feet from the ground; it flutters in and out among the branches of a tree from base to crown, or meeting a dwelling in its flight, mounts upward, soaring high above it rather than turn in its course. It has a wayward flight, and in battling against the wind it beats the air pretty vigorously, yet not so rapidly as butterflies with shorter wings. Startled, it flaps its wings with intense vigor, darts from one side to the other with frightened irregularity, nor stops till far out of sight, or else settles on its favorite flowers, such as the lilac, honeysuckle, or [illegible] taken with the [illegible]

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An Account of Her Life by Clara Tschudi, the Norwegian Writer.

The antithesis of the Spanish woman must be the Scandinavian one. Your inclination might be then to prejudge and not favorably, a biography devoted to Eugénie, Empress of the French, when written by Clara Tschudi. You might fancy that the Norwegian author could not be in touch with her subject. But as you read about Louis Napoleon's wife, you find that it is very much more than a superficial study. The salient traits of that most unfortunate lady have been fairly considered. As Mr. E. M. Cope, the translator of the work, expresses it, "there are difficulties increased by the nearness of events and the yet lingering fierceness of the light that beats upon a throne." It may, perhaps, take, then, a century or more before there will come the clear-sighted historian who, unbiased, unprejudiced, will give us a true insight into the exact characteristics of the Empress Eugénie.

We may dismiss, as nonsense, all the possible grandeur of lineage which belonged to a Scotchman, Kirkpatrick by name, who early in this century opened a shop in Malaga. The man sold all kinds of things, kept a wineshop, and dispensed his liquor by the measure or glassful. He was prudent, canny, and became in time well-to-do. Then he exported Spanish wines, though he did not give up his retailing. He had two handsome and attractive daughters, who tended shop. Whether the father inculcated his girls with respect for the Kirkpatrick of Closeburn we do not know about. It looks as if these young women did believe that they sprang from a noble race, and had, accordingly, an overpowering ambition. Of two daughters, one—Manuela—had a vanity which was insatiable. Though she might be doling out wine to the thirsty in her father's drinking room, she had her dreams. "Manuela was far from being a true Spaniard. A Spanish woman is, as a rule, indolent and ignorant. * * * But it was otherwise with Kirkpatrick's daughter. * * * She was a Spaniard, but at the same time she possessed the energy of the Scotchwoman, a quality without which her dreams and wishes could never have been realized."

To the Kirkpatrick wineshop there came Don Cipriario Count Téba, a Spanish Colonel of artillery. Don Cipriario seems to have been a brave soldier, having lost an eye in action. He was by no means young. His family was good, for "Spain's purest sangre azul" (blue blood) flowed in Téba's veins. Manuela deliberately set her cap and did her best to capture Don Cipriario. "She lavished upon him her smiles, her ardent glances, her bewitching loveliness, and she finally bagged Cipriario Palafox y Porto-Carrero, Count of Téba, Marquis of Ardales, who became afterward Count of Montijo and Miranda and Duke of Peneranda.

There was an elder and conservative brother, the Count Montijo, who by no means favored the alliance. No Kirkpatrick sister-in-law suited his aristocratic ideas. He was determined that no child of this union should inherit from him, and so, though he was an old man, he married. Malaga became uncomfortable after that for Manuela, and she moved to Granada. There her elder daughter, Franciska Teresia, was born, in 1825, the Franciska who became in time the Duchess of Alba.

Maria Eugénia Ignacia Augustina came into the world on May 5, 1826. In the meantime Mme. de Montijo was slowly making her way. She became friends with her brother-in-law and his wife, and still she craved mounting a step higher in the social ladder. In 1834 her husband's brother died, childless, and now Manuela had the titles of the family. Then she went to Madrid and carried her old husband with her. Manuela never could have cared for her husband. She was fond "of coquetry, extravagance, and pleasure." In Madrid, always plotting and scheming, Eugénie's mother "sought to ally herself with prominent and influential personages, though at the same time she undisguisedly shared in equivocal amusements, and thus rendered home and life utterly miserable for her husband." Before the death of the elder brother Don Cipriario had been very poor. Inheriting his brother's estates, though now well to do, Manuela's husband was inclined to be prudent.

There were political troubles in Madrid, and the Countess Montijo in 1834 left her husband and entered on a gay life of travel, dividing her time between Paris, London, and fashionable watering places. Manuela must have been an attractive woman, for her society was sought by Prosper Mérimée and Henry Beyle, (Stendahl.) Both her daughters were beautiful, but Eugénie was the more attractive. The mother played the part of the obligatory duenna.

If Mme. de Montijo was more than wild as to point out that she kept her young, innocent daughters away from everything that could have sullied their moral purity." In 1837 the two girls were placed as boarders in the Sacré Coeur Convent in Paris, under the names of Franciska and Eugénie Palafox.

Despite her title, Mme. de Montijo was still a great deal of an adventuress. In order to obtain a more fixed position and gain admittance to the Court, she returned to Spain, leaving her two daughters at the Sacré Coeur Convent in Paris. The Count was taken ill, and, dying in 1839, his daughters were sent for and came to Madrid. In Madrid Mme. de Montijo soon became a prime favorite. Franciska was sixteen and Eugénie a year younger. Certainly the astute mamma was looking up husbands for her daughters. Among their suitors was the Duke of Berwick and Alba. His court was encouraged. It is supposable that Eugénie was in love with him and believed that her affection was returned. It became necessary that the Duke should declare himself. The mother may have insisted that the elder of her two daughters was the proper choice, and so the Duke solicited the hand of Franciska and it was given him. Then Franciska told Eugénie of her engagement, and, as the story goes, she found her sister in bed, her features contorted by convulsions. Eugénie had heard it all, and had taken poison. No one ever will find out whether this story of an attempt at suicide be true or not. Eugénie is represented to have undergone a sudden change. After this she was no longer "the shy, retiring young girl," but became "an eccentric, exacting coquette, who sought forgetfulness of the past in a vortex of dissipation, and with unwearied restlessness that nothing could calm allowed still freer scope to her vanity and ambition."

Eugénie, so the tittle-tattle of Madrid went, frequented the theatres, popular places of amusement, and particularly bull-fights. In the meantime the mother had found a place for Eugénie, and she became one of Queen Isabella's maids of honor. But Eugénie frightened suitors. Hidalgos were afraid of taking to wife a young person who was said to ride in man's attire, and who had originated a very curious bathing costume, and "in whose hand a riding whip and dagger were quite as much at home as a bouquet or fan."

When, in 1846, the Spanish marriages were arranged by Louis Philippe, Eugénie attracted the attention of the Duke d'Aumale. She was rather reckless and inclined to laugh at the make-believe decorum of the Court. There never was a more silly and immoral personage than was Isabella, but the Queen, it is said, dismissed Eugénie from her circle. That made no matter of difference to the Countess Montijo, for in 1847 she became the Queen's Camarera, on which occasion Merimée wrote her a letter of congratulation. But Madame was careless for a woman of her age, and some scandal having come to the Queen, Mme. de Montijo was requested to make herself scarce, for Madrid was laughing over a Camarera whose diamonds had been carried off by her young lover. After this episode Mme. de Montijo accepted religion—that is for a time—and, it is said, tried to induce Eugénie to take the veil. Here comes in a trashy story about Eugénie having been almost determined to take holy vows, when "an aged, half-witted nun said to her, 'My daughter, do not seek for rest within our walls. You are called to adorn a throne.'"

Clara Tschudi dwells at some length on the mother of Eugénie so as to explain what was Mme. de Montijo's influence on her daughter. The upshot of it is that Manuela "possessed a sensual nature, but was endowed with great intelligence; she was intensely ambitious and inordinately vain." After the dismissal from Spain the mother and Eugénie spent a roving life. When did Louis Napoleon first come across Eugénie? Supposably in London in 1847 or 1848. Louis Napoleon's rise to power is fully explained, the coup d'état, and his taking the imperial throne of France. He felt the want of a wife. It is quite certain that he tried to effect a union in many high quarters and was invariably repulsed. Eugénie first appeared in the Court circles in 1852, when Louis Napoleon as President had hunting parties at Compiègne. That was her opportunity. Probably at the first Louis Napoleon had no idea of making Eugénie his wife. Fialin de Persigny filled no honorable rôle among the followers of Louis Napoleon. It is said he called in the Countess Montijo, explaining that considerations of State would not permit his lord and master to share his throne with Eugénie. Mme. de Montijo "curtly and coolly dismissed the emissary of the Emperor." Louis Napoleon having been snubbed all around, now became more ardent in his suit. The entire Napoleonic family was bitterly opposed to the marriage with Eugénie. As a last effort it was proposed that he should marry the Polish Princess Czartoryska. At the time, a witty lady of the Court, when asked by the Emperor what he should do, replied: she confesses to the romance. The engagement took place on New Year's Day, 1853, and was announced in the Moniteur of Jan. 15, 1853, and, as the author expresses it, only three persons were pleased, "Eugénie, her mother, and the Emperor." On the 29th of January the civil marriage took place, followed by the grand pageant at Nôtre Dame. There is a description of the Empress the day of her marriage, and the portrait is not overflattering:

> An attractive, winning face, with regular, rather marked features, the oval form of which recalls the portraits of Mary Queen of Scots. The nose is arched and somewhat large, the mouth beautifully formed, showing energy of character, while between the slightly parted lips the teeth shine in brilliant whiteness. The skin is fair and the hair bright, with a warm golden tinge. The lids droop heavily over dark blue eyes, which look black from beneath the long lashes, and they are in striking contrast with hair and complexion, and shine with that limpid brilliancy peculiar to women of the Latin race. The expression is open and benignant, while deep feeling, clear judgment, a lively imagination, and, above all, a pure mind, are evident. The eyebrows are so delicately defined that any one who has not seen the Empress would be tempted to say she had been painted. The women of Andalusia are noted for their beautiful hands and feet, and Eugénie does not belie her descent; her tiny, white, well-formed hands seem made to rest upon the purple of a throne. The form of her head and the bend of her neck in perfect beauty remind one of some antique work of art. In short, there is no flaw in this lovely appearance, and no harsh coloring disturbs the truthful harmony of the picture.

Had Eugénie during her life been longing to play a conspicuous part? Certainly she had, to use a French expression, "arrived." "Just as an actress," writes the author, "longs for applause and thirsts after the approbation of the public, Eugénie craved for the certainty that the world was looking on, while she longed to hear the cheers of the multitude." That applause she certainly won at the beginning of the performance.

No nation can compete with the French in politeness, but the Spaniard has a warmer, more respectful deference, which recalls a past age and is full of charm. Brought up as she was in the Spanish grandeza, but at the same time fully at her ease with the lighter manners of the French, it was a satisfaction to Eugénie to impose on her Court circle her own native stamp of grace and refinement. Her taste and power of invention were imitated throughout the land, and she developed elegance and luxury which the higher circles felt constrained to follow. She was soon recognized as sovereign, not in France only, but everywhere, and that which was accepted as comme il faut in Paris was copied over half the globe.

With the Crimean war (1854-6) and England and France united and Napoleon III. at the head of a military power, came Eugénie's great triumph, and that was her visit to England and her reception by Queen Victoria. Then later there was the return visit. The kindly feelings entertained by that excellent lady, Queen Victoria, toward Eugénie neither time nor misfortunes have changed, for the two seemed to have understood each other and to know what were their best qualities.

The pinnacle of Eugénie's wonderful career was reached when her son was born, amid universal joy. "History tells us that this son of Napoleon and Eugénie was the seventh in the course of half a century who seemed destined to occupy a French throne, no one of whom was allowed to possess it." Who remembers Théophile Gautier's verses on the occasion, with the pretty conclusion?

> Blanc comme les jasmins d'Espagne
> Blond comme les abeilles d'or.

Poor Louis! What a fate to die, hacked to pieces by assegais in remote Africa!

We pass rapidly over the many events. There was the Orsini plot, the Empress receiving a slight wound in the temple from which the blood spurted on her white silk gown, and her courage, for she would not be deterred from going at once to the opera. Then followed the war with Austria, another triumph for Louis Napoleon, but it was the beginning of his undoing. Maybe it was Eugénie as Regent that made her enemies. Did she or did she not throw all her influence on the side of the Clerical Party? She is charged with doing her utmost "to rekindle the strictest spirit of Roman Catholicism in the land, and to have mercilessly persecuted those who did not adhere in blind obedience to the old Church, while she valued those about her, with but few exceptions, according to their religious views."

Those familiar with the Napoleonic entourage know that between the Emperor, Eugénie, and Prince Jerome there was no liking. There was a common repulsion. Eugénie's son stood in the Prince's way, and certainly from the Palais Royal there were propagated many lies, even as to the legitimacy of Eugénie's boy. The marriage of the Prince with Clotilde of Savoy, "the Sainte Clotilde" Paris laughed at, did not better matters. There were womanly jealousies. Eugénie had no sympathy with the Italian movement, and she hated Victor Emmanuel because he had helped to deprive the Pope of his powers. Louis Napoleon's policy at the time was a vacillating one, and evoked discontent, and it is true that Eugénie was blamed with the Emperor's mistakes.

Eugénie's unhappiness in her marital life now began. Louis Napoleon hardly concealed his liaison with an Englishwoman, to whom he had given a title, creating Miss Howard Countess of Beauregard. Eugénie was furiously jealous, and not without cause. Supposably a scene with the Emperor made Eugénie declare that she would leave Paris and seek the Highlands of Scotland. The death of her sister, the Duchess of Alba, was a heavy blow. Then her child was dangerously ill. "She once thought of going on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem." There came rapid changes in Eugénie, "between religious ecstasy and pleasure seeking." The time that could be spared from arranging Court festivities or devising new styles of dress was that spent in kneeling before the Madonna. Gayety still ruled, and this was the day of Walewski, Morny, Persigny, of Fleury, the Marquis de Caux, and of those ladies, the Princess of Metternich, the Marquise de Gallifet, the Countess Pourtales, and the Duchesses of Morny and Malakoff. To Compiègne, to St. Cloud, there came Alexandre Dumas the younger, Emile Augier, Legouvé, Octave Feuillet, Edmond About, Flaubert, Merimée, Meissonier, Gustave Doré, and the musicians Berlioz, Gounod, and Ambroise Thomas. This was the golden time of the opera bouffe, with Offenbach in the lead. There was never such luxury, nor possibly a Court more corrupt. "It is perfectly true that the foundation of the Second Empire was rotten, a natural result of effeminacy and addictedness to sensual pleasures. Life was gay and voluptuous." Grand ladies with pinchbeck titles followed the ways of the Cora Pearls or Mme. Thereses, and there were balls à la Mabille scandalously danced in fine hotels. But that the Empress encouraged immorality is a slander. She may have closed her eyes against the inevitable, that is all. If there were liars in France after the flight of the Empress, all that can be said is that in the heat of political rancor Parisians are very careless of their words.

The "degringolade" came with the Prussian war. It is of so recent an occurrence as to make the repetition of it unnecessary. Clara Tschudi describes the escape of the Empress and the aid Evans, the Philadelphia dentist, gave her. Poignant is the story of the death of the Prince Imperial, who on June 1, 1879, was attacked by Zulus and killed. Coming from Woolwich, the young Prince had been anxious to see actual service. Then with the death of her boy passed away all the poor mother's hope and ambition. Well might she say, "Tout est fini." Louis Napoleon, broken down in health and in mind, died Jan. 9, 1873.

The conclusion of this most interesting volume is:

> The sorrows of the ex-Empress cause her everywhere to be received with respect. The historian will find excuses for her errors less because they were the heritage of her descent and education than because they never overshadowed her better qualities, especially her warm heart and her dauntless courage. He will further recognize that her position as the wife of a usurper exposed her to trials which could not have affected a legitimate ruler, and that in spite of difficulties she filled her place with honor.

Clara Tschudi takes French conditions then in a most serious manner, and believes in France's acceptance of legitimate rulers. Mr. E. M. Cope's translation is excellent.

*EUGENIE, EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH. A Popular Sketch by Clara Tschudi. Translated from the Norwegian by E. M. Cope, with colored portrait. New York: The Macmillan Company. 55.

Doubts If They Believe What They Say.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I notice in your issue of to-day several ebullitions against my old friend "David Harum." It is very charming to be able to ventilate one's opinion through such a satisfactory medium as THE SATURDAY REVIEW, and I offer my congratulations to the two persons who so successfully ventilated theirs. But may I ask in confidence if they really believe what they say, or are their criticisms made on general principles, the principles of the Irishman who is "agin the Government," and the principles of the congenitally sour person who never lets an opportunity slip to carp at well-merited success, just for the pure joy of carping. Perhaps, on the other hand, these two Philistines are not educated up to "David Harum's" standard. Perhaps they would rather wander through marble halls—alabaster halls, I mean—with Laura Jean Libbey or perform superhuman heroisms with Archibald Clavering Gunter. Perhaps "David Harum" is too mild for them, or perhaps, once more, they move in such high society that the picture of homely country life of New York State is too plebeian a subject for their tolerance. In any case, their condition is unfortunate, and I beg to offer them my sympathy. Not to be able to appreciate the master character strokes in "David Harum" is indeed a misfortune.

The book is not the production of a heaven-born genius. So much is plain; but it is equally plain that when a volume runs into such sales as "David Harum" has done, there must be something extraordinarily good about it. And there is. It is the best character sketch we have had since Richard Malcolm Johnston's "Dukesborough Tales."

It is a water color faithfully painted, but with perhaps too much attention to detail for a water color. Perhaps my friends the Philistines do not like water colors. They may prefer chromos. Well, chacun a son gout. Let them howl if they want to. They are in a hopeless minority, and their howling will never bother Edward Noyes Westcott. Worse luck!

WENTWORTH VENABLE.

New York, June 17, 1899.

GIRLS OF FOURTEEN.

Books for Them to Read—New Suggestions from Readers.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

A very interesting subject of discussion was opened by the note of Mr. Philip Marx in your SATURDAY REVIEW of Saturday last, and certainly every one who has paid attention to the subject must agree with you in your reply, that, even under equal conditions of education and worldly position, age is seldom the criterion in a question of this nature. This is fully shown in the reading of the more famous novels of Walter Scott. How often are girls and boys of thirteen apparently fascinated by them, while those two years older fail to become interested!

Permit me to add to the list begun by you a few names of authors whose books may prove interesting to young readers or helpful to their advisers.

Among the books of Susan Coolidge, "A Guernsey Lily" and, especially, "A Little Country Girl" are worth consideration. The picture of Newport Summer life in a circle of very young girls, as shown in the latter, can hardly fail to interest such, while "The Knight of the Black Forest" and other stories by Grace D. Litchfield would prove by no means dull or merely idle reading.

The fact that a story has historic basis should not lessen its interest for an intelligent young girl, and one may therefore name the English writers Emma Marshall and Emily S. Holt, most of whose wholesome, but by no means prosy, stories have been republished in this country. Only for the direct connection with the subject would one name a writer so prominent as Miss Yonge, but two of her somewhat later stories, "Unknown to History" and "Two Penniless Princesses," may be cited, while many girl readers may still find interest in "The Household of Sir Thomas More" and "The Provocations of Madame Palissy," as depicted by Anne Manning.

Stories of "foreign life" often appeal strongly to young readers because of novelty of scene and personal type. Among such may be named the "Edelweiss" and "Little Barefoot" of Auerbach, the vivid Alsatian stories of Erckmann-Chatrain, with the legends of Flanders, Brittany, and La Neudée, as well as the domestic stories of Hendrik Conscience and Emile Souvestre.

This list could, of course, be extended, but its purpose was merely to suggest certain titles which might escape others interested in the subject. EDWARD TIFFANY.

Boston, June 27, 1899.

A List Prepared for a High School

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Referring to your reply to Philip Marx, let me say he may find something of value for girls of fourteen in this list, which I prepared for High School girls. I wish to recommend especially Björnson, Cooper, Henty, Ingelow, Jackson, King, Munroe, and Yonge. SEWELL.

New Haven, Conn., June 24, 1899.

"Little Women," "Eight Cousins," "Little Men," "Old-Fashioned Girl," "Under the Lilacs," Alcott.
"Story of a Bad Boy," "Marjorie Daw," Aldrich.
"Arabian Nights."
"Standish of Standish," "Betty Alden," Austin.
"Star-Land," "In Starry Realms," Ball.
"Little Minister," "Window in Thrums," Barrie.
"Synnöve Solbakken," "A Happy Boy," Björnson.
"Lorna Doone, a Romance of Exmoor," Blackmore.
"Rienzi," "Harold," "Last Days of Pompeii," Bulwer-Lytton.
"Pepacton," "Wake-Robin," "A Year in the Fields," Burroughs.
"Old Creole Days," "The Grandissimes," Cable.
"The Adventures of Don Quixote," Cervantes.
"The Gilded Age," "Prince and Pauper," "Tom Sawyer," Clemens (Mark Twain).
"Last of the Mohicans," "The Pilot," "Spy," "Pathfinder," "Deerslayer," "Red Rover," "Oak Openings," Cooper.
"Oliver Twist," "David Copperfield," "Christmas Stories," "Pickwick Papers," "Tale of Two Cities," Dickens.
"Hans Brinker," "Donald and Dorothy," Dodge.
"Micah Clarke," "The Refugees," Doyle.
"Count of Monte Cristo," "Three Musketeers," Dumas.
"The Burgomaster's Wife," Ebers.
"Mill on the Floss," Eliot.
"Yesterdays with Authors," Fields.
"Sharp Eyes," "My Studio Neighbors," Gibson.
"A Short History of the English People," Green.
"Philip Nolan's Friends," "Ten Times One is Ten," "In His Name," Hale.
"Under Drake's Flag," "With Clive in India," Henty.
"Mosses from an Old Manse," "Our Old Home," "Twice-Told Tales," Hawthorne.
"Arthur Bonnicastle," "Sevenoaks," Holland.
"Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," "Elsie Venner," Holmes.
"A Boy's Town," "Rise of Silas Lapham," Howells.
"Tom Brown's School Days," "Tom Brown at Oxford," Hughes.
"Les Misérables," "Ninety-Three," Hugo.
"Ramona," Jackson ("H. H.").
"Off the Skelligs," "Deb. John," "Fated to be Free," Jingelow.
"Bracebridge Hall," "Conquest of Granada," Irving.
"Cadet Days," "Between the Lines," "The Story of Fort Frayne," King.
"Westward Ho!" "Hypatia," Kingsley.
"Jungle Books," "Captains Courageous," Kipling.
"My Garden Acquaintance," "Moosehead Journey," Lowell.
"Boy's Froissart," "Boy's King Arthur," Lanier.
"New England Girlhood," Larcom.
"Norse Stories," "Under the Trees," "My Study Fire," Mabie.
"Wilfred Cumbermede," Macdonald.
"Bird-ways," "In the Tree Tops," Miller.
"Hugh Wynne," "When All the Woods Are Green," W. S. Mitchell.
"American Lands and Letters," "Reveries of a Bachelor," Ik Marvel.
"John Halifax," "A Noble Life," "His Little Mother," Mulock. (Craik.)
"Red Flamingo Feather," "Camp Mates," "Copper Princess," "Dory Mates," "Canoe Mates," Munroe.
"Down the Ravine," "In the Tennessee Mountains," Murfree, (Craddock.)
"Farthest North," Nansen.
"Makers of Florence," "Laird of Norlaw," Oliphant.
"Red Rock," Page.
"Oregon Trail," "Conspiracy of Pontiac," Parkman.
"Gold Bug and Other Tales," Poe.
"Scottish Chiefs," "Thaddeus of Warsaw," Porter.
"Ivanhoe," "Guy Mannering," "Talisman," "Monastery," "Abbot," "Rob Roy," "Kenilworth," "Bride of Lammermoor," "Quentin Durward," Scott.
"Caleb West," "Gondola Days," F. H. Smith.
"How I Found Livingstone," Stanley.
"Treasure Island," "Kidnapped," "David Balfour," Stevenson.
"Oldtown Folks," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Stowe.
"Henry Esmond," "Rose and Ring," "The Four Georges," Thackeray.
"Maine Woods," "Walden Pond," Thoreau.
"Little Rivers," Van Dyke.
"Ben Hur," Wallace.
"Backlog Studies," "In the Wilderness," "My Winter on the Nile," Warner.
"Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," "Kate Carnegie," Watson, (Maclaren.)
"Timothy's Quest," "Marm Lisa," Wiggin.
"The Workers," Wyckoff.
"Dove in the Eagle's Nest," "Unknown to History," Yonge.
"Story of My Life," "Two Baronesses," Andersen.
Homer's "Iliad," translated by Lang, Leaf, and Myers.
Homer's "Odyssey," translated by Palmer, or Butcher and Lang.
"Evangeline," "Miles Standish," "Tales of a Wayside Inn," Longfellow.
"Marmion," "Lady of the Lake," "Lay of the Last Minstrel," Scott.
"Enoch Arden," "The Princess," Tennyson.
"Bird Life," Chapman.
"Bird Neighbors," Blanchon.
"Birds of Village and Field," Merriam.
"How to Know Wild Flowers," Dana.
"Astronomy with an Opera Glass," Serviss.

Forest Adventures.*

This is the time of the year when those who are fond of the mountain and the forest like to read about the adventures by field and flood of those who have gone before them. For that reason it is likely that "The Land of the Loon" will prove to be a popular little book. It is a most unpretentious volume which Messrs. F. Kimball Scribner and Earl W. Mayo have written and F. Tennyson Neely has published. It is one of those handy little books which a man can put into the pocket of a shooting or fishing coat and pull out in the evening when the day's sport is ended. One can easily imagine that beside a camp fire or in a shooting box in the woods this little work will help many an evening to find its way into the past very quickly and pleasantly.

The contents consist of short sketches of fishing and hunting in the Loon Lake region, a region well known to all lovers of the sports of field, forest, and flood. Some of the chapters are stories, and these stories are by no means badly told, though it is evident that the tellers are not past masters of the art of fiction. The story of the young man who bet that he would make the acquaintance of a certain young lady and row her home in his boat is particularly well told. So is the story of the bad luck of shooting a loon. But the book is of too light a texture to admit of extended review. It is best dismissed with a kindly word of commendation for its unaffected style and its refreshing atmosphere of outdoor life.

A Tale of Lord Lovat.*

John Buchan's new tale of the Highlanders, in the latest hour of chivalry and romance, derives its puzzling title from a line by Robert Browning—

> E'en so, swimmingly appears,
> Through one's after-supper musings,
> Some lost lady of old years
> With her beauteous vain endeavour
> And goodness unrepaid as ever.

The choice of title and motto inevitably suggests an odd taste and a fanciful rather than vigorous style. The story is not remarkable, indeed, for elemental strength, and its violent hero never seems quite real. There are unexplainable lapses in the narrative. Much more might have been made to the betterment of the story as a story, of the development of the nobler traits of Birkenshaw under the influence of Margaret Murray's beauty. The man is little better than a brute, and about to commit burglary, when he meets this "lost lady of old years." She presently transforms him into a hero and a martyr by cutting his face with a whip.

Nevertheless, this "lost lady," though a vague and illusive creature, is not without her charm. She seems to be one of the innumerable mistresses of the Young Pretender. At least that is the impression the reader inevitably derives. She is the wife of Murray of Broughton, who gave evidence for the State in the trial for treason of Lord Lovat, after Culloden, which may have helped to send that remarkable man to the block.

For its striking portrayal of Lovat this new Scots narrative is chiefly noteworthy. Crafty Simon Fraser's strange personality is depicted with a masterful touch. He is exhibited, in his old age, in many moods, violent, brutish, calm, and majestic. A traitor, a gourmand, a sot, a decayed débauché, he is also a scholar, a wit, a soldier, and a statesman. The Highlands never produced an odder character, while few of the Highland romancers have put a historical personage into fiction with greater power and picturesqueness. He has, almost, Gargantuan breadth of humor, Hogarthian strength of outline.

So that the lack of true romance in the disposition of the frail heroine and the embittered hero is measurably compensated for. They separate, when all is over, she to die in a French convent, he to grub for money at the law, win provincial success, and die an old, hard man at fifty-two.

John Buchan is as felicitous as any competitor of the "kailyard" school in his descriptions of Scotch life and scenery, in expressing in words the dampness of the mist, the perfume of the heather, the strength and flavor of the whisky, the bracing mountain air, the roar of the torrent. "A Lost Lady of Old Years" will have a potent charm for all who love Scotland.

Robert Chambers's "Outsiders."*

Out of the long and varied experiences of Mr. Robert W. Chambers, or, rather, upon such experiences, as a basis of inspiration, we doubtless now have his book "Outsiders." It is a study in altruism, as practiced by the publishers and critics in favor (?) of the unknown author. Milton, Lowell, Stevenson, Poe, Stockton, and several others besides Mr. Chambers have in early days had analogous experiences and have still triumphed. In the case of a new writer, it would seem that there is a great gulf fixed between the publisher and the author, "so that they which would pass from hence to yon cannot; neither can they pass to us that would come from thence." Wescott's "David Harum" is a particularly pertinent and timely case in point. It is impossible to believe that the readers of the publishing houses who declined this book failed to appreciate at least something of the book's power and yet—there was the gulf! Mr. Chambers, in "Outsiders," is not content to take the world as it is. He longs for a world as he would like it to be. In this he has had numerous predecessors and will have many disciples, but the publishers will not change their present attitude any quicker than a leopard will change his spots because of what Mr. Vance Thompson calls a "roast." Mr. Chambers is a clever writer, but he grovels. We may some of us recognize the masked publishers and the successful but vain writers in domino that flit through his present pages, but what is gained, after all, by lampooning those in whose hands possible benefits may lie? Publishers are, after all, only human. They are not many of them doing business for the benefit of their health. There is a kind of rude, and perhaps repellent, principle, from the writer's standpoint that underlies the publisher's judgment when good and bad manuscripts are alike measured by the inquiry, "Is there a profit in this for us if we publish this book?" No man, not even a publisher, enjoys flaying. Vinegar catches no flies. "Now, Barabbas was a publisher" is vinegar, and acid vinegar at that. There can be no doubt at all but that many publishers take advantage of literary aspirants. So do dealers in antiques, second-hand booksellers, and a host of other men in trade and commerce. The merit is to triumph in spite of this and not to turn aside to worship at the shrine of wrath. Trouble is easy to find, and one has not far to look for it, but, after all, the friendship of a publisher is better than his enmity. This truth lingers. There is much in "Outsiders" that is indicative of power. There are many evidences of minute knowledge of men and things. The local color is brilliant. The background is photographic in realism, and some very good fellows are limned in the story. The sentimental element is perhaps in minor key, has yet something of charm and something of novelty. The reader cannot but lament the heroine's unfortunate taking off with the achievement of but two kisses as the reward of love, marked by extraordinary simplicity. The world will not change because of "Outsiders" and ten thousand similar books. Publishers will not be won over. We may admire the caustic audacity of Mr. Chambers, but—

Clark Russell's New Story.*

Any tale which bears the signature of Clark Russell is sure to be well told, no matter how slight its substance. This is predatory to the statement that "Captain Jackman" is one of its author's less substantial tales. It might almost be called without unfairness a sketch. Yet it is readable, interesting, and admirable in its technical skill. Mr. Russell, without apparent effort, creates an atmosphere of realism. His personages are often drawn with a few indicative strokes, but this can never be said of his central figures. In the present little story the fascinating personality of Captain Jackman stands out very clearly. He is a curious study, and the abnormal state of his mind is made to come slowly into the recognition of the reader just as it does into that of old Commander Conway, R. N. This is really a masterly bit of story-craft, for it is to this that the maintenance of the interest of the story is due. The reader does not realize at first that he is following the fortunes of a madman, but regards Jackman as a brilliant adventurer. The dénouement is excellently brought about, although it gives the tale its sketchy character.

The heroine will not find favor with many readers. Her actions are hardly explained either by her character or her situation. She seems to be a fresh, healthy, vigorous girl, with a clear and honest mind; yet she yields at once to the fascination of a man whom she recognizes as one of evil ambition. In dealing with her Mr. Russell has been less successful than he generally is in drawing portraits of women. It is to the credit of this masterly writer of sea stories that his women have invariably been pure, high-minded, adorable specimens of their sex. One has only to recall the gentleness, womanly bearing, fortitude, and courage of the heroines of such tales as "My Shipmate Louise" and "My Danish Sweetheart" to realize the truth of this statement.

Ada Conway does not belong to the class which produced these women. She is not a wholesome girl, nor is she well drawn by the author. She can be explained only by the quotation of some one of the old saws about the incomprehensibility of the divine sex. There are no other important characters in the story, but the little tale is told with graphic skill. There is little of the sea in it, yet ships and sailors are there, and there is a refreshing play of salt breezes through the pages. If it be true that light reading is suitable for warm afternoons, this should be a model Summer book.

Not Too Certain About Anything."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I am surprised that you should object to Appleton Morgan's new book on Shakespeare because he says he has learned "not to be too certain about anything," or because he says he cannot make up his mind about the authorship of the poems either way. It seems to me that such a confession, in view of the thousands of dogmatic books about everything from Christian Science to the microbes on the straps in an elevated railroad car, is unusual enough to attract commendation. Certainly, it seems to me that whatever Dr. Morgan's dubitation in this volume of some 500 pages, (which I purchased on the strength of your notice of the book—your first one of June 3,) his facts are trenchant enough to lead some of us to make up our minds.

That the plays are full enough of Warwickshireism to prove that a Warwickshire man wrote them, while there are none in the poems; that Stratford Grammar School was little more than a whipping post; that "Venus and Adonis" was printed anonymously with a misfit title page, dedicated to Lord Southampton, while another poem said to be Shakespeare's was printed also anonymously, but with a dedication to Sir John Salisbury, and that both of these title pages bore an anchor surrounded by a wreath as a vignette, (the fac similes of each being given,) these seem to me new "points," and they impress me all the more, instead of all the less, because Dr. Morgan admits that he has not made up his mind as to what they prove.

That this balance of judgment or reservation of judgment in a gentleman who has been a writer of books on Shakespeare for more than a generation is not common, will you indulge me if I go a bit to establish? I mention no names, but not thirty miles from London there is an individual who writes at least one portly volume a year to prove that Bacon wrote Shakespeare. Not thirty miles from Boston lives another individual who thinks that these books are worth noticing, and who keeps writing items in the Boston newspapers disputing them.

Both of these individuals have, perforce of their employment, become such vehement protagonists that both make statements now that they would never have dreamed of making when they began. The Bacon man, for example, now says that Bacon wrote only the plays, but Molière, Defoe, Thomas à Kempis, Burton's Anatomy, besides Lyly, Marlowe, Peele, Lodge, Greene, and (I forget all of them) Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity!

The Boston man now (and very lately) announces that Stratford-on-Avon in Shakespeare's day was a modern Athens, the real seat of English culture, and that Stratford Grammar School had a curriculum and a curule chair meet for such a centre—indeed, completely overshadowed Oxford, which was only devoted to theology!

It seems to me the mark of a strong mind to hold, in the vortex of the Shakespeare fights, an equal and a gentle mind, which is capable of saying, at the end as well as at the beginning,

Si vegas, non intelligo!

If you ask me, I don't know. This demurrer, I trust, Sir, will not be taken as a denial of admiration to your splendid SATURDAY REVIEW. You have added a new value to the unit of our National currency. Here I have enjoyed the better part of a lazy Sunday afternoon for 1 cent.

JAMES F. ALLEYNE, Jr.

Haverstraw-on-Hudson, June 25, 1899.

*OUTSIDERS. AN OUTLINE. By Robert W. Chambers. Author and Publisher of "The Maker of Moons," "King Spruce," "The Red Republic," "The Fight for Empire," &c. Illustrated. Price, $1.25.

*THE LAND OF THE LOON. By F. Kimball Scribner and Earl W. Mayo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

*Little, Brown & Co. [illegible]

COLLECTORS AND DEPARTMENT STORE BOOKS.

There has been much discussion lately about the passing of the bookshop and the gradual rise of a universal practice of buying one's books at the big department stores. It is quite true that countless books are sold in such places; possibly, too, in such numbers as seriously to lessen the bookseller's profits; but as long as book lovers exist as a class, there will remain a "saving remnant," who will not seek the bargains found on the counters of the department stores. That books sold at the latter places are often very cheap there is no denying; they are to be had, in fact, at a very much lower discount than it is possible to get at a regular bookshop.

Yet there is something in the lack of a bookish atmosphere that will probably always keep those who love books in all their details from making purchases in these shops—even were it possible to get just the volumes they wish, in just the proper editions. A glance at the counters, where books are piled up like dry goods, where one may be jostled by a crowd, and waited on by clerks who regard books as something to be sold, and know one book from another simply by its binding, makes them turn away sadly, or perhaps they take the first book offered in order to get away. One visit probably is necessary to make them vow new allegiance to their favorite booksellers. We have heard of a collector to whom a rather popular book was once sent at Christmas—a collector who is most particular about editions and all the little book niceties. He was simply horror-struck at finding on the bottom of the title pages, in red ink, the following circular stamp: "This book was purchased at ———." The volume in question was a well-printed, fairly well-bound, copy of "the novel" of the Winter; but the existence of the stamp simply made it hateful to its recipient.

One of the great charms of the small bookshop is undoubtedly the pleasant relations that are at once established with the people in charge, who usually know a good deal about literature in all its departments, and can give little bits of gossip about authors, or particular editions, or new books that are coming out, and often before such news appears in any form in print. In these shops—amid the most delightful surroundings—a collector may browse at his own sweet will. Indeed, the first time one goes into a new shop it is only necessary to state that he simply wishes to look around in order to be given the freedom of the place. In time clerks come to know individual tastes; call attention to books that might otherwise escape notice; write that they have this or that volume in their old book department, which they think might interest the collector, or, perhaps, send him books "on approval"—a delightful line for his eye to meet.

Most book lovers are more or less impecunious, and it is their love of books sometimes that makes them so. They often make the most solemn vows of economy, but let some interesting book (particularly if a rather expensive one) come "on approval," and stern, indeed, will be the self-denial that can send it back. Perhaps the collector really means to send it back and decides just to cut a page here and there, or even to read it without cutting; but before he quite knows what he is doing he has decided to keep the volume "this time," and may be found busying himself in finding a proper place for it on his shelves.

It is easy to see how one who regards books lightly may be willing to buy them at department stores; but those who truly love books, and think them quite as necessary to existence as most other things, would never buy them except amid harmonious surroundings. The large number of books sold in the department stores is presumably due to the fact that their sales are made, one or two books at a time, to a great many people, rather than a number of books to one buyer. In these sales, too, advertising plays a prominent part, and the sale of a particular book is governed to a great extent by the amount of advertising it receives, rather than by its merit.

It would almost seem safe to say that the buyer of as many as a dozen books a year would never think of getting them except from a legitimate bookshop. The average book department buyer probably confines his purchase to two or three books a year. It might seem also that the department stores would be quite willing to accept this condition, as long as their profits are secure; and the profits on a thousand copies of a popular book remain of course the same, even when they are sold to a thousand separate individuals whose connection with that particular shop may begin and end with their one purchase. On the other hand, the regular bookshop has, as a rule, its regular visitors, who are always planning to spend an hour or two in this or that shop; who come in to look about and very possibly carry off half a dozen or more books at a time, when probably they had intended taking only one.

In good bookshops there is no end to the little courtesies that are shown; as for instance, when a more or less expensive book, of a class seldom or never to be found in the department stores, is recommended, and the buyer hesitates a little, wondering whether he really wants it, or cares to pay the price, it is suggested that he take the volume home and read it, and if it is not all that is claimed for it, ("very interesting," "just the book that would suit you," or something of that sort,) he may return it. In that fashion more than one collector got some of his best books. In the case of "The Memoir of Henry Bradshaw," we know of a collector into whose possession it came—that way—a book he would not have missed for much more than its value. The same collector was once turning over books in a little New York branch of a London house. At that time he was quite unknown to the manager, and happened to pick up and examine the American edition of a new book by a favorite writer, which had been subscribed for, but not yet issued in the English edition. Chancing to make some remark about it, the manager insisted upon lending him a copy of the book that it might be read at once.

Instances of this sort might be multiplied. Last Winter there came into this collector's possession three copies of an expensive book—one by purchase and two as gifts from friends. The book was a very delightful one, but one copy was all that was desired. Two of them were accordingly exchanged at its publisher's, at their published value, although they had evidently been bought somewhere else, and they had, of course, been sold originally by the publisher to dealers at the trade discount. So while one can well imagine the most ardent book lover buying a second-hand copy of a book at even the dingiest and darkest of little shops, (at any price from ten cents up,) it is much harder to picture him buying a dollar book for sixty-nine cents at a department store.

DEAN VAN AMRINGE'S LATIN.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I must confess to being somewhat staggered by the editorial note to my communication the subject of the use of the Latin pronoun "iste." All my life I have been laboring under what I suppose the writer will call a delusion as to that use. What is worse, I have taught—I still teach others, and, pace THE NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW, will continue to teach others to labor under that same delusion. My only consolation is that my former teachers, including two Balliol scholars, one Ireland scholar, both Oxford first class men, a first-class classis of Cambridge, and others of the same rank, labored under the same delusion before me, and distinctly warned me as a schoolboy against Dean Van Amringe's use of "iste." Dr. Benjamin Hall Kennedy, head master of Shrewsbury School, one of the finest classics of his or any other day, in his Latin grammar specially points out that "iste" is used to express a certain amount of contempt—"cum contemptu quodam dicitur" is his phrase, and I see that even the miserable Harkness grammar in general use in this city says pretty much the same thing. Your note endeavors to make a point out of the two quotations from Cicero's Catilini oration. But does not the writer see that in each case, and especially in the first instance, Cicero means to express contempt? "These benches, and particularly those on that side where Catiline had sat" had been defiled and contaminated by his very presence, and thus become despicable. In the second quotation Cicero's inordinate vanity prompts him to compare, with mock humility, his own achievements with those of other Roman Generals, not one of whom he considers worthy to unloose his shoe's latchet. Hence he applies the pronoun to which he held all whom men would think of evening with him. I would ask the student of Cicero's characteristics whether this is not the correct and by no means a "novel theory," as to the use of that pronoun in the passage referred to. I would also ask the writer to study well the use of the word "iste" all through the "Oration against Verres." When he has done that he will, I am sure, agree with me that for Dean Van Amringe to have used "istum," when the honorary degree conferred on an honored recipient demanded "ilium"—"that famous" or "distinguished"—was at least unfortunate. ED. R.

New York, June 26, 1899.

We are quite willing to leave our correspondent the last word. If he can really persuade himself that Cicero meant to speak with "latent contempt" (why latent?) of all the victorious Roman Generals, we can but commend to him the trite anecdote of the Lord Chancellor and the confidence man who accosted him in Piccadilly with the salutation: "Mr. Birch, I believe." "Sir," rejoined his lordship, "if you believe that you will believe anything."

POPULARITY OF "DAVID HARUM."

"David Harum" has now reached its one hundred and ninetieth thousand, and is selling as high as 1,500 copies per day. With the exception of the religious novel, "In His Steps," of which, its publishers claim, over 300,000 copies in this country and Great Britain have been sold, "David Harum" has probably sold better than any work of fiction since "Trilby" was the rage.

Many book and department stores have purchased large quantities of "David Harum," and are selling it at a very slight margin of profit in order to attract custom and make a feature of it.

A representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW saw a number of copies in the window of an old book store down town, and upon inquiring the price, was informed that it was only 95 cents.

"How do you manage to sell a new book published at $1.50 for 95 cents?" was asked.

"By buying not less than 250 copies at a time, we get them for 90 cents each and sell them for 95 cents. Of course there is no profit in that to speak of, and we only do it to attract custom. The department stores that advertise it for sale at 98 cents do the same thing.

"You have heard, of course," continued the bookseller, "that 'David Harum' was rejected by several publishers before the Appletons, with great foresight, took hold of it. But have you ever heard that originally 'David Harum' was simply a subordinate character in the book, which was a conventional love story.

"The Appletons saw the possibilities in the story, and took it upon the consideration that David should be made the principal figure and the book named after him. You know what the result has been. Such a book is better than a gold mine to the publisher and author both."

"Hardly to the author in this case," said THE SATURDAY REVIEW's representative, "as Mr. Westcott, the author, is dead."

"Well, his family or estate will get it then. You can figure it up for yourself. The author's royalty is probably 15 cents per volume. After deducting 1,000 copies for press reviews, imperfections, or damage, 190,000 at 15 cents per copy nets the snug sum to the author's family of $28,500. It may double that before it stops."

Whistler's Perverseness.

A little brochure recently brought out by the publishers of "The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography" reveals the trials and tribulations of encyclopaedic editors, and at the same time throws a side light on the temper of J. McNeill Whistler, the famous artist. One of the greatest difficulties that a compiler of biographies has to contend with is that of securing trustworthy data from the subjects themselves. The subjects, either through modesty or supreme indifference, or from other motives, are not infrequently loath to reply to the polite notes from the editors requesting "the story of their life." It can hardly be said to be a rule that the greater the man the harder he is to approach—for many great men are very particular about the facts of their lives and keep the proper matter constantly on hand. However, if a man be at all peculiar, it is in his reply—if he makes one—to his would-be biographer that his peculiar characteristics are apt to assert themselves.

Take for example Mr. Whistler and the publishers of the Cyclopaedia above mentioned, James T. White & Co. The publishers wrote just twenty letters before they received the desired information. The first three were addressed to Mr. Whistler. No response. Each one was more courteous than the preceding, and each inclosed full explanations, with apologies in the last two intimating that the first epistle had miscarried. Next, these enterprising editors tried Mr. Whistler's publishers, Messrs. Heinemann; then they tried Mr. Whistler again; then they once more tackled the artist. Then they asked Frank H. Norton of this city to write the biography. Mr. Norton found great difficulty in procuring Mr. Whistler's West Point record, and wrote to the Superintendent of the Military Academy for it.

Once more the publishers took a hand, and sent a number of epistles to persons that were supposed to be informed concerning the data of the artist's life. These epistles contained such questions as, "Have you any information regarding the birth and parentage of James A. McNeill Whistler, the artist? None of the books gives his exact age, and we are quite willing to leave our correspondent the last word. If he can really persuade himself that Cicero meant to speak with "latent contempt" (why latent?) of all the victorious Roman Generals, we can but commend to him the trite anecdote of the Lord Chancellor and the confidence man who accosted him in Piccadilly with the salutation: "Mr. Birch, I believe." "Sir," rejoined his lordship, "if you believe that you will believe anything."

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Once more the publishers took a hand, and sent a number of epistles to persons that were supposed to be informed concerning the data of the artist's life. These epistles contained such questions as, "Have you any information regarding the birth and parentage of James A. McNeill Whistler, the artist? None of the books gives his exact age, and the September Book Buyer appears an article by you on 'Whistler at West Point,' and in the article appears this statement: 'Young Whistler's mother was a Miss Winans of Baltimore, daughter of one of the oldest and most distinguished families of Maryland.' Will you kindly give us your authority for this statement?" Then Whistler's art dealer was appealed to.

At length, after four years of weary waiting, Mr. Whistler, through his London publisher, consented to revise his biography should the proof be submitted to him. But, of course, there was nothing ready. Then very slowly and from many and varied sources the matter began to accumulate. Then more waiting and appeals to John T. Whistler and to Jackson McNeill in the hope that these gentlemen were related to the imperturbable artist. And at length, after nearly five years had passed since the first note had been dispatched to London, what a sigh of relief must have gone forth from the editorial sanctum as these words were penned to James Abbott McNeil Whistler:

"Dear Sir: Inclosed please find a galley proof of your biography for our cyclopedia, which is now submitted for final revision. Will you kindly have it returned at your earliest convenience."

Such is the story of the attempt to secure only 1,000 words concerning one solitary subject. The question is: If it took nearly five years' time and twenty letters to secure Whistler alive, how long a time and how many letters would it have taken in the case of Whistler dead?

Some Unpublished Hood Letters.

A rich collection of Thomas Hood's letters has just been unearthed in London by Mr. H. C. Shelley, who has an article concerning them in the current number of The Fortnightly Review. The specimens shown certainly intimate that a very charming volume may shortly be forthcoming. Here is the fragment of a letter written during Hood's honeymoon. It is addressed to his wife's sisters:

This morning I took her up to the castle, and it would have amused you, after I had hauled her up with great labor one of its giddy steeps, to see her contemplating her redescent. Behind her, an unkindly wall, in which there was no door to admit us from the level ridge to which we had attained; before her, nothing but the inevitable steep. At the first glance downward she seemed to comprehend that she must stay there all the day, and, as I generally do, I thought with her. We are neither of us a chamois, but after a good deal of joint scuffling and scrambling and kicking I got her down again upon the Downs. I am almost afraid to tell you that we wished for our dear Marianne to share with us in the prospect from above. I had the pleasure besides of groping with her up a little corkscrew staircase in a ruined turret, and seeing her poke her head like a sweep out at the top. The place was so small methought it was like exploring a marrow bone.

BOOK NEWS IN LONDON.

[Copyright, 1899.]
Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

LONDON, June 30.—There is a rumor current here that among the first fruits of the alliance between Harper & Brothers and the Doubleday & McClure Company will be the announcement of a great encyclopedia superior to anything ever published.

***

Here is an interesting literary clue for your dryasdusts to follow up. A friend of the family tells me that George Meredith's father was a naval outfitter in Plymouth and is mentioned in "Peter Simple." This connection between Meredith and Marryat is very interesting. Of course everybody will remember in connection with this Old Mells in "Evan Harrington."

***

Douglas Sladen has ceased to be the editor of Who's Who and is about to adopt the business of literary agent.

***

A supplementary volume in the Edinburgh edition of Stevenson has been published for private circulation. Only thirty copies are printed. Subscribers will resent this exclusiveness, but the volume is only important as throwing interesting light on Stevenson's life in Samoa.

***

A copy of Charles and Mary Lamb's "Poetry for Children" will be sold at Sotheby's next week.

***

Ashton Ellis has translated for the Wagner Society, for the first time, two little volumes of Wagner's letters to Otto Wessendonck and Emil Henckel.

***

Sarah Grand's new novel is expected in September. She has written the first dozen chapters three times.

***

Max Pemberton is writing a romance of Russian family life, entitled "Princess Falka," telling of a girl banished from society for extravagance and gambling.

***

Morley Roberts's new novel "The Colossus," to be published in October by Edward Arnold, is suggested by the career of Cecil Rhodes.

***

Ernest Williams, the author of "Made in Germany," is writing "The Case for Protection," which Richards publishes in September. H. N.

GEORGE MEREDITH.

An Estimate of His Work in Prose and Verse.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

William Sharp.

After many years of general indifference, Mr. George Meredith has come into his kingdom. To-day he stands foremost in English letters. None disputes his place as our keenest critic of social life; admittedly he is a great writer, with a power over the well-springs of tears and laughter, of irony and tragedy, beyond that of any contemporary. He has, moreover, that intimate sense of romance, which striking as it does through the common ways and familiar routine of life, carries with it an air so convincing that none may gainsay its winsome charm. From first to last, his outlook is at once the most human and searching and the most spiritual and far-reaching.

As romancist, he who disengages the living spirit of youth; as the realist, he who limns the intimate self as well as the mobile features, the mien and manner of actuality; as the comedian, he who looks across the tragi-comedy of life and smiles at its exquisite incongruities; as the tragedian, he who looks across the same tragi-comedy and reflects, as a mirror reflecting shadows, the mystery and dark significance of the unknown, and that terror and despair and sadness of ours which are its ministers, and the poet of the Joy of Earth, of the triumphant Hope of the Spirit, George Meredith is not only a prince of letters, but exercises over the younger generation an influence as fortunate as it is profound.

True, there are the defects of his high qualities wherewith to reckon. His strength is often accompanied by an impetuosity which, with a great number of would-be readers, defeats its own end—not a reinless vehemence, still less a hurried habit of mind, but a controlled impetuosity whereby this magician of words bewilders less swift and agile minds, less nimble understandings. It it, perhaps, in his later poetry more than in his prose that overmuch he delivers himself to his delight in words and subtle but difficult diction—and in verse, as is obvious, any obscurity is more swiftly apparent and more perilous. There are times when this wholly characteristic and native manner degenerates into mannerism; but, with all deference to those who plead, and in the main wisely, for a habitual simplicity, and who resent Mr. Meredith's peculiarities, it surely must be admitted that these difficulties and obscurities have been greatly exaggerated. It is certainly not the case that they are due to willful affectation. Any one who has the honor of knowing Mr. Meredith is aware that he writes as to the manner born; that his phrasings are as natural to him as the "Aye, aye, Sir!" of the sailor or the "Yes, m' lud!" of the barrister, and that, speaking generally, his work is but the reflex of his mind, of the subtlest, most distinguished, and variegated literary temperament of our time. How far from arrogance or the common conceit of the lesser scribe George Meredith stands is revealed in a noble sonnet, where even the subtle use of "we" and "I" is eminently indicative:

> Assured of worthiness, we do not dread
> Competitors; we rather give them hail
> And greeting in the lists where we may fail;
> Must, if we bear an aim beyond the head!
> My betters are my masters: purely fed,
> By their sustainment I likewise shall scale
> Some rocky steps between the mount and vale;
> Meantime the marks I have and I will wed.
> So that I draw the breath of finer air,
> Station is nought, nor footways laurel-strewn;
> Nor rivals tightly belted for the race,
> Good speed to them! My place is here or there;
> My pride is that among them I have place;
> And thus I keep this instrument in tune.

From first to last George Meredith has drawn this breath of finer air of which he speaks; from first to last he has kept his instrument in tune.

It would be easy to dwell upon the unquestionable defects in style, upon the not infrequent lapses from that inward discretion which is the soul of style, of which he held all whom men would think of evening with him. I would ask the student of Cicero's characteristics whether this is not the correct and by no means a "novel theory," as to the use of that pronoun in the passage referred to. I would also ask the writer to study well the use of the word "iste" all through the "Oration against Verres." When he has done that he will, I am sure, agree with me that for Dean Van Amringe to have used "istum," when the honorary degree conferred on an honored recipient demanded "ilium"—"that famous" or "distinguished"—was at least unfortunate. ED. R.

New York, June 26, 1899.

We are quite willing to leave our correspondent the last word. If he can really persuade himself that Cicero meant to speak with "latent contempt" (why latent?) of all the victorious Roman Generals, we can but commend to him the trite anecdote of the Lord Chancellor and the confidence man who accosted him in Piccadilly with the salutation: "Mr. Birch, I believe." "Sir," rejoined his lordship, "if you believe that you will believe anything."

cottage home near Boxhill, in Surrey. The cottage has pleasant gardens and shrubberies, and on one of the upper avenues cleared from the adjacent woodland is a small chalet, where nearly all of his recent work in prose and verse has been written. I use the verb advisedly, for all Mr. Meredith's work is composed—to use Rosetti's phrase, is mentally cartooned—out of doors. On the beautiful slope of Boxhill, among the adjacent woodland ways, in the valley of the wild cherry tree so familiar to his admirers, in his sunny garden walks, it has long been his wont to meditate, project, consider, and shape his imaginative work in all its phases. He has ever been a lover of nature in the intimate sense, and he finds continuous stimulus and inspiration, as well as solace and delight, in "the way of the wind, the rain, the brown earth, and ever new revelation of the seasons, the ceaseless kaleidoscopic miracle of the world."

Now that he is turned seventy, it is pleasant to think of him as still well and serenely content in his beautiful Surrey home, where he is often visited by his son and by old friends, and now and again new acquaintances, and where he enjoys the near vicinity of his daughter, the wife of a friend and neighbor.

If it be true what Coleridge says in his "Aids to Reflection," that exclusive of the abstract sciences the largest and worthiest portion of our knowledge consists in aphorisms, and that the greatest of men is but an aphorism, then truly George Meredith, the prince of aphorists, is the greatest of contemporaries. These wonderful aphorisms of his, however, are not by any means merely jeux d'esprit, brilliant coruscations of an electric wit; they are that, but they are much more—for they are born of closest observation of life, profound meditation, and inward wisdom. A wisely made selection of "the wit and wisdom of George Meredith," would reveal him, not only as the keenest observer, but as the profoundest and sanest thinker of our time. He has ever had one aim, the impassioned quest of truth.

> O Sir, the truth, the truth! is't in the skies,
> Or in the grass, or in this heart of oure?
> But O the truth, the truth! the many eyes
> That look on it! the diverse things they see,
> According to their thirst for fruit or flowers!
> Pass on; it is the truth seek we.

When we come to the difficult question as to which is the best, or even which are the best, of George Meredith's novels, each must answer only for himself. The present writer would have it that the three most masterly books are "Rhoda Fleming," "The Egoist," and "Beauchamp's Career," and that those which at all times he can read with ever new delight, in a word his favorites, are "The Ordeal of Richard Fevérel," "The Egoist," "Diana of the Crossways," and, speaking personally rather than critically, "The Amazing Marriage." There can be little question, I fancy, that "The Egoist" stands foremost in intellectual power. It is the most searchingly brilliant book in the language. It is equally easy to understand why "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel" and "Diana of the Crossways" are the most widely popular. In literary beauty, perhaps "Vittoria" is the most sustained in excellence of picturesque and vivid style. In every one of these books is a practically inexhaustible store of wisdom, poignant insight, illuminating wit, and the inexhaustible sanity of a supreme gift of humor.

I wonder how many marked copies of "Diana of the Crossways" are in existence. Every one I know who owns the book has special passages marked for remembrance, suggestiveness, stimulus. For a readily understandable reason, it appeals to women in particular; doubtless because here more luminously and continuously than in any other of his books George Meredith shows his deep sympathy with and comprehension of the nature of women. Here are a few passages worthy of note:

"What a woman thinks of women is the test of her nature."

"He had by nature a tarnishing eye that cast discoloration."

House on the Beach," there is the ceaseless record of the keenest intelligence of our epoch. The strength in all is spiritual strength. As he says in "The Tragic Comedians": "It is the soul which does things in life; the rest is vapor."

As a poet Mr. Meredith appeals to two classes of readers—to those who love poetry for its beauty and to those who love it for its rarefied and difficult heights where only strong-winged intellects can soar or sustain their flight. But in all probability his most enduring work in verse will be that wherein the vision of beauty, or, rather, the faculty of seeing and saying in beauty what revelation or sudden glimpse of all beauty has been perceived, is the overmastering characteristic, rather than those poems which are mainly an allure or appeal to the intellect. And here it is, it seems to me, as to others who love his earlier poetry, that he stands far higher than is commonly recognized. There is no more moving love tragedy in verse in the language than his "Modern Love"; no more splendid and barbaric chant than the "Nuptials of Attila," and I know of no nature poems more beautiful and more convincing, both in music and in essential vision and atmosphere. What lovely music in that passionate lyrical rhapsody, "Love in the Valley," something of whose magic retains in even a few severed lines:

> Fairer than the lily, than the wild white cherry:
> Fair as in image my seraph love appears
> Borne to me by dreams when dawn is at my eyelids:
> Fair as in the flesh she swims to me on tears.
> Could I find a place to be alone with heaven,
> I would speak my heart out: heaven is my need.
> Every woodland tree is flushing like the dogwood,
> Flashing like the whitebeam, swaying like the reed.
> Flushing like the dogwood crimson in October;
> Streaming like the flag reed South-West blown;
> Flashing as in gusts the sudden-lighted whitebeam;
> All seem to know what is for heaven alone.

"The Lark Ascending," "The South-West Wind," "Autumn Even-Song," "The Woods of Westermain," and a score other matchless lyrics and longer poems * * * are their names not familiar to all who love beautiful verse? What living poet has written more exquisitely than in these lines from one of the lesser known poems, "Grandfather Bridgeman":

> The day was a van-bird of Summer; the robin still piped, but the blue
> A warm and dreamy palace with voices of larks ringing through,
> Looked down as if wistfully eying the blossoms that fell from its lap;
> A day to sweeten the juices, a day to quicken the sap.
> All round the shadowy orchard sloped meadows in gold and the dear,
> Shy violets breathed their hearts out—the maiden breath of the year.

Surely verse like this is the justification of his own fine saying: "The art of the pen is to arouse the inward vision, instead of laboring with a drop-scene brush, as if it were to the eye, because our flying minds cannot contain a protracted description. That is why the poets who spring imagination with a word or a phrase paint lasting pictures."

Although much of George Meredith's poetry, as most of his prose, is in the conventional sense impersonal, in so far as it reflects his spiritual and intellectual rather than his actual life of the day and hour, there are many glimpses of the latter. Perhaps none of his shorter poems is at once more pleasantly intimate and at the same time characteristically fine in individuality of observation and touch than the little lyric called "Autumn Even-song," where the woodlands, "the yellow hill," the steel-gleaming river, the "valley cottage" with its warm light, are those which are daily familiar to the eyes and heart of the great writer.

> The long cloud edged with streaming gray
> Soars from the west;
> The red leaf mounts with it away,
> Showing the nest
> A blot among the branches bare:
> There is a cry of outcasts in the air.
>
> Swift little breezes, darting chill,
> Part down the lake;

GEORGE MEREDITH.

(Continued.)

profound indication of what is most characteristic in the genius of this fearless explorer into "earth's great venture, man." (Both are given as in the version of the Collected Edition.)

XLVII.

We saw the wallows gather in the sky,
And in the osier-isle we heard them noise.
We had not to look back on Summer joys,
Or forward to a Summer of bright dye;
But in the largeness of the evening earth
Our spirits grew as we went side by side;
The hour became her husband and my bride.
Love that had robbed us so, thus blessed our dearth!
The pilgrims of the year waxed very loud
In multitudinous chatterings, as the flood
Full brown from the west, and like pale blood
Expanded to the upper crimson cloud.
Love that had robbed us of immortal things,
This little moment mercifully gave:
Where I have seen across the twilight wave . . .
The swan sail with her young beneath her wings.

XLVII.

Mark where the pressing wind shoots javelinlike,
Its skeleton shadow on the broad-backed wave!
Here is a fitting spot to dig Love's grave;
Here where the ponderous breakers plunge and strike,
And dart their hissing tongues high up the sand:
In hearing of the ocean, and in sight
Of those ribb'd wind-streaks running into white.
If I the death of Love had deeply planned,
I never could have made it half so sure,
As by the unblest kisses which upbraid
The full-waked sense; or, failing that, degrade!
'Tis morning: but no morning can restore
What we have forfeited. I see no sin:
The wrong is mixed. In tragic life, God wot,
No villain need be! Passions spin the plot:
We are betrayed by what is false within.

Perhaps the finest of Mr. Meredith's longer lyrical poems is the noble "Hymn to Color." It is the work of a poet of the highest imagination; it is alive in every line, in every image, in every uplifted thought; it has an austere beauty, a grave ecstasy, such as characterizes Wordsworth's greatest poem, the "Ode to Duty," and in it is the concentrated knowledge and spiritual vision of a long and noble life. I may fittingly end this short appreciation with quotation of the last stanza, with its magnificent close, animate with the profoundest spiritual hope we have:

The song had ceased; my vision with the song.
Then of those Shadows, which one made descent
Beside me I knew not; but Life ere long
Came on me in the public ways and bent
Eyes deeper than of old: Death met I, too,
And saw the dawn glow through.

LITERARY GENIUS IN INCHES.

Recently was published a scroll, having for title "A comparative chart of prominent authors." At a glance you are supposed to find out in what estimation is to be held the illustrious ones of the past and present. On the chart are some 221 names. The standing of each writer is expressed by a perpendicular line. The lines all start from a common base, and you note differences of extension. Just so the market gardener sights heads of asparagus which overtop the bed. The perpendiculars are crossed by diagonal inch lines, and so genius is cramped within a 5-inch space. Above the 5-inch high-tide mark of fame only five rear their exalted heads,—Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Bacon, and Milton. With a foot rule you determine exact inches and fractions of inches.

Chaucer is 4 1-4 inches, Spenser and Milton are the same. Bacon is 4 1-8, but Shakespeare is 4 5-8, and towers over them all, by, say, a bare 3-8 of an inch. Perhaps convenience in handling the chart, forcedly curtailed dimensions, otherwise 10 inches, or 100 inches, or as many feet, might have best expressed what were Shakespeare's transcendant powers.

To be stretched beyond the 3-inch dimension is an honor allotted to few. Browning and Tennyson are 3 5-8 inches, and Bunyan, Johnson, Burns, Scott, Coleridge, and Wordsworth are 3 3-8. Ben Jonson, Dryden, Pope, Burke, Shelley, Byron, Macaulay, and Thackeray are 3 1-4. The 3 1-8 ones include Keats, Dickens, George Eliot, and Carlyle. The 3-inch ones are Addison, Mr. Browning, Rossetti, Darwin, Matthew Arnold, Swinburne, Ruskin, and Stevenson. Swift is classed as 2 3-8 inches. Miss Austen, Bulwer Lytton, and Kingsley are 2 1-2. Charlotte Brontë, Lamb, and Landor are 2 1-4. Southey, Charles Reade, Trollope, Barrow, Pater, Froude, and Symonds are 2-inch people. But so is Defoe, and one should class the Robinson Crusoe man as a whole foot taller than either Butler or Berkeley. William Morris is 1 5-8, Huxley only 1, and Miss Maria Edgeworth is 1.

The contrasts, as such lines may show, can only give comparative values. One thinks of the line as a geometrical expression, without breadth or thickness, and so those who may study this chart will hold to their own opinions. You may understand mountain elevations, or the lengths of rivers by means of charts, but the demonstrations of a man's brain declines foot rules or tape measures.

Perhaps the principal use of such a scroll will be for the future, when in a century from now a comparison of estimation will be made. Then the tallest of the perpendiculars will shoot up higher and higher. There may be, however, certain altitudes which will not stand the weathering, and a disintegrating process will lower their summits.

Added to this chart is a chronological one which is of the greatest help. It serves as would a long chain, linking together the writers of the beginning of the thirteenth century to those of to-day. The data of this literary map is compiled from Brook's English Literature, and the Macmillan Company publishes it.

IN THE JARGON OF THIEVES.

"The Hooligan Nights" Is a Fresh Contribution to the Literature of Crime.*

What Young Alf, the Hooligan, sometime of the Irish Court, Lambeth, London, "recounts" and Clarence Rook "sets forth," (to quote the terms of the title page,) is a tale of vice barely told in the language of the vicious, and surely it would be befitting to condemn it severely as matter quite unsuited for the reading of the young and impressible if, besides the obvious candor and verity of the book, its plain narrative did not carry with it a moral obvious enough to check one's impulses to rebuke. And the impulse being checked, one may be led to reflect that no tale of vice basely told in the language of the vicious can ever do the harm that can be done by a wicked story endowed with sentimental or theatric glamour, and that the coarsest realism is less objectionable than perverted idealism.

Mr. Clarence Rook, we take it, is a London journalist, given to the study of life in the slums, and whatever story his book contains is a true story of actual happenings, though Young Alf and the author may not have had those conversations in odd corners which are reported from chapter to chapter, and the thief may never have "given himself away" so shamelessly. The story is that of a human being born, in modern London, with its vast array of "institutions" and its organized charity, to a life of sin and crime, and following the line of his natural development in spite of the compulsory education law and the influence of the Board School. Young Alf, at the age of eighteen, is (among his neighbors and friends) a Hooligan of distinction, the term Hooligan being derived from one Patrick Hooligan of Irish Court, a man of mark among London outlaws. The Hooligan belongs to Lambeth. He is a distinct type. Mr. Rook tells us:

The average Hooligan is not an ignorant, hulking ruffian, beetle-browed and bullet-headed. He is a product of the Board School, writes a fair hand, and is quick at arithmetic. His type of face approaches nearer the rat than the bulldog; he is nervous, highly strung, almost neurotic. He is by no means a drunkard; but a very small quantity of liquor causes him to run amuck, when he is not pleasant to meet.

This Hooligan, therefore, is a development of the type Dickens touched with the hand of genius in the Artful Dodger, rather than that of Bill Sikes. "Oliver Twist" comes to mind frequently as one reads of the adventures of Alf with "beaks" and "cops," but so do Defoe's blunt narratives of seventeenth century London criminals and Henry Nevinson's recent sketches of the cockney slums. But we should hardly care to class Mr. Rook as a literary artist with Nevinson, not to speak of Dickens and Defoe.

Young Alf's story has no sort of poetic quality. The sweet voice of his Alice (whom he weds not too soon and not too graciously) seems a false note. Surely, the "sentimental interest" is quite impossible in so gross a narrative. But Young Alf is unmistakably human, in spite of his seemingly irreclaimable baseness. He was a thief in early childhood. His ambition, his sense of glory, his pride, were all perverted and trained in the direction of knavery. He strove to make himself "class," in the jargon of his calling, and from pilfering took to burglary with much success. He is a sneak thief, a confidence operator, a blackmailer, too; he has not the slightest sense of honor; he does not "fight fair." Yet he is represented not as a demon, and one sees well that environment has much to do with his viciousness. He has been brave at the risk of life and limb, acting upon impulse, of course, as heroes usually do. He has a sense of gratitude. He has a sense of humor, too, though one needs to know him well to be aware of that. For Alf never smiles or laughs, nor is there a smile or a laugh in all the book.

We meet Alf in the byways, by night; we part from him, unrepentant on his wedding morning, driving from the church in a stolen pony cart, having swindled the parson. He may have a long life before him. He is sure to do his "stretch" before he dies, and he may die on the gallows.

That tens of thousands such as Alf are born to crime day by day in the heart of the largest and wealthiest city in the world, and educated to it, and a like proportion in other cities, in spite of enlightenment and laws, churches and University Settlements, is a fact which no book, perhaps, was needed to newly promulgate. This book, however, "sets forth" the fact again with much picturesqueness of phraseology and without exaggeration.

One of its merits, too, is its distinct identification of prizefighting and "slugging," and all the detestable belongings of the "ring," with thieves and cut-throats. There has been a tendency lately in fiction as well as in the daily newspapers toward the idealization of "the noble art of self-defense." Boxing, doubtless, is a manly accomplishment and a useful one for a few of us. But its kinship to prizefighting must ever be in its disfavor.

A few words as to Alf's dialect and the literary quality of the book. The young thief cannot pronounce "th," it seems, using instead an "f" or a "v," so that his jargon sometimes reminds one of nursery babble. Otherwise his cockneyisms are not novel, and his language is never as graphic and expressive as some that Nevinson transcribes. Mr. Rook's task seems to be that of interpreter. So far as he sticks to that his work, for the reasons we have stated, is commendable. His touch of sentimentality about Alice, the thief's favorite female "pal," is, as we have intimated, quite gratuitous, and his wish that he might be able to

*THE HOOLIGAN NIGHTS. Being the Life and Opinions of a Young and Unrepentant Criminal, Recounted by Himself, as set forth by Clarence Rook. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

"IF IT WERE NOT FOR THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

While THE SATURDAY REVIEW has always been my most welcome visitor, it has now become, during a long illness, "something to be afraid of losing," even one number thereof, for though—

Etwas wünschen muss das Herz,
Etwas hoffen und verlangen,
Etwas zu verlieren bangen,

the something may be preferably anything else.

Do not change the form. The paper can be manipulated by hands too feeble to hold a magazine. Do not change the character. The magazines, and especially the other book reviews, are nothing but advertisements of their own houses. THE SATURDAY REVIEW alone smells sweet.

If it were not for THE SATURDAY REVIEW we should never have had such a treat as that from our modern Junius who so quickly and convincingly fixed woman's place in literature, or with the shows in retort like the scamperings to escape from a dreadful mouse of sudden appearance upon the floor.

If it were not for THE SATURDAY REVIEW we might have never known how dear, delightful "David Harum" went from publisher to publisher before it found an audience, and that even the firm that did publish it sent it back for alterations and corrections. And we would have never known that a "human" could be so constituted as to "lay for" the man who recommended the reading of it.

Even the "Man with the Hoe" can't help looking up and smiling when Alden, with the right of way, comes thundering down the granite with his big tally-ho four-in-hand, cracking his whip, the top all crowded with people, and parasols like rainbows and bonnets like a field of flowers. Look out there for stray frogs and centipedes! And let all the little dogs bark, too! It all goes together, and as we follow it we forget the tedium of life for a time, and is not this one main object in literature?

What other paper would have dared to tell authors how to make terms with publishers? I prefer THE SATURDAY REVIEW as it is.

J. T. W.

Cincinnati, Ohio, June 20, 1899.

RESULTS OF BAD SPELLING IN SHAKESPEARE.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Why does "John Baxter" find the line "Unhouzzled, disappointed, unnaneld," in the Ghost's speech, as it stands in the "Hamlet" of the First Folio, completely unintelligible? It is a mere matter of spelling. Read, it sounds to the ear exactly as it sounds when printed in all modern editions, viz., "Unhousel'd, disappointed, unanel'd." Theobald may have been the first to change the spelling of "unhouzzled" to the modern and correct form, and Pope may have printed "unnaneld" with one "n" for two. But, surely, neither of these changes made the line a bit more intelligible than it was before. And what, pray, should we gain by Mr. Baxter's proposed alteration, which he himself deprecates as "violent" and "metrically defective"? We should gain nothing in sense, and we should lose everything in sound. Mr. Baxter asks if these faults, of violence and defective meter, are not common. "Aye, Mr. Baxter, they are common, and they seem most particular with thee." If we are to hold Shakespeare unintelligible in every case of bad spelling or difference in spelling from our own fashion, whether in the Folio or in any other edition of his plays, early or late, we shall be in chronic trouble. In this particular instance, it is certain that every one in Shakespeare's audience would have known, without a commentator's assistance, what these words meant. They were of everyday use and came home to men's business and bosoms. If the negative forms, "unhouseled" and "unaneled," are not as commonly met with as the affirmative, it is because there there was less need of them; few people were allowed to die without these offices of the Church. But the affirmative forms are common enough, and good examples of their use will be found in the Century Dictionary. "Unhouseled" is "deprived of the sacrament"; "unaneled" is "unanointed," "deprived of the extreme unction"; "disappointed" is not used in our modern sense—it means here "not properly appointed for his last journey; deprived of the rites and ceremonies that should have accompanied the administration of the last offices of the Church." With these familiar definitions in mind, there can be no reason for a change in the reading of the sonorous and nobly musical line as given in the Folio.

C. C.

Fishkill-on-Hudson, June 24, 1899.

A novel from which the publishers, Longmans, Green & Company, expect great things is to be presented next week under the title of "Castle Czvargas"—being a plain story of the romantic adventures of two brothers told by the younger one—edited by Archibald Birt. This is a story of the seventeenth century, and is mainly concerned with the adventures of Daubeney and Frank Nutcomb, sons of a Somersetshire Squire. The elder is sent to Munich, when, fearing that some ill had befallen him, the younger, who purports to tell the tale, is sent after him. He finds that Daubeney is a prisoner in the hands of Count Czvargas, who lives with a band of hired ruffians in an old castle. There is a love story mingled in the theme of adventure, in which the exceptional skill in wrestling, swimming, and swordsmanship of the two brothers is a considerable factor.

1899

CUT AND UNCUT.

"On Cutting New Books."

Suggested by an Editorial Article in The Times Saturday Review.

Let each new book of mine have leaves uncut.
Its flavor, like the kernel of the nut,
Savors far sweeter than elsewise enjoyed,
When labor, ere 'tis gained, needs be employed.

GERARD CHAPMAN.

A Question With Two Good Sides.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Referring to your editorial article "On Cutting New Books," let me say there are two good sides to this interesting subject. That there is a certain minor pleasure to be derived from the cutting of magazine pages, and with favorite paper knife in hand, to linger over and revel in the happy illustration hidden in the folds of the uncut pages, that comes into view only through the agency of your ivory, silver or pearl cutter, no one who has ever experienced this pleasure will deny, and to those to whom it is unknown, there yet lingers something of charm, that, added to the other pleasures of literature, will serve to make them greater than, with this lack, has previously been the case. You cut and read; and cut again and look at the artistic black and white creation that adorns as well as illustrates the text and the pleasure is increased by far over the rapid turning of machine-trimmed edges. The very delay of hand-cutting prolongs the interest as well as pleasure and gives opportunity for seeing what might otherwise escape attention if the leaves are quickly turned without obstruction. If the magazine you thus read be intended for preservation and binding your uncut edges and tops provide the requisite margin for the binder's trim; whereas, the cut edges being again cut, suggests the appropriate including by blades of binders among the enemies of books. We might, perhaps, better include, in such cases, the purchaser of magazines with cut edges among the enemies of books. There is undoubtedly a great pleasure about cutting magazine leaves as you read, but the knife used exercises more influence than might perhaps at first appear. It must be delicate in size, of pleasing form and with an edge not too dull, to furnish the greatest amount of pleasure. If those who must read at top speed could but realize how much they thus lose, they would speedily reform and enroll themselves among the devotees of the paper knife.

In the case of books to be rebound the same thing applies; but when a book is permanently bound, possibly by a master hand, the case becomes somewhat different. The paper knife cannot always then be relied upon to play its part as it should. The point is not always keen enough to penetrate into the inner fold of the pages and consequently a tear results. The uncut top is scored and ragged, which collects the dust and from which it is not easily removed, no matter how seductively and lovingly the dusting may be done. The gilt top is the thing to dust, with the greatest delight, but the gilt top presupposes cut edges before binding. Deckel edges perhaps give to the book luxury and ornateness; not so the raggedness that results more or less from the paper cutter. It is difficult in any department of life to set up a hard and fast rule from which there must be no departure. This axiom is particularly true of cutting book pages. Some books are best enjoyed with a paper knife and others treated by the binder's knife, so that the pages are perfectly true and rectangular. Those who cut books with their fingers, or with lead pencils, are, of course, barbarians, who deserve no consideration. To cut or not to cut, with paper knife, is not a light and frivolous question. It demands discrimination and judgment. Most book lovers will be able to decide for themselves, while those who are in doubt can study and think over the matter. They can at any time obtain the most diverse opinions, if they will only ask some one whose opinion is already fixed, and continue this among several others who are equally positive.

W. G. BOWDOEN,

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 27, 1899.

"Hopelessly Selfish Luxuriousness."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

IN THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW for June 17, I find an editorial article "On Cutting New Books." It is written from the point of view of one whose ideal in life is luxurious ease. In dealing with the art and literature which illustrate "the man with the hoe," both correspondent and editor are full of sympathy for people who lack opportunity and have to work hard. But it is a sybarite sympathy, which doesn't want its own rose leaves crumpled and would lament the absence of the "man with the hoe" from the landscape because he is a picturesque object. How little of genuineness there is in such a perennial over the woes of the toilers appears in the hopelessly selfish luxuriousness of the demand for books with uncut leaves. You may not see how these come into the same category, but they do. All toilers are not journeyman artisans or agricultural laborers. There are who toil, and who at the same time have aspirations, and hunger of soul, to whom books are a keener luxury than they can be to the idlers who have time to gloat. To such, uncut books are a sore loss and exasperation.

When I was a young man I had the entrée of the study of a man of letters, a charming author, whose table was sure to be piled up with the latest publications. The price a few of us favored youth paid for the privilege of listening to his delightful speech

[illegible]

ties generally was what he called the "job" of cutting the leaves of his new books for him! He was no dilettante, time-killing, lotus-eating, literary idler; he was a man who created; and he didn't have time to waste at the utterly unnecessary drudgery of cutting leaves.

I plead for a host of men, whom I humbly represent, to whom this mechanical "job" of leaf-cutting, for which machinery is good enough, is a matter of despair. We are men who have cares, responsibilities—life is upon us with pressure of duty, the highest duty sometimes, and, if we must stop to cut the leaves, precious moments, whereof we could make a better use, are lost in an exasperating and unnecessary way. It is very trying when one has a few moments after lunch, or when one takes time from sleep, to find the leaves of those abominable advertisements which degrade our literary magazines, neatly cut and free, and the matter for which we are seeking, and for which we are paying valuable moments, jealously guarded by "uncut leaves." It is waste and hindrance. We can't afford it. My Secretary cuts mine.

Of some books there are "editions de luxe," works of art, in all bravery of paper, print and binding. Do you think that we, who "haven't time to make money" and didn't inherit it, deal unworthily with our favorite authors because we do not indulge in costly artistic editions? Nobody would venture upon the folly of saying so. Very well. The cases are parallel. Send out editions luxurious with the cheap luxury for idlers, which they can find in dreamily cutting leaves, but don't rob busy men, who do more for the world of thought than all these luxurious idlers, of their few golden spare moments by compelling them to do the part that can be better done by the artisans who put the books together.

I had a delightful friend whose "fad" it was to bind his own magazines and pamphlets; and it was most artistically done; and he enjoyed it, and lingered over it, and would have no vulgar wire, no close backs, and tooled his edges beautifully. We might all do that, as well as cut the leaves, and smell of the newness, and dream, if time were not so precious. STUDIOSUS.

Concord, N. H., June 27, 1899.

Dean Hole's Book on Gardening.*

Dean Hole's book is the least pretentious of volumes, full of amusing stories and light comment with a little pertinent preaching, but the horticulturist who gets hold of it knows that he is in the presence of an expert, whose advice should not be disregarded. The Dean naïvely insists upon his warrant in a passage of some biographical interest to those who are not aware of the honor in which he is held in his own country as an authority upon gardening:

"'And who are you?' I hear the critic say, 'with your—'
'I am Sir Oracle, and when I speak,
Let no dog bark!'"

"Who made you Lord Chamberlain to the Queen of Flowers?" I make answer—because he who would guide others must show his credentials—"If you please, Mr. Critic, I am the man who invented Rose Shows, and won many cups, and wrote a book about roses, and am the President of the National Rose Society; and for fifty-four years I have admired and studied the rose." As a gardener, the Dean's taste is emphatically against "rectifying Nature."

"I have watched with great interest attempts to improve nature," he says. "I remember an under-gardener, who carved flowers with his pocket-knife out of turnips, chiefly the ranunculus, the camellia, and the tulip, and colored them with stripes and spots of the most gorgeous hues; and I recall a day when, passing by the potting shed in which he was exhibiting his splendid achievements to a friend, I heard him say, 'They whacks natur'—don't they, Dobbs?' And Dobbs replied, 'They whacks her ea—sy.'" Few of the contrivances by which nature is whacked seem to him truly felicitous, and his attractive ideal for a garden in which to enjoy the Summer day includes flowers and shrubs chosen not for their rarity or costliness, but for beauty and fitness; but not confined in an aviary, but flying in freedom; and excludes all incongruities in the shape of tubs for trees, tiled arbors and "walks of powdered bricks and slates, cockles, and colored sands," &c.

The formality of gardens in which uniformity is the chief aim of the gardener recalls to him the delicious story of Lord Selkirk, who had a Summer house at either end of his terrace. Walking there one day he found a boy in one Summer house, imprisoned for stealing apples. In the other Summer house he found his gardener's son. Meeting the father, Lord Selkirk expressed his sorrow, supposing that the boys were accomplices. "Nah, nae, my Lord," said the gardener, "my laddie's no thief, but I just put him there for symmetry."

In the chapter on "The Component Parts of a Garden," practical details are given concerning plants, trees, and shrubs, with lists of those most suitable and beautiful. Moved by compassion born of experience for those who have been persuaded to plant "quite hardy" varieties, promptly to find them too tender to survive, he has made a careful selection of such as may be depended upon according to his own observation of many years and in many gardens, "from the Land's End to the Border." He has little sympathy, however, with the gardener who is easily disheartened, and relates with justifiable pride his experience in growing tea-roses al fresco through the most rigorous Winters. The famous English lawn cutters, of course, into his plan for any garden, large or small, since though

*THE HADDON HALL LIBRARY. Series IV. The Bequest of Violet Fane. Edited by E. Benger. OUR GARDEN. By Dean Hole. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1899. 12mo, pp. 210. $1.25.

flowers may come and flowers may go, the lawn, like the yew hedge, goes on forever; and he agrees with Lord Bacon in thinking nothing more pleasant to the eye than "green grass kept finely shorn."

In the chapter on the rose garden we naturally look for the most distinctive expression of Dean Hole's horticultural wisdom. He advocates for the rose a garden of its own, although he recommends also the introduction of this most satisfactory flower wherever it can be put—in the main garden, on the walls of the house, and the herbaceous border. In fact, it is to have the freedom of the grounds and a private dwelling-place in addition. In its special sanctuary nothing else would be permitted. The only intruder should be the master, and for him in some convenient corner should be provided a bower, "boarded and roofed and floored, with seats and table, containing drawers for catalogues and tools, and a cupboard for the crockery of 5 o'clock tea."

Other chapters of special interest are those on the rock garden and the cottage garden. The interest of the latter to the occupant of a small home is particularly emphasized. "Every laborer," the Dean says, "should not only have this bit of brightness about a home, which looks so bare and cold without it, and should be taught to appreciate and to maintain its beauty, but to combine also that which is good for food with that which is pleasant to the eye, the kindly fruits of the earth in due season. He should have apple tree, plum tree, and cherry tree, his bushes of gooseberries and currants, his potatoes and greens, in addition to his garden of flowers. He should refresh his mind with the ornamental, and his body with the useful, not imitating the rigid economy of one of our Nottinghamshires squires, who, being asked why he no longer kept deer in his park, replied, 'They clip no wool.'" In this country we have no county councils and few "great landed proprietors" to advocate and make allotments to the tenants of rural districts, but our agricultural laborers are rapidly finding out for themselves the value of suburban plots and homes in which they are owners, not tenants.

The First True Museum in New York.

The title of a pamphlet reads as follows: "Catalogue of the Natural Productions and Curiosities which Compose the Collections of the Cabinet of Natural History, opened for Public Exhibition at No. 33 William Street, New York. New York: Printed by Isaac Collins & Son, No. 189 Pearl Street. 1804."

From researches made in regard to this particular collection, it looks as if it were the first of its kind ever exhibited in New York City. Without doubt there were what we call to-day "shows" exhibited in New York long before 1804, but they were of a nondescript kind, and not, as was this one, arranged on a scientific basis.

In an introduction of four pages, which is signed "Delacoste," the writer says: "There is scarce a city or town of any importance in Europe that is not possessed of a cabinet of that kind; but in the United States of America, the variety of whose productions and their dissimilarity from those of the Old World offer ample field for the researches of the naturalist, there is scarcely a collection deserving the name, excepting the one in Philadelphia belonging to Mr. Peale, whose indefatigable researches and laudable exertion to promote the knowledge of natural history entitle him to the gratitude of every friend of science."

Delacoste wishes to make his establishment "permanent in this city, [New York;] to augment his collections in proportion to the encouragement which he will receive, * * * and binds himself, if enabled by an adequate support, to travel through the whole continent of North America for the purpose of securing a skeleton of that anonymous animal called the mastoden, * * * so that the cabinet in New York might in an inconsiderable time rival not only the above-cited museum, (the one in Philadelphia,) but all institutions of the kind."

To further his plans, Delacoste asks for subscriptions, and these range from $3 to $1. Admission is 25 cents. "Subscriptions are received at the Cabinet, at Messrs. Isaac Riley & Co.'s Library Store, City Hall, Broadway, and at Messrs. Ezra Sargeant & Co.'s Library Store, No. 129 Water Street."

The catalogue, made up of 562 numbers, shows a thorough acquaintance with the scientific nomenclature, as in use at the beginning of this century, following Pennant and Buffon. There are quadrupeds, reptiles, birds, not less than 261 specimens; fish, &c. One excellent division is devoted to botanical objects. In addition, there are the warlike and domestic implements of the natives of the coast of Guyana.

For the time when this collection was brought to New York, it was an excellent one, and some curiosity is awakened as to Delacoste, its originator. Inquiry was made and a letter addressed to the Museum of Natural History, in New York, about this particular collection, but no answer was vouchsafed. Writing to the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, Mr. Reinhard Rathbun, Assistant Secretary, at once replied in the most courteous manner. He wrote that nothing was known by the Smithsonian in regard to Delacoste or his collection, and that Delacoste's name did not appear in the notes made by the late Assistant Secretary George Brown Goode, who had been compiling a History of museums in the United States. He stated that the last [illegible]

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1,135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

prominent place after that carried out by Peale.

Following up the subject "The History of the New York Academy of Science" (1887,) was examined, but it contains no reference to any collections made in New York prior to 1817. In the call for subscriptions, the name of Delacoste is associated with that of Curling—as "Delacoste and Curling." Consulting the New York Directory of 1804, "Delacoste & Curling, Cab. of Natural History, 38 William St.," were found. In the next volume of 1805 "Delacoste Cabinet of Natural History, Federal Hall," can be read. After that the name disappears. Looking over The New York Advertiser of Jan. 4, 1804, a clue was found. E. Savage advertises:

A very large and valuable collection of Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, Insects, Reptiles, and Natural Productions of Cayenne, on the coast of Guyana, in South America, lately imported into this city, is just open for Exhibition in one of the departments of the museum, No. 80, Greenwich Street. This collection, unrivaled in the United States, has been made by a gentleman of science during his residence in Cayenne, and consists of upwards of 2,000 articles of Natural History in the highest state of preservation. * * * The above collection, which was originally put up for a Cabinet in St. Petersburgh, would be sold here, if any purchaser should offer, and in case of the contrary will be forwarded next Spring to its first destination.

Among the subscribers found in the catalogue are many of the names of leading New York people of the beginning of this century, as the Clintons, Hamiltons, Depeysters, Hoseacks, Livingstons, Pringles, Seymours, Rutherfords, Van Dykes, &c. One subscriber is Jérome Bonaparte.

Returning to Delacoste, everything indicates that he was a Frenchman. The advertisement seems to show that, and in the catalogue there are many translations from the French. Who then was Delacoste? What became of the collection? Perhaps some of our readers may furnish the required information, and [illegible]

Great Prices for Dickens Books and Others in London.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold recently in London the Wright collection. Among the objects of greater interest were: J. Boaden, "Life of Mrs. Jordan," 1831, extended from two volumes octavo to five in folio size by the insertion of about 330 additional portraits, views, colored caricatures, 190 autograph letters, upward of 80 rare playbills, &c.—£260. (Jackson.) Fr. W. Hawkins's "Life of Edmund Kean," extended from two to eight volumes folio, by the insertion of about 200 portraits and plates, 235 autograph letters, 300 rare playbills, pamphlets, sale catalogues, cuttings, &c.—£200 5s.; Barry Cornwall's "Life of Edmund Kean," 1885, extended to four folio volumes by the addition of about 200 portraits and views, 75 autograph letters and upward of 70 rare plays, cuttings, pamphlets, tickets, &c.—£130; J. Boaden, "Memoirs of the Life of J. P. Kemble," including a history of the stage from the time of Garrick to the present period, 1835, extended from two to eight volumes folio by the addition of about 700 portraits and prints, upward of 170 autograph letters, about 200 rare playbills, &c.—£170; J. Boaden's "Memoirs of Mrs. Siddons," 1827, extended from two to six volumes folio by the insertion of about 400 portraits, views, &c., about 100 autograph letters, and about 90 playbills—£126.

The sale also included the following: A highly finished miniature portrait of Mrs. Edmund Kean, with a lock of her hair, and also a lock of her husband's hair, £15 5s.; a uniformly bound series, in 55 volumes, of the works of Charles Lever, all first editions, £30; an interesting collection of autographs, tickets, squibs, handbills, &c., relating to the State lotteries of Great Britain, £22 10s.; a similar collection relating to Marylebone gardens, 1659 to 1778, and including portraits, views, &c., £90; the following works illustrated by T. Rowlandson, W. Combe's "Dr. Syntax in Search of the Picturesque," 1813-21, first edition of the three series, £33; W. Combe, "The English Dance of Death," 1814-16, complete in the original parts, £22 15s.; "Eccentric Magazine," by G. M. Woodward, 1806-8, £20; "Microcosm of London," 1808-10, complete in the 26 original parts, with all the wrappers and advertisements, £30; works, &c., by W. M. Thackeray, "The Gownsman," 1836, the 11 numbers complete in the original boards, excessively rare, £20; "The Second Funeral of Napoleon," 1841, in the original pictoral cover, £20; "The Irish Sketch Book," 1843, first edition, presentation copy with inscription in half-title, "Mrs. Carlyle, with Mr. Titmarsh's grateful regards," £61; "Vanity Fair," 1848, first edition in the original parts as published, with the wrappers, &c., £38 10s., and three original drawings by Thackeray, "Mrs. Bunion," the title page to "Dr. Birch and His Young Friends," and "The Pastor," signed "Michael Angelo Titmarsh, del Paris, 1836," £106; "The Theatric Tourist," a collection of views with accounts of all the provincial theatres in the United Kingdom, with the 24 plates, the 24 original drawings of the engravings, and 66 original and unpublished drawings of other provincial theatres, £47; a collection in nine volumes folio, of original drawings, 470 portraits, views, rare prints, 180 autograph letters, &c., illustrative of the history of Vauxhall Gardens from its commencement in 1732 to its final closing in 1859, £180.

Among the autograph letters there were a very interesting letter on literary matters from Lord Byron to S. T. Coleridge, March 31, 1815, in which occurs the following sentence: "You mention by satire, lampoon, or whatever you or others please to call it; I can only say that it was written when I was very young and very angry, and has been a thorn in my side ever since, more particularly as almost all the persons animadverted upon became subsequently my acquaintances," &c., £17 10s.; an exceedingly rare epistle from Mrs. Susannah Cibber to David Garrick, £16 10s.; a very fine specimen letter from Mrs. Kitty Clive, the actress, to Garrick, Jan. 10, 1776, £26 10s., and a very curious letter from Gainsborough the artist to Garrick, expressed in the artist's usual vigorous manner relative to a "chalk scratch" which "shall be in Southampton Street as soon as yourself," £17.

Among these books was a unique Dickens collection. The important items, with the prices, were as follows: Forster's "Life of Charles Dickens," inlaid in folio size, each page surrounded by an artistically colored border, extra illustrated with portraits, views, autograph letters, Dickens's manuscripts, play bills, &c. The autographs number 482 letters of celebrities, including 119 by Dickens, and there are 445 portraits of literary celebrities, including 100 of Dickens. Among the rare pamphlets is "An Account of the Origin of Pickwick, by Mrs. Seymour, Mr. Thackeray, Mr. Yates, and the Garrick Club." Altogether the collection is one of the finest ever put together; £600; a petty cashbook, kept by Dickens when in the office of Mr. Edward Blackmore, lawyer, of Lincoln's Inn Fields. The first entry in Dickens's handwriting is dated Jan. 5, 1828, and the last March 16 of the same year. According to an entry in this book, Dickens's salary was 13s. 6d. per week. It is curious to note that several of the names occurring in this book were subsequently used, with slight alterations, by Dickens in his novels—£95; a presentation copy of the first edition of "Nicholas Nickleby," with inscription, "J. P. Harley, Esquire, from his friend Charles Dickens." Inserted is a letter from Dickens addressed to "My dear Mrs. Hall," dated from Doughty Street, Dec. 29, 1838, £69; "The Pickwick Papers," in the original wrappers and uncut, £84; the original autograph manuscript of the "Battle of Life," written on fifty quarto pages. The alterations and interpolations throughout are numerous, and in some places paper with fresh matter is pasted over the original. It varies in many parts from the printed version—£300; "The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club," first edition, complete in original parts, with all the wrappers and advertisements as published, an unusually fine and clean copy, £85; "Oliver Twist," first edition, presented by the author to "Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, with the best regards of Charles Dickens." On the flyleaf is written, in the autograph of Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, "A Sonnet to Charles Dickens, Esq., on reading the Completed Oliver Twist," £50; "A Christmas Carol," first edition, a presentation copy, with inscription, "Mrs. Henry Austin. From Charles Dickens, Devonshire Terrace, Friday, Decr. 22nd., 1843," £71; "Mrs. Gamp with the Strolling Players," the original manuscript on three and a half quarter-pages entirely in Dickens's handwriting, £78 15s.

First and early editions of Dickens's works brought good prices: "Sketches by 'Boz,'" 1839, fine copy, £46; "Village Coquettes," 1836, £36 10s.; "Strange Gentleman," 1837, £84; "Pickwick," in original parts, 1837, £105; another copy, in parts, £85; "Oliver Twist," 1838, £50; "Nicholas Nickleby," 1839, £69; "Sketches of Young Couples," 1840, £32; "Master Humphry's Clock," 1840-1, £22; "American Notes," 1842, £61; "Martin Chuzzlewit," 1844, £35; "A Christmas Carol," 1843, £71; "The Chimes," 1845, £60; "Cricket on the Hearth," 1846, £26; "The Haunted Man," 1848, £27; "Pictures from Italy," 1846, £15; "David Copperfield," 1850, £38; "Bleak House," 1853, £25; "A Tale of Two Cities," 1859, £28; "Great Expectations," 1861, £20; "Our Mutual Friend," 1865, £28.

At this same sale there were also sold: Dr. Doran, "Their Majesties' Servants," annals of the English stage from Thomas Betterton to Edmund Kean, edited and revised by R. W. Lowe, in three volumes, extended to five, inlaid to folio size and extra illustrated by the addition of 700 plates, 100 autograph letters and signed documents, and 90 rare play bills, &c., £151; "Memoirs of the Life of David Garrick, Esq.," by J. Davies, interspersed with characters and anecdotes of theatrical contemporaries, &c., two volumes, inlaid, extra illustrated and extended to four by the insertion of about 300 portraits, chiefly mezzotints and views; 116 autograph letters, of which over 20 were written by David Garrick, 54 play bills and scarce pamphlets, music cuttings, &c., £200; "Life of David Garrick," by Arthur Murphy, two volumes, extra illustrated and extended to four by the insertion of 60 autograph letters, 150 portraits, many colored, play bills, &c., £101; "Memoirs of Joseph Grimaldi," edited by "Boz," extra illustrated and extended to four volumes by the insertion of 125 portraits, many of which are original drawings, 70 autograph letters, caricatures, &c., illustrating the lives of Signor Grimaldi, Joey Grimaldi, and Young Grimaldi, £102; first edition of Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," in original calf, £63.

An Important Coming Sale—Three Copies of Kipling's First Book.

Beginning next Monday Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge will hold, in London, one of the most interesting sales of the season. No less than three copies of Kipling's first book, "Schoolboy Lyrics," privately printed in Lahore, India, in 1881, will be offered at this sale. For a long time a copy now owned in this city was thought to be unique. But few nineteenth century books exist in unique copies, however, and the inevitable second copy recently occurred for sale at Sotheby's and fetched £135. Now three others have turned up, each in the original brown wrapper, and it will be interesting to see what effect their sale will have on the rare book market. Two of the three are presentation copies, one having been given to a friend by Kipling's mother, and bearing this inscription: "Jeanie, from Alice." The other was presented to Major Harcourt by Kipling's father.

The same sale includes one of Kipling's manuscripts, the first to be sold at auction. This is "The Legs of Sister Ursula," and is a signed autograph manuscript of four folio pages very closely written. Another feature of the sale is the original manuscript of Stevenson's "Markheim," in thirty small quarto pages, all in his handwriting, and signed by him in full at the end. This is the most important Stevenson manuscript that has yet come upon the market. An interesting item is the manuscript of Disraeli's "The Young Duke," in the Earl's autograph and written on both sides of the paper. It was in 1831 that "The Young Duke" was published, and in 1853 Disraeli wrote, it may be recalled, as follows in a preface to a new edition: "'The Young Duke' was written nearly a quarter of a century ago, and, therefore, is entitled to the indulgence which is the privilege of juvenile productions. Though its pages attempt to portray the fleeting manners of a somewhat frivolous age, it is hoped that they convey a moral of a deeper and a more permanent character."

The manuscript journal of Burgoyne's expedition from Canada in 1777 and the campaign in Canada under Sir Guy Carleton in 1776, which, though anonymous, was presumably kept by an officer of the Forty-seventh Regiment, is among the items of importance in next week's sale. The first part of the manuscript is entitled "Campaign in Canada Under G. Carleton, 1776," and begins on April 20, 1776, when the Forty-seventh Regiment sailed from Halifax to the relief of Quebec. The second part, comprising pages 26 to 126, is headed "Campaign Under Lieut. Gen. Burgoyne, 1777," and begins on May 8, when Burgoyne arrived at Quebec, appointed to the command in the room of Carleton, who had returned to England. The writer of the journal day by day with graphic descriptions down to the final surrender at Saratoga. Together with this valuable manuscript is an historical document relating to Mary Queen of Scots, one page folio, referring to a marriage with the Dauphin of France, and also an album of autograph letters addressed to John Hollingshead of the Gaiety Theatre, London, including thirty unpublished letters from Charles Dickens, 1857-61, dated from Gad's-hill, Tavistock House, the offices of "Household Words" and "All the Year Round," and 3 Hanover Terrace. The volume also contained six unpublished letters by Thackeray.

The copy of Shelley's "Queen Mab" to be sold next week is the first offered since the Frederickson sale, in 1897. It is of the genuine first edition, with the title page and imprint, and in the original boards. Among other rare books of this century are the following: Dickens's "Barnaby Rudge," 1841, inscribed, "Augustus Dickens, a wedding present from his brother, the author"; Burns's "Poems," 1786, the Kilmarnock edition, taken to pieces for binding and uncut, a good copy, measuring 8¾ by 5¾ inches; Swinburne's "Queen Mother" and "Rosamond," 1850, original cloth, the first issue, with the suppressed Pickering title page; Swinburne's "Siena," 1868, calf, uncut; Kipling's "Echoes by Two Writers," (Rudyard and Beatrice Kipling,) 1884, and "Departmental Ditties," 1886; Browning's "Gold Hair," 1864, morocco, uncut; Byron's "The Giaour," 1813, inscribed, "To my dearest sister Augusta Mary, from her friend and brother, Byron, July 7, 1813," and also with the autograph of Augusta Mary Leigh on the title page; Lamb's "Poetry for Children," 1809, much of the early portion of each volume in fac simile, but the only copy offered since Mr. Foote's, in 1895; Arnold's "Strayed Reveller," 1849, cloth, uncut; Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby," 1839, inscribed, "Laetitia Austin, from her brother, Charles Dickens"; Christina Rossetti's "Verses," London, 1847, one of two copies on large paper; Yates's "Mr. Thackeray, Mr. Yates, and the Garrick Club," 1859, the rare pamphlet; Lamb's "Album Verses," 1830, presentation copy to the "Rev. Derwent Coleridge, with C. L.'s kind regards," and S. T. Coleridge's "The Friend," 1818, the author's own copy, with many notes.

Among the rarities of other centuries, the most interesting, in some respects, is Montaigne's "Essays," Paris, 1588, the first complete edition, with a printed and not an engraved title page, and thought to be unique in this state. "Le Grant vita Xpi" of Ludolphus, printed in Paris by Verard about 1500, is also to be offered, and an Indulgence, printed by Wynken de Worde about 1525, and previously undescribed, will doubtless excite interest among lovers of examples of the first presses. A number of valuable pieces of Americana are in the sale, including the "Mundus Novus" of Vespucius, 1504, the first dated edition; Lawson's "Carolina," 1709; Wilson's "Carolina," 1682; "A Good Speed to Virginia," 1609; "Nova Britannia," 1609, and Lechford's "Plain Dealing," 1642. Altogether so many books of rarity and value figure in the sale of the coming week that it will rank as one of the most important auctions of the season.

A Volume of Verse.*

In her volume entitled "An Ode to Girlhood and Other Poems," Alice Archer Sewall reveals herself as a writer who is possessed of much warmth of feeling, but who has not yet mastered the art of clear and strong expression. Without clearness there can be no strength, for that he who runs must read is a truth which applies to poetry as much as it does to prose. Turgidity is the common fault of young poets, yet it is no more turgidity than awkwardness of phraseology which mars the work of the writer now under consideration. In the first place, the lady does not choose her words always with the finest appreciation of their pictorial value, and this is a serious shortcoming in poetry. In the second place, she is too fond of bothersome inversions. These, too, can be avoided in the composition of verse, and they should be. It is not possible to write poetry which shall have that air of firm and free expression essential to perfect art if the words do not flow freely and with an air of spontaneity. The workman should not seem to be hampered by the tools. Miss Sewall frequently appears to go whither the words will let her rather than where she wishes to go. The result is a lack of smoothness in her versification as well as a want of clearness in expression. Here is an example of the faulty manner taken from the poem which gives the book its title:

For what we know is conquered and beneath.
'Tis the Unknown that leads us, and for this
To you does Heaven bequeath
Frailty eternal, which to even kiss
Is to destroy
Once more first joy.

It requires the exercise of considerable ingenuity to discover the exact meaning of that passage. The whole of the ode to girlhood, indeed, is obscure in expression, and the reader is sometimes tempted to wonder if the writer was quite sure of her own meaning. Yet the poem is undoubtedly one of fine feeling, even if it does seem at times to be the attempt of a very young writer to realize her own youth. Turning to the other poems, one finds that they suffer from the same turgidity of thought and the same vagueness of expression. We venture to predict that when this poet is ten years older, she will not write this sort of thing about a white rose:

Thou art so full of the blood of love
It beats in thy stem with its purple stain;
And burns thy leaves with the heat thereof,
And softens and weakens thy thorns with pain.

The white of thy heart is singed with it.
Thy smooth cheek-petals are pale for him.
His signet-kiss is on them writ,
Its sweetness runneth over the brim.

No doubt the young poet is just recovering from the usual attack of Swinburnitis. She will outgrow this sort of writing, for there is evidence in her volume of feelings that in the course of time will find a truer and more beautiful expression.

*AN ODE TO GIRLHOOD AND OTHER POEMS. By Alice Archer Sewall. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Anecdotes of Expectancy—Mysteries and Iniquities.*

Contact is had in the present volume with a great company of people of motley character, and with many of the queer haunts of hazard and speculation. To many people the gambling world is fortunately an unknown world, and yet, even to such people, the cunning goddess of Fortune has more or less attraction. Dice, cards, and roulette in repose exercise little or no influence, but in action, in practice, when one is a participant, when treasure and the title to and possession thereof rests upon dice thrown, cards played, or the turn of a roulette wheel, gaming becomes fascinating and the worship in the temple of Fortune feverish. "Your gamester is extremely lean in his principle; he hopes to trade upon the most unreasonable terms imaginable, and to carry off a man's property without giving anything in exchange. This is the case, unless you'll take his company for an equivalent, or the fatigue of ill-luck for a valuable consideration." This view of the case is, for the most part, entirely forgotten and swallowed up in the hope of personal success, in the frequently vain hope of favor at the hands of the notoriously fickle goddess of Fortune. The lower animals follow man in many respects. They have joys and sorrows, they play, they work, but man alone gambles. In this respect man is unique among the animals, over which he is the master. The African negro uses shells as dice; the Greenlander gambles with a board and revolving finger-piece, the player toward whom the finger points taking the stakes. Even children gamble, if they have nothing but paltry marbles or buttons to play with. The schoolboys of ancient Rome, Pompeii, and other Italian towns used to amuse themselves by guessing the number of beans or almonds which one of them held in his closed hand. Almost everything a man may undertake is a gamble. His commerce, his industry, his art, all are risks incurred, not knowing whether they will turn out to his profit or his loss.

A man takes a shop, but it may chance to be one of the unlucky ones whose owners never prosper. The underwriters insure a ship, which may safely arrive in port, or be lost at sea, the insurance is altogether a gamble. A man writes a noble book; it may bring him fame and fortune or it may fall flat; its merits have nothing whatever to do with its success or non-success. Two hostile armies stand opposed to one another, for two Kings are engaged in a big gamble, and though the pieces they play with are human souls and bodies, yea, intelligent creatures some of them, the issue may be decided by the timely blunder of a drummer or the unfortunate misapprehension of a dispatch. Gangs of politicians, missionaries, diplomatists, and soldiers overrun a continent and engage in a gigantic and swindling struggle for the funds supplied by the great banker, nature. Who will in the end retire the winner? It is nothing but a gamble and scramble carried on by whole nations, encouraged by their masters, who, if they gain nothing more substantial, win at least an accession of political and dynastic influence.

No one who lives entirely by play—and many adventurers there are who thus live, in the lap of luxury—but who adopts sooner or later the simple expedient of cheating. It may safely be said that gamblers, to live by their pursuits, must cheat. This is axiomatic. However pleasant gambling may be as a recreation, the life of the gambler who is that and nothing else, is wretched, and ends, and can only end, in despair, the poorhouse, or suicide. The gambler's systems are in the end delusive and his superstitions, never certain, are at last but vanity.

Playing at dice has an antiquity exceedingly remote. That gambling was prevalent in India we learn from the many denunciations against it in the Hindu code. The Jews were great gamblers, and in casting their frequent lots the use of dice obtained certain use. In Persia, dicing was a fashionable diversion. Mohammed's severe injunctions against gambling (by means of dice, cards, &c.) in the Koran indicate unmistakably that the Arabs were not free from the practice. Among the Japanese, Chinese, Huns, and even the savages of America diverse gambling habits prevailed in which dice were frequently used. Dice are said to have been invented by Palamedes during the siege of Troy. The Greeks employed dice in divination. With the Romans the highest possible throw—and they played with three dice—was called Venus, and the lowest canis, whence possibly our expression of "going to the dogs." The Spaniards were great gamblers, and the Italians were not behind other nations in their rage for play. Dice were used in France as early as 1180, and in England some time previous to 1463. Pepys records their use in England under date of Jan. 1, 1667-8.

The earliest use of cards, which are credited with Indian origin, was for divination. They became in gypsy hands what we know

*THE GAMBLING WORLD. Anecdotic Memories and Stories of Personal Experience in the Temples of Hazard and Speculation, with Some Mysteries and Iniquities of Stock Exchange Affairs. By Rouge et Noir. With an appendix by "Blue Gown" on turf gambling and bookmakers' practice; also, portraits of the author and sketches at Monte Carlo, drawn by Paul Renouard. Rubricated title. Crown 8vo. Pages 373. Decorated cover, gilt top, uncut edges. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.50.

as tarots, and were then, as they frequently still are, used for fortune telling. The use of cards in England appears from the records to have been current as early as 1463. The Puritans called the pack of cards the devil's prayer book, though even they indulged at times their secret passion for gambling. With the French priests the pack of cards was the devil's soul-traps. They admitted, however, that the name given to a thing may alter its character. A French soldier once, so runs the story, on going to church at Brest with others, pulled out a pack of cards instead of a Prayer Book, and turned them over and over, with apparent great devotion. Being taken to task for his scandalous conduct, he, laying the cards on a table, explained thus:

The Ace is the Eternal One; the Two represents the Old and the New Testaments; the Three the Trinity, the Four the Evangelists; the Five the virgins watching at the Master's door; the Six the days of creation; the Seven the Lord's Day; the Eight the Inmates of the ark; the Nine the lepers cured by Christ; the Ten the Ten Commandments; for the Knave he has no exact explanation; the Queen represents the Queen of Sheba; the King the Ruler of the world; the whole pack of fifty-two stands for the weeks of the year; the spots amount to the number of days; the Diamond reminds us of the earthly riches we should shun; the Heart of duties to be performed; the Club of the strife we should avoid, and the Spade of death we must all meet. The Colonel to whom this explanation was made was satisfied, "but," said he, "you have not explained the Knave." "That," replied the soldier, "was the Sergeant who brought me before you."

The two beaus, Nash and Brummell, were both great gamblers. Roulette was first heard of at the end of the eighteenth century, and was then of two kinds—the German apparatus and the French. The latter has now altogether superseded the German. One would think that with a wheel, constructed as the roulette is, and as it is now used at Monte Carlo, fraud would be impossible, but such is not the case. Fraud and gambling go hand in hand, and roulette does not escape the taint. There are many games into which cards enter as incidental requisites, as trente et quarante, baccarat, and a long list of other games.

The place filled by lotteries in the gambling world is a very large one, and lingered until very recently, even among us. We can all remember the recently suppressed Louisiana State Lottery and its drawings. Lotteries were once instituted by Governments, and in early Colonial times they obtained frequent use in the furtherance of many public works. Betting is one of the forms of gambling for which there is least excuse. The bettor risks his money blindly, and thus acts the fool, or, "betting upon a certainty," he, because of superior knowledge or special information, takes unfair advantage of the other man, and is thus a rogue. Betting is not by any means confined to men, but many women even among the factory classes are subject to its pernicious influence and harmful practice. Some persons who chance to be brokers will not feel pleased to find the Stock Exchange included among other gambling forms, and yet, why not? The lamb substantially bets that the stock he buys or sells will rise or fall. According as it does or does not do so he gains or loses. It is hazardous in any event. Company promoting is the same thing under another form. There have been many recent revelations as to the fraud and trickery that enter likewise into this form of gambling. Commercial manias, of which the tulip mania, which raged in Holland in the seventeenth century, is a type, is a feature of the gambling world. The South Sea frenzy is another notable example in this department of gambling, in which panics also find place.

The book cannot be said to offer any allurements that will entice the unwilling victim into the toils of the gambling world, into which the entrance is easy and the safe exit difficult, but rather to point out the pitfalls that are spread for the unwary. The sketch of Monte Carlo is a faithful as well as an interesting one. The one fact that remains as a result of the perusal of the book is a repetition of the story of the moth and the flame. If by any means gambling could be eliminated something would be sure to rise in its place that might be much worse than that which would thus be replaced. Barnum was right, after all, when he remarked that the people love to be humbugged. The appendix is full of interesting material; which can with equal truth be said of the whole book.

Gambling in England.*

A certain irresistible and charming fascination lurks in the art of gambling that lends a universality to it that seems to be inherent in human nature. Early in antiquity it arose and flourished. Very early Egyptian paintings there are, in which gambling is faithfully portrayed, as it was known and practiced among the Egyptians. The possible chance of gaining a treasure at play pandered to avarice and greed. It was sufficient to make the possibility of loss seem very remote to the interested gambler whose losses, even though long continued, taught him nothing. Reason, prudence, and thrift are words that find no place in the gambler's vocabulary. What, in this respect, was true in the earliest antiquity, is, after the lapse of countless ages, equally true in our own time, and once the madness of inveterate gambling has seized upon a victim he is lost to the voice of virtue, honor, and responsibility, charm they never so wisely. Gambling was looked down upon in ancient Rome, at Pompeii, and other places, but it flourished notwithstanding. The Koran denounces gambling, as it also does the use of wine.

The use of dice in England is of great antiquity, and dates from the advent of the Saxons and the Danes and Romans. The ancient Germans, and, indeed, all the northern nations were passionately addicted to gambling. There were from time to time many legal enactments against the vice, but dicing went on in England as well as other countries in spite of legal fulminations until Elizabeth's time, when we probably hear more of it, owing to the greater dissemination of literature in that reign. False and loaded dice were not unknown and found frequent use.

The origin of playing cards, that were used as well as dice, as gambling devices, is involved in mystery. The Chinese claim to their invention is granted by some authorities. The date assigned is A. D. 1120, and the first use of playing cards was for the amusement of Chinese wives and other women. If playing cards be not of Chinese origin, the generally received opinion is that they are of Oriental extraction, and that they were brought into Europe by the gypsies and were first used in Spain. The time and circumstances under which they were introduced into England are not known.

English card playing finds mention as early as Feb. 7, 1661. From the restoration of Charles II. to the time of Anne gambling was common, but in the reign of this latter monarch it either reached a much higher pitch or else in that Augustan age of literature we hear more of and about it. Steele writes of female gambling in The Guardian (No. 129) under date of July 29, 1712. Pope, in his "Rape of the Lock," (Canto III.,) also touches upon the same subject, and gives his readers a graphic word picture of a gambling lady. In Oliver Goldsmith's life of Beau Nash is to be found many anecdotes connected with play, Nash himself being by profession a gambler. Gossiping Horace Walpole likewise gives us many anecdotes of gambling in his time, scattered among his letters to Sir Horace Mann, &c. Not only in London was gambling rife at this period, but it equally polluted the quieter resorts of men and at fashionable watering places like Bath it was rampant. The gaming table was the constant resource of despair and indigence and the frequent ruin of opulent fortunes. People of fashion and needy adventurers met on a common footing around the gaming table, frequently to the advantage of the latter, who had everything to gain and but little to lose. Hanger speaks of gambling at the clubs, but in his time there were very few of them, the oldest of all being "White's" in St. James Street. Originally a chocolate house, established in 1698, it was the rendezvous for the Tories in London. It was destroyed by fire on April 28, 1733, a fact which is immortalized by Hogarth in his sixth picture of the "Rake's Progress." Many stories of high play are current, and sums ranging from 1,000 guineas to £700,000 are recorded as having changed hands at the gambling table with no other consideration than the accidental turning of a card or the chance throw of dice.

Wagers and betting add one more form to gambling. The early Greeks betted, as Homer records in the Iliad. As did the Greeks, so did the Romans, upon the testimony of Virgil. In Shakespeare's time betting was common, and the practice of giving and taking odds was well known. We catch glimpses of it in "Hamlet," "Cymbeline," and other plays of his. In No. 145 of The Spectator (Aug. 16, 1711) is a letter about the prevalence of laying wagers. Many interesting and historic wagers find a place and are quoted in the present book. Following wagers and plain betting, the author describes horse racing, of which he says:

> But this style of betting is harmless compared to that curse of England of our time, betting upon horse racing, which can be compared to nothing but a social cancer, eating into the very vitals of the nation; and it is especially a pity that so noble an animal as the horse should be made the unconscious medium of such a degrading passion as gambling. Still, the fact exists, and horse racing from its commencement must be treated in a history of gambling in England.

In 1599 private matches by gentlemen, who were their own riders, were very common, and during the reign of James I. public races were established at various places where the discipline, mode of preparing the horses for running, &c., were much the same as is the case to-day. Charles I. is well kept "running horses," for there is mention of his having won £100 by the success of his [illegible]

William III., but under Anne the turf was again under royal patronage. The Queen was fond of racing, and not only kept race horses, but ran them in her own name. She also gave one-hundred-pound gold cups to be raced for and encouraged the sport in other ways. From horse racing the art of bookmaking arose, and quickly passed from a mere pastime into a science, in which the advantage always and ever lies with the bookmaker. Horse racing has many scandals, and even in the early part of the present century a fair race was hardly known for the St. Leger.

The lottery was another popular form of gambling. Its application was far-reaching and extended to the disposition of rare jewels, rich armor, the supply of water to the metropolis, &c. There was a lottery, in which the subscription was a penny and the capital prize £1,000, drawn on Oct. 19, 1698, at the Dorset Garden Theatre, Fleet Street. The first Westminster Bridge was partially built through the instrumentality of a lottery in 1740. Frauds crept in here, as well as in other gambling forms, and at least twice in the year 1775 were the blue-coat boys, who drew the tickets from the lottery wheels, tampered with. Promoters and projectors, stock jobbing, the South Sea, and similar "bubbles" all are well included under the comprehensive term of gambling. The railway mania came also under this head. Even marine, fire, and life insurance is a kind of gamble that differs only from the other noted forms in being not only permissible but necessary. A man would be considered culpable, or, at the very least, negligent and indiscreet did he not insure, and yet to insure is to gamble. Frauds find frequent place here also, and the instances noted by the author are multiplied in the experience of all those who read the daily papers.

The present book covers the history of gambling in England with considerable fullness. It will do good in attracting the attention of many to a subject with which they have not previously been familiar, and it will create a new sentiment against gambling and the tendency toward indulgence therein. Were it possible to eliminate fraud from gaming, there might possibly be some practicability in the contention of skill against chance, but as long as human nature has its present frailties, the time will never come when such elimination would be possible. Were it otherwise, Dickens, when he compares life to a game at cards, in the following letter, would have had a greater analogy in his comparison: "Life, my young friend, is like a game at cards, the hands we hold being alternately good and bad, and the whole seems at first glance to depend on mere chance. But it is not so, for in the long run the skill of the player counteracts the casualties of the game." The book is a good one and merits a careful reading.

*THE HISTORY OF GAMBLING IN ENGLAND. By John Ashton, author of "A History of the Chap-Books of the Eighteenth Century," &c. Cloth, 8vo. Pp. [illegible]. London: Duckworth & Co.; New York: The Macmillan Company. [illegible]

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Cosimo D'Medici. By K. Dorothea Ewart. 12mo. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

Source Book of American History. By Albert Bushnell Hart, Ph. D. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 60 cents.

Heroes of the Spanish-American War. By Theodore F. Price. 12mo. New York: Privately.

Gettysburg Then and Now. By J. M. Vanderslice. 8vo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $3.50.

The War for the Union; or, the Duel Between the North and South. By Kinahan Cornwallis. 16mo. New York: Wall Street Daily Investigator.

The Conquest of Mexico and Peru. By Kinahan Cornwallis. 16mo. New York: Wall Street Daily Investigator.

Alaska; Its History and Resources, Gold Fields, Routes, and Scenery. By Miner Brace. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

Kuba und der Krieg. By Von J. Herrings. 8vo. New York: Charles Wildermann.

The Life of Maximilien Robespierre. By George Henry Lewes. 16mo. New York: Charles Schibner's Sons. $1.50.

The Life of Freidrich Schiller. By Thomas Carlyle. 12mo. (Imported.) New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

A History of England from the Landing of Julius Caesar to the Present Day. By H. O. Arnould Forster. New York: Cassell & Co. 12mo. $2.

The Social History of Flatbush. By Gertrude Lefferts Vanderbilt. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 16mo.

Notes on a History of Auricular Confession: H. C. Lea's Account of the Power of the Keys in the Early Church. By the Rev. P. H. Casey, S. J. Philadelphia: John J. McVey. 12mo. 25 cents.

Eugenie, Empress of the French. By Clara Tschuddi. Translated by E. M. Cope. New York: The Macmillan Company. 8vo. $3.

Side Lights on American History. By Henry W. Elson, A. M. New York: The Macmillan Company. 16mo. 75 cents.

Plutarch's Lives. In ten volumes. Vol. VI. Englished by Sir Thomas North. New York: The Macmillan Company. 12mo. 90 cents.

Lady Louisa Stuart: Selections from Her Manuscripts. By the Hon. James Home. New York: Harper & Brothers. Illust. $2.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

What Shall We Think of Christianity? By William Newton Clarke. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 12mo. $1.

Landscape Gardening as Applied to Home Decoration. By Samuel T. Maynard. New York: John Wiley & Sons. $1.25.

Ornamental Shrubs for Cold Climates, and Park Planting. By Leander Pitkin Park. G. P. Putnam's Sons. [illegible]

[illegible] Comp[illegible]

Helps to Godly Living. The Most Rev. Frederick Temple, D. D. 18mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

POETRY.

The Works of Lord Byron—Poetry. Vol. II. Edited by Ernest Hartley Coleridge, M. A. 12mo. Imported. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

Milton's Comus, Lycidas, and Other Poems, and Matthew Arnold's Address on Milton. Edited by Andrew J. George, M. A. 18mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 25 cents.

Childe Harold's Pilgrimage. Lord Byron. Edited by Andrew J. George, M. A. 18mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 25 cents.

An Ode to Girlhood, and Other Poems. Alice Archer Sewall. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

FICTION.

In Vain. By Henryk Sienkiewicz. Translated by J. Curtin. 16mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

A Cosmopolitan Comedy. By Anna Robeson Brown. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

The Strong Arm. By Robert Barr. 12mo. New York: F. A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

Yesterday Framed in To-day. By Mrs. G. R. Alden (Pansy.) 12mo. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.50.

The Heart of Miranda. By H. B. Marriott Watson. 12mo. New York: John Lane.

The Stories Polly Pepper Told. By Margaret Sidney. 16mo. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.50.

Shine Terrill: A Sea Island Ranger. By Kirk Munroe. 16mo. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.25.

Lucifer: A Theological Tragedy. By George Santayana. 18mo. New York: Herbert S. Stone. $1.25.

A June Romance. By Norman Gale. 18mo. New York: Herbert S. Stone. 75 cents.

The Carcellini Emerald, with Other Tales. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. 16mo. New York: Herbert S. Stone. $1.50.

Vengeance of the Female. By Marion Wilcox. 16mo. New York: Herbert S. Stone. $1.50.

Sim Butler: A Comedy of Nickname Land. By Thomas Pinkerton. 12mo. New York: John Lane.

Of Necessity. By H. M. Gilbert. 12mo. New York: John Lane.

A Man From the North. By E. A. Bennett. 12mo. New York: John Lane.

A Lost Lady of Old Years. By John Buchan. 16mo. New York: John Lane.

The Hooligan Nights. Edited by Clarence Rook. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

Captain Jackman. By W. Clark Russell. 12mo. New York: F. M. Buckles & Co. $1.

Uncle Earle's Monopoly. By Anne Frances Cole. 12mo. Editor Publishing Company. $1.25.

Out of Nazareth. By Charles R. Hardy. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

The Ides of March. By Florie Willingham Pickard. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

The Betrothed. By Sir Walter Scott. 18mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. (Imported.) 80 cents.

The Talisman. By Sir Walter Scott. 18mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. (Imported.) 80 cents.

Woodstock. In Two Volumes. By Sir Walter Scott. 18mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. (Imported.) $1.00 for two volumes.

Vacation Incidents. By A. Paul Gardiner. 16mo. New York: A. P. Gardiner.

The Yellow Wall Paper. By Charlotte Perkins Stetson. 16mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 50 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Greek Sculpture with Story and Song. By Lubinia Wherry. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. (Imported.) $2.50.

Two Women in the Klondike. By Mary E. Hitchcock. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.

The Young Volunteer. By Joseph E. Crowell. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

In the Land of the Loon. By Kimball Scribner and Earl W. Mayo. 18mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

The Land of Song. Three Volumes. By Katharine H. Shute and Larkin Dunton, LL. D. 12mo. New York: Silver, Burdette & Co. $1.44 for three volumes.

La Terre Jui Meurt. By René Basin. 18mo. Paris: Calmann Levy. 3f. 50c.

Les Chimères de Marc Le Praistre. By Henry Rabusson. 16mo. Paris: Calmann Levy. 3f. 50c.

Studies of Life and Its Variations. By C. J. Bayer. 16mo. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. $1.25.

Higher Life for Working People. By W. Walker Stephens. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

Henrik Ibsen; Björnstjerne Björnson Critical Studies. By George Brandes. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

What Women Can Earn. By various authors. 12mo. New York: The F. A. Stokes Company. $1.

Alaska and the Klondike. By Angelo Heilprin. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

The Dictionary of Dainty Breakfasts. By Phyllis Browne. 12mo. New York: Cassell & Co.

Plane Geometry. By G. A. Wentworth. 16mo. Boston: Ginn & Co.

Vedanta Philosophy; Lectures on Raja Yoga and Other Stories. By Swami Vivekananda. 12mo. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company.

The Pedagogues; a Story of the Harvard Summer School. By Arthur Stanwood Pul. 18mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.25.

Puerto Rico, Its Condition and Possibilities. By William Dinwiddie. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

The Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine, Volume LVII. New Series, Volume XXXV. November, 1898-April, 1899. 8vo. New York: The Century Company.

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Items Gathered During This Week's Tour of the Publishing Houses.

D. Appleton & Co. will bring out simultaneously with Elder & Co. of London the new story by G. Colmore entitled "The Strange Story of Hester Wynne, Told by Herself." Mr. Colmore is the author of "A Conspiracy of Silence," "Concerning Oliver Knox," and "A Daughter of Music," but nothing has come from his pen for some time. The qualities of this writer appear to be an assured grasp of motives, and the maintenance of deep interest in character.

Within three weeks of its publication 20,000 copies of "Richard Carvel" have been sold. Mr. Winston Churchill's book is now in its fifth edition, and a sixth has been ordered for next week, the last having been taken up in three days.

An important new book on the Soudan will make its appearance next week from Longmans, Green & Co., entitled "The River War," by Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, and author of "The Story of the Malakand Field Force" and a romance, "Savrola," now running as a serial in The Macmillan Magazine.

That serial known as "The Etchingham Letters," by Frederick Pollock and Mrs. Fuller Maitland, which has been running in The Cornhill Magazine and The Living Age, will be presented in book form in the early Autumn through the press of Dodd, Mead & Co. These "Letters," which are a supposed correspondence between a brother and a sister concerning the polite life of England, have created considerable talk on both sides of the ocean. It is the general comment that not since Edward Fitzgerald and Stevenson have such delightful letters been written.

John Lane of the Bodley Head will publish next week a new novel by A. E. J. Legge, entitled "Both Great and Small"; "Defender of the Faith," a historical romance with three portraits after Holbein, by Frank Mathew, and a new novel by T. Baron Russell, entitled "The Mandate."

The new novel by the author of "Dear Faustina," entitled "The Game and the Candle," will be presented on July 14 by D. Appleton & Co. Miss Rhoda Broughton's work has long excited high praise on both sides of the Atlantic by discriminating critics, who dwell particularly upon the author's art in the presentation of landscape, as well as upon her skill in construction and fertility of incident. The same firm will present on July 28 "Dr. Nikola's Experiment," by Guy Boothby, author of "The Marriage of Esther" and "Dr. Nikola."

The thinly veiled celebrities who appear in "Tristam Lacy" are exciting a considerable amount of comment in London. Their actual individualities have already been revealed in these columns. A new edition of the novel is announced by the publishers, the Macmillan Company.

Anna Katharine Green's latest detective story, which G. P. Putnam's Sons are publishing, concerns a weak but amiable young man, an adventuress who holds him in her power, a friend who has an instinct for solving mysteries, a good young girl, an aged, wealthy lady, who is killed by a knife thrust, and this lady's servant. The book begins with the discovery of the crime, and only ends when the hand that wielded the knife is surprisingly revealed. As has been announced, the title of the tale is "Agatha Webb."

D. Appleton & Co. have in preparation the following books, which are of particular interest to the young: "The Sun and His Family," by Edward S. Holden; "Some Great Astronomers" and "Stories from the Arabian Nights," also by Mr. Holden, and Montaigne's "The Education of Children," selected, translated, and annotated by L. E. Recter, Ph. D.

The librarian of a certain subscription library in a Massachusetts town recently wrote to a New York publisher requesting a list of the latest and best 100 books for general reading, in order that selections might be made for the library. The gentleman to whom the letter was addressed immediately forwarded a copy of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of June 24, which contained the list of Summer-reading books, and suggested to his correspondent that the latter could not do better than to follow literally the list presented.

Charles Scribner's Sons have now ready their popular series of copyright novels before referred to in these columns. Among the titles not hitherto announced, however, are "Valentina, a Historical Romance," by W. W. Astor; "A Wheel of Fire," by Arlo Bates; "That Lass o' Lowrie's," by Mrs. Frances Hodgson-Burnett; "Face to Face," by Robert Grant, and Frank R. Stockton's "Rudder Grange" and "The Lady or the Tiger?" There are in all thirty-three novels in this series, of which more than 2,000,000 copies have already been sold in the regular original cloth bindings.

The first volume of the American Citizen series entitled "Outline of Practical Sociology, with Special Reference to American Conditions," by Dr. Carroll Wright, will be presented next week from the press of Longmans, Green & Co. This series will be edited by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University.

Cassell & Co. are about to publish the "Royal Academy Pictures for 1899," in one volume. This series has occupied a unique position since its first issue, quite as much on account of the excellent character of its reproductions as well as to their selection. Particular pains have been taken in the light of the dictum of the London art critics to make the selection authoritative and comprehensive.

"What Shall We Think of Christianity?" by Prof. W. N. Clarke of Colgate University, recently published by Charles Scribner's Sons, is arousing much comment no less from narrow churchmen than from the people, the Christian Doctrine, and the Christian power, and presents the results of his investigation in the light of known facts.

D. Appleton & Co. publish this week "The Races of Europe," a sociological study, by William Z. Ripley, Ph. D.; a popular edition of Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward," with portrait frontispiece and biographical sketch; "Plant Relations," by John M. Coulter of the University of Chicago, and revised editions of Appleton's "General Guide to the United States," and Appleton's "Canadian Guide Book."

Owing to subsequent arrangements, Mrs. Gaskell's "Life of Charlotte Brontë," which Mr. Shorter is to edit, will not appear as announced from the press of Dodd, Mead & Co., but will be published in the new edition of the Brontë novels in preparation by Harper & Brothers.

An important historical-biographical work is being prepared for Longmans, Green & Company by C. Sandford Terry of Aberdeen. It is entitled "The Life and Campaigns of Alexander Leslie, the First Earl of Leven," the able ally and afterward opponent of Cromwell's.

"Outing" for July is a fiction and travel number, with particularly appropriate illustrations. The notable literary features include "On a Pennsylvania Trout Stream," by E. W. Sandys; "Hunting Alaskan White Sheep," by Dall De Weese, and "Gold Clubs of Chicago," by A. J. Colman. The complete story is "A Surrender at Discretion," by Kent Warfield, and Capt. A. J. Kenealy has an article on "The Launch of Columbia."

A new edition of "The Social History of Flatbush and Manners and Customs of the Dutch Settlers in Kings County" by Gertrude Lefferts Vanderbilt has just been issued from the press of D. Appleton & Company. Several chapters, together with some new material in the appendix, have been added, thus augmenting the first edition. The present history recounts the gradual change from Dutch to English in language and customs, and gives a description of the interior and exterior of Dutch houses, the furniture, the domestic service, as well as manners of dress, and wedding and funeral customs.

An addition will be made in the course of a week to the Fin, Fur and Feather Series published by Longmans, Green & Company. It will be entitled "Perch and Pike," by William Senior.

A series of seven volumes on the History of the Church of England is announced by The Macmillan Company. The Very Rev. W. W. Stephens, Dean of Winchester, is the general editor of the series, which will present a record of the development of the Church from the landing of St. Augustine to the present day. The first volume, which is written by Dr. William Hunt, will bring the work down to the Norman Conquest. Writers of the other volumes are the Dean of Winchester, the Rev. Canon W. W. Capes, James Gairdner, LL. D., the Rev. W. H. Frere, the Rev. W. H. Hutton, and the Rev. Canon J. H. Overton.

Paradoxical as it may seem, "Her Ladyship's Elephant" is lighter than "The Gadfly," and therefore uncommonly lively in the Summer season. Its publishers, Henry Holt & Co., report that it has just gone into its seventh impression. "The Gadfly" is not downcast, however, but proud of its seventeen impressions. It is announced that Mr. Stuart Robson, chiefly known to fame in the part of Berty, the Lamb, is to play "The Gadfly" in the Fall. We had not exactly thought of the "Gadfly" as a "Lamb," but we must remember that Nathan Hale and Nat Goodwin seemed rather far apart at first.

The Sewanee Review of the University of the South, edited by Prof. William P. Trent, will hereafter bear the imprint of Longmans, Green & Co. The July number will contain an address on "Cosmopolitanism and Partnership," by the editor, and an article on Halberg, the Danish Molière, by Mr. W. Morton Payne.

Bernard Capes's new novel, just finished, will be entitled "Our Lady of Darkness," and will be presented in this country by Dodd, Mead & Co. and in England by Messrs. Blackwood & Son. Mr. Capes, it will be recalled, is the author of "The Lake of Wine" and "The Comte de la Muette."

The demand for French magazines has lately proved so large in this city that Meyer Brothers & Co., by special arrangements with the Parisian publishers, are enabled to offer them at the same price that is asked for them in Paris. This firm has lately acquired the exclusive American agency of La Vie Illustrée, La Vie Scientifique, La Lecture Illustrée, and Le Rire. The latter, which is among the foremost comic papers of Europe, presents the work of such artists as Léandre, Forain, Ibels, Caran d'Ache, Bac, &c.

The promise of the editors of Lippincott's Magazine that the July number would be a "New Lippincott," has been fulfilled. The periodical begins a new career with a lot of interesting matter, which at once places before it a high standard for future issues. The distinguished mark of the old magazine—a novel every month—has been retained in the new. In the current number a romance of Japan is presented, "The Fox-Woman," by John Luther Long. Among the other features, possibly the most marked, is "The Teller," by the author of "David Harum." The fiction of the number is further strengthened by "Marta's Inheritance," by Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield. It may be deemed proper at this time to tell what the "old" Lippincott did in the line of story telling. Kipling's first long and sustained piece of fiction, "The Light That Failed," was first published in its pages. Gilbert Parker's "The Translation of a Savage" was first presented here. Novels have also been published from the pens of Mrs. Frances Hodgson-Burnett, Brander Matthews, Amélie Rives, A. Conan

"How to Swim," by Capt. Davis Dalton, which was presented this week from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons, is a practical treatise on the art of natation, together with instruction as to the best methods of saving the drowning and of the resuscitation of those apparently drowned. The author a few years ago won widespread fame by swimming across the English Channel in twenty-three and one-half hours, during which he was carried out of his course sixty miles. Capt. Dalton, who is Chief Inspector of the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps, has saved 281 persons from death by drowning. The volume is adequately, even profusely, illustrated by drawings taken from life.

It is not a little strange that at this time a history of Alexander the Great should appeal to the popular taste. Yet that is what Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler's work is doing in The Century Magazine, if the numerous letters of varied appreciation and criticism that have been called forth be any criterion. Prof. Wheeler was a member of the Cornell Faculty, and has just been elected President of the University of California. He is a distinguished philologist and Greek scholar, and was for some time Director of the American School at Athens. He has written several volumes on the subject of his special study, but, according to eminent criticism, his "Life of Alexander the Great" is destined to outlive them all. One critic even goes so far as to say that "the great soldier has waited over two thousand years to be accorded his due as a man and an empire builder."

ART AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The late Augustin Daly left a large and valuable collection of art objects. There was not a trip which he made to Europe in which he did not return with an extensive assortment of old furniture, arms, and armor, ceramics, paintings, and prints. His judgment of pictures and engravings was hardly that of an expert, but he possessed a good knowledge of furniture, and in his home in this city were many fine pieces of genuine Chippendale and Sherraton, besides old carved Flemish cabinets and specimens of Buhl and marqueterie work.

It is a curious fact that many of the finest and most complete collections of art objects in this country are unknown, not only to the general public, but also to collectors and connoisseurs. How many persons are aware, for instance, that John Caldwell, Treasurer of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, has, at his home near Pittsburg, probably the most complete sets in the world of Meryon's etchings and Whistler's prints? Mr. Caldwell was among the first collectors in this country, with means to make extensive purchases, who appreciated Whistler's work, and he secured many prints which are now absolutely unobtainable at any price. So complete is his collection that recently simply because there were no more prints, either by Meryon or Whistler, for him to acquire, or even better states of those he already possessed to be sought for, he turned his attention to something else, and has now obtained a remarkable gatherings of first editions of the English poets.

There has stood, for several years, in a down-town office in this city, an important and undoubtedly genuine work by Claude Lorraine. It belongs to a lawyer, an ex-Confederate soldier, in whose family it has existed for a century and a half. A number of picture buyers have seen it, but so little demand is there in these days for works by the great landscape painter that nobody is willing to pay the price demanded. It is a curious commentary on the changes in picture fashions. Fifty years ago a genuine Claude would have been as quickly snapped up as a Burne-Jones or Fortuny at the present time.

Judging by the published photographs of the "Nymphs" designed by the pupils of a Chicago art school, and placed in a waterless fountain on the lake front, the protests against their permanent location there are well justified. It appears that the question of their artistic value has not been considered by the Chicago critics, but on this ground alone it would be imagined that quite enough could be said. Perhaps it is unfair to judge by the more or less exact photographic process blocks, but apparently the work of the young women is pitifully immature and incorrect. One or two of the figures are posed well, but there is absolutely nothing else that can be said in their favor.

After all, Chicago has done something for art recently. It is, naturally, commercial art, and is of no very high standard, but it provides those who can afford nothing better with pictures which are a great improvement upon the average commercial product. The market has lately been flooded with carbon photographs from the old masters, produced in the Windy City. They are sold for a few cents apiece, and, if they are not equal to autotypes or the Berlin Company's productions, they at any rate represent some of the qualities of the originals, and, when framed, make fairly pleasing decorations.

We do not make much use of the looking-glass as well combine enterprise with prophecy.

pretty trick, because by the reflecting of objects in a room, ideas of space became in a measure possible. Overbold painters today sometimes make a woman looking into a mirror, with her back to you, and you see the reflected face.

Somehow the impression is always a disagreeable one, because there arises a kind of mental puzzle. You want to turn the figure toward you, so as to compare the actual face with the reflection. Perhaps we have the same instinct as the dog who, looking at himself in a glass, wants to fight his semblance.

A nice story is told of Alma Tadema, showing his closeness of observation. He had been studying a Van Eyck. There was the mirror trick, showing an orange only. But on a table in the room, in addition to the orange there were apples. Van Eyck first must have painted in the fruit on the table; after that he worked up the mirror. In the meantime, as Mr. Alma Tadema supposes, somebody who was hungry ate the apples. Anyhow it is an Eve, Adam, and apple mystery, as Van Eyck expressed it.

In England Arabella Kenealy, L. R. C. P., having written a first article opposed to athleticism for women, following it up in The Nineteenth Century with a second paper, art matters being broached. Some one with good reason asked whether the Venus of Milo was not "an example of perfectly developed muscle."

Dr. Arabella Kenealy is forced to confess that this, as shown in the statue, is a fact, but she hedges in this way: The Venus, as far as being the grandest woman in stone, shows herself as a goddess, having "slow and dignified movement." She is imposing because she has had plenty of time for repose. To quote the lady: "She (Venus) would be as incapable of the hurried, eager motion characteristic of the modern gait as her limbs are unlike the sinewy attenuated or the strongly sturdy limbs of the woman athlete."

Dr. Arabella Kenealy then has a word to say about the maidens, nude or otherwise, who figure in the pictures of to-day. She does not like them. "Some of these show well-made limbs and shoulders, but certainly 90 per cent. are characterized by such pelvic and hip degeneration as would lead a surgeon to suspect incipient hip disease. • • • These poor, ill-developed persons, with their puerile hips and shallow moldings, on whom the artist must rely for models, lack every noble line and strength of curve which make the most beautiful dignity of the truly womanly body."

Are we to suppose that the models of to-day are ruining their figures by bicycling? Did Albrecht Durer when he made that famous print his lusty "Fortune," have the wheel in his mind? He certainly shows a wheel. What are artists to do? Strange it is that there are tendencies shown in many drawings from life studies to follow the hipless forms of the Japanese women. Then, again, there seems to be per contra a liking for the obesities of the Spanish female figure. Who so bold to-day as to follow "those mountains of flesh" Rubens delighted in?

Despite Dr. Arabella, who is down on athletics in women, we see no reason why the fair sex should not indulge in golf without impairing their natural grace.

The wretched costumes American women have adopted, the exaggeration of the perfectly impossible fashion plate, tend toward showing that the fair sex do think a hipless woman beautiful. Is both the sinewy and sinuous woman due to over athleticism, as Dr. Arabella intimates it is?

A most preposterous idea seems to have been entertained in Detroit, and it is to make a skyscraper monument which will represent in statue form Cadillac, the founder of Detroit. The figure, so it is proposed, is to be 250 feet in height. From the feet of the figure to the top of its boots the distance is some 25 feet, and taking advantage of this, the elevator service is to be carried on through the legs. As the drawing shows numerous buttons on Cadillac's doublet, these might be utilized as windows. The head of Cadillac might be made into a restaurant, and the cane he holds in his hand might be used as a chute for cinders, &c. A colossal statue is not out of the way, but to turn it into a building is simply disgusting.

In the front room of the Boston Museum there is an exhibition of the etchings of Goya. These prints were presented to the museum by Mr. Horatio G. Curtis. As a painter Goya is to be classed among the first of modern artists. There are some fine Goyas in the gallery of the New York Historical Society, which were almost overlooked until Mr. Feuardent rediscovered them some twenty years ago.

Who would have thought that Josef Israels would write a book? But he has, and the work has for title "Spanje," which is the Dutch for Spain. Israels went to Spain, not as a student of character, but to look

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at the pictures, and he comments on them, quietly, gravely, but in no didactic manner. His remarks are scarcely to be considered as criticisms; they are appreciations only. You are at liberty to side with Josef Israels or not—just as you please.

He gives, however, to Rembrandt a higher place than to Velasquez, and cites the "Night Watch" as the masterpiece of painting. Looking, however, at the Velasquez pictures in Madrid, Israels is dumfounded as it were, because we do not produce such superb work to-day.

This "Spanje" is the most natural, the most unassuming of books, and, like Israels's own pictures, there is nothing assertive in it, but you side with him because he is so honest. One remark of his is, "Dutch painters are strange travelers; they admire their own countrymen most."

There is something touching when Josef Israels tells what he did just before leaving Holland. He went home and wandered over his house, from top to bottom; lingered for a long time in his studio, so as to fix on his mind all the pleasant impressions, and, fortified by them, then the dear old artist went out into the world, bound for "Spanje."

In Mrs. Ritchie's last volume there is the reproduction of a water color painted by Chinnery in 1814. It is a curious example of British art at the beginning of this century. It represents Thackeray's father, his mother, and the great romance writer of the Victorian age when he was a baby. Thackeray as an infant looks very much wiser and older than his parents. Thackeray of course laid great store on this picture, but he used to say "that if his father had risen from his chair he would have been above 9 feet tall."

What might have been the dimensions of that forge Vulcan used when he fashioned thunderbolts for his patron Jupiter? Poetical assumption has it that he called into play volcanic fires. But the actual Greek forge must have been but an insignificant thing, hardly on a par with the rivet-heating, portable forge of to-day.

When Bellerophon drove his war chariot, what was the nature of his death-dealing equipage? A New York steam fire engine tearing through the streets would have put to flight actually and in a spectacular sense entirely any turnout Mars could have brought into the battlefield.

The Greek had no idea of what was the magnificence of mechanical forces. As they did not exist, how could the Greek artist draw or paint or sculpture them? He made for us the individual strong men Hercules and Atlas. He may have imagined what was the power of an Archimedes, since there is a famous saying attributed to this great mechanician. Though there may have been a Colossus of Rhodes. It could not have been typical of the force of nature, subservient to man's will.

Such comments will occur to any one who looks at Mr. Douglass Tilden's model for a fountain to be erected in San Francisco. All idealism is knocked on the head because it represents a huge punching machine. The fountain, in bronze, will be twenty-one feet high and the base, in granite, six feet, and the whole resting on a forty-foot basin.

The action of the punching machine is carried on by means of five figures, some eight feet tall. Two are feeding in the boiler plate, while three other men are pulling at the lever. The figures are nude, and the conditions permit of all the accentuations of muscular energy. The punching machine is particularly massive.

Due credit must be given to Mr. Douglass Tilden for originality in treatment and for an art conception which is essentially novel. But whether an artistic temperament, somewhat conservative, will accept this punching machine without reservation, is questionable.

It looks too much like the ordinary letter-paper embossing or check stamping machines used on desks, and so the effect is minimized. The men pull so hard that one of them hangs suspended, so as to add his weight to the lever. You are in doubt as to whether the punch will cut its hole through the three-quarter-inch boiler plate. It is a fight between man power and a machine, a good enough topic, after all, since man must be the victor.

Somehow, idealism and realism are in direct clash when machinery becomes an art topic. A Nasmyth steam hammer, a pile driver, are grand in their action, as indicative of force. We think, however, that in the introduction of machinery into art they never can occupy but a secondary position.

Models are, however, always difficult things to criticise. Another opinion of Mr. Tilden's work may be formed when the actual work is presented in bronze. Anyhow, in San Francisco there will be, we trust, a fountain which will represent the very newest departure in art.

Last week at Lexington, on the occasion of the alumni day of the Virginia Military Academy, Mr. Moses Ezekiel's model for a statue was accepted. It is a female figure, with a recumbent figure, nude, on a high pedestal, the [illegible] Southern [illegible] who has been in Rome for several years. A rough woodcut of this work does not give any opportunity of judging of the merits of the statue.

In Arts of America, this most excellent Chicago publication gives due prominence to the work of Edward Ertz, an American artist. A number of years ago those who gave more than a passing glance at magazine illustrations may remember the fine quality of Mr. Ertz's engraving, as shown in The Century. In 1888 Mr. Ertz went to Paris and studied painting, at the same time devoting some of his time to etching. In 1892 he took charge of the class in water colors at the Académie Delecluse. In 1895 Mr. Ertz had awarded him the gold medal at the International Exhibition at St. Etienne, and in 1896 obtained the grand prize at Rouen. Americans familiar with art circles in Paris are loud in their expressions of praise when describing Mr. Ertz's work. The Arts of America has many illustrations of this artist's pictures, which show strength in design and exceeding versatility.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

From Saratoga Springs F. E. H. writes, asking where this sentiment can be found: "All men are mosaics of the men whom they have met."

E. G., a Chicago correspondent, writes that Frank L. Stanton's "Just a Heaven for You" may be found in his volume of poems, "Songs of the Soil." New York: Appleton, 1894.

Charles E. Savage writes: "I notice an omission in to-day's SATURDAY REVIEW. Referring to 'The White Man's Burden,' by Major W. P. Drury of the Horse Marines, will you allow me to state that the Horse Marines are known as the Royal Horse Marines? It would be a pity that such a distinguished body of men as the Horse Marines should not be referred to by their full and honorable title, the Royal Horse Marines."

J. H. Holmes of 647 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, incloses part of "The Light's o' London," asking for the entire poem and the author's name. It was written by George Robert Sims born in 1847, the London journalist and dramatist, a contributor under the name of "Dagonet," to The London Referee, and to Fun, The Weekly Dispatch, and other periodicals. He has published, among others, the following: "Dagonet Ballads," 1879; "Ballads of Babylon," 1880; "The Land of Gold, and Other Poems," 1883, and the "Dagonet Reciter and Reader, in Prose and Verse," 1888. "The Lights o' London" will be found in the last-named book.

THE LIGHTS O' LONDON.

The way was long and weary,
But gallantly they strode,
A country lad and lassie,
Along the heavy road.
The night was dark and stormy,
But blithe of heart were they,
For shining in the distance,
The lights of London lay!
O gleaming lamps of London, that gem the city's crown,
What fortune lie within you, O lights of London town!

With faces worn and weary,
That told of sorrows' load,
One day a man and women
Crept down a country road.
They sought their native village,
Heartbroken from the fray;
Yet shining still behind them,
The lights o' London lay!
O cruel lamps of London, if tears your lights could drown,
Your victims' eyes would weep them, O lights of London town!

The names of the following friends are to be added to the list of the correspondents who have informed us that Mrs. Kinsley's sought-for lines are in Bailey's "Festus": James N. Dickey of Newburg, N. Y.; W. Williams of 217 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn; O. T. C. of Flat Rock, N. C.; L. K. J. of Maywood, N. J.; R. H. P. of New York; E. Mackey of 706 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, New York; H. J. F. of New York and Laura P. Smith of Warren, Ohio.

Dinah Sturgis calls A. D. Keller's attention to Rhoda Broughton's "Cometh Up as a Flower," "Not Wisely but Too Well," "Joan," and "Belinda," which the Appletons publish, and also to her "Scylla or Charybdis," Appleton, 1895.

Lawrence Veiller writes from Oakwood, S. I., that the poem called "The Invocation" which E. L. Warner asks for, is by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, and may be found in the Household Edition of his poems.

Rudolf Tombo, Jr., of No. 2 Ridge Place, New York, writes: "I have in my possession twenty-three numbers of THE REVIEW, dating anywhere from Feb. 13, 1892, to Oct. 8, 1898. It has occurred to me that some of your readers might be desirous to obtain one or the other of these copies for the purpose of completing their files. If so, I shall cheerfully supply them where desired."

From West New Brighton E. W. Winthrop sends this communication: "Mr. F. C. Frederick of the Illinois University will find in Charles Reade's 'Christie Johnstone' a very interesting account of St. Ives in Cornwall. It induced me and my party to go there when in Cornwall some time ago, and we were lucky enough to happen on a great 'catch' of herring and to see the fishers stationed on the surrounding hills, and the distant shoal approaching as there related."

L., a Boston reader, asks: "Please give the source of this quotation: 'Thy name, a light, a landmark, an epoch of time.'" The quotation is to be found on Page 97 of Volume II. of the "Biography of John A. Quitman."

Edward J. Smith of 26 Broadway wishes to know who wrote the following lines: "Social Life and Literature. For [illegible] Century." [illegible] Century [illegible] Eastern [illegible]

of "Blackbeard," published by Carey & Hart, Philadelphia, in 1839; "The Last Revel in Printz Hall," published in Harper's Magazine, September, 1870; "America," a dramatic poem, published by Anson D. F. Randolph, New York, 1863.

The correspondent who is looking for "Hieronymous Jobs" can obtain a copy reasonably by addressing George H. Baker of 294 Manhattan Avenue, New York.

John J. Harrigan of 206 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street wishes to find a poem called "The Legend of the Limerick Hills," and also the entire translation of Beranger's poem, "The Prisoner and the Swallow," of which the following is a verse:

Captive, bowed beneath a Moorish chain,
Pining on the shore a warrior cried:
"Gentle birds, I welcome ye again,
Ye who cannot Winter's cold abide."

From Birmingham, England, Edward Baker writes: "I have just discovered the rare little book by Thackeray, "The Second Funeral of Napoleon," published in 1841. This copy was one of the earliest sent out. It has the following inscription: 'The editor of The Manchester Chronicle, from Simins Dinham.' The name is not very legible, but I believe it is a pseudonym Thackeray adopted at the time. Can any of your readers say if he adopted any such name in 1841?"

We are obliged to I. M. F., a Brooklyn friend of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, who sends the following communication in answer to two correspondents:

"'Ignoramus' asks about 'Countess Potocki.' There is a fine line engraving with this title, the painter 'unknown,' in the 'Souvenirs of Madame Vigee Le Brun,' (New York, Worthington, 8vo, 1880, Page 126.) She writes that at Rome (1792) 'I took the portrait of a Polish lady, the Countess Potocki. * * * The engraving does not, perhaps, bring the Countess inquired about, but might lead up.

"I have been told," says A. I. Brown of Boston, "that John Foster was the first printer here, and that Increase Mather's 'The Times of Men Are in the Hand of God, 1675,' was his earliest imprint. What are the facts in the case?" The pioneer press of Boston was established in 1675 under a license of the General Court, by John Foster, who was graduated from Harvard in 1667. According to Dr. Samuel A. Green, Foster began as a printer with the encouragement of Increase Mather while yet a young man, though he was not bred to the business, nor especially acquainted with the art. Dr. Green has said that Foster was the earliest engraver in New England, and "perhaps the natural connection between the arts of printing and engraving, strengthened by his own tastes, prompted him to take up the calling." It was long believed that Increase Mather's "Times of Men Are in the Hand of God," a sermon occasioned by the blowing up of a vessel in Boston Harbor "the 4th day of the 3rd month, 1675," was Foster's first printed book, but it was preceded by the same author's "Wicked Man's Portion, A Sermon Preached at the Lecture, the 18th day of the 1 Moneth, when two men were Executed who had murthered their Master." The preface to the latter is dated "15 of 2 moneth," (April 15, 1675,) and the preface to the former is dated "9th of 4th month," (June 9th, 1675. Foster died in Dorchester Sept. 9, 1681, at the age of thirty-three. He printed about thirty-five books.

Walter Scott Jarvis of 75 Jefferson Avenue, a SATURDAY REVIEW reader and subscriber since the day of its first publication, sends this communication: "In my youth I remember an old family residence which stood on the block bounded by Broome and Delancey Streets. At the time I was told it was the old Willett mansion. Referring to Albert Ulmann's article on the Marinus Willet Tablet. I would be pleased to learn if the old house I knew was the home of Marinus Willet, and if it is still standing."

Alfred A. Newman of Buffalo asks if an autograph of Milton has not been lately sold somewhere. A deed of mortgage of land in Reigate, Surrey, between John Woodman and George Caffey, signed by John Milton and others, and dated 1657, was sold in London on April 27 for £13.

"Benton" asks for a list of books relating to the history of the New York stage from 1940 to the present time. While there is no complete and authentic history of the New York stage covering this period, the following will be found of value: Ireland's "Records of the New York Stage," from the earliest period to 1860, in two volumes, brings about $20 at auction, large paper copies being more valuable; Col. T. Allston Brown's "History of the American Stage," New York, 1870, brings $4; Laurence Hutton's "Plays and Players," New York, 1875, $5, and his "Curiosities of the American Stage," New York, Harper & Brothers, 1891, $2.50; H. B. Phelps's "History of the Albany Stage," about $4; William Winter's "Shadows of the Stage," New York, Macmillan, 1891 and 1896, two volumes, 75 cents each; his sketches of Mary Anderson and Irving can be had at second-hand book stores for a dollar or two, and "Memoirs of Daly's Theatre," by E. A. Dithmar, privately printed in 1898. Mr. Winter's "Life and Art of Edwin Booth," New York, 1893, can be had from Macmillan & Co. for $2.25; his "Ada Rehan: A Study," was privately printed in 1891, and can only be had by chance. Col. Brown published in The New York Clipper several years ago sketches of all the New York theatres, giving lists of players, plays, &c. These records have not been republished, though they were to have been.

"Lyde H. Spencer" wishes to find the man who would not prefer a quality of thirty-two points to one of twenty-eight points. He says: "I have the following poem, which I have failed to find in any collection. Can you help me?"

[illegible]

Dallas Kaufmann writes: "Some time ago I read in a book, the name of which I have forgotten, a story of a man who was [illegible] Could any reader help me to find it?"

many. From 1870-2 he was employed as a hydrographic engineer in the Department of Docks of this city. He resided from 1872-4 in Dresden and from 1874-81 in London, where he was for two years a member of the staff of The Spectator. He returned to New York in 1882, and has since contributed to monthly and weekly periodicals and to several newspapers, being now engaged in supplying a local paper with special matter. Among his published writings are the following: "Bressant," London, 1873; "Idolatry," London, 1874; "Saxon Studies," London, 1876; "Garth," London, 1877; "Mrs. Gainsborough's Diamonds," New York, 1878; "Sebastian Strome," London, 1879; "Archibald Malmaison," London, 1879; "Beatrice Randolph," London, 1883; "Dust," New York, 1883; "Nathaniel Hawthorne and His Wife," Boston, 1884, two volumes; "Love—or a Name," London, 1885; "Miss Cadogna," London, 1885; "Noble Blood," New York, 1885; "John Parmelee's Curse," New York, 1886; "Confessions and Criticisms," Boston, 1886; "A Dream and a Forgetting," New York, 1888; "The Professor's Sister," New York, 1888; "Sinfire," Philadelphia, 1888; "Six Cent Sams," St. Paul, 1893; "A Fool of Nature," New York, 1896; "The Golden Fleece," Philadelphia, 1896, and "Love in a Spirit," New York, 1896. His history has been criticised by many in the South as inaccurate and unfair. He has been regarded as a clever and brilliant novelist and interesting critic.

J. H. James of 714 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street writes: "Will you kindly tell me where can be found the line 'Thus wandered these poor innocents till death did end their sleep'? On a plaque given away by a department store some years ago was a picture of 'The Princess in the Tower' with the above inscription on it. I have looked fairly thoroughly through 'Richard III.,' but failed to find it. Is it Shakespeare"?

H. P., Point Pleasant, N. J., desires to find some verses entitled "A Lament," upon the words in Chapter 21, first verse, Revelations, "And there was no more sea."

John W. Merriam of 135 Maiden Lane should find Tiller's "My Uncle Benjamin" at almost any second-hand bookstore.

We would advise Fred Wright of 773 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, to correspond with some dealer in rare books if he wishes to dispose of his copy of Field's "Model Primer," Brooklyn, 1882, and we would make the same reply to H. C. M. of 383 Macon Street, Brooklyn, who recently wrote about his copy. The book is worth from $10 to $25.

Cassell published Sarah Grand's "Heavenly Twins" in 1891, in cloth, at $1, and Miss Taylor, who writes about the book, can probably obtain a copy from Cassell & Co., 7 and 9 West Eighteenth Street, or at any large bookstore.

Albert B. Gillam of Troy, N. Y., would like to know who wrote "The Bridal of Valmond," published in New York in 1817 and dedicated to Washington Irving. He also says: "Can you publish for me the poem entitled "The Kootenay (?) Prospector." If I remember rightly, it begins:

Lay it thar in the shadow
For God's sake don't call that him,
That bundle of frozen clothing
He found in the drift ain't Jim.

"A Constant Reader" of Asbury Park, N. J., asks the value of this book, "A View of South America and Mexico, By a Citizen of the United States. New York, H. Huntington, Jr., 1825." We cannot trace this, though it may be described somewhere under the author's name. Its value, however, should not be great; possibly it is worth $3.50. 1825 is much too recent a year of publication for a book of its character to have much value.

C. H. D. of New York asks for a sketch of the careers of Joseph A. Altsheler and Edward S. Van Zile, and C. T. Browning, also of this city, would like to know something about Mr. Altsheler. According to the April Bookman, Joseph A. Altsheler was born in Kentucky and educated in that State and in Tennessee. He has since been engaged in newspaper work in Louisville and New York. He has written "The Sun of Saratoga," "A Soldier of Manhattan," and "A Herald of the West," all published by D. Appleton & Co., who will issue in the Fall a romance of the civil war by him. Edward S. Van Zile is also a newspaper man, and has been connected with journals in Troy and this city. He has written the following books: "Wanted—A Sensation," New York, Cassell & Co., 1886; "The Last of the Van Slacks," New York, Cassell & Co., 1889; "A Magnetic Man," New York, F. F. Lovell & Co., 1892; "Don Miguel and Other Stories," New York, Cassell Publishing Company, 1891; "The Manhattaners," New York, Lovell, Gerrell & Co., 1895, and "The Crown Prince of Resania," Lippincott's, October, 1899.

C. H. B. of Beverly, N. J., calls attention to a picture of Lady Butler's "The Departure of the Regiment," shown at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. Our correspondent cites it as "a most important example of the wonderful ability of Elizabeth Thompson Butler."

"La Rochelle" writes: "Some time ago I heard at an entertainment two poems of which I remember only the finish of each. The first was:

"Jane Jones says so, maybe she does, I don't know."

The second was:

"God only knows, child, God only knows."

Could any reader let me know what the names of these poems are and authors?

A. L. Wyman of 307 Madison Avenue and likely read Charles R. Hately's "Out of Nineveh," a story of the Ohio Canal, and in which the principal scenes of the [illegible]

JUL 1890

A Book on His Edinburgh Days That Tempts to Quotation Everywhere.*

Miss Eve Simpson, the author of this book, is a sister of "Cigarette," who was Stevenson's companion in "The Inland Voyage"; her father being well known to us as the discoverer of chloroform. Miss Simpson has written several Stevenson articles for the American magazines, all of them interesting and in some way giving us the most intimate pictures we have of the man Stevenson, and especially in his earlier days. The first of these articles we remember to have seen was "R. L. S.: Some Edinburgh Notes," published in The Chap Book for March, 1895, and the last, "Notes of Stevenson's Childhood," an illustrated article in The Book Buyer for May of the current year.

The Simpsons lived near the Stevensons in Edinburgh, and common studies and the Speculative Society brought about an intimacy between Stevenson and Sir Walter Simpson, (whom the former always called "The Bart.") This led to a gradual friendship between the families, so that Miss Simpson met Stevenson continually, and knew his life in all its minutest details. Besides possessing this requisite knowledge, the former has a very pleasing style, and the book is, as a whole, a distinctly valuable addition to our Stevensoniana.

Robert Lewis Balfour Stevenson, who afterward wrote his name Robert Louis, was born at 8 Howard Place, Edinburgh, when that street was in the northern outskirts of the town, where formerly stood old country houses with fine gardens. Facing his house was the Corstorphine Hill, where Allan Breck and David Balfour parted to meet again at Silvermills. From his earliest days, Stevenson loved Edinburgh. "I will say it fairly," he writes, "it grows on me with every year; there are no stars as lovely as the Edinburgh street lamps." A descendant of a strong, sturdy race, he lacked physical strength, but was endowed with the greatest endurance and pluck. Miss Simpson says: "We have seen where he gleaned his mettlesome bravery, but we know not which of the many threads and fibres of his being can account for his unique, unnational look, for never could he persuade an official he was a Briton, much less a Scotchman. He was, he complained, cast into dungeons as a spy, arrested as a vagrant peddler, and looked at askance when he went to cash checks at strange banks, and his passport was even most suspiciously scrutinized. It is curious, too, that the descendants of the gentle-blooded Balfours and the even-going Stevensons had such 'gangrel feet,' which made him long to wander like any genuine gypsy. His whole being yearned for brilliancy of coloring and the sunshiny heart of the South. 'There is one of Nature's spiritual ditties,' he wrote, 'that has not yet been set to words or human music, the Invitation to the Road, an air continually sounding in the ear of gypsies and to whose inspiration our nomadic fathers journeyed all their days.'"

Mr. Thomas Stevenson, his wife, and son were always closely united, having many common tastes and jests, besides the ties affection would naturally create. The whole book is full of recollections of the happy home in Heriot Row—"the kindly, clever head of the house; the bright, pleasant wife and mother, and the fragile, imaginative boy, who was afterward to become so famous." After Thomas Stevenson's death, in 1887, his son brought out "Memories and Portraits," which he dedicated to his mother. In a copy of this book he afterward wrote the following:

> Much of my soul is here interred,
> My very port and mind.
> Who listens nearly to the printed word
> May hear the heart behind.

The chapter on Thomas Stevenson in these "Memories and Portraits" will show how he was loved and honored by the son who did not always agree with him in matters of opinion. Miss Simpson, after speaking of the father's favorite books, adds: "To these select few Thomas Stevenson added two more. They lay on a small table in his dining room, and were known by his family as 'his luncheon bibles.' After breakfast he gathered his household for worship, and for this purpose a big volume of the Book stood ready; after his midday meal he liked a printed page to ponder over. His two favorite luncheon bibles became 'An Inland Voyage' and 'The Travels with a Donkey.'" Speaking of Mrs. Stevenson, Miss Simpson says that every one spoke of her good looks even during her last days, "for, besides her clear-cut features, her cultivated mind, her genial address gave her a perennial beauty of expression that outlived the bloom of youth. Her buoyancy of spirit, her complacent all these Louis borrowed from her." She adds, speaking of Mrs. Stevenson's youthfulness, that she and her son were both much amused and flattered, on going out to dinner together, to be announced as Mr. and Miss Stevenson.

After her son's death and Mrs. Stevenson's return to Edinburgh, she went to every lecture on her son she saw advertised. Miss Simpson adds: "There were many, for he had given us a host of lifelong friends. To him we owe the requisition of honest Allan Breck and his companion, David Balfour; of many a clever scoundrel and bold dame, of Archie Weir, and his 'owre true' father, and lastly, that daring daredevil, St. Ives, who took us over the Castle Rock and led us to further intimate acquaintance with Swanston. * * * 'Folk come here sperrin' about young Stevenson sin' he is dead,' said the present gardener at Swanston, speaking of pilgrim Stevensonians, who bother him with questions, for Thackeray, with his knowledge of human nature, says truly: 'We all want to know details regarding men who have achieved famous feats, whether of war or wit, or eloquence or knowledge.'"

The chapter on Allison Cunningham, Stevenson's Nurse "Cummy," is a most interesting one, especially when we remember her sweet, capable face, as it is pictured in the Book Buyer article. Miss Simpson says, "Cummy had enjoyed a solid education such as falls to most of her kind if they have the good fortune to be born Scots. She came of a family of fair worldly means and position, and belonged to the good old days when domestic service was not scorned as menial; when it was considered a more fitting and honored calling than service behind a counter." Allison Cunningham now has a house on the south side of Edinburgh, where "her sunny parlor, like her heart, is full of mementos of Robert Louis Stevenson." Cummy is full of stories of her boy, which she delights in telling. How at four, he swore her to secrecy and told her, "I've got a story to tell, Cummy; you write it." How at six, he wrote an essay on Moses, for which his uncle had offered a prize, but although this essay was illustrated, it did not win it. She tells how he "played through life on the skirts of death, about the verge of the valley of the shadow his feeble steps seemed always to hover, but he looked down into the unfathomed depths smilingly and inquisitively. His rod and staff throughout his life was a readiness to meet his fate with lips and eyes full of hopeful sunlight." "Be good to yourself; make others happy," says his mother, "is the Gospel according to Robert Louis Stevenson."

One of Stevenson's early ventures was the starting of a school magazine, in which he had an editorial interest. The Sunbeam was in manuscript, largely written by Stevenson himself; one number having a colored illustration, a portrait of a cousin, lessons neglected, books thrown aside, and quite unconscious of his master looking over his shoulder. What a find some of these old numbers would be!

When Stevenson was about fifteen, he began literary work seriously. He writes of himself: "Sooner or later, somehow, anyhow, I was bound to write a novel. Men are born with various manias; from my earliest childhood it was mine to make a plaything of imagining series of events, and as soon as I was able to write, I became a good friend of the paper makers. Reams upon reams must have gone to the making of "Rathillet," the "Pentland Rising," the "King's Pardon," "Edward Doren," a "Country Dance," and a "Vendetta in the West," and it is consolatory, these reams are now all ashes, and have been received again into the soil." "The Pentland Rising" was not the slim, green pamphlet we know so well, but a bulky historical romance.

In "A College Magazine" Stevenson tells us how he, who could write such a charming "Apology for Idlers," was in reality always busy, having constantly with him two books, one to read and one in which to write. "It was not so much that I wished to be an author as that I vowed I would learn to write." In 1873 he made the acquaintance of Sidney Colvin, who became his literary advisor and gave him introductions to editors. The latter writes of Stevenson: "He was at that time a lad of twenty-two, with his powers not yet set, nor his way of life determined. But to know him was to recognize at once that here was a young genius of whom great things might be expected. A slender, boyish presence, with a graceful, somewhat fantastic beauty and a singular power and attraction in the eyes and smile, were the signs that first impressed you, and the impression was quickly confirmed and deepened by the charm of his talk, which was irresistibly sympathetic and inspiring, and not less full of matter than of mirth."

Stevenson's first paper, "Roods," signed L. S. Stoneven, was published in The Portfolio, and the second, his delightful "Ordered South," in Macmillan's. It took him three rewritten five or six times, so eager was he for perfection.

One of Stevenson's early Edinburgh intimacies was with Prof. Fleeming Jenkin, whose influence was of the greatest possible importance to his boy friend. Once, when the latter was in a critical mood, finding fault with the literary work of others, the former quoted to him Prof. Blackie's words: "All criticism worthy of the name is the ripe fruit of combined intellectual insight and long experience. Only an old soldier can tell how battles ought to be fought. There is no more sure sign of a shallow mind that the habit of seeing always the ludicrous side of things."

One of Stevenson's college friends says of him: "As they walked out into the muddy-streeted, cold town, he varied the monotony of the way down to Prince Street by 'supposings.' If you were walking along the street with him and the most trivial thing struck his eye, he would start supposing; in fact, there was no end to his supposings, and I suppose that is how he got to the top of the tree in fiction."

Miss Simpson has many delightful stories to tell of Stevenson's odd ways in talk, manner, and dress, an especially interesting one being about his "angel clothes," quite too long to quote, however.

Many of Stevenson's novels and tales are more or less autobiographical, at least in so far as the description of houses, landscapes, and surroundings are those in which he and his had borne a part. As, for instance, David Balfour borrows his mother's family name, and when Davie visited his cousin, the Laird of Pilrig, he describes the house as in much the same condition as Stevenson's grandfather, Dr. Lewis Balfour, knew it in his younger days.

It is hard, indeed, to leave a book almost every page of which tempts one to quotation, but space will allow no further extracts, and we can only hope the book will have the wide circulation it deserves—and wonder, too, why so interesting a work has never appeared in an American edition.

*ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S EDINBURGH DAYS. By E. Blantyre Simpson, author of "Sir James G. Simpson." London: Hodder & Stoughton, 27 Paternoster Row. 1896. Six shillings. Charles Scribner's Sons, importers. $1.75.

"Wild Eelin" by Wm. Black.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

There is embalmed in the rhythmic sweetness of Scott's poetry much of what is attractive about the Scottish chieftains and their tribes. This clanship, like the feudalism of olden Europe, seemingly made a compact for the recognition and reward of all heroism and courage. The noble feeling of loyalty was their inspiration and the mainstay of their valor on many a field of battle. In "Wild Eelin," a new novel by William Black, there is power, unity, and charm from cover to cover. If an author disposes over the canvas of his scene the majesty of crag and mountain, and transfigures the lovely tarn with the glimmer of Tradition's tale he has done enough. But if he interweaves the reality of beautiful human figures into each landscape he touches the realm of Art, and is no longer a scene painter. In this book there is spun the finely-woven web of affection that eventually entangles the ambition of a sub-editor's assistant and the philanthropy of a Canadian railroad king. The interest in Wild Eelin, who is the heroine of the story, changes from the occasional to the dominant, and finally to the superlative degree, so artfully does the author prepare each climax for the expression of her personality. She disdains the small proprieties, and her transcendent beauty becomes a star of hope to the poor and rudely born, as its glory irradiates each humble hut. She is an almoner to the sick and suffering, and every masculine eye that can perceive her goodness makes its owner an aspirant or devotee at her shrine. It is one of the poignant sorrows of life that women like her, whose hearts are ever alive to sympathy, have often to battle with indigence and financial trouble themselves. They are abundant, nevertheless, and we meet them everywhere, bearing not only the trials and burdens of their own circumstances and afflictions, but assuming the responsibilities and cares of others cheerfully through a sense of bounden duty.

J. F. F.

New York, June 12, 1890.

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THE RACES OF EUROPE. A Sociological Study. By WILLIAM Z. RIPLEY, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Sociology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Lecturer in Anthropology at Columbia University, in the City of New York. Crown 8vo. Cloth. 650 pages, with 85 maps and 235 portrait types. With a Supplementary Bibliography of nearly Two Thousand Titles, separately bound in cloth; issued by the Boston Public Library. [178 pp.] Price, $6.00.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Fair and warmer; light southerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,437. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 2, 1899.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

FOREIGN.—The landing of Capt. Dreyfus at Quiberon was under great difficulties, heavy seas running. Great excitement prevailed at Rennes on his arrival there, but no disturbance of the peace has occurred. Mme. Dreyfus has been allowed to see the prisoner. The Canal bill has aroused much comment in Germany, and may bring a climax in Prussian politics. Brussels has quieted down, but a number of Burgomasters have told King Leopold that the Electoral bill must be withdrawn to preserve peace. The German Government may insist upon the withdrawal of Chief Justice Chambers from Samoa.—Pages 7 and 17.

Page 1.

Eugene O'Reilly of Garretsons, S. I., was struck and probably fatally injured by a trolley car last night.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ingersoll and John C. Collins, the Chicago kidnappers, were yesterday sentenced to the penitentiary.

Acting Governor Warder of Illinois has sent a command of soldiers to Carterville, near Pana, to check the war among miners and strikers which has been waged since Friday.

Alfred Evans and his wife of Philadelphia were rescued from drowning at Atlantic City yesterday by Life Guard William Lindsay, who went to their assistance with a life buoy and line.

A big rat ran up Policeman William Mitchell's leg yesterday while he was on the Brooklyn Bridge, and before it was located and killed by two other officers it caused much excitement and trouble.

The famous Kebo Valley Clubhouse at Bar Harbor was totally destroyed by fire last night and all the furniture was burned, excepting a few rugs and chairs. The club had just opened.

The judicial accounting of Henry O. Havemeyer, the surviving trustee under the will of Frederick C. Havemeyer, was settled in the Westchester County Surrogate's Court yesterday.

Stock yards workers will hold a mass meeting to-day. If the packers fail to meet their demands, it is reported, there will be a general strike of all the men in the yards.

Page 2.

Columbia took a trial spin on the Sound yesterday to test her sails. She was watched by a large crowd.

Mrs. Sylvester J. O'Sullivan, the wife of the manager of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Maryland, was fatally burned in a store at Plainfield, N. J., yesterday.

The Bedford Democratic Club of Brooklyn, of which Controller Coler is leader, held its annual outing at College Point, L. I., yesterday. Controller Coler was toasted as "the next Mayor of New York City."

It is announced that John C. Sheehan will take steps to begin legal proceedings against the Police Commissioners to prevent them from appointing the election officers selected by the Goodwin faction of the Tammany Hall organization in the Ninth Assembly District.

Page 3.

An unknown man jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday and was drowned.

Ella Larrabee, formerly famous as "the female burglar," has been arrested in Brooklyn on a charge of incendiarism.

The equestrian statue of Major Gen. John F. Reynolds was unveiled at Gettysburg yesterday. An oration was delivered by Gen. Huldekoper.

El Diario de la Marino of Havana says crime is increasing throughout Cuba, and that the only remedy is an entirely military government.

As a result of a combination of mills, the United States Flour Milling Company is said to have a plant capable of turning out 50,000 barrels per day.

The fourteenth annual regatta of the New Rochelle Yacht Club was held off Premium Point yesterday. There were forty-four entries in the sixteen classes, and some good races were sailed.

President McKinley sent a silver loving cup to M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, yesterday, in recognition of his services in the negotiations which restored peace between the United States and Spain.

President C. P. Clark of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad arrived from Europe yesterday. He declined to discuss the deal between the New York Central and Boston and Albany Railroads, or the plans of his own road.

One of the Bush warehouses, at the foot of Forty-second Street, Brooklyn, containing 10,000 bales of cotton, caught fire yesterday, and before the flames were extinguished damage to the extent of $300,000 had been done.

Page 4.

The Harvard baseball nine defeated the Yale team at the Polo Grounds yesterday by a score of 13 to 10.

The New York baseball team lost another game in Chicago yesterday. The Brooklyns were again beaten by the Pittsburgs.

A bullet from a rifle range at Idlewild Grove inflicted a mortal wound yesterday in a little girl's breast. She was one of many excursionists.

The cycle race meet at Ambrose Park yesterday, marking the return to racing of Zimmerman, brought together some speedy riders.

Annual reports of the Treasury officials show that the Government defict for the fiscal year amounts to $88,875,989, which is less than was expected.

"Terry" McGovern yesterday defeated "Johnny" Richie before the Westchester Athletic Club at Tuckahoe. The fight was in the open air and to a brass band accompaniment.

At the Sheepshead Bay races yesterday W. C. Whitney's filly Admiration defeated May Hempstead in the race for $15,000, Kilmashandra won the Vernal Stakes for two-year-olds, Thomas Cat the Advance Stakes at a mile and three-quarters, and Cesarion, Decanter, Rheinstrom, and Warling the other races.

Page 5.

Isaac Holmes, a twelve-year-old boy of Jersey City, swallowed three pennies yesterday. They were recovered by standing him on his head and filling his mouth with sweet oil.

Page 6.

In the invitation golf tournament on the Knollwood Country Club golf links yesterday, R. C. Watson, Jr., beat C. S. Cox.

Page 7.

The second annual convention of the Arbeiter Saengerbund of the New England and Atlantic Coast States will be held in this city, commencing to-day and continuing Monday and Tuesday.

Page 10.

William K. Vanderbilt left the city last night on a fishing trip to Canada.

Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister, returned from Europe yesterday. He is also accredited to Spain, and had visited that country for the first time.

The Mayor yesterday appointed John D. McKean to be a Justice of the Court of Special Sessions and John B. Mayo, Lorenz Zeller, and Edward Hogan to be City Magistrates.

No strike of surface railroad men in this city is probable either to-day or to-morrow. President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system is to receive a committee of employes to-morrow.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff arrived from Europe yesterday. He says that when he was in France he had to sing in order to be understood, and even then he wasn't always successful. He refused to talk politics.

In an interview with an Evening Post reporter, Russell Sage said that the elevated road was a blessing on a hot day, for the reason that its trains, running regularly and fast, cooled off the city. He does not believe in the tunnel proposition.

Another effort is being made in this country to procure the release of Mrs. Florence Maybrick. Instead of asking for a commutation of sentence or for a retrial, a full pardon will be asked for. The Medical and Legal Relief Society is the mover in the present effort.

Page 11.

Bids for the property known as the old Custom House site will be opened at Washington. It is thought the property will go to the Standard Oil syndicate.

The assessment rolls for 1899 have been completed, and to-morrow will be sent to the Municipal Assembly.

Page 12.

By the explosion of a wine barrel in the basement of the store of H. T. Dewey & Sons, Fulton Street, Charles Haschert, an employe, was badly burned about the face and body. The cause of the explosion is thought to have been spontaneous combustion.

Page 15.

President James N. Walters of the New York National Building and Loan Association yesterday made a statement respecting the petition of certain stockholders asking for the appointment of a receiver for the company. President Walters says the company is solvent.

Page 19.

Henry Norman, in his weekly cable letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, says that the political situation in England at present is one of suspense. The opinion seems to be that the Conservatives are riding to a fall, and that their defeat will be hastened by the introduction of the Tithes bill. While there are no definite developments in the Transvaal situation, it is reported that President Krüger is weakening and is preparing to make concessions to the British. Rider Haggard, the novelist, says that the alternative to either President Krüger's yielding or war is the loss of British supremacy in Southern Africa. The Peace Conference is now practically over, and the results are what were expected. It is not thought they will have any lasting benefit. The riots in Belgium serve to call attention to the deplorable state of that country, and it is stated that Clericalism is the cause of all the present disorders, not alone in that country, but in France, Italy, and Austria. The Women's International Congress is pronounced to have been more or less of a fiasco. It is stated that the famous Cupid and Psyche cameo from the Marlborough collection of jewels, purchased by an American, is for the Boston Museum.

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UNKNOWN STEAMER ASHORE.

City of Key West Reports a Vessel Stranded on Elbow Reef, Off Key Largo, Florida.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 1.—The steamer City of Key West, which arrived from Miami to-day, reports that an unknown steamship is ashore on Elbow Reef, off Key Largo.

Wrecking vessels have left here to render assistance to the stranded steamer.

HAVEMEYER ESTATE DIVIDED.

Judicial Accounting of Henry O. Settled After New Heirs Had Delayed It Four Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 1.—The judicial accounting of Henry O. Havemeyer, the surviving trustee under the last will and testament of Frederick C. Havemeyer, was settled in the Westchester County Surrogate's Court to-day. No more heirs have appeared since the last citations were issued to delay the accounting as has been the case four times.

The surviving trustee accounts for $1,086,591.22, and the amount still in his hands which belongs to the trust estate is $835,500. This sum is chargeable to each of the trusts created by the will of Frederick C. Havemeyer, as follows: Balance set apart for benefit of Frederick C. Havemeyer, Jr., for life, $275,446.36; balance set apart for benefit of Kate Belloni, for life, $274,608.98, and balance set apart for benefit of Sarah L. Cockson, for life, $274,698.98.

It is ordered by the Surrogate that the trustee reduce into his actual possession all the securities belonging to the trust estate now in the hands of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company. The persons named in this accounting as having been served with summons to be present and who are heirs of the estate are as follows:

Kate B., Mary L. H., Sarah, and George H. Belloni; Frederick and Theodore O. Havemeyer, Minnie H. Butt, Sarah L., Charles F. H., and Louise A. Jackson, Emilie Dorothea, Amel D. Loosey, Thomas W., Marie B., Theodore H., Charles R., and Julia B. Potter, Thomas J. and Henry O. Havemeyer, Jr., Amelia Havemeyer, as administratrix of the estate of Theodore Havemeyer, deceased; Frederick C. Havemeyer, Jr., Natalie Mayer, Theodora Havemeyer, Marie H. Tiffany, Amelia A. L., John F. E., and Rowland M. Mayer, Marie and Theodora P. Tiffany.

The division of all of this property was delayed four times by the birth of a new heir. Each time after the trustee had made all arrangements for the accounting but before the day on which the citations were made returnable a new heir made his appearance, and all of the proceedings had to be gone over again so as to serve the newcomer. In this way the accounting was delayed nearly a year.

Frederick C. Havemeyer died July 28, 1891. He left an estate estimated at $1,750,000.

WAR VOLUNTEER A SUICIDE.

Dr. W. D. Calder of Philadelphia Had Contracted Fever in Ponce.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—Dr. Walter Douglas Calder, aged twenty-five years, son of Alexander Calder, the sculptor of this city, committed suicide in Fairmount Park by taking carbolic acid. His body was found to-day by a park guard.

When the war against Spain was declared, Calder, who was taking a pedagogical course in the high school here, enlisted in the regular army. He went to Ponce, Porto Rico, with his company, and while there contracted typhoid fever. He was brought home, and after his recovery gave evidence of being demented. He attempted suicide once before.

TO HAVE LIBERTY OF SPEECH.

Professors of University of Chicago Can Express Their Opinions.

CHICAGO, July 1.—At a meeting of representative members of the Faculty, Board of Trustees, and alumni of the University of Chicago, a resolution was adopted declaring unequivocally against any restriction on the public utterances of the professors or other individuals officially connected with the institution. At the same time, however, the resolution makes it plain that the university cannot be responsible for the public expression of opinion by members of its Faculty, and that such utterances represent the sentiment of the individual alone.

This action was the result of a speech delivered by one of the professors at an anti-expansion meeting some days ago.

YELLOW FEVER IN MEXICO.

Dr. Cofer Has Formed a System to Prevent Its Spread Over the Border.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 1.—Advices have reached here to the effect that Dr. L. E. Cofer of the United States Marine Hospital service is making a thorough investigation of the yellow fever situation in Southern Mexico.

The spread of the disease at Vera Cruz and other places, including many on the lines of railway between that point and the City of Mexico, has caused much alarm as to the danger of the contagion reaching the United States through Texas border points and Gulf ports.

Dr. Cofer has arranged a system whereby it is expected that a perfect check will be kept on all passengers from infected localities, and their entrance to the United States prevented. Marine Hospital Service Inspectors in Mexico report that there is absolutely no system of quarantine enforced in any part of that country against yellow fever.

The fact that the City of Mexico is located at an altitude of 8,000 feet is all that keeps the disease from obtaining a foothold and becoming epidemic there. The Texas Health Department will establish an Inspector at Vera Cruz. He will report daily the departure of all passengers for the United States by vessel and railway.

Ideal Excursions by Albany Day Line for 4th of July or longer vacations. See ads.—Adv.

DREYFUS RACED TO SHUN CROWDS

He Is Now Safe in the Prison at Rennes.

HIS WIFE ALLOWED TO SEE HIM

Great Difficulty in Getting the Prisoner Ashore at Quiberon.

Heavy Seas Were Running and the Cruiser Sfax Was Damaged—Great Excitement at Rennes, but No Disturbance of Peace.

RENNES, France, July 1.—The landing of Dreyfus at Quiberon was almost unnoticed. At 9 o'clock yesterday evening the guardship Caudan put to sea to meet the Sfax, which had been sighted. The unusual bustle attracted many people to the harbor, but, as they saw nothing, the crowd dispersed. The only persons remaining were those who knew where the prisoner was to be landed.

The weather was most stormy, and for a time it was feared it would be impossible to effect a landing. For hours the lights of the Caudan and Sfax were plainly visible, as the vessels pitched and rolled. It seemed impossible to approach them in the rough sea.

On the landing stage were M. Viguie, the Chief of Detectives; M. Hennion, a Commissary of Police, and a force of gendarmes and Police Inspectors. Finally, at 1 A. M., a cutter, manned by ten men and in charge of a naval officer, put off from the Caudan and went alongside the Sfax. Thence the boat rowed to the shore, where Dreyfus was landed at 1:30 A. M.

A company of infantry was drawn up at the landing point. Dreyfus, who had been brought ashore in the boat, was immediately placed under the guard of a Captain of Engineers and a Sergeant and Corporal of Gendarmes, who formally handed the prisoner over to M. Viguie. The latter then entered a landau with Dreyfus and two detectives and started for the railroad station, which was reached without incident.

DREYFUS WAS SILENT.

Dreyfus did not speak a word. He personally opened the door of the compartment of the special train, consisting of three carriages and a baggage car, which was in waiting. As the train was about to start the local Health Officer refused to permit Dreyfus to leave, on the ground that he had just arrived from the colonies. The matter was quickly arranged, however, and the train proceeded.

Dreyfus was only visible for a moment to the reporters. The train stopped at Rabelais, three kilometers from Rennes. There the party alighted and quickly entered a carriage, drawn by two splendid horses, which immediately started at a sharp pace. It was then 5:34 A. M.

At the level crossing of the line a wagonette containing the Prefect of the Department of Ille-et-Vilaine, M. Viguie, and three Inspectors joined the party. An amusing incident occurred there. The woman in charge of the crossing, when told that if she watched she would see Dreyfus, asked: "Who is Dreyfus? I have never even heard of him!"

The drive from Rabelais to Rennes was without incident. Owing to the precautions taken the prisoner and his escort passed unnoticed in front of the arsenal. Workmen reading the posters there did not turn their heads, little suspecting who was passing. The clock was striking 6 when the crowd, which had been waiting since midnight around the prison, the people beginning to think themselves the victims of a practical joke, saw a landau, surrounded by gendarmes, beyond the station. Then they all cried with one voice: "There he is!"

At this cry the people started off to meet the carriage, and suddenly troops and mounted gendarmes hurried madly forward, yelling and shouting as if accompanying a fire engine instead of escorting a prisoner. The carriage was driven so fast that it covered the distance in a few minutes, passing the watchers like a flash. It was a race for the prison gates between the gendarmes with the captive and the spectators.

The gates then opened suddenly, and about twenty gendarmes rushed out and barred the street, pressing back the crowd with rifle stocks.

The transformation from tranquillity to a wild scene of gesticulation almost defies description. The suddenness of the movement stupefied everybody as much as, apparently, it did the prisoner, whose face showed from the quickly passing carriage. But, beyond the exclamations of surprise and curiosity, there were no cries of any sort raised.

Preceded by his guards, Dreyfus entered the prison, was formally consigned to the care of the Governor, and was taken to a cell on the second story. Though rain fell heavily all night, the sun shone out brightly when Dreyfus entered the prison.

MME. DREYFUS SEES HIM.

The Governor of the prison sent Mme. Dreyfus the news of the arrival of her husband, and she immediately went to the Governor and asked permission to see the prisoner. Leave being granted, the wife entered the prison almost unobserved, and was conducted to Cell No. 330, accompanied by Mme. Havet.

The meeting between the long-parted husband and wife can better be imagined than described. Naturally, it was most touching. Both Dreyfus and his wife were deeply affected. They remained long clasped in each other's arms, tears and smiles intermingling with tender endearments.

Mme. Dreyfus issued from the prison in a state of collapse. She found her husband much aged, with beard and hair whitened, and body shrunk and stooped. She said Dreyfus knew nothing of the events of the past two years. The weeping wife acknowledged the courtesy with which she had been treated. The gendarme who was ordered to be present at the interview carried out instructions, and kept at a discreet distance.

LONDON, July 1.—The Pall Mall Gazette's account of the landing of Dreyfus says:

"He was almost entirely hidden by a hooded cloak and as there was no light beyond a few lanterns, it was only possible to catch the barest glimpse of his unkempt gray beard and haggard, anxious features. Amid a few timid cries of "A bas Dreyfus," which the gendarmes immediately silenced, he forthwith entered a carriage, which drove to the station as rapidly as the intense darkness permitted."

STORY OF DREYFUS'S JOURNEY.

BREST, July 1.—The Sfax, which has arrived here, had several plates and her bulwarks slightly damaged by the heavy bumping of the Caudan against her sides when Capt. Dreyfus was transferred, the sea being very rough. The only incident on the arrival of the prisoner at Brest was the cheering by two sloops manned by boys belonging to the training ship Borda, which passed the Sfax as she was proceeding to her moorings.

Commander Cofiniere landed alone this evening and proceeded to the residence of Admiral Barrera, with whom he had a half hour's interview. In the course of a conversation had with him late to-night by the representative of The Associated Press, the Admiral said:

"Until this afternoon I had no instructions respecting the Sfax; but, now that Commander Cofiniere has landed, I am able to give you a few details. First of all, Dreyfus has been in the best of health during the voyage, and has had an excellent appetite. He was given an officer's cabin, which was especially arranged for his convenience. This cabin has not been changed in any way, and to-morrow newspaper men will be allowed on board to see it. Dreyfus wore, during the voyage, a white linen suit, the usual attire of French officers in the colonial service.

"The Sfax received its modified orders in a sealed letter on touching at Cape St. Vincent. These orders, which were unknown even to myself, were to proceed to Quiberon, where she was instructed to arrive at 9 o'clock on the evening of June 30. The Caudan and the guardship L'Orien received orders on Thursday to meet the Sfax, and left port the same evening. The Sfax not being due until Friday, the Caudan awaited her outside the little port, Port Aliquen. A heavy sea was running, and the vessel's position was somewhat dangerous, in view of the fact that she took on board no pilot and that a thick mist prevailed during the greater part of the time.

"The Sfax arrived on Friday, and Dreyfus, as you know, was landed, though not without some difficulty. The Sfax left again at 3 o'clock in the morning, avoiding the semaphores, as she desired not to be signaled until her arrival at Brest."

In order to prevent the sailors and military from joining in the demonstration upon the arrival of the Sfax, and to enable the authorities to cope with any possible disorder, all the troops and marines were confined to barracks this evening; but there has been absolutely no sign of excitement anywhere.

As an illustration of the mystery with which the Government has surrounded the movements of Dreyfus, The Associated Press is able to state that Admiral Barrera this morning had a special train, consisting of two first-class carriages, concealed in a tunnel on the branch line between the arsenal and the main line, ready for Dreyfus on the arrival of the Sfax, as the Admiral up to that time had not been officially notified of the arrival of Dreyfus at Rennes. The orders for this train were countermanded on the receipt of the dispatch from M. Viguie, Chief of the Secret Police, announcing the arrival of Dreyfus at Rennes.

CONFER WITH KING LEOPOLD.

Burgomasters Want the Electoral Bill Withdrawn for Peace's Sake.

BRUSSELS, July 1.—The Burgomasters of Brussels, Ghent, Antwerp, and Liege were received in audience by King Leopold to-day. They informed his Majesty that they could no longer be responsible for the maintenance of order if the Ministry did not withdraw the Electoral bill.

The King replied that his possibilities of interference were limited by the Constitution.

ANTWERP, July 1.—The Liberals and Socialists made a demonstration in the Grande Palace this evening, at which all the party leaders were present. A procession of 9,000 persons, headed by a band, paraded the town, hooting at the Catholics' headquarters and cheering at the residence of the Burgomaster. Open-air meetings were organized, at which the speakers urged resistance to the electoral law, declaring that the people must not disarm before knowing the conciliation proposals of the Prime Minister in order to avoid trouble.

German Steamer Sights a Wreck.

HAMBURG, July 1.—The German steamer Markomannia, Capt. Meggersee, which arrived at this port on June 28 from Boston, reports passing the wreck of an iron vessel, capsized, and very dangerous to navigation, on June 15, in latitude 42, longitude 61.

DAKOTA INDIANS DANCING.

Old Sowowic Says He Will Lead a Band Into Colorado—Only 103 Men Left at Fort Duchesne.

PRICE, Utah, July 1.—The White River Uncompaghre and Uintah Utes are dancing at the White Rocks Agency. They are there about 2,000 strong, and the band of which Old Sowowic is the leader numbers fully 1,000. They are camped in a bunch about a mile from the agency. Among them are some 350 followers of Old Sowowic, who says he will lead them back to their lands in Colorado when the dance is finished and the Green River has gone down.

This year the dance is known as the harvest dance, Indian Agent Myton having forbidden the sun dance, but it is nothing more or less than the old ghost dance. There has been considerable uneasiness on the two reservations, and in the Ashley Valley country, over the declaration of Old Sowowic, and this has been increased by the fact that one troop of the Ninth Cavalry has lately been withdrawn from Fort Duchesne and sent to Fort Douglas, leaving but one troop, or 103 men, at Fort Duchesne.

At the time the transfer was made, Indian Agent Myton and the settlers near the reservation made a vigorous protest, but this was ignored by the War Department. Capt. Guilfoyle, in command at Fort Duchesne, went to Denver two weeks ago, expecting to be absent a month, but returned in ten days. There are at the dance nearly all the Indians from the Dakota reservation, who are trouble breeders. The dance began on Thursday night, and will continue for three days without the Indians taking food, rest, or water.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The dance of the Indians on the Uintah and Uncompaghre reservation is not causing much concern here. Indian Commissioner Jones says he does not believe that there need be apprehension as to the result of the gathering.

NO DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

Gen. Reardon's Plan for the Fourth May Be Foiled.

VICTOR, Col., July 1.—Gen. Frank M. Reardon, Chairman of the Fourth of July Celebration Committee, was to-day formally notified by C. J. Lewis of Waukesha, Wis., that he would get an injunction to restrain the committee from carrying out its plan for exploding five tons of dynamite on the summit of Big Bull Mountain on July 4. The explosion was to produce an artificial earthquake. Lewis says that his petition will be filed July 3 unless the committee shall abandon the earthquake proposition.

Chairman Reardon says that the earthquake will be produced without fail.

AGED MAN HIT BY TROLLEY CAR.

Eugene O'Reilly of Garretsons, S. I., Probably Fatally Injured.

Eugene O'Reilly, a well-known resident of Garretsons, S. I., was struck and probably fatally injured last night by a Midland Railroad electric car. He had been sitting on the stoop of a feed store directly opposite his home on Richmond Road, and just before 7 o'clock got up and started across the street to his home. He stepped directly in front of a car bound from Richmond to St. George.

The motorman tried to stop the car, and threw his passengers from their seats in his efforts, but the distance was too short and Mr. O'Reilly was hit. He received a compound fracture of the right leg, a bad scalp wound, and it is thought he is also injured internally. He is eighty-seven years old, and owing to his age is not likely to recover.

CHICAGO UNION TRACTION.

Directors and Officers Elected—Jesse Spalding President.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Stockholders of the Chicago Union Traction Company met this afternoon to name Directors to ratify the leases made by the West Chicago and North Chicago Street Railroad Companies to the new company and to elect officers.

The officers and Directors elected are: President—Jesse Spalding; Vice President—W. H. Wilson; Secretary—J. Charles Moore; Treasurer—James H. Eckels; Assistant Treasurer—L. S. Owsley; Directors—William L. Elkins, Philadelphia; P. A. B. Widener, Philadelphia; H. B. Hollins, New York; C. K. G. Billings, R. A. C. Smith, Charles L. Hutchinson, William Dickinson, W. H. Wilson, and Jesse Spalding, Chicago. It has not yet been determined who will be general counsel and general manager.

The principal stockholders of the Chicago Union Traction Company are William C. Whitney, Frederick P. Olcott, Anthony N. Brady, Thomas F. Ryan, William L. Elkins, P. A. B. Widener, H. B. Hollins, R. A. C. Smith, F. E. Smith, E. L. Ballard, Jesse Spalding, and Charles T. Yerkes.

Fire! "Unexcelled Fireworks!" Buy before the rush at Depot, 9 Park Place.—Adv.

BIG FIRE AT BAR HARBOR

The Famous Kebo Valley Clubhouse Totally Destroyed.

BLAZE WAS BEYOND CONTROL

All the Furniture Was Burned Except a Few Chairs and Rugs—Club Had Just Opened.

BAR HARBOR, July 1.—The famous Kebo Valley Clubhouse, which has been the centre of the social life of Bar Harbor for years past, is a heap of ashes. Nothing remains to-night but a two-foot parapet of stone upon which the beautiful but flimsy wooden structure was built.

The fire, which broke out about 7:30 P. M., had entirely consumed the building by 8:30, and the single engine which Bar Harbor possesses, and its attending hose carts, pulled by the young men of the village, were absolutely powerless to save any part of the house. Indeed, they did not try, for by the time they reached the clubhouse, which is a mile and a half out of the town, the woods in front of the house were rapidly catching fire from the big firebrands which were being blown into the shrubs and bushes.

Had the fire in the woods become uncontrollable several wooden cottages at their verge would surely have gone and the whole town been threatened. But the volunteer firemen, unable to attach their hoses to water pipes near the club, and also because the flames here were beyond control, set to work beating back the fire from the woods, and were successful in getting this under full control. Burning bits of wood blew clear over the woods, and one house, the John Conners cottage, caught fire, but was put out.

It is not known how the fire started. The theory that it was caused by spontaneous combustion was accepted by many. James Douglas, the professional golfer at Kebo, said to-night that the first sign of fire he saw was on the side of the building, and at a spot where the electric wires run into the building. The current in these wires was turned on to-day. The only other theory is that something caught fire in the kitchen, but this the club servants, who were on the premises at the time, deny.

The clubhouse was opened for the season to-day, and the steward, Mr. Charles Riley of Philadelphia, had just brought his fixtures out yesterday. All the club's table furnishings and much of Mr. Riley's is lost. The only things saved were a few odd chairs and rugs. The members of the club already at Bar Harbor had their golf outfits in their lockers, and these constitute about all the personal effects lost.

The building, which cost $23,000, exclusive of the furniture, when it was erected in 1885, was insured for a total of $17,000 in various companies. The clubhouse and grounds belong to the Acadia Park Company of Boston, of which De Grasse Fox of Philadelphia, Johnston Livingston of New York, and Charles T. How of Boston are the leading stockholders.

The Kebo Valley Club failed two years ago, and the Acadia Park Company foreclosed on a mortgage. Last year a temporary lease was secured, and in the Fall the club secured the house and golf links on a three years' lease. The burning of the clubhouse will not interfere in the least with the golf playing at Kebo, so President Robert Amory and several of the Directors announced to-night. Temporary accommodations will be erected for the members to house their clubs, and as the lodge house was not injured, this can be used this season. The ultimate result of the fire to-night will undoubtedly be, so many leading cottagers say, that Kebo will become simply a golf club, and that the long talked-of Casino will be built at once where the dinners and dances may be held.

This has seemed inevitable, anyway, and the fire to-night will simply complete this change. For years the Saturday night dinner dances at Kebo have been the most distinctive features of the Summer's gayety, and all the great balls have been held at the clubhouse. The first dinner dance of this season was set for Saturday evening, July 15. The dinner dances of the present season will undoubtedly now be held at the Malvern, and at the other hotels the weekly hops, which for the past few years have been abandoned, will probably be resumed.

To the hotel proprietors and to the restaurant men in the town the fire to-night comes as a distinct blessing.

TO BUILD SHIPS AT CAMDEN.

The New York Shipbuilding Company Contracts for Building Site.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1. — President Henry G. Morse of the New York Shipbuilding Company, in an official statement issued to-night, announces that the company has completed a contract for the purchase of over 120 acres at the lower end of Camden, N. J., opposite this city, for the construction of its proposed plant.

The statement announces that there will be a water frontage of 3,500 feet, and a depth of forty feet at low tide along the entire front, and that over 7,000 tons of steel have been purchased for the construction of the buildings, about 3,000 tons of which has been rolled and delivered at the Pottstown Bridge Company's works at Pottstown, Penn., which concern was purchased some time ago by parties interested in the ship building company. Work on the plant will be started on Monday.

MAY IDENTIFY ROBBERS.

Dillon Suspects and the Union Pacific Railway Robbery.

HELENA, Mont., July 1.—Every day adds to the strength of the case against the two Dillon suspects whom Under-Sheriff Moore recently captured in the belief that they were the robber brothers, belonging to the famous gang of highwaymen. At the time of their arrest letters were found upon them showing their names to be either Nolan or Putty. Now it seems certain those are their names, and that they belong to a gang of highwaymen.

The United States Marshal of Texas today wired Marshal Grant Woolman from Paris that he was sure he could identify them as Nolan and Putty, and that he believed they were in the train robbery. His message says:

"Your Deputy, Meiklejohn, wires me that he holds Dave Putty and Bud Nolan. I know them both. Both are desperate criminals and both, in my opinion, were in the Union Pacific train robbery. I believe I know all the men constituting the gang that robbed the train and where the plot was formed. Have you any others arrested under suspicion? If so, wire descriptions and names, as I think I can aid you in the capture and conviction of these men."

RAT RAN UP POLICEMAN'S LEG.

Located and Killed After Much Difficulty by Brother Officers.

Policeman William Mitchell of the Brooklyn Bridge squad, stationed at the New York end, had an exciting experience with a big rat yesterday. Mitchell saw the animal run under the staircase leading to the elevated structure. He tried to dislodge it, when, to his consternation, it ran up under his trousers leg.

Mitchell let out a tremendous yell, and two brother officers came to his assistance. They tried to locate the rat, and, finally becoming, as they thought, certain of its whereabouts, one of them wielded his club with no gentle force. There was the sound of breaking glass, and Mitchell gave another yell. It was found that a bottle of cough mixture in his rear pocket, had been mistaken for the rat.

The animal was finally located and killed.

Chautauqua Excursion.
$10.00 round trip by Erie Railroad, July 7. Tickets good until August 5th for return.—Adv.

THE FLOODS IN TEXAS.

Thousands of Miles of Farming Land Under Water—A Number of Lives Lost—Railroads Crippled.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 1.—There has been another twenty-four hours of continuous heavy rainfall throughout the flooded district of Central and Southern Texas, with the result that the rivers and streams have had their overflows greatly augmented, inflicting additional loss and damage aggregating hundreds of thousands of dollars to the agricultural interests.

The rainfall in this immediate section last night was over two inches, and east of here along the course of the Brazos River it exceeded that amount. In a number of localities the downpour was in the nature of a cloudburst, which swept to destruction growing crops and property of various descriptions. It is the most remarkable period of weather ever recorded in Texas.

To-day reports were received of terrific floods in the Nueces, Guadaloupe, and other streams in the southwest of the State. The full effects of the floods of the Brazos and Colorado Rivers are now being felt in their lower courses, and for a distance of over 100 miles back from where these streams empty into the Gulf and for a width of 150 miles the whole country is under water. The immediate bottom lands are not only overflowed, but hundreds of thousands of acres located some distance back from the main channels of the streams are flooded to a depth of several feet. As this still water has no outlet it will remain for some time after the high waters in the streams have subsided, totally ruining the growing crops.

Henry Larowe of Houston arrived here from the flooded district below Hearne this evening. He stated that the loss to cotton planters in that section alone would aggregate three-quarters of a million dollars, and that the total loss in the State will certainly reach 200,000 bales. In addition to losing their growing crops, many extensive planters have had their substantial farm buildings swept away. It is so seldom that a disastrous flood occurs in the Brazos and tributary streams that no protection in the way of levees is afforded to the planters, and for this reason the losses are much greater than they otherwise would have been.

It is the first time in the history of Texas that all the railroads in the State have been practically tied up on account of floods. There are a few lines in the northern part of the State that are still uninterrupted, but on all of the principal roads traffic is completely suspended. Many costly steel bridges, long stretches of trestle work, and scores of miles of track and roadbed are washed away. When the waters subside, it will take the roads several weeks to make the repairs.

Numerous unconfirmed reports of deaths by drowning have reached here. In Washington County several negro families living in a cluster of cabins in the Brazos bottoms are said to have been cut off from all escape by the flood, and, as the piece of ground upon which they lived is under water, it is believed that they were all swept into the raging current and drowned. Hundreds of men are searching the remote localities along the course of the river in boats and on rafts, rescuing negroes and whites from the tops of trees.

A telephone message was received here this evening from Franklin stating that the town of Lake Station, eleven miles east of here, is completely under water, and that about thirty residences in the place have been washed away. The deluge came slowly, enabling the inhabitants to seek safety on higher ground.

A large number of small settlements south of Hempstead are also under water, and have been abandoned by the inhabitants.

CALVERT, Texas, July 1.—The most disastrous storm for several years in this district occurred last night. The streams and rivers have overflowed their banks, and much property was destroyed by the floods.

A number of lives were lost. So far eight bodies have been recovered, all those of negroes. A large number of houses in the lower part of the city are flooded.

The railroad bridges within a radius of ten miles have been destroyed. It is reported that the Little and Big Brazos Rivers have met. It is impossible to get between the two rivers to ascertain the extent of the damage in the intervening country. The water is said to be from sixteen to twenty feet deep in many places. The damage to property is incalculable.

CHICAGO KIDNAPPERS GUILTY.

Mrs. Ingersoll and John Collins Sent to the Penitentiary.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Ingersoll and John C. Collins were to-day found guilty of kidnapping Gerald Lapiner, and have been sentenced to the penitentiary. The verdict was reached after five and a half hours' deliberation by the jury, and required several ballots in each case before the twelve men could agree.

When the verdict was read in her case Mrs. Ingersoll bowed her head in her hands and gave a cry of despair. John Collins heard his fate with the same coolness that he has shown throughout the trial. As they were being taken from the courtroom Mrs. Ingersoll brushed past the bailiff and attempted to speak to Mr. Elliott, her attorney, but he turned away from her. By a second attempt she reached him and demanded her papers, but the bailiff hurried her away.

MR. McKINLEY'S WESTERN TRIP.

He Tells Senator Carter He Would Like to Pass Through Montana.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Senator Carter of Montana called upon the President to-day to present formal invitations to him to visit Great Falls, Helena, Butte, and Missoula, when he goes on a Western trip. The President said he had not abandoned his intention to make a Western trip if conditions permitted, but stated that he would not be able to attempt the trip before the middle of August. He could not fix a date, and could not say positively that he would go. He could only say that he desired to go.

The President added that he would like to pass through Montana after the Montana Regiment in the Philippines had come home.

This is taken to indicate that the President will start on his Western trip late in the Summer, and that he will try to go to a number of the Western States which furnished volunteer troops in the Philippines. In this way he will be able to shake hands with the returned soldiers.

MR. YERKES ON TROLLEYS.

Declares the Overhead Wires Are Dangerous to All.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The statement under oath by Charles T. Yerkes, as President of the Union Loop Company, that overhead trolley wires in some instances are dangerous to life and property, has aroused much interest to-day, and considerable comment. The sworn statement was made in the bill for an injunction filed by Mr. Yerkes to stop the Chicago City Railway Company from stringing trolley wires on the loop structure during the time required in repairing its Twentieth Street power house.

The bill says that the trolley wires which the Chicago City Company has started to put up "convey a strong electric current, which, if said wires should become loosened or fall to the street when charged with electricity, would cause almost instant death to any person or animal which they might strike.

Further on in the bill Mr. Yerkes continues:

"If said trolley and feeder wires are placed on your orators' said structure, they can only be placed thereon by injuring or damaging the structure to a considerable extent, and if said wires are placed thereon in a careless or indifferent manner, there is great

TROUBLE AT HOMESTEAD

Neither Men Nor Company Will Make Any Concessions.

WORKERS ARE DETERMINED

Employers Deny All Knowledge of Strike and Issue a Statement—1892 Scenes May Be Repeated.

PITTSBURG, July 1.—There now seems to be no doubt that there will be an extensive strike at the big Homestead plant of the Carnegie Steel Company. Whether or not the contest will rival that inaugurated July 1, 1892, remains to be seen.

The question at issue is practically the same as in '92—recognition by the company of the Amalgamated Association—and the men seem determined to stand by their union to the very last. The company, on the other hand, has announced decisively, that no Amalgamated Association men can have employment in its plant.

The present trouble was precipitated yesterday, when a committee of thirteen, representing the Homestead Lodge of the Amalgamated Association, went to Superintendent Corey to demand the reinstatement of the fifteen union men who had been discharged at different times within the last three weeks. Mr. Corey and President C. M. Schwab received them in the company office, and not only discharged them, but informed them that they could not go back into the mill to get their dinner buckets.

This action of the company incensed the Amalgamated people, and they immediately took steps to get their members and sympathizers out of the mill. The result of this movement is somewhat in doubt, as the men claim to have been successful in having at least 500 skilled steel workers quit work, thereby seriously crippling the mill.

The company, however, contrary to its usual custom, made an official statement through the newspapers to-day as follows:

"With reference to the reported strike last night at the Homestead Steel Works, it was stated at the office of the Carnegie Steel Company this morning that the mills were running full during the night, and are running full this morning, and that none of the employes left the works during the night, as was reported.

"A number of workmen have been discharged, including a committee of thirteen which called upon Supt. Corey yesterday to request the reinstatement of men previously discharged for cause. The plant will close down at noon to-day, as is usual on Saturday."

The workmen claim that the strike will assume greater proportions next week, as the men who worked on the night turn this week will then take a hand. These night-turn men quit work at 6 o'clock this morning, and will not again go on until Monday.

After quitting work this morning the night turn men lingered on the street corners in small groups and discussed the situation with evident uncertainty. They were close mouthed about their intentions. There was a noticeable quietness in the borough throughout the day, notwithstanding the fact that it was the semi-monthly pay day at the Homestead plant.

There are 6,500 men now employed at the Homestead Steel Works, of whom 2,000 are skilled workmen, eligible to membership in the Amalgamated Association. The remainder are machinists and other craftsmen and laborers. It is claimed by some that none of the employes who went through the troubles of 1892 are in favor of the present strike.

A mass meeting of workers was held to-night in a vacant lot at Eighth Avenue and Dixon Street. It was largely attended, and addresses were made by Benjamin I. Davis, the new Assistant President of the Amalgamated Association; Secretary John Williams, Treasurer John Pierce, and others. President Theodore J. Shaffer is still sick at his home, and was not able to be present.

A meeting of the workers was in session until an early hour this morning, and a conference with Superintendent Corey was held at 9 o'clock to-day, but the closest secrecy was maintained by both sides. A short time later Superintendent Corey left the works for Pittsburg to consult with the officials of the company.

Vice President Davis will take charge at Homestead and will remain until the matter is settled. He says he does not anticipate a repetition of the battle of 1892 and that he will do everything in his power to prevent trouble in the event of a strike. The situation, he says, is more encouraging than in 1892, for the reason that there is a scarcity of labor at present, and the demand for the product is such that the company cannot afford to close down.

The company has not made any attempt to conceal the reason for the dismissals. It was solely for the reason that the men went into a labor organization when they had been forbidden. The question of wages does not enter into the controversy, the men being as well paid, and in many instances better, than those of the mills recognizing the unions and paying what is known as the "scale rate."

The Amalgamated Association has been working with the Carnegie employes for some time. It was intended to make the matter of the formation of the organization public several weeks ago and declare an open fight. A secret ballot was taken, and it was decided to keep the secret, awaiting developments.

Five years ago open meetings were held at Homestead for the purpose of gaining a foothold. The meetings were well attended, but the men were afraid to show their colors. Many of them were discharged for their attendance at these gatherings. The open plan was then abandoned and secret work begun.

The speakers dwelt particularly on the benefits of organization, and while conservative in their utterances impressed on their audience the necessity of a united stand in the present crisis. The meeting closed with the singing of "America." Immediately after the meeting the local lodge of the Amalgamated association went into session for the purpose of administering the obligation to those who desired to join the union.

To-morrow the National officers of the Amalgamated will meet in executive session with the Homestead Lodge to arrange details for the conduct of the coming struggle. The plan of the leaders, as outlined to-night, is to perform vigorous missionary work during the morning in the endeavor to secure new members, to strengthen any of their number who may be inclined to weaken, and to bring about indorsement by the public of their cause.

All unite in saying that to-morrow night when the men return to work, after the Sunday's rest, will demonstrate to a certainty whether the strike will be a failure or not.

IRONWORKERS' SCALE IS SIGNED.

Union Plants Adjust Wages—50,000 Tinworkers Out of Work.

PITTSBURG, July 1.—The new scale year of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Worers began to-day, with a better record for the union than has been made for more than half a dozen years.

Nine individual firms, and the representatives of the American Hoop Company, Republic Iron and Steel Company, and the Iron and Sheet Manufacturers' Association have signed the scale so far, and a number of other signatures are expected before the day closes. Of the nine individual firms signing, five have been running non-union for a number of years, one had been idle for seven years, resuming late in the Winter; one is a new mill, and another has never been anything else than a union mill.

The latest addition to the signers was the Hyde Park Iron and Street Company of Hyde Park, Penn. The mills that have not signed but at which scales have been presented are Spang, Chalfant & Co., Pittsburg Forge and Iron Company, and Moorhead Brothers & Co. Of these all but fifty men are out at Spang's, the works of the Forge company have shut down, and Moorhead's plant is still in operation.

The local firms not recognizing the union are the Carnegie Steel Company, Jones & Laughlins, Park Steel Company, J. Painter & Sons, William Clark Sons' Company, and Singer, Himick & Co. At some of these the workmen are secretly connected with the association, but no attempt was made, at this time, to insist upon the scale, and all the plants were in full operation to-day, with no trouble threatening except at the Carnegie plant.

As the result of the failure to agree upon the tin plate scale, all the mills in the country are idle to-day, barring four non-union plants, and nearly 50,000 skilled and unskilled workmen are out of employment pending a settlement.

NEGRO IRON WORKERS FIGHT.

Pittsburg Quarrel Results in One Death and Serious Wounds.

PITTSBURG, July 1.—One dead and two injured, one fatally so, is the result of a quarrel between negro workmen at the Black Diamond Steel Works of the Park Steel Company.

The fight was started by Henry Stewart, who sought to redress an alleged wrong inflicted upon his younger brother by a negro named John Scott. Revolvers were at once drawn and a fusillade followed. John Moore, who was killed, was an innocent spectator and was hit by a stray bullet. Scott escaped and has not been captured.

NO KNICKERBOCKER RACES.

Yacht Owners Failed to Appear with Their Boats and the Regatta Was Postponed.

BAYONNE, N. J., July 1.—Failure on the part of many yachtsmen to participate, compelled the Regatta Committee to postpone the Knickerbocker Athletic Club yacht races this afternoon.

"The Regatta Committee intends to resign, and other officials are expected to take similar action," said a prominent clubman, competent to speak authoritatively, yesterday. "Three months ago the races for three cups were scheduled. The considerable yachting contingent has been active thus far this season, the opening cruise proving a success and creating an impression that interest in yachting would continue throughout the season. Now it is maintained that the three regattas fixed to be sailed July 22, July 29, and Aug. 19, are not likely to take place, owing to the dissatisfaction over to-day's failure."

One official, corroborated by several other yachtsmen, said that the very men who scheduled the cup races for yesterday failed to put in an appearance with their boats. Of the four present and ready were Commodore J. O. Thurston, Vice Commodore William W. Genett, Capt. William T. Bernard, and John Gill. It was useless to attempt a start in either of the three classes.

Yachtsmen present agreed it was a beautiful day, a good course, good tide and wind; in fact, there had never been a better day for sailing over the triangular Newark Bay course between Bayonne, Staten Island, and Elizabethport. In attempting explanation of absentee yachtsmen the positive assertions were made that some members were "fluffy," some indifferent, and others timid.

The Yachting Committee, consisting of Henry Meigs, Commodore J. O. Thurston, and John Gill, was present. Many spectators visited the club grounds at Bayonne, while a dozen or more yachts rode at anchor just off shore, only four being ready for cup racing, namely, the Drift, Capt. Bernard; Sweetheart, Commodore Thurston; Harbinger, Vice Commodore Genett, and Chip, John Gill.

Another explanation was vouchsafed to the effect that it was a mistake to schedule the cup races July 1, because many yachtsmen took advantage of the approaching holidays to cruise four days.

First Thirty-Footer Race.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 1.—In the ten-mile thrash to windward to-day Reginald Brooks's Wa-We beat Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.'s Veda by about four minutes. The owners sailed their yachts. It was the first thirty-footer race of the season.

PRAISES THE SEVENTY-FIRST.

Major Keck Says It Has Nothing to be Ashamed of or to Apologize For.

At a dinner by the members of Company K, Seventy-first Regiment, at the Tuxedo, last night, Major Frank Keck, who was the guest of honor, made an address on the Regiment in Cuba, which was received with much enthusiasm. Major Keck said in part:

"We hardly knew each other at the beginning of the war. We were tried by fire and were not found wanting; not one of us. I well remember that advance to the front. Men were wounded, but none flinched. You remember Sydney Scofield. He was the first man killed. I saw him shot, and yet you stood there to be hit. You did not budge. When the word came 'Forward!' each one of you jumped to his feet.

"We went on and got up the hill as best we could. We were told to go up and find the Sixteenth. Nowhere could the Sixteenth to be found. You remember when an officer came to us and asked if we were to fall back, if necessary. I said to him, 'General, my battalion remains here until ordered away.'

"I tell you, men, you have something to be proud of. You have nothing to regret—you have nothing to apologize for. Your names are in the history of the capture of that hill. You aided in the same as much as any other."

When Major Keck finished speaking the cheers lasted for fully five minutes.

Among the other speakers were Capt. Randall of the Two Hundred and Second Regiment and Justice Wallace of Freeport.

MORE "KISSING BUG" VICTIMS.

Six Persons Apply for Treatment at Bellevue Hospital.

Six more patients were at Bellevue Hospital yesterday suffering from the embraces of the "kissing bug." Oscar Meltsner, 20 years old, a clerk, of 51 Rutgers Street, was kissed on the face by a bug he thought a mosquito, on Wednesday night. Thursday his face swelled up and Friday his left eye was closed. After his swollen face was lanced Meltsner left the hospital.

William Wallace, 20 years old, an ironworker, of 305 West Forty-second Street, appeared at the hospital with his left cheek swollen and his left eye closed. The bug kissed him on Thursday night. The same treatment was accorded him.

George Capers, 28 years old, of 1735 Avenue A, a butcher, was also stung in the cheek by one of the bugs. The surgeons in the hospital said it was the same kind of sting the others had received. Capers's face was also lanced.

The following also applied for treatment: John Wallace, laborer, of 421 East Fourteenth Street, bitten on the face; Catherine Garing of 155 East Fourth Street, bitten on the hand, badly swollen, and Caroline Lieber, same address, bitten on the lip; all lower part of face badly swollen.

WOULD NOT GIVE UP THE BOOKS.

Nebraska State Auditor Does Not Recognize a New Officer.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 1.—State Auditor Cornell has provoked a sensation by refusing to turn over to the new Insurance Commissioner the records of the Insurance office.

Prior to this date the department was under the Auditor, as a result of a sensational investigation last Winter by the Legislature, in which it was alleged that the department had been holding up New York insurance companies. A law was passed, to take effect July 1, taking the department out of the Auditor's hands and placing it in the hands of a Commissioner under the Governor. When the Commissioner called for the books to-day Mr. Cornell refused to give them up, saying the validity of the new law must be established before he would surrender the department.

While no formal demand for the books has been made upon the Auditor either by Gov. Poynter or Insurance Commissioner Bryant it is Mr. Cornell's evident intention to hold the office. His reason for not turning over the books is that he wishes to be convinced that he will be relieved of all liability if the transfer is made.

Auditor Cornell and Gov. Poynter held a consultation to-day, but no definite conclusion was reached. Gov. Poynter offered to commence a friendly suit in the District Court here, if the Auditor would agree to release the books and records, but this the latter refused to do, remarking that the matter should be settled before the transfer is made. Insurance Commissioner Bryant and his deputy, J. G. P. Hildebrand, were at the State House this morning prepared to assume the duties of the Insurance Department.

New York Free Circulating Library.

The Chatham Square Branch of the New York Free Circulating Library, at 22 East Broadway, will be opened to the public Wednesday morning, July 5, at 9 o'clock. The collection of books numbers 5,300, divided into two libraries—one of 3,100 for adults on the first floor, and one of 2,200 volumes for the young on the second floor. The circulation of the several branches, it is estimated, for this year probably will reach 1,500,000 volumes.

A Check for $5,352,984.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—A check for $5,352,984 was received by the City Treasurer to-day, representing the payment of Drexel & Co., which firm, with Brown Brothers & Co. of this city, and Harvey Fisk & Sons, of New York, received the award of the loan of $5,600,000, one half of the city loan of $11,200,000, to be expended in municipal improvements. This is the largest amount of money ever paid into the City Treasury at one time, by check or otherwise, since 1879.

A TRIAL FOR THE COLUMBIA

New Cup Defender Carried a Great Spread of Canvas.

BIG CROWDS LINED THE SHORE

Behavior of the Yacht and the Way She Was Handled Pleased Experts—Painting Defender.

Columbia and Defender were the attraction which drew crowds to New Rochelle yesterday. These crowds were additional to a very large attendance at the races of the New Rochelle Yacht Club. The people clustered along the shore of Hudson Park, and hired all available boats to go out to the big sloops, for it takes a close look to satisfy even the land lubbers. A man was brought ashore from the Columbia, ill, during the morning, giving rise to a rumor that one of the crew had been hurt, but he was suffering from rheumatism.

The painters did not get to work on the new cup defender yesterday, and it turned out that the painting contract which had been made was for the Defender. The latter's sails remained furled and covered most of the day, and an awning was stretched over the after deck. The absent flag indicated that Mr. Duncan was not aboard. Throughout the day painters were at work on her topsides and on her steel mast.

In the afternoon her mainsail was overhauled, and it was ascertained that the head was being cut down. Boatbuilder Piepgrass of City Island was called upon to visit Defender in the afternoon, and this immediately led to surmises that Defender had been injured. It proved to be nothing worse than that some rivets in the deck stringers require tightening, and the work will be done to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Iselin and Woodbury Kane went aboard the Columbia shortly before 11 o'clock, and soon afterward her mainsail was hoisted, and then the clubtopsail went aloft. At 11:45 she slipped her moorings and stood down the Sound on a sail-trying trip.

The wind at the start was still light, there having been almost a calm all morning, but soon after Columbia got under way it freshened up a bit, coming from but little south of west. She carried her boom to starboard, running nearly free, and made quite a run of it down the Sound, returning to the easy view of the spectators ashore soon after 1 o'clock. She was then carrying, besides her mainsail and clubtopsail, her staysail, jib, and a baby jibtopsail. This latter sail appeared to be receiving especial attention, and she was frequently luffed while its sheets were tautened.

She was then headed toward Hempstead Harbor, and the wind had now backed considerably she was sailing close-hauled on the starboard tack. She looked a very mountain of canvas, for while the sticks of the fleet in the regatta of the New Rochelle Yacht Club were well overtopped by the hills of Long Island, as they appeared from the New Rochelle shore, Columbia's pierced well into the sky line.

Then a pretty piece of work was seen in the getting in of the club topsail while she was sailing. The big topsail, containing 2,000 yards of canvas, came down as snugly as if it was some light toy thing, sliding easily down the weather side of the mainsail. The yacht then stood up toward Premium Point, and when about a mile below her mooring buoy the mainsail was lowered away, and she was brought up under jib and staysail.

As she drew within some three or four lengths of the buoy the head sails were hauled down, and a boat put off with a couple of the crew carrying a line to pick up the buoy, the yacht coming up under her momentum.

That ended the work on her for the day, and Mr. Iselin and his party soon after went ashore.

LOUISVILLE BRIDGE SUIT.

Commissioner Taylor Reports that the Pennsylvania Must Pay Bridge Stockholders Over $2,000,000.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 1.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been found guilty of withholding over $2,000,000 of the earnings which belong to the minority stockholders of the Louisville Bridge and with defrauding the bridge out of $300,000 worth of property.

The finding has been made by Special Commissioner Taylor of the Chancery Court, but the court has yet to pass upon it. In effect it charges the road with defrauding the minority owners of property which it controls. The Louisville Bridge crosses the Ohio here, and is a very valuable property, capitalized at $1,500,000. John L. Dodd and others who join with him in the suit own $600,000 of the stock.

In their suit the minority stockholders claimed that in 1872 the railroads named as co-defendants had agreed to operate the bridge, pay all expenses, and pay the stockholders 12 per cent. annually. In 1876 the dividend was reduced to 8 per cent. This was by contract with the stockholders, who were assured the bridge would pay this as long as it earned it, its business being then more profitable than ever, and it having no debt. In 1896, however, while the bridge's earnings were very large, the dividend was cut to 5 per cent., but upon the stockholders protesting was put back to 6 per cent. in 1897.

The Commissioner finds that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which is charged with having manipulated all the deals, owes the minority stockholders $2,055,875. He reports that henceforth the dividend of 12 per cent. agreed on in 1872 should be paid in semi-annual installments of 6 per cent. He further reports that the Pennsylvania and other Northern roads should pay the Louisville and Nashville $292,000, awarded some years ago. A further finding is that the Pennsylvania should pay $200,000 taxes.

BOY STABBED AND KILLED.

Christopher Kiernan, Seventeen Years Old, Attacked on the Street by Twin Italian Brothers.

Christopher Kiernan, a seventeen-year-old boy, who lived with his widowed mother at 502 West Forty-seventh Street, died in Roosevelt Hospital at 9 o'clock last night as the result of a stab wound received earlier in the evening. Savenio and Nicolo Tocci, Italians and twin brothers, twenty-seven years old, were locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, the former being charged with committing the crime with his brother's knife. The cause of the crime the police could not learn; it appeared to them to have been unprovoked.

The Tocci brothers live in East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, near First Avenue, and are laborers in the employ of William Bradley, a contractor, of 534 West Forty-eighth Street. On their way home from work early last evening they passed young Kiernan and a man known as "Al," who were standing at 532 West Forty-eighth Street. Witnesses to the affair say that there was no quarrel between the men, but that the Italians suddenly drew their knives and attacked the man and boy. The man escaped, but Kiernan, who had turned to get out of the way, was stabbed in the back by Savenio Tocci, witnesses claim.

Kiernan fell to the sidewalk with a shriek, and the Italians fled. A crowd started in pursuit, and they both were captured. They had thrown their knives away in their flight, but both knives were found later and taken to the station. One of the knives, an ugly looking weapon, was stained with blood.

The prisoners were taken to Roosevelt Hospital, to which place young Kiernan had been removed in an unconscious state, that he might identify the one who stabbed him; but the boy, still unconscious, died as they reached the hospital. An autopsy performed by Coroner's Physician O'Hanion showed that the knife blade had penetrated the boy's lung.

The Sam Sloan in Collision.

The Starin Line steamer Sam Sloan, plying between this city and Glen Island, collided at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon with the schooner Addie Fuller off Throgg's Neck. The Sloan was not much damaged, and was able to make her usual trips. The Addie Fuller, which was laden with coal for Boston, had her timbers stove in on the port side. She put into City Island for repairs.

DIED FROM OPIUM POISONING.

Lawyer's Clerk Taken from Flat in West Thirty-ninth Street Succumbed in Hospital.

That Chinatown is not the only quarter of the city where opium is indulged in to an alarming extent, according to a physician, developed yesterday as one result of the death in Roosevelt Hospital of a young man who was taken in a comatose condition to that institution from a flat at 261 West Thirty-ninth Street, opposite the once notorious "Soubrette Row." Another result was the arrest of Mrs. Sidney Worth and Mrs. Nellie Lawrence, who kept the flat, and Mrs. Daisy Andrew, who was also found there by the police, and who said she lived at 160 West Fifty-fourth Street. The women declared that they knew the dead man as James Brown, but he was E. Fox Leonard of 251 West Ninety-third Street, a clerk in the employ of William Wingate Hubbard, a lawyer.

Dr. Jacob Hartman of 243 West Thirty-ninth Street was aroused from his bed at 6 o'clock yesterday morning by one of the women now under arrest, who said he was wanted in a hurry to attend a man who she thought was dying.

"I went to the place indicated, the first floor at No. 261," said the doctor, "and found a young man lying on a lounge in the front parlor. Three women and two men were in the room and all were smoking cigarettes. The patient was insensible from opium and alcohol. Respiration appeared to have ceased, and his eyes did not respond to the touch. I lashed his chest with a towel dipped in ice water, worked warm black coffee down his throat, and induced respiration by artificial means.

"At 7:30 I was called away to another urgent case in Harlem. The patient was then breathing again. I told the women that I would call again, and meanwhile that they were to continue the treatment and not to relax their efforts as otherwise he might die. I heard somebody say 'It won't do to have him die here.' When I returned I was told that he had been taken to the hospital, and later learned that he was dead.

"There was nothing particularly unusual about the case. Three weeks ago I was called to a woman suffering from the effects of opium in another house in this block, and a few days afterward to a man in the same condition just around the corner on Thirty-eighth Street. Both patients recovered. During the two years I have lived in this house I have treated many cases of opium and morphine poisoning, and the habit unquestionably prevails to an alarming extent hereabouts."

It appears that during Dr. Hartmann's absence the young man became worse and the women summoned Dr. Irwin of West Forty-second Street, who recommended that he be taken to the hospital. An ambulance was summoned and at the hospital the doctors worked over him assiduously, but their efforts were in vain, and the man died at 1:35 o'clock without having recovered consciousness.

Detectives Henry Michaels and William Conklin of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station then arrested the women and they were locked up as "suspicious characters," and will be arraigned upon this charge in the West Side Court this morning.

Mrs. Lawrence told Detective Michaels that she met Leonard on Thursday night at the Tivoli, where he was introduced to her as "James Brown." They went to her flat, and he had been carousing ever since until he became unconscious. She denied that the place was an opium den, and declared that "Brown" had a pipe and the drug with him.

The police assert that they found no evidence that the flat was an opium joint. Capt. John Cooney is in charge of the precinct.

MURDERS MOTHER AND SISTER.

Thirteen-Year-Old Boy in Alabama Commits a Fiendish Crime.

ATHENS, Ala., July 1.—A thirteen-year-old boy, named Thomas, living on a farm several miles in the interior, last night stabbed and killed his older sister, who had quarreled with him for not helping support the family. The boy then turned on his aged mother, who had come to her daughter's assistance, and slashed her so terribly that she died in a short time.

A few months ago the boy and his father were out hunting, when the latter was shot in the back and killed. The boy was suspected of killing his father, but no conclusive evidence could be secured. Young Thomas fled, and so far has eluded capture.

MICHAEL L. BOUILLON DEAD.

Lockjaw Followed Amputation of Foot Due to Trolley Accident.

Michael L. Bouillon, 45 years old, a retired dry goods merchant of 1,519 Madison Avenue, died yesterday of lockjaw, the result of gangrene of the foot, caused by a trolley car accident, June 19. Mr. Bouillon was riding down town on a Madison Avenue car with a friend. In attempting to alight at Forty-second Street he fell off the car, and received a compound fracture of the right foot. He was removed to his home, and next day it was found necessary to amputate the foot at the ankle. Subsequently gangrene set in and tetanus supervened.

Mr. Bouillon was born in this city on Aug. 24, 1853. He first attended the school attached to the Church of the Holy Redeemer, and then went to St. Francis Xavier's College. He was graduated from St. John's College, Fordham. In 1873 he entered the employ of Doyle & Adolphy as a clerk, and, after remaining with them for several years, joined himself with Mr. Hannigan, an associate, and they remained in business together for nineteen years at the corner of the Bowery and Grand Street.

Mr. Bouillon retired from business a couple of years ago, but for the last year he had been dealing in real estate. At the time of his death Mr. Bouillon was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Long Island Orphan Asylum.

Robbed on Hotel Porch.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 1.—Dr. Stark, a physician of Wilkesbarre, Penn., was robbed while seated on the porch of the Hotel Biscayne, on South Carolina Avenue, last night at a late hour. Dr. Stark made the acquaintance of two men, who claimed to be New Yorkers, and when they made inquiries for a stopping place he directed them to the hotel in question. He accompanied them there, and the trio were talking on the porch of the hotel when Dr. Stark pulled a roll of bills, representing $20, from his pocket. In an instant one of his new acquaintances seized and held the physician while the other pulled the money from his hand and ran toward the beach. Seeing that his companion was safe from pursuit, the other stranger broke away and ran down South Carolina Avenue. Both escaped.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Charles M. Murphy, who won the bicycle race against a locomotive at Maywood, L. I., Friday, has been engaged to appear this week at Hammerstein's Venetian Terrace Roof Garden.

A new burlesque, entitled "The Maid in the Moon," is being prepared by George W. Lederer for presentation on the Casino roof garden. Richard Carle wrote the book and Frederic Solomon the music. It will be a travesty on "The Man in the Moon."

Walter Jones, who has been playing one of the prominent parts in "The Man in the Moon" at the New York, had an operation performed on him yesterday at a private hospital. His place in the caste of "The Man in the Moon" is being taken by Frederic Solomon.

The new management of Koster & Bial's prepared yesterday a programme for to-night's performance on the roof. Among those who will appear are Nelson and Gilbert, Ardina O. Donnighaldh, Josie De Witt, Harriett Prine, Josephine Sabel, Press Eldridge, Maud Nugent, and Johnson and Dean.

The American Theatre Roof Garden held its opening last night. There were few empty seats, and the spectators were evidently pleased with the bill. The management was disappointed by the non-appearance of three of its attractions—Caron and Herbert, Viola Sheldron, and Pauline Hall. The first two will appear to-morrow, but Miss Pauline Hall will not be in the bill this week. Those in the olio who received most applause were James Thornton, Fox and Foxie, Williams and Adams, and Jess Dandy.

The papers for incorporating the Alfred E. Aarons Musical Company have been sent to Albany, the capital stock being placed at $200,000. The company has leased the first floor of the Knickerbocker Theatre building for offices. The Directors will hold a meeting next week to elected officers, and Mr. Aarons will probably be chosen President. Edward L. Bloom, one of the working members of the company, stated yesterday that the work of tearing down the small buildings which now occupy the site of the new theatre, at Broadway and Forty-third Street, would be begun Aug. 1, and the theatre part of the new structure would be ready for occupancy Dec. 15.

WOMAN A PILLAR OF FIRE

Mrs. Sylvester J. O'Sullivan Burned to Death in Plainfield.

DRESS WAS ABLAZE IN A STORE

Nobody Had Presence of Mind Enough to Throw Something Over the Flames Until Too Late.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 1.—Mrs. O'Sullivan, the wife of Sylvester J. O'Sullivan, manager of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Maryland, was fatally burned here at noon to-day in the store of Crosby & Hill, on Front Street. She died six hours after receiving her injuries in the Muhlenberg Hospital.

Mrs. O'Sullivan, who lived at 6 East Forty-seventh Street, New York City, was a guest at the Hotel Hunterston, in Netherwood, a suburb of this city, and this morning she came here with Mrs. Frederick Coleman, the wife of the proprietor of the hotel, to do some shopping. Among other places she visited the store of Crosby & Hill, where she made some purchases. She left the store and returned a few minutes later with a package containing some goods she had purchased elsewhere, and asked that the package be sent to the hotel with her other goods.

Mrs. Coleman waited in the front of the store, and Mrs. O'Sullivan remarked incidentally that she would like to take a look through the housefurnishing department, which is situated in the extreme rear of the store. Miss O'Keefe, a saleswoman, showed her about, and Mrs. O'Sullivan had turned to go back to her friend, when the saleswoman cried out:

"Madam, your dress is on fire!" She then made an attempt to stamp on the burning gown, which was of a delicate organdie, trimmed with a mass of fimy lace and ribbons. Mrs. O'Sullivan felt the flames at that instant, and with a wild shriek rushed for the front of the store. The drought created by her rush fanned the flames, and in a second the unfortunate woman was a pillar of flame from neck to feet.

The store was crowded at the time, and there were a number of salespeople about, but none seemed to grasp the situation. The aisles cleared as the blazing figure rushed through them, emitting shrieks of agony, and the one person with presence of mind enough to throw some object over the flames and quench the fire did not appear until too late. As Mrs. O'Sullivan rushed hither and thither bits of the blazing flimsy material of which her dress was made dropped in the aisles.

Manager Samuel B. Carson, who was on the second floor when he heard the woman's screams, dashed down stairs and rushed straight for the counter where table cloths were lying, and, grabbing one of these, he made for the burning figure and enveloped her with it, wrapping it tightly about her neck. Mr. Carson's work was immediately emulated by some of the persons, who seemed to have suddenly gained their wits. One man threw his coat around the woman's waist, and another threw a wrap about her lower limbs, and the fire was out.

Then the salespeople and customers who had stood spellbound looking at the fleeing figure enveloped in flames, crowded around and sought to do what they could at that time. Mrs. O'Sullivan was moaning piteously, and it was seen that every vestige of her clothing except her corsets and shoes had been burned from her body. Yet she did not lose consciousness, and as Manager Carson enveloped her in a blanket and made with others as if to carry her to the elevator, she said that she could walk that far.

Gently the manager and Miss O'Keefe led the woman to the elevator and she was taken to the floor above. In the life Mrs. O'Sullivan told those with her that her corset was burning, and Miss O'Keefe, getting a knife from Mr. Carson, cut that article of apparel from her.

They placed her on a cot on the second floor and sent for a physician. Miss O'Keefe tried to make the sufferer comfortable, but she moaned continuously and cried out: "I am going to die, I am going to die."

Dr. Probasco arrived almost simultaneously with an ambulance from the Muhlenberg Hospital. A hasty examination by the doctor showed that the shock and burns would prove fatal, but she was borne to the ambulance and hurried to the hospital, where every human agency was used to alleviate her agony.

The hospital doctors found that every inch of the woman's body except her left breast, left arm, and face had been burned, the burns extending deep into the flesh in some places and making fearful wounds. She was swathed in oiled silk and oil applied to her burns, and, although opiates were administered to ease the pain, she retained a semi-consciousness and called piteously for her husband.

Mr. O'Sullivan was at once telephoned for, and he arrived at the hospital just before 4 o'clock, at which hour complete unconsciousness supervened and the suffering woman was free from pain. She continued in this condition until 6:45 o'clock, attended by a number of nurses and physicians and by her husband, when she died.

It is doubtful if the exact cause of the accident will ever be known. By some it is said that Mrs. O'Sullivan stepped on a match, and that instantly her light dress was in a blaze, but no once could be found who heard the crack of the match, and Miss O'Keefe, who was with her, said that she heard no match crack, but suddenly saw the bottom of Mrs. O'Sullivan's dress, which trailed on the ground, leap into a blaze.

The theory that is generally accepted is that Mrs. O'Sullivan brushed a lighted cigar or cigarette which some person had carelessly thrown on the sidewalk, and that sparks stirred up therefrom were smouldering in her skirt when she entered the store.

Mrs. Coleman did not see the occurrence, as she had stepped out into the street when Mrs. O'Sullivan left her. She learned of it only when the flames had been smothered by Manager Carson. Mr. Carson's hands were burned in his work of rescue, but he remained in the store. Another of the rescuers was also slightly burned, and had his wounds dressed in a neighboring drug store.

The calamity might have been averted had there been one cool person to grasp the dress at the waist and strip it from the frightened woman. Her fright, however, seemed to strike the beholders dumb and actionless, while it likewise fanned the flames. At the hospital the cause of death is given as shock from burns.

The doctors said that from the first there was no hope of saving the woman, and their attentions were directed almost entirely toward lessening her sufferings. Mr. O'Sullivan is prostrated by the shock, and to-night is in the care of a physician. He and his wife had been at the hotel for a month, and had made it their Summer home for a number of years.

Mrs. O'Sullivan was a tall, handsome blonde, of fine presence. She was twenty-seven years old, and had been married seven years. She had no children. It was said to-night that her body will probably be interred temporarily in a receiving vault until such time as Mr. O'Sullivan is able to make arrangements for the funeral.

FUGITIVE BURGLARS CAUGHT.

BOSTON, July 1.—Chief Watts of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, received a telegram to-day informing him that Henry Holden and Edward Pare, the fugitive Napanee, Ont., bank burglars, had been captured at Campbellton, N. B.

CHICAGO LOTTERY MEN CAUGHT.

Deputy Marshals Find Tickets in Office of a Bible Company.

CHICAGO, July 1.—In an office at 21 Quincy Street, purporting to be the headquarters of the Great Western Bible Company, Government officers to-day made several arrests and confiscated a wagon load of lottery tickets. The prisoners taken were Charles F. Champion, Thomas J. Cooper, and Edwin Harris, who were caught in Champion's office by Post Office Inspector Mayer and United States Deputy Marshals Cope, Wherritt, and Cass.

The men are said to be interested in the Pan-American Lottery Company, and the Italian National Lottery Company of the United States, and the charge against them is causing the shipment of lottery tickets from Tyndall, S. D., to Chicago. They were taken before United States Commissioner Humphrey, and after a continuance until Friday had been granted, the bonds of each prisoner were fixed at $1,500.

A hard legal battle is promised by the defendants, who will attack the constitutionality of the statute which prohibits the shipment of lottery tickets from one State to another. Champion is already under bonds, pending the decision in a similar case, which was argued before Judge Jenkins in the United States Circuit Court a week ago. The same contention in regard to the constitutionality of the statute was made there.

SHEEHAN TO FIGHT IN COURTS.

Will Seek to Prevent Police Commissioners Appointing Goodwin Election Officers.

John C. Sheehan, it was announced yesterday, will come to the city from Long Branch to-morrow and take steps to begin legal proceedings against the Police Commissioners to prevent them from appointing the election officers selected by the Goodwin faction of the Tammany Hall organization in the Ninth Assembly District. Mr. Sheehan's supporters felt confident last night that they had a good case, and they expressed themselves as being hopeful of the result.

Anent the fight against Mr. Sheehan, N. Taylor Phillips, who represents the Ninth District in the Assembly, and who succeeded Mr. Sheehan's rival, Frank Goodwin, as President of the Pequod Club, yesterday give out what one of his friends termed a "carefully prepared" statement of his views of the situation. In this statement Mr. Phillips referred to an expansion speech which he delivered in the Assembly last Spring, as a "strong" one, and asserted that he had made it without regard to Mr. Croker's well-known views on the subject. As to the present fight in the district, Mr. Phillips said:

"Mr. Sheehan has been slated for retirement against the wishes of the voters of the Ninth District, because he has incurred the enmity of persons high in authority in the organization who raise against him the cry that he will be denied the distribution of the district's share of the few crumbs of patronage which are yet left uncovered by the White civil service law. Assuming that there was anything to distribute in this way, probably no district organization in the city is so indifferent to patronage as the Ninth. There is still left in the district a goodly remnant of the old Chelsea stock, which, with the business men and the independent workmen, will seek few favors from any political organization. The citizens of the district are not easily led by politicians, but Mr. Sheehan, who is a born organizer, has enlisted their sympathies for the regular Democratic organization."

Mr. Goodwin's headquarters were practically deserted last night, and the man in charge said that nothing had transpired during the day.

BEDFORD DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

At Its Outing Controller Coler Toasted as New York's Next Mayor.

The Bedford Democratic Club of Brooklyn, of which Controller Bird S. Coler is leader, held its annual outing at Donnelly's Grove, College Point, L. I., yesterday. About 500 members were present, going on the excursion steamer Chancellor. After the dinner Controller Coler was toasted as "The next Mayor of New York City." Replying Mr. Coler said:

"I appreciate the sentiments you have expressed. I expect to see the day when the Mayor of this imperial city will be chosen from Brooklyn Borough.

"I have felt that the stand I have recently taken in the matter of bond issues would make me unpopular with some of the members of my party. But I consider I am fighting for the best interests of the city and the taxpayers, and I expect to continue on the line I have commenced until the fight is won."

QUIGG STIRS UP TROUBLE.

Ignores List of Election Officers Prepared by J. L. Stewart.

Lemuel Ely Quigg, President of the Republican County Committee, yesterday filed at the Bureau of Elections the names of the men selected by his committee for appointment as election officers. The lists were those submitted by the district leaders, except that from the Twentieth Assembly District, in which the list prepared by James L. Stewart was disregarded for that made up by Richard M. Lush, who is favored by the machine in his campaign for the leadership.

When it became known at the Garfield Club, in East Thirty-second Street, that Mr. Stewart had been ignored by the Chairman of the organization, there was gnashing of teeth with all the other concomitants of a display of wrath. The leader was not present, but his representatives declared, by all the oaths in the category that President Quigg would be fought to a finish, and that all the powers of the law would be invoked to reinstate Mr. Stewart in his powers.

"What'll we do?" yelled one of Mr. Stewart's most intimate friends in response to a query. "Why, we'll mandamus Quigg; we'll sershary the Election Bureau and we injoint the Pleece Commishners. We'll show thisshere feller Quigg that he aint the whole squeeze. He aint goin' to set hisself up as a soopreme bein' what kin whirl us around on his finger. Lightnin' Jim haint been here in this deestrict fur nothin', and we don't stand for no monkeyin' with no man like Quigg. When we get through with him he'll look like a punched quarter. He can't make the minority the rulin' power in this deestrict."

Another friend of Mr. Stewart's declared that mandam

A FIGHT WITH FILIPINOS

Rebels Advance Against American Troops at San Fernando.

THE FIRING LASTS ONE HOUR

One American Killed and Four Wounded—The Enemy's Loss Could Not Be Ascertained.

MANILA, July 1.—The rebels made a demonstration at San Fernando yesterday evening. They took advantage of the darkness and rain to make a sally against the north line, seemingly for the purpose of annoying the Americans, as they failed to push their attack. The American loss was a private of the Seventeenth Regiment killed and four men wounded.

The firing began at 10 o'clock, and the rebels expended quantities of ammunition. All the troops hastened to the trenches in expectation of a general attack. The Seventeenth Regiment, the Twelfth Regiment, and the Iowa Regiment participated in the engagement, but did not advance beyond the outposts. After an hour the Filipinos fired rockets, apparently as a signal to cease firing, but there were scattering shots all night long, which kept the Americans under arms.

The enemy's loss could not be ascertained, but was probably small.

The Americans were guided in their shooting only by the flashes of the rebels' rifles.

GEN. BROOKE TO LEAVE CUBA?

Havana Newspapers State that He Will Be Succeeded by R. P. Porter, of Whom They Complain.

HAVANA, July 1.—The Union Española, Avisador, Citizen, and Comercio print Washington dispatches said to confirm the report that Major Gen. Brooke is to assume command in the Philippines and that Mr. Robert P. Porter is to become Governor General of Cuba.

A majority of the papers publish editorials on the subject, complaining that Mr. Porter is a "pronounced annexationist."

VOLUNTEERS LEAVING MANILA.

MANILA, July 1.—The United States transport Hancock sails for home to-night with 740 men of the Nebraska Regiment and 250 men of the Utah Artillery. About thirty of the Nabraskans and twenty-five of the Utahs remain here, a majority of them re-enlisting. The Nebraskan troops have been living on board the ship in the harbor this week, awaiting the Utahs readiness for departure. The soldiers enjoyed transport life immensely after months spent in the trenches.

OMAHA, Neb., July 1.—A private cablegram announces that the First Nebraska Volunteers sailed from Manila for home today. Gov. Poynter has issued a proclamation calling upon the people of the State to give the regiment a fitting welcome.

MORE TRANSPORTS FOR MANILA.

Government Secures Several Vessels for Conveying Troops.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Solace sailed to-day from Mare Island for Manila. The Monongahela has arrived at Plymouth. The Dixie, which was loaned to the War Department some time ago, has been returned to the navy.

The War Department to-day chartered the steamer Tartar, now at Vancouver, B. C., to be used as a transport between San Francisco and Manila. She is very large—capable of carrying 1,500 men. It is expected that she will be at San Francisco in five days, and be ready to sail for Manila by July 20, perhaps carrying the Nineteenth Infantry.

Aguinaldo Honors Spanish Officers.

MANILA, July 1.—The commission of three Spanish officers who entered the insurgent lines a fortnight ago to make a final attempt to arrange for the release of the Spanish prisoners have not returned. Their long absence has occasioned alarm. Reports come to Manila, however, that they were received by Aguinaldo at Tarlao and entertained hospitably. It is said that Aguinaldo gave a banquet in their honor, all the leading families of the rebel leader's present Cabinet attending; hence the Spaniards in Manila hope that the mission of the Commissioners will be successful.

Gen. Ovenshine Ill with Fever.

MANILA, July 1.—Gen. Ovenshine is in the hospital suffering with fever. Gen. Grant is commanding his troops on the south line.

DEWEY RECEPTION PLANS.

Washington Committee Confers with the President Concerning Them.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Commissioner Wight and a delegation representing the Committee of One Hundred to arrange for a reception to Admiral Dewey upon his arrival in Washington conferred with the President to-day. They informed him of the arrangements made for the Admiral's reception.

The arrangements met the hearty approval of the President, who expressed his desire to contribute to the honors to be shown the hero of Manila. The President hopes to be in the city when the reception is given.

To Banquet Admiral Dewey.

The Board of Officers of the Commandery of the State of New York of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion has planned to tender to Admiral Dewey, on behalf of the commandery, a reception and banquet on his arrival in the United States. Definite arrangements for the affair will not be made until a reply has been received from Admiral Dewey, specifying a date that will be convenient to him. The notification to the members of the commandery of the intention to give this reception and banquet is designated as "Special Order No. 1," and is the first order issued by the new Commander, Rear Admiral Schley.

THE CONDITION OF CUBA.

El Diario de la Marina Says Crime Is Increasing, and the Only Remedy Is Entire Military Government.

HAVANA, July 1.—El Diario de la Marina in its issue to-day urges Gov. Gen. Brooke to establish an entirely military government throughout the island, and says that except in Havana and two or three other cities of importance, there are no guarantees of the safety of life and property. The paper goes on to say that the assurances of the Government are not encouraging to those persons anxious to resume the agricultural pursuits in which they were engaged before the war. On the contrary, thievery, outrage, and crime are increasing throughout Cuba.

The paper asserts that Mariel and Guanajay are notorious centres of unrest, but that they are not the only districts in which even humble peons have been obliged to send their families for safety to the towns.

El Diario claims that it is in daily receipt of letters from rural districts throughout Cuba giving accounts of crimes; but in order not to embarrass the administration it uses very little of this news, merely filing the communications for future reference. It also asserts that such matters are dropped by the officials through motives of policy or fear.

El Diario says it does not believe the story that the chaotic state in Cuba is suffered to exist for the political purpose of furthering the movement for the annexation of the island to the United States, in the belief that the better element, becoming disgusted with the present state of anarchy, would demand annexation, and declares that the world will shortly begin to regard American intervention as a failure. It is claimed that the only remedy is to make the Government a military one, in fact as well as in name, until order shall have been restored, and to put the police in every branch of the public service, temporarily, at least, under the immediate direction and influence of those alone responsible, and whenever crime is committed—in city, town, or country—to let the military act in assisting to capture offenders and bring them to trial. If the civil law is insufficient, then, it is added, military law should be used.

Cubans Poison Americans' Water.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 1.—A party of six Americans on a cattle ranch near the city were poisoned yesterday and narrowly escaped death, but all have now recovered. The Americans have had trouble with the Cubans, their fences having been cut and their stock disturbed. It is evident that a spring from which the Americans got their water supply had been poisoned.

Soldiers from Cuba on the Dixie.

The United States transport Dixie arrived yesterday from Havana with six cabin passengers and 133 soldiers and civilian employes. Among the cabin passengers were Lieuts. J. R. Lindsay, Eighth United States Infantry, and S. B. Ernbick, Second United States Artillery. Of the enlisted men fourteen were prisoners who had been convicted of minor offenses.

Deaths and Casualties in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Gen. Brooke's casualty report is as follows:

Death, June 30, Santiago, Fifth Infantry, Corp. Noble G. Rhodes, Company M, of yellow fever; at Placetas, Second Cavalry, Private Herman J. Creter, Troop L, killed by lightning.

STATUE OF GEN. REYNOLDS.

The Oration at Unveiling Ceremonies at Gettysburg Delivered by Gen. Huidekoper.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., July 1.—The equestrian statue of Major Gen. John F. Reynolds, who commanded the First Corps of the Army of the Potomac, was unveiled to-day with appropriate ceremonies on the spot where the distinguished soldier was killed by a sharpshooter's bullet on the first day of the battle of Gettysburg. The ceremonies began with music by the Carlisle Indian School Band. The statue was unveiled by Charles P. Reynolds Evans, a grandnephew of Gen. Reynolds, and at the same time a Major General's salute was fired by Battery M, Seventh United States Artillery. Brig. Gen. J. P. S. Gobin presented the statue to Gov. Stone, who received it on behalf of the Commonwealth.

The oration was delivered by Gen. Henry S. Huidekoper, who was Colonel of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers during the civil war. He paid a glowing tribute to the officers who participated in the battle of Gettysburg, and reviewed the career of Gen. Reynolds. He said in part:

From all time it has been the custom to commemorate the valor and achievements of great soldiers with enduring monuments, and the one unveiled here now is in affectionate and respectful memory of one who, with a brilliant past and a promising future, thirty-six years ago this day, gave up his life for his country in a contest with her foes, while vigorously endeavoring to repel an invasion of his native State.

In honor of this man Pennsylvania erected this statue, and we who followed Gen. John F. Reynolds to this field, amid shot and shell, on that awful July 1, 1863, esteem it a sweet privilege to represent our old Commonwealth in thus giving to the world proof of her appreciation of his services and his merit.

On Nov. 19, 1863, four months after the battle, on occasion of the dedication of the Soldiers' Cemetery on yonder hill, President Lincoln came to Gettysburg, and with head uncovered and with heart full of love and gratitude, spoke these words:

"We are now engaged in a great civil war. We have met on a great battlefield of that war. The brave men, living or dead, who struggled here have consecrated this ground far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, or long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here."

From that time and occasion the world has set Gettysburg apart, above all other battlefields, in ancient or in modern times, to represent patriotism, honor, bravery, and loyalty, and it seems fitting, as we meet here now, with renewal of the pledges of a comradeship cemented by the marches, battles, and prisons of four long years, that we should tell our sons how battling, as we did before them, but in foreign lands, that a grateful country will then, in due time, lay laurels and drop tears in remembrance of their glorious deeds.

Gen. Huidekoper then gave a history of Gen. Reynolds's career, concluding it by saying:

Without detracting from the praises due to his brother officers, Reynolds seemed to us then, as he seems to us now, the foremost soldier of them all, fulfilling every expectation in every situation in which he was ever placed, with a power to organize and to command equaled by few, if by any General of his time. It may be there was an untried place which Reynolds could not have filled, but he was always bigger than the place he did fill, from commanding a section of artillery in Mexico to commanding the advance wing of the army at Gettysburg, on every field in the very front of battle, and performing every duty cast with reference to his own advancement, but with thought only of the welfare of the Nation.

The statue is of heroic proportions and represents Gen. Reynolds sitting on his horse and gazing toward his left over the battlefield. He wears the uniform of a Major General. The figure measures 11 feet, while the horse stands over 9 feet high. The statue is one of three for which the Pennsylvania Legislature made an appropriation a few years ago, the others being those of Gens. Meade and Hancock.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles of New York, who commanded the Third Corps in the battle of Gettysburg, paid a tribute to Gen. Reynolds, as well as to the bravery displayed by Pennsylvania's soldiers.

Gen. Chamberlain of Maine, now of Bowdoin College, also extolled the personal and military qualities of Gen. Reynolds. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the battery fired another salute.

THE CONTRACT FOR ORDNANCE.

Gen. Alger Revokes the Order Annulling the Driggs-Seabury Award.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Secretary Alger to-day revoked that portion of the order of the Assistant Secretary of War relating to proposals for certain ordnance which directed that the award to the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company be annulled and that new bids be invited.

The contract for forty six-pounders and forty fifteen-pounder rapid-fire guns, mounts, and ammunition will therefore be retained by the Driggs-Seabury Company. That portion of the order which imposes the penalties for delay under their present contract for $700,000 was approved.

Santiago Celebration at Newport.

NEWPORT, July 1.—Decorators and electricians are at work at Fort Greene Park, which fronts on the bay, erecting a display for Col. John Hare Powell, in honor of the North Atlantic Squadron on Santiago Day. Hundreds of flags will be used, with brilliant illuminations at night. The words Santiago de Cuba, July 3, 1898, will be outlined in red, white, and blue lamps.

Capt. Taylor Retains His Command.

NEWPORT, July 1.—It is understood that the Navy Department has granted the request of Capt. H. C. Taylor to continue in command of the battleship Indiana until November next, and it is said his relief will be Capt. F. W. Dickins, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. Capt. Taylor will next command the receiving ship Vermont at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The North Atlantic Squadron's Cruise.

NEWPORT, July 1.—The following is the itinerary for the North Atlantic Squadron's cruise: Leave Newport July 7; touch at Rockport, Mass.; arrive at Portsmouth, N. H., July 10; Leave Portsmouth July 13; arrive at Portland, Me., July 14; Leave Portland July 17; arrive at Newport July 30; leave Newport for Bar Harbor Aug. 1.

Sailors Boat Race for July 4.

NEWPORT, July 1.—The racing crews of the battleship Indiana and the Old Colony Boat Club will race on the morning of the Fourth of July for the money prize offered by the city and the Garretson Cup.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Yosemite sailed to-day from Colombo for Singapore.

The Dolphin has arrived at Fort Monroe with Assistant Secretary Allen on board.

The Panther has arrived at League Island.

The Boston has arrived at Kobe on her way home to San Francisco.

Passengers on the St. Louis.

On the steamer St. Louis, which came in yesterday from Southampton and Cherbourg, were Rodriguez Azpiroz, Secretary of the Mexican Embassy in Washington; James T. Dubois, United States Consul General at St. Gall; Capt. J. R. Delamar, Dr. L. E. Evslin, Samuel R. Lippincott, Herbert D. Pierce, First Secretary of the United States Embassy in St. Petersburg, David Spero, Egerton Winthrop, and Lieut. V. N. Kolomeilzoff of the Imperial Russian Navy and a detachment of twenty-eight Russian naval engineers. Lieut. Kolomeilzoff and the engineers came to witness the placing of the engines in the new Russian cruiser that is being built in the Cramps' yard in Philadelphia.

NEW ROCHELLE YACHTSMEN

Hold Their Fourteenth Annual Regatta Off Premium Point.

MANY GOOD BOATS COMPETED

The Wind, Unfavorable at First, Freshened and Developed Some First-Class Races.

The waters of Long Island Sound, off Premium Point, were studded with the sails of racing craft yesterday on the occasion of the fourteenth annual regatta of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, and, towering above the biggest of the entries and the sightseeing craft, sloops, schooners, and others of every description, were the lofty spars of Columbia and Defender, which shared attention with the races.

There were forty-four entries in the sixteen classes, and many of the crackajacks were among them. In the absence of her rivals—Syce and Acushla II.—Kestrel had a walk-over, two yachts of her class refusing to race with the new flier, and being put into a class by themselves in cruising trim. They were Awa and Liris. Hera and Esperanza represented the new thirty-footers in a special class by themselves, and made a pretty race of it. Hera had the advantage, however, in getting over the line, and she held it well until, in the third round of a triangular course, the steam yacht Calypso stood across her path. A collision was narrowly averted, but Hera escaped with the loss of the race, Esperanza beating her for the first time.

In the thirty-six-foot class of sloops J. R. Maxwell, Jr.'s, Possum, sailed by his father, beat Anoatok in actual time, but lost by time allowance. The latter has still to be measured, however, by girth rule, and this may make a difference in the result. In the eighteen-foot sloop class Adrian Iselin's Hope made a good race, beating Fidget and Edwina. Kazaza maintained her record by winning in the eighteen-foot open cat race.

Though the day opened in a calm, and the yachts little more than drifted to the rendesvouz, the proverbial New Rochelle luck awaited the regatta. The start was to have been at noon, but the race was postponed for wind, and it came in time to give the preparatory signal at 12:55, and five minutes later the 52-footers were sent away the other divisions starting at succeeding five-minute intervals. The wind freshened continually till it blew up a lumpy sea and gave zest to the race, blowing from west by south, and gradually backing to south.

There were two courses. One lay to Gangway buoy, to Old Hen and return to the stakeboats off Premium Point, three times around for sloops and cutters of the 52-foot class, distance 22 miles; twice around for 43-foot, 36-foot, 30-foot, 25-foot knockabout, and 21-foot loadwaterline classes, and all yawls, distance 15 2-3 miles.

The other course, also triangular, for 25-foot class, racing measurement and under, lay to Hen and Chickens Reef, to Middle Ground buoy and return three times around, for all cabin cats, distance, 12¾ miles; twice around for sloops and open catboats, distance 8½ miles, and once around for dories, distance, 4¼ miles.

The boats went over the line on the starboard tack, it being windward work over the first leg of the long course, and a reach on the smaller course. It was a broad reach on the second leg, and a reach home for the big fellows.

The yachts crossed in the following order: Kestrel, Liris, Awa, Hera, Esperanza, Possum, (sloop,) Anoatok, Water Lily, Waneta, Acushla, Eurybia, Haydee, Sultan, Possum, (yawl,) Ola, Edwina II., Hope, Rajah, Windora, Dunne, Win or Lose, Qui Vive, Kazaza, Kenosha, Mongoose, Cero, Thelga, Spindrift, Midge, Dud, Rudder, and Zena.

In their class Possum and Anoatok went across with the gun. The yawls made a pretty start, setting their baby jibtopsail as they crossed. Edwina II. led Hope a short distance, Hope being directly in her wake. Rajah crowded Windora against the stakeboat at the windward of the line, and had she come in first, would probably have been disqualified, as Windora had an overlap and called for room. As Rajah lost the race no official notice was taken of the matter. Kazaza led the little fellows across and over the course. The pet twenty-one-foot knockabouts crossed pretty nearly in a bunch, and the dories soon fastened themselves in the vista to the same bunch, but the diverging courses and varying speeds soon had the craft well spread out.

At the end of the first round Windora led Rajah by 1 minute 28 seconds, Hope led Fidget 4 minutes 25 seconds, Liris led Awa 1 minute and 15 seconds, Hera led Esperanza by 19 seconds, Possum led Anoatok 2 minutes 40 seconds, Spindrift led Mongoose 5 minutes 25 second, while Cero was 26 seconds behind Mongoose. Kenosha had dropped from the lead to 4 minutes 57 seconds behind Spindrift. Thelga was 2 minutes 1 second ahead of Midge.

On the second round Windora crossed the home mark at 2:47:20; Rajah, 2:48:20; Quivive, 2:54:10; Win or Lose, 2:58:31; Kestrel, 2:28:06; Liris, 3:42:37, and Awa, 3:48:45.

Of the dories, Zena drew out of the race and Rudder was disabled by the splitting of her step.

The times of the finish were as follows:

Duo, 2:54:40; Tom Cod, 2:56:32; Kazaza, 2:58:50; Hope, 3:00:06; Periwinkle, 3:01:32; Edwina II., 3:02:17; Fun, 3:04:13; Spunk, 3:04:22; Vera, 3:05:23; Fidget, 3:07:14; Elsie, 3:08:18; Elftwa, 3:11:23; Ox, 3:11:40; Florence, 3:12:26; Captain, 3:16:48; Diana, 3:18:25; Windora, 3:22:45; Rajah, 3:24:14; Snapper, 3:29:12; Quivive, 3:32:11; Win or Lose, 3:39:34; Esperanza, 3:40:26; Hera, 3:41:40; Possum, (sloop,) 3:49:41; Anoatok, 3:52:53; Acushla, 3:59:45; Sultan, 4:00:14; Waneta, 4:05:42; Eurybia, 4:08:16; Possum, (yawl,) 4:08:56; Spindrift, 4:22:37; Kestrel, 4:29:55; Kenosha, 4:33:17; Water Lily, 4:34:49; Cero, 4:35:15; Thelga, 4:35:58; Midge, 4:36:59; Haydee, 4:43:34; Liris, 4:49:18, and Awa, 4:53:05.

The summary follows:

SLOOPS.—52-FOOT CLASS, 43 TO 52 FEET.

Yacht and Owner.	Start, 1 P. M. Length.	Elapsed Time.	Corr'ted Time.
Kestrel, J. B. Mills	49.46	3:29:55	3:29:55

SLOOPS.—52-FOOT CRUISING CLASS.

	Start, 1 P. M.		
Awa, T. L. Arnold	50.36	3:53:05	3:53:05
Liris, T. J. McCahill, Jr.	48.00	3:49:18	3:46:33

SLOOPS.—SPECIAL 30-FOOT CLASS.

	Start, 1:05 P. M.		
Hera, R. N. Ellis	30.00	2:36:40	2:36:40
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	—	2:35:26	2:35:26

SLOOPS.—43-FOOT CLASS.

	Start, 1:10 P. M.		
Eurybia, Charles Pryer	40.02	2:58:16	2:57:52
Waneta, J. L. Fallert	40.38	2:55:42	2:55:42

SLOOPS.—36-FOOT CLASS.

	Start, 1:10 P. M.		
Anoatok, Oswald Sanderson	34.00	2:42:53	2:38:27
Acushla, Charles P. Wills	34.00	2:49:55	2:45:19
Possum, J. R. Maxwell	37.06	2:39:41	2:39:41

SLOOPS.—30-FOOT CLASS.

	Start, 1:10 P. M.		
Haydee, Charles T. Smith	26.06	3:33:34	3:32:26
Water Lily, T. J. McLaughlin	27.02	3:24:49	3:24:49

YAWLS.

	Start 1:15 P. M.		
Sultan, C. S. Somerville	37.93	2:45:14	2:45:14
Possum, W. N. Bavier	33:11	2:55:56	2:49:55
Ola, E. T. Birdsall	24.00	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS—18-FOOT CLASS.

	Start, 1:20 P. M.		
Edwina II., J. N. Gould	16.01	1:42:17	1:40:30
Fidget, T. H. Burch, Jr.	16.09	1:47:14	1:47:14
Hope, A. Iselin, Jr.	15.00	1:40:36	1:36:02

CABIN CATBOATS—30-FOOT CLASS.

	Start, 1:25 P. M.		
Windora, W. L. Ward	30.00	1:57:45	1:57:45
Rajah, C. T. Bedford	30.00	1:59:14	1:59:14

CABIN CATBOATS—25-FOOT CLASS.

	Start, 1:25 P. M.		
Win or Lose, J. S. Appleby	23.50	2:14:34	2:11:52
Qui Vive, G. A. Freeth	24.93	2:07:13	2:07:13

OPEN CATBOATS—25-FOOT CLASS.

	Start, 1:30 P. M.		
Florence, A. H. Alker	22.05	1:42:26	1:39:40
Elftwa, A. Roesch, Jr.	24.00	1:41:12	1:41:12
Elsie, W. F. Gillespie	23.52	1:38:18	1:37:38

OPEN CATBOATS—21-FOOT CLASS.

	Start, 1:30 P. M.		
Ox, R. N. Bavier	19.14	1:41:40	1:38:26
Spunk, C. E. Silkworth	21.00	1:34:22	1:34:22
Vera, A. M. Bradley	20.07	1:35:23	1:33:54

OPEN CATS—18-FOOT CLASS.

	Start, 1:30 P. M.		
Kazaza, T. J. McCahill	17.02	1:28:50	1:28:50
Diana, A. Roesch, Jr.	16.00	1:48:25	1:46:08
Capt., A. Gattinger	16.58	1:49:48	1:45:55
Snapper, G. W. Fuller	15.00	1:59:12	1:54:24

21-FOOT KNOCKABOUT CLASS.

	Start, 1:40 P. M.		
Kenosha, C. T. Voltz			2:53:17
Spindrift, S. C. Pirie			2:42:37
Cero, C. B. Mallory			2:55:15
Mongoose, Simeon Ford			Did not finish.

SEAWANHAKA KNOCKABOUTS.

	Start, 1:40 P. M.		
Thelga, A. P. Thayer			2:55:58
Midge, F. W. Boyer			2:56:59

DORIES.

	Start, 1:45 P. M.		
Dud, G. A. Corry			1:09:40
Periwinkle, J. Francis			1:16:32
Fun, J. W. Alker			1:19:15
Tomcod, P. A. Johnson			1:11:32
Rudder, T. F. Day			Disabled.
Zena, F. E. Barnes			Did not finish.

The winners were Kestrel, Liris, Esperanza, Waneta, Anoatok, (subject to measurement;) Water Lily, Sultan, Hope, (subject to measurement;) Windora, Qui Vive, Elsie, Vera, Kazaza, Spindrift, Thelga, and Dud.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Circuit Courts Order the Receivers to Surrender Property.

CHICAGO, July 1.—In accordance with the order recently entered in the Circuit Court at Baltimore, winding up the foreclosure proceedings against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Judge Kohlsaat of the Federal Court to-day ordered Receivers John K. Cowen and Oscar G. Murray to turn over the property held by them as receivers to the Mercantile Trust Company.

PITTSBURG, July 1.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day an order was made discharging the receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and directing that the property of the company within the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of the Western District of Pennsylvania be surrendered to the company. The order is in pursuance of the company's plan of reorganization.

Old Jersey Central Employe Resigns.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 1.—R. J. Swackhamer of Dunellen, Superintendent of the bridge construction of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, has tendered his resignation. Mr. Swackhamer has been in the employ of the railroad for forty-seven years. Mr. Swackhamer says he is growing old, and desires to live a retired life. He is Mayor of Dunellen Borough, having defeated P. J. Brakely last Spring after the latter had been the Mayor for thirteen consecutive years.

Norfolk and Western Changes.

ROANOKE, Va., July 1.—Vice President and General Manager Barr of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, has tendered his resignation, to take effect July 15. Mr. Barr will accept a position with a Western road. L. E. Johnson, General Superintendent of the Norfolk and Western, will succeed Mr. Barr as Vice President and General Manager.

PRESIDENT CLARK HOME.

Head of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Returns from Europe, but Will Not Talk Business.

Charles P. Clark, President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, returned with his daughter, Miss Carita Clark, from Europe yesterday on the American Line steamship St. Louis, and left by the 3 o'clock train from the Grand Central Station for his home at New Haven, Conn. He declined to discuss the deal between the New York Central and Boston and Albany Railroads, or the plans of his own road.

Mr. Clark was met at the American Line pier by his son, C. Peter Clark, General Superintendent of the Eastern District of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road; Vice President James Hall, General Manager Chamberlain, Capt. Gardiner, General Superintendent of the railroad's Maine district, and J. G. Parker, Mr. Clark's secretary.

Mr. Clark, as soon as he landed, drove with his daughter and son and Vice President Hall to the Murray Hill Hotel, and was in conference with the Vice President for some time. He then went to his private car, where he was rejoined by the other members of the party.

When he went to Europe six months ago Mr. Clark was in bad health. He spent some time in Egypt, and then traveled through Italy, Switzerland, and other countries. He is bronzed and hearty, as he said he felt, in "first-rate condition."

Asked his opinion anent the leasing of the Boston and Albany Railroad by the New York Central, Mr. Clark parried the question as he did all questions concerning his own road.

BRIDGEPORT STEAMER LINE SOLD.

New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Gets It for $77,500.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 1.—The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company to-day completed negotiations for the purchase of the property of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company.

The purchase price is said to be $77,500 and the steamboat company will lease the property until such a time as the railroad company is ready to begin improvements, such as the laying of four tracks, &c.

FATAL LEAP FROM THE BRIDGE.

Unknown Man Takes Off His Clothing and Disappears Underneath the Water.

A man jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge at an early hour yesterday morning and was drowned. Before making the leap the man divested himself of all his clothing, which is now in the hands of the Brooklyn police, but in it there is nothing by which the man's identity may be established. The man was seen to jump by Frank C. Woodworth of 180 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, and John Poppoch of 48 Perry Street, Manhattan, who were crossing the bridge to this side at 5:30 o'clock.

They were about 100 feet from the centre of the bridge on the Brooklyn side when they saw a man making his way over the railing which separates the driveway from the tracks on which the bridge cars run. They supposed him to be a workman employed on the bridge, but stopped and watched his movements.

The man took off his hat and coat after he had clambered under the promenade, and, as he continued to disrobe, the nature of his errand dawned on the watchers, and they ran toward him. By this time he had divested himself of all his outer clothing and slowly lowered himself until he swung by his hands from one of the girders.

Woodworth and Poppoch shouted, and as they did so the man let go his hold and shot down into the river. They saw him go straight as an arrow for about half way and then he turned two complete somersaults, striking the water in a horizontal position, and with a report that could be heard on the bridge.

Policeman Digney ran up just as the man struck the water, and the witnesses of the affair went with him to the Washington Street Station. Sergt. Brophy ordered a search, but the body could not be found, and it was learned from another man who saw the jumper strike the water that no boat was in the vicinity to pick him up. This established the case as one of deliberate suicide in the minds of the police, for they say that seekers after fame as bridge jumpers always have a boat near.

As near as the witnesses could tell the man appeared to be about fifty years old and to weigh 200 pounds. The clothing was of poor quality and consisted of brown trousers and coat, black fedora hat, and black tie. The body has not been recovered, and no one called up to a late hour who could establish the man's identity from his clothing.

THE OGDEN GAS COMPANY.

More Bonds to be Issued—Absorption in People's Company Unlikely.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Stockholders in the Ogden Gas Company will be asked to vote on a proposition looking to the issuance of $10,000,000 forty-year 5 per cent. gold bonds. The vote will be taken at the annual meeting on July 10, and will undoubtedly be in the affirmative, as the Directors recommend it. No more than $2,000,000 will be isssued in the immediate future.

It looks as though the Ogden Gas Company does not mean to sell out to the People's Gas Company, as all other gas corporations formed in the history of the city have done. The company has now twenty-two miles of mains in operation, and a plant with a capacity for 2,000,000 cubic feet of gas daily. It has absolutely no floating indebtedness. The cost of its gas to consumers is 90 cents per 1,000 feet, against $1 for the People's Gas Company product. All the capital stock of the Ogden Gas Company is held in trust and cannot be sold except as a whole.

It is likely that the company will try to do business without exciting the antipathy of its big competitor, because a gas war is desirable only to the consumer, and, moreover, the competitor is the owner of a great gas plant ready to make a fight in Ogden territory whenever forced into it.

Charges Against a Consul Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The State Department, having had some correspondence recently with United States Consul James McCook, at Dawson City, regarding newspaper charges against him of improper and undignified conduct, has dismissed consideration of the case. The investigation satisfied the officials that the Consul, while perhaps indiscreet in the instance complained of, had suffered to some extent from persecution on account of proper official acts on his part.

A BIG FLOUR COMBINATION.

Mr. McIntyre Says the United States Company Will Have an Output of 50,000 Barrels Per Day.

Thomas A. McIntyre of the Stock and Produce Exchanges house of McIntyre & Wardwell makes this announcement:

The United States Flour Milling Company has acquired all the property, mills, good-will, and business of the North-western Consolidated Milling Company and the Consolidated Milling Company of Minneapolis. These mills have an output of 12,500 barrels per day, and are well known to be the most prosperous and to control the best business of any of the milling companies in this country, with very large earning powers. In addition to the acquirement of these properties, A. C. Loring, who was formerly Vice President and General Manager of the mills, is to be the Vice President and General Manager of the United States Flour Milling Company properties in Milwaukee, Superior, Duluth, and Minneapolis. This gives the United States Flour Milling Company the best ability in the business, and the best money-making plant in the business, with an output of over 50,000 barrels per day.

This addition to the properties of the United States Flour Milling Company, whose promotion was due solely to Mr. McIntyre's energy and perseverance in the face of criticism and disappointment since 1897, half realizes his original project. This was to merge flour-milling interests on a capitalization of $150,000,000 the consolidated mills to have a capacity of 100,000 barrels a day.

The United States Flour Milling Company was incorporated in New Jersey April 29 last, with a capital of $25,000,000, half in preferred stock and half in common stock, and $15,000,000 in 6 per cent. forty-year gold bonds. The company merged nineteen mills, with a capacity of about 45,000 barrels of flour daily, and a daily consumption of 250,000 bushels of wheat. The new properties will be paid for out of treasury funds, which consist of $7,500,000 in bonds, $7,500,000 in preferred stock, and $9,000,000 in common stock. The Produce Exchange Trust Company will attend to the financial details.

The New York management of the properties of the United States Flour Milling Company, George Urban, Jr., Jacob Amos, and Mr. McIntyre, President, Vice President, and Treasurer, respectively, have just returned from a trip to the Northwest, where they found the business of the company in very good shape, and they report that the mills made and sold over twice as much flour this last week as they did the corresponding week last year.

DR. ZAHM SUBMITS TO ROME.

Asks that His Book, "Evolution and Dogma," Which Has Been Severely Criticised, Be Withdrawn.

What threatened to be a long and bitter controversy in the Roman Catholic Church in this country has been settled by the submission to the authorities in Rome of the Rev. Dr. John A. Zahm, Provincial of the Fathers of the Holy Cross, an order of priests which is in charge of the University of Notre Dame, at Notre Dame, Ind., and which conducts a college affiliated with the Catholic University at Washington. Dr. Zahm has been one of the most outspoken advocates in the Catholic Church of the theory of evolution.

A few years ago he issued a book, called "Evolution and Dogma," that was severely criticised in many quarters. The views he set forth, it was declared by his critics, were contrary to Catholic doctrine. Recently it became known that a commission of Cardinals in Rome was examining his work. A decision was expected shortly. But now Dr. Zahm himself comes forward in a letter in which he asks that his book be withdrawn from sale.

Among well-informed Catholics here this action is regarded as an evidence that the Roman authorities do not approve his work on evolution and that he has decided to submit to their judgment. The Rome correspondent of The Freeman's Journal of this city furnishes a copy of this letter of Dr. Zahm, which was addressed to one of the translators of the work, Alfonso Golea. The letter is as follows:

Notre Dame, Ind., May 16, 1899.

My Dear Alfonso: I have learned from unquestionable authority that the Holy See is adverse to the further distribution of "Evolution and Dogma," and I therefore beg of you to use all your influence to have the book withdrawn from sale. You have probably foreseen this result, and it will therefore cause you no surprise. • • • However, we can both thank God that we labored only for His honor and glory in giving the work to the public. As for myself, it will cause me no pain to see the fruit of so much toil consigned to oblivion. God rewards the intention, and our intentions were good. Very sincerely yours. J. A. ZAHM, C. S. C.

Mr. Goles has also submitted. He makes this public announcement:

"I, too, join with the illustrious Dr. J. A. Zahm, as translator of his 'Evolution and Dogma,' and I ask my true friends neither to read nor to give further publicity to my poor version of the above-mentioned book, in obedience to the desire of the Holy See, and am always ready to retract when called upon."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH.

Growth of the System as Shown by Reports in the Year Book.

The Collegiate Reformed Church, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, will have an organ soon, to cost at least $12,000. The Collegiate System has an actual membership, in all of the eight churches and chapels, of 3,602, an increase of 219 in the past year. Most of this increase was in the Fifth Avenue and the Thirty-fourth Street churches. The offerings in all Collegiate churches for denominational objects last year amounted to $42,113, and for other subjects $8,217, or a total of $50,330.

The Collegiate Year Book for 1899 contains many facts and much information that are of interest to parishioners. There is a sketch of the Rev. Dr. T. W. Chambers, with a portrait, who was senior minister for three years, but in the Collegiate pulpit for more than forty years. The book also contains a portrait of the Rev. Dr. William Ormiston, who died last March.

WOMAN HELD FOR INCENDIARISM

Ella Larrabee, Known as "the Female Burglar," Again in Trouble.

Ella Larrabee, formerly famous as "the female burglar," was arrested yesterday in Brooklyn for trying to set fire to a boarding-house. Some time ago she was living in Mrs. Kate Meade's house, at 164 Adams Street. Mrs. Meade was obliged to ask her to move. Ella said she would be revenged. At 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning some passengers on a Nassau Railroad trolley car saw Mrs. Meade's stoop on fire. They jumped off the car and stamped out the blaze.

Roundsman Callaghan found a cup on the stoop and noticed a smell of kerosene. He took the cup to the Larrabee woman's new boarding house, 73 High Street, where it was identified by the landlady, Mrs. May, as her own. She said she had seen Ella take it from the house, carrying it as if she were afraid of spilling its contents.

Callaghan and Patrolman Deegan found Ella in a restaurant and took her to the Fulton Street Police Station. Later she was arraigned in the Adams Street Court and held.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST INSANE.

Neils Hameror Taken from Elizabeth, N. J., to an Asylum.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 1.—Neils Hemeror, who last night became demented while in the saloon of Paul Anderson, on East Broadway, was this morning examined by Dr. Bailey and Dr. D

YALE BEATEN BY HARVARD

Baseball Victory Completes Crimson's Triumph in Athletics.

THE BLUE CLEARLY OUTPLAYED

Game, a Hard Fought and Closely Contested One, Ends in a Score of 13 to 10.

The triumph of Harvard and the humiliation of Yale in college athletics were completed yesterday afternoon at the Polo Grounds in one of the most exciting and hard fought games of baseball ever played. The lead changed four times, the scores were thrice tied, and the result was not assured until the last man had been put out in the ninth inning, when in tremendous chorus rolled up from the grand stand:

Glory, glory, hallelujah!
Glory, glory, hallelujah!
This is Harvard's year.

This expressed the situation, for Harvard has triumphed over Yale on land and water, on river, track, diamond, and gridiron. The game of yesterday was the last hope Yale had for saving something from the athletic wreck of the year, for it was the decisive contest of a series of three, each team having won one of the preceding two. The score was 13 to 10 in Harvard's favor and the judgment of the few disinterested spectators was unanimous that the better team won. The Yale men were outbatted and outfielded and made costly errors at critical moments.

The game was played amid a swirl and tangle of many noises. About 4,000 persons saw it, most of them on the grand stand. The northern bleaching boards were empty and forlorn and those on the opposite side were but scantily peopled. The grand stand, however, was in ceaseless tumult all the three hours the game continued. The crash and boom and swing and cadence of college cries were incessant, crimson and blue flags fluttered and rose and fell in masses of color everywhere, and men and women got on their feet by hundreds to cheer, and sat back to clap their hands and shout, so that each telling play developed a human wave sweeping from one end of the big structure to the other, up stairs and down.

The weather was perfect, the sky as blue as the Yale flags and the Yale feelings at the finish, and a comforting breeze kept the National flags and the red boundary flags snapping merrily.

The college men and their friends gathered early and began to "root" as soon as the first dingy platform appeared on the field. The Harvard forces were the stronger. They were scattered throughout the stand and had various leaders. The Yale men were some 300 or 400 strong, and were placed in long rows behind the bench occupied by their players. The Harvard partisans used the "Harvard" cry with the nine "rahs." Their energy was wonderful, and it never flagged.

Good feeling was established at the beginning when the victorious Harvard boat teams entered the grand in a body. Everybody stood up to see them, and there was a thunderous chorus in their honor. Through the tumult there came suddenly the measured tones of the Yale contingent pounding steadily away at the Yale cheer and ending it with "Harvard crew!" The Harvard men immediately returned the compliment.

The two teams were cheered during the quarter of an hour of preliminary limbering-up practice which each took. When at 3:10, Loughlin Harvard's centre fielder, walked to the bat there was a steady, rhythmic roar, which gained in volume as he received a base on balls, rose yet higher and deepened as the next man was struck by a pitched ball, and culminated in a universal shriek of happiness and relief as Sullivan placed a sacrifice hit in front of the plate. The playing was swift. With two men on bases Reid's fly to right scored them both. Long before the ball struck the ground the people in the grand stand saw that the Yale fielder, tearing away across the turf, would be unable to get under it.

The Yale crowd could be seen desperately at work trying to be heard, its leader in the air most of the time with arms and hands, head, body, and feet, inciting his men to let out their voices. But he might as well have commanded a column of dumb men for all that could be heard from them in the amazing uproar which somehow ordered itself into

"Harv'd, Harv'd, Harv'd!
'Rah, 'Rah, 'Rah!"

But a minute or two later there was a change, for soon after the two Harvard runners had dashed across the plate Yale was roaring a triumphant chorus because Galbraith had struck out, and a yet louder and stronger one as Harvard retired.

So the "rooting" went on. As Yale took the lead the cry of "Harv'd!" lengthened out, and took on a note of wailing and appeal, but it was not allowed to cease. A big man on the right of the grand stand would leap from his chair, face the spectators, and begin to wave his hands and jump up and down, like a man travelling on a corduroy road in a buckboard.

"Now, fellows!" he would shout. "Nine Harvards and three times three—and make a noise. Let 'em hear it!"

So several hundred men, young and old, would take the time from his energetic beating, and when they had finished, a smooth-faced man further to the left would address and lead his section, and after him would come another. Meanwhile the Yale men were just as tireless, their leaders toward the last were so hoarse that their voices came in piping trebles or so thick that the words could hardly be distinguished, but the chorus was always responsive.

While things looked well for Yale its continent threw a mocking, demoniac note into their "'Rah, 'rah, 'rah!" starting deliberately and gradually hastening the repetition, until at the last it was wound up with the effect of several hundred men shrieking with laughter and suddenly stopping with a deep-toned, conclusive, convincing "Ya!"

At the last, when all was over, and the last desperate hope of overcoming the lead of three runs had gone, when a cataract of men was leaping and falling over the railing of the grand stand and spreading fast over the field; when crimson flags were dipping and sweeping and whirling, and the victorious players were being rushed about, borne on stout shoulders at the heads of processions, the Yale men—some old and gray, others with beards yet to come—were standing sturdily erect in long rows, facing the field where their hopes had fallen, chanting as steadily and lustily as ever:

"'Rah, 'Rah, 'Rah,
'Rah, 'Rah, 'Rah,
'Rah, 'Rah, 'Rah—
Yale!"

HOW THE GAME WAS PLAYED.

Harvard Won in the Ninth Inning, After a Close Contest.

Yale won the toss, which was considered a good omen by the New Haven contingent. Loughlin, the first Harvard batter to face Robertson, Yale's crack pitcher, got a base on balls. Sears could not get out of the way of a swift inshoot, and he ambled to first. Haughton sacrificed neatly, the base runners moving up. Reid came next, with a pretty line hit to right, and two runs came in for Harvard. Robertson then settled down, and the next two batters were retired.

Harvard added another run in its second inning. After Clark was retired, Fincke hit a high fly back of first base that netted two bases. Fitz's grounder to Camp resulted in his retirement at first, but Fincke got to third on the play. Camp had a chance to field Loughlin's easy grounder, but made a mess of it, and Fincke raced home. Loughlin was caught a little later trying to steal second.

Yale's second inning was a long one, and at its conclusion the New Haven collegians were in the lead. Sullivan started with a hit. Wallace hit one straight to Clark, but the ball traveled too fast to handle. Then Dibblee muffed Cook's drive to right, and Sullivan scored. Waddell's weak grounder forced Cook at second, but Wallace reached third. Then Fitz gave Eddy a base on balls. Robertson made a hit, scoring Wallace. De Saulles fouled to Reid, and there were two out.

Fitz was pitching in bad shape, and Quimby got a base on balls, again filling the bases. Fitz then made a wild pitch that enabled Eddy to score. Camp lined a clean hit into the alley in left field, and when the ball was returned Robertson and Quimby had crossed the plate and Camp rested at second. Sullivan then fouled out, and Harvard came in for its third inning, but made no run. Harvard sent Morse in to pitch in the third, and Yale was also blanked.

Harvard's fourth netted one run. Galbraith began with a hit, reached second on Dibblee's out, and third on Clark's single. Fincke hit to De Saulles, but the latter's throw to the plate was high, and Galbraith scored. A neat double play, in which De Saulles and Waddell figured, followed, ending the inning. In Yale's fourth, Morse was unsteady, and the three bases on balls that he gave were responsible for the run.

In Harvard's half of the fifth three runs were made, tieing the score. Loughlin opened with a hit, and stole second. Sears fouled out. Then Haughton made an infield hit. Reid followed with a safe bunt, and all the bases were occupied. The Yale team played close in, and when Galbraith hit to Camp the latter had a good chance to stop a run. He fumbled the ball and threw wildly to first, and Loughlin scored. The Yale team again played closed in, and Dibblee hit to De Saulles. The latter also had a chance to stop a run at the plate, but, like Camp, made a bad throw, and Reid scored.

While Reid was scoring there was some bumping around third base. Haughton got in De Saulles's way, and this led to an argument at the plate between Sullivan and Loughlin. It looked as if there would be trouble, but Umpire Hurst ended it by ordering the men back to their places. The Yale crowd hissed the work of Haughton. The inning ended when Morse drove the ball into De Saulles's hands, and he ran over and touched second, retiring Fincke, completing a double play unassisted.

Yale again took the lead in its half of the fifth. Waddell opened with a hit. Eddy and Robertson were retired. Then Morse became unsteady, and gave bases on balls to De Saulles and Camp and hit Quimby, forcing in a run. With the bases all occupied, Morse steadied down and struck out Sullivan.

Harvard again tied the score in its half of the sixth, hits by Morse, Loughlin, and Sears bringing in the run. Yale was blanked in the sixth, as was Harvard in the seventh. In Yale's half of the seventh two runs were scored, giving them the lead by a score of 10 to 8. Eddy went out on a long fly to left. Robertson got a base on balls. De Saulles hit a grounder that forced Robertson at second. Quimby waited and got a base on balls. Camp, the next batter, hit the ball to the left-field stand for two bases, sending De Saulles and Quimby across the plate.

Harvard, however, kept up courage, and in its half of the eighth got two runs, again tieing the score. Clark's two bagger, Fincke's single, aided by a wild pitch, and Quimby's error brought in the runs. Yale failed to get a man to first base in the eighth.

Harvard began the final inning by getting Reid to first base, thanks to Camp's fumble. Galbraith bunted, with the intention of sacrificing. Robertson got the ball, and had plenty of time to stop Reid at second. He made a bad throw, however, and two bases were occupied. Dibblee then got in a pretty bunt, and the bases were filled. Clark rapped a safe grounder to centre, and Reid and Galbraith raced across the plate, Dibblee reaching second. Fincke lined a hit to right, which was returned fast enough to stop a run from being scored, but Sullivan failed to stop the ball, and Dibblee scored the third run.

These runs were all scored with none out. Robertson retired the next three batters. Yale's first two batters in the ninth were easily retired. Then De Saulles hit for two bases, but the game ended before he could get any further. Score:

HARVARD.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Laughlin, cf.	2	2	1	0	0	0
Sears, lf.	1	1	1	1	0	0
Hinton, 1b.	1	1	9	1	0	0
Reid, r.	2	2	7	1	0	0
Galbrth, ss.	2	1	3	7	0	1
Dibblee, rf.	1	1	0	0	1	0
Clark, 3b.	1	1	3	1	0	0
Fincke, 2b.	2	2	2	2	3	0
Morse, p.	1	1	1	0	1	0
Total	13	13	27	11	5	1

YALE.	R	B	P	O	A	E
De S'les, 2b.	2	1	6	3	1	
Quimby, 3b.	2	0	2	2	3	
Camp, ss.	0	2	0	3	3	
Sullivan, c.	1	1	5	2	1	
Wallace, rf.	1	1	2	1	0	
Cook, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	
Waddell, 1b.	2	1	10	0	0	
Eddy, lf.	1	1	0	1	0	
Robrtsn, p.	1	1	0	3	1	
Total	10	8	27	13	7	

Harvard	1	0	0	1	3	1	0	2	3	—13
Yale	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	—10

First base by errors—Harvard, 4; Yale, 1. Left on bases—Harvard, 10; Yale, 7. Bases on balls—Off Fitz, 3; off Morse, 8; off Robertson, 1. Struck out—By Morse, 5; by Robertson, 2. Two-base hits—Camp, 2; De Saulles, Fincke, Clark. Sacrifice hit—Haughton. Stolen bases—Wallace, Waddell, Laughlin, Fincke. Double plays—De Saulles and Waddell; De Saulles, (unassisted.) Hit by pitched ball—By Morse, 1; by Robertson, 1. Wild pitches—Morse, 1; Fitz, 1; Robertson, 1. Passed ball—Sullivan. Umpire—Mr. T. Hurst. Time of game, 3 hours.

PARET BEATEN AT TENNIS.

E. P. Fischer Is Still the Metropolitan Champion.

Edwin P. Fischer successfully defended his title as metropolitan lawn tennis champion against J. P. Paret on the courts of the West Side Lawn Tennis Club yesterday. Fischer took the first game of the first set, but Paret ran off the next six and won the set by the score of 6—1.

Hackett and Allen, the Yale championship team, in the final round of the championship doubles, pressed Paret and Davidson. The Yale boys were in fine form and had no trouble in taking the title. The scores follow:

Challenge Round.—E. P. Fischer beat J. P. Paret, 1—6, 7—5, 6—0, 6—4.

Championship Doubles.—Semi-Final Round.—H. H. Hackett and J. A. Allen beat L. J. Grant and J. Kearney, jr., 6—0, 6—0; J. C. Davidson and J. P. Paret beat E. P. Fischer and R. D. Thurber, 7—5, 7—5.

Final Round.—H. H. Hackett and J. A. Allen beat J. C. Davidson and J. P. Paret, 6—1, 6—2, 6—4.

Handicap Singles.—Third Round—R. D. Little (owe half fifteen) beat A. B. Ripley, (half fifteen) by default.

Semi-final Round.—O. M. Bostwick (owe fifteen) beat M. S. Clark, (scratch,) 7—5, 6—4; H. H. Heywood (scratch) beat R. D. Little, (owe half fifteen,) 6—2, 2—6, 6—1.

Final Round.—O. M. Bostwick (owe fifteen,) vs. H. H. Heywood, (scratch,) 5—7, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3, unfinished.

Consolation Singles.—First Round—M. S. Clark beat E. L. Tailer, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2; R. D. Thurber beat M. Ogden, by default.

Semi-Final Round.—E. T. Buckingham beat F. L. Wadsworth, jr., 6—4; M. S. Clark beat R. D. Thurber, by default.

Final Round.—M. S. Clark beat E. T. Buckingham, 7—5, 6—4.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Twenty-fourth Round Played at the International Match.

LONDON, July 1.—The twenty-fourth round of the International Chess Masters' Tournament was begun in this city at noon to-day, when the tenth round of the Berger system served for the pairing of the contestants, as follows: Tinsley vs. Cohn, Tschigorin vs. Schlechter, Mason vs. Showalter, Blackburne vs. Janowski, Lasker vs. Pillsbury, Bird vs. Lee, Maroczy and Steinitz had byes.

The usual adjournment took place at 4:30 P. M., when Cohn had lost to Tinsley, Tschigorin had beaten Schlechter, Lasker had the superior position against Pillsbury, Janowski and Lee had winning chances, and the Mason-Showalter game was even. The scores of all the competitors up to date follow:

Name.	Won.	Lost.	Name.	Won.	Lost.
Bird	5½	4½	Mason	8½	11½
Blackburne	12½	10½	Pillsbury	13½	6½
Cohn	9½	11½	Schlechter	13	8
Janowski	14½	6½	Showalter	10	11
Lasker	17	4	Steinitz	10½	11½
Lee	7½	14½	Tinsley	4	17
Marczy	14	8	Tschigorin	12	10

Drawings for the Henley Races.

HENLEY, England, July 1.—In the draw for the first heats of the Grand Challenge Cup to-day, the Argonauts were pitted against the Delft students. In the Stewards' Cup the Argonauts in the first heats will pull against Trinity College, Cambridge. In the first heats of the Diamond Sculls, Bright of Toronto will compete against Howell, (American,) Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and Thompson of Toronto will race against Ash of the Thames Rowing Club. Goldman of Toronto drew a bye.

English Hurdle Race Championship.

LONDON, July 1.—At the Amateur Athletic Association's championship games to-day W. Paget-Tomlinson of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, beat Trafford in the 120-yard hurdle race, covering the distance in 16 2-5 seconds.

W. Paget-Tomlinson is a member of the English team which has been selected to take part in the Oxford-Cambridge-Harvard-Yale athletic meeting, which is to be held July 22.

PINGREE MAY QUIT POLITICS.

Public Office Not Good for the Governor's Shoe Business,

DETROIT, Mich., July 1.—Frank C. Pingree, brother of the Governor and manager of the Pingree & Smith shoe factory, stated in an interview to-day that his company, as well as Gov. Pingree's family and other relatives, have determined to get the Governor out of politics.

Mr. Pingree had previously intimated that for several years the factory had retained the union labor largely because the Governor was in politics and the abandonment of the label would detract from the Governor's popularity as a vote getter.

"Gov. Pingree shall not run for Governor, Mayor, or any political office again if I can help it," said Mr. Pingree

CURES PILES, CATARRH,
FOR ALL
POND'S EXTRACT
PAIN
INFLAMMATIONS, HEMORRHAGES.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Defeated in Chicago in a Poorly Played Game.

BROOKLYNS ARE AGAIN BEATEN

The Leaders Were Outplayed in Pittsburg—Bostons and Clevelands Break Even—Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	45	19	.703
Boston	40	23	.635
Chicago	38	24	.613
Philadelphia	37	24	.607
Baltimore	34	26	.567
St. Louis	36	28	.563
Cincinnati	30	29	.508
New York	30	33	.476
Pittsburg	29	32	.475
Louisville	23	40	.365
Washington	18	45	.286
Cleveland	12	49	.197

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Chicago, 10; New York, 9.
Pittsburg, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
Cleveland, 10; Boston, 9 (first game.)
Boston, 14; Cleveland, 0 (second game.)
Baltimore, 6; St. Louis, 2.
Louisville, 10; Philadelphia, 4.
Cincinnati, 2; Washington, 1.

Games To-day.

New York in Chicago.
Washington in Cincinnati.
Baltimore in St. Louis.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The Chicagos and New Yorks gave another bad exhibition to-day. Both teams hit hard, but fielded like amateurs, the batting and misplays being nearly evenly divided. Attendance, 5,800. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Ryan, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	0	
Green, rf.	1	1	2	0	2		
Dmont, ss.	1	1	2	7	2		
Mertes, cf.	2	2	2	1	0		
Everett, 1b.	2	1	13	0	1		
McCo'k, 2b.	1	0	3	7	1		
Wolton, 3b.	1	2	1	2	0		
Donahue, c.	2	1	3	1	0		
Phyle, p.	0	1	1	1	0		
Total	10	10	27	18	6		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
V. Hal'n, cf.	3	1	1	1	2		
Seymour, rf.	2	4	0	0	2		
Doyle, 1b.	1	1	9	0	0		
Hart'n, 3b.	0	1	2	3	0		
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	6	1	0		
O'Brien, lf.	1	1	1	0	2		
Wilson, ss.	1	1	3	8	0		
Warner, c.	1	1	3	4	0		
Meekin, p.	0	0	1	3	1		
Total	9	10	*26	20	7		

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Chicago	4	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	1	—10
New York	2	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—9

Left on bases—Chicago, 7; New York, 8. Two-base hits—Wolverton, Seymour, O'Brien. Three-base hits—Ryan, Doyle, Wilson. Sacrifice hit—McCormick. Stolen bases—McCormick, Van Haltren, Seymour, Gleason, Wilson, Warner. Double plays—Demont, McCormick, and Everett; Hartman, (unassisted.) Struck out—By Phyle, 2; by Meekin, 3. Bases on balls—Off Phyle, 3; off Meekin, 6. Hit with ball—Everett. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

BROOKLYNS LOSE ANOTHER.

The Pittsburgs Won Through Clean Fielding and Timely Batting.

PITTSBURG, July 1.—Pittsburg won its fourth consecutive game from Brooklyn through quick, errorless field work and excellent pitching by Sparks. The visitors made three hits and two runs in the second inning, but could do nothing afterward. McJames was also strictly in the game. The hits against him, however, came at the times when they were needed the most. Kelley had an argument with McGarr and was put out of the game in the eighth, Jennings taking his place. Attendance, 5,500. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Donovan, rf.	0	0	4	0	0		
Wagner, lf.	0	2	0	0	0		
Willis, 3b.	0	1	0	1	2		
Beaumont, cf.	0	1	0	0	0		
Clark, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0		
Ely, ss.	1	1	1	3	0		
O'Brien, 2b.	0	0	3	5	0		
Bower'an, c.	0	0	5	1	0		
Sparks, p.	0	0	1	1	0		
Total	3	5	27	11	0		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf.	0	1	0	0	0		
Keeler, rf.	0	0	3	1	0		
Kelley, lf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Jennings, 1b.	0	0	1	0	0		
Dahlen, ss.	0	1	0	5	0		
An'n, 1b&lf.	1	1	11	0	0		
Daly, 2b.	1	2	1	2	1		
Casey, 3b.	0	1	2	1	0		
Farrell, c.	0	0	3	0	0		
McJames, p.	0	0	0	3	0		
*McGann	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	2	6	24	11	1		

*Batted for McJames in the ninth.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	—3
Brooklyn	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Ely, Casey. Sacrifice hits—O'Brien, Keeler. Stolen bases—McCarthy, Clark, Dahlen, Daly. Double plays—Bowerman and Williams; Keeler and Anderson. First base on balls—Off Sparks, 5; off McJames, 5. Hit by pitched ball—Dahlen. Struck out—By Sparks, 4; by McJames, 3. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr.

Bostons Win and Lose.

CLEVELAND, July 1.—The first of the two games between Cleveland and Boston to-day was an exciting contest. The visitors had the first game won in the ninth inning, when the home team, by a wonderful batting rally, rolled up seven runs, tieing the score, and won out in the eleventh. In the second game the Bostons won easily. Scores:

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	3—10
Boston	0	1	0	2	0	3	1	0	0	2—9

Base hits—Cleveland, 10; Boston, 9. Errors—Cleveland, 3; Boston, 1. Batteries—Cleveland, Bates and Sugden; Boston, Willis, Lewis, and Clarke.

SECOND GAME.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Boston	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	5	3	—14

Base hits—Cleveland, 2; Boston, 17. Errors—Cleveland, 1; Boston, 1. Batteries—Cleveland, Schmidt, Maupin, and Shreeongost; Boston, Heckman and Bergen. Umpires—Messrs. Smith and Andrews.

Cincinnati, 2; Washington, 1.

CINCINNATI, July 1.—Hahn pitched another good game for the Cincinnatis to-day. Weyhing was also effective after the second inning. Score:

Cincinnati	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Cincinnati, 8; Washington, 4. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Washington, 1. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hahn and Peitz; Washington, Weyhing and Kittridge. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Warner.

Louisville, 10; Philadelphia, 4.

LOUISVILLE, July 1.—The Louisvilles could not possibly lose to-day. The Philadelphias played poorly in the field and ran bases like amateurs. Score:

Louisville	0	3	1	1	0	2	3	0	.	—10
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—4

Base hits—Louisville, 14; Philadelphia, 9. Errors—Louisville, 3; Philadelphia, 7. Batteries—Louisville, Phillippi and Zimmer; Philadelphia, Donahue, Orth, and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

Baltimore, 6; St. Louis, 2.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—The St. Louis team could not hit well enough to win to-day. The Baltimores played a splendid game, cutting off several basehits. Score:

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2
Baltimore	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	—6

Base hits—St. Louis, 8; Baltimore, 9. Errors—St. Louis, 5. Batteries—St. Louis, Jones and Criger; Baltimore, Nops and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Mannassau.

FOR PROF. CAPEN'S REMOVAL.

Charges Against Principal of the New Paltz Normal School.

NEW PALTZ, N. Y., July 1.—The resignation of Prof. Frank S. Capen, Ph. D., Principal of the State Normal School at New Paltz, has been demanded by Alfred K. Smiley, President of the local Board of Management of the school. For some time petitions have been circulated in this village setting forth the charges upon which are based the demand for his resignation.

When the petitions for Prof. Capen's removal had been read by Mr. Smiley, he summoned State Superintendent of Public Instruction Skinner, of Albany. Superintendent Skinner has been here making an investigation, and immediately after his visit the resignation of the principal was asked for. It is reported that Dr. Capen will refuse to resign, and in that event Superintendent Skinner will be asked to remove him.

THE NATIONAL DEFICIT

Annual Treasury Reports Show It to be $88,875,989.

LESS THAN WAS EXPECTED

Exceptionally Heavy Receipts from Customs and Internal Revenue Sources—Finances for the Year.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Contrary to the expectations of the Treasury officials, the Government expenditures during the fiscal year closed yesterday exceeded the receipts by only $88,875,989. One month ago the officials predicted that the deficit might not exceed $100,000,000, but at no time up to a few days ago was it expected the amount would be less than $95,000,000.

This unlooked-for result is accounted for by exceptionally heavy receipts from customs and internal revenue sources and a marked falling off in expenditures. It is not expected that this condition will continue during the coming month, when the new appropriations become available. A deficit for July may be looked for, although there was a surplus for the month of June of $15,744,153.

The receipts for the month are given as follows: Customs, $18,446,907; internal revenue, $25,606,859; miscellaneous, $3,073,147; total, $47,126,915. The disbursements for the month were $31,382,762.

For the twelve months of the fiscal year the receipts were as follows: Customs, $206,507,812; internal revenue, $273,142,490; miscellaneous, $36,566,442. Total, $516,216,474.

The disbursements during the year are given as follows:

Civil and miscellaneous, $119,225,538; war, $229,041,011; navy, $64,734,479; Indians, $12,709,983; pensions, $139,394,745; interest, $39,896,925. Total expenditures, $605,092,734. The receipts are thus shown to exceed those of the fiscal year 1898 by $111,746,464.

The statement of the public debt at the close of the fiscal year 1899 shows that the debt less cash in the Treasury amounted to $1,155,320,235, which is a decrease as compared with June 30, 1898, of $13,571,172. This decrease is accounted for by a corresponding increase in the cash on hand.

The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest-bearing debt, $1,046,048,750; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,218,300; debt bearing no interest, $389,433,653. Total, $1,436,700,703.

This amount, however, does not include $355,226,603 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury:

The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows: Gold, $273,383,480; silver, $508,228,226; paper, $46,892,142. Bonds, deposits in National bank depositories, disbursing officers' balances, &c., $79,447,288; total, $907,951,138, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $626,580,459, which leaves a net cash balance of $281,380,468.

The monthly statement of the Controller of the Currency shows that the total circulation of National banks at the close of business June 30, 1899, was $241,268,686, a decrease for the month of $795,858, and an increase for the year of $13,451,994.

The circulation based on United States bonds amounted to $205,264,094, a decrease for the month of $1,041,860, and an increase for the year of $8,186,002.

The circulation secured by lawful money amounted to $36,004,602, an increase for the month of $246,002, and an increase for the year of $5,265,992.

The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $229,688,110, and to secure public deposits $70,240,940.

The monthly statement of the Director of the Mint shows that the total coinage for June was $10,378,938, as follows: Gold, $8,159,630; silver, $2,155,018; minor coins, $164,255.

The Comptroller of the Currency has issued a call for a statement of the condition of National banks at the close of business June 30.

Discussing the banking aspects of the fiscal year just closed Controller of the Currency Dawes said to-day: "The condition of the National banks of the country during the year has been one of progressive prosperity. The changes in the items of loans and discounts indicate this clearly. At the date of the April 5, 1899, call for a report of condition, the loans and discounts of the National banks of the country had increased $306,316,660.43, and the individual deposits had increased $437,914,981.33 over the amounts shown by the call of May 5, 1898.

"The increase in total assets of National banks of the country over May 5, 1898, as shown by the statement of April 5, 1899, has been $769,171,302.15, and their combined assets aggregated on the latter date $4,639,138,160.36.

"The probabilities are that they will indicate a continuance of the favorable conditions evidenced by former statements. As a whole, the National banks of the country have during the past fiscal year done a conservative, prosperous, and progressive business."

GIRL SHOT ON AN EXCURSION.

Bullet from a Rifle Range Inflicted a Mortal Wound in Little Yetta Reischbach's Breast.

While excursionists from the steamer Tolchester were on the grounds of Idlewild Grove, on Long Island Sound, last evening, Yetta Reischbach, six years old of 153 Suffolk Street, was struck in the left breast by a bullet that came from a rifle range. She died at 10 o'clock last evening just as the Tolchester got into the Market Street dock.

A rifle range was fixed up at the grove, at which persons were shooting during the day. It was about 7 o'clock in the evening, when Yetta was playing on a lawn near the range, when she suddenly ran over to her mother and cried:

"Mamma, I've been shot!"

The mother saw the child's dress stained with blood, and she shrieked and became hysterical. Mother and child were escorted to the boat. There was intense excitement. It was within a few minutes of starting time, and when the accident became known it was decided to break up the day's outing and go home. The boat was soon filled, and put off for the city.

The girl was taken to the Captain's cabin, and the mother, it is said, was allowed in to see her only once on the way down. Mrs. Reischbach was hysterical all the evening, but none of her protests availed her, it is reported, in her attempts to see the child again. The little one died before she again saw her.

Dr. Allen Miller of 75 East One Hundred and Fourth Street was aboard the boat, and he attended the child. The wound was under the heart. The child became unconscious soon after being taken aboard the boat. As soon as the boat approached the shore word was sent to Gouverneur Hospital, and an ambulance was ready to receive the child. Dr. Leadley pronounced the child dead.

There was much excitement all the way down on the Tolchester. The passengers tried to get into the Captain's cabin.

The person who had fired the shot is not known. Mrs. Reischbach, when the boat docked, appeared to be demented. She would not believe her child was dead, but wondered why the girl should not be taken to a hospital. When told she was dead the woman said that it was not true. The body of the girl was taken to the Madison Street Station House.

Mrs. Reischbach's husband, Aaron, is a manufacturing furrier.

Aggrieved.

"The world is deeply stirred by this poem, 'The Man With the Hoe.'"

"Yes, men always get all the sympathy. Why doesn't somebody write pathetic poetry about 'The Woman With the Broom'?"—Chicago Record

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY

Admiration Defeated May Hempstead in the Match Race.

BEN HOLLADAY BEATEN AGAIN

Thomas Cat Won the Race at a Mile and Three-quarters, and Killashandra the Vernal Stakes.

The question as to which is the best of the three-year-old fillies of the year was very definitely settled at the Sheepshead Bay racing park of the Coney Island Jockey Club yesterday afternoon. A crowd that must have nearly approached 20,000 people was there to see the settlement, and when the trial was ended they were sure that the Western champion, May Hempstead, was not so good as the Eastern champion, Admiration. Test of the quality of the two fillies was had in the fourth race of the afternoon, a run of a mile at 107 pounds, for a sweepstakes of $5,000 a side, between the owners of the two fillies, the Coney Island Jockey Club adding a similar amount, and the winner of the race taking the whole purse of $15,000.

A vast amount of talk had been had as to the respective merits of the two fillies, and so when the odds were posted there was a rush for the ring. Would-be plungers found that the odds were fixed at 7 to 5 against Admiration and even money against the fast Western mare. Match races are hard things for bettors to monkey with as a rule, but here was certainly one in which the owners were known to be racing for honor as well as money, and so there was no hesitancy in making the play on the favorite, even though it is the usual rule in two-horse races that the stake generally goes to the one against whom the longest odds is laid. This is the reason why The Jockey Club frowns on match races, and why this one was made a sweepstakes in name, with Gaze as a dummy entry, and scratched so as to leave only the pair in which public interest centred to make the race. The weather conditions were by no means so good as on the afternoon when May Hempstead came within a fraction of a second of the track record for a mile, 1:39, made by Ducat five years ago. Then she had the wind at her back. To-day the wind was blowing stiffly from the ocean across the track, so as to impede the racers rather than help them, and all the sharps knew that there would be no new record made for the race.

The start was made from the chute in which all races at this distance are started, and the fillies got away on even terms after one false break. Both jockeys had orders to go to the front as early as possible in the race, and stay there just as long as it was possible for them to do so. So from the outset both fillies had to put their best feet foremost. They came out of the chute racing head and head together like a pair of trotters in double harness, and went stride for stride during the first quarter of the race. Then for an instant the chestnut nose of May Hempstead showed in front of the brown muzzle of Admiration, Turner having ridden the former at his hardest in order to get a winning lead before the half-mile pole was reached. But Clawson was just as wide-awake as was Turner, and before the Tennessee mare had gone twenty strides he had Admiration up on even terms with her again.

So the fillies came stride and stride together to the half-mile post, and it was anybody's race. The fillies had now reached the first bend of the turn to the home stretch. May Hempstead, who had been lucky enough to draw the pole, was still in this position of advantage, with Admiration having the outer and longest path to run. When the pair were fairly in the turn Clawson, who had been riding Admiration under a restraining hold, and who had climbed up on her withers in the approved Sloan style, loosed his hold on the filly's head, and in an instant she had sh

RECIPROCITY IS ASSURED

All Points of Agreement with Jamaica Are Now Settled.

TREATY MUST BE APPROVED

It Is Not Known Whether the Reductions Made Will Reach the Maximum of Twenty Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—A reciprocity treaty with Jamaica was concluded at the State Department to-day at a conference between Commissioner Kasson, in behalf of the United States, and Mr. Tower, the British Chargé d'Affaires. The Jamaican treaty is now to be forwarded to Kingston for the approval of the colonial authorities, and when this is given the formal signing of the instrument will occur.

The Jamaican Tariff Commission left this afternoon, going first to Ottawa to confer with the Canadian authorities. All parties concerned in the negotiations here have been placed under the strictest reserve, as it is said that the discussion of the details of the convention just concluded might prove prejudicial in both countries.

It is known, however, that the convention concluded to-day is under Section 4 of the Dingley tariff law, providing for reciprocity treaties, and is not a mere "arrangement" as provided for by Section 3 of the act. The concessions given to Jamaica differ materially from those allowed the other British West Indian colonies mainly because of the recent tariff law enacted by Jamaica, which had a special application to the United States.

The maximum concession permitted by the law is 20 per cent. on the regular duties, but it is not stated whether the reductions given to Jamaica reach the maximum. In some of the other British West Indian treaties 12 per cent. is understood to have been the basis of reduction.

The latest returns show that Jamaica shipped to the United States last year goods valued at $3,499,161, and received from the United States $4,389,583. This was before the enactment of the Jamaican tariff law, which is understood to have been especially directed toward the American trade. The trade with the United States, both imports and exports, has been about equal to the combined trade with all other countries, including Great Britain and the other British colonies.

AWAIT THE GERMAN DIPLOMAT.

Herr von Mumm May Have Power to Conclude Reciprocity Treaty.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Herr von Mumm, who is to be German Chargé d'Affaires during the absence of the German Ambassador, will sail on the Prinz Regent Luitpold, arriving in New York about July 14, according to an official dispatch just received here.

Herr von Mumm's arrival is awaited with rather more than usual interest because of the somewhat indefinite status of the German reciprocity negotiations, and the possibility that he will be clothed with authority to revive them and conclude a treaty. While there is no positive information to this effect, yet the familiarity of Herr von Mumm with reciprocity affairs and his coming direct from Berlin lead to the impression that the question will be actively taken up after he arrives.

He has been Minister to Luxembourg up to this time.

BOY SWALLOWED THREE PENNIES

When Stood on His Head and Sweet Oil Given Him the Money Reappeared.

Isaac Holmes, twelve years old, of 431 York Street, Jersey City, yesterday received a nickel from his father for good conduct. He promptly invested 2 cents in candy. This and the 3 cents he received in change he placed in his mouth together, and in the excitement of the moment partly swallowed both, nearly choking in the effort to get them down.

Dr. Bussing was called, and promptly stood the boy on his head, when one of the pennies rolled out of his mouth. The boy's mouth was then filled with sweet oil and the process of inverting him was repeated with such success that the two other pennies were recovered. Dr. Bussing said the pennies probably lodged on their edges in the aesophagus, otherwise he did not believe his experiment would have proved successful.

PERMANENCY IN TARIFF POLICY.

General Appraisers Disagree Over Duty on Papaw Juice.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers decides several thousand cases every year, and its decisions are nearly always unanimous. Yesterday, however, the board announced a decision which was a novelty, in that each of the three members wrote an opinion. The merchandise in question was papaw juice.

The Collector at this port had assessed a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem, classing the goods as a medicinal preparation. This was in accordance with a previous decision of the board, rendered some years ago. That decision, however, was overturned by the Federal Courts, both the Circuit Court and the Circuit Court of Appeals having passed upon cases in which the principles at issue in the cases decided yesterday were involved.

Col. Wilkinson, writing the opinion of the board in these latter cases, states the facts about the former decisions, in which the Government acquiesced, and announces the board's decision. This is, that the goods come in free, under the provision for crude non-edible drugs.

Col. Tichenor writes a long dissenting report. He says that the merchandise comes in various forms, and the price greatly varies. The stuff is a product of the papaw melon, but it is known variously as papaw juice, papaw milk, papaya milk, dried papaya milk, succus papaya, and liquid papaya. In some forms it is ready for medicinal use, says Col. Tichenor, in others, not. Under the circumstances, he says the board ought to have taken testimony regarding each lot, and in every instance where the stuff had been advanced beyond its original "crude" condition, a duty of 25 per cent. should have been levied.

Judge Somerville concurs with Col. Winkinson, but he also writes a separate opinion. He holds that as the Federal courts have passed on the matter, and the Government has acquiesced, there is nothing more for the board to say. Judge Somerville says: "When these questions of tariff classification are once settled by the courts and acquiesced in by the Government, as well as the importers, it seems to me that the principles adjudicated should be adhered to by all subordinate tribunals, so as not to disturb the commerce of the country."

ESCAPED PRISONER CAPTURED.

After Working an Ingenious Swindle Charles Plummer Is Caught.

PORTLAND, Me., July 1.—Charles Plummer, who escaped from the State Prison at Thomaston with Mrs. White, another convict, some time ago, was captured here to-day.

Plummer was serving a sentence for burglary, and the woman was under sentence for manslaughter. The prisoners succeeded in slipping away from the jail in the dinner hour. They remained together for two days and separated to lessen the chances of capture. The woman was caught next day and returned to the prison. Plummer has been at work in the woods. He was detected through his attempt to work a daring swindle here.

Some days ago he offered to mortgage a farm to cover the purchase price for a horse, giving the name of the owner. The horse dealer looked up the title and found it satisfactory, and it is claimed that Plummer gave a note and a mortgage on the property, forging the name of the owner.

He took a horse, harness, and carriage in return. Later it was found that Plummer was trying to sell the outfit, and an investigation was started which led to his arrest. The prison authorities have been notified of the capture, but he will have to answer to the charge of forgery here before serving out his former sentence.

Another Great Sale of House-furnishing Goods.

That wonderful basement salesroom will simply hum with trade Monday—and these prices will do it. Compare one or all with the lowest prices prevailing elsewhere for same or similar goods, and if you do, you will be one of the first ones to be here Monday.

Our Refrigerators and Ice Chests we claim to be the best constructed of any in the market. They have perfect circulation, charcoal-filled walls, economy in consumption of ice, cleanliness, simplicity, and best flues and traps. They are furniture finished, have bronzed hinges and locks, zinc lining and solid metal galvanized shelves.

Refrigerators. No. 430. Size 24x15x39. Price, 4.50

Ice Chests. No. 494. Size 38x24x34. Price, 6.75

Our Model Blue Flame Oil Stove is perfect in construction, simple to manipulate, guaranteed against leakage, and always burns a bright blue flame—
1-burner style, special for Monday at 3.25
2-burner style, special for Monday at 5.25
3-burner style, special for Monday at 7.50

Our Junior Gas-Cooking Range, fitted with two large cooking holes, extra large asbestos lined oven and extra heavy castings, strongly built, regular price $5.00; we offer special for Monday at 3.75

Galvanized Refrigerator Pans of extra heavy stock and good size, special for Monday at 10c

The Genuine Ball Nozzle Lawn Sprinklers, with combination straight stream and spray, of solid brass, nickel plated, and regularly sold at 75c., we offer special for Monday at . . 28c

Garden Hose, three-ply rubber, a standard brand and guaranteed against leakage, 25 ft. size for $1.45; 50 ft. size 2.75

Summer Underwear for Men and Women.

The Underwear values of The Big Store are seldom equalled—never surpassed. Here are some unrivaled offerings for to-morrow's sale; you can't match them in the city—that we are sure of.

450 Dozen Ladies' Fine Swiss Ribbed Cotton and Lisle Vests, in white, ecru, pink and blue, all beautifully trimmed, in all sizes; worth 25c. each; our price, only 12½c

325 Dozen Children's White Gauze Underwear, vests, pants and drawers, well made and well finished, all sizes; worth 35c., our price to-morrow, only 15c

Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, in a large assortment of beautiful stripes as well as in plain colors, extra well made and finished, in all sizes; worth from 40c. to 75c. per garment; your choice to-morrow at just 29c

A Special Offering in Men's Clothing.

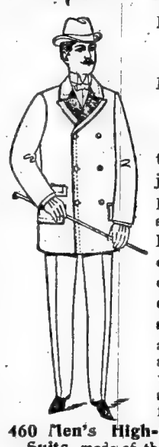

FOR ONE DAY ONLY,

MONDAY, JULY THIRD.

Alive to the fact that the great majority of our male population will spend the "Noisy Fourth" out of town, on land or sea, afoot or awheel, and that every man will need sensible, appropriate and stylish clothing, at a reasonable cost, we've prepared two splendid specials, as follows:

460 Men's High-Grade Blue Serge Suits, made of the world famous standard "Peacedale Mills Serges" the cut surface weave, the kind that won't fade or wear shiny, made on the skeleton plan, by the best workmen and fitted with the best fittings, all sizes to fit men of all proportions, regularly worth $15, here to-morrow and to-morrow only, at 9.50

This is an ideal summer outing suit and at the price a remarkable bargain.

Also, a Splendid lot of Men's High Grade Bike and Golf Trousers, made of the finest imported Scotch and English club checks, designed with either "Golf Cuff" or the new "Links" bottoms made in the best possible manner, and worth fully $3 per pair, here, to-morrow and to-morrow only, at 1.50

Men's High-Grade White Duck Trousers, made of standard Pullman Regulation Duck, soft finished, tailor-made throughout with finished seams, flap pockets and all other extras; fit splendidly; waists, 30 to 46; lengths, 30 to 38; equal in value to any $2 duck trousers sold in New York; here to-morrow at 1.00

All paid purchases of $5 or more delivered, FREIGHT PREPAID, to any railroad within the following States: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

WE DELIVER DAILY to all the seashore resorts from the Highlands to Asbury Park; also at Rockaway Beach, Arverne and Far Rockaway, and on Long Island Sound at Larchmont, Orienta, Mamaroneck, Rye Neck, Harrison and Rye. Orders by mail or telephone promptly attended to.

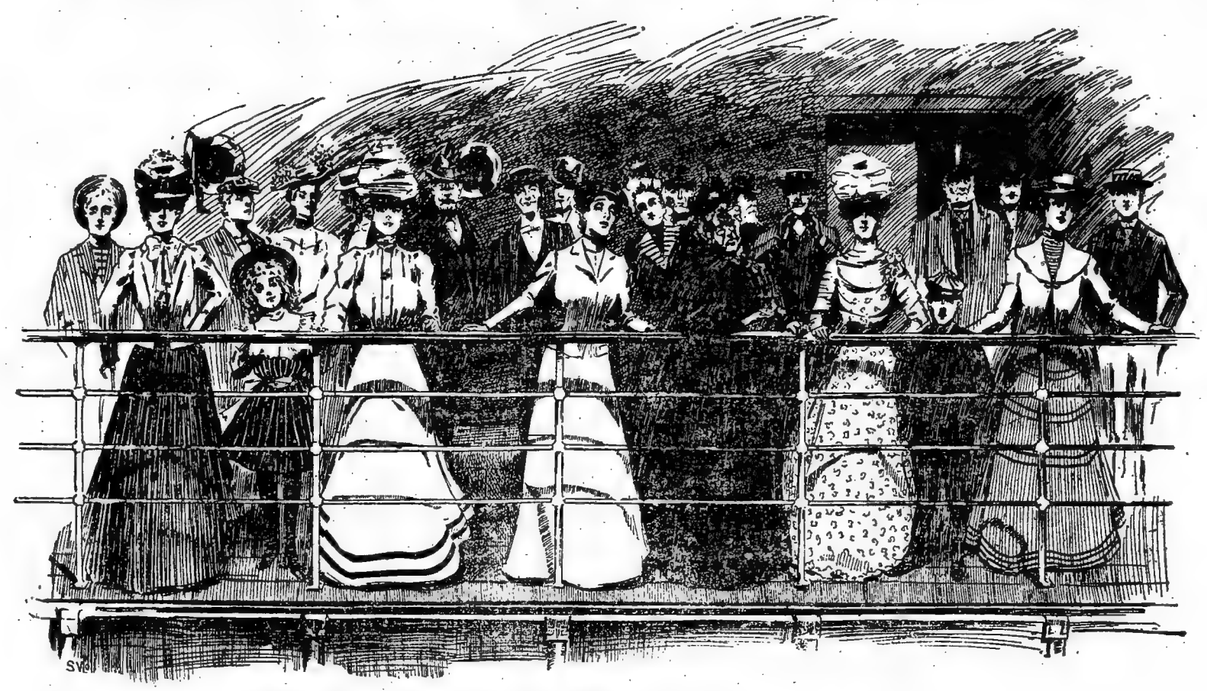

This Is the Season of Travel,

and this year—thanks to the general prosperity prevailing—a great many more people appear able to enjoy a vacation trip than for many years past—at least our sales of so-called "tourist's" goods seem to indicate that much.

In whatever you can possibly require for a short trip into the nearby country—or a tour around the world—you will find at The Big Store most generous stocks and most reasonable prices. This applies to wearing apparel, trunks, satchels, toilet articles, as well as the many different things required by happy owners of seashore or mountain homes—furniture, groceries, wines, cigars, and other lines too numerous to mention.

And We Can Save You Money on All of Them.

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale of Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits.

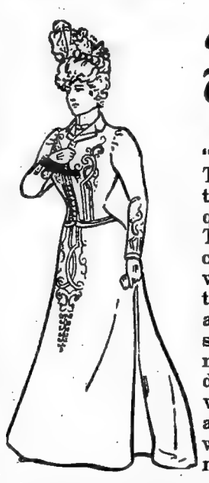

Every year at just about this time we "round up" our stock of ladies' high-class Tailor-Made Suits and proceed to "brand" them with Big Store prices—the lowest quoted anywhere for such superb values. The clearance will be quickly effected, because the prices asked are much less than we paid for them at wholesale. What if the season is somewhat advanced? If you are going abroad, you'll need them. If you stay at home, or go to the seashore or the mountains, you're almost sure to find cool days and nights when you can wear them with comfort. They're even worth buying and storing away until fall, for then you will not be able to get them at anywhere near such low prices.

$12.00, $13.50, $15.00 AND $16.50 SUITS AT . 7.50

This lot contains only about 50 suits in all, but they are all very choice goods; the jackets are silk lined and are made in the popular fly-front style; the skirts are percaline lined and are made circular shape.

$18.00, $20.00, $22.50 AND $25.00 SUITS AT 13.50

These superb suits are all of this year's make, many of them having only recently been received. This offering cannot be appreciated fully until the goods are seen.

$30.00, $35.00, $40.00 AND A FEW $50.00 AND $55.00 SUITS AT 25.00

This lot contains the most magnificent values ever offered here or elsewhere in ladies' fine tailor-made suits. We'll lose much money on them at the price quoted, but we must adhere to our policy of not carrying over goods of any kind from season to season. Our loss will be your gain, so don't delay!

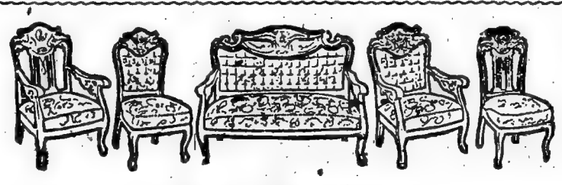

A Parlor Suit Chance!

A Clearance Sale of Samples at Greatly Reduced Prices. "Samples" of goods of all descriptions are usually better and finer in all respects than the goods themselves. These Parlor Suits *are all samples,* and they're great big bargains at the price we ask for them.

At this time of the year it is customary with us to close out all the samples of the past season, in order to make room for new goods. On looking through our stock we find about twenty-five Sample Parlor Suits of high grade; some with beautifully carved frames: some inlaid with French marqueterie and pearl, and all covered with highest grade satin damasks, silk velours and Roman plushes. Each suit contains five pieces, and among the assortment are none that sold for less than $55, and others worth up to $75. To close out quickly, we offer you a choice of all, Monday, at only 37.50

Graduation and Commencement Photographs at Greatly Reduced Prices.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, 7th Floor.

Could you get a more desirable or appropriate souvenir of your college days or of your college chums than a good, faithful photograph? Well, hardly! The time to have these photographs taken is THE PRESENT. With a view to securing the greater part of this class of photographic work, we have decided to make the following extraordinary offer, which holds good for THIS WEEK ONLY:

Carbonette Imperial Panel Photographs, none finer made, worth every cent of $5.00 per dozen, at only . . . $2.75

Special reductions will be made to classes desiring to be photographed in groups. Terms on application. Call early and arrange for sittings. All orders will be delivered when promised.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Big Reductions in Ladies' Wash Skirts and Shirt Waists.

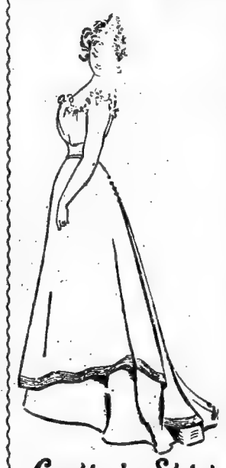

The wearing season is scarcely at its height, but the selling season is already far advanced. Now, what is the inevitable result? It's time for the seller to sell out as quickly as possible, and it's the buyers' great opportunity to get genuine bargains, such as we offer below—values the like of which, we are quite sure, cannot be had at any other store in town.

Ladies' Wash Skirts.

Ladies' Washable Crash Skirts, Pique Skirts, Linen Skirts, Denim Skirts, &c., a very choice lot, offered for Monday at great reductions from former prices.

$1.25 and $1.50 **Skirts,** here to-morrow at . . 75c

$1.75 and $2.00 **Skirts,** here to-morrow at . . 98c

$2.25 and $2.50 **Skirts,** here to-morrow at . . 1.25

Ladies' Shirt Waists.

Here is a revolution in prices, such as you might expect to find at the end of August, but not July 3d.

50c. **Shirt Waists** reduced to 25c
75c. **Shirt Waists** reduced to 35c
$1.00 **Shirt Waists** reduced to 49c
$1.50 **Shirt Waists** reduced to 69c
$2.00 and $2.50 **Shirt Waists** reduced to 98c

Trimmed Millinery at Greatly Reduced Prices.

It's the dull season in the Millinery Department. Our buyer has gone abroad to study the coming fall and winter styles and to make purchases of things that will be new, beautiful and stylish for the fall season. In the meantime, being desirous of retaining as many as possible of our staff of trained millinery artists, whose beautiful work has done so much for the past success of this department, we've decided to keep them at work, even if we have to do it at a loss. As a result, you may now expect to get the greatest bargains in millinery this city has ever known. We've promised you a series of millinery surprises, and we're keeping our word. Look at these superb values for Monday:

Our Entire Line of Ladies' Trimmed Mull Hats, pretty, dainty and stylish, the very hats for summer wear, at a price far below their actual cost 2.00

Ladies' Rough Straw Sailor Hats, banded with black ribbon and fitted with leatherette sweatbands, at only 25c

Misses' and Children's Fancy Straw Tam o' Shanter Crown Hats, trimmed with ribbons and quills, in assorted colors; former price, $1.25; here to-morrow at only 49c

Misses' and Children's Imported Leghorn Hats, worth fully $1.00; here to-morrow at 65c

Another Big Sale of Negligee Shirts

The negligee shirt is sensible, stylish and comfortable, its popularity being on the increase. It is an indispensable part of every well-dressed man's wardrobe, and almost every man can afford to own a goodly supply at the Big Store's prices, which are the lowest in the market for shirts of such fine quality. The following quotations will substantiate the truth of our claim. The shirts will be ready for your inspection to-morrow morning.

200 Dozen Men's Madras Negligee Shirts, with collar attached, felled seams and yoke, hundreds of choice patterns to select from, sizes 14 to 18; worth 65c., Monday's price only . . . 40c

125 Dozen Men's Madras Negligee Shirts, made with white neckbands, cut full—will fit perfectly, all sizes; really worth 65c., Monday's closing price 29c

200 Dozen Finest Imported Cheviot Negligee Shirts, have white neckbands, with attached or detached cuffs, all sizes, a beautiful array of patterns, worth every cent of $1.50 and $1.75; your choice Monday at 1.00

Siegel, Cooper & Co., BANKERS,

(Offices: Main Floor, at head of Great Marble Stairway),

Transact a regular banking business in all its branches—check accounts as well as special deposits, upon which 4% interest is allowed; also issue

DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Some Very Good Things in China and Glassware for Monday.

Water or Lemonade Sets of fine Bohemian glass, assorted colors, decorated in colors and gold, large tankard or jug with six glasses and embossed tray, fully worth $1.50; special for Monday 75c

Tea Set of 50 Pieces, of best Carlsbad china, latest design, richly decorated in floral decorations in natural colors and gold traced, regularly sold from $7.50 to $8.75; special for Monday 5.00

Dinner Set of fine thin china, 102 pieces, including soup tureen, new shapes and new decoration, floral spray and border pattern, gold traced, imported to sell at $23.00 and $25.00, very special for to-morrow at . 14.75

Salad or Berry Bowls of imported china, French, Austrian and German goods, all handsomely decorated in colors and gold, a large assortment, comprising bowls that regularly sold from 75c. to $1.00, special for Monday at 35c

Croton Sets of fine, thin china, handsomely decorated in colors and gold, five pieces, including soap dish, brush-holder and mug, regularly sold at $1.00, special for to-morrow at 50c

Plates, tea, breakfast, dinner and cake plates, all of the finest French, Austrian and German china, very artistically decorated in colors and gold, regularly sold from 50c. to $1.50, your choice Monday at 25c

Groceries.

Whether you spend the Fourth of July in the city or out of it, there are lots of good things that you will need in the way of eatables. No matter what it is, we have it, and you can have it for less money than you'd have to pay for it elsewhere. Here are some random selections from our great special bill of fare for to-morrow:

Sugar: H. & E. Granulated Sugar, 19 lbs. 1.00

Potatoes: Florida New Rose Potatoes, ½ bushel baskets, basket . . 50c

Bottled Goods: C. & B Assorted Pickles, patent stopper bottles, bot. . . 16c

Curtis Bros. Blue Label Tomato Catsup, per pint bot. 14c

Vinegar: Cider Vinegar, jug free, gal. 21c

Fish: Fancy Irish Mackerel, large and white, 10-lb. kit 98c

Canned Fish: Merrimac Salmon, 1-lb. cans, red meat, doz., $1.00; can . . 9c

Codfish: Boneless Codfish, 2-lb. bricks, lb. 4c

Cheese: Herkimer County Full Cream Cheese, lb, 12c.; Admiral Buffet Cheese, per jar 23c

Tea: All kinds, strictly high grade, delicious and aromatic, regular 50c. and 55c. grades, your choice of 37 kinds, Green, Black or Mixed, 5-lb. caddie, $1.75; lb 38c

Coffee: Golden Santos, fresh roasted, 5 lbs. 75c.; lb. 15c

Mocha and Java, the favorite of thousands in this country, 4 lbs., 1.00; lb. 28c

Spices: Pepper, Ginger, Mustard or Allspice, lb. 17c

Royal Baking Powder, 1-lb. can . 37c

Milk: Hazel brand Condensed Milk, finest on the market, can . . . 10c

Dried Fruit: California Prunes, large, juicy and meaty, lb. 5c

Cereals: Hazel Rolled Oats or Wheat Flakes, 2-lb. package, only the finest selected ingredients used, pkge . 11c

Canned Vegetables: White Wax Beans, N. Y. State Sugar Corn or Succotash, can 6c

Quinton brand, solid, red ripe Jersey Tomatoes, mammoth cans, doz. $1.15, can 10c

Canned Fruit: Gold Seal brand Pineapple, grated or sliced, made from selected Bahama Pines, can . . . 16c

Pearl or Flake Tapioca or Sago, 5 lbs. 25c

In the Jewelry Department.

A sale of silverware at the market's lowest quotations. There is no better silver-plated ware made the world over than that of ROGERS. It was the favorite tableware of our fathers and grandfathers, and even to this day there's none so popular and none that sells so well. For Monday we offer this famous silverware at *special prices*—lower prices than ever before quoted for it anywhere in this country.

Rogers Tea Spoons, AA quality, in choice patterns, per set of six 49c

Rogers Table Spoons, AA quality, in choice patterns, per set of six 98c

Rogers Medium Forks, AA quality, in choice patterns, per set of six 98c

A New Cracker Jar, with handsome quadruple-plated silver top, 3 beautiful designs, some with colored glass jars, never sold for less than $2.00; our special price for to-morrow, 98c

Claret or Lemonade Pitcher, with quadruple-plated top, rococo pattern, made to sell at $2.00; our special price for to-morrow . . 84c

Silver-Plated Dinner Knives, with plain handles, per set of six, 59c

Children's Triple-Plated Cup, satin engraved, highly polished or plain satin gold lined; regular 65c. value; special price Monday, 27c

Hair Receiver, quadruple plated, highly polished, with fine beaded border; worth $1.00; here to-morrow . 42c

Crumb Tray and Scraper, triple plated, satin finish, with handsome heavy rococo border, very special value at . 98c

GOLF CHAMPIONS TO PLAY

All the Cracks in the Country Eager for Amateur Honors.

CONTEST TO BEGIN TO-MORROW

Onwentsia Links, Near Chicago, Will Be the Scene of National Tournament —Names of Possible Survivors.

With 112 names for the amateur golf championship of the United States, representing forty-five clubs, extending in one line from Boston to Denver, and in another from Buffalo and Detroit to Asheville, N. C., there can be no question that the great match which will begin on the Onwentsia Club's links, near Chicago, to-morrow morning, will be fully up to the standard of past events. The personnel of the competitive list, published in full in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Wednesday, shows that the golf will be of a genuine championship quality and additional interest is aroused from the fact that the opportunity now seems to be particularly ripe for the victory of a home-bred American golfer.

The present champions, Findlay Douglas and Charles B. Macdonald, are the only ones who may upset this hoped-for result. The latter, while a well-finished old St. Andrew's player, is hardly regarded even by his closest friends, as a dangerous man for first place. He won fourth honor place last year and he held the championship of the country the year before the United States Golf Association was organized. The coming contest will be the fourth under the latter's auspices and for the $1,000 Havemeyer Cup. Whigham, the two-year champion, is still in Europe, and his absence removes one of the strongest foreign-bred golfers for the highest American honor.

Douglas, then, is the only man who has a clear chance to defeat the native material. His four defeats this season have weakened speculations regarding his invulnerable prowess, but no serious-minded critic would quite dare to predict his ultimate defeat. Douglas went to Chicago early to acquire every possible familiarity with the Onwentsia links, and if beaten it will be because he meets a man worthy of his steel.

POSSIBLE AMERICAN CHAMPIONS.

Who are the home-bred golfers, then, who may carry off the coveted prize? The runner-up, Walter B. Smith, and the third-honor man, Walter J. Travis, will both appear again. Of the two, the latter is evidently the stronger, for Smith, the Yale golfer, but entered from the Onwentsia Club, has not added much to his golfing fame within the past year. Herbert M. Harriman, the metropolitan champion, and John Reid, Jr., the intercollegiate champion and pride of the St. Andrew's Club, are undoubtedly the most conspicuous native men for championship honors.

No probable champions are missing from the entry list. Just half, however, of the eligible thirty-two last year are out, all being far Eastern men except Robert Crowell of Cleveland. Most prominent among these absentees are Foxhall P. Keene, who has returned to polo this year; W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., Louis P. Bayard, Jr., a former intercollegiate champion; F. H. Bohlen, James A. Stillman, A. M. Coats, who is now in Europe; Marion R. Wright, George D. Fowle, and A. De Witt Cochrane. While all of these men are still playing a game that would entitle them to qualify among the thirty-two on the first day, it would simply be a question of time when they would drop out.

Bohlen has been one of the most active of these absentees this season. He has the honor of being one of the four men to defeat Douglas, and he won the Baltimore Country Cup in that club's recent open tournament. Joseph H. Choate, Jr., the Harvard man, who won the gold medal for the lowest score last year in the opening round, is in London now as one of the Secretaries of the United States Embassy, and, of course, has renounced golf for the present.

THESE MEN MAY QUALIFY.

For the sake of speculative interest as to the thirty-two men who will survive the thirty-six-hole medal play contest to-morrow, therefore becoming eligible for the more important championship rounds, the following names seem to have a particularly bright chance of getting into the eligible championship class:

John Reid, Jr., and Arden M. Robbins, St. Andrew's; James A. Tyng, J. Insley Blair, Jr., and W. D. Vanderpool, Morris County; Henry P. Toler, Baltusrol; H. A. Colby, Essex County, Orange; A. L. Norris, Dyker Meadow; Findlay S. Douglas, Fairfield; H. M. Harriman, Meadow Brook; James F. Curtis, Quincy A. Shaw, G. G. Hubbard, and J. G. Thorp, Boston; A. H. Smith, William McCawley, and C. Lineinlauer, Philadelphia; Charles B. Macdonald, Walter B. Smith, Harold C. Smith, Phelps B. Hoyt, D. R. Forgan, E. R. Driver, and William Holabird, Jr., Chicago; Spottswood D. Bowers, Cincinnati; John Stuart, Princeton; Walter J Travis, Oakland; Jasper Lynch, Lakewood; T. C. Jenkins, Baltimore; John Moorhead, Jr., and B. S. Horne, Pittsburg, and H. M. Billings, Ardsley.

The above list gives seven possibilities to Chicago, and including Cincinnati and Pittsburg in the Western organizations, there are ten men in the West who may qualify to twenty-two in the East. It is quite possible that results may show that this Western average is placed too high, but the knowledge of their home links must be considered to some extent in placing a few of the Chicago men in the list who are no better players than several in the East who have been omitted.

As a slight indication of the work in handling such a large tournament, it may be interesting to know that the first pair will drive off from the Onwentsia first tee to-morrow morning at 7:30 o'clock, and succeeding pairs will follow at intervals of four minutes. Walter McKittrick of St. Louis and Phelps B. Hoyt of Chicago have the somewhat dubious honor of starting the amateur championship of the United States, while at the foot of the list, scheduled to start at 11:10 A. M., are Henry P. Toler of Baltusrol and Nicholas Longworth of Cincinnati. Then there will be an afternoon round of the same kind all out again, and it will be close to 6 o'clock, even if everything runs as smoothly as clockwork, before the last pair finishes the day's journey, and the committee can then glean from the scores the thirty-two eligible and happy men.

FEW MEN ARE PAIRED WELL.

The "luck of the draw," for the qualifying round, shows among other things one thing very clearly. That is the discomforts caused in a big tournament of this sort by the entrance of men who have no visible excuse for placing themselves beside worthy championship competitors. The drawing, of course, was perfectly fair, and was done in Secretary Kerr's office last week by placing all the names in a hat and pairing them off in the order of taking them out. While fortune has favored the pairing of a few good men, most of the couples show a very good man against an ordinary or poor player. Now every golfer likes to be nerved up to his best, and an opponent that keeps a player guessing all the time as to who will win will bring out a much better game than a poor opponent can possibly inspire.

D. R. Forgan of Chicago and G. G. Hubbard of Harvard, C. B. Macdonald of Chicago and A. L. Norris of Brooklyn, Jasper Lynch of Lakewood and Harold C. Smith, the crack "boy golfer" of Chicago, and Walter B. Smith of Chicago and Yale, with J. F. Curtis of Harvard, are four well-mated pairs, each man of whom will be kept right up to his game. Walter J. Travis meets an unknown Westerner, T. T. Watson; H. P. Toler plays with Nicholas Longworth of Cincinnati, James A. Tyng meets Mark C. Cummings, one of the every-day Chicago golfers; Findlay Douglas has W. C. Carnegie, a fair Pittsburg man, for a partner; John Reid, Jr., is paired with Sidson Thompson of Chicago, and Arden M. Robins, one of St. Andrew's crack men, meets another unknown Westerner, E. C. Green. These are a few of the most prominent examples of one-sided pairing.

A LIMIT MAY BE NECESSARY.

"How is the difficulty to be avoided, and yet be square to all?" some one may ask. Simply by making some rule that will keep out of the championship all who do not belong there. Ridicule may keep some men out, and good sense may keep others modestly in the background, but there always will be some overconfident golfers who, even if they have never made any course under 95 or 100 strokes, still think, by some miraculous stroke, that they will come out with flying colors in a championship contest and get in the eligible class, at any rate.

The Executive Committee has wrestled with this problem in the past, but as yet has done nothing. The handicap schedule adopted by the Metropolitan Association last Spring may be an aid in the right direction. It is evidently clear that unless some just limit is made the number of competitors in the championship next year, when it will be played in the East, will be so great that it may be impossible to finish the qualifying round in one day. Notwithstanding all the talk that has been made in the East against holding the championship in Chicago for the second time in two years, the entry list this year shows a loss of only eight over last year, when the tournament was at Morristown, almost in the heart of the Eastern golfing district. The tournament this year, as last year, would be greatly benefited if thirty or forty names could be dropped bodily from the list.

It is expected that nearly 100 will start, for it costs $5 to enter, and very few Easterners would pay the entry fee unless there was some clear intention of going out. The results of the match to-morrow will give a good indication of what the future may have in store, and the names of the thirty-two qualifying contestants will be eagerly awaited.

KING'S DAUGHTERS IN GOLF.

Chicago has a golf organization conducted by the religious society known as the King's Daughters. It is called the King's Daughters' Golf Club, and its nine-hole course was opened a few days ago at North Evanston under the auspices of a committee of women. The most interesting golf feature was a professional match between James Foulis of the Chicago Club and Peter Walker of Onwentsia, playing against Henry Turpie of Edgewater and Willie Smith of Midlothian. L. C. Servos, who was one of the Florida golf professionals during the Winter, has been engaged in that capacity for the Summer by the Deering Golf Club, Maine. The club was started last year with thirty-five members, and now has nearly one hundred. The nine-hole course has a playing distance of 2,300 yards, and the committee has made arrangements for an active season of games on the links.

The Hohokus Golf Club of Hackensack, N. J., has just been incorporated, with the following officers: President—Ronald M. Winans; Secretary and Treasurer—R. C. Mersereau; Directors—John B. Staples, Douglas G. Levick, and Musgrave G. Levick.

The Middletown (Conn.) club is known as the Arawana Golf Club, and at a recent meeting the following officers were elected for the year: President—Samuel Russell; Captain—Robert N. Jackson; Board of Governors—Samuel Russell, the Rev. E. C. Acheson, R. N. Jackson, D. D. Butler, W. J. De Mauriac, M. L. Goss, and E. K. Hubbard, Jr.; Greens Committee—W. B. Douglas, Earl C. Butler, and S. B. Page; Reception Committee—C. E. Jackson and C. H. Leach. The President has presented a silver cup to the club for annual championship competition.

The Agawam Hunt Club of Providence, R. I., has opened its new nine-hole course, and it will be used hereafter for all the season's tournaments. It is a few hundred yards larger than the old one, and is considered far more sporty, affording better opportunities for the good golfer to show what is in him. The June monthly handicap was won by H. A. Waldron in a net score of 70 strokes from 3d handicap. Abram Barker made the lowest gross score—84 strokes—and B. M. Smith did 88. The new golf house of the Agawam Club will be finished and opened by the middle of July.

GOLF MATCHES AT MORRISTOWN.

Ford and Thompson Remain for the President's Cup Contest.

Two golf competitions absorbed the attention of the Morris County members yesterday at Morristown, N. J. The President's Cup contest was brought down to the final round, and a bogey match play tournament had a comfortable number of competitors. In the former event, W. L. Thompson sprung a surprise by defeating George J. Little by 3 holes and 2 to play, while in the other set H. Ward Ford triumphed by 2 holes over G. M. Maynard. The final round between Ford and Thompson will be played next Saturday at 36 holes. For some unusual reason few cards were turned in for the bogey competition. W. Allston-Flagg made the best gross score, 87 strokes, and his handicap on bogey gave him a lead of 5 holes. His score was the best he has ever made over the long course. Francis M. Bacon took second place, 4 up on bogey, aided by his handicap, and he made the very good record of 89. Flagg's score was 87 and Bacon's 89.

The women's button match competition, which was played Friday afternoon for club silver buttons, resulted as follows: Miss Marie G. Bryce beat Mrs. Oliver Adams, 3 up; Miss Howell beat Mrs. A. O. Dean, 2 up; Mrs. William Shippen beat Miss Kip, 6 up and 5 to play; Miss M. Swords beat Miss Laura Slade, 1 up; Mrs. H. P. Phipps beat Miss Swords, 5 up and 3 to play.

Women on the Links at Ardsley.

The Ardsley Club golfers had an enjoyable day on their picturesque links, near Dobbs Ferry. Ten women took part in the ladies' putting contest, and first honors fell to Miss Grace Williamson. The men's Class A handicap was won by Robert Syms in a net score of 78, while A. G. Barron won the Class B contest in a net score of 84 strokes.

The women's putting contest brought out the following scores: Miss Grace Williamson, 41; Miss J. L. Williamson, 42; Miss E. Gould, 43; Miss U. Gould, 43; Miss Fraser, 43; Miss C. L. Clarkson, 44; Mrs. S. S. Terry, 45; Miss J. Worthington, 46; Miss A. L. Sands, 48; Miss M. Williamson, 49.

NOTES OF GOLF CONTESTS.

The Laurence Harbor and Hollywood Golf Clubs played a team match yesterday in the team championship series of the North Jersey Golf League. The game took place on the Laurence Harbor links, and the home team won by 22 holes to 3.

The Harbor Hill golf team administered a heavy defeat yesterday to the East Orange Golf Club. The match was played on the Harbor Hill links, Staten Island, eleven men being on a side. The Orange competitors did not score a point, while the victors made 63 holes.

Herbert R. Peck of the Oakland Golf Club won the gold medal offered in the qualifying round for the championship of the Flushing Golf Club yesterday at Flushing. Peck did the two rounds in 86, two strokes better than that of his clubmate, R. B. Lawrence.

The chief event at the Hillside Golf Club grounds, near Plainfield, N. J., yesterday was the men's foursomes. Two silver cups were the prizes. W. L. Glenney and Willard Wadsworth made the best score—85. J. Whitney Baker and Howard Beebe were second with 88.

The first big tournament given on the new Nassau Country Club golf course at Glen Cove, L. I., was begun yesterday, and will be continued to-morrow and Tuesday. The games yesterday were eighteen-hole qualifying rounds for two trophies, the first eight being eligible for the Maxwell Cup, and the second sixteen for the Consolation Cup. In addition there was a members' handicap for the Adams Cup, which was won by W. V. Hester.

SPORTING GOODS.

WORLD'S MILE RECORD
1:31 2/5

Intermediate marks: Quarter mile, 21 3-5 seconds; half mile, 43 seconds; three-quarter mile, 1:07 3-5. All are world's records for the respective distances. Made at New Bedford, Mass., June 29th, by Eddie McDuffee, on a

COLUMBIA BEVEL-GEAR CHAINLESS.

McDuffee's feat is worthy of special note as the bicycle he rode was one of our regular Columbia Bevel-Gear Chainless Road Machines, Model 59, with racing equipment. The superiority of the Columbia Bevel-Gear Chainless on the road has been demonstrated over and over again.

McDuffee's feat proves that it is superior to other wheels for track purposes as well.

CHAINLESS, $60 TO $75. CHAIN WHEELS, $25 TO $50.

POPE MANUFACTURING CO., 12 WARREN ST.

METROPOLITAN BICYCLING CO., 60TH ST. and BROADWAY. (Open Evenings.)

WATSON PLAYS FINE GOLF

Westbrook Clubman Defeats C. S. Cox for the Secretary's Cup.

AUSTIN P. KELLEY A WINNER

The Knollwood Expert Beats F. Larkin, Jr., of Mount Pleasant Club—T. T. Reid Takes 36-Hole Contest.

R. C. Watson, Jr., the young Westbrook Club golfer of Islip, L. I., who defeated the champion, Findlay Douglas, at Lakewood, early in the season, won the highest honors yesterday at the close of the invitation tournament that has been in progress since Thursday morning on the Knollwood Country Club links, near White Plains. Watson had a good man to meet in the final record for the Secretary's cup in C. S. Cox of Fairfield.

The first nine holes were well contested, Cox beginning brilliantly by making the first hole in three strokes. The next was halved, and Watson tied the game at the third hole. He made the fourth and one more before the turn of the round. Cox drove wildly on the tenth, and finally gave up the hole, and Watson took the one after that, being then four in the lead. Cox made the twelfth in 3 to 4, and put a momentary stop to Watson's dashing game, but it was not for long, as Watson made two in succession, winning by 5 up and 4 to play. The remaining holes were played out, Cox doing them in the low figure of 14 strokes, while Watson took 20, so, although Cox was beaten, his score for the entire holes was less than Watson's, 82 to 84. Cox made a phenomenal two on the home green, getting an unusually long drive 5 feet from the hole. The scores were:

R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook—										
Out	5	5	5	5	6	4	4	4	4	—42
In	6	4	4	4	4	6	6	4	4	—42
Total										—84
C. S. Cox, Fairfield—										
Out	3	5	6	6	6	4	5	4	4	—43
In	7	5	3	5	5	4	4	4	2	—39
Total										—82

The Consolation Cup, given by the Vice President, Paul J. Thebaud, was won by Austin P. Kelley of the home club, who beat F. Larkin, Jr., of the Mount Pleasant Club, Sing Sing, by two holes. The scores were:

Austin P. Kelley, Knollwood—										
Out	6	6	5	6	6	5	5	4	4	—47
In	6	5	5	5	4	6	7	4	4	—46
Total										—93
F. Larkin, Jr., Mount Pleasant—										
Out	7	4	5	6	7	10	5	5	8	—57
In	5	4	5	4	5	5	6	7	5	—46
Total										—103

In the thirty-six hole open handicap match there were more than forty competitors, and the interest and enthusiasm aroused in the individual contests suggested a pleasant return to Knollwood's former active golfing days. T. T. Reid of Montclair was the victor, in a net score of 151 from 12 strokes, handicap, while J. G. Douglas and J. L. Bernard tied for the second prize. The handicap players and scores are, the winning score given in full:

		H'd'p.	Net.
T. T. Reid, Montclair—			
Out	4 6 5 5 6 4 4 4 5—	43	
In	5 3 3 5 4 4 6 4 4—	38	
Out	4 4 6 7 6 5 4 4 4—	44	
In	5 3 3 4 4 5 7 4 3—	38	
Total		163	12 — 151
J. G. Douglas, Oakland		181	12 — 151
J. L. Bernard, Harbor Hill		189	32 — 157
A. De Witt Cochrane, St. Andrews		165	6 — 159
R. T. Mathew, Harbor Hill		181	20 — 161
H. G. Sherman, Apawanis		182	20 — 162
G. Fox Tiffany, Westchester Golf		171	8 — 163
Edward Leavitt, Fairfield		174	10 — 164
F. H. Wiggin, Apawanis		187	29 — 167
R. P. Davis, West Point		175	8 — 167
M. Ballou, Apawanis		176	8 — 168
F. P. Kimball, Knollwood		178	10 — 168
D. Brandreth, Mount Pleasant		178	10 — 168
P. B. Cooke, Harbor Hill		191	28 — 169
S. L. Townsend, Knollwood		199	30 — 169
R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook		170	0 — 170
J. D. Ireland, Oakland		190	20 — 170
A. D. Compton, Westchester Golf		187	16 — 171
A. D. Partridge, Bedford		188	16 — 172
A. P. Kelley, Knollwood		186	14 — 172
H. Slocum, Staten Island		189	16 — 173
J. Lounsbury, Jr., Bedford		197	24 — 173
J. A. Janin, Jr., Richmond Co		182	8 — 174
G. A. Armstrong, Staten Island		182	8 — 174
F. Larkin, Jr., Mount Pleasant		192	18 — 174
T. M. Freeman, Fairfield		198	24 — 174
L. Stuart Wing, Knollwood		198	24 — 174
M. Michael, Nutley		183	8 — 175
G. H. Mercer, Mount Pleasant		193	18 — 175
T. C. Ennever, Montclair		197	22 — 175
L. L. Currere, Richmond County		206	28 — 178
H. S. Guldersleeve, Richmond Hill		192	14 — 178
H. R. Lounsbury, Bedford		203	22 — 181
S. Hopkins, Montclair		214	32 — 182
M. Taylor, Knollwood		201	14 — 187
H. W. Hayden, Knollwood		215	24 — 191
J. C. Tex, Harbor Hill		215	22 — 193
F. F. Chrystie, Ardsley		214	20 — 194
H. M. Baldwin, Richmond County		209	22 — 187
A. H. Redding, Knollwood		208	32 — 176
H. D. Partridge, Bedford		239	39 — 200
J. B. Elmendorf, Staten Island		235	20 — 215

A GAMBLING HOUSE RAIDED.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—The "Union Club," a gambling house established about three weeks ago at 1414 Pine Street, in the aristocratic section of this city, by Phil Daly, Jr., was raided by the police this afternoon and three employes were arrested. They are Walter Eagan of Long Branch, Joseph Henry of this city, and George Stone of Cleveland.

The warrants authorized the arrest of Phil Daly, Jr., and George Persch, the latter having rented the house, but neither was in the building when the raid was made. The men were held in $1,000 bail for a further hearing on Monday.

The clubhouse is said to have been the most luxuriously fitted-up establishment of the sort in the country. Several wagon loads of gambling implements were taken to the City Hall. The raid is claimed to be the result of a newspaper crusade against gambling.

Announcement was made to-day that all of the policy shops in the city have closed down indefinitely on account of the crusade, and it is said that the twenty or more poolrooms will also be compelled to close.

SPORTING GOODS.

HENLEY GOLF BALLS

MR. WALTER J. TRAVIS writes as follows:

Messrs. SAM'L BUCKLEY & CO., AGTS. HENLEY TEL. CO., LTD., 100 William St., New York.

Dear Sirs: Most balls are good, a few are better, but the very best I have met with (and I have tried them all) are the HENLEY Balls. They fly and putt remarkably well, and preserve their shape splendidly. In short, they embody all the qualities that constitute a really first-class ball. Faithfully yours.

(Signed) WALTER J. TRAVIS.

Can be bought up town at SLAZENGER & SONS, 6 EAST 15TH ST.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

(Founded 1844.)

Will the Stars and Stripes Wave Over Your Door?

Of the millions of loving arms that will raise the Stars and Stripes on the Fourth, will yours be amongst them? Not too late if you haven't your "Old Glory" ready. To-morrow we lower them, practically, within the reach of all.

Best quality All-wool Bunting Flags, for good patriotic service.

2 by 3 ft., 68c.	10 by 15 ft., $9.45.
4 by 6 ft., $1.95.	10 by 20 ft., $11.95.
5 by 8 ft., $3.25.	12 by 18 ft., $12.75.
6 by 9 ft., $3.75.	12 by 20 ft., $13.45.
8 by 12 ft., $5.95.	15 by 25 ft., $21.00.

Fine Quality Silk Flags in small sizes.
8 by 12 ins., 7c.; 12 by 18 ins., 15c.; 18 by 24 ins., 25c.; 24 by 36 ins., 58c.

Men's Bicycle and Golf Suits At a Fraction of Former Prices.

No use keeping a broken lot of Men's Bicycle and Golf Suits when we are not going to carry these lines in the future. Not this season's models—but compare them with the '99s and see if the styles have noticeably changed since last Spring. They are made of the best cheviots, tweeds and homespuns, fashioned in a high-class manner.

Any man who sends his wife to buy one of these suits should send his chest and waist measure.

Suits that were $5.50, $5.75 and $8.00, marked $3.35.
Suits that were $9.75, $12.00, $15.00 and $18.00, marked $4.79.
Crash Suits reduced from $5.00 and $7.00 to $2.65.
Odd Coats reduced from $3.75 and $5.00 to $1.35.
Odd Breeches reduced from $3.75, $5.50 and $6.00 to $1.65.

These goods not sent C. O. D., nor will they be exchanged nor credited.

A New Silk Waist.

You may buy the silk of which these waists are made for $1.00 a yard. It is a heavy white corded stripe taffeta on bluet, cerise, water-melon pink, national or turquoise blue grounds—a style that gives range for marked individuality. The waist is made with yoke pleated back, full front and removable stock collar. In all details it is a waist to compare with the $8.00 one sold anywhere. At $4.75, we offer it as the best silk-waist value ever given *fresh from the maker's hands.*

All-wool Black Dress Goods, 25c.

(Yard and a quarter wide, value 75c.)

In three handsome lace-like designs—Black Figured All-wool Canvas Etamines, yard and a quarter wide. Just the fabric suitable for all occasions; dressy yet serviceable. The small quantity that we offer to-morrow will hardly last half a day, as the goods are worth 75c. a yard—and our price is but 25c.

(Centre table, main aisle.)

Some Fine Neckwear at 1/2 Price.

Broken lines of women's dressy neckwear is marked down to half price. The quantity is not large, therefore, the selling will last but a short while. Liberty silk stock bands, jabots and other styles that

Were $1.98, $1.48, $1.00 & 50c.
Are 98c., 98c., 69c. & 15c.

Bicycle & Outing Skirts, $2.50.

(Lengths 34 & 36 inches.)

A couple of months ago you would have been asked $6.00 for any of these skirts. The styles are all-wool Scotch Cheviot, in tan and gray; light weight; well tailored and made in regulation bicycle or outing styles—marked to go quickly at $2.50.

Genuine Irish linen street Skirts, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.25 each—exceptional values.

Sole Agents in Brooklyn for Jouvin & Cie's Gloves.
All Kid Gloves Fitted.

Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

H. Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

HATS FOR THE FOURTH.

Short-back Sailors, trimmed with mull and wings, at $1.98.

All the new Golf Hats, in Rough and smooth braids, from 49c. to $3.25.

Rough and Ready Sailors, from 19c. to 75c.

The finest qualities in Split Straw Sailors, our regular $2.75 and $3.25 grades; Monday, at $1.95.

New Felt Hats, for golf, cycling and walking, in a great variety of shapes, at $1.75, $2.25 and $2.75.

SUN UMBRELLAS.

We have purchased the entire balance of prominent manufacturers' production of Sun Umbrellas. The lot consists of 22 and 24 inch Sun Umbrellas, made of Gloria Silk, All-Silk Serge, Union Taffeta and All Silk Taffeta, in black and colors. We will offer these on Monday and balance of the week at less than half regular values:

Gloria Silk Sun Umbrellas, natural and Dresden handles, with silk cases and tassels:

22-inch . . . . . 85c.
24-inch . . . . . 98c.

24-inch All-Silk Serge and Taffeta Sun Umbrellas, with natural wood, Dresden and silver-trimmed handles, $1.50 each.

24-inch All-Silk Taffeta Sun Umbrellas—the very best quality made—in plain colors and changeable effects, cases and tassels to match; pearl, metal, natural, Dresden, silver and gold-trimmed handles, $2.50 each.

SHOES AND OXFORD TIES

at Special Cut Price for Monday.

$3.00 Value at $1.79.

In Ladies' Russet and Fine Kid Shoes and Oxford Ties all the newest toes; shoes, button and lace, kid and patent-leather tips; ties, hand-turned soles, with or without patent-leather tips; widths, B to EE; sizes, 2 1/2 to 8; your choice Monday, $1.79.

Misses' Fine Russet Lace Shoes regular $1.50 value, at 98c.

Children's Fine Russet Shoes, button and lace; regular $1.25 value at 89c.

Boys' Russia Calf Lace Shoes, bulldog toes; sizes, 12 to 5 1/2; $2.50 value, at $1.69.

GOLFERS AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Finishing touches were put on the greens of the Onwentsia Golf Club, at Lake Forest, to-day, in preparation for the qualifying rounds of the fifth annual tournament of the United States Golf Association, which commences Monday.

Walter B. Smith, in whom the Onwentsia members place much of their hopes for the championship, has celebrated his return to the Lake Forest course by defeating two of the men who are counted upon to qualify. C. B. Macdonald fell before Smith by the score of 3 up and 1 to play, and Roderick Terry, Jr., the Yale man, who is entered from Ardsley, was defeated 6 up and 5 to play. John Reid, Jr., conqueror of Smith in the Yale championship contest this Spring, was defeated by Terry 1 up.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Unusual Exhibit and Sale of Shirt Waists. MATTHEWS Unusual Leather Goods Sale.

This Store Established to Supply the People With Merchandise, at the Smallest Possible Profit—Goods Marked Always on Cash Basis—Notice the Quality and Prices—Greatest Advantage Made to Buyers Under All Circumstances.

July Sale of Women's SHIRT WAISTS OF UNUSUAL VALUES.

1,000 SHIRT WAISTS, IN LAWN AND PERCALES, stripes and figures, tucks and Bayadere stripes	38c
2,000 IN CHECKS AND STRIPES—several styles, Bayadere—bias and tucked fronts, all colors	48c
FINE QUALITY OF LAWN AND PERCALE WAISTS—choice of colorings and styles; our 98c. grade at	68c
500 OF EXTRA FINE QUALITY OF LAWN AND PERCALE WAISTS—dainty stripes—also white tucked circular yoke, with inserting, our $1.98 kind; special	98c
A LARGE QUANTITY OF FINE WHITE LAWN SHIRT WAISTS, with one, two and three rows of embroidery and tucks, also solid tucked front, we will sell on Monday at	98c
WHITE LAWN SHIRT WAISTS, tucks and embroidery, yoke back, with plaits, at	$1.25
UNEQUALED VALUES IN FINE WHITE LAWN SHIRT WAISTS	$1.48, $1.78, $1.98 and upward

WRAPPERS.

CAMBRIC WRAPPERS, striped effects, yoke back, wide skirt, 48c.
PERCALE AND LAWN WRAPPERS, yoke back, braid trimmed, some with deep flounce . . . 98c

COLORED PETTICOATS.

CRASH SKIRTS—full umbrella ruffle—special 38c.
STRIPED SKIRTS—with three ruffles, 68c.

LADIES' SUITS.

The demand for Ladies' Tailor-made Suits still continues—our stock for the season has never been better, and embraces everything that is new, most stylish and desirable. We have marked every suit to move quickly, some of which were as high as $40.00 and $60.00 received the cut as well as the lower grades. You will certainly find it to your advantage to look here before buying elsewhere.

92 Ladies' Fine All Wool Tailor-made Suits, in the latest up-to-date styles—jackets all silk lined—value $15.00, at $8.95

163 Ladies' Extra Fine Storm Serge, Venetian cloth, covert and habit cloth suits—a great many silk lined throughout—that were $20.00 and $25.00, now $15.00

65 Ladies' Extra Fine Tailor-made Costumes, newest and handsomest goods, elegantly lined with silk — construction in every way equal to $75.00 and $100.00 made-to-order suits, marked . . . $24.98

SKIRTS.

There is nothing so comfortable, pretty and cool as a wash skirt. We have 3,000 to select from, in all the latest styles and materials, from

$1.49, $1.98, $2.50 to $16

FURNITURE.

$1.50 Dining Chairs at 98c.

For Monday only; this style solid oak, high back, open, hand caned seat chair, fluted posts, brace arms, nicely carved back, usual price $1.50, at

98c.

Solid Oak Extension Tables,

$2.98, $3.75, $3.98, $4.50, $4.98, $5.75, $6.50, $7.98, $8.75 and upward.

Sideboards,

$10.00 kind, $7.69; $14.00 kind, $9.98; $15.75 kind, $11.69; $18.00 kind, $13.98; $22.00 kind, $15.75.

PARLOR TABLES.

For one week 24x24 inch Top Tables, solid oak and mahogany finish, usual price $1.50, at . . . 88c

BOOKS.

We offer, in our Book Department, in the left hand side of main floor, front, of old building, the much-talked-of book, "Richard Carvel," by Winston Churchill, publisher's price $1.50, our price 95c. For Monday only.

The New Edition of "Honore de Balzac," 60 volumes complete, publishers' $1.50 per vol.; our price $1.08 per vol.

"The Strong Arm," by Robert Barr, publishers' price $1.25; our price 88c.

"Captain Jackman," by Clark Russell, publishers' price 75c.; our price 53c.

"Heart and Sword," by John Strange Winter, publisher's price 50c.; our price 23c.

"The Manxman," by Hall Caine, publisher's price 50c.; our price 29c.

Paper Novels, for Summer reading, from 3c. up. All magazines on day of publication, below publishers' prices.

STATIONERY.

In our Engraving Department, main floor, front, of old building, we offer special for Monday only 50 cards and plate at 68c.

Ladies' own paper stamped without a die, in single initial, plain color, at 10c. a quire; in gold or silver, 15c. a quire.

Oriental Rose, with white border, latest novelty, special 25c. a box.

Closing out our Initial Paper in Wedgewood, Oriental Rose, white with illuminated initials, at 25c. a box.

Have your homes decorated for the Fourth of July in red, white and blue crepe paper, 20 inches wide, 10 feet long, 14c. a roll.

Enamel Playing Cards, 9c. a package.

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Sts., Brooklyn.

A NOVEL BOXING MATCH.

"Terry" McGovern Knocks Out "Johnny" Richie of Chicago to a Brass Band Accompaniment.

Pugilistic traditions that have stood for years as fixed rules were knocked all awry yesterday afternoon at Tuckahoe, N. Y., where the Westchester Athletic Club has built its arena. In the first place there was a championship battle in the open air, and in the afternoon, and conditions such as those for a prizefight in the vicinity of New York are without precedent.

The surroundings reminded some of the famous battle between John L. Sullivan and "Jake" Kilrain, which was fought at Richburg, Miss., in 1888, especially since some of the spectators who did not have the price of admission to the boxing inclosure perched themselves on the limbs of trees on the outside, or on the chimney tops of the two houses near the fence. In addition the fight was to a brass band accompaniment. It was a novelty at the ringside, but the band was a good one, and its music was appreciated by the spectators.

The ring in which the men fought was erected in the centre of a big open space, floored over, and surrounded by a high fence, up to the top of which long board seats ran, tier above tier. The ring was covered with white canvas, and the men fought under the blazing sun. They were "Terry" McGovern of Brooklyn, and "Johnny" Richie of Chicago, and their fight was for the bantam championship of America.

Richie is a new-comer in the East, and the New Yorkers made the Brooklyn boy, who has beaten every man in his class, a 1 to 3 favorite. He came into the ring, and his appearance seemed to justify the confidence reposed in him by his backers. At the call of time there were fully 5,000 people at the ringside.

McGovern led immediately on coming to the centre, but his left failed to land and Richie was out of harm's way in a second. Richie showed at once that he knew something about boxing, for he feinted perfectly with either hand and then landed his left on the wind. In a mix-up at close quarters McGovern managed to get in a couple of hard left and right swings, but Richie also landed several on the wind.

McGovern began to chase his man around the ring at the start of the second round, and, rushing him to the ropes, sent his left several times into Richie's ribs. Richie sent his left into McGovern's face a second later, and the Brooklyn boy began to use foul tactics. Richie staggered him with a left to the face, and the second round closed with McGovern fighting hard in clinches, contrary to the agreement he made before the fight.

McGovern landed his right on the jaw hard at the opening of the third round and then on the right eye. He followed this up with a right-hand swing that landed hard on the Chicago man's jaw, and the latter went to earth 1 minute and 10 seconds after the round opened.

The preliminary bout of twelve rounds was a vicious slugging match between "Jack" Fox of New York and "Black Griffo" of Brooklyn. The boys met at 135 pounds. Fox got the decision.

Frost Damages Maine Crops.

NORWAY, Me., July 1.—The low lands in this section were visited by a frost last night, and the tender crops suffered to a considerable extent.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Morris K. Jesup, and many other prominent people.

J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."

215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1612.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY

Is the Strangest Ever Brought Together in the Country.

HATRED FOR GEN. GALLIFFET

He Is Called the "Massacreur" Because He Suppressed the Commune—France May Be Near a Revolution.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 23.—We have a new Ministry, and the combination which I described in my last letter, at the head of which was M. Poincaré, no longer exists, though its spirit still lingers. What we have witnessed during the past two weeks has been a struggle between the business ambitions and interests of the two first lawyers in France, namely Poincaré and Waldeck-Rousseau. The latter is victorious, for the time being at any rate, and he has brought together the most extraordinary Cabinet that ever was known here. We have Gen. de Galliffet as Minister of War and M. Millerand as Minister of Commerce.

Now, M. Millerand is a Socialist, and he sympathizes with the Communists, and ever since 1870 the Communists have not ceased to execrate the name of M. the Marquis de Galliffet. For it was Gen. de Galliffet who suppressed the Commune with a ferocity which became historical. Galliffet has been Rochefort's bête noire for years. I could not tell you what Rochefort has not accused him of or said about him. They are both Marquises, but Rochefort is of an older stock, and he says that the Galliffets are Jews. However that may be, the General has certainly led an adventurous life. He is a gay spark, and his quarrels with his wife have supplied a chronique scandaleuse, which has helped his popularity in certain circles rather than otherwise. The Marquise de Galliffet is still alive, and is a great patroness of bazaars. Their son, the Comte de Galliffet, an officer of cavalry, recently had a severe fall from a horse, from the effects of which he may not recover. The Marquis was ever known as the wildest madcap in the French Army. When in Mexico he was severely wounded by a splinter from a shell, and has since worn a silver stomach, which, when he dies, will be bequeathed to the Army Museum, and will take its place side by side with the famous bronze leg of Marshal Bugeaud.

Galliffet's charge at Sedan is famous. He is quite the best cavalry officer that the army has had for years, and before he was superannuated, some two years ago, he was Commander in Chief of the French cavalry, with Joseph Reinach as his Aide-de-Camp. Picquart was also under his orders for some time, and he greatly appreciated that officer's qualities. Galliffet is an amiable man and much liked in society—bachelor society particularly—but whether he will make a good Minister of War remains to be seen.

GALLIFFET WANTED THE POST.

Galliffet's selection was pretty widely represented in the French press as having been forced off him against his will. This is not true. The Cabinet, as it stands, was really formed almost entirely in the Figaro office. There Gen. de Galliffet was to be met pretty frequently in the past few days, and there I heard him say: "Ah, if I could only have the Ministry of War in my hands for forty-eight hours! I would make these talkative officers sit up." It is because he is an officer of recognized courage, with a brilliant career behind him, that he has been chosen. Nobody can say that Gen. de Galliffet or Gallieffet does not represent the army. He will not be a Minister with much personal initiative, but he will blindly follow the suggestions, the orders, one might almost say, of his friend, Waldeck-Rousseau, who is Prime Minister.

He will "go for" the Generals and officers whose action in the Dreyfus case has laid them open to a charge of deliberate unfairness. We shall witness the dismissal of Gen. de Boisdeffre, late Chief of the General Staff; of Gen. Gonse, Deputy Chief; of Gen. de Pellieux, commanding the Military Depôt of the Seine. We shall witness the dismissal, in all probability, of Col. de Saxcé, who recently issued a regimental order denouncing M. de Pressensé, a prominent writer on the Aurore, as a scoundrel.

I must tell this story of Col. de Saxcé and M. de Pressensé, for it is peculiar, and certainly characteristic of the hopeless muddle into which the Dreyfus affair has plunged the minds of the best intentioned among us. M. de Saxcé was selected, first of all, to preside over the court-martial which is to try Dreyfus. Thereupon M. de Pressensé, who is a chief among Dreyfusards, denounced Col. de Saxcé as a Catholic and an anti-Semite, who would undoubtedly do his best to secure Dreyfus's condemnation anew. Col. de Saxcé wrote a letter to de Pressensé, calling him a "dirty blackguard," and had the letter read out before the entire regiment which he commands to the accompaniment of a tattoo, and preceded and followed by the "Marseillaise," played by the regimental band. Of course there was wild excitement in the Dreyfusard press.

It now turns out that Col. de Saxcé himself was a confirmed supporter of Dreyfus, and had been so ever since the "affaire" began, and that he had even employed as nurse for his little boy a Jewess, and a cousin of Bernard Lazare, the writer who published the first sensational brochure in Dreyfus's favor. This nurse, falling ill, had been most handsomely and humanely treated by Col. de Saxcé, who paid her expenses to Switzerland and had her taken care of and cured. So de Pressensé committed what they call here a "gaffe," but the unfortunate Colonel will be made a scapegoat, nevertheless.

OTHER CABINET MEMBERS.

To return to the new Ministry, its other members are not particularly interesting, though they include some strong men. There is Pierre Baudin, nephew of the famous Baudin, the Deputy killed at the barricades in Napoleon III.'s coup d'état, and this relatively youthful statesman (he is not yet forty) has already done good service as President of the Municipal Council. He is an advanced Radical, but not altogether a Socialist. M. Baudin is the Minister of Commerce. The Minister of Marine is another Radical, M. de Lanessan, who has had a varied, if not very successful, career as Governor General of Indo-China. He succeeds M. Lockroy, who has certainly managed to make himself most thoroughly hated by the Admirals with whom he has had to deal. Lockroy, whose real name is Simon, (he is of Jewish origin,) is one of those Ministers of Marine who in the words of the libretto of "Estuck close to his desk and never went to sea," and so became the ruler of the French Navee. The hatred of the old "salts" for him surpassed description. He had been a vaudevillist in his time and very much of a journalist, and his schemes for reorganizing the navy aroused the bitterest feelings in the fleet. When he at last left the Marine Department Admiral Besnard, who succeeded him, deliberately upset all the reforms he had introduced. Admiral Rieunier, also a former Minister of Marine, recently addressed to him so rude a notice of interpellation in the Chamber that his Ministerial dignity forbade him to answer it except indirectly through the Chamber's President, M. Deschanel.

In revenge, Lockroy, who does not expect to return to the Marine, found a means of turning out Admiral de Cuverville, Chief of the General Staff of the Navy, on the pretext of a letter which the Admiral has addressed to the press, and then to dismiss Gen. de la Roque, Director of Naval Artillery, who was Cuverville's right-hand man, and one of Lockroy's bitterest opponents on all techical questions. So the navy is getting punished almost as severely as the army. Gen. de la Roque protested in a telegram to the President of the Republic, and as this sort of thing is against military rules, Lockroy was able to destroy him at once.

MAY BE NEAR A REVOLUTION.

Of course all these affairs will probably have some effect upon public opinion, and we are perhaps nearer a revolution than we have been for years. The Socialists are getting more and more rampant every day, and they will press forward a plan of military reform which is anti-military in the extreme Socialist sense, and if adopted by the country will necessarily alter the situation of France with regard to the rest of the world, more particularly Germany.

Will the country like that, or accept it pacifically? It may or it may not. The problem can only be solved by an experiment. The Dreyfus case has certainly helped forward the anti-military movement enormously, while it has strengthened in their convictions that section of the public which still looks upon the army with admiration and affection. These two opposing parties are now so strong that we have for the first time in this generation the elements of a possible revolution.

M. MILLERAND.

M. Millerand is the Socialist Minister in the new Cabinet. He became a Socialist after being an Advanced Radical shortly after the collapse of Boulangism. He then made a profession of Collectivist faith, and has worked in partnership with Janrès ever since. He is a clever lawyer, who has defended many political prisoners, Socialists, Anarchists, &c., with marked ability, though rarely with success. It will be interesting to watch his action with the other members of the Cabinet. How will he agree with the "Massacreur" of Versailles, as the ex-Communists call Galliffet? These are problems which only the future can solve. ROWLAND STRONG.

ALL EUROPE WILL BUY HERE.

Senator Depew Says Famine, Short Crops, and American Methods All Combine for Our Advantage.

LONDON, July 1.—Senator-elect Depew, commenting on the business outlook in America immediately before his departure, said:

"Everything is most hopeful, from the American point of view. The latest advices from the West show good average crops and prospects of heavy shipments at remunerative rates for the American producer.

"Looking to Europe, one foresees a big demand from Russia, which is in the throes of famine. In Germany the crops are patchy and unsatisfactory in large areas. In England the demand will not run above the average, but political troubles are still visible here, and France may cause money to spin to the advantage of the American producer.

"The American market in certain directions remains unaffected, for all classes of American manufactures see a great period of production which will benefit the workers. Politics may cause a certain halt and stagnation, but I doubt if the flow of luck to the skilled artisan can be stopped.

"Everywhere in Europe the tale is the same. America's quicker production and more definite methods of fulfilling contracts on time are, willy nilly, grasping the markets here, and once we get a market we retain it.

"European railways make a go-ahead American sigh. It is true, matters have improved during the last score of years, but with a score of pushing capitalists Europe might be so networked with efficient railroads as greatly to help in solving peace and political problems.

"Naturally, I watch the American markets closely. The recent firmness in the money market is healthy. Notwithstanding the heavy shipment of gold to France, railways are strong, which is always a healthy sign."

Senator Depew Sails on the Campania.

LIVERPOOL, July 1.—The Cunard Line steamer Campania, sailing from this port to-day for New York, will have among her passengers Mrs. William Astor, Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, his son, Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., and the Earl of Donoughmore.

THE TROUBLE IN ITALY.

King Humbert's Closing of Parliament Arouses Extreme Leftists.

ROME, July 1.—In consequence of the decree issued by King Humbert to-day closing the session of Parliament, the members of the Extreme Left have issued a manifesto, signed by sixty-five Deputies, giving an account of their work during the session.

Signor Andrea Costa, Socialist Member of the Chamber of Deputies, was arrested this evening. Signor Costa has to undergo a sentence of two months' imprisonment for a press offense committed in 1894.

A CONFERENCE AT ST. JOHN'S.

French Commodore Henrique Arrives to Discuss Recent Disputes.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 1.—The French flagship Isly, Commodore Henrique, arrived here to-day. Commodore Henrique comes to confer with the British Commodore, George A. Giffard, and the Colonial authorities respecting the recent disputes on the treaty coast.

The Colonial Ministry maintains a determined attitude, and unless the French are prepared to make generous concessions, no agreement is likely to be reached.

THE DOMINION BAY BANQUET.

Canadian Residents of London Dine and Make Speeches.

LONDON, July 1.—The Dominion Bay banquet was held this evening, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Canadian High Commissioner, presiding. The guests included all the Agents General for the Colonies, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Marquis of Lorne, Lieut. Gen. John Wimburn Laurie, and a number of Canadian residents of London.

Lieut. Gen. A. G. Montgomery Moore, formerly commander of the British troops in Canada, replied to the toast, "The Army." Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, in proposing "The Dominion of Canada," referred to the Atlantic service, and said he had every confidence that better means of communication would soon be had. He expressed the hope that the Australian cable would soon be established and Canada for generations be firmly fixed to the mother country.

Lord Aberdeen made an address, in the course of which he alluded feelingly to the late Lord Herschell and eulogized the work in Washington of Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to the United States.

Recent statements, Lord Aberdeen said, had not given a fair view of Canada's position on the Alaskan question. Canada, he asserted, desired to secure access to the undeveloped domain without interfering with America. This was but reasonable; and he hoped a solution of the difficulty would soon be reached.

LEWIS VERNON-HARCOURT WEDS

Son of the ex-Liberal Leader Marries Miss Mary Ethel Burns.

LONDON, July 1.—Lewis Vernon-Harcourt, eldest son of Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, and Miss Mary Ethel Burns, daughter of the late Walter Burns of New York, for many years head of the banking house of J. S. Morgan & Co., in this city, were married this afternoon at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.

The Bishop of Winchester, the Right Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, officiated. There were ten bridesmaids. The guests included Joseph Choate, the United States Ambassador, and Mrs. Choate; Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy, and Miss White; James R. Carter, Second Secretary of the United States Embassy, and Mrs. Carter, and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts and Mrs. Lodge. Mr. Choate signed the marriage register.

The couple received about 700 presents, many of them of great value.

Lewis Vernon-Harcourt is the only son of the ex-leader of the Liberals, Sir William G. G. V. Vernon-Harcourt, by his first wife, formerly Lady Théresa Lewis. Mr. Harcourt was born in 1863, and is one of the best known and most popular young men of London society. In and out of the House of Commons he is known universally as "Lulu." He was returned to Parliament some years ago, but lost his seat at the last election. On account, however, of his father's position, he has been almost as frequent a visitor to the House as any member.

While Mr. Harcourt occupied his seat he disputed with the Hon. Sidney Herbert, member for Croydon, and one of the Conservative whips, the title of most handsome man in Parliament. The Hon. Sidney is now Earl of Pembroke, and if Mr. Harcourt regains his lost seat, which he intends to do if possible, he will have the undoubted right to the appellation.

He has ambitions toward a political career, and may one day, as he is a clever debater and fluent and persuasive speaker, attain as eminent a position as his father. He will inherit Sir William's immense property in the New Forest, Hampshire.

Exhibit of Social Economy at Paris.

The staff of the Social Economy Department of the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition of 1900 held conferences on Wednesday and Thursday in the United Charities Building. Plans for the social economy exhibit were discussed. Arrangements were made for the exhibits of industrial institutions, public charities, and hygiene. Dr. Jones was appointed to prepare a report regarding distribution of population, commerce, manufacturing and kindred subjects.

GERMANY FEARS AMERICA

Statesmen Say Tariff Bars German Goods from Our Market.

URGE IMMEDIATE RETALIATION

Berlin's Big Strike May Spread to Other Cities—The Kaiser's Turf Defeat Causes Much Chagrin.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 22.—A strike began in Berlin on Saturday, which threatens to prove the severest tussle that has taken place between capital and labor in Germany for several years. In consequence of a resolution taken by the Masons' and Bricklayers' Unions on Friday night, 7,700 men ceased work on Saturday morning. By Saturday night the strikers numbered over 9,000, and 1,500 carpenters were thrown out of work through the action of the masons. Unless the deadlock ends within a week the stove-setters, plasterers, paper hangers, painters, &c., employed on buildings in course of erection, will also be forced to lay down their tools, and the present indications are that they may do so before, out of sympathy for the strikers. The dispute arose out of a demand made by the masons for an increase of pay from 60 to 65 pfennigs per hour. In consequence of the mild Winter, building has gone on practically without interruption, and many employers found it expedient to grant the higher wages rather than delay the completion of the buildings in course of construction.

The members of the Employers' League, however, replied to the demand by a general lock-out, including even those workmen who were willing to continue work at the old rate. It was in answer to this lock-out that a general strike was declared by the trades unions, whose resolutions are obeyed in Germany by practically all workmen in the interested branches, whether union or non-union men. The union treasury is in an exceptionally flourishing condition, and it is said that a three months' strike can be conducted with the money on hand. It is feared by persons in a position to speak with authority that the strike will extend beyond Berlin, in which case the conflict would assume the aspect of a national catastrophe, for the interruption of the building industry will inevitably be attended by trouble in the mining and smelting industries, where the workmen are already disposed to strike.

It will be remembered that some time ago Baron von der Recke, the Prussian Minister of the Interior, issued a confidential circular instructing the local authorities that when the police or military are called upon to disperse gatherings provoked by labor troubles, ball cartridges, and not blanks, are to be fired on the crowd. Those who consider that the Berlin masons' strike is to be the signal of a general strike tremble at the perspective of the situation that must result from the execution of Baron von der Recke's instructions.

THE PENAL SERVITUDE BILL.

Naturally the strike intensified interest in the Penal Servitude bill for the repression of strike agitation, which came up on Monday for discussion in the Reichstag. There has all along been decided opposition to the measure among all parties, independent of Government influence, whether Centrists, National Liberals, Progressists, or Social Democrats. From behind the bars of his cell at Welchselmünde, Maximilien Harden sends to the Zukunft a masterly study, in which he renders clear the reasons why even the solid Centrists and other bourgeois parties consider the policy which dictates the Penal Servitude bill to be a mistake. Harden points out that in modern Germany the danger of collective socialism is a myth. The Socialist Party lives only on the ailment provided by constant endeavors to interfere with what the thinking portion of the nation regards as essential rights. When an Umsturzvorlage or a Vereinsgesetz or a Penal Servitude bill is introduced the meetings of the Socialists are overcrowded and the orators applauded. It is because such measures furnish nourishment for the so-called Socialist movement and seek unnecessarily to interfere with legitimate rights that they are condemned by the moderate non-governmental parties.

Prince Hohenlohe introduced the Penal Servitude bill to the Reichstag in a carefully prepared speech. He presented the project in the most favorable light possible, urging that it was so framed as not to constitute a restriction of the workingmen's right of coalition. This assertion was greeted with loud laughter, not only from the Social Democrats, but also from the Freisinige and other parties seated on the Speaker's left. Other passages of the venerable Chancellor's speech were received with jeers, and Count Posadowsky's remarks were punctuated with a running commentary of sarcastic interjections.

Bebel, the Socialist Demosthenes, spoke for over two and a half hours against the bill, which he described as a law of exception against working classes. After Monday's sitting there can be no doubt as to the ultimate fate of the bill. Not even the threat of dissolution will carry it through the Reichstag.

A DISCRIMINATING TARIFF.

Canada's discrimination in favor of British products caused retaliatory action to be taken by Germany, and has prevented the conclusion of a new treaty of commerce between this country and Great Britain. Last year a modus vivendi was agreed upon which temporarily prolonged the expired treaty. A bill authorizing another prolongation has been referred to a special committee by the Reichstag on the third reading. This reference to a committee on the third reading is tantamount to a vote of distrust. The bill furnished the opportunity for an important tariff debate, during which resolutions were discussed demanding the introduction of a new general tariff, the requirement of certificates of origin, and an additional tax of 50 per cent. ad valorem on imports from countries which discriminate against German shipping or merchandise.

Dr. Roesicke and other Agrarians insisted on the importance of being armed for a tariff war and recommended the adoption of a high tariff law with a reciprocity clause similar to that of the United States. This would enable Germany to prevent the exclusion of her products from America, which otherwise will soon become an accomplished fact.

The Government shows a lack of energy in its dealings with foreign countries, as was proved by its attitude when the interpellations on Germany's relations with America and on the Samoan situation were discussed, said Dr. Roesicke. The economic policy of the Government toward America and other foreign countries, declared Dr. Hahn, is weak and disapproved by the great majority of the nation. The ever-increasing importation of American meat particularly incensed the speaker, and he contrasted the slow preparation of the new German tariff, which has been in hand two years and which Count Posadowsky promised to introduce next Autumn, with the quick framing and adoption of the McKinley tariff.

RETALIATORY MEASURES.

In Bismarck's time it was found possible for German statesmen to settle tariff problems as expeditiously as the American Administration now does. The slow professional methods, at present favored by the imperial Government, are causing Germany irretrievable losses; Germany's failure to retaliate for America's differentiation against German sugar was an inpardonable error and encouraged England's East Indian colonies to take similar action. Other British colonies and foreign countries will follow suit. Germany must be on guard for further blows at her export trade, especially from the American Union. Armed with a high tariff and the certificate-of-origin system Germany will be able to retaliate on the Americans and hit back at them as hard as they have done with the high Dingley tariff, the high ad valorem duties, and the customs house system, which is associated with the requirement of certificates of origin.

These certificates give the American Consuls an insight into German methods of manufacture, which causes immense damage to the native industries, and which cannot be permanently tolerated. If Germany adopts similar measures foreign countries, and particularly America, would be afraid of Germany's chicanery and treat her with more respect. Should the existing system be maintained America will soon completely shut out German industrial products and England and her colonies will imitate America's example.

Dr. Oertel, another Agrarian champion, considered that America and England have far more reason than Germany for avoiding a tariff war. He quoted Count Posadowsky's figures, showing that the importation of American wares into Germany is considerably greater than the exportation of German wares to America, in support of the contention that America must be more afraid of a tariff war than Germany need be. It is therefore necessary for this country to "show its teeth" and to be prepared to use them.

Herr Münch, a National Liberal, who spoke for the manufacturing interest, said that the adoption of certificates of origin would be a wholesome lesson for America and would force that country to abandon the system.

During two days the debate continued in this strain, and on Monday veered round to an attack on the general policy of the Government toward England. The succession to the Saxe-Coburg Gotha throne was mooted, the Samoa question was introduced, and finally the bill for the prolongation of the treaty of commerce with England was sent to a special committee. If Parliamentary government prevailed in this country, the Cabinet would have resigned immediately afterward.

GERMAN THOROUGHBRED ALSO RAN.

The unconscious influence of environment probably dictated the Emperor's comparison of the German nation to a noble thoroughbred race horse, which cannot tolerate that a rival in the race should catch up with him, and puts forth all his strength to keep his place in the front. Most of the 180 guests on the Fürst Bismarck who heard the Emperor's speech on Saturday night were doubtless looking forward to the morrow's race for the blue ribbon of the German turf, and his Majesty himself was thought to have a fair chance of winning the event with Gastfreund, the representative of the Royal Stud Stables at Graditz, who was second favorite, Namouna being first.

The Emperor's expectation that the "German thoroughbred" would win the next day was not realized, and not only did the Austrian outsider, Baron Springer's Gallifard, canter in first, two lengths before Namouna, but of the first four horses to pass the post three were Austrians. When the race was over a thousand and one reasons and excuses were forthcoming to explain the defeat of the "German thoroughbred." Namouna's trainer was blamed for putting up Sopp, a veteran jockey, over fifty years old, who had ridden 2,000 winners during his career of thirty years, and who piloted Dr. Merckwald's Paul to victory in the same race in 1874. Namouna made such a good showing that had a younger man been in the saddle, the Germans favorite would certainly have won, asserted the wiseacres of the German sporting camp, which comprised Count Lehndorff, Baron von Girsewald, Count Redern, Baron von Fürstenberg, Herr von Schmidt-Pauli, Count Tschirschky-Renard, Count Hahn, Prince Hohenlohe-Oehringen, Herr von Oertzen, Duke Ernst Gunther of Schleswig-Holstein and his wife, and Duke Adolph Frederic of Mecklenburg.

The Austrian contingent, including Count Moritz Esterhazy, Count Schönborn, Count Kinsky, Baron Rothschild, Herr von Pechy, and Rittmeister Trinkel, witnessed the victory of their champion with a satisfied smile, and afterward declared they had known in advance that Gallfard was unbeatable in 2,400 meters over a hard-baked track.

As a spectacle, the meeting was far more interesting than is usual in Germany. More pretty toilets were seen than could be witnessed in the Berlin rendezvous during an entire season. The stylish equipages were an astounding revelation to visitors familiar with the shabbiness and paucity of the turnouts seen at the largest Berlin meetings. The attendance was large, and the public, evidently imbued with the keenest sporting interest, crowded up to the barrier as the candidates appeared on the track and followed the incidents of the race with almost as much vivacity as distinguishes a Longchamps or Epsom crowd.

Thousands of persons from various parts of the empire took advantage of the cheap special trains to Hamburg on the occasion of the Derby to make a pilgrimage to Bismarck's mausoleum, at Friedrichsruh. They were disappointed to find that not only was the mausoleum closed to all comers, but that even the surrounding gardens on the "Snail's Mountain," were fenced in with barbed wire and policed with foresters. Some undaunted devotees of Bismarck's memory applied to the porter of the Bismarck residence, and were told that Prince Herbert had given strict orders to admit nobody. Journalists who went to Friedrichsruh on the occasion of Bismarck's death will remember how they were treated and will sympathize with the visitors who found the empire maker's resting place barricaded with barbed wire.

HORSE STEAKS ARE POPULAR.

Police regulations have been drawn up dealing with the slaughter and sale of horses, donkeys, and mules for human food in Berlin. The consumption of horse steaks, donkey ribs, &c., has, in late years, been steadily increasing, owing to the restrictions placed on the importation of foreign cattle and meat. Most of the sausages sold in this city are said to contain a certain amount of horseflesh, and in the cheaper restaurants it is largely used for the preparation of stews. To prevent such frauds it is proposed to limit the slaughtering of the animals to one central shattoir, and to compel vendors of the flesh to exhibit special signs six inches high.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Felix Mottl and his wife are ill at Carlsruhe with whooping cough, and will be unable to take part in the performances at Baireuth this year.

The school of journalism which it is proposed to open next November in Paris is not the first of its kind in Europe. At Heidelberg Prof. Adolf Koch inaugurated a course of lectures for budding journalists some years ago, and many of his pupils are now connected with the Berlin and provincial press.

Prof. Friedrich von Esmarch, the celebrated surgeon, who married the Empress's aunt, Princess Henriette of Schleswig-Holstein, has just published an enlarged new edition of his work on "Humanity's Combat Against the Horrors of War." Prof. von Esmarch believes that, although war will not cease, it can be rendered less barbarous, and points out that much has been accomplished already to this end by the Red Cross Society.

New arrests have been made during the week in connection with the big gambling scandal, and there is now some doubt whether the trial will come off before the legal vacation, which begins on July 15. The men lately arrested are named Rosenstiel and Herzfeld, and were the money lenders attached to the "Harmless Club." They are said to have loaned the late Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha a hundred thousand marks, and to have taken in exchange an acceptance for double the amount. Usury is a criminal offense in Germany, and hence their arrest. It is now said that 150 witnesses will be called at the trial. Among them are Count Alvensleben, Count Münster, Count zu Dohna, Count Schlippenbach, Count Pocci, and Count Egloffstein, who is at present in prison for fraud.

J. PARSLOW.

TRADE BALANCES IN OUR FAVOR.

Exports to Germany Exceeded Imports by $131,138,000 in 1898.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The German Government has issued a memorandum relative to the trade balance between Germany and the United States, intended to show that the former official estimate in favor of the United States was by far too low.

This last statement shows that in 1898 the United Sates imports into Germany increased by $42,000,000 over those for the preceding year, while Germany's exports to the United States diminished $17,000,000 in the same time. The actual excess of trade in favor of the United States was $131,138,000, a remarkable fact in view of the statement that only five years before the balance was in favor of Germany.

Moreover, the United States exports to Germany last year were larger than ever before, while Germany's exports to the United States were lower than any year in the preceding ten.

ARBITRATION AT THE HAGUE.

Committee Adopts the American Amendment Concerning the Sentence.

THE HAGUE, July 1.—The Drafting Committee on the arbitration question adopted this afternoon the American amendment to the Code of Procedure relative to a revision of the sentence of the arbitration court in certain cases. The committee dealt, in the second reading, with the motion of Sir Julian Pauncefote, head of the British delegation, to change the word "tribunal" to "Court," which was adopted. So the official name is Permanent Court of Arbitration.

The committee also passed the second reading of the first four articles of Sir Julian Pauncefote's motion.

Reported Sale of the Kaiser Friedrich.

BERLIN, July 1.—It is reported here that the steamer Kaiser Friedrich, which was returned to her builders by the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, has been sold to New York parties.

Boating Accident; Fifteen Drowned.

LONDON, July 1.—Fifteen persons are reported to have been drowned in a boating accident at Pwllheli, Carnarvonshire.

G. W. Fiske Succeeds G. W. Simpson.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Chicago, New York and Boston Refrigerator Company, held in Boston Thursday, G. W. Fiske was elected President, succeeding G. W. Simpson.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, July 1.—John Whipple, manager of Spouting Rock Beach, has had the objectionable top of the fence which divides Bailey's Beach from the end of Bellevue Avenue removed to-day, and this will bring the controversy to an end. The guard at the entrance now asks the name of each visitor and inscribes it in a book, and, if the officials of the beach wish, they can ask for an entrance fee, as is the rule at the Casino. To-day there were a great number of bathers there, and some of the best swimmers among the cottagers enjoyed their first swim of the season. Among them was Charles M. Oelrichs, who is the leading amateur swimmer of Newport, and who may this season swim from Narragansett Pier to this city, as was done last season by Messrs. Cutting and Burden.

Mrs. Harold Brown gave a large dinner party this evening.

George B. De Forest entertained at luncheon at Gooseberry Island to-day.

The officers of the naval stations gave a very largely attended hop at the War College this afternoon.

Gibson Fahnestock of Rome and ex-Gov. and Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt of Providence have rented Cliff cottages for the season.

Dr. W. C. Philips of New York has joined Mrs. Philips here for a few days. Both are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Philips Y. Taggart.

Mrs. George B. De Forest has returned from New London.

J. B. M. Grosvenor is here from New York on a few days' visit to his family.

Mrs. Wilmot Townsend Cox of Oyster Bay is the guest of her sister, Mrs. F. Chadwick, wife of Capt. Chadwick, chief of Admiral Sampson's staff.

Mrs. Hugh T. Dickey entertained at luncheon this afternoon.

Edward L. Lawrence has arrived for the season.

The families of Isaac C. H. Clothier and Chester Wallbreath of Philadelphia have arrived at Jamestown for the season.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., has returned from New York.

Casino registers include H. F. Webster, Joseph W. Graeme, and Frederic R. Helman.

Charles L. Pierson of Boston is the guest of Prof. Alexander Agassiz.

Mr. and Mrs. Kazanjain will pass the Summer at New Rochelle.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a picnic at Oakland Farm, in Portsmouth, this afternoon; Alfred G. Vanderbilt tooled a four-in-hand with a party of young people, while Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt followed.

Henry Whitehouse, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, is here for the season.

The cottagers are arranging for elaborate fireworks displays on the evening of the Fourth of July.

Mrs. Edward F. Rook, Miss Rook, and Master Royal Rook are at Hartmann's. Mrs. Rook will take a cottage for the season.

The Hon. Lispenard Stewart has returned from New York, and has as his guests Gen. and Mrs. James M. Varnum.

Baron von Hengelmuller, Austrian Minister, has joined the Baroness von Hengelmuller at James V. Parker's cottage.

Mrs. Baldwin, wife of the Admiral, entertained a large party of guests at dinner this evening at Snug Harbor.

Miss Train, daughter of Capt. C. J. Train, commanding the battleship Massachusetts, will be married in August at Bar Harbor, Me., to A. N. Hand of New York.

Mullaly's Orchestra will begin the morning concerts at the Casino July 10.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones entertained at dinner on board the steam yacht Narada this evening.

Mrs. J. Townsend Burden entertained at dinner this evening.

Commodore Gerry entertained on the Electra this evening.

E. J. Berwind arrived at the Elms to-day. The steam yacht Osceola and sloops Chespi and Gladiolus arrived to-day.

Mrs. Perry Tiffany is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer.

Mr. and Mrs. William Page Thompson have returned from the funeral of Mr. Thompson's mother.

Frank Work is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Burke-Roche.

John G. Johnson of Philadelphia arrived for the season this evening.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., returned from New York to-day.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish had a very exciting experience with one of her horses this morning. As Mrs. Fish was about to step into her carriage the horse became frightened. Those who saw the animal's actions stated that Mrs. Fish narrowly escaped injury.

The guests at the Cliff Hotel for the season include Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Baudoine, Mme. Marie Barnard, and Dr. and Mrs. Russell Bellamy of New York, Mrs. H. L. Carter and Miss Carter of Philadelphia, Mr. Benjamin F. Stevens and Mrs. Warren C. Hill and family of Boston, Dr. and Mrs. Nichols of Worcester, and the Baroness d'Erlanges of Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. John Phayne, T. Ashley Sparks, Miss Roberts, F. Roberts, and Signor Torchio of New York, and Rex Howland of Providence have taken apartments at the Desfossez cottage.

Ludlow Patton, Mrs. Marion L. Patton, Miss Helen Patton, and Mrs. Marietta B. Loveridge of Orange, and E. C. Stillman are at the Kay Street House.

Travell—Davidson.

ALBANY, July 1.—One of the notable weddings of the past week in Albany was that of Miss Janet Davidson, daughter of George G. Davidson, cashier of the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, and Dr. J. Willard Travell, a well-known New York physician. The ceremony was performed on Thursday evening at the home of the bride's parents, 216 Lancaster Street. The house was beautifully decorated with flowers and plants. The bride was gowned in white silk, and carried a bouquet of white roses. The Rev. Sheldon M. Davidson, rector of Christ Church, Hudson, N. Y., an uncle of the bride, officiated. Dr. and Mrs. Travell will reside at 55 East Eleventh Street, New York City. The bride is a graduate of Wellesley, and has spent some time abroad in completing her education. Dr. Travell is a graduate of Williams College, class of '91.

The guests included Lieut. and Mrs. A. C. Washbourne, Miss Harriet Burton of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Ira R. Travell, Norman Burt Sherry, Troy; Mrs. Walter H. Griswold, Delhi; Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hilton, Brookline, Mass.; Miss I. V. W. Grant, Cooperstown; Mr. and Mrs. Ira Winthrop Travell, Plainfield, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. George G. Davidson, Jr., Alexander Davidson, Buffalo; Miss Marie Petrie, Little Falls, and Mr. and Mrs. Warren B. Travell, East Orange.

STATE CAMP CLOSED.

Colors Come Down After Second Battery Fires a Salute.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 1.—The State Camp of Instruction closed to-day. This has been the shortest season since the camp was instituted. This was owing to the fact that the regiments which served in the Spanish war were not ordered to the camp this year.

At 1:10 o'clock this afternoon the First Regiment assembled on the parade ground. The Second Battery and the Signal Corps lined up and, then, as the battery began to fire a salute of twenty-one guns, the other commands moved out of camp. As the last gun was fired the colors sank from the pole.

The regiment and the Signal Corps left for the cities where the companies belong, and the battery left for Schenectady, where it is to parade on July 4. Gen. Story remains with a few men to close camp.

Hanged Himself in Mayor's Yard.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 1.—Jerome Sagendorf, a cooper, sixty-five years of age, committed suicide to-day because of despondency due to illness. He arose at daybreak, and, taking his wife's clothesline, climbed over a fence into the yard of Mayor I. W. Sherrill, where he hanged himself to an apple tree. The Mayor discovered the body two hours later and telephoned to the police, who cut down the suicide.

Struck by Train and Killed.

RAHWAY, N. J., July 1.—Willard Brunt, twenty-four years of age, was killed here last night by a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad. His body, cut in half, was found on the tracks at 2:30 o'clock this morning. He was evidently returning from Newark on the night train. The body was taken to the residence of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Brunt, on Grand Street. He was unmarried.

Ex-Congressman G. West Very Ill.

SARATOGA, July 1.—Ex-Congressman George West of Ballston Spa was prostrated last night by a stroke of apoplexy, the second attack he has suffered. The physicians have but slight hopes of his recovery.

MUSICAL LABOR FESTIVAL.

The Second Annual Convention of the Arbeiter Saengerbund Opens To-day in This City.

The second annual convention of the Arbeiter Saengerbund of the New England and Atlantic Coast States will take place in this city, commencing to-day and continuing Monday and Tuesday. There will be at least 7,000 strangers, members of labor musical organizations from various parts of the country. Already nearly 3,000 of the members from nearby cities and towns have arrived. The largest delegation is from Philadelphia, and came on a special train, which arrived at the foot of Liberty Street at 8:30 last evening. The Philadelphia members comprised 530 men and 150 women. They wore no distinctive uniform save a white hat trimmed with oak leaves. Headed by a band they marched to Labor Lyceum Hall, on Fourth Street, where they were received by a special committee and feasted.

Provision has been made for the sleeping accommodation of nearly 400 persons at the Manhattan Lyceum, next door to Labor Lyceum Hall. A number of other delegations from Connecticut, New Jersey, and elsewhere also arrived yesterday, but the great bulk of the delegates and visitors will arrive to-day.

All the delegates and visiting members will to-day register at the Grand Central Palace, which will be the headquarters during their stay in this city. Provision has been made for the accommodation of about 3,000 in the Palace and on the third floor. They will be furnished their meals in the Palace.

The programme for the festival is an extensive one. To-night there will be a grand "commers," or German banquet. There will be singing by a select chorus of 1,500 voices. Speeches will be made by Alexander Jonas, Franz Leubert, H. Schleuter, and others.

On Monday morning the business meeting of the convention will begin at 10 o'clock, at which reports will be read and officers elected for the ensuing year. In the afternoon there will be a grand rehearsal and in the evening a torchlight procession. In this procession there will be allegorical floats representing Music, Science, Art, Liberty, The Press, Labor, and other subjects.

On Tuesday the grand picnic and concert will take place at Brommer's Union Park, at One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Willis Avenue, where a picked chorus of 1,500 will all day long discourse illustrative music.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Miss Dorcas T. Aborn.

Miss Dorcas T. Aborn, who died at the Hotel Bristol, in Paris, yesterday, was a daughter of the late Robert W. Aborn, a dry goods merchant of this city. She was a sister-in-law of ex-Mayor William L. Strong, and had made her home with Mr. Strong's family for the past twenty years.

Mr. Strong said last evening that Miss Aborn went abroad on May 3 last with Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Shattuck, the ex-Mayor's daughter and son-in-law.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

Extraordinary Increase in the L. A. W. Membership.

1,500 ADDED IN ONE WEEK

Few Profitable Race Meetings This Season Owing to Big Purses Offered—Elkes's Motor Cycle Pacers.

The membership of the League of American Wheelmen has increased nearly 1,500 during the past week. The total membership now numbers 58,717, against 57,223 last week. The New York Division took in 312 new members.

This increase in membership is attributed to the way the organization is being conducted. The officials have not devoted all their time to the racing question. Various departments which will benefit the rank and file of cyclists have been organized. Of these the touring department is one of the most important. The number of touring routes furnished by the touring department now averages over twenty a day. The creation of this department has been found to be one of the best steps ever taken by the League, as there have been many of its members who desired to secure routes for long trips awheel, and these have heretofore been obtained with the greatest difficulty. By centralizing the information and making it easily available, it is a matter of no trouble for any member of the League to get a route outlined from any point in the country to any other point. All needed information en route is also furnished, making the preliminary requirements of a trip as easy as possible for the prospective tour.

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Boston is to have the greatest meeting of wheelmen this country has ever seen, when the League of American Wheelmen holds its National meet there this month. One of the features of the meet will be the many tours arranged for visiting cyclists. These tours will be to places of interest in New England, and will be from two to six days' duration each, and will commence immediately after the close of the championship races. One tour will probably be to the White Mountains and another to the Berkshires, while several will include the many Summer resorts in the vicinity of Boston.

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The Grand Circuit of the National Cycling Association will be opened at the inaugural championship tournament at the Berkeley Oval track, Morris Heights, on July 8. At that meet the new point system of the National Cycling Association will begin, and at the close of the circuit the rider having scored the greatest aggregate of points will be adjudged the National champion. The order of scoring will be five, three, two, and one points in order of finish in races of the championship series. The championship race at Berkeley Oval will be at one mile, and among competitors will be Bald, McFarland, Cooper, Gardner, Kiser, Freeman, Stevens, Kimble, and Newhouse. A big programme of races for amateurs will be contested at the same meet.

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Harry Elkes, the middle distance champion of America, together with his motor cycle-pacing machines and operators, arrived at Manhattan Beach track Friday morning, and immediately went to work to prepare for his big twenty-five-mile match race against Arthur Gardiner of Chicago, which takes place at Manhattan Beach track on Tuesday. A big crowd watched him working out in the afternoon behind the "infernal machines" and marveled at the easy manner in which he covered ten miles in practice in 17:30, or within a few seconds of record time. The machines whirl along with their fascinating clattering sound, and in every respect remind one of a miniature locomotive.

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Appended is a list of the regularly sanctioned race meets by the League of American Wheelmen, to be held in and about New York on Tuesday, July 4: Separate Company National Guard, Schenectady, N. Y.; St. Mary's Athletic Club, Wappinger's Falls, N. Y.; J. H. McGuire, Johnstown, N. Y.; Clinton Agricultural Society, Plattsburg, N. Y.; Lagoon Wheelmen Syndicate, Albany, N. Y.; Catholic Club, Sag Harbor, N. Y.; H. A. Stalbridge, Ovid, N. Y.; Young Men's Christian Association, Cortland, N. Y.; Syracuse Athletic Association, Syracuse, N. Y.; Rockland Athletic Association, Spring Valley, N. Y.; Ossining Wheelmen, Sing Sing, N. Y.; West End Wheelmen, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Hazleton Driving Park Association, Hazleton, Penn.; Beaver Valley Cyclers, Beaver Falls, Penn.; Richard Ford, Altoona, Penn.; Mahanoy City Athletic Association, Mahanoy City, Penn.; Mifflin Company Fair Association, Lewistown, Penn.; Red Bank Wheelmen, Red Bank, N. J.; Fair Association, Punxsutawney, Penn.; Osgood and Coolidge, Gardiner, Mass.; Rollestone Wheel Club, Leominster, Mass.; E. Whitney, Springfield, Vt.; J. N. Easland, Great Barrington, Mass.; H. F. Morlook, Providence, R. I.; G. E. Shaw, Putnam, Conn.; H. M. Clark, Ware, Mass.

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The cycle racing organizations have not experienced a profitable season thus far. Probably every race meet, with the exception of those held at Newark on Sundays, has been a failure from a financial standpoint. Nearly every meeting thus far has been held under a sanction from the National Cycling Association that was organized to fight the League of American Wheelmen for the control of racing. It is true that the "outlaws," as the League officials call the National Cycling Association, have nearly every crack professional and amateur rider under control, but it is a very expensive venture. The professionals receive big purses for racing, and ordinary meets offering as much as $500 in cash prizes. This does not include the value of the prizes for amateurs, which also count up nearly $200, so that a large attendance is necessary to pay expenses.

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The Kings County Wheelmen gave a meet last week that cost the club nearly $1,500, and from reports the club came out about even. This club has a larger following than any club in the East, and at previous race meets has brought out big crowds. Last Saturday, however, the crowd was small, compared to last year. The League of American Wheelmen claims that it is more profitable to hold meetings where there are races for amateurs only.

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The following is the weekly road report issued by the New York State Division, League of American Wheelmen, for the information of the cycling public.

New York and New Jersey.—Central Park roads and Riverside Drive, fair to good. East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, from Madison Avenue Bridge to Third Avenue, dangerous. Willis, Alexander, St. Ann's, and Courtlandt Avenues, fair to good. Macadam of Lenox Avenue being repaired. The Pipe Line Road to Mount Vernon in fair condition. All dirt roads are in good shape. The macadam and earth roads are rough and muddy. Earth roads of Guymard, Port Jervis, Milford, and the Water Gap, fairly good; side paths, fair to good. The earth roads of Cornwall are in good condition, no dirt and no mud. Roads of Fort Montgomery, fair. Macadam roads of Westfield, N. J., good. Macadam and earth roads of Montclair, N. J., muddy, but will be in good shape after to-day's sun and brisk wind.

Long Island.—Besides the heavy rain of Thursday, Long Island has been favored with a number of small showers during the week. Macadam roads have been pretty thoroughly cleared of dust, and are in good condition. The country roads, cycle paths, and side paths are in first-class shape and better than they have been before during any time in the riding season. The roads to Rockaway, Long Beach, and the South Shore Road to Patchogue are fine; the last-named road is in good condition beyond Patchogue, the entire length of the island. The road to Jericho, Hicksville, Amityville, and Massapequa is in good shape, also the road through Westbury to Farmingdale and Maywood is good. Road to Amityville, good. Road to Oyster Bay and Cold Spring, fine. The North Shore Road through Flushing to Bay Side and Roslyn in good condition. The road from Jamaica by the way of

SLOAN WINS TWO RACES.

American Jockey Captures the Big Stakes at Hurst Park.

LONDON, July 1.—"Ted" Sloan won the Hurst Park Foal Plate, of 1,500 sovereigns, to-day, on Democrat. Vain Duchess was second and Orla third.

The Durham Regulation Race was won by Lord Rosebery's Sybaris, with Sloan in the saddle. Douglas Baird's Brio was second, and William G. Singer's Hearword third.

The Ferry Selling Plate was won by the Hilaria filly. Sloan rode Alcohol and finished second. St. Benedicta was third.

MONMOUTH COUNTY HORSE SHOW

Judges Who Will Decide the Awards Have Been Chosen.

The judges of the Monmouth County Horse Show, which will be held at Hollywood Park, Long Branch, N. J., July 27, have been selected. They are as follows:

Trotters and Roadsters—Joseph Agostini, Cortlandt D. Moss, Rensselaer Weston.

Harness Horses and Ponies in Harness—Perry Tiffany, Harrison K. Caner, Thomas A. Maitland.

Saddle Horses and Ponies—Carroll Livingston, F. M. Ware, Louis V. Haight.

Hunters and Jumpers—Charles Pfizer, Jr., Louis V. Haight.

Indications are that the show will draw a larger attendance than ever, as already many applications for seats have been made and forty cottagers have commissioned the Secretary to buy boxes for them.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Phenomenal Record for a Summer Week's Dealings.

MANY LARGE TRANSACTIONS

Stevens House and Adjoining Properties Not on the Point of Being Sold—Latest Private Sales.

The fortnight which ended yesterday will long be remembered among New York real estate brokers as characterized in the heart of the dull season by a series of sales which would distinguish any period of equal length in midwinter. The dealings of last week kept up the astonishing pace struck by the preceding week's business and one important transaction followed upon the heels of another, and the very moment when every other broker was making up his mind that he could expect to do little additional effective work until after Independence Day had come and gone. Considering that the week just past wound up the period immediately preceding the Fourth—for many of the brokers' offices will be closed to-morrow as well as Tuesday—the record of transactions in realty is astonishing, and there are those who believe that it is only an earnest of a further remarkable series of sales in city realty during the Summer.

The week's real estate dealings touched the transit world also, for the Manhattan Railway Company came prominently into the purchasing field with two acquisitions of large parcels. The announcement made by the company on Tuesday of the acquisition of a site for its new electric power houses revealed the first of these. The land the company bought for this purpose was acquired some weeks ago under another name, and not till last week did it become evident what improvement was to be made on the property, which is said to have cost about $300,000. It stretches between East Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets, a frontage of 204 feet, not on the East River, but on a proposed street to be known as Exterior Street (to the ground for which the city has taken title), which runs along the shore of the East River.

The property has a depth of 570 feet along East Seventy-fifth and Seventy-fourth Streets. Its conversion into the site of a giant power house will be a marked contrast to the use the northerly half of the ground, at least, was formerly put.

Practically all that part of it lying along East Seventy-fifth Street and extending about half way through to Seventy-fourth Street has been in the possession of the old homestead of the Matthews family, and was recently the property of George Matthews, who personally occupied for many years the old home in the extensive grounds. In fact, he used to launch pleasure vessels into the East River from a spot a few yards east of his private grounds.

The acquisition by the Manhattan Railway Company of the 150 lots north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, which Jefferson M. Levy sold to them for use as a terminal operating station, was a still greater transaction from the point of price, and of itself would save the week's business from a lack of interest. The property is said to have brought not very much below half a million dollars, and attracts special attention from the fact that it is believed to foreshadow the extension of the Manhattan system to Yonkers.

The sale of the Silk Exchange Building, the modern twelve-story structure at Broadway and Broome Streets, which John T. Williams erected, was one of the deals that made the week notable, and it cast its shadow before it in fallacious rumors, before the actual transaction was completed. J. G. Bruggh, the Western millionaire, who got the property, after D. O. Mills had been put to the trouble several times of denying that he was the buyer, is not thought to have secured it much below its value, at $850,000. As a matter of fact, the building was at one time in the market at about $700,000.

There were, in addition to these important deals, no less than three which appear to foreshadow the erection of as many new large buildings on the acquired sites, while a fourth such transaction is said to be hovering in the air, although the published reports about it are utterly premature and incorrect. Of the first named three deals, one at least leaves no doubt in the public mind as to what it will bring forth. This, of course, is the purchase by Henry Corn, the well-known operator, of the two-and-a-half-story old buildings at 838 and 840 Broadway, with a frontage of about 50 feet on that thoroughfare and 192 feet on East Thirteenth Street, and means that he will erect another big business building, and has acquired the site for it. The plot is an irregular one, but it is of considerable value, and it is safe to say that the structure to be erected on it will be an addition to the list of New York's valuable mercantile buildings.

The purchase by Michael J. O'Shaughnessy from a client of Horace S. Ely & Co., through J. Romaine Brown & Co., of 33 West Thirty-second Street, a four-story and basement dwelling, on a plot 25 by 98.9, is thought to foreshadow the erection of another sort of building, for Mr. O'Shaughnessy recently acquired adjoining property and has now a united parcel with a frontage of 75 feet on West Thirty-second Street and 70 feet on West Thirty-third Street, between Broadway and Fifth Avenue. "He might duplicate the Martinique in a big apartment house on that site if he wished to," remarked Mr. Marling of Horace S. Ely & Co. the other day, in speaking of Mr. O'Shaughnessy's purchase. The buyer is abroad at present, and J. Romaine Brown & Co. do not care to discuss his possible plans.

The sale of the buildings 200 and 202 Broadway by Mrs. O. F. Zollikoffer, which was referred to in this column yesterday, is a transaction the details of which are not yet made public, but there has been no denial of it, and the belief has grown that the two parcels have gone to a buyer whose intention it is to place another large office building on that section of Broadway.

The report was published yesterday that the plot, at the southwest corner of Broadway and Morris Street, containing all the buildings north of the Bowling Green offices as far as the corner aforesaid, that is to say, 13 to 27, as well as 1 to 5 Morris Street, were shortly to be sold and a gigantic office building thirty-two stories high was to occupy the site. This is a revival of a story which has sprung up periodically for a number of years past, and the facts in the case are briefly that offers, nowhere approaching the value of the property set on it by the owners, have been made for it, and nothing has come of them.

The ground in question contains at the corner the historic Stevens House, which, as well as 1, 3, and 5 Morris Street, and 17, 19, and 21 Broadway, are owned by William H. Marling of Brooklyn. The Benjamin Lichtenstein estate owns 13 Broadway, and an American in Paris owns 15 Broadway. The buildings as a whole are bringing in vastly less income than the site might be made to

erty is not on the market, nor has it been, in the sense that we have been offering it to any one. A single interest has made us several offers for it, but none of them has been large enough to be considered for a moment. Things have not gone far enough for me to feel justified in saying that negotiations are pending, and the published story is away off. Mr. Mairs, however, has often thought of putting up a big office building on his part of that property. He has another Broadway corner, and is yet uncertain which of the two to choose."

Transactions of the week which deserve attention are the sale of the Parkway apartment house, at 45 West Seventy-second Street, by A. A. McCormick, for Elliot Zborowski of Paris, France, for over $100,000; Isaac L. Rice's purchase of the Viele mansion, on Riverside Drive, said to have been secured for about $125,000, and John F. Carroll's profit of $29,000 on the sale to Isaac Clothier of the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street, for $129,000. Corporation Counsel Whalen's purchase of the seven lots at the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, is also noteworthy, as it is believed that he may improve the property shortly. It has a frontage of about 127 feet on the avenue and 150 on the street. Andrew Carnegie, it is said, has abandoned his original plan of purchasing the entire block between Fifth and Madison Avenues and Ninety and Ninety-first Streets, in which he owns a plot about 200 feet square, secured last Winter.

The Auction Room.

The auction sales of the week have not been particularly notable. James L. Wells's sale of Bronx and Yonkers lots brought good prices in some cases, and in others no bids were forthcoming large enough to make a sale desirable to the sellers. In this week's auction schedule the Manhattan Worsted Mills, at 605 and 611 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, figure. John N. Golding will dispose of them on Thursday in the Trinity Building Salesroom. The mills are subject to a lien of $75,256 and $1,300 in taxes. There are two sales of lots to take place outside of the salesroom, one on Tuesday, in Brooklyn, at Gravesend Avenue and Avenue M, by Jeremiah Johnson, Jr., and the other W. M. Ryan's sale at Arverne, L. I., on Saturday.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Butler Davenport has sold to Mrs. L. M. R. Scott the four-story brownstone high-stoop dwelling 102 West Fifty-seventh Street, 15 by 102.

Mr. Davenport also reports the rental of 108 West Forty-eighth Street for Edward Cowman, of 4 West Thirty-ninth Street for Mrs. C. A. Sackett, of 68 West Thirty-eighth Street for the Palmer estate, of 61 East Sixty-fourth Street, for Mrs. L. M. Watkinson, and of 63 East Fifty-third Street for Mrs. E. A. Hawkes.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has bought the five-story store and loft building 26 West Houston Street, 25 by 105.

Sauer, Gross & Herbener have sold for about $38,000 the five-story flat 650 Amsterdam Avenue.

Louis Lese has purchased, through Bleiman & Co., an old building in Lewis Street.

J. F. Makley has sold for $24,000 the three-story dwelling 888 West End Avenue, 20.6 by 100.

George Kahn has purchased from Gustave S. Drachman for $19,000 the old building 196 Cherry Street, northwest corner of Mechanics Alley, 20 by 196.3.

The old building 35 Monroe Street, 25 by 100, has been sold by a Mrs. Whalen.

The Judson Memorial Church in Washington Square has purchased from R. W. Tailer, executor, the northwest corner of Thompson and West Third Streets, 25 by 109, with old buildings thereon, and contemplates erecting an extension to the church.

George M. Elcott was the buyer of the Washington Street property, whose sale by A. C. Bechstein was mentioned yesterday. It is at the southwest corner of Charlton Street, 35.2 by 60 by 35.5 by 67.

The Pabst Brewing Company has filed plans for a big up-town restaurant, to cost $40,000, for which Otto Strack is the architect. It is to be at 243, 245, and 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, on a plot 100 by 100.11.

The total number of mortgages filed in the week ending Friday, in Manhattan and the Bronx, was 409, involving $6,091,597. Of these, 182, for $2,385,743, were mortgages at over 5 per cent.; 133, for $1,577,054, were at 5 per cent., and 94, for $2,128,800, below 5 per cent. In the corresponding week last year (June 24 to 30, 1898,) the number was 546, involving $9,415,372. Of these, 254, for $4,119,056, were above 5 per cent.; 212, for $3,720,066, were at 5 per cent., and 80, for $1,576,150, were below 5 per cent.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JULY 3.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Isaac Bell Brennan, referee, 2,093 Madison Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 25 by 96, five-story brick store and flat. Due on judgment, $20,086.16; subject to taxes, &c., for $1,060.40.

TUESDAY, JULY 4.—Public auction sale, on the premises, by the Jeremiah Johnson, Jr., Company, Gravesend Avenue and Avenue M, East Second, East Third, East Fourth, East Fifth, and West Streets, Borough of Brooklyn, one block from Ocean Parkway, 393 lots.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 515 West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, north side, 127 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 18 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,357; subject to another mortgage for $8,600.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 519 West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, adjoining the foregoing on the west, 19 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,475; subject to another mortgage for $8,800.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William G. Davies, referee, 180 Thompson Street, east side, 150 feet south of Bleecker Street, 25 by 100, three-story brick store. Due on judgment, $16,992; subject to taxes, &c., for $236.19.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles W. Culver, referee, 2,384 Wilkins Place, southeast corner of Jennings Street, 25 by 100 by 25.21 by 98, two three-story frame flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $586; subject to other mortgages for $8,086.20, and to taxes, &c., for $10.

THURSDAY, JULY 6.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Yard, referee, 60, 62, and 64 West Ninty-eighth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, three five-story stone-front flats, 75 by 100.11. Due on judgment, $7,956; subject to other mortgages and taxes, &c., for $79,118.64.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Hugo Hirsch, referee, 1,715 Lexington Avenue, east side, 34.3 feet north of East One Hundred and Seventh Street, 16.8 by 65, four-story stone-front flat. Subject to mortgages for $6,000, and interest from July 1, 1898, at 4½ per cent., for taxes, &c., for $596.80, and for a mechanic's lien for $17.40.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Warren W. Foster, referee, 410 East Eighty-first Street, south side, 106.8 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 102.2, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $12,814; subject to taxes, &c., for $403.84.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 686 East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 81.6 feet east of Webster Avenue, 18.5 by 100, to Alden Place, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,464; subject to another mortgage for $3,500, and to taxes, &c., for $63.45.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, 2,064 First Avenue, east side, 40.11 feet south of East One Hundred and Seventh Street, 20 by 93, two-story brick store and flat, with two-story frame house in rear.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Pennington Whitehead, referee, Opdyke Avenue, northwest corner of Bronx River Road, 87.11 by 149.4 by 81.2 by 156.9, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,816; subject to taxes, &c., for $194.45.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Pennington White, referee, Heath Avenue, northwest side, 467 feet northeast of the road from King's Bridge to William's Bridge, 100 by 94.8 by 100 by 95.10. Due on judgment, $496.85, and any deficiency arising from the sale of the foregoing; subject to taxes, &c., for $145.74.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 141 to 145 Wooster Street, west side, 179 feet north of Prince Street, 75 by 100, eight-story brick store. Due on judgment, $33,824.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William H. Law, referee, 500 West Broadway, west side, 148 feet north of Houston Street, 25 by 75, five-story brick store and tenement, with four-story frame tenement on rear. Due on judgment, $17,490; subject to taxes, &c., for $800.

By John N. Golding, sale to satisfy a lien, Charles E. Lydecker, referee, 605 to 611 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, running through to West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 125 by 199.10, three and four story brick worsted mills. Due on judgment, $75,256; subject to taxes, &c., for $1,300.

By Young & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Moses J. Sneudara, referee, 215 East Eighteenth Street, north side, 395 feet west of Second Avenue, 23 by 92, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,858; subject to taxes, &c., for $796.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, W. Harris Roome, referee, 164 East Eighty-second Street, south side, 316.8 feet west of Third Avenue, 16.8 by 85.9, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,855; subject to taxes, &c., for $280.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 585 West Sixteenth Street, north side, 227.10 feet east of Broadway, 18.11 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,162; subject to taxes, &c., for $156.06.

FRIDAY, JULY 7.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham &

umbus Avenue, 20 by 100.8, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,201; subject to taxes, &c., for $205.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas E. Murray, referee, St. Nicholas Avenue, southwest corner of West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 20.5 by 101.2 by 20 by 96.10, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,214; subject to taxes, &c., for $28.39.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas E. Murray, referee, 773 St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, 20.5 feet south of West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 20.5 by 103.6 by 20 by 101.2, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,964; subject to taxes, &c., for $28.39.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, George E. Mott, referee, 161 East Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,183; subject to taxes, &c., for $504.20.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles D. Cleveland, referee, Robbins Avenue, west side, 150 feet north of Westchester Railroad Street, 50 by 95, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,298; subject to another mortgage for $18,000, on which the sum of $8,500 has been advanced.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Phil M. Leakin, referee, 229 West Sixty-third Street, north side, 425 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $4,482; subject to taxes, &c., for $11.78.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus C. Brown, referee, 10 Mitchell Place, north side, 162 feet east of First Avenue, 18 by 80.10, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,385; subject to taxes, &c., for $1,139.12.

SATURDAY, JULY 8.—Public auction sale at Arverne, L. I., at 2:30 P. M.: By William M. Ryan, ninety-nine lots on Straiton and Storm Avenues, Arverne, Borough of Queens, consisting of three ocean fronts, 25 ocean lots, and seventy-one meadow lots, all restricted to private residences.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 609 Sixth Street, for a five-story and basement brick flat, 25 by 59.10; T. Adelson and M. Sloan of 625 Broadway, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $18,000.

Lenox Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and Lenox Avenue, west side, 25.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, for four five-story brick flats, with stores, 25.11 by 95 by 25 by 86.6; Isaac Mayer of 59 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owner; John Hauser, architect; cost, $111,000.

Crotona Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of Oakland Place, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 48; Michael McTierney of 1,017 Washington Avenue, owner; L. A. Soule, architect; cost, $2,500.

Crotona Park North, north side, 75 feet west of Prospect Avenue, for a two-story and cellar brick dwelling, 16.8 by 45; Samuel Cowen of 573 Union Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 13 East Seventeenth Street, for an eight-story brick and stone store and lofts, 25 by 89.9; James Armstrong of 192 Broadway, attorney; James E. Ware & Son, architects; cost, $70,000.

Samuel Street, south side, 75 feet east of Mapes Avenue, for three two-story frame dwellings, 22 by 47; Charles Bjorkgren of 2,148 Mapes Avenue, owner; J. W. Limer, architect; cost, $11,250.

One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, northwest corner of Washington Avenue, for four four-story brick flats; Albert Wayhaler, owner; Rudolf Werner, architect; cost, $88,000.

No. 243 to 249 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, for a two-story brick restaurant, 100 by 100.11; Pabst Brewing Company of 376 Washington Street, owner; Otto Strack, architect; cost, $40,000.

Seventy-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Avenue A, for four five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 90; Samuel Gilbert of 87 East Second Street, owner; R. Werner, architect.

No. 160 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, for a five-story brick store and lofts, 24 by 85.3; Theodore Tiedman of 35 Wooster Street, owner; Max Muller, architect; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

No. 57 to 65 Liberty Street, to a five-story brick and iron office building; New York Realty Bond Exchange and Trust Company, owner; R. Maynicke, architect; cost, $1,000.

Washington Street, west side, 896 feet north of Railroad Avenue, to a two-story brick power house; Bronx Gas and Electric Company, owner; J. B. Snook & Son, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 115 East Thirty-sixth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; George Turnure, owner; Adams & Warren of 20 West Thirty-fourth Street, architects; cost, $4,500.

No. 58 West Ninety-seventh Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; W. H. Post of 120 Broadway, owner; George B. Post, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 136 West Eighty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Emile Carlebach of the premises, owner; Edward Gridley, architect; cost, $1,600.

Nos. 145 and 147 Front Street, to a five and six story brick storage house; Moran & Lutyens of 777 Park Avenue, owners; Lienau & Nash, architects; cost, $1,900.

Thirty-first Street, southwest corner of Lexington Avenue, to a three-story and basement brick store and flat; Isaac Davidson of 136 East Eighty-second Street, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co., architects; cost, $7,500.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 140.6 feet west of Brook Avenue, to a four-story brick flat; Margaret O'Brien of 722 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co., architects; cost, $2,500.

No. 578 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a three-story stone and frame tenement; Stephen Lang of the premises, owner; G. Schwartz, architect; cost, $900.

No. 22 to 26 Reade Street, to a six-story brick loft building; Thomas Vernon estate of the premises, owner; E. J. Wood, architect; cost, $500.

No. 268 West Thirty-sixth Street, to a three-story brick store and lofts; Cortlandt Palmer estate, owner; M. C. Merritt of 1,267 Broadway, architect; cost, $600.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, July 1.

BRIGGS AV, e s, 50.2 ft n of 199th St, 25.1x99.5x25x101.8; United States Trust Company, executors, to Henry Borgstede. 1,030

BROOK AV, 498, 25x100; John Schreiner to Bertha Loeb. 100

JAMES ST, 488, s w s, 24.1x100.6x22.6x100.3; John Palimeri to Sebastiano Veneroso. 27,125

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, s e corner of 177th St, 25.11x99.3x24.11x106.6; Henry N. Dwyer to Charles Hamilton. 7,550

MADISON AV, s w corner of 99th St, 100.11x120; George F. Johnson to Globe Realty Company. 100

MOTT ST, 200, e s, 25x95; Catharine Gormley and another to Harris Schwartz. 1

ORCHARD ST, east corner Highbridge St, 83x95x77.5x62.5; William W. Penfield to John Massimino. 1

PITT ST, e s, 175.4 ft s of Delancey St, 25x100; William Slacom to Morris Stahl. Exch

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 50 ft s of 167th St, 25x100; Magdalena E. Salzman to Elizabeth Blundell. 1

WASHINGTON ST, s w corner of Charlton St, 85.2x99x85.5x99; Augustus C. Bechstein to George M. Olcott. 100

10TH ST, 388 East, s s, 25x92.3; Simon Baar to Louis Bachrach. 1

26TH ST, s s, 121 ft w of 9th Av, 18x98.9; New York Savings Bank to Mathilde A. Pelham. 10,000

34TH ST, s s, 572.6 ft w of 5th Av, 22.6x98.9; Susan W. Miles and another to Thomas H. Barber. 100

46TH ST, n s, one ft e of 6th Av, 22x100.5; Emily D. Sumner to Theodore M. Barton. 45,000

46TH ST, s s, 240 ft w of 10th Av, 20x100.5; William Porter to Charles Martin. 1

57TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 19x100.5; Elizabeth G. R. and William S. Daniel to Mathias Rock. 25,000

62D ST, 225 West, 25x100.5; Ida R. Baker to Natalie Myerson. 1

66TH ST, 239 and 241 West, 50x100.; Walter H. Smith to Elmo Brown. Exchange

72D ST, n s, 194 ft w of 1st Av, 23x102.2; Nelle Sturman to Solomon Stein. 1

75TH ST, 425 East, 20x102.2; Maria R. C. Koster, executrix, to Martin Ketesch. 9,400

78TH ST, 106 West, 23.9x100.1x26x22.6x78; 88th St, 201, n w corner of 7th Av, 22.4x90; William W. Farmer to Mary H. Farmer. 1

85TH ST, s e, 373.8 ft s of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Mary Rieder to Henry and Annie Fallerius. 23,000

134TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; William McM. Speer to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees. 18,000

139TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Elton Av, 50x100; 162d St, n s, 80.8 ft e of Brooks Av, 50x100; Henry Muller to Mary Muller. 8,000

Recorded Leases.

BROOME ST, 499, s e corner of West Broadway; William A. Pendleton to George C. Smith. $1,000 to 1,200

CHERRY ST, 407; Barnett Levy and others to Jacob Rabinovitch and Morris Becker, 3 years. 1,700

11TH AV, s w corner of 49th St, 25x75; Michael Daly to Thomas E. Green, 5 years. 840

Recorded Mortgages.

BARBER, Thomas H., to Archibald D. Russell; 34 West 34th St, 1 year. 95,000

BLOOMBURG, David and Bertha, to Michaelis H. Ziegel; 108th St, s s, 78.6 ft w of Park Av, 5 years. 17,000

BLUMBERG, Sarah G., to Abraham Levy; 54 Henry St, 1 year. 2,500

BLUNDELL, Elizabeth, to Bronx Realty Company; Southern Boulevard, w s, 50 ft s of 167th St, demand. 2,000

BOLEEN, Georgiana, to Henry E. Clark; Trogg's Point to Westchester Village Road, e s, at entrance from Public Road to Public Square, &c., extending to Hawkin St, 2 years. 2,500

BOLEEN, Georgiana, to Roland B. Clark; Trogg's Point to Westchester Village Road, e s, at entrance from Public Road to Public Square, &c., extending to

REAL ESTATE.

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Realty Trust 60 and 62 Liberty st.

ENGEL, William, and Nanette Webster to George Peper; 36th St, s s, 350 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years. 6,000

FALLERIUS, Henry and Annie, to Anna M. Lehmann; 86th St, s s, 373 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years. 3,500

GLOBE REALTY COMPANY to George F. Johnson; 99th St, s w corner of Madison Av, 1 year. 23,500

HALL, William W., and Thomas M., to William D. Manning; 5th Av, e s, 51.2 ft s of 80th St, 2 years. 45,000

HART, Frieda, to Marianne Rosenzweig; 101st St, n s, 200 ft w of Park Av; also 101st St, n s, 150 ft w of Park Av, demand. 3,000

HASKIN, John B., Jr., to Antoinette L. Edwards; 80 Park Row, 2,245 7th Av, 320 to 324 West 145th St, 401 Pleasant Av, 449 to 453 East 121st St, 425 and 447 East 121st St, 14, 16, 26, and 120 Manhattan St, s s, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years. 150,000

FELHAM, Mathilde A., to the New York Savings Bank; 26th St., s s, 121 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year. 8,000

LOEB, Bertha, to Anna M. Lehmann; Brook Av, e s, 25 ft n of 147th St, 2 years. 2,000

MASON, Henrietta V. and William R., to Emma E. Moore; 37th St, n s, 350 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years. 9,000

MATHEWS, Frederick, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 3d St, s s, 112 ft w of Avenue D, 1 year. 8,000

McLAUGHLIN, Sarah, to the City Mortgage Company; 165th St, s e corner of Tinton Av, 1 year. 16,000

METROPOLITAN BUILDING COMPANY to Henry W. Allen; Lots 31 and 32, map of 473 lots, Haight estate, Westchester, demand. 300

MULLER, Henry, Sr., to Louise H. Lefevre; 162d St, n s, 80.6 ft e of Brook Av, 5 years. 16,000

MULLER, Henry, Sr., to Petty, Souiard & Walker Realty Company; 162d St, n s, 80.7 ft s e of Brook Av, demand. 2,258

MULLER, Henry, Sr., to William T. Hookey; 162d St, n s, 80.6 ft e of Brook Av, secures material. 3,429

MULLER, Henry, St., to Jane E. Oothout; 162d St, n s, 105.9 ft e of Brook Av, 5 years. 16,000

ROLOFF, Henry, to Henry and Elisa Stein; 340 East 13th St, 3 years. 4,000

RUNK, Abby, to Adolph G. Hupfel; Webster Av, e s, 75 ft n of Mosholu Parkway; also Webster Av, e s, 100 ft n e of Mosholu Parkway, 1 year. 5,600

SAUTER, William, to George Ehret; 37th St, s s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year. 35,000

SHEA, Mortimer F., to Sarah E. Manning; Hull Av, n w corner of Ellipse St, 3 years. 1,500

SIGEL, Caroline, to George W. S. Elliott; Fox St, w s

BASEBALL NEWS AND NOTES.

The second Western trip of the New Yorks gave the "rooters" in this city much to talk about. The team's eight consecutive victories away from home is a record and goes to show that with all the players in good condition the New Yorks can get a place in the first division. The team has shown a wonderful improvement in batting, and the pitchers are working well, as was shown on the trip that ends to-day. Commencing on Tuesday, the team will play a series of three games with the Washingtons, and as they are in good shape, three victories are expected over the Senatorial aggregation. The team will begin a series in Boston on Friday, after which they will return to the Polo Grounds for nine games.

***

The Brooklyns did not have a very good trip, losing games in Chicago and Pittsburg. The surprise of this trip was the poor showing of the Bostons. The champions had an excellent chance to cut down the Brooklyns' big lead, but like the latter, were beaten by inferior teams. Manager Hanlon tried to stop the Brooklyns' losing streak by making a change, but the "shakeup" in the team has not yet brought about the desired results. Jennings, at first base, in place of McGann, however, will not weaken the team any. Jennings is an aggressive player, and a better hitter than McGann.

***

A new pennant aspirant has loomed up in the race in the shape of the Philadelphia team. The Philadelphias have played consistently on the trip and secured a firm hold on third place, only a few points behind the Bostons. As both these clubs are scheduled to play a long series at home, the fight between them for second place will be interesting to watch. The Philadelphias are a heavy batting team, and are well up in fielding, but have a reputation of being very poor finishers when it comes to a close struggle when the season is drawing to a close. Chicago and St. Louis will bear some watching, as both have excellent teams. Tebeau, who has the St. Louis team in charge, has a reputation for bringing a club in second, and he has the same chance to do so again this season.

***

All of the Eastern clubs found the Western trip profitable. Those clubs that did not have to play in Cleveland earned more than the others. Less than 1,000 persons saw the eight games in Cleveland in which the Brooklyns and New Yorks were opposing teams. It is safe to say, however, that no more games will be played in Cleveland. Club owners say that it is an imposition to ask them to send teams to Cleveland, and unless the Cleveland Club is transferred before the next trip West of the Eastern clubs, all the games scheduled in Cleveland will be transferred to the grounds of the clubs with which the Clevelands are scheduled to play.

***

President N. E. Young of the National League, in a recent interview on the baseball situation, says:

"The League is certainly in good shape this season. We are drawing better than last year, and more money has passed the turnstiles than at any time since 1889, the year before the dark days of the Brotherhood. I am speaking of the amount of money in the aggregate; that is, embracing the twelve cities. Brooklyn leads in attendance and receipts, with St. Louis second and Boston third, and Chicago fourth. The Cincinnatis have been losing, and these losses have a shrinking effect at the box office. However, the Cincinnati Club will turn a goodly profit on the season. Ewing has one of the most expensive clubs in the League, and I hope that the Cincinnatis will pull up the line. Mr. Brush invested $10,000 in cash last Winter for players, and it will take many a quarter and a half to make up that amount.

"A winning club in New York would make a difference of thousands of dollars on the right side of the ledger, but even with a loser the attendance at the Polo Grounds is twice as good as we anticipated. One of the pleasant surprises of the season is the brilliant showing made by McGraw and Robinson with the Baltimores. This pair of brainy players, by their masterly efforts and rare knowledge of baseball, have brought the team to a respectable place in the race and revived interest in the game in Baltimore to that extent that the Baltimore Club, instead of being dead wood on the hands of the stockholders, will prove one of the best paying clubs in the League this season."

***

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club want to arrange games for their baseball team for the morning and afternoon of Labor Day. A suitable guarantee will be offered for each game. Address J. P. Krebs, Bayonne, N. J.

***

The West New York Field Club will play a return game with the Poughkeepsie team at Weehawken this afternoon.

***

Catcher Kittridge has been secured by Washington from Louisville and will make his Senatorial début to-day as backstop for Weyhing.

AMONG THE OARSMEN.

The Hudson Boat Club, whose spacious house is located at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and the Hudson River, will hold its annual regatta on July 4. There will be junior and senior single and double gig races, four-oared gig races, swimming races, a goose chase, and an invitation eight-oared barge race. Among the clubs who have signified their intention of entering the latter event are the Claremont, Bloomingdale, Dauntless, and Atlantic Boat Clubs. During the evening there will be a display of fireworks and a dance.

Two regattas of general importance will be held on July 4. The People's Regatta will be held on the Schuylkill River, Philadelphia, and the New England Association of Amateur Oarsmen will hold its annual regatta at Boston.

Four members of the Harlem Club's junior eight-oared crew, who rowed in the Decoration Day regatta, have been on the water every evening during the past week in a shell. They are training, it is said, for the junior four-oared gig event of the Long Island regatta on July 15.

Wolf and Kemp, the Union Boat Club's crack double, have been entered in the People's Regatta at Philadelphia. The entry was not made until the last minute.

The junior eight-oared crew of the First Bohemian Boat Club has begun training again and three entries are now assured for the eight-oared shell event of the Long Island regatta. The race was conditional upon three entries. The other two entries are from the Union Boat Club and Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn.

Entries for the Long Island regatta will close on July 5.

A match game of baseball will be played at College Point, L. I., to-day between the eight-oared barge crews of the Metropolitan and Wyanoke Boat Clubs. The game was to have been played last Sunday, but was postponed on account of the rain.

Among the latest additions to the roster of the Metropolitan Rowing Club is ex-Capt. McDermott of the Hudson Boat Club.

Local clubs will be well represented in the Schuylkill River regatta at Philadelphia on July 4. The programme of events includes junior, intermediate, and senior single shells, junior intermediate and senior double scull shells, junior four gigs, senior four-oared shells, junior and senior eight-oared shells. James Pilkington of the Harlem Rowing Club will act as one of the timekeepers of the regatta.

The finals in the double gig and four-oared gig race of the Union Boat Club, which were postponed from the club regatta to last Sunday, when they were again postponed until to-day, will be rowed off this afternoon. In the double-gig event the following four crews are entitled to row: Leo Connell, bow, and Ted Scannell, stroke; M. Alleman, bow, and William Rogers, stroke; William Boland, bow, and Robert Corbett, stroke; Albert Wolf, bow, and Oscar Alleman, stroke. In the four-oared gig race the following four crews will row, and a very lively race is looked for, as the heats were remarkably close: William Kelly, coxswain; Herman Hjertberg, bow; J. Emory Douglass, No. 2; John Barron, No. 3; John Kavanagh, stroke. Charles Dowdall, coxswain; Albert Wolf, bow; Arthur Vandervoort, No. 2; George Ettinger, No. 3; William McLoughlin, stroke. Ted Scannel, coxswain; Oscar Alleman, bow; Thomas Quinn, No. 2; Leo Connell, No. 3; Harry Brown, stroke. John in this city. James Pilkington, President of the Middle States Regatta Association, is one of the most earnest supporters of the plan, and at a recent meeting of local clubs said that he thought $5,000 could be raised if the rowing clubs in this vicinity would get together and hustle, and that with this amount available, the occasion would be a notable one in the history of amateur rowing.

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Leaves Pier 10, E. R., (above South Ferry,) 8:30 A. M., 1 and 5:30 P. M. daily (including Sunday,)
For LONG BRANCH.
Leaves Long Branch 10:30 A. M., 3:15 P. M., 7:45 P. M.
Trolley connection with Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and other New Jersey coast points.
Theatricals, Restaurant, Lunch, Oyster Bar, &c.
ROUND TRIP FARE, 75 CENTS.
The REPUBLIC offers the finest trip for amusement and health-giving recreation, with all the beauties of the Bay and Harbor, the Forts, the ever-changing scene upon the ocean, and a grand view of the Navesink Highlands, and 200,000 candle power lights, Sandy Hook, and the cottage cities on the Jersey coast.
The 8:30 A. M. trip gives nine hours at Long Branch.
The 1:00 P. M. trip gives four hours and a half.
The 5:30 trip gives ease and comfort after a day's work, showing the panorama of sea and shore in the early evening; and the return, with the immense Highland Lights, the illumination of the Staten Island and Long Island shores, and the Great City, with its millions of lights, its bracelet of lights across the Brooklyn Bridge, and a scene not to be forgotten.
The REPUBLIC has every comfort for those who travel on her. Excellent restaurant at popular prices. Splendid saloon and saloon deck, and the hurricane deck entirely roofed over, giving protection to all without forcing her passengers to lose the view either by day or night.
A miniature theatre on the main deck has a refined vaudeville performance, without extra charge on each return trip. Concerts on down trip.
The REPUBLIC was the favorite boat at Philadelphia, and she is already the favorite in New York waters.
W. F. Russell, Mgr., 1,181 B'way. Phone, 2,463 18th

All the World in Miniature, and a Veritable Filipino Village.
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M., 55 5th St., Brooklyn 9.05, 10.30, 11.20 A. M., 12.20, 1.50, 3.50, 4.50 P. M. East 92d St., 9.35, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for East 92d St. and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M., 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 5, 6, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions!

Iron Steamboat Co.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Leave 22d St., N. R., Every 30 minutes, 9:00 A. M. to 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier 1, N. R., Every 30 minutes, 9:30 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
Leave New Iron Pier, Coney Island, Every 30 minutes, 10:40 A. M. to 10:40 P. M.
Excursion Tickets, 25 Cents.

SPECIAL EXCURSION
to
BRIDGEPORT AND ROTON POINT.
SUNDAY, JULY 2.
Iron Steamboat "Cepheus"
will leave foot 22d St., N. R., 10 A. M.
will leave Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 10:30 A. M.
will leave Bridgeport 4:30 P. M.
will leave Roton Point 5:30 P. M.
Fare Round Trip 50 Cents.
Music and Refreshments.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
4th OF JULY EXCURSION
NIAGARA FALLS $8.00 ROUND TRIP
Tickets will be accepted on train leaving W. 22d St. 5:55 P. M., Cortlandt St. 6:08 P. M., and Desbrosses St. 6:10 P. M., July 1st, and all trains July 2, also on all trains except the Black Diamond Express July 3.
MAUCH CHUNK $2.00 ROUND TRIP
AND GLEN ONOKO.
For particulars and full information apply at all Lehigh Valley offices. GENERAL EASTERN OFFICE, 355 B'way, N. Y.

THE SECOND OF OUR SERIES
Of Outings. JULY 4. Of Outings.
To MAUCH CHUNK and GLEN ONOKO
with an exciting ride on the
SWITCHBACK GRAVITY RAILROAD.
A delightful holiday excursion given by the
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.
Special excursion train leaves New York, foot of Liberty St., N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and South Ferry, foot of Whitehall St., at 8:25 A. M. Arrives back in city about 9 P. M. Round trip fare: Adults, $2; children, $1.50. Switchback tickets at half rates if purchased on train.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
DIRECT TRAINS FROM BROADWAY FERRIES, VIA BROOKLYN UNION "L" R. R., on Sunday leave Broadway Ferry hourly from 6:04 to 9:04 A. M., 9:34, 10:04, and every twenty minutes thereafter until 9:44 P. M. Last train from Rockaway Beach at 11 P. M.
VIA NEW YORK AND ROCKAWAY BEACH R'Y.
Trains leave foot 34th Street, E. R., Sundays, 7:00, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:50, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:00, 5:50, 6:20, 6:50, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, 10:20 P. M.
Last train returning 11:30 P. M.

IDEAL EXCURSION FOR THE FOURTH.
WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY," From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 " " New York, West 22d St. Pier...9:00 " Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

Manhattan Beach
Trains leave foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y., daily, except Sundays, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half-hourly 1:10 to 3:40 P. M.; 4

THE HOLIDAY PROGRAMMES

Santiago Day and the Fourth to be Loyally Celebrated.

MANY SPORTS AND OUTINGS

All the Exchanges and Many Business Houses to be Closed To-morrow as Well as Tuesday.

The celebration of the Fourth of July this year is more or less involved with the celebration of the great naval victory off Santiago de Cuba. It may be said as an Hibernianism that the Fourth begins on the Third, or even on the First, as the holiday really commenced at noon yesterday, and will last until the morning of Wednesday, July 5. The victory a year ago has, temporarily at least, extended the holiday, and it may be that hereafter there will be two days to celebrate, unless by a compromise Santiago Day is merged into Independence Day.

For this year, at any rate, there is a long holiday as the result of the conjunction of these planetary days, and a great many business houses closed yesterday at noon, not to open again till Wednesday. As a rule the trust and other financial institutions closed yesterday noon for three and a half days. All of the Exchanges did likewise, and a large number of stores and other business houses also closed until Wednesday. Banks and Government buildings will be open to-morrow. The policy of closing for the entire time of the celebration is generally followed by the wholesale firms, though some of the retail stores will be open to-morrow, and some even on the Fourth.

The falling together of Sunday and Santiago and Independence Days has given a rare opportunity for holiday events. As a consequence there is a tremendous grouping of excursions to the country and seashore, sports, yachting, picnics, patriotic exercises, and sermons on patriotic subjects. Any one who wishes to enjoy an outing, witness good sport by land or sea, hear stirring sermons or fervid oratory, or take part in the celebration of the victory over Spain or the achievement of independence of the colonies from England, may start in to-day and make a holiday occasion of it for three consecutive days. No such opportunity will occur again until 1906. A list of the more important and interesting events will be found below.

PATRIOTIC SERMONS TO-DAY.

Patriotic sermons will be preached to-day in many of the churches.

"The Exalting of a Nation" will be the subject of the Rev. Alfred E. Myer's sermon this morning in the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street.

The Scotch Presbyterian Church, Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park West, will hold patriotic services morning and evening. There will be addresses by Chaplain Steele and Commander Wadhams of the navy.

"America's Opportunity and Responsibility" will be the subject of the sermon of the Rev. Dr. Robert Bruce at the Riverside Baptist Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-second Street, this evening.

"What is Patriotism?" will be the subject of the Rev. G. M. Fowler's sermon this evening in Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue.

In the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church the Rev. Dr. John S. McIntosh of Philadelphia will preach on National themes.

PROGRAMME FOR SANTIAGO DAY.

To-morrow the celebration of the victory off Santiago will take place. The day will also be devoted to a great variety of sports and outings.

Santiago Day will be elaborately celebrated at Newport by the North Atlantic Squadron, with Rear Admiral Sampson, his officers, and men. The exercises will begin at sunrise, when all the warships will dress rainbow fashion. The entire day will be devoted to the exercises, and only necessary work will be performed. At noon the ships, as well as the training ships Constellation and Essex, will fire a National salute of twenty-one guns. At noon the crews will enjoy a special dinner. During the forenoon and afternoon the crews will have sports on board. The greatest event will be at night, when the illumination of the squadron will occur from 8 to 11 o'clock, and, besides the ships of the fleet, the Essex, the torpedo station, the War College, and the training station will be brilliantly illuminated, the New York, Indiana, and Texas with thousands of electric lights aloft and about their hulls.

Rear Admiral Schley was expected in this city for the reunion of the Brooklyn's crew, but he has had to decline the invitation, and will remain in Philadelphia as the guest of A. K. McClure. The crew of the Brooklyn, the flagship of the battle, will, however, celebrate the victory over Cervera's fleet by a reunion to-morrow at Schuetzen Park, Glendale, L. I. President McKinley, Secretary of the Navy Long, Rear Admiral Sampson, Mayor Van Wyck, Gov. Roosevelt, and Miss Helen Gould are among those who have been invited to attend the celebration.

SPORTING EVENTS ON JULY 3.

There will be a great many sporting events to-morrow to choose from for a day's enjoyment. Water sports easily take the first place.

The Long Island Sound Yacht Racing Association will have one of its races at Stamford.

The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will have a trial race of twenty-footers.

The Knickerbocker Yacht Club will hold its annual regatta.

The Manhasset Yacht Club will give its opening.

Of the many outing trips to-morrow, there may be mentioned:

The annual picnic of the Sons of St. George, in Lippack's Dexter Park, Brooklyn, at which there will be athletic games, fireworks, target shooting, and bowling.

A holiday trip on the Hudson to West Point, Newburg, and Poughkeepsie, leaving the foot of West Twenty-second Street at 9 A. M., on the Albany Day Line, and returning at 5:30 P. M.

An excursion over the Lehigh Valley Railroad to-day and to-morrow to Niagara Falls. Tickets will be received on all trains except the "Black Diamond."

There are also a number of golf, polo, and tennis contests arranged for to-morrow.

The thirteenth annual tournament for the tennis championship of the Middle States, under the auspices of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, will be held on the grounds of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, at Mountain Station, near Orange, N. J., play to commence at 3 P. M.

The Rockaway Polo Association will hold its tournaments at the club grounds, Cedarhurst, L. I., July 3 to July 5. The prizes are the Cedarhurst Challenge Cup, Rockaway Ladies' Challenge Cup, and Rockaway Blizzard Cups. The last will be contested for to-morrow at 4:30 P. M.

To-morrow evening Max Schwartz, the proprietor of Little Hungary, will entertain the delegates of local Hungarian societies to the number of 800.

A concert will be given to-morrow at Ocean Grove by the Auditorium Choir, led by Prof. Tallie Morgan.

The Coney Island Jockey Club will have races at Sheepshead Bay, beginning 2:30 P. M., to-morrow.

The Coney Island Sporting Club announces a twenty-five round bout between "Young" Mahaney of Philadelphia and "Jack" Everhardt of New Orleans as the attraction for its boxing tourney to-morrow night.

The Prohibition Party leaders of the country will hold a conference July 3 and 4 at Prohibition Park, at 10 A. M.

PROGRAMME FOR JULY 4.

The Fourth of July will be observed more by the indulgence in sports and outings than by patriotic celebrations or exercises, though the latter will not be wanting.

In sports the chief event of the day is likely to be the celebration of the day by the Knickerbocker Athletic Club by a carnival of sports at Knickerbocker Field, Bayonne, N. J. The carnival will commence at 10 A. M. with a game of baseball between the Cherry Diamonds and the Crescent Athletic Club team. At 1 P. M. there will be the contest for the all-round championship, consisting of ten events. There will also be bicycle races and more baseball.

One of the Blizzard Cups will be competed for in the tournament of the Polo Association at the Rockaway Club grounds, Cedarhurst, L. I., at 4:30 P. M.

The wheeling and yachting divisions of the Morris Club will have a joint field day, beginning at 11 A. M., with skiff, plank, swimming, rowing, and other sorts of races, baseball games, &c.

The Nelson Lodge Cricket Club will play a match with Albion Lodge Cricket Club at Stamford, Conn. Trains leave the Grand Central Station at 9:30 A. M.

The Greater New York Irish Athletic Association has prepared a programme of games at Celtic Park, Laurel Hill, Long Island City. It includes a 100, 330, and 880 yard handicap; an 880-yard novice race, a three-mile handicap, hammer throwing, throwing the discus, broad jump, high jump, two-mile bicycle race, a Gaelic football match, and a hurling match. At least 150 athletes will take part in the games.

The Manhattan State Hospital has arranged a day of outdoor sport for its patients and employes at Central Islip, beginning at 2 P. M. There will be foot races, cross country runs, jumping, pole climbing, chasing a greased pig, and a tug-of-war.

There will be bicycle races and a balloon ascension at the quarter-mile board track of the New Jersey Racing Association, Vailsburg, N. J., beginning at 2:30 P. M.

Elkes and Gardiner will have a paced bicycle race at Manhattan Beach at the meet there on the Fourth, and three other events are on the programme.

In yachting, there is a full list of events. Among them are: Open regatta for all classes, Larchmont Yacht Club; Pavonia Yacht Club regatta; Corinthian Yacht Club regatta; Seawanhaka-Corinthian trials, and Jamaica Bay Yacht Club regatta for all clases.

OUTINGS AND EXCURSIONS.

Among the outings and excursions for the Fourth are:

Lehigh Valley Railroad excursion to Niagara Falls and Mauch Chunk and Glen Onoko.

Central Railroad of New Jersey excursion to Mauch Chunk and Glen Onoko and Switchback.

Excursion up the Hudson on the Mary Powell, leaving West Twenty-second Street at 2 P. M.

Typographical Union No. 6 will give an excursion and picnic at "The Farm," Bound Brook, N. J.

The Letter Carriers' Association will have its annual picnic and games at Scheutzen Park, Union Hill, N. J.

Patriotic exercises will be held in the Auditorium at Ocean Grove, and an address will be made by a prominent navy official.

An old-time celebration of the Fourth of July will be had at the clubrooms of the Brooklyn Democratic Club, 201 Montague Street, at 8 P. M. The oration will be delivered by John De Witt Warner, and will be followed by the reading of the Declaration of Independence and other patriotic exercises.

The Exempt Firemen's Association will have a "grand old-time celebration" of the one hundred and Twenty-third anniversary of American independence at Monteverde's Grand Street Park, Maspeth, L. I., in the afternoon and evening.

The National Conference of Prohibition Party Leaders will continue through July 4 at Prohibition Park, and John G. Woolley will make an address on "Power and Weight."

Tammany Hall will hold its annual patriotic exercises in the Wigwam, in East Fourteenth Street. There will be long and short talks by prominent speakers from different parts of the country. Joseph J. Willett of Alabama will make the principal address.

A TALK WITH RUSSELL SAGE.

He Explains to an Evening Post Reporter How the Trains on the Elevated Cool the City.

Russell Sage gave yesterday a characteristic interview to an Evening Post reporter. Mr. Sage reiterated the opinion that the attempt to secure control of Manhattan Railway stock would not succeed, and added:

I do not deny that certain parties are attempting to get an option on the control, or pretending to, but their efforts are ridiculous. A certain person has been to see me several times in the last few days, asking me to part with my stock, but he has made no definite offer. He has made great claims, but I only laughed at them. He has asserted that he represented a certain banking house that already had an option on the control of the Manhattan stock, and he told me that if I would go in he would see that I got a good price for mine.

You can see for yourself how seriously I regarded the offer, when I tell you that I wouldn't lend this man $5,000 without the best security. I know that he represented absolutely no capital; and that no responsible people in New York would trust him to handle a transaction of these proportions. The idea that he represented Mr. Whitney is laughable. Mr. Whitney would know how to handle such a deal as this, and I am convinced that he has nothing to do with any effort to buy Manhattan. I dismissed the self-important individual, and paid no attention to him.

I have had no offer from the Metropolitan people since that of three years ago, which I really think did come from Mr. Whitney. I don't think that any of the large holders of Manhattan have lately disposed of their stock in any way. I am satisfied that Mr. Gould does not want to sell, even at a large figure. We talked the matter over somewhat last Tuesday, and I am sure that he will hold his stock. I am also sure about Miss Helen, Edwin, and Frank. Three years ago, when I received the Metropolitan offer for 145, I would have been able to get Gen. George Gould's permission. But I received a letter from Helen asking to be counted out. Miss Helen is a very sensible girl, and I am sure she feels the same way now. The Countess de Castellane no longer owns any Manhattan stock. The only uncertain member of the Gould family is Howard. I think that Howard might sell his stock, though I'm not sure. Howard is a sporting fellow, you know.

There is no reason why any one holding Manhattan stock should want to sell. Why, look at the wonderful things our road is doing every day—there is no road in the world with such a record as ours. It is the only rapid transit we have, and the only one we are likely to have. All talk of a tunnel now or any other time is simply ridiculous. Our road is a blessing on a hot day. We run trains every minute and a half, at a speed of thirty miles an hour—and this cools off the city perfectly. The moving cars keep the air circulating—keep a cool breeze blowing up and down the streets—make everything nice and cool. Isn't that a great thing?

"And do you suppose the people are going to give that up for an underground tunnel twenty or thirty feet under the ground?" said Mr. Sage, pointing his index finger downward. "No, Sir. Just think what such a place would be on a hot day. You can't pump any good air into such a place as that. They think they can do it with a little air-shaft every block or so. What would people of weak lungs do in a hole of that kind? Could they run trains every minute and a half, the way we do? Supposing a train should be stopped by an accident, and another was coming up back of it a minute and a half away, at the rate of thirty miles an hour. Wouldn't it be something terrible?" I know they call me narrow-minded and old fogy—and perhaps some day they may overcome my objections to a tunnel. But that time isn't in sight yet."

"Then you don't think the Manhattan is likely to build the tunnel?" Mr. Sage was asked.

"No, Sir-ee—not while Russel Sage is alive."

GIFT BY J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

He Presents Gould's Ornithological Works to a Hartford Institution.

J. Pierpont Morgan of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., New York, has enriched the Wadsworth Atheneum of Hartford with a complete set of Gould's ornithological works and Du Sommerard's "Arts of the Middle Ages" in four folios and five text volumes. The gifts supplement $150,000 toward the free library project and real estate which enlarged the grounds of the institution, given by Mr. Morgan and his father, the late Junius S. Morgan.

The Gould set, which is bound in green and gold morocco, comprises forty-three folio volumes superbly illustrated and six volumes of text. It is believed that this is the only complete set owned by any library in this country. "Gould's Ornithology" has been in gradual publication since 1832, and this set was advertised in London for sale at £1,000. It is made up as follows:

"Birds of Europe," 449 colored plates, 5 volumes.
"Birds of Australia," 681 colored plates, 8 volumes.
"Mammals of Australia," 180 colored plates, 3 volumes.
"Century of Birds from the Himalayan Mountains," 80 colored plates, 1 volume.
"Birds of Great Britain," 367 colored plates, 5 volumes.
"Humming Birds," 419 colored plates, 6 volumes.
"Toucans," 52 colored plates, 1 volume.
"Trogons," 50 colored plates, 1 volume.
"Partridges of America," 32 colored plates, 1 volume.
"Birds of Asia," 500 colored plates, 7 volumes.
"Birds of New Guinea and Papuan Islands," 320 colored plates, 5 volumes.

The Trustees of the Wadsworth Atheneum, of which Mr. Morgan is a member and a Trustee, have recognized his liberality by a cordial vote of thanks.

Funeral of ex-Mayor Tiemann.

The funeral of ex-Mayor Daniel F. Tiemann was held yesterday at his late residence, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Broadway. The funeral was private, only the family and immediate relatives being present. The service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters of St. Michael's Church. The body was taken for interment to Greenfield Cemetery at Hempstead, L. I.

SAMOAN QUESTION SOLVED

Germany Does Not Object to Consul Osborn's Presence.

KAISER CONSULTS BISMARCK

Only Trouble Now Anticipated May Arise from Payment of Damages by Each Treaty Nation.

BERLIN, July 1.—It is semi-officially stated here that the German Government has made no objection to United States Consul Osborn remaining at Apia, but believes that he and Chief Justice Chambers will leave, as have other officials.

Emperor William this morning had a long interview, by special appointment, at Travemuende, with Prince Herbert Bismarck, and this is taken to portend an important diplomatic or Ministerial appointment.

A dispatch to the Cologne Gazette from Apia, under date of June 16, says that Malietoa Tanus will shortly be transported to the Fiji Islands.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The reports from Samoa of the progress being made by the Joint High Commission toward a settlement of the disturbed conditions existing there are received with satisfaction here. As to Mr. Chambers's future nothing has been assured. If he is to retire as part of the scheme of compromise projected by the commission it is probable the Administration will provide another post for him. It is surmised, however, that the Chief Justice's retirement will be entirely voluntary, in which case the President would be relieved of the necessity of finding another position to replace the one lost.

The claim entered by Mataafa for reimbursement on account of the arms surrendered by his men, is regarded as reasonable, and it is probable that our Government will assent to the commission's recommendations to that effect. The amount will not be large in the case of Mataafa's men, not more than $15,000 at most. As for the arms turned in by Tanus's adherents, it is believed that they were loaned to the natives and can be restored to the owners, involving no expenditure on that score.

Although the commission has abolished the Samoan Kingship, that action is not necessarily final, and is subject to the approval of the three powers, involving, as it does, a considerable change in the Berlin Treaty. But there is little doubt of unanimity on that point.

The proposed assumption, by each of the treaty nations, of the claims of its own subjects for damages sustained during the recent troubles in Samoa, promises to give rise to more discussion than any other phase of the matter, for, while it is probably acceptable to our Government, opposition is apprehended from another quarter. Without exact knowledge upon that point it is believed here that the German claims vastly exceed those of citizens of the United States and even the combined claims of British and American subjects.

It is believed that the commission will return to the United States early in August.

Admiral Kautz has submitted to the Navy Department his final report of his actions while at Apia on the Philadelphia. He has little to say about the political troubles there, but makes his report of a routine character.

CHINESE MINISTER RETURNS.

Wu Ting Fang Found Many Americans in Spain—Thinks Tourists Should Go to the Far East.

The yellow flag with the red ball and big black dragon flew from the flagpole over the Chinese Consulate all day yesterday in honor of the presence there of Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister, who returned from Europe yesterday on the American Line steamship St. Louis. Wu Ting Fang, who is also accredited to Spain and Peru, had visited Spain for the first time, and had spent six weeks in Madrid. He said he had enjoyed his trip greatly.

"I passed through England and France on my way there and back," said he, "and everywhere I stopped I found Americans crowding the hotels, even those of Spain. I was struck by this fact, and it gave me much food for reflection. The number of Americans who go to Europe is legion. Some go regularly every Summer. Why? Presumably because it is fashionable to do so, for there is not such a difference between America and Europe and Americans and Europeans as to impart any particular novelty to the journey.

"Now, what Americans might do with considerable profit and instruction," continued Mr. Wu Ting Fang, fanning himself vigorously, "is to pay a visit to the Far East. Facilities for the journey are not lacking. It is relatively as easy to get to China and Japan as it is to get to Europe. There they would enjoy the sensation of real novelty. The idea of Asia and Asiatics formed by the average American is an entirely erroneous one.

"He should go and see for himself what both are really like. He would then understand better than he does now what the conditions obtaining there really are. Americans are liked in China perhaps better than any other foreigners, and freer intercourse between the inhabitants of this country and those of China would undoubtedly result in incalculable benefit to both. I hope one of these days to see a part of the increasing tide of travel for the sake of recreation that each year trends across the Atlantic diverted toward my own country."

Wu Ting Fang declared that the relations between China and Japan were once more of the most friendly character, and he by no means shared the pessimism with which the American and European press have discussed the future of China. He said he knew absolutely nothing except what had appeared in the newspapers concerning the reported pressure brought to bear by Russia upon the Tsung-li-Yamen relative to the proposed Peking Railroad concession and the determined opposition of Great Britain. He was inclined to class these reports with those about the partition of the Celestial Empire as pertaining to the genus canard.

As to the situation in the Philippines, he was unable to express any opinion, not having been able to familiarize himself with the recent progress of events in those islands, but he had no doubt that before long peace would be restored and an era of prosperity and contentment ensue. Wu Ting Fang said that during his sojourn in Spain there were no riots, and he was very much astonished to hear of the troubles that have arisen in that country out of the budget proposals of the Ministry. "I found that the Spaniards had taken a philosophical view of the outcome of the war, and had become reconciled to the situation," said he. "There was no apparent ill-will toward American visitors."

Wu Ting Fang probably will return to Washington to-day or to-morrow. He said he proposed, circumstances permitting, to pay a visit to Peru in a few months.

LIEUT. GOV. WOODRUFF HOME.

He Says When He Was in France He Had to Sing to be Understood.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff arrived from Europe yesterday, with Mrs. Woodruff, on the steamship St. Louis. They were met at Quarantine by a number of friends, including many well-known politicians of the Woodruff faction in Brooklyn. They went down the bay on the Quarantine steamer State of New York, took the Lieutenant Governor off, and conveyed him to Brooklyn.

Mr. Woodruff would not talk politics. He said that the only bar to his complete enjoyment of the trip was that he could not speak French well enough.

"They can't understand a foreigner's French unless he sings it," said Mr. Woodruff in an aggrieved way, "and you can't imagine what an inconvenience it is. One day before I could get the coachman to understand me I had to sing the name of my hotel at him. At the headquarters of the typewriter company in which I am interested as Director, I tried to make the clerks understand me by talking, but couldn't. Then I resorted to singing, but even that only seemed to bewilder them. Finally they sent a clerk toward me with something about 'Anglaise.' I clutched at him as a drowning man clutches at a straw, and said:

"'Do you speak English?'

"'I guess yes,' he said; 'I'm from the Third Ward, Brooklyn.'

"His name was George Wallis, and he knew me. No, I didn't see the nobility, nor Mr. Croker, nor the Prince of Wales. I saw the Grand Prix though, and won 100f. on Perth."

APPOINTMENTS BY THE MAYOR.

John D. McKean a Special Sessions Justice—J. B. Mayo, Lorenz Zeller, and Edward Hogan Magistrates.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday made the following appointments:

John D. McKean, to be a justice of the Court of Special Sessions, to succeed John Hayes.

John B. Mayo, Lorenz Zeller, and Edward Hogan to be City Magistrates in the Borough of Manhattan, and Alfred E. Steers to be City Magistrate in the Borough of Brooklyn. Herman Joseph to be Civil Justice in the Seventh District Court, to succeed John B. McKean.

To be members of the School Board of the Borough of Brooklyn: Frank L. Babbott, Thomas Cacciola, Robert H. Roy, George P. Clark, George W. Donohue, George Freifeld, John Griffin, J. H. Hunt, M. D.; Julius L. Radecke, Max Levy, John K. Powell, Charles E. Robertson, Edward M. Bassett, Arthur S. Somers, Herman A. Metz, and Graham F. Blandy, in place of George H. Fisher, resigned.

Justice McKean has for years been the Justice of the Seventh District Civil Court. He is a member of Tammany Hall and is personally popular with the organization leaders. He was appointed to the bench in 1889, to succeed Ambrose Monell, and was re-elected four years ago. Lawrence Delmour, for many years leader of the Thirtieth Assembly District, is said to have been Mr. McKean's backer.

Of the new City Magistrates, only one, Edward Hogan, has been prominent in political or official life. For nearly half a century he was a resident of the old First Ward, and he attained a great reputation by his ability to control the vote in that section in the interest of Tammany Hall. In 1864 he was appointed a Police Justice, and served in 1873. Mayor Grant reappointed him in 1880, and he remained on the bench until 1895, when the Police Justices were legislated out of office. He is now a resident of Spuyten Duyvil, though he is still active in poutics in the Battery District.

Mr. Mayo is an assistant in the office of Corporation Counsel Whalen, and is a resident of the Twenty-first Assembly District and a member of the Tammany General Committee of that district.

Mr. Zeller is a member of the firm of Zeller & Miehling, lawyers. He lives in the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, where he has a large following.

Mr. Joseph, who will serve out Justice McKean's term, in the Seventh District Court, is a native of this city. He is a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District. He is interested in a number of Hebrew charitable associations, and belongs to several political clubs. He is a brother-in-law of Justice John Henry McCarthy of the City Court. It is understood that he will be renominated for the full term this Fall.

The terms of Justice McKean and the new Magistrates are for ten years. Justice McKean will receive a salary of $9,000 a year, and the Magistrates will receive $6,000 a year.

The outgoing Magistrates are Charles E. Simms, Herman Kudlich, and Thomas F. Wentworth. Of these, only one, Simms, is a Republican.

TO OUST A. EMERSON PALMER.

Board of Education's Secretary to be Succeeded by a Carroll Man.

The Board of Education will hold a special meeting on Thursday next, at which time, it is said, an attempt will be made to remove A. Emerson Palmer, the Secretary of the board, from the office, to which he was elected shortly after consolidation went into effect. William J. Ellis, who was identified with the Citizens' Union movement in 1897, is mentioned as Mr. Palmer's successor.

Mr. Ellis, it is said, has the indorsement of John F. Carroll, Richard Croker's lieutenant in the command of Tammany Hall. The Tammany members of the board, who control that body, desire to make a place for Mr. Carroll's man, and that is the only reason given for the intended removal of Mr. Palmer, who is a Brooklyn Republican.

POLICE AND CIVIL SERVICE.

Trouble Over Promotion of Nine Men Whose Pay Is Held Up.

The Police Board and the Municipal Civil Service Commission are again at loggerheads over the promotion of policemen, and in consequence the names of the nine men affected have been stricken from the payrolls of the department, and their pay will be held up until the matter is settled. Of the policemen whose status is questioned by the Civil Service Commission, two, Charles McManus and Alphonse Rheuame, the captor of the man who recently stole $10,000 from a Boston bank, are recently appointed Detective Sergeants. The others, Michael J. Dempsey, James J. Kiernan, Frederick M. Kavanagh, John J. McLaughlin, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Matthew J. Colbert, and John E. Schelpp, are Roundsmen. Schelpp was promoted on the day of the police parade, after he had received the Rhinelander medal for bravery. None of the men passed a civil service examination.

It is the contention of the Civil Service Commissioners that inasmuch as the pay of the men has been increased, it is tantamount to a promotion, and that under the White law this action is illegal. For this reason they refused to sign the pay roll of the department, and in order that the rest of the men might not be deprived of their salaries the Police Board ordered the names of the recently promoted officers stricken from the pay roll. Chief Devery maintains that he has the power to make promotions as reward for bravery or especially brilliant service, and he claims that in this contention he has the support of Corporation Counsel Whalen.

W. K. VANDERBILT GOES FISHING.

He Starts for Canada, to be Gone About Three Weeks.

William K. Vanderbilt left the Grand Central Station last night on his private car on a fishing trip to Canada. He took along a fishing outfit. He will be gone about three weeks. His yacht Valiant is at Whitestone, and the crew is getting it in readiness for his return.

Mr. Vanderbilt, when he returns, will go aboard the yacht and start on a cruise for three months. He has engaged an orchestra for his yacht, which consists of ten pieces. It will accompany him on his trip.

BROOKLYN'S RAILROAD TROUBLE.

No Strike Probable To-day or To-morrow in Any Part of New York.

Unless the unexpected happens, there will be no strike of surface railroad men to-day or to-morrow. General Master Workman John N. Parsons of the Knights of Labor said yesterday that he would be obliged to have it announced that no strike will be ordered or permitted on any of the street railways of New York City until every other means of obtaining what the men ask have been exhausted. That will take several weeks. He further said that if a strike should become necessary, due notice of it will be given through the newspapers several days in advance. The knights, he said, wish to inflict no loss that can be avoided on any one, and they will give all business men time to make what preparations they can for the conditions entailed by the strike. A committee of influential business men, whose names he was not ready to make public, had consented to intervene and present the case of the employes to the officers of the companies.

Commissioner Webster of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration called at Mr. Parsons's office after he had visited President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, and the two had a consultation. Mr. Webster's conference with President Rossiter resulted in an agreement being reached that the committee of employes who are to lay before President Rossiter their grievances will call on him to-morrow. The committee will represent the men as employes and not as union men.

Mr. Parsons said that the situation in New York will depend very largely upon the settlement secured in Brooklyn. Commissioner Webster will not be asked to take up the Manhattan question until he finishes in Brooklyn.

"The same course," continued Mr. Parsons, "will be followed with the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. In these cases the committee that will wait on the company will be from its own employes, and no recognition of the organization will be sought for, either as a local body or in general."

Before the fever, headache, and oppressed breathing which come with "a bad cold" have assumed a dangerous form, cure it with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Stern Bros

will offer to-morrow in their

Misses' & Children's Dep'ts

Silk Dresses of French Foulards, sizes 4 to 14 yrs., at $4.85
Value $9.50 to $14.50

Eton & Blouse Suits of Pique, Linen and Duck, 4 to 14 yrs., at $1.95
Heretofore $3.25 to $4.98

Children's Dresses of White Pique, Lawns and Colored Ginghams, sizes 1 to 5 yrs., 89c / $1.98
Heretofore $1.95 to $4.50

West 23d St.

BERLIN NEWS OF THE WEEK

The Canal Bill Marks a Turning Point in Prussian Politics.

DR. MIQUEL IN DISFAVOR

All Parties Seem About to Drop Him—Admiral Dewey's Letter to Von Diedrichs—Emperor's Plans.

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BERLIN, July 1.—The canal question overshadowed everything this week, and the final outcome is more doubtful than ever. The air is full of rumors of compromises, combinations, dissolution, and reconstruction of the Ministery. The opponents of the bill continue the policy of seeking to kill it by bringing forward as many rival projects for compensation as possible, these now numbering about 150. None of these has been made in good faith, but for the sole purpose of gaining time to eventually checkmate the supporters of the canal.

The talk of dissolution does not impress the Conservatives, who do not believe the Ministers will have the courage to appeal to the country, although Dr. Miquel, the Vice President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Finance, informed a member of the committee that the failure of the bill would certainly be followed by a dissolution. This threat has been overlooked, as if it had not been made.

The Liberals and Centrists also doubt that the Ministry will go to the length of a dissolution, as it would involve too radical a change in Prussian politics.

The question of Dr. Miquel's retirement from the Ministry has again come to the front. The correspondent of The Associated Press learns that the Emperor plainly showed his dissatisfaction with the manner in which Dr. Miquel conducted the fight when the Minister reported the Status bill. Dr. Miquel has always been considered as in particularly good favor with the Emperor, and this is the first occasion upon which it is known that his Majesty was displeased with him. This may not mean that the Emperor is determined to dismiss Dr. Miquel, but it is recognized that if the bill fails further attempts to pass it with the present Ministry will be in vain. The Minister's position with the various parties has also been greatly damaged since the question came up, and he has been sharply criticised on all sides. It seems as if all parties are about to drop him.

Dr. Miquel's fate, whatever it may be, is likely to be the fate of the entire Ministry, as its defeat on so important a measure will leave the Ministry without sufficient influence to carry on the affairs of state.

Yesterday an amendment was voted inserting 2,000,000 marks for preliminary work on the Oder. This secures the support of the Silesian Centrists and considerably improves the chances of the bill.

POSSIBLE NEW MINISTERS.

The kind of Ministry likely to succeed the present Cabinet therefore begins to engage attention.

The Munich Allgemeine-Zeitung believes that the Emperor is contemplating the replacing of the present Cabinet officers with a Liberal Ministry. This is received with skepticism, even the Liberal papers recognizing its impossibility in the present state of politics, and assuming that only a Conservative Ministry can follow the present one.

The Frankfurter Zeitung discusses the men likely to play leading rôles, and says Baron von Koeller, the Governor of Schleswig-Holstein, is still in favor with the Emperor. But, as a great friend of the Agrarians, he would be the last to act energetically against them.

Count Botho zu Eulenburg is also mentioned. He has long been regarded as a man with a large political future, but as he also is a strong Agrarian, it is another impossibility.

The Diet takes a recess next week until August. It will resume the discussion of the Canal bill on Aug. 15, when the fate of the Ministry will be settled.

In the meanwhile it is learned from an excellent source that attempts will be made by the Centrists and Liberals to reach a compromise on the canal and reformation of municipal elections questions, so that they may present a united front. The informant, a person who is in close touch with the Centrists, believes a compromise will be effected, and also hopes that the Left and some of the Conservatives who are officials will vote for the Canal bill or absent themselves in sufficient number to insure the passage of the measure.

IMPORTANCE OF THE CRISIS.

Whatever the result of the present crisis, it is certain that it marks a turning point in Prussian politics. The Agrarians have shown such stubbornness in opposition to the progressive classes that the conflict must continue until one or the other permanently gains the supremacy. Even the Moderate Liberals are more than ever before incensed at the Agrarian reactionary tendencies. It seems as if the conflict could not end without leaving a permanent mark on Prussian political history.

The adjournment of the Reichstag has been followed by a lively press discussion about the mentioning in debate of the Emperor's utterances and the Emperor's relations to the Reichstag. Count von Ballestrem, the President, introduced an innovation on the old rule that the words of the monarch are not subject to discussion by admitting such discussion when the words were printed in the official Reichsanzieger. Near the close of the Anti-Strike bill discussion Herr Brefeld, the Prussian Minister of Commerce, sharply criticised the President for permitting a reference to words of the Emperor. The President replied with sharpness and directness.

The papers admit the difficulty of observing the old rule of constitutional monarchies, that the monarch only speaks through the Ministers, for the frequent speeches of the Emperor on political subjects render the observance of the rule almost impossible. The Tageblatt says:

"The Kaiser, with his impulsive nature, and seeking to act in his own person, has changed the entire question. The old doctrine cannot be upheld in the case of the monarch who speaks, writes, or telegraphs his views from shipboard without the presence of a responsible Minister."

The Frankfurter Zeitung says: "It would be simply hypocrisy and an impossible demand that the representatives of the people should ignore the large share of the Kaiser in the politics of the day."

THE FRENCH MINISTRY DISCUSSED.

The press devotes much attention to the launching of the new French Ministry. Upon the whole, it sympathizes with the Ministry, as against the Opposition. The Frankfurter Zeitung sees in the declaration of the French Cabinet proof that it is made of different stuff from its predecessors, and believes that its small majority will be soon followed by a much greater one.

The Kreuz-Zeitung predicts that the new Cabinet will not survive the verdict to be rendered at Rennes, whatever it may be.

The elevation of Von Bülow, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to a Countship has been received with much satisfaction by the press. The comment, almost without exception, is highly appreciative of his statesmanlike qualities. This comes from papers most different in shades of opinion. The National Zeitung considers his elevation a well-deserved recognition of his official activity, refers to the strong position he has gained in public opinion, and says it is confident he will grow stronger with the country and the Emperor.

The press emphasizes the fact that Von Bülow has improved the relations of Germany with Great Britain and Russia, and begins to see in him a successor of Prince Hohenlohe, as Imperial Chancellor. The only jarring note comes from the Agrarian Correspondenz, which reproaches him with weakness in "yielding to English arrogance."

The news published here that Admiral Dewey has written a very kind letter to Admiral von Diederichs, regretting the "false reports spread" regarding their relations at Manila, has been received with much satisfaction. It is said that the letter will be published when Admiral Diederichs returns to Germany.

The Barmen Chamber of Commerce demands decided action toward the United States in tariff matters, and suggests that American goods be subjected to the same conditions here as German goods in the United States in regard to Consular authentication of invoices and fees. The Agrarian press strongly indorses this, and notes the fact that the Barmen Chamber is a free trade body.

THE EMPEROR'S PLANS.

While Berlin is in the toils of political uncertainty, the Emperor has been greatly enjoying himself at Kiel, where, surrounded by a congenial company of Princes and yachting men, he has been showing himself to be a good fellow by taking part in "beer evenings." Later, after his Majesty's return from Norway, he will attend the opening of the Dortmund-Ems Canal on Aug. 3, and after the Autumn maneuvres in Alsace-Lorraine he will be the guest of the King of Wurtemberg, at Friedrichshafen, where the Emperor will witness experiments with the dirigible balloon invented by Count Zeppelin.

The youngest three of the imperial children are spending the Summer at Berchtesgaden, in Upper Bavaria, where they are entered on the guest lists under the incognito of Counts Ravensberg.

The Emperor, inspired by the example of the United States Columbian postage stamps, has ordered the issue of a new series for 1900. They will be oblong, and illustrate the history of the Hohenzollerns. The Post Office authorities here have been unable to find a native artist to do the work and engaged an Englishman to design the stamps. He received 10,000 marks for his work.

The notorious Baron von Hammelstein, the former editor of the Kreuz-Zeitung, who was sentenced, on April 22, 1896, to three years' penal servitude, to be deprived of his civil rights for five years, and to pay a fine of 1,500 marks for falsifying his paper's accounts, has served his sentence and was discharged from the Moabite Prison this week.

Herr Kainz, at his farewell at the Deutsche Theatre, yesterday evening, met with an enthusiastic demonstration in the theatre and, later, in the street.

Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, the Luxemburg Minister who is to replace Dr. von Holleben, temporarily, as German Ambassador at Washington, sails for New York on July 4. He is to dine to-day with J. B. Jackson, Secretary of the United States Embassy.

AMERICANS IN BERLIN.

Dr. John McG. Woodbury, who was sent by President McKinley to report on the medico-military organization of the German Army; Admiral Erben and Mrs. Erben, and John Drew have arrived here. Mr. Jackson gave a dinner on Tuesday in honor of Admiral Erben and Dr. Woodbury.

On Tuesday the Americans in Berlin will celebrate the Fourth by a picnic at Grunau, and Mr. and Mrs. Jackson will receive in the afternoon.

The wreath which Andrew D. White, the United States Ambassador here, now head of the American Peace Conference delegation at The Hague, will, on behalf of his American colleagues, lay on the tomb, in the Nieukerk, Delft, of Hugo Grotius, regarded as the father of international law, is of silver oak and laurel leaves. It bears an inscription reading:

"To the memory of Hugo Grotius, on the occasion of the Peace Conference at The Hague, in reverence and gratitude from the United States."

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Streets.

A Money-Saving Opportunity in Women's Summer Shirt Waists and Skirts.

1800 Choice Tailor-made Waists, Selected Patterns, (no common patterns among them,) in Percales, Madras, Gingham and Fancy Lawns, stitched pla

Sunday
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The New York Times.

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FORECAST OF MR. HANNA

He Talks in London of the Political Situation Here.

SAYS DEMOCRATS ARE AT SEA

The Senator Thinks the People Are with the Administration—Visits the House of Commons.

Copyright, 1899, The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 1.—Senator Hanna completed the first ten days of his stay in England at Windsor, where he witnessed a military review this afternoon and caught his first glimpse of the Queen. He has enjoyed London immensely, and his health has been so greatly benefited that he has postponed his visit to Paris and Aix-les-Bains for another week. The Ohio Senator has had plenty of good company, including Senators Lodge, Hoar, and Spooner; Samuel L. Clemens, (Mark Twain,) and Senator-elect Chauncey M. Depew, and it is expected Richard Croker will give him an outing on the turf during the coming week.

"I am delighted with outdoor life in England," Mr. Hanna said to-day, "and with the wise methods, born of experience, which teach the leaders in politics and business to limit their working hours and take every opportunity for rest and recreation. I have felt like an American who has only a week to see the World's Fair, and have regretted every minute I have had to devote to rest. The immense crowds everywhere, the splendid gatherings at the polo matches and horse shows, and the proceedings in Parliament have interested me immensely.

"I have not talked American politics with English newspaper men, but I am free to say I believe the old ticket will be renominated by the Republicans next year and that it will be re-elected. I anticipate little opposition to the first part of this proposition, and I have no doubt the American people will decide the latter part as they did in 1896.

"My reason for this belief is based on the fact that the United States is now entering on a renewed era of prosperity. Every promise of the Republican Party has been kept. Every prediction has been fulfilled. There is not a man in the United States to-day out of work who wants work. This is the normal condition. Commercial prosperity is based on confidence, and the only thing which can destroy the confidence now prevailing is a change of Administration."

When questioned concerning the sentiment in America with respect to the Philippines, Senator Hanna said:

"To my mind, the conditions there are largely of our own making, in delaying the Annexation bill. So far as the Democratic Party is concerned, I believe it was never so much at sea as at present. The South is tenacious to its free silver convictions, as are many of the transmissouri States. These are still under the sway of Bryan's personal influence, and will do all possible to renominate him on the free silver platform of 1896. The power and wealth of the Democratic Party are centred in New York.

"Mr. Whitney, Mr. Croker, and the rest felt they were invincible. They entered the Chicago Convention overconfident, and undisciplined for the battle. To my mind these conditions have now changed. The Democratic Chairman, Senator Jones, is all in Europe. Bryan's only weapon is free silver, and the strength and weakness of that weapon are now fully realized. Senator Gorman has seen the error of his ways, I think, and the Eastern Democrats will make a great effort to secure a new issue, and, if possible, a new man.

"The trouble about the anti-trust campaign is that they cannot make trusts a political issue. So far as amassing wealth in a manner to injure the public is concerned, the Republican Party is just as opposed to it as the Democratic.

"The Democrats would like to use the anti-expansion idea and, possibly, Admiral Dewey, but the combination would not do, and Admiral Dewey is so big that he would not permit his reputation as one of the great Admirals of his time to be used for any political purpose. Assuredly the Democrats are at sea.

"Personally, I would like to fight the old fight against free silver; but, however the lines of battle are drawn, you will see the American people determined to follow the course the President has laid down."

The papers publish with all seriousness a story of Senator Hanna's visit to the House of Commons Tuesday. He was taken to the House by Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy, and after listening to the opening speeches of the debate the Senator is reported to have asked: "How much will a vote on this bill be worth?"

The St. James's Gazette impertinently comments on this version of the Senator's visit to the Commons, saying that he was "merely applying the standard of Washington to Westminster," adding: "It will be understood by those familiar with the scandals of Congress that he put the question quite seriously."

THE OLD CUSTOM HOUSE SITE.

Bids for the Property to be Opened at Washington.

Bids for the property known as the old Custom House site will be opened at Washington to-morrow. It is believe that there will be but one or two offers and practically no competition, and that the award will be made to what is known as the Standard Oil syndicate, for about $3,250,000. This syndicate is said to cover the interests of John D. Crimmins, the Rockefellers, H. H. Rogers, Henry O. Havemeyer, and James Stillman.

In the opinion of some, the property would bring almost double the amount of the upset price—$3,000,000—if it were cut up or if there were many structures available for business purposes instead of one building of no use for modern purposes. Its ground area is 81,000 feet, and property close to it has been sold for $200 a foot. At this rate the value of the Custom House property would be $6,200,000.

ASSESSMENT ROLLS MADE UP.

Mr. Feitner Thinks Tax Rate in Manhattan May Be Below 2.50.

The assessment rolls for 1899 have been completed, and to-morrow they will be sent to the Municipal Assembly, in whose custody they will remain until such reductions as may appear to be necessary have been made, when they will be turned over, with the tax warrants, to the Receiver of Taxes. In accordance with the charter, the Municipal Assembly will hold a joint session at noon to-morrow to receive the rolls. When these rolls have been corrected and certified the tax rates for the several boroughs will be determined.

President Feitner of the Department of Taxes and Assessments said yesterday that he could not make a statement as to the probable tax rate. "It may be materially affected by the action of the Municipal Assembly," he said, "but I am sure it will not be nearly so large as the newspapers have stated. In fact, we hope that the rate in this borough will be below 2.50, but the papers have fixed it as high as 2.67. In the other boroughs it will be materially lower."

Controller Coler, who is charged with fixing the tax rate after the Assembly has completed its labors, was out of the city yesterday, but on several occasions he has declined to give an estimate on what the rate might be.

The Suit Against the Metropolitan.

Commissioner Keating of the Department of Highways, who is made a defendant in the action brought by William H. Reiger to enjoin the Metropolitan Street Railway Company from using the conduits laid beside its tracks for the purpose of distributing electricity, said yesterday that he had no comment to make on the suit. The matter had been referred to the Corporation Counsel, he said, who is charged with the defense of city officials in such actions. As to whether or not there was any collusion between the plaintiff and the street railway company, he had heard nothing. At the Corporation Counsel's office it was said that the case had not yet been examined and that therefore there was nothing to say about it.

WAR REVENUE FOR THE YEAR.

Receipts at Collector Treat's Office Were $16,611,177.68.

Collector Charles H. Treat of the Second Internal Revenue District yesterday gave out the following report of the business transacted at his office during the fiscal year ending June 30:

Tax.	Number of Stamps Sold.	Value.
Lists	.....	$672,370.92
Beer	643,480	710,516.99
Spirits	.....	243,868.22
Cigars	125,190,724	2,445,663.31
Snuff	32,297	819.62
Tobacco	39,999,029	540,206.98
Special tax	.....	250,241.75
Cards	2,877,568	57,551.36
Mixed flour	45,718	228.59
Documentary	151,222,217	10,857,714.43
Proprietary	29,944,436	831,962.01
Total for the year	419,946,379	$16,611,177.68
Total for year 1897-98	.....	$8,001,156.80

FATAL FALL FROM FIRE ESCAPE.

Gives Company No. 39 a Chance to Try the Rubber Tires on the Engine.

Emily Hartman, ten years old, of 322 East Seventy-fourth Street, was sitting on a pillow on the fire escape outside her home on the fourth floor of the house yesterday morning when she fell through the opening, striking the escape below and landing in the yard dead. There was an immediate uproar in the house, and everybody in it ran down to the yard.

One young man got excited, and ran to the firebox at Second Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, where he sent in an alarm, thinking he was calling an ambulance. The signal of fire gave the firemen of Engine Company No. 39 in Fire Headquarters the first opportunity of trying the four-inch rubber tires on the engine. They are the largest rubber tires in the world, and there has been some speculation as to how they would serve in New York streets. They proved to be a great success.

OLD SEA CAPTAIN VICTIMIZED.

Accuses Two Men of "Flim-Flamming" Him Out of $270.

Capt. Jacob Beck, an old sea captain who has retired and lives with his son at 322 East Eighty-second Street, was a complainant in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday against Daniel Osborne and John Smythe, two elderly men, who refused their address, and whom he charged with having "flim-flammed" him out of $270.

Capt. Beck said that on June 9 he was about to take the steamship State of Nebraska for Glasgow at the foot of West Twenty-second Street. As he was nearing the dock he was approached by Osborne, who shook him by the hand and gave him a Masonic grip. Osborne told him that he too was going to Glasgow, and suggested that they go together.

Osborne asked him to have a drink. He was not a drinking man, but Osborne was so pleasant that he consented. On West Street Smythe was met. He appeared to be cast down. He said he had lost $70 by being swindled. He seemed disconsolate, and Osborne invited him to have a drink with them. They went into a saloon and drank, and got very sociable.

After awhile Osborne suggested that as neither he nor Smythe was able to take care of his money that the three put their money together and make Beck the Treasurer. Beck said that at first he was reluctant, but after seeing that he was to get the best of it, as he supposed, he consented.

Each man produced a roll. These were placed in a handkerchief, and after Beck put his in it was tied up and given to him. Then Osborne asked that the handkerchief be opened so that he could get some money to get cigars and other things for the voyage. The handkerchief was untied and then tied, and given to Beck, who was directed to go aboard and wait for Osborne and Smythe.

When Beck got aboard the steamship he opened the handkerchief and found it filled with newspaper cut in the shape of bills. On a note was written "There are no things better than a real good thing." He told Magistrate Olmsted that if any one had shot him then he would have thought he deserved it for his credulity. He got the money back he had paid for his ticket, and went to Police Headquarters, where he told his story.

Detectives Moody and Donnelly, who have been on the case ever since, saw the men near the Cunard Line steamship dock on Friday acting queerly, and arrested them.

The prisoners asked for an adjournment, and were held in $2,000 bail each for further examination.

EXTENDING THE FIRE LIMITS.

Erection of Frame Buildings South of Tremont Avenue Now Prohibited.

A striking illustration of the remarkable growth of the Borough of Bronx has just been given by the decision of the Building Code Commission to extend the fire limits wherein frame buildings are prohibited northward to Tremont Avenue. The present fire limits in Bronx Borough are One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street on the north and Trinity Avenue on the east, and a short time ago One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street was the limit. But the five cent fare and continuous trains on the elevated railway, and the extension and improvement of the various lines of the Union Railway electric service have brought a large influx of population and caused a great impetus in building operations. As the borough becomes thickly built up wisdom of restricting the built-up sections to brick buildings becomes more and more apparent.

The new fire limits below which the erection of frame buildings will be prohibited in the future will be nearly three miles further north than the present limits. Starting at Macomb's Dam Bridge on the Harlem River the line follows the New York Central Railway tracks in a southerly direction to their junction with the New York and Harlem tracks, thence easterly to the westerly side of Morris Avenue, crossing the railway tracks to the northwest side of Park Avenue, along Park Avenue to its intersection with the westerly side of Webster Avenue, thence northerly along Webster Avenue to the north side of Tremont Avenue, thence easterly along the northerly side of Tremont Avenue to the West Farms Road, thence southerly along the latter to Westchester Avenue to Robbins Avenue to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street to the East River.

In reaching this decision the Building Code Commission was aided by the suggestions of Fire Chief Croker, Chief Topographical Engineer Louis A. Risse, and Architect Albert E. Davis, secretary of the Joint Committee on the new Building Code, who were invited to submit their ideas on the subject. Fire Chief Croker, who has given much thought to the subject, was disposed to extend the limits still further, so as to include One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, the Heine Monument, and thence northerly along the Grand Concourse to Mount Hope. Messrs. Davis and Risse took the view that the latter was likely to be built up largely with detached villas, and ought not therefore to be restricted to brick buildings, but that the Fort Morris section, in which many large factories have been built, ought to be restricted.

The Republic's Trips to Long Branch.

The Cape May steamer Republic, formerly of Philadelphia, is making three trips every day to the Iron Pier at Long Branch from Pier 10 East River. The early morning trip from New York at 8:30 gives a whole day at the Branch; the 1 o'clock trip gives over four hours, and the Republic leaves again at 5:30 P. M., giving a quick sail down and back, returning from Long Branch at 7:45 P. M. There are special features provided in concerts on the down trip, and minstrels, comedy, and vaudeville on the up trip.

No Further Action Yet in Dodge Case.

Collector Bidwell said yesterday that he had not yet taken official cognizance of the case of Mrs. Phyllis E. Dodge, who is accused with failing to declare $40,000 worth of jewelry when she landed from the steamship St. Paul June 24 last. Mr. Bidwell has not received an official report on the appraisement, and as he went to Washington last night and will stop over the Fourth, he will not take up Mrs. Dodge's case before next Wednesday.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

Gen. Alger's Anomalous Position Embarrasses the President.

THE NEW STATUE OF SHERMAN

Sculptor Said to Have Represented the Horse as Asleep—Standing of Congressman-Elect B. Y. Roberts.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Not since the formation of the first Cabinet, so far as anybody here has been able to discover, did such a condition exist in any President's Cabinet as now exists in that of President McKinley. There have been disagreements in other Cabinets, and sometimes members of the President's official family have disagreed as to public policies to be adopted and followed by Administrations. There are many histories of the resignation of members of the Cabinet because they did not approve of the course marked out by the President. Governed by what they considered fidelity to party, which could not be sacrified to the views of a President, statesmen of very high character have given up their offices. On the other hand, statesmen have surrendered places in the Senate to reach the Cabinet. Martin Van Buren chose to abandon the office of Governor of New York in order to become Secretary of State under Jackson. When he found that he desired to cultivate his chances to become President, he left the Cabinet.

Gen. Alger sets quite an original example when he aims to be a Senator after he has been a Cabinet officer, and resolves to remain a Secretary to the President while he is prosecuting a campaign for another office of rather less distinction. If all the rest of the country thinks with Washington, Alger must be the only man in the United States who believes that he is within the rules of propriety in deciding to support McKinley in the Cabinet while he campaigns for the Senate with Pingree, who is an outspoken opponent of the President and the policy of his party. It would be as indelicate for the Cabinet to be canvassed on this subject as it certainly is considered indelicate for Alger to cause the situation. Yet it would be an insult to the other members of the President's official family to assert that they approve of Alger's alliance with the freaky Governor of Michigan, for whom Alger entertains more fear than admiration or respect. Even the most dispassionate consideration of the situation compels the conclusion that it is and must continue to be embarrassing to the President and other members of the Cabinet. This intolerable situation can be corrected only in one way. That way is by the resignation of Alger, if he can be made to see the situation as it appears to everybody else. This he appears to be unwilling to do.

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Every President dislikes to dismiss a Cabinet officer. When Mr. Cleveland found that the management of the Attorney General's office by Mr. Garland was discredited by some events of a really trivial nature as compared with the scandalous conduct of Alger, it became apparent to Mr. Garland's associates that he could help his chief more by getting out than by continuing in office. There were moments when the disapproval of Garland's course by his Cabinet associates threatened to bring on other resignations in case his was not presented, but the President was not provoked to turn him out because he undertook a campaign in his State against the settled policy of the Administration. He remained until his term of four years expired. He disagreed with his associates, but he did not fight Mr. Cleveland. Later, when the mistake was made of inviting John Sherman to the Cabinet of Mr. McKinley, against the advice of respectable men whom the President knew to be friendly to Sherman and himself, the President, adopting the advice of Mr. Hanna, who wished to take Sherman's place in the Senate, promoted Sherman to the office of Secretary of State.

Mr. Sherman might have been very troublesome, if he had chosen to adopt a policy disapproved of by the Administration and had called upon Ohio to vindicate him by resenting the treatment of one of its most honored sons. But Mr. Sherman, whatever be his faults, did not turn treacherously upon other members of the Cabinet, hold their suggestions of policy up to public ridicule, and openly ally himself with the faction in his State believed to be less than half-hearted in its support of McKinley. Nor did the President hesitate to drop him when he decided that his longer continuance in office might endanger the success of some diplomatic undertakings. It is the common opinion here that Sherman certainly deserved better treatment than Alger. He felt the wound received by him in being turned out of a place to reach which he had sacrificed the prospect of a Senatorial life assured to him until physically disabled to serve. Alger has no sensitiveness. He appears to be one of those persons who enjoy publicity just as the late Col. Mike Cregan enjoyed it. Cregan insisted upon being in the papers. "Be not careful what you say of me," he has said, "so long as you do not leave me out. If you do that the 'boys' will think I'm no good."

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Those newspapers which have been wont to indulge in extended and sarcastic articles when a vessel of the United States is used for the conveyance of official personages, and which have usually condemned such use of Government property as intolerable "junketing," have an opportunity to pitch into Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen for embarking on the dispatch boat Dolphin to begin his vacation by a cruise to the southward and eastward. Lieut. Commander W. H. H. Southerland, who last week raised his flag on the Dolphin, and who will take Mr. Allen on this vacation trip, does not appear to have any compunctions about employing the Dolphin in this service, which will not be by any means useless. If the ship were not sailing toward the eastern coast she would still be in commission, and the cost of maintaining her at the dock in Washington would be not much less than it will be to keep her in motion along shore. The only increase of expenditure will be the cost of coal. If there is any increase of cost of food, in consequence of the presence of Mr. Allen on board, it is not at all probable that it will come out of the pockets of the officers of the ship, but out of the pocket of the Assistant Secretary. As it is Mr. Allen's business to look after the condition of the material of the navy, the inspection of yards, docks, and ships, which he will have an opportunity to make, will not be without advantage to the service. There is no question but Southerland is in charge of the interests of the Naval Reserve while in command of the Dolphin, and he is a very enthusiastic advocate of the extension and development of that service. Besides having proved himself a very courageous and resourceful officer, by his management of the Eagle during the Summer campaign of 1898, he has kept his eyes open at all times for his special duty, and every organization of Naval Reserves can testify to his efficiency and friendliness. There is no doubt that he and Assistant Secretary Allen will sail together to some good purpose for the Naval Reserves.

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Diligent inquiry among persons who ought to be privileged to know has been fruitless in providing any description of the condition of the statue of Gen. W. T. Sherman, which is said to be in process of modeling in a little shed to the south of the Treasury Building, in this city. An altogether incredible story has found its way into print, and certainly needs verification by the sculptor of the statue, concerning what the figure of Sherman and the horse is to be like. The contractors for the erection of the pedestal have completed their work. The pedestal is finished, and it looms aloft, reaching to what some possibly ignorant persons consider an "incredible" height. The capstone was laid a few days ago. In addition to its extreme height the pedestal has other features. On each of its four sides are cavities of oblong shape. Into these, it is understood, are to be sunk bronze tablets, two of which are to contain representations in metal of prominent exploits of Gen. Sherman, while two others will reveal in brass the counterfeit presentments of the men who decided that the model which is to be reproduced in bronze was the best conception of Gen. Sherman turned out by American sculptors, although a jury of American sculptors declared that it was unworthy to be considered in a competitive trial, participated in by many distinguished artists. The ingenuity of the sculptor who bethought him of perpetuating the Construction Committee, together with Sherman, seems to have been the pole that reached the persimmon. An entirely unauthorized description of the statue, as in process of modeling, has been given in print, to the effect that while all the other equestrian statues in this city give the idea of activity and motion to the horse, and picture the rider as in repose, the statue of Sherman will show a horse asleep and Gen. Sherman in an attitude suggesting his habitual and characteristic activity. There is no intimation of this extraordinary result in the original model, which was rejected by the American Sculpture Society and found good by the gentlemen whose faces are to be shown on the medallions. And now the mystery is to ascertain what peculiar antic Sherman is to be represented as undertaking.

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Brigham Young Roberts of Utah, who was elected a member of the Fifty-sixth Congress in November, 1898, and about whose eligibility for that place there has been some discussion, appears to be a member of Congress, and if he has been as businesslike as most other members-elect he has been drawing his salary since March 4, or for about four months. A copy of the "unofficial list" of members of the House published by the Clerk of the Fifty-fifth Congress, who makes up the roll for the Fifty-sixth Congress, has just been issued, and in that list the name of Brigham Young Roberts appears along with some 352 others, vacancies existing in five districts. When Congress meets, Roberts will be a member of it; at all events, he will have received pay for eight months at the rate of $5,000 a year. It appears, then, that it will not be so much a question about admitting him as it will be one of getting him out.

Mr. Lannen of Salt Lake City, when he was recently in Washington, said that it was the opinion of all the clergy of Utah (evangelical clergy, he explained,) that Roberts should be prohibited from holding his seat. That may be quite true, and yet be regarded as incompetent testimony in disposing of his apparent right to continue in his seat as the member elected from Utah. There is no contest based upon an assertion that he received less than a majority of the votes of the State. There is no challenge of the Constitutionality of the law under which he was elected. What the Elections Committee will be asked to consider, it appears, will be a protest from the opposition, which was defeated, backed by a sympathizing public opinion in other parts of the Union, that a polygamist ought not to sit in Congress. If that were in the law that has usually controlled the Elections Committee, which will be Republican, it would at once take advantage of it, and put a Republican in his place. But it is not in the law. Roberts may not care a great deal about the salary. He may not have taken it. But the fact that he is on the "unofficial list" ought to convince the people who consider his election a defiance of the will of the people that it is not a question of his admission, but of his expulsion, that is to confront the next Congress.

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Nothing so appeals to public sympathy as the story of the man or woman who is, against his or her protest, sent to an asylum for the insane. Rarely does it occur that insane asylums secure tenants upon their own application. An instance suggesting that the alienated may sometimes know enough to do the best thing for themselves was recently brought to light here. A man called at the detective office and asked the officer in charge if he appeared to be crazy. He was about fifty years of age, quite rational and well behaved, and the officer in charge answered that he thought the applicant seemed to be sane. "Well," responded the man, "I would like to know. One doctor has been at my house already to inquire, and another is coming." His information was that his wife was confined about his mental condition. The sanitary officer, to whom he was referred, heard his story, but admitted that he had no record of inquiry on the man's account. "If I'm insane," said the inquirer, "I don't know it. My wife and I disagree about some property complications, but there is no other reason for disagreement. My property has been taken from me, and I have had to move, but I think there has been a prostitution of law." The man was not detained, and his case has not since been heard of. No similar case has ever attracted the attention of the officers now in service.

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Now and then Adjt. Gen. Corbin may read in the newspapers a story contrived for the purpose of giving the impression that it is he, and not William McKinley, who is presiding over the destinies of the United States. These representations recall to one of Gen. Sheridan's old friends, who was here at the time President Garfield was inaugurated, a remark made by Gen. Sheridan. There had been some newspaper gossip, possibly quite idle or mischievous, to the effect that when Garfield was President the White House would be run, not by Garfield, but by Rockwell, Swaim, Sheldon, and Corbin, as a "Kitchen Cabinet." On the day of the inauguration, it is related, and after the ceremonies at the Capitol were over, some one told Sheridan of the successful termination of the ceremonial. "Was Garfield inaugurated?" inquired Sheridan. The answer, of course, was in the affirmative. "Thank God," ejaculated Sheridan. "I was afraid they would inaugurate Corbin."

E. G. D.

Festival in Aid of Immigrant Girls.

The ninth annual Summer festival in aid of the Home for Irish Immigrant Girls, at 7 State Street, will be held at Sulzer's Harlem River Park July 7 under the auspices of the Young Men's Star of the Sea Society. More than 2,000 young Irish persons were brought over from Queenstown recently on the steamships Teutonic, Campania, and Cymric, causing an increased tax on the home's resources. The officers are endeavoring to make the festival larger this year to meet the extra expenses. Solid gold and silver prizes have been offered to those selling the largest number of tickets.

No Mandamus for John J. Daly.

The mandamus applied for by John J. Daly to compel Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, to restore him to his position as carpenter in the Criminal Court House, from which he was dismissed on Aug. 27, 1898, on the ground of "lack of work," was yesterday denied by Justice Scott in the Supreme Court. The case was looked on as a test case, as upon its result applications of a similar character affecting all city employes in Schedule G who had passed competitive examinations under the civil service rules depended.

Manual Training Association.

The closing session of the sixth annual meeting of the American Manual Training Association was held at Teachers College yesterday. A motion to change the name of the organization to the Eastern Manual Training Association in order to leave room throughout the country for other sectional associations was adopted. The following officers were elected: President—Robert C. Bates; Vice President—Frank M. Leavitt; Secretary and Treasurer—Walter J. Kenyon. The association will meet next year in Cleveland, Ohio.

Prohibition Leaders Will Confer.

The Prohibition Party leaders from many parts of the United States will hold an informal conference on the future of the party at Prohibition Park, Staten Island, tomorrow and Tuesday. The sessions will begin at 10 o'clock A. M. There will be a Prohibition "camp fire" to-morrow night. Samuel Dickie, Chairman of the National Committee, will make an address this evening on "Militant Christianity." The second anniversary of the Young People's Prohibition League will be held Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock.

Answers to Correspondents.

J. EKALISKI.—The half-cent of 1804 is valued at 5 cents. The Holland coin of 1739, the quarter-dollar of 1818, milled edge, and the half-dollar of 1818 have no premium. The large copper cent of 1809, if in good condition, is worth $1.

SUBSCRIBER, Newport, R. I.—The silver dollar dated 1796 is worth $1.25.

TESTING WARSHIP MODELS

How Engine Power and Speed Are Determined Before Building.

RUNS IN MINIATURE SPEEDWAY

Tiny Copies of Men-of-War Driven Through a Tank to Show How the Big Ships Will Work.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Washington Navy Yard has a new feature of interest in the lately completed model experimenting basin for which Congress made provision three years ago. It is now in full running order and busied with the models of the smaller cruisers authorized by the last Congress. Some modifications of form are promised, which should lead to higher speeds of easy maintenance, and we shall now know that our new ships are being evolved in the practical light of actual, preliminary performance, aided by one of the most beautiful combinations of facilities made possible by electricity and modern skill.

This make-believe ocean of Uncle Sam's is not for play—it is the superior of similar facilities possesed by England, Italy, and Russia—nor are the models picturesque toys for occasional amusement. The whole outfit is for serious work of the most scientific sort, and everything is directly contributive to that end.

Mathematics have opened up many of the dark paths of science; stars have been called from the depths of the distant sky, and lost ages restored to their proper places, but still the elusive movements and powers of the water's resistance are beyond that definite grasp. For ages on ages ships were built by rule of thumb, and that they matured to the quasi-successful craft of thirty years ago is a tribute to good horse sense rather than to a scientific comprehension of what a ship had really to combat in moving through the water. Practical observations in daily life taught lessons but not reasons. The lumberman knew that he could tow his log easier butt-end first, but why, he knew not; and the shipbuilder was as much at a loss to account for many of the practices he knew to be necessary till the late Dr. Froude began his towing experiments with the British ship Greyhound in the "seventies." Those trials and their fruit revolutionized ship designing and the theories of naval architecture, and while many of our greatest mathematicians have since len' their aid the fact still remains that the practical model trial is far and away ahead of the confusing formulae evolved by those learned gentlemen.

In the trial runs of a miniature of the proposed ship the peculiar characteristics and the actual performance of the intended big craft are displayed in every particular, but on a tiny scale. Curious waves formed by odd shapes of hull can be reproduced and their effect foreseen. The maximum speed at which a hull of arbitrary form can be economically driven can be determined, and the power required for any velocity foretold for any prescribed shape of vessel. Instead of building a craft—such, for instance, as our Katahdin—to find that it was impossible to drive such a ram-shaped body through the water at the wished for speed, we have only to try a miniature of that body in the experimenting basin to discover all its limitations.

DETERMINING THE NEEDED POWER.

Where the form of the hull is susceptible of high speed on a moderate development of power, that required power can be determined before engines of needless might and overweight are placed in the actual ship. To drive engines of greater weight than that required by the particular ship means a continuel waste of expensive fuel, and the carriage, at all times, of so much dead matter, better allotted to guns or ammunition in a fighting ship. Again, engines of excessive power, instead of really driving the ship correspondingly that much faster through the water, lend the greater part of their excess energy to the development of either useless or troublesome waves. Most of us are familiar with pictures of torpedo boats at full speed, in which the bow of the little craft is high out of the water while the stern, squatting low, is followed by a great mass of tumbling white waves. The little vessel is really climbing a hill of water, and the major part of that disturbance just abaft of her may properly be called the spent energy of her too-powerful machinery, which has forced her obliquely against the water instead of cleanly through it. Had that stern wave appeared in more moderate form just ahead of the stern, rounding in from both sides just under the overhang above the propellers, it would have helped to drive the boat forward just as the pinch of one's fingers will shoot a melon seed; but, coming where it does, it represents lost power contained in the water itself.

The average mind imagines that a ship not only has actually to plow away the water about her, but has also to draw it in behind her again. In our modern battleships that means the displacing of quite 12,000 tons of water every time the craft covers her own length. Such is not the fact, and instead of meaning a disturbance of that moment, it is quite safe to say that our heaviest battleships going at full speed, meet with no more disturbance in the shape of friction, wavemaking, and eddy-forming, than the drag or opposition of something like sixty-five tons. This would be hard to understand were it not realized that water, though not a perfect fluid, tends to react as powerfully as it acts through disturbance, and if not, by reason of its imperfections produces waves and eddies and friction against the skin of hull of the ship, it would tend to rush in at the stern with a forward pitching movement, exactly counterbalancing the force of its opposition at the bow. How moderately imperfect water is, we can judge by its opposition to the passage of 12,000 tons of matter traveling along at the rate of 15 knots an hour. This is what is termed the "stream-line" theory of fluids, a theory that still absorbs the attention of the brightest minds, and which explains a great many things about the functions of water, while still leaving a great many more subject to discussion and liable to modification.

IMPORTANT RESULTS EXPECTED.

While the mathematicians are still busied with the why and wherefore of these delicate differences, the model experimenting basin goes along its way rejoicing in practical solutions; and to the layman that is the most interesting side of the question, especially when we are to see some of its fruits in our forthcoming vessels.

It must not be assumed that the model basin alone has been the means by which modern high-speed craft have been evolved—the great and glorious part of that accomplishment is due to improvements in the marine engine and boiler, but it is in the province of the basin to give birth to that perfection of hull form susceptible of much higher speeds and more economical propulsion. Our successful ships have pretty generally been fashioned along the lines of other successful ships of the same type previously built abroad, modified where wisdom suggested by just such empirical adaptations or changes as long years of experience had shown helpful. That our ships have proved themselves so generally good is just cause for our designers' felicitation, but it is not ground for presumption that they will not do a vast deal better when aided by the model basin and all that miniature sea will show.

The bids for the new cruisers were to have been opened in October, but, to give the hull designers more time to experiment with the models for those ships, the time has been postponed a month.

These models, with which the staff of the experimenting basin are about to engage—having finished some preliminary work in the way of establishing data for comparing the resistance of varnished surfaces in water—are not the beautiful creations which adorn the hallways of the Navy Department and give us a diminutive likeness, in every detail, of the completed ships. They are simple pine hulls, without masts, smokestacks, boats, guns, or other fittings save the features of the body of the craft strictly unadorned. They are not beautiful unless one's eye be trained to the professional grasp of beauty of form and delicacy and harmony of changing curves. The white and red paints which make their full-sized copies picturesque are replaced by only a coating or two of waterproof varnish, which yields them a very slippery surface. These modest miniatures are to save Uncle Sam millions of dollars, and therein lies their singular charm.

HOW TEST SHIPS ARE MADE.

When the general type of craft has been determined by Congress and the hull designers have drafted the "lines" of the new ship in form such as experience has shown best, the plans are sent to the staff of the model experimenting basin for reproduction and trial. For the sake of uniformity and for the attainment of more accurate readings, all the models will be made as near as possible universally 20 feet long—that is, a ship 410 feet long will be represented by a model 20.5 feet long, while a ship having a length of 152 feet would be represented by a nineteen-foot model.

Among the plans sent to the staff of the basin is one called the body plan, which represents the shape of the vessel at regular intervals, just as you cut a loaf of bread crosswise. By means of a pantograph, these sections are reproduced from the plan, but on the exact scale of the model. These sections are cut out of paper and then laid upon thin boards, which are shaped in agreement. After all of the sections are cut out, they are placed upright in their proper positions and equidistant. They are then completely sheathed with thin strips of pliant pine, and, as a result, we have a hastily made representative of the coming model. This first is called the "former" model, because it is by this that the finished one is made. While the "former" model is building, another but rougher form of the trial model has been made from layers of pine boards. Each layer has approximately the true form of the finished article at that particular height from the keel or base line, and all have been glued together and allowed to "set" while under the compression of a large hydraulic press. When all is ready, the two models are placed in the cutting machine, the "former" model being placed on the lower shelf or table and the trial model—which, of course, is solid—on top. Arms with roller ends follow the form of the "former" and transmit a similar motion to the upper arms, which end in saws or knives, which cut away the surplus wood to the proper curves. Sandpaper rollers are then substituted for the knives, and the trial model finished with the exception of bilge keels, struts for the support of propeller shafts, propeller shafts themselves, and other underwater projections, all of which have a decided influence upon the speed of the vessel through the water. Next the model is placed in the measuring machine, where any inequalities are checked and so recorded that they may easily be compared with the original plans. Having been proved true, the model is then carefully varnished, and, when dry, the tiny craft is ready for its speed runs. Before that, however, it is shaped in the balancing tank, at the lower end of the basin, where it is very carefully weighted to represent the miniature displacement of the actual ship and skillfully ballasted so that it will float on an even keel. Next, the spring of the dynamo-meter is cunningly standardized in conjunction with the model and a graduated scale arranged agreeably to the particular model. The little ship is now ready for trial, and is attached to the towing carriage.

FAST RUN OF THE SMALL MODEL.

This towing carriage, which weighs quite twenty-five tons, spans the tank, a distance of nearly fifty feet. It is stoutly built and so rigidly fastened and braced that it will not vibrate to a troublesome extent when running at a speed of twenty knots an hour. The basin is 470 feet long, and generally about 14 feet deep, but quite 100 feet are taken up by the starting and stopping smaller ends, and, as it takes a run of forty or fifty feet to attain full swing, the trial part of the run will be accomplished within a distance of substantially 300 feet. It must be borne in mind that a twenty-knot gait on the carriage's part means a correlative speed of perhaps forty knots on the part of the model, and the distance run bears the same relation, so that a run of only 300 feet actually may represent for the model a distance of half a mile or so—depending, of course, upon the scale of the model.

The towing carriage, which is run by electricity, is under perfect control, and the operator stands at the forward end and controls it just as a motorman does a trolley car. Nice electrical adjustment gives it a uniform speed when once under way, and there is none of that jerkiness of motion characteristic of the street car. On this towing carriage are placed all of the delicate dynamometrical mechanisms which record the pull or tug of the towing model, which, while measured in pounds, has its correlative in tons and horse-power for the full-sized ship.

Two observers watch the records of the pens on the recording cylinder of the dynamometer and direct the operations of the motorman. These pens, by means of electrical contacts along the tracks, register actual distances run, the time of these intervals, and the varying pull of the model as the speed changes. This recording mechanism can be thrown in or out of gear at will, and is usually not set in motion till uniform speed has been attained.

The model is fastened to the towing carriage by an arm which reaches down from the under side of the centre of the carriage, which, by the way, can be raised or lowered to meet the differing heights of models. The dynamometrical part of the registering is the consequence of a tug-of-war between a small dynamo and the standardized spring, the strain or pull of the model starting or reversing the direction of the motor along a threaded shaft just as the balance is disturbed. The little shaft or rod connecting the model moves with slight lateral play in a bearing, and just as it touches first one side of the other it makes or breaks an electrical circuit and controls the motor. In the method of translating the stress of the model, we have stepped far and ahead of the best European practices, and the readings promise to be just that much more reliable and very much freer of confusing shakiness.

HOW THE SHIP IS STOPPED.

With a clang of gongs the readiness of the operators is announced; every one stands at his post, and off goes the carriage toward the north end of the basin, with that twenty-foot make-believe battleship swirling through the filtered waters of the tank. The end of the basin is almost reached, the speed is unslackened, and one wonders how that mass of fragile instruments and that heavy carriage are to escape ruin, but wisdom has provided against this. Two great friction brakes, operating automatically and under hydraulic control, come into play, and the whole moving mass comes to an easy stop without the slightest jar. As a supplemental safeguard there is an emergency brake, strong and positive enough to stop a runaway car, and that will be brought into play should the friction brake fail.

The records of the run are tabulated, and new recording sheets are placed upon the cylinder for another trial, but at a different speed. The performance of the model is then analyzed, and if changes of form seem needful they are made, and the modified model tried in the same way. Little differences which escape the layman tell whole stories to the trained observer, and he can soon dectect the needed changes. The staff of the basin are new, but it won't be long before they will have become expert.

It seems strange that a thing so simple in theory as that of towing miniatures of proposed ships and multiplying their performances by the ratios to the full-sized craft should have gone unthought of till only thirty years ago, and it only proves how profound are the effects of just such commonplaces properly applied.

Private shipyards are to enjoy—provided they bear the actual expense of trial—the privileges of the Government's model experimenting basin, and it is interesting to query what may be the results in our ocean greyhounds or pennant-guarding defenders.

Rockefeller Made Loans, Not Gifts.

Justice Chase, in the Supreme Court, yesterday gave judgment in favor of the plaintiff in an action brought by L. A. Wilson against the Baptist Tabernacle Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter was formerly pastor. The action was brought by Wilson, as assignee of John D. Rockefeller, who had been one of the Trustees of the church, for moneys which, it was claimed, he had loaned the church. It was alleged on behalf of the church that the moneys which Wilson sued to recover were not loans, but gifts by Mr. Rockefeller. Justice Chase holds that the payments made the church were loans. He gives judgment for the items mentioned in the complaint which were advanced within six years prior to the commencement of the action.

Suit Against Frank Moss Dropped.

The action brought by Oscar Hammerstein against Frank Moss, the counsel to the Mazet committee, to recover $50,000 damages for slander, arising out of the

CORPUS CRISTI IN TOLEDO

The Festival as It Was Once Celebrated in Spain.

AS IT IS OBSERVED TO-DAY.

Sights Seen From the Balcony in the Locodover—Toledo and Its Cathedral as They Now Are.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

MADRID, June 12, 1899.—In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the doctrine of transubstantiation assumed especial importance. Miracle plays and cathedral glass told thrilling stories of attacks made by Jews on the sacred wafer, which bled under their poniards or sprang from their chaldrons and ovens in complete figure of the Christ. The festival of Corpus Cristi, then established by Rome, was devoutly accepted in Spain and used to be celebrated with supreme magnificence in Madrid. Early in the reign of Philip IV. Prince Charles of England, who, with the adventurous Buckingham, had come in romantic fashion to the Spanish capital, hoping to carry by storm the heart of the Infanta, stood for hours in a balcony of the Alcázar, gazing silently on the glittering procession. How they swept by through the herb-strewn, tapestried streets—musicians, standard-bearers, cross-bearers, files of orphans from the asylums, six and thirty religious brotherhoods, monks of all the orders, barefoot friars, ranks of secular clergy and brothers of charity, the proud military orders of Alcántara, Calatrawa, and Santiago, the Councils of the Indies, of Arragon, of Portugal, the Supreme Council of Castile, the City Fathers of Madrid, the Governmental Ministers of Spain and Spanish Italy, the Tribunal of the Holy Office, preceded by a long array of cloaked and hooded Familiars, bishops upon bishops in splendid, gold-enwoven vestments, priests of the royal chapel displaying the royal banner, bearers of the crosier and the sacramental vessels, the Archbishop of Santiago, royal Chaplains and royal major domos, royal pages with tall wax tapers, incense burners, the canopied mysteries of the Eucharist, the King, the Prince, Cardinals, Nuncio, the Inquisitor General, the Catholic Ambassadors, the Patriarch of the Indies, the all-powerful Count Duke Olivares, grandees, lesser nobility, gentlemen, and a display of Spanish and German troops, closed by a great company of archers! So overwhelming was that solemn progress, with its brilliant variety of sacredotal vestments, knightly habits, robes of state and military trappings, its maces, standards, crosses, the flash of steel, gold, jewels, and finally the sheen of candles, the clouds of incense, the tinkling of silver bells before the Santissimo Corpus that the heretic Prince and his reckless companion fell to their knees. One Spanish author pauses to remark that for these, who could even then reject the open arms of the Mother Church, the assassin's blow and the Whitehall block were naturally waiting.

Such a pomp would have been worth the seeing, but we had arrived at Madrid almost three centuries too late. Catholic friends shrugged shoulders at the mention of the Corpus procession: "Vale poco." And as for the famous autos sacramentales, which used to be celebrated at various times during the eight days of the Corpus solemnity, they may be read in musty volumes, but can be seen in the city squares no more. Calderon is said to have written the trifling number of seventy-two, and Lope de Vega, whose fingers must have been tipped with pens, some four hundred.

AN AUTO SACRAMENTAL.

If only our train, which then would not have been a train, had brought us, who then would not have come to Madrid in season for a Corpus celebration under the Austrian dynasty, we could have attended an open-air theatre of a very curious sort. All the way to the Plaza, we could have seen festivity at its height, pantomimic dances, merry music, struttings of giants and antics of dwarfs, and perhaps groups of boys insulting cheap effigies of snakes, modeled after the monstrous Tarasca, carried in the Corpus parade in token of Christ's victory over the devil. At intervals along the route, adorned with flowers and draperies, and reserved for the procession and the dramatic cars, would have been altars hung with rich stuffs from the Alcázar and the aristocratic palaces; silks and cloth of gold, brocades, velvets, and shimmering webs of the Indies. The one-act play itself might be after the general fashion of the mediaeval "Miracles;" verse dialogue, tuned to piety with chords of fun, for the setting forth of Biblical stories. Abraham's sacrifice of Isaac, Moses feeding the Israelites with manna, the patience of Job, the trials of Joseph, David, and Daniel were thus represented.

More frequently, the auto sacramental belonged to the so-called "morality" variety of early Christian drama, being an allegorical presentation of human experience or exposition of church doctrine. Such were "The Fountain of Grace," "The Journey of the Soul," "The Dance of Death," "The Pilgrim," and Calderon's mythical masterpiece, "Life is a Dream." Sometimes a Gospel parable, as "The Lost Sheep," or the "Prodigal Son," gave the dramatic suggestion. But these Spanish spectacles sought to associate themselves, as closely as might be, with the Corpus worship, and many of them bear directly, in one way or another, upon this sacrament.

If, for instance, we had chanced on the Madrid festival in 1681, we could have witnessed, in the decorated Plaza, with its thronged balconies, the entrance of four scenic platforms or cars. The first, painted over with battles, bore a Gothic castle; the second, with pictures of the sea, a gallant ship; the third, a starry globe; the fourth, a grove and garden, whose central fountain is so shaped as to form, above, the semblance of an altar. In the complicated action of the play, which the Soul, besieged in her fortress by the Devil, whose allies are the World and the Flesh, calls upon Christ for succor, the holy sphere of the third car opens, revealing the Lord enthroned in glory amid cherubim and seraphim, but the climax of the triumph is not yet. That stout old general, the Devil, rallies fresh forces to the attack, such subtle foes as Atherson, Judaism, and Apostasy, and whereas, before, the Senses bore the brunt of the conflict, it is the Understanding that girds on armor now. Will in the final outcome not the Understanding, but Faith, pass the veil from before the altar of the fourth car, and there, in the consecrated vessel for the holding of the wafer, appears the "Passion Child," the white bread from Heaven, "very flesh and very blood that are the price of the soul's salvation."

MODERN OBSERVANCE OF CORPUS.

That is the way Spain kept her Corpus fiesta in the good old times of Charles the Bewitched; but not now. After the procession, the bull fight; and after the bull fight, the latest vaudeville or ballet. This year, it rained on Corpus Thursday, which fell on the first of June, and Madrid gave up the procession altogether. Some of the Opposition papers started the cry that this was shockingly irreligious in Silvela, but when the Government organs haughtily explained that it was the decision of the Archbishop and Senior Silvela was not even consulted, the pious indignation of the Liberals straightway subsided. The procession, which was to have been a matter of kettle drums and clarionets, soldiery, "coaches of respect" from the palace and the city corporation, and a full showing of the parochial clergy, does not seem to be missed by the people. It has long ceased to be a chief event in the Capital.

There are a few cities in Spain, however, where the Corpus fête is maintained with something of the old gayety and splendor. Bustling Barcelona, never too busy for a frolic, keeps it merrily with an elaborate parade from the cathedral all about the city and—delightful feature!—the distribution of flowers and sweetmeats among the ladies. The procession in Valencia resembles those of Holy Week in Seville. On litters strewn with flowers and thick-set with candle lights are borne carved groups of sacred figures and richly attired images of Christ and the Virgin. But it is in lyric Andalusia that these pageantries are most at home. Among her popular coplas is one that runs like this:

Thursdays three in the year there be
That shine more bright than the sun's own ray—
Holy Thursday, Corpus Christi,
And our Lord's Ascension Day.

Cadiz, like Valencia, carries the pasos in the Corpus procession. In Seville, where the street displays of Holy Week are under the charge of the religious brotherhoods, or Cofradias, Corpus Christi gives opportunity for the clergy and aristocracy to present a rival exhibition of sanctified luxury and magnificence.

GRANADA SURPASSES THE OTHERS.

But it is in beautiful, belated Granada that the Corpus fête is now at its best. A brilliantly illustrated programme, whose many-hued cover significantly groups a gamboge cathedral very much in the background, and a flower-crowned Andalusian maiden, draped in a manila shawl, with a prodigious guitar at her feet, very much in the foreground, announces a medley of festivities extending over eleven days. This cheerful booklet promises, together with a constant supply of military music, balcony decorations, and city illuminations, an assortment of pleasures warranted to suit every taste—infantry reviews, cavalry reviews, cadet reviews, masses under roof and masses in the open, claustral processions, parades of giants, dwarfs, and La Tarasca, a charity raffle in the park under the patronage of Granada's most distinguished ladies; the erection of out-of-door altars, the dispensing of 6,000 loaves of bread among the poor, (from my experience of Granada beggars I should say the supply was insufficient,) a solemn Corpus procession passing along white-canopied streets under a rain of flowers, three regular bullfights, with the grand masters Guerrita, Lagartijillo, and Fuentes, followed by a gloriously brutal corrida, with young beasts and inexperienced fighters, cattle fair, booths, puppet shows, climbing of greased poles, exhibition of fine arts and industries, horse racing, polo, pigeon shoot, trapeze, balloon ascensions, gypsy dances, and fireworks galore.

But even faithful Granada has shared in the strange catalogue of misfortunes which have attended Corpus this year. The rains descended on her Chinese lanterns, and the winds beat against her Arabic arches with their thousands of gaslights. On the sacred Thursday itself, the Andalusian weather made a most unusual demonstration of hurricane and cloudburst, with interludes of thunder and lightning. Great was the damage in field, vineyard, and orchard, and as for processions, they were in many places out of the question. Even Seville and Cordova had to postpone both parades and bull fights. But this was not the worst. In Eéija, that quaint "oven of Andalusia," an image of the Virgin as the Divine Shepherdess, lovingly arrayed and adorned with no little outlay by the nuns of the Conception, caught fire in the procession from a taper, like Seville's Virgin of Montserrat in the last Semana Santa. The Divina Pastora barely escaped with her jewels. Her elaborate garments, the herbage and foliage of her pasture, and one of her woolly sheep were burned to ashes. In Palma, the Balearic town, a rumor went that the Balearic Isles, a balcony, whose occupants were leaning out to watch the procession, broke away and crashed down into the midst of the throng. A young girl fell upon the bayonet of a soldier marching beneath and was grievously hurt. Others suffered wounds which, in one case at least, have proved fatal. The Opposition journals have not failed to make capital out of these untoward events, serving them up in satiric verse with the irreverent suggestion that, if this is all the favor a reactionary and ultra-Catholic Government can secure from Heaven, it is time to go back to Sagasta.

IN PILGRIMAGE TO TOLEDO.

The ecclesiastical Toledo, seat of the Primate of All Spain, is one of the Spanish cities which still observe Corpus Christi as a high solemnity, and Toledo is within easy pilgrimage distance of Madrid. I had already passed two days in that ancient capital of the Visigoths, ridding my conscience of the sightseers' burden, and I both longed and dreaded to return. The longing overcame the dread, and I dropped in at the Estacion del Mediodia for preliminary inquiries. I could discover no bureau of information and no official authorized to instruct the public, but in this lotus-eating land what is nobody's business is everybody's business. There could not be a better-humored people. The keeper of the book stand abandoned his counter, his would-be customers lighting cigarettes and leaning up against trucks and stacks of luggage to wait for his return, and escorted me the length of the station to find a big yellow poster, which gave the special time table for Corpus Thursday. The poster was so high upon the wall that our combined efforts could not make it out; whereupon a nimble little porter dropped the trunk he was carrying and climbed on top of it for a better view. In that commanding position he could see clearly enough, but just when my hopes were at the brightest, he regretfully explained that he had never learned to read. Then he clambered down, the proprietor of the trunk, who had been looking on with as much serenity as if trains never went and starting bells never rang, mounted in turn. This gentleman, all smiles and bows and tobacco smoke, read off the desired items, which the keeper of the book stand copied for me in a leisurely, conversational manner, with a pencil stolen by one bystander on a card donated by another.

There is really something to be said for the Spanish way of doing business. It takes time, but if time is filled with human kindliness and social courtesies, why not? What is time for? Whenever I observe that I am the only person in a hurry on a Madrid street, I revise my opinion as to the importance of my business.

As I entered the station again on the 1st of June at the penitential hour of quarter past 8 in the morning, I was reflecting complacently on my sagacity as a traveler. Had I not bethought me that, even in the ecclesiastical centre of Spain and on this solemn festival, there might be peril for a stranger's purse? What financial acumen I had shown in calculating that since my round-trip ticket to Toledo before had cost 8? second class, I could probably go first class on this excursion train for the same sum, while 8? more would be ample allowance for balcony hire and extras! And yet how prudent in me to have tucked away a reserve fund in a secret pocket inaccessible even to myself! But, why was the station so jammed and crammed with broad-hatted Spaniards? And what was the meaning of that long line of roughs, stretching far out from the third-class ticket office? Bull fight explained it all. Even reverend Toledo must keep the Corpus holy by the public slaughter of six choice bulls and as many hapless horses as their blind rage might rend. Worse than the pagan altars that reeked with the blood of beasts, Spain's Christian festivals demand torture in addition to butchery.

There were no first-class carriages, it appeared, upon the Corpus train, and my round-trip ticket, second class, cost only a dollar, leaving me with an embarrassment of riches. Pursing the slip of pasteboard which, to my disgust, was stamped in vermilion letters "Corrida de Toros," I sped me to the train, where every seat appeared to be taken, although it lacked twenty minutes of the advertised time for departure; but a bald-headed philanthropist called out from a carriage window that there still had room for one. Gratefully climbing up, I found myself in the society of a family party, off for Toledo to celebrate the saint day of their hazel-eyed eight-year-old laddie by that treat of treats, a child's first bull fight. When they learned that I was tamely proposing to keep Corpus Christi by seeing the procession and the cathedral, and not by "assisting at the functions of bulls," their faces clouded, but they decided to make allowance for my foreign idiosyncrasies.

AN EXPERIENCE WITH PICKPOCKETS.

The train, besieged by a multitude of ticket holders for whom there were no places, was nearly an hour late in getting off. The ladies dozed and chattered; the gentlemen smoked and dozed; little Hazel-eyes constantly drew pictures of bulls with a wet finger on the window glass. Reminded again by my handbag literature that Toledo is a nest of thieves, I would gladly have put away my extra money, but there was never a moment when all the gentlemen were asleep at once.

It was after 10 when we reached our destination, the boy wild with rapture because we had actually seen a pasture of grazing bulls. A swarm of noisy, scrambling, savage-looking humanity hailed the arrival of the train, and I had hardly made my way even to the platform before I felt the ominous twitch at my pocket. I turned sharply and confronted a group of my fellow-worshippers who, shawled and sashed and daggered, looked as if they had been expressly gotten up for stage bandits. From the shaggy pates, topped by gaudy, twisted handkerchiefs—a headdress not so strange in a city whose stone walls looked for centuries on Moorish turbans—to the bright-edged, stealthy hemp sandals, these were pickpockets to rejoice a kodak. Their black eyes twinkled at me with wicked triumph, while it flashed across my mind that my old hero, the Cid, was probably much of their aspect, and certainly gained his living in very similar ways. There were a full score of these picturesque plunderers, and not a person of the nineteenth century in sight. Since there was nothing to do, I did it, and giving them a parting glance of moral disapproval, to which several of the sauciest responded by blithely touching their forelocks, I pursued my pilgrim course, purged of vainglory. At all events, I was delivered from temptation as to a questionable peseta in my purse—my pretty Paris purse! —and I should not be obliged to travel again on that odious bullfight ticket.

We were having "fool weather," blowing now hot, now cold, but as at this moment the air was cool, and every possible vehicle seemed packed, thatched, and fringed with clinging passengers, I decided, not seeking for further reasons, to walk up to the town. And what a town it is!

A DEAD CITY.

Between deep, rocky, precipitous banks strongly flows the golden "king of rivers, the venerable Tajo," almost encircling the granite pedestal of the city and spanned by ancient bridges of massy stone, with battlemented, Virgin-niched, fierce old gates. And above, upon its rugged height, crumbling hourly into the gritty dust that stings the eye and scrapes beneath the foot, lies in swirls on floor and pavement, blows on every breeze and sifts through hair and clothing, is the proud, sullen, forsaken fortress of "Imperial Toledo." Still it is a vision of turrets, domes, and spires, fret-work buttresses, façades, but all so desolate, so dreary, isolated in that parched landscape as it is isolated in the living world, that one approaches with strangely blended feelings of awe, repugnance, and delight.

On we go over the Bridge of Alcántara, wrought aeons ago by a gang of angry Titans—the guide books erroneously attribute it to the Moors and Alfonso the Learned—with a shuddering glance out toward the ruins of feudal castles, here a battlemented keep set with mighty towers, there a great, squat, frowning mass of stone, the very sight of which might have crushed a prisoner's heart. Up, straight up, into the grim, gray, labyrinthine city, whose zigzag streets, often narrowing until two laden donkeys, meeting, cannot pass, so twist and turn that it is impossible on entering one to guess at what point of the compass we will come out. These crooked ways, paved with agonizing edges and points of stone, are lined with tall, dark, inhospitable house-fronts, whose few windows are heavily grated, and whose huge doors, bristling with iron bosses, are furnished with fantastic knockers and a whole arsenal of bolts and chains.

Gloomy as these ponderous structures are, every step discloses a novelty of beauty, a chiseled angel poised for flight, chased escutcheons, bas reliefs, toothed arches, medallions, weather-eaten groups of saints and apostles gossipping in their scalloped niches about the degeneracy of the times. The Moors, whose architecture, says Becquer, seems the dream of a Moslem warrior sleeping after battle in the shadow of a palm, have left their mark throughout Toledo in the airy elegance of traceries magically copied from cobwebs and the Milky Way. That tragic race, the Jews, have stamped on the walls of long-desecrated synagogues their own mysterious emblems. And Goths and Christian knights have wrought their very likenesses into the stern, helmeted heads that from the capitals of marvelous columns peer amid the stone fruit and foliage most fit for their heroic nourishment. But all is in decay. Here stands a broken-sceptred statue turning its royal back on a ragged vender of toasted garbanzos.

You may traverse whispering cloisters heaped with fallen crosses, truant tombstones, and severed heads and limbs of august prophets. Cast aside in dusky vaults lie fragments of rare carving in whose hollows the birds of the air once built their nests. Through the tangle of flowers and shrubbery that chokes the patios gleam the rims of alabaster urns and basins of marble fountains. Such radiant wings and faces as still flash out from frieze and arch and column, such laughing looks, fresh with a dewy brightness, as if youth and Springtime were enchanted in the stone! And what supreme grace and truth of artistry in all this bewildering detail! On some far-off day of the golden age, when ivory and jasper were as wax, when cedar and larch wood yielded like their own soft leaves, the magician must have pressed upon them the olive leaf, the acacia spray, the baby's foot that have left these perfect traces. And how did mortal hand ever achieve the intricate, curling, unfolding, blossoming marvel of those capitals?

And who save Kings, Wambas and Rodericks, Sanchos, Alfonsos, and Fernandos, should mount these magnificent stairways? And what have those staring stone faces above that antique doorway looked upon to turn them haggard with horror? City of ghosts! The flesh begins to creep. But here, happily, we are arrived in the Plaza de Zocodover, and in this long-memoried marketplace, with its arcaded sides and trampled green, may pause to take our bearings.

THE PROCESSION IN TOLEDO.

Evidently the procession is to pass here, for the balconies, still displaying the yellow fronds of Palm Sunday, are hung with all manner of draperies—clear blue, orange with silver fringes, figured red with violet bars, white with saffron scollops. Freed from sordid cares about my pocket, I give myself for a little to the spell of that strange scene. Beyond rise the rich-hued towers of the Alcázar, on the site where Romans, Visigoths, Arabs, the Cid, and an illustrious line of Spanish monarchs have fortified themselves in turn, but Time, the last is conqueror, and one visits the dismantled castle only to forget all about it in the grandeur of the view. From the east side of the Zocodover soars the arch on whose summit used to stand the Santissimo Cristo del Sangre, before whom the Corpus train did reverence. And here in the centre blazed that momentous bonfire which was to settle the strife between the old Toledan liturgy and the new ritual of Rome; but the impartial elements honored both the Prayer Books placed upon the fagots, the wind wafting to a place of safety the Roman breviary, while the flames drew back from the other, with the result that the primitive rite is still preserved in an especial chapel of the cathedral.

A glorious plaza, famed by Cervantes, loved by Lope de Vega, but now how dim and shabby! On the house-fronts, once so gayly colored, the greens have faded to yellows, the reds to pinks, and the pinks to browns. The awning spread along the route of the procession is fairly checkered with a miscellany of patches. I pass the compliments of the day with a smiling peasant woman, whose husband, a striking colorscheme in maroon blanket, azure trousers, russet stockings, and sotol gray sandals, offers me his seat on the stone bench beside her. But I am bound on my errand, and they bid me "Go with God." I select a trusty face in a shop doorway and ask if I can rent standing room in the balcony above. Mine honest friend puts his price a trifle high to give him a margin for the expected bargaining, but I scorn to haggle on a day when I am short of money, and merely stipulate, in true Spanish propriety, that no gentlemen shall be admitted. This makes an excellent impression on the proprietor, who shows me up a winding stair with almost oppressive politeness. A little company of ladies, with lace mantillas drooping from their graceful heads, welcome me with that courteous cordiality which imparts to the slightest intercourse with the Spanish people (barring pickpockets) a flavor of fine pleasure. Because I am the last arrival of the party, no one will claim the best place on the balcony and are untiring in their explanations of all there is to be seen.

The procession is already passing—civil guards, buglers, drummers, flower wreaths borne aloft, crosses of silver and crosses of gold, silken standards wrought with cunning embroidery—and now there comes a sudden darkness, a gust of wind, and flash of rain. The ranks of cofradias try in vain to keep their candles burning, the pupils from the colleges of the friars, with shining medals hung by green cards about their necks, peep roguishly back at the purple-stoled dignitary in a white wig, over whom a sacristan friend from the street is trying to hold an umbrella. The Jesuit seminarists bear themselves more decorously, the tonsures gleaming like silver coins on their young heads. The canons lift their red robes from the wet and even Bishops make some furtive efforts to protect their gold-threaded chasubles. Meanwhile the people, that spectral throng of witches, serfs, feudal retainers, and left-overs from the Arabian Nights, press closer and closer, audaciously wrapping themselves from the rain in the rich old tapestries of France and Flanders, which have been hung along both sides of the route from a queer framework of emerald-bright poles and bars. The dark, wild, superstitious faces, massed and huddled together, peer out more uncannywise than ever from under these precious stuffs which brisk soldiers, with green feather brushes in their caps, as if to enable them to dust themselves off at short notice, are already taking down.

All the church bells of the city are chiming solemnly and the splendid custodia, a treasure of filigree gold and jewels, enshrining the Host, draws near. It is preceded by a bevy of lovely children, not dressed, as at Granada, to represent angels, but as knights in chivalry. Their dainty suits of red and blue, slashed and puffed and trimmed with lace, flash through the silvery mist of rain. Motherly voices from the balconies call to them to carry their creamy caps upside down to shield the clustered plumes. Their little white sandals and gaiters splash merrily through the mud.

A flamingo gleam across the slanting rain lines announces Cardinal Sancha, behind whom acolytes uplift a thronelike chair of crimson velvet and gold. Then follow ranks of taper-bearing soldiers, and my friends in the balcony call proudly down to different officers, a son, a husband, a blushing novio, whom they present to me then and there. The officers bow up, and I bow down, while at this very moment comes that tinkling of the silver bells which would, I had supposed, strike all Catholic Spaniards to their knees. It is perhaps too much to expect the people below to kneel in the puddles, but the vivacious chatter in the balconies never ceases, and the ladies beside me do not even cross themselves.

The parade proceeds, a gorgeous group in wine-colored costume carrying great silver maces before the civic representation. The Governor is pointed out to me as a Count of high degree, but in the instant when my awed glance falls upon him he gives a monstrous gape unbecoming even to nobility. The last of the spruce cadets, who close the line, have hardly passed when the thrifty housewife beseeches our aid in taking in out of the rain her scarlet balcony hanging, which proves to be the canopy of her best bed. But the sun is shining forth again when I return to the street to follow the procession into the cathedral.

Already this gleam of fair weather has filled the Calle de Comercio with festive señoritas, arrayed in white mantillas and Manila shawls in honor of the bull fight. Shops have been promptly opened for a holiday sale of the Toledo specialties—arabesque swords and daggers and every variety of Damascened wares, and marchpane in form of mimic hams, fish, and serpents. But onward is the glorious church, with its symmetric tower, whose spire wears a threefold crown of thorns. The exterior walls are hung, on this one day of the year, with wondrous tapestries that Queen Isabel knew. An army of beggars obstructs the crowd, which presses in, wave upon wave, through the deep, rich portals in whose ornamentation whole lifetimes have carved themselves away.

IN TOLEDO'S OLD CATHEDRAL.

Within this sublime temple, unsurpassed in Gothic art, where every pavement slab is worn by knees more than by footsteps, where every starry window has thrown its jewel lights on generations of believers, one would almost choose to dwell forever. One looks half enviously at recumbent alabaster Bishops and kneeling marble knights, even at dim grotesques, who have rested in the heart of that grave beauty, in that atmosphere of prayer and chant so long. Let these stone figures troop out into the troubled streets and toil awhile, and give the rest of us a chance to dream. But the multitude, which has knelt devoutly while Su Majestad was being borne into the Capilla Mayor, comes pouring down the nave to salute the stone on which—ah me!—on which the Virgin set her blessed foot Dec. 18, 666, when she alighted in Toledo Cathedral to present the champion of the Immaculate Conception, St. Ildefonso, with a chasuble of celestial cloth. The gilded, turreted shrine containing that consecrated block towers almost to the height of the nave. A grating guards it from the devout, who can only touch it with their finger tips, which then they kiss. Hundreds, with reverend looks, stand waiting their turn—children, peasants, bull fighters, decorated officers, refined ladies, men of cultured faces. The sound of kissing comes thick and fast. Heresy begins to beat in my blood.

Not all that heavenward reach of columns and arches, not that multitudinous charm of art, can rid the imagination of a granite weight to escape for a while to the purer air of church without, with its window-gold of sunshine and lapis-lazuli roof. When the mighty magnet draws me back again, those majestic aisles are empty, save for a tired sacristan or two, and the silence is broken only by a monotone of alternate chanting, from where, in the Capilla Mayor, two priests keep watch with "El Señor."

"He will be here all the afternoon," says the sacristan, "and nothing can be shown, but if you will come back to-morrow I will arrange for you to see even Our Lady's robes and gems."

KATHARINE LEE BATES.

HEINE LORELEI FOUNTAIN.

Will Be Unveiled on July 8 and Formally Presented to the City by German-Americans.

The work of erecting the Heine Lorelei fountain at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Mott Avenue is being pushed with all possible speed, and all will be ready for the unveiling, which will occur on Saturday, July 8. For over a year, and since the location for the fountain, which is to be at the entrance to the Grand Concourse and Boulevard, was decided upon, sixty-four cases containing the seventy-five pieces of carved stone have been stored on the lot at the southwest corner of Mott Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street. Last week the cases were opened, and the contents have been found in perfect condition. The fitting of the stones has been found to be so perfect that there has been little or no occasion to use a chisel, no joint being more than a sixteenth of an inch. E. Fritz is doing the work of construction, and P. M. Schlichter is superintending the work. Chief Engineer Josiah A. Briggs and Engineer S. C. Thompson have general charge, and G. E. Babcock is frequently present as Inspector for the Department of Highways.

According to the programme already arranged for the unveiling, Dr. Ernst Richard will present the monument to the city in the name of the German-American societies, and Randolph Guggenheimer will accept it in behalf of the city. A chorus of 1,200 men representing the United Singers and Arion Society will sing. Prof. Ernst Herter, the sculptor of the work, arrived in this city a few days ago, and will be present at the unveiling of the fountain. Another guest of honor will be Louis Spainer, aged seventy-five years, of Washington, D. C., who is a first cousin of Heine. When it was first proposed to place the fountain in the Borough of the Bronx, the plan met with strenuous opposition from the Rev. G. W. F. Birch, D. D., pastor of the Bethany Presbyterian Church, in East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, and other two Catholic priests, who denounced the fountain in the strongest terms on the ground that from a moral standpoint it was unfit for public view. There were several very lively hearings on the subject before the local board before the matter was decided.

A women's committee, of which Mrs. Max Ams is Chairman, will unveil the work. The following have been elected members of the Presentation Committee: Max Ams, William Baeder, S. Bergman, Dr. H. Binder, Emil Boas, John Catoir, William Demuth, Phil Dexheimer, Dr. A. Von Duering, George Ehret, B. Fischer, Jacob Heintz, William Hoffmann, William Jurgenson, William W. Klein, Dr. Hans Kudlich, S. P. Mendel, W. Moeller, B. Nazelschmitt, Carl Schurz, William Fischer, C. M. Von Baur, Richard Weichnacht, Dr. S. Weylandt, Louis Windmuller, and Joseph Wolf. Prof. and Mrs. E. Herter will be present, and all the art critics of New York have been invited.

WINE BARREL EXPLODED.

Charles Haschert Badly Burned About the Face and Body.

By the explosion of a wine barrel about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the basement of the store at 138 Fulton Street, Manhattan, occupied by H. T. Dewey & Sons, dealers in American wines, Charles Haschert of 49 Ralph Street, Brooklyn, an employe of the firm, was badly burned about the face, neck, arms, and hands, and was wounded in the right wrist. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where it was afterward said that his injuries, although painful, were not serious.

The cause of the explosion is thought to have been spontaneous combustion, although all information in regard to the matter was refused by the firm. A slight blaze followed the explosion, but it was easily extinguished.

BOGUS DOCTOR HELD FOR TRIAL.

Had Prescribed Salve for Waldorf-Astoria Guests.

Clarence Foster, who has an office at 503 Fifth Avenue, and who, it is said, has, as "Dr. Foster," been treating guests at the Waldorf-Astoria for the past year, prescribing a salve for their ailments, was held for trial in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday for practicing medicine without a license. Foster is also connected with a dermatological institute, where the sign "Dr." C. Foster" is displayed. The case against him was worked up by agents of the County Medical Society.

Mrs. Caroline Westfield of 249 East Seventy-seventh Street, testified that she had gone to 503 Fifth Avenue a year ago to be treated for pains in the back and headaches by a "Dr. Efil," who she declared was none other than Foster. Mrs. Westfield said that "Dr." Foster had prescribed for her. Agents Gest and Loring of the County Medical Society said they also had been treated by "Dr." Foster for skin diseases.

"Are you a doctor?" asked Magistrate Meade of Foster.

"No, I am not," answered Foster.

"You practiced?"

"I simply gave patent medicines. I have a facial salve and other preparations which I know to be good, and it is no harm to do good to humanity if you can."

"Where is Dr. Efil?"

"There is no Dr. Efil."

"You mean to say no Dr. Efil ever existed?"

"That's just what I mean. He only existed in my imagination."

Mr. Steele's New Assistant.

District Attorney Hiram R. Steele of Kings County yesterday appointed Herbert H. Kellogg as an assistant, to succeed John H. Kemble. Mr. Kemble sent his resignation in on Thursday. No reason is given. Mr. Kellogg has been a clerk in the District Attorney's office at a salary of $2,000 a year. He will now receive $5,000.

THE HEAVENS IN JULY

They Are Rich in Themes for Study and Observation.

NEW MOON RISES ON THE 7th

Neptune Comes Under the Head of the Morning Stars and in Close Proximity with Venus.

The heavens in July are rich in themes for study and observation and fortunately the mild temperature of the evenings admits of our enjoying nature to the fullest extent. We can revel in the transcendent glory, in the balmy breath which just stirs the dreamy blue, in the soft splendor of the sunsets, followed by the coming out of moon and stars that hang like lamps out of a lofty vault. The pearly crystalline dawns afford a charming picture, when the sun rising through a veil of rose and gold "rejoices as a giant to run his course," and brightens by no "pale gradations" into the perfect day.

The duration of Old Sol's stay above the horizon reached the maximum about ten days before the end of June, and henceforth until June next we shall see less of him than we have seen in the past few weeks. The difference in the length of the day can hardly yet be discerned by the average person, as there are not more than five minutes difference of daylight between the longest day and what we at present enjoy.

To-morrow the earth reaches the point called aphelion, or its greatest distance from the sun. At that time it will be about 3,000,000 miles further away from the great central orb of the system than it was six months ago and than it will be six months hence. The fact that the sun is nearer to us in midwinter than it is in midsummer may offer some difficulties to the ordinary understanding, but these may be easily removed. The rate of temperature on the earth is determined less by the distance of the heat distributing body than it is on the angle at which the heat rays strike us and the length of time which they are felt. In Summer the sun is higher above the southerly horizon at noon than it is in Winter, and it is visible longer. Consequently, its rays do not have to pass through so much atmosphere in reaching us. They come to us more directly and they stay with us for a greater length of time, and hence, although the sun is more distant from us than in December, its effect on us is greater. Of course it must be understood that these remarks refer only to that portion of our globe lying north of the equator. South of that dividing line the conditions are reversed so that when we have Summer they have Winter, and vice versa. In their Summer the direction and duration of the sun's rays are re-enforced by the comparative nearness of the body from which they emanate. In consequence of this the Summers in the south temperate zone are usually hotter than they are in the north temperate. As the Winter on the south side of the equator comes in June, July, and August, when the sun is furthest away, the season is generally colder in that section than it is with us.

NEW MOON FOR JULY.

The new moon for July comes in on the 7th, the first quartering is on the 15th. On the 22d we have full moon, and on the 29th the last quartering. Before the new moon arrives, however, the fading crescent occults Venus on the 5th and, some two hours or so later that day, is in conjunction with Neptune. On the 9th, the two day's old moon is in conjunction with Mercury, and three days later with Mars. Neither of these meetings are close enough to be of particular attraction. Jupiter, the day after the full of the moon, is also honored with a visit, as the latter comes Uranus by turn, while Saturn closes the list of monthly meetings on the 19th. From this we see that the last portion of the month is far less favored than the first part.

Venus is still a morning star and rises about an hour and a half earlier than the sun. This interval is gradually decreasing and will continue so to do until the latter part of September finds the planet in conjunction with the sun, soon after to emerge on the other side as an evening star. The inhabitants of Venus see us shining in their sky as a magnificent star of the first magnitude, soaring in the zodiac, and showing motions similiar to those which the planet Mars presents to us, but instead of showing a reddish brightness, the earth shines in the sky as a bluish light. It is from Venus that we are most luminous. The inhabitants of Venus with the naked eye see our moon shining beside the earth and revolving around it. Venus shows the same diameter as the earth seen from the sun. There are many other features of similarity between the planet and our earth, and the scientific conclusion is that the Venus world differs little from ours in volume, in weight, in density, and in the duration of its days and nights; that it differs a little from us in the length of its years, the intensity of its climates and seasons, the extent of its atmosphere, and its greater proximity to the sun.

PROXIMITY OF NEPTUNE AND VENUS.

Neptune comes under the head of the morning stars this month, and as he moves away from the sun he comes on the 6th in fairly close proximity with Venus, passing a degree and a half to the southward. After this meeting, the two planets separate, Neptune drawing away from the sun and Venus approaching that luminary. It has been said, with reason, that the labors of astronomy are those which give the highest measure of the powers of the human mind; and the discovery of Neptune, due to the sole power of numbers, is one of the most eloquent witnesses of this truth. This planet, distant more than 2,700 millions of miles from our terrestrial station, is absolutely invisible to the naked eye.

The perturbations manifested by the motion of the planet Uranus permitted the mathematician to say that the cause of these irregularities in the planet's motion was an unknown planet which revolved beyond Uranus at about such and such a distance. A telescope was directed at the locality mentioned and the unknown was soon found.

Mercury is now swinging merrily along toward his furthest east from the sun, where he will arrive on the 22d of the month. So we have this elusive one for the present an evening star. The distance of Mercury from the earth varies considerably. When it passes between the sun and the earth, and is at its aphelion, it may approach to less than fifty millions of miles; the apparent diameter of its disk then attains thirteen seconds of arc; but in the most distant part of its orbit, when it passes behind the sun, its distance is increased to 136 millions of miles, and its disk is reduced to one-third the above size. When the planet passes between the sun and earth it is said to be in inferior conjunction; its position on the other side of the sun is called, on the contrary, superior conjunction.

Mars still numbers among the loyal adherents of Jupiter as an evening star. It is to be found in the constellation of the Lion, some three degrees or so away from Regulus, the brightest star of that group. Mars has been especially studied at each of its oppositions and a map has been formed showing the discoveries made. Of course such a map is still far from being definitive and many a year will elapse before we shall know perfectly the Martian geography or "areography," still, this knowledge continues constantly to improve, like that of terrestrial geography itself.

CLAIMS OF THE ENTHUSIASTS.

The enthusiasts claim that we can already trace the general geography of Mars with much greater certainty than that of the terrestrial latitudes that surround the poles of the earth. Jupiter this month reaches the position of quadrature, half way between opposition and conjunction. He reaches that point on the 24th, but remains an evening star. He arrives at our meridian now at about 7:15, getting there earlier each evening, till at the month's close he has made almost two hours' difference in the time of his arrival. The enormous size of Jupiter's globe will, perhaps, be still better appreciated when we consider it is about one-tenth the size of the sun. Its circumference being more than 270,000 miles, a band of paper as long as from here to the moon would not make the complete circuit of Jupiter. Uranus is now found in the Scorpion group, about five degrees north of Antares, a first magnitude star of this constellation.

Uranus will reach the quarter post next month and will then be in quadrature. He gains considerably on Jupiter in the race toward the point of conjunction with the sun, as only a little more than two weeks will intervene between the time the two planets arrive.

Saturn can be counted as an evening star, and we find him as high overhead as he manages to get at present at about 10:30. Jupiter, Uranus, and Saturn is their order of march, Uranus being about one-third the distance from Saturn to Jupiter. The wonderful annular system of Saturn does not satisfy his ambition. He has, besides, received the richest retinue of satellites which exists in the whole solar system. So distant, however, is this wonderful planet, that this whole system would be completely hidden by the moon coming between it and ourselves.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

In the event of a call being made on New York to furnish men for service in the Philippines, the Governor will, it is said, simply call for volunteers without asking the service of any of the National Guard regiments. Some of the officers who have already had experience are likely to be accepted in the event of a call for men, and there are enough of former volunteers now lying around New York City alone to form several regiments. It is conceded by officers who know whereof they speak that several fine regiments could be formed in a few days of ex-volunteers, and with officers selected from those who have already served in the Volunteer Army, the Government would be saved the trouble

A CONVENIENT GUIDE TO SUMMER RESORT HOTELS.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Connecticut.

CLINTON, CONN.—Bacon House; on Long Island Sound; half-mile from station; free carriage; table first-class, good boating, bathing, fishing; cycle and driving parties receive first-class attention. E. K. Redfield, Prop.

GREEN'S FARMS, CONN.—Beachside Inn; beautifully located, directly on Long Island Sound, 47 miles from New York; sea bathing, boating, fishing; excellent drives; outdoor sports; music; write for booklet. H. C. Chapman, Prop.

GREENWICH, CONN.—Green Court Inn; new management; handsomely furnished throughout; excellent cuisine; 28 miles from New York; 600 feet piazza, affording grand view of Long Island Sound; 44 trains daily. Harry Goodnow, Manager.

LAKEVILLE, CONN. — Southern Berkshire Hills; the New Woonsco; new, modern, and convenient; is liberally managed for the comfort of its patrons; bathing, boating, and fishing; public golf links. E. L. Peabody, Lakeville, Conn.

LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Hawkhurst; high altitude; pure spring water; perfect sanitary arrangements, charming drives, excellent cuisine; Otis elevator, electric lights and bells; golfing; write for booklet. George H. Browne, Manager.

NORFOLK, CONN.—Eaglehurst; beautifully located; golfing, fishing, hunting, boating; lovely drives; one mile to village, three minutes to golf links; airy rooms; excellent table. Address Geo. Bratengeier.

STONEY CREEK, CONN.—Money Island Hotel; most delightful, cool, and attractive resort in America; no malaria or mosquitoes; fine table; airy rooms; $8 per week and up. Dr. R. A. Davis, Stoney Creek, Conn.

UNIONVILLE, CONN.—Delightfully located farm house, near R. R. station, in Highfield range of hills; near post office; good board, milk, cream; good air; no flies; no mosquitoes; horses; $6 to $10 per week. Mrs. Sherman Sanford.

Maine.

CORNISH, ME.—Boynton House; if you are looking for a quiet homelike place, first class in every respect, mountain scenery, thirty miles from Portland, White Mt. Division, Maine Central R. R. Terms, Mrs. E. D. Boynton.

CUTLER, MAINE.—Hotel Cutler; deep sea and trout fishing; sail and row boats; good livery; directly on coast, opposite Grand Manan; plenty of shore birds and game; $2 per day, $10 per week. E. A. Grothusen, Proprietor.

HERON ISLAND, ME.—Hotel Madockawando, queen of Summer resorts on the enchanted Heron Island, Me. For circulars, E. Rogers, Heron Island, Me.

OGUNQUIT, ME.—Sachem House, centrally located; high elevation; near ocean, with fine ocean and inland views; good boating, bathing, and fishing; fine drives. For terms or circulars apply to W. E. Littlefield.

PEAK'S ISLAND, ME.—Oceanic House, three miles from Portland, in Casco Bay; beautifully situated; boating, bathing, and fishing; pure spring water; terms, $8 to $10 per week. Mrs. H. T. Sterling, Proprietor.

POPHAM BEACH, MAINE.—The Rockledge; open to Sept. 10; rates, $12 to $18 per week; The Riverside, open from June 1 to Sept. 15; ocean view beach, drives, surf bathing, fishing, boating; circulars. Stacey & Muzzey, Managers.

YORK VILLAGE, LONG BEACH, MAINE.—Garrison House centrally located beach and country combined; affording all attractions to make a pleasant home for the summer; for further particulars apply to J. H. Sanborn, York Village, Maine.

Massachusetts.

ALANDAR, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—Ashley Hill Cottage; most beautiful scenery in Berkshire; 2,000 feet above tide; cool, healthful; spring water; home comforts. Mrs. L. Melins.

BERKSHIRE HILLS, GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass.—Hotel Miller; entirely new management; golf, tennis, baseball; lovely drives; for particulars address Clarence B. Rowe, Proprietor.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—Private family wants a few adult boarders; house pleasantly located; broad piazza, sanitary plumbing; place not far from station and Post Office; $7 to $10 a week. Lock Box 24, Great Barrington, Mass.

CAPE ANN, GLOUCESTER, MASS.—The Surfside Hotel, an ideal Summer resort for rest and health; always cool; right on a beautiful sand beach; excellent cuisine and service; write for booklet. L. H. Sawyer, Prop.

CHATHAM, MASS.—Chatham Beach Hotel; situated on Chatham Beach, within 200 feet of the Atlantic Ocean; good bathing; also good shooting and fishing; all information cheerfully given by N. A. Eldridge, Chatham, Mass.

COTINT, CAPE COD, MASS.—Santint Hotel; open June 1 to October; rate, $10 and up; golf, tennis; fine roads for driving and bicycling; bathing, sailing, fresh and salt water fishing. James Webb.

FALMOUTH HEIGHTS, CAPE COD.—The Terrace Gables, on Vineyard Sound; May 1 to Nov. 1; near water; no mosquitoes; warm bathing; fine roads; special rates for all months open, except July and August. Webster L. Drapus, Manager.

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—Berkshire Inn; capacity, 225; golf, matchless roads, and scenery; now open. Write Caleb Ticknor & Son.

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—Thornmhurst, Berkshire Hills; every comfort; cool Summers; no malaria, not low-priced, but worth all it costs; circulars. John H. Walsh, Great Barrington, Mass.

LAND'S END, ROCKPORT, MASS.—Turk's Head Inn; one hour's ride from Boston; ocean views from every room; always cool; bathing, boating, fishing, tennis courts, golf links, good bicycle roads; open until Sept. 15. William C. Pope.

MAGNOLIA, MASS. The Magnolia, on the famous North Shore, open from June till October; golf, boating, fishing, bathing, orchestra; under efficient management of Mr. M. S. Gibson, formerly Lookout Inn, Tennessee.

MANCHESTER, (BY THE SEA,) MASSACHUSETTS.—The Masconomo; this well-known Summer resort, combining as it does the best of both seashore and country, will open on June 23; illustrated circular and booklet. F. H. Chester.

MARBLEHEAD NECK, MASS.—The Nanepashemet; open June 1; finest location on the North Shore; every room has ocean view; special rates for June; send for descriptive circular. E. G. Brown, Proprietor.

SO. DUXBURY, MASS.—Myles Standish Hotel, now open in connection with famous Myles Standish Spring; directly on the beach; fine bathing; unexcelled golf links; good fishing, sailing, driving, bicycling. Alfred S. Ainer, Mgr.

New Hampshire.

ALTON BAY, N. H.—Lake Winnepesaukee House; coolest place on the lake; spring water; sanitary plumbing, electric lights and bells; one minute from B. R. station and steamboat landing; send for booklet. F. H. McAlpine.

BETHLEHEM, N. H.—Hillside Inn; celebrated for twenty-five years as the most finely situated and homelike hotel in the White Mountains; terms, $2 and $2.50 per day; $5 to $15 per week. C. D. Brooks, Proprietor.

COLEBROOK, N. H.—Monadnock House; everything new; 60 rooms; perfect drainage; all conveniences; pure spring water; finest scenery; excellent trout fishing; first-class livery; near post office, stores, and churches. T. G. Rowan & Co.

HAMPTON BEACH, N. H.—The New Bear's Head; delightful seaside resort on Atlantic coast; bathing, fishing, sailing, riding, &c.; long distance telephone; six trains daily; take electric cars at Hampton. S. H. Dumas, Proprietor.

LITTLETON, NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Mountain House; open to Nov. 1; magnificent views; near all principal points of interest in White and Franconia Mountains; rooms large; pure spring water; bountiful table. E. D. Sawyer, Prop.

METALLAK LODGE, FIRST CONNECTICUT Lake, N. H.—Grand scenery; first-class family resort; ideal place; one of the healthiest places known; daily mail; moderate rates; detached cottages; long veranda. J. W. Baldwin, Proprietor.

MIRAMONTE, SUGAR HILL, N. H.—White Mountains; the house commands an unbroken view of the Presidential and Franconia Mountains; open until November. Address Miss Bertha Estey, Sugar Hill, N. H.

MOUNT VERNON, NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Grand; George E. Bates, proprietor; finest location in New England; accommodates 200 guests. 1,600 feet elevation; grandest scenery; every amusement; excellent cuisine; very moderate rates.

NORTH CONWAY, NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Kearsarge; new management, remodeled, and improved; good table; pure spring water, perfect drainage; electric lights, steam heat, telegraph, and long distance telephone. J. L. Gibson, Mgr.

SHELBURNE, N. H.—White Mountains, Gates Cottage, made famous by Thomas Starr King; enlarged and improved; best equipped farmhouse in the mountains; quiet, cool, comfortable; high altitude; $7 to $10 per week. Miss Gates, Prop.

SOUTH LYNDEBORO, N. H.—Pinnacle House; best location and most beautiful scenery in New England; 1,600 feet above sea level; pure spring water; good trout fishing; send for circular. Moderate terms. J. H. Jordan, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Hampshire.

THE WEIRS, N. H.—New Hotel Weirs, Lake Winnipesaukee, White Mts.; large addition just completed; modern sanitary plumbing; pure spring water; fine mountain scenery; good fishing; table unsurpassed. Dr. J. A. Greene, Prop.

TWIN MOUNTAIN, N. H.—Rosebrook Inn, situated in the heart of the White Mountains, at an elevation of 1,878 feet; furnace heat, hot and cold water; June 15 to Oct. 15. Mrs. F. B. Rosebrook, Prop.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Profile House; location unsurpassed; new golf course, experts say best in New England; trout fishing; no hay fever; elevation, 2,000 feet; table unsurpassed; leave New York 9 A. M., arrive 8 P. M. C. H. Greenleaf.

New Jersey.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.—The Imperial, near ocean; enlarged; refurnished; home comforts; good table; shade; terms, $8 to $12. Address H. A. Kingsley.

ALLENHURST, N. J.—The Dunes; this hotel was built for those who delight to be near the ocean, where they can see its wild white horses; you can almost take one jump from The Dunes into the sea. R. T. Schultz, Manager.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.—Hotel Clarendon; delightfully located on 5th Av., fronting Sunset Lake, near the ocean; boating and bathing grounds; all modern conveniences. George W. Waterbury, Proprietor.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.—Hotel Monmouth; directly on the beach; newly furnished and equipped with every improvement; hot and cold sea baths in house; for rates, &c., address E. Westwood Price, Manager; W. Applegate, Prop.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.—The Bristol, Ocean Avenue; a well-kept house on ocean front; for terms address E. W. Mulford.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.—The Fenimore, one and a half blocks from ocean; capacity, 200. For booklet address Thos. Noble.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J.—Sherlock's, nicely located; fine view of bay; boating, bathing, fishing; table unsurpassed; special rates given for the season; also for families. Mrs. E. J. Sherlock.

BELVIDERE, N. J.—Hotel Belvidere; beautifully located on banks of the Delaware; magnificent drives and scenery; boating and fishing; no mosquitoes; rates $8 to $12. John M. Hill, Proprietor, Belvidere, N. J.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—La Tourette House; 30 minutes from Liberty St. or trolley from Jersey City; fare, 5 cents; a quiet family hotel; now open; with plenty lawn and shade; moderate rates. J. Bowman, Prop.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—Zabrisky Mansion, 30 minutes from N. Y.; quiet home for family; beautiful, shady lawn; facing water; fruit and vegetables; trolley from Jersey City, 5 cents; references exchanged. Mrs. E. B. Munn, 27 East 1st St.

CAPE MAY, N. J.—Hotel Lafayette; located directly on the beach; all modern improvements; $3 per day and up; accommodations for 400 guests; $15 per week and up. John Tracy & Co.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—St. Michael's Villa, Englewood-on-Hudson; a lovely home on edge of Palisades; personal supervision; new wing just complete; daily mass; bathing, boating, &c. Sisters of St. Joseph, Englewood, N. J.

HAINESBURG, N. J.—Hainesburg Hotel; 18 rooms; good fishing, good hunting, good bicycle roads; close to station; moderate prices. Jerome C. Trauger, Proprietor.

LAKE HOPATCONG, NEW JERSEY.—Ithanell House; one of the finest locations on the lake; accommodates 75; boating, bathing, and fishing; rates, $8 to $10 per week. Address Joseph Cocks, Proprietor, Landing P. O., New Jersey.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.—Mountain View House, situated by the lake; accommodates for 150; boating, bathing, fishing, and hunting; 1,500 feet above level of sea; shady lawns; no mosquitoes. F. Muller, P. O. Landing, N. J.

LAKE HOPATCONG'S MODEL HOTEL.—Westmoreland, opposite D., L. & W. R. R. Depot and boat landings; high and healthy; rates, $8 to $15 per week; for circulars address D. L. Bryant, Landing, N. J.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.—The Lexington, Main St. and Lexington Av., opposite Laurel House; all modern improvements; open at the year; rates, $2.50 and up. A. S. Larrabee.

MONT VALE, N. J.—Brookside Cottage, private boarding house; five minutes from depot; can accommodate six or eight select boarders; healthy location; plenty shade; good table; fresh eggs; $6 and $7 per week. Mrs. J. J. Demarest.

NEWFOUNDLAND, N. J.—Ocean Park, a private clubhouse, thrown open to the public at club rates, over 5,000 acres of land, large lake, stocked with many kinds of fish. Apply for rates and circular to Cornelius Post.

OAKLAND, BERGEN CO., N. J.—On Susquehanna R. R., one hour out; board for 8 or 10; farm on high location, daily mail; good table; plenty shade; good roads; good bathing; large airy rooms. Box 41, Oakland, Bergen Co., N. J.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J.—Norman House, 28 to 34 Bath Av., Ocean Grove, N. J.; delightful location; spacious verandas; generous table; moderate terms. Mrs. C. R. Priest, Prop.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J.—Highland House; accommodates 60 people; Atlantic Av., near Ross's pavilion and bathing grounds, Auditorium and Young People's Temple; liberal table; good service; rates reasonable. F. D. Rosecrans.

POMPTON LAKES.—Rock Grove House; one hour from New York City; charming scenery, excellent roads, pure air; good table; comfortable beds; cool nights; terms $7 and $8 per week; $2 per day transient. Mrs. F. L. Dufford, Prop.

RED BANK, N. J.—On the Shrewsbury River; Newman Springs Villa; boating, bathing, and fishing; electric lights; iron spring water; ideal roads; 1 hour from New York; moderate terms. J. H. Slavin, Box 57, Red Bank, N. J.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, NEW JERSEY.—Health House and Cottages; tennis courts and bicycle track; water supply and drainage good; beautiful walks, drives, and views; no malaria; no mosquitoes. J. Warren Coleman, Manager.

SOMERVILLE, N. J.—Pine Oak Springs; a quiet, delightful country farmhouse; high ground, pure, cold spring water, extensive views, plenty of shade; best of food, farm products; good service; $7 to $12. F. P. Galusha, Somerville, N. J.

SPARTA, N. J.—Morris Lake House; elevation, 1,000 feet; house situated on the shore of lake surrounded by beautiful grove; boating, fishing, lawn, tennis, and fine drives; for particulars and booklet send to P. K. Van Scoten.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.—The Woodport; now open; accommodates 150; boating, bathing, and fishing; macadamized roads; all modern conveniences; excellent table; terms moderate. Thomas Bright, Proprietor, Woodport, N. J.

VAILS, WARREN CO., N. J.—A cottage situated 1¼ miles from depot; high elevation; mosquitoless; scenery; healthful climate; can accommodate small family or few adults; rates moderate. Mrs. A. J. Loller.

VINELAND, NEW JERSEY.—Baker House; health resort; pure air, pure water, no malaria; open all year round; terms, $2 per day; $7 to $10 per week. S. R. Fowler, Proprietor.

New York.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.—New Cottage, Cranberry Creek, N. Y., near Sacandaga Park; house new, well furnished; fine location; 2,000 feet above tide; good board; terms reasonable. Address Mrs. J. P. King.

ADIRONDACKS.—Hotel Sagamore, Long Lake, N. Y.; accommodates 200; superb location, magnificent scenery, grand sport; table the best; tennis, croquet, bunting, fishing, hunting, driving, bathing; lake 13 miles; rates reasonable.

ADIRONDACKS.—Clawbonny House, Keenville, N. Y.; unsurpassed mountain scenery; extensive pine grove; rooms large and airy; excellent water; no malaria; no black flies; sanitary plumbing; 9 hours from New York. E.A. Jordan.

ADIRONDACKS.—Seventh Lake House; the highest of the Fulton Chain of lakes; house new and well furnished; rates $2 per day; for special prices apply to D. Norton, Inlet, Hamilton County, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS.—Chester House, Chestertown, N. Y.—Only a few desirable rooms left; all the amusements; golf, tennis, croquet, baseball, &c., &c. H. S. Donns, Proprietor.

ADIRONDACKS, MASAWEPIE, N. Y.—Hotel Childwold. Charles E. Leland.

AMAGANSETT, N. Y.—Sea View House; everything new; within three minutes from ocean, ten minutes from station; modern improvements; long distance telephone; surf bathing, fine drives, sailing, and fishing. W. M. Terry, Proprietor.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA, L. I.—Boarding cottage on Vernam Av.; two minutes from station; three minutes from the sea; two double rooms vacant; family refined, quiet; Christians only; table first-class and well served. Miss Mershon, Proprietor.

ARVERNE, LONG ISLAND.—Avery's Hotel, on the ocean front; 15 miles from New York and Brooklyn; open from April to December; L. I. R. R. commutation, $10.50 month; boardwalk; all macadam roads and cement sidewalks.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA, L. I.—Rest Cottage; Christian family offers large rooms; good table; ocean side; large grounds; wide piazzas; boating, fishing, bathing; first-class accommodations; forty minutes from city. Mrs. F. W. Perkins.

ATHENS, N. Y.—"Woodbine-on-the-Hudson," large, stone country house, near Catskill; commanding location, overlooking river and mountains; large rooms, halls, grounds, piazzas; accomodates 40; $6 to $7. Write I. W. Sprague.

ATHOL, WARREN CO., N. Y.—Summer boarders wanted at farm house; good table; butter, milk, eggs, vegetables supplied from farm; piazzas; boating, baathing, hunting, fishing; mountain scenery; moderate terms. John Gillingham.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New York.

BARDONIA, N. Y.—Brookside Farm, Rockland Co.; 28 miles out; large shady grounds; tennis, croquet, boating, &c.; modern houses; bath, gas; near Erie and West Shore R. R.; fine drives; terms, $7 up. G. Van Ostrand.

BAY RIDGE, OAK KNOLL, 70TH ST., 2D AV.—Elegant, large place, thickly shaded; elegant table, and house well kept; cool and quiet; a few choice people taken; references exchanged. Mrs. E. Tafel.

BAYSWATER, FAR ROCKAWAY.—In beautifully located house, near water; large, airy rooms; connecting rooms; all modern conveniences; first-class board. McSorley Cottage, Bayswater, Far Rockaway.

BELLPORT, LONG ISLAND.—A. Schroeder's Hotel Bellport; first-class accommodations for permanent and transient guests. Post Office Box 446.

BLUEPOINT, L. I.—Warner House, beautifully located; surrounded by grand old trees; rooms large, airy, and the table excellent; good drives, ideal bicycling roads, bathing, boating, and fishing; terms reasonable. J. R. Warner, Proprietor.

BLUE POINT, L. I.—About 12 boarders taken at Hays's Cottage; full view Great South Bay; free bathing; superior table; shaded lawn; boating and fishing; $7 and $8 per week. Address Post Office, Box 36.

BULLVILLE, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—Dickinson House—Half-way house between Newburg and Monticello; best house on road; first-class table and accommodations; especial attention given to transients. S. H. Dickinson, Proprietor.

CALLICOON DEPOT, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.—Beechwood Farm House—Healthy location, four miles from station; large rooms; fine shade; plenty of fresh milk and eggs; German kitchen; terms $5 and $6 per week. John Glassel.

CALLICOON DEPOT, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.—Prospect House; pleasantly situated, four miles from Erie Railroad; good board, good shade. For particulars, Ernest Buddenhagen, Prop. Transportation free.

CALLICOON DEPOT, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Mountain View Farm; a quiet, restful Summer home; new house; large meadows and plenty of shade; for further particulars address Louis K. Boettger.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Kiskatom Retreat House; free boating and fishing; high elevation; plenty of shade and amusements; grand scenery; cycle path ten miles long; $6 to $8 per week. N. P. Fisher, Kiskatom, Greene Co., N. Y.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Central House and Cottages; beautifully located, 1,050 feet above tidewater; modern improvements; table unsurpassed; lovely drives. For rates address G. W. Anderson, Hunter, N. Y.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Willow Brook Cottage, Woodstock, Ulster County, N. Y.; private residence; wide veranda; beautiful lawn; excellent table; piano; moderate rates. Address A. Cooper.

CATSKILL, N. Y.—Prospect Park Hotel; mountain air, cool breezes; beautiful river view; no mosquitoes or malaria; park for children; boating, fishing, golf, bowling; table unsurpassed; new management. Best & Ball, Props.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, PINE HILL, N. Y.—Avon Inn; first-class hotel; all conveniences; Western Union Telegraph in house; it is just the place to stop at.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS. — Hornbeek Farm House, Griffin's Corners, Delaware Co., N. Y.; high grounds; large, airy rooms; shaded piazza; table unsurpassed; good spring water; moderate terms. E. J. Hornbeek, Prop.

CATSKILL, N. Y.—Tremper House; accommodates 300; all modern conveniences; a charming resort; fine walks and drives; grand scenery, bracing air, various amusements; $8 per week and up; transient, $2. M. E. & C. R. Knapp.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Thompson House and cottage, Windham, N. Y.; delightfully situated, spacious, airy rooms; beautiful lawn, shade trees, drives, and cycling; attractive Summer resort; 60 guests. Ira Thompson & Son.

CATSKILLS.—Bishop Falls Hotel, Olive Bridge, N. Y., situated on banks of Esopus Creek; beautiful scenery, walks, and drives; table unsurpassed; just the place to spend a Summer at moderate prices. Wm. Harer, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—South Mountain Cottage; elevation 2,000 feet; grand scenery; good roads; interesting walks; peasant rooms; good table board; excellent city reference. James Moreman, Halcott Centre, Greene County, N. Y.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Fair View Farm; commanding the finest view of the mountains; good table, fruit, shade, spring water, fishing; terms, $5 to $7 per week; free stage from station. Address Geo. D. Houghtaling, South Cairo, N. Y.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Overlook House; accommodates 60 guests; charming scenery, walks, and drives; grounds amply shaded; daily mail; terms, $6 to $8. Mrs. C. M. Lennon, Purling, N. Y., or Arthur E. Gough, 77 East 115th St., N. Y.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, N. Y. Livingston House, Livingston, N. Y.; large rooms, broad piazzas; boating, bathing, fishing, bowling; ideal resort for the welfare and amusement of guests; four houds from N. Y. J. P. Van Valkenburgh.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—High Peak House—Elevation 3,000; scenery unsurpassed; extensive shady grounds and piazzas; first-class table; farm connected. Address M. E. Sherman, East Windham, Greene Co., N. Y.

CENTRAL VALLEY, N. Y.—In the Hudson Highlands, the Stockbridge Mountain House; altitude 1,600 feet; one hour from New York; nine lakes; boating, driving, fishing. For terms and circulars address Mrs. E. Stockbridge, Mgr.

CENTRAL VALLEY, N. Y.—Summit Lake House and cottages in the Hudson Highlands, 1,300 feet elevation; average temperature 18 degrees below New York City; accommodates 150 guests; terms reasonable. E. Stockbridge.

CENTRAL VALLEY, N. Y.—Stony Vale House, Central Valley, N. Y.; high elevation; accommodate 25; special rates for families; livery accommodation; good fishing 1½ hours' drive to Newburg or Cornwall. J. C. Brown.

CENTREVILLE STATION, SULL CO., N. Y.—Cherry Farmhouse; accommodates 25; good table; milk, eggs, vegetables; boating, fishing; large shady lawn; double piazza; one mile to church, telegraph office; daily mails. Mrs. B. G. Martin.

CENTRE MORICHES, L. I.—Orchard Point House, on Great South Bay; abundant shade; good boating, bathing, gunning, and fishing; sail and row boats at private pier; table unquestionable; terms reasonable. E. C. Van Fleet.

CLINTON HOLLOW, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.—High elevation; table unsurpassed; lovely roads; Upton Lake and other attractions near; good fishing and hunting; special rates for season. Locust Hill Farm House. Mrs. Maria Davis.

CLAYTON, 1,000 ISLANDS, NEW YORK.—A charmingly homelike boarding place; situated in a large, shady lawn; within five minutes' walk of river and depot—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Mrs. Thomas Rees.

CLUSTER PINE HOUSE, WANTAGH.—Large double farm house; large yard, plenty shade, and fruit; handsome playground for children; fresh milk and eggs and fruit and vegetables will make it homelike; fine road. Mrs. Thomas Seaman.

COOK'S FALLS, DELAWARE COUNTY, N. Y.—Riverside Boarding House; situated on O. & W.; fifteenth year; good fishing, boating, bathing; good rooms; first-class board; sanitary plumbing; near station; $6 to $7. A. P. Cook.

COOK'S FALLS STATION, HORTON POST Office.—Elm Lodge Farmhouse; 1½ miles from depot; accommodates 12 adults; $5 and $6 for transients; $1 discount to season guests; free transportation; own vegetables. J. B. Stadel.

CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON.—Smith House; select family hotel; accommodates 100 people; just a charming morning drive to West Point; terms reasonable; send for booklet. Isaac B. Elmer, Proprietor.

CRAGSMOOR, N. Y.—Owaissa House and Cottages, Cragsmoor, N. Y.; accommodates 40; perched on Shawangunk Mountain; elevation, 2,100 feet; terms moderate; sanitary plumbing. Send for circular, then ask our patrons.

CRAGSMOOR, NEW YORK.—Grove Farm House; an ideal quiet Summer resort for health and rest; good beds and table; plenty milk, fresh eggs, and butter; shaded grove; always cool and breezy; circular. J. Kindberg, Proprietor.

CROTON LAKE, N. Y.—The Colonial; 32 miles from N. Y.; 1,000 feet elevation; mountain spring water; elegant views; new house; all modern conveniences; boating, fishing, bowling; drives; excellent table. H. S. & A. P. White.

DIVINE'S CORNERS, SULL CO., N. Y.—Hasbrouck Homestead; accommodates 40; situated on farm four miles from station; good roads for cycling; pleasant rooms; milk and vegetables from farm. Address C. Hasbrouck.

DURHAM, GREENE CO., N. Y.—Gem Cottage, situation in the heart of the Catskills; high elevation; situation unsurpassed; a delightful Summer home; parties met at station upon notification. Address J. H. Burhans.

EASTPORT, L. I.—Lakeside House—On shore of lake; near the Great South Bay and ocean; shaded grounds; large, cool rooms; good table; sailing, rowing, fishing; yacht sails to ocean daily; references. George W. Tuthill, Prop.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New York.

ELLENVILLE, N. Y.—Bonny Brae Farmhouse, near Ulster Lake; charming scenery; fine fruit, butter, eggs, and vegetables; terms moderate. For further particulars address Robert B. Hastie, Box 348.

ELLENVILLE, NEW YORK.—Ulster Villa House; select boarding; ten minutes from depot; bath rooms, sanitary closets; electric lights; cool rooms, comfortable beds; good table; mountain spring water; circular. D. E. Hornbeek, Mgr.

ELDRED, SULLIVAN COUNTY, NEW YORK.—Lake House, Highland Lake; a healthy and delighful Summer resort; plenty of amusement; boating, bathing, fishing; good table; plenty of fresh milk, eggs, vegetables. William Bosch.

ELIZABETHTOWN, NEW YORK, ADIRONdack Mountains.—The Windsor; one of the largest and finest houses in the mountains; hot and cold baths; electric lights and bells; finest golf links; accommodates 250. Orlando Kellogg & Son.

FALLSBURGH, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.—Quiet, attractive, well-kept house, near Neversink River; pleasant rooms; excellent table; shady lawn; boating, fishing, and good livery; moderate rates. Mrs. R. P. Schunmaker.

FARMINGDALE, L. I.—Hillside Farm, Mrs. A. Van Nostrand; terms, $5; good rooms and board; fine shady grounds; accommodates one dozen adults; milk, eggs; one mile from village; one hour out.

FISHER'S ISLAND, NEW YORK.—Mononotto Inn; a delightful seaside resort and Summer home; always cool; very accessible; finest fishing, bathing, sailing, &c.; open June 15 to Oct. 1; send for booklets. M. B. Hoppes.

FISHER'S ISLAND, NEW YORK.—Seven miles seaward from New London; rooms or cottages to rent with board and attendance; drainage and plumbing strictly sanitary; modern conveniences. Address The Bartlett Cottages.

FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Homestead Farm; light, pleasant rooms; good, healthy air; pretty surroundings; shady lawn, good board; boat on lake not far distant; moderate terms; fishing, &c. Particulars of Mrs. M. Parker.

FOSTERDALE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.—Cherry Crest House—A healthy, cool, and delightful Summer home; new house, with large, airy rooms and plenty of shade; table well supplied; conveyance free; terms moderate. T. W. Hadden.

GLEN COVE, L. I.—Few guests can be accommodated; farm house; shaded grounds; near golf links. Mrs. Thomas.

GRANT'S MILLS, DELAWARE CO., N. Y.—De Silva House; family resort; accommodates 40; farm and dairy; bath, hot and cold; fishing and hunting preserve; guarantee plenty of trout; home comforts; reduced rates. J. M. De Silva.

GRAND GORGE, N. Y.—To let, cottages, furnished, for season; Catskills, on U. & D. R. R., 4½ hours from N. Y.; pleasantly situated; beautiful scenery; fine climate. Apply at once to L. H. De Silva, Grand Gorge, N. Y.

GRAND GORGE, N. Y.—Pine Grove House, in Western Catskills. Beautiful scenery; pleasant rooms; excellent table; piano and organ; good livery; accommodates 30; terms moderate. Mrs. Mattie De Silva, Grand Gorge, N. Y.

GREENFIELD, ULSTER CO., N. Y.—Mountain House. Summer Home; elevation, 1,700; $5 to $7; farmhouse accommodates 30; three miles from Mountain Dale Station; romantic walks, drives; scenery unsurpassed. John H. New-Kirk.

GREEN LAKE, N. Y.—Brandon House; two hours from New York City via Erie R. R.; morning train 9; evening, 4 and 5; New York office, The Audubon, Broadway, corner of 39th St. D. Edgar Close, Proprietor.

GREENWOOD LAKE, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Windermere Hotel; now open; oldest house and best located on lake; boating, bathing, fishing, &c. M. E. Wilson, Proprietor; Jesse Quackenbush, Manager.

GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y.—Valley View Cottage, near Greenwood Lake and Clark's Lake; board $5 per week; table supplied from farm; large piazza, shady lawn, fine roads; conveyances free; daily mail; telephone. Mrs. C. Edsall, Prop.

GRIFFIN'S CORNERS, DELAWARE COUNTY, N. Y.—At Hatfield Mansion; elevation, 2,500 feet; strictly first-class; excellent table; pleasant rooms; extensive lawns; beautiful scenery; trout fishing; game; $7 upward. Charles R. Hatfield.

HALLSBURGH, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.—Gardner House.—Accommodates 40 adults; $5 to $7; free transportation; large, airy rooms; first-class table and beds; everything as represented; correspondence solicited. James O. Gardner.

SPECULATOR, HAMILTON CO., N. Y.—Osborne Inn, on Lake Pleasant; finest inland bathing; the best fishing and hunting; large, open fireplaces; special rates to families. Write for illustrated circulars to Will Osborne, Osborne Inn.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—"The Pines," Box 237. Late Rev. Joseph T. Duryea said: "I spent 10 weeks at The Pines, Hempstead. The house is well kept, table all that can be desired, grounds large, and surroundings very charming."

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y.—The Villa, 46 miles from New York, via W. S. R. R. or steamer Mary Powell; 1½ miles from West Point, U. S. M. A.; accommodation for 100; for rates address J. H. Davidson.

INLET, N. Y.—Inlet Inn; in the heart of the Adirondack Mountains; newly built and furnished with every accommodation for guests; amusements, boating, hunting, and fishing in season. Rates and particulars, C. A. O'Hara.

KISKATOM, N. Y.—Mountain View House, pleasantly situated, seven miles from Catskill landing, near mountain railroad; plenty of shade; mountain scenery; table supplied from farm; send for circular. Frederick Saxe.

KEUKA, NEW YORK.—Keuka Hotel, east shore of the beautiful Lake Keuka; no malaria, no mosquitoes; 12 miles from Penn Yan, 10 miles from Hammondsport; every amusement, boating, fishing, and bathing. J. M. Washburn.

LAKE HUNTINGTON.—Pine Grove Cottage; 300 feet from lake, pine groves, bathing, fishing, and drives; 1,800 feet above tide; large grounds; accommodate fifty. J. B. Brining, Proprietor, Lake Huntington, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

LAKE PLACID, ADIRONDACKS, NEW YORK.—The Ruisseaumont; a hotel with cottages in the forest; golf, fishing, riding, driving, and music; special inducements for June. Address T. Edmunds Krumbholz.

LIBERTY, N. Y.—Three-quarter miles from depot; high and dry; modern house; improvements, with piazza; cool, airy rooms; all comforts of a good home; few select boarders desired; city reference. Address C. K. Kilbourne.

LAKE GEORGE.—The Marion; accommodates 350; lighted by gas and electricity; has billiard and pool tables, tennis and golf links, and a fine livery; send for illustrated booklet. Mansur & Davies, West Side, Lake George, N. Y.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.—Picturesque Huletts; located twenty miles down the lake among the islands, and near the best fishing grounds; daily amusements a feature of the house; launch parties, &c.; booklets free. H. W. Buchell.

LAKE GROVE, L. I.—Hunters' Home Hotel—Charming scenery, walks, and drives; board $1 per day. Address L. Glinsman, Hunters' Home, Lake Grove, L. I.

LEW BEACH, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.—The Bonnie View; beautifully situated, 1,800 feet above sea level; trout fishing; good drives; first-class table; hunting; fair, small game; daily mail; two churches; terms, J. R. Town, Jr.

LEXINGTON, GREENE COUNTY, N. Y.—Among the Catskills; O'Hara House, Lexington, Greene County, N. Y.; centre of the principal points of attraction among these famous mountains; open from June to November. B. O'Hara.

LEXINGTON, N. Y.—Crystal Lake House—Accommodates 30; beautifully located; good boating; fine drives; large lawns; plenty of shade; table unsurpassed. Write for circular to C. L. Kipp, Lexington, N. Y.

LIBERTY, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Hotel Wawonda; first-class mountain resort; now open; 3 hours from New York; booklet on application. U. S. Messeter, Manager.

LIBERTY.—New Liberty House, built 1896; latest improvements; electric light and gas; rates, $12 to $25 per week; no invalids. M. L. Houlihan, Prop.; Percy R. Owens, Mgr.

LIBERTY, NEW YORK.—Walnut Mountain House; elevation 2,420 feet; 1½ miles from station; best location of any hotel in Sullivan County; under management of owners; booklet on application. George B. Holmes, Manager.

LIBERTY FALLS, SULLIVAN CO.—Ferndale Cottage; pleasantly located on elevated ground; large sleeping rooms; good table, with German or American cooking; convenient to depot and Post Office. Mrs. H. M. Fitch, Proprietress.

LOCK SHELDRAKE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.—A few season guests can find good accommodations, near a beautiful lake; rates reasonable. For full particulars apply to P. E. Coddington.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.—Rose Lawn Farm; pleasantly situated; two miles from City of Middletown; quiet and homelike; shady lawn; butter and eggs; large swing; home-grown vegetables; terms, $5. Address Mrs. D. M. Clark, Box 186.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New York.

MIDDLETOWN, ORANGE CO, N. Y.—"The Moffet," on high terraced ground centrally located; have our own poultry, cows and garden; modern improvements in house. Address John K. Moffet.

MIDDLETOWN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Wawayanda Farm; 200 acres, house new; bath and toilet; piano; high grounds; good water; mountain air; no malaria; piazzas; ample shade; daily mail. William H. Cole, Proprietor.

MONTAUK, N. Y.—Parsons House; pleasant location, on high grounds, 50 feet above sea level,

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY

The stretch of holiday—from Friday to Wednesday—which is allowed so many, has given the town a deserted look. Already—but for the fireworks and crackers—the absolute calm of midsummer has settled upon New York. Fifth Avenue is almost given up to the lovers of the wheel and very few faces appear at the club windows. Every one who has a house in the country has invited guests through these few days and the hotels and resorts are all crowded. Now and then there is an arrival from foreign parts and a little party will go to one of the fashionable hotels—the majority of which have their Summer dress and are in linens and hollands—and pass the evening at a roof garden. But with the week to come and those which follow, these episodes will be fewer. In other words, New York is out of season.

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One of the old signs of the times is the disappearance in the residential district of the caretaker. Nearly all the great houses are in the keeping of companies, which send around an employe twice a day to see that everything is all right. They are otherwise deserted. They are tightly barred and bolted, and have private watchmen on the outside. This innovation has proved very successful, and in other days there was much more to be feared from the carelessness and dishonesty of the race of caretakers than from all the burglars and sneak thieves in the land.

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Never has a Fourth of July been observed with more evident show of enthusiasm and patriotism than the festival now upon us. The celebration to be held at Florheim, the residence of the McK. Twomblys, with a dinner of 500 guests, is one of the instances—and perhaps the most conspicuous of the general observances. House parties at the Levi P. Mortons, the John Jacob Astors, the William D. Sloanes, the Seward Websters, the Edwin Goulds, the George Goulds, and other country places, at which fireworks and illuminations will play a prominent part, show the spirit of society. Newport, perhaps, alone remains comparatively quiet, but there will be, from report, no lack of enthusiasm in the entertainments, which will be arranged at the Casino and at the Golf Club, the yacht races, and club celebrations, and not forgetting the annual treat to the school children by Major Gibbs.

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So far the reports from the watering places do not justify the impression of extreme gayety. Everything, like last week, is just about to begin, but nothing has begun. Newport is very well filled, and dinners are the consequence. There have been many of these given. Golf or sailing has usurped the day, and so far there have been no dances. Bar Harbor has had more visitors than usual for this time of the year, and the opening of the Kebo Valley Club and other lesser places of Summer amusement announces that the season has commenced there. Narragansett is more dependent on the hotels, as the cottage colony is small. The Fourth will see the beginning of its day, although August is properly the height of the gayety. Southampton is an odd place, which has just emerged from being a comfortable homelike, informal seaside village, and is on the high road to fashionable favor. There are two distinct parties in Southampton society, and there is a growing antagonism between them. It is simply a conflict between the old and the new sets, and victory is perched first on the banners of one and then on those of the other. Easthampton and Westhampton and Quogue are falling into line as places of handsome villas, golf clubs, casinos, and weekly dances. The quieter resorts are those now nearer town, such as Islip, Babylon, and Far Rockaway, which in their day were considered ultra gay.

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With all its supposed dullness the town, however, was not so dismal this past week. As usual in June, there were people coming and going all the time. Many householders stop over at a hotel for a few days, tiring, perhaps, of the Summer home, and then return. The incoming ships are bringing back New Yorkers in large numbers. There was hardly an evening during the week on which were not seen well-known persons at one or the other of the roof gardens or hotel restaurants. In the commencement of the week Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane and their daughter, Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., were in town. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs was here also for a day, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish passed through on her way to Newport. Miss Daisy Pierson, Mrs. Henry Burnett, Miss Fitzgerald, and Gen. and Mrs. Varnum, as well as Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, with Creighton Webb, Fred Beach, and Winfield Hoyt, were among those on the Avenue during the afternoons of last week.

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That which sometimes may escape notice in Winter does not in Summer, and with a woman's guidance, while New York has still a generous sprinkling of well-frocked women in town for the day's shopping, a close observer notes the latest touches in dress.

A bit of narrow black velvet about the throat, crossed in front and pinned with a pretty brooch at the lace of the collar, is very new, and only worn as yet by those who understand. It has not yet occurred to the multitude to have brilliant blue silk stockings, dotted up the front with white polka dots, or those in a lovely shade of green treated in the same way, and worn with either russet ties or patent leathers.

The effectively turned out woman is wearing a satin foulard shirt in this brilliant blue, polka dotted with white, with a black cloth skirt and black straw hat, about which is tied a blue chiffon veil.

Black gloves are correct, worn with all costumes, and a relief after the long siege of white.

A grand chic in veils at the moment is a large crossbar, with numerous fine lines, which, however, leave a generous square, or if a white hat is worn there is a heavy chenille dotted veil in oyster white that is smart.

The double veils are still popular, and the gown color is carried out in the drop veil in preference to the heretofore brown chiffon. Still blue, green, or brown are usually the best style, unless for black or white.

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Interest is at present very much engrossed in sports of all kinds. The life in the open has won the favor of fashion. To begin to enumerate all the different golf handicaps and golf matches even around New York would be quite a task. Each of these represents a social function. Golf has so changed Newport that the Casino, once the rendezvous of both the Summer colony and the townspeople, has arranged to give only one hop every week instead of two, which has been the custom for years. The men are out at the Golf Club all day. Women who do not play drive out and watch the game, and serve tea to the golfers in the late afternoon. There is just time to dress for dinner. Even at Narragansett the golf links promise to be more popular than the old bathing beach. Saratoga has succumbed to the fad, and golf links with an imported instructor are one of the features there this season. The Kebo Valley Club, at Bar Harbor, an institution time honored for its table d'hôtes, has been turned into a golf club, and so on all over the country. Without even looking at the match in Chicago, there will be sufficient of interest to keep the attention of fashion at the links for at least a greater part of the Summer.

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With the popularity of golf has come a revival of polo. The games which began in Meadow Brook last May have been renewed at other places, and were in full force at the Philadelphia Country Club last week. George Gould, P. F. Collier, H. L. Herbert, Lawrence Waterbury, Livingston Beeckman, "Ned" Potter, and René La Montagne have been the principal players. The evenings were given to entertaining by the Philadelphians of the New Yorkers. Tomorrow the matches will be begun at the Rockaway Club, and at the end of the month the teams will go to Narragansett, where they play for a week at the Point Judith Club, taking in Southampton for a few days en route.

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The Larchmont Yacht Club will have a fête champetre on Tuesday in honor of the cruise of the Atlantic Yacht Club. There are promised many diversions besides the illumination of the grounds and the yachts in the harbor and the fireworks attendant upon the celebration of the Fourth. The Columbia is to be at New Rochelle on that day—in fact, she arrived there Friday, and there are to be entertainments at all the clubs along the Sound. At the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, at Oyster Bay, there will be the trial races and a little celebration with music and dancing in the evening.

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There were several ships which sailed yesterday from this port and the bookings were quite large for this time of the year. The Lucania's list had Sir Charles and Lady Rivers Wilson, who arrived in town but a few days ago from Canada en route; Sir Henry Strong, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Mr. and Mrs. Dexter N. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Leaming, and Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Coats. On the Aller were registered R. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. A. G. Remsen and Miss L. Remsen, and Miss E. L. Whitehouse, Mrs. G. S. Betts, and Mr. John C. Grey were on the City of Rome.

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In London every one is reported as looking jaded and tired after the three long weeks of the season proper, in which it seems all the entertaining was done. It finished with the Charing Cross bazaar, about which so much has been written, Mr. Astor's parties, Miss Van Wart's ball, and some large garden parties and concerts. In a short time now London will be again out of season. Several of the English watering places by the sea will be liberally patronized for a few weeks, but Homburg is the destination of nearly all very fashionable London. Aix has somewhat grown in favor, but there is a rumor that it is very hot there in July and August. There seems to be a general movement toward the sea. Of course Cowes will be crowded and the yachting season will extend over a month and well into August. English people are fast putting aside their conservatism and the restlessness which is said to be an American trait is fast becoming one of their leading characteristics.

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There seems to be but little doubt that the King of the Belgians and his daughter, the Princess Clementine, will come to America for the yacht races. The presence of this charming young princess, whose life has been saddened by the various domestic tragedies in her own family, will add much to the finale of the year at Newport. This first of American resorts has never before entertained a real royal Princess. The young woman has been visiting Queen Victoria. The latter has a weak spot for Leopold on account of his relationship to the Prince Consort, her late husband, and the young Princess became a great favorite with her at Balmoral.

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In honor of this visit, it is said that Mr. Cope Whitehouse has decorated the front of the residence where he lives at Newport with a great coat of arms in varied colors. He expects to entertain the Belgian royalties. The Fitzhugh Whitehouse family will return to Newport this year, and will pass there the months of August and September. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Whitehouse will remain at Dinard, where they usually stop during the Summer.

***

The Spanish and the American element in Paris society have certainly joined hands, and he Infanta Eulalia is very much entertained by the Americans in the gay capital. One of the late entertainments given in her honor was the tribute of the Baroness du Quesnay, who is an American, and who was a San Francisco girl. There seems to be a general feeling of make up, and the late war is almost entirely forgotten. The Spanish nobility have been quite graceful in their defeat and the Americans generous in their victory.

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Some of the later movements of Americans abroad during the past fortnight are the departure of Mrs. and Miss Bronson from the Hotel de Londres to Carlsbad, and that of Mrs. Edward A. Wickes and Miss Wickes to Divonne-les-Bains. Miss Cary and Miss Emily Hoffman were at the Hotel de Tremoille, in Paris, and Mr. George Lord Day at the Elysee Palace. Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Twining were in Geneva on June 17.

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There are all sorts of stories at Newport relative to the possible occupation of James Gordon Bennett's residence this Summer. That there is to be a tenant seems the general impression. Preparations are being made for the coming of some one. Mr. Bennett has not occupied the place for years. Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes had it one season, and at another time the Forains, who were over here for a few weeks, were given it as a place from which M. Forain was to make caricatures of Newport society. The situation is now a bit disagreeable. Opposite the Casino and in the midst of the shopping district, it is more like a town house than one in a city by the sea.

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Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay are at the Waldorf-Astoria, where they will remain until next Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley and their daughter, Mrs. Herbert Shipman, who was an Easter bride, were at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday on their way to Monmouth Beach, where the Bradleys have taken a house for the season. Mrs. Shipman will remain with her parents for a month.

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Miss Helen Bloodgood Garretson left town last Friday for Point Pleasant, N. J., where she will remain until after the Fourth of July.

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The wedding of C. L. Graff and Miss Florence Brimson, which will take place at 8 o'clock P. M. on July 12, in Grace Church, will be quietly celebrated, only relatives and intimate friends having been invited. The bride will be given away by her father, William Brimson. Stanley Graff will be his brother's best man.

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The marriage of Miss Catherine Van Rensselaer Bissell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rensselaer Havens Bissell of 55 West Eighty-ninth Street, to Elliot S. Benedict, which will take place at the home of the bride's parents on July 11, will be witnessed only by relatives. The Rev. Dr. Pierson of Brooklyn will perform the ceremony.

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Gardiner D. Matthews of the firm of A. D. Matthews & Sons will sail for Europe July 4 on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

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Much regret has been expressed at the serious illness of Mrs. Butler Duncan. Mrs. Duncan was taken ill last Wednesday, and was unable to sail for Europe. Her malady was appendicitis. She is now on the fair road to recovery. Her daughter, Mrs. Paul Dana, is with her.

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Miss Leary will leave the city this week and go to Newport for the Summer. Being in deep mourning, she will not entertain, but there will be little informal reunions of friends at the quaint Mill Street cottage.

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The entertainment of most note which will take place at Newport on the Fourth will be the luncheon given by ex-Commodore Gerry on board of the Electra to Admiral Sampson. This will be one of the first evidences of recognition from the fashionable world of Newport to the officers and men of the squadron who have been at and near Newport for the past month. So far entertainments have been given entirely by the army and navy people. Mrs. Thomas Hunter, who is one of the oldest residents of Newport, and despite all changes in the wealth of the residences, one of the leaders of society there, gave a luncheon in honor of Capt. Sigsbee this week. The entertaining now of the navy heroes will possibly be a fad with Newport society.

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Morristown had the last of its Spring series of dances on Friday evening at the clubhouse. The Hungarian Band played during the day for the golf match. Morristown will, like Tuxedo, end its season proper on July 1. The Winter residents are going to the seaside, but many of the cottages have been taken by New York people, who are to try suburban life during the Summer, so that Morristown will not be dull. This is the general rule with many of the New Jersey villages. There are two sets of people—one in Winter and one in Summer.

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The Misses Leiter, the sisters of Lady Curzon, have introduced the "hen" dinner to India. This was a notable diversion one Summer at Newport when men were very scarce. It is always looked upon as a dernier resort, and it does not speak so well for the gayety of Simla. Things must have been sadly changed since the era of Eveless Eden pictured by Thackeray and even Kipling, when a woman was always sure of much attention in a community in which there were few of her sex. The rumored insistence of Lady Curzon in making people stand up in her presence is creating much merriment in England. Although the position of a Viceroy is that of a sovereign, there have been so many good-natured democratic "rulers" of India to whom the rigid court etiquette was a dead letter, that the revival of this state by the daughter of an American has not had a pleasing impression.

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Mrs. Alfred Kessler sailed a few weeks ago very quietly for England. She is with her sister, the Countess of Strafford, who is still in very delicate health. The possibilities of an heir to the Earldom have been announced, and Canon Byng, who hopes to succeed to the title, is in a state of suspense. So much sympathy in England has been given to the American Countess, who is a great favorite, that this drama is watched very closely with intense interest.

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The Bradley Martins have become quite friendly with the Christians. The latter are the daughter, granddaughter, and son-in-law of Queen Victoria. The Princess Christian is very fond of Americans, and she is the first one of the royal family whom the new resident and aspirant for social honors in London is apt to meet. She was a great friend of the Viscountess Deerhurst, who was Miss Virginia Bonnynge. There have been rumors that the "Christians," as they are called, are not overweighted with the goods of this world, and that they are not averse to jolly dinners and other affairs of the kind. They are most affable, and are to be seen everywhere.

Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard had last week a family house party at her place at Scarborough on the Hudson. Among her guests were Mrs. James McNamee and Miss McNamee of Staten Island. Mrs. George Kidd and Miss Kidd have gone on a Canadian tour before settling in Newport for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens Lewis and Miss Nellie Lewis will sail on July 15 for Europe.

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Secretary of State John Hay and the Misses Hay have been passing the week at New London. Mrs. William B. Ogden is at Richfield Springs for the Summer. Bishop and Mrs. Doane of Albany and their daughter, Mrs. James T. Gardiner of this city, are at Northeast Harbor.

NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 1.—The life at Newport is now very gay and in full swing is the season in all respects, and already several large dinner parties as well as luncheons have taken place and a few small dances, while receptions have been numerous indeed for so early a time. The arrivals thus far include the leading cottagers, which takes in the names of the Vanderbilts, Wetmores, Palmers, Kemps, Oelrichses, Browns, Clewses, Fearings, Taylors, Fishs, Drexels, Gerrys, Thaws, Burdens, Kanes, Shermans, Wilsons, Brookses, Websters, Joneses, Winthrops, and many others, which at so early a date to see so many cottagers here is really a change in the time of the cottagers' arrival here, and there is every indication that Newport will have many brilliant social gatherings from this date out, and before many days have passed the cottage colony will hear of a very pleasing engagement, but as yet the parents of the young lady wish the affair to be kept within the limits of the immediate household.

Besides this engagement there is still another rumored between a widow and a well-known bachelor, which will see official announcement before the season is at an end. So with two weddings and two engagements to be announced during the latter part of the season, its closing will be a brilliant one.

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One cannot help admiring Mr. Royal Phelps Carroll for his splendid seamanship on his handsome single-sticker Navahoe as she leaves the harbor from time to time, with Mr. Carroll at the helm and Mrs. Carroll close by his side, attentively looking aloft to see if the sails are drawing.

The Navahoe's skipper is the owner, and though it may seem strange to hear the remark made under such circumstances, it is a fact, nevertheless, that there are very few yachts which are better conducted than the Navahoe, despite the fact that the owner is the skipper.

Aboard the vessel is as clean as a whistle from stem to stern, while outside the hull is as perfect as possible for a yacht's to be, and as she remains at anchor, her rigging is as taut as any sailor man sees in his travels. Certainly the Navahoe, as she rides at anchor in the harbor, is an ornament to the harbor and a credit to her skipper owner.

The crew are a satisfied lot, and tell of the many kindnesses they have received at the hands of the owner and his charming wife, who the crew are always pleased to see on board.

Seldom has any accident occurred on the Navahoe, which is the result of good management.

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The renting of the Tiffany cottage on Narragansett Avenue to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay was a most pleasing piece of news to the cottage colony last week, and is but the first step of the Mackays toward their becoming regular members of the colony here, as it is current gossip that Mr. Mackay intends to build a cottage of his own, and every one in this city is pleased that the Mackays have come to Newport.

Newport has known Mrs. Mackay for many years, as since her childhood, with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Duer, she has passed the seasons here, and has always been a favorite.

Another new arrival among the cottage colony this season is Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter of Philadelphia, who are settled for the season at Quarterfoil, on Narragansett Avenue, where already Mrs. Carter has given a number of very large dinners, and who has as her guest Mrs. Widner of the same city.

The building operations are still in full blast and the moment the season closes there will be a rush of mechanics on the vast amount of new work which the various cottagers have already contracted for. The alterations to the many cottages which are to be improved will be in a large measure the altering of the fronts of the cottages to the Colonial design, introduced by the Hon. Lispenard Stewart at his cottage on the avenue, known as Wildacre Lodge, which, though not the largest cottage on the avenue, is decidedly one of the handsomest.

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The new bathing pavilion at Hazard's Beach is now completed, and the houses, some thirty in number, have all been rented for the season.

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In a short time Newport will be favored with the presence of Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt and the Count and Countess d'Osmoy née Dresser, and the Vanderbilt and Dresser families will have quite a family reunion. Mr. George Vanderbilt is looked upon as a certain cottage owner in the near future, and it may come to pass that he will select a large piece of property on the Cliffs, which was "almost" sold to a New York gentleman, and one who usually occupied a cottage here. With Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. J. Nicholas Brown and the Count and Countess d'Osmoy here, the family reunion of the Vanderbilt-Dresser families will be almost complete. Besides Rev. and Mrs. Merrill close at hand at Tuxedo, and Mr. Le Roy Dresser in New York, there is no reason why these two well-known families cannot have this reunion which is talked so much about in Newport just now.

When the Count and Countess d'Osmoy arrive here it is very likely that they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Nicholas Brown, who are occupying the Fearing cottage on Narragansett Avenue this season, and unless all reports are in error Mr. Brown will erect a cottage on Bellevue Avenue, near the cottages of his mother, Mrs. John Carter Brown, and his brother, Mr. Harold Brown.

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Newport is to lose one of its most congenial hosts in the person of Mr. Van Alen, who has decided to keep Wakehurst closed again this season and return to England, and his absence to the cottagers is no small one, for there are few social functions given here which are more enjoyable than those which have occurred at Wakehurst. When Mr. Van Alen entertains at his villa he simply turns it over to his guests, and many a charming function has been given under his hospitable roof. But it looks to the casual observer as if Mr. Van Alen would leave Newport for some time to come and perhaps he may live in England the remainder of his days, in which event Newport would be a big loser. Mr. Van Alen has done much for Newport, and has always given liberally to charity, and nothing of his liberality to the poor and needy has ever been heard of in a public way, as he is like many other cottagers, who are continually doing for charity and whose names are never mentioned in connection with their good deeds in this and other directions.

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Gen. and Mrs. Varnum of New York are here as the guests of Hon. Lispenard Stewart, and will be royally entertained during their stay.

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The new Polo Grounds is very far from being in a proper state for playing. "There are ruts," said one of the best among the younger players, "about six inches wide, and too deep to enable the player to pick up the ball with a single drive. These must be filled up and sodded."

"The ground itself," said another player, "is now too hard to be properly rolled."

There is no doubt that it is an advantage to Newport to have this added attraction to the Ocean Drive.

The view from the grounds over the entrance to Narragansett Bay is magnificent, and when the clubhouse has been built, presumably a modest bungalow with lawn and tent for tea, it will be a delightful resting-place for those for whom the Country Club makes no provision; at the Golf Club grounds the carriages stand outside the inclosure, a thousand yards away.

Here carriages will be driven into the grounds, and their occupants can remain seated while enjoying the visits of their friends. The difference in temperature, and even the climate, between the villas among the trees of Belleyue Avenue, and the bracing southwest wind, directly off the ocean, makes a rest of an hour or more a very welcome and wholesome change.

The new polo grounds, therefore, supply a want as a private ocean park, but the polo players are now heard expressing themselves that they regret that the canal for the drainage into Brenton's Cove, with the facility of access thus afforded for yachtsmen, should not have been executed during the past Winter. The Governors of the Country Club now realize that for $15,000 or say, $1,000 a year, they would have made a substantial addition to their income.

Although the City Solicitor has advised the City Council that the Spouting Rock Beach Association has no right to occupy or inclose any part of thte beach below the extreme high-water limit, and that the old right of way remains in the city, nothing has yet been done by either side to change the actual state of affairs. The facts are briefly as follows: When Baileys and Smith laid out this part of Rhode Island they put upon the city atlas, which is not, of course, legal evidence, a claim to as much as possible. This included the sand and marsh between the ocean and Almy's Pond. But the charter of Charles II., unmindful of the fishing rights of other Colonial charters, especially reserved the rocks and waste lands. Baileys Beach is part of a bar formed by the ocean across the long estuary of Almys Pond. No title, therefore, could be given to it, probably, even by the State of Rhode Island.

The largest luncheon that has thus far been held here this season was that held by Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks at her handsome villa, Rockhurst, on the avenue, yesterday, when there were twenty ladies who enjoyed the luncheon for which Rockhurst has for many seasons been famous, and these luncheons are of no rare occasion at this handsome villa, but, in fact, are Mrs. Brooks's favorite line of entertainment. During the month of August Mrs. Brooks will hold a large ball at her villa, which has one of the handsomest ballrooms in Newport attached to it in the colors of white and gold.

Mr. James J. Van Alen will give his first large dinner here for the first time in two years, and the event will take place at Gooseberry Island, on the evening of July 9.

The return of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt from Europe shows unmistakably that the trip abroad has done him considerable good, and his general appearance shows that he has regained much of his lost health.

Mr. Vanderbilt has during the week driven about with his wife considerably, not only in the Summer colony, but about the city, and closely observing the many changes which have taken place since his departure last Fall, and in everything which relates to the city he is still most interested, as has been his custom for many years here, where he has done so much good in many ways and unknown to the people.

His model farm, known as Oakland Farm, in Portsmouth, was visited during the week, and the pretty place inspected, and several times during the week with Mrs. Vanderbilt he has attended dinner parties, and he has visited the Casino, where he is the President of the Board of Governors, and in the affairs of the place he has shown a remarkable interest.

Those who have seen Mr. Vanderbilt since his return are of the opinion that he has recovered his health wonderfully, and is as cheerful and bright as in the days of yore.

It would be good policy for the cottagers to watch the developments of the Consolidated Electric Railroad, which recently absorbed the Island Electric Road, as well as the Newport Road and the Newport Illuminating Company plant, for by all the hints which have been let drop during the week it would not be surprising to hear that the new corporation would attempt to run its cars further into the heart of the Summer colony, a matter which was warded off while the local road was owned by local stockholders.

The corporation is reaching out for more track room, and there is no telling where they will go if they could be granted the required privilege.

At the next meeting of the City Council the City Solicitor will deliver in writing his opinion as regards the matter of the rights of the public at Baileys Beach, known now as Spouting Rock Beach.

From what can be learned, the opinion will state that the public can by all means use the beach, and that the stone wall at the foot of Bellevue Avenue which separates that highway from the beach is a public nuisance.

The presence of the yacht Valiant here during the week has been the ocasion of several social gatherings on board, given by Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and it is expected that during the season the Valiant will be headquartered here, and large social functions will take place on her. Certainly she has every convenience for entertaining on board. Mr. Vanderbilt will engage an orchestra for the yacht, to be on board for the entire season.

On the 3d of July the officers of the North Atlantic Squadron, with the officers of the torpedo and training stations, and the War College, will observe in a most appropriate manner the first anniversary of the battle of Santiago. The day will be observed as a holiday throughout the fleet, and at sunrise the ships will dress in rainbow fashion, and at noon a National salute will be fired from each ship, with the flagship leading. At night the ships will be illuminated, and the illuminations used at the Kiel review will be in use on the flagship. The search lights and the electrical signaling lamps will be used as well, while the search lights at the torpedo station will be in action. About six bells the officers of the fleet and those at the Newport naval station will assemble on the spar deck of the flagship and tender Admiral William T. Sampson a dinner and the seat of honor. The deck will be inclosed with awnings and flags, and large palms will, with plants, be stationed at various points, while the band of the flagship and the "Scuttle Butt" Band, from the battleship Indiana, the same that played "The Star Spangled Banner" off Santiago immediately after Admiral Cervera surrendered to Admiral Sampson, will be heard during the dinner, and probably the Admiral will receive a number of congratulatory telegrams from distinguished officials in Washington.

The cottagers on Halidon Hill will, it is expected, illuminate their lawns in honor of the anniversary.

The jackies will have various sports in the morning, and at noon about 1,000 of the enlisted men will charter a special train of electric cars and go to the Island Park and enjoy a genuine Rhode Island clambake, and afterward the various sports will begin.

LENOX.

LENOX, Mass., July 1.—One of the largest entertainments given in Lenox this season was a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane as a sort of farewell before their departure for Europe. The dinner was given in honor of Capt. Smith of the Majestic and Judge Howland of New York. A large number of the cottagers were invited to meet these guests. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Carlos de Heredia, Capt. and Mrs. John S. Barnes, and Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig. Capt. Smith came up to Lenox late last week and spent a few days very pleasantly with his friend, Mr. Sloane. They drove about through the country, which has been looking its best this week on account of the recent rains. Capt. Smith and Judge Howland went down to New York with Mr. and Mrs. Sloane and family, who sailed on the Majestic on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden, Sr., sailed on the Majestic on Wednesday in company with Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane and family. The whole party will be away about two months. Mr. and Mrs. Burden, Jr., went down to New York to see them off.

Mr. Charles Lanier and family have arrived at Allen Winden for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, who have been visiting friends in New York and vicinity, returned to Elm Court on Wednesday. Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard will be their guest for the coming month.

Joseph Burden, Jr., has returned from the Groton School and will spend the Summer with his parents here. Mr. Burden, Sr., has returned from his salmon fishing trip in Canada.

Mr. William C. Whitney sailed for Europe on Saturday, and will be abroad for some time. He has the plans made for a new country house nearly in the centre of his eight-thousand-acre estate on October Mountain, about three miles from Lenox. The plans call for a house to cost something like $100,000. It would have been started this Summer had Mrs. Whitney lived. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney are expected to spend some time on the estate during the Summer. Many improvements have been made on the Whitney place recently. New drives have been laid out, and it is now in very good condition, although much of the estate is wild and uncultivated. The big game from the Rocky Mountains, including the buffalo, are doing well.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer went to New York on Monday, and sailed for Europe on Wednesday. They expected that Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay would go with them, but Mr. Mackay's business is such that they will not join the Duers on the other side until August.

The handicap golf tournaments each week are creating much interest. A large number of golfers are at the links daily. C. P. Dixon won the cup last Saturday, S. H. Robbins being second, and John Sloane, Jr., third. Among the other players were S. Parkman Shaw, E. S. Rawson, E. A. Thomson, Lindsay Fairfax, Capt. John S. Barnes, Carlos de Heredia, and Sam Frothingham, the latter being the only scratch player. Among the women who are constantly practicing for the Maud Curtiss Cup, which will be awarded the 15th of July, are Mrs. W. A. Taylor, Miss Gurnee, Miss Lila Sloane, Miss Deane, Miss Mosly, and a number of others.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Morgan have gone from London to Paris, where they will remain for a brief time, when they will visit other places on the Continent, returning to their country place, Ventfort Hall, in the early Autumn.

Mr. George G. Haven has returned to Sunnycroft from a brief visit to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. David Thomson who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Cook at Wheatleigh for a few weeks, returned to New York on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Emmett have been spending a few days in Lenox, having their headquarters at the Curtis Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup left Belvoir Terrace this week for New York. They will sail on July 4, and remain in Europe until some time in October, when they will return here.

Mrs. A. C. Kingsland has closed her country house here and gone to New York. She will sail for Europe very soon, and remain most of the time in Paris, where she has taken apartments until after the exposition.

Mrs. Webb, mother of Mrs. John E. Alexandre, is a guest at the Frelinghuysen cottage.

SOUTHAMPTON.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 1.—The long and tedious period of cottage seeking and renting seems to have come to an end at last, and with a few exceptions the entire Summer colony have settled for the season. Festivities are rather slow as yet, having just gotten under way. With the conclusion of another week, however, the dinner parties, dances, card parties, and numerous other forms of entertainment that tend to make Southampton popular will have assumed full sway, and there will be no more speculating as to what the season may possibly bring forth. A few of the late comers arrived last week. Dr. and Mrs. Peter B. Wyckoff and Miss Wyckoff, who arrived from Europe quite recently, came to Southampton during the early part of the week, and are now residing in Mrs. Frederic H. Betts's cottage Mocomanto. Mr. Julien A. Ripley, who has been here for some time past, is stopping with them. Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson also arrived early in the week, and, as usual, are occupying Mrs. James T. Kilbreth's cottage Fieldlawn. Miss Thompson will not be seen in Southampton this season, as she contemplates remaining abroad. Mr. and Mrs. George C. Kobbé and their family arrived during the week. The Mill, which was rented last year by Mrs. E. J. Tylers, is now being occupied by Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Hoadley, who were also late arrivals. Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston are staying at the cottage of Mr. J. Hampden Robb, where they will remain for the season. Miss Rapallo is at present stopping with Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Henderson. About Aug. 1 Mr. and Mrs. Henderson will have as their guests Mr. and Mrs. N. Thayer Robb.

One of the first coaching parties of the season was that given by Mrs. William C. Gulliver on Monday. On Wednesday Mrs. and Miss Gulliver left for New London, Conn. with Miss May E. Sands, to witness the boat races. They returned on Friday. Miss Alice Wetmore, who was stopping with Miss Sands, left on Wednesday. Miss Louise Gallatin was also a guest of Miss Sands during the week. On Tuesday evening Miss Sands gave a small card party for young people, at which were present Miss Edith G. Clark, Miss Nathalie Henderson, Mr. Cortlandt D. Barnes, Miss Gallatin, Mr. Edward Bell, Jr., and Mr. E. Drexel Godfrey.

Mr. E. C. Benedict's yacht, the Oneida, carried a small party to New London on Thursday morning. Mr. Benedict had as his guests Mrs. Henry G. Trevor and her two sons, Mr. Nathan H. Lord, and Miss Julia Clak. Mr. Trevor and Mr. James L. Breese were to have accompanied the party, but, strange to relate, the perils of the briny deep dissuaded them at the last moment, and they remained at home. The party returned late the same evening and spent the night on board of Mr. Benedict's yacht. Mr. and Mrs. Breese are giving a dinner party of twelve covers this evening, and will give another next Wednesday evening, the 5th inst.

Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clark gave a small dinner party at the Meadow Club during the early part of the week, at which were present the Misses Clark, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Murdock, Miss Fanny Howland, and Mr. Benjamin A. Gould.

Mr. Peter Marié, who was stopping at the Meadow Club, left for New York for a few days, returning on Friday. He is at present stopping with ex-Judge Alonzo C. Monson. Miss Léontine Marié and Miss Josephine Marié were guests at the Irving House during the early part of the week. Mrs. Charles R. Henderson gave a small dinner party at her own cottage last evening, at which were present, among others, the Misses Henderson Mr. E. Drexel Godfrey, Miss Eunice Terry, and Mr. Roderick Terry, Jr. After dinner many of the party attended the Meadow Club dance. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt arrived in town on Wednesday evening as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park are also stopping with the Harrimans. Mrs. Harriman's brother, Mr. Francis C. Carley, will remain at the Harriman cottage during the Summer. Mr. Carley arrived early in the week.

The now famous electric plant erected by Mr. James L. Breese was first started on Tuesday evening, despite the predictions of pessimists, who foresaw nothing but failure as the outcome of Mr. Breese's energetic opposition to the tyrannical Southampton Electric Light Company, it proved a most decided success. Mr. Breese's place has been brilliantly illuminated since the dynamo was put in operation, and there is general rejoicing at what many believe to be another decided move toward the ultimate downfall of the local company, which has been taking advantage of its monopoly on the electric power in Southampton ever since its incorporation.

Quite a severe loss was sustained by lovers of golf by the death last Sunday of Mr. James C. Beveridge, who for the last six years enjoyed the privilege of manufacturing golf clubs for the Shinnecock Hills Club. Mr. Beveridge, who was a native of Scotland, was brought from that country to Southampton by ex-Judge Horace Russell. He proved himself a most valuable acquisition for the club, and was looked upon as a fixture. His death, which was entirely unexpected, is regretted by the members of the club.

There has been considerable talk of late among the Summer residents of taking steps toward beautifying the upper end of Agawam Lake, which divides the fashionable part of the town into two parts. The lake when viewed from the lower end would be most picturesque were it not for the fact that the effect is spoiled by a series of dilapidated wooden houses which disfigure the northern part. They are owned by natives, and it is the intention of the visitors to purchase the property and convert the land into a pretty little park, which would be more in keeping with the surrounding scenery. This seems to be the only feasible remedy, as the owners of the objectionable structures refuse to make any improvements, acting with the rest of the natives in direct opposition to the New Yorkers, from whom they derive sustenance. The proposed plan, if carried into effect, would also clear a view of Monument Square, thereby enhancing the beauty of the scenery. By the obstinacy of the villagers the square is at present in a deplorable condition. The liberty pole which was blown down last Fall has not been replaced up to the present, and there is an excellent possibility that Southampton will be forced to celebrate Independence Day without having a flagpole from which to float the National colors. The Village Improvement Association is doing good work, but its efforts are sadly hampered by the refusal of the natives to co-operate in any scheme that has for its object the welfare of the community.

BAR HARBOR.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 1.—The first day of July finds Bar Harbor showing signs of more life than for many a season past. During the past week there have been many new cottagers arriving and several of the big hotels are open for the Summer. It was expected to hold the opening dinner dance of the Kebo Valley Club on Tuesday evening, July 4, but the managers decided today to postpone the event until the 15th of the month. There are plenty of people here, but they are not willing to be forced to entertain before the season is well under way. Kebo has made a strong effort to open the season the first week in July for several Summers past, but the enthusiasm thus exhibited has met with only a cold reception.

The New York colony has been enlarged by many new arrivals the past week. Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin and family came down Wednesday on a special car, and are now at their cottage in Albert Meadow. Bar Harbor is peculiarly fortunate to number among its Summer guests again this season all three daughters of the late Col. Elliott F. Shepard. Mrs. Schieffelin Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris are a trio of beautiful women who give a distinct prestige to the resort. But it is the generous interest which these women take in every activity of the town, whether it be in securing some new village improvement or arranging a grand ball that has gained for them such a warm place in the hearts of Bar Harbor's Winter and Summer residents.

Dr. and Mrs. Edward A. Smith of New York arrived this week and are occupying their cottage on Eden Street.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green of Albany have arrived and opened their cottage for the season. Miss Grace Marvin of New York is visiting them.

Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Condon of New York are here for the season. Mr. Condon is a Director of the Kebo Valley Club and one of its most influential members. He has offered a cup this Summer to the gentleman winning the greatest number of the regular weekly handicap golf tournaments.

Bishop William Lawrence and family of Boston came this week and are at their cottage for the Summer.

Judge Edward Lawrence and family of New York came a few days ago and are occupying a

Herman, J. Hinder, D. Hirsfield, Mrs. P. Haischer, S. Levy, Dr. L. Kohn and family, William Leggett, Mrs. M. Levy, A. Lowey, John Calvin, J. J. Minor, Misses Minor, Mr. and Mrs. S. Minor, W. S. Murphy, M. McManey, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Richmond, M. Goldsmith, L. Davis, H. Koffman, G. Hayman, S. Hosch, W. Eisler, H. Rorke, W. Simmons, H. Paxton, W. C. Alten, George Rosenplatt, T. L. Cohen, N. Bowe, Mrs. H. Saunders, J. Weeden, all of New York; W. C. Pratt, Chicago, Ill.; D. Johnson and E. Watkins, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Among the recent arrivals at the Ocean Hotel are Miss Maud Hollins, Mrs. Redfern Hollins, Mrs. Kenworthy, B. A. Holland, H. C. Lloyd, N. F. Wilson, G. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Connor, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Mattox, Miss Tessie Lawrence, A. W. Huggin, George Werner, L. Hilliker, Mr. and Mrs. L. Nasser, C. F. Schloss, Mrs. I. Brennan, John J. Nevins, E. Alexander, Mrs. E. Woodsworth, Mrs. J. Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. McLaughlin, Henry Jacobs and family, Mrs. W. Wallach, Mrs. Goldstein and family Mrs. J. Herman and family, Mrs. M. Hockstein and family, Mrs. J. Goodman, Mrs. M. C. Weil, all of New York; A. H. Anderson, E. A. Sherman, C. L. Bussing, Brooklyn; Miss L. M. Shipley, Miss Helen Dauvray, Baltimore, Md.; Rev. J. F. Keane, Miss May Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wells, Washington, D. C.; G. W. Irwin, Pittsburg, Pa., Charles Murdock, Davenport, Iowa; F. W. Chamberlain, Burlington, Iowa; E. Millard, Des Moines, Iowa; M. K. Tucker, Raleigh, N. C.; Miss Emma Lawrence, St. Louis, Mo.; Frank Swoyer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sutherland, Altoona, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Packard, Paterson, N. J.; Miss N. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. J. Horton, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Powell, Englewood, N. J.; J. S. Giles, Marion, Ind.; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. White, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Mr. and Mrs. George Hoyt Smith, Charleston, S. C.; Mr. E. S. Klober and family, and Miss Hilda Muller of New York.

The recent arrivals at the Hollywood Hotel are S. Gutman, L. Vogelstein, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Jacques, Mr. and Mrs. H. Content, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Goodhart, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Ehrich, Mrs. M. Openhym, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stern, the Misses Hilda and Kate Mehus, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kempner, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Seeberger, Dr. A. H. Fridenberg, S. Mellus, A. Mehus, Mr. and Mrs. George Van Keuren, Mr. and Mrs. A. Scheftel, M. A. Bernheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Uriah Simon, H. M. Wells, Thomas Kearns, C. E. Loose, Herbert A. Scheftel, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Oppenheimer, Miss Alma Oppenheimer, Mrs. William Emstern, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Rice, Louis H. Nordlinger, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wimpfheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Meyer, S. Simon, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lesem, Miss Beatrice Lesem, Frank V. Strauss, all of New York; M. F. McDonogh, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. W. K. Gillett and son, Chicago, Ill.; Adolph Ross, San Francisco, Cal.; Richard Moriarity, Morristown, N. J.; Benjamin Hirsch, Halberstadt, Germany.

At the big West End Hotel the guests who arrived recently are Mr. and Mrs. Howard Catlin, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Gumbert, Peoria, Ill.; L. Bamberger and Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Frank, South Orange, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. L. Plant and family and Dr. C. K. Burke, Newark, N. J.; W. H. Gorman, Baltimore, Md.; A. Mendelson and family, Albany, N. Y.; Samuel Woolner and family, Peoria, Ill.; Mrs. A. Levy and Aubrey Levy, Seattle, Washington; Charles L. Timson, Jersey City; the Misses Daisy and Lillian Seasongood, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. M. Morton, Norfolk, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Morgan, Jr., Nutley, N. J.; Mark L. Adler, Rochester, N. Y.; Lud Zobel, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mr. and Mrs. Neville Abrahams and Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Herts, London; Oskar Oliver, Berlin; F. C. Roberts, Boston, Mass.; Louis O'Donohue, Thomas B. Gilford, Jr., N. and Mrs. P. Ryan, Louis Beckworth, R. E. Oppenheim, H. A. Cone, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sulzbacher, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Heidelberg, B. F. Herts, C. A. Herts, Eugene H. Sichel, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Macrae, M. Stein, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Leopold, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hulick, Maurice Frankfort, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. A. Goldman, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Wark, Mr. and Mrs. William Rice Hochster, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gans, Miss M. Rosenthal, Mrs. M. A. Howard, Miss A. Norton, A. Hoffman, M. Kelly, Dr. B. F. Kennedy, D. Wallace Max Baier, George Street, J. Goulding, M. Lessberger, J. Duncan Dunn, Joseph, Charles Sichel, John R. Butler, A. Goldman, Charles R. Sterling, Ernest Neyer, Mr. and Mrs. H. Cooper, S. Herman and family, Frank Peters and family, D. Spero and family, Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Wise, E. Reinheimer and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Gasper, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kessel, Dr. Beurbaum, Edward Zaldo and family, and Joseph Freeman and family, all of New York.

CAPE MAY.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 1.—The first week of the active social Summer season has been a very interesting one, taken in every way. The visiting journalists who were here from Friday until this week left on Monday, and on that evening special trains arrived bearing members and guests who have been attending the thirty-first annual Convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers. Among these trains there was one full one from New York and others made up of large delegations from all the leading cities throughout the United States. On Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings they had large hops given at the Stockton Hotel in their honor, and they were largely attended not only by the members and guests of the association, but also by a large number of the cottage colony.

Among the cottage element and the permanent hotel guests there has been a large number of arrivals of golf enthusiasts, who in recognizing the superiority of the links at Cape May have decided to spend a greater portion of the season here. During the week almost every passenger who alights from the train has his caddy of golf sticks, and it is no uncommon sight to see 100 persons at a time playing on the Cape May links. The women's tournaments have been changed from Wednesdays to Mondays, and the afternoon teas, which usually followed the women's tournaments on Wednesdays, have been changed to Saturday afternoons after the men's tournaments, which is a compliment to the men and in order to provide entertainment to keep them about the golf clubhouse during the time which intervenes between their playing around the links and the evening dinner hour. Contests on the links are entered into with a friendly spirit of enthusiasm, and the scores which have been made have been very satisfactory. The lowness of the scores in the last two weeks has been remarkable, and the stranger, after a very short practice, becomes accustomed to the peculiar ground here and enjoys his playing.

The arrangements for a celebration for the Fourth of July have not been completed, but it is probable that there will be an old-time celebration, and that one or more speakers of National reputation will be present to make remarks. There is no doubt that there will be a large display of fireworks on the ocean front and many private entertainments to keep the visitor busy and pleasantly surprised if he happens to visit Cape May.

The cottage colony is about completed and its quota is much larger than it has been for three or four seasons past. Last night and to-night the rush to the shore to spend the holiday season was very large, and the hotels are to-night comfortably filled with guests. One of the attractions of the Fourth will be a clambake near Cape May Lighthouse. Four thousand clams are to be put on an old Indian woodpile and baked just as the redman of the forest does in his provincial home. This will no doubt attract a large number of people who are in Cape May proper, and will form a diversion which our people seldom enjoy, but which has become so popular around Narragansett and Newport.

The Rev. Arthur Warner of Millville, N. J., son of the Rev. Dr. Warner, formerly rector of St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, New York, was among those who took possession of cottages here this week.

Miss Eleanor B. Wier of New York, accompanied by Mr. W. B. Wier of Philadelphia, is among those who are enjoying a sojourn at the Windsor.

Mrs. Newton, wife of Ensign Newton of New York, accompanied by friends from Jersey City, is enjoying a brief sojourn at the Carroll villa.

Mrs. Louise Daniels of New York is a guest at the Brexton of Dr. and Mme. de Castel.

Col. and Mrs. William N. Lawrence are among the New Yorkers who will arrive at the Star Villa shortly, to remain until September. Col. Lawrence is a son of Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court.

Archdeacon Cyrus Townsend Brady of Philadelphia, the well-known clergyman author, is occupying a cottage on Atlantic Terrace and will remain until late in the Fall. While here he will do considerable literary work.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ritch and Mr. and Mrs. William M. Ritch, prominent residents of Greenwich, Conn., are at Cape May for an extended visit.

Mrs. Charles L. Guy and family of New York are staying at the Baltimore Inn.

Prof. Willis L. Moore, Chief of the United States Weather Bureau, is enjoying a vacation at the Lafayette.

Elliott Lynch is among New Yorkers staying at Congress Hall.

J. T. Wood and T. W. Miller have joined a Congress Hall party.

J. S. Moore of New Haven, Conn., is a guest at the Carroll villa.

John W. Wilson of New York is among the latest to register at the Baldwin.

J. Duncan Dunn and C. F. Lewis of New York have apartments at the Marine Villa for a brief sojourn.

H. L. Tompkins of New York is a Star Villa recent arrival.

Miss Trafford has joined the New York colony at the Chalfonte.

ASBURY PARK.

ASBURY PARK, July 1.—Thousands of tourists from the metropolitan district hied themselves to this attractive portion of the Northern New Jersey coast this week, and thousands more—the advance contingent of the Fourth of July celebrants—came in on to-night's trains and boats. The oldest inhabitant solemnly declared that the park and grove are crowded to-night as they have never been before thus early in the season, and a tour of the hotels and boarding houses and the beach demonstrated that the O. I., for once, at least, was not very far from the truth. Additional crowds will arrive to-morrow and Monday, and, unless something unforseen occurs to keep the city folks at home, the Fourth will find the Twin Cities packed with a record-breaking throng of happy vacationists.

No arrangements have been made by the city for a public celebration of Independence Day, but the visitors will not find time hanging heavily on their hands if they care to take advantage of the hundred-and-one attractions the resorts offer every day in the year. Arthur A. Zimmerman has arranged a bicycle meet for the afternoon of the Fourth at the athletic grounds, and this will attract thousands of hotel guests and cottagers. The meet is sanctioned by the "outlaw" association, and a number of speedy bikers will compete for the silver prizes and money offered by the management.

Proprietor Ten Broeck of the West End Hotel tendered his guests a full-dress hop Thursday evening—the first of the season—and the pretty and spacious ballroom connected with the house was filled with merry dancers, many of whom were prominent cottagers from New York City.

Unusual preparations are being made by the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association for the observance of the Fourth. At sunrise Gen. Patterson will fire a National salute, and from that hour until nearly midnight the patriotic Methodists will spend their spare moments in celebrating. At 10 A. M. a meeting will be held in the auditorium, with Bishop Fitzgerald acting as Chairman. Prof. Morgan and his choir will render patriotic songs and the National hymns, the Declaration of Independence will be read by Samuel A. Patterson, a young lawyer from Asbury Park, and an oration will be delivered by Corp. James Tanner of Washington, the well-known veteran of the civil war. After dark the celebrants will repair to the beach to witness a display of fireworks from the fishing pier.

The oratorio of the "Fall of Babylon" was given to-night in the Ocean Grove Auditorium by the Summer Auditorium Choir, led by Prof. Tallie Essen Morgan. There were nearly 200 trained voices in the chorus, and the entertainment was enjoyed by an audience numbering nearly 4,000. Miss Blanche Bennett assumed the part of the Queen and Mrs. L. R. Chapin that of Shelomith. Elvin Burtis impersonated the part of Belshazzar and J. L. Hess Daniel. Prof. Morgan introduced into the oratorio "Babylon," by Watson; "Oh, Rest in the Lord," from "Elijah," and the "Gloria" from the "Twelfth Mass." These Saturday evening concerts will be continued throughout the Summer season.

Golf and tennis continue to be the popular outdoor sports for the cottagers and hotel guests. There are a number of public tennis courts in the parks and squares, while nearly every hotel maintains a private one. The golfers patronize the new links at Deal, just north of the Park. The links are said to be the finest in the East, and the club members will soon enjoy the comforts of a thirty-thousand-dollar clubhouse, now fast approaching completion. T. Vinton Murphy is manager of the club, and R. B. Wilson of Scotland, an expert golfer, a pupil of Tom Morris, superintends the links. A shore tournament was organized last month, the competing clubs representing Deal, Hollywood, Norwood Park, and Laurence Harbor. A series of games will be played during the Summer for $333 and a silver cup. The schedule of games for the remainder of the series is as follows: July 8, Norwood at Hollywood; Norwood at Laurence Harbor; July 15, Deal at Laurence Harbor; July 22, Norwood at Hollywood; July 29, Hollywood at Deal; Aug. 5, Laurence Harbor at Norwood, Aug. 12, Laurence Harbor at Hollywood; Aug. 19, Norwood at Deal. The prize cup will be held by the club winning the largest number of matches. William R. Hearst of New York, who is summering at Deal, has presented the club with a handsome silver trophy to be competed for by members of the club.

The annual meeting of the New Jersey State Medical Society this week attracted hundreds of physicians to the Park, and many of them will linger here until after the Fourth. The society banquet was given Thursday evening at the Allenhurst Inn, and was a most enjoyable affair.

Miss A. J. Tibbals, a wealthy lady, residing in New York City, has presented as a free gift to the University Place Presbyterian Church, in New York City, her hotel in Ocean Grove, the Irvington. The property, which is valued at $7,000, is located on the corner of Beach and Embury Avenues. The Rev. Dr. George W. Alexander, pastor of the church, has accepted the gift in the name of the church, and the hotel will be used this Summer as a home for the young women of the church.

The Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association has set Tuesday, Aug. 15, as the date for the annual boat carnival on Wesley Lake. The Asbury Park Board of Trade is working in conjunction with the Ocean Grove officials in arranging for this annual masque fete, which promises to eclipse any former event in this line. The cottagers of North Asbury Park propose to give a carnival on pretty Deal Lake some time next month, when the cottagers of Loch Arbor, Allenhurst, and Deal will be invited to participate.

Secretary of State George Wurts of Paterson is occupying a cottage with his family in North Asbury Park.

Lieut. Robert M. Brookfield of the regular army, now stationed at Puerto Rico, is enjoying a brief furlough in the Park, accompanied by his bride.

Supreme Court Justice Jonathan Dixon of Jersey City is spending the Summer at Allenhurst.

William R. Hearst of New York City has taken a cottage at Deal for the season.

Hobart Tuttle, a nephew of Vice President Hobart, and who is Gov. Voorhees's private secretary, is summering at Deal with his bride.

Miss Helen Blythe, the actress, has taken rooms at the Plaza for an indefinite sojourn.

Ex-Mayor George H. Hartford of Orange is one of the season guests at the Hotel Columbia.

Miss Ida M. Tarbell, the noted authoress, is enjoying a rest at the Metropolitan.

FIRE ORDERS FOR THE FOURTH.

Chief Croker Issues Instructions to the Force of All Boroughs.

Chief Croker yesterday issued the following orders for the fire force of all boroughs:

Leaves of absence, except vacation leaves, will not be granted for the twenty-four hours commencing at 8 A. M. on July 4, 1899.

All officers and men on detailed duty, except those detailed as drivers to chief officers, and those excused by special direction from this office will be ordered by company commanders to report to their companies for duty for the twenty-four hours commencing at 8 o'clock A. M. on the 4th.

Chief officers will immediately discharge companies not required for service at fires between 8 A. M. July 3 and 8 A. M. July 5, and direct them to return to quarters without delay.

While responding to alarms for fire between 8 A. M. July 3 and 8 A. M. July 5 company commanders will leave a man in quarters for the purpose of sending out an alarm of fire, if necessary, or to extinguish any small fire, which may occur in the vicinity of quarters.

Change in Bellevue House Staffs.

The annual change in the personnel of the house staffs of the several divisions of Bellevue Hospital took place yesterday, a number of physicians whose terms of appointment have expired giving way to the newly appointed graduates from the medical schools. Among those who retire are Drs. Homer Joy, Henry Ritter, Samuel Evans, Charles Pearce, Pomeroy, Henry M. Taylor, and Reginald M. Rawls. Among those who will take the places of the retiring doctors are Drs. G. F. Schwan, A. M. Line, A. R. Stern, Davis Edwards, Walter M. Palmer, Charles Carhart, and E. H. Holden.

Liederkranz Members on a Jaunt.

The Liederkranz Society made things lively at the Grand Central Station yesterday morning. One hundred and fifty members of the society left on a special train for an outing in the Adirondacks. They took with them a military band of twenty-five pieces. The band played a number of airs while the members were getting aboard the train. The party will stop at the Hotel Ampersand, and will return to the city on Wednesday morning.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

Topics Relating to the Stage and Its People.

ROOF GARDEN PROGRAMMES

Musical Gossip at Home and Abroad —The Vaudevilles.

The announcement that James L. Ford will join the ranks of the playwrights next season leads to pleasing anticipations. Mr. Ford is one of the cleverest and most amiable of American humorists. His satirical essays published under the title of "The Literary Shop" are as smart and readable as any recent examples of light literature. Mr. Ford knows men, too, and has been a capable newspaper chronicler of the moods and happenings of his time. He is full of human sympathy, and he has studied the practical side of the stage. He has written, without signing, many skits and afterpieces for the variety halls and burlesque theatres. Much will be expected of his new melodrama, "The Defender," which will be produced at the Broadway Theatre by Jacob Litt next Winter.

The proposed production of Langdon Mitchell's play founded on "Vanity Fair" next Fall is having its due share of advance "booming." Mrs. Fiske would have done well, though, if she had acted Becky Sharp two years ago, when the memory of her genuine triumph in "Tess of the Durbervilles" was fresh in the public mind, and much talked of. Other actresses have lately taken her place among topics of conversation. Her talent, like Phoebe's beauty, is not for all markets. As for Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," whether or not it was ever dramatized before, it was probably never dramatized by Dion Boucicault, as Mrs. Fiske's press agent announces. Boucicault's three-act comedy called "Vanity Fair," which was acted for a short time at Laura Keene's Theatre "about forty years ago"—to be precise, in March, 1860—was founded not on Thackeray, but on a French piece, the fragile plot of which was adapted to an American environment. Boucicault acted in this a blasé youth, while Laura Keene and Agnes Robertson were both in the cast. The characterization—the personages included a sort of Lawrence Boythorn and a droll prizefighter called the Chicken, both obviously suggested by Dickens—was highly praised. But the play failed to draw.

Henry Miller, with his Summer "stock company," which includes Edward J. Morgan, Charles Walcot, Guy Standing, Frank Lamb, Margaret Anglin, Louise Thorndyke Boucicault, Blanche Burton, Margaret Dale, and Marie Derickson, has already appeared in "The Liars" and "The Adventure of Lady Ursula" in San Francisco. Blanche Bates, with the Frawley troupe, has lately been cordially praised for her acting in the grateful and charming rôle of Minnie Gilfilian in "Sweet Lavender."

A Japanese dramatic company, headed by Iso Kawakami and his wife, Mme. Yacco, has been giving performances of Japanese plays at the California Theatre, San Francisco. The symbolism, it seems, is not always as strange and arbitrary as that of the Chinese drama. American critics discern both art and poetry in the little plays presented. One of them writes:

Mme. Yacco showed herself a very clever woman. There seemed to be a new poetry given to the Japanese, in her performances, and her face, as well as her acting, had the intellect in it which even those who have lived in Japan have not credited to the Japanese woman. To those last the plays were doubtless more comprehensible. The first part of the second piece showed to them that there was a modern spirit come into the Japanese acting in the last quarter of a century. The fighting scene was most interesting, except that less of it would have satisfied the American audience. It was absolutely realistic in the modern sense, and acted as our battle scenes never are.

A really strong second act had the same fault of being too long. There was, of course, a tendency to smile at the emotional acting, as at the fighting, but the real artistic work in both was well worth study. The last piece had evidently been concocted to attract the American public. Mme. Yacco had a series of dances celebrating Dewey's victory. After that an American man-of-war sailed on, in miniature, and one of the Japanese girls entered in a blonde wig, with a gray suit, and swinging herself in imitation of the free American woman, greeted the vessel in English, although the only thing we heard distinctly was, "Hoora, Dewey!"

It is gravely asserted in London that the audience who witnessed the recent "copyright performance' of Conan Doyle and William Gillette's "Sherlock Holmes," comprised Charles Frohman, Gillette, and Annie Russell. One of the papers says: "The special joke involved in last week's performance is that this single representation before three Americans—who were probably the only persons in the secret—is supposed to fulfill a provision of the law, the object of which has been described by legal authorities as that of securing to this country 'the first fruits of learning and genius.'" Sherlock Holmes, by the way, does not die in the new drama, the curtain falling upon the promise of wedded happiness between him and Irene, whose woman's wit defeated even his wonderful astuteness.

One of Mr. Pinero's brightest plays, though it has never been acted here, is "The Times," produced in London some years ago by Edward Terry, who promises to revive it next season.

Of Morand and Schwob's eminently practical translation of Shakespeare's "Hamlet" into French prose, Max Beerbohm writes:

"The authors seemed to have got the nearest equivalents that could be got. But the nearest equivalents were always unsatisfactory and often excruciating. 'Paix, paix, âme troublée!' for 'Rest, rest, perturbed spirit!' is a fair sample of what I mean. Save that it reminds one—an accident which the authors could not foresee—of 'Loo, Loo, I love you!' there is no fault to be found with this rendering. It is, I think, as good as possible. But it carries in it no faintest echo nor most shadowy reflection of the original magic. It is thin, dry, cold—in a word, excruciating. The fact is that the French language, limpid and exquisite though it is, affords no scope for phrases which, like this phrase of Shakespeare's, are charged with a dim significance beyond their meaning and with reverberations beyond their sound. The French language, like the French genius, can give no hint of things beyond those which it definitely expresses. For expression, it is a far finer instrument than our language; but it is not, in the sense that our language is, suggestive. It lacks mystery. It casts none of those purple shadows which do follow and move with the moving phases of our great poets. In order to be really suggestive, a French poet must, like Mallarmé, deliberately refrain from expressing anything at all. An English poet, on the other hand, may be at once expressive and suggestive. That is a great advantage. It is an advantage which none of our poets has used so superbly as Shakespeare. None of our poets has ever given to his phrases shadows so wonderful as the shadows Shakespeare gave to his."

There are 3,000 shareholders in the London Lyceum Theatre, (Limited.) Nearly all of the stock has been paid for. The affairs of the company are prosperous. The receipts of "Robespierre" were "satisfactory" even when Sir Henry Irving was ill and out of the bill.

Italia Vivanti, a cousin of Eleonora Duse, and, like her, an actress since childhood, is coming to the front in Italy. Like Bijou Heron (now Mrs. Henry Miller) on our own stage, she made a profound impression at the beginning of her career in the rôle of the knowing and sympathetic child, Adrienne, in the "Monsieur Alphonse" of Dumas fils. In Sardou plays she has acted Dora, Fédora, Floria Tosca, and Clothilde. But her style and repertory alike know no school. The contemporary fame of Goldoni, Ibsen, and Scribe in Italy owes much to her. She is slight and not lovely, except for her eyes, but her voice is said to be marvelously rich and expressive.

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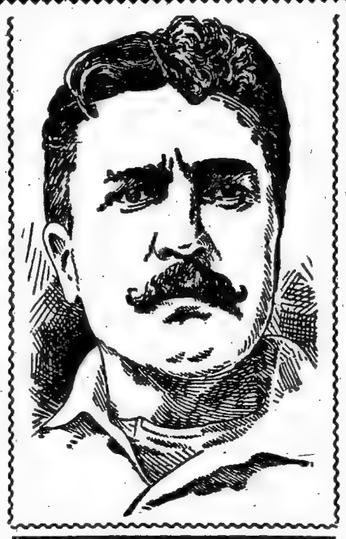

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LADY STANLEY writes from London; "The Orangeine Powders I think are wonderful. I should not like to be without Orangeine for a severe headache, a feeling tired out."

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NOTES OF THE SUMMER SHOWS.

VICTORIA ROOF GARDEN.—The first week of Hammerstein's roof garden was a success. This week the attractions will be Gautier and his horse, Bertho in new dances, Galetti's monkeys, the Nelson sisters, Belle Davis, Rado brothers, Georgie Salati, the Baki-Kataba troupe of jugglers, and others.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—"His Excellency the Governor" is keeping up its successful course at the Empire, and the end of its run is not yet in sight. Miss Amelia Bingham has made a hit in the part created by Miss Jessie Millward, and will continue as the Countess de Gex as long as the play continues.

MANHATTAN BEACH.—Frank Daniels and his company closed the first week of his initial engagement at Manhattan Beach last night. "The Idol's Eye" proved a good drawing card. This week the same company will present "The Wizard of the Nile." Primrose and Dockstader, with their minstrel organization, will follow Daniels, probably July 10.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—Truly Shattuck, the Phasey troupe, Irene and her dog Zaza, and Annabelle Moore will continue to appear on the Casino roof this week. Among others in the bill are Gertie Reynolds, Len Ross, Jordan and Welch, Hooper and Davis, Alma Doerge, and Stedman's Dog Circus. To-night Frank Blair and Sally Stembler and the Musical Tobins will be the special numbers.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Miss Rose Melville will continue at Keith's another week. Harry Woodruff and Mabel Dixey will appear in "Two Artists and a Model," and Louise Gunning will sing her Scotch songs. Among other entertainers will be Hal Merritt, George W. Day, Mattie Vickers, with Monroe and Hart in "Masquerading." Claude Thardo, a one-legged singer and dancer, will be one of the features. The house is cooled with iced air.

NEW YORK THEATRE AND ROOF GARDEN.—The garden on top of the New York will have in its olio this week Josephine Sabel, the Beamont sisters, Cissie Loftus, Mlle. Erna's dogs, and Walton's monkeys. To-night Josie De Witt, Patrice, Dorothy Morton, and Yorke and Adams will also appear. A number of new balets have been arranged for the roof. In the theatre "The Man in the Moon" enters on its eleventh week. On Monday and each night this week Marie Dressler will sing "Mary Was a Housemaid."

MUSICAL MATTERS AT HOME.

Raphael Joseffy will make a tour covering the principal cities of the United States, commencing the early part of November, appearing in recitals only. The programmes selected from his extensive repertoire will be interesting as well as instructive, as he will combine the classics with novelties. He will be heard in works which have not been played by any other pianist before. Mr. L. M. Ruben of the Metropolitan Opera House, who is arranging the Joseffy recital tour states that Joseffy will limit the number of his appearances to fifty, although applications for Joseffy recitals already far exceed that number. He will not travel further West than Kansas City and end his tour in New York City the latter part of April, 1900.

Cowen's cantata, the "Rose-Maiden," is to be given in Waterville, Me., about the first of September under the direction of Mr. Llewellyn B. Cain of New York with Prof. George Pratt Maxim, accompanist. Active chorus rehearsals will immediately be commenced. The chorus will number about forty of the best voices in Waterville and Fairfield. A short preliminary programme is to precede the cantata. The soloists are to be announced later. It is thought probable that Mr. Cain will sing the baritone role.

Gustav Hinrichs's season of grand opera at the Grand Opera House in Philadelphia is, according to the local papers, very prosperous.

At a meeting of the Bangor, Me., Festival Committee a few days ago W. R. Chapman, musical director of the festival, announced that Mme. Sembrich would positively sing at the next festival on Sept. 21.

The Albertus Shelley Orchestra, lately organized at the Young Men's Christian Association, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, has been meeting with unprecedented success. Mr. Shelley desires more men, and any one playing on any instrument wishing to join can do so. Meetings are held every Friday evening. It is purposed to make this orchestra a permanent organization.

Mr. Russell King Miller of Philadelphia is announced as the winner of the American Guild of Organists' prize of 50 for the best organ voluntary. The successful candidates passing the examinations for associate membership in the guild, which were held on June 7, are John Edward Riley of Brooklyn, John Herman Loud of Springfield, Mass.; R. A. H. Clarke of Meriden, Conn.; G. W. Needham of New Bedford, Mass., and William H. Jones of Norfolk, Va. As these examinations make a severe test of an organist's ability, both practically and theoretically, these young men are to be sincerely congratulated. Copies of the Annual Calendar of the guild may always be obtained at the leading music stores throughout the country or of the Secretary, A. R. Tyler, 1,448 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MUSICAL MATTERS ABROAD.

The development of what we call yellow journalism is advancing very rapidly in London. The deadly poison has entered the veins of the daily papers, and it has made itself evident in the columns of the most sedate and pretentious of the weeklies. One finds abundant manifestation of it in the musical columns of the London journals. It shows itself first in the cheap pretense of some of the writers that certain prominent singers, such as Jean de Reszke, make their intentions known exclusively through the columns written by these saffron-tinted scribes. For instance, one distinguished chronicler of small beer exudes in this style:

"This week we reach the turning-point of the season. The 'special' Wagner performances have ended, and on Wednesday next, I am sorry to say, M. Jean de Reszke will again bid us a long farewell. The Baireuth master is always with us; indeed, the very 'Tristan' wherein the Polish tenor makes his adieux will be immediately succeeded on the following evenings by 'Tannhäuser' and 'Lohengrin.' But of M. de Reszke we see no more for ten or eleven months, and the only consolation that remains is either to dwell upon the recollection of the delightful hours that his unique gifts have afforded us, or else to look forward to the moment when he will again display them for our benefit. There must come a time, in the nature of things, when even this latter anticipation will not be permitted us, but that time is happily not yet. I have the deepest satisfaction in announcing that M. Jean de Reszke has definitely promised to return to London next year; and, inasmuch as it is not his intention to visit America during the Winter of 1899-1900, there is every justification for hoping that he will return to us fresher and stronger than he can possibly be directly, after four or five months of continuous hard work on the other side of the Atlantic. In this respect, therefore, the Yankee's loss should be the Britisher's gain.

"M. Jean de Reszke's decision to leave London this week was by no means unexpected. There was a distinct understanding with the Directors of the Royal Opera that if he came quite early in the season, he should be at liberty to go away before the end of June. Nor is his departure precipitated, as so many sapient folks have hastily concluded, by the effects of his recent indisposition. It is true that, since the little cry of 'Wolf' raised by M. Paderewski last month, I have come to regard 'important business in Poland' with a certain amount of suspicion; but as he already possesses for a spouse one of the most charming ladies of my acquaintance, it is at least impossible that the great tenor should be about to follow his compatriot's example in the literal sense of the term. I therefore take him at his word, without arrière pensée, when he tells me that he is compelled to leave 'à cause de mes affaires en Pologne qui ne peuvent plus souffrir de delai.' 'And, what is more, I gladly accept his reiterated assurance that he intends preparing some interesting work for the London season of next year, especially revivals of the old operas in which he gained his earliest successes."

There are two pieces of information in this screed, one to the effect that there is truth in the oft-repeated story that M. de Reszke will not return to the United States next year, and the other that he then intends to carry out his plan of singing in some of the older operas. Neither of these items is altogether free from the wear of the shop, but this element is to describe felt that it was his duty to make them appear as if they were his exclusive property.

There is another evidence of the influence of the yellow disease in London journalism. This is the flippant assumption of personal omniscience and omnipotence. The distinguished critic of The Saturday Review has this particular variety of the disease in its most virulent form. Here is one of the remarks from a recent article by him.

"Since Schumann no really satisfactory concerto has been written. I dismiss Brahms's with a snigger."

And thus is a great composer sniggered to make a SATURDAY REVIEW holiday. Although the critic does not state which one of the Brahms concertos he has thus thrown into obscurity, there is no doubt that this is the blessed end of Johannes Brahms. The same critic says of Lillian Blauvelt: "This young lady, who undoubtedly has ability and a voice, persists in annoying me by choosing songs which would be barely tolerable if given by a Melba."

And again he warbles thus: "I long ago, after careful deliberation, placed the achievements of Donizetti and Bellini among the dead things that no resurrection awaits."

To be sure whatever any critic says is only his personal opinion, but it is quite within the bounds of possibility for a critic to express such opinion in a manner which does indicate a belief on his part that the utterance settles the matter for all time. Flippant egotism, however, is one of the half marks of yellow journalism, and the sickly hue of the newspaper jaundice is very prevalent in London at the present time.

Lillian Blauvelt, to whom the gentleman above quoted refers in such withering terms, has the misfortune to be American. This has always been a criminal offense to The Saturday Review. However, the beautiful soprano is managing to worry along in London. She has been especially praised for her singing of the high soprano part in the Pine daughters' music in the "Rheingold" when given in concert. She sang before the Queen at Buckingham Palace on June 2, and was personally complimented by the Prince of Wales.

Mancinelli's "Ero e Leandro" was lately produced in London to the inevitable bad house, whereupon a critic made these pertinent remarks: "The outcry for novelty is in fact, as those experienced in the business are painfully aware, confined to very few persons, and most indeed of the malcontents seem to be individuals much addicted to writing letters to the papers, but who have a rooted prejudice against backing their opinions with their money. Even granted that the present management have not been uniformly judicious in their choice of new works, it is at any rate hardly encouraging to find scanty audiences the inevitable reward of an attempt to escape from the beaten track."

M. Jean de Reszke has bade adieu to London. He sang Lohengrin at his last appearance.

An English critic says of Ysaye: "He combines the silvery tone of Señor Sarasate with the breadth and majesty of Herr Joachim."

The death of Domenico Mascagni, father of the composer, is reported as having occurred at Leghorn on May 26.

Il Palestrina is the name of a musical journal just started in Florence. The title at once suggests that the mission of the new paper is to help in advancing the very marked movement of Italian sacred art toward the taste and procedure of its golden age.

Dresden amateurs are raising funds for the erection of two statues, one to the memory of Anton Rubinstein, the other in honor of Mozart. The second, it must be confessed is a little late, but "better late than never."

Report speaks of a contemplated effort to give festival concerts in Paris with an enormous orchestra on the model laid down by Berlioz in his "Treatise on Modern Instrumentation." Should the orchestra be identical with that of Berlioz, it will include 467 performers. The specification may interest some who have not the treatise at hand: 120 violins, 40 violas, 45 celli, 18 double basses (three strings,) 15 other double-basses (three strings,) four octo-basses, 6 large flutes, 4 third flutes, 4 piccolos, 6 oboes, 6 corni Inglesi, 5 saxophones, 16 bassoons, 15 clarionets (various), 16 horns, 8 trumpets, 6 cornets, 12 trombones, 3 ophicleides, 2 bass-tubas, 30 harps, 30 pianofortes, 1 organ, 8 pair of kettledrums, 6 drums, 3 bass drums, 4 pair of cymbals, 6 triangles, 6 sets of bells, 12 pair of symbals, 2 great bells, 2 gongs, 4 pavillons Chinois. To read of it even gives one the sensation of nearness to some appalling monster. "Berlioz," said Wagner, "lies buried under the ruins of his own machines."

The receipts of the Lincoln Oratorio Festival will, it is estimated, balance the expenses, and, as these were heavier than usual, the result is a cause for congratulation.

Arrangements are making for a two days' musical festival at Scarborough in October next.

Some musical sons of Oxford and Cambridge are, it is stated, endeavoring to form a club, chiefly for the purpose of encouraging the practice and knowledge of chamber music, both vocal and instrumental, among its members.

Giulia Ravogli, who never sang six bars in tune in New York, is still delighting the ears of Lond

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 2, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-town.....1,269 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mains: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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RUSSIA, ENGLAND, AND AMERICA.

It would be hard to overrate the significance of such an article as that by Mr. VLADIMIR HOLMSTREM in the current number of The North American Review, which purports to be "A Plea for a Russo-American Understanding." It is, to be sure, only one of very many instances to show how vigorously the official efforts of Russian diplomatists are seconded by unofficial efforts. The Russian side of any question that may arise is sure to be ably and fully presented in every capital, in New York and London as well as in Paris and Berlin. There has even been, in times past, reason to believe that American newspapers have actually been subsidized from the secret service fund at the disposal of the Russian Embassy, so difficult was it to explain their utterances on any other hypothesis. But of course it is not only proper, but highly desirable, that the Russian "case" should be presented to the American public by a Russian so well qualified to present it as the author of this article, speaking without disguise as a Russian, and avowedly in the interest of his own country.

What must almost first strike every reader of this article is that its title is a misnomer. It is not so much a plea for a Russo-American understanding as it is for an Anglo-American misunderstanding. Both the writer and his sponsor, Prince OOKHTOMSKY, editor of the St. Petersburg Viedomosti, are avowedly bent upon stirring up bad blood between the two English-speaking nations. It is not so much that they wish us to promote Russian designs, in China or elsewhere, as to thwart English designs. Prince OOKHTOMSKY, in his introduction, inquires: "What was the dominant factor in the past of America? Was it not emancipation from and independence of England?" and calls upon us, as does Mr. HOLMSTREM a dozen times over, "to emancipate ourselves from England's political tutelage." There is indeed some attempt to show the basis for a Russo-American understanding, and the author quotes DE TOCQUEVILLE'S remark that Russia and America are the two growing and advancing powers of the world, though he takes exception, on account of the changes that have occurred since, to that author's saying that "the conquests of America are made with the plow of the laborer, those of Russia with the sword of the soldier." And the exception is well taken. What DE TOCQUEVILLE truly said has in a great measure ceased to be true. But the fact that the two countries are both growing and expanding is by no means a bond of union. Rather the contrary. It is the expansion of England and Germany that makes the trouble in which the Russians are trying to induce us to take sentimentally and at least passively the Russian side.

The author by no means shows us that it would be to our advantage to promote Russian designs in the Far East. Indeed, he scarcely makes a real attempt to do this. His "plea" is an appeal to Americans to hate England, in effect, to hate her because Russia hates her. This is not a very moving appeal. The Russians are quite at liberty to hate England on their own account. Without doubt they do, and their sentiments are without doubt reciprocated. The Russian writer in The North American may not appear to very good advantage when he denounces the "perfidy" and "rapacity" of England, and can scarcely prevent himself from insulting her whenever he has occasion to name her. But, after all, perhaps he appears to as good advantage as the laureate of Greater Britain when he appeals to his countrymen not on any account to give up their hatred for Russia;

> There is no truce with Adam-zad, the bear that looks like a man.

Considering what Russia has been doing for the past generation in the way of civilizing, or, if you choose, of half-civilizing, vast spaces that are almost as much the better for her coming as Egypt is better for the coming of England, these recriminations sound about as foolish on one side as on the other. But Mr. KIPLING was on much safer ground, was on perfectly safe ground, when he said that "The Russian is a delightful person till he tucks in his shirt," meaning that he is much more an Asiatic than he is a European. And this, in effect, Mr. HOLMSTREM admits. It is scarcely necessary to say that this makes all the difference so far as we are concerned. "A Russo-American understanding" would be an understanding between an Asiatic despotism and a Western Republic. It is almost a contradiction in terms. It is at all events "a dream and not even a beautiful dream." The Anglo-American "understanding," on the other hand, is a reality. We do understand each other. And, therefore, other things being equal, Americans would far rather have countries in which their own interests are purely commercial under the control of England than under the control of Russia. They can do business better on those terms. In China, in particular, all Americans know that wherever Great Britain goes, they are on the footing of the most favored nations. They are on the same footing with the nation in charge. It would be absurd to say that we have, or can have, any such assurance about countries under the control of Russia. This is no reason why we should endeavor to obstruct the natural and legitimate expansion of Russia to the Eastward. It is a reason why we should have sided with England while the question of the open door was still an open question, why, now that it is a closed question, we should desire to see the British "share" as large as possible.

Russia is very well served, officially and unofficially. Officially she has been so well served at Washington as to prevent the Administration from perceiving and pursuing our National interests in the East. She is well served by such writers as the one whose essay we are discussing. He has written an able and patriotic article. If he has failed to persuade any American that we ought to take sides with Russia rather than with England in the Far East, that is because the facts are so tremendously against him.

WHAT OUR CURRENCY SYSTEM DOES.

We have long held that the mere adoption of the gold standard and the steady maintenance of it—though absolutely essential and not to be deferred—is not all that the country needs, but would leave a problem of almost equal importance, if of less urgency. This is the problem of an elastic and surely sound bank currency, adapted to the requirements of our vast and growing domestic and foreign commerce. We note with pleasure an admirably clear and judicious article in a recent number of The Financial Chronicle enforcing this view by an analysis of the current conditions, and with special reference to the present outward movement of gold.

The Chronicle points out that during the last two years ending with the month of June the excess of exports, including gold and silver, has been in round numbers $1,000,000,000—an excess more than twice as great as has occurred in any like period of our history. Yet this enormous balance has not only been paid, chiefly by a return of our securities, but we have actually, through the same movement, been put in debt to Europe and are now discharging it by the export of gold. The securities thus returned to us have not been bought at low and advantageous prices, but at the highest values they have ever reached, and far higher than those at which they were sold. This process The Chronicle describes as wasteful, disturbing, and dangerous. The causes it sums up as follows: "A headless speculation, fostered and stimulated by a cheap, because a congested, money market, with no natural check to the speculation, nor any cure open to the money market by a rise in the interest rates." This congestion and arbitrary cheapness of money The Chronicle attributes to the nature of our currency. "Every form of paper money," it says, "that we have is without the homing quality. Once in circulation it is uninterruptedly in circulation, pressing for use. Instead of returning to the issuer when out of employment, it collects at our leading trade centres, makes the money market abnormal, fostering every kind of speculation and deranging domestic affairs and every foreign trade condition. This is alike true of legal tenders, of silver certificates, and of bank notes." It adds:

> Under these circumstances the speculation we have referred to accompanying our trade revival has been fostered and stimulated by the money lender. Securities reached prices higher than ever before, not only higher than in London, but so high that the money they sold for here, as we have already said, could be invested in Europe to better advantage than it could be left here. Although loans increased largely they had no effect on money rates. The inflow of currency was so free that deposits all the time increased as fast or faster than uses could be found for the funds. Hence, we repeat, the money market was subject or open to no healthy checks, for there could be none so long as the supplies of loanable funds were apparently inexhaustible. Wall Street likewise was thus put in position to get money at almost nominal rates, and consequently able to absorb at the prevailing high prices the increasing flood of securities that was passing into it from Europe.

We find this description of the present situation and the causes that have produced it substantially correct. We believe that the feverish and artificial speculation that has forced up the prices of securities and drawn them from Europe in such amazing amounts has also done mischief by diverting money from less attractive but more solid and advantageous use in the industries of the country. We are confident that the country must endure constant and great loss until the artificial currency system now in force is replaced by one that will respond with reasonable certainty and readiness to the legitimate demands of commerce and industry. Such a system is by no means unattainable. It is not the dream of visionaries or theorists. It exists in other lands, and the working of it has justfied it in long experience. We can have it when we get rid of the childish and antiquated notion that the supplying of currency is a function of Government and not a function of banks, under Government regulation, but solidly based on the business of the country and dependent for its profits on wise and adequate and honest service to that business.

ONLY AN EYE FOR EXPORTS.

The very industrious Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, who turns out a vast quantity of reading matter that sometimes looks as if it had but one object to attain, and that to prove that a Chinese wall of protection stimulates business for the man who maintains the wall, and tempts the unprotected man who happens to be outside of it, appears to have cultivated his taste for figures that show our continued advantage in exports over imports, at the expense of his general vision. Lest disuse of the faculty of wide observation may mislead some portion of our readers who do not chance to scan the figures put out by the Bureau of Statistics from month to month, it may not be unprofitable to direct attention to some justifiable deductions and quotations suggested by the summary for the eleven months ending with May, 1899.

The Bureau of Statistics has very attractively published the fact that the exports for the eleven months have been greatly in excess of the imports, and the character of the exports has been shown by analysis over and over again. But the hand that directed this study and announcement has neglected, quite culpably, it seems to us, to invite attention to something quite as important as the fact that in eleven months the exports exceeded the imports by $495,243,950, and that the percentage of agricultural exports dropped from 71.17 to 65.86, while that of manufactured goods advanced from 23.42 to 27.66.

A large number of business men and politicians would be glad to find some explanation, in the bulletins of the Bureau of Statistics, of some other interesting and instructive figures. While we have exported in eleven months, ending with May, something like $8,000,000 less of domestic products than we exported in the preceding eleven months, our imports of free and dutiable goods for the later period of eleven months have exceeded those of 1897-8 by $70,605,326. Surely this increase of importations might with propriety and interest have been referred to! And if the subject were treated by a statistician indifferent to political results, a man who had no reason to be alarmed because he felt constrained to show that we are a purchasing people, he would boldly have stated further facts.

Our increased imports were not largely of free goods. Not at all. Of the more than $70,000,000 increase of imports, only a small proportion, or $5,836,689 of the whole increase, was of free goods. The remainder of the $70,000,000 increase over last year's imports were chiefly of articles of food, articles in a partly manufactured condition, articles manufactured and ready for consumption, and articles of voluntary use and luxury—things the copper-bottomed and fastened protectionist teaches his member of Congress to insist that patriotic Americans ought to get along without. But the unpatriotic consumers of luxuries were willing to pay for them not only their cost abroad, but the added cost involved in the contribution to the Treasury of $188,060,904 in Dingley taxes, or $52,797,039 more than was paid in duties on like imports during the preceding eleven months.

It is to be hoped that if this sort of thing continues the Statistics Bureau of Mr. GAGE will vouchsafe some explanation of it along with its next bulletin of encouragement for those who look forward to the time when we shall sell to everybody and buy of nobody. Why, in the name of protection, should our people, after two years of experience under the Dingley law, insist upon having in 1898-9 $14,000,000 more of articles of voluntary use and luxury, articles so described by the makers of law as to indicate that they are things which ought to be dispensed with or paid for too highly if they are not made in the United States than they appear to have needed in eleven months of 1897 and 1898?

To say that those who have money to pay for ginger ale, or furs, or hats, or jewelry, or precious stones, or beer, or silks, or soap, or spirits, or tobacco, or toys, or wines, of all which we chose to buy more in the last eleven months than we did in the eleven months preceding, shall not pay it except with a penalty, does not seem to prohibit increased use of those articles.

The American buyers of foreign products that we might have got along without did not study to avoid the law, evidently, for the value of dutiable goods exceeded that of free goods in the eleven months by more than $86,000,000.

SERVANTS AND SERVICE.

ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS, in "A Talk to Nurses" just published in The Independent, has some striking remarks on the changes that have taken place and are now going on in what, for lack of a better term, we call "domestic service." She urges the trained nurses whom she is addressing to bear in mind the good or harm they can do in the homes to which they are called by the tact or the lack of tact toward others there employed. "I want you to understand," she says, "that the word 'servant' no longer defines. It may mean a rough emigrant, who but lately emptied her tea cup on the earthen floor of her father's cabin. But it may mean refinement, intelligence, and other qualities which you should recognize accordingly. In the chaotic condition of American society many a woman in domestic service to-day may be as well-born or as well educated as her employer." "Hundreds of women," she adds, "are ready to enter kitchens and serve in dining rooms who would not have considered such a step possible fifteen years ago." She sustains this broad statement by the following explicit facts in her own experience:

> Some time since I advertised for a woman to do the housework of my family, and received eighty applications, of which not more than two or three were from professional servants. Dressmakers, clerks, saleswomen, widows, nurses, stenographers, respectable American women by the score were ready to ask admission to a home where they would be well treated, and perform its roughest duties. The widow of a physician, a well-bred lady, herself accustomed in her past life to her own servants, applied to a suburban household for permission to carry on its domestic work. The same day brought a similar request from a teacher educated in three of our leading institutions—one, a college.

We have not the slightest wish to throw any doubt on the accuracy of this detailed report, and we feel that we are doing a kindness to an unnumbered multitude of suffering matrons by republishing it, with the information that "the suburban household" to which this remarkable company of applicants addressed themselves was in Newton Centre, Mass. It will be noted that the only peculiar attraction offered to them, so far as appears, was the assurance that "they would be well treated." On this condition women of education and special training in callings often better paid than housework usually is were ready "by the score" to "perform its roughest duties." Whatever the assurance quoted may have been taken to mean, it is a fair inference that it was not interpreted as an exemption from what is known as "menial" employment.

It would be interesting to know more definitely the nature and outcome of this experience of the gifted authoress. Is the change she notes in the character of the women who are ready to take up domestic service, as shown by the result of her advertisement, due to a substantial and general change in the conditions of such service? Does the good treatment which she refers to involve greater independence for the employés, more definite hours of work, more definite time reserved as wholly "their own"? Does it imply greater freedom as to "company"? Does it permit less continuous and constant liability to be "called"? These, and the vague but real feeling of caste connected with them, have heretofore been almost insuperable obstacles to entrance on domestic service by women who, by birth, education, and association belong to the class to which employers usually belong. Is it possible to overcome these obstacles, or is the number of women who have been deterred by them becoming so great that they are willing to disregard them? These are practical questions of great importance, on which it would be desirable to have light.

GENERAL NOTES.

A Chicago schoolgirl has started a subscription to buy a thousand-dollar watch for Admiral Dewey.

* * *

The Hon. William L. Wilson is to deliver the address at the sixteenth annual meeting of the Georgia Bar Association, to be held at Warm Springs, July 6 and 7.

* * *

What is claimed to be the largest vessel on the great lakes has lately been launched at South Chicago. It is a steel tow barge, schooner rigged, and 450 feet long, its gross tonnage being 5,039. It has been named the Manila.

* * *

The Hon. Albert W. Paine of Bangor, Me., has resigned the position of Librarian of the Penobscot County bar after holding it sixty years, and also that of Treasurer, in which he has served fifty years. When he became custodian of the library in October, 1838, it contained but about a dozen volumes.

* * *

In view of the Hon. John E. Russell's departure for treatment at baths in Germany, The Boston Herald says: "Mr. Russell submits to the seclusion and quietude rendered necessary by his 'weak heart' philosophically and patiently, and hopes to find the necessity for this somewhat mitigated by the aid he is seeking abroad."

* * *

As has been the custom for a long time, the graduating class of Washington and Jefferson College, at Washington, Penn., had a commencement hop this year, but it will be the last on the college grounds, the Trustees having forbidden dancing in any of the college buildings hereafter. The institution is non-sectarian.

* * *

Mrs. Charles M. McLouth, a Southern woman now residing in San Francisco, is writing a history of the First Tennessee Regiment, and has received letters from Admiral Dewey and Gen. E. S. Otis testifying to the splendid work done by the regiment in the Philippines and highly extolling the bravery and efficiency of the late Col. W. C. Smith, its commander.

* * *

Henry W. Grady has announced himself as a candidate for the City Council of Atlanta, Ga. He says that for several years he has desired to make the race, and now, he believes, is a good time to do it. He adds that he is not allied with any faction, nor is he to be handled by any corporation or set of persons whose motives are such as place them in conflict with the interests of the citizens of Atlanta.

THE PHILIPPINE SITUATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorials "A Defenseless Country" and "The Military Situation," in your issues of June 15 and 16, are priceless examples of journalism, full of truths and logic and pervaded by genuine patriotic spirit, so woefully lacking in the emanations of the howling dervishes of jingoism, the real "public enemies" who have whipped the country into this "appalling situation," and, unlike yourself, either do not know how or have not the honesty to suggest relief.

That the situation is appalling and asks for speedy relief must now dawn upon both the densest and the least hysterical, except perhaps upon the cheerful crowd of the War Department, who sit comfortably in Washington, continuing to feel "delighted" and "greatly encouraged" at the "highly satisfactory" cable messages of Gen. Otis, which have been telling us for months of "routing," "scattering," "defeating," and "driving" the rebels, who as continually come back again and succeed in decimating our troops. Such dispatches are impositions upon the intelligence and patriotism of those of us who appreciate the situation and keenly feel the humiliating aspect of it.

The standpoint I have taken all along from the beginning was that a great blunder has been made by Congress in, as you so aptly say, failing "to provide the President for doing what Congress has empowered and ordered him to do," and that, from a military point of view, that most dangerous of errors has been committed, the underestimating of the enemy we are fighting, and whom to fight we had ample time to well prepare ourselves, without having done so.

Thus, to me and to a great many others, "who have been there before," it was not the unexpected that happened, and the cheering news of Gen. Otis and of the War Department stonemasons (see Col. Bacon, Forum, March,) notwithstanding, we must pluck up courage enough to call a spade a spade and acknowledge with sorrow that, while our troops in the East, man for man, battalion for battalion, and regiment for regiment, individually and as units, have fought heroically and have won many tactical victories, the campaign as a whole must be declared, so far, a strategical failure.

Gen. Otis, the man of the situation, whom the President relies upon in carrying out his "policy," whom he does not want to interfere with, he of the cheerful cable messages that tickle Washington so immensely, may be a good soldier, a splendid fighter, but is he an architect, see Col. Bacon), is he the man for the place? If he, after five long months of continued, exasperating warfare (with a sacrifice of thousands of dead, wounded and sick,) during which Aguinaldo has been able to lead our men a bloody, deadly dance within a comparatively small radius; if he, with practically the whole 40,000 of square miles of the island of Luzon alone, still to conquer, occupy, and hold, before him, has not achieved better results than "to do what the Spaniards did, to hold possession of Manila," and does not realize yet, more than anybody else, or, in flat contradiction to the opinion of expert Generals on the spot, does not want to realize, that it is more than 30,000 men he needs, then it is my humble opinion that a tyro in the military business could do no worse, and that he is manifestly not the man for the place.

It seems to me that we cannot afford to look on much longer and see our troops uselessly, mercilessly slaughtered. That is not war! It seems to me that this aimless, floundering, mankilling policy has gone far enough, and that in the name of humanity, (without the humbug,) in the name of the country's honor and of its dignity, a stop should be put to it, and that as quickly as possible.

You say correctly: "The swiftest way of closing out this war is also the cheapest and the most merciful, and that is by making a showing of force in the Philippines which is irresistible and overwhelming. Such a force the President not only has not, but cannot get under the law as the law now stands." Bravo! Now then, to my mind, that is the therapeutical formula for the disease, as tersely put as possible. Let the President apply it without delay! Let him use his power to raise 35,000 men, and let him simultaneously call an extra session of Congress and ask for 50,000 more men, who, with the army in the Philippines now and the recruiting regulars, will not, by far, be an exaggerated number, to enable a good General to pacify the islands—which means conquer Aguinaldo, occupy and garrison every town of importance, disarm the people and thus hold the country de facto! I claim that 150,000 men are not too many for the task, and I also claim that to maintain this number, even after suppression of the insurrection, will be a necessity for the establishment of peaceful conditions under whatever government.

Let the President relieve Otis and send out the man—backed up by an army sufficiently strong—who is not a stonemason; the man who efficiently started the work and who, perhaps, will be able to bring it to a swift, successful conclusion. But above all, there is no time to lose, there must be no Micawber policy any longer. I am not as youthfully enthusiastic as the Adjutant General, who only yesterday is reported to have said that he thought the worst part of the campaign was over, a thought which has never left him since Feb. 4, 1899. God grant he may be right this time, but the chances are he is not, and there is no more time to lose on chances and on hoping against hope.

There is another point, by no means the least important one, to be considered. The country's honor is seriously involved in our solemn obligation to Spain to release and deliver to her the prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos. It is altogether too humiliating to read that "in the Chamber of Deputies at Madrid Gen. Polavieja had gone to confer with Aguinaldo regarding the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos." Is this itself not defeat? Can we consistently claim the ownership of a country where a foreign power is allowed to enter into negotiations with the leader of an insurrection against our power? Is this not a stronger admission of the power of Aguinaldo than the reception and entertainment of Aguinaldo's emissaries by our Generals and professors, with the visit to the Oregon thrown in?

Let me say one word to Major McKinley, the Commander in Chief of the United States Army, whom we have shouted and voted for and put into the place he occupies because we have thought him to be the incarnation of all his exalted office demands of its incumbent! He is eminently the man whom we look to for relief in this dire emergency. Let him rise above the town meeting and shopkeeper's policy now, let him learn by the mistakes others made, let him no longer be a cunctator and let him give our heroic army in the East the relief it so urgently needs. He has fought under the same flag those boys so gloriously and valorously unhold! Let him give them the necessary support, or recall that flag before it is too late, before the weakening hand lets go of it, dying! Let him remember that there must be no Chinese Gordon business redivivus! Not with us!

ALEXIS LUDWIG.
Leonia, N. J., June 16, 1899.

PROPOSED CONFERENCE OF RELIGION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called, as Secretary of the Conference of Religion proposed to be held in this city next March, to a letter in your valued paper of the 18th inst., signed "Orthodox," in which the basis and aim of the conference are severely criticised. The writer speaks from the standpoint of the evangelical Christian, and from the same point of view as well as from that of a promoter and officer of the conference I beg the privilege of some remarks in reply.

Your correspondent could conceive of a congress of Protestants and Catholics or even of Jews and Christians conceding some common grounds of agreement, and therefore a possible basis of discussion, but can conceive of no such basis for a conference which proposes to include those whom he terms "rationalistic infidels," terms entirely inapplicable to any who have been included in our invitation. We propose to include in the conference none but men of a positive faith. The first promoters of the conference are Christians, and all but one of them members of denominations conceded to be orthodox. Your correspondent fails to conceive the possibility of a basis of agreement. It is not difficult to suggest such a basis in a common faith in God and conception of Him, and in the possession of a common experience of the workings of His Spirit. In fact, it is a rather curious and sad characteristic of the letter signed "Orthodox" that it should make no reference to God and no reference to the Spirit of God. This conference is not devised by men of "decaying earnestness and sincerity," but by men who feel the energy of a new life bursting the bonds of prejudice and dogmatism, and therefore men who represent the "truest fidelity" in the churches of to-day.

The letter is marked by another unfortunate misconception of the position and nature of Christ, and, in consequence, misconception of the right attitude of a follower of Christ toward spiritual religion and those who are not professed followers of Christ. This latter misconception leads the writer to the utterance of a very unchristian and unkind fling at the proposed conference as "a Judas's kiss for a modernized betrayal of the Master." That Master Himself looked for the hour when all men should worship the Father in spirit and in truth, "for the Father seeketh such to worship Him." That one spiritual faith is now dawning on the world with rapidly growing brightness, and to some of us that which seems its greatest hindrance is that which offered itself as the bitterest foe of our Lord during the days of His earthly ministry—the separatism and traditionalism of those who regarded themselves as the orthodox party, and who opposed the present workings of the Divine Spirit in their day because they failed to realize them as proceeding from the same source whence had come the inspiration of the writings which they regarded as the completed revelation of the will of God. "Orthodox" would seem to be of just this way of thinking. To the Old Testament he adds the New Testament, and makes of the two a completed revelation of God, rendering unnecessary any further word from God, and therefore leading him to ignore the present workings of the Spirit of God, except in such modes as his pre-conceptions dispose him to recognize. But such is not the attitude of other followers of the same Master. They remember another word of His: "Whosoever shall speak a work against the Son of Man it shall be forgiven him, but unto him that blasphemeth against the Holy Ghost it shall not be forgiven," and they understand that the limits of genuine faith are not to be drawn around those only who recognize the divinity of Christ, but that those limits are broad enough to include all who are led of the Holy Spirit. "As many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the children of God." Here, then, is the practical basis of our conference, and the reason for convening it is precisely because we believe that a unity of religion does exist and should be recognized and emphasized. Dr. Whiton, whose own eminence as a writer on theology "Orthodox" does not seem to know, very clearly points out the difference between religion and theology, and he conceded the superior importance of the former. We believe in the oneness of true religion, and that the reality of that religion is everywhere witnessed to by its practical fruits, but we do not confound true religion with self-styled orthodoxy. Holding many of us ourselves the views of Christian doctrine which entitle us to be called orthodox, we yet recognize the possibility of persons holding those views who have not in them the reality of religion, and the possibility of others in whom that reality may exist and who may yet be unorthodox in many of their opinions. True religion is the life of God in the soul, and the Master Himself explicitly said that the presence of that life would be known by its fruits. Wherever, therefore, we see the fruits we do not hesitate to affirm the presence of the life. I know that many do not see how this position can be adjusted to an attitude of entire loyalty to Christ as the one Saviour of the race, and to the exclusive claim of Him as such, put forth by those who call themselves His disciples. This is not the place to enter into a discussion of the possibility of such reconciliation, but the best mode of achieving it is by fidelity to the words and spirit of Jesus Himself.

Our conference is not to be held on the invitation of men "whose main religious inspiration is hatred of Christianity," but on the invitation of well-known Christian men. We do believe in the value of "frank and friendly discussion," and in this belief we but follow the guidance and practice of the best and greatest of the leaders of the Christian faith from the time of St. Paul down. Along with "Orthodox" we seek to "find a cure for the soul's diseases in a renewing of its life," and in that effort we are glad to welcome the co-operation of all seeking the same end, nor would we forbid any because he followeth not with us, remembering the words of the Master, "Forbid him not, for he that is not against me is for me." In all this we trust that we are still loyal to Jesus Christ, and that in all our actions and words and spirit we shall make evident that we have been with Jesus and learned of Him.

LEIGHTON WILLIAMS.
New York, June 30, 1899.

MR. CROWE AND THE NON-CHURCHGOERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It must be a source of great comfort to many that, in reading the reports of Mr. W. S. Crowe's sermon on non-churchgoing, they have found a solution for the prevalent Sabbath breaking and lack of interest in religion. Now, when they see the vast crowds each Sunday starting on excursions or indulging in other amusements with no thought of God or Church; when they note the growing indifference to all serious things in learned and ignorant alike; when they discover that the quest after material gain is preferred by the majority to spiritual consolations, they will understand that the real trouble is that the "clergy will persist in opposing science." Were it not for this anachronistic offense, the Church would be crowded each Sunday with people ready-rapt and confident that their sensibilities should not be violenced.

Mr. Crowe seems to think that we can "separate religion from superstition," or, rather, he means to say that we can have the Matthew Arnoldian "morality tinged with emotion" without learning the catechism. What he defines as "superstition" is, of course, the fundamental doctrines of the Christian religion, which have withstood the clownish assaults of Theodore Parker, the ribald thrusts of Ingersoll, and the vociferous exercisings of modern "liberals." In short, it is that which has from the beginning been "foolishness to the Greeks." Like most "liberals," whose opinions I have read or heard, Mr. Crowe seems to labor under the delusion that an all-sufficient characterization of Christianity is that "three equals one, and if a thing is absurd it must be true." Such a line of criticism, of course, arises from an insufficient information on the real claims of orthodoxy and a complete misapprehension of its nature.

"Liberals" are not opposing Christianity, but a perverse parody of their own invention. When they argue for a "rational religion," they are arguing for an impossible absurdity. For, although Christianity, when understood, is found to be eminently reasonable and completely satisfying to the learned and ignorant alike, the modern notion that religion—any more than human affection—properly begins or in any vital sense consists in categorical reasoning is utterly at variance with the verdict of history and spiritual experience. The religious instinct as expressed in every historic system, worthily called religious, eventuates in two definite categories; first, that religion is essentially supernatural as based upon the consciousness of a plane of facts outstanding sensuous and reasoned experience; second, that it must be a vital concern, a matter of life or of death. "Rationalism," which fatuously denies both these postulates, may render many minds "incapable" of accepting the distinctive tenets of Christianity, but it then become merely a cantor to such boastful proposed substitutes for religion as Theosophy, "Christian Science," and the more superstitious phases of the spiritualistic cult, all of which profess to lead the soul whither it knows it must follow to find God. It is a form of theorizing completely devoid of a future so far as religion is concerned, and is based on the demonstrably absurd assumption that even the utmost scientific and material knowledge is a proper basis for conclusions essentially metaphysical.

While speaking of "superstition," it is itself superstitious; it holds the fetich of material knowledge as the passport to spiritual verities. Nor is it at all advantaged in point of authority. For, seeking to ignore the plain data of spiritual consciousness it would propose as substitute the uncertain opinions of scientific specialists—they who, as Principal Dawson said of Darwin, may be "very good scientists, but very poor logicians"—or the latest forthputtings of overeducated German peasants, who, constrained to "earn a living by their wits," busy themselves in concocting new and startling theories. Descanting on the absurdity of inerrant revelation, it proposes libraries of "ultimate truth" and hordes of Popes infallible. Strange, how all-sufficient reason must be thus guided!

There may be a rare consolation for the unregenerate in the "false hopes and carnal presumptions" miscalled scientific, and in the "gospel" of an eternally complacent deity, "whose service is interminable license," but, if history stands for anything, these influences finally undermine all remnants of religion along with faith in Christ. They are a pile of presumption and self-sufficiency beside which the Tower of Babel was a hitching post, and, reconciling humanity to itself without thought of God, beget the atmosphere of indifference to things spiritual that characterizes the present age.

The apostle warns us that "in the last days there shall be a great falling away," and the time may come when only a hopeless minority will attend church, but it is quite certain that such churches as are attended will not be "liberalistical," as Mr. Crowe expects. This "victory" for Satan and worldliness once won, their mission will be ended save as an "inspiration" to those souls not quite assured about the death of faith, and who still need the "stimulant" of weekly diatribes on "outgrown superstitions." J. E. H.
New York, June 19, 1899.

Crowding of Trolley Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The intent of my "Seasonable Philosophy," dated June 29, was to remind thoughtless passengers who tumble over one another in overcrowded open trolley cars that invariably a car that is filled is followed by one that has plenty of room. To wait for this empty car would mean comfort. "A. B." to-day takes exception to this by ridiculously asking why I do not hire a horseless carriage, and makes the absurd suggestion that perhaps the traction company will provide a special car for me. All this is, of course, silly and purposeless. Five cents' worth of seat-room comfort in this hot weather discounts "A. B.'s" essay on how to be gallant. X.
New York, July 1, 1899.

Mr. Quigg and the Citizens' Union.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"S. J." hits the nail squarely on the head in his letter to you of to-day. Quigg, surnamed Lemuel Ely, is the same Quigg that Platt used as his tool to smash the Citizens' Union at any cost. They smashed their own party in the attempt, and the next year lost every Congressman from Greater New York, and Quigg fell with the greatest thud, thank God, and likewise the Independents. He wants to be returned to Congress, and is using all his arts to get there. The machine is with him, and will dump the Cits and Independents when ready. I hope the Cits will go it alone. Better Tammany than Quigg and Platt. C. N.
New York, July 1, 1899.

A Puzzled Reader.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to your remark in to-day's editorial, it seems to be altogether too long since you were born here in the United States. If you had been born somewhat later and gone to a good school, you would have most likely learned that there is no such name as William in Germany or Switzerland.

A pupil in France, speaking in school of our President as Guillaume McKinley, or in Germany as Wilhelm McKinley would most likely get a well-deserved spanking.

I am a constant reader of your paper and have for a long time been asking myself what might be the purpose of your constant attacks upon foreign-born citizens, and particularly upon Germans. If many of them are opposed to the policy of the Administration in the Philippines, they are surely not in harmony with the ignorant mob, but with the more enlightened born Americans such as are now holding their National social political conference in Buffalo, where the only speaker disdaining the Government is a Knickerbocker.

O. VEERHOFF.
New York, June 30, 1899.

THE PSYCHICAL MOMENT.

From The Sun.

In the case of the Hon. Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War in President McKinley's Cabinet, there are certain considerations of delicacy which cannot fail to impress any mind capable of correct perception and clear foresight.

Mr. Alger has decided to transfer his activities from the administrative to the legislative field of usefulness. His ambition to be Senator from Michigan is entirely legitimate and laudable.

To further his candidacy Mr. Alger has formed an open and avowed partnership with a political potentate in his own State, nominally a Republican, but really a strange blend of the Populist, the anti-expansionist, the Chicago platform statesman, and the boss with a large and heterogeneous personal following. If Gov. Pingree is indeed a Republican, in regard to all the great issues that will enter into the next Presidential election, then Mr. McKinley is something else.

In making this arrangement with Pingree, Mr. Alger is likewise within the bounds of indisputable propriety. For it appears that in the person of his new associate he not only gains the valuable support of a forceful boss with a numerous following, but also discovers a political philosopher with some of whose convictions on important subjects he is already in full sympathy.

Nobody will question Mr. Alger's right to accept the Pingree creed in whole or in part. If his adhesion to the same is sincere, his position will be perfectly respectable while he is running for Senator.

But as Mr. Alger, not as Secretary Alger.

A member of the McKinley Administration, an associate and adviser of the President, has no more business to be in political alliance with Pingree than with Bryan. The impossibility of the situation is already apparent. Gov. Pingree's almost daily declarations of utter hostility to the Administration's policy, in terms exceedingly contemptuous and insulting, are compelling on alternate days explanations from Mr. Alger that must be about as humiliating to the Secretary as they are annoying to his chief.

With such a running mate as Pingree, Mr. Alger has undertaken to make the race and to defeat if he can the re-election of one of the Administration's stanchest supporters in the United States Senate!

It is quite conceivable that Secretary Alger has been deluding himself with the idea that he can consort with Pingree, in a local way in Michigan, and for his own personal purposes, without involving the Administration or damaging the cause which the Administration represents.

That thing can be done by Mr. Alger, but it cannot be done by Secretary Alger.

From all of which we conclude that the appropriate time for the Hon. Russell A. Alger's resignation as Secretary of War has now arrived.

NUGGETS.

Dramatic.

Barnes Tormer—It is my art I love. It is not the sordid wealth I care for.
Tighe Walker—Well, the little we get is not worth caring for.—Indianapolis Journal.

Luck.

"How would you define luck?" was asked of the man who has made more money than he knows what to do with.

"It is the product of a reasonable amount of ability, backed by tenacity."—Detroit Free Press.

Too Sure.

Mrs. Waggles—Did Mr. Wiggles seem to be excited when he proposed to you?"

Mrs. Wiggles—No; he was so cool about it, and seemed to be so dead certain that I would have him, that the first time he asked me I refused him.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Municipal Ownership.

"I suppose you are not troubled with questions of municipal ownership and the like," said the stranger in Crimson Gulch.

"Yes," answered Deringer Dan, with a glance of suspicion. "Sometimes we do. Once in a while some tenderfoot comes along and thinks he owns the town, but he gets over it in a minute or two."—Washington Star.

Possible Contingency.

Uncle Jedediah—I'm in favor of arbitration as a means of settlin' these here international disputes, but yet I realize that there might be some case where our National honor would demand the tribunal of war.

Uncle Hezekiah—What kind of a case might such be?

Uncle Jedediah—Cases where the arbitrators decided for the other side.—Judge.

THROW YOUR BOUQUETS AT THE LIVING.

From The Denver Evening Post.

In the daily whirl of the busy world, in its racket and rush and rout,
If you've anything good to say of a man, don't hesitate; speak it out!
If your admiration has been aroused by his actions or noble deeds,
If you see the fruits of his daily work as he scatters the modest seeds,
Don't hide your approval in selfish way, don't put a lock on your tongue,
Don't quell the music of well-earned praise and leave the sweet song unsung,
But tell to the world what a worthy man he is while he yet is here,
For compliments never can raise a thrill of joy in a death-stilled ear.

If you see a man in the field of life doing battle for the oppressed,
Uplifting burdens from stooping forms, relieving the sore distressed,
With a hand outstretched to the needy ones, bending over the weak who fall,
And showing by every word and act that his heart is beating for all,
Don't say to yourself he's a worthy man and silently pass him by
With a formal nod and approving grunt and a careless glance of the eye,
But give him a shake of a friendly hand and a word of approving praise,
For appreciation oft fans the flame that keeps ambition ablaze.

There are modest men upon every hand who

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

President Krueger of the Transvaal Reported to be Yielding.

THE RIOTING IN BRUSSELS

The Peace Conference and Its Effect Upon Europe.

Clericalism Said to be at the Root of the Troubles in Belgium, France, Italy, and Austria — The Women's Congress Futile—The Political Situation.

[Copyright, 1899.]

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES

LONDON, July 1. — The political situation here may be described as one of suspense, pending the result of the double election at Oldham. Lady Randolph Churchill's son, Winston Churchill, is making a gay and gallant fight in conjunction with his extraordinary colleague, Mawdsley, a Socialist workingman, who has come forward as a Tory candidate. Thus for the Government the double constituency is being contested by a Tory Democrat and a Tory Socialist. Probably both will lose. At any rate, the Conservatives themselves think so, for they have made various overtures to the Liberals to secure one seat by sacrificing the other. If my forecast prove correct, the situation will undergo a marked change, for no Government within living memory will have suffered such a succession of overwhelming defeats in by-elections, and I fancy the poised avalanche of Toryism will begin to slip and the general election draw perceptibly nearer. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's speech at the City Liberal Club last night was, like most of the Liberal utterances lately, inspired by a conviction of coming victory. His very guarded remark that, as his previous utterance about the Transvaal had been misunderstood, he would only say that, in his opinion, nothing had occurred to justify either warlike action or military preparation, was received almost in silence, but his attack upon the dole to the clergy in the guise of a remission of rates upon their tithes, and his declaration that the Liberal ideal remained "a free Church in a free State" evoked tremendous enthusiasm. Another significant fact is that the club has recently been financially in low water, but that within the past few weeks new members have come forward and subscriptions have been offered placing it in a condition of prosperity. Such a straw shows how the wind is blowing.

Leonard Courtney's speech in the House declaring that the Liberal-Unionists are still Liberals and denouncing the policy of the side upon which he sits, has also produced a great effect. The resignation of Whiteley on the ground that the Government has been chiefly occupied with distributing public money to landlords and parsons is another sign of the times, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's remark that the Tory Party contained many mute, inglorious Whiteleys, is literally true. Even The Guardian and The Spectator, the two papers devoted to the interests of the Church of England, both strongly disapprove of the bill which the Government is rushing through the House of Commons. One example will show how the proposed Tithes act works. Under it the clergy of England will benefit to the amount of $435,000 yearly. Of this the London ratepayers alone will contribute no less than $200,000. The unpopularity of such a measure needs no further illustration. I have dwelt upon this bill because I am convinced it will be the turning point in the fall of the present Government.

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The Transvaal Crisis.

The Transvaal crisis has undergone no change, except that in South Africa political passions are rising and trade is ceasing. The subsidized Boer organ in London and certain members of Parliament known to have intimate relations with Pretoria, declare to-day that President Krüger is about to announce concessions which will satisfy British opinion. This may or may not be true, but the fact remains that the only alternative to a change of policy on the part of the Government would be the resignation of Secretary Chamberlain and High Commissioner Milner, and this is unthinkable. Moreover, the eventuality of war is undoubtedly under consideration. The number of British troops in South Africa at the present time is about ten thousand. It is considered that about thirty-five thousand more would be sufficient to place the result beyond the slightest doubt. Australia and Canada would doubtless contribute regiments; a large number of volunteers from Cape Colony and Johannesburg would offer themselves, and certain regiments would be sent from India, from the Mediterranean stations, and the rest from home. I repeat that the supreme command would be given to Sir Redvers Buller, as Sir Evelyn Wood, in spite of his natural desire to secure a victory which at the last war he declared to be within his grasp, is compelled by his position as Adjutant General to remain at home.

The effective strength of the Boers is known to be greatly exaggerated. The quick-firing guns they have purchased have not proved a success in the hands of highly-trained German and French artillerymen, and it would be still less so with Boer artillerymen. The fact is that the spade arrangement, which is supposed to stop a recoil, does not obviate the necessity of relaying the gun after each shot, and this deprives the so-called quick-firing field gun of its boasted advantage over the ordinary weapon. My allusion last week to the importance of its being really known whether the Boers here had placed large orders for war material in the United States produced within the following forty-eight hours a series of telegrams stating that such was not the case.

Rider Haggard, the novelist, who, when in the British service hoisted with his own hands the British flag beyond the Vaal River, sends a long letter to The Times to-day in which he declares that the alternative to either President Krüger's yielding or war is the loss of British supremacy in Southern Africa. He urges patience still, "but it must be an armed patience with a limit, for the cards seem all against us, and there is, I fear, nothing to be gained by waiting except, perhaps, a consolidation of adverse forces."

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The Peace Conference.

The Peace Conference is now virtually over, and its results are precisely as had been anticipated here from the first. It is uncertain whether the word "permanent" will not be struck out by Germany from the title of the arbitration tribunal, which would then be called simply "Cour d'Arbitrage International." Even this, of course, would be a distinct humanitarian gain, but what probability is there of first-class disputes being submitted to it? The great dangers to peace in Europe are three: First, the question of Alsace-Lorraine; second, the Eastern question, that is, the breaking up of the Turkish Empire, precipitated by disorders in the Balkans; and, third, the advance of Russia; and in Asia, two, namely, the rivalry of Russia and England for predominance in China and the almost inevitable struggle between Russia and Japan. Would any one of these be submitted by disputants to arbitration? In view of the fact that England will not arbitrate about the Transvaal nor America about an Alaskan boundary, and that only with the greatest difficulty were Chile and Argentina coerced into referring to arbitration their frontier dispute, the answer must be obviously in the negative. The Czar's principal inspiration in calling the congress was for the arrest of armaments. This has totally broken down, although the delegates have, with natural diplomacy, made the collapse as palatable to the Czar as possible in view of his undoubted sincerity and lofty aim. William T. Stead telegraphs to-day that many delegates forebode that the net result of the conference will be to make Social Democrats more confident than ever. "The conference, they will say, has countersigned the confession of its own impotence. At the same time that it affirms the urgency of the need for a remedy it is powerless to supply it."

Speaking of Russia, the birth of a third daughter to the Czarina is, of course, a grievous disappointment both to the imperial family and to the superstitious Russian people. If the Czar dies without male issue he will be succeeded by his second younger brother, the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, as his next brother in age, the Czarowitz, is hopelessly consumptive. The Czar, by the way, will probably revisit the Queen this Autumn, and in spite of all denials I fancy the Kaiser will also be seen here.

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The Riots in Belgium.

The extraordinarily savage rioting in Brussels will remind the world of the deplorable state of Belgium. The Social Democrats are stronger there than anywhere else in the world. They own factories and bakeries and many other cooperative industrial institutions, out of whose profits they support members of Parliament and run newspapers. The Clericals, however, have secured all the political power in the country. For example, the Opposition in Parliament has thirty-eight members from 996,000 voters, whereas the Clericals have 114 members with only 946,000 voters. The electoral law which has provoked the riots was designed to assure to the Clericals this preposterous predominance forever. The paving stones of Brussels, however, have won a victory for the moment, but not before apartments had been prepared in Austria for the King of the Belgians, whose immense fortune, as is well known, is safe in England.

Gambetta's historic phrase, "Clericalism is the enemy," was never truer than to-day. In Belgium it is at the root of the disorder; in France it has been allied with Jew-baiting to prolong the Dreyfus crime; in Italy it is openly conspiring against the House of Savoy, and in Austria its combination with the Anti-Semites has turned Parliament into a bear garden and nearly rent the dual empire asunder. The situation of Italy to-day is appalling. The brutal fighting on the floor of the Chamber is without parallel in modern history. Parliament is prorogued and the bill which completes the suppression of free speech, free meetings, free press, and the right of political combination is about to become a law by royal decree. In fact, as I pointed out in a previous letter, parliamentarianism on the Continent of Europe is at the present time thoroughly discredited.

Meanwhile, Germany has suddenly blazed with indignation because the official report of the assurance by the President of the Reichstag puts in his mouth without his knowledge words he never uttered, the effect of which is to remove the Emperor's speeches wholly out of the reach of parliamentary discussion. The condition of Germany, too, may be judged by the fact that not only has a local official recently been dismissed for having let rooms to a woman known to be a Socialist, but the railway authorities at Dantsic have now issued a notice practically informing all their employes that they must vote against the Social-Democratic candidates on pain of dismissal.

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The Women's Congress.

Anything more futile or purposeless has seldom been seen in this city than the Woman's International Congress. At Westminster Town Hall, where it was held, the noise of the underground trains and the cries of school children outside made most of the speakers inaudible. The audience arrived unpunctually, and the incessant coming and going of agitated, weirdly clad delegates was an unbroken interruption. Except in the case of actresses the voices, diction, and delivery of most of the speakers were bad. No one was allowed to speak for more than ten minutes. The bell was rung inexorably to close each paper. Apparently no delegate had rehearsed her paper beforehand with a stop-watch, therefore most of them were arrested while they had still pages to read. The effect of a speaker sitting down in the middle of a paragraph with the whole of her point left out may be imagined. In many cases there was no discussion after the papers, which were simply rattled off one after another like so many shots from a cannon. Even Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson, who said some trenchant things, appalled her English hearers by advocating highly trained, well-paid women as substitutes for mothers. In fact, Englishwomen of advanced views who attended are asking was it worth while gathering women together from the ends of the earth to gabble platitudes of precisely ten minutes' duration. The effect of the congress upon public opinion here is nil.

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The Marlborough Jewels.

The prize of the Marlborough collection of gems sold here during the week, a cameo of Cupid and Psyche—the most famous cameo in the world—was bought for America, it is believed for the Boston Museum, in spite of the fact that the Treasury gave the British Museum $20,000 for the purchase at this sale. A private donor gave the Museum $5,000, but this arrived too late for it to secure the great cameo.

HENRY NORMAN.

GOSSIP OF ROYAL CIRCLES.

Queen Victoria's Endurance of Severe Heat Causes Wonder—Prince of Wales's Plans for Summer.

LONDON, July 1.—The paramount thought among the crowds which thronged the inclosures at the review of troops at Aldershot Monday, judging from the frequent references to the subject, was one of admiration for the wonderful powers of endurance displayed by Queen Victoria, enabling her to bear the fatigue such an afternoon necessarily inflicts on anybody of such an advanced age. The heat was intense, the glare of the sun was blinding, the dust was thick, and the troops occupied two hours in passing the saluting point. Yet, in spite of the fact that her Majesty had traveled by train from Windsor and had been driven from Farnborough to Laffan's Plain, she appeared to enjoy the scene from first to last, though many young and strong persons left the ground quite exhausted.

While the Prince of Wales and the masculine members of society have been enjoying the racing at Newmarket, the Princess of Wales and the ladies generally had their sporting tastes gratified by the magnificent dog show of the Ladies' Kennel Association at the Botanic Gardens, at which about 2,000 dogs were on view, a truly remarkable record when it is realized that the entries were confined to canines owned by ladies. The Princess of Wales was a big prize-winner with borzois, collies, and bassets. Visconess Deerhurst (formerly Miss Virginia Bonynge) was also a prize-winner. Some historic dogs were on view, including Furthest North, the sole survivor of Lieut. Peary's pack in his Greenland expedition.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught are to arrive in Dublin Sunday. They will be the guests of Lord and Lady Roberts of Kandahar at Kilmainham. Their visit is in the nature of a prospecting tour, as, now that the Duke has definitely renounced his claims to the Gotha succession, he is certain to succeed Lord Roberts as Commander of the Forces in Ireland unless unexpected State difficulties supervene. The appointment would be most popular.

The Prince of Wales has decided to take the waters of Marienbad again unless the presence of the Duke of Orleans at Marienbad determines a change of plans. Both Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales dislike the Duke of Orleans, and the latter is much annoyed and mortified at being utterly ignored at Court. The Duke and Duchess of Orleans have gone to Austria. They had desired to stay at Brussels and Turin previously, but received strong hints from King Leopold and King Humbert that their presence was not desirable. The fact is that the absurd and elaborate fuss a handful of the Duke's followers persist in making when he is in Brussels or Turin has caused a great deal of trouble to the respective Governments.

LIEUT. CHURCHILL'S CAMPAIGN.

His Mother Is in the Thick of the Fight, Aiding in the Canvass on a Protestant Platform.

LONDON, July 1.—Lady Randolph Churchill is taking an earnest part in her son's canvass of the Oldham District, which he hopes to represent in Parliament, in succession to Robert Ascroft, Conservative. Lieut. Winston Churchill's campaign is attracting great attention all over the country.

"Winston is making a great fight of it," said Lady Randolph Churchill, "and as the struggle gets hotter and hotter, the more we are enjoying it. It's quite like old times. Of course I am going to be in the thick of the fight during the coming week, for," she explained laughingly, "the Liberal candidates, being married, have a distinct advantage. Winston stands squarely on the Protestant platform. He is in favor of legislation maintaining law and order in the Church. Protestantism is the battle-cry in Lancashire to-day. Winston is overwhelmed with deputations from licensed victuallers, dog-muzzlers, vaccinators, anti-vaccinators, and woman suffragists. Besides, he is addressing four meetings daily."

Political men attach immense importance to the Oldham and Stockport by-elections, and the Liberals freely count on winning both seats and re-electing George Whiteley, (Liberal Unionist), for Stockport, as a Liberal, in the event of his maintaining his resignation, tendered as a protest against the Tithe Rent Charges bill. It is freely predicted that if the Liberals win both seats, the Government will receive such a shock that the Marquis of Salisbury will decide upon a dissolution of Parliament.

THE ANGLO-SAXON REVIEW.

London Reviewers Are Divided as to Its Literary Merits.

LONDON, July 1.—While the newspapers are generally full of praise for Lady Randolph Churchill's Anglo-Saxon Review, The Daily Chronicle eyes it askance, and says:

"Notwithstanding the gorgeous binding, it is nothing but a colorable imitation of The Yellow Book, with the same writers, the same make-up, and the same kind of contests."

The Times says:

"Lady Randolph has planned her quarterly with daring and originality and has carried it out with remarkable success."

LITERARY EXODUS FROM LONDON

Publishing Season Is Over—New Edition of Mark Twain's Works.

LONDON, July 1.—The book publishing season is now practically over. No book of importance will be issued for another two months. The successful writers are already preparing for the holidays. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Parker start for Carlsbad early in July, and Mr. Samuel L. Clemens ("Mark Twain") and his family go to Sweden.

Mr. Clemens, while in London, has been much benefited by the treatment of a Swedish doctor, and he is now going to a remote town in Sweden to take the regular Swedish cure.

A limited edition of "Mark Twain's" writings which Chatto & Windus will publish, consists of twenty-two volumes. They will be specially illustrated and will contain matter not included in any previous collection of his works.

Internal Troubles in Russia.

LONDON, July 1.—The birth of a third daughter to the Czar and Czarina is regarded as an event of great political importance, because a strong party in Russia was only awaiting the event to resume its mischievous intrigues against the Princess of Anglo-German blood. The influence of the Empress Dowager, whose relations with her daughter-in-law are not of the most cordial description, is expected to increase.

Scandinavian Ministry May Resign.

CHRISTIANIA, July 1.—A Ministerial crisis is reported to be imminent, owing to a disagreement between King Oscar and the Cabinet regarding the appointment of a Commander in Chief, the Cabinet proposing to appoint Gen. Olsson, and the King wanting Gen. Lorange to be appointed.

VIENNA'S KING OF BURGLARS

Committed Over Four Hundred Crimes in Ten Months.

STOLE FROM ALL CLASSES

After Taking All Things That Came His Way Regardless of Value He Becomes His Own Accuser.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, June 13.—The trial by the Landesgericht Vienna of the famous criminal Julius Raidl, of whose arrest I wrote last Summer, commenced to-day. It took the examining Judge almost a year to investigate the four hundred or more burglaries and thefts which the "King of the Burglars," as he proudly calls himself, committed within a period of ten months.

The reader may perhaps remember that the first investigation of his exploits brought to light only one hundred and twenty cases. Some particularly zealous police officials, who wanted to ingratiate themselves with their superiors, took immense pains and brought to light eleven more burglaries, successfully carried out by Raidl. At length the investigation was closed, and Raidl was told that no less than thirteen burglaries and thefts were charged against him. On hearing this he smiled contemptuously, and, addressing the Judge, remarked: "There were many more." When the Magistrate looked incredulous, Raidl continued, with an air of wounded pride and self-satisfaction: "You are more than two hundred short of the mark, which I can prove to you." Then Raidl, who has a really remarkable memory, began relating his achievements. The names of his victims he did not usually know, but he could tell the hundreds of different streets from which he had removed property. His statements fairly took away the breath of the most experienced police officials, to whom it seemed impossible that one man could, in so many cases, have escaped their vigilance. But his statements were often exactly corresponded with facts known to the police, that they became assured of his veracity, and invited him to help them to investigate his case.

PRISONER IS HIS OWN ACCUSER.

Accordingly an expedition unique in criminal annals began and the thief conducted the police from place to place, pointing out the houses where he had committed his depredations, some in Vienna itself and others in the neighboring Summer resorts. This singular expedition lasted a fortnight, and naturally gave rise to some peculiar incidents. In one case he conducted the commission to a gentleman's house, whence, he said, he had stolen a hanger. The master of the house, however, declared it to be still hanging over his writing table. The commission entered the room, and there was no hanger there, to the great astonishment of the gentleman.

In another case they called on an old lady, whom he had robbed, but who stoutly denied having lost anything. Raidl, however, said to her: "Just look in the bottom drawer in the anteroom, and you will miss some boots, hats, and underwear." Of course when she did look he was found to be right.

Raidl's method was simplicity itself; he would go from door to door as a beggar with his hand tied up, or else as a peddler selling hairpins, matches, &c.; if the door was opened to him, he would beg or try to sell his goods, as the case might be. If no one came and the door was not fastened he stole whatever he could lay his hands on. In this way he managed to beat the record, for between his discharge from prison at the end of July, 1897, and the end of May, 1898, when he was rearrested, he had stolen and robbed no fewer than three hundred and ninety-eight times, that is to say, during those ten months he committed, on an average, more than one theft per day.

It is not quite clear what induced this young artisan, who is only about twenty-eight years old, to make a clean breast of it to the police, but most likely pride in his achievements was his motive, for we find that to his sweetheart, whom he at first denounced as an accomplice, though afterward recalling the accusation, he was wont to say: "You may be proud of me, Anna; such a thief you'll never get again." She will appear at the trial, not in the dock beside her lover, but in the witness box to give evidence against him.

LEVIED TRIBUTE ON ALL CLASSES.

Stealing seems to be a necessity for Raidl, for he practiced it by night and by day, both in town and in the country. Nor, indeed, was he at all particular as to what he took; nothing came amiss to him. In a church he would take the box containing the Peter's pence, or may be the communion plate. If chance led him to the house of some Prince or Count he would carry off pictures and antiquities, while a banker or rich merchant would unconsciously contribute some other objects.

All that came in his way he at once appropriated. At the Summer resort of Purkersdorf he carried off two bath cloaks, while from a garden he stole a few shillings' worth of apricots and cucumbers. Then again he stole a valuable picture of the Virgin Mary. At Hietzing he stole an album and a pair of stays; somewhere else he robbed a tobacconist of a few packets of common tobacco; to his clever fingers nothing came amiss. In another case some valuable paintings fell into his clutches, but immediately afterward he stole two packets of safety matches; then he carried off a sleeping pauper's boots. When he had taken lottery tickets or savings bank books he threw them away, lest they should lead to his arrest.

In Raidl's colossal collection the most varied and diverse articles were found. Photographs of dogs, telescopes, dresses, zithers, pillows, copper vessels, mortars, &c. At times it seems that he stole from mere love of stealing or else from fear his facile fingers might, so to say, get rusty, and so he kept them in training by taking almost worthless objects.

It appears that once he opened a shop window containing valuable goods, and took out only a pair of gloves. The love of crime seems often to have urged him on. From a jeweler's shop window, which he had opened, he removed only what he took to be a worthless pot, which however actually contained molten gold. He described the place where he had thrown it away, but it was no longer there.

VERSATILE AND PROFLIGATE.

His versatility was unique. On one occasion he was caught at a robbery, but managed to make his escape. In his flight he ran for a whole hour and reached the next place swearing. There he immediately carried out a successful burglary. Another trick of his was to wander along the roads near town, as if utterly exhausted, and when overtaken by country people returning home, after selling their vegetables in Vienna, he would piteously beg for a lift. Whenever the people granted his request they paid for their kindness with the loss of their purses. After his arrest in July, 1896, he drew a valuable ring from the finger of a man sleeping in the same cell who had been taken up for drunkenness.

Raidl is a veritable master in robbing, but, on the other hand, he has not the slightest talent for profiting by what he takes. The ease with which he robs is great, but no less so is the carelessness with which he squanders his booty. Diamonds worth 5,000 florins, he parted with for 30 florins. He sold oil paintings worth large sums for only what mere oleographs cost.

When he was arrested at the end of May, 1898, he persistently denied everything. After his confession, referred to above, he suddenly took it into his head to pretend that he was not guilty of so many thefts as was stated, declaring that the police had read to him, from the Police Reporter, all the thefts for which nobody had been punished, and that he merely said "Yes" to every one. He made that statement to the Court on two occasions when he was called as a witness against others.

Last Autumn his behavior in prison suddenly changed. He simulated madness, just now the fashion in the prisons here, and one day wrote the following letter to the examining Magistrate:

"After a conference with my ministers I deem it good to order that I be given another cell. Conspiracies against me have been formed, which does not suit me. If that which I have decreed does not take place I shall adopt other measures! Given at the Court of King Raidl."

He repeatedly disobeyed orders, and was punished for it, and even threatened the Inspector. The prison doctors declare him to be only shamming. Indeed this madness may have been suggested to him by a man named Hajek, who was in the same cell with him for a time, and recently confessed that he had simulated idiocy when at the trial he kept on repeating the words, "You'll go flying with me!"

Even in prison Raidl seems unable to keep his fingers off other people's property, for he robbed the jailer himself. When he found that hard-hearted men certainly would prevent him from carrying on his old occupation, he adopted a "profession" by turning author. He set to work to write his memoirs, including, we may suppose, an account not only of his four hundred thefts and robberies, but also his experiences during his seventeen imprisonments. His trial, which is likely to extend over a whole week, began yesterday.

THE "KING" PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

He entered the court between two stalwart warders, who made him look quite like a boy, as he is short and slenderly built. He looked far more respectable than when he was brought up from the jail hospital where the mad and simulants are kept under observation, for then he was sparingly attired. This time, however, he wore a complete suit, his moustaches were curled, so that he looked quite like a knowing waiter, except for a suspicious twinkle in his eyes.

The accusation against him makes up a book of one hundred and twenty-two pages, of which no less than seventy-five are devoted to the mere enumeration of the thefts. It charges him with habitual theft, burglary, cheating, being a vagabond, begging, and withdrawing himself from police surveillance. From it it also appears that he was wont to go to people's houses with begging letters, which in most moving terms described his deplorable situation. While these were being read he would steal from the window, passage, or anteroom all he could lay hands on. A favorite trick of his was stealing goods exposed for sale outside the shops; nay, he would steal even when selling stolen goods to the second-hand dealers, who might have been expected to know what sort of customer they were dealing with, and accordingly to be well on their guard. In the course of eight months he committed thefts in no less than twenty-one towns and villages, going even as far as Linz, in Upper Austria.

The accused, on being asked by the President of the Court of Justice what he pleaded, answered, "Not guilty." He however admitted that he had been an accessory to the fact after a robbery, as he had knowingly received stolen goods. At first he denied everything else, but subsequently admitted one burglary. Real burglary is by no means Raidl's forte, as he commits only petty thefts.

When the presiding Judge asked him why he had formerly admitted many crimes which he now denies, he said he had done so in order to be brought before the higher court. Being then reminded how he had taken the police from place to place and shown them the houses from which he had stolen, he explained away the damning fact in a manner that caused much merriment, by saying:

"Yes, it was nice for the police agents and for me, too, to drive about. And then they asked me whether I had not done still more, so that we could make excursions together!"

Dr. JOHANNES HOROWITZ.

CHINA'S LIST OF OFFICERS.

Men Who Will Be Responsible for the Direction of Governmental Affairs in the Flowery Kingdom.

PEKING, China, May 19. — The Chinese Official List, covering all departments, as completed by recent appointments, is:

Grand Council or Cabinet, seven members, four Manchu and three Chinese, arranged in order of precedence:

President—Prince Li, Manchu, Hereditary Prince; a distant branch of the imperial family.

Members—Jung Lu, Manchu, a Grand Secretary of State, Supervisor of Board of War, Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Armies, Member of the Tsung-li-Yamen, ex-Viceroy of Province of Chihli, ex-Military Governor of Peking; Kang Yi, Manchu, Junior Grand Secretary of State, President of Board of War, ex-President of Board of Punishments, ex-Governor of the Provinces of Shansi, Kiangsu, and Kwangtung; Wang Wen-shao, Chinese, of Chekiang Province, President of Board of Revenue, Member of Tsung-li-Yamen, Commissioner of Railway and Mining Bureau, ex-Viceroy of the Provinces of Yunnan and Kuei-chou, ex-Viceroy of the Province of Chihli; Chi-Hsiu, Manchu, President of Board of Ceremonies, President of Household Office; Ch'ien Ying-p'u, Chinese, of Chekiang, President of Board of Works, ex-President of Censorate; Liao Shou-heng, Chinese, of the Province of Kiangsu, Junior Guardian of Heir Apparent, President of Board of Ceremonies, Member of the Tsung-li-Yamen, ex-President of Board of Punishments.

The Tsung-li-Yamen, (Foreign Office), seven members, six Chinese and four Manchus, arranged in order of precedence:

President—Prince Ch'ing, Manchu, Lord Chamberlain of the Imperial Court, Commandant of the Peking Field Force.

Members—Wang Wen-shao, Member of Grand Council; Liao Shou-heng, Member of Grand Council; Ch'ung Li, Manchu, Junior Guardian of the Heir Apparent, President of the Board of Punishments, Military Governor of Peking; Chao Shu-ch'iao, Chinese, President of the Board of Punishments, Commissioner of the Railway and Mining Bureau; Heu Yung-i, Chinese, Vice President of the Board of Civil Office; Hsu Ching-ch'en, Chinese, Vice President of the Board of Works, ex-Minister to Germany and Russia; Yuan Ch'ang, Chinese, ex-Treasurer, Nanking; Kuei Ch'un, Manchu, ex-Provincial Judge, Kansu, ex-Taotai of Ganjam, Shantung; Lien Yun, Manchu, ex-Provincial Judge, An-hui.

In addition to the above members there is a staff of four Chief Secretaries, four Assistant Secretaries, nine Secretaries in the Bureau for Great Britain, twelve in the Bureau for France, twelve in the Bureau for Russia, twelve in the Bureau for the United States, seven in the Coast Defense Office, and various others, making a total staff with official rank of seventy-nine.

The six boards in order of precedence are:

The Board of Civil Office.—Presidents—Senior, Hsi Ching, Manchu; Sun Chia-nai, Chinese; Vice Presidents—Ch'ung Kuang and Hsu Yeun-i; Junior Vice Presidents—P'u Shan and Hsu Huifang.

The Board of Revenue.—Presidents—Ching Hsin, Manchu; Wang Wen-shao, Chinese; Senior Vice Presidents—Li Shan, Manchu; Wu Shu-mei, Chinese; Tseng Kuang Hsin, (acting;) Junior Vice Presidents—P'u Liang, Manchu; Ch'en Hsueh-fen, Chinese.

The Board of Ceremonies.—Presidents—Chi Hsiu, Manchu; Liao Shou-heng, Chinese; Senior Vice Presidents—Kuei-p'u Tung Wu, Manchu; Wang Hsi Fan, (acting;) Junior Vice Presidents—Sa Lien, Manchu; Tang Ching-ch'ung, Chinese.

The Board of War.—Presidents—Kang Yi, Manchu; Hsu P'u, Chinese; Senior Vice Presidents—Jung Hui, Manchu; Hsu Hui-fang, Chinese, (acting;) Junior Vice Presidents—Wen Chin, Manchu; Shou Ch'ang, Manchu.

The Board of Punishments.—Presidents—Ch'ung Li, Manchu; Shu-ch'iao, Chinese; Senior Vice Presidents—A. K'o Tan, Manchu; Li Pei-yuan, Chinese; Junior Vice Presidents—K'un Hsiu, Manchu; Liang Chung-heng, Chinese.

The Board of Works.—Presidents—Sung Kuei, Manchu; Ying-p'u, Chinese; Hsu Shu-ming, (acting;) Senior Vice Presidents—Feng Ming, Manchu; Hsu Ching-ch'en, Chinese; Junior Vice Presidents—Ying Nien, Manchu; Yang Ju, Chinese.

In addition to the Presidents, &c., there is a staff of 144 Secretaries, 185 Under Secretaries, 163 Assistant Secretaries, and 553 clerks, making a total staff of the six Boards, with official rank, of 1,081, besides about 1,000 clerks and copyists without rank.

MOB KILLS SPANISH COUNCILORS.

Three Officers of Badolona Shot in the Council Chamber.

BARCELONA, July 1.—A dispatch from Badolona says that at the opening of the Municipal Council to-day a crowd assembled outside the building and fired on the Councilors, killing three and wounding nine of them.

EMPEROR WILLIAM AT LUBECK.

He Closes the Yacht Races with a Patriotic Speech.

LUBECK, July 1.—Emperor William, in celebrating the week's end at the yacht club reception here to-day, said:

"I hope the founding of the Lubeck Yacht Club is a token of the tendency of the nation to seek its future more and more upon the water. The lead in this was naturally taken by the Hansa towns, especially by Lubeck, where every inch of ground relates historic volumes. I hope the blossoming sport of sailing will contribute to strengthen the interest in German enterprise abroad, and promote the training of sailors. I hope that the flag of my grandfather, like that of Nelson, will not only be tied, but be nailed to the mast, and may it only be lowered again when God pleases, and then, with honor."

Sir Thomas Lipton's Coat of Arms.

LONDON, July 1.—Sir Thomas Lipton announces that he has assumed a coat of arms of his own device, based on his business career. For a crest he has adopted two "horny hands of labor," one grasping a tea plant flower, and the other a coffee blossom. The shield bears a shamrock, in memory of his native land, and a thistle, in commemoration of the fact that he started in trade in Scotland. His motto is "Labor Conquers All Things."

Asst. Secretary Adee Homeward Bound

SOUTHAMPTON, July 1.—The American Line steamer New York, sailing from here to-day for New York, takes among her passengers Mr. A. A. Adee, Second Assistant Secretary of State.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

FOR THE MODIFICATION OF COURT-MARTIAL PROCEDURE.—M. Massé, Deputy for Nievre, has given notice that he will present a bill before the French Chamber this week relating to the modification of the Codes de Justice Militaire of June 4, 1858, (land army,) and June 9, 1859, (sea army.) M. Massé proposes to relieve the military tribunals in time of peace of all concern in crimes, offenses, and misdemeanors against common rights committed by members of the armies. These tribunals are no longer to act outside of crimes and misdemeanors of a purely military nature, except in expeditionary forces and upon lands and territories where there are no courts of common law. M. Massé, moreover, proposes the substitution of the secret vote for the mode actually employed; that the court-martial should have the right to exercise the law delaying execution, and that it should have the right to require that representatives of the Government before a court-martial should bear the title of Doctor of Laws.

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COMMANDANT MARCHAND'S AMBITION.—Commandant Marchand has gone to Nancy to visit a comrade in the marines. It is understood in Paris that he has been ordered to keep away from that city until the middle of October. He had an interview with a representative of Le Gaulois the other day, in which he said, "Yes, we were the first occupants of Fashoda, but the great Valley of the Nile, that great artery from north to south, is lost to us. Had my movements been unfettered, the contrary would have been the result. The British would have been ejected. I should have effected this with my handful of men and my allies, secret allies, but quite ready to declare themselves in our favor. The British knew this well, and that is why they drove matters to an extremity and imposed the alternative of peace or war upon France." The representative of Le Gaulois called the Commandant's attention to the seriousness of the political problem which would have brought Germany and Great Britain against France, and that it was necessary to renounce either Alsace-Lorraine or Egypt. To this the Commandant replied: "I have my ideas on that point, and shall some day state them. The Suez Canal at the present moment is the key of the world, because it opens the road to India, to Asia, and to East Africa. The triangle Suez, Cairo, and Alexandria is the vital knot of the British domination." It is reported in Paris that Commandant Marchand will resume his explorations in Africa next Winter.

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MORE CLAIMANTS TO BRITISH TITLES AND FORTUNES.—The case of Mrs. Druce and her claim to the dukedom of Portland has been followed by a number of claims to other titles and fortunes. One of the claimants is Milton Bradford, a well-known solicitor of London, who claims to be the rightful Earl of Buchan. He asserts that the late Earl was already married when he went through the form of marriage with the woman whose son now holds the earldom. This first marriage, he declares, took place in 1842—seven years before the second—in Scotland, and, according to Scottish law, before witnesses. Two certificates were signed by all parties, according to the law. One child was born of the marriage, and Mr. Bradford declares that he is that child. Another claimant is William Richards Bickell, who is now on his way from New South Wales to England to try to substantiate a claim to the rights, rolls, and titles in Peterborough, Northamptonshire, and the lands and tenants in Lincoln, England, now held by the Duke of Westminster. Bickell's claim is based on the will, executed in 1780, of Jane Mander, who bequeathed the Peterborough properties to be divided equally among the daughters of her cousin, William Barker, and by a second will, dated 1800, devised one-third of her lands, &c., at Whayload, Tallington, Lincoln, to Mary Thorpe, (Mary Barker,) to be held in trust for her heirs. In default of issue the property was to revert to her niece, Elizabeth Barker, and her grandnephew, William Thorpe, to be equally divided among them. Bickell claims direct descent from Mary Thorpe, who married Thomas Richards, the grandfather of Bickell's mother. He alleges that he and the present Lord Belgrave are the two surviving members of the Belgrave family, he by descent from Mary Thorpe and Lord Belgrave from William Belgrave. The latter branch married into the Grosvenor family, and the property was then absorbed in the duchy of Westminster.

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A WORTHY NEAPOLITAN SOCIETY.—Princess Mele Barese, President of the Naples Society for the Protection of Animals, has addressed the following open letter to the American public: "Our work is being steadily extended, inspectors having recently been stationed in Ischia, Capri, Sorrento, Amalfi, and Cava. An attempt has been made to suppress the terribly cruel custom of conveying live lambs, calves, fowls, &c., slung from poles or carts head downward, with their feet tied together. The poor animals are carried in this way for great distances, sometimes as far as forty miles; their legs are often lacerated by the cords, while they must suffer intensely from the unnatural position, as is shown by the fact that they sometimes die before reaching their destination. Horrible as this practice is it is so rooted in the habits of the people that we have not hitherto ventured to interfere with it; but as our inspectors have now considerable authority, we are trying to put a stop to it, and since the beginning of 1898 over 5,000 animals have been unified and conveyed in the proper way. The Neapolitans are beginning to appreciate our work, and we have now frequent appeals to send our inspectors to different parts. The field is vast and the promise of the harvest rich, if only we have the means to cultivate it; and I turn once more to the British and American public, entreating them to enable us by their generosity to carry on our work."

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EMILE ZOLA AGAIN IN PARIS SOCIETY.—M. Emile Zola made his first public appearance in Paris after his return from exile at a meeting of the Literary Society. He entered quietly and took his seat as if nothing had happened during his absence. M. Marcel Prévost, who is President of the society, led the discussion of the various questions, which included the proposed monument to Balzac. M. Zola took part in the proceedings, and had a good deal to say about the intended memorial to the author of the "Comédie Humaine." At the conclusion of the business, M. Prévost and other members surrounded the defender of Dreyfus and shook hands with him cordially. It is the consensus of opinion among M. Zola's friends that further prosecution of the famous novelist depends upon the result of the inquiry which Gen. Duchesne has opened against Gen. de Pellieux, who investigated Esterhazy's doings. The appeal of M. Zola from the decision of the Versailles Assizes will not be considered until Maitre Labori is in better health. This now eminent lawyer, who won such great fame by his cross-examination of witnesses at the Assize Court of the Seine at the first Zola trial, is still convalescent at Sannois, just outside of Paris.

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AN EXTRAORDINARY PICTURE FRAUD IN BASEL.—The leader of the Neapolitan band of swindlers, Ersto Susio, has been arrested at Naples, just as he was embarking for America. Italian detectives had for some time been watching the outgoing steamers. They all possessed photographs of Susio. Just as the Buda was about to sail, a man resembling the pictures of Susio got on board in bicycle costume. He was arrested, and after denying his identity several times, ended by confessing many of the operations in which his band had been concerned. One of the most ingenious frauds was practiced by Susio and an accomplice named Hermann in Basel, Switzerland. Hermann took a worthless picture to a Swiss dealer, saying that it was a masterpiece of the Italian school, and demanded 50,000f. The dealer examined the picture carefully, and offered 50f. Hermann laughed at his offer, and told him that he would leave the picture with him, that he might make further examination of it. A day or two later Susio and another accomplice visited the dealer's shop and commented with enthusiasm on Hermann's picture, offering considerably more than 50,000f. for it. The dealer fell into the trap, and replied that he could not let them have the picture, as it was not his. The owner, he said, wanted 60,000f. for it. The strangers paid 25,000f. in bank notes on the spot, and agreed to pay the balance on the delivery of the picture. The dealer went immediately to Hermann and paid him the 50,000f. he had asked for his picture, and then returned to his shop, took the picture, and drove to the address given by the two strangers. To his surprise, he learned that they had departed a few moments previously. He then searched for Hermann in vain.

RUSSIA HONORS HER POET

Prepares to Celebrate the Centenary of Pouschkine's Birth.

FAMINE IN THE PROVINCES

Rumors of Reported Uprising in Turkestan Are Confirmed — Motor 'Buses in St. Petersburg.

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

Staten Island is not such a very big or very businesslike place, but there are some ways in which it can teach Manhattan and other big bustling towns just how to manage their affairs. The women, God bless 'em, being fools as every one has known before, and since George Eliot put it so aptly into words, "the Lord A'mighty having made 'em so to match the men," will persist, as is constantly being remarked, in getting off the cars backwards. In Manhattan the conductors groan, the companies pronounce maledictions, and all have more or less of nervous prostration and believe in guardian angels or something of the kind. But not so the Staten Island people. They may be called suburbanites, but they know the world, and, above all, they know women. They know, of course, that if a woman gets off the car wrong and gets hurt there is not a jury that could be empaneled that would not bring damages against the railroad company. But with all this they are calm and unperturbed—they have put up a sign in the cars.

It is a conspicuous sign, one in the front of each car, so that every one who takes a trip to any of the beaches or other places of resort that the island holds out as inducement to hot Manhattanites to ride in its trolley cars cannot fail to see and read it. This is what it says:

> "The safe and unsafe way of stepping off a car. Do not step on or off while car is in motion. Always step off forward, in direction car is going."

That is very well in itself, but it is not all. It was a subtle mind which originated this notice to careless women. There is no doubt that the sign is addressed to women, for there is a picture showing a car and two women, one getting off in the right way and the other in the wrong. Here is an opportunity for real dramatic effect, and it has not been lost. A scarlet frock, whether on the stage or in a book, is pretty sure to suggest wrongdoing. To be sure, really up-to-date wrongdoing is apt to have a more aesthetic outward and visible sign, but scarlet is suggestive of wickedness to the everyday individual. So the lady in the picture who has designs upon the pursestrings of the managers of the Staten Island Railroad Company and gets off the car wrong way to is arrayed in a gown of rich scarlet. She is furthermore a very plump lady who is presumably not as agile as she might be, and who will get hurt if it is possible under any circumstances. In getting off the wrong way she has taken hold of the handle at the side of the seat in front of her as she should, but with her right hand as she should not, and in doing that as she backs off the car and it gives a little start forward she is whirled around backward against the car, her scarlet frock wraps itself around her plump limbs in a way that is shocking to behold, it flies up around her ankles, and altogether points a moral and adorns the car sign in a realistic way that would make an impression upon the flintiest feminine beholder.

Then there is a picture of the woman who is getting off the same car in the proper way. True to dramatic principles, she is a beautiful young maiden with a trim figure delicately arrayed in a green gown with only a hatband and scarf of red to show that she is a real human creature and not a figment of the fashion plates. The trim maiden takes hold of the handle of the seat in front of her as the plump matron did, but with the left hand. Thus she steps lightly to the ground with her face in the direction the car is going, her skirts fall easily around her, and altogether she is a model of womanly grace. And no amount of money could tempt any woman to look like the scarlet lady if she could possibly look like the trim one in pale green. There is only one fault about the pale green young lady. She has big sleeves. Now fashionable sleeves are growing smaller and smaller and tighter and tighter all the time. Those pale green sleeves must be at least three or four years behind the times. They may undo all the good the Staten Island people are trying to do, and in which they should be encouraged. Really, the company should change those sleeves.

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This is the story of the nice little boy who said a naughty word and didn't know it. He was a very little boy out of town for the Summer. At the farm where he was staying was another small boy about his age, five or six, who was living in the place and had not finished his school days for the year. He is such a little boy that school has not begun to pall upon him and he feels that it is a pretty big thing for a boy to be going to school and learning a great many wonderful things. Then as the closing days drew near there are very exciting times for small students.

"We are going to have an awful hard time at our school to-morrow, Burton," remarked the student to the visiting small boy one day, "we're going to have 'zam'nation."

"Oh, mama," said Burton in awestruck tones, as he appeared to his mother in the house a few minutes later, "Johnnie's going to have awful hard times at school to-morrow; he's going to have damnation."

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"Do you think," said the man, one Sunday afternoon, "that my red outing shirt will be all right to wear to-day?"

"Your red shirt?" queried the woman of the house in puzzled tones," why you haven't a red shirt."

"Yes I have," said the man, "I'll show it to you." Visions of firemen on parade were passing before the woman's mental eye as she wondered how anyone in her family could have anything so lively in color and she not know it, when the man appeared and laid before her a light outing shirt which she knew very well—a delicate pattern with a pretty buff stripe in it.

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"It is a wonder to me," says a woman who looks ridiculously young to be the mother of a family of grown boys, "that I am not wrinkled and gray. What I went through with my children when they were youngsters only the mother of a healthy lot of boys can ever imagine. I suppose they came naturally by it. They say that my mother always thought she would like to have a lively, mischievous child until I was born, and then she was kept so busy looking out for me that she changed her mind entirely about the attractiveness of a mischievous infant. My boys delighted more than anything else in matches and fire. They liked to lie under the bed with a box of matches and reach up and scratch them on the slats above until they had used up the box. They built a fire under the bed once, they built another in a box of meal under the set tubs that fortunately did not burn very well, and another time they came so near setting the house on fire that they were frightened themselves. I was down stairs and very busy and the children had gone to bed. Then I heard a little voice call:

"'Mother, come up here.'

"'Yes,' I answered, 'I will be up in a minute.'

"They called two or three times again, but I couldn't go, and I didn't until the voice came again, and then there was a sound of tears in it:

"'Mother,' it said, 'if you don't come up pretty quick the house will be burned down.'

"It did not take me long to get up stairs then, and I found that a fire had been kindled in among some papers and scraps that I kept in a bag and which were burning delightfully, and the room was filled with smoke. Fortunately, the bag itself was of wool and so we were saved a conflagration. I dropped it into the nearest dish of water and things were all right again.

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"It was my oldest hopeful who rubbed so much perfumery into his small body that I wonder the scent of it does not hang around him still. There were wholesale importers of drugs in our family and I had a big bottle of essential oil of geranium. A drop of it in a bottle of alcohol would make a strong perfume, and I had this bottle, which must have been worth some $30. He had been rubbed with liniment after a bath one day. When he had had his bath this day I suppose he thought it would be a good time to experiment on himself. The maid had given all the children their baths and Willie had escaped after his, and when I found him he had the bottle, which he had half emptied—part on the floor and part on himself—and was rubbing it in when I appeared and put a stop to further self-improvement.

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"The neighbors from the houses back of us sent word to tell me that the boys had escaped one night after they had gone to bed, and we found them all three on top of the piazza roof, where they had climbed from their own windows, walked to a house several doors below us, and there they were in their little night drawers leaning down over the edge of the roof and picking and eating green grapes.

"I was all ready to go out one evening another time when they had gone to bed, when by some chance it was discovered that instead of sleeping they were up and painting. They had one of my tubes of paint, a beautiful brown sienna, which they had mixed with vaseline, and with brushes or fingers they had painted everything in the room, themselves included.

"I have stirred up a whole box of baking powder and turned it into a dish of cake when I was not looking, and I have saved a kitten from a red-hot stove, where it was being placed because 'Titty's foots were told.' That I have still a vital spark left in my composition I think can only be because mothers have a special recuperative power that no other human beings have."

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It is too bad that the Chicago girl who was told by the good form editor of one of the Chicago papers that people for whose good opinion she would care did not play golf or ride the wheel on the first day of the week, could not have been in New York last Sunday. A prominent clergyman told the members of his congregation that he believed in getting out of stiff collars and getting religion listening to the tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones, and good in everything. He did not quote Shakespeare, but he said practically the same thing. He spoke specifically about golf, in which he considers "there is no great harm for Sunday afternoons, provided the morning has been spent at some place of worship, and no one's peace of mind is disturbed by it." The trouble with the Chicago girl has been that she has not been to church enough. If she knows her church thoroughly she'll not need to go to the newspapers for questions of ethics on good form.

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"Did you ever see such a pretty wardrobe as Polly Poverstruck has this Summer?" said the first Manhattan girl in envious tones.

"No, I never did," answered the second Manhattan girl, with the air of one whose feelings are hurt.

"And I thought she was so poor she didn't have money enough to pay her car fare, much less such pretty gowns," continued the first M. G.

"She hasn't," said the second M. G., "or she wouldn't have if she didn't earn it. What do you suppose that pretty Summer wardrobe of her's is made of?"

"Made of? Why, there's that piqué suit that's too sweet for anything, skirt and waist of the same material, and with a real tailor finish, and—"

"I don't mean that at all," interrupted the second M. G., "I mean that every gown she has is made of pound cake. Yes, just as true as I live. She makes it for the Exchange; just one kind of cake, and she makes enough to buy all her clothes and to buy things for the house. Of course I think it is very clever, and I admire her for it, but what makes me cross is that she does it and then makes her own clothes and she has prettier ones than I do and doesn't spend half the money."

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There is nothing so pitiful in the way of mourning garments as the half-way mourning, pieced out of odds and ends, because the feeling of grief is so real that there must be some outward and visible sign of it. The fashionably made mourning may be the symbol of real grief, but it may be only a fashionable expression of a death within certain family bounds when black must be worn as a matter of good form. There was a little family belonging to the first class going to one of the beaches the other day. There was the mother and several children. Evidently it was the father who had been taken. The mother was in black and so were the boys, but the oldest little girl wore a Summer gown with a bright blue collar, while on her head was a shade hat and around the crown a big piece of black crêpe. It was incongruous as a matter of dress, but as showing real sorrow for a real loss it was touching. Black is expensive, the little girl had perhaps a black woolen gown, but that was not the thing to wear to play in the sand. So there was her last Summer's dress, which the mother could not afford to put away to be outgrown, and the child wore it, but on her hat was the big fold of crêpe. She might be obliged to wear the bright-colored frock as a matter of economy, but that big piece of crêpe was a solace to the mother, her homage to the dead, even if the child did forget in her play.

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"What do you think I have found?" said the out-of-town woman, writing to her city cousin. "I have found the most beautiful lot of 'old blue' that ever was, and you'll never guess where. I went over to see Aunt Mary Ann the other day, and rummaging around in her house what should I see but these blue plates, the most beautiful dark blue, and two big platters of the same color. Of course you think they were packed away in the china closet, but that is where you are mistaken. They were in the pantry out of the kitchen and on the floor. The plates have the stamp of Regent's Park Lake on them and the platters the Bank of England. They have been lying around I suppose, and have been ill-treated by different members of the family for seventy or eighty years or more. Think of Aunt Mary Ann's cat Peter and all his predecessors eating from those lovely old blue plates: 'Truck!' Aunt Mary Ann called them all, when I gave an enthusiastic war whoop over my discovery. However, I intend to sell them for her for a big price and then she may think better of them. They are the genuine old article and she can give a title guarantee and chronological facts concerning them from her own knowledge for I don't know how long back."

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"Smith Manufacturing Company," read the man who had married a Smith, as he walked along the street one day, to his wife. "Well, my dear, I have always wondered how you came to belong to such a large family and to have so many namesakes. Now I see that the Smiths are manufactured by wholesale." The man thought that was a joke, but if the wife heard it she did not acknowledge it by the movement of a muscle.

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Here is another story of another Mary Ann. Mary Ann is a common name and to be found in all ranks of society. This Mary Ann is a "wash lady" who has reached somewhat mature years, which fact has given her occasion to moralize over her own past history and to consider that she might with a little discretion have bettered her condition. This betterment she now thinks would have been if she had taken to herself a husband. It is too late now to trouble about that, but Mary Ann feels that she may serve as a warning for others for whom there is yet hope. There are two pretty Brooklyn girls for whom Mary Ann officiates as "wash lady," and to them the other evening, when she called for the week's wash, she spoke seriously.

"Now," said Mary Ann, addressing them collectively and with great solemnity, "is the time to marry. You don't want to wait as I have until it's too late. You think you have to wait until you fall in love with some one, but that's not necessary. You don't have to love the man you are going to marry if you have a good, wholesome respect for him. Love will come after. But be sure you marry a good man and don't marry a poor one." Which all shows that Mary Ann has opinions upon the proper sphere of a woman.

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There is a Manhattan business woman who is pretty angry, and the more she thinks the more angry she is. She was coming home from business the other evening when a sudden shower came up. She would not have liked to be caught in it umbrellaless. Probably it would not have done her any serious damage, for she was wearing a business gown, which was made to stand all kinds of weather. Still, as she happened to have her umbrella with her, she was very glad and she felt very well satisfied with herself for her perspicuity in taking it that day. Suddenly she was roused from her meditations by a woman handsomely dressed who was sitting beside her in the car.

"Do you have far to walk after you leave the car?" asked the woman.

"No," said the business woman, "only a block or two." Then there was a silence for a few minutes and she was conscious of a feeling of surprise that the woman in the silk gown should have been interested in what she was going to do. Then the stranger spoke again:

"Would you mind lending me your umbrella?" she asked.

"Why, what would I do?" said the business woman, still more surprised than anything else. Nothing more was said, but since then the wrath of the business woman has been constantly growing at what she considers the unmitigated impudence of the woman in the silk gown.

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One of the vacations that promises to be very satisfactory has been arranged by two young women who are going off together. They both wish a quiet Summer with plenty of time to rest and read. They have engaged at a nominal rent a little cottage in a fishing village, where the scenery is charming, where the people are absolutely honest, and where there is not a boarder or a boarding house for miles. The house is furnished so that they will be obliged to take but few household implements from home. Both of the girls are expert with the chafing dish, and in their Summer cottage they expect to take care of themselves. The whole thing is so cheap that they are able to hire a horse and cart—a two-wheeled cart that is sure not to tip over when it is turned around by inexperienced drivers—and they are expecting to have a good time this Summer, a new experience and a less expensive trip than they could have in any other way.

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The maddest woman in the city the other day was one who had had her coal put in for the year. It was the last of her preparations for winding up home affairs. With the coal all in and the house clean and carefully shut up she could go away for the Summer with a clear conscience.

The coal man had gone away, the sidewalk had been washed, and she drew a long sigh of relief and went down cellar to verify the maid's statement that everything had been straightened out well. Yes, every bin was neatly closed, and the cellar was swept. But as her eyes became accustomed to the light of the cellar she noticed a peculiarity in the bins of furnace coal. She felt her face grow warm and the blood in her whole body was going up to fever heat in a way that even the warm weather would not warrant. Could it be? Yes, it was. The coal man had sent only one kind of coal, and the furnace bins were filled with range coal. There was no room for more coal in the cellar, and all that coal had got to be taken out and replaced. It couldn't be taken out by the coal window and every bit of it had to be carried up stairs and out by the basement door—several great loads of it. The family think she is an angel because she never said one cross word about it, and she never told how riotously her blood ran around when she discovered the blunder.

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"Yes," said the man who cares more for nature than he does for the pleasures of the table, "I do have some strange experiences at some of the farmhouses where I stop on my excursions. There is one delightful place, which is very primitive. They cannot do enough for me there, however, and they are so afraid that everything will not be just right that they never give me a glass of water without putting a spoon in it."

***

A poem appeared recently, setting forth that all the classic statuary is now disappearing from the parlor shelf, and busts of war heroes are taking their places. That is a slur upon the woman of the day. She may not be patriotic, but she does not put her war heroes on the shelf. It is the shops that are using the heroes for ornamental purposes, and endeavoring to draw trade by making their windows patriotic. In Brooklyn this is being done in a most original and characteristic manner, or rather the war heroes are being done in an original and characteristic manner,—they are being put into war paint.

This does not mean that heroes en statuette are embellished with brilliant red, yellow, and greens not a bit of it. That was primitive, uncivilized war paint. The savage who engaged in hand-to-hand encounters did not mind if he was a conspicuous object. His brilliant colors showed his own high opinion of his valorous qualities. Civilized battles are fought at a distance, and the great object is to be inconspicuous. So war ships are painted a dull lead color. That is the color synonymous with war, as a brilliant white warship, if not exactly emblematic of peace, means present harmony. So lead is the color of the civilized war paint, and the Brooklyn shopkeepers who have adorned their windows with war hero statuary have covered them—head, neck, and bust—with lead-colored paint. It is an original thought. Then they keep clean so much longer.

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There was a church wedding in Brooklyn the other day, and the bride, being, perhaps, somewhat uncertain as to whom she belonged, had the father of the groom give her away.

"What I would like to know," says a curious man," is how the father of the bridegroom came into possession of the bride to give her away, and if he gave her away, how can it be that she belongs to his family now, though she has married his son,"

Things get very much mixed up when customs that are obsolete are still practiced.

THE WOMAN WITH THE DOG.

She cuddled a dog against her breast,
And she stroked its glossy head;
"Oo is the dearest, darlingest, best
Ittle doggie on earth," she said;
Her face was fair and her robes were rich,
And she heard a cry from the reeking ditch,
And the cry was a cry for bread.

She saw a child as she rode along,
That was hollow-eyed and lean,
And she told herself there was something wrong,
And she grieved at what she had seen,
Yet she cuddled the dog against her breast!
The child in polluted rags was dressed,
But the dog that she held was clean.
—S. E. KISER in Chicago Times-Herald.

FEMININE FRILLS.

"Keep the wrists and ankles cool in Summer and warm in Winter," say the doctors, "and you will be as comfortable as may be desired at both seasons of the year." Fashion is taking care of the ankles as far as possible in this respect this Summer, and everything in hosiery is openwork. Charming openwork stockings come in pretty shades of dark blue, and they are exceedingly attractive when worn with low tan shoes.

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"If there was only something that I could get that would clean white shoes," says the girl, "or if there were only white shoes that were made to clean easily." The naval man, who wears white shoes on board ship as well as on shore, gives them a last touch of chalk or magnesia before he makes his appearance at a place where he desires to look well.

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The girl who looked a real swell and wore a real Rough Rider's hat attracted more attention than all the street full of women besides the other day. She was a pretty girl, and her hat was dented here and there until it looked as if it had been hit by a few spent bullets, though each dent was as attractive as a dimple on the cheek of the pretty girl. She wore one quill in her hat that was a yard long, more or less, and every other girl on the street envied her. But the Rough Rider's hat is a dangerous thing for the ordinary girl to dally with.

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The girl who wants a pretty and becoming bathing suit usually has to have it made. There is not as much assortment in ready-made bathing suits as there is in gowns, and there is nothing that should be selected more carefully to agree with the style of the wearer. A woman who looked very attractive in the water the other day wore a plain little suit of black alpaca. It was simply made, a little round waist with a high choker, long sleeves with narrow turn-over cuffs, and a plain gathered skirt. That was an attractive-looking woman, however, with a pretty figure. A pretty woman can do much to help out the defects in her clothes, but it is better to have no defects in them, whether the woman is ugly or a beauty.

***

A slender girl is having a pretty and becoming bathing suit made. It is of dark blue alpaca that cost 50 cents a yard and the shade is particularly good. The skirt and waist are to be made in one, the skirt is circular with a box plait in front that slants out and helps to give her a broad appearance. The skirt reaches just about to the knee, and the hem has a number of rows of stitching to give it body and make it stand out. The only plaits are those in front, the rest of the skirt is gathered. The waist is shaped like a sailor blouse, and will have bishop sleeves. The front of the blue blouse is cut open and thrown back to form broad lapels, and a vest of white alpaca, which reaches the waist in a point, is set in. There is to be a high collar, also of the white alpaca, and the suit is very attractive. The belt is also of white, with ends that tie once in front. There were to have been woolen tights to be worn with this, but it was found that the thinness and sheerness of the alpaca—which constitute one of its advantages in the water—made it somewhat transparent, and the tights were not satisfactory, so knickerbockers of ⅞ serge twilled flannel are worn instead. There is more of the flannel lining on the inside of the belt and the armseyes, where the rubbing of the alpaca would be irritating. On the head, with this suit, is to be worn a regular bandanna handkerchief, one of the sheer ones—the genuine article, in fact—with the colors, chiefly red and yellow, woven in.

***

This is the season when one paints one's hat and puts flowers on one's parasols. The parasols have the flowers under rather than over them, however. The whole inside is filled with them, so that the parasol which on the outside is of some of the thin, sheer materials so much in vogue, makes a pretty background for the face when it is tilted back on the shoulder. The hats are not without flower trimmings, either, though they may be painted instead, or with any of the flowers or fruits that are worn this Summer. The effect is very attractive with chip or leghorn hats. Parasols are also painted.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

A cherry ice with the fruit in it is very refreshing and affords a change in the ordinary range of ices. It is a beautiful, rich red color, a peculiar and fashionable shade which just matches the roses in some of the ice cream girl's hats.

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The laity are going to have a chance in Washington to try all kinds of edible fungi, and with perfect safety, though they may not know a mushroom from an umbrella. Prof. Frederick J. Braendle of that city is an expert mycologist and has eaten many kinds of mushrooms. Washington has an abundance of fungus growth of all kinds, and Prof. Braendle is going to make an experiment and put a variety of different kinds on the market. They will be put up in pasteboard boxes lined with waxed paper, labeled as to variety, and dated at a time when all were in a fresh condition, ready for the table, and each accompanied by a simple receipt for preparing that particular kind of mushroom. It is a popular method of introducing the different kinds to the public, and it is something that has probably never before been tried in the United States, or abroad, for that matter, though many kinds of mushrooms are eaten there by the general public which are never thought of here. There were forty different specimens of fungi exhibited at the May meeting of the Washington Mycological Club, all found in the vicinity.

HUSBAND FOR A LODGER.

Widow Decides that a Boarding House Cannot Be Successfully Operated Without One.

"She is a first-class laundress, and can always get work," said the typesetter, speaking of an acquaintance, "but I don't blame her for marrying again, even if her husband ain't been dead but such a short time. With her two children, it was an awful trouble to get the kind of rooms that would suit her and make out to pay the rent for them. Just look at me, and see how I am put to it to make a decent home for me and my little boy! There's a man that's wanting to keep company with me, and, though I don't care no more for him than I do for the man in the moon, I sometimes almost make up my mind to take him just to get settled.

"You see, I can't pay the rent for the rooms I've got now without taking a lodger, and that is what's breaking my heart. When I first took the rooms I let the front one, unfurnished, to a woman, who works in the same place with me, but I soon had to get rid of her. She acted as if she owned the whole place and me along with it; used my washtubs and cooking stoves without saying, 'With your leave, or 'By your leave,' and when her own room was mussed up (which it usually was) received her beer-drinking visitors in my kitchen.

"Since I fired her out I've got my spare room fixed up real nice, with a brand-new carpet and lace curtains; and there's been a lot of men in to see it, for I put an ad. in the paper as well as a notice at the door, but they are awful hard to suit. Some says the rent is too high—think of that, when I offer a big room on the first floor for $3 a week!—and some wants a bathtub, and some wants a full-width bed instead of a three-quarters one, and some wants all sorts of things that I haven't got to give 'em.

"And then, even if one of them should take the room, the chances are he would go away owing me money. Of course I should ask for references, but half the time such references ain't no good; and though lodgers pretend to pay in advance, they are always making some excuse to put it off.

"Now, if you are married to a man, he can't get away from you like that—that is, if he is a man who can earn his living. You've got him kind of secure, and though he may not be just what you would take if you could pick and choose, he is a sight better as your husband, bound by law to support you, than as a lodger, liable to leave you at any time with a vacant room on your hands."

A SUMMER'S DAY LUNCHEON.

The Brunette Thought It Was Very Good, But the Blonde Lost Her Pretty Waist and Her Temper.

"Oh, you darling!" exclaimed the blonde girl.

"Who ever expected to find you in the city on a hot day like this?" chirruped the brunette. "Whom did you come with?"

"Why, I came all alone," said the blonde girl. "Who came with you?"

"I came in all alone, too," said the brunette. "You see, mamma wanted some things from one of the shops and she couldn't trust any one to get them but me, and she couldn't come herself, and there was some of the sweetest ribbons advertised and the greatest bargains—"

"Bargains! Don't mention it!" said the blonde girl. "Mamma thought it was awful for me to come, but she was in herself the other day and she told me of the sweetest waist marked down to ten dollars, and I had just set my heart on having it. I have been in to see it and it is the dearest thing. I told the woman to put it aside for me for a day or two. I will pay five dollars and take it home on approval. I am going to get it to-day, but it makes it more interesting to have it put aside for you, and then I really didn't want to carry it around, and I am going to take it home myself, for I want it right off.

"It's just the waist I want to wear with my black silk tailor suit and big white hat trimmed with black velvet and white plumes. It is the thinnest kind of white stuff with a tiny little black figure on it. Then there's a guimpe of white made of alternate rows of narrow black velvet run into embroidery and stripe of lace"—

"Real lace?"

"Yes, real lace. I told you it was a bargain. You couldn't buy the materials in it, to say nothing of the making, for ten dollars. The lower part is of the figured material gathered at the waist. There is a little ruffle of the material at the edge of the guimpe with a row of the insertion in the centre, with the narrow black ribbon velvet run in and a little rosette of it in front. Then there are ruffles going around the sleeves at the shoulders, with more velvet run in, and little bows and ends not as thick as the rosette at the top. The neck is made of the lace and insertion and ribbon with a rosette, and there is more velvet and a rosette at the waist. Don't you that sounds pretty?"

"Yes, indeed," said the brunette. "You do have the cutest little gowns, and they suit you, too. Now for me, I like to wear red and big splashes of color."

"They are perfectly stunning on you, too," said the blonde, admiringly. "Every one says how handsome you look in that red suit of yours that you wear with a red hat and white waist. But isn't it hot?"

"Yes," said the brunette. "Let's go and get some soda, and then we can talk about where we will go to luncheon. I'll treat to soda."

"Oh, dear," said the blonde, "this soda makes me think of the seashore, and it is so hot I almost wish I hadn't come in."

"I have an idea," said the brunette.

"What?" said the blonde eagerly.

"What do you say to going down by the water at one of the beaches and getting our luncheon. It would be a lovely, cool ride. We could go where I went with papa any number of times the Summer I staid in the city so long with him. It wouldn't cost us any more, and I really don't know as it is safe for us to stay here so long when we are not accustomed to the heat."

"I don't know how mamma would like it," said the blonde hesitating. "If it was any one but you I never would think of going. Mamma says she thinks you are the most prudent girl she knows."

"Why, isn't it funny?" said the brunette, "that's most exactly what mamma says of you. She says she never knew a girl as pretty as you are who was as practical."

"Well, I'll go," said the blonde. "We'll come right straight back, and it will be my treat because you treated to soda. I am rich and I haven't anything ot buy but the waist, now."

"How are you enjoying your luncheon, dear?" queried the blonde, hesitatingly, an hour and a half later. "I don't know but it seems to me—I thought—"

"Well, now you speak of it," said the brunette, "I don't think these clams are so very fresh, do you? I didn't like to mention it but as you spoke first—"

"Yes, I am sure they are not good," said the blonde firmly, "and my salad is just horrid."

"I never could eat salad with onion in it," said the brunette, "and I tell you just what I have begun to think."

"What?" said the blonde.

"I think they have taken advantage of us because they think we won't say anything. I have heard papa say that a woman was never sure to get anything to eat in a place where she was not known. I think we ought to take a stand. I am not quite sure that this is the place I came to with papa, anyway. Everything was perfectly lovely there."

"I shall call for my check and tell the man that nothing was fit to eat," said the blonde with dignity.

"Yes, indeed, that is just right," said the brunette. "We'll both of us talk to him and just let him know that we are not to be imposed upon."

"Waiter," said the blonde, "these clams are very bad. I am sure they were not caught to-day."

"They're very badly cooked," said the brunette.

"They were not properly served," said the blonde severely.

"I never ate a worse salad," chimed in the brunette.

"There was altogether too much oil," said the blonde.

"And I never could eat salad with onion in it," continued the brunette.

"I shall see that our friends know the kind of luncheons you serve and the way ladies are treated here," concluded the blonde in cutting tones as she swept away.

"There," she said outside, "I guess they know now that we are accustomed to being well treated. It was just because we were alone that they treated us so. I know it was a good place because I saw the most stylish-looking girl there with the prettiest gown made of—"

"Yes, I know it was, too. But do you think we ought to have given anything to the waiter? Perhaps it wasn't his fault. I looked in my purse, and do you know it is very nice that you are treating me, for I found that I had spent all my money, except just enough to get home. Maybe we had better go back to the city. Though I am hungry, aren't you?"

"We will go somewhere else and get our luncheon," said the blonde with dignity. "You are my guest and I shall see that every thing is all right another time."

"Let me order, will you?" chirruped the brunette. "There is nothing I so much like as ordering. And don't you mind at all about the other luncheon. I don't care, and I think it was just fun. Think of going to two places for luncheon in one day."

"Suppose we have some soup first. I am nearly starved now. I know this is a good place. I am just sure that it was this place and not the other that I came to with papa, and I will show you that I can order just as well as he does.

"Waiter, you may bring us some soup and then some clams—don't you think we had better have some clams, dear? It was just an aggravation having those other, just a few little necks on the half-shell—those are so nice and refreshing in hot weather. Then we'll have some chicken—some broiled chicken, waiter. Yes, you had better bring us two services. There isn't much to a broiled chicken, anyway, and then you are sure that you get the part of it you like. I just love chicken, don't you, dear?"

"Yes," said the blonde, but without enthusiasm.

"That's all now, waiter. I'll order the rest by and by.

"Oh, dear, you don't know how much good this soup is doing me, I was so hungry. And I think that when your luncheon is a little late there is nothing so good as soup, even in the hottest kind of weather.

"Those clams look so good, too. I hope you are enjoying them. I don't want you to feel a bit bad about that other luncheon. You were just as brave as you could be in talking to that waiter. I should never have dared if I had been in your place.

"I guess when the waiter brings the chicken I had better order the other things. Dear me, what high prices they have here! Well, that's just it. I know papa says you never get anything good unless you pay for I know myself you can't get good things without paying for them. I spend an awful lot for luncheons in the Winter. But I haven't decided upon the salad. I think we ought to have a salad, don't you, dear? They say there is nothing so good in warm weather, and you are utterly exhausted by the heat if you don't eat. What kind of salad would you like best?"

"It is quite immaterial," said the blonde in tones of studied indifference.

"Well, I will get the kind I want, and I am sure you will like it. Papa says I am as good a judge of a salad as a man. That is because I eat the kind he does always. Then comes the dessert. Now, what do you want for dessert?"

"Oh, pay no attention to me," answered the blonde again, still more indifferently.

"Why, what is the matter?" said the brunette in surprise. "You just dote on desserts and I am going to order something that you like. I guess we will have a little fruit in case we feel like it, and then I am going to order some ice cream—I know you like that—and then there are some of the little French tarts that I haven't had for the longest time. You don't find them in all the places. They aren't so very good for you, but then if you have coffee after, it is all right.

"Yes, waiter, just bring us some coffee last, and that will be all.

"There, don't you think I know how to order a nice luncheon?"

"Yes," said the blonde, coldly studying the menu.

"Why, you funny creature, what were you doing? I am sure I saw you counting on your fingers. I haven't done that since I was a wee little bit of a girl. Do you often do it?"

"Yes—no—I don't know; sometimes I do," said the blonde, as with a care-worn, anxious expression she ran her fingers up and down the bill of fare.

"Oh you funny girl! You don't seem to know anything, and you are as quiet as can be. What are you looking for? Is there something else you want to order?"

"No. Oh no, indeed," said the blonde quickly but coldly.

"Well I must say that was a very good luncheon if I did order it. I just feel like another girl," said the brunette as they went toward the car. "I think everything was cooked just right, don't you?"

"I don't know," said the blonde coldly, with her face turned away mumbling the words.

"Now I just think you are worrying about that first luncheon," cooed the brunette, "and you needn't at all. This luncheon was just as nice as could be and I had everything I wanted. Ne—ver—mind, dear."

The blonde turned further away and did not answer.

"Think of that pretty waist you are going to buy," went on the brunette, soothingly, "and the little black velvet ribbons and the rosettes and the ruffles, and how pretty you will look in it in your tailor suit. There do-o-o- dear-r-r-r," with a caressing intonation.

"I shan't do any such thing," said the blonde, turning around suddenly and bursting into tears. "I'm not going to have that waist. Boo-hoo-hoo. You've been and eaten it all up—ruffles, real lace, rosettes and all. I said I was rich to-day, but that didn't mean I had all the money in the world, and you have spent every cent with your old luncheon and I didn't enjoy it one bit, so there!"

And the other passengers in the car wondered why those two pretty girls sat side by side and never once spoke to each other during all the long ride up to the city.

A Public School Luncheon.

They gave a four-leafed clover luncheon at Public School No. 9, Eighty-second Street and West End Avenue, last Tuesday. The luncheon is an annual affair, given by the upper class girls under the supervision of the cooking teacher of the school, Miss Harriet Pond, and it usually has original features. This year there were four-leaf clover menu cards, hand-painted by the girls, and tied with little white ribbon bows. Beneath the clover were two plain leaves, on the first of which was written: "Luncheon in the School Kitchen at 12 noon, June 27, 1899, School No. 9." On the other leaf was the menu with specially named dishes. There was spiced beef with aspic; potato salad, No. 9 sandwiches, Rhinelander horns, brioche, coffee, and ice cream, all made by the school girls.

DAN CUPID, B. A.

The other day I chanced to meet
Within a certain town—
As I was walking up the street—
Dan Cupid walking down;
His air was sober and discreet—
He wore a cap and gown.

So serious and grave looked he
I really did not know
The rascal, until suddenly
A breeze began to blow,
Which 'neath his gown revealed to me
His arrows and his bow.

I asked him why with mien sedate
He trod the public marts;
Said he, "I am a graduate;
These subtly hidden darts
Attest that I've become of late
A Bachelor of Arts."
—JENNIE BETTS HARTSWICK in Brooklyn Life.

HAND-PAINTED TABLE CHINA.

It Is Most Elegant in Conventional Designs, Mrs. Leonard Says—Originality in Table Decorations.

"There is a constantly increasing demand for hand-painted china," says Mrs. Anna B. Leonard, who makes a specialty of painting beautiful china for table service. "People like to own china in original designs, signed by the artist, as they like to own fine paintings of other kinds. Table china should always be designed especially for that purpose with the idea in mind of how it will look on the table, and not alone of the design itself.

"Simple and elegant things are the best taste in china as in everything, and people who have the best ideas like always the conventional designs. Take flowers scattered over a plate and they look like specks a little distance off. Sometimes a little flower may not be objectionable, but a full decoration on the plate is not satisfactory to most people of good taste. There is no special fashion in china, unless it is sometimes in the color, as for instance at one time there was a demand for yellow. I never liked it, and it was not satisfactory by gaslight.

"I wonder that women do not have more original schemes in their table decorations and not follow always the same old ideas. I gave a studio tea at one time, and I took account of stock to see what I had for china that I could use. There were two pieces in deep red, a teapot, and a punch-bowl that impressed me as being individual. I decided to work up my color scheme from those pieces. I painted cups and plates, had in the centre of my table a brass jar of Jacqueminot roses the exact color of the china, and the effect was charming. There were deep red candles with red shades in brass and iron candlesticks, and the whole effect was so warm and pleasant that every one spoke of it. Since then I have worked a great deal with red.

"Turquois blue is my favorite color. It is difficult to bring out satisfactorily upon French china, but I have been very successful with it. The Whitney plates, which I have found to be a mascot, were in turquois blue, enamel, and jewel work, with a little pattern of roses. People call them the Whitney plate, as they were made to order for a wedding gift for Mrs. Almeric Paget. I never reproduce that design exactly, but I have made other plates that were similar, and people who know them always call them the Whitney plate. For some reason plates in this style always take prizes everywhere, people admire them and send in orders for them, and so I look upon that style as a mascot.

"Blue and white is very refreshing in china, and a New Haven woman has a breakfast service of turquois blue and roses. Some old Colonial plates that are favorites are octagon, with a narrow, dark blue edge, and then a little pattern of roses. Used for tea plates on polished mahogany, they are charming. They are not, as a general thing, special designs for special courses. All the designs are conventional with a few exceptions, though different and in different colors. One game set has medallions in a dark blue underglaze around the edge, with birds of different kinds, though not all game birds. Some of the songsters are used for the beauty of their plumage, and they are all very small. One woman has fish plates of white and gold in a simple, conventional design, and another course will be served with red plates, or they may be used for service plates. Blue and gold a New York woman uses for the heavy course of her dinner, and a salad set is green and gold. A Chicago family is to have sets of red china. They already have red after-dinner coffee cups, and they are very attractive when they are brought into the drawing room.

"The Oriental effects are beautiful in china, and I have done some of the beautiful Russian designs in china which are little known. Everything suggests ideas for designs when one has the work always in mind, and it is necessary to study in the libraries to get the correct style of a period or country, though the design that is developed from it is original and never a copy.

"A dainty little design that would be pretty for a wedding present shows garlands of white roses with a little gold. This is painted on American china, very pretty and fine. It is going to the Paris Exposition, where everything that I shall send, with one exception, will be painted on American porcelain. The shapes in the American china are as good as can be, and so many individuals are going into the work with an idea of bringing about the best results that there is no doubt but in time it will be everything we can wish.

"I wonder that china is not more often given for wedding presents. Brides have so much silver and cut glass given them and but very little china. If I had pieces ready painted I could sell a great many for that purpose, but I never have them. One man always comes to me every Christmas to have something painted as a present to his wife.

"The number of women who have taken up china painting has greatly increased with the last few years. I suppose very likely there may be one hundred in New York who are earning their living in that way. I am not so much in touch with the china painters of the city, however, for the women in my classes are usually teachers who come from out of town, who understand the technical part of the work and often do it themselves. Some times during each year to take a few lessons and get new designs to take home for their own pupils, just as the milliners and dressmakers come to New York for new fashions. I have always devoted myself to the conventional designs for table service. I do not like fish on plates, and I simply would not paint roses. If any one wishes a big rose pattern some one else must do it. When my pupils have to take up roses as they must for brush work, I send them to Marshall Fry, and he sends his pupils to me to take the conventional work."

Mrs. Leonard has a charming studio home in the top of a building that was originally a private residence on Twenty-third Street. The front room with the north side light is her studio proper. Back of that and with a small skylight to admit the sun and air is her reception room, the walls covered with green buckram, which forms a delightful background for the furnishings of the rooms and for the interesting things upon the walls. There are some charming pieces of old mahogany in it, old brasses and a cabinet of china. Back of this room is the dining room. Mrs. Leonard has for

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

A Song of the Road.

O I will walk with you, my lad, whichever way you fare,
You'll have me, too, the side of you, with heart as light as air;
No care for where the road you take's a-leading—anywhere—
It can but be a joyful jaunt the whilst you journey there.
The road you take's the path of love, an' that's the bridth of two—
And I will walk with you, my lad—O I will walk with you.

Ho! I will walk with you, my lad,
Be weather black or blue,
Or roadsides frost or dew, my lad—
O I will walk with you.

Aye, glad, my lad, I'll walk with you, whatever winds may blow,
Or Summer blossoms stay our steps, or blinding drifts of snow;
The way that you set face and foot's the way that I will go,
And brave I'll be, abreast of you, the saints and angels know.
With Hope in hand in loyal hand, and one heart made of two,
Through Summer's gold, or Winter's cold, it's I will walk with you.

Sure, I will walk with you, my lad,
As Love ordains me to—
To Heaven's door, and through, my lad,
O I will walk with you.
—JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY in Lippincott's.

The Charm of Vienna.

From The Spectator.

Both history and nature have contributed to Vienna's charm. It is an old city; Marcus Aurelius died there. It has been a Kaiserstadt or "imperial city" for centuries. It is no upstart like Berlin; it has a certain grandeur, if not that of Rome, then that of Milan or Ravenna. The seat of empire, it has also for centuries been a great ecclesiastical centre, as proclaimed by its glorious Church of St. Stephen. It has witnessed one of the crowning episodes in European history, when John Sobieski raised the siege and finally delivered Western Christendom from the Turkish horde. One may stand to-day on the Calemberg and trace out the lines of that tremendous fight when gazing down on the city at one's feet. Whatever one may think of certain phases of Austrian politics, even though one goes the length of Freeman's somewhat pedantic diatribes against Austria, one must admit to one's self as one surveys the city that there is nothing mean here, that an element of grandeur shines through and redeems Vienna from that ever-besetting weakness of our age—the commonplace. Nature has done as much for Vienna as history. With the exception of the country toward Moravia, one cannot quit Vienna without finding beauty on every side.

From Budapest, from Linz, above all from Trieste when one passes over the Semmering, it is all beautiful. Such suburbs can be found in no other European city. Within half a dozen miles of the Graben you can be in lovely sylvan solitudes. On the Semmering route you can be in a charming hotel several thousands of feet above the sea, surrounded by forests of pines and birches, within two and a half hours; you will hear no sounds but those of nature, you will breathe an atmosphere every breath of which is luxury, and you will find the most delicious mountain water in Europe. The pretty villas one finds nestling amid trees and at the edges of luxuriant plantations as one rolls into Vienna by train are scarcely be matched for beauty of situation in any other city in the world. We admit that the distance of the Danube is a disadvantage. Most people expect to find it coursing through Vienna, and are disappointed.

You get out of your large Danube steamer if you approach the city by water, and enter a crowded little boat, which takes you up the canal to Franz Josef's Quai, and you find that the only piece of water in Vienna is a mere canal. But if you have plenty of time for that spacious and noble park, the Prater, and choose to explore its wilder and more remote recesses, you can come almost plump on the Danube, and note the effect of the proximity of the noblest park and the noblest river in Western Europe.

In the Nyasa-Tanganyika Country.

From The Geographical Journal.

After traveling with the same native African men for months, and camping always in the same temporary inclosure, with no white companion to talk with over the camp fire in the evenings, a certain friendly familiarity becomes established, and I was always glad when some of the men learned to come as a matter of course to sit and talk round my fire, not necessarily to me, though there might be an introductory question as an excuse for the gathering, but quite unaffectedly among themselves about their own affairs or the incidents of the road and the people we had met on the journey. The women round another fire told stories to each of the children as had not preferred to climb on their father's knees to hear the men's talk, sang songs in turns, vied with each other in attempts to hurry through, without taking breath, some rhythmical jargon of words like our Peter Piper and his pickled pepper, and played or taught one another games, some of them, like cat's cradle, the same that are taught to children in English nurseries.

In listening to some of their longer songs and stories, I perceived that the form of words was never changed, and on inquiry it appeared to me that these forms of words were not fully understood by the people who used them. It may be that these set phrases are remains of an archaic language used in songs and stories which have been handed down orally through many generations, or that they are the remains of a language which was brought into the country by some movement of population. Some support is given to the latter view by the fact that, as I subsequently ascertained, some of these set refrains, which were not understood by the people who used them in the country in which I was traveling, formed part of the current language of other tribes much further south. The whole subject is interesting, but I had neither the opportunity nor the knowledge requisite for thoroughly investigating the matter, which will no doubt form a subject of inquiry hereafter.

Wishing Wells.

From The Daily Mail.

In Scotland old customs die hard, especially in the Highlands, as was evidenced the first Sunday in May, when the time-honored practice of paying a visit to the wells, the waters of which are known for their healing virtues, was observed by hundreds of persons. Young and old journeyed from Inverness during the day to St. Mary's Well, which is situated near to blasted Culloden Heath, and after drinking the water a coin was dropped into the well. This act is supposed to be an earnest of good health and success during the year.

The practice of visiting "wishing wells" has descended from father to son, and despite the fact that many ministers point out that it is not conducive to keeping the Sabbath holy, and is only fit for superstitious barbarians, still the numbers who go to the well never diminish. Not only was the practice observed in parts of Inverness-shire, but in Ross-shire also numbers of people visited the famous healing well of Craigie Howe, deposited their coins, and returned apparently satisfied that trouble and sickness had effectually been guarded against in the coming year.

The Equipment of the Pikemen.

From Longman's.

Properly equipped pikemen retained their armor until a few years before the invention of the bayonet put an end to their existence altogether. To the very last the new fashion met with the strongest protests from practical soldiers. Sir James Turner with especial severity condemns the growing disuse of armor by pikemen, on the ground that it renders them useless if cavalry stand and fire "out of danger of the points of the pikes." In another place, lamenting the disappearance of the cuirassier, he says: "Here I must answer an objection, which is this: If the armor for horsemen be not musket-proof, either the bullet pierceth through and beats the iron into the horseman's body, which is equally dangerous, or if it be proof it is exceedingly troublesome to both horse and man; but I answer that there hath been and are, at this day, arms made that are proof and of no considerable weight." Pikemen, he holds, should have "breasts" carabine-proof, and "backs" pistol-proof; and he even goes so far as to advocate a return to light armor for musketeers, who since their first introduction—and this is a most important point to be remembered—had never been armed defensively.

Lord Orrery, writing as late as 1677, would have pikemen compelled to wear armor under severe penalties, and lays it down that pikes sixteen feet and a half in length are long enough. "For," says he, "at sixteen foot and a half distance they of the front rank will keep off or gall the enemy's horse, and few ordinary ammunition pistols do certain execution much further off." It is therefore abundantly clear that even at the end of the seventeenth century the best authorities regarded even light armor as an adequate protection against small-arm fire.

The Flea.

From Chambers's Journal.

Of all parasites, surely the flea is the best known. It is an example of the first class, being quite free from its host in all stages of its life, and only attaching itself to feed. It is also an example of the difficulty experienced by zoologists as to the real affinities of parasites; for though now generally regarded as a degraded form of two-winged fly, yet in past time it has been variously located, and even now is often considered the type of a distinct order of insects. Fleas pass through the usual stages of an insect's life—namely, the egg, grub, pupa, and adult.

The eggs are laid in dark, out-of-the-way places, such as chinks and cracks, or on rugs and carpets; and from them are hatched the grubs, which feed on dust, particles of feathers, or other animal substances. After about twelve days the grub changes into a quiescent pupa, and this in another fortnight or so to the perfect insect. It is only in this latter state that the flea sucks blood, all the other stages being inoffensive. It is curious that large swarms of fleas are sometimes found in situations where blood is only very rarely accessible, and in these cases some other means of subsistence must be resorted to.

Mixed Marriages in Japan.

From The Cornhill.

Much has been said about mixed marriages in Japan. Oh rare occasions they are a success, but this is not generally the case, especially if the wife be the foreigner.

I was much interested in a European lady I knew, who had married a Japanese officer. They were a very united couple, and, had it not been for the husband's mother, all might have been well. But in Japan a wife is still entirely in subjection to her mother-in-law, who makes the most of this authority, in some cases reducing her son's wife into a sort of upper servant. In the present instance, as long as her husband remained at home, his wife was able to do pretty much as she pleased. When, however, the war broke out and he joined his regiment in China, the mother-in-law entirely regained the upper hand. The unfortunate daughter had to abandon her European customs, to adopt Japanese dress for herself and her child, to sit on the floor, and live principally on Japanese food. Nor was this all. During her husband's absence, the elder lady absolutely forbade her victim to accept any invitations, or to receive any visitors except Japanese relations and a few of their friends.

I managed, however, to gain admittance one day, and found my friend very miserable, shivering over a wretched charcoal "hibatchi," and without a single book or paper to distract her thoughts from her anxiety as to her husband's safety. So great was the old lady's power and influence that the Western woman did not dare to disobey, but had to submit in silence until her husband's return home, when, I am glad to say, life once more became bearable to her.

The Sledge.

* * * * * * *

Roll'd up in a tippet and muff
As soft as the plumage of doves,
With a neat little black sable ruff,
And a warm pair of white ermine gloves;
You may laugh at the frost and the sleet,
You may smile at the wind and the snow,
You've a warming-pan under your feet,
And the frost cannot get at a toe:
Not exposed, every hour in the day,
To extremes such as worry us here,
Where we're freezing from August to May,
And just thawing—the rest of the year!

This world's full of changes they say;—
The Lievens, whom all of us miss,
Perhaps may be driving to-day
In a strange-looking Drosky like this!
Dear Princess! henceforth what a tax
That dancing with spinsters will be;
And who will now care, O Almacks!
Any more, for your muffins and tea?
But whoever the friends you may cheer,
Or wherever the fates speed your flight,
Sweet Lieven! you'll think of us here,
When you clasp on your bracelets at night.

Oh, trust me, whatever they tell
Of the cold of those rarified skies,
One could manage to live very well
With a bright pair of Russian blue eyes!
The tenderest hearts, we are told,
Oft beat in the chilliest form;
So—skies that are awfully cold
Cover bosoms deliciously warm;
And I cannot imagine a way
To insure one so pleasant a life,
As thus driving through snow ev'ry day,
With a dear little Muscovite wife!
—EDWARD FITZGERALD in the Keepsake for 1835.

Lowell as a Teacher.

From James Russell Lowell and His Friends.—E. H. Heles.

In Lowell's college work the weakest part was his class teaching. While no teacher in the university was more willing to help his boys, his habit of doing most of the reading, when a boy labored, with friction, breaking right into his reading, was not agreeable to the boy. But even in that he at least had the courage of mastery, and never shirked the hard passages. His corrections and remarks were often lost from the want of clearness and open-mouthed carefulness of articulation. When he spoke in public he always made himself heard; but to a small, almost private class, speaking without effort, his modest stillness and his smothering mustache would make us wish that men's hair had been forbidden to grow forward of the corners of their mouths.

Squeers's Way the Best.

From The National Review.

It is not uncommon to find more advanced children required to give their attention in one day to the geography of Egypt, genders of French nouns, the wives of Henry VIII., the circulation of the blood, and the leaders of rebel angels in "Paradise Lost." A continued course of unrelated scraps of knowledge tends to weaken the power of concentration. The extraordinary development of scrappy literature of The Tit-Bits type, which has arisen and grown with our popular education, shows how the minds of the people lacte the power of connected thinking. "One ought to be glad," says Prof. Rein, in discussing such congeries of study, "if the child does not trouble himself about these things, but, withdrawing his interest, devotes his energies to something else." Mr. Squeers had certainly grasped one essential principle of education, in spite of his crudeness in formulating it, when he said "Winders, w,i,n,d,e,r,s,! Go and clean 'm."

Broncho Bill's Denomination.

From the "Last of the Scouts." By Helen Cody Wetmore.

During the first years of his career as an actor, Will had in one of his theatrical companies a Westerner named Broncho Bill. There were Indians in the troupe and a certain missionary had joined the aggregation to look after the morals of the Indians. Thinking that Broncho Bill would bear a little looking after also, the good man secured a seat by his side at the dinner table, and remarked pleasantly:

"This is Mr. Broncho Bill, is it not?"
"Yaas."
"Where were you born?"
"Near Kit Bullard's mill, on Big Pigeon."
"Religious parents, I suppose?"
"Yaas."
"What is your denomination?"
"My what?"
"Your denomination."
"O—ah—yaas. Smith and Wesson."

Nara.

From Travel.

We went through Nara—a beautiful old town that was the capital of Japan ten hundred years ago, but has now the drowsy quiet of a sleepy cathedral city.

Every place in the world, like every man and every woman, has an individuality. And the individuality of Nara is like that of a beautiful-souled nun who has grown old, yet whom the cares of the world have never troubled, and whose wrinkled countenance has ever a serene smile. That's Nara. Civilization has not made it conventional and shoddy. The tourist skips it in his rambles. It is old Japan in loveliness.

It was a holy day in the Shinto religion when we were there, and every child born that day was counted a year older than a child born the day before or the next day. Thousands of pilgrims had come to visit the shrines. There were gaunt-cheeked old men in octagonal shaped hats and long gray silk robes hobbling on their canes from temple to temple. Shaven-headed, yellow-robed Buddhist priests walked with solemn mien through the silent avenues. Bunches of Japanese maidens, winsome to look upon, hobbled on tiny clogs, their arms about one another's shoulders. The trees arched long branches over the path, and from the knee-deep bracken came jumping the deer, long-horned bucks and soft-eyed does, running unaffrighted and pushing their nostrils into one's hand sniffing for cakes. The deer live friendly with mankind. They roam in the woods and lanes by day. At sundown there is a bugle call, and they come with sprightly leap for the evening's meal and shelter in the stockade.

Trooper Jackson.

"Don't you hear the bugle soundin', Trooper Jackson?
Come, shake yourself! There's trouble down ahead!
With a lot o' Texas rum they're a-makin' matters hum!
She's a'tootin' 'Boots an' saddles'! Out o' bed!
They're a-yellin' like the devil down the cañon!
A han'some lot of able-bodied Utes—
An' the orders is to rip 'em,
An' to slash 'em, an' to nip 'em,
So jump along an' tumble in your boots!"

Oh! the ride was wild an' darin' down the bottom!
Just sixty men, where ten troops should have been,
Not a tremble, not a quiver, as they dashed along the river
At the howlin' horde of undiluted sin!
Like a teamster's whip the guidons were a-snappin'!
My God! the Indians numbered ten to one.
Through the blindin' rifle flame
They kept ridin' just the same.
With "Old Glory" in the van a-leadin' on.

Like a catapult they hit 'em in the middle!
While the "trader's" powder tore its dirty way,
An' the flaming sheets o' hell scorched their tunics as they fell,
An' their yellow plumes were crimson from the fray.
But the orders was to give 'em a "chastisin'"—
With sixty men, where ten troops should 'ave been.
But they done it just the same!
An' they never thought to blame,
With the forty dead and dyin' carried in.

"Here's to you, cussin' fightin' Trooper Jackson!
Here's to you for the glory that you won!
'Twas a slashin', dashin' ride when you crossed the Great Divide,
But you done it as I like to see it done.
Your photograph's a-hangin' in the barrack,
An' your sabre ornaments the Colonel's hall.
When your bugle sounded 'taps,'
Then you won your shoulder-straps,
An' you'll wear 'em at the final grand 'recall.'"
—In Harper's Magazine.

Palestrina.

From The American Quarterly Review.

The contrapuntal chorus music of the Middle Ages—the most refined as well as the most distinctive of those artistic products with which the Catholic Church has adorned herself as a bride worthy of the Heavenly King—reached its maturity in the middle of the sixteenth century. For 300 years this art had been growing, constantly putting forth new tendrils, which interlaced in luxuriant and ever-extending forms until they overspread all Western Christendom. It was now given to one man, Giovanni Pierluigi Sante, called Palestrina from the place of his birth, to put the finishing touches upon this wonder of mediæval genius, and to impart to it all of which its peculiar nature was capable in respect to technical completeness, tonal purity and majesty, and elevated devotional expression.

Palestrina was more than a flawless artist, more than an Andrea del Sarto; he was so representative of that inner spirit which has uttered itself in the most sincere works of Catholic art that the very heart of the institution to which he devoted his life may be said to find a voice in his music. His is therefore no factitious or accidental renown; he was one of those master minds who absorb and formulate guiding principles and characteristic traits of the age in which they live, and one who knows his works has obtained an insight into one phase which must be reckoned with in penetrating the spirit which produced the religious phenomena which appeared on the side of Catholicism in the stormy period of the sixteenth century.

After Waterloo.

From The Cornhill.

On ascending to the top of the eminence we came upon the French guns scattered in various directions, evidently in the way of being dragged to the Chaussée from different positions. This attempt had failed owing to the muddy state of the ploughed land and the rapidity of our advance, which obliged the drivers of the gun carriages to flee for their lives by cutting the horses' traces. I perceive that some of the guns had engraved on them Egalité, Fraternité, and others the letter "N."; many of the guns had the number of the English regiments which had captured them chalked on them—a mode usually adopted in the Peninsula. The carriages were sunk in the ground almost to the axle-trees. As we proceeded, we fell in with the Prussian columns, coming up from our left, marching to join their army. They began to plunder the biscuit convoy most unceremoniously, and I had great difficulty in preventing it. Perceiving some troops to our right I rode up to them and found they were a part of our division—the Twenty-second Regiment—commanded by Sir John Colborne (now Lord Seaton,) moving across the country toward Nivelles. I applied to him for a guard to protect the convoy, but he refused it with some unmeaning excuse, and I was therefore left to my own resources to get out of the difficulty as well as I could.

The Prussians kept moving by us occasionally, and I would most certainly have been plundered by them of the best portion of the biscuit, had it not been for the opportune arrival of a detachment of our German cavalry (the King's German Legion.) The commanding officer, seeing my dilemma, immediately ordered some of his men to draw their swords and accompany the convoy, and thus we moved on to Quatre Bras through a German body-guard, in addition to many other débris of the French army. Napoleon's carriage on the spot where it had been overtaken and plundered. Around it were Prussian soldiers scraping and sifting the ground, in consequence of a report that some diamonds had fallen from their settings in the night scramble.

Iron Smelting in Africa.

From The Geographical Journal.

Iron is smelted from a rich haematite ore in high blast furnaces, strongly built of ant-heap mud and heated by charcoal. It is a trade confined to few families only, who have the necessary "medicines" for success, and who know the rules which have to be observed. They are certainly very good tradesmen, and turn out in hoes, axes, and knives some very creditable work, but it is the "medicine" which gets the credit of the skill. One of the missionaries once tried to smelt iron, and his attempt was watched with interest by the natives. He could not get up enough heat, and failed. He might have had the correct "medicines" (crocodile gall is said to be one,) but he did not observe the rules; any tyro could have told him that it was impossible to smelt iron and continue to live at the same time with his wife.

The Decline of Armor.

From Longman's.

It is certain that with the decline of armor, it became the fashion to regard it as cowardly, and especially with the gilded youth. In the minds of reckless and high-spirited young gentlemen its weight and inconvenience no doubt would go far to foster such an affectation; nevertheless, it seems impossible to deny that a kind of contempt for its protection was the root of the matter. At what time this devil-may-care sentiment first arose upon the Continent I cannot say. In France, Louis XIV. found it necessary to be constantly issuing ordinances against the practice of going into action unarmored; but, in our own islands it would appear to have begun when, upon the other side of the Channel, armor had barely entered its decline. Conspicuous among the iron-clad warriors of Henry II.'s grand army was a body of four hundred Englishmen, all gentlemen volunteers, "on handsome geldings with little armor for defense." Their weapons were swords and lances "like half-pikes."

A contemporary Italian writer, in describing the heavy lancer of his time, notes with a lurking admiration the exceptional equipment of English and Scottish lancers, who, he says, had little or no defense armor beyond a doublet with iron quilted into it, and who carried short and light lances with broad butts, which they rested on their thigh or saddle and rode in with a straight arm—trusting clearly to horsemanship and activity for their effect, and feeling, no doubt, a thoroughly insular contempt for men who feared to increase their offensive power at the expense of a little of their invulnerability. The death of Sir Philip Sidney must have given a great impetus to the craze. Every one knows how the idol of the English youth crowned his reputation by flinging himself into the mad mêlée at Zutphen without his thigh-pieces, and so came by his end.

Sir Richard Hawkins, whose heroism was of a less flashy kind, laments that by no means can English sailors be got to wear armor, whereby they are placed at a disadvantage with the Spaniards in close engagements. "For prevention of the errour," says he, "although I had great preparation of armours as well of proofe as of light corselets, yet not a man would use them, but esteemed a pot of wine a better defence than an armour of proofe."

Taxation in Italy.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Not only is everything taxed in Italy, but the taxes are so arranged that, in the words of Signor Giolitti, the poor pay in proportion twice as much as the rich. For in Italy it is the necessaries of life—at least, we should consider them as such—the bread, the meat, and the sugar, which pay, while the luxuries, though generally taxed, too, bring in comparatively a small amount. One luxury, indeed, is an exception—the Italian State Lottery, in which all classes of the community, down to the very poorest, who can scrape twenty centesimi together, take tickets every week. A brilliant Italian novelist, Matilde Serao, has shown in her admirable "Paese di Cuccagna," and in some of her shorter stories, the far-reaching harm which this system of State-encouraged gambling causes, the superstitions which it engenders, and the deprivations which it sometimes necessitates. But it brings in 60,000,000 lire a year to the Government, and all but the smallest places in Italy have their banco lotto, where tickets for Saturday's draw at the eight "wheels" can be taken, and where, on Sunday, lists of winning numbers, with perhaps a yellow and a red rose against those held by local gamblers, may be seen. But, after all, the lotto is optional, while the taxes are not.

So bread and sugar cost about thrice what they do in England, the sopratassa on railway tickets makes traveling in Italy dearer than anywhere else, while salt is heavily mulcted for revenue purposes. Hence genuine discontent arises, though here it is necessary to distinguish. In spite of the assertions of the Secolo and other advanced papers, the correct view appears to be—as Milanese eye witnesses of last year's riots inform me—that whereas in most other places, and especially in the south, the disturbances were really due to want of food and abject poverty, there, on the contrary, where trade is much more flourishing and work much more plentiful than elsewhere, the agitation was industriously fomented for political ends.

Parallelisms.

From The Westminster Review.

The Italian Matteo Boiardo died eighty years before Shakespeare was born.

TRANSLATION FROM BOIARDO.	SHAKESPEARE. IAGO TO OTHELLO.
He who steals a horn, a horse, or a ring,	Who steals my purse, steals trash; 'tis something, nothing;
And such like things, shows some discernment,	'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands;
And might be called a little thief.	But he that filches from me my good name
But he who robs me of my good name,	Robs me of that which not enriches him,
Or arrogates to himself the labors of others,	And makes me poor indeed.
May well be called an assassin and a robber,	
And merits the greater hatred and punishment,	
In so far as the reality exceeds the counterfeit.	

Napoleon and the Mayor.

From Blackwood.

On the Emperor's arrival, Mr. Mayor was sought to compliment his sovereign in a speech worthy of Marslatours. He was discovered, like Cincinnatus, at the plow tail. He ran home to put on his best coat with the sash—badge of his dignity—and arrived in the presence just in time to anticipate the Emperor's departure. In vain he tried to utter a word, and again in vain; bowing and scraping, he stood fascinated by Bonaparte's scrutinizing black eyes—an unhappy squirrel in the graze of the rattlesnake.

Close behind the trembling Mayor stood an old shoemaker, in figure a true Don Quixote, clad in his working dress. "Why don't you speak, you fool?" he muttered from time to time to his leader. At last his patience gave way; he pushed the Mayor aside, advanced, with his left hand removed his greasy cotton nightcap, with his right lifted the horn spectacles from his nose, made his bow, and delivered the oration: "Emperor, you are on your way to thrash the Prussian rogues once more. I hope soon to see you return crowned with glory, and I have nothing more to say, but that Caesar and Alexander were Jeans-f——s in comparison with you."

The Emperor laughed and inquired of the old man whether he had any sons. "Yes, four were in the army—two of these in the Guards." Their names were taken down, and the honest shoemaker soon saw them raised to the rank of officers, and found himself provided with a comfortable pension.

Hush!

O hush thee, Earth! Fold thy weary palms!
The sunset glory fadeth in the West;
The purple splendor leaves the mountain crest;
Gray twilight comes as one who heareth alms.
Darkness and silence and delicious calms.
Take thou the gift, O Earth! on Night's soft breast
Lay thy tired head and sink to dreamless rest,
Lulled by the music of her evening psalms.
Cool darkness, silence, and the holy stars,
Long shadows when the pale moon soars on high,
One far, lone nightbird singing from the hill,
And utter rest from Day's discordant jars;
O soul of mine! when the long night draws nigh
Will such deep peace thine inmost being fill?
—JULIA C. R. DORR, in Scribner's.

Scotsmen in London.

From Chambers's Journal.

At the present day the number of Scotsmen in London is said to equal the population of Edinburgh. They are largely found among what are vaguely termed "the well-to-do classes"; and it can be safely asserted that the proportion occupying positions of trust and even of distinction is remarkable. The list of merchant princes and bank and insurance managers in the City contains a striking number of obviously Scottish names. In the financial world Scotsmen share their high reputation with a nationality of even greater acquisitiveness: that nationality whose representatives are to be found under the domes of palatial offices and the "three balls" of dingy shops. The Highlander in London, as elsewhere, must acknowledge his inferiority to his Lowland brother in the gentle art of moneymaking. He must fain rest content with his acknowledged superiority in the domain of yhisky; at the present day he figures largely on the labels of "mountain dew," as in former years he represented, by means of a painted wooden effigy, the delights of snufftaking. Were the Lowland Scot in the City similarly depicted, he would appear as a shrewd-looking gentleman, with his back to the north, his face to the south, and his eyes fixed on—the main chance.

The Filipino's Savings Bank.

From Leslie's Weekly.

Nearly every provincial Filipino of thrifty propensities puts his savings, not in a Manila bank, but in a strong box. The box is usually a fancy iron chest of small dimensions, but is secured by locks and bolts enough to defy a Chinese locksmith. The outer keyhole is the first secret of the box, and is usually hidden under some moving iron band that embellishes the chest. After raising the first lid there is one or two more that must be opened, and the locks or bars of these are equally hidden—though in most cases simple to the ingenuity of the Yankee soldiers. The whole contrivance is a relic of Spanish feudalism, and as a place of safety is an easily solved toy to the ingenious American. The Filipinos, however, found it necessary, while under Spanish friars, to secrete their savings from the watchful eyes of the official and priest. It was the custom to bury the box under a tree near their houses. When our soldiery swept over the country and villages around Manila hundreds of these strong boxes were unearthed. In most cases the natives had anticipated the soldier and fled with his earnings, but it was often the case that time was too short, under our rapid advance, to unearth and unlock the strong boxes, so that when our troops had driven out the insurgents many of the boxes were found. In some cases the chest was found above the ground, but on account of the intricate system of locks time was not sufficient for the Filipinos to withdraw the money. Sums ranging from $100 to $2,500 were found. "I met a soldier one day hurrying to the rear after we had taken a village north of Manila.

"What is your rush?" I asked.

"I guess you would rush," he said, "if you found $400 in Spanish gold.

"What are you going to do with it?" I said.

"Well, I'm going to buy a draft on New York and send it to my mother, and I am going to do it just as fast as my legs will carry me. God-bv."

And off he went, and I didn't question the propriety of the act. For he was one of Sampson's heart of, and I doubt if all of the "finds" served such a good purpose.

Fourth of July.

Benny, beat the dish-pan!
Tommy, bring your drum!
Sammy, save your breath to blow!
Dick's harmonium!
Bobby, take your tin fife!
Sue, you're marching well!
Jimmy, keep in step there!
Alec, ring that bell!
Fire the cannon crackers.
Give a cheer now, boys!
What is this day meant for,
But to make a noise!
—FRANCES AMORY in St. Nicholas.

Cornelius Van Tromp Sees Oxford.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

A physician, Dr. Speed of St. John's, was the champion all-round tippler, and was specially retained to drink with Cornelius Van Tromp when he honored Oxford with a visit, keeping himself in form by a continuous round of the brandy shops and taverns in company with the butler of Christ Church and Rawlins the plumber. The illustrious Admiral, we are told, "was much gazed at by the boys, who, perchance, wondered to find him whom they found so famous in the Gazets to be at last but a drunken, greasy Dutchman." He proved a difficult guest to entertain according to his likings. He declined the usual doctor's degree as being entirely out of his element, and when Dr. Fell invited him to dinner, "he desired he might have salt meat, he never useing to eat any other, which put Mr. Dean much to it to find that which would please his pallet." The only thing he took kindly to was the choice assortment of liquids that Oxford provided, to the superior strength of which he was forced to veil his flag.

"We got a greater victory over Van Tromp here," wrote Prideaux, "than all your sea Captains in London, he confessing that he was more drunk here than anywhere else since he came in England, which I think very little to the honor of our university. Dr. Speed was the chief man who encountered him, who, mustering about five or six more as able as himself at wine and branky, got the Dutchman to the Crown Tavern, and there so plied him with both that at 12 at night they were fain to carry him to his lodging."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

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VIA SOUND LINES.
FALL RIVER LINE
For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland and Seashore Points Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN, under command of Capt. Crossman, leave Pier 19 N. R. foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Steamer from New York, Sundays only, touches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line eastward steamer stops at Newport.

PROVIDENCE LINE
For Newport, Providence, Boston, the North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only at 6:00 P. M., touching at Newport, R. I. (Monday mornings excepted.) On Monday mornings Fall River Line steamers touch at Newport.

STONINGTON LINE
For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers NEW HAMPSHIRE and RHODE ISLAND. Leave Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 5:00 P. M. Sunday night trips will be made by this line from July 9 to September 10 inclusive. Saturday night westward trips will be omitted during same period.

NORWICH LINE
For New London, Worcester, Boston, and the East. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Leave Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 5:30 P. M. On Sundays from July 9 to September 10, inclusive, Stonington Line westward steamer will touch at New London, leaving there at 10:15 P. M. for New York.

Montauk Steamboat Co. (Ltd.)
For Block Island, Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor.
Steamers will leave Pier 15, E. R. (foot Wall St.) daily (except Sundays and July 4th) at 5:30 P. M.; on Saturdays at 1:00 P. M.; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays steamer stops at *Southold and Orient Point. The Saturday boat will arrive at Block Island about 9:00 Sunday morning.
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Grand 4th of July Trips same schedule.

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Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M. On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
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Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Rudolph Kleybolte & Co.
BANKERS, 1 Nassau St. New York.
STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL and SCHOOL BONDS
Descriptive list furnished upon application. Correspondence invited.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 192 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 387 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Sutro Bros. & Co.,
BANKERS,
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.
56 Broadway, N. Y. 121 S. 5th St., Phila.
PRIVATE WIRE CONNECTION TO
Phila., Baltimore, Washington, Atlantic City.
SPECIALTY,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on the above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON AND GRAIN.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

R. J. JACOBS & CO.,
41 New Street, New York.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Orders Executed for Investment or on Margin
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

THE GOOD NEW TIMES
are with us, and those who were in line for our information during the recent rise are to-day
PLAYING BLUE CHIPS
Every one of our discretionary accounts were put long of St. Paul below 124; holdings increased at 125½ and again at 129. Burlington was bought by us for our customers at 133½ and holdings increased at 134½ and again at 135.
ANY ONE CAN MAKE MONEY
in Wall St. if they are properly advised. Now for a special offer to you; we will give you daily telegraphic or mail advice during the period beginning July 5th, ending July 22d, SIXTEEN DAYS, for less than one-half our regular rate; as we want you to profit by the opportunities presenting during that time. Send us TEN DOLLARS to reach us before the opening of the market July 5th. This amount will pay your subscription up to and including July 22d. SUGAR, BROOKLYN, CONT. TOBACCO, ST. PAUL, BURLINGTON, the STEEL STOCKS, MANHATTAN, GENERAL ELECTRIC will be MONEY MAKERS for you.
DON'T LET THE GOOD THINGS
get away from you. To get the special rate above referred to your remittance must be in our hands before noon of July 5th.
JNO. H. KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 50 Broadway, N. Y.

ARTHUR S. LELAND & CO.,
36 WALL ST.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
DIRECT PRIVATE WIRE TO BOSTON.
COMMISSION ORDERS EXECUTED.
Municipal and Railroad Bonds.
We appraise securities belonging to estates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

MONEY TO LOAN.—Any amount First and Second Mortgages; Builders' Loans; shortest time; lowest cost. Real Estate Loan Co., 150 Nassau St.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of
1st Consolidated Mortgage 7% Bonds
OF THE
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company,
MATURING AUGUST 1, 1900.

The undersigned, under arrangements made with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, offer to holders of the above Bonds the privilege of refunding their bonds into PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS DUE 1949, BEARING 3½% INTEREST P. A., FROM AUGUST 1, 1899, AT THE PRICE OF 101%.

The 7% Bonds will be taken in payment on a 3½% INTEREST BASIS to maturity, and the computation will be made as of August 1, 1899, viz.:

For every $1,000 7% Bond, with February 1, 1900, coupon attached, the holder will receive $1,000 of the 3½% Bonds, with interest running from August 1, 1899, together with a cash payment of $24.10, made up as follows:

$1,000. 7% Bond on a 3½% basis	$1,034.10
$1,000. 3½% Bond at 101%..	1,010.00
	$24.10

Holders of the First Consolidated Mortgage 7% Bonds desiring to avail themselves of the privilege of refunding should surrender their Bonds to any of the undersigned, or to the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia, and will receive in exchange therefor the above cash payment and Temporary Receipts for the 3½% Bonds, to be exchanged against such Bonds when ready.

This offer will terminate July 15, 1899.

Speyer & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
30 BROAD STREET. 27 PINE STREET.
New York, June 15th, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
STOCKS AND BONDS
OF THE
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R.R. Co.

Further deposits of stock and bonds above named will be received by The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York until further notice, under an agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company.

Securities may be withdrawn by non-assenting depositors if the Plan of Readjustment shall not prove to be satisfactory to them.

An amount equal to the interest maturing April 1st, 1899, will be advanced to depositing bondholders.

The Committee is of the opinion that no intelligent Plan of Readjustment can be formulated until a physical examination showing the needs of the property, and an examination of the accounts shall have been completed. The result of such examinations will form a proper basis for a plan. Until the recent changes in the personnel of this Committee and Receivership, satisfactory arrangements could not be made for such examinations. At the request of, and in conjunction with the representatives of the Amsterdam bondholders, expert accountants have been appointed to examine the books and accounts, and an expert has also been appointed for the physical examination. The plan will be formulated as soon as these examinations shall have been completed.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company, and application for their listing on the New York Stock Exchange will be made in due course.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.
W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
H. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

23 Wall Street,
New York, June 29, 1899.
To the Holders of the
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the
PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
(Deposited under our notice of Dec. 14, 1898.)

The Receiver of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company, having provided the funds necessary for payment of coupons due July 1, 1899, on bonds of the above issue, holders of our Certificates of Deposit for such bonds may collect the amount of said coupon due July 1st, on and after that date; viz.: $20 per bond of $1,000. Our certificates must be presented to us in order that such payment may be noted thereon.

The coupons due July 1, 1899, on the deposited bonds will be cancelled and surrendered to the Receiver.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds
OF THE
SPRING VALLEY COAL CO.

Referring to notice issued June 28, 1899, calling for the tender of 41 bonds of the Spring Valley Coal Company, in accordance with Article XI. of the mortgage dated July 1, 1899; no tenders having been made, the following bonds were this day drawn:

35	84	171	292	382	456	548
37	95	257	303	383	474	544
41	107	266	337	384	481	551
48	108	271	350	425	491	552
49	141	273	352	430	528	555
70	151	283	359	451	541	

said bonds will be paid at the office of the New York Security and Trust Company, 46 Wall Street, New York, at One Hundred and Two and One-Half Per Centum (102½%) ex July, 1899, coupon. Interest will cease on the above bonds on and after this date.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
July 1, 1899.

G. Sidenberg,
BANKER and BROKER,
8 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Investment Securities
A SPECIALTY.
Orders Executed for Cash or on Margin.
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange. Tel. 2738 Cort.

FINANCIAL.

Price, McCormick & Co.,
70 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

WE RECOMMEND AS AN INVESTMENT, AND OFFER FOR SALE, STOCK OF THE PHILADELPHIA COMPANY. THE COMPANY CONTROLS THE UNITED TRACTION CO. AND THE NATURAL GAS, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, AND ILLUMINATING BUSINESS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENN. THE STOCK PAYS DIVIDENDS AT RATE OF 5% PER ANNUM, AND IS EARNING AT THE RATE OF OVER 8%.

WE ALSO RECOMMEND AS AN INVESTMENT THE FOLLOWING STREET RAILWAY AND TRACTION BONDS:

Second Ave. R'y of Pittsburgh Bonds,
Pittsburgh, Allegheny & Manchester St. R'y of Pittsburgh Bonds,
Federal Street & Pleasant Valley St. R'y of Pittsburgh Bonds,
Braddock & Turtle Creek St. R'y of Pittsburgh Bonds,
Observatory Hill St, R'y of Pittsb'gh Bonds,
Allegh'y & Bellevue St. R'y of Pittsb'gh B'ds,
Troy Hill St. R'y of Pittsburgh Bonds,
Lynn & Boston St. R'y 5s,
Providence & Pawtucket St. R'y Bonds,
West Chicago St. R'y Consol. 5s,
Reading Traction Co. 1st 6s.

COPPER
THE
Boston and British Columbia Copper Mining and Smelting Company.
OFFICERS, DIRECTORS:
JOHN F. MERRILL, Ex-Senator, of Quincy, Mass., and Director in Boston and Quincy Street Railway Company.
GEORGE W. FRENCH, Capitalist, Randolph, Mass.
SETH E. BENSON, Capitalist and Real Estate Owner, Melrose, Mass.
E. H. HAMBLEN, Wholesale Grocer, Springfield, Mass.
WILLIAM CROSBIE, Revelstoke, D. C.
THEODORE W. FRENCH, Capitalist, Pawtucket, R. I.
GEORGE W. BEACH, . . . Mining Expert

There is now offered a small allotment at
$5.00 PER SHARE

ONE OF THE BEST PROPERTIES IN THE GREAT NORTHWEST AND ONE THAT IS FORGING TO THE FRONT. ORE BODIES EVIDENCING AND INCREASING IN RICHNESS, SURROUNDED BY HUNDREDS OF PAYING MINES OF THE SAME CLASS. IN THE FUTURE IT WILL BE THE GREATEST MINE IN THE GREAT NORTHWEST.
THE SMELTER ASSURES IN ITSELF DIVIDENDS, AND THE MANAGEMENT PREDICT $4.00 PER SHARE DIVIDENDS PER YEAR AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVE OPERATIONS.
FOR FULL PARTICULARS AND REPORTS ON THIS WONDERFUL PROPERTY ADDRESS
THE PRENTICE INV. CO.
44 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Fiscal Agents.

AN ENTERPRISING FIRM,
GRAHAM, GARRETT & CO.
69 Wall St., City,

Offer New Fields for Investment. In the State of Washington and Idaho. The Mabel Gold Mining Co., Georgie Reed and Syndicate Gold Mining Co. are their promotions, and they are certainly proud to be connected with such meritorious properties. The Mabel consists of three claims. A great strike has been made in this mine, which consists of steel Galena, and the ore body is extensive and rich enough to withstand the exorbitant transportation charges from the mine to the railroad (see N. Y. Sun, Page 4, June 26th.)

The Georgie Reed Gold Mining Co. consists of four claims. We are at present working 16 men, and have run a tunnel in on the ledge more than 100 ft., and at a depth of 50 ft. the cross cut shows the ledge to be 27 feet wide, and in place, being of gold-bearing porphyritic quartz. The ore is identically the same as the great Republic mine, which stock 18 months ago sold for 5 cents per share, is now worth $4.00. We offer a few small blocks of Georgie Reed Treasury stock at 10 cents per share. This stock will positively advance in a few days. The Syndicate consists of 10 full claims located in the Burnt Creek Mining District, Idaho. We are at present working 12 men, and have fully 250 tons of ore on the dump and a thousand tons in sight, which assays from 38 to 51 dollars per ton. The ore is free milling, and they have lately bought a 10 stamp mill, which goes to prove beyond a doubt that these mines will declare a dividend before many months. Do not miss this chance to buy this stock at the low price of 10 cents per share. For prospectus call on or address

GRAHAM, GARRETT & CO.,
69 Wall St., Room 23.

$25,000
Brewsters Granite Co.
1st Mtge. 6% Gold Bonds.
DENOMINATION $1,000, $500, $100.
Dated May 1, 1899. Due May 1, 1924.

Business already secured shows net earnings ten times in excess of fixed charges for coming year.

Price 98 Flat.

Subscription books will close without notice.

HATCH & COX
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus.....$3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Prest. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Prest.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Chas. S. Fairchild, Jno. G. McCullough, Wm. H. Appleton, Edward Uhl, Wm. L. Strong, Frederic R. Coudert, James J. Hill, B. Aymar Sands, Wm. F. Buckley, John W. Sterling, Stuart G. Nelson, John A. McCall, Hudson Hoagland, H. Walter Webb, James Stillman, James A. Blair, Edward N. Gibbs, Frank W. Stearns, M. C. D. Borden, Edm. D. Randolph, Aldace F. Walker.
This company is authorized to act as Executor Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent. Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.
BOND DEPARTMENT.
CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

GOLD BONDS, ENDOWMENTS, AND LIFE policies. W. J. MADDEN, Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

To the holders of our certificates of deposit for Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the
Baltimore Belt Railroad Company
issued under bondholders' agreement dated November 1st, 1897:

Referring to our circular dated London, June 22, 1898, we now beg to notify you that pursuant to the arrangement therein stated, The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has now elected to exercise the option thereby granted to it to purchase the deposited bonds at par and accrued interest on September 1st, 1899.

We have obtained from The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company authority to offer to such of the holders of our certificates of deposit for the above bonds as shall accept the same on or prior to July 20, 1899, to give in exchange for their bonds new First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, bond for bond, carrying all coupons maturing on and after October 1, 1899, the overdue interest upon your old bonds being paid in cash, as hereinafter more particularly stated. Holders of our certificates who desire to accept this offer of the Railroad Company must signify their acceptance in writing on or before JULY 20, 1899, and we will thereupon exchange the original bonds for the new Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company First Mortgage Four Per Cent. bonds, and will deliver the same, together with the interest to be paid in cash, upon the surrender of our certificate of deposit therefor.

Unless on or before the 20th day of July, 1899, we shall receive from you a written acceptance of this offer we will carry out the original agreement and will sell your bonds of the Baltimore Belt Railroad Company at par and interest, and will pay over to you the amount so received on surrender of our certificate of deposit for your bonds.

In case you accept the offer to exchange, the holder of each certificate for a deposited bond will be entitled to receive from us on and after August 1, 1899, one First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bond of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, with coupons attached maturing on and after October 1, 1899, and in cash the amount of overdue interest upon said bonds at five per cent. up to July 1, 1898, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on said overdue interest from the respective dates of maturity of the installments thereof up to August 1, 1899; also the amount of interest in cash at four per cent. per annum upon said bonds from July 1, 1898, to April 1, 1899, from which date the new bonds bear interest with interest at 4 per cent. upon the overdue installments up to August 1, 1899.

In case you do not elect to exchange your bonds, but elect to sell the same for cash, you will receive for the principal of said bond one thousand dollars in cash, and you will also receive in cash the overdue interest on said bond up to July 1, 1898, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, together with interest upon said overdue interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum from the respective dates of maturity of the installments thereof up to September 1, 1899, and also in cash interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum upon said bond from July 1, 1898, to September 1, 1899, with interest upon such overdue installments at four per cent. to September 1, 1899.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company also offers to such holders as prefer to sell their bonds for cash to anticipate the cash payment therefor, and to make the same at any time on or after August 1, 1899, interest being adjusted to the date of purchase instead of September 1, 1899, when the sixty days' notice required would expire. Holders desiring to accept such payment in cash prior to September 1, 1899, will please notify us accordingly.

We earnestly request a prompt reply.

London, June 30, 1899.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

HOLDERS IN THIS COUNTRY MAY SIGNIFY THEIR ACCEPTANCE OF THE ABOVE OFFER OF EXCHANGE TO EITHER OF THE UNDERSIGNED, AT WHOSE OFFICES FORMS OF ACCEPTANCE AND COPIES OF CIRCULAR MAY BE OBTAINED UPON APPLICATION.

JULY 1ST, 1899.

Brown Brothers & Co.,
N. Y., Phila., and Boston.
Alex. Brown & Sons,
Baltimore.

BANKING HOUSE
HAIGHT & FREESE
NEW YORK, 53 BROADWAY.
PHILA., S. W. COR. 4TH & WALNUT ST.
BOSTON, 85 STATE STREET.
CONNECTED BY PRIVATE WIRES.

Execute orders in STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, and PROVISIONS on the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Grain and Stock Exchanges for investment or to be carried on margin of 3 or 5 per cent., at 1-16 commission. Interest allowed on margins and deposits subject to check at sight.

Write or call for our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL." This publication has become a text-book to the speculating and investing public, being the most condensed statistical history of the stock and bond market ever issued by any Banking House.

Gives range of prices of Stocks, Wheat, Cotton, and Provisions for 10 to 30 years, latest financial reports, and dividends of earnings, dividends, &c., of all railroad and industrial corporations whose shares are listed on the principal Exchanges.

It is indispensable to the investor and operator in determining the value of Stocks and Bonds and is up to date in everything pertaining to the markets of the world.

We are pleased to present it FREE upon mailed or personal application, as well as designate stocks which in our judgment will prove most profitable to the investor.

Twenty years' experience, largest clientele, most commodious offices, best brokerage service. Branch office, 1,132 Broadway, N. Y., near 26th Street.

A STOCK, GRAIN, AND COTTON LETTER issued daily, and SENT FREE on request.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking R. R.

To the holders of General Mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad.

The undersigned committee having undertaken to protect the interest of the holders of the General Mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad, and having received a large number of said bonds on deposit for that purpose with the North American Trust Company, and being now engaged in active proceedings looking to an equitable reorganization of the railroad, invite the prompt deposit of bonds under the deposit agreement of November 19, 1898, with the NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, No. 100 Broadway, New York City.

Dated New York, June 30, 1899.

Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE, Chairman, No. 30 Broad St., New York.
CHAS. S. HINCHMAN, Chestnut and 4th Sts., Philadelphia.
JOS. F. RANDOLPH, No. 15 Broad St., New York.

15 WALL ST., New York. 32 DEVONSHIRE ST., Boston.
H. W. POOR & CO.,
BANKERS.
New York, July 1st, 1899.

CHANGE OF FIRM NAME.
Notice is hereby given that the banking business heretofore transacted in New York and Boston, under the title of POOR & GREENOUGH, will on and after this day be conducted in both cities under the firm name of
H. W. POOR & CO.
The partners are the same as before in both the New York and Boston firms, there being no change except in the title of the firms.

CHART MOVEMENTS.
Sure guides to SUCCESSFUL SPECULATION.
Fully explained and illustrated in my revised edition of
INS AND OUTS
OF WALL STREET.
13 drawings and 100 pages. Sixth edition just out. Postpaid for 10c. in stamps. OPERATORS CANNOT AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT IT. Address PUBLISHER, P. O. Box 196 New York.

CAPITAL PROCURED; MONEY TO INVEST; money invested for others; corporations organized; stocks and bonds of all kinds purchased and sold; business of firms, corporations, and individuals audited and certified; stocks and bonds registered and trusteed; investigations made for investors; act as trustee in all capacities; facilities unlimited. IMPERIAL TRUSTEE AND AUDIT CO., 220 Broadway, New York.

FINANCIAL.

WM. COSSITT CONE & CO.
44 BROAD ST., NEW YORK,
Issue carefully prepared SPECIAL REPORTS on the leading securities and the general market each week. Also a DAILY LETTER giving our views on the immediate market, furnished free upon application.
SPECIAL REPORT.
"Increased Earnings of the Railroads."
"The foundation for advancing Prices."
"Vanderbilt Securities the Leaders."
"Position of the Granger Stocks and lower-priced issues."
We would be pleased to furnish you this report free upon request in person or by letter at our offices,
44 Broad St., New York.
WM. COSSITT CONE & CO.
BANKERS,
MEMBERS CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
Investment securities, stocks, bonds, wheat, bought and sold for cash or on margin.

$130,000
Southwestern Coal and Improvement Co.
1ST MTGE. 6% GOLD BONDS.
Date of Issue July 1st, 1899. Due July 1st, 1929.
Coupons payable Jan. 1st and July 1st.
Unconditional guarantee of Principal, Interest, and Sinking Fund
BY THE
Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'way Co.
is endorsed on each Bond.
Price 101½ and interest, netting 5⅞%.
FOR SALE BY
B. L. SMYTH & CO.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
35 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 644 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, June 20, 1899.
96th Semi-Annual Dividend.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst., payable on and after the third Monday in July next.
JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.
GEORGE H. PEARSALL, Asst. Sectry.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.
51 Chambers St., New York.
New York, June 26, 1899.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending June 30th, 1899, at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars; ($3,000.)
Interest will be credited under date of July 1, 1899, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 17th. JAMES McMAHON, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.
TEMPORARY BANKING ROOMS
110 WEST 42D ST., NEAR 6TH AV.,
During construction of its new building on corner 42d Street and 8th Avenue.
78TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
On and after July 17th, 1899, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. on Mondays, holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturdays.
ASSETS, $9,008,961.89.
SURPLUS, $908,326.42.
A. TURNER, Pres.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Sec.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
53 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
78TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after July 17th on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending June 30th, 1899, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
J. A. QUINTARD, President.
HENRY HASLER, Secretary.
CHARLES W. HELD, Cashier.

The Bowery Savings Bank,
128 and 130 BOWERY.
New York, June 20, 1899.
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on or after Monday, July 17, 1899.
Money deposited on or before July 10, 1899, will draw interest from July 1.
JOHN D. HICKS, President.

THE AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK
501 Fifth Avenue, Cor. 42d Street.
Interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½) per annum will be credited depositors for three and six months ending June 30, 1899, on all sums from $5 to $3,000, payable July 17th, 1899. Bank open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. Closes 12 M. on Saturday. Money deposited on or before JULY 10TH will draw interest from JULY 1ST.
DANIEL T. HOAG, President.
CLARENCE GOADBY, Treasurer.
WM. IRWIN, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE LINCOLN Safe Deposit Company will take place at 32 to 42 East 42d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on WEDNESDAY, July 12th, 1899, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing eleven Trustees and two Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought up for consideration.
JOHN R. VAN WORMER, Secretary.

The State Bank,
378 Grand Street.
New York, June 29, 1899.
ANNUAL ELECTION.
The annual election for directors of this bank will be held at the bank, No. 378 Grand St., on Monday, July 10th, 1899.
The polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.
J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—Notice is hereby given that stock certificate No. A-1645, for seventy-five shares of common stock of the Federal Steel Company, standing in the name of John M. Laflin, has been lost. Transfer of this stock has been stopped upon the books of the company. Finder will please return it to A. BANKS & CO., 34 New Street, New York City, or CHARLES E. HILL, No. 141 Broadway, New York City.

LOST.
Certificate for 100 shares Arcadian Copper Co. No. D. 750. Transfer has been stopped, and application has been made for a new certificate. Please notify ROLSTON & BASS, 16 and 18 Broad St., New York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

40 WALL STREET.
New York, July 1, 1899.
Mr. George Parmly Day has this day been admitted to partnership in our firm.
CLARENCE S. DAY & CO.

July 1st, 1899.
Mr. Alfred R. Pick and Mr. Edwin C. Philbrick have this day been admitted as partners in our firm. HALLGARTEN & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company
Second Mtge. Income Bond Certificates.
Notice is hereby given that TWO PER CENT. interest on the above certificates will be paid on and after July 1, 1899, on presentation and surrender of matured coupons at the office of the undersigned, at No. 120 Broadway, New York.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
By E. R. ADEE, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,
May 29th, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company Prior Lien 3½% Bonds.
Coupon No. 2, due July 1st, 1899, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 26th, temporary receipts will be given.
W. H. UAMS, Treasurer,
The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

The John B. Stetson Company.
Philadelphia, Pa., June 22d, 1899.
The Board of Directors of the John B. Stetson Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. upon the preferred stock for the half year ending May 31, 1899, payable July 15th, 1899. The books will close July 10th and reopen July 17th. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders.
THEODORE C. SEARCH, Treasurer.

Vicksburgh, Shreveport & Pacific Railroad Company.
Third Mortgage and Land Grant Bonds
Coupon No. 2, due January 1st, 1899, from the above bonds, will be paid upon presentation at the office of this Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.
New York, June 26th, 1899.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

THE BIRKBECK INVESTMENT SAVINGS & LOAN COMPANY OF AMERICA,
NO. 3 COOPER UNION.
New York City, June 27th, 1899.
The Board of Trustees of this Company have this day declared a dividend at the rate of
Four and One-Half Per Cent. Per Annum
out of the earnings of the six months ending June 30th, on all classes of the Company's Stock. Dividend checks will be mailed to all holders of income stock on July 15th.
O. M. HARPER, Secretary.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New York, June 21st, 1899.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1899.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The Bank of America,
New York, June 23, 1899.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1899, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 3d, 1899. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New York, June 20, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1899.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 1, 1899. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

Continental National Bank,
New York, June 23d, 1899.
EIGHTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
The Directors of this bank have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., free of tax, payable July 3d, to which date from June 30th the transfer books will be closed.
ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

Ninth National Bank,
New York, June 23d, 1899.
A Dividend of Two Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until July 5th.
H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

The Eleventh Ward Bank,
New York, June 9th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

Triple-State Natural Gas & Oil Co.'s
Coupons of 1st mortgage bonds, due July 1, 1899, will be paid on and after that date by the Central Trust Co. of N. Y.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

[No. 1000.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 30, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$20,064,442.56
Overdrafts		1,769.14
United States bonds to secure circulation		1,250,000.00
United States bonds to secure United States deposits		1,000,000.00
Premiums on United States bonds		210,750.04
Stocks, securities, &c.		727,166.19
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		637,684.16
Other real estate and mortgages owned		31,505.00
Due from National banks	$1,565,377.23	
Due from State banks and bankers	186,873.06	
Checks and other cash items	78,754.16	
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,597,611.44	
Notes of other National banks	16,324.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	142.40	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie ... $5,961,370		
Legal-tender notes. 401,599		
U. S. certf's of deposit for legal tenders .. 90,000	—6,452,969.00	
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer (5% of circulation)	56,250.00	
Due from United States Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund.	24,230.00	—9,978,531.34
Total		$33,901,848.43

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		376,132.00
National bank notes outstanding		1,103,680.00
Dividends unpaid		76,468.00
Reserved for taxes		17,000.00
Due to other National banks	$16,337,531.76	
Due to State banks and bankers	3,885,791.84	
Individual deposits subject to check	6,680,028.25

but they made gains, and closed at or near their highest prices. What was most significant about the market for New York Central, Omaha, and Northwest was the character of the buying, most of which undoubtedly represented investments. Vanderbilt brokers were bullish on all of the shares, and hinted at new developments of importance.

SATURDAY.

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 1	278,843
To date this year	100,741,259
Corresponding date last year	52,558,191

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 1	$1,125,500
To date this year	$553,008,770
Corresponding date last year	$397,592,620

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2@6 per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¼@3½.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Nat. Steel pf	¾
Am. Sugar Ref	½	N. Y. Central	½
Anaconda Copper	2	Norf. & West. pf	¾
Balt. & Ohio pf	¾	North American	¾
Brooklyn Rap. Tr	¾	Northern Pacific	¾
Chi., Bur. & Qy	1¼	Oreg. R. & Nav	1½
Chi., Mil. & St. P	1¼	Penn. Railroad	3
Chi., M. & St. P. pf	1¼	Peo., Dec. & Ev	½
Chi. & Northwest	1¼	P., C. C. & St. L. pf	2½
Chi., R. I. & P	1¼	Pitts. & West. pf	½
Consol. Gas	2	Reading 2d pf	½
Great Nor. pf	¾	St. L. & S. pf	¾
Illinois Central	¾	St. Paul & Duluth	4
Laclede Gas	2	St. Paul & Omaha	1½
Louis. & Nash	¾	Twin City R. T	½
Manhattan Con	¾	Union Pacific	1¾
Met. Street Ry	1¼	Union Pacific pf	1¼
Missouri Pacific	¾	U. S. Leather pf	½
Nat. Biscuit	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelt. & Ref	1¼	Gen. Electric	¾
Am. Steel Hoop	¾	Hocking Valley pf	¾
Cont. Tobacco pf	1¼	Int. Paper	1

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

People's Gas (Chi.) 1st con. 6s	2
Wabash 2d	1

There were no declines.

Despite the approaching holiday and the distinctly unfavorable bank statement, Wall Street had two hours of buoyancy yesterday in which practically all of the standard shares moved up and showed the same sort of activity as on the previous days. Sluggishness characterized the industrial quarter, but throughout the railroad list strength was shown, particularly in the trunk line and Granger stocks. The trading broadened and became more active as the day drew to a close, and it was evident that after the bank statement, with its expected unfavorable features, became known the Street, breathed easier over the passing of this uncertainty.

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The formal announcement of the lease of the Boston and Albany by the New York Central, confirming what was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES a week ago, was followed by strength and activity in New York Central, Union Pacific, the Vanderbilts, and Pennsylvania. The latter stock was notably buoyant, figuring for 50,000 shares and advancing from 134 to 137⅛. Buying of the stock came principally from banking interests and also from the same people who were the heaviest buyers in New York Central and other trunk line stocks. The assurance given by the New York Central management to President Cassatt that the Boston and Albany-New York Central arrangement will not be used against Pennsylvania was generally regarded as the reason for the latter stock's strength, but in high quarters there were intimations of an impending announcement of more important developments in Pennsylvania affairs.

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All the Granger shares were heavily traded in and were buoyant on continued buying by commission houses. Among the lower priced issues Louisville and Nashville, Southern Railway preferred, and Missouri Pacific also showed noteworthy strength, and in such stocks as Norfolk and Western preferred, Northern Pacific common, and Atchison preferred there was marked firmness.

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In the industrial quarter the only stock that showed strength was Sugar Trust. Local traction shares were strong, but not in any way buoyant or active. The trading contingent seemed to be aggressively bearish on Manhattan and Brooklyn Rapid Transit, the latter stock being particularly affected by fears of a strike before the market opens again on Wednesday. In both properties, however, local traction interests were heavy buyers, and they moved up despite the selling.

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The publication of the weekly bank statement was the most interesting development of the day. The showing made by the Clearing House was no better and no worse than was expected. Wall Street felt sure that because of the outflow of money to Europe and to the interior and because of the operations of corporations who have been arranging for interest and dividend payments the week's bank figures would be unfavorable. These expectations were realized. The surplus reserve item showed a loss of nearly $115,000,000, while loans increased more than $8,000,000. The banks lost $12,300,000 in cash. According to yesterday's figures, the New York banks now have a total reserve of $240,500,000, which is more than $14,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits aggregating $905,000,000, and loans outstanding to the amount of nearly $787,000,000.

PENNSYLVANIA BUOYANT.

Pennsylvania Railroad was the feature of yesterday's market. The stock advanced from 134 to 137⅞ on aggressive buying by banking interests and Philadelphia houses. The Street thought that the buying was based upon the road's excellent May statement, upon a belief that the trunk line situation will be materially improved, and upon the announcement that the management has been assured that the New York Central's Boston and Albany acquisition will not mean new opposition to Pennsylvania, as was at first supposed. Investigation, however, disclosed reasons for believing that the stock's strength was due to expectations among strong interests of developments of importance in the company's affairs. It was impossible to get even hints as to the nature of these developments, but they were talked of as having far-reaching consequence.

THE TRACTION STOCKS.

The traction shares were quiet yesterday, but notably strong despite persistent pressure. Manhattan advanced from 117⅜ to 118¾, Brooklyn Rapid Transit from 114¾ to 115⅝, and Metropolitan Street Railway from 236¼ to 237¼. Repeated denials of the traction-consolidation story had even less effect on the shares than those of Friday. The taking of profits on long stock seemed to have run itself out and, instead, most of the sales were by traders and for the short account.

The official denials of the consolidation rumors seemed to be generally regarded sincere, although in some quarters there was a disposition to pass them over as merely diplomatic, and not to be relied upon. Wall Street people who believe that Metropolitan and Brooklyn Rapid Transit interests are already in control of Manhattan say that their inside information is confirmed to their satisfaction by the character of the buying of the traction shares, all of which have been absorbed steadily of late by strong interests identified with the companies themselves. It is persistently stated that Mr. Gould and Mr. Sage are now a minority interest in Manhattan, both singly and jointly. The weakness of Metropolitan and Manhattan is accounted for by the bulls by a story that the majority of the stocks having been secured, the buying movement is therefore over until the new management is able to develop their plans so as to give new value to the stocks.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was helped somewhat by announcements signifying that the danger of a strike by the company's employes is further from being a probability than was generally feared. All interests identified with the company expressed themselves as much pleased with the satisfactory outcome of the meeting of the men on Friday night, and seemed to regard the danger of a strike as entirely over. Once again they insisted that there never was any cause for a strike, and that the whole agitation was engineered from Wall Street offices for stock-jobbing purposes.

ROCK ISLAND ACTIVITY.

Flower and Company again were the heaviest buyers of Rock Island yesterday and were directly responsible for the sharp advance in that stock to 118⅝. While not the most active of the group, Rock Island was really the most conspicuous of the Grangers. Bulls on the stock were enthusiastic in their predictions of a very good May statement and immediately higher prices. Regarding the outlook for crops on the company's line, a letter from President R. R. Cable to a director in this city was quoted, in which he said:

"Our crop prospects in the West are first class, and if nothing happens within the next ninety days we will have the largest crop ever raised west of Chicago."

UNION PACIFIC RUMORS.

Heavy buying by brokers believed to be acting for Vanderbilt interests led to sharp advances in Union Pacific stocks yesterday. Both common and preferred closed at their highest figures, the former at 45 and the latter at 79¾. The common gained 1⅜ points and the preferred 1¼ points net for the day. The character of the buying led to anticipation of some action regarding the union of the company with the Northwest. Rumors of this sort were in circulation all day, and received much attention. The Union Pacific report for May was disappointing, showing a heavy increase in operating expenses and a slight loss in net as compared with May, 1898. This showing, however, seemed to have no effect upon the stocks, their advance being uninterrupted, even when the traders tried to sell them off on the disappointing May figures.

BURLINGTON'S STRENGTH.

Burlington was notably strong yesterday, advancing from 136½ to 137⅞, gaining 1¼ points for the day. The stock was helped considerably by covering by shorts and by commission houses buying in anticipation of a favorable May statement. The latter expectation was not fulfilled, the figures for the month showing only $150,000 increase, whereas a much larger gain had been looked for. The only selling of the stock after the statement came out, however, was by traders who acted on the theory that the showing was disappointing. Much of the short covering in Burlington during the day was attributed to Mr. Keene, it being said that that operator was closing out a line of short contracts which showed him a considerable loss.

NEW FEDERAL STEEL SUITS.

Federal Steel was held down yesterday by sales induced by the news of new injunctions against the payment of stock dividends. On the early decline, however, Flower & Co. and other inside interests were persistent buyers, and it was apparent that but little long stock was offered for sale. Federal Steel rallied with the rest of the list in the last hour, selling up to 58⅝, where it closed unchanged from Friday's final figure. Interests identified with the property would say nothing regarding the new suits, and apparently were not disturbed by the development.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

A dispatch from a Baltimore and Ohio officer, received in Wall Street yesterday, said:

"The receivership terminated at midnight. The new company from the start will appreciate the effects of the court's broad view of the situation, when petitioned by receivers for permission to raise enough funds to improve physical condition and buy equipment. The property now is in good shape, with enough of the best equipment to handle its large traffic efficiently and economically. Net earnings will soon show this most convincingly. Large increases already shown in gross are encouraging and emphasize the wisdom of expenditures. The next stockholders' meeting will be the seventy-third, the company's original charter remaining in force. We have plenty of money for further improvements in progress. The new interests in property are sure to be beneficial."

The Baltimore and Ohio reorganization plan gives the company the following new securities: "Prior lien 3½ per cent. gold bonds, $70,000,000; first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, $[illegible],000,000; 4 per cent. noncumulative preferred stock, $40,000,000; common stock, $35,000,000. On June 28 the preferred stock was increased to $60,000,000 and the common stock to $45,000,000, for the purpose of carrying out the plan of reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway.

"The plan also provided for the payment in full of all receivers' indebtedness, the entire floating debt of the company, represented by promissory notes and negotiable obligations, and of all car trusts obligations, enabling the company to begin the fiscal year of 1899-1900 with all its obligations paid.

"Proposed expenditures aggregate $10,000,000. The new cars cost $10,000,000; locomotives, $2,500,000; steel rails, $2,142,132; cross ties, $1,200,000; ballast, $525,000; steel bridges aggregate $750,000, and as much more was spent on terminals. Maintenance of way pay rolls in three years were about $12,000,000. The total amounts to about $35,000,000, of which about $15,000,000 was secured by the issuance of receivers' certificates and the balance through car trusts, earnings from the property, and from the reorganization managers. Most of the purchases of equipment and rail were made when material was low in price and manufacturing concerns were in great need of orders to keep their plants in operation. Steel rails are worth now from $6 to $9 a ton more than when the receivers made their purchases, and locomotives have advanced from $2,000 to $3,000 in price. The equipment alone, if purchased to-day, would cost $5,000,000 more, and the other improvements $1,000,000 more.

"President Cowen has issued a circular announcing the retention of all the employes of the receivers in the service of the company."

A SNEER FROM LONDON.

Commenting upon the present attitude of British investors toward American investment securities, The London Economist says:

"Some of the American papers have been expressing a certain amount of surprise that the enterprising section of British investors have shown no disposition to interest themselves in any of the industrial combinations the creation of which has lately constituted the most striking feature in the business life of the United States; and the opinion has been hazarded that the apathy heretofore displayed on this side of the Atlantic in regard to further contemplated 'combines' is likely in the near future to give place to active participation. Of course the papers referred to are entitled to hold any opinions they please as to the attitude of British investors, and it would serve no useful purpose to attempt to controvert them upon hypothetical grounds. As it is understood, however, that attempts are shortly to be made to obtain European capital for some fresh 'Yankee' industrial agglomerations, it may be worth while to utter a note of warning on the subject. We have referred to the remarks which Mr. Gage, the Secretary of the United States Treasury, and Mr. Chauncey Depew had addressed to representatives of the banking interest on the dangers with which the trust mania was attended, and in these and other quarters such dangers are fully recognized, though the multiplication of grossly overcapitalized industrial combinations goes along merrily, and will continue to do so, apparently, so long as the owners of properties and undertakings are enabled to realize their holdings at absurdly inflated prices. While the trade 'boom' lasts and money remains fairly plentiful and cheap in the States, the utter rottenness of very many of these combinations is concealed; but it needs no special gift of prophecy to foresee the ultimate disastrous collapse of the whole trust fabric. British investors have not been so fortunate in their dealings with American securities that they should foredoom themselves to certain loss in the latest form of transatlantic gambling, and we can only hope that the response given to the first of the invitations to subscribe capital to one or other of the combinations which are now in the process of incubation will be of such a character as to make it abundantly evident that it is too late in the day to exploit the capitalists and the saving classes of this country successfully in any such connection."

THE HALF YEAR'S CHANGES.

Just what progress has been made in the stock market during the first half of 1899, which ended with Friday night—just what has been accomplished in security values—is shown by the following table giving the range of fluctuations in the prices of 217 conspicuous stocks—practically the whole active list—during the half year. The table gives opening prices on Jan. 3, the highest and lowest points since, the closing June 30, and the net changes, comparing the opening prices of the year with the closing on June 30.

	—Range Jan 3 to June 30.— First.	High	Low	Last.	Net
	Jan. 3.	Since.	Since.	J'e 30.	Ch'ge.
Adams Express	108	117⅝	108¾	115½	+ 1½
Am. C. & F. pf	21½	31⅞	17¼	17¼	+ 4¼
Am. C. & F. pf	64½	65	56⅜	61	− 3½
Am. S. Hoop	40½	41¼	24	28¾	−11¾
Am. S. H. pf	80	83½	70	78	− 4
Am. Cot. Oil	35½	39¼	32⅜	36⅝	+ 1⅛
Am. Cot. Oil pf	89½	95	88½	92⅜	+ 2⅞
Am. S. & L	55	59	35½	37¾	−17¼
Am. S. & R. pf	91	94½	80	84	− 7
Am. Dist. Tel	33	52½	33	36	+ 3
Am. Express	145	145	133	140	− 5
Am. Malt. Co	3¼	3½	1¾	1⅞	− 1⅜
Am. Malt. Co. pf	36¾	37½	72	73	−13¾
Am. Spirits Mfg	13½	15½	6	6¼	− 7¼
Am. S. M. pf	38	41⅜	29	30	− 8
Am. S. & Wire	50	72	45	53⅜	+ 3¾
Am. S. & W. pf	96½	102¾	92½	96¼	− ¼
Am. Sug. Ref. Co	126	182	123¼	154⅜	+28⅜
Am. S. R. Co. pf	111¾	123	110	118	+ 6¼
A. T. & C. Co	100	105	99½	103	+ 3
Am. Tin Plate	42	52¾	33	34½	− 7½
Am. Tin. P. pf	95⅜	99½	81	83	−12⅜
Am. Tobacco	143⅝	229½	*83¼	*92	+48⅝
Am. Tob. pf	132½	150	132	141	+ 7½
Ann Arbor	14½	17½	14	16⅜	+ 2¼
Ann Arbor pf	39⅞	43¾	36	42¼	+ 2⅜
A., T. & S. F	19⅜	24⅞	17	19⅝	+ ⅛
A., T. & S. F. pf	52	67	50⅝	58½	+ 6½
Anaconda Copper	45	70	42½	53¼	+ 8¼
Balt. & Ohio, new	55	61½	43⅞	49¼	− 5¾
B. & O. pf., new	78	79½	67¼	72	− 6
Brooklyn R. T	78	137	77⅜	114½	+36½
Brooklyn W. G	130	193	125	141	+ 2
Brunswick City	14	17¼	9½	15¼	+ 1¼
Canada Southern	55	70	50½	65½	+ ½
Canadian Pacific	86	99½	84⅝	98¼	+12¼
Central Pacific	44	53⅜	44	52⅜	+ 8⅜
Ches. & Ohio	22½	31⅛	23¾	29⅝	+ ⅝
Chicago Con. T	57½	68⅞	57¼	57⅞	+ ⅜
Chi., B. & Q	125⅝	149½	124½	136½	+10⅞
Chicago & E. Ill	62	79½	59¾	73½	+11½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	112¾	125	112¾	122	+ 9¼
Chicago G. West	16½	20⅝	13	14⅝	+ 1⅝
Chi. G. W. pf	52	73½	50¾	69¾	+17¾
Chi. G. W. pf. B	31⅝	37⅜	28	33	+ 1⅝
Chi. G. W. deb	83⅞	93⅞	83⅜	92¼	+ 8⅜
Chi., Ind. & L	8	12¾	7⅝	9¼	+ 1¼
Chi., Ind. & L. pf	31	49½	31	43¾	+12½
C., Mil. & St. P	120¾	133⅜	120¼	130⅞	+10⅜
C., M. & St. P. pf	166¼	174	166¼	173⅜	+ 7½
Chicago & N. W	142¾	166	141¼	161⅝	+19½
C. & N. W. pf	189	200	188	198¼	+ 9¼
C., R. I. & P	114¼	124¼	107¼	117⅝	+ 2⅜
Chicago Ter. T.	8¾	25½	7½	15	+ 6¼
Chi. Ter. T. pf	36½	50¼	36½	47	+10½
C., C. C. & St. L	43¾	63⅞	42½	57⅜	+14⅜
C., C. C. & St. L. pf	96	102¾	94	101	+ 5
C., Lor. & W	15⅞	16⅝	10¾	11	− 4⅜
Clev., L. & W. pf	44	46	37½	37¼	− 6¾
Col. Coal & I. D	1½	5⅝	1½	2	+ ½
C. I. & C. D., pf	3	8½	2	6½	+ 3½
Col. Fuel & Iron	32½	55	30½	44¼	+11¾
Col. Fuel & I. pf	86	115	88	109	+21
Col. Midland	8	8⅝	7	7½	− ½
Col. Midland pf	19½	22½	16	17⅝	− 1⅝
Col. Southern	7½	8⅝	5½	5¼	− 2¼
Col. South. 1st pf	49½	58¼	41¾	44½	− 5
Col. South. 2d pf	18¾	25	16	18	− ⅝
Col. & H. C. & I	8¾	18	6⅝	12¾	+ 4¼
Cont. Tobacco	63	65¾	38	39	− 24
Cont. Tobacco pf	97	98¼	78	79½	−17¾
Consolidated Gas	196½	223¼	163	186½	−10
Consolidated Ice	47	50½	40¾	42	− 5
Consol. Ice pf	91	97	90	90	− 1
Del. & Hudson	107¾	125¾	106½	122	−15⅝
Del., Lack. & W	157¼	179	157	171½	−14¼
Denver & Rio Gr	20½	25⅜	18¼	22⅞	+ 2¼
Den. & Rio G. pf	70¾	80	68½	78⅜	+ 7⅝
Des M. & Ft. D	23½	23½	13¼	20⅞	+ 2⅜
D. M. & F. D. pf	80	110	80	110	+30
Erie	16⅜	16¼	12¼	13	+ 1⅜
Erie 1st pf	39½	42	33½	35⅝	− 3¾
Erie 2d pf	19	22½	16¼	18¼	− ¾
Evansv. & T. H	41¼	41½	36	39½	− 1¾
Ev. & T. H. pf	70	85	70	85	+15
Federal Steel	52¾	75	46⅜	58⅛	+ 6⅝
Federal Steel pf	81½	93½	72½	81½	+ 3⅝
Flint & P. M	17	32¼	17	30	+13
Flint & P. M. pf	45	65	43½	65	+20
Ft. W. & D. C	24½	25	15	15	− 10½
Ft. W. & Rio G	16	30	14	26¼	+10¼
Gen. Electric	93⅝	122	95½	119⅛	+23½
Glucose Sug. Ref	71	76¾	62½	67	− 4
Glucose S. R. pf	109	110	106¾	107	− 2
Gt. Northern pf	116½	142¾	170½	170½	+25⅜
H. B. Claflin Co	97	112	97	111½	+14½
Hocking Valley	29	29	23¾	24¾	− 4¼
Hocking Val. pf	60	60½	54½	57¾	− 2¼
Hawaiian Sugar	57½	120½	57½	120½	+63½
Homestake	60½	74	60½	74¼	+13¾
Illinois Central	115	122	110	115¼	− ¼
Internat. Paper	64½	68¼	35	43	−21⅞
Internat. Paper pf	94	95	76	79½	−14½
Internat. Silver	30¼	35⅞	10	13	−17¼
Iowa Central	11	13½	10	12⅝	+ 1⅝
Iowa Central pf	43	51½	42½	43	−
Kanawha & Mich.	7¾	15	7¾	12	+ 4¼
K. C., P. & Gulf	16½	18	7	7½	− 9
Knickerbock. Ice	57½	63¼	45	50	− 7½
Knicker. Ice pf	83	84	72	72	−12
Laclede Gas	92⅞	97½	51	52	− 39½
Laclede Gas pf	90	102½	95	102½	+ 3½
Lake E. & West	21¼	22¼	14¾	18	− 3¼
Lake E. & W. pf	74⅜	75	60	71	− 3¾
Lake Shore	196½	208	198½	201¾	+ 5¼
Long Island	57½	85	56¼	73¾	+16¼
Louis. & Nash	61⅜	71¼	63	70⅞	+ 6¾
Manhattan Beach	5	39	5	16	+11
Manhattan Con	98	133⅜	97	117¾	+19½
Met. St. Ry	198	269	187¾	226½	+ 28½
Mexican Central	6¼	17½	6	13¼	+ 7¼
Mex. Nat. ctfs	1⅛	4⅞	1	3¾	+ 2⅝
Michigan Cent	112	116	112	113	+ 1
Met. W. S. El., Chicago	14	16	14	15½	+ 1½
Met. W. S. El., Chicago pf	46	58	44½	56	+10
Minn. & St. L	36½	62½	35¼	55¼	+18¾
M. & St. L. 2d pf	74¾	96½	73½	91	+16¼
M., St. P. & S. S. M	83	37½	83	26⅜	+18
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	39	72	39	66¾	+27¾
Mo., K. & T	14	14⅞	11⅝	12⅞	− ⅛
Mo., K. & T. pf	38¼	42½	30¼	35	− 3½
Mo. Pacific	45⅜	52½	35⅝	44¼	− 1⅛
Mob. & Ohio	32	40¾	32	41	+ 9
Nat. Biscuit Co	52½	62	41⅝	42½	−10
Nat. Bis. Co. pf	109½	107½	98	98	− 7½
Nat. Lead Co	38⅜	40½	28	29½	− 9¼
Nat. Lead Co. pf	114⅞	113	110½	111½	− 3¼
Nat. Lin. Oil ctfs	8½	8½	3¼	3½	− 5
Nat. Steel Co	52	68	43¾	49⅛	− 2¼
Nat. Steel Co. pf	95	95	85	85	− 6
New Jersey Cent	98	122⅞	85	118	+20
N. Y. Air Brake	113	204	112	177	−64
N. Y. Central	123	144⅞	121¾	130⅞	+16⅛
N. Y., N. H. & H	199½	222	199	210	+10½
N. Y., C. & St. L	14⅜	19¾	12	12	− 2⅜
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf		73	79	63	− 5
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf		35	45	24	31	− 4
Norfolk & West	18½	28⅞	18⅜	26¾	+ 7¾
Norfolk & West pf	18½	22¾	17¾	20⅞	+ 2⅜
Nor. & West. pf	63⅜	71¼	61¾	70⅜	+ 7
North American	7¾	12¼	6¾	11¼	+ 3¾
Northern Pacific	44⅞	55¼	42⅜	49¾	+ 5⅜
Northern Pac. pf	77	81¼	77	77¼	−
Ore. R. & N	48⅛	52	33	35¾	−10
O. R. R. & N. pf	71	76⅝	68¾	73⅝	+ 2⅜
Pacific Coast	46½	51	38	39½	− 7
Pac. Coast 1st pf	85	90	84½	85	
Pac. Coast 2d pf	63½	67¾	59¼	59¾	− 3¾
Pacific Mail	45¾	55	43¼	48¾	− 2⅜
Penn. R. R	129¾	145	122¾	134½	+11¼
People's Gas, Chi.	110	120½	102	120¼	+10¼
Peoria, Dec. & Ev	2	3½	1	2	
Peoria & Eastern	4½	7	4	4	− ½
P., C., C. & St. L	64	88	43	54⅞	− 9⅛
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	84½	93	80	84	− ½
Pressed Steel Car	55	59½	44⅜	51	− 4
Pressed S. Car pf	89	90	78	82½	− 6½
Pullman P. C. Co	161	164½	156	160	− 1
Quicksilver	2½	4	2¼	2½	
Quicksilver pf	10	14	8	10¾	− ¾
Reading	23½	25	15	19⅝	+ 2⅞
Reading 1st pf	84⅜	68½	51⅜	61⅞	+ 6⅞
Reading 2d pf	28¾	38½	20½	34	+ 5¾
Rio Grande West	23½	43⅜	25½	35½	+10
Rio Grande W. pf	66	80	66	78½	+13½
St. Jo. & G. Island	5	5	3¾	3¾	− 1¼
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	50⅝	55	38½	42	− 8¾
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	13½	17¼	9	10	− 3½
St. L. & San F	8¾	14⅞	8¾	10⅞	+ 2
St. L. & S.F. 1st pf	67	75½	64	68¾	+ 1¾
St. L. & S.F. 2d pf	34	44⅞	33¼	37	+ 3
St. L. S. W	8¾	15	6¾	12⅞	+ 4⅛
St. L. & S. W. pf	17⅝	35¼	17	32½	+14¾
St. Paul & Duluth	39½	55	36	51	+11⅞
St. P. & Dul. pf	99½	106	98½	103	+ 3½
St. P. & Omaha	93¾	108¾	91	105⅞	+12¼
St. P. & O. pf	170	182	170	182	+12
Southern Pacific	34¼	44	27	32¾	+ 1¾
Southern Ry	10⅝	14	10¼	11½	+ ⅝
Southern Ry. pf	42¾	55	40⅞	51⅝	+ 9¾
Stand. D. & D	22	25½	12½	14½	− 7⅝
Stand. D. & D. pf	73¼	82½	57½	57½	−16
Stand. Rope & T	8	12	7	7¾	− ¼
Tenn. Coal & I	37½	68	36	64⅝	+27⅛
Tenn. C. & I. pf	111	145	111	145	+34
Texas Pacific	19½	25⅝	17½	19⅞	+ ⅜
Texas Pac. L. Tr	12⅞	15½	11	12¾	− ⅛
Third Avenue	168¾	216¼	162½	185	+16¾
Twin City R. T	38	73	38	66½	+28½
Twin C. R. T. pf	117½	141	117½	138⅞	+21¾
Union Pacific	43¼	50⅜	38¼	43¾	+ ⅜
Union Pac. pf	74¾	84½	72	77⅝	+ 2⅜
Union Bag & P	35	45	24	28	− 7
Union B. & P. pf	83½	89	76	79	− 4¼
U. S. Express	53⅞	60	48	49½	− 4
U. S. Leather	7⅝	8	5⅝	5⅝	− 2
U. S. Leather pf	72⅜	78	68	70¾	− 1⅝
U. S. Rubber	44½	57	42⅜	53	+ 8½
U. S. Rubber pf	111	120	111	117⅛	+ 6⅛
Wabash	8	8⅞	7¼	7¾	− ⅛
Wabash pf	22⅜	25½	19	21¼	− 1⅜
W. Union Tel	96½	98¾	87¼	89¾	− 3¾
W. & L. E., new	9½	11⅞	8½	9¾	− ⅛
W. & L. E. 1st pf	58¾	64	50	52	− 6¾
W. & L. E. 2d pf	21¾	29⅜	20	21¼	− ½
W. Con., wh. iss	13½	16⅞	13½	15½	+ 2
W. C. pf., wh. is	49½	55½	48¾	53¾	+ 4¼

*Ex. 100 per cent. stock dividend.

WHEAT MARKET SITUATION.

There was an emphatic and well sustained advance in the Chicago and local wheat markets yesterday, and the closing quotations were at the "high" of the day. On the post-market curb the prices declined slightly. The day's advance was due to a disinclination to go short over the three days' holiday in view of a little activity in export business and rumors of engagements of importance and much foreign inquiry. The market during the week was steady and dull, and under the bear movement of the previous week. The crop news was against the longs in that it indicated a fair crop of Winter and Spring wheat for all requirements, and the receipts at distributing points were large and the prospect of a substantial increase in the visible supply was distinct. Corn held its own at the lower quotations of the week before in spite of the talk of a three-billion crop. Wheat shipments fell off 500,000 bushels. The market may be considered to have held up well in view of the report on Argentina wheat, which put its visible supply at nearly 7,000,000 bushels over that at date last year, and an increase in the corn visible of about 2,500,000 bushels. The bullish news from Russia was not sustained, and weather conditions for wheat here and abroad were generally satisfactory. It was believed by many traders that the coming week of three and a half days' trading would see either a decided bull movement on account of the renewal of the "hold your-wheat" policy or a marked decline on news of a brisk crop movement.

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The course of the leading corn and wheat futures at Chicago and New York during the past week is shown in the following tables of actual closing prices:

CHICAGO FUTURES.

Wheat—	June 24.	26.	27.
July	73 1-16	72½	72⅝
September	74 9-16	74	74⅜
	June 28.	30.	July 1.
July	72¾	72¼	74
September	74½	74⅛	75⅝
Corn—	June 24.	26.	27.
July	34 1-16	34	34¼
September	34⅛	34¼	34½
	June 28.	29.	30. July 1
July	33¾	33¾	34 3-16
September	34⅜	34	34 9-16

NEW YORK FUTURES.

Wheat—	June 24.	26.	27.
July	79⅝	79¼	79¾
September	79 9-16	79⅛	79¼
	June 28.	29.	30. July 1.
July	80¼	79⅞	81
September	79⅞	79¼	80⅝
Corn—	June 24.	26.	27.
July	30⅜	30¼	39⅜
September	30⅜	30⅜	30⅝
	June 28.	29.	30. July 1.
July	39⅜	39	39½
September	39⅜	39¼	39⅝

At Chicago contract wheat made the following advance during the week: July, 15-16c; September, 1 1-16c, and at New York: July, 1⅜c; September, 1 3-16c. The advances in maize were: Chicago—July, ½c; September, 7-16c, and New York—July, ½c, and September, ⅝c. On the local post-market curb privileges on September wheat were: Puts, 79½c to 79¾c, and calls, 81⅞c. Curb September wheat closed at 80⅝c.

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Beerbohm's latest London estimate on wheat says:

The market continues to exhibit much strength, notwithstanding the fine hot weather. The reason, of course, lies in the growing conviction that there will be a more or less serious deficiency compared with last year's abundance in the crops of America, Russia, and the Danubian Principalities. The estimates regarding the American crop are rather conflicting, the falling off compared with 1898 being variously estimated at from 100,000,000 to 180,000,000 bushels. Our own estimate is about midway between these two extremes—viz., about 150,000,000 bushels deficiency, leaving a crop of 525,000,000 bushels, which leaving aside last year's extraordinary yield, still represents more than the average of the previous seven

a speculator, and also to weak reports from Italy. Later, however, a decided recovery set in, and the market closed firm.

FRANKFORT, July 1.—On the Boerse today prices were undecided at the start, but later local shares advanced. Foreign securities were easier, and Americans were maintained. The all-round firmness encouraged Berlin, Paris, and Vienna speculators to engage in strong and active buying of Austrian Credit.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The curb market yesterday was very dull, but prices held firm; and in a few issues advanced sharply. The most prominent stocks in the day's trading were New Amsterdam Gas common and Rubber Goods preferred. Several hundred shares of each of these issues changed hands, and at the close each showed a net gain of 1 point. New Amsterdam Gas common closed at 36 bid. The bonds sold at 103¾.

Electro-Pneumatic stock was in demand, and remained firm at 1⅛ bid. Several thousand shares were wanted, but the offerings of the stock were very light and there was very little if any trading in the stock yesterday. Bay State Gas remained at 2⅛ bid, but the stock was offered one-eighth lower than on Friday at 2¼. Bay State Gas was not active yesterday.

The strength of the Stock Exchange market was to a limited degree reflected in the curb market, and the bids for a number of issues advanced slightly. Royal Baking Powder preferred closed one-quarter of 1 point higher at 99½. Republic Iron and Steel preferred advanced one-quarter of 1 point to 69¾, and Electric Vehicle common gained 1 point, closing at 102½ bid.

Worcester Traction common continued strong, and advanced one-half of 1 point to 23½. New England Gas and Coke stock advanced sharply and closed at 23 bid, a net gain of 2 points. The bonds were also in demand, and ended the day with a net gain of one-quarter of 1 point.

Amalgamated Copper was very dull, but at the close the price was bid up to 94, and no stock was offered below 95. Tennessee Copper advanced one-half of 1 point to 19 bid and Markeen Copper closed at 8 bid, a net gain of 1 point. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	36	37
Amsterdam pf.	61	62
Amsterdam 5s, ex coupon	103¾	105
Bay State Gas	2⅛	2¼

Industrials.

American Air Power	78	80
Beet Sugar	32	34
Beet Sugar pf., ex div	79	81
Distilling Company of America	22	26
Distilling Company of America pf.	62	67
Electric Boat	18	22
Electric Boat pf.	43	46
Electric Vehicle, ex div.	112½	108
Electric Vehicle pf.	113	120
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅛	1⅜
Havana Commercial	29	30
Havana Commercial pf.	66½	68½
International Power	..	76
International Pump	24	25
International Pump pf.	67	69
Kentucky Distilleries	15½	17
Kentucky Distilleries pf., ex div.	55	58
National Gramophone	83	84
National Salt	45	48
National Salt pf.	78	80
New England Electric Vehicle	123⅛	123¼
New York El. Brake and Coupler	67	67½
New York Electric Vehicle	25⅝	25⅞
Otis Elevator	30	30¼
Otis Elevator pf., ex div.	89½	90
Republic Iron & Steel	17¼	18
Republic Iron & Steel pf.	69¼	69¾
Royal Baking Powder pf., ex div.	99¼	100
Rubber Goods Mfg.	23	25
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	80½	81
Standard Oil Trust	463½	463½
Union Steel & Chain	27	28
Union Steel & Chain pf.	67¼	68
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	¾

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	94	95
British Columbia Copper	16¾	17⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	25	26
General Carriage	33	..
Markeen Copper	8	9
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	22	24
Tennessee Copper	19	20
United Verde Extension	7¼	7½
*Wahnita Copper	6¾	7¼

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	239	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	115	118
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	120
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	246½	248
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	..
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	99	102
Buffalo Street Railway con.	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	100	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	90	92
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	104	106
Con. Traction of N. J.	59	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	111	112
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	84	88
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	117	119
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	96	99
Kings Co. Inc	5	8
Kings Co. Elevated	2	5
Nassau Elec. 4s	96	97
New Orleans Traction (new)	20	22
New Orleans Traction pf. (new)	96	97
Ninth Avenue Railroad	170	180
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	93	95
North Jersey Street Railway	33½	35½
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103½	104½
Steinway Railroad Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	116
Second Avenue Railroad consols	119	122
Sixth Avenue Railroad	203	220
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Ruckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	91	92
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	23½	24½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	105	106

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	38	38¾
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	96	98
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	54	56
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	95	96
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry, ex dividend	42	43
Union Ferry bonds	101	102

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	9¾	10½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	84	86
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	106	107
Citizens' Gas (Detroit) bonds	97	98
Consolidated Gas of Newark	55	60
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	84	88
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	20	23
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) Bonds	108	110
Essex & Hudson Gas	42½	44
Fort Wayne Gas	62	67
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	75	79
Indianapolis Gas	122	128
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	104½	104½
Lafayette Gas Co.	65	70
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	81	84
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas	50	55
Logansport & Wab Val. 6s	71	73
Mutual Gas of New York	231	310
Madison (Wis.) stock	98	97
New England Gas and Coke	23	..
New England Gas & Coke bonds	80¼	80¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	50	55
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73
St. Joseph, (Mo.) stock	43	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	85	90
Standard Gas, New York	110	..
Standard Gas, New York pf.	127	..
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	81	83
Western Gas ex div	96	97
Western Gas 1st 6s, with interest	107	108

Industrials.

American Bank Note	45	50
American Typefounders'	48	51
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Central & South American Tel.	113	114
Cramps' Shipyard	81	85
General Chemical	50	..
General Chemical pf.	99	102
Herring-Hall-Marvin 1st ass't pd.	2	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf., 1st as. pd.	10	13
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	54	56
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	96	..
Hudson River Telephone	100	115
Iron Steamboat	8	16
Lorillard Company pf., ex div.	118½	120
Michigan Peninsular 5s	106¼	107½
Standard Coupler	..	39
Trenton Potteries	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	..	60
Union Typewriter	20	21¾
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	114	116
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	116	120
Wagner Car Company	179	181
Worthington Pump pf.	112	113

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27¾d per ounce, and in New York at 60c. Mexican silver dollars at 48½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Comstock stock sold at .05@.07, 500 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 100 Deadwood Terra at .80, 300 Golden Fleece at .38, and 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .24.

On the Industrial Exchange 9,750 shares of Burt Gold sold at .02⅞@.03@.02⅝@.02⅞, 11,000 Good Samaritan at .01⅝@.01¾@.01⅝, 4,000 Gregory Gold at .03@.03⅛@.03⅛, 275 Olinda and Lincoln at .42½@.42¾@.42½, 300 Jennie Blanche at .53½ and 420 Morenci Copper at 1.50⅝@1.50⅞@1.50⅝, cash.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated and Industrial Exchanges:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Occidental	.22
Adams Consol.	.06	Plymouth	.10
Best & Belcher	.50	Phoenix G. Min. Co.	.07
Breece	1.60	Potosi	.45
Brunswick Con.	.18	Quicksilver	2.10
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	9.50
Challar	.28	Savage	.28
Crown Point	.80	Sierra Nevada	.68
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.10	Standard	2.10
Com. T. Co. stock	.05	Union Consol.	.40
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Utah	.15
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Victor	1.00
Crescent	.15	Yellow Jacket	.37
Cutalpa	.20	Argentum Juanita	.24
Deadwood Terra	.70	Alamo	.30
Eureka Consol.	.35	Anaconda	.43
Father De Smet	.10	Cripple Creek Con.	.09
Gould & Curry	.25	Creede & Crip. Ck.	.08
Hale & Norcross	.40	Golden Fleece	.34
Homestake	60.00	Isabella	.73
Horn Silver	1.30	Mollie Gibson	.24
Iron Silver	.55	Mount Rosa	.23
Julia Consol.	.01	Pharmacist	.04
Kingston & Pemb.	.20	Portland	1.85
La Crosse	.16	Specimen	.05
Leadville Con.	.08	Union	.20
Little Chief	.20	Work	.21
Mexican	.60	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.14
Moulton	.23	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.13
Ontario	7.50	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.12
Orhir	1.10	Grey Forge	.12

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

A. G. M. & M. Co.	.10	Gar. Con.	.12½
Burt Gold	.02⅞	Golden Fleece	.35
Gold Magnet	.01	Isabella	.78
Good Samaritan	.01⅞	Justine	.01¾
Gregory Gold	.03⅛	Mollie Gibson	.25½
Gilpin & Lincoln	.42½	Mount Rosa	.24
Jennie Blanche	.53⅜	Old Gold	.01½
Morenci Cop. pf.	1.50⅝	Pande Basin	.45
B. & B. C. C. Co.	2.50	Sentinel	.002½
Anaconda	.48	Sup. & B. Cop.	.06
Anchoria	.31	Union Gold	.28
Cr. Ck. Con.	.11	Waldorf	.01¾
Cannon Ball	.06¾	Work	.22
Elkton	.94	Rosario Honduras	6.00

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
10	At., T. & S. F.	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
340	At., T. & S. F. pf.	58⅞	58½	58	58⅜
10,900	Am. Sugar Ref.	155	155¾	154⅝	155½
110	Am. Steel & W.	53⅜	54	53⅜	54
4,524	Brook. R. T.	115½	115¾	114⅜	115¼
7,710	Chi., Bur. & Q.	137	137¾	136⅝	137⅝
9,490	Chi., M. & St. P.	131¾	132⅛	130⅝	131⅞
5,190	Chi., R. I. & P.	117½	118⅜	117¼	118⅛
150	Cont. Tobacco	39⅜	39¾	39¼	39¼
1,620	Federal Steel	58	58¾	57⅝	57⅞
200	Louis. & Nash.	71	71⅝	70¾	71⅛
1,190	Manhattan	117⅝	118¼	117½	118¼
450	Mo. Pacific	44⅞	44⅞	44⅝	44⅝
150	N. Y. Central	140⅜	141	140¼	140⅞
70	Nor. Pacific	49½	49¾	49⅜	49½
30	Nor. Pac. pf.	78	78	78	78
10	Pacific Mail	49	49	49	49
200	People's Gas	120¼	120⅞	120⅛	120⅞
280	Reading 1st pf.	61⅜	61⅜	61	61
440	Union Pacific	43½	44⅞	43⅜	44⅞
310	Union Pac. pf.	78⅜	79¼	78⅛	79¼
40	U. S. Leath. pf.	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼
40	Western Union	90	90⅝	90	90⅛

43,540

BONDS.

$16,000	A., T. & S.F. adj. 5	85	85	85
71,000	St. L. Southw 2d. 5	57¼	57	57¼
5,000	Cin. Gas 5s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅜

$92,000

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG for May—			
Gross earnings	$355,807	$318,305	$295,890
Op. expenses	225,810	209,847	215,308
Net earnings	109,997	108,458	80,582
From July 1 to May 31—			
Gross earnings	3,578,326	3,381,007	3,008,849
Net earnings	1,248,963	1,198,535	1,020,805
Gross receipts for the month of May—			
OREGON S. L.	690,013	554,312	438,396
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY for May—			
Gross earnings	3,424,023	3,551,597	2,806,951
Op. expenses	2,239,628	2,496,240	1,967,399
Net earnings	1,184,995	1,055,357	838,662
Pro. ex. to gross.	65⅛	..	70
Charges	850,000	870,439	876,201
Surplus	334,995	184,928	*37,539
Deficit.			
For eleven months—			
Gross earnings	39,627,500	39,607,213	32,504,053
Net earnings	13,332,025	15,028,493	13,370,910
Surplus	6,017,024	6,052,771	3,732,089
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN for May—			
Gross earnings	53,524	61,084	57,363
Op. expenses	50,870	51,925	45,903
Net earnings	2,954	9,109	11,400
From July 1 to May 31—			
Gross earnings	645,242	637,512	632,280
Net earnings	122,578	120,042	104,554
NORFOLK AND WESTERN for May—			
Gross earnings	1,118,283	918,988	897,771
Op. expenses	724,979	718,402	688,439
Net earnings	393,303	200,586	209,332
Prop. exp. to gr.	65	78	77
Charges	189,377	186,355	.....
Surplus	203,926	14,230	.....
From July 1 to May 31—			
Gross earnings	10,816,455	10,411,351	9,605,421
Net earnings	3,390,943	3,146,953	2,432,439
Surplus	1,548,930	1,063,949	.....
PEORIA & EASTERN for May—			
Gross earnings	162,221	161,532	145,342
Op. expenses	122,758	124,724	124,872
Net earnings	38,463	36,808	20,470
From July 1 to May 31—			
Gross earnings	1,728,526	1,721,099	1,501,718
Net earnings	418,444	448,302	316,023
UNION PACIFIC for May—	*1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$1,588,701	$1,479,576	$100,185
Ex., incl. taxes	953,108	842,559	110,548
Net earnings	635,652	637,016	†1,363
Prop. exp. to gr.	60¼	57¼	3
From July 1 to May 31—			
Gross earnings	18,053,888	16,884,678	1,169,210
Net earnings	7,610,390	6,482,721	1,127,669

*Including the earnings, expenses, and mileage (151.43 miles) of the Julesburg Branch of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway taken over by Union Pacific Railroad Company in February.

†Decrease.

Report of Specie Imported Into New York June 24 to 30 Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Prins Willem V.	Jacmel	$2,000
Prins Willem V.	Curacao	125
Prins Willem V.	Port au Prince	7,530
Prins Willem V.	Haiti	1,440
Prins Willem V.	Port au Prince	15
Caracas	La Guyra	600
Alps	Jeremie	400
American Silver Coin—		
Fontabelle	St. Pierre	15
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Prins Willem V.	Jacmel	1,500
Prins Willem V.	Curacao	58
Prins Willem V.	Port au Prince	495
Prins Willem V.	Haiti	2,150
Alps	Aux Cayes	1,160
Alps	Aux Cayes	3,279
Alps	Port au Prince	6,285
Alps	Jeremie	965
Alliance	Colon	15,190
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Prins Willem V.	Curacao	287
Gold Bullion—		
Ardandhu	Cape Gracios	256
Caracas	La Guyra	686
Fontabelle	St. Pierre	813
Fontabelle	Barbados	700
Silver Bullion—		
Orizaba	Havana	17,932
Total		$63,881

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from June 26 to July 1 Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Destination.	Amount.
June 26	Trave	London, G. C., (U. S.)	$3,050,000
June 26	Trave	Bremen, S. C., (Aus.)	2,800
June 26	Trave	London, S. B., (other)	197,265
June 27	St. Paul	London, S. B., (other)	179,465
June 27	F. Bismarck	London, S. B., (other)	43,705
June 28	Yucatan	Progreso, G. C., (U. S.)	16,450
June 29	Athos	Colon, G. C., (U. S.)	2,000
June 30	Alleghany	Port Limon, G. C., (U. S.)	2,000
June 30	La Gascogne	Havre, G. C., (U. S.)	2,000,000
June 30	Lucania	London, S. B., (other)	195,350
June 30	Pr. Willem V.	Paramaribo, S. B., (other)	85
June 30	Alps	Cape Haiti, G. C., (U. S.)	5,000
Total			$5,694,120

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

June 19	Anglo-American	Port Natal, S. B., (other)	$659
June 20	Carib	Sanchez, G. C., (U. S.)	200
June 23	Umbria	London, S. B.	150,197
June 23	Grangense	Manaos, S. C., (Peru)	4,700
June 24	Ella	Vita, S. C., (U. S.)	1,708
June 24	Ella	Vita, G. C., (Fr.)	292
Total			$5,851,876

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, July 1.—The attention of banking people has been absorbed very largely to-day by the July payments, and the day has been altogether an extremely busy one for them. The demand for loans, however, has been relatively light, and rates have shown little or no change. At the local Clearing House the rate between banks was 3 per cent. and New York funds sold at 17 cents discount.

Call money is still quoted at from 3 to 4 per cent. with a few loans making as high as 4½ per cent. Time money is unchanged at 3@3¼ per cent. for four to six months on gilt edged dividend collateral and 3½@4½ per cent. on less desirable security. Business paper is quoted at from 3½ to 4¾ per cent.

The copper stocks were the feature, all the principal ones showing strength, with Arcadian up to 59¾, almost five points. Montana held 350 against 340 last night; Butte touched 77, closing 76; Baltic was up 2, to 35. Isle Royale 1½, to 45; Osceola 2¾, Parrot ¾, and Old Dominion, Utah, Wolverine and Atlantic a point each. Arnold gained 2¾. The best spots outside the coppers were Bell Telephone, which touched 357. Dominion Coal 55¾, Burlington 137¾, and Sugar 155¾. American Zinc was higher by 2¼ points.

In the outside market New England Gas and Coke was 23 bid, while the bonds sold at 80. Massachusetts Electric Company sold at 30, with 30 bid, and the preferred sold at 92. Two per cent. was bid for the underwriting. The total subscriptions to the stock is given as $9,622,800; to go to underwriters $2,377,200, making a total of $12,000,000.

The announcement of the lease of the Albany Road brought no response in the local market, not a share of the stock being traded in during the two hours.

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	9⅜	10	Old Colony	10½	12
Allouez	8	9	Old Domin.	38½	39
Arcadian	59	60	Osceola	..	88½
Arnold	14	14⅝	Parrot	52	52¼
Ash Bed	2	2¼	Pioneer	2½	3
Atlantic	32	32½	Quincy	153	160
Baltic	34¾	35½	Rhode Isl'd.	7¼	7½
Bost. & C. C.	.23	..	Santa Fe	11¾	12½
Bost. & Mon.	850	..	Santa Ysabel	13	13½
Butte & Bos.	75	80	Shoe	36½	37
Cal. & Hec.	770	780	Tamarack	208	..
Centennial	35¾	35¾	Utah Con.	43½	44
Franklin	19½	20	Washington	2	2½
Humboldt	11	12	White Knob	10	..
Isle Royale	45	..	Winona	13	14
Mohawk	..	26	Wolverine	45	46

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	250	265	Cent. M. pf.	68	70
Bost. & Low.	238	240	Fitch. pf.	116½	..
Bost. & Me.	195	200	N. Y. & N.	..	..
Bost. & Prov.	..	300	E. 6s	113	..
Bost. Elev.	108	109	N. Y. & N.	..	..
Bost. G. 5s.	87	88	E. 7s	118	..
Cent. Mass.	17½	18	West End	95	..

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel	350	355	U. S. Oil	46½	46⅝
Chi. Stk. Y.	144½	145½	Westinghouse		
Dom. Coal	54¼	..	Electric	49¼	50¼
Dom. C. pf.	116	..	Westinghouse		
Erie Tel.	97½	98	Electric pf.	67	67½
Mex. Tel.	3⅞	4			

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—Further improvement developed in the local market today, prices as a rule advancing quite sharply. The demand, however, was centred largely in the steel stocks, Pennsylvania Railroad, and Union Traction. Prices responded promptly, indicating a scarcity of supply. Pennsylvania Railroad advanced nearly 2 points, on the rumor that President Cassatt's attendance at the New York Central-Boston and Albany meeting yesterday meant more than appeared on the surface. At the offices of the company, however, it is stated that, contrary to rumors, Mr. Cassatt did not attend the meeting. Prices were at the top when the market closed:

Closing bid and asked:

Cambria	22	22¼	Penn. Mfg.	23½	24
Chocktaw	41¼	41½	Phila. Trac.	99¾	100
El. Stg. Bat.	134	137	Union Trac.	43	43¼
El. S. B. pf.	139¾	140	U. Gas Imp.	167	167¼
El. Co. of A.	19⅛	19¼	Welsbach L.	40	41
Lehigh Val.	27	27¼	W. N. Y. & P.	7⅞	7⅞
Marsden	16	16¼			

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 1.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Anaconda	49	50	46	49
Anchoria	80	85	80	85
Argentum	26	29	25¼	26½
Battle	32½	35	31	32
Columbine	17½	19½	16½	17
Consolidated	9¾	10	9¼	9⅝
Damon	17	17¾	16⅞	18
Elkton	98	98⅞	93½	94⅞
El Paso	29	30	29	30
Findlay	16⅝	18	16	16½
Garfield	12⅝	12¾	12¼	12½
Gibson	26½	30	25¼	26
Golden Fleece	30	40	35	40
Golden King	95	99	95	99
Gold Coin	195	200	195	200
Gould	22⅜	23½	22½	23
Isabella	79	79½	77½	77¾
Independence	58⅞	59¼	58½	59
Jackpot	37⅞	38	36⅝	36¾
Matoa	33	34	33	34
Moon Anchor	114	117	114	117
Pinnacle	17⅞	18½	17⅜	18
Pharmacist	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅜
Portland	193	195	190	193½
Rawlings	41	45	39	42
Ross	24	27	24	26
Union	29⅛	29⅝	28	29¼
Vindicator	90	91	89	90½
Work	22⅝	22¾	22	22¼

No call on Monday.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

KNAPP BROTHERS.—Schedules in the assignment of Knapp Brothers, brokers, at 66 Broadway, show liabilities of $4,325, nominal assets $6,128, actual assets unknown.

GEORGE BEHSMANN.—George Behsmann, coal dealer, Ninety-third Street and East River, has confessed judgment to Leonard & Youngman for $1,906 for a cargo of nut coal sold to defendant in 1898.

CLINTON H. SMITH.—Schedules in the assignment of Clinton H. Smith, shirt manufacturer, of 35 and 37 East Tenth Street, filed yesterday, show liabilities of $75,906, nominal assets $38,170, actual assets $21,500.

SYLVESTER T. EVERETT.—The Sheriff has received an attachment against the property in this city of Sylvester T. Everett of Cleveland, Ohio, for $32,929, in favor of Henry Allen & Co. for balance due on stock transactions and money expended in 1897 and 1898.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Emil S. Rich, cloak manufacturer of 50 East Eighth Street, the petitioning creditors being Michel & Krieger, H. Hahlo & Co., and Tannenbaum Brothers. It is claimed by them that Mr. Rich has transferred a part of his property and book accounts to certain of his creditors, and that he should be adjudged a bankrupt. Mr. Rich has been in business since 1890. The firm originally was Rosencheim & Rich. Afterward it became Rich & Mendelson. They dissolved partnership in December, 1897.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday by Harvey L. Pence, furrier, of 4 Bond Street, owning liabilities of $5,602 and no assets. The largest creditor is the estate of Elizabeth Beach, $4,000, for balance due on lease of premises at 4 Bond Street. Mr. Pence had been in business alone since 1881, when the style of the house was Pence & Clawson. Last Autumn he discontinued business in his own name, and was succeeded by a corporation known as H. L. Pence & Co., which he managed.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday by Julia Foerst of 338 West Thirty-second Street, formerly of Yonkers, showing liabilities of $3,178.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BALDWIN, Steven C.—C. C. Delmonico and others	$181
BACOT, Cecile, or Cecile C., or Miss C.—John Wanamaker	187
BREHM, Eugene—L. D. Greenhall and another	272
BEHSMANN, George—Jacob Leonard and others	1,938
BURLING, Clinton—John O. Baker	172
CURTISS, George B.—William S. Hart	208
CONELLY, Thomas—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	121
DAM, Andrew J.—Nason Manufacturing Company	200
DE BRAEKELEER, Edmund—A. Powell and another	159
DODD, George W., Jr.—William J. Buttfield	469
DALLAS, William—J. Blaton	704
GREER, C. M.—D. H. Sands	227
GOLDMAN, Isidor—S. Sachs and another	178
GREER, Edward W.—W. Kruger, costs	40
GHIGLIONE, Giacomo—Eleventh Ward Bank	543
HOLMGREN, Mrs. Otto—E. O. Pierce Company	168
IRWIN, John—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	111
KELLY, Mary—The Supreme Council, Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, costs	35
KEOGH, Thomas W.—National Elevator and Machine Company	329
KING, Clarence L.—O. L. Hinds	119
KAHN, Wolf—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company	170
LOWE, John J.—John Gerken	347
MERCEREU, James D.—D. Lawson and another	47
MACAULEY, Malcolm—Robert Hooly	1,616
MORGAN, John W.—Arnold Burkelman	74
MEYER, Bernard—J. Frederick Cowan	238
McDONALD, William—William P. Van Horn	379
OWENS, William W., Jr.—F. C. Clark and others	704
OWENS, William W., Jr.—William E. Upgrove and another	1,914
PAGE, Robert N. and Edward B.—O. L. Hinds	119
ROTHSCHILD, Seligman—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company	170
REINNER, Edgar C.—Edith F. R. Skinner, costs	98
SCHWARZWAELDER, William O. and Charles L.—F. C. Clark and others	704
SCHWARZWAELDER, William O. and Charles L.—William E. Upstegrove and another	1,914
TRYON, Frank—Journal of Commerce Company	79
ULMAN, Robert R.—S. Bell	601
VOORHIS, Augustus—Meyer Goldberg, costs	108
WOHLRAB, Emil—John Burke and others	383
IRONCLAD MANUFACTURING COMPANY—Benjamin C. Smith & Sons, costs	49
NEW YORK BISCUIT COMPANY—Pincus Jacobs, costs	30

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

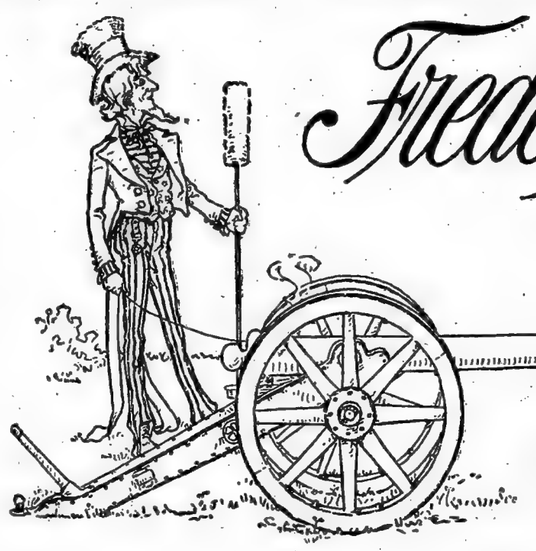

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

A Cause for Celebration

"How Fortune piles her sports when she begins to practice them." What a Monday of opportunities this store will make, followed close on the heels by the Fourth. A commanding moment in the annals of business history, supported by a vigorous and resourceful army of unconquerable prices. Not a customer that won't be recruited and replenished by large and unusual savings that will practically contribute to the celebration of a happy holiday.

More Carloads of Muslin Underwear.

**Second Week of Our Greatest Midsummer S

The New York Times.

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. XLVIII....No. 15,487.
SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIXTEEN PAGES. JULY 2, 1899. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

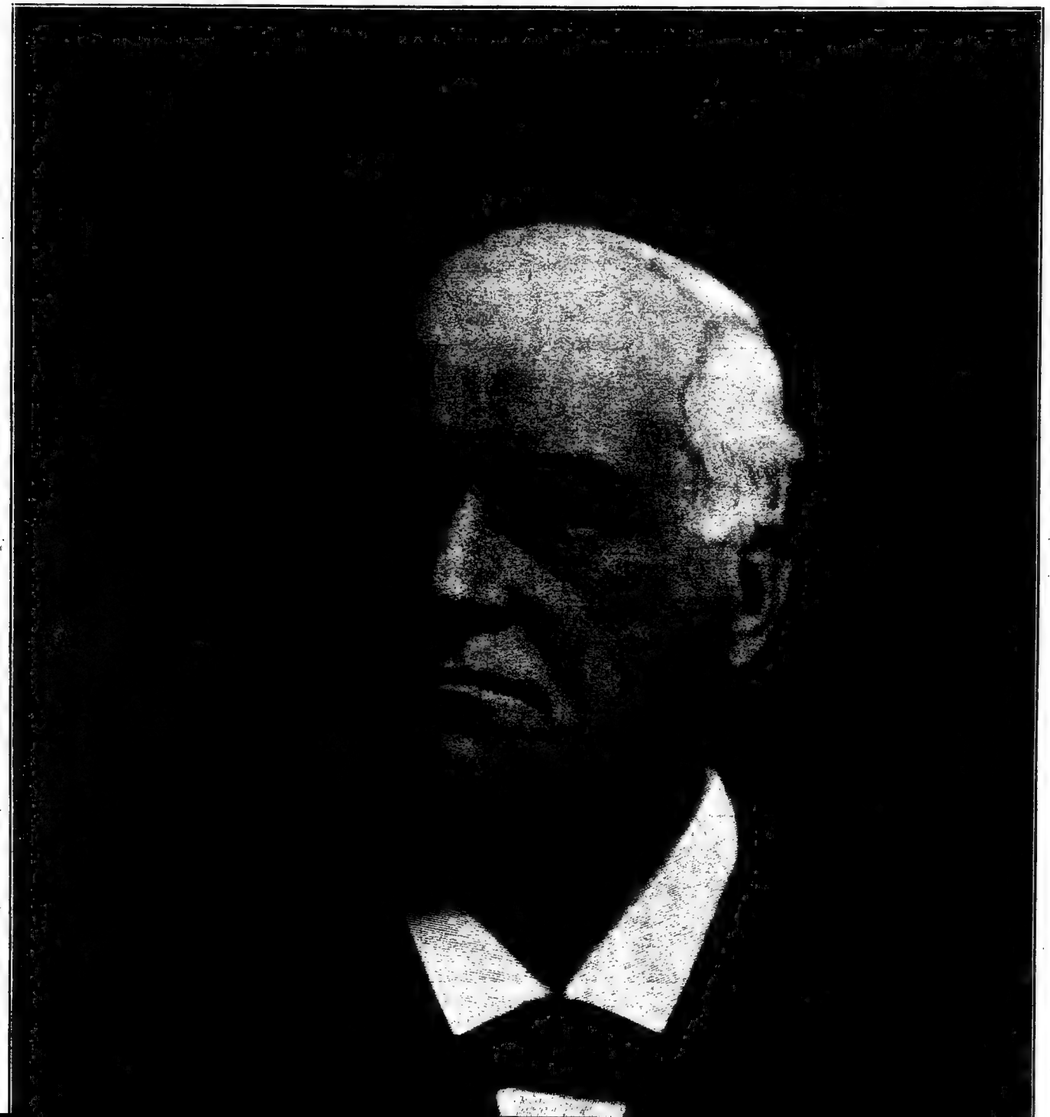

JULY 1899

The New York Times.
Illustrated Magazine Supplement.
JULY 2, 1899.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

On Aug. 14 next the little village of Beauvais, France, will celebrate a "new woman's" anniversary dating from the year of grace 1472, when Charles the Bold and his Burgundian followers were defeated in besieging the town. The women had assisted the men defenders, and the latter becoming strikingly less the fair sex armed themselves. To use the picturesque language of a local journal, this is what then happened:

"A shout is heard; a Burgundian had planted a flag on the rampart, but almost at the same moment is raised a cry of terror. The soldier who planted the flag rolls down on his comrades, head cleft in twain. And by whom? By the prettiest girl of the town, Jeanne Laine, who holds the enemy's flag in one hand, the hatchet that effected the happiest dispatch of the foe in the other. Jeanne follows up the blow, reanimates the defenders, who charge the Duke and force him to raise the siege."

This maid, of course, is known in history as Jeanne Hachette—Jenny of the Hatchet—and to keep her memory green Louis XI. granted a patent that every year the young girls of the town should carry the flag in procession, and after mass to indulge in frolics and games. And this is the event that will be repeated this Summer. Incidentally, it may be stated, that Beauvais is celebrated for its carpets, watches, and clocks, and tourists say that the young women there are very beautiful. Possibly this is owing to their desire to appear well in the procession rather than to any spiritualization that the memory of Jeanne Hachette has worked upon their features.

***

A. M. Klein, a well-known Parisian musical critic, has had the deplorable patience to reckon up what he considers to be the entire number of operatic scores in existence. It is unnecessary to say, as will appear later, that he is not a Wagnerite. He declares that no less than 6,000 operatic scores "have inundated the musical world during the last century and a half." Calculating that each opera or operetta contains twenty melodies—certainly a most liberal supposition—he concludes that since the year 1740 no less than 120,000 operatic melodies have been composed. It is a large number, and if out of that 120,000 120 were original, that also would be a large number. The story of "Romeo and Juliet" in the form of a libretto has been set to music no less than twenty-seven times, and M. Klein thinks that as many as three of these versions—those of Vaccai, Bellini, and Gounod—will endure. M. Klein is very sanguine.

***

Until a very short time the bronze statuary in some of the Berlin museums was most carefully labeled "Hands off," just as it is in many American museums. What happened in Berlin, however, may cause the curators of some of our museums to take down their signs. It was observed in Berlin that those parts of the bronze statues which were surreptitiously handled by the public retained a good surface. This led to the conclusion that fat had something to do with it. An experiment was therefore tried for some years with four bronzes. One was coated every day with oil and wiped with a cloth; another was washed every day with water; the third was similarly washed, but was oiled twice a year, and the fourth was left untouched, just as our bronzes remain isolated behind the notices "Hands off." The first looked beautiful; the third, which had been oiled twice a year, was passable; the second looked dead, and the fourth was dull and black It is probably a fact not generally known that the ancient Greeks polished their statues by constant handrubbing. Perhaps the curators above mentioned, who have charge of statues and other adornments, will profit by the experiment here described.

***

A curious picture of Arab domestic life has just been exhibited before the Court of Assizes at Constantina, Algeria. A native named Ben Kemmari was accused of mutilating his wife by cutting off her nose and upper lip in a fit of jealousy. The mother of the victim stated in court that to cure her son-in-law of his jealousy she had consulted a much-venerated Marabout, who had given her as a charm for her daughter a serpent's head wrapped up in hemp leaves, which was to be placed in the folds of her husband's turban The woman appealed to the public present to prove that by this method she would have cured the man of his suspicions. Thereupon several Arabs at once took off their headgear and triumphantly showed the same talisman, while a native officer of the court without being consulted called out to the Judge: "Yes, I have also a serpent's head; it gives strength to the man and fidelity to the woman. Had the prisoner possessed it he would have been incapable of disfiguring his beautiful wife." The prisoner when called to the stand stated that it was just the operation of concealing the serpent's head in his turban that he objected to, and he attempted to show that had a protruding fang broken the skin on his head, death would certainly have followed. This was not considered sufficient defense, however, and he was sentenced to eight years' hard labor.

ALFRED VAN SANTVOORD.

IT IS because of the almost lifelong connection with the transportation business on the Hudson River, and the fact that he is President and principal owner of the Albany Day Line of steamboats, that Alfred Van Santvoord has come to be generally known as "Commodore" Van Santvoord. This veteran transportation man and capitalist has had to do with boats ever since he was a boy. His father had control of the towing business on the Hudson at one time, and Alfred grew up in that business, eventually succeeding his father and steadily extending his Hudson River interests. The elder Van Santvoord's name was Abram, and during the war of 1812 he was President of the Village of Utica, where Alfred was born, in January, 1819.

The Commodore to this day carries in his pocket two pieces of fractional currency which were issued by the corporation of Utica, and which bear his father's signature. During the war of 1812 the elder Van Santvoord had a contract for supplying munitions of war to this Government, and it was largely through his efforts that McDonough's fleet was so thoroughly equipped for service on Lake Champlain. The Commodore's father was one of the pioneer boatmen on the Erie Canal. He went to Rochester in 1821, and some years afterward transferred his business headquarters to Albany and subsequently to Jersey City.

After obtaining a common school education in Utica, Alfred Van Santvoord went to work for his father as a clerk, and in the course of time he secured an interest in the business. The Van Santvoords ran boats on the canal and on the Hudson River. Many years ago Commodore Van Santvoord was Treasurer of the old People's Line of Hudson River steamers, which was controlled by Isaac Newton, Daniel Drew, and the elder Van Santvoord. After succeeding to his father's business he became interested in the North America, the South America, and the Armenia, which were run as independent day boats on the Hudson. These boats were put into the fleet when the Albany Day Line was started by the Commodore. He also owned the Daniel Drew, and for a while controlled the Mary Powell, which he sold to its present owners. In addition to these steamboats he controlled the Alida, which ran between New York and Rondout and Kingston. Besides his large interest in the passenger transportation business, Commodore Van Santvoord built some of the largest freight-towing boats of their kind. He had the Cayuga and the Oswego, two very stanch boats. The last named is still in the towing service under other ownership.

During the civil war Alfred Van Santvoord chartered a number of boats to the Government. His boat the River Queen enjoyed the historic distinction of being the place of meeting of Abraham Lincoln and Alexander H. Stephens, the Vice President of the Confederacy, when they held a conference near Fortress Monroe. The River Queen was also Gen. B. F. Butler's headquarters boat for a short period. The "Commodore" took a patriotic interest in the cause of the North, and did much to help the Government. He never held or sought any political office, although during Thurlow Weed's time he became actively interested in politics in Albany. It is as a business man that he has attained his large measure of success. Of the strictest integrity, he has commanded the respect and admiration of his fellow-men by a rare combination of intelligence, alertness, energy, and executive capacity. He has been quick to grasp opportunities, and has developed an almost unerring judgment in financial matters. He has always been successful in his ventures, and from time to time his counsel and influence have been sought by corporations and men of large affairs.

While Commodore Van Santvoord is known to be a rich man, no reliable estimate of his wealth has yet been made. He and William H. Vanderbilt were close personal friends, and it is related that when Mr. Vanderbilt bought the West Shore Railroad, the Commodore remarked facetiously to ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James that if Mr. Vanderbilt did not have money enough to pay for the railroad, he would help him out. This remark being repeated to William H. Vanderbilt, the latter replied very seriously: "Well, I guess the Dutchman is able to do it." In the West Shore transaction Mr. Vanderbilt's check for $6,000,000 went through the Lincoln National Bank, of which Van Santvoord was Vice President, and on the same day one of the bank's depositors sent in a check for $1.25. The Commodore has an ever-present sense of humor, and his ability to extract fun and good cheer from the commonplace events of every-day life is one of the attractive phases of his character. He had occasion to go into a banking office in London some years ago to exchange some Bank of England notes of large denominations into smaller currency. The banker asked him to put his name on the back of the notes, which he did, remarking jocosely: "That makes a very good piece of paper—a Bank of England note with my indorsement."

"Oh, no," replied the banker, gravely. "Your indorsement does not make the note any better than it was before. The signature is simply for identification."

Commodore Van Santvoord has often wondered whether the fact that he was trying to perpetrate a joke ever afterward struck that English banker.

The subject of this sketch was one of the organizers of the Lincoln National Bank and of the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company in this city. Until last Winter he was Vice President of both institutions from the time of their organization. He resigned the two offices, in pursuance of his determination to gradually withdraw from the activities of business. The Commodore is a Director of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, the Harlem, the Albany and Susquehanna, the Catskill, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and the United Railroads of New Jersey. He is the oldest stockholder but one of the last mentioned railroad. As President of the Company which owns the Albany Day Line of steamboats Commodore Van Santvoord is not bothered with irksome duties. He has competent subordinates who attend to all of the details. He is, however, very proud of the fact that the Albany Day Line never lost a boat or a passenger, and never even injured a passenger. The "Commodore" built the Catskill Mountain Railroad, and as Chairman of the Building Committee of the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company he supervised the construction of that building. He was determined that the building should be as near fire-proof as possible, and he would not permit the use of any wood even in the interior finish. The door and window frames and all the partitions are of metal, and the counters, railings, screens, &c., are of marble and brass.

Commodore Van Santvoord is a man of domestic tastes. His richest enjoyment is obtained in the company of members of his family and a few intimate friends. Of a most genial disposition, he is exceedingly fond of the society of young people, and when on pleasure bent none is younger than he in spirit. Mrs. Van Santvoord was Miss Anna Townsend of Albany. She died about eight years ago. Charles Townsend Van Santvoord, the only son, also died a few years ago quite suddenly. He was the manager of the Albany Day Line and a man of bright promise. The three daughters are Mrs. Elen E. Olcott, Mrs. Wilton Merle Smith, wife of the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith, and Miss Anna Van Santvoord. The Van Santvoord city home is in West Thirty-ninth Street. In lieu of a country residence, the Commodore keeps a fine steam yacht, in which he spends a great deal of time and takes a great deal of comfort. This yacht is named the Clermont, after Robert Fulton's first steamboat. It is 175 feet long, and on a cruise can accommodate a dozen persons fully as well as they could be cared for in any house. "We use the yacht the same as we would use a country house," said the "Commodore" the other day, "and it has the advantage of being able to change its location as often as we may desire. Some people make the mistake of buying a country home, which they soon tire of and then are unable to sell. We are able to enjoy all the comforts of a home on the yacht."

During a portion of each Summer Commodore Van Santvoord visits Saratoga, Long Branch, and the Catskill Mountain House, spending a few weeks at each place. He has done much to make access to the Catskill Mountain House convenient and comfortable. Asked the other day if he had any collecting fads, Mr. Van Santvoord promptly replied in the negative. He has some fine modern paintings, and some good books, but he does not profess to be an enthusiast either in art or literature. Smilingly he told of the experience of a friend of his who had the book collecting fad fully developed. "Several years ago my friend heard of a very rare book in London," said the Commodore, "and ascertaining that it was to be disposed of at public sale, he gave a dealer over there an unlimited order to bid it in. Emperor Louis Napoleon of France, it appears, wanted this same book, and he, too, gave a London dealer an unlimited order to bid it in. Fortunately, my friend heard who his competitor was to be in time to revoke his unlimited order. He was not quite prepared to bid against royalty."

If Mr. Van Santvoord is enthusiastic about anything it is about yachting. He is exceedingly fond of the water, and enjoys his short trips and cruises in the Clermont very much. He is a member of the New York Yacht Club, also of the Seawanhaka, the Atlantic, and the American Clubs. He is a member of the Union League Club, the Century Club, and the St. Nicholas Club, and he is a subscribing member of the American Museum of Natural History and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He is a generous-hearted man, and in an unostentatious way he performs many philanthropic acts. He has a pronounced aversion for publicity, consequently few of his deeds of beneficence find their way into print. One of the New York City institutions that he has helped generously is the Colored Home and Hospital. His wife was interested in that institution, and the "Commodore" supervised the construction of the new building.

E. D. B.

FIGURE OF THE LORELEI WHICH SURMOUNTS THE HEINE FOUNTAIN.

Prof. Ernst Herter of Berlin.
The Designer of the Heine Fountain.

1899

THE WELTSCHMERZ ["WORLD-WOE"] FIGURE AT THE BASE OF THE HEINE FOUNTAIN.

FIGURE TYPIFYING THE LYRIC GENIUS OF HEINE AT THE BASE OF THE HEINE FOUNTAIN.

PROFESSOR HERTER of Berlin must feel like the storm-tossed wanderer whose bark has approached many coasts only to be driven off again, but wins at last a haven after storm and stress, and finally meets with crowds of welcomers and friends. The rebuffs his bark has suffered insure for its arrival an interested throng; the story of its abortive land-falls runs from mouth to mouth; until it is no longer a question what cargo the vessel brings—so thankful are they that it has come to port at all!

The tale of the Heine Fountain has become a cause célèbre in Germany and the United States. Innocent as it may look—for what can be more innocent than a figure of the Lorelei, the nymph of the Rhine, and a trio of mermaids chastely draped in fish nets?—it has roused hatreds that have their roots in the remote past and put life into sneers that were started in the Middle Ages and challenged dogged prejudices that belong to the history of Prussia as the barnacle adheres to the wreck, and injected into the pleasant discussions of aesthetics the venom of religious intolerance and Socialistic strife. The rabies of religious, social, and national questions has made it impossible to approach the Heine Fountain calmly and judge it on its merits as a work of art, for any one who undertook that method was met by a perfect whirlwind of suspicions and insults, as if the excited supporters of its cause could not believe that everybody else was not infected by the prejudices which, alas, did make their appearance in more quarters than one.

Certainly there is nothing in the character and career of the designer of the fountain to stir the furies of bitterness and slander. The venerable sculptor has behind him a record of work faithfully done, of sculptures accepted by the Prussians in general as good sculpture, and approved, it must be, by their arbiter of war, politics, literature, drama, architecture, navy, canals, ceremonial, sports, and the fine arts, their King by the goodness and mercy of God. Herter has grown old in honors and the esteem of all right-minded men, who see no harm in mermaids and enjoy the wit and wisdom of Henri Heine. Other sculptors may rank higher in the scale with connoisseurs; Begas, Maison, and the lamented Geiger may hold a higher niche in art of the statuary with some Germans; but no one whose opinion is founded on the knowledge of German sculpture is likely to withhold from Prof. Herter the esteem which is his due.

The trouble began with the twofold objection to Henr Heine as a writer who scourged not only Prussia, but all Germany with whips of scorpions and assailed as only a clever Hebrew can assail the Christians. It is true that he directed his poisonous stings also against the Jews, his own race; so much so that many Jews, while proud of the lustre he conferred on their race, have never forgiven him for the insults directed against their most cherished ideas and habits. But their opposition was not active. The national feeling of the Germans, outraged by the satirist, and the hatred of the Catholics, reinforced by the dislike a man aroused who spoke far from indistinctly in favor of the Socialists, were powerful enough to put a veto on a monument to Heine within the limits of the empire.

The murdered Empress of Austria, with all her influence as a German Princess and Austrian Queen-mother, was not able to break down the obstinate refusal of Düsseldorf, Hamburg, and Frankfort to see a memorial of Heine erected in cities once the home of the poet. Why not place it in Paris, they asked, since Heine deliberately made a Frenchman of himself, accepted a pension from the French Government, and employed his leisure in writing philippics against his own from the safe vantage of the capital of the hereditary foe? Perhaps because Paris would have rejected the monument, not for the reason that she disliked Heine, but because she might not care for just this kind of sculpture. At any rate, the Great Rejected was proposed for New York, and a very handsome sum was quickly put together from the pockets of our liberal fellow-townsmen for its purchase and erection.

Then came the second, or New York, campaign, which we all know. In the endeavor to keep down the number of public sculptures not of the first quality, which threaten to debase the average in New York beyond enduring, this fountain was voted not quite up to the desired mark and rejected again on this side of the Atlantic. Then the storm broke. Nothing can convince the partisans of the Lorelei Fountain that the rejection was based on aesthetic grounds by those who had the ungrateful task of deciding what should be accepted for public parks and squares. There were three counts which played a great part in the remonstrances of those who had promoted the fund and contributed money or energy to its collection: 1, Nativism, or the supposed ugly mood of the American-born toward the American by adoption; 2, professional jealousy, or the objection of American sculptors to the work of a foreigner; 3, anti-Semitism, the dislike of Jews as Jews. On these three stops the music chiefly played, and as all was surmise, based on mere suspicions, the results can easily be imagined. The possibility that an American sculptor could honestly object to the Lorelei Fountain because he did not think it enough of a work of art was scouted by the hot-headed, who did not propose to be told by any one, neither by sculptors nor art critics, what was or what was not fine enough to be placed in a public square.

But it would be a mistake to suppose that the failure to accept the fountain meant opposition on the part of non-Germans to the demand of German-Americans; this was an easy accusation to make by those who did not know, or were not concerned to confess, the truth. The most strenuous opponents of the Lorelei Fountain were Germans who hate Heine as the devil hates holy water. It was really a family quarrel among our German-American friends, which spread to outsiders. This was inevitable, because in the old country sentiments for and against Heine are too pronounced to fail of an echo on this side of the ocean, and when such passions are aroused the true question to ask, "Is the monument artistic?" passes unheard in the clamor.

This first stage of the question was complicated by the demand on the part of the promoters of the fund that the fountain should be placed on one of the most conspicuous squares in the city, the plaza at Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street, a demand which was scarcely warranted owing to the slight connection that exists between Heine and the history and ideals of America. Unfortunate things were said on both sides which are doubtless regretted now. The artistic value of the design was unfairly depreciated on the one side and disparaging accusations were made on the other until it seemed that by force of iteration the very fact which the opponents of the fountain denied, namely, that there was any racial or international feeling in the case, would in the end become a reality.

While there is room for question—if the Heated Partisan will permit of question and not burn the questioner with those dreadful brands "Nativismus" and anti-Semitism—while there is room for question whether a design of this sort should be carried out on the scale the sculptor has given it, there are certainly good points in the fountain, such as graceful female forms and a pleasing disposition of the masses, excellent modeling, and careful handling of form. In fountains the design must be considered along with the water that is to fill the basin or basins; we must in imagination cover the scaly fish legs of the mermaids, the catfish, sea snails, and other small marine deer with the water, and remember that they will be immersed and only visible through the liquid surface of the pool. The lower figures recline easily and gracefully against the shell projections, the lines of their shoulders coinciding with the top of the plinth whence the pedestal rises. It is well, moreover, to have some specimens of ideal sculpture treated in the German manner. Perhaps a tale of the Rhine, which is known to the youth of America as well as that of Rip Van Winkle, forms as good a beginning as any.

THE HEINE FOUNTAIN ERECTED IN HONOR OF HEINRICH HEINE.
To Be Unveiled on July 8, at the Beginning of the Concourse in the Borough of the Bronx.

In Prof. Herter's design, each of the mermaids personifies some capital trait of Heine's genius, as, for instance, his love poems, or his satire. These are not very vividly expressed, but are symbols it may interest people to solve. The rounded surface of the pedestal is divided into three compartments by projecting moldings. In one is a pronic relief of the poet decked out with the "bays" of literature. Another will need explanation here. A genius drives a spear into a strange monster unknown to ancients or moderns, having the yawning jaws of a lion but the periwig of our ancestors of the last century. This periwig is known in German as a Zopf, and by the word Zopf the Germans satirize a whole world of things connected with the bureaucracy and military discipline of the various German Governments, more particularly of Prussia. The allegory is therefore one in honor of Heine as a writer who did much by ridicule to abate the stupid rule of red tape and officialism, or at any rate furnished the German-speaking world with "winged words" that served in the long run to undermine popular faith in the narrow forms that retard justice and have kept Germany back.

The Lorelei Fountain will be unveiled in the Borough of the Bronx and have about it trees, bowers, and grass. It stands as the result of a compromise between the contending parties, the opposition having withdrawn its untenable argument that as a monument it is unworthy of a public place, its friends having retired from their demand that it shall occupy one of the few most desirable spots in the city for a memorial. On the day of unveiling there is no reason why both sides should not be present with contented minds, resolved to bury the hatchet and never, never again bandy such uncouth and wounding terms as Nativisms and anti-Semitism! It is a handsome thing the German-Americans have done to supply to the best of their ability a monument to the poet who ranks with Goethe, Schiller, and Lessing in the history of German literature.

To many minds here the kind of sculpture which Prof. Herter makes appeal as no other can just as it does in Berlin, where you may come upon a merman and a mermaid curling their fishing tails along the parapet of a bridge surrounded by various objects connected with water or the sea. In New York the presence of Herter's work will give occasion for many thousand questions by many thousand children, and recall not only the German poet, but the delightful myths and legends of the past.

CHARLES DE KAY.

SOME OF THE WOES OF NEW YORKERS.

NEW YORKERS have troubles—a great many of them. I do not refer to troubles as individuals, but as citizens. In many respects the public of this city is the most patient, the most long suffering public in the world. The early saints and martyrs were mercifully spared the kind of annoyances that try tempers of modern dwellers in Gotham—else their ranks would undoubtedly have been thinned out and saints' days in our calendar far less frequent than they are. Our modern street-car conductor alone and single-handed would have ruined the tempers of a dozen saints, while an up-to-date organ grinder would have blackened the record of a whole colony.

The average New Yorker is not a saint; no one with a proper regard for the truth could say that, and yet it is with a patience nothing less than saintly that this public endures annoyances, inconveniences, and even positive nuisances, for which there is no real reason, and which would speedily disappear or be mitigated if the people of the city would simply decline to stand them any longer. And the joke of the whole matter is that the grievances which try us most are the very ones we pay for.

I refer to the service we receive from the telephone company, to our treatment at the hands of the clerks in many of the large stores, but most of all to the manner of the employes of the street and elevated railroad companies. All institutions such as these are established primarily for the benefit and convenience of the public, and they are absolutely dependent upon the public for their support—but no one would ever suspect that such was the case in New York. Here they treat us just as they like, and we meekly submit.

The business of telephoning has come to be so disagreeable that one gets in a bad humor the moment the receiver is taken down. When one goes into a store to buy a pair of gloves it is necessary to wait until the clerk at that counter finishes her conversation with the clerk at the handkerchief counter before one can be waited on.

We do not like the behavior of either "Central" or of the shop girl, but we don't do anything in particular about it—we just stand it, that's all.

As for motormen and conductors—in their presence we don't dare to call our souls our own. We have learned long ago that the caprice of the motorman is the only rule that governs the stopping of street cars, and that it is only for women that they stop at all. A man's frantic signal has no effect whatever. He is expected to give a flying leap as the car goes whizzing past, and to do a handspring off the rear end when he wants to get off. When the conductor yells at us in a loud voice to "Step lively!" we all do it, and we don't lose any time about it either.

But the grievances that we pay for are by no means the only ones we have. Others are furnished gratuitously and in abundance. The free shower baths to which the elevated roads generously treat the public on rainy days are an example. Free public baths are great institutions, undoubtedly, but the public, taken as individuals, prefers not to have them made compulsory, and, as a general rule, one would rather choose for one's self the time and place.

One nuisance which abounds in the residence districts starts everybody off in a bad humor for the day. With the first streak of dawn the rumble of milk wagons and butchers' carts begins. Their coming is of course necessary, and of itself not to be complained about, but each driver seems to consider it a point of honor to make more noise than every other driver. The sounds of snatches of song, raillery between drivers three blocks apart, and deep, earnest oaths, which mingle together and float up on the morning air, are calculated to disturb every one who cannot claim lineal descent from the Seven Sleepers.

And then there are the woes of pedestrians—a whole catalogue in themselves. The way of the pedestrian in New York, like that of the transgressor, is hard. It is set about with dangers and difficulties. There is not only the ever-present horror of the crowded crossing, with its death-dealing cars, its heedless truck drivers and its aggravating bicyclists, but the pavement itself at every turn presents neat little handicaps for the absent-minded pedestrian. At one time it is a pile of coal, at another a large chunk of ice deposited and left by a careless driver in the middle of the pavement; here one's nostrils are assailed by odors from the domestic garbage pail, and there a manhole yawns invitingly at one's feet.

Down town, the path of pedestrians is impeded by Alpilke structures of boxes, which give one's progress somewhat the character of a steeplechase, the boxes serving as the fences, and the pedestrians themselves taking the places of the horses.

The erection of buildings causes many troubles to the pedestrian; every few blocks one is called upon to climb an artificial bridge or to go through a temporary tunnel. The superstitious have to be always on the lookout to keep from walking under ladders, while the nervous are never wholly free from the fear that a workman will let a brick or a hod of mortar fall from the tenth story just as they are passing by.

Besides all these things there is an army of street peddlers and beggars, to say nothing of newsboys and camera fiends, to try the temper of New Yorkers. Yet the patient public still endures. Whenever and wherever subjects like these are mentioned every one present grows eloquent; every one has a personal grievance to relate, and everybody asks everybody else why it is that the public stands these things. But no one ever answers that question. Why does the public stand them?

GLEN ALLEN.

THE ABSENT-MINDED PEDESTRIAN HAS NO END OF TROUBLE.

TWO FAMOUS FRENCH ACTRESSES

London generally has an early Summer term of French plays. Mme. Bernhardt, Mme. Jane Hading, and M. Coquelin are on the list of her visitors this year. In New York the French drama acted in French was sadly overdone a few years ago. Coquelin, Bernhardt, Jean Mounet-Sully, and Rejane following on the heels of each other surfeited even the few who know French so well as to understand and really admire French dramatic poetry as the actors speak it. They will all visit us again, some day, doubtless, and there will be cordial welcome for them. For the goose which lays the golden eggs refused to be killed that time, and is still productive and amiable.

Jane Hading's artistic stature has not increased greatly since her first visit to America in 1888. Probably the palmiest years of her career were those years at the Gymnase under Koning's management, the era of "Le Maitre de Forges." A vociferous clique in Paris proclaimed her an actress of genius, and its cries were echoed here. But that sort of praise does not count for much in the making of a career. Jane Hading owes much less to prejudiced friends than to her own good looks, her agreeable voice, her showy presence, and her measurable if not extraordinary dramatic talent. One remembers her best in Theuriet's sad little piece, "Jean Marie," in which the young wife of the rich old peasant is confronted by her lover, supposed to be dead; in the second act of "Ruy Blas," the fourth act of "Frou-Frou," and a scene or two in "L'Etrangère," in which she played the Duchesse, wife of the vibrion. It is likely that she is well placed in Emile Bergerat's pictorial play, "Plus que Reine," in which she represents a highly idealized Josephine Beauharnais in various stages of her career, to the Bonaparte of Coquelin. The play has been very successful in Paris.

Another recent historical play, "Mme. de Lavalette," on the other hand, though it has not lacked praise, seems not to be regarded as strong enough to serve Mme. Rejane for a London engagement. Wherefore that vivacious and buoyant artist, blest with a wonderful faculty of mingling laughter and tears, has resolved not to visit England this year. As for "Zaza," in which Rejane has been so successful in Paris, the British censor will not have it in its French form, though the announcement is confidently made that Mr. Belasco's adaptation will be acted in London next April.

A LESSON.

From Les Droits de l'Homme.

Scene: The Rue Royale, under the windows of the Ministry of Marine, where a crowd await Major Marchand, who had reached Paris an hour earlier.

A few zealous "patriots" call attention to the fact that the balcony of the Ministry is not decorated with flags, and raise the cry:

"Un—dra—peau! Un—dra—peau!"

Then above the other voices is heard that of an elegant, light-haired young man, shouting:

"They have only English flags in that box."

The words are heard by a neighbor, who, turning, immediately recognized the speaker.

"In your house, Monsieur," says he, "there are only American flags—and you did not even pay for them."

Count Boniface de Castellane, who had just received this lesson, promptly disappeared.

NIL DESPERANDUM.

I asked a maid in fair Bordeaux
To marry me. I loved her seaux,
Ah, me! it was a crushing bleaux
When she replied, "You booby, neaux."

So then I journeyed to Cologne
To wed a girl I long had knogne.
When I got there my bird had flogne,
And I, alas! am still alogne.

So now I linger in Marseilles,
With cheerfulness that never feilles—
Hoping that soon some favoring geilles
Will put new wind into my seilles.

—JOHN C. M. VALENTINE in St. Nicholas.

A Hard Imputation.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"She's a peach!" declared the Young Thing.

"You mean to imply," said the Major, "that she has a heart of stone."

1899

ONE OF THE DUSTY TEMPORARY TUNNELS.

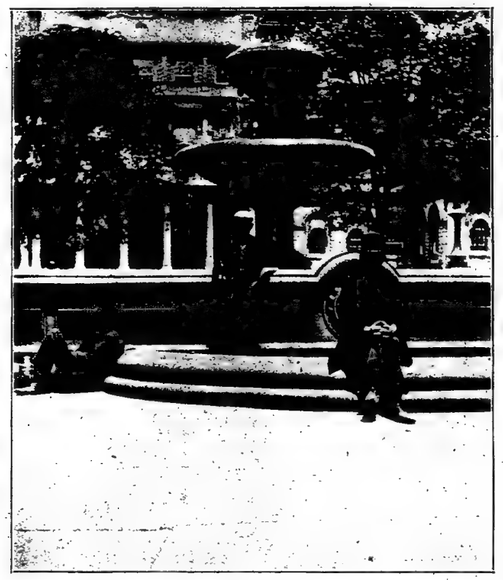

THE PUBLIC PARK NUISANCE.

THE UBIQUITOUS CAMERA FIEND.

A TYPE OF THE TEMPORARY BRIDGE ONE ENCOUNTERS.

THE SUPERSTITIOUS FEAR OF PASSING UNDER LADDERS.

THE LIBERTY BELL AND INDEPENDENCE HALL.

THE famous bell that pealed the tidings of our first Fourth of July now stands, toneless, in the old Independence Hall at Philadelphia, but still honored, as it ever was, after the lapse of a hundred years and more.

Little did its makers realize that the bell they were sending to a mere town hall in the far-off colony would be held in affectionate remembrance by a great Nation a century later, nor was there an inkling of its future fame given the men who ordered the bell, despite the inscription stamped upon it.

Isaac Norris, Thomas Leech, and Edward Warner of the Province of Pennsylvania were the men who, acting under the authority vested in them by the Assembly, wrote to Robert Charles of London soliciting his assistance in securing "a good bell of about 2,000 lbs." Above the inscription stating the act from which the bell drew its existence they ordered this inscription:

Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof.—Lev. xxv., 10.

The bell was cast in Whitechapel, by whom it is not known, and when brought on shore and hung in the belfry of Independence Hall it was cracked by the first stroke of the clapper. The bell was recast by Pass & Stowe of Philadelphia. The result of their work was more pleasing to the eye than the English model, but it was deficient in tone. The firm thereupon made a new mold of different proportions, and again cast the bell.

In 1777, previous to the entry of the British, this bell, since known as Liberty Bell, was removed to a place of safety. The elements had, by 1774, damaged the steeple and roof of Independence Hall, so that the Assembly ordered the former taken down and the latter recovered. The events of the Revolution interfered with this intention until 1781. At that time the bell was brought back from Bethlehem, whither it had been transported, and put up under the roof and suspended in the belfry by four posts.

In 1828 several new bells were cast by John Wiltbank. The last of these gave way in 1876 to one made by Meneely & Kimberly of Troy, N. Y., which was presented to the city by Henry Seybert, a Philadelphia citizen. This new bell was not satisfactory, and had to be twice recast before it was finally replaced in the belfry of Independence Hall.

The old bell, which, according to the poetic fancy of Isaac Norris, was ordered to be rung on July 8, 1776, in celebration of the Declaration of Independence, which was read on that day, was removed to a lower story of the tower and only rung on special occasions.

It was tolled in rejoicing at the news of the passage by the British Parliament of the act emancipating the Roman Catholics in 1828. It was sounded Feb. 22, 1832, in celebration of the centennial of Washington's birth. It was cracked on July 8, 1835, while tolling in memory of Chief Justice Marshall. On Washington's Birthday, in 1843, the crack was so much larger in size that the bell henceforth was mute forever.

The old Independence Hall itself was built in 1732 on a lot purchased by William Allen. Andrew Hamilton, then Speaker, prepared the plans and was the architect. The building was occupied for the first time by the Assembly in 1735.

Along the sides of the main chamber were erected low wooden sheds of oblong shape, intended for the use of Indian deputations that often visited the city in large numbers. These sheds were pressed into service as storehouses for ammunition, cannon, and muskets during the Revolution.

There was originally no tower to the State House, and the appropriation was not made until 1750 for this desirable addition, together with another "structure on the south side, with a staircase and a suitable place for hanging a bell."

In 1785 Col. George Morgan presented the State with 100 elms, which were planted in the square occupied by Independence Hall and other buildings. This was the beginning of a series of improvements, and was followed by the erection of a brick wall around the inclosure to protect it from intrusion. The wall had a central iron gate which rose high and proudly, like a grand doorway.

When the seat of the Federal Government was removed to Philadelphia, the County Court House portion of the building was given up to Congress. The Senate occupied the second floor, back, and the House of Representatives the first floor, back. The Senate of that day was remarkable for its great gravity and dignity. Senators appeared each morning dressed in richest material. Washington and Adams were inaugurated as President and Vice President in these rooms.

The tribunal occupied the back room on the second floor. The District and the United States Circuit Court also occupied this chamber.

In the early years of Independence Hall the building was used to celebrate the King's birthday in and to give grand balls to the beaus and belles of Colonial society. Gov. Robert Morris gave a supper and ball there to Earl Loudon, commanding the British forces in America. Popular demonstrations naturally sought the State House as an appropriate place for the promulgation of their views. The City Regiment, 1,000 strong, met there in 1748, when trouble threatened between England and France, and elected "Abe" Taylor Colonel, Thomas Lawrence Lieutenant Colonel, and Samuel McCall Major.

Here also gathered the indignant protestors against the Stamp act in 1765, to deputize James Tilgham, Robert Morris, Charles Thomson, Archibald McCall, John Cox, William Richards, and William Bradford to call upon John Hughes, Stamp Collector, to protest against the Stamp act.

On hearing the news of Lexington and Concord, 8,000 persons swarmed to the historic spot to send greetings of encouragement to their New England brethren and to form a battalion of soldiers which they organized by selecting as Colonels John Cadwallader, John Dickinson, and Daniel Roberdean. In 1787 the delegates framed in the famous hall the Constitution of the United States.

It is no wonder, then, that this old hall, the scene of such stirring deeds, is held sacred by all Americans as a possession inexpressibly dear.

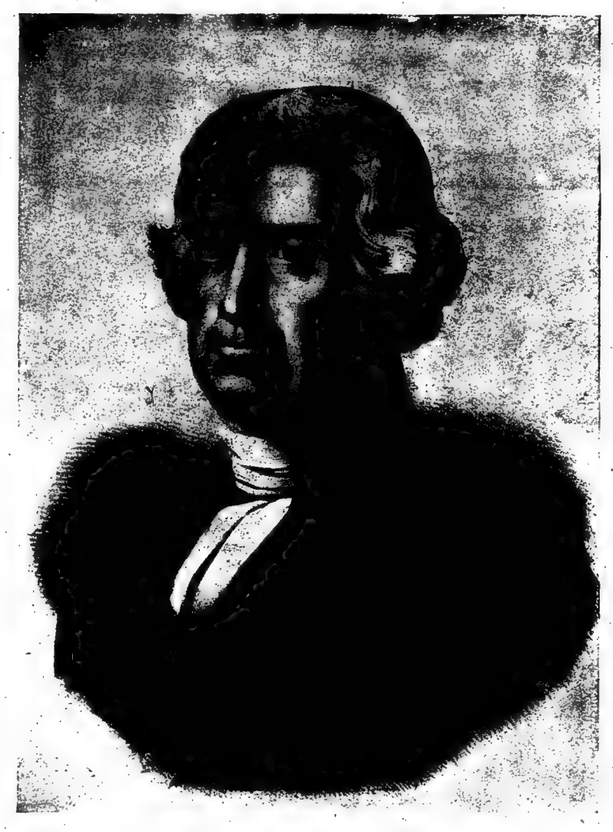

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

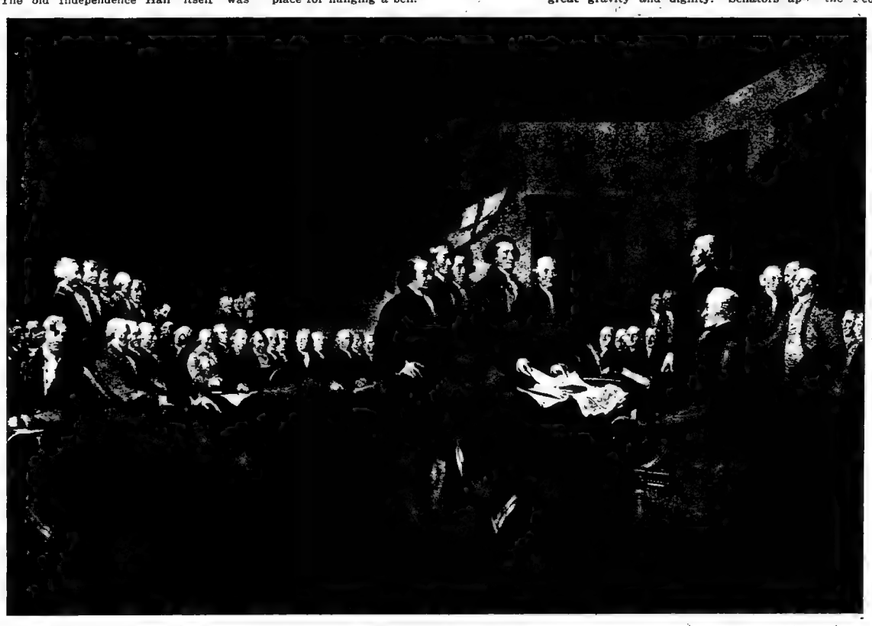

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, JULY 4, 1776.

THE FOURTH A CENTURY AGO.

George Washington, with whose name the memories of the Fourth of July will always be inseparably linked, celebrated his last anniversary of this American Republic one hundred years ago. In less than six months thereafter, on Dec. 14, 1799, the honored patriot laid down forever his labors, which had been so valuable and arduous, and before New Year's Day, 1800, the entire country was bowed in grief for the death of Washington. The coming Fourth of July, therefore, is the centennial of the last one that Washington ever saw, and it may be interesting to look back upon some of those early celebrations, and see how in the past century the citizens honored the day.

The Fourth of July, be it remembered, was the first National holiday of the United States. Its celebration began immediately after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, in 1776. There were hilarious times in Philadelphia and in New York; the enthusiasm of the patriotic residents led them to hurl from the pedestal in Bowling Green the equestrian lead statute of George III. and melt the royal lead into bullets for the forthcoming battle of Long Island.

Thus the celebration of July 4 was a spontaneous immediate outburst of popular enthusiasm. Washington's Birthday did not obtain any wide celebrity as a holiday until after peace was established, and even then the political opponents of the Federalist Party accused those who remembered it of monarchical tendencies, while scurrilous attacks were hurled upon Washington himself from the opposition press. But all through the war, even in the most trying years, when underfed and non-paid soldiers would occasionally mutiny and desert, and when the prospect of victory seemed gloomy indeed, the recurrence of the Fourth of July never failed to arouse drooping spirits, and the celebrations were conducted with as much festivity as circumstances would permit.

The New Jersey Gazette, which was printed regularly during the war by Isaac Collins at Burlington, although at one time the editor had to announce that he could accept no new subscribers, owing to the scarcity of paper, gives several interesting accounts of how the day was remembered by the Continental Army while in camp. Washington, at his headquarters, generally reviewed a parade of his soldiers, after which thirteen volleys of cannon and musketry were fired, and over the camp dinners such toasts as it was possible to drink were given in honor of the day.

Philadelphia, as the real birthplace of Thomas Jefferson's memorable document, never allowed the Fourth to go by without unusual demonstrations of enthusiasm. One of the most interesting during the war was in 1777, on the first birthday of Independence, and, notwithstanding the misfortunes of the year, there had been a few bright spots to revive the hopes of the struggling patriots. The account of the day's events, as given in The Pennsylvania Gazette of July 9, 1777, suggests a buoyancy strongly hopeful of better things, while a decidedly amusing feature is that a Hessian band captured at Trenton and some British deserters were compelled to add to the general festivities. The entire account is so entertaining and affords so excellent a picture of one of the earliest Fourth of July celebrations that it is given in full.

"Friday, the Fourth of July, being the anniversary of the Independance of the United States of America, was celebrated in this city with demonstrations of joy and festivity. About noon all the armed ships and the galleys in the river were drawn up before the city, dressed in the gayest manner, with the colors of the United States and the streamers displayed. At 1 o'clock, the yards being properly manned, they began a celebration of the day by a discharge of thirteen cannon from each of the ships and one from each of the thirteen galleys, in honor of the thirteen United States.

"In the afternoon an elegant dinner was prepared for Congress, to which were invited the President and Supreme Executive Council and Speakers of the Assembly of this State, the general officers and Colonels of the army, and strangers of eminence, and members of the several Continental Boards in town. The Hessian band of music, taken in Trenton the 26th of December last, attended, and heightened the festivity with some fine performances suited to the joyous occasion, while a corps of British deserters, taken into the service of the country by the State of Georgia, being drawn up before the door, filled up the intervals with feux de joie. After dinner a number of toasts were drunk, all breathing independence and a generous love of liberty and commemorating the memories of those brave and worthy patriots who gallantly exposed their lives and fell gloriously in defense of freedom and the righteous cause of their country. Each toast was followed by a discharge of artillery and small arms, and a suitable piece of music by the Hessian band.

"The glorious Fourth of July was reiterated three times, accompanied with triple discharges of cannon and small arms and loud huzzas that resounded from street to street through the city. Toward evening several troops of horse, a corps of artillery, and a brigade of North Carolina forces, which was in town on its way to join the Grand Army, was drawn up in Second Street and reviewed by Congress and the general officers. The evening was closed with the ringing of bells, and at night there was a grand exhibition of fireworks, which began and concluded with thirteen rockets on the Commons, and the city was beautifully illuminated. Everything was conducted with the greatest order and decorum, and the face of joy and gladness was universal. Thus may the Fourth of July, that glorious and ever-memorable day, be celebrated throughout America by the Sons of Freedom from age to age till time shall be no more. Amen and amen."

News did not travel with electric rapidity in those days, and it was often late in August before the editors ceased to tell what was done and said in other towns upon the Fourth of July. The number of States in the Union also had more prominence than is possible at the present time. What a task, for most diners at any rate, it would be if the number of toasts at the close of each banquet had to equal in number the white stars now upon the blue field of our flag! The growth of the country has practically banished that old-fashioned custom, yet 100 years ago, when sixteen States were the United States, it was not difficult to drink sixteen toasts. Up to 1791 thirteen was the patriotic number. Vermont, being admitted in 1791, followed by Kentucky the next year, and Tennessee in 1796, increased the States, and so the Fourth of July toasts, to sixteen, and no further additions were made until early in the present century. In the heated controversies toward the close of Washington's term and during the Administration of John Adams, the political opinions of the diners were clearly reflected in their toasts, and in some instances John Adams was purposely omitted from the list, while Thomas Jefferson was eulogized as the future preserver of the country.

In 1799, for instance, we find the following expressions at a Fourth of July dinner:

"May the enemies of freedom and equal liberty have three choices. First, that they shall repent of their evil way in dust and ashes, and return to the Republican faith; secondly, have the old Tory blessing, 'Depart, ye cursed, to Nova Scotia,' or, thirdly, be cut off as the house of Baal was by Jehu.

"May that old piratical Government of Britain, whose murders, rapines, and abominations have gone up to the clouds like the smoke of a burning mountain, be eradicated and the evergreen of liberty be substituted in the room thereof."

The opponents of John Jay and his treaty published in The Centinel of Freedom for July 9, 1799.

"Last Thursday being the Twenty-third Anniversary of American Independence, the same was celebrated in this town with the usual éclat. The day was announced by the ringing of bells and firing of cannon. About ten o'clock the citizens assembled on the green and marched from there to the Presbyterian Church. The ceremonies of the day were opened by the Rev. Bishop Ogden in a suitable prayer to the Throne of Grace; after which the Declaration of Independence was read by Jabez Parkhurst Esq., and an Oration delivered by Mr. Elias Van Arsdale. The ceremonies were interspersed with several Hymns and Odes, which concluded the business of the day, and the citizens retired to their respective places of entertainment seemingly exulting with joy at the return of this auspicious day."

The writers of odes in those early days were most prolific in their effusions for every patriotic and civic occasion. From the large number found in the papers of the day, the following may be taken as a fair sample of the usual Fourth of July poem. It was written for the Fourth of 1790:

Let the poets of Europe write odes on the King,
Or their musical notes raise so high.
The birthday of Freedom we ever will sing,
And rejoice on the Fourth of July.

No proud, haughty monarch can here bear the sway,
Since tyranny now we defy;
Fair Liberty ushers this joyful glad day,
And proclaims 'tis the Fourth of July.

May Columbians, united, preserve and protect
The blessings on which they rely,
Nor with shameful indifference ever neglect
To remember the Fourth of July.

This day, be it sacred to freedom and peace,
Festivity, friendship, and joy;
May our land in prosperity ever increase,
And be blessed on the Fourth of July.

F. W. CRANE.

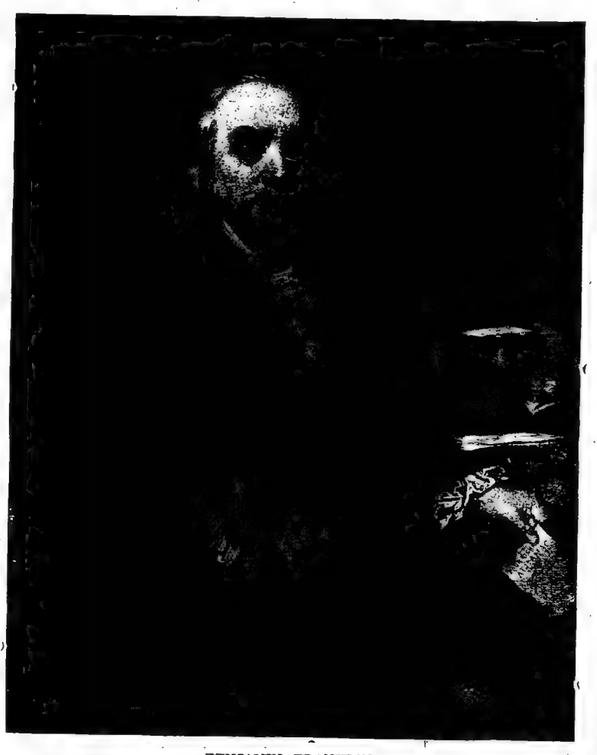

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

OLD INDEPENDENCE HALL AT PHILADELPHIA.

After this picture had been exhibited throughout the city, it was burned at Kensington, amid howls of derision. It is worthy of remark that in New York of this same year 900 men turned out in the parade, and the procession is described as "an exceedingly large and excellent one."

An interesting account of the Fourth of July in Newark just 100 years ago is published in The Centinel of Freedom for July 9, 1799.

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F. W. CRANE.

A VERY SANITARY HOUSE.

Japan has long rejoiced in earthquake-proof houses, and now we hear of an abode in Yokohama which possesses the unique distinction of being microbe proof. A writer in Chambers's Journal says it is supposed to have been erected by an eminent German bacteriologist, who hopes by its aid to avoid all the ills to which human flesh is heir so far as they are due to zymotic causes. The house is built of glass bricks, so that there is no need for windows, and the doors when closed are perfectly air tight. Ventilation is brought about by air being forced into the building through cotton-wool filters, and in case this treatment does not rob it of all its bacteria, the air is further driven against glycerine-coated plates of glass.

Of course when the door of this strange domicile is opened to admit visitors armies of air-borne microbes must come in too; but the sunlight which plays around the rooms will soon kill off these.

A HINT TO WAR POETS AND OTHERS.

The faults of my own speech are many,
Yet never have I said Ei Caney;
But try invariably to say,
With nice exactness, Ei Canéy.

And so, to put the accent due on,
I never call the hill San Juan;
But always drop it plumply on
The proper place, and say San "Whan."

And isn't it sad that people say,
With stupid ignorance, Admiral "Slay"?
Instead of speaking, as you and I,
Who always call him Admiral "Sly."

It makes me feel a trifle blue—eh?
To hear folks call him Admiral "Doo-ey."
Now, don't you think it right that you
Should give the Admiral his "due"?

STANHOPE SAMS.

The Savage Bachelor.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

The Sweet Young Thing—I wonder how it is there is no good English equivalent for "fiancé"?

The Savage Bachelor—How about "idiot"?

FUN ON THE SAND

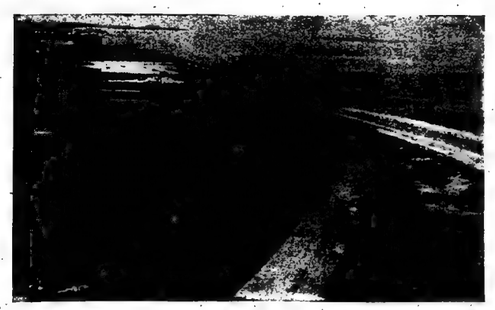

BRIGHTON BEACH AND THE CONCOURSE IN 1888.

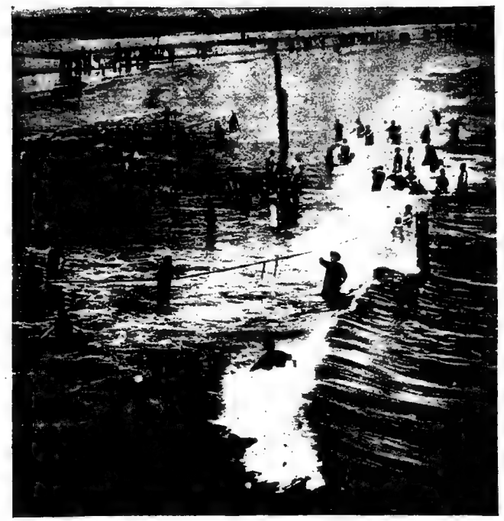

LOOKING FROM THE IRON PIER.

A LARGE BREAKER.

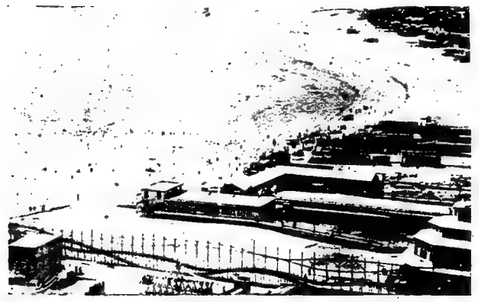

AS SEEN FROM THE OBSERVATORY.

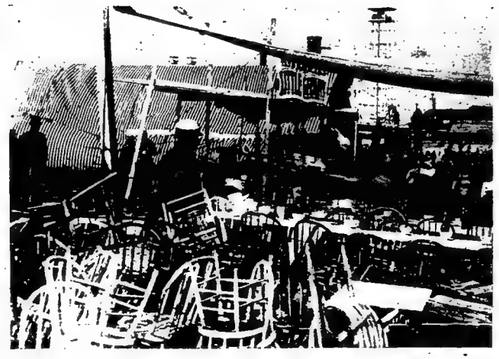

OPEN-AIR HOTEL AFTER THE FIRE.

1899

ON THE BEACH.

THE IRON PIER AND SURROUNDINGS.

A DIP IN THE SURF.

IN ONE OF THE RESTAURANTS.

ON SURF AVENUE.

RUINS OF THE RECENT FIRE.

THE HALLS OF OUR ANCESTORS.*

R. GLENN'S handsome and interesting volume on "Some Colonial Mansions" is the latest addition to the list of works on the Colonial history of our country. For some years the steadily increasing interest in matters Colonial and Revolutionary, which has been so largely the result of the work of the various historic and patriotic societies, has assured to books on these fascinating subjects a sure if not very large sale. Formerly it was necessary for the person who ventured to take any interest in bygone days to have to wade wearily through town and State records to find any facts bearing upon the life and customs, to say nothing of the genealogy, of the early settlers. But now we are confronted by books on every phase of Colonial life, on every family of note in our early annals, and on most of their dwellings. While far from being alone on its subject, Mr. Glenn's volume is especially valuable in that it treats of families and homesteads which have not yet become so familiar as some of the others to the attentive reader of magazines and illustrated papers. The author has described twelve families and their homesteads, and of these two only are New York families—the Van Rensselaers and the Livingstons. The others are Southern, except the Stockton family of New Jersey. Hardly any of these others has ever received any lengthy attention from the authors of works similar to the present publication. In this way Mr. Glenn is enabled to furnish us with many unfamiliar and interesting facts as to the families themselves, as well as with many hitherto unpublished illustrations of their mansions. Many of his genealogical tables will be found of great value to the descendants of allied families, and his pictures are important for the architect. Yet it must be said at the outset that Mr. Glenn's work is not by any means free from error. It is perhaps impossible in any genealogical research of any extent to avoid mistakes. Records are contradictory and family tradition is often unreliable. Under these circumstances it is remarkable that there should be, on the whole, so few blunders.

The Byrd family of Westover, in Virginia, occupies the first chapter. William Byrd of Broxton, England, and his wife somewhere about the year 1674 came to Virginia, that fair province just then becoming celebrated in the old country for its fertility and natural wealth. Byrd engaged in business, and soon acquired a substantial fortune by his energy and skill. In 1688 he bought a piece of land containing 2,000 acres, and soon erected there the Mansion House of Westover. This was partially destroyed by fire in 1749, but was rebuilt exactly as before. It is a large three-story edifice of brick, with a colonnade connecting it with the kitchen and servants' quarters. The roof is of slate. A well-kept lawn slopes down some hundred yards to the James River. It is bounded by high fences, in which are iron gates surmounted with the Byrd arms. A hall about ten feet wide and elaborately carved runs through the house. On the right of this is the parlor, containing the chimneypiece, of marble, imported from Italy. On the left are the library and dining room. The first William died in 1704, leaving a son and two daughters—Ursula, wife of Robert Beverly, and Susan, who married in London. His son, Col. William Byrd, was sent to England to finish his education. He became acquainted there with many men of note, and on his return to Virginia he was chosen to fill several important public offices. He married Lucy Parke. Their daughter Evelyn was a celebrated beauty, and while she was in England her charms caused Lord Chatham to say that "he no longer wondered why young gentlemen were so fond of going to Virginia to study ornithology, since such beautiful Byrds were there." Col. Custis and Col. Byrd tried to arrange a match between the lovely Evelyn and Daniel Parke Custis, but it came to nothing, and Custis married Martha Dandridge, who became afterward Martha Washington. Long ago Westover passed out of the hands of the Byrd family, and strangers now live within its gates.

In the heart of the present town of Princeton, N. J., stands a handsome mansion known as Morven. It was built, or at least the main part of it, in the first quarter of the last century. In this house Washington staid for a night in 1781. In 1783, while Congress was in session at Princeton, he was frequently entertained at Morven. The hostess at that time was Mrs. Stockton, wife of Richard Stockton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and sister of Elias Baudinot, President of Congress. Richard Stockton, the "signer," was the son of John Stockton, who was the grandson of Richard, the emigrant. The family had at first settled in Flushing, L. I., but had subsequently gone to New Jersey. In 1776 Richard Stockton was elected to the Continental Congress, and with Dr. Rush signed the Declaration. In the same year Cornwallis's advance through New Jersey forced him to remove his family and to leave Morven, which soon was turned into British headquarters. The family plate and valuables had been buried in a neighboring field, but by the treachery of a servant of the house they were discovered and seized.

Cedar Grove, the third of Mr. Glenn's Colonial mansions, is a substantial three-story stone house near Philadelphia. It was erected in 1748 by Mrs. Joseph Paschall, whose maiden name was Coates. Joseph Paschall was prominent in establishing the first hose company in Philadelphia. The credit of this achievement is usually given to Benjamin Franklin, who in reality, although an active promoter of the idea, was not its originator. Cedar Grove is not at all remarkable either for architectural beauty or historic interest, and its insertion in the present volume seems a little out of place.

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SHIRLEY, LOWER HALL FROM DINING ROOM DOOR.

In 1659 Augustine Herrman of New Amsterdam was sent by Gov. Petrus Stuyvesant with dispatches for the Governor of Maryland. On his way South Herrman was so much pleased with the country that he decided to obtain some land there and make it his home. He accordingly, after some negotiation with Lord Baltimore, received a tract of 4,000 acres in Cecil County, on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake. This tract, in remembrance of his native country, he called Bohemia Manor. His portrait, labeled "Augustine Herrman and His Horse," is, artistically, a very crude piece of work, as the horse resembles no known animal and Herrman himself is depicted with the face of a Flathead Indian. His wife was Jane Varlett of Long Island. He followed for many years his profession of surveyor, and the map of Maryland which he made is said to be very accurate. During his lifetime a portion of the manor was sold to a band of Labadists, a religious body who followed the tenets of one John Labadie of Denmark. This was the only colony of this sect in America. The name of Herrman is now extinct.

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RICHARD STOCKTON, THE SIGNER.

Mr. Glenn's article on "The Patroonship of the Van Rensselaers" brings to light no facts hitherto unknown about this family. The statement that Pavonia, a part of Killaen Van Rensselaer's estate in New Jersey, means the "Land of the Peacocks," is undoubtedly literally true, but in reality the tract was so called from one Michael Pauw, one of the Directors of the company. Nor is his statement that Brandt Arentse Van Slichtenhorst, the resident Director of the colony of Rensselaerwyck, was a foolish, quarrelsome tyrant quite justifiable by the facts of the case. Van Slichtenhorst had the interests of the family very deeply at heart, and he proposed that in the quarrels raised by the Government of New Amsterdam the Van Rensselaers should not be defrauded of their manorial privileges.

Rosewell, the home of the Page family, stands in Gloucester County, Virginia. The founder of the family in this county was Col. John Page. He was a merchant and for some time a member of the Council. Following the curious custom of those days, eighteen gold rings, "valued at twenty shillings each," were distributed to friends at his funeral. The present house of Rosewell was built about 1730, and it is now rapidly going to destruction for want of proper repairs. There has always been a family tradition to the effect that it was in this house that Jefferson drafted the Declaration of Independence before going to Philadelphia.

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STAIRCASE IN THE RANDOLPH HOME AT TUCKAHOE.

In old days the building was very handsomely fitted out, being wainscotted with polished mahogany. The balustrade of the grand staircase, of the same material, is carved to represent baskets of fruits and flowers. During the Revolution Gov. John Page used the sash weights of the windows for bullets. Mann Page, another member of the family, was in the Continental Congress. The descendants of the Page family are numerous and widely scattered over the country.

In many respects the Carter family is the most important of all the Colonial families of Virginia. Their large estates, their political and social position, and their personal worth gave them a pre-eminent position among their neighbors and friends. John Carter, the founder of the family in America, came over from England about 1649. He held many Colonial offices, but yet had leisure to marry five times. His son Robert was known as "King Carter" of "Corotoman." He, too, held almost every office, and acquired thereby great wealth. He built a church, in which his family had a quarter of the building reserved for their use. The congregation were not allowed to enter the church until he and his family had arrived and preceded them. By the marriage of his son John to Elizabeth Hill of Shirley the estate and handsome mansion of Shirley were brought into the family. Very interesting are the details of the home life of the Virginia gentlemen of those days. They lived in a state of magnificence which was seldom equaled in New York. The slave labor was, of course, more abundant there than in the Northern Colonies, and the Virginians profited by that fact to amass very large fortunes, which they spent in lordly fashion. Other members of the Carter family possessed other mansions, among these, being Nomini Hall, Oatlands, and Carter's Grove. It may not be uninteresting to give the list of the household of Nomini Hall to show the number of servants considered necessary to carry on the work of a mansion of that size. Among the "whites" there were a "clark," a housekeeper, a smith, a stocking-loom maker, a cabinetmaker, a gardener, a cooper, and a carpenter. The "blacks" consisted of four millers, two blacksmiths, a collier, two gardeners, three shoemakers, two cooks, a herdsman, a butcher, a tailor, four men who formed the "bakehouse gang," two woodcutters, two postilions, ten carpenters, two cartmen, three coopers, a cabinetmaker, and eight sailors. In all, there are sixty-two male slaves and twenty-seven women. Such a household was a little village in itself and made the owner more of a patriarch than a householder.

The next article, on "Clermont and the Livingstons," is written in a vein exceedingly hostile to the family which it describes. Mr. Glenn's sympathies are evidently only for the Southern colonists. The early settlers of the Province of New York he looks upon as a set of practically unprincipled land and money grabbers. Mr. Glenn states also that it is impossible to connect Robert Livingston with the Scotch family of Livingstons of Callendar. This has been done so often and published so frequently that it is somewhat presumptuous for him to say that the descent cannot be traced merely because he has not found it. His appreciation of Robert Livingston's character is summed up in these words: "No settler in New York of his day, or indeed at any other period in Colonial history, stands out so boldly from the archives as one who through good and evil report, wealth and poverty, strode straight forward, unaltered, unshaken, and undismayed, toward the goal which in youth he had selected, and which in old age he finally attained—the possession of a great fortune." The author a little later says that Livingston's first purchase of land was of 2,000 acres on "Rollof Jansen's Kill." The land was, in reality, on "Rollof Jansen's Kill," or creek. Mr. Glenn's knowledge of heraldry is at fault a few lines further on, where, in relating how Robert Livingston, in remembrance of his being shipwrecked off the coast of Portugal, on account of which he subsequently changed the crest and motto of his coat-of-arms, he adduces this fact to show "how crests and arms have been sometimes assumed in this country without any authority whatever." As a matter of fact, Livingston always bore the same arms which his family had used for centuries. By the rules of heraldry any one is allowed to use any crest and any motto which he chooses to employ, and in doing so he neither changes his arms nor violates any rules of the science of heraldry. Finally, the portrait on Page 303, called "Robert Livingston," is not a picture of Robert the first Lord of the Manor, but of his nephew, usually known as Robert Livingston, Jr.

*SOME COLONIAL MANSIONS AND THOSE WHO LIVED IN THEM. With Genealogies of the Various Families Mentioned. Edited by Thomas Allen Glenn. Volume I. Philadelphia: Coates & Co. 1898.

In writing of the Carroll family of Maryland Mr. Glenn returns once more to subjects with which he is well acquainted. Charles Carroll emigrated to Maryland from London. His family was an ancient and honorable one in Ireland, which descended from the O'Carrolls of Ely, and, of course, from the former Kings of Ireland. He rapidly obtained a great deal of property in Maryland, and in 1717 he built Doughoregan Manor House. It is only two stories high, but with its wings its total length is about 300 feet. The grandson of the first settler was Charles Carroll, "the signer" of the Declaration. He always called himself "of Carrollton" in order to distinguish himself from his cousin Charles of the Carrolls "of the Caves." Charles the signer, according to one of his biographers, was "In person slight and below the middle size, his face was strongly marked, his eye quick and piercing, and his countenance expressive of energy and determination. His manners were very affable and graceful, and in all the elegancies and observances of polite society few men were his superiors." He was the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence Without doubt he was the leading Marylander of his time and one of the most important political pamphleteers of the Revolution. He was a member of the first Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in 1827, and in the next year he laid the foundation stone of that road. He had married Mary Darnall, who is said to have been a very charming woman, and his four daughters were called the "American Graces." The eldest daughter Mary became the wife first of Robert Patterson, (brother of Elizabeth Patterson, who married Jerome Bonaparte,) and secondly the Marquis of Wellesley, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1825. Elizabeth wedded Baron Stafford. Emily descended somewhat in the social scale and married one John McTavish.

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SILVER PLATE AND ANCIENT COMMUNION SERVICE AT BRANDON.

Not far from Philadelphia is Graeme Park, the home of the Graeme family. The first person of the family in this country was Dr. Thomas Graeme, who was brought over here by his kinsman, Gov. William Keith, whose stepdaughter, Ann Diggs, he subsequently married. The mansion house of Graeme Park was erected by Keith in 1722. It is over sixty feet long, twenty-five wide, and three stories high. The stone walls are over two feet thick. The drawing room is twenty-one feet square and fourteen feet high. The stairs, balusters, window frames, and even the beams are of white oak. Not far from the house is the "lifting stone" of Gov. Keith. This is a rock carved into the shape of a huge mushroom. This stone the worthy old Governor forced all applicants for work to lift. This was certainly an easy way of solving the tramp problem of those

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STATE CHAMBER AND BED IN WHICH WASHINGTON SLEPT IN THE DOUGHOREGAN MANOR HOUSE. THE HOME OF THE CARROLLS.

ELECTRIC POWER AND AMERICAN SHOP EXCELLENCE.

Nothing within the past year or two has directed more attention the world over to the capacity for rapid and good work in American engineering establishments, says a writer in Cassier's Magazine, than the recent award of the contract for a bridge over the Atbara River, a tributary to the Nile, in the Soudan, to an American firm of bridge builders. The bridge was needed most urgently for railroad use in connection with Sir Herbert Kitchener's famous military operations; indeed, time was of the first importance, and in this respect the American builders distanced all other bidders, guaranteeing to deliver the whole bridge of seven spans in seven weeks, while the earliest delivery that could be obtained from any of the British firms was for two of the spans in six months. Why American builders should in this instance have led the world and have crowded British firms out of a territory which they might well have considered peculiarly their own is an interesting question.

Improvements in methods, the introduction of time and labor-saving devices, with the incidental reduction of cost, furnish a ready answer, and it is particularly interesting to note that, as not the least of these improvements, electrical conveniences have been cited. Electrically driven shop tools, heavy ones as well as light ones, have eliminated many difficulties of operation, and electric cranes have greatly simplified the handling of heavy pieces. The principle of portability in the tools, moreover, has been applied to the widest possible extent, and in itself has contributed almost as much as any one other thing to that rapidity and excellence of output for which American shops have become noted.

WOMEN ARTISTS.

Those who have watched with sympathy the fight women have made to secure breadwinning careers, says The Saturday Review, or the right of entrance to intellectual occupations, and the success that has crowned these efforts in various directions, have been unwilling, however free from illusions as to the upshot, to pronounce judgment before the experiment in this line had been fairly tried. The experiment has been tried, girls in vast numbers have studied art under the same conditions as men—the statistics of art-studentship at the end of this century, if ever worked out, will form a curious and incredible chapter of social history—and practically nothing had come of it. In other fields there is a different story to tell.

Women have made good their footing in all the subordinate ranks of the teaching and medical professions, and in these professions the work of subordinate ranks is valuable and necessary. They have also proved themselves capable in clerkships, and even the direction of business. Again, where there is an executive department in the arts, now as always they reach first-class rank—namely, in acting, singing, dancing, and the performance of music. Modern literature as well as ancient counts women of genius, and modern education and freedom have opened the learned branches of letters to the sex with satisfactory results. But the arts of music and design have not from the beginning of time till now a single woman of the first rank, or even of very high rank, to name.

THE GREASER GIRL.

Perhaps you have heard or read of beautiful mestizo maidens? queries a writer in The Atlantic Monthly, and continues: Save in the pictures of susceptible romanticists, I have never seen a beautiful Greaser girl. Sometimes in real life there is a certain tenderness of outline and form, a certain subflush of overrine color beneath the dusky skin, which, added to the glow of the eyes, give an effect of voluptuous charm that doubtless appeals to some. But whatever beauty the girl has in the first glamour of her youth is soon merged into the grim and ominous aspect of early old age. Roundness becomes rotundity; the hue of dark rose becomes the dye of butternut; the lissome, free walk becomes a flatfooted waddle.

Only the inextinguishable light of the Southern eyes remains to the end—index of the passion which has burned to ashes all other elements of beauty. Men and women share in the possession of those wonderful eyes, and of the voice, which is the eyes' fitting mate—soft, velvety, lifeless, as though expressly made to handle the vitiated but musical Spanish-Indian patois of the Southwest.

SPANISH CHARACTER STUDIES.

Talleyrand's sarcasm about "language serving to conceal our thoughts" was possibly suggested, says a writer in The Arena, by the fact that silent nations are generally honest, and the contrast between the chattering Greek and taciturn Turk is not greater than that between the laconic Castilian and his gasconading neighbor. "Buena noche, amigos,"—"good night, friends," was the only remark of a one-eyed Aragon fencing master whose remaining eye had been extinguished by a blundering tyro. "They call me Grande in my father's house," said a Castilian nobleman whom Charles IV. had tried to quizz about his physical shortcomings, and even Spanish pariahs affect that brevity of eloquence. "Are you not ashamed to beg?" Baron von Ense asked an Andalusian vagabond who had solicited the loan of a small copper coin; "a big, stout fellow like you ought to stop loafing and go to work." "I didn't request your advice, Sir," retorted the vagrant; "I asked you for a penny."

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, the impregnable, the virgin fortress, had fallen, and the allies were aghast with dismay, the French half-delirious with exultant joy. The army reveled and rejoiced, and with liberty, for Louis himself was flushed with pride at the triumph of his arms, and in the universal excitement some excess was overlooked. The commanders and officers were regaled with magnificent entertainments, and the rank and file indulged without stint in every license which could recompense them for the miseries and arduous labor of the preceding weary months of siege.

Some few days went by and the camp was settling down once more to order and discipline. The vast army of besiegers was reorganized and divided, some battalions being ordered to garrison, others to new posts before the enemy, and the shrill call of the bugles, the hoarse roll of the drums rose all day long above the rhythmic murmur of thousands of marching feet; but despite this there were still many who kept up the revels at the closing in of each day. There were meetings of old friends soon again to be parted, suppers and drinking parties, prolonged till far into the night, though continually disturbed by calls upon this or the other member of the company to carry orders or fall into the ranks of their regiments moving camp.

Thady Halloran, Major now, and his ruddy hair showing streaks of gray which were not all due to the powder which vainly strove to keep the unruly locks in order, joined lustily in these convivial bouts as in some part compensation for the long days he had spent wearing out his heart in dreary battering at stone walls from the shelter of the trenches. Though he had grown older and come to know that lacking wealth and great protection he could hope to climb no higher to the pinnacle of his boyish dreams, he was still the same wild galloper ever ready for any enterprise, the more dangerous and difficult the better. He had won hardly and by desperate valor to the rank of Major, but there he staid; and so he even took his fill of fun and fighting with the same reckless zest as the youngest subaltern inspired by emulation of his superiors.

He was the life and soul of a small party met together in the hut which had sheltered them throughout the siege for one last carouse before the morrow came to sunder and scatter them far apart. None drank deeper, laughed more, or told such unending droll stories as did Thady. The night was well advanced and the uproar of it at its greatest when a few officers rode up to the hut, and one of them leaned from his saddle and knocked sharply at the door. There was no response from within, and putting his foot to the door he sent it flying open.

"Major Halloran!" he called.

The company within started at the sound of his voice, and became suddenly silent. "It's Lally," they whispered, and looked with ominous forebodings at Thady, who, however, rose unconcernedly and lurched to the door. He steadied himself with one hand against the lintel and saluted.

"'Tis welcome you are, Colonel. The liquor's of the best; 'tis near done, but there's yet a bottle or two to crack."

The company, sobered by the shock of this unexpected intrusion, looked from one to another in horrified amazement at the mad folly of their companion, for Lally was of noted temperance in his habits and a most rigid disciplinarian, and insisted upon the same qualities in those under his command.

"Major Halloran," he said, sharply, "I had expected better things of you. Is this a soldier's conduct in camp?"

"Faith, Colonel," was the cool reply from the noways abashed Thady, "I could well ask that same qustion of yourself, for you might know that a soldier's throat is dry by nature, and more by reason when he's after burning powder. The work is over and so it's time for play."

Lally made an impatient gesture. "I sought a soldier—I find a maudlin sot," and turning his horse's head he addressed his escort: "Gentlemn, ride on; we must seek elsewhere."

The harsh words woke Thady to his senses, smiting hardly on the proud reputation he had so long kept untarnished, and shocked him to sobriety. He started forward and caught at Lally's rein and steadily met the latter's angry looks while he mastered himself to speak.

"Colonel, for the love of Heaven, don't say that," he burst out reproachfully; "don't say Thady Halloran is no soldier. I've my private virtues, and 'twas ever one of them to be company for my friends; but if I've any failing 'tis to leave them all when work's to be done; and if it's work you want, sure I'm the man."

Lally's anger vanished as he looked down on Thady's flushed, eager face, and he almost smiled as he answered, "No, Major Halloran, I know your reputation, but now return to your friends. I want a clear head for my work."

"No, by all the saints!" cried Thady. "The work is mine; you came for me and here I am, able and more than willing. No one ever yet found me in the fault drunk or sober; and faln," he could not refrain from adding, "it's many the fine affair I've carried through in drink. Trust me, Colonel, and you'll find I say true. See!" he continued, whistling shrilly, and a great black mare, ready saddled, came trotting up to him and nuzzled her beautiful head on his shoulder. He gave her a kindly pat, slipped the bit into her mouth, and with a spring was in the saddle. "Ready's my word," and he saluted again with scarcely a sign of intoxication.

Lally looked him over keenly and nodded. "I trust you, and the work is for such as you. Here are dispatches which must reach St. Croix without delay. The country is overrun with the enemy. You must be cautious, but you must also be daring and let nothing stand in your way. I know your courage and ready wit, and I trust you now to make the best of both. You start within the hour, and Captain D'Arcy here goes with you. He knows the country," and he turned to a young officer, almost a boy, who rode beside him.

Thady glanced at the companion chosen for him, and was apparently satisfied with the brief inspection.

"Now speed with your preparations, for I shall follow close behind you with all the haste I may, and I look to find my orders carried out."

Thady bent in his saddle. "I am ready. I will do my best, Colonel, and so I think will Captain D'Arcy."

"Gentlemen, to our next meeting!" and waving a farewell to his late boon fellows he rode a little way with Colonel Lally to receive detailed instructions.

Half an hour later Thady and his companion were cantering down the road a league from camp. They had ridden so far in silence, but now the young man asked him impatiently if they should increase their pace.

"No," said Thady shortly, "we may want their speed later;" and added the query, "And what did Lally mean when he sent you on this mission?"

D'Arcy felt his face grow hot, fearing some raillery on his youth; but Thady, now quite sobered by the sharp night air and his long training to prompt response in every emergency, had put the question almost carelessly and as if a mere excuse for conversation, and with some little hesitation the young man replied:

"Because I begged of him, Major Halloran. I serve in Dillon's under Colonel Desmond Ryan, and I have heard much of you. I know the country well, and so at last he consented."

"And so you wanted to ride with the mad galloper, as they call me!" asked Thady with a laugh, for he, too, had had his heroes, though little suspecting that he himself should ever be taken for one.

"And who would not," replied D'Arcy with a burst of enthusiasm, "when the whole brigade, ay, and France, can tell the deeds you've done? Why else did Lally, the finest commander we have, pick you out alone for this special work?"

"Ay, my lad," Thady answered, with just a touch of bitterness, "'tis easy to win that same glory, with a strong arm and a quick wit. There is many a better man with both, but I got the chances with them. But what better am I this day for all that? Listen when I tell you that if you'll make your mark, watch well your tongue, for, by the saints, it's often put a spoke in my wheel."

They rode all night till near daybreak, when, on Thady's suggestion that they should secure a few hours' rest for the horses and themselves before crossing the lines of the allies' outposts, D'Arcy led the way to a grange or barn lying on the edge of a wood some way from the road.

They dismounted, and after some hesitation decided to hobble the horses in the nearest clump of trees, some couple of hundred yards from the house, that they might the better escape the chance of any prying eyes, and then entered the building, which to all appearance had not been used for some time. It consisted of one large chamber, with a small portion roughly partitioned off at the end furthest from the door, and was lit by some half dozen windowless openings in the walls. There was some straw lying in a corner, and D'Arcy throwing himself down on this was soon soundly asleep. His slumbers, however, were of the briefest, and he was awakened by Thady shaking him violently with one hand tightpressed across his mouth to keep him from crying out. He sat up quickly and inquired the matter.

"Matter," said Thady, "we're trapped. Listen," and they heard distinctly the sound of a horse champing its bit without. "Look out!" and creeping cautiously to the window opening indicated by Thady, D'Arcy could discern through the gray dusk of coming morning the outline of a man whom he recognized by his headdress as a German trooper standing beside a horse midway between the building and the clump of trees where their own were hobbled. "Now the front," and again obeying he saw a small body of horsemen slowly approaching. He turned helplessly to Thady.

"A cavalry patrol," explained the latter; "but they must be well beyond their lines, and don't know this place, or that fellow would have been inside before now. He came up first and called to the others; and the divil fly with him for picking just that one place to wait in."

"The dispatches," gasped D'Arcy. "What's to be done?"

"Deliver them," said Thady coolly, as if it were the merest matter of course. "There's no box so tight shut it can't be opened some way; and we've got to find the way for this one. Now let us get behind that partition," and leading the way, they entered the small apartment and carefully closed the rickety door behind them, not that it might be any defense, but that it might delay discovery and give them time to plan some way of escape from the awkward position.

They leaned against the wall and thought strenuously.

"We can't rush them," he said at length, "because they're mounted and we're not. We can't fasten the door, for the bar is on the outside; and besides, it's out we want, not in. We might manage them here, but it depends on how many there are; and we daren't use the pistols for fear of bringing more on top of us, while they may. By the powers, a pretty pass; and Thady, my boy, I'm thinking you've run your head against the wall this time. The saints give us time and keep them from finding the horses."

"There is a small parapet around the roof," said D'Arcy; "and if this fellow moved we might climb through and lie behind it."

"You're a jewel" said Thady; but alas! the window was just too small, and in any case it would have been impossible to reach to the roof from it. They were hard pressed for time, as the troopers were now almost at the door, and the man who had signaled to them moved off leisurely to the front of the house. In the rapidly growing light they could see that men and horses were jaded and tired, and consequently in all probability the halt would be of some duration. They looked at each other blankly, but Thady was not yet in despair.

"I'm not beat yet," and examining the window closely he saw that perhaps one of the stones at the side might be loosened, and thus enable them to enlarge the aperture.

"I've got it," he whispered eagerly. "Strip, D'Arcy, strip to your shirt; and thank God you're only a boy, for through you'll go, though you leave the last of your skin behind you," and putting all his strength on the stone it gave slowly from its place, leaving just room for D'Arcy to squeeze through. He then rapidly explained his plan.

"We'll lie quiet till all that are coming are in, then out with you while I engage their attention. Most likely the one or two left on guard will look in to see what's the fun; then, if you can, bolt the door and away. That way there is a chance for one, though two couldn't manage."

"But you?" asked D'Arcy; "what can you do against them?"

"Faith," said Thady pleasantly, "enjoy myself and give you time. But strip, man, strip, in the name of heaven, and put the dispatches in your stocking."

Even now the troopers were dismounting at the door. Thady kept watch through a crevice in the partition, while D'Arcy struggled through the window in desperate silence, leaving a good many fragments of his skin by the way. He had barely managed to get through when the Germans entered the building.

"Seven," whispered Thady, as he passed out his comrade's sword and coat and bade him wait till he had again surveyed the doings of the intruders.

Despite Thady's confident surmise, the men had evidently, from their manner, made use of the building as a retreat before, as they made no attempt to examine it, and on entering most of them threw themselves wearily down on the straw and proceeded to munch some provisions drawn from their saddle-bags; while two of their number, who appeared to have been selected to keep watch, lounged carelessly just inside the doorway, and all were plainly without the least suspicion of the presence of possible danger.

"It's Lally you'll be having on the top of

"Remember the Dispatches and Obey Orders."

1899

you before you know where you are," chuckled Thady to himself; "but what divilment put it into that fellow's head to stick himself just where he wasn't wanted," and he roundly cursed all Germans and their ways for bringing him to this pass; though in all probability the explanation was that the patrol had approached the building first from the other side and overrun it in the darkness, till it was discovered and they were recalled by their companion. When satisfied that all the men were inside and that they showed no immediate inclination to disturb themselves, Thady turned again to D'Arcy:

"Now off with you, and remember the door; 'tis easy if you're quick about it. You've the pick of seven horses; but take Katty if you can, for she's fresh, and worth them all, fresh or tired."

"But," again objected the young man, "you can do nothing. They are too many."

"I can do much. Remember the dispatches and obey orders. Now, in the divil's name, hurry, for I'm warming to the work."

The lad, moved by some sudden impulse, leaned through the window and kissed his reckless comrade on the cheek; then hurriedly and without a word turned away and disappeared round the corner of the building.

"Faith, he's a jewel," thought Thady, flicking some dirt from the lace of his jabot. "I'm half sorry he's going, for 'tis a mighty comfort to have a comrade at your shoulder in a little affair like this. However, it's the only chance," and he continued adjusting the disorder of his dress as coolly as if he were preparing for parade till he heard the outer door slam to and the bolt drop noisily to its place.

"Well," he said, and looked to see the effect on the troopers. The two men standing had turned and by a natural impulse set their hands against the door to push it open. Of the others some had sprung to their feet, but mostly they remained motionless in absurd attitudes of astonishment. Before they had time to recover from their amazement a new surprise was sprung upon them.

"Gentlemen, don't be alarmed it is only a little device of mine to secure the pleasure of your company," and looking round they saw Thady in the doorway of the partition smiling pleasantly to them. He stood erect, tall, and strong, and the bright rays of the new-arisen sun smote brilliantly against his scarlet coat; his face shone transfigured in the ruddy light aglow with a wild, fierce joy, as he advanced a pace and called in clear, ringing tones:

"A welcome to you all!"

The men stood for a moment at pause, dumb with astoundment, till one among them recognized him shouted:

"The mad Chevalier Halloran! We've trapped him at last!"

"Wasy fried; he has trapped you. Come," he added, swinging back the door behind him to show the inner room was empty. "I'm alone and there's work to do," and as he spoke he heard without the rapid hoof-beats of a horse being urged to its utmost speed. Thady felt his spirits rise as he knew his friend at least was safe from all pursuit; but he cursed him heartily for what had seemed interminable delay to his strained nerves; and he turned from him now with a great content to the task at hand.

Some of the men were struggling with the door; but it was stoutly built and well barred, and as the space was narrow, and they had no implements at hand to batter it down, bid fair to resist their attempts at forcing it. Thady, however, had not the slightest intention of allowing them to continue their work uninterrupted. Besides, he was now all eagerness for the fight, since fight he must. He noted with satisfaction that the troopers appeared to have left their pistols in the holsters, and he trusted to D'Arcy's wit to have removed them in the contingency of any of the men succeeding in escaping from the building.

"Come, gentlemen," he called, "the door can wait; here's better work," and three responded readily to his invitation.

"Thady, my boy," he thought, "it's like to be your last fight, but, glory be to Heaven, it'll be the best of them all," and with a laugh on his face he laid hand to hilt and the bright steel leaped singing from its sheath.

"One!" he cried, as he stayed the foremost with the point in his throat. "Two!" and ere the man tottered to his fall he had disengaged the blade and driven it deep into the shoulder of the next. The man drew back with a scream of pain against the third, who stumbled and hesitated a moment, a bare moment, but it cost him dear. His blade was wrenched from his hand, and flew clanging against the wall, as he, too, fell back with a fearful slash across his face.

"Three!" laughed Thady; and in pure gladness of heart crooned to himself a catch from some old song first heard long years ago among the green shades of his own far-distant country; but he had no long rest as the other men suspended their efforts at the door, and rushed upon him with cries of rage to avenge their comrades' fate. He met them still with the same seeming reckless gayety, but the flashing eyes belied the face, and let appear the desperate spirit tense with great resolve to quit him in this last hopeless fight, as became his name and race.

His splendid swordsmanship had never better opportunity. He raged among them furiously, exulting in his strength and the lust of battle worthy of his fame. His dripping blade wheeled and flashed with circling points and lines of crimson light to ward him from the rain of deadly strokes and thrusts. He was bleeding from a dozen wounds; but he fought on undaunted, with ever and again a grim contented smile as his blade drank blood. His opponents were in no better case. Not one of them had escaped unhurt and for all their might of number they could not break within the circle of his swirling point. They drew back a space, but he gave them no breathing time, pressing upon them as far as he dared without losing the vantage of the wall at his back.

The men, at last exasperated beyond endurance with shame that they should be so outfaced, joined and rushed together at the laughing madman; but with a quick parry he swept the points of the foremost two aside, and hurling one man back with a mighty blow, ran his sword through the heart of the second.

"Four!" he gasped; but before he could disengage he felt a sword edge grate sharply against his ribs. He staggered blindly, faint and giddy from loss of blood; but gathering himself together with a mighty struggle he sprang with a shout among the survivors. They quailed a moment before his fierce onslaught, and yet again the thirsty blade fell, cleaving the skull of another.

"Five!" he cried; but it was his last effort. The sword dropped from his nerveless fingers, he staggered and flung his arms abroad, and tumbled headlong to the ground.

The two men still left afoot stood a while gasping and staring, till realizing that their desperate opponent no longer confronted them, they threw themselves wearily down on the straw, and strove to attend to one another's wounds, cursing and moaning, and gazing wonderfully about them at the havoc wrought among them by the dare-devil Irishman. Three of their number were slain outright, and the four survivors were bleeding from hurts and cuts innumerable, one so badly that the hand of death was already at his throat.

Thady lay face downward where he had fallen, unheeded, untended. They cared not whether he lived or died, dead most likely for what mortal man could endure so much and survive?

The troopers were still attending to their hurts when they caught the sound of trampling hoofs, the noise of a large party of horse riding in full haste, and one of them rose and staggered to the door. It was thrown open, and a broad shaft of sunlight streamed across the floor, lighting up all the dark places, and showing all the ghastly carnage of that narrow field.

D'Arcy stood appalled in the doorway, a crowd of friendly, wondering faces thronging in behind him. He pushed the wounded trooper aside, and knelt down by the body of his friend, turning him over on his back, and unbuttoning his coat to search for some faint flicker of life in that brave heart; but as he groped and felt among the slashed and torn clothing his face grew darker, and he drew his hand away, and sprang to his feet distracted.

"My God, he is dead! The best man among us, and I left him like a coward."

But Lally himself, who had entered at his back, laid his hand gently on the young man's shoulder:

"Capt. D'Arcy, he did his duty, and died like a gallant gentleman. God rest him."

Some of the men lifted Thady to carry him out to the open air; but he was not yet dead, for the pain of the movement awoke him, and, opening his eyes, he saw D'Arcy bending over him, and he smiled feebly.

"D'Arcy, my boy, 'twas the glory of a fight"; and so saying, his eyelids slowly drooped as he sank back once more to the kindly rest of unconsciousness.—Black and White.

LATEST PORTRAIT OF MME. REJANE.
The Famous French Actress. (See Page 4.)

JANE HADING AS JOSEPHINE.
In the New Napoleonic Play, "Plus Que Reine." (See Page 4.)

Going on the Stage.

From The Chicago Post.

"She's going on the stage."

"Dear me!"

"Yes—up in the White Mountain district. You see, the railroad does not go quite to her destination."

OER LAND AND WATER

YACHT RACES OLD AND NEW.

THE regatta of the New York Yacht Club, which took place last week, was one of decided interest, yet it lacked some of the intensely absorbing features of the regattas of past years. Perhaps this is the thought of one who has seen too many regattas to enter fully into the spirit of the present. The past has a charm which was long ago put into the line of Campbell, "'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view." But there is a limit to the truth of that, for when one goes back to the beginning of the history of the New York Yacht Club, he cannot avoid a smile at the character of the yachts which entered into the contest. They were not much like the yachts of to-day, but the men who sailed them were genuine yachtsmen, and knew what sport was.

The New York Yacht Club was organized July 30, 1844, and its first regatta was held on July 16, 1845. The racing measurement of the competitors was according to tonnage, Custom House measurement, and the allowance was forty-five seconds per ton. The course was from a stakeboat off Robbins Reef to another off Bay Ridge, thence to a stakeboat off Stapleton, and thence to and around the Southwest Spit Buoy. The starters were the schooners Cygnet, 45 tons, W. Edgar; Sybil, 42, C. B. Miller; Spray, 37, H. Wilkes; La Coquille, 27, John C. Jay; Minna, 30, J. Waterbury; Gimcrack, 30, J. C. Stevens; and sloops Newburg, 33, H. Robinson; Addie, 17, J. Rogers, and Lancet, 20, G. B. Rollins. The yachts timed at the finish were the Cygnet, which won in 5 hours, 23 minutes, and 15 seconds; the Sybil, second, in 5 hours, 25 minutes, 25 seconds, and the Gimcrack, third, in 5 hours, 30 minutes, 30 seconds. The entrance money was $25 a yacht, and that bought the cup. Schooners and sloops were classed together, and there was no allowance for difference of rig.

The schooners of that day looked not unlike pilot boats, and indeed some of them closely resembled North River oystermen. They carried very short maintopmasts, and no foretopmasts at all. Consequently no such things as balloon jib topsails were known, and I suppose a spinnaker would have been deemed a monstrosity only to be seen in dreams. Single head rig was the rule, and the flying of kites was almost unknown. Yet that first New York regatta was a great event. The harbor was packed with excursion craft of all sorts bearing spectators, and business among the Wall Street fraternity was almost suspended. The club, by the way, records as its "first annual regatta" that of 1846. Why its annals do not recognize the race of 1845 no one knows, not even the members of the club.

The big single-stickers of the days immediately subsequent to 1845 still live in the memories of old yachtsmen, but the Maria, the Julia, and the Una were after all only overgrown jib and main sail boats. It was in the early seventies that what may be called the palmy days of yacht racing in New York came along. The starters in the New York Yacht Club Regatta of June 22, 1871, were the schooners Tidal Wave, William Voorhis; Eva, S. J. Macy; Madeleine, Jacob Voorhis, Jr.; Wanderer, Louis J. Lorillard; Alarm, A. C. Kingsland; Columbia, Frank Osgood; Idler, Thomas C. Durant; Foam, Sheppard Homans; Sunshine, E. Burd Grubb; Magic, J. Lester Wallack; Dauntless, James Gordon Bennett, Jr.; Tarobinia, H. A. Kent; Rambler, James H. Banker; Alice, George W. Kidd; Sappho, William P. Douglas; Palmer, Rutherford Stuyvesant, and Halcyon, James R. Smith; sloops, Breeze, A. C. Kingsland, Jr.; Gracie, William Krebs; Ariadne, Theodore A. Strange; Addie, William H. Langley, and Vixen, Ludlow Livingston.

What a list of historical yachts and yachtsmen! How many of the youngsters who are scribbling about yacht races today ever saw the famous old Tidal Wave, or the stately Wanderer, with her big, square foresail and the healthy square foretopsail she used to set over it on occasion? How many of them ever saw the Madeleine thrashing out around the lightship, or the little Magic slipping down the wind? What are Rambler and Palmer and Sappho to them but mere names? And yet all these good old schooners, which were the glories of yachting in their time, have had to yield one by one to the tooth of time or the progress of yacht designing; and if the truth must be told, the little Quissetta would beat the best of them hull down in a jam of twenty miles to windward and return in ordinary yachting weather.

But if it came on to blow? Ah, then there would be another tale to tell, for these were deep sea hounds, and one can see yet in his mind's eye the Palmer and the Dreadnaught storming up the Jersey coast with a wild whoop of a gale from the northeast and old ramping, roaring Sam Samuels standing by all night in the driving smother of it to let go or hang on as the puffs grew or eased.

There were great races in those days, and the Brenton's Reef, Bennett and Cape May Cups called out the big ocean schooners often. So did the now forgotten long course (64 miles) off Newport. But those yachtsmen raced more for the sport of the game than to decide who had the fastest boat. Look at their names. The Voorhises, Osgood, Lorillard, Bennett, Douglas, Stuyvesant, and Smith. There are volumes of yachting history in the mere names. All gone, save stout and hearty James D. Smith, Chairman of the America's Cup Committee, whose stentorian "Pax vobiscum" still rings over the waters and carries joy to the soul of many a newspaperman who loved the yachtsmen of the old school, "thoroughbreds" every one of them.

Who remembers the rise of the Atlantic Yacht Club to prominence? In 1872, when William Voornis was its Commodore and the Tidal Wave its flagship, it came to the fore and in its annual regatta the starters were the schooners Tidal Wave, Resolute and Peerless, and the big sloops Gracie, Addie, Orion, and Vixen. It was in this year, too, that the New York Yacht Club adopted the flying start. They used to send them away from their anchorage before that. It was in the same year that Lester Wallack, the famous manager of Wallack's Theatre, gave a cup for schooners, the course being from Buoy No. 5, off the point of the Hook, to a stakeboat off Long Branch. The writer of this article sat on the bluff at the Branch and watched that race, and saw the stanch old Madeleine lead the fleet. In 1872 also Commodore James Gordon Bennett gave the Brenton's Reef Cup, a mighty historical cup, carried off to England by the Genesta in 1885, and brought back by Royal Phelps Carroll's Navahoe. It was in that same year that the Dreadnaught and the Palmer had their great fight to Cape May and back for Mr. Bennett's Cape May Cup, also carried by the Genesta to England, where, I believe, it still is.

As we come down nearer to our own time, memories of regattas of thrilling interest throng upon me. I can close my eyes and see the Gracie, Fanny, and Mischief having it out; the Bedouin and the Oriva slashing their sharp bows through the green off the Hook, and the Huron and the Stranger banging their way up the main channel. Those were brave days, too. I can even see in the midst of other pictures George Gould sailing the Fanita, forgotten now, as are Mr. Gould's early yachting days.

Who can forget the famous races which the club had on its early cruises to the eastward? There were giants in those days. There were yachtsmen who would race anywhere, for anything, in any kind of weather. They were not a bit interested in proving that this or that designer was the better man. In our day it sometimes seems that the whole purpose of yachting is to make a name and fame for such people as the Herreshoffs. But the Seawanhaka one-model races keep alive the old spirit, and it would probably be very unjust to say that there is not the real thing in the principal club of the country. Only there does seem to be a great readiness to find excuses for not sailing for such trophies as the Cape May and Brenton's Reef Cups.

It is undoubtedly true that races of the length called for by the conditions of these trophies are not essential to the determination of the comparative speed of two or more yachts, but these long races were mighty picturesque and stirring affairs all the same, and he is a poor sort of yachtsman who is always seeking for the sight of a harbor under his lee, and who does not like to be out "in the streets" all night. To decide the relative merits of yachts is a good thing, but it is also well to decide the relative merits of yachtsmen; and there was a good deal more of that done in the old days than there is now.

But when it comes to the yachts themselves there is no comparison. Such a flier as the Colonia completely outclasses anything that floated in the famous regattas of the early history of the local clubs. And there has been a vast improvement in the courses, too. The first course of the New York Yacht Club would not provide sufficient water for the fleet of today. That fact alone goes to show that the present yachts are worthier vessels than their predecessors. But the old course, which began off Owl's Head, has also been abandoned. To this course the New York Yacht Club clung with a tenacity worthy of some good purpose for years, in spite of criticism, which is generally taken by the club as an impertinence. But the complaints of the foreign yachtsmen who came here to sail for the America's Cup and who rightly held that the course was not a fair one for large yachts, finally caused a change. The present course, which begins just below the Narrows, is not an ideal one, but it is much better than the one which preceded it. For the reason that it affords easy access to the numerous members of the club who are not yacht owners, but who naturally desire to see the regattas, (for what other reason are they members?) it will probably be the regular course of the club for many years to come. Meanwhile, those who used to go down to the sea in yachts in the early '70s can sit by the clubhouse fire of a Winter night and tell of days, elder or better, as they may dare to call them.

W. J. HENDERSON.

THE ONWENTSIA GOLF CLUBHOUSE, LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.

FOR AMATEUR GOLF HONORS.

The battle royal of the American golf world will be fought this coming week on the links of the Onwentsia Golf Club, at Lake Forest, Ill., one of the suburbs of Chicago. It is the second time in two years that the amateur championship has gone to the West, and although the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association undoubtedly did its best to find a good Eastern course to take it, various difficulties seemed to be in the way, and therefore the present location was chosen.

A few of our ablest Eastern players will not be present, prominent among whom is Walter J. Travis of the Oakland Club, L. I., who won the third honor place last year. The competitors, however, will be well representative of the different sections of the country, and although a few "cracks" will be absent, there is no doubt that the tournament will be fully worthy of a championship meeting.

The contest will begin to-morrow morning with the thirty-six-hole preliminary round, from which those making the thirty-two leading scores will continue at match play during the remainder of the week, the final struggle between the two survivors coming on Saturday.

The emblem of victory and of the championship of the United States is the magnificent thousand-dollar silver cup presented to the Golf Association by the late Theodore A. Havemeyer, who was its first President. This week will be its fourth year of competition. It was first played for at Shinnecock in July, 1896, when it was won by H. J. Whigham of the Onwentsia Club. Whigham won it the second year on the Chicago Club links, and last year at Morris County it was taken by the present holder, Findlay S. Douglas of the Fairfield County Golf Club, Greenwich, Conn.

Whigham is a finished English golfer, while Douglas, hailing from old St. Andrews, represents the Scotch side of the game. The native American golfer has yet to win the United States championship, and the golfing fraternity is looking eagerly forward to such a possibility this season. The opportunity is good for it, as our native players have made rapid improvement within the past two years. Among the native stars who are regarded as possible victors are John Reid, Jr., of Yale, the intercollegiate champion, and Herbert M. Harriman of Meadow Brook, the metropolitan champion.

The Onwentsia golf course has the entire eighteen holes, with a circuit of 5,835 yards. Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor is President of the club, which has about 300 members. H. J Whigham is Captain of the club, and the club contains a large proportion of Chicago's social set. Robert T. Lincoln is on the Reception Committee, and the members have made every effort to give visiting golfers an enjoyable time and make the championship come up to the high standard of past years.

A NEW STIRRUP FOR EQUESTRIENNES.

A new stirrup has just been devised for lady riders in England which is meeting with pronounced success over there, both in the hunting field and in road riding. Its nature is something similar to the old leather stirrup used by children, which prevents the foot being shoved home. It is made of metal, and has the appearance of a small cage. Those who have found it serviceable argue that when the stirrup touches the instep and is not too short, the rider has no power to press the knee upward under the crutch, and so to secure the strongest seat possible on a sidesaddle. Of course, it is inexpedient for a horsewoman to thrust her foot home in the stirrup. In this new stirrup the ball of the foot is forced to remain on the tread, and there is hence room for two or three inches of ankle play. This is a great advantage. Male riders are aware of this, because they know that if they adjust their stirrups to ride with the ball of the foot, the stirrups are too long if the foot be thrust home. The new device has the after-edge of the tread slightly turned up, so as to prevent the foot slipping about. It is practically impossible for any rider to be hung up in this stirrup, because the foot cannot by any means become locked in it. When riding with the ordinary stirrup, it is impossible sometimes for the fair rider to prevent her foot from getting home, which not only weakens her seat, but presents a constant danger to her.

Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor,
President of the Onwentsia Golf Club.

SOCIAL BARRIERS.

"Why didn't you speak to Mr. Chick, my dear?"
"Oh, he doesn't belong in my set."

AMERICAN MEAT IN EDINBURGH.

Rufus Fleming, Consul in Edinburgh, says: "The Public Health act of 1897, applicable to Scotland, contains provisions in regard to meat inspection which are more severe than the provisions of the Public Health act of 1875, applicable to England. The Scottish law not only gives the local sanitary officers full control over slaughterhouses, but also empowers Inspectors to enter premises within the district of the local authority at any time, search any cart or vehicle or any barrow, basket, bag, or parcel, and examine any animal alive or dead or article intended for human food. If it appears to him to be unfit for human food, he may take it away to have it dealt with by a Justice. The Justice may condemn it and order it to be destroyed, and impose a penalty on the person to whom the condemned article belonged or in whose possession or on whose premises it was found. The Department of Sanitary and Market Inspection in Edinburgh was constituted on its present basis, under the Public Health act of 1897 in May, 1898. During the past year not only have the slaughterhouses been under careful supervision, but Inspectors have paid more than 6,000 visits to the butchers' and other shops. The quantity of meat seized or given up as unfit for human food was 149,163 pounds. One Canadian carcass was seized. Not a pound of American meat was condemned. Inasmuch as the butchers of Edinburgh handle a large amount of American chilled meat—the quantity of American chilled beef alone consumed in Edinburgh (not including Leith) averages 31,500 pounds per week—this evidence of its wholesomeness is noteworthy."

THE LANDLORD OUTWITTED.

In the main hall of one tenement, on the ground floor, we counted seventeen children, says Jacob A. Riis in The Atlantic Monthly, describing his observations of tenement house life. The facts of life here suspend ordinary landlord prejudices to a certain extent. Occasionally it is the tenant who suspends them. The policeman laughed as he told me of the case of a mother who coveted a flat into which she well knew her family would not be admitted; the landlord was particular. She knocked, with a troubled face, alone. Yes, the flat was to let; had she any children? The woman heaved a sigh. "Six, but they are all in Greenwood."

The landlord's heart was touched by such woe. He let her have the flat. By night he was amazed to find a flock of half a dozen robust youngsters domiciled under his roof. They had indeed been in Greenwood; but they had come back from the cemetery to stay. And stay they did, the rent being paid.

TO MY LADY.

The light of stainless dawn is in your eyes,
And I have looked in them, and learned to prav
That in their glory I may find the way
That leads into the earthly paradise;
For you have bound me, freed me, made me wise
To read the promise of a perfect day
In your sweet face, fair as some morn in May
When earth grows young again 'neath cloudless skies.

And as through rifted clouds a man may read
The pledge of peace revealed in stormless blue,
So doth my heart, with every thought of you,
Have glimpses of a life completely freed
From all that is unrestful and untrue,
Spanned by the heaven of a lover's creed.
—PERCY GALLARD in Chambers's Journal.

Discretion.

From The Washington Star.

"So you think they'll send Oom Paul an ultimatum," said one diplomat.

"I shouldn't be surprised," answered the other. "It's a great deal safer than sending soldiers."

The Old Story.

From The Chicago News.

Now doth the busy family man
Begin to save and hoard,
So that his wife and daughter may
Indulge in country board.

Rotation in Politics.

From The Washington Star.

An office he will try to win
And when the task is done
He struggles hard through thick and thin
To get a bigger one.

He keeps on climbing up the tree
With all his might, and then
He says he only wants to be
A private citizen.

A COLLISION UP THE STATE.

A newspaper in Central New York reports a collision in which a local cycler participated, and remarks:

"Fortunately for him, his injuries consisted only of a few bruises about the face and right shoulder, a broken jaw bone, a fractured shoulder blade, a broken collar bone, several teeth knocked out, and the other shoulder dislocated. It might easily have proved more serious."

This causes some curiosity as to what the writer's idea of a serious accident is.

The Time She Was Agreeable.

From The Chicago News.

"Miss Cutting," began young Softleigh, "I—aw—would weally like to know one thing—"

"Yes, it's a shame," interrupted Miss Cutting, "you really ought to know one very much."

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The Proper Classification.

From The Chicago News.

She—What is the difference between white lies and black ones?

He—The former are the kind a woman thinks she tells a man and the latter are the kind she thinks he tells her.

Kindred Emotions.

From The Chicago Record.

"How sad Isabel looks."

"Yes; she's either in love or else she's wishing she had some ice cream."

Six Trains Daily for Chicago—NEW YORK CENTRAL.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT ONE CENT

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THE WEATHER.
Fair; light south to southwest winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,438. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 3, 1899.—10 Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:

TEN PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 81½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅝c; cash cotton, 6⅞c.

FOREIGN.—Serious disturbances took place at Valencia, Spain, growing out of general dissatisfaction concerning the new budget proposals, and troops were in fierce engagements with mobs, many persons being wounded. The counsel and relatives of Capt. Dreyfus arrived at Rennes, and to-day he will receive a written statement of the proceedings in his case. The commander of the French cruiser Sfax in an interview praised the self-control of Capt. Dreyfus on the voyage to France. The Socialist opposition to the Belgian Electoral Reform bill led to further violent demonstrations. Germany's approval of the proposal for a permanent arbitration tribunal was officially announced at The Hague. M. Charles Victor Cherbuliez, the novelist, critic, and member of the French Academy, died in Paris.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

A serious fire in Summit, N. J., yesterday resulted in a loss of $150,000.

A call for the Democratic National Committee to meet at Chicago July 20 has been issued.

In a collision of trolley cars near Pittsburg two persons were killed and five were seriously wounded.

A surplus of nearly $2,000,000 was left from the pension appropriation after paying claims for the fiscal year.

Troops have arrived at Carterville, Ill., the scene of the strikers' outbreaks, and no further disturbances have occurred.

The general strike of the packing house employes in Chicago has been called off by the men, who feel the necessity of complete organization before attempting to enforce their demands. All action has been deferred until September.

Gov. Pingree of Michigan has written a letter to Secretary Alger denying the authenticity of the recently published interview, and declaring his loyalty to President McKinley, though he disapproves of the war in the Philippines.

Heavy rains continue in Texas, and the floods are spreading. Almost $5,000,000 in property has been destroyed, and from the number of persons missing but nine bodies have been found. Over 2,000 road bridges are washed away, and railroads have abandoned all efforts to move trains.

Page 2.

Several Illinois and Ohio Democrats held a conference with Mr. Bryan in Chicago.

Fifteen new cases of yellow fever were reported Saturday and Sunday among the United States troops at Santiago.

The Agricultural Department has adopted the moving picture device for the purpose of experiments in the study of plant life.

The arrangement of the Mexican Government with leading German and American bankers for conversion of the National debt, has been definitely signed.

Coroner Bausch discharged yesterday the three women arrested in connection with the death of E. Fox Leonard, who succumbed to opium poisoning.

The excursion of the Social Labor Union on Saturday resulted in serious suffering to several thousand persons who were kept from their homes all that night and much of yesterday, as well as in the death by shooting of Etta Reichbach.

James R. Sovereign, ex-General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, caused excitement at the meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday by his description of the action of Gen. Merriam in the disturbed Coeur d'Alene district.

In a row among excursionists from this city at Union Hill Grove New Jersey, yesterday, two New Jersey constables were roughly handled, and two citizens were knocked senseless. One of the constables had part of his eye torn away, and the other was stabbed in the neck. The entire bar at the grove, with all its fixtures, was demolished.

Page 3.

A Cuban General who is dissatisfied with American rule is said to be the leader of a royalist movement in the island.

A vigorous debate, in which sharp language was used, took place in the rooms of the Social Reform Club, at 45 University Place, last night, when ex-Assemblyman B. J. Wright spoke on "The United Workingmen's League."

Salvenlo and Nicolo Tocci, the Italian twin brothers, who were arrested Saturday night for homicide, escaped some time during the night from the prison of the Forty-seventh Street Police Station, where they were confined. Nicolo was later captured in Central Park, but Salvenlo was still at large at a late hour last night.

Prof. J. G. Schurman returned to Manila from a tour of the Southern Philippine Islands, and reported that the natives were in favor of an American protectorate, but too much afraid of Aguinaldo to express such sentiments openly. Gen. Lawton and Prof. Worcester visited the principal towns of the Province of Cavite to inaugurate the local governments. The public schools in Manila will be opened to-day.

Page 4.

The police last night raided the Pickwick Hotel at Coney Island. Ninety-seven prisoners were taken.

The day at Coney Island was quiet, except for a disturbance created by a new policeman, who rang a fire alarm by mistake, and then lost his way back to the station house.

Page 5.

Bicycle races were held at Newark, N. J., yesterday under the auspices of the New Jersey Racing Association.

Page 7.

The Society of Physics and Natural History of Geneva has made a report on experiments made to determine the mechanism of death by electricity.

Page 10.

Frederick Lundy, Assistant Superintendent of the Sheepshead Bay Post Office, was arrested yesterday for robbing the mails.

During a fight yesterday between Mike O'Donald, an ex-convict, and John S. Murphy the former's left eye was gouged out. He may die.

Reports received by the Bureau of Navigation at Washington indicate that shipbuilding in this country has increased during the past fiscal year.

A movement is on foot under the direction of Prof. C. J. Fairchild of the Hartford (Conn.) Theological Seminary to establish in this city a new form of model tenement.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers. Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 5.

CHICAGO SANITARY CANAL.

Prof. Abbe Says Its Effect on the Lake Levels Will be Unimportant.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Prof. Cleveland Abbe of the United States Weather Bureau has been making a study of the rainfall and the outflow of the great lakes which is of particular interest in connection with the opening of the Chicago sanitary canal. Speaking of the estimated 10,000 cubic feet a second as the probable outflow at Chicago, Prof. Abbe says:

"The effect on the general level of Lake Michigan and Lake Huron, which are practically the same body of water, will be to increase the present outflow about three inches annually, so that the future outflow will be about seventy instead of sixty-seven inches a year.

"The effect upon the depth of water and navigation in Lake Michigan and Lake Huron, and on the outflow of Lakes St. Clair, Erie, and Ontario, will be barely appreciable and of no practical importance whatever in comparison with the uncertainty, the variability, and the great importance of the rainfall and evaporation.

"This slight drain upon Lake Michigan will be supplied by Lakes Superior and Huron, without affecting the surface level of St. Clair or Erie by more than a small fraction of an inch.

DREYFUS AMONG FRIENDS

Prisoner's Counsel and Relatives Gathering at Rennes.

HIS COMPOSURE REMARKABLE

He Attributes His Condemnation to Anti-Jewish Feeling, and Says His Judges Were Deceived.

PARIS, July 2.—As the outcome of the Government's prudence, all France remains tranquil. Maitres Demange and Labori, with M. Mathieu Dreyfus and his wife, arrived this evening at Rennes. The town is quite tranquil.

Maitre Labori, who will defend Capt. Dreyfus before the court-martial, has never yet seen him. Mme. Dreyfus has only obtained permission to visit her husband thrice weekly for an hour. To-morrow Maitre Demange will give him a written statement of all that has happened, and fully explain the situation.

His composure is the theme of all tongues. It seems that in the train one of the officers began to read a newspaper, but although Dreyfus had not seen a paper since he left France, he did not display the slightest interest.

He speaks very little, and seems to suffer a partial paralysis of speech owing to his long silence. Even on board the Sfax he had to communicate with the officers by writing. He is credited, on good authority, with the following utterance:

"My condemnation and sentence were the symbol of anti-Jewish odium. My judges were involuntarily deceived. May my undeserved expiation put an end to all racial or religious feuds in the army and in that France which I have passionately loved and served."

The Prince of Monaco has written Mme. Dreyfus a sympathetic letter, inviting her husband to sojourn at his chateau after the acquittal, which, in the judgment of the Prince, is certain to be pronounced.

RENNES, July 2.—Mme. Dreyfus had a third interview with her husband this afternoon. She found him much better. He received her with smiles instead of tears. Overdoses of quinine while on Devil's Island left him with a serious indigestion. He expresses himself convinced that he will be acquitted.

CAPT. DREYFUS ON THE SFAX.

Commander of the French Cruiser Praises His Self-Control—Ill-Treatment Alleged.

PARIS, July 2.—Capt. Coffinieres de Nordeck, commander of the French cruiser Sfax, which brought Capt. Dreyfus to France, says, in an interview published to-day, that he was struck by the immense power of self-control displayed by Dreyfus during the voyage. The prisoner's attitude throughout was "one of irony and disdain."

He had been suffering severely from seasickness when he was transferred to the Sfax, but he walked with firm tread, and, during the entire trip across the Atlantic, never showed a sign of weakness or nervousness.

Capt. Dreyfus was ignorant of the fact that a new court-martial awaited him and remained in ignorance during the first part of the voyage. When he was finally informed, not a muscle of his face moved. He merely said: "I have no ill-will toward anybody. I shall be glad to re-enter the army, which I have never ceased to love."

He did not allude to the subject again during the voyage. Most of the time he passed in reading.

LONDON, July 3.—The correspondent of The Daily Telegraph at Brest says:

"Dreyfus was guarded on board the Sfax like a wild beast. He was isolated like a cholera-stricken patient. If the cruiser had foundered, he would have gone to his grave believing that Gen. de Boisdeffre was his courageous friend and champion and altogether ignorant that such a man as Col. Picquart exists."

The Dramatic Landing of Dreyfus.

LONDON, July 3.—Mr. G. W. Stevens, in The Daily Mail this morning, thus describes the scene at Rennes when Dreyfus arrived:

"Nine hours of watching and two minutes of seeing, but the two minutes were worth the watching, for it was the best conceived, neatest, and quickest bit of stage management in the history of the French Government. You rubbed your eyes and wondered if it were real. At a word you would almost have resumed watching again. Bravo, Messieurs the authorities!"

Dreyfus Disturbances at Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, July 2.—There were slight disturbances here to-day growing out of discussions regarding the Dreyfus affair. The police made several arrests.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN BELGIUM.

Socialist Opposition to Electoral Reform Provokes More Violence.

BRUSSELS, July 2.—The Socialists organized demonstrations to-day in this city, in Liege, and in Alost against the Electoral Reform bill. There were no serious disorders except at Alost, where the police charged with drawn swords, wounding ten persons. It is reported that a Commissioner of Police at Liege received several blows from an umbrella.

LIEGE, July 2.—On the dispersal of the Civic Guard this morning after the usual parade, 250 guardsmen proceeded to the Socialist Club, carrying arms reversed, as a sign of capitulation. They greeted an invitation to return to quarters with derisive whistling. On a meeting being organized in the clubhouse several guards spoke in condemnation of the Electoral Reform bill, and pledged themselves to continue the agitation. Others addressed the crowd from the club balcony. One said:

"Our cry used to be 'Le Roi et la patrie,' but if the King fails in his duty we shall cry only 'Vive la patrie.'"

OCEAN GROVE CAMP MEETINGS.

Six Services Attended by Many Thousands of Worshippers.

OCEAN GROVE, July 2.—The six services held to-day on the camp grounds attracted thousands of worshippers from all parts of the country. The young people's and holiness meetings were held at 9 A. M. The Rev. Dr. Lowrie conducted the meeting for the young people in the temple, and the Devotional Committee of the Camp Meeting Association took charge of the holiness meeting in Janes's Memorial Tabernacle.

There were over 4,000 present at the morning preaching service in the Auditorium. Bishop Fitz Gerald was in charge. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Lewis Curts of Cincinnati, manager of the Methodist Episcopal Publishing House for the West. It was a patriotic discourse, in the course of which Dr. Curts referred to the achievements of our soldiers and sailors in the recent war with Spain, and said that God had a hand in our victories.

There were nearly 2,000 scholars in attendance upon the three departments of the Sabbath school. The surf meeting on the beach at 6 P. M was participated in by fully 10,000 worshippers. The evening sermon was preached by the Rev. S. L. Bowman of New York City.

A College Professor Drowned.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 2.—Dr. Paul M. Jones, Professor of Biology in Vanderbilt University, this city, was drowned while bathing at Wood's Holl, Mass., to-day. Dr. Jones was Secretary of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

FRENCH BOAT ELUDES PURSUIT

British Customs Vessel and Cruiser Return to St. John's Without Catching the Nouvelle Ecosse.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 2.—The British special service vessel Columbine and the colonial cruiser Fiona, which left St. John's last Tuesday under orders to chase and seize the French fishing vessel Nouvelle Ecosse, which put to sea from Cape Broyle, on the southern coast of Newfoundland, after being seized by the colonial customs officials for a violation of the fishery laws, returned here to-day, having failed to catch or sight her. It is believed now that she has gone on to the Grand Banks and is engaged in fishing.

To-morrow the Colonial Government will call upon the French Commodore to pledge her surrender on her return.

The Nouvelle Ecosse arrived at Cape Broyle from the Grand Banks last Monday, in quest of herring bait. She was seized by the customs officials for a violation of the fishery laws. A revenue officer was placed in charge, but the crew attacked him, got the ship to sea, threw him into a boat, and left the coast.

This vessel is said to be only one of a large fleet of French fishing craft which have been securing bait surreptitiously, and she has repeatedly refused to notice the warnings of the colonial revenue cutter Fiona. Just now she has no register, as that is in the hands of the Newfoundland customs officials. Her performances have greatly incensed the people of the colony, who intend to raise the whole question of the enforcement of the bait act, recently revived by the Government of Sir James Winter.

BIG FIRE IN SUMMIT.

Loss of $150,000 in a New Jersey Town—Many Families Made Homeless.

SUMMIT, N. J., July 2.—The most destructive fire in the history of this place started at 3 o'clock this morning, and resulted in a loss of $150,000. It is suspected that it was of incendiary origin, as the block in which it occurred has been on fire five times in the last year. Twenty families were rendered homeless, and the business of the place is seriously interrupted.

Shortly before 3 o'clock fire was discovered in the barn in the rear of a house owned by V. Vicari, on Union Avenue. The headquarters of the local Fire Department are almost directly across the street, and in a few moments the firemen were at work. A high east wind prevailed, however, and before they were fairly ready to fight the blaze, the fire had communicated to the two-story frame building on the front of the lot. This was a jump of fully sixty feet. This building is one of ten two and three story frame structures occupied as stores and dwellings in the upper stories. The fire burned fiercely, and soon got entirely beyond the control of the firemen, destroying the whole row. It next jumped to the Agate Block of five buildings on Union Avenue, owned by William C. Sheldon. This was entirely destroyed. Flying embers carried by the high wind alighted on houses adjoining the block on Summit Avenue. These were also burned.

About 100 persons who lived in the apartments over the stores were driven to the street in their night clothes, and saved practically nothing. There were several narrow escapes and gallant rescues by firemen and citizens, but no one was seriously injured. The burned buildings have long been looked upon as firetraps, and very little insurance was written on them by the insurance companies. The owners of the stores were S. Katz, V. Vicari, Frank Heliquist, William Sheldon, Charles Reeve, Joseph Campbell, and S. Wright.

The fire has caused a great deal of anxiety in this place, as the residents fear a return of a siege of incendiary fires such as threw them into a state of panic at about this time last year.

The police authorities, who are investigating the fire, say that, although the burned district is near to the railroad tracks, there is no possibility that it was started by a spark from a passing engine, as the wind was not in the right direction. It is possible that tramps sleeping in the barn may have started the fire.

PROPOSED COFFIN COMBINE.

Casketmakers Intend to Unite with a Capital of $25,000,000.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Word has been received here of the formation of a combine of manufacturers of coffins, with a proposed capitalization of $25,000,000. The promoter is C. William Chappel of Rochester, and the nucleus is the National Casket Company of New York, with a three-million-dollar capital.

Among the firms which it is contemplated to include are the Stein Manufacturing Company, Rochester; Chicago Coffin Company, Chase, Maxwell & Co., Oneida; Hamilton, Lemmon, Arnold & Co., Pittsburg; Indianapolis Coffin Company, Louisville Coffin Company, Nashville Burial Company, Colorado Casket Company, Omaha Casket Company, Iowa Casket Company, Des Moines, Iawo, and the Muskingum Coffin Company, Zanesville, Ohio.

TRAVELERS FIGHT THE TRUSTS.

The Western Movement May End in Opposition to the President.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 2.—It was given out at the Commercial Travelers' headquarters here to-day that organizers from Iowa would arrive in Indianapolis next week to push the movement for the purpose of forcing the National Administration, through Attorney General Griggs, to take action against the growth of trusts, which have thrown out of employment 25,000 commercial travelers. In the event of nothing being done in that direction, it is proposed to inaugurate a movement against the renomination of President McKinley next year.

The traveling men refuse to disclose the details of their plan until they have obtained a membership of 50,000, which they believe can be accomplished in a few months. The Indiana men say the movement started at Des Moines two weeks ago, and that the club there already has 700 members. Men are said to be at work in Chicago organizing the Illinois branch. It is asserted that inside of another month organizers will be at work in a dozen States. The organization is expected to be secret, for fear of retaliatory action by the big trusts.

THE MEXICAN DEBT CONVERTED.

Contract with German and American Bankers Definitely Signed.

MEXICO CITY, July 2.—The Official Gazette of the Federal Government to-day prints a statement regarding the conversion of the public debt in Europe by Finance Minister Limantour. The final contract was signed by the representatives of J. Pierpont Morgan of New York, the banking house of Bleichroeder in Berlin, the National Bank of Mexico, and the Dresden and Deutsche Banks of Germany. The bond issue is to be £22,700,000 at 5 per cent., redeemable in forty-five years. Thirteen million pounds sterling of the loan will be taken at 96, less 1 per cent. for commission, and the remainder as an option at 97, less 1 per cent. for commission, the option to hold until March 1, 1900. Finance Minister Limantour cables:

"I consider that the arrangement concluded is satisfactory, especially as it assures the co-operation of the most powerful European and American firms. It raises Mexican funds to the rank of international securities of the first order. It enables us to get rid of the mortgage on the Tehuantepec Railroad; it restores to our use the deposits formerly held by the house of Bleichroeder, and it means a saving approximately of £130,000 yearly, which at the present exchange rate is $1,300,000.

Acting Finance Minister Nunes has cabled President Diaz's and his own congratulations to Minister Limantour. The contract has now been definitely signed.

TROOPS ARE AT CARTERVILLE.

Protests from Miners and Citizens Against Their Presence—Strikers Make No Further Outbreak.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 2.—The troops ordered by Acting Gov. Warder to proceed to Carterville—Company C of Carbondale, Capt. Eugene Barton commanding, and Company F of Mount Vernon, Capt. Neil Pavey commanding, all of the Fourth Infantry, and all under command of Col. Lewis E. Bennett, Fourth Infantry, Illinois National Guard, arrived at Carterville this afternoon. Col. James C. Culver, commanding the Fifth Infantry, Illinois National Guard, arrived at Carterville this afternoon, not in his military capacity, but as the personal representative of Acting Gov. Warder, and to keep him fully advised on the state of affairs.

This afternoon Acting Governor Warder received a dispatch from Capt. J. H. Barton, commanding Company C of Carbondale, saying no clashes occurred between the miners of Carterville last night, but that Superintendent Brush is still shut up in his coal works and surrounded by an armed mob.

Early this morning Acting Governor Warder received the following telegram from W. D. Ryan, Secretary of the United Mine Workers of Illinois:

"In the name of 30,000 United Mine Workers of Illinois, I protest against State troops being sent to Carterville. The Sheriff has not been here for twenty-four hours, and certainly he would be here if the situation demanded his presence."

Soon after the following dispatch was received by the Acting Governor from the Mayor and other citizens of Carterville:

"We understand that militia has been ordered to Carterville. Militia are not needed and the citizens protest."

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 2.—A dispatch from Carterville, Ill., says:

This afternoon a delegation of merchants and property owners called on Col. Culver to protest against the presence of the troops and to ask their withdrawal. The members of the delegation stated that Sheriff Gray had not exhausted his resources to prevent a conflict, and that he did not even attempt to raise a posse. Furthermore, that he was not at the scene of the trouble more than three hours during the two days it lasted.

At the meeting of the leading merchants of the town Saturday night $450 was raised to defray the expenses of sending away the non-union miners in the Brush shaft. The negroes have expressed their willingness to go, and had it not been for the arrival of the militia to-day it is said that within forty-eight hours not one of the negroes would be in the mine.

EXPLOSIONS HEARD NEAR PANA.

Last of the Negro Colony of Miners Are Sent Away.

PANA, Ill., July 2.—This city was thrown into a turmoil last night by repeated gunshot explosions in the Springside and Penwell mining districts and by two heavy discharges of dynamite in the vicinity of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway shops. Immediate investigation was made by the police, but they were unsuccessful in finding the origin of the explosions or in capturing the parties doing the shooting.

The last of the negro colony of fully 1,000 brought here by operators during the last ten months to supplant union men departed last night on tickets furnished by Gov. Tanner. All the mines are closed, and the mules have been hoisted therefrom and placed on pasture. The operators claim that the pits are closed indefinitely. However, it is reported that when repairs under way at Springside and Pana mines are completed, these pits will be opened with union men.

John Hicklin, a negro barber, was waited on last night and ordered to leave the city in five days. He appealed to Mayor Gorman for protection, claiming the lives of himself and family were in jeopardy.

NO STRIKE IN STOCK YARDS.

Chicago Packing House Men Will Organize Before Proceeding.

CHICAGO, July 2.—There will be no general strike of packing house employes at present. The opinion prevailed at to-day's mass meeting of the employes that the time was not yet ripe, and that the interests of the men would be best conserved by waiting until an organization could be perfected.

The first move in that direction was made at the meeting. An organization known as the Packing House Employes' Union was formed and over 500 men became members. By September the union is expected to have a membership of 15,000, and, if by that time the demands of the men for better working hours and increased wages are not complied with, it was said a general tie-up of the packing houses would be ordered.

THE STRIKE AT HOMESTEAD.

It Has Not Yet Materialized to Any Considerable Degree.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 2.—The strike at the Homestead plant of the Carnegie Company, which was expected to assume large proportions to-night, did not materialize to any great extent. Statements were made by the leaders of both sides.

F. M. Shafter, who represents the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, said: "We are satisfied with the results of to-day. We have made progress; there have been no disturbances and the amalgamated men who are making the fight feel much encouraged. There have been many accessions to our ranks, and the fight for the recognition of union men can be said to be well started."

General Superintendent W. B. Corey of the Homestead plant of the Carnegie Company had this to say: "We are operating our plants with the usual forces. There are as many men at work in the mills as there usually are on Sunday nights. The men not in the mills are those that have been discharged."

Both statements were made after the men had reported for duty and the work of the night was well under way. Both sides claim to be satisfied; the company because it feels assured that the attempted strike is a failure; the association because it has gained many new members and expects to secure many more during the Fourth of July holiday.

The situation at the mills of Spang, Chalfant & Co., at Etna, and Moorhead Brothers & Co., at Sharpsburg, remains unchanged.

THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

Call for a Meeting at Chicago July 20 Is Issued.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—Acting Secretary J. G. Johnson of the Democratic National Committee, under the direction of ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri, who in turn was advised by Chairman J. K. Jones, to-day issued a call for a meeting of the committee at the Sherman House, Chicago, on July 20. The call is as follows:

At an informal conference of the Democratic National Committee, held at St. Louis on May 25, 1899, to which you were invited, and which was attended by about one-half of the committee, a resolution was unanimously adopted to the effect that it was deemed advisable that the committee should meet at an early day in formal session to consider matters relating to party organization and other questions pending of importance to the party, and suggesting that the meeting be held in Chicago on July 20, 1899, which resolution the Chairman of the conference, (ex-Gov. Stone,) was directed to forward to Senator J. K. Jones, Chairman of the National Committee, for his consideration and action. This resolution was accordingly forwarded to Senator Jones, who is now absent from the country under the direction of his physician, and he having concurred in the suggestion of the conference, has authorized and directed me, as Acting Secretary of the committee, in the temporary absence in Alaska of C. A. Walsh, the regular Secretary, to call the committee together. You are therefore hereby notified that the Democratic National Committee will meet in formal session in the ladies' ordinary of the Sherman House, Chicago, at 11 A. M., Thursday, July 20, at which meeting you are earnestly invited to be present.

J. G. JOHNSON,
Acting Secretary.

DENIAL BY GOV. PINGREE

Alleged Interview Disavowed in a Letter to Secretary Alger.

NOT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT

Would Be Pleased to Support Him Again, Though Opposed to the War in the Philippines.

DETROIT, July 2.—Gov. Pingree to-night dispatched a letter to Secretary Alger in relation to the criticisms of the Secretary and the numerous comments recently published concerning the agreement made by the Governor to support Gen. Alger in his campaign for the United States Senatorship. The letter is as follows:

"My Dear General—I subscribe to a clipping bureau, and I have within the past few days been receiving large numbers of clippings from newspapers published in every part of the country containing what purports to be an interview with me, in which criticisms of the present Administration are put in my mouth. I am astonished at the circulation and credence which this alleged interview has received. I would not take cognizance of it were it not for the fact that it seems to have been so widely circulated, and also for the reason that there are many people who have yet to learn that what are termed political news and opinion are as unreliable, inaccurate, and prejudiced as the newspaper man's ingenuity and cunning can make them.

"It did not seem to me necessary to deny the interview. I would not now give it any thought whatever were it not for the fact that it is made the basis of a petty and mean-spirited attack upon you, which is, however, but a natural product of small-calibre intellects. The interview to which I have referred is a pure fabrication. There is not a single sentence in it which was spoken by me. It is the invention of a reporter, who may or may not have been acting upon instructions from his chief.

"I have at different times expressed my opinion of the necessity for the war in the Philippines. I have, in common with thousands of others in the country, disapproved of it, and have had no hesitation in giving my views whenever I have been asked for them. I voted for Mr. McKinley, and I have had no cause whatever to regret it. If he is a candidate again I will take pleasure in giving him my support.

"It has always seemed to me that the criticisms of New York newspapers of the management of the War Department has amounted to a condemnation, not only of the President, but of the entire Cabinet. It is well known that no important step is taken without the concurrence, or at least the advice, of the President and the Cabinet. I am well satisfied that the attack upon the War Department is nothing but a cunningly conceived plot to create a vacancy to be filled by a New York politician. Already the New York newspapers are discussing the distribution of the patronage of the department. The other papers in the country have simply repeated what the New York newspapers have said. Of course, it is not surprising that Senator McMillan and his 'Me, too,' Senator Burrows, have joined in the contemptible scheme to discredit and defame the War Department.

"In so far as the alleged 'alliance' with you is concerned, I can freely and frankly say that none has been made. As you are already aware, I simply proffered you my support in your candidacy for United States Senator, and only wanted to know whether you were in favor of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States permitting the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people. I was glad to be advised by you that you favored the restriction of 'trusts,' but neither of these things was made the condition of my support. In common with thousands of other Michigan people, I merely offered to assist you. If anything, I have profited by it politically, because the American people detest cowardly methods of fighting.

"The language which is attributed to me in the false interview, in which I am made to criticise and abuse the Administration, should have condemned the interview as a fabrication at once. But even more absurd is the statement made by the press that I am avowed candidate for the Republican nomination for President at the next National Convention, that you have made an alliance with me, and that therefore you have practically declared your opposition to President McKinley, and should retire from his Cabinet.

"Of course such a statement is too silly to be entitled to serious attention. It is sufficient to say to you that I have not and never did entertain the slightest intention of becoming a candidate for the Presidency. The story is only another invention of Michigan newspapers.

"I think the time is not far distant when public opinion will compel newspapers to be fair and decent in their treatment of men in public life. Until it does, I am convinced that the only course to pursue is to ignore their malicious attacks. Attempts to correct their reports only result in provoking a more liberal outpouring of editorial venom.

"After all, it is well to remember that a newspaper represents the opinion of only one man, and that that opinion is usually influenced by every motive except a desire to do full justice. The time is not far distant when the people will awake to this fact, and when they do there will be a radical change in the policy of conducting the newspapers of the country, and especially in their treatment of public men.

"Regretting if the unwarrantable liberties taken with my name have caused you any embarrassment, I am, yours, very sincerely,

"HAZEN S. PINGREE."

FORCED TO EAT HUMAN FLESH.

Letter from Kotzebue Country, Alaska, Tells a Story of Cannibalism.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 2.—Capt. Hans Svenson to-day received a letter from Olaf Jorgensen, at Majonino, in the Kotzebue Sound Country, telling another terrible story of cannibalism there. Jorgensen, Peter Martin, and August Olsen, two other sailors hailing from Stockholm, together with twenty others, went to the Kotzebue country last September from Seattle. The letter incloses one to Jorgensen's mother, in Stockholm, which Martin, in some roundabout manner, succeeded in mailing at St. Michael, where he is now lying at the point of death, unable to give an account of what he and his fellows suffered.

Jorgensen's letter to his mother must have been written some days before he penned his creed to Svensen, as it is more lucid. After explaining how he and his colleagues separated from the rest of the Argonauts and went prospecting on their own account, with dogs and sledges, he tells how they got lost in December last. Their provisions were stolen by wild beasts, and by January last they had nothing left but a few sides of bacon.

"Hunger soon stalked among us," added Jorgensen, "and you have not even a faint idea what it means among a gang of hopeless men, desperate in the extreme. A dozen of my party died in thirty days, and we then began to cast lots for healthy human flesh. There are only four of us alive, but all are too weak to travel, excepting Martin, who will try to mail this letter and obtain relief. But I suppose the latter will be too late."

Capt. Svensen said this evening that it would be useless to send relief to Jorgensen in the unknown section of the Kotzebue country, as he and his companions must be dead by this time.

James B. Dill Recovering.

ORANGE, N. J., July 2.—James B. Dill, who is ill at his home in East Orange, is on the way to recovery. He is resting easily and Dr. Moffat says the typhoid symptoms have all disappeared and he has no fear of their returning. He says Mr. Dill's recovery will be steady.

FATAL STREET CAR WRECK.

Collision Near Pittsburg on an Electric Line—Two Killed and Five Seriously Wounded.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 2.—As a result of a street car collision to-night on the road of the Monongahela Traction Company, two persons are dead, five seriously injured, and ten others more or less hurt.

The dead are: O. C. Opsion of 4,741 Friendship Avenue, this city, and W. H. Kirkland, motorman, of Braddock.

The seriously injured are H. H. Smith, tailor, Pittsburg, hurt internally; Mrs. Annie Lawlor, Pittsburg, back badly crushed; Miss Jennie Cosby, Columbus, Ohio, arm and side crushed; Al Repert, Allegheny, cut about the head and injured internally; Miss Armstrong, right leg broken; Mrs. Shidler of 1,003 Viceroy Street, badly bruised.

The accident happened on a steep grade near High Bridge. The two cars in collision were heavily loaded with passengers returning home from Kennywood Park. Motorman Griffith stopped his car near the bottom of the hill to get a drink of water at a spring near by. He had hardly left his car when the electric current, for some reason as yet unexplained, was shut off, leaving the car in darkness.

Motorman Kirkland with his car followed shortly afterward, and as the foremost car was in darkness it could not be seen until too late to check the speed.

The rear car crashed into the other with terrific force, almost telescoping it.

Mr. Opsion was standing on the rear platform of the first car, and received the full force of the crash. Both of his legs were cut off, and his skull crushed. He lived but a short time. Kirkland was badly mangled, his head and body being crushed. He lived about an hour.

The scene of the accident is a considerable distance from the city, and it was some time before proper medical assistance could be rendered the injured. In the meantime the greatest excitement prevailed. Many women and children were among the passengers, and their cries and shrieks were appalling. Nearly everybody on the two cars received some kind of an injury, but those mentioned above are believed to be all that were hurt in any way seriously.

KILLED IN A COLLISION.

J. T. Carr, Who Rowed in Poughkeepsie Races, the Victim.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—A collision of electric cars occurred to-night on the Willow Grove Division of the Union Traction Company, near Branchtown, on the extreme northern edge of the city. A young man named J. T. Carr, a reporter for The Evening Bulletin, was killed, and several others were badly injured.

A car had lost the trolley pole and becoming darkened was not seen by the car which followed, and the latter crashed into the former while going at full speed. Carr was on the rear platform of the first car.

Herbert Fitzgerald, a passenger, and William Alexander, the motorman of the car, were seriously injured, and three or four others sustained severe bruises or contusions. Carr was about nineteen years of age. He was a student of the University of Pennsylvania, and pulled the bow oar in the Freshman eight at Poughkeepsie last week.

A MUTINY ON THE PANTHER?

Reports from Philadelphia Say Men Complained of Food and Deserted—Seamen Placed in Irons.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—There is a rumor current here to the effect that a mutiny developed on the cruiser Panther, now at the League Island Navy Yard, while on her way from San Juan, Puerto Rico, to this port, and that it was necessary to place twenty-four men in irons.

According to the story, while the Panther was at San Juan, in command of Capt. George C. Rector, the greater portion of her crew rebelled against the food and asked to be transferred elsewhere. Several desertions occurred, and the departure of the cruiser, it is said, was hastened for fear that she would be so seriously crippled from this cause that she, when her time came, would be unable to leave.

On the voyage home it became necessary to place a number of the crew in confinement, although there was no open or violent breach of discipline manifested. It is stated that the insubordination has been reported to the Navy Department, but no information regarding the affair could be gleaned to-day from the navy yard officials nor from the officers of the Panther.

SURPLUS OF PENSION MONEY.

Nearly Two Million Dollars Left After Paying Claims for the Fiscal Year Just Ended.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—In some of the orations that will be delivered on the Fourth of July, undoubtedly a good deal will be said voicing the disgust of the pension attorneys because the Pension Commissioner has got through the fiscal year, ended June 30, without spending all the money appropriated to be available in that year for pensions. The Congress of last year authorized the expenditure by the Pension Commissioner of $141,233,830, and he has only spent $139,394,032.04, thus leaving in the Treasury $1,839,797.96, which might have been given out if the laws had been disregarded, and the persons who try to circumvent them had not been closely looked after.

This is a saving of nearly $2,000,000, and when the Government has so many ways for money to go, it is not considered an insignificant sum. Yet it has not been saved by denying any rightful claimant. The machinery of the Pension Bureau, as has been repeatedly asserted, is organized to grant pensions. When refusal and not permission is the answer of the office, the presumption is safe that the claim is exceedingly imperfect or fraudulent. The proportion of admitted cases is large, and the tendency of the law has been too strong to lessen the guards against improper pensions, a tendency which pension attorneys have sometimes been accused of encouraging through Congressional action.

The deduction from the report of expenditures by the Pension Bureau for the fiscal year would be that the top notch has been reached. The last Congress, under the impression that the high-water mark had not been touched, appropriated for the year 1899-1900 the increased sum of $145,233,830. Obviously it was allowing about $5,000,000 too much.

Of course, the Spanish war applicants had to be considered, and they may increase the rolls a little, when such commands as the District of Columbia volunteers qualify, rank and file, almost without exception, to become pensioners. At the same time the decrease of the pension roll by natural causes is greater from year to year, and it is doubtful whether the Spanish heroes who qualify to be put on the roll will swell up the list again until it costs so much as $140,000,000. The pension sharks will do their level best to keep up the procession, but it will be attended with some difficulty.

AUTOMOBILES AS MAIL WAGONS.

Used with Great Success in Collecting Mail in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 2.—The first attempt ever made in the United States to collect mail with an automobile was made in this city to-night. It was a great success, mail from forty boxes, covering a territory six miles in length, was collected in less than one-half the time necessary to cover the same route with a horse and wagon.

The experiment will be continued, and if it proves as great a success as anticipated a number of automobiles will be placed in regular commission in connection with the postal service in this and other cities.

Bicycle Collisions May End in Death.

BUFFALO, July 2.—George Bates, forty-two years old, and George Shulet, nineteen years old, were taken to the hospital to-day with fractured skulls. Both men were riding bicycles, and were thrown from their wheels in collisions. It is said at the hospital to-night that both will die.

DEATH IN TEXAS FLOODS

Nine Bodies Have Been Found and Numbers Are Missing.

HEAVY RAINS STILL CONTINUE

Millions of Dollars in Property Destroyed—Over Two Thousand Wagon Road Bridges Washed Away.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 2.—There is no improvement in the distressing situation in the extensive flooded districts of Central and Southern Texas. On the contrary, the inundation is growing worse. There have been continuous and heavy rainfalls during the past twenty-four hours, which have added to the already unprecedented volumes of water in the rivers and creeks of the richest agricultural region in the State. There seems to be no end to the rainfall.

The sea of water now extends from the north central part of the State to the Gulf, a distance of 300 miles and more, and with an average width of about seventy-five miles. The great flood began nearly a week ago, and the suffering of the people in the inaccessible localities, who are completely cut off from communication with the outside world, must be severe. Every possible effort is being made to rescue the unfortunate men, women, and children thus situated, and all day to-day rescuers plied the turbulent waters in improvised boats and rafts, picking up the stranded people and conveying them to higher land.

Railroad officials can do nothing to improve the situation. More costly bridges are reported to have been swept away to-day, among them being that of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas

EXCURSION IN BAD LUCK

Death and Suffering Mar the Social Labor Union's Outing.

PASS THE NIGHT AT IDLEWILD

Three Thousand Pleasure Seekers Wait in Vain for Steamer—Shooting of Etta Reichbach.

One of the most unfortunate excursions that ever left New York was that given by the Social Labor Union, an east side organization, on Saturday. It resulted in serious suffering to several thousand people, who were kept from their homes all Saturday night and much of yesterday, in the accidental death by shooting of Etta Reichbach of 153 Suffolk Street, as told in THE TIMES yesterday, and in distress and anxiety to hundreds of families.

The Social Labor Union excursion is an annual event. Its objective point was Idlewild, a place on the Sound, about twenty-five miles from the city where there are a grove and the usual equipment of dancing pavilions, saloon, lunch house, play ground, shooting gallery, and pier. The steamers Colchester and Bay Queen of the Myers Excursion Company were engaged to carry the excursionists. It is said the excursion company agreed to carry and bring back six boat loads of people, running each boat three round trips.

More than 10,000 people went. The first load was taken by the Tolchester at 8 o'clock Saturday morning from the foot of Market Street. By 1 o'clock it was seen that the steamers could not carry all who were yet waiting to go, and the surplus pleasure-seekers were loaded on the barge Susquehanna and towed to Idlewild. Among the passengers were Mrs. Aaron Reichbach, wife of a furrier of 153 Suffolk Street, and her four daughters, aged seventeen, eight, six, and four years.

Late in the afternoon when some of the excursionists were preparing to return, the Reichbachs were near the shooting gallery, where a number of men were using parlor rifles as fast as they could be loaded. Etta, the six-year-old daughter, suddenly ran to her mother, saying she was shot. A red stain was spreading fast across the front of her white dress. An examination showed a hole in the child's left breast from which blood was flowing freely.

The child was carried to the steamer Tolchester, where a woman doctor, Helen Miller of 75 East One Hundred and Fourth Stret, did what she could without instruments or medicines. The child died, however, as the Tolchester reached the Market Street Pier, and her body was taken to the Madison Street Police Station. Mrs. Reichbach had fainted, and was carried to her home. When she became conscious she recollected that she had seen nothing of her other three daughters after she found Etta was hurt. Her distress over the death of one was intensified by anxiety for the others.

Meantime trouble developed at Idlewild. There appears to have been a general misunderstanding. The Tolchester left there at 10 o'clock at night. About 3,000 persons remained, believing that one of the steamers would return for the barge, which yet lay at the pier. At 12 o'clock a general groan was caused by the conviction that there would be no more boats. Nothing could be heard from the city, and nobody could explain where the trouble was.

The people had eaten the last scraps from their luncheon baskets, many of them had spent all their money, and all were tired and sleepy. The majority of them were women and children. Some made themselves as comfortable as they could on the barge, others lay about on the grass. Few slept, for there were mothers whose children had returned to the city on the boats and children whose mothers and friends had left them.

Excursionists said that the persons having the beer and lunch privileges at Idlewild took advantage of the situation and put up the prices of sandwiches to 25 cents each, and undertook to force the unhappy visitors to buy beer by refusing to give them water or allowing them to get it even for their children.

Jacob Basheim, one of the Committee of Arrangements, about 3 o'clock in the morning started for the nearest railway station, four miles away. He could not communicate with the city, the nearest telegraph or telephone office being six miles away, and he says the people at Idlewild refused to let him have a horse at any price, saying they could make more by having the remnant of the excursion held all night. Several hundred men accompanied Mr. Basheim to the station and reached the city with him after daylight.

There was commotion through the east side all Saturday night and yesterday morning. As family after family waited and found members yet missing long after midnight the crowd at the Market Street pier increased and became more anxious. Nobody could give any definite information, and many horrible surmises were whispered among the anxious watchers. Daylight found the pier thronged with tired and fearing people. Only when some of those who had come on the train were heard from was the worst anxiety relieved.

About 10 o'clock Mr. Basheim hired a tug at $10 an hour to go to Idlewild after the barge. At the same time the Myers Excursion Company learned of the situation and also sent a tug. The barge came in about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon amid much joyous cheering and exchange of recognitions and congratulations, but her arrival was followed by a rush and a scene of intense confusion. It was an hour before all the scattered families were reunited.

Even then the missing Reichbach children were not found. They did not get home until 7 o'clock last evening. Some of their friends had brought them down by train. Their sister Etta was buried at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Coroner having allowed the removal of her body.

It was said last night that the bullet found in the body was larger than that usually fired from a shooting gallery rifle. One story of the shooting was that it was done recklessly with a pistol by a boy who had been playing craps and had been ordered by Joseph Barondess, the labor leader, to stop the game. Many of the excursionists believe this. Others think the fatal shot was from the gallery. Nobody seems to be able to tell a clear story of the tragedy.

It is probable that a series of suits will result from the excursion. The east side was filled last night with litigious conversation, although it is not clear whether the Idlewild managers, the excursion company, the Social Labor Union, the managers of the excursion, or all concerned will be the defendants.

A representative of the Myers Excursion Company said the company had complied with the terms of its contract, which was to run two boats up to Idlewild, each making three round trips. This they had done. That was all they knew. They had furnished the barge gratis, as well as the tug which went after it yesterday morning.

YELLOW FEVER AT SANTIAGO.

Fifteen New Cases Reported in Two Days Among the Troops.

SANTIAGO, July 2.—Ten cases of yellow fever were reported yesterday and five have been reported to-day. This raises the total number of cases to seventy-four. No deaths have been reported to-day.

The United States troops have all been removed from the infected camps, but the doctors seem unable to check the progress of the disease among them. The camp, which is on the road to El Morro and in hilly country, was chosen because of its known salubrity and perfect sanitary condition. There are no cases of yellow fever in the city.

Little Known About This Suicide.

Boeza Sykalla, forty-two years old, an Austrian, committed suicide early yesterday morning by inhaling illuminating gas, in the furnshed room he occupied at 97 West Third Street. Comparatively little is known of the suicide, for he engaged the room only on Saturday afternoon from Mrs. Johanna Flexig. From the effects which he left behind him, it is supposed the man was a bookkeeper who had lived in Brooklyn, and that he was at one time a Sergeant in Company C, Forty-seventh Regiment. It is thought that he was out of work and despondent.

Rochester Shoe Factory Closes.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 2.—The shoe factory of C. P. Ford & Co., one of the oldest and best known firms engaged in the manufacture of ladies' shoes in the country, has closed down for an indefinite period. Mr. Ford, when asked the reason for a suspension, said that they had been paying the men in one of their departments more than any other factory in the city. There had been several conferences with the men, he said, and they had decided to close the factory indefinitely and give the men in this department time to reflect.

MISSOURI'S INSURANCE CASE.

That Barred Companies Can Get Other Licenses Is Doubtful.

KANSAS City, Mo., July 2.—Unless E. F. O'Rear, Superintendent of the State Insurance Department, renews the licenses of the companies barred out of the State by the decision of the Supreme Court on last Friday, there will be a revolution in Missouri insurance matters. The Attorney General has said the licenses cannot be renewed, but the law does not say what shall happen after they have been revoked.

The companies which were barred did 73 per cent. of the fire insurance business done in Missouri in 1898. The gross amount of premiums paid during the year, including the local mutual associations, was $4,085,000. Of this amount the companies expelled collected $3,407,000.

The Supreme Court decision leaves seventy companies, large and small, that may do business in Kansas City under existing conditions.

STREET FIGHTS IN KANSAS.

Political Enemies Have an Encounter, but Neither Was Killed.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 2.—Col. D. R. Anthony was standing in the street last night opposite his office, when William H. Bond, a political enemy, came up, and without warning, struck him in the face. Col. Anthony tried to draw his revolver, but Bond grabbed one of his arms, and eventually a man with Bond seized the other hand. They bore Col. Anthony to the ground while scuffling with him for possession of the pistol, and while Col. Anthony was down, and they were holding him, Bond kicked him in the face twice. Bond then hurried away from the place before Col. Anthony could get in possession of his pistol.

Soon after this Bond was standing at a store corner guarded by a policeman and several friends, when Col. Anthony's son, D. R. Anthony, Jr., came along, and Bond turned to walk away. He wheeled suddenly, as if to begin an assault, when young Anthony struck him, and a free fight followed. The police and Bond's friends aided him, but young Anthony got the best of the fight, although neither was seriously injured. A pistol dropped during this fight, which is said to have been handed to Bond by a friend.

TO FIND WIND VELOCITIES.

Balloon Experiment to be Made July 4 by Mr. Eddy.

BAYONNE, N. J., July 2.—William A. Eddy will on July 4 make an interesting experiment to determine the difference in wind velocity on the earth and at an altitude. He will release a hot-air balloon on which will be a directed postal card and a note requesting the finder to note on the postal the place and time that the balloon is found and to have it attested by three witnesses, if possible. The direction and distance traveled by the balloon will thus be timed, showing the wind velocity in free air without friction. The results will be compared with the surface wind at the Weather Bureau in New York, and a report of the facts made to the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington.

This will be the first experiment of its kind. The balloon becomes the property of the finder.

MOVING PICTURES FOR SCIENCE.

Agricultural Department Engaged in a Series of Experiments.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The Agricultural Department has pressed the moving picture machine into the service of science. The division of vegetable pathology now has a device of this sort in operation in one of its greenhouses, photographing the growth of a small oak tree. The machine works automatically, taking a picture each hour. At night the exposure is made by electric light. The machine has been running about two weeks, and will be used about two weeks longer on its present subject. When the series of pictures is completed it will be possible to reproduce with the stereopticon the growth of the plant from the time the first shoot appeared above ground till the tree is in full leaf and a foot or more high.

While the oak tree pictures are purely experimental, to develop the capacity of the machine, it is intended to use the serial photograpns in watching the progress of plant diseases, blights, insect parasites, and the like. The department hopes in the near future to be able to loan to the agricultural colleges and experiment stations lantern slides to illustrate certain of the department's bulletins on these subjects. It is pointed out that a lecturer before a class of students could show in five minutes the growth and seed distribution of any noxious plant, such as the Canadian thistle, or the life history of an insect pest, so that it could be readily recognized and combated on its first appearance in a region, even though the workers there had never seen it in actual life.

In addition to the photographic work expected of the new machine, its designer intends to adapt it to use with the X ray, so as to take pictures of certain objects that otherwise would be invisible. It is thought by the department that a series of pictures of this sort taken during the period of gestation would be of value to stock raisers and might be adapted to the use of the medical profession in certain lines of research.

DEATH OF E. FOX LEONARD.

Three Women Arrested in Connection with Opium Case Released.

Mrs. Lilli Lawrence, Mrs. Sidney Worth, and Mrs. Daisy Andrews, the three women arrested in connection with the death of E. Fox Leonard, the young man who died in Roosevelt Hospital on Saturday afternoon, after being taken from the Lawrence woman's flat, 261 West Thirty-ninth Street, were discharged from custody yesterday by Coroner Bausch, to whom Magistrate Mott in the West Side Court had remanded them.

Dr. O'Hanlon previously performed an autopsy on Leonard's body, and found that opium poisoning had killed him. He had been smoking opium at the flat almost constantly since Thursday night.

William Wingate Hubbard, a lawyer, was at the Coroners' office when the case was investigated, and also called at the Morgue. He claimed Leonard's body, and made arrangements with an undertaker for its burial. He said that Leonard had lived on an income from an estate left him by his parents, who died when he was an infant.

His family was of Louisiana, and Mr. Hubbard understood that his father was once a Supreme Court Justice in the South. Of late young Leonard had been making his home at 251 West Ninety-third Street, with his brother, Crosby Leonard, who is now in the West. The three women promised the Coroner to attend the inquest.

Leonard's watch and chain were in a trunk in the Lawrence woman's bedroom when he was found. She explained that he had told her to take special care of them as they were a present from his mother.

Warrants for Reading Train Wreckers

SHAMOKIN, Penn., July 2.—Policemen connected with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad late last night swore out warrants before Justice Rowe for the arrest of several youths suspected of having caused the wreck of the express train near Buckridge last Friday. The suspects will not be apprehended until to-morrow, when their identity will be disclosed. The ages of the accused boys, it is known, range from seven to thirteen years. The detectives have discovered that two nuts instead of one, as was at first believed, were placed on the rails at a distance of 500 feet apart.

Bishop Newman Critically Ill.

SARATOGA, July 2.—Bishop John P. Newman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, whose episcopal residence is in San Francisco, is critically ill at his cottage here.

Mrs. McKinley's Health Is Improving.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Mrs. McKinley was reported to be better to-day. The pleasant weather is having a beneficial effect upon her.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

BRITISH COLONIAL COMMERCE.

Dependencies Take One-third of the Exports and Supply One-fifth of the Imports.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—British colonies, according to a report just issued by the American Bureau of Statistics, furnish a market for more than one-third of Great Britain's surplus products and supply one-fifth of the material she purchases from abroad. Of her total domestic exportations in 1897, which amounted to £234,220,000 in value, £80,675,000, or 34.4 per cent., went to her colonies, and the percentage of her exports which the colonies take appears to be gaining.

On the other hand, Great Britain annually purchases from her colonies about $450,000,000 worth of their products, the imports from the British colonies into the United Kingdom in 1897 having been valued at £94,019,000. The bulk of her importations from the colonies consists of articles of food and raw materials for use in manufacturing. Food products in 1897 constituted £34,711,000 in value of the £94,011,000 of importations from the colonies into Great Britain, while raw material for textile manufactures imported from the colonies amounted to £26,098,000, other raw materials to £25,314,000, and manufactures imported from the British colonies to only £7,896,000. Thus the people of the United Kingdom, in buying the food products and material for manufactures for which they are compelled to send money abroad, are now able to expend over $490,000,000 annually among their own people in other parts of the world. It is asserted on high authority that probably $2,000,000,000 of British capital is invested in various ways in the colonies, and the purchases in those markets by the people of the United Kingdom thus contribute to the prosperity of her own citizens whose money is there invested.

In other countries which have colonial possessions a considerable percentage of their commerce is also with the colonies. France purchased 10 per cent. of her total imports from her colonies in 1897, and Holland 14.7 per cent. The proportion which the German colonies furnish of the imports into Germany is comparatively small, in most cases the colonies being new and little developed.

SUNDAY DRINKERS VACCINATED

Were in a Saloon in a Building Where Smallpox Was Discovered.

Considerable excitement was caused in the neighborhood of St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street yesterday by the discovery of a case of smallpox in a new house at the corner of those thoroughfares. The sufferer is Lizzie Flood, a servant employed by Elmer Knapp, who lives on the third floor. The girl had been ill since Tuesday, and had been attended by Dr. Donlon of 825 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, who yesterday morning found that she had smallpox in a bad form. He communicated immediately with the Health Office, and Dr. Monaghan and a corps of assistants were sent to the place.

The woman was sent without delay to North Brother Island, and the nine families in the house were placed under quarantine until every member had been vaccinated and their flats thoroughly disinfected.

There is a saloon on the ground floor, and when the health officers arrived and surrounded the place they found several men inside taking their quiet Sunday drink. The appearance of the officers created a small panic among the patrons of the place, who had visions of arrest for violation of excise laws, &c. They did not seem greatly rejoiced, either, when told that their only alternative out of the predicament was to submit to vaccination, and all had to comply with the law and submit to the lancet.

Smallpox Patient Walks to Hospital.

John Shepphard, a boatman employed on a lighter, walked into Bellevue Hospital last night and said he wasn't feeling well. An examination was made, and he was found to be suffering with smallpox in an advanced stage. He was removed at once to the Willard Parker Hospital, preparatory to his removal to the hospital on North Brother Island. Shepphard was unable to explain where he contracted the disease. He said his wife lives at 12 High Street, Brooklyn. He worked as usual until a few hours before reaching the hospital. He left the lighter at Newark. The man said the ferryboat on which he came to the city was crowded.

EXCURSION ENDS IN DISORDER.

Gates Society Destroys New Jersey Bar and Injures Constables.

Between two and three thousand persons, men and women, went on the excursion to Union Hill Grove, New Jersey, given yesterday by the Gates Society, a social organization of the east side, with headquarters in Water Street. The party went in two large barges, towed by a tug, leaving the foot of Clinton Street at 11:30 o'clock A. M. On the journey to the grove a goodly number of the members undertook to pass away the time by refreshing the inner man with various kinds of beverages which had been carried along.

As a result, when the boats reached their destination, many of the excursionists were in an exhilarated and belligerent state. They were not satisfied, however, and proceeded to drink some New Jersey spirits. These spirits were not to their liking, and this they told the barkeeper of the saloon at the grove. An argument followed, which in a few minutes developed into a free fight, in which the New Jerseyites were very roughly handled. One Constable, who undertook to preserve the peace, had part of his eye torn away, while another Constable had his ear split and was stabbed in the neck. Two other men were knocked senseless. In addition the entire bar, with all its contents and fixtures, was wrecked.

The officials were powerless to cope with the intoxicated men and no arrests were made.

PLAINFIELD CHURCHES UNITE.

Episcopalians in the City Now Worship Under One Roof.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 2.—The Protestant Episcopal residents of this city who for several years have been worshipping in two congregations less than a block apart united to-day, and the first union service was held. The services were conducted in the Church of the Holy Cross, which will hereafter be the only church of the denomination here. The Church of the Redeemer will be abandoned, and the congregation is now merged into that of the Holy Cross, from which it split several years ago. The services to-day were conducted by the Rev. William Montgomery Downey, who had been rector of the Church of the Redeemer since its institution, and is now rector of the Holy Cross Church.

The debts and assets of the churches are to be borne by the united congregation. The Church of the Redeemer had no church building, but owns a valuable lot and has a good-sized building fund on hand. It had been using a church building belonging to the German Lutheran Congregation. The church here now becomes the largest in numbers and the wealthiest in the diocese.

Notorious Shoplifter Caught.

NEWARK, N. J., July 2.—Mary Busby, alias Mary Mitchell, alias Mary Johnson, who is considered to be one of the cleverest shoplifters in the country, will be arraigned in the First Criminal Court to-morrow on a charge of shoplifting. She was arrested late last night in a department store. She admitted she was released from prison only a short time ago, and came here yesterday to do a little work. With her when arrested was a middle-aged woman, who gave her name as Mary Jane Moore, but declined to give any address. She will also be arraigned.

Boy Felled by Another Is Dead.

NEWARK, N. J., July 2.—Arthur Henry, twelve years old, died this evening. On June 21 he and Charles E. Newman, a schoolmate, were playing, and Henry was knocked down by Newman. It is said by some that Newman became angry and knocked his playmate down purposely. The Newman boy, who is a son of a policeman, was arrested last week and held under bail to await the result of the Henry boy's injuries.

Trophies of the Chase.

"What are those queer-looking trophies the Filipinos wear around their necks?" asked the raw recruit.

"Them's medals for the century runs they've made during the war," replied the Kansas volunteer.—Philadelphia North American.

SOVEREIGN MAKES CHARGES

Declares Coeur d'Alene Miners Are Under Cruel Servitude.

ACCUSES TROOPS OF ATROCITY

Central Federated Union Stirred to Rage by His Story of Gen. Merriam's Regime.

Ex-General Master Workman James R. Sovereign of the Knights of Labor yesterday visited the Central Federated Union and stirred up excitement among the delegates on the action of Gen. Merriam in the Coeur d'Alene district. He said that he had come 2,800 miles as a representative of the organized miners of the Rocky Mountain mines, and he thanked the New York unions for the protests that they had made against the military despotism that he alleged existed there.

Mr. Sovereign threw the responsibility for all the troubles in that mining district upon Mr. Rockefeller, who, he said, owned the Bunker Hill Mine and controlled other mines. The managers of the mines, he said, had an agreement with the miners that when the prices of silver and iron ores rose they would pay them union rates of wages. The prices did rise, and when the men asked for the advanced rate they were refused. The men organized, and the managers began discharging them in blocks of ten and twenty.

The ex-General Master Workman then described the gathering of men, their taking possession of a train and loading it with 4,000 pounds of dynamite, with which they blew up some of the works.

"It was the grandest pyrotechnic display that I ever knew of in my life," he continued, "but it had not been ordered or planned by the union. It was the men themselves, who had been goaded to desperation by Rockefeller as the men of the Revolution had been goaded to rebel against King George.

"We are willing that criminals should be punished, but it is wrong to punish the unions for their virtues. The writ of habeas corpus was suspended, and Gen. Merriam and the soldiers threw the dragnet over the entire district and arrested men indiscriminately. They have now in prison men who never were eligible to membership in the union, who never worked in the mines. They went to Montana, arrested citizens, and ran them into Idaho and into the bullpen. They arrested the editor of the Idaho Mirror and thrust him into the bullpen and seized his type. His wife asked me to keep on publishing the paper, and I promised to do so. We got out a writ of replevin for the type, but the military simply laughed at the writ.

"I was told that they had a warrant for my arrest, and so I went to them and said I was ready to go to the bull pen and would appeal to the people to get me out. But they refused to arrest me.

"The bull pen is a windowless prison," continued Mr. Sovereign—and he showed them a picture of that prison—"and men have been tortured there. A man by the name of Johnson came down from the mountains to buy supplies, and had never heard of the explosion. He was thrust into the bull pen, and they threatened to hang him unless he testified as they wanted him to do. He was so terrified that he became insane and tried to commit suicide, and the court convened and declared him insane and ordered him sent to the insane asylum. He was conducted to the railroad station by a guard of soldiers, and, imagining that he was being led to execution, he ran, and the soldiers shot at him. He jumped into the river, and more shots were fired at him, and then his body was taken out of the water. Another man by the name of Mike Devine, who had come for medical treatment, was also thrust into the bull pen, and was kept there until he died. He was not even allowed the spiritual consolation of a priest.

"They cast one Sheriff into the bull pen, and Golden Smith of the Legislature was also thrown in. A spotter was sent to his wife, and he insulted her, and she had him arrested and taken before Justice Stevenson. He refused to answer any questions and was sentenced for contempt of court, but the military released him and cast Justice Stevenson into the bull pen for trying the spotter, and he is there to-day.

"If any of you doubt me, you can write and ask Lieut. Gen. George F. Moore and Senator A. F. Easton. They are also to the prominent business men there, and they will corroborate what I have said.

"This is not a fight between miners and the operators, who want to employ the men; they are prevented by the military. Three thousand men are out of work. We cannot get a trial. Everywhere we are met by a soldier's bayonet or a spotter. We are in involuntary servitude. When the pump men refused to work the pumps for scabs and were to hold a meeting, the hall was surrounded by soldiers, and Lieut. Lyons entered and told them 'I'll give you ten minutes to return to work, and if you don't I'll employ the guns to make you return.' Then they returned. When the cooks said they would not cook for scabs they were marched off to the bull pen at the bayonet's point.

"We propose to make a National issue of this because it involves National interests. [Applause.] There may be jealousies and rivalries among trades unions, but when they turn the Gatling guns against one union they will turn them against all unions. We are of fighting blood out West and we will fight it out there. By the gods let us not submit the American Republic to such indignities."

Applause and cries of outrage followed Mr. Sovereign's speech, and then Delegate Barr of the Tin and Sheet Iron Workers said:

"We have listened with the utmost horror to the recitation of these atrocities, and I believe that I voice the desire of all the delegates when I ask Mr. Sovereign to give us a copy of his speech and we will print 100,000 copies and distribute them. I also move a vote of thanks to Mr. Sovereign."

Delegate Winston of Liberty Dawn Association, who comes from London, said: "If such a thing should happen in England there would be a revolution. We must do something more than protest. We ought to organize a labor party and drive those fellows from power. The American people will rise soon, I tell you."

Chairman O'Brien said that a committee had been already appointed to make all proper suggestions to the Central Federated Union to take action in the matter, and then the vote of thanks to Mr. Sovereign was passed.

LABOR MEN IN A ROW.

Question of Merger Disturbs a Meeting—"Big Six" Censured.

James B. Reynolds, head worker for the University Settlement, called yesterday on the Central Federated Union to explain a charge that had been made by Delegate William J. O'Brien, that the front of the University Settlement building had been built by non-union men. He said that the freestone masons complained of did belong to a union that was associated with the employers' association, and that the other union men worked alongside of them for five weeks. When most of the work had been done, the regular union that was affiliated with the building trades complained and threatened to strike. A strike was ordered and effected, but after four days the strikers returned and again worked with the alleged non-union men. Mr. Reynolds said he felt sorry that such a thing had happened, but he should not be blamed in the matter, as when the complaints were first made he did all in his power to right matters.

Delegate O'Brien said that the Board of Walking Delegates had not discovered the facts in time, because they never thought of looking for freestone masons on the east side.

A discussion over the linotype machinists joining the International Typographical Union nearly caused a fight between two of the delegates. Delegate George H. Warner of the International Machinists' Union protested against the merging of the linotype men into the International Typographical Union. He said that they were seceders from the machinists, and a couple of years ago the question of their bolting the union was referred to the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Ryan of the Photo-Engravers said that the linotype engineers, by amalgamating with the printers, were able to keep up their wages of $5 a day. Unions were organized for the purpose of keeping up wages, and the International Machinists were getting only $2.50 a day.

Delegate Warner declared that Typographical Union No. 6 had been instrumental in forcing the linotype engineers into their union, and he wanted the meeting to condemn "Big Six" for its action.

"Before I vote on this," said Delegate Hawkesworth of the Amalgamated Engineers, "I want to know more about the case."

"There was a certain delegate who I thought was honest," said Warner, "but of all the crooks I ever met he is the king."

"Silence," cried the Chairman. "I won't allow such talk."

"I must be the man he means," said Hawkesworth. "Warner is known as a shallow windbag who can do nothing but talk abusively."

"If you call me any more names," retorted Warner, "I'll smash your face."

"You are not a big enough man to do it," said Hawkesworth.

Both men advanced toward each other in a menacing manner. The Chair ordered the Sergeant at Arms to eject both men, and several delegates rushed to prevent them from clinching. The two stood glaring at each other like hostile tomcats, and then sat down. The meeting passed the resolution condemning "Big Six."

CITY EMPLOYES WITH LABOR.

District Assembly No. 49 Gathers Recruits from New Sources.

The Knights of Labor have been making many proselytes among city and Federal Government employes, and nearly all of them are now affiliated with District Assembly No. 49. The Forty-niners say they will keep on with their work until they get in every city employe. Formerly the ruling spirits in District Assembly No. 49 were Republicans and generally supported the Republican ticket. Tammany Hall may now pull down the scales the other way.

District Assembly No. 49 has had the letter carriers for several years, and they were a mainstay of the Republican Party in that organization. It also has a local assembly of postal clerks, but that is numerically weak. Now it has local assemblies of paving inspectors, street cleaners, park laborers, dock builders and laborers, and lately, it is said, it has organized a local assembly of court clerks. The letter carriers, who number 1,500, are mostly Republicans, but their strength is offset by 1,800 street cleaners, most of whom are said to be Tammany men.

The officers of No. 49 say that when the city employes are properly organized they will be able to resist the despotic influences of scheming politicians, and the various departments will be put on a better civil service footing. The Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks, the officers say, have only complied with the eight-hour law as far as the Borough of the Bronx is concerned, and they will now try and get the law enforced in all the boroughs.

Machine Engineers in "Big Six."

The Typesetting Machine Engineers, some sixty in number, were admitted to Typographical Union No. 6 at its meeting yesterday afternoon. The International Typographical Union at its session at Syracuse last year ordered all local unions to admit the engineers to membership, and named July 1 as the date on which it must be accomplished. The absorption of the machinists by the local union was marked by no friction.

CONFERENCE WITH MR. BRYAN.

Illinois and Ohio Democrats Meet Him in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 2.—A conference was held here to-day between William Jennings Bryan and a number of Illinois Democratic leaders, including M. F. Dunlap, candidate for State Treasurer in the last campaign; ex-Congressman Hinrichsen, and Judge Thompson of Jacksonville, all of whom were instrumental in swinging the Illinois delegation to Bryan in the last Democratic National Convention. Allen W. Thurman and R. M. Ditty of Columbus, Ohio, were also present.

Mr. Bryan denied that there was any political significance in the meeting. "I am on my way to Barnesville, Ga.," he said. "Some of my friends knew I would be passing through Chicago to-day and were here to meet me."

Samuel B. Cook of the Ways and Means Committee, who was present, said that the National political situation was discussed in a general way. The presence of Mr. Thurman, who was prominently mentioned as a Vice Presidential possibility in 1896, caused comment among local party leaders.

Kentucky Republican Delegates.

FRANKFORT, Ky., July 2.—At the county conventions in Kentucky last week delegates were selected to the Republican State Convention to be held at Lexington next week. Figures given out by friends of Attorney General W. S. Taylor, in the race for Governor, are as follows: Taylor, 891½; Col. Stone, who is now Auditor of the State, 222½; Judge Pratt, 104; uninstructed delegates, 82; necessary to a choice, 652. The anti-Taylor men say that many of the delegates in the Taylor list are not instructed. The indications are that it will be Taylor against the field, with the odds in favor of Taylor.

Connecticut Town's Bi-Centennial.

DURHAM, Conn., July 2.—The celebration of the bicentennial of the founding of the town, for which an elaborate programme covering three days has been arranged, was inaugurated to-day, and will be continued to-morrow evening and all day Tuesday. The services to-day were wholly of a religious nature. This morning the Rev. W. B. Clark, pastor of the Congregational Church, delivered the historical address: in the afternoon there was a Sunday school gathering at the Episcopal Church, presided over by the Rev. E. Campion Acheson, rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Middletown, and in the evening the services were conducted in the Methodist Church, and included addresses by the Rev. A. P. Knell, the Rev. W. B. Clark, Prof. William North Rice of Wesleyan University, and the Rev. Herbert Welch, pastor of the First Methodist Church, Middletown.

NOTED CONFIDENCE MAN DEAD.

John Dyson, Who Tricked the Missouri Pacific, Dies in Poverty.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 2.—John Dyson, one of the most noted confidence men in the country, was found dead in a miserably furnished houseboat on the Wabash River to-day. Dyson's cotton swindle, in 1870, was perhaps the greatest swindle perpetrated up to that time in the West.

The Missouri Pacific Railroad Company lost more than $200,000 by the work of this man, whose scheme was to secure bills of lading for consignments of cotton, requiring two duplicates and an original bill for each consignment, and then to sell the duplicates which had been doctored to brokers on the Cotton Exchanges.

COLUMBIA REMAINED AT ANCHOR

Mr. Iselin and Some Friends Visited the New Cup Defender.

NEW ROCHELLE, July 2.—Hudson Park, where a good view of the Columbia could be had, was filled all day with people looking at her, many of them through field or marine glasses. Scores of cameras were also leveled on her for long-distance snap shots, and mobs of boats of many sizes, including river steamers, naphtha launches, yawls, and skiffs circled about her all day.

She lay moored to her buoy, as did the Defender. The Columbia wore her deck awnings, and Mr. Iselin and several friends were aboard of her until the afternoon.

Neither the Columbia nor the Defender joined the scores of yachts which took advantage of the brisk breeze to slip from their moorings for a rush on the Sound. To-night a hundred or more sail craft and a few steamers are rocking on the water in front of the New Rochelle Clubhouse, the towering sticks of the Columbia and Defender rising high above them all.

On a Jaunt
The outing satchel needs a bottle of
Hunter Baltimore Rye
A thousand things may happen and it's just the thing needed.

The Saturday Evening Post
Philadelphia, Pa.
All Newsmen. 5 cents the Copy.

DESKS Unexcelled for value CHAS. E. MATTHEWS.

THE AUTOMOBILE QUESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a "constant reader," I have followed the question which you mooted, that of a reasonable name for "electric-auto-mobile-horseless-carriages." I have read the suggestions with interest and with some surprise that they have not been more fruitful. Our fellow-citizens do not realize evidently the dire necessity which will soon confront them in the want of a name for these "E.-a.-h.-carriages," which will be expressive but not bulkier than the ordinary mouthful.

I think some of the contortions which have been handed in to you as possible names are simply horrible, and we might better say for all future time that we "rode in those things" than give them such sinuous, barbaric appellations. The man who called them "Toms and Tommies" has the spirit of his race and time, but is not discriminating because he eliminates all the fine distinctions of the carriage builder.

My ponderous thinker has been at work on this question, and I am now prepared to venture into the christening business on the following lines:

The question of "horseless" or otherwise is not to bear any weight in the title, for the ordinary vehicle has always been "horseless" when unharnessed or drawn by oxen, &c. Furthermore, the time is coming when the vehicle drawn by horses will be the one to excite remark, and the present novelty will be a thing of ordinary use.

The question of the particular kind of power seems to be minor, for, in the time to come, who will care whether the vehicle he steps into runs with oil, air, or electricity, so long as it runs safely, comfortably, and quickly?

It is the present knowledge and customs of the world that must be taken into account; its habits must be grafted upon, not torn away violently. A coined name rarely "goes." "Velocipede" is almost a curio. "Bicycles" are "bikes" or "wheels." We have no time to say "telegraph me," but let it go at "wire me," thus always using in a new sense the old familiar word, which is the tendency, I think, that must be reckoned with.

All of which leads me to suggest a simple, euphonious termination, (the best I can think of being "ine,") to be used with all the names we now have when we wish to express some mode of power propulsion apart from the time-honored ox or horse. Thus, "cab" becomes "cabine," "victoria," "victorine," &c.

Manufacturers who particularize and differentiate will find it easy to advertise "air cabines," or "electric landaulines," and the general public has hardly anything to learn except simply to "catch on," which it usually does with facility.

Do I get the laurel?

D. S. BROWN, JR.

Baltimore, June 21, 1899.

Suggests "Ipsomotor" as a Good Word.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perceiving the interest manifested in the coining of a word to describe that vehicle commonly known by the names "auto-truck," "automobile," and "horseless carriage," I take the liberty of suggesting a word which I think completely describes that conveyance, at the same time doing away with the objectionable qualities of the words now in vogue. The word I have to propose is "ipsomotor," with the accent on the antepenult. In this form "ipsomotor" can be conveniently spoken, which is more than can be said of the names now used. "Ipsomotor" is from the Latin, "ipso" being the ablative of means from "ipse," and meaning "by itself"; "motor" is the equivalent of "motus," past participle of "movere," and means "moved." The word "ipsomotor," therefore, describes a carriage "moved by itself," and describes just what is meant by "automobile," but lacks the fallacy of combining a word in Latin to a Greek derivative. Thus the advantages claimed by me for the word "ipsomotor" are twofold, advantages of pronunciation and of derivation. You will greatly oblige me by submitting this word to the wide circle of your readers, and by asking for comment and criticism upon it.

HARRY OPPENHEIMER.

New York, June 28, 1899.

"Sineque" Is Suggested.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let me offer a suggestion. The principal distinguishing characteristic of the "automobile" is to the ordinary observer the absence of the horse rather than the presence of the electric or other motive power. Why not, therefore, called it the "sineque"? ("sine," without; "equus," a horse.) Pronounce it "sineek." E. C. B.

Detroit, Mich, June 23, 1899.

Call Them "Selfmotors."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How would it be to adopt one name for all horseless vehicles, whether they be propelled by electricity, steam, compressed air, or some other power, and call them "Selfmotors"? That would at least not add any unnecessary and bulky words to the already much too voluminous dictionary of the English language.

F. C. THEO. KRUEGER.

Bath Beach, N. Y., June 22, 1899.

Another Name for Automobile.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why not call the horseless carriages "mobiles"? Or, if one possessed one of which he were fond, he might call it "Billy." AUGUSTINE ELMENDORF.

Jersey City, June 22, 1899.

Still Another Name.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Abandoning all Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit grammars and lexicons, why should not auto be a good popular name for automobile, just as we say cycle for bicycle, and formerly said 'bus for omnibus? W.

New York, June 22, 1899.

Ought to Go.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the self-propelling vehicle must have a polyglot name, it is better to mingle Greek and English instead of Greek and French, and call it autogo." J. J. R. C.

Yonkers, N. Y., June 22, 1899.

Molectros or Molecs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to a suitable name for the automobile vehicles, why not call them molectros, or, shorter still, molecs? A. D. M.

Brooklyn, June 23, 1899.

The Greek, Name for Horseless Carriage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may be of interest to know that the horseless carriage is called by the Acropolis and other Athenian newspapers autamaxa.

Chapel Hill, N. C., June 21, 1899.

Might Call It Otto.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If agreeable, you may in the future call me "Otto" (Auto.) AUTOMOBILES.

New York, June 23, 1899.

ASSAULTED ON A FERRYBOAT.

Michael Kelly Fatally Injured—Effort to Find Assailants Fails.

While the ferryboat Long Beach was on her way from Long Island City to the foot of East Thirty-fourth Street last night two men assaulted a third and beat him so badly that he became unconscious and he was taken to Bellevue Hospital with a fractured skull. It is thought he will die. He regained consciousness at the hospital for a moment and gave his name as Michael Kelly.

Deckhands William Westfall and John Joy called the attention of Policeman Smith to the case and tried to point out the two men who had made the assault. They compelled the thousand passengers on the boat to leave it in single file in the hope of apprehending the man's assailants, but without success. It is thought they may have escaped by jumping into the river and swimming to another pier.

The deckhands advanced the theory

TOUR OF THE PHILIPPINES

Prof. Schurman Returns from the Southern Islands.

THE NATIVES NOT UNFRIENDLY

Favor an American Protectorate, but Afraid of Aguinaldo—Work of Organizing a Government.

MANILA, July 2.—Prof. J. G. Schurman of the United States Advisory Commission for the Philippines returned to Manila today from a three weeks' tour of the southern islands. He takes an entirely hopeful view of the general conditions there. The intelligent and substantial citizens desire an American protectorate. The masses are awaiting the settlement of the war in the Island of Luzon before declaring themselves. They are chiefly anxious to be undisturbed.

The President of the town of Santo Nicolas, in the Island of Cebu, said to Mr. Schurman: "We want peace, food, and prosperity. We do not wish to fight. We would be neutral." The President of the commission thinks that this declaration fairly expresses the sentiments of the people in the southern islands of the archipelago. Many of the towns there are in the hands of small bands of Tagalos, and the people fear to indorse American rule until they are certain that Aguinaldo will be beaten. Let them once be convinced of this, and the allegiance of the southern islands, Mr. Schurman thinks, can be secured by diplomacy.

The United States gunboat Bennington took Mr. Schurman to Mindanao and the islands of the Sulu and Visayan groups. He traveled through the Island of Negros with Col. Smith and a party of natives. In several of the principal towns he was entertained at banquets, and he had an hour's conference with the young Sultan of Sulu, who received him in the royal audience chamber, surrounded by a bodyguard of stalwart, fierce-looking Moros.

Mr. Schurman told the Sultan that the United States had acquired the sovereignty of the Philippines from Spain, but had no wish to subjugate the population or to interfere with their customs of religion. On the contrary, the great desire of the American Government was to help the people of the islands to develop their country. The Sultan replied that he earnestly desired peace and was anxious to continue the existing treaties.

On the return voyage the President of the commission visited the town of Borneo, capital of British North Borneo, where he was cordially received by the British officials, who afforded him every facility in his study of the local government and the customs of the people. The population he found much like that of the Southern Philippine Islands. The Government is at present in a rather elementary state, but a more complete organization is being developed as rapidly as is practicable.

Yesterday Gen. Lawton and Prof. Worcester of the commission visited the principal towns in the Province of Cavite, out of which the natives were recently driven. Their chief purpose was to direct the elections of the Presidents of Imus, Bacoor, Parnaque, and Las Pinas. Under the municipal system thus inaugurated the Presidents or the Mayors, of the towns are empowered to appoint minor officials and to levy taxes, which are to be expended solely in public improvements. Before acting Gen. Lawton and Mr. Worcester had consulted with the leading men in each town, and selected candidates whose honesty and friendliness to American rule were beyond question. Wherever they went the Americans were heartily cheered by the people.

To-morrow the public schools in Manilla will open, and it is expected that there will be 5,000 children in attendance. The teachers include Americans, Spaniards, and Filipinos. One of the instructors is the widow of the Filipino patriot, Dr. Rizal, who prepared the statutes of the Philippine League, and who, when about to board a steamer at Barcelona in the Autumn of 1896, was arrested by the Spanish authorities and sent to Manila, where he was tried by court-martial on a charge of having organized the uprising in the Philippines, sentenced to death, and shot on Dec. 29 of that year. After her husband's execution, Mrs. Rizel, who is the stepdaughter of a retired Hongkong gentleman, went to Imus and was chosen Captain of a company of insurgents. English will be taught in the schools one hour each day. The prescribed holidays include the twenty Church days observed in Manila, Washington's Birthday, and the Fourth of July.

Almost every steamer brings missionaries. The arrival of one in Cebu made no little trouble, as the report spread rapidly among the ignorant classes that the Americans intended to compel them to give up their churches. The American authorities, in the interests of harmony, requested him to withdraw, and he complied. Señor Llorente, who is considered the most influential native in Cebu, said to Mr. Schurman: "I like the American idea of the separation of Church and State, but I think it would be unwise to introduce Protestantism while conditions are so unsettled." He has since arrived in Manila and taken his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court.

Troops Homeward Bound from Manila.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The Nebraska, Pennsylvania, and Utah troops which have been on duty in the Philippines have started on their homeward journey. The following dispatch from Gen. Otis on the subject was received by the War Department today:

Transports Hancock and Senator, with Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Utah, left for San Francisco yesterday: Nebraska, 42 officers, 862 enlisted; Pennsylvania, 34 officers, 712 enlisted; Utah, officers, 258 enlisted. Nebraska left in Manila one sick, Private Leuterman, Company H, 30 discharged; Pennsylvania, 7 discharged; Utah, 20 discharged.

MANILA, July 2.—The transport Hancock, which left yesterday with the First Nebraska Infantry and Batteries A and B of the Utah Light Artillery, and the transport Senator, which carries the Pennsylvania troops, will remain several days at Nagasaki and Yokohama, Japan.

To Build an Ice Plant for Manila.

CHICAGO, July 2.—The De La Vergne Refrigerating Company of New York and Chicago has obtained the contract for building the big ice plant designed for the United States troops at Manila. Announcement of the award came from Washington to-day. Work on the plant will be begun at once and pushed with all possible speed. The specifications require the contractor to have the ice machine and refrigerating apparatus erected in Manila and ready for use within nine months. The entire plant will cost the Government $500,000.

Philippine Camps Flooded.

MANILA, July 2.—The rain has fallen almost continuously for nine days. It has been a tremendous downpour, and the whole country is flooded. The trenches at San Fernando are ditches of water, and the mud is knee deep in the temporary camps at several of the outlying towns. Some of the permanent camps have been made fairly comfortable by the erection of bamboo shelters, roofed and floored.

Quarrels of Insurgent Leaders.

MANILA, July 2.—According to the latest reports from the Province of Cavite, the insurgent leaders there are quarreling. Aguinaldo's cousin, Baldomero Aguinaldo, has been killed or imprisoned by Gen. Mariano Trias, commander of the insurgents in the southern district of Luzon, and most of his men have deserted to Trias, who is now at San Francisco de Malibon.

Spontaneous Combustion Among Paper

From The London News.

Not a great while ago librarians and book lovers in general were discussing the deterioration in the quality of paper of late years. It is curious to learn from her Majesty's Waste Paper Office that one result of the change of materials has been a decided increase in liability to fire wherever paper waste is accumulated in any great quantity. It is the rarest thing to find paper made of rags nowadays. It is made from wood and other vegetable materials which, chemically, are not very different from the component materials of a hayrick. If paper waste is stacked in large masses, and especially if it happens to be a little damp, heating takes place just as with a prematurely stacked hayrick, and spontaneous combustion may at any time break out in flame, as it has often been known to do in the farmyard. Of late years the greatest care and vigilance have been necessary to guard against this.

A ROYALIST PARTY IN CUBA.

Cuban General, Dissatisfied with American Rule, Said to be the Leader of the Movement.

HAVANA, July 2.—La Lucha will publish to-morrow a statement regarding matters which its conductors say they have been investigating and carefully guarding for several weeks, owing to the reticence of those concerned, and the desire of the latter to avoid a premature disclosure leading to a possible failure of their plans. The paper will say:

"Cuba, during the last few months, has been a land of many surprises. The latest is the establishment of a Royalist Party. The new organization is unimportant at present, probably numbering fewer than fifty members, but a well-known Cuban General, who claims to be a descendant of Charlemagne, is reported to be the head of the party, and the meeting place is usually the Inglaterra Café. The Cuban General in question is said to be dissatisfied with American rule. He thinks that what Cuba needs is not a republic, but a strong hand at the helm like his own. He is of the opinion that the people of the Latin race prefer royalty, and the possible honors accruing under a monarchical régime."

The Cuban General referred to is understood to deny that he is the head of a party with such objects, but there is considerable evidence that such a movement is on foot. He is the officer who was recently reported to Governor General Brooke for collecting 30 centimes from a Spanish merchant on the ground that it was an assessment for a fund "devoted to driving out the intervenors." Gen. Ludlow has been made aware of his successful attempts to collect money from gambling houses, under threats to use his influence to have them closed if the proprietors refused his demands. For political reasons it has not been considered advisable thus far to proceed against him, but he has been warned to discontinue these practices, and it is believed now that he is more interested in making money than in starting a new party.

According to such other reports of this scheme as have leaked out, the promoter has represented that he will persuade a majority of the Alcaldes to give the movement their support by promising to make them Dukes, Counts, and Barons. It is also intended to form a Cuban Legion of Honor. Several persons, who affect to believe that such a scheme might succeed, say the outcome will "depend largely on the charm of novelty with a populace judiciously prepared to embrace the idea." The theory is that it would be particularly acceptable to such families as already have titles from the Crown of Spain and to Spaniards residing in Cuba who, owing to business or other considerations, have been compelled to forfeit their patents of nobility. The promoters of the movement allege that they expect financial assistance from those sources, as the plan promises to substitute equal dignities and positions for those that have been forfeited.

SOCIAL REFORM DISCUSSION.

Ex-Assemblyman Wright's Launching of a New Workingmen's League Not an Entire Success.

The rooms of the Social Reform Club, at 45 University Place, were the scene of a warm argument on the general subject of the best way of improving society between representatives of various schools of thought last night, in which language more forcible than diplomatic was used. Sarcasm and gibes were the worst products of the evening, however. Nobody came to blows. As Edward King, who presided, remarked at the close of the meeting, the sarcasm was "one step in advance of abuse, anyway."

Ex-Assemblyman B. J. Wright was the speaker of the evening, and presented the scheme of a new organization, formed as a sort of by-product of the Workingmen's Dollar Dinner, known as the United Workingmen's League. Its object is to bring workingmen into one organization, for the purpose of securing certain reforms. It has declared for the extension of education, for State employment of the unemployed, for the making of primary nominations by direct vote of the members of the respective parties, and for the Swiss initiative and referendum.

Mr. Wright said political movements for good should be identified with the working people. "For my part," said he, "I don't think any class of people except those who work and produce something of value are worth considering in a movement of this kind. The Knights of Labor have acted on this principle in keeping out that large non-productive class the lawyers."

"And the ginmill keepers," suggested a voice from the rear.

"And the ginmill keepers," Mr. Wright cheerfully assented.

Here some one arose and insisted on knowing whether Mr. Wright, who only wanted bona fide labor organizations represented in the Workingmen's League, considered the Socialist Labor Alliance as such or would exclude it. On being pinned down for an answer he asserted rather fiercely that he didn't know much about that alliance.

"I want to say of the Socialist Labor Party," said a cigarmaker rising in the rear of the room, "that it makes scabs, and I wouldn't consider it a bona fide lab—"

"That's a lie!" exclaimed a Socialist sitting in front of him.

"And I say it's true," shouted the cigarmaker.

"That would be a point for the Committee on Credentials," put in Mr. King, soothingly, and the audience sniggered. "Especially," retorted the Socialist, "as the gentleman who's just been speaking is such an authority."

The Socialist aforesaid now appealed to the speaker to announce the time for questions to be hurled at Mr. Wright, and the speaker assented. Then Mr. Reinsdorfer, an anarchist, thrust his head in from the hallway and wanted to know what superior virtue the United Workingmen's League claimed to have which would keep it from corruptly selling itself to some political party.

"The gentleman," said Mr. Wright, "is by his humor introducing a humorous element into a serious matter, but I may say that we claim no superior virtue."

A silver man now got the floor and paid a high tribute to Mr. Wright's ideas. He said that many labor leaders were a curse.

Mr. Wright made a handsome speech as a finale, in which he explained that he meant no antagonism to the Socialists.

Big Heads of Wheat.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

The productiveness of the San Joaquin Valley was probably never better exemplified than when the largest heads of wheat ever known to have been grown were raised on the big ranch of Supervisor Thomas Carmichael, near Salida, Stanislaus County. A mesh which contains seven kernels is very rare, and the average is four, but on one head of this remarkable wheat there are sixteen completely matured kernels. The average number of kernels to a head is 35, but there are 141 on this particular one, which is an inch in diameter. The other heads run from 100 to 132 kernels, and it is estimated that an acre of this grain would harvest about 140 bushels, or 60 sacks. This grain does not run quite as heavy throughout the whole of the 160 acres owned by Mr. Carmichael, but it grew in streaks. The wheat is what is known as the Golden Gate Club variety, and its immense size is attributed to the best o cultivation and seasonable rains, which were received at the most favorable times.

Porcelain Lined

Ice Pitchers

An unusually attractive assortment of designs in the well-known Meriden Plate lined with porcelain on iron (practically unbreakable) and entirely safe from the formation of metallic oxides so injurious to health.

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ARMY TRANSPORT LIFE

Soldiers Like the Voyage to Manila and Are Well Treated.

THE TRIP OF THE SHERMAN

The Arrangements Perfect and the Men in Good Condition for Campaigning.

OFF HONOLULU, ON BOARD TRANSPORT SHERMAN, May 29, 1800, (Latitude 23 degrees 4 minutes north, longitude 154 degrees 46 minutes west.)—Observations and impressions found in the Marine Transport Service, a new feature in our army, must be of interest, not only to those having personal alliances with our soldiers, but to those also whose kind influence and cooperation contribute so largely to their care—the loyal and devout women of our country. While the hurried preparations early in the war involved many hardships, privations, and inconveniences, the War Department has now organized methods for movements of our troops and supplies on an admirable system which doubtless will be followed by other Governments concerned in the comfort and well-being of their troops, and which will meet all reasonable expectation.

This transport, and its sister ships, the Grant and Sheridan, were reconstructed at New York for conveyance of soldiers to our colonial possessions, making their initial voyage from New York in January and February, via the Suez Canal, carrying the Fourth, Twelfth, and Seventeenth Regiments of United States Infantry, with recruits and detachments of other organizations, thence return to San Francisco for further reinforcements, and after extra precautionary measures of thorough disinfection and repainting, a few cases of smallpox having appeared on the home run, are again in readiness for return to the Philippines.

The most perfect system and order was observed in loading and stowing cargo, and the assertion is ventured that any box or supplies can be instantly located on the ship. No hurry, no confusion, yet all performed with rapidity. Nor was there delay for the troops. The Sixth United States Infantry arrived from various scattered posts in Texas on schedule time, Sunday, the 21st inst., marched to the pier, embarked, each company to its allotted part of the ship, where they found roomy and airy compartments, hammocks adjusted to fixed uprights of gas piping, the compartments lighted with electricity; lavatories equal to those in good hotels; bathing facilities with sea water, hot and cold, which can be enjoyed at all hours of the day, optional, and required at least twice in each week; well-lighted and ventilated hospital, and, by the way, a visit to all parts of the ship to-day, even in the lowest holds, showed the air to be pure, supplied by natural and forced draughts. Of course, one hardly expects "all the comforts of home," but all in reason are given. There are excellent messing arrangements, with good and varied food, served at tables which are folded and raised out of the way after each meal. All of the soldiers, over 1,800 in number, are messed at the one time without confusion or inconvenience; fresh beef from the refrigerators, vegetables, dried fruits, salted fish, soft bread, coffee, soups, stews, hash, &c., comprise the menu, and contentment is apparent.

The Sherman's departure had been fixed for the 22d of May at 9 P. M., and at 9 P. M. on the 22d, cast off for her 7,000-mile journey for the Philippines via Honolulu, where we recoal. We have on board Brig. Gens. Bates and Grant, Cols. Powell, Seventeenth United States Infantry; Liscum, Ninth United States Infantry, and Col. Kellogg, Sixth United States Infantry, commands; this regiment, with 41 officers and 1,807 soldiers, including recruits, engineer, signal and hospital corps men, Post Office and customs clerks, 3 newspaper men, and a crew of 175.

Amid enthusiastic cheers, red lights, music of bands of the Sixth and Twenty-fourth Infantry, the latter accompanying us on a tug to the Golden Gate, we bade adieu to hospitable San Francisco, to awaken the next morning in the early hours forced to pay humble tribute to Neptune. He spared neither rank, age, nor previous condition or servitude, as each sea took an extra twist, we in emulation also took an extra twist. There were more blanched cheeks than jokes in evidence, and in the dejection of despondency, as we yielded our tiffin, we wondered why any one would voluntarily go to sea.

PACIFIC A MISNOMER.

The Pacific Ocean was to all of us a misnomer, until the day following, when very cold, but, ah! a delightfully calm sea greeted the morning, and thenceforth the voyage has continued with all in serene contentment. Our rate of daily progress averages 293 miles.

The day's routine on shipboard, commencing with the stirring réveille, with its rhyming words so cleverly fitted by the soldiers themselves that the very notes seem to speak the meaning expressed by the call:

I can't get 'em up, I can't get 'em up, I can't get 'em up in the morning;
I can't get 'em up, I can't get 'em up, I can't get 'em up at all.
Corp'rals worse than the privates;
Sergeants worse than the Corp'rals;
Lieut'nents worse than the sergeants,
And the Capt'ns the worst of all.
Chorus:—
I can't get 'em up, I can't get 'em up, &c.

Mess call, the bugler seems to say:

Soup-y, soup-y, soup,
Without a single bean;
Pork-y, pork-y, pork,
Without a streak of lean;
Coffee, coffee, coffee,
The meanest ever seen.

The military version of "Gabriel's trump" or "Resurrection Call" has taken the place of the old drum and fife jingle:

Come and get your quinine, come and get your pills;
Oh, come and get your quinine, come and get your pills,—

Which summons the halt and lame to the "sick bay" and the doctor's tender mercies.

Squad drills are interspersed through the day, and guard mount is followed by an inspection by the commanding officer, accompanied by his staff and medical officers, during which he visits and minutely inspects every inch of the ship, and the routine goes on, until at sunset "retreat" is sounded by the trumpeters, and as the colors are slowly lowered, the band playing "The Star-Spangled Banner," heads uncovered, and standing at "attention," the day closes. There is a profound sentiment in observing this respect to our flag, which should always be thus greeted. The San Francisco women visiting the Sherman at our leave-taking participated in honoring in like manner their love of country at this impressive ceremony.

The fine band of the Sixth Infantry later in the evening favors us with concerts very enjoyable. The following programme was played last evening:

Concert by Sixth United States Infantry Band, on board United States transport Sherman, May 28, 1899.

1. March—"Niebelungen" ..... Wagner
2. "By the Sea"—Baritone solo ..... Schubert
3. Waltz, "Sweet Bows" ..... Kessels
4. Mexican Dance, "Hovas de Melancholia." ..... Meyvelles
5. Galop, "Bend or Brake" ..... Schacht
6. Two step, "The Hubbard" ..... Lawrenden
7. Polish melody ..... Ulrich
8. Waltz, "Mysosotis" ..... Lowthion
9. "Smoky Mokes" ..... Holyman
10. Mazurka, "Los Mannintos" ..... Valverde

Finale, "America."

Naturally there has been the oft-told tale of women discovered aboard as stowaways—and consequent unsatisfied curiosity. The families of neither officers nor soldiers are permitted to accompany the troops or land at Manila, the Secretary of War being constrained to issue such orders on recommendation of Gen. Otis, both from the danger of an uprising, and perhaps massacre, by the Tagal servants, and the anxiety with which those on the fighting line would be constantly oppressed. The army women now there have been obliged at times to seek safety at night on the ships in the harbor only remaining in the city during the daytime. Army life is not always a picnic.

CHANGES OF TIME.

As our colonial possessions extend, we have each day, moving westward, to turn back our timepieces nearly half an hour, and as we pass the one hundred and eightieth meridian will drop a day from the calendar. The easily understood system within the United States of making an arbitrary division of time is convenient for practical purposes, even if not astronomically correct. Twelve o'clock, noon, in New York is 11 o'clock in Chicago, 10 o'clock at Denver, and 9 o'clock at San Francisco, lying 8 hours, 9 minutes, 38 seconds west of Greenwich. As Manila is in longitude 120 degrees 58 minutes 3 seconds east, or 8 hours 14 minutes 7 seconds east of Greenwich, and 13 hours 14 minutes 7 seconds from New York City, the sun rises there thirteen hours ahead of Greater Manhattan. We will understand from this how the morning papers can report occurrences and battles which happened apparently after they went to press. Noon in New York is therefore 1 o'clock the next morning in the Philippines. If we arrive at Honolulu, as expected, the evening of Memorial Day, we will find it "to-morrow," or May 31—over ten hours difference from Greenwich and five and a half hours from New York.

Refreshing breezes, a requickening energy in every breath of air, now carry us along, and our men will reach their campaigning ground fit for the hard work before them. Service on the Indian frontier has shown how severe this may be, especially if the hostiles continue a guerrilla warfare, which in the Philippines will be greatly augmented by the depressing, enervating climate, with attendant fevers, rains coming down in torrents, the greatest monthly fall of rain in inches being 120.93 and the least fall 55.65 inches—the Spanish description of seasons being: Seis meses de lodo—six months of mud; seis meses de polvo—six months of dust; seis meses de todo—six months of everything.

Campaigning in dense, impenetrable tropical jungles of growth whose labyrinths can conceal the wily adversary, conditions which cannot be met with the ordinary military precautions of advance guards, with flankers or cavalry screens, promise hard and tiresome work, a decisive battle being far more welcome. Whatever the outcome all of us gladly look forward, cheerfully singing, as did that noble band of officers of the army in India: "Here's to the next that dies."

OFF HONOLULU, June 1, 1899.—Preconceived notions of Honolulu were a disappointment to some of our voyagers, for instead of being met by dancing maidens dressed in feathers, we were met on reaching the pier by common everyday white men on bicycles, and a drive around the city, from the evidences of prosperity and enterprise in all directions—were it not for the large number of Japanese and Chinese, and the indifferent dressing of the working women, seen in the streets, in that abomination, the Mother Hubbard—one might readily imagine he was in a prosperous town in Florida or the South.

THEY TALK UNITED STATES.

Every one can "talk United States," and the number of schools well attended, education being compulsory, was a predominent feature. In these respects, as in many others, these islands are fifty years in advance of Cuba. Business is thriving in all directions, sugar stocks and sugar lands booming; in fact, everything is sugar; the profits enormous and improved machinery, steam plows, and the most advanced chemical processes for cultivation and refinement being employed, and while two days' visit can hardly justify careful and exact consideration of all economic questions, such hasty glance can reveal much of interest.

There has been and is American enterprise in evidence all over this Island of Onam, the second island in area. There are good roads, an excellent and abundant water system, fine bank buildings, good stores thoroughly Americanized, and generally managed by Americans and English speaking clerks. The residence parts are a dream in tropical luxuriance, with fine houses and well-kept grounds; the market house large, open, clean, and interesting, with all sorts of fruits and vegetables and new and peculiar fancifully colored fish, which are handed to the purchaser tied up in a large leaf, pliable like cloth. The meats were decidedly uninteresting, small and poor, the grazing being inferior for cattle raising, and except as to fruits and vegetables, the prices very high; eggs 50 cents a dozen, butter 60 cents, and strange fish, which is so abundant, 15 cents the pound. Hack hire is expensive, single vehicles, $1.50 an hour for one person—and the drive to Palo, on the mountains, seven miles out, costs for one person, $6 the round trip. Superb views from that point and from the "Punch Bowl" repay the visitors, and then returning tired and heated to the beach, a dip in the high, rolling surf is enjoyed.

The trip by railway nearly around the island—71 miles—skirting the mountains, is of decided interest. From our car window we see the vast sugar and rice plantations. The soil is exceedingly rich, and there is plenty of room for more plantations, but annexation has greatly enhanced prices of land, and care and consideration will be needful before investments are made. The want of laborers will soon become apparent, and dependence must be had on Japanese labor, since the Chinese Exclusion act now applies to Hawaii. The common laborers are paid $16 a month and feed themselves.

ADMIRAL DEWEY WILL OPEN IT.

Plans for the Ohio Centennial at Toledo Include the Appearance of the Hero of Manila—Other Exhibits.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 1.—The promoters of the Ohio Centennial are at last getting down to business, and there is reason to believe much will be accomplished. There was a lengthy quibble over the form and legality of the first issue of bonds, but that has been settled, and Spitzer & Co. purchased the bonds, giving an immediate fund, which was greatly needed. It is a matter of serious comment, however, that many of Toledo's wealthiest men have absolutely refused to contribute a cent toward the promotion of this great enterprise. The money is being largely derived from the middle classes. Bankers and retired capitalists who might well give from $5,000 to $25,000 each have simply made themselves look mean in the eyes of the people by declining to give a cent.

A large force of workmen, with pile drivers and steam dredges, may be seen at work along Bay View, putting the site into proper condition. There was a vast deal of delay over that contract, also, but it finally went to a local bidder, who was several thousand dollars below any one else. President Spitzer of the Toledo Centennial Company is in Europe, where he has arranged with Hagenbeck for his animal show, as well as with a number of Paris, Venice, Florence, Brussels, and Berlin manufacturers and artists to place large exhibits in buildings to be erected for that purpose.

A committee from the local press club has decided upon an offer of $100 for the most beautiful woman in the State, her pictures to adorn souvenir buttons, &c., and be used in advertising.

The women's organizations of the State are already active in efforts to induce the Centennial Commission to close the centennial on Sunday and permit no liquors to be sold on the grounds. It is hardly necessary to observe that they will not succeed in either effort.

Propositions from couples who want to be married on the opening day have also been received. It is not generally known that the local commission holds the acceptance of Admiral Dewey formally to open the great show, but such is the case.

One of the exhibits will be a mammoth building in the shape of a fish, in which will be shown all the varieties of fish and water reptiles that it will be possible to obtain.

The Ohio State Agricultural Society will make a large and attractive exhibit. The various devices for flying machines, waterfront exhibits, aquatic displays, and things of that kind, are coming in every day at an astonishing rate. Several of the adjoining States have decided to appropriate reasonable sums for the purpose of making suitable exhibits in their own buildings.

Pittsburg the Home of Mormonism.

From The Pittsburg (Penn.) Post.

The Rev. Dr. W. A. Stanton, in the course of three sermons to be delivered from his pulpit at the Shady Avenue Baptist Church, will attempt to prove that Pittsburg is the home of Mormonism. He claims that Joseph Smith, who, tradition has it, was shown through Divine revelation the gold-rimmed palm leaves whereon was written the basis of the Morman doctrine and faith, stole a manuscript formulated by Sidney Rigdon from a Pittsburg printing office, which is the actual foundation of Mormonism. The Rev. Dr. Stanton has been making a special study of this question for more than four years, and claims to have ample proof of his assertions. He lately returned from the Pacific Coast and Salt Lake City, where he had been looking up data on the subject.

Lese Majeste in England.

From The London Truth.

Among the most notable expressions of loyalty on the occasion of the Queen's birthday was that of a salesman in Leadenhall Market who displayed her Majesty's portrait between two royal standards in a grove of pork and sausages, supported by two fine hams emblazoned with the letters "V. R." A loyal Radical, from whom I have this information professes himself to have been greatly shocked at this display, more particularly the appearance of the royal monogram "upon the most ignoble portion of the pig's anatomy." But I have seen a "V. R." in other positions nearly as strange. We must look to the spirit rather than the letter.

FLEE FROM POLICE CELLS

Italian Twins Accused of Murder Escape—One Captured.

FACTS AGAINST THE DOORMAN

Declared He Found Them Safe Behind Bars Hours After One Was Caught in the Park.

Savenio and Nicolo Tocci, the Italian twin brothers, who were arrested about 9 o'clock Saturday night, on the charge of having, a few hours previously, stabbed and killed Christopher Kiernan, a seventeen-year-old lad of 502 West Forty-seventh Street, escaped some time during Saturday night or early yesterday morning from the prison of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, where they had been placed pending an examination. Nicolo was subsequently captured in Central Park, but up to a late hour last night Savenio was still at large.

A decidedly striking feature of the escape and capture is that, according to the police records, the capture of the man actually occurred several hours before the escape itself. In other words, the police blotter at the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station has it that the escape occurred about 6:05 A. M., while the blotter of the Park Sub-Station, Mount St. Vincent, within the limits of which Nicolo was captured, has it that the capture was made at 2:45 A. M.—more than three hours earlier.

This discrepancy of statement and time, which under no possibility can be reconciled, will form the subject of an investigation later. At the present all that is definitely known in the matter is that Doorman Edgar Sharp of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, who has been in the service some thirty-two years, and who is in charge of the cells at the station, about 6:05 A. M. yesterday rushed into the presence of Serrt. Burns, who was in charge at the time, and exclaimed, "The murderers have escaped!" Investigation proved that this was so, and at once a general alarm was sent out, and a force of a dozen or more detectives were put on the case.

Then Doorman Sharp told his story. He said that he had looked at the prisoners during the night on his usual rounds, the last time at 5:45 A. M., and had seen that they were in their cells and sleeping, and that all was well. After this inspection he went, as is customary, into the section room and reception room of the station, attending to the duties incidental to the turning out of the "dog watch" at 6 o'clock. After this was done, he says, he returned to take another look, and then noticed that the door of the cell in which the prisoners were confined was open, and that they were nowhere to be seen. Then, he says, he sounded the alarm. On the strength of this statement the time of the escape was set down at 6:05 A. M.

So much for the Forty-seventh Street side. From the park sub-station comes a story which, borne out by the facts, seems effectually to refute Doorkeeper Sharp's report.

While Policeman George Speers of the Central Park Squad was on duty Saturday night and Sunday morning at the West Drive, near One Hundredth Street, he was startled at 2:45 o'clock A. M. to see what looked like a man moving on all fours in the shrubbery. He waited at first, thinking that some of the animals might have escaped from the menagerie, and in that case he did not intend to take any chances. He was relieved, therefore, when the creeping object stood erect, revealing the figure of a man, and looked carefully about. Finding a man and not a man-eating tiger, Speers shouted to the fellow to halt. Instead of doing so, the prisoner broke into the bushes and ran. Speers drew his revolver, started in pursuit, and after a chase of some minutes caught his man, an Italian, about twenty-five years old, who wore only a shirt and trousers, and was without shoes. would not talk.

Speers took his prisoner to Roundsman Lasky in the Park sub-station, Mount St. Vincent. Lasky tried to interrogate the man, but could get nothing from him. In the absence of any information he entered the prisoner as "John Doe, twenty-two years, Italian, residence unknown, captured by Policeman George Speers at 2:45 A. M." He then made the entry, "Looks as if he had been in a fight." Neither Roundsman Lasky nor Policeman Speers had any knowledge that their prisoner was a prison-breaker and charged with homicide. They thought he was an ordinary prisoner, possibly implicated in a drunken fight in some tenement, and Lasky sent him to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station under the charge "suspicious."

Some hours later the general alarm, which had been sent out by Capt. Thomas of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, and in which the fugitives were described as being in stocking feet—they had left their shoes behind in their cells—reached the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station.

Among the persons to see the alarm and note its contents was Sergt. Wood of that station. He was at the desk there when Policeman Speers called to take "John Doe" to the Harlem Court. When the Italian was led out before the desk Sergt. Wood glanced at him and asked; "Where's that man's shoes?" He then told Speers not to take the prisoner, and telephoned to the West Forty-seventh Street Station for Policeman Convey, who had originally arrested the Tocci brothers, to come and see if the man in the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station was not one of the escaped men.

Convey arrived in due time, and positively identified the man. The Italian was then taken to the Harlem Court, where he was arraigned on the charge of homicide. He will be examined in detail this morning.

As for the story of the escape itself, it is decidedly interesting. The ease with which the twin brothers got away is remarkable. They had both been placed in Cell No. 3 on the upper tier of the prison, presumably for the reason that most of the other cells were occupied. The prison, it may be said, is separated from the station by a courtyard 10 by 80 feet. The cell door, which is a heavy iron one weighing some 200 pounds, was fastened—as are all the doors in the old-time prisons of the city—with an antiquated lock, part of which consists of a long iron bar, or lever. The prisoners in some way or other found that a flange on the upper part of the door, which is supposed to swing even and meet the door casing, fell short within a few inches, and that by raising the door on its hinges to the extent of these few inches the iron bar could be raised clear of the dog, or catch, and the door could then be swung open.

Accordingly, at some time or other during the night the prisoners swung the door free and, in stocking feet, leaving their shoes in the cell, walked into the corridor. From there their road to liberty was clear. The outer prison door, down which the steps lead to the courtyard, stood wide open instead of being locked, as it is supposed to be. In the courtyard, fenced in on the east and west sides by a wall some fifteen feet high, the men found a twenty-foot ladder which they raised on the easterly wall. From the top of the wall they dropped to an alley leading to Forty-eighth Street, and were free.

Capt. Thomas will prefer charges against his doorman. About eighteen years ago, when Sharp was doorman at the East Fifth Street Station, a prisoner committed for a minor offense escaped from his care.

Doorman Sharpe, in conversation with Sergt. Farrell, said he had not stated that he saw the Tocci brothers in their cells, but that he had seen their hats and shoes, and he supposed the men would be where their hats and shoes were. In his experience he had never known this not to be the case.

The crime for which the Tocci brothers were arrested was committed about 7 o'clock Saturday night, in front of the building, 502 West Forty-eighth Street.

Hip Pocket No Longer Used.

From The Memphis (Tenn.) Scimitar.

Men are very tenacious of beliefs. Some years ago the desperado who carried a pistol bore it in a belt which went around his waist or carried it in his hip pocket. In both cases the weapon was in about the same region, and no one thought of carrying a revolver anywhere else. For some time past the hip pocket has been discarded as a place for a weapon, and, as men who carry revolvers in belts are almost entirely unknown now, there is seldom a weapon anywhere in that region. The sack coat has replaced the tail coat, and thus the covering for the pistol has gone. Moreover, the sack coat has been growing shorter and shorter of recent years, and now a man can hardly carry even a flask for fear of discovery. The coat pocket is the place where men carry their revolvers, as a rule. It is a little inconvenient, it is true, but it does not expose a man to the danger of being arrested by the first policeman he passes. A negro uniformly "totes his gun" in the breast of his shirt or jumper.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Waists, Skirts and Suits.

We want to impress you—arouse your interest. The values presented are marvels. The words that tell of them are not novel. However, they have the charm of truth and honesty—the two strongest qualities of the Macy advertising. We'll divide the news into three chapters, and state the salient features succinctly and accurately. Not a syllable of over-praise; not the slightest tinge of exaggeration. Don't think the goods are any the less bargains because we omit to apply such decrepit adjectives as "unparalleled," "stupendous," "mastodon," "phenomenal," "unprecedented," "colossal," "unsurpassed," "matchless."

Chapter I.—Women's Waists.

Fifteen thousand Women's Shirt Waists—minus the number sold Friday and Saturday—*at half and less than half price.* They were made by a manufacturer who stands in the front rank. The quality of his materials, the grace of his styles and the beauty of his workmanship put him there. His name must remain incog. in the advertising. He would resent having it publicly associated with this sale, *because we are selling his products so low. We respect his wishes.*

80c. Waists at 39c.

They are made of striped percale—firm, strong quality and pretty colorings.

$1.00 and $1.25 Waists at 59c.

They are made of white pique and striped madras and duck—faultless at every point.

$1.25 and $1.50 Waists at 79c.

They are made of white pique; plain, striped and figured dimity; striped and corded madras; striped duck and satin-striped lawn.

$1.75 and $2.50 Waists at 98c.

They are made of plain chambries; corded madras; striped lawns; white marseilles; fancy striped pique and embroidered polka-dotted pique.

There is an abundance of White Waists in the collection—also the new colors that have found favor with smart, bright women. All the dainty summery tints and combinations that are natty and attractive.

Chapter II.—Women's Skirts.

Eight hundred Women's Skirts at nearly one-third of what they are really worth. The story of the transaction that gave us possession of them has a humorous side.

Our buyer made a "bluff"—and was called—*you win.*

The Skirts are made of light and dark blue Denims and Pique in white, pink, tan, blue, brown, lavender and other colors—fine, strong Pique with well-defined and effective welts that stand out cord-like and pronouncedly.

Our representative examined the Skirts—said they were good and cheap, but declined to buy, because his holdings of similar styles were large enough. The manufacturer grew insistent—urged him to make a bid. Finally, in a jocular vein, our buyer made an offer—naming a price absurdly small. The words were spoken in the same spirit that would prompt one to offer a dollar for a well-known, staple ten-dollar article. It was accepted. We were astonished and gratified. When you see the Skirts and hear the prices, you'll experience the same sensations.

$2.75 Skirts at	$1.31	$6.00 Skirts at	$2.93
$4.50 Skirts at	$1.96	$9.00 Skirts at	$3.91

They are well made, they are in the newest shapes and they are crisp and fresh.

Chapter III.—Women's Suits.

Forty Women's White Pique Suits, handsome skirts; natty Eton jackets, elaborately strapped with pique. Excellent Suits—elegant Suits.

Worth $11.50; our price $4.98

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:33	Sun sets...7:34	Moon rises..1:00

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...3:49	Gov. Isl'd...4:32	H. Gate....6:28
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...4:16	Gov. Isl'd...4:52	H. Gate....6:48

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JULY 3.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Irawaddy, Grenada	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 4.

Aurania, Liverpool	.....	2:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M

Wanamakers

Women's $1 Sailor Hats, 25c.

THE manufacturer wanted to balance up his books and go on vacation with no uneasy thoughts of unsold stock to come between him and his enjoyment. We helped. He can fish in serenity now, for the stock is here. We took it without its anxieties, for the price will be

25c. Each

and at that figure they will go as fast as we can hand them out and make change. You'll call them a dollar's worth.

Very good hats, of a fine rough straw, in proper style, trimmed with black silk bands.

Main floor, Tenth street aisle.

Women's Tailor-made Suits Gone from lower to lowest, the prices on our high-class tailor-made suits. Tailor-made suits that are always useful, good in color and workmanship, stylish and serviceable. For goods that are worth high markings, that were reasonable indeed at their original rates, note these selling prices:

At $5—Serges and other materials; blue, black, and green; fly-front jackets; correctly hanging skirts; only a few of each size; values up to $10.
At $10—Navy blue serges and a few homespuns; jackets in different styles; welt tailored; values up to $18.
At $12—Navy blue cheviots and other stuffs; well tailored; many silk lined throughout; values up to $22.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Outing Hats, 65c. The fitting finish for a natty toilet. Large, rough straw golfing hats, gracefully curved, strikingly trimmed with soft, bright patterned silk and long, effective quills. This Summer's own type of hat, going at

65c. Each

Second floor, Tenth street.

This Unequaled Shirt-Waist Showing There's never been a larger or a more varied collection of pretty, stylish, well-made waists than this. Come expecting to find the kinds you fancy. Come assured they are fairly priced. Many styles of pure white lawn waists, and a good assortment, too, in striped and polka-dot madras, dimity, lawn and percale. Priced thus:

OF WHITE LAWN
85c.—Full front, with 8 fine plaits across bust; yoke and plaited back; laundered cuffs and detachable collar; good value at $1.25.
$1—Fine drop stitch lawn; full front; yoke and plaited back; laundered cuffs and detachable collar.
$1.50—Full front, with 4 rows of fine embroidery insertion, yoke and plaited back; detachable collar and laundered cuffs.
$1.75—Full front, with clusters of plaits and rows of lace insertion; yoke and plaited back. Others, prettily trimmed with lace or embroidery and plaits, up to $6.50.

OF COLORED MATERIALS
75c.—Of prettily striped madras; full front; yoke and plaited back; laundered cuffs; detachable collar.
$1—Of fine striped dimity; full front, bias stripes; yoke and plaited back; laundered cuffs and detachable collar.
$1.25—Of cool lawns in pretty stripes; full front; yoke and plaited back; laundered cuffs and detachable collar.
$1.50—Polka-dot percales; full front; plaited, edged with white braid; yoke back.
$1.75—Of fine striped lawns; round yoke back and front, of white, edged with narrow insertion; laundered cuffs and detachable collar.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Belts, Numerous New Styles That Will Please What sort of belt have you had in mind? It's here. This gathering comprises all the kinds that good taste approves. One style that's likely to be in especially high favor:

They are heavy corded silk crush belts, to go twice around; pink, maize, green and white, Roman stripe borders; jeweled buckles. $1.25 each. At the same price, some of black satin, with handsome enameled buckles.
Beaded elastic belts, very attractive, 50c. to $2.75.

Tenth street.

Guerlain's Toilet Goods Below is a list of superior preparations bearing the name of Guerlain,—procurable only here, in the Philadelphia store and from the maker, in Paris. Best goods, and, therefore, most expensive, but not really *dear*. There are:

Various exquisite Extracts, Colognes, Toilet Waters, Face Powders, Cold Creams, Toilet Powders, Sachet Powders, Shaving Creams, Shaving Soaps, Face Lotion, Lip Rouge, Toilet Soaps, Almond Meal.

Tenth street.

Some Little-Priced Pillows Have pillows in plenty. They add greatly to your own comfort and win for you commendation for your hospitality. Rarely does any one have too many pillows.

An especially good value at $2.25. Pure down filling and handsome Oriental coverings.
At $1.50—Fine needle odor pillows with embroidered denim coverings.
At 95c.—Grass cloth covering; down filling.
At 50c.—Fancy cotton coverings, plain and striped; fibre filling.
At 35c.—Cushions of straw matting.

A Bright Story About lanterns—novel, artistic, decorative, illuminating. The same story can be told, we believe, here only. 50c. to $4.

Japanese flead Lanterns, to be used with small lamps, gas burners, or electric lights, 50c. to $3.75.
German Paper Lanterns, 5c. to 50c.
Japanese Paper Lanterns, a great variety, 8c. to 85c. each. Prices of many sorts have been greatly reduced.

Awning Half Prices The early season onslaught has left us about 3,000 yards of best awning material.

We offer it—and awning-time has scarcely begun, this late Summer—at

Exactly Half Price

We construct our awnings on the best galvanized iron frames, and guarantee good workmanship.

Third floor.

Bicycles Our claim to the championship for quality and value:

Humber Bicycles for men and women,—Roadsters and Tourists, $40.
Orient Bicycles.—Roadster, $50; "1.30," $65; Chainless, $75; Tandem, $100.
Continent Bicycles,—Men's, $30; Women's, $31.50.
Continental Bicycles,—Men's, $25; Women's, $26.50.
Rodman Bicycles for Boys and Girls,—$17.50, $20, $22.50, $25.
Road Flyers for men, 22 and 24-in., $16.

Old Glory Best bunting flags in thirty sizes, — from 2x3 feet, at 85c., to 20x36 feet, at $52. Silk flags, too, stripes printed or sewed, stars in the high grades finely embroidered. 10c. to $55. Workmanship worthy its subject.

For Golf A thorough golf equipment. The best possible, of course. Every bargain a "driver."

Golf Clubs, $1, $1.50, $1.75, $2.25.
Caddy Bags, canvas, plain and plaided; very durable; 75c. to $7.50.
Golf Balls—Of any make your fancy may demand.

Toy Warfare Rattling fun for the Fourth.

Brass Toy Cannon, siege gun type, mounted on mahogany—all for powder use—25c. to $4.50.
Toy Air Rifles, 75c. to $3.
Paper Cap Pistols, 10c. and 20c.
Toy Swords, cavalry and infantry, 25c. to $1.50.
Toy Uniform Equipments, $1 to $2 a set.

For Summer Lounging Hammocks and tents, all sizes and styles, all handsome, comfortable, permanent.

Mexican, $1 to $2.25. Cotton woven, 75c. to $5. Baby, knitted cord, 50c. and $1.
Children's Tents, for beach or lawn, 7 ft. sq., $5; 5 ft. sq., $4.50.
Large tents ordered from catalogue.

Tennis The game complete: Rackets, 75c. to $6.50; Poles, 75c. to $2 a pair; Nets, $1.50 to $3.50; tape, balls and all the smaller accessories.

Cameras Keep a record of the Summer's fun. We have cameras and supplies in full assortment, all the best, for snap shots or ambitious photographs.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

THE ARBEITER SAENGERBUNDE.

Festival of German Singing Societies at Grand Central Palace.

The second annual Federal Festival of the Arbeiter Saengerbunde, or Workingpeople's Singing Societies, of the Northeastern States was begun last night with a Commers in the Grand Central Palace. Over 4,000 persons, it was estimated, were in attendance, the visiting societies from other cities coming out in force. The gathering began at 6 o'clock. Long tables were placed in the big auditorium of the Palace, and at these the members sat, eating the food they had brought with them and drinking beer, societies here and there breaking out in song as they felt inclined. A select chorus of 1,500 voices, under the management of Frederick Brockmer, led in the singing. There were impromptu speeches by Joseph Ringelmann, Alexander Jonas, Franz Leubert, and other members of the Directing Committee.

An admittance fee of $1 for men and 50 cents for women was charged. Members wore the red Socialist badges and oak leaves in their hats.

The general convention of the societies will be held at 10 o'clock this morning, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. To-night there will be a torchlight parade, starting from the Grand Central Palace and breaking up at Eighty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, whence the various local societies, with the guest societies each has charge of, will divide and go to their respective headquarters. The line of march will be as follows: Lexington Avenue to Sixty-seventh Street, to Second Avenue, to Seventy-third Street, to First Avenue, to Seventy-ninth Street, to Avenue A, to Eighty-second Street, to First Avenue, to Eighty-fifth Street, to Second Avenue, to Eighteen Street, to Third Avenue, to Eighty-sixth Street, to Avenue A, to Eighty-fourth Street, to Fifth Avenue.

On Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock will occur the great concert of 1,500 singers, and a specially picked orchestra, followed by a picnic and Summernight's fest.

CLAIMS THE BRIDGE JUMPER.

Mrs. Naegele Sure It Was Her Husband Who Took Fatal Leap.

Although the body has not yet been recovered, there is little doubt that the man who jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge Saturday was Otto Naegele, a professional gambler, thirty-five years old, without a home. From the description given by those who saw the man on the bridge and the coat he left behind him, his wife, Margaret, whom he deserted, is positive that it was her husband who made the leap.

Mrs. Naegele, who occupies three small rooms on the second floor of a double-decker tenement at 1,480 Amsterdam Avenue, when seen last night, said: "I have no doubt, from the description given, that it was my husband, and I always predicted and told him that he would either end his life himself or be sent to Sing Sing. However, when the body is found I shall claim it and see that it is buried."

"Naegele came from a good family in Bavaria, but from his youth he was a black sheep. He was driven by his misconduct from Heidelberg, and his father was compelled to send him to this country twenty years ago. His career in this country has been checkered, and he has been an artist, butcher, storekeeper, steward, sailor, and gambler. The last work he did was as steward on a White Star steamer." The last Mrs. Naegele saw of her husband was on Jan. 2 last. He promised to reform, and Mrs. Naegele allowed him to remain at home with her children—Augusta, ten years old, and Elsa, eight years old—she going out to work. When she returned home in the evening she found the children in the hall crying, and on questioning them they told her that their father had gone away, taking all their clothes with him.

About six weeks ago Elsa died of diphtheria, and last week Naegele came to the house, but did not see his wife. When he learned of the death of his child he seemed heartbroken. This was the last that was seen of him. Mrs. Naegele said that the death of the child may have affected his reason, as he was very fond of her.

Youth Rescues Boy from Drowning.

Thomas Raster, twelve years old, of 49 Sutton Place, fell into the East River off the Sixtieth Street Dock last night. John Barry, eighteen years old, of 54 Sutton Place, a powerful swimmer, was about, and, diving, he caught the lad as he was sinking a third time. The tide was running with much strength, and Barry had a hard struggle. He got near the dock, however, and James Holahan of 313 East Fifty-ninth Street got hold of both, and drew them from the water. Barry collapsed when taken out, and was attended by an ambulance physician. Raster was unconscious when taken to the Flower Hospital but recovered.

Woman Drowned at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, July 2.—Early this morning the body of a woman, apparently a person of refinement, about twenty-three years old, was found floating in the canal near Meiggs Street Bridge. It was taken to the morgue and awaits identification. In her pocket was found a piece of paper, on which was written the following address: "Mrs. Sam Person, 206 Campbell Street, City." Inquiry at this place proved that no such person as Mrs. Person lived there. The address might easily refer to a street in some other city. Death resulted from drowning.

IN THE TEXTILE MARKETS

The Past Week Has Been a Quiet One in All Departments.

COTTON OUTLOOK PROMISING

Good Business in Men's Woolen Goods —Fair Number of Orders for Dress Goods.

This past week has been a quiet one in all departments of the textile business, but it will be even more quiet this coming week. The majority of the commission and jobbing houses closed their establishments Saturday noon, and will not open until Wednesday morning. This practically means no business from Friday night till Thursday morning, a long period, longer than it has been favored with for many years, and is all the more marked when it is considered that the business conditions are so much better than has been the case for several years at this time. The latter part of this week will be a dead one in the trade, for very few buyers will probably be in evidence, and many of the merchants will, on this account, elect to remain away with their families until next Monday.

RAW WOOL.

The market for raw wool has been quietly getting into better condition than at any time since the boom of '97. The situation is far healthier than for many years. Prices are higher in the principal seaboard markets than they have been for a year, and this improved tone promises to be permanent if no unexpected factor enters into the calculations. The market for the manufacturers of wool is steadily improving, and the gain is of a substantial character. In the second place there is a decided scarcity of wool, and even if there was enough to supply all the needs, any weakening in prices would start a heavy export business to Europe, for prices are high there.

RAW COTTON.

The good weather which has prevailed in the South has exercised a peculiar effect over the cotton market, and it has ruled weak and on the decline. Middling upland spot has touched the lowest point in several months, being quoted at 6 1-16 cents. The estimates made as to the acreage of cotton conflict to a considerable extent. The consensus of opinion is that the decrease this year as compared with last is but slight, and as weather conditions have been favorable there is every reason for expecting another large crop, which may possibly amount to more than 11,000,000 bales. The consumption of cotton will undoubtedly be larger than ever before, and the outlook for the cotton industry is promising.

MEN'S WEAR.

There has been a very satisfactory business in the men's wear department of the woolen goods market during the past week. Overcoatings and suitings are moving freely, and as the amount of business increases with the clothier his orders placed with the commission merchants are larger and the strength of the market is correspondingly increased. The real condition of the clothier is shown by the manner in which he tries to hasten deliveries. The mills, however, are not keeping up to their promises in many cases, which bodes ill for the duplicate business.

The present business conditions point toward a scarcity, and there is likely to be the same scramble at the end of the heavyweight business as there was at the end of the lightweight season. Some of the largest houses in the country are buying small lots, but buying them frequently, just as their own business calls for the goods, and they are taking no chances of overbuying. It is a gratifying feature of the market that there is no disposition on the part of the buyers to cancel any part of their orders.

The market is very strong, and on low-priced woolens costing from 20 to 25 cents and up to the high grades advances have been made. There are free predictions in regard to further advances within a month. The fact that Territory wools have been advanced about 25 per cent. while goods have only been advanced 5 to 7½ per cent. would make this a probability.

In regard to the various worsted lines, the business is very brisk. The books of many of the agents already show a greater yardage than they have for an entire season in years past. Many of the leading mills are already well sold up. Serges still show the most important business in the piece dyes, and the demand still continues for lightweights for the current season as well as for heavyweights. Fancies are also moving in a satisfactory manner.

Woolen goods are improving, and although not in as good a position as worsteds, are fairly well situated. Good grey effects are doing well, and some of them are sold well into September. There is an improvement in the low grades noticed lately, and on some lines advances have been made up to 7½ per cent.

OVERCOATINGS.

Overcoatings are moving easily, and the trading this season is likely to be very good. The fancy-backed coverts and kerseys, as well as the plain kerseys, are in the best position. The low-priced coverts, from $1 to $1.25, are well bought. Kerseys selling the best are those priced at $1.37½ and down. The $1 kersey is prominent. Beavers and friezes are in fair condition.

There is very little as yet done openly for the Spring season, except in piece dyes. Where there has been anything done it has been at last year's prices, or, at the most, an advance of 5 per cent. Many of the lines are ready to be opened as soon as the market appears to be ready for them.

DRESS GOODS.

There has been more business done in dress goods during the past week than before. There are a fair numbers of orders coming forward, but they are for small quantities. The jobbers will not be ready to do business until after this week. There is a probability of the season's ending being a lively one, and agents are preparing for this. The best selling styles are crepons, homespuns, plaids, serges, and cashmeres, and prices are strong all along the line.

HOSIERY.

The importers are well satisfied with the season's business, which has continued in good volume for a much longer period than usual. There are very small stocks on hand, nothing, in fact, in fancies that are at all desirable, and the lines of staples are far smaller than ever known before at this time. There is hardly enough left to supply the trade till the end of the season, and it is feared that these goods will run out long before the right time.

The chief fault that can be found with the season is the question of prices. They have not been altogether satisfactory, but this was due entirely to the keen competition and the slashing that followed. This seems to be one of the things that come up every season to spoil what would otherwise be a good business time. The staples which are now being sold are shaved so closely in price that there is left little room for adequate profit.

UNDERWEAR.

The lightweights are now sold up completely, and there are no more to be had for this season. Mills will go into heavyweights very soon, and many of them are very well supplied with orders for these heavyweights now, enough in several cases to keep them running, they say, for a long time. There is a noticeable increase in the orders for low grade flat goods for the Fall, but still more of an increase in the business in higher grades.

There is probably more interest centred around the opening of the new Spring samples than anything else at the present time. There will be large quantities of samples of fancy goods, for it is thought that these will be a very important factor in the new season's business.

COTTON GOODS.

The past week has been the quietest one that the cotton goods market has experienced for some time. It is natural that this should be so, as it is the end of the first half of the year, and most of the jobbers have been taking account of stock.

Dark fancy calicoes have finished their first business, and some idea can now be formed of the nature of the business for the Fall. There is some talk of advances when the reorders begin to arrive, but this is uncertain in view of the weakening of the quotations on cotton. The present prices are, however, firm. There have been good sales of certain styles of floral designs, rather large stripes, and arabesque figures. Large patterns have been perhaps the most prominent, and boldness has been a distinctive feature of the season.

There is little new to report in regard to ginghams, either staple or dress styles. They are scarce and very firm, without price change. There are some buyers who are intimating that they are ready to do business for next Spring, but agents are not ready for them as yet.

There is not likely to be any material change in the situation for staple cottons for another week at least. The liveliest point in the staple cotton market is with the exporters, who are doing considerable business. The mills are not able to supply them in all cases, but where there is a possibility of getting the goods one-sixteenth to one-eighth of a cent extra is offered. Orders for bleached cottons are still coming forward in fair numbers, but small, individually. Prices are very firm for medium and higher grades, while low grades are quiet and tending toward irregularity.

ROWING ON THE HARLEM.

"Ducking Day" Marked by Animated Scenes Ashore and Afloat—Crews Ready for Philadelphia Regatta.

Every craft that would float was pressed into service by Harlem River oarsmen yesterday, and from sunrise to sunset the number of boats on the water would have done credit to a regatta day. The attendance at the boathouses was unusually large, and many interesting scrub races were rowed for the amusement of the guests.

Among the oarsmen the day was known as "ducking day," the first Sunday in July marking the opening of the bathing season, and many pairs of white ducks as well as their owners suffered in consequence.

During the early morning the majority of the crews who are in training for the coming regattas took their regulation spins. Much interest was manifested in the work of the Union, Dauntless, and Lone Star Boat Club crews who will row in the People's Regatta at Philadelphia to-morrow. All seemed to be rowing in excellent form. The Union Boat Club will be represented by John P. Kemp and Albert Wolf in the senior double event, Capt. Hjertberg and George Riley in the junior double event, and Maurice A. Cornell in the junior single event. The senior double crew, which won so handily in the Decoration Day regatta, is looked upon as a sure winner. They are in fine form, and on Saturday, in order to test their speed, covered the Harlem River mile and a half course, with a turn, in 8:52. This time almost equals that of Champion Ten Eyck and his partner. If they can do a little better than this at Philadelphia the event will be theirs. The Dauntless Boat Club will be represented in the intermediate double event by Fred Kafka and John Mulcahey. Sam Cramer will bear the colors of the Lone Stars in the junior single race. His chances of winning are considered very good.

There was a disappointed crowd at the Union Boat Clubhouse, owing to the fact that the finals in the double and four-oared gig race, the heats of which had been rowed at the club regatta, had again been postponed. This, however, was made necessary owing to the fact that the men who are to row at Philadelphia were members of the crews, and it was not deemed advisable to work them too hard. The Metropolitan and Wyanoke Boat Clubs sent eight-oared barge crews to College Point, L. I., where the crews played a match game of baseball.

Several accidents occurred in the river during the day, but none resulted seriously. William Goepfert, the well-known single sculler, while out in a single shell was run into by William Regan of the Metropolitan Rowing Club, who was rowing a single gig. Regan's boat struck the outrigger of Goepfert's boat, bending it and breaking the blade of his scull and capsizing the boat. Goepfert swam to shore, and his boat was picked up and towed to a near-by float.

The Nassau Boat Club's barges were in constant use during the day, as were those of the Atalanta and Friendship Clubs.

Funeral of Mrs. O'Sullivan.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 2.—The funeral of Mrs. Sylvester J. O'Sullivan of New York, who was burned to death here yesterday while in a dry goods store, will take place at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning at St. Francis Xavier's Church, New York. Mr. O'Sullivan, who was with his wife when she died in the Muhlenberg Hospital, did not leave his room to-day.

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And let it run;
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OUTDONE AT CONEY ISLAND

Green Policeman from Staten Island Got Into Hot Water.

RANG FIRE ALARM BY MISTAKE

Lost His Way to Station House, and Must Answer Charges — Otherwise Day Was Quiet.

In all the throng congregated at Coney Island yesterday, probably the most homesick and generally miserable man was a new policeman of the Coney Island force. Instead of carrying out his ordinary function of quelling disturbances in his allotted portion of the island, he is held accountable for creating one, and through a peculiar combination of unfortunate circumstances he kept Capt. Kenny confined to his office a good part of the day compiling a list of charges against him.

Although the patrolman is not a new man on the force, his constabulary duties have heretofore been confined exclusively to Staten Island. He was never at Coney Island before in his life in an official capacity until transferred to that precinct on Saturday afternoon. Although aware that his new post was of considerably more importance than his beat on Staten Island, he was not aware of the devilish machinations that fate had in store for him. Arriving at the island late Saturday afternoon, he lost himself in the crowd, but after diligent inquiry found his way to the station house, where he reported for duty.

When the time came for his shift to go on duty at midnight the Sergeant briefly described his alloted post to him, which was along Surf Avenue, near Sea Gate. Two keys were then given to the new man, one to be used to open fire boxes and the other fitting the locks of the police telephone boxes through which patrolmen are expected to report hourly to the station house. At the end of the first hour of duty the new policeman began to look about him for the telephone box, and finally espied a little red box on a convenient lamp post.

He opened the box, and it being dark felt around until he found a lever and pulled it. This box unfortunately was a fire alarm box, and within a minute there was tumult and shouting throughout the island and the firemen turned out with a clatter and bang. Coney Island has experienced so many destructive fires of late that every resident sleeps with his or her hands on the family chattels, as it were, and a few minutes after the new policeman had innocently rung up the station house, as he thought, many residents could be seen at windows along Surf Avenue with rope ladders ready to descend.

The new policeman fumbled around the box trying to find the telephone annunciator until he saw the entire Fire Department bearing down upon him, followed by an excited crowd. He thought there might have been a mistake somewhere, and he was convinced of it by the subsequent remarks of the firemen. The officer then made some further search for a report box, and finding none concluded to go to the station house and report.

He boarded a trolley car going in the direction whence he had come when he left for his post. He knew the station house was a good distance away, but finally became impatient when a half hour had elapsed and the car was still bowling along with no station house in sight.

"Say, ain't we getting pretty near the police station?" he inquired, in a careless way, of the conductor.

"If you mean the Coney Island station," replied the conductor, "we've passed that twenty minutes or more ago. We are nearly to Brooklyn now."

The new policeman alighted quickly, and found himself in an open field. He started to walk back, and had almost reached the island before a car came along. The day was breaking when he burst into the station house. Meantime, the Sergeant on the desk, hearing no report from him, had concluded that he had met with foul play and sent a man to look for him.

The face of the new policeman lit up with the glad smile of a lost child found when he reported to the Sergeant. The Sergeant's face did not have that expression, however, and he and the Captain have been busy ever since trying to find how many different charges must be preferred against the patrolman. Here are a few of them: Failing to signal properly; being off post; failing to report at the station house at the proper time, and turning in a false fire alarm.

Barring this sad case, the police of the Coney Island station had a rather quiet time of it yesterday. There were about 100,000 visitors to the island, which is scarcely as large a crowd as might have been expected, considering the weather. The visitors were exceptionally well behaved, and the purveyors of the various amusements found there were inclined to keep well within the laws.

The police edict had gone forth that the day was to be absolutely dry and arid, and it was generally expected that wholesale arrests would be made for excise violations. Up to late in the evening not a single arrest of that description had been made, however, though many hundreds of gallons of liquid refreshments of the hard variety had been dispensed. The concert halls, having licenses as such, gave absolutely "sacred" entertainments and sold nothing but soda, sarsaparilla, &c. The women performers were dressed demurely in white and the male members of the casts appeared in dress suits, varied in some cases by colored shirts. Trousers in many instances were held in place by belts. The songs sung were mostly in keeping with the refreshments served, being rather flat and insipid.

The Turkish theatre evaded the law in a rather novel way. A big screen was stretched across the stage, behind which was a brilliant light. The performers executed their specialties in front of this light, and every movement was projected with startling distinctness upon the screen. The Turkish theatre did a big business.

The saloons were all doing their usual amount of business with the aid of the Raines law sandwich. The vendors of sausages and hot corn, the fortune tellers, shooting-gallery people, the men with the lung testers, and the cane-board men were doing business as of yore.

The only arrest in this line of business was that of Mark Marson, who was arrested on the board walk opposite the Grand Pier for running a "pin" game. The game is a species of bagatelle, the patron's chance of winning a cigar being his ability to get the ball by a series of pins into certain fortunate apertures on the board. The police considered this gambling. Marson said it was no more than the cane-board men and others were doing. Marson was a policeman on the island under the McKane régime. He was locked up.

There was an epidemic of lost children on the island during the day. Women rushed into the station house at an average of about four an hour seeking information about their little ones, every mother insisting that her child had been kidnapped. The supply of stray children brought in by policemen kept pretty well up with the demand.

BIG RAID AT CONEY ISLAND.

Capt. Kenny and Sixty Men Descend on the Pickwick Hotel—Ninety-seven Prisoners Taken.

Police Capt. James Kenny, at the head of sixty policemen, raided the Pickwick Hotel on Tilyou's Walk, near the Bowery, at Coney Island last night at midnight, and arrested 84 men and 11 women, who were found in the place. The proprietors of the hotel, Tony Lewis and James Basso, were also arrested and held on the charge of keeping a disorderly house. They, with their army of customers, will be arraigned before Magistrate Nostrand this morning.

The Pickwick Hotel has long been notorious, it is said, as a resort for disreputable characters, and last year Inspector Campbell of Brooklyn raided the place, but warning had been given and the raid was a failure. Capt. Kenny had been preparing last night's coup for some time. Detective Busby of his staff had been quietly getting evidence. On Wednesday last the Captain had a talk with Lewis, during which he says the proprietor admitted that his place was frequented by disorderly persons, and declared that he could not keep them away. On the strength of this admission Capt. Kenny went to Magistrate Teale, who was sitting in the Coney Island Police Court last week, and secured a warrant.

He had planned to raid the hotel to-night or to-morrow night, but learning from his watchers last evening that the time was favorable to the success of the coup he concluded to make it without delay. He requisitioned the services of every available policeman, and at a given signal they swooped down upon the hotel from every direction and surrounded it.

The appearance of the raiders caused the wildest excitement in the hotel. Women screaming and men cursing ran in all directions in a vain effort to escape. On every side they were confronted by the guard of policemen with raised clubs, and driven back until the cordon closed in upon them and they were marched to the station house.

The raid caused great excitement in the island, and a big crowd followed the prisoners to the doors of the lock-up.

ONWENTSIA GOLF TOURNAMENT.

Douglass, McDonald, and Other Players Ready for Opening Game.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Promptly at 7:30 o'clock to-morrow morning Walter McKittrick of the St. Louis Country Club and Phelps B. Hoyt of the Glenview Golf and Polo Club will tee off in the first qualifying round of the fifth annual tournament of the United States Golf Association, which takes place on the Onwentsia Club's links at Lake Forest. They will be followed every four minutes by other pairs until all of the 112 contestants for the honor of amateur golf champion have been started on the first round of the eighteen-hole course.

The tournament bids fair to excel in point of interest all previous contests. Beautiful golfing weather has prevailed all week and the Eastern experts who have been practicing at Onwentsia are enthusiastic in their praise of the course. The greens are soft and velvety, in splendid condition, as is shown by the scores made by the golfers during the past two or three days. A hard shower fell this afternoon, but this will, if anything, improve the links unless more rain falls.

Much speculation is already heard as to the probable winner of the coveted championship, now held by Findlay S. Douglass of the Fairfield Golf Club. Douglass has been at the club for several days, going over the links, and is unquestionably in splendid form. Several times he has gone over the eighteen-hole course in 80, or 5 less than bogey, and has played consistent golf throughout. Walter Smith of Onwentsia, John Reid, Jr., of St. Andrew's, W. J. Travis of Oakland, J. A. Tyng of Morris County, C. B. McDonald of Chicago, and D. R. Forgan of Onwentsia, have all been playing in good form. William Holabird, Jr., of the Glenview Club, Chicago, a nineteen-year-old boy, may prove a surprise. He has beaten, with ease, many of the local contestants, and if he plays the golf during the tournament that he has in practice he will undoubtedly give a good account of himself.

As to the chance of a Western player carrying off the honors or a native American golfer breaking the line of Scotch successes scored by McDonald, Whigham, and Douglass, opinion is divided. Douglass is, however, the favorite at present.

Yale, Harvard, and Princeton are all represented. Yale by John Reid, Jr., the intercollegiate champion; Roderick Berry, Jr., and Walter B. Smith; Princeton by W. D. Vanderpool and J. Stuart, and Harvard by J. F. Curtis and G. C. Hubbard.

MEETING OF PROHIBITIONISTS.

Will Discuss on Staten Island the Future of Their Party.

Services were held yesterday in the Auditorium in Prohibition Park, Staten Island, and an address was delivered by Samuel Dickie, National Chairman of the Prohibition Party. There was only a small attendance. The afternoon session opened with a song service. This was led by Francis W. Graham, Musical Director of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union. Mr. Dickie then spoke on "Militant Christianity."

To-day there is to be a conference at the Auditorium of the leaders of Prohibition Party from all parts of the country. A large attendance of active workers is expected. The subject to be discussed is, "The Future of the Prohibition Party."

Ex-Prohibitionist Dies in a Saloon.

PASSAIC, N. J., July 2.—George Washington Peet, at one time a well known Prohibition leader in this section, and who had been a candidate for office on the Prohibition ticket, died last night in a saloon. He was forty-seven years of age. A short time before he died he drank in rapid succession three glasses of whisky, a big glass of beer, and a cocktail. Peet then sat down in a chair, and in a few minutes his head fell forward on his chest. An hour later it was found that he was cold.

Reasonable.

Another reason for Li Hung Chang wanting to demolish the Chinese Wall is possibly because he read the handwriting on it.—Philadelphia Times.

BICYCLE RACES AT NEWARK.

W. A. Rutz Makes a New Amateur Record for Five Miles—Bald Does an Exhibition Half Mile.

Bicycle races were held yesterday afternoon at the Vailsburg track, at Newark, N. J., under the auspices of the New Jersey Racing Association. Six events made up the card—one an exhibition half mile by "Eddie" Bald. Bald rode the half mile in 0:55 with a flying start paced by Neville and Hadfield of Newark on a tandem. The amateur events brought out a large field, and the racing for places in both the heats and finals was spirited.

The quarter-mile novice was captured by H. D. Hoffman of New York, and the Cyclone Handicap, half mile, went to J. H. Lake of Port Richmond, who won first place by a few inches, coming up from the rear on the last eighth. The final of the half-mile Consolation Stakes was a struggle between "Bob" Walthour and R. A. Miller. Walthour won by a small margin by superior generalship near the finish.

What was supposed to be the best event on the card proved rather tame. It was the Park Handicap, for one mile, Bald and Kimble starting at scratch in the second heat. They did not succeed in overtaking the field, and were consequently not in the final, although a sixth place would have qualified them. "Bob" Walthour succeeded in winning the final, but only after the hardest kind of riding.

The final of the Essex Handicap, five miles, proved the most exciting of the afternoon's events. W. A. Rutz and E. C. Hausman, both of New Haven, started at scratch with a large field to overcome, the biggest handicap being nearly a quarter of a mile. They pedaled side by side for four miles, gradually cutting down the gap, and on the last half, by a well-timed spurt, caught the leaders napping. Hausman practically dropped out of it then, leaving Rutz to make the finish, crossing the line a winner with about three inches to spare. W. A. Ross was second. It was announced that the time made by Rutz—11:36—was the world's amateur record for the distance.

During the races there were a number of spills, the only rider who was seriously hurt being W. W. Plittman of Washington, who received a number of deep gashes in the forehead. The summaries:

Quarter-Mile Novice; Prizes, Medals; Value $25, $10, $5.—First Heat—Won by M. G. Smith, Orange. Time—0:35. Second Heat—Won by Joseph Cuhart, Irvington. Time—0:34 2-5. Third Heat—Won by W. H. Morris, Jersey City. Time—0:33. Fourth Heat—Won by Charles Hauser, Newark. Time—0:34 1-5. Final Heat—Won by H. D. Hoffman, New York; R. J. Krauthein, Newark, second; Oscar Haug, Newark, third. Time—0:34 2-3.

Cyclone Handicap, Half-Mile, Amateur; Prizes, Diamonds; Value $25, $25, $10, $5.—First Heat—Won by J. H. Hunter, Newark, (60 yards.) Time—0:55 3-5. Second Heat—Won by W. F. Wahrenberger, New York, (10 yards.) Time—1:03. Third Heat—Won by Thomas Fagan, Madison, (70 yards.) Time—0:59 2-5. Fourth Heat—Won by J. H. Lake, Port Richmond, (30 yards.) Time—1:00 2-5. Final Heat—Won by J. H. Lake, (30 yards;) J. H. Hunter, Newark, (50 yards,) second; Thomas Fagan, (70 yards,) third; Walter Babb, P. F. W., fourth. Time—0:58.

Consolation Stakes; Half-Mile Professional; Cash Prizes, $40, $20, $15, $10, $5.—First Heat—Won by Bob Walthour, Atlanta. Time—1:07. Second Heat—Won by R. A. Miller, Galveston. Time—1:11. Third Heat—Won by Al Newhouse, Buffalo. Time—1:08. Final Heat—Won by Bob Walthour; R. A. Miller, second; Al Newhouse, third; A. C. Mertens, fourth; W. G. Furman, fifth. Time—1:06 1-5.

Park Handicap; One Mile, Professional; Prizes Cash, $50, $20, $15, $10, $5.—First Heat—Won by R. A. Miller, Galveston, (80 yards.) Time—2:10. Second Heat—Won by O. V. Babcock, New York, (120 yards.) Time—2:05. Final Heat—Won by Robert Walthour, Atlanta, (40 yards;) Jay Eaton, Lorraine, (80 yards,) second; A. Newhouse, Buffalo, (80 yards,) third; Charles Hadfield, Newark, (80 yards,) fourth; R. A. Miller, Galveston, (80 yards,) fifth. Time—2:00 4-5.

Essex Handicap, Five Miles; Trial Heats, Two Miles, Prizes, Diamonds Valued at $35, $25, $10, $5.—First Heat—Won by C. Schreiber, H. W., New York, (30 yards.) Time—4:37. Second Heat—Won by A. S. Van Houten, Morristown, (150 yards.) Time—4:25 2-5. Third Heat—Won by W. G. Frank, P. W., New York, (150 yards.) Time—4:26. Final Heat—Won by W. A. Rutz, New Haven, (scratch;) W. A. Ross, Harrison, (150 yards,) second; J. H. Hunter, Newark, (300 yards,) third; John King, Newark, (200 yards,) fourth. Time—11:36.

Cycling To-morrow at Manhattan.

In addition to the motor cycle paced race between Elkes and Gardiner at Manhattan Beach to-morrow, "Mile-a-Minute Murphy," who covered a mile behind a locomotive in 57 4-5 seconds, will ride an exhibition on the same wheel which he used in his wonderful performance. Sullivan and others are also on the programme.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Cincinnati Wins Two Games from Washington—Baltimore Defeats St. Louis.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	45	19	.703
Boston	40	23	.635
Chicago	38	24	.613
Philadelphia	37	24	.607
Baltimore	36	26	.574
St. Louis	36	29	.554
Cincinnati	32	29	.525
New York	30	33	.476
Pittsburg	29	32	.475
Louisville	23	40	.365
Washington	18	47	.277
Cleveland	12	49	.197

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Cincinnati, 4; Washington, 3.
Cincinnati, 6; Washington, 1.
Baltimore, 10; St. Louis, 8.

Games To-day.

Boston in Washington.
Cleveland in Pittsburg.
St. Louis in Chicago.

Cincinnati Wins Two Games.

CINCINNATI, July 2.—The "Reds" won two games to-day from Washington, making seven consecutive victories. Luck was with them in the first game. With two out in the ninth inning, and Vaughn on second, Breitenstein singled, scoring the winning run. The second game was called in the seventh inning to allow the Washington's to catch a train. Attendance, 7,480. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Cincinnati	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	—4
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	—3

Base hits—Cincinnati, 4; Washington, 9. Errors—Cincinnati, 3; Washington, 5. Batteries—Cincinnati, Peitz and Breitenstein; Washington, Kittridge and Dinneen. Umpires—Swartwood and Warner.

SECOND GAME.

Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	.	.	—6
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.	—1

Base hits—Cincinnati, 9; Washington, 6. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Washington, 1. Batteries—Cincinnati, Peitz and Hawley; Washington, McGuire and McFarland. Umpires—Swartwood and Warner.

Baltimore Beats St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 2.—McBride's wildness and timely hitting were responsible for the "Orioles'" victory to-day. McGinnity was in the box again, and his pitching was a feature. It was a dull game. Score:

St. Louis	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3
Baltimore	0	0	1	0	2	5	2	0	.	—10

Base hits—St. Louis, 11; Baltimore, 12. Errors—St. Louis, 5; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—St. Louis, O'Connor and McBride; Baltimore, Robinson and McGinnity. Umpires—Gaffney and Manassau. Attendance, 12,000.

No Game in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 2.—The baseball game between New York and Chicago scheduled for to-day was not played on account of rain.

Baseball Game Stopped at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, July 2.—The Syracuse baseball team attempted to play ball with Montreal this afternoon. So soon as the first ball was pitched ten policemen came on the grounds and arrested Pitcher Villeman, Catcher Dixon, Umpire Boyd, and "Farmer" Brown, who had gone to bat for Montreal in order to save the visitors from the inconvenience of getting arrested. The four men were bailed by George N. Kuntzsch, who, when they are arraigned to-morrow, will ask for a jury trial. Mr. Kuntzsch wants some disposition of the case made this week, so that, if favorable to him, he may play next Sunday. The arrests were made to-day by order of Mayor McGuire, who has insisted this year that Sunday baseball shall not be played. About 1,000 spectators were at the game, which was of course called off so soon as the arrests had been made.

Other Games.

At Providence—Worcester, 8; Providence, 5.
At Albany—Albany, 13; Binghamton, 9.
At Paterson—Paterson, 4; Wilkesbarre, 2.
At Newark—Newark, 6; Scranton, 3. Newark, 4; Scranton, 3.

NEWS OF THE GOLF WORLD.

The Richmond Hill, L. I., golf team for the season will be composed of Charles W. O'Connor, Joseph A. McCord, Arthur Mann, W. H. Rachau, Arthur Hinds, Edgar W. Van Vleck, C. S. Van Rensselaer, and O. G. Smith. The team will play the Crescent Athletic Club golfers next Wednesday on the latter's links at Bay Ridge. The water pipes which were laid to each of the Richmond Hill greens this year have demonstrated their advantage to the playing condition of the course during the recent dry spell.

The Hartford golfers are keeping the sport active on their links on the outskirts of the city. A team match has been played with the Middletown golfers, and the club hopes to be well represented in the Connecticut championship games to be played on the Bridgeport Club links in the middle of July. R. W. Cutler has just won the June monthly medal in a record of 84 strokes for the course. H. S. Redfield was a close second, with 86. Another medal has been offered for July competition. Redfield won the President's Cup a short time ago, and the Consolation Cup in that event has since been won by C. E. Shepard. The Class A competitors, limited to those who can go around the eighteen holes in 95 strokes or better, has been increased from ten early in the season to seventeen at the present time. Miss Ruth Whitmore is one of the best women golfers and she won the Stirling Cup, playing from scratch in a bogey competition.

The Boston golf world has been agitated to an unusual degree recently, which for the time being caused the coming Chicago championships to drop into a place of secondary importance. Arthur Lockwood of the Commonwealth Golf Club, it seems, has seen fit to challenge "Ned" Atherton of the Wollaston Golf Club to a thirty-six-hole match for the championship of Massachusetts. Just why either of these two men should aspire to the championship of that State, when such players as James F. Curtis, former intercollegiate champion; Quincy A. Shaw, Herbert M. Leeds, F. I. Amory, C. A. Ripley, and a few others have the reputation of ranking among Boston's topmost golfers, may not be very clear to the outside world.

Judging from the reports of this exciting episode it appears that Mr. Lockwood did the horrible thing of sending his challenge to a Boston newspaper, and that, too, through a professional. According to Mr. Atherton's friends, the latter gentleman "pursues the even tenor of his way and will, very properly, pay no attention to the challenge. One of the leading players of the Wollaston Club asserts that this challenging brings golf to the level of prizefighting, should it become general, and that there is no difficulty in arranging private matches between gentlemen who are in good standing in their respective clubs. The challenge has an air of professionalism which the local amateurs do not like, and some of them are quite exercised regarding the matter."

Mr. Lockwood, it is further stated, is an Englishman who has only been in America a short time. Meanwhile the amateur golf world will anxiously await further results of this singular State championship colloquy.

That popular Summer drink, known as "horsenecks," by which ambiguous name the concoction of ginger ale and lemon peel is known, is responsible for a golf story that has been giving the Chicago players no end of amusement. One of their papers gives the following interesting version of the tale:

"Two golfers were playing out on the Blue Island links recently, and, becoming thirsty, they sent their caddy for two refreshing 'horsenecks.' This drink is extremely popular at golf clubs, but the caddy, being a new recruit and a dense little fellow, had vague ideas of the meaning of 'horsenecks.' However, he rushed away and returned in a short time. He said: 'Excuse me, Sirs, but the barn boss says he has no horse necks to spare.' Then the golfers continued their match. Neither dared look at it unsophisticated caddy during the remainder of the play for fear of laughing in his face."

SPEEDWAY ALMOST DESERTED.

Many of the Regular Sunday Drivers Are Out of Town—"Father Bill" Daly Behind a Trotter.

So many of the regular Sunday drivers in the Speedway brigade have left town for the Summer that the long speeding ground along the Harlem River looked almost deserted yesterday. There was a fair-sized crowd of drivers out, and they thoroughly enjoyed themselves, for there was a lively breeze and more freedom on the road than there has been a fine Sunday for a long time. For a Sunday crowd there, however, was comparatively a handful, and even this small number will probably grow smaller as the Summer season advances. The road was in excellent condition.

It is rarely that a man so addicted to the running horses as "Father Bill" Daly puts in an appearance on the Speedway, but the Sage of Hartford was a trotting horse man before ever he saw a running horse, and he had a splendid sample of the standard-bred in the shafts yesterday; not one of the sort that one would expect to see with a man whose running horses almost invariably are cripples and show on the track with red flannel bandages, but a smart chestnut that could show a 2:20 clip with any of the good ones was the sort of an animal Mr. Daly drove.

Elmer Stevens was out apparently looking for some one to challenge his crack team Motion and Notion, but this is a speedy pair, and usually a wide berth is given to it by drivers who have teams. No challenges came the way of Mr. Stevens, and he went on jogging his pair at first, but on the return trip letting them down for a smart half mile. A. B. Gwathmey's Belle G. went spinning along at a clip that threatened to send the air tearing through her driver's coat, and Andy Wilkinson's handy trotter, Van, was another that cut wind at a sharp gait.

Little Frank and a mate that could show speed equal to his made up the team handled by Luke Burke, and Charles Wieland, who purchased Jubilee Wilkes, 2:11½, recently, was out behind him and open for all brushes that came his way.

Daniel O'Dell and a friend took a spin up the road behind Quadriga, 2:08¾, but they were as much interested in the lively scenes on the Harlem River, which was filled with oarsmen, as they were in watching the trotters, and they were content to jog along and keep out of brushes.

John Muller had Queen Fearnaught, 2:25½, and J. H. Heitman was up behind Ollie Keep, 2:25¾, by Island Wilkes. George Coleman's bay gelding Monopoly was out again, looking for the scalp of the black gelding Eon, which beat him in a stiff brush a few days ago, but he failed to find his rival, and was merely jogged along and his speed kept in reserve by his driver.

To-day's Card at Sheepshead.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000 in 1898 or 1899; weights 10 pounds below the scale; penalties. Six furlongs on main track.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Swiftmas	128	Tamor	112
Imperator	123	St. Clair	112
The Brigton Route	117	Oleeska	107
Captain Sigsbee	112	Ingenuamara	107

SECOND RACE.—The Pansy, for two-year-olds; selling. Six furlongs on turf.

Mischievous	107	The Bobby	89
Pettifogger	100	Weideman	87
Dear Heart	97		

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a furlong.

Imp	126	Survivor	107
Merry Prince	116	Tragedian	106
Box	115	Formero	105
Warrenton	113	Azucena	105

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, penalties and allowances. Futurity course.

Guiden	117	Mac Fleckno	112
Sadducee	114	Mike Strauss	112
Montanio	114	Battle Royal	112
Orontas	112	Timely	109

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $400; selling. One mile on turf.

Andronicus	110	Chivalrous	98
Great Neck	107	Village Pride	96
Ordeal	104	Lady Exile	96
Dan Cupid	104	Strangest	96
Ed Tipton	103	Tyran	93
Leando	102	Lepida	91
Chaplin	101	Avoca	91
Camoton	101		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

Scotch Plaid	110	Pennetta	96
Estaca	105	Wolhurst	96
Acrobat	104	Greyfield	93
Bardella	101	Tanis	93
Hanwell	101	Handcuff	89
Handsel	101		

Boxing To-night at Coney Island.

In the ring of the Coney Island Sporting Club to-night Jack Everhardt of New Orleans and young Mahoney of Philadelphia, lightweight pugilists, will struggle for supremacy and 50 per cent. of the gate receipts. In addition to this bout there will be a ten-round contest between Eddie Sweeney of Brooklyn and Eugene Rowan of Philadelphia. They will fight at 126 pounds.

LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The Middle States Championship to be Played For at Orange.

The Middle States championship lawn tennis tournament begins this afternoon on the courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club. This event ranks second in importance only to the Newport and Longwood meetings. Champion "Mack" Whitman won the new Middle States Challenge Cup last season, and he will defend his claim to the trophy. This will be his first appearance anywhere near the metropolis since he won the National championship. That he will have no easy task to hold his cup, however, is apparent from the formidable entry list, and it is already predicted that he will have to face Larned as his challenger, with poor chances of holding his title. Besides Larned the following are among the experts entered: Richard Stevens, S. C. Millett, J. P. Paret, J. A. Allen, D. F. Davis, H. A. Ward, G. H. Miles, B. C. Wright, and W. C. Grant. Leo Ware may also play. A whole host of lesser lights will be among the entries for both singles and doubles.

A special feature of the week will be the intercity team match between Boston and New York, which probably will take place on Wednesday. The Eastern team, which will be selected by the Longwood Cricket Club, will be made up almost entirely from Harvard experts, while the Orange Long Tennis Club will select the New York team from the best players available. Last Spring New York beat Boston in a similar team match by one game. The teams will be announced to-day.

THE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

National Association at Boston Arranges Annual Tournaments.

BOSTON, July 2.—The United States National Lawn Tennis Association, through its Secretary, P. E. Presbrey of this city, has announced the dates of the annual tennis championships. The double championship will be held in two sections: First, at Chicago, July 10; second, at Longwood, July 24. No player can enter both tournaments.

The winners at Chicago will play the winners at Longwood, at Newport, probably on Tuesday, Aug. 15. The winners of this match will be called on to play Messrs. Sheldon and Ware for the championship at Newport, probably on Wednesday, Aug. 16.

The single championship will be held at Newport on Tuesday, Aug. 15, and following days. Entries must be received by Dr. James Dwight, at the Casino, Newport, on or before Thursday, Aug. 10. The winner of the tournament will be called on to play M. D. Whitman for the championship.

LARCHMONT YACHT ENTRIES.

Boats That Will Take Part in To-morrow's Regatta.

The following is the list of entries for the twentieth annual regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club, to be sailed to-morrow:

Schooners, Class B—No. B 5, Colonia, racing length, 93.13. Class B, (special)—No. B 5, Colonia, 93.13; No. B 4, Atlantic, racing length, 86.31. Class C, cruising trim—C 2, Ariel, 86.53. Class D—D 1, Amorita, 74.92; D 19, Quisetta, 71.10. Class D, cruising trim—D 9, Elsemarie, 74.67; D 52, Katrina, 73.14. Class F—F 46, Handicap; G 11, Vigilant, 96.14; G 8, Navahoe, 92.15; K 34, Syce, 50.86; K 47, Kestrel, 48.37; K 54, Oudawa, 47. Class K, cruising trim—K 9, Choctaw, 46.13; K 4, Awa, 46.78; K 19, Liris, 48. Class L—L 50, Tigress, 40.50; Fleetwing, 40; L 59, Hussar, 39.05; L 13, Euryoia, 40.02. Class L, yawls—L 61, Uncas, 41; Sultan, 37.93. Class M—M 99, Anoatok, 34; Mae I, Aushila, 34; M 109, Possum, 35; M 46, Memory, 34.17. Class M, yawls—M 7, Audax, 30.90; M 129, Possum, 33.11. Class N, 25-foot knockabouts—N 126, Oiseau; N 153, Momo.

Special 30-Foot Class.—No. 33, Hera; No. 30, Esperanza. Class P—P 16, Celia, 23.04; Trinket, 21-foot knockabouts—P 141, Spindrift; P 149, Kittie, Robin Hood.

Knockabouts.—P 116, Midge; O 115, Lucille; P 135, Ruby. Class Q—Constance, 20; Hope, 15. Class S—S 64, Jaliah, 28.03; S 57, Kit, 30; S 77, Owl, 26.50; Windora, 30. Class T—V 102, Vera, 20.07; 30, Florence, 22.04; T 61, Win or Lose, 23.50; T 79, Qui Vive, 24.87; Elftwa, 24; V 100, Constance, 20.50. Class V—V 75, Miriam, 19.98; V 97, Spunk, 19; V 101, Ox, 19.14; V 99, Ione, 19.36; V 98, Mynah, 20; Diana, 16; Kazazn, 20. Class W, special—W 19, Emma, 14.90; W 11, Coot, 14.80; W 14, Lobster, 15.

27—Republic Savings & Loan Assn. vs. Cardwell.
28—Rohrig vs. Coyan.
29—Friedman vs. Lipshitz.
30—Welde vs. Unger.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., V., VI., VII., and VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV. Adjourned until Wednesday, July 5, at 2 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Werner, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy for the People.
1—Michael Episcopo. | 2—William Kennedy.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.
48—Estate of Lawrence R. Kerr.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV. adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake, Herrman, and Gordon for the People.

1—Jacob Adler.	8—Joseph Bailey, William Keegan.
2—Frank Smithers.	9—James Hughes.
3—John Kelly.	10—Charles E. Ackron.
4—Michael Roche.	Pleadings.
5—Annie Miller.	1—Abraham Stein.
6—George Cohen, James Biggio.	2—Madeline Milan.
7—Louis Brown, John Kisko.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Blumenthal for the People.

1—James Boyle, William Farrell, Frank Hanley.	5—Giovanni Guifra. 6—George Gibbey. John Gibbs.
2—William Crobart.	7—Solomon Kahn.
3—William Melville.	8—William Burnett.
4—Domenico Travaglione.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT.—Beekman, J.—Winans vs. Nagler—W. Benton Crisp.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT.—Beekman, J.—Citizens' Savings Bank vs. John C. Wilson and others (two cases)—Howard B. Snell.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department.

NOTICE TO THE BAR—The attention of the bar is called to the additional rule requiring briefs to be served before argument, and to the change in the rules relative to appeals from the Municipal Court, requiring the service of five instead of three copies of the brief and points of counsel. JOHN B. BYRNE, Clerk.

APPEALS FROM THE MUNICIPAL COURT—The appellant shall furnish the court either a certified or stipulated copy of the return in typewriting, or, at his election, printed copies of the return, and each party shall file five copies of any brief or points which he may desire to submit.

ENUMERATED CALENDAR—Thirteen (13) copies of the cases must be delivered to the Clerk before the commencement of the argument. At least ten days before a cause is placed on the day calendar, the appellant shall file with the Clerk thirteen printed copies and serve on the attorney for the respondent three printed copies of his brief and points. Within five days after such service the respondent shall file with the Clerk thirteen printed copies, and serve on the attorney for the appellant three printed copies of his brief and points. If the appellant desires to present brief or points in reply, he shall file with the Clerk thirteen printed copies thereof, and serve three printed copies on the attorney for the respondent within three days after the receipt of the respondent's points. This rule shall not apply to appeals from orders or appeals from the Municipal Court of the City of New York.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials.

NOTICE TO THE BAR—Ordered, That the Clerk of this Court prepare a new general calendar for the trial of equity causes to begin with the October, 1899, term. No cause on the present calendar shall be placed on the new calendar unless a new note of issue therefor be filed with the County Clerk on or before the 9th day of September, 1899. Such note of issue must contain the usual requirements, and the additional statement that the cause has not been settled or otherwise disposed of and is still at issue, and its number on the present calendar. The call from said new calendar shall commence with the cause (by its new number) next succeeding on the present general calendar last reached in June, 1899. The calendar for the first day of the October (2d) Term will be arranged as follows: 1—Demurrers. 2—Cases set down for the June Term, answered ready, and not tried. 3—Cases following the last number on the regular call in June, 1899.

WILLIAM P. WUEST, Clerk.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Kings County.—Ordered, That the Clerk of this court make up a new calendar for the trial of issues for the October Trial Term, 1899. No cause on the present calendar shall be placed on the new calendar unless a new note of issue thereof be filed with the County Clerk on or before the 1st day of September, 1899. Such note of issue must contain the additional statement that the cause has not been tried or settled, and specify its number on the present calendar. The call from said new calendar shall commence with the causes noticed for trial for the first time for the October term. JOHN P. HUDSON, Calendar Clerk.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Hurd, J.—Edward Hartigan, grand larceny; George Scheiffenstein, assault; Dominick De Canter, assault; Samuel Heeshler, grand larceny; Albert Stockwell, attempted burglary; John Rogers, felony; Thomas Ward, burglary.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S. Recess.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Groezinger & Klopfer have sold for Henry Battenfeld to C. Genthner for about $14,000 a three-story frame house and bakery.

The following sale at auction is down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Isaac Bell Brennan, referee, 2,093 Madison Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 25 by 96, five-story brick store and flat. Due on judgment, $20,086.16; subject to taxes, &c., for $1,060.40.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE.
751 5TH AVE. at 58th St.
1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St.
HEAD OFFICE 10 WALL ST.

NOS. 51, 53, 55 EAST 129TH ST.
76x99.11
PRICE — $33,000.
NO EXCHANGE; NO BUILDING LOAN.
JOSEPH L. O'BRIEN, 217 WEST 125TH ST. ROOM 37. 3 TO 5 P. M.

CITY FLATS TO LET—FURNISHED.

A.— FLATS. —A.
LIGHT, WELL-VENTILATED FLATS; rents, $25 to $40; hot water supply. Apply on premises, 402 West 38th St., or J. E. WHITAKER, Broadway, near West 74th.

NEW JERSEY PROPERTY TO LET.

LONG BRANCH.—NORWOOD PARK, RUMSON Road; furnished cottages at reduced prices. R. H. WOODWARD, Long Branch.

INSTRUCTION.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls,
Founded by the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School, the corporation which maintains Trinity School, in order to provide for girls a thorough secular education, combined with sound religious training.
School year opens September 11, 1899.
For particulars, address the Principal, EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., 257 West 93d St.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.
HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT OF THE ETHICAL Culture Schools. 669 Madison Av.; terms, $200; opens Oct. 2; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.81½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.05
Cotton, middling	.06⅛
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06
Sugar, granulated	.05⅞
Molasses, O. K. prime	.34
Beef, family	10.00
Beef, hams	23.75
Tallow, prime	.04¼
Pork, mess	8.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05¾
Lard, prime	5.35
Butter, Western creamery	.18½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	19.25

CHICAGO, July 1.—Flour steady; Winter patents, $3.65@$3.75; straights, $3.15@$3.45; Spring specials, $4.35; Spring patents, $3.40@$3.50; straights, $2.90@$3.30; bakers', $2.30@$2.60; No. 3 Spring wheat, 70½@73½c; No. 2 red, 75¾c; No. 2 corn, 34@34¾c; No. 2 oats, 25@25½c; No. 2 white, 30c; No. 3 white, 26½@29½c; No. 2 rye, 44c; No. 2 barley, 41@42c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.01; N. W., $1.04; prime timothy seed, $2.35@$2.40; mess pork, per bbl, $7.00@$8.35; lard, per 100 lbs, $4.97½@$5.10; short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.60@$4.90; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5@5¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5@$5.10; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gal, $1.26; sugars, cut loaf, $6.02; granulated, $5.64; No. 2 yellow corn, 34½@35c; clover, contract grade, $6.50.

COTTON.—News from Texas was decidedly bullish Saturday morning. It was reported that the crop had been seriously injured by recent rains and high waters. The claim was made that in the Brazos Valley alone fully 100,000 bales of prospective cotton had been removed from calculation. The Chronicle's report also exerted a bullish influence. Cables were better than looked for and the market opened steady at an advance of 3@8 points. Covering of short contracts was a feature; but there was also some investment buying. The local traders had already evened up their accounts previous to the time that the Exchange will be closed until Wednesday morning, leaving the price of cotton exposed to the influence of further developments regarding the damage to cotton in the State of Texas, while also subject to variations from present conditions in other parts of the Cotton Belt. With a strong possibility of producing sensational changes on the English and other foreign markets. As much as possible, therefore, traders avoided going into new responsibilities, and the market was not as active as it would have been were it not for the holiday interval. There was, however, a very fair volume of business for a Saturday. Following the opening call, prices ruled firm, with a steady upward tendency. The market closed steady at a net gain of 8 to 10 points.

The late future market was bullishly influenced by the report that a large cotton warehouse in Brooklyn was afire. The market for spot cotton was very steady in tone, with prices 1-16c higher, on the basis of 6¼c for middling upland and 6⅝c for middling Gulf, as compared with 6¼c and 6⅛c last year. Total sales of 1,145 bales included 1 000 bales for export and 145 bales to spinners. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	5.57	5.58	5.57	5.59@5.61
August	5.56	5.64	5.56	5.63@5.64
September	5.60	5.64	5.58	5.64@5.66
October	5.65	5.70	5.65	5.68@5.69
November	5.71	5.73	5.71	5.73@5.74
December	5.75	5.79	5.74	5.78@5.79
January	5.79	5.83	5.77	5.82@
February	..	..	..	5.85@5.87
March	5.87	5.90	5.87	5.89@5.90
April	..	..	..	5.92@5.94
May	5.93	5.97	5.93	5.96@5.97

LIVERPOOL, July 1.—Spot cotton steady; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 6,000 bales; receipts, 3,000 bales; American, 2,000 bales; middling upland, 3 5-16d. Futures opened steady, buyers at last night's prices; closed steady, at 1@1½-64d net advance. December-January, 3.13b; January-February, 3.13⅛@; February-March, 3.14b; March-April, 3.14½b; April-May, 3.15⅛@; May-June, 3.16b; July, 3.16½@; July-August, 3.16½@; August-September, 3.16@; September-October, 3.15@; October-November, 3.14@; November-December, 3.13b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	80¼	80½	79⅞	80½
September	79⅞	80¼	79¾	80¼
December	81⅞	82	81½	81⅝
Corn—				
July	39	39⅝	39	39⅝
September	39⅝	39 11-16	39⅛	39⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	72⅞	74	72⅝	74
September	74⅝	75⅝	74⅛	75½
December	76¼	77⅞	76¼	77⅝
Corn—				
July	33⅞	34 3-16	33 13-16	34⅛
September	34⅜	34 9-16	34¼	34½
December	33 13-16	34 1-16	33⅝	34
Oats—				
July	24⅛	24¼	24⅛	24¼
September	21⅜	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞
December	22⅛	22¼	22⅛	22⅜

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT.—In keeping the upper hand of the wheat market on Saturday, bulls were greatly assisted by strong cable news, both public and private, moderate foreign buying, and reported liberal over-night acceptances. Prices advanced ⅞c during the regular session, closing at about top point. In addition to the demand from foreign sources, there was a good inquiry from shorts and a fair extension of long accounts, on the idea that wheat was a good property to hold over the holidays. Northwest crop conditions were almost perfect, but any change before Wednesday will be quite likely to benefit the long side of the market. Liverpool was very strong, advancing ½@⅝d for the day and surprising local traders, who had looked for no such upturn after Friday's developments on this side. Deliveries on July contracts were in the neighborhood of 75,000 bushels here and about 1,000,000 bushels at Chicago. It was figured that the visible supply would increase 1,500,000 bushels for the week, in comparison with 2,500,000 bushels decrease last year. World's shipments were estimated at 9,300,000 bushels. In export circles transactions of about twenty-five loads were reported at all ports. The Missouri State report estimated wheat yield at 9,100,000 bushels, compared with 14,104,000 bushels last year, with 200,000 bushels ploughed up. Spring wheat receipts amounted to 624 cars, and are scheduled to shrink somewhat in the near future. On the curb business was active, with September ranging from 80¼ to 80¾, closing at 80⅝ at 1 o'clock. No. 2 red closed at 81½c, free on board, afloat, and 80c, elevator; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 82¾c, free on board, afloat.

CORN—No. 2 closed at 39⅝c, elevator, 39⅞c, delivered, and 40¾c, free on board, afloat. On the curb September ranged from 39¾c bid to 39¾c, bid, closing at 39¾c, bid, at 1 o'clock.

OATS—No. 2 closed at 30½c; No. 3, 30c; No. 2 white, 32@32½c; No. 3 white, 31½c; track mixed, 30@

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 3, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-town.....1,289 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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THE TREASURY.

The Treasury comes out at the end of the fiscal year about $24,000,000 better than the Secretary estimated that it would at the date of his annual report last December. The deficit, which he had calculated would reach $112,000,000, amounts to only about $88,000,000. Nearly one-half of the difference is made up from the returns of the tariff due to the increased imports for the last half of the fiscal year. There has also been an increase of some three millions in the returns from internal revenue. The remainder of the difference is caused by the expenditures falling below what had been expected. It is not easy as yet to say exactly in what direction the expenditures have been kept within the estimates.

If the same relation can be maintained between the income and the outgo during the fiscal year on which we are now entering there will be little risk of any deficit at its close. This is a matter that cannot be now reasoned about with any certainty. Everything will depend on the cost of the war in the Philippines. If the operations there can be closed up within a few months after the rainy season is over, it is possible that we can avoid expense beyond the present scale, but it is highly improbable that we shall be so lucky. If, on the other hand, we are obliged to establish garrisons in the places from which the insurgents are driven, as is the expectation of the best informed military men, the increase of the expense will be very large. A force of even 50,000 men in the islands would cost not less than $50,000,000 annually. All estimates, therefore, for even a year are, in the language of the street, "queered" by the uncertainty of events in the Orient.

Some enthusiastic statisticians of the party in power are figuring on the evidence of the returns for the fiscal year that the famous Dingley bill would have been ample to pay expenses on a peace footing. Their calculations are not worth much. About all that can be said is that the imports have been larger than the authors and apologists of that bill had expected or desired, and that the purpose of the bill in preventing our people from buying abroad has not been secured. The increase in imports has been, as we have already shown, mainly in precisely the lines that the bill was intended to reduce. It is all due, however, to an advance in prosperity in which all parties can rejoice.

TO PUT A STOP TO BUSINESS.

We wish the apostles of Bryanism would explain to us clearly just how the octopus seizes his victim and what he does to him. Does he sink his talons, his tentacles, his hooks, his beak, or his forked tail into the quivering flesh and then suck up the wretch's blood like a mosquito or a creeping cimex lectularius? Or does he crunch and devour? Possibly it is in moral devastation that he finds his chief joy; leaving his victim physically unharmed, he plays very hob with his immortal parts. From the fact that we are living amid a multitude of trusts, with the money devil ramping as he never ramped before, we suspect that the animal does not care for human flesh. The soul is his meat.

The Hon. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS lost a first-rate opportunity to tell us all about it when he addressed that weird National Social and Political Conference at Buffalo, where they voted that we ought to pull out of the Philippines and refused to cheer the name of GEORGE DEWEY. Mr. WILLIAMS did not join in the anti-imperialist festivities, but told his audience that a great army of six and one-half million Democrats stood ready to give the octopus fits. His theme was the Democratic Party, and in these words he told what that party stands for:

> The leadership in the Democratic Party has but one requirement, viz., a definite purpose to undo the evils and injustice which capitalism has foisted upon the republic. In the history of our country there has been no greater opportunity for the radical schools to influence a great political party. No party has shaken off so completely the domination of those who seek to profit by the perversion of our laws and institutions. It is true that those who would take part in Democratic leadership must accept the decision already made upon the monopoly policy.

Thereupon he made a formal tender of these legions for the war against capitalism and monopoly:

> The Democratic Party now tenders its splendid organization of 6,500,000 voters to the cause of reform. If this convention is inspired mainly with the purpose to suppress monopoly in its various forms it needs no argument to demonstrate that these 6,500,000 voters constitute the largest anti-monopolistic army which the world's history has developed. That this army is solidly opposed to monopoly appears not only from its platform of principles; in 1896 all the monopolistic forces separated from the party and passed over to the enemy as if some powerful solvent were working by chemical action.
>
> The instantaneous association of all the capitalistic forces was the highest testimony that capitalism had at last met an opposition which it knew to be fatally in earnest and deadly in its purpose.

The army is all right, but we wish somebody would tell us what it is fighting for.

We all understand that when a trust or monopolistic aggregation of capital obtains control of the entire market for a certain article and then puts up the price to an exorbitant figure it becomes a thing to be dreaded and pitched into. Men of spirit hate to be robbed. They swear at an extortionate hackman; they will rejoice if Mr. WILLIAMS's army of Democrats hews the really greedy trusts to the chine.

But it appears that there is to be no discrimination. The order is to open fire on all forms of capitalism. The trusts that put up prices and the trusts that put down prices are to be in one red burial blent, and we should like to know why. A copy of the charges and specifications that form the basis of the declaration of war would give us the information we desire, but the moment an octopus hunting orator approaches that point his eye begins to roll, the mists of vague generality get into his language and we are told in tones of thunder that capitalism and monopoly are our greatest public peril, but are not told how they threaten us or what they are going to do to us.

Is a capitalist who sells us goods of a better quality than we have been accustomed to buy and at a price one-third lower our enemy? These cormorantish men lie in wait for us in ambush in their factories and shops. As we set out virtuously on our way to the humble abode of the wayside mechanic—noble survival of the days of individualism—in search of a needed article or utensil they spring upon us, they clasp our throats with hooked hands, and they compel us to buy a superior but detested product of their monopoly at a price far below that which we were ready to pay the wayside artisan.

Capitalism has done its work on us. We have got a better article for less money; we are richer and content. Therein must lie the moral poison. It drags us into unresisting complacency. Banded capital continues to pander to our degrading appetite for cheap and excellent merchandise until our manhood is sunk in a shameless contentment, until our consciences are stupefied by the statistics of our diminished expenses, and we gaze stupidly on our fetters, not knowing the debasement of our enslaved condition.

This is how capitalism gets the better of individuals. See what it has done for the country at large. DUN's weekly review says: "The demand for iron and steel seems to have no limit." What a revolting picture! This means that capital has everywhere broke loose and is ravaging the land, for the demand for iron and steel is the well-known symptom of the devastating work of ruthless business activity. Our suffering and danger are evinced by other signs. Railroad earnings show a large increase, bank clearings are tremendous, wool is rising, and, most sinister portrait of all, "a low ebb may be said to have been reached in failures, current embarrassments being the smallest and least important noted for many years." We think the printing of that piece of news is actionable. Certainly BRADSTREET's would be proceeded against if BRYAN were in the White House. We suppose the news that bankruptcy is on the wane must be alarming in the highest degree. At least if it is not alarming, we must give up the attempt to understand the policy of the Bryanites and Populists.

The country is very prosperous, business is active and unprecedented in volume, and the people must be making money, for failures are unusually few. Yet there has been of late a veritable epidemic of trust making, and capitalism in its most ferocious and ungovernable temper has seized upon the industries of the land. Yet Mr. WILLIAMS's big army is going gunning for capitalism, which must be one of the great moving causes of the terrible conditions depicted by DUN and BRADSTREET.

They want to put a stop to business. That is the truth of the matter.

GEN. LEONARD WOOD.

It is not often proper to comment on the private affairs of a man in the public service, especially one whose integrity and fidelity are universally known and gratefully acknowledged. But in these days, when unselfish devotion to civil duty is not generally believed in and when there are too many examples of unscrupulous greed in public life, we may be permitted to say a few words of fervent appreciation of the act of Gen. LEONARD WOOD in declining very large private gains to return to his modestly paid post of duty in Santiago.

It would have been easy for him to make a very fair case for his conscience had he reached a contrary decision. He is not young; he is not rich; he has a family for whose support and future he has to provide; he has already done valuable and permanent service; he has set up a system which is sure of yielding excellent results to a successor who should carry it out on the lines that he has made perfectly plain. He was offered terms that would have made it entirely certain that in a few years he would have a competency for himself for life and ample provision for his family, with reasonable prospect of considerable wealth. Had he accepted, no one would have had any right to blame him; he would already have lived up to a standard distinctly higher than that usually followed in public or in private life.

He chose with no hesitation to not accept, to go back to his difficult and trying labors, to put up with the income less than one-fourth of what was urged upon him, and make up the difference in the satisfaction of his conscience and knowledge of the lasting and singular benefits he can confer on the people of his province and on his own countrymen. It is as if he had taken to himself the noble exhortation of CICERO to his brother QUINTUS in Asia Minor: "Apply yourself, therefore, with all your spirit and all your zeal to that plan you have already practiced, that of loving the people whom your country has committed and intrusted to your faithful care."

But while we gladly record our thankful appreciation of Gen. WOOD's generous devotion, we must not forbear to protest that this rich and powerful Government has no right to demand such sacrifices of its citizens. It is under no obligation to make those who are faithful and successful in its service rich, but it is the dictate not only of decency but of the plainest expediency that it should give them enough for reasonable comfort in the station to which it calls them and enough to enable them to make proper provision for their families. This requires good salaries and tenure of reasonable security. Twenty thousand dollars a year for such work as Gen. WOOD is doing would be little enough. It would suit the dignity of the Government and it would practically put an end to the competition of private enterprise for the ability that the Government should be able to command.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE GOVERNOR.

We have really to own that, thus far, the President has occupied toward the succession the attitude of a monopolist. There was nobody else in sight. The Democratic Party had been smitten with judicial blindness, from which no ophthalmist could hold out to it any reasonable hope of recovery. It was evident that the party had to pass, in the language of the poet, "through great varieties of untried being" before it could again commend itself to the confidence of the American people. It has seemed, ever since the President has been a President, that he was destined to be succeeded by a Republican, and this has seemed to imply that there was no reason why he should not succeed himself.

A man in this position will naturally take liberties, and it must be owned that the President has taken quite all to which his monopoly entitled him. ALGER is the chief monument of his misguided lenity. But there are others. The "backward step" is another, if a backward step can properly be called a monument. And in a good many other ways he has taken liberties with the public opinion of this country which could not safely be taken except by a man who had reason for believing himself to be, as the boys say on the street, "the only thing in sight."

He had reason for so believing. Admiral DEWEY is the only man who can be said to have made "a record to run on," and Admiral DEWEY has too much sense to allow himself to be drawn into politics. The President has been really "the whole thing." He has been a monopolist. He has been a political octopus, and he has taken full advantage of his octopodean opportunities.

It is only just now that the benign principle of competition has begun to operate. As the President observed the triumphal progress through the West of a gentleman who is designated, upon banners hung across the streets of Milwaukee, as "Our Teddy," the native hue of the Presidential irresolution must have been considerably sicklied over with the pale cast of thought. It is quite true that the object of this enthusiasm disclaims, even with ferocity, the notion that he is a competitor, and emphatically inculcates upon the reporters his conviction that the present President is "the logical candidate." That makes no real difference. Nobody is going to refuse the Presidency of the United States when it is brought to him "on a charger." The Governor of New York is, ex officio, a candidate. And the knowledge that he is "available" must have its influence in the White House. If there is really another Richmond in the field, really a probable or even possible competitor for the nomination, the President must evidently "brace up." If it is to be a race, then he must go into training. He might carry ALGER in a walkover. He is perfectly aware that he could not carry him in a race. And so of all the lesser evils with which, good, easy man, he has been handicapping himself for all these months. He really cannot carry them.

Doubtless nothing of this kind was in Gov. ROOSEVELT's mind when he started out to "whoop it up" with the boys at Las Vegas. We have a strong suspicion that he went there merely because he wanted to go. But his reception, going and coming, must certainly have put ideas in his head. What interests us, in common with all good citizens, is the necessity that it must also have put ideas in the President's head. That is an unmixed benefit. Because the President must see that he is no longer "hors concours," that he is in the competition. And he can no longer afford to do the things and to omit the things which he has been doing and leaving undone. The trip of Gov. ROOSEVELT through the West will and must have a tonic and ameliorating influence upon the government of these United States.

GOV. PINGREE'S ANTI-BUSINESS LAW.

If at any time after the 22d of September Mr. ALGER shall, within the State of Michigan, make an agreement with a coal dealer to send to his house each month during the Winter, at a fixed price per ton, a stipulated amount of coal, he will, under a law just signed by his friend Gov. PINGREE, be liable to pay a fine of from $50 to $5,000 or to imprisonment for a term of from six months to one year for each day that this unlawful contract shall be maintained and carried out.

Does this seem an impossible interpretation of the law passed on the 24th of June and to go into effect ninety days thereafter? Here is the language of the law. Our readers can interpret it for themselves: "It shall hereafter be unlawful for two or more persons to make or enter into or execute or carry out any contracts or obligations or agreements by which they shall bind themselves to sell any commodity or settle the price of any commodity between them so as to directly or indirectly preclude a free and unrestricted competition among themselves." Any person who shall carry out any of the stipulations, prices, or rates as above is to be punished by a fine of from $50 to $5,000 or be imprisoned for a term of from six months to one year. Each day's violation of this provision constitutes a separate offense. This language plainly covers a contract between Mr. ALGER and his coal dealer such as we have described. That contract would fix the price of coal between the parties so as to preclude free competition between themselves as long as it lasted. Mr. ALGER could not go to any other dealer to get a lower price. The dealer could not invite offers from any other customer to get a higher price. By the essential terms of the contract the two parties to it would form a trust and combination to suppress competition and establish prices, and would come within the severe provisions of the Michigan law.

Take another instance of the practical and logical working of this amazing law. Mr. PINGREE owns a large shoe factory, which he runs, it is reported, in a pretty harsh and greedy fashion. However this may be, he sells the product of the factory in all parts of the State and in other States, and his profits depend largely on being able to make freight rates which, whether low or high, shall be stable. Otherwise he could make no trustworthy calculations. Under the law that he has just signed, he cannot make any agreement with any transportation line fixing the rates of freight for any term whatever without exposing himself to the penalties of fine and imprisonment above described. He cannot insure his property against loss by fire for any term at a fixed price. Under a strict construction of the law he cannot make any agreement with a trades union as to the prices at which he will purchase the labor of his workmen. In short, he cannot do any business whatever beyond mere purchase and sale of any commodity or service for cash. All his transactions and all those of every other business man, farmer, or workman in the State of Michigan must be reduced to a level barely above the barter practiced among savages.

This outrageous law its authors and the Governor who signed it pretend is in the interest of the workingmen. It would in practice be ruinous to them. There are combinations that are in the nature of monopoly which are bolstered by the tariff and from which that support should be withdrawn. There are some that are aided by the favoritism of the railroads, and this should be remedied. But all these are of small importance at their worst compared with the harm that the enforcement of the Pingree law would inflict. It is a device of reckless demagogues to seek popularity at the expense of those whom they pretend to protect.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Of all the "soldier letters" that have supplied with material those curious Americans who desire to convict their own Government of criminal aggression and their own army of murder and rapine, not one has merited anything like as serious attention and investigation as does a letter sent from Manila by Capt. MARK L. HERSEY of the Twelfth Regiment, United States Infantry, to his father, in East Corinth, Me., and published in full by The Bangor Commercial. The letter, very evidently, was not written for publication, since the greater part of it is devoted to family matters of the most intimate kind, and of no public interest, and this fact renders the more impressive the few passages that will delight the members of the Anti-Imperialist League and grievously trouble everybody else in the country. For Capt. HERSEY, an officer in the regular army, and almost as far beyond the suspicion of mistaking camp rumors for facts as he is beyond that of willfully calumniating the American volunteer, tells several truly horrible stories. "The volunteers," he says, "have done splendid fighting; there is no doubt about that. The great criticism to be made on them is their utter disregard of the laws of civilized warfare. I heard a man of the Montana regiment state that, when he had a new revolver issued to him he tried it on an inoffensive native, who was paddling a boat out in the stream. The revolver proved to be a good one, for the native fell over dead into the water. He thought it was a good joke. He also told of one of his comrades who, when a native (wounded) asked him for water, kicked him in the head until he died. Filipinos claim that their women are ravished, and, I guess, with a good deal of truth. So far I have heard of no such disgraceful acts being done by any of the regulars." This, as will instantly be noted by all fair-minded men, is not the testimony of an eye witness. The Captain heard one ruffian boast of committing a cowardly murder and of seeing another committed, and he guesses that certain charges made by natives are true. Evidence like that, in a police court, wouldn't convict a man of stealing a pocket handkerchief, but evidently the Captain thinks that what he heard and guesses—in Maine "to guess" often equals "to believe"—is true, and his opinion has at least moral weight. After all, however, and admitting the accuracy of his information, he reveals sporadic, not habitual, crimes, and he arraigns, not the volunteer private, as such, but the volunteer officer who has not yet learned to maintain discipline. So, though the letter suggests most unpleasant possibilities, it by no means necessitates despair for the future either of the United States or of the Philippines.

—Misguided enterprise can be, and often is, most obnoxious, and the extremity of obnoxiousness seems to have been reached by an agent or representative of the National Export Exposition of Pihladelphia. The managers of that useful, entirely creditable undertaking recently had made for distribution all over the country a large poster, which, besides announcing the name and date of the exposition, bore two sufficiently artistic human figures, one a woman in classic draperies and holding an American flag, and the other a man kneeling at the woman's feet and wearing only a hammer and an apron, presumably leather. The picture is absolutely inoffensive, except, possibly, to folks whose hatred of the protective policy is so intense that even a symbolical portrayal of it excites their rage. Somebody connected with the Export Exposition was struck by what he considered a brilliant idea. He took a copy of the poster to Mr. ANTHONY COMSTOCK, called his attention to the airiness of Labor's costume, and asked for a verdict on the "morality" of it. Mr. COMSTOCK, like most other men, has made more than one mistake in his day, but he made none in this instance, and, instead of making the poster an immensely valuable advertisement by condemning it unjustly, he said that he saw in it nothing objectionable under the law. But the man with the brilliant idea was not to be swerved from his purpose so easily as that, and he sent out to many papers an interview in which Mr. COMSTOCK is quoted as condemning the picture as indecent in language as absurd as vehement. Some of the papers that received the stuff printed it more or less fully, and several of those in Philadelphia expanded it into a full-blown sensation. This was truly despicable business. The result of it will be that everybody will look for and some will find impropriety in a picture that otherwise would have conveyed not the faintest suggestion of evil. Mr COMSTOCK has written to the National Export Exposition detailing the facts in the case, protesting against the wrong that has been done him, and demanding an adequate and public apology. He ought to get it.

—As remarkable a speech as delegates to a political convention in this country ever heard—and that is saying a good deal—was delivered at Louisville last week by WILLIAM P. THORNE, one of the candidates for the Lieutenant Governorship, who was defeated by GOEBEL's man, BECKHAM. The contest for this office had been almost as fierce as that for first place on the ticket; but after it was over THORNE and the other losing aspirants went through the formality, especially fashionable in Kentucky, of declaring their loyalty to the party and the ticket. THORNE began in humorous strain. A different result, he admitted, would have contented him better, but he was contented enough to take the stump for the man who had defeated him. "No man in Kentucky," he went on, "who is good enough to beat me ought to be beaten by anybody else. If ever a Democrat in this State had a hard race, it was me, but I had a mighty nice race, and I am glad of it. I haven't a kinsman in the world; and I am glad of that, too. I haven't had people buttonholing you in my behalf, because I wanted to win on my merits. I am not ungrateful to those who stood by me. If I had been elected Lieutenant Governor, and a friend of mine had gotten into trouble, I'd have pardoned him, so help me God. I don't want a position or office I can't use for my friends. I'm glad you've found a better man in Kentucky than I am. He had to be standard bred and 18-carat. All I want is the privilege of roasting the Republican nominee for Lieutenant Governor. If I don't trim him to suit you, then I'll quit." THORNE concluded by praising the Gubernatorial nominee as a man of sense, ability, judgment, determination, and ingenuity. The Louisville papers say that "Mr. THORNE's speech was well received," and that the reference to the proper use of the pardoning power was applauded. It's hard to believe this, but it was a queer convention, run in a queer way, and that it should have brought out queer revelations of character and purpose is, after all, what might have been expected.

—As disproof of the theory that Americans are shrewd and quick-witted, and as evidence that, if they used to deserve those epithets, the National character has undergone of late a mysterious psychological change. The Philadelphia Medical Journal contrasts the fact that Mrs. MARY BAKER G. EDDY can win and retain followers by the hundreds of thousands, although she issues in her own paper and over her own name the following advertisement of certain "Christian Science Souvenir Spoons," the sale of which is a minor but profitable branch of her business: "On each of these most beautiful spoons is a motto in bas-relief that every person on earth needs to hold in thought. Mother requests that Christian Scientists shall not ask to be informed what this motto is, but each Scientist shall purchase at least one spoon, and those who can afford it one dozen spoons, that their families may read this motto at every meal, and their guests be made partakers of its simple truth." Let nobody think that this is a calumny, or even a joke, invented by The Medical Journal to bring undeserved ridicule on rival practitioners who are taking patients from the regular doctors. The "ad." is real and exact. We can vouch for the fact that it appeared, signature and all, in The Christian Science Monthly. Whether, as The Medical Journal says, it hints at a wave of imbecility spreading over the land, we are not yet prepared to express an opinion. That is why the spoon "ad." didn't appear in this column several months ago.

GENERAL NOTES.

A Chicago man, when arraigned for sentence for election frauds, said to the Judge: "I hate to go to the penitentiary for this, but I'm guilty." Judge Gary sent him to prison, and did not tell him he hated to do it.

* * *

The library of the late Congressman R. P. Giles of Missouri, numbering some 150 volumes, of an estimated average cost of $2.50 each, was lately sold at auction, in Shelbina, Mo., for $11.

* * *

Prof. S. H. Short declares that the first commercially operated electric railroad in the United States was built in Denver, Col., in 1885, and that it was an underground trolley system. He says that he knows this because he built the line.

* * *

Dr. L. O. Howard, the entomologist of the Agricultural Department, is credited by a Washington correspondent with saying that it is the judgment of the highest authorities that a considerable part of the typhoid fever in our camps during the Spanish war was due to the flies, which carried the contagion.

* * *

The Colorado Board of Paris Exposition Commissioners promises "an absolutely dazzling" mineral display from the Centennial State. It will include gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron, coal, oil, gilsonite, ozokerite, elaterite, wolframite, marbles, agates, and semi-precious stones. The State, they say, only wants a chance, and it will eclipse everything tenfold that has ever been dreamed of in an exposition display.

* * *

A six-masted schooner is being built at Camden, Me., and seafaring men thereabout are much concerned what name shall be given to the sixth mast. "After-jiggermast" has been suggested seriously, and "Saturday mast" has its advocates. The schooner is to be nearly 375 feet long.

* * *

Olean, this State, has organized a Board of Trade, anxious to "boom" the town, and its Secretary, having written to a citizen of Spokane, Washington, asking how to build a progressive wideawake city, he received a reply saying: "Be sure you are like Spokane, with resources without limit, so that no matter how much you may boom things, the truth is not half told."

* * *

One would hardly expect a woman to take the contract to remove dead cattle from a city, but Mrs. J. F. Demouy did that in Mobile, Ala. She got along pretty well, until the railroads began to rush in thousands of head in bad condition for shipment. The resultant deaths appalled and overwhelmed her, and she gave up the task in despair.

* * *

The Massachusetts Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion has placed a bronze memorial tablet of the late Gen. Francis Amasa Walker at the entrance of the new general library of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in Boston. Gen. Walker was President of the institute.

* * *

Of the six men who have been prominently mentioned as candidates for the Republican nomination for Congress in the First District of Maine as successor to ex-Speaker Reed, three were members of his class at Bowdoin College. And the chances seem to favor one of these, Amos Lawrence Allen, who has been the Speaker's private secretary. He is a resident of York County, which is his advantage, Cumberland County, the other county in the district, having had in Mr. Reed the membership for so many years.

As to Letters from Readers.

Nearly every day THE TIMES is in receipt of communications which do not contain the proper names and addresses of the writers. All, or nearly all, are consigned to the waste basket unread, in accordance with the rule of newspaper offices. None is printed. A number, also, write at too great length, and consequently have their letters returned to them. THE TIMES is pleased to hear from its readers, and is only too willing to print their communications, provided they are couched in temperate, and not too much, language. Whether our readers agree with our opinions or not is immaterial, as far as giving publicity to their views is concerned.

MEN AND MACHINES COMPARED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read Mr. Gerald Gair's letter, which you print this morning, with great interest. He hits several nails on the head.

The status of the National Guard in our future economy certainly seems to need to be clearly defined, as its duties under the present law tend even now not to tally with what the public expects of it. I have long thought the elective system brought forward the most "popular" man, who possibly, and probably, was not the one best fitted to command. And it would apparently help to improve the efficiency of the State troops if, as Mr. Gair suggests, some young army officers could be found to act as regimental adjutants, especially if the State incited them to a healthy rivalry by offering them a bonus based on the proficiency as compared with the standards of the regular service, which the organizations they were temporarily attached to attained.

What he says of our lack of a sense of proportion is also to my mind very true. What must foreign countries think of the mental equilibrium of a Nation whose President actually gives a humble private a commission because his father was killed while manfully doing his duty? Honor the man who fell by all means, but don't work the "favored-son" racket to our stultification, say I. Such acts, however well meant, cannot fail to strike thoughtful men as cheap appeals to the gallery, and one doubts if the President's attitude in the Sampson-Schley matter is entirely free from a desire to stand well with the people, one and all.

But I write to you now because a while ago I was over in New York and heard, I take it, the same Mr. Gerald Gair, since the name is an unusual one, make a speech which has so impressed the friends I have told about it that I venture to jot down some of its features in the hope they will interest your readers.

Speaking on "Men and Machines," he said their relative values was indicated by the fact that while a camera could produce a likeness, it required an artist to paint a portrait; that in the extreme sense of the word a machine could produce nothing beautiful, because it lacked the mentality to etherealize. He pointed out that beauty and progress were relative terms, depending on your point of view; that a dress the cut of which a Fifth Avenue matron admired would not be thought pretty by a Chinese mandarin's wife, while a male Asiatic's idea of progress differed materially from an Anglo-Saxon's.

It seemed to him, he said, that nations were only single members on the big programme God was directing, and it was well for them not to push themselves unduly forward and sing out of time lest they get hissed and spoil the harmony of the evening. Though an Anglo-Saxon, he thought that race was unnecessarily bumptious, and felt sure it was pushing machinery too fast to the front. He held that Ernest Rénan was right in advising men to make the pursuit of the beautiful rather than the pursuit of happiness their Ultima Thule. Here he thought the Asiatics had the best end of the stick. In the case of an Anglo-Saxon, he said, labor-saving devices and the acquisition of money figured very largely in his idea of progress, prosperity, and happiness. He claimed that it was impossible for a young American or Englishman to take the same interest in the articles which the machine they had charge of turned out by the score that a Chinaman did in the workmanship of a piece of carving which he had, may be, for years been striving to perfect and render beautiful, consequently the young Anglo-Saxon missed the valuable upbuilding in character arising from the patience and perseverance which the Asiatic's handiwork called into being and his satisfaction in having personally made a beautiful thing.

Only the other day Mr. Gair said he had been shown a machine which did sums for children. All they had to do was to move around a pointer and use their eyes. He contended that, though it was an ingenious device, it was a very mischievous one for the reasons given in the case of the Chinaman's carving. Bricks, he went on to say, were now carried up to the scaffolding of buildings in the course of construction by machinery, but the tendency of that proceeding had been to rush work, often to the detriment of the building, rather than to reduce the bricklayers' hours of labor. In short, we were going at such a pace that a horse-car conductor was not competent to collect the fares on an up-to-date trolley car.

Passing on he said he would like to say a word or two about political machines which, like trusts, were the outcome of existing conditions. The political "boss," he claimed, was just as certainly the result of paying people to hold office as it was sure that the tariff fostered trusts. What did our much-vaunted patriotism and civic pride amount to when we had to pay men thousands of dollars yearly to undertake easy jobs like the Presidency of our local boroughs, for instance? Then he created a sensation, for he told his audience that if the Irish element in Tammany Hall had not been afraid of Mr. Guggenheimer, Mayor Van Wyck would probably have been our Governor to-day—at any rate he would have been nominated for that office. He said he had repeatedly been asked by members of the University Club, the City Club, the Social Reform Club, and outsiders whether he did not think the press of this city a greater menace to the community than either Tammany Hall or the Platt machine. And his reply had been, in the main, yes. Because, speaking generally, the daily newspapers of New York have no moral influence. Nor will they have until they rigidly take more stock in principles than pennies and grasp the fact that an "organ" is not a "newspaper." Reasonably well-informed people know their affiliations and can make a good guess at the attitude they will assume in connection with any public question. Their lack of moral influence was clearly established on the occasion of Mr. Van Wyck's election to the Mayoralty. Had the newspapers of any European metropolis or of the City of Mexico, Melbourne, Adelaide, Tokio, Calcutta, Bombay, or Ottawa made the set against a man seeking their Mayoralty that the New York press did against Mayor Van Wyck said man could not possibly have been elected. It will be recalled that The Daily News and The Telegraph, the latter an expensive sheet with a limited circulation, were the only papers that stood steadfastly by Mayor Van Wyck, for The Journal was very "wobbly" for three days at least.

Of the machinery of war Mr. Gair had much to say that was interesting, largely because of the dry way in which he described his personal experiences here and abroad, and he wound up an address, fuller of meat than, I am sorry to say, I have been able to indicate, with a graphic account of life in the Philippine Islands, in the course of which he pointed out that it was simply asinine the way some papers and people patted Gov. Roosevelt on the back and called Aguinaldo a popinjay, as the two men were singularly alike in impo tant characteristics; for instance, neither of them happened to be behind the door when self-conceit was given out; both were truthful, also ambitious, and of high personal courage; both enjoyed the advantages of good health and had a good deal of the bull dog in their make-up. Aguinaldo was more steadfast than Mr. Roosevelt, whose knowledge of the affairs of the world at large eclipsed the Filipino's. On the other hand, what Aguinaldo knew he knew thoroughly, while much of the Governor's knowledge was superficial.

The number of lies, Mr. Gair said, that had been cabled from Manila was deplorable. Truth he insisted was the cornerstone of genuine patriotism, since decent people were ever ready to right a wrong and would not zealously and wittingly defend a lie. CLINTON WOODSERRY.
Englewood, N. J., June 21, 1899.

MR. QUIGG'S POLICY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg to ask for a space in your columns to answer the letter in your issue of July 1, headed "Mr. Quigg and His Plans." It seems that there are three kinds of people in the world: (1) those who see things not as they are, but as they think they ought to be, called optimists; (2) those who see things not as they are, but as they think they ought not to be, called pessimists, and (3) those who see things as they are, for which third class no name has been coined, so far as I know. From the optimists' class we have the strict partisan, whose party is always right; from the pessimists we have the Mugwumps, who vote against everything and everybody so far as they can, and from the third class we have the independent, or honest, voter, who takes things as they are, and does the best he can under the circumstances.

In the Van Wyck, Low, Tracy, Gleason, &c., campaign, for some reason unknown, the Citizens' Union thought it could elect Mr. Low, notwithstanding the prevailing conditions. Most of the voters reached this conclusion so far as I know, and have been able to find out, because they thought he ought to be elected, and therefore would be elected. There is, however, a practical side to politics, and the best man is not always elected, though I believe that the majority of voters vote for him whom they consider the best man.

Mr. Quigg is the official head of the Republican organization in this county, and if he is disposed to do what is right, why should any one impugn his motives? As I understand it, he has offered to confer with the Citizens' Union and to nominate, if possible, a ticket that would be agreeable to the Citizens' Union and to the Republican Party, and the Citizens' Union seems to be disposed to consider this matter. If there had been a coalition between the Republican Party and the Citizens' Union in the last Low campaign, Seth Low would have been elected, but it seems that S. J. would prefer young alone for a principle which he considers right rather than reach any practical results which would be only half right. I am sure that S. J. would allow a Tammany policeman to help him catch a thief, notwithstanding he would prefer having a Citizens' Union policeman. Why not, then, vote where it will do some good?

We have got to take the conditions as we find them, and do the best we can, and if we expect to do things perfectly we never can accomplish anything. If you get a chance to vote for a man who is good enough, vote for him; don't stay home on election day because you believe there is a better man in the city who might have been nominated. R. M. GIGNOUX.
New York, July 1, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Weaving a Spell.

He—I am rather in favor of the English than the American mode of spelling.

She—Yes?

He—Yes, indeed. Take "parlour," for instance; having "u" in it makes all the difference in the world.—Boston Christian Register.

Their Limitations.

"Some of those Post Office people are very clever. They can read illegible writing and deliver letters when the address is worse than a Chinese puzzle."

"Yes; but they can't help out the man who forgets to mail his wife's letters."—Brooklyn Life.

Ineligible.

Pilson—Are you going to take part in that guessing contest?

Dilson—Oh, no; they'd rule me out as a professional.

Pilson—Professional?

Dilson—Yes; you know I am connected with the Weather Bureau.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

THE OLD-FASHIONED FOURTH.

Folger McKinsey in Baltimore News.

"Give us an old-fashioned Fourth," is the way
The papers are putting the matter to-day.
Give us an old-fashioned Fourth—Bless my heart!
How the thought of it makes the old memories start.
An old-fashioned Fourth, with its fun and its noise;
Recollect all about it, I guess, don't you, boys?
Its speech and procession, with fireworks at night,
And the red lemonade in long draughts of delight!

The big wooden stand on the quaint village green,
The flags and rosettes with the mottoes between;
The gaudy Home Guards and the big country band,
The drum major marching with baton in hand;
The man with a voice like a saw mill or two,
Who sang of the flag of the Red, White and Blue;
And the orator, well, was there ever before
A man whose two lungs could hold quite so much roar:

What speeches he made, though, and how he'd portray
The patriots who sprang with their guns to the fray
When the signal for combat at Lexington came
And they faced the swart red-coats and met the death-flame
With that shot—and his fists when he told of it swirled—
That is heard to this day ringing on round the world!
And then Bunker Hill—it was good for the blues
To hear him dilate on that grand battle-news!

If ever the eagle had screamed, it would scream
When he pictured the conflict at quaint Concord stream;
And then Valley Forge—and the end at Yorktown.
While the sweat shone upon him from chin unto crown
As the great peroration required all his strength
To bring out the climax at just the right length.
Ah! the old-fashioned Fourth, and they want one again,
But I guess it's a want they'll be wanting in vain!

They haven't the boys that they used to have then,
They've all turned to acting as though they were men;
And they'd laugh at the bands and parades that we knew
In those old days of glory for Red, White and Blue—
When we sat 'neath the shade of the tall maple trees,
With the blossoms and birds and the hum of the bees,
While the great Declaration was solemnly read
In a voice that set nodding each drowsy young head.

The old-fashioned Fourth—Oh! the mem'ries that thrill,
Of the lips that are silent, the hands that are still,
The voices that call from the sweet of the past,
And the deeds and the hopes and the dreams that were cast
In the mold of achievement to flourish and die
On the wings of the wind and the breath of a sigh!
The old-fashioned Fourth—see, yonder they come,
Like ghosts, to the muffled rat-tat of the drum!

MORE RIOTING IN SPAIN

Fighting in Valencia Between the Mobs and Gendarmerie.

MANY PERSONS ARE WOUNDED

Troops Now Hold All the Strategic Points in the City, Having Captured the Barricades.

VALENCIA, Spain, July 2.—Very serious disturbances are in progress here, arising over the general dissatisfaction because of the budget proposals. Under the orders of the Captain General of Valencia, Gen. Molto, the troops occupied the streets yesterday morning, and now hold all the strategic points.

At the beginning of the riots the mob placed obstacles on the street railway tracks and stopped the cars, stoning the gendarmes when they tried to remove the barriers. Finally the troops charged, and the first shots were fired. Several persons were wounded. In one case a Mauser bullet passed through a shop door and killed a shop assistant within.

As the day advanced the disorders increased. Troops were stationed at many points and the artillery was held in readiness. The rioters thereupon erected barricades, which the cavalry captured only after fierce fighting, in which many were wounded.

About 8 o'clock last evening the mob attacked a monastery, and the brother who was acting as gate porter was obliged to defend himself with a revolver. They then moved upon a Jesuit house, which had a narrow escape from being burned to the ground, the troops arriving just in the nick of time to prevent the mob from setting fire to it.

An enormous number of arrests have been made. It is not known how many have been wounded or whether any have been killed.

At a late hour last evening the Generals held a conference and decided to continue the military occupation of all points of vantage. The Mayor of Valencia issued a proclamation calling upon the people to cease resisting the law.

The riots were renewed to-day, and the rioters stoned the gendarmerie in the barracks. It is reported that a Captain of gendarmerie was severely injured by a flying missile.

MADRID, July 2.—Advices from Seville and Saragossa report all quiet there to-day, but the precautionary measures are continued. There has been a slight disturbance in Constina, in the Province of Seville.

At Badalona, about six miles northeast of Barcelona, more than thirty persons were injured during rioting yesterday, some fatally.

After a largely attended meeting in Barcelona to-day in favor of the revision of the trial of the alleged Anarchists now imprisoned at Mont Juich Fortress for complicity in the bomb throwing during the Corpus Christi procession, a formidable demonstration was made against the Jesuit convent. The gendarmes who were summoned were received with volleys of stones. They charged the rioters, injuring many.

Disorders in Barcelona.

MADRID, July 2.—The disorders in Barcelona were renewed after the bullfight. A crowd attacked a party of monks who recently returned from the Philippines. The police rescued the monks with some difficulty. The mob then paraded the streets, closing the shops and stoning the cathedral, several churches, and the Jesuit convent, as well as the street railway cars. The gendarmes were powerless to restore order.

PRAISES THE QUEEN REGENT.

Chinese Minister Wu Ting-fang Says She Is a Good Woman.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Minister Wu Ting-fang of China returned to the city to-day from a three months' European trip, which he made to present his credentials as Minister to Spain, as well as the United States. Concerning the Queen Regent and her son he said:

"The Queen Regent is a good woman, whom I admire very much. She has many gracious qualities and has the love of her country at heart. Any unpopularity which may exist toward her is due entirely to the fact that she is a foreigner by birth. The boy King, whose birthday anniversary I attended while at Madrid, is a bright and sensible lad who speaks several languages, though he appears to be somewhat delicate in health."

It was suggested to the Minister that the discussion regarding the dismemberment of China had subsided recently, to which he made an affirmative reply. He expressed himself as highly incredulous of the reports coming from Vancouver of the probable abdication of the Emperor. This is entirely unlikely, he said, inasmuch as the reigning monarch was put on the throne by the Empress Dowager, whose nephew he also is.

Spain's Army Budget Decreased.

MADRID, July 2.—The Minister of War, Gen. Polavieja, after a prolonged conference to-day with the Premier, Señor Silvela, consented to reduce the budget estimate of the strength of the active army from 107,000 to 80,000 men.

GERMANY AND ARBITRATION.

Approval of a Permanent Tribunal Officially Announced.

THE HAGUE, July 2.—The German delegates, at yesterday's session of the Drafting Committee of the Arbitration Commission of the Peace Conference, officially announced the assent of Germany to Sir Julian Pauncefote's proposal of a permanent Court of Arbitration.

In the evening M. de Staal, head of the Russian delegation and President of the conference, gave a brilliant reception and ball, at which Mr. Andrew D. White, head of the United States delegation; Sir Julian Pauncefote, head of the British delegation, and most of the other delegates were present.

MATAAFA'S PROTEST UPHELD.

Samoan Commissioners Decide to Send Malietoa Tanu to Fiji.

LONDON, July 3.—The correspondent of The Times at Apia, Samoan Islands, under date of June 16, reports that he has made a tou. of the Islands of Upolu and Savaii, and had an interview at Falefa with Mataafa. The chief complained that the International Commission had not kept its promise to have Mulinuu evacuated by all parties as soon as the question of kingship was decided.

On returning to Apia, the correspondent laid the matter before the commission. He says he found that some differences had existed between the Commissioners with regard to the measures to be adopted, but that it is now decided that Malietoa Tanu shall go to Fiji, and Mulinuu be immediately evacuated.

The Chicago to Stay at Delagoa Bay.

LONDON, July 3.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Cape Town says that the United States cruiser Chicago, Rear Admiral Howison's flagship, now in Delagoa Bay, has been ordered to remain there until July 14, instead of proceeding south, as her itinerary contemplated.

British Shipments to South Africa.

LONDON, July 2.—Last week more than a thousand tons of fodder and war material were forwarded from the Woolwich Dockyard to South Africa.

Chilean Naval Arsenal Burned.

VALPARAISO, Chile, July 2.—The naval arsenal at Talcahuano, about eight miles northwest of Concepcion, was burned to the ground last Friday. The loss is more than $50,000. It is suspected that the fire was the work of an incendiary, with a view of covering defalcations by Government officials.

New North German Lloyd Steamers.

BERLIN, July 2.—The North German Lloyd Steamship Company has ordered a 10,000-ton passenger and cargo steamer for the Bremen-New York line. The vessel will be constructed at the Tecklenborg Works, in Geestemunde. For its Far East line the company has ordered two 5,000-ton cargo steamers, which will be built by the Furness Company, at West Hartlepool.

DEATH OF M. CHERBULIEZ.

Novelist, Critic, and Member of the French Academy.

PARIS, July 2.—M. Charles Victor Cherbuliez, novelist, literary and art critic, and member of the French Academy, died yesterday in his seventieth year.

M. Cherbuliez, who was a son of M. André Cherbuliez, for many years Professor of Greek and Latin Literature in the University of Geneva, was born in that city on July 19, 1829. He was a descendant of a French Protestant family that sought refuge in Switzerland. After studying the classics in his native town he went to Paris to complete his education, subsequently taking the courses of philosophy and history in the Universities of Bonn and Berlin. In December, 1880, he complied with the formalities necessary to secure the benefit of the law of December, 1790, which enabled descendants of Protestants who fled from France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes to reclaim the status of French citizens. A year later he was elected a member of the Academy, succeeding M. Dufaure. He had already received the decoration of the Legion of Honor, and in January, 1892, he was promoted to the rank of Officer of the Legion.

During these years he retained his residence in Switzerland, discharging special professorial duties at the University of Geneva, and winning distinction, in his own name and over a pseudonym, as the author of numerous literary works. After publishing "The Horse of Phidias," an antiquarian fantasy, he put forth a series of romances, the first volumes of which were conceived and executed under the inspiration of the earlier manner of George Sand. The best-known of these appeared in the Révue des Deux Mondes.

In 1873, under the title "Studies of Literature and Art," he collected many critical articles, most of which had appeared in the Temps. About the same time he assembled various works of a different class in volumes entitled "German Political Development Since the Treaty of Prague," "Spanish Polity," "Men and Things of the Present Day," and "Art and Nature." These volumes were made up of articles he had published in the Révue des Deux Mondes, for the most part under the pseudonym "G. Valbert." He was the author of two five-act dramas, "Samuel Brohl" and "The Adventure of Ladislas Bolski," the former of which was successfully presented at the Odéon in Paris, and the latter at the Vaudeville.

English Railway Wreck Injures Many.

LONDON, July 2.—Many persons were injured in a railway accident at Winsford, near Crewe, in Chestershire, last evening just before midnight. A freight train, on a siding, overshot the buffers and left the rails. Another freight train ran into the wreckage and caused a partial fall of a railway bridge. Then a crowded excursion train ran into the others. Upward of fifty cars were wrecked.

Mr. Webster Leaves Parliament.

LONDON, July 2.—Mr. Robert Grant Webster, who had represented the Eastern Division of St. Pancras, London, in the Conservative interest in the House of Commons since 1886, has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, thus resigning his seat.

NOVELTY AT CASINO CONCERT.

"Jim" Lederer, After Much Brooding, Finally Scores a Hit.

It is not an easy thing to make a Sunday night roof garden performance exciting. Somehow a New York audience will not go into raptures over a ballet that has no dancing or high kicking in it, and in which the performers appear in ordinary and long street costumes. It is also chilling to the audience, the management, and the players to know that a detective sits in the front row, whose tastes may be false, and who may not be able to tell just where a ballet ends and a sacred concert begins, and so order the show stopped forthwith.

The management of the roof gardens in this city have long grappled with this problem, and they are still tussling with it, with the odds in favor of the problem. But last night "Jim" Lederer of the Casino found a way to put some ginger into his Sunday show. He had been brooding over the thing for some time, until his friends thought he was falling ill, or that the strain was telling on his mind. Yesterday afternoon he astonished the company by shouting that he had "got it!"

Mr. Lederer unfolded his scheme, and laid his wires for its perfect success. When the audience gathered on the roof a whisper went around that there had been a quarrel among the actors, and that there was going to be some fun. Gradually it leaked out that the quarrel had been between Mr. Blair and Miss Sallie Stembler, who sing "Dear Heart" together.

When Mr. Blair appeared on the stage he seemed very much excited. He was flurried. He was alone and announced that he would sing the song alone, as Miss Stembler was indisposed and would not appear. Mr. Blair began twittering the first notes of "Dear Heart," while everybody was looking about eagerly, expecting the commencement of the "fun."

Above the voice of Mr. Blair and the toot-a-toot of the cornets came a rush of melody from across the street. It drowned out all opposition and soon carried the song along, while Mr. Blair stood and glared in indignant silence.

"Turn a calcium light on that window," shouted Mr. Lederer.

The carefully improvised calcium light was turned on. And there, in its glare, stood Miss Stembler, in the window of a house across the way, singing "Dear Heart" with the sonorousness of a megaphone and the fluency of a phonograph. The audience applauded. It enjoyed pretending to be deceived.

Roof Garden Manager Arrested.

Manager McGardle of 39 West Thirty-ninth Street was arrested last night at the Madison Square Roof Garden, of which he is one of the proprietors, on the charge of violating the excise laws. Detective Tompkins of the West Thirtieth Street Station bought three glasses of beer during the performance and made the arrest on the ground that the selling of beer during the performance is illegal. Manager McGardle was bailed out.

Destruction of Cervera's Fleet.

Pain will give for the first time this evening in the open-air theatre at Manhattan Beach a reproduction of the destruction of Cervera's fleet. Streator's Zouaves have been engaged for a few weeks to take part in the San Juan battle scene.

A CRUSADE AGAINST LIQUOR.

The Anti-Saloon League Opens Its Campaign in Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 2.—The forces of the Anti-Saloon League, that powerful opponent of the liquor traffic that already has made itself felt so much in the Middle West, descended upon Binghamton to-day, and from twenty pulpits of as many churches expounded its doctrine of organized omni-denominational warfare against all places by whatever name where liquor is sold.

It has organized the anti-saloon forces in several cities of this State, and proposes to work in one city at a time until the whole State is brought under the influence of the movement. It is the purpose of the league to divide the State into fifteen or eighteen districts. Binghamton will probably be made the headquarters for the territory in the southern portion of the State.

Diplomats at Manchester, Mass.

MANCHESTER, Mass., July 2.—The Spanish Minister, the Duke of Arcos, and the Duchess reached this resort to-day for the Summer. The Duchess, before her marriage to the Duke, spent her Summers here. On the same train arrived the Mexican Minister, Señor M. de Azpirez, and his wife and two daughters. The Duke and Duchess are occupying one of the Hasconome cottages, and the Mexican Minister and family have taken rooms in the hotel.

A Bad Year for Kansas Sheriffs.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Star.

The last year has been a bad one for Kansas Sheriffs. Six have been shot and killed.

Too Emphatic.

Bill—What's the matter with that deaf and dumb man? I see he carries his arm in a sling.

Jill—He dislocated his arm telling fish stories.—Yonkers Statesman.

GOSPEL TENTS OF HISTORY.

Old Resident Recalls Many Revival Meetings Held Under Canvas in New York—Dr. Rainsford's Experience.

"Gospel tents are no new things," remarked the old inhabitant who was waiting for the opening of the door newly cut in the board fence inclosing the vacant lot at the corner of Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street, above which fence a banner, bearing the legend: "Glad Tidings," was floating in the afternoon breeze.

"A dozen years ago there was one pitched for the whole Summer on the lot now occupied by the Florida flats, corner of Second Avenue and Nineteenth Street. There was preaching there every night, but music was the chief attraction. Mrs. Wilson, sister of Bliss, the singing evangelist, was there part of the time, and if Patti thinks she can beat that woman singing Moody and Sankey hymns, I'd just like to hear her try. If I remember rightly Mr. and Mrs. Stebbins were there, too. Years before that some conscienceless joker remarked that Moody had supplanted Sankey with the former, probably hoping to cross the Jordan on Stebbins's tones. And then the Faith Curists, before Dr. Simpson became so popular among rich people, used to worship in a tent on West Fortieth Street.

But the largest gospel tent ever was in was the one on West Thirty-fourth Street, near Sixth Avenue, where the younger Tyng used to preach during the Summer of the Centennial year. That held 2,000 people, and it used to be crowded night after night. Dr. Rainsford—he was young Rainsford then—had just come over from England, and was Dr. Tyng's temporary assistant. Between the two of them they sometimes had such a congregation that one had to preach to the overflow while the other was holding forth in the tent. Such a combination of magnetism and energy as was the younger Tyng is not to be met with more than once or twice in a lifetime. He was often at outs with the Bishop, but that was only to be expected in an Episcopal minister who ought, by rights, to have been a Methodist. There was a report abroad that young Rainsford had been forbidden to preach in England on account of his fraternizing with Dissenters. It was afterward contradicted, but at the time it was a good letter of introduction for him to the Low Church brethren in this country.

Well, whatever may be said of their doxy, he and Dr. Tyng both proved themselves to be fishers of men. They made the common people understand that the tent was for them, and so men who slept in the parks at night, and women with shawls over their heads, crowded into it along with the wealthy, well-dressed members of Dr. Tyng's big up-town church. Yes, there was good work done in that gospel tent of 1876. The next year it was accidentally burned, and when Dr. Tyng was told of it on his return from a vacation trip to Europe he promptly replied:

"Well, it has gone to heaven!"

EVEN SCIENTISTS MAY ERR.

As Proved by Two Mice at the Museum of Natural History.

That the decisions of scientists are not always indisputable is illustrated in an episode which took place at the American Museum of Natural History, in this city, some time ago. The Department of Mammalogy was in receipt of a very rare rodent from the West. The specimen had been received alive, and to the popular eye, resembled a common little gray mouse. The wise men of the big institution shook their heads, however, and declared that in its dentition they had found a new variety. "The serrations on the posterior portion of the upper incisors," proved this beyond a doubt. They determined to keep the creature alive for a time. A small cage was accordingly manufactured and the little animal installed.

A short time after the arrival of the new mouse, there was consternation in the Department of Mammalogy. It was found that the specimen had escaped. A search was instituted, but without avail. It had, to all appearances, gone to rule over the plebeian domestic mice which roamed the building at night.

On the day the scientists were plunged into a state of mourning, one of them went into the library to obtain a book. An assistant started to procure the volume and came back on the run, holding something in his handkerchief.

"I caught a mouse in among the books," he exclaimed triumphantly.

The first thought of the librarian was for his charges. He told his assistant to throw the beast out of the window and make a thorough examination to see if any of the books had been injured by the specimen while endeavoring to wear down its teeth.

"Hold on!" shouted the scientist. "That may be the mouse that got away from me this morning."

He looked at it for a moment and his face assumed an expression of the wildest joy.

"That's it," he said. "These are those serrations on the upper incisors. I could tell those characteristics among a thousand specimens."

In the midst of the celebration another scientist appeared from the Department of Mammalogy. He also looked joyful.

"I found the specimen," he said. "It was hiding under the earth in its cage. We're mighty lucky, for its the only specimen of its kind in the collection."

The situation assumed an embarrassing turn. Here were two mice, yet only one of the rare variety had ever been received at the Museum. There was some little explanation of a technical nature. What disposition was made of the specimen found in the library could not be learned.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, July 2.—Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish this evening gave a large dinner at Crossways, her first entertainment of the season.

Mrs. George S. Scott entertained at luncheon to-day.

Mrs. J. D. F. Lanier entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Frederick Sheldon gave her first dinner party of the season this evening.

Egerton L. Winthrop has returned from Europe.

A number of visiting clergymen occupied local pulpits to-day, among whom were the Rev. Thomas W. Pennett of Tarrytown, at St. Mary's, at Portsmouth; the Rev. James P. Conover of Concord, at Berkeley Memorial; the Rev. W. Kirkus of New York at All Saints' Memorial Chapel; Chaplain Royce, flagship New York, at St. Matthew's, in Jamestown, and Dr. Alexander Mackay-Smith of Washington preached the sermon at Emanuel Church.

Bathing at Bailey's Beach was very largely indulged in to-day.

Consul General Rohl Carlos of Argentina is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Jones at the Gardener House, in Jamestown.

Aaron Davis of Boston is registered at the Casino. He is the guest of Robert L. Gerry.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones entertained at dinner on board the Narada this evening, her guests including Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Messrs. Honore Palmer and Potter Palmer, Jr., Henry Clews, Jr., Miss Lillie Oelrichs, Mr. William Post, Jr., Mr. H. Roger Winthrop, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. William Jay, and Mrs. John R. Drexel.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills will arrive here on July 25.

Mrs. E. J. Berwind entertained at dinner this evening.

PRELATES ARE CONSECRATED.

Cuban and Puerto Rican Churchmen Installed at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 2.—Archbishop Barnada of Santiago and Bishop Blenk of Puerto Rico were consecrated to-day in the St. Louis Cathedral, Archbishop Chappelle, the Apostolic Delegate to the Spanish-American countries, officiating. Bishops Allen of Mobile, Meerschaert of Indian Territory, Heslein of Natchez, Verdaguer of San Antonio, and Father Deschereaux, Superior of the Morest College at Washington, were among the visiting clergy. The ceremony was very imposing, and the presents received by the new prelates were unusually rich and numerous.

There were several notable features to the affair. Instead of being recommended to the Pope by councils of Bishops or priests, both appointments were made direct upon the request of Archbishop Chappelle. Archbishop Barnada is the first native Cuban to occupy so high a place in the Church, while Bishop Blenk is probably the first native Louisianian to receive the honor.

The first Bishop of New Orleans was consecrated in Cuba, to which See Louisiana was then attached, and, after a lapse of over a century, the first prelate of free Cuba came to New Orleans for the ceremony of installation.

Consul at Santos Here.

Frank D. Hill, United States Consul at Santos, Brazil, arrived last night on the steamer Strabo from Rio Janeiro.

THE FUTURE OF THE NEGRO

The Race Problem as It Appears to a Southern Woman.

THREE SOLUTIONS SUGGESTED

That Which Proposes to Give the Negro a Country and a Government of His Own Favored by Mrs. Hale.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The genius of Southern womanhood doesn't run largely to speechifying and holding mass meetings. Most of us prefer to lecture in private and allow our gentlemen to speak for us on public questions. This may have led our sisters at the North to think but poorly of our intellectuality and to believe us incapable of thinking or judging beneath the surface. Perhaps they wrong us in this, to a degree. Despite this apparent indifference to political and social problems and this outward submission to the traditional yoke, many Southern women are endowed with sense, as well as sensibility. These are not only capable of thinking deeply upon the questions which occupy the public mind, but even of formulating opinions in regard to them, which may occasionally be startled into expression. Of all the problems which confront our Government to-day, the one which comes closest to the Southern woman, the one in which she may be said to have a paramount interest, is the ultimate settlement of the position of the negro race in this country. For upon its wise and amicable adjustment depend, not alone her safety and her domestic peace, but her happiness and her honor.

The race troubles in the Carolinas last Winter, growing out of the holding of Federal offices by negroes in those States, and the recent lynchings in consequence of crime committed in Georgia, have brought the subject again into the public mind. The old discussion has been reopened, and, despite the magnanimous glow which has lately suffused the Nation—with much of the old-time sectional rancor. It may not be amiss, therefore, that a Southern woman who finds herself out of sympathy with the most commonly accepted Southern view of the situation, but who has occasionally heard an echo of her views from a Northern source, should give those views to a Northern journal.

There are in this country to-day three classes of white people professedly friendly to the negro race, and each proposing a different remedy for the friction which has been more or less frequent between the races since emancipation.

To the first class belong those ultra-philanthropists who hope by education and the full exercise of equal political and social privileges to lift the negro to the level of the Anglo-Saxon. These have their habitat strictly at the North, remote from the great body of the race to be affected by their scheme; and their philanthropy—though unquestionably earnest and sincere—is of the kind known as telescopic, the kind so happily illustrated by Dickens in the character of Mrs. Jellaby. This class occasionally invades Southern cities to become teachers in colored colleges, and, after years of trial, find, to their suprise and disgust, that instead of lifting the negro to their level they have only sunk to his. In the social ostracism which they suffer because of this, at the North as well as at the South, there may be the consolation which is found in self-appointed martyrdom, but it affords small encouragement for the success of this particular mode of elevating the negro.

Of this social ostracism, Prof. James Bryce, writing in 1891, says: "One thing, however, freedom has not done; it has not brought the colored people any nearer to the whites. Social intercourse is entirely confined to business, except where the negro is a domestic servant, and is far less frequent and easy than in the days of slavery. * * * Race prejudice is very strong, and shows no sign of declining. It is unaffected by the merits of the individual. A negro who gains wealth or wins for himself a good position in the profession of medicine, or law, or teaching, is no nearer to social equality than a negro blacking boots in the streets, and this remark applies to the Northern as well as the Southern States." This from an Englishman who is credited with a better understanding of American institutions than any foreigner who has written about them, has the additional advantage of being free from sectional or political prepossession. Of the race prejudice which is the foundation for the social exclusion of the blacks, and which has been denounced by their ultra sympathizers as unreasonable and un-Christian, it may be enough to say, that, right or wrong, it is a fact. It seems to me a mistake always to pit a theory against a condition. The very existence of any deep and widespread sentiment seems to me also strong presumptive evidence that it has its root in nature. And I am of those who prefer to listen for the voice of God in a law of nature than in the edict of an ecclesiastical council or the ruling of a political assembly.

The second class of negro philanthropists in this country are those who like the negro as a laborer, as a domestic servant, and as a source of amusement, and who have no wish to elevate him beyond these ends. They have no particular objection to the negro's going to school, though in the majority of cases reflection is a waste of time, if not a positive disadvantage. These are for the most part the former slaveholders and their descendants, and they dwell in the neighborhood of "the black belt." Recognizing in the negro an important factor in their industrial system, they have no wish to be rid of him, even in those districts where his overwhelming numbers constitute a standing menace to white supremacy. Acting upon the broad principle that "this is a white man's Government," and that the negro, being inferior, must be dominated by the white race, at any cost, they do not hesitate to brush any obstacle from the path of this achievement. Distinctly friendly to the negro, as a negro, and ever responsive with hand and purse to his appeals for help, so long as he is humble and suppliant, they are equally ready—upon any infringement of the line they have marked out for him—to kick him or to kill him, as the occasion may demand. They make no apology for this, and are contemptuously impatient of any criticism or interference with their course. They argue thus: "The negro is our own peculiar institution. He has been thrust upon us through no fault of our own. He suits us. His physique is adapted to our climate and our industries. When not wrought upon by outside influences, he is good-humored and tractable, contented and happy. We understand him better than our theorizing brethren at the North. We must work him and we must control him," and in this terse statement they think they have reached "the conclusion of the whole matter." Though willing to admit that this view of the case rests upon a more rational basis than the first mentioned—probably assisted thereto by my Southern bias—I do not think it is to either of these extremists, North or South, that we must look for the wise and peaceable settlement of the question.

There is still another class of thinkers upon the negro problem, whose voice reaches us from no particular section, but whose opinions being thus free from sectional taint, should at least command a respectful hearing. They hold that the negro, though inferior, may have a higher destiny than that of a perpetual servant class. The individuals who have here and there developed qualities like the white man, of whom Booker T. Washington is the conspicuous type, abundantly prove this in their judgment, and indicate the possibilities of the negro race. In order that these qualities should have free play and reach their highest possible development, the negro should be given a country and a government of his own, where, unhampered by prejudice or any outside restriction, he may have a chance to show what is in him. This view, though held by a very small minority, and repudiated by the majority (North and South) as visionary and impracticable, seems to me to offer the only just and final solution of the difficulty. It is supported by the voice of prophecy from the past and substantiated by the thoughtful and conservative judgment of the present. More than a hundred years ago Thomas Jefferson wrote: "Nothing is more clearly written in the Book of Destiny than the emancipation of the blacks, and it is equally certain that the races will never live in a state of equal freedom under the same Government, so insurmountable are the barriers which nature, habit, and opinion have established between them." Many years later Abraham Lincoln, then the candidate of a party which was hostile to slavery, said: "There is a physical difference between the white and black races, which I believe will forever forbid their living together on terms of social and political equality." In recent years, Prof. Scomp of Emory College wrote in The Forum: "What is the remedy? Sadly, yet with perfect conviction, we are driven to the inevitable conclusion that if the negro's citizenship and his social and business privileges are to have play and development, it must be upon another soil than that of the whites. As equals, they can not and will not exist together." This settlement of the question is further indorsed by a few of the better educated and more thoughtful members of the colored race themselves, who, seeing the difficulties in the way of their advancement under a white man's government, have asked for a new field and a fair trial of racial strength. We are told by the opponents of this scheme that the practical difficulties in the way of it are insuperable. Practical difficulties there are, certainly, and it has ever been a tendency of human nature to temporize with any danger and accept any makeshift that affords present relief, rather than grapple squarely with a practical difficulty. Yet it must be apparent to every far-sighted student of the problem that the extreme Northern, or the extreme Southern view of it, pushed to its logical conclusion, must inevitably lead to race conflict and revolution. Revolution, it is true, usually chooses the shortest and most direct route to the righting of a wrong, and has a way of taking up the impracticable and the impossible, and, after giving them a thorough shake, setting them down as faits accomplis. But the shaking up is of times attended with tremendous cost, entirely disproportioned to the wrong. And it is this cost which gives thoughtful people pause, and leads them to seek some more peaceful and less drastic remedy.

In the Southern press comment on the Georgia lynchings, only one seemed to me to reach the gist of the trouble. This one diagnoses the case in three propositions: "The time has come when we must lift the negro to our level, or we must descend to his, or we must separate from him." Which shall it be? Let the enlightened judgment of this country, without regard to section or party, make answer. And this must be done with due regard for the welfare of both races. It is not surprising that the party which is chiefly benefited by the negro vote should be unwilling to relinquish the political advantage which it gives. It is not surprising that the owners of rice and sugar and cotton plantations should wish to hold on to the only kind of labor they deem fitted for them. And thus the negro is held between the upper and nether millstone of two selfish interests. But is it not time for these gentlemen of different sections and opposing views to calculate the cost of keeping their political and industrial pets? And may they not calculate it in the light of recent troubles and in the light of all racial history? Might it not be well for the negro also to consider whether his truest friends are among those who are advocating his retention in this country solely to serve their own personal ends? In proposing a new home and self-government for the colored race, I wish to be clearly understood as advocating it only for those who are chafing under the social restrictions imposed on them here, and demanding an equal voice in the affairs of this Government. For the careless, rollicking, water-melon eating, funeral-enjoying darky with no thought beyond the present moment, I would say, let him stay in our midst, if he likes, to be a hewer of wood and a drawer of water for all coming ages. Let his educated and ambitious brethren go forward in the work of founding an empire and carving out in another country a new destiny for the negro race. Let these, from time to time, receive such as in the slow process of racial development, seem best fitted for the experiment of self-government. Particularly let them receive such as are dissatisfied with life under ours. This would afford a safety valve for the discontent of the negroes, and the most legitimate escape from "the white man's burden" in this country. How much longer shall the negro question be suffered to obscure all other questions of economic and financial policy and prevent a free expression on them, in the South, at least? More important still, how long must this black shadow of misunderstanding rest upon the hearts of the white people of the different sections, and prevent their united action for the welfare of the Republic?

Not long since, in the City of Nashville, I met a bright young woman of the North. She was a product of the Chicago University—wideawake and go-aheadative, but withal very womanly. We were fellow-tourists for a day, and we discussed, among other things, the race troubles at the South. I found that on all essential points we were thoroughly agreed. As I looked into her frank blue eyes and smiling face, I wished I might grasp her hand in friendship and all of whom she is the representative with no sense of misjudgment and estrangement between us. She had been to hear the little negroes at the Fisk University spout Latin, which I had once done through a whole Winter spent in the capital city. But I, when I go home, shall go some Sunday afternoon to visit the old black "aunty" who belonged to my mother, carrying with me some delicacy from my table. I shall sit in her stuffy little cbain and listen for an hour to the recital of her ailments and grievances and her wail over the degeneracy of "dese days." This, perhaps, my Chicago acquaintance would not do. That only illustrates the difference between the Northern and Southern mode of expressing sympathy for the negro. But the sympathy is the same, both in kind and in degree. This brings me to the point I wish to make—that the sensible conservative people of every section of this country are to put on the most important phase of the negro question, and it is to these that we must look for its proper solution. The flaming headlines in sensational journals over Southern lynchings need not be taken as an index of the most enlightened public opinion at the North. It need not disturb us that a few Boston effervescents, with Mrs. Julia Ward Howe at their head, should in a mass meeting declare that "unless the Federal government can protect the negro in his rights (a very comprehensive term in their vocabulary) we had better haul down the Stars and Stripes." I am persuaded that a majority of the people of every political creed in this country believe that the Stars and Stripes are of more importance than the negroes; that, as they existed prior to the advent of the negro—as a political factor, at least—so they may continue to "wave over the land of the free and the home of the brave" even after the negroes have passed away. I also believe it to be a commonly accepted opinion at the North, (outside of Boston,) as well as at the South, that the protection of white women more clearly concerns the honor of our flag than the protection of our negro criminals. Another encouraging feature of the Boston anti-lynching mass meeting is the fact that it was composed chiefly of women—and women who, despite their exalted position, have very little influence outside their own particular cult. I venture to say "the hand that rocks the cradle" was not much in evidence in that assembly. But there were some venerable abolitionists present, we are told, illustrating the tendency of feminine opinion to travel on in the line of original propulsion and its peculiar avidity for this sort of sentiment. But—little as they seem to realize it—the consensus of this age is against the abolitionists. It is but another instance of the irony of fate that the sober judgment of posterity should place them in the same category with their old enemies, as did Daniel Webster, speaking in 1861: "These abolitionists at the North and secessionists at the South are putting their heads together to disrupt the Union and defeat the ends of honest and patriotic men."

Well, the abolitionists and the secessionists succeeded in their joint undertaking for a time, played their part, and had their day. But their day is past. Let the abolitionists understand it as well as the secessionists. A new generation is at the front, and their faces are toward the future. They have repudiated narrowness, bigotry, and fanaticism in every form. They stand for progress and humanity in its highest sense. Above all, they stand for the purity and integrity of the Anglo-Saxon race and for the best interests of this Republic. Not the former abolitionists and not the former secessionists, but these shall settle the race problem. MRS. ANNIE RILEY HALE.

Rogersville, Tenn., June 24, 1899.

ON DEATH BY ELECTRICITY.

A Report by the Society of Physics and Natural History.

In the session of the Society of Physics and Natural History of Geneva on March 2, Prof. Prévost and Dr. Batelli presented a report of experiments made to determine the mechanism (mechanics) of death by electricity. They say: All animals subjected to currents of high tension—2,500 volts, for instance—die from their effects upon the nervous system, and chiefly by the arrest of respiration. But the heart continues to beat, its contractions are strong. The animal may then be saved by applying artificial respiration.

If a low tension current is employed—say 40 volts—the phenomena are different. The nervous system is but slightly affected and the animal continues to breathe, but the heart ceases to beat; its movements are irregular, and it does not force the blood into the vessels. The heart of the dog and of the Indian pig never recovers its action; they die of paralysis of the heart; they fade away without sign of pain. No method of restoring them has been discovered. Rabbits and rats, however, do not die under a weak current; their hearts, stopped for a moment, resume their beats when the current is taken off, and they seem to be as well as before the experiment. The most curious result obtained is that the pulsation of the heart of a dog, stopped by a low tension current, can be re-established by passing a high-tension current through the animal. The paralyzed heart resumes its pulsations, and the animal may be revived by artificial respiration.

Bryan's Swords.

From The Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel.

An interesting fact of the history which has been overlooked at the banquets is that Col. Bryan had no occasion to use either of his two swords in either the first or the second battle.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gen. Horatio G. Wright.

Gen. Horatio G. Wright, who made a brilliant record in the late war, died in Washington yesterday, after an illness of three months. Besides his fine war record Gen. Wright achieved eminence as an engineer.

Horatio Governeur Wright was born in Clinton, Conn., March 6, 1820. After graduating second in his class at the United States Military Academy in 1841, he served in the Engineer Corps, and from 1842 to 1844 was instructor at West Point, first in French and later in engineering. He was promoted to a Lieutenancy in 1848. From this time to 1855 he superintended the construction of forts and defenses in Florida. Receiving a Captain's commission during this year, he was transferred to Washington as assistant to the Chief Engineer, and remained there until the beginning of the civil war, when he declined a Major's commission in the Thirteenth Infantry.

Gen. Wright participated in the battle of Bull Run as Chief Engineer of Heintzelman's division, after which he organized the Port Royal expedition, became a Major in the Engineer Corps in August, and on Sept. 14 was made Brigadier General of Volunteers. He became Major General of Volunteers July 18, 1862, successively in command of the Department of the Ohio and the District of Louisville until the following March.

While in temporary command of the Sixth Corps at Rappahannock Station he was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel for the capture of the station, and succeeded to the command after the death of Gen. Sedgwick in May, 1864, in which month he was brevetted Colonel for gallantry at Spottsylvania.

The Sixth Corps, under Gen. Wright, was sent from Petersburg to the relief of Washington when that city was threatened by Jubal A. Early in the Summer of 1864. They arrived from the south just as Early came from the north, and the rebel troops were forced to withdraw. Gen. Grant wrote to President Lincoln of Gen. Wright, saying:

"I have sent from here a whole corps, commanded by an excellent officer; " and in speaking to a Washington department official he said: "Boldness is all that is needed to drive the enemy out of Maryland, and Wright is the man to assure that."

Gen. Wright was conspicuous in the battle of Cedar Creek, and on April 2, 1865, took his entire corps through the rebel lines at Petersburg, for which he was brevetted Major General. After the close of the war he returned to the Engineer Corps, becoming its chief, with the rank of Brigadier General, in June, 1879. On March 22, 1884, he was retired from active service.

He was the author, jointly with Gen. J. G. Barnard and Col. P. S. Michie, of a report on the "Fabrication of Iron for Defenses."

The thanks of the Legislature of his native State, Connecticut, were tendered to Gen. Wright by resolutions of June 14, 1865, for his eminent services in the war.

Charles R. Pope.

Charles R. Pope died at his residence, 325 West Fifty-sixth Street, yesterday morning. He was sixty-seven years old, and was born in Weimar, Germany. When four years old he was brought to this country by his parents, and was reared and educated in Rochester, where his father was a well-known architect. After completing his education he adopted the stage as a profession, and became well known in Shakespearean plays. For some time he played with Edwin Booth, and supported the elder Salvini and other stars. About twenty-five years ago he abandoned the stage to assume the duties of manager of various theatrical enterprises, particularly in New Orleans and St. Louis. In the latter city he built Pope's Theatre, at Ninth and Olive Streets, which he personally directed. It was one of the well-known playhouses of the West until replaced by another on the site four years ago.

Twelve years ago he retired from active business, and became interested in politics. During the Harrison Administration he was Consul at Nice. Consul at Toronto, Canada. He was a well-known Shakespearean scholar, and frequently read before the Shakespearean Society. He leaves a wife, two daughters—Helen M. and Katherine H. Pope—and two sons, Charles M. and Alfred M. Pope.

Countess de Agreda.

The death in Florence, Italy, is announced of Countess Marie Louise de Agreda. Countess de Agreda was the daughter of the late John La Farge and sister of the sculptor of that name, and was well known in society circles in this country and in Europe. She was first married about thirty years ago to Edward Whyte, a well-known clubman of this city. There were two daughters as issue of this union, which, however, was not a happy one, and Mr. and Mrs. Whyte were divorced. She then was married to George Lorillard, and they went to Italy to live, taking the two girls with them. Upon the death of Mr. Lorillard, in the early eighties, his widow became the wife of Count de Agreda, a Roman noble, who died in 1886. In 1892 the Countess was married to Leopold Morse of Boston, Mass., who added the name of de Agreda to his own, and was known as Mr. Morse de Agreda. He and her two daughters survive her. The Countess owned considerable property in this city.

Obituary Notes.

MONTGOMERY M. FOLSOM, a well-known newspaper man in the South, died at his home in Atlanta, Ga., yesterday of apoplexy.

The Rev. D

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

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270 Broadway.

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The Nassau Bank
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Hanover National Bank
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320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank.
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
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Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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36 WALL STREET.
Members of New York Stock Exchange

FINANCIAL.

TO THE
STOCKHOLDERS
OF THE
American Spirits Manufacturing Co.

The undersigned have been requested to act as a temporary committee on behalf of the stockholders of The American Spirits Manufacturing Company.

Under the scheme which has been arranged to surrender the stock of this Company and take in exchange therefor a percentage of the stock of **The Distilling Company of America**, it is believed that an injustice will be done to stockholders and that concerted action should be taken for their protection. All such stockholders of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company are called upon to attend a meeting to be held at the **Astor House**, Broadway, New York (Parlor 74), **on Wednesday, July 5, 1899, at 3:15 P. M.**

Stockholders who are unable to be present in person at such meeting are requested to send notice of their desire to take part in such movement with a statement of the stock which they represent.—Dated New York, June 28th, 1899.

LEWIS W. BABCOCK,
HUGH V. RODDY, Jr.,
A. DE VOE WALL,
Committee.

Telephone 2712 Broad.
B. H. & F. W. PELZER,
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FINANCIAL.

Price, McCormick & Co.,
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WE RECOMMEND AS AN INVESTMENT, AND OFFER FOR SALE, STOCK OF THE PHILADELPHIA COMPANY. THE COMPANY CONTROLS THE UNITED TRACTION CO. AND THE NATURAL GAS, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, AND ILLUMINATING BUSINESS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENN. THE STOCK PAYS DIVIDENDS AT RATE OF 5% PER ANNUM, AND IS EARNING AT THE RATE OF OVER 8%.

WE ALSO RECOMMEND AS AN INVESTMENT THE FOLLOWING STREET RAILWAY AND TRACTION BONDS:

Second Ave. R'y of Pittsburgh Bonds,
Pittsburgh, Allegheny & Manchester St. R'y of Pittsburgh Bonds,
Federal Street & Pleasant Valley St. R'y of Pittsburgh Bonds,
Braddock & Turtle Creek St. R'y of Pittsburgh Bonds,
Observatory Hill St. R'y of Pittsb'gh Bonds,
Allegh'y & Bellevue St. R'y of Pittsb'gh B'ds,
Troy Hill St. R'y of Pittsburgh Bonds,
Lynn & Boston St. R'y 5s,
Providence & Pawtucket St. R'y Bonds,
West Chicago St. R'y Consol. 5s,
Reading Traction Co. 1st 6s.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
STOCKS AND BONDS
OF THE
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R.R. Co.

Further deposits of stock and bonds above named will be received by The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York until further notice, under an agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company.

Securities may be withdrawn by non-assenting depositors if the Plan of Readjustment shall not prove to be satisfactory to them.

An amount equal to the interest maturing April 1st, 1899, will be advanced to depositing bondholders.

The Committee is of the opinion that no intelligent Plan of Readjustment can be formulated until a physical examination showing the needs of the property, and an examination of the accounts shall have been completed. The result of such examinations will form a proper basis for a plan. Until the recent changes in the personnel of this Committee and Receivership, satisfactory arrangements could not be made for such examinations. At the request of, and in conjunction with the representatives of the Amsterdam bondholders, expert accountants have been appointed to examine the books and accounts, and an expert has also been appointed for the physical examination. The plan will be formulated as soon as these examinations shall have been completed.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company, and application for their listing on the New York Stock Exchange will be made in due course.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES SPEILMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLAY.
W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary. 120 Broadway.

23 Wall Street,
New York, June 29, 1899.
To the Holders of the
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
(Deposited under our notice of Dec. 14, 1898.)

The Receiver of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company, having provided the funds necessary for payment of coupons due July 1, 1899, on bonds of the above issue, holders of our Certificates of Deposit for such bonds may collect the amount of said coupon due July 1st, on and after that date; viz. $20 per bond of $1,000. Our certificates must be presented to us in order that such payment may be noted thereon.

The coupons due July 1, 1899, on the deposited bonds will be cancelled and surrendered to the Receiver.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Philadelphia, May 29, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDWYD WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

18 WALL ST., New York. 52 DEVONSHIRE ST., Boston.
H. W. POOR & CO.,
BANKERS.
New York, July 1st, 1899.

CHANGE OF FIRM NAME.

Notice is hereby given that the banking business heretofore transacted in New York and Boston, under the title of POOR & GREENOUGH, will on and after this day be conducted in both cities under the firm name of
H. W. POOR & CO.
The partners are the same as before in both the New York and Boston firms, there being no change except in the title of the firms.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. Income & Land Grant Bonds and Scrip:

At the request of the holders of a considerable amount of the above securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the purpose of securing and enforcing the payment of principal and interest of said securities, and generally for the protection of the rights and interests of the holders of same.

You are hereby invited to deposit your bonds and scrip with either the Continental Trust Co., New York City, or its agent, the Fidelity Trust & Safety Vault Co., Louisville, Ky., under an agreement with this Committee, copies of which are on file with the Trust Companies.

The Trust Companies will issue negotiable receipts for the securities deposited.

Deposits must be made on or before July 10th, 1899.

J. D. PROBST,
G. W. NORTON,
J. W. BARR, Jr.,
Committee.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Four Hundred and Fifty-nine (459) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

212	2743	4321	9471	14222	18950	31828
281	2770	4331	9753	14261	19145	31982
299	2778	4590	9820	14306	19158	32063
414	2813	4786	9824	14358	19509	32227
415	2877	4884	9826	14443	19512	32241
613	2895	4917	9901	14636	19521	32285
624	2903	4918	9926	14639	19572	32373
719	2916	4920	10173	14670	19648	32388
729	2933	4931	10198	14717	19657	32661
727	3068	5104	10202	14720	19662	32758
742	3077	5248	10224	14733	20039	32798
745	3099	5274	10289	14818	20056	32947
753	3108	5524	10362	14864	20455	32982
989	3130	5567	10429	14868	20468	33031
1022	3132	5698	10438	14889	20739	33043
1141	3167	5706	10560	14944	20852	33054
1147	3191	5768	10798	14950	21079	33123
1329	3192	5821	10807	15064	21425	33209
1442	3265	5883	10810	15300	21619	33244
1455	3270	6014	10828	15502	21621	33250
1493	3271	6209	10835	15520	21623	33251
1595	3272	6214	11045	15526	21679	33290
1599	3273	6216	11125	15589	21681	33292
1601	3309	6315	11130	15612	21863	33552
1604	3310	6471	11172	15637	21945	33701
1637	3308	6477	11234	15639	21959	33754
1639	3371	6599	11314	15692	28515	34021
1640	3458	6804	11400	15715	28725	34046
1760	3496	6851	11519	15718	28974	34695
1761	3559	6908	11549	15769	29126	34993
1763	3590	7033	11631	15775	29338	35053
1764	3562	7034	11726	15846	29346	35170
1802	3563	7064	11791	16032	29581	35184
1809	3564	7252	11813	16035	29804	35256
1818	3567	7450	11839	16067	29609	35599
2103	3570	7527	11892	16223	29610	36085
2204	3572	7541	12019	16226	29619	36884
2206	3574	7767	12023	16342	29627	36959
2207	3575	7837	12110	16380	29910	36996
2247	3583	7864	12119	16414	29927	39259
2312	3594	7905	12156	16487	29960	41474
2319	3596	7923	12205	16557	29976	41483
2445	3618	7952	12224	16789	30034	41624
2463	3645	7954	12311	16842	30136	43699
2466	3648	8127	12827	16848	30162	43847
2478	3655	8210	12542	17025	30279	44190
2522	3663	8223	12701	17147	30353	44401
2524	3690	8231	12857	17156	30450	44526
2526	3691	8237	12864	17175	30539	45071
2591	3697	8241	12879	17189	30548	45090
2592	3731	8350	12907	17195	30802	47108
2593	3738	8364	13035	17302	30833	47170
2605	3743	8416	13071	17303	30850	47171
2606	3749	8424	13189	17471	30913	47291
2613	3750	8474	13203	17959	30986	47333
2614	3753	8485	13211	18010	31093	49571
2619	3754	8486	13512	18246	31279	50062
2646	3759	8553	13551	18315	31379	50543
2631	3761	8738	13598	18317	31410	51663
2660	3766	8743	13973	18400	31562	51762
2671	3767	8937	14026	18425	31600	52072
2672	3773	8941	14058	18493	31622	52856
2690	3898	9024	14189	18723	31669	52590
2734	3927	9087	14171	18740	31708	53145
2739	3929	9229	14172	18928	31827	53197
2742	4188	9458	14199			

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to July 1, 1899 at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE. By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

New York, January 14, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Four hundred and fifty-nine (459) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

S. H. CREIGHTON,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SCHMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY.
ST. PAUL BUILDING.
222 BROADWAY NEW YORK.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Committee, Trustee, Receiver, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
PAYS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on certificates of Deposit.
TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL ESTATE.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR RAILROAD AND OTHER MORTGAGES.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, } Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Cord Meyer,
Anson R. Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne,	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Thos. W. Myers.
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Dessar.
Percival Kilbne,	Geo. Warren Smith
Frank Curtiss,	John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
Beth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quinland.
	W. Seward Webb.

North American Trust Company
NEW YORK, 100 BROADWAY.
London, 95 Gresham Street.
Capital Paid In.....$1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits. 500,000
ALLOWS interest on deposits.
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT and Travellers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Registrar and Transfer Agents.
Collects incomes for persons residing in foreign countries.
FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES for the Island of Cuba. Branches at SANTIAGO and HAVANA. CUBAN EXCHANGE and COLLECTIONS.
OFFICERS:
ALVAH TROWBRIDGE.....President
HEMAN DOWD.....Vice-President
S. L. CONKLIN.....Secretary
JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON...Trust Officer

GOLD BONDS, ENDOWMENTS, AND LIFE policies. W. J. MADDEN, Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

40 WALL STREET.
New York, July 1, 1899.
Mr. George Parmly Day has this day been admitted to partnership in our firm.
CLARENCE S. DAY & CO.

July 1st, 1899.
Mr. Alfred R. Pick and Mr. Edwin C. Philbrick have this day been admitted as partners in our firm. HALLGARTEN & CO.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
CAPITAL, - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $3,000,000
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.
DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND GERMANY BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE. TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.
WM. C. EDWARDS, 2d Asst. Treas. and Sec.
JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Dept.
DIRECTORS:

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
August Belmont,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Frederic Cromwell,	Levi P. Morton,
Walter R. Gillette,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Walter G. Oakman,
E. H. Harriman,	Henry H. Rogers,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	Harry Payne Whitney.

LONDON BRANCH,
33 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.
Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities of the world, collects dividends and coupons without charge, issues travellers' and commercial letters of credit, receives and pays interest on deposits subject to cheque at sight or on notice, lends money on collaterals, deals in American and other investment securities, and offers its services as correspondent and financial agent to corporations, bankers, and merchants.

Bankers,
BANK OF ENGLAND,
CLYDESDALE BANK, Limited,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited,
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

Solicitors,
FRESHFIELDS AND WILLIAMS.
London Committee,
ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, Chairman.
DONALD C. HALDEMAN.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO
35 WALL ST., NEW YORK, JULY 1ST, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD
AND LAND GRANT GENERAL
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND
SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Holders of registered bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4 Per Cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of
$1,100 Prior Lien Bonds, for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.
The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.
General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. S. MELLEN, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

102D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS,
NO. 20 UNION SQUARE.
A dividend for the six months and three months ending **June 30, 1899**, has been declared to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of **Three and One-half Per Cent. Per Annum** on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after July 17, 1899.
Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1. Deposits are received from all persons and not exclusively from merchants' clerks.
Bank open daily, holidays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 noon.
FRANK M. HURLBUT, President.
JAMES M. CONSTABLE, EDWARD M. TOWNSEND, } Vice Presidents.
GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
1 and 3 THIRD AVE. (opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852. 92D DIVIDEND.
New York, June 15th, 1899.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1899, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
Will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-law of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 19TH, 1899.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st, 1899.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.
TEMPORARY BANKING ROOMS
110 WEST 42D ST., NEAR 6TH AV.,
During construction of its new building on corner 42d Street and 8th Avenue.
78TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
On and after July 17th, 1899, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. on Mondays, holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturdays.
ASSETS, $9,008,961.89.
SURPLUS, $968,326.42.
A. TURNER, Pres.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Sec.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
53 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
78TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after **July 17th** on all sums of **$5** and up to **$3,000** which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending **June 30th**, 1899, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before **July 10th** will draw interest from **July 1st.**
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
HENRY HASLER, Secretary.
CHARLES W. HELD, Cashier.

The Bank for Savings,
280 Fourth Avenue, New York.
July 1, 1899.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending June 30th, as follows:
At the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 17th day of this month.
The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.
It will be entered on the passbooks at any time when required on and after the 17th inst.
MERRITT TRIMBLE, President.
ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8TH AV., N. W. COR. 14TH ST.
The trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors July 1, 1899, shall be at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.
FREDERICK HUGHSON, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGFR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 Chambers St., New York City.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending June 30, 1899, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, July 17, 1899. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution
BROADWAY, 32D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE.
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.
Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited July 1st, payable July 20th or any time later.
Money deposited before July 10th draws interest from the first.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
Mills Building, New York, June 14, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the net earnings of the Company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, the same to be paid August 3, 1899, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on July 11, 1899.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on July 11, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on July 24, 1899.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, June 14, 1899.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on July 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 24, 1899.
On August 3, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company
Second Mtge. Income Bond Certificates.
Notice is hereby given that **TWO PER CENT.** interest on the above certificates will be paid on and after July 1, 1899, on presentation and surrender of matured coupons at the office of the undersigned, at No. 120 Broadway, New York.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
By E. R. ADEE, Secretary.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New York, June 27th, 1899.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on its CAPITAL STOCK, payable at this office on FRIDAY, the 28th day of July next, to the Stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 3d day of July next, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 17th day of July next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station,
New York, June 27th, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its capital stock, payable at this office on Friday, the 28th day of July next, to stockholders of record, at 3 P. M., on Monday, the 3d day of July, at which time the transfer books will be closed. The books will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 17th day of July next.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,
May 29th, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company Prior Lien 3½% Bonds.
Coupon No. 2, due July 1, 1899, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 26th, temporary receipts will be given.
W. H. IJAMS, Treasurer,
The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

Canada Southern Railway Company,
Grand Central Station,
New York, June 27th, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office on the 1st day of August next to shareholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 3d day of July, when the transfer books will be closed. The books will be reopened on Monday, July 17th, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.
New York, June 15, 1899.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO (2%) PER CENT. out of the net earnings on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable July 17, 1899.
The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on July 10, 1899, and reopen on the morning of July 18, 1899.
GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of the Board.

Vicksburgh, Shreveport & Pacific Railroad Company.
Third Mortgage and Land Grant Bonds
Coupon No. 2, due January 1st, 1899, from the above bonds, will be paid upon presentation at the office of this Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.
New York, June 26th, 1899.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

The Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company,
New York, June 6th, 1899.
Coupon No. 18 of the Company's Collateral Trust 5 per cent. Gold Bonds will be paid on and after July 1st, 1899, in New York, at the office of the Central Trust Company, and in London at the office of Blake, Boissevain & Co.
WILLIAM C. LANE, Treasurer.

Texas and Pacific Coal Company.
Fort Worth, Texas, June 12, 1899.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the stock of this Company will be paid on the 20th of July, 1899. Transfer books will be closed from the 1st to 20th of July, inclusive.
S. MIMS, Secretary.

Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Ry. Co.
Coupons due July 1st, 1899, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the banking offices of Messrs. Thomas & Post, 71 Broadway.
EDWIN M. POST, Sec'y.

Bridgeport Traction Company.
The coupons of the Bridgeport Traction Company, due July 1, 1899, will be paid on presentation on and after that date at the office of Redmond, Kerr & Co., 41 Wall St., New York City.

THE BIRKBECK INVESTMENT SAVINGS & LOAN COMPANY OF AMERICA,
NO. 3 COOPER UNION.
New York City, June 27th, 1899.
The Board of Trustees of this Company have this day declared a dividend at the rate of
Four and One-Half Per Cent. Per Annum
out of the earnings of the six months ending June 30th, on all classes of the Company's Stock. Dividend checks will be mailed to all holders of income stock on July 15th.
O. M. HARPER, Secretary.

NATIONAL GRAM-O-PHONE CORPORATION.
21st Consecutive (1%) Monthly Dividend.
Executive offices, 374 Broadway,
New York, June 28, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the above-named Corporation has declared the regular monthly dividend (No. 21) of ONE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable July 15. Transfer books will be closed from July 5th to 15th, inclusive.
O. D. LA DOW, Secretary.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, O., June 20, 1899.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after July 15th. The transfer books will be closed from July 1st to July 15th, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

The Bank of America,
New York, June 23, 1899.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1899, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 3d, 1899. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

Ninth National Bank.
New York, June 23d, 1899.
A Dividend of Two Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until July 5th.
H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

Triple-State Natural Gas & Oil Co.'s
Coupons of 1st mortgage bonds, due July 1, 1899, will be paid on and after that date by the Central Trust Co. of N. Y.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

National Wall Paper Company.
416, 418, 420, 422 BROOME STREET,
Corner Elm Street,
NEW YORK, N. Y.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and the election of Directors will be held at the offices of the Company, 416, 418, 420, 422 Broome Street, Corner Elm Street, New York, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 18th, 1899, at 2 P. M.
The Transfer Books of Common Stock will be closed on the 6th inst. and will remain closed up to and including the 19th inst.
GEORGE W. WHITE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE LINCOLN Safe Deposit Company will take place at 32 to 42 East 42d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on WEDNESDAY, July 12th, 1899, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing eleven Trustees and two Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought up for consideration.
JOHN R. VAN WORMER, Secretary.

The State Bank,
378 Grand Street.
New York, June 29, 1899.
ANNUAL ELECTION.
The annual election for directors of this bank will be held at the bank, No. 378 Grand St., on Monday, July 10th, 1899.
The polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.
J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

MEETINGS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY:
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of The Third Avenue Railroad Company will be held at

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS

STATEMENTS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 30, 1899.

All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Printed in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

[No. 1000.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE **NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC**, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 30, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$29,064,442.56
Overdrafts		1,769.14
United States bonds to secure circulation		1,250,000.00
United States bonds to secure United States deposits		1,000,000.00
Premiums on United States bonds		210,750.04
Stocks, securities, &c.		727,166.19
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		637,684.16
Other real estate and mortgages owned		31,505.00
Due from National banks	$1,585,377.28	
Due from State banks and bankers	186,373.06	
Checks and other cash items	73,754.16	
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,597,611.44	
Notes of other National banks	16,324.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	142.40	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$5,961,370	
Legal-tender notes	401,599	
U. S. certf's of deposit for legal tenders	90,000	
		6,452,969.00
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer (5% of circulation)		56,250.00
Due from United States Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		24,230.00
		9,978,531.34
Total		$33,901,848.43

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	376,132.00
National bank notes outstanding	1,103,680.00
Dividends unpaid	76,408.00
Reserved for taxes	17,000.00
Due to other National banks	$16,337,531.76
Due to State banks and bankers	8,885,791.84
Individual deposits subject to check	6,680,028.25
Demand certificates of deposit	108,292.29
Certified checks	540,048.92
Cashier's checks outstanding	979,375.37
	29,528,568.43
United States deposits	800,000.00
Total	$33,901,848.43

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, 1899.

A. S. HOUGHTON, Notary Public, N. Y. County.

Correct—Attest: CHARLES R. FLINT, JAMES A. BLAIR, GEORGE B. CARHART. } Directors.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

THE FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA.

June 30, 1899.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$20,356,034.99
Due from Banks	1,425,635.20
Exchanges for Clearing House	2,019,861.96
Cash and Reserve	7,041,116.72
	$30,842,648.87

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,500,000.00
Surplus and Net Profits	1,435,524.97
Circulation	668,550.00
Deposits	27,238,573.90
	$30,842,648.87

R. H. RUSHTON, Vice President.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By lady, for the Summer, as companion for adult or for children at some Summer resort. E. D. M., 4 Mansfield St., New Haven, Conn.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; capable in all branches; highest references. Josephine, 373 Franklin St., Bloomfield, N. J.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—Waitress would do the work of small private family; city or country; best reference. 244 East 44th St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—By young Swiss-French maid; good packer and good sewer; city references. Morrison, 434 West 58th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family by day; thoroughly competent; best city reference. Y., 550 6th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress. Present employer's, Monday and Tuesday, 556 Madison Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does finishing on dresses, repairing, alterations, and also all kinds of family sewing; city or country. Seamstress, 773 Amsterdam Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress. Present employer's, Monday and Tuesday, 556 Madison Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—AS BUTLER IN PRIVATE FAMILY; TWO YEARS' REFERENCE FROM LAST EMPLOYER; HEIGHT, 5 FEET 10½ INCHES; ENGLISH. W. H. W., BOX 135 TIMES OFFICE.

BUTLER and VALET.—Competent Swiss; single; private house; good references. Bucher, 36 Johnson Av., Brooklyn.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Single; smart looking; thoroughly qualified; highest testimonials; careful driver; temperate, obliging, industrious. P. Sneehan, 804 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. 54 East 65th St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART II., OF THE Supreme Court, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of April, 1899. Present: Hon. Henry W. Bookstaver, Justice.

In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the Teachers' Provident Association of the United States.

On reading and filing the petition of James Cruikshank, W. C. Sandy, Arthur Cooper, Abner B. Hilley, Heman P. Smith, Phillippina Hoffman, William A. Owen, Edward Bush, and Frank K. Perkins, verified the 15th day of April, 1899, whereby it appears that said petitioners constitute a majority of the Directors of the Teachers' Provident Association of the United States, a corporation created under the laws of the State of New York, having its principal office located in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and the schedule thereto annexed, duly verified by the petitioners on the 15th day of April, 1899, and on motion of Edward S. Peck, attorney for the petitioners, it is hereby

Ordered that all persons interested in said corporation show cause at a Special Term, Part I., of this court, to be held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of July, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why the said corporation should not be dissolved.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the said 24th day of July, 1899, in THE NEW YORK DAILY TIMES, a newspaper published in the County of New York, and in The New York Law Journal, a newspaper published in the County of New York. Enter: H. W. B., J. S. C.

To the creditors, members, and all persons interested in the Teachers' Provident Association of the United States:

Please take notice that an order, of which the within is a copy, was this day duly filed and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on April 21, 1899.

EDWARD S. PECK, Attorney for Petitioners, No. 100 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—JOHN W. BLOCK et al. against SILAS STUART et al.

Take Notice.—In pursuance to a judgment duly made and entered herein, by which the undersigned was appointed receiver of all the property and effects of the defendant Silas Stuart, William H. Ricketts, said receiver, will sell at public auction, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of May, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, all the accounts, bills receivable, and other outstandings heretofore due and owing by various persons to the said Silas Stuart to the highest bidder for cash. A schedule of said accounts, &c., will be presented at the time and place of said sale.

WILLIAM H. RICKETTS, Receiver.

FRANKLIN BIEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney. 317 Broadway, New York City.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to June 7th, 1899, same time and place.

WILLIAM H. RICKETTS, Receiver.

FRANKLIN BIEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney. 317 Broadway, New York City.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to July 3d, 1899, same time and place.

WILLIAM H. RICKETTS, Receiver.

FRANKLIN BIEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney. 317 Broadway, New York City.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to July 12th, 1899, same time and place.

WILLIAM H. RICKETTS, Receiver.

FRANKLIN BIEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney. 317 Broadway, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, plaintiffs, against THE AMERICAN STEAM BOILER INSURANCE COMPANY, defendant.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, receiver of the American Steam Boiler Insurance Company, has filed full, accurate, and final account of all his proceedings, on oath to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of April, 1899.

Notice is also given that said account was referred to and will be presented to Edward L. Patterson, Esq., as referee, to examine and report thereon by an order made and entered herein the 18th day of April, 1899, and that the referee will proceed under said order, at his office, No. 71 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of July, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.—Dated New York, June 17th, 1899.

HENRY S. WARD, Receiver.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Receiver, 62 Wall Street, New York City.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, to all persons interested in the estate of THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO CIGARETTE COMPANY, assigned to Leo Stein for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Part I. thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 25th day of July, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of the said Leo Stein, assignee of the above-named, The Imperial Tobacco Cigarette Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said New York Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. [L. S.] Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Court, this 1st day of June, 1899. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

J. C. GUGGENHEIMER, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, N. Y. City.

je5-law6wM

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. —To all persons interested in the estate of the RIPSOM & NEWLAND FUR COMPANY, assigned to Frank L. Tapscott, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of July, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Frank L. Tapscott, assignee of the above-named Ripsom & Newland Fur Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles [L. S.] H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said court, this 18th day of May, 1899.

WILLIAM SOHMER, Clerk.

PAUL R. TOWNE, Attorney for Assignee, 229 Broadway, New York City.

my22-law6wM

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARTHUR COLLINS, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Arthur Collins of the City of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Arthur Collins was duly adjudicated a bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, No. 64 William Street, on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated July 1st, 1899.

NO. 656.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—SAMUEL H. CROLL, individually and as partner of the firm known as Croll & Ahrens, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel H. Croll, individually and as partner of the firm known as Croll & Ahrens, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 30th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayers of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee. New York, June 30, 1899.

TO THE CREDITORS OF CHARLES MARCHAND, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of June, 1899, the said Charles Marchand was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 237 Broadway, New York City, on the 13th day of July, 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee. July 1st, 1899.

NO. 997.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—MAX WERNER, individually and as partner of the firm known as Hart, Lewis & Co., bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Max Werner, individually and as partner of the firm known as Hart, Lewis & Co., bankrupt, has filed his petition praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee. New York, June 30, 1899.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

TO THE CREDITORS OF ISAAC WISE, BANKrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of June, 1899, the said Isaac Wise was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 237 Broadway, New York City, on the 11th day of July, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 1st, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEEBE, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT BEEBE, late of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Benjamin B. Kenyon, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, January 28th, 1899.

ARCHIBALD N. BEEBE, Executor. BENJAMIN B. KENYON, Attorney for Executor, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja30-1aw6mM

CUMING, JAMES R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES R. CUMING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard W. Freedman, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. LETITIA CUMING, ALMON GOODWIN, HENRY THOMPSON, Executrix and Executors. RICHARD W. FREEDMAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 2 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. jy3-1aw6mM

FITZGERALD, WILLARD L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLARD L. FITZGERALD, late of the City of New York deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 61 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of December, 1898. OLIVE A. FITZGERALD, Executrix. SAMUEL S. THOMAS, Atty. for Executrix, 61 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja2-1aw6mM

GILBOUGH, JOHN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN W. GILBOUGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of ADAMS & ADAMS, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1899. EMILY T. GILBOUGH, Executrix. ADAMS & ADAMS, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City. my15-1aw6mM.

GOLDMAN, MANASSAH L.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MANASSAH L. GOLDMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 806, No. 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1899. EDWARD GOTTLIEB, Executor. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York. my1-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York,

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH F. JENNINGS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, May 29th, 1899.

MARY J. RYAN, Executrix. PATRICK J. JENNINGS, Executor. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executors, No. 54 Wall Street, (Manhattan,) New York City. my29-1aw6mM

HOFFMAN, JOHN L.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Moore, Adaline Moore, Margaret L. Hoffman, as executrix, &c., of Elijah Hoffman, dec'd; H. C. Hoffman, as executor, &c., of Elijah Hoffman, dec'd; Mary R. Burd, George B. Bergen, Wilber W. Winner, Alma D. Winner, Sarah C. Allen, Jennie Taylor, Dora M. Winner, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN L. HOFFMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 11th day of July, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a construction of the will and a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Adaline Moore, as executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said county, in the County of New York, the 11th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

H. RANDOLPH APPLEGATE, Attorney for Executrix. Office and Post Office address, 69 Wall St., Manhattan Borough, City of New York. my22-1aw6wM&jy3

KYLE, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KYLE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the ninth day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of May, 1899. THOMAS H. KYLE, Executor. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Executor, Borough of Manhattan, 206 Broadway, City of New York. my20-1aw6mM

MADDEN, MARY M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY M. MADDEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, May 29th, 1899.

MARY J. RYAN, Executrix. PATRICK J. JENNINGS, Executor. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executors, No. 54 Wall Street, (Manhattan,) New York City. my29-1aw6mM

HOFFMAN, JOHN L.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Moore, Adaline Moore, Margaret L. Hoffman, as executrix, &c., of Elijah Hoffman, dec'd; H. C. Hoffman, as executor, &c., of Elijah Hoffman, dec'd; Mary R. Burd, George B. Bergen, Wilber W. Winner, Alma D. Winner, Sarah C. Allen, Jennie Taylor, Dora M. Winner, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN L. HOFFMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 11th day of July, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a construction of the will and a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Adaline Moore, as executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said county, in the County of New York, the 11th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

H. RANDOLPH APPLEGATE, Attorney for Executrix. Office and Post Office address, 69 Wall St., Manhattan Borough, City of New York. my22-1aw6wM&jy3

KYLE, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KYLE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 806, No. 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1899. EDWARD GOTTLIEB, Executor. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York. my1-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York,

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH F. JENNINGS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, May 29th, 1899.

MARY J. RYAN, Executrix. PATRICK J. JENNINGS, Executor. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executors, No. 54 Wall Street, (Manhattan,) New York City. my29-1aw6mM

HOFFMAN, JOHN L.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Moore, Adaline Moore, Margaret L. Hoffman, as executrix, &c., of Elijah Hoffman, dec'd; H. C. Hoffman, as executor, &c., of Elijah Hoffman, dec'd; Mary R. Burd, George B. Bergen, Wilber W. Winner, Alma D. Winner, Sarah C. Allen, Jennie Taylor, Dora M. Winner, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN L. HOFFMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 11th day of July, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a construction of the will and a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Adaline Moore, as executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said county, in the County of New York, the 11th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

H. RANDOLPH APPLEGATE, Attorney for Executrix. Office and Post Office address, 69 Wall St., Manhattan Borough, City of New York. my22-1aw6wM&jy3

KYLE, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KYLE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the ninth day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of May, 1899. THOMAS H. KYLE, Executor. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Executor, Borough of Manhattan, 206 Broadway, City of New York. my20-1aw6mM

MADDEN, MARY M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY M. MADDEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Sackett & Lang, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1899. ANN E. THEES, OSCAR D. THEES, JOHN D. THEES, Jr., Executors. SACKETT & LANG, Attorneys for Executors, 99 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh6-1aw6mM

SARRA Y VALLDEJULI, JOSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSE SARRA Y VALLDEJULI, late of Havana, Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of Lanman & Kemp, Nos. 68 and 70 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 21st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899.

CELIA HERNANDEZ DE SARRA, Ancillary Administratrix. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attys. for Ancillary Administratrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—HENRY W. SCHMIDT et al., plaintiffs, against MOSES KOENIG et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, of the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the [illegible] ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point on the northerly side of Sixty-third Street, distant four hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the intersection of the northerly side of Sixty-third Street with the westerly side of Avenue A (Avenue, formerly Tenth Avenue,) running thence northerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the said centre line parallel with Sixty-third Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Sixty-third Street; thence easterly along Sixty-third Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, June 16th, 1899.

PHIL M. LEAKIN, Referee. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

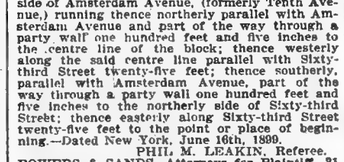

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $4,482.35. And of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $11.78.

PHIL M. LEAKIN, Referee. BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT—NEW YORK COUNTY.—WILLIAM GILLESPIE, Colin M. Gillespie, Howard R. F. Smith, and William A. Gerith, doing business under the firm name of Gillespie Brothers and Company, plaintiffs, against ADOLPH LEVY and Ellis Levy, doing business under the firm name of Adolph Levy and Brother, defendants.—Summons with notice.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated May 5th, 1899.

WILMER & CANFIELD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address No. 48 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants named in the within summons: Take notice that upon your default, judgment in this action will be taken against you for the sum of eleven thousand two hundred and eighty and 72-100 dollars, with interest from May 5, 1899, with costs.

May 5, 1899.

WILMER & CANFIELD, Plffs' Attys., 48 Wall St., Manhattan, N. Y. City.

To the defendants, Adolph Levy and Ellis Levy: The foregoing summons, with notice, is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated June 8d, 1899, and on that day filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WILMER & CANFIELD, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and P. O. Address No. 48 Wall St., Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je5-law6wM

SUPREME COURT.—CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK, Plaintiff, against JOHN PETTIT, HARRY G. NEWTON, and WILLIAM CALHOUN, Defendants.—Summons—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated August 2d, 1898.

STEELE & DICKSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Liberty Street, New York City, N. Y.

To John Pettit, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of May, 1899, and filed with the affidavits on which the same was obtained, together with a copy of the complaint in the above action, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county, State of New York, on the 27th day of May, 1899. The original complaint in said action was filed in said office on the 2d day of September, 1898.—Dated May 27, 1899.

STEELE & DICKSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, 32 Liberty Street, New York City, (Borough of Manhattan,) N. Y. my29-1aw6wM

LEGAL NOTICES.

10c. U. S. Rev. Stamp. } E. D. SHEPARD & COMPANY, Certificate of Limited Partnership.

We, the undersigned, desirous of forming a limited partnership pursuant to the statutes of the State of New York, do hereby certify:

1. That the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is E. D. SHEPARD & CO., and the principal place of business of said partnership is to be located in the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and State of New York.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is dealing in bonds and other securities and a general brokerage and commission business.

3. That the names of all the general and special partners interested therein, (all of whom are of full age,) and their respective places of residence, are as follows:

Edward D. Shepard, residing in South Orange, New Jersey.

Robert W. Speir, residing in the City and County of New York.

Harry A. Ensign, residing in the City and County of New York,

who are all the general partners, and

Augustus T. Post, residing in the City and County of New York, who is a special partner.

4. The amount of capital which said special partner has contributed to the common stock of said partnership is fifty thousand dollars ($50,000.)

5. Said partnership is to begin on the twentieth day of May, 1898, and to end on the first day of May, 1904.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said partners have made, signed and acknowledged this certificate, this nineteenth day of May, 1898.

In presence of Alfred Ely Edward A. Freshman. EDWARD D. SHEPARD. ROBERT W. SPEIR. HARRY A. ENSIGN. AUGUSTUS T. POST.

State of New York, County of New York. } ss.:

On this nineteenth day of May, 1898, before me personally came and appeared Edward D. Shepard, Robert W. Speir, Harry A. Ensign, and Augustus T. Post, to me severally known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

[Notarial Seal.] EDWARD A. FRESHMAN. Notary Public No. 112, New York County.

my22-1aw7wM

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK.

CITY HALL, NEW YORK, ROOM 11. BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, The 28th day of June, 1899.

The Long Island Electric Railway Company having filed its application in writing to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, dated the 16th day of June, 1899, for a grant of the right or franchise to use the streets, highways, avenues, and routes in Far Rockaway, in the Fifth Ward of the Borough of Queens, City of New York, hereinafter mentioned, for street railway purposes, and for the construction, maintenance, and operation of a double-track street surface railway through, upon, and along the surface of the following streets, avenues, highways, and routes, to wit:

Beginning at present terminus of the Long Island Electric Railway Company on Mott Avenue, running thence across Mott Avenue and private property to Grove Street; thence along Grove Street to Clark Street; thence along Clark Street to Central Avenue; thence along Central Avenue to South Street; thence along South Street to the easterly city line.

Also beginning at the corner of Central Avenue and Clark Street and running thence through Clark Street and private property to Rue de St. Felix; thence through Rue de St. Felix and private property to the ocean front.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the directions and resolutions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, which was adopted by the Board of Aldermen and concurred in by the Council on the 20th day of June, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Mayor of said city on the 28th day of June, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given, and that at the Councilmanic Chamber in the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan and the City of New York, on the 14th day of July, 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, such application of said railway company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon. All persons interested in said application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, as an opportunity will then and there be given them to

MODEL TENEMENT SCHEME

Building on Improved Plans to Take Up a Block.

WELL LIGHTED AND FIREPROOF

Prof. Fairchild of the Hartford (Conn.) Theological Seminary the Originator of the Idea.

A movement is on foot to establish in this city a model tenement on a plan which those interested in it believe will revolutionize the present system of housing the poorest working class of the population. The originator of the plan is Prof. C. J. Fairchild of Hartford (Conn.) Theological Seminary, who has had considerable experience in the management of tenement houses in large cities, and has made a special study of the conditions obtaining in the miserable tenement districts where thousands of respectable working families are compelled to live because their means will not enable them to pay for better accommodations.

Prof. Fairchild's idea, in its broad lines, is to erect one house on an entire block, eleven stories high, constructed of steel and other fire-proof material, and with a large inner court roofed with glass. There will be only one entrance to the house, through a spacious hallway leading to a system of elevators in the court. Instead of the ordinary stairways and hallways which Prof. Fairchild considers are an unnecessary waste of space, there will be a balcony on each floor running all round the court, and from which bridges will converge to the elevators in the centre. Each flat will have its entrance on the balcony, which will thus form an elevated street. The flats will run straight through from the court to the outer side of the building, so that they will have plenty of light and air back and front, and be entirely private. The flats will be of two spacious or three smaller rooms, and there will be others occupying the space of two ordinary flats for the accommodation of larger families. In the basement it is proposed to have baths, laundry, heating and electric light apparatus, and a cold storage plant to supply refrigerators let into the kitchen wall of each flat.

The enterprise is not intended to be a purely philanthropical, but a business one, conducted on strict business principles, and is expected to be a good paying investment. Prof. Fairchild argues that the great saving effected by transforming a whole block into one building instead of dividing it into several houses, and centralizing the management and surveillance in a single office at the only entrance to the habitation will enable the promoters to provide all those conveniences. The site for the building has not yet been selected, and the architect is still working on the plans.

Prof. Fairchild's son, Walter Fairchild, who has arrived in the city on business in connection with the project, said yesterday when seen at 25 Vandam Street, where he is staying:

"It is certainly true, as THE NEW YORK TIMES has pointed out, that to build a tenement house upon a 25-foot lot that will furnish human or tolerable conditions of life to four families on a floor is a physical impossibility, yet you cannot justly charge the evils of the present system upon the shape of the lot, for dark and unwholesome tenement houses are found upon lots of all widths and depths. The fault lies not in the size of the lots, but in the construction of the houses.

"The chief defects of the present system of tenement house construction are these: Narrow courts and airshafts resulting in poor ventilation, insufficient light and unhealthy conditions generally; crowding apartments together in such a manner that windows of adjacent houses look into one another, and front doors open into a common hallway, thereby destroying the privacy that is necessary for true home life.

"The use of steel and the elevator has revolutionized the construction of office and hotel buildings, but heretofore no attempt has been made to utilize these agencies in housing the city's poor, and here, we think, is the field for its greatest development."

FILIPINOS AT GLEN ISLAND.

Sixteen Natives Living in Huts the Centre of Attraction.

The Filipino village, brought from the Philippine Islands, was officially opened at Glen Island on Saturday, and yesterday was the centre of attraction to the many thousands who visited the resort. Sixteen Philippine natives with their children are living in the huts of the village, which are made of moss and bamboo. They are dark-skinned and their hair is long and straight. They appear to enjoy their surroundings hugely, and sing native songs, dance native dances, and engage in native sports for the amusement of the spectators. Near the village an exact reproduction of the Fort of Cavite is being constructed.

Many improvements have been made on the island for this season, and its attractions are even more varied than in previous years. Apart from these the sail up the Sound is a most delightful one, and is made under the best conditions of comfort and safety. Eight large fast steamboats make the daily trips every half hour from Cortlandt Street, North River; East Thirty-second Street, East River, and South Fifth Street, Brooklyn.

OPEN-AIR CONCERTS TO-DAY.

Music in Washington Square and Corlears Hook Parks.

There will be music this evening in Washington Square and Corlears Hook Parks. In the former the Eighth Regiment Band will give the following programme:

1. March, "The Virginian".....Tiechman
2. Overture, "Pique Dame".....Suppé
3. Glee, "Red Cross Knight".....Bishop
4. Popular Diversions { (b) "Oh! Ebenezer"... Witt; (a) "Moth and Flame"... Walker
5. Cornet Solo, "Allemand".....Seltzer. F. Seltzer.
6. Processional, "Torchlight".....Meyerbeer
7. Serenade, "Happy Be Thy Dreams"..Baker
8. Moments Musicale, "Great Cassimir"..Lecoq
9. Popular Songs, "Event of the Season"... Fischer
10. Finale, "Incantation".....Wheeler

Ward's Military Band will give this programme in Corlears Hook Park:

Prelude, "Star Spangled Banner".....Key
1. March, "Arabian Nights".....Sachs
2. Overture, "Don Juan".....Wiegand
3. Concert Waltz, "Spring Songs".....Tyers
4. Selection, "Popular Medley".....Boettger
5. Cornet Solo, "The Bronx".....Jaeger. William Jaeger.
6. Fantasie, "Romance of Athlone".....Olcott
7. { (a) Intermezzo, "Cavalleria Rusticana"... (b) Romance, "My Josephine"... Mascagni; Stromberg
8. Polka Mazurka, "La Czarine".....Ganey
9. Selection, "A Trip Through Coontown"... Chattaway
10. Finale, "Tennessee Jubilee".....Stern. "Home, Sweet Home."

DR. CADMAN ON EXPANSION.

Merit of Past Achievements a Strong Argument for It, He Says.

The Rev. Dr. Cadman preached yesterday morning in the Metropolitan Temple on "Expansion," saying in part: "Why should the United States wrap herself in the robe of small causes and mean reasons against the prevalence of our governing ideas?

"The substantial merit of our past achievements is a strong argument for the spread of such Government. And this is not a mere theoretical boast. The greatness of these conceptions in themselves and in their practical working among 75,000,000 of men and women is universally admitted.

"Is the prowess of our arms unlucky because it affords us the task of governing the Philippines or any other territory secured to the United States by the hazard of war? I certainly do not think so. Nor have we seen any tangible reason why we should place geographical limits upon those measures which have made this Nation what it is to-day.

"If we cannot solve the problems destiny brings to our threshold they are insoluble, and the nations we are commanded by anti-expansionists to let alone would be doubly cursed if we should be foolish enough to follow such advice.

"I am in favor of expansion under such legitimate conditions as these we now face. It is right religiously, morally, politically, and it is altogether right. The Atlas burden belongs in due measure to us."

SAILORS' VIEW OF LIFE.

Rear Admiral Philip and Lieut. Commander Wadhams at a Y. M. C. A. West Side Branch.

The meeting at the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday, the last for the Summer, was devoted to addresses by naval officers and a collection for the Naval Young Men's Christian Association's work at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Rear Admiral Philip, Commander Albion V. Wadhams, United States Navy; Capt. Merrill Miller, and Chaplain R. E. Steele were on the platform. Capt. Wilde, Captain of the Boston during the engagement at Manila, was in the gallery. Admiral Philip introduced Commander Wadhams, who made a speech to the young men on the subject of "Elements of Success."

Before this he made a plea for the Naval Young Men's Christian Association, and a collection was taken up to build a sailors' home in Brooklyn. A New York woman, the Commodore said, had given $50,000 for this purpose.

Commander Wadhams, in his speech on the elements of success, said that temperance, in its broad sense was one of the most important elements. A young man should avoid using up his strength in intemperate ways, and save it for the time when he will need to put forth extraordinary efforts. As a general rule, he said, weak men never do any very great things. It is always the strong men who do the world's deeds—men who have lived temperately.

Correct habits should be cultivated. In this connection he told of the system on Capt. Phillip's ship, where the boys who carried messages to the officers were called by the name of the officer, and whenever the Captain had an order he always called it out with the officer's name, and the messenger knew how to run with it without any orders for himself personally. This was the result of training.

"A man should watch his fool streak," said the commander. "You're lucky if you know what yours is. I wouldn't have known anything about mine if it hadn't been for my wife. You want to find out right away what your fool streak is and stamp on it.

"A young man should cheer somebody every day. It doesn't say so in the Bible, but how precious the smiles of human beings must be in the sight of Almighty God!

"The young man who wants to succeed must have pluck. He is the fellow who gets to windward," said the commander.

"A man should have a fad of some kind, so as to be busy about something all his time. A man should never lose his personality, never try to imitate other people. It is a splendid thing to be one of the great coast lights, that stand on high places and throw their beam away out to sea. But just as important in their way are the little 'bug lights' at Sandy Hook. When you come in on a foggy night they are the lights you look for—the little bug lights. 'Where the heavens is the bug light?' 'Here it is, Sir, right to port.' 'Well, then, better steady your helm a bit.' That's the way the bug light is looked for. So, if you can't be a big light be a 'bug' light, and do your part well."

A very important point, he said, was civility. The commander said he had been pretty well around the world, and had had his double eagle gold coin discounted 5 per cent. back in the old days. "But the brightest coin I've ever seen after having seen about all of them is civility. There never was anywhere where civility was not at par value."

A young man should learn to obey orders, and not get to thinking himself too important. "You may know more than the old man who employs you, probably you do, but it'll be a good thing for you to do what you're told, and do it quickly. The minute you begin to think you are of importance and that you can't be got along without, you aren't of much more value than a pump in a graveyard.

In introducing his subject Commander Wadhams referred to Rear Admiral Philip several times, and brought forth cheers for him. He also spoke of Capt. Wilde, up in the gallery, who wouldn't come on the platform. The audience cheered Capt. Wilde, and kept it up for a long time, hoping to get a response, but the Captain refused to be drawn out.

Admiral Philip spoke only a few words, and those in introducing Commander Wadhams. He said that he had been invited out into the country to spend the day, as no doubt others in the audience had had plans of that kind, but he had no doubt that when he heard Commander Wadhams he would be glad he staid. "As a general rule," said he, "sailors aren't speakers, but Commander Wadhams is a sailor and a speaker, and, above that, he's a Christian gentleman."

The Rev. David G. Wylie of the Scotch Presbyterian Church opened the meeting with a reading from the Bible and closed it with a benediction. Chaplain Steele offered prayer. Cornet music was furnished by the four Park sisters.

The auditorium was decorated with flags and a number of marines were present in uniform.

Private on Scenes Before Santiago.

Patriotic exercises commemorating Independence Day were held at the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday afternoon. There were patriotic songs sung and Fred C. Kuehnle, a private of Company D, Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, delivered an address in which he described the campaign in Cuba. Mr. Kuehnle gave a vivid description of the scenes before Santiago and the famous charge up the hill in which he and other members of his regiment took part.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Dr. John S. McIntosh of Philadelphia preached the last sermon for this season in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday morning. There was not a large congregation, and the usual afternoon service meeting of the session was not held. It was expected by many that Dr. McIntosh would preach on some patriotic theme, but he confined himself to a strictly spiritual sermon. The church will reopen on the first Sunday in August.

Service at the Gospel Tent.

The Rev. Dr. G. Wilbur Chapman, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of this city, delivered a sermon yesterday afternoon in the "Glad Tidings Tent," at Fifty-sixth Street and Broadway. The tent used at present is found to be too small, and it is proposed to obtain a Christian Endeavor tent from Boston, with a seating capacity of 8,000. The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, pastor of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, is expected to preach next Sunday.

New Pastor for Mount Olivet.

The Rev. Charles T. Walker of Augusta, Ga., has accepted the call to the pastorate of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church. His letter of acceptance was read to the congregation by Deacon William Moore at the morning service yesterday. Dr Walker will preach next Sunday and will assume charge of the church on Oct. 1.

MESSENGER ROBBED AT NOON.

Help Up in the Street by Highwayman on His Way from a Bank.

Gustav Lasher, a sixteen-year-old messenger employed by H. C. Geiger & Co. of 234 Mercer Street, had an interesting experience Saturday noon with a highwayman. The boy had just been to a bank and cashed a check for $73, which was paid in small bills.

Lasher was evidently followed by the highwayman, who thought from the size of the roll that it contained several hundred dollars. When the corner of Howard and Mercer Streets was reached, the highwayman thought it was time to commence operations, and, notwithstanding the crowded thoroughfare, seized Lasher by the throat and dragged him into a near-by hallway.

The boy screamed, but no one heard him, and the thief shoved his hand in Lasher's inside coat pocket, drew out the roll of bills, and then fled rapidly down the street. Lasher again called for help, and attracted the attention of Officer Farrell of the Leonard Street Station, who caught up with the man and placed him under arrest.

When taken to the police station the man said he was Charles Young of 279 White Street, Brooklyn, a truck driver, out of employment. The police at Headquarters, however, say he is an old hand at the game, and that this is not the first time he has been in the custody of the police.

Young was arraigned before Magistrate Brann in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, and there pleaded guilty to the charge against him. Later, in speaking of the affair, he said: "I took a chance, and it didn't go through, and I am compelled to take the consequences. I will do my time and get out as soon as I can." He was held for trial.

INTO RIVER'S BED OF MUD.

Five Slime-Covered Men Land at the Police Station as a Result of Kirby's Dive.

Persons in Upper Lexington Avenue were startled yesterday morning when they saw a half-clad man rushing along toward the Harlem River and shouting at the top of his voice "Help! Help! Murder! Police!" Policeman Kearney pursued the fellow and chased him to the river's edge, where the chase ended abruptly by the man diving overboard.

The water is always shallow, but the tide being then out there was nothing in the river but a bed of sticky mud, and the man landed head and shoulders in this and was in imminent danger of quick suffocation. While Policeman Kearney and Policeman Egan were considering some method of rescuing the man William Vestraelen of 2,129 Lexington Avenue came over the Third Avenue Bridge.

He was dressed in outing flannels, and wore a beautiful lavender tie. He saw the peril of the man in the mud, and throwing some planks out he crawled out to the rescue. He managed to get the struggling man half up, when the latter seized his rescuer and pulled him into the slime. A lively struggle followed, but Vestraelen got the better of it and managed to get his man on the shore.

The patrol wagon was called. Policeman Kane, who was in charge, refused at first to permit the two mud-covered men to get into the wagon. No sooner had the crazy man been placed in the seat than he renewed his struggles, and when the wagon got to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station the three policemen were almost as muddy as their passengers.

The man gave the name of Joseph Kirby, twenty-eight years old, and said he lived at 2,477 Eighth Avenue. He was put under a shower bath for half an hour, and when a semblance of respectability had been restored he was sent to the Harlem Hospital to be examined as to his sanity.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.

Mother Not Thinking Injuries Fatal Finds His Body in the Morgue.

Two-year-old Edward Barry, a son of John J. Barry of 210 East Thirty-eighth Street, was fatally burned in his home yesterday morning, his clothes catching fire from a gas stove upon which Mrs. Barry was cooking dinner. The little fellow was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died a few hours later.

Mrs. Barry did not think the child so seriously injured. Accompanied by half a dozen neighbors, the mother called at the hospital about 6 o'clock to inquire about her boy's condition. When told that he had died and that his body had laid for three hours in the Morgue, she broke down and was with difficulty pacified.

ROBBED THE MAILS TWO YEARS.

Assistant Superintendent of Sheepshead Bay Post Office Arrested.

Frederick Lundy, twenty years old, Assistant Superintendent of the Sheepshead Bay Post Office, was arrested yesterday by Post Office Inspectors W. S. McGinnis and C. W. Fisher charged with robbing the mails. He was on his bicycle delivering a registered letter when arrested.

Twelve letters, all of which had been opened, were found on him. Two of them were decoy letters, and had contained marked money, which was found in his pocket. He was locked up in the Adams Street Station. He confessed that he had been robbing the mails for two years and had made about $7 a week by it.

ARRESTED IN FRONT OF SALOON.

Prisoner Arraigned for Intoxication Discharged for That Reason.

Michael Murphy, twenty-nine years old, of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, was one of the prisoners charged with intoxication in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning. Magistrate Pool asked Policeman McGrath, who made the arrest, where he had found the prisoner, and when the officer replied in front of the saloon at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, the Magistrate said "Discharged."

Then turning to the reporters present Magistrate Pool said: "The reason I discharged that man was the presumption that it was in the saloon that he got the whisky which intoxicated him"; then turning to the policeman he said: "Why don't you arrest the men responsible for these drunkards, rather than their victims?"

LACOV FIGHTS FOR HIS STOCK.

Goods Worth $800, Which He Sold, Now in Dispute.

Daniel Bogan, an auctioneer, of 191 Broome Street, and Henry Bock, a truck driver, of 169 East Broadway, were arraigned before Magistrate Deuel in Essex Market Court yesterday on a charge of grand larceny preferred by George Lacov, a dry goods dealer of 31 Hester Street.

Lacov said that on Friday last another dry goods dealer, Henry Kersten of 45 Hester Street, called and asked him to let him have $1,000 worth of silks and satins to sell to a customer, who was on his way to Detroit. He explained that he was short of goods of this description. Lacov sent him $800 worth.

The next day at noon he saw Bock loading the silk on a wagon. He went to the store, but was unable to find Kersten. Bogan, however, was there, and Lacov alleges that he was assaulted by the auctioneer and Bock and held by their orders until his entire stock was in the wagon, which was then driven away by Bock. Lacov broke away from the men holding him, and, catching up with the wagon, tried to stop the horse, whereupon, he says, Bock lashed him.

Policeman Merrill interfered and took Bogan and Bock to the Eldridge Street Station, where they were held on Lacov's complaint, and the goods stored pending further developments.

In court yesterday Civil Justice Goldfogle and three other lawyers appeared for Bogan. Mr. Goldfogle said that Bogan had a bill of sale for the goods and purchased them through a regular business transaction. "He didn't say that in the station house," said Lacov. "The only explanation he gave me for taking them was to punch my head."

Magistrate Deuel adjourned the hearing of the case until Friday and let the prisoners go upon the bond they gave at the station house. Both Bogan and Lacov have declared their intentions to replevin the goods from the station house.

DEPUTY CHIEF'S LIVELY TIME.

Clayton Makes an Arrest at North Beach Not Without Difficulty.

Deputy Chief of Police Clayton, in command in Queens Borough, made an arrest yesterday afternoon at North Beach. The prisoner is Henry Weiner of Fisk Avenue, Maspeth. Before making the arrest the Chief had a lively time.

Weiner drove up to the Sanford Point Hotel in a buggy with a friend. Instead of taking the horse to the sheds, they tied him to the side of the hotel and went upon the veranda. On the veranda at the time Chief Clayton was standing talking to Walter C. Foster of the North Beach Company.

Robert Kilderhorn, the owner of the hotel, was summoned by Mr. Foster and his attention called to the violation of the rules of the North Beach Company in allowing a horse to be tied to a building. Mr. Kilderhorn asked Weiner to take the horse to the shed and Weiner refused. An employe then started to take the horse away.

Weiner ran out and, jumping into the rig, began to use abusive language. The verandas were filled with men and women at the time, and Chief Clayton warned the man to stop. Weiner did not know Clayton and began to abuse him. The Chief showed his badge and the man poured forth another torrent of abuse. The Chief then started for him.

Weiner whipped up his horse, but Chief Clayton was in time to grab the animal. The shock, however, threw him, and he narrowly escaped being run over. The horse was frightened, and before Weiner could get him started Clayton had hold of the rear of the buggy. Weiner applied the whip to the horse and then tried to lash the Chief.

Several policemen came running up and one of them caught the horse. Mr. Foster also ran up and struck Weiner with his cane. Before he could strike again Clayton leaped into the buggy. Weiner was locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct.

THE YEAR'S SHIPBUILDING

Notable Increase in the Construction of Merchant Ships.

INDICATES INCREASED TRADE

Taking of the Islands from Spain Has Stimulated Marine Traffic—Steel Used More Than Ever.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The fiscal year which ended on Friday was exceptional for the American merchant marine in several respects. Full reports will not be received by the Bureau of Navigation for several weeks, but returns already received warrant these statements:

The total output of American shipyards has been the largest of any year for the last quarter of a century, except 1891, when 1,384 vessels of 369,302 gross tons were built and documented in the United States. During the past fiscal year the number of merchant vessels constructed, officially returned, was 1,429 of 326,376 gross tons. Besides these, twenty-two vessels of foreign construction, aggregating 30,181 gross tons, have been admitted to American registry.

It is also reported from Manila that since last August 141 vessels have been transferred from the hands of the Spanish, German, and British subjects to Americans, indicating the confidence of the business men of Manila in American government. The tonnage of these vessels has not yet been reported, and the transfer does not carry with it all the rights of American registry. Had the Senate passed the House bill for the registry of Hawaiian vessels, the total additions to our merchant fleet during the year would have reached nearly 400,000 tons. Our largest annual production was in 1855, when 2,027 vessels of 583,450 tons were built and documented.

During 1898 Great Britain built 1,549 vessels of 1,390,116 tons. The difference in the kind of vessels built is roughly disclosed by the average size, our construction averaging only about 225 tons, while the British averages 900 tons. Nearly all of our new tonnage is built to navigate in the coasting trade reserved to American vessels. The only steamships built directly for the foreign trade were the Havana and Mexico of the New York and Cuba mail and the four "Admiral" steamships for Cuba and Jamaica, aggregating 19,750 tons, which were built under the Postal Subsidy act. In anticipation of legislation at the coming session, however, construction has begun or been contracted for on about 100,000 tons of steel steamships for foreign trade and trade with Hawaii and Puerto Rico, involving an expenditure of about $15,000,000.

For the first time in the country's history on June 30 the total tonnage of our steam vessels, when tabulated, will exceed the total of all other kinds of documented vessels. During the year, however, 460 sail vessels of 96,458 tons have been built, compared with 426 of 42,502 tons for the previous year, while the steam vessels built number 478 of 107,851 tons, compared with 448 of 110,128 tons for the previous year. In certain trades our large sailing vessels endeavor to compete with foreign cargo steamships, and doubtless will continue to do so, at all events until the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. The most notable vessel is the John Smeaton, a steel schooner of 5,049 gross tons, built at West Superior, Mich., probably the largest fore and aft sailing vessel ever built. The largest seagoing sailing vessel built in Europe in 1898 was the Ernest Siegfried of Havre—3,214 tons.

For the first time in our history, steel has become the principal material in our annual construction of rigged vessels, the steel tonnage for the year being 133,991 and wood 130,309. Iron has ceased to be a shipbuilding material, only one vessel of nine tons having been built of iron. During 1898, in Great Britain, 99 per cent., or practically the whole construction, except small fishing vessels, was of steel.

PURSE A BICYCLIST'S BOOTY.

Skillfully Steals a Bag a Woman Dropped—A Chase.

In boarding a car yesterday afternoon in front of her home, at 684 Lexington Avenue, Mrs. Mary Darrow dropped a reticule containing a purse and some bills. She called to the conductor to stop, but before he did so a young man on a bicycle rode rapidly up, stepped to the pavement with all the skill of an expert, and, taking up the bag, made off. Some men on a tandem saw his act and gave chase. He was too fast for them, and some blocks away Roundsman John Lake of the bicycle squad joined in the pursuit. The fugitive adroitly mixed in with the crowd of other riders, and when Lake finally placed a rider under arrest he was not certain whether the thief was in custody or not.

The man he took gave his name as Russell Cullingan, seventeen years old, machinist, of 232 East Eighty-sixth Street. He denied the charge of the theft with great indignation. The missing property was not found on his person.

COTTAGE SOCIAL CLUB ROW.

Police Reserves at Corona Called Out—Several Persons Injured.

There was a lively fight at Henry Boenig's Park in Vine Street, Corona, Queens Borough, last night. The picnic of the Cottage Social Club of Manhattan was held in the park yesterday, and about 7 o'clock the fight started. Beer glasses, bottles, and anything else that came to hand were used. Two policemen who were on duty in the neighborhood attempted to stop the fight, but they were overpowered and hustled out of the park by the crowd. They telephoned to the Seventy-seventh Precinct for aid, and Capt. White, with a squad of men, hurried to the park. Before they could get there, however, the fight had come to an end and the injured were borne away.

A number of men were put on trolley cars and hurried to Brooklyn and Long Island City so as to reach Manhattan. Dr. Johnson, who lives close to the park, dressed seven or eight scalp wounds for men who had been in the fight and found one case he did not care to treat. It was that of John Doyle, twenty-two years old, of 262 First Avenue, Manhattan. Dr. Johnson considered Doyle seriously injured, and sent for the ambulance from St. John's Hospital, in Long Island City. When Dr. Mulcahey arrived with the ambulance and attempted to take Doyle away it looked as though there would be renewal of the trouble. A crowd surrounded the ambulance and threatened to strike the doctor and wreck the ambulance if Doyle was taken to the hospital. The police went to the doctor's aid, and despite threats to mob the hospital Doyle was taken there. Doyle's skull is thought to be fractured. The crowd was still ugly, and Capt. White ordered the park cleared. There was a show of resistance, but the police drew their clubs and the crowd weakened. Boenig was arrested on a charge of violating the excise law.

THE FOUNDING OF DARTMOUTH.

Original Deed of Gift for Land Now in Possession of College.

The original deed for the famous house and two acres of land, the foundation of Dartmouth College, was discovered recently in the collection of Colonial and Revolutionary documents that William F. Havemeyer has been making for some time. This collection is now said to be the finest and fullest to be found in any library, public or private, in this country, and the original deed of the little piece of property given to the college for the founding of a college drifted in with some other papers.

The first deed of gift was made in 1755 by Joshua Moore to William Williams, A. M. Moseley, Eleazer Wheelock, and a Mr. Pomeroy. It has been common to consider Wheelock as the sole founder. In 1763 Dorothy More, the wife of Joshua, but who had dropped one of the letters in her last name, made another deed of gift of the house and two acres of land for the support of an Indian charity school at Lebanon, Conn.

It was then found that Eleazer Wheelock was the only one of the Trustees of the original gift who had attempted to carry out the project of Joshue Moore, and it was in this way that the widow turned over to him the little property that her husband had tried to give for the same purpose. The deed of Dorothy More is witnessed by the Register of the Town of Lebanon, who was William Williams, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The original deed was presented by Mr. Havemeyer to Dartmouth, and has been formally received by that college.

The 4th comes but once a year, so may everyone enjoy it.

But don't forget that half the pleasure of an outing is in being dressed for it.

Everything man or boy wears—anywhere for anything.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE AMERICAN SAILOR.

Officers of the Navy Sound His Praise at the Scotch Presbyterian Church.

It was "Sailors' Day" in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, yesterday morning. The trials and triumphs of Uncle Sam's Jack Tars were stirringly set forth in addresses by Chaplain R. H. Steele and Lieut. Commander Albion V. Wadhams, United States Navy. In his opening prayer the pastor, the Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie, offered thanks to God "for the goodly place He has given us among the peoples of the world." He then introduced the Chaplain, who is stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and has charge of the sailors' branch of the Young Men's Christian Association near by. The Chaplain told of an apprentice boy who, after a wild and riotous career, became converted, and while on the Asiatic station engaged in missionary work there. After his discharge he returned to this country, re-enlisted in the navy, and was among the brave men who went down in the Maine.

"The American sailor," added the Chaplain, "has a claim on the people that cannot be ignored. He is simple and childlike and perhaps a bit wild when ashore, but he is ever ready to fight, and if need be die, for the flag. It is a mistake to suppose that many of them are of foreign birth. At least nine-tenths of them are American-born, especially the men behind the guns. He is the best kind of a Christian if he be a good Christian because it costs the Church nothing to send him out, and his influence for good extends to the most remote parts of the earth."

The Chaplain told of an incident that came under his observation during a recent stay at Newport. He told it in support of a previous statement that the sailors are not treated with proper consideration. Two Jack Tars, he said, entered his hotel and applied for rooms. From the manner of the clerk it was clear that their custom was not desired. When they asked for accommodations the clerk raised the price to about double the regular rate and the sailors decided to look elsewhere for lodgings.

Referring to the battles in Manila Bay and off Santiago, Chaplain Steele said that "the hand of God was in both events." He reviewed the history of the early naval heroes and said that the names of Paul Jones, Decatur, Perry, Dewey, Sampson, Schley, and Philip would never die. Commander Wadhams's passionate defense of "the men behind the guns" almost took the congregation off its feet. He prefaced his remarks by speaking of the many and varied changes that have taken place in the navy during the last twenty-five years. He spoke of the old wooden ships used during the rebellion, "when this country met the grandest and bravest foe it ever met or will meet," and compared those ships with the modern vessels. He told how a bullet from the rapid-firing gun on the deck of a cruiser is capable of "boring the smoothest, slickest hole right through your bones." Of the shell from a thirteen-inch gun he said that it has sufficient energy to lift an entire fleet like Cervera's a foot out of the water almost the minute it leaves the gun.

"You will gather from this," said the Commander, "that what we need is clear-headed men. We knew that the men behind the guns could be depended on. I tell you it would have thrilled your blood and moistened your eyes could you have seen the little 'prentice boys in the performance of their duty during a battle. Our patriotism is all right because our homes are all right. Our men get their courage not from their education, but from their mothers and wives and sisters."

The changes in the personnel of the navy were touched upon by the Commander. He spoke of the old-time tar whose habit it was to go off on a spree after landing from a cruise and drink up or lose all his money in one single day. They were honest, hearty fellows, despite their besetting weakness, he said, and there was something great and grand about them.

Turning to Chaplain Steele, Commander Wadhams said: "If I had been at the Newport hotel the other day, Chaplain, I fear I'd have knocked the head off the clerk who refused accommodations to our men.

"The men of our modern navy," he continued, "have an education that the old class of men never thought of. We take them at the age of fourteen and train them carefully, and the esprit de corps between the officers and men is greater than you have any idea of. Time was when an officer of the navy could get drunk and remain a gentleman, but there are no drunkards to be found among the officers now."

The Commander paid a glowing tribute to Lieut. Lansdale and his comrade Monahan, who met their death in Samoa a short time ago. He closed with an appeal for aid for the Sailors' Branch of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.

CAUGHT MIDNIGHT INTRUDER.

Physician's Visitor Claimed He Got in the Wrong House.

Dr. Lewis C. Meeker of 44 Linden Street, Brooklyn, and his son George, had an experience yesterday morning with an alleged burglar. The doctor was awakened about 3 o'clock by the ringing of the burglar alarm. Getting out of bed, he listened, and learned that some one was in the basement. Arming himself with a revolver, the doctor called his son, and together the two made their way down stairs.

There was a dim light in the dining room, and the doctor, in looking in, discovered a young man, who was fumbling at a drawer which contained silverware. Dr. Meeker leveled the revolver at the intruder and commanded him to throw up his hands.

The man, who proved to be William Rowland, twenty years old, of 463 Evergreen Avenue, promptly complied with the doctor's command. The doctor's son communicated with police headquarters by telephone, and an officer was sent around, who placed Rowland under arrest.

The policeman found that his prisoner had gained entrance to the house by forcing a side window on Bushwick Avenue. When taken to the station house Rowland was too frightened to make any statement for some time. He said that when he entered the doctor's house he was under the impression he was entering his own.

Detective Becker looked up the young man's record. He called at the Evergreen Avenue house, and learned there that Rowland's reputation was good. It was also learned that when Rowland went on a spree he generally did strange things without knowing it. The prisoner had never been arrested before. He will be arraigned to-day in the Gates Avenue Court on a charge of burglary.

Firebug in Woman's Clothes.

The dwelling of William H. Brundage on Sharrott Avenue, Pleasant Plains, Richmond Borough, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Mr. and Mrs. Brundage left home about 9:30, and walked into the village. They were gone about an hour, and were returning, when their house was discovered to be on fire. Just before the fire was discovered they met a person hurrying along the road from the direction of their house. They passed this person close to an electric light, and, although woman's clothing was worn, both Mr. and Mrs. Brundage are positive that it was a man. They believe the house was set on fire by him, but for what reason they cannot imagine. The building was destroyed. The loss is $2,000.

O'Neill's.

New Golf Hats.

Rough and Ready Golf Hats, black or white, neatly trimmed, newest style, 95c each.

Rough and Ready Sailors, choice quality and the correct shapes, 25c to 75c each.

Split Straw Sailors, best shapes and elegant quality, 85c each and upward.

Newest Trimmed Golf Hats at very attractive prices.

Shirt Waists!

A special lot of Ladies' Shirt Waists, made of exclusive patterns of percale with white yokes, 98c each, worth $1.25.

An elegant line of Silk Waists at exceptionally low prices.

Wash Skirts.

A fine lot of Crash Skirts; well made, serviceable; just the thing for outings, 89c each.

White Pique, Plain Linen and Blue Linen Skirts; worth $3.50, 1.98 each.

Sale of

Dress Suit Cases and Traveling Bags.

Suit Cases of Sole Leather, Brass Catches or Straps, linen lined, heavy corners, Brass Lock, 22 and 24 inch, 3.98, 4.75 and 6.25

Club Bags of Grain Leather, leather lined, covered frames and Brass Trimmings,

12 in.	13 in.	14 in.	15 in.
1.35	1.55	1.75	1.95

Traveling Requisites of every description at lowest prices.

Orders by Mail Will Receive Prompt Attention.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

CIVIL WAR COMMANDERS.

Records Show Twenty-seven Heads of Corps as Now Living—Curious Mistake of Gen. Rodenbough.

How many commanders of army corps in the war of the rebellion are now living? This is a question that veteran officers of the great civil struggle have been asking each other with considerable interest and curiosity of late. None was able to answer it with anything like accuracy, however, until the other day, although all of them did much thinking and figuring.

The question arose from a statement made at the twentieth anniversary of the Military Service Institution by Gen. Rodenbough, Junior Vice President of the institution, and for many years its Secretary, who, in introducing Major Gen. D. E. Sickles as one of the speakers, said:

"We have here to-night, I believe, the only two surviving corps commanders of the great war for the Union,"—alluding to Gen. D. E. Sickles and Gen. O. O. Howard.

None of the many officers present questioned this at the time, and most of them accepted it as being correct, coming from such an authority as the ex-Secretary of the Military Service Institution. Subsequently Gen. Martin T. McMahon, on reading the report of the proceedings, realized that Gen. Rodenbough must have been singularly out of his reckoning. It struck him that he himself knew of at least two other corps commanders who were certainly alive. He thought it would be interesting to know how many really were surviving, and he instituted inquiries among his fellow veterans who, their attention thus called to the matter, also realized that Gen. Rodenbough was mistaken.

This started the guessing bee. Some figured that there were half a dozen. Some got as high as eight, but none was able to make up a full list. Gen. McMahon therefore addressed his inquiry to the Record and Pension Office of the War Department, and learned that there are no fewer than twenty-seven surviving corps commanders. This has caused considerable astonishment among the veterans, none of whom had any idea that there were so many high officers left, and not a little amusement at Gen. Rodenbough's expense.

The surviving corps commanders are Gens. John M. Schofield, William F. Smith, David S. Stanley, John G. Parke, A. McD. McCook, Lewis Wallace, Oliver O. Howard, Daniel Butterfield, Orlando B. Willcox, George W. Getty, Julius Stahel, Thomas J. Wood, David McM. Gregg, Wesley Merritt, William B. Franklin, Horatio G. Wright, Fitz John Porter, Carl Schurz, Franz Sigel, Jacob D. Cox, Daniel E. Sickles, John M. Palmer, John A. McClernand, N. J. T. Dana, Innis N. Palmer, Nelson A. Miles, and James H. Wilson.

All of these officers were assigned as corps commanders by the President except Carl Schurz, Daniel Butterfield, Orlando B. Willcox, George W. Getty, Julius Stahel, Innis N. Palmer, Thomas J. Wood, Nelson A. Miles, D. McM. Gregg, and Wesley Merritt, who became corps commanders temporarily by virtue of seniority in rank.

Two other officers who held high commands are also living, to wit, Gen. Grenville M. Dodge and Gen. Averell. Gen. Dodge never actually commanded an army corps. He was in command of the left wing of the Sixteenth Army Corps, serving independently of the right wing of this corps, in the campaign against Atlanta, and subsequently commanded the Department of Missouri. Gen. Averell commanded a division.

FELL IN PATRICIA'S HOLD.

Stevedore Lay for Nine Hours with a Broken Leg.

Henry Koop, thirty-six years old, of 63 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, who was helping unload the Hamburg-American steamship Patricia, fell through a hatchway Saturday night, breaking his right leg and dislocating his left hip. His companions did not note his absence, and the din prevented his cries from being heard.

He lay in the hold nine hours before he was found. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital in an exhausted condition, but will recover.

DROWNED IN THE BAY.

Man Knocked Off Sailboat by the Boom—Fought Would-Be Rescuer.

Christopher Kau, Louis Pringa, Frederick Keene, Charles Van Brundo, and Ralph Meyer, all of Jersey City, left Communipaw yesterday afternoon in a sailboat owned by

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended July 1....	2,640,827
Same week last year.....	1,128,394
Stocks to date this year....	100,741,259
Corresponding date last year.	52,558,191

Bonds for the week.....	$13,094,600
Same week last year.....	$12,387,200
Bonds to date this year....	$553,008,770
Corresponding date last year.	$397,592,620

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@15; at three months, 3; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¼@3¾ per cent.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

THE HALF-YEAR SCRIMMAGE

American Gold Exports Saved the European Markets from Considerable Danger—Rates in London May Be Low for a Long Period—France, Spain, and Italy in Desperate Straits.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, July 2.—Our end of the half-year money scrimmage has been got through with comparative ease. Borrowings from the Bank of England have been about as usual—ten millions—but now money will be cheap for a month at least. The truth is that your exports of gold have saved the European markets from considerable danger, and if they continue we shall probably have moderate rates for money until Autumn. As long as the Bank of England continues to accumulate gold, rates here must shrink, and already discount is hardly better than 1¾ per cent., a fall of ½ per cent. within a week. None the less it is true that our credit market is burdened in many places with excessive commitments it is unable to work off. Underwriters of new issues have been saddled with many millions of securities the public either could not or would not take, and, also, enormous bull positions have been created in the active speculative markets which there is no hope of liquidating at present, thanks to the political outlook at home and abroad. The extent to which the market is clogged can be judged by the slow but steady fall in consols and by the prices now asked for new issues of first-class securities. Part of the fall in consols is due to bear sales, but it is mostly the result of the efforts to realize capital so as to find means to hold new securities rashly subscribed for.

Two years ago the London County Council, whose gross debt is now upward of £40,000,000, offered £2,500,000 of its new 2½ per cent. stock at par and sold it at a few shillings above par. Next week the Council asks tenders for £1,500,000 more of the same stock, and has fixed 90 as its minimum figure. Even at that figure the market is disinclined to tender, and the stock will probably go but slightly above the minimum, partly into the middlemen's hands. Here again is proof that the market is overburdened. But it is still abroad where the trouble to credit brews. Your gold may save the position in Paris at the settlement next week, yet with all such help it is precarious enough. And small wonder, for the French have been plunging most wildly for years in all directions, and now, with trouble perhaps brewing in South Africa, with Spain on the brink of revolution, with Italy falling toward financial chaos, difficulties beset the market on all sides.

To make matters worse, France, like Germany, has been indulging too freely in imitation of our company-mongering and share-rigging, so that there is the same mass of rubbish and inflated prices there as here. In the long run no amount of gold can avert dangerous liquidation. Should Europe this year suffer the affliction of another short harvest, as seems probable, nothing in my view could avert widespread disaster. Thus the market is smooth only on the surface, like a stage full of traps.

Speculation throughout the kingdom has been so checked by the South African embroilments that arbitragists are trying to revive public interest in your railway stocks, so as to afford gamblers an outlet. As yet their efforts have produced no result, or, at best, only a little curbstone gambling. I think, however, that it is merely a question of a few weeks when British speculators and investors will go back to their old love. I hope, therefore, that no disturbance is coming to hamper your market and send prices back once more. On a rising market we buy; on a stagnant or falling one we sulk or sell.

It seems a pity that with all the new supplies of gold poured every week into the market each country should be in danger of a crisis when the metal has to be exported. I hope that is not your case yet, for it would end all chance of a boom here. A. J. W.

Outside Securities.

During the past week, especially on Friday and Saturday, the curb market was very dull. A good deal of irregularity showed, but the general tendency was toward a hardening of prices, and among the net changes for the week the gains were much more numerous than the declines. In several issues the advances were sharp and well maintained, but most of the changes were not large. The approach of the long holiday was responsible to a great extent for the market dullness at the end of the week, but even on the earlier days the volume of business transacted on the curb was small. The electric transportation stocks were exceptions, and on several days the sales of these stocks amounted to two or more thousand shares. On this activity the stock of the New York Electric Vehicle Transportation Company advanced, while New England Electric Vehicle Transportation declined from day to day, and ended the week with a net loss of more than 1 point. In spite of this fact the buying of the stock was said to be excellent, and was attributed to persons closely connected with the company. New York Electric Vehicle Transportation sold up to 26⅝, and closed for the week at 25⅝ bid, a net gain of 1⅛ points. Electric Vehicle common, which was fairly active on two or three days, fluctuated between par and 105, and closed at 102½ bid, a net gain of 2½ points. The preferred stock was very dull, and the bid advanced and declined without sales. This issue ended the week at 113 bid, a decline of 2 points from the closing bid of the previous week.

Declines in the distilling stocks were among the largest recorded for the week, and the closing bids for all of these issues showed net losses varying from 1½ to 6 points. The largest net loss was suffered by Distilling of America common, which closed for the week at 22 bid against 28 bid on the previous Saturday. The preferred stock of this company closed at 60 bid, a decline of 2½ points. The first sale of the common stock was made at 32, so Saturday's bid showed a net loss of 10 points in this issue since it was first traded in on the curb, about ten days ago. In the stocks of the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company the net losses were not as large as those suffered by the stocks of the company into which the former is to be merged. Kentucky Distilleries common lost 1½ points, closing at 15½ bid, and the preferred stock closed at 55 bid, a decline of 2½ points.

Organized opposition on the part of certain stockholders of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company and more or less general dissatisfaction with the terms of merger were responsible for the declines in the stocks of the Distilling Company of America and of the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company. The trading in these issues, however, was very limited. Though the time for the deposit of the several stocks was extended for several days, it was announced on Friday, when the time for deposit originally set expired, that a majority of the stocks of the several companies to be merged in the new company had been deposited, thus assuring the success of the plan of merger.

New Amsterdam Gas was prominent in the past week's trading, and both issues of stock as well as the bonds advanced sharply. The common stock closed at 36 bid, a net gain of 3½ points, the preferred advanced 3 points, from 58 to 61, and the bonds closed at 103¾ bid, a net gain of 2¾ points. Renewed rumors of a settlement of the local gas war were chiefly responsible for the advance in the New Amsterdam Gas securities, but in addition to this was the report that the New Amsterdam Company had acquired the exclusive right to use the Kern burner in this city. It does not yet appear however, how far the New Amsterdam Gas Company has acquired exclusive use of the Kern burner nor just how far the arrangement will affect that company's net earnings.

National Salt preferred closed at 78 bid, a net gain of 5½ points for the week, The common stock advanced to above 48, but on Saturday the stock was offered at that figure, the best bid at the time being 45. This showed a net gain of 1½ points. The advance was attributed to the expectation of the early declaration of dividends on these stocks, or at all events on the preferred stock. The meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Salt Company, it is understood, will be held within the next two weeks, at which meeting the dividend question will be acted upon. It is said that some of the Directors are in favor of paying a dividend on the common stock as well as on the preferred stock, while other members of the board and some of the large stockholders believe that no dividend should be paid on the common stock at this time. As the more conservative, the latter course is looked upon by many as the best.

Rubber Goods preferred was in good demand and advanced to 81. It closed at 80½ bid, a net gain of 2 points. It has been rumored for some time that another dividend will soon be declared on this stock. The stock and bonds of the New England Gas and Coke Company advanced sharply during the past week. The stock closed at 23 bid, a net gain of 4½ points, and the bonds ended the week at 80¼ bid. On the previous Saturday they were offered at 77½ without a bid.

Electro-Pneumatic declined on the announcement that an assessment will probably be levied on the stock for the purpose of furnishing the company with working capital. It sold down to ⅞, and closed for the week at 1⅛ bid, a decline of 62½ cents a share.

Standard Oil was active, and sold off about 5 points, closing at 461½ bid. Amalgamated Copper was very dull, but closed 1 point higher, at 94 bid.

In the Money Market.

As was to have been expected, the money market during the past week was distinctly firmer than heretofore, particularly in the call department. Although the banks are by no means cramped, withdrawals of gold for export to Europe and shipments of money to the interior, together with the heavy demand incident to the July disbursement period, naturally caused a disturbance in the market. Opening around 2 per cent., the call money rate got up as high as 15 per cent. on Friday. The fact that all Wall Street loans made on that day extended over until next Wednesday, led to a rather urgent demand for call accommodation, which was increased by a rather liberal calling of old loans by individual lenders and by some banks and trust companies.

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Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 1, 1899.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Sat. July 1. Bid.	Closing Sat. July 1. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended July 1, 2,640,827.	Amount Capital Sto'k Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ended July 1. First.	Week Ended July 1. High.	Week Ended July 1. Low.	Week Ended July 1. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End July 1, 1899.
117⅝ February 28.	103¾ January 16.	111	114		Adams Express	$12,000,000	June 1. '90.	2	114	114	114	114	99	15
21⅞ May 25.	15 June 15.	17½	18	+ ⅛	American Car & Foundry	29,090,000	.....	..	17½	18¼	17	17¼	...	1,768
65 May 25.	56⅝ June 16.	60¾	61	— 1	American Car & Foundry preferred	29,090,000	July 1, '99.	1¾	60¾	62	60¼	61	...	2,679
59 April 20.	35⅞ May 31.	36	37½	+ ⅝	American Smelting & Refining Company	27,000,000	.....	..	37¼	38½	36½	36½	...	3,988
94½ April 20.	80 May 31.	84¾	85	+ ¼	American Smelting & Refining Company pf.	27,000,000	.....	..	84½	85	83¼	84¼	...	3,253
41½ May 3.	24 May 24.	28	28½	— ¾	American Steel Hoop	.....	.....	..	28¾	29¼	28	28	...	1,175
85½ May 3.	70 May 13.	76	77	+ ⅛	American Steel Hoop preferred	14,000,000	.....	..	76¾	77	76	76	...	700
39¼ April 17.	33⅜ March 6.	36⅝	37⅛	+ ½	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '98.	3	36	37	36	36	20¾	3,025
96 May 9.	88¼ January 5.	92	92½	..	American Cotton Oil preferred	19,198,800	June 1, '99.	3	92½	92⅝	92⅜	92⅜	73½	380
52¾ March 3.	38 January 3.	40	50	..	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	May 15, '90.	1	36	36	36	36	24	215
145 January 9.	133 June 10.	136	140	+ 7	American Express	18,000,000	July 1, '99.	3	140	140	140	140	...	100
37½ January 24.	17¼ May 27.	18½	19	— 1	American Malting Company	14,500,000	.....	..	20	20	19	19	26½	600
87¼ January 26.	72 May 27.	68½	70	+ ¼	American Malting Company preferred	14,440,000	Apl. 15, '99.	1½	73	73	73	73	70	160
15¼ March 13.	6 June 30.	6¾	6¾	— ⅛	American Spirits Manufacturing Company	27,884,300	.....	..	7	7	6	6¼	14¼	6,980
41¼ March 13.	29 June 1.	....	30½	— ⅝	American Spirits Manufacturing Co. pf.	6,966,000	.....	..	30½	31	29½	30	37½	1,792
72 May 4.	45 February 8.	53¾	54	— ⅛	American Steel & Wire Company	47,100,000	.....	..	54	54⅜	52¾	53⅝	...	47,727
106⅜ March 13.	92½ February 8.	94¼	94¾	— 2⅜	American Steel & Wire Company preferred	38,150,000	Apl. 15, '99.	1¾	96¾	97	94	94⅜	...	3,075
182 March 20.	123¾ February 4.	155	155¾	+ 2¾	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	July 3, '99.	3	153	155¾	151⅝	155⅝	132¼	181,521
123 March 20.	110 January 16.	117	118½	— ¼	American Sugar Refining Co. preferred	36,968,000	July 3, '99.	1¾	118¼	118¼	117⅝	118	112½	782
105 April 18.	99½ March 2.	102½	104½	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	June 1, '99.	1½	103	103	103	103	94	200
53⅝ April 4.	32 May 24.	34⅝	34½	— ⅛	American Tin Plate Company	28,000,000	.....	..	33¾	36	33	34¼	...	2,505
90½ February 8.	81 June 1.	83	84	— 2	American Tin Plate Company preferred	18,000,000	Apl. 20, '99.	1¾	84	84	83	83	...	1,100
229½ April 3.	88½ June 21.	91	92	..	American Tobacco	54,500,000	†May 1, '99.	2	91½	93½	88½	92	120¼	19,655
150 March 6.	132 January 4.	138	146	+ 1¼	American Tobacco preferred	14,000,000	May 1, '99.	2	141	141	141	141	130¾	125
45⅜ June 8.	44¼ June 20.	....	....	..	American Linseed Oil Company preferred	13,000,000	June 15, '90.	1¾	44¾	44½	44¼	44½	...	100
43½ May 23.	36 May 8.	42	42½	..	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000	.....	..	42	42¼	42	42¼	25¾	350
24⅛ February 23.	17 May 9.	19¾	19⅞	+ 2⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	102,050,000	.....	..	18	19⅜	17⅞	19⅛	17⅜	24,031
67 February 23.	50⅜ January 7.	53⅝	53¾	+ 3⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred	114,139,500	.....	..	56¼	58⅝	56⅜	58⅜	38⅞	116,483
70 April 26.	62½ March 22.	65⅞	66¼	+ 3⅜	Anaconda Copper Mining Company	30,000,000	May 3, '99.	$1.25	51½	55¾	51¼	55¼	...	17,378
61¼ April 12.	43¾ June 22.	49¾	49⅞	+ 1¼	Baltimore & Ohio	35,000,000	.....	..	49¾	50¾	49¼	49¾	...	11,402
79½ January 27.	67⅛ June 21.	72⅝	73	+ 2⅜	Baltimore & Ohio preferred	35,000,000	.....	..	70¾	73	70	72⅝	...	16,847
137 April 15.	77⅝ January 3.	115	115½	— 1½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	43,000,000	.....	..	116¾	117¾	113¾	115⅝	55⅜	236,312
160 March 17.	125 June 5.	141	145	+ 5	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '99.	3	141	141	141	141	123¾	120
17⅜ January 31.	9¼ May 9.	14¼	15¼	+ ⅝	Bronswick Dock & City Improvement	6,000,000	.....	..	14¾	15¼	14⅜	15¼	10⅜	2,950
70 January 22.	56⅛ June 2.	54¼	54⅝	+ 1⅜	Canada Southern	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '99.	1	55	56¼	54⅝	54⅝	50¾	3,900
99¾ May 31.	84⅝ March 15.	96	....	+ 1½	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	April 1, '99.	2	96¼	96¾	95¾	95¾	84	1,700
53⅝ May 17.	45⅝ May 9.	52¾	53	+ 1⅝	Central Pacific, ex-settlement paid	58,370,000	Jan. 3, '99.	¼	51⅝	52⅝	51¼	52⅜	...	5,400
31½ February 2.	23⅜ May 31.	25⅛	25¾	+ 1⅜	Chesapeake & Ohio	29,532,450	.....	..	25¾	26⅜	25¾	26⅛	23⅝	30,733
68⅝ April 29.	57¼ April 17.	57	58	— 2¾	Chicago Consolidated Traction	13,000,000	.....	..	58¾	60	57½	57¾	...	3,500
149⅛ February 18.	124½ January 2.	127¾	127⅞	+ 2	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	58,704,300	June 15, '90.	1½	125¾	127⅜	125¾	127⅛	116¾	140,188
79½ May 1.	60¾ January 4.	76	76	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	8,197,800	July 1, '98.	2½	76	76	75¾	76	75¾	200
138 March 2.	112¾ January 4.	128	128¼	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	8,200,700	July 1, '98.	1¼	128	128	128	128	128	100
19½ January 24.	13 June 1.	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western	21,000,000	.....	..	14	15	13¾	14¾	8½	2,200
73½ February 24.	58 January 4.	66	....	..	Chicago Great Western preferred	21,000,000	.....	..	66	66	66	66	58	100

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 1, 1899.--Continued.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Sat., July 1. Bid.	Closing Sat., July 1. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Capital Sto'k Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ended July 1. First.	Week Ended July 1. High.	Week Ended July 1. Low.	Week Ended July 1. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End July 1, 1899.
87¾ March 28.	28 June 22.	31	32½	+ 3½	Chicago Great Western preferred B	1,499,100	.....	..	30	33	30	33	...	900
93⅝ February 15.	83⅝ January 3.	88	92¾	+ 2	Chicago Great Western debenture	13,470,500	Jan. 15, '99.	2	91¼	92¾	91¼	92¾	...	210
12½ April 25.	7⅝ Jantary 6.	9½	10	..	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	.....	..	8¾	10	8½	9¾	10	1,220
49⅝ March 6.	31 January 4.	40	42	+ 2½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	5,000,000	Mch. 20, '99.	1	41	43½	40¾	43½	20¾	825
133⅝ February 20.	120¾ January 3.	131½	132	+ 4⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,924,200	Apl. 20, '99.	2½	128¾	132	127¾	132	99⅛	101,601
175¾ July 1.	166¾ January 3.	174½	175	+ 2	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	35,595,400	Apl. 20, '99.	3½	173½	175¼	173¾	175	148⅞	1,828
166 March 20.	141¾ January 4.	162½	164	+ 3½	Chicago & Northwestern	39,116,300	Jan. 6, '99.	2½	160⅛	163	160	162½	125⅝	14,151
200 June 27.	188 January 19.	194	198½	..	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,336,600	Apl. 6, '99.	1¾	200	200	198¼	198¼	172½	210
122½ January 27.	107⅝ May 13.	118½	118⅝	+ 6⅜	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	36,000,000	May 1, '99.	1¼	113¼	118¼	113	118¼	97¼	156,087
25½ March 27.	7⅝ January 6.	15	15½	..	Chicago Terminal Transfer	14,000,000	.....	..	16	16	15	15	8	1,025
56½ March 27.	36⅞ January 3.	46⅜	47¼	+ 1⅝	Chicago Terminal Transfer preferred	17,000,000	.....	..	47½	47½	46½	47	26⅝	470
63⅜ April 10.	42⅝ January 4.	58	58¼	+ 1¼	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	28,000,000	Aug., '93.	1¼	57	60¼	57	58	41½	17,410
162¾ January 20.	94 May 10.	96	100	+ 2½	Cleva., Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis pf	10,000,000	Apl. 20, '99.	1¼	98⅞	101	98⅞	101	...	1,735
*188½ June 28.	134¾ March 6.	184	..	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	June 1, '99.	1¾	188¼	188¼	186¾	188¼	...	13
*7⅝ April 21.	1¼ January 17.	1⅞	2	..	Colorado Coal & Iron Development	5,500,000	.....	..	2	2	2	2	½	100
55 April 21.	30½ February 8.	44	45	— 1	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000	.....	..	45¾	45¾	44	44½	22½	1,050
115 May 11.	88 January 6.	..	100	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron preferred	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '97.	4	108⅞	100	108⅞	109	...	500
8⅞ January 6.	5¼ May 11.	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛	Colorado Southern	50,935,000	.....	..	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	...	700
58½ March 17.	41¾ June 10.	43⅜	45	+ ½	Colorado Southern first preferred	8,500,000	.....	..	44	45	44	44½	...	553
25 March 22.	16 June 2.	17¾	18	+ 1¾	Colorado Southern second preferred	8,500,000	.....	..	17¼	18	17¼	18	...	287
18 April 10.	6½ February 5.	..	..	+ 1½	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,709,600	.....	..	11	12½	11	12½	...	400
65⅞ April 17.	30 June 21.	50½	39¾	— 2	Continental Tobacco Company	48,945,700	.....	..	41⅝	41⅝	37½	39¼	...	56,225
98¾ March 13.	78 June 20.	78¾	79	— 3½	Continental Tobacco Company preferred	45,845,000	.....	..	81	81	78	78½	...	4,119
228¼ March 14.	163 June 6.	188	189	+ 6½	Consolidated Gas	30,078,000	June 15, '99.	1½	181½	183½	181½	188¾	107⅛	12,380
50½ January 31.	40⅝ May 31.	42	42⅝	+ ⅜	Consolidated Ice	6,500,800	May 17, '99.	1	41⅛	42¼	40⅝	42	37½	1,100
126⅝ April 20.	106½ January 3.	122⅞	123¼	+ 4	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	June 15, '99.	1¼	119½	124	119¼	123	...	11,296
179 April 4.	137 January 7.	170⅝	171½	+ 3½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	Apl. 20, '99.	1¾	169⅝	172	169⅜	171½	...	3,607
25⅝ April 27.	15½ January 7.	22⅝	22⅞	+ 1⅝	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	.....	..	22	23	21½	22⅝	...	6,230
80 April 27.	63½ January 11.	78⅝	78¾	+ ⅛	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,850,000	Jan. 10, '99.	2	77	78½	76⅝	78½	50¼	8,920
23½ January 3.	13¾ June 1.	21	21¼	+ 1⅜	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100	.....	..	19½	21⅝	19½	21	17⅝	4,230
5⅝ April 20.	3 April 14.	..	..	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	.....	..	4	4	4	4	...	100
16¾ January 19.	12¼ June 23.	13⅝	13½	+ ⅜	**Erie**	112,232,700	.....	..	12¾	13	12¾	13	13¼	1,220
42 January 24.	33½ June 21.	35⅝	35⅞	+ 1⅝	Erie first preferred	42,834,000	.....	..	34⅝	35⅞	34½	35⅝	35	3,889
22½ January 30.	10¾ May 8.	..	..	+ ¼	Erie second preferred	16,000,000	.....	..	18	18¾	18	18¾	...	300
41½ June 9.	36 March 28.	39¾	40	+ ½	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Aug., '98.	7½	39	39½	39	39½	...	800
75 April 3.	46⅝ February 8.	58⅞	59	+ 1½	**Federal Steel Company**	46 48. 300	.....	..	59	60⅝	57⅜	58⅝	...	30,536
93½ April 3.	72⅛ May 13.	81	81½	— ⅛	Federal Steel Company preferred	53,281,100	Apl. 5, '00.	1½	81⅜	82¼	80⅞	81½	...	9,818
32½ May 15.	17 January 4.	30	32½	..	Flint & Pere Marquette	3,208,200	.....	..	30	30	30	30	...	300
122 April 17.	95⅛ January 3.	117	118¼	+ 1	**General Electric Company**	18,278,000	.....	..	118	119½	117	117	...	900
76⅜ March 20.	62½ April 7.	67	67½	+ ½	Glucose Sugar Refining Company	24,027,300	June 1, '99.	1½	66⅜	67	66⅜	67	...	900
110 January 12.	106⅝ May 31.	106	108	..	Glucose Sugar Refining Company preferred	12,610,300	June 1, '99.	1¾	107	107	107	107	...	275
195 March 13.	112¾ January 6.	170½	171	+ 3	Great Northern preferred	80,320,000	May 1, '99.	1¾	167½	171	167	171	125	3,212
112 June 28.	97 January 3.	111	112	+ 1½	**H. B. Claflin Company**	3,820,100	Apl. 15, '99.	1½	110½	112	110½	111½	...	1,840
29 April 27.	23⅞ May 15.	25	25	..	Hocking Valley	6,000,000	.....	..	24	25	23½	23½	...	87
60¼ April 27.	54½ May 13.	57	58	— 1⅜	Hocking Valley preferred	10,000,000	.....	..	56⅜	58½	57	57	...	1,311
74¼ June 30.	60½ February 10.	73½	77	..	Homestake	12,500,000	June 26, '99.	50c.	72	74¼	72	74¼	50	425
122 January 23.	110 June 1.	115⅜	116¼	+ 3¼	**Illinois Central**	59 500,000	Mch. 1, '99.	2½	114	116	113¾	116	105¾	8,105
68½ January 23.	35 May 13.	42	43	+ 1	International Paper Company	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	41	43¾	41	42	...	7,472
95 January 5.	76 June 19.	77	79	— ⅜	International Paper Company preferred	22,539,700	July 1, '99.	1½	79	79½	79	79½	...	460
33¾ February 4.	10 May 6.	12⅝	13½	+ 1½	International Silver Company	.....,..0	.....	..	13	13	13	13	12⅜	1,585
13½ April 28.—	10¾ March 7.	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛	Iowa Central	8,488,800	.....	..	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	9½	720
51½ February 15.	42⅛ May 31.	48⅜	49	+ 1⅜	Iowa Central preferred	5,0 .,000	Mch. 1, '99.	1½	47½	49⅜	47½	49	32½	2,208
13 March 22.	7¾ January 13.	11½	12½	— ¼	**Kenawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.....	..	11½	12	11½	12	...	500
18 January 6.	7 March 15.	7¾	7½	..	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	000	.....	..	7½	7½	7½	7½	16	250
63½ February 23.	45 April 7.	....	50½	..	Knickerbocker Ice Company (Chicago)	4,000,000	July 1, '99.	1½	50	50	50	50	...	45
57½ January 9.	51 March 4.	53	54	+ ½	**Laclede Gas**	7 500,000	Mch. 15, '99.	1½	53	54	52	54	50¾	1,500
102½ May 18.	95 March 9.	95	100	..	Laclede Gas preferred	2,500,000	June 15, '99.	2½	99½	99½	99½	99½	...	25
22¾ January 27.	14¾ June 9.	17⅞	18⅛	+ 1½	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	.....	..	16	18¾	16	18	14⅜	1,120
73 January 27.	60 January 15.	71	72	+ 3⅜	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1½	69¼	71½	69¼	71	71⅜	2,555
208 January 24.	196½ January 5.	201½	..	..	Lake Shore	40,466,500	Jan. 28, '99.	3½	201⅜	203⅜	201⅜	203⅜	192	250
85 April 1.	66¾ January 5.	68	74	..	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	65	65	65	65	40½	20
71⅝ July 1.	63 March 6.	71⅞	71¾	+ 4⅜	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Feb. 10, '99.	1½	67¾	71⅝	67½	71⅝	52⅝	74,532
39 April 25.	5 February 25.	10	20	..	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	..	18	18	16	16	...	200
133⅜ April 3.	97 January 4.	119¼	119½	+ 5	Manhattan Consolidated	48,000,000	July 1, '99.	1	114	120	113¾	118¾	105⅝	199,779
280 March 28.	187¾ January 11.	227½	227¾	+ ⅝	Metropolitan Street Railway	60,000,000	Apl. 15, '99.	1¾	224½	230⅝	224¼	227¾	179½	35,315
17⅞ April 17.	6 January 7.	13⅜	13½	..	Mexican Central	36,000,000	.....	..	13¼	13⅝	12¾	13¼	5⅝	2,215
4⅞ April 26.	1 January 6.	3⅜	3⅞	+ ⅛	Mexican National certificates	55,350,000	.....	..	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	...	3,230
16 May 5.	14 April 25.	14½	15½	+ ½	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago	7,500,000	.....	..	13½	13⅝	15½	15½	...	1,020
58 June 6.	44½ May 3.	53	56	..	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago pf	.....	.....	..	51⅞	56	56	56	...	400
62½ April 28.	33¼ January 6.	54⅝	55⅜	+ 1⅜	Minneapolis & St. Louis	5,000,000	.....	..	53	55¼	53	55¼	29	1,800
96½ May 5.	73½ January 10.	91½	92½	+ ⅞	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	3,000,000	Jan. 14, '99.	2	93	94	91	91½	69½	520
37½ May 18.	26¾ January 24.	25	26½	+ 1⅜	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie	14,000,000	.....	..	25⅝	27¼	25	26⅜	...	700
72 May 18.	30 February 10.	66	67	— ⅜	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. Ste. Marie pf	7,000,000	.....	..	66¾	68¾	65	66¾	...	1,000
14⅞ January 30.	11¾ May 10.	12	12½	..	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000	.....	..	12	12⅝	12	12⅝	11¼	500
42½ April 3.	30½ May 31.	34⅜	35	+ 1⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	.....	..	33¾	35⅜	33¾	35	33¾	14,440
52⅝ April 1.	39⅝ June 1.	44½	44⅞	+ 3⅜	Missouri Pacific	4 ...,000	July 1, '93.	1	42	44⅞	41⅞	44⅞	33½	47,850
49⅜ April 17.	32 January 3.	41	42	..	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	40	41	40	41	20½	600
62 January 21.	41⅝ May 16.	44¾	50	+ 1	**National Biscuit Company**	20,000,000	.....	..	42¾	44	42¼	44	...	1,270
107½ January 18.	98 June 20.	97½	99	..	National Biscuit Company preferred	23,000,000	Mch. 31, '99.	1¾	97⅝	98	97¼	97⅝	...	90
40½ January 20.	28 June 1.	29½	30	+ ⅞	National Lead Company	14,905,400	Mch. 1, '99.	1	29⅜	30	29¾	29½	34¾	2,433
115 January 21.	110¾ June 14.	111½	112¼	..	National Lead Company preferred	14,964,600	June 15, '99.	1¾	111½	111½	111½	111½	100½	225
63 April 24.	43⅝ June 2.	49½	50	..	National Steel Company	32,000,000	.....	..	49⅝	50	49	50	...	3,626
95 March 28.	85 May 15.	89	90	— ¼	National Steel Company preferred	26,000,000	June 30, '99.	1¾	89⅜	90	89	89⅜	...	1,615
122⅜ April 22.	97 January 3.	117⅜	118	+ 1½	New Jersey Central	23,572,300	May 1, '99.	1	117	118½	117	118	93⅜	13,399
204 April 27.	142 January 3.	175	185	— 8	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	185	185	177	177	40	755
144⅜ March 29.	123¾ January 3.	140⅜	140¾	+ 0⅝	New York Central	100 000,000	Apl. 15, '99.	1	139½	141	139¾	140⅜	115¾	131,467
222 April 20.	199 January 19.	218	220	+ 6	New York, New Haven & Hartford	52,308,600	June 30, '99.	2	219	219	217½	219	190½	720
16⅜ January 23.	12 June 20.	12½	13½	— 1⅞	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	..	13	13	12	12¼	...	2,575
70 January 23.	65 March 7.	65	72	— 4	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	March, '98.	2	68	68	68	68	67	100
41 January 23.	29¾ May 4.	32	35	+ 1½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000	.....	..	31	31	31	31	...	100
28⅝ March 27.	18⅝ January 4.	26⅝	26¾	+ ⅝	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900	.....	..	20¾	20¾	26	26⅜	15¾	14,215
22⅜ April 27.	17⅜ March 17.	20⅝	21	+ 1⅜	Norfolk & Western	..,000,000	.....	..	20	21	19½	21	14⅜	5,933
71⅜ February 2.	61⅝ January 6.	71⅛	71½	+ ⅜	Norfolk & Western preferred	..,000,000	Feb. 24, '99.	2	69¾	71¾	68⅝	71¾	51⅞	16,325
12⅝ April 19.	6⅝ January 6.	11⅜	11½	+ ⅜	North American	30,776,300	.....	..	11	12	10⅝	11⅝	6	9,085
55½ February 16.	42⅜ January 7.	49⅝	49⅞	+ 2¼	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Feb. 3, '99.	1	48¼	49⅞	48¾	49⅞	29¼	41,190
81½ January 23.	73 June 1.	77⅞	78	+ 1	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	June 3, '99.	1	76¾	78	76⅝	78	69⅜	12,455
*5 May 26.	*5 May 26.	..	..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	.....	..	5	5	5	5	...	12
52 January 23.	33 June 2.	40½	44	+ 4½	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	35¾	40	35¾	40	...	2,200
76½ January 23.	68¾ June 16.	72	75	..	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	11,600,000	July 1, '99.	2	71	73¾	71	73¾	71	1,240
51 January 26.	38 May 11.	38½	40	..	**Pacific Coast**	6,869,600	Apl. 17, '99.	1	38½	39¾	38¾	39¾	34¾	400
53⅝ January 30.	43¼ January 4.	48½	48⅝	+ 1	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	June 1, '99.	1½	47¾	48⅝	47	48⅝	28⅝	10,945
*110 June 28.	105 June 26.	105	110	..	Park Steel Company preferred	5,000,000	June 1, '99.	1½	110	110	110	110	...	50
142 January 23.	122⅜ January 5.	137⅝	137⅞	+ 6½	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,363,250	May 31, '99.	2½	132	137⅞	131	137⅜	115⅞	123,271
129½ April 3.	101 May 13.	120⅜	120⅝	+ 1½	People's Gas, Chicago	28,668,800	May 25, '99.	1½	119¼	121	118½	120⅝	99	32,365
3½ April 27.	1 January 10.	2⅝	2¾	+ ¼	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	.....	..	2	2⅝	2	2⅝	1½	800
88 January 23.	43 May 11.	55¾	55⅞	+ 1¾	Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	24,387,100	.....	..	54	54⅞	54	54⅞	44½	1,400
93 January 23.	80 February 10.	86⅞	87	+ 1½	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,619,200	Mch. 20, '99.	1½	85	89½	86¼	89½	65	1,525
59½ April 13.	44⅜ June 1.	50½	51½	..	Pressed Steel Car Company	12,500,000	.....	..	50¼	51	50⅜	51	...	350
90 April 13.	78 May 25.	82½	83½	— 1	Pressed Steel Car Company preferred	12,500,000	May 5, '99.	1¾	82½	82½	82½	82½	...	120
13 May 1.	7 May 18.	8	9	..	Pittsburg & Western preferred	5,000,000	.....	..	8	8	8	8	...	100
161¾ January 4.	156 January 21.	160½	162	+ 2	Pullman Palace Car Company	54,000,000	May 15, '99.	1½	158¾	160	158¾	160	211¼	715
14 April 13.	8 June 7.	10⅜	11	+ 1¾	**Quicksilver** preferred	4 230,300	May 15, '99.	½	10	10⅜	10	10⅜	6	210
25 January 24.	19⅝ May 13.	20⅞	21	+ ⅝	**Reading**	69,900,000	.....	..	20¾	20⅞	20	20⅞	10	1,715
68½ April 4	51¾ January 7.	61¾	61⅞	+ 1¼	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	.....	..	60⅝	61⅝	60	61¼	40½	25,555
38¼ March 22.	29⅝ January 7.	34⅜	34½	+ ½	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	.....	..	34⅜	35	34	34½	23	3,200
*194 May 11.	*187 February 14.	193	..	..	Rensselaer & Saratoga	10,000,000	July 1, '99.	4	193	193	193	193	...	20
55 January 7.	28½ May 24.	42	45	..	**St. Joseph & Grand Island** 1st pf	5,491,000	Jan. 3, '99.	2	40	42	40	42	60¼	200
14⅞ February 1.	8⅝ January 6.	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,980	.....	..	10¾	11	10½	10⅝	7⅝	2,267
75½ January 26.	64 May 13.	69¾	71	— 1⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	Jan. 6, '99.	2	68⅜	69⅝	68⅜	68⅞	62	140
44⅝ January 31.	33⅜ January 5.	37	37½	+ 1⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,355,700	Mch. 3, '99.	1	36⅜	37⅝	36⅜	37⅜	28⅜	2,057
15 April 28.	6⅝ January 4.	12⅞	13	+ ⅜	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	.....	..	12⅜	13	12⅜	12⅞	5	2,100
35½ April 1.	17 January 3.	33¼	33½	+ 1½	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	.....	..	32⅜	33¾	31⅝	33½	10⅝	13,885
58 July 1.	36 January 5.	55	57½	+ 3	St. Paul & Duluth	4,660,200	July 5, '87.	3	56½	58	56½	58	...	1,477
106 January 23.	87½ January 5.	101	104	..	St. Paul & Duluth preferred	4,660,200	Mch. 1, '99.	2½	103	103	103	103	...	280
169¾ June 27.	91 February 8.	166½	167½	+ 1	St. Paul & Omaha	21,363,200	Feb. 20, '99.	2½	167¼	169¾	165¾	167	76	8,185
182 June 29.	170 January 16.	175	190	..	St. Paul & Omaha preferred	12,646,800	Feb. 20, '99.	2½	180	182	180	182	...	395
44 January 31.	27 May 9.	32⅜	32⅝	+ 1⅜	Southern Pacific	126,627,900	.....	..	31⅝	32⅝	31⅝	32⅝	19	19,795
14 January 16.	10¼ January 5.	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅝	Southern Railway	45,000,000	.....	..	10¾	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛	8⅜	7,530
55 April 22	40⅝ January 24.	51⅝	52	+ 2⅜	Southern Railway preferred	60,000,000	Jan. 20, '99.	1	49½	52	49½	51⅝	29½	24,951
25½ January 14.	12⅝ June 2.	14	16	— 1¼	Standard Distilling & Distributing Co	16,000,000	.....	..	15½	15½	14¾	14¾	...	1,250
85½ January 10.	57⅝ June 28.	55	58	+ 1	Standard Distilling & Distributing Co. pf	8,030,000	May 2, '99.	1¾	60	60	57½	57½	...	625
12 January 10.	7 June 1.	7½	8½	+ ⅝	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	..	7½	8	7½	8	6½	858
68 April 18.	36 January 9.	64⅞	65	+ 1⅜	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	63⅜	65	63	64⅞	25¾	19,350
25⅞ March 1.	17¼ January 5.	20	20⅜	+ 1½	Texas Pacific	35,793,700	.....	..	19	20½	19	20	12⅜	9,000
15½ January 17.	11¾ June 19.	....	....	— 1¼	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	10,370,000	.....	..	12½	12¾	12½	12½	...	200
242 February 27.	169½ January 25.	185	189	— 5¾	Third Avenue	12,000,000	May 31, '99.	1¾	200	200	185	185	178	1,192
72 April 17.	38 January 3.	66	67	+ ⅞	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	.....	..	67	67½	66½	67	...	850
50⅜ February 21.	38⅜ June 20.	44⅞	45	+ 4⅝	**Union Pacific Railway**	87,501,900	.....	..	41	45	40⅞	45	25⅝	65,975
84½ January 23.	72 June 1.	79⅜	79¾	+ 3⅜	Union Pacific Railway preferred	75,000,000	Apl. 19, '99.	1½	76¼	79¾	76¼	79¾	59⅜	57,193
60 January 11.	48 May 27.	48	50	+ 1½	United States Express	10,000,000	May 15, '99.	1½	49½	50½	49½	49½	42	130
8 January 23.	5⅜ June 21.	5⅜	6	+ ⅜	United States Leather	61,569,900	.....	..	5⅞	6	5⅜	6	2¾	1,370
78 April 4.	68 June 1.	71	71½	+ 2⅜	United States Leather preferred	60,929,900	July 1, '99.	1¼	69¼	71½	69¼	71½	60⅜	4,795
57 April 5.	42⅝ January 5.	53	53½	+ 1⅜	United States Rubber	23,695,000	Feb. 15, '97.	2	54½	54⅝	53	53⅜	35⅜	5,530
120 January 9.	111 January 3.	117½	118	+ ⅜	United States Rubber preferred	23,525,500	Apl. 20, '99.	2	117½	117½	117	117	89½	467
45 March 28.	24 June 1.	27	28	..	Union Bag & Paper Company	16,000,000	.....	..	27	28	26⅜	28	...	900
80 March 29.	76 May 31.	78	79	..	Union Bag & Paper Company preferred	11,000,000	July 1, '99.	1¾	79	79	79	79	...	440
8⅞ January 21.	7¼ June 19.	7⅝	7⅞	..	**Wabash**	28,500,000	.....	..	7½	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	7	2,727
25½ April 5.	19 May 24.	21⅜	21½	+ 1½	Wabash preferred	24 000,000	.....	..	20½	21⅜	20¾	21⅜	19	6,995
*131 June 30.	*125 February 10.	126	132	..	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 16, '99.	3	130	131	130	131	121	157
88⅛ January 21.	87¼ June 1.	87¾	90	+ ¼	Western Union Telegraph	57,370,000	April 15, '99.	1¼	90	90	89½	89½	83	3,320
11½ May 9.	8¾ June 1.	10⅜	10¾	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie	15,000,000	.....	..	9½	9⅝	8⅞	9⅜	...	1,520
61 January 30.	50 June 29.	49	57	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie first preferred	2,500,000	.....	..	55	55	50	52⅜	...	338
32⅜ May 15.	21½ June 23.	24½	24⅝	+ 1¼	Wheeling & Lake Erie second preferred	7,000,000	.....	..	25½	25⅞	24⅞	25⅜	...	1,570
8½ June 27.	8¾ June 27.	....	....	..	Wisconsin Central, second instalment paid	8,057,900	.....	..	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	...	100
16¾ June 13.	13⅜ May 24.	15⅜	15⅝	..	Wisconsin Central, when issued	.....	.....	..	15⅜	15⅝	15	15½	...	1,910
55¼ June 13.	48⅜ May 26.	53	53½	— ¾	Wisconsin Central preferred, when issued	.....	.....	..	53⅜	53⅝	52½	53	...	4,220
					SILVER.									
65 April 28.	60 April 24	60	61	..	Bullion Certificates	.....	.....	..	60½	60½	60¼	60¼	...	20,000

Note—The highest and lowest prices, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. †And on May 1 100 per cent. in stock.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending July 1, 1899.

BONDS. Sales Week Ended July 1.	Week Ending July 1. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
$13,094,600					
Adams Express 4s	103½	107	103½	103½	47
American Spirits Manufacturing Co. 6s	90	90	90	90	37
American Tobacco scrip	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	100
Ann Arbor 4s	94	95½	93	95½	105
Atchison, Colorado & Pacific 1st 6s, tr. rects	82½	82	82½	82½	5
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	102½	103	102⅝	102⅝	291
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	85⅝	85	85⅛	85	423
Austin & Northwestern 1st 5s	100	100⅛	97½	97½	30
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	100⅝	100⅝	100	100⅛	441½
Balt. & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	95	95½	95	95½	86
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	101¼	101⅝	101¼	101⅜	411
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	113	113	113	113	4
Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban 5s	106½	107	106½	107	22
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	103⅝	104	103½	104	53
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	118½	118½	118	118	6
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 6s	91	91	91	91	5
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	110⅛	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	2
Canada Southern 1st 5s	110⅝	111	110⅜	111	4
Canada Southern 2d 5s	111½	111½	111	111	23
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	98⅜	98⅜	95⅜	98	107
Central of Georgia 1st 5s	120	120	120	120	15
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	41½	41½	41½	41½	1
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	13	13	13	13	8
Cent. of Ga., Middle Ga. & Atlanta 5s	102	102	102	102	8
Central of New Jersey general 5s	122½	122½	122½	122½	4
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	119½	119½	119½	119¾	1
Central Pacific 1st, when issued	101⅝	102	101⅝	102	65
Central Pacific, Cal. & Ore. 6s, Speyer ctfs	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	4
Central Pacific 3½s, when issued	88	88	88	88	5
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	95	95⅜	94⅜	95⅜	84
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	107½	108	107½	108	99
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	120	120	120	120	5
Chesapeake & Ohio consolidated 5s	119½	119½	119½	119½	5
Chi., Burlington & Quincy debenture 5s	111½	112	111½	111½	22
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	112⅜	112⅛	112⅜	112⅜	30
Chi., Burlington & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	106½	106½	106½	106½	14
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	105	105	105	105	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy consol. 7s	116¾	117¾	116¾	117¾	30
Chicago & Eastern Illinois consol. 6s	138	138	138	138	5
Chicago & West Michigan 5s, coupon off	117	117	116	116	3
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	102½	102½	102	102½	126
Chicago & Western Michigan 5s, coupon off	99⅝	99½	99⅜	99½	10
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 1st gen. 4s	94	95¼	94	95¼	89
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. Louis Div. 4s	102	102	102	102	2
Colorado Fuel Company 6s	105	105	103	105	2
Columbus & Hocking Valley ext. 4s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	5
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	4
Colorado Midland 2-4s	65½	67¼	63½	65¾	313
Colorado Southern 4s	89½	89½	89⅜	89¾	391
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	103¼	102½	103¼	103⅜	62
Detroit City Gas 5s	101	101	100½	100⅝	13
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette 1 g. 3½s	19⅝	19⅝	18½	18⅝	13
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	117⅜	118	117⅜	118	5
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. Divisional 5s	118½	118½	118½	118½	6
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	5
Elizabeth & Big Sandy 5s	103	103	103	103	1
Elmira, Cortland & Northern 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	33
Erie prior lien 4s	94⅝	95	92⅞	93½	382
Erie general lien 4s	73	74⅜	72½	72⅝	309
Evansville & Indiana consol. 6s	103	103	103	103	4
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	102½	103	102½	103	21
Flint & Pere Marquette 5s	106	106½	105	106½	16
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 2-4s	65	65	65	65	1
Forth Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	82	82	82	82	12
Gal., Har. & San. An., Hex. & Pac. 5s	103¼	103⅞	103¼	103⅜	61
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s	104	104	104	104	5
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern 1st 5s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅜	104⅞	15
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	5
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	89⅜	89⅜	89¼	89⅜	37
Hocking Valley 4½s	102⅝	102⅝	102½	102½	132
Houston, East & West Texas 5s	103	103	103	103	1
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	105½	105⅝	105½	105½	12
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	105	105	104¾	104⅞	16
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	125	125	125	125	9
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	92¾	92⅞	92¾	92¾	82
Iowa Central 1st 5s	113¼	114	113¼	114	40
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	85	85	85	85	1
Kan-as City & Pacific 1st 4s	78¼	79	78¼	79	4
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s	59½	60⅝	59	59½	121
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	93⅞	94	93⅝	93⅝	163½
Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	67	68¼	66¾	68¼	129½
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	114	114	114	113	10
Knickerbocker Ice Co. of Chicago 1st 5s	98	98	98	98	3
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½	9
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	5
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	110	110	110	110	5
Lake Shore 2d 7s, coupon	115	115	115	115	7
Lake Shore 3½s	110⅞	111⅛	110⅞	111½	8
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	111½	112¾	111½	111½	40
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	125½	125½	125½	125½	1
Louisville & Nashville collateral trust 4s	100	100¾	100	100¼	68
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	117⅜	117⅜	117½	117⅜	52
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	99⅜	100½	99	99	134
Louis. & Nash., Nash., Fl. & Shef. 5s	109	109	109	109	1
Louis. & Nash., So. & Nor. Ala. 5s	109	109	109	109	2
Louisville & Nash. coll. trust 5s	108¼	108¾	108¼	108¼	9
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	100½	100½	100	100⅛	76
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	123½	123½	122½	122½	48
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	4
Mexican Central 2d income	10¾	12¼	10¾	11⅞	96
Mexican International consol. 4s	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝	56
Met. West Side Elevated, Chicago, 4s	98½	98½	98	98	20
Mil., Lake Shore & West. ext. & imp. 5s	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	2
Mil. & Northern 1st 6s, 1910, main line	121	121	121	121	2
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st and ref. 4s	98½	99	98½	98½	49
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	6
Missouri, Kansas & Texas extended 5s	89	89	89	89	10
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	89¼	90¾	89¼	90	29
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	92½	95	92½	95	106
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	116¾	118½	116¾	118½	167
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	98	98½	98	98	50
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	86½	86½	28	86	11
Mobile & Ohio 1st ext. 6s	121½	121½	121½	121½	7
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	127½	127½	127½	127½	5
Morris & Essex consol. 7s, guaranteed	142	142	142	142	½
National Starch Mfg. 6s	102	102	102	102	2
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	102⅝	102⅝	102½	102⅝	24
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s, reg	103	103	103	103	4
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	10
New York Central 1st 7s, registered	112	112	112	112	6
New York Central extended 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	6
New York Central debenture 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	8
New York Central debenture 4s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	3
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	107	107¾	107	107¾	30
New York & Harlem 7s, registered	104	104	104	104	3
New York, Lack. & Western 1st 7s	142	142	142	142	1
New York & New England 1st 4s	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	2
N. Y., New Haven & Hartford 4s, deb. ctfs	108⅞	109¼	108⅞	109¼	28
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	33
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 5s	100	101¾	100	101¾	17
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	95	95¾	95	95¾	130½
Northern Ohio 1st 5s	102	102¾	102	102¾	6
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	67	68¼	66¾	67⅝	121
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	105½	105¾	104⅞	104⅝	85
Northwestern sinking fund 5s	107¾	108¾	107¾	107¾	5
Northwestern debenture 5s, 1933	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	9
Northwestern consol. 7s	144	144	144	144	1
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	102⅝	103	102⅜	103	87
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	116	116	115½	116	17
Oregon Short Line Income A	93	94	93	94	90
Oregon Short Line Income B	72½	74	72½	73½	103
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	2
Peoria & Eastern 1st	85	85	83¾	85	23
Peoria & Eastern income	30	30	30	30	20
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville 1st 6s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	2
People's Gas, Chicago, 1st consol. 6s	127½	128½	127½	128½	25
Pitts., Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	116½	117½	116½	116½	7
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	115½	115½	115½	115½	1
Pittsburg & Western 4s, trust receipts	100¾	100¾	100	100	22
Reading general 4s	91½	91¾	90⅝	90⅝	320
Reading general 4s, registered	89½	89½	89½	89½	5
Richmond & Danville deb. 6s, stamped	120	120	120	120	28
Rio Grande Western 4s	101¼	102¾	100¾	100¾	224
Rochester & Pittsburg 1st 6s	120	120	120	120	1
Rock Island general 4s	110½	110⅝	110	110⅛	43
Rock Island 1st 6s	126½	126½	126½	126½	1
St. Louis & Iron Mt. 4s, when issued	85	85⅝	85	85⅝	160
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	111	111⅝	111	111⅝	40
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 6s, stamped	113½	113½	113½	113½	5
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	5
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	112	113½	112	113½	32
St. Louis Southeastern 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
St. Louis Southwestern 1st income	75½	76½	75½	76½	114

BONDS.	Week Ending July 1. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	114½	114⅝	114½	114⅝	25
St. Paul 1st, Chi., Pac. & Western 5s	124	124½	124	124½	12
St. P., M. M., Montana Central 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	10
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. consol. 4½s	119½	119½	119½	119½	5
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	132½	132½	132½	132½	5
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	82½	83	80	80½	84
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	99½	100	99½	100	4
Southern Pacific of California 5s, stamped	107¼	107⅝	107¼	107½	29
Southern Pacific collat. tr. 4s, when issued	84⅞	85	84½	84½	53
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	114	115	114	115	22
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	108½	108⅝	108½	108⅝	4
Southern Railway 5s	111¾	112½	110¾	110¾	97
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	85	85	85	85	14
Standard Rope & Twine income	25	25	25	25	20
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, De Bard. 6s	106	106¾	106	106¾	54
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, Birm. Div. 6s	109½	110	109½	110	9
Texas Pacific 1st 5s	114	114½	114	114	24
Texa-Pacific, Eastern Div. 1st 6s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
Texas Pacific 2d inc. 5s, tr. rects	55	55¾	55	55¾	112
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	105⅜	106	103½	103½	54
Third Avenue 5s	129⅝	129⅝	129⅞	129⅝	10
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	82½	82½	82½	82½	2
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo 1st 5s	100¼	100¾	99	99	24
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	102½	103	102½	103	4
Union Pacific new 4s	108	108¼	108¼	109½	230
Utah Central guaranteed 4s	88	88	88	88	5
Wabash 1st 5s	117½	117½	117	117	11
Wabash 1st, Detroit & Chicago ext. 1st 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	1
Wabash 2d 5s	102⅝	102	99⅝	102	57
Wabash debenture, Series B	34¾	34¾	33½	34⅝	402
West Shore guaranteed 4s	117¾	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	11
West Short gtd. 4s, registered	115½	115½	115	115	9
Western New York & Penn. gen. 5-4s	69¾	70½	69¾	70⅜	74
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	117	117½	114¾	114¾	34
Western Pacific 6s, Speyer certfs	109	109	109	109	4
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	109	109¼	109	109¼	8
Wisconsin Central 1st, trust receipts	77	77	76¾	76¾	69
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s, when issued	95⅞	95⅝	94⅞	95⅛	255
Total sales					$13,025,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 1, 1899.

United States 4s, 1907, registered	112½	112½	112¼	112½	20½
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114½	114½	113⅝	113⅝	3
United States 3s, coupon	108⅝	109	108⅝	109	21
United States 3s, small	108¼	108½	108¼	108½	41
Total sales					$48,600

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 1, 1899.

Tennessee settlement 3s	98⅝	99	98¾	99	21
Total sales					$21,000
Grand total					$13,094,600

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	98⅝	Jan. 6	99	Feb. 3	99	Feb. 3
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114	June 20	111	Mar. 2	112½	July 1
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114½	June 23	112½	Jan. 3	113⅝	June 27
United States 4s, 1925, registered	130½	May 24	123	Feb. 14	130⅝	May 24
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	131	June 2	123	Feb. 10	130½	June 12
United States 5s, registered	113½	Apr. 8	111¾	Feb. 6	112⅝	May 24
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113½	Apr. 3	111⅝	Mar. 8	113	June 16
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	106½	May 31	106⅜	Feb. 23	106	June 30
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	106½	June 6	106½	Jan. 5	108¼	June 27
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	106¾	June 5	106½	Jan. 4	108½	June 24

Last sales in 1898 of Government bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

U. S. Currency 6s, 1899	102½	Oct. 17	District of Columbia 3-65s 118 Nov. 28

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	113	June 1	110	Feb. 27	112¾	June 5
Louisiana consolidated 4s	110	Apr. 24	108¾	Jan. 20	110	Apr. 28
Louisiana consol. 4s, small	109½	Feb. 27	109½	Feb. 27	109½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consol. 4s	108	Apr. 17	108	Apr. 17	108	Apr. 17
Tennessee settlement 3s	99	June 30	96¾	Jan. 13	99	June 30
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	95	Jan. 20	95	Jan. 20	95	Feb. 27
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9	Mar. 15	6	Mar. 4	8	June 1
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	87	Jan. 27	82½	Jan. 3	85¾	June 7

Last sales in 1898 of State bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

Alabama, Class A, small	105	Aug. 10	Alabama, Class C 104 Nov. 30
Alabama, Class B	108	Sept. 26	North Carolina 6s, 1918 128 Feb. 23

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, July 1, total transactions included 2,640,827 shares of stock, $13,025,000 bonds, with $48,600 Government and $21,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, are:

STOCKS.

	July 2 '98.	July 1 '99.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	1,128,394	2,640,827	1,512,433
Banks	...	700	700
Mining	3,600	1,000	*2,600

BONDS.

	July 2 '98.	July 1 '99.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$12,387,200	$13,025,000	$647,800
State	...	21,000	21,000
Government	17,000	48,600	31,600

*Decrease.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

Following is a list of the stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express	7	Lake E. & West	1½
Am. Sugar Ref.	2⅞	Lake E. & W. pf.	3½
Am. Tobacco pf.	1¼	Louis. & Nash.	4⅝
At. Top. & S. F.	3½	Manhattan	3
At. T. & S. F. pf.	3½	Minn. & St. L.	2⅝
Anaconda Copper	3½	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1¾
Balt. & Ohio	1½	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	1½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	2⅝	Mo.	1½
Brook. Union Gas	5	Mo. Pacific	3½
Canada Southern	1¾	Mo., K. & Tex. pf.	1⅝
Canadian Pacific	1¼	National Biscuit	1
Central Pacific	1½	N. J. Central	1¼
Ches. & Ohio	1¾	N. Y. Central	6⅝
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	5	N. Y., N. H. & H.	6
Chi. Great West.	1	Norfolk & West.	1⅜
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	3¾	Nort. & West. pf.	2½
Chi. G. W. deb.	3	Northern Pacific	2½
Chi., Ind. & Lou. pf.	3½	Nor. Pac. pf.	4
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	6⅝	Ore. R. & Nav.	4⅝
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	2	Pacific Mail	1
Chi. & Northwest	3½	Penn. Railroad	6½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	6⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	1½
Chi. Term. Tran. pf.	1½	Pitt., C., C. & St. L.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	2½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1½
C., C. & St. L. pf.	2⅝	Pullman Car	3
Col. & South. 1st pf.	1	Quicksilver pf.	1½
Col. & South. 2d pf.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Col. & Hock. Coal	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Consolidated Gas	5⅝	St. L. Southwest.	2½
Del. & Hudson	4	St. L. Southwest. pf.	1½
Del., Lack. & W.	3½	St. P. & Duluth	5
Denver & Rio Gr.	1½	St. P. & Omaha	1
Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	1½	Pacific Coast	1½
Distillers' Sec.	1½	Southern Ry. pf.	2½
Dom. Coal & Iron	5½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	5½
Erie 1st pf.	1½	Texas Pacific	1½
Federal Steel	5½	Union Pacific	1½
General Electric	4	Union Pac. pf.	3½
Gt. Northern pf.	3	U. S. Express	3½
H. B. Claflin	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	3½
Illinois Central	3½	Wabash pf.	1½
Internat. & Gt. N. pf.	2	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	2½
Iowa Central pf.	3½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & F. pf.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	4
Am. Steel & W. pf.	3⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½
Am. Tin Plate pf.	2	Pressed Steel Car pf.	1
Brook. Rap. Trans.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1¼
Chi. Con. Traction	2½	Stand. Distilling	1¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	Stand. Dist. pf.	1
Continental Tobacco	2	Tex. Pac. L. Tr.	1¼
Cont. Tobacco pf.	3½	Third Avenue	6½
Hocking Valley pf.	1⅝	U. S. Rubber	1½
International Silver	1⅛	U. S. Rubber pf.	1⅝
Am. Air Brake	8		
N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	1⅞		

Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1
Ann Arbor 4s	1	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. ctfs	5
At. T. & S. F. adj.	1½	Nor. Pac. gen. lien	1
B'klyn W. & W. 5s	1	Ore. S. Line Inc. A	1½
C., B. & Q. 7s	1	Ore. S. Line Inc. B	1½
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	1½	People's Gas, Chi., 1st con. 6s	2
Col. Mid. 1st 2-4s	1½	Rio Gr. West. 4s	1⅝
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	1	St. L. S. W. 2d	3½
Col. & South. 1st 4s	1	So. Pac. of Ariz. 1st	1½
East Tenn., V. & G. con. 5s	1	Southern Ry. 5s	1½
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1½	Ulster & Del. con	1½
Mo., K. & E. 1st	1	Wabash 2d	2
Mo., Pac. con. 6s	1½	Wabash, deb. B	1⅛
Mo. Pac. 1st coll. 5s	2	West Shore 4s, reg.	1½

Bonds Declined.

Det., M. & M. 1 g. 3½s	1⅝	Gal. H. & H 5s	4

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, July 2.—Last week's market was strong and not affected by the decline in cotton. Business was necessarily small, for the market is still much oversold. Calcutta is off now, but Karachee and Madras are still buying. China is becoming more important, and last week took various large lines. South America also was a fair buyer. Altogether the minor markets are promising.

Home trade was good, the market being in a better position than it had been for many years. Full prices were more easily obtainable, even with cotton 1d higher. Heavy sheetings were practically the only unsatisfactory spot. Yarns were firm, and any concessions granted were exceptions. Bundle yarns were sold to India, China, and Japan.

The German market was quiet. This is the dead season there; but advices from Mulhouse report a good business in cloths. The French market also is quiet, though prices are firm, and new business is hanging

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending July 1, 1899.

		Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. Ask'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928	102½	Jun 15	98	Feb 15	101	June 19	98½	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	90½	Jun 30	87¾	May 10	95½	June 30	93	..
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	102¾	May 31	98¾	Apr 7	102⅞	July 1	103	103
Do., registered	102½	Jan 23	100	Jan 20	101	Mar 20	101	..
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	85½	Jan 21	78	Jan 6	85	July 1	84½	85
Do., do., registered	83½	Feb 6	83	Feb 20	83	Feb 20	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn 1st g. 5s, 1934	..	Jan 20	105	Jan 9	110	Jan 20	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	102	May 19	100¼	Jan 19	102	June 5	99¾	100¼
Baltimore & Ohio—								
Balt. & Ohio prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	100⅝	May 26	97.	Apr 19	100¾	June 30	98	98⅝
Do. orig. gold 4s, 1948	102¼	May 25	100¾	May 12	101¼	June 30	101¼	101¼
Balt. Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990	106½	Mar 8	106½	Mar 8	106¾	Mar 8	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	..	..	..	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Monongh. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	..	..	..	104¾	July, 92	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	112	Feb 15	108¾	Jan 11	111	June 5	112	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s, 1930	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 10	..	..
Col. & Cin. Mid 1st ext. 4½s, 1939	85	Jan 19	85	Jan 19	85	Jan 19	..	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	..	..	..	107¼	Del 28,98	..	..
B. & O. SW. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	111	Feb 3	107⅜	Jan 12	108	Mar 13	..	..
Do. 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1908	94	Jan 23	93¾	Jan 23	91	Jan 23	..	..
Do. do. trust receipts	94	Jan 27	94	Jan 27	94	Jan 27	..	..
Do. 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	32½	Jan 11	32	Jan 11	32¼	Jan 11	..	..
Do. do., Series B, 2043	15½	Jan 26	10⅝	Jan 16	12	Feb 23	..	..
Do. do. trust certificates	11¼	Feb 10	11¼	Feb 10	11½	Feb 10	..	..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911	130¾	Jan 30	123	Apr 11	128½	May 22	..	..
Do. do., trust certificates	128¾	May 24	128	Mar 15	128	June 3	..	..
Do. 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	106	Jan 30	103	Mar 17	104¼	May 10	..	..
Do. do. trust certificates	106	Apr 28	102¾	Feb 28	105	June 5	..	..
Do. 1st con. 5s, 1947	112	Jan 30	103¾	Jan 6	110	Jan 30	..	..
Do. 1st gen. 5s, 1932	80	Feb 4	80	Feb 4	80	Feb 4	..	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	113	Mar 28	102½	May 13	113	June 30	113	..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	117¼	Apr 5	117¼	Apr 5	117¾	Apr 5	114½	..
Bkyn. & Co. & S. 1st con. gtd g. 5s, 1941	108½	Apr 29	106¾	Jan 4	107	July 1	..	..
Brooklyn Union El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950	104	Jan 30	103¾	Jun 29	104	July 1	103¾	104
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	..	..	..	74	Sep., 98	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	111	Feb 20	101¼	Jan 7	110¾	June 27	110¼	111½
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	129	Jun 28	127¼	Mar 15	129	June 28	130	..
Do. coe. 1st g. 6s, 1922	129	May 15	129	May 15	129	May 15	129	..
Caldwell & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1913	..	..	..	..	..	103	Ap 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	..	..	..	..	100	Feb., 99	..	..
Buff., St. Mary's & Southwest. 5s, 1927	105	Feb 17	101¼	Feb 8	105	May 12	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	100½	May 15	100	Jun 10	108	June 24	..	..
Do. con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	117¼	May 19	111	Jan 7	115¾	June 2	..	..
Do., do., registered	110¼	Feb 4	110¼	Feb 4	110¼	Feb 4	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	..	..	..	140	Fe 14, 97	..	..
C. R. I. Falls & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	..	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111¼	Jun 12	108¼	Jan 4	111	June 29	108	100
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	112	Feb 24	109	Mar 6	111	June 28	111	112
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	106	Ja 30, 97	..	..
Central Br. Union Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	93⅜	Jan 31	91	Mar 28	91¼	May 12	80	90
Cen. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	96	Apr 28	95	Jan 18	96	Apr 28	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	120	Jun 29	119¾	Mar 28	120	June 29	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	100¼	Apr 29	91¾	Jan 31	98	July 1	..	..
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44¼	Feb 23	38	Feb 8	41½	June 29	..	..
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1915	15	Feb 20	11	Apr 10	13	June 29	..	..
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	7½	Feb 27	6	May 31	6	June 16	..	..
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	..	..	..	..	95	De 23, 98	..	..
Do., Middle Ga. & Atl. 5s, 1947	102	Jun 29	102	Jun 29	102	June 29	98½	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	..	..	..	..	99	Jul 6, 98	..	..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	102	Feb 23	100¾	May 1	101	May 17	102	..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	112	Jan 11	100½	May 3	110	June 6	110	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	112½	Mar 20	112¾	Mar 20	112¾	Mar 20	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	122½	Jun 24	113¾	Jan 4	122¾	June 29	..	..
Do., do., registered	121	Jun 14	112¼	Jan 7	119½	June 27	..	..
Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal con. as 7s, 1900	102¼	Apr 1	96¾	Jan 7	100¾	June 21	..	..
Do., 5s, 1912	100	May 6	87¾	Jan 11	100	May 6	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp Co. 5s, 1921	115½	Feb 3	114	Apr 27	115¾	June 9	..	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	..	..	..	104	No 13, 97	..	..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer certs.	104¼	Mar 11	103½	Mar 15	103¾	Mar 15	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A, B, C, D, 1898	..	..	..	..	101	Fe 24, 98	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	..	..	..	..	102	Fe 21, 98	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1899, Speyer certs.	100	Jun 6	103¼	Mar 20	108½	June 29	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1901, Speyer certs.	107½	Feb 24	103	Mar 20	103½	Mar 23	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. cts. dep. E, 1900	..	..	..	..	103	Oct 29,98	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	108¼	Mar 11	105¾	Feb 23	108½	Mar 29	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	113½	Jun 15	112¾	Jun 19	112¾	June 19	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939, Speyer certs.	125⅜	May 27	112¼	Feb 16	125¼	June 7	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	110½	Mar 14	107	Apr 10	107	Apr 10	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	112	Apr 19	112	Apr 19	112	Apr 19	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	122¼	May 27	122½	May 19	122¼	May 27	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	121¾	Jun 19	121¾	Jun 19	121¾	June 28	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	105	Mar 10	103	Jan 19	104½	Apr 5	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	109½	Jun 2	106½	Apr 15	109	June 28	..	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	..	..	..	98	Au 6, 97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	..	..	..	..	105½	De 19, 98	..	..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	..	..	..	..	101¾	Jan 7, 98	..	..
Do. g. 6s, Series A, 1908	119½	Jun 14	117	Apr 14	119½	June 14	..	..
Do. g. 6s, 1911	121¼	Feb 21	118¾	Mar 2	120	June 28	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	121	Apr 25	117¼	Jan 3	119¾	June 30	119¼	..
Do., do., registered	118½	Mar 15	117	Jun 2	117	June 2	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	96½	Feb 2	90⅜	Jan 4	96⅜	July 1	..	..
Do., do., registered	92¾	Jan 18	92¾	Jan 18	92¾	Jan 18	..	..
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	108	Jun 27	105	Jan 5	108	June 20	105	107
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	100	Jun 19	100	Jan 19	100	June 19	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	..	..	..	..	95¼	My 27,98	..	..
Warm Springs Valley 5s, 1941	101¼	Apr 29	101	Apr 26	101¼	Apr 29	100	102
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902	104	Feb 7	101½	Apr 7	103	July 1	..	..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	110¾	Apr 19	108	May 5	109	June 12	106	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	107½	Jan 6	104	Feb 1	104	Feb 1	106	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	106¾	Feb 24	106¾	Feb 24	106¾	Feb 24	105	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	..	..	..	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	117¾	Jun 29	114⅞	Jan 9	117⅜	June 29	114	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	105	Mar 16	104⅝	Feb 15	105	Mar 15	103⅝	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	113	Apr 24	109¾	May 10	111½	June 30	111½	..
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	151¼	Feb 18	125½	Jan 6	132	June 9	..	..
Do., Iowa sinking fund 5s, 1919	116⅝	Jun 12	115⅝	May 1	116⅝	June 12	117	..
Do., do., 4s, 1919	106½	Jun 26	105	Feb 27	106½	June 26	106⅝	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	105	May 26	101¼	Jan 28	105	June 28	..	..
Do., 4s, 1921	103	Feb 3	100	Apr 11	100	Apr 11	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	..	..	..	..	107½	Jan., 96	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 10-7	113¾	Apr 27	106¾	Jan 3	112¾	June 27	112½	..
Do., do., registered	..	Jan 2	111¾	Jan 3	111¾	June 2	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	123½	Feb 16	120	Mar 13	123	June 2	123	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	108	Mar 24	105¾	Apr 27	107	June 23	106	107
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	116½	Apr 3	115¼	Feb 1	116¾	Apr 21	114	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	138	Jun 30	134	Jan 23	138	June 30	137	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	117⅜	Jun 13	106½	Jan 16	116	June 28	..	117
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	103½	No 18, 98	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	107	Feb 23	107	Feb 23	107	Feb 23	106¾	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	118¼	Jun 9	114¼	Jan 17	118¾	June 9	114	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 6s, 1947	108⅛	May 17	97	Jan 10	107½	June 19	..	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	119½	Jun 9	104	Jan 4	117	June 23	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R. Da, 1902	171¼	Jun 9	169⅝	Jan 7	171½	June 9	..	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	168¾	Apr 10	163¼	Feb 16	168¾	Apr 10	..	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	168⅝	Apr 12	161½	Jan 10	163½	May 20	..	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	171½	Jun 9	160	Jan 3	171	June 9	..	..
Do., 1st L. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	171	Jun 17	161	Jan 11	171	June 17	..	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	122½	Jun 8	112½	May 13	122¼	June 8	119¼	..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	..	..	..	..	115½	No 30, 98	110⅝	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	123¾	May 12	118¾	Jan 11	123½	June 1	120¾	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	132½	May 25	125	Jan 10	132½	May 25	125⅜	..
Do., do., 5s, 1910	..	..	..	..	109½	Dec 7, 98	113⅜	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	123	May 2	121½	Feb 24	123	May 2	120¾	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	124	May 26	118⅝	Jan 3	124½	June 30	120⅞	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	125⅝	Jun 16	116½	Jan 19	125⅝	June 16	122⅜	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	112½	Apr 18	110	Mar 14	112½	Apr 18	111⅝	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	122½	Jun 1	122½	Jun 1	122½	June 1	120¼	..
Do., Wis. & Minn. Div. g. 5s, 1921	123	Jun 19	119	Apr 8	123	June 19	119⅝	..
Do., terminal g. 6s, 1914	118¼	May 18	115	Feb 6	118¼	May 18	..	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	..	..	..	..	127¼	Ja 27, 98	..	..
Do., con. sinking fund 5s, 1916	..	..	..	..	106¾	Jul 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	118½	May 12	112¼	Feb 9	118½	May 12	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	114⅞	May 4	103⅜	Jan 11	114⅝	June 26	111⅜	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	106½	Fe 10, 98	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	121	Jun 10	121	Jun 10	121	July 1	120⅝	..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	126	Jan 30	120	Jan 30	120	June 17	..	..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jan 6	142¾	May 4	144	June 27	144	145⅝
Do., gold 7s, 1902	115	May 24	111¼	Jun 3	112½	June 17	112	..
Do., do., registered	114	Apr 14	113	Jan 13	114	Apr 14	..	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	122½	Mar 13	116	Jan 6	122½	Mar 13	120	..
Do., do., registered	116	Jun 14	116	Jun 14	116	June 14	120	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	110¼	Mar 10	106½	Apr 12	107	June 19	..	..
Do., do., registered	109	Feb 3	105¾	Mar 28	105¾	Mar 28	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	123	Jan 30	121¼	May 4	122⅝	June 30	122	..
Do., registered	..	..	..	..	110⅜	De 27, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	111½	Mar 28	108	May 12	109¾	June 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	109½	Mr 19, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	118	Feb 9	117¼	May 22	118	June 17	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	117¾	Feb 7, 98	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	106	Feb 1	106	Apr 7	109	May 9	..	..
Do., registered	106¾	Feb 20	106¾	Feb 20	106⅝	Feb 20	..	..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987	110¼	Jun 24	102½	Jan 3	110¼	June 24	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	103	No 19, 98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	..	..	..	..	107¾	My 26,98	..	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	..	..	..	..	102¼	Ap 12, 98	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	124	Jun 19	124	Jun 19	124	June 19	124	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117½	Feb 6	117½	Feb 6	117½	Feb 6	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	111	Jan 3	111	Jan 3	111	Jan 5	113	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	113	Apr 24	113	Apr 24	113	Apr 24	112½	..
Iowa Midland 8s, 1900	..	..	..	..	106	Oct 21,98	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	142	Feb 20	130¼	May 3	141	June 16	141	144
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	..	..	..	105½	Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do., ext. and imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	125¼	May 23	117⅜	Feb 1	125½	June 29	..	..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	..	..	..	..	138	De 13, 98	142½	..
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	142½	Jan 24	140	Mar 6	142¾	Apr 25	144½	..
Do., incomes, 1911	114½	Jun 17	114¾	Jun 17	114½	June 17	..	..
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, 1917	136¾	Jun 27	131½	Jan 10	136⅝	June 27	..	..
Do., do., registered	134½	May 19	132	Jun 6	133½	June 13	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988	110¾	May 17	104¾	Jan 4	110¾	June 30	106¼	..
Do., do., registered	107½	Apr 6	103⅝	Mar 7	107⅞	Apr 6	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	93½	Apr 27	98	Jan 9	98½	May 1	..	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	85	Feb 4	83	May 9	85	June 14	..	..

		Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. Ask'd.
Do., extension 4s, 1905	98½	Mar 18	98½	May 18	98¾	May 18	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	114	Apr 25	109¾	Jan 12	114	June 27	..	114
Do., do., small	..	..	..	..	109	Ap 15, 97	..	..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	141	May 11	136	Jan 9	137¾	June 24	137	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	138	Mar 27	134¼	May 2	134½	June 21	136	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	134	Jan 12	131	Apr 18	132½	July 1	131½	..
Northern Wisconsin 1st 6s, 1930	140	Mar 23	140	Mar 23	140	Mar 23	..	..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	..	..	..	..	108	Jul 22,97	105	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	128	May 4	120¾	Mar 14	122	June 20	121	..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947	102¾	Jun 8	98½	Jan 3	103¾	June 29	..	..
Chi. & W. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921, coupon off	99½	Jun 28	96¾	Jan 26	99¾	June 28	99	100
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905	..	..	..	..	119	Oct 26,97	119	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	..	..	..	103¼	Mr 13, 97	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	113	May 5	112	Feb 9	113	May 5	114	..
City & Sub. Ry. Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	..	..	..	..	105¾	Apr., 95	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st 5s, 1917	91	Mar 30	70¾	Jan 25	91	June 9	..	..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	98	Jan 28	87¾	Jan 3	95¼	July 1	95	98
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	97	Jun 20	95¾	May 27	97	June 20	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	103⅜	Feb 3	99⅜	Jan 7	102	June 30	101½	..
Do., do., registered	99	May 4	99	May 4	99	May 4	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	87	Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	97	Au 31, 98	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	97	Apr 22	95	Feb 21	96½	Apr 24	..	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1036	104	Jan 27	102	Jan 3	103¾	Mar 30	103	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	..	..	..	100	Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Cl. ev., con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	118½	May 31	118½	May 31	118¾	June 14	118½	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	103¼	Apr 29	103¼	Apr 29	103¾	Apr 29	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	88¼	Jan 28	82¾	Apr 7	87	June 30	84½	86
Do., Income 4s, 1990	33	Jan 3	22	Jan 3	30	June 30	29	30
C., C. C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	102¼	Jan 3	102	Jan 28	102¾	Feb 10	..	..
Do., con. g. 7s, 1914	137½	Jun 6	135¼	May 11	137¼	June 6	..	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	137½	Jun 23	137½	Jun 23	137½	June 23	..	..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s, 1901	108½	Feb 10	108¼	Feb 10	108¾	Feb 10	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	..	..	..	..	107	De 27, 98	..	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	134¼	Jun 16	128	Feb 15	134½	June 16	..	..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947	69	Jan 12	63	Jun 29	65¾	June 30	..	..
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947	76	Jan 12	70¼	Mar 18	74½	June 30	71½	72½
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	90	Jan 13	85¼	May 13	89¾	July 1	89	89½
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	..	..	..	102	Dec., 96	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	128½	Jun 15	126¾	Jun 15	129½	June 15	125	..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906	124½	Jun 7	124¾	Jun 7	124¾	June 7	123	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 20	142	May 4	142	June 17	140	..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	..	..	..	109	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	111	Mar 14	108¾	May 3	108¾	June 28	..	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	145½	May 1	143	Jan 20	143	June 6	..	..
Do., registered	..	..	..	..	140	Oct 26,98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West 1st 6s, 1921	142¼	May 18	138	Feb 9	142	June 27	..	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	118¾	Apr 5	117	Feb 8	118¾	Apr 5	121	..
Do., term and improvement 4s, 1923	108½	Jun 20	108¼	Jun 20	108¾	June 20	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	108	Aug 1,98	104	..
Del. & Hud. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	..	....	..	....	146	Sep 13,98	142	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	143	May 4,97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	120½	Apr 21	120¼	Apr 21	120¼	Apr 21	121	..
Do., registered	122	Jun 6	122	Jun 6	122	June 6	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	117¾	Feb 21	115	May 2	116	June 9	116	..
Do., do., registered	117½	Jan 26	114¼	Apr 17	116¼	June 16	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	153	Mar 20	150¾	May 31	150½	May 31	150	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	141	May 6,98	..	..
Den. & Rio Grande 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	104	May 31	100	Feb 27	103¾	June 30	..	..
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	109	Feb 20	105¼	May 4	105½	May 25	..	106
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	108¾	May 25	102¾	Jan 3	106¾	June 21	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 4½s, 1936	112⅞	Jun 13	106¾	Jan 9	111¾	June 23	..	..
Denver Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s, 1933	92	Jan 24	90	Jan 19	92	Jan 24	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	108	Apr 27	107¼	Apr 25	108	Apr 27	105	..
Det., Mack. & Mar. ld. g. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	24	Jan 17	17¼	Mar 25	18¾	July 1	19	21
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	111	Mar 23	105	Jun 13	109	June 23	100¼	109½
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928	..	..	..	..	92¼	Fe 11, 98	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	116	Jun 14	111¾	Jan 16	116	June 14	113	115
Elgin, Jol. & East. 1st g. 5s, 1941	110	Apr 25	104¾	Jan 3	108¼	June 20	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. B, C, D, 1923	118	Jan 22	114¾	Feb 18	118	June 22	118	121
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	121	May 25	121	May 25	121	May 25	121	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	..	....	..	....	112	No 11, 98	115	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	123½	Mar 30	121	Jan 20	121	June 21	121	..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	106½	Apr 14	105	Apr 4	106¾	Apr 14	105	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7

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	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s,1936	109½	May 1	106½	Jun 7	109 June 28	..	..
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	97	Jun 5	91	Jan 16	97 June 24	..	..
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g.5s,1930	..	....	..	....	....	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	..	....	..	....	103 Ja 18, 98	..	..
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	112¾	Apr 3	95	Jan 3	100½ July 1	100¼	100¾
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	121¾	Jun 14	116	Jan 14	121¾ June 30	..	..
Do. 2d 6s, 1899	102¾	Apr 1	100¾	May 1	101¾ June 23	101¾	..
Metro. St. Ry gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	124	Jan 26	118¾	Jan 4	122½ June 30	123	123½
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	125¼	Jan 30	121	Jun 9	123 June 20	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	127	Jan 14	123½	Jan 3	125 June 22	125	..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd.g.5s,1993	126¾	Feb 3	124	Mar 2	123½ June 27	125	..
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	77	Jun 23	68¾	Jan 4	77 June 23	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	25¼	Apr 27	16¼	Apr 3	23½ June 14	20½	22
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	14¾	Apr 27	9¾	Apr 18	11¾ July 1	11½	12
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	88⅜	Feb 24	84½	Jan 6	87¾ July 1	..	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90 Mar., 96	103	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, 1917	..	....	..	....	15 Dec 7, 98	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1927	14	Apr 5	14	Apr 5	14 Apr 5	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100 Ja 30, 97	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	150	Apr 20	145	Jan 6	150 Apr 20	..	..
Do., 1st con g. 5s, 1934	115½	Jun 27	110¼	Jan 18	115½ June 27	..	..
Do., 1st and refunding g. 4s, 1949	99	Jun 29	98½	Jun 20	98¾ July 1	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	125	Jan 27	125	Jan 27	125 Jan 27	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	127	Jan 27	127	Jan 27	127 Jan 27	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	128 De 12, 98	..	..
Mil. El. Ry & Light 1st con. 5s, 1926	105½	Feb 16	101½	Feb 4	105½ Feb 16	..	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	96	May 25	91¾	Jan 3	98¾ July 1	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	71	Jan 6	65½	May 9	68¼ July 1	67½	68½
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	91¼	Apr 27	82	Jan 19	89 July 1	88	90
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	93¾	Jun 20	86	Jun 19	90 July 1	89	91
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	98	Jan 21	75¼	Jan 5	79 July 1	..	..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	95	Feb 27	85	Jan 21	95 Apr 27	..	..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	106	Mar 28	101¼	Jan 3	106¼ June 30	..	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	124¾	Apr 28	108¾	Jan 3	114½ July 1	117¾	118
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	117	May 17	114	May 1	115 June 16	115	118
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	100¾	Mar 14	91½	Jan 3	98 July 1	96¾	98½
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	98⅝	Mar 17	88	Jan 3	95 July 1	94	95
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	108	Apr 28	106	Feb 20	108 Apr 28	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	115	Apr 20	111¼	Jan 17	115 Apr 20	..	..
St. L. & Iron Mount. 1st ext.4½s,1947	108¼	May 20	105¼	Feb 6	106¾ May 23	106½	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	107¾	Jan 10	106	May 20	102⅜ June 13	103½	..
Do., Arkansas Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	106¾	Apr 6	105¾	Jan 16	106¾ Apr 6	..	..
Do., gen. con ry & id. grt.g.5s,1931	112	Feb 2	106	Jan 3	111¾ June 30	111	111½
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	111¾	Jan 31	110	Jan 21	111¾ June 26	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	130¾	May 9	125	Jan 9	127½ June 30	..	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	122	May 23	117	Feb 21	121¾ June 30	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	88	Feb 27	82¾	Jan 4	86 June 28	..	..
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	109	Jun 2	106	Jan 4	109 June 13	..	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84 Apr., 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	132½	Feb 14	132	Jan 12	132¼ Apr 8	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	105¾ De 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	106¾	Mar 28	104¼	Apr 22	105¾ June 22	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M.,W. & Al.,1917	..	....	..	....	108 Mar., 96	..	..
Jasper Branch 6s, 1923	115	Mar 22	115	Mar 22	115 Mar 22	..	..
No. O. & N. East. prior lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	108½ Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	117½	Jan 31	114½	Apr 5	116¼ June 29	113	..
Do., do., registered	117⅜	Jan 30	112	Jun 27	112 June 27	112½	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	113¾	Jan 30	107½	Apr 28	109¾ July 1	109	..
Do., do., registered	113¾	Jan 26	113¼	Jan 26	113¼ Jan 26	109	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	..	....	..	....	108½ Fe 21, 98	109	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	May 3	103¾	Jun 28	103¾ June 28	102½	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104¾ Feb 5, 98	102	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	107⅜	Feb 2	103½	Jun 28	103½ June 28	103¼	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	101¾ Jne 30,98	103	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	113¼	Jun 12	110½	Jan 12	113 June 14	110½	111½
Do., do., registered	112¾	Apr 14	111¾	Feb 17	112¼ Apr 14	..	..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s,1998	102	Jan 28	98	Jan 6	101¼ June 28	101	102
Do., do., registered	100	May 25	97½	Mar 15	100 May 25	..	..
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	103	May 25	99¼	Jan 3	102⅜ June 30	..	..
Do., registered	103	Jun 26	98	Jan 6	103 June 26	..	..
West Shore 1st g. 5s, gtd., 2361	117⅜	Jun 29	110¼	Jan 3	117⅜ June 29	115	..
Do., registered	115¾	Jun 15	109⅜	Jan 4	115 June 29	..	..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1938	..	....	..	....	108 No 5, 98	110	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	106 Jne 17,98	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g.4s,Ser.A,1940	..	....	..	....	95 Jul 28,98	..	..
Do., do. registered	..	....	..	....	104 Jul 24,97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jan 12	103¾	Jun 14	103¾ June 14	104	..
Do., do., registered	106¼	Jan 27	103	May 10	104 June 27	104	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103 May 7,97	104	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	132	Jan 18	128¼	Apr 12	128¾ June 29	128	..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	100 Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	113	Apr 13	113	Apr 13	113 Apr 13	..	..
Utica & R. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107 Au 15, 98	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s,1991	..	....	..	....	100 Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	123	Jun 16	123	Jun 16	123 June 16	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—							
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1906	123	Jun 13	123	Jun 13	123 June 13	122½	..
Lake Shore Div. 7s, 1899	102⅜	Feb 8	102¾	Jan 28	102⅜ Feb 17	..	..
Do., con. 1st 7s, 1900	107¼	May 4	105¾	Jan 21	107 May 17	..	..
Do., do., registered	106¾	Feb 20	105½	Jan 3	105¼ June 15	..	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	117¼	Mar 20	114¼	Jun 20	115 June 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	116½	Jan 5	114¼	June 15	....	..	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	112⅜	May 5	106	Jan 3	111¼ June 27	111	111¼
Do., do., registered	111	Apr 27	100	Jan 5	111 Apr 27	..	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M.7s,1901	..	....	..	....	108¾ Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal RR. 1st 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	121 Oct 24,98	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	112¼	Apr 27	100	May 1	110¼ June 20	..	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	103	May 6	103	May 6	103 May 9	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	..	....	..	....	122 Fe 25, 98	120	..
Do., 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	121¼ Jne 21,98	127	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	125½ Ja 20, 98	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	106 Fe 25, 98	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	108	Jan 28	106¾	Apr 3	107⅜ June 29	107	108
Do., do., registered	106½	Apr 19	105½	Apr 19	105½ Apr 19	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	....	..	....	104½ Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	191	Apr 21	173	Jan 6	190¼ June 29	..	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	184	Apr 20	172	Jan 19	184 Apr 20	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	128¾ Au 26,98	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125½ Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	121½	Jun 20	120	Jan 31	121½ June 20	118½	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	113¾	May 11	113¾	Jul	113¾ July 1	113½	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	108⅞	May 25	106	Jan 4	108⅝ May 27	..	..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	106½	Jun 1	103	Apr 12	106¾ July 1	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	101½ No 30, 98	..	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 11	114½	Jan 3	119½ Apr 12	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	117 Oct 25,98	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	131¼	May 15	131¼	May 15	131¼ May 15	132	..
Do., do., registered certificates	..	....	..	....	130 Sep 28,98	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry prior lien 4s, 1997	105⅞	Jun 14	101¾	Jan 5	104⅞ July 1	104⅝	104⅞
Do., registered	104⅜	May 12	103	Mar 22	104¼ May 12	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	70	Jan 21	68½	May 9	67¾ June 30	..	..
Do., do., registered	69¾	Jun 17	68½	May 16	69½ June 17	..	..
Washington Central 1st g. 4s, 1948	96	May 5	90	Jan 27	95 May 11	..	..
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s,1933	110	Apr 21	112	Jan 6	110 June 15	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	107¾	Jun 22	107½	May 22	107¾ June 22	..	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	135	Jun 19	130	Feb 7	135 June 19	135	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	128 No 25,98	132	134
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	117¼ Au 30, 98	123	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	101 Fe 25, 97	106	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	101	Apr 22	96¼	Jan 16	100 June 29	..	..
Nor. & West Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	96	Mar 27	88½	Jan 7	95½ July 1	95¼	96⅜
Ogden. & L. Chams. 1st con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	94 Apr., 96	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82 Feb., 97	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	..	....	..	....	102¼ Ja 26, 98	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	85 De 17, 97	86	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	85	Feb 7	65	May 24	75 May 25	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st mink. fund g. 6s, 1909	117	Apr 28	110	Feb 10	114 June 9	..	..
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	105	May 31	100¼	Jan 3	103 June 29	..	..
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1923	133	Jun 22	128	Mar 1	133 June 22	132	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	..	....	..	....	121 Jne 18,98	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	102 My 24,97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	116	Jun 28	106	Jan 7	116 June 30	..	..
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	94	Jun 29	85	Jan 7	94 June 29	..	..
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	74⅞	Apr 13	65¼	Jan 4	73½ June 29	..	..
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	105	Mar 16	104½	Jun 2	104¾ June 28	104	104½
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101½ Dec., 90	105	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	118	May 22	114½	Feb 15	118 June 9	..	..
Do., do.: registered	115¾	Mar 9	115⅞	Mar 9	115¼ Mar 9	..	..
Do., do., gtd. 3½s, tr. reg. cts., 1937	..	....	..	....	102 No 11, 98	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd.g.4½s,1940,Ser.A	116	Mar 14	114¾	Apr 13	114¾ Apr 13	..	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	119	Jun 13	114	Apr 11	118¾ June 30	..	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	113 No 23,98	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	..	....	..	....	107 De 30,98	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	107⅞	Jan 6	105¼	Mar 15	105¾ Apr 13	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	106¼ Ap 25, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	141	Mar 29	138¾	Jan 6	141 Mar 29	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140¾	May 1	140½	May 1	140½ May 1	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	125	Jun 7	135	Jun 7	135 June 7	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	110¼ Jul 8, 97	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. con. sink. fd, 7s, 1900	108	Apr 19	106	Apr 19	108 Apr 19	..	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	..	....	..	....	113½ Apr., 96	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	113¾	Jun 2	113¾	Jun 2	113¾ June 2	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102 No 10, 97	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	108 May 12,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	..	....	..	....	115½ Fe 24,98	113½	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	101	Feb 20	99	Jan 19	99¾ June 29	..	..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100 De 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs.	97	Jan 28	93½	Apr 3	94½ May 5	..	..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 6s,1926	..	....	..	....	17 My 22,98	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	..	....	..	....	20 De 20, 98	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	126	Apr 28	126	Apr 28	126 Apr 28	121	..
Do. 2d g. 4½s, May 9 1921	109	May 9	100	May 9	109 June 3	100	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	137 No 17, 98	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107½ Oct 26,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	121 No 26, 98	..	..
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B,1925	..	....	..	....	114 Mar., 98	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117 Mar., 99	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairp. 1st g. 5s, 1916	90	Jun 24	90	Jun 24	90 June 24	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	115½	Jun 28	113	Jan 3	115½ June 28	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	98 Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	100	May 24	96	Jan 3	100 June 9	..	..
Do., do., J. P. M. certificates	100¾	Jun 26	95¼	Jan 31	100 June 27	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	91⅜	Jun 15	85¾	Jan 7	89¾ July 1	89½	89⅝
Do., do., registered	89¾	Jun 29	85¾	Jun 1	89¾ June 29	..	..
Rio Grande Western 1st g. 4s, 1939	102¾	Jun 28	91	Jan 3	100¾ July 1	..	..
Utah Central gtd. g. 4s, 1917	89¾	May 11	87½	Apr 20	89 June 27	..	89¾
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	104¾	Jan 24	103¾	Feb 8	104 May 5	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	74¾	Jun 20	72½	Feb 27	74¾ June 20	72	74

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	84	Jan 27	81	Mar 27	82½ June 22	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	114¾	Mar 2	112¾	May 9	112¾ May 9	113⅝	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	115¾	Mar 25	112¾	May 5	114 June 12	113⅝	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	115	Mar 24	112½	May 5	113¾ June 10	113¾	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	113¼ July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	126¾	Jun 27	122	Jan 3	126¾ June 27	128	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	112½	Jun 30	107	Jan 5	109½ July 1	103¼	110
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	105¼	Mar 27	100½	May 23	101 June 23	102	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105 Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. RR. g. 4s, 1996	89	Jun 15	82	Jan 4	88 June 22	88	90
St. L. & S. F., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	102	Mar 16	98	Jan 12	101 June 19	100	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	96	Apr 22	84¾	Jan 4	95¾ July 1	95⅜	95⅞
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	38¾	Jun 30	40¾	Jan 4	57½ July 1	57⅜	57½
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	108½	Mar 9	108	Mar 7	108½ Mar 9	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	122¾	Jan 19	120	Feb 8	120 Feb 8	120	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	115	Jan 20	113	Feb 8	113 June 16	112	115
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1968	100	May 18	100	May 2	100 June 29	98	101
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	124½	Feb 20	121	Apr 3	122 June 7	121	..
Do., Dakota extn. g. 6s, 1910	125½	Jan 24	122½	May 2	123½ June 21	121½	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	144¾	Jan 21	138¼	Mar 8	146¾ June 24	143	..
Do., do., registered	137¾	Feb 23	137¾	Feb 23	137¾ Feb 23	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	119¼	Jun 29	112¾	Jan 5	119¼ June 29	116½	117½
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106¼ My 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	108¼	Apr 14	104½	Jun 25	108 May 4	106	109
Do., do., registered	104	Jan 24	104	Jan 24	104 Jan 24	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	122½ Jan 13,98	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	137½	Jun 23	134½	Mar 18	137½ June 23	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	117½	Jun 28	113¾	Jan 24	117½ June 28	..	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	113¾	Mar 2	110¼	Apr 17	110½ Apr 27	111½	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	120	Apr 11	115	Apr 10	120 Apr 11	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24, 96	..	..
S. Fe, Pres. & Phenix 1st g. 5s, 1947	106½	May 4	95	Mar 13	106½ May 12	105	107
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	100 Oct 20,97	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	125¾	Feb 15	125¾	Feb 15	125¼ Feb 15	127	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	112	Mar 17	112	Mar 17	112 Mar 17	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	104¾ Feb 5, 97	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931,asa.pd.	..	....	..	....	80 Ja 25, 98	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—							
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	114	Apr 28	113¼	Jun 9	113¾ June 6	113	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	110¼	Feb 10	110	Feb 27	110 Feb 27	108	110
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g.5s,1931	105	Apr 28	100¼	Jan 6	105¾ July 1	101½	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s,1903	..	....	..	....	102 Nov., 94	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	113½	Jun 28	107	Feb 21	113½ June 28	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	112	Mar 17	111	May 31	111 May 31	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	90	Feb 16	87½	Apr 27	89¾ June 30	80	90
Morgan's La. & Texas 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114 No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	139	Jan 20	139	Jan 20	139 Jan 21	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	105	Mar 18	97	Jan 3	105 Mar 23	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	86	Feb 28	77½	Jan 6	80 July 1	..	..
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	116 De 14, 98	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106¼ No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	106½	Jun 17	102	Jan 3	103½ July 1	..	..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	115	Jun 29	109¼	Jan 3	115 June 29	..	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	122	Apr 20	122	Apr 20	122 Apr 20	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	102½ No 11, 98	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd.5s,1905-37,stpd	109¼	Apr 21	106	Jan 4	107¾ June 30	..	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	101	Apr 5	90	Jan 3	97½ July 1	97½	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	..	....	..	....	113¾ No 23, 98	..	..
Gila Val., Globe & N. 1st gtd.g.5s,1924	101¾	Jun 29	104¾	Jun 30	104¾ June 30	104⅝	105
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	112½	Jun 29	103¾	Jan 3	109½ July 1	109⅝	110¼
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	98 Oct 31,98	..	..
Memphis Div. 1st gtd. 4-4½-5s, 1996	110½	Jun 13	107½	Jan 4	110¼ June 13	..	..
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	100½	Jun 22	100	Mar 3	103¾ June 22	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112½ Au 17,97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	118¾	Jun 8	117	Mar 18	118¾ June 8	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	105¾	Jun 12	104½	Feb 1	105¾ June 12	..	..
Do., divisional g. 6s, 1930	118¾	Jun 28	114¾	Jan 14	118½ June 28	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	119¾	Apr 27	115	Jan 3	118 June 28	116	..
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	124½	Feb 2	123	Jun 8	123 June 24	..	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	125	May 10	119	Jan 3	124½ May 10	..	..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	126¾	Jun 24	123	Jan 31	126¾ June 24	..	..
Do., equip. sink. fund g. 5s, 1909	100	Mar 17	100	Mar 17	100 Mar 17	..	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	110	Jun 2	106	Apr 19	109 June 26	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	116½	Jun 19	110	Jan 3	116¼ June 19	..	..
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	113½	May 13	113½	May 13	113½ May 13	..	..
Do., serial, Series E	109	Jan 12	109	Jan 12	109 Jan 12	..	..
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy gtd. 4s,

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending July 1, 1899.

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928	102½ Jan 15	98 Feb 15	101 June 19	98½	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	90½ Jun 30	87¾ May 10	90½ June 30	90	..
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	109¾ May 31	99¾ Apr 7	102¾ July 1	102¾	103 ..
Do., registered	102¾ Jan 28	100 Jan 20	101 Mar 29	..	..
Do., adjustment g. 4s 1995	85¼ Jan 21	78 Jan 6	85 July 1	84½	85 ..
Do., do., registered	83¼ Feb 4	83 Feb 20	83 Feb 20	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g., 5s, 1934	119 Jan 20	108 Jan 3	109 Jan 20	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	102 May 10	100¼ Jan 19	102 June 5	99¾	100¼ ..
Baltimore & Ohio—					
Balt. & Ohio prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	100¾ May 26	97 Apr 10	100¾ June 30	98	98¾ ..
Do., exp. gold 4s, 1948	100¼ May 25	100¼ May 12	101¼ June 30	101¼	101¾ ..
Balt. Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990	106¾ Mar 8	106¼ Mar 8	106¼ Mar 8	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	.. ..	.. ..	105¼ Oct., 95	..	..
Monongа. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	.. ..	.. ..	104¾ July, 92	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	112 Feb 15	108½ Jan 11	111 June 26	112	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s, 1930	115 Jan 19	113 Jan 19	115 Jan 19	..	..
Col. & Cin. Mid. 1st ext. 4½s, 1939	85 Jan 19	83 Jan 19	85 Jan 19	..	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1940	.. ..	.. ..	107¼ Jal 28,98	..	..
B. & O. SW. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	111 Feb 3	107¾ Jan 12	108 Mar 13	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993	94 Jan 23	93¾ Jan 28	91 Jan 23	..	..
Do., do., trust receipts	93 Jan 27	94 Jan 27	94 Jan 27	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	32½ Jan 11	32 Jan 11	32½ Jan 11	..	..
Do., do., Series B, 2043	13¾ Jan 26	10¾ Jan 16	12 Feb 23	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	11¾ Feb 10	11¾ Feb 10	11¾ Feb 10	..	..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911	130¼ Jan 30	123 Apr 11	128½ May 22	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	125¾ May 24	122 Mar 15	123 June 3	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	106 Jan 30	103 Mar 17	104¼ May 10	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	105 Apr 28	102¼ Feb 25	105 June 5	..	..
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1947	113 Jan 30	108¾ Jan 6	109 Jan 30	..	..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	80 Feb 4	80 Feb 4	80 Feb 4	..	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	113 Mar 28	102½ May 13	113 June 30	113	..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	119½ Apr 5	117¼ Apr 5	117¼ Apr 5	114½	..
Bkyn. G. Co. & S. 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1941	108½ Apr 20	106¾ Jan 4	107 July 1	..	..
Brooklyn Union El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950	104 Jun 30	103½ Jun 29	104 July 1	103½	104
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	.. ..	.. ..	74 Sep., 96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	111 Feb 20	101¼ Jan 7	110¾ June 27	110¼	111½
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	129 Jun 28	127¼ Mar 15	129 June 28	130	..
Do., cog. 1st g. 6s, 1922	129 May 15	129 May 15	129 May 15	129	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	.. ..	.. ..	103 Ap 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	.. ..	.. ..	100 Feb., 99	..	..
Buff., St. Mary's & Southwest. 5s, 1927	105 Feb 17	101¼ Feb 8	105 May 12	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	100½ May 15	106 Jan 10	108 June 24	..	..
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	117¾ May 10	111 Jan 7	113½ June 2	..	..
Do., do., registered	110½ Feb 4	110½ Feb 4	110½ Feb 4	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	.. ..	.. ..	140 Fe 14, 97	..	..
C. R. I. Falls & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	105 Jan 6	105 Jan 6	105 Jan 6	..	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111¼ Jun 12	108¼ Jan 4	111 June 29	108	109
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	112 Feb 24	109 Mar 6	111 June 28	111	112
Do., do., registered	.. ..	.. ..	106 Ja 30, 97	..	..
Central Br. Union Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	93¾ Jan 31	91 Mar 28	91½ May 12	89	90
Cen. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	98 Apr 29	95 Jan 18	96 Apr 26	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	120 Jun 29	116¼ Mar 28	120 June 29	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	100¼ Apr 29	91¾ Jan 31	96 July 1	..	..
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44¼ Feb 23	38 Feb 8	41½ June 29	..	..
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15 Feb 20	11 Apr 10	13 June 29	..	..
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	7½ Feb 27	6 May 31	6 June 16	..	..
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	.. ..	.. ..	95 De 23, 98	..	..
Do., Middle Ga. & Atl. 5s, 1947	102 Jun 29	102 Jun 29	102 June 29	98½	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	.. ..	.. ..	90 Jul 6, 98	..	..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	102 Feb 23	100½ May 1	101 May 17	102	..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	112 Jan 11	109½ May 3	110 June 6	110	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	112¼ May 20	112¼ Mar 20	112½ Mar 20	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	122½ Jun 24	113¼ Jan 4	122¼ June 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	121 Jun 14	112½ Jan 7	119½ June 27	..	..
Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal con. 4s, 7s, 1900	102½ Apr 1	99¾ Jan 7	100¼ June 21	..	..
Do., 5s, 1912	100 May 6	87¾ Jan 11	100 May 6	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp Co. 5s, 1921	115½ Feb 3	114 Apr 27	115½ June 9	..	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1890	.. ..	.. ..	104 No 13, 97	..	..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1936, Speyer certs	104¼ Mar 11	103½ Mar 15	103¾ Mar 15	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A, B, C, D, 1898	.. ..	.. ..	101 Fe 24, 98	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	.. ..	.. ..	102 Fe 21, 98	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1899, Speyer certs	100 Jun 8	103¼ Mar 20	108¾ June 20	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1901, Speyer certs	107½ Feb 24	103 Mar 20	103½ Mar 23	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. cts. dep. E. 1900	.. ..	.. ..	103 Oct 20,98	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	108¼ Mar 11	105¼ Feb 23	108¼ Mar 29	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	113¾ Jun 15	112¾ Jun 19	112¾ June 19	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 6s, 1939, Speyer certs	125¾ May 27	112¼ Feb 16	125¼ June 7	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	110¾ Mar 14	107 Apr 10	107 Apr 10	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	112 Apr 19	112 Apr 19	112 Apr 19	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	122¼ May 27	120½ May 19	122¼ May 27	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	121¾ Jun 19	121¾ Jun 19	121¾ June 23	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	105 Mar 10	103 Jan 19	104½ Apr 5	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	109¾ Jun 2	103½ Apr 15	108 June 23	..	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	.. ..	.. ..	98 Au 6, 97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	.. ..	.. ..	100½ De 19, 98	..	..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	.. ..	.. ..	101¼ Jan 7, 98	..	..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	119¾ Jun 14	117 Apr 14	119¼ June 14	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1911	121¼ Feb 21	118½ Mar 2	120 June 28	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	121 Apr 25	117¼ Jan 3	119½ June 30	119¼	..
Do., do., registered	118½ Mar 15	117 Jan 2	117 June 2	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	96¾ Feb 2	90¾ Jan 4	95¾ July I	..	..
Do., do., registered	97¾ Jan 18	92¾ Jan 18	92¾ Jan 18	..	..
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	108 Jun 27	105 Jan 5	108 June 29	105	107
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	100 Jun 19	100 Jun 19	100 June 19	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	.. ..	.. ..	95½ My 27, 98	..	..
Warm Springs Valley 5s, 1941	101¼ Apr 29	101 Apr 26	101¼ Apr 29	100	102
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902	104 Feb 7	101¾ Apr 7	103 July 1	..	..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	110¾ Apr 19	108 May 5	108 June 12	106	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	107½ Jan 6	104 Feb 1	104 Feb 1	105	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	106¾ Feb 24	106¾ Feb 24	106¾ Feb 24	105	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	.. ..	.. ..	105¼ Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	117¾ Jun 29	114¾ Jan 9	117¾ June 29	114	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	105 Mar 16	104¾ Feb 15	105 Mar 15	103¾	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	113 Apr 24	109¾ May 10	111½ June 30	111½	..
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	151½ Feb 18	125¾ Jan 6	132 June 9	..	..
Do., Iowa sinking fund 5s, 1919	116¾ Jun 12	115¾ May 1	116¾ June 12	117	..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919	106½ Jun 26	105 Feb 27	106½ June 26	106¾	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	105 May 26	101¼ Jan 28	105 June 28	..	..
Do., 4s, 1921	103 Feb 3	100 Apr 11	100 Apr 11	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	.. ..	.. ..	107½ Jan., 96	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	113¾ Apr 27	105¾ Jan 3	112¼ June 27	112½	..
Do., do., registered	111¾ Jun 2	111½ Jan 3	111½ June 2	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	123¾ Feb 16	120 Mar 13	123 June 2	123	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	108 Mar 24	105¾ Apr 27	107 June 23	106	107
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	116½ Apr 3	115¼ Feb 1	116¼ Apr 21	114	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	138 Jun 30	134 Jan 23	138 June 30	137	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	117½ Jun 13	109½ Jan 16	116 June 28	..	117
Do., do., registered	.. ..	.. ..	103½ No 18, 98	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	107 Feb 23	107 Feb 23	107 Feb 23	106½	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—					
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	118¼ Jun 9	114½ Jan 17	118¼ June 9	114	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 6s, 1947	108¾ May 17	92 Jan 10	107½ June 19	..	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	119½ Jun 9	104 Jan 4	117 June 23	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—					
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	117¾ Jun 6	109¾ Jan 7	111½ June 9	..	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1890	108½ Apr 10	103¼ Feb 16	108¾ Apr 10	..	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	108¾ Apr 12	100½ Jan 10	108¾ May 20	..	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	117½ Jun 9	100 Jan 3	171 June 9	..	..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	117 Jun 17	101 Jan 11	171 June 17	..	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	122½ Jun 8	112¾ May 13	122¼ June 8	119¼	..
Do., 1st La C. & Dav. 5s, 1919	.. ..	.. ..	115¼ No 30, 98	119¾	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	124¾ May 12	118¼ Jan 11	123¾ June 1	120¾	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	132½ May 25	129 Jun 10	132¾ May 25	129¾	..
Do., do., 5s, 1910	.. ..	.. ..	109½ Dec 7, 98	113¾	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	123 May 2	121¼ Feb 24	123 May 2	120¾	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	124 May 26	118¾ Jan 3	124¾ June 30	120¾	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	125¾ Jan 16	118½ Jan 19	125¾ June 16	122¾	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	112¾ Apr 18	110 Mar 14	112½ Apr 18	111¾	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	122½ Jun 1	122½ Jun 1	122½ June 1	120¼	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	123 May 15	119 Apr 8	123 June 19	119¾	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	118¾ May 18	115 Feb 6	118¼ May 18	..	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	.. ..	.. ..	127¼ Ja 27, 98	..	..
Do., con. sinking fund 5s, 1916	.. ..	.. ..	106½ Jul 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	118¾ May 12	112¼ Feb 9	118¾ May 12	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	114¾ May 4	108¾ Jan 11	114¾ June 26	111¾	..
Do., do., registered	.. ..	.. ..	105½ Fe 19, 98	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	121 Jun 10	121 Jun 10	123 July 1	120¾	..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	126 Jan 30	126 Jan 30	126 June 17	..	..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145 Jan 6	142¾ May 4	144 June 27	144	145¾
Do., gold 7s, 1902	115 May 24	111¼ Jun 3	112¾ June 17	112	..
Do., do., registered	114 Apr 14	113 Jan 14	Apr 14	..	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	122½ Mar 13	116 Jan 6	122½ Mar 13	..	120
Do., do., registered	116 Jun 14	116 Jun 14	116 June 14	..	120
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	110¾ Mar 16	106¾ Apr 12	107 June 19	..	..
Do., do., registered	109 Feb 3	105¾ Mar 28	105¾ Mar 28	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	123 Jan 30	121½ May 4	122¾ June 30	122	..
Do., registered	.. ..	.. ..	110¾ De 27, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	111½ Mar 28	108 May 12	108½ June 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ..	.. ..	109½ Mr 19, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 6s, 1921	118 Feb 9	117¼ May 22	118 June 17	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ..	.. ..	117¾ Feb 7, 98	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	109 Feb 1	106 Apr 7	109 May 9	..	..
Do., registered	106¾ Feb 20	106¾ Feb 20	106¾ Feb 20	..	..
Do., gen. 7-3-10s, 1987	110½ Jun 24	102¾ Jan 3	110¾ June 24	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ..	.. ..	103 No 19, 98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	.. ..	.. ..	107¾ My 26, 98	..	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	.. ..	.. ..	102¾ Ap 12, 98	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	124 Jun 19	124 Jun 19	124 June 19	124	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117½ Feb 6	117½ Feb 6	117½ Feb 6	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	111 Jan 3	111 Jan 3	111 Jan 3	113	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	113 Apr 24	113 Apr 24	113 Apr 24	113½	..
Iowa Midland 8s, 1900	.. ..	.. ..	108 Oct 24,98	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	142 Feb 20	139¼ May 3	141 June 16	141	144
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	.. ..	.. ..	103¾ Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do., ext. and imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	125¾ May 23	117¾ Feb 1	125¼ June 28	..	..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	.. ..	.. ..	138 De 13, 98	142½	..
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	142½ Jan 24	140 Mar 6	142¾ Apr 25	144½	..
Do., incomes, 1911	114¾ Jun 17	114¾ Jun 17	114¾ June 17	..	..
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, 1917	136¾ Jun 27	131½ Jan 10	136¾ June 27	..	..
Do., do., registered	134½ May 19	132 Jun 6	133½ June 13	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988	110¾ May 17	104¾ Jan 4	110¾ June 30	108½	..
Do., do., registered	107¾ Apr 6	105¾ Mar 7	107¾ Apr 6	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	98½ Apr 27	98 Jan 9	98¾ May 1	..	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	85 Feb 4	83 May 9	85 June 14	..	..

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Do., extension 4s, 1905	98½ May 18	98¼ May 18	96¼ May 18	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	114 Apr 25	109¼ Jan 12	114 June 27	..	114
Do., do., small	.. ..	.. ..	102 Ap 15, 97	..	..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	141 May 11	136 Jan 9	137¾ June 24	137	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	138 Mar 27	134¼ May 8	134¾ June 21	136	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	134 Jan 12	131 Apr 18	132¼ July 1	131½	..
Northern Wisconsin 1st 6s, 1930	140 Mar 28	140 Mar 28	140 Mar 28	140	..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	.. ..	.. ..	109 Jul 22,97	105	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	122 May 4	120¾ Mar 14	122 June 20	121	..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947	102¾ Jun 3	98¾ Jan 3	102¾ June 29	..	..
Chi. & W. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921, coupon off	99½ Jan 26	99¾ Jan 26	99¾ June 22	99	100
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905	.. ..	.. ..	119 Oct 26,97	119	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	.. ..	.. ..	103½ Mr 13, 97	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	113 May 5	112 Feb 9	113 May 5	114	..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	.. ..	.. ..	105¾ Apr., 95	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st 5s, 1917	91 Mar 30	70¼ Jan 25	91 June 9	..	..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	98 Jan 26	87¾ Jan 12	95¼ July 1	96	98
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	97 Jun 20	93¾ Jan 27	97 June 20	..	..
St. Lou. s Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	103¾ Feb 3	99¾ Jan 7	102 June 30	101½	..
Do., do., registered	99 May 4	99 May 4	99 May 4	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	.. ..	.. ..	97 Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	.. ..	.. ..	87 Au 31, 98	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	97 Apr 22	95 Feb 21	96¾ Apr 24	..	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	104 Jan 27	102 Jan 3	103¼ Mar 30	103	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920	.. ..	.. ..	100 Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev., con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	118¾ May 31	118¼ May 31	118¼ June 14	118½	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	103¼ Apr 29	103¼ Apr 29	103½ Apr 29	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	85½ Jan 28	82¾ Apr 7	85 June 30	84½	85
Do., income 4s, 1990	33 Jan 22	30 Jan 3	30 June 30	29	30
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	102½ Jan 3	102 Jan 28	102¼ Feb 10	..	..
Do., con. g. 7s, 1914	137½ Jun 6	135½ May 11	137½ June 6	..	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	137½ Jun 23	137¼ Jun 23	137½ June 23	..	..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s, 1901	108½ Feb 10	108½ Feb 10	108¾ Feb 10	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	.. ..	.. ..	107 De 27, 96	..	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	134¼ Jun 16	128 Feb 15	134¼ June 16	..	..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 3-3-4s, 1947	69 Jan 12	63 Jun 2	65½ June 30	..	..
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947	76 Jan 12	70¼ Mar 18	74¼ June 30	71½	72¼
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	90 Jun 13	85½ May 13	89¾ July 1	89	89¼
Con. & Pasumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	.. ..	.. ..	102 Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	128¼ Jun 15	126¾ Jun 15	127½ June 15	125	..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906	124¼ Jun 7	124¼ Jun 7	124¼ June 7	123	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144 Jan 28	142 May 4	142 June 17	140	..
Do., 7s, 1900	.. ..	.. ..	102 De 23, 97	..	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	111 Mar 14	108½ May 3	108½ June 28	..	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	145½ May 1	143 Jan 20	148 June 6	..	..
Do., registered	.. ..	.. ..	140 Oct 20,98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	142½ May 18	138 Feb 9	142 June 27	..	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	118½ Apr 5	117 Feb 8	114½ Apr 5	121	..
Do., term and improvement 4s, 1923	108½ Jun 20	108½ Jun 20	108½ June 20	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	.. ..	.. ..	106 Aug 1,98	104	..
Del. & Hud. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	.. ..	.. ..	146 Sep 13,98	142	..
Do., do., registered	.. ..	.. ..	143 May 4,97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	120½ Apr 21	120½ Apr 21	120½ Apr 21	121	..
Do., registered	122 Jun 6	122 Jun 6	122 Jun 6	..	..
Do., g. 4s, 1906	117¾ Feb 21	115 May 2	116 June 9	116	..
Do., do., registered	117½ Jan 26	114¼ Apr 17	116½ June 16	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	153 Mar 20	150½ May 31	150½ May 31	150	..
Do., do., registered	.. ..	.. ..	141 May 6,98	..	..
Den. & Rio Grande 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	104 May 31	100 Feb 27	103¾ June 30	..	..
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	109 Feb 20	105¼ May 4	105¼ May 25	..	106
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	108¾ May 25	102½ Jan 3	106¼ June 21	..	..
Dq., 1st con. g. 4½s, 1939	112¾ Jun 13	108¾ Jan 9	111¾ June 23	..	..
Denver Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s, 1933	92 Jan 24	90 Jan 19	92 Jan 24	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	108 Apr 27	107¼ Apr 25	108 Apr 27	105	..
Det. Mack. & Mar. 1st gt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1011	24 Jan 17	17½ Mar 25	18¾ July 1	19	21
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	111 Mar 23	105 Jun 13	109 June 23	100½	109½
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928	.. ..	.. ..	92¼ Fe 11, 98	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	116 Jun 14	111¾ Jan 16	116 June 14	113	115
Elgin, Jol. & Eas. 1st g. 5s, 1941	110 Apr 25	104¾ Jan 3	108½ June 29	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	118 Jun 22	115½ Feb 15	118 June 22	118	121
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	121 May 25	121 May 25	121 May 25	121	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	.. ..	.. ..	112 No 11, 98	115	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	123½ Mar 30	121 Jan 20	121 Jan 20	121	..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	106½ Apr 14	105 Apr 4	106½ Apr 14	105	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	145¾ Jan 26	143 Apr 3	144¾ June 14	144	150
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	.. ..	.. ..	143 De 30, 98	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	.. ..	.. ..	139 Sep 20,98	141	..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	140 Jan 29	140 Jan 28	140 Feb 6	136½	..
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909	106 Feb 8	106 Feb 8	106 Feb 8	105	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	116½ Apr 3	111½ Jan 9	115 June 20	..	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913	.. ..	.. ..	102 Aug., 95	121½	..
N.Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g. 5s, 1946	.. ..	.. ..	101 Oct 27,98	..	..
Erie RR. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds, 1996	95 Jan 20	92¼ Jan 9	93¼ July 1	92¾	92¾
Do., do., registered	93¾ Mar 13	92¾ May 8	93¼ May 25	..	..
Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	77 Jan 20	70¾ May 15	72½ July 1	72¼	72¼
N. Y. Sus. & W. 1st refdg. 5s, 1937	112¾ Jun 16	107 Jan 4	112¾ June 16	110½	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	.. ..	.. ..	92½ Au 25, 98	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1940	101¼ Jun 30	95 Jan 3	101¼ June 30	..	..
Do., terminal 1st g. 5s, 1943	.. ..	.. ..	111

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s,1936	109¼	May 1	106½	Jun 7	109 June 28	..	..
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1987	97	Jun 5	91	Jan 10	97 June 24	..	..
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g.5s,1930	....		....		109 Mr 19,98	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	....		....		103 Ja 18, 98	..	..
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	112¾	Apr 3	95	Jan 3	109¾ July 1	109¼	109¾
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	121⅝	Jun 14	116	Jan 14	121⅝ June 30	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	102⅞	Apr 1	100⅞	May 1	101⅜ June 23	101⅜	..
Metro. St. Ry gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	124	Jan 26	118⅜	Jan 4	122¾ June 30	123	123½
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	125¼	Jan 30	121	Jun 9	123 June 30	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	127	Jan 14	123⅜	Jun 3	125 June 22	125	..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd.g.5s,1993	126½	Feb 3	124	Mar 2	125¾ June 27	125	..
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	77	Jun 23	68⅜	Jan 4	77 June 23	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	25½	Apr 27	11½	Apr 3	20¾ June 14	20¼	22
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	14½	Apr 27	5⅝	Apr 18	11⅞ July 1	11¼	12
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	88⅜	Feb 24	84½	Jan 6	87⅜ July 1	..	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....		....	90 Mar., 96	103	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, 1917	..	....		....	15 Dec. 7, 98	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1927	14	Apr 5	14	Apr 5	14 Apr 5	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....		....	100 Ja 30, 97	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	150	Apr 20	145	Jan 6	150 Apr 20	..	..
Do., 1st con g. 5s, 1934	115½	Jan 27	110½	Jan 18	111¾ June 27	..	..
Do., 1st and refunding g. 4s, 1949	99	Jun 20	98¾	Jun 20	98⅝ July 1	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	125	Jan 27	125	Jan 27	125 Jan 27	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	127	Jan 27	127	Jan 27	127 Jan 27	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	....		....		128 De 12, 98	..	..
Mil. El. Ry & Light 1st con. 5s, 1926	105½	Feb 16	103½	Feb 4	105½ Feb 16	..	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	96	May 25	91¾	Jan 3	93⅜ July 1	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	71	Jan 9	65¼	May 9	68⅛ July 1	67¼	68½
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	91¼	Apr 27	82	Jan 19	89 July 1	88	90
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	93⅞	Jun 30	86	Jan 19	90 July 1	89	91
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	82	Jan 21	75½	Jan 5	70 July 1	..	..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtc. g. 5s, 1940	95	Feb 27	85	Jan 21	95 Apr 27	..	..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	106	Mar 29	101¼	Jan 3	105½ June 30	..	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	113¾	Apr 28	105⅞	Jan 9	113⅛ July 1	117¾	118
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	117	May 17	114	May 1	115 June 16	115	118
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	100¼	Mar 14	91¼	Jan 3	98 July 1	96¾	98½
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	98¾	Mar 17	88	Jan 3	95 July 1	94	95
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ex. g. 4s, 1938	108	Apr 28	106	Feb 20	108 Apr 28	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	115	Apr 20	111¼	Jan 17	115 Apr 20	..	..
St. L. & Iron Mount. 1st ext.4½s,1947	108½	May 20	105¾	Feb 6	108¾ May 23	108½	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1940	107½	Jan 16	105	May 20	107⅜ June 13	105½	..
Do., Arkansas Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	106¾	Apr 6	103¾	Jan 16	106¾ Apr 6	..	..
Do., gen. con ry & ld. grt.g.5s,1931	112	Feb 2	105	Jan 3	111⅜ June 30	111	111½
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	111½	Jan 31	110	Jan 31	111¼ June 29	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	130½	May 9	122	Jan 9	127¾ June 30	..	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	122	May 23	117	Feb 21	121⅜ June 30	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	88	Feb 27	82½	Jan 4	86 June 28	..	..
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	109	Jun 2	106	Jan 4	109 June 13	..	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	....		....		84 Apr., 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	132¾	Feb 14	132	Jan 12	132¼ Apr 8	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	....		....		105¾ De 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	105⅞	Mar 28	104½	Apr 22	105⅞ June 22	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M.,W. & Al.,1917	....		....		108 Mar., 98	..	..
Jasper Branch 6s, 1923	115	Mar 22	115	Mar 2	115 Mar 22	..	..
No. O. & N. East. prior lien 6s, 1915	....		....		103½ Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	117½	Jan 31	114½	Apr 5	116½ June 29	113	..
Do., do., registered	117⅜	Jan 30	112	Jun 27	112 June 27	112¼	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	113¼	Jan 30	107½	Apr 28	109⅜ July 1	109	..
Do., do., registered	113¼	Jan 26	113¼	Jan 26	113¼ Jan 26	109	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1890-1904	....		....		108½ Fe 21, 68	109	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	May 3	103½	Jun 26	103½ June 28	102¼	..
Do., do., registered	....		....		104¾ Feb 5, 98	102	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	107⅜	Feb 2	102½	Jun 28	103½ June 26	103¼	..
Do., registered	....		....		104⅝ Jne 30,98	103	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	113¼	Jun 12	110¼	Jan 12	113 June 14	110¾	111½
Do., do., registered	112½	Apr 14	111¼	Feb 17	112¼ Apr 14	..	..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s,1998	102	Jan 28	98	Jan 6	101½ June 23	101	102
Do., do., registered	100	May 25	97½	Mar 15	100 May 25	..	..
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	103	May 25	99¼	Jan 4	102⅝ June 30	..	..
Do., registered	103	Jun 28	98	Jan 6	103 June 28	..	..
West Shore 1st g. 5s, gtd., 2361	117¾	Jun 29	110¼	Jan 3	117⅜ June 29	115	..
Do., registered	115¾	Jun 15	109⅜	Jan 4	115 June 29	..	..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	....		....		108 No 5, 98	110	..
Do., registered	....		....		106 Jne 17,98	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g.4s,Ser.A,1940	....		....		95 Jul 28,98	..	..
Do., do. registered	....		....		104 Jul 24,97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jan 12	103¾	Jun 14	103¾ June 14	104	..
Do., do., registered	106¼	Jan 27	103	May 10	104 June 27	104	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	....		....		103 May 7,97	104	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	132	Jan 18	128½	Apr 12	128¾ June 29	128	..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	....		....		109 Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	113	Apr 13	113	Apr 13	113 Apr 13	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	..	....		....	107 Au 13, 98	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s,1991	..	....		....	100 Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	123	Jun 16	123	Jun 16	123 June 16	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—							
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	123	Jun 13	123	Jun 13	123 June 13	122½	..
Lake Shore Div. 7s, 1899	102⅝	Feb 8	102¼	Jan 28	102⅜ Feb 17	..	..
Do., con. 1st 7s, 1900	107¼	May 4	105½	Jan 21	107 May 17	..	..
Do., do., registered	106½	Feb 20	105½	Jan 3	105½ June 15	..	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	117¼	Mar 20	114¼	Jun 3	115 June 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	117½	Jan 5	114¼	Jun 3	114½ June 15	..	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	112⅞	May 5	106	Jan 3	111¾ June 27	111	111¼
Do., do., registered	111	Apr 27	103	Jan 5	111 Apr 27	..	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M.7s,1901	..	....		....	108¼ Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal RR. 1st 5s, 1934	..	....		....	121 Oct 24,98	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	112½	Apr 27	100	May 1	110¼ June 20	..	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	103	May 6	103	May 6	103 May 9	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	..	....		....	122 Fe 25, 98	120	..
Do., 5s, 1931	..	....		....	121¼ Jne 24,98	127	..
Do., do., registered	..	....		....	125½ Ja 20, 98	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	..	....		....	106 Fe 25, 98	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	108	Jan 26	105¾	Apr 3	107⅜ June 20	107	108
Do., do., registered	105¼	Apr 19	105½	Apr 19	105½ Apr 19	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	....		....	104½ Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	191	Apr 21	173	Jan 6	190¼ June 29	..	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	184	Apr 20	172	Jan 19	184 Apr 20	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....		....	128¾ Au 26,98	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....		....	125½ Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	121½	Jun 20	120	Jan 31	121½ June 20	118¾	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	115	May 11	113¾	Jul 1	113¾ July 1	113¼	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	108⅞	May 25	106	Jan 4	108⅜ May 27	..	..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	106½	Jun 1	103	Apr 12	106⅜ July 1	..	..
Do., do., registered	....		....		101½ No 30, 98	..	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 11	114½	Jan 3	119¼ Apr 12	..	..
Do., do., registered	....		....		117 Oct 23,98	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	131¼	May 15	131¼	May 15	131½ May 15	132	..
Do., do., registered certificates	....		....		130 Sep 28,98	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry prior lien 4s, 1997	105⅝	Jun 14	101⅜	Jan 5	104⅞ July 1	104⅝	104⅞
Do., registered	104⅞	May 12	103	Mar 22	104⅛ May 12	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	70	Jan 21	65½	May 9	67⅜ June 30	..	..
Do., do., registered	66¾	Jun 17	65½	May 16	66¾ June 17	..	..
Washington Central 1st g. 4s, 1948	96	May 5	90	Jan 27	95 May 11	..	..
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s,1933	119	Apr 21	112	Jan 6	110 June 15	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	107¾	Jun 22	107½	May 22	107¾ June 22	..	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	135	Jun 19	130	Feb 7	135 June 19	135	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	....		....		128 No 25,98	132	134
Do., improv. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	....		....		111¼ Au 30, 98	123	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	....		....		101 Fe 23, 97	106	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	101	Apr 22	96½	Jan 16	100 June 29	..	..
Nor. & West Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1998	96	Mar 27	89½	Jan 7	95¼ July 1	95¼	96¾
Ogden. & L. Chan. 1st con. 6s, 1920	....		....		94 Apr., 98	..	..
Do., do., small	....		....		82 Feb., 97	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	....		....		102¼ Ja 29, 98	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	....		....		95 De 17, 97	86	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	85	Feb 7	65	May 24	75 May 25	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sink. fund g. 6s, 1909	114	Apr 28	110	Feb 10	114 June 6	..	..
Ore. R. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	103	May 31	100½	Jan 3	103 June 29	..	..
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922	133	Jun 22	128	Mar 1	133 June 22	132	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	....		....		121 Jne 18,98	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1928	....		....		102 May 24,97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	116	Jun 26	108	Jan 7	116 June 30	..	..
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	94	Jun 29	85	Jan 7	94 June 29	..	..
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	74⅛	Apr 13	65½	Jan 4	73⅜ June 29	..	..
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	103	Mar 16	104½	Jun 2	104½ June 26	104	104½
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	....		....		101⅛ Dec., 99	105	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	11..		May 22	114½	Feb 15	118 June 9	..	..
Do., do., registered	115¾	Mar 9	115¼	Mar 9	115¼ Mar 9	..	..
Do., do., gtd 3½s, tr. reg. cts., 1937	....		....		102 No 11, 98	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd.g.4½s,1940,Ser.A	116	Mar 14	114¼	Apr 12	114¼ Apr 13	..	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	119	Jun 13	114	Apr 11	118½ June 30	..	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....		....	113 No 22,98	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	..	....		....	107 De 30,98	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	107⅞	Jan 6	105¾	Mar 15	105¾ Apr 13	..	..
Do., do., registered	....		....		109¼ Ap 23, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	141	Mar 29	138¾	Jan 6	141 Mar 29	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140¼	May 1	140¼	May 1	140¼ May 1	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	135	Jun 7	135	Jun 7	135 June 7	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	....		....		110¼ Jul 6, 97	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	108	Apr 19	106	Apr 19	106 Apr 19	..	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	....		....		113¾ Apr., 96	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	113¾	Jun 2	113¾	Jun 2	113¾ June 2	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	....		....		102 No 10, 97	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....		....	106 May 12,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	..	....		....	115¼ Fe 24,98	113¼	..
Peo., Dec. & Evans. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	101	Feb 20	99	Jan 19	99¾ June 29	..	..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....		....	100 De 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs.	97	Jan 28	93¼	Apr 3	94¼ May 5	..	..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s,1926	..	....		....	17 My 22,98	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	..	....		....	20 De 30, 98	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	126	Apr 28	126	Apr 28	126 Apr 28	121	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	100	May 9	100	May 9	100 June 3	100	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....		....	127 No 17, 98	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....		....	107¼ Oct 24,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....		....	121 No 26,98	..	..
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B,1928	..	....		....	114 Mar., 98	..	..
Pitts. McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....		....	117 Mar., 99	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	90	Jun 24	90	Jun 24	90 June 24	..	..
Pitts. Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	115½	Jun 28	113	Jan 5	115¾ June 28	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....		....	98 Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	100	May 24	96	Jan 5	100 June 9	..	..
Do., do., J. P. M. certificates	100¾	Jun 26	95¾	Jan 31	100 June 27	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	91⅞	Jun 16	82¾	Jan 7	89⅝ July	85¼	89¾
1 Do., do., registered	90¼	Jun 29	87¾	Jan 7	89¾ June 29	..	..
Rio Grande Western 1st g. 4s, 1939	102¼	Jun 30	97	Jan 4	100¼ July 1	..	..
Utah Central gtd. g. 4s, 1917	99¾	May 11	97¼	Apr 20	98 June 27	..	..
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	104¾	Jan 24	105¾	Feb 27	104 May 2	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 5-4s, 1940	78¾	Jan 30	78¾	Feb 21	78¾ Jan 30	75	84

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	84	Jan 27	81	Mar 27	82¼ June 22	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A,1906	114¾	Mar 2	112¾	May 9	112¾ May 9	113⅞	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	115¼	Mar 23	112½	May 5	114 June 12	113⅞	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	115	Mar 24	112½	May 5	113⅜ June 10	113⅞	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	....		....		113¼ July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	126¾	Jun 27	122	Jan 3	126¾ June 28	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	112½	Jun 30	107	Jan 5	109½ July 1	109¼	110
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	105½	Mar 27	100¼	May 23	101 June 23	102	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....		....	105 Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. RR. g. 4s, 1996	93	Jun 15	82	Jan 4	88 June 22	88	90
St. L. & S. F., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	102	Mar 16	98	Jan 12	101 June 19	100	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	96	Apr 22	84¾	Jan 4	95¾ July 1	95¾	95¾
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts. 1989	38¾	Jan 30	40¾	Jan 4	57¼ July 1	57⅞	57½
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	108½	Mar 9	105	Jan 4	108½ Mar 9	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	122¾	Jan 19	120	Feb 8	120 Feb 8	120	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	115	Jan 20	113	Feb 8	113 June 16	112	115
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1968	102	May 18	100	Jan 4	100 June 23	99	101
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1900	124½	Feb 20	121	Apr 3	122 June 7	121	..
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	125½	Jan 24	123½	May 2	123½ June 21	121½	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	146½	Jun 21	138½	Mar 8	146½ June 24	143	..
Do., do., registered	137¾	Feb 23	137¾	Feb 23	137¾ Feb 23	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	119½	Jun 29	112¾	Jan 5	119½ June 29	116½	117½
Do., do., registered	....		....		106¼ My 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	108½	Apr 14	104½	Jan 25	108 May 4	106	109
Do., do. registered	104	Jan 24	104	Jan 24	104 Jan 24	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	....		....		122½ Jan 13,98	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	137½	Jun 23	134¾	Mar 18	137½ June 23	..	..
Do., do., registered	....		....		115 Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	117½	Jun 28	113¾	Jan 24	117¼ June 28	..	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	113¾	Mar 27	110½	Apr 17	110½ Apr 27	111½	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	120	Apr 11	115	Apr 10	120 Apr 11	..	..
Do., do., registered	....		....		115 Ap 24, 96	..	..
S. Fe, Pres. & Phenix 1st g. 5s, 1947	106½	May 4	95	Mar 13	106½ May 12	105	107
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	....		....		109 Oct 30,97	100	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	125¾	Feb 15	123¾	Feb 15	125¾ Feb 15	127	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	112	Mar 17	112	Mar 17	112 Mar 17	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	....		....		104¾ Feb 5, 97	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931,ass.pd	....		....		80 Ja 25, 98	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—							
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	114	Apr 28	113¾	Jun 6	113¾ June 6	113	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	110¼	Apr 28	107	Feb 2	110 Feb 27	108	110
Do. Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g.5s,1931	106	Apr 28	100¼	Jan 6	100¾ July 1	101½	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s,1903	....		....		102 Nov., 94	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	113½	Jun 28	107	Feb 21	113¼ June 26	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	112	Mar 17	111	May 31	111 May 31	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	90	Feb 16	87½	Apr 27	89¾ June 30	89	90
Morgan's La. & Texas 1st g. 6s, 1920	....		....		114 No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	130	Jan 26	130	Jan 20	130 Jan 21	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	105	Mar 18	97	Jan 3	105 Mar 23	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	88	Feb 28	77½	Jan 6	80 July 1	..	..
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	....		....		116 De 14, 98	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	....		....		106¼ Nov 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	106½	Jun 17	102	Jan 3	103¾ July 1	..	..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	115	Jun 29	109¼	Jan 3	115 June 29	..	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	122	Apr 20	122	Apr 20	122 Apr 20	..	..
Do. do., 1st con.gtd. g. 5s, 1937	....		....		102¼ No 11, 98	..	..
Do. do., 1st con. gtd.5s,1903-37,stpd	109¾	Apr 21	106	Jan 4	107½ June 30	..	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	101	Apr 5	90	Jan 3	97½ July 1	97½	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	....		....		113¾ No 23, 98	..	..
Gila Val.,Globe & N. 1st gtd.g.5s,1924	101¾	Jun 29	104¾	Jun 30	104¾ June 30	104⅜	105
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	112½	Jun 29	103¾	Jan 3	110½ July 1	109¾	110¼
Do., do., registered	....		....		96 Oct 31,98	..	..
Memphis Div. 1st gtd. 4-4½-5s, 1996	110½	Jun 13	107½	Jan 4	110¼ June 13	..	..
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	109½	Jun 22	106	Mar 3	109½ June 22	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	....		....		112¾ Au 17,97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	118¾	Jun 5	117	Mar 18	118¾ June 8	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	105¾	Jun 12	101¼	Feb 1	103⅞ June 12	..	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	118½	Jun 28	114¾	Jan 14	118½ June 28	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	116	Jun 6	115	Jan 3	116 June 29	116	..
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	124½	Feb 2	123	Jan 8	123 June 24	..	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	125	May 10	119	Jan 9	124¼ May 19	..	..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	136⅝	Jun 24	123	Jan 31	129⅝ June 24	..	..
Do., equip. sink. fund g. 5s, 1909	100	Mar 17	100	Mar 17	100 Mar 17	..	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	110	Jun 2	106	Apr 19	106 June 26	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	110½	Jun 19	110	Jan 5	110½ June 19	..	..
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	113½	May 13	113¼	May 13	113¼ May 13	..	..
Do., serial, Series E, 1905	100	Jan 12	100	Jan 12	100 Jan 12	..	..
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy gtd. 4s,1924	94	Jan 31	90	Feb 23	90 Feb 23	..	..
West. No. Car. 1st con.sg. 6s, 1914	120½	Apr 14	120	May 11	120 May 11	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	111	Apr 27	102½	Jan 3	108¾ July 1	..	..
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	112⅝

In the Money Market.

Continued from Page 1.

Friday's flurry in rates was generally regarded as a temporary affair and was not considered serious. It had no effect upon the stock market, and the unfavorable bank statement of Saturday was also passed over as due entirely to temporary conditions and as not at all significant of the actual state of affairs in the loan market.

Time money was offered freely during the week at slightly higher rates than previously prevailed. Because of necessary renewals and the high rates in the call department, business in time accommodation was fairly brisk, the demand being much larger than heretofore. The offerings, however, were ample for the wants of stock brokers, many of whom took on larger loans than they now need in anticipation of coming stock-market activity. During the greater part of the week money was obtainable at 3 per cent. for ninety days and four months on railroad collateral, and at 3½ per cent. on mixed collateral. Where the security for the loan consisted chiefly of industrial shares, the usual rate was 4 per cent. At the close of the week there was a slight advance in rates for long time loans.

The demand for commercial paper was still large, and offerings found a ready market at comparatively low rates. The supply of good bills continued limited. Out-of-town banks were more eager than ever for choice names, and, in fact, all classes of bills were readily absorbed.

The Gold Movement.

The movement of gold from the United States to Europe is discussed by The London Statist as follows:

"There now seems little doubt that the gold shipments from the United States are directly due to borrowings for the purpose of easing the German money markets. But the shipments may not continue much after the turn of the half year, when money again flows back to Berlin, and the supply becomes more plentiful. Other circumstances have, of course, contributed to the movement of gold from the United States. A few weeks ago the purchases of sterling bills for the transmittance of the £4,000,000 of Spanish indemnity money largely denuded the market of supplies. Then came a demand for remittances from New York to London, first of £1,000,000 for repayment of money lent by the Baltimore and Ohio syndicate for the purpose of reorganization, and secondly of over another £1,000,000 to pay for stock bought by American investors from Europe, which had to be paid for at the settlement this week. Thus, in all, nearly £6,500,000 of sterling exchange was required for these two purposes. And upon this came the demand for loans by German houses to enable them to tide over the end of the half year. Such a combination of demands naturally made sellers of exchange hold out for high rates, hence the rise in the cable rate.

"The terms upon which money has been borrowed in New York for Berlin would appear to have been somewhat onerous. Time loans are there quoted about 3 to 3½ per cent., but in two or three months time, when loans mature, exchange will be much lower than at present, as the balance of trade will then be much more in favor of the States than it is now, and houses repaying loans may have to do so with an exchange of about 4.84. A difference in exchange of about 4 cents means an addition of about 3 per cent. to the rate of interest. Apparently, therefore, the German houses have been willing to pay a rate of 6 to 6½ per cent. for a small portion of the money they require to enable them to tide over the approaching pressure. When the loans mature they may, however, sell collateral."

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
June 29, 1899	£31,671,542	.....
June 30, 1898	28,341,667	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
June 29, 1899	75,379,109	£48,781,752
June 30, 1898	75,067,616	49,528,625
BANK OF GERMANY.		
June 29, 1899	29,970,000	15,429,000
June 30, 1898	24,687,000	13,748,000
RUSSIA.		
June 29, 1899	95,765,000	5,102,000
June 30, 1898	111,584,000	4,159,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
June 29, 1899	36,194,000	12,751,000
June 30, 1898	34,949,000	12,652,000
SPAIN.		
June 29, 1899	12,470,000	13,101,000
June 30, 1898	9,834,000	4,291,000
ITALY.		
June 29, 1899	15,380,000	2,182,000
June 30, 1898	15,160,000	1,921,000
NETHERLANDS.		
June 29, 1899	5,481,000	6,362,000
June 30, 1898	2,980,000	7,067,000
BELGIUM.		
June 29, 1899	2,995,000	1,497,000
June 30, 1898	2,913,000	1,457,000
Total for the week	$303,293,641	$105,548,752
Total preceding week	302,487,609	105,546,760
Corresponding date last yr.	317,360,223	95,943,625

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	112	115
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	107	..
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	95	100
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	38	41
Bleecker St. & F. Fy 1st 7s	102	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	115	118
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	120
Broadway Surface 2d	105	108
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	101	..
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	117	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	236½	248
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	116	120
Brooklyn El. bonds	103	108½
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	100	103
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	116	..
Central Crosstown	250	270
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	190	..
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	111	113
Christopher & Tenth Street	170	175
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	105	107
Coney Island & Brook. stock	300	320
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 6s	108	105
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	59	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 6s	111	112
Columbus (Ohio) stock	90	92
Columbus (Ohio) 5s	104	106
Columbus Crosstown 1st 5s	103	104
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	175	180
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	118	125
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	102	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad	385	..
Eighth Avenue 6 per cent. scrip	108	..
42d St. & Grand St.	400	420
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	84	88
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	117	119
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	96	99
Kings County Elevated	2	5
Kings County Incomes	5	8
Louisville St. Railway com.	42	44
Louisville St. Ry. pf.	111	113
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (Bklyn)	113	..
Nassau Electric 4s	95	97
New Orleans Tr. com., (new)	20	22
New Orleans Tr. pf., (new)	96	97
Ninth Avenue	170	180
North Jersey Street Railway	33½	35½
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	93	95
North Shore Traction, com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103½	104½
Rochester Railway	19	22
Rochester Railway con. 5s	107	110
Sixth Avenue stock	203	220
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s	115	120
South Ferry 1st 5s	110	113
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	116
Twenty-third Street	390	405
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	106	108
Union Railway	190	200
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	116
United Traction, Providence	91	92
United Trac., Prov., bonds	114½	115½
Worcester Traction common	23½	24½
Worcester Traction pf.	105	106

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry, new	54	56
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	95	96
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	38	38¾
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry 5s	96	98
Union Ferry, ex div.	42	43
Union Ferry bonds	101	102

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	220	225
Atlantic	210	220
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	295	310
Brooklyn	400	420
Central	1980	..
City	720	..
Colonial	415	435
Continental	300	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1425	1450
Fifth Avenue	375	..
Franklin	305	..
German-American	35	..
Guaranty	600	..
Hamilton	295	..
Kings County	345	..
Knickerbocker	200	..
Lawyers' Security	102	108
Lawyers' Title Insurance	145	155
Long Island Loan & Trust	250	260
Manhattan	225	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	300	..
Mercantile	850	..
Metropolitan	390	..
Nassau	175	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	175	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1450	..
People's	305	320
Produce Exchange	230	240
Real Estate Trust Co.	300	..
Standard	220	..
State	400	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	390	410
Trust Company of America	252	256
Union	1400	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	460	500
United States	1600	..
Washington	300	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	118	125
Commonwealth	100	106
Continental	512	..
Eagle	245	250
Empire City	90	100
Farragut	110	..
German-American	515	..
Germania	275	..
Greenwich	165	170
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	175	185
Home	210	220
Kings County	180	..
Nassau, Brooklyn	155	..
New York	100	110
Niagara	180	..
North River	140	..
Pacific	175	180
Peter Cooper	120	125
Phenix, Brooklyn	195	205
Rutgers	..	100
Stuyvesant	70	80
United States	117	123
Westchester	300	..
Williamsburg City	430	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	425	430
American Exchange	177	..
Astor National	400	..
Bowery	290	310
Broadway	225	..
Butchers & Drovers'	74	..
Central	180	190
Chase	400	..
Chatham	300	325
Chemical	4100	..
Citizens'	142	..
City	1975	2030
Colonial	250	..
Columbia	190	..
Commerce	242½	..
Continental	130	140
Corn Exchange	300	..
East River	135	..
Eleventh Ward	165	..
Fifth Avenue	2750	3100
Fifth National	225	..
First National	3000	..
Fourth National	180	..
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Gallatin	320	..
Gansevoort	..	85
Garfield	1500	..
German-American	115	..
Germania	380	..
German Exchange	240	270
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	425	..
Hanover	715	740
Hide & Leather	111	..
Home	100	..
Importers & Traders'	530	550
Irving	165	..
Leather Manufacturers'	200	..
Liberty	225	..
Lincoln	190	..
Manhattan	250	..
Market & Fulton	230	..
Mechanics'	200	215
Mechanics & Traders'	..	101
Mercantile	200	215
Merchants'	175	..
Merchants' Exchange	120	97
Metropolis	410	..
Mount Morris	225	..
Mutual	135	145
Nassau	152½	..
National Union	300	..
New Amsterdam	400	..
New York	245	..
New York County	1500	..
New York National Exchange	116	..
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
Ninth National	90	95
North America	180	..
Oriental	190	..
Pacific	170	..
Park	510	..
People's	200	..
Phenix	107	114
Plaza	400	..
Produce Exchange	122	..
Republic	190	200
Riverside	110	..
Seaboard	225	..
Second National	550	..
Seventh National	160	..
Shoe & Leather	103	108
State of New York	122½	130
Twelfth Ward	130	..
Union Square	210	230
Western	300	..
West Side	300	..
Yorkville	200	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	98	101
Amalgamated Copper	94	95
American Air Power	78	80
American Bank Note Co.	45	50
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	7
American Press Association	100	107
American Soda Fountain	5	10
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	45	50
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	10	15
American Typefounders'	48	51
American Graphophone	125	130
American Graphophone pf.	130	140
Anderson Tobacco	10	12
Barney & Smith Car	22	25
Barney & Smith pf.	80	85
Barney & Smith Car 6s	105	107
Beet Sugar	32	34
Beet Sugar pf., ex-div.	79	81
Bliss, E. W.	132	140
Bliss, E. W., pf.	125	130
British Columbia Copper	10¾	11⅝
Carter-Crume pf.	80	90
Celluloid Company	88	92
Central & South American Tel.	113	114
Central Fireworks	13	15
Central Fireworks pf.	59	62
Chesebrough Mfg.	340	345
Ches. Potomac Tel. stock	61	67
Consolidated Car Heating	48	55
Consolidated Fireworks com.	5	..
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	65	70
Cramps' Ship and Eng. Bldg.	81	85
Distilling Company of America	22	26
Distilling Co. of America pf.	60	62
Eastman Kodak Co.	100	110
Electric Boat	18	22
Electric Boat pf.	42	46
Electric Vehicle	102½	108
Electric Vehicle pf.	113	120
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅛	1⅜
Empire & Bay State Tel.	76	..
Erie & Western Trans.	75	80
Flemington Coal & Coke	25	26
General Carriage	33	..
General Chemical	99	..
General Chemical pf.	99	101
General Electric Automobile	..	27
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	114	120
Havana Commercial	29	30
Havana Commercial pf.	68½	68¼
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	54	56
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	96	..
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	2	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	10	13
Hoboken Land & Imp.	110	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	100	115
International Power	..	76
International Pump	24	25
International Pump pf.	67	69
Iron Steamboat	3	60
Iron Steamboat 6s	68	75
J. B. Stetson com.	75	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	115	..
Journeay & Burnham com.	5	..
Journeay & Burnham pf.	25	..
Kentucky Distilleries com.	15½	17
Kentucky Distilleries pf.	55	58
Lanston Monotype	90	95
Lorillard pf., ex-div.	118½	120
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	35
Marleen Copper	8	9
Mergenthaler Linotype	200	210
Michigan Pen. Car bonds	105	106
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	..	100
National Gramophone	83	84
National Salt	45	48
National Salt pf.	78	80
National Wall Paper deb. stock	70	80
New England Electric Vehicle	12⅝	12¾
N. Y. Biscuit bonds, 6s	111	115
N. Y. Electric Brake	67	67½
N. Y. Electric Vehicle	25⅝	26⅞
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	180	190
Nicaragua Construction, new	..	10
Old Dominion Steamship	90	..
Otis Elevator	30	32½
Otis Elevator pf., ex div.	89½	90
Penn. Salt Mfg.	100	..
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	132	140
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	22	24
Pratt & Whitney com.	4½	6
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Procter & Gamble	370	380
Procter & Gamble pf.	190	200
Republic Iron & Steel	17¼	18
Republic Iron & Steel pf.	60¼	60¾
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	25	..
Royal Baking Powder, ex div.	99¼	100
Ruber Goods	23	25
Rubber Goods pf., ex div.	80½	81
Safety Car Heating & Light	153	156
Simmons Hardware com.	140	145
Simmons Hardware pf.	125	130
Singer Mfg. Co.	490	510
Standard Coupler	..	30
Standard Oil	661½	663½
Susquehanna Coal 6s	120	..
Swift & Co.	101¼	102
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	108	110
Tennessee Copper	19	20
Texas & Pacific Coal	62	66
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	107	..
Trenton Potteries com.	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	..	60
Trow Directory, new	50	55
Union Steel & Chain	27	28
Union Steel & Chain pf.	67¼	68
Union Switch & Signal	83	86
Union Switch & Signal pf.	120	125
United Shoe Machinery com.	35	37
United Shoe Machinery pf.	25	27½
Union Typewriter com.	20	21
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	114	116
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115	117
United States Envelope 1st 6s	111	112½
United States Glass	33	35
United States Glass pf.	80	85
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	1
United Verde Extension	7¼	7½
Wagner Palace Car	179	181
Wahnita Copper	6¾	7¼
Westinghouse Air Brake	440	450
Worthington Pump pf.	112	113

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Gas Companies.

Baltimore Consolidated	67¾	68
Baltimore 1st 6s	111	113
Bay State	2¾	3
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with int.	84	85
Buffalo (N. Y.) stocks	9¾	10
Central Union Gas bonds	106	107
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	108	109
Chi. Sou. Gas L. & F. 1st 5s	103½	106
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	108	..
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	106	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. con 6s	118	126
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104½	106½
Citizens' Gas (Detroit) bonds	97	98
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	46	50
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	101	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark	58	60
Consol. Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	19	20
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	84	88
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	90	94
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	108	110
Equitable 1st con. 5s	116	118
Essex & Hudson Gas	42½	44
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	62	67
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	75	79
Grand Rapids stock	103	105
Grand Rapids bonds	103	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	59	62
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	71	74
Indianapolis stock	122	128
Indianapolis 1st 6s	103½	104½
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	65	70
Lafayette 1st 6s	81	84
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	50	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	71	73
Madison (Wis.) Gas	63	67
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	105	109
Mutual of New York	250	310
New Amsterdam	36	37
New Amsterdam pf.	61	62
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	103¾	105
New England Gas & Coke	23	..
New England G. & C. bonds	80¼	80¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	58
N. Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109
Ohio & Indiana stock	50	55
Ohio & Indiana bonds	71	73
St. Joseph (Mo.)	45	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	59	62
St. Paul Gas bonds	85	90
Standard Gas, New York	110	..
Standard Gas, New York pf.	127	..
Standard Gas, New York 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	19
Syracuse Gas 5s	79	83
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	96	97
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	107	108
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlanta & Charlotte	127	..
Bald Eagle Valley	200	..
Boston & Providence	300	..
Cayuga & Susquehanna	200	..
Columbus & Xenia	214	217
Delaware & Bound Brook	175	185
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	102	..
Erie & Pittsburg	155	165
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	138	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	120	..
Grand River Valley	113	..
Inter-Ocean Tel. Co.	120	..
Kansas City, St. L. & C. pf.	150	..
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	145	..
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	175	..
Naugatuck	252	265
New York & Harlem	380	..
N. Y., Lackawanna & Western	133	135
Northwest Tel. Co.	115	..
Norwich & Worcester pf.	208	..
Old Colony, ex div.	202¼	..
Oswego & Syracuse	200	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	140	..
Providence & Worcester	275	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	175	..
Utica, Chen. & Sus. Valley	150	154
Unit. N. J. R. H. & C. Co., ex d.	274	..
Valley of New York	112	..
Warren	175	..

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1899 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing July 1. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
105	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,500,000	July,	1899 3½	*206½	May 11	*206½	May 11	*206½	May 11, 1899
..	..	American Bank Note	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*43	Mar. 5, 1898
140	200	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1,	1899 5	*140	Feb. 17	*139	Feb. 3	*140	Feb. 17, 1899
..	..	American Linseed Company	13,000,000	..	..	10	June 21	8¾	June 20	10	June 21, 1899
13	19	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	Jan.	1 1½	17½	Jan. 14	14	Apr. 20	*16	June 10, 1899
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar.	6, 1899 3	..	..	..	..	*121	Nov. 28, 1898
8¼	9½	**B. & O. Southwestern** tr. r.	19,767,300	..	..	9½	Apr. 12	7¾	June 23	7¾	June 23, 1899
..	..	Beech Creek	5,500,000	July,	1899 1	..	..	..	..	100	Oct. 31, 1898
100	106½	Boston Air Line pf	1,126,000	July,	1899 2	..	..	..	..	106¾	Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf. Series B.	5,000,000	..	..	21	Feb. 15	21	Feb. 15	21	Feb. 15, 1899
32	34½	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	6,000,000	..	..	55	Jan. 3	30¼	Mar. 25	55	June 6, 1899
71	75	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf	6,000,000	Feb.	15, 1899 1	78	Jan. 14	69	May 9	75	June 12, 1899
100	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Feb.	1, 1899 4	110	Jan. 31	100	Jan. 17	*110	May 22, 1899
92¾	94½	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct.	1, 1898 75c	*92	May 26	85	Feb. 20	*92	May 26, 1899
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	209¾	Oct. 13, 1898
150	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	Mar.	1, 1899 1¾	175½	Mar. 25	168	Jan. 11	171	April 5, 1899
180	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	Mar.	1, 1899 1¾	*199	Feb. 10	*192	Jan. 30	*198½	Feb. 15, 1899
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July	1, 1899 4	..	..	..	..	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	July	1, 1899 1½	..	..	..	..	120	June 4, 1898
8	9	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling	8,000,000	..	..	10¾	Jan. 23	10¾	Mar. 28	11	May 2, 1899
37	41	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct.,	1896 1½	43	Apr. 28	37¼	June 23	37½	June 23, 1899
2	5	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf	500,000	..	..	8¼	Apr. 21	2	Apr. 14	*6	May 10, 1899
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,230	..	..	8¾	Jan. 7	7	Feb. 6	*5	June 14, 1899
..	..	Colorado Midland pf	4,770,800	..	..	22¼	Jan. 9	16	May 5	*15	June 14, 1899
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf	635,700	..	..	50	June 9	*10	Feb. 25	50	June 9, 1899
179	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	July	1, 1899 1¾	189	Jan. 26	189	Jan. 26	189	Jan. 26, 1899
53	55	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb.,	1899 2	56	Mar. 23	52	Mar. 7	52½	May 1, 1899
75	85	Consolidated Ice pf	3,500,000	Apr.	17, 1899 1½	97	Mar. 13	90	Apr. 28	*90	Jan. 3, 1899
110	..	**Des Moines & Ft. D.** pf	763,000	Aug.,	1898 6	110	June 13	80	Jan. 3	110	June 20, 1899
..	..	Detroit City Gas	4,315,000	..	..	85	May 12	63	Jan. 4	85	May 12, 1899
..	..	Det., South Shore & At. pf	10,000,000	..	..	14	Apr. 22	7¾	Jan. 4	11	June 22, 1899
380	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July,	1899 3¾	..	..	..	..	*362½	Oct. 3, 1898
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	5,000,000	May	15, 1899 1	*92¾	Jan. 14	*92¾	Jan. 14	*92¾	Jan. 14, 1899
80	85	Evans. & Terre Haute pf	1,284,000	Apr.	15, 1899 2	85	June 13	70	Jan. 7	*65	June 13, 1899
55	60	**Flint & Pere Marquette** pf	6,500,000	Feb.	15, 1899 1	65	May 19	43¾	Jan. 3	*62	June 5, 1899
..	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	Mar.	15, 1898 2	25	Jan. 5	15	June 6	15	June 6, 1899
..	..	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	..	..	30	Mar. 28	14	Feb. 1	20½	June 9, 1899
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel**	5,000,000	July,	1899 1½	..	..	..	..	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb.	15, 1899 1½	*30	Mar. 23	*30	Mar. 23	*30	Mar. 23, 1899
..	..	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf	2,600,200	May	1, 1899 1½	*101	June 6	*99½	Jan. 31	*101	June 6, 1899
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,690	May	1, 1899 1¼	*100	Feb. 28	*100	Feb. 28	*100	Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	Harlem	8,638,650	July	1, 1899 2	*390	Mar. 14	*369	Jan. 25	*390	Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	..	..	120½	May 2	37½	Jan. 3	*105	May 20, 1899
100	..	**Illinois Central** leased line	10,000,000	July,	1899 2	*104¼	June 23	*99¾	June 12	*101¼	June 23, 1899
3	4	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	26,000,000	..	..	5¼	Feb. 1	3	May 9	3½	June 20, 1899
17	18	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,521,600	Apr.	15, 1899 ½	17¾	Jan. 20	16	May 2	*16½	June 15, 1899
35	50	Keokuk & Western	4,500,000	Jan.	1, 1899 1	*52	Jan. 25	*30½	Jan. 16	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
72	75	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.) pf	3,000,000	July	1, 1899 3	84	Feb. 17	72	June 24	72	June 24, 1899
65	70	**Maryland Coal** pf	1,576,000	July	1, 1899 2½	60	Apr. 25	58	Apr. 24	60	Apr. 29, 1899
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June	30, 1899 5	..	..	..	..	*152	May 31, 1899
111	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan.	28, 1899 2	116	Jan. 24	112	Jan. 13	*113	June 24, 1899
183	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July,	1899 3½	*185	June 1	176	Jan. 3	*185	June 1, 1899
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L**	10,000,000	Nov.	1, 1898 1	..	..	..	..	*72½	Nov. 21, 1898
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	..	..	9¾	Jan. 14	3½	June 9	3½	June 9, 1899
3	4	Nat. Linseed Oil certs	..	..	..	8¼	Jan. 7	3¼	June 15	3½	June 21, 1899
5	7½	National Starch Mfg	5,000,000	..	..	8¾	May 3	4½	Mar. 17	*5½	May 9, 1899
45	60	National Starch 1st pf	3,000,000	May	1, 1898 2	50	Mar. 18	43	April 20	43	Apr. 20, 1899
15	23	Nat. Starch Mfg. 2d pf	2,500,000	Jan.,	1896 6	21	Feb. 9	13	Mar. 17	*15	Apr. 4, 1899
37	39	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr.	3, 1899 2	42	Jan. 25	37½	Apr. 24	*37	May 11, 1899
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & Western	10,000,000	July	1, 1899 1¼	133	June 7	120½	Jan. 27	133	June 7, 1899
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan.	16, 1899 4	..	..	..	..	*250	Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Apr.	15, 1899 1½	..	..	..	..	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
60	75	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Apr.	10, 1899 1	70½	June 2	70	May 15	70½	June 2, 1899
8	10	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Dec.	31, 1897 75c	10¼	Apr. 27	6	Mar. 23	8	June 2, 1899
82	87	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf	1,515,300	Apr.	17, 1899 2½	99	Feb. 20	84½	Apr. 18	*87	May 10, 1899
55	60	Pacific Coast 2d pf	2,014,400	Apr.	17, 1899 2	67¾	Feb. 21	50½	June 6	58¾	June 6, 1899
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan.	3, 1896 2	..	..	..	..	*85	Sep. 22, 1897
375	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	May	1, 1899 4	*375	June 17	*362	Feb. 10	*375	June 15, 1899
3	5	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	..	.. 7	Jan.	10 4	May	27 4	June	10, 1899
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	July	1, 1899 ..	121	Jan. 16	*117	May 16	*117	May 16, 1899
184	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago	19,714,200	July	3, 1899 1¾	*188½	June 9	180	Jan. 10	*188½	June 9, 1899
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Lough	4,000,000	July,	1899 3½	*137	Mar. 3	*137	Mar. 3	*137	Mar. 3, 1899
2½	3	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	..	..	4	Apr. 13	2¼	June 14	2¼	June 14, 1899
83	88½	**Rio Grande Western**	10,000,000	Sep.	30, 1898 2	47½	Feb. 7	25½	Jan. 4	*36	May 3, 1899
77¾	79½	Rio Grande Western pf	6,500,000	May	1, 1899 1½	80	June 8	66	Jan. 3	*80	June 15, 1899
131	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	10,000,000	May	15, 1899 1½	130½	Jan. 26	128½	Mar. 1	*131½	June 5, 1899
3¾	5	**St. J. & Grand Island**	4,000,000	..	..	6	Jan. 9	3¾	June 24	3¾	June 24, 1899
10	12	St. J. & Grand Island 2d pf	3,500,000	..	..	17½	Jan. 9	9	June 1	10	June 10, 1899
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July	1, 1899 3½	*200	Mar. 2	*200	Mar. 2	*200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	June	30, 1899 ..	..	..	..	..	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	June	30, 1899 ..	..	..	..	..	*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	530,525	July,	1899 2½	..	..	..	..	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Tenn. Coal & Iron** pf	1,000,000	July	15, 1893 1	145	Mar. 28	111	Jan. 4	*140	June 12, 1899
..	..	Texas Central	2,649,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan.	16, 1899 4	..	..	..	..	*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
..	29	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov.	15, 1893 ..	25	Jan. 25	20	Jan. 21	20	Apr. 3, 1899
..	40	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	3,705,000	July	25, 1896 1½	42	Mar. 22	35	Jan. 25	42	Apr. 3, 1899
..	..	Twin City Rap. Transit pf	2,692,200	July	1, 1899 1¾	141	Feb. 24	117½	Jan. 6	138⅞	June 19, 1899
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	July	1, 1899 ½	..	..	..	..	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,300	Apr.	10, 1899 2½	..	..	..	..	*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,225,000	June	1, 1899 3½	..	..	..	..	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July,	1899 3½	..	..	..	..	*174	Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,130,000	May	15, 1899 1½	..	..	..	..	94½	Dec. 27, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,000,000	Nov.	23, 1897 2	..	..	..	..	3	Apr. 18, 1898
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg	8,815,086	..	..	..	..	..	..	*48	Sep. 23, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan.	20, 1899 3	98¼	Jan. 24	93½	Mar. 6	*98	Mar. 15, 1899
..	..	Wisconsin Central pf., tr. r	2,549,200	..	..	5	Mar. 15	1⅝	May 26	6	June 14, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Sale seller 30 days.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, July 3.

American Malting Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
American Sugar Refining Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Atlantic Coast Line of Virginia—Dividend payable.
Canada Southern Railroad—Books close.
Consolidated Ice Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Continental Bank—Dividend payable.
Empire State, Idaho Mining and Development Company—Books close.
Equitable Illuminating Gas Light of Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway—Books close.
Michigan Central Railroad—Books close.
National Carbon Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
New York Stock Exchange—Closed.
Petersburg Railroad—Dividend payable.
Swift & Co.—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, July 4.

All Exchanges closed.

Wednesday, July 5.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad—Books Close.
Chicago Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred A and B.
Dayton and Michigan Railroad—Dividend payable.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Books close.
Des Moines and Fort Dodge Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Detroit, Hillsdale and Southwestern Railroad—Dividend payable.
National Gramophone Company—Books close.
New York News and Old Point Railway and Electric—Dividend payable on preferred.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago—Dividend payable on special stock.
United Traction Company, Pittsburg—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Thursday, July 6.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Commonwealth Fire Insurance—Dividend payable.
Little Schuylkill Navigation and Railroad—Dividend payable.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway—Dividend payable on first preferred stock.

Saturday, July 8.

Binghamton (New York) Gas Company—Books close.
New Orleans Gas Light Company—Books close.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in the reserve of $11,423,250. The banks now hold $14,274,550 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the average show an increase in the loans of $8,015,600, a decrease in specie of $11,537,300, a decrease in legal tenders of $855,200, a decrease in deposits of $3,877,000, and a decrease in circulation of $3,100.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	July 1,'99.	June 24,'99.	July 2,'98.
Loans	$798,884,000	$778,868,400	$823,982,800
Specie	183,468,100	194,005,600	188,070,200
Legal tenders	59,060,400	59,945,600	63,462,000
Net deposits	905,127,800	909,004,800	750,074,800
Circulation	13,585,500	13,588,600	14,059,800

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	July 1'99.	June 24,'99.	July 2,'98.
Specie	$183,468,100	$194,005,600	$188,070,200
Legal tenders	59,060,400	59,945,600	63,462,000
Total reserve	$242,528,500	$253,951,200	$251,532,200
Reserve required at deposits	226,281,950	227,251,200	187,518,650
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$16,246,550	$26,697,000	$63,013,550

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House Banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$23,530,375	$32,294,575	$43,991,450
Jan. 14	23,283,075	25,988,775	52,172,525
Jan. 21	34,883,975	31,578,250	57,087,800
Jan. 28	36,282,025	35,6 9,450	59,148,750
Feb. 4	37,453,675	34,281,025	54,540,950
Feb. 11	36,611,625	32,487,050	51,687,225
Feb. 18	34,373,825	28,888,450	53,065,150
Feb. 25	30,334,900	22,165,325	57,230,875
March 4	24,578,125	20,823,500	55,536,925
March 11	23,203,000	22,721,425	52,363,350
March 18	19,074,175	28,060,100	48,188,875
March 25	18,657,425	38,351,475	48,805,150
April 1	15,494,850	25,720,800	47,866,575
April 8	15,918,825	35,720,800	47,866,575
April 15	19,411,025	37,344,075	46,968,900
April 22	24,173,900	43,725,100	49,277,900
April 29	25,524,075	44,994,075	48,917,425
May 6	19,251,950	43,910,475	44,095,975
May 13	27,137,625	46,997,225	44,490,500
May 20	34,631,625	50,715,225	45,592,850
May 27	42,933,725	53,704,900	46,616,100
June 3	42,710,900	52,249,700	45,330,825
June 10	39,323,100	53,841,100	47,001,475
June 17	30,003,200	59,272,800	48,390,950
June 24	22,887,800	62,306,250	49,229,150
July 1	14,274,550	62,013,550	41,384,875

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$14,274,550	1894	$74,903,350
1898	62,013,550	1893	1,251,725
1897	41,384,875	1892	18,086,600
1896	20,328,250	1891	15,465,075
1895	32,173,700	1890	3,846,950

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@61.

Bar silver in London was 27½d per ounce, and in New York 60c. Mexican silver dollars, 48¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 554,200.00 ounces of silver bullion.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, July 2.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following changes: Gold in hand, increase, 12,232,000 pesetas; silver in hand, decrease, 500,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 12,000,000 pesetas.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.
Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
OFFICERS:
JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Assistant Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, 2d Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
John D. Crimmins, Wm. R. Grace, Wm. H. Gelshenen, Frank B. Platt, James Roosevelt, Eugene Kelly, George R. Sheldon, Ed. N. Gibbs, Edwin Warfield,
Henry O. Havemeyer, Elverton R. Chapman, Peter Doelger, Chas. W. Morse, Chas. W. Fornes, Wm. Halls, jr., Bernard M. Shanley, Frank R. Lawrence, James D. Layng,
James Ross Curran.

TRUST CO. OF AMERICA
STOCK
DEALT IN.
Chas. R. Sickels Co.,
20 Broad St., N. Y.
INVESTMENT STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

H. AMY & CO.,
BANKERS,
44 AND 46 WALL STREET.
Bonds, Stocks, and Investments
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended June 30, 1899	$10,873,381
Week ended July 1, 1898	8,256,801
From Jan. 1, 1899	200,076,377
From Jan. 1, 1898	223,488,494

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended June 27, 1899	$8,738,977
Week ended June 28, 1898	8,478,395
From Jan. 1, 1899	227,650,584
From Jan. 1, 1898	245,894,173

Imports of Gold.

Week ended June 30, 1899	$14,852
Week ended July 1, 1898	3,754
From Jan. 1, 1899	7,830,191
From Jan. 1, 1898	68,937,768

Exports of Gold.

Week ended June 30, 1899	$5,075,942
Week ended July 1, 1898	5,705
From Jan. 1, 1899	25,098,060
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,634,659

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended June 30, 1899	$5,061,090
Week ended July 1, 1898	2,041
From Jan. 1, 1899	17,267,875

Net Imports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1898	$64,303,079

Imports of Silver.

Week ended June 30, 1899	$40,029
Week ended July 1, 1898	32,501
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,876,058
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,327,235

Exports of Silver.

Week ended June 30, 1899	$775,934
Week ended July 1, 1898	923,980
From Jan. 1, 1899	24,937,864
From Jan. 1, 1898	21,750,133

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended June 30, 1899	$726,905
Week ended July 1, 1898	890,480
From Jan. 1, 1899	22,791,806
From Jan. 1, 1898	20,422,578

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended June 30, 1899	$63,881
Week ended July 1, 1898	36,235
From Jan. 1, 1899	9,706,249
From Jan. 1, 1898	70,253,023

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended June 30, 1899	$5,851,876
Week ended July 1, 1898	929,685
From Jan. 1, 1899	49,063,930
From Jan. 1, 1898	20,384,822

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended June 30, 1899	$5,787,995
Week ended July 1, 1898	893,450
From Jan. 1, 1899	39,957,681

Total Net Imports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1898	$43,850,201

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 2@15 per cent., closing on Saturday at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 3½ per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England gained £162,951 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the prevous week was 42.44, became 37.59 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France gained 12,400,000f gold and lost 2,800,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.85¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼ for demand, $4.87¼@$4.88 for cable transfers, and $4.84¾@4.85¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.19¾, less 1-16 for long and 5.16¼, less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94⅝@94 13-16, and 95 7-16, and guilders at 40 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—15c discount. Boston—14.28c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, ¼c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par@10c discount; over counter, 25c premium. St. Louis—50c discount.

JULY 1899

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,

BANKERS, 41 WALL STREET, N. Y.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.

DEAL IN

HIGH-GRADE INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Lists of current offerings sent on application.

Philadelphia Correspondents, GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

BANKERS.

Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission

DEALERS IN

Investment Securities.

27 AND 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK.

State and James Sts., Albany.

BOODY, McLELLAN & CO.,

BANKERS.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Cable Address, "Goaklte." 57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK.

July Investments.

Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern R'way Co.
First Consld. Mortgage 5s, due 1934.

Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.
R. & A. Division First Consolidated 4s, due 1989.

Chicago Terminal Transfer Co.
First Mortgage 4s, due 1947.

St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba Railway Co.
Wilmar & Sioux Falls First 5s, due 1938.

St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba Railway Co.
Montana Extension First 4s, due 1937.

New York, Lack. & Western Railway Co.
Terminal and Imp. Mtge. 4s, due 1923.

Chicago, Burl. & Quincy Railway Co.
Refunding Mortgage 3½s, due 1949.

Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Co.
First Consld. Mortgage 6s, due 1921.

Florida Cent. & Peninsular Railroad Co.
Consolidated Mortgage 5s, due 1943.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.
New Orleans & Mobile 2d Mortgage 6s, due 1930.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.
St. Louis Division & Terminal First Mortgage 3½s, due 1951.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.
Louisville Division & Terminal First Mortgage 3½s, due 1953.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
First Mortgage 4s, due 1925.

Rio Grande Western Railway Co.
First Mortgage 4s, due 1939.

Rio Grande Western Railway Co.
First Consld. Mortgage 4s, due 1949.

Manhattan Railway Co.
First Consld. Mortgage 4s, due 1990.

Norfolk & Western Railroad Co.
First Consld. Mortgage 4s, due 1996.

Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Co.
First Consld. Mortgage 5s, due 1926.

Metropolitan Street Railway Co.
Gen'l & Collateral Trust 5s, due 1997.

N. Y. Gas & Electric Light, Heat & Power Co.
Purchase-Money Mtge. 4s, due 1949.

Edison Electric Illu. Co. of Brooklyn.
First Consld. Mortgage 6s, due 1939.

Kings County Electric Light & Power Co.
Purchase-Money 6s, due 1997.

Missouri Edison Electric Co.
First Consld. Mortgage 5s, due 1927.

These and other choice investment securities for sale at prices to net the investor from 3¼ per cent. to 5 per cent. Descriptive lists furnished upon request.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

27 and 29 Pine St., New York.

Worrall & Hurlbutt

Members of New York Stock Exchange
DEALERS IN
Stocks, Bonds, Investment Securities.
NO. 1 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

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The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Fair; increasing cloudiness, light southerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,439. NEW YORK. TUESDAY. JULY 4. 1899.—TEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—Maitres Labori and Demange, counsel for Capt. Dreyfus, visited him in prison and gave him a general review of the proceedings in his case. Affairs in Belgium are approaching a grave crisis, the Socialists threatening a revolution unless the Government grants universal suffrage. The Drafting Committee of the Arbitration Commission of the Peace Conference passed the second reading of Sir Julian Pauncefote's scheme for a permanent tribunal. In the British House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer submitted the terms on which the Government takes over the Niger Company's territories in West Africa. Mr. John Dillon objected to the proposed expenditures on the fortifications of Halifax and Bermuda, adding that he believed all the West Indian Islands would soon belong to the United States. The Volksraad of the Transvaal voted to grant additional representation to the gold fields.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The "kissing bug" has found two victims in Atlantic City.

Forty passengers on the Raritan River Railroad rolled down a twenty-foot embankment last evening in a car. Only one of them was seriously hurt.

The Municipal Assembly yesterday received from the Department of Taxes and Assessments the assessment books for 1899. The entire assessed valuation of real and personal estate is $3,478,252,029.

A remarkable mirage was visible off Sandy Hook for a full half hour yesterday. Several schooners, in inverted positions, could be seen on the sky, while further away Coney Island, upside down, was mirrored in the heavens.

The National City Bank yesterday secured the Custom House property at Wall and William Streets, for $3,265,000. The building will be converted into banking quarters, and no material alteration will be made in its exterior.

City Judge Schatz of Mount Vernon declared yesterday that he intended to enforce the letter of the law respecting the attendance at theatres of children under sixteen years of age. This would bar them from playhouses, unless attended by parents or guardians.

Page 2.

Geologists say that the natural gas supply of Indiana will be exhausted in four or five years.

It is estimated that the loss to Texas cotton planters by the recent floods will amount to 500,000 bales.

It is believed that four employes were killed in a fire which destroyed the plant of the Western Paper Stock Company in Chicago yesterday. Eight women were injured.

The nomination of W. J. Bryan for President and A. W. Thurman of Ohio for Vice President was discussed and strongly favored at a conference in Chicago yesterday.

The qualifying round in the contest for the amateur golf championship was played on the Onwentsia course, C. B. McDonald of Chicago making the lowest score, with John Reid, Jr., second.

Page 3.

One man lost his life yesterday in a fire at 33 Market Street.

Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith made a speech at Omaha in defense of the policy of the Administration in the Philippines.

John C. Sheehan will to-morrow demand of Daniel F. McMahon, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall, that his list of election officers be substituted for the one already filed, and which was drawn up by Mr. Goodwin.

The crew of the United States cruiser Brooklyn yesterday commemorated the Santiago victory by a celebration at the big Glendale Schuetzen Park. They called the day "Schley Day." A letter and a telegram were read from Admiral Schley, and there were many cheers for the Admiral and his sentiment that there was glory enough for all.

Page 4.

Paul Cattana of 1,021 Sixth Avenue was run over and killed by a horse car at Thirty-fourth Street and Second Avenue yesterday.

Vacancies created by the death of Henry B. Plant, President of the Plant Investment Company and the Plant system of railways, were filled yesterday at a meeting of Directors. R. G. Erwin succeeds to the Presidency of the Investment Company. He is also made President of the greater number of railroads comprised in the Plant system.

The War Department gave out a statement, based on cable advices from Gen. Otis, regarding the organization of the army in the Philippines for the Fall campaign. News was received at Manila of a rebel outbreak in Negros, the natives having construed the departure of the California regiment as an evacuation of the island by the Americans.

Page 5.

The cup defender Columbia took another trying-out spin on the Sound yesterday.

The annual regatta of the Stamford Yacht Club was sailed on the Sound yesterday.

The Harvard athletes who, with Yale's, will meet the Cambridge and Oxford team in England arrived in town yesterday, ready to sail to-morrow.

The yacht Constance won two out of three trial races yesterday in the series to determine a challenger for the Seawanhaka International Challenge Cup.

In the opening matches of the Middle States championship lawn tennis tournament at Orange, N. J., yesterday George Miles of New York defeated Alfred Codman of Boston.

Every favorite was beaten in the races at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday. The winners were St. Clair, The Bobby, Tragedian, Montanic, Ordeal, and Handcuff. Sadducee, who beat Montanic, was disqualified for interference.

Page 10.

There is still much excitement on the east side over the excursion of the Social Labor Union, and several damage suits are expected to follow.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen arrived in the city yesterday, and will make an official inspection of the Brooklyn Navy Yard to-morrow.

The first anniversary of the battle of Santiago was celebrated at Newport yesterday. The vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron were brilliantly illuminated at night, and a dinner was given on the New York.

A case of alleged fraud under the Federal Bankruptcy law was reported yesterday to United States Commissioner Alexander by Royal S. Crane, referee in the matter of the petition of Jacob Lewis to be discharged of his obligations.

Santiago Day was celebrated very generally in this city yesterday. A number of accidents are reported. The Fourth was ushered in with the usual explosion of giant firecrackers and bombs. The programme for the day includes a long list of sports and outings. Gov. Roosevelt will make the oration at the Fourth of July celebration at Oyster Bay, L. I., to-day.

A pawn ticket for a gold watch of unknown value is the only asset of A. B. Cregan, of whose estate Thomas F. Coen was recently appointed receiver. The receiver has applied to the Supreme Court for instructions as to the disposition to make of the ticket, and Justice Bischoff now has the case under consideration.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 5.
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Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
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Weather Report.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 10.
Real Estate.—Page 5.
Railroads.—Page 4.

STALE EGGS HIT A STATION.

Women of Danville, Kan., Threw Them at a Saloon Keeper and Missed.

WICHITA, Kan., July 3.—Recently some women at Danville, Harper County, waged war against a saloon keeper, and drove him temporarily out of business. Last week he came to Wichita and bought a stock of goods.

When he reached Danville, Mrs. Cline, her daughter Lulu, Mrs. William Bickford, Mrs. John Pickens, and Mrs. A. Gleason met him at the station and proceeded to throw over-ripe eggs at him and the car in which the goods were. But they threw wide of the mark and bespattered the station instead of the saloon keeper.

Santa Fé attorneys are looking into the matter, and it is said that the women have all been arrested for their action. The town has taken sides, and a merry war is likely to result.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE SOLD FOR $3,265,000

National City Bank's Bid for the Property the Highest.

WILL REMAIN AS A LANDMARK

Most of the Building to be Used for Banking Purposes.

Career of the National City Bank and Its Wonderful Growth Under Mr. Stillman—Remarkable Board of Directors.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day opened bids on the New York Custom House property, of which there were three. He awarded the property to the National City Bank of New York on its bid of $3,265,000, this being the highest proposal. There were two other bids, viz., those of Henry Morgenthau, President of the New York Realty Bond, Exchange, and Trust Company, at $3,075,000, and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, at $3,050,000.

The bid of the National City Bank was made in the name of its President, James Stillman, who was present. He inclosed a check for $150,000 as part payment, and stated in his letter of transmittal he preferred paying a large portion of the purchase price in cash.

NATIONAL CITY BANK'S PLANS.

In purchasing the present Custom House Building, at Wall and William Streets, it is the purpose of the National City Bank management to adapt the structure as completely and conveniently as possible to its own use in the banking business. The interior will be remodeled, and a large portion of the building will be converted into banking quarters of uncommon size and elegance.

There will be no material alteration in the external appearance of the structure. The massive stone pillars which form an important feature of the Wall Street entrance, will be undisturbed. Possibly the William Street side of the building may be cut up into stores or offices, and such space in other parts of the building as is not needed for the use of the bank will be converted into insurance, brokerage, or lawyers' offices.

Allowing for reasonably expeditious work in the construction of the new Custom House at least two years, it is believed, will elapse between the time of the beginning of work on the new building and the surrender of the old structure to the National City Bank. In the meantime the Government will allow the bank 4 per cent. per annum on the purchase money as a rental for the building.

The building is regarded as one of the best specimens of classic architecture to be found in the country. The seventeen mammoth monoliths that support the beautiful façade were brought from the quarries of Quincy on rafts specially constructed to transport them. Each one weighs thirty-three tons, and is utterly useless for any other purpose than that which it now so artistically serves.

HISTORY OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

The New York Custom House has shifted its site from place to place since the establishment of the first office for the collection of customs duties under the Dutch. It has not been affected in these shifts by the expansion of the city, but has moved according to the convenience or necessity of the National Government, always showing a tendency to stick to the water's edge, near the Battery. It was on the site to the south of Bowling Green as early as 1800 as a United States office, and had, indeed, been there before under both the English and the Dutch; and now it is about to go back to the old site, at once the most famous and the most charming on the Island of Manhattan.

The first United States Custom House in this city stood on the old Bowling Green site from 1800 to 1815. It was then removed to the Sub-Treasury Building, where it remained from 1815 to 1862. In 1862 it was removed to its present site, at the corner of William and Wall Streets, where the National Government had purchased the building of the Merchants' Exchange for $1,000,000 in greenbacks, then worth about $800,000 in gold.

The Government took the old Merchants' Exchange almost exactly as it had been arranged for the purposes of meetings, sales, and so on, except that some little alteration was made in the smaller rooms taken for offices. When Chester Alan Arthur was Collector of the Port of New York he had the interior decoration changed to suit his tastes, which were decidedly patriotic. The ceilings and walls were painted a cerulean blue, to represent the blue field of the American flag, while stripes along pillars and corners, and stars in the deep blue field completed his ideas as to what a patriotic interior should look like. The effect was as if the Government seal had been stamped upon the entire building.

EMPLOYES PAID FOR DECORATION.

There is a story connected with this patriotic decoration that is not a pleasant memory to the employes of the Custom House of that day. The Collector found it difficult to get an appropriation for the decoration, and he hit upon the device of deducting 10 per cent. from the salaries of the employes until the work could be completed. This was done, and the revenue thus obtained was found sufficient to plant the Stars and Stripes in a cerulean field in the office of the Collector and in the dome. When the ornamentation of the building was completed the salaries were restored, without any reason being assigned for their reduction or restoration. There are still some old claims hanging about the Custom House for this loss of 10 per cent. from salaries, and one old employe has been trying for years to collect the $225 he thus sacrificed upon the altar of the Collector's taste and the Nation's parsimony.

In 1892, when the Government decided to sell the present site, and build a new Custom House on the old Bowling Green site, it authorized the sale of the lot for $4,000,000. This price could not be had, and the project fell through. When the new act was passed last Spring, the Government authorized the sale of the present site for not less than $3,000,000. The conditions of the act were that the Custom House shall occupy the present building until the new Custom House is completed, which will be within about two and a half years, in the meanwhile paying rent at the rate of 4 per cent. interest on the purchase price of the present site.

When the terms of the act were known, it was thought by many real estate experts in this city that the Government could not sell the site of the Custom House for anything like $3,000,000. The block contains about 31,000 square feet, and is a little less than half the size of the new site on Bowling Green, for which the Government will pay about $2,100,000. While it occupies a fine situation, real estate men thought it a little off the tall-building strip that passes through the centre of the city, and that only tall office buildings would pay in the lower part of New York, and the erection of a big low building on the immense lot was thought to be out of the question. However, an investigation of the sale of other lots in the immediate vicinity showed that at the average prices obtained by the square foot, the old Custom House site ought to bring more than the required $3,000,000. Taking the prices of lots sold recently on Wall and William Streets, the average per square foot proved to be about $105.89. At this rate the old Custom House site was estimated to be worth $3,299,532.

NATIONAL CITY BANK'S CAREER.

One of the oldest banking institutions in New York, the National City Bank has enjoyed an honorable and prosperous career. It began to do business about the time that the war with Great Britain, in 1812, was declared. The first meeting of the Directors of the City Bank was held on June 19, 1812, just three days after the declaration of war, and books for subscriptions to the stock were opened on June 23. In the original charter the capital stock of this bank was fixed at $800,000. In consequence of the expiration, in 1811, of the charter of the Bank of the United States and the refusal of Congress to recharter that institution, the Directors of the City Bank purchased its main banking house and real estate for $100,000.

The banking house thus acquired stood on the present site of the National City Bank, at 52 Wall Street. The purchase included a house on Pine Street in the rear of the bank, and a banking house, with sixteen lots of ground, on Hammond Street, (then Greenwich Village.) It is a noteworthy fact that Hammond Street was the first public thoroughfare in this city to be lighted by gas, and for quite a while the residents of the lower part of Manhattan Island made excursions to Hammond Street to see the new lights.

For the short time that the Greenwich property remained in the possession of the City Bank, the house was used as the residence of Mr. Worth, then cashier, and subsequently President of the bank. This property was sold for $25,000, and in 1830 the bank disposed of the Pine Street property to Samuel Allen for $14,500. The Wall Street property has remained the site of the City Bank since the organization of the institution.

Stock of the old bank of the United States was received at par in payment of subscriptions to the stock of the City Bank, when accompanied by a cash payment of 2½ per cent. There was also a provision that subscribers to the stock of the new bank should be credited with whatever might be received in dividends from the assets of the expired bank and debited with the deficiency if the said assets paid less than par. About 100 per cent. had been realized by the time that the final dividend was paid, in 1834.

ACTIVE DURING WAR OF 1812.

Throughout the war of 1812 the City Bank was active and effective in sustaining the Government. It subscribed $500,000 to the Government loan in 1813, and, in addition, most of the Directors subscribed to the loan personally. The first President of this institution was Samuel Osgood, who was Naval Officer of the Port of New York in 1814. Mr. Osgood's residence at that time was 9 Cherry Street. G. B. Vroom, the first cashier of the City Bank, lived for a time in the Pine Street house immediately in the rear of the bank.

The City Bank was reorganized in 1852, under the general banking laws of the State, and in the following year the capital stock was increased from $800,000 to $1,000,000. This new stock was disposed of at public sale in the Merchants' Exchange, and it brought prices ranging from 120½ to 121¾.

Moses Taylor, one of the merchant princes of his time, was elected President of this bank about 1856. He had been a Director since 1837. Mr. Taylor remained President of the institution until his death, in 1882, and his sagacious management gave the City Bank a far-reaching reputation for solidity and trustworthiness. On July 17, 1865, this bank was reorganized, under the act of Congress, as the National City Bank, and it continued uninterruptedly on its successful career.

At Mr. Taylor's death, in 1882, his son-in-law, Percy R. Pyne, succeeded to the Presidency, and for nine years administered the affairs of the institution with excellent judgment on the lines laid down by Mr. Taylor. When Mr. Pyne died, in 1891, James Stillman, the present President, was elected in his place. Mr. Stillman had previously been a Director of the bank, and for several years he had borne important business relations with Moses Taylor, whose confidence he enjoyed to a large degree.

ENORMOUS BUSINESS TO-DAY.

Under President Stillman's progressive administration the business of this bank has attained its present enormous proportions. When Mr. Stillman was elected President the stock of the National City Bank was selling at $450 a share. The most recent sale was at $2,000 per share, showing an increase in the market value of the stock in eight years of about $17,000,000.

An event of much importance in the history of the National City Bank was its absorption on June 30, 1897, of the Third National Bank of New York. This merger added a number of new accounts to the National City's rapidly increasing volume of business. A year ago the net deposits of this bank aggregated $100,000,000. More recently the figures have mounted to the imposing total of $120,000,000, while the average loans have exceeded $90,000,000.

The National City Bank is a State and city as well as a United States Government depository. It embraces among its other depositors some of the largest and richest corporations. It has been identified in recent years with some of the largest financial transactions that have occurred in this country, notably in connection with the United States Treasury and the Union Pacific Railway. A special feature of the immense business of this bank is its foreign exchange department. The National City buys and sells drafts, cable transfers, issues letters of credit available in all parts of the world; also commercial credits; makes collections and does a general foreign banking business. It is the depository and financial agent of several great industrial corporations, railroad companies, trust companies, and branches of foreign banks.

Systema ic methods prevail in the National City Bank and the discipline is as near perfect as can be. There is one dominant head of the institution, and he is James Stillman. His Board of Directors, which includes several of the most successful business men in this country, reposes great confidence in his ability and his judgment. The character of these Directors furthermore is a significant guarantee of the stability of the bank.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

There is Samuel Sloan, for instance, who is First Vice President as well as Director. For more than thirty years he guided the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad through a period of uninterrupted prosperity, relinquishing the Presidency of that road only a few months ago because he felt that he had earned the right to rest. He is still Chairman of the Lackawanna Board of Directors.

Another Director is William Rockefeller, President of the Standard Oil Company, whose great wealth and extensive business interests make his presence in any Board of Directors a source of strength. His son and President Stillman's daughter were married two or three years ago. Henry O. Havemeyer, the President of the American Sugar Refining Company, is also a Director of this bank, and as a depository of the great sugar corporation the bank naturally derives an advantage. Jacob H. Schiff of the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. adds the weight of his name to the National City's directing board, as also does Robert Bacon, a member of the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co.

Charles S. Fairchild, ex-Secretary of the United States Treasury and now President of the New York Security and Trust Company, is a Director of the National City Bank, as also is William Douglas Sloane of the firm of W. & J. Sloane, and brother-in-law of Cornelius and William K. Vanderbilt. Other men of financial strength in this board are M. Taylor Pyne, representing the Moses Taylor and Percy R. Pyne estates; John A. McCall, President of the New York Life Insurance Company; Cleveland H. Dodge and Phelps, Dodge & Co.; Stephen S. Palmer, President of the New Jersey Zinc Company; Henry A. C. Taylor, capitalist; Francis M. Bacon of Bacon & Co., James H. Post of B. H. Howell, Son & Co.; John W. Sterling of Shearman & Sterling, lawyers, and H. Walter Webb, ex-Third Vice President of the New York Central Railroad.

BIG STAFF OF CLERKS.

President Stillman has gathered about him a staff of competent men. About 150 clerks are distributed through the several departments of the bank, and the head of each department is an expert in his line.

A. G. Loomis, the active Vice President, resigned the Presidency of the Aetna National Bank in Hartford a few months ago to accept the place in the National City Bank made vacant by the retirement of A. Barton Hepburn. Mr. Loomis is a native of Hartford, and has been in the banking business thirty-four years. G. S. Whitson, the cashier, has been with this bank since February, 1868. He was assistant cashier for several years, succeeding to the cashiership upon the death of George D. Meeker, about three years ago.

There are five assistant cashiers. William A. Simonson came to the National City in 1889 from a Newark (N. J.) bank. President Stillman recently made him Vice President of the Second National Bank, which is practically a branch of the National City. W. H. Tappan entered the service of the National City Bank when the Third National was absorbed, about two years ago. He is a young man, and had served with the Third National about three years. Prior to that he was with the Manufacturers' National Bank of Troy, this State.

Arthur Kavanagh began as a boy in the National City in 1872, and has worked his way up through the various grades. He was a teller and chief clerk before he reached his present position. Horace M. Kilborn is a native of Newburyport, Mass. He got his first New York banking experience in the Fifth Avenue Bank, and he entered the service of the National City in 1887, working his way gradually to his present position. James A. Stillman is a son of the President of the bank, and a graduate of Harvard. He was appointed assistant cashier only a few months ago.

DOWN EMBANKMENT IN CAR.

Forty Passengers in a Wreck on the Raritan River Railroad—Only One Seriously Hurt.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 3.—There was a bad wreck on the Raritan River Railroad this evening. Forty persons rolled down a twenty-foot embankment in a car. No one was killed, and only one person was seriously injured. The railroad runs from Perth Amboy to this place.

The train to which the accident happened left Perth Amboy shortly before 6 o'clock. It consisted of an engine and two cars. The forward car was the passenger coach. The other contained express matter and baggage. Three miles from Perth Amboy the road makes a sharp bend while on an embankment. At the curve is a switch, and at this point the engine left the rails without any apparent cause. It rolled down the embankment and rested in the swamp below.

Both cars left the track and the passenger coach followed the engine. It landed on its side with one end upon the tender of the engine and the other upon the ground. The passengers were thrown about and bruised by the overturning of the coach. Fortunately, the coach did not make a second turn, as it was caught by the tender and held.

When the engine left the rails Engineer W. W. Mulford and Fireman John Sullivan jumped, and both escaped injury. They ran to the aid of the passengers in the overturned coach. Conductor Richard Sullivan was one of the first taken out, and, although badly bruised and shaken up, he aided in taking out the passengers. James Portion was the most severely injured. Besides being bruised he received a broken ankle.

Judge C. E. Cowenhoven of this city was also badly shaken up. Mrs. E. Furnin of Sayreville was cut by broken glass and bruised. Three girls, Mary and Jennie Archer and Clara Morris, climbed through a broken window after the accident and were cut by the glass. All of the passengers went to their homes.

A REMARKABLE MIRAGE.

Coney Island Mirrored in the Sky for a Full Half Hour Yesterday.

Those who went down to the lower bay in excursion boats about the middle of yesterday had an opportunity to see a beautiful natural phenomenon, not at all uncommon in the neighborhood of New York, yet not often seen by the land-loving inhabitants of the city. Two distinct winds were blowing, which, as all yachtsmen know, is not an infrequent occurrence. Half a mile west of Sandy Hook and along a line running thence to the northward there was a mild and intensely warm westerly wind. East of the Hook the wind was from the southeast, and was blowing briskly and with a most refreshing coolness. Now, a southeast wind is a most active breeder of fogs, and this one was no exception to the rule. About a mile or a mile and a half to the eastward of the Hook there was a distinct line of fog. Just east of the Hook it could be seen running in low clouds, like the smoke of a locomotive along the surface of the sea. It cut under the horizon line and split the sea off the point of the Hook into two parts, one of which seemed to run upward into the clouds and there lose itself in a thin and wavering line of bluish gray.

A short distance north of the end of this line there were two schooners heading toward the Hook on the port tack and heeling far over to the breeze. Immediately over the two schooners were their images, produced in perfectly clear and distinct mirage. People on the steamboats, who were not too unobservant to note what was going on around them, saw and marveled at the strange sight. Then they swept the horizon till their eyes fell on the toy minarets and airy cupolas of Coney Island. And lo! these, too, were plainly visible in the upper stratum of the fog upside down, even as Coney Island is wont to be on the eve of a holiday. It was a vast and airy city in the clouds, a city standing on its head gravely and silently, as if that were the customary attitude of cities under the rule of Tammany Hall.

And there was a veil of fog to the westward, too, over the sunlit heights of Staten Island. So they were elevated into weird and long-faced acclivities, like the Palisades of the Hudson. For fully half an hour this beautiful mirage was visible, and then as the fog swept in from the sea it became an unsubstantial pageant, faded, and only the memory of it remained for the returned travelers to recall.

SAID SHE THREW GEMS AWAY.

Police Searched the Garbage Cart, but the Diamonds Were Safe.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Mrs. Friedman, the wife of Morris Friedman, was visiting at the home of her aunt, Mr. Thein of 3529 Vernon Avenue, last week, and on Tuesday the household was thrown into an uproar by the announcement that Mrs. Friedman had rolled up four diamond rings in an old bit of paper and in a fit of absentmindedness had cast the parcel into the garbage box. The garbage collector was just driving away, having emptied the contents of the box into his wagon.

The police were notified and the wagon was followed to the dump, where a search for the missing gems began, which continued for a long time, but ended abruptly when the information was received that instead of throwing them into the refuse Mrs. Friedman had tossed the diamonds into a corner of her dresser.

DIAMONDS IN HIS TEETH.

Husband's Alleged Extravagance Figures in a Domestic Lawsuit.

READING, Penn., July 3.—A sensational desertion case was concluded here to-day. Mrs. Ruth Tragle, daughter of the late J. H. Carpenter, founder of the Carpenter Steel Works, charged her husband, W. Irving Tragle, with desertion. Mr. Tragle alleged misconduct on the part of his wife and extravagance. Mrs. Tragle retorted that all the extravagance characterizing the family marked the husband's course of living and that he carried his extravagance to the extent of wearing diamonds set in his front teeth.

The Court's attention was directed to the "sparklers" in Tragle's teeth, and the attorney for the wife asserted that the husband hypnotized and dazzled other women with the diamonds in his teeth and winning ways. Mrs. Tragle was awarded $8 a week for her support. A divorce suit will follow.

Bishop Newman Believed to be Dying.

SARATOGA, July 3.—Bishop John P. Newman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who is prostrated with myelitis and pneumonia, was still in an unconscious condition to-night, and there are grave doubts as to his surviving many hours. He is gradually sinking, and already seems almost beyond the power of skilled medical attention. Mrs. Newman is constantly at his bedside.

At 3:30 P. M. every day but Saturday and Sunday, and every Saturday at 1:50 P. M., the New York Central's "Saratoga Limited" leaves New York. Empire State Express time; luxurious service; all Wagner cars.—Adv.

DREYFUS HEARS HIS STORY

The Prisoner's Lawyers Recount the Efforts in His Behalf.

A TOUCHING SCENE IN PRISON

First Meeting of the Captain and M. Demange, Who Defended Him Five Years Ago.

RENNES, France, July 3.—Maitres Labori and Demange, counsel for Capt. Dreyfus, who had a long conference with Mme. Dreyfus yesterday, visited the Captain in the military prison at 10 o'clock this morning. The permit for the lawyers to enter the prison was in the following form:

Tenth Army Corps, Tribunal of the Court-Martial.

Permit to communicate, available until the day judgment is delivered. Monsieur ——, counsel of the Court of Appeal, is authorized to communicate with Capt. Dreyfus, whom he is charged to defend.

MAJOR CARRIERE.

This was the first time M. Demange, the defender of Dreyfus at the court-martial of 1894, and Dreyfus had seen each other since the sentence. On entering the room M. Demange and Dreyfus threw themselves into each other's arms. The scene was most touching. Neither was able to utter a word for some time. Dreyfus, when able to speak, thanked M. Demange for his devoted services. M. Demange then presented M. Labori, who had been a silent spectator of the scene. Dreyfus clasped M. Labori's hand, and in a voice choked by emotion, expressed the deepest gratitude for the splendid manner in which the latter had championed his cause.

MM. Demange and Labori then gave the prisoner a general review of all that had happened since Dreyfus was sent to Devil's Island. Dreyfus explained that he knew nothing but what was contained in the volume which M. Labori had sent him, giving an account of the proceedings of the Court of Cassation in 1898. After the interview MM. Demange and Labori both said they were greatly impressed with the appearance of Dreyfus, who, they declared, was in much better health, physically and mentally, than they anticipated.

This evening Maitres Demange and Labori had another conference with the prisoner. At its conclusion M. Labori said that the time had been devoted to continuing the review of events since 1898. The lawyers were surprised at Capt. Dreyfus's strength of memory, even in trifling matters, and at the lucidity of mind he displayed. After the interview they dined with Mme. Dreyfus.

Mme. Dreyfus visited her husband this afternoon. She has received permission to call upon him each day.

Late this evening it was ascertained that, unless the authorities should direct a preliminary inquiry or the examination of Capt. Dreyfus, Major Carriere, the Government Commissioner charged with the preparation of the case against the prisoner, will merely draw up a report, which will be presented to the court-martial.

Maître Demange returned to Paris this evening and Maître Labori will return on Wednesday.

PARIS, July 3.—Mme. Dreyfus, it is asserted here, is not only permitted to see her husband daily, but is allowed to attend personally to the preparation of his meals. His menage, which he will occupy on Devil's Island, were left there, but they will be forwarded to the Government with his other effects.

There is a good deal of comment upon a speech made yesterday by M. Paul Déroulède, founder of the League of Patriots, and long known as one of the most violent opponents of revision. M. Déroulède said, in substance, that if Dreyfus should be found innocent by the new court-martial, "no punishment would be sufficiently heavy, no pillory sufficiently infamous, for all the Ministers, civil or military, who were responsible for his conviction, and no honors high enough for the martyr and victim."

Uproar in the French Chamber.

PARIS, July 3.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Charles Ferry, Republican, stirred up a hornets' nest by moving a resolution in connection with the Workmen's Accidents bill, evidently with the view of drawing out M. Millerand, Minister of Commerce and Radical Socialist. A great uproar immediately broke out, and the President of the Chamber, M. Deschanel, suspended the sitting. When the session was resumed M. Deschanel announced that M. Millerand had agreed to explain matters to-morrow.

MATCH RACE ON SPEEDWAY.

Spirited Contest for a Stake of $1,000 Stopped by the Police and Drivers Ordered Off the Track.

The police interfered last night and prevented the culmination of a race for a stake of $1,000 which was attempted on the Speedway. The police say it is the first time, to their knowledge, that anybody has attempted to make such use of this great drive, and they will prevent any repetition. They seemed very indignant. No arrests were made, although such use of the Speedway is said to be a flagrant violation of the law governing its control.

J. Winterbottom, an undertaker from Spring Street, and F. T. Witte, a wholesale dealer in hardware at 106 Chambers Street, were the parties to the contest. Mr. Winterbottom drove a bay mare and Mr. Witte drove his black gelding.

Both men have met many times in the weeks past, and have had many brushes. A keen rivalry grew, and it culminated in the agreement to race three heats out of five for a purse of $500 a side. About 5:30 o'clock last night both parties, accompanied by a large retinue of spongers, handlers, &c., appeared on the Speedway at One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street.

The stablemen spread their paraphernalia out on the lawn and made extensive preparations for the contest. There were many other persons on the drive at the time, and a large number of casual spectators who took a keen interest in the proceedings. The police were not about. Both horses were attached to the usual pneumatic runabouts with three-quarters seats.

Two referees were chosen, one of them a prominent Fifth Avenue jeweler. The horses got off nicely together, and had a clear track. It was neck and neck to the quarter, which was reached in 0:36½; the mare forged slowly ahead, and at the half was three-quarters of a length in the lead, making the post at 1:11½; the three-quarters was reached in 1:46, with the mare leading by two lengths. She would have finished the heat a good three lengths ahead had not the contest been brought to a sudden and unexpected termination.

A number of men driving faster horses followed the racers from the starting place and when just beyond the three-quarters one of these men passed both contestants and, cutting in ahead of Mr. Winterbottom, stopped the race. An accident was averted by a narrow margin. Both Mr. Winterbottom and Mr. Witte were exceedingly indignant, as were many other of the gentlemen on the drive, and some heated exchanges were made.

During the talk the police arrived, and learning all about the race for the money, ordered it stopped and all parties concerned from the track. The men with the blankets, sponges, &c., were bundled off the Speedway with little ceremony. More consideration was given to Mr. Witte and Mr. Winterbottom, who got together and agreed upon a future contest, the money being taken down temporarily.

Policeman McIver told them they had better not attempt a second race for money on the Speedway, and sarcastically advised them to hire a race track. The entire event caused much excitement.

BARS CHILDREN FROM THEATRE.

A Mount Vernon Judge Says He Will Enforce the Letter of the Law.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 3.—City Judge Adam S. Schatz of Mount Vernon again has given out that he intends to enforce to the letter the law respecting the attendance at theatres of children under sixteen years of age. He says that all children under that age whom he can find attending such places without their parents or guardians he will send to some institution for a long term, probably until they are of age. This announcement has made a stir among the children of the city, who all know that the Judge is a man of his word.

This decision was brought about by the arraignment before Judge Schatz of Edward Wren, fourteen years of age, on a charge of violating Section 200 of the Penal Code, by visiting the Fifth Avenue Opera House. Lawyer F. A. Denman appeared on behalf of the Westchester Woman's Club to prosecute the boy. When he was asked how he pleaded, the boy said, "guilty." As this was the first case of the kind brought to Judge Schatz's attention, he let the boy go, but warned him for the future.

KANSANS DISLIKE EVANS.

Say It Would Be Just to Pray God to Remove the President Who Keeps Him in Office.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 3.—"It is just and proper that we invoke the action of a just God to remove a President that retains H. Clay Evans as Pension Commissioner" is the declaration of a resolution adopted by Custer Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Spring Hill, Kan., and received by Department Commander Coulter here to-day.

Over forty posts in Kansas have demanded that Evans be removed because he has not been more liberal with the ex-Union soldiers in pension matters.

"KISSING BUGS" AT SEASIDE.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 3.—The "kissing bug" has descended upon Atlantic City and touched the lips of Mrs. Helen Veasy, a cottager at 213 Chalfront Avenue, and John McCaffrey, a fourteen-year-old Western Union messenger boy. Mrs. Veasy was sitting last night on the porch of the cottage when a large insect came sailing up to her in the semi-darkness and lighted for an instant on her lips.

As she raised her hand to brush it away she felt a slight pain shoot through her upper lip. The bug then flew away before she could kill it. Within half an hour her lip had swollen to the size of a robin's egg, and became very painful. Lotions of witch-hazel offered but little relief, and to-day Mrs. Veasy consulted a physician. A drug he gave her reduced the swelling considerably, but her lip is still painful.

McCaffrey the messenger boy's case is somewhat different. He lives on Pennsylvania Avenue, and woke up yesterday morning to find his upper lip causing him some pain and so badly swollen that the lip protruded half an inch over his under lip. When he ate his breakfast he was scarcely able to masticate his food. During the morning he obtained a wash from Dr. C. C. Raith, which he applied, and to-day the swelling had gone down.

One of the "kissing bugs" was caught yesterday afternoon by William Pfaff, a motorman on the trolley cars. It was displayed to-day in a store window.

McLEAN AND THE PRESIDENCY.

CLEVELAND, July 3.—According to a statement to-day by L. G. Bernard, John R. McLean of Cincinnati has Gubernatorial aspirations, providing that his friends consider the Governorship a stepping-stone toward what is admittedly Mr. McLean's cherished goal, a place on the Democratic National ticket.

Mr. Bernard said to-day: "John R. McLean doesn't want to be Governor for the sake of the office, but if his friends conclude that the Governorship will be the best thing to put him in line for the higher honors he seeks, then Mr. McLean will be a candidate for Governor. What Mr. McLean wants is to run on the National ticket, and he will stop at nothing short of this end, but he is not an out and out candidate for the Democratic nomination in the ordinary sense which that term implies."

According to Mr. Bernard, Mr. McLean will attempt to obtain a seat in the United States Senate too, if that should be deemed a milestone in his race for National honors. Mr. Bernard added that Hamilton County would certainly furnish the Democratic Gubernatorial nominee at all events, and named Judge Robinson, Judge Taylor, and Judge McNeal as possibilities, should Mr. McLean decide not to go after the Governorship.

JUDGE IN A RUNAWAY.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., July 3.—Judge Job H. Lippincott of Jersey City, accompanied by his wife and her sister, was driving near here this morning, when the horses took fright and ran away. They had run but a short way when in turning a corner suddenly the carriage was overturned and the occupants thrown out.

Judge Lippincott narrowly escaped fatal injury while trying to save his wife and sister-in-law, Miss Emily Rudd. All were severely injured. Miss Rudd is at home confined to her bed.

AMERICANS KILLED IN BRAZIL.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 3.—A family here has received from the Secretary of State at Washington intelligence of the massacre by Sinas Indians of the persons composing an expedition ascending the Xingu River, in the interior of Brazil, about the first of the year. The expedition was sent by an American company interested in the rubber industry. There were three Americans and three Englishmen in the party and the remainder are supposed to have been Brazilians. One of the Americans was Mr. Browniy; a native of California.

The Secretary of State received his information from the representative of the Belgian Government in New York, who has received a letter dated Cajuba, Brazil, March 23, bearing the signature of Eduardo Ottieuw. The letter was, in part, as follows:

"The whites of the party, six in number, perished. I have been living in this country for five years, and am acquainted with all inhabited parts and even some wild districts. I have placed myself at the disposal of the President of the United States to organize, if necessary, an expedition to avenge the dead and if possible bring back their remains, and to continue their work here."

Mr. Williamson, who led the party, was a native of Asheville and thirty-five years of age. He married an Englishwoman in the City of Mexico, and she accompanied him to Brazil. She is now at Buenos Ayres.

BODY MAY BE ARTHUR MUNN'S.

WADING RIVER, L. I., July 3.—Coroner Miles of Greenport came here this forenoon to investigate the case of a man whose body was found in the Sound, off Herod's Point, Saturday. The dead man is believed to be Arthur S. Munn of 73 West Ninety-fourth Street, New York City. One letter having the monogram S. H. M., was dated June 8, from Rochester, and was addressed to "Dear Arthur." The letter was signed "Flo," and was in a woman's handwriting.

When the body was found Justice Earnest E. Payne, in the absence of the Coroner, took charge of it. A wound above the left ear and bruises on the face led some to believe that the man may have met with foul play. It is possible, however, that the bruises and the wound over the ear were caused by the body striking against a paddle wheel of a steamer or being washed against the rocks along the shore.

The dead man appeared to be about forty years of age, had dark brown hair, slightly mixed with gray, and a light mustache, and weighed about 160 pounds. The man was dressed in a black sack coat and vest, striped trousers, and blue negligée shirt. A bunch of keys was found in the clothing. A latch key was stam

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

	Original Assessment.	Final Assessment.
American Credit Indemnity Co.	$200,000	$68,100
American Fire Ins. Co.	1,000,000	411,079
Atlantic Mut. Ins. Co.	10,000,000	500,000
British-Amer. Ins. Co. of N. Y.	200,000	10,000
Broadway Ins. Co.	500,000	15,000
Eastern Fire Ins. Co.	300,000	169,480
Exchange Fire Ins. Co.	325,000	5,500
German Alliance Ins. Co.	400,000	16,100
German - American Ins. Co. of N. Y.	4,000,000	21,400
Germania Fire Ins. Co.	2,500,000	35,000
Great Eastern Casualty & Indemnity Co. of N. Y.	150,000	17,000
Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.	500,000	830,000
Manufacturers & Builders' Ins. Co.	350,000	2,000
Nassau Fire Ins. Co.	200,000	10,000
National Surety Co.	500,000	208,600
New Amsterdam Casualty Co.	300,000	6,875
Niagara Fire Ins. Co.	200,000	20,000
Peoples' Guaranty & Indemnity Co.	100,000	10,000
Rutgers Ins. Co.	350,000	10,000
American Union Life Ins. Co.	500,000	86,000
Mut. Reserve Fund Life Ins. Co.	2,000,000	5,000

TRUST COMPANIES.

	Orig. Assm't.	Final Assm't.
Central Trust Co. of N. Y.	$15,000,000	$428,670
Guarantee Trust Co.	4,000,000	387,800
Knickerbocker Trust Co.	2,000,000	15,000
Mercantile Trust Co.	6,000,000	551,000
North American Trust Co.	1,500,000	661,200
Realty Loan and Trust Co.	500,000	25,000
Realty Trust	250,000	33,200
State Trust Co.	2,500,000	5,000
Title Guar. and Trust Co.	3,500,000	586,000
Union Trust Co. of N. Y.	10,000,000	239,000
U. S. Trust Co. of N. Y.	20,000,000	54,300
Washington Trust Co.	1,500,000	30,100

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Orig. Assm't.	Final Assm't.
American Bank Note Co.	$10,000,000	$450,000
Am. Dis. Telegraph Co.	500,000	102,500
Am. Encaustic Tiling Co.	600,000	65,000
Am. Safe Deposit Co.	300,000	30,000
American Meter Co.	3,000,000	123,200
Am. Press Association	1,000,000	56,600
Am. Tele. and Tel. Co.	20,000,000	1,005,500
Am. Tel. and Cable Co.	1,400,000	14,000
D. Appleton & Co.	2,000,000	454,400
Atlantic Terra Cotta Co.	300,000	12,800
Brooklyn Ferry Co.	750,000	500,000
Central Stamping Co.	600,000	93,100
Century Co.	600,000	114,000
Chi. Ry. Term. Elev. Co.	3,000,000	50,000
Consumers' Brewing Co.	600,000	60,000
Colonial Brewery	1,200,000	1,000
Colonial Safe Deposit Co.	100,000	85,000
Consolidated Gas Co.	36,230,000	6,507,300
Dunlap & Co.	500,000	135,000
Eagle Pencil Co.	500,000	10,000
Eastmans Co. of N. Y.	1,000,000	83,755
Edison Electric Ill. Co.	10,000,000	25,000
Henry Ellis, Brewing Co.	500,000	25,000
Emerald & Phoenix Brewing Co.	900,000	30,000
Everard Brewing Co.	500,000	45,000
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	5,000,000	100,000
Garfield Safe Deposit Co.	225,000	20,250
Goodyear Rubber Co.	600,000	49,700
Harper & Brothers, (inc.).	2,000,000	2,500,000
Hudson River Line	500,000	125,000
Hupfel Brewing Co.	500,000	39,600
International Bell Tel. Co.	1,700,000	25,000
International Bank Note Co.	100,000	20,000
International Ocean Telegraph Co.	3,000,000	30,000
J. J. Little Co.	400,000	10,700
D. H. McAlpin, (inc.)	500,000	155,500
The Macmillan Co.	400,000	216,800
Manhattan Beach Hotel and Land Co.	2,000,000	29,000
Majestic Hotel Co.	500,000	207,500
National Horse Show Association of America	200,000	72,400
New York Floating Dry Dock Co.	350,000	62,900
National Wall Paper Co.	38,000,000	125,000
New Amsterdam Gas Co.	25,000,000	250,000
N. Y. Telephone Co.	16,000,000	3,470,900
N. Y. Hygeia Ice Co.	300,000	22,700
N. Y. Mutual Gaslight Co.	4,500,000	616,500
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, (inc.)	5,000,000	20,000
Standard Gaslight Co.	10,000,000	600,000
W. & J. Sloane, (inc.)	3,000,000	150,000
Standard Oil Co.	7,000,000	800,000
Steinway & Sons	2,000,000	353,500
Tiffany & Co.	3,500,000	1,032,700
Tenth & 23d St. Ferry Co.	1,500,000	115,000
Trinidad Asphalt Paving Co.	2,350,000	1,000
United Verde Copper Mining Co.	3,000,000	1,443,920
Wagner Palace Car Co.	13,000,000	650,000
Welsbach Commercial Co.	7,000,000	102,000
Western Union Tel. Co.	100,000,000	100,000

INDIVIDUAL ASSESSMENTS.

In the assessments against individuals, many reductions are apparent. It is noteworthy that the name of Richard Croker does not appear. Neither does that of Mayor Van Wyck, nor, in fact, any of the other prominent city officials, many of whom are reputed to be men of wealth. Senator Platt, the Republican leader, is not assessed, nor is his local representative, ex-Congressman Quigg. It will be seen that the assessment of $2,000,000 against William Waldorf Astor is to be enforced, while the Bradley Martins, who had originally been scheduled at $800,000, obtained a reduction to $200,000. Gov. Roosevelt also appears to have escaped, though the Deputy Commissioner had assessed him on $50,000 of personal property.

In the subjoined table, only persons assessed at upward of $50,000 are noted:

Name.	Original Assessment.	Final Assessment
Abbott, Warren C., brewer.	$50,000	$50,000
Abernethy, Sarah McL.	50,000	50,000
Adams, Frances C.	50,000	29,000
Agnew, John T., tobacco.	50,000	50,000
Aitken, Jas. W., merchant.	50,000	50,000
Alexandre, J. E., merchant.	200,000	200,000
Alker, Florence A.	50,000	50,000
Anderson, John	50,000	50,000
Angarica, Inez M. E. de	100,000	100,000
Archbold, John D.	100,000	140,000
Armour, Hermanus	300,000	300,000
Arnold, Hicks, ly. goods.	125,000	125,000
Astor, Caroline W.	100,000	150,000
Astor, John Jacob	250,000	250,000
Aster, William W.	2,000,000	2,000,000
Atterbury, Louis B.	70,000	70,000
Auchincloss, Elizabeth	50,000	50,000
Austin, Helen Louise	50,000	50,000
Ayer, Fred. P., lawyer	50,000	50,000
Ayer, Joseph M.	50,000	50,000
Babcock, Frank C.	50,000	50,000
Babcock, Samuel S.	200,000	Nothing
Bach, John, watches	50,000	50,000
Bacon, Robt., banker	75,000	75,000
Baker, Geo. F., banker	100,000	100,000
Baldwin, Chas. A., banker.	75,000	75,000
Bayley, Mary L.	50,000	50,000
Barclay, J. L., merchant.	50,000	50,000
Baring, Chas. W., banker.	200,000	200,000
Barker, Elizabeth	50,000	50,000
Barnes, Anna	75,000	75,000
Barnes, Cora F.	75,000	75,000
Barnes, Jno. S., banker.	75,000	75,000
Barton, Lydia R.	75,000	500
Bedell, Abner K.	75,000	75,000
Beer, Julius, tobacco	50,000	50,000
Belmont, O. H. P., banker.	200,000	200,000
Bennett, J. G., publisher.	100,000	100,000
Benziger, N. C., merchant.	50,000	30,000
Bernheimer, Fanny	150,000	150,000
Bernheimer, Leopold	150,000	150,000
Bernhelmer, Rosie	150,000	150,000
Bernstein, Isaac, silks	50,000	50,000
Bishop, David W.	120,000	60,000
Bishop, Heber R., banker.	75,000	75,000
Black, Louisa J.	75,000	Nothing
Blair, De Witt C.	60,000	Nothing
Bliss, A. H.	100,000	100,000
Bliss, C. N., merchant	150,000	30,000
Bliss, Geo. T., banker	200,000	200,000
Bliss, Walter P.	200,000	200,000
Bloodgood, Wm. A.	500,000	8,000
Bondy, Chas., cigars	75,000	10,000
Bonner, Robt., publisher.	125,000	125,000
Borden, M. C. D., dry goods.	100,000	100,000
Bourne, Fred. G.	75,000	75,000
Bowdoin, Geo. S., banker.	75,000	75,000
Brewer, Thos. C., banker.	75,000	75,000
Brokaw, W. D., clothing.	100,000	100,000
Brookfield, William, glass.	50,000	25,000
Brown, Ellen W.	111,000	100,000
Bruce, Catherine W.	200,000	200,000
Bruce, Mathilda W.	80,000	80,000
Brice, Clara	120,000	100,000
Bulkley, Justus L.	75,000	75,000
Butler, Emily Q.	60,000	60,000
Butler, Helen C.	125,000	125,000
Cahn, Leopold, broker.	100,000	37,000
Cameron, Julia E.	60,000	60,000
Carnegie, Andrew C.	150,000	150,000
Choate, J. H., lawyer.	100,000	100,000
Clarkson, Augustus L.	100,000	25,500
Clarkson, Catherine G.	75,000	Nothing.
Clarkson, Fred., banker.	100,000	Nothing.
Clarkson, Matthew	50,000	Nothing.
Clayton, John T., banker.	75,000	75,000
Clews, Henry, banker.	50,000	50,000
Clough, A., banker.	75,000	75,000
Colgate, Bowles, soap	50,000	50,000
Colgate, Anna	50,000	50,000
Colgate, William	50,550	50,550
Constable, F. A., merch't.	130,000	130,000
Constable, J. M., merch't.	300,000	300,000
Cook, Henry H., banker.	75,000	50,000
Cooke, N. M.	50,000	50,000
Cooper, Charles W., glue.	400,000	400,000
Cooper, Edward, iron.	100,000	100,000
Cornell, John M., iron	100,000	100,000
Cuthbert, W., banker.	75,000	75,000
Cutting, R. F., banker.	75,000	75,000
Cutting, W. B., banker.	75,000	75,000
Dale, Chalmers	150,000	150,000
Day, Thomas	100,000	100,000
De Garmendia, B. S.	40,000	40,000
Delafield, M. L.	52,000	31,000
Delmonico, J. C., rest.	50,000	Nothing.
Delmonico, R., rest.	50,000	Nothing.
Delmonico, C., rest.	50,000	50,000
De Peyster, F. J., lawyer.	100,000	30,000
De Voe, F. W., President.	100,000	29,000
Dickey, C. D., banker.	150,000	30,000
Dix, Morgan, Rev.	75,000	75,000
Dodge, Mellissa P.	150,000	150,000
Dodge, W. E., merchant.	100,000	100,000
Doelger, Peter, brewer.	75,000	75,000
Donald, Peter, linens.	100,000	100,000
Duff, J. J., banker.	75,000	Nothing.
Dun, Robert G., agency.	200,000	200,000
Dunham, G. H., merchant.	50,000	50,000
Eastman, J., cattle	150,000	150,000
Ehret, George, brewer.	250,000	125,000
Eicke, Josephine M.	150,000	Nothing.
Ellis, J. W., banker.	75,000	75,000
Ely, Ambrose K., hides.	145,000	145,000
Erlanger, N., importer	83,000	23,500
Erlund, C., banker.	75,000	75,000
Evarts, W. M., lawyer	50,000	50,000
Fancher, E. L., lawyer.	75,000	75,000
Frago, J. C., President.	150,000	80,000
Fitzpatrick, P. A.	30,000	
Fingler, H. M., Pres.	75,000	75,000
Gallatin, A. H.	43,000	5,000
Gallatin, Almy Goelet	30,000	30,000
Gallatin, Fred, lawyer.	100,000	15,000
Goldsmith, Henry, banker.	75,000	20,000
Goodridge, Charlotte M.	300,000	100,000
Green, A. H., lawyer.	50,000	50,000
Griggs, H. L., banker	50,000	50,000
Hackett, Minnie L.	100,000	68,000
Hall, Thomas H.	182,800	182,800
Hard, Sarah E.	100,000	75,000
Harper, Caroline S	50,000	50,000
Harriman, Oliver	150,000	150,000
Harris, J. D., broker	150,000	150,000
Haven, George G.	60,000	60,000
Hearst, W. R., publisher.	40,000	40,000
Hook, Gulain	50,000	50,000
Howland, G. R., banker.	50,000	50,000
Hoyt, Alfred M., banker.	300,000	50,000
Hoyt, Mary I.	100,000	20,000
Huntington, Collis P.	100,000	100,000
Inglis, H. B.	100,000	100,000
Inglis, Margaret	115,000	
Inman, Margaret C.	125,000	
Inman, William L.	50,000	7,000
Iselin, Adrian, banker	400,000	400,000
Iselin, Adrian, Jr., ranker.	100,000	100,000
Iselin, C. O'D., banker.	30,000	30,000
Iselin, W. E., importer.	150,000	150,000
Jesup, Morris K., banker.	100,000	100,000
Jones, Charles F., brewer.	75,000	75,000
Jones, Elizabeth S.	150,000	150,000
Jones, Frances	120,000	120,000
Jones, Frances O.	75,000	5,000
Jones, George S.	40,000	
Jones, George B.	50,000	50,000
Juilliard, A. D., dry goods.	100,000	25,000
Kane, Woodbury	150,000	500
Kearney, Phillip	75,000	75,000
Kelley, Margaret A.	200,000	200,000
Kennedy, J. S., banker.	100,000	100,000
Kernochan, Catherine L.	500,000	5,000
Kernochan, Joseph H.	50,000	2,500
Laimbeer, W., broker.	500,000	5,000
Lawrence, J., dry goods.	75,000	
Le Boutillier, G., dry g'ds	75,000	
Leggett, F. H., grocer.	100,000	100,000
Lehman, E., merchant.	50,000	50,000
Leroy, John B., watches.	75,000	75,000
Leslie, Frank, publisher.	20,000	10,000
Levy, J. J., publisher.	75,000	75,000
Lewis, Mary	300,000	300,000
Lewisohn, Rebecca	250,000	250,000
Livingston, Johnston	108,500	108,500
Loeb, Ernest A., banker.	75,000	75,000
Loeb, F. G., contractor.	50,000	20,000
Loeb, James, banker.	150,000	25,000
Loeb, Solomon	100,000	100,000
Low, Seth	167,800	167,800
McAlpin, D. H., President	150,000	150,000
McBurney, C., physician.	75,000	75,000
McClenachan, C., woolens	40,000	40,000
McCloughan, Wm., shoes	40,000	14,000
McComb, J., Jr., products	30,000	30,000
McDonald, P. F., silks.	75,000	75,000
McKesson, J., Jr., drugs.	108,000	48,000
Macy, Eliza L.	200,000	200,000
Macy, Francis, oils	46,000	46,000
Macy, William H., Jr.	150,000	75,000
Maillard, Henry	100,000	110,000
Maillard, Henry, Jr.	50,000	50,000
Maitland, A., President	100,000	35,000
Marquand, Henry G., President	200,000	200,000
Marshall, Marie	530,000	530,000
Martin, Bradley	900,000	200,000
Martin, Cornelia S.	200,000	200,000
Martin, John D., banker.	75,000	75,000
Mason, T. F., President	75,000	75,000
Matthiessen, Francis O., designer	100,000	100,000
Mertens, Wm., banker.	75,000	75,000
Meyer, Henry, merchant.	100,000	40,000
Meyers, Albert	50,000	50,000
Mieg, Mary	110,000	110,000
Miller, Wm. S., lawyer.	25,000	25,000
Milliken, Seth M.	150,000	150,000
Mills, D. Ogden	150,000	150,000
Mills, Orden	25,000	25,000
Min, Susan	45,000	45,000
Minturn, Louisa	50,000	50,000
Moller, Chas. G., sugar.	37,500	37,500
Moller, Christopher, sugar	75,000	40,000
Morgan, J. P., banker.	1,000,000	400,000
Morgan, J. P., Jr.	100,000	Nothing.
Morton, Levi P., banker.	75,000	75,000
O'Brien, John, banker.	100,000	100,000
Olyphant, Robert M.	75,000	75,000
Osgood, Elizabeth	115,000	115,000
Ottendorfer, O., editor.	250,000	250,000
Palmer, Laura A.	150,000	150,000
Parish, Daniel J.	100,000	50,000
Park, Joseph, President.	50,000	50,000
Parsons, Mary E. S.	250,000	250,000
Pearsall, Paul S.	100,000	100,000
Pearsall, Thomas W.	100,000	Nothing.
Peyser, Tillie	110,000	Nothing.
Phoenix, Lloyd	75,000	75,000
Phoenix, Philip, lawyer.	50,000	50,000
Picabia, Henriette R.	50,000	50,000
Pulitzer, Joseph, editor	500,000	500,000
Pyne, Albertina S.	800,000	800,000
Quackenbush, Retta R.	92,000	92,000
Raymond, Owen F.	50,000	50,000
Reynolds, Marie	75,000	75,000
Rhinelander, Serena R.	54,000	54,000
Richardson, Delia R. G.	154,000	154,000
Ridabock, William S.	75,000	75,000
Ridley, A. J., dry goods.	50,000	35,000
Ridley, E. A., dry goods.	75,000	75,000
Riley, J. J., broker	75,000	75,000
Robertson, Julius, linings.	108,000	62,000
Rockefeller, John D.	300,000	300,000
Rockefeller, William.	300,000	300,000
Rogers, Henry H.	100,000	100,000
Roosevelt, Theodore	50,000	Nothing.
Russell, Charles Broadway	250,000	250,000
Ruppert, Jacob, brewer.	50,000	50,000
Sage, Russell, banker.	500,000	500,000
Sanford, C. H., banker.	75,000	75,000
Schaul, David	100,000	1,500
Schermerhorn, Fred A., lawyer.	100,000	100,000
Schermerhorn, William C.	206,000	206,000
Schiff, Jacob, banker.	120,000	120,000
Schley, Emma R.	250,000	250,000
Schwab, Gustav H.	40,000	10,000
Scherman, Elizabeth	250,000	250,000
Sloane, Emily T.	200,000	200,000
Sloane, Henry T.	50,000	50,000
Sloane, John	50,000	50,000
Sloane, William D.	50,000	50,000
Smith, Marcus	93,000	93,000
Smith, William Elliott	100,000	100,000
Stuart, James M.	130,000	130,000
Sturgis, F., President	100,000	100,000
Tefft, Frank G., dry goods.	100,000	35,000
Tefft, W. E., dry goods.	100,000	50,000
Tod, John K., banker	75,000	75,000
Uhl, Edwin, President	100,000	50,000
Vanderbilt, Cornelius	400,000	400,000
Vanderbilt, Fred W.	200,000	200,000
Vanderbilt, George W.	200,000	200,000
Vanderbilt, Grace G.	50,000	50,000
Vanderbilt, William K.	400,000	400,000
Walter, Florence B.	150,000	150,000
Willetts, J. T., merchant.	100,000	100,000
Wilson, Henry S., broker.	250,000	20,000
Wilson, P. K., importer.	100,000	100,000
Woerishoffer, Anna	145,000	145,000
Work, Frank E.	100,000	100,000

FIRE MAY HAVE KILLED FOUR.

Employes of Western Paper Stock Company of Chicago Missing—Eight Women Injured.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Four persons are believed to be dead beneath the tottering walls of the Western Paper Stock Company's plant, on Indiana Avenue, which was burned to-day. The missing are Bartholomew Sparkiewietz, foreman, fifty years old; Julius Ostowsky, fifty years old; Mrs. Josie Doyle, twenty-one years old, and Steffina Bigdies.

Courageous work resulted in the rescue of a large proportion of the 100 women and 20 men who were employed in the building, but eight frenzied women were badly hurt in escaping from the blazing structure. They were all taken to St. Luke's Hospital, about 200 feet from the scene of the fire.

The fire is thought to have started from spontaneous combustion among some old rags in the basement. The flames spread quickly to the upper floors by way of the elevator shaft and stairway. The highly inflammable nature of the stock caused the building to fill with dense smoke, rendering escape difficult for employes on the three higher stories. The occupants of the building became panic-stricken, and rushed to the windows. Those who went to the front, where there was a fire escape, were able to make their way to the sidewalk by a ladder from the second story. On the south side of the burning structure, however, many of the women leaped out of the third-story windows to the roof of a shed. It was at this point that most of those hurt received their injuries. On the north side of the building several women escaped down a ladder raised by women of the neighborhood.

Josie Kuta, one of the girls employed in the picking room, said she believed several of her companions failed to escape from the building. Sparkiewietz was last seen rushing toward the elevator shaft on the third floor, and has not been heard of since.

President Tyler estimates the loss at $50,000 on the building and $40,000 on the stock.

SAMOAN CHIEFS SHAKE HANDS.

The Factions Which Have Been at War Are Now on Friendly Terms.

APIA, Samoa, June 28.—The Mataafan Chiefs met the Malietoan Chiefs yesterday on board the United States transport Badger, in the presence of the International Commissioners, shook hands, and made peace.

A meeting has been arranged between Malietoa, Tanu, Mataafa, and the Commissioners.

Peace is thus finally assured between the chieftains and their followers, and both factions have returned to their villages on friendly terms, awaiting action by the three powers.

In the meantime the Government is vested in the three Consuls, two of whom can act in all cases where unanimity is not required by the treaty. This arrangement is acceptable to all parties.

Dr. Wilhelm Solf is exercising his office as President of the Municipality of Apia, and the friction with him and with the natives is at an end.

National Life Association.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 3.—According to an order issued by Judge Wheeler to-day there will be a hearing on Friday on the application for a receiver for the National Life Association. Up to within a few days it was hoped that the association's business could be sold or saved. It is said that the pending death claims, which amount to $125,000, will be paid in full. The assets are estimated at $200,000, and are invested largely in real estate.

Dr. Gunsaulus Not to Preach Here.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, pastor of Central Church, has been compelled to abandon his plan to occupy the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church of New York this month and next, and instead will take a trip to Europe. Dr. Gunsaulus had hoped to work in New York during the Summer months, while Central Church was being renovated, but the condition of his health will not permit it.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP PLAY

The Amateur Struggle Commenced on the Onwentsia Course.

LOW SCORES IN HEAVY RAIN

C. B. McDonald of Chicago Victor in the Qualifying Round—John Reid, Jr., Second.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., July 3.—The fifth annual tournament of the United States Golf Association was begun to-day over the 18-hole course of the Onwentsia Golf Club, thirty miles north of Chicago. Nearly every golfer of prominence in the country was present when Secretary William Bage Kerr of the association called the first pair for the qualifying round at 7:30 o'clock this morning. The clubhouse, the stand at the first "teeing" ground, and the ropes stretched across the green in front of the home hole were thronged with admirers of the game, who liberally applauded the players as they started in their week's struggle for the amateur golf championship, or came up the hill at the finish.

The course and weather were ideal for high-class golf during the morning, but about 1 o'clock a hard rain commenced to fall and kept up without intermission until the last player had finished the course. This made it decidedly uncomfortable for the golfers, but apparently did not interefere with the playing, for many of the contestants who made high scores in the morning reduced them sufficiently in their afternoon play to bring them within the qualifying limit.

The number of starters was large, 98 of the 112 players entered completing the circuit. Some time before the last pair had finished their morning's play, the players had been started out again for the final round, and from early morning until late in the afternoon there was an uninterrupted procession of golfers trudging over the three-mile course. In spite of the unfavorable conditions in the afternoon, some excellent golf was played, and, judging from the form displayed by many of the contestants who qualified to-day, the struggle for the championship will be a close one. This is shown by the fact that scores of over 187 failed to qualify, while as low as 168 was made.

C. B. McDonald, the Chicago golf expert, won the gold medal for the lowest score in the qualifying round. His score of 168 was made by almost perfect golf, his putting being accurate to an unusual degree, while his long drives were near every case placed perfectly. John Reid, Jr., of the St. Andrew's Club the intercolliegiate champion, won the silver medal, with a score of 170. There was a three-cornered tie for third honors, W. J. Travis of the Oakland Golf Club, D. R. Forgan of Onwentsia, and Findlay S. Douglass of the Fairfield Golf Club, the present amateur champion, all making the 36 holes in 173.

The results of the whole day's play rather favored the Eastern golfers, as about two-thirds of those who qualified were from the Atlantic Coast and Pennsylvania and Ohio clubs. The real struggle will commence to-morrow, when the thirty-two qualified players will start off in the match play. The scores of McDonald and Reid to-day made them many friends, and both men are expected to play a prominent part in determining the championship.

The scores made to-day resulted in a rather peculiar state of affairs, as seven tied at 187. That number being the qualifying limit, thirty-five contestants are on the list as having qualified. It will be necessary for the seven to play off their tie before the match play to-morrow, four of the tied men qualifying for the match play. Following are to-day's scores of the thirty-five players now on the qualified list:

Sterling Beckwith, Cleveland—
Morning—Out 5 3 6 5 9 5 5 5 5
In ..... 6 5 6 5 6 6 3 4 4— 93
Afternoon—Out 4 3 6 5 4 5 6 5 4
In ..... 5 6 6 5 5 5 4 5 5— 88
Total 181

William McCawley, Merion Cricket—
Morning—Out 5 4 7 4 6 5 4 4 4
In ..... 6 4 5 5 5 5 3 5 5— 86
Afternoon—Out 5 4 6 4 5 5 5 4 5
In ..... 5 6 6 6 6 5 3 5 5— 90
Total 176

Herbert McBride, Cleveland—
Morning—Out 5 4 6 5 6 4 6 4 5
In ..... 5 6 6 5 5 6 4 4 4— 92
Afternoon—Out 4 3 7 5 5 5 7 4 5
In ..... 5 5 6 7 6 6 5 4 5— 94
Total 186

H. A. Colby, Essex Country Club—
Morning—Out 5 3 5 5 5 6 4 5 5
In ..... 5 5 6 6 5 5 3 5 5— 89
Afternoon—Out 4 5 6 8 8 7 6 4 5
In ..... 5 5 6 6 6 5 8 5 4— 98
Total 187

R. Sykes, Overland Park—
Morning—Out 5 5 5 5 4 5 6 5 5
In ..... 6 5 6 5 5 6 4 6 4— 92
Afternoon—Out 6 5 6 6 5 5 4 5 6
In ..... 6 6 6 5 5 5 4 5 4— 94
Total 186

John Reid, Jr., St. Andrew's—
Morning—Out 5 2 6 5 4 6 5 4 6
In ..... 6 6 5 5 4 4 3 6 4— 86
Afternoon—Out 4 3 6 5 4 5 5 6 5
In ..... 5 6 5 4 5 4 4 4 4— 84
Total 170

Slason Thompson, Onwentsia—
Morning—Out 5 4 5 5 6 5 5 4 5
In ..... 6 5 6 5 5 5 4 4 4— 88
Afternoon—Out 6 3 7 5 5 4 6 3 6
In ..... 5 6 9 6 5 7 4 7 4— 98
Total 186

A. H. Smith, Hunting Valley—
Morning—Out 5 3 6 4 4 4 6 6 5
In ..... 5 5 6 6 5 6 4 5 4— 89
Afternoon—Out 5 5 6 5 4 6 7 5 5
In ..... 6 5 7 6 5 4 4 5 4— 96
Total 185

H. M. Dillings, Ardsley Club—
Morning—Out 5 5 8 5 5 5 5 5 7
In ..... 6 5 7 4 4 5 3 5 4— 93
Afternoon—Out 6 5 5 4 5 5 6 4 7
In ..... 5 5 7 5 5 5 4 8 4— 94
Total 187

Stewart Stickney, St. Louis Country Club—
Morning—Out 6 3 6 4 6 6 5 4 6
In ..... 5 4 6 5 5 5 6 5 6— 93
Afternoon—Out 4 4 6 5 6 6 5 5 5
In ..... 5 6 5 5 6 6 6 4 5— 92
Total 185

Sheldon Cary, Cleveland—
Morning—Out 5 4 6 6 5 4 5 5 4
In ..... 5 5 8 5 4 6 3 5 5— 89
Afternoon—Out 6 4 6 4 5 5 7 5 6
In ..... 5 6 7 5 4 5 4 5 4— 93
Total 182

Roderick Terry, Jr., Ardsley—
Morning—Out 6 3 7 4 5 5 5 7 5 4
In ..... 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 4— 89
Afternoon—Out 5 4 6 5 4 4 6 3 5
In ..... 5 6 7 5 4 4 5 6 4— 86
Total 175

H. H. Cumming, Allegheny—
Morning—Out 5 4 6 4 4 4 5 6 6
In ..... 5 5 6 5 5 6 3 5 3— 88
Afternoon—Out 5 3 6 4 6 5 5 7 4
In ..... 5 5 5 5 5 6 3 6 3— 88
Total 176

D. R. Forgan, Onwentsia—
Morning—Out 5 4 6 5 4 4 5 5 6 4
In ..... 5 5 6 5 5 6 4 4 4— 83
Afternoon—Out 5 3 6 4 4 6 6 7 6
In ..... 6 6 7 4 4 3 4 5 4— 90
Total 173

J. G. Thorpe, Oakley Country Club—
Morning—Out 5 3 8 6 5 6 5 5 5
In ..... 7 6 6 4 6 3 4 4 4— 92
Afternoon—Out 5 4 4 5 5 6 6 4 5
In ..... 5 6 5 5 5 5 4 4 4— 87
Total 179

C. B. McDonald, Chicago—
Morning—Out 4 2 6 4 4 4 5 4 5
In ..... 5 5 5 6 6 5 4 4 5— 83
Afternoon—Out 5 4 6 5 5 5 4 4 5
In ..... 6 5 6 5 4 5 3 4 4— 85
Total 168

A. M. Robbins, St. Andrew's—
Morning—Out 5 5 6 4 6 5 5 6 8
In ..... 6 7 7 3 6 6 5 4 4— 95
Afternoon—Out 5 4 8 4 5 6 6 4 5
In ..... 7 5 6 7 5 4 3 4 4— 92
Total 187

James A. Tyng, Morris County—
Morning—Out 5 3 5 5 4 5 7 5 5
In ..... 7 5 6 6 4 5 4 4 4— 89
Afternoon—Out 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 4
In ..... 4 6 6 6 5 6 3 5 4— 88
Total 175

W. B. Travis, Oakland—
Morning—Out 5 4 7 5 4 5 5 4 5
In ..... 5 5 5 6 4 4 3 4 4— 86
Afternoon—Out 5 3 5 5 6 5 5 3 5
In ..... 6 5 8 5 4 5 4 6 4— 89
Total 173

Findlay S. Douglas, Fairfield—
Morning—Out 5 4 6 5 6 5 6 5 3
In ..... 4 5 5 6 6 5 4 4 4— 87
Afternoon—Out 5 3 5 5 6 4 5 4 6
In ..... 6 5 7 4 5 4 3 5 4— 86
Total 173

W. H. Hollabird, Jr., Glenview—
Morning—Out 5 3 5 5 6 5 6 5 5
In ..... 5 5 5 6 4 5 4 4 4— 88
Afternoon—Out 5 3 6 5 5 5 4 7 4
In ..... 6 5 6 6 5 6 4 5 5— 93
Total 179

John Stuart, Princeton—
Morning—Out 6 5 6 4 4 5 5 4 5
In ..... 5 6 6 5 4 4 5 5 4— 86
Afternoon—Out 6 4 5 4 5 5 4 5 7
In ..... 8 6 6 6 4 6 4 5 5— 94
Total 180

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.,
Baltimore Md.

H. M. Harriman, Meadow Brook—
Morning—Out 5 5 6 5 5 7 5 5 5
In ..... 5 6 6 5 4 4 4 5 4— 93
Afternoon—Out 4 4 6 5 4 3 4 4 5
In ..... 5 7 5 5 4 7 4 4 3— 88
Total 176

Walter Fairbanks,

CELEBRATE "SCHLEY DAY"

Crew of the Brooklyn Commemorate the Santiago Victory.

A NOTABLE PICNIC ON LAND

Cheers for Schley and His Sentiment, "There Is Glory Enough for All"—Letter and Telegram from Him.

Jack of the United States ship Brooklyn came ashore yesterday and commemorated the anniversary of the famous battle of Santiago by dancing all day under the same flag he fought under just a year before. He called it "Schley Day," and made it Schley Day.

Two weeks ago the men of the Brooklyn organized themselves into the Schley Brooklyn Club and solemnly decided that July 3 shall be celebrated by all sailormen who were in the Santiago fight, and by all who have served, are serving, or may serve on the Brooklyn, no matter in what part of the world they may be or in what circumstances, so long as any of them are living or anything named the Brooklyn is afloat in the service of the Union. They chose as first President, Gunner's Mate Steve Donely, who was responsible for much of the shooting the Brooklyn did at Santiago, and instructed him to go ahead and organize a celebration for yesterday which should be memorable. The petty officers and enlisted men provided for the expenses from their own pay.

The big Glendale Scheutzen Park was hired for the occasion, trolley cars were engaged, a programme was arranged, and invitations were widely distributed. Everything was done with fashion, with attention to details and appearances. Therefore there was success; the picnic had smooth sailing on the pleasure track, and there was not a snarl or a tangle or a miss anywhere all day. The men worked extra on Sunday to get the ship coaled and cleaned, and 250 of them came over the side yesterday morning with clear consciences, all first and second class men. Some who were officially in disgrace or under punishment for overstaying shore leave and the like were left languishing and sorrowing, but the circumstance was not permitted to depress the others. Among the 250 who were released for the day more than 100 wore the bronze medals that showed them to have been among the men who were behind the guns or among the engines while the Spanish fleet was being chased and destroyed. All of them were spick and span, clean and sober, and they were cheered as they left the navy yard at 9 o'clock for the City Hall. This put them in high feather to begin with.

THE YELLOW GOAT MASCOT THERE.

They had along Billy Boy, the ship's mascot yellow goat, which has been in the service seven years, which in the battle concentrated the universal and indiscriminate pugnacity which is the strongest point in his character, against the Spaniards, and which was given the head of the line. He wore a special uniform of blue satin and yellow plush, a silver collar, inscribed with his naval record and with a medal depending from it, and a silk flag from each formidable horn. He made most of the journey on his hind legs, attempting to resent the applause of the populace of Brooklyn by butting the whole of it in detail. If he had been permitted to stop to fight all the people and animals he challenged the picnic party would never have arrived.

The band was put in the forward car and played all the way out to Myrtle Avenue and the Richmond Hill Road to Glendale. There the men scrambled from the cars, followed by many of their guests, and in a very short time Jack was in his glory as a big-hearted, happy-hearted, full-souled host. Jack and his guests wore a long, dazzling badge of broad blue silk lettered in silver. It bore an American eagle holding in his beak a bar with the words "Santiago, July 3rd, 1898." Under this was a picture of Admiral Schley and the words "They'll Never get home," and a picture of the cruiser Brooklyn. A fac-simile of the cartridge used with the ship's small arms dangled from the bottom.

The banner carried in the procession was lettered "U. S. S. Brooklyn," with a big picture of Schley in the centre, and "Santiago, July 3, 1898," underneath. The order of dances had a picture of Schley, with the word "day" under it. The invitations were decorated on the same plan. The huge dance hall was a mass of national flags arranged in rosettes and festoons and long evergreen ropes looped from side to side, and on the stage there were three portraits of Schley framed in laurel, and a bank of flowers, with his name worked in pink buds. The Brooklyn's battle flag, under which she was fought at Santiago, hung from the roof, its faded and ragged edge just clearing the head of six-foot Jack as he gayly swung his partner beneath it.

JACK AS A DANCER.

And Jack gave his attention to dancing from early in the day. The order of the day included thirty dances—waltzes, quadrilles, two-steps, schottisches, lanciers, and marches—with provision for intermissions, dinner, and speeches, and it did not permit any waste of time or waists, for partners were plenty. Of 900 invitations sent out nearly all were accepted, and a surprising number of persons who had not been invited, men and women, too, thronged the gate all day, some offering to pay and some trying cajoleries and persuasions and various ingenious pretenses, so that the sturdy Jack on guard there had need of all his vigilance, and the police were kept busy throwing out intruders who got through in one way or another. But it was Jack's treat to his friends, and he wanted nobody there who had not been asked, and nobody who had been asked to pay for anything. He had his wife and his chum's wife and his own sweetheart, and various selections of fine and promising material for future sweethearts and wives.

BEVERAGES NOT LACKING.

A royal host Jack was. Beer kegs dotted the somewhat extensive landscape of the park, their spiggots open and flowing all day. Sweating men steadily rolled wheelbarrow loads of soft drinks into the dance hall where they flowed over the bar in cascades. The supplies of tobacco were unfailing and every woman, old or young, ponderous and elderly, or slender in the waist, light on her feet and youthful, found a mariner or marine seeking an introduction and soliciting the honor of taking her on the floor, provided she was not otherwise provided. The amount of dancing the Brooklyn's men did was marvelous.

It was a lively, driving, busy day, but a decorous one. The games and sports provided for the morning were hurried through with little attention, for Jack had his opportunity to dance and used it.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the bugle sounded "quarters," and everybody went across the dance hall floor as if it had been a deck. Gunners' Mate Donely presided over the meeting then improvised, and after a brief speech of welcome proceeded to introduce speakers and read letters.

Admiral Osborne of the Naval Veterans spoke briefly, and, being an old sailor, reached the hearts of his hearers immediately, especially when he lauded Farragut, under whom he served, and said the navy had always led and prepared the way for the army. When he recalled that the first fighting by American forces on Cuban soil had been done by the marines there was a shout of hearty approval and much individual expression of belief that the speaker was "all right" and "the right kind of a man, sure."

A LETTER FROM ADMIRAL SCHLEY.

But the deep-throated, deep-lunged cheering that sounded as if it would sound best booming across blue water was when cheers were called for Schley. They were given three times three, and three more, and then three for extra measure, with a strong "tiger" to wind up with—the kind of cheering heard only from men who wear their shirt collars wide open and have tough beards and bass voices.

Then Chief Boatswain W. L. Hill of the Brooklyn read a letter from Admiral Schley. He prefaced it, expressing his regret that the Admiral was not present, but adding: "I am sure he will join us in sending greetings to our brothers who are celebrating at Newport the anniversary of the destruction of the Spanish fleet. To no one ship engaged does the credit belong. Let those of us who were privileged to serve in the Brooklyn on that memorable day continue in the future to echo, as in the past, that magnificent sentence of Schley, 'There is glory enough for all of us.'

This was warmly cheered.

Admiral Schley's letter was as follows:

Naval Examination Board,
Navy Yard, Washington, July 1.

Dear Mr. Hill: Will you say to the boys of the Brooklyn that I have not been able to obtain release from an engagement made prior to the receipt of their invitation, and that I regret extremely not to be able to have the pleasure of this July 3 with them, as they shared the dangers of the last with me.

I hope that they may enjoy the day to the fullest measure, and while I am absent in flesh I shall be present in spirit.

I hope my brave boys will act up to the spirit of my report of last July 3, that there was glory enough for all of us; and the part taken so conspicuously by the Brooklyn that day gives them a proud right to so enjoy this day.

Wishing them all the fullest enjoyment and regretting that I am unable to be with them, I am, with much affection for you all. Very sincerely, yours, W. S. SCHLEY.

MORE CHEERS FOR SCHLEY.

Half a dozen times while this was being read the Brooklyn's men pulled off and swung their caps, expanded their chests, and simultaneously and spontaneously roared out a mighty volume of cheering.

Chaplain W. T Helms was the last speaker. He talked of the event of the year before and its importance in the world's history and reviewed his connection with and knowledge of the Brooklyn's men. He interested his hearers especially in telling of Chief Yeoman Ellis, the American killed at Santiago, and his family.

After the speaking came dinner—a great dinner, with such things as soup, ducks, chicken, and salads and vegetables of many kinds, with trimmings of several kinds, and coffee and cigars to end with. Six hundred persons sat at it.

Then there was more dancing until 10:30 o'clock, and a variety of pleasures, including displays of the accomplishments of "Billy," the goat, and much petting, especially by the women, of the small Spanish bugler taken from the Vizcaya, who is now trying to learn English, join the American Navy, and become a citizen of the country and one of the people he finds so wonderful.

THE ADMIRAL'S FINAL MESSAGE.

Late in the evening another vast cheer was developed by this telegram:

Wallingford, Penn., July 3.
Chief Gunner's Mate Donely, United States steamship Brooklyn:

In spirit I am with you to-day, as I was in the flesh one year ago. The memories of our danger then make the vows of my affection for my comrades imperishable. May bright skies favor your enjoyment, as they favored you in the work done for our country last July.

W. S. SCHLEY.

Then the Admiral's flag was hoisted at the front gate of the park and a big gun banged out the Admiral's salute.

The officers of the Brooklyn present at dinner and who remained and joined in the dancing afterward were Navigator Hodgson, Lieuts. Doyle, Rush, and Simpson, Cadets Abele and Wells, Ensign Fitzgerald, and Major St. Clair Murphy and Second Lieut. Matthews of the marines. Several other officers sent letters saying they were prevented by their duties from attending.

The name of Admiral Sampson was not mentioned or referred to during the day. A petty officer who has distinguished himself, when asked about this, said:

"This crew has nothing against Sampson, but this is Schley Day. Schley said these was glory enough for all of us, and sure there is; but Schley's crew are with him. Dewey nor Sampson nor anybody else can stand with Schley among men who've been with him. We know what he is."

THREE UNHAPPY JACK TARS.

Brooklyn Men Who Were Overstaying Their Leave to Take Part in Schley Celebration Rounded Up.

There were three of the Brooklyn's jack tars who did not attend the Schley Day celebration, at Glendale Park, yesterday, and yet no sailormen of all the host were more brimful of patriotic enthusiasm and more anxious to celebrate. They were Fred Matheson, second gunner's mate; William F. Snodgrass, boatswain's mate, and Ansel Larsen, able seaman.

These three veterans of the Santiago sea fight have been looking forward ever since the Schley Day celebration was first mooted to having the greatest time of their lives and cheering themselves hoarse for their Admiral. When the news came that Admiral Sampson had succeeded in upsetting the scheme, the whole crew was downcast, but no man in it was bluer than the three tars. Finally a brilliant idea struck one of them, and he confided it to the others, under the seal of secrecy.

They got shore leave on Thursday, and the plan was to overstay their leave and remain in Brooklyn until the picnic took place. The park had been engaged, and they felt sure that the picnic would be held, even though the Brooklyn was at Newport. They also had the idea, somehow, that "the old man," as they call Schley, would be there anyhow, and that they would have a chance to see him and cheer.

"We'll get punished for it," they argued, "but what's the odds? The punishment can't last forever, and we'll have a chance to see the old man."

So they carried out the scheme, and it made no difference when they heard that the orders sending the Brooklyn to Newport had been countermanded. It made them a little uncomfortable, but it did not alter their plans. If they returned to the Brooklyn they would miss the picnic anyway, because they would be punished for overstaying their leave. They knew that if they did attend the celebration they would be recognized and arrested, but they calculated that they would have a chance to see Schley and have some fun before their downfall.

Meanwhile, John Clausen, Master at Arms on the Brooklyn, and Roundsman Philip Boyle of the Fulton Street Station were looking everywhere for the deserters. There was a reward of $10 a head out for them. Snodgrass was captured at the corner of Sands and Adams Streets. He had not been drinking, and was getting ready to start for the park. He was the wildest tar in these latitudes when he found he was going to miss the picnic after all.

He got into the patrol wagon without making any trouble, however, and remarked to Boyle that, at any rate, his comrades would not miss the fun. While the patrol wagon was going up Fulton Street, Clausen saw Snodgrass give a start and glance toward the sidewalk. He looked in the same direction, and saw Matheson and Larsen waiting for a trolley car, surrounded by several good-looking young women and evidently starting for the picnic.

Clausen had the wagon stopped, and before the two tars knew what was coming they were under arrest. The girls wailed and the bystanders hissed, but the sailors were hurried into the wagon, and ruefully joined their partner in misery.

They were taken to the Adams Street Court and put in the pen with an alcoholic assortment of prisoners, but Magistrate Brenner promptly had them taken out and seated comfortably in the courtroom. Later he sent them back to the navy yard in charge of Clausen. Not only are the men veterans of Santiago, but they have reputations for sobriety and good work.

"You're in $30 by this," said a bystander to Roundsman Boyle, referring to the ten-dollar reward for each of the men.

"I am not," snapped the Roundsman, who was highly displeased with the whole affair. "I wouldn't touch a cent of it. It would be taken out of their pay."

IN ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S HONOR.

Reception at Wallingford Attended by 2,000 Persons.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—In honor of Rear Admiral Schley, who with Mrs. Schley is the guest of Col. A. K. McClure, editor of The Philadelphia Times, at his home at Wallingford, about twelve miles from this city, a reception was given to-night by the citizens of the vicinity. Fully 2,000 persons assembled on the spacious lawn and porches. The suburb of Wallingford was brilliantly illuminated in honor of the first anniversary of the battle of Santiago and also in honor of the Admiral. Many prominent people were at the reception, which was an informal one.

Admiral Schley was introduced by Mayor Jefferies of Chester, Penn. The Admiral made a short speech in which he thanked those present for the welcome given to him.

Short speeches were also made by Mayor Ashbridge and Judge Ashman of Philadelphia and a number of others.

USHERING IN THE FOURTH.

Giant Crackers and Torpedoes Everywhere in Evidence.

With a clatter and bang and hiss and boom and roar of crackers, bombs, and torpedoes that filled the small boy with unutterable delight, and drove the belated wayfarer to cover or to distraction, what promises to be the noisiest Fourth of July in many years was ushered in at midnight last night. Five minutes before the midnight hour, a dog, name and residence unknown, started in one of the down-town streets and passed through a considerable portion of the city in some haste. The destination of the animal is undertain, but it is safe to say that he arrived there ahead of schedule time.

The dog being yellow, presented itself to the spectator in the form of a yellow streak, emitting at intervals a sputter of fire and the crack of a firecracker, a bunch of these articles having been attached to the animal's tail. Then every belated newsboy, baker's boy, and every kind of a boy—and many were belated at that glorious hour—drew forth his ammunition and the grand and glorious ear-splitting and hair-raising salute in honor of the Nation was begun. An intermittent fusillade had been kept up during the evening by enthusiastic patriots, who could not possess their souls with patience, but these were only the skirmishers in the vast army of celebrants, and furnished hardly a foretaste of the salvos that were to begin with the day.

Five minutes after 12 o'clock every street re-echoed with the thunder of explosives, from the sharp crack of the ordinary cracker to the sullen boom of the bomb of every conceivable shape and size. The majority of the adult population, having gone to bed early with a motive, had enjoyed a moderate amount of sleep before 12 o'clock, then arose and inserted the usual amount of cotton into their ears and tried to go to sleep again.

The city will be in holiday attire to-day. Flags by the thousands were hung out last night all over the city. It promises as a grand and glorious National birthday to eclipse all its predecessors of recent years, and whether it is a day of purgatory or of unalloyed bliss will depend upon whether the blood has grown thin with the passing of the years of life or whether the heart is fired and the pulse of youth beats high. The grand fusillade is on.

FIRE AT THE BARTHOLDI.

It Was Probably Caused by a Skyrocket and Was Very Slight.

There was nearly a panic among the guests of the Hotel Bartholdi, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, last evening when a small fire was discovered on the roof of the one-story annex used as a dining room. The alarm was given, and in an instant the dining room was emptied. The flames were extinguished without any damage being done. It is thought the fire originated from a skyrocket thrown from one of the rooms of the hotel.

ACCIDENTS IN THE CITY.

Two Boys Suffer the Loss of an Eye Each While Celebrating.

Thomas Ross, twelve years old, of 71 West One Hundred and First Street, looked into a blank cartridge pistol last night to see why it did not explode. It went off just at that moment and the boy will go through life henceforth with one eye. He was taken to the Manhattan Hospital.

Edward Keegan, twenty-one years old, of 215 West Sixty-first Street, playfully poked his 22-calibre revolver into the face of Thomas Burdy of 169 East Eighty-first Street and pulled the trigger. It did not explode and he tried it again. Burdy's left eye was destroyed. Keegan was arrested by the police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. The charge is felonious assault.

Frightened by a giant firecracker, a horse attached to a delivery wagon in front of 21 Gramercy Park took flight last night and ran away. Bicycle Policeman Thomas McEntee made a bold capture of the runaway near Twentieth Street and Fourth Avenue. McEntee was dragged half a block, had his uniform ruined and his bicycle wrecked. Driver Patrick Munk of 343 East Ninety-sixth Street was in the house at 21 Gramercy Park delivering some goods when the horse started.

Four Children Injured in Explosion.

NEWARK, July 3.—While experimenting with a Fourth of July cannon in the rear yard of their home, at 48 and 50 Summer Avenue, this morning with two of their playmates, Charles Kaiser, seven years old, and his sister, Sadie, nine years old, were seriously burned by the explosion of a two-pound jar of gunpowder. Their companions, Willie and Arthur Hogan, aged respectively six and three years, were also badly burned. A small stock of firecrackers, some gunpowder, and a quantity of other fireworks had been laid in with which to celebrate the Fourth. The Kaiser boy managed to get hold of a small cast-iron cannon, and at the same time the youngsters spirited away a preserve jar containing black powder. The cannon was fired once, and a spark got into the jar. The explosion followed. The two Kaiser children were taken to St. Michael's Hospital.

Firecrackers Set Fire to Furniture.

SECAUCUS, N. J., July 3.—William Tapling, who is at Hasbrouck Heights, expecting the arrival of a load of furniture belonging to him, will have to go without his belongings until he can purchase new stuff. The furniture was passing through Homestead this afternoon, loaded upon a truck belonging to Henry Kiel. Some boys holding a celebration threw a handful of fire crackers into the truck as it passed them. The driver and his assistant had only just time enough to get the horses loose from the truck before the whole affair was in a blaze. The furniture and the truck were totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at $1,200. The fire blocked the White Line trolley tracks for almost an hour.

Woman Shot by Unknown Celebrators.

NEWARK, N. J., July 3.—Mrs. Peter Hetinger, twenty-nine years of age, was accidentally shot in the stomach this evening while sitting on the front stoop of her home, 412 Fourth Street, Harrison. There was shooting all around in celebration of Santiago Day and the Fourth, and no one can tell from where the bullet came. She was taken to the hospital. The wound is likely to prove fatal.

ROW OVER COLORADO STATUE.

Said It Is to be Made Here of Base Metal by a New York Sculptor, with Maude Adams as Model.

The press of Colorado is very indignant over what it calls "the fake gold statue" that is to typify the State of Colorado at the Paris Exposition. What enrages the papers of that State, and, according to them, many of their readers, is that the statue is to be made in this city by a New York sculptor, moueled upon the figure of Miss Maude Adams, who is not a native of Colorado, and is not to be of Colorado or any other kind of gold, but of a base metal covered with only a thin veneer of gold. The Colorado papers claim that that State can readily furnish the gold, the model, and the sculptor, and does not need to come East for anything in the line of this sort of art.

The State of Colorado feels indignant chiefly because, according to the papers, the people were told that the statue was to be entirely typical of the State. It was to be a unique product of the great gold-producing region; to consist of Colorado gold, represent some beauty of the State who could stand as a high type of Western loveliness, and a Colorado scupltor was to design and fashion it.

The discovery that it is to be a product of the East, which is said to worship gold but to produce none of it, and that it is to be entirely Eastern in every respect except that the name of "Colorado" was to be stamped across the base, was not made, it is said, until recently, and then the information slipped out in spite of the precautions of the men in charge of the scheme. It was intended, it is said, for the project to be kept secret until it should be too late to stop the work.

The Colorado papers denounce the scheme as "a disgrace to the State," and declare that it is the purpose of the New York men behind it to exhibit the statue all over Europe after the Paris show is over, and that the result will be to bring discredit upon the State.

Capt. A. H. Mattox, Commissioner for the Paris Exposition, knows nothing of the statue, according to a statement made by his wife last night, beyond the fact that it has been discussed for some time, and that it was supposed that it would come from Colorado as a typical product, in every respect, of that State. He knows nothing as to the charge that it is to be made in this city of a base metal, with a thin veneer of gold, or that Miss Adams is to pose as its model.

Thomas F. Shea, manager of the Empire Theatre, where Miss Maude Adams acted last season, said last night that such a statue has been designed, and that Miss Adams is understood to be posing for it. He said that Miss Potter, the sculptor, has called upon Miss Adams a number of times in relation to the statue, but he did not know whether Miss Adams had as yet given any sittings for it. The matter had been discussed at the theatre by Miss Potter and a man interested in the statue, and Miss Potter had come to the theatre several times while Miss Adams was acting Juliet, in order to make a close study of her face in its play of emotions, so as to bring out its most characteristic expression.

As far as Mr. Shea had learned, the statue is to be seven feet high, and to stand on a pedestal of four or five feet. He did not know whether the statue is to be gilded merely, or to be, he said, like Miss Adams, "gold clear through." His impression is that it was intended to have the statue of solid gold. From what he had gathered from the men who seemed most interested, the entire work was to be done either here or in Chicago.

Miss Adams is now enjoying her vacation on her farm on Long Island.

47TH STREET JAIL DELIVERY.

Capt. Thomas Declares He Made Requisition for a New Lock, but Never Received One.

Capt. Thomas of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station appeared at Police Headquarters yesterday and preferred charges against Doorman Edgar Sharp, who was on duty Sunday morning at the station when the Tocci twins, charged with murder, made their escape. Inspector Thompson also made charges against the doorman for making a false report. It is the duty of the doorman to make an inspection of the cells every half hour. At 5:45 Sharp reported to the Sergeant at the station that everything was all right. At 2:45 o'clock Nicola Tocci was arrested in Central Park. The other one is still at large.

The prisoners made their escape, according to the report of Capt. Thomas, by lifting the iron doors of the cells so that the bolts slipped the lock. It appears that the doors were defective and badly set, and the Italians soon ascertained this fact. After getting into the corridor the prisoners had no trouble with the door there, as it has been defective for some time. The lock is broken. Capt. Thomas said that some time ago he made a requisition for a new one, but never received it.

It is said there will be a rigid investigation into the matter of the negligence as to the broken lock on the corridor door. That this should not have been attended to after the requisitions made by the commanding officer, it is said at Police Headquarters, will be the subject for the explanations on the part of some one. It is stated that as a result of the escape of these two men, charged with murder, there will be an investigation of all the cells of the precinct stations in this city.

It was learned that in 1896 two cell doors of the station had been substituted by Sergt. Thomas O'Brien, who is and was then in charge of the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies. He had the doors removed from the old Broadway Squad Building, in Twenty-ninth Street. He said yesterday that the doors are all right, although he thought the washers on the hinges might have worn out. The doors, however, did not fit, because of the difference in the size of the doors and the size of the framework of the cells.

Sergt. O'Brien said that the lock on the corridor door is all right so far as he knows. He declared that he had never received any requests for a new one.

TRENTON MATCH POSSIBILITY.

Prospective Purchasers Believed to be Opposed to Diamond People.

TRENTON, N. J., July 3.—Case & Cain, the local brokers who recently sold the upper Delaware River Bridge to the Trenton and Philadelphia Traction Company, have now obtained an option on the Trenton Match Company's factory in this city, and say that the plant will be disposed of within the next few days Whether or not the prospective purchasers are private capitalists of New York City the firm would not say, but rumor has it that the new owners will be opposed to the Diamond-Gould syndicate.

The Trenton Match Factory is one of the most modern plants in the country, and at present is being fitted out with what are known as "continuous machines." It is understood that the Diamond people have been negotiating for the place, but the new syndicate which will probably be incorporated this week, has, it is said, gained the inside track. There is but $50,000 of capital stock, yet these figures can, according to the company's New Jersey charter, be increased at any time to $250,000,000.

WANTS A RECEIVER APPOINTED.

A. C. Dunn Alleges Mismanagement of a Washington Company.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Ambrose C. Dunn, Vice President of the Chesapeake Bay Construction Company, which has a railroad under construction from this city to Chesapeake Beach, filed a petition in the Supreme Court of the District to-day asking that a temporary receiver be appointed to take charge of the property pending a dissolution of partnership and an accounting.

A conflict of authority has arisen between the complainant and Otto Mears, and Charles Popper, who, with Mr. Dunn, are holders of the stock of the company. Mr. Dunn charges wasteful, inexperienced, and careless management on the part of Messrs. Mears and Popper, that they have conspired to deprive him of his just share in the control and management of the company, and that they have set on foot an organized attempt to violate the existing partnership.

Messrs. Mears and Popper state that the construction company undertook to build the road for the Chesapeake Beach Railway Company, but failed to complete its contract, and the latter company had to do the work, which is now practically complete. Dunn has had nothing to do with the road since the construction company went out of existence, one year ago, they say, and desires a receiver, owing to a dispute with Messrs. Mears and Popper over accounts while the three were interested in the construction company.

Mayor Vetoes Early Closing Project.

The Board of Aldermen held a brief meeting yesterday afternoon, at which barely a quorum was present. Alderman Wentz of Brooklyn offered a resolution that the Police Board be asked to pay special attention to the protection of excursion boats. The resolution was adopted. The board received a message from the Mayor vetoing the resolution adopted on June 20 requesting the heads of city departments to close their offices at 3 o'clock each day, except Saturdays, during the months of July and August. In his message the Mayor said: "The present office hours of city departments end at 4 o'clock each day. If shortened, as proposed, inconvenience to the public will result, and there is no good reason why city officials should have an hour's holiday each day which the law does not give to the public generally."

New North German Lloyd Ship.

Gustav Schwab, General Manager for the North German Lloyd Steamship Company in New York, yesterday received a cablegram from the home office at Bremen giving additional details concerning the new steamship to be built for the line. The contract for the construction of the new vessel has been given to the Vulcan Ship Building Company of Stettin, Germany, and she is to be delivered in 1901. The vessel, which is to ply between New York and Bremen, will be 700 feet over all, and 70 feet beam. She will have quadruple expansion engines capable of developing 36,000 horse power with boilers employing natural draught. The contract calls for a speed of from 23 to 24 knots an hour, the former figures being the minimum allowance. The vessel, besides her freight compartments, will have five decks for passengers, for whom she will have accommodations for 600 first class, 300 second class, and 800 steerage.

Ferguson Case Disposed Of.

The case of the couple who gave their names as William Ferguson and Catherine Ferguson, was disposed of yesterday morning by Magistrate Smith of the Borough of Queens. The woman was discharged and the man was fined $3, which he paid. The charge was disorderly conduct. The couple were arrested last week on complaint of a man named Boenig, who keeps a concert hall at North Beach. When the case first came up the man acknowledged that his name was not Ferguson, and the story that he had married against the wishes of his relatives, and therefore was in danger of losing a large sum of money if his identity became known, was circulated. He said at that time that he intended to cause the arrest of Boenig and some of his assistants on the charge of larceny, and that his wife had lost a valuable piece of jewelry during the trouble at Boenig's place. Yesterday it was said that the man was head cutter for a well-known Fifth Avenue tailor in Manhattan.

Judgment for Delmonico.

The firm of Charles Delmonico & Co. obtained a judgment by default in the Tenth Municipal Court yesterday for the sum of $181.70 against Stephen C. Baldwin, a lawyer at 150 Nassau Street. A representative of the firm of Shipman, Larocque & Choate appeared for the plaintiff. There was no defense.

The money was claimed on promissory notes given by Mr. Baldwin in 1898 for a dinner at Delmonico's Beaver Street restaurant. Mr. Baldwin is said to have held large blocks of the Nassau Electric Railway recently taken in by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. His New York residence is at the Aylesmere, 60 West Seventy-sixth Street.

"Zoolak," what is it? New trade name for Dr. Dadirrian's "matzoon." Refreshing—Druggists.—Adv.

SHEEHAN-GOODWIN CONTEST.

Former to Make a Fight for His List of Election Officers—Fifteen Captains Leave Him.

John C. Sheehan will to-morrow demand of Daniel F. McMahon, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall, that he withdraw the list of election officers for the Ninth Assembly District which he has filed with the Bureau of Elections, and in case Mr. McMahon refuses so to do he will serve notice on the Police Commissioners that they must reject the filed list and substitute the one which Mr. Sheehan offered to Mr. McMahon last week. There is no possibility that either Mr. McMahon or the Police Commissioners will pay any attention to these demands, and Mr. Sheehan has prepared for such an emergency by retaining counsel, who has been instructed to begin at once a suit for mandamus or certiorari, though which of these proceedings will be taken has not yet been decided upon.

While Mr. Sheehan is thus preparing for action, the press agencies of both factions have been working overtime in an effort to disseminate information which, it is hoped, will prove injurious to their rivals. From Mr. Goodwin's headquarters came the information that ten more members of the Pequod Club had resigned because of the part the organization has been playing; that Fred Gibbs, the Republican leader in the district, and member of the National Republican Committee, had been urging his followers to join the club in order to weaken the Democratic forces, and that fifteen of Sheehan's twenty-five district Captains have left him and joined the Goodwin movement. Their names are Martin J. Shaughnessy, Hugh H. Masterson, John H. Bambury, Thomas Dorsey, John McCormick, Richard Dougherty, William E. Smith, Charles Miller, William F. Devlin, Alexander J. Shields, C. A. Caffrey, George Culkin, James Bagley, James A. Meagher, and Charles Siebert.

In reply to this last statement, Senator Munzinger, Mr. Sheehan's chief of staff, said last night that while it was true, there were other reasons than politics involved. Of these fifteen Captains, Mr. Munzinger declared, Masterson is an Inspector in the Health Department; Dorsey is an Inspector in either the Highways or Sewer Department; McCormick is a clerk in the City Court; Dougherty is a laborer in the city's employ; Smith is an Inspector of Weights and Measures; Devlin is a court officer; Caffrey is in the office of the Commissioners of Accounts; Culkin is an Inspector of Highways; Bagley is a foreman in the Dock Department, and Siebert works in the Department of Water Supply. The others, he said, are saloon keepers. Their loyalty to Mr. Goodwin, Mr. Munzinger intimated, was based on their desire to retain their places.

It was learned yesterday that 1,000 names were enrolled from the Ninth District since May 1. Of these the Goodwin men filed 912 since June 1, and the Sheehan faction filed 688 since May 1. The fifteen Captains who have deserted Mr. Sheehan, it was said, contributed largely to his 688 enrollment before they joined the Goodwin movement. In the enrollment before the last election 2,200 names of Democrats were placed on the rolls. Of these, the Goodwin men claim at least half.

Forty new members were elected to the Pequod Club last night.

THE TAMMANY HALL FIGHT.

The fight within the Tammany Hall organization will be materially aided by the operation of the new primary law. And it will not aid the Croker side. Some of Mr. Croker's friends have just realized the new phase in the case and that his power is threatened.

The return of John C. Sheehan to the city to personally conduct the fight against Tammany's turning down of the men selected as election officers by Mr. Sheehan as leader of the Ninth District has caused Mr. Croker's adherents to do a lot of thinking. A coterie of Democratic politicians were discussing the troubles of the organization at the Hoffman House yesterday. One of them, a lawyer and office holder, but who requested that his name should not be used, said:

"The primary law passed by the Legislature in 1898 was well understood by the Democratic opponents of Mr. Croker's leadership as certain to result in contests in half of the Assembly districts in the County of New York. Hereafter every Assembly district leader will be compelled to have the indorsement of a majority of the registered voters of his district or else the friendship of the leaders in Fourteenth Street will be of little avail.

"The old system by which district leaders were turned down by sending three inspectors into their districts to hold primary elections and the signing of a majority of the inspectors was all that was required, regardless of the voting, to insure recognition at central headquarters, is a thing of the past. For forty years all that the leader in Tammany Hall required to give him absolute control was to have a majority of the sachems his friends. The district leaders were of little account, as the sword of Damocles was always over their heads, and they were always possessed of the knowledge that they could be disciplined at any stage of the game.

"This is the first year where the radical change brought about by the new primary law has been made apparent. There can be but little doubt that the distribution of patronage in January, 1898, by Richard Croker through the various Assembly districts was a master stroke for his own protection at the primaries. A majority of the district leaders owe to him their various public offices, and all that they now require is the support at the primary of the majority of the registered Democratic voters.

"It is certain that Mr. Croker will have to spend his vacations in the future, should he desire to retain the leadership, nearer to Sheepshead Bay than Newmarket, and take a few leaves out of the political catechism of Hugh McLaughlin, the Democratic leader in Kings County, and fish nearer home."

DEMOCRATS TO SEEK HARMONY.

Senator John P. Jones of Nevada was asked at the Hoffman House last night what his opinion was as to the causes of the call for a meeting at Chicago on July 20 of the National Democratic Committee.

"I have no information from members of the committee," he replied. "It may be, however, that the purpose is to so arrange a programme for the selection of delegates in the different States that there will be as little friction as possible, and adopting the platform on which the nominees must stand."

LIEUT. GOV. WOODRUFF'S POLICY.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said yesterday that he intended to put forth his energies during the Summer and Fall in looking out for his own district. He did not intend to interfere in the fights in the other districts.

"It wouldn't look well," he said, "for the Lieutenant Governor of the State to go all over the borough and grab men by the coattails and urge them to vote this or that ticket. Besides, it would be wrong, because I would be injuring some of my friends. For instance, in the First District, Mr. Wagstaff and Mr. Dady, both friends of mine, are fighting for the leadership. If I helped one it would be at the expense of the other."

Referring to the assertion that he would be a greater power in politics if he broke with Dady and Atterbury, Mr. Woodruff said: "I have always endeavored to be loyal to my friends, and I don't think any man ever made a success by sacrificing the good will of his friends for any temporary favor."

Candidate for Governor in Michigan.

NILES, Mich., July 3.—Philip T. Colgrove of Hastings has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Governor. He is a well-known lawyer and has a wide acquaintance. He has long been prominent in Republican politics, and was a State Senator in 1889. For several years he was head of the Knights of Pythias organization of the world.

Changes in Seventh National Bank.

Changes will be made in the Directorate of the Seventh National Bank at a meeting to be held to-morrow or on Thursday. It is understood that three Directors will be added to the board who will be in sympathy with the interests of Mayor Josiah Quincy of Boston and First Assistant Postmaster General Perry S. Heath, who, with friends, acquired important stock holdings in the bank last Spring. At this time William H. Kimball, National Bank Examiner, resigned to become Vice President of the Seventh National. President John McAnerney is said to have no intention of retiring from his official position at present.

$50,000 Fire in Albany.

ALBANY, July 3.—The six-story brick building, with a frontage of sixty feet on Beaver Street, owned by the Albany Public Market Building Company, was damaged by fire to-night to the extent of $50,000. The two upper stories were badly gutted and several firms lost heavily.

DEATH IN EAST SIDE FIRE.

One Lost and Others Narrowly Escape —Man with Clothing Afire May Have Jumped Into the River.

One man lost his life and several persons narrowly escaped death at an early morning fire yesterday in Mrs. Annie Brennan's furnished room house, 33 Market Street. The victim is Owen Stroker, a longshoreman.

Morris Casman, his brother, Harry, and Edward Clinton, who work in newspaper offices and who live at 31 Market Street, had just returned from work at 2 o'clock and were talking on the sidewalk in front of their house when they noticed smoke and sparks going over the roof of No. 33. A moment later a door of the house was swung open, and John Quinn rushed out partially dressed. The edges of his vest and coattails were on fire, and he was trying to smother the blaze by beating his clothing with his hands.

Quinn ran down the street toward the river. Morris Casman followed him, thinking that he was going to send in an alarm. Quinn, however, rushed past a firebox, and as soon as Casman saw this he stopped and sent in the alarm himself. Quinn disappeared. He has not since been seen.

Harry Casman and Clinton meantime ran into the hallway of the house and tried to get up the stairs, but were driven back by the smoke. Their cries of "Fire!" awakened Peter Murphy, a bartender in the saloon kept by Mrs. Brennan, near by. Murphy aroused Mrs. Brennan, who slept on the first floor with her two children, Nellie, twelve years old, and Thomas, five. She took her children to the street while Murphy dragged out her trunk.

The two Casmans and their companion made another attempt to enter the house, and got as far as the third floor, where they met Felix Kaucliisky, a lodger. He was trying to get his trunk down stairs. When he saw the three young men, he wanted to go back to his room for more of his effects. They seized him, however, and succeeded in forcing him down the stairs.

In a front room in the attic slept John Casey and his wife, Mary. Outside of their window was a narrow ledge eight inches wide. Casey succeeded in getting his wife on the ledge, and with difficulty guided her along the narrow slip to a window at No. 31, where both were taken in.

In the rear room of the attic were Ernest Hauteville, a tinsmith; his wife, Mary, and their one-month-old baby. When they were awakened by the cries of alarm, Mrs. Hauteville grasped her baby, and Hauteville, seizing a blanket, wrapped it about them. They all reached the street after a dangerous run through fire and smoke. One of Mrs. Hauteville's ankles was scorched.

The firemen found Stroker lying in a room on the third floor, dead. The second floor of the house was vacant. The fire seems to have started in the room occupied by Quinn in the rear of the third floor. Before the flames were checked they gutted the third floor, damaged a portion of the attic, and burned a hole in the roof. Quinn, who might throw some light on the origin of the fire, it is thought possible, jumped into the river to extinguish the fire which was consuming his clothing. The loss is placed at $1,000.

THE JULY GRAND JURY.

Men Who Will Investigate the Molineux Case.

The July Grand Jury, which will have the Molineux case to look into again, was sworn in yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, before Judge Blanchard. Assistant District Attorney Osborne, who has had charge of the Molineux case for the people, and Mr. Battle of Molineux's counsel were in the courtroom, but nothing was said about the

NEW ARMY FOR GEN. OTIS

Its Organization Outlined by the War Department.

FALL CAMPAIGN PREPARATIONS

Vacancies in Regular Regiments to be Filled—Nine Regiments of Volunteers to be Enlisted.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Adjutant General's office to-day gave out a statement based on cable advices from Gen. Otis regarding the number of recruits required to fill the vacancies in the regular regiments now in the Philippines, the transports available for the return of volunteers and for the transportation of fresh troops to the Philippines and the estimated time it will take to complete the work of enlistment. Gen. Otis's dispatch to the department is as follows:

Manila, July 2, 1899.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Number recruits required to fill companies to 128 each regular regiment:

Infantry—Third, 336; Fourth, 304; Sixth, 175; Ninth, 305; Twelfth, 300; Thirteenth, 253; Fourteenth, 739; Sixteenth, 270; Seventeenth, 284; Eighteenth, 828; Twentieth, 338; Twenty-first, 195; Twenty-second, 460; Twenty-third, 680.

Artillery—First, 8; Third, 256; Fourth, 2; Fifth, 2; Sixth, 93.

Fourth Cavalry, 493.

Engineers, 7.

Volunteers yet to be returned—Infantry—California, 1,188; Colorado, 1,144; Idaho, 598; North Dakota, 623; Wyoming, 300; Minnesota, 1,165; South Dakota, 917; Montana, 906; Washington, 1,068; Tennessee, 946; Kansas, 1,052; Iowa, 995.

Artillery—California, 358; Wyoming, 85.

Cavalry—Nevada, 88.

Signal Corps, 106.

California and Colorado preparing to take transports Sherman and Warren; leave shortly. OTIS.

The department sums up the situation as outlined by Gen. Otis in the following statement:

"To meet the requirements of the returning volunteers, the Quartermaster's Department reports that there are now at Manila the transports Sherman, Warren, and Grant, with a capacity of 199 officers and 4,824 enlisted men. There are now on sea, en route to Manila, the Zealandia, (due July 20,) Sheridan, (due July 21,) Valencia, (due July 26,) and Pennsylvania, (due July 29,) with a capacity of 181 officers and 4,290 enlisted men. There are now in San Francisco the transports City of Para, which will sail July 12, and Tartar, to sail July 20, with a capacity of 55 officers and 2,300 enlisted men. There are now en route to San Francisco the following transports, with a capacity of 209 officers and 4,654 enlisted men: Ohio, Newport, Indiana, Hancock, Senator, Morgan City, and Relief (hospital.)

"The department confidently believes that the transportation has been so well arranged by the Quartermaster's Department that the last of the volunteers will leave Manila not later than the 10th of September, and it is expected that they all will be away by the 1st.

"The recruits required for the regular regiments in the Philippines are estimated at 6,368. The number of recruits now at sea is 1,507, and now number in San Francisco is 3,294, a total of 4,801, leaving 1,567 yet to be provided for. The large number of vacancies existing in the Fourteenth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-third Infantry is due to the fact that these regiments went with Gen. Merritt's original expedition to the Philippines and were not filled to the maximum. Another fact is that the men in these regiments who enlisted for the war are just now being discharged, while the men enlisting for the war in the other regiments were discharged before the regiments left this country. The vacancies in the other regiments are due largely to the increase of the companies from 106 to 128 men. At the rate of enlistments for the last few weeks, the entire number of men required will be enlisted by the close of the present week.

"The force that will be at Gen. Otis's disposal when the new troops now in this country reach him at the beginning of the Fall campaign may be summarized as follows: Seventeen regiments of regular infantry, 25,840 men; three new volunteer regiments, 4,431; four batteries, Third Artillery, 480; ten batteries, Sixth Artillery, 1,230; the Fourth Cavalry, 1,250; an engineer battalion, 200; Signal Corps, 150; total, 33,570.

The War Department has nearly perfected the details of the project for the enlistment of volunteers under the terms of the act of the last Congress. There is to be nothing in the nature of a call, but, as heretofore announced, the soldiers will be obtained in the regular method, through the efforts of the United States recruiting officers stationed in the various large cities. To this end, the department has already sent out to these officers full instructions for their guidance, as well as blanks for enlistments, and everything is now in shape to begin recruiting at the word from Washington.

It was stated by the Adjutant General today that the department contemplates raising nine regiments in all, and the instructions to the recruiting officers are based on this figure. Each regiment will have a strength of 1,326 men, making a total force of 11,934 men.

The proposed organization of nine volunteer regiments will place a number of important military commissions at the disposal of the President. Although there will be three new brigades, Adjt. Gen. Corbin says it is not likely that more than one additional Brigadier General will be needed, the other two being provided for by officers of that grade now in the army, whose terms of enlistment are about to expire. Gen. Grant, who is now in the Philippines, is in this category, and he probably will be one of the three new Brigadier Generals.

Probably the most important point in connection with the proposed volunteer organization is the President's declared intention to appoint none but officers of the regular army to the command of the nine new regiments. Nearly fifty regular army officers held regimental commands during the recent war in the volunteer establishment, and the nine Colonels to be assigned to the new regiments will be selected from among that number. The selection will be based entirely upon the records of the officers during the late war, and the nine officers whose practical work in the field was most efficient will receive the apointments. It is not unlikely, however, that some of the most efficient volunteer officers may be selected for subordinate commands in the different regiments, inasmuch as the decision to appoint only regular army officers does not apply to positions below the grade of Colonel.

REBEL OUTBREAK IN NEGROS.

Departure of Volunteers Construed as an American Evacuation.

MANILA, July 3.—Reports have been received here of an outbreak in the Island of Negros incident upon the departure of the California Regiment for home. Some hostile natives, seeing a company of soldiers at one of the small posts preparing to depart, thought the Americans were evacuating the island, and a party of 250 rebels, mostly bolomen, attacked the troops and killed one man and wounded another belonging to Company E. The Filipinos were easily driven off. The transport Sherman will bring the California troops to Manila before starting for San Francisco.

The transport Grant will soon embark the Colorado Regiment.

List of Casualties.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Gen. Otis, in a cable message from Manila, reports that William Nolan of the Fourth Cavalry was killed June 26, and that John C. McHuner of the Seventeenth Infantry was killed June 13. He also reports William H. Dingey of the Twelfth Infantry as slightly wounded in the elbow, and Edward F. Brown of the Fifty-firs. Iowa as having received a moderate wound in the nates.

Sampson's Ships Not to Meet Dewey.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Secretary Long said to-day that he knew nothing of the reported plan to have the North Atlantic Squadron, under Rear Admiral Sampson, meet Admiral Dewey on the Olympia at the Azores and escort him to the United States. So far as he knew, the plans of the North Atlantic Squadron did not contemplate leaving the shores of New England.

Dewey Home Fund Now $12,522.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The contributions to the Dewey Home Fund to-day amounted to $61, making a total so far of $12,522. The contributors to date number 10,474.

Naval Ordnance Officers Sued.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., limited, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, the well-known makers of English ordnance, filed two suits to-day against United States naval ordnance officers for an aggregate of $30,000 damages for an alleged infringement of patent on trunnion-bearings for heavy guns. Admiral Charles O'Neil, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department; Capt. Alexander H. McCormick, Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, and Commander Edwin C. Pendleton, Superintendent of the naval gun shops at the yard in this city, are named as defendants.

No Mutiny on the Panther.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—Lieut. Commander Ward, the Commander of the United States cruiser Panther, which arrived at the League Island Navy Yard last week from San Juan, Puerto Rico, to-day positively denied the published report that there was a mutiny on board ship and that several of the crew were put in irons while on the voyage from San Juan. In denying the report, Commander Ward said: "There is not a word of truth in it. We have had absolutely no trouble of any kind."

Admiral Sampson's Daughter Ill.

NEWPORT, July 3.—Admiral Sampson's enjoyment of the celebration of the battle of Santiago anniversary to-day was marred by the receipt of a telegram from his daughter, Mrs. Roy Smith, informing him that another daughter, Miss Nannie Sampson, had been taken ill, and that the physicians declared the malady was typhoid. This intelligence will modify the Admiral's plans for the future.

Artillery Companies at Greenport.

The companies of artillery have arrived at Greenport, L. I., from Fort Trumbull, New London, to garrison the new forts on Plum and Gull Islands. The forts are almost entirely finished. The horses and full equipment of both batteries are on the islands.

Gunboat Nashville Injured.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The gunboat Nashville appears to have struck a snag during her recent trip up the Mississippi River. She is now in dock at Norfolk, and the examination of her bottom has shown slight injuries, which will cost $2,000 to repair.

Enlistments in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—A statement has been prepared at the Navy Department showing that during the fiscal year just closed 16,123 men enlisted in the naval service, of whom 2,147 were enlisted for the war only. There were 798 boys under instruction.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Standish has sailed from Norfolk for Annapolis.

The Michigan has arrived at Put-In-Bay.

The Solace has sailed from San Francisco for the Philippines via Honolulu.

The Alliance has sailed from New London for Plymouth, England, with apprentices on board.

The Philadelphia has gone to Mare Island.

The Glacier has sailed from Colombo for Singapore.

The Enterprise has arrived at Annapolis.

The Boston has arrived at Yokohoma.

The tugs Potomac and Piscataqua have been ordered to tow the Hist to Port Royal.

The Machias has been ordered to San Juan, and then to return to the North Atlantic Squadron.

The Yorktown and the Eagle have been ordered to the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard to undergo repairs.

The Panther's crew has been assigned to the duty of crying for all the vessels laid up at League Island.

NATIVES FOR MAIL OFFICIALS.

No More Americans to Go to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Acting Postmaster General Heath stated to-day that no more appointments of Americans would be made for the postal service in the Philippines, Puerto Rico, or Cuba.

"We are now making every effort to reduce the expenses of the mail service in those countries," said Mr. Heath, "and with that in view the Postmaster General has cabled the recall of all Americans sent to Puerto Rico on detail from the various branches of the postal service in this country, and it is likely that a number of Americans who were sent there some time since will be withdrawn. Now that the postal service in each of those countries has been thoroughly reorganized, we feel that we can safely withdraw most of the Americans, and gradually transfer the work to the natives."

YELLOW FEVER IN SANTIAGO.

An Increase in the Cases, but Decrease in the Death Rate.

SANTIAGO, July 3.—An increase in the number of new cases of yellow fever and a decrease in the death rate are the features of the situation to-day. There have been ninety-four cases up to date, of which seventeen have proved fatal. Eleven out of the first fifteen attacked succumbed to the disease. Nearly all were camp followers, who were free drinkers. Eliminating these, the death rate has really been small.

To-day the Medical Corps was reinforced by several doctors from Havana. The fever hospital, which is on an island across the bay, is excellently equipped, and it is impossible to overestimate the devotion and heroism of the medical men. There is no fever in the city.

The programme for the payment of the Cuban troops has been altered owing to the presence of the disease. Aug. 6 has been fixed upon as a probable date.

GEN. ALGER SUFFERS BY FIRE.

Property Belonging to Him in Canada Is Destroyed.

QUEBEC, July 3.—Bush fires have been very disastrous in the province during the last two days. At Grande Mere, where immense pulp works are owned principally by Gen. Russell A. Alger, the chip conveyor was destroyed, as were also some cars of coal belonging to the Lower Laurentian Railway and some telegraph poles. The damage cannot at present be ascertained.

The town of Garthby has been entirely destroyed, and 400 people were rendered homeless. The loss there is $80,000, with but little insurance. The village of Mitchell, on the Intercolonial Railway, is burning, but will probably be partly saved.

Robbers Kill Arizona Merchants.

PRESCOTT, Arizona, July 3.—Two young merchants, J. M. Rogers and Clinton D. Wingfield, were murdered in their place of business at Camp Verde last midnight. Two masked men entered the store and ordered Rogers and Wingfield to throw up their hands. They followed this with a volley of shots killing both merchants. The shooting attracted neighbors, and the robbers fled without getting at the safe, which contained a large sum of money.

Judge Walter S. Cox Retires.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Judge Walter S. Cox, Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to-day tendered his resignation to the President, and the latter indicated his intention to accept it. Justice Cox has been on the bench for more than twenty years, and his determination to resign was prompted by his age, which exceeds seventy-two years. He presided at the trial of Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield.

Rosalind Coghlan Kills a Snake.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 3.—Rosalind, the fourteen-year-old adopted daughter of Rose Coghlan, the actress, had occasion to-day to go into the kitchen, which is in the cellar of the Coghlan residence. She saw a black snake about three feet long under the stationary tubs, and, seizing a spade which happened to be near, killed the reptile with two blows. She then took the snake upon the spade and threw it into the yard.

President Invited to New Hampshire.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Senator Chandler to-day called upon the President in behalf of the Governor of New Hampshire to invite the President to visit that State during the latter part of August and participate in the celebration of "Old Home Day." The President, while expressing interest in the proposed celebration, is doubtful as to his ability to be present. He did not, however, positively decline.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

PLANT SYSTEM'S OFFICERS.

Vacancies Created by the Death of Henry B. Plant Filled at a Meeting of Directors.

Vacancies created in the Plant Investment Company of New Haven, Conn., and the Plant system of railways by the death of Henry B. Plant were filled yesterday at meetings of Directors at the local offices of the companies. Robert G. Erwin of Shvannah, Ga., was elected President of the Plant Investment Company, and M. F. Plant, only son of the late Henry B. Plant, Vice President.

For the Plant system of railways Mr. Erwin was elected to the Presidency of the following companies: Savannah, Florida and Western Railway, Green Pond, Walterborough and Branchville Railway, Silver Springs, Ocala and Gulf Railroad, Winston and Bone Valley Railroad, and Tampa and Thonotassa Railroad. M. F. Plant was elected President of the Alabama Midland Railway Company, and Lynde Harrison of the Brunswick and Western Railroad Company.

President Erwin made these appointments to service with the Plant Investment Company: Second Vice President—F. Q. Brown; Assistant to the President—F. de C. Sullivan; Assistant to the Treasurer—E. J. Loughman. It was announced that Vice President M. F. Plant will have charge of the operations of the steamships and steamboats of the Investment Company, reporting to the President.

The General Superintendent, Passenger Traffic Manager, and Freight Traffic Manager of each of the Plant railways will report to President Erwin.

President Erwin has long been identified with the Plant system and in the Directorates of the roads that constitute it. He aided Mr. Plant in perfecting his plans, and it was generally understood that Mr. Plant wished Mr. Erwin to succeed him. Mr. Erwin became associated with the affairs of the Plant system through his partnership with the law firm of Erwin, Dubignon & Chisholm, Judge W. S. Chisholm of the firm being general counsel of the Plant system, to which position, at the death of Judge Chisholm, Mr. Erwin succeeded. Although not a railroad man, Mr. Erwin rapidly mastered the details of Mr. Plant's business and became Vice President of the system.

It is probable that Fleming G. Dubignon of Savannah, Chairman of the State Democratic Central Committee and Mr. Erwin's law partner, will become senior General Counsel of the Plant interests.

CHICAGO TRACK ELEVATION.

The Work, Begun in 1894, Will Be Finished Within Three Weeks.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Within the next three weeks the work of elevating all of the city tracks of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway will be completed. Begun in 1894, the undertaking, covering a period of five years, has involved the expenditure of practically $8,000,000, and given employment to thousands of men. It is worthy of note that the work eliminates 150 steam railroad crossings.

Here is a summary of the work:

Total track elevated, 14.86 miles.
Maximum height of elevation, 10 feet.
Steel bridging, 15,378 feet.
Subways, 90.
Sand filling, 1,495,000 cubic yards.
Street excavation, 361,000 cubic yards.
Gravel ballast, 220,000 cubic yards.

Some rivalry exists between the different roads which have elevated tracks in the city, as to which was the pioneer in the great work, but an examination of the records, both of the city and the roads, leaves no doubt that the Northwestern was the first seriously to undertake elevation, and the first to determine that it should be continued until every grade crossing was done away with.

THE MONON DEAL ATTACKED.

Kentucky Bank Brings Suit to Set Aside the Decree of Sale.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 3.—The Kentucky National Bank to-day filed in the United States Clerk's office, at Indianapolis, a suit against the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company and its successor, the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company and others, asking for a receiver.

Col. St. John Boyle represented the bank. The complaint alleges that the recent reorganization of the Monon Railway Company was brought about for the purpose of preventing the collection and enforcement of the guarantee of $600,000 of Beattyville bonds, and that the decree of sale was obtained by a fraudulent agreement for the purpose of cutting out the bonds held by these guaranteed bondholders, and that the United States Circuit Court at Indianapolis was misled and deceived in granting the decree. Among other things, the bill alleges that the sale was wholly unnecessary.

The complaint prays, after citing the Supreme Court on the subject, that the decree be set aside and a receiver appointed. The suit is against the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and John H. Barker, Trustees; Central Trust Company of New York, and John H. Stotsenberg, Trustees; Central Trust Company of New York and James Murdock, Trustees; John T. Mills, Jr., Frederick P. Olcott, Henry W. Poor, Henry C. Rouse, and the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS OPPOSED.

The Poughkeepsie Churchmen's Petition to the New York Central.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 3.—The recent announcement by the New York Central Railroad of special excursion rates to New York on Sundays has inspired the Poughkeepsie Ministers' Association to frame a petition to the President of the company, begging him to desist from the practice of inducing people to go to New York on that day. The petition declares that Sunday excursions are an additional temptation to the desecration of the Sabbath, repugnant to the best sentiment of the community, and detrimental to the interests of the public.

The petition was circulated in many of the churches yesterday, and numerous signatures were obtained. It will be kept in circulation one week, and will then be forwarded to President Callaway of the New York Central. The congregation of the Presbyterian Church adopted resolutions last night denouncing not only the railroad excursions, but every class of trade that attempts to do business on Sunday, and ordered copies of the resolutions sent to the Mayor, Common Council, Police Commissioners, and to the President of the New York Central.

To Settle D., L. and W. Grievances.

It is likely that next week, probably on Wednesday, grievances of employes of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will be tacitly recognized in a conference at the Lackawanna Building in Exchange Place between representatives of employes and President W. H. Truesdale and other Lackawanna officials. The day and details have not been decided on, but yesterday four trainmen bearing credentials of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Order of Railroad Conductors called on President Truesdale and were with him half an hour. The delegates refused to talk of their mission. Mr. Truesdale said that they sought a conference on the question of pay. At present the rolls are made up on a regular monthly basis, but the employes desire that their wages shall be paid on the mileage basis.

A Bondholder's Suit Dismissed.

Justice Stover in the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision sustaining a demurrer interposed by the defendants in the action brought by Joseph Moss, a bondholder in the South Carolina Railway Company, in behalf of himself and a number of other bondholders, against Peter Geddes, representing the majority of the bondholders of the company, for an accounting and practically for the setting aside of the sale in foreclosure of the road to the defendants and the deed of agreement between the defendants under which the purchase in foreclosure was carried out. Justice Stover's decision is equivalent to a dismissal of the complaint.

New York Central Appointments.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., July 3.—W. D. Otis of Tivoli, who was General Roadmaster of the New York Central Railroad until President Callaway's régime, has been again retained by the company, and on Wednesday will begin his duties as Superintendent of the railroad's new construction work. Jeremiah O'Toole, for four years connected with the road, has resigned as Roadmaster of the division between Schenectady and Herkimer, and was to-day succeeded by J. H. Silvernail of Schenectady, his former assistant.

Roadbed at Hoffmans Gives Way.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., July 3.—Late midnight quicksand caused a portion of the roadbed of the New York Central Railroad at Hoffmans, eight miles east of here, to give way. Five cars of a freight train were derailed, and sank to the axles in the sand. Traffic has been suspended on all but one of the four tracks. The work of repair cannot be completed before Wednesday night.

E. E. Davis Goes to New York Central.

E. E. Davis has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of Motive Power and Rolling Stock of the New York Central Railroad. It is expected that he will make his headquarters in New York City. Mr. Davis is called to the New York Central system from a similar position with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

Seaboard Air Line's New Officer.

RICHMOND, Va., July 3.—President John Skelton Williams of the Seaboard Air Line system has just issued a general order announcing the establishment of the office of Assistant to the President of that system, and the appointment of Col. T. M. R. Talcott of this city to fill the office.

NEW JERSEY'S SCHOOLS.

Miss E. A. Allen Calls Attention to Many Stories of Outrage in Their Official Management.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From many points in New Jersey come stories of outrage in the official management of the schools. In Camden, Mr. Manness has been dropped without a hearing and without cause being assigned. This is alleged to be purely a matter of private revenge. The case of Miss Greenfield of Kearny is asserted to be political revenge on the lady's father. Miss Reed and Miss Brennan of Orange have barely been saved, while the Teachers' Committee of that city has dropped four teachers after the Board of Education had by a vote of 12 to 3 determined to retain them.

In New Brunswick five teachers are asked to resign, and the board refuses explanation of its action. From Port Morris I hear of the summary dismissal of Miss Harriet Robbins, a person whose high character as a woman and a teacher is certified to by her County Superintendent, the President of the Board of Education, and by the people generally. It seems that last Fall the Principal of her school, in the presence of Miss Robbins, struck a sickly, nervous little girl of six years, because he thought her inattentive. The matter was taken into court and Miss Robbins had to testify, thus incurring the ill-will of her Principal. She came under the ban, also, of one of the Trustees because, it is asserted, her father had declined to give him political support. Miss Robbins is a State Normal School graduate, has been teaching in Port Norris five years, and her Principal, who has not yet been there one year, made it his ultimatum that either she or he must go, though offering her the highest recommendation. It is a shame to the Port Norris Board of Education that the Principal was not dismissed and the teacher retained.

Frenchtown reports Superintendent Tomer and two old teachers dropped without notice and without reason being given. The Superintendent's place has been given to a brother of one of the Trustees; the sister of another Trustee, and the daughter of the President of the Board replace the other two. No pretense is made that the change is for the benefit of the schools. Superintendent Tomer has been regarded as an able and successful school executive. It is asserted that some of the new Frenchtown appointees have not the certificates required by law. From another place comes the same allegation. This is a matter worthy the official attention of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Near Chatham, Miss Margaret Flynn, a successful teacher, a woman of high standing who graduated from the State Normal School with honor, has been dropped; and, while these lines are being written, she, poor girl, is unaware of the fact. She sent her application to the Board, which, I am informed, was not even opened.

In Newark there is great unrest. The Board of Education is trying to keep its intentions secret, but enough has leaked out to cause general uneasiness. Joseph Clark, for many years principal of the Normal and Training School, has been voted out of his place, and the Principal of a primary school voted in. I cannot find that Mr. Clark's capacity or character has been questioned. It is said that the Board, fearing popular indignation, do not dare to "turn down" Mr. Clark entirely, and that he will be made Principal of a grammar school. Edmund O. Hovey, for twenty-nine years principal of the High School, has been reduced to the Vice Principalship. No Newark teacher, unless it be a favored inside few, knows where she will be placed when schools reopen. It is whispered that the resignation of Principal F. H. Hanson of Lawrence Street School is desired. Mr. Hanson is a fine man and a fine teacher. For years he was head of Washington Street School, which he made one of the most notable in his city. Last year he was transferred; wherefore, no one states. I wish Mr. Hanson, or some teacher of his personal and professional standing, would take this question of transfers and dismissals, without hearing or stated cause, into the courts and discover, by injunction and trial, what are the rights of teachers as American citizens. The punishment meted out by the Newark Board of Education to two teachers who protested, in the name of the honor of teachers as women, against a certain occurrence of a year or so ago, is not forgotten, and will be a remembered disgrace to the City of Newark until the wrong is righted.

School outrages are usually perpetrated in secret meetings; "men loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil. For every one that doeth evil hateth the light: neither cometh to the light, lest his deeds should be reproved."

My male comrades in the profession have been warned for years that the enemy was on their path, but they would not believe. A few more such examples, however, as those of Messrs. Manness, Cutts, Hovey, Clark, and Tomer, may open their eyes. The "educator" of to-day, with his fads, frills, and foibles, is determined that every "old-line" teacher, man or woman, with a good position and salary, "must go," no matter how great their success as teachers and executives or how high their personal standing.

From many places come such reports as these: "Teachers never know that they are going to be dropped. It is done without note or warning at the close of the school year, thus depriving them of a chance to seek another appointment. They will take a young girl without experience and give her a large salary over old and thoroughly qualified teachers." "Experience does not count. The tendency is to place young and inexperienced teachers in the best paying positions, passing all those who have successfully taught for years."

The people should know that, while many of their best teachers are being dismissed without notice, hearing, or cause being assigned, and while teachers are now being engaged only for the year in places where they have hitherto held their positions during good behavior and competency, heaven and earth are being moved to legislate Superintendents and Boards of Education into a five years' tenure of office.

Many places discriminate against our State Normal School graduates in favor of those of other States. Certain boards and Superintendents give inexperienced college men and women the preference in appointments. Certainly the teachers of American children cannot be too highly educated, but is not experience, also, an indispensable requisite? Practical educators consider the graduates of our normal and training schools, with their long, carefully instructed experience in actual teaching, far more capable of taking classes than college graduates without teaching experience, however brilliant they may be. In Newark in the last few years a number of young, inexperienced college women have made dismal failures. While such appointments are unjust to the schools and to other teachers, they are no less unjust to the permanent welfare of the appointees themselves, and such action tends to bring the college diplomas into disrepute.

From some localities, I am happy to state, come reports like the following: "To the credit of Salem County, I am very glad to say that I have heard of no act of injustice." "Our Bergen County boards are always ready to listen to reason, and seem to me just. They stand by the old and experienced teachers, and employ home talent after the teacher proves herself successful away from home." "In all my nearly twenty years' experience as a teacher in Morristown, I have never heard of such acts of injustice as are reported from many places." As for Hoboken, the belle of liberty rang with the appointment of the present commission. Terrorism vanished; wrongs were righted; a raise of salaries began with the most poorly paid, instead of with the best paid teachers; women were placed on an equal professional footing with men; tenure of office to competent teachers is secure; home talent, other things being equal, is preferred, and, while demanding that popular education shall be conducted upon principles that are sound, thorough, and practical, the commission shows toward the teachers that confidence, consideration, and respect, due to so important a body of public servants, and without which the teacher's influence for good in the community is sadly impaired. I can safely predict that the work done in the schools of Hoboken will be better done, because more cheerfully done, than for many years past.

In the newspapers we read of male Principals and Superintendents securing large advances to their already handsome salaries, while in the same places a cold and deaf ear is turned to the request of miserably underpaid women for a very modest increase of pay. From one city where a committee presented a respectful petition for an advance of salaries, I learn that the Board of Education considered the women "guilty of great presumption." A few places like Hoboken, Passaic, and Paterson are setting a good example in this respect.

Some of the stories of petty tyranny that come to me are shameful. One principal relates that she is officially forbidden to visit socially the Vice Principals of her city; another, blacklisted by the President of her Board and her Superintendent, that teachers are afraid to speak to her on the street, and another, a Vice Principal, is forbidden to visit the classes of her school. All these women are known to me to be of high character personally and as teachers. But they are public spirited, and have not hesitated to take an open stand for what they consider the best interests of the schools. Unscrupulous and inefficient Superintendents fear their influence. Hence the oppression. I have spoken before of the sentiment of fear, something almost unknown in the olden time, that now pervades the rank and file of teachers. Recently a number from one of our large cities said to me, "We were delighted at your fight for Miss Reed, but we did not dare open our mouths." From another city came many words of encouragement coupled with expressions of fear that I would get myself into a "dreadful predicament." And why? I was pleading a cause that the press and people alike, not only of Orange, but of the whole State, and of adjoining States, pronounced just. The Orange Board of Education stamped their approval by rescinding, on a vote of 12 to 3, what they had enacted by a vote of 9 to 6. But among my teacher friends everywhere was acute fear that direful consequences would ensue to me. Had my home been anywhere but in Hudson County their gloomy predictions would doubtless have been fulfilled.

All this is a great wrong to the teachers, but a greater wrong to the people. It, combined with various other unwise practices and theories, is rucking the very foundations of our splendid American common school system. The future of the children of America is involved. The remedy is in the hands of the teachers. They have the power to right the wrong to the public and to themselves, if they will use it. There is but one tribunal of appeal—public opinion. But public opinion cannot act until the facts are made known. A few days ago, a man, prominent in public life, said to me, "What you tell me is news. I have never known of these things. How can we be expected to remedy such evils unless the situation is laid before us? If the teachers will post the people, the people will protect the schools."

But we are threatened with dire consequences if we associate for the public good or for our own good, and already the heavy hand of official persecution has been laid on many teachers who have dared to take a stand for the rights of the schools and their co-workers. It is a condition of affairs that bodes no good to republican institutions. When liberty of speech and of legitimate action is taken from one body of citizens, and is submitted to, it will not be long before others are thus robbed and from this the road is easy to individual tyranny. I picture in the following extract from recent Berlin correspondence of a New York City paper, describing the present reactionary tendency in Germany: "Baron Stumm, an intimate counsellor of the Kaiser, and the Agrarian leader, Von Kardorff, admit no rights for the laboring classes but those of earning a miserable pittance, and deny them the rights of coalition, of public meeting, of striking, and even of petitioning."

The resemblance of this condition to that of the public school teachers in many New Jersey cities struck me forcibly; a condition to which, judging from numerous indications, it is the intention of certain influences to reduce the teaching force of the State, while the way is being prepared to place the entire educational interests of the Commonwealth in the hands of a Commission of Education above the control of the people, the Governor, and almost of the Legislature. It was only by a desperate effort that such a law was defeated in the last New York Legislature, while a bill, (Senate, 197,) embracing many of the evil features of that defeated in New York, is ready to be presented at Trenton next Winter.

There is no doubt that a concerted movement is in progress, not only in New Jersey, but throughout the country, to wrest the control of the schools from the people and place it in the hands of a small permanent body of men responsible only to themselves.

ELIZABETH A. ALLEN,
Principal Teachers' Training School, Hoboken.
1,217 Garden Street, Hoboken, N. J., July 3, 1899.

THE FOLGER PARTY SAVED.

They Were Believed to be Dead in the Wilds of Alaska.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 3.—News has been received that the members of the Folger party, supposed to have perished in the wilds of interior Alaska, are still alive. Almost crazed by hunger and hardships, they dragged themselves into Arctic City, where they were tenderly cared for by the Winthrop mining people and restored to health.

In the Folger party were John Folger, Jack Mallon, Herman Jacobi, Jack Walsh, and Isadore Vidal, all of San Francisco, and Fred Moore of Boston. They started on Sept. 28 last from Rampart City for the Koyukuk River, expecting to make a flying trip. When a few days out they found that their outfit was entirely inadequate, and three of the party returned to Rampart. The others pushed on over mountains of snow and ice. In ten days they were entirely lost, and for two weeks wandered around at random, with but little food other than that furnished by Moore's St. Bernard dogs. Finally they succeeded in locating their position by finding articles once owned by Folger in a lonely hut. Then they pushed on to Arctic City.

GOLD FROM THE KLONDIKE.

One Million Dollars Brought to Vancouver by Dawson Miners.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 3.—The steamer Tees arrived last evening from the north with a large party of returning Dawson miners. Wallace Haywood, a Sergeant of local police, brought out $55,000 in gold dust. Eight others had heavy boxes of the precious metal. Capt. Gosse reported $1,000,000 on board.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—H. J. Schwartz, who has just returned from Dawson City, to-day deposited in the United States Mint here 396¾ ounces of gold dust. He will receive in exchange between $6,500 and $7,000, the price paid being $16.50 an ounce.

WALDORF EMPLOYES LEAVE.

Manager Hilliard of the Employes' Department Explains.

About a dozen employes at the Waldorf-Astoria struck yesterday, and the report was circulated that they had left because of dissatisfaction with the quality of the food supplied to them.

Mr. Hilliard, manager of the employes' department, ridiculed the story and repudiated a published interview alleged to have been obtained from him. "The whole trouble," he said, "was that two men who were insubordinate were discharged by the head of the furniture department. Fellow-workmen demanded their reinstatement. As we must have discipline here, I sustained the foreman, and nine or ten men left."

Woman Drinks Poison by Mistake.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 3.—Mrs. Bridget Merrick, aged seventy-five years, residing on Cleveland Avenue, drank poison by mistake yesterday and died to-day. Mrs. Merrick was blind and was left alone. When she went to a cupboard to take some medicine she secured a bottle containing carbolic acid, drank a quantity, and was found unconscious an hour later.

Patent Office Receipts.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The receipts of the United States Patent Office for the fiscal year were $1,209,654, which leaves a balance to the credit of the patent fund of $70,000 over expenditures.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices:

Kripple Bush, Granville Vandermark; Otisville, Garrett H. Tymeson.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Washingtons Easily Defeat the Bostons and Pittsburgs Win from the Clevelands.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	45	19	.703
Boston	40	24	.625
Chicago	38	24	.613
Philadelphia	37	24	.607
Baltimore	35	26	.574
St. Louis	36	29	.554
Cincinnati	32	29	.525
Pittsburg	30	32	.484
New York	30	33	.476
Louisville	23	40	.365
Washington	19	47	.288
Cleveland	12	50	.194

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Washington, 15; Boston, 2.
Pittsburg, 7; Cleveland, 1.

Games To-day.

Washington in New York. (A. M. and P. M.)
Brooklyn in Philadelphia.
Boston in Baltimore.
Cleveland in Pittsburg.
Louisville in Cincinnati.
St. Louis in Chicago.

Bostons Lose in Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Washingtons made nine hits off Killen in the first three innings. He was then succeeded by Hickman, who did not fare much better. Mercer was in good form and held the visitors down to eight hits. Score:

Washington	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	—5
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2

Base hits—Washington, 17; Boston, 8. Errors—Washington, 2; Boston, 4. Batteries—Washington, Mercer and Kittridge; Boston, Killen, Hickman, and Bergen. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

Pittsburg, 7; Cleveland, 1.

PITTSBURG, July 3.—Harley's single, followed by Quinn's two-bagger, gave Cleveland a run in the first inning. After that the visitors were blanked and the home team won easily. Score:

Pittsburg	3	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	.	—7
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Pittsburg, 12; Cleveland, 6. Errors—Pittsburg, 4; Cleveland, 4. Batteries—Tannehill and Schriver; Cleveland, Knepper and Shrecongost. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Latham.

Other Games.

At Rochester—Rochester, 12; Toronto, 8.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 8; Montreal, 5.
At Providence—Providence, 4; Worcester, 0.
At Springfield—Springfield, 10; Hartford, 3.
At Newark—Paterson, 7; Newark, 6.

MILES A VICTOR AT TENNIS.

Defeats Codman at the Opening of the Middle States Tourney.

The opening matches in the Middle States championship lawn tennis tournament attracted many spectators to the grounds of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, at Orange, N. J., yesterday. The club has secured the largest entry list in its history, and the best in quality. Only the singles were started yesterday, but the big field of forty-four players was narrowed down rapidly. Among the losers was Alfred Codman, one of the Boston team that will play against the New York experts during the week in the special inter-city team match. Codman was beaten by George Miles, one of the New York team. Larned plays his first matches to-day and Champion Whitman will arrive on Thursday. The opening games of the inter-city team match probably will take place to-morrow, and the doubles will also begin then. Play will continue both morning and afternoon to-day. Yesterday's scores follow:

Championship Singles.—Preliminary round—H. W. Hague beat R. W. Hills, 6—3, 6—3; R. M. Miles, Jr., beat H. Homans,

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY

Sadducee Disqualified in a Race in Which He Beat Montanic a Nose.

ODOM RODE THREE WINNERS

St. Clair, The Bobby, Tragedian, Ordeal and Handcuff Won the Races in Which They Were Contenders.

With three races to his credit, Odom, the most promising of the young jockeys of the country, quite walked away with the honors at the Sheepshead Bay race course yesterday afternoon. He won the Vernal Stakes for two-year-olds with The Bobby, the outsider of the three starters in the race, with odds of 4 to 1 against him; won the mile and an eighth handicap with Tragedian at odds of 7 to 1, and was given the race for two-year-olds over the Futurity course with Montanic, a 4 to 1 second choice. The latter was actually beaten by a few inches after a splendid struggle over the course, by the hot favorite, Sadducee, who has thus far an unbeaten record. But in the early stages of the race Sadducee had bumped into Montanic, and had carromed against him so as to carry the Eakins horse out into the middle of the track and made him lose a lot of ground and take the longest course to the finish line. Immediately Odom dismounted and made his weight he complained to the Stewards that the interference had cost Montanic much more distance than the nose he was beaten by. Spencer, who rode Sadducee, admitted the interference, but said he could not help it, as Sadducee could not be controlled in the early part of the running. So the Stewards, and very properly so under the circumstances, disqualified Sadducee and gave the purse to Montanic, placing Battle Royal second and Orontas third. This was hard luck for Sadducee's owner and for the bookmakers alike, as it cost those who made a full place book a very snug sum to pay the place bets on the two long shots that thus got into the money.

With Sadducee thus disqualified, every favorite was beaten, though Oracal and Handcuff, who won the two last races, were about as heavily backed as the two favorites for those races, Great Neck and Wolhurst. The latter was only beaten after a hard fight by a short head by Handcuff, and Greyfield and Handsel were close up to them in the sharpest contest of the afternoon.

Imp, the Suburban winner, was again defeated, this time at a mile and an eighth, and by both Tragedian and Survivor. Imp led the field through the stretch of journey. In the stretch Tragedian, who had been running second, headed her and had the race well in hand when Survivor came with a rush on the outside of the track and beat the Western mare by a head for the second place. Tragedian was so rarely good yesterday that he was two lengths in front of the contenders behind him. He covered the distance in 1:53, which is record time for the track for the distance, made by Terra Cotta in 1898.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000 in 1898 or 1899. Purse $750, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to third. Six furlongs on main track. Time—1:13 2-5.

1- St. Clair, T. F. Barrett's ch. c., 3 years, by St. Leonards-Paradox, 112 pounds, 7 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Clawson)

2—Captain Sigsbee, Turney Brothers' b. c., 3, by Star Shot-Sweet Alice, 112 pounds, 3 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Spencer)

3—Swiftmas, Daniel & Farrell's br. c., 3, by Handicap-Lucy Glenn, 112 pounds, 16 to 5.....(Turner)

Tamora, 3, 112, 30 to 1, (O'Leary;) The Burlington Route, 3, 117, 80 to 1, (Richards,) and Imperator, 5, 123, 40 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won ridden out by three lengths; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE. The Pansy Stakes, for two-year-olds; selling. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $50 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to third. One mile. Time—1:40 2-5.

1- Handcuff, Osceola Stable's br. c., 3 years, by Hanover-Black Maria, $5500, 92 pounds, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5.....(Mitchell)

2—Wolhurst, T. Fleischmann's Sons' b. g., 5, 96, 7 to 2 and even.....(Odom)

3- Greyfield, R. A. Smith's ch. c., 3, 93, 10 to 1.....(R. Lewis)

Handsel, 4, 101, 8 to 1, (O'Connor;) Acrobat, 4, 104, 5 to 1, (Odom;) Bardella, 4, 101, 10 to 1, (H. Hewitt,) Exodus, 5, 105, 6 to 1, (Hallman;) Tanis, 6, 93, 100 to 1, (Osborne;) Scotch Plaid, 4, 111, 20 to 1, (Clayton;) Frenetta, 4, 96, 100 to 1, (Blair,) and Hanwell, aged, 101, 100 to 1, (J. Sack,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; half a length between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

	Pounds.
Big Gun	114 Miss Dede
Prestidigitator	112 Dear Heart
Affect	109 Fluke
Vohiver	107 Cupid
Shoreham	107 Handicapper
Mandan	107 Shrive Tuesday
Alex	104 Eileen Daly
Brasquerie	99 Pegasus
Osceola	97

SECOND RACE.—Lightweight handicap for all ages. Six furlongs on main track.

Swiftmas	135 Sweet Caporal
Tinge	124 Armament
Kentucky Colonel	122 Blarneystone
Consilia	119 Danforth
Dr. Eichberg	115 Athamas

THIRD RACE.—The Double Event, second part, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances. Futurity course.

Mesmerist	129 Wooster Boy
Prince of Melbourne	129 MacFlecknoe
Mark Cheek	122 Iroquois Belle
Goldone	122 Brigadier
Radford	111

Mesmerist and Iroquois Belle, Bromley & Co.'s entry; Prince of Melbourne and Radford, J. C. Madden's entry.

FOURTH RACE.—The Lawrence Realization, for three-year-olds; allowances. One mile and five furlongs.

Lotharlo	122 Half Time
Elton Dr.	119 The Bouncer
Ethelbert	118 Lackland

Ethelbert and Lockland, Perry Belmont's entry.

FIFTH RACE.—The Independence Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward. Full steeplechase course.

Peconic	162 Mars Chan
Dr. Catlett	154 King T
Westown	153 Perion

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; weights ten pounds above the scale. One mile and a sixteenth on turf.

Intrusive	121 X Ray
Decanter	119 Greatland
Maximo Gomez	113 Bona Dea
Marshall	111 Diminutive
Bob White	108 St. Lorenzo

CLEARING-OUT SALE.

Green Morris Sells Lanky Bob to Sydney Paget for a Jumper for $1,000.

A weeding-out sale of horses from the stable of Green B. Morris took place in the saddling paddock before the races began at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday. Lanky Bob, who ran second to Banastar in the Brooklyn Handicap, was knocked down to Sydney Paget at what seems the low price of $1,000, and it is understood will be trained for hurdling or steeplechasing, whichever he takes most kindly to. Details of the sale follow:

Lanky Bob, b. c., 4, by imp. Lord Harrington-Victoria IV.; Sydney Paget	$1,000
Rare Perfume, b. c., 3, by His Highness or Ludwig-Early Blossom; Underwood & Cole	1,025
Midmento, b. c., 2, by imp. Midlothian-Memento; James Martin	25
Finch, ch. c., 2, by imp. Goldfinch-Carla; Mr. Steedes	100
Midwood, b. c., 2, by imp. Midlothian-Miss Woodford; A. McAleer	700
Becky Holfe, ch. m., 5, by Tristan-Pocahontas; W. M. Murray	700

Polo Game Postponed.

Owing to the illness of one of the players on the Philadelphia Country Club's second team, the polo game between that team and the second of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club was postponed yesterday until later in the week. The match was to have been the first event for the Blizzard Cups at the Rockaway Club, Cedarhurst, L. I. The game to-day, therefore, will open the two weeks' series of Rockaway Club games. The competing teams will be Lakewood and Rockaway second.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Pillsbury Defeats Steinitz—Lasker Still in the Lead.

LONDON, July 3.—The twenty-fifth round of the International Chess Masters' Tournament was begun in this city at noon today, when the eighth round of the Berger system served for the pairing of the contestants, as follows:

Tschigorin vs. Bird, Mason vs. Cohn, Blackburne vs. Schlechter, Lasker vs. Showalter, Steinitz vs. Pillsbury, Tinsley vs. Lee; Janowski and Maroczy had byes.

The usual adjournment took place at 4:30 P. M., when Tschigorin had beaten Bird, Mason and Cohn and Blackburne and Schlechter had adjourned their respective games in even positions. Lasker had disposed of Showalter, Steinitz had suffered defeat at the hands of Pillsbury, and Tinsley and Lee had drawn.

In the evening Mason and Cohn adjourned their game a second time, still in an even position, and Blackburne and Schlechter drew.

The following is the score to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Bird	5½	1½	Mason	9	12
Blackburne	15½	10	Pillsbury	16½	7½
Cohn	9½	11½	Schlechter	13½	8½
Janowski	15	7	Showalter	10½	12½
Lasker	19	4	Steinitz	10½	12½
Lee	9	15	Tinsley	4½	17½
Maroczy	14	8	Tschigorin	13	10

MORE TOURNAMENT GAMES.

Details of Seven Matches in the Chess Masters' Contest.

Following is another selection of games contested between the leading experts in the London international chess tournament:

FRENCH DEFENSE.

Tschigorin. White.	Lasker. Black.	Tschigorin. White.	Lasker. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K3	23. Kt—K3	B—K
2. Q—Kt3	P—Q3	24. KR—Q	B—B2
3. P—Q4	PxP	25. P—B4	P—B3
4. P—KKt3	Kt—B3	26. R—B2	B—Q5
5. B—Kt2	B—B4	27. KR—QB	Q—B2
6. P—Q5	P—Q3	28. Kt—Q	Q—B4
7. P—K5	P—KR3	29. Kt—B3	P—QKt4
8. BxKt	QxB	30. P—K3	R—Q2
9. Kt—Q5	Kt—K2	31. PxP	RPxP
10. P—Q3	Q—Q	32. Kt—Q5	K—Kt2
11. KtxKt	QxKt	33. P—KKt4	KR—Q
12. Castles	B—Q2	34. Kt—K7	BxP
13. P—KB4	CastlesQR	35. KtxP	RxKt
14. Kt—B3	B—Kt3	36. Q—Q2	Q—R6
15. KR—B	P—KB3	37. K—Q	K—QR
16. K—Kt	KR—K	38. R—R2	BxPch
17. P—B5	B—B5	39. BxB	Q—K6ch
18. P—B6	B—K3	40. K—B	RxR
19. Kt—Q2	P—B5	41. QxR	B—Kt6ch
20. B—B3	B—R2	42. Q—Q2	QxP
21. P—KR4	R—QB	43. Resigns.	
22. Kt—B4	KR—Q		

PHILIDOR'S DEFENSE.

Pillsbury. White.	Blackburne. Black.	Pillsbury. White.	Blackburne. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	22. Q—K	R(B2)—K2
2. Kt—KB3	P—Q3	23. R—Q2	P—QR3
3. P—Q4	PxP	24. K—B2	Kt—B
4. QxP	Kt—QB3	25. R—B	Kt—R
5. B—QKt5	B—Q2	26. Kt—K2	R—B2
6. BxKt	BxB	27. Kt—B3	Kt—B4
7. Kt—B3	Kt—B3	28. Kt—Q5	B—B4
8. Castles	B—K2	29. P—KR4	Kt—K4
9. P—QKt3	Kt—Q2	30. BxKt	RxB
10. B—Kt2	B—B3	31. R—K2	RxRch
11. Q—K3	Castles	32. KxR	B—K3
12. Kt—Q4	BxKt	33. Kt—K3	B—Q
13. QxB	B—B3	34. P—KKt4	B—Q2
14. Q—B4	Kt—Kt3	35. R—B	B—B3
15. Q—Q4	Q—Kt3	36. P—B4	R—K2
16. P—B5	QR—K	37. P—KB5	P—Q4
17. Kt—K2	P—B4	38. PxP	B—Kt4ch
18. Kt—Q3	QxP	39. P—B2	RxKt
19. Q—Kt2	RxQ	40. R—B	R—K2
20. Kt—Q4	K—B2	41. P—R4	B—K
21. P—QB4	B—Q2	42. Resigns.	

BISHOP'S GAMBIT.

Janowski. White.	Bird. Black.	Janowski. White.	Bird. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	14. KtxBch	RxKt
2. P—KB4	PxP	15. Kt—Q2	Kt—B3
3. B—B4	Q—R5ch	16. Kt—K4	R—B
4. K—B	P—Q3	17. P—B3	P—Q4
5. P—Q4	P—KKt4	18. B—Q3	PxKt
6. Kt—QB3	Kt—K2	19. BxKP	B—Q2
7. Kt—B3	Q—R4	20. P—Q5	Kt—K4
8. P—KR4	P—KB3	21. Q—B2	P—Kt6
9. P—K5	B—K2	22. Q—Q4	P—B6
10. PxKt	PxKt	23. B—Kt5	P—B7ch
11. Kt—K4	R—B	24. K—B	B—Kt4ch
12. Q—K	P—KR3	25. Resigns.	
13. K—Kt	P—K5		

SCOTCH GAMBIT.

Maroczy. White.	Janowski. Black.	Maroczy. White.	Janowski. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	31. QxRP	Q—Kt6ch
2. Kt—KB3	QKt—B3	32. K—B	P—Q5
3. P—Q4	PxP	33. Q—R5ch	K—Kt2
4. KtxP	Kt—B3	34. Q—K4	Q—B3ch
5. Kt—Kt5	Kt—Q5	35. Q—K	Q—B4
6. B—Q2	P—Q4	36. Q—Q2	Q—Kt4ch
7. PxP	PxP	37. K—B2	Q—Kt3
8. B—Kt5ch	B—Q2	38. Q—Q3	P—B3
9. BxBch	QxB	39. K—Q2	Q—K3ch
10. Castles	B—K2	40. K—Q2	Q—K4
11. BxB	Castles	41. P—QKt4	Q—R7
12. Kt—B3	KR—K	42. Q—K2	Q—B2
13. P—QKt3	Kt—K5	43. Q—Q5	Q—R7
14. B—Kt2	B—Q3	44. P—Kt5	QxPch
15. Q—Q4	B—B	45. Q—K2	QxRP
16. QxQ	PxQ	46. P—Kt6	Q—Q2
17. P—B4	QR—Q	47. Q—B4	K—Kt3
18. PxP	PxP	48. Q—B7	Q—K3
19. R—B	R—B	49. Q to Q2ch	P—B4
20. Kt—K5	Q—K3	50. Q—K3	Q—K4
21. Kt—KB3	Q—B4	51. P—Kt7	Q—Kt
22. Kt—Q3	Q—B4	52. K—Q3	K—B3
23. RxR	RxR	53. Q Kt6ch	K—K2
24. R—B	RxRch	54. QxRP	Q—K4
25. BxR	P—R3	55. Q—R7ch	K—K3
26. B—B4	P—Kt4	56. Q—Kt8ch	K—Q3
27. B—Q5	P—Kt5	57. P—Kt8(Q)	Q—K5ch
28. P—B3	Kt—B4	58. K—B4	Q—B6ch
29. KtxKt	BxKt	59. K—Kt5	Resigns.
30. QxB	QxB		

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Maroczy. White.	Lasker. Black.	Maroczy. White.	Lasker. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	15. PxP	KtxP
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3	16. KtxKtch	BxKt
3. P—B4	P—K3	17. Kt—K3	QR—Q
4. P—K3	P—B4	18. Q—B2	P—R3
5. Kt—B3	Kt—B3	19. B—K4	BxKt
6. P—QR3	QPxP	20. PxB	BxB
7. BxP	P—QR3	21. QxB	Kt—Kt6
8. Castles	P—QKt4	22. Q—QKt4	KtxR
9. B—K2	PxP	23. BxKt	Q—B3
10. PxP	P—Q3	24. B—Q4	R—Q4
11. P—QKt4	B—K2	25. Q—Kt2	Q—B5
12. P—Q2	Castles	26. B—B3	R—B
13. B—Q3	Q—Kt3	27. B—Kt4	Q—Q6
14. Kt—K4	P—QR4	Resigns.	

FRENCH DEFENSE.

Janowski. White.	Lee. Black.	Janowski. White.	Lee. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K3	12. Q—Q2	P—B5
2. P—Q4	P—Q4	13. B—K2	Kt—Q2
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	14. Castles	K—Kt3
4. B—Kt5	B—Kt5	15. P—B4	Kt—R5
5. P—K5	P—KR3	16. PxP	PxP
6. B—R4	P—KKt4	17. QxP	KtxP
7. B—Kt3	Kt—K5	18. B—R5	Kt—K5
8. Kt—Q3	P—QB4	19. BxPch	K—Q2
9. P—QR3	BxKtch	20. Q—Kt7	Q—Q
10. KtxB	KtxKt	21. B—K8ch	Resigns.
11. PxKt	Q—R4		

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

Blackburne. White.	Lasker. Black.	Blackburne. White.	Lasker. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	23. B—R2	Q—Q2
2. Kt—KB3	K—KB3	24. Q—Kt3	P—B5
3. P—K3	P—K3	25. P—B4	P—B6
4. B—Q3	QKt—Q2	26. P—B4	PxBP
5. QKt—Q2	B—Q3	27. KtxP	P—K5
6. P—K4	PxP	28. Q—B	KtxKt
7. KtxP	P—QKt3	29. RxKt	R—Kt
8. B—Kt5ch	B—Kt2	30. R—Kt2	Q—B
9. KtxBch	PxKt	31. KR—B	Q—Kt5
10. R—K	Castles	32. P—B3	QxRP
11. B—KKt5	Q—B2	33. PxP	RxKP
12. P—B3	KR—K	34. R—B8ch	RxR
13. B—Kt5	B—B1	35. BxRch	K—R2
14. BxB	QxB	36. Q—Kt	Kt—B3
15. Q—Q3	P—KR3	37. P—Q5	P—K3
16. B—R4	QR—B	38. R—B7ch	K—R
17. QR—Q	Kt—Q4	39. R—B	R—K7
18. B—K3	P—QKt4	40. K—R	Kt—K15
19. Kt—Q2	QKt—Kt3	41. R—B8ch	K—Kt2
20. P—Q3	P—QR4	42. R—B7ch	K—B3
21. R—QB	P—R5	Resigns.	
22. P—R4	P—B4		

Pitcher Garvin Sold to Chicago.

READING, Penn., July 3.—Virgil Garvin, the crack pitcher of the Reading Baseball Club, has been sold to the Chicago Club. The deal was consummated this afternoon, the consideration being $1,500.

RACING WITH TINY YACHTS

First Trial to Select an International Challenger.

CONSTANCE TWICE A WINNER

Algonquin Won a Round, Palm Not One—Sailed in the Sound Under Seawanhaka-Corinthian Auspices.

The first of the series of trial races to select a challenger for the Seawanhaka International Challenge Cup for small yachts was held yesterday on the Sound off Centre Island, under the auspices of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club. Three new boats of the twenty-foot class, built for the purpose, were the contestants. They were the Post and Thomas syndicate boat Constance, the Algonquin, owned by a Bridgeport syndicate, and the Huntington creation Palm. Constance won two out of three races over a course two miles to leeward and return. The start was postponed until a breeze sprang up, coming from the southwest and backing a little more to southward as the race progressed.

Algonquin won the final race when the breeze had freshened considerably, meeting the expectations of her owners in doing her best in a good breeze. Good breezes generally prevail on Lake St. Louis, near Montreal, where the international contest is to be sailed which shall determine whether or not the cup won from us four years ago by Glencairn of the Royal St. Lawrence Club, which has since held it, shall come back. In both of the preceding races yesterday Constance proved herself faster in windward work, and her owners say she is best on reaching. She will have a chance to show herself on that point of sailing tomorrow, when the same boats will try conclusions over a triangular course of four miles.

Constance was built by the Spalding St. Lawrence Company, at Ogdensburg, after designs by Clinton H. Crane, and is owned by Edwin M. Post, E. R. Thomas, and R. H. Post. She is 19.71 feet racing measurement, 10 feet 4 inches load water line, 8 feet beam, 7 inches draught, and spreads 480 square feet of canvas. Her sails are of a cream-colored union silk, and were made, as were those of her competitors, by Wilson & Silsby. She has a lower freeboard than had Challenger—last year's boat—is harder in the bilges and an abler boat. Her planking is of 5-16 Canada cedar, which is 1-16 more than Challenger's. Her bottom is nearly flat, and she has a dagger centreboard weighing 400 pounds of lead. She was sailed yesterday by H. M. Crane at the helm, Sherman Hoyt, R. H. Post, and Joseph B. Thomas, Jr.

T. H. Macdonald of Bridgeport is the principal owners of Algonquin, the others being W. Herbert Jennings, who sailed her yesterday; De Ver H. Warner, C. M. Gilman, and Gen. Thomas L. Watson. She was designed by B. B. Crowninshield and built by Lawley at South Boston. She is 19.71 feet racing length, 17 feet 8 inches load water line, 8 feet beam, 6 inches draught, and has a sail area of 500 feet, the sails being of white duck. Her floor is nearly flat, and there is a 6-inch crown o nher deck at the mast, which she loses forward and aft. She has a triangular balanced centreboard of rosewood, with a range of 15 inches, on which there is but 60 pounds of lead, or enough to sink it. Otherwise she has no ballast. Mr. Jennings had with him for a crew yesterday Edward F. Menard of Bridgeport, John Champion of the Pequot Yacht Club of New Haven, and John Sherwood of Bridgeport, and they were complimented for their handling of the boat.

The Palm, owned by Clark A. Miller of the New York Yacht Club, was designed and built by Lyzzy Huntington of New Rochelle, and was sailed yesterday by his brother, Leff Huntington, who was assisted by Charles Howard, Mr. Miller, and another picked man. The Palm is of a red color, while the Algonquin is black and the Constance the color of the wood, but the Palm has other distinguishing characteristics. She is much narrower than the others, being but five feet beam; her sides are higher and have something of a tumble home, while the crown gives her a turtleback appearance. She has a single planking of three-eighths-inch cedar, covered with canvas, varnished and sandpapered down to a very smooth surface. She is stiffened with plano wire. She improved in footing with the freshening of the wind yesterday, yet lay over more than the others in the windward work.

The Regatta Committee, of which C. W. Wetmore is Chairman and C. H. Sherman Secretary, were aboard Mr. Thomas's steam yacht Rhada. Mr. Benedict's Oneida, Colgate Hoyt's Tide, the steam yacht Neckar, and the schooner Alcaea were among the larger craft which followed the racers. The preparatory signal was given at 10:30 P. M., and the start was five minutes later. The boats went over with booms to starboard as follows: Palm, Constance, and Algonquin. All set spinnakers.

Algonquin worked up to first place on the run down the wind, and jibed around the buoy, leaving it on the starboard hand, 11 seconds ahead of Constance, which led Palm 80 seconds. Palm kept on the starboard tack over toward Lloyd's Neck, presumably to catch a tidal current, but she went too far and lost by the move. Constance went about on the port tack almost immediately, while Algonquin went about 200 feet further on. Constance footed faster, and, tacking, again crossed Algonquin's bow, forcing her about again. The yachts crossed the finish line with Constance 16 seconds in the lead, and Palm 4 minutes 2 seconds astern of Algonquin.

The second race started at 2:48, Algonquin leading, with boom to port this time. Palm was next, and to leeward. The wind had backed a trifle, but she carried her boom to starboard, as in the first start, and a little later had to change her spinnaker and jibe. Constance crossed at the windward end of the line, her boom to port, and working up into the Algonquin's wind, hung there to the outer marks. The boats luffed around, Algonquin leading Constance seven seconds, while Palm was one minute thirty-four seconds to the rear. There was considerable jockeying on the windward work, Constance again crossing Algonquin's bow, and both boats making a number of tacks. The cup defender Columbia, out for a spin, drew near at this time, and made the little fellows look like butterflies around a gigantic bird. Columbia was sailing close hauled on the starboard tack, with mainsail, clubtopsail, staysail, jib, and baby jib topsail. She was fairly flying along, with lee rail awash, and excited much enthusiasm aboard the other yachts. The little Seawanhakas finished the second round in a fine brush between Constance and Algonquin, the former leading across the line by only two and a half seconds.

In the third race the boats went over in the following order: Palm, Constance, and Algonquin. At the outer mark Algonquin was eight seconds in the lead, Palm following two seconds ahead of Constance. They kept that order to the finish. The summary follows:

First Race—Start, 1:45.

Yacht.	Outer Mark. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Constance	2:08:21	2:35:14	0:50:14
Algonquin	2:08:10	2:35:31	0:50:31
Palm	2:08:57	2:39:33	0:54:33

Second Race—Start, 2:48.

Constance	3:10:55	3:38:26	0:50:26
Algonquin	3:10:48	3:38:28½	0:50:28½
Palm	3:12.29	3:40:52	0:52:52

Third Race—Start, 3:40.

Algonquin	4:07:02	4:34:19	0:45:19
Palm	4:07:16	4:34:53	0:45:33
Constance	4:07:12	4:33:02	0:46:02

COLUMBIA TAKES ANOTHER SPIN

Out on the Sound for Five Hours—Wash Day on the Defender.

The cup defender Columbia took another trying-out spin on the Sound yesterday, being out for five hours. On leaving her mooring buoy off Premium Point, at 11:30 A. M., she bore away to the south under working sails. The wind was very light, but the enormous spread of canvas gathered enough of it to serve her to keep the sails filled.

She stood down the Sound, then to a point east of Stamford, and there her working topsail was taken down and the club topsail sent up. As she went about into the wind, which had freshened considerably, she heeled over a good deal, but it was noticed that though making fast time, her boom was nearly on the centre line. Then she was allowed to fall off, and her sheets were started, but not much, and her handling indicated that she was being subjected to some rigid testing. She reached her bucy again at 4:30 P. M.

It was wash day on the Defender, and some repairs were also being made, so that she did not go out. There was rumor of a strike among the Defender's Scandinavian crew yesterday, but some of the men who came ashore said there was nothing in it. The yachts will come down to New York Bay to-morrow, to be in readiness for the race off Sandy Hook on Thursday.

THE SHAMROCK'S DIMENSIONS.

Daily News of London Says Her Sail Area Is 14,125 Square Feet and that She Is Likely to Win.

LONDON, July 4.—The Daily News this morning publishes an article, with illustrative designs, comparing the yachts Columbia and Shamrock.

The writer gives the following as the dimensions of the cup challenger: Length, 132 feet 2 inches; length on waterline, 89 feet 6 inches; beam, 24 feet 6 inches, and draught, 20 feet. He says the Shamrock's sail area is 14,125 square feet, her displacement 147 tons, and that she is constructed of nickel steel and manganese bronze.

The article says:

"There is a strong resemblance between the two hulls. The Columbia's finkeel is more aft, and she has a more graceful forefoot than that of the Shamrock. It is probable that the latter's sail area will be enlarged during the preliminary trials.

"She has a finer model than Valkyrie III., and will cut easier through the water. She is much lighter than that yacht, has a larger sail area, and is by far the most dangerous competitor for the cup that ever crossed the Atlantic. The Shamrock stands a very good chance of proving the victor."

SYCE BEATS KESTREL.

Mr. Mills's Sloop Carried Away Her Topmast in the Regatta of the Stamford Yacht Club.

Twenty boats raced in the annual regatta of the Stamford Yacht Club on the Sound yesterday. The wind, light at the start, freshened on the second round, blowing from southwest and getting a little to south of that. The course for the larger class was the club's regular thirty-mile sloop course. The schooners did not race. Amorita failing to show up, Quisetta was offered a walk-over prize, but Mr. Lippitt declined. Kestrel and Syce were again pitted against each other. Kestrel on rounding the first windward mark set her spinnaker for the run and carried away her topmast. Sultan reported that she had fouled the southwest stake mark, and was disqualified, leaving the race to Eurybia. The Hanan boys' Acushla II. arrived too late to start.

The summary for sloops follows:

SLOOPS, 51-FOOT CLASS. START 11:40.

Name and Owner.	Length. Feet.	Time. H.M.S.	Time, Elapsed Corr'd H.M.S.
Syce, F. M. Hoyt	50.86	4:23:53	4:23:53
Kestrel, J. B. Mills	48.37	4:47:01	4:47:01

SLOOPS, 43-FOOT CLASS. START, 11:45.

Eurybia, Charles Pryer	42.00	4:58:55	4:58:55
Sultan, —	37.93	Dis.	

SLOOPS, 36-FOOT CLASS. START, 11:45.

Acushla, C. T. Wills	34.00	4:51:57	4:51:57

The winners were: Sloops—Syce, Eurybia, Acushla. Knockabouts—Spinurift. Thirty-foot Cabin Catboats—Windora. Twenty-five-foot Cabin Catboats—Qui Vive. Open Catboats, 20-foot class—Mynch.

New York Yacht Club's Cruise.

Fleet Captain J. Beavor-Webb of the New York Yacht Club has issued a notice to the members that the squadron will rendezvous for the annual cruise at New London on Aug. 7. The cruise will not be extended beyond Vineyard Haven. Details as to squadron runs, prizes, &c., are to be announced later.

Thirty-Footers Race at Newport.

NEWPORT, July 3.—The thirty-footers here had an interesting race this afternoon over the Dyers Island course. The wind was southwest, and the start was at 3:15 o'clock. The summary and times: Dorothy, 5:38:35; Veda, 5:39:05; Wa Wa, 5:40:43; Asahi, 5:44:50.

HARVARD ATHLETES ARRIVE.

Members of the Team That Will Sail to Meet England's Men Come to Town—Yalensians Expected.

Six members of the Harvard field and track team who are to sail for England on the St. Louis to-morrow to take part in the games with the Oxford-Cambridge team on July 22 reached the city last night. In the party were J. T. Roche, Jr., H. B. Clark, H. W. Foote, C. D. Daly, A. N. Rice, C. M. Rotch, and J. G. Lathrop, the trainer. The athletes spent the evening at one of the roof gardens, and retired early so as to get a good rest before the competition in which they will take part to-day at the games of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club at Bergen Point. The Yale men, who are entered in the English games, will arrive this morning, and some of them, too, will be seen in to-day's games. Harrington, Harvard's crack broad jumper, will also arrive this morning from his home in New Jersey.

In to-day's games, Capt. Roche, Harrington, and Daly of Harvard, and Keady of Yale will enter the broad jump competition; Walley of Yale and Rotch and Rice of Harvard will try for the high jump, and Foote and Clark of Harvard and Farmer of Yale will enter the two-mile run. The make-up of the team which will go abroad will depend largely on the results of to-day's competitions.

Trainer Lathrop, in speaking of the chances of the American collegians, said last night that they would be greatly handicapped by the week on the ocean and the climate of England. He has strong hopes, however, that these drawbacks would be overcome, and that the Americans would make a good showing. The men individually are a likely lot, he said, and under ordinary circumstances could do themselves, their colleges, and the country proud. All of them are in excellent form, he declared, and all are full of enthusiasm over the prospects.

ERNE OUTBOXES LAVIGNE.

He Took the Champion's Title Away After Hard Fighting.

BUFFALO, N Y., July 3.—Another pugilistic champion has gone under, and again a younger man supplants an older one. Frank Erne of this city met George Lavigne of Saginaw, Mich., in the open arena of the Hawthorne Athletic Club, at Cheektowaga, a suburb of this city, to-night, and after fighting twenty fierce and clever rounds wrested the lightweight championship of the world from the Western man. Over 7,000 persons watched the contest, which was brimful of exciting episodes and of hard and scientific hitting.

Lavigne went down to defeat, and surrendered the coveted title in a most creditable manner. He was plucky and game to the core, and for the first half dozen rounds more than held his own against his adversary. In the seventh round Lavigne received a terrible stabbing, and was only saved from a knockout by the timely interference of the gong. Erne was looked upon then as a sure winner, but in the subsequent rounds it was seen that he had lost some of his steam. Just what was the cause of this was not ascertained until the bout had reached the limit of twenty rounds and Erne had been declared the winner.

It was then found that he had badly injured his left hand in that seventh round, and if this had not occurred Lavigne's undoing might have transpired in half the time that it took the Buffalo man to win.

Lavigne was the favorite, lots of money being bet on him at odds of 100 to 90. When the men stripped Lavigne looked to be the more finely drawn. Both were cool and confident. As the fight progressed Lavigne's coolness vanished, while Erne never lost his self-possession for a moment. The Buffalo boy simply battered the title from his opponent, and while not escaping a good deal of punishment, he administered a terrific drubbing to Lavigne.

Toward the end of the bout Lavigne's guard was useless, and nothing other than sheer pluck and gameness kept the Saginaw man from going under. Blow after blow fell upon his head and body with relentless force, but he stood it and fought back pluckily as best he could. Taken altogether, the bout was a splendid exhibition of science, pluck, and staying qualities on the part of both participants. James C. Kennedy sat by Erne's side and looked after his protegé's interests.

Dixon Knocks Bolan Out.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 3.—George Dixon, champion feather weight, got the decision after three lively rounds with Sam Bolan of New York, before the Nonpareil Athletic Association. Bolan was practically out when the round was concluded. The bout was to have gone twenty-five rounds. Dixon went right after his man in the first round, but Bolan held his own. The second saw some warm fighting and the beginning of the end of the New Yorker. Dixon opened up in lively fashion and soon had Bolan going. A left swing sent him to the floor and he staid down nine seconds. The rest did him little good, however, for he came up groggy in the third, and George set about to finish him.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday Almost a Holiday—One Sale at Auction—Important Partition Offering Ahead.

Real estate men generally regarded yesterday as a holiday. Many of the larger firms did not open their offices at all. There was only one sale in the auction room, and the reports of business at private contract were wholly without interest or importance.

Philip Jeselson has sold for I. Schulz to the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company the five-story store and loft building 26 West Houston Street, 25 by 95 by 105. The seller takes in part payment the five-story apartment house at the northeast corner of Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 34.3 by 95.

Bleiman & Co. have sold for the Miller estate to Louis Lese the old building 117 Lewis Street, on a lot 25 by 100.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to William S. Buchanan, for $21,700, the five-story brick flat, with store, 2,093

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-town.....1,260 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....615 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbuch's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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JEFFERSON'S DAY.

The "immortal Declaration" is by common consent regarded as the one great gift of THOMAS JEFFERSON to a country that for nearly a century and a quarter has held his name in honor therefor. Certainly the honor is due, and richly due. The principles of the Declaration, like most generalizations of the kind, were largely devised to meet the needs of the hour and make a basis for an appeal to the opinion of mankind in support of the claims of the men who devised them; but they served their purpose grandly at the time, and they planted in the hearts of the American people the ideas that powerfully aided in the abolition of slavery and made possible the establishment of a free Nation from ocean to ocean and from the great lakes to the Gulf. For the formulation of these principles, and, especially, for the inspiring sweep given to them, we are indebted to the daring imagination and profound faith of the young Virginia lawyer.

But immense and imposing as was the service he thus rendered, it may fairly be held that it was surpassed by another rendered long years after in the acquisition of the Louisiana territory. Though this achievement was in a degree accidental, though it was accomplished in direct violation of the professed theories of constitutional power on which JEFFERSON had built up a National political party, and, though he never regarded it with special enthusiasm and never quite got over apologizing for it, it was the most far-reaching contribution to the development of the Nation recorded in our history, and it was effected by the most amazing audacity. JEFFERSON'S place in history really depends more on this one great act than on the principles of the Declaration, effective as these have been proved to be.

Only a dozen years before the revolt of the English colonies in America the British sway covered but a narrow strip between the Atlantic and the Alleghany Mountains, ending on the south at the Altamaha River, half way between the present cities of Savannah and Jacksonville. As the result of the war with France and of the Revolutionary War, there was turned over to the United States the whole of the eastern half of the continent from the head waters of the Mississippi to the northern boundary of the present State of Florida, but the mouth of the Mississippi was left in foreign and not too friendly possession, and the navigation of the great river was unsecured. When JEFFERSON assumed the Presidency, in 1801, his first object in foreign policy was to make sure of the free navigation of the Mississippi, and, if possible, to obtain a footing on the left or eastern bank. Apparently modest as was this plan, he was prepared to go to great lengths in pursuit of it, and even instructed his Minister to France to threaten a hostile alliance with England as the alternative of compliance by NAPOLEON with the schemes of the United States. In the tangled changes of the great conqueror's policy a time came when he was ready to offer, not what JEFFERSON had sought, but the whole vast territory of Louisiana west of the Mississippi, stretching zigzag from the Red River on the south to the territory claimed by England in the extreme Northwest, at about 115 degrees west longitude. JEFFERSON, with superb disregard of all he had ever professed as to the power of the Executive, closed the bargain. He made a reservation that his action should be submitted to the people for their sanction by an amendment to the Constitution, but when the cooler-headed GALLATIN warned him that he might not get his amendment, he placidly dropped it and the future of the American Republic was solidly based on his acknowledged usurpation.

The territory thus secured by the audacious act of this "political dreamer" embraced the present States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota on the west bank of the Mississippi, and beyond these the States of Kansas, Nebraska, and North and South Dakota. In 1812 one portion and in 1819 the remainder of the present State of Florida followed in logical sequence. By the annexation of Texas in 1845 and the cession from Mexico in 1848 our territory was extended to the Pacific and by the treaty with Great Britain in 1845 the boundaries of Oregon were fixed. Within less than half a century from the first great extension under JEFFERSON the continent was ours. Even then the area of full or fairly full settlement was pushed only a relatively small distance beyond the Alleghanies. But the grip of the young giant was on the land which was set apart for his tireless energies to develop. It is needless to point out that it was the first bold enterprise that made the others not merely practicable but essential, and the first was the work of JEFFERSON and of JEFFERSON alone. To-day, when the outstretched arms of the American Nation, with as little premeditation and no more regard for precedent or consistency than at the opening of the century, are reaching to the other side of the globe, it is well to remember the part taken in our history by him whose day we celebrate. It is well also to reflect whether there are not forces mightier than the wisdom of individuals and not to be measured by the ideas of any one period that shape the destinies of our Nation, and have so far shaped it happily.

THE MAYOR AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

A report gained credence among the politicians yesterday that Mayor VAN WYCK has decided to withhold his signature from the civil service rules to which the State Commission asks his approval.

If this report shall prove to be true, it will be the duty of the State Commission promptly to promulgate the rules, and it will then be the duty of the City Commission to carry them out. Should the City Commissioners fail to do so it will be within the right of the State Commission to remove them. In each case a unanimous vote will be required from the State Commission. In a case so important and so urgent we see no reason to doubt that such a vote would be forthcoming.

We do not see what Mayor VAN WYCK could gain by the course he is reported to have decided upon beyond making more emphatic his opposition to the merit system as established by law. This hardly seems necessary. He might earn a little more applause from the place seekers to whom the merit system is naturally hateful, but we should say that he could already count on their hearty sympathy and admiration. He would certainly be condemned by the sensible portion of his own party and by those of all parties who dislike to see the city service made a counter in a game of cheap politics. We sincerely trust that the intentions of the Mayor have been misrepresented.

THE FOURTH IN AND OUT OF TOWN.

It has seemed for a long time to be true that, whereas those New Yorkers who were able to send their families away for the Summer to some place where they themselves could rejoin them weekly or fortnightly went away "single spies," they came back "in battalions." The unanimity of their return is explained by the opening of the schools, public and private, which occurs in September. There is no time for departure equally fixed. But the desire to escape the Fourth of July in town, where it is regarded by adults as "a day of onsets of despair," probably makes the week before the Fourth the week in which more rusticators take their flight than any other. This year this exodus was complicated with the fact that the Fourth comes on a Tuesday. This made, in most branches of business, a holiday extending from Saturday noon till Wednesday morning, for the Monday which comes between the weekly and the annual holiday is very nearly a "dies non." So there was added to the rusticators at the end of last week a vast and bustling throng of excursionists bearing excursion tickets and bicycle checks. From the point of view of the city expressman and the baggage master, last Saturday must have come fairly near the September "record."

Without doubt the occurrence of so protracted a holiday as happens this year is a considerable public benefaction. New York has thus far been very bearable, so far as the weather goes. There have been a few oppressive days, but there has been no "heated term." Nevertheless, those who have to work in town, and particularly those who are not able to take a longer vacation earlier or later, are much better off for three days at this season. If their work requires intelligence and attention, they will do better work for such an outing at a season when nobody's working power is quite "at par." No employer, of course, could think of giving all the people in his employ three days off and shutting up shop unless all his competitors did the same. But when the law shuts up his shop for two days or encourages him to shut it up he will be apt to keep a minimum of force on the intervening day. And he will be apt to receive, for that part of the weekly or monthly wages he pays for which he does not receive a more direct return, the return of a less perfunctory performance of his work.

For those who are compelled to stay in town, however, and whose vacation is confined to the legal holidays, there are a good many compensations, and some of these are quite recent. It would be impossible to tell how much the introduction of the trolley, overhead in the suburbs and underground in the Borough of Manhattan, has added to the pleasures as well as to the convenience of life in New York. We feel this on working days. But we ought to be especially sensible of it on holidays. The number of pleasant little excursions that can now be made, suburban and even urban, for a trifling sum, would have been quite out of the question ten or even five years ago. We should have been equally astonished and delighted if they had all been made accessible at once. But, rapid as the introduction and extension of the system have been, they have been gradual enough to prevent us from feeling much wonder or any gratitude. In fact, while none of us can help being aware every day what the trolley does for us in the way of convenience, comparatively few of us are aware what it might do for us in the way of pleasure and how many things worth going to see can be seen more readily by means of the trolley than by any other means accessible to those who do not furnish their own motive power. On the Fourth, at any rate, everybody ought to be grateful for and to the trolley. Whoever thought of taking a horse car for pleasure on the Fourth of July? Pity for the unfortunate beasts which were in a state of terror which bathed them in sweat and kept them trembling all day and reduced them to a pitiable condition by nightfall would have disabled any humane person from enjoying a ride behind them. The trolley is not frightened by and does not shy at anything the small boy can do to it. If the disappearance of the car horse were not a matter for congratulation on so many other grounds, this alone would make it a matter for public congratulation on the day we celebrate.

OUR POSITION IN CUBA.

The Diario de la Marina of Havana has always been and doubtless still is the organ of the Peninsular Spaniards. Its recommendation to Gen. BROOKE to establish military government throughout the island must therefore be viewed with some suspicion. It is rather more likely to have proceeded from dislike for the Cubans than from sympathetic interest in the Americans. Doubtless the representative of the Spanish merchants and of what there are left of the Spanish planters desires peace and order, and doubtless these are not re-established throughout Cuba, at least not throughout the rural parts of Cuba. No country could go through such a hell of civil strife as Cuba has for a generation been subjected to and become within a few months an orderly and industrious community. But to make Cuba by force as peaceable as New England would require the use of an army half a dozen times as large and costly as the garrison we are now maintaining, and we simply have not nor can we now afford any such force.

It is noteworthy that other observers, at least as well informed as the organ of the Spaniards in Havana, and presumably much more impartial, disagree alike with its premises and its conclusions. Whereas the Diario declares that crime "is increasing throughout Cuba" an American officer who discusses the Cuban question in this month's North American urges that we should withdraw from the island altogether, upon the ground that Cuba is pacified and that we can and should fulfill our pledge.

Probably not many of us are prepared to acquiesce in this conclusion. But fewer still can be prepared to say that we should attempt to extend our military government over the whole island, and to govern it by force alone. One thing is quite certain, and that is that our officers have approved themselves as the best representatives we can have in Cuba, so long as we attempt to administer the island. We reject as alike incredible and insulting to the President the rumor that he means to supersede or to succeed Gen. BROOKE with Mr. ROBERT P. PORTER. It is quite true that Gen. BROOKE has not managed so to impress his countrymen with his fitness for his difficult task as they have been impressed by the fitness of Gen. GUY HENRY in Puerto Rico or of Gen. LEONARD WOOD in Santiago. Possibly a better man for that particular work could be found. But most certainly that man is not Mr. PORTER. We have no intention of making any specific criticisms of Mr. PORTER, in any stage of his varied career as an administrator or as an "expert." It is not necessary to say any worse of him than that he is a common, self-seeking, and office-seeking American politician, with no more than the average scrupulousness of his class, to show what a burning National disgrace it would be to put such a man in such a place. After a term of such a man not only would a great many Cubans hate the United States, as it seems they do already, but all Cubans would despise the United States. And justly so. It is simply incredible that the President can have entertained the intention which has so insolently been attributed to him.

There is something very satisfying to the public spirit of New Yorkers—we suppose the term may still be used—in the plan of the National City Bank with reference to the old Custom House property which it has bought. To preserve substantially intact this piece of familiar architecture, which, though not really old, is rendered almost ancient by the great changes of the last score of years, is a sort of service to the community that does not usually come within the plans of financiers. Undoubtedly the income-returning capacity of the property is sacrificed by foregoing the sky-climbing stories that would entice tenants in the heart of the Wall Street district, though the limited number of offices in the lower building will find eager applicants. There is a distinct attraction in the association of the stately, if rather gloomy, structure, where the vast customs business of the Port of New York has been done for more than a generation with a banking institution of such magnitude and standing as the National City. It will be for a long period an imposing witness to the dignity of its new possessor.

According to the usually well-informed correspondent of The Evening Post at Washington, there is to be a very vigorous movement in Congress next Winter for the establishment of a "parcel post." We have, to be sure, a certain kind of parcel post now, by which "merchandise" can be sent over considerable distances by mail at less cost than by express. But the attempt will be made so to reduce the rates that the mail will be used for short distances and all sorts of packages. The plan involves either a large expense to the Treasury or a complete monopoly of the business now done by express companies. It is by no means certain that even a monopoly would enable the Government to do the business without loss. The plan, of course, will be stubbornly opposed by the express companies and by the railroads with which they have profitable relations. But the strongest arguments the opponents of the plan can have at present are furnished by the Administration in the "backward step" it has taken as to the merit system. The assumption of the business now done by the express companies—which would grow rapidly if the rates of carriage were made low—would require a great increase of places under the Government. The President, in face of the fact that the merit system where applied secures the Government a direct saving of over $3,000,000 a year, has seen fit to withdraw some 6,000 places from that system, and to make it possible still further to weaken it. This would be a bad time to ask for more places to be handed over to the spoilsmen. It would be odd to see the Hon. T. C. PLATT of the United States Express Company urging this argument, but he could do it with great force.

We have waited patiently for the yellow press of London to retract the story that Senator HANNA, after listening to a debate in the House, asked: "How much will a vote on this bill be worth?" Senator HANNA has his own views of the methods that are justifiable in politics. They are not our views, and some of them appear to be such as no American citizen can maintain with decency. But he is not a fool. He is no more capable of making such a remark about a piece of English legislation, unless in obvious pleasantry, than he is capable of arranging in public for the delivery of Southern delegates at a National Convention. In these days of Anglo-American amity we do not like to see the common sense of one of our eminent citizens so fail of appreciation. The yellow journals of the metropolis have been misled.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Evidence of the large extent to which judgment is influenced by the "personal equation" was given by WU TING-FANG, the Chinese diplomat, when he criticised Americans because as a rule the foreign traveling for which they may have money and time is done in Europe rather than in the Far East. Mr. WU is himself a well-educated and highly intelligent man, who has seen and studied many lands, and in his mind there is none of the illusions with regard to China and its civilization that possess so many members of that country's governing class and practically the whole mass of its population. Yet he expresses surprise that when in search of change and novelty we go to Europe, where, in his opinion, the people and the cities are almost indistinguishable from our own, instead of visiting the ancient kingdoms of Asia, where every idea, as well as every scene, is widely different from those with which we are familiar. The Chinese Minister is entirely right, of course, in his estimate of the dissimilarity between the Occident and the Orient, but when he assumes the existence of a nearly perfect similarity between the several nations in our half of the world he makes a mistake at which we have as much right to smile as he has to do so when, as often happens, an American or a European says that all Chinamen look alike. London, Paris, Berlin, Madrid, Vienna, and St. Petersburg may impress Mr. WU as different in no essential particulars from New York, Washington, and Chicago, while all of these cities, he can see for himself, have hardly a characteristic in common with Peking or Canton. Therefore he says to us, "Go to the Far East if you want escape from the monotony of Western life." The weakness of his advice lies in the fact that for us the monotony which he feels does not exist, any more than does for him, the monotony which we ascribe to Chinese faces. It may be, too, that Mr. WU fails to appreciate what we consider the queerness of his own position, which is that of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, Spain, and Peru. A more incongruous grouping, according to Occidental notions, could not be imagined, and yet probably neither he nor his Government ever gave the matter a thought. Equally far from home in Washington, Madrid, and Lima, he does not realize that each of these cities, for its own inhabitants, is a vast distance, both geographically and psychologically, from the other two.

—Although the park officials of many cities, including New York, continue to make rules and regulations on the theory that horses have some rights which automobiles are bound to respect, it is recognized almost everywhere that this is a position impossible to maintain for any length of time, and that in the near future the new motors will be at least as free of every restriction upon its liberty to wander where it pleases as is the bicycle. That automobiles frighten horses, or rather some horses, is doubtless true, and it is not unnatural that the owners of the horses, being a numerous and therefore influential class, have revenged the inconvenience to which the "self-moving" carriages subject them by securing the banishment of those machines from park roads and other highways nominally devoted exclusively to the uses of pleasure-seekers. It is obvious, however, that the future is the motor's, and that if the horse cannot accustom his nerves to it, he, and not the improvement on him, will have to go. Already the—what shall we call them? the automobilators?—are not only claiming the freedom of every road, but they are openly hinting that not they, but the users of horses, should be harassed with special ordinances. The Electrical Review publishes a letter from a Chicago man who, after denouncing the actions of the local Park Board, prophesies the speedy enactment of laws "under which horses will be charged a license to travel upon the parks and boulevards, inasmuch as they are a source of considerable expense to the public in wearing out the surface of the streets, and causing a considerable additional expense in maintaining forces of men to keep the roadways clean over which they pass." Horsemen will gasp at the impertinence of this suggestion, but they might as well be getting ready for the day when it will be carried out. Their noble—and rather silly—animal is doomed to banishment from all civilized cities, and, fight as they may against the decree, they will be defeated in the end. The time is surely coming, and it is near, when, instead of haughtily refusing privileges to motor carriages, they will be humbly asking them—and in vain—for horses.

—In the same letter that contained Capt. MARK L. HERSEY'S grave charges against our volunteers in the Philippines there are sentences and paragraphs which will give no comfort whatever to the members of the Anti-Expansion League. Critical as the Captain is of the sort of discipline which inexperienced or incompetent officers have maintained over their men, he describes the situation in and around Manila as the reverse of desperate or hopeless and he speaks encouragingly both about the condition of the army and the future of the islands. The policing of the city, he says, "is fairly good," though the need of a better sewer system is urgent. The surrounding country, he adds, "is fertile beyond all American conception. The health of our troops is generally good, infinitely better than in Cuba; in fact better than it was in the United States. The sick rate, under normal conditions, is low here. Troops in the field are exceptionally well. The greatest trouble is from heat prostration, but the duty is so arranged that men are not exposed in the middle of the day, and most of the cases of heat prostration result from carelessness. If a man keeps under cover for three hours in the middle of the day there is not much trouble. The heat is by no means as oppressive as in Arizona." And it seems that Manila, too, has its right man in the right place. "Gen. HUGHES," says Capt. HERSEY, "commands all the forces in the city, and whatever may be the opinion about other military commanders here, his reputation is secure. He is the big man of the town, is quiet and modest, and as unassuming as when we used to go a-fishing together in the backwoods of Maine." One statement like that, made with knowledge, balances a dozen yarns about the trying of new revolvers on inoffensive native boatmen.

—For the present, at least, the horrors of the Dreyfus case are lost in its pathos. The news, or rather the report, that this victim of a monstrous plot has been allowed to believe that his friends and family had forgotten him, and that, at his first interview with his devoted wife, he reproached her for her inactivity during the dreary years of his imprisonment, is really more moving than were the descriptions of his trial and degradation from rank or even those of his life on the Ile du Diable. DREYFUS seems to have been deprived even of the poor consolation of knowing that tireless defenders were working day and night in his behalf and, himself the object of cruelest injustice, infernal ingenuity has been used with the result, for the time being, of rendering him also cruel and unjust. All this, however, will soon be straightened out. The prisoner will know his enemies and appreciate his friends when he learns the facts.

—Decidedly interesting possibilities are opened up by the happy thought which somebody in the Department of Agriculture has had of turning the cinematograph machine from rapidly moving objects to those so nearly motionless as a growing oak. By taking one picture every hour of the seedling tree, and continuing this for some weeks, a series of photographs will be produced which, when presented on a screen in the usual way, will illustrate the process of development as it was never done before. The idea is equally applicable to a child or even to a city. With pictures enough, taken at intervals sufficiently short, one could after a while, exhibit within the space of ten minutes or half an hour, every change that takes place as a baby becomes an old man ready to die.

TRUSTS AND THEIR RESULTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading THE TIMES of to-day I see that Mr. P. E. Dowe, President of the National League of Commercial Travelers, is credited with stating at their annual convention at Albany yesterday that there had been 35,000 commercial travelers thrown out of employment by the organization of trusts and some 25,000 more had suffered a reduction of salary. He appeals to the order to organize a crusade against trusts. Now, if his statement as to numbers is accurate, and there is very good reason to think that it is not far out of the way, this presents one of the strongest reasons for organizing trusts that could be adduced, for it indicates that the production and distribution of commodities has been unnecessarily clogged to an extent that is simply appalling when you consider the aggregate; for it is safe to say that the saving thus indicated will reach close to $100,000,000 per annum, which at the present earning rate of capital, as indicated by interest on Government bonds, will reach a return on three billions of investment, which is far in excess of all the capital of trusts so far organized.

The incubus of the commercial traveler has been a menace to the proper conduct of commercial transactions for years, and it must come to an end if business is to prosper. The only trust that has been organized and maintained for any length of time is the Standard Oil Company, which, in spite of adverse legislation in most of the States of the Union, with even a thrust by the National Government, has continued to do business and has made its organizers the richest syndicate in the world; but they reduced the cost of their product to the consumer more that 50 per cent.

The secret of their success was cheap production and minimum of cost in distribution, and it is in the latter field that the great leakage exists, and this is what has forced all the great industries to seek consolidation, which must go on still further, until the principles of cheap distribution shall have been accomplished. When all the railways in the country were short, isolated lines, all interchange was delayed and burdened by such excessive charges that the business was limited to the most urgent demands, but with the era of consolidation cheap rates followed and a widening range of exchange was the consequence. With still further consolidation we will see the extension of exchange increasing many fold.

It seems to me that it is about time for the great mass of the people to be emancipated from the favoritism that has been extended to the few. Organized labor has seemed to think that the balance of the population was bound to pay tribute to it, forgetting that any excess of compensation that was paid it did not come out of the employers but the consumers of the products of its labor, while, to give the employers due credit for fair dealing, they have fought for just returns to themselves and employes, and at the same time striven to give the consumers their wares at reasonable prices. If the arguments used by the President of the National League of Commercial Travelers and the labor organizations are all that can be offered by those opposed to trusts, let us have as many of them as possible, for they seem a godsend instead of a curse.

Let us consumers have a day, for we have waited a long time to get it.

H. A. LEWIS.

329 East Seventy-ninth Street, New York, July 1, 1899.

ASKS MEN TO REFORM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This is my first letter to a newspaper, but I cannot refrain from backing up "Mrs. J. M. G." in her reply to Mr. Smyth's letter. I spent a year with my wife in France, traveling on a tandem, and returned a firm believer in divided skirts, or even bloomers, for women's wear on a wheel. We are looking forward to the time when Mrs. Grundy will permit their use in this section of our country. I greatly admire the courage of women who quietly and modestly ride the diamond frame. Of course, there are those who parade their immodesty in this way; but some of the best and most fashionably dressed women on Broadway and Fifth Avenue act just as immodestly and are as much to be censured. But the indecency in the matter of diamond frames for women is principally in the evil thoughts of the men who make the remarks referred to by Mr. Smyth, and they make just such remarks about the women whom they pass on the sidewalk walking quietly and modestly about their own affairs. If Mr. Smyth objects to a woman being "a butt for indecent suggestion by the opposite sex," let him strike at the root of the matter and get the minds of the "opposite sex" cleansed from filth and nastiness.

In a recent letter in THE TIMES some lover of the weed requested that the women keep out of the last four seats on the surface cars, leaving them for smokers. Then let the companies reserve the front four seats for women. No woman who reads the sign permitting smoking on the last four seats will willingly occupy that part of the car. But the crowded condition of the cars often compels them to take what seats they can find. The conversations carried on in this part of the car would keep the women out of it, anyway, could they get on anywhere else. Riding on the fifth seat from the rear, the other day, my wife was compelled to listen to some of the most profane remarks I have ever heard, which were merely part of an ordinary conversation. For fear of creating a scene, she would not let me appeal to the conductor; but had there been a policeman on the car, I should have referred the matter to him at once.

Far worse than the conversations and the smoke is the habit of spitting the men have. If not on the end of the seat, they spit on the floor, in spite of the signs forbidding it, and if on the end of the seat they spit outward in such a manner that the faces of those behind them are spattered with a filthy spray. I have many times had spitting stopped on the elevated, and have frequently had to request the guards, who are supposed to stop such nuisances, to do their spitting outside, instead of directly in front of the door, just inside the car.

What a lot of dirty habits we men have, anyway. I have done my share in the past, but I am reforming. I have even reached the stage of not spitting on the sidewalks. If men, by their indecent remarks and still more indecent glances, compel women to wear skirts that are too long for comfortable walking, let them at least stop spitting. Let us be clean. I smoke—where it will not annoy others. I swear—when the exigencies of the case demand it, but not where it will offend those who object. I expectorate—but not where it will prove nasty for others. And I have not by any means reached perfection. I have merely considered others a little. There are many others with me, but there are many who are not. Wanted—More men to be decent.

G. G.

New York, July 1, 1899.

Conduct of Men in Street Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"A. B.," in writing on etiquette in street cars in Saturday's issue of your esteemed publication, induces me to say that many would-be ladies and gentlemen apparently occupy reserved seats, for they will not move up to make room for either man or woman. You may on almost any car see a beast of the human race, a so-called "man," taking up all the room possible. In furtherance of etiquette why do not passengers on boarding open cars at once take the furthest seats? Furthermore, why cannot men who have a mother, wife, sister, aunt, or cousin keep their feet off the seats? Women certainly do not want to carry off on their dresses the dirt left by men's boots.

PASSENGER.

New York, July 2, 1899.

THE PHILIPPINE WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "Civis," in the issue of THE TIMES of June 30, takes me to task for having said in THE TIMES of June 26 concerning our fighting the Filipinos: "But we are in for it now and must make the best of it."

What would he have us do? One of two courses is left open to us—either "throw up the sponge," by evacuating the acquired territory, or have another civil war. The President adopted a policy, which no doubt was guided by his Administration, possibly with a view that it would assist his renomination and election. It is safe to say that there are but few Americans who would advocate any settlement with the Filipinos until they lay down their arms. As a nation we cannot afford to act otherwise.

Is "Civis" aware that during the war with Spain our Admiral destroyed the Spanish fleet and captured Manila, and by the terms of peace Spain ceded the Philippines to us, this Government agreeing to pay twenty millions of dollars in settlement? It was well understood that we proposed taking posession until such time as the Filipinos were in a position to organize a stable government and fix terms for the reimbursement of our outlay. It was hardly to be expected that we should turn over the ceded property to a disorganized mob. If our Administration had honestly done its duty, probably there would have been no fighting, but if (as has been the case) the matter has been bungled, the proper way for an American to feel is: "My country; right or wrong, my country." If it be necessary to send a large force of men to overawe the Filipinos, the sooner it is done the better for all concerned. They will have to foot the bill when a reckoning is made.

"Civis" is unfortunate in speaking of President Cleveland's course in dealing with the Hawaiian affair. I thought at the time, and think now, that he acted the part of a statesman and as the head of a great nation should. The country did not sustain his course, however, and his attempt to right the wrong done by President Harrison's Administration met with severe rebuke. "Civis" ought and probably does know that in a Government like ours the intention is that the majority shall rule and that if a change of policy is desired it can only be achieved by retiring the party in power at the next election. As "Civis" says, an honorable man will apologize when he finds he has committed error. It cannot be expected, however, that any Government we may have will do so to Aguinaldo and his cohorts. In conclusion, I desire to say, if such a result as "Civis" proposes should be the case—that is, that the present Administration be retired to private life, bequeathing a legacy to its successors of a Philippine war as it now exists, its duty would be to say to the Filipinos: "Lay down your arms, and the American people will deal with you as justice dictates." The South was compelled to do so. Why should the people of newly acquired territory expect more favorable terms?

AMERICAN.

New York, July 1, 1899.

A JUDGE'S FABLE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An eminent jurist of the Supreme Court during a session recently was unoccupied for a few moments, when a member of the bar asked him what he thought of the Philippine question. In reply the Judge took a piece of paper and penciled the following:

A big Man going Along the Street found a Poor weak Little man, with a Big dog. The big Man bought the big Dog for 20c. As the big Man attempted to lead the Big dog, the Big dog Tried to break away. The big Man commenced to kick the Big dog. A Bystander said, "The dog is Covered with Scars from Former ill Treatment! What are you going to do with him?"

The big Man replied, "As soon as my Family hold a Meeting, will decide What shall be Done with it."

The Bystander said "the Last he saw Of them the big Man was still Holding on to the String with Both hands and still Kicking the dog."

With apologies to the honorable Judge for an interpolation, the fable tells its own moral. Instead of issuing a proclamation calling for more "help" would it not be more to the honor of the country, save more lives and much treasure, to issue a proclamation calling on Congress to assemble in special session to dispose of this question? No matter how many commissions or troops are sent there. To be enduring it must be settled by Congress, consistent with the maintenance of international obligations, upon the foundations of justice and truth.

I stood in Independence Hall and read the words "Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land and unto all the inhabitants thereof" engraven round the top of that precious bell. If its message still lives—thanks be to Almighty God it does—let its glad message ring out to the Filipinos. Bring the same joy, the same hope, the same aspiration to them, for which Dr. Rizal laid down his life. That our civilization under its inspiring influences brings to us, in the pursuit of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," which we commemorate on each recurring glorious Fourth of July, and stop the shedding of any more blood by calling Congress together.

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

Merchantville, N. J., July 3, 1899.

STUDY OF THE CITY'S HISTORY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your report of Lawyer Moss's address to the Men's Association in yesterday's paper contains the following paragraph:

We don't love our city enough to fight for it. We don't love it enough to study its history. Stir up your civic patriotism, so that you will not be content to sit down quietly and let New York be put to shame before the whole world. Show that New York has manhood to match the evil here.

This is not quite correct. The city's history is not studied because our educators, for some unknown reason, do not regard it as of any consequence. The history of foreign lands is well conned, but not that of our own city.

The writer had occasion a few days ago to ask a young woman who had just been graduated as an honor student of the Normal College how much she had been taught of the city's history. "Nothing," was the concise reply.

An investigation as to the time devoted to this important subject in the boys' schools will reveal practically the same surprising inattention. The modern method of studying history is to begin with one's own birthspot, and by gradually traversing widening circles finally reach foreign lands. Evidently New York has not yet awakened to the importance of this sensible plan. In the meantime civic pride is dead, the citizens are city-ignorant, and the educators go on neglecting their first duty.

CIVIS.

New York, July 3, 1899.

THE FIRST TROLLEY LINE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Prof. S. H. Short declares that the first commercially operated electric railroad in the United States was built in Denver, Col., in 1885, and that it was an underground trolley system. He says that he knows this because he built the line.

The above item in your issue of July 3 seems to imply non-acquaintance with a fact well known in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, that in the year 1884 an electric railroad of the underground trolley type was constructed and put in operation in that city by Walter C. Knight.

The writer—who speaks of his own knowledge, for he rode in them—can testify that a number of electric cars on that plan plied regularly at speeds up to the maximum rate permitted by the city authorities, crowded with passengers on a five-cent fare.

He believes this to have been the very first instance of an electric sub-surface trolley line, and also the first instance in which an electric trolley car of any type was commercially operated in any street or public thoroughfare.

OHIO.

New York, July 3, 1899.

M. Berthot Predicts Another Storm.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perhaps you remember that the storm which I had announced as being due in New York on Dec. 2 arrived here on Dec. 3, only a few hours later. Since then I foresaw other storms that arrived in America, but being very much engaged, and not having made my observations until a few days in advance, it was not possible for me to inform you, as it takes eight days for my letter to cross the Atlantic, notably the storms of June 13 last that took place in America.

My theory enables me to figure out the occurrence of these storms months and years in advance, and therein lies its importance. I have just discovered that a storm will take place about California and the Pacific Coast of North America. This storm will take place about July 2 or 3. If, as is very probable, my predictions will be realized, I shall be very happy if you will inform me by note. Please accept, gentlemen, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

ALBERT BERTHOT, Meteorologist.

Aubigny, France, June 22, 1899.

Removed from the Board of Education

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The action of Mayor Van Wyck in dropping from the Board of Education for Brooklyn Prof. Franklin W. Hooper is a public calamity. A distinguished scholar of National reputation, peculiarly fitted for the duties of the position, is removed to make way for political protéges whose sole conception of educational methods is the "loaves and fishes" they can gather unto themselves.

It seems to be the policy to reduce the personnel of the Board of Education to the level of our present Board of Aldermen. 'Tis sad enough to witness the demoralization of our police and firemen, but when the very fountain of our educational institutions is poisoned by the virus of Tammany, is it not time to cry halt?

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Brooklyn, July 1, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Loyal to the Name.

"Well, Pat, do you think the Columbia is going to beat the Shamrock?"

"Oi dinnaw; but av he does whin Oi'm around, Oi'll break his head."—Colorado Springs Gazette.

Where He Landed.

Griggs—What became of that son-in-law of yours who failed in business about a year ago? Has he got on his feet again?

Briggs—No; he is still on my hands.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Irresistible.

Freddie—Didn't one of our ancestors fight in the War of the Revolution?

Cobwigger—Sure he did, my boy.

Freddie—Then don't you think you should buy me more than a quarter's worth of firecrackers to celebrate the day?—Judge.

Knew What Poverty Meant.

"You have never known the pangs of poverty!" he exclaimed, bitterly.

The heiress's eyes softened, though liquid to begin with.

"Indeed, I have," said she, warmly. "I went to a bargain sale where no one knew me and found I had left my purse at home."—Indianapolis Journal.

Outlanders.

She (at the depot)—It must be awfully hard for these poor foreigners who come to this country to find themselves strangers in a strange land.

He—Oh, they don't mind it! You see, they are used to it, having been born and raised in foreign lands.

She—True; I never thought of that.—Chicago News.

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

From The Rochester Post Express.

Grandfather is feeble and walks with a cane,
And last Fourth of July he sat groaning with pain;
And you never would think he had fought in the war,
When he asked what we wanted those firecrackers for;
But mother remembers when grandpa returned
From the war with a medal his gallantry earned,
And it hangs with his musket and sword on the wall,
With the star-spangled banner draped over them all;
And the neighbors call grandpa "the Major," since he
Fought so bravely to make this "the land of the free."

But grandfather fretted that Fourth of July,
And declared with a groan that he didn't see why
This particular day two such sensible boys
Should want to be making a deafening noise;
And as for his part, he expected to choke
With the horrible smell of the powder and smoke.
And if we persisted 'twould cause no surprise
If we shot off our fingers or put out our eyes;
And he ended by saying he didn't see why
Boys should make such a fuss about Fourth of July.

But mother she smiled as she patted his head;
"You and I will escape all the tumult," she said;
"We'll go to the orchard and sit 'neath the trees
And list to the music of birds and of bees;
You shall tell me a story of days long gone by,
And we will forget it is Fourth of July."

But grandfather watched us prepare for the fun,
With our crackers and matches and little toy gun;
And he laughed as he saw us start off with our train,
And bade us take care of the wounded and slain;
Then, when Tom fired a cracker and I gave a shout,
With the first smell of powder came grandfather out;
And the way that he marched up and down made it plain
That "the Major" was fighting his battles again.

"Hurrah! lads," he cried as he joined in the sport,
"Reinforcements have come, don't surrender the fort—"
Touched a match to our crackers and fired the whole lot,
Then asked us, "Is this all the powder you've got?
Right about! Forward! March! Get more, double quick!"
Was the Major's command as he flourished his stick;
"And I'll show you," he said with a flash of the eye,
"How to properly celebrate Fourth of July!"

LUZON MUST BE PACIFIED

Postmaster General Smith Defends the Administration's Policy.

SENATE BLAMED FOR THE WAR

No Interruption to the Success of This Government While It Was Unhampered.

OMAHA, Neb., July 3.—Santiago Day was celebrated to-day at the Greater America Exposition. The guests of honor were Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith and Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler. The former made a speech in which he discussed the policy of the Administration with respect to the Philippines. He said in part:

"Intense activity at home, universal employment of labor, great and increasing prosperity go on undisturbed, although we are engaged in a serious conflict 8,000 miles away. The contest in the Philippines has not affected our unparalleled industrial revival or our matchless prosperity. In truth, the tremendous events of the past year have aided in awakening our domestic activities, for they have lifted the curtain and revealed new outlets for trade and commerce, and even this trouble in the Philippines would not have come if the action of the Government had been left unhampered and unembarrassed.

"Its success where it had free hands was unlimited and undenied. Its victory in the war with Spain stands unequaled. You will search the annals of history in vain for a parallel to its swiftness in execution, and its completeness of triumph. It was as skillful in making peace as in waging war. The treaty of Paris was also negotiated with extraordinary ability, promptness, and judgment. Up to that point there was no flaw in the sweep of success. Had the treaty been promptly and unanimously ratified, as it ought to have been, there would have been no conflict.

"The treaty was sent to the Senate early in December. Then, and for nearly two months after that time, peace and order prevailed. There was no outbreak till February. The sovereignty of the United States, established and recognized by the treaty, was accepted. But the manifestation of opposition in the Senate incited and emboldened opposition in the Philippines, and the contest of nearly two months at Washington created a new and unnecessary contest around Manila.

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY CLEAR.

"When that contest came the Government had but one course and one duty. It was under obligation to suppress the insurrection of the Tagals in Luzon just as much as it would be to suppress the revolt of an Indian tribe in Idaho or Wyoming. We owe it to the world, which recognizes our supremacy and expects us to secure peace and maintain law and order. We owe it to our sovereignty, and we owe it to the interests and well-being of the Filipinos themselves.

"We have no war with the Filipinos. It is the testimony of our commission and of all other authorities that fully 90 per cent. of the Filipinos accept and welcome the American flag, which carries liberty and the promise of enlightenment and progress to them. Our conflict is only with the single tribe of Tagals, which, because of encouragement from some of our own people and because of a misunderstanding of the real American purpose, has broken out in insurrection. That conflict has unhappily continued beyond the hope and perhaps beyond the expectation of the country. It is no fault of the Government. It is no fault of the soldiers. Every battle has been a victory. The American arms have never once been defeated or repulsed.

"No soldiers ever fought more dauntlessly under greater hardships than the heroes who have borne our flag through the jungles of Luzon, and the names of Otis and MacArthur and Lawton and Funston, with their gallant comrades, will ever be inscribed in the brightest records of American valor. There has been no lack of vigorous leadership and no lack of faithful and arduous service in the ranks. The only trouble has been that our numbers have not been great enough to overwhelm the insurgents and crush the revolt.

"Where is the fault, if fault there be? What is the public feeling of which we have been conscious within the past weeks? The American people have not changed their spirit or purpose. They manifestly accepted the responsibilities and the duties which came with the war of last year, and they accept them now. They have no thought of shrinking from the obligations which have fallen upon them. Instead of abandoning this work they are the more determined to proceed with it, and their feeling is not one of hesitation and doubt, but rather one of impatience to accomplish immediate and conclusive results. Hence comes the suggestion that the President shall call out the full maximum of volunteers, with the hope of crushing the revolt in a short and decisive campaign. This is a natural impulse and it deserves to be treated in a frank and candid manner.

"I am not here to criticise. Each branch of the Government is responsible for its own action. But it is only fair and just to state facts, and to show precisely what the President had to meet. Not only did the opposition and delay in the ratification of the treaty encourage the insurrection, but the emasculated Army bill crippled the power of suppressing it. The President was compelled at the same time to face the revolt and face a practical reconstruction of the army.

PRESIDENT'S GRAVE PROBLEM.

"Under the statutes, when the treaty of peace with Spain was ratified, not only was every volunteer entitled to be discharged, but every regular above 27,500 was required to be mustered out. The President then was confronted in the midst of insurrection with the problem of relieving a large part of the force in the Philippines and of being compelled to substitute new levies. He stood face to face with the difficulty, in the presence of a force already too small, of withdrawing more than 10,000 trained and disciplined men from the fighting line while the campaign was at its height, and of filling their places with new forces.

"Had the volunteers exercised their right of immediate discharge our army would have been seriously crippled and disastrous results might have followed. But, to their undying honor be it said, they made answer which reflects immortal glory upon the American citizen and the American soldier. They said: 'We are entitled to discharge; we want to return to our homes and families; but, nevertheless, we will stay here and fight on, and we will not leave our posts until the Government is ready to put others in our places.'

"It was a magnificent exhibition of the devotion and patriotism of true Americans. Nebraska holds a high place on that illustrious roll of honor. Two days ago the Nebraska regiment, which has been at the front and shared the triumphs and glories of the campaign, sailed for home. In a few weeks these heroes will be here to receive your welcome, and to wear the well-earned laurels of their faithful and intrepid deeds. They were entitled to come in March, but, with that noble and chivalric spirit which has ever distinguished the American soldier, they declared that they would hold their post on the fighting line until the Government was ready to make their places good with equally true fighters, and now they come only when others are there and on the way to carry onward the flag of the country which they have so bravely upheld.

"The foresight and care of the President permitted this to be done without any detriment. He might have called for volunteers, as many now ask him to do; he might have accepted the great numbers who would have hastened to respond to that call; he might have sent these undisciplined and unacclimated levies to become the prey of sickness and disease; but he did a wiser and surer thing. Required by the Army bill practically to organize a new army, he directed, immediately on the passage of the bill and on the adjournment of Congress, that the work of recruiting should be carefully undertaken. The recruits enrolled have numbered more than a thousand a week. Ninety per cent. of all who have applied have been rejected because of failing short of the standard. Fully 70 per cent. of those accepted saw service in the Spanish war of last year.

These recruits, with re-enlistments, number all told about 40,000 men, so that now, when many loyal and ernest people, without having understood what has been going on, are asking that volunteers may be called out to crush the insurrection, they awake to find that the army has been quietly reconstructed, and that, instead of being obliged to raise and hurry forward raw troops, the Government is able to give Gen. Otis from 35,000 to 40,000 of the best trained and most effective soldiers in the world. With such a force of such quality at his command, when the rainy season is over and the fighting can be resumed the earnest desire of the country for a short, sharp, and decisive campaign will be fully realized."

Gen. Wheeler spoke briefly of the events at Santiago and indorsed the attitude of the Administration respecting the Philippines.

MILITARISM AND PLUTOCRACY.

Address of the National Social and Political Conference.

BUFFALO, July 3.—The National Social and Political Conference held a stormy session to-day, the matter under discussion being an address to the public, which was finally adopted.

The address refers to "the two great evils of militarism and plutocracy, which now menace the existence of the Republic." The former, it declares, is expressed in "our war of conquest in the Philippines; in our continued government of Cuba; in the private use of the United States Army for the complete and instant overthrow of civil government in Idaho and the establishment of military despotism; in the corporate and private use of military force to destroy and terrorize organized labor, and in the monstrous public corruptions that have grown out of our Spanish and Philippine wars."

An appeal is made to the public to join in the demand for the granting of the "liberties pledged to the Filipinos." Militarism is declared to be but the offspring and incident of the greater menace of plutocracy, which has established monopoly government. The address continues:

"Monopoly is centralizing the wealth of the Nation in the hands of enormous trusts, which are becoming irresponsible economic despotisms; which are using legislation, the judiciary, and all the functions of Government as the mere instruments of private profit; which are reducing the entire people to economic serfdom or enforced wage-slavery. Political liberty is a mockery without economic liberty. Even the further extension of the suffrage, so as to grant political citizenship to women, which extension we urge and advocate, will avail little or nothing without economic freedom to all.

"We therefore make urgent appeal to the people to co-operate with us in the institution of such movements and the support of such men as shall propose: Direct legislation and proportional representation; direct taxation; public ownership of public utilities or monopolies growing out of natural resources and the existence of society; the sole control by the people through their Government of their medium of exchange."

THE COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

London Society of American Women Entertains Delegates.

LONDON, July 3.—The delegates to the International Council of Women were entertained by the London Society of American Women at luncheon at the Hotel Cecil to-day. Mrs. Hughes Griffin presided.

The company included 250 guests. The Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, the Countess of Aberdeen, Mrs. Choate, Lady Randolph Churchill, Mrs. Humphry Ward, Sarah Grand, the novelist, and other prominent women were present.

THE TRANSVAAL CONCILIATORY.

Goldfields to Have Additional Representation in the Volksraad.

PRETORIA, July 3.—The Volksraad, by 14 to 13 votes, has decided to give an additional member for Pretoria, each district having only one member now. At the opening of the Raad President Krüger, while urging members to stand firm on the question of the independence of the South African Republic, submitted his scheme of additional representation for the gold fields. He suggested the appointment of a commission by the Raad to confer with the Executive on the question of redistribution, but said it was useless to think about a general scheme, because the people were opposed to it.

Herr Fisher, the Envoy of the Orange Free State, had a long interview to-day with President Krüger on the question of the franchises. It is expected that Herr Hofmyer, the Afrikander leader, will join in the conference to-morrow.

BRITISH WEST AFRICAN PLANS.

Government's Terms for Taking the Niger Company's Territories.

LONDON, July 3.—In the House of Commons to-day the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, submitted the proposed terms on which the Government takes over the Niger Company's territories. The scheme includes the revocation of the charter, the payment of £865,000, and half the proceeds from royalties on minerals exported through British territories for ninety-nine years. When the Niger territories are taken over the whole of the British West African territory will be redivided into three divisions. They will all be administered from the Colonial Office, all inland customs will be abolished, and perfect freedom of trade will be permitted, except in the case of spirits.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a resolution authorizing the issue of £865,000 from the Consolidated Fund. It was adopted by a vote of 223 to 101.

KOREAN RIOTERS EXECUTED.

Insurrection Growing and the Emperor Is Alarmed.

TACOMA, Washington, July 3.—Late Oriental advices state that twenty ringleaders of the rioters who destroyed and burned the electric tramway cars at Seoul last month were executed in public at Korea's capital four weeks ago. They met their fate bravely. Their heads were cut off and exhibited in public places as a warning to all evildoers.

It was believed that this summary action would also have important influence upon the leaders of the Korean rebellion, which was assuming large proportions. At last accounts the insurgents were marching toward Seoul.

The Emperor and his Cabinet are thoroughly alarmed. A late message states that the Government at Seoul has issued instructions to the garrisons of Kung Ju and Chull Ju to proceed to Kofu to suppress the insurrection. A telegram from Chemulpo says the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires at Seoul has sent a letter to the Korean Government advising it to abolish the laws for the punishment of accomplices in treason cases. This would allay the fears of those who, it is alleged, are being kept in the insurgent ranks by threats of exposing them to punishment by the Government.

Partition of China Predicted.

TACOMA, Washington, July 3.—Recent Japanese papers say that Marquis Ito, former Premier of Japan, in a recent address, declared his firm belief that the partition of China among the powers of Europe is only a question of time. He added that Japan must take steps for her own protection, making every effort to maintain a rate of progress equal to that of the countries by which she will be confronted.

Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Succession.

COBURG, July 3.—The Diet to-day adopted a bill whereby the Duke of Albany becomes heir to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. In the event of the extinction of the Albany lineage Prince Arthur of Connaught succeeds, or on Prince Arthur of Connaught's extinction the heir of the Prince of Wales succeeds. Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg is made the Duke of Albany's Regent.

British Pacific Cable Project.

LONDON, July 3.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, had a conference to-day with the Canadian and Colonial Agents regarding the Pacific cable project.

B. T. Washington Lectures in London.

LONDON, July 3.—Booker T. Washington, the colored founder and Principal of the Normal Industrial Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., lectured to-day in Essex Hall, London, on "The Negro Problem in America." The chair was taken by Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, who introduced the lecturer in a felicitous speech.

No Diplomatic Post for Bismarck.

BERLIN, July 3.—The officials of the Foreign Office emphatically denied to-day that Emperor William had offered Prince Herbert Bismarck the post of Ambassador at Washington or any other diplomatic post.

GRAVE CRISIS IN BELGIUM.

Universal Suffrage Demanded by the Socialists, with Revolution the Alternative.

BRUSSELS, July 3.—The excitement among politicians continues, though further outbreaks are improbable until the Government's proposals are submitted to the Chamber on Tuesday, when, if satisfactory, a permanent compromise may be effected. Otherwise the Socialists threaten extremes, even revolution. The bill satisfies only the Clericals, and there is a strong feeling, in which the Socialists join, that new elections ought to be held before any change is effected in the way of redistribution of votes or seats.

If the Government on Tuesday does not withdraw the Electoral bill or introduce a bill providing for universal suffrage, the working classes promise to precipitate matters by a general strike throughout the country. If the Government opposes universal suffrage it is threatened with a revolution which may sweep away the monarchy. On the other hand, universal suffrage is liable to result in the return of such a large Socialist and Republican majority in the Chamber that the monarchy will be equally threatened.

At a meeting of the factions of the Left in the Chamber to-day a resolution in favor of the withdrawal of the Electoral bill and urging a dissolution instead of a referendum was adopted.

A number of small meetings were held to-night. These were addressed by earnest speakers, who urged the people to remain on their guard lest the new proposals of the Government should prove insincere. The meetings broke up without disorder.

It is understood that the members of the Civic Guard of Liege, who, on dispersal yesterday morning after the usual parade, proceeded to the Socialist Club, carrying arms reversed, as a sign of capitulation, and who subsequently attended a meeting in the clubhouse, where some of their members condemned the Electoral bill, will be prosecuted by the Government. They declare that in this conduct and in pledging themselves to continue the agitation against the measure they were simply exercising their rights as citizens.

LIEGE, July 3.—An orderly procession of 15,000 Socialists and Liberals demonstrated here this evening in support of a petition in favor of manhood suffrage. M. Pety de Thozee, urging King Leopold to compel the Cabinet to withdraw the Electoral bill.

NEUTRALITY OF DENMARK.

The United States Sounded as to a Possible War in the Baltic.

LONDON, July 4.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Copenhagen:

"The United States Government has been secretly sounded regarding its disposition to support Denmark's efforts to secure a guarantee of her international netrality, with special reference to any naval war in the Baltic."

PERMANENT ARBITRATION PLAN

Peace Conference Committee Amends Sir Julian Pauncefote's Scheme.

THE HAGUE, July 3.—The Drafting Committee of the Arbitration Commission of the Peace Conference passed the second reading of Sir Julian Pauncefote's scheme for a permanent Court of Arbitration to-day, and then took up the Russian scheme, which is now entitled "The Law of Arbitration and Disputes Thereunder."

Sir Julian Pauncefote's scheme was amended so as to permit the powers wishing to take advantage of it to propose four names for Judges, and also to permit the foreign powers at The Hague to replace the permanent Council of Administration suggested in the proposal of the head of the British delegation. At the suggestion of M. Leon Bourgeois, head of the French delegation, the Drafting Committee decided that, in the event of a dispute, it should be the duty of neutral powers to call the attention of the disputant nations to the existence of the permanent Court of Arbitration.

For a South American Alliance.

LONDON, July 4.—The correspondent of The Times at Buenos Ayres says:

"President Roca of the Argentine Republic will visit Uruguay and Brazil about the middle of the month to invite the Presidents of those countries to meet the President of Chile here next Autumn, with a view of discussing the reduction of South American armaments. The Argentine Government will also propose an alliance of the four republics."

BRITISH WEST INDIES' FUTURE.

John Dillon Says the Islands Will Belong to the United States.

LONDON, July 3.—During the debate in the House of Commons to-day on the second reading of the Military Works bill, Mr. John Dillon, Nationalist member for East Mayo, objected to the proposed expenditure on the defenses at Halifax and Bermuda, adding that he firmly believed all the West Indian Islands would soon belong to the United States as the inevitable result of the recent war.

The inhabitants of the British West Indies, Mr. Dillon said, would find they must of necessity join the United States, since nature intended those islands to form part of the United States. "The people of the islands will ultimately say so," declared the Irish statesman, "and Englishmen would not be so foolish as to resist. If they did, they would have to advance more loans to the islands, and they would soon tire of that. Do believers in an Anglo-American alliance imagine that they are promoting good feeling by erecting these fortifications?"

West Indian Fruit Trade Subsidized.

LONDON, July 3.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, has sent a letter to the West India Committee saying a contract had just been signed by which the Government subsidizes the Jamaica Fruit and Produce Association with £10,000 annually for five years, the association undertaking to establish a direct fortnightly fruit and passenger line of steamers, to make fifteen knots, between Jamaica and the United Kingdom, commencing in May, 1900. The association also contracts to improve the wharfage at Kingston and elsewhere, to build hotels, and to push the fruit industry. The Imperial Government pays half of the subsidy. It is hoped the contract will be improved and that a subsidized service between Canada and the West Indies will shortly be arranged for.

Jamaica Delegates in Canada.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 3.—The Jamaica delegates, after finishing their business in Washington, arrived here to-day. They will have an interview with the Government to-morrow, although they are not hopeful of forming any trade relations with the Dominion, as they look to the United States as being their best customer.

Spanish-American Treaty Ratified.

MADRID, July 3.—The Spanish Senate resumed to-day the discussion of the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States. Señor Montero Rios, President of the Spanish Peace Commission at Paris, declared that Spain would enjoy the same commercial rights in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines as would be enjoyed by the United States. He pointed out that the treaty was based upon the principle that Spain had relinquished sovereignty over Cuba in order that the island should become independent and not be annexed to the United States. The Senate ratified the treaty and then adjourned.

Canada to Exclude Chinese.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 3.—It is understood that the Dominion Government intends raising the poll tax on Chinese from $50 to $250. This will prohibit the immigration of Chinese.

Lieut. F. M. Burrill to be Married.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 3.—Lieut. Percy M. Burrill of New Rochelle, N. Y., and Miss Mary Warfield of this county are to be married this Fall. The fact of their engagement became known this afternoon. Lieut. Burrill met his prospective bride here last Fall when his regiment, the Twelfth New York, was encamped here. He was among a party of horse lovers who went to Dixiana Farm to see the thoroughbreds belonging to its owner, Major Thomas J. Carson, and while there he met Major Carson's niece, Miss Warfield. Miss Warfield is said to be one of the most beautiful women in Kentucky and comes of a distinguished Mississippi family.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Society celebrates the glorious Fourth with more than its usual enthusiasm this year. It has, with the exception of Dewey and his officers, all the heroes of the late war to be lions on the Nation's birthday. Two of the observances planned will therefore be of much interest. One is, of course, the celebration at Oyster Bay at which Gov. Roosevelt is expected to be present and speak. Oyster Bay has been preparing for this for some time, and in the evening there will be a ball at the clubhouse of the Seawanhaka-Corinthians. At the West Roosevelts' and the Frederic Benedicts' there will be house parties and fireworks, and Long Islanders from the north and south shores will turn out for the speaking.

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The other will be more exclusive and formal, as it will admit of only the members of a certain set. It will be the luncheon to be given this afternoon by ex-Commodore Gerry on board the Electra at Newport to Admiral Sampson and his officers. This affair cannot be very large as to the number of guests, but it will be a memorable occasion. The yachts in the harbor at Newport will not only be decked with extra flags and bunting, but will salute the Admiral on his going and returning from the Electra. The Casino, the opening of which had been deferred until last evening, will have special concerts, and July 4 has always been the date of the first banquet of the famous Clambake.

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The fête champêtre and barbecue—or open-air banquet, as there will be no slaughtered ox—to be given by Mr. H. McK. Twombly at his beautiful home, Florheim, near Madison, N. J., will be another event of the day. Mr. Twombly has invited his New Jersey friends, and among the 600 or more guests will be included Morristown, Morris Plains, and neighboring society. There will be also any number of house parties at Morristown itself, as there is to be golfing at the club.

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At Southampton there will be a dance at the Meadow Club and illuminations. The first of the Friday dances, by the way, was a great success. The dance was preceded by dinners at small tables, which were lavishly decorated with Japanese irises, with borders of ferns. Lander's orchestra played during the dinner. Mrs. Charles Steele had twenty-six guests at her table, other parties being smaller and many coming afterward to the dance. There was a cotillion, led by Mr. Henry G. Trevor and Mrs. Harry G. McVickar. Among those who danced were Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Dr. and Mrs. H. Holbrook Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Benedict, who came over from Oyster Bay; Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, Mr. and Mrs. William Manice, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Mr. James W. Alexander, Miss Barclay, Miss Robinson, Miss Janet Henderson, and Mr. Samuel L. Parrish.

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There have been several arrivals of note recently at Southampton, among others Mrs. George R. Sheldon, Senator-elect William A. Clarke, Miss Clarke, and Dr. and Mrs. Everett M. Culver, who have taken the Stevens cottage.

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Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor gave a large house party at their country place on the Hudson. Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton have another at Ellerslie, and the Fourth will be appropriately celebrated with a splendid display of fireworks. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould have a house party at Irvington, and Mr. and Mrs. James Scrymser and Mr. and Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood have people over the Fourth on the Jersey coast. The Seabright Golf Club will have a match and celebration, and the hotels will all have extra dances.

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Bar Harbor's celebration has been much impeded by the burning of the Kebo Valley Club house, where to-night there was to have been the first dinner of the season and a dance. Narragansett will have a dance at the Casino and plenty of fireworks, and Larchmont's fête in honor of the cruise of the Atlantic Yacht Club will be one of the events of importance along the shore of the Sound.

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There will also be a celebration at sea on board the Campania. Mr. Chauncey M. Depew is booked as having sailed from Liverpool on that ship on Saturday. Mr. Reginald Henshaw Ward, who has made a fortune in copper, is on board with Lord Donnoughmore. Mrs. Astor and Mrs. Willing and Miss Willing are also among the passengers. Mrs. Orme Wilson will remain abroad.

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Mrs. George Ogilvie Haig, who was Mrs. Coleman Drayton, will give a very large entertainment in London next week. It will be her début in London society, and Mrs. Ronalds is standing as her sponsor. The entertainment will be a dinner, followed by a concert—a very popular form in England. Miss Van Wart, who was to have given a large ball last evening in London, has postponed it until later in July.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt will sail to-day on the Kaiser Wilhelm, and celebrate their Fourth on the Atlantic Ocean. The yacht Conqueror has gone ahead, and is now at Marseilles waiting them. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Platt, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Schurz Petrasch, and Judge and Mrs. D. S. Scott are among the passengers sailing on the Britannic to-morrow. On the St. Louis, which also sails to-morrow, are Wayne MacVeagh, Mrs. MacVeagh, Sir Richard Udley, Mr. and Mrs. C. De R. Moore, Miss Amy Baker, Mr. Leslie Baker, W. Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, the Misses Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Du Val, Miss Garrett, F. A. Whitehouse, F. F. Lawrence, and Mr. and Mrs. R. E. McClenahan. On the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse to-day are booked Kenneth Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Field, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Goddard, Mr. C. C. Cuyler and Miss Cuyler, Mrs. A. C. Kingsland, who will remain abroad until after the Paris Exposition; Henry B. Livingston, E. D. Leavitt, Jr., the Princess Lynar, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. McMichael, Mr. and Mrs. Archer Vance Pancoast, Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Purdy, T. D. Torrey, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. John Hone, Miss Hone, Miss M. L. Post, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Oothout, and Mrs. Martin B. Brown.

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To-morrow will see quite a change in the locale of society. While to-day there are house parties all over the country, and New York, as far as society is concerned, is more deserted than on any day in the entire year, to-morrow will find an army almost coming back to town. Several of the house parties, however, will last until next Monday. There will be a decided movement to-morrow of the fleet of yachts which are in the Sound, at Newport, and off New London and other resorts. The lower waters of New York Bay will be crowded with craft to witness the contest between the Columbia and the Defender, and many will stop over in town and dine at the restaurants and hotels. Mr. and Mrs. Columbus Iselin have a large house party over the Fourth at their place in New Rochelle, in the harbor in front of which the Columbia will be at anchor.

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The establishing of the new golf club at Garden City will mark an era in the newly adopted National game. It will be one of the most exclusive clubs in the country. The Meadow Brook and Hempstead sets are among the founders, and every day this Summer there has been a large crowd at the links. The new clubhouse will be entirely completed by Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, who are at Meadow Brook, are giving a house party over the Fourth.

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A correspondent in London sends the following:

"The first of July means the last three weeks of the London season, and of these three one is entirely devoted to Newmarket, while the last week of the month is Goodwood week, which means the end of all things social unless one can count Cowes, which is an amusement for the select few. So far the season has been exceptionally dull; but it is the last week of the season, which is always the most brilliant, and it is expected that the Duchess of Portland, Lady Ilchester, Lady Londonderry, Lady Lansdowne, and others of the big hostesses, may do some entertaining.

"The real close of the London season was Mrs. Paget's big bazaar, which beat the record of all charitable entertainments. Never before have English great ladies done more than lend their names to a bazaar, and perhaps grace it for an hour. On this occasion they all worked really hard, and the Duchess of Devonshire, the Duchess of Portland, the Duchess of Marlborough, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Montrose, the Duchess of Bedford, the Duchess of Wellington, the Duchess of Abercorn, Lily Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Cadogan, Lady Londonderry, Lady Lansdowne, Princess Demidoff, Princess Alexis Dolgorouki, Princess Ourasoff, Countess Deym, the Austrian Ambassadress, Mme. de Staal, the Russian Ambassadress, and Mrs. Choate, the American Ambassadress, sacrificed two whole days as well as one night to help in what was not only a good cause, but the fashionable event of the season.

"Mrs. Choate allowed herself to be interviewed, and for the first time in her life gave her photograph to be reproduced in the Guide Book, which was given by a firm of West End advertising agents to the bazaar, and many of the society beauties, for instance, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Marlborough, Georgina Lady Dudley, Lady Hartopp, and Lady Carnarvon had their photographs taken especially to be reproduced. Mrs. Mackay gave over £900 in beautiful things, which she ordered to be made especially in Paris, and had made for herself the most charming little American flag in sapphires, diamonds, and rubies, which she wore as a badge on each day of the bazaar. Mrs. Bradley Martin, while she was in America, collected any amount of beautiful silver for the same purpose, and Mrs. A. J. Drexel was also very generous, while those who also helped at the American stall included Miss Choate and Mrs. Padelford. Lady Essex's sister and Mrs. Padelford looked perfectly charming in white, with the gay-colored Stars and Stripes arranged as a most becoming sash. Mrs. Brown Potter, who worked indefatigably at the Kronthal American bar, ordered from Paris the most exquisite dresses, one of soft muslin delicately painted, with pink roses, and one of pale green crepe de chine, with audacious touches of bright red. Pretty Lady Hesketh, who is one of the American beauties, looked neat and smart as a society waitress; Mrs. Newhouse, whose husband has made such enormous sums in the Utah, Boston, and Avino copper mines, was beautifully dressed each day in white lace, with a pretty feather toque, and Mr. Frank Mackey of Chicago, when he bought a drink from her, gave her £5 as a "tip." Miss Ward (whose brother, Mr. Reginald Ward, is known in London as the Copper King) was also helping at the bar, as well as the Marchioness of Anglesey, Lady Edmonstone, and last, but not least, Miss Amalia Kussner, who has just returned from Russia, and was most beautifully dressed in a dress of pale pink muslin, with a soft toque of pink tulle, and round her neck a necklace of big uncut rubies and diamonds, which she brought back with her from Russia, as well as a ruby and diamond bracelet and magnificent pearl and diamond pin, which were the gifts of the Czar and Czarina."

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"Mrs. Paget only came to London at the tail end of the season, but she brought back with her enough lovely frocks, mantles, and hats to furnish a small shop. The hats which were laid out for her to choose from when she went to Ascot entirely covered one large double bed and a big sofa.

"The Duchess of Marlborough has been dressing so beautifully this year, generally in soft white muslin, with little touches of black and very small black toques; and in the evening she has generally worn all white or all black, with sometimes a spray of mauve orchids. She very seldom wears her grand tiara, but is never seen without some of her beautiful pearls, although I have only seen her twice this season wearing the whole set of magnificent ropes. It was unfortunate for her that Mrs. Jay already purchased for the season a number of beautiful new dresses just before the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough died, as they will be of course quite useless by the time she is out of mourning.

"The four young American girls who are most talked about in London society are, first of all, Miss Goelet, who as the greatest heiress now in England, naturally attracts a great deal of attention and has several devoted admirers. Miss Astor, who goes out so little, is generally under the care of Lady Selkirk, who also takes out the little dark Princess Dhuleep Singh; Miss Cavendish-Bentinck, who was to have been presented this year, but was not successful in the Drawing Room ballot, while she was equally unfortunate in the fact that the ball which was to have been given for her début had to be postponed, as it fell on the same night as another big ball; but perhaps the most popular of all four is Miss White, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry White of the American Legation.

"There is a rumor that Miss Goelet is to marry Lord Crichton, but the rumor is doubted."

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, July 3.—Mrs. L. L. Lorillard entertained at dinner this evening at Arleigh.

Mrs. Potter Palmer gave a luncheon.

Lispenard Stewart gave a dinner at White Lodge this evening.

Casino registrations include R. Spencer Douglass, Isaac H. Clothier, and R. R. Remington.

Whitney Warren has returned from New York.

H. F. Eldridge has arrived from New York for the Summer.

Franklin A. Plummer of New York is the guest of A. Andrews.

Mrs. Perry Tiffany has returned to New York.

Sidney Webster entertained at dinner at Pen Craig this evening.

Commodore Watts of the Columbia Yacht Club entertained at dinner this evening on his yacht. In the Fall the Commodore and his family will go to Europe on his yacht.

Ralph N. Ellis has arrived for the season.

Mrs. Baldwin entertained at luncheon today at her villa, Snug Harbor.

Mrs. William E. Carter entertained at dinner this evening.

R. R. Remington of New York has taken apartments at the Club Cottage.

Pay Inspector I. G. Hobbs of the cruiser Brooklyn will spend the Fourth with his family here.

Mrs. William Jay has returned to New York.

Baron and Baroness Emile d'Erlanger have arrived for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay are expected for the season on Thursday.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., entertained at dinner this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Duryea will arrive for the season next Thursday.

Col. Asa Bird Gardiner of New York is here for the Fourth of July.

Many dinner parties have been arranged for to-morrow evening.

Mrs. R. T. Wilson entertained at dinner this evening.

The steam yacht American, flagship of the American Yacht Club, having on board Commodore and Mrs. Watt and a party of guests, including Miss McLaughlin, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Oakes, and Miss Harriet Sterling, has arrived from New London and will sail again to-morrow.

Francis B. Riggs has arrived from New York.

Mrs. George Collins has gone to Canada.

Miss Amy Townsend and Isaac Townsend are registered at Hill Top Cottage.

Robert L. Gerry entertained at luncheon on the Electra this afternoon.

Dr. William T. Bull has arrived from New York.

The wedding of Col. Charles Wharton of Philadelphia, who is staying in Jamestown, to Miss Mary Small of Jamestown, will take place in the Fall.

Col. Francis Jones, United States Army, in charge of the army transport service at New York, came down from Warwick Neck this evening on the torpedo boat Dupont with Congressman Bull and Gardiner B. Sims of Providence. Col. Jones will be Mr. Sims's guest for the next few days.

The resignation of the Rev. Dr. Cutter will be presented to the corporation of Channing Memorial Church on the evening of July 10.

Miss Grant's Marriage Not Opposed.

NEWPORT, July 3.—Mrs. Potter Palmer was interviewed this evening at Beaulieu in relation to the story in circulation to the effect that Mrs. Frederick D. Grant is opposed to the marriage of her daughter, Miss Julia Dent Grant, to Prince Cantacuzene of Russia. Mrs. Palmer said that there was no truth whatever in the report.

Mrs. McKinley Continues to Improve.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—There is continued improvement in Mrs. McKinley's condition, and to-day she sat up for a portion of the time.

OPERA AT MANHATTAN BEACH.

Frank Daniels in "The Wizard of the Nile" to a Big Crowd.

Frank Daniels and his company gave the opening performance of "The Wizard of the Nile" at Manhattan Beach last evening, and, judging by the crowd that filled the theatre, the drawing power of the play was not exhausted by its long run on Broadway. All the old attractions of the opera have been preserved, while the topical songs have been brought up to date and other novelties introduced.

Mr. Daniels's grotesque antics and quaint remarks continue, of course, to be the sustaining feature of the play, and he was as successful as ever last evening in keeping the audience in constant good humor. His wizard song in the first act and "My Angeline" in the second seemed to have lost none of their popularity. The duet, "What Is Love?" sung by Mr. Daniels and Helen Redmond, who played Cleopatra, also received several encores. The setting of the play was all that could be desired, while the spacious stage at Manhattan Beach added not a little to the effectiveness of many scenes.

NOTES OF THE SUMMER SHOWS.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—Manager James Lederer is offering on the Casino roof this week Truly Shattuck, the Phasey Octet, Annabelle Moore, Gertie Reynolds, Irene and her dog Zaza, Alma Dnerge, Hooper and Davis, Jordan and Welch, and Stedman's dog circus.

VICTORIA ROOF GARDEN.—Manager Hammerstein has this week secured Murphy, the bicyclist, who rides on a "Home racer." Gautier and his Arabian horse, Belle Davis and her pickaninnies, the Baki-Kataba jugglers, the Nelson sisters, and Rado brothers are others on the bill.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Rose Melville and her company continue to be the feature of the bill at Keith's. Louise Gunning is singing Scotch ballads, and Harry Woodruff and Mabel Dixey appear in "Two Artists and a Model." One of the unique numbers is Claude Thardo, a one-legged singer and dancer.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—A large audience greeted the opening night of this week's show at Koster & Bial's roof garden. Josephine Sabel sang two new catchy songs, a bevy of French eccentric dancers, Joe Getz Jumper, Hanson and Nelsen, Farnum and Seamon, comedy acrobats, and Maude Nugent are among the entertainers.

AMERICAN ROOF GARDEN.—The American has added to its list of attractions since its opening Saturday night, and Viola Sheldron and Caron and Herbert are on this week's bill. Fox and Foxie, Williams and Adams, and Jess Dandy are others on the bill, while the musical numbers are furnished by the Clerise sisters and the Ladies' Symphony Quartet.

NEW YORK THEATRE AND ROOF GARDEN.—Cissie Loftus and Bessie Bonehill were the features of the entertainment in the Aerial Magnolia Grove on the New York roof last night. The Beaumont sisters and Josephine Sabel are also among this week's entertainers, while Mlle. Erna's dogs and Walton's monkeys make a diversified programme. In the theatre "The Man in the Moon" continues.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles H. Bladen.

Charles H. Bladen, the third President of the Press Club, 1875-6, died on Sunday morning last at his residence, 314 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, of cancer and tuberculosis. He was born in Washington, D. C., March 18, 1841. He went to the front in the Ninth Regiment of this city and served the full term. He was present at Fredericksburg, Antietam, and Gettysburg. After the war Mr. Bladen secured employment at the old St. Nicholas Hotel. His first work as a journalist for pay was for The New York Era, then in Spruce Street, of which Harry Page was proprietor. In response to an offer of permanent and remunerative employment by City Editor Sinclair of THE TIMES, Mr. Bladen became one of the city staff of this journal in 1870. He remained with THE TIMES about fifteen years, doing general work, political and commercial reporting. After leaving THE TIMES he was engaged in trade paper work. He was a member of York Lodge, No. 197, F. and A. M., and Veteran Association of the Ninth Regiment. The Rev. Dr. John Chamberlain of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Washington Heights, will conduct the funeral services at the New York Press Club on Wednesday at 10 A. M. Burial will be in the Press Club plot, Cypress Hills. The p

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

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EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
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BANKERS.
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CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.
Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
OFFICERS:
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JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
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$25,000
Brewsters Granite Co.
1st Mtge. 6% Gold Bonds.
DENOMINATION $1,000, $500, $100.
Dated May 1, 1899. Due May 1, 1924.
Business already secured shows net earnings ten times in excess of fixed charges for coming year.
Price 98 Flat.
Subscription books will close without notice.
HATCH & COX
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking R. R.
To the holders of General Mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad.
The undersigned committee having undertaken to protect the interest of the holders of the General Mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad, and having received a large number of said bonds on deposit for that purpose with the North American Trust Company, and being now engaged in active proceedings looking to an equitable reorganization of the railroad, invite the prompt deposit of bonds under the deposit agreement of November 19, 1898, with the NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, No. 100 Broadway, New York City.
Dated New York, June 30, 1899.
Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE, Chairman. No. 30 Broad St., New York.
CHAS. S. HINCHMAN, Chestnut and 4th Sts., Philadelphia.
JOS. F. RANDOLPH, No. 15 Broad St., New York.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, HENRY H. COOK, } Vice Presidents.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL
REORGANIZATION.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
HOLDERS OF
WISCONSIN CENTRAL COMPANY
Income Bonds,
Preferred Stock,
Common Stock, or
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT representing same, are hereby notified:
That in order to participate in the benefits of said proposed reorganization, they are required to deposit their bonds, stock and certificates with the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY of New York or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY of Boston ON OR BEFORE JULY 11, 1899, and that at the time of said deposit they are required to pay the respective amounts provided in the Plan, to wit:
On account of Income Bonds, $200 for each $1,000 bond or certificate therefor deposited.
On account of Preferred Stock, $20 for each share or certificate therefor deposited.
On account of Common Stock, $10 for each share or certificate therefor deposited.
The certificates of deposit of each of above-named Trust Companies so deposited under the Plan will be returned after being stamped as assenting to the Plan and all payments made.
Holders of Certificates of Deposit of United States Trust Company for income bonds and of Old Colony Trust Company for preferred and common stock, who have already paid the first and second instalments of the amounts payable by them respectively as provided in the plan, are notified that the THIRD AND FINAL INSTALMENT of twenty-five per cent. of the said amounts on or before JULY 11TH, 1899, to wit: on account of income bonds $50 for each $1,000 bond or certificate therefor; on account of preferred stock $5 for each share or certificate therefor; on account of common stock $2.50 for each share or certificate therefor. They should also present their Certificates to be stamped third instalment paid.
Depositors of Income Bonds will receive Certificates of Deposit of UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY under the Bondholders' Agreement of January 25, 1895, depositors of Preferred and Common Stock will receive Certificates of Deposit of the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY under the Security Holders' Agreement of January 12, 1898, such certificates of each Trust Company being stamped as assenting to the Plan, and all instalments paid.
New York, July 1, 1899.
GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman of Reorganization Committee.
JOSEPH S. DALE, Secretary.
24 Exchange Place, New York.
Maitland, Coppell & Co., 24 Exchange Place, N.Y., Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall St., New York, Edward Sweet & Co., 38 Broad St., New York, Reorganization Managers.

Wisconsin Central
REORGANIZATION.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
HOLDERS OF
WISCONSIN CENTRAL COMPANY
Income Bonds,
Preferred Stock,
Common Stock, or
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT representing same, are hereby notified:
That in order to participate in the benefits of said proposed reorganization, they are required to deposit their bonds, stock and certificates with the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY of New York or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY of Boston ON OR BEFORE JULY 11, 1899, and that at the time of said deposit they are required to pay the respective amounts provided in the Plan, to wit:
On account of Income Bonds, $200 for each $1,000 bond or certificate therefor deposited.
On account of Preferred Stock, $20 for each share or certificate therefor deposited.
On account of Common Stock, $10 for each share or certificate therefor deposited.
The certificates of deposit of each of above-named Trust Companies so deposited under the Plan will be returned after being stamped as assenting to the Plan and all payments made.
Holders of Certificates of Deposit of United States Trust Company for income bonds and of Old Colony Trust Company for preferred and common stock, who have already paid the first and second instalments of the amounts payable by them respectively as provided in the plan, are notified that the THIRD AND FINAL INSTALMENT of twenty-five per cent. of the said amounts on or before JULY 11TH, 1899, to wit: on account of income bonds $50 for each $1,000 bond or certificate therefor; on account of preferred stock $5 for each share or certificate therefor; on account of common stock $2.50 for each share or certificate therefor. They should also present their Certificates to be stamped third instalment paid.
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New York, July 1, 1899.
GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman of Reorganization Committee.
JOSEPH S. DALE, Secretary.
24 Exchange Place, New York.
Maitland, Coppell & Co., 24 Exchange Place, N.Y., Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall St., New York, Edward Sweet & Co., 38 Bread St., New York, Reorganization Managers.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 5.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.
EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that twenty-four (24) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

36	212	375	525	844	941	1115
77	254	424	670	930	954	1168
134	297	425	825	933	1109	1182
136	325	498				

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due September 1st, 1899, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.
New York, June 8, 1899.
We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Twenty-four bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.
T. STALLKNECHT, With Central Trust Company of New York.
R. D. LANKFORD, With Richmond and Danville R. R. Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing September 1, 1899, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of September, 1899, at par.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and its Terminal Companies.
Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—
First—That the securities covering the main line from the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.
Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.
Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.
In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.
Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Land Title and Trust Company, of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.
WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
R. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

LOST AND FOUND.
LOST.—Notice is hereby given that stock certificate No. A-1645, for seventy-five shares of common stock of the Federal Steel Company, standing in the name of John M. Laflin, has been lost. Transfer of this stock has been stopped upon the books of the company. Finder will please return it to A. BANKS & CO., 34 New Street, New York City, or CHARLES E. HILL, No. 141 Broadway, New York City.

LOST.
Certificate for 100 shares Arcadian Copper Co. No. D. 750. Transfer has been stopped, and application has been made for a new certificate. Please notify ROLSTON & BASS, 16 and 18 Broad St., New York.
LOST.—One hundred shares of Canada Southern Railway ctf. No. 24110, in the name of Lummis & Parsons. All persons are cautioned against negotiating same. A suitable reward will be paid on return to P. J. GOODHART & CO., 38 Wall St., New York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.
40 WALL STREET.
New York, July 1, 1899.
Mr. George Parmly Day has this day been admitted to partnership in our firm.
CLARENCE S. DAY & CO.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
WEDNESDAY, July 5, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executor.)
8 shs. Bank of America.
40 shs. Pacific Fire Ins. Co.
$3,000 Central R. R., N. J., 5 p. c. Genl. Mtge. Bonds, 1987.
$5,000 United States 4 p. c. coup. Bds., 1907.
(By order of Trustees.)
$400 Keo. & Des Moines Ry. 1st Mtge. Bonds.
14 shs. Gallatin Nat. Bank.
(By order of Administratrix.)
$11,000 United States 2 p. c. Regstd. Bonds.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
38 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
63 shs. American Surety Co.
7 shs. North American Trust Co.
35 shs. Title Guar. Trust Co.
60 shs. Sunday Creek Coal Co. pref.
$3,000 Sunbury, Hazleton & Wilkesbarre R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1928.
25 shs. Western Nat. Bank.
$25,000 Chi., Mil. & St. Paul (Fargo & Southern) R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1925.
$7,000 Eastern Ry. (of Minnesota) 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$1,000 Ohio River R. R. Genl. 5 p. c. Bond, 1937.
$13,000 Central of Geo. R. R., M., G. & A. Div. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1947.
700 shs. Pensacola & Atlantic R. R.
40 shs. Tol., Peoria & Western R. R.
$1,000 Det. & Mack. R. R. 4 p. c. Mtge. Bonds, 1995.
$2,000 Joliet & Northern Ind. R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1907.
$5,000 Long Island R. R. (Stewart Line) 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1932.
10 shs. Merchants' Refrig. Co.
50 shs. Joseph Ladue Gold Mining and Devel. Co.
10 shs. Mutual Bank, N. Y.
50 shs. Mechanics' Nat. Bank.
$1,000 10th & 23d St. Ferry 1st 5 p. c. Bd., 1919.
$4,000 Harney Peak Cons. Tin Co. Deb. Bds., May, 1893, coup.
1,750 shs. Harney Peak Cons. Tin Co.
30 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
$2,000 Louisville, New Albany and Chic. (Chic. and Ind.) R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$4,000 N. Y. and New England R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1905.
$1,000 Newark, N. J., Water 4 p. c. Bds., Feby., 1922.
134 shs. Northern Land and Mining Co.
5 shs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
10 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
$152,000 St. Louis, Alton & Springfield R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, Atlantic Trust Co. Certifs. of Dep.
$26,000 Warren Water Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Sink. Fund Bonds, 1906, Mar., 1897, coup.
$9,000 Shaw Township, S. C., Bonds, $4,185 paid on account.
$7,500 Wise Township, S. C., Bonds.
$3,500 Pickens Township, S. C., Bonds.
1,734 shs. Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Ry. common N. T. R.
456 shs. Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Ry. pref.
$1,686.68 Corry Water Supply Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1915, Oct., 1899, coup.
$2,000 Kent Water & Light Co., 1st 6 p. c. 20-year Bonds, 1908, Aug., 1895, coup.
$5,000 City of Wabash, Wabash Water Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Sink. Fund Bond, 1916, Sept., 1899.
$3,000 Cauldwell Water Supply Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1906, July, 1896, coup.
$4,000 Canandaigua Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Genl. Mtge. Bonds, 1904, Jany., 1896, coup.
$3,000 Anthony Impt. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1920, July, 1895, coup.
$9,000 Circleville Water Supply Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1916, Sept., 1896, coup.
400 shs. Balt., Chic. & Atlantic Ry. pref.
$111,000 St. Louis, Chic. & St. Paul Ry. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Non-Cum. Inc. Bonds, 1937, ctf. coup.
$1,500 Southern Ry. (Aiken Branch) 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bonds, 1998.
500 shs. Central Carolina Land & Impt. Co. of N. J.

DIVIDENDS.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company
Second Mtge. Income Bond Certificates.
Notice is hereby given that TWO PER CENT. interest on the above certificates will be paid on and after July 1, 1899, on presentation and surrender of matured coupons at the office of the undersigned, at No. 120 Broadway, New York.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
By E. R. ADEE, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co., May 29th, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Office of Wells-Fargo Co., 63 Broadway, New York, June 20, 1899.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable July 15, 1899, at our office, as above.
The transfer books will close June 30, 1899, and reopen July 17th, 1899. H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

Ninth National Bank, New York, June 23d, 1899.
A Dividend of Two Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until July 5th.
H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.
MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 644 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, June 20, 1899.
96th Semi-Annual Dividend.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst., payable on and after the third Monday in July next.
JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.
GEORGE H. PEARSALL, Asst. Sectry.

EMIGRANT
INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.
51 Chambers St., New York.
New York, June 26, 1899.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending June 30th, 1899, at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars, ($3,000.)
Interest will be credited under date of July 1, 1899, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 17th. JAMES McMAHON, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

The Bank for Savings, 280 Fourth Avenue, New York, July 1, 1899.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending June 30th, as follows:
At the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 17th day of this month.
The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.
It will be entered on the passbooks at any time when required on and after the 17th inst.
MERRITT TRIMBLE, President.
ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8TH AV., N. W. COR. 14TH ST.
The trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors July 1, 1899, shall be at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.
FREDERICK HUGHSON, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Av. and 16th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1899, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 17, 1899.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.
Deposits made on or before JULY 10, 1899, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1899.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE LINCOLN Safe Deposit Company will take place at 32 to 42 East 42d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on WEDNESDAY, July 12th, 1899, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing eleven Trustees and two Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought up for consideration.
JOHN R. VAN WORMER, Secretary.

The State Bank, 378 Grand Street, New York, June 29, 1899.
ANNUAL ELECTION.
The annual election for directors of this bank will be held at the bank, No. 378 Grand St., on Monday, July 10th, 1899.
The polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.
J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS
STATEMENTS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 30, 1899.
All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Printed in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 30, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$40,602,321.10
Overdrafts		255.90
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits		4,405,500.00
U. S. bonds on hand		186,880.00
Premium on U. S. bonds		146,916.39
Stocks, securities, &c.		125,300.00
Banking house		1,350,000.00
Due from other National banks		1,019,247.47
Due from State banks and bankers		810,935.14
Checks and other cash items		70,783.16
Exchanges for Clearing House		7,976,889.22
Notes of other National banks		30,850.00
Nickels and pennies		233.05
Specie		13,329,057.50
Legal tender notes		2,191,640.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer		2,250.00
		$72,899,448.96

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,200,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		321,488.02
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Dividends unpaid		50,049.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$22,440,195.51	
Demand certificates of deposit	13,434.37	
Certified checks	4,248,557.50	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,746,289.71	
		28,448,477.14
Due to other National banks	$23,777,083.44	
Due to State banks and bankers	10,648,371.36	
		34,425,454.80
United States deposits		4,300,000.00
United States bond account		2,108,380.00
		$72,899,448.96

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, WM. HALLS, JR., Cashier of the Hanover National Bank of the City of New York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. HALLS, JR., Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this third day of July, 1899.
NELSON A. REYNOLDS, Notary Public, New York County.
Correct—Attest: JAS. T. WOODWARD, SIGOURNEY W. FAY, JAMES M. DONALD, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, June 30, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$20,226,224.24
Overdrafts		1,215.83
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		2,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,200,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		150,958.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,826,246.89
Real estate		2,274,800.00
Due from National banks		1,397,549.28
Due from State banks and bankers		44,046.79
Checks and other cash items		75,249.30
Exchanges for Clearing House		8,509,282.50
Notes of other National banks		169,500.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		2,123.91
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,958,945.30	
Legal-tender notes	3,409,226.00	
		5,368,171.30
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		90,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		28,005.00
Total		$43,303,373.64

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,432,854.21
National bank notes outstanding		1,800,000.00
Due to other National banks		5,852,952.33
Due to State banks and bankers		6,942,120.57
Dividends unpaid		204,208.00
Individual deposits subject to check		14,886,277.18
Demand certificates of deposit		97,209.00
Time certificates of deposit		250,000.00
Certified checks and acceptances		2,452,104.00
Cashier's checks outstanding		708,337.99
United States deposits		1,277,719.35
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers		76,391.01
Liabilities other than those above stated, reserved for taxes		84,000.00
U. S. bonds borrowed		805,000.00
Total		$43,303,373.64

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, WM. C. DUVALL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of July, 1899. WARREN C. FRENCH, Jr., Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest: J. PIERPONT MORGAN, WOODBURY LANGDON, JOS. C. HENDRIX, } Directors.

[NO. 998.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 30, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,849,292.93
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,007.90
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		200,000.00
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. deposits		200,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		20,903.75
Stocks, securities, &c.		577,172.52
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		18,500.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		209,427.30
Due from State banks and bankers		81,547.54
Checks and other cash items		27,805.97
Exchanges for Clearing House		368,899.63
Notes of other National banks		1,080.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		876.47
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$671,961.35	
Legal tender notes	157,457.00	
		829,418.35
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from United States Treasurer other than 5% redemption fund		4,800.00
Total		$4,245,992.36

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		120,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		44,170.40
National bank notes outstanding		44,500.00
Due to other National banks		379,800.10
Due to State banks and bankers		43,014.83
Individual deposits subject to check		2,892,377.87
Demand certificates of deposit		76,356.75
Certified checks		306,328.43
Cashier's checks outstanding		26,143.23
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers		14,301.72
Total		$4,245,992.36

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of July, 1899. W. A. KENNY, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: W. H. KIMBALL, J. PIERPONT MORGANERNEY, ALFRED WAGSTAFF, } Directors.

[1,374.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PHENIX NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, June 30th, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,387,016.90
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,098.49
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		5,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		332,498.30
Other real estate and mortgages owned		15,266.16
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		338,103.12
Due from State banks and bankers		49,865.67
Checks and other cash items		32,270.18
Exchanges for Clearing House		2,562,653.79
Notes of other National banks		8,631.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		59.39
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,039,700	
Legal-tender notes	170,000	1,209,700.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$8,994,422.80

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		200,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		22,516.84
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Due to other National banks		1,571,631.58
Due to State banks and bankers		365,705.24
Dividends unpaid		30,042.60
Individual deposits subject to check		3,707,678.50
Demand certificates of deposit		59,083.73
Certified checks		1,973,142.31
Cashier's checks outstanding		5,000.00
Taxes not due		14,622.00
Total		$8,994,422.80

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, ALFRED M. BULL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. ALFRED M. BULL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of July, 1899. GEO. H. COREY, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: GEO. M. COFFIN, A. A. RAVEN, DUNCAN D. PARMLY, } Directors.

Receiver for a Loan Association.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 3.—United States Circuit Judge Allen to-day appointed a receiver for the People's Building and Loan Association of Bloomington. The assets of the association are $165,000, and liabilities $218,000. Improperly secured loans caused the receivership.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Speculators on the bear side, planning for depression and contributing what they can to excite Wall Street nervousness, suffer disappointment to-day. They have counted upon widespread labor troubles crystallizing into strikes (with possibility of worse) on the National holiday. Some basis there seemed for the prospect, too, for it is even suspected that agitators have had from Wall Street bears more than words of sympathy. Those speculators who a month ago were forlorn over the dreadful fate ahead of Western farmers because 1899 was to grow no wheat have suddenly found in down-trodden labor new objects of solicitude. Western crops insisted on growing; and now the Eastern workingman insists on attending to business.

Very many stocks have been sold short in Wall Street by speculators expecting different things than came to pass. What's the use of plotting if plots bring only losses?

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To some extent recent market transactions have reflected the extraordinary interest and dividend disbursements made July 1 by the country's corporations, but, relatively, only in small ways. These disbursements go beyond all past records, and the investment market is bound to feel much effect from them. Amusing calculations are paraded to show their consequences, but such tabulations are foolish and misleading, for the single reason that they fall so tremendously short of telling what the real facts are. The fashionable total figured out in Wall Street is $150,000,000 paid to share and bond holders at the end of the first half of 1899; but such estimates leave wholly out what is received by the owners of local securities throughout the country. And the consequence of such payments can be somewhat comprehended by these two illustrations: At New Haven (banker's estimate) over $400,000 is disbursed this year beyond payments by local corporations on July 1 last year. At Grand Rapids, Michigan, (again a local banker's estimate,) over $250,000 is this year's excess of local dividends compared with a year ago.

With the whole country prosperous, with corporation earnings, big and little alike, running beyond past records, Wall Street can find small chance for worries.

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Toward the end of this week a number of important corporation meetings to be held in New York may be preliminary to developments much out of the ordinary. One will have bearing upon the much mooted anthracite coal trust.

STATE RIGHTS IN THE ALBANY ROAD.

From The Springfield Republican.

Next to the question of whether the legislative sanction must be obtained for the lease of the Boston and Albany Railroad to the New York Central comes that of how the rights of the State of Massachusetts in and over the road are or would be affected by the lease.

It has been recalled that the State, under an old act and by virtue of having lent its credit in the building of the road, holds the right of purchase at any time at a low price, as follows:

The Commonwealth may at any time purchase of the Boston and Albany Railroad its road and all its franchises, property, rights, and privileges, by paying therefor such sum as will reimburse it to the amount of capital paid in to the several corporations composing it and to the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, with a net profit thereon of 10 per cent. a year from the times of the payment thereof by the stockholders of said corporations, respectively, to the time of purchase.

The present capital stock of the road outstanding amounts to $25,000,000, and this represents more than has been paid in by the stockholders, for there have been two stock dividends, one of 10 per cent. in 1883 and one of 3½ per cent. in 1886. The dividends paid by the road averaged about 7 per cent. almost from the beginning up into the early sixties. Then 10 per cent. was paid for a few years, and 8 per cent. ever since. It would not take a large sum of money to average up the aggregate dividend payments to 10 per cent. Probably the road would come to not more than $25,000,000 under the terms of the above law, aside from its debts, which are small. On the basis of present average capitalized values, the Central at 8 or 8½ per cent. is in effect paying over $60,000,000 for the property.

One reason advanced for believing that the Central may seek legislative sanction in Massachusetts for the lease, whether the law requires it or not, is that this State claim upon the property may be wiped out. If the Legislature should specifically approve of the lease without conditions, the State, it would seem, will have signed away its right of purchase on the terms specified. It will have agreed in effect that the Central can have the road for 999 years, so far as the State is concerned, and make what it can out of it. But the usual form of lease or consolidation approval is conditional, and it must be so in this case. Thus the act permitting the consolidation of the Boston and Albany with the Albany and West Stockbrid

in the settlement, which caused sales of foreign securities. The latter were seriously affected by the reports of the riots in Spain. This was principally the case of Spanish fours. Rio Tintos relapsed and Kafirs were weak.

FRANKFORT, July 3.—Business was quiet on the Boerse to-day. Spanish fours relapsed, Rio Tintos and American securities were good, and local shares were in demand.

BERLIN, July 3.—On the Boerse to-day prices were firm, being encouraged by the end of the strike and the firmness shown by the Vienna market. Foreign securities were irregular, Spanish fours were easier on Paris advices, and Turks hardened.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$250,310,237
Gold reserve	241,536,320
Net silver	5,464,262
United States notes in the Treasury	15,150,391
Treasury notes of 1890	950,928
Total receipts this day	3,428,848
Total receipts this month	3,428,848
Total receipts this year	3,428,848
Total expenditures this day	4,803,000
Total expenditures this month	4,803,000
Total expenditures this year	4,803,000
Deposits in National banks	78,481,419
Silver bullion	965,111
National bank notes received for redemption	168,213
Government receipts from customs	779,000
Internal revenue	2,510,629
Miscellaneous	121,709

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The quarterly statements of the following banks will be found in another column: Hanover, East River, Bank of Commerce, Seventh, Phenix National of New York City, Commercial of Chicago, and First National of Jersey City.

EXCURSIONS.

NEW YORK'S OCEAN TRIP.
THE FAMOUS CAPE MAY IRON STEAMER
REPUBLIC
Leaves Pier 10, E. R., (above South Ferry,) 8:30 A. M., 1 and 5:30 P. M. daily (including Sunday,)
For LONG BRANCH.
Leaves Long Branch 10:30 A. M., 3:15 P. M., 7:45 P. M.
Trolley connection with Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and other New Jersey coast points.
Theatricals, Restaurant, Lunch, Oyster Bar, &c.
☞ROUND TRIP FARE, 75 CENTS.☜
The REPUBLIC offers the finest trip for amusement and health-giving recreation, with all the beauties of the Bay and Harbor, the Forts, the ever-changing scene upon the ocean, and a grand view of the Navesink Highlands, and 200,000 candle power lights, Sandy Hook, and the cottage cities on the Jersey coast.
The 8:30 A. M. trip gives nine hours at Long Branch.
The 1:00 P. M. trip gives four hours and a half.
The 5:30 trip gives ease and comfort after a day's work, showing the panorama of sea and shore in the early evening; and the return, with the immense Highland Lights, the illumination of the Staten Island and Long Island shores, and the great City, with its millions of lights, a bracelet of lights across the Brooklyn Bridge, and a scene not to be forgotten.
The REPUBLIC has every comfort for those who travel on her. Excellent restaurant at popular prices. Splendid saloon and saloon deck, and the hurricane deck entirely covered, giving protection to all without forcing her passengers to lose the view either by day or night.
A miniature theatre on the main deck has a refined vaudeville performance, without extra charge on each return trip. Concerts on down trip.
The REPUBLIC was the favorite boat at Philadelphia, and she is already the favorite in New York waters.
W F. Russell, Mgr., 1,181 B'way. Phone, 2,463 18th

GLEN ISLAND
A the World in Miniature, and
a Veritable Filipino Village.
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily, Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 9:00 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15 P. M. 50 ft. foot, Brooklyn 9.05, 10.30, 11.30 A. M. 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 P. M. East 32d St., 9:30, 10 45, 11 45 A. M., 12 45, 1:15, 2:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11 00 A. M. for East 32d St. and Cortlandt St., 12:00 M., 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

MONTAUK STEAMBOAT CO. (Ltd.)
GRAND DAYLIGHT EXCURSION TO
SHELTER ISLAND
ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 5.
The steamer Shinnecock will make a daylight excursion through Long Island Sound, Plum Gut and Gardiner's Bay to Greenport and Sag Harbor, leaving New York, Pier 15 (foot Wall St., E. R.) at 8:00 A. M., touching at Greenport about 3:00 P. M. giving passengers about 3½ hours to visit Shelter Island and adjoining places) and arriving at Sag Harbor about 4 P. M., returning leave Sag Harbor at 5:00 P. M., Greenport, 6:30 P. M., arriving in New York early Thursday morning.
These excursions will be run on Mondays hereafter.
EXCURSION TICKETS, $2.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
DIRECT TRAINS FROM BROADWAY FERRIES, VIA BROOKLYN UNION "L" R. R., on Sunday leave Broadway Ferry hourly from 6:04 to 9:04 A. M., half hourly from 9:04 A. M. to 6:34 P. M. Last train from Rockaway Beach at 10 P. M.
VIA NEW YORK & ROCKAWAY BEACH R'Y.
Leave New York, foot 34th St. E. R., 6:50, 7:50, 8:35, 9:20, 10:00, 10:50, 11:30 A. M., 12:20, 1:05, 1:20, 1:40, 1:50, 2:20, 2:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6:30, 6:50, 7:10, 7:20, 8:20, 8:30, 9:20, 9:30, 9:50, 10:00 P. M. Last train returning 11:10 P. M.

Iron Steamboat Co.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Leave 22d St., N. R., Half Hourly, 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Leave Pier 1, N. R., Half Hourly, 8:30 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
Leave New Iron Pier, Coney Island, Half Hourly, 9:40 A. M. to 12 night.
Leave Yonkers, 10:45 A. M.
Leave Coney Island for Yonkers, 7:40 P. M.
Excursion Tickets, 25 Cents.

IDEAL EXCURSION FOR THE FOURTH.
WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY,"
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier...9:00 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

Manhattan Beach
Trains leave foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y., daily, except Sundays, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, and half-hourly to 5:40 P. M., 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:50 P. M.
Sundays, 8:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40 and half-hourly 1:40 to 9:40 P. M., 10:40 P. M.
Leave foot Whitehall St., (Battery,) via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry daily, (7:10 A. M. week days only,) and hourly 8:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M., and every forty minutes 1:40 to 10:20 P. M.

FOURTH OF JULY AFTERNOON
EXCURSION TO
WEST POINT.
STEAMER MARY POWELL
Leaving Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M., West 22d St. 2 P. M., arriving at West Point 4:45 P. M. Returning on West Shore Special 7:25 P. M. or any regular trains; fare for round trip, $1.00; N. Y. Central R. R. trains, $1.10. Ample time to see parade, cadets in camp, public buildings, &c. Afternoon concerts on board steamer.

LONG BEACH
JULY 4th.
Trains leave 34th St., East River, New York: 7:00, 7:50, 10:50 A. M., 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:30, 5:50, 6:50, 8:00, 10:00 P. M.
Leave Flatbush Av., Brooklyn: 7:07, 7:56, 10:50 A. M., 1:50, 2:51, 3:51, 4:48, 5:38, 5:51, 6:51, 8:03, 10:07 P. M. Last train returning leaves Long Beach at 10:42 P. M.

AN OCEAN EXCURSION FOR 40c.
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Steamers GEN. SLOCUM & GRAND REPUBLIC. West 20th St., 8:40 A. M., 10:00 A. M., 1:35 P. M.; Christopher St., 8:50 A. M., 10:15 A. M., 1:45 P. M.; Battery Landing 9:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M.; Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:20 P. M. Return at 11:30 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.
Week days, Round Trip, **40c.** Sun. & Holidays, 50c. Music.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Direct trains from Broadway ferries via Brooklyn Union "L" R. R. on week days:
Leave Broadway Ferry at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 8 A. M., 9 A. M., 9:34 A. M., and half-hourly thereafter until and including 9:34 P. M. Last train leaves Rockaway Park at 10:37 P. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.
NEW YORK CENTRAL.
Trains leave Grand Central Station:
7:30 P. M. with through Sleeping Cars via Utica,
7:50 A. M. with through Parlor Cars via Utica.
For Fulton Chain, Racquette Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND RICHMOND from Pier 32, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:00 A. M. over D. & H. for Saratoga, Lake George, Saranac & Lake Placid; 11:13 A. M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 7:50 AM, 7:30 PM; arrive 7:35 PM, 7:55 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 12:55 PM.
STEVENS HOUSE 7:30 PM; ar. 7:35 PM, 7:55 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 12:55 PM.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHAS. E. LELAND. Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M., 8:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.; arrive 6:33 P. M. and 5:13 A. M.

UPPER SARANAC LAKE.
SARANAC INN, M. B. Marshall, Mgr. D. W. Riddle, Supt. UPPER SARANAC LAKE—Lve. N. Y., Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; arrive at Inn 5:08 P. M. and 5:58 A. M.

RALPH'S ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.
NOW OPEN. FOR CIRCULARS AND TERMS ADDRESS. J. W. HUTTON, RALPH, N. Y.

SUMMER HOMES ON LONG ISLAND.
BY THE OCEAN, SOUND AND BAY.
"LONG ISLAND," an illustrated descriptive book, and "SUMMER HOMES," a book describing farms and country houses on Long Island, free upon application at 120, 950, 1,313 Broadway, Journal Summer Resort Bureau, 162 Nassau St.; 587 Columbus Av., Harlem; Ticket Offices foot E. 34th St., and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, Eagle Bldg., Flatbush Av. Sta. and Bedford Sta., L. I. R. R. and 118 Broadway, (Eastern District.) Call, write, or send &c. in stamps for "LONG ISLAND," or &c. for "SUMMER HOMES" to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., L. I. City, N. Y.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.
Largest and Most Complete Sulphur Bathing Establishment in the U. S.
PAVILION HOTEL, OPEN JUNE 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON, Prop'rs.
SHARON HOUSE, OPEN JUNE 1 TO OCT. 1.
B. P. SHARP & SON, Prop'rs.
Pamphlets on application.

REST, RECREATION AND RESTORATION TO HEALTH.
THE GLEN SPRINGS.
A Health Resort and Hotel of the highest class. Ideal location overlooking thirty miles of Seneca Lake. Mineral waters unequaled. New Bath House. All approved forms of Hydrotherapy and Electricity. Well-kept Golf Links. Illustrated book free.
WILLIAM E. LEFFINGWELL, President. Watkins, N. Y.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
CONGRESS HALL
OPENS JUNE 29TH. Accommodates 1,000 guests.
POPULAR PRICES.
300 ROOMS.....$3.50 AND $4 PER DAY
CLEMENT & CO., Proprietors.
H. S. CLEMENT, Manager.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
The Kensington.
H. A. & W. F. BANG, Proprietors.
OPEN JUNE 24TH TO OCTOBER, 1ST.
New York Office, Sturtevant House.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
WINDSOR HOTEL.
29th of May to last of September; $4 per day and upward. Send for illustrated Souvenir pamphlet.
R. G. SMYTH, Lessee. Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

AMITYVILLE, LONG ISLAND.
30 MILES FROM NEW YORK CITY.
THE INN open June to October.
HOTEL NEW POINT, OPENS JUNE 24.
Always cool; 150 feet from Great South Bay. Table and service of the best; electric lights; rooms with private baths. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN. Good roads for bicycling. Man in attendance. Accommodations for 40 horses. Reasonable terms E. HATHAWAY.

THOUSAND ISLANDS.
Hotel Westminster.
WESTMINSTER PARK, Alexandria Bay, N. Y. Open JUNE 15 to OCTOBER 1.
Most select family hotel at Thousand Islands. Grand scenery, fine fishing. Reasonable rates. Send for pamphlet. H. F. INGELHART, Prop.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
Is Now Open.
T. F. Silleck.....Manager

Oriental Hotel
Is Now Open.
Jos. P. Greaves.....Manager

LONG BRANCH.
West End Hotel and Cottages.
Situated on bluff facing ocean.
HOTEL AND COTTAGES
NOW OPEN.
New York Office, 115 Broadway, (Room 76.)
W. E. HILDRETH, Mgr.

The Elberon,
Elberon, N. J.
This unique Summer resort is now open for the season. For rooms and particulars address
J. V. JORDAN.

LONG BRANCH.
UNITED STATES HOTEL OPENS JUNE 24.
For rates, &c., call or address
S. PROSKEY,
1,333 BROADWAY, N. Y.

SOMERSET INN
And Eight Cottages, Bernardsville, N. J.
Remains open until October 23d.
35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferries. Altitude 800 feet. GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.

ARGYLE HOTEL,
BABYLON, L. I.
Select family hotel, 36 miles from New York City, on Great South Bay; accommodates 400. Terms, &c., N. Y. office, 1,133 B'way. WARREN JACKSON, Mgr. E. L. McGURN, Prop.

HOTEL ARGYLE,
Bay 22d St. & Cropsy Ave., Bath Beach.
Now open. Thoroughly renovated and refurnished by new Props., NUFER & LIGHTE, Props. the Argyle, Pierrepont & Fulton Sts., B'klyn.

MORICHES INN.
CENTRE MORICHES, L. I.
Now open. New and handsomely furnished hotel; all latest improvements. Most healthful spot on Great South Bay Terms reasonable.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
90 minutes from Grand Central Station, via Harlem R. R. Elevation 700 feet. Superior family accommodations. Write for illustrated booklet.
HARRY B. WARDEN, Manager.

BALDWIN HOUSE.
Charming location; near lake; pleasant rooms; excellent table; boating and fishing; good livery attached; moderate rates. Write for full particulars. L. S. WRIGHT, LAKE MAHOPAC, N.Y.

PINE GROVE HOTEL.—A FIRST-CLASS FAMily resort. Patchogue, Long Island, N. Y. Address GEORGE T. RILEY.

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.—THE BEN MERE Inn is a delightful place to pass the Summer. Write for illustrated circular.

COUNTRY BOARD.
MOTT HOUSE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., RE-opened new management; newly furnished parlor dining room; excellent table; beautiful shaded lawn; terms moderate; electric lights; sanitary plumbing.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.
WANTED.—For family of five, board for July and August on large farm not too far from city; prefer where there are no other boarders. T. A. F., 254 8th Av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Saratoga.
The Grand Union
For Illustrated Booklet address,
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors,
Saratoga Springs, New York.
New York Train leaves Grand Central Station at 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays at 1:30 P.M.

NEW GRAND HOTEL.
WESTERN CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
ACCOMMODATES 600 NOW OPEN.
Special low rates for July and September. Only hotel on mountain top with direct railroad access. Through parlor cars to Hotel Grounds. Elevation, 2,500 feet. FOUR HOURS from New York. New Golf Links. New steam-heated Swimming Pool.
S. J. CORNELL, Manager,
Summit M'tn P. O., Ulster Co., N. Y.

GRANT HOUSE,
JEFFERSON HEIGHTS, CATSKILL, N. Y.,
Accommodates 300. Golf, tennis, good wheeling, bathing, boating, and fishing. Excellent orchestra, and all amusements. Season rates very moderate. GRANT & CORNELL, Proprietors.

LAKE VIEW IN THE PINES,
on Lake St. Catherine,
POULTNEY, VT.
OPEN JUNE TO OCTOBER.
7½ hours from New York. Every amusement; boating, fishing, and bathing; bath, exposed plumbing. Orchestra. Write for descriptive booklet. Address PETER J. GRIFFITH, Prop.

THE MONTVERT,
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.
MIDDLETON SPRINGS, VERMONT.
Noted for its famous springs; golf, &c. Send for booklet. S. GRAHAM, Prop. Also Hotel Biscayne, Miami, Fla.

THE WESTPORT INN,
WESTPORT-ON-LAKE-CHAMPLAIN, N. Y.
Gateway to Adirondacks. Fine dry climate. No mosquitoes. "Westport Mountain Spring Water." Golf Links. Club House
MRS. O. C. DANIELL, M'g'r.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.
CATSKILL, N. Y. CAPACITY 400.
Now open. Beautiful location on heights, overlooking the Hudson; no bay fever or malaria; music, boating, all amusements; popular rates; special for season. BEST & BALL, Props.

THE BROOK COTTAGES, FRANKLIN AV., near Carnegie Bayswater, Far Rockaway, L. I.; large airy rooms; with or without board; terms moderate.

THE DEER'S HEAD INN, FORMERLY THE Mansion House.—Address for terms and illustrated booklet C. A. FERRISS, Elizabethtown, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Companions.
COMPANION.—By lady, for the Summer, as companion for adult or for children at some Summer resort. E. D. M., 4 Mansfield St., New Haven, Conn.

Cooks.
COOK.—By first-class French cook; capable in all branches; highest references. Josephine, 373 Franklin St., Bloomfield, N. J.

Nurses.
NURSE, &c.—By competent American woman as nurse or other position of responsibility; best references. Ashton, Box 143 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.
BUTLER.—AS BUTLER IN PRIVATE FAMILY; TWO YEARS' REFERENCE FROM LAST EMPLOYER; HEIGHT, 5 FEET 10½ INCHES; ENGLISH. W. H. W., BOX 185 TIMES OFFICE.

Coachmen.
COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. 54 East 65th St.

THE TRADES.
MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone, 967 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.
WANTED—Cook and laundress. 36 West 92d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
AGENTS WANTED FOR A SPECIAL SUMMER campaign. THE SATURDAY EVENING POST—established by Benjamin Franklin in 1728—now published by The Curtis Publishing Company, proprietors of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, is offered to subscribers, for one year only, for $1.00—the regular price is $2.50. This offer is for the purpose of a quick introduction, and will be withdrawn September 1st. The regular price of $2.50 will be maintained after that date. We will give a good commission for every subscriber secured, and distribute $3,000 September 1st among the 176 best agents. $500 will be given the person sending the largest number of subscribers at $1.00 each per year. At this special low subscription price thousands can be easily secured. Address THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

SUMMONSES.
SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM WATSON, as executor of the last will and testament as Eliza S. Conner, deceased, plaintiff, against SUSAN CONNER, Sarah G. Davis, Eliza J. Gardner, and William A. Gardner, her husband; James P. Conner and Louisa Conner, his wife; George P. Conner and Fannie Conner, his wife; Francis T. Conner and Jessie Conner, his wife; Charles S. Conner and Mary Conner, his wife; Benjamin F. Conner and Julia, his wife; Josephine V. Fendler and Samuel J. Fendler, her husband; Eliza J. Conner, Edward V. Conner, Archibald Conner and Marguerite Conner, his wife; Isabelle Thatcher and George Thatcher, her husband; John H. Gourlie, Lillie Gourlie, Sarah G. Conner, James M. Conner, and Lizzie R. Conner, his wife; William C. Conner, Mary E. Hadley and William H. Hadley, her husband; Caroline M. Cooper, William Watson, Thomas B. Watson, William Watson, Jr., John Bentley, Alfred W. Gedney, and Thomas M. Byrnes, defendants.—The plaintiff desires the trial in New York county.
To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, March 27th, 1899.
E. B. & W. J. AMEND,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Post Office Address and Office, No. 119 Nassau Street, Manhattan, N. Y. City.
To the defendant Alfred W. Gedney: The foregoing summons is served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Mores Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 2d day of June, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Borough of Manhattan.
E. B. & W. J. AMEND,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, 119 Nassau St., Manhattan, New York City. je6-law6wTu

LEGAL NOTICES.
THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—To all persons interested in the estate of AARON KOHN and MOSES G. ROSENBLATT, composing the firm of Dreyfus, Kohn & Company, assigned to Levi L. Gans and Oscar E. Rosenheim, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the County of New York, to be held in Part I. thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 31st day of July, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the account of Levi L. Gans and Oscar E. Rosenheim, as assignees of Aaron Kohn and Moses G. Rosenblatt, composing the firm of Dreyfus, Kohn & Company, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignees' account.
In witness whereof, I have caused the seal of the Supreme Court to be hereto affixed.
[Seal.] Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said court, this 2d day of June, 1899.
WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Assignees. 20 Broad Street, New York City. je6-law6wTu

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK vs. NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action, on the 5th day of June, 1899, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of the NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY to exhibit and prove their claims against said company before me, the undersigned, the receiver of said company, at my office, No. 9 Nassau Street, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 15th day of December, 1899, and that creditors making default in so doing will be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and from any distribution which shall be made thereunder.
—Dated New York, June 12th, 1899.
CHARLES H. DANIELS, Receiver.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BOETTNER, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. BOETTNER, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1899. CHARLES J. KROEHLE, CONRAD D. ORTH, Executors. ISAAC KUGELMAN, Attorney for Executors, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je27-law6mTu

BRAUTIGAM, ADAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADAM BRAUTIGAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Pankusz & Cohen, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1899. IDA BRAUTIGAM, PAUL BRAUTIGAM, EDWARD J. BIEDERMANN, Executors. PANKUSZ & COHEN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.
mh21-law6mTu

BROWN, RHEUA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RHEUA S. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Harry H. Bottome, Attorney, at No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of June, 1899. HARRY H. BOTTOME, ENOCH VREELAND, Executors.

BURT, HENRY D. W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY D. W. BURT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of R. & E. J. O'Gorman, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1899. LOWELL LINCOLN, ALFRED ROELKER, Executors. R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja24-law6mTu

DONALDSON, ELIZA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. DONALDSON, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, in the office of Byron Traver, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 2d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1899. ELIZA DONALDSON, Executrix. BYRON TRAVER, Atty. for Executrix, 40 Wall St., N. Y. City. ap18-law6mTu

DU BOIS, JOHN JAY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JAY DU BOIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Daly, Hoyt & Mason, No. 11 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of February, 1899. AUGUSTUS J. DU BOIS, Executor. DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Executor, 11 William St., N. Y. City. 17-law6mTu

ETLING, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ETLING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Royal S. Crane, 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of April, 1899. HARRY MERZ, Executor. ROYAL S. CRANE, Atty. for Executor, 237 Broadway. ap4-law6mTu

JENNETT, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS JENNETT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1899. ALBERT PRYIBIL, Administrator. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja24-law6mTu

RANFT, RICHARD.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Martha Louise Canzler, William Richard Steinway, Theodore Edwin Steinway, and Maude Emily Louise Steinway, the heirs and next of kin of RICHARD RANFT, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Richard Renft of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Richard Ranft, late of Dresden, Kingdom of Saxony, Germany, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of the County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 17th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, said Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 22d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
RASTUS S. RANSOM, Attorney for Executor, 290 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City. je27-law6wTu

SCORGIE, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET SCORGIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of May, 1899. HUGH McCULLOCH, JAMES MILLER, Executors. WARD, HAYDEN & SATTERLEE, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, New York. my0-law6mTu

STEVENSON, MARGARET S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET S. STEVENSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 229 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1899. JOSEPH N. GOLDBACHER, Executor. DAVID D. ACKERMAN, Attorney for Executor, 280 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City. ma21-law6mTu

WADSWORTH, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. WADSWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Gilbert M. Speir, No. 62 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of April, 1899.
WILLIAM P. WADSWORTH, Administrator, with the will annexed.
GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Administrator, No. 62 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap25-law6mTu

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK.
CITY HALL, NEW YORK, ROOM 11.
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
The 28th day of June, 1899.
The Long Island Electric Railway Company having filed its application in writing to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, dated the 16th day of June, 1899, for a grant of the right or franchise to use the streets, highways, avenues, and routes in Far Rockaway, in the Fifth Ward of the Borough of Queens, City of New York, hereinafter mentioned, for street railway purposes, and for the construction, maintenance, and operation of a double-track street surface railway through, upon, and along the surface of the following streets, avenues, highways, and route, to w.t:
Beginning at present terminus of the Long Island Electric Railway Company on Mott Avenue, running thence across Mott Avenue and private property to Grove Street; thence along Grove Street to Clark Street; thence along Clark Street to Central Avenue; thence along Central Avenue to South Street; thence along South Street to the easterly city line.
Also beginning at the corner of Central Avenue and Clark Street and running thence through Clark Street and private property to Rue de St. Felix; thence through Rue de St. Felix and private property to the ocean front.
Now, therefore, pursuant to the directions and resolutions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, which was adopted by the Board of Aldermen and concurred in by the Council on the 20th day of June, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Mayor of said city on the 23th day of June, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given, and that at the Council Chamber in the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan and the City of New York, on the 14th day of July, 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, such application of said railway company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon, and persons interested in said application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, as an opportunity will then and there be given them to be heard in relation thereto.
P. J. SCULLY,
City Clerk.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.
VIA SOUND LINES.
FALL RIVER LINE
For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland and Seashore Points Steamers, PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19 N. R. foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Steamer from New York, Sundays only, touches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line eastward steamer stops at Newport.

PROVIDENCE LINE
For Newport, Providence, Boston, the North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. Orchestra on each Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only at 6:00 P. M., touching at Newport, R. I., (Monday mornings excepted.) On Monday mornings Fall River Line steamers touch at Newport.

STONINGTON LINE
For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers NEW HAMPSHIRE and RHODE ISLAND. Leave Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 6:00 P. M. Sunday night westward trips will be made by this line from July 9 to September 10 inclus

SANTIAGO DAY CELEBRATED

All the Exchanges and Many Business Houses Were Closed.

BIG DEMAND FOR FIREWORKS

"Dewey" Bombs and Busts in Popular Favor—The Double Holiday Will Be Continued To-day.

When the American warships off Santiago demolished Admiral Cervera's fleet, one year ago yesterday, they apparently added twenty-four hours to the duration of the Fourth of July. Judging from what could be seen and heard yesterday and the events planned for to-day, two days will be required hereafter for the American citizen, and especially the American small boy, to give vent to his patriotic feelings in noisy enthusiasm. Santiago Day and Independence Day have been rolled into one unbroken period of celebration.

The double holiday began yesterday, and in its initial stage was marked by a suspension of business in many parts of the city. All of the exchanges were closed, and numerous mercantile organizations laid business aside until to-morrow morning, among them being the Wholesale Jewelers' League, the Crockery Board of Trade, the Dry Goods Association, and the Board of Trade and Transportation. The banks and public offices were open, no public holiday having been declared, but only in one quarter was there any indication of a rush of business.

The single exception to the prevailing lullness was found in the fireworks trade. That was on proportions never before experienced, and apparently everybody had "money to burn." All of the dealers testified that it was the best year in the history of the business. They said that the supply in many lines was unequal to the demand, and that there would be practically no goods left in stock after the Fourth. Owing to several large fires in fireworks establishments within the last few weeks, the stocks of the dealers this year were somewhat below the average, while the demand for anything and everything that would make a noise or produce a spectacle in burning was unprecedented.

Many novelties in pyrotechnics were brought out this year. Among those most in demand were the electric fireworks, which produce the effects formerly obtained by the use of magnesium at far less cost. Almost everybody wanted a Dewey bust for a set piece, and another thing which struck the popular fancy was the Dewey bomb, an immense cannon cracker twenty inches long, which explodes with a tremendous volume of sound. High in favor, also, were the long strings of mandarin crackers, the largest of which, composed of 10,000 small crackers and an occasional large one, is guaranteed to produce a continuous popping for three-quarters of an hour.

The principal displays of fireworks in the city and vicinity are reserved for this evening, but the small boy and the firecracker were much in evidence yesterday, and elderly women of nervous temperaments were sorry that Cervera did not wait a day longer before his fatal dash out of Santiago Harbor, so that the whole thing could have been done up in one day, as it used to be. There will be many elaborate private displays of pyrotechnics this evening, but none in this city of a public character. In this respect New York will be outdone by many other cities, Philadelphia and Pittsburg especially having expended large sums for fireworks.

Many flags were flying yesterday in all parts of the city, but the display of bunting was not equal to that seen here on many other occasions. A dealer in flags said that the demand had not been larger than usual, but that the trade was anticipating a rush for the Dewey celebration in the Fall.

THE DAY IN WALL STREET.

Many Brokers' Offices Open for a June Clean Up of Accounts.

In the Wall Street district yesterday many brokers' offices were open for a June clean-up of accounts and to keep in touch with Europe. Even Russell Sage went to his office and busied himself with his affairs before going to Cold Spring, N. Y., where it was said he will attend to railroad matters. All the banks did business as usual on a week day, and with the July disbursements of $120,000,000, many of the clerks worked late, although their labors were eased off by the transactions on Friday and Saturday.

At the Bank Clearing House, Manager William Sherer said his staff was very busy. The exchanges were $176,009,000, and the balances $17,202,000. Owing to the multiplicity of dealings and some errors, not extraordinary in the circumstances, "proof" was not declared until 11:10 o'clock, the balancing taking one hour and ten minutes against the average of forty-three minutes.

The principal debit balances were: Merchants' National Bank, $2,652,000; First National, $2,200,000; Fourth National, $1,782,000; Leather Manufacturers', $1,676,000; Corn Exchange, $1,433,000, and the New York Assistant United States Treasurer, $1,256,000. The principal credit balances were: American Exchange National, $3,341,000; National Park, $2,920,000; National Bank of Commerce, $1,470,000; Mechanics' National, $1,300,000; Bank of the Manhattan Company, $1,195,000; Central National, $1,161,000, and Bank of New York, N. B. A., $1,140,000. Joseph J. Couch was Acting Collector at the Custom House, where $292,660.52 was taken in in duties.

Heavy Railroad Travel.

There was a heavy outward-bound business over the various lines centring at the Grand Central Station yesterday; in fact, there has been an unusually heavy business for the past four days. Frederick H. Downer, the station agent for the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, said that in his seven years' experience he had never seen such a heavy business there as there was on Friday and Saturday. "This was especially the case on Saturday," he said, when the traffic was absolutely unprecedented. We are preparing for a tremendous business on the Fourth. There are to be a great many excursions, and we are making more extensive preparations than ever before. There will be excursions to Albany, Niagara Falls, and to various points on the Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg. The present indications are that we shall have need for every car we can supply." Similar stories were told at the offices of the New York, New Haven and Hartford and at the other railroad offices.

Custom House Brokers Celebrate.

A good-humored demonstration by Custom House brokers was made yesterday at the close of business, in the rotunda of the Custom House. The Treasury Department declined to grant their petition that Santiago Day be declared a holiday, and some of them laid in a supply of giant firecrackers to have a jubilee anyhow, and in Treasury precincts. At the stroke of the closing hour the first firecracker was touched off, and it was followed by a score of deafening explosions and cheers for George Washington and the Fourth. Then the pleadings of the guardians were heeded, and the brokers adjourned to the street, where the balance of the fireworks was disposed of.

Richmond Democrats to Celebrate.

Congressman Nicholas Muller of Borough of Richmond, has issued 1,000 invitations to leading Democrats of the borough and their families, to witness a display of fireworks this evening on the lawn surrounding Mr. Muller's mansion on Clinton Avenue, New Brighton. Among the set pieces will be portraits of Richard Croker, Mayor Van Wyck, Admiral Dewey, and the flagship Olympia. A large platform has been erected on the grounds for an orchestra, and a concert will be given by the Elnigkelt, the leading vocal society in Richmond Borough.

GOV. ROOSEVELT WILL SPEAK.

Will Deliver the Oration at the Celebration in Oyster Bay.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 3.—Gov. Roosevelt, at the invitation of his former fellow-townsmen, will deliver the oration to-morrow at the Fourth of July celebration here.

A stand has been erected in Audrey Park, opposite the railroad station, where the exercises are to be held. It will probably be the most imposing Fourth of July celebration ever held in Oyster Bay.

The Long Island Railroad has made arrangements to transport a large number of out-of-town visitors.

SANTIAGO DAY AT NEWPORT.

North Atlantic Squadron, Town, and Yachts En Fete—Dinner on the New York—Brilliant Illuminations.

NEWPORT, July 3.—To-day was the first anniversary of the battle of Santiago—the battle in which Cervera's splendid squadron was destroyed by the American warships outside Santiago. The day here was marked by a general celebration, in which the ships of the North Atlantic Squadron, under Admiral Sampson, the attachés of the naval stations, the cottagers and townspeople, and the yachts and shipping in the harbor all took part.

The celebration began at 8 o'clock this morning with the dressing of the warships, the shipping in the harbor, including all the yachts, following suit. Probably every one who owns a flag in the city had hoisted it before 9 o'clock. Mayor Boyle had ordered all the city flags to be displayed.

The warships looked remarkably pretty in their many-colored decorations, and hundreds of people visited them in the course of the day. Congratulations were received by the Admiral from President McKinley, the Secretary of the Navy, and many others. Many of the cottagers called upon Admiral Sampson and the officers of the fleet, and many floral tributes were sent to each ship.

At noon the vessels of the squadron fired a National salute of twenty-one guns, while the saluting batteries of the Training Station and the training ship Essex, joined in the cannonading. After the salutes were fired the buglers sounded mess gear, and soon after the men of each vessel sat down to excellent dinners.

At 1 o'clock the meal pennants were hauled down, and the sports and races among the men were begun. They consisted of boat races, swimming races, shovel races and other nautical sports. The race for ten-oar cutters was won by the Massachusetts; that for gigs by the Indiana, and that for dinghies by the New York.

At 7 o'clock this evening Admiral Sampson and the officers of the fleet, with Admirals Luce and Matthews, Commander Courtis, and officers of the training ship Essex; Commander Stockton and the officers of the War College; Commander Hunker and the officers of the Training Station, and Commander McLean and the officers of the Torpedo Station sat down to dinner on the crack stock of the New York. The vessel was prettily decorated with flags, bunting, palms, and plants, while many small electric lights added to the picturesqueness of the scene. The band of the flagship played during the dinner.

The following telegrams were read:

"To the Commanding Officer, Flagship New York: The President acknowledges with thanks the kind invitation to be present at the naval banquet on the flagship New York this evening to commemorate the battle of Santiago. He regrets that his duties at Washington prevent his acceptance, but he sends his most cordial good wishes for the occasion and his hearty concurrence in the commemoration of one of the most brilliant victories in naval warfare, a victory all the more glorious because it made for peace. GEORGE CORTELYOU, Acting Secretary."

"To the Commander in Chief, North Atlantic Squadron: The Secretary of the Navy sends thanks for the invitation to the banquet in commemoration of the battle of Santiago. His duties here prevent his acceptance, but he begs to express his good wishes for the occasion in commemoration of so brilliant a victory. JOHN D. LONG."

Capt. Taylor was the toastmaster. In proposing "The Day We Celebrate," coupled with the name of Admiral Sampson, he said: "It has fallen to me to propose a toast in honor of the great day we have met to celebrate, and to the chief under whom he served, the distinguished leader who makes glorious the 3d of July, and whose noble character has gained for him the loyal respect and affection of his subordinates. Let us drink to Admiral Sampson, our renowned Commander in Chief, and to the glorious day we celebrate."

The only other toast was that of the President of the United States.

The illuminations this evening were beautiful in the extreme. The New York, Indiana, and Texas had their hulls and military masts outlined with electric lamps, and the Massachusetts and the New Orleans raked the bay with their searchlights. The Essex was illuminated with Chinese and Japanese lanterns hung under each yard, while the War College, the gunnery ship Constellation, and the gymnasium building at the Training Station were all brilliant with many electric lamps. At the Torpedo Station the roof of each building and the cottages of the officers were surmounted by electric designs, and the searchlight was also brought into play.

The steam yachts Electra, Sultana, Narada, and other pleasure craft were brilliantly illuminated, and many guests were on board of each. The harbor was covered with pleasure boats of every description. Excursion boats came from all parts of the bay, and the cars brought large crowds from various sections of this and adjoining States.

One of the shore features was at Fort Greene, where in red, white, and blue electric lights were the words, "Santiago de Cuba, July 3, 1898."

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

It Includes a Long List of Sports of Every Description.

The largest event of to-day will be the usual Fourth of July Tammany celebration at the Wigwam in East Fourteenth Street. Joseph J. Willett, President of the Bar Association of Alabama, will make the "long talk," and among the "short talkers" will be J. D. Richardson of Tennessee and Senator Thomas F. Grady.

Patriotic exercises will be held in the Auditorium at Ocean Grove, and an address will be made by a prominent navy official.

An old-time celebration of the Fourth of July will be had at the clubrooms of the Brooklyn Democratic Club, 201 Montague Street, at 8 P. M. The oration will be delivered by John De Witt Warner, and will be followed by the reading of the Declaration of Independence and other patriotic exercises.

The Exempt Firemen's Association will have a "grand old-time celebration" at Monteverde's Grand Street Park, Maspeth, L. I., in the afternoon and evening.

The National Conference of Prohibition Party leaders will continue through July 4 at Prohibition Park, and John G. Woolley will make an address on "Power and Weight."

In sports the chief event will probably be celebration of the day by the Knickerbocker Athletic Club with a carnival of sports at Knickerbocker Field, Bayonne, N. J. The carnival will commence at 10 A. M. with a game of baseball between the Cherry Diamonds and the Crescent Athletic Club team. At 1 P. M. there will be the contest for the all-round championship, consisting of ten events. There will also be bicycle races and more baseball.

The Greater New York Irish Athletic Association has also prepared an elaborate programme of sports at Celtic Park, Laurel Hill, L. I. It includes handicaps at 100, 330, and 880 yards, an 880-yard novice race, a three-mile handicap, hammer throwing, throwing the discus, broad jump, high jump, two-mile bicycle race, a Gaelic football match, and a hurling match. At least 150 athletes will take part in the games.

The Manhattan State Hospital has arranged a day of outdoor sport for its patients and employes at Central Islip, beginning at 2 P. M. There will be foot races, cross-country runs, jumping, pole climbing, chasing a greased pig, and a tug-of-war.

There is a good list of cricket matches for the day. The principal games will be Staten Island vs. Knickerbocker Athletic Club, at Livingston, S. I.; Manhattan vs. Kings County St. George, at Prospect Park; Brooklyn vs. New York, at Prospect Park; Newark vs. Caribbeans, at Newark, and Paterson vs. Moorestown, at Moorestown. The North Meadow at Central Park will also be open for the game.

One of the Blizzard Cups will be competed for in the tournament of the Polo Association at the Rockaway Club grounds, Cedarhurst, L. I., at 4:30 P. M.

The wheeling and yachting divisions of the Morris Club will have a joint field day, beginning at 11 A. M., with skiff, plank, swimming, rowing, and other sorts of races, baseball games, &c.

There will be bicycle races and a balloon ascension at the quarter-mile board track of the New Jersey Racing Association, Vailsburg, N. J., beginning at 2:30 P. M.

Elkes and Gardiner will have a paced bicycle race at Manhattan Beach at the meet there, and three other events are on the programme.

In yachting there is a full list of events. Among them are: Open regatta for all classes, Larchmont Yacht Club; Pavonia Yacht Club regatta; Corinthian Yacht Club regatta; Seawanhaka-Corinthian trials, and Jamaica Bay Yacht Club regatta for all classes.

Among the outings and excursions for the Fourth are:

Lehigh Valley Railroad excursion to Niagara Falls and Mauch Chunk and Glen Onoko.

Central Railroad of New Jersey excursion to Mauch Chunk and Glen Onoko and the Switchback.

Excursion up the Hudson on the Mary Powell, leaving West Twenty-second Street at 2 P. M.

Typographical Union No. 6 will give an excursion and picnic at "The Farm," Bound Brook, N. J.

The Letter Carriers' Association will have its annual picnic and games at Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J.

Jamaicans to Celebrate the Fourth.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 3.—Kingston and Port Antonio are preparing for an informal but enthusiastic observance of the Fourth, as a compliment to Florida's generous exhibition of Anglo-American sentiment on the Queen's Birthday.

HUDSON COUNTY GAS TRANSFER.

The United Gas Improvement Company Acquires Control.

The Directors of the Hudson County Gaslight Company, at a meeting last night, decided to sell out to the United Gas Improvement Company. The price agreed upon is $370 for each one-hundred-dollar share of stock. The Hudson Company is capitalized at $800,000, so that the deal involved over $2,000,000.

The consent of the necessary two-thirds of the Hudson stockholders has been obtained, and the transfer of the stock will be made to-morrow. The United Gas Improvement Company is owned by the capitalists who control the electric light and trolley combinations of Hudson County.

TO INSPECT THE NAVY YARD.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen Arrives in the City.

Assistant Secretary Allen of the Navy Department arrived in this city from Washington on the Dolphin yesterday morning. He will make an official inspection of the Brooklyn Navy Yard to-morrow morning.

It is reported that Assistant Secretary Allen has come to this city at this time with especial reference to the revival of the old question as to the advisability of extending the boundaries of the navy yard by the purchase of the Little Street property.

Rear Admiral Philip said last night that he had no reason to believe that such was the purpose of the Assistant Secretary, and that the inspection would have to do with what is inside of the yard and not outside. "The Assistant Secretary," he said, "has been to Norfolk, and will probably go from here to Newport, Boston, and Portsmouth. The Dolphin was anchored in the North River last night.

SOCIAL LABOR UNION'S OUTING.

The East Side Still Excited Over It and Damage Suits Will Follow.

There was still much excitement on the east side yesterday over the excursion of the Social Labor Union, part of which was left all Sunday night at Idlewild, and it has been about settled that Albert Feller, manager of the newspaper Forward, who managed the excursion, will bring suit against the Myers Excursion Company, which supplied the boats and barge, for $25,000. This suit will be brought partly for damages to the plaintiff's reputation as a manager and partly to offset a number of suits and claims which will be filed against The Forward by excursionists.

Already a number of claims have been filed by men who claim to have lost their situations, and by others who want to be reimbursed for losses sustained in not being able to serve their newspaper routes.

Jacob Basheim, who claims to have been with Mr. Feller when the arrangements were made with the Myers Company, said yesterday that it was distinctly understood between the parties that the boats Tolchester and Bay Queen should make trips until all the excursionists were landed in New York. He also denied that the barge had been furnished free by the Myers Company, as they had stated, and The Forward yesterday printed the contracts in fac simile, as well as the receipt showing that $125 had been paid for the barge.

TUG CAPTAIN LOST $80, MADE $1.

Had a Fit When He Learned Boat Had Sunk, but Reported Accident.

The tugboat Edward F. Timmins of the Mutual Towing Company sank in a most peculiar manner early yesterday morning while lying at her pier at the foot of Harrison Street, Brooklyn. The vessel tied up there Sunday evening in apparently good condition. Capt. "Dave" Roach and the engineer and fireman left her in charge of the two deckhands, William Brawn of 426 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, and Michael Weldon of 136 Dikeman Street, Brooklyn.

The men were awakened during the night by a rush of water into their quarters. They had barely time to escape before the vessel settled and sank. In clambering to the pier Weldon fell and cut his scalp badly. He was attended by an ambulance surgeon.

Capt. Roach heard of the accident while in the offices of Gleason & Howard, at the foot of Harrison Street. He had left his coat, containing $80, hanging up in the pilothouse of the tug, and when he learned of the loss of this wealth he fell in a fit. It required several minutes' time and several buckets of water to resuscitate the Captain, who promptly rushed to the Maritime Exchange and reported the sinking of his vessel, in order to secure the $1 which the Exchange gives to any one who reports an accident. The tug was later raised.

BANKRUPTCY LAW EVADED?

Jacob Lewis Charged with Seeking to Defraud His Creditors.

A case of alleged fraud under the Federal Bankruptcy law, and the first of its kind in this city involving any considerable sum, was reported yesterday to United States Commissioner Alexander by Royal S. Crane, referee in the matter of the petition of Jacob Lewis to be discharged of his obligations. Lewis filed his petition in bankruptcy Dec. 5, 1898, scheduling as assets wearing apparel valued at $50.15 and claims on various persons for goods sold and delivered amounting to $8,045.60. His liabilities consisted of unsecured debts to the amount of $7,137.14. These were principally due to local cloth merchants, Lewis having been engaged formerly in the clothing business at 26 Ridge Street.

The referee's report, which recommends that a discharge in bankruptcy be denied, accuses Lewis of swearing to falsehoods in his petition. The proceedings in opposition to the petition were brought by N. Erlanger, Blumgart & Co., creditors, represented by Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield as counsel. The referee finds that Lewis failed in business March 11, 1898, and that shortly before that time he had a large stock of goods, which could not be found and for which he could not account after the failure.

On June 20, 1898, or a little more than three months after the failure, the firm of R. Lewis & Co. was formed, succeeding to the business of the Wolff Gas Radiator Manufacturing Company at 445 Greenwich Street. Rosa Lewis, the wife of the former clothing merchant, appeared as the senior member of the new firm, her partner being Louis Silverman. Mrs. Lewis testified before the referee that she invested in this business $6,000 which she had received from her father in Poland seven years before, and which she had kept in a safe in her house ever since that time. Silverman and Lewis also testified before Referee Crane, but from none of the persons interested was he able to obtain any information. So far as could be ascertained, no intelligible accounts were kept, and the bookkeeper, who was supposed to be the only person familiar with the details of the business, was said to have disappeared.

The referee finds that Mrs. Lewis's story of the source from which she received the money to engage in the radiator business is unworthy of belief. He reports that he is convinced that the bankrupt has retained possession of a large sum of money formerly invested in his clothing business which should have been paid to his creditors, and therefore finds that he is not entitled to a discharge in bankruptcy.

The referee's report will come up for confirmation before Judge Brown in a few days. In the meantime a suit in equity has been brought to set aside the alleged transfer of Lewis's assets to his wife.

A reporter who called yesterday at the office of R. Lewis & Co. was told that Mr. Lewis would be absent until Wednesday. Mr. Silverman, the junior member of the firm, said that the bankruptcy case was Mr. Lewis's private affair and he knew nothing about it.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE MANHATTAN BANK ROBBERY.—Among the securities, amounting to several millions of dollars, stolen on Oct. 27, 1878, by burglars who broke into a vault in which the Manhattan Savings Institution kept its valuables, were ten one-thousand-dollar coupon bonds of the City of Yonkers. No trace of the stolen property was found for some sixteen years, and nothing was disclosed concerning them during that interval, or until they were given in pledge by one Pell to the New York National Exchange Bank. The bonds had remained, while in possession of the savings bank, with blank spaces for the name of a payee, unfilled, and when given in pledge, these spaces were still unfilled. A replevin suit brought by the Manhattan Savings Institution to recover the bonds from the bank, which, it was claimed, wrongfully detained them, resulted in a verdict being directed for the plaintiff. The defendant's exceptions, which were directed to be first heard at the Appellate Division, have now been sustained by that tribunal, which unanimously held, by Justice Patterson, that though the defendant's title was derived immediately from the thief, it was a bona-fide holder having parted with value for the instruments before their maturity, and if the instruments were negotiable a good title to them was acquired. The effect of leaving a blank for the name of a payee was held to be equivalent to making the bond payable to bearer, (57 N. Y., 573,) until the authority to fill up implied from their issuance in blank was exercised by a bona fide holder. Leaving a blank space for the name of the payee gave a bona fide holder for value an implied authority to fill the blank with his name or that of a third party. The fact that the bonds were stolen only threw upon the defendant the necessity of showing the circumstances under which it obtained them, and that such circumstances constituted it a bona fide holder. Having done that, it acquired a special property in them to the extent of its lien—that is, the $7,000 loaned on them. "We are unable to hold that the defendant was bound to take notice of an advertisement of the loss of the bonds, published by the plaintiff in newspapers eighteen years before the occurrence of the transaction in which the defendant became possessed of the bonds," there being no fact or circumstance in the proof which brought knowledge or notice of that advertisement home to the authorities of the defendant bank.

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DEFENDANTS BY ASSUMING DEBT BECOME PRINCIPAL DEBTORS.—Emil E. Blumenthal and another, when they purchased, in March, 1895, a saloon from one Cohen, together with personal property therein, on which there was a mortgage given to secure payment of a note held by Simon Bernheimer and another for $350, agreed, as part consideration for such purchase, to assume and pay the amount due upon the note and mortgage, and that assumption was reduced to writing. Subsequently it appeared that Blumenthal and his partner were in possession of the saloon and the mortgaged property, and continued in possession to Jan. 23, 1896. Prior to that date Bernheimer and his partner demanded payment of the amount of the note from Cohen and the Blumenthal firm. The interest due remaining unpaid, the mortgage was foreclosed and the property sold, realizing $25. A suit by Bernheimer to recover from the Blumenthal firm the balance of the amount due upon the note was dismissed on the trial upon the ground that there was no consideration for this promise to pay to the plaintiff the amount of the note. Justice Ingraham, giving the opinion of the Appellate Division, reversing the judgment, holds that the transfer of the mortgaged property to defendants was ample consideration for the promise. Cohen being bound to pay this sum to plaintiffs, an agreement by defendants to assume and pay the debt was a avalid contract, the defendants then becoming principal debtors and responsible to the plaintiffs for the amount due.

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LANDLORD AND TENANT.—Simon Fiest, owner of the apartment house 687 Amsterdam Avenue, made a contract with a person to put a new tin roof on the building, in place of the original roof, which was constructed of tar and felt. The premises were at the time occupied by various tenants. While the work was in progress a rainstorm came on, and portions of the building were deluged with water. Minnie O'Rourke, a tenant, whose property was injured, recovered judgment in the Municipal Court for the damages she claimed to have sustained. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, having affirmed the judgment, allowed an appeal to the Appellate Division, upon condition that no question be argued except this: "Was the defendant liable for the acts complained of, notwithstanding he made a contract for the performance of the work?" The Appellate Division has affirmed the judgment, holding, by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, that the defendant, being landlord of the premises, was bound to keep the roof over the tenants, to whom he had let the apartments in the house, and the persons occupying under them; and was bound to keep the hallways in order, and this duty he could not devolve upon any other person. The Court incidentally decided that no authority was conferred upon the Appellate Term, in allowing an appeal to be taken to the Appellate Division, to certify any question, but that when an appeal is allowed the whole record necessarily comes before the Appellate Division.

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HE IS ENTITLED TO FIRST-GRADE SALARY.—John Lang, Jr., who was appointed a policeman on Aug. 27, 1885, resigned on Dec. 15, 1892. By a resolution of the Police Commissioners, he was reappointed to the police force on Dec. 31, 1897, one day before the Greater New York charter took effect. Lang was placed on the fifth grade, with a salary of $1,000. He instituted mandamus proceedings to require the Police Commissioners to recognize him as a first-grade patrolman, from Jan. 1, 1898, and entitled to the yearly salary of $1,400, and to have it decided that there is due him $533.32, from Jan. 1, 1898, to May 1, 1899. Having served an aggregate period of five years, he claimed to be entitled to first grade, under Section 299 of the charter. Justice Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court, before whom the hearing was had, has given a decision sustaining this view of the law.

STARTS FOR THE KLONDIKE.

James Oliver Receives a Hearty Send-Off from His Followers.

James Oliver, "the silver-tongued orator of Paradise Park," left this city yesterday morning for Sunrise City, in the Klondike region, where he controls six claims and a water gate.

He was given a grand send-off by his friends and former constituents, who followed him on the east side yesterday morning as he went round making his farewells. At Cherry and Pearl Streets they insisted on his making a speech. In the course of this speech Mr. Oliver told his friends that one of his mines was a very rich one.

"Senator Jones is President of a company, the Sunrise City Gold Field Company," said Mr. Oliver, "and I'll meet him at Kansas City; from there we go together to the Klondike. Two weeks ago I was offered $100,000 for one mine and I refused. Why, that mine is worth over half a million in the open market, and I hold the controlling interest.

Mr. Oliver has been in politics on the east side for many years. He was Chairman of the Second District Committee before he was a voter, and served three terms in the Assembly. This year he says that on his return he is going to make a fight to secure the Tammany nomination for Justice of the Second Municipal District Court against Justice Bolte, the present incumbent.

Capt. Rhoads's Watch Missing.

It has been learned that when Capt. George B. Rhoads was run over and killed on Eighth Avenue, at One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, on June 10, a valuable gold watch and chain which he had in his possession at the time of the accident were lost. Just how they came to disappear is a mystery, for the police do not admit that there was a watch on the Captain's person when he was found after the accident which caused his death. The chain has since been recovered, but the watch is still missing. Frederick Gaeckle of the firm of Gaeckle Brothers, barbers, whose shop is on Eighth Avenue, just below One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, said yesterday that he was standing near Capt. Rhoads when the injured man was lying on the street, and saw a gold watch and chain drop out of his pocket. He is positive about this. Several policemen were standing around the prostrate man at the time. One of them picked the valuables up and put them in the Captain's pocket. Capt. Rhoads's brother, Benjamin T. Rhoads, Jr., has the search for the valuables in charge.

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IRELAND ON "AMERICANISM."

Archbishop in Interpreting Pope's Recent Letter Differs Widely from Archbishop Corrigan.

There arrived in this city yesterday copies of The New Era of June 24 last, a Catholic journal of London, which contains an interview on "Americanism" that paper's editor had with Archbishop Ireland in Paris. The Archbishop is now in London, and it is expected he will sail for this country in a week or so.

The interview published in The New Era is notable from the fact that in interpreting the Pope's recent letter on "Americanism," Archbishop Ireland differs widely from Archbishop Corrigan. Archbishop Ireland expresses the belief that no theological errors in the Catholic Church in America were condemned by the Pope's letter, for none exist here, he says.

Archbishop Corrigan, on the other hand, in a letter to the Pope last March, describes the errors condemned by the Pope as "the monster which, in order to obtain a lasting abode to acquire the rights of citizenship among us, assumed to itself the fair name of 'Americanism.'" The New York Archbishop further declared that had not the Pope spoken, the American Bishops and clergy would have had to work to keep their people out of error.

Archbishop Ireland does not hesitate to pay his respects to those foreign Catholics who have assailed him and his friends. He says: "If by Americanism we are to understand theological errors condemned in the Pope's letter, there has been and there is no such thing in America. His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, writing officially as representative of the American hierarchy to the Pope, in response to the letter of his Holiness, states this fact most clearly.

"Consequently there was no difficulty whatever on the part of ecclesiastics and laity in America in accepting the letter of Pope Leo XIII. The letter proclaimed truths which they always held and firmly believed. In connection with this affair, the only thing that created a ripple of excitement in the United States was the insult offered to America by certain men in France who designated such errors as 'Americanism.' Being in Rome at the time of the publication of the Pope's letter, I wrote to the Holy Father, assuring him that no such errors existed in America.

"The Holy Father told me personally that he was delighted with my letter, and that as a proof of this he had ordered at once that it should be published in the Osservatore Romano. Cardinal Rampolla requested me to give as much publicity as possible to my letter, as it interpreted most correctly the situation.

"I am well aware that certain periodicals have striven to extend beyond all due limits the words of the Holy Father and to make them cover certain matters, more political than religious, which are displeasing to the writers connected with those periodicals, but I am not aware that these publications have any jurisdiction to add to the words of the Holy Father.

"The papal letter, as I have said, condemns errors which every American Catholic condemns, and which never had any currency in America. The agitation in Europe concerning these errors brought them prominently before the public, and the condemnation of them by the Holy Father was a wise and judicious act independently of any question as to where and how the enunciation of such errors first took place, and indeed in the letter to Cardinal Gibbons the Holy Father is very careful not to say that such errors existed in America.

"If, however, by Americanism is understood a loyal adhesion on the part of American Catholics to the political condition of their country and to its Constitution and laws, then Americanism surely exists among them. American Catholics proclaim no thesis which might be applicable to other nations or other times.

"If, again, by Americanism we are to understand a sincere desire to turn to the profit of the Church the conditions which modern times and the peculiar circumstances of our country create, then Americanism of this kind can be imputed to us. We in America lose no time in theorizing over possible but not existing situations, nor in dreaming of conditions of past ages. We do the work that is before us.

"If, finally, by Americanism we mean activity in religious work, personal initiative which leaves no stone unturned in seeking success, while always governed in what we do by the superior direction of Pope and Bishops, then there is among us Americanism. Among American Catholics there is no folding of arms, no saying that nothing can be done."

The New Era, in an editorial on the interview with Archbishop Ireland, lays particular emphasis on the fact that certain prelates in the United States, presumably Archbishop Ireland and those who share his views, have been misrepresented by other Catholics. It lays the blame for this on a "French coterie."

Tax on Banks.

William A. Nash, President of the Corn Exchange Bank, and William Sherer have, as Chairman of the Clearing House Committee and Manager of the New York Clearing House, respectively, sent to the Clearing House Association banks documents from the Internal Revenue Department relative to the tax on bank capital, surplus, and undivided profits. The main contention has been that undivided profits are not taxable. Internal Revenue Commissioner G. W. Wilson, in a communication of June 20, says: "No part of the undivided profits of any bank is to be included in the amount of capital and surplus on which the special tax to be paid is to be reckoned, except such as have by vote of the Board of Directors been authorized to be set apart and used by the bank officers in the general business of banking."

A. C. Bostwick a Special Partner.

Albert C. Bostwick will Aug. 1 become a special partner in the Stock Exchange house of Walter C. Stokes & Co., and rumor has it that he puts $100,000 into its treasury. He is little more than of age, and the son of the late Jabez A. Bostwick. He entered the service of the firm of which he will be a partner as a delivery boy. Mr. Bostwick is well known in society as a member of the Meadow Brook Hunt and the Meadow Brook Club, and his $10,000 four-in-hand team won first prize at the Horse Show last November. Mr. Bostwick married in June, 1898, Miss Marie Lillian, daughter of Henry B. Stokes, President of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company.

Was Ninety-five Years Old.

Mrs. Bridget Barrett, ninety-five years old, died at her home, 512 East Seventeenth Street, yesterday, from the effects of a fall she received several weeks ago. She was the mother of eight children, the grandmother of fourteen, and the great-grandmother of two children. Mrs. Barrett was born in Elska, County Sligo, Ireland, on June 17, 1804. During the epidemic of yellow fever in 1849 Mrs. Barrett was stricken with the disease, and left for dead while her relatives went for a coffin. Forty years ago she and her husband came to New York.

PAWN TICKET HIS ONLY ASSET.

Receiver Coen and Justice Bischoff Puzzled as to Disposition of Property of A. B. Cregan.

A pawn ticket for a gold watch, which was pawned by Alfred B. Cregan on July 13, 1897, and still remains unredeemed, was yesterday the subject of an interesting controversy in the Supreme Court and is now engaging the serious attention of Justice Bischoff as to its disposition. Cregan is a judgment debtor, and in May last Lawyer Thomas F. Coen was appointed receiver of his estate. Examination revealed that the estate consisted simply and solely of the pawn ticket in question.

Yesterday Receiver Coen applied to Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, for instructions as to what he is to do in the case. Mr. Coen wants to know whether it is in his power to sell the ticket or whether he must redeem the watch and sell it, or whether the judgment debtor may not demand the ticket and redeem the watch before July 13, in which case there will be nothing left for either the receiver or the judgment creditor.

Frank J. Rohrig, a Roundsman attached to the Tenderloin precinct, is the plaintiff in the suit. Cregan was a saloon keeper, and his saloon was on Rohrig's beat. The saloon keeper and the Roundsman became friendly, and, as Cregan was not doing very well, he borrowed money, amounting to about $100, from Rohrig. Cregan was unable to pay, and Rohrig finally got judgment against him for the amount due, with costs, the whole sum totaling $112. Execution was levied, and was returned unsatisfied, and then Rohrig secured an order for the examination of Cregan in supplementary proceedings, at the conclusion of which Justice Schuchman of the City Court appointed Mr. Coen as the receiver of Cregan's property.

Receiver Coen explained to Justice Bischoff that $40 had been borrowed on the watch. Cregan had paid the interest from July 13, 1897, to July 13, 1898, and another year's interest, amounting to $12, will be due on the 13th of this month. Receiver Coen said that he had tried to get offers for the watch, which was a gold hunting-case watch, with a Tiffany movement, and of unknown value. The pawnbroker said it was worth $65.

"Under the law, as receiver," Mr. Coen said, "I am bound to give ten days' notice of any sale of the property of a judgment debtor. This is July 3, and the time for the redemption of the watch will expire before the necessary ten days' notice will have expired. Besides, the highest offer I have been able to get for the piece of property is $12, which is just the amount of the interest due, and if I take out the watch I shall have no money to pay for the advertisements which the law requires to be inserted in the newspapers. Can I sell the watch, or can I sell the ticket now for the $12 and let the purchaser take it out?"

Justice Bischoff said he thought the receiver could sell the ticket, subject to the pawnbroker's lien upon it.

"Yes," replied Mr. Coen, "but before I have complied with the legal formalities the twelve months will be up, and unless the interest has been paid the pawnbroker can sell it himself for the amount borrowed and interest, and I can get nothing at all. This is one of the most intricate cases I have ever been engaged in."

"I don't think that the pledgor could be prevented from selling this ticket or redeeming it," Justice Bischoff said, "and I think the receiver, to whom the judgment debtor handed this ticket, stands in his place."

Counsel for Cregan claimed that a watch was one of the articles exempt by law from the property which could be seized by the judgment creditor, and maintained that the receiver had no right to sell the ticket or redeem the watch and sell it.

Receiver Coen said that when Cregan gave up the ticket to him it ceased to be exempt. "I did not wish to sell this watch if I could help it," he said, "because I thought it looked mean toward the young man, but he said that, although this watch was a birthday present to him from his father and had cost $125, he did not care to take it out of pawn, as he had a cheaper watch which would do him just as well. I thought it was my duty as receiver to realize whatever I could from his estate."

Justice Bischoff, after several authorities on the question of the duties and powers of receivers had been cited to him by counsel on both sides, decided on taking the papers in the case and reserving his decision.

BOY SHOOTS ANOTHER.

Caught in an Unoccupied Building, He Fired for Revenge.

Thirteen-year-old Frederick Schrader of 145 West Thirty-fifth Street was shot in the arm yesterday morning by a youth whom, it is alleged, he had detected in robbing an unoccupied building next door. The shooting was done out of revenge.

Schrader's father is the janitor of the house he lives in, and the adjoining building was formerly occupied by the Salvation Army. The army moved out some time ago, and Schrader was asked to look after some lead and iron pipe and cheap fixtures that were left behind. Thieves attempted to get in several times, but were driven out.

Young Schrader heard a noise in the vacant building yesterday morning, and called out to his father. The latter and his wife hurried up, and parents and son entered the building. A couple of boys ran out, and Fred tried to catch the bigger boy, who struck him. Fred struck back with a small whip, and the two made their escape.

Half an hour later Fred was sent with a message to the Aulic, at the corner of Broadway, when the boy whom he had struck suddenly appeared and fired a pistol at him. The bullet entered the fleshy part of his arm and he cried for the police. Policeman John Sexton of the Tenderloin gave chase, and after a long run caught the rough, who gave his name as John Storch,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Threatening; showers; light to fresh southerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,440. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—The Fourth of July was celebrated in nearly all the countries of Europe and in many other parts of the world. The American Society in London held a brilliant banquet at the Hotel Cecil, at which Ambassador Choate, Senator Lodge, and others spoke. At the banquet of the American Chamber of Commerce, in Paris, M. Millerand, the French Minister of Commerce, made a plea for reciprocity between the two republics. Ex-President Harrison spoke on America's foreign policy. Capt. Dreyfus is in good spirits and recovering from the effects of his life on Devil's Island. He spends his time in studying the reports of court proceedings affecting his case. Count Boni de Castellane has written a criticism of the Prince of Monaco's recent letter to Mme. Dreyfus. The French Chamber of Deputies was prorogued. The American delegates to the Peace Conference visited Delft, Holland, and decorated the tomb of Hugo Grotius, Ambassador Andrew D. White making an address. The Arbitration Committee of the Peace Conference adopted a provision that arbitration should be optional. The Belgian Chamber of Deputies adopted a proposal of the Government to refer the Electoral bills to a committee, thus averting a crisis for the present.—Pages 1, 2, and 7.

Page 1.

The Dowager Queen Kapiolani of Hawaii died there on June 24. Her remains lay in state for eight days before burial.

A fire in Memphis, Tenn., yesterday afternoon caused the loss of one life and about $450,000 damage.

The cornerstone of the new State Capitol of Montana was laid at Helena yesterday in the presence of a large assemblage.

The sloop yacht Blanche was wrecked at Coney Island yesterday. Manhattan Beach sightseers viewed with alarm the danger of her crew.

Ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner, at the Brooklyn Democratic Club's Independence Day celebration yesterday, arraigned the Administration of President McKinley in scathing terms.

United States Senator Jones is to resign the Chairmanship of the National Democratic Committee, according to Asher G. Caruth, who spoke yesterday at the Tammany celebration.

Gov. Sayers of Texas has received an appeal from Brookshire, asking aid for the people who are starving after having been made destitute by the flood. Relief has gone from Houston. Thirteen drownings are reported, and hundreds of people are in peril. The Brazos is rising rapidly near Dewey Station.

Page 2.

Gov. Roosevelt was the attraction yesterday at Oyster Bay's Fourth of July celebration.

Policeman Aime Jelis of the West Thirtieth Street Station rescued two persons from a burning building last night at the risk of his life.

Major J. M. Farquhar, a member of the Industrial Commission, says that the purpose for which trusts are formed is not illegal. That competition between corporations lowers prices and this benefits the people.

It is estimated that from 125,000 to 150,000 persons visited Coney Island yesterday, and a great many games of chance were running for their diversion. There was little serious trouble, but many children were lost and found in the course of the day.

Page 3.

The twentieth annual regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club, sailed yesterday, was a marked success.

Another race in these waters has been arranged for Columbia and Defender. It will be sailed on the Sound on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly entertained the residents of Florham Park Borough, N. J., last evening with a banquet, music, and fireworks.

The Hudson Boat Club held its annual regatta yesterday on the Hudson River. The weather was favorable, and some well-contested races and fast time resulted.

Page 4.

The wheeling and yachting divisions of the Morris Club held a joint field day yesterday in Pelham Bay Park.

The Lakewood Club polo team defeated the second team of the Rockaway Hunt Club yesterday at Cedarhurst, L. I.

Sensational golf was played at the amateur tournament on the Onwentsia grounds, at Lake Forest, Ill., in spite of adverse conditions.

Devotees of the game of golf enjoyed many excellent contests yesterday. The matches of the Morris County (N. J.) Golf Club excited particular interest.

Page 5.

There was a lively chase yesterday along West Thirty-eighth Street after a driver who had run over a child.

Police Inspector Hartnett of Chicago says more patrolmen are needed in the big cities of the United States.

Announcement was made yesterday of the signing of the formal contract for the conversion of Mexico's foreign debt.

Camillo Demaria, two years old, was shot, and probably mortally wounded, yesterday by Theodore Merzierio, who attempted to kill a man who had stabbed him a year before.

The Fourth of July speech at Glen Summit, Penn., was delivered by St. Clair McKelway. He made a powerful appeal on behalf of the Government's policy in the Philippines.

The Glen Island of the Starin Line yesterday cut in two and sunk the lighter Escort and injured her sister lighter, the Lillian B., in a collision. There was a panic among the Glen Island's passengers.

There was a great celebration of the Fourth of July at Manila, all the nationalities represented there participating. Prof. Schurman, President of the Philippine Commission, will leave Manila to-day for Hongkong and the commission will meet at Washington in the Fall to prepare its report. It is reported that Aguinaldo will release most of the Spanish prisoners in his hands, but will hold the friars in the hope of obtaining a heavy ransom. Gov. Stanley of Kansas has received a letter from Brig. Gen. Funston urging him to intercede with the President for the return of the Kansas volunteers in the Philippines.

Page 8.

The New York and Brooklyn baseball teams each lost two games yesterday.

The prices obtained yesterday at the Easton Paddocks, Sheepshead Bay, for the Fairview Stud yearlings were disappointing.

The twenty-five-mile bicycle race between Elkes and Gardiner at the Manhattan Beach track yesterday was easily won by the former.

At the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday Perry Belmont's colt, Ethelbert, won the Realization Stake, Dr. Catlett the Independence Steeplechase in record time, Mesmerist the second half of the Double Event, and Fluke, Blarneystone, and Maximo Gomez the other races.

Page 12.

The Fourth was generally observed in this city yesterday with enthusiasm. All excursion boats and trains were crowded, and the cheap methods of transportation in the city itself afforded means of enjoyment to thousands.

The New York Aquarium has been enriched by a collection of rare fish brought from Bermuda waters by Prof. Bristol of the New York University.

That part of Tammany Hall which attended the annual celebration of the society in the Wigwam yesterday broke away from its leaders and cheered itself hoarse for Bryan, free silver, and anti-imperialism. Ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas made the speech which caused the uproar.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 4.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.

J. H. Barr Dies Near Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 4.—James H. Barr of Chattanooga, General Counsel of the Rome and Southern Railway, died of apoplexy to-day while bathing in the surf at Cumberland Island. He was at the island with a party of friends from Chattanooga, and was apparently in the best of health.

Sozodont Antiseptic Tooth Powder removes all trace of tobacco. Cleanses the teeth and sweetens the breath.—Adv.

DREYFUS IN GOOD SPIRITS

Recovering from the Effects of His Life on Devil's Island.

HOPES FOR JUSTICE AT LAST

His Time Occupied in Studying the Reports of Court Proceedings Affecting His Case.

RENNES, France, July 4.—Maître Labori paid another visit to Capt. Dreyfus at 10 o'clock this morning, remaining with him until noon. The lawyer found the prisoner to be in much better spirits than yesterday. In the resistance Dreyfus has shown to the frightful blow he suffered in the judgment of the court-martial and his terrible existence on Devil's Island, combined with his marvelous recuperation of physical and mental strength since he left Cayenne, Maître Labori saw the strongest proofs of his innocence. The lawyer was almost joyful in appearance on leaving the military prison to-day, and beyond doubt his interviews with Dreyfus have given him the most favorable impression respecting the outcome of the court-martial.

Dreyfus spent last evening and this morning in studying the documents relating to the Esterhazy and Zola trials. Maître Labori during this morning's conference explained to him the obscure points. Dreyfus was naturally astonished at many incidents, and at the attitude of various persons since his deportation.

Matthew Dreyfus paid his first visit to his brother at 3 o'clock this afternoon, the interview lasting half an hour. The brothers threw themselves into each other's arms. Matthew said he found his brother aged and broken in health, but not the physical wreck he feared. In spite of his sufferings, Dreyfus's eyes are as bright and his mind as clear and his intelligence as keen as when he was occupied with his duties on the General Staff. He was troubled with insomnia during the voyage, but has now recovered, and last night he had a refreshing sleep. The prisoner is still suffering from dysentery, but there is every reason to believe he will rapidly recuperate his forces. He is under medical treatment.

Matthew found his brother in good spirits and buoyed up by the necessity of mustering all his strength for the coming ordeal, and by the hope that at last he will have justice done him. He is extremely reserved as to his life on Devil's Island, which has left an indelible impression, and remains in his memory as a horrible nightmare. Dreyfus looks back to his existence of the past four years with relief, tinged with a feeling of the horror of a sane man who has escaped from a madhouse. He declares his brain is almost reeling in the face of the mass of documents and explanations MM. Demange and Labori are bringing out regarding the extraordinary machinations of his enemies and the persevering devotion of his friends. Dreyfus is astounded and full of heartfelt gratitude at their self-sacrifice. This feeling is particularly strong as regards Col. Picquart, whom he hardly remembers, and the story of whose persecution has profoundly moved him.

Capt. Dreyfus was unable to talk freely with his brother owing to the presence of the officer who is under instructions to be present at all interviews between the prisoner and members of his family. This arrangement has been a terrible trial for Mme. Dreyfus and the rest, as they have been obliged to restrain their emotions so far as possible, and have been unable to converse as to intimate matters, because every word has been overheard, and every gesture watched by the officer.

Only MM. Demange and Labori are allowed to see Capt. Dreyfus privately. They will return to see him together at the beginning of next week, thus giving him ample time in the meanwhile to acquaint himself thoroughly with the contents of the various dossiers.

It is impossible to imagine a town calmer than Rennes. The inhabitants continue absolutely indifferent to the presence of Dreyfus. Barely half a dozen persons witnessed the visits of counsel and relatives to the prison to-day. The town, however, is full of detectives, who scrutinize all strangers, and a few gendarmes are patrolling before the residence of Mme. Dreyfus. They approach and watch every one stopping before the gate leading to the courtyard of the mansion.

COUNT CASTELLANE AS A CRITIC.

He Resents the Prince of Monaco's Letter to Mme. Dreyfus.

PARIS, July 4.—Count Boni de Castellane, who married Miss Anna Gould, has addressed a communication to the Prince of Monaco, sharply criticising the Prince for his recent letter to Mme. Dreyfus, inviting her and her husband to sojourn at his château after the prisoner's acquittal, of which the Prince expressed himself as confident. The Count, who charges the Prince with "interfering in an affair in which you are in no way concerned," says:

"If, as a foreign sovereign, you thought you could influence French officers in the grave verdict they are about to pronounce, I beg you to note that we do not stand on an equal footing, as none of us would condescend to call to account a Prince who is under tutelage. You are, perhaps a relative of Dreyfus by marriage; but in that case it is premature to triumph. If, on the other hand, it is as a protector of gambling houses that you intervene, permit me to tell you that Dreyfus himself would dispense with your services."

FRENCH CHAMBER PROROGUED.

Government Stops Debate on the Bill Dealing with Workmen's Wages.

PARIS, July 4.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Paul Beauregard, (Republican,) representing one of the districts of the Seine, submitted his promised interpellation on the subject of the bill dealing with workmen's wages and the hours of labor. He disputed the right of M. Millerand, (Socialist,) Minister of Commerce, to deal with the mater by decree, as he proposed to do, until the next session. The speaker was loudly interrupted by members of the Extreme Left.

M. Millerand, in replying, disclaimed all intentions upon the part of the Government to curtail the rights of Parliament. Other Deputies desired to debate the matter, but the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, declined to consent to this, and the Chamber upheld him by a vote of 338 to 186.

The Premier then read a decree proroguing Parliament for the long vacation, and, amid applause from the Leftists and protests from the Right, the house was adjourned.

Aged 96, and Never Had Seen a Corpse

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 4.—At the funeral to-day at Jersie Hill Mission, just across the city line, of Mrs. Ellen Harvey, the husband for the first time saw a corpse. He is in his ninety-sixth year, but until he saw his aged wife in death he had never looked upon a dead person.

Drowned in the Mohawk River.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y., July 4.—W. Byron Abeling, forty years old, for a number of years associate editor of The Hay Trade Journal, published at Canajoharie, but later agent of the American Express Company at that place, and prominent in Royal Arcanum and Red Men circles, while fishing from a boat in the Mohawk River, near Canajoharie to-day, fell into the water and was drowned. A widow and three children survive him.

New Yorker Found Dead in Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 4.—James W. Colburn of New York City was found dead at Washington Hall this morning.

The only James W. Colburn whose name appears in any of the Directories is described as a member of the Suburban Riding and Driving Club. At the clubhouse last night it was said that his home address was not known, but that he was a well-known member of the club, and was acquainted with most of the horsemen of the city.

HUNGER FOLLOWS FLOODS.

Starvation Adds Its Horrors to the Texas Calamity—Many Lives Are in Danger.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 4.—Gov. Sayers today received the following telegram from a number of prominent residents of Brookshire, a small town in Waller County, on the Brazos River, about thirty miles from Houston:

"Hundreds of people here, with everything swept away by the flood, have not a mouthful to eat, and no shelter. Unless food is sent at once starvation is inevitable, and to you, as Governor of Texas, we appeal for immediate aid and food."

Gov. Sayers at once telegraphed the Mayors of Houston, Galveston, and San Antonio as follows:

"Am just advised that hundreds of people are suffering at Brookshire for want of food. Have no public funds at my disposal. Please call on the people of your city to assist."

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 4.—Advices from Dallas, Texas, say that another flood disaster which, from the first bulletins received here to-night, appears to be worse than that at Calvert on Friday and Saturday last, occurred to-day in the Brazos Valley, about 100 miles down the river from Calvert. Reports say that the large steel bridge of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad at Dewey Station, near the crossing of the Brazos River, is gone. The river in that section began rising suddenly yesterday, and to-night is six feet higher than ever before known. Immense drifts of houses, trees, fences, &c., are floating past Sealey and Dewey.

Chief Lineman Lowry of the Postal Telegraph Company to-night made the following statement over the long distance telephone from Sealey, 250 miles south of Dallas:

"The Brazos River here is more than five miles wide and the waters are lashing furiously. All character of floatable property is rushing along with the current. On this side of the river (at Sealey) there is as yet little danger, but on the other side (Dewey and Brookshire) the conditions are terrible. We cannot get from the Sealey side to the Dewey and Brookshire side, and, as our wires are all gone on that side, we cannot tell the extent of the disaster at Brookshire.

"I reahced Sealey to-night in a small boat, after spending last night on an island four miles from here. The big bridge of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad at Dewey is ruined. It is covered with water and the centre span is six inches out of line. The entire structure is likely to go at any minute. Four miles of Missouri, Kansas and Texas track is gone on the Dewey side and about a mile on the Sealey side has been washed away. If boats and special trains from Houston or other points have not yet reached Brookside, they are too late.

"The people, I fear, will be drowned before they can be reached. This afternoon there were from 300 to 400 people on a small island near Brookshire, and the water was rising rapidly. I fear they are drowned by this time, as they had not the slightest means of escape.

"The river here to-night is six feet higher than in 1885, which was the record up to the present. The damage to property is enormous."

HOUSTON, Texas, July 4.—An appeal for aid has come from Brookshire, and a relief train, with rowboats and provisions, left to-night. The Brazos is ten miles wide at that point. The message says thirteen persons have been drowned and hundreds of others are in peril.

MONTANA'S NEW CAPITOL.

Cornerstone Laid at Helena in the Presence of a Large Assemblage—Speech by ex-Gov. Toole.

HELENA, Mon., July 4.—The cornerstone of the new State Capitol was laid this afternoon. Never before has such a large crowd assembled in this city, special trains having brought thousands of visitors to Helena. The city, in both residence and business sections, was gayly decorated, and all business was suspended. The day was a beautiful one, and nothing whatever marred the occasion.

A parade, in four divisions, was formed at Main Street and Broadway, and began the march to the Capitol grounds. It was under the command of Adjt. Gen. C. F. English. The parade reached the building at 3 P. M., and an invocation was delivered by the Rev. W. N. Sloan. Gov. R. B. Smith delivered an address as Chairman of the Capitol Commission. He then introduced ex-Gov. Joseph K. Toole, the orator of the day.

Mr. Toole was the first Governor of Montana, having been appointed by President Cleveland ten years ago. At some length he pictured the early history of the State and the struggle between Helena and Anaconda for the permanent Capitol. He complimented the Capitol Commission upon its untiring efforts in advancing the building. Mr. Toole went on to deprecate the tendency to seek wealth without regard to the means used in doing so, and for this reason advocated a change of the motto in the State seal (Oro y Plata) to one denouncing bribery and inculcating wisdom, honesty, and integrity. Speaking of the war in the Philippines, Mr. Toole declared every patriotic heart in the land was behind the President in his endeavor to put down the rebellion.

Grand Master Charles W. Pomeroy was then introduced, and proceeded with the laying of the cornerstone, as prescribed in the Masonic ritual. The trowel used by him was specially made for the occasion, and in its composition were contained all of the precious and utilitarian metals to be found in Montana. The gavel was made of wood from the estate of George Washington, at Mount Vernon

An address by ex-Senator W. F. Sanders followed, and the benediction by the Grand Chaplain closed the exercises.

The new Capitol is designed in Grecian Ionic style, which is carried out purely and severely in the stone exterior from basement to dome. The extreme dimensions of the building are 250 by 130 feet, and the structure will be strictly fireproof throughout. It will be lighted by electricity, heated by steam and thoroughly ventilated in every part.

From the centre of the building and crowning the whole, rises the dome. The base of this, rising above the high parapets and pediments of the main building, is formed by a balustraded terrace, from which rises the main story, having on each face a projecting pavilion with columns, pilasters and pediment in the Corinthian style, and supported at each angle by a square pavilion with half-spherical crown. Surmounting these pavilions rises the tholobate, or base of the circular dome proper; this is enriched with wreaths and garlands in high relief on a broad frieze, above which is a bold cornice and a stepped base to the spherical dome devoid of ornament, which will be gilded and crowned by a statue of liberty.

THE "BRONZE" WAS PLASTER.

Egbert Tablet Broke in Cooling, and an Imitation Was Substituted.

CINCINNATI, July 4.—It will be a surprise to Gen. Miles to learn that one of the Fort Thomas tablets he received in the name of the United States was not "enduring bronze," but common plaster.

It was found to-day that some one perpetrated a huge bunko game on the orators and garrison of Fort Thomas by putting up a plaster cast of the Egbert tablet instead of the real one.

The work done at Hamilton, Ohio, was delayed by the breaking of the bronze plate while cooling, and to prevent a delay in the ceremony some one devised the plan of putting up an imitation, painted to resemble the original so closely that detection was almost impossible. The plan was carried out in every detail. When the cast was unpacked six men carried it to the tower, each exhibiting signs of intense strain on account of the weight. This morning, Capt. Jackson, who is in charge of the fort, was notified that the tablet was not bronze. He detailed a man to test it with a knife, the result being a confirmation of the statement. As the plaster will withstand the exposure of Fort Thomas but a short time the real bronze will doubtless soon replace it.

CAPT. DYER HOME AT MELROSE.

Says the Philippine War Will Be Quickly Ended If the Anti-Imperialists Are Suppressed.

MELROSE, Mass., July 4.—Capt. N. M. Dyer, who, with the Baltimore, led the second attack of Dewey's squadron upon Montojo's fleet at Manila, reached his home in Melrose this afternoon. He was met at the station by a large crowd, a brass band, and the fire company. Capt. Dyer was detached from the Baltimore three months ago on account of ill-health.

In an interview to-day, Capt. Dyer said: "The situation in the Philippines is, I think, quite encouraging. Of course the only thing to be done is for the army to go in and put down the rebellion. The sooner this is done the better, and it will be done the sooner when you have put down those people at home who, directly and indirectly, are giving aid to the enemy. That is what it amounts to.

"The rebellion would not have lasted nearly so long if it had not been for the sympathy of these people. They are doing more harm than they know. They are deluding the insurgents. Information of what is going on at home is sent to the insurgents at once. They are led to believe that all the acts of the Government are discredited by the people, and that as soon as the people get a chance to do so they will overthrow the Administration.

"The insurgents think that if they hold out for a while longer the present Administration will be overthrown, and that they will be allowed to do as they please. This state of affairs is due almost entirely to the machinations of these goody-goody people of Massachusetts and other States. They should be suppressed as quickly and effectually as possible that the work of putting down the rebellion may be made easier and quicker."

KAPIOLANI DIES IN HAWAII.

Was the Widow of King Kalakaua, Who Died Jan. 20, 1891, in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 4.—The steamship Coptic arrived late last night from Hongkong and Yokohama, via Honolulu.

She brought news of the death, at Honolulu, on June 24, of the Dowager Queen Kapiolani, widow of King Kalakaua. Her death had been expected for some time. She was sixty-five years of age, a sufferer from cancer, and recently had a stroke of paralysis. She was much esteemed in the islands, and her death was sincerely mourned. Her remains lay in state for eight days, and were buried with impressive ceremonies.

The Dowager Queen Kapiolani was a descendant of the royal house of the Island of Kauai, and was married in 1863 to Prince David Kalakaua, who succeeded to the Hawaiian throne in 1874, and after a turbulent reign of seventeen years died Jan. 20, 1891, while on a visit to San Francisco.

Kapiolani was esteemed more highly by the Hawaiians than any other of the native Princesses, and was equally popular with the foreigners residing in the islands. She was the only one who, during the reign of Kalakaua, dared openly to oppose the revels in which that monarch and his friends indulged. During the orgies at the palace it was her custom to retire to one of her several homes in the vicinity of Honolulu. Since the death of the King she had led a secluded life.

Kapiolani was well educated, and spoke English almost as well as she did Hawaiian, but she was always averse to the use of English in her household. She was not in sympathy with the aspirations of ex-Queen Liliuokalani or the late Princess Kiaulani, and refused to have anything to do with any movement looking to the restoration of the monarchy after its overthrow in 1893. The Provisional Government established at that time voted her an allowance, the payment of which was continued until her death.

During the reign of King Kalakaua the Queen made several trips abroad. She visited this country in 1887, in company with her sister-in-law, then Princess Liliuokalani, and in the same year she attended the jubilee of Queen Victoria.

Having no children of her own, Kapiolani several years ago adopted the two sons of her deceased sister. These young men, who have now passed their majority, are known as Princes David and Cupid. The Dowager Queen recently deeded to them all of her real and personal property, the value of which is estimated at $1,500,000. It is thought, however, that an extensive museum of Hawaiian curiosities, which she owned, will be given to some public institution.

The Dowager Queen devoted much of her time to charitable work. Among the institutions in Honolulu which she founded are the Kapiolani Home for Leper Girls and the Kapiolani Maternity Home.

CAPTURED A LARGE EAGLE.

A Red Hook Farmer Wings the Despoiler of His Barnyard.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 4.—John Koblinski, a farmer of Red Hook, Dutchess County, captured a large American eagle yesterday, as the bird was flying away with a Spring porker in its talons. Koblinski began the season with a flock of fifty turkeys and only two now remain, the rest having disappeared mysteriously. His lambs, chickens, and geese have also been taken, and officers have long been watching for thieves. Yesterday morning Koblinski heard one of his little pigs squealing, and rushing into the yard with his shotgun saw a big eagle flying over the barn with the porker. One charge from the gun winged the eagle and he fell fluttering to the ground, turning from his prey to fight his captor. Koblinski threw a blanket over the bird and, with assistance, caged him.

The eagle weighs 150 pounds, being in prime condition. He measures 11 feet from tip to tip and is vicious in captivity. The bird seems to be quite old and the largest eagle ever captured in this section.

DIVORCES IN MICHIGAN.

Statistics for 1898 Show Marked Increase Over Former Years.

LANSING, Mich., July 4.—During the year 1898, according to reports just received by the Secretary of State, there were 1,808 divorces granted in Michigan, this number showing a "healthy increase" over the preceding year. In 1,536 cases the wife was the complainant and in 472 cases the husband was the aggrieved party.

Of the total number, 1,468 of the marriages were solemnized in Michigan, showing that few couples of other States came to Michigan to secure divorces. In 890 cases there were no children born to the contracting parties, and in 412 cases there was but one child in the family.

Four hundred and ninety-four couples had been married less than five years, 583 between five and ten years, 313 between ten and fifteen years, and 195 from fifteen to twenty years. Cruelty was the cause of divorce in 551 cases, desertion in 480 cases, and non-support in 241 cases.

KITTENS BORN IN MAIL BAG.

Post Office Cat Had Been Locked Up with Registered Letters.

CINCINNATI, July 4.—Postmaster Reynolds of Covington lost his office cat last night. Suspecting that she had crossed over to Newport, the Post Office men there were requested to make inquiries, with the result that the cat was located with a family of five kittens. She had crossed the Licking River in a curious way.

One of the institutions of the Covington Post Office is what is called the "locked out" pouch. In it all of the valuable mail received after the safe is locked is placed for the night. The pouch is of the most secure pattern manufactured, and it requires a very expert Post Office robber to be able to fiech its contents. The late mails yesterday brought considerable registered matter for Newport, which was placed in the "locked out" pouch. Evidently the cat crept in and made herself a nest among the letters, and was locked in with the mail. In the morning the pouch was taken over to Newport, as usual, and upon being opened, not only the mail and the Covington Post Office cat, but five Post Office kittens were found.

The cat will probably be sent back, but the fate of the kittens is uncertain.

Chautauqua Excursion.
$10.00 round trip by Erie Railroad, July 7. Tickets good until August 5th for return.—Adv.

PENSION LAWYERS' GREED

Sharp Practices Employed in the Prosecution of Claims.

BAIT SENT TO OLD SOLDIERS

Circular of One Firm Exposed by a Western Veteran—Two Specimen Reports of Disabilities.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—While the Grand Army posts of the United States are being appealed to by agents of the pension claim attorneys, or the attorneys themselves, of whom there are said to be one or more in nearly every post in the country, to condemn the Commissioner of Pensions for not shoveling out pensions regardless of his oath to observe the laws, the efforts of the thwarted attorneys are being increased and they are resorting to sharper practices to prevent the decrease of the pension expenditures of the country. In the fiscal year 1897-8 there was expended about $147,500,000 for pensions; in the year 1898-9 the expenditure was about $139,400,000, or about $8,000,000 less. There is every expectation that this showing will bring to the Commissioner, not the praise to which he is entitled, but the indignant rage and disappointment which the attorneys fancy they are entitled to feel and express.

Law-abiding people are unwilling to believe the stories about the methods employed to obtain new pensions or increases of old rates. There is no conception of the ingenuity manifested to get persons to consent to be represented by attorneys who are unwilling to abandon misrepresentation before the Pension Bureau. To illustrate the rapacity and recklessness of the attorneys it may be interesting and useful to reproduce the following letter from a very self-respecting Western man concerning another letter from a very solicitous firm of pension attorneys, which was sent to the Pension Office for the consideration of Commissioner Evans:

(Post date of writer omitted.)

Sir: I inclose herewith for your inspection and return to me a letter and declaration which I have just received.

Considering the fact that I have no disability whatever, and never had any while in the service, nor ever intimated to any one that I had any, it is very gratifying to me to have such a high opinion that I am entitled to a pension.

If it be true that our good Uncle is dispensing favors of this kind on such grounds, I shall esteem it a favor if you will enter my name direct upon your pension rolls and issue me a certificate, as I much dislike the idea of hatching up a statement to fit the case.

I enlisted in good faith to serve my country, and desire no compensation other than that to which I am justly entitled. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

The Honorable Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C.

This self-respecting and independent statement was in response to the following circular:

Office of MILO B. STEVENS & COMPANY, Attorneys and Solicitors, Washington. Chicago. Cleveland. Detroit.	MILO B. STEVENS (Estate,) Late of 14th Ohio Battery. EUGENE E. STEVENS, Attorney at Law. THOMAS R. HARNEY, Late of U. S. Pension Bureau.

Washington, June 1, 1899.

Dear Sir:

We have received and filed your application for extra pay, &c., and the same will be given proper attention.

In our opinion you are also entitled to a pension, and we believe it can be secured. We advise you to take the inclosed application to a notary public or Justice of the Peace and have it properly filled and executed, with two witnesses, men or women, who know you. See that it is stated in the correct and proper disabilities due to service and line of duty. Upon the return of the same to us properly executed it will be promptly filed in the Pension Bureau, and in due time we will advise you of the official requirements and fully instruct and aid you in obtaining the required proof, furnishing the necessary blanks and forms.

Please give the matter immediate attention, as your pension, if granted, will commence only from the date of filing the application. Very respectfully, MILO B. STEVENS & CO., K.

Important: Return these papers by June 12, 1899.

The ordinary enterprising pension attorney, so long as he can keep in front of the bars, stops at nothing. If a man who has been drawing a pension has had an increase, and has a desire, stimulated by the attorney, to get a new increase, the attorney has learned that men are subject to all manner of ills, sometimes as the result of soldiering thirty years ago, but, at all events, subject to them in a degree that can be negotiated at the Pension Bureau. When it was formerly the custom for an applicant really to have something the matter with him, he was honest, and asserted the disease and abided by the physical examination. Now, however, he is bound to be diseased.

Here is the statement made on behalf of a claimant, who recently put in, through his attorney, a claim for increase. He declared that he had chronic rheumatism and "resulting piles," for which he had been pensioned, but that he claimed increase because he had also developed heart disease of the lungs, disease of the liver, disease of the spleen, stomach, bowels, rectum, kidneys, eyes, legs, throat, respiratory organs, digestive organs, catarrh of head, lumbago, partial paralysis, scurvy, loss of teeth, atrophy of muscles, nervous, and general debility.

This applicant was enlisted Dec. 18, 1861, and was discharged Jan. 21, 1865. He first applied for a pension Jan. 8, 1884, nineteen years after his discharge. His last application for an increase, with his assertion of new disabilities, was on April 23, 1894, twenty-nine years after his discharge, when he appeared to have twenty-three new disabilities contracted while in the service, but of which he had no record until furnished with it by the attorney who had learned the use of the "dragnet" application.

And there are so-called medical examiners who really find some curious combinations of disability in the patriots of the civil war. A couple of recent reports, with the monthly "ratings" recommended by the examining boards, are very interesting. Both were made in May last, and both in the same town. These are actual cases, but the men described have not yet received the certificates that the accommodating medical boards of the locality suggested as fitting. The reports follow:

For sallow skin and flabby tongue	$17
For normal liver	24
For tenderness over stomach	17
For inflamed and bleeding rectum, two piles, ½ inch in diameter, and an ulcer, ¾ inch in diameter	24
For allegation of periodical eczema (none shown in examination) and alleged dizziness.	17
For slight heart murmur	24
Total	$123
For red and fissured tongue	$17
For protuberant belly	17
For three piles	17
For distended stomach	12
For tenderness over liver	12
For normal heart	12
For lumbago	17
Total	$104

These men are both pensioners, and are but two out of a myriad. They may be said to be living simply to preserve the health of the pension sharks. Just why a man with a "normal heart" should get $12 a month for it, and a man with a "normal liver" should enjoy the use of $24 a month in addition to such a treasure, even the Pension Bureau cannot explain. The bureau does not yet pension "alleged dizziness" or "protuberant bellies."

PENSION BUREAU INVESTIGATION.

Kansas Men Who Oppose Evans Will Be Present in Washington.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 4.—A delegation of Kansas Grand Army leaders, headed by Commander Coulter, will leave for Washington to-morrow to be present at the meeting of the committee appointed to investigate the official acts of Pension Commissioner Evans. The investigation will begin July 11. Commander Coulter said to-night that Albert D. Shaw of Watertown, N. Y., would head the delegation to prevent a whitewash of Commissioner Evans by the Grand Army committee. "The committee," he said, "is put up to whitewash Evans, but we are going there to make it just as uncomfortable for the gentleman as we can."

R. B. Brown of Zanesville, Ohio, is Chairman of the Investigating Committee. The other members are H. B. Case of Chattanooga, John Palmer of Albany, J. W. Burst of Illinois, and Charles Clark Adams of Boston.

BIG FIRE IN MEMPHIS.

One Man Killed, an ex-Fire Chief Probably Fatally Injured, and About $450,000 Loss to Property.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 4.—Fire broke out in the establishment of the Memphis Paper Company, at the corner of Gayoso and Front Streets, late this afternoon, and caused the loss of one life, probably fatal injuries to ex-Fire Chief Cleary and serious injuries to Assistant Fire Chief James Ryan, besides a property loss of about $450,000.

The Gayoso Hotel, one of the oldest landmarks of Memphis, was one of the buildings totally destroyed, and, while the guests were all rescued, some of them lost valuable effects in the fire, which burned fiercely for more than six hours. During the progress of the fire in the Blumenthal liquor plant, Assistant Chief Ryan had his leg broken by a falling stone, and was carried away. Ex-Chief James E. Cleary had his spine dislocated a little later, and is likely to die. An unknown negro was caught under the falling walls and crushed to death.

The blaze originated in the Memphis Paper Company's building at about 4 o'clock, and had obtained good headway before being discovered. From lack of rain, the buildings were all dry and inflammable, and in a short time after the first alarm the paper company's store had been gutted, and the adjoining stores had been ignited. In quick succession the establishments of the Blumenthal & Heilbronner Liquor Company, the American Biscuit Company, and the office of the Standard Oil Company were destroyed.

All the efforts of the Fire Department to prevent the flames from spreading to the Gayoso Hotel, situated directly across the street, proved futile, and it was soon seen that the old structure was doomed, after many narrow escapes from destruction by fire in the course of its history.

WRECK AT CONEY ISLAND.

Manhattan Beach Sightseers View with Alarm the Plight of the Blanche and Her Crew.

A wrecked yacht and the narrow escape of several men from what seemed certain death made a thrilling scene for over a thousand sightseers at Manhattan Beach yesterday afternoon.

The 36-foot sloop yacht Blanche of the Narcissus Yacht Club, at Sheepshead Bay, manned by Capt. Jack Sutter, Herman Hockhausen, Robert Toppin, and F. J. Earls, while running from the open sea into Sheepshead Bay inlet at 4:30 oclock yesterday afternoon, lost her tender. Capt. Jack Sutter put the yacht about and ran down for the little skiff, which meanwhile had been swamped by the rough sea. They missed the tender, and at the same time had approached so near to the bulkhead in front of the Oriental Hotel, that the yacht was unable to gather sufficient headway against the gale which was blowing from off the sea.

The desperate efforts of the crew to beat their way out into the open, terminating with the casting over of the anchor, which dragged like a toy, was a sight which the onlookers will not soon forget. With a rapidity which was startling, the fated yacht was driven head on against the bulkhead, ripping her bowsprit completely off. Another wave carried her around broadside to the piles and threw her against them with such force as to carry away the topmast, snapping the halyards and unshipping the gaff, which fell to the deck with a crash, and threatened to sweep the yachtsmen overboard.

With the boom sweeping over the deck with every surge, and the little craft banging away against the piles, a landing was impossible. A number of men, among whom was Joseph Greaves, Manager of the Oriental, ran out on the bulkhead, and one by one the shipwrecked crew were hauled ashore with great difficulty. The yacht was carried along the bulkhead by the force of the waves and finally beached on the shores of Sheepshead Bay, a total wreck.

SENATOR JONES MAY RESIGN.

Mr. Caruth Thinks Special Meeting of National Committee Has Been Called to Select His Successor.

United States Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas is to resign the Chairmanship of the National Democratic Committee. At least that is the opinion of Asher G. Caruth of Louisville, who was one of the speakers at the Tammany Hall celebration yesterday. When seen at the Hoffman House last night with reference to the occasion for the special meeting of the committee, Mr. Caruth said:

"I have reason to believe that the committee has been called together to accept the resignation of Senator Jones as Chairman and to elect his successor. The Senator is a sick man, and his physical condition will not permit him to undergo the strain incidental to the discharge of the arduous duties of the Chairmanship in a Presidential campaign.

"I should like to see ex-Congressman Benjamin Cable of Illinois elected Chairman, but in my opinion that position will go to ex-Gov. William J. Stone of Missouri.

"What did I think of the Tammany meeting? I was delighted with it. The remarks of ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas electrified the audience, and the enthusiasm accorded him satisfies me beyond a doubt that the rank and file of Tammany Hall are practically solid for William Jennings Bryan and the Chicago platform."

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

Annual Meeting of the Rhode Island Society Held at Newport.

NEWPORT, July 4.—The annual meeting of the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati was held in the Senate Chamber of the State House this afternoon, and for the first time in 100 years a President was absent and a Vice President had to preside, he being Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, District Attorney of New York. The various annual reports were read. The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—Nathaniel Greene, Newport; Vice President—Asa Bird Gardiner, New York

ROOSEVELT AT OYSTER BAY

Governor the Attraction at Fourth of July Celebration.

WHOLE TOWN DOES HIM HONOR

When Speakers Predict that He Will Become President the Colonel Breaks Into a Broad Smile.

The people in and around Oyster Bay, Gov. Roosevelt's home, celebrated the Fourth by uniting in the organization of a boom for Roosevelt for President, in which the Governor did not assist, and with a happy demonstration, celebration, and proclamation of religious toleration, in which the Governor was a zealous and enthusiastic participant. When Col. Roosevelt came home from Cuba last year Oyster Bay united in giving him a reception which was for Oyster Bay tremendous, and in the annals of the time ever memorable, and an epoch from which to date births and deaths and marriages, illnesses of prominent inhabitants, fires, fights, elections, and other local events; also, the town did itself proud with a jubilee vaster even than the reception. Then, being a Democratic stronghold of Long Island, it turned from the Colonel when he became the Republican nominee for Governor, and a large section of its population strove earnestly to bring about his defeat.

Oyster Bay has 3,000 people, and scatters and mixes a good deal. It is built from the inside of the Long Island Railroad track, which here runs about 200 yards from the shore of the bay, and is a town of much grass and some weeds, and distances, and many splendid trees, where each dwelling occupies its own wide lot behind its own picket fence and amid its own arboreal and horticultural and pomological surroundings —a town of shade and verdure, of lawns more or less well kept, and gardens and orchards.

Before Col. Roosevelt became Governor Oyster Bay was a centre of interest, and metropolitan newspaper men and politicians resorted thither in platoons and boarded at the hotel. "The write-ups Roosevelt got this town free of cost in the N' York newspapers would've cost us hundreds of dollars," said one enterprising citizen yesterday, speaking of this time of Oyster Bay's glory.

OUTLOOK ONCE GLOOMY.

Since the Governor went to Albany Oyster Bay has felt the change. As the Fourth of July approached the town felt more and more neglected. Sea Cliff was to have a flag raising; Glen Cove had advertised a celebration. Oyster Bay had nothing but some races in the 2:32 class and a baseball game between the Hicksville Elites and the Oyster Bay Invincibles, and they did not promise well.

Two weeks ago some inspired citizen suggested that Gov. Roosevelt be invited to speak at Oyster Bay on the Fourth. Then the town woke up. The Governor is personally the town's most popular citizen, and those who had voted against him most industriously fell over each other to second the invitation. When the Governor was told that all Oyster Bay wanted to hear him he said "certainly"; that it would be a pleasure to him to talk to his neighbors.

Then committees were appointed, and Oyster Bay was once more united and enthusiastic. Gerard Beekman, the leading Republican, and Whose Credit Lay in the bays festooned with flags flying from bow to topmast and from topmast to stern, was appointed General Chairman, and Maurice E. Townsend, Chairman of the Democratic Committee of the town, was made Chairman of the Celebration Committee. A Republican was made Treasurer, while the leader of the Oyster Bay Brass Band is a Democrat and the musical director is another Republican.

The Populists, Prohibitionists, and other outlying political elements wheeled promptly into line. Theological differences and difficulties were also harmonized, for the Rev. Charles S. Wightman, Baptist; the Rev. William P. Estes, Methodist; the Rev. Henry H. Washburn, Episcopalian; the Rev. John L. Belford, Roman Catholic; the Rev. Alexander G. Russell, Presbyterian, and the Rev. John J. Lechla, a colored man, African Methodist Episcopal Zion, were all invited to take part and all accepted.

GAVE ITSELF UP TO CELEBRATION.

Everything was closed except the saloons, the livery stables and the Chinese laundry, and Oyster Bay surrendered itself with untroubled mind to the duty of celebration. Flags were hung everywhere and were even wrapped about all the telephone and telegraph poles. The smell of burnt powder was everywhere and the streets were reddened with the litter of exploded firecrackers.

The farmers came in from all the country around—men with strong, beaked noses and bristly beards and stalwart convictions on moral, political and religious questions, but weaknesses in the direction of horseflesh, and they brought with them their wives and daughters, who have their convictions but have not their high noses or strong beards. There were also some farmers of the kind who travel from their farms over four wheels driven by men in livery and the tan of whose hands was made in Paris and sold from New York City, and these too brought along their wives and daughters.

Consequently Oyster Bay was all at Audrey Park, which is an open, flat, grass grown field of two or three acres near the railroad track, with apple and locust trees growing thickly in it. The general feeling was that the Sea Cliff flag raising and the Glen Cove celebration would look like thirty cents in postage stamps stuck together in a letter compared with the Oyster Bay occasion. As for the races and baseball game, which were devices of the sporting element, they were neglected altogether.

The editor of The Oyster Bay Pilot is responsible for the assertion that there were nearly 4,000 persons around the stand—a small affair of boards covered with bunting and bearing the words, "Welcome, Governor Roosevelt," in gilt paper letters over the arch spanning the entrance. Some deduction may be made for enthusiasm—say 50 per cent. The crowd, however, made a brave show, and was thoroughly representative, for there were men in their shirt sleeves, and men who wore silk hats, and women whose stations and fortunes in life covered an exceedingly wide range.

OLD AND YOUNG ON HAND.

Just in front of the stand a very old, white, and shrunken man crouched in a chair, wrapped in an old-time plaid shawl, and the limbs of the appletree shadowing the stand were occupied by clusters of small boys who swayed perilously as the limb swung with the wind, but clung on stoutly and cheered shrilly for "Teddy"—and whenever they did it the very old man grinned a toothless grin and struck his wrinkled hands weakly together. There were also many babies, some in carriages decorated with flags, and some in arms.

Many of the Oyster Bay people had brought camp stools to the meeting with them, and the fire company across the street lent all its chairs; but the great majority of the audience had to stand on the grass and did it patiently two hours and a half. The Oyster Bay Brass Band was on the right of the stand, part of it in chairs, part seated on the grass, and one member up a tree. It was an enthusiastic band which permitted itself to be tempted to several false and inopportune starts, but it did its work very thoroughly.

The Baptist clergyman opened the proceedings with prayer, and prayed as well as he could with a storm of patriotic firecrackers banging away across the street. Then the band played "Hail Columbia," and the Governor came pushing through the crowd from the carriage the committee had brought him from home in. There were some cheering and handclapping as he climbed the steps to the stand, but he had arrived so suddenly that most of the people did not see him. There was more applause and cheering, however, when he had taken his seat.

The Rev. Mr. Estes, the Methodist, read the Declaration of Independence as if he believed and felt every word of it. He prefaced it by saying it was not often that that historic document was read in the presence of the makers of history—those who were starting the country on another new era of its life. He stopped now and then to interpolate comments, and was invariably cheered by everybody except a select coterie of boys who consistently catcalled at everything, including the Declaration, all through the meeting, excepting only Gov. Roosevelt.

SPEECHES OF THE MINISTERS.

The Rev. Mr. Washburn, the Episcopalian, made a conventional address until he approached the end. Then he said that Gov. Roosevelt was destined for yet higher honors than he had received and that Oyster Bay would be known as the home not only of a Governor of this great State, but of a President of the United States. The Governor's expression at this and the great outbursts of applause following each sentence was ludicrously like that of a boy trying to keep an impassive face while something pleases him. Apparently against his will his mouth broke into a broad smile and he dropped his head as if he was trying to hide his merriment.

The Rev. Father Belford began by saying: "I am not much of a prophet; but I am enough of an American to say to Mr. Washburn's suggestion a strong and loud 'Amen!'" whereupon "Amen!" and "Good!" "Right!" came from every part of the audience, and men, women, and children laughed gleefully and shouted and clapped their hands.

A little later Father Belford said of the Governor: "We here listened with our ears to the ground for the rumble we knew was sure to come from wherever he stood, and it came so that it made our ears tingle and our hearts leap. The rumbling has grown louder and louder ever since; it has just been heard all through the West, and the ears of the people there are tingling with it, too."

Father Belford has a peculiarly humorous way of saying things, and when he said this there was peal after peal of laughter and shouting from the Oyster Bay people. The Governor laughed until he shook. His two boys, Teddie, Jr., and a younger one, whom he had left in the carriage, but who had followed him to the stand, also seemed to enjoy the joke.

Father Belford talked Roosevelt awhile, and then talked expansion, and made successive hits. But his crowning hit was in his allusion to the different religious denominations represented on the stand. Not very many years ago, he said, if the men then present had been assembled together at one place they would certainly have fought, and some of them would have been burned by the others as heretics. The change had been brought by the power of men—men of the kind who were led in this country by the Governor of New York, to whom he hoped some day the destinies of the whole country would be intrusted.

The crowd by this time was thoroughly aroused, and was cheering, shouting, and laughing constantly and unanimously. The Rev. Mr. Russell spoke very briefly and humorously, and exhibited a piece of the pilot house of the battleship Texas torn away by a Spanish shell.

ADDRESS OF THE GOVERNOR.

Then Gov. Roosevelt was introduced to as hearty a greeting as a speaker ever had, with shouts for "Teddy" from all over the grounds. After expressing his thanks to his neighbors and friends and his warm feeling for them, he spoke of what Father Belford had said of religious tolerance, and declared that he the split of true Americanism, and the work of American feeling, the purpose of American institutions.

Gov. Roosevelt then proceeded to review broadly the achievements and progress of the country since the Declaration of Independence, and said:

"Every true American thrills with the greatness of our land and glories in it; but every wise American also recognizes the dangers that beset us and the necessity of struggling against them.

"Some of these dangers are always with us. The fight against civic corruption, the fight for civic honesty, must be never ceasing if we are to put this country permanently on the level where she belongs. We can well afford the widest differences of opinion on matters merely political, but we cannot afford to tolerate in our public men, (and it ill less in ourselves,) practices inconsistent with the basic rules of public morality, if we wish to see the Republic endure."

The Governor frequently departed from his manuscript. In speaking of how to fight corruption, he said it could be done successfully only by the use of common sense and courage. High ideals should always be cherished, but common sense must go with them. The good, brave man who always tried and said the wrong thing was the most wearisome of all to work with. He talked a so of political cranks and quack reformers with cure-alls as among the hindrances to real reform, and also of "the timid good man—the nice, good little man who won't do anything bad because he doesn't know how, and won't do anything aggressively good."

Further on he alluded to the new industrial conditions and the dangers threatened by them to capital and labor alike as among the problems to be met now. "Some of the evil," he said, "can be cured by legislation, but the most certain way to aggravate it is by hasty, vindictive legislation."

The special duty of the present moment, he declared to be the bringing of order out of chaos in the Philippines, "to crush down the armed savagery against which we are pitted." After that they must be treated with equity, moderation, and justice, with respect not only to their principles, but to their prejudices.

The address was constantly applauded—not only applauded, but indorsed with cries of "Good!" and "That's right!" At the close all Oyster Bay crowded to the stand to shake the Governor's hand and then dispersed, exchanging opinions that the day had been a huge success.

THE NEBRASKA SENATORSHIP.

Assistant Secretary of War Melklejohn Is a Candidate.

CHICAGO, July 4.—First Assistant Secretary of War George D. Melklejohn is a candidate for United States Senator from Nebraska, to succeed John M. Thurston, whose term expires on March 4, 1901. Mr. Melklejohn said in an interview here that he would be guided by events. He added:

"Mr. Thurston has stated that he is not a candidate for Vice President or any other office, and that he expects to resume the practice of law. I believe there is no doubt that Nebraska will swing back into the Republican column next year."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 4.—The plant of the Beacon Light Lamp Company in this city was destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss is about $100,000, and is partially covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Threatening with showers, light to fresh southerly winds.

The pressure continues high off the Atlantic and North Pacific Coasts and in Manitoba. Showers have occurred in the Middle and South Atlantic States, the lake regions, and Mississippi Valley. It has grown cooler in the Middle Mississippi Valley, the interior of the Middle Atlantic States, and warmer in the Middle and Southern Rocky Mountain regions. Showers and cooler weather may be expected from the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys to the Atlantic Coast to-day, and probably showers to-morrow. Light to fresh southerly winds will prevail on the North Atlantic Coast and variable winds on the Middle and South Atlantic Coasts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1898.	1899.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	76	70	75
6 A. M.	74	69	73
9 A. M.	81	76	80
12 M.	90	81	88
3 P. M.	89	82	92
6 P. M.	74	79	84
9 P. M.	73	75	79
12 P. M.	71	74	77

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....81%
Weather Bureau.....76
Corresponding date 1898.....81
Corresponding date for last twenty years.....73

The maximum temperature yesterday was 83 degrees at 3:10 P. M. and the minimum 69 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 68 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 60 per cent.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

"One Year's Seeding, Nine Years' Weeding."

Neglected impurities in your blood will sow seeds of disease of which you may never get rid. If your blood is even the least bit impure, do not delay, but take Hood's Sarsaparilla at once. In so doing there is safety; in delay there is danger. Be sure to get only Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

CONEY ISLAND CELEBRATES

In Its Characteristic Style It Entertains a Great Crowd.

MORE THAN 125,000 VISITORS

Games of Chance Run in Full Blast and the Police Make No Move to Stop Them—Babies Lost and Found.

Coney Island celebrated the anniversary of the Nation's independence yesterday in characteristic style. From one end of Surf Avenue to the other, from the eastern extremity of the Bowery to Tilyou's Walk, fakirs, showmen, dancers, café keepers, beggars, the vendors of the time-honored frankfurter, and exemplars of photographic art were out in force to help thousands upon thousands of sightseers remember the "glorious Fourth."

It is estimated that 125,000 or 150,000 persons saw the sights and heard the sounds at Coney Island yesterday. The crowd was cosmopolitan, light-hearted, and impulsive. The persons who make a livelihood by offering such crowds inducements to part with money reaped a harvest. They were of all ages and shades of complexion, from the tiny pickaninny piping a shrill lay for the benefit of saloon frequenters to the rheumatic, graybeard vending bretzels on the corner. One single idea they all held in common—the thought that a fierce competition demanded their best efforts. For, bountiful as was the harvest, the reapers were many. The regulars had to compete not only with each other, but with the mushroom growth of those who sharpen their scythes especially for the coming of a big holiday.

The crowd behaved itself fairly well. The real problem of the hour was to keep track of the lost infants, who were brought in at all hours of the day and in all stages of tearful agitation, to be claimed a brief time afterward by their equally agitated parents.

A stiff breeze straight in from the sea sent the breakers rolling smartly in on the beach and bathers ventured but a little distance out. Fruit and refreshment stands held sway at the ocean's edge and the calls of venders mingled with the roar of breakers, the screams of children paddling in the water, and the explosion of stray fire crackers.

The carousals, the roller toboggans and like thrilling inventions were well patronized. The hippodrome, with docile steeds for inexperienced riders, the chutes, the concert halls and Oriental shows, all drew the public fancy, and the knights of fortune, each of whom cried the advantages of his special game of chance, shouted with good success.

The game that was the busiest was a kind of fish pond composed of a trough in which wooden fishes with rings in their noses serenely floated. Here the speculator would deposit a dime and then get out a fish by means of a hooked pole. Each fish bore a number, which entitled the holder to a corresponding prize out of a rich array which shone before his dazzled eyes.

One man with a deliberately innocent visage reassured the bystanders by declaring: "I'll bluff you out or beat you out if I can. Try your luck. Are you all spectators and no speculators?" He succeeded in attracting some capital to his investment, and as a small boy pulled up a fish, the fakir lifted it, looked at the number and began: "Well, now, I tell you what I'll do! I'll give you twenty cents for this number. No? Well, I'll make it twenty-five, thirty, thirty-five, forty, forty-five, fifty! You won't take fifty?"

The boy smilingly shook his head, evidently persuaded that he had struck a Golconda in his number. "Well, then," said the presiding genius. "I'll give you what your number calls for—No. 31, a pair of cuff buttons. He wouldn't take fifty cents for 'em!" And he handed out a couple of dingy brass buttons whose value would be liberally assessed at five cents.

A woman who drew a fish, and the fakir tried the same bluff on her. "I offer you twenty cents for this here number, madam."

"Lemme look at the number," she exclaimed, coaxingly.

"Oh, no; you don't look at the number."

"Well, I'll take 20 cents, anyway." He handed out the sum and the woman departed.

In other places the men who ran the game were aided by cappers in the crowd who shouldered their way about, remarking: "I see a fellow win a gold watch here last night." At one of these places the fakir would pick out three fish and query the crowd as to who was game enough to give him a quarter for those three fish.

One man would throw in a quarter, and then the cry would start: "I got one in; who'll make it two? Two in, who'll make it three?" &c., &c., until all possible "suckers" had a bit. Then each man got three prizes, corresponding to the numbers on the three fish. Their aggregate value, in return for the quarter, would be perhaps 10 cents.

The men who had canes to be ringed by the speculative public made a great deal more noise with a much poorer result as a whole. One patron walked off with an umbrella and two canes and turned a deaf ear to the shouts of the proprietor, offering $1.25 to redeem his property.

There were apparently no shell games on the island. If there were they kept quiet. As a veteran of the place remarked: "The police won't stand fur them; see?" It was refreshing to believe that there were some games of chance the police would not stand for." There were certainly a great many tolerated which proved effective swindles, and, as a rule, the visitors took their losses meekly. Peter Petkowics, a young Servian of 195 Bedford Avenue, was not one of these, however. He approached a game where a quantity of little numbered wooden nine pines was used. When these nine pins were knocked over on their sides by a stick, and their numbers added rapidly up by the gamester in charge, the number so reached entitled the lucky player to a prize. That is, speaking theoretically. Petkowics dug out a five-dollar note to play on the game. He was assured that he would get it back twofold. Then the gamester persuaded him to put another five, and shortly after announced that he had lost.

"Dat's a cheat," said Petkowics. "Here, gimme my money back," and he reached for the bills.

"No ye don't," said one of the fakirs. "Paste 'm in de eye, Jimme."

Petkowics was pounded by one of the men and the other drew a knife, and made the Servian's offending hand into the semblance of a war map. The injured man retreated, wrapping his hand in a handkerchief and breathing vengeance. He made haste to reach the police station and returned with Roundsman Shoetz in charge, and pointed out the man who he said had cut him. The nine pin game had quite disappeared. Sheehan arrested the man, who said he was Charles H. Smith, twenty-six years old, of 326 West Forty-second Street.

As Smith stood in the station house he turned coolly to Petkowics and said:

"Say, do you mean to say I'm the man that cut you?"

"Yes, you're de veller, all righd."

"Well, let me tell you, young man; you do me a great injustice, a great injustice. You want to be sure, you know. Be sure ye got the right man," and he was led away to a cell.

The crowd was so great on the Bowery that a section of the boardwalk there, near Henderson's concert hall, about fifteen feet square, broke down under it. The accident did not result seriously.

The usual number of dancing shows was run, and one barker exhibited a woman dancer whose praises he loudly chanted. Two young girls turned away, exclaiming, "They ought to be ashamed of themselves."

Some 80,000 people visited Staten Island yesterday, and the demand for bathhouses exceeded the supply. Fireworks caused a number of small fires there. There was a salute of twenty-one guns fired from Fort Wadsworth at noon.

Homestead Strikers Working Quietly.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 4.—The open strike campaign at Hempstead has been abandoned and emissaries of the Amalgamated Association have adopted the plan of making a house to house canvass of all the men employed in the plant. It is claimed that a secret effort is being made to keep the men at home to-morrow morning and cripple the mills to such an extent as to bring about a complete shut-down. If there is a good showing the fight will be pushed, if not the strike movement will be abandoned. Among the citizens and business men of Homestead there is a feeling that the movement is a failure.

Senator Cullom Hurt by a Fall.

MORRIS, Ill., July 4.—Senator Shelby Cullom, who spoke here to-day, was painfully injured by a fall as he was leaving his hotel. He stumbled while going down stairs and fell heavily. His back was sprained, and his thigh badly bruised. He was able to deliver his address, but was in severe pain when he left here in the evening for Springfield.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement. Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

POLICEMAN RESCUES TWO.

Aime Jelis Rushes Into a Burning Building at Risk of His Life—Tries to Enter a Third Time.

Policeman Aime Jelis of the West Thirtieth Street Station distinguished himself last night by saving two persons from a burning building. Twice he risked his life, and would have gone into the building a third time if not restrained by the firemen and his brother policemen.

The fire was in the two-story and basement frame building at 170 West Thirty-second Street. Choo Fong, a Chinaman, had a laundry in the basement. Mrs. Mary Brown, her husband, and two sons, colored, lived one flight up, and Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson and husband, also colored, lived on the top floor. The women only were in the house at the time of the fire. A Miss Margaret Atkins, colored, was visiting Mrs. Jackson.

The fire was caused by some boys throwing a giant firecracker into the laundry. The explosion was terrific, blowing the front window out of the place, and setting fire to the stock. The Chinaman escaped into the street, yelling at the top of his voice.

Policeman Murray turned in the alarm. The fire spread with great rapidity. When Policeman Jelis reached the scene from his post, in Seventh Avenue, the stairs were on fire. He heard women screaming up stairs, and, without hesitation, he dashed into the burning building. He found Mrs. Brown lying unconscious in her room, and carried her out. She was quickly revived.

He went back a second time, in spite of the protests of the crowd. Jelis had to beat the people in the street off with his club to get by them. He had great difficulty in getting to the third floor, and was in time to catch Mrs. Jackson, as she was about to drop, overcome by the smoke. He got down in safety, but his clothes were on fire as he came out carrying the unconscious woman.

The crowd cheered like wild men when they saw Jelis appear. He seemed beside himself with excitement, and, dropping Mrs. Jackson on the steps, he turned to go in again. Several firemen and policemen caught him, for another venture would be fatal. He fought like a madman to get loose, but was dragged away. It was some moments before the policeman became calm. When he was complimented upon his courage he replied that he had done only what "any man would do."

Miss Atkins escaped before the firemen arrived. When she saw the extent of the flames she rushed through the streets screaming. It was found necessary to put her in a straitjacket and take her to the New York Hospital. Her reason is feared for, as she thinks Mrs. Jackson was burned to death.

The building was practically destroyed, but the loss is not over $2,000, as the house was very old, and worth little except for its rental. Choo Fong had not returned up to a late hour. The last seen of him he was running toward Mott Street, whither he told a friend he must go to placate the great Joss, whose enmity he feared he had incurred.

THINKS TRUSTS NOT ILLEGAL.

Member of the Industrial Commission Says They Cheapen Production and Benefit the People.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The Industrial Commission, which has been sitting here, and which served the purpose of drawing from Mr. Havemeyer a now famous remark concerning the paternity of trusts, does not yet begin to know what it will do in the way of suggesting legislation. It intends to give more hearings and when it gets to Denver it does not see how it is to keep out silver talk, although that lead was forbidden during the hearings on Capitol Hill. Ex-Representative J. M. Farquhar, a member of the commission, says that an effort to reach a decision on immigration was made, but the testimony of so many witnesses seems to have confused rather than cleared the view of the commission.

When asked what he thought would be the finding of the commission on the trust question, Major Farquhar said that he was unable to forecast it, but he did not see how corporations could be declared unlawful.

"Trusts," said he, "are formed for the avowed purpose of cheapening production, controlling prices and regulating the output. According to the universal laws of trade, this cannot be declared illegitimate. The formation of trusts is nothing more than the outgrowth of new business conditions in the country. We as a Nation are producing a vast amount more than we consume and the combination is nothing more than an effort to get products on the market in the cheapest way. It is not due to a desire to make more money, but to make as much as was made before this enormous overproduction commenced.

"If people would, instead of addressing memorials to Congress, build up a merchant marine by which the overproduction of America could be carried and sold to foreign countries, there would be no cause for objecting to the trusts in the country. In many cases the trusts have proved a benefit to the public at large. If the competition between rival corporations will lower prices the public is glad of it. There is one thing in the trust problem which should be remedied, and that is the enormous capitalization of corporations. It is responsible for more business depression in this country than anything else. The remedy for this lies with the State legislators."

DRUG MEN OPPOSE THE TRUST.

KANSAS CITY, July 4.—Representatives of the leading wholesale drug houses in and west of Chicago are in session here trying to formulate some plan of fighting, and, if possible, evading the grasp of the National Drug Company, known as the drug trust. Twenty-six concerns in Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Memphis, Louisville, Nashville, and Denver are represented in person or by letters binding them to abide by the decision of the meeting. The sessions are being held behind closed doors, but it was given out to-night that the trust proposition had been rejected.

Charles S. Weller of Omaha said before the conference:

"The plan is to form a corporation to be known as the National Drug Company. It will be composed of all the wholesalers and jobbers. The company would thus have charge of the distribution of drugs. If we were organized as is proposed, we could force the manufacturers to sign a contract with us to sell their goods or we would not handle them. If they refused, then we would open a big central laboratory, manufacture the goods we need, and fight for the survival of the fittest.

BUYING UP TEXAS CATTLE.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 4.—The gigantic cattle syndicate that purposes to buy up all the cattle in Texas has closed options on over 400,000 head of range stock within the past four days. Prices of range cattle have advanced slightly on account of the operations of the syndicate.

In addition to the large deals already made in the Pan Handle country, the syndicate has secured options on some of the most extensive ranches and several hundred thousand head of cattle in West and Southwest Texas.

An agent of the syndicate is also said to be operating in New Mexico and Arizona.

CRACKERS SET HOTEL ABLAZE.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 4.—A bunch of firecrackers to-day set fire to the Pittsburg Hotel, on Mississippi Avenue. The guests in the dining room were alarmed when Fireman Harry Barnes of the Atlantic Fire Company rushed in crying fire. Tables were instantly deserted, some of the guests hurrying upstairs after valuables, while others went to the front of the building.

Barnes organized a bucket brigade from the kitchen hydrants to the front porch. He tore down blazing awnings and climbed to the porch roof, where the fire had seized on the building. Water in buckets was handed to him and in the presence of a great crowd the flames which threatened the building were extinguished. The damage is $250.

John Harlan, a visitor from New York, was the victim of a practical joke this morning. He placed a bunch of firecrackers by William Heckler, a board walk fireman, and laughed when they exploded in the centre of a good-sized crowd. Later Heckler set a lighted giant cracker behind Harlan's right foot. The cracker exploded, tearing away Harlan's shoe and painfully burning his foot.

Increase in Infant Death Rate.

The records of the Health Department in Brooklyn show a remarkable increase in the death rate among infants in that borough for the first three days of the present month. The total number of deaths of children of the age of one year or under was 133. Of these, 72 died on July 1, 33 on July 2, and 43 on July 3.

HOMAGE TO HUGO GROTIUS

His Tomb at Delft Decorated by American Peace Delegates.

SPEECH BY ANDREW D. WHITE

Lays a Silver Wreath on the Tomb and Says the Conference Has Assembled to Carry Out Grotius's Ideas.

DELFT, Holland, July 4.—There was a picturesque and impressive ceremony at the Nieuwe Kirk this morning, when the United States delegation to the Peace Conference decorated the tomb of Hugo Grotius. The church was filled with delegates, diplomats, high officials, and women. The ceremony began with the singing by a chorus of Mendelssohn's "How Lovely Are the Messengers that Bring Us Good Tidings of Peace," after which A. P. C. Van Karnebeck, the former Foreign Minister and head of the Dutch delegation at the Peace Conference, who presided at to-day's ceremony, briefly outlined its nature. He said:

"Nowhere has the Conference met with heartier sympathy than in the United States, and it is as a token of this feeling and in acknowledgment of the reception of the Conference by the Netherlands that the American delegates, in the name of their Government, desire to pay tribute to the memory of Hugo Grotius, who is known as the Father of International Law. In order to give this additional significance they have chosen for its accomplishment their great National Day."

After the National Hymn of the Netherlands had been sung, Andrew D. White, the United States Ambassador to Germany and head of the American delegation to the Peace Conference, in a long, scholarly address, paid an eloquent tribute to Grotius, "to carry out whose ideas," he said, "are now assembled delegates from all nations."

After tracing Grotius's work and the effect of his ideas, Mr. White said:

"From this tomb of Grotius I seem to hear a message to go on with the work of strengthening peace and humanizing war, and, above all, to give to the world at least a beginning of an effective, practical scheme of arbitration."

At the end of his address, Mr. White laid on the tomb of Grotius, on behalf of his colleagues, a silver wreath of oak and laurel leaves, bearing the inscription:

"To the memory of Hugo Grotius, on the occasion of the Peace Conference at The Hague, in reverence and gratitude from the United States."

The wreath is three feet in diameter, and was inclosed in a beech case, ornamented with silver, which bears the inscription:

"To the Government of the Netherlands from the United States, on the occasion of the conference, 1899."

The names of the delegates to the Peace Conference follow.

The address of acceptance was made by Dr. W. H. de Beaufort, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Ministerial Council of the Netherlands. He said:

"To-day's ceremony will make a deep impression throughout the country. We Hollanders are proud of our country, its glorious history, and the memory of our great men. We are pleased to see them appreciated by foreigners and the citizens of a country for which we have such respect and regard. We are closely connected with the historical traditions of America. The first settlers on the banks of the Hudson were Hollanders and we shall always remember with a certain pride that it was a Dutch Captain who first saluted the Stars and Stripes. To-day we salute your Star-Spangled Banner in our own country. Your country is one of the largest in the world. Ours is one of the smallest. But we have one thing in common, which is that we both won our country and its independence by our own valor."

In conclusion, Dr. de Beaufort said he hoped to-day's ceremony would act as a stimulus to future generations in their exertions on behalf of still further reforms in international law, and that the wreath would be an everlasting emblem of the historical friendship of America and Holland.

Seth Low, President of Columbia University, said, in the course of a short address:

"We do not make light of what we owe to England, but we gladly believe we owe in a large measure to the Dutch many of the things which we count as most precious in our heritage."

The ceremony concluded with "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Baron Bildt, head of the Norwegian-Swedish delegation to the conference, announced that he had received a telegram from King Oscar associating his homage with that paid at Delft to Grotius.

The Grotius statue, the church, and the Town Hall were profusely decorated with American colors.

ARBITRATION TO BE OPTIONAL.

Committee of Conference Strikes Out Article X. of Russian Proposal Owing to Germans' Attitude.

THE HAGUE, July 4.—At a meeting this afternoon of the Arbitration Committee the question whether arbitration should be obligatory or optional was raised.

A categorical declaration was obtained from the head of the German delegation to the effect that he had received formal instructions not to accept the principle of obligatory arbitration otherwise than by special conventions.

In view of this statement, Article X. of the Russian proposal was struck out and replaced by a provision declaring arbitration should be optional, except in the case of conventions between powers.

All the delegates adhered to this, M. Bourgeois, head of the French delegation, however, declaring that he accepted it only as a compromise.

LONDON, July 5.—The correspondent of The Morning Post at The Hague predicts that the conference will adopt, with amendments, the American proposal regarding private property at sea in time of war.

ANTI-IMPERIALISTS MEET.

Senator Mason Vehemently Denounces the Philippine War.

BOSTON, July 4.—The Clan-na-Gael Association of Boston and its vicinity celebrated the Fourth of July by a grand field day on the Locust Street grounds, South Boston. More than 15,000 people came and went during the day.

In the evening there was a big anti-imperialist meeting, addressed by United States Senator Mason of Illinois, George Fred Williams, John Devoy, and others. The policy of the Administration was attacked in sharp language. Resolutions were also adopted condemning the alleged policy of imperialism and expressing emphatic disapproval of any alliance with England.

"Who wants the trade policies of England?" said Senator Mason. "We've had our policy and England has had hers, and ours is the best. [Applause.] Who wants to imitate England? No one except a few anglomaniacs. We see them in Washington with their trousers turned up. They imitate everything English. We know that England has been trying for years to obtain by underhand methods what she failed to get on Bunker Hill. [Applause.] To-day we are killing men, women, and children in the Far East because they want what our fathers fought for. Some men want to make this a political question.

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YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

1 A. M.—22 Pitt Street; Oregon Wheelmen Club; damage slight.
1:45 A. M.—81 Carmine Street; Henry McClosky; damage slight.
5 A. M.—329 West Fifty-third Street; owner unknown; no damage.
5:50 A. M.—117 Eighth Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.
6:55 A. M.—45 Avenue B; Max Tannanbaum; damage slight.
7:55 A. M.—239 Willis Avenue; August Schumacle; damage slight.
8:35 A. M.—123 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Frank Wamier; damage slight.
10:45 A. M.—314 West Thirty-fifth Street; Henry Walkey; damage slight.
10:45 A. M.—319 West Forty-first Street; Vincent Streecs; damage, $50.
10:50 A. M.—1,464 Broadway; John Boyer; damage slight.
11:10 A. M.—451 Eighth Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.
11:45 A. M.—510 West Sixteenth Street; Galvin Tompkins; damage slight.
11:50 A. M.—144 East Sixtieth Street; Louis Meyer; damage slight.
11:50 A. M.—1,790 Park Avenue; Jacob Ruppert; damage, $400.
12:10 P. M.—122 Greene Street; S. J. Marie; damage, $500.
12:10 P. M.—110½ Cherry Street; Lillis Stockholm; damage, $50.
12:25 P. M.—26 West Broadway; W. Walters; damage slight.
12:25 P. M.—1,158 Third Avenue; Samuel Rosenberg; no damage.
12:55 P. M.—763 Fifth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.
1:00 P. M.—6 West Fiftieth Street; E. Bonz; damage slight.
1:15 P. M.—2,424 Seventh Avenue; Albert Nelson; damage slight.
2:00 P. M.—1,482 Third Avenue; Foy Bros.; damage slight.
2:05 P. M.—12 Amsterdam Avenue; V. Massauer; damage slight.
2:10 P. M.—505 Sixth Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.
2:50 P. M.—Corlears Hook Park; damage slight.
3:10 P. M.—30 Willis Avenue; A. Cohen; damage slight.
3:15 P. M.—624 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.
3:20 P. M.—531 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.
3:25 P. M.—737 Tenth Avenue; Mary Williams; damage slight.
3:35 P. M.—138 Sixth Avenue; Henry Kleinschmidt; damage slight.
3:40 P. M.—1,612 Third Avenue; S. Newman; damage slight.
3:45 P. M.—418 East Eighth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.
3:55 P. M.—1,408 Second Avenue; Mary Zantor; damage slight.
4:35 P. M.—278 Spring Street; owner unknown; damage slight.
5:05 P. M.—313 Greenwich Street; Michael Larenzo; damage slight.
5:15 P. M.—750 Ninth Avenue; Robert Tierson; damage slight.
5:30 P. M.—57 Allen Street; M. Cohen; no damage.
5:30 P. M.—35 Madison Street; owner unknown; damage slight.
5:40 P. M.—1,704 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.
5:50 P. M.—491 Eighth Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.
6:00 P. M.—53 West Forty-fifth Street; Morris Swatz; damage $1,000.
6:15 P. M.—316 Willis Avenue; damage slight.
6:20 P. M.—4 Bayard Street; G. Cohen; damage slight.
7:00 P. M.—2,384 Second Avenue; M. Manzerleon; damage slight.
7:20 P. M.—204 East Twenty-sixth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.
7:30 P. M.—315 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street; Lena Hamberger; damage, $50.
7:50 P. M.—240 East Twentieth Street; Charles Hackman; damage slight.
8:00 P. M.—449 East Eighty-sixth Street; Peter Hoffelder; damage, $200.
8:00 P. M.—Pier No. 30 North River; Albany Steamship Company; damage slight.
8:05—395 First Avenue; J. Langbine; damage slight.
8:10 P. M.—1,500 Avenue A; William Murphy; damage slight.
8:15 P. M.—807 Amsterdam Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.
8:20 P. M.—208 Columbus Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.
8:30 P. M.—167 West Thirty-sixth Street; David Scott; damage slight.
8:35 P. M.—12 University Place; owner unknown; damage slight.
8:40 P. M.—2,527 Eighth Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.
8:40 P. M.—201 East Forty-fourth Street; A. Serrier; damage slight.
8:45 P.

THE LARCHMONT REGATTA

Brilliant Success of the Twentieth Annual Yachting Event.

COLUMBIA AND DEFENDER PASS

Triumph of the Vigilant—Bad Luck of Acushla II. Sticks by Her in the Race.

The twentieth annual regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club, sailed yesterday, was a great success for Larchmont and a brilliant Fourth of July celebration. For even a Larchmont Fourth of July regatta, it was almost unprecedented. Some one said that the Regatta Committee and the weather committee had evidently vied to outdo one another and both had succeeded. It was a trifle too calm early in the day to suit the yachtsmen, but before the start, at 11:35 o'clock, the breeze had come up fresh from the south, hauling gradually a little to westward and chopping up a dancing sea, in which the smaller craft at anchor in the harbor bounced in glee.

Only at a cup race or a rendezvous of the New York Yacht Club for its annual cruise is such a gathering of yachts seen as filled Larchmont Harbor yesterday morning, while out in the Sound from all directions others were coming, steam and sail, many of the steam craft and some of the others not entered for the regatta gayly dressed in colors rainbow fashion. There were over sixty entries, and fifty-four crossed the starting line. There were at least twice that number which were gathered thereabout not in the races, their sails reflecting bright in the sunlight. Little launches were flying about everywhere, and taking parties between the shore and the yachts.

The spacious hall and broad verandas of the clubroom and the sloping lawns were alive with the yachtsmen and their friends. Augustin Monroe looked after them, while on the chartered steamboat Albertina Theodore Rich of the Art Committee looked after a party of some two hundred, mostly ladies. The Regatta Committee—John F. Lovejoy, H. W. Coates, and Frank Hardy—used the tug C. P. Raymond.

While the racers were getting away, Columbia passed up the Sound, attracting much attention and admiration. Defender had gone up earlier. They came back later under lower sails and heeling over before a fresh blow, making a reach of it with booms to starboard. After the races the yachts crowded in to Larchmont Harbor and dressed ship, most of the yachtsmen coming ashore. The yachts presented a brilliant spectacle, enhanced by the glow of the sun, which was then getting low in the west. When it went below the horizon the gun on the lawn boomed out and colors were struck. About ten seconds from gun fire only the bare poles and rigging showed where clouds of vari-colored bunting had been. In the evening there was an illumination of the harbor and fireworks.

For the races, Courses No. 1, 3, and 5 were used yesterday. They are three triangles, one within the other and starting from the stakeboat off Larchmont Harbor. The first leg of the long course extended six miles east ½ north; the second, six miles southwest ⅝ west, and the third three miles north northwest. The first buoy was in the middle of the Sound and the second off Hempstead Harbor.

No. 2 course followed the same general directions, with the first and second legs four miles long and the third three miles. In course No. 3, following also the same directions, the first and second legs were two miles long, and the third, one and three-quarter miles. All were sailed twice around, making courses of thirty miles, twenty-two miles, and eleven and one-half miles. With the wind south-southwest, the boats had a broad reach, a beat, and another broad reach in going around the triangles. They went over the line with booms to port, and came back with booms to starboard, on both reaches carrying their balloon jib topsails and main topmast staysails.

The preparatory signal was at 11:30 o'clock, and the start for the schooners and big sloops was given five minutes later. Colonia crossed too soon and had to go back, being thereby handicapped six minutes. The yachts crossed as follows: Ariel, Vigilant, Navahoe, Atlantic, Katrina, Quisetta, Clorita, Elsemarie, Uncas, Amorita, Acushla II., Syce, Choctaw, Awa, Liris, Ondewa, Kestrel, Anoatok, Possum, Hussar, Albicore, Acushla, Tigress, Fleetwing, Esperanza, Oiseau, Momo, Alyce, Celia, Kittie, Algonquin, Constance, Spindrift, Lucile, Thelga, Midge, Vera, Owl, Quilvine, Win or Lose, Windora, Myrah, Lobster, Spunk, Coot, Old Squaw, Miriam, Emma, and Ox.

Oiseau and Momo crossed too soon and were compelled to go back. Vigilant led the fleet throughout. Through a mistake Colonia's sailing master had sent all of her kites ashore save an old jibtopsail and a maintopmast staysail. This, the handicap at the start, and the big time allowances proved too much for her to overcome in the special race in which she was entered with Ariel. She picked up steadily, however, throughout the race. Acushla II.'s bad luck staid by her. For the third time she met with accident. This time she dropped her centreboard, and was, of course, obliged to drop out of the race.

Vigilant crossed the line in the first round at 1:33:23, Syce at 1:34:47, Thelga, 1:35:15; Acushla, 1:37:14; Win or Lose, 1:37:54; Esperanza, 1:38:28; Algonquin, 1:38:30; Navahoe, 1:44:43; Colonia, 1:45:10; Kestrel, 1:47:19; Ariel, 1:48:36; Quisetta, 1:49:06; Amorita, 1:53:31, and Liris, 1:53:59. Awa, Atlantic, Elsemarie, and Katrina followed in the order named.

The second round was made in a fresh breeze, and the yachts did some fast footing.

The times at the finish were as follows: Constance, 2:18:35; Windora, 2:21:34; Spindrift, 2:31:59; Lucile, 2:33:27; Song and Dance, 2:33:32; Kittie, 2:34:48; Celia, 2:34:53; Midge, 2:35:32; Trinket, 2:35:32; Owl, 2:39:34; Vera, 2:42:26; —, 2:46:32; Win or Lose, 2:54:59; Florence, 2:58:28; Vigilant, 3:07:09; Spunk, 3:10:51; Ox, 3:11:47; Syce, 3:14:09; Elsie, 3:15:45; Navahoe, 3:22:50; Lobster, 3:22:56; Colonia, 3:26:15; Kestrel, 3:26:56; Kazaza, 3:31:25; Ariel, 3:34:33; Quissetta, 3:35:27; Amorita, 3:38:15; Liris, 3:39:46; —, 3:44:50; Awa, 3:47:39; Choctaw 3:53:03; Klaora, 3:54:32; Hussar, 3:55:43; Elsemarie, 3:58:36; Atlantic, 3:58:55; Esperanza, 4:02:07; Katrina, 4:02:14; Ondawa, 4:02:11; Possum, 4:03:12; Anoatok, 4:04:46; Albecore, 4:09:27; Tigress, 4:16:01; Oiseau, 4:17:10; Momo, 4:19:52; Fleetwing, 4:20:53; Andar, 4:31:03; Clorita, 4:31:45; Uncas, 4:34:13.

The summary follows:

SCHOONERS, CLASS B, 85 TO 95 FEET. START, 11:35 A. M.

Name and Owner.	Length. Feet.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Cor'd Time. H.M.S.
Colonia, C. A. Postley	93.13	3:51:15	3:51:15

SCHOONERS, CLASS B, SPECIAL HANDICAP. START, 11:35 A. M.

Colonia, C. A. Postley	93.13	3:51:15	3:51:15
Atlantic, W. Marshall	86.31	4:23:55	4:17:14
Ariel, F. L. Leland	83.53	4:09:33	4:07:17

SCHOONERS, CLASS D, 65 TO 75 FEET. START, 11:40 A. M.

Amorita, J. Gould Brokaw	74.92	3:58:15	3:58:15
Quisetta, H. F. & R. L. Lippitt	71.10	3:55:27	3:52:15

SCHOONERS, CLASS D, CRUISING TRIM. START, 11:40 A. M.

Elsemarie, J. Berri King	74.67	4:18:36	4:18:36
Katrina, Robert E. Tod	72.14	4:22:14	4:21:20

SCHOONERS, CLASS F, UNDER 65 FEET. START, 11:40 A. M.

Clorita, P. T. Dodge	51.46	4:51:45	4:51:45
Uncas, C. P. Buchanan	51.46	4:54:13	4:54:13

SLOOPS, CLASS G, CRUISING TRIM.

Vigilant, Percy Chubb	96.14	3:32:09	3:32:09
Navahoe, R. P. Carroll	92.42	3:47:50	3:45:40

SLOOPS, CLASS K, 43 TO 51 FEET. START, 11:45 A. M.

Acushla II., W. Hanan	50.15	Disabled.	
Syce, F. M. Hoyt	50.86	3:29:09	3:29:09
Kestrel, J. B. Mills	48.37	3:41:56	3:41:56

SLOOPS, CLASS K, CRUISING TRIM. START 11:45 A. M.

Choctaw, G. B. Watts	46.13	4:08:03	4:05:58
Awa, T. L. Arnold	46.78	4:02:39	4:01:29
Liris, T. J. McCahill, Jr.	48.00	3:54:46	3:54:46
Ondawa, H. J. Roberts	47.00	4:17:11	4:17:11
Klaora, M. C. Parsons	46.50	4:09:32	4:07:43

SLOOPS, CLASS L, 36 TO 43 FEET. Start 11:50 A. M.

Tigress, C. A. Appleton	40.50	4:26:01	4:23:20
Fleetwing, Dr. F. Valk	40.00	4:30:50	4:30:50
Hussar, James Baird	39.05	4:05:43	4:05:43

YAWLS, CLASS L. START 11:50 A. M.

Albicore, S. J. Hyde	41.00	4:19:27	4:19:27

SLOOPS, CLASS M, 30 TO 36 FEET. START 11:50.

Anoatok, O. Sanderson	34.00	4:14:46	4:12:49
Acushla, C. S. Wills	34.00	Did not finish.	
Possum, J. R. Maxwell, Jr.	35.00	4:13:12	4:13:12

YAWLS, CLASS M. START 11:50 A. M.

Audax, H. W. Easton	30.90	4:41:03	4:41:03

KNOCKABOUTS, CLASS N, 25 FEET. START 11:55 A. M.

Oiseau, H. W. Maxwell	25	4:17:10	4:17:10
Momo, H. M. Crane	25	4:19:52	4:19:52

SPECIAL 30-FOOT CLASS. START, 11:55 A. M.

Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	30.00	4:07:00	4:07:00

SLOOPS, CLASS P, 20 TO 25 FEET. Start, 12 P. M.

Calla, W. Jones	23.04	2:34:53	2:34:43
Heart, E. J. Bergen	23.00	2:35:57	2:34:57
Song and Dance, L. Bowry	23.78	2:33:32	2:33:32

21-FOOT KNOCKABOUTS. START, 12:05 P. M.

Spindrift, S. C. Pirie	21.00	2:36:59	2:36:59
Kittie, Hazen Morse	21.00	2:39:48	2:39:48

RACING KNOCKABOUTS, 21-FOOT CLASS. START, 12:05 P. M.

Midge, F. M. Boyer	21.00	2:40:32	2:40:32
Lucile, Daniel Bacon	21.00	2:38:27	2:38:27
Ruby, J. Walker	21.00	Did not finish.	
Thelga, A. P. Thayer	21.00	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS, CLASS Q, 16 TO 20 FEET. START, 12:05 P. M.

Constance, E. M. Post	20.00	2:23:35	2:23:35
Algonquin, E. M. MacDonald	20.00	Did not finish.	

MAINSAIL YACHTS, 25 TO 30 FEET. START, 12:10 P. M.

Owl, E. W. Crabbe	26.50	2:48:34	2:43:57
Windora, M. L. Ward	30.00	2:31:34	2:31:34

CLASS T, MAINSAIL YACHTS, 20 TO 25 FEET. START 12:10 P. M.

Vera, A. M. Bradley	20.07	2:52:26	2:45:15
Florence, A. H. Alker	22.04	3:08:28	3:03:24
Win or Lose, J. S. Appleby	23.50	3:04:59	3:02:40

CLASS V, MAINSAIL YACHTS, NOT OVER 20 FEET. START 12:15 P. M.

Miriam, J. M. Price	19.86	3:59:46	3:59:33
Spunk, C. E. Silkworth	19.00	3:25:51	3:23:33
Ox, R. N. Bovier	19.14	3:26:47	3:24:44
Ione, C. W. Bird	19.36	3:30:45	3:29:24
Kazaza, T. J. McCahill	20.00	3:01:32	3:01:32

CLASS W, SPECIAL MAINSAIL YACHTS. START 12:15.

Emma, B. F. Sexton	14.90	Did not finish.	
Lobster, T. J. S. Flint	15.00	3:37:56	3:37:56
Snapper, A. D. Fuller	15.00	Did not finish.	

The winners were as follows: Class B.—Colonia won the Colt Cup; special handicap—Colonia allowed Atlantic 45 minutes and Ariel 30 minutes; Atlantic won from Colonia by 12 minutes 20 seconds, and from Ariel by 38 seconds; Class D—Quisetta won from Amorita; Class D, cruising trim—Elsemarie won from Katrina; Class F—Clorita won from Uncas; Class G—Vigilant won from Navahoe; Class K—Syce won first prize, Kestrel second prize; Class K, cruising trim, keels—Liris won; Class K, cruising trim, centreboard—Awa first, Choctaw second; Class L—Hussar, first; Tigress, second; Class L, yawls—Albicore, sail over; Class M—Anoatok, first; Possum, second; Class M, yawls—Audax, sail over; Class N, Knockabouts—Oiseau, first; Momo, second; Special 30-footers—Esperanza, sail over; Class P—Song and Dance, first; Celia, second; 21-foot Knockabouts—Spindrift, won; Racing knockabouts—Lucile, first; Midge, second; Class Q—Constance won; Class S—Windora won; Class T—Vera, first; Win or Lose, second, and Clas V—Spunk, first; Ox, second.

HUDSON BOAT CLUB'S REGATTA.

Well-Contested Races and Fast Time in the River Sports.

The Hudson Boat Club held its annual regatta yesterday on the Hudson River under highly favorable auspices. All races were a mile straight away, the finish being in front of the boathouse at the foot of West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, which was crowded with visitors and gayly decorated.

The double-scull event brought out three crews, composed, respectively, of George Kunz, Jr., bow; John Schultz, stroke, and George Kunz, coxswain; Thomas Firth, bow; James Dardis, stroke, and John Dardis, coxswain; William F. Cowan, bow; Seth Firth, stroke, and Thomas Keena, coxswain. Keena's crew won, crossing the finish two lengths ahead of Kunz's crew.

The pair-oared gig race was won by J. Schultz, bow; G. Kunz, Jr., stroke, and Thomas Maxwell, coxswain, after a hard-fought race, with a crew composed of James Dardis, bow; Arthur Morris, stroke, and George Beck, coxswain.

There were three entries in the four-oared barge race, as follows: E. Lowenthal, bow; J. H. Luhrs, No. 2; J. Schultz, No. 3; G. Kunz, Jr., stroke; George Kunz, coxswain; James Dardis, bow; A. Morris, No. 2; E. De Lamater, Jr., No. 3; W. Hopper, stroke; H. Colver, coxswain; G. H. Simmons, bow; J. Jachens, No. 2; J. A. Smith, No. 3; A. Hovey, stroke; J. R. Waterhouse, coxswain. Colver's crew won the race by a boat's length from Kunz's crew, both crews being pretty wel winded at the finish.

The invitation eight-oared barge race proved to be a walkover for the Claremont Boat Club. Only two crews had entered—the Claremonts, composed of M. J. O'Keefe, bow; P. H. Dillon, No. 2; S. Connolly, No. 3; M. E. Robertson, No. 4; Charles Therstensen, No. 5; John Blessing, No. 6; John Fitzpatrick, No. 7; D. F. Mangin, stroke; C. T. Lloyd, coxswain, and the Active Boat Club of Hoboken, composed of Charles F. Harper, bow; Fred Fuessel, No. 2; William Reiss, No. 3; Charles J. Samger, No. 4; Jake Fuessel, No. 5; James O'Brien, No. 6; Patrick Lane, No. 7; M. Hopkins, stroke; Otto Schaeffer, coxswain. The Actives entered a protest against the Claremonts on the ground that the barge they were going to row was not a passenger barge, according to the terms and conditions of the race, and when their protest was not allowed withdrew from the race. The Claremonts rowed over the course alone, and were awarded the prize—a silver cup.

One of the best races of the day was the eight-oared barge race between crews composed of married and single men, as follows: Married—T. Keena, bow; H. Schumacher, No. 2; D. Higgins, No. 3; S. Firth, No. 4; T. Firth, No. 5; G. H. Simmons, No. 6; H. Bohlman, No. 7; J. A. Smith, stroke; F. J. Rohrig, coxswain. Single—F. Degenhardt, bow; G. J. Gregorius, No. 2; James Dardis, No. 3; W. Hopper, No. 4; H. Luhrs, No. 5; J. Jachens, No. 6; G. Kunz, Jr., No. 7; E. De Lamater, Jr., stroke; R. Hovey, coxswain. The race was won by the single men, after a hard struggle, by a quarter of a length.

The tub and swimming races, which afforded much amusement, were both won by John Schultz.

Last evening the boathouse was illuminated, and there were a display of fireworks and a dance.

Red Bank Yacht Club Regatta.

RED BANK, N. J., July 4.—The Red Bank Yacht Club held a regatta to-day, a fifteen-mile course being sailed in a fresh southwest wind, which grew steadily from start to finish. The start was made from the clubhouse in front of J. C. G. Hupfel's Summer cottage, and the course was laid to Oceanic and return. Ten yachts started as follows:

Class A—Howard Borden's Midget, Andrew Murray's Jessie, George Gillig's Catherine, Thomas Byrnes's Tramp, Chris Hupfel's Trim, and Arthur Minton's Vega.

Class B—John Gillig's Phyllis and Harry Knapp's Doris.

Class C—Frank James's Pauline and O. E. Davis's Echo.

The winning yachts were Catherine and Tramp in Class A, Doris in Class B, and Pauline in Class C. The race was made by Catherine in 1:07.

May See the Race from the Republic.

There should be an ideal yachting scene off Sandy Hook to-morrow, when Columbia and Defender are racing, and the trips of the Cape May steamer Republic to Long Branch will give her passengers a chance to see the contest. The 1 o'clock trip from Pier 10 East River, returning from the Ocean Pier at Long Branch at 3:15, should show the start from Scotland Lightship, and, if the wind favors a down-the-coast course, an excellent view of the contest.

Thirty-Footers Race at Newport.

NEWPORT, July 4.—The second race of the season for 30-footers took place this afternoon, with a strong breeze blowing from the southwest. The Dyer course was used. The start was at 3:49 P. M. The summary follows:

Name and Owner.	Finish.
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	5:42:46
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5:44:06
Wa Wa, R. Brooks	5:44:42

RABBI INJURED IN BINGHAMTON.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 4.—Louis Ginzburg, a Jewish rabbi and proprietor of a meat market at 153 Susquehanna Street, was stabbed and probably fatally injured this morning by one of two negroes who entered his shop and attempted to steal some meat.

About 5 o'clock this morning Ginzburg was seen struggling with the negroes in the doorway. They broke away and ran, the rabbi following and crying, "You have killed me."

Owing to the early hour few persons were astir, and the negroes escaped. Ginzburg collapsed on the sidewalk and was carried to his house. There it was found that the knife had entered the rabbi's left breast, penetrating the lung and pericardium. The doctors say there is little, if any, hope for his recovery. His assailants have not yet been arrested.

Philological Association Meeting.

The thirty-first annual session of the American Philological Association will be held at New York University, University Heights, beginning at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. The President of the association, Prof. Clement L. Smith of Harvard University, will deliver an address on "The America College in the Twentieth Century," in Central Hall of the museum of the new library, on Wednesday night at 8 o'clock. Professors from nearly all the American universities will be present.

CUP DEFENDER TO RACE.

Another Contest Between Columbia and Defender to be Sailed on the Sound.

Another race in these waters has been arranged for Columbia and Defender. It will be sailed on the Sound on Saturday as a special race, under the auspices of the Larchmont Club, which has offered a prize. The start will be at 11:30 o'clock A. M., over a course still to be laid out, but which will be marked off with special reference to the great draught of the two yachts.

Formal notice of the event was posted at the club yesterday, and gave great satisfaction to the throngs of members drawn to Larchmont for its annual race. The programme has not yet been fully arranged, but some especial provision will be made for the members and their guests.

Columbia and Defender were both out yesterday. They made an early start in order to get out of the large field of yachts at the Larchmont regatta. They left their moorings soon after 11 o'clock, and with a good southwestly breeze were soon hull down to the eastward. They were out of sight for six hours, during which time the crews were well drilled in the handling of sails.

The Columbia was seen coming up the Sound just as the schooners in the Larchmont race had rounded their outer marks for the second time. There was a spanking breeze, and the big sloop was lying down, until her lee rail was awash. She was close-hauled on the port tack, and was carrying three lower sails and her baby jib topsail.

Off Matinicock Point she kept off, and waited for the Defender to come up, that yacht being a good mile astern and to the leeward. Both yachts lowered their mainsails soon after. They made fast to their moorings off New Rochelle at 4 o'clock P. M.

Shamrock May Not Race Britannia.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 4.—It is reported as doubtful whether the cup challenger Shamrock will engage in any trial races with the Prince of Wales's cutter Britannia. The Shamrock bent her sails to-day, and takes a spin on Friday. She starts for the Clyde on Saturday, according to rumor.

AGAINST BRYAN LOYALTY TEST.

Southern Democrats Opposed to an Attempt to Exact Pledges Before the Convention.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—A Democrat who has attained some prominence in National politics, and who was during the last campaign for the Presidency a loyal but reluctant supporter of Bryan and the Chicago platform, is of the opinion that the conference of the National Democratic Committee, to be held at Chicago on July 20, may discuss the question of Bryan's availability with the view of deciding whether loyalty to Bryan as the coming candidate shall be considered as a test of Democratic orthodoxy and the right to participate in the pre-convention gatherings of the Democratic Party.

Almost every day brings from the South some personal protest against imposing any obligation upon Democrats on account of their attitude in 1896 toward the Democratic platform and candidate. There is no longer any doubt that the Southern Democrats are dissatisfied because a large and prominent share of the old membership of the party in the North, according to the Bryan test, will not be qualified to take any part in selecting delegates to the next National Convention. What has been mistaken for Southern admiration for Bryan, it is explained, was simply the expression of a party intent upon maintaining party organization in a section where division means loss of control and demoralization difficult to be overcome.

This Southern conservative body would be glad, according to some accounts, if a way could be found to put all Democrats upon a free and equal footing again. To have the Eastern States excluded, or represented by a lot of delegates from a fraction of the Democratic Party, or a machine without interest in National affairs, would be most lamentable. Yet it is admitted that if some of these Eastern States are to be welcomed to the convention, it must be through delegations pledged in advance to Bryan and a reiteration of the Chicago platform.

If the influence of the Bryan men is supreme in the conference, Bryan and 16 to 1 will be the tests of eligibility to be a delegate to the National Convention. Such a course, it is feared by those who hope for a broader treatment of the subject, must result in a new and just as positive a division of the Democratic Party as that of 1896. The presumption is, however, that instead of trying to get into the convention to make a hopeless fight there, the Democrats opposed to reiteration of the Chicago platform will let the Bryan people have their own way, and adopt such a course in the event of his nomination as the circumstances shall dictate as wise or necessary.

The Bryan men here say that the conference will simply decide upon an organization plan, assuming without question that Bryan is to be nominated, that the Chicago platform is to be repeated, and that the Democrats will get the votes for him they got in 1896 in addition to those of the dissatisfied Republicans and gold Democrats who intend to oppose McKinley on account of his Philippine policy, the retention of Alger, and the supposed Republican reluctance to oppose trusts.

In this connection it may be noted that politicians of both parties in this city are warning their friends against too implicitly accepting the ante-election shouts for either a Republican or Democratic candidate. A Republican who has seen some very wonderful changes take place in the estimation of men and Presidents, said only this morning that, while it was to be presumed that President McKinley would be renominated, it was still possible that within the year yet to intervene before the National Convention something might happen to make such a nomination inadvisable.

MR. BRYAN AT BARNESVILLE, GA.

BARNESVILLE, Ga., July 4.—William J. Bryan addressed the Barnesville Chautauqua to-day. There was a large assemblage, which received Mr. Bryan with enthusiasm. He was introduced by Clark Howell, editor of The Atlanta Constitution, member of the National Democratic Committee.

Mr. Bryan spoke of the celebration of to-day, which, he said, was more general in all parts of the country than ever before, and referred to the part the South had taken in sending men to war against Spain. He claimed only one purpose—to find out what was best for the country. It was, Mr. Bryan said, important to discuss public affairs as a non-partisan. He was again willing to place the issues before the country on the plans laid down by Thomas Jefferson.

The speaker referred to the Republican Party as the protector of trusts. "The trust question is growing in importance," said Mr. Bryan, "and this is due to the great number now in existence. The trusts of this country now have a capitalization equal to all the gold and silver money of the world. The principle itself is wrong, to say nothing of the extortion."

In closing, the speaker took a decided stand against expansion, saying:

"Holding the Philippine Islands against the will of their inhabitants involves a new departure in government. I do not want as part of this Nation people who cannot read the Declaration of Independence. The doctrine of force lies behind, not in front, of us. The expansion argument is the argument of George III. Shall we say, on this day of celebration, that we have lived 100 years under a wrong principle? No. Some say take the Bible in one hand and the gun in the other. Thank God, I am not in favor of this way of Christianizing. We shall not depart from a republican form of government. We are not ready to accept the doctrine of conquest and force. It is not the desire of the Republicans to do good, but the desire to gain more money, that lies behind their colonial policy."

TWENTIETH DISTRICT FIGHT.

It was reported last night that ex-Gov. Black was considering the advisability of acting as counsel for James L. Stewart, the Republican leader in the Twentieth Assembly District, in the proceedings which he intends to bring against Lemuel Ely Quigg, the President of the Republican County Committee, and the Police Commissioners. The action is to compel them to consider the names of Mr. Stewart's candidates for election officers in the Twentieth District.

Mr. Black is not on particularly good terms with the local Republican machine, and it is pointed out that he could serve his own purposes as well as those of Mr. Stewart by acting as the latter's counsel in the suit.

All Fire Alarm Records Broken.

The Fire Department was kept on the jump yesterday responding to alarms turned in for blazes caused for the most part by fire-crackers or fireworks. According to the chief operator at Fire Headquarters, all twenty-four-hour records for alarms turned in from boxes and for still alarms were broken. The losses, except in a few instances, were only slight.

THE TWOMBLYS' BIG FETE

All the Residents of Florham Borough, N. J., Their Guests.

FEAST, FIREWORKS, AND MUSIC

The Host and Hostess Serve the Viands to Their Visitors and Are Greeted with Cheers.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly entertained the residents of Florham Park Borough, N. J., yesterday. Florham Farms is the name of the Twombly country home, which is near Madison. The entertainment was in the fashion that is popular with England's wealthy land owners.

The invitation, which included even the babies of that part of New Jersey, read as follows:

Florham Park, N. J.

Yourself and family are invited to supper at Florham Farms, Tuesday, July 4th, at 6 o'clock.
H. McK. TWOMBLY.

Fireworks at 8.

Six tall poles at the Ridgedale Avenue entrance of "The Farms" were wrapped in the National colors, and from ropes connecting the tops twelve flags waved in the breeze. To the left of this entrance a double tent, flying two flags, had been erected, and beneath a long table held the bountiful supply of good things to eat, which were served to the six or seven hundred guests in buffet style.

The table was decorated with a centre piece formed of potted palms and other plants, interspersed with many silken flags surrounding a large central one. The base of the whole was gay with mottoes and favors heaped in confusion, which afterwards made glad the hearts of the younger guests.

The Citizens' Band of Madison surrounded the tall flagstaff near the tent, topped by the floating colors, and played during the entertainment patriotic airs and some plaintive Irish ballads.

The invited guests began to arrive even before the appointed hour, so great was the interest in the fête. By 6 o'clock the high sloping lawn about the tent and under its comfortable shadow was occupied with young and old, their faces lighted with happy expectation. Well-trained servants, most of them from the Twombly household, glided here and there dispensing hospitality in bountiful and courteous style.

There was no set menu, though the viands served were as elaborate as those which grace the private entertainments given by the Twomblys, and comprised, among other dainties, chicken and lobster salad, boned turkey jellies, tempting sandwiches, and cakes and ices, molded in various attractive forms; iced tea, coffee, and lemonade.

THE HOSTS ARRIVE.

Just as the appreciative crowd was in the midst of enjoying these delicacies Mr. and Mrs. Twombly arrived, accompanied by their three children, the Misses Florence and Ruth Twombly and Master Hamilton McK. Twombly, Jr., a boy about twelve years old. With the hosts were Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Tiers, Mrs. E. B. Bull, Mrs. William Macy, second, the Messrs. Macy, and Dr. Allan Thomas.

Mrs. Twombly was gowned in white silk, trimmed with black lace and insertion. She wore a white toque, trimmed to the front with two white tips and black lace. Her skirt was finished about the edge with a deep, graduated flounce, edged and topped with lace. The corsage of this costume was almost covered with lace, arranged with pretty effect.

Miss Florence Twombly was in white lace and embroidery over pink silk with a belt and stock of silk of the same color, and an old rose rustic hat of straw ornamented with ribbon trimming of a lighter shade. Miss Ruth Twombly wore a simple frock of pink figured organdie on a white ground. Her sash and collar were of pink and her cream straw hat was trimmed with ribbon to match.

Mrs. Bull wore black jetted lace and toque of black. Mrs. Macy was in dark blue organdie, ornamented with white lace, finished with a rustic brown toque trimmed in black.

Mrs. Twombly went among the guests, her hands laden with a large box of gayly colored mottoes, which she distributed to the children, who were highly delighted with her attention and kind words. The two Misses Twombly followed their mother's example and devoted themselves to the many little ones who clung to their hands, and who were their close companions during the entire evening.

AWAITING THE FIREWORKS.

As soon as supper had been served the crowd took its places upon the sward, where chairs and benches had been placed, and turned their faces down to the bottom of the rolling ground, where frames in many designs stood waiting to blaze forth into brilliancy; which would reveal clearly their nature.

The gates were thrown open at 8 o'clock, and anybody and everybody who desired was allowed to enter the grounds to witness the display of fireworks. There was a period of waiting just here—waiting for the gray shadows of twilight to shut out the gleam of the perfect day, which, beautiful as it was, would mar the effect of the $2,000 worth of fireworks.

The strains of "Kathleen Mavourneen" floated out upon the clear air and would have stayed impatience had there been any, but there was none, for everybody, from host and hostess to the humblest guest, was apparently happy and forgetful of everything but the pleasures provided. Soon the stars began to twinkle, which was the signal for a large colored balloon to be illuminated and sent up in the air. But a stiff breeze caused the balloon to ignite, and it went down instead of up, to the disappointment of the eager watching children.

Mayor Jesse S. Keyes of Florham Park Borough took advantage of the opportunity just here to address the crowd. He said:

"In behalf of the residents of Florham Park I offer three cheers for Hamilton McK. Twombly and his lady."

CHEERS FOR THE HOST.

His words brought forth a response that waked the echoes in all the surrounding hills and valleys. Mr. Keyes had just seated himself when the word "Welcome" blazed forth, and there was more applause. The display was elaborate. One of the designs which called forth many expressions of admiration was a copy of Rear Admiral Sampson's flagship, the New York. Mayor Keyes, at the close of the entertainment, briefly thanked Mr. and Mrs. Twombly for the people of Florham Borough, and again three rounds of hearty cheers sounded.

Mr. and Mrs. Twombly, with their children, will leave Florham on Monday next for Newport, where they will spend the Summer, returning to their country home in the Autumn.

Among the residents of Florheim Borough present were Mayor Jesse S. Keyes and Mrs. Keyes, Mrs. Robert Thorpe, the three Misses Thorpe, Alfred and Ernest Thorpe, Superintendent Joseph L. Hope and family, Arthur Herrington, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Berge, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Budd, Mrs. C. E. Budd, Councilman and Mrs. A. P. Condit, Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Cory, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Cory, Mr. and Mrs. William S. De Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Day, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Ely, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Felch, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac N. Ford, Misses Sadie and Mary B. Ford, Robert Foote, Mrs. Frank Ford, John Fish, Thomas Y. Fish, Lyman Fish, Misses Caroline and Lillian Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Genning, Miss Estelle Genning, Mr. and Mrs. George Goldberg, Misses Electa and Lilian Goldberg, Mr. and Mrs. James F. Hopping, James Hopping, Jr., Miss M. Hopping, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob S. Hopping, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Hancock, Miss Sadie Hancock, Monroe Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. Mulford A. Hope, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Harper, Charles W. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar C. Hopping, Mr. and Mrs. James Hart, the Misses Hart, Mr. and Mrs. George Irving, Thomas Irving.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel D. James, the Misses James, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Knapp, the Misses Knapp, Postmaster G. M. Landrigan and Mrs. Landrigan, Miss Mary Landrigan, Lewis A. Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. William N. Parkhurst, Miss Edith Parkhurst, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Potter, Mr. and Mrs. William Phipps, Frank A. and William Phipps, Jr., John Roper, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Roper, Robert Roper, Jr., Miss Sarah Roper, Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Scofield, Mrs. Charles Scofield, Miss Mary V. Scofield, Fred N. Scofield, C. F. Scorro, Mrs. George Scorro, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Scorro, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence B. Wood, Mrs. Moses D. Ward, Miss Laura J. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Winters, John Winters, Mr. and Mrs. William W. Tunis, Mr. and Mrs. William V. Tunis, Miss Grace Tunis, Elmere V. and Harling Tunis, John E. Tucker, Mrs. William Tucker, John R. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Tucker, Miss Mabel Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Young, Howard E. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen L. Young, Miss [illegible], Miss [illegible] M. and Lyman Y[illegible].

Wm. Vogel & Son

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

Straw Hats 85c.

Every Straw Hat in the house is now marked at the quick clearance price of 85 cents.

VALUES $3.00, $2.00 & $1.50.

Broadway and Houston St.

MISS DOROTHY WHEELER DEAD.

Shock Due to Windsor Hotel Fire May Have Hastened Death.

SARATOGA, July 4.—Miss Dorothy L. F. Wheeler, who was injured in the Windsor Hotel fire in New York City, died here to-day. She was the daughter of Mrs. G. P. Wheeler.

Miss Wheeler and her mother, whose home was in Milwaukee, had resided at the Windsor for three years previous to its destruction by fire on March 17. Miss Wheeler, who was 24 years old, was an invalid and was in such a nervous state that it was her custom to send for her physician from four to six times a day.

At the time of the fire the mother and daughter occupied apartments on the sixth floor of the hotel, on the Forty-sixth Street side. When the cry of "Fire!" was heard, Miss Wheeler, who was in bed, arose and hastily threw on a wrapper. By the time she and her mother reached the window the peril of the situation became apparent. They started for the hallway, but found that escape in that direction was impossible. Then they remembered the rope fire escape in their rooms, and speedily lowered it to the ground. Both then coolly prepared to descend. Miss Wheeler went first, and, forgetting all about her illness, went hand over hand to the street with the apparent ease of a trained athlete. Her mother followed closely and both women reached the ground in safety.

Upon reaching the street, the mother and daughter were taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, suffering from shock and slight burns. Mrs. Wheeler recovered more rapidly than her daughter, and, when able to leave the hospital, removed the latter to Saratoga, hoping that the change would benefit her. It is believed that the shock which Miss Wheeler sustained at the time of the fire hastened her death.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

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The Wanamaker Store

Cotton Dress Stuffs

THEIR wearing time is but fairly begun, but these handsome stuffs are at the end of their season with us when June ends. And thus do some new and beautiful Summer fabrics become 10c. a yard instead of 30c. They are plaid and striped piques, in permanent, attractive colors, in these combinations:—

Black-and-white. Pink-and-white. Cardinal-and-white. | Heliotrope-and-white. Reseda-and-white. Navy blue-and-white.

And light blue-and-white.

8,000 yards of these piques—the best made. At 10c. a yard, a third of their value,—the entire lot should soon be in new possession.

Fourth avenue.

Printed Cottons Much Lower in Price

Here's a lot—60 designs in all—of choice Mulhouse printed goods. All imported this season. Floral patterns mostly, and handsomer than any you've ever seen. These were selling at 35c., 37½c. and 40c. a yard. Choose now at 25c. in a splendid collection, in which are:

Printed Organdie Lisse. Printed Organdie Carreaux. Printed Organdie Raye. | Printed Organdie Pekin. Printed Corded Striped Mousseline. Solid Colored Corded Striped Mousseline.

Dotted Swiss Muslins—Bargains Also

The strongest favorites of all the season's dainty cottons, yet they must share the same fate as their associates. This is a group of 16 attractive designs of white and colored dots on white and colored grounds with narrow stripes and plaids. They are 28c. a yard, though 37½c. was surely reasonable for so high a grade.

Silk Muslin "Taffetine"—25c., Was 50c.

Taffetine—the lustre of good silk, the strength of fine cotton. A beautiful new material, cool and durable. The queen of shirt-waist fabrics, charming for the Summer gown; has been selling at 50c. a yard. 4,000 yards of the same material going now at 25c. a yard.

These colors:—

Light Blue, Pink, Heliotrope, Gray, Cardinal, White, Maise, Nile Green, and Black.

Tenth street.

Silks—Remnants And Otherwise These silks were put on sale last week, and if the advertiser had succeeded in getting their story into the news, there would be nothing left to talk about now. As it is the quantities have been reduced one-half by the lucky ones who saw, inquired, marveled and bought.

There is still excellent choosing, however, among thousands of yards of rich fancy silks, at an average of

One-half the Prices

of ten days ago.

Among these, a large quantity of pretty Swiss-made taffeta silks, at *thirty cents a yard.* These were the best taffeta values in the retail market at their last price of 46c.

There are about 300 remnants that will furnish you many surprises, if you look them over.

Rotunda.

A Showing of Shirt Waists The main aisle is devoted to a shirt-waist showing to-day, and a most interesting place it is.

We like to make quiet little demonstrations of this sort, and note effects and comments. About all that we shall say on this occasion is that the prices on the displayed goods are

75c., 85c. and $1,

and leave the rest to you. In the presence of such beauties and such honest cheapness there can be no doubt as to the result.

The 75c. goods are of madras,—mostly in striped patterns. Cut with full front, on bias, with yoke and plaited back.

The 85c. garments are in sheer white lawn, with full front and fine plaiting, back and front.

The dollar sorts are of colored corded lawns, with polka dots and stripes, and of striped or checked lace-striped lawns, all white. Linen collar and detachable cuffs.

Lowered Prices on Pique Gowns Few headlines could be more interesting at this time. Just at the beginning of the busiest of the going-away season, gowns like these reach their fullest value to the wearer.

These are especially pretty, and the prices not far from half what they were called fairly worth on Saturday. All in pique, exquisitely trimmed. Some of them are Paris-made;—importations of our own.

At $18, were priced up to $28
At $20, were priced up to $38
At $23, were priced up to $45

Second floor, Broadway.

Men's Handkerchiefs Rarely so Cheap There's a large collection here of men's all-linen hemstitched handkerchiefs in which values range from 20c. to 75c. each. The higher-priced sorts in fair proportion. According to the expert's eye, they are not strictly perfect. To any one else it will be difficult to find why they are classed as "seconds." There's a heavy thread, perhaps, or a tiny knot, or almost unfindable pin-holes in each one. Those (to you) imperceptible faults condemn them, and thus

12½c. Each,

instead of 20c. to 75c.

Main aisle, Broadway.

Shoes Wanamaker shoe stories command attention. They always tell of good quality and more than full value. Here's a new one, a true one, and worth remembering:

At $1 pair—Women's tan lace shoes; about 200 pairs; all broad widths, all sizes; good for the country.
At $1.40 pair—Men's tan lace shoes; about 300 pairs; Russia calfskin with solid oak soles.
At 20c. pair—Slippers for men and women; a new lot; fancy tapestry with carpet soles; have backs and are the usual 40c. quality.

Fifth floor.

At $3 pair—Women's black kidskin shoes; laced and buttoned; on the lasts that are popular from stock that is good with the little details of workmanship that identifies the fine shoes; complete in sizes and widths and a saving of a dollar a pair.
At $3 pair—Men's bicycle shoes of buckskin; soft as satin, tough as steel wire, ideal outing shoes for any purpose; especially good for cycling; Oxford and laced styles.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Parasols—A Sale August sunshades reduced as July begins. New, beautiful sunshades, all made for this season. A large and varied lot, rated last week from $2 to $20 each. Your selection now at $1.50, $2, $3 and $5.

Broadway.

Furniture for Summer Arm chairs, Morris chairs, rocking chairs and couches; beautiful specimens of beautiful Summer material,—grass cloth, reed and splint. Cool, comfortable, attractive, —you know how popular. These pieces are exceptional in designs and in value:

At $4—Morris chair; solid oak frame; good quality grass cloth covering, leather gimp and nails.
At $10—Couch; good quality grass cloth covering; oak frame, good springs.
At $1—Porch rocker; maple finished frame, spindled back, woven cane seat.
At $2.25—Porch rocker; maple finished frame, reed seat and back.
At $2—Arm chair; maple finished frame, splint seat and back.
At $2.75—Arm rocker; maple finished frame, splint seat and back.

Fourth floor.

Tapestry Curtains Reduced Prices Two handsome styles various colorings in each, are ordered to find and beautify other homes.

$4.50 kinds at $3.25. $6.75 kinds at $4.75.

Sold singly, too, for couch covers.

Handsome silk cross-stripe curtains, two and three pair lots, at $2, from $3, $3 from $4, $3.25 from $4.85, $4 from $5.75.

And other cross-stripe curtains, in various desirable colors, at $1.50 a pair, that were $2.50.

Screens, Useful and Ornamental Effective screens with fancy shaped tops—absolutely draught-proof, hinged closely, and covered *all over* with handsome burlaps and denims. Screens that were made to sell for $4.50 to $4.75. Your choice now —and the assortment is not small—

At $2 Each

Rugs and Straw Mattings A floor covered with fetching straw matting, brightened by Japanese or fibre rugs, is ideal for the Summer home. Not necessarily expensive, either. Hear our rates for attractive floor coverings:—

JAPANESE RUGS—20 different sizes. Prices from 50c. upward, according to size.
FIBRE RUGS—7 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in., $6 each; a few 9 x 12, $9 each; handsome and effective.
MATTING—100 rolls of China matting; different patterns; 40 yards in a roll; $5 a roll; was $7.

Third floor.

Men's Summer Suits And Trousers The delayed warm weather is sure to come. Our assortment of Summer suits and trousers will help you to be ready for it. All comfortable, all as light and stylish as possible. Well-made? They're Wanamaker's. And Wanamaker prices follow:

At $4 a suit—100 men's linen crash suits; would be good value at $6.
At $1.50 a pair—Men's linen crash trousers; extra value.
At $2 a pair—Men's linen bicycle trousers, new shape, best quality.
At $1.50 a pair—Men's white duck bicycle trousers, with strap and buckles; value $2.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts

AMATEUR GOLFING CONTEST

Good Work Under Bad Conditions on the Onwentsia Grounds.

SOME SENSATIONAL MATCHES

Walter Fairbanks and J. F. Curtis Play Forty Holes—None of the Favorites Defeated.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., July 4.—To-day's play in the amateur golf tournament was remarkable for good work under adverse circumstances. The Onwentsia grounds were in poor condition from the soaking rains of yesterday and last night, the greens being soggy and dead, and the conditions were rendered still worse by showers. Notwitstanding this, some extremely low scores were made, and during the afternoon, when the west wind had partly dried up the course, golf of a sensational character was played by some of the contestants.

To Walter Fairbanks of the Overland Park Golf Club of Denver, who is a veteran of the St. Andrews Club of Scotland, and J. F. Curtis of the Essex County Golf Club of Boston belong the honor of making one of the most remarkable scores ever recorded in a golf tournament. The two golfers played forty holes before their struggle was ended in favor of Mr. Fairbanks. They were all square at the eighteenth and thirty-sixth holes. Then for four holes the two struggled, halving the thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, and thirty-ninth holes in six, four, and seven, respectively. The Westerner finally won the fortieth in four strokes amid the enthusiastic applause of the spectators.

It looked all up with Curtis on the thirty-seventh, as he drove his ball squarely into the sand at the base of the bunker, but he lofted out beautifully with his niblick and succeeded in halving the hole. On the thirty-eighth, Fairbanks was equally unfortunate, slicing his ball and driving it into the weeds just across the water hazard, but here Curtis approached poorly, and again the hole was halved.

Other remarkable scores were made. Lynch and Lineaweaver were all square on the thirty-sixth, Lineaweaver winning in the thirty-seventh by dropping Lynch a stymie on a long approach when Lynch was apparently certain of winning, his ball being within 18 inches of the hole. H. H. Cummings, of the Swannanoa Country Club, of Asheville, N. C., and D. R. Forgan, the Onwentsia Golf Captain, decided their match on the thirty-sixth hole, Forgan winning.

One of the surprises of the day was the decisive defeat of William McCawley of the Merion Cricket Club of Philadelphia, at the hands of William Holabird, Jr., of the Glenview Club of Chicago, a sixteen-year-old boy. McCawley won the Ravinoaks Cup at Onwentsia last year and was expected to win to-day's match, notwithstanding the good form displayed of late by his young opponent. Holabird, however, played beautiful golf after the first nine holes. He was two down at the ninth, but was four up at the eighteenth, and finished the match in the afternoon with six up and five to play. To-morrow, Holabird will meet C. M. McDonald, the Chicago club expert, and, though McDonald in his present form is looked upon as almost a certain winner, Holabird's good showing will probably attract the largest gallery of the day.

McDonald had an easy time of it to-day in his match with Stuart Stickney, McDonald making the first eighteen holes in 82, and doing almost equally well in the afternoon play. Findlay S. Douglas made a runaway match of it in his play with William Waller, while W. J. Travis of the Onwentsia Golf Club, and John Reid, Jr., the intercollegiate champion, won easily over their opponents.

The result of to-day's play was decidedly in favor of the East as against the West, eleven of the winning players coming from Eastern clubs, while only five are from the West. Of these five, C. B. McDonald and W. B. Smith, the latter the runner-up in the last year's tournament over the Morris County Golf course, are looked upon as having the best chance to win the championship.

Notwithstanding the intensely disagreeable weather, a holiday crowd was present, and in the afternoon the playing took on the appearance of a society function. Hundreds of women were present, and they refused to seek the shelter of the clubhouse veranda during the rain, but followed their favorite players around the course.

Following are the scores of to-day's matches:

MORNING PLAY—18 HOLES.

Jasper Lynch, Lakewood Golf Club, vs. C. A. Lineaweaver, Philadelphia; all square.
W. J. Travis, Oakland Golf Club, vs. A. H. Smith, Huntington Valley Country Club; Travis 6 up.
John Reid, Jr., St. Andrew's, vs. T. S. Beckwith, Cleveland Golf Club; Reid 7 up.
R. Sykes, Overland Park Club, vs. A. M. Robbins, St. Andrew's; Robbins 1 up.
Findlay S. Douglass, Fairfield Country Golf Club, vs. William Waller, Onwentsia; Douglass 10 up.
H. H. Cummings, Swannania Country Club, vs. D. R. Forgan, Onwentsia; Forgan 1 up.
G. G. Hubbard, Oakley Country Club, vs. W. E. Egan, Onwentsia; Hubbard 3 up.
C. B. McDonald, Jr., Chicago Golf Club, vs. Stuart Stickney, St. Louis Country Club; McDonald 9 up.
William McCawley, Merion Cricket Club, vs. William Holabird, Jr., Glenview Golf Club; Holabird 4 up.
W. B. Smith, Onwentsia, vs. Herbert McBride, Cleveland Golf Club; Smith 10 up.
Sheldon Cary, Cleveland Golf Club, vs. J. G. Thorp, Oakley Country Club; Thorp 4 up.
James A. Tyng, Morris County Club, vs. John Stuart, Princeton Golf Club Stuart 5 up.
H. M. Harriman, Meadow Brook Golf Club, vs. W. C. Carnegie, Jr., Allegheny Golf Club; Harriman, 10 up.
Roderick Terry, Jr., Ardsley Golf Club, vs. Slason Thompson, Onwentsia; Thompson, 2 up.
J. F. Curtis, Essex County Golf Club, vs. Walter Fairbanks, Overland Park Golf Club; all square.
H. P. Toler, Jr., Baltusrol Golf Club, vs. Harold Smith, Jr., Onwentsia; Toler, 2 up.

FINAL SCORES.

C. A. Lineaweaver defeated Jasper Lynch, 1 up, in 37 holes.
W. J. Travis defeated A. H. Smith, 10 up, 9 to play.
John Reid, Jr., defeated T. S. Beckwith, 7 up, 6 to play.
A. M. Robbins defeated R. Sykes, 1 up.
Findlay S. Douglass defeated William Waller, 13 up, 12 to play.
D. R. Forgan defeated H. H. Cummings, 2 up, 1 to play.
G. G. Hubbard defeated W. E. Egan, 8 up, 6 to play.
C. B. McDonald defeated Stuart Stickney, 14 up, 12 to play.
W. A. Holabird, Jr., defeated William McCawley, 6 up, 5 to play.
W. B. Smith defeated Herbert McBride, 13 up, 12 to play.
J. G. Thorp defeated Sheldon Cary, 8 up, 7 to play.
James A. Tyng defeated John Stuart, 6 up, 5 to play.
H. M. Harriman defeated W. C. Carnegie, Jr., 10 up, 8 to play.
Roderick Terry, Jr., defeated Slason Thompson, 2 up, 1 to play.
Walter Fairbanks defeated J. F. Curtis, 1 up, in 40 holes.
H. P. Toler, Jr., defeated Harold Smith, Jr., 4 up, 3 to play.

The drawing for to-morrow is as follows: A. M. Robbins vs. John Reid, Jr., W. J. Travis vs. C. A. Lineaweaver, Findlay S. Douglass vs. D. R. Forgan, G. G. Hubbard vs. James A. Tyng, W. B. Smith vs. J. G. Throp, C. B. McDonald vs. William Holabird, Jr., Roderick Terry vs. H. M. Harriman, and H. P. Toler vs. Walter Fairbanks.

Marine and Field Club Golfers.

The special holiday handicap of the Marine and Field Club golfers was won on their links, near Bath Beach, yesterday, by H. N. Curtis in 85 strokes. He was the only player rated at scratch. Peter Fletcher, 93—7—86, and F. B. Anderson, 106—20—86, tied for second place. A. P. Clapp won the driving, putting, and approaching competitions.

SPORTS IN PELHAM BAY PARK.

Field Day of Wheeling and Yachting Divisions of the Morris Club.

The wheeling and yachting divisions of the Morris Club of East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street held a joint field day yesterday at their Summer station in Pelham Bay Park. There was a good attendance.

The plank race afforded much amusement, the contestants being obliged to paddle a twelve-foot plank a hundred yards in the water. J. P. Smith won in 3:12 1-5, J. McDonald being a close second, and C. Stoors third. J. P. Smith also captured the swimming race, covering the hundred yards in 2:39 3-5. William Nubeck was second, and A. Riegel third. The obstacle race was won by E. Heer, with H. Nichols second, and C. Stoors third. In the hop, step, and jump event Smith once again proved to be the best man, doing 36 feet 5 inches. D. McDonald was second, with 35 feet; F. Hartvigson, third, 32 feet 5 inches, and C. Stoors, fourth, 31 feet.

During the evening a dance was given, followed by a display of fireworks.

POLO GAME AT CEDARHURST.

Rockaway Hunt Club's Second Team Outplayed by the Lakewood Contingent.

The first of the series of polo games in the two weeks' tournament on the grounds of the Rockaway Hunt Club of Cedarhurst, L. I., was played yesterday by the Lakewood Club and the second team of the Rockaway Hunt Club. The Lakewood team won. The line-up was as follows:

LAKEWOOD.	Hd'cp. Goals.	ROCKAWAY.	Hd'cp. Goals.
No.		No.	
1. G. J. Gould	2	1. W. A. Hazard	4
2. J. Dallet, Jr.	4	2. H. P. Phelps	2
3. R. T. Collier	3	3. R. La Montagne, Jr	2
Back. P. F. Collier	3	Back. A. Francke	5
Total	12	Total	13

The game was played under most pleasant conditions, the ardor of the sun being tempered by a brisk breeze from the ocean. Many women in bright costumes witnessed the sport from the clubhouse veranda and the lawn in front of it. Among those who followed the manoeuvres of the nimble ponies with interest were Mr. and Mrs. Bloodgood, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Outerbridge, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Kilbreth, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Rand, Mr. and Mrs. Legrand Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Porter, Jr., Mr. and Miss M. S. Burrill, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Taylor, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Jack Dallet, Ogden Fowler, Rene La Montague, Sr., A. C. Tower, Wyllys Terry, George Hewlett, Eugene Goadby, and Daniel and the Misses Chauncey. Around the inclosure were vehicles of all descriptions, and a good sized local crowd fringed the rails and encouraged the Rockaways with their cheers and shouts.

The Rockaways were he favorites, but although individually they played with credit they were not up to form as a team. The Lakewoods were far better mounted, and on the whole played an excellent game, both as a team and individually, P. F. Collier and J. Dallet, Jr., especially distinguishing themselves. The teams, however, were bunched the greater part of the time, and evidently need a lot of practice. The summary follows:

FIRST PERIOD.

Goals.	Made by Team.	Time.
1	R. La Montagne, Jr., Rockaway	9:30
2	R. Collier, Lakewood	1:00
3	R. Collier, Lakewood	1:00
4	R. La Montagne, Jr., Rockaway	2:00

SECOND PERIOD.

Goals.	Made by Team.	Time.
1	R. La Montagne, Rockaway	5:00
2	J. Dallet, Jr., Lakewood	0:30
3	R. Collier, Lakewood	3:00

THIRD PERIOD.

Goals.	Made by Team.	Time.
1	W. A. Hazard, Rockwood	8:00
2	G. J. Gould, Lakewood	5:00

FOURTH PERIOD.

Goals.	Made by Team.	Time.
1	H. P. Phelps, Rockaway	0:25
2	R. Collier, Lakewood	5:25
3	J. Dallet, Jr., Lakewood	4:50
4	J. Dallet, Jr., Lakewood	2:00
5	J. Dallet, Jr., Lakewood	1:50

Total score—Lakewood, by allowed handicap, 1 goal; by earned goals, 9; total, 10 goals. Rockaway, by earned goals, 5.

THE SCHUYLKILL REGATTA.

Philadelphia Oarsmen Win Every Event But the Senior Double.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—The People's Regatta on the Schuylkill River to-day resulted in a splendid exhibition of rowing, and the local crews carried off the lion's share of the honors. The course was not smooth, but under the circumstances some excellent time was made. The most exciting event of the day was the senior eight-oared shell race between the Pennsylvania Barge Club and the Vesper Boat Club, both of this city. Vesper led by a quarter length for nearly the entire distance, but as the boats approached the finish Pennsylvania closed in, and the judges decided it a dead heat. The decision caused much dissatisfaction, the general opinion being that Vesper had won.

In the finals of the junior doubles, the Delaware Boat Club of Chicago was disqualified for fouling the West Philadelphia Club. The Institute Boat Club of Newark, in the intermediate doubles and the intermediate singles, was disqualified for failure to round the buoys.

For the eight and four-oared races, the course was one and a half miles straight-away, and for the others, three-quarters of a mile and turn. Four trial heats were rowed this morning, including junior singles and doubles. The first trial of the single shells was won by the Virginia Boat Club of Richmond, Va., the only out-of-town club to secure first position in these races.

Summaries of finals:

Junior double shell—Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia, G. F. Haertrich, Jr., and J. M. Root, Jr., won; West Philadelphia Boat Club, Philadelphia, John A. Doyle and A. S. Kappella, second. Time, 10:04.

Senior four-oar shell—Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia, won; Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, second. Time, 9:07.

Senior single shell—James B. Juvenal, Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia, won; Adolph Wizenegger, Passaic Boat Club, Newark, N. J., second; James Patrick, Newark Rowing Club, Newark, N. J., third; George B. Hooper, Institute Boat Club, Newark, N. J., fourth. Time, 10:33.

Intermediate double shell—Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, W. Wark and R. Harlinger, won; Dauntless Rowing Club, New York, J. F. Mulcahy and P. Kalpa, second. Time, 10:14½.

Junior four-oar gig—Crescent Boat Club, Philadelphia, won; University Barge Club, Philadelphia, second; Virginia Boat Club, Richmond, Va., third. Time, 9:50.

Junior single shell, finals—Walter Meyers, Bachelor Barge Club, Philadelphia, won; George W. Engle, Malta Boat Club, second; W. C. McGowan, Virginia Boat Club, third; M. A. Cornell, Union Boat Club, New York, fourth. Time, 10:50.

Senior double shell—Delaware Boat Club, Chicago, James Henderson and W. Wienand, won; Bachelor Barge Club, Philadelphia, R. R. Zane and James Bond, Jr., second; Union Boat Club, New York, John Kemp and A. G. Wolf, third. Time, 9:35.

Intermediate single shell—R. Harlinger, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, won; W. J. Sweeny, Vesper Boat Club, second. Time, 11:22.

Junior eight-oared shell—Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, won; Crescent Boat Club, Philadelphia, second; Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia, third; Montrose Boat Club, Philadelphia, fourth. Time, 8:50.

Senior eight-oared shell—Pennsylvania Barge Club and Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, dead heat. Time, 8:14½.

THE HENLEY REGATTA OPENED.

Argonaut Rowing Club of Toronto to Contest in Two Events.

HENLEY, England, July 4.—The River Thames presented an animated scene this afternoon at the opening of the Henley races. There are fifty-three entries, as against fifty-four in 1898, of whom three crossed the seas.

The oarsmen of the Argonaut Rowing Club of Toronto, Canada, now here, have already made many friends and will make a bold bid for both the Grand Challenge Cup and the Stewards' Challenge Cup, though the absence of a body swing in the boat makes the English critics shake their heads. Close observers point out the important fact that their long slide makes their stroke look much shorter than it is. The Dutch crew, from Delft, arrived to-day, and will meet the Canadians in the first heat for the Grand. The Hamburgers also continue to attract much attention.

Most of the English crews are well up to Henley form, though none is of extraordinary merit. The Leander eight, for the Grand, is not, perhaps, quite up to the level of former crews, and many have already spotted the combined Trinity-Cambridge crew as the winners of the Grand. Balliol has greatly improved under McLean's coaching. This crew will meet Leander in the first heat, and if Balliol wins, that crew will be hard to beat in the final. Eton's claim to the Ladies' Challenge Plate is only to be contested by Radley and Pembroke, Cambridge.

Great things are expected of Blackstaffe, in the Diamonds, as usual, though Fox of Pembroke, Cambridge, is highly regarded. In the meantime Howell, the American holder of the trophy, drives his boat through the water as only he can.

In the first trial heat for the Thames Challenge Cup, for eights, Twickenham beat Cooper Hill. The Twickenhams' time was 7 minutes 35 seconds.

In the first trial heat for the Diamond Sculls, singles, Hemmerde of University College, Oxford, rowed over the course. Gaudin, the French oarsman, who was to have been his competitor, did not appear.

Bicycle Races at Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., July 4.—About 5,000 persons witnessed the bicycle races under the auspices of the National Cycling Association at the Inter-State Fair Grounds to-day. In the professional races O. L. Stevens had things pretty much his own way, winning both the two-mile handicap and the one-mile open. Jack Colgan of Trenton, the unpaced champion of New Jersey, did an exhibition mile in 2:11 4-5.

GOOD GOLF ON MANY LINKS

R. D. Foote Carries Off the Honors at Morristown, N. J.

PERCY R. PYNE'S FINE RECORD

Special Holiday Contests at Ardsley and Seabright—Big Crowds of Spectators a Feature.

Two golf games, a brass band, and the reports of fireworks explosions in Morristown, N. J., were festivities enjoyed by the Morris County Golf Club members yesterday. Ever since the club was organized special efforts have been put forth to make July 4 particularly notable on the links.

The committee, therefore, arranged two handicap match-play contests, one of eighteen holes and the other of thirty-six holes. The former had the larger number of entries, for its demands were less exacting, but while many completed the entire thirty-six holes, they did not all turn in scores for the last half upon learning that there was no chance to win. A liberal allowance of prizes was made, three being given in each event.

R. D. Foote carried off the honors of the day. Not content with capturing the trophy in the thirty-six-hole match by a comfortable margin, he had to tie for the first prize with Percy R. Pyne, 2d, in the eighteen-hole match. Pyne won by actual scores, for he made the lowest record of the day over the long course, 87 strokes.

L. B. Garretson, another St. Paul's School lad, also played in the tournament, and as he goes to Princeton next Fall, probably both he and Pyne will soon become members of their university team. The difference in the handicap allowances between Pyne and Foote led to the tie for first place in the eighteen-hole event. It was a bogey handicap, and the players, with scores, were:

	Gross.	H'cp.	Bogey.
Percy R. Pyne, 2d—			
Out..4 5 4 5 5 5 6 4 5—	43		
In...5 6 5 6 6 5 3 5 6—	44		
Total	87	2	42
R. D. Foote—			
Out..5 4 5 6 4 6 7 6 6—	49		
In...4 6 6 7 5 3 5 6 5—	47		
Total	96	18	42
H. Ward Ford	94	8	0
C. B. Beckwith	100	12	0
F. M. Bacon, Jr.	94	4	*1
W. R. Thurston	102	8	*4
L. B. Garretson	99	8	*4
W. Fellowes Morgan	105	12	*4
F. V. S. Crosby	96	6	*4
J. S. Todd	112	18	*4
Arthur Whitney	117	11	*4
W. Y. Marsh	96	6	*4
W. Alston Flagg	97	3	*4
F. B. Richardson	108	7	*6
E. B. Hazeltine	118	23	*6
H. Binney	107	14	*6
B. L. Chandler	110	13	*6
G. C. Smith	120	12	*10

†Up. *Down.

Thirty-six hole bogey handicap—R. D. Foote, 4 up; C. B. Beckwith, 1 down; George Willis, 1 down; Percy R. Pyne, 2d, 2 down; F. M. Bacon, Jr., 2 down; J. Little, 3 down; E. T. Nichols, 6 down; F. V. S. Crosby, 6 down; W. Y. Marsh, 9 down; L. B. Garretson, 10 down; W. Fellowes Morgan, 11 down; F. B. Richardson, 12 down.

The full score by strokes of R. D. Foote, who won the 36-hole match, is:

R. D. Foote—										
Out	5	3	4	8	5	6	5	5	6—	47
In	5	6	7	7	7	4	5	6	6—	53—100
Out	5	4	6	6	4	6	7	6	6—	49
In	4	6	6	7	5	3	5	6	5—	47— 96
Total										196

In the evening many of the members attended the display of fireworks given by Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly at their residence near Madison.

JUSTICE GILDERSLEEVE'S PLAY.

Supreme Court Magistrate Makes a Good Score at Ardsley.

Many of the Ardsley Club members, near Dobbs Ferry, took part yesterday in the special holiday contests and kept the links merry until well toward evening. H. P. Gayley won the Class A handicap and the best score prize went to A. DeWitt Cochrane. In Class B, Homer Gibney was the winner, while Justice Henry A. Gildersleeve made the lowest actual score, and so won the prize for that honor. Miss J. L. Williamson won the women's putting match. The results follow:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
H. P. Gayley	88	9	79
F. L. Eldridge	88	6	82
A. De Witt Cochrane	82	0	82
L. B. Churchill	92	9	83
J. W. Byrd	100	12	88
J. W. Jaffrey	86	11	88
H. S. Brooks	95	6	89
Thomas Mack	105	9	96
Robert Syms	113	10	103

CLASS B.

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Homer Gibney	102	24	78
A. E. Barron	101	19	82
A. E. Beebe	104	22	82
Parker Syms	135	23	82
H. A. Gildersleeve	100	16	84
J. A. Townsend	101	16	85
E. F. Johnson	106	19	87
J. W. Johnson	109	19	90
F. G. Stewart	129	27	102

Women's Putting Match—Miss J. L. Williamson, 40; Miss F. L. Eldridge, 41; Miss Lillian Brooks, 44; Miss E. Gould, 45; Mrs. Eugene Griffin, 48.

The Twelfth Regiment Band aided in the patriotic features of the day. The clubhouse was crowded with members and guests, nearly all of whom remained throughout the evening to witness the display of fireworks, which took place in front of the clubhouse, overlooking the Hudson River.

A RECORD ON FLUSHING LINKS.

George R. Leslie's Score Best Ever Made by a Local Golfer.

In the preliminary rounds of the Flushing Golf Club championship contest yesterday, Herbert R. Peck, who won the medal in the qualifying rounds, was defeated by Alex. McNeil by 3 up and 2 to play. R. H. E. Elliot defeated W. C. Fergueson by 7 up and 6 to play. Craig Colgate defeated L. M. Richmond by 3 up and 2 to play.

In the consolation division, J. D. Peterson withdrew, and W. H. Bankier won by default. C. A. Griscom, Jr., won by 3 up and 2 to play from G. Gordon; J. H. Gordon defeated W. B. Harrison by 3 up and 1 to play, and L. M. Franklin defeated C. L. Murray by 3 up and 2 to play. After the preliminary round, George R. Leslie played a nine-hole match with Herbert R. Peck. He won by 3 up. Leslie's score in this contest was the best ever made on the course by a Flushing golfer. He did the nine holes in 37, which is bogey 1 down and within one stroke of the best score made by Walter J. Travis, who holds the record for the course.

In the semi-finals, Colgate defeated G. R. Leslie by 1 up, and R. H. Elliot defeated A. McNeil by 4 up and 2 to play. This leaves Colgate and Elliot to contest for the championship in the finals.

In the semi-finals of the consolation division, C. A. Griscom, Jr., defeated W. H. Bankier, and J. H. Gordon defeated L. M. Franklin. Griscom defeated Gordon in the final and won the cup.

WOMEN PLAY GOLF AT SEABRIGHT.

Miss Guthrie Takes the Havemeyer Cup from Mrs. Clark.

F. W. Menzies and Miss Guthrie were the victors yesterday in the closing rounds of the members' tournament at the Seabright, N. J., Golf Club for the two cups given by William F. Havemeyer. Menzies met J. W. Ryle in the final round, and won by 6 up and 4 to play, the cards being:

F. W. Menzies—										
Out	5	5	4	4	4	6	6	5	5—	44
In	5	5	4	0	4					—24
Total, 14 holes										68
J. W. Ryle—										
Out	4	5	7	5	6	7	6	6	5—	51
In	6	5	5	8	5					—27
Total, 14 holes										78

The Consolation Cup was won by Even Thomas, who beat McLane Van Ingen by 6 up and 5 to play.

Miss Guthrie met in the final round for the Havemeyer cup for women Mrs. T. C. Clark, Jr., and won by 5 up and 4 to play. In the semi-final round Mrs. Clark beat Mrs. E. L. Kalbfleish by 3 up and 2 to play, and Miss Guthrie beat Miss Graham by 5 up and 4 to play.

In addition there was a men's bogey handicap, which was won by A. H. Porter, 5 down to bogey. The others who played were: R. D. Graham, 7 down; A. Symington, 8 down; L. H. Thomas, 9 down; H. G. Cortes, 10 down; J. W. Wood, 10 down; G. C. Palmer, 10 down; A. S. Barnes, 11 down; E. L. Kalbfleish, 11 down; W. S. Prentice, 11 down; M. Schiff, 12 down, and M. Pechel, 17 down.

GOLF ON THE FAIRFIELD LINKS.

C. S. Cox Makes Net Score of 80 in Eighteen-Hole Handicap.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 4.—Two games of great interest took place at the Fairfield Golf links to-day.

In the morning the eighteen-hole medal handicap play for a cup presented by E. C. Converse took place, and C. S. Cox was the winner with a net score of 80. Dr. C. E. Marvin followed with 84, and F. C. Hilliard with 87. Following is the score:

	Gross.	H'dc'p.	Net.
C. S. Cox	84	4	80
E. Leavitt	94	4	90
J. M. Mason	101	6	95
Dr. Myles	106	10	96
E. H. Lewis	135	35	100
N. E. Mandelick	131	24	107
N. Adams	127	30	97
B. H. Warford	130	18	112
G. P. Sheldon	120	20	100
A. E. Outerbridge	159	30	129
H. L. Cammann	150	35	115
F. C. Hilliard	99	12	87
George A. Phelps	102	10	92
L. T. Martin	121	20	101
F. S. Armstrong	105	14	91
J. McCutcheon	116	18	98
F. M. Freeman	116	10	106
C. E. Martin	90	6	84
W. E. Carhart, Jr.	112	16	96
J. H. McKinley	98	8	90
Charles A. Moore	146	35	111
E. N. Norton	131	34	97
George B. Palmer	126	30	96

This afternoon a sweepstakes bogie competition occurred, and was won by J. W. Monteith, at a down. This was for a club cup. The summary follows:

G. W. Monteith, 9 down; J. Mason, 15; Dr. R. O. Myles, 12; George Phelps, 15; George Leavitt, 10; H. L. Cammann, 18; J. A. McCutcheon, 10; B. H. Warford, 15; N. C. Mellen, 18; G. P. Sheldon, 15; C. S. Cox, 17; F. M. Freeman, 17; A. E. Outerbridge, 18.

The score in the first contest, mixed foursome, for the Vice President's prizes, has just been announced. Mrs. F. Palmer and Findlay Douglas scored 5 points; Mrs. Alexandre and Paul Bonner, 2 points, and Miss Rowland and J. Mason, 1 point. The score:

	Gross.	H'dc'p.	Net.
Mrs. Palmer and F. Douglas	105	8	97
Mrs. Alexandre and Paul Bonner	116	8	108
Miss K. Rowland and J. M. Mason	111	0	111
Mrs. F. M. Freeman and J. S. Gillespie	113	0	113
Miss Adams and C. P. Armstrong	138	20	118
Miss L. Johnson and N. Mandelick	133	30	103

THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION

Address by St. Clair McKelway at Glen Summit, Penn.

THE CASE FOR EXPANSION

Anarchy Must Be Averted in the Islands—The Natives Need to be Controlled—Value of Minorities.

GLEN SUMMIT, Penn., July 4.—St. Clair McKelway delivered the Independence Day address here. He spoke on National expansion, and made a powerful defense of the Government's policy in the Philippines. He said in part:

"A year ago to-day I talked to you in this place. Before I began what I had to say I read to you dispatches, at that moment received by me, telling of the destruction of the Spanish fleet off Santiago. The news was better preface or prelude than man could make. Evens wrote that introduction. Events write with a strong pen and a lasting stroke. They had already written at Manila, not merely a victory, but, as Victor Hugo said of Waterloo, 'A change of front of the universe.' At Manila, the continuance of past influences was made impossible. By the victory at Santiago the progress of new forces was made certain. We were, and are, all agreed that reactionary and rapacious rule on this side of the sea has come to an end. We were, and are, of one opinion that the same rule on the other side of the sea shall not be restored. Our Nation is responsible for the destruction of that rule at two wide apart sections of the world—one of them near to us, and one of them far from us.

"No contention about the justice, the necessity, the preventability, or the inevitability of the war with Spain is now in order. The war with Spain has come and it has gone. One might as well debate any other fact which has occurred in the history of a man, such as birth, or marriage, or death. Finalities are finalities. Mark me, I say the war with Spain is over. Another war may have come out of that war. But the war with Spain is over. The consideration of that war is irrelevant.

"Right or wrong, just or unjust, wise or foolish, avoidable or unavoidable, the war with Spain, as a fact, and as a past fact, devolves on us duties and responsibilities. We may not be of one mind as to what they are. But we do admit that there are duties and there are responsibilities laid on us because of that war which were not on us before that was, but to which, on account of it, we must be faithful. Among those duties is the one of standing by the irreversible acts which our nation, as a nation, has done and has agreed to do.

OUR TITLE TO THE PHILIPPINES.

"Spain's title to the Philippines, however acquired and however abused, had been recognized by the world as a fact for hundreds of years. Spain was the only country on the earth that could transfer that title with the consent of the world. At the time of the transfer to the United States of her title in the Philippines, Spain could not transfer them in right to the Filipinos. They had no Government. They had no pretense of a Government. They had had a pretense of a Government under Aguinaldo, and that Government, through him, had transferred to Spain all color or claim to title which it had, or affected to have, for $400,000, received by him and receipted for by him. He and his followers had voluntarily taken themselves out of the country, leaving Spain in acknowledged and undisputed double title to the Philippines—a title, first by discovery and conquest, and secondarily by purchase. The United States demolished the power of Spain in the Philippines and acquired from Spain the only title in existence at that time—the only title then recognized or since recognized by the world in those islands.

"For the betterment of the Philippines Spain had appropriated about $40,000,000. Quite half of it had been stolen by her agents, as their habit was; the other half was represented in substantial benefits for the country. By the treaty we paid back to Spain the unstolen half of the $40,000,000 which she had appropriated for that country. That explains the $20,000,000 we stipulated to pay and have paid. Those who say that with it we bought the Filipinos mint their thoughts in their own baseness, in the conception of the purchasability of flesh and blood, and would palm that infamous coin against our credit in the markets of the moral world. Their proposition is as facile as it is foul and false. They make it because they seem to love it, I regret to say. By reiteration they have, perhaps, come to believe it, under the rule that the first and the worst victims of any falsehood are the authors of it. The finest thing in the determination of our duties consequent upon the late war with Spain, except the resplendent declaration concerning Cuba, is this voluntary restitution to Spain by the United States of the $20,000,000 invested for the Filipinos in their islands by Spain in the form of substantial benefits for the people there.

THE FILIPINOS' OPPOSITION.

"But we have been opposed in that country. Yes, we have! And by those who are led as the dupes and tools of the men who sold all their interest in the cause of their country to Spain, as already told. Yes, we have been, and are, opposed there, by men whom the United States will not buy and to whom the United States forces have refused to lay down their arms! Yes, we are opposed there by gangs led by men who have attempted the poisoning of the wells in our camps; who have sought the massacre of the wives and children of our officers in their beds; who have mutilated the remains of our dead; and who have tortured such of our men as have fallen into their hands as prisoners. Yes, we are opposed there by those who, under the congenial inducement of brigandage or under the forced forms of conscription, have been banded into a fugitive army by freebooters, by land pirates, and by those whose records, as the sellers of their cause to cruel men and to meaner conquerors, have already been shown!

"I regret this opposition! I deplore this resistance! But it was not of our making, or of our provoking. And it must be of our ending, if anarchy is to be averted, and if either as owner or trustee, in the name of the world, in the Philippines, we are to plant civilization, to hold Christianity, and to establish, first, the boon of order, secondly, the rights of law, and, thirdly, the benignity of liberty regulated by law in that unhappy archipelago! States and counties, at times, suffer from local violence, but our army is everywhere a peacekeeper and a lawkeeper and a safety to our people. That it yet must be to the misled Filipinos.

"To read charges that our President is doing King George's work and that Aguinaldo is doing Washington's work, that our Government is a tyrant and our soldiers are incendiaries and murderers and butchers, for saving their lives and the property and the flag of our Nation from barbarous and treacherous and murderous enemies—to read or to hear these things strains patience and kindles retaliation. But to keep patience and to reject retaliation are by far the best. The words thrown at us are words of temper and disappointment and misunderstanding. Their violence is their indictment. Their bitterness does more injustice to the real and better natures of those who employ them than it does even to the cause at which it is leveled. Ravings should stir to pity, and not to wrath. Those who thus rage and rave sincerely think that we are imposing, on a bright and brave people, entitled to and capable of freedom, government without their consent. If you and I thought that, our language would be intemperate, and we, too, might temporarily become insane.

THE NATIVES NEED TO BE RULED.

"But we do not think it. It is not so, my countrymen. Events have cast our troops, our ships, and our flag where flag and ships and troops signify for those there exactly what they signify to us here—regulated liberty, equal law and safety through benign order, order the first condition of all other good possible in heaven or on earth. We began no aggression. We even repelled none—till we had too long endured too much. We stood ready to institute administration under the very conditions and by the very agencies provided by those people themselves. The most and the best of them wanted that done. They welcomed us—and do welcome us. They knew and they know that the stability of every influence on which life, solvency, peace and security—to say nothing of progress and of enterprise—depend requires our presence to create fitness for government, without which so-called self-government is a curse; to create the indispensable readiness for rule—in advance of rule, to assure the intelligence that makes consent an intelligible expression, and without which consent itself could be formulated into no definable choice. Our Declaration of Independence was the authorship of a people fit for and worthy of it. That people needed the apprenticeship of Christianity and local rule that fitted them for the declaration. To infant children men's clothes and men's rules are a satire and a hardship. To people in the infancy of development control is as necessary as to children, and license would be as ruinous.

"The Filipinos who parrot principles and practice arson, murder, and mutilation may impose on remote abstractionists. They impose on none to whom the serious work of the world is a serious thing, on none who believes that the American soldier or the American sailor, everywhere else the exemplar of order and of justice, has not by some malign miracle ceased to be so in the Philippines.

VALUE OF MINORITIES.

"In treating of the transition of the United States into a world power, I have sought candidly to show the involuntary and irreversible character of the facts which make it so. We may be indebted to the present embittered minority, as we have to other embittered minorities in the past. They have restrained majorities from their own excesses. That is probably the unwitting good which the present embittered minority will unconsciously do. We will deny to them no proportion of praise which history may show to be theirs on that account. But as a majority we must go straight on recognizing the unalterability of results under any circumstances. Our Nation met with more opposition from former—and larger—minorities within its people to the extension of our domain beyond the Mississippi and to the Pacific and along the Rio Grande than it encounters now. But no programme of arrest of growth was ever even mooted—and none ever will be in this case. Expansion is Destiny. Destiny is Duty. Duty is as inexorable in its demands as it is inciting in its calls and rewarding in its results. And Duty and Destiny alike comprise the purpose of Jehovah in His dealings with America and with the world."

AMERICANS IN THE ORIENT.

Ex-Mayor Matthews of Boston Says Their Influence Can Predominate.

BOSTON, July 4.—The city's formal exercises to-day were held at Tremont Temple at 10 A. M. Nathan Matthews, Jr., ex-Mayor of Boston, delivered the annual Fourth of July oration, taking for his subject "Expansion." He said in part:

"The question is not whether we shall let the Filipinos govern themselves, but whether we shall allow a small portion of them to misgovern all the rest. We have no more right to abandon those islands and their occupants to savage or semi-civilized misrule than Dewey had to scuttle his ships after the battle of Manila. As trustees we cannot resign.

"The practical duty of the United States, which no amount of historical misinformation will enable us honorably to avoid, is to re-establish peace and civil order in the Philippine Islands, and to do it at once; and then to formulate a scheme of government for the islands, framed for the sole purpose of promoting the material welfare and political progress of their inhabitants. Precedents for the administration of some of the islands may be found in the history of the United States Territories; suggestions for the government of others may be offered by the experience of other countries in similar undertakings. The main difficulty to be apprehended is not in devising plans of government, but in the execution of them.

"We have only to seize and wisely use the advantages furnished by the unexpected issue of the war with Spain to make our influence in the East predominant, at least to the extent of securing complete and equal opportunities in the coming development of China, for the surplus knowledge, energy, labor, and capital of the people of the United States. Larger opportunities for the activity and employment of that increasing proportion of our people who are educated beyond the requirements of manual labor will arise; and a great reduction in the tariff upon imports, particularly the materials of manufacture, may be regarded as among the certain results of the expansion policy. The renewed ambition to enjoy our proper share of foreign commerce will bring about the reform of our navigation laws and the presence of our flag once more in every port on earth.

"The American people never yet have failed on great occasions. They will not now. They will not permit the foreign policy of the country to be determined by considerations based on selfishness or fear. They will not shirk the duties or lose the opportunities which Providence has placed before them. They will cross the Pacific. When there, may they act so wisely and so justly by all the great interests committed to their care that in after ages the chief anniversaries to be celebrated by the regenerated and grateful populations of Oceanica and China will be those of the battle of Manila and the Fourth of July."

GLEN ISLAND IN COLLISION.

Sinks One Lighter and Damages Another—Slight Panic Among the Steamer's Passengers.

The 300-ton lighter Escort, owned by the lighterage firm of L. Boyer's Sons of 90 Wall Street, Manhattan, lies in ten fathoms of water at the foot of South Fifth Street, Williamsburg. Her sister lighter, the Lillian B., had a corner of her bow torn away and her deck planks ripped off, as a result of a collision with the Glen Island boat Glen Island of the Starin Line yesterday. The Escort was cut in two as if she were made of paper instead of the stoutest timbers and planking.

The accident happened on the first morning trip of the excursion boat, in what is known as Havemeyer's Basin, between South Fifth and South Third Streets, and was due, it is said, to a misunderstanding of the pilot's signals or the failure of the bellcord to work properly. There were about 1,500 passengers on board the Glen Island, all having been taken on at Cortlandt Street, and at the time of the accident many of them were so frightened that they refused to continue the trip, returning to their homes. Many who were on the uptown pier refused to go on the Glen Island, and were taken on board by a later steamer, hearing that the Glen Island was unable to continue the trip. The steamer did so, however, and made her regular runs throughout the day.

There was an ebb tide, which runs very strongly at this point, and the steamer failed to make the pier on her first attempt. Then came the misunderstanding of the signal bells to the engineer below, account differing as to the number of bells rung to reverse, go ahead, or at half speed. At any rate, the Glen Island crashed into the Lillian B., which, with half a dozen other lighters, was anchored inside the big slip, with a number of tugs also close at hand. The blow turned the steamer's head away, and, going at full speed, she rammed the Escort, cutting her squarely in half.

There were screams from the passengers and a panic, which was quickly quieted by the officers of the boat. Fortunately, there was no one aboard the Escort at the time, and she had been relieved on Monday of between $25,000 and $30,000 worth of sugar in barrels. The Lillian B. had about $50,000 worth of sugar in barrels aboard, but beyond the damage to her corner was uninjured. She was in charge of a mate. The damage to the sunken lighter, which was smaller than the Lillian B., could not be learned yesterday. The nose, forward deck planks, and the starboard and port bulwarks of the Glen Island were carried away or torn up.

Neck Broken by a Fall Down Stairs.

O'Connor Smith, sixty years old, of 531 West Thirty-fifth Street fell down a flight of stairs in the vacant factory building at 534 West Thirtieth Street some time during Monday night and was killed. He was employed as a watchman in the building, and was found lying dead yesterday morning at the foot of a stairway leading from the second to the first floor. His neck had been broken.

Falls Dead While Eating.

Peter Blake, fifty-seven years old, an orderly in Ward 40 of Bellevue Hospital for twenty years died suddenly yesterday while sitting in a saloon at First Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. He was eating a sandwich with another orderly in the hospital when he gasped and fell to the floor. Death was due to heart disease. Blake was a Grand Army man.

New York Social Club's Outing.

The New York Social Club will hold its annual outing Sunday, July 9, at Arnold's Park, Winfield, L. I. The Brevott Athletic Club will have its games there at the same time. There will be a tug of war, bicycle races, fat men's races, and the outing will conclude with an exhibition cake walk by Murphy Barnett, who is going to walk for the championship. Several prominent cake walkers will compete.

THE INTERNATIONAL PARK.

Commissioners Try to Make the Thousand Islands the Ideal Spot for Anglers—Laws Are Defied.

THOUSAND ISLANDS, Clayton, N. Y., July 4.—The State Commissioners of Fisheries, Game, and Forest were at the islands a few days ago to examine the dozen or so little islands and points of the mainland that have been purchased and set aside as a reservation. They found the docks completed, and gave orders for the erection of pavilions, one on each reservation, to be one story high and 30 by 40 feet ground measurement. This practically completes the work of the Commissioners, so far as the "International Park" is concerned.

Two years ago last Winter the State Legislature appropriated $30,000 for this park, and provided that any portion of the money that was not expended at the end of two years should revert to the State. But the Commissioners were too clever to be caught in this trap, and drew out the balance unexpended, something less than $2,110, just before the expiration of the period. This balance will be used to pay the balance due on the docks and for the pavilions.

The so-called "International Park" will be convenient for picnic parties, but its chief benefit is prospective rather than present. There are so many unoccupied islands now that it hardly pays to hunt around for a State island before pitching one's tents. The American Canoe Association was put to some inconvenience by the "park." For four consecutive years the association had held its annual mid-Summer meet on the lower end of Grindstone Island. The location was ideal, and the association intended to return to the same place. But the State bought this point and made it a public park. That spoiled it for the canoeists, because they insist on seclusion and privacy. Consequently the association will camp across the boundary line, on a Canadian island, to which they can obtain exclusive rights by the payment of a small fee.

The International Park has aroused considerable interest, as it was one of the rare cases wherein an American State made direct arrangements with a foreign power. The State of New York has control of the American half of the Thousand Islands. The Dominion, and not the Province of Ontario, in which the islands are situated, has control of the Canadian side. In the United States the several States retain all power not specifically granted to the Government. But in Canada the Government retains all power not specifically granted to the several Provinces.

The Dominion has retained control of its fisheries and also owns the islands that have not been sold. Hence, the State of New York was obliged to enter into an agreement with the Dominion of Canada, while the United States Government and that of the Province of Ontario were mere onlookers. By this arrangement the Dominion agrees to reserve an equal number of islands, and a joint closed season for fishing has already been put into effect.

By stocking the waters of the Thousand Islands every Spring, and by enforcing the closed season, and the regulations against netting and against excessive catches, the Commissioners of Fisheries believe that the fishing will steadily improve. It is to be hoped that it will, for it has been growing worse for many years. The islands occupy a part of the St. Lawrence River where it broadens out as it leaves Lake Ontario, and the fish with which the river has been stocked can easily migrate out into the lake or down the river. That is a decided disadvantage when an attempt is made to give the waters of the Thousand Islands an abundance of fish. But there is another equally serious difficulty. It is estimated that during the Summer season there are fully twenty-five thousand people living on the islands. Every man, woman, and child has a fishing line, and is always after the poor fish, catching them by fair means or foul. The law says that no person shall catch more than twelve black bass in one day, and that no bass less than ten inches in length shall be taken. This is a good law, but it does not prevent people from fishing all day, and throwing back all but the best twelve. Perhaps they are alive when they go back, and perhaps they are not.

A stranger to the Thousand Islands would be surprised to see the amount of fish shipped away by express. Some of it goes to the angler's friends, of course, but probably more goes to dealers. Many people at the best hotels here are said to pay their entire expenses in this way. This may be profitable, but it is not sport, and the State has been, and still is, spending its money on these waters for the benefit of pure sport. The State wardens and the agents of the Anglers' Association prevent any flagrant violations of the laws, but it is impossible to prevent the unsportsmanlike actions of so many people. Public censure may ultimately check it, law never will.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

WESTERN ROADS SUE SCALPERS.

Ask Courts to Enjoin Traffic in Christian Endeavor Tickets.

DETROIT, Mich., July 4.—Injunction proceedings have been begun in both the United States and county courts on behalf of several railroads to prevent ticket scalping during the Christian Endeavor convention.

In the United States Court bills of complaint were filed by the Wabash, New York Central, and the Grand Trunk, naming as defendants six prominent local ticket brokers. Judge Swan in each case issued a temporary restraining order enjoining the defendants from buying or selling any of the special Christian Endeavor excursion tickets, and fixed July 10, the closing day of the convention, as the date for the argument upon bills for permanent injunction.

In the County Court bills to the same effect have been filed on behalf of the Michigan Central, Chicago and Grand Trunk, Flint and Père Marquette, and Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Roads. Judge Lillibridge also granted temporary injunctions, and will hear arguments on a permanent injunction Wednesday.

The ticket brokers have retained counsel, and at to-morrow's hearing will quote a decision of the Texas Court of Appeals to the effect that the anti-scalping law in that State is unconstitutional.

The hearing to-morrow will probably bring up the validity of the local municipal ordinance passed during the Grand Army of the Republic National Convention. Under that ordinance brokers can secure a license authorizing them to engage in ticket brokerage. The local brokers took out a license at that time, and have been operating under it since, paying $10 annually for the privilege. The licenses run to Aug. 1, covering the present convention.

Shorter Route to Brighton Beach.

Announcement is made that, beginning to-day, a shorter and quicker route to Brighton Beach from New York and all parts of Brooklyn will go into effect on the Flatbush Avenue-Brighton Beach line of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad. From Brooklyn Bridge the route will be by cars of Fulton Street, Court Street, Atlantic Avenue, Flatbush Avenue to Prospect Park, and thence by the Brighton Beach Railroad direct. The return will be by the Brighton Beach Railroad to Prospect Park, Flatbush Avenue, Atlantic Avenue, Boerum Place, and Adams Street to New York.

Denver & Rio Grande Train Wrecked.

LEADVILLE, Col., July 4.—The second section of the Denver and Rio Grande Passenger Train No. 2, from the west, was wrecked by a broken rail eight miles west of this city. Ten persons were injured, but none of them seriously. The train was running over the Colorado Midland tracks on account of a wash-out on the Denver and Rio Grande Road.

BARBER'S SHOP PATRONS ROUTED

St. Cloud Hotel Awning Ablaze and Half Lathered They Rush Out.

The awning over the barber's shop of the St. Cloud Hotel, Broadway and Forty-second Street, took fire yesterday morning when half a dozen patrons were in various degrees of advancement with their daily shaves.

They heard the engines come, and saw enough of the fire to convince themselves that the street was the safer place. Half lathered and wrapped in towels, they all ran out. The fire did not amount to much, and the loss was under $25.

Dinner to Senator Depew.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew, who is expected to arrive in the city on Saturday from his visit to Europe, will be the guest of honor at a dinner to be given at the Republican Club on the evening of July 12. It is announced that the affair will be extremely informal and that Senator Depew will be the only speaker.

THE FOURTH AT MANILA

Great Celebration of the Day at the Capital of the Philippines.

ALL NATIONALITIES JOIN IN

Children of Filipinos, Spaniards, and Chinese Sing "America" in a Mixture of Dialects.

MANILA, July 4.—There was a great celebration of the Fourth here to-day with fireworks, bands, speeches, and decorations everywhere, all nationalities participating. The foreign ships and Consulates, including the Spanish, raised their colors in conjunction with the Stars and Stripes. The flagship Baltimore fired a National salute at noon.

All nationalities enjoyed what the Spanish papers termed "the fiesta of North America." Newsboys shouted Fourth of July editions, soldiers paraded the town, throwing fire crackers from the batteries on the water front. In the afternoon the Luneta was crowded with Americans, Filipinos, and Spaniards. There were thousands of pedestrians and hundreds of carriages which went there for the concert, directed by Bandmaster Carl Oindt of the Sixth Artillery Band. A hundred Filipinos played American airs.

Several hundred boys and girls, Filipinos, Spaniards, and Chinese, from the public schools, dressed in their best clothes, each carrying an American flag, sang "America" in a curious mixture of dialects. Chaplain Knudsden of the Washington Regiment read the Declaration of Independence.

The officers of the United States cruiser Baltimore gave a reception and dance this evening, which was attended by the Foreign Consuls, the officers of the foreign warships, and all the society of the army and navy circle. A general celebration at night navy circle. Col. Denby presided at the celebration at the Soldiers' Club, where O. F. Williams, United States Consul General, and others delivered addresses. The officers of the Colorado regiment gave a reception at the regimental barracks, and there were several dances during the evening. A general celebration at night was rendered impracticable by the law requiring the streets to be cleared at 8:30 o'clock.

PROF. SCHURMAN COMING HOME

Leaves Manila for Hongkong To-day—The Commission to Meet at Washington in the Fall.

MANILA, July 4.—To-morrow the Bennington will take Prof. Schurman, President of the United States Advisory Commission for the Philippines, to Hongkong, from which point he will sail for Japan, to pay a short visit there before leaving for the United States. Admiral Dewey, Col. Denby, Prof. Worcester, and Prof. Schurman will meet in Washington in the Autumn to compile a report of the commission's labors.

The commission recently investigated the question of currency and the Chinese problem, as it presents itself here. A large majority of business men wish to continue on a silver basis. There are a few, however, who favor a gold basis or the adoption of the Japanese system.

The Filipinos are anxious to exclude Chinese labor. On the other hand, many large employers prefer Chinamen, asserting that they are more efficient, although the element of cheapness doubtless influences this view.

AGUINALDO AND THE SPANIARDS.

Some Prisoners May Be Released, but the Friars Will Be Held.

MANILA, July 4.—The negotiations between the Spanish officers and Aguinaldo at Tarlac concerning the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos have resulted in a partial agreement. According to unofficial reports the insurgents have promised to release the sick soldiers, who number several hundred, and the civil officials, but they intend to keep the friars, expecting that the Church will finally pay a heavy ransom.

It is reported that the civilian prisoners are being concentrated at Tarlac and Aparri, as well as some of the other ports recently opened, from which they could be shipped to Manila. The Spaniards assert that the Filipinos are impressing all the military prisoners into engineering, hospital and clerical work.

GEN. FUNSTON LONGS FOR HOME.

Says the Kansas Twentieth Is Entitled to Relief from Duty.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 4.—Gov. Stanley today received a letter from Brig. Gen. Funston, in the Philippines, saying that intercession with the President for the return of the Kansas Twentieth by State officers will be appreciated. Gen. Funston desires to avoid the charge of insubordination in the request to get home, but says:

"The soldiers have done their full duty. They have fought as no other regiment has fought, and it is not strange that they should now be worn and weary. They have stuck to their posts, every man of them, and are entitled to relief. Now that so many regular troops are here, I believe the Kansas boys would like to get home. Not a man of them has asked me to take this liberty. I simply do it because I am sure the men would appreciate it. They have been at the front constantly, and bear the marks of the rough campaign."

Continuing, Gen. Funston says: "I wish Kansas people, all the people of that great State, could have witnessed the advance of the Kansas boys. Nothing bewildered them. They were always going forward, through jungles, over intrenchments, wading streams, tearing down wire fences, and battering down earthworks, never hesitating, and never looking back. It was an inspiring and glorious sight. The Kansas grit was always in evidence, and the pride of Kansas should be her gallant sons who so creditably acquitted themselves in these conflicts."

GENERALS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The Return of Volunteer Regiments Causes No Changes in Rank.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—It is said at the War Department that the return of the volunteer organizations from the Philippines will have no effect on the rank of the volunteer general officers now on duty there. The number of general officers depends, not on the particular organizations in the service but on the total number of men.

The law provides for one Major General to every 12,000 men. There will be in the joint establishment, when the present recruiting arrangements are completed, about 78,000 men. There are now three Major Generals in the regular establishment—Miles, Merritt, and Brooke. Commissions as Major Generals of Volunteers are held by Shafter, Otis, Lawton, and MacArthur. This arrangement probably will stand, as there is a fraction over the quota of men for six Major Generals.

There are now on duty in the Philippines the following Brigadiers in the order of seniority named: Bates, Young, Schwan, Hall, Wheaton, Grant, Hughes, and Ovenshine. It is understood that these will all retain their commands. It is not believed that the increase in the joint establishment will necessitate the appointment of any more Brigadier Generals, there being already a surplus in Cuba and elsewhere who have been cared for under the provision of the six months' volunteer law. Gens. Funston, Smith, and Hill are ordered home, so that they are removed from consideration so far as the campaign in the Philippines is concerned.

CONSUL PRATT SUES HIS DEFAMERS.

Resents the Publication of the Alleged Aguinaldo Interview.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—The steamer Coptic brings the following advices from Singapore relative to the alleged promises of United States Consul Pratt regarding Filipino independence.

"Mr. Spencer Pratt, United States Consul, has taken legal action to disprove the alleged interview, in which he was said to have promised the Philippne leaders independence if they would help the United States against Spain. The story is published in most circumstantial and detailed form in the new edition of John Foreman's book on the Philippines, one of the best known and widely read books about the country. Foreman recently issued a revised and enlarged edition, this interview being among the new features of the book.

Consul Pratt has sued the publishers in Singapore for libel on the ground that the story of the Aguinaldo-Pratt interview is false, and, moreover, injurious. The Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements has granted an injunction against the publishers, Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited.

The Court finds that the story of the interview is false and libelous, and the further publishing thereof is prohibited by order of the Court.

This injunction is valid throughout the Straits Settlements. Further proceedings of a formal nature will be required to extend it to all British territory.

Consul Pratt intends to carry his suit to the United States. He will bring action against a number of papers of the United States and will endeavor to show that the telegrams published in the same were the output of an anti-American bureau existing in Hongkong, which has done much toward injuring the good name of the Consular Service in the Orient.

AGUINALDO'S INFLUENCE WANING.

A Spanish Priest Predicts that His Power Soon Will Be Broken.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—A copy of The Japanese Times secured from the steamer Nippon Maru gives an account of the arrival at Yokohama of two Spanish priests who lately escaped from the insurgent camps in Luzon. One of the fathers, who is described as an authority on island affairs, said that the power of Aguinaldo would be broken immediately on the arrival of American troops to garrison towns that are taken. The priest's name is Filipe Buencamino. In an interview he said:

"Aguinaldo is remorseful. His influence is gone and he often sits alone and cries over the miserable condition into which he plunged his people. There is dissension in his army and bands are out for plunder, and willing to murder. They are as dangerous to the leader as to Americans.

"The bandits are the men with whom the Americans will have to deal. In order to down them, it will be necessary to keep a large army in the field until the thieves are captured or killed."

Otis Reports Transportation Plans.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The War Department has received the following message from Gen. Otis:

Manila, July 4.

Adjutant General, Washington:

California infantry and artillery number 1,400, and discharged men take Sherman, now loading at Negros. Warren takes Colorado, 1,100; now preparing preparatory papers. Difficult to lighter transports in typhoon now prevailing. Grant unloaded; in four days will take on Idaho, North Dakota, and Wyoming, 65 officers, 1,500 men, with other discharged men. OTIS.

MEXICAN DEBT CONVERSION.

First Foreign Loan Ever Offered in This Country—Signing of the Formal Contract Announced.

Announcement of the signing of the formal contract for the conversion of the entire foreign debt of the Republic of Mexico was made yesterday. The financiers who are to undertake the conversion, which involves $113,500,000, are J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. of New York, S. Bleichroder, the Deutsche Bank, and the Dresdner Bank, in Germany, and J. S. Morgan & Co. of London. The scheme will convert Mexico's foreign debt, which now bears interest at 6 per cent., by the issue of new bonds at 5 per cent. interest. These, it is explained, have the advantage of being in sterling or in dollars, 4.85 exchange, at the option of the holders, and payment in America would be in United States gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness. In London and Germany the bonds are offered only to the holders of the existing bonds, but it is understood that a certain amount will be offered in New York for subscription for cash only, and that the prospectus inviting these subscriptions will be issued by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. within the next fortnight. The bonds are secured by a pledge of customs duties.

This will be the first foreign loan ever offered in the United States, and its success crowns the financial policy of President Diaz, which was inaugurated in 1885. Then Mexican gold bonds, which are now over par, were quoted at only 19 in Europe. The negotiations for the conversion of the debt, conducted by J. J. Limantour, Mexico's Minister of Finance, were concluded a month ago. The loan will be financed in Mexico by the National Bank of Mexico. If the original agreement is held to the loan will mature in 1944, and £13,000,000 of it will be taken at 96, less 1 per cent. for commission, and the remainder as an option at 97, less 1 per cent. commission.

SHOT CHILD INSTEAD OF MAN.

Girl Probably Mortally Wounded by a Revengeful Card Player.

Theodore Merzierio's throat was cut during a fight over a card game a year ago, and he saw his assailant) Nicolo Angelino, for the first time since, on East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, yesterday. He immediately drew a revolver and fired five shots at him. None struck him, but one hit Camillo Demaria, two years old, of 526 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, in the abdomen, and she probably will die from the wound. She is in the Fordham Hospital. Merzierio escaped.

The little girl who was wounded had been celebrating the day in front of her home by shooting a cap pistol. When she saw the man take out a large revolver, which made so much more noise than hers, she went forward, delighted at the explosion it made. At the third shot she fell, bleeding, and her dress was stained crimson in a minute. The child was carried into the house. The father started out to look for Merzierio. The man who did the shooting is small, and has a long scar on his throat.

JULIUS MARSINGER FOUND.

Missing Fresh Pond Boy Had Not Been Kidnapped.

While Acting Captain Gaus of the Hamburg Avenue Station, Brooklyn, was in Myrtle Avenue, near the city line, yesterday morning, he saw a wagon approach from the direction of Queens County. In the vehicle were two persons, one of whom, the police official noticed, answered the description sent out of eleven-year-old Julius Marsinger, missing for two weeks from the home of his parents, at Fresh Pond, L. I. Gaus stopped the rig, and the boy proved to be the missing lad. Gaus took the boy and the man in whose company he was, as well as the wagon, to the police station, where the man said he was Henry Ulrich, nineteen years old, of Ozone Park, L. I. He denied he had kidnapped the boy.

He said that two weeks ago, while on his way home, the boy approached the wagon and asked for a ride. Afterward Marsinger said he wanted to go along, and Ulrich took him. Ulrich's story was borne out later by that of his mother, who told the police that on the day Marsinger was brought to her house the boy said he had come voluntarily. The boy corroborated Ulrich, and said he expressed a willingness to go along. Gaus took Ulrich and the boy to Flushing, in which township, the offense, if any, had been committed.

POLICE SYSTEMS OF BIG CITIES.

Inspector Hartnett of Chicago Says More Men Are Needed.

John J. Hartnett, Inspector of the First Division of the Chicago police, is at the Park Avenue Hotel.

"I am here partly on pleasure and partly on business," said the Inspector to a reporter for THE TIMES yesterday, "and before my return home I shall study the workings of the New York, Boston, and Philadelphia police systems.

"In my opinion, there are not sufficient policemen in any of the big cities. The force in Chicago consists of 4,000 men, and it should be increased 50 per cent. We have twenty-seven miles of streets north and south and eight miles east and west to cover.

"We have found much improvement in the working of the force by the adoption of what we call the block system. In the thickly settled portions of the city a patrolman has a post two blocks long and one block wide. He is supposed to patrol that faithfully, and is held responsible for anything occurring on his post. Previously the posts extended for about half a mile on a single thoroughfare, and the officers were too apt to neglect the side streets. The operations of the 'long' and 'short' man caused us to make the change, and it has worked well.

"Boston has only 1,000 policemen; it should have 3,000. New York's force should be increased by 2,000. An ounce of prevention is always better than a pound of cure."

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.

MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN

Groceries.

That Big Model Grocery Department of ours carries at all times a large and complete stock of all that is good to eat, and its prices are the lowest in the market for goods of equal merit. These quotations for to-day will bear out our assertion:

Sugar: H. & E. Standard Refined Granulated Sugar, lb. . . . 5c

Cleveland's Baking Powder, ½-lb. can, 12 1-2c

Dressings: Durkee's Salad Dressing, delicious mayonnaise, bot. . 18c

Lard: Pure kettle-rendered Leaf Lard, 5 and 10-lb. pails, lb. . . . 7c

Molasses: New Orleans Molasses, pure and unadulterated, golden color, gal., 40c

Fruits: Fancy glass jars Raspberries, Pears, Apricots, extra selected fruit, preserved 18c

Oil: Finest Italian Oil, ½ gal. cans, 89c

Herring: Marshall's Kippered Herring in tomato sauce, can . . . 12c

Cocoa: Van Houten's imported Dutch Cocoa, can 16c

Flour: Hazel or Siegel-Cooper Co.'s XXXX Patent Flour, contains more gluten and makes more bread to the barrel than any other flour; per bbl. 4.25

Gelatine: Cooper's Gelatine, 2 oz. pkge. 5c

Coffee: Our Mocha and Java Coffee, so well known that the coffee epicure will at once recognize the aromatic flavor and pungent taste of this world-renowned coffee; 4 lbs., 1.00; lb . 28c

Tea: New lot fancy garden-grown Teas, Formosa Oolong, Gunpowder, English Breakfast, India and Ceylon; per 5 lbs., 2.00; lb. 43c

Canned Vegetables: Standard red ripe Tomatoes, Sugar Corn, String Beans or Succotash; doz., 80c.; can 7c

Soups: Franco-American or Hazel assorted Soups; qt. cans . . 22c

Prunes: Santa Clara Valley Prunes, extra meaty; 4 lbs. 25c

Sardines: Imported Sardines, in oil; can. 7c

Cheese: Roquefort Cheese; lb. . 33c

Lobster: Hazel Lobster, only choicest parts selected; can. . . . 26c

Canned Fruit: Hazel Extra California Fruit, Yellow Crawford or Lemon Cling Peaches, Bartlett Pears, Egg or Green Plums selected from those portions of California where the soil and climate are best adapted to the development of these fruits; 3-lb. can., doz. $2.50, can 22c

Raisins and Currants: Loose California Muscatel Raisins or English, Cleaned Currants, 1 lb. 5½c

Bottled Goods: Crown Pickles, Assorted, Gherkins, Chow or Mixed, pt. bot. 8c

Soap: Armour's White Soap, cakes 3½c

Hazel Family Soap, finest on the market, 60 1-lb. cakes in box, $2.65; cake. 4½c

In the Market: Fresh Caught Weak Fish or Flounders, lb. . . . 4c

Mackerel: Selected Spanish Mackerel, lb. 10c

Lettuce: Fancy Large Boston Lettuce, 2 heads 5c

Cherries: N. Y. State Cherries, 3 lbs. 25c

Tomatoes: Jersey Red Ripe Solid Tomatoes, basket 5c

Musk Melons: Rocky Ford Colorado Musk Melons, each 5c

Pork for Roasting 7c

Wines and Liquors.

The Wines and Liquors sold by the Big Store will be found to be as represented; if not, you can have your money back. Do you know of any other dealer who will make you an offer like this and live up to it? Here are some specials for to-day; they're all good and cheap:

Sir Robert Burnett's Tom Gin, bot. 69c

Martini & Rossi Vermouth, bot. 47c

Hazel Malt Extract, equal if not superior to any on the market, doz., $1.50; bot. 13c

Blackberry Brandy, fine for medical use, gal., $1.50; bot. . . 35c

California Port, Sherry, Angelica and Muscatel excellent quality, recommended by physicians for purity, also a fine tonic and blood maker, gal., $1.50; bot. 40c

Natoma Brandy, 6 years old, gal., $3.00; bot. 70c

Creme de Menthe, large bottle, usually sold at $1.00 per bot.; this sale 59c

Pennsylvania XXX Rye Whiskey, gal. 1.85

Monongahela Rye Whiskey, gal 2.35

Monticello, a pure, old and first-class whiskey, gal. 2.85

Finch's Golden Wedding, Guckenheimer Pure Rye and Gibson Rye Whiskey, superior quality, 1892, gal., $3.25; full qt. bot . . . 90c

BEER IN THE NAVY YARD.

Its Appearance Spoils a Ball Game and Lands Holiday Tars on the Brooklyn.

There is a suspicion in the minds of some of the officers of the cruiser Brooklyn that there exists an underground method of communication between the Cob Dock, in the nav

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-town.....1,269 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE TRUE POLICY.

It is well to have a view of our work in the Philippines by one far enough away to see more clearly than we at home can see. The Spectator of London supplies it.

This journal, as is well known, has always been a most friendly and intelligent critic of America. It has an unbroken tradition of kindness for us going back to the civil war, when it was almost the only English paper that understood the real issue in that tremendous contest. During the Spanish war it was at once sympathetic and sensible, and it hailed our entry on the task of bringing Western influence to the Orient with hearty welcome. It has not, however, at any time concealed its knowledge of the difficulties we must face or the hard lessons we must learn in the costly school of experience. To some of these it now calls attention. It thinks that we are "too much in a hurry," and that we do not clearly see what we can, and, in the end, must, do We are paying nearly all our attention to fighting and are not doing that in the only way that can bring real success Of Gen. OTIS it says that he appears to observers in England to be "a bad organizer." "He seems to think that sending detachments to fight their way through a tropical country is equivalent to conquering it, whereas he should proceed step by step, establishing posts or forts as he goes on, cutting roads between them, and setting up civil authority in every fresh district occupied. Above all, he should set himself to create native regiments who will spare his Americans fatigue duty, who will divide native interest, and, above all, who will not die off like flies in Winter."

The essence of this comment is entirely just, though it may not be the fault of Gen. OTIS that he has not the policy which is plainly lacking in Washington. It is only too true that the Administration does not feel nearly as clearly as it is felt in the country at large, that the main object of our operations in the Philippines should be the establishment of civil government in the islands, to which the use of force ought to be a means only. As The Spectator says: "It is by good administration, supported by force, and not by force alone, that the Philippines must be pacified and changed into semi-civilized lands, in which, though the people are half savage, external order is complete, and the means of becoming prosperous are in all men's hands."

It is true, as also The Spectator points out, that we have not the traditions for this kind of work, that we have not the men trained in such traditions, and that we have no school in the home service from which we can draw them at a moment's notice. Nevertheless, we have two advantages that would be of great value if we had the sense to use them. We have the experience of Great Britain to study, which embraces the story of precisely the kind of faults and mistakes that we are now making. And we have a large class of able, intelligent, acute, and adaptable business men whose services we can have if we will comply with the necessary conditions. These conditions are neither obscure nor difficult. They are in substance that politics shall be put aside, that the career shall be open to merit, that tenure shall be reasonably secure, that the pay shall be proportioned to the work required—in a word, that the business we have in hand shall be undertaken in a sound, business-like manner. It is probably literally true that the establishment of peace, order, and a fair degree of prosperity in the Philippines could be obtained with great certainty if the task could be assigned to a syndicate of business Americans. Our readers could name a half dozen men engaged in large affairs in various parts of the country who would be sure of success in the enterprise if it were turned over to them. This, of course, is not practicable, but it is perfectly so to apply the principles and methods which these men would be sure to adopt. We stumbled on a man who did apply them in Santiago and with striking effect. The Leonard Wood type is by no means rare in the United States. What is rare is the willingness of those in authority to use men of this type. Doubtless we shall compel their use in the long run, for the American people will in the end insist on the best, but the sooner they insist in this matter the better.

THE WILD TEXAN.

Gov. HOGG of Texas, in Tammany Hall yesterday, was as gay and exciting in his gambols as the most frisky fugitive from the cattle yards, and the managers were no more successful in dealing with him than the average policeman in lassoing the bovine Texan.

The Governor raised uproarious cheers from his audience for free silver and for "the chivalrous, the dauntless, the matchless American, WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN." Now he will probably go home and report that the rank and file of "the greatest political organization on earth" are for 16 to 1 and BRYAN. In a sense, he will be right. The men who crowded Tammany Hall yesterday are strong partisans. They remember the platform and the candidate of 1896 with the same blind enthusiasm they showed in supporting them then. If the same man is put on the same platform next year and the machine accepts them, as in all human probability it would, these men would be as strong in their support as ever, and as helpless.

It does not follow that the New York delegation to the next National Convention will not oppose both free silver and the nomination of BRYAN with entire unanimity and the utmost vigor. That will be determined by the leaders and not by the audience of yesterday or others like them. The leaders know that under the guidance of the zealot from Texas the party will go to sure and overwhelming defeat. They knew that defeat awaited them in 1896, and they marched with their party because there was nothing else for them to do. They cannot afford to bolt openly in National matters. It would be too likely to cost them their control of the organization and the rich spoils that go with it. But they do not like defeat, and they will do their best to stave it off. Gov. HOGG has, perhaps, made it a little harder for them, but he has not advanced the chances of Mr. BRYAN'S election a little bit.

THE TROUBLES IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Perhaps the clearest account of the troubles in the Transvaal that has appeared, in a more moderate compass than that of a volume, is that which Mr. SIDNEY BROOKS has contributed to the current number of The North American Review. But it is more than a description, or even than a diagnosis, for it proposes a remedy.

The real trouble, as we have pointed out in these columns, and as Mr. BROOKS shows in detail and emphasizes, is that the Boer Republic is an anachronism in the modern world and is bound to disappear when the modern world catches up to it. The northward march of Great Britain in South Africa began long before Mr. CECIL RHODES. It began, and the Boers began to retire before it, as long ago as "the Great Trek in the thirties, of which President KRUEGER is the last survivor." British annexation followed, under stipulations which, as Mr. BROOKS is free to admit, were so far from being fulfilled on the British side that the Boers were very near being justified in taking up arms to establish their independence, as they succeeded in doing. After Majuba Hill, except for a small faction actuated avowedly by the motive of revenge, the British would have been well enough content to let these particular sleeping dogs lie, and they might have lain undisturbed to this day but for the discovery of gold and the beginning of gold mining.

Then the conflict became truly irrepressible between the pastoral Boers, ignorant, brave, pious, and domineering, and the English-speaking incomers, intelligent, brave, by no means so pious, and not less domineering. Then began the struggle against what Mr. RUDYARD KIPLING has called "mule rule" in the Transvaal and what Mr. CECIL RHODES, who may be called an "applied" Kipling, undertook to overthrow by measures which certainly did not err on the side of scrupulousness. The Boer became as much out of place in what he held to be his own country, as much of an "anatopism," as he already was an anachronism in the modern world at large. As Mr. BROOKS puts it, with singular felicity, the Boer came to occupy the position of "the patriarch Abraham in Wall Street." The Boers are in fact an Old Testament people, a pastoral and patriarchal people, with a tribal God, though, for that matter, as Mr. KIPLING has shown in a famous poem, the Greater Britons also have a tribal God. But the end of such a struggle could not be doubtful, except to the most ignorant of the Boers. It is unlikely that their leader has any real doubt about the issue, any real hope of making the conflict last much beyond the term of his own life. It cannot be many generations, now that civilization has caught up to the Transvaal, before it will be as impossible to distinguish from his English-speaking neighbors the descendant of the Dutch settlers of South Africa as it now is to distinguish the descendants of the Dutch settlers of North America.

So that President KRUEGER'S ultimatum, which he would not allow to be even discussed, is of no real account. It cannot stand. The independence of the Transvaal is doomed by the march of events. Since this is so, says Mr. BROOKS, and this is his prescription, why not admit in words what is doomed in fact, if by so doing you can secure the satisfaction of your real demands, the redress of your real grievances? The only thing that stands in the way is the stipulation in the London convention of 1884 that the Transvaal shall make no treaties without the consent of the Queen. This is the only visible and tangible shred of the British "suzerainty," upon which Sir ALFRED MILNER was nevertheless instructed to insist at Bloemfontein, and his insistence upon which did as much to wreck the conference as the mulishness of the Boer President. As Mr. BROOKS says, it is not the London convention that prevents the Boers from making treaties with foreign nations that threaten injury to Great Britain. It is the British ascendency in South Africa which makes it dangerous to enter into such engagements. The fear that British prestige would be impaired by frankly abandoning a claim that amounts to so little seems chimerical. It seems quite absurd for the British Empire to stand haggling on a point of dignity with a hundred thousand degenerate Dutchmen, when the real injury that is done to British prestige is done by the fact that the Boers can and do inflict substantial injuries and intolerable indignities upon the Britons within their gates. If, by waiving the pretense of "suzerainty," these injuries and indignities can be prevented, then, argues Mr. BROOKS, by all means let the "face" of President KRUEGER be saved and the complete independence of the Transvaal be acknowledged. Most of his readers will be inclined to agree with him and to hope that the British Government will be moved to adopt what seems so sensible and practical a view.

THE OLD ADAM.

Through the din of the voices of the carpers, the wailing of the pessimists, and the rustle of ATKINSON'S pamphlets we now and then hear the ground-tone of natural man not too far regenerate. There are eyes yet unbleared by too long gazing upon the close-held torch of civilization that are capable of lighting up at the strokes of a strong arm in a fight; and voices that dare to praise the deeds and men of present time.

Harper's Weekly has the hardihood to devote a full page of its issue of July 1 to pictures illustrating "three instances of the superb courage of American troops." One is FUNSTON'S passage of the Rio Grande under Filipino fire; the second is the charge upon the insurgent earthworks at Bagbag, and the third is the advance over the half-destroyed railroad bridge near Santo Tomas. These are what used to be called glorious deeds. Some part of our people have lately been taught that they are deeds of shame, and we suppose they hang their heads when they read about them. In every age but this tales of courage in battle have stirred men's pulses and commanded their admiration. Now we are far more sophisticated, and as a good many of us have concluded that the battles are bad, some are teaching that the courage is bad, and those who still admire it childish and ridiculous.

A most powerful conservative force that blocks the way of the new philosophy is the incorrigible enthusiasm of the young women about uniforms. Peace societies are easily organized among elderly ladies, but the girls still look with dancing eyes on "les militaires" and scramble for gilt buttons. They are a hopeless case, we fear, and the persistence in their gentle bosoms of the passions that moved early woman when she dwelt in a cave and was gowned in peltries visibly retards the peace movement. The young women are an interesting class and of immeasurable influence in human society. It is hard to persuade men to leave off doing the things they admire.

Mr. OWEN WISTER, who rises in considerable might, tramples on the preachments of the carpers and rebukes with a rich and cheering voice the general preference for woe. His poem, "My Country: 1899," published in the issue of Harper's Weekly above referred to, cannot be neglected by any American who purposes to know the best things his countrymen are doing. If Mr. WISTER had put more time and care into his work we should say that his poem was a splendid note in the prevailing dissonance. It is a high and clear song, and it comes from the heart of a man. If the ear must often disapprove the form, the substance rouses the interest of the healthy-minded American reader and gives him pleasure.

Mr. WISTER must be set down at once as an expansionist. For instance:

> Yet when fell the stroke of speeding doom,
> When that night-diving and assassin hand
> Had stabbed my back in dark Havana's gloom.

The rhythmical requirements of verse do not exclude the theory of an internal explosion. The assassin-hand theory must have been the deliberate choice of Mr. WISTER: and that ranges him with those who deem the war not wicked and its results not despisable. The Maine is the crucial test.

But Mr. WISTER'S convinced Muse sweeps him up to a pitch of courage where the truth comes boldly out. It is Uncle Sam, the personified American people, who is speaking:

> I am no monk—Spain's lighthouses are they—
> Nor doting scholar, fed with midnight oil;
> My beacon burns the fire of urgent day,
> Each striding dawn unveils new-risen toil.
> And jostling follies sway not me, nor foil
> My set and forward journey, nor compel
> My hand from tasks that fell unsought, but justly fell.
>
> What means "No governing without consent
> Of governed"? Mark you, did Secession say
> She craved our rule? These islands, impotent
> For aught save prowling rapine and affray,
> Unripe, yet rotten, what consent know they?
> Shall I then leave this riot's murk and throb,
> Permit one specious phrase to pedestal the mob?
>
> Consent of governed? 'Tis a word that sits
> 'Twixt moral equals. Like "God's instrument"
> Which many shout and are found wrong, it fits
> Conclusions; it is proof, not argument.
> Had man such bombast suffered to prevent
> Control of force by force, why man had sat
> Naked in caves, a shaggy proletariat.
>
> Let tongues discordant wail and prophesy
> Lo here! lo there! Thy duty's thus, and so;
> Behold thy path!—securely still walk I:
> Myself's the single duty that I know.
> For this, through four unswerving years of woe
> I freed the slave: For his sake? No! my own;
> For this same sake again flung down Spain's despot throne—
>
> While Europe's Christian and concerted Kings
> Found for their sake Armenia must bleed.

The extreme creed of expansion is at last set forth in this confident strain:

> So I shall stand. And since fresh comers crowd
> Magellan's ocean till it spreads no more
> A shield of emptiness, but wears a cloud
> Of nearing menace to my world-long shore,
> My Asia-fronting beach, I'll be before
> The times: upon these islands I shall post
> My watch and citadel, lest my word turn to boast.

Mr. WISTER'S reactionary verse, like the exasperating fondness of the young women for gold lace, tends to augment and prolong the labors of our brethren who would indemnify Spain for an unprovoked war and stand aside to let AGUINALDO go his cut-throat pace. A song enters the hearts of thousands who wouldn't look at a pamphlet. A hero's picture raises a fond commotion where an anti-imperialist oration would produce a leaden numbness.

The people of the South and West want a larger circulating medium, but BRYAN, if elected, could not give it to them. The banking system is lamentably deficient in those sections, and there is $500,000,000 less banking capital there than in 1860. National banks do not thrive in agricultural communities because money all congests in the commercial centres of the country.

These are the words of Mr. JOSEPH J. WILLETT, President of the State Bar Association of Alabama, and a Democratic politician of influence. He undoubtedly states correctly a real need of the people of his section. They do want more circulating medium, if it be of the right sort, which is the best sort only. He has the sense to see that BRYAN cannot give this, nor could the Democratic Party, in full power in all branches of the Government give it through the inflation of Government currency. The reason why currency is at times scarce in the remoter regions and congested in the financial centres is not that there is not enough of it, but that it is fixed in amount. All the paper money except the bank notes has been issued by the Government. It is actually in excess of legitimate needs, but it cannot be contracted and again expanded according to the requirements of trade. Only a sound, constantly redeemed bank currency can so adjust itself. When the gold standard is firmly fixed, the adoption of such a currency will be the next and imperative step.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Erected in days when dependence upon the newspapers for information about current events was much less nearly complete than it is now, the old Custom House has looked down upon many great assemblages of business men and financiers, gathered in front of its heavy columns to express opinions or take formal action on matters of public moment. This habit was established while the building was still the Merchants' Exchange, and it was perpetuated long after the Government acquired possession. By far the most impressive of these meetings was the one which took place at noon on Saturday, April 15, 1865, the day on which the news of President LINCOLN'S death was printed by the morning papers. Nothing had been planned, except a consultation of prominent citizens in the office of Collector SIMEON DRAPER, but at 11 o'clock a common impulse had brought apparently the whole of down-town New York into the streets commanded by the Custom House, and the necessity for changing the conference into a great public meeting was obvious. The great throng was composed of men with grave faces, in many cases wet with tears, and all in a state of intense though restrained excitement. Even at that moment, however, Copperhead sentiments attempted to find expression, but after one CHARLES ANDERSON had been with difficulty saved from lynching, the few people in the multitude whom the assassination did not horrify found it convenient to keep silent. Exactly at noon the notable men who had met in the Collector's office appeared on the balcony of the Custom House, and with Mr. DRAPER himself as President, the meeting was called to order. The proceedings opened with a prayer by the Rev. Dr. VERMILYEA, and then speeches were made by ex-Gov. JOHN A. KING, Judge EDWARDS PIERREPONT, Major Gen. B. F. BUTLER, United States District Attorney DANIEL S. DICKINSON, Major Gen. PECK, Gen. GARFIELD, MOSES H. GRINNELL, L. E. CHITTENDEN, and half a dozen others. The people were most moved by the words of BUTLER and GARFIELD, for they, more than the others, emphasized the need for instant destruction of all plotters against the Government. GARFIELD'S speech was especially eloquent, and he was wildly applauded when he declared that the murder of LINCOLN had removed the one great man who stood between rebellion and stern, blind, implacable justice.

—Possibly the ride which CHARLES MURPHY took on a bicycle "paced" by a locomotive may be of some practical utility after all. Of course, it showed absolutely nothing as to the rider's speed as a wheelman, properly so called, and its direct effect was only to make clear the gross absurdity of the whole system of pacing, but The Scientific American is inclined to think that the speed which the assisted bicyclist attained may impress upon mechanicians the advantages to be derived from paying more attention to the air resistance encountered by rapidly moving bodies. MURPHY'S "wonderful mile" proves that an extraordinarily large amount of every bicyclist's available strength is used, not for propulsion, but in moving the air away from before him. The real bicycle record is a mile in 1 minute 53 4-5 seconds. With human "pacing" to partially protect the rider from his self-made gale, this has been reduced to 1 minute 31 4-5 seconds. When a locomotive was used, and the rider was protected in front, above, and on both sides by a wind shield he moved in practically still air, and established a record, such as it was, of something under a minute. That is, if a man can ride a mile in two minutes, plowing his own way through the air, he can probably increase his speed 100 per cent. if he has no atmospheric resistance to overcome. MURPHY'S achievement, declares the paper mentioned, "raises the question as to whether the form of all vehicles that move at high speed should not be modified so as to present the least possible resistance to the wind. This is particularly true of locomotives and cars, and it is conceivable that some light form of sheathing extending from the cars nearly to the rails, and from car to car, might materially aid in reducing the air resistance." The case might be more strongly put than that. At present locomotives, steamboats, and similar machines are constructed with little or no effort to decrease the retarding influence of the air's inertia. The amount of that retardation has long been well known, theoretically, but nobody has paid much attention to it. Perhaps MURPHY'S ride will set people to thinking, and it will require not great genius to avoid the doing of a lot of unnecessary and unprofitable work. Engine builders should not follow the scow model any more than yacht designers

—Judging from the Denver papers, Colorado is in a towering rage with the enterprising individuals who are planning to send to the Paris Exposition a huge statue made of gold and worth innumerable dollars. Unfortunately, however, Colorado's anger is excited, not by the idea of constructing and exporting such a statue—than which few ideas could be more vulgar and barbaric—but by the apprehension that somebody not a resident of Colorado is plotting to get a part or all of the advertising which the Coloradans had expected themselves to monopolize. In consequence of this the moans and screams of Denver excite only amusement, slightly darkened by disgust, and the sympathy which it apparently expects to get will be entirely lacking from all minds in which respectable aesthetic tastes have begun to sprout. It they attempt to defend the gold statue scheme, as a scheme, by recalling that PHIDIAS himself used this material when Greek art was in its perfect flower, the easy answer is that neither PHIDIAS nor his countrymen asked admiration for his Zeus or his Athene because of the price the statues would bring if broken up and sold by weight. Occasional stray barbarians visiting Olympia or Athens may have taken that view of the statues, even when they were first put in place, and certainly they did so after the Greeks had tired of being great, but that was hardly a reason for expecting the super-sophisticated Parisians to refrain from sneering at a figure most distinctly and obviously not made by a PHIDIAS, and impressive only when put in the scales. Colorado has a perfect right to exult over the richness of her mines, and as good a right to evidence that wealth at the coming fair, but if she takes good advice she will send her gold in some other form than that of a huge yellow girl, and she will prevent anybody else from putting her name on said monstrosity. Thus will she avoid ignoble squabbles as to whence the gold in the statue came, as to its solidity and purity, and as to the advertising to be derived therefrom.

—Two letters printed in The Kosciusko (Miss.) Star-Ledger tell the story of a graceful act performed by a resident of this State and of the cordial appreciation it has received from a resident of Mississippi. In the first letter, Mrs W. H. H. GERE of Syracuse informs Judge C. H. CAMPBELL of Kosciusko that she has forwarded to him a sword which was taken from his brother, Col. JAMES CAMPBELL, when that officer was captured at Lookout Mountain, and which ever since has hung on the wall of Mrs. GERE'S house, crossed with a sword once carried by Col. DAVID IRELAND, the Union officer into whose hands it fell after the great battle. Mrs. GERE wrote that after determining to return the weapon she had much difficulty in finding where the relatives of its former owner lived, but this she finally did by the assistance of Congressman J. J. BELDEN. In reply, Judge CAMPBELL expresses the warmest thanks to Mrs. GERE for restoring the sword "to the keeping of one who will treasure it in affectionate remembrance of a beloved brother," and he says that "the act of restitution will be gratefully remembered by many who share with me the pride and affection naturally inspired by the memory of the youthful kinsman whose chivalry and devotion to the cause he loved won him deserved rank and honors and were attested by his death in the prime of early manhood and in the line of duty." The letter concludes by declaring that the sword will be the more valued because "It comes back to its home and friends as a token of the burial of sectional prejudices; an emblem of good will restored among those who do honor to the memories of heroes like Col. DAVID IRELAND of New York and Col. JAMES A. CAMPBELL of Mississippi, by uncrossing their swords and letting each weapon henceforth abide with its friends, thereby giving to each a charm whose brightness cannot be obscured by the rust that time may stamp on its blade."

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Fourth of July being the anniversary of the putting forth by our Revolutionary fathers of the Declaration of Independence, absolving themselves "from all allegiance to the British Crown," the political disciples of the school of Jefferson might make it a most fitting occasion to declare their independence in their own political party. When those in have departed from the faith, and enunciate other principles of party belief, it is high time to reorganize the party ranks. We might go through a long recital of party grievances, enough to call up the spirit of Jefferson from his resting place at Monticello, and there ought to be a bold and clear declaration of rights heard everywhere, or we shall pass away as a political party, as did the early Federalists and Republicans.

If those who come together in the next Presidential Convention shall repeat the folly of those who were in the last, it will lead to a more signal defeat. The denunciations of President Cleveland for righteously insisting that the laws of the United States would be enforced against ruthless violators of them, and the unsound views of finance, would not be tolerated then, and can never be supported by patriotic citizens, who will never allow party to rise above country. There can be no gain in seeking to embarrass the President in the present war. The Tories in the Revolution lost their opportunity to become glorious. The Federalists went down in attempting to oppose the war of 1812, as did the Whigs in arraying themselves against the Mexican war. Those who favored the South in the rebellion committed a great blunder, as they were in spirit against the Constitution, and it is far more shameful now to argue that Aguinaldo is in the right.

Has the Democratic Party failed to be the party of the people? We say emphatically, no. We think there should be outspoken expressions. Is it commendable to see a person going around the country to advocate himself for the Presidency? Need we any better proof of unfitness? Are we narrowed down to such a candidate? Is there not in every State more than one capable of acquitting himself well in that noblest office in the gift of our countrymen? Ought not the people to look to it that they are not misrepresented again? We shall hope to see a great change in another year, and that we shall have candidates worthy of our suffrages, whom we can with pride triumphantly elect.

J. HERVEY COOK.
Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y., July 4, 1899.

RUSSIA'S PEACE POLICY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The peace conference which the Russian Czar has brought about will be either a flat fizzle or a solemn farce performed for the benefit of Russia. It is possible that the Czar is sincere in wishing for universal and permanent peace in the world, but though he is the autocratic ruler of the Russian Empire he will not be able to prevent Russia from carrying out whatever policy best makes for her material aggrandizement. Russia, like every other great nation which is healthy, wants the earth, and will get it if she can. If it is necessary to fight for it she will not hesitate to fight if she feels that she has a reasonable chance of winning.

It happens that at the present time Russia is not as well prepared for a serious war as she will be a few years hence, and if the other nations who are her rivals can be bamboozled into letting her alone until she gets good and ready to beat them, she will be very glad to bamboozle them. Time is Russia's great ally; she is growing much faster than her only European rival, England; ten or even five years hence, when she has completed her Siberian railway and gotten her finances in order, she will be stronger than England, and able to beat her in the struggle for Asia, the possession of which will advance her far in the direction of world supremacy. If with this peace conference she can lull to sleep England's suspicions of her designs until the time comes that best suits her for action, and when, perhaps, the present entente between England and America will have cooled off, she will do a good stroke of diplomacy. The real guiders of Russia's policy are willing to support the probably sincere (but possibly crazy,) Czar in his sentimental project for the sake of the diplomatic advantage to be gotten out of it.

It is to be regretted that America has allowed herself to be drawn into this slick Russian scheme. Even if it were likely to turn out anything better than a farce we have no call to be in it. We have no large standing army the support of which is burdening our people, and our disposition is naturally peaceful enough; we do not fight unless we have to, and when we do we fight as humanely as is consistent with winning.

Russia hopes by means of this peace conference to promote her plans for world supremacy, but we have every reason to block those plans, instead of furthering them, as our able and upright, but diplomatically untrained envoys at The Hague are likely to do, urged on by the shoutings of the unthinking sentimentalists on this side of the water. We have ourselves a claim on the inheritance of the earth which the sober sense of our people recognizes, and though our people are subject occasionally to sentimental spasms, those spasms will never be severe enough to prevent them from following the guidance of their sober sense and pressing that claim when the proper time comes. England and America are co-heirs to the earth and the fullness thereof, and Russia in contesting this inheritance (which she certainly intends to do,) becomes the mortal enemy of both of us. If she gets possession of Asia she will become in a short time stronger than either one of us alone, and possibly than both of us together. The stronger she becomes the more difficult it will be to down her, and downed she must be or she will down us.

Instead of attending a general peace conference, (Russian style,) it would be more to the point for England and America alone to hold a war conference to make arrangements for tying up Russia to the north pole or some other safe fixture before she gets too large and troublesome, while they go ahead and make regulations for the management of their inheritance.

This Russian peace conference has been X-rayed by Kipling, the poet laureate of the Anglo-Saxon race, in his poem "The Truce of the Bear." Any one who has doubts about its true inwardness will do well to read carefully this X-ray poem. E. E. C.
Brooklyn, May 21, 1899.

THE FUTURE OF TRUSTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the popular discussions of the economic subjects "capital," "labor," "trusts," &c., a noticeable feature is the total elimination of one great and fundamental fact or natural relation—the relation of man to the land—a relation which, if severed, would cause all human activities to cease and man himself to disappear. This relation is at the present time an evolution from a past when man, a pastoral being, roamed from place to place, seeking greener pastures and fresher waters—taking that only which the land gave him, the simple usufruct thereof. He was a user of land, not an owner of it. His possession was occupancy, not ownership. Later, after he had long settled down into fixed habitations, this idea or rule of usufruct, though hidden under the débris of the feudal system, still, in a much-manacled state, it remained embodied in the laws governing his relation to the land. In the old Mosaic law and to-day we have a ghost of it left in our rule of eminent domain. Aside from this, our American land system has become practically that of a monopoly.

"Trusts" are monopolies, and may be roughly defined as the absolute control, by one person or set of persons acting in unison, of a means of livelihood or opportunity to labor. They may be divided into two kinds—major, those which control land or natural opportunities to labor, and minor, those which control industrial enterprise or artificial opportunities to labor. Or the former may be called landed monopolies; the latter, industrial monopolies. In common parlance, the term "trust" is generally restricted to the latter. Notwithstanding the present plethora of trusts, it is hard to find one which is absolute. Its absolutism is modified by a certain incompleteness in its control of the separate units which it is its endeavor to unite under its authority. One of these units is the land, the source of all wealth.

The statement that our land system is a monopoly may be denied by many who observe that much land is held in small holdings by people whose daily occupations place them in antagonism to monopolies. It is true, nevertheless, for both the large and the small land holder hold their lands by the same tenure, absolutely, subject only to one restriction, the rule of eminent domain. The system has not yet reached the point of greatest danger to society, but when the many small holdings shall have become, as they are rapidly becoming, absorbed into the few large holdings, then shall we see the evil thereof, and then, too, shall we see the trust at the zenith of its prosperity and power. If this tendency is a permanent one, it is only a question of time when the trust, though it may meet with many preliminary periods of disaster, shall rise triumphant and absorb the land and the proceeds thereof, and the people working under a servitude little better, perhaps, than that of the Israelites of old, will turn for deliverance—where? For where will they find an unappropriated desert to welcome them? Let us hope that a new Moses and a new Aaron may come forth to help them in their need. C. B.
Windsor Locks, Conn., July 2, 1899.

NOISY BOYS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although I am English and of but little more than two years' residence here, I would like to say a word on the above subject. It seems to me boys are what their elders make them. Like all other human beings, they will follow a leader. If the choice of that leader is left to the boys, so much the worse for us "grown-ups." The young "dare-devil" is always most fascinating to his fellows.

It may be asked: Do I think the American boy worse than the English?

To this I answer, not naturally. Boys are boys all the world over, but the English system of dealing with them is, I think, somewhat different to that in vogue here.

I one day asked a Brooklyn school Principal why those in his position did not endeavor to awaken more esprit de corps among their boys in the matter of outside conduct. His reply was that anything having the slightest appearance of religious teaching had to be carefully avoided.

Now, I presume this state of things is due to the jealous rivalry of churches. Between several religious stools the young soul comes very badly to the ground, so to speak.

This should not be. The conduct of boys in the streets is most certainly a proper subject for the schoolmaster to talk about. I have in mind a certain headmaster of one of these large English middle-class schools who makes a point of persistently talking to his boys on this subject. His manner of doing so, too, is such that he has a large majority of the boys constantly on his side. No boy likes to be caught doing what is not considered "the thing. Doubtless most of your readers have heard of the way Napoleon is said to have cured an epidemic of suicide in his army by simply saying a man who committed suicide was a coward.

This goes to show that boys only need to hear the right thing said by the right man, at the right time, in order to be guided in any direction desired. Suppose it were reported, for instance, that a certain naval hero had remarked that the robbing of orchards, street stone throwing, and such indiscretions were peculiar to the land of bull fighters, few boys, however badly disposed, would run the risk of earning the name of the unpopular nation!

In conclusion, I would like to make a suggestion. The schools are closed and Summer is here. There are many thousands who cannot afford to take their children away to the country, and yet do not come within the "fresh-air fund" limit. They are people, in short, who can spare a dollar or two during the Summer to take their children for occasional outings. To make that "dollar or two" go a little further than under existing conditions, cannot the transit companies be prevailed on to offer some special facilities?

By avoiding business rush hours and congested lines of traffic it would pay these companies well to carry school children to some of the many large open spaces within the city limits at a half or a third even of the price now charged.

"Let us live a little for our children" and take them where they can run, jump, shout, play ball, chase butterflies, or even fire off crackers and squibs without imperiling modern civilization.

ALFRED WALKER.
Brooklyn, July 2, 1899.

EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The space that you have given daily for the reports of the Educational Conference, which has just closed at Capan Springs, Va., shows that the conference must have been remarkable in many respects. I have read these reports with increasing interest. They show two things; the one is that great progress has been made in the planting of colleges for the education of the negro race, and the other is that the white people of the South are just waking up to this fact. The speakers did not hesitate to express the thought that "the imperative need of the South is the education of the white race." This is an open and healthy confession, growing out of the rapid development of negro character and education, for, say these speakers, the white race must always be the dominant race. To maintain this place we must not only keep up with the negro in the acquisition of wisdom, but we must go ahead of him.

Whether it is a predestined fact that the white race of the South is to be forever the dominant race remains yet to be revealed. If the black man has made such strides in education, art, science, law, medicine, music, and industry in thirty years as to cause the great educators of the South to come together to devise plans how to get means to educate the white race of the South so that it may remain the dominant race, what will these educators do when the negroes shall have had 1,000 years of growth in American civilization?

Dr. J. L. M. Curry has made a thorough study of negro education. He is troubled. He begins to advise his white brethren. He begins to devise for them a better way. He calls about him some prominent Northern men. He tells them that much money has been squandered by Southern negro educators, by the great churches of the North, and that something must be done to remedy this evil. He advises the appointment of an Executive Committee, of which he is to be Chairman. The duty of this committee shall be the supervision of the entire educational system of the South. In order to know the exact facts, a paid agent is to be employed to visit the schools of the South, to investigate them, and to report to the Executive Committee which ones are worthy to receive the bounty of the givers. The duty of the Executive Committee is to notify Northern philanthropists that this or that school is worthy or unworthy. This leads us to ask the ulterior motive. Is it not to dry up the hearts of Northern philanthropists against negro institutions? Is it not to turn the money that has gone to build up negro colleges into a different channel? For one of the resolutions distinctly states that the duty of this committee is "to guard against the haphazard and harmful use of money contributed at the North for negro education." Does this committee not know that almost all of the negro schools and colleges in the South have Episcopal supervision? Does this self-constituted committee dream that the great Methodist Episcopal Church, the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Baptist Church, the Presbyterian Church, (North,) the Congregational Church, which have for many years conducted so wisely schools for the negroes of the South, and held so faithfully trust funds for this purpose, will allow it to meddle in their schools? If so, this committee is far mistaken.

If the white people of the South are not able to educate their children, let them come North and beg for money, the same as the black man does. It is too late in the day to wake up and begin to find fault with and to criticise the methods of the Church Boards for Freemen and our colored brethren themselves, who are trying to elevate their own people. Let the colored brethren open wide their own eyes, send their children, in the future as in the past, to the best schools, colleges, and seminaries in the world, and no power on earth can rob them of their divine and civil rights. Yours for God and humanity.

P. BUTLER THOMPKINS.
New York, June 25, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Pleasant Outlook.

"Will you have fireworks on the Fourth?"

"I think so. Visitors are coming and cook is getting ready to leave."—Chicago Record.

Aids to Knowledge.

He—Do you think that you could learn to love me?

She (musingly)—I don't know. How much salary do you get?—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

The Bitter Part of It.

"Some philosopher says: 'The contented man is never poor; the discontented never rich.'

"That may be all right as far as the man himself is concerned, but it's discouraging to be a member of a contented poor man's family."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Ready for Luncheon.

"I was going to ask you to take luncheon with me to-day," said one Board of Trade man to another, "but Slims says he has invited you. Sorry he got in ahead of me."

"What time do you lunch?"

"At 1."

"How fortunate. Slims takes his at 12. I'll be with you."—Detroit Free Press.

Association.

The old colored man was watching the horseless carriage spin down the street, and remarked:

"I reckuns dat mus' be one er—uh—one er dem autoselmas."

"It's an automobile."

"Dat's it. I allus was gittin' dem two towns mixed, but I knowed it war some-ers in Alabama."—Washington Star.

THE CRY OF THE LITTLE PEOPLES

Richard Le Gallienne in London Chronicle.

I.

The Cry of the Little Peoples went up to God in vain:
The Czech, and the Pole, and the Finn, and the Schleswig Dane.

We ask but a little portion of the green and ancient earth:
Only to sow and sing and reap in the land of our birth.

We ask not coaling stations, nor ports in the China seas,
We leave to the big child-nations such rivalries as these.

We have learned the lesson of time, and we know three things of worth:
Only to sow and sing and reap in the land of our birth.

II.

O leave us our little margins, waste ends of land and sea,
A little grass, and a hill or two, and a shadowing tree;

O leave us our little rivers that sweetly catch the sky,
To drive our mills, and to carry our wood, and to ripple by.

Once long ago, like you, with hollow pursuit of fame,
We filled all the shaking world with the sound of our name;

But now we are glad to rest, our battles and boasting done,
Glad just to sow and sing and reap in our share of the sun.

III.

And what shall you gain if you take us and bind us and beat us with thongs,
And drive us to sing underground in a whisper our sad little songs?

Forbid us the very use of our heart's own nursery tongue—
Is this to be strong, you nations, is this to be strong?

Your vulgar battles to fight, and your shop-man conquests to keep,
For this shall we break our hearts, for this shall our old men weep?

What gain in the day of battle—to the Russ, to the German, what gain,
The Czech, and the Pole, and the Finn, and the Schleswig Dane?

IV.

The Cry of the Little Peoples goes up to God in vain,
For the world is given over to the cruel sons of Cain;

The hand that would bless us is weak, and the hand that would break us is strong,
And the power of pity is naught but the power of a song.

The dreams that our fathers dreamed to-day are laughter and dust,
And nothing at all in the world is left for a man to trust.

Let us hope no more, or dream, or prophesy, or pray,
For the iron world no less will crash on its iron way;

And nothing is left but to watch, with a helpless, pitying eye,
The kind old aims for the world, and the kind old fashions die.

INDEPENDENCE DAY ABROAD

Many Foreign Countries Join in the Celebration of the Fourth.

BRILLIANT EVENT IN LONDON

Banquet of the American Society at the Hotel Cecil Attended by Many Distinguished Men.

LONDON, July 4.—More than 400 guests attended the banquet of the American Society in London at the Hotel Cecil this evening, and a brilliant galaxy of ladies viewed the function from the gallery of the banqueting room. As a display of patriotism and Anglo-Saxon goodfellowship, the affair was not excelled even by the famous banquet given last year. While the interest of that occasion was stimulated by the great naval victory at Santiago, to-night's festivities were signalized by the introduction of Mr. Choate, the United States Ambassador ,to fellowship in the society. They were also rendered additionally significant by the presence of United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, who introduced the Free Cuba resolution in the Republican Convention at St. Louis, and of United States Senator Hanna, and William McKinley Osborne, United States Consul General in London, both of whom sustain the closest personal relations with President McKinley.

The banqueting room was richly flagged with the American and British colors, and a huge American eagle was perched upon a pedestal immediately behind the Chairman, J. Walter Earle, President of the society. On the right of the Chairman sat Cardinal Herbert Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, and on his left Mr. Choate. At the same table sat also the Earl of Rosse, the Earl of Dartmouth, the Earl of Warwick, Admiral Sir Richard Tracey, President of the Royal Naval College; Lieut. Gen. Sir Henry Brackenbury, President of the Ordnance Committee; United States Consul General Osborne, James Boyle, United States Consul at Liverpool; Lieut. J. C. Colwell, Naval Attaché of the United States Embassy; Henry White, Secretary of the Embassy; Col. Samuel S. Sumner, United States Military Attaché; H. N. Allen, United States Minister to Korea; Samuel L. Clemmens, (Mark Twain,) and Bishop Hendrix.

After the toast to the Queen, which was proposed by Mr. Earle, the Rev. Dr. Henry Montagu Butler, Master of Trinity College, proposed the health of President McKinley, referring to him eloquently as "a President who rules in an unequaled atmosphere of love and personal esteem."

Mr. Newton Crane toasted the United States Ambassador. Mr. Choate responded in the most dignified and statesmanlike address he has yet delivered in England, praising the Anglo-Saxon alliance, but assuring Americans that they cannot be English and asserting that an American must be an American. "When an American, on hearing that I was to come to England," said the Ambassador, "cried out 'God save the Queen,' he completed my outfit, for, when a man couples 'prosperity to the American people' with that other sentiment, he gives an American Ambassador the fullest credentials and all the diplomacy he needs."

The speaker declared that the Anglo-American alliance was no new thing, as was evidenced by the lowering of British flags in the Channel Fleet on the death of Washington, by the sorrow for Lincoln, and by the honest grief at the demise of Garfield. He referred also in eloquent terms to England's sympathy during the recent war with Spain, and concluded his remarks by proposing "The Day We Celebrate."

Senator Lodge responded with a most patriotic expression of the determination of the American people to carry on and carry out the war in the Philippines, "not selfishly but for the civilization of that people."

Mark Twain also responded to the same sentiment, keeping the company most of the time in peals of laughter, but closing with this reference to the alliance: "Wherever one soldier finds himself beneath the shelter of the other's flag, he knows he is not an alien, but a kinsman of the blood and at home."

Cardinal Vaughan responded to "The Community of English-speaking Nations," saying that the destiny of the new century depended on the question whether the despotic power now looming in North Asia or the liberty-loving Anglo-Saxon was to control the great, uncivilized East.

The Americans here observed the Fourth with great enthusiasm. Numerous American flags were displayed and many of the business houses closed and gave the employes a holiday.

Ambassador and Mrs. Choate celebrated the day with receptions both at the United States Embassy and at their residence. Each of the buildings was tastefully decorated with flags and flowers representing the National colors. The guests at the Embassy included Sir William Collins, the Queen's Master of Ceremonies; Samuel L. Clemens and Mrs. Clemens, Senator and Mrs. Mark A. Hanna, Senator and Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge, William M. Osborne, United States Consul General, and Mrs. Osborne.

The reception at the Choates' residence was attended by 1,500 persons, including many English people and a number of the leaders of the International Council of Women. Some boys from the United States training ship Monongahela, now at Plymouth, who were present, attracted much attention. A band played on the terrace. Among the guests were the Duchess of Marlborough, Lady William Beresford, Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Canadian High Commissioner; Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Crane, Mr. and Mrs. John Drew, Mesdames Ronalds, Mackay, Rider Haggard, and Frank Leslie; Gen. and Mrs. Wheaton, G. F. Choate, and Admiral and Mrs. Kinahan.

CORDIAL WORDS FROM FRANCE

M. Millerand Pleads for Reciprocity—Ex-President Harrison Talks of America's Foreign Policy.

PARIS, July 4.—There was a grand reception this afternoon at the United States Embassy, which was beautifully decorated with flowers, tropical plants, and flags. Nearly the whole American colony attended.

At the annual banquet of the American Chamber of Commerce at the Grand Hotel the Minister of Commerce, M. Millerand, in addressing those present, said:

"In inviting each year the Government of the French Republic to be represented at the banquet in commemoration of the independence of the United States the American Chamber of Commerce at Paris testifies to the fidelity and to the strength of the memories which unite one to the other the two sister Republics. It is permitted to them on the threshold of a new century to invoke with legitimate pride the memory of the immortal period during which one saw at a few years' distance a young and grand people born into independence and a nation already old break—you know at the price of what efforts—the forms of the past to install in her midst the régime of liberty and of justice which she had just contributed to founding on the other side of the Atlantic.

"From the time of the playing of this memorable drama which is still moving the world these two great peoples have each followed their fortunes. By different means, which involve the most profound difference of origin, method, and race, they have sought for the solution of the same problem, to organize the government of a free democracy, mistress of herself. What more moving, more comforting spectacle than that of our two Republics moving forward at an equal pace for the peace and happiness of the world toward the conquest of new progress.

ARGUMENT FOR RECIPROCITY.

"Never, I am happy to say, were the bonds of amicable sympathy which unite the two people more strong and more close. Yesterday President McKinley was kind enough to once more render public homage to the zeal with which our Ambassador at Washington faithfully executed the instructions of his Government. He was a year ago an intermediary to facilitate the conclusion of peace. Each day which draws us nearer to the grand feast of labor to which France has invited the nations of the world sees an increase in the number of the members of your colony, which is one of the delightful features of our Paris.

"Finally, we are permitted to hope that in a few days from now a definite agreement will have been reached on the subject of French products in the United States, and also in regard to American products in France, giving them the most favored nation treatment. In addition to the fact that the extraordinary development attained by all branches of the Federal industry demonstrates that an excessive harshness would henceforth be without object, it would seem equitable as much as politic, I think, not to refuse certain advantages to a nation which, like France, purchases in the United States three times more primary material and merchandise than she sells to the United States. It is the task and the honorable mission of negotiators to perceive and to place ahead of private interests the interests of the public. The general understanding which we hope for will only be the consequence and the conclusion of the entente by which, from 1898, the two Governments decided to apply the reduced American tariff and the minimum French tariff to a certain number of products.

"It is pleasant to accomplish a duty of gratitude in thanking, in the name of the Government, the American Chamber of Commerce for the spontaneous report that Chamber has been kind enough to furnish to aid the course of these negotiations. Gentlemen, I lift my glass to the American colony, to the Chamber of Commerce, to the American Republic, and to its President."

The banquet was a great success, which was due largely to the presence of many distinguished Americans. Ex-President Benjamin Harrison, the guest of honor in the programme, was unable to be present owing to indisposition, until the speech-making was well under way, but there were 300 persons, all told, at dessert.

Mr. Peartree, President of the Chamber of Commerce, read the following dispatch, which he had just received from President McKinley:

"I heartily reciprocate your good wishes and hope that our cordial relations with France may endure and become stronger year by year."

Letters were then read from M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the French Premier, and M. Delcasse, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, expressing their regret at not being able to be present. After a brief speech, in the course of which he referred to the efforts of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris on behalf of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and France, Mr. Peartree proposed the health of President McKinley, then that of President Loubet of France, and finally that of Mr. Harrison.

By this time Mr. Harrison had arrived. Rising amid cheers, he said he had feared that indisposition would prevent him making a speech, and he had therefore written one, intending to ask some friend to read it for him, but as he had been able to put in an appearance he would read it himself, which he proceeded to do. Mr. Harrison said:

GEN. HARRISON'S ADDRESS.

"The observance of this anniversary in France has a peculiar interest to us, as we celebrate the event in the land of Lafayette, the land whose sympathetic interest in a poor, struggling people did so much to convert the declared right to be free into freedom. The Americans have grown strong, but they have not ceased to be grateful. When America forgets her debt she will be unworthy and incapable of international friendship.

"We have other friends, but none whose friendship involves enmity to France. We are pleased when she is prosperous and grieved when she is troubled. The United States is most favorably situated for the cultivation of peaceful relations with all other nations. In the affairs of the nations beyond seas no question of the balance of power has ever disturbed us. Our neighbors could not contest our supremacy, but we will never use our power to their disadvantage.

"The United States has not set its eyes upon distant possessions. America has never failed, either in Greece, Armenia, or South America, to make it known that she reprobated cruelty and persecution, but she has not felt that she has a commission to police the world. She would gladly have welcomed a settlement of the Cuban question by the establishment of a humane, just, and liberal government under Spain, if that had been possible.

"We have incurred responsibilities there and in the Philippines, and we shall not fail to discharge them at any cost. It is too late to debate the question whether it were wiser to carry out in the Philippines a purely naval campaign or the question whether destiny or our own choice involved us there. We have assumed responsibilities toward a peaceable people there, toward Spain, and toward the world. We must establish order as a preliminary to the consideration of any question as to the ultimate destiny and disposition of the archipelago.

"We are very proud of the magnificent achievements of our navy and army, and are glad if European misapprehension as to our naval construction and seamanship is removed. We are glad if a truer appreciation of the vast war resources of the United States prevails—glad only because it gives security in the hemisphere in which we are placed, not because it is a threat to Europe.

"American diplomacy has been, I think, peculiarly sentimental. Our moral intervention for the oppressed and our late intervention by arms, have been in the interest of liberty, not gain. We see opening before us the wide door of commerce throughout the world, and it must not be thought unnatural, in spite of differences and strife, if a peculiar friendliness is felt by us for those of our own language and race across the channel; but no one has suggested that for this either Great Britain or the United States should assume all the quarrels and animosities of the other. The friendship of the United States for England is not enmity for the rest of the world.

"The United States is now more than ever in sympathy with every practical suggestion tending to diminish the influence of arms in the determination of international questions. Arbitration halted because of the difficulty of finding a purely judicial tribunal that would consider international questions with the same indifference and the same impartiality that characterizes courts trying the trials between individuals. When such a tribunal is attained, disarmament will be near. America will hail that day." [Prolonged applause.]

BREWER AND PORTER SPEAK.

Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, one of the Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Tribunal, said:

"All true Americans do a little boasting to-day, but for once I want to look forward instead of backward. Great and splendid have been the achievements of the century, but the soldier still stands at the door. The conference now in progress at The Hague discloses the fact that disarmament has not yet arrived. This must not be. The question for the next century is not the question of power to kill, but power to save. By just such a degree as the Venezuelan tribunal shall commend itself to the impartial judgment of the great court of public opinion, by just so much will it help to advance the day when the might of the sword shall yield to the right of the judge.

"The principle of arbitration is here to stay, and, despite all opposition, it will triumph. The conference at The Hague, the uncompleted treaty between England and the United States for a permanent judicial tribunal, and the Venezuelan arbitration are all prophetic of its ultimate success. The Judge will replace the soldier, and right will replace might. God grant that the hero of the new civilization may be an American!"

Gen. Horace Porter expressed his pleasure in meeting so many prominent representatives of the sister republic, and in seeing the intertwined flags, reviving hallowed memories of days when the two nations were so closely associated in history. He referred to the American school children's gift of a monument to Lafayette and the American women's statue of Washington about to be presented to France as a fitting return for the generous gift of the statue of Liberty.

"May the peaceful relations thus typified," said the Ambassador, "exist forever. The present anniversary is most significant, since, by a brief, triumphant, and remarkable war, America believes she has taken an advanced stride in history, in the true interests of good government, civilization, and human liberty. It has been wisely said that the calm before a storm is peace of man's making, but the calm after a storm is peace of God's making. This is peace after storm, and it is hoped and believed that it will never again be broken."

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Prof. Benjamin D. Woodward, Assistant Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1900, made a speech on the progress of the Exposition and announced that the French Cabinet had just decided that the French Government would co-operate in the celebration of July 4, 1900, which, he said, would henceforth be designated as United States Day at the Exposition As President McKinley presses a button at 7 in the morning in the White House, its action at noon in Paris will release from the top of the Eiffel Tower Prof. Woodward asserted, "the largest American flag ever manufactured in New England."

Baron Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England and a member of the Venezuelan Tribunal, responded to a toast, and there were other speakers. All the addresses were received with the greatest enthusiasm

M. Decrais, Minister of the Colonies, was present to represent M. Delcassé, and the Cabinet was still further represented by the presence of M. Pierre Baudin, Minister of Public Works. Among the well-known Americans present were Chief Justice Fuller, of the United States Supreme Court; Henry Vignaud, Secretary of the United States Embassy; J. K. Gowdy, United States Consul General; Dr. Harris, Mr. Phelps, Edmund Foss, and all the Presidents of the various Chambers of Commerce in Paris. Music was provided by a band of the Republican Guards.

SALUTE BY BRITISH WARSHIPS.

The Monongahela Honored at Plymouth—A Signal Boy Killed.

PLYMOUTH, England, July 4.—The presence here to-day of the United States training ship Monongahela was the occasion for an interesting ceremony in the harbor at noon. All the British warships were decorated with flags, and the American ensign was run up to the mastheads and saluted with twenty-one guns, to which the Monongahela responded.

A fatality marred the celebration. When the signal boy ascended to the masthead of the British second-class cruiser Arrogant to clear the halyards, fast to the Stars and Stripes, which had apparently become foul of some of the rigging, the lad fell to the ship's deck and was killed.

HOLIDAY DINNER AT MARIENBAD.

The Duke of Orleans Contributes to Minister Harris's Entertainment.

MARIENBAD, Bohemia, July 4.—Addison C. Harris, the United States Minister to Austria-Hungary, and Mrs. Harris, dined a number of Americans to-day in honor of the Fourth.

The Duke of Orleans, pretender to the French throne, who is taking the water cure here with his wife, created a great diversion during the day with the first automobile seen here. He succeeded in getting his machine on the sidewalk and ran down an old woman.

The Day Celebrated at Pretoria.

PRETORIA, July 4.—The day was celebrated here on a large scale, Rear Admiral Howison and Capt. Cooper, with the other officers of the United States cruiser Chicago, participating. F. W. Reitz, the Transvaal Secretary of State, called upon C. E. Macrum, the United States Consul, and tendered the congratulations of the Executive of the South African Republic.

Minister Dudley Celebrates in Peru.

LIMA, Peru, July 4.—Mr. Irving B. Dudley, the United States Minister, and Mrs. Dudley, gave a very successful reception in honor of Independence Day this afternoon at the United States Legation. The American Minister and his wife are socially very popular, and the function was largely attended.

American Reception in Rome.

ROME, July 4.—The United States Chargé d'Affaires, Lewis M. Iddings, First Secretary of the Embassy, gave a reception this afternoon at the Hotel Continental, which was largely attended. Most of the Americans in the city were present.

FOURTH OF JULY IN HAVANA.

Popular and Military Celebrations Followed by a Banquet—Some Discordant Utterances.

HAVANA, July 4.—By noon to-day every Chinaman in Havana was aware that money could be made by selling firecrackers. Consequently little work was done in the laundries before sunset. The Prado and other streets of Havana were as noisy, doubtless, as any quarter of New York, Chicago, or San Francisco. Cuban youngsters caught the infection, and invested many a dime in firecrackers. Some enthusiastic Cuban annexationists hired a band, gave 300 American flags to boys and men who would march, and then paraded the streets for two hours, drawing large and cheering crowds.

At noon a salute of forty-five guns was fired at Cabanas Fortress. The Eighth United States Infantry paraded, while the regimental band played National airs. At Camp Quemados, the headquarters of Gen. Lee, the Seventh United States Cavalry paraded. The regimental band discoursed suitable music, and in the afternoon a programme of sports was carried out.

More than three hundred persons attended the banquet in the Tacon Theatre this evening. Among those present were Governor General Brooke, Gens. Ludlow, Chaffee, Wilson, Lee, and Gomez, Señor Perfecto Lacoste, the Mayor, the foreign Consuls, and most of the army officers stationed in the neighborhood of Havana. After the toast to President McKinley, which the company received standing, Governor General Brooke responded to "The United States of America." Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, the Governor General's Chief of Staff, responded to "The United States Army," Lieut. Lucien Young to the United States Navy," Gen. Lee to "The Army and Navy on Foreign Service and Our Wives, Sweethearts, and Babes at Home," and Ernest Lee Conant, legal adviser to the Military Governor, to "Independence Day." The theatre was splendidly decorated and illuminated.

Gen. Enrique Collazo, in a long letter to-day, compares the American annual celebration with present conditions in Cuba, dwells upon the assistance which the French gave to the Americans during the Revolutionary War, and contrasts the subsequent behavior of the French with that of the Americans in Cuba. He says: "The Americans came to teach us the sublime right of personal freedom. Let us learn what is valuable and forget what is vicious. Let us imitate them day by day in their love of liberty."

The editorials in the local press are generally devoted to the Fourth of July. La Lucha exhorts the Americans to "restrain their arrogance." La Discusion congratulates the Americans upon their happiness, and says: "Let them not forget that Cubans possess the same love of liberty that caused Washington to begin the creation of that Nation which stands to-day a monument to his name." El Reconcentrado says: "We also have our Fourth, which it is not necessary to compound with the happiness of the Americans. To-day we are really servants and slaves. We cannot mix in the festivals of a free people."

The Day at Santiago.

SANTIAGO, July 4.—This has been a quiet day in Santiago. Owing to the strictness of the quarantine against yellow fever, no Fourth of July celebration was allowed. The situation in respect to the fever, however, seems somewhat improved. Although five new cases were reported among the troops, all are understood to be of the mild type. This morning the Spaniards held a solemn mass in the cathedral for the repose of the sailors lost in the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron. It had been feared there might be some trouble owing to the display of the Spanish flag, but these apprehensions were not realized.

The Fourth Observed in Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 4.—There was a general display of American and British flags on the public and private buildings today. Visits to the United States Consulate were popular. The same state of affairs prevailed at Port Antonio.

BELGIAN CRISIS POSTPONED.

Proposal to Refer Electoral Bills to a Committee Accepted — Trouble Averted by King Leopold.

BRUSSELS, July 4.—The members of the Right in the Chamber have unanimously agreed to the Government proposal referring the Electoral bills to a committee of all parties. The Left has also assented, with a resolution limiting the time of the committee's deliberations. It is believed this will solve the trouble for the present.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, M. Van den Peereboom, at the opening of the session, reiterated the Government's strong desire to effect a conciliation and pacify the public mind. He continued: "The Government considers that there is ground for entertaining the counter-electoral proposals suggested by various members and submitting them to a committee on which all parties will be represented. The Government, in the meanwhile, is prepared to consider the necessary steps to accomplish the desired understanding."

M. Van der Velde, Socialist, on behalf of the two parties of Leftists, supported the Ministerial proposal, which he declared was equivalent to the withdrawal of the Government scheme. The country, he continued, had thus achieved a signal victory. He said he was convinced that the only solution of the existing party differences was an appeal to the country, either through an early election, a dissolution, or a referendum. In conclusion, M. Van der Velde declared that the parties of the Left would remain united in order to combat any attempt of the Government to resume offensive tactics, and to prevent any fresh party coup.

M. Woeste declared that the Rightists would remain equally united for the defense of Constitutional liberties.

At a large meeting held in the Theatre Flamand this evening the speakers exhorted the populace to continue the fight for universal suffrage. A number of civic guards entered, with arms reversed. One of them said: "We had ten cartridges—too many for seven ministers."

The chief credit for preventing a serious crisis is due to the moderating influence exercised by King Leopold. The situation was so grave that some of the burgomasters declined to be responsible for order if an agreement were further delayed, and there was every intention to declare a state of siege. The King, however, finally prevailed upon M. Van den Peereboom to withdraw the unpopular bill. It is still doubtful, however, whether the committee will be able to come to an agreement. Should it fail, the trouble will be renewed, but quiet is insured for a fortnight.

In the provinces the agitation had risen to such intensity that the miners began exploding dynamite cartridges against the residences of the Clericals in the coal districts. Much property was damaged, but no personal injuries are recorded. On all sides the Government is regarded as having capitulated. It is felt impossible that another attempt should be made to enforce the offending bill upon the country.

PROVINCIAL COUNCILS EXCITED.

Electoral Reform Demonstrations at Liege and Antwerp.

LIEGE, July 4.—The opening of the Provincial Council here to-day was attended by great confusion. The Governor General M. Pety de Thozee, in closing his speech used the words "Long live the King," whereupon the members of the Left shouted "Long live universal suffrage!" "Long live the Republic!" The Royalists made a counter-demonstration, and the sitting was closed amid a tumult.

ANTWERP, July 4.—At a meeting of the Provincial Council to-day a Councilor belonging to the Left proposed a resolution in favor of the rejection of the new Electoral bill. A Rightest Councilor protested that the resolution was censure of the Government. The remark was the signal for an uproarous outburst in the public galleries, where there were shouts of "Down with the Government!" "Down with the Thieves!" "Down with the Priests!" and the "Marseillaise" was sung.

THE COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

Delegates Entertained by Lady Rothschild and Lady Aberdeen.

LONDON, July 4.—Most of the members of the International Council of Women were present at the garden party which Lady Rothschild gave in their honor this afternoon.

This evening the Countess of Aberdeen gave a farewell reception to the delegates at the galleries of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colors, in Piccadilly.

BRITISH PACIFIC CABLE PLAN.

Conference in London Said to Have Reached an Agreement.

LONDON, July 5.—The Daily News says this morning:

"We understand that the Pacific cable conference has arrived at a satisfactory basis. The general principles of the scheme have been provisionally agreed upon and will be communicated to the Colonial Governments. Unless a hitch occurs, the cable will be an imperial affair in the fullest sense of the word. Probably a board of delegates will be appointed to settle the details and take the preliminary steps."

SPANISH MOBS STILL ACTIVE.

Further Disturbances at Alicante, Valencia, and Barcelona.

MADRID, July 4.—At Alicante to-day a mob stoned the stores whose owners refused to close. The Octroi offices were set on fire by the rioters.

During a cavalry charge at Valencia, a Frenchman who attempted to raise a French flag at a window was injured.

BARCELONA, July 4.—The disturbances were resumed here this morning. Many stores were compelled to close and the horse car service was suspended. As the lines are worked by an English company, it is reported diplomatic representations will be made to the Government on the subject of the damage sustained.

MRS. CAVENDISH-BENTINCK ILL.

Chimes in Parliament House Stopped to Avoid Disturbing Her.

LONDON, July 4.—Mrs. William George Cavendish-Bentinck, underwent a serious operation Friday and was in so critical a condition that the chimes of the big clock in the tower of Parliament House, Westminster, have since been stopped nightly, so that the patient would not be disturbed. She is better to-day.

William George Cavendish-Bentinck is the eldest son of the late Right Hon. George Augustus Frederick Cavendish-Bentinck. He married Miss Elizabeth Livingston of Staatsburg, N. Y., in 1880. Their town house is at 3 Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, not far from the House of Parliament. They have two daughters.

The Czar's Policy in Finland.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 4.—While refusing to receive the Finnish deputation, the Czar has issued a rescript declaring that when he ascended the throne he took up the sacred duty of watching over the welfare of all the people under the Russian sceptre, and deemed it well to "preserve to Finland the special fabric of internal legislation conferred on it by my mighty forefathers." His Majesty then expressed the hope that the loyal devotion of the Finns "would be proved to the satisfaction of their Governor General."

Disastrous Explosion Near Odessa.

BERLIN, July 4.—A dispatch from Odessa announces that a dynamite cartridge exploded near there to-day while the excavation of a coal mine was in progress, and that forty-four persons were killed and twenty wounded.

Maurice Grau at Windsor Castle.

LONDON, July 4.—Maurice Grau dined this evening at Windsor Castle. Afterward he presented the opera "I Pagliacci" before a large gathering of royalties.

Lords Pass London Government Bill.

LONDON, July 4.—The House of Lords today passed the third reading of the London Government bill.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Mrs. Leslie Carter is thinking of appearing in "Macbeth" next Winter.

It is now announced definitely in London that Ada Rehan will act the principal part in the Autumn drama at Drury Lane.

Ida Conquest has been selected to play the heroine's part in William Gillette's "Sherlock Holmes," which will open at the Garrick Theatre in November.

It has been announced that Effie Ellsler will play Glory Quayle in the second "Christian" company, which will go out next season. J. M. Colville is to play John Storm in the same company.

Cissie Loftus denied last night the report that she was going to live in America. "I have been here seven months, though," she said, "and I only came to stay six weeks." The report was that she would return to England to fill a few engagements, and then make this country her home.

Besides "Robespierre," the repertory of Sir Henry Irving, Miss Terry, and their company in their American tour next Autumn and Winter will include "The Merchant of Venice," "The Bells," and "A Story of Waterloo," in addition to "Nance Oldfield" and A. C. Calmour's play in verse, "The Amber Heart," in which Miss Terry will be the principal performer. The last named play has never been acted in this country.

A series of popular orchestral concerts, under the direction of Conductor Franz Kaltenborn, to be rendered by a selected orchestra of forty pieces, will begin in the St. Nicholas Garden, at Columbus Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, July 6, at 8:15 P. M. The management announces that the concert will be held on the opening night, rain or shine. The garden, the Winter name of which is the St. Nicholas Rink, has been decorated and ornamented.

The management of Koster & Bial's roof garden gave a surprise to the patrons of the place last evening. It planned as an offset to James Lederer's across-the-street singer at the Casino a patriotic coup. Last night was chosen as an appropriate time for it. Two well-dressed women entered one of the boxes near the stage, at 10 o'clock, and without attracting particular attention. They were recognized by a few persons as Miss Josephine Sabel and Miss Cissie Loftus. At the end of an acrobatic act, Miss Sabel arose in the box and sang, with full orchestra accompaniment, "The Star-Spangled Banner." It gained considerable applause.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

If there ever was a dies non for society in town, yesterday was certainly the occasion. Even the clubs were deserted. In the entire length of Fifth Avenue, from the Metropolitan down to the Union, there were not at one time twenty men known in the social world. The Knickerbocker was empty, the Union had very few, and the Calumet hardly a handful. All over the country there were house parties and celebrations, and sports and games of all kinds, and the telegraphic accounts of them this morning make interesting reading. Newport celebrated the Fourth of July with dignity, and there were numerous luncheons and dinners, and Admiral Sampson's party was properly and patriotically feted. Oyster Bay was crowded with the residents of the different Long Island resorts, and the dance at the yacht club on Centre Island was a great success. In Long Island, these days, it is the fad to drive five, ten, or twenty miles to an entertainment, a dinner, or a dance, and many of those who have country seats there have not thought it worth while to move for the Summer.

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The seashore was decidedly the coolest spot. All along the Hudson it was hot, but that did not stop the ardor of the guests of Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor or of the Levi P. Mortons. There was almost a cold wind along the Jersey coast, and besides the various dances given at the different hotels from Atlantic City to the Highlands, there was the golf handicap at the pretty Seabright Club, which was crowded all day. Southampton had a dance, and there were like functions at the Casinos of Easthampton and Westhampton. At New London the two hotels gave dances, and there was also a patrotic celebration at the Casino. The Garden City Golf Club was the scene of a very interesting game, notwithstanding the departure of so many champion players for Chicago. The disagreeable incident of finding a suicide, an incident of Monday, which fell to the lot of Mrs. Smith Hadden and Mr. James L. Kernochan, who did heroic work in trying to bring the man to life, did not interfere with the general gayety. And while town was gasping for air, and those who had to remain therein tormented beyond measure with the license of fireworks, there was much in other places perhaps to compensate for the most uncomfortable and noisy celebration in New York.

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The Fourth was also observed by many citizens as the day for their start for Europe. There were two boats with filled passenger lists—the Aurania and the Kaiser Wilhelm—and there will be two more this morning. Booked on the Kaiser Wilhelm were Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt and Miss Post, who are going for quite a cruise. The Conqueror. Mr. Vanderbilt's yacht, left some days ago, and is now waiting in France for them. Among the other passengers were Mr. C. C. Cuyler and Miss Cuyler, Miss Livermore, Miss Delano, Mrs. John L. Gardner of Boston, who, with Miss Lena Little, the singer, will pass a long season in Venice; Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Purdy, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Sands, Henry B. Livingston, and E. D. Leavitt, Jr. On the Aurania were booked Kenneth Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Harbeck, Charles L. Peabody, and Mr. Ernest Rudolph Gunther.

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Mrs. Henri Cutting and her son, Mr. Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, and Miss Cutting, are among the many passengers who are booked to sail to-day. Mr. William Cutting and his mother, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, will also sail shortly. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay are due in London the second week in July, and they have also sent word that they would be at Newport at their new cottage not later than Thursday. Mr. Mackay's business has been such as to prevent his getting away. His mother will go within a week to her new Scottish castle, where she will give some very handsome entertainments this Summer, and it is doubtful if the young couple will join her.

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There are any number of parties arranged for to-morrow to see the race between the Columbia and the Defender. The entire fleet of yachts in the bay and around New York, and nearly all those now at Newport will have a meeting place. The new Corsair will have on board a large party, of which J. Pierpont Morgan will be host.

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At the Larchmont Yacht Club last evening, the Fourth of July was celebrated in a delightful manner. The grounds were illuminated, and there were fireworks and dancing. At Indian Harbor there was also a celebration, and the Country Club in Westchester was crowded the entire day, and many luncheons and dinners were given there. Ardsley had golf, and so had Baltusrol, and the Morris County Club had a band which played in the afternoon, and a golf contest during the day.

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The Teutonic, which should have landed its passengers this morning, has among others on board Mr. Henri J. Barbey, who with his family will pass the Summer at Bar Harbor; Mr. and Mrs. Price Collier and Miss Collier, Mr. and Mrs. Herman B. Duryea, who have been abroad for three weeks, and who are to be at Southampton; the Count Gherardesco, Mrs. H. M. Gillig, Mr. and Mrs. George Legg, Mr. and Mrs. J. Roosevelt, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. H. R. Woods, and R. A. and Miss Wyckoff. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt were also booked on the same ship.

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There are but few movements of well-known people of fashion to chronicle. The Newport season has commenced, and so far there have been many dinners and a few picnics. Among the fads of the year are the luncheons and suppers given at the Club at Gocseberry Island. These, for the most part, are stag affairs. Mr. James Van Alen will give a farewell dinner there on Sunday. The club after this year will be rebuilt, and it bids fair to be extremely popular with the very wealthy set.

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London is divided into many sets, some of which are very characteristic. Among these is the Roman Catholic set, to which the great Duke of Norfolk belongs. Lady Bute, the wife of the Marquis of Bute, the original of "Lothair," gave a small and early dance at her rooms on the 22d. The town house of Lady Bute has a large garden attached, with magnolia trees, which were lighted with electricity, and many of the guests wandered around admiring the many beautiful plants. Lady Bute wore gray with all her diamonds, and the Marquis had on his Order of the Garter. All the representatives of the great Roman Catholic families in London were present. Among the guests were the Duchess of Buckingham, Lady Balfour, Lady Mary Pepys, Lady De La Warr, and the Dowager Lady Mar.

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Another very charming entertainment of a like calibre was given in Paris by M. and Mme. Perier, who are among the old French Protestant families, and who have also around them a set in which the members of their religion predominate. The Periers have a magnificent place, with a park at Auteuil. They gave a café concert in the open air, and the stage and grounds were illuminated with snakelike lines of electric light. At the end of the performance there was dancing, which lasted until daylight. The women all wore garden party gowns and small bonnets, and the men were in tweeds. A number of Americans yet lingering in Paris were present.

Woman's Body in the East River.

Policeman Fitzpatrick of the Morrisania Police Station, found the body of an unknown woman in the East River off Ferry Point yesterday afternoon. The body was brought ashore and sent to the Morgue. It is that of a woman thirty years old, five feet ten inches tall, 130 pounds in weight, with white, regular teeth, brown eyes, and long brown hair. It was clad in a blue silk jacket, a dark calico waist, a dark cloth skirt, two dark gray petticoats and black laced shoes. The police accept the theory of suicide.

Mr. Gould's Launch Broke Down.

The launch attached to George J. Gould's yacht Atalanta, which is anchored in the East River, off Twenty-sixth Street, was disabled last night by the breaking of machinery immediately after it had landed the last of the twenty-five guests Mr. Gould entertained on his yacht during the evening. Mr. Gould's yacht was handsomely trimmed with 500 electric lights, and presented a handsome sight as it stood out in the river.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

AUTHOR DIES IN A HOSPITAL.

William Harrison Clarke Found Ill in a Garret in Rose Street.

William Harrison Clarke, who had been a compositor, reporter, author, and editor, died in the Hudson Street Hospital on Monday night, shortly after he had been taken there. He was found dying in a garret at 55 Rose Street. The housekeeper, who is an Italian, said that he had been living there more than a year, and did his printing in his rooms. He was a very quiet man, she said, and had few visitors. He paid his rent regularly, but two months ago he was taken sick with consumption, and since then had not paid any rent. A little girl from a neighboring grocery brought him daily some milk and soup, and light food, but he ate very little.

He wasted almost to a skeleton, and on Monday he became so sick that the police were informed, and he was taken to the hospital. The Coroner gave a permit for the removal of the body to the Morgue. One of Clarke's books was entitled "The Civil Service Law," published in New York in 1888.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Alexander Taylor Goodwin.

Alexander Taylor Goodwin died on Monday at his Summer home in Larchmont Manor. Until five years ago he was one of the best-known lawyers of Utica, and since then had practiced his profession in this city. His city residence was at 128 West Forty-third Street. He had been ill for more than a year, but was able to visit his office regularly until three weeks ago. Mr. Goodwin was born Aug. 9, 1837, at Savannah, Ga., but had lived in the North since his boyhood. He was graduated from Rutgers College in 1855, and then went to Utica, where he studied law in the office of Roscoe Conkling. Although he was a Southerner, he remained in the North throughout the civil war and his sympathies were with the Union. He was elected Recorder of Utica in 1864 and re-elected two years later. He served as State Senator from the Utica district from 1876 to 1880. In 1887 he was nominated for County Judge of Oneida County, but was defeated. In 1890 he was elected Mayor of Utica for a term of two years. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1888, and in 1892 he was a Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket and cast his vote for Grover Cleveland. Mr. Goodwin was prominent in the Masonic order and was the first President of the Board of Trustees of the Masonic Home and Asylum at Utica. He devoted much time to the work of establishing the institution and raising the funds to free it from debt, and in recognition of his services he was elected a life member of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. He was a Trustee of the Utica Savings Bank and a Director of the Oneida National Bank of Utica, and was a member of the Larchmont Yacht Club, the Lotos Club, and the Fort Schuyler Club of Utica. He was one of the founders of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church in Utica, and also of St. Luke's Home and Hospital in that city. Mr. Goodwin is survived by a widow and one daughter. Mrs. Lancaster Morgan of Brooklyn. The funeral services will be held to-morrow at Utica.

Frances Mary Lathrop.

Frances Mary Lathrop, the widow of Dr. George Alfred Lathrop, died yesterday after a brief illness in her seventy-fourth year, at her residence, 29 Washington Square. Mrs. Lathrop was the mother of the late John Parsons Lathrop, and also of Francis Lathrop, the painter. Francis Lathrop's best work is the large mural painting over the altar piece in St. Bartholomew's Church. Mrs. Lathrop was a member of the Cercle Causeries de Lundi, and often wrote essays which were delivered at the fortnightly meetings.

The Rev. William Henry A. Dornin.

The Rev. William Henry A. Dornin, rector of St. Bridget's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City, died at St. Mary's Hospital, Passaic, N. J., yesterday from a complication of diseases. He had been ill since January. He was born in New York Oct. 14, 1851, and removed to Newark when he was seven years old. He was educated at St. Charles's Seminary, Ellicott City, Md., and at Seton Hall College, South Orange,

KNICKERBOCKER A.C. GAMES

University Men Chosen to Compete in English Contests.

SEVERAL RECORDS ARE BROKEN

Individual Championship of the Metropolitan District Union Won by J. F. Powers of Worcester.

BAYONNE, N. J., July 4.—With a total percentage of 6.203 in ten events, J. Fred Powers of St. Paul's Lyceum Athletic Association of Worcester, Mass., won the individual championship of the metropolitan district, Amateur Athletic Union, this afternoon at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club games, held on the Bayonne Field.

Powers did not equal the record made in 1897 by L. P. Sheldon of 6.244½, but surpassed last year's record of 5.543, made by E. C. White. Kraenzlein did not compete. E. C. White of the New York Athletic Club finished second, with 4.646⅝; Albert Sanderson of Toronto, Ontario, finished third, scoring a percentage of 4.353⅜. J. E. Moran, Star Athletic Club of Manhattan, was last, with 4.033¼ percentage. The track was in good condition and the oval likewise, the day being intensely hot, although there came refreshing breezes from Newark Bay, adjoining the grounds.

J. T. Harrington, A. M. Rice, and C. M. Rotch of Harvard were picked for the English contests.

C. K. Palmer of Yale University broke the Yale and Harvard University records in the two-mile special run, scratch. He won by a rod over H. B. Clarke of Harvard, who beat H. W. Foote of that university about four rods. Palmer's record time is 0:10:00 3-5. The Yale record time formerly was 0:10:07, and the Harvard record time, just lowered, was 0:10:11 4-5.

Another feature was the Harvard-Yale broad jump, scratch, also for the selection of a man for the English competition. C. D. Daly of Harvard won upon a jump of 22 feet 3⅛ inches; H. H. Harrington of the same university jumped 20 feet 10⅛ inches, and Cady of Yale 20 feet 2⅝ inches.

William B. Curtis of the New York A. C. was the referee, being an authority upon percentages. The Games Committee consisted of President James E. Sullivan, J. H. Sears, and John D. Adams of the Knickerbockers. The handicapping, like that of the Memorial Day games at Bayonne, could have been improved upon. Harry S. Cornish did the starting. In the evening there was a pyrotechnic display.

Just four individuals contested the all-around championships of the Amateur Athletic Union's metropolitan district—J. Fred Powers of St. Paul's Lyceum, Worcester, Mass.; E. C. White, New York A. C.; J. E. Moran, Star A. C., New York, and Albert Sanderson, Toronto, Ont. Ten track and field events were scheduled for the championships, results being figured upon the percentage basis. A. C. Kraenzlein of the New York A. C. failed to compete, although he was rated the favorite. It was said he sprained a wrist last Thursday while practicing pole vaulting. The individual championship contests were from scratch, being the chief feature of the carnival, excepting several special races.

White won the one-hundred-yard dash in the slow time of 0:10 3-5, finishing one yard ahead. His opponents were a yard apart.

In the half-mile walk, four laps to the mile upon a cinder path, Moran set a fair pace, the first three men making a close finish, Powers winning by the narrow margin of one-fifth of a second.

In the open handicap events G. H. Hoffman of the Knickerbockers, with 7 yards, ran the one-hundred-yard race in 10 seconds.

William Rogers of Brooklyn captured the two-mile bicycle handicap in 0:55 3-5, being enabled to win by 100 yards allowance, defeating by three rods the scratch man, Jack Townsend of the Knickerbockers.

There was a very close finish between first and second men in the half-mile run, handicap won by H. P. Smith of Yale, who had 10 yards. Herbert E. Manvel, unattached, started from scratch, and secured third place, two yards behind.

The mile run, handicap, was an interesting contest, and was won by James Sheran of the Knickerbockers by four rods at least. Sheran had 70 yards allowance. Gus Hahn of Albany, with 55 yards, just beat out C. E. Spitzer of Yale, who had 15 yards. Spitzer's time was 4:37 4-5.

In the college high jump, to enable the committee to select the remainder of the team of Harvard and Yale athletes who will compete against Oxford and Cambridge, A. M. Rice of Harvard won, clearing 6 feet ⅛ inch. C. M. Rotch of Harvard was second, with a jump of 5 feet 11¾ inches.

Crescent Athletic Club, nine of Brooklyn defeated the Knickerbocker Athletic Club team in a close and interesting contest. Score by innings:

Crescent A. C. ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 0—5
Knickerbocker A. C. ..... 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0—4

Batteries—Dietz and Voyhis for Knickerbockers, Chaune and Smith for Crescents. Umpire—Dr. W. P. Rea.

Event.	Powers.	White.	Moran.	Sanderson.
100-yard run.....	811	832	733	702
Putting 16-lb. shot...	662⅝	392¼	340	473
Running high jump..	892	544	480	208
880-yard walk	568	488	565	567
Throwing 16-lb. hammer	539	496⅛	306⅜	465¾
Pole vault for height.	736	....	....	439
120-yard hurdle	640	605	485	445
Throwing 56-lb. wht.	217½	313½	79½	..
Running broad jump..	824	408	429	400
One-mile run	366	567	565	609
Total percentage..6.603		4.446⅛	4.033¼	4.359¾

Summary of individual championships:

100-Yard Run—Won by E. C. White, New York A. C.; J. Fred Powers, St. Paul's Lyceum, A. A., Worcester, Mass., second; J. E. Moran, Star A. C., Manhattan, third; Albert Sanderson, Toronto, Ontario, fourth. Time—0:10 3-5.

Putting 16-Pound Shot—Won by Powers; Sanderson, second; White, third; Moran, fourth. Distances: 40 feet 1¾ inches, 36 feet ¼ inch, 34 feet 4¾ inches, 33 feet 3 inches.

Running High Jump—Won by Powers, 5 feet 11 inches; White, second, 5 feet 2 inches; Moran, third, 5 feet; Sanderson, fourth, 4 feet 3½ inches.

880-Yard Walk—Won by Powers; Sanderson, second; Moran, third; White, fourth. Time—2:04 4-5.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer—Won by Powers, 106 feet 8 inches; White, second, 103 feet 1½ inches; Sanderson, third, 100 feet 6⅜ inches; Moran, fourth, 87 feet 3¾ inches.

Pole Vault, for Height—Won by Powers, 10 feet 4½ inches; Sanderson, second, 9 feet 8½ inches; Moran waived his trial; White ruled out for using up trials in practice.

120-Yard Hurdle—Won by Powers; White, second; Moran, third; Sanderson, fourth. Time—0:18.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight, for Distance—Won by White, 21 feet 6⅜ inches; Powers, second, 19 feet 6⅜ inches; Moran, third, 16 feet 7¼ inches. Sanderson did not qualify.

Running Broad Jump—Won by Powers, 21 feet 8½ inches; Moran, second, 17 feet 7¼ inches; White, third, 17 feet 4½ inches; Sanderson, fourth, 17 feet 3¼ inches.

One-Mile Run—Won by Sanderson; White, second; Moran, third; Powers, fourth. Time—6:36.

Total percentages, individual championships, as shown in detail by the table appended: Powers, 6.203; White, 4.646⅝; Sanderson, 4.359¾; Moran, 4.033¼. Note—The announcer reported these totals, found inaccurate by the newspaper scorers, who agreed,) showing White, 4.446; Moran, 4.112

Summaries of handicap and open events:

100-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by G. H. Hoffman, Knickerbocker A. C., (7 yards;) Herbert E. Manvel, unattached, (6 yards,) second; D. McCullough, Sea Side A. C., (8½ yards,) third. Time—0:10.

One-Mile Bicycle, Novice.—Won by Harry Bennett, Brooklyn; Peter West, National A. C., second; A. F. Laverdine, Manhattan, third. Time—2:36 2-5.

Two-Mile Run, Special.—Won by C. K. Palmer, Yale; H. B. Clarke, Harvard, second; H. W. Foote, Harvard, third. Time—10:09 3-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle, Handicap.—Won by William Rogers, Brooklyn, (25 yards;) Jack Townsend, Knickerbocker A. C., (scratch,) second; D. J. Quille, Bayonne, (20 yards,) third. Time—4:39.

440-Yard Novice Run.—Won by F. A. Feurbach, West Side Y. M. C. A.; M. S. Crosby, Jersey City, second; A. Crittenden, Knickerbocker A. C., third. Time—0:55 3-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by H. P. Smith, Yale, (10 yards;) G. C. Wood, New York A. C., (38 yards,) second; Herbert E. Manvel, unattached, (scratch,) third. Time—1:55 3-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by James Sheren, Knickerbocker A. C., (70 yards;) Gustavus Hahn, Albany, N. Y., (55 yards,) second; C. E. Spitzer, Yale, (15 yards,) third. Time 4:24 1-5.

College Broad Jump, Scratch.—Won by C. D. Daly, Harvard, 22 feet 3⅛ inches; J. T. Harrington, Harvard, second, 20 feet 10¼ inches; G. Cady, Yale, third, 20 feet 2⅝ inches.

College High Jump, Scratch.—Won by A. M. Rice, Harvard, 6 feet ⅞ inch; C. M. Rotch, Yale, second, 5 feet 11¾ inches; no third.

AS TO BURKE AND QUINLAN.

English Team Manager Sees No Objection to Their Amateurism.

LONDON, July 4.—A dispatch from New York, which has appeared in the sporting papers, announcing the disqualification of Burke and Quinlan from competing in the college athletic contests, has caused comment in university athletic circles. Mr. C. N. Jackson, the Purser of Hertford College, Oxford, who has charge of the Oxford-Cambridge team, is quoted as saying in an interview:

"Oxford or Cambridge would never have entertained, on such insufficient evidence, the raising of any objection to Burke's amateur status. Undoubtedly, in 1895, when the New York and London Athletic Clubs contested, if the newspapers were correct, Burke transgressed the racing rules as recognized in England. But no notice was taken of the matter at the time by the officials on either side or by G. Jordan, the competitor most affected.

"The clause in the challenge requiring a list of the competitors to be filed with the Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Association of Great Britain prior to July 22 puts the matter in the hands of the Amateur Athletic Association, and not in the hands of Oxford and Cambridge. We only hope that if they object to Burke and Quinlan they will do so before the men sail, July 5. I am sure, from experience with Yale in 1894 and 1896, that her standard of amateurism is thoroughly satisfactory, and I should be very sorry to say a word against her amateur status or anything against a Harvard student. In fact, much could be said commending the efforts of the American college Faculties to put amateurism on a sound basis."

J. T. Roche, Captain of the Harvard athletes that are to sail with Yale men for England to compete against Oxford and Cambridge men, when asked regarding a cabled report from London that two of his men—Burke and Quinlan—had been disqualified, said:

"We are going to take Burke and Quinlan with us, and you can bet we are not going to spend $500 if they are disqualified. I have no official knowledge of this reported disqualification, and you can say that it is not true. It is simply newspaper talk."

T. E. Burke, the runner reported disqualified, said:

"I don't know anything about it. The first I saw of this was in a newspaper."

Mr. Quinlan said that the same thing applied to his case.

READY TO BEAT THE ENGLISH.

Harvard and Yale Men Sail Prepared to Do Their Best.

"We must beat those Englishmen; that is all there is to it!" exclaimed Harvard's champion broad-jumper, C. D. Daly, last night in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

"That's right," replied Coach Lathrop; "if we don't do it in one thing, we must do it in another."

That is the spirit of determination with which the Harvard-Yale athletic team is starting for England to-day. They will sail on board the American liner St. Louis, which will leave her pier at the foot of Vesey Street at 10 o'clock this morning, and on July 22 they will meet a team made up of men from the two great English universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

The teams from both Yale and Harvard participated yesterday afternoon in trial contests at Bergen Point, the details of which are given in another column, after which the final selections for the joint team were made as follows: One-hundred yard dash, C. Dupee and F. A. Blount of Yale and J. T. Roche and F. J. Quinlan of Harvard; quarter-mile run, B. Boardman and T. R. Fisher of Yale; half-mile run, T. E. Burke of Harvard and J. P. Adams of Yale; one-mile run, C. B. Spitzer and P. Smith of Yale; three-mile run, H. P. Clarke and H. W. Foote of Harvard and C. K. Palmer of Yale; high jump, A. N. Rice and C. T. Rotch of Harvard; broad jump, C. D. Daly and J. T. Harrington of Harvard; hammer throwing, W. A. Boal and A. J. Brown of Harvard; hurdles, F. B. Fox and J. W. Hollowell of Harvard and W. M. Fincke of Yale.

Of the men on the team there are thirteen from Harvard and nine from Yale.

J. T. Lathrop, the Harvard coach, in speaking of the practice games at Bergen Point, last night, said:

"The Bergen Point contests were held chiefly to select broad and high jumpers. In the high-jumping match, Waller of Yale was to have contested, but his illness prevented, and so the two Harvard men walked off with the honors. Daly and Harrington did the broad jumping, the former scoring 22 feet 6 inches, which was not up to his usual form, as the track at Bergen Point is a bad place for such a contest.

"As for the reports that I am bragging about Harvard's men, let me say that that is all false. I don't propose to blow about my own men. We are all representing the Stars and Stripes, and shall do the best we can, which I believe to be a great deal. We have not a ghost of a show for the mile race, but in the other events we are all right, except for the fact that an ocean voyage and change of climate may prove harmful to the mens strength."

ON LOCAL CRICKET FIELDS.

Local cricketers celebrated the Fourth by an extra indulgence in their favorite pastime, and all-day games were the rule on most of the grounds in the vicinity of the city.

At Prospect Park the Manhattan Club played Kings County, and as the Brooklyn cracks were not strongly represented, a close game resulted. Manhattan eventually won by 6 runs. The batting of both sides was rather tame, and W. Adam, with 19, obtained top score for Manhattan. The other double-figure men were H. Tattersall, 18; G. Rose, 11, and T. J. O'Reilly, 10 for Manhattan. G. W. Barnes obtained top score for Kings County with 22, while C. T. Toddings added 17, and G. Williams 14. The totals were: Kings County, 80; Manhattan, 86.

The Knickerbocker A. C. treated the Staten Island C. C. to an unmerciful leather chase at Livingston, and won the game by the tremendous margin of 286 runs. M. R. Cobb bloomed as a "century plant" for the occasion, and put on 124 by fearless hitting. C. H. Clarke also played a fine innings of 70, and H. C. Wright and G. A. Gittens reached the thirties. The Staten Islanders could make no stand against the bowling of C. H. Clarke and F. F. Kelly, and the former took 6 wickets for 24 runs, and the latter 5 for 30. The score:

STATEN ISLAND C. C.

G. Quirk, b. Kelly.....	0
S. L. Anderson, c. Kelly, b. C. H. Clarke....	6
H. Griffiths, c. and b. C. H. Clarke.....	6
Lohmann, c. C. H. Clarke, b. Kelly.....	2
H. E. Jackson, c. C. H. Clarke, b. Kelly....	14
R. T. Rokeby, b. C.-H. Clarke.....	0
J. D. Ogelby, not out.....	22
W. Williams, b. C. H. Clarke.....	0
J. L. Pool, c. C. H. Clarke.....	1
C. Stewart, b. Kelly.....	1
A. G. Colwell, c. Gittens, b. Kelly.....	2
F. Harrison, b. C. H. Clarke.....	2
Byes	7
Leg byes.....	8
Total	64

KICKERBOCKER A. C.

J. Forbes, c. Quirk, b. Pool.....	8
G. A. Gittens, run out.....	33
A. V. Clarke, c. Griffiths, b. Lohmann.....	22
J. Pitcher, b. Jackson.....	19
C. H. Clarke, c. Jackson, b. Colwell.....	70
F. F. Kelly, c. Rokeby, b. Jackson.....	3
P. Pitcher, c. Quirk, b. Jackson.....	10
W. F. Lewis, b. Jackson.....	1
M. R. Cobb, c. Harrison, b. Rokeby.....	124
H. C. Wright, c. Lohmann, b. Jackson.....	35
L. P. Curran, absent.....	0
H. F. Fox, not out.....	3
Byes	11
Leg byes	11
Total	350

The New York and Brooklyn clubs met at Prospect Park, and the game was a regular Waterloo for the Brooklynites, who suffered defeat by 133 runs. F. J. Loughlin proved most successful in both departments of the game for New York, and, in addition to scoring 51, he secured 5 wickets for 28 runs. C. Byers, with 34, and A. E. Smith, with 29, made a great stand for New York's first wicket, while W. Hammond added 23. E. J. Atwood 15, and J. Roberts 12. The totals were: Brooklyn, 64; New York, 197.

A large crowd was present at Central Park to witness the games played there. The New Amsterdam Club had an easy victory over the Caribbeans, whom they defeated by 60 runs. J. Seignior, G. Hake, T. C. Cliff, and C. Canning all made double figures for the New Amsterdam Club. The totals were: Caribbeans, 16; New Amsterdams, 76.

Teams representing J. Allen and J. Bradford contested at Central Park, and the eleven of the former won by 61 runs. L. Mara, with 25, was the chief scorer of the day, while G. Tolson added 18. T. C. Cliff bowled in great form for Allen's team, and not one of his opponents reached double figures. The totals were: S. Allen's eleven, 84; J. Bradford's team, 23.

A. E. Smith for the second time this season succeeded in carrying his bat right through the innings in a game between New York and Staten Island on Monday. His score on this occasion was 42. H. Griffith made 80 for Staten Island, and, with 44, not out, from N. S. Walker, Jr., the islanders won by 43 runs and 5 wickets. The totals were: New York, 103; Staten Island, 151 for 5 wickets.

The University Cricket Match.

LONDON, July 4.—Cambridge University, in the cricket match with Oxford, begun yesterday at Lords, was all out to-day in its first innings for 241 runs. Oxford yesterday in its first innings scored 192 runs. At the close of play to-day Oxford had scored 174 runs for three wickets down, in its second innings.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Lose Two Games to the Washingtons.

WEYHING'S BRILLIANT PITCHING

Brooklyns Suffer a Double Defeat in Philadelphia and Boston Loses Two Games in Baltimore.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	45	21	.682
Philadelphia	39	24	.619
Chicago	38	24	.613
Boston	40	26	.606
Baltimore	37	26	.587
St. Louis	36	29	.554
Cincinnati	34	29	.540
Pittsburg	32	32	.500
New York.....	30	35	.462
Louisville	23	42	.354
Washington	21	47	.309
Cleveland	12	52	.188

Results of League Games Yesterday.

MORNING GAMES.

Washington, 5; New York, 2.
Philadelphia, 10; Brooklyn, 7.
Pittsburg, 4; Cleveland, 3.
Cincinnati, 6; Louisville, 5.
Baltimore, 2; Boston 1.

AFTERNOON GAMES.

Washington, 2; New York, 0.
Philadelphia, 9; Brooklyn, 1.
Pittsburg, 7; Cleveland, 6.
Cincinnati, 9; Louisville, 6.
Baltimore, 5; Boston, 4.

Games To-day.

Washington in New York.
Brooklyn in Philadelphia.
Boston in Baltimore.
Chicago in Pittsburg.
Cincinnati in Louisville.

Two victories were scored by the Washingtons over the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds yesterday. For a team that is next to last in the pennant race the Senatorial aggregation played a mighty fast game—indeed, one good enough to defeat the best clubs in the league. The New Yorks played well, but were not quite swift enough for the Washingtons.

The morning game brought out a large crowd, and, although the locals lost by a score of 5 to 2, the spectators were treated to a good exhibition. The locals' inability to win was due to the fact that McFarlan, a former Brooklyn pitcher, was too effective. He dealt out five base hits, three in the fourth and two in the seventh inning. At other stages of the game he was invincible. Carrick's pitching was not of the kind that will win games unless his side can slug the ball. He allowed ten hits, but a majority of these were made at opportune times. Of the five bases on balls that he gave, two resulted in runs. Hartman by a stupid play and then a bad throw in the sixth inning helped the Washingtons to score a brace of runs.

The afternoon game was a pitchers' battle, in which Seymour had to lower his colors to Gus Weyhing. The latter pitched one of the best games of his career, allowing five scattered hits, and this, backed up by faultless fielding, was more than New York could overcome.

For eight innings not a local player reached second base. In the ninth inning, when two men were out, Doyle singled and stole second. He proved to be the only New York player to reach second throughout the game. Seymour pitched well enough to win nine out of ten games, but his good work did not count, as the team could not back it up by hitting the ball. As in the first game, the few hits made by the Washingtons were batted out when they did the most good. The run in the fifth resulted from a base on balls, a sacrifice, and a single, and in the seventh three consecutive singles gave them their second run. Davis played in the second game, and his fielding at short was a notable feature. The scores:

MORNING GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	BH	PO	A	E
V'n H'tn, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Tiernan, rf..	1	1	1	0	0
Doyle, 1b...	1	1	11	0	0
H'rtm'n, 3b.	0	0	0	3	1
Glenson, 2b.	0	0	3	2	1
T. O'B'n, lf.	0	2	2	1	0
Wilson, ss..	0	0	5	4	0
Warner, c...	0	1	5	2	0
Carrick, p..	0	0	0	2	0
Total	2	5	27	15	2

WASHINGTON.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Slagle, cf...	0	0	0	0	1
J. O'B'n, lf.	0	1	3	1	0
Athers'n, 3b.	1	0	1	1	0
Bonner, 2b..	1	1	2	3	0
Freeman, rf.	1	2	2	0	0
Padden, ss..	1	3	5	2	2
Barry, 1b...	0	1	12	0	0
Kittridge, c.	1	1	2	2	0
McFarl'n, p.	0	1	0	1	0
Total	5	10	27	12	3

New York.....	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Washington	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	—5

First base by errors—New York, 2; Washington, 2. Left on bases—New York, 6; Washington 8. Base on balls—Off Carrick, 5; off McFarlan, 3. Struck out—By Carrick, 2; by McFarlan, 1. Two-base hit—Freeman. Sacrifice hit—Barry. Double plays—T. O'Brien and Warner; Dreason and Wilson; J. O'Brien and Barry; Carrick, Warner, and Doyle. Passed ball—Warner. Stolen base—Slagle. Attendance, 2,800.

AFTERNOON GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	BH	PO	A	E
V'n H'l'n, cf.	0	1	0	0	0
Tiernan, rf..	0	0	2	0	0
Doyle, 1b...	0	1	13	0	0
Davis, ss....	0	1	0	5	1
Gleason, 2b..	0	1	2	4	0
O'Brien, lf..	0	0	1	0	0
Wilson, 3b..	0	2	0	2	1
Warner, c....	0	0	4	1	0
Seymour, p..	0	1	1	3	0
Total....	0	6*	26	15	2

WASHINGTON.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Slagle, cf...	0	0	4	0	0
O'Brien, lf..	0	0	0	0	0
Dreyer, 1b...	0	0	0	0	0
Bonner, 2b..	0	0	3	1	0
Freeman, rf..	1	0	0	1	0
Padden, ss..	1	2	3	2	0
Barry, 1b...	0	2	9	0	0
McGuire, c..	0	1	8	2	0
Weyhing, p..	0	0	0	2	0
Total....	2	5	27	8	0

*Slagle out for Weyhing's interference.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Washington	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—2

First base by errors—Washington, 1. Left on bases—New York, 4; Washington, 6. Sacrifice hits—Bonner. Base on balls—Off Seymour, 4. Struck out—By Seymour, 4; by Weyhing, 5. Double play—Barry, (unassisted.) Stolen bases—Weyhing, Doyle. Passed ball—Warner. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly. Attendance, 4,000.

BROOKLYNS DOWNED AGAIN.

The Team Was Outplayed in Two Games in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—The Philadelphias returned home to-day from their successful trip and signalized their home-coming by defeating the Brooklyns in two games. The first game was witnessed by the largest crowd ever assembled at a morning game on the local grounds. Dahlen was put out of the first game by Umpire Smith for too vigorously disputing one of his decisions. Farrell had a finger badly lacerated in a collision with Lauder. Scores:

MORNING GAME.

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, cf....	2	1	4	0	0
Keeler, rf...	1	2	1	0	0
Kelley, lf...	1	1	1	0	0
Dahlen, ss..	0	0	2	1	0
Jenn'gs, ss..	0	0	2	0	0
And'son, 1b.	1	1	8	1	0
Daly, 2b....	0	1	2	2	0
Casey, 3b...	1	2	2	2	0
Farrell, c...	0	0	2	1	1
Grimm, c...	0	2	2	2	0
Dunn, p.....	1	2	0	2	0
Total	7	12	24	11	1

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Cooley, 1b..	3	1	10	1	0
Thomas, cf..	2	2	3	1	0
Deleh'ty, lf.	2	3	3	1	0
Lajoie, 2b...	1	3	1	2	0
Flick, rf....	0	0	2	1	0
Lauder, 3b..	1	2	2	1	2
McFarl'd, c.	0	2	4	3	0
Cross, ss....	0	0	1	3	0
Fraser, p....	1	1	1	0	1
Total	10	14	27	13	3

Brooklyn	1	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	1	—7
Philadelphia..	0	1	4	0	0	3	0	2	.	—10

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 5. Stolen base—Cooley. Two-base hits—Kelley, Keeler, McFarland, Lajoie, (2,) Cooley. Home run—Delahanty. Sacrifice hit—Thomas. Double plays—Farrell and Dahlen; Delehanty and McFarland. Base on balls—Off Dunn, 5; off Fraser, 6. Hit by pitched ball—By Fraser, 2; by Fraser, 2. Struck out—By Dunn, 3; by Fraser, 2. Passed ball—McFarland. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 11; Philadelphia, 7. Attendance, 11,357.

AFTERNOON GAME.

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, cf....	0	1	5	0	0
Keeler, rf...	0	1	1	0	0
Kelley, lf...	0	0	2	1	0
Dahlen, ss..	0	0	1	3	2
Anderson, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0
Daly, 2b....	1	2	1	5	0
Casey, 3b...	0	0	1	0	1
Grimm, c...	0	0	4	1	0
Hughes, p..	0	0	0	4	0
Total....	1	4	24	14	4

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Cooley, 1b..	0	1	10	0	0
Thomas, cf..	2	1	4	0	0
Delehant, lf.	1	2	5	0	0
Lajoie, 2b..	1	1	2	6	0
Flick, rf....	0	1	1	0	0
Lauder, 3b..	2	2	0	3	0
McFarl'nd, c.	2	2	2	1	0
Cross, ss....	1	2	0	3	0
Magee, p....	0	1	0	0	0
Total....	9	13	27	14	0

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
Philadelphia	2	2	0	1	2	0	1	1	.	—9

Stolen bases—Cooley, Thomas, (2.) Two-base hits—Keeler, Daly, Lauder, McFarland. Three-base hit—Delehanty. Sacrifice hit—Magee. Double play—Kelley and Grimm. First base on balls—Off Hughes, 5; off Magee, 4. Hit by pitched ball—By Hughes, 1. Passed ball—Grimm, 1; McFarland, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; Philadelphia, 10. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Smith.

Two Defeats for Boston.

BALTIMORE, July 4.—The Baltimores won this morning's game from the Bostons after the hardest kind of work. The visitors played championship ball, but Lewis lost his game in the sixth inning by giving three bases on balls. The second game was another interesting exhibition. The three runs scored by the home team in the first inning proved too big a handicap for the champions. Scores:

MORNING GAME.

Baltimore	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	.	—2
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Baltimore, 5; Boston, 7. Errors—Baltimore, 2; Boston, 1. Batteries—Baltimore, Kitson and Robinson; Boston, Lewis and Bergen. Attendance, 4,212.

AFTERNOON GAME.

Baltimore	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	.	—5
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	—4

Base hits—Baltimore, 8; Boston, 12. Errors—Baltimore, 2; Boston, 1. Batteries—Baltimore, Howell and Robinson; Boston, Nichols and Clark. Umpires—Messrs. McDonald and Manassau. Attendance, 5,475.

Two Victories for Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 4.—The Cincinnatis defeated the Louisvilles in two games today, the morning game requiring thirteen innings to decide. Scores:

MORNING GAME.

Louisville ...	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2—5
Cincinnati ...	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3—6

Base hits—Louisville, 10; Cincinnati, 6. Errors—Louisville, 4; Cincinnati, 2. Batteries—Louisville, Dowling and Powers; Cincinnati, Hahn and Peltz.

AFTERNOON GAME.

Cincinnati	1	0	4	1	0	3	0	0	.	—9
Louisville	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	—6

Base hits—Cincinnati, 10; Louisville, 13. Errors—Cincinnati, 3; Louisville, 3. Batteries—Cincinnati, Phillips and Peltz and Wood; Louisville, Cunningham and Zimmer. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Andrews. Attendance, 5,523.

Clevelands Beaten in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, July 4.—The Pittsburgs won two of the closest games ever played here from the Cleveland to-day. Thirteen innings were played in the afternoon game, the Clevelands losing through errors. The morning game required an extra inning. Scores:

MORNING GAME.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1—4
Cleveland	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—3

Base hits—Pittsburg, 13; Cleveland, 9. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Pittsburg, Hoffer and Bowerman; Cleveland, Hughey and Sugden. Attendance, 5,000.

AFTERNOON GAME.

Pittsburg ...	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	2—7
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	1—6

Base hits—Pittsburg, 15; Cleveland, 11. Errors—Pittsburg, 4; Cleveland, 3. Batteries—Pittsburg, Sparks, Tannehill and Bowerman; Cleveland, Schmidt and Shrecongost. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Latham. Attendance, 6,200.

Rain Stops Games in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 4.—For the first time in the history of the Chicago National League Club, both of the Fourth of July baseball games were postponed to-day on account of rain.

WHAT THE HORSES WON.

How the Money Raced For at the Sheepshead Bay Meeting Was Divided Among 97 Winning Owners.

Of the ninety-seven owners that secured some part of the money given away by the Coney Island Jockey Club during its thirteen days' meeting just ended, John E. Madden was the most fortunate, his share being $22,850. This was due principally to David Garrick's victory in the Great Trial Stakes, aided by the Prince of Melbourne's victory in the first part of the Double Event. The victory of Admiration in the special race with May Hempstead enabled Sydney Paget to get second place. Ethelbert's victory in the Lawrence Realization yesterday enabled Perry Belmont to pass Bromley & Co. and come in third. The owners who won $100 and over each are as follows:

J. E. Madden....	$22,850	W. C. Eustis....	$6,400
Bromley & Co....	14,440	Pat Dunne.....	5,960
Hamess & Brossman	7,450	R. T.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank.
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Orders solicited for purchase or sale of STOCKS and GRAIN for investment or on margin of 3 to 5 per cent.
Six per cent. interest allowed on funds received on deposit and rates for carrying stocks never to exceed six per cent.
Dealer in HIGH GRADE MUNICIPAL AND STREET RAILWAY BONDS.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 and 34 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICES
611 BROADWAY, CABLE BUILDING.
30 West 23d St., Adjoining Stern Bros.
ON PARLE FRANCAIS, SE HABLA ESPANOL.
MAN SPRICHT DEUTSCH.
Special Ladies' department at Branch Offices.
DAILY MARKET LETTER and SPECIAL REPORTS issued to present and prospective customers. Out of town accounts a specialty.
Telephone 2536 Broad.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY;
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Our July "List of Approved Securities" is now ready and may be had upon application.

DOUGLAS & JONES
Members New York Stock Exchange,
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

ARTHUR S. LELAND & CO.,
36 WALL ST.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
DIRECT PRIVATE WIRE TO BOSTON.
COMMISSION ORDERS EXECUTED.
Municipal and Railroad Bonds.
We appraise securities belonging to estates.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY SECOND MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS ISSUED UNDER BONDHOLDERS' AGREEMENT DATED JULY 5TH, 1898.

On and after this date the undersigned will pay to the holders of the above-mentioned certificates the sum of seventy-six 87-100 dollars ($76.87) in respect of each bond represented by said certificates, being the equivalent of the interest due July 1st, 1898; January 1st, 1899, and July 1st, 1899, on each of the above-mentioned bonds, together with interest thereon at five per cent. from the date of maturity of such interest to July 1st, 1899, on presentation of the certificates for stamping of the payment thereon.

Hallgarten & Co.,
29 BROAD STREET.
New York, July 1st, 1899.

FINANCIAL.

To the holders of our certificates of deposit for Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the

Baltimore Belt Railroad Company

issued under bondholders' agreement dated November 1st, 1897:

Referring to our circular dated London, June 22, 1898, we now beg to notify you that pursuant to the arrangement therein stated, The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has now elected to exercise the option thereby granted to it to purchase the deposited bonds at par and accrued interest on September 1st, 1899.

We have obtained from The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company authority to offer to such of the holders of our certificates of deposit for the above bonds as shall accept the same on or prior to July 20, 1899, to give in exchange for their bonds new First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, bond for bond, carrying all coupons maturing on and after October 1, 1899, the overdue interest upon your old bonds being paid in cash, as hereinafter more particularly stated. Holders of our certificates who desire to accept this offer of the Railroad Company must signify their acceptance in writing on or before JULY 20, 1899, and we will thereupon exchange the original bonds for the new Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company First Mortgage Four Per Cent. bonds, and will deliver the same, together with the interest to be paid in cash, upon the surrender of our certificate of deposit therefor.

Unless on or before the 20th day of July, 1899, we shall receive from you a written acceptance of this offer we will carry out the original agreement and will sell your bonds of the Baltimore Belt Railroad Company at par and interest, and will pay over to you the amount so received on surrender of our certificate of deposit for your bonds.

In case you accept the offer to exchange, the holder of each certificate for a deposited bond will be entitled to receive from us on and after August 1, 1899, one First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bond of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, with coupons attached maturing on and after October 1, 1899, and in cash the amount of overdue interest upon said bonds at five per cent. up to July 1, 1898, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on said overdue interest from the respective dates of maturity of the installments thereof up to August 1, 1899; also the amount of interest in cash at four per cent. per annum upon said bonds from July 1, 1898, to April 1, 1899, from which date the new bonds bear interest with interest at 4 per cent. upon the overdue installments up to August 1, 1899.

In case you do not elect to exchange your bonds, but elect to sell the same for cash, you will receive for the principal of said bond one thousand dollars in cash, and you will also receive in cash the overdue interest on said bond up to July 1, 1898, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, together with interest upon said overdue interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum from the respective dates of maturity of the installments thereof up to September 1, 1899, and also in cash interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum upon said bond from July 1, 1898, to September 1, 1899, with interest upon such overdue installments at four per cent. to September 1, 1899.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company also offers to such holders as prefer to sell their bonds for cash to anticipate the cash payment therefor, and to make the same at any time on or after August 1, 1899, interest being adjusted to the date of purchase instead of September 1, 1899, when the sixty days' notice required would expire. Holders desiring to accept such payment in cash prior to September 1, 1899, will please notify us accordingly.

We earnestly request a prompt reply.

London, June 30, 1899.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

HOLDERS IN THIS COUNTRY MAY SIGNIFY THEIR ACCEPTANCE OF THE ABOVE OFFER OF EXCHANGE TO EITHER OF THE UNDERSIGNED, AT WHOSE OFFICES FORMS OF ACCEPTANCE AND COPIES OF CIRCULAR MAY BE OBTAINED UPON APPLICATION.

JULY 1ST, 1899.

Brown Brothers & Co.,
N. Y., Phila., and Boston.
Alex. Brown & Sons,
Baltimore.

WM. COSSITT CONE & CO.
44 BROAD ST., NEW YORK,
Issue carefully prepared SPECIAL REPORTS on the leading securities and the general market each week. Also a DAILY LETTER giving our views on the immediate market, furnished free upon application.

SPECIAL REPORT.
"Increased Earnings of the Railroads."
"The foundation for advancing Prices."
"Vanderbilt Securities the Leaders."
"Position of the Granger Stocks and lower-priced issues."
We would be pleased to furnish you this report free upon request in person or by letter at our offices,
44 Broad St., New York.
WM. COSSITT CONE & CO.
BANKERS,
MEMBERS CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
Investment securities, stocks, bonds, wheat, bought and sold for cash or on margin.

To the Stockholders of
Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. Co.,
Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western R. R. Co.,
Chicago & West Michigan R'way Co.:

A MAJORITY of the preferred and common stock of each of the three railroad companies having been deposited subject to the plan and agreement dated May 20, 1899, for the Union and Readjustment of the Capitalization of said Companies, SAID PLAN HAS BEEN DECLARED OPERATIVE by the undersigned Committee. The Committee have, in response to numerous requests, EXTENDED UNTIL JULY 10 the time within which stock may be deposited under the terms of their circular of May 20. After July 10 deposits will be received only upon such terms as the Committee may impose.

Dated June 21, 1899.

WILLIAM W. CRAPO, Chairman,
MARK T. COX,
JOHN M. GRAHAM,
CHARLES M. HEALD,
CHARLES MERRIAM,
OLIVER W. MINK,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
NATHANIEL THAYER,
} Committee.

ROBERT R. BROWN, Secretary, 40 Wall St., New York.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Counsel.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO
35 WALL ST., NEW YORK, JULY 1ST, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD
AND LAND GRANT GENERAL
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND
SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Holders of registered bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4 Per Cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of
$1,100 Prior Lien Bonds, for each
$1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.
The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.
General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. S. MELLEN, President.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR
$10,025,000
OF
3½% Corporate Stock
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY CHAPTER 65 OF THE LAWS OF 1889, TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS AND STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF New York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until

Wednesday, the 5th Day of July, 1899, at 2 o'clock P. M.,

for the whole or a part of the following described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, from and including the date of payment therefor, to wit:

$2,000,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the uses and purposes of the Department of Docks and Ferries. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
1,700,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for Schoolhouses and Sites therefor in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
1,800,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for Schoolhouses and Sites therefor in the Borough of Brooklyn. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
500,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for Schoolhouses and Sites therefor in the Borough of Queens. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
100,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for Schoolhouses and Sites therefor in the Borough of Richmond. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
250,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York for the New East River Bridge. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
1,000,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for Constructing a bridge over the Harlem River, from One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
375,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for Constructing, Furnishing, and Equipping a Court house for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
$500,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York for the Construction of a building in Bryant Park for the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
150,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the Erection and Equipment of an Addition to the present Building of the American Museum of Natural History, (Chapter 175, Laws 1896.) Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
150,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the Erection and Equipment of Additions to the present Building of the American Museum of Natural History (Chapter 213, Laws 1897.) Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
650,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for New Buildings, etc., for the Department of Correction. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
100,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York for the Construction and Improvement of Parkways. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
100,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the Extension of Riverside Drive to the Boulevard Lafayette. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
300,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York for the Purchase of New Stock or Plant for the Department of Street Cleaning. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
350,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York for the New Aqueduct. Principal payable Oct. 1, 1918.

The above-described stock is **free and exempt from all taxation in the State of New York**, except for State purposes, pursuant to the provisions of Section 169 of Chapter 378 of the Laws of 1897.

THE PRINCIPAL OF AND INTEREST ON SAID STOCK ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS, PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, ADOPTED JUNE 9, 1898.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

No proposal for stock shall be accepted for less than the par value of the same.

Proposals containing conditions other than those herein set forth will not be received or considered.

Every bidder, as a condition precedent to the reception or consideration of his proposal, shall deposit with the Comptroller in money, or by a certified check drawn to the order of said Comptroller upon one of the State or National Banks of the said city, TWO PER CENT. of the par value of the stock bid for in said proposal.

No proposal will be received or considered which is not accompanied by such deposit.

All such deposits shall be returned by the Comptroller to the persons making the same within three days after the decision has been rendered as to who is or are the highest bidder or bidders, except the deposit made by the highest bidder or bidders.

If said highest bidder or bidders shall refuse or neglect, within five days after service of written notice of the award to him or them, to pay to the City Chamberlain the amount of the stock awarded to him or them at its par value, together with the premium thereon, less the amount deposited by him or them, the amount or amounts of deposit thus made shall be forfeited to and retained by said city as liquidated damages for such neglect or refusal, and shall thereafter be paid into the Sinking Fund of The City of New York for the Redemption of the City Debt.

Upon the payment into the City Treasury of the amounts due by the persons whose bids are accepted, respectively, certificates thereof shall be issued to them as authorized by law.

The proposals, together with the security deposits, should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New York," and then inclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Comptroller of The City of New York.

For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.
JUNE 12, 1899.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R.R. Co.

Further deposits of stock and bonds above named will be received by The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York until further notice, under an agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company.

Securities may be withdrawn by non-assenting depositors if the Plan of Readjustment shall not prove to be satisfactory to them.

An amount equal to the interest maturing April 1st, 1899, will be advanced to depositing bondholders.

The Committee is of the opinion that no intelligent Plan of Readjustment can be formulated until a physical examination showing the needs of the property, and an examination of the accounts shall have been completed. The result of such examinations will form a proper basis for a plan. Until the recent changes in the personnel of this Committee and Receivership, satisfactory arrangements could not be made for such examinations. At the request of, and in conjunction with the representatives of the Amsterdam bondholders, expert accountants have been appointed to examine the books and accounts, and an expert has also been appointed for the physical examination. The plan will be formulated as soon as these examinations shall have been completed.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company, and application for their listing on the New York Stock Exchange will be made in due course.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.

W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and Its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
R. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$500,000
New York, Ontario & West. R'y Co.
First Mortgage Gold 4s, due June, 1992.

$250,000
Chicago & Northwestern R'way Co.
First Mortgage 7s, due Feb., 1915.

$100,000
Southern Pacific R. R. Co. of Cal.
First Mortgage Gold 6s, due April, 1912.

$300,000
Southern Pacific R. R. Co. of Arizona
First Mortgage Gold 6s, due March, 1910.

$100,000
City of Providence, R. I.,
Registered Gold 3½s, due April, 1928.

Price and particulars on application.

Estabrook & Co.,
Members N. Y. and Boston Stock Exchanges.
Dealers in Government, Municipal, and High Grade Railroad Bonds.
31 NASSAU ST., N. Y.
35 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy
3½s, 4s, and 7s.

Illinois Central Gold 3½s
Louisville Division.
St Louis Division.

Baltimore and Ohio
Gold 3½s and 4s.

St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba
1st Mtge. Gold 6s.
Dakota Ext. Gold 6s.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific
Gen'l Mtge. Gold 4s.

New York & New England
1st Mtge. 6s and 7s.

St. Louis & San Francisco
Gen'l Mtge. Gold 6s.

Rio Grande Western
Cons. Mtge. Gold 4s.

Blodget, Merritt & Co.,
NEW YORK, 15 WALL ST.
BOSTON, 10 CONGRESS ST.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

MEETING TO-DAY
of the
American Spirits Manufacturing Co

The undersigned have been requested to act as a temporary committee on behalf of the stockholders of The American Spirits Manufacturing Company.

Under the scheme which has been arranged to surrender the stock of this Company and take in exchange therefor a percentage of the stock of **The Distilling Company of America**, it is believed that an injustice will be done to stockholders and that concerted action should be taken for their protection. All such stockholders of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company are called upon to attend a meeting to be held at the **Astor House**, Broadway, New York, (Parlor 74,) **on Wednesday, July 5, 1899, at 3:15 P. M.**

Stockholders who are unable to be present in person at such meeting are requested to send notice of their desire to take part in such movement with a statement of the stock which they represent.—Dated New York, June 28th, 1899.

LEWIS W. BABCOCK,
HUGH V. RODDY, JR.,
A. DEVOE WALL,
Committee.

BANKING HOUSE
HAIGHT & FREESE
NEW YORK, 53 BROADWAY.
Boston, 85 State St. Phila., S.W.Cor. 4th & Walnut.
CONNECTED BY PRIVATE WIRES.
ALL THE INFORMATION NEEDED to deal intelligently and profitably in Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton can be obtained from our "400 PAGE SECURITY MANUAL." Contains earnings, dividends, and prices for 10 to 30 years.
ISSUED GRATIS AND MAILED FREE.
Orders executed in STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON on the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Exchanges for cash or on margin of 3 to 5 per cent. Commission 1-16.
Branch Office, 1,132 Broadway, N. Y., near 26th St. Daily Stock, Grain, Cotton LETTER free on request.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company

Mills Building, New York, June 14, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the net earnings of the Company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, the same to be paid August 3, 1899, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on July 11, 1899.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on July 11, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on July 24, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, June 14, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on July 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 24, 1899.

On August 3, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway Co.
38 Broad St., New York, June 26, 1899.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the First Preferred Stock of the Company was declared, payable August 1st, 1899, to the holders of record of the First Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on July 15th, 1899.

The transfer books for First Preferred Stock will close July 15th, 1899, at 12 M., and will reopen August 2d, 1899, at 10 A. M.

W. S. WILSON, Secretary.

54 Wall St., N. Y., June 26th, 1899.

The above-mentioned dividend of ONE PER CENT. will be payable on August 1st, 1899, to holders of record at the close of business on July 15th, 1899, on the books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred Stock of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Company.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred Stock will close July 15th, 1899, at 12 M., and will reopen August 2d, 1899, at 10 A. M.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company
Second Mtge. Income Bond Certificates.

Notice is hereby given that **TWO PER CENT.** interest on the above certificates will be paid on and after July 1, 1899, on presentation and surrender of matured coupons at the office of the undersigned, at No. 120 Broadway, New York.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
By E. R. ADEE, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,
May 29th, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899.

C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Co.,
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, June 20, 1899.
Dividend No. 29.

A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 10, 1899, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, 39 William Street, to stockholders of record of June 30, 1899. Transfer books will be closed June 30, 1899, and reopened July 11, 1899. By order of the Board of Directors.

M. W. DOMINICK, Treasurer.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company.
N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Penn., June 22, 1899.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of Two Per Cent., (one dollar per share,) payable July 15th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

Ninth National Bank,
New York, June 23d, 1899.

A Dividend of Two Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until July 5th.

H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH (FIRE) INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.

The Directors have declared a DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, payable July 6th, 1899. CHAS. S. BARTOW, President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE LINCOLN Safe Deposit Company will take place at 32 to 42 East 42d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on WEDNESDAY, July 12th, 1899, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing eleven Trustees and two Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought up for consideration.

JOHN R. VAN WORMER, Secretary.

The State Bank,
378 Grand Street.
New York, June 29, 1899.
ANNUAL ELECTION.

The annual election for directors of this bank will be held at the bank, No. 378 Grand St., on Monday, July 10th, 1899.

The polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.

J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

New York, June 27th, 1899.

THE DEPEW SYNDICATE.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Company will be held at its office, 71 Broadway, New York, July 12th, 1899, at three P. M.—Dated June 28th, 1899.

LEWIS E. CARR, Jr., Secretary.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
WEDNESDAY, July 5, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executor.)

8 shs. Bank of America.
40 shs. Pacific Fire Ins. Co.
$5,000 Central R. R., N. J., 5 p. c. Genl. Mtge. Bonds, 1987.
$5,000 United States 4 p. c. coup. Bds., 1907.
(By order of Trustees.)
$400 Keo. & Des Moines Ry. 1st Mtge. Bonds.
14 shs. Gallatin Nat. Bank.
(By order of Administratrix.)
$11,000 United States 2 p. c. Regstd. Bonds.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
38 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
63 shs. American Surety Co.
7 shs. North American Trust Co.
35 shs. Title Guar. Trust Co.
60 shs. Sunday Creek Coal Co. pref.
$3,000 Sunbury, Hazleton & Wilkesbarre R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1928.
25 shs. Western Nat. Bank.
$25,000 Chi., Mil. & St. Paul (Fargo & Southern) R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1925.
$7,000 Eastern Ry. (of Minnesota) 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$1,000 Ohio River R. R. Genl. 5 p. c. Bond, 1937.
$13,000 Central of Geo. R. R., M., G. & A. Div. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1947.
700 shs. Pensacola & Atlantic R. R.
40 shs. Tol., Peoria & Western R. R.
$1,000 Det. & Mack. R. R. 4 p. c. Mtge. Bonds, 1995.
$2,000 Joliet & Northern Ind. R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1907.
$5,000 Long Island R. R. (Stewart Line) 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1932.
10 shs. Merchants' Refrig. Co.
50 shs. Joseph Ladue Gold Mining and Devel. Co.
10 shs. Mutual Bank, N. Y.
50 shs. Mechanics' Nat. Bank.
$1,000 10th & 23d St. Ferry 1st 5 p. c. Bd., 1919.
$4,000 Harney Peak Cons. Tin Co. Deb. Bds., May, 1893, coup.
1,750 shs. Harney Peak Cons. Tin Co.
30 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
$2,000 Louisville, New Albany and Chic. (Chic. and Ind.) R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$4,000 N. Y. and New England R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1905.
$1,000 Newark, N. J., Water 4 p. c. Bds., Feby., 1922.
134 shs. Northern Land and Mining Co.
5 shs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
10 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
$152,000 St. Louis, Alton & Springfield R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, Atlantic Trust Co. Certifs. of Dep.
$26,000 Warren Water Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Sink. Fund Bonds, 1906, Mar., 1897, coup.
$9,000 Shaw Township, S. C., Bonds, $4,185 paid on account.
$7,500 Wise Township, S. C., Bonds.
$3,500 Pickens Township, S. C., Bonds.
1,734 shs. Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Ry. common N. T. R.
456 shs. Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Ry. pref.
$1,666.66 Corry Water Supply Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1915, Oct., 1899, coup.
$2,000 Kent Water & Light Co. 1st 6 p. c. 20-year Bonds, 1909, Aug., 1895, coup.
$5,000 City of Wabash, Wabash Water Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Sink. Fund Bond, 1916, Sept., 1899.
$3,000 Cauldwell Water Supply Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1906, July, 1898, coup.
$4,000 Canandaigua Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Genl. Mtge. Bonds, 1904, Jany., 1896, coup.
$3,000 Anthony Impt. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1920, July, 1895, coup.
$9,000 Circleville Water Supply Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1916, Sept., 1896, coup.
400 shs. Balt., Chic. & Atlantic Ry. pref.
$111,000 St. Louis, Chic. & St. Paul Ry. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Non-Cum. Inc. Bonds, 1937, ad coup.
$1,500 Southern Ry. (Aiken Branch) 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bonds, 1998.
500 shs. Central Carolina Land & Impt. Co. of N. J.

THE AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY OF NEW YORK will cause to be sold at public auction, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 12½ o'clock at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, for account of whom it may concern, the following securities: 124 bonds of the Great White Spirit Company, par value $1,000.00 each, due 1915. The said bonds will be sold subject to the terms and conditions of a certain agreement of holders of bonds of the Great White Spirit Company, dated on or about September 14, 1898.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Dry Dock Savings Institution,
341 AND 343 BOWERY, NEW YORK.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1899, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, payable on and after July 17, 1899.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will be entitled to interest from July 1, 1899.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WM. F. PATTERSON, Ass't Secretary.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
1 and 3 THIRD AVE. (opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852. **92D DIVIDEND.**
New York, June 13th, 1899.

INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1899, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
Will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-law of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 19TH, 1899.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st, 1899.

JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.
TEMPORARY BANKING ROOMS
110 WEST 42D ST., NEAR 6TH AV.,
During construction of its new building on corner 42d Street and 8th Avenue.

75TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

On and after July 17th, 1899, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and from 6 to 8 P. M. on Mondays, holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturdays.

ASSETS, $9,008,961.89. SURPLUS, $968,326.42.

WM. G. CONKLIN, Sec. A. TURNER, Pres.

The Bank for Savings,
280 Fourth Avenue, New York,
July 1, 1899.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending June 30th, as follows:

At the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 17th day of this month.

The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the passbooks at any time when required on and after the 17th inst.

MERRITT TRIMBLE, President.
ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 Chambers St., New York City.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending June 30, 1899, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to

precious metal in that Continent-Island. An event like the abrogation of the dynamite monopoly in the Boer Republic, which may be the outcome of the present South African negotiations, is bound to enormously stimulate the gold production of Africa. Right at the Northwestern door of the United States are mineral deposits in untold amount, and these will flow into the channels of commerce faster and faster as facilities of transportation are in time supplied to the Klondike region.—New York News Bureau.

A YEAR AGO AND NOW.

A year's improvement in prices—the net accomplishments of the past twelve months of Wall Street activity—is shown by the following table giving a comparison of the closing prices on June 30 this year and on the corresponding date last year, with the net changes:

	Closing— June 30, 1898.	June 30, 1899.	Net Change.
American Cotton Oil	20¾	36⅝	+15⅞
American Cotton Oil pf.	74½	92⅝	+17⅛
American Malting Co.	26½	19	− 7½
American Malting Co. pf.	73⅝	73	− ⅝
American Spirits Mfg.	13⅞	6¾	− 7⅛
American Spirits Mfg. pf.	37⅜	30	− 7⅜
American Sugar Ref. Co.	132½	154⅝	+22⅛
Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112½	118	+ 6½
American Tobacco	119	*92	−18
American Tobacco pf.	120	141	+21
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé	13¼	19⅝	+ 6⅜
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé pf.	33⅝	58½	+24⅞
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	54½	114½	+60
Brooklyn Union Gas	123½	141	+17½
Brunswick City	15¾	4½	+10¾
Canada Southern	55½	50¾	− 4¾
Central Pacific	14¼	52⅝	+38⅜
Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅝	26½	+ 3⅞
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	105	136½	+31½
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	59	73½	+14½
Chicago Great Western	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅜
Chicago Gt. Western pf., A.	33⅜	69¼	+36⅛
Chicago, Indiana & Louis.	10	9¼	− ¾
Chicago, Ind. & Louis. pf.	29½	43½	+14
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul.	98⅝	130⅝	+32⅛
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	148⅝	173⅜	+25⅛
Chicago & Northwestern	125⅝	161⅜	+36⅛
Chi., Rock Island & Pac.	97	117⅜	+20⅜
Chicago Terminal Transfer	7⅝	15	+ ⅞
Chicago Term. Transfer pf.	27	47	+20
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	41⅝	57⅞	+16⅜
Colorado Fuel & Iron	22½	44¾	+21⅝
Consolidated Gas	188½	186½	−12
Consolidated Ice	37½	42	+ 4½
Delaware & Hudson	108	123	+15
Del., Lackawanna & West.	155	171½	+16½
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	50½	78½	+28
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	17¾	20⅞	+ 3⅛
Erie	12¾	13	+ ¼
Erie 1st pf.	35¼	35¾	+ ½
Great Northern pf.	180	170¼	− 9¾
Illinois Central	105½	115¾	+ 9¾
Iowa Central	9⅛	12⅝	+ 3½
Iowa Central pf.	32⅜	43	+10⅝
Kan. City, Pitts. & Gulf	18	7½	− 8½
Laclede Gas	51¼	52	+ ¾
Lake Erie & Western	14⅜	18	+ 3½
Lake Erie & Western pf.	71¾	71	− ¾
Lake Shore	192	201¾	+ 9¾
Louisville & Nashville	51⅝	70¾	+19¼
Manhattan Con.	117⅜	131⅝	+13⅝
Metropolitan St. Railway	157¾	226½	+68¾
Mexican Central	5⅛	13¼	+ 8⅛
Minneapolis & St. Louis	29	53¼	+24¼
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	60½	91	+30½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	11⅞	12⅞	+ 1
Mo., Kansas & Texas pf.	33½	35	+ 1½
Missouri Pacific	35	44¾	+ 9¾
Mobile & Ohio	26½	41	+14½
National Lead Co.	34¾	29½	− 4¾
Nat. Lead Co. pf.	108½	111¾	+ 3
New Jersey Central	94	118	+24
New York Air Brake	40	177	+137
New York Central	115⅝	139⅞	+24¼
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis	13¼	12	− 1¼
N. Y., Ont. & Western	15⅜	20¾	+ 5⅜
Norfolk & Western	14½	20⅞	+ 6⅜
Norfolk & Western pf.	51⅞	70⅝	+18¾
North American	6	11¼	+ 5¼
Northern Pacific	29⅝	49¼	+19⅞
Northern Pacific pf.	69½	77⅞	+ 8⅜
Pacific Mail	29	48¼	+19¼
Pennsylvania Railroad	116	134½	+18½
People's Gas, Chicago	98¾	120¾	+21¾
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	41	54⅞	+10⅞
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	85	84	− 1
Pull. Palace Car Co.	207	160	−47
Reading	18⅜	20⅝	+ 2⅞
Reading 1st pf.	45¾	61⅜	+15⅝
Reading 2d pf.	22⅜	34	+11¾
Rio Grande Western	27½	35½	+ 8
Rio Grande Western pf.	68	79½	+11½
St. J. & Gr. Island 1st pf.	61½	42	−19½
St. J. & Gr. Island 2d pf.	25¾	10	−15¾
St. Louis & San Francisco	7⅞	10⅞	+ 3¼
St. L. & San F. 1st pf.	61¾	68¾	+ 7
St. Louis & San F. 2d pf.	28¼	37	+ 8¾
St. Louis Southwestern	4⅜	12¾	+ 8¼
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	14⅝	32⅜	+17¾
Southern Pacific	18⅝	29½	+10¾
Southern Railway	8¾	11⅞	+ 3
Southern Railway pf.	29¼	51⅜	+22⅛
Stand. Rope & Twine	6⅛	7¾	+ 1⅝
Term. Coal & Iron	25¼	64⅝	+39⅜
Texas Pacific	10¾	18½	+ 7⅞
Third Avenue	178	185	+ 7
Union Pacific	23¾	43½	+ 9⅝
Union Pacific pf.	59⅜	77¾	+18⅜
United States Leather	6⅞	5¾	− 1⅛
United States Leather pf.	69⅜	73½	+ 4⅛
United States Rubber	53	78¼	+25¼
United States Rubber pf.	87⅞	117½	+29⅝
Wabash	7	7⅞	+ ⅝
Wabash pf.	19	21¾	+ 2¾
Western Union Telegraph	93¼	89¾	− 3½

*Ex 100 per cent. stock dividend.

LOUISVILLE'S DIVIDEND.

The meeting of Louisville and Nashville Directors, at which action will be taken upon the question of the semi-annual dividend, will be held some time next week. There has recently been much discussion in the Street as to the probable amount of the payment, and many conservative interests are of the opinion that the semi-annual payment will be increased from 1½ to 2 per cent. Authorities, however, will not even intimate as to whether there is likely to be an increase or not.

Louisville's May earnings were most encouraging. The $268,000 increase in gross and $234,000 increase in net were surprising even to Louisville's friends, and bore out the recent official statements that business along the road has been greatly improved during the past few months. When it is taken into consideration that in May, 1898, Louisville got a great deal of extra business in transporting State troops, which made the earnings of that month one of the best of the year, the increases for May, 1899, are all the more remarkable. People who have been watching Louisville's earnings of late estimate that the year's gross will reach beyond $24,000,000, against $22,000,000 last year. It is expected that the increase in net will be fully $800,000. To the end of May the increase in net was nearly $700,000. During the fiscal year of 1898-9 Louisville piled up a surplus of more than $1,000,000, and this, together with the increase in the present year's net, should give the company nearly 5 per cent. on the stock. In view of these figures expectations of the establishment of a 4 per cent. rate on the stock are not unreasonable.

THE TOBACCO STOCKS.

The Tobacco stocks have furnished a curious exhibition of themselves, but Wall Street is extremely suspicious of their movement. There has been some kind of row in the Continental Tobacco, directly, probably, arising from speculation in the stock market. Exactly what the reason is for the withdrawal of one man after another from the Directorate cannot be obtained from any of the people themselves, but the feeling is very strong that the conservative interests are being elbowed out by this process and that the reckless speculators who are associated with the management of the American Tobacco Company are becoming the one controlling interest. This may mean a violent advance for American Tobacco stock later on, with subsequent collapse. It was noticed with some interest that the declaration of 1½ per cent. quarterly in American Tobacco common stock, although a considerable increase, as compared with the rate of return from the recent dividend on the old stock, was nevertheless exactly equivalent to the Tobacco Company's earnings during the four years after 1892. The company then paid 12 per cent. annual dividends; it now pays 6 per cent. on a double stock.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

ST. PAUL'S EARNINGS.

St. Paul's recent heavy increases in earnings and the talk of a probable declaration of a 3 per cent. regular semi-annual dividend in the Fall, instead of the present 2½ per cent., has brought St. Paul stock into new high favor with conservative investment interests of late. The company's fiscal year ended on Friday, and as nearly as can be estimated there has been earned nearly 11 per cent. on the common stock. This is more than double the present dividend, and, in the opinion of Wall Street interests, fully warrants the establishment of a 6 per cent. rate.

For the eleven months ended May 31—the last date to which St. Paul's net earnings have been officially calculated—the earnings show an increase of about $2,240,000, which is more than 5 per cent. on the $47,000,000 of common stock. This showing is all the more encouraging because of the heavy expenditures upon the road to better its physical condition. Large amounts of money have been spent during the year on the Omaha and La Crosse divisions, and the elevation of the company's tracks in Chicago also used up considerable money. St. Paul's net earnings for the year are estimated at $18,750,000, which is an increase over 1898 of about $13,000,000. The company began its fiscal year with a surplus of $1,300,000, and this surplus, added to the year's net earnings, will give the Directors plenty of money to make the proposed increase in the dividend rate, even with the extraordinary outlay for improvements. To make St. Paul a 6 per cent. dividend payer when the road is earning more than 10 per cent. would not be out of line with the management's own known policy of conservatism.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL.

Within a few days the Wisconsin Central Road will be offered for sale, and will be bought in by reorganization interests, who will subsequently turn it over to the new company. This practically means the end of the receivership of the property. There is a feeling in some Wall Street quarters, however, that the passing of the Wisconsin Central property to the new company will not be the end of changes in the ownership of the road. It will be recalled that Wisconsin Central is the only one of the old Northern Pacific lines that is not in that system at present. Northern Pacific interests have been watching the Wisconsin Central reorganization very closely—in fact, there have been intimations at various times that they have had much to do with the rehabilitation of the latter property. The idea that eventually the Northern Pacific will turn up in control of Wisconsin Central is by no means general, but it is held in some high quarters, and regarded not as a possibility but as a probability.

Reorganization interests are talking with a good deal of confidence on the Wisconsin Central stocks, particularly the common. At the close of last week they stated that they were in receipt of financial estimates of May earnings, and that these figures will show surprising gains over last year. Insiders' bullishness on the common is, they say, based upon knowledge of the road's ability to show substantial earnings for the stock. They consider the 4 per cent. on the preferred as beyond all question, and insist that their expectations of fully 3 per cent. on the common will be realized next year. And, arguing on this line, Wisconsin Central common is compared with Atchison common, Norfolk and Western common, Denver and Rio Grande common, and Reading common—all stocks selling higher than Wisconsin Central, and, according to friends of the latter property, earning less.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 4.—Prices on the Bourse today opened firm and advanced, but subsequently became inactive. Spanish 4s were strong on reassuring Spanish news, and closed at 62. Rio Tintos were firm despite the fact that the statistics were less favorable than had been expected. De Beers Mines were irregular and closed firmer. Kafirs started heavy in spite of the more favorable reports in regard to the Transvaal and purchases on London account, but subsequently declined and closed better. Three per cent. rentes, 101f. 15c. for the account Exchange on London, 25f. 19c. for checks.

BERLIN, July 4.—Business on the Boerse today was quiet but steady. Coal shares advanced, but after the close of the Boerse they declined. Transvaal railroad shares were easier. Exchange on London, 20 marks 43 pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, July 4.—On the Boerse today prices were inanimate. Mexican securities were strong in anticipation of an issue of conversion bonds. Spanish 4s and Italians were easier, and Americans were steady.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 4—4 P. M.—American railway shares were fairly steady to-day, but business was restricted, owing to the holiday in New York.

Consols for money, 107 9-16; consols for the account, 107¾; Atchison, 20¼; Canadian Pacific, 100⅞; St. Paul, 134⅞; Illinois Central, 120¼; Louisville, 73½; Union Pacific preferred, 81; New York Central, 145; Erie, 14⅜; Pennsylvania, 70¼; Reading, 10¾; Erie 1st preferred, 38⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, 8; Grand Trunk, 11½.

Money, 1¼@1⅜ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 1⅞ per cent.

Spanish 4s closed at 59⅝.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £28,600.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 111.20; Madrid, 21.85; Lisbon, 31; Rome, 7.10.

Bar silver steady at 27 11-16d per ounce.

STATE BANKS OF DEPOSIT.

ALBANY, July 4.—Superintendent F. D. Kilburn of the State Banking Department has completed a tabulation of the figures in the reports made to his department by State banks of deposit and discount on June 14 last. The following abstract shows the condition of the State banks on that date:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$195,755,365
Liabilities of Directors	7,363,084
Overdrafts	222,804
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers	34,458,921
Real estate	10,170,116
Mortgages owned	3,655,506
Stocks and bonds	27,258,740
Specie	31,111,937
Legal tenders and bank notes	16,215,441
Cash items	54,530,173
Other assets	946,657
Add for cents	636
Total	$381,689,360

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$20,570,700
Surplus fund	18,476,719
Undivided profits	9,334,895
Due depositors	263,807,792
Due to trust companies	43,849,228
Due savings banks	14,710,240
Due the State Treasurer	1,495,927
Other liabilities	443,519
Add for cents	340
Total	$381,689,360

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Following is the summary of crop conditions issued by the Weather Bureau to-day:

The drought area in the South Atlantic States and Tennessee is greater than at the close of the previous week, and rain is now needed in the Ohio Valley and portions of the lake region. Phenomenally heavy rains have fallen in Central and Eastern Texas, where amounts ranging from two to twenty-one inches are reported, causing the inundation of a large acreage of growing crops. In the central valleys, on the Atlantic Coast north of Virginia, the Central Gulf States, and generally throughout the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast regions, the weather conditions of the week have been favorable.

As in the previous week, corn has made very favorable progress in the principal corn States, although retarded by want of rain in Southern Missouri. The crop, however, is backward in North Dakota, Wisconsin, and portions of Iowa. In Texas corn has suffered serious injury from overflows in the central and eastern portions of the State, but has otherwise improved.

The harvesting of late Winter wheat has continued under favorable weather conditions in the more northerly sections, the early crop being mostly in shock in the central valleys and Middle Atlantic States. Harvesting also continues in California. In Oregon, especially, and in Washington, wheat has made favorable progress. The outlook for Spring wheat, as at the close of the previous week, is promising, and the crop is beginning to head in the southern portion of the Spring wheat region.

Although the oat crop is threatened with damage from lodging in Iowa, and is being injured by chinch bugs in Missouri and drought in New York, it has made favorable progress generally in the central Northern districts.

While cool nights have retarded the growth of cotton to some extent over the eastern portion of the cotton belt, and rain is needed in portions of the Carolinas Tennessee, and Arkansas, the crop has made good growth during the week. The remarkably heavy rains in Texas have inundated a large acreage of cotton in the central and southern portions of the State, but elsewhere the crop is growing and fruiting well.

Tobacco is suffering from drought and insects in Kentucky and Tennessee. The reports from other tobacco States are generally favorable, except those from portions of the Carolinas and Virginia, the crop being irregular in some sections of the last-named State, and sustaining injury from worms in South Carolina.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, July 5.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy. Discharges in bankruptcy.

1054—In re Charles A. Pearson.

Discharges.

929—Charles F. Brown.
952—Alex Blumberg.
844—Simon Myers.
216—Hy. E. Simmons.
856—Max Bernstein.
790—Hermon Von Keller.
890—Michael Murphy.
938—Hy. Rawak.
968—Junius Howe.
949—Edward E. Conrad.
335—Elita P. Otis.
957—Isaac Goldowitz.
897—Berman Rafalovitz.
963—Joseph Carmel.
948—Arrigo Arrigoni.
632—Terence Kiernan.
984—Charles Piager.
940—William H. Starbuck.
967—Emanuel Kann.
886—Eugene Arnheim.
900—Harry Hyman.
938—Hy. H. Korn.
929—Hy. B. Harra.
582—William Noble.
771—George J. Shannon.
1009—Abraham Frank.
843—Lewis Myers.
909—Gustav Neustadt.
866—Richard W. Hennessy.

For discharges under objection.

291—Tallmadge E. Brawn.
749—Steindler & Hahn.
572—Dennis Fox.
767—Oscar Hammerstein
872—Hy. M. Goble.
667—William Drack.
859—Todds & Maxfield.
564—Town & Ettinger.

Adjourned cases.

809—Wm. Anderson.
551—Morris Moses.
651—Mosso & Del Carlo.
737—Hy. T. Ruger.
819—William Guggols.
780—J. W. & G. W. Garrison.
845—Edward L. Rosenwater.

Motions in bankruptcy.

William G. Romaine.
Max Freeman.
Amelia A. Meyers, George H. Meyers, R. W. Kenney, William McCormick, George Herman, C. R. Shade & Co., J. R. Ritt, Summit Knitting, Emilie Marri, Julius Schweitzer, Bernard Goodman, Edward E. Conrad.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Kansas City Star Co. vs. Hastings.
2—Brown vs. Keating.
3—Schledorn vs. Davis.
4—Schmalz vs. Schmalz Cigar M. Co.
5—Commercial Bk. of Providence vs. Hamberger.
6—Bell vs. Kitchen.
7—Shrady vs. Shrady.
8—City of New York vs. Johnson.
9—De Felice vs. Schwarz.
10—Reardon vs. Maher.
11—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Hoeffer.
12—Goetz vs. Hilgers.
13—People, &c., vs. George.
14—Lowenstein vs. Pasca.
15—Corn vs. Board of Taxes, &c.
16—Paul vs. Tacoma & Columbia R. R.
17—In re Morton.
18—Heaney vs. York.
19—Gloason vs. York.
20—Turnur vs. York.
21—Price vs. Price.
22—Anderson vs. Anderson.
23—Condon vs. McKeon.
24—In re Eastmans Co. of New York.
25—Starke vs. Hastings.
26—Bennett vs. Carrington.
27—In re Ripsom & Newland Fur Co.
28—In re Hull.
29—Perry vs. Levenson.
30—Perkins vs. Reinschmidt.
31—Bianchi vs. Russell.
32—Carrie vs. Davis.
33—Block vs. Block.
34—Phillips vs. Phillips.
35—Circus vs. Ind. Order of Ahawas, &c.
36—Klein vs. Horing.
37—Parino vs. Orrico.
38—In re Ives.
39—Paul vs. Tacoma & Col. River R. R.
40—Cavanagh vs. Cavanagh.
41—In re Galeurkl.
42—Anster vs. Anster.
43—Todd vs. Oscauyan.
44—Wood vs. Jones.
45—Redfield vs. Vandeveer.
46—Neugass vs. Wright.
47—Moore vs. Monell & Co.
48—Graham vs. Peffeos.
49—Franklyn Sav. Bk. vs. Lewis.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., V., VI., VII., and VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. Case on. 8322—Sistare vs. Sistare. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Adjourned until Monday, July 10.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate. Clara T. Hewitt, Alethein Hall, David S. Paige.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV. Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake, Herrman, and Gordon for the people.

1—John Smith.
2—Richard Neppert.
3—Frederick Brandt.
4—George Martino.
5—Charles Dupont.
6—Harry Argus.
7—Samuel Light.
8—Kitty Meyers. Nellie Mason.
9—Annie Miller.
10—James Hughes.
11—Frank Smithers.
12—Michael Roche.
13—August Klees.
14—William Cooley.
15—Won Get.
16—Henry Lingsfield, Henrietta Lingsfield.
17—John Doe, alias William Morris; William Munnie, William C. Woodward.
18—Charles W. Schofield.
19—Leung Tai.
20—N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co., N. Y. & Hudson R. R. Co. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
21—Osles Kreimer. Pleadings.
1—William Donovan.
2—Edward H. McDonald. James Birmingham.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Blumenthal for the people.

1—James Boyle, William Farrell, Frank Hanley.
2—Thomas Gannon. Frederick Lottimer.
3—Max Frank.
4—William Crobart.
5—William Melville.
6—George Gibbey, John Gibbs.
7—Lena Gluck.
8—Mary Ann Norton.
9—Alexander Levy.
10—Charles Donovan.
11—Henry Lee.
12—Edmund Guyatt.
13—Owen Thompson.
14—William Burnett.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT.—Bischoff, J.—Turnure vs. Moore—William J. McKim.

SUPREME COURT.—Stover, J.—Ewing vs. Birrell—Edward Schenck.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT.—Beekman, J.—Augusta A. Roby vs. Mary J. Sullivan—William M. Lawrence.

SUPREME COURT.—Stover, J.—Henry Lembeck vs. Metropolitan Building Company—Edward H. Fallows and Henry Puster.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department.

NOTICE TO THE BAR—The attention of the bar is called to the additional rule requiring briefs to be served before argument, and to the change in the rules relative to appeals from the Municipal Court, requiring the service of five instead of three copies of the brief and points of counsel. JOHN B. BYRNE, Clerk.

APPEALS FROM THE MUNICIPAL COURT—The appellant shall furnish the court either a certified or stipulated copy of the return in typewriting, or, at his election, printed copies of the return, and each party shall file five copies of any brief or points which he may desire to submit.

ENUMERATED CALENDAR—Thirteen (13) copies of the cases must be delivered to the Clerk before the commencement of the argument. At least ten days before a cause is placed on the day calendar, the appellant shall file with the Clerk thirteen printed copies and serve on the attorney for the respondent three printed copies of his brief and points. Within five days after such service the respondent shall file with the Clerk thirteen printed copies, and serve on the attorney for the appellant three printed copies of his brief and points. If the appellant desires to present brief or points in reply, he shall file with the Clerk thirteen printed copies thereof and serve three printed copies on the attorney for the respondent within three days after the receipt of the respondent's points. This rule shall not apply to appeals from orders or appeals from the Municipal Court of the City of New York.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials.

NOTICE TO THE BAR—Ordered, That the Clerk of this court prepare a new general calendar for the trial of equity causes to begin with the October, 1899, term. No cause on the present calendar shall be placed on the new calendar, unless a new note of issue therefor be filed with the County Clerk on or before the 9th day of September, 1899. Such note of issue must contain the usual requirements, and the additional statement that the cause has not been settled or otherwise disposed of and is still at issue, and its number on the present calendar. The call from said new calendar shall commence with the cause (by its new number) next succeeding on the present general calendar last reached in June, 1899. The calendar for the first day of the October (2d) Term will be arranged as follows: 1—Demurrers. 2—Cases set down for the June Term, answered ready, and not tried. 3—Cases following the last number on the regular call in June, 1899.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Kings County.—Ordered, That the Clerk of this court make up a new calendar for the trial of issues for the October Trial Term, 1899. No cause on the present calendar shall be placed on the new calendar unless a new note of issue thereof be filed with the County Clerk on or before the 1st day of September, 1899. Such note of issue must contain the additional statement that the cause has not been tried or settled, and specify its number on the present calendar. The call from said new calendar shall commence with the causes noticed for trial for the first time for the October term. JOHN P. HUDSON, Calendar Clerk.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Hurd, J.—Maggie Ryan, Maggie Ruddy, Frederick C. Bailey, Michael Healey, Henry Schaffer, Joseph Fox, William Sherman.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S. Recess.

CAUGHT BURGLAR BY FEET.

Mount Vernon Policeman Found Him Robbing a Hotel.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 4.—An attempt to rob McGrain's Hotel at Third Avenue and Sixth Street, was frustrated this morning by the arrest of one of the burglars after a fight with a policeman. Shortly before 4 o'clock Patrolman Rawley saw the feet and legs of a man protruding from the transom of the side door of the hotel.

Rawley tiptoed over to the door, grabbed the man by the heels and pulled. The result was that the burglar and the policeman landed in a heap on the sidewalk. The burglar struggled to get away, and attempted to get the policeman's club, but Rawley was too much for him, and after a hard fight succeeded in subduing him.

The burglar yelled, "The cop's got me, cut and run!" to his confederate, who was inside, and the latter followed the advice and dashed out of the hotel and up the street. He was pursued by other officers and citizens are far as Wakefield, where all trace of him was lost. The man arrested gave his name as John Murphy, aged thirty-one, of New York City. The police here say that he is a well-known burglar with a long criminal record.

Suitor Commits Murder and Suicide.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 4.—William Ludwick of Rockwell City, who came here yesterday to celebrate the Fourth with his sweetheart, Miss Bertha Whiteside, killed her to-day, owing to her refusal to marry him. He then shot himself and will die.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS

STATEMENTS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 30, 1899.

All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Printed in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

REPORT OF THE
NEW YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK,

close of business June 30, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,944,140.50
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		56.86
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		110,000.00
Premium on U. S. bonds		12,300.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		76,632.50
Furniture and fixtures		5,400.00
Real estate owned		10,000.00
Due from National banks	$225,486.78	
Due from State banks and bankers	18,414.06	
Checks and other cash items	6,458.12	
Exchanges for Clearing House	187,619.82	
Notes of other National banks	6,500.00	
Nickels and cents	961.10	
Specie	109,449.00	
Legal-tender notes	454,897.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)	4,950.00	1,014,730.44
Total		$3,173,260.30

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	13,736.86
Dividends unpaid	72.00
National bank notes outstanding	99,000.00
Due to other National banks	$350,106.67
Due to State banks and bankers	63,847.86
Individual deposits subject to check	2,013,427.86
Demand certificates of deposit	4,949.74
Certified checks	88,802.66
Cashier's checks outstanding	9,317.30
	2,710,451.44
Total	$3,173,260.30

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, LEWIS E. PIERSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. LEWIS E. PIERSON, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 3rd day of July, 1899. F. M. BURGER, Notary Public No. 216.

Correct—Attest: JAMES ROWLAND, DANIEL B. HALSTEAD, WM. J. MERRALL, } Directors.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

THE CONDITION OF THE
CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

At the Close of Business June 30, 1899.

ASSETS

Loans, Discounts and Investments	$6,345,172.04
U. S. 4 Per Cent. Bonds	700,000.00
Due from Banks	1,047,316.93
Cash and Reserve	3,684,599.58
	$11,777,088.55

LIABILITIES

Capital	$500,000.00
Surplus	500,000.00
Net Profits	44,971.78
Circulation	45,000.00
Deposits	10,687,116.77
	$11,777,088.55

J. R. McALLISTER, Cashier.

ALBANY BANKS.

NEW YORK STATE NATIONAL BANK, ALBANY, N. Y.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF CONDITION JUNE 30, 1899.

ASSETS.

Loans and discounts	$3,382,662.06
Due from banks	2,145,224.01
Cash and reserve	956,659.44
	$6,484,445.51

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$250,000.00
Surplus and profits	373,858.05
Circulation	40,200.00
Deposits	5,820,387.46
	$6,484,445.51

J. HOWARD KING, Pres't.
J. H. VAN ANTWERP, } Vice Pres'ts.
LEDYARD COGSWELL, }
WILLIS G. NASH, Cashier.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Successful Sale of 303 Lots in Brooklyn—List of To-day's Offerings at Auction.

The only sale of suburban real estate held yesterday was that conducted by the Jere. Johnson, Jr., Company. The property consisted of 303 lots belonging to J. V. S. Woolley, situated on Gravesend Avenue, Avenue M, and intersecting streets, just south of Washington Cemetery, in the Thirty-first Ward of Brooklyn. Gravesend Avenue is the street traversed by what was formerly known as the Culver Road, extending from Ninth Avenue and Twentieth Street, Brooklyn, to Coney Island, but which is now controlled by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The road soon will be operated by electricity as a through route from Manhattan, in conjunction with the Fifth Avenue elevated.

All the lots were sold. The crowd, the luncheon under the mammoth tent, the perspiring band, which played a few bars of the "Star-Spangled Banner" after each knockdown, and all the other regulation features of a Brooklyn suburban sale contributed to the success. The wholly undeveloped state of the property makes anything which might be said as to prices little better than guesswork, but, judging from the eagerness of several speculators to take the more desirable lots at the prevailing figures, the day was one of bargains.

The highest price of the day—$241 per lot—was paid by James Riley for five lots at the southeast corner of Gravesend Avenue and Avenue M. The northeast corner of the same avenues brought $177.50 per lot. Ferdinand Ehrlich was the heaviest buyer on Gravesend Avenue, taking in all about thirty lots, at figures ranging from $140 to $190. The price for Avenue M lots averaged $150. The southwest corner of Avenue M and East Second Street brought $157.50, and the adjoining street lots $127.50 each. On East Third and East Fourth Streets the bids varied from $100 to $117. Among other buyers who took a number of lots were Henry Feltman, Frederick Martin, John Dalton, J. J. Jennings, Thomas Moore, and John Allison.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 518 West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, north side, 127 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 18 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,857; subject to another mortgage for $8,600.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 517 West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, north side, 181 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 18 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,865; subject to another mortgage for $8,600.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 519 West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, adjoining the foregoing on the west, 19 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,475; subject to another mortgage for $8,600.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William G. Davies, referee, 180 Thompson Street, east side, 150 feet south of Bleecker Street, 25 by 100, three-story brick store. Due on judgment, $16,992; subject to taxes, &c., for $268.10.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles W. Culver, referee, 2,384 Wilkins Place, southeast corner of Jennings Street, 25 by 100 by 25.21 by 98, two three-story frame flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $586; subject to other mortgages for $8,068.20, and to taxes, &c., for $10.

REAL ESTATE.

Money to Loan at Lowest Rates.

LARGE OR SMALL AMOUNTS.

APPLY DIRECTLY & SAVE EXPENSE.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS - $5,000,000

146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE

APPLY TO THE
BUREAU OF INVESTMENT
OF
THE
LAWYERS' Title Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK,
37 LIBERTY ST.

WE PAY OWNERS 10 per cent. on their equity, also pay taxes, insurance, water, and interest on mortgage. You lease your flat or apartment property to us for term of years; security given.
MAXWELL REAL ESTATE COMPANY,
150 W. 34TH. TELEPHONE 1579-38.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

GEO. R. READ

INSTRUCTION.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.
Founded by the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School, the corporation which maintains Trinity School, in order to provide for girls a thorough secular education, combined with sound religious training.
School year opens September 11, 1899.
For particulars, address the Principal, EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., 257 West 93d St.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

MORAVIAN SEMINARY AND COLLEGE FOR Women. Founded 1749. Modern conveniences. Two hours from New York. J. MAX HARK, D. D. Prin., Bethlehem, Pa.

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT OF THE ETHical Culture Schools, 609 Madison Av.; terms, $200; opens Oct. 2; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
The Peebles and Thompson School,
Boarding and Day School for Girls,
30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. E. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway, Telephone 1338 Franklin.

EUROPEAN HOTELS AND SPRINGS.

MUNICH—Hotel Bayerischer Hof. 1st-class House. Reconstructed entirely, with handsome Winter Garden.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAUM, HARRIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIS BAUM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 123 East 79th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of February, 1899. LOLA BAUM, Administratrix. DAVID S. TEPLITZ, Attorney for Administratrix, 30 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my17-law6mW

BURCHARD, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. BURCHARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of June, 1899. WILLIAM J. LEEDS, ROSWELL B. BURCHARD, Executors. VAN DUZER & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je21-lawmW

CORNELL, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH CORNELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of the estate, Pier No. 46 North River, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899. ELLA M. CORNELL, SAMUEL J. CORNELL, PETER G. CORNELL, Executors. BROWN & LEONARD, Attorneys for Executors, N. Y. City. mh8-lawmW

DICKSON, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DICKSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Richards & Brown, No. 42 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899. MARTHA J. DICKSON, FRANCIS DICKSON, Administrators. RICHARDS & BROWN, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 42 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mhs-law6mW

DOWIE, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James J. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER DOWIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Bell Wait, Jr., executor's attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of May, 1899.—HENRY S. AMBLER, Executor. WM. BELL WAIT, Jr., Attorney for the Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. my17-lawmW

DUFFY, SABINA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent. To Margaret Joyce, John Joyce, Michael Joyce, Mary Fox, Kate Manion, Ellen O'Brien, the heirs and next of kin of SABINA DUFFY, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Mary Fox of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have certain instrument in writing, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sabina Duffy, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 31st day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the Probate of the said last will and testament.
And each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of [L. S.] the said Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 5th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
JOHN C. JUDGE, Attorney for Executor, Office and P. O. Address 375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. je14-lawtuwf531

HAWLEY, RAVAUD K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAVAUD K. HAWLEY, late of the County of New York and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of December, 1899.—Dated June 8th, 1899. CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX, L. DEAN HOLDEN, Executors. ROGER A. PRYOR, Attorney for Executors, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je14-lawfmW

KEYES, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN KEYES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at the office of transacting business at the office of Albert J. Adams, Jr., No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of April, 1899. AIMEE A. KEYES, Administratrix. ALBERT J. ADAMS, Jr., Atty. for Administratrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y. ap19-law6mW

LINK, MARY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY A. LINK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Miller, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the ninth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of February, 1899. REEVES E. SELMES, CHARLES W. LINK, Executors. CHARLES E. MILLER, Atty. for Executors, 32 Nassau St., N. Y. mh1-lawtuwW

MARCH, PETER S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER S. MARCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Howard R. Bayne, Esq., No. 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of October, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of March, 1899. EGBERT G. MARCH, Executor. HOWARD R. BAYNE, Attorney for Executor, 16 Exchange Place, New York City. mh22-lawfmW

MILLER, GEORGE C.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 25th day of April, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. MILLER, late of the County of New York, deceased to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1899. JOHN F. STEVENS, CLARITA C. MILLER, Executors. my2-aw6mW

NEWKIRK, RICHARD G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD G. NEWKIRK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 123 East 79th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of June, 1899. HERMANN H. HARTMANN, GERHARD VON THULEN, Executors. LARNED & MARKS, Attorneys for Executors, 170 Broadway, New York City. je28-lawfmW

SHEIBLE, ALBERT E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT E. SHEIBLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Horwitz and Samuels, at No. 346 Broadway in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1899. NATHAN SALSBURY, Executor. HORWITZ AND SAMUELS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. N. Y. je21-law6mW

JANE REDFIELD TURNURE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE REDFIELD TURNURE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Zabriskie, Burrill & Murray, their attorneys, No. 21 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of June, 1899.
LAWRENCE TURNURE, JR.,
JEANNIE TURNURE MALLORY,
GEORGE E. TURNURE,
Executors.
ZABRISKIE, BURRILL & MURRAY, Attorneys for Executors, 21 Broad Street, New York. je14-lawfmW

VAN SCHAICK, JENKINS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Jenkins Van Schaick, late of the County of New York, N. Y., deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 35 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next. Dated New York, the 27th day of June, 1899.
JOHN D. KERNAN,
JOHN VAN SCHAICK,
SINGLETON VAN SCHAICK,
Executors.
JOHN D. KERNAN, Attorney for Executors, 39 Liberty St., New York City. je28-law6mW

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1399.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS H. LEWIS, bankrupt.
To the creditors of Morris H. Lewis of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Morris H. Lewis was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 3d, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALBERT S. MOORE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Albert S. Moore of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Albert S. Moore was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 3d, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH SELIGMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,105.
To the creditors of Joseph Seligman, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Joseph Seligman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, June 28th, 1899.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN DE HART, Plaintiff, against CHARLOTTE McCORMACK et al., Defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harmett & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly side of Robins Avenue, distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet northerly from the intersection of the westerly side of Robins Avenue to the northerly side of Westchester Railroad Street (said Westchester Railroad Street being otherwise known as old line of 149th Street,) and running thence westerly at right angles to Robins Avenue ninety-five (95) feet; thence northerly parallel with Robins Avenue fifty (50) feet to the southerly line of plot No. 322; thence easterly along the southerly side of said plot No. 322, ninety-five (95) feet to the said westerly line of Robins Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of Robins Avenue fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, June 15th, 1899.
CHARLES D. CLEVELAND, Referee.
E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine St., N. Y. City.

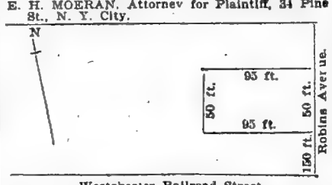

Westchester Railroad Street.
The premises will be sold in one parcel, subject to a mortgage to secure $18,000, on which the sum of $8,500 and interest at six per cent. per annum from July 14, 1898, has been advanced. The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,297.82, with interest thereon from the 6th day of June, 1899, including costs and allowances, together with the expenses of the sale.
Dated New York, June 15th, 1899.
CHARLES D. CLEVELAND, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDWARD F. SIMMS, plaintiff, against JOHN McCORMICK and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of June, 1899, I, J. F. Keenan, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the northwesterly side of William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and containing as follows:
Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of William Street, distant two hundred and twenty-nine (229) feet nine (9) inches northeasterly from the northwesterly corner of John and William Streets, and thence northeasterly along the northwesterly side of William Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwesterly along the land now, or formerly, belonging to William Everdell, Robert Thompson, and the minister, elders, and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, ninety-five (95) feet six (6) inches; thence southwesterly along land lately belonging to the Trustees of the Moravian Church twenty-three (23) feet one (1) inch; thence northwesterly along said last-mentioned land two feet one inch (2 ft. 1 in.); thence southwesterly along land belonging to the said parties, the minister, elders, and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, and heretofore conveyed by them to John C. Brown, one (1) foot four (4) inches, and thence southeasterly along other land belonging to the said the minister, elders, and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, and demised by them to Hannah B. Merritt, ninety-seven (97) feet six (6) inches to William Street aforesaid, the place of beginning, be the said several contents and dimensions more or less as the same is described on a map of this and other adjoining lots fronting on William Street belonging to said minister, elders, and deacons of said Reformed Church, which map is in their possession.
That said property is leasehold premises, and is the same as described in a certain indenture of lease recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 2,063, Page 368 of Conveyances.—Dated New York, June 26th, 1899.
JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.
WELLS, WALDO & SNEDEKER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, 34 Nassau St., New York City.

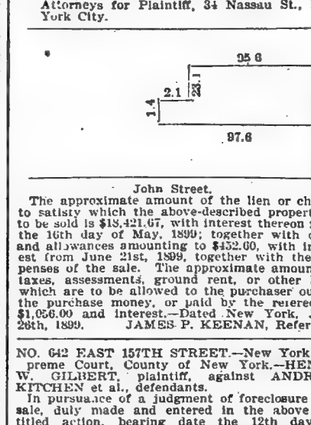

John Street.
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,421.67, with interest thereon from the 16th day of May, 1899; together with costs and allowances amounting to $452.00, with interest from June 21st, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, ground rent, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,056.00 and interest.—Dated New York, June 28th, 1899.
JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.

NO. 642 EAST 157TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—HENRY W. GILBERT, plaintiff, against ANDREW KITCHEN et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Tuesday, the 11th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, distant thirty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street with the westerly side of Melrose Avenue, running thence southerly parallel with Melrose Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet; thence westerly, parallel with said One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, nineteen and twenty-six one hundredths feet; thence northerly again parallel with Melrose Avenue, and part of the way through another party wall one hundred feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street; thence easterly along said side of said street nineteen and twenty-six one hundredths feet to the point or place of beginning; being the same property conveyed by Annie Buckley to Andrew Kitchen by deed dated the 20th day of January, 1899.—Dated New York, June 20th, 1899.
WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Referee.
CHARLES P. NORTHROP, Attorney for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

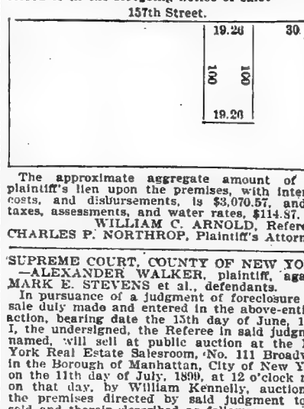

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $3,070.57, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $114.87.
WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Referee.
CHARLES P. NORTHROP, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ALEXANDER WALKER, plaintiff, against MARK E. STEVENS et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:
All that plot of land in the City and County of New York bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point in the northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street distant ninety-six feet and eight inches westerly from the intersection of the northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street and the westerly side of Columbus Avenue, and running thence northerly in a curved line nearly parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred feet ten inches, more or less, to a point in the centre line of the block distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Columbus Avenue, measured along said centre line of the block; thence westerly along said line one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street one hundred and three feet four inches, more or less, to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, June 19, 1899.
GEORGE H. HART, Referee.
OTIS & PRESSINGER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 11 Broadway, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

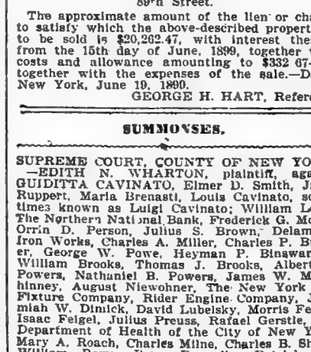

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $20,262.47, with interest thereon from the 15th day of June, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $332 67-100, together with the expenses of the sale.—Dated New York, June 19, 1899.
GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EDITH N. WHARTON, plaintiff, against GUIDITTA CAVINATO, Elmer D. Smith, Jacob Rupert, Maria Brennan, Louis Cavinato, sometimes known as Luigi Cavinato; William Lowe, The Northern National Bank, Frederick G. Moore, Orrin D. Person, Julius S. Brown, Delamater Iron Works, Charles A. Miller, Charles P. Brewer, George W. Powe, Heyman B. Binswanger, William Brooks, Thomas J. Brooks, Albert E. Powers, Nathaniel B. Powers, James W. McElhinney, August Niewohner, The New York Gas Fixture Company, Rider Engine Company, Jeremiah W. Dimick, David Lubelsky, Morris Feigel, Isaac Feigel, Julius Freund, Lena Gentle, The Department of Health of the City of New York, Mary A. Roach, Charles Milne, Charles B. Shaw, William Rowe, Peter Donnelly, Patrick McLaughlin, George W. Scofield, Adolph Rosenberg, Homer Ramsdell Transportation Company, Sebastian Wagon Company, Ozro C. Webster, Harper W. Sagendorf, Clara Sagendorf, Harry K. Crosser, Bertha Crosser, Louise H. Hart, Sadie H. Jacobs, Henry Purdy, Margaret Purdy, James E. Rady, Sarah Rady, Margaret G. Earle, Pablo Dalesio, Charles Haas, Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children in the City of New York, defendants.—Summons: Trial desired in County of New York.
To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, April 28th, 1899.
STRONG & CADWALADER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address No. 49 Wall street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the defendant, Maria Brenasti: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 19th day of May, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House in the County of New York.—Dated New York, May 23d, 1899. STRONG & CADWALADER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
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PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK.
CITY HALL, NEW YORK, ROOM 11.
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.
The 28th day of June, 1899.
The Long Island Electric Railway Company having filed its application in writing to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, dated the 16th day of June, 1899, for a grant of the right or franchise to use the streets, highways, avenues, and routes in Far Rockaway, in the Fifth Ward of the Borough of Queens, City of New York, hereinafter mentioned, for street railway purposes, and for the construction, maintenance, and operation of a double-track street surface railway through, upon, and along the surface of the following streets, avenues, highways, and route, to wit:
Beginning at present terminus of the Long Island Electric Railway Company on Mott Avenue, running thence across Mott Avenue and private property to Grove Street; thence along Grove Street to Clark Street; thence along Clark Street to Central Avenue; thence along Central Avenue to South Street; thence along South Street to the easterly city line.
Also beginning at the corner of Central Avenue and Clark Street and running thence through Clark Street and private property to Rue de St. Felix; thence through Rue de St. Felix and private property to the ocean front.
Now, therefore, pursuant to the directions and resolutions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, which was adopted by the Board of Aldermen and concurred in by the Council on the 20th day of June, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Mayor of said city on the 28th day of June, 1899, public notice of said application is hereby given, and that at the Councilmanic Chamber in the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan and the City of New York, on the 14th day of July, 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, such application of said railway company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon. All persons interested in said application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, as an opportunity will then and there be given them to be heard in relation thereto.
P. J. SCULLY,
City Clerk.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS,
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.
July 3d, 1899.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City for the year 1899 have been finally completed and have been delivered to, and filed with, the Municipal Assembly of said City; and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the office of said Municipal Assembly for a period of fifteen days from the date of this notice.
Thomas L. Feitner, President;
Edward C. Sheehy,
Thomas J. Patterson,
William F. Grell,
Arthur C. Salmon,
COMMISSIONERS of TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.
VIA SOUND LINES.
FALL RIVER LINE
For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland and Seashore Points Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19 N. R. foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 6:30 P. M. Thursday from New York, Sundays only, touches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line eastward steamer stops at Newport.

PROVIDENCE LINE
For Newport, Providence, Boston, the North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. Orchestra on each Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only at 6:00 P. M., touching at Newport, R. I., (Monday mornings excepted.) On Monday mornings Fall River Line steamers touch at Newport.

STONINGTON LINE
For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers NEW HAMPSHIRE and RHODE ISLAND. Leave Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 6:00 P. M. Sunday night westward trips will be made by this line from July 9 to September 10 inclusive. Saturday night westward trips will be omitted during same period.

NORWICH LINE
For New London, Worcester, Boston, and the East. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Leave Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 5:30 P. M. On Sundays from July 9 to September 10, inclusive, Stonington Line westward steamer will touch at New London, leaving there at 10:15 P. M. for New York.

Montauk Steamboat Co. (Ltd.)
For Block Island, Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor.
Steamers will leave Pier 15, E. R. (foot Wall St.,) daily (except Sundays and July 4th) at 5:30 P. M.; on Saturdays at 1:00 P. M.; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays steamer stops at Southold and Orient Point. The Saturday boat will arrive at Block Island about 9:00 Sunday morning.
Except on July 3d.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS.
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson. Through tickets and baggage checked to destination.

Albany Evening Line
Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily. (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Summer Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

FOR NEW HAVEN, PROVIDENCE, AND BOSTON.
NEW HAVEN LINE.
NARRAGANSETT BAY LINE.
Steamers daily, Sundays included, from Pier 25 East River for NEW HAVEN at 4 P. M. and 12 midnight.
For PROVIDENCE at 4 P. M.
Timely train connections made at New Haven for Hartford, Hartford and Springfield, and at Providence for BOSTON and all points East. Fine orchestra on Bay Line steamers.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M. On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Trains for Cairo-Palenville, Otis Summit, Kaaterskill, and Haines Corners connect.
Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken.
Descriptive folder mailed free.

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Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45,) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTON, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. MUSIC.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS
leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.
Also Saturdays, Steamer ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

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Cymric....July 11, 8 AM | Britannic, Aug. 2, Noon
Teutonic..July 12, Noon | Teutonic....Aug. 9, Noon
Germanic..July 19, Noon | Cymric....Aug. 15, Noon
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Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
COPTIC.....July 14 | PEKING.....Aug. 1
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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

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FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Sailing at 10 A. M.
Lahn.....July 11 | Trave.....July 25
*P. R. Luitpold..July 18 | Lahn.....August 8
*Twin-screw Express Steamer.
SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
Friedrich der Grosse....Thurs., July 6, 10 A. M.
Bremen.....Thursday, July 13, 10 A. M.
Barbarossa.....Thursday, July 27, 10 A. M.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Sailing at 11 A. M.
Ems.....July 15 | Aller.....Aug. 19
Kaiser Wm. II..Aug. 5 | Saale.....Aug. 26
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HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
to Cherbourg (Paris), Southampton (London), Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, Jy. 27, 10 AM | F. Bism'ck, Aug. 24, 10 AM
A. Victoria, Aug. 10, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Sept. 7, 10 AM
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Also New York—Hamburg Direct.
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NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.
St. Louis.....July 5 | New York.....August 2
New York.....July 12 | St. Louis.....August 9
St. Paul.....July 19 | St. Paul.....August 16

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

TAMMANY CRIES FOR BRYAN

Ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas Causes an Uproar at 4th of July Celebration.

COMES OUT FOR FREE SILVER

Speech Surprises Audience and Brings Consternation to Lieutenants of the Absent Boss—Cheers for ex-Judge Van Wyck.

Tammany Hall, or rather that part of it which attended the annual celebration of the Tammany Society in the Wigwam yesterday, broke away from its leaders and yelled itself hoarse for Bryan, free silver, and anti-imperialism, and ignored the boom for Augustus Van Wyck for the Presidency, which was slated as the principal feature of the occasion. Ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas was the Moses who led the Tammany braves out of the limits prescribed by Richard Croker, and who brought consternation to the lieutenants of the absent boss, who sat upon the platform, and whose chagrin was ill-concealed behind their smiles of relief when the speaker had finished.

In making up the programme for the meeting every possible effort had been made to avoid the issues which caused dissensions in the Democratic ranks during the last National campaign. A "taboo" had been placed on "16 to 1," and "Bryan," and speakers were cautioned not to allude to either, or at best to make only casual references to them. In the effort to carry out this rule no Democrats of National prominence were invited to make addresses, with the exception of Gen. "Joe" Wheeler, and ex-Secretary of the Navy Herbert, neither of whom was able to attend.

This dearth of prominent men was all the more noticeable when it was noted that ex-President Cleveland, ex-Senator David B. Hill, and William Jennings Bryan had not sent messages. It was a part of the plan to exclude these men, so that the affair might be a love feast without a discordant note. This note, however, was sounded in a most dramatic way, and Richard Croker may have something to say, on his return to this country, as to the stewards to whom he committed the fortunes of Tammany Hall while he is abroad.

EX-GOV. HOGG MAKES TROUBLE.

It had been arranged that ex-Congressman James D. Richardson of Tennessee would begin the series of "short talks," but Mr. Richardson was unable to reach the city, and the committee, therefore, at the last moment invited ex-Gov. Hogg to speak in his place. Although he had not expected to be called upon, ex-Gov. Hogg was ready for any emergency, and had prepared a speech, typewritten copies of which were in his pocket. He did not, however, take the committee of Sachems who had charge of the celebration into his confidence, and no one save himself knew on what lines his "talk" would be made. Up to the time he was introduced everything had gone along in a calm way.

Platitudes had received the customary salvos of applause and the mention of Augustus Van Wyck had been greeted with cheers, but for all that the affair was more nearly on a par with a session of the Peace Conference or a conclave of Cardinals than a political gathering. Every suspicion of a bombshell, if any existed, had been lulled to sleep, and the Sachems and office holders on the platform smiled contentedly as they gazed into the placid faces of the persons in the chairs in front.

When ex-Gov. Hogg arose he received a hearty welcome, and he indulged in a few remarks that seemed to please the Tammany men immensely.

After a few moments, which he used in outlining the well-established and time-worn principles of Democracy, ex-Gov. Hogg began the philippic which set the house in an uproar. The applause began when he asserted that next year the Democratic Party would declare for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Men who had appeared to be half asleep woke up with a start and joined in the applause. When the speaker promised a plank in the platform of next year in which imperialism would be denounced, the applause broke forth anew. By this time the men on the platform were plainly worried. Chief Sachem Feitner scowled and a shadow passed over the usually inscrutable face of John F. Carroll, chief deputy to the boss of Tammany Hall.

CHEERS FOR BRYAN.

This shadow and this scowl deepened as the speaker in his peroration exclaimed, "In this great contest we want the aid of united Tammany—the greatest local political organization on earth. We want you to close up ranks, to settle your local differences, if they exist, and to go, arm in arm, with the stalwart breadwinners of the South and West to victory next year, under the leadership of the chivalrous, the dauntless, the matchless, great American—William Jennings Bryan."

As the last three words fell from the lips of the speaker the audience was carried away in an outburst of enthusiastic applause. Cheer after cheer arose, and what had started out as a Tammany love-feast became a howling silver demonstration. Meanwhile the men on the platform—men who lead districts to victory or go down with them in defeat, but fighting to the last ditch—sat glowering at the Texan who had upset their plans. Their anger was not noticeable to the men in the hall, or if it was, no heed was given to it, for the cheering went on until from sheer want of breath the audience sank back into the seats.

As the applause died away, a young man in the middle of the hall leaped to his feet and cried out: "Three cheers for Bryan." Three more hearty cheers were never given in the hall, and the tumult was apparently about to begin anew, when Chief Sachem Feitner called upon the next speaker.

In outlining the next Democratic platform ex-Gov. Hogg said it would declare for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; against the English gold standard and the Republican protective tariff; for a graduated income tax; for the suppression of trusts; for just pension laws; for the construction, ownership, and operation of the Isthmian Canal by the Federal Government; against the importation of foreign pauper labor; against government by injunction; against the spirit of imperialism, and for the carrying out of the pledge to the Cubans that they shall have independence, or, when they wish it, welcome them into the Union as a State.

MARCH OF THE SACHEMS.

The celebration began about 10:30 o'clock with the march of the Sachems from the room of the Executive Committee on the first floor, to the main hall on the floor above. Sagamore John T. Nagle, bearing the red liberty cap of the order, led the way. Grand Sachem Feitner, in a light suit, tan shoes and a high hat, followed, and behind him came the Sachems and other officers of the society, escorting the guests. In this procession were Sachems John Whalen, John F. Carroll, Daniel F. McMahon, Charles F. Murphy, Maurice Fetherson, George C. Clausen, and John Fox. Treasurer Peter F. Meyer, Secretary Thomas F. Smith, and Wiskinkle John A. Boyle. Among the guests and members of the order who took seats on the platform were Congressman William D. Daly of New Jersey, Mayor Van Wyck, Congressman Cummings, W. B. Gourley of Paterson, Nicholas J. Hayes, and Register Fromme. After the Tammany Glee Club had sung "America," Register Fromme, in accordance with the constitution of the order, read the Declaration of Independence.

More music followed and then Chief Sachem Feitner introduced Joseph J. Willett, President of the Bar Association of Alabama, as the first "long talker." Mr. Willett devoted himself chiefly to the question of trusts. "I will state here," he said, "that our party has no crusade or unholy war to make against wealth. Notwithstanding our vehement protests and warnings, an infamous tariff law was by the rich men caused to be enacted which they had purchased before the election by campaign contributions, and which breeds an annual deficit of seventy millions of dollars and innumerable trusts at home, and constant irritation and retaliation abroad; within two years thereafter we hear the wails of Carnegie, Havemeyer, and other manufacturers praying the Democratic Party to deliver them from the body of that death which they had deliberately fastened upon themselves and the people of the United States."

JUDGE VAN WYCK CHEERED.

Mr. Willett then began to eulogize ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck. He said the question of trusts is the great issue now before the country, and continued:

"Attention was first directed to it early last Spring by Judge Augustus Van Wyck in his great speech before the New York Democratic Club. The Southern people are great admirers of Judge Van Wyck, and claim him as one of them. They admire his great ability, his sterling Democracy, and his innate gentility. They particularly admire the gallant race he made for Governor last November, when he came within 18,000 votes of overcoming an adverse majority of 200,000, and would have completely done so but for the military hurrah his opponent aroused which swept so many young men off their feet and out of their heads."

This reference to Judge Van Wyck was loudly cheered and applauded. "And by the way," Mr. Willett said, departing from his written speech, "I see that that man Alger is running for Senator from Michigan on an anti-trust platform. Isn't that rich? Alger, the friend of Mark Hanna, of Armour, of Eagan, running on an anti-trust platform! The people of Michigan will be lifted out of everything they own if they let Alger play that game on them."

He closed by applying to the American voter the last lines of Markham's "The Man with the Hoe."

Asher G. Caruth, who made the second "long talk," also confined himself principally to the trust issue, which he said would be paramount in the campaign of 1900. He declared that the McKinley bill has proved to be just what William L. Wilson had predicted it would be when it was before Congress, the creator of trusts.

GREETING FROM MR. CROKER.

After Mr. Caruth had finished Secretary Smith read replies to the invitations from the society which had been received from "distinguished Democrats and absent brothers," as the programme put it. Among them was this one from Richard Croker:

London, July 4, 1899.
Thomas L. Feitner, Grand Sachem, Tammany Hall, New York:
Congratulations on the glorious Fourth, the day we celebrate. My heart is with you now and always. Let us rejoice over the coming triumph of Democracy and the people's rights.
RICHARD CROKER.

There was a list of eighteen short talkers on the programme, but only five were called on to speak. These were ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas, William B. Gourley of New Jersey, Senator Thomas F. Grady, and Representatives Amos J. Cummings and William D. Daly of New Jersey. Mr. Daly congratulated ex-Gox. Hogg on the fact that the Legislature of his State has passed a law forbidding New Jersey corporations from doing business in Texas. He hoped, he said, that other States would follow the example. It would be radical, he said, but it would curb the evil. Mr. Gourley spoke of the Declaration of Independence, and Senator Grady paid his respects to civil service reform, which he said is fostering "an aristocracy of culture."

"In this free land," said he, "the offices belong to the people. They are subject to no other control than that which the people themselves designate, as under American institutions they must be open to the enjoyment of the people without further test than that which Jefferson prescribed—honesty, capacity, and a love and reverence for the Constitution." [Applause.]

Senator Grady then took up what he called "some specimen questions" taken from the State Civil Service Examination for clerks, Aug. 27, 1897." He said:

"I find that after subjecting the applicants to a rigid examination in spelling, dictation, and letter writing and handwriting, in which, in marking the letters, errors in form and address, spelling, punctuation, capitals, syntax, and style were to be considered, the applicant was subjected to ten questions as to the Constitution and Government of the United States.

CIVIL SERVICE QUESTIONS.

"I select from the ten the following specimens: 'If the Spanish Ambassador should be assaulted in the streets of Washington, what court would have jurisdiction to try the case? Explain concerning the composition, election or appointment, and the term of office of such court.'

"There is not a lawyer in our State Senate who could answer this question until he had consulted several volumes of international law. [Laughter.]

"'Distinguish between murder and manslaughter, larceny and robbery. How is each punished?' This is the sort of question they would ask a candidate for admission to the bar.

"'In the purchase of real estate, what precautionary steps should be taken?' But here is the sample question of the lot:

"'How are contested elections decided in case of legislative officers?' [Long Laughter.]

"Some of these gentlemen from the South might answer this. [Laughter.] But if you had answered that such contests are often decided by an order from 'Czar' Reid or 'Boss' Platt, you would have been told you were wrong.

"These same ten questions were asked at the examination for 'junior clerks' held on the same day, and, in addition, there was an examination in English language and literature. I select some specimens.

"'Give a brief sketch of the life of one of the following: John Bunyan, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Sir Walter Scott.'

"Here is an easy one: 'Classify the following words as Latin, Greek, or Saxon: Conjecture, petal, homely, geography, maiden, bicycle, paternal, physics, choice, possible.'

"All that you have to do is to divide them up between Latin, Greek, and Saxon. Any that you find to be Irish can be omitted from the list. [Laughter.]

"Here's another one: 'Give the author of each of the following works and distinguish as either English or American: "The Abbot," "Freedom of the Will," "Ramona," "Arthur Pendennis," "Prue and I," "The History of the United Netherlands," "Elsie Venner," "Faerie Queene," "Childe Harold," "Bitter-Sweet."'

HARD ON JUNIOR CLERKS.

"If you take this list to the Astor Library and ask the names of the authors, they would have to look it up before they could tell. Such tests are made, not to admit, but to exclude the people from the enjoyment of their own property. Here is another question: 'Write a compound complex sentence with the complex clause denoting time.' [Long laughter and cries of "Read that again."]

"You see a junior clerk is a clerk under a clerk; he doesn't get as much pay as the clerk, and is therefore expected to know more. [Laughter.]

"Such civil service reform is a fraud, a sham, a great American fake. It is fostering an aristocracy of culture. Let us demand that civil service reform shall go no further than to test the capacity of the applicant for the position to which he aspires. Let us not try to defeat the civil service law like McKinley by withdrawing 4,000 officers from the classified list, but let us crush out every form of aristocracy. This is a republic of the people, and its public offices should be filled by men drawn from the great body of the people. [Long applause.]

Representative Amos J. Cummings, the last speaker, also touched on civil service reform. He told a story of Gov. Roosevelt when the latter was on the Civil Service Board. A negro boy was being examined for a position as letter carrier, he said, and Roosevelt asked him how far the moon is from the earth.

"My God, Boss," said the negro, "yer ain't gwine ter put me on dat route!"

After the last speaker had finished, the entire assemblage was invited to the feast, which was served in the rooms on the ground floor. This "spread" is one of the means of attracting the crowd to the celebration, and many a man sat through the affair serenely confident in the belief that at the end he would have his fill of food and wine. A platoon of police directed the throng, which surged down the stairs into the committee room on the east side of the building, while the members and guests of the society were adroitly passed into the room on the other side of the hallway.

In the latter apartment salads, chicken, and other viands were heaped on the tables, and round about were receptacles for "cold bottles." In the room on the east side the "crowd" found cold roast beef, potato salad, radishes, and other concomitants of a saloon "free lunch," but no champagne. There was not even any beer, and the thirsty mob, in disgust, fled from the arid room and satisfied itself at neighboring barrooms.

TRUSTS, NOT FREE SILVER.

Joseph T. Willett Says, the Former Will Be the Dominant Issue Next Year—Van Wyck a Good Candidate.

Joseph J. Willett, President of the Alabama State Bar Association, is at the Hoffman House, where he was seen yesterday after making his address at the Tammany celebration. Asked his opinion of the purpose of the coming meeting of the National Democratic Committee at Chicago he said:

"I don't know what to think of it. No elections are to be held this year. I take it, however, that the members intend to discuss the outlook and pave the way for perfect harmony in the National Convention next year. Wonderful changes are often worked out in less than a year in America, and there is no telling at this time who will be the candidate or what the platform will be.

"In my opinion the fight should be made for tariff reform and against the trusts. There are those who believe Mr. Bryan would have been elected in 1896 if he had pushed his battle along those lines. I do not see how free silver can be made a dominant issue next year even with Bryan as the candidate, because the question of free coinage is certainly dead for the next six years with so large an adverse majority in the Senate.

"The people of the South and West want a larger circulating medium, but Bryan, if elected, could not give it to them. The banking system is lamentably deficient in those sections, and there is $500,000,000 less banking capital there than in 1860. National banks do not thrive in agricultural communities because money all congests in the commercial centres of the country.

"The feeling against the trusts is becoming more acute daily. Down in Alabama the iron and coal interests are being gradually absorbed, and should the trust magnates, for business reasons, at any time decide to close the iron works and other plants at Birmingham and other points grass would grow in the streets there. Labor troubles are growing, and will become even more serious, and one riot like that at Homestead, Penn., will be sufficient to change half a million votes.

"In my State the negroes are voting the Democratic ticket, or do not vote at all. The Republicans have no organization. An election day in the South is a veritable holiday, and the Democrats can capture the colored voters by giving them a barbecue, a Brunswick stew, and a few drinks of beer or liquor. They are invited and free transportation is furnished, if they promise to vote for the Democratic candidates. Those who don't are left to toil in the fields or factories.

"Ex-Judge Augustus Van Wyck has many friends, and if they push him he will be a formidable candidate. Grover Cleveland will not be considered. His election did more than anything else to disrupt the Democratic Party. But that party has lived for 123 years, and it will continue to live."

IMPRESSED BY SENATOR GRADY.

Ex-Gov. Hogg Says He Doesn't Believe Much in Civil Service.

"What was my impression of the effects of my remarks at the Tammany Hall celebration?" said ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas last evening. "Well, that is hardly a fair question to ask me, but I will say this, that it convinced me that not less than 85 per cent. of those who heard me heartily shared the sentiments I expressed. I simply gave expression to my honest convictions. Mr. Bryan is a clean and capable man, and has done nothing to disparage him since his defeat in 1896. He is admired by the masses.

"I attach no unusual significance to the calling together of the National Democratic Committee in Chicago on July 20. As I understand it, the purpose is simply to devise means for a better organization of the party. The members of the committee are men of brains, and they are too sensible to attempt to adopt a line of policy to be followed in selecting delegates. If they attempted to dictate a platform and a candidate their plans would miscarry.

"I was very favorably impressed with State Senator Thomas F. Grady's remarks about questions asked at civil service examinations. There is not a man in New York who could answer the questions he read without frequent reference to a library. To be able to answer them would require the storing up of such a vast amount of technical knowledge that no man's brain could retain it.

"Sound common sense is more necessary than technical knowledge. I don't believe much in civil service. Its principles were formulated by a set of men who were in power and who sought a means to prevent others getting in and thus securing the tenure of official positions to themselves."

THE FOURTH AT NEWPORT.

Warships and Yachts in the Harbor Illuminated—Many Cottagers Give Dinners and Firework Displays.

NEWPORT, July 4.—The Fourth of July was celebrated by almost all the cottagers, and never in the history of the place have there been so many social events in twenty-four hours as was the case to-day.

Firework displays were numerous, and many sailing parties were out in the harbor to-night viewing the illumination of the warships, yachts, and naval stations. From sunset until 11 o'clock, the time during which the illuminations were displayed, fireworks were discharged from many of the yachts.

At Fort Greene the training station band gave a concert, while the band of the flagship New York also played. On many of the yachts dinner parties were given.

At noon the warships, naval stations, the battery at Fort Adams, and the Newport Artillery Company fired salutes, and the city and church bells were rung.

In the twelve-oared cutter race this morning for the cup offered by F. P. Garretson, between the Old Colony Boat Club and the crew of the battleship Indiana, the former won by 42 seconds. Thousands witnessed the race, including many cottagers. The referee was Commander T. C. McLean of the torpedo station, and the judges Congressman Melville Bull, Col. D. E. Young, and W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr. In the afternoon the apprentices of the Indiana and Massachusetts had a race, the Indiana boys winning. Later the crews of the New Orleans and the Massachusetts gigs had a race, the Massachusetts coming in ahead.

Admiral Sampson has sent a letter to Capt. Train of the battleship Massachusetts, stating that the Massachusetts's illuminations on Santiago night were the best in the fleet. The flagship New York added to her display this evening by outlining the hull completely.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry gave a luncheon on board his yacht Electra this afternoon, followed by a sail. There were about 100 guests, including many of the naval officers.

Mrs. George L. Rives gave a large dinner party this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp entertained a large party this evening at their cottage with electric and firework displays.

Mrs. William Grosvenor entertained a large party of guests at dinner at her cottage this evening. Afterward there was an elaborate display of fireworks. The Howard orchestra was stationed on the lawn.

The Mianetuck Golf Club had music and dancing at the clubhouse in Middletown this evening.

Mrs. E. J. Berwind entertained at dinner this evening, after which her guests went for a sail on the Truant.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones and Mrs. R. I. Gammell entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Samuel Coleman was among the many cottagers who entertained this evening.

Mrs. James P. Kernochan gave a largely attended reception at her villa, Sea View, this afternoon.

Mrs. William Campbell has arrived for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dolan of Philadelphia will arrive at the Bennett Villa early next week.

Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks entertained a large number of guests at Rockhurst this evening.

The Newport Clambake Club had the first bake of the season to-day at their clubhouse, at Easton's Point. There was a large attendance of members.

The record for automobiles between the Casino and the ocean drive has been established by H. Roger Winthrop, who, with Henry Whitehouse, made the run around the drive and returned to the Casino in forty-five minutes. Mr. Winthrop can, he believes, make the run by speeding his carriage in from 35 to 37 minutes.

The noise of the tests made by the warships each morning at 7:30 o'clock with the siren whistles does not cause delight to cottagers. One cottager said to-day that if the Admiral could only have the hour changed to some other time he would be surprised to learn how many people he was obliging.

Marshall Field, Jr., of Chicago is visiting here.

Commodore Gerry, Daniel B. Fearing, Robert L. Gerry, and Alfred G. Vanderbilt went to New York this evening on the Electra to witness the trials between the Columbia and Defender.

Herman Ridder is staying with friends on a visit here.

Admiral Sampson will leave here to-morrow for Cambridge, where his daughter is ill from typhoid fever.

P. W. Livermore is registered at the Casino, and is at Inchiquin for the season.

The most elaborate automobile yet seen here arrived to-day, and was used by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. It is a Victoria, with seats for two tigers in the rear. The carriage is the gift of W. C. Whitney to his son and daughter-in-law.

Mr. and Mrs. Mason Janney of Baltimore are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Andrews.

Before the fever, headache, and oppressed breathing which come with "a bad cold" have assumed a dangerous form, cure it with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

ALL HONOR THE FOURTH

Celebration in the City Marked by Great Enthusiasm.

NATURE IN CONGENIAL MOOD

Cheap Transportation Affords Excursions for Thousands—Thoroughfares Gayly Decorated.

Independence Day was yesterday duly observed in this city. So far as recognition of the anniversary by powder-burning and detonation is concerned there was enough noise and smoke to satisfy the most ardent and demonstrative patriot.

Sentiment had little to do with yesterday's exuberance of recognition. The last Fourth discounted the result of the Spanish-American war. The extravagance in street fireworks yesterday was undoubtedly due to better times—to ability to afford the expense. And as to the illegal and open-air practices there was little new to chronicle except the increase in the vicious and dangerous articles whose energy is due to the substitution of high explosives for comparatively harmless gunpowder. It was dawn yesterday before adults ceased to explode crackers whose detonations were as loud as the bursting of war shells. There was a lull of a couple of hours and then the small boy and girl began anew the recreation of the previous evening and banished the beauty sleep of their elders. Owing to the rush out of town to the holiday functions hereabout and the attractions of the developing and cheap systems of street travel comparative quiet reigned during the middle hours of the day, but toward evening the noisy fun was renewed and for the little folk ended when parents and friends put a veto on further appropriations for providing fireworks. The last celebrators were roysterers who returned to the city bent on making the last feux de joie eclipse any racket of the day.

For the well-to-do the exodus of the Fourth began last week to lake and river, log cabin, château, chalet, and seashore. For more humble holiday makers the three days' celebration by Wall Street, the Exchanges, and a large proportion of the business and commercial world, sent tens of thousands away from Greater New York on Saturday. The exodus was easy. The returning tide set in in the early evening. As the night wore on the inadequacy of New York's resources of exit and entrance was conspicuous.

Had the populace the making of weather conditions yesterday they could hardly have been improved upon. The flag feature of the day was not neglected and the National emblem was in evidence everywhere. The water boundaries of the city shared in this gayety through the dressing of the craft moored and at anchor. On the North River the vessels most lavishly decked out in honor of the anniversary were the American liner St. Louis, the Kensington of the Red Star service, and the Cromwell Line steamship Louisiana. Off Pier 7 the little fruit steamer Bluefields attracted attention by her generous display of bunting.

A feature of the day which won much favorable comment was the recognition of American National sentiment by the management of the North German Lloyd service in liberally decking the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse from keel to truck with a dazzling array of flags as the voyage east. As she went out she was cheered by thousands on the river front or on excursion boats.

Central Park had its general holiday crowd, and in the district beyond the Harlem the invasion was formidable, and vendors of refreshments rejoiced long before the afternoon ended. A tremendous crowd went beyond the limits of the city by water. The excursion boats to Coney Island and other Long Island resorts, Staten Island, Long Branch, the other New Jersey attractions, the Hudson River, and the Sound were carrying at least a full, legitimate complement of passengers.

The ceremonies of flag raising were observed. Just after dawn, to drum beats, the Washington Continentals marched to the Block House at the north end of Central Park, under the command of First Lieut. Frank R. Sampson, who is said to be a distant relative of the Admiral. Here were assembled two companies of sailors from the Portsmouth and the New Hampshire, under command of Capt. Ritelow. According to the new custom of the Park Commissioners, a laborer was designated to unfurl the Stars and Stripes. The man selected for this honor was Casper Hoffl.

But few saw the raising of the flag at the Battery at sunrise gun at Fort Williams yesterday. It was hauled to the truck, under the new Park regulations, by Park Laborer Daniel Daily. By him stood Christopher R. Forbes of 1,767 Weeks Street, Tremont, a great-grandson of Capt. John Van Arsdale, the Revolutionary soldier and Sugar House prisoner, and G. R. Hendrickson, Adjutant of Anderson Post, No. 304, G. A. R.

NICHOLAS MULLER ENTERTAINS.

Congressman Has a Fine Display of Fireworks at His Home.

One of the finest displays of fireworks in the city last night was that given by Congressman Nicholas Muller at his home, on Clinton Avenue, New Brighton, S. I. The display was witnessed by about five or six hundred invited guests and by thousands who lined the streets in the neighborhood.

Mr. Muller, who is the Democratic leader in Richmond Borough, personally received the guests. In this he was assisted by his son Edward and a number of the leading Democrats of the borough. The grounds were handsomely decorated and illuminated with colored electric lights, and the driveways were lighted with fairy lamps.

At the left side of the house a stand had been erected, and upon this was seated the Einigkeit, the leading musical society of the borough. The society rendered vocal and instrumental selections through the evening. In addition, there was music by a band. At the rear there was a large tent, in which refreshments were served to the guests.

The finest piece of fireworks shown was the word "Welcome" in colored fires. This was followed by three other set pieces. The first of these was a large picture of Richard Croker. The next was one of Mayor Van Wyck, and the next a mammoth picture of Admiral Dewey. On this picture were the words, "Welcome, Dewey."

There were flights of rockets, candles, and batteries, and colored arc and many small pieces during the evening. Several times cheers were given for Mr. Muller.

GIANT CRACKER NEAR BABY.

Father in Chasing Man He Thought Threw It Is Badly Hurt.

Somebody threw a giant firecracker in front of a baby carriage at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street yesterday afternoon, and George Biehl, thirty-three years old, the father of the baby, gave chase to a man he thought was to blame. He ran into a near-by saloon, and in his eager chase shoved his hand through a plate-glass door.

Biehl was seriously cut, an artery being severed. He was taken to his home, 3,100 Third Avenue. The baby was almost in spasms when the thing was all over.

FLAGS FLYING AT CHAUTAUQUA.

Judge Woodward Indorses the Government's Philippine Policy.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 4.—There was the largest attendance on the Assembly grounds at Chautauqua to-day ever known on the Fourth. The grounds were beautifully decorated with American colors, the amphitheatre being ablaze with flags. Bishop Vincent presided at the celebration, and Justice John Woodward of the New York Supreme Court was the orator of the day.

Judge Woodward, in the course of his speech, said that the policy of the Administration in the Philippines was one which every man should commend. That it was ever the policy of the United States to expand, and it was the duty of the country to offer to the Filipino all the advantages that this country now enjoys. In speaking of the trusts, the Judge said that they had come to stay. They were the outcome of the conditions that at present exist, and their enevitable result.

Cable Employes on a Picnic.

Instead of going on a strike the employes of the mechanical and traction departments of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company went on a picnic yesterday to Donnelly's Grove, College Point, L. I. Headed by the Seventy-first Regiment Band, the men to the number of 700 started from the station at Seventh Avenue and Fiftieth Street, at 8:30 o'clock, and marched to the foot of West Fifty-first Street, where they boarded the steamer Lenox. The men were in full uniform, and presented a fine appearance. At the dock the men were met by their wives, children, and friends. Altogether there were about 2,500 on the boat.

Torpedoes Were Dangerous After All.

NEWARK, N. J., July 4.—Frederick Clifton, a storekeeper at Harrison, had his face and head badly burned and may lose the sight of both his eyes as the result of an explosion of giant torpedoes to-day. To prove to a customer that they were not dangerous to handle he ran his hand through a pile of torpedoes. An instant later there was a rapid succession of loud reports. The whole pile had exploded. Besides injuring Clifton the explosion shattered the whole of his store front and damaged the interior considerably.

At the Manhattan State Hospital.

CENTRAL ISLIP, L. I., July 4.—The annual Fourth of July games were held this afternoon on the Manhattan State Hospital grounds by the attendants and patients of the hospital, and were witnessed by a large crowd of people from New York. Among the prominent guests were H. H. Hollister, representing the Board of Managers, and Special Deputy Commissioner of Excise Hilliard.

Excursion of "Big Six."

The excursion of Typographical Union No. 6 yesterday to "The Farm," at Bound Brook, N. J., was attended by several hundred members. The farm at Bound Brook, where the picnic was held, is an institution of the union, and is intended to provide employment and a means of support for members who are unable to obtain work at their trade. The excursionists left Jersey City on a special train in the morning and returned from Bound Brook last evening. The excursionists were shown over the farm and were much interested in the work done by the printer-farmers.

Colored Fires on Pike's Peak.

PIKE'S PEAK, Col., July 4.—The Fourth of July in Colorado was ushered in at midnight by a magnificent illumination on Pike's Peak, 14,000 feet above the sea. Seventeen hundred pounds of red, white, and blue powder were set off promptly at midnight, and the glow was flung far out over mountain and plain. Cities within a radius of a hundred miles witnessed the magnificent spectacle, the whole crest of the peak appearing to be wrapped in flame.

Letter Carriers on a Picnic.

The annual picnic of the New York Letter Carriers' Association was held yesterday in Schuetzen Park, West Hoboken. Several thousand persons attended the picnic and the dancing was continued until far into the night. In the afternoon and evening concerts were given by the Letter Carriers' Band. There was also an exhibition drill by the Letter Carriers' Fife and Drum Corps and athletic games.

Men from the Brooklyn in Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 4.—There was an all-day celebration of the Fourth here. In the morning there was a parade of the civic societies of the city and their guests from out of town. There were about 2,000 men in line, 50 of them sailors from the cruiser Brooklyn. They were guests of the Junior O. U. A. M.

Hospital Patients Entertained.

The convalescent patients were entertained last night on the roof of the Presbyterian Hospital by a fireworks display and an orchestral concert. Many friends of the institution called during the night, and refreshments were served.

Saratoga Child Fatally Injured.

SARATOGA, July 4.—Grace Burch, the young daughter of Edward Burch, a well-known cottager, is dying in a hospital here as a result of a premature discharge of fireworks last night.

Boy Killed by Powder Explosion.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 4.—Edward Albert Roberts, fourteen years old, was killed to-day by the explosion of a bottle of gunpowder near which he was setting off firecrackers. His brother Ernest was severely hurt.

Killed by a Small Cannon.

THOMPSONVILLE, Conn., July 4.—Fred Clee, aged seventeen, son of George Clee, was killed by the explosion of a small cannon at an early hour to-day. A fragment about the size of a walnut entered his head just below the eye, tearing it from the socket and penetrating the brain. Death resulted half an hour later.

Firecracker Kills Buffalo Child.

BUFFALO, July 4.—A firecracker ignited the dress of Katie Daley, six years old, this afternoon, and before assistance reached her she was so badly burned that she died shortly afterward.

Dentist Knocked Down by Wagon.

Dr. Lindsay W. Hall, sixty-eight years old, a dentist, living at 313 West Nineteenth Street, while trying to board a car at Nineteenth Street and Eighth Avenue last night, was knocked into the street by a horse and wagon driven by William Gomen of 310 West Fourth Street. The doctor's injuries consist of severe bruises. He was removed to the New York Hospital. Gomen was arrested.

How time does fly when off on a holiday; but the fourth is apt to make things fly.

Perhaps there is some loss to your or your boy's wardrobe that we can make good?

Everything both of 'em wear.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Daniell's,
SHIRT WAISTS
Are exclusive in patterns,
Perfect in fit and finish.

The Stock is one of the largest in the city, and has been marked at half price for a closing sale.

Suit Dept. 2nd Floor.

Broadway, 8 and 9 Sts.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate
while it is invigorating to the system quiets the nerves and produces refreshing sleep.
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

O'Neill's.
Great Clearing Sale of
Parasols!
Closing out our Entire Stock in Seven Big Lots at nearly
Half the Former Prices!
In some cases less than Half. Early buyers will secure the best choice.

LOT No. 1.—Ladies' All-over Ruffle Parasols, plaids and plain colors, each . . . 98c
☞Formerly $1.75 and $2.00 each.

LOT No. 2.—Ladies' All-Silk Parasols, white and fancy colors, veiling trimmed, plaids and stripes, each . . . 1.48
☞Formerly $2.75 and $2.98 each.

LOT No. 3.—All-Silk Parasols, ruffles corded, plaids and plain colors, white and fancy trimming . . . 1.75
☞Formerly $3.00 and $3.75 each.

LOT No. 4.—Club Coaching Parasols, changeable silk and fancy stripes, each . . . 1.98
☞Formerly $3.25 and $3.50 each.

LOT No. 5.—Consists of a large assortment of Fancy Parasols, including chiffon, lace insertion, bow knot, fancy corded, &c., each . . . 2.98
☞Formerly $4.50 each.

LOT No. 6.—Best quality Silk Parasols, in stripes, plaids, polka dot, cording tucks, bow knots, &c., beautifully trimmed, all colors, including white . . . 3.25
☞Formerly $5.00 each.

LOT No. 7.—Consists of a choice lot of extreme novelties in Fancy Trimmed Parasols . . . 3.98 and 4.98
☞Formerly $7.50 to $9.00 each.

Orders by Mail Will Receive Prompt Attention.
Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

AQUARIUM'S NEW ATTRACTIONS

Rare and Interesting Fish Brought from Bermuda Waters by Prof. Charles L. Bristol.

The New York Aquarium was enriched yesterday by about 100 specimens of more or less rare tropical fish from Bermuda, which were brought here on the steamship Orinoco. The specimens were in charge of Prof. Charles L. Bristol of the Biological Department of the New York University, who went to Bermuda last May on purpose to secure anything odd in the fish line. Prof. Bristol is an expert on fishes. He was accompanied on his last Bermuda expedition by twelve students of the university, who went to perfect their knowledge of the inhabitants of tropical waters. Prof. Bristol returned alone, the students remaining in order to secure other specimens. Three additional shipments will follow, arriving here July 18, Aug. 1, and Aug. 15.

The specimens which arrived yesterday were in unusually good condition, and none suffered from sea sickness. Many were put in the exhibition tanks immediately upon their reaching the Aquarium. A few, however, will be kept for some days in the reserve tanks.

A record-breaking throng of visitors viewed the new arrivals. The most interesting addition is a seven-foot specimen of the Moray, or Muraena, which comes pretty near being the far-famed and terrifying sea serpent. This creature, which is not noted for its beauty, belongs to the eel family. Its back is a deep green, and the under portion of the body is whitish. It differs from the ordinary eel in many ways. The circumference of the body at the largest part is 30 inches. The mouth is something like that of a shark, with teeth like small broadswords. Prof. Bristol has been camping on the trail of the moray, so to speak, for three years, and is very proud of his catch. The moray is not a sociable being. In his natural state he lurks deep down in the dark recesses under coral reefs, and is rarely captured. When Prof. Bristol's moray was being transferred from the fisherman's boat he took enough interest in the proceedings to bite a mouthful out of an inch pine board. Inquisitive small boys at the Aquarium were advised yesterday, by Assistant Superintendent Spencer, not to poke their fingers into the moray's tank. During the moray's stay at the Aquarium he will be fed on six breams per day. He is passionately fond of breams.

One of the rarest fishes brought here in yesterday's shipment is a reddish-brown sort of fish, marked with white stripes. It is about ten inches long. The fins are rather long and extremely delicate. The fish is not extraordinarily striking in appearance, and yet fish scientists are puzzled to find a name sufficiently long for it. The natives of Bermuda refer to it as a gillyenboro.

Other specimens are the parrot fish, so named because their gay color resembles the brilliant plumage of the parrot. There is a varied assortment of angel fish, supposedly so-called because their back fins are very long and graceful, resembling wings, somewhat. The fish are exquisitely colored with many delicate tints. Other new specimens are squirrel fish, with eyes like those of squirrels; cow fish, which moo like a cow; trunk fish, which bear some slight resemblance to a hair trunk; nigger fish, gunt sturgeons, and Bermuda lobsters. There were also a few climbing crabs.

THOUGHT IT A "KISSING BUG."

Three Brooklyn Girls Thrown Into a Panic by an Inquisitive Little Moth.

Two girls, with their arms entwined about each other's waists, were chatting last evening in front of a house on State Street, Brooklyn. A third was sitting on the steps. Suddenly one of the girls gave a scream, waved her hands desperately in an attempt to beat back a placid white moth which had struck her on the chin, and fell over backward.

"What's the matter?" asked the third girl, in surprise.

"The kissing bug!" squealed the first, battling madly with the evening breeze. "Oh, Laura, it's after you!"

The moth, alarmed at his unhospitable reception, had gone away and had then come back to make inquiries about the cause of his treatment. The second girl made a well-meant but ineffectual effort to run through the fence, and, finding her progress impeded, stood still and screamed.

The third girl watched these gymnastics with an air of amused contempt. "Aren't you silly?" she said. "That's only a—wow!"

The last remark was uttered with such enthusiasm that two men across the street gave an involuntary jump and halted, and two small boys who were on the next block came hurrying around the corner. The third girl was "shooing" vigorously at the astonished moth, and uttering little feminine yelps of terror.

The first girl had her hands firmly pressed on her mouth so that the dreaded insect could not find a lodgment on her lips; the second had sat down and was holding her skirts about her ankles and screaming, while the third waved her arms wildly and shrieked dismally. It was not an insp

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Showers; brisk southerly winds, becoming variable.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,441. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 80¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40¼c.; cash cotton, 6⅝c.

FOREIGN.—The American proposals regarding immunity for private property at sea were brought before the Peace Conference yesterday, and it was recommended that a special conference should be held at some future date to consider them. The rights and duties of neutral States would also be discussed at this conference. Mme. Dreyfus called on her husband in prison at Rennes again yesterday and left for Paris in the afternoon. There is no excitement in the town of Rennes. The riots in Barcelona, Spain, continue, and martial law may be declared. The conferences in the Transvaal looking to an adjustment of the franchise question are believed to have been successful, and it is reported that the situation there is improved by the probability of a complete settlement of all issues. The freedom of Tain, Cuithness County, Scotland, was formally bestowed upon Andrew Carnegie yesterday. Two attempts to take the life of the Ameer of Afghanistan have been made recently. Lord Salisbury is in sympathy with the scheme to open an international institute for China at Peking. It is now certain that Lasker will win the first prize at the International Chess Masters' tournament, in progress at London. An American, B. H. Howell of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, won the second heat for the Diamond sculls at Henley regatta yesterday.—Pages 6 and 7.

Page 1.

Mrs. M. W. Simmons and her grandson, Arthur L. Bartlett, Jr., were drowned in the Sound yesterday at Oakland Beach.

W. R. Landaw, who has four times endeavored to recover damages from Russell Sage for injuries received by the explosion of a bomb in Mr. Sage's office, declares that he will make a fifth attempt this Fall.

Henry Oesterle, eight years old, of 165 West Fourth Street, was run over and killed yesterday by an electric car at Sixth Avenue and Washington Place.

As a result of injuries received in a runaway caused by the explosion of firecrackers, Adam Schmidt of Bath Beach died yesterday in St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn.

Police are investigating the shooting of Mrs. Tierney of Secaucus, N. J. She was shot while seated on the porch of her home Tuesday night by some one unknown, and died last evening.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday returned the civil service rules to the State Commission without his approval. It is not known to what provisions he objects. The commission now has the power to draft a code of rules for this city.

Policeman Thomas F. O'Brien of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station was arrested yesterday on suspicion of having stolen Capt. Rhoads's watch after he had been killed by a trolley car on June 10.

While E. V. W. Rossiter, Treasurer of the New York Central Railroad, was sitting in his residence on Tuesday a bullet crashed through a window, and, whistling past his head, was flattened against an opposite wall.

On their return last night from the country Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sage found a letter awaiting Mrs. Sage, in which the writer hinted mysteriously at probable direful happenings to a member of the family. Mr. Sage became excited that he rushed out for a policeman declaring that he was certain there was a plot on foot to do him bodily harm.

Floods in Texas are abating in some portions of the State, but in others there is little change for the better, and clouds portend further rains. It is reliably stated that nearly one hundred lives were lost and fully eight hundred are endangered. The loss to property may reach $20,000,000. It is feared that serious sickness will follow.

Page 2.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen paid an official visit to the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday, and looked over the proposed new dry dock site.

The extension of the debt limit by upward of $40,000,000 has, in the opinion of Controler Coler and Counsel Boardman of the Rapid Transit Commission, materially increased the prospects of rapid transit for this city.

Page 3.

The twenty-footer Constance yesterday again outsailed Algonquin and Palm.

The Amorita won the first squadron run of the Atlantic Yacht Club off Bridgeport yesterday in 5hours 40 minutes 40 seconds.

Capt. Paul Clendenin, Surgeon in charge of the army hospital at Santiago, died there yesterday from yellow fever.

A gospel tent has been erected by the Rev. George Coker, pastor of the Mariners' Temple, in Oliver Street, in the west courtyard adjoining the temple. The first meeting was held last night.

Justice Lambert yesterday granted an order staying the sale of the property and franchises of the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company and the Fulton Elevated Railway Company.

The yachts Columbia and Defender will meet to-day off Sandy Hook in the first of a series of public trials. The winner will meet the British challenger for the America's Cup.

Col. M. C. Wetmore of St. Louis, who is in the city, says that the trust system is the greatest evil in the country. He says that unless it is speedily checked it will subject our whole system of government and there will be no Republic.

Opposition to the proposed new Whisky Trust developed at a meeting of stockholders of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, who claim that an injustice will be done them by the proposed surrender of the company's stock to the trust.

John B. Frisbie of the City of Mexico thinks the Mexicans will soon adopt the trust system. He cites the formation of the match trust and the beer trust in Mexico as showing the tendency in that direction.

Page 4.

The Meadow Brook polo team defeated the Rockaway team at the Rockaway Club's ground, Cedarhurst, L. I., yesterday by a score of 6 goals to 1¾.

The Washington baseball team won another game from the New Yorks yesterday. A change was made in the management of the New York team.

The Yale-Harvard team, which will compete against the English university athletes sailed on the St. Louis yesterday. They were given a rousing send-off.

In the Onwentsia Golf tournament at Lake Forest, Ill., yesterday four out of five Westerners were defeated, and only one remains to battle for the amateur championship to-day. The feature of the game was the superb playing of Findlay S. Douglas.

Page 6.

The new regiments for the Philippines will be enlisted without delay, and a Captain and a First Lieutenant will be appointed from each State.

A number of clubs of the Cuban National Party have decided to ask for subscriptions to a fund for providing a home and income for Gen. Gomez.

Page 7.

Bishop John P. Newman of the Methodist Episcopal Church died at Saratoga yesterday afternoon.

James Newland of 26 Dean Street, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday on his wife's grave, in Greenwood Cemetery.

Page 12.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Traction Company has addressed a letter to the employes in regard to existing difficulties.

President Feitner of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, said yesterday he considered the showing on the tax books a victory for his office.

Of the bids opened yesterday by the Sinking Fund Commission for $10,025,009 of bonds for municipal improvements, that of Farson, Leach & Co., 109.45, was the highest.

Receivers were appointed yesterday for the property in this State of the Metropolitan Building Company. The application was made by Henry Lembeck, a stockholder, who alleges that the company is insolvent.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company will soon establish a new electric line to Manhattan Beach, and will take passengers direct from the Manhattan end of the bridge to the seashore.

War tax revenue stamps may now be had in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000. Heretofore the highest denomination has been $50. The first installment of the new stamps arrived from Washington yesterday.

George McAneny, Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, replied yesterday to the attacks made by Senator Grady at the Tammany Hall Fourth of July celebration on the examinations for clerkships and junior clerkships.

The result of the official appraisement of the jewels taken from Mrs. Phyllis E. Dodge and held as dutiable, pending investigation, has been made public. The foreign value is fixed at $41,500 and the duty at $24,900. A final decision in the case is expected shortly.

Judgment for $3,124.44 was filed yesterday in the suit of ex-Surrogate Arnold against Lavinia H. Dempsey, the Queen of the Holland Dames, and her brothers, Guy C. Dempsey and John Aird Dempsey. The suit was for money due Mr. Arnold for legal services rendered in 1890 and 1891.

A fire in the business building on the northwest corner of Washington and Chambers Streets, the property of the Clark estate, did damage to the amount of $50,000. William M. Hines, dealer in fruits, lost, among other things, $8,000 in checks and $4,000 in cash, left in his safe.

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CHICAGO'S AUTOMOBILE FIGHT.

Court Overrules Order Prohibiting Their Use on Boulevards.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Judge Gibbons to-day delivered his opinion on the order of the South Park Commissioners, prohibiting the use of automobiles on the boulevards. He declared the order void.

"It is a matter of common knowledge that there is less danger in an automobile than in a horse and buggy," said the Court.

PINGREE'S PET PLAN FAILS.

Supreme Court Decides Against Municipal Ownership of Railroads.

LANSING, Mich., July 5.—The Michigan Supreme Court to-day decided the case brought to test the validity of the McLeod law, which authorized the appointment of the Detroit Street Railway Commission, whose object was the purchase and municipal ownership and operation of the street railways of Detroit.

The decision is that the law is unconstitutional; that there is no such office as the "Detroit Street Railway Commission"; that Gov. Pingree and the other Commissioners have no title thereto, and that judgment of ouster must be entered against them.

The Court based its opinion almost wholly on the proposition that the law is in contravention of a section of the State Constitution.

KLONDIKE'S GOLDEN HARVEST.

A Twenty-Horse Pack Train Carried $1,000,000 into Dawson.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—A late report from Seattle says that gold dust was pouring into Dawson when the Humboldt's passengers left. They allege that on the morning of June 20 a pack train of twenty horses, each animal carrying 200 pounds of gold dust, arrived from Eldorado Creek. There were two tons of it, worth fully $1,000,000. It is said that eleven of the horses were weighted down with dust from one claim.

Another Dawson party arrived to-day on the Dirigo. Joseph Putrau and Henry Herr had jointly 700 pounds of dust. Aside from this, no one man had to exceed fifty pounds. The total on the vessel was about $750,000.

The City of Topeka is close behind the Dirigo, with considerable treasure.

ROCKEFELLERS' BIG HOLDINGS.

Large Tracts of Land in the Adirondacks Now Owned by Them.

MALONE, N. Y., July 5.—Since the acquisition by the Rockefellers of two immense tracts of land in the Adirondacks, there is much speculation as to how far their purchases may be extended. Their present Adirondack holdings are well timbered, and several lakes and rivers add to their value. Both tracts have been put into a private preserve.

The first purchase of the Rockefellers included some 28,000 acres in the town of Santa Clara. On this property they are erecting numerous cottages, guides' quarters, and boathouses, involving an outlay of three-quarters of a million dollars. The second purchase was the property known as the Debar Mountain Tract, comprising about 15,000 acres. This property partly adjoins that of the Meacham Lake Hotel Company, and several thousand acres.

It is reported here that the Rockefellers have made offers for the entire Meacham Lake property, and also for the Paul Smith property and forest lands. Nothing definite is said to have been agreed upon. A year ago the Meacham Lake property was on the market at $80,000 but this was before the new hotel was erected. Since then a stock company organized in Malone has acquired it.

Within the Santa Clara preserve were numerous private holdings and a small village known as Brandon. These properties have been largely bought up during the last few months, so that the Rockefellers now practically own the town. Should the Meacham Lake property be purchased, it is said the same policy would be followed in the town of Drane, which consists almost wholly of a sparsely farming community. All the purchases so far have been made in the name of William Rockefeller of New York by Malone attorneys.

A HOSPITAL QUARANTINED.

Diphtheria Breaks Out at the Willard State Institution.

GENEVA, N. Y., July 5.—The Willard State Hospital, situated at Willard, N. Y., twenty miles south of Geneva, is more or less rigidly quarantined as a result of an epidemic of diphtheria, with which both patients and employes alike are afflicted. The authorities of the hospital state that, although it is a mild type of the disease, they deem it necessary to put the buildings and all those connected with the institution under quarantine.

Antitoxin has been freely used, and the authorities of the hospital now believe that they have the infection under control. No fatal cases have as yet been reported. Visitors are not allowed to visit patients, and will not be until conditions are considerably improved. It cannot be learned how many cases of the disease there are at the hospital. The cause of the breaking out of the disease cannot be accounted for as far as can be learned. The hospital is managed by a Board of Trustees, of which ex-Senator S. H. Hammond of this city is the President.

Ducks Dying by the Hundreds.

SPEONK, L. I., July 5.—The duck raisers in this vicinity are considerably aroused as the result of the ravages among their flocks of a deadly malady which is killing their stock by the hundreds. It has only been noticed a few days, but during that time ducks have died by the hundreds. There still seems no abatement of the malady.

Marshall Field's Heavy Taxes.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Marshall Field as an individual and the firm of Marshall Field & Co. will together pay over a quarter of a million dollars taxes in Cook County on personal and real property. No schedule of personal property was filed by the merchant for himself or the firm, and the Assessors fixed the amount of $1,250,000 personal property for both. It is understood no objection will be made to this valuation.

Cool! Comfortable! Charming!
Trips by Albany Day Line Steamers. See ads.—Ad.

THREE HUNDRED NEGROES DROWNED

Texas Floods Prevent Aid From Reaching Them.

HUNDREDS ARE IN PERIL

The Brazos Is Rising Rapidly Near Thompson.

PLAGUE MAY FOLLOW.

Impossible to Estimate Property Damage, but It Is Believed that It Will Reach $20,000,000.

FORT WORTH, Texas, July 5.—A telephone message from Deputy Sheriff Sweringen of Calvert was received here to-night to the effect that fully 200 lives were lost by flood within a radius of thirty miles of Sealy last night, and to-day nearly 100 were drowned in the vicinity of the Mound, a small piece of high land and near Old San Felipe, to which hundreds of negroes fled from the Brazos bottoms, taking their horses and cattle. The waters have gradually encroached upon them until only about half an acre of space remains, and this the water probably will sweep before morning.

There 300 negroes are huddled to-night with death staring them in the face. Drowning is almost sure, while starvation is certain. The nearest point of land is three miles away.

The devastation in Waller, Washington, Fort Bend, Grimes, and other counties along the lower course of the Brazos River and the Colorado River is much greater than indicated by the earlier reports. The condition of the people is critical, and appeals for aid in the way of clothing and food reached here from several points. The larger Texas cities are responding generously to these calls for assistance, and the necessities asked for will be sent to the suffering people as soon as transportation facilities can be secured to the remote country districts of the bottoms of the Brazos, where are numerous small settlements of from 50 to 100 inhabitants each.

These small clusters of houses were occupied almost exclusively by negroes, and it is feared that they were swept away by the flood and many of them drowned. Additional authentic reports of cases of drowning at many places in the inundated region were received here to-day. The following is a conservative estimate of the number of persons known to have been drowned in the several counties embraced in the flooded district:

Waller, 17; Grimes, 3; Austin, 2; Brazos, 7; Robertson, 42; Bell, 1; Washington, 4; Matagorda, 3; Burleson, 6; Fort Bend, 1, and Brazoria, 3. Total loss of life, 89.

Nearly all of the persons known to have been drowned are negroes. In a number of instances negro families who were warned of the impending rise refused to desert their cabins, and continued to occupy their humble homes until swept away by the raging waters. An unconfirmed report that 125 negroes had been drowned in Waller County reached here this evening. It is thought that the loss of life will exceed the above estimate when the real situation is revealed, after the waters have subsided.

In all the towns located near the flood rescuing parties have been organized, and every nook of the flooded region is being searched for refugees. At one point in Burleson County a party of twenty-two people, comprising four negro families, was rescued. They were found in the branches of trees, where they had been for two days without food. The children, of whom there were a large number, were in such feeble condition that they may not recover. A telephone message was received here this evening from Calvert stating that the situation in that section is much improved. While there has been great damage to property and heavy loss of life in that immediate vicinity, the town itself stood the flood remarkably well. Many offers of assistance have been made to the people of Calvert, but all have been declined on the ground that there is greater distress at other places, which should be relieved.

Earlier in the day Sheriff Sweringen telephoned of the situation around Brookshire, saying:

The water to-day is running through the town of Brookshire, something never before known. The sixty-five lives reported lost at Sealy to-day were within a radius of twenty miles north and south of Sealy, which is completely isolated, but not in danger. The whole face of the country there is a sea. The channel of the Brazos River has shifted about three miles, and the water is fifteen miles wide.

Logs, houses, lumber, and railroad material, merchandise, live stock, and other floating objects make it worth the life of rescuers to go to the relief of the endangered people.

The railroads are destroyed for miles. An immense washout occurred on the Santa Fé, south of Sealy, this morning. This cuts off the last strand of railroad communication. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé, and the Southern Pacific are all completely stopped. The weather is cloudy this afternoon, and more rain is feared.

Forty-five persons above Sealy are reported as and given up for dead. To-day seven in a boat were drowned seven miles below Sealy.

About 400 persons are isolated on a small piece of land in the Brazos bottoms, three miles from Brookshire. Several hundred more are similarly surrounded at San Philipe, three miles from Sealy. Unless relief can soon reach the two places these lives will probably be lost. Many will die, as it is, from hunger, exposure, and exhaustion.

Wallis reports that the Brazos is 10 feet higher than in 1885; back-water within one and a quarter miles of town is 10 feet deep. The San Antonio and Aransas Pass Bridge at Wallis is two feet under water. The Southern Pacific Road west of Houston is washed out near Rosenburg and Richmond. The Santa Fé is washed out near Thompson. It is feared when the rise now at Wallis gets to Rosenburg and Thompson the consequences will be serious. At 8 o'clock to-night the river is rapidly rising at Thompson.

The Columbia tap road is washed out. The International and Great Northern is open north and will be open to San Antonio tomorrow.

All communication from Galveston and Houston via the Santa Fé, the Galveston, Houston and San Antonio, the San Antonio and Aransas Pass, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroads is cut off. The only lines open are the Texas and New Orleans, the Houston, East and West Texas, the International and Great Northern, and the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf.

The water has covered the growing cotton, corn, and sugar cane so long that it is now assured that the loss of those crops is complete, and that it will be too late in the season to replant. It will be several months before the two thousand and more country road bridges can be replaced owing to the fact that the State Legislature at its recent session passed a law requiring that all county bridges must be constructed on contract, and that the bids must be asked through advertisements. There is no provision for such an emergency as exists at present. The cost of the destroyed bridges runs from $500 to $16,000 each.

Communication was established between this city and points in Fort Bend County this evening, and among the first telegraphic messages received was one to Gov. Sayers:

Fulshear, Texas, July 5.

To Gov. J. D. Sayers, Austin, Texas:

Thousands of persons are starving. Immediate aid is wanted. S. M. Quantlebaum is appointed to receive and distribute donations.

W. L. NESBIT, Secretary Committee.

Fort Bend County is one of the richest agricultural counties in the State. It is devoted to sugar cane culture. Plantation buildings, sugar houses, and crops are totally destroyed. The town of Fulshear has about 300 inhabitants. It is situated about fifteen miles from the main channel of the Brazos River.

The flooded district has a length of over 500 miles, a breadth of probably 50 miles, and in all this vast space incalculable damage has been done.

The loss of life will perhaps never be known.

To show the damage done, the following estimates have been made by men who are in a position to know:

Lives lost, from 100 to 300; loss to farmers, including crops, as well as live stock, from $5,000,000 to $15,000,000; damage to railroads and county bridges, $2,000,000 to $4,000,000.

MR. HOGG ON TEXAS FLOODS.

Sign the Earth Is Nearing the Glacial Period, He Thinks.

Ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas things the world is nearing the glacial period, and bases his opinion on the serious floods in his State. Commenting on the matter at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, he said:

"The recent rainfalls in Texas have been unprecedented. Some short time ago an astronomer, whose name I do not recall, declared that the world had been jarred and shunted slightly from its axis. He predicted that we were rapidly nearing the glacial period. College professors pooh-poohed him, but there may be much truth in his prediction.

"As a rule Texas has suffered from drought, and for this reason belts of land have been gradually prepared for cultivation. Some of these have proved remarkably fertile, but others have been failures. I am deeply concerned over the great loss of life in Texas."

KANSAS RIVERS ARE OVERFLOWING.

Wheat, Bridges, and Buildings Washed Away by the Floods.

CHANUTE, Kan., July 5.—The Neosho River is out of its banks at this place, and steadily rising. The levees are broken at several points and the bottom lands for miles up and down the river are flooded. Thousands of dollars' worth of wheat in stacks is floating down the river, with barns and outbuildings. The biggest flood in the history of this section was in July, 1885, and the water now has nearly reached the mark of that year.

IOLA, Kan., July 5.—All small rivers in this section are out of their banks, and three bridges in Allen County have been carried away. Considerable wheat, left in the bottoms, was carried away, and the loss in hogs and cattle will amount to thousands of dollars.

FATAL CYCLONE IN NEBRASKA.

Kills One Woman and Destroys Houses, Barns, Fences, and Bridges Near Ainsworth.

OMAHA, July 5.—A special from Ainsworth, Neb., to The Bee says:

"A destructive cyclone passed Ainsworth two miles to the north this afternoon, killing one woman and tearing houses, barns, fences, and bridges into kindling wood. The cyclone seemed to form about fifteen miles northwest of Ainsworth. The motion of the funnel-shaped cloud was most distinct, and was witnessed by the entire population.

Its first destructive work was on the farm of John Strohm, four miles northwest of Ainsworth, demolishing everything in sight. Luckily, the family took to a cave, and no one was injured. It struck the house of William Lockmiller, a mile to the east. Mrs. Lockmiller had sought refuge in the cellar with three small children. Her oldest son not coming, and fearing he might be in the barn where he was working, Mrs. Lockmiller started to call him just as the cyclone reached them. As she arrived at the door the house was moved from its foundation and she was crushed to death. The children, however, were unhurt, the tunnel doing no further damage than moving the house a few feet, tearing off a portion of the roof and hurling the portions a distance away.

"The farm of the Rev. T. W. De Long, about two miles north of the town, was next visited. Here the funnel remained almost stationary for a few minutes, while its tail swung around to the east of the house, striking the stable, corn crib, and shed and whirling them in a confused mass over the prairie to the north, leaving the house intact. A moment later it enveloped the house in a cloud, and when it cleared away nothing but the foundation was left standing. Mr. De Long and his family, consisting of his wife and three children, had taken refuge in the cellar, and were unhurt.

"A little later the storm reached a farmhouse belonging to George Brown, tenanted by Charles Trotter. Here it made so complete a wreck that not a vestige of the house remained. Fortunately, Mr. Trotter and his family left home for Ainsworth a short time previously. James Strohm, a farmer living a few hundred yards away, seeing the storm approaching, with his family, took refuge in Mr. Trotter's cave, and though within a few feet of the demolished house, were uninjured. The last place visited was an untenanted house belonging to W. H. Hirring of Ainsworth, a mile further on. The wreck was complete here. At this point the cyclone dissolved in a black cloud. All crops were completely destroyed, and much stock killed in the path of the storm."

MAY HAVE ROBBED G. B. RHOADS

Policeman O'Brien Arrested on Suspicion of Having Stolen His Watch the Night He Was Killed.

Policeman Thomas F. O'Brien, attached to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, is under arrest. On the morning of June 10 last George B. Rhoads of 53 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, President of the Stuyvesant Insurance Company, and Captain of Company E, Seventh Regiment, was run over and killed by an electric car at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street. At the Coroner's inquest the jury held the motorman and censured the company. One of the witnesses at this inquest was Policeman O'Brien, who testified that he was on his beat near One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Eighth Avenue and saw the accident.

The brother of Capt. Rhoads complained to Chief Devery that his brother when killed had on his person a gold watch, a gold chain, and gold locket, and quite a sum of money. When the body was turned over to his relatives none of these articles was found on it. Shortly afterward the chain and locket were returned by some one whose name Mr. Rhoads did not know. Chief Devery has been investigating the matter.

Inspector Kane, in whose district the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station is, yesterday went to the station to interrogate O'Brien about the matter. O'Brien, so Chief Devery says, refused to answer the questions put to him, and was placed under arrest. When O'Brien was arraigned before the Sergeant he is said to have been detected in endeavoring to pass a slip of paper to another policeman. This was intercepted, and found to be a pawn ticket, which set forth that $30 had been loaned on a watch.

At the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station last night it was said by Sergt. Norton that O'Brien, according to orders received from Chief Devery, was suspended from the force from 5:30 o'clock. O'Brien was locked up in a cell on the charge of being a suspicious person. It is likely that he will be arraigned in the Harlem Police Court this morning.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Parents.

NEWPORT, July 5.—Cornelius Vanderbilt, third, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., is now a daily visitor to his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., at The Breakers, where he goes with his father. The baby is in the very best of health, and passes some time each day with his relatives at The Breakers. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., and their son have for some time been reunited and everything between them is as it was a few years ago.

RUSSELL SAGE EXCITED

Letter to His Wife Which He Thinks Bodes Him Ill.

RUSHES OUT FOR POLICEMAN

He Says He Believes There Is a Plot to Do Him Bodily Harm—Mrs. Sage Also Excited.

When Mrs. Russell Sage returned to her home at 503 Fifth Avenue last evening from her Summer home at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, where she and her husband had been for the past few days, she found awaiting her a letter which had been at the house for the past two days.

After reading it, and becoming alarmed at its contents, she handed it to Mr. Sage, who quickly glanced through its contents and then rushed out on the avenue, where he met Patrolman Joseph Ocker of the East Fifty-first Street Station. Mr. Sage, very much excited, stopped the policeman and said:

"I have received this letter to-night, and I am of the opinion that the writer is in possession of something important about me. I think it is a threat against my life. What will I do about it?"

He handed the policeman the envelope containing the letter, and told him to read it.

After the policeman had read the missive Mr. Sage told him that he was sure that the man who wrote it was informed of a plot to do him bodily harm.

The letter was not dated, and was as follows:

New York City.

Mrs. Sage, 506 Fifth Avenue:

I have some very important information to give you. I must see you immediately. This information concerns one of the members of your family and one of the most important members. I am unable to give you all the details, but I assure you that the life of that person hangs on a thread. Don't lose any time. I must see you in person to communicate all the particulars. If any more time is wasted the disaster may happen.

I have been to your house three times in the last three days, but your servants have stubbornly refused to tell me where you were. I suppose they did this by your instructions, so as a last resort I send this letter.

I do this to let you see that I am no crank. I inclose my business signature with my card. This is a purely business letter. Advise you to act and be quick about it. I will further advise you to act quickly, and I also advise to have Mrs. Sage telegraph me at once. Your humble servant, ARTEMUS J. SMITH.

In the envelope was a circular of the "Associated Colonies," with offices in the St. Paul Building, showing that Smith was the Secretary; and also Smith's card in the upper left hand corner, on which were the words, "Secretary Associated Colonies," and in the opposite corner, "St. Paul Building, New York." Underneath Smith's name there was written in red ink, "19 West Thirty-eighth Street."

The policeman told Mr. Sage that as no threat was made in the letter he would advise him to go to the Yorkville Court this morning and secure a warrant. Mr. Sage returned to his house, but did not say whether he would go to court this morning or not.

Smith lives at the Thirty-eighth Street address, having a handsomely furnished suite of rooms. Little is known of him there. He spends very little of his time in his rooms, and is said to be a man of the world. He is thought to be a substantial business man. He was not in his rooms last night, and at an early hour this morning had not made his appearance. He is single.

WANTS RUSSELL SAGE TO PAY.

Laidlaw, After Four Failures, Will Again Try to Get Damages.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 5.—W. R. Laidlaw, who was injured by an exploding bomb in Russell Sage's office in 1891, and who has four times prosecuted his suit for damages, the verdict being in each case set aside by a higher court, said to-day that he will try to recovery for the fifth time this Fall. Mr. Laidlaw is now living in this city.

GROUND UNDER ELECTRIC CAR.

Eight-Year-Old Henry Oesterle Killed on Sixth Avenue—Stories of Accident Differ.

Henry Oesterle, eight years of age, who lived with his parents at 165 West Fourth Street, was run over and killed early last evening at the corner of Sixth Avenue and Washington Place, by a south-bound Sixth Avenue electric car. Michael B. Lynaugh of 884 Eighth Avenue, the motorman of the car, was arrested and locked up in the Mercer Street Station on the charge of homicide.

The boy was almost literally ground to pieces by the wheels of the electric car, and the car itself had to be raised by a jack before the body could be extricated. An immense crowd gathered about the place, and the motorman sought refuge in the car until Policeman Handley of the Mercer Street Station arrived and placed him under arrest.

According to the story told by Mrs. Jennie Owens of 84 Washington Place, who was passing at the time and witnessed the accident, the motorman was to blame. Her story was corroborated by several others who also said they witnessed the accident, while some bear out the motorman.

At Fourth Street and Sixth Avenue there is a switch by means of which south-bound cars which go no further than Fourth Street, are switched onto the north-bound track. The car that ran over the Oesterle boy was one of these short trip cars, and, according to Mrs. Owens, it was going at a good rate of speed. Going in the same direction was a wagon.

The motorman, while the car was in motion, was lifting his fender and attaching it to the dashboard with a strap. This is done to save time. Ahead of the car, according to Mrs. Owens, was the boy, who appeared to be picking something up from the track. He rose when the car was near and saw both the ice wagon and the car coming. He became bewildered, and the motorman, who was busy with the fender, did not see him until he was struck and went under the wheels.

According to the motorman, the car was going down the avenue at a fairly rapid rate of speed. Just as the car reached Washington Street a heavy ice wagon attempted to cross the track directly in front of it. He put on the brakes suddenly to avoid the ice wagon, and just at that moment the driver of the wagon turned his horses about quickly to avoid a collision, but was not quick enough, the rear part of the ice wagon striking the car. At the time of the collision the Oesterle boy was riding on the step on the rear of the ice wagon, and was thrown under the fender of the car.

A couple of witnesses bear out the motorman's story. He said nothing about the raising of the fender, although it is a practice for the motormen to do this, as the police of the Mercer Street Station declare.

Young Oesterle's body was removed to an undertaking establishment on a permit issued by the Coroner. He was the son of Frederick Oesterle, a clothing cutter, and was one of four children.

HENDERSON IN WASHINGTON.

He Says He Has Heard Nothing from ex-Speaker Reed.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Prospective Speaker of the House Hon. David B. Henderson of Iowa, accompanied by Mrs. Henderson and their daughter, arrived in Washington this afternoon from Chicago. Col. Henderson has appointments with several public men which will keep him busy for a day or two, after which he expects to leave for an Eastern trip, the destination, however, not being definitely determined.

One fact brought out in the conversation with Col. Henderson was interesting. He has not heard a word from ex-Speaker Reed since the contest for the Speakership began and ended. "When I first heard the announcement of Mr. Reed's proposed retirement," said Col. Henderson, "I wrote to him and received a reply from his secretary, Mr. Allen, saying that I could go ahead with my canvass, as Mr. Reed would not again be a candidate for Speaker. Acting upon this information I went to work at once."

"But since the result became known—since it was settled that you would be elected Speaker—have you had any cablegram of congratulation from Mr. Reed?"

"Not a line," said Col. Henderson.

DROWNED WITH HER GRANDSON

Mrs. M. W. Simmons and Arthur L. Bartlett, Jr., Mysteriously Lost Their Lives at Oakland Beach.

RYE, N. Y., July 5.—Mrs. M. W. Simmons and her grandson, Arthur L. Bartlett, Jr., were drowned in the Sound at Oakland Beach this morning. No one saw them drown, and no one knows what occurred. They were drowned in water which was not much, if any, over the boy's head.

Mrs. Simmons was sixty-three years of age. She was the widow of John W. Simmons, one time President of the University of Dakota. For a month past she had been staying at Oakland Beach with her son, J. A. Simmons, a New York business man, who has a cottage there for the Summer. The drowned boy was a son of Arthur L. Bartlett of Franklin, N. H. He was on a visit to his grandmother.

It had been the custom of the boy and his grandmother to spend most of every day upon the beach. This morning about 10 o'clock Mrs. Simmons and the boy, attired in their bathing suits, went to the beach. Mr. Simmons and his wife had both gone to New York. About 11 o'clock Mrs. Simmons and her grandson were seen playing on the sand at a point about off where their bodies were later found. This was the last seen of them alive.

Shortly before noon Capts. Marble and McGuillan, who are employed at Beck's Hotel, started for Long Island to get a boatload of produce. They came upon Mrs. Simmons's body in the water. It appeared to be buoyed up by the air in the blouse of her suit. While towing the body ashore they came upon the boy's body.

It is not known whether the boy got beyond his depth and was drowned and his grandmother lost her life in trying to save him, or Mrs. Simmons was taken with a cramp and the boy was drowned in trying to reach her. Coroner Banning took charge of the case. Mr. and Mrs. Simmons knew nothing of the accident until they returned home this evening.

MR. ROSSITER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Bullet Barely Misses the Head of the New York Central's Treasurer.

E. V. W. Rossiter, Treasurer of the New York Central Railroad, had a narrow escape from death on Tuesday.

Mr. Rossiter was sitting reading in the library of his residence, on Sanford Avenue, Flushing, L. I., when a bullet crashed through a window, and, whistling past his head, was flattened against an ornament on the opposite wall.

Mr. Rossiter notified Capt. Tucker of the Seventy-sixth Precinct, who detailed Officer Richard Mulcahy on the case. The officer found a young man, who said he was from Manhattan, on Bradford Avenue with a pistol in his possession of the same calibre as the bullet that was found in the Rossiter residence.

At the station house the man said his name was Harry Fratz, and gave his residence as Hester Street. He was charged with carrying weapons contrary to the city ordinance. Before Magistrate Healy he pleaded guilty to the charge, and was fined $10.

RUNAWAY RESULTS IN DEATH.

Firecrackers Start Horse on a Mad Run, Which Ends Fatally.

Adam Schmidt of Bath Beach died yesterday morning in St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn. On Tuesday afternoon he went out driving with his wife and three daughters, Lottie, Louise, and Caroline. At the corner of Warwick Street and Liberty Avenue some boys threw firecrackers under the horse with the result that the animal took fright and ran away.

Schmidt and the women kept cool, and Schmidt was just getting the horse under control, after a run of a mile, when, at the corner of Liberty Avenue and Enfield Street, a cannon cracker exploded just as the horse reached that point.

The horse broke away again and rushed on until it collided with a pillar of the Kings County Elevated Railroad. The animal was knocked down, but it quickly got to its feet again and kicked itself free of traces and shafts. The wheels of the wagon, however, had passed over Mr. Schmidt's neck. His wife was unconscious, but the three young women had escaped with a few bruises. Mr. Schmidt was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, where he lingered until 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

RABBI GINSBURG IS DEAD.

Died of the Wound Inflicted by Negro in Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, July 5.—After fighting a losing battle against death for forty hours, with three deep stitches closing a wound in the left ventricle of his heart, Rabbi Louis Ginsburg, who was murderously assaulted by three negroes early yesterday morning, died at 10 o'clock to-night, septic peritonitis having developed during the day, as a result of his wounds.

His vitality has been the wonder of his physicians, who claim that his case is without parallel in the history of surgery.

Up to a late hour to-night the two of the rabbi's assailants who made their escape when the deed was committed were still at large.

ACCUSED OF TAKING DIAMONDS.

C. V. Le Britton Held in Philadelphia on New York Woman's Complaint.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—A young man, giving the name of Charles V. Le Britton and claiming connection with a prominent New York family, was held in $800 bail at the Central Police Court here to-day for a further hearing on the charge of robbing Mabel Pendleton of 260 West Thirtieth Street, New York, of two diamond rings, valued at $356.

Miss Pendleton is stopping at a prominent hotel. She says she placed her rings on a bureau, and when she went to look for them they were missing. Le Britton, she says, was in her room when she missed the jewels. Miss Pendleton said she first met Le Britton in Columbus Hall, New York. The prisoner says he resides at Larchmont, near New Rochelle, N. Y.

Clayton Colonel of the Fourteenth.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 5.—Adjt. Gen. Andrews has overruled the protest made by Col. Edward E. Britton, formerly in command of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, against his signing the commission of Capt. Bertram T. Clayton of Troop C as Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, N. G. N. Y., on the ground of irregularities in the election. The commission was signed this afternoon by the Adjutant General, and Capt. now Col. Clayton is commandant of the aforesaid regiment. Col. Britton was formerly an aide de camp on ex-Gov. Black's staff.

A BLOW AT THE TYPEWRITER TRUST

Judge Kirkpatrick's opinion dismissing the bill of complaint in the matter of the Union Writing Machine Co. against the Domestic Sewing Machine Co. is the first serious setback the Typewriter Trust has had in its efforts to suppress competition through litigation under its patents. The suit, which has been pending since 1892, involving important patent claims, was prosecuted by the manufacturers of the Remington Typewriter and defended by the Williams Typewriter Co.

One of the direct results of the patent situation in the typewriter trade is evidenced

RAPID TRANSIT PROSPECTS

Extension of the Debt Limit Lends Hope to the Situation.

CITY MAY BUILD THE TUNNEL

Controller Coler and Counsel Boardman of the Rapid Transit Commission Say Work Can Go Ahead.

Corporation Counsel Whalen said yesterday that within a few weeks, or after the Municipal Assembly has confirmed the assessment rolls and fixed the tax rate, the subject of the construction of the underground rapid transit system would receive the attention of the city officials. The delay in replying to the letter of the Rapid Transit Commissioners to the Mayor, Mr. Whalen explained, was due to the unsettled condition of the city's financial condition. Inasmuch as the assessment books showed an increase of over $400,000,000 in real estate valuations over last year, Mr. Whalen said, it was clear that the debt limit is capable of an increase of $40,000,000, thus making it possible for the financing of the tunnel scheme.

Controller Coler, in speaking on the extension of the debt limit, said that he was more than ever convinced that the city should build the rapid transit line itself. The Constitutional amendment separating the county debt from the city debt will be submitted to the people next Fall, and the Controller is confident that it will be passed, and thus insure the ability of the city to issue bonds for the purpose of building the tunnel. The Controller is convinced that the city, after the ratification of the amendment referred to, can expend annually $10,000,000 a year for the tunnel, and at the same time continue such public improvements as may from time to time become necessary.

A. B. Boardman of counsel for the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, speaking of the probable effect the increase in the assessed valuation of the city's real estate would have upon the solution of the problem of rapid transit, said: "It may have much, and it may have none at all. The situation seems to me to be about this:

"The city can go ahead now and build the rapid-transit road if it wants to; it could have gone ahead and commenced work on it long before this if it wanted to. The fact that the valuation of real estate has been advanced by the Assessors may bring the problem nearer a solution; but a solution has been possible for some time. It may have, however, a very stimulating effect knowing that the debt limit has been put further off by the very substantial margin of upward of $40,000,000. It will have one very positive effect, and that is, it will remove all ground from under those who have clamored about the debt limit. Of course, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment may say that it has better use to which it can put the $40,000,000 than to build a tunnel, but it can no longer be said that the city should not bond itself beyond the debt limit.

"I really hope for nothing definite until after the election this Autumn, when the people may adopt the amendment to the Constitution which eliminates the debts of counties from cities of coterminous territory. That is to say, if the debt of Kings County is eliminated from the debt of Greater New York, this will place $30,000,000 more between us and the debt limit, or increase the limit to $370,000,000, counting in, of course, the $40,000,000 got from the increase in the assessment of real estate.

"If the officials concerned are ready to do something, as the Corporation Counsel seems to intimate, then it becomes a very simple matter. All that will be necessary will be for him to write to the counsel of the board that the contract we have submitted is, or is not, acceptable. Then we could come together, and arrange a contract that would be acceptable and entirely satisfactory to all interested. Then the advertisement could be made and bidders invited to make an offer for building and operating the road. After the acceptance of a bid, the city would be asked to issue enough bonds to build one section of the road. The matter would then be definitely settled, and we should have the problem solved in short order.

"I am confident there would be no trouble in getting responsible persons to undertake the building and operation of the subway. Capital is abundant, and men are anxiously looking about for investments that will bring them in 6 per cent. Again, there are two great corporations here, in the same line of business—the Manhattan Elevated Railway and the Third Avenue Railroad is one of them and the Metropolitan Street Railway is the other. Neither would want the other to have control of the subway, which would be the most important piece of railway property in the United States, and the result would be that we should have some sharp competitive bidding, and the city would get a good offer. If the matter is delayed, then consolidation of the street railway interests, which is sure to follow at a not distant day—as it has come to pass in nearly every other large city—will reduce the field to one bidder, who could take the enterprise at his own figure. If the contract is offered this Autumn, as I hope it may be, I am sure there will be a sharp competition for it, and that the city will get a good bargain and have a thorough and magnificent system of rapid transit in a little while."

SHOT ASSAILANT DEAD.

Princeton Workman Claims He Killed a Negro in Self-Defense.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 5.—Samuel Crews, a colored man, forty years of age, was shot and killed early this morning at Princeton Basin, on the canal, a mile above this village by John Larkin. Crews had a bad reputation. Larkin has worked for the Princeton Water Company for six years, and has always been a steady, hard-working man. He claims he shot in self-defense.

About 2 o'clock, according to the story told by Larkin, he was in the neighborhood of the basin, and became involved in a quarrel with a member of the basin gang, to which Crews belonged. He was getting the best of the fight, when Crews came up behind him and struck him on the head with a club. The blow felled him, and he was regaining his feet when Crews tried to hit him again, and missed.

Larkin got upon his feet and Crews started to attack him again. Then Larkin drew his revolver and shot Crews through the heart. Larkin gave himself up to the authorities.

New Jersey Church Sold for $700.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 5.—The Congregational Church Building at Coytesville was sold under foreclosure to-day. The building was bought for $700 by C. N. Williams, counsel of the Congregational Church Building Society of New York. It was thought that Deacons Black, Morrison, and Danziger, who were opposed to Pastor Brown and caused him to resign nearly two years ago, would bid for the church, but they were not on hand after paying for three adjournments. It is understood, however, they will yet buy the property.

Baby Born in Railroad Station.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 5.—Alice Gray of Philadelphia, a young woman who was traveling alone, gave birth to a child this evening in the West Jersey Railroad Station here. Dr. Chew and two officers took the mother and child to the hospital. The woman is evidently well-to-do. She has considerable money and a well-filled traveling case. Both mother and child are doing well.

Child Victim of Vendetta Dead.

Carmille Dimota, the two-year-old child who was accidentally shot Tuesday by Theodore Merzierio, in front of her home, 526 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, died last night. The man shot the child during an attempt to kill Nicolo Angelino, an enemy. Merzierio escaped and had not been captured up to a late hour last night.

Commercial High School in Brooklyn.

At yesterday's meeting of the Brooklyn School Board, the committee which has been considering the subject of a commercial high school reported in favor of the plan. Its report was accepted and referred to the new High School Committee, to be appointed by President Robertson.

Conference on Scriptural Revision.

SARATOGA, July 5.—The Protestant Episcopal Bishops appointed by the General Convention held at Washington as a committee on marginal revision of the Scriptures, began a ten days' conference here to-day.

W. K. VANDERBILT, JR., INJURED.

Thrown from His Automobile—Is Not Seriously Hurt.

NEWPORT, July 5.—While descending Grosvenor Hill, a most dangerous place in the fog which prevailed at the time, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., returning to his cottage in his automobile, was thrown from the carriage to the highway, yesterday evening, and received a slight cut on the head. The carriage which he was using was completely turned over, the top part badly wrecked, and the battery rendered useless. Arthur T. Kemp was using his automobile at the time, in company with Mr. Vanderbilt, and the injured man was taken to his cottage in Mr. Kemp's trap.

This morning there were most exciting rumors regarding the serious condition of Mr. Vanderbilt, but before the noon hour Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt were seen driving in Bellevue Avenue, and he showed no signs of having been so seriously injured as was reported.

Cottagers who were coming from Mrs. Grosvenor's entertainment witnessed the accident and offered assistance, which was refused.

The automobile fashion has come to Newport to stay, and if the local company could fill the orders it has received, there would be twenty-five more such vehicles here. The stanhope golf, victoria, and runabout rigs are the most used vehicles, and among the cottagers who have them are Mrs. J. D. P. Lanier, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Arthur T. Kemp, Harry Payne Whitney, and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs.

The cottagers began to-day to send their coachmen to the charging station of the company to be instructed in the driving of the carriages.

The cottagers, too, are being instructed in automobile driving. Arthur T. Kemp, H. Roger Winthrop, and W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., have become adepts in the management of automobiles. Mrs. Kemp uses the carriage of her husband very cleverly, and this may also be said of Mrs. Vanderbilt.

SALOON MAN SHOOTS NEGROES.

One Man Killed and Another Fatally Injured at Roseville.

HAVERSTRAW, July 5.—Roseville, the scene of the Sliney robbery two years ago, when three saloon keepers were held up and robbed at the revolver's point, and one of them together with a boarder shot, was to-day the scene of a fracas in which one man was shot to death, another fatally injured, and two others less seriously hurt.

John O'Shea conducts a small beer saloon at Roseville, his patrons being chiefly colored men who are employed in the nearby brickyards. This afternoon Olmstead Boyd, colored, accompanied by William Johnson, also colored, went into the saloon and asked for credit for a pint of beer until Saturday night. On being refused they went out, telling O'Shea they would return and get even. O'Shea, who knew the violent nature of the men and their comrades, feared violence, and closed his place. Boyd and Johnson went to their shanty, gathered a crowd of fifty or sixty of their friends, and returned to the saloon with the intention of taking possession of it.

O'Shea, on seeing the mob coming, armed himself with a repeating rifle. The crowd arrived at the saloon headed by a big negro known as "Crack-a-Jack George," and broke open the door. O'Shea told them to go back or he would shoot, but his warning had no effect, and he began firing.

The first shot struck Boyd in the left side, just above the heart, inflicting a wound from which he cannot recover. Another struck a man named Johnson in the neck, killing him almost instantly. Two more of the shots from O'Shea's rifle took effect in the bodies of two others of the gang, inflicting wounds which are not considered serious.

Word was sent to the village that a riot was in progress, and Deputy Sheriff Springstead, with a posse of officers, went to the spot and succeeded in arresting six of the gang, who were taken to the county jail handcuffed together. O'Shea was also arrested and taken to the jail to await examination.

TEUTONIC LATE IN DOCKING.

Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt Among the Prominent Passengers.

The fog which enveloped the lower bay last evening caused a delay of three hours in the docking of the White Star liner Teutonic. Friends of passengers, who gathered early in the evening on the pier, were much annoyed consequently. The Teutonic was sighted east of Fire Island at 2:45 P. M., and it was not until 8:30 that she reached Quarantine. During that time she was groping her way through the fog. By 8 o'clock there were more than 200 persons on the pier. Many anxious inquiries were made at the office as to the non-arrival of the liner. The Teutonic had anchored near Quarantine because of the fog, but when it lifted she came up to her pier.

Most of the Customs Inspectors gave up the ship and departed. The few who remained on the pier were rewarded when, shortly after 10 o'clock, the big hull of the liner loomed up. The Teutonic was not boarded by the customs officers down the bay, and so the passengers were allowed to carry away none of their baggage except their handbags. Among the first to leave the vessel after the gangway had been placed in position were Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt. Both looked well. They were driven at once to the Waldorf-Astoria. Other passengers were Edward W. Bok, editor of The Ladies' Home Journal; Lieut. R. Bernstrom, Professor C. F. Curtiss, G. E. Dewey of this city, Josiah Bradlee and wife, Charles A. Ellis, R. W. Gamble, Count G. John Gherardesca, Capt. Adrian Grieves, Major J. O. Hutchinson, J. F. Keating, Marchese E. de Vitie di Marco, Mrs. Norman L. Munro, Miss Munro, Col. M. J. O'Brien, Lieut. Col. H. C. Woods, R. A., and Capt. George Walker.

MURDER AT A SUMMER CAMP.

Squire Tankard Kills His Sister-in-Law and Wounds Her Husband.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 5.—At about 2 o'clock this afternoon, Squire Tankard shot and killed Mrs. William Beaumont. He then turned the revolver on Mr. Beaumont and shot him, the bullet taking effect in his arm, making a serious wound. After the shooting Tankard jumped into the lake, and, placing the muzzle of the revolver at his own head, fired again, but the wound was not serious and he had left the water and made his escape into the woods before any effort was made to apprehend him.

The shooting took place at Driftwood, on Chautauqua Lake, where the Beaumonts, with a party of friends, were spending a few days camping. Tankard's wife is a sister of the murdered woman, and there had been a quarrel between the two families for some months. Tankard and his wife had separated, she having gone to live with the Beaumonts. The parties are all mill operatives, but are well to do. Officers are searching for Tankard.

SLAVE TO TEA AND CIGARETTES.

Digney, as Soon as He Left the Hospital, Gave Way to Temptation.

His passion for cigarettes and tea may cost Alister Digney, one of Bellevue Hospital's most interesting patients, his life. The man was born in India. Two weeks ago he was admitted to the hospital with mind and body tottering under the effect of incessant indulgence in tea and cigarettes.

Digney improved so that he was discharged as cured yesterday morning. He returned last night as much of a wreck as ever. Once out of the hospital and away from its influence, the man found the temptations irresistible. The physicians say they may save him yet.

Candidates for West Point.

Congressman Jacob Ruppert, Jr., of the Fifteenth District, through his Secretary, M. Stewart, yesterday announced the winners of the competitive examination for nomination from his district for admission to the West Point Military Academy. The nominee is Frederick H. Chase, seventeen years old of 164 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, and his alternate is H. Langdon Butler of 12 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. There were thirty competitors. Chase is a son of the late Capt. Charles T. Chase of the United States Navy. He lives with his mother, Mrs. Florence Chase, and is at present attending the Chelthan School, at Ogontz, Penn.

Lackawanna's New Superintendent.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 5.—General Superintendent Raymond Dupuy of the Chicago Great Western has resigned to become Superintendent of the New Jersey lines of the Lackawanna, with headquarters at Hoboken. Tracey Lyon, has been appointed General Superintendent of the Chicago Great Western to succeed Dupuy.

PARTED TO MEET AGAIN.

Policeman Twice Started Combatants in Opposite Directions, but They Walked Around the Block.

Patrolman O'Hara of the Butler Street Station noticed a big man and a little man hitting each other early yesterday morning on Court Street, near Fourth Place, Brooklyn. The big man was Michael Mulvey of 180 Luquer Street, and the small one Thomas J. Reeves of 481 Court Street. Both had been celebrating the Fourth and were overstimulated. O'Hara parted them, turned them around with their backs to each other, gave each a gentle push, and started them off in opposite directions. Each instantly forgot the existence of the other and traveled amicably around the block.

On the Clinton Street side they met in the middle of the block. They halted and reconnoitred hazily. At the same moment each made out the other's features, and, remembering their previous misunderstanding, they uttered a shout of joy and fell upon each other again. Mulvey hit Reeves on the lobe of the left ear, and Reeves grazed Mulvey's coat lapel.

At this instant O'Hara hove in sight again. He separated the men and made a short speech to them, to which they listened with drunken gravity. They promised to be good, and O'Hara again turned them around, back to back, and gently propelled them due north and south respectively.

It took them some time to get around to Court Street again, but they met in the middle of the block. O'Hara happened to be coming up Third Place. He heard a war-whoop, and instantly conjecturing the state of affairs, hurried around the corner and found his worst fears realized. He reached the spot just as Mulvey felled Reeves.

Mulvey turned, and, recognizing the marplot who had twice before spoiled his sport, leaped on O'Hara and began another combat. The policeman hit him with his night stick and called a patrol wagon. Ambulance Surgeon Burke was summoned from the Long Island College Hospital, but he found that Mulvey was not seriously hurt. Both Reeves and Mulvey were arraigned yesterday in the Butler Street Court and fined $3 apiece.

Mulvey, with his head bandaged, went out in search of more rum. Reeves, late yesterday afternoon, was walking down Court Street, when he was suddenly overcome and sank to the ground. Surgeon Burke was again summoned, and this time he found that Reeves had a fracture of the skull. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital, where it was said last night that he would recover.

Mulvey is still at large.

"KISSING BUG" BY MAIL.

One Sent to Dr. C. M. Benedict of Bellevue Hospital by Unknown Friends.

Dr. C. M. Benedict of Bellevue Hospital was notified by the Brooklyn Post Office yesterday that a letter of large size was held there for a two-cent postage stamp which it lacked.

To make sure that he got the letter Dr. Benedict sent 4 cents in stamps, and last night he received his letter, which was a bulky one. The doctor opened it in the presence of several of his colleagues, and a small dead bug fell out. The letter read:

Flatbush, July 2, 1899.

Dear Doctor: Inclosed find what the people of Flatbush call a kissing bug.

THOMAS DUFFY,
Duryea Place.

The doctor says the joke is on him. For a week his mail has been full of bugs.

THE TRIAL OF AUGUST BECKER.

Chicago Man, Charged with Wife Murder, Admits Boiling the Body.

CHICAGO, July 5.—August Becker, on trial for murdering his wife and boiling up the body, was on the stand on his own behalf to-day.

He denied any part in the killing of his wife, who was, he claimed, beaten to death by George Sutterlin, the father of Becker's second wife. Becker admitted assisting Sutterlin to dispose of the body by boiling it. On cross-examination he stuck to his story, but showed such great irritation that it was deemed necessary to double his guard—it being feared that he would attack Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Pearson, who was conducting the prosecution.

The defense concluded its testimony when Becker left the stand, and the prosecution called Sutterlin, whom Becker accused of the murder, as a witness. He denied any knowledge of the crime, saying he never heard of it until his son-in-law was arrested. Arguments of the attorneys will be made to-morrow.

INSURANCE DEAL QUESTIONED.

The Merchants' Life Association's State License Revoked.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 5.—State Superintendent of Insurance Payn is in receipt of advices to the effect that the Merchants' Life Association of the United States, located at St. Louis, Mo., having authority to transact business in New York as an assessment life insurance corporation, has reinsured its business in the Franklin Life Insurance Company of Springfield, Ill., which is a company without authorization in this State.

The officers of the Franklin Life have requested the department to give it permission to have its representatives visit the policy holders of the Merchants' Life, solicitors and residents of New York State, soliciting them to transfer their membership. Superintendent Payn has refused this request, referring to Section 269 of the insurance laws, which makes it impossible for a domestic assessment insurance corporation to transfer its risks to any corporation not having authority to transact business in New York State. The Superintendent holds that in view of this provision in the insurance law, he has no right to recognize such a request as is made by the Franklin Life Insurance Company.

In consequence of the reinsurance in the Franklin Life Superintendent Payn has revoked the license of the Merchants' Life Association to transact business in this State. The Merchants' Life, according to its statement for the year ending Dec. 31, 1898, had a membership of 3,670, with some $9,000,000 of insurance.

Ensley Land Company's Changes.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 5.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Ensley Land Company to-day the property was taken out of the hands of the trustees and turned over to the stockholders of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, which assumes the entire indebtedness. David J. McCombe of New York was elected President. He will open offices in New York, Memphis, Nashville, and Birmingham. Cord Meyer, a real estate owner of New York; J. Henry Smith of Birmingham, and A. B. Boardman of the law firm of Tracy, Broadman & Platt, New York, were elected Directors. N. Baxter, Jr., and A. M. Shook of Nashville and Judge William A. Walker of Birmingham were chosen Southern Directors.

Mr. Choate Gives a Dinner.

LONDON, July 5.—United States Ambassador Joseph H. Choate gave a grand dinner to-night in commemoration of the Fourth of July. The list of guests included Archbishop Ireland, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Senator and Mrs. Hanna, Lords and Ladies Jersey and Clanwilliam, Lord Mount Stephen, Justice Shand, Justice and Miss Grantham, Sir Henry M. and Lady Stanley, the Hon. and Mrs. Arthur Lyttleton, Prof. and Mrs. Jebb, the Hon. James Bryce and Mrs. Bryce, Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy, and Miss White; Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan.

Large Gold Strike Near Dawson.

WARREN, Ohio, July 5.—Extracts from a Skagway paper just received here report a large gold strike near Dawson by Prof. Lippy, formerly of Oberlin and Kinsman, Ohio. Lippy is said to have two and a half tons of gold in his cabin. He is said to have refused a million dollars for his claim last year.

Fourth of July Casualties.

CHICAGO, July 5.—The Tribune Fourth of July casualty list to-morrow will include returns from 250 cities and towns. The leading figures are: Dead, 33; injured, 1,730; fire losses, $233,070; injured by cannon crackers, 731; injured by powder explosions, 257; injured by toy cannon, 259; hit by stray bullets, 60.

Gen. Wood Returns to Santiago.

BOSTON, July 5.—Gen. Leonard A. Wood, United States Army, Governor of Santiago Province, sailed on the steamer Admiral Dewey for his post this morning.

AMERICAN ART ABROAD.

Poor Prospects of a Representative Exhibit at the Paris Exposition—Space Absurdly Inadequate.

The prospect for American art at the Paris Exposition is not a hopeful one. There is a possibility—indeed it is more than likely—that a number of fine works may be shown in the space reserved for paintings and sculpture by citizens of the United States, but anything like a representative display seems impossible.

It was just this representative display which was hoped for by American artists and art lovers. The opinion generally held in France, and, indeed, in the whole of Europe, is that there is no such thing as American art. That a certain number of men of genius have been born in this country is admitted, but these are regarded as the exceptions which prove the rule, and the idea that "anything is good enough for Americans" is one that is unfortunately only too general among foreign artists, dealers, and critics.

The Paris Exposition has therefore been regarded as an opportunity of immense value. Great Britain proved to Europe at the last exhibition in Paris that she possessed not only artists, but an art, and the coming exhibition was welcomed as affording a chance for America to do the same.

With the small amount of space at the disposal of the Department of Fine Arts of the United States Commission, and with the manner in which this commission is setting about the task of obtaining exhibits, there is apparently little likelihood of such an educative result. The cimaise (line space) assigned to the United States Fine Art Section aggregates about 550 running feet. Within this space will have to be packed all the paintings, pastels, miniatures, architectural drawings, illustrations, engravings, and etchings shown.

The authorities calculate that there will be room for about 250 paintings. But only a small proportion of these can, of course, be hung on the line, and European crowds rarely look at any works above or below the line. The outlook is therefore not a favorable one, although America can claim no worse treatment in the amount of space assigned than can other countries.

Considering this, it is possible that the United States Commission was justified in limiting the number of pictures to be received from any artist to "not more than one or two," (in the words of the circular.) But it cannot be pretended that any artist or any school of art will be adequately represented under these circumstances. The work of such a man as Sargent, for instance, can only be appreciated when at least half a dozen or his productions are seen. A couple of tours de force may impress, but will surely not convince. The same may be said of John La Farge and most of the men who are regarded as representative American artists. Indeed, their many sidedness is regarded as one of the characteristics of the painters and sculptors of this country. They are approaching now more nearly to the system of the fifteenth century Italians and Germans than the Europeans of to-day, and that fact, in the belief of most of those competent to judge, is the most encouraging feature of the art of the country.

Therefore, if nothing else did so the commission's limitation to any artist of two works for exhibition would prevent an adequate display. But the commission has unfortunately also made a serious mistake in the estimation of many painters, in not announcing the names of those who are to compose the jury of selection. As matters stand now, American artists are invited to offer works for exhibition without knowing whether those to pass judgment upon them will be competent to do so. The names of the jury or juries (for there may be two bodies, one in New York and the other in Chicago,) will, it is said, be published in September. As the juries are to meet in November to make a preliminary selection, it is evident that such artists as desire to be represented will mostly have been obliged to make their arrangements before September, i. e., they will have to decide upon what they wish to exhibit without knowing who are to pass upon it, without even knowing whether the jury of selection will be composed of artists or outsiders.

SAVED JOB, BUT MAY LOSE LIFE.

John McGowan, forty years old, an ironworker of 319 East Thirty-fourth Street, was attacked yesterday morning on the East Thirty-first Street pier by a vicious dog. His right hand was badly lacerated. The man walked to Bellevue and had the wounds dressed. The doctors were insistent that he should remain at the hospital. They warned him of the possible consequences if he tried to use his hand.

"It's nothing," replied McGowan stoutly, "I can't lose my job. I got a wife and two kids, and jobs like mine ain't picked up every day." And the man left the hospital and went to work.

"He'll come back," said the doctors, and all day long they waited for the man to return, knowing that it was impossible for him to work with such a hand.

About 7 o'clock last night McGowan staggered into the reception room at the hospital. His hand was swollen thrice its normal size. "I stuck the day out," he said doggedly, when the same physician took him in charge, "but you were right, doctor!"

Soon after reaching the hospital and having the hand operated upon, the man became unconscious. Blood poisoning is feared now. In his delirium he raves constantly about his "job." He keeps telling the foreman that it is all right, and begs him not to hire somebody in his place.

MICHIGAN TAX COMMISSIONERS.

Gov. Pingree Appoints the Supervisory Board Under the New Law.

DETROIT, Mich., July 5.—Gov. Pingree has appointed the following as members of the Board of State Tax Commissioners under the act known as the Oren Tax law, the order to issue commissions having been sent to Lansing to-night: Milo D. Campbell of Coldwater, A. F. Freeman of Manchester, and Robert Oakman of Detroit. They will all serve until the next session of the Legislature.

This is the law which Gov. Pingree considers by far the most important tax measure passed by the last Legislature. The Commissioners are given supervisory control over officers administering the general tax laws, and are empowered in certain cases to review assessment rolls and correct them by raising and lowering assessments and adding property. One of their important duties is to determine the value of railroad property in relation to the amount of specific taxes now paid by the railroads. Mr. Campbell is the present Insurance Commissioner, and will resume that office Jan. 1.

Patrick Malone Dies in Pittsford.

ROCHESTER, July 5.—Patrick Malone died on Monday at his home in Pittsford, aged seventy-seven years. For more than half a century Mr. Malone had been a well-known figure in public life in this vicinity. He was born in County Clare, Ireland, and emigrated to this country with his parents in 1825. He first lived in Montreal, seven years later removed to Rochester, and later to Mendon.

Mr. Malone was a Democrat, and represented his town in the county Legislature from 1864 to 1872, and in 1879. He was for twelve years a manager of the State Industrial School, and served as an Inspector of the Monroe County Penitentiary for sixteen years.

Glassware Combine Gets Its Charter.

PITTSBURG, July 5.—Among the charters granted at Harrisburg to-day was one for the National Glass Company of Pittsburg. This is the concern which has been under way for some time, as a combination of the table glassware manufacturers. It is expected that the combine will now be completed within a short time, and when next fire opens the new concern will have charge of nearly all the table glassware factories in the country. The new combine will probably be capitalized at $20,000,000.

Robbery in Bleecker Street Store.

Hein & Fox's hat and cap manufactory, occupying the ground and second floors of the big building at 127-9 Bleecker Street, was entered some time Tuesday night, and goods worth from $5,000 to $6,000 were carried away. The thieves must have taken their loot away in a wagon. The entrance to the place is in a heavy shadow at night and quite favorable to such a job.

The New Japanese Treaties.

YOKOHAMA, July 6.—In view of the coming into operation of the various new treaties, the Mikado has issued an imperial rescript and the Cabinet has issued orders enjoining the people, officials, soldiers, and postal and telegraph employes to observe courtesy and tact in their relations with foreigners.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

NEW CIVIL SERVICE RULING.

Prominent Chicago Men Say the President Violated a Solemn Pledge —Their Petition.

CHICAGO, July 5.—The Chronicle to-morrow will say: In a letter addressed to President McKinley 110 prominent Chicago citizens declare the Chief Executive has violated a solemn pledge in his recent civil service order. McKinley's record is compared with that of Cleveland and others of his predecessors, and he is earnestly besought to revise the order at once. The letter in part follows:

"While the good of the service may have required a few exclusions from the classified positions, there can have been no valid reason for the exemption of some 10,000 places from the operations of a tried and beneficial law. A revision of the civil service rules at the instance of known friends of reform would be one thing; a revision at the demand of its avowed enemies is quite another."

Among those who sign the letter are Gen. A. C. McClurg, E. H. Ripley, A. C. Bartlett, J. J. Glessner, H. E. Von Holst, John J. P. O'Dell, Legroy D. Thoman, and J. Lawrence Laughlin.

THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Mayor Van Wyck Returns Them Without Approval — State Commission May Now Draft New Regulations.

ALBANY, July 5.—The civil service rules to govern New York City in accordance with the resolutions of the State Civil Service Commission were to-day returned by mail to the commission without the approval of Mayor Van Wyck.

Just what amendments the Mayor disapproves of is still a mystery to the commission, as the only communication on the subject was the following note:

July 4.

John C. Birdseye, Assistant Secretary, State Civil Service Commission:

Dear Sir: I inclose the rules as amended in accordance with the resolutions of the State Civil Service Commission. The Mayor of the City of New York is not willing to approve some of the amendments made by the State Commission.

LEE PHILLIPS, Secretary.

The original rules submitted to the State Commission declared the employes of the Municipal Assembly to be exempt from examination, and the amended rules required all to take a competitive examination, except one clerk, one deputy clerk, one journal clerk, one sergeant at arms, and five assistants in the Board of Aldermen, and one private secretary to the President; one confidential stenographer, one chief clerk, and one sergeant at arms and three assistants in the Council.

In the financial department the number of positions exempt from examination was reduced from 188 to 60, and in the law department the number of exemptions was reduced from 100 to 71. The Superintendents of hospitals, almshouses, asylums, and schools were required to take examinations. The Chief of the Fire Department was likewise placed in the competitive schedule. There were several hundred positions in all affected. The State Civil Service Commission now has the power to draft a code of rules for New York City. Section 10 of the new civil service law gives that body the power to make such regulations as follows:

In case, for any reason, the Mayor of any city, within sixty days after he has the power to appoint, fails to appoint such municipal Commissioners, the State Commission shall appoint them to hold office until the expiration of the term of the Mayor then in office, and their successors are appointed and qualify. It shall be the duty of such persons to prepare, and to procure the approval of the rules herein provided for, and if they fail to do so within sixty days after their appointment the State Commission shall forthwith make said rules.

CASE OF SENATOR GALLINGER.

Carl Schurz Invited to Attend the Investigation of Charges.

CONCORD, N. H., July 5.—Charles A. Busiel has invited Carl Schurz, President, and George McAneny, Secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League, to be present at the investigation of charges against Senator Gallinger, to be held here next Tuesday. The invitation is understood to have been sent them because of the spirited newspaper controversy between Mr. Schurz and Mr. Gallinger about two years ago about civil service and party loyalty.

Commissioners Harlow and Brewer and Special Agent Wales will represent the Civil Service Commission at the hearing.

WOMAN MYSTERIOUSLY SHOT.

Mrs. Elizabeth Tierney Mortally Wounded as She Sat on Her Porch.

As the result of a bullet wound inflicted either by accident or design, Mrs. Elizabeth Tierney, wife of Edward Tierney, of Secaucus, N. J., died in St. Francis's Hospital, Jersey City, last evening.

Mr. Tierney conducts a hotel known as the Troy House on the County Road, Secaucus. Mrs. Tierney was sitting on the porch Tuesday night with her three children. A rifle shot was heard, and Mrs. Tierney fell from her chair unconscious. She had been shot. The bullet entered her breast and passed out at her back. The bullet was imbedded in the side railing of the porch. Apparently it had been fired from a Springfield rifle.

Mr. Tierney told the Prosecutor that he believed his wife was shot by design. He said that she was formerly Mrs. Edward Moore. She secured a divorce.

Weight of Paper Wrapping.

From The Baltimore Sun.

A gentleman of Baltimore, who has been a close student of household economics, has made a comparison of the weight of paper to the weight of food supplies purchased for a family, and in one day's purchases found that the paper wrappings amounted to about 10 per cent. of the total. In a list of supplies costing about $1.48 he found that the paper, according to weight, and which was weighed with the provisions, cost him 14¼ cents. This, he claims, is altogether out of just proportion.

Dizziness

means that your stomach needs attention—your liver is getting ready to fill your system with poisonous bile. After the dizziness will come dyspepsia, nervousness and sleeplessness. There's but one thing to do. Use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters faithfully. It will cleanse the system, and tone up the stomach. It makes hearty, strong men and women. See that a **Private Revenue Stamp** covers the neck of the Bottle.

If you want Health Avoid Substitutes

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

The New York Times Illustrated Magazine OF SUNDAY, JULY 9TH,

will contain, among others, the following features:

Latest portrait and interesting description of Wm. K. Vanderbilt; full page of snap shots of Roosevelt's Rough Riders at Las Vegas, New Mexico; photograph of Charles M. Murphy's race on a wheel with a Long Island locomotive; interesting article on Echo Bay, the New Rochelle yachting centre; pictures and description of the Island of Cuba, compiled from the book by Robert P. Porter; portraits of stage celebrities; reproductions of some of the famous paintings recently exhibited in New York, with descriptive text by Charles de Kay.

NAVAL BOARD DECISIONS.

The Six New Small Cruisers to Have Steel Protective Decks.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—A final decision was reached to-day by the Naval Board of Bureau Chiefs to put a two-inch nickel steel protective deck on the six small cruisers about to be built. Admiral Hichborne, chief constructor, reported that the deck would not cost above $16,000 for each ship, and that no important alterations in the plans would be required. The main change will be in widening the ships about a foot.

The board also decided to put in first-class condition the miniature torpedo boat Somers, bought in Germany last year. She is lying at the New York Navy Yard.

Another decision of the board was to sell the old single-turreted monitor Ajax. This craft is one of the relics of the civil war, and has lain for years at the League Island Navy Yard.

The matter of substituting gasoline for steam as the motive power of the submarine boat Plunger was discussed. With steam power it has been difficult to get sufficient air below. To overcome this difficulty the use of gasoline is proposed, but a decision on the matter was not reached.

NAVY YARD INSPECTION.

Assistant Secretary Allen Looks Over Proposed New Dry Dock Site.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Charles H. Allen, who is on a tour of inspection on the dispatch boat Dolphin, visited the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday.

The advisability of building another dry dock in the Brooklyn yard, capable of accommodating the largest ships in the navy, is being considered by the Navy Department, and Secretary Allen gave this matter much attention yesterday. It is proposed to build a stone dock between Dry Docks Nos. 2 and 3, at a cost of something like $2,000,000. This dock, if built, will be the largest in the country, and will amply fill the need of better docking facilities at the yard.

It is expected that the desirability of this improvement and others quite as important will be urged by Secretary Allen when he returns to Washington.

The proposed addition to the yard of a tract of land adjoining the lower end also engaged the Secretary's attention. This land is needed to give the yard more water frontage.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—William Allen Young and E. I. Calger, London.

FIFTH AVENUE—Potter Palmer, Chicago; Edwin Exon, Australia; ex-Senator A. P. Gorman, Maryland.

HOFFMAN—Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Ithaca; E. P. Rammell and A. R. Morrell, Leeds, England; A. Langstaff Johnson, Richmond.

HOLLAND—H. Newbould and V. G. Beuttell, London; H. J. Nottenius, Delft, Holland; Laurence Irving Scott, San Francisco.

MAJESTIC—Mr. and Mrs. R. Wurts Dundas, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Welhouse, Atlanta, Ga.; V. P. Lippman, St. Louis, Mo.

MANHATTAN—William D. Sloane, Lenox; Felix Hamel, Tamworth, England; Richard Bornstrom, Stockholm; J. M. Hunter, Yokohama.

MURRAY HILL—F. Agar, London; Henry H. Hileon, Boston; A. L. Johnson, Cleveland.

NETHERLAND—J. P. Mollison, Yokohama; C. W. Haskell, Ottawa.

PARK AVENUE—José M. Vargas, Bogota; F. C. Athey, Bournemouth, England; S. A. Kean, Chicago.

WALDORF—William Anderson, Glasgow; August H. Eddy, Chicago; Baron S. P. Erlanger, London; ex-Mayor Jacob Amos, Syracuse; R. A. Mager, Mexico; John R. Drexel, Newport; J. C. Whitney, Baltimore.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adams, silks; 102 Grand Street; Holland House.
Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Hotel Adler.
Adler, B., & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; B. Adler, fancy goods and millinery; Hotel Albert.
Armstrong, James, & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; W. E. Woebbeking, millinery; C. Pidgeon, hats; 922 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Baer, Singer & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; M. A. Singer, woolens; Hoffman House.
Belfeld, J., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Belfeld, woolens; Hotel Imperial.
Bonart Brothers, Galveston, Texas; J. Bonart, notions and furnishing goods, 576 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce, Boston, Mass; A. G. Bowditch, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; G. A. Gay, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Doeplitz, M., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; E. Doeplitz, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Fuchs, A. H., Millinery Company, St. Louis Mo.; A. H. Fuchs, millinery; A. J. Halle, millinery; Hoffman House.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Easterly, hats and caps; 104 Worth Street; G. W. Porter, glo

OPPOSE NEW WHISKY TRUST

Stockholders of American Spirits Company Aroused.

TO PROTECT THEIR INTERESTS

Claim an Injustice Will Be Done by the Proposed Surrender of Their Stock to the Trust.

Opposition to the proposed new Whisky Trust, the Distilling Company of America, developed at a meeting of stockholders of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, held yesterday in Parlor 74 of the Astor House. There were about forty stockholders present, and a number of attorneys representing others. Letters had also been sent to the committee that called the meeting, stating that the writers were in sympathy with the meeting, and that they would be bound by whatever action those attending should take.

The temporary committee having the matter in charge was Lewis W. Babcock, Hugh V. Roddy, Jr., and A. Devoe Wall, and the call for the meeting stated that under the scheme which has been arranged to surrender the stock of the Manufacturing Company for a percentage of the stock of the new company, it is believed that an injustice will be done to stockholders. It was to arrange a plan to protect such interests as may be opposed to the new company that the meeting was called.

James C. Church, a lawyer of Brooklyn, was chosen as Chairman, and while the meeting was supposed to be a gathering of the minority stockholders of the Manufacturing Company, it was more than once hinted that the opposition may resolve itself into a majority representation and effectually block the new trust scheme. Mr. Church said that while he was not personally a holder of stock, he represented a considerable holding, and he had been asked by his clients to investigate the standing of the Manufacturing Company and the value of its securities. It was almost impossible to do this, he said, from the fact that there had been no reports to stockholders. There had been an issue of $2,000,000 worth of bonds, but no one knew what had become of the money. Valuable contracts had been made, notably with the Spirits Distributing Company, which took the output of the Manufacturing Company and was one of the concerns to be brought into the proposed trust. The Distributing Company, Mr. Church said, paid a dividend, while the Manufacturing Company paid none. The plan of the present meeting was, he said, to find out the value of what the stockholders had to sell as well as what was offered them in exchange for their holdings.

To this end Mr. Church suggested that a committee be appointed to ask the Manufacturing Company for a statement of its affairs and to allow an examination of its books. Under the law, he said, the minority stockholders had a perfect right to make this demand. He invited suggestions from those present, and Alfred A. Cook of Wallach & Cook responded. Mr. Cook said that he represented a number of stockholders, and his proposition was that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to draw up a stockholders' protective agreement, and that under it the stock held by the subscribers to the agreement be deposited with a trust company, and trust certificates be issued therefor. A demand, he said, could then be made upon the officers of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company for a report, an inspection of the books, and a financial statement, none of which has ever been made. Mr. Cook quoted cases in the Court of Appeals where the demands of minority stockholders for an inspection of books had been sustained, and he said that the time was now ripe when such a demand should be made. He said that practically the same men controlled the other companies which it is proposed to take into the consolidation as controlled the Manufacturing Company, and that the latter company had been used as a tool to further other interests. Mr. Cook said that he had positive information that the majority of the stock of the Manufacturing Company had not yet been deposited under the proposed agreement. Mr. Cook's motion was adopted. Chairman Church said he would announce the personnel of the committee after a consultation with stockholders.

On top of Mr. Cook's positive announcement that a majority of the stock of the Manufacturing Company had not been deposited under the proposed merger, it was officially announced yesterday that there has been deposited with the Central Trust Company a majority of all the stocks of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, the Kentucky Distilling and Warehouse Company, the Spirits Distributing Company, and the Standard Distilling and Distributing Company, and that the plan announced by the Central and State Trust Companies would be declared operative at once. It is stated that over 85 per cent. of the securities, preferred and common, of each of the several concerns invited into the reorganization have been deposited, and that in some instances the percentage is as high as 95 per cent. It is further announced that this insures the success of the proposed combination under the name of the Distilling Company of America, which is to have a capital stock of $25,000,000—$55,000,000 in cumulative 7 per cent. preferred, and $70,000,000 in common stock—and that the organizing of the new company will now be prosecuted with vigor.

DENOUNCES TRUST SYSTEM.

Col. M. C. Wetmore of St. Louis Says that Unless It Is Checked It Will Overthrow the Republic.

Col. M. C. Wetmore of St. Louis, the pronounced foe of all trusts, is at the Waldorf-Astoria. There he was seen yesterday by a reporter, to whom he said:

"I believe that the trust system is the greatest evil the American people have ever had to contend with. It is more dangerous than any war in which we can become engaged. It is slowly but surely crushing out the manhood and the independence of the American people. The money trust, the gold trust, is the greatest evil of them all.

"Trusts are only favored for one purpose—to make money and make more of it than the real capital invested would justify in any way. The trusts attempt to, and in many instances do, control the prices of raw material. They expect to control the price of labor. They do get enhanced prices for the manufactured product.

"There are no two sides to the trust question to the individual who is not financially interested in the profits. The hands of the trusts just at this time are laid with crushing force on the commercial traveler. Thousands upon thousands have been discharged; many more will follow, and those who have continued in employment will be paid lower wages. The workingman sees the handwriting on the wall, and is organizing to defeat the power that would crush him.

"The trust system is so un-American and so far-reaching in its evil influence that unless its progress is speedily checked it will upset our whole system of government and there will be no Republic. The trust magnates will dictate candidates and policies. They are pretty near doing so now.

"The people in the North and East have no idea of the intensity of the anti-trust feeling in the South and West, but I am glad to notice a marked growth in the sentiment here.

"The people can crush the trusts in six months if they will have the courage to stand together and persistently boycott goods made by a trust. They can do it if they make an honest effort.

"In my opinion, there is no question about the nomination of William Jennings Bryan next year, and I think he will be elected. The Chicago platform will be reiterated, and there will be a pronounced declaration against the trusts. It is on the latter proposition that the main fight must be made, because it is an issue that nearly every man, woman, and grown child in the country understands.

"The annexation of the Philippines is only a part of the system for plundering the people of the United States. But we are in a war with the Filipinos, and must fight it to a finish."

Col. Wetmore was a partner in one of the largest tobacco firms in the country, and consistently fought the trusts. But when the American Tobacco Company won his partners over he refused to go into the trust, and retired from business.

TRUSTS IN MEXICO.

A Resident of the State Says the Tendency There Is Toward Combines.

John B. Frisbie of the City of Mexico, a guest at the Waldorf-Astoria, thinks the Mexicans will soon adopt the trust system.

"We have a match trust and a beer trust, and I suppose others will follow," said he yesterday. "There has been a marked improvement in manufacturing, but commercial conditions continue in favor of the United States. Everywhere in Mexico business is being modeled on the American system.

"Naturally because of their Spanish origin, Mexicans watch with interest the progress of the war in the Philippines. But their main interest is actuated by a nervous fear caused by the uncertainty of where the American policy of annexation will stop."

New Coal and Coke Company.

TRENTON, N. J., July 5.—The Cumberland Coal and Coke Company, with an authorized capital of $2,000,000, was incorporated here to-day. The company was organized to operate coal mines and produce coal and coke, mainly in Tennessee. The incorporators are William T. Blessing, Cyrus O. Godfrey, and Kenneth McLeren, all of Jersey City.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

RAILROAD WILL BE SOLD.

Foreclosure of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Affirmed.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 5.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals to-day affirmed the decree of foreclosure entered by Judge Taft, in the Circuit Court, in the Clover Leaf Railroad mortgage foreclosure suit, and held that the mortgage bonds of the Clover Leaf Company, of the par value of $9,000,000, were valid, and that the Continental Trust Company, the trustee under the mortgage, was entitled to foreclose the same.

Judge Taft's decree of sale was modified in respect to the rights of the preferred stockholders. The Court of Appeals held that the Circuit Court had the power to require all debts to be presented in the suit within a specified time, and in default thereof to distribute the assets to the preferred stockholders; hence the lien to be conceded by the preferred stockholders before using stock in making their bid, need not cover debts not presented in the creditor's suit within that time. In all other respects the decree of the Circuit Court was affirmed.

The Illinois Central's Omaha Plans.

CHICAGO, July 5.—President Fish of the Illinois Central Road says: "Our line will be in Omaha by Christmas. Work is being pushed rapidly, and an excellent line is being constructed. It is nine miles longer than the Northwestern Road between Chicago and Omaha, but the difference is so small that it will not be noticeable, and, on the other hand, the grade of the new line will not be quite so pronounced in places as that of the other road, which will serve to equalize the two."

STOPS ELEVATED ROAD SALE.

New York Bank Note Company Has Claim Against Kings County Line.

Justice Lambert of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday granted an order staying the sale of the property and franchises of the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company and the Fulton Elevated Railway Company. The order was asked for by the New York Bank Note Company, a judgment creditor, for over $23,000. The sale was advertised to take place to-day under the judgment of foreclosure and sale obtained by the Mercantile Trust Company, the trustee for the mortgage bondholders.

The Bank Note Company's judgment was recovered on April 7, 1899. It was obtained after the Mercantile Trust Company had pressed to judgment its foreclosure suit. The Bank Note Company charges collusion and fraud. It declares in the moving papers that Andrew J. Nutting obtained a judgment against the company for $14,000, and, being made a party to the Mercantile Trust Company's action, Nutting set up a claim that his judgment was a lien superior to the lien of the mortgage.

His claim was settled while the foreclosure was pending, and an order was entered substituting for Nutting's attorneys Charles L. Kingsley, an attorney in the office of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, who are attorneys for the Kings County Railroad. The Bank Note Company says that the scheme is to transfer all the property of the company and its ostensible title so that the lien of the Bank Note Company will be valueless.

Lyon & Smith, the Bank Note Company's attorneys, allege on information and belief that the foreclosure sale is being had in furtherance of a plan conceived in the interest of the bondholders and stockholders of the two railroads to turn over the property to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

Justice Lambert's order stays the sale for twenty days on condition that the Bank Note Company within a given time furnishes a bond in $5,000 to cover only the disbursements from the entry of the judgment of foreclosure.

PLANS FOR A NEW RAILROAD.

Western Men Are Making a Through Line from Norfolk to Omaha.

CHICAGO, July 5.—A new through line from Norfolk, Va., to Omaha, Neb., is being mapped out. From a reliable source it is learned that a large engineering corps in charge of E. C. Collins of Kirksville, Mo., said to be employed by a coterie of Chicago capitalists and the Missouri Construction Company, is surveying a line for a railroad from Quincy to Springfield, Ill.

The road interested is the Omaha, Kansas City and Eastern, and the new line is to be an extension of the Omaha, Kansas City and Eastern east from Quincy. The proposed line from Quincy to Springfield will be 94 miles long compared with 112 miles via the Wabash. The through line would be formed from Norfolk, Va., by the Norfolk and Western, the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, the Indianapolis, Decatur and Western, and the Omaha, Kansas City and Eastern. The length of the proposed line would be between 1,200 and 1,500 miles. The two terminals of this line have never been connected by through service.

The Will of John M. Conklin.

The will of John M. Conklin of Brooklyn was filed for probate yesterday in the office of the Kings County Surrogate. No schedule was filed. The entire property goes to the widow, Gertrude Earle Conklin, and the three children, George W., Frederick M., and Maude Earle Conklin, being held in trust for them by the executors, Gertrude Earle Conklin and George W. Conklin. Semi-annually one-fourth of the rents and profits shall be paid to the widow, and three-fourths to the other heirs, respectively, share and share alike. After the death of the widow, the whole income is to be paid to the children or their issue. The principal, after the death of the two executors, is to be converted into cash and paid to the children or their issue.

School Teachers Off for California.

Four Wagner sleeping cars and one ordinary passenger coach left the Grand Central Station yesterday about 1 o'clock, filled with school teachers who are going to Los Angeles, Cal., to attend the annual convention of the National Education Association. About the same time four sleepers, similarly laden and bound for the same destination, left Boston. These two trains will, it is expected, make the journey close together after leaving Albany. Among the passengers on the New York cars were Superintendent Jasper with his wife and daughter. Augustus S. Downing, Principal of the New York Training School; ex-School Trustee S. M. Levy, Wilbur F. Hudson, and Arthur Cooper.

Receiver May Sell a Pawn Ticket.

Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, decided that Receiver Thomas F. Coen may sell the pawn ticket for the Tiffany gold watch which was pawned by Alfred B. Cregan two years ago. Cregan had handed the ticket to him as his only asset, after he had been examined in supplementary proceedings upon a judgment obtained against him by Roundsman Frank J. Rohrig, of the Tenderloin precinct. The ticket is to be sold subject to the pawnbroker's lien upon the watch, which amounts to $12. Justice Bischoff directs that the ticket be sold by private sale, subject to the lien of the pawnbroker upon it.

Railway Train Kills Two Indians.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 5.—A special dispatch says James Redeye and James King, Indians, who resided on the Cattaraugus reservation, were killed at a grade crossing near Gowanda yesterday. Their carriage was struck by a train.

READY FOR BIG YACHT RACE

Columbia and Defender to Measure Speed Off Sandy Hook.

BOTH BOATS IN FINE TRIM

Winner of the Trial Contests Will Meet the British Challenger for the America's Cup.

Clear skies and a spanking breeze are the factors needed to make the first of the trial races between the American yachts Columbia and Defender to-day an event of much popular enjoyment. Interest in this first public effort of the new cup defender Columbia is not confined to yachting experts or to men with sporting proclivities; it is general. Every patriotic American wants the Columbia to demonstrate her ability to show a clean pair of heels to anything that carries sails, in order that assurance may be doubly sure that the cup will be effectually defended at the approaching international races.

Both of the contending yachts in to-day's race—the Columbia and the Defender—were transferred from New Rochelle yesterday afternoon to anchorages off the New York Yacht Club's station at Tompkinsville, S. I. Each boat was in fine trim.

S. Nicholson Kane, Chester Griswold, and Irving Grinnell, members of the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club, were busy yesterday arranging the details of the race. The club offers a two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar cup for the winning vessel. Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan invited the Regatta Committee to be his guests on his big steam yacht Corsair to-day, and, the invitation having been accepted, the Corsair will be the official boat. Two officers of the United States Navy will also be aboard the Corsair. These will be Rear Admiral Higginson, the head of the United States Lighthouse Board, and Capt. Edward M. Shepard, in charge of the Third Lighthouse District. It is the purpose of Admiral Higginson and Capt. Shepard to make observations with a view of securing the co-operation of the Government in the placing of buoys to mark the racing course. The Regatta Committee desires to have the lightship which serves as the turning point in these yacht races encircled by limit-line buoys, so that no boats other than the contending yachts shall approach the vessel nearer than one mile. Such an arrangement it is believed will afford ample space for the yachts to manoeuvre in while making the turn.

The following sailing directions for the race to-day were issued by the Regatta Committee last evening.

START.—The start will be off Sandy Hook or Scotland, L. S., as will be signaled. The preparatory signal will be made at 11:30 A. M.

COURSES.—No. 1. (Letter B.) From the starting line to and around a mark fifteen miles to windward, or to leeward, and return, leaving the mark on the starboard hand.

No. 2. (Letter T.) From the starting line, ten miles to and around a mark; thence ten miles to and around a second mark, and thence ten miles to finish line, turning the marks on the outside of the triangle, to port or starboard, according as the yachts are sent around.

Starting and finish lines, which will be between a point on the flagship Corsair, indicated by a white flag, and the mainmast of the lightship, will be at right angles with the outward and home courses, respectively.

Compass courses will be set before the preparatory signal is made and will be kept flying until after the start. The signals for Course No. 2 must be read beginning forward.

Marks will be floats displaying a red flag with white ball.

STARTING SIGNALS.—Preparatory—A gun will be fired and a red ball hoisted.

Signal for the Start—Ten minutes later a second gun will be fired and another red ball hoisted.

Handicap Time—Two minutes later a third gun will be fired and both balls will drop.

Should a signal gun miss fire, a prolonged blast of the whistle will be given.

RECALL SIGNALS.—A yacht crossing the line before the starting signal is made will be recalled by a blast of the whistle and the display of her private signal.

POSTPONEMENT.—If the start is postponed, a preliminary signal will be made by displaying the "yacht ensign" at the fore ten minutes before the preparatory signal. The directions for starting will be similar to those already stated, with the exception that the signal for the start will be made five minutes after the preparatory, instead of ten.

If toward 8 P. M. it becomes apparent that the finish will be much delayed, the race will be called off, through mutual agreement between the Columbia and the Defender.

Sandy Hook L. S.—(Club Code)—T. Q.
Scotland L. L.—(Club Code)—V. C.
Start postponed—(Club Code)—S.
Race is off—(Club Code)—L.

The official number of the Columbia is 14 and of the Defender 2. The conditions governing this race are similar to those which governed the trial races between the Defender and the Vigilant in 1895. Should the new Columbia in these trial races prove to be a better boat than the latest champion, Defender, she will be retained to defend the America's Cup against Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock. The Columbia to-day will be in command of Capt. Charles Barr, and on board will be C. Oliver Iselin, Woodbury Kane, Herbert Leeds, Newberry Thorne, and William Iselin. Capt. Rhodes will be in command of the Defender, with W. Butler Duncan, Jr., aboard as manager. Some members of the New York Yacht Club say unofficially that under the regular racing rules the Columbia allows the Defender time, exactly how much has not been stated. The boats have not yet been measured, however, and may not be for some time, as was the case in 1895. The starting line will be drawn between the Lightship and the Corsair and the exact course to be sailed will be signaled the first thing this forenoon from the Corsair. The letter B of the International Code will indicate a fifteen-mile course to windward, or leeward, and return from either lightship. The letter T of the same code will indicate a triangular course, ten miles to a leg, also from either of the lightships.

There are indications that this race will be witnessed by a very large number of persons. The Iron Steamboat Tepheus has been chartered by the New York Yacht Club for the use of its members and guests. It will leave Pier 1, on the Battery, at 9:30 o'clock punctually, and will touch at the same pier and also at the foot of East Twenty-second Street on the return.

The iron twin-screw steamer Dolphin, formerly the Foster, which was specially constructed for ocean navigation, will accompany the yachts over the entire course. This boat has a reputation for safety, comfort, and speed, and those persons who embark on her will get as near the racing yachts as any body of spectators possibly can, and they will also be quite sure of getting back to the city in good condition and with a reasonable degree of promptness. The Dolphin will leave the foot of East Thirty-first Street at 9 o'clock A. M. and the Battery landing at 9:30 o'clock sharp. A limited number of tickets are to be sold at $2 each for the trip.

After the race to-day it is the Regatta Committee's intention to take the yachts back to New Rochelle, and they will be raced again at Larchmont on Saturday.

The Columbia and the Defender arrived off Tompkinsville between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening and cast anchor for the night. The Columbia, which had on board Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Beresford, and Capt. Woodbury Kane, left New Rochelle at 2:40 P. M. in tow. She was followed half an hour later by the Defender, also in tow of a tug, and with Butler Duncan, Jr., on board.

No yachts passing along the East River ever received a greater ovation. From the time they left their moorings until they reached their anchorage they were greeted with a chorus of steam whistles and the dipping of flags. Every vessel they passed gave them a salute of some sort.

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB RACES.

W. Gould Brokaw's Amorita Won First Squadron Run, with Sachem Second —Eclipse Lost Her Topmast.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 5.—W. Gould Brokaw's handsome schooner Amorita carried away the honors at the first squadron run of the Atlantic Yacht Club, held on the Sound this afternoon. Mr. Brokaw's yacht dropped anchor in Bridgeport Harbor shortly after 2 o'clock, making the entire run in 3 hours 40 minutes and 04 seconds. Her closest competitor was Fred Adams's boat, the Sachem, which took the lead at the start and maintained it to Eaton's Neck, where she was overhauled by the Amorita, which passed the flagship to windward and led the fleet to the finish.

The wind blew steadily from the south throughout the day, and varied but slightly, veering occasionally to the southeast.

The Sachem led the first division, with the Amorita close up. The Amorita, although under the Sachem's lee, made a gallant fight for the supremacy, and off Eaton's Neck she forged into the lead, which she held until the finish.

All the yachts crossed with booms to port and ballooners set. The race was a broad reach from start to finish.

The summary follows:

CLASS 1—SCHOONERS IN RACING TRIM.

Name and Owner.	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Amorita, W. G. Brokaw	10:20:00	2:00:40	3:40:40

CLASS 2—SCHOONERS IN CRUISING TRIM.

Lady Evelyn, J. F. Ackerman	10:20:00	2:24:18	4:04:18
Katrina, R. E. Todd	10:20:00	2:10:30	3:50:30
Ramona, B. M. Whitlock	10:20:00	2:09:10	3:49:10
Sachem, F. T. Adams	10:20:00	2:04:00	3:44:00

CLASS 3—YAWLS OVER 43 FEET.

Huron, R. S. Hatch	10:10:00	2:19:38	4:09:38

CLASS 4—SLOOPS OVER 43 FEET, CRUISING CLASS.

Penguine, G. Brightson	10:10:00	2:16:00	4:06:00
Eclipse, L. J. Callanan	10:10:00	Disabled.	
Daphne, G. Copeland	10:10:00	2:16:10	4:06:10

CLASS 5—RACING SLOOPS (SPECIAL.)

Ondawa, W. J. Roberts	10:10:00	10:22:00	4:12:00
Awa, T. L. Arnold	10:10:00	2:23:52	4:13:52

CLASS 6—SLOOPS 43 FEET, CRUISING CLASS.

Zenobia	10:10:00	2:19:58	4:09:58
Eldolin, L. Wier	10:10:00	2:49:00	4:39:00
Bonito	10:10:00	2:49:00	4:39:00
Bonnie Glint	10:10:00	Not timed.	
Wabasso	10:10:00	Not timed.	
Narika	10:10:00	3:07:00	4:57:00

The winners were Amorita, Katrina, Huron, Penguine, Ondawa, and Zenobia.

L. J. Callanan's Eclipse met with the only accident of the day. Her topmast was carried away just off Cold Spring Harbor, and she was obliged to put in there for repairs. The Regatta Committee's boat, J. L. Luckenbach, in charge of Col. David E. Austen and Louis Jackson, accompanied the yachts over the course. The visiting yachtsmen were entertained during the evening by the Bridgeport Yacht Club, whose station is at Black Rock. Fireworks, dancing, and music combined to render the evening thoroughly enjoyable.

YACHT CONSTANCE WINS AGAIN.

The Crane Boat Outsails Algonquin and Palm in the Sound.

The three little twenty-footers—Constance, Algonquin, and Palm—which seek the glory of challenging for the Seawanhaka Cup, now held by the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club of Montreal, met in the second series of trial races yesterday on Long Island Sound, off Centre Island. Again Constance, the Crane boat, owned by the Post-Thomas syndicate, came out victorious in each of the three races held over a triangular course. The course was four miles, with one and one-third miles to a leg. The first leg was east by north, half north, a broad reach with booms to port; the second leg northwest, the boats jibing around the mark and making a broad reach, and the third leg was south by west, a beat to windward. The wind was light, southwest by south in the first races; fresh, south-southwest in the second, and fresher in the third, when it came from the southwest, and the little boats were compelled to take a reef. Palm showed up well reaching, but was not in the same class with the others in windward work. Constance had a new duck jib that fitted her better than did the one she carried Monday. Clinton H. Crane sailed her. Algonquin was not so well handled. Constance proved her superior in windward work yesterday, as she had on Monday. The final trials will be to-day. Should Algonquin have a streak of luck and show up best, the Regatta Committee of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will order additional trials. The summary follows:

FIRST RACE.

Yacht.	First Mark. H.M.S.	Second Mark. H.M.S.	Third Mark. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Constance	12:26:33	12:42:45	1:16:07½	1:01:07½
Algonquin	12:26:34	12:42:53	1:18:02½	1:03:52
Palm	12:26:18	12:42:59	1:20:45½	1:05:45½

SECOND RACE.

Constance	1:38:19	1:49:26	2:15:22	48:22
Algonquin	1:38:15	1:49:09	2:19:11	52:11
Palm	1:37:45	1:49:28	2:23:27	66:27

THIRD RACE.

Constance	3:05:06	3:15:14	3:43:12½	50:12
Algonquin	3:05:36	3:16:50	3:45:55	52:55
Palm	3:05:00	3:16:05	3:47:47	54:47

KAZAZA'S SURPRISING SPEED.

The Little Yacht Overhauled Several Boats Above Her Class.

The Sound circuit reached Milton Point yesterday, and several good yachts appeared to take part in the annual regatta of the American Yacht Club. Kestrel found no boat in her class, and had a walk-over, as had some of the others, but the way in which Acushla chased the yawl Sultan, which was not in her class, and the performance of little Kazaza in overhauling and walked away from Qui Vive, Win or Lose, and Florence, all above her class, was a revelation. Her rival, Capt, dropped out of it entirely. The course was a triangle, one and three-quarter miles east northeast, a broad reach, with booms to port; three and seven-eighths miles south, a beat; three and seven-eighths miles northwest, a broad reach, with booms to starboard, and one and five-eighths miles east, northeast, on a line which coincides with the first leg.

The Regatta Committee, of which Stuyvesant Wainwright is Chairman, started the race from Commodore C. A. Gould's flagship, the steam yacht Nealra, which followed the boats over the course.

The yachts finished as follows: Kestrel, 3:13:00; Esperanza, 3:32:30; Sultan, 3:39:02; Acushla, 3:39:57; Kazaza, 4:09:36; Win or Lose, 4:13:46; Qui Vive, 4:13:49; Vera, 4:17:46; Thelga, 4:24:27; Florence, 4:32:07, and Ox, 4:32:30.

The summary follows:

SLOOPS—51-Foot Class. Start 1:35.

	Length Ft. In.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Kestrel, J. B. Mil's	49.46	1 37 52	1 37 52

YAWLS—43-Foot Class. Start 1:35.

Sultan, C. S. Somerville	38.08	2 02 54	2 02 54

SLOOPS—36-Foot Class. Start 1:35.

Acushla, C. G. Wills	34.00	2 02 54	2 02 54

CABIN CATS—25-Foot Class. Start 1:45.

Win or Lose, J. S. Appleby	23.50	2 28 16	2 25 59
Qui Vive, G. A. Keeth	24.87	2 26 28	2 26 28

OPEN CATS—25-Foot Class. Start 1:50.

Florence, A. H. Arthur	22.04	2 41 59	2 41 59

OPEN CATS—21-Foot Class. Start 1:50.

Vera, A. M. Bradley	20.07	2 27 15	2 27 15
Ox, R. N. Bavier	19.14	2 42 22	2 40 08

OPEN CATS—18-Foot Class. Start 1:50.

Kazaza, T. J. McCahill	17.20	2 19 48	2 19 48
Capt, Albert Gatlinger	16.70	Did not finish.	

KNOCKABOUTS—21-Foot Class. Start 2 P. M.

Thelga, A. P. Thayer	21.00	2 24 00	2 24 00

SLOOPS—Special 30-Foot Class. Start 1:35.

Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer	30 00	1 53 56	1 53 56

WANTS SHORTER COLLEGE COURSE

Prof. Smith of Harvard Says It Should Be Three, Not Four, Years.

The principal event of the evening session of the annual meeting of the American Philological Association, begun yesterday at the New York University, was a paper by Prof. Clement L. Smith of Harvard University on "The American College of the Twentieth Century." Prof. Smith discussed his subject for more than two hours. His argument was principally directed in advocacy of a three years' college course instead of four, as is now generally the case. He said new conditions have arisen and the colleges must adjust themselves to meet them. If not, the stream of intellectual life will flow by the colleges.

He says there is an almost unanimous protest from the professional faculties of the country against the old four years' course. It was established years ago when there were no graduate or professional schools. The boy then entered college at fourteen, and, leaving at eighteen, had ample time to read for his profession so as to enter it at twenty-one. Now the boy enters college at eighteen and does not finish his studies until he is twenty-six or twenty-seven years old. He said life is too short to spend the four years as in the old days, and that the world is hardly rich enough to pay all this cost.

Hudson County's New Sheriff.

It was announced in Jersey City yesterday that Gov. Voorhees had tendered the appointment of Sheriff of Hudson County to Alexander MacLean. Mr. MacLean signified his willingness to accept, but said he did not expect to receive his commission until Friday. He is one of the editors of The Jersey City Evening Journal and is popular among Republicans. He has a wide acquaintance through the State as the Trenton correspondent of his newspaper.

Full-page portrait of William K. Vanderbilt in NEW YORK TIMES Illustrated Magazine next Sunday.—Adv.

The Standard Fabrics
from the famous looms of the world—at moderate cost
Burnham & Phillips
Custom Tailoring Only,
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

CAPT. PAUL CLENDENIN DEAD.

Succumbs to Yellow Fever at Santiago —Was Surgeon in Charge of the Army Hospital There.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The War Department has received a dispatch from Santiago stating that Capt. Paul Clendenin, Surgeon in charge of the army hospital there, died at 7 P. M. yesterday from yellow fever.

Capt. Clendenin was the son of Col. Clendenin, and was born in Illinois. He entered the army in 1886 as an Assistant Surgeon, and was made a Captain in 1891. He was promoted to be Brigade Surgeon, with the rank of Major, in the volunteer army, on June 4, 1898. He served during the war with Spain, being assigned to the Seventh Army Corps.

YELLOW FEVER PRECAUTIONS.

Surgeon General Wyman Says There Is Not a Case in This Country.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—"There is not a case of yellow fever in the United States," was the statement made to a Post reporter this afternoon by Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service.

"We are now well into the first week of July, and no case has yet been reported, although," added Dr. Wyman, "it quite frequently happens that reports are not made as soon as the disease appears. But our officers are on the watch, and we are all the more apt to speedily know of the existence of fever because the people of the South are not so averse to announcing a suspicious case as they used to be. They recognize that it should be acknowledged quickly and measures taken to prevent a spread of the fever, as was done at McHenry. That was an object lesson to the South, which learned that by isolating all cases promptly the danger of an epidemic is removed. There has been a marked change in this regard, as was illustrated this year by the prompt reporting of two suspicious cases in a Louisiana town. They were at once investigated, the proper precautions were taken, and nothing more has been heard of the trouble."

"Have any ill-effects resulted from the unusual amount of communication with Havana last Winter and Spring?" was asked Dr. Wyman.

"No," was the reply; "none whatever. It was very wise to remove the volunteer troops from Cuba last March and April. The President and the Secretary of War both insisted that the removal should begin early in order to avoid all danger, and when the troops landed in the United States every bit of baggage and camp equipment was disinfected, and the men were subjected to a detention of five days. There were only three attempts to evade the quarantine regulations, and each of these failed, even though the appeals reached the President himself."

"Then there is apparently no danger to be feared from the coming home of these troops?"

"Not a bit. I am confident that not a single germ of yellow fever entered the United States through any of the belongings of these 25,000 men. If any had escaped us, we would have heard from them before this. And then," continued the doctor, "we not only have complete control of the ports of this country, but we have a thorough grip on the situation in Cuba. Our officers are stationed at every port in the island. Every piece of baggage is inspected and labeled before it leaves the island, and, if necessary, is promptly disinfected. At Santiago we have a dismantled ship, called the Rough Rider, which is equipped with two large steam chambers and every other appliance necessary for killing fever germs. We are not only protecting this country from Santiago, but all the cities of Cuba as well, so that the disease cannot spread.

"There is not a case of yellow fever in Havana now. I do not even look for any sporadic cases in this country. They may occur, but we think we have taken every precaution to prevent the appearance of the disease. At any rate, we can most assuredly predict that there will be no general epidemic, notwithstanding the very large amount of travel between the United States and Cuba during the past year."

THE OUTBREAK AT VERA CRUZ.

Assistant Surgeon L. E. Cofer Sent to the City of Mexico.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—In order to make more effective the quarantine against the introduction of yellow fever from Vera Cruz and other infected Mexican cities, the Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service has stationed Assistant Surgeon L. E. Cofer at the City of Mexico. He is instructed to keep watch upon the railway travel to the United States, to give certificates to passengers, and to superintend disinfection, when necessary. The reports to the Surgeon General indicate a decrease of the fever at Vera Cruz.

A report has been received from the Consul at that city saying that the present epidemic followed upon the dismantling of a number of old houses. Surgeon General Wyman accepts this report as strongly confirmatory of the theory that the yellow fever germ lurks in old buildings, and is likely to be liberated, to the detriment of the community, when the buildings are demolished or repaired in the Summer season.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN SANTIAGO.

Seven More Deaths—Medical Officer and Nurses Attacked.

SANTIAGO, July 5.—Ten new cases of yellow fever and seven deaths were officially reported to-day. All the victims of the disease were soldiers, except one, an American blacksmith.

A new fever hospital has been established near Bonlato Camp, north of El Caney.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Surgeon General Sternberg has received the following cable from Major O'Reilly, Chief Surgeon at Havana, giving the yellow fever situation:

"Havard (Chief Surgeon at Santiago) telegraphed to-day total cases about 100, with 21 deaths. Surgeon Clendenin died yesterday; other medical officer sick and three nurses. Of our two camps, one is safe and the other located in the foothills five miles away, and will probably be removed in a wey days. One case reported from Manzanillo."

WOMAN PRISONERS ESCAPE.

Inmates of a House of Refuge Get Away with Valuables.

HUDSON, N. Y., July 5.—Margaret Marlborough and Martha Bunkman, inmates of the House of Refuge for Women, made their escape from that institution yesterday. They had been sentenced from New York about three years ago. Their good behavior accorded them special privileges. They had been acting as maids to the matrons.

After they left the institution $140 in money was missing from a private safe and $500 worth of jewelry and clothing had disappeared. This property belonged to the Superintendent and others. They proceeded to the New York Central Station, escaped the notice of the police officer, and took the 1:58 A. M. train to-day for New York.

A COOL SUMMER IN CUBA.

Russell Harrison Says Excessive Heat Here Surprises Cubans.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 5.—Russell Harrison has written here from Cuba, where he is a Major and Inspector General, saying:

"Americans in Cuba have been surprised to learn of the excessive heat in the United States."

Major Harrison says the highest temperature up to June 29 in Cuba was 90 degrees, on June 11. The United States Military Weather Bureau in Havana reports the mean temperature for April and May at 74 degrees. The highest temperature in April was 87 degrees, and in May 89 degrees. The rainy season is just starting in, however, and he says it is increasing the humidity, and the conditions will not be so pleasant hereafter.

Steamship Offices Are Moved.

The Anchor Line steamship offices, which have for many years been in Bowling Green, were moved yesterday to 17 and 19 Broadway. The new quarters of the company were once occupied by the British Consulate. The North German Lloyd offices will be removed from Bowling Green to the Bowling Green Building, in Broadway, next week. These changes were necessary in order to make way for the new Custom House.

Ex-Mayor Tiemann's Will Filed.

The will of Daniel F. Tiemann, an ex-Mayor of New York, who died on June 29, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The value of the estate is unknown. To his son, Daniel F. Tiemann, Jr., is bequeathed his interest in the firm of Daniel F. Tiemann & Co. The residue of the estate is divided among the testator's widow, Martha Tiemann, and five children other than Daniel.

B. Altman & Co.

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS.

Colored Percale Waists,	55c.
Colored Madras Waists; value $2.45,	$1.10
Colored French Linon, Madras and Piqué Waists; value $3.90,	2.25
White Piqué and Lawn Waists,	$1.25
White Lawn and Dimity Waists, value $3.25,	1.95

A DOWN-TOWN GOSPEL TENT.

One Opened in Courtyard Adjoining Mariners' Temple, Oliver Street.

The first of a series of tent meetings was last night opened by the Rev. George Coker, pastor of the M

The Wanamaker Store

More Bargains
In Summer Frocks

SUMMER gowns, simple but exquisite. A beautiful collection of them, and a newly-lowered price on every one. Surely a matter for consideration.

It's a tradition among retailers that the selling-time of an article nears its end when the using-time begins. This is apparently on the theory that every woman buys her season's outfit long before she needs it. We'll test that theory with the offers below, although the test is not a fair one, for gowns and prices both are irresistible.

These are our own gowns, and a large proportion of them are imported. Please don't confuse the offer with the every-day presentation of garments carefully cheapened in manufacture, put on the market in the guise of genuine reductions.

At $8.50 each—Colored organdies, percales and piques; many imported; prettily made and trimmed; values up to $18.

At $27.50 each—Organdies, white and colored; dainty and exclusive designs; many imported; values $40 to $50.

Second floor, Broadway.

At $18 each—Organdies and other Summer stuffs; exquisitely made and trimmed; values up to $30.

At $22 each—White organdies in beautiful styles; values up to $37.50.

At $18, $20 and $23—Pique dresses; values $28, $38 and $45.

Cotton Dress Stuffs Nearly told—the story of our sale of cotton dress goods. Several lines will end their course to-day—a noble course of full value and prices that were low to begin with and half as low again in ending. Beautiful materials, first quality and rare design—but you know the goods. Some last appearances:—

At 5c. yd.—Printed Irish Dimities, about 4,000 yards; dark and light grounds; choice designs, stripes and floral effects; 25c. kind.

At 25c. yd.—Silk Muslin Taffetine; half silk, buttons as of silk goods; ideal fabric for Summer; dots of various colorings; the 50c. kind; to-day will end the sale.

At 25c. yd.—Dotted Swiss Muslins; the season's favorites; small dots of white or colors on white for colored grounds; stripes and plaids; the 37½c. goods.

At 25c. yd.—Mailloune Printed Cottons, in a variety of floral designs; organdie lisse, organdie carreaux, organdie rayé, sand organdie Pekin; the 35c. to 50c. kinds.

Tenth street aisle.

Crash Suiting Crash Suiting—two words that the past weeks have made significant in our announcements. The sale continues, the low prices and the quality continue, but the quantity is petering out. It is practically now or never. These still at hand:

25c. Linen Crash at 7c. Yard

3,000 yards good quality Irish Linen Crash, in natural and colors; a loss to the makers at twice as selling price; has been 25c.

10c. Crash Suiting at 5c. Yard

The remainder of that quality that has been rapidly going from the counters; looks like 25c. crash, ideal for outing suits; was 10c. yd.

Rotunda.

Women's House Sacques Cool and Pretty Some of these are French-made, and are shown in fine lawn, dimity and dotted Swiss muslin, handsomely lace and ribbon-trimmed. Not many of these left, so you may pick them out at half prices.

Were $1 to $35.
Now $.82 to $17.50.

Other pretty lawn sacques, made close by:

75c.—Dark and light; fitted back; full front; large sailor collar; ruffle on sleeves edged with Valenciennes lace.

$1—White; full front, with clusters of fine pleats; fitted back; collar and sleeves trimmed with hemstitching and insertion at neck.

$1.25—White; full front, with fine plaits across bust; jacket yoke, sleeves edged with fine embroidery.

$1.50—Sheer lawn; yoke front of fine plaits; yoke and 3 box plaits in back; collar, sleeves and skirt en suite with Valenciennes lace.

$1.75—Fine lawn; full front with 3 rows of insertion across bust; neck and sleeves trimmed with frilled edging; ribbon at waist.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

White Wrappers Delicate and strong, neat and negligee, be-trimmed and cool—a paradox. At paradoxical markings—high value and low prices:

At $1.75—Sheer white lawn; full front, plaited back, collar and sleeves trimmed with Valenciennes lace.

At $2—White lawn; front finely plaited at neck; back plaited from neck to waist; bretelles; collar, sleeves, and bretelles embroidery trimmed.

At $2.50—Lawn; yoke of fine plaits, back and front; ruffle of embroidery on collar and sleeves; plaited back.

At $3—Fine quality; yoke back and front of fine plaits and insertion; shirred bretelles; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion; plaited back, satin ribbon around waist.

Others up to $8.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Popular Music, 15c. a Sheet Swell the chorus! These are the melodies everybody is singing, humming, whistling or playing. The passing nine-day favorites. Which are yours? Take them at

15c. Apiece

A few to choose from:—

NEGRO SONGS
Lazy Bill. Cindy, Ive Got Ma Habits On.
I'll Shake Up Dis Mean Old Town.
Mammy's Little Alligator Bait.
I Need Dem Wages Bad.

CAKEWALKS
Topsy's in Town. The Kalsominer's Jubilee.
Ole Virginny Barbecue. Salute to Sam Johnson
A Warmin' Up in Dixie. Dat Cake Is Cert'nly Mine.
Echoes From the Snowball Club (Ragtime waltz).

SENTIMENTAL
One Year Ago To-day. His Day Will Come.
No Sweeter Words Were Ever Said.
Old Glory Waves On High. The River of Peace.
Gathering Roses From Her Hair. Algy.
Love's First Kiss. I Love But One Girl.
Love Letters. In An Old New England Village.
Rosie Cary. By the Banks of the Shannon.
Dear Old Tennessee. At Last.
I Know You'll Not Forget Me.
Mamma, Don't Be Cross With Me.
No More Will I Ever Be Your Baby.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Pretty Hammocks Little Prices For mid-Summer day dreams:

At 65c.—Woven Hammocks; all colors; roomy and comfortable; spreader on top; were $1 each.

At $1—Cotton woven hammocks; a special lot; all colors; with pillow and valance; were $2.

Basement.

Linens for the Dining-room Bedroom and Bath This is a successful linen store for the best of reasons: It deserves success. Linens here are wholly linen—admixtures with cotton are not tolerated. Prices are moderate—usually lower than the market. Often, exceptionally low. Some are quoted here, and those who buy for hotels and boarding-houses, as well as housekeepers generally, will find them interesting enough:—

There's a large assortment of table linen in choice designs that is now selling at 50c. to 65c. yd.; 67 in. wide.

And breakfast napkins of heavy Scotch damask at $1.75 doz. Of double damask at $2.25 doz. The dinner size costs only $2.25 and $3.50 doz.

Hemstitched all-linen sheets, double bed size, at $3.75 pair; and pillow-cases, also hemstitched, 21x38 in., at 50c. pair.

Bath towels, large, full bleached, are 35c. each here. We consider these particularly good value.

Some huckaback towels, extra heavy, with hemmed ends and red borders, at 12½c. each.

Roller towels of bleached crash, 17x88 in., $3 quality even in this store ordinarily, but now $2.25 doz.; 20c. each.

Fourth avenue.

Sofas and Easy Chairs Reduced 25 Per Cent. Luxurious Davenport sofas and easy chairs—an exhaustive variety of the best kinds, just one of each. Good, stable styles that will "keep hold;" handsome effects, in birch and mahogany, velvet, velour, denim, damask and tapestry. Reduced one-quarter because we must have room.

A few prices, new and old:—

DAVENPORT SOFAS
At $20, formerly $35. At $45, formerly $63.
At $26, formerly $35. At $60, formerly $82.50.
At $30, formerly $55. At $75, formerly $98.
At $85, formerly $115.

EASY CHAIRS
At $17, formerly $22.50. At $25, formerly $33.50.
At $18.50, formerly $24.50. At $25, formerly $37.50.
At $19, formerly $25. At $30, formerly $49.50.
At $24.50, formerly $31.50. At $36, formerly $48.
At $27, formerly $35. At $55, formerly $67.50.

Fourth floor.

Summer Curtain Materials Reduced An uncurtained room is dreary. A richly curtained room is warm for Summer. Here's a way out of the dilemma. Cool, Summery curtains that let in light and air, beautiful, artistic curtains that are literally decorations. A large assortment. Prices,—see these reductions:

FISH NET
At 30c. yd.—200 yds.; fancy bordered; was 40c.
At 35c. yd.—400 yds.; reduced from 45c.

CREAM MADRAS—12 patterns, 1,000 yards.
At 25c. yd.; was 35c. At 35c. yd.; was 45c.
At 30c. yd.; was 40c. At 40c. yd.; was 50c.

ART TICKINGS AND CRETONNES
At 17c. yd.; was 25c. At 50c. yd.; was 90c.
At 25c. yd.; was 35c. At 75c. yd.; was $1.25

Awning Materials Half Price About 2500 yards of best awning material, handsome colors, going now at

Half Price

Good-sized awnings on galvanized iron frames, workmanship guaranteed, complete in all parts, for $2.35 each.

Third floor.

Baby Carriages Forty good kinds of baby carriages, every one reduced at least a third in price. Only one of a kind; forty separate bargains.

Prices were low before the cut was made. Now they're the lowest you can find. Three examples:

$10 Carriages, were $15 $15 Carriages, were $22
$20 Carriages, were $27.

Basement.

Men's $15 Serge Suits for $12 Exclusive clothiers everywhere consider $15 a fair price for suits of this quality. It is, but these well-made suits of excellent navy blue serge, with double-breasted sack coats, silk or satin faced, are only $12. All sizes.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

White Belts Fetching, fashionable girdles to lend grace to the waist-line.

At 10c. each—White kid, canvas lined, leather covered buckle.

At 25c. each—White kid, leather lined and stitched.

At 50c. each—White kid, turned edges, leather lined and stitched.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Lose Another Game to the Washingtons.

NEW MANAGER FOR THE TEAM

Fred Hoey Succeeds John B. Day—Brooklyns Again Beaten in Philadelphia—The Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	45	22	.672
Philadelphia	40	24	.625
Chicago	39	24	.619
Boston	41	26	.612
Baltimore	37	27	.578
St. Louis	36	29	.554
Cincinnati	34	30	.531
Pittsburg	32	33	.492
New York	30	36	.455
Louisville	24	42	.364
Washington	22	47	.319
Cleveland	12	52	.188

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Washington, 6; New York, 2.
Philadelphia, 7; Brooklyn, 4.
Boston, 5; Baltimore, 4.
Chicago, 6; Pittsburg, 3.
Louisville, 11; Cincinnati, 7.

Games To-day.

Philadelphia in Brooklyn.
Washington in Baltimore.
Chicago in Pittsburg.
Cincinnati in Louisville.
Cleveland in St. Louis.

The New Yorks continued to lose yesterday, being beaten for the third consecutive time by the Washingtons at the Polo Grounds. The Washingtons gave another fast exhibition and won rather easily. As in the two previous contests, the local team did very little batting. Dineen, one of Washington's young pitchers, held them safe at all times, and was well backed up by his team. One of the four errors charged against the Washingtons gave the locals one run.

Meekin was clearly outpitched by Dineen. Slagle played a fine game for the visitors. He made two brilliant catches of what looked like basehits. Davis and Gleason did splendid fielding for the locals.

John B. Day, who managed the team since the season began, has been released, and President Freedman appointed Fred Hoey in his place. Hoey began his duties yesterday. He sat on the bench and saw the team beaten.

Hoey was President Freedman's business manager last year. Up to that time he was never connected with the National game. He is best known as the one-time famous pigeon shooter who went to Monte Carlo several years ago to compete in the Grand Prix.

John B. Day, who was formerly President of the club, was very popular with the players, and his release is thought to be due to the team's poor showing this season. Since Andrew Freedman secured the club in 1895 there have been eight different managers. Outfielder Foster and Pitcher Colcolough have been "farmed out" to the Bridgeport Club. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
V. Hal'n, cf.	1	1	1	0	0		
Tierman, rf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Doyle, 1b.	0	0	12	1	0		
Davis, ss.	0	1	1	4	7	0	
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	2	5	0		
O'Brien, lf.	0	0	3	0	1		
Wilson, 3b.	0	2	0	1	2		
Warner, c.	0	0	7	2	2	0	
Meekin, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
Total	2	6*	26	17	3		

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf.	1	1	2	0	0		
O'Brien, lf.	1	0	1	0	0		
Atherton, 3b.	0	4	1	3	1		
Bonner, 2b.	1	1	1	5	1		
Freeman, rf.	2	3	1	0	0		
Padden, ss.	1	2	5	6	1		
Barry, 1b.	0	0	14	1	0		
Kittridge, c.	0	0	2	2	1		
Dineen, p.	0	0	0	2	0		
Total	6	11	27	18	4		

*Bonner hit by batted ball.

New York .....1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2
Washington .....1 0 0 2 1 2 0 0 0—6

First base by errors—New York, 3; Washington, 1. Left on bases—New York, 5; Washington, 5. Bases on balls—Off Meekin, 2; off Dineen, 2. Struck out—By Dineen, 2. Three-base hit—Atherton. Two-base hits—Atherton, Freeman, Padden. Sacrifice hit—O'Brien. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, 2; Tierman. Double plays—Padden and Barry, 2; Gleason and Davis. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

ANOTHER DEFEAT FOR BROOKLYN.

Philadelphias Made It Three Straight by Timely Batting.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—Brooklyn fought hard to win to-day, but the Philadelphias in the eighth, on a base on balls, two long flies, and three hits, managed to win out. Attendance, 3,324. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Keeler, rf.	2	3	2	0	0		
Jennings, ss.	0	1	2	3	1		
Kelley, lf.	1	2	1	2	0		
Daly, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0		
Casey, 3b.	0	2	0	2	0		
Ander'n, 1b.	0	2	7	0	0		
Smith, c.	1	1	5	0	0		
McJames, p.	0	0	1	3	0		
*Grim	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	4	12†	23	10	1		

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Cooley, 1b.	1	0	10	0	0		
Thomas, cf.	1	2	2	2	0		
Delehanty, lf.	1	2	4	0	0		
Lajoie, 2b.	0	2	1	4	0		
Flick, rf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Lauder, 3b.	0	1	3	5	0		
McFarl'd, c.	1	1	5	0	0		
Cross, ss.	1	1	1	1	1		
Donohue, p.	2	2	0	3	0		
Total	7	12	27	15	1		

*Batted for McJames in ninth inning.
†Delehanty out on infield hit.

Brooklyn .....1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0—4
Philadelphia .....0 3 0 0 0 0 1 3 .—7

Stolen bases—Keeler, Delehanty. Two-base hits—Keeler, Kelley, 2; Thomas, Cross. Three-base hit—Keeler. Double plays—Casey, Daly, and Anderson. First base on balls—Off McJames, 6. Struck out—By McJames, 3; by Donohue, 2. Passed ball—Smith. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Philadelphia, 7. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Smith.

Boston, 5; Baltimore, 4.

BALTIMORE, July 5.—Errors and bad base-running and fielding were factors in the defeat of the Baltimores to-day by the champions. Killen was in fine fettle, but his support was ragged. Score:

Baltimore .....1 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0—4
Boston .....0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0—5

Base hits—Baltimore, 9; Boston, 12. Errors—Baltimore, 2; Boston, 1. Batteries—Baltimore, Nops and Robinson; Boston, Killen and Clarke. Umpires—Messrs. McDonald and Manassau.

Chicago, 6; Pittsburg, 3.

PITTSBURG, July 5.—Three hits coupled with two errors by Chicago gave the locals three runs in the second inning. Callahan allowed only four hits in the other seven innings. The visitors secured a winning lead in the early innings by good batting. Score:

Pittsburg .....0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3
Chicago .....0 1 2 2 0 0 0 0 1—6

Base hits—Pittsburg, 9; Chicago, 13. Errors—Pittsburg, 2; Chicago, 2. Batteries—Pittsburg, Rosenbrough, Leever, and Schriver; Chicago, Callahan and Chance. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Latham.

Louisville, 11; Cincinnati, 7.

LOUISVILLE, July 5.—Hawley's unsteady pitching in the first two innings gave the Louisvilles a commanding lead, which the visitors could not overcome. Score:

Louisville .....5 2 0 0 0 0 0 4 .—11
Cincinnati .....0 3 0 0 1 0 0 2 1—7

Base hits—Louisville, 8; Cincinnati, 9. Errors—Louisville, 6; Cincinnati, 2. Batteries—Louisville, Phillippi and Powers; Cincinnati, Hawley and Woods. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Andrews.

World Nine Defeats The Tribune.

The World team scored its second victory in the Morning Newspaper Baseball League yesterday, defeating The Tribune nine at Prospect Park by the following score:

World .....1 6 3 7 2 3 1 0—23
Tribune .....4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—10

THE RACES AT NOTTINGHAM.

Tod Sloan First in One and Second in Two Events.

LONDON, July 5.—At the Nottingham July meeting to-day Mr. Lewis's Jubert won the Bingham Plate. Lord William Beresford's Perdicus, ridden by "Tod" Sloan, was second.

The St. Albans Handicap was won by Sir J. Blundel Maple's Forcett. Lord William Beresford's Doric II., ridden by Sloan, was second.

Sloan won the Bobbers Mill Plate on Sea Fog. Switch was second, and Thessdane third.

The Netherfield Park Selling Plate was won by Paulton. Sloan rode Pomfret in this event, but was unplaced in a field of fifteen.

University Cricket Match Drawn.

LONDON, July 5.—Oxford University, in the cricket match with Cambridge University, begun at Lord's on Monday, declared their second innings closed to-day after scoring 347 runs for eight wickets down. At the close of play to-day Cambridge had scored 229 runs, for four wickets down, in the second innings, and the match was declared drawn.

LIEBIG

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WESTERN GOLFERS LOSE

Four Out of Five Defeated in the Onwentsia Tournament.

DOUGLASS'S BRILLIANT WORK

Walter B. Smith Vanquished by J. G. Thorpe and Fairbanks by Toler—Scores of the Game.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., July 5.—Only one Western man now remains to battle for the amateur golf championship in the tournament at Onwentsia. To-day's game saw the downfall of four out of five Westerners who were successful in yesterday's match games. Walter Fairbanks of the Overland Park Club of Denver was vanquished by H. P. Toler of the Baltusrol Golf Club; D. R. Forgan went down before Champion Findlay S. Douglas, William Holabird, Jr., the sixteen-year-old player of the Glenview Golf Club of Chicago, was beaten by another Westerner, C. B. McDonald of the Chicago Golf Club, while Walter B. Smith of the Onwentsia Club, runner up in last year's tournament at the Morris County course, was defeated after a hard struggle by J. G. Thorpe of the Oakley Country Club of Cambridge, Mass.

The playing of Mr. Douglas was preeminently the feature of the day. He defeated his opponent, D. R. Forgan, the Onwentsia Captain, with ridiculous ease, and in doing so established a new competition record for the long Onwentsia course, going out in 40 and returning in 40, a total of 80 for the eighteen holes. The performance was by far the best of the season, and the form displayed by the champion was so superior to that shown by the other contestants that his final victory is regarded by many as a foregone conclusion.

Forgan's playing was good, even better, perhaps, than he has done heretofore, but he was so far outclassed by Douglas that the score became so one-sided during the first nine holes that the large gallery that started out to see the work of the champion drifted away to the other contestants. Bogey was beaten by the play for the first, second, third, sixth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, and home holes, while in playing over the rough ground to the "boomerang" green, which is the seventh hole, his score was equal to bogey. Douglas was enthusiastically cheered as he made the home hole in three from a particularly long put.

The biggest surprise of the day was the defeat of Walter B. Smith, last year's runner up, by J. G. Thorpe. Mr. Thorpe, who was runner up against Whigham at Shinnecock Hills in 1896, has displayed particularly good form during this tournament, but Smith had been doing such good work that he was picked to win over his Eastern opponent by a majority of the golfers present. Smith started out well, winning the first hole in five and the third in five. Here, however, he fell down badly, losing the fourth and fifth holes by poor puts, and at the ninth Thorpe won. Thorpe won the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth, and Smith the seventeenth, leaving the score for the morning's play three up for Thorpe. Mr. Smith played better in the afternoon, but could not overcome the advantage gained by Thorpe in the morning, and the play was finished at the thirty-fifth hole, two up for Thorpe. Smith was much disappointed over the result. He said he fully expected to win, even after Thorpe had outplayed him in the morning, but he lost several holes by poor putting when the ball was within a yard or two of the hole.

C. B. McDonald, the Chicago Golf Club expert, defeated his young opponent, William Holabird, Jr., as was expected, but displayed such poor form during the first nine holes that for a time it looked as if Holabird would win. Holabird did beautiful work at first, winning the first hole in 4, the second in 3, the third in 5, and the fourth in 5. The first three holes were better than bogey, and the boy was heartily applauded for his work by a gallery of several hundred. On the fifth hole, however, McDonald played much better golf, having apparently recovered from his nervousness, and won the fifth in 5, the sixth in 4, and the seventh in 5. During the rest of the morning play and in the afternoon McDonald played in splendid form, finally winning on the thirty-second hole.

Gardiner G. Hubbard of the Oakley Country Club easily defeated his opponent, James A. Tyng, of the Morris County Country Club, and in doing so played the best golf he has done in the turnament. Hubbard's drives were long and well placed, especially during the afternoon, when a strong east wind militated against good play, and his putting was remarkably accurate. Tyng, on the other hand, played below his usual form. He fell down badly on two or three short puts that should have won holes for him, and, in addition to this, had considerable bad luck in his drives and approaching, getting into casual water, with which the course abounded, on two or three occasions. Hubbard, however, had a similar experience; so the element of luck really cut little figure in the final result.

Judging from the attendance at the play during the afternoon, it is probable that tomorrow's play will be followed by more lovers of the game than at any time during the tournament. The rain ceased this afternoon, and the sun and wind quickly dried up the course, leaving it in splendid condition for to-morrow. To-morrow's drawings are as follows:

John Rodd, Jr., St. Andrew's, vs. W. J. Travis, Oakland Golf Club; Findlay S. Douglas, Fairfield Golf Club, vs. G. G. Hubbard, Oakley Country Club; J. G. Thorpe, Oakley Country Golf Club, vs. C. B. McDonald, Chicago Golf Club; H. M. Harriman, Meadow Brook Club, vs. H. P. Toler, Baltusrol Golf Club.

Scores of to-day's play:

Roderick Terry, Ardsley, vs. H. M. Harriman, Meadow Brook.

Terry—
Morning—Out .....5 4 5 4 5 6 5 5 5— 44
In .....5 5 6 5 4 5 3 5 3— 41
Total 85

Harriman—
Morning—Out .....4 4 5 5 6 5 5 4 4— 42
In .....6 5 7 4 4 5 4 5 3— 43
Total 85
All square.

Terry—
Afternoon—Out .....5 4 6 5 6 5 6 4 5— 46
In .....5 5 5 5 6 4 3 5 6— 44
Total 90

Harriman—
Afternoon—Out .....5 4 5 5 4 5 5 8 4— 44
In .....6 5 7 4 3 5 3 5 4— 42
Total 86
Harriman wins, two up.

H. P. Toler, Baltusrol, vs. Walter Fairbanks, Overland Park.

Fairbanks—
Morning—Out .....6 5 6 4 5 5 5 5 4 5— 46
In .....6 5 7 4 5 5 4 5 4— 46
Total 92

Toler—
Morning—Out .....5 4 5 3 4 5 5 5 7— 44
In .....5 5 5 5 6 4 4 6 4— 48
Total 87
Toler, five up.

Fairbanks—
Afternoon—Out .....5 4 5 5 4 4 5 4 6— 42
In .....7 6 7 5 4 6 3 4 .— 42
Total 84

Toler—
Afternoon—Out .....5 5 7 5 4 6 6 5 6— 44
In .....5 5 7 6 6 5 2 4 .— 40
Total 84
Toler wins, two up, one to play.

Findlay S. Douglas, Fairfield, vs. D. R. Forgan, Onwentsia.

Douglas—
Morning—Out .....4 3 5 4 5 4 5 5 5— 40
In .....5 4 5 4 5 5 4 5 3— 40
Total 80

Forgan—
Morning—Out .....5 4 6 5 4 5 7 4 7— 47
In .....6 6 5 4 6 6 3 5 4— 45
Total 92
Douglas, nine up.

Douglas—
Afternoon—Out .....5 3 6 4 4 5 6 — 33

Forgan—
Afternoon—Out .....5 4 5 5 5 6 7 — 43
Douglas wins, thirteen up, eleven to play.

G. G. Hubbard, Oakley, vs. J. A. Tyng, Morris County.

Hubbard—
Morning—Out .....5 4 5 4 4 5 5 4 5— 42
In .....6 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5— 40

Tyng—
Morning—Out .....5 4 5 4 4 5 6 5 5— 43
In .....6 5 7 5 6 7 4 5 4— 49— 92
Hubbard, 4 up.

Hubbard—
Afternoon—Out..5 4 6 5 5 5 5 6 6— 47
In .....4 5 6 5 5 .....— 25— 72

Tyng—
Afternoon—Out..5 4 5 6 5 6 5 5 5— 46
In .....5 6 5 6 5 .....— 27— 73
Hubbard wins, 5 up and 4 to play.

C. B. McDonald, Chicago, vs. William Holabird, Jr., Glenview.

McDonald—
Morning—Out....5 4 6 6 5 4 5 5 5— 45
In .....5 6 6 5 5 6 3 5 4— 44— 89

Holabird—
Morning—Out....4 3 5 5 6 6 7 5 5— 46
In .....6 5 6 6 6 5 4 5 4— 47— 93
McDonald, 2 up.

McDonald—
Afternoon—Out...4 4 6 5 3 4 6 6 5— 43
In .....6 4 5 5 4 .....— 24— 67

Holabird—
Afternoon—Out..5 4 5 5 5 6 6 5 5— 46
In .....5 5 6 6 6 .....— 28— 74
McDonald wins, 6 up, 4 to play.

W. J. Travis, Oakland, vs. C. P. Lineaweaver, Philadelphia.

Travis—
Morning—Out ..5 4 5 5 6 5 7 3 4— 44
In .....6 7 7 6 5 6 3 6 4— 52— 96

Lineaweaver—
Morning—Out ..5 4 7 3 4 5 5 5 6— 46
In .....6 6 6 5 7 5 4 5 4— 48— 94
Lineaweaver, 2 up.

Travis—
Afternoon—Out .5 4 6 5 5 6 5 4 5— 45
In .....4 6 6 6 3 5 3 4 .— 37— 82

Lineaweaver—
Afternoon—Out .5 4 6 5 7 5 7 5 5— 49
In .....7 5 5 7 5 6 4 6 .— 45— 94
Travis, 3 up 1 to play.

J. G. Thorpe, Oakley, vs. W. B. Smith, Onwentsia.

Thorpe—
Morning—Out ..6 3 6 4 3 5 5 4 5— 41
In .....5 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 4— 42— 83

W. B. Smith—
Morning—Out ..5 3 5 6 4 5 5 4 8— 45
In .....5 6 6 5 5 5 4 4 4— 44— 89
Thorpe, 3 up.

Thorpe—
Afternoon—Out .6 4 5 4 5 5 6 5 7— 47
In .....6 5 6 5 5 6 4 4 .— 41— 88

Smith—
Afternoon—Out .5 4 6 4 5 4 4 6 5— 46
In .....5 5 6 6 5 5 4 4 .— 41— 87
Thorpe wins, 2 up 1 to play.

John Reid, Jr., St. Andrew's, vs. A. M. Robbins, St. Andrew's.

Reid—
Morning—Out ..6 4 7 5 5 4 5 7 4— 47
In .....6 5 6 6 4 6 3 4 4— 44— 91

Robbins—
Morning—Out ..6 5 7 7 5 5 5 7 6— 53
In .....6 5 6 5 5 6 3 4 5— 45— 98
Reid, 5 up.

Reid—
Afternoon—Out .5 3 5 5 5 6 5 5 5— 44
In .....5 6 6 5 7 5 3 5 4— 46— 90

Robbins—
Afternoon—Out .5 3 5 4 5 5 6 5 4— 42
In .....4 5 6 5 5 5 5 5 4— 44— 86
Reid wins by 1 up.

Women Play Fine Golf.

Three scratch players made the winning scores yesterday in the fortnightly competition by the women of the Morris County Golf Club at Morristown, N. J. The match was for the Long Course Cup, and Mrs. Shippen won first place, making at the same time a new woman's club record for the long eighteen holes, 109 strokes. Miss Marie J. Bryce, the present champion, was close to her with 110, and Miss Kip was third with 114 strokes.

HARVARD-YALE TEAM SAILS.

Athletes Who Will Compete Against the English University Men Leave on the St. Louis.

Amid a din of college yells and a profusion of blue and crimson flags and ribbons, twenty-two American athletes, the pick of Yale and Harvard, who are to compete against the English university teams, sailed yesterday morning on the American liner St. Louis for Southampton. Many friends and well wishers of the athletes were congregated on the pier to see them off, and fully half a hundred graduates of the two colleges sailed on the same steamship in order to be present at the games at Queen's Grounds, London, on July 22.

The team, in charge of Evart Jansen Wendell of the Harvard class of '82 and H. S. Brooks of Yale, arrived at the pier nearly an hour before the vessel sailed, and held an informal reception in the saloon of the steamer. There were several beautiful floral offerings on the centre table, the gifts of college friends and admirers. Among the crowds assembled to say goodbye the Yale and Harvard enthusiasts were about equal in number, and in the good wishes expressed for victory on the other side the rivalry between the two colleges was forgotten.

After farewells had been said and the big steamer pulled out from her pier, the voyagers congregated on the upper deck and the friends left behind crowded out on the end of the pier. Then followed about five minutes of united and vigorous cheering such as had not been heard on the pier for many months, and which brought every passenger of the St. Louis to the rail and attracted the attention of dock employes all along the river front in the vicinity. Even the passengers on the steamer caught the contagion and joined enthusiastically in the pandemonium, which was kept up until the big vessel stretched away down the river.

The final make-up of the team is as follows:

100-Yard Dash.—F. A. Blount, Yale; C. Dupee, Yale; J. T. Roche, Harvard, and F. J. Quinlan, Harvard.

Quarter Mile Run.—D. Boardman and T. R. Fisherboth, Yale.

Half-Mile Run.—T. E. Burke, Harvard, and J. P. Adams, Yale.

Mile Run—C. B. Spitzer and P. Smith, Yale.

Three-Mile Run.—H. P. Clarke and H. M. Foote, Harvard, and C. K. Palmer, Yale.

Broad Jump.—C. D. Daly and J. T. Harrington, Harvard.

Weights.—W. A. Boat and H. J. Brown, Harvard.

High Jump.—A. N. Rice and C. M. Rotch, Harvard.

Hurdles.—F. B. Fox and J. W. Hallowell, Harvard, and W. M. Fincke, Yale.

Upon arrival in England the men will go at once to Brighton and prepare for the coming events. The training there will continue steadily during the intervening ten days, with a view to making the athletes familiar with the English track.

TENNIS AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.

Tournament of the Field Club Had Many Entries.

The regular annual Spring lawn tennis tournament of the Morristown Field Club of Morristown, N. J., was held July 1, 3, and 4, on the club courts. Samuel H. Gillespie won the club championship and trophy. In the junior event H. H. Swords won the title and the Griffith Challenge Cup, awarded for the first time this year. Miss Marie Bryce led in the ladies' championships, and easily carried off the honors. The scores follow:

Championship Singles.—Preliminary Round—P. Merrell beat H. O. Bates, Jr., 4—6, 6—2, 6—0.

First Round—O. Smith beat Edward Woodward, 9—7, 5—7, 6—2; H. M. Walker beat K. H. Behr, 6—2, 6—2; W. J. Evans beat H. H. Behr by default; P. Merrell beat C. Richardson by default; H. H. Swords beat R. Swartwout by default; Cyril Naat beat P. Litchford, 6—3, 6—1; J. T. Gillespie beat E. T. Nichols, Jr., 6—1, 7—5; S. H. Gillespie beat Clarence Hastings, 2—6, 6—2, 6—3.

Second Round—H. M. Walker beat O. Smith, 6—4, 2—6, 6—3; P. Merrell beat W. J. Evans, 6—2, 6—1; H. H. Swords beat Cyril Nast, 6—3, 7—5; S. H. Gillespie beat J. T. Gillespie, 6—3, 6—2.

Semi-Final Round—H. M. Walker beat P. Merrell, 6—3, 6—1; S. H. Gillespie beat H. H. Swords, 6—4, 6—1.

Final Round—S. H. Gillespie beat H. M. Walker, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3.

Junior Championship Singles.—First Round—A. D. Turnbull beat C. K. Woodward, 6—3, 9—7; C. Richardson beat J. C. Dickson, 6—1, 6—0; K. Behr beat F. B. Richardson, 6—1, 6—0; E. Little beat R. Shaw, 6—0, 6—2; H. H. Swords beat W. M. Tilden, 8—6, 6—1; J. Macy beat E. Smith, 6—0, 6—1; A. D. Swords beat N. Hazeltine, 6—0, 6—0; F. Thomas beat H. O. Bates, 5—7, 6—3, 6—4.

Second Round—A. D. Turnbull beat C. Richardson, 8—10, 6—4, 9—7; K. Behr beat E. Little, 6—3, 6—0; H. H. Swords beat J. Macy, 6—4, 7—5; F. Thomas beat A. D. Swords, 6—3, 6—4.

Semi-Final Round—K. Behr beat A. D. Turnbull, 10—8, 6—4; H. H. Swords beat F. Thomas, 6—0, 6—4.

Final Round—H. H. Swords beat K. Behr, 4—6, 6—4, 3—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Ladies' Championship Singles. — Preliminary Round—Miss E. Twining beat Miss Young, 6—0, 6—2; Miss Marie Bryce beat Miss E. Walker, 6—2, 6—0; Miss Bisson beat Miss Irene Walker, 6—3, 6—3.

First Round—Miss M. Lewis beat Miss E. Hackstaff, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Hulburt beat Miss E. Adams, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3; Miss Marie Bryce beat Miss E. Twining, 6—4, 6—0; Miss M. Howell beat Miss Bisson, 6—3, 6—2.

Semi-Final Round—Miss Mary Lewis beat Miss Hulburt, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Marie Bryce beat Miss M. Howell, 7—5, 7—5.

Final Round—Miss Marie Bryce beat Miss Mary Lewis, 8—10, 2—6, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4.

Bostonian Wants to Buy The Tramp.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 5.—George Leavitt of Boston has secured an option, said to be for $7,000, on the sensational two-year-old trotter The Tramp, by Jay Bird, dam Sorrento, the dam of Jay Hawker, 2:14¼. He is owned by Joe Thayer of this place, and has trotted a mile in 2:24¼.

SPORTING GOODS.

HEAVY CANVAS ARM

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Small Business at Private Contract, Involving Flats and Dwellings—Plaintiffs the Only Buyers at Auction.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Alice C. Royce to a Mr. Crawford the three-story brick dwelling 258 West Seventy-fifth Street, 22 by 72.5 and irregular.

The same firm has also sold for D. T. Kennedy the four-story brick flat 524 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 20 by 100.11, one of a row recently erected by the seller.

William M Ryan has sold for Mrs. Betty Bormann the four-story-front and rear tenements 32 Horatio Street, on a lot 25 by 87.8.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

513 West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 18 by 100, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company $9,186

517 West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 18 by 100, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the same plaintiffs 9,186

519 West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 19 by 100, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the same plaintiffs 9,590

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

2,364 Wilkins Place, southeast corner of Jennings Street, 25 by 100 by 25.21 by 98, two three-story frame flats, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Leo M. Klein..... 6,102

To-day's Auction Sale.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Yard, referee, 60, 62, and 64 West Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, three five-story stone-front flats, 75 by 100.11. Due on judgment, $7,956; subject to other mortgages and taxes, &c., for $79,113.64.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Hugo Hirsch, referee, 1,715 Lexington Avenue, east side, 34.7 feet north of East One Hundred and Seventh Street, three-story brick dwelling and flat. Subject to mortgages for $6,000, and interest from July 1, 1898, at 4½ per cent., for taxes, &c., for $596.90, and for a mechanic's lien for $17.40.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Warren W. Foster, referee, 410 East Eighty-first Street, south side, 106.6 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 102.2, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $12,814; subject to taxes, &c., for $403.84.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 686 East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 81.6 feet east of Webster Avenue, 18.5 by 100, to Alden Place, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,484, subject to another mortgage for $3,500, and to taxes, &c., for $63.45.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, 2,064 First Avenue, east side, 40.11 feet south of East One Hundred and Seventh Street, 20 by 93, two-story frame store and flat, with two-story frame house in rear.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Pennington Whitehead, referee, Opdyke Avenue, northwest corner of Bronx River Road, 37.11 by 149.4 by 97.2 by 156.6, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,816; subject to taxes, &c., for $194.45.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Pennington Whitehead, referee, Heath Avenue, northwest side, 457 feet northwest of the road from King's Bridge to William's Bridge, 100 by 94.8 by 100 by 95.10. Due on judgment, $498.85, and any deficiency arising from the sale of the foregoing; subject to taxes, &c., for $145.74.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 141 to 147 Bowery-Street, west side, 179 feet north of Prince Street, 75 by 100, eight-story brick store. Due on judgment, $31,824.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William H. Law, referee, 500 West Broadway, west side, 148 feet north of Houston Street, 25 by 75, five-story brick store and tenement, with four-story frame tenement on rear. Due on judgment, $17,490; subject to taxes, &c., for $800.

By Henry N. Zerega, sale to satisfy a lien, Charles E. Lydecker, referee, 605 to 611 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, running through to West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 125 by 199.10, three and four story brick worsted mills. Due on judgment, $75,256; subject to taxes, &c., for $1,300.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Moses J. Sneuhaira, referee, 215 East Eighteenth Street, north side, 325 feet west of Second Avenue, 23 by 92, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,353; subject to taxes, &c., for $786.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, W. Harris Roome, referee, 154 East Eighty-second Street, south side, 316.8 feet west of Third Avenue, 16.8 by 85.9, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,355; subject to taxes, &c., for $230.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 565 West Sixteenth Street, north side, 227.10 feet east of Broadway, 18.11 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,162; subject to taxes, &c., for $156.05.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 575 feet east of Seventh Avenue, for two five-story and basement brick flats, 25 by 86.6; Charles Tange of 300 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owner; Niels Taelberg, architect; cost, $44,000.

Prospect Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for a four-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 85.6 and 84.7; Louis E. Bates of 180 Beach Avenue, owner; Harry T. Howell of 548 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $22,000.

No. 421 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, for a five-story brick flat, 29 by 81; Kaiser & Neilson of 847 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, owners; Schneider & Herter, Bible House, architects; cost, $22,000.

Boulevard, east side, at Aqueduct Avenue, opposite Washington Bridge, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; estate of William B. Ogden, owner; cost, $800.

No. 243 East Broadway, to a four-story and basement brick tenement; L. Ludinsky, premises, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 789½ East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, to a one-story frame shop; Mrs. R. C. Tucker, owner; Fred R. Meres, architect; cost, $500.

No. 418 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; John A. Gregory of 342 East One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, owner; Moure & Landsiedle, architects; cost, $1,800.

No. 541 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Jeremiah Hanifin, premises, owner; A. Fowler, architect; cost, $200.

No. 205 Worth Street, to a four-story brick store and lofts; Globe & Rutgers of 80 William Street, owners; Max Muller, architect; cost, $270.

No. 356 West Twenty-ninth Street, to a three-story brick flat; Hugh Getty of 274 Ninth Avenue, owner; Franklin Baylles, Bible House, architect; cost, $7,000.

No. 158 West Ninety-sixth Street, to a five-story brick flat; Mrs. M. Von Raitz of 12 West Ninety-sixth Street, owner; cost, $200.

No. 944 Washington Avenue, to a three-story brick, stone, and frame dwelling and store; Romanus Eusner, premises, owner; Edward Busath, architect; cost, $1,800.

No. 106 West Twenty-eighth Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling, with store; S. A. French of 22 Park Place, owner; L. Moses of 47 West Ninety-seventh Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, July 5.

ARTHUR AV, w s, being part of Lot 512, map of S. Tambreling and others, at s s of Lot 511, 20.11x110.9x130; Michael Dunne to Rose Dunne..... $1

AVENUE B, 207, e s, 24.1x93.2x24.3x93.2; John J. Schlamp and wife to Fredericka Muller, one-half part..... 4,000

AV B, w s, 200 ft n of Cedar St, 100x100; Mary Cohen to George Schweppenhauser. 15,000

BRISTOW ST, e s, 225 ft n of Jennings st, 20x100, Martin Geiszler to Mary C. Bushmiller 6,000

CROTONA AV, s s, 106.11 ft n of 170th st, 23x100; Henry C. Wyant and wife to George C. Dawson..... 100

ELDRIDGE ST, 240, e s, 24x88.4; Louis Bachrach to Therese Schmeidler..... 1

ELTON AV, w s, 35 ft n of 159th St, 25x70; Auguste E. Kuntz to Johanna Stein 3,500

FIELD ST, e s, 150 ft s of Beech St, 25x100; Manuel H Heatly to Jamie Heatly 1

FRANKLIN AV, 1,304 and 1,306, e s, 47.6 x125x46.3x125; United States Trust Company, executor, to Conrad G. Strubel... 7,100

GROVE ST, 23, 25x irregular; Arthur R. Townsend and others to Elias Kempner ..14,000

LENOX AV, 1243, e s, 75.10 ft n of 117th St, 25x100; Henry Rothschild to Sadie Price 100

LOT 80, Block B, map of Mapes estate; Peter Lennon to Herman Kuhl 1,500

LOT 59, map of 160 lots of Maximilian Morgenthau, Twenty-third Ward; Maximilian Morgenthau to James H. Spellman 1,400

LOT 112, map of 160 lots of Maximilian Morgenthau, Twenty-third Ward; Maximilian Morgenthau to James H. Spellman 1,475

LOT 80, map of 160 lots of Maximilian Morgenthau, Twenty-third Ward; Maximilian Morgenthau to Patrick Crosby.... 1,550

MONROE ST, s e corner of Mechanics' Alley, 20.4x92.11; Hyman Rosenblum to Pesche Wangrow, one-half part..... 1

MORRIS AV, e s, 53.3 ft s of 149th St, 20.7x70.3; Patrick McEntyre to Matthew Sullivan 6,400

NORFOLK ST, 151, 25x100; Louis Lese to Jacob H. Westheimer and Fanny Herrman 1

NORFOLK ST, 149, 25x100; Louis Lese to Jacob H. Westheimer 1

WEST END AV, w s, 25.2 ft s of 97th St, 17.2x100; Albert Etzel to Amelia R. Lowther 1

WILLETT ST, 94, e s, 25x100; Jacob Larchan and wife to Annie Schwartz.... 22,000

2ST AV, 809, w s, 20x80; Fanny Schwarz to Thomas A. Nevin and another..... 9,600

2D AV, e s, 50.8 ft n of 93d St, 25x75; Louisa Samisch to Philip Messenkopf and another 17,500

5TH ST, 630 East, 24.9x96.2; Jacob Westheimer to Louis Lese..... 1

6TH ST, w s, 50.5 ft s of 121st St, 25.3x75; Lois H. Lyman and others, executors, to Lois H. Lyman..... 15,000

7TH ST, s e corner of Avenue B, 50x100; Unionport, 50x100; Charles H. Young to Frank Gass 1,300

9TH ST, n s, 163 ft w of Avenue A, 25x92; Jacob H. Westheimer and Fanny Herrman to Louis Lese..... 1

12TH ST, n s, 245 ft w of Avenue B, 25x103.3; United States Trust Company of New York, as trustee, to Harry F. Doyle ..17,500

35TH ST, 139 West, 25x105; Richard F. Ware and another, executors and trustee, to Samuel McMillan..... 25,000

35TH ST, n s, 113 ft e of 8th Av, 19x98.9; Margaretha Marquardt to Otto H, and Lizzie Kroeger 500

63D ST, s s, 225.9 ft e of Madison Av, 14.2 x100.5; Ruth J. Reid to United States Trust Company of New York..... 1

74TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Park Av, 25x102.2; William H. Tallor and wife to Robert W. Taller..... 1

75TH ST, n s, 884 ft w of 4th Av, 20x102.2; Rosa H. Huchstadter to Henry B. Stacey 1

90TH ST, 308 East, 25x100.8; Charles A. Natz to Rudolph F. Singer..... 1

100D ST, n w cor 3d Av, 34x100.11; Amelia R. Lowther to Albert Etzel..... 1

114TH ST, n s, 245 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Isaac B. Brennan to Nicola D'Alessandro 12,250

119TH ST, s s, 196 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Aaron Levy to Ernestine Cohen 1

129TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 7th Av, 50x99.11; Globe Realty Company to Charles Tange 100

131ST ST, 53 West, 25x99.11; William H. Hall to Charles Kaiser..... 1

132D ST, 33 West, 17.7x99.11; Bridget C. Irsch to Constantia Wright..... 1

165TH ST, s w corner of Union Av, 20x80; Howard Mern to Henry Battenfeld..... 15,500

165TH ST, 93, 98.4 ft w of Union Av, 18.4x80; Howard Mern to August K. Rasche 100

Recorded Leases.

LEWIS, Babette, to Heyman Vogel; 8th Av, 651 and 653, w s, 32.11x100, 4 11-12 years..... $3,500

MCCURDY, Mary S., to Uffo Strackerjan; Malden Lane, 16, 2 years..... 2,500

ORCUTT, Edwin B., to August Vogel; Broadway, 200, 2¼ years..... 900

Recorded Mortgages.

AHRENSBEMNER, Anna M. E., to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; Alexander Av, e s, 23 ft s of 136th St, 1 year..... $5,000

AHRENSBEMNER, Anna M. E., to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; Alexander Av, s e corner of 136th St, 1 year..... 7,000

AHRENSBEMNER, Anna M. E., to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; 25th St, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year..... 6,000

ALSER, Joseph, to Philip Meckel; 522 East 138th St, 5 years..... 6,500

BASSFORD, Agnes, trustee, &c., to Giles H. Mandeville; Avenue B, s w corner of 7th St, 3 years 5,900

BAUER, Mamie C., to Harlem Savings Bank; Jennings St, s e corner of Bristow St, 1 year..... 4,000

BAUER, Edward A., to Harlem Savings Bank; Jennings St, s s, 25.7 ft e of Bristow St, 1 year..... 2,000

BROWN, Annie E., and another to Union Dime Savings Institution; 256 West 144th St, 3 years 6,000

BUTTERWORTH, Joseph E., to William Braun; Ryer Av, e s, 532.1 ft n of Burnside Av, 3 years 4,000

BUSHMILLER, Mary C., to Martin Geiszler; Bristow St, e s, 225 ft n of Jennings St, 2 installments 1,500

BRAUN, Arnatz, to the State Bank; Stanton St, n s, 25 ft w of Columbia St, secures notes 2,000

COLEMAN, Maggie A., to Lawyers' Surety Company; 329 West 76th St, secures costs..... 2,000

D'ALESSANDRO, Nicola and Philippina, to Angelo Legniti; 419 East 114th St, 2 years 1,000

D'ALESSANDRO, Nicola and Philippina, to Richard Shea; 419 East 114th St, 3 years 9,000

D'ALESSANDRO, Nicola and Philippina, to Morris Finn; 419 East 114th St, installments 1,150

DOYLE, Harry F., to United States Trust Company of New York; 12th St, n s, 245 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years..... 12,500

ETZEL, Albert, to Amelia R. Lowther; 6 West 103d St, 2 years..... 1,000

FISCHER, Joseph, to P. Ballantine & Sons, 76 Malden Lane, saloon lease, demand 2,000

FOSS, William and Mary E., to Murray; 96th St, s s, 110 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year.... 4,400

GASS, Frank and Katherina, to Isaac Butler; 7th St, s e corner of Avenue B, Unionport, 5 years..... 2,500

HELMES, Philippina, to Johann Heinrich Betz; 101st St, n s, 125 ft w of Park Av, 5 years 15,000

HOFFMANN, Theresa and Adam, to Adolph G. Hupfel; 156th St, s s, 22.6 ft w of Trinity Av; 156th St, s s w corner of Trinity Avenue, demand 10,000

HUTTER, Leopold, to Johanna Arens; 207th St, s s, 405.1 ft w of Perry Av, 3 years 2,100

HYMAN, Gerson, and Manuel Oppenheim, to John T. Willets, as guardian, &c.; 5 years..... 26,000

JOSEPH, Ratschel, to Louis Joseph; 11th St, s s, 323 ft w of Avenue C, 1 year.... 15,000

KAISER, Charles, to William D. Manning; 53 West 131st St, 5 years..... 18,500

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and another; 60 East 3d St, demand..... 25,000

KELLY, Mary L., to Sophia L. Caldwell; 421 St, s s, 183.4 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years. 7,500

KEMPNER, Elias, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 23 Grove St, 4 year.... 9,500

KELLY, Victorine A., to Home Life Insurance Company; 46 West 53d St, 3 years 30,000

KRAMER, Katie, to Edward M. Burghard; 2d Av, e s, 67.8 ft s of 75th St, 1 year 1,500

KREUDER, Dora and Adolph, to Minna Kreuder, executrix, &c.; 172 East 85th St, 5 years 20,000

LEVIN, Solomon, to Orrin D. Person; South St, n w corner of Jackson St, due 60 days after the completion of the building 1,350

MAURAE, Mary G., to the National Savings Bank of Albany; 153d St, n e corner St. Nicholas Av, 1½ years..... 3,000

MARX, Isaac, and Emile Moser to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 5th St, s s, 90 ft e of Avenue C, widened, 5 years.... 14,900

MEEHAN, James F., to Anna Kurzman and another; Union Av, s e corner of Dawson St, 5 years..... 20,000

MEEHAN, James F., to Thomas O'Rork; Union Av, s e corner of Dawson St, 2 years 2,500

MEISE, Henry H. and Elizabeth, to Herman F. and Susan Bauerle; Lot 769, map of the village of Wakefield, 3 years. 2,000

MOHL, Adam, to the German Evangelical Lutheran Church, of St. Paul; 116th St, n s, 301 ft w of 7th Av, 20x100.11, 5 years 2,500

MULLER, Fredericka, to Mary A. Davison; 207 Avenue B, 3 years..... 2,000

NEVIN, Thomas A., to Fanny Schwarz; 809 1st Av, 5 years..... 6,000

PALEN, Sarah C., and Henrietta Hopcock, individually and as trustees, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 37 West 13th St, due July 5, 1900..... 16,500

RULLMANN, Louis H. and Frances, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 343 East 41st St, 5 years..... 16,000

RAUSCH, David and Maggie, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 6th St, s s, 269 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years..... 14,500

RUPP, August, to Cornelius F. Cronin; 9th St, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years... 30,000

STACEY, Henry B., to Thomas J. Snee; 75th St, n s, 884 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years 24,000

SPELLMAN, James H., to Samuel E. Jacobus; Lot 112, map of 160 lots of M. Morgenthau, Twenty-third Ward, 3 years 1,000

SINGER, Rudolph F. and Marie, to Charles A. Natz; 308 East 90th St, 3 years 4,000

SCHREINER, George, John, and Joseph J., to the German Savings Bank; 141st St, s s, 100, 127.10, 155.8, 183.6, 211.4, 239.2, 267, 294.10, and 322.5 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year, nine mortgages,) each..... 21,000

SCHWARTZ, Fred—Spring bunk, to Jacob Larchen; 64 Willett St, installments..... 6,000

SULLIVAN, Matthew, to Patrick McEntyre; Morris Av, e s, 53.3 ft s of 149th St, 1 year..... 4,000

STEIN, Johanna, to Auguste E. Kuntz; Elton Av, w s, 35 ft n of 159th St, 5 years 2,700

STOEHR, Henry, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 542 East 142d St, 1 year 8,000

STOCKLE, Lizzie S., to Alexander M. Price; 4th St, w s, 37.7 ft s of Jones St, 1 year 11,000

TANGE, Charles, to Globe Realty Company; 129th St, s s, 375 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 7,500

WESTHEIMER, Jacob H., to Louis Lese; 149 Norfolk St, installments..... 6,500

WESTHEIMER, Jacob H., and Fanny Herrmann to Louis Lese; 151 Norfolk St, installments 6,300

Assignments of Mortgages.

FALSCHUN, Adolph, to August Nunnenkamp $3,000

DAESCHLER, Emily, to Catharina Gerharis ....

SPULER, Frederick, to Frederick Hollander 2,500

WEIL, Jonas, and Bernhard Mayer to Samuel Weil ..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of 157th St, 100x100; Alfonso Costabile against Charles Ratner, owner and contractor... $222

UNION AV, s w corner of Dawson St, 27x95; Edward Hammer and others against Frederick C. Burlingame, owner and contractor 925

118TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 44x100; Ismaele Ciccone against Louisa Lomonte, owner; Fortunato C. Lomonte, owner and contractor 226

160TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 50x100; Charles Habitz against John Leyre, owner; John Stoters, contractor.. 19

Lis Pendens.

CARMINE ST, 39, and 29½ Morton St; Johanna Kalish and another, executrix', &c., against Luke Higgins and another, (action to declare two deeds void, &c.;) attorneys, Hawkins, Delafield & Sturgis.

HOE ST, w s, 120.3 ft s of Home St, 25x100; Eloise Burdett against Mary Burdett and others, partition; attorney, W. F. Burroughs.

LOTS 71 and 72, map lots of W. F. Duncan, in Village of William's Bridge; William C. Arnold against Joseph F. Dean and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Arnold.

133D ST, n s, 451.8 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Emeline Barker and others against John Walker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, G. H. & F. L. Crawford.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	.06½
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅛
Sugar, granulated	.05⅛
Molasses, O. K. prime	.34
Beef, family	10.00
Beef, hams	24.00
Tallow, prime	.04⅜
Pork, mess	8.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.30
Butter, Western creamery	.18½
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	19.25

CHICAGO, July 5.—Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 71@73½c; No. 2 red, 73½@74½c; No. 2 corn, 33½@34½c; No. 2 yellow, 34½@34¾c; No. 2 oats, 24½@24¾c; No. 2 white, 28@28½c; No. 3 white, 25¾@28c; No. 2 rye, 49@49½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.02; prime timothy seed, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $8.30@8.35; lard, per 100 lb, $5.27½@5.30; short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.55@4.85; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5@5¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5@5.10; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; sugars, cutloaf, 5625¾c.

COTTON.—In view of the alarming crop reports from parts of the cotton belt, notably from Texas, and the bullish purport of the English cables, the cotton market yesterday was a comparatively tame affair. The market opened steady enough at an advance of 1 point to a decline of 2 points. Following the call the market stiffened 3@6 points on covering, induced by the further bad conditions in Central and Southwestern Texas. Light investment buying contributed to the better feeling for a time, but later the market eased off, and ruled quiet at a shade above the close of Saturday, until just before the close, when liquidation carried prices off several points. The close was steady, with prices net unchanged to 2 points lower. The easier ruling of the afternoon market followed a belief that accounts from Texas had been exaggerated, especially the claims that the floods had made a difference of 500,000 bales in the crop outlook of that State. Other points reporting the need of moisture, notably the Carolinas, Arkansas, and Tennessee, exerted a bullish influence early in the day, which was overcome later by reports from other sections of the belt indicating that the cotton crop in general was fruiting well and was thrifty. The local contingent, in the absence of outside speculation, was disposed to act with conservatism, and took the stories from Texas with many grains of allowance, preferring to hold off for the July Government report, due Monday. The volume and character of yesterday's trading were not satisfactory. There was little business from outside sources.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	5.50	5.62	5.57	5.58@5.60
August	5.64	5.69	5.60	5.62@5.63
September	5.63	5.68	5.62	5.63@5.64
October	5.68	5.74	5.66	5.68@
November	5.71	5.77	5.70	5.72@5.73
December	5.78	5.82	5.76	5.77@5.78
January	5.81	5.87	5.80	5.81@5.82
February	5.88	5.88	5.88	5.84@5.85
March	5.88	5.92	5.87	5.87@5.89
April	5.90	5.95	5.90	5.90@5.92
May	5.98	6.00	5.93	5.94@5.95

Spot cotton in the local market closed quiet, with prices unchanged, on the basis of 6¼c for middling upland and 6¾c for middling gulf, as compared with 6¼c and 6½c, respectively, last year. Total sales of 2,600 bales included 300 bales for export and 2,300 on contracts.

LIVERPOOL, July 5.—Spot cotton—moderate demand; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 8,000 bales; middling upland, 3 11-32d. Futures opened quiet and unchanged; closed quiet and steady at 1½d to 2 1-64d higher. December-January, 3.15s; January-February, 3.15d; February-March, 3.15½d; March-April, 3.16@3.17d; April-May, 3.17½d; May-June, 3.18d; July, 3.18½d; July-August, 3.18d; August-September, 3.17½d; September-October, 3.16½d; October-November, 3.15½d; November-December, 3.15d. Manchester—Yarns, small inquiry; cotths, orders at low limits.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	80⅝	80⅝	79⅝	79⅞
September	80¼	80¼	78 15-16	79
December	81⅞	81⅞	80⅝	80⅝
Corn—				
July				39
September	39 9-16	39 9-16	39¼	39¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	73½	73⅝	72⅝	72⅞
September	75	75	73⅝	73⅞
December	76¼	76¾	75½	75⅝
Corn—				
July	34	34	33⅝	33⅝
September	34½	34½	33⅞	33⅞
December	33⅛	33⅜	33¼	33¼
Oats—				
July	23⅞	24	23½	23½
September	21⅝	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝
December	22	22	21⅝	21⅝

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Developments in wheat yesterday were disastrous to the bull element. Figuring on a strong array of cable news and a stimulating home situation after the holidays, many operators carried wheat over. About all of this was thrown on the market yesterday, producing heaviness of undertone and a decline of 1¾c from Saturday's curb price. To start with, Liverpool was unchanged to ½@¾d over Saturday. Paris markets netted a 1 to 25 point advance, but it was more than counterbalanced by English news, including an increase of 1,541,000 bushels in the English visible supply, and a gain for the week of 96,000 bushels in Liverpool stocks. World's shipments likewise were large, at 8,167,000 bushels, against 7,338,000 bushels last week and 7,452,000 bushels a year ago. There were no further complaints of crop damage from abroad, and while advices regarding the domestic crop were excellent, and new wheat from Central Illinois, shown on 'Change, was of good quality and likely to grade No. 2 red there. Foreign houses did little either way. Local bears put out new short lines early in the day, recognizing the weak character of news, and as nothing developed later to change their views, but little attempt was made subsequently to cover. The visible supply was somewhat confusing, as both old and new systems were given yesterday for the first time. By the old method an increase of 1,729,000 bushels was shown, while on a new basis, including New Orleans, Galveston, Fort William, and Port Arthur, an increase of 4,773,000 bushels appeared. Total figures, according to latter, were 33,632,000 bushels, against 14,760,000 bushels by the old method last year. Primary receipts were, of course, more or less mixed owing to the holidays, but maintained large figures, and it was said that no indication had yet appeared of any material falling off in Northwest country receipts. Quotations for cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 red, 88¢; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 81⅝c; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 77⅜c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 85¼c; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 78½c, all to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee, Spring, 75⅞c; No. 2 red, elevator, 79⅝c.

DULUTH, July 5.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 75¼c; July, 76c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 73⅜c; July, 73½c; September, 73c; December, 73c; No. 2 Northern, 68¾c; No. 3 Spring, 66⅝c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 5—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, July, 70⅝c; September, 70¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, 72⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 71⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 69@70c.

MILWAUKEE, July 5.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 75c; No. 2 Northern, 75¼c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed 39¼c, elevator, 39⅝c, delivered, and 40¼c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats quoted 50c; No. 3, 29½c; No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 3 white, 30c; No. 2 white, clips, 32c; track, mixed, 29½@31½c; track, white, 30¾@30¾c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 65½c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 65@65½c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 61c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

BARLEY—Feeding quoted 42@42½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 47@51c, delivered, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Rye Flour—Good to fair, $3.10@3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.10@2.25, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white, 90c; fine yellow, 95c; coarse, 89@92c. Feed—Spring bran, in bulk, $15@15.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.25@15.50, lake and rail; sacks, spot, $15.50; coarse Winter bran, $16@$17, latter white; fine, $15@$15.50; middlings, $16@$18; city feed, $15.50@$16; hominy chop, $14.50@$15, bulk, and $15.50, sacks; oil meal, $23.50@$24.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 5.—Flour—First patents, $3.80@3.90; second patents, $3.60@$3.70; first clear, $2.70@$2.80. Bran—In bulk, $10.50@$10.75.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $8.75@$9; family, $10.50@$10.75; short clear, $10@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $9.50@$10.50; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15.50. BEEF HAMS—$23.50@$25. DRESED HOGS — Bacons, 5⅝c; 180 lb, 5¾c; 160 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 6c. SHOULDERS—Pickled bellies, small to 10 lb, 5½c; 12 lb, 5¼c; 14 lb, 5c; pickled shoulders, 5c; pickled hams, 9¼c; Western greens, 9¼c; Western S. P., 9¾@10c; city greens, 9¼c. TALLOW—City, 4 5-16@4¾c; country, 4¼@4½c. LARD—$5.30; city, tierces, $4.90; refined Ward, South American, $6; Continent, $5.45; Brazil, kegs, $7; compound, city, 4¾c; Western, 4¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5¾c; city lard stearine, 6@6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, July 5.—Beef—Extra India mess, 60s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 45s. Bacon—Long clear, 35 to 40 lbs, 28s; do, long clear, 30 to 35 lb, 29s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 27s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 26s 3d; American refined, in pails, 26s 6d. Butter—Good United States, 62s. Cheese—American finest, white and colored, 42s. Tallow—Prime city, 23s; Australian in London, 25s 3d.

WOOL.—BOSTON, July 5.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say to-morrow of the wool trade: "The wool market shows unabated strength, although the volume of business naturally has been curtailed somewhat by the intervention of a holiday. The transactions of the week, however, aggregate a large total—over 5,500,000 pounds. Some of this wool has been taken by manufacturers, and some of it by speculators and traders. Among consumers the worsted people have been the principal purchasers. The country markets, especially those in Montana, are very excited. During the past week 18 to 19 cents was paid for wools in Montana, equivalent to 55 to 58 cents scoured. The sales of the week at Boston amounted to 4,884,000 pounds domestic and 755,000 pounds foreign, making a total of 5,639,000 pounds, against a total of 6,113,800 pounds for the previous week, and a total of 1,973,000 pounds for the corresponding week last year. Sales since January 1, 1899, amount to 130,277,200 pounds, against 56,878,310 pounds last year at this time."

COFFEE.—There were transactions in eight of the twelve months in Brazilian coffee futures, but the list of prices scarcely varied more than 5 points from the closing figures of Saturday. The market opened steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 5 points, ruled moderately active, and closed steady, with prices finally 5 points higher to 5 points lower than the previous business day's quotations. Total sales reached the meagre figure of 11,500 bags. Business was almost exclusively local, but a better feeling prevailed. The most unsatisfactory feature was the settled and confirmed indifference of outsiders. Havre opened better, but closed partially ¼f lower. Hamburg made a slight net gain. Rio and Santos cables reported a much smaller movement than had been looked for, but they also noted lower markets, which led some of the local traders to assume that the smaller Brazilian movement was due to weather or some other local or temporary conditions. Spot Brazilian coffee ruled generally quiet and steady, with prices finally nominally unchanged; No. 7 Rio, invoice lots, 6½c; jobbing parcels, 6⅝c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.65@4.70
August	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.70@4.75
September	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.85@4.90
October	4.95	4.95	4.90	4.90@4.95
November				4.95@5.00
December	5.35	5.35	5.30	5.30@5.35
January				5.35@5.40
February	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.40@5.45
March	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.45@5.50
April				5.50@5.55
May	5.60	5.60	5.55	5.55@5.60
June				5.55@5.65

FOREIGN MARKETS.—SANTOS—Good average Santos, 6⅝00; stock, 282,000 bags. HAMBURG—Market closed net unchanged to ¼ pfennig advance; sales, 3,000 bags. HAVRE—Market ¼ franc lower; total sales were 3,000 bags. January, 35.50; February, 35.50; March, 35.75; April, 35.75; May, 36.25; June, 36.50; July, 34.00; August, 34.25; September, 34.50; October, 34.75; November, 35.00; December, 35.25. RIO—No. 7 Rio, 7⅜05; exchange, 8 7-32d; cleared for United States, nil; stock, 191 000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4½c; muscovado, 4c; molasses sugar, 3⅝c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.35, and in bulk, $4.85; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.30, and in bulk, $4.80; refined, cases, $8.35; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10; deodorized, $10.50. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, 21@21½c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 26@26½c; off Summer yellow, 25½c; butter grades, 29@32c; prime white, 29@31c; prime Winter yellow, 30@31c; linseed, American, raw, 39@40c; American, boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta,

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-town.....1,289 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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TWELVE PAGES.

"THE TYRANNY OF CAPITAL."

There are a great many morals to be drawn from the bids that were opened by the Controller yesterday for such of the bonds of the City of New York as have been allowed by the Municipal Assembly to be issued in fulfillment of the most pressing of the municipal obligations. One of these morals, and a very important one, is that no degree of folly in the conduct of the Municipal Government can shake the confidence of investors in the power of the city to free itself from the consequences of such folly. The folly of the Municipal Assembly has been extreme. The investor who believes that there was no way of counteracting that folly would certainly not invest his own or his client's money in securities over which that body had power. And yet, so great is the confidence of the investing public, concurring with the confidence of the public in general, that whatever is amiss in our municipal affairs will not be permitted to become intolerably amiss, that investors fall over each other in their eagerness to become possessed of "short bonds" of the city, bearing interest at 3½ per cent., and that these bonds, to the extent of ten millions, command a premium of nearly 10 per cent

But the point that it seems particularly timely to make is a point that addresses itself especially to "Labor" and to "labor leaders" and to "labor politicians." They are always talking, the leaders and the politicians are—it is their trade to be always talking—about "the tyranny of capital." Well, here is an instance of just how tyrannical capital is. If the labor politicians mean anything, they mean that capital gets more than its fair share of the proceeds of labor. And, indeed, they very frequently put it in that way. From the bids that "capital" makes for these new bonds, it seems that capital is satisfied, and more than satisfied, with a return that will scarcely double the original investment within a whole generation of men, or within the time that the bonds have to run. That is the best that capitalists can do in this country, at the present time, who desire to live upon the interest of their money, to be perfectly safe, and not to be troubled any further.

As soon as a capitalist is willing to be troubled further, as soon as he begins to take a personal interest in his investment, and to give his personal attention to looking after it, he ceases to be a mere capitalist, and his return from his investment becomes, not merely the interest on his money, but also something in the nature of wages for his own services in the way of superintendence. And this is equally true, whether he does this work for himself and adds the pay for it to his profits, or hires somebody else to do it for him, and deducts the wages of the hired man from his profits. If he is not willing to work, or to pay somebody else to work for him, what he can get, in the way of a secure investment, is so much less than 3½ per cent. on $100 as he has to pay premium to get it. At present it seems that the best he can do is three and a half dollars interest on something like a hundred and ten dollars of investment.

Now does "Labor," as represented by the gentlemen who go to conventions and labor with their mouths, really think that that is too much? Buying New York City bonds is exactly the same operation on a large scale that making a deposit in a savings bank is on a small. Is there any depositor in a savings bank who thinks that 3½ per cent. is too much to get for his money? If so, he should refuse to accept that usurious rate, or else avow himself a tyrannical capitalist. The truth is that there is no trade that has been going down hill so fast in this country for the past twenty or thirty years as the trade of living on money put out at interest. To see your income shrinking year by year, and at the same time to hear, year by year, louder denunciations of yourself as a "bloated bondholder" and a tyrannical capitalist is really too much for poor human nature.

ence Day banquet of the American Society in London. What powers shall civilize and control the future of Asia and Africa—that is the question. We quote the Cardinal's brief address from the cabled report of our neighbor The Sun:

I have in my heart the deep-seated and mature conviction that the welfare of the Christian world, especially those portions which have not yet been brought into the pale of civilization, depends in a great measure on the good feeling and co-operation that shall exist between the American and English peoples. [Cries of "Hear!" "Hear!"] We are living at the end of one century and are about to enter another. Some men may glory in looking backward, and they will have much to learn in retrospect. Others look forward. Their minds are cast toward the future, leaving behind the things they have accomplished, and they press forward. While we are on the eve of a new century the English-speaking peoples look forward to see in what direction their mission will be accomplished. It seems to me from the evidence of past years, and from the manifestation of friendly feeling expressed at this table by your Ambassador and Senators who have spoken, that we are preparing the American and English peoples for the great work before us in the century to come.

You no longer, if I may speak to my American cousins, you no longer are a self-contained power. You have come forth from your continent, forced by the circumstance of the acquisition of lands abroad. You stand with your foot on the threshold of the vast Continent of Asia. You have entered into the comity of nations that has declared itself in many ways interested in the welfare and future of the Asiatic Continent. You will never be able to withdraw [cries of "Hear!" "Hear!"] the influence you have, and it will be greater in the future than ever it was in the past. It must make itself felt on the tremendous population of Asia, which is waiting for the advent of true Christian civilization.

The question that presents itself constantly to my mind—I do not know how it will strike your minds—is this: Which power in the future of the world shall be predominant over the great continents yet unreclaimed by Christian civilization? Shall it be the great despotic power that looms north of Asia, or shall it be the power of the liberty-loving nations represented by the English-speaking peoples? [Cries of "Hear!" "Hear!"] It is a question of which of the two extremes in modes of government shall prevail. There can be no doubt in this hall to which the preference should be given. If, then, the liberty-loving peoples bring happiness, civilization, and all the benefits of Christianity to the largest majority of the human race yet uncivilized, it can only be, it seems to me, through a good understanding being established between the two great branches of the English-speaking people. [Cries of "Hear!" "Hear!"]

I am not speaking of commercial interests. I am not speaking of the wealth of England or America. I am speaking on the point alone of your influence and our influence abroad. I pray that the sentiments expressed so eloquently by many speakers tonight, sentiments which animate the English heart as deeply as the American, may continue to be woven one with the other, so that the missions of the English-speaking races may be carried on successfully in the new century, and that the century may see the completion in a great measure of our common mission. [Cheers.]

Whether Cardinal VAUGHAN spoke as an Englishman or as a prelate of the Church of Rome, his words have a deep interest for Americans. We are stimulated by the breadth and sweep of the imagination which pictures forth conquests yet to be made that by the end of the twenty-first century will have borne fruit of great events and daily actualities that will furnish the material of politics and legislation and newspaper comment as the activities of the people of the two Americas now furnish it.

The struggle for domination in the two continents now about to be reclaimed for civilization, orderly government, trade and industry, and the light of religion is but a repetition of the struggle for the control of this continent less than one hundred and fifty years ago, save that the interests involved and the forces engaged will be incomparably greater and more complex, although as good Americans we must flatter ourselves that the ultimate historical consequences cannot be more momentous or more influential in determining the destiny of the world. The civilizations and the aspirations represented on the one hand by RIBAULT and LA SALLE and HENNEPIN, and on the other by Pilgrim and Puritan, by RALEIGH, PENN, OGLETHORPE, and that interesting adventurer, Capt. JOHN SMITH, must necessarily have come into conflict in any field which both sought to occupy. The issue of what we call the French and Indian war, which was in reality a war between the French and the English for domination in North America, determined the history of the new world, and by preparing the way for the establishment of popular and Constitutional government as the prevailing form on this side of the Atlantic Ocean opened the way also for the powerful reflex influence which so profoundly influenced the history of Europe.

Just such a struggle is now going on in the Transvaal. Major MARCHAND'S expedition to Fashoda would have been the beginning of another had not mortal sickness at home paralyzed the energies of the French Nation and unfitted it for a remote display of power. An immensely greater struggle is preparing in Asia, where England, Germany, and Russia, three mighty rivals, are already front to front in China in an anomalous relation where impelling ambitions and the feeble native resistance conspire together to prompt advances that must provoke collisions. In that great company France with her Tonquin interests hardly counts as a serious participant.

It is Cardinal VAUGHAN'S fervent hope, however, that our country may be with England an active and successful participant in the work of reclamation. "The liberty-loving nations represented by the English-speaking peoples" are, in his belief, the reclaiming force from which the largest benefits are to be expected for that majority of the human race as yet uncivilized. "You have entered into the comity of nations," he tells us, "that has declared itself in many ways interested in the future of the Asiatic Continent. You will never be able to withdraw the influence you have, and it will be greater in the future than ever it was in the past."

The vista of imperialism opened to our eyes by this prediction of the distinguished prelate transcends the imaginings of even our most ardent expansionists. What will be our duty and our part in the reclamation of the two continents that are still in partial darkness? The light will visit them. They cannot in this crowded world remain in darkness and indeed. THE TIMES was and is of the opinion that our Government missed a great opportunity and erred in policy when it failed to come to such a close understanding with England about China as would have strengthened that power to take a firm stand in the East. We did not do it, and the neglect indicates our present unreadiness to engage in the beneficent work commended to us by Cardinal VAUGHAN. Since then we have made some advances. The thought of distant possessions and interests has grown familiar to us. It would be unsafe to predict that we shall not be found shoulder to shoulder with England in the regenerative work in the East, doing with equal readiness and efficiency the preparatory tasks and joining, if need be, in those grave undertakings by which Britons and Americans will endeavor to guard their own. It must be remembered that Cardinal VAUGHAN is not speaking of the events of to-morrow. His bold prophecies range over a century of the world's history—it may be more than a century, though we think not—as civilization has grown wonderfully swift footed. In a century our policies, our aspirations, and our necessities may well be altogether different from what they are to-day.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN NEW YORK.

Nothing that the leaders of Tammany Hall could do would better commend them to the favor of the people of this city than a serious and successful attempt to establish order in the present chaos of our tax system. Primarily the work belongs to the Legislature, of course, but the Department of Taxes can do much to bring about some degree of regularity in the working of the present system. Owners of property can in a measure adjust themselves to a system if they have some knowledge how it is going to work. Nobody can tell about his taxes from year to year in New York. It is a bad situation and demands a remedy.

For instance, the assessed valuation of real estate increased 17 per cent. in Manhattan Borough in the past year. In the entire city the increase is 16 per cent. Everybody knows that we are rapidly growing in wealth, but not so fast as that. It is evident that the present Assessors are not in step with those who have gone before them. The result is a jerky and irregular operation of the department that at once reveals lack of system. It was a mistake to make so abrupt an addition to the burdens of real estate owners, already groaning under the weight of their taxes.

The personal assessment roll shows rather more than the usual anomalies, but its absurdities will hasten the coming of the time when the futile and foolish attempt to tax personal property will be abandoned. We find Mr. JOSEPH PULITZER assessed for $500,000 of personal property, while Mr. JAMES GORDON BENNETT is put down at $100,000 and Mr. WILLIAM R. HEARST gets off with $40,000. Men must dumbly wonder about the nature of the system that yields such results. It is generally understood that Mr. PULITZER is what is called "forehanded," but very few persons had supposed him to be possessed of a larger personal estate than Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT or Mr. J. P. MORGAN, each of whom is assessed at $400,000, or as large a one as Mr. RUSSELL SAGE.

OUR COLONIAL EXPERTS.

The friendly and competent criticism of The London Spectator upon our proceedings in the Philippines, upon which we made some remarks yesterday, raise several interesting questions. When we acknowledge the necessity of a colonial service equal or comparable to the Indian civil service, it becomes quite plain that we have no such service, and that with the best will and the most intelligent means, it will be a long time before we can get it. In the meantime we must do our colonial work at a great disadvantage. We are using our officers, military and naval, in posts of civil administration, not because their training especially fits them for such work, but because they are the only class of trained public servants we possess. Some of them have done wonders in the West Indies, and all of them have brought to their work trained intelligence and a high sense of public duty. But evidently they are going outside of their business in accepting civil posts, which ought to imply special knowledge they do not possess, and for which, in some respects, their training positively unfits them. An administrator must take account of the opinion of those whom he is to govern, were it only in order to defy it intelligently when that is necessary. And it is the business and almost the glory of a soldier to know and care nothing about it. If our colonial civil service is to be as efficient as our military and our naval service, we must have for it the equivalent of the training that West Point and Annapolis supply.

Not by any means that it is necessary, in order to impart such training, to create an institution at the public expense. All that is necessary is to consider what the special knowledges are that a civil officer in the colonies needs, and to proclaim that these knowledges will be required of all persons to be appointed to that service. Given the certainty of a fair examination, given the certainty of a decent provision during good behavior and of promotion for merit, and the demand will create its own supply. In fact, the demand has been anticipated. Last year the number of students in Columbia "electing" Spanish was eight times as tering the Government service. But it is very likely that one of their motives was the belief that a young man who knew Spanish would have a great advantage over one who did not in seeking and in performing public service in any of our new possessions. Let it be once understood precisely what the Government requires for its colonial service, and there would be no more lack of applicants prepared to qualify at their own expense, nor of "crammers" to qualify them, than there now is in Great Britain.

But, although a competent colonial service is obviously the only expedient which will enable us to administer and retain our new acquisitions without defeat and shame, the mere suggestion of it, just at this time, must sound like a piece of uncivil irony. Our "policy" in this, as in most matters relating to the things that have been devolved upon us by the fortunes of war, has been a policy of drifting. And just now it sounds particularly futile to point out the necessity of a colonial service administered with an exclusive view to special fitness and qualification, when the barriers erected about what we have of such a system at home have been weakened, if not torn down, by the action of the Executive. The "backward step" in our home service is of the worst possible augury for the success of our colonial experiment.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Attention is called by The Philadelphia Press to the need of providing trolley cars with a light that will burn even when connection with the feed wire is broken, and so prevent rear-end collisions, like the two which occurred on Sunday, one in Pittsburg and one in Philadelphia, and both attended with loss of life. In each case the car had stopped because of some trouble with the machinery, and as the lights were all out, a following car dashed into it at full speed. The Press suggests as an easy protection against this danger that the rear-end of each trolley car be provided with a red lamp burning oil. The electric headlight in front answers every purpose for which it was designed, and when the car itself is illuminated no rear light is necessary, but when the current is cut off by some accident, if the disabled car happens to stand in a dark place, the chance of a destructive collision is alarming.

—Considerable comment, not all of it kind, has been excited in Washington by the fact that on Tuesday flags were displayed over only one of the foreign embassies. Of these there are no less than thirty in the National capital, and it would not have been an extreme stretch of common courtesy if all of them had recognized the nature and importance of the holiday by raising their own banners at least. None of them did, however, except—most surprising exception!—the Turkish Embassy. The representative of the Sultan, a monarch not expected to rejoice much over successful revolt against despotism, did show some interest in the National fête and made his residence on Q Street conspicuous among its kind by flinging to the breeze a huge banner bearing the crescent symbol. Neither France nor Mexico paid us her cheapest of compliments, and the flagstaff even of the British Embassy remained, according to The Washington Post, "as bare as the typical bean pole or a ship's mast in a storm." Russia was as indifferent as Spain to our anniversary joys, Germany as Austria and Italy. Secretary HAY, when his attention was called to the matter, did not seem to view it very seriously. It was not "necessary," he said, for the representatives of a foreign nation to participate in the celebration of a national holiday of the country to which they are accredited. They content themselves, as a rule, with displaying their colors on their own holidays. He admitted that the American Embassy in London is always decorated with a flag on the Queen's birthday, and that "we generally recognize grand occasions abroad." When told that the Turkish flag was flying he replied with a smile: "The relations between the United States and Turkey are very cordial, indeed. The Sultan is very friendly to us. The action of the Turkish Minister is a mark of unusual friendliness, but the lack of flags at the other residences is by no means a mark of disrespect." It was a bit queer, though, and not quite pleasant.

Courtesy in Street Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Again in Sunday's issue I find "X." trying to defend his position, and it seemed so utterly unmanly that I feel compelled to answer him. There is none of us but will admit that a seat in a trolley car on a warm day is a pleasure, but my experience in riding in cars has been that to wait for an empty car, or even one with seating room, means never to reach your destination. I still maintain that a man, whether laborer, clerk, or professional man, is better able to stand the hardships of travel than a woman. Our correspondent says 5 cents' worth of seat room on a hot day discounts any essay on gallantry. Well, I leave it to TIMES readers to judge this man by his last sentence, evidently meaning that he would not be a gentleman where his personal comfort is at stake. A. B.

New York, July 3, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Terms of Peace.

We apprehend that we shall never have universal peace until science jumps in and discovers that war is a disease and isolates the germ.—Detroit Journal.

She Knew Him.

"Long before I met you I had heard of your family," said the Count.

"Yes," replied the beautiful girl, coldly. "I believe papa is quoted in Bradstreet's."—Chicago Post.

Home-Made Prescription.

"Jack, my health is wretched; I ought to go away."

"Isabel, if you quit reading those seashore advertisements your health will be all right."—Chicago Record.

Caught.

Patrice—You know Will said he'd like to be caught playing golf?

Patience—Yes.

"Well, I caught him on the links this very afternoon. We're engaged."—Yonkers Statesman.

A Proud Father.

"Yes," she said, "I have a daughter who is married to an Earl."

"Humph!" he returned. "That's nothin'. I've got five daughters married to men they picked out themselves, and I don't have to support any of 'em."—Chicago Times-Herald.

UNDER THE TREES WITH GRANDPA.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

Grandpa is stretched in the hammock,
With his legs hanging over in space;
Grandpa is peacefully sleeping,
With a newspaper spread on his face;
Grandpa is snoring serenely,
There is peace, I suppose, in his breast;
His hands are contentedly folded,

ALL IS QUIET AT RENNES

Capt. Dreyfus's Presence No Longer Arouses Any Demonstrations.

MME. DREYFUS CALLS AGAIN

Uncouth Crowds Gaze at the Prisoner's Wife at the Prison Gates Going and Returning.

RENNES, France, July 5.—With Capt. Dreyfus the day has passed off very much as yesterday. Mme. Dreyfus, Matthew Dreyfus, brother of the prisoner, and Maître Labori, his counsel, visited him, but otherwise no special incident occurred. As an illustration of the indifference of the population, it is worthy of note that the words "Vive Dreyfus," chalked upon a wall in a corner of the town, remain absolutely undisturbed.

Many, however, predict trouble on the national fête day, when a review of the garrison will be held on the Champ de Mars, a large open space inside the town. The anti-Dreyfusards, it is feared, will attempt to draw the troops into a demonstration.

Mme. Dreyfus, accompanied by her parents, drove to the prison in a carriage this afternoon. Her parents were not admitted, but she remained with her husband an hour. On leaving she showed, for the first time, signs of distress. Her eyes were swollen and red, as though she had been weeping bitterly. She is still in deep mourning, and is determined to remain so until her husband regains his liberty.

A somewhat larger crowd than usual watched her arrival and departure, and again displayed utter lack of manners and consideration for her terrible position, gathering around her, rudely staring her in the face, and pressing one another aside in their eagerness not to lose a single detail of her inward agony which might be reflected in her countenance. Her visible distress to-day was a feast for these ghouls, who, however, were speedily dispersed by a squad of gendarmes. The latter finally barred the two streets leading to the portal of the prison.

Just opposite the prison, and overlooking the window of the cell of Capt. Dreyfus and the courtyard, is a tannery. This has been a favorite point of vantage for a number of photographers, who have taken snap shots of every arrival and departure and, as often as possible, of the incidents occurring inside the prison yard.

To-day the police affixed a notice over the tannery entrance prohibiting the entry there of any one except on business connected with the tannery. This measure has aroused considerable comment, but the owner of the tannery will probably find it prudent not to ignore the notice.

Maître Labori, Matthew Dreyfus, and Mme. Dreyfus returned to Paris this evening.

THE CASE OF COL. SAXCE.

Gen. Julliard Praises the French Officer Censured by the Minister.

RENNES, France, July 5.—There were interesting developments to-day in the Saxe-Pressense affair. Gen. Julliard, commanding the garrison here, issued to the troops an order of the day upon the occasion of the departure of Col. Saxce of the Tenth Artillery to take up the new command to which he was transferred as a disciplinary measure by the Minister of War, General the Marquis de Gallifet.

Gen. Julliard, in the Order, paid Col. Saxce high tribute for his brilliant qualities and declared he enjoyed the entire confidence of his chiefs. Thus, Gen. Julliard placed himself on the side of Col. Saxce against the Minister of War, who is not likely to allow the matter to pass in silence. The result, probably, will be that Gen. Julliard will be transferred to another brigade and that another General will replace him here.

The name of Col. Saxce was mentioned as the probable President of the court-martial which is to try Dreyfus. M. de Pressense, editor of the Temps of Paris, criticised the possibility of his appointment on the ground that the Colonel had already pronounced himself against Dreyfus Col. Saxce then had an order of the day read to his regiment in which he classed M. Pressense as an "infamous scoundrel." For this he was transferred to another regiment.

To Dismiss the Handwriting Expert.

PARIS, July 5.—The Municipal Council of Paris adopted an order to-day urging the Prefect of Police, M. Lepine, to dismiss M. Bertillon from the Directorship of the Anthropometric Department on account of the mistakes in his evidence as a handwriting expert in the Dreyfus case, before the court-martial and during the revision proceedings before the Court of Cassation, when he gave the reasons which led him to regard Dreyfus as the author of the bordereau.

A Witness Against Dreyfus Dies.

PARIS, July 5.—M. Guenee, one of the detectives who testified against Capt. Dreyfus in 1894, died to-day of pulmonary congestion. It was rumored that he had been poisoned, but the report was a pure invention.

PEACE IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Believed that the Franchise Proposals Have Been Accepted.

PRETORIA, South African Republic, July 5.—The special conference between President Krüger, the members of the Cabinet, Fischer, a member of the Executive Council of the Orange Free State, who was the bearer of compromise suggestions from the Free State in the matter of the dispute between the Transvaal and Great Britain, and Hofmeyer, the Afrikander leader, has been practically concluded.

It is believed that the franchise proposals have been accepted and may be laid before the Volksraad to-morrow and that peace will be preserved.

Cecil Rhodes and the Transvaal.

BERLIN, July 5.—The German Review prints a series of conversations of Cecil Rhodes, in the course of which he says that, in the interest of his African undertakings, he has done all he could to influence the British Government in favor of the German proposals on the Samoan question. He declares his intention to hold entirely aloof from the Transvaal controversy and to "leave the Government to have it out with Krüger on their own responsibility." He repudiates the suggestion that he is in favor of using force toward the Transvaal, saying: "I once made that mistake, and it was enough for me."

England Ready to Send Troops.

LONDON, July 5.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says the Secretary of War, the Marquis of Landsdowne, in conjunction with the military chiefs, has completed arrangements to dispatch 40,000 or 50,000 troops of all arms to South Africa in the event of matters taking a turn for the worse. It is added that all the necessary arrangements have been made there for the distribution of the troops on their arrival.

International Institute for China.

LONDON, July 5.—At a meeting to-day of the Committee of the International Institute for China, the Rev. Gilbert Reid, an American clergyman, read a letter from the Marquis of Salisbury expressing the Government's sympathy with the scheme to open such an institute at Peking, and the committee decided to appeal for voluntary contributions to further the object in view.

Russian Meats to English Markets.

ODESSA, July 5.—The Department of Commerce announces that the Russian Minister of Finance, M. de Witte, is ready to subsidize immediately a line of fast ships to transport poultry, game, and fresh meats from Russia to the English markets.

To Study Cancer Operations.

LONDON, July 5.—The Cancer Society has commissioned Dr. A. L. E. Duffy to proceed

HONORS FOR MR. CARNEGIE.

Freedom of a Scottish Town Bestowed Upon Him Formally.

ABERDEEN, Scotland, July 5.—The freedom of Tain, Caithness, was bestowed upon Andrew Carnegie this morning. The town was en fête and decorated with flags and bunting, the Union Jack and Stars and Stripes floating side by side over mottoes of welcome.

The Provost, in conferring the freedom at the Town Hall, said the world had never seen a man comparable with the "great and distinguished Scot-American in the magnitude of his liberality to public libraries and in the advancement of art and education, upon which, in Great Britain and America, he has expended £4,000,000." Mr. Carnegie made a brief reply.

Two Attempts to Kill the Ameer.

LONDON, July 5.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Globe says that advices have been received there from Cabul, capital of Afghanistan, that an Afghan recently discharged a rifle point blank at the Ameer, but missed him, the bullet lodging in the shoulder of a General standing near by. The advices also say that the Ameer's brother, Ishak Khan, attempted to bribe a cook to poison the Ameer, and that when the plot was discovered Ishak fled into Russian Asia, and the cook was hanged.

Newfoundland Situation Improving.

ST. JOHN'S N. F., July 5.—The conferences between Commodore George A. Giffard, in command of the British Newfoundland Station, and Commodore Henrique, commanding the French flagship Isly, have resulted in an agreement to attempt to minimize the friction along the Treaty Coast as much as possible. The Colonial Government expects to receive to-morrow by the Allan liner Assyrian a copy of the report of the Royal Commission, with definite proposals for colonial action respecting the settlement of the whole controversy.

Chinese Currency Difficulties.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The sudden rise in the price of copper is responsible for extraordinary difficulties in the Chinese currency system, according to United States Consul, Fowler. The result of the rise has been that the cash, or subsidiary Chinese coin, is now worth much more than its token value in silver. In fact, the Chinese Government is paying 1.35 taels for the copper and zinc out of which is minted enough cash to make one tael in the aggregate. The Consul says that in the end the present great scarcity in cash will cause the issue of silver subsidiary coinage.

Fee for Chilean Boundary Arbitrator.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, July 5.—The newspapers here are protesting against a proposal to award William J. Buchanan, the United States Minister to the Argentine Republic, the sum of £20,000 ($100,000) for his intervention in connection with the arbitration of the boundary question between Chile and Argentina.

Barony of Dorchester Revived.

LONDON, July 5.—The Queen has revived the Barony of Dorchester, conferring the Barony on the wife of Gen Leir Carleton, daughter of the last Baron Dorchester, and her male heirs.

Gold from New South Wales.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 5.—The British steamer Moana, Capt. Carey, sailed to-day from this port for San Francisco with $500,000 in gold on board.

Seizure of Arms for Carlists.

MADRID, July 5.—The Prefect of Navarre announces the seizure of four cases of arms smuggled from France for the use of the Carlists.

OFFICERS FOR NEW COMMANDS.

Major Edmund Rice to be Colonel—A Captain and First Lieutenant from Each State.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The order directing the enlistment of ten new regiments of volunteer infantry was completed this afternoon, and will be issued to-morrow. The order was drafted after a conference this afternoon between the President and Adjt. Gen. Corbin, and directs the recruiting officers to enlist men under the law passed March 2, 1899. These regiments are to be numbered from twenty-six to thirty-five, thus retaining the continuity of the present infantry organization.

Senor McLaurin of South Carolina was at the White House to-day in the interest of some applicants for commissions in the new military organization. He was made to understand that the President would apportion the officers for the new regiments among the several States in the proportion of a Captain and a First Lieutenant for each State, irrespective of politics. The higher officers, as has already been intimated, are to be taken largely from the regular establishment. It is understood that a strong effort will be made to reserve the Second Lieutenancies for the non-commissioned officers who have made good records in active service both with the regulars and volunteers.

Major Edmund Rice, Third Infantry, today was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-sixth, the first selection made by the President. Col. Rice was appointed to the army from Massachusetts as a Captain of the Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers in 1861, and served throughout the civil war. He was breveted Captain, Major, and Lieutenant Colonel for gallant services during the rebellion, and at its close became a First Lieutenant in the regular army. Col. Rice became well known to all the visitors at the World's Fair in Chicago, where he organized and commanded the Columbian Guard.

At the outbreak of the war with Spain he was serving as Military Attaché in Japan, but hastened home and accompanied Gen. Miles's command to Puerto Rico. While there he was appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts as Colonel of the Sixth Massachusetts Infantry, which he continued to command until its muster out.

DEWEY AND VON DIEDERICHS.

Cordial Congratulations of the German Admiral at Dewey's Promotion.

BERLIN, July 5.—The Neueste Nachrichten to-day publishes the letters exchanged between Admirals Dewey and Von Diederichs. The latter's letter is dated March 17, and reads:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of March 4, informing me your Excellency has been promoted Admiral. While congratulating your Excellency sincerely upon this new token of recognition, I beg you to believe your good news has given me the greatest satisfaction.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servant, DIEDERICHS.

Admiral Dewey replied April 16, saying:

Dear Admiral Von Diederichs: I wish to thank you most heartily for your cordial letter of congratulations upon my promotion. It is a great pleasure for me to feel my advancement is a source of satisfaction to you, and I rejoice that our differences have been of newspaper manufacture. Hoping to have the pleasure of meeting you again before leaving this station, I am, very sincerely, DEWEY.

DEATHS REPORTED BY OTIS.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The War Department has received the following from Gen. Otis:

Manila, July 5.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Following deaths since last weekly report: Typhoid fever—June 26, Fred C. Fritzon, Company E, Thirteenth Minnesota; June 28, Paul J. Rhode, Company K, Thirteenth Minnesota; Arthur Troggatt, Company H, Ninth Infantry; Herbert Streator, Company C, Thirteenth Infantry; June 29, Fred Pryzkalla, Corporal, Company H, Ninth Infantry; July 1, Paul Pugh, Company L, Fifty-first Iowa.

From wounds in action—June 25, Harvey J. Lowe, Company A, Fourteenth Infantry; June 29, William Lapp, Company L, Twelfth Infantry.

Drowned (accidental)—June 22, Alfred H. Koch, Company F, Twenty-first Infantry; June 25, James Armstrong, Company L, Ninth Infantry.

Tuberculosis—June 14, Thomas C. Connors, Company M, Twelfth Infantry.

Dysentery—June 22, John Holzman, Company H, Seventeenth Infantry.

Pneumonia—June 30, William Hussey, Company C, Seventeenth Infantry.

Variola—James Allen, Company G, Third Artillery. OTIS.

MAY RELEASE SPANIARDS.

not all of them, then certainly a large number.

It is not known whether the captives of the Yorktown's crew are to be included among the prisoners to be released, but it is feared that owing to their different status, they will be held by the insurgents.

Provision Ship at Colombo, Ceylon.

COLOMBO, Ceylon, July 5.—The United States refrigerating ship Glacier, from New York May 17 for Manila, has arrived here.

The Glacier's cargo consists of 1,500,000 pounds of beef and 50,000 pounds of mutton for the soldiers in the Philippines. She also carries rifles and ammunition for the equipment of the captured Spanish ships.

Engineers Off for Manila.

Company B of the Engineer Corps left Willets Point yesterday for Manila. The company is considered the best in the service, and has in it many men who have served twenty and thirty years. It is in command of Capt. William A. Fibert. The company was taken by boat to Jersey City, where the men began their journey to San Francisco by train. There are 150 men in the company.

NEW LAWS FOR PUERTO RICO.

It Is Believed They Will Be Introduced Before Congress Meets.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Since the order of the President continuing the legal existence of the Insular Commission, the members have been busily engaged in preparing a code of laws to take the place of the Spanish statutes.

The best legal advice which the Commissioners have been able to obtain supports their own view that such a new code can be legally adopted by the Military Government of Puerto Rico with the sanction of the President, and without awaiting the action of Congress. Such a step would give to the islanders the advantage of modern laws, under which the regeneration of the island could be carried on by its Military Governor as long as was desirable before raising the question of Puerto Rico's admission to actual State or Territorial rights.

It is considered probable that a large part at least of the new code of laws being formulated by the commission will be adopted and put in force before the meeting of Congress.

A FUND FOR GEN. GOMEZ.

Cubans to be Asked to Subscribe for a Home and Income for Him.

HAVANA, July 5.—Thirty-two district clubs of the Cuban National Party have held meetings, and decided to oppose even the temporary withdrawal of Gen. Maximo Gomez from the island.

A commission has been appointed to visit all parts of Cuba and to collect subscriptions to a fund for building a home for Gomez and furnishing him with money enough for the rest of his life. This decision is universally popular. In the opinion of all Cubans, even his political opponents, he deserves such a recognition after his long service and self-sacrifice on behalf of the Cuban cause. One politician, who is violently opposed to him, said to-day:

"I believe this would be the best method of removing Gomez from the political field, as it would satisfy his vanity and desire for distinction. I would willingly contribute $500 to the fund if I could be convinced that he would not interfere again in Cuban affairs, as I consider him the chief disturbing element."

Increased Customs Receipts in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The War Department announced to-day that the aggregate receipts from customs in Cuba for the past fourteen weeks are $3,949,814. The receipts for the week ending June 17, viz., $335,931, exceeded those of any previous week by $16,064.

WORK ON NEW WARSHIPS.

Irving M. Scott of the Union Iron Works Here from the West.

Irving M. Scott of the Union Iron Company of San Francisco, one of the largest shipbuilding firms in the country, is at the Holland House. Mr. Scott's firm built the Oregon, Olympia, and other famous fighting ships, and is now constructing others for the Government.

"Work is well under way," he said yesterday, "on the battleships Wisconsin and Ohio, the single-turreted monitor Wyoming, and three torpedo-boat destroyers. The time of their completion now depends largely on the authorities at Washington and the armor-plate manufacturers.

"Business on the Pacific Coast is excellent, and the people there are backing McKinley up to the handle. You can no more work Bryan and sixteen to one there than you can revive Cervera's fleet."

Lieut. Col. Henry Wagner Retires.

Lieut. Col. Henry Wagner of the Fourth United States Cavalry, having attained the age of sixty-two years, has been retired from the service. Col. Wagner was born in Germany, and was in the regular army before the outbreak of the civil war. He entered the service as a private in 1856, and was made Corporal, and then Sergeant, in 1862. He was made Quartermaster Sergeant of the Eleventh Infantry, and was promoted to be Second Lieutenant of that body in 1864. In the same year he became First Lieutenant, and in 1866 he was transferred to the Twenty-ninth Infantry, of which he became Captain in 1869. In 1871 he became Major of the Fifth Cavalry, and on July 1, 1898, he was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Fourth Cavalry.

New Marine Corps Officers.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Navy Department announces the appointment of the following officers of the United States Marine Corps, all of whom have passed the examination required:

First Lieutenants.—George Van Orden, James T. Bootes, Ernest E. West, William G. Powell, Logan Feland, William H. Clifford, Jr., John H. A. Day, John Bates, James W. Broatch, Benjamin H. Wrog, William Hopkins, Dickinson P. Hall, Arthur E. Hardin, William W. Low, James Lynch, and Charles H. Lyman.

Second Lieutenants.—Charles C. Carpenter, Norman G. Burton, Louis M. Little, Leof M. Harding, Frederic M. Wise, Jr., Richard M. Cutts, Stephen Elliott, and Harold C. Snyder.

Funeral of Gen. Horatio G. Wright.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Gen. Horatio G. Wright, one of the distinguished heroes of the war of the rebellion, who died in this city last Sunday, was buried in Arlington Cemetery this afternoon with full military honors. The President and Adjt. Gen. Corbin drove over to Arlington and were present at the ceremony. Secretary Alger was also present. All the available troops in this vicinity participated in the obsequies.

The North Atlantic Squadron.

NEWPORT, July 5.—The North Atlantic Squadron will sail on Friday, calling at Rockport, Portsmouth, and Portland, and having target practice en route. Admiral Sampson hauled down his flag to-day from the New York, and Capt. Taylor hoisted his senior officer pennant on the Indiana. Admiral Sampson will have a month's leave of absence.

The Newark May Go to San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The cruiser Newark, whose arrival at Valparaiso was yesterday reported to the Navy Department, is next going to Callao, Peru. That is as far as her present orders carry her, but it is said at the Navy Department that at Callao she will get orders to proceed northward to San Francisco.

The Brooklyn to Leave for Newport.

The United States cruiser Brooklyn is expected to leave the navy yard to-day for Newport, to join the ships of the North Atlantic Squadron, under Rear Admiral Sampson. Chief Gunner Applegate of the Brooklyn has been detached from that ship and ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard to take charge of the Ordnance Department there.

Marblehead Arrives at Talcahuano.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, July 5.—The United States cruiser Marblehead, which is on her way to the Pacific Station, has arrived at Talcahuano.

PRIVATE PROPERTY AT SEA

American Proposals Brought Before the Peace Delegates.

TO BE ANOTHER CONFERENCE?

A Resolution to This Effect Carried—The Immunity Proposals Would Be Discussed by It.

THE HAGUE, July 5.—The American delegates scored a great success to-day in obtaining from the Peace Conference a unanimous vote in favor of having the question of private property at sea in time of war dealt with at a special conference, to be summoned hereafter.

Much diplomatic management was necessary, and many obstacles had to be surmounted before this result was reached.

The Second Committee met this morning, and Andrew D. White, head of the American delegation, broached the subject. The question of its admissibility under the conference mandate was discussed. No vote was taken, but an agreement was arrived at to allow the Americans to present their case in full this afternoon. Had a vote been taken immediately, the Americans would doubtless have carried their point by a majority of one or two, and to avoid this a resolution was proposed recognizing the importance and complexity of the question and recommending the summoning of a special conference.

At the afternoon sitting of the committee—the successive clauses of the Laws of War having been adopted—M. de Martens of the Russian delegation moved a resolution to this effect. Mr. White seconded it. In the course of a clear and eloquent statement of the American case, he said the United States Government had accepted the invitation to participate in the conference with alacrity, because of the opportunity which it was expected would be afforded for discussion of the immunity from capture of private property at sea. He admitted, however, that the United States Government recognized that it would be hopeless to expect any decisive result from this conference owing to three causes: First, absence of instructions from powerful Governments; second, doubts as to the competence of the Conference, and third, the length of time necessary for a discussion of all the bearings of the case.

Mr. White frankly admitted the difficulties involved in deciding what constituted contraband of war, but insisted that these supplied one of the best arguments for a full and prompt discussion. The suffering and losses which seizures entailed were immense, while the effect upon the ultimate result of the war was almost nothing. Referring to the experience of the United States in the war of the rebellion, he said that only three Confederate cruisers did anything of importance, but they captured 169 vessels, quadrupled the rate of insurance between America and Great Britain, and caused the transfer of half a million tons of American shipping to British bottoms. The final result was that the whole American marine was virtually swept out of existence. "If that resulted from the operations of three poorly equipped little steamers," Mr. White continued, "what would happen with the means at the disposal of the greater nations to-day? Yet every one knows that this privateering had not the slightest effect in ending, or even shortening, the war; nor would it have had any, even if the losses had been ten times greater. The only real effect is gained by warships in maintaining a blockade. Nowadays the transfer of goods by land is so general that interruption by sea as a rule does nothing to promote the ending of war; but that interruption may destroy accumulations of human wealth and skill requiring a generation to make good, while the losses cannot be confined to belligerents alone, but must affect more or less directly the whole world."

Mr. White warmly repudiated the supposition that the Americans were animated by selfish considerations. They were eminently practical, he said, but not less pre-eminently devoted to great ideals. This he illustrated by referring to the enormous sacrifices made during the civil war and the devotion of the Americans to arbitration. But the question he was pressing upon the delegates, he asserted, was one of right, justice, and progress for the whole world, and this all Americans felt deeply. Nor could the acceptance of the American proposal injure any nation. On the contrary, it would strengthen all.

The head of the American delegation concluded with an eloquent appeal to the jurists, diplomatists, and statesmen of all nations assembled in the conference to take the subject under careful consideration, declaring, in the words of Count Nesselrode, that "the addition of this principle to international law would be a crown of glory to the world's diplomacy."

M. Rahusen of the Dutch delegation supported Mr. White, and suggested that the Governments favoring the idea should conclude treaties among themselves.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, head of the British delegation, said that British opinion was divided on the subject, and that he had no instructions regarding it. In his personal opinion the question was outside the scope of the conference.

M. Bourgeois, head of the French delegation, and Capt. Scheine of the Russian delegation announced that, in the absence of instructions, they could not vote.

The resolution was then put and carried without opposition, but with reservations on the part of Great Britain, France, and Russia.

The committee also adopted a resolution that the question of the determination of the rights and duties of neutral States should be placed upon the programme of the future conference.

The Plenary Conference assembled subsequently and accepted all the recommendations of the committee.

The American delegation is much gratified at the result. The delegates could not have anticipated a practical issue at this time. The maximum success possible was a full and free opportunity of placing the American view on record and of continuing unbroken the tradition of a century of American protest on behalf of progressive ideas in international law. This result, which at one time appeared impossible, owing to the almost insuperable difficulties, is now triumphantly attained.

SATISFACTION IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The news from The Hague announcing the unanimous vote of the Peace Conference in favor of holding a special conference hereafter to discuss the question of the freedom from seizure of private property at sea in time of war is a source of genuine satisfaction to the Administration. The American delegates had perhaps more interest in this question than any others before the conference.

There have been times since the sessions of the conference began when it appeared that this subject would be passed over without favorable action, and the officials had almost given up hope of anything in that direction being accomplished. A copy of the dispatch was shown to Secretary Hay tonight. He regarded it as a substantial victory for the advanced position the American Government has taken on this matter, as the news indicated that the conference had accepted the principle embraced in the proposition.

The question of the freedom from seizure of private property at sea belonging to subjects of the belligerent nations, the Secretary said, was not in the list of subjects enumerated in the Czar's call for the conference, but it was embodied in the instructions given to the American delegates. The question, Mr. Hay added, was one in which the American Government had taken the greatest interest and a most decided stand, ever since the foundation of that Government.

The United States refused to sign the convention at Paris in the fifties because the articles agreed upon did not contain a declaration exempting from capture the private property at sea belonging to the subjects of the belligerent nations. In the President's last message to Congress he urged that provision be made for calling a conference of the powers of the world to consider the question. Bills were introduced in both houses having this object in view, but no final action was taken on them.

THE RIOTING AT BARCELONA.

BARCELONA, July 5.—There was a renewal of the disorders here last night. Bands of rioters attacked the Church of Santa Matrona and the Jesuit school. The police charged and the mob pelted them with stones. Later the police were reinforced by mounted gendarmes and infantry and finally scattered the mob. Many conflicts took place and many people were wounded. The theatres are closed.

The disorders were renewed this evening when the workmen were leaving the factories. Several persons were wounded in charges by the mounted gendarmes. The violence of the mob continues to be directed against the churches and the priests. Trade is suffering severely. It is expected that martial law will be proclaimed.

A NOTED EXPLORER DEAD.

LONDON, July 5.—Sir Alexander Armstrong, K. C. B., formerly Director General of the Medical Department of the British Navy, is dead. He served five continuous years in the arctic regions, searching for Sir John Franklin and discovering the Northwest Passage.

Sir Alexander Armstrong, K. C. B., F. R. S., LL. D., J. P., was one of the few surviving officers who had circumnavigated the Continent of America, and in addition to his prominence in naval affairs was famed as an arctic explorer. He was born in Ireland and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at the University of Edinburgh. Soon after being graduated he entered the royal navy and served in various parts of the world, including the Mediterranean, South America, North America, the West Indies, Pacific stations, Africa, Asia Minor, in the exploring expedition to Xanthus, in Lycia, and elsewhere, and for five years continuously in the arctic regions.

He was present in H. M. S. Investigator at the discovery of the Northwest Passage, having entered the Polar Sea via Bering's Strait, and returned to England through Baffin's Bay with the surviving officer and crew. During the Russian war he served in the Baltic, for which he was gazetted. In 1866 he was promoted to be Inspector General for special services. Three years later he became Director General of the Medical Department of the navy, from which office he retired in 1880.

He had received the Arctic, Baltic, and Jubilee medals; also Sir Gilbert Blane's Gold Medal. He was the author of "A Personal Narrative of the Discovery of the Northwest Passage," 1857, and "Observations on Naval Hygiene, Particularly in Connection with Polar Service."

Council of Women Closes.

LONDON, July 5.—The sessions of the International Council of Women terminated this morning at the Countess of Aberdeen's residence at Watford, where there was a large gathering of delegates. On behalf of the latter an address of thanks was made to Lady Aberdeen, who afterward entertained the delegates at luncheon.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR MEETING.

Eighteenth Annual Convention at Detroit Is Largely Attended—Present Officers Are Re-elected.

DETROIT, July 5.—The first day of the preliminary of the eighteenth annual international convention of the Christian Endeavor Society opened with showers, and it was late in the day before the thousands here to attend the meetings found their way to the grounds. Before the first session opened fully 10,000 persons were within the tent, and hundreds gathered without to see and hear when the tent walls were dropped. The colors of the society, red and white, were intertwined with the flags of all nations in decorating the tent, and the coats of arms of the several States were suspended from the tent poles. On the stage was a choir composed of a thousand young men and women, before whom sat the officers and clergy.

Promptly at 7:30 o'clock the comparative silence was broken by the swelling strains of "The Son of God Goes Forth to War," followed by other religious songs, in all of which the great crowd enthusiastically joined. Devotional exercises were led by the Rev. J. G. Butler of Washington.

The welcome of the local committee was extended by William H. Strong, its Chairman, and the Rev. Charles B. Newman eloquently welcomed the convention in behalf of Detroit pastors.

There was enthusiastic applause when Secretary Baer read the following telegram from the President of the United States:

"The Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, Detroit, Mich.: On the occasion of the eighteenth international convention of your society, I desire to express my cordial interest in its work, my best wishes to those assembled with you in convention, and my earnest hope for the continuance and increase of the great results which the efforts of the Christian Endeavor Society have achieved.

"William McKinley."

Next on the programme came responses in behalf of Endeavorers from foreign lands. As the Rev. William Patterson of Toronto, Ont., stepped forward to speak for Canada some one struck up "God Save the Queen." The Canadians on the platform took up the strain and in a moment the huge tent was reverberating with the swelling chorus of the British anthem. The Rev. Dr. H. J. Tressider, Secretary of the London Council of Christian Endeavor, answered the greetings in behalf of Great Britain.

For Australia, response was made by the Rev. Joseph Walker of Queensland; for China, by the Rev. Elwood G. Tewksbury, a missionary in the vicinity of Peking; for Turkey, by the Rev. Lyndon S. Crawford, for many years a missionary in that country; for Japan, by the Rev. Otis Carey; for Mexico, by the Rev. C. Scott Williams, and for the United States, by the Rev. Arthur J. Smith of Georgia.

At a meeting of the Trustees held this afternoon the present officers of the United Society were unanimously re-elected, as follows: President—the Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark; Secretary—John Willis Baer; Treasurer—William Shaw, all of Boston. Representatives on the Board of Trustees of the United Society were elected from each State, Territory, and the Provinces of Canada.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Cooper—Sprague.

Miss Olive A. Sprague, daughter of Dr. Seth B. Sprague, and Charles P. Cooper, assistant managing editor of The Evening Sun, were married yesterday at the bride's home, 283 Grove Street, Jersey City. The Rev. Theron Cooper of Syracuse, N. Y., father of the bridegroom, officiated. The bridesmaids were the Misses Sprague and Cooper, sisters of the bride and bridegroom. Mrs. Cooper is a member of the Mount Holyoke Alumni Association of New York and President of the College Woman's Alliance Club. A breakfast luncheon was served, after which Mr. and Mrs. Cooper left for the Thousand Islands. On their return they will make their home at 45 Clark Street, Jersey City.

Edson—Ropes.

Robert Stewart Edson of 45 West Eighty-second Street and Miss Fannie Ropes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Ropes of 242 Central Park West, were married yesterday in the Church of the Transfiguration, Blue Mountain Lake, in the Adirondacks. The Rev. K. R. Masker, Jr., performed the ceremony. The wedding was quiet, owing to the ill-health of the bride's mother, and was witnessed only by members of the two families and intimate friends. The bridegroom is a son of Franklin Edson, ex-Mayor of this city. The engagement of Mr. Edson and Miss Ropes was announced in June, a year ago. Mrs. Ropes, the bride's mother, became seriously ill, and was removed to the Adirondacks, accompanied by her daughter. Recently it was decided by Mr. Edson and his prospective bride to be married at Blue Mountain Lake.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Vivien Clerise of the Clerise sisters, now doing a musical act on the American Theatre Roof Garden, has announced that she was married secretly four weeks ago to Karl Waxelbaum, now with a road company in the West.

"His Excellency the Governor," which has been running at the Empire Theatre for seven weeks, will close Saturday night. The attendance has been good to the last, and owing to its success Charles Frohman will open next season with it on Aug. 28. Two weeks later John Drew will appear at the Empire in "A Tyranny of Tears."

Manager James Lederer of the Casino Roof Garden has announced as a date for putting on "A Maid in the Moon," July 13. It is a travesty on "The Man in the Moon," written by Richard Carle and Frederick Solomon. The performance of it will occupy about an hour. Mr. Lederer announced last night that he had selected most of the cast. In it will be Richard Carle, Eugene O'Rourke, Charles Kirke, Herbert Cawthorn, Lee Harrison, Harry Kelly, John Slavin, William Gould, and Truly Shattuck.

Lottie Seymour of the chorus in "The Man in the Moon," who has had a unique experience in divorce courts, received money yesterday from her first husband, with which to pay the expenses of a divorce suit against her present one. When seen last night she said she was married when she was sixteen years old to Harry F. Seymour, at that time a theatrical manager. About six years ago she successfully sued him for divorce. Herm Donath, a Lieutenant in the army, furnishing the money to pay the expenses. A month later she was married to Donath. Seymour has recently been to many places trying his luck, including the Klondike and Manila. At the latter place he is business manager of a daily paper, The American, and runs a theatre. Lottie says she received yesterday from Seymour a check for $50, with instructions to bring suit at once for divorce from Donath and join him in Manila. She said the first husband was the best fellow, anyway, and as soon as another divorce was secured she would join and remarry the first love.

THE REGATTA AT HENLEY

B. H. Howell, the American, Wins a Heat for the Diamond Sculls.

CANADIAN OARSMEN CHEERED

Defeat the Dutch Crew in a Heat for the Grand Challenge Cup, but Are Beaten in Stewards' Cup Heat.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, July 5.—This was the second day of the Henley Regatta, and though the weather was beautiful Henley, on the whole, seemed much less crowded than usual.

In the second heat for the Diamond Sculls, singles, Howell, (American,) Trinity Hall, Cambridge, beat Bright of the Argonauts.

Bright did not have the ghost of a chance with Howell, who jumped off with the lead and was clear of his opponent before they reached the end of the island. Thence Howell paddled ahead, increasing his lead as he liked.

In the third heat for the sculls, Hemmerde, Oxford, beat Goldman of the Argonauts. The Oxonian started with a stroke of thirty-four to Goldman's thirty-eight, but led before leaving the island. At the Rectory Hemmerde was half a length ahead, and at Fawley Court, which was reached in four minutes and one second, he was almost clear. Hemmerde steered badly subsequently, but won by a length in 8:41.

In the fourth heat Blackstaffe beat Fox, the former paddling home a length ahead in 9:04.

In the fifth heat Thompson came in first, but owing to a foul the heat was given to Ashe. This heat was one of the most exciting ever seen at Henley. Thompson came in first in 9:07, and Ashe claimed a foul, which occurred near the quarter-mile post. It was allowed, though the announcement of his claim was received with universal hissing.

Ashe led Thompson at the start, and was almost clear at the top of the island. Ashe then came out to avoid a pile, as also did Thompson from his station. The pair fouled about midstream. Ashe got away first and passed Fawley Court Boathouse leading by three-quarters of a length. Thompson gradually closed up and passed Ashe, but the latter came on with a push at the finish, Thompson only getting home a foot in front. It is admitted that Thompson was to blame, but everybody thinks it hard luck for him to have lost such a fine race.

The Henley correspondent of The Sportsman, discussing the race, says: "The foul occurred in Ashe's water, but Thompson behaved in a very sportsmanlike fashion, letting Ashe get well clear before going after him. Nobody expected an appeal from Ashe."

In the first heat for the Grand Challenge Cup, eights, the Argonaut (Toronto, Canada,) crew beat the Dutch crew by two feet. Time—7:06.

The Delft students in the Dutch boat started very badly, rowing 34, while the Argonauts got well away at 40 and secured a lead of a length before the Dutchmen knew where they were. Above the island, however, the Dutchmen caught the Canadians and led at Fawley Court by the length of their forward canvas. Thence there was a terrific struggle. The Canadians spurted again and again, and just as they reached the post succeeded in getting the nose of their boat in front. The time made is considered very fast.

The London Rowing Club beat the Thames Rowing Club in the second heat for the cup by a length and a half. Time—7:25.

In the third heat the Leander Club beat Balliol College by a length and a quarter. Time—7:11.

Trinity College, Oxford, beat Eton in the fourth heat by a length. Time—7:06.

In the first heat of the Stewards' Challenge Cup, fours, the favorites, the Hammonia crew of Hamburg beat St. George's Hospital by a length and three-quarters. Time—7:42. In the second heat Magdalen College, Oxford, beat New College, Oxford, by six lengths. Time—8:07. The third heat was won by Balliol College, Oxford, who beat the Thames Rowing Club by three lengths. Time—9:11. In the fourth heat Trinity College, Oxford, beat the Argonauts by four lengths. Time—7:52.

In the last-named event the Canadians, handicapped by their hard race for the Grand Challenge Cup, were outpaced from the start. The crew started well together, both rowing 38 but before the end of the Island Trinity College was clear and thence won as they liked. The Canadians were heartily cheered at the finish. They took their defeat in the most sportsmanlike spirit, saying the only explanation was that they had met a better crew and adding:

"While we probably felt the effects of the first race, we doubt if it in any way affected the result. We all felt the effects of the relaxing climate fo. a week after our arrival, but now we are all well and as fit as we ever were at home."

The Canadians are very hopeful over tomorrow's prospects. They will then meet the London Rowing Club in the contest for the Grand Challenge Cup. The Argonaut oarsmen are becoming converts to the English stroke, which they think is certainly better adapted to the smooth waters of Henley than their own stroke.

In the first heat for the Silver Goblets, doubles, the Thames Rowing Club rowed over the course. Bolt and Steele of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, were scratched. In the second heat First Trinity beat the London Rowing Club by a length, in 8 minutes 51 seconds. In the third heat St. George's Hospital beat Calvert and Escombe of Trinity Hall, St. George's winning easily in 9 minutes 11 seconds.

The second heat for the Thames Challenge Cup, eights, resulted in a victory for the London Rowing Club over Trinity Hall, Cambridge, by three-quarters of a length.

In the third heat First Trinity beat Pembroke College. In the fourth heat Jesus College, Oxford, beat Twickenham. The fifth heat was won by the Kingston Rowing Club, which beat the Thames Rowing Club by a length.

B. H. Howell's Record.

B. H. Howell, the American oarsman of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, is the son of Frederick H. Howell, and the grandson of Benjamin H. Howell, of the firm of B. H. Howell, Sons & Co., sugar merchants, of this city. He won the first heat for the Diamond Challenge Sculls last year from A. F. G. Everitt of the London Rowing Club. The time was 8:32, which created a new record for the Henley course. The previous record was 8:34, and was held by Blackstaffe, who was defeated by Ten Eyck of Worcester, Mass., in 1897 in the race for the Diamond Sculls. After winning the first heat last year, Howell won the final heat for the Diamond Sculls by defeating H. T. Blackstaffe of the Vesta Rowing Club in 8:29.

Newport Oarsmen to Race Jackies.

NEWPORT, July 5.—Since the Old Colony Boat Club has had its new racing boat in commission the crew has beaten every racing boat's crew of the North Atlantic Squadron, as well as the crews of the training and torpedo stations. The enlisted men of the squadron feel that they have good men, but their racing boats are not to be compared to the Newport boat for speed. Another race is to be rowed here when the squadron returns from Portland on July 20. The Texas and Old Colony crews will pull for $10 an oar and $20 for the coxswain. The two crews will draw for the racing boats of the New York and Indiana, which are to be used in the race.

Two Drowned Near Johnstown.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., July 5.—News just received here from Canada Lake, a Summer resort sixteen miles from this city, says that Lafayette Vanderpool, a former Supervisor of the town of Caroga, and his adopted daughter, a Miss Morey, the daughter of Lewis Morey of this city, were drowned yesterday. Vanderpool was endeavoring to save the girl, who was in bathing and had gone out beyond her depth. One body has been recovered by diving and a party is now searching for the other. A Coroner has been notified.

Varioloid at Shelter Island Hotel.

GREENPORT, L. I., July 5.—There is a case of varioloid at the Prospect House, Shelter Island. One of the colored waiters showed symptoms of the disease yesterday, and Health Officer Benjamin on being summoned to the hotel made a searching examination of the case and found it to be varioloid or the mild kind of smallpox that attacks persons who have been vaccinated. The patient has been isolated and is doing well. There is no danger of an epidemic.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement. Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

If society will not be exactly in town today, it will be very near it. It has been suggested that this Summer "Atlantic Ocean" would be the more proper address of one-half of the fashionable world than Newport, Southampton, or Bar Harbor. The contest between the Columbia and the Defender brings into the lower bay a number of yachts with yachting parties on board. Mr. George Gould will abandon polo practicing for one day and entertain a large party on his yacht the Atalanta. The Electra arrived from Newport last evening with the Gerrys, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, and Daniel B. Fearing. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt had hoped to get out the Valiant from dock in time. He will otherwise charter a yacht for the day. The new Corsair of J. Pierpont Morgan will also have a number of guests, including the judges, on board, and parties will be given by Mr. E. C. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Mr. Gould Brokaw, Miss Susan De Forest Day, Mr. Adrian Iselin, Mr. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. R. T. Wilson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Benedict, Mrs. Ladew, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Cary, Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and others, who will follow in the wake, and the Cepheus will have on board a large number of invited guests.

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In fact, yachting seems all that is in store at present for society. The season has commenced at Newport, and other resorts have followed the lead. So far there seems to be nothing "on the carpet," as the French say, but small luncheons and dinners. Miss Julia Dent Grant is not at Newport with Mrs. Potter Palmer, but is just at present at Saratoga, where she is visiting her grandmother. On her return to Newport Mrs. Potter Palmer will commence her large entertainments. The invitations to the ball to be given by Mrs. Fish and the cotillion by Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., it is said, will be ready by the end of the week.

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The cabled dispatch in THE TIMES yesterday morning from London confirms what has been stated from time to time in this column concerning the alarming condition of the health of Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck. All last Winter she seemed quite frail and delicate, and several entertainments planned by her twin sister, Mrs. Ogden Mills, in her honor were postponed on this account. In fact, the voyage to this country was made on account of her health. This Summer nearly all entertainments planned have had to be abandoned. Mrs. Ogden Mills and her mother, Mrs. Maturin Livingston, are with Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck, in London. Miss Cavendish-Bentinck, who was to have made her début this year, had the double misfortune of being ill herself and of having drawn a blank number in the ballot for the Drawing Room. Mrs. Ogden Mills was to have sailed in a fortnight, but Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck's illness may delay her.

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Tuxedo is reported as having had a very fiery Fourth. The National birthday winds up the season there, and, with the golfing and the boating and the fête at night on the lake, the cottagers who this year seem more loath to leave their homes than before, have a very merry wind-up with fireworks and the usual "trimmings." This year the Catholic church and a boat belonging to Mr. George Rutledge Gibson both took fire, and in saving the church especially many of the cottagers did able firemen's work. Mr. Harry Payne Whitney, who was at the Oriental, resting after the day's polo at Cedarhurst, is credited with helping to save the lives of a shipwrecked crew. So that society did something more than sit around and enjoy the fireworks.

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As there are polo games at Rockaway and the yacht race to-day, many who came to town for these events have gone to Coney Island to the hotels there. Among those recently registered at the Oriental are Mr. Harry Payne Whitney and Mr. Sydney Paget, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Twombly, Mrs. Eustis, and Mr. G. G. Williams.

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The Teutonic did not come in yesterday morning. Its many passengers will be in town to-day in time to see the race. Among these are the Henri Barbeys, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Duryea, and Mr. George Vanderbilt.

On the New York, which will reach here Saturday, are booked Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Emmett, Mrs. William Hazard Field, Miss Alice Field, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, and Miss Wetmore. Mr. and Mrs. Sorchan and Miss Wetmore will go direct to Newport for the Summer. Mrs. Willing and Miss Willing and Mrs. Astor, who arrive here on Saturday also by the Campania, will go likewise to the city by the sea.

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Among the Americans abroad recently in Paris are Mr. and Mrs. J. Clinch Smith, at the Hotel de France et Choiseul, en route for the United States; Miss Laura Jenkins of Baltimore, and Mr. William White of this city.

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There will be no very large entertainments at Lenox until the wedding of Miss Edith Barnes, the second daughter of Capt. and Mrs. John S. Barnes, and Mr. S. Warren Sturgis. This will take place on July 26. There will be many dinners and entertainments prior to the wedding. The bride's brothers, J. Sanford Barnes and "Jimmie" Barnes, the writer, are to be ushers. Among the bridesmaids will be Miss Eunice Ives, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Brayton Ives; Miss Christine Baker, Miss Lucy Sturgis of Boston, and Miss Cornelia Barnes.

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Lenox gives its weekly dances on Mondays instead of at the end of the week. At least, that is the date of the hops at the Curtis House, where, with an orchestra and late dinner, the old sojourner and visitor will hardly know his bearings. The Mackeenac Boat Club will have a regatta on the lake, and there are to be teas at the clubhouse, followed by small dances. These are the midweek items from Lenox, which is cool but quiet, and which enjoyed a very glorious Fourth. The largest entertainment this year was given by Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane.

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Among recent movements are the following: Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lauterbach have taken a cottage at Bay Shore, L. I.; Mrs. Sidney Harris and her little daughter and her sister-in-law, Miss Natalie Harris, are at Murray Bay, in Canada; Gen. George S. Batcheller, Mrs. Batcheller, and Miss Batcheller, who have just returned from Egypt, are at Saratoga; Mr. and Mrs. James W. Pinchot are at Bar Harbor; Mrs. Westervelt and Mr. Leonidas Westervelt are to be at Aix les Bains shortly for the Summer; Mrs. Carl Von Mayhoff is at Monticello, Va., with her brother, Jefferson M. Levy, and Livingston Beekman has taken a cottage at Narragansett Pier for the Summer. He is to keep bachelor's hall there during the polo contests at the Point Judith Club.

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The last nights of the opera in London show no decrease in the fashionable attendance. At one of the recent performances there were present, according to a letter from an Englishwoman, "Miss Van Wart, in pale blue, wearing the inevitable cluster of roses and some fine sapphires and diamonds around her throat; Mrs. Dudley Leigh, ('Baby' Beckwith,) who is 'one of us,' was in a charming white dress and had a bouquet de corsage of shaded hydrangeas, and Lady Grey Egerton, in becoming black, wore a pale pink rose fastened in the front of her hair and a rivière of sparkling diamonds. Lady Cunard was in pale blue, and had a twist of white in her hair, and Lady Lister Kaye was in black, with deep crimson roses in her hair and on her shoulders."

The Navy Yard Oil Warehouse.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Navy Department has decided to build the oil warehouse at the New York Navy Yard by day labor, as all the bids for the work exceeded the appropriation of $44,000. This is the first time of late that the department has resorted to the expedient of doing work without a contract.

Stole Autographs of Army Officers.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—At the War Department there is a large book, where officers coming to Washington register. This register is kept in the hall opposite the office of the Adjutant General. Last Sunday some one raided the book and cut out the names of prominent officers, particularly those who made themselves famous during the Spanish war. Among the many signatures which have been taken are those of Gens. Shafter, Wood, Fitzhugh Lee, Wade, Merritt, Butler, and several others. It so happens that the signatures were often written by the aides of the Generals, so that all the names extracted are not the real autographs of the men.

BISHOP JOHN P. NEWMAN DEAD.

For Many Years a Leader of the Methodist Episcopal Church—Delivered Gen. Grant's Funeral Oration.

SARATOGA, July 5.—Bishop John P. Newman of the Methodist Episcopal Church died at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

It was decided to-night to hold the funeral at the First Methodist Episcopal Church on Saturday afternoon, July 8, at 3 o'clock. The funeral address will probably be delivered by Bishop Foster, who was an intimate friend of Bishop Newman. The remains will be taken to Mechanicsville, this county, for burial. Besides immediate relatives of the Newman family, Mrs. U. S. Grant and Mrs. F. D. Grant are at the Newman cottage, and will remain there until after the funeral.

Bishop John Philip Newman was for more than thirty years one of the leaders in the Methodist Episcopal Church in this country. He was born in this city Sept. 1, 1826, and received his education at Cazenovia Seminary. He became a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1849. When he was sixteen he became converted in a peculiar manner. As he was passing along the street a stranger accosted him with "God wants your heart," and disappeared. Two weeks later, on a Sunday morning, the same man met him and slipped into his hand a piece of paper, on which he found written the same words, "God wants your heart." Within a month Newman had joined the Methodist Church, and always spoke of this incident as the sending of a message from God to him.

Dr. Newman's first work was in connection with the Oneida Conference, in this State, where he labored for seven years. Then he was transferred to the Conference of Troy, and in 1858 was assigned to the Bedford Street Methodist Episcopal Church in this city. Two years was then the limit of a Methodist pastor's charge, and at the expiration of that term Dr. Newman started on a tour of travel. He traveled for a year and a half, visiting Palestine and many countries of Europe. After his return he published an account of his wanderings under the title "From Dan to Beersheba," (1864.)

In the same year (1864) Dr. Newman was assigned to the difficult task of reorganizing the Methodist Church of the South along Northern lines, after the partial collapse of the Southern branch of the denomination. Dr. Newman was engaged in this work for five years, and succeeded in establishing three annual conferences, two colleges, and a church paper.

He was called to Washington in 1869, where he organized and became the pastor of the Metropolitan Memorial Church. President Grant and Chief Justice Chase were members of his congregation. From 1869 to 1874 he was also Chaplain of the United States Senate. In the latter year he was appointed by President Grant Inspector of United States Consulates in Asia. He visited Palestine a second time, and again, on his return, wrote a book on the country, entitled "Babylon and Nineveh," (1875.) Dr. Newman was absent on this mission for two years, during which time he drew a salary of $5,000 a year, together with $2,500 a year for his wife as his private secretary. Later he returned to his post as pastor of the Metropolitan Church, Washington. In 1878 he left Washington, on account of the expiration of his term, and was assigned to the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, in this city. At the General Conference, in 1884, he was a candidate for the Episcopacy, but failed of election.

In 1882 Dr. Newman accepted a call from the Madison Avenue Congregational Church, where he served for two years, and then resigned, after a quarrel in the church over his pastorate and his retention of full connection with the Methodist Church. Ex-President Grant was again a member of his congregation. Dr. Newman afterward went to California, where he remained for two years, returning to the Metropolitan Church, Washington, for his third pastorate there.

In 1885, when Gen. Grant died, Dr. Newman was selected to deliver the funeral oration. He also preached the funeral oration over the remains of Gen. John A. Logan, in 1887. He delivered the eulogy over the remains of Leland Stanford, Jr., the only child of Senator Stanford, who died in Europe and whose body was brought home for interment, for which service he is said to have received a check for $10,000.

He received the degree of D. D. from the University of Rochester, in this State, in 1863, and that of LL. D. from the Grant Memorial University in 1881. Besides the books already mentioned, Dr. Newman wrote "Christianity Triumphant," (1884,) "Evenings with the Prophets on the Lost Empires," and "America for Americans," (1887.)

In 1888 Dr. Newman was elected a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the General Conference, held in this city at the Metropolitan Opera House. He was chosen on the fourteenth ballot. His Episcopal residence was Omaha, Neb.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, July 5.—Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay and Mrs. David King have arrived for the season.

Miss Coogan of Brooklyn is the guest of Mrs. Charles M. Bull.

Mayor Osgood of Norwich is here on his yacht Lagonda.

The fog delayed a number of yachts from sailing to-day.

William Post has returned to New York.

Prof. W. C. Simmons has arrived at his cottage for the Summer.

Thomas Dunn and Miss Dunn have gone to Holderness, N. H., for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt are expected here in a few days for a visit, and later they will visit Mrs. Vanderbilt's sister, Mrs. George Grenville Merrill, at Tuxedo.

E. C. Cushman has rented his cottage in Rhode Island Avenue, known as the Cushman Villa, to Mrs. Charles P. Cassily of New York for the season.

Elisha Dyer, Jr., entertained at dinner this evening.

The Hon. Sidney Webster entertained at dinner this evening, as did Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

The Hon. Lispenard Stewart entertained at dinner at White Lodge this evening in honor of his guests, Gen. and Mrs. James M. Varnum.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly will arrive at Vinland for the season on Monday next.

Robert H. I. Gooddard and family will arrive at the Baldwin cottage Monday.

Mrs. Gambrill has arrived at the Eldridge cottage on Ochre Point.

At the stockholders' meeting of the Newport Casino, next month, Governors to fill the places of four whose terms of office will then expire will be elected. The Governors who will leave office are Thomas F. Cushing, Lispenard Stewart, William R. Travers, and Samuel F. Barger.

Cecil Hatch will shortly sail for Europe.

The first tandem seen on the avenue this season was driven by A. C. Dulles this morning. His turnout was complete in every detail, including the bugler.

Isaac Townsend of New York is registered at the West Island Fishing Club, which has been opened for the season.

To-morrow afternoon Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby will hold a reception at The Chalet, when her daughter, Miss Estelle Willoughby, will be formally introduced.

Casino registers include L. R. Sargent and Charles E. Oelrichs.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan of Philadelphia have arrived at the Bennett villa for the season.

Sidney Jones-Colford has arrived for the season.

Mrs. F. P. Garrettson has as her guest Miss Prime of New York.

The thirty-footer Carolina, owned by Pembroke Jones, is now here for the season.

KO-KO'S BIRTHDAY BREAKFAST.

Mrs. Edwin Knowles Entertains in Honor of the Household Cat.

Ko-Ko, a tigerlike cat in appearance but not in disposition and pet of honor in the home of Mrs. Edwin Knowles, 868 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, reached his thirteenth birthday yesterday and was the excuse for a breakfast given there by his mistress. The guests comprised members of the Knowles Committee, which nominated and supported Mrs. Knowles during the recent contest in which she ran for President of the Professional Woman's League against Mrs. A. M. Palmer, the successful candidate.

Ko-Ko, who is a lithe, handsome animal, weighing twenty pounds and very amiable in disposition, received with his mistress in the drawing room, and condescended to take slight notice of numerous presents brought to him by the guests. The majority of these were tinted neck beads and framed engravings, which will be hung in Mrs. Knowles's own room, where Ko-Ko loves to take his afternoon siesta.

Ko-Ko did not join in drinking to his health with wine, as he is a temperance cat, but he made up for this omission by consuming a fair quantity of ice cream when it was passed around.

Among the guests present were Mrs. Sol Smith, sixth member of the League's Executive Committee; Mrs. Edwin Arden, Treasurer; Mrs. F. P. Hoover, Chairman Art; Miss Elena Maris, Chairman of Membership; Miss Mary T. Stone, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Robert Mantell, Sixth Vice President; Miss Maida Craigen, Mrs. David P. Steele, Mrs. Albertine Perrine, Mrs. George F. Hinton, and Miss Elizabeth Aldrich.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Daniel P. Livermore.

The Rev. Daniel P. Livermore, who died at Melrose, Mass., yesterday, was an editor of considerable reputation and a veteran in reform movements, but was chiefly noted as the husband of Mary A. Livermore, the distinguished reformer, woman suffragist, and temperance advocate. Mr. Livermore antedated his wife as a yeoman in the cause of woman suffrage, for a zeal for that extension of the ballot was inculcated in him when a boy by his mother. She used to tell him that she certainly had as good a right as his father to cast a vote at town meeting, as the business affairs of the head of the house took him very often out of town, while his wife had more leisure to look about her and see how things were going in the town.

The Rev. Mr. Livermore met his future wife, who was then Miss Mary Ashton Rice, when she was a school teacher at Duxbury, Mass., and they were married in 1845. They lived successively in Stafford, Conn.; Malden and Weymouth, Mass.; Auburn, N. Y., and Quincy, Ill., where Mr. Livermore was pastor of various Universalist churches. In 1857 he became editor and publisher of The New Covenant at Chicago, and for the next twelve years his wife was associated with him in his editorial work.

Mrs. Livermore's work in behalf of emancipation and later in behalf of American soldiers

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JUNE 30, 1899.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 30, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$79,838,028.37
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		377.36
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		900,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		11,155,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		1,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		905,650.88
Stocks, securities, &c		7,858,793.94
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		200,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		3,785,574.88
Due from State banks and bankers		156,876.92
Checks and other cash items		1,088,710.44
Exchanges for Clearing House		18,728,740.01
Notes of other National banks		15,560.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		582.01
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Gold	$26,757,230.00	
Legal tenders	4,655,339.00	31,412,569.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		40,500.00
Total		$156,087,949.31

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits, (net)		4,748,911.28
National bank notes outstanding		689,850.00
Dividends unpaid		320.00
Provident reserve fund	$30,000.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	85,366,155.89	
Demand certificates of deposit	217,425.00	
Certified checks	9,889,303.33	
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,871,291.32	
	$98,074,175.54	
Due to other National banks	$24,669,525.32	
Due to State banks and bankers	9,854,910.10	
	34,524,435.42	
United States deposits	11,029,257.07	
		144,227,868.03
United States bond account		5,430,000.00
Total		$156,087,949.31

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GILSON S. WHITSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. S. WHITSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 1st day of July, 1899. GEO. H. COREY,
Notary Public, New York County.

Correct—Attest:
WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
ROBERT BACON, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 30, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,924,499.06
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		34.42
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c		143,025.63
Banking house		450,000.00
Due from other National banks	$340,765.76	
Due from State banks and bankers	22,876.24	
Checks and other cash items	23,404.19	
Exchanges for Clearing House	245,634.75	
Bills of other National banks	3,380.00	
Fractional currency, including nickels	525.56	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie	773,169.00	
Legal-tender notes	184,480.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	2,250.00	
	1,596,905.50	
Total		$5,164,484.61

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$750,000.00
Surplus fund		150,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		16,619.19
Reserved for taxes		10,523.25
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Due to other National banks	$951,220.68	
Due to State banks and bankers	410,409.93	
Dividends unpaid	15,020.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	2,795,773.78	
Demand certificates of deposit	158.50	
Certified checks	18,997.42	
Cashier's checks outstanding	761.86	
	4,192,342.17	
Total		$5,164,484.61

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, H. H. NAZRO, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of July, 1899. F. W. ELLIOTT,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
A. F. LIBBY,
ERNEST WERNER,
JOHN K. CILLEY, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 30, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,469,186.70
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		90.71
United States bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
Premiums on United States bonds		3,750.00
Stocks, securities, &c		653,569.75
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		130,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		17,988.85
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		628,246.18
Due from State banks and bankers		94,648.18
Revenue account		732.81
Checks and other cash items		26,983.60
Exchanges for Clearing House		283,885.45
Notes of other National banks		18,500.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		1,082.40
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$646,833.00	
Legal-tender notes	417,974.00	
	1,064,807.00	
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		11,250.00
Due from United States Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		19,922.75
Total		$6,574,634.38

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus fund		250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		119,530.99
National bank notes outstanding		203,780.00
Due to other National banks		443,519.22
Due to State banks and bankers		582,659.32
Dividends unpaid		20,072.00
Individual deposits subject to check		4,254,296.33
Demand certificates of deposit		11,015.70
Certified checks		151,989.23
Cashier's checks outstanding		29,768.59
Tax account		8,000.00
Total		$6,574,634.38

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, J. DENNISON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. DENNISON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of July, 1899. W. C. KING,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN W. NIX,
S. B. DOWNES,
C. H. FANCHER, } Directors.

[No. 4,645.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 30th, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,291,324.35
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		37.47
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		371,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		87,876.38
Stocks, securities, &c		733,621.77
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		224,916.00
Due from State banks and bankers		13,952.11
Checks and other cash items	$22,142.04	
Exchanges for Clearing House	620,004.06	
Notes of other National banks	35,000.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	611.30	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	1,289,153.35	
Legal-tender notes	231,555.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. circulation)	22,500.00	
	2,220,966.35	
Total		$7,493,694.23

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		407,230.11
National bank notes outstanding		446,857.50
Due to other National banks	$1,587,735.31	
Due to State banks and bankers	818,262.41	
Individual deposits subject to check	3,115,143.63	
Demand certificates of deposit	29,827.19	
Certified checks	24,009.69	
Cashier's checks outstanding	5,568.39	
United States deposits	550,000.00	
	6,130,606.62	
Liabilities other than those above stated:		
Reserve for taxes	9,000.00	
Total		$7,493,694.23

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, HENRY P. DAVISON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. HENRY P. DAVISON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of July, 1899. RICHARD T. DAVIES,
City and Co. of New York.

Correct—Attest:
GEO. F. BAKER,
DUMONT CLARKE,
E. C. CONVERSE, } Directors.

[NO. 3,700.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
WESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 30, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$36,133,352.37
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		176.41
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		540,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		63,645.60
Stocks, securities, &c		640,555.64
Other real estate and mortgages owned		856,192.38
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		860,087.73
Due from State banks and bankers		52,581.81
Checks and other cash items		20,038.91
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,890,754.34
Notes of other National banks		12,230.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		52.06
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$10,677,807.00	
Legal tender notes	572,385.00	
	11,250,172.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		103,000.00
Total		$54,375,089.25

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,100,000.00
Surplus fund		50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,046,811.81
National bank notes outstanding		44,997.50
Due to other National banks	$15,317,549.48	
Due to State banks and bankers	9,131,057.93	
Dividends unpaid	5,009.64	
Individual deposits subject to check	22,064,261.38	
Demand certificates of deposit	35,581.41	
Certified checks	1,466,161.76	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,574,444.39	
United States deposits	539,213.95	
	51,133,279.94	
Total		$54,375,089.25

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, H. A. SMITH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. A. SMITH, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of July, 1899. IRA HARRIS,
Notary Public, Kings County, N. Y.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
JAMES H. HYDE,
MARCELLUS HARTLEY,
BRAYTON IVES. } Directors.

[No. 917.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 30, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,804,632.73
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2.34
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		6,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c		197,776.03
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		495,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		346,355.06
Due from State banks and bankers		21,230.43
Checks and other cash items		118,980.32
Exchanges for Clearing House		565,224.37
Notes of other National banks		650.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		2,470.63
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$705,082.40	
Legal-tender notes	311,379.00	
	1,016,461.40	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		8,000.00
Total		$6,635,013.31

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		104,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		51,000.00
National bank notes outstanding		14,000.00
Due to other National banks	$855,519.59	45,000.00
Due to State banks and bankers	477,682.90	
Dividends unpaid	10,223.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	4,077,882.70	
Demand certificates of deposit	44,087.04	
Certified checks	102,301.12	
Cashier's checks outstanding	53,316.96	
	5,421,013.31	
Total		$6,635,013.31

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JOHN I. COLE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, 1899. E. J. ANTHONY,
Notary Public, Kings Co., No. 8.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
FRANCIS B. GRIFFIN,
THOMAS RUSSELL,
JOHN A. HILTNER, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, June 30th, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$9,701,016.52
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		448.53
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		100,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		10,264.47
Stocks, securities, etc		766,643.49
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		609,782.12
Due from State banks and bankers		72,250.78
Checks and other cash items		8,754.97
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,636,727.62
Notes of other National banks		51,160.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		5,751.63
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,212,998.70	
Legal tender notes	787,975.00	
U. S. certif's of deposit for legal tenders	210,000.00	
	3,210,973.70	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas. (5 % of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treas., other than 5 % redemption fund		10,000.00
Total		$16,236,023.83

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		23,599.99
National bank notes outstanding		38,960.00
Reserve for taxes		5,000.00
Due to other National banks	$6,355,739.90	
Due to State banks and bankers	2,637,661.77	
Dividends unpaid	15,000.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	4,199,043.73	
Demand certificates of deposit	41,534.50	
Deposits held for acceptances	1,284,900.24	
Cashier's checks outstanding	339,673.70	
United States deposits	95,000.00	
	15,168,553.84	
Total		$16,236,023.83

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, J. F. THOMPSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. F. THOMPSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, 1899. W. K. CLEVERLEY,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
S. G. BAYNE,
FRANKLIN QUINBY,
STUART G. NELSON, } Directors.

[No. 376.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$10,385,534.70
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		7,375.60
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		60,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		710,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		326,580.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		100,184.00
Stocks, securities, &c		1,172,264.10
Furniture and fixtures		35,922.80
Other real estate and mortgages owned		219,850.48
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	$1,020,665.66	
Due from State banks and bankers	79,862.73	
Checks and other cash items	171,181.76	
Exchanges for Clearing House	988,567.63	
Notes of other National banks	25,550.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	8,960.50	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,807,009.75	
Legal-tender notes	842,455.00	
U. S. certs. of deposit for legal tender	120,000.00	
	2,769,464.75	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	2,700.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than 5% redemption fund)	5,002.50	
	5,071,955.64	
Total		$18,089,667.32

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		400,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		85,719.13
National bank notes outstanding		54,000.00
United States bond loan account		500,000.00
Due to other National banks	$5,584,464.87	
Due to State banks and bankers	2,009,929.66	
Dividends unpaid	42,763.16	
Individual deposits subject to check	7,467,400.23	
Demand certificates of deposit	32,579.56	
Certified checks	311,877.49	
Cashier's checks outstanding	21,161.41	
United States deposits	500,000.00	
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	79,201.81	
Liabilities other than those above stated	550.00	
	16,049,948.19	
Total		$18,089,667.32

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, EDWIN LANGDON, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWIN LANGDON, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of July, 1899. DAN'L A. SLATTERY,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
WOODBURY LANGDON,
JOHN A. McCALL,
HENRY SAMPSON, } Directors.

[No. 1,394.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Friday, June 30, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$19,420,190.56
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		103,324.47
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		4,450,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		650,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		200,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		683,500.00
Stocks, securities, &c		1,531,443.15
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		300,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		48,783.96
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		2,095,522.44
Due from State banks and bankers		472,085.80
Checks and other cash items		1,370,593.07
Exchanges for Clearing House		6,949,445.93
Notes of other National banks		845.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,654,853.40	
Legal-tender notes	1,166,000.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	1,220,000.00	
	5,040,853.40	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		200,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		30,000.00
Total		$43,608,837.78

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		334,246.28
Reserved for taxes, 1899		121,000.00
National bank notes outstanding		3,581,657.50
Due to other National banks	$7,808,796.00	
Due to State banks and bankers	2,919,359.11	
Dividends unpaid	7,739.50	
Individual deposits subject to check	21,511,457.77	
Demand certificates of deposit	101,880.47	
Certified checks	1,851,514.01	
Cashier's checks outstanding	63,396.54	
United States deposits	547,500.00	
Total		$43,608,837.78

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, DUMONT CLARKE, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. DUMONT CLARKE, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of July, 1899. WM. IVES WASHBURN,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
JNO. T. TERRY,
C. T. CHRISTIANSON,
J. R. MAXWELL, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 30th, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$10,308,754.94
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		20,685.95
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		350,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		940,700.00
U. S. bonds on hand		9,300.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		117,500.00
Stocks, securities, &c		1,021,585.26
Other real estate and mortgages owned		5,349.08
Due from National banks (not reserves agents)		2,217,818.14
Due from State banks and bankers		193,156.13
Checks and other cash items		90,945.74
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,984,653.29
Notes of other National banks		13,075.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		144.99
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,235,725.75	
Legal tender notes	567,106.00	
	2,802,831.75	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	15,750.00	
Total		$20,092,230.27

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Unavided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		30,849.18
National bank notes outstanding		314 050.00
Due to other National banks		7,904,737.95
Due to State banks and bankers		2,329,873.90
Dividends unpaid		728.60
Individual deposits subject to check		4,990,933.59
Demand certificates of deposit		66,180.37
Certified checks		1,276,399.81
Cashier's checks outstanding		784,899.88
United States deposits		893,575.00
Total		$20,092,230.27

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, HENRY CHAPIN, Jr., Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. HENRY CHAPIN, Jr., Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of July, 1899. JOHN G. DAVIS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
S. H. WALES,
W. VAN NORDEN,
A. TROWBRIDGE, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 30, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,660,312.97
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		3,614.84
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c		1,033,832.34
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		5,111.27
Checks and other cash items		148,208.92
Exchanges for Clearing House		914,309.43
Notes of other National banks		12,736.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,050.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,898,862.50	
Legal-tender notes	378,340.00	
	2,277,202.50	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$11,108,626.27

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		600,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		135,153.35
National bank notes outstanding		32,040.00
Due to other National banks		1,028,932.38
Dividends unpaid		18,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$8,505,827.78	
Demand certificates of deposit	56,617.84	
Time certificates of deposit	190,000.00	
Certified checks	110,637.60	
Cashier's checks outstanding	131,417.32	
	8,994,500.54	
Total		$11,108,626.27

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JOSEPH S. CASE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. S. CASE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of July, 1899. JOS. W. TANTUM,
Notary Pub, &c.

Correct—Attest:
ISAAC STERN,
DAN'L A. DAVIS,
GEO. SHERMAN, } Directors.

[No. 687.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 30, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,913,007.57
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c		179,166.46
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		700,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		247,571.75
Due from State banks and bankers		15,206.23
Checks and other cash items		133,920.27
Exchanges for Clearing House		390,007.21
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		278.50
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,549,096.00	
Legal-tender notes	191,033.00	
	1,740,189.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		29,027.70
Total		$10,436,625.29

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		561,051.02
National bank notes outstanding		44,550.00
Due to other National banks		1,783,065.07
Due to State banks and bankers		36,244.09
Dividends unpaid		61,623.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$5,776,318.77	
Demand certificates of deposit	5,356.00	
Certified checks	112,932.74	
Cashier's checks outstanding	20,484.69	
	5,915,092.20	
Liabilities other than those above stated: Account U. S. and city taxes for 1899	35,000.00	
Total		$10,436,625.29

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHARLES J. DAY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of July, 1899. LINCOLN A. STUART,
Notary Public, New York County.

Correct—Attest:
DAVID S. WALTON,
AARON ADAMS,
A. RUSCH, } Directors.

[No. 2,608.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, June 30, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,926,178.11
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		948.99
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		16,200.00
Stocks, securities, &c		3,662,830.03
Other real estate and mortgages owned		3,800.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		351,662.51
Due from State banks and bankers		31,934.29
Checks and other cash Items		97,183.95
Exchanges for Clearing House		491,724.74
Notes of other National banks		93,490.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		836.74
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,097,761.00	
Legal-tender notes	232,050.00	
	3,329,811.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 % of circulation)		11,250.00
Total		$15,117,860.36

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		700,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		88,689.59
National bank notes outstanding		222,697.50
Due to other National banks		579,393.40
Due to State banks and bankers		442,988.13
Dividends unpaid		330.00
Individual deposits subject to check		12,578,103.30
Demand certificates of deposit		13,986.50
Certified checks		152,874.23
Cashier's checks outstanding		38,798.71
Total		$15,117,860.36

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, W. T. CORNELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. T. CORNELL,
Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of July, 1899. A. LANSING BAIRD,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
W. R. GRACE,
E. V. W. ROSSITER,
THOMAS L. JAMES, } Directors.

[NO. 1,196.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK,
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 30th, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,339,079.28
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,609.08
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c		661,464.88
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		350,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		7,300.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		163,366.36
Due from State banks and bankers		32,570.01
Checks and other cash items		28,810.20
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,675,009.32
Notes of other National banks		21,430.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		130.14
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,176,393.25	
Legal tender notes	415,755.00	
	3,592,148.25	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		22,500.00
Total		$10,941,357.52

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$600,000.00
Surplus fund		400,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		81,352.86
National bank notes outstanding		427,867.50
Due to other National banks		395,226.66
Due to State banks and bankers		785,492.55
Dividends unpaid		31,717.00
Individual deposits subject to check		7,664,598.12
Demand certificates of deposit		59,584.27
Certified checks		440,518.56
Cashier's checks outstanding		55,000.00
Total		$10,941,357.52

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, G. W. McGARRAH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. McGARRAH, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of July, 1899. CHARLES F. AUKAMP,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
JNO. T. WILLETS,
WM. H. MACY, JR.,
GEO. W. QUINTARD, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 30, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,054,666.48
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,186.73
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,000,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		54,778.10
Stocks, securities, &c		1,123,570.25
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		500,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		144,801.57
Due from State banks and bankers		3,494.19
Checks and other cash items		15,002.58
Exchanges for Clearing House		5,305,574.17
Notes of other National banks		52,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		205.89
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,113,764.93	
Legal-tender notes	465,051.00	
	1,578,815.93	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		45,000.00
Total		$15,859,095.89

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		714,990.76
National bank notes outstanding		881,600.00
Due to other National banks		2,022,937.34
Due to State banks and bankers		311,582.06
Dividends unpaid		51.00
Individual deposits subject to check		7,079,205.92
Demand certificates of deposit		2,051.83
Certified checks		2,766,870.13
Cashier's checks outstanding		79,206.85
Total		$15,859,095.89

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of July, 1899. H. L. BRAYNARD,
Notary Public, Westchester County.
Certificate filed in New York County.

Correct—Attest:
A. H. STEVENS,
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, } Directors.

BUFFALO BANKS.

The City National Bank of Buffalo.

Statement, June 30, 1899.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,550,051.56
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Cash Resources—		
U. S. bonds	$84,722.36	
Other bonds	48,250.00	
Cash with banks	410,141.09	
Cash on hand	196,217.92	
U. S. Treasurer	2,250.00	739,581.37
Bank building		180,000.00
Real estate		34,231.09
Furniture and fixtures		4,500.00
		$2,558,364.02

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$300,000.00
Surplus	150,000.00
Profits	15,901.44
Circulation	45,000.00
Deposits	2,047,462.58
	$2,558,364.02

WILLIAM C. CORNWELL, President.
P. H.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.
Telephone 2712 Broad.

B. H. & F. W. PELZER,
44-46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.
For Investment or on Margin.
Members N. Y. Consolidated Exchange.
William T. Floyd, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange. Frederic P. Moore.

FLOYD & MOORE
Bankers and Brokers,
71 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

Philadelphia, May 29, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consummation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from committing any of their securities with any committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-shareholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
R. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

To the Holders of the Bonds of the Electric Storage Battery Co., Secured by a Mortgage Dated Dec. 15th, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that said bonds numbered from 1 to 500 being all the bonded indebtedness of the Company will on the 15th day of July, 1899, be redeemed upon presentation, with coupon number ten (10) and all succeeding coupons attached, at the office of the Old Colony Trust Co., in the Ames Building, cor. Court and Washington Streets, Boston, Mass., Trustee, at par, in their face value and accrued interest to said date, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

Interest will cease on and after said date, at which time the trustee will satisfy the mortgage and receive a fund with which to redeem outstanding bonds at par of their face value, but without interest after July 15th, 1899.

BENJ. W. TINGLEY, Treas.
Phila., Pa., June 10th, 1899.

4 POINTS
TURN IN SUGAR.
Were you in line for information on Sugar Wednesday? OUR CUSTOMERS WERE.
FUN IN SUGAR
is just beginning. Service beginning to-day, extending to July 22, inclusive,
SPECIAL $10.00
for new subscribers only. Write or call to-day.
TO OUR CODE HOLDERS THURSDAY:
BAC—SUGAR, GRANGERS.
JNO. H. KIMBALL & CO.,
NO. 50 BROADWAY, N. Y.

NEW MEXICO LAND & IRRIGATION CO.
Reorganization Committee. 6% Certificates.

On and after July 1st, 1899, the whole of the above certificates outstanding will be paid at the Central Trust Company of New York according to the tenor of the bonds and of the indenture securing the same, namely, at 110 per cent. of the principal sum, adding interest accrued upon the bonds up to July 1st, 1899, after which date interest upon the bonds will cease.

JOHN GREENOUGH, E. G. STOLLARD, JAMES BROWN POTTER, } Committee of Liquidation and Reorganization.

New York, June 28th, 1899.

CHART MOVEMENTS.
Sure guides to SUCCESSFUL SPECULATION.
Fully explained and illustrated in my revised edition of
INS AND OUTS OF WALL STREET.
13 drawings and 100 pages. Sixth edition just out. Postpaid for 10c. in stamps. OPERATORS CANNOT AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT IT. Address PUBLISHER, P. O. Box 196 New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO

15 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

OFFER FOR SUBSCRIPTION, AT PAR,

$5,700,000 5% First Mortgage, Gold 30-Year Bonds
$2,000,000 7% Preferred Stock — Preferred as to Principal and Dividends

—OF THE—

NEW ENGLAND COTTON YARN CO

This Company consolidates the business of nine mill corporations, situated in Bristol County, Massachusetts, operating about 583,400 spindles.

Estimated cost of replacement of plant alone	$10,700,000.00
Additional assets, including $1,750,000 new money now provided, about	2,300,000.00
Total, not including good-will	$13,000,000.00
The Bond issue amounts to	$5,700,000
Preferred Stock issue amounts to	5,000,000
Of which shareholders of the old companies, and their friends, have already purchased $3,000,000.	
Aggregate Net Earnings, as reported by Deloitte, Dever, Griffiths & Co., of the separate companies for the last fiscal year	$1,100,197.40

Copies of Prospectus giving particulars may be had on application.

Subscription books will be opened on **Monday, July 10, at 10 o'clock A. M.**, and closed without notice on or before Wednesday, July 12.

Subscriptions received simultaneously by Kidder, Peabody & Co., in Boston, and Baring Brothers. & Co., Ltd., in London.

Union Trust Company of New York

80 Broadway.
New York, March 23d, 1899.

The undersigned, the Trustee under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the CECILIA BRANCH, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from CECILIA STATION to LOUISVILLE, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage, providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this Company the installment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($55,000) due on March 1, 1899, and that the undersigned, not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, on notice and request by the undersigned, did, on the 23d day of March, 1899, at its office, in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of Fifty-five Thousand Dollars, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

6,	97,	203,	364,	532,	640,	764,	906,
8,	103,	234,	379,	544,	646,	772,	955,
31,	122,	242,	409,	572,	681,	794,	957,
64,	166,	251,	459,	577,	682,	805,	980,
70,	188,	257,	468,	582,	687,	874,	985,
74,	193,	309,	484,	608,	702,	901,	988,
77,	196,	310,	522,	628,	716,	905.	

Notice is hereby given that the principal of the said above mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned at its office, in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1899, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 5.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that twenty-four (24) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

36	212	375	525	844	941	1115
77	254	424	670	930	954	1168
134	297	425	825	933	1109	1182
156	335	498				

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due September 1st, 1899, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.
New York, June 8, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Twenty-four bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

T. STALLKNECHT,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
R. D. LANKFORD,
With Richmond and Danville R. R. Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing September 1, 1899, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of September, 1899, at par.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $2,000,000
Transacts a General Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Deposits subject to check.
Is Legal Depositary for Court & Trust Funds.
Acts as Fiscal Agent for Cities & Corporations.
Buys and sells Foreign Exchange.
Issues Commercial and Travellers' Credits Available in all parts of the world.
Loans money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.
Acts as Trustee, Registrar & Transfer Agent.
Transacts a General Trust Business.
OFFICERS.
George W. Young ..... President
Luther Kountze ..... Vice-President
James Timpson ..... 2d Vice-President
Arthur Turnbull ..... 3d Vice-President
Clark Williams ..... Treasurer
William P. Elliott ..... Secretary
Richard M. Hurd ..... Asst. Secretary
Calvert Brewer ..... Asst. Treasurer
Alexander Phillips ..... Man'g For'n Dept
DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,
Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr., Gustav E. Kissel,
Frederick O. Barton, Luther Kountze,
C. Ledyard Blair, Charlton T. Lewis,
Dumont Clarke, Richard A. McCurdy,
Charles D. Dickey, Theodore Morford,
William P. Dixon, Robert Olyphant,
Robert A. Granniss, Charles M. Pratt,
G. G. Haven, Jr., James Timpson,
Charles R. Henderson, Eben B. Thomas,
James J. Hill, George W. Young.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking R. R.

To the holders of General Mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad.

The undersigned committee having undertaken to protect the interest of the holders of the General Mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad, and having received a large number of said bonds on deposit for that purpose with the North American Trust Company, and being now engaged in active proceedings looking to an equitable reorganization of the railroad, invite the prompt deposit of bonds under the deposit agreement of November 19, 1898, with the **NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY,** No. 100 Broadway, New York City.

Dated New York, June 30, 1899.

Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE, Chairman.
No. 80 Broad St., New York.
CHAS. S. HINCHMAN,
Chestnut and 4th Sts., Philadelphia.
JOS. F. RANDOLPH,
No. 15 Broad St., New York.

BONDS.

$100,000 State of Tennessee 3s.
$60,000 State of Alabama 5s.
$100,000 City of New York Gold 3½s.
$100,000 City of New York 4s.
$100,000 City of Chicago Gold 3½s.
$50,000 City of Chicago Gold 4s.
$50,000 City of Omaha, Neb., 4s.
$50,000 County of Ramsey, Minn., 4½s.
$100,000 County of McCracken, Ky., 5s.
$100,000 Illinois Central R. R. Gold 3½s. (St. Louis or Louisville Div.)
$100,000 Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Gold 3½s.
$100,000 Manhattan Railway Gold 4s.
$100,000 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Gold 4s.
$100,000 Penobscot Shore Line 4s. (Maine Central System.)
$100,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Gold 3½s. (Southwestern Division.)
$75,000 New York, Lackawanna & Western R.R. 4s. (Del., Lack. & Western System.)
$50,000 Met. West Side Elevated, First Gold 4s. (Chicago.)
$50,000 Lake St. Elevated, Collateral Trust 5s. (Chicago.)
$50,000 Union Elevated First Gold 5s. (Chicago.)
$50,000 Chicago Terminal Transfer, 1st Gold 4s. (Chicago.)

FOR SALE BY
Farson, Leach & Co.,
CHICAGO. NEW YORK, 35 NASSAU ST.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,

149 BROADWAY.
Northwest Corner Liberty St.
CAPITAL.....$2,500,000
SURPLUS.....$2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer, and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.
Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.
Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.
Transacts a General Banking Business
OFFICERS.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Sec'y.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
A. L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, JOEL F. FREEMAN,
WILLIAM BARBOUR, WILLIAM E. SPIER,
HENRY S. MANNING, ANSON R. FLOWER,
SAMUEL A. MAXWELL, HENRY S. REDMOND,
MYRON T. HERRICK, JOHN R. HEGEMAN.
CHAS. F. CUTLER, C. I. HUDSON.
EMERSON McMILLIN, S. C. T. DODD,
E. C. CONVERSE, WILLARD BROWN,
H. O. HAVEMEYER, PHILIP LEHMAN.
JAMES M. DONALD, EDWARD F. CRAGIN,
GEORGE CROCKER, GEORGE BLUMENTHAL
J. WILLIAM CLARK, EDWARD C. SCHAEWEN.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO

234 FIFTH AVE., 66 BROADWAY.
OFFERS ITS SERVICES IN THE MATTER OF
Taking entire charge of Mortgages on Real Estate,
Collecting interest, paying the taxes, and insuring buildings. Collecting Coupons and Dividends.
If Mortgages are paid off proceeds will be reinvested or held subject to check.
And all Trusts accepted in conformity with the laws of any State or of U. S.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-Presdt.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Sec. and Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Asst Sec. & Treas.

To the holders of our certificates of deposit for Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the

Baltimore Belt Railroad Company

Issued under bondholders' agreement dated November 1st, 1897:

Referring to our circular dated London, June 22, 1898, we now beg to notify you that pursuant to the arrangement therein stated, The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has now elected to exercise the option thereby granted to it to purchase the deposited bonds at par and accrued interest on September 1st, 1899.

We have obtained from The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company authority to offer to such of the holders of our certificates of deposit for the above bonds as shall accept the same on or prior to July 20, 1899, to give in exchange for their bonds new First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, bond for bond, carrying all coupons maturing on and after October 1, 1899, the overdue interest upon your old bonds being paid in cash, as hereinafter more particularly stated. Holders of our certificates who desire to accept this offer of the Railroad Company must signify their acceptance in writing on or before **JULY 20,** 1899, and we will thereupon exchange the original bonds for the new Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds, and will deliver the same, together with the interest to be paid in cash, upon the surrender of our certificate of deposit therefor.

Unless on or before the 20th day of July, 1899, we shall receive from you a written acceptance of this offer we will carry out the original agreement and will sell your bonds of the Batimore Belt Railroad Company at par and interest, and will pay over to you the amount so received on surrender of our certificate of deposit for your bonds.

In case you accept the offer to exchange, the holder of each certificate for a deposited bond will be entitled to receive from us on and after August 1, 1899, one First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bond of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, with coupons attached maturing on and after October 1, 1899, and in cash the amount of overdue interest upon said bonds at five per cent. up to July 1, 1898, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on said overdue interest from the respective dates of maturity of the installments thereof up to August 1, 1899; also the amount of interest in cash at four per cent. per annum upon said bonds from July 1, 1898, to April 1, 1899, from which date the new bonds bear interest with interest at 4 per cent. upon the overdue installments up to August 1, 1899.

In case you do not elect to exchange your bonds, but elect to sell the same for cash, you will receive for the principal of said bond one thousand dollars in cash, and you will also receive in cash the overdue interest on said bond up to July 1, 1898, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, together with interest upon said overdue interest at the rate of five per cent, per annum from the respective dates of maturity of the installments thereof up to September 1, 1899, and also in cash interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum upon said bond from July 1, 1898, to September 1, 1899, with interest upon such overdue installments at four per cent. to September 1, 1899.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company also offers to such holders as prefer to sell their bonds, to anticipate the time for the cash payment therefor, and to make the same at any time on or after August 1, 1899, interest being adjusted to the date of purchase instead of September 1, 1899, when the sixty days' notice required would expire. Holders desiring to accept such payment in cash prior to September 1, 1899, will please notify us accordingly.

We earnestly request a prompt reply.
London, June 30, 1899.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

HOLDERS IN THIS COUNTRY MAY SIGNIFY THEIR ACCEPTANCE OF THE ABOVE OFFER OF EXCHANGE TO EITHER OF THE UNDERSIGNED, AT WHOSE OFFICES FORMS OF ACCEPTANCE AND COPIES OF CIRCULAR MAY BE OBTAINED UPON APPLICATION.
JULY 1ST, 1899.

Brown Brothers & Co.,
N. Y., Phila., and Boston.
Alex. Brown & Sons,
Baltimore.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

DIVIDENDS.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company.

A dividend of TWO PER CENT. has been declared on the first preferred stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 22, 1899. The first preferred stock transfer books will close at three P. M. on June 22, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 6,1899.
Dated New York, June 6, 1899.
FREDERICK STRAUSS, Assistant Secretary.

The above dividend of two per cent. will be payable on July 6, 1899, to holders of the Voting Trustees' certificates for first preferred stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company of record on the books of the Voting Trustees at the close of business on June 22, 1899. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees' certificates for first preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on June 22, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 6, 1899.
Checks will be mailed.
Dated New York, June 6, 1899.
J. KENNEDY TOD & COMPANY, Agents.

TO THE HOLDERS OF St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company Second Mtge. Income Bond Certificates.

Notice is hereby given that **TWO PER CENT.** interest on the above certificates will be paid on and after July 1, 1899, on presentation and surrender of matured coupons at the office of the undersigned, at No. 120 Broadway, New York.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
By E. R. ADEE, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,
May 29th, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.
New York, June 15, 1899.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO (2%) PER CENT. out of the net earnings on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable July 17, 1899.
The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on July 10, 1899, and reopen on the morning of July 18, 1899.
GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman of the Board.

COMMONWEALTH (FIRE) INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.

The Directors have declared a DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, payable July 8th, 1899. CHAS. S. BARTOW, President.

FINANCIAL.

JULY INVESTMENTS.

Hartford, Conn., School	3½s
Quincy, Mass.,	3½s
Franklin, N. H.,	3½s
Taunton, Mass.,	4s
Laconia, N. H.,	4s
Wilmington, N. C., Gold	4s
Kansas City, Mo., Gold	4½s
Uinta County, Wyoming,	4½s
Omaha, Nebraska,	5s
Los Angeles, Cal.,	4½s and 5s
Fresno, California,	5s
Santa Barbara, California,	5s
San Buena Ventura, Cal.,	5s
Seattle, Washington,	5s
Glenwood Springs, Colorado,	5s
Boulder, Colorado,	5s
Rocky Ford, Colorado,	5s
Stockton, California,	6s
Visalia, California,	6s
St. Paul, Minn.,	7s
Benton County, Colorado,	5s
Yellowstone County, Montana,	5s
Boston Terminal Co. 1st Gold	3½s
Balt. & Ohio R. R. Co. 1st	3½s and 4s
Illinois Cent. R. R. Co. 1st Gold	3½s
C., B. & Q. R. R. Co. Gold	3½s
Boston & Lowell, R. R. Co. Reg.	4s
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge R. R. Co. 1st	4s
Rutland R. R. Co. 1st Con. Gold	4½s
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern	5s
Ore. Short Line R. R. Co. Inc. A	5s
Hoosac Tunnel & Wilmington R. R. Co. 1st Gold	5s
Portland, Or., R. R. Co. 1st Gold	5s
American Mail S. S. Co. 1st Gold	6s
E. Tenn. Telephone Co. 1st Gold	6s
Sunset Telephone & Telegraph Co. (Cal.) 1st Gold	6s
United States Envelope Co.	6s

Prices and Full Particulars Furnished upon Application.

E. H. ROLLINS & SONS,
19 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, HENRY H. COOK, } Vice Presidents.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 644 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, June 20, 1899.
96th Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst., payable on and after the third Monday in July next.
JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.
GEORGE H. PEARSALL, Asst. Secty.

102D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS,
NO. 20 UNION SQUARE.

A dividend for the six months and three months ending **June 30, 1899,** has been declared to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of **Three and One-half Per Cent. Per Annum** on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after July 17, 1899.
Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1. Deposits are received from all persons and not exclusively from merchants' clerks.
Bank open daily, holidays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 noon.
FRANK M. HURLBUT, President.
JAMES M. CONSTABLE, EDWARD M. TOWNSEND, } Vice Presidents.
GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.
TEMPORARY BANKING ROOMS
110 WEST 42D ST., NEAR 6TH AV.,
During construction of its new building on corner 42d Street and 5th Avenue.
78TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
On and after July 17th, 1899, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. on Mondays, holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturdays.
ASSETS, $9,008,961.89. SURPLUS, $908,326.42.
A. TURNER, Pres.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Sec.

The Bank for Savings,
280 Fourth Avenue, New York.
July 1, 1899.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending June 30th, as follows:
At the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 17th day of this month.
The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.
It will be entered on the passbooks at any time when required on and after the 17th inst.
MERRITT TRIBBLE, President.
ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Av. and 16th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1899, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 17, 1899.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.
Deposits made on or before JULY 10, 1899, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1899.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
Cor. 23d St. and 6th Av.
The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors **July 1, 1899,** at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before **July 10** will draw interest from **July 1.**
George C. Waldo, President.
John C. Griswold, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 Chambers St., New York City.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending June 30, 1899, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, July 17, 1899. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 5	630,492
To date this year	101,371,751
Corresponding date last year	58,062,510

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 5	$3,443,500
To date this year	$556,452,270
Corresponding date last year	$401,902,120

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2@6 per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¼@3½.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel & Wire	1½	Illinois Central	1½
Am. S. & Wire pf.	½	Int. Paper	1½
Am. Sug. Refs.	3¾	Int. Silver	½
Am. Tin Plate	1	Kcok. & Des M. pf.	2
Am. Tobacco	3	Louis. & Nash.	1
Am. Steel Hoop	1	Mexican Central	1¼
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Anaconda Copper	¾	Mo. Pacific	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1⅞	Nat. Lead	½
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	3¾	Nat. Steel	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	N. J. Central	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	North. Pacific	½
Chi. Term. T. pf.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	½
Col. H. C. & I.	¾	Pressed Steel Car	½
Cont. Tobacco	1⅝	Reading	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	1⅝	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Delaware & Hudson	1½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Erie	⅞	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	1⅝	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1½
Evans. & T. H.	½	Southern Railway	½
Gen. Electric	1½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Glucose pf.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
Great North. pf.	½	Wabash pf.	½
H. B. Claflin	½	Wis. Cent., w. iss.	½
Hocking Val. pf.	½	Wis. Cent. pf., w. i.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car. & Fdy.	½	Mo., K. & Texas	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	½	N. Y. Central	⅝
Am. S. & R. pf.	¾	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	1¼
Chicago & N. W.	2	Penn. Railroad	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2	St. Paul & Duluth	1¾
Consol. Ice pf.	2	St. Paul & Om.	¾
M. W. S. El. of Chi. pf.	½	Un. Bag & Paper pf.	1
Met. Street Ry.	1	Union Pacific pf.	½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s.	1	Tenn. C. & I., De B. 6s	1
Erie gen. lien	1½	Tex. & N. O. con. 5s	2½
Met. St. Ry. 5s	1	Texas Pacific 1st	1
St. L. S. W. 2d	2	Wabash 2d	1

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn W. & W. 5s	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1⅝

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Broadening tendencies show throughout the stock market; activity increases and strength keeps pace. Professional grumbling seems to have gone out of fashion. Even the room traders of the Stock Exchange are parading less pessimism than has recently been the rule.

Business developments continue inspiriting disclosures. Especially are railway earnings making encouraging exhibits and breaking past records, making sure better investment returns. St. Paul, Burlington, and Rock Island and all other Western properties are scoring gains beyond precedent. This is not at all as professional Wall Street has been forecasting, for crop damage hysteria some time ago paved the way for apprehensions that severe shrinkages might show in granger traffic returns. The actual present fact is that the heads of important Western properties, such representative authorities as President Cable of Rock Island, President Miller of St. Paul, and President Perkins of the Burlington are all declaring themselves openly and emphatically in statements altogether favorable. Western crop results this year, they agree, will be even beyond the average of recent good years, and the grain situation is such as to make it certain that there will be quick movement following harvests—prompt and large calls upon the railroads for transportation facilities. Developments along these lines, following deluges of dreary pessimism, cannot fail to cause material market gains.

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Not in one or two parts of the market only, but generally, improvement shows. Almost the universal rule is encouraging to buyers and holders of good securities. Even some of the tabooed industrials seemed to have opportunities for betterment. In them the short interest figures somewhat, and from the speculative standpoint they can be to an extent advanced. But it is in the tested stocks that best opportunities existed. Railroads that have been paying dividends for years past are better than prospects which the trusts can offer.

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Some indication appears of a disposition on the part of foreign investors to renew interests here. But such buyers move slowly naturally, and it is not at all certain that they will care to be assertive in their purchases if the market here is aught else than firm. Much thus seems to be dependent upon the superficial aspect of our markets; but the truth is that the really strong men of Wall Street care less for such an exhibit than for underlying evidences of public confidence.

TO REVOLUTIONIZE ATCHISON.

This is the age of economies. He who saves in the cost of production can be the chief profiter. In the railway world the manager who brings operating expenses to a minimum is the winner. Thus interest and importance attach to a meeting which is to be held in Wall Street today. The Board of Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé system are this afternoon to elect a new General Operating Manager. Much that is of importance depends upon this action. In some important ways the determination will exert far-reaching consequence. In its operations the Atchison system has been conducted on a basis which has taken about 70 per cent. of gross earnings for operating expenses. To-day a new Operating Manager will be elected who, it is believed, will reduce this 70 per cent. very materially—even down to less than 60 per cent.

James M. Barr, now Vice President and General Manager of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, has been selected to undertake this responsible post. Mr. Barr is one of that extended coterie of practical railway men trained under James J. Hill of the Great Northern system, his conferees there having included successes like General Manager Underwood, placed at the head of the reorganized Baltimore and Ohio system, and General Manager Warren, who has revolutionized the affairs of Jersey Central.

It is difficult to overestimate results assured by practical business management like this. Earnings of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé system have been so far absorbed in operating expenses, so largely have betterments been charged against current expenses, that it is difficult to estimate the extent to which net earnings can be helped by a system which will materially cut operating expenses down. General Manager Barr, it is promised, will be able to reduce the operating percentage to a point below 60 per cent. What this will signify is easily figured.

Taking earnings for the early months of this year for criterion and allowing for no increases whatsoever, the gross earnings of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé system this year will reach $38,355,000. Operating expenses on the same basis of calculation will amount to $26,231,000, leaving net earnings of $12,124,000. Such calculation is based on a percentage of approximately 70 per cent. spent in the operation of the company under present and past conditions. If, however, operating expen

June, showing an increase of nearly $300,000, was the signal for bullish enthusiasm on the Western railway shares.

St. Paul figured for nearly 50,000 shares and sold up to within a fraction of the highest price this year, touching 133¼. The buying was of the best, the larger commission houses all being conspicuously active in that direction. The road's recent heavy increases in earnings have won it many new friends, both at home and abroad. For the month of June St. Paul's gross increased nearly $650,000, and for the fiscal year which ended June 30 the improvement over 1897-8 was $4,159,611.

MEXICAN CENTRAL.

Mexican Central showed new activity and strength, advancing to 15 on transactions aggregating more than 8,000 shares. Friends of the property, who for some time past have been talking with new confidence, made the point that the successful refunding of the Mexican national debt indicated a much better state of financial and political affairs in that country than has been generally appreciated.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL SALE.

Messrs. George Coppell and William L. Bull of the Wisconsin Central Reorganization Committee will leave to-day for Eau Claire to buy in the property at the foreclosure sale to-morrow morning. There is no likelihood that there will be any other bidders, and the Reorganization Committee will probably enter immediately into possession of the road.

The Wisconsin Central stocks were unusually active yesterday and were both strong, the preferred selling at 53¾ and the common at 16⅝. The buying came from reorganization interests, and again there was talk of Northern Pacific people becoming identified with the property. It was said that the present reorganization plan contains many features suggested by financiers connected with the Northern Pacific, but Wisconsin Central interests would not admit this.

The road's gross earnings for the fiscal year were published during the day. They fully came up to insiders' estimates, aggregating $5,098,000, an increase of $161,000 over 1897-8.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Increase of $4,018 in Southern Pacific's net earnings for May, but decrease of $754,429 since July 1, 1898.

Decrease of $18,924 in Pacific Mail's net earnings for May.

Decrease of $518,507 in exports of general merchandise for the week, as compared with the previous week, and decrease of $672,178 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Surplus of $179,951 shown by Rock Island for May, a decrease of $27,544 as compared with same month last year.

Decrease of 2,617 tons in east-bound shipments of dead freight from Chicago for the past week, as compared with the previous, but increase of 43,583 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Stockholders of the Ogden Gas Company to consider on July 10 a proposition to authorize $10,000,000 forty-year 5 per cent. bonds.

Decrease of $3,032 in Rio Grande Western's net earnings for May, making a decrease of $25,630 for the eleven months of the fiscal year.

Twenty-two bidders for the New York City loan, which was subscribed for six times over.

Increase of $9,003 in Chicago Terminal Transfer's net earnings for May, but decrease of $7,802 in the eleven months of the fiscal year.

Increase of $1,292 in Detroit and Mackinac's net earnings for May, making an increase of $11,470 for eleven months of the fiscal year.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in June showed increases:

Canadian Pacific	$62,000
Chicago and Eastern Illinois	12,600
Evansville and Indianapolis	301
Evansville and Terre Haute	4,636
Flint and Père Marquette	10,371
Kanawha and Michigan	233
Kansas City Suburban Belt	3,243
Lake Erie and Western	30,508
Louisville and Nashville	83,795
Mexican Central	95,608
Mexican National	1,582
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	55,102
Peoria, Decatur and Evansville	4,589
St. Joseph and Grand Island	12,397
St. Louis Southwestern	24,500
St. Paul	299,119
Toledo and Ohio Central	2,970
Wabash	70,990
Wheeling and Lake Erie	4,822
Wisconsin Central	11,083
Total increase, 20 roads	$790,250

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The following showed decreases:

Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg	$17,382
Denver and Rio Grande	15,600
Total decrease, 2 roads	$32,982
Net increase	$757,268

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@6 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 3½ per cent. for four to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $130,730,189; balance, $7,955,060; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $793,591.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1⅞@1 15-16 per cent. for short and 1⅞@2 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was easy. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.85¼ for sixty days, $4.87¼ for demand, $4.87⅛ for cable transfers, and $4.84⅝@$4.85 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.19⅜ for long and 5.16¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅜ and 95⅜, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40¼.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—20@12c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—25c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par@40c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 5.—Prices on the Bourse to-day started firm, being favored by the closing of the Chamber of Deputies and reassuring news in regard to the Transvaal. Toward the close, however, there was a slight reaction on profit takings. International securities were firmer, Spanish fours leading and closing at 61.05 ex. interest. Rio Tintos and Kaffirs advanced, but closed dull on London offerings.

Three per cents. rentes, 101f 27½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 18½c for checks.

BERLIN, July 5.—On the Boerse to-day prices were quiet. Local shares declined on realizations. Foreign securities were firm, especially Spanish fours. Exchange on London, 20 marks 43 pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, July 5.—On the Boerse to-day prices were irregular. Spanish fours hardened and American securities were steady.

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday: American Biscuit bonds, 108; Binghamton Gas 5s, 92½; Fern. Coal Company, 15; Journeay & Burnham, 5; Journeay & Burnham preferred, 25; Marshall Mill, 60; New York Biscuit bonds, 111½; Retsof bonds, 75; Retsof stock, 15; Whitney Safety Fire Arms, 50; Cuban bonds of 1869, ¾ per cent.; Cuban bonds of 1872, ½ per cent.; Cuban bonds of 1896, 7 per cent.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New York for the week were valued at $8,225,470, against $8,738,977 in the preceding week and $8,897,643 in the corresponding period last year. Total since Jan. 1, $235,885,064 against $254,791,816 in the corresponding period last year.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, July 5, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16	17	470	Am. Car & Found.	17⅛	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	− ⅛
60	61½	20	Am. Car & Found. pf.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	
36⅞	37	600	American Cotton Oil	37¼	37¼	36¾	36⅞	− ¼
92	92½	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	+ ⅛
135	140	25	American Express	140	140	140	140	
36	36½	1,270	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	36	36½	35½	36	− ½
82	84	2,140	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	84	84	82	83½	− ¾
6¼	6½	380	American Spirits Mfg.	6⅜	6½	6¼	6½	
54⅞	55	21,880	Am. Steel & Wire	54	55½	53⅜	55	+1⅜
94¾	95	300	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	95	95	95	95	+ ⅝
153⅞	159⅛	54,875	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	156	160	155½	158⅞	+3¾
117	118	70	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	118	118	117	117	
103	104½	20	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	104½	104½	104½	104½	
34⅝	35⅜	1,280	American Tin Plate	34¼	34½	34	34½	+ ¼
83	84	100	Am. Tin Plate pf.	84	84	84	84	+1
95	96¼	8,245	American Tobacco	92½	95½	92½	95	+3
28	28⅝	600	Am. Steel Hoop	27	29	27⅛	29	+1
76	77	700	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	77	77¼	77	77	+1
55¾	56	6,440	Anaconda Copper	55½	56½	55¼	56	+ ⅝
19⅞	20	4,240	At., T. & S. F.	19¾	20	19¾	20	+ ¼
60	60¾	36,042	At., T. & S. F. pf.	58⅞	60⅜	58⅜	60¼	+1⅛
49¼	49¾	2,300	Baltimore & Ohio	49½	49½	49¼	49½	
72½	73	1,570	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	72¾	72¾	72	72¾	
118¾	118⅞	91,082	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	116¾	119	116¾	118⅞	+3⅜
142	145	50	Brooklyn Union Gas.	144	144	144	144	
54	54⅞	200	Canada Southern	55	55	54⅞	54⅞	+ ⅛
98¼		20	Canadian Pacific	99½	99½	99½	99½	
52⅞	53	525	Cent. Pac., ass't pd.	52¾	52⅞	52½	52⅞	
26¾	26⅞	8,215	Chesapeake & Ohio	26⅝	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ⅛
57	58	700	Chicago Con. Traction	57⅜	57⅞	57⅜	57⅞	
137½	138	24,310	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	138¼	139½	137¾	137¾	− ½
74	75	100	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	75	75	75	75	+1½
14⅝	14¾	2,200	Chicago Great West.	14⅞	15	14⅝	14¾	
68	69	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	69	69	69	69	− ⅛
9½	9¾	225	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9½	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
132⅞	133	46,459	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	132¼	133¼	131⅞	133	+1
174½	175	10	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	174½	174½	174½	174½	
160	160½	1,767	Chicago & Northw.	160⅜	161	160⅜	160½	−2
118⅝	118½	27,298	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	118¾	118¾	118	118½	
15	15⅛	1,200	Chicago Term. Trans.	15¼	15½	15	15	
46½	47⅛	1,258	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	47	47¼	47	47⅛	+ ⅛
57⅞	58¼	2,110	C., C., C. & St. L.	58⅝	58⅝	58⅛	58¼	+ ¼
97	99	25	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	
8	9	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	9	9	9	9	−2
44	44⅜	525	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44½	
5⅛	5⅜	100	Colorado Southern	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
13	13½	100	Col. & H. C. & I.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
188⅝	189	1,815	Consolidated Gas	188	189¾	188	188½	
90	91	460	Consolidated Ice pf	87	88	87	88	−2
40¾	41	12,820	Continental Tobacco	39¾	41⅜	39	40⅞	+1⅝
79	79¾	800	Continental Tobac. pf.	78⅝	79¾	78¾	79⅝	+1⅝
124½	124¾	2,060	Delaware & Hudson	124	124⅝	123⅞	124½	+1½
170¼	171½	600	Del., L. & W., ex div.	170	170	169½	170	+ ½
225	225½	1,900	Denver & Rio Grande.	225⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22½	− ⅝
78¼	78½	2,400	Denver & R. G. pf.	78½	78½	78	78½	
21	21½	500	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	
13⅜	14	970	Erie	13¾	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
37⅜	37½	4,640	Erie 1st pf	36¾	37½	36⅞	37½	+ ⅝
98	100	100	Erie Tel. & Tel.	99	99	99	99	
40	40¼	1,690	Evans. & T. H.	40	40	39	40	+ ⅛
58⅝	59	9,380	Federal Steel	58¼	59¼	58	58⅞	
81½	81¾	2,340	Federal Steel pf.	81	81⅞	81	81¾	+ ⅛
118¼	118¼	1,625	General Electric	117½	118½	117½	118⅛	+1½
66¾	67½	250	Glucose Sugar Ref.	67	67	67	67	
106	107½	250	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	107	107¾	107	107¼	+ ¼
171	171⅛	1,062	Great Northern pf.	169½	171¼	169½	171½	+ ½
112¼	113	200	H. B. Claflin Co.	112	112¼	112	112¼	+ ¼
57	57½	270	Hocking Valley pf.	57⅞	57⅞	57⅜	57⅝	+ ¼
117⅛	117¼	8,815	Illinois Central	117	117¼	117	117⅛	+1⅛
100		80	Ill. Cent., leased lines.	102	102	102	102	
43	43¼	1,720	International Paper	43⅜	44	43½	43½	+1½
79	79¾	280	Internat. Paper pf.	79½	79½	79	79¼	− ⅛
14¼	17	200	International Silver	13½	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅝
12⅝	12¼	110	Iowa Central	12½	12½	12¼	12¼	− ⅛
49½	49¾	650	Iowa Central pf.	49	49¼	49	49¼	+ ¼
11	13	100	Kanawha & Michigan.	12	12		12	
7½	8¼	115	K., C., Ft'ts. & Gulf.	7½	7½	7½	7½	
18	19	100	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	18	18	18	18	+2
53	54	200	Laclede Gas	53	54	53	54	
71½	73½	715	Lake Erie & West. pf.	72	72	71½	72	+1
71⅝	71⅞	7,135	Louisville & Nashville.	72	72	71¾	71⅞	+ ⅛
118	118¼	9,010	Manhattan Con	118¼	119	117¾	118	− ⅜
54½	56½	164	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	55	55	55	55	− ⅛
226½	226¾	3,428	Met. Street Railway	227¾	227¾	226	226¾	−1
14⅜	14½	7,480	Mexican Central	15	15	13¾	14½	+1½
3⅜	3½	200	Mexican National ctfs.	3¾	3¾	3½	3½	− ⅛
54½	55	100	Minn. & St. Louis.	55	55	55	55	+ ⅛
26	27	200	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	27	27⅜	27	27⅝	+ ⅝
66	67	900	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	66¾	66¾	65	66½	
12¾	13	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12⅞	12⅞	12	12⅜	− ⅛
34⅞	35	1,925	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	35	35	34½	35	
45½	45¾	11,245	Missouri Pacific	44⅞	45⅞	44¾	45⅝	+ ⅛
30	31	100	National Lead Co.	30	30	30	30	+ ⅛
50	50¼	1,325	National Steel	50	50½	50	50½	+ ⅛
89¼	90	700	National Steel pf.	90	90	89¾	89¾	
118¾	119	2,220	New Jersey Central	118	119	118	118⅝	+ ⅛
139½	140	8,875	New York Central	141	141	140	140	+ ¼
12¾	13	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	13	13	13	13	+ ¼
27	27⅛	6,400	N. Y., Ont. & West.	26⅞	27¼	26¾	27	+ ⅛
20¾	21	2,600	Norfolk & Western	21	21¼	21	21	
70⅜	71	2,660	Norfolk & West. pf.	71¼	71½	70⅜	71	− ⅛
50½	50⅝	10,430	Northern Pacific	50½	51¼	50¼	50⅝	+ ⅛
77⅞	78	1,139	Northern Pacific pf.	77⅞	78¼	77⅞	78¼	+ ⅛
40	43	240	Oregon R. & Nav.	40½	40½	40¼	40¼	+ ⅛
73	75	56	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	75	75	72¾	72¾	
39¾	40½	185	Pacific Coast	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ¼
84	87	10	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	84	84	84	84	
59	62	225	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	58½	58½	58½	58½	−1½
48¾	48¾	725	Pacific Mail	48¼	49	48¼	48¾	+ ⅛
136⅞	137	27,280	Pennsylvania R. R.	137½	137½	136½	137	− ⅞
121¼	121⅜	14,600	People's Gas, Chicago.	121	122	120¾	121⅜	+ ⅛
2⅝	2⅞	200	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
54⅜	55	200	P., C., C. & St. L.	55¼	55¼	54¾	54¾	− ⅛
51	52	400	Pressed Steel Car	51	51½	51	51½	+ ⅛
16¼	16⅜	10	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	
21⅝	21⅞	2,600	Reading	21½	21⅝	21½	21⅝	
62¼	62⅜	17,080	Reading 1st pf	61½	62⅜	61¼	62⅜	+ ⅛
35	35½	1,700	Reading 2d pf	34½	35¼	34½	35	+ ½
12	17	312	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	12	13	12	13	+3
11	11	200	St. L. & San Fran.	11	11	11	11	+1⅛
70¼	71	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	70¼	70¼	70½	70½	+1⅛
37½	37¾	1,650	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	37½	37½	37¼	37¼	− ⅛
33½	33¾	2,140	St. Louis Southw. pf.	33¼	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	− ¼
53⅞	54	200	St. Paul & Duluth.	53¾	53¾	53¼	53½	− ⅛
106⅞	107½	610	St. Paul & Omaha	106⅞	106⅞	106	106¼	− ⅝
32½	32¾	4,475	Southern Pacific	32⅜	32⅞	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
11⅜	11¾	3,250	Southern Railway	11⅜	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
52⅜	52⅞	11,615	Southern Railway pf.	52	53	52	52⅝	+ ⅛
64⅜	66¼	10,950	Tenn. Coal & Iron	64¾	66¼	64½	66	+1½
19½	19¾	650	Texas Pacific	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	− ¾
43⅝	43¾	22,345	Union Pacific	44⅞	45¼	44½	45	
78⅝	78⅞	8,030	Union Pacific pf.	79	79¼	78⅝	78⅝	− ⅛
76	78	135	Union Bag & Paper pf.	78	78	78	78	−1
48	50	120	United States Express.	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	+ ¼
5⅜	6	10	United States Leather.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
71⅜	71⅝	3,535	U. S. Leather pf	71	71⅜	71	71½	+ ¼
53	53¼	33	United States Rubber.	52¾	52¾	52½	52½	
116½	117¼	210	U. S. Rubber pf.	118	118	117½	117¾	
22	22⅜	3,435	Wabash pf	21½	22¼	21⅜	21⅞	+ ⅛
89¾	90	1,000	Western Union Tel.	90	90	89¾	90	
9	9¼	200	Wheel. & Lake Erie.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	
16½	16⅝	1,900	Wis. Cent., when iss.	16	16⅝	16	16½	+ ⅛
53⅞	54	2,650	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	53	53⅝	53	53⅝	+ ⅛
Sales		630,492						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891..101	..	..
3s, r., 1918..108	108½	..
3s, c., 1918..108¾	109¼	..
3s, 1918, sm.108¼	109¼	..
4s, r., 1907..112⅝	113	..
4s, c., 1907..112⅝	113½	..
5s, r., 1925..129½	130½	..
4s, c., 1925..129½	130½	..
5s, r., 1904..112⅜	113	..
5s, c., 1904..112⅝	113	..
D. C. 3-65s.119	..	..
Adams Exp..110	113	..
Alb. & Sus..195	..	..
Am. Lin. pf. 44	..	..
Am. Coal....144	200	..
Am. D. Tel. 35	40	..
Am. M. Co. 18½	19	..
A. M. Co. pf. 70	71	..
A. S. M. pf. 30	30⅝	..
Am. Tob pf..189	145	..
Ann Arbor.. 18	19	..
Ann Arb. pf. 41½	42½	..
B. & O. S.W. pf. cfs..... 8¼	9¼	..
B. A. L. pf.106½	..	..
Brunsw. City.. 14½	15¼	..
B., R. & P.. 32	34½	..
B., R. & P. pr.. 71	75	..
B., C. R. & N. .105	..	..
Cap. Trac.. 92⅞	95	..
Ch. & Alton..150	..	..
C. & A. pf.180	..	..
C. & E. Ill. pf. ..	121	..
C. G. W. pf., A. 31	32	..
C. G. W. deb. 88	89	..
C., I. & L. pf. 39¾	40	..
C. & N. W. pf. .194	198½	..
C., L. & W. .37	41	..
Cleve. & P..184	..	..
Col. C. & I. Dev. 1⅞	2¼	..
C. C. & I. D. pf. ..	2½	5
C. F. & I. pf.105	108	..
Col. Mid. .. 4	7	..
Col. Mid. pf. 15	17	..
Col. S. 1st pf. .. 44	45	..
Col. S. 2d pf. 17½	18	..
Com. Cable..179	..	..
Consol. Coal. 53	56	..
Consol. Ice.. 42	42½	..
D. M. & Ft. D. pf. .110	125	..
Eighth Ave..380	..	..
E. & T. H. pf. .. 80	85	..
F. & P. M. 30	32½	..
F. & P. M. pf. .. 55	60	..
Ft. W. & R. G. 24	26½	..
Hock. Val.... 22	24	..
Homestake.. 72	76	..
Joliet & Chi.170	..	..
K. & D. M.. 3½	4½	..
Keok. & W.. 35	50	..
Lac. G. pf.. 95	100	..
L. E. & W. 18	18¼	..
Long Isl..... 68	74	..
Mah. C. R..150	..	..
M. C. R. pf..105	..	..
Man. Beach.. 10	22	..
Md. Coal pf. 60	75	..
M., W. S. El. of Chi.... 15	15⅝	..
Mex. North.. 48	..	..
Mich. Cent...111	..	..
M. & St. L. 2d pf..... 91½	92½	..
Mob. & Ohio. 41½	42	..
Nat. Biscuit. 44¾	46	..
Nat. Bis. pf. 98	98½	..
Nat. L. pf..112	112½	..
Nat. Starch.. 5	7½	..
Nat. St. 1st pf. ..	45	60
Nat. St. 2d pf. ..	25	23
N. C. Coal.. 37	39	..
N. Y. & B.175	185	..
N. Y. & N. H. 216	222	..
N. Y., C. & St.L.1st pf. 68	72	..
N. Y., C. & St.L. 2d pf. 32	33½	..
Norf. South. 69	75	..
North Am.... 11½	11⅝	..
Ont. Mining.. 8	10	..
Park St'l pf..105	110	..
Penn. Coal..375	..	..
Peo. & East. 3	5	..
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.. 86⅝	89	..
P., Ft. W. & C. pf. 184	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. sp...182	..	..
P. & W. pf. 8	9	..
P. S. C. pf. 82½	83½	..
Quicksilver.. 2½	2⅝	..
Quicksil'r pf. 11	11⅝	..
Rens. & Sar.191	..	..
R. W. & O.131	41	..
Rio Gr. W.. 33	40	..
R. G. W. pf.. 78	80	..
St. J. & G. I. 4½	5	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf..... 42½	45	..
St. L. S. W. 12¾	13	..
St. P. & D. pf. 102	104	..
St. P. & O. pf. 175	190	..
Sil. bull. cfs. 60	61	..
Sixth Av.....200	..	..
Stand. Dist.. 15½	16	..
S. D. pf..... 60	62	..
T. H. & I. 1½ pf. 8	11½	..
T. P. L. Tr. 12	13	..
Third Av.....185	190	..
T. & O. C.. ..	20	..
T. & O. C. pf. ..	..	..
T. C. R. T. 66	67	..
T. C. R. T. pf. 137½	139	..
U. B. & P.. 26	28	..
Un. Bk. L.170	..	..
Wabash pf. 7⅞	7⅞	..
W.-F. Exp...126	131	..
W. & L. E. 1st pf..... 49	60	..
W. & L. E. 2d pf..... 24	24⅞	..

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27¾d per ounce, and in New York at 60⅝c. Mexican silver dollars at 48½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Anaconda Gold sold at .48, 1,000 Alamo at .09, 450 Consolidated California and Virginia at 2.30, 500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .09, 100 Mexican at .70, 1,000 Pharmacist at .04, and 200 Yellow Jacket at .43.

On the Industrial Exchange 550 shares of Morenci Copper preferred sold at 1.51@1.51½@1.51⅝, 19,100 Cannon Ball at .004¼@.01@.008⅛, buyer 60; 50 Isabella at .78, 500 Mollie Gibson at .25¾, 100 Mount Rosa at .25¼, and 80,000 Sentinel at .003@.004½, buyer 30@.004.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated and Industrial Exchanges:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Phoenix G. Min. Co.	.08
Adams Consol	.05	Potosi	.45
Best & Belcher	.55	Quicksilver	2.00
Breece	1.40	Quicksilver pf.	8.00
Brunswick Con.	.25	Savage	.25
Caledonia	.59	Sierra Nevada	.68
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.15	Standard	2.10
Com. T. Co. stock	.05	Small Hopes	1.00
Com. T. Co. bonds	.06	Unicn Consol	.40
Com. Co. scrip	.05	Victor	1.00
Crescent	.15	Yellow Jacket	.37
Catalpa	.20	Argentum Juanita	.24
Deadwood Terra	.70	Alamo	.08
Eureka Consol	.25	Anaconda	.42
Father De Smet	.10	Cripple Creek Cons.	.08
Gould & Curry	.22	Creede & Crip. Ck.	.08
Hale & Norcross	.30	Gold & Globe	.04
Homestake	60.00	Golden Fleece	.32
Horn Silver	1.25	Isabella	.73
Iron Silver	.55	Mollie Gibson	.23
Kingston & Pemb.	.20	Mount Rosa	.24
La Crosse	.14	Pharmacist	.04
Leadville Con.	.06	Portland	1.80
Little Chief	.30	Union	.25
Mexican	.65	Work	.20
Moulton	.25	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.14
Ontario	7.50	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.13
Ophir	1.00	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.12½
Plymouth	.10	Grey Forge	.12½

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

A. G. M. & M. Co.	.09	Isabella	.77½
Gold Magnet	.01	Justine	.01¾
Morencl Cop. pf.	.51¾	Mollie Gibson	.25½
Pilgrim	.003¾	Mount Rosa	.25
B. & B. C. C. Co.	2.50	Old Gold	.01¾
Cannon Ball	.006	Pande Basin	.45
Gold Coin, Gilpin.	.35	Sentinel	.008¼
Gar. Con	.12¾		

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 5.—American securities advanced at the opening and remained steady until the close. The final tone was firm, with business very restricted.

Consols for money, 107 5-16; consols for the account, 107⅛; Atchison, 20¼; Canadian, 100⅞; St. Paul, 135⅝; Illinois Central, 120¼; Louisville, 73½; Union Pacific preferred, 81½; New York Central, 145; Erie, 14⅝; Pennsylvania, 70; Reading, 10⅝; Erie first preferred, 38¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 80; Grand Trunk, 8; Anaconda, 11⅛.

Money, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 1⅞@1 15-16 per cent., and for three months' bills, 1⅞@2 per cent.

Spanish 4s closed at 60¼.

Gold to the amount of £737,000 was taken into the Bank of England to-day. Of this sum, £677,000 was received from the United States.

Bar silver steady at 27¾d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 111.20; Madrid, 22.12½; Lisbon, 81; Rome, 7.15.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup
2,000.....105⅞
2,500.....100
40,000.....100

U S 4s, coup, 1925
5,000.....129½

U S 4s, coup, 1907
13,000.....112⅝
500c.....112½
1,000c.....112⅝

Virginia Fund Debt 2-3s of 1891
1,000..... 85

Am Spirits M Co 6s
2,000..... 92

Atch, Top & Santa Fe adjust 4s
2,000..... 85
40,000.....84⅞
2,500..... 85
55,000.....84⅞
69,000..... 85

Gen 4s
1,000.....103

INSTRUCTION.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls,
Founded by the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School, the corporation which maintains Trinity School, in order to provide for girls a thorough secular education, combined with sound religious training.
School year opens September 11, 1899.
For particulars, address the Principal, EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., 257 West 93d St.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS.
109 West 54th St. 669 Madison Av.
Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department.
New Term opens Sept. 20; Branch School, Oct. 2d.
JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

WANTED—A teacher of metal work in a technical school. Apply by letter, stating age and qualifications in full. Instruction Committee, 36 Stuyvesant Street, New York.

THE OSSINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 32d year begins Sept. 27.

STAMMERING
successfully treated by a physician. Circulars: Dr. F. A. BRYANT, 105 West 72d St., New York.

BERKELEY SCHOOL 44TH ST. SWIMMING 23 WEST

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
OPEN ALL SUMMER.
250—WEST 23D ST.—250

HOTELS.

ALBANY'S LEADING HOTELS.
The Ten Eyck.
POSITIVELY FIREPROOF.
Most attractive hotel in New York state. Opened in May. American and European. H. J. ROCKWELL & SON, also Proprs.
HOTEL KENMORE.
American Plan. Moderate Rates.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers and other standard : makes rented $3.00 per : month. Stands, ribbons, and : inspection service by F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, : 317 Broadway, Telephone :1339 Franklin.

DRY GOODS.

HAVE YOU EVER TRIED THE DUCHESS and Albert Gloves, or Lavalliere Corsets, or Libert Perfumes? They stand highest in their line and lowest in prices. JAMMES, 4 West 37th St., near 5th Av.

BUSINESS PROPERTY WANTED.

SATISFACTORY COMMISSION TO AGENT Capable of selling high-class property near Philadelphia. Address, HERON, Phoenixville, Penn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By lady, for the Summer, as companion for adult or for children at some Summer resort. E. D. M., 4 Mansfield St., New Haven, Conn.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class; city or country; private or public; good reference. 121 West 30th, 2d floor.

COOK.—Competent French cook; best city references. L. P., 207 7th Av.; no cards.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert fitter, trimmer; by the day; formerly with Machereti; reference. Dressmaker, 156 East 125th St.

Miscellaneous.

OFFICE CLEANING.—By respectable German woman, office cleaning. 424 East 9th St. Mrs. Frick.

MENDING, DARNING, &c.—German lady desires few more customers by day. 315 East 49th.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly English-trained servant; excellent references two last employers. Butler, 1,269 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent city coachman; single; Protestant; tandem driver; 7 years' personal and written references of highest character; aged 27; good appearance; willing, diligent, particular, polite. J. W., Box 92, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; 12 years' best references from last employer; thoroughly understands the business; willing and obliging. H. R., 625 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly competent in every particular; best-class reference for honesty, sobriety, capability. George, 1,269 B'way.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAURODENE METHOD, 840 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone, 967 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Cook and laundress. 36 West 92d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED FOR A SPECIAL SUMMER campaign. THE SATURDAY EVENING POST —established by Benjamin Franklin in 1728—now published by The Curtis Publishing Company, proprietors of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, is offered to subscribers, for one year only, for $1.00—the regular price is $2.50. This offer is for the purpose of a quick introduction, and will be withdrawn September 1st. The regular price of $2.50 will be maintained after that date. We will give a good commission for every subscriber secured, and distribute $3,000 September 1st among the 176 best agents. $500 will be given the person sending the largest number of subscribers at $1.00 each per year. At this special low subscription price thousands can be easily secured. Address THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York entered in the office of the Clerk of New York County, the 23d day of May, 1899, notice is hereby given that the Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, a domestic corporation having its principal office at No. 49 South Washington Square, in the City and County of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, Part 3., to be held at the Court House in said County of New York on the eleventh day of July, 1899, at ten thirty o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "Washington Square Home for Friendless Girls."
Dated New York, May 23d, 1899.
THE HOME FOR FALLEN AND FRIENDLESS GIRLS, Petitioner, by Stiles Pratt, President.
MANIERRE & MANIERRE, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
my25-1aw6wTh&fjy6

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE AMERICAN BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTY COMPANY, a domestic corporation, having its principal office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at Part II. thereof, in the County Court House, in the said Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 31st day of July, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the International Banking and Trust Company.—Dated New York, June 23d, 1899.
THE AMERICAN BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTY CO.
By STEWART BROWNE, President.

IN THE MATTER OF THE VOLUNTARY DISsolution of the MILITARY CLUB OF NEW YORK.
The undersigned, Receiver of the above-named corporation, gives notice that a general meeting of the creditors of said corporation is hereby called to be held at the office of said Receiver, 95 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 25th day of July, 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting all accounts and demands for and against said corporation and all open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of said Receiver declared.
Dated May 24th, 1899.
AVERY D. ANDREWS,
Receiver of the Military Club of New York.
EDWARD WELLS, Jr., Attorney for Receiver, 95 Nassau Street, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CAMPION, JEREMIAH J., Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH J CAMPION, Jr., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William C. Orr, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated New York, the twenty-second day of March, 1899.—JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Administrator. WILLIAM C. ORR, Attorney for Administrator, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. m23-1aw6mTh

DE LA VERGNE, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. DE LA VERGNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ashbel P. Fitch, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899. JACOB RUPPERT, CATHARINE A. DE LA VERGNE, Executors. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executors, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. je15-1aw6m&d20

DENISON, DAVID STEWART.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID STEWART DENISON, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in the office of Logan, Demond & Harby, 27 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the tenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of March, 1899. IRENE DAYTON DENISON, JOHN M. DENISON, Executor and Executrix. LOGAN, DEMOND & HARBY, Attys. for Executor and Executrix, 27 William St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. m30-1aw6mTh

DIMON, SUSAN M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN M. DIMON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 18th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of February, 1899. ROSALIE DIMON LOCKWOOD, LUDOVICA DIMON MORRILL, CHARLES J. DIMON, Jr., Executors. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executors, 45 Cedar Street, New York City. f16-1aw6mTh

DRAPPELDREI, LOUIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS DRAPPELDREI, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 184 East 70th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of March, 1899. CLARA DRAPPELDREI and JOHN JOHN JOCHNER, Executors. CHARLES J. GERLICH, Jr., Attorney for Executors, 184 East 70th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh2-1aw6mTh

FREEBORN, ELIZABETH L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH L. FREEBORN, formerly Elizabeth L. Cate, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of January, 1899. FRANK W. FREEBORN, Administrator. WELLMAN & GOOCH, Attorneys for Administrator, 15 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

GAHREN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES GAHREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, the 21st day of February, 1899. GUSTE GAHREN, CHARLES F. BAUERDORF, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f28-1aw6mTh

GOODWIN, SAMUEL T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL T. GOODWIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis D. Haines, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 17th day of August next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of February, 1899. STEPHEN J. GOODWIN, Administrator. FRANCIS D. HAINES, Attorney for Administrator, 150 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

GRAFF, PETER A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER A. GRAFF, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at Johnstown, Fulton County, State of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated June 28th, 1899. STEPHEN GRAFF, Executor. WILLIAM KING HALL, Attorney for Executor, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je29-1aw6mTh

HIGGINS, ELIZABETH P.—Pursuant to an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. HIGGINS, late of the City and County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James T. Lewis, 115 Attorney, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1899. E. ELIOT HARRIS, Executor. JAMES T. LEWIS, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. je22-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES A. SACKET, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, the 31st day of May, 1899. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE and WEEKS, Executors. JOHN A. WEEKES, Jr., Esq., Atty. for Executors, 58 Wall Street, New York City. je1-1aw6mTh

JENKINS, JOHN JAY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JAY JENKINS, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1899. WILLIAM P. GILLETTE, JAMES S. JENKINS, Executors. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. ja26-1aw6mTh

LAHEY, FRANCIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS LAHEY, late of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Francis Lahey & Sons, Number 102 East 86th Street, in said borough and city, on or before the 15th day of July, 1899.—Dated New York, January 10th, 1899. JAMES LAHEY, WILLIAM T. LAHEY, JOSEPH LAHEY, RICHARD LAHEY, and CHARLES S. GREGOR, Executors. W. B. HARISON, Atty. for Executors, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York. ja12-1aw6mTh

MATHEWS, JAMES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES F. MATHEWS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of September, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of March, 1899. JOHN VERNON BOUVIER, Jr., Atty. for Administratrix. KATE P. MATHEWS, Administratrix, etc. mh2-1aw6mTh

PALMER, ANN MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MARIA PALMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Foster & Thomson, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of February, 1899. EDWIN PALMER, GIUSEPPINA ANNA McFARLAND, Executors. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. f23-1aw6mTh

PATTERSON, WILLIAM T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM T. PATTERSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 206 Broadway Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of April, 1899. REBECCA PATTERSON, Administratrix. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Administratrix, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ap18-1aw6mTh

RIEFFEL, MARIA E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA E. RIEFFEL, late of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business at the office of Frank L. Hall, her attorney, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1899.
AUGUSTA E. LEIES, Administratrix.
FRANK L. HALL, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. mh23-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ROGERS, WILLIAM M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. ROGERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Chalmers Wood, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1899. MARGARET E. MINTON, Administratrix. CHALMERS WOOD, Attorney for Administratrix, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap27-1aw6mTh

STARR, DANIEL E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL E. STARR, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of her attorneys, Messrs. Wolf, Kohn & Ullman, No. 203 Broadway, in the said Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of July next.—Dated New York, January 18th, 1899. PAULINE STARR, Administratrix.
WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 203 Broadway, New York City.

WADSWORTH, JOHN HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HENRY WADSWORTH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Gilbert M. Speir, No. 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of August next. Dated New York, the 1st day of February, 1899.
WILLIAM P. WADSWORTH, Administrator.
GILBERT M SPEIR, Attorney for Administrator, No. 62 Wall St., Manhattan, New York City. f2-1aw6mTh

WAGNER, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WAGNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of G. R. Westerfield, Room 805, No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of May, 1899. EUGENIE W. WAGE, Executrix. G. R. WESTERFIELD, Attorney for Executrix, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my4-1aw6mTh

WALTERS, FRANK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK W. WALTERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 612 Ninth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of January, 1899. ANNIE M. WALTERS, Executrix. I. NEWTON WILLIAMS, Attorney for Executrix, 39 Liberty St., N. Y. City. ja26-1aw6mTh

WATROUS, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. WATROUS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at office of Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll, No. 16 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of February, 1899. GEORGE D. WATROUS, Administrator. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Administrator, 16-22 William Street, New York City. f23-1aw6mTh

WOOLF, GEORGE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George C. Woolf, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Eustis, Foster & Coleman, No. 80 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1899. LOUVESA C. WOOLF, Administratrix.
EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. f2-1aw6mTh

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC SIMON and LOUIS BURGER, Bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—No. 1,197.
To the creditors of Isaac Simon and Louis Burger of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:
Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Isaac Simon and Louis Burger were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 6, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LAURA BELLE DE GUERVILLE, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Laura Belle de Guerville, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated July 3d, 1899, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.
New York, June 30, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. PARKER, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.
To the creditors of William H. Parker of the City of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said William H. Parker was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 17th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 5th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CARL P. STIRN, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Carl P. Stirn, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 22d, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 19th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.
ERNEST HALL, Referee.
Dated July 5, 1899.

NO. 1,204.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROBERT ULMER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Robert Ulmer of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Robert Ulmer was duly adjudicated a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William St., in the City and County of New York, on the 17th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
ERNEST HALL,
July 5, 1899. Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1,184.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY VOGEL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Henry Vogel of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Henry Vogel was duly adjudicated a bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 17th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
ERNEST HALL,
Dated July 5, 1899. Referee in Bankruptcy.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—REBECCA T. MATHEWS, plaintiff, against SYLVESTER H. KNEELAND and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made in the above-entitled action on the 5th day of May, 1892, and entered on the 9th day of May, 1892, and a supplemental order made and entered therein on the 12th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eleventh day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in the said judgment and order and described as follows:
All that certain tract of ground, with the dwelling house and outbuildings thereon, now known as the "New Villa," situate at Fordham, in the City of New York, which formerly formed part of the County of Westchester, in the State of New York, part of the farm formerly of Lewis G. Morris, and bounded as follows: Northwesterly, by Macomb's Dam Road; northerly and northeasterly, by Morris Street, which separates the premises from lands now or late of Mary McGrath; southeasterly, by a private street or lane called Grove Lane, and separating the premises from land of Lewis G. Morris; and southwesterly, by land now or late of Lewis B. Brown; the premises so described containing by survey computed to the centre of said roads and lane, six acres, two roods, and thirty-six perches, be the same more or less; being the same premises conveyed to the said Sylvester H. Kneeland by James T. Van Rensselaer, referee, by deed dated May 14th, 1880.
Excepting, however, from the said premises all that piece or parcel of land known and designated by the number 3 (three) on the Damage map of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, "in the matter of acquiring title to Tremont Avenue from Aqueduct Avenue to Boston Road, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York," confirmed by the New York Supreme Court on the 19th day of July, 1893.—Dated New York, June 16th, 1899. JOHN B. PINE, Referee.
LEFFERTS STREBEIGH, Plaintiff's Attorney, 71 Broadway, N. Y. City.
The property to be sold lies in Section 11, in Blocks 2,866 and 2,867 on the land map of the City of New York, and is shown on the following diagram:

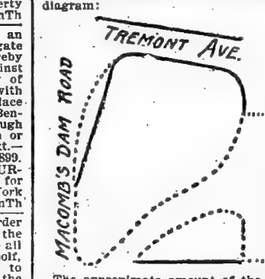

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $9,000, with interest thereon from the 1st day of May, 1897, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $3,000.—Dated New York, June 16, 1899.
JOHN B. PINE, Referee.
FORSTER, HOTALING & KLENKE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, (Office and P. O. Address,) 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. It is Lots 60 and 61 thereon, be the several distances and dimensions thereon stated more or less.

Church Street.

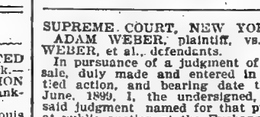

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,748.09, with costs and allowances amounting to about $461.76, together with interest from June 28th, 1899, and the expenses of the sale.
The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is one hundred and thirty-six 1-100 dollars and interest.—Dated New York, June 20, 1899. JOHN B. PINE, Referee.
je22-2aw3wTh&F&jy13

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ADAM WEBER, plaintiff, vs. KATHERINE WEBER, et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of July, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of the Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; from thence running southerly, parallel to said Eighth Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly, parallel to said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street nineteen (19) feet and two (2) inches to the easterly line of Saint Nicholas Avenue; thence northerly along the easterly line of said Saint Nicholas Avenue to the southeasterly corner of said Saint Nicholas Avenue and said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street thirty-six (36) feet to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, July 5th, 1899.
HENRY B. HEYLMAN, Referee.
E. H. MOERAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 34 Pine Street, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

134th Street.

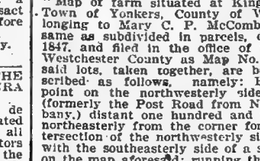

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $11,748.09, with costs and allowances amounting to about $461.76, together with interest from June 28th, 1899, and the expenses of the sale.
The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $900.
The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage to secure $42,500, with interest at five per cent. from December 3d, 1898.
Dated New York, July 5th, 1899.
HENRY B. HEYLMAN, Referee.
jy6-2aw3wM&Th&jy27

SUPREME COURT—NEW YORK COUNTY.—JESSE P. WHITON-STUART, plaintiff, against MARIA LUIZA DE FARIA et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of July, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southeasterly side of a street laid down on the map aforesaid; running thence northwesterly on a line parallel to said street, and along the southerly side of Lot No. 60 on said map to a street laid down on said map, now known as Church Street; thence northeasterly along said Church Street one hundred and ninety-nine feet to the westerly side of Lot 62 on said map; thence southeasterly along the westerly side of said Lot 62 three hundred and ninety-six feet to Broadway, and thence southwesterly along Broadway one hundred and ninety-nine feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less. Together with one-half of said Broadway and Church Street, lying in front of and adjoining the above-described premises.—Dated New York, June 20, 1899. JOHN B. PINE, Referee.
FORSTER, HOTALING & KLENKE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, (Office and P. O. Address,) 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. It is Lots 60 and 61 thereon, be the several distances and dimensions thereon stated more or less.

Church Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $9,000, with interest thereon from the 1st day of May, 1897, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $3,000.—Dated New York, June 16, 1899.
JOHN B. PINE, Referee.
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PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK.
CITY HALL, NEW YORK, ROOM 11.
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
The 28th day of June, 1899.
The Long Island Electric Railway Company having filed its application in writing to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, dated the 16th day of June, 1899, for a grant of the right or franchise to use the

BIG PRICE FOR CITY BONDS

Farson, Leach & Co. Bid 109.45 for Issues of $10,025,000.

ONLY ONE HIGHER EVER MADE

Records of Boston and Philadelphia for High Premiums on Bonds Broken.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners yesterday opened bids for $10,025,000 of bonds for municipal improvements. Bids were received from twenty-three parties for all or part of the several issues, that of Farson, Leach & Co., 109.45, being the highest. Only once has the city recorded a higher rate for bonds, and that was for an issue of $1,000,000, for which John D. Crimmins, acting for the City Trust Company, offered 112. This was understood to be a special price, offered for a particular purpose.

After the bids were opened, Controller Coler said that the prices offered were especially high and that New York has done better than either Boston or Philadelphia, which so far have held the record for high premiums on bonds. It was, he said, an excellent commentary on the city's financial standing.

The bonds are for the following purposes:

For the uses and purposes of the Department of Docks and Ferries	$2,000,000
For school houses and sites in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx	1,700,000
For school houses and sites in the Borough of Brooklyn	1,800,000
For school houses and sites in the Borough of Queens	500,000
For school houses and sites in the Borough of Richmond	100,000
For the new East River Bridge	250,000
For constructing a bridge over the Harlem River from One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street	1,000,000
For constructing, furnishing, and equipping a Court House for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department	875,000
For the construction of a building in Bryant Park for the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations	500,000
For the erection and equipment of an addition to the present building of the American Museum of Natural History.	150,000
For the erection and equipment of additions to the present building of the American Museum of Natural ...story.	150,000
For new buildings, for the Department of Correction	650,000
For the construction and improvement of Parkways; principal payable Nov. 1, 1929	100,000
For the extension of Riverside Drive to the Boulevard Lafayette	100,000
For the purchase of new stock or plant for the Department of Street Cleaning.	800,000
For the new Aqueduct	350,000

All the issues, excepting the last, run thirty years. The last matures on Oct. 1, 1918. All the bonds bear interest at 3½ per cent. and the principal is payable in gold.

Farson, Leach & Co.'s bid for the entire issue was $10,972,863.75. This is at the rate of 109.45. While the outside bids have not yet been computed, Controller Coler said that in all probability the bonds would be awarded to Farson, Leach & Co. The other bidders were:

James Spencer, $5,000 schoolhouse	1.02
Charles W. Lungford, $4,000 thirty-year bonds	1.04
Charles W. Lungford, $2,000 thirty-year	1.05
Hamilton Trust Company, $200,000 school house	1.0885
Nassau Trust Company, $250,000 East River Bridge	1.09
Royal E. Wilson, $1,000, any issue	Par.
Manufacturers' Trust Company, $100,000 schoolhouse	107.27
Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., whole issue or none	1.0882
Bedford Bank of Brooklyn, $50,000 schoolhouse	1.085
Edward F. Cragin, $100,000, 1.085; $100,000 additional, 1.075; $100,000 additional, 1.065; $100,000 additional, 1.55; $100,000 additional, 1.0510, maturing Oct. 1, 1918	
National Bank of North America, whole issue or none	1.09177
Dunscombe & Jennison, $500,000 schoolhouse	1.0845
United States Mortgage and Trust Company, $1,000,000 or any portion thereof.	1.0997
C. E. Lambert, $300,000 as follows: $100,000 docks and ferries, $70,000 Manhattan school, $30,000 Brooklyn school, $20,000 Queens school, $20,000 Richmond school, $20,000 Harlem Bridge, $20,000 parkways, $20,000 Riverside Drive	1.04
Knickerbocker Trust Company, $500,000, due Nov. 1, 1925	1.0876
Kings County Trust Company, $2,000,000 of any issue maturing Nov. 1, 1929.	1.0610
International Banking and Trust Company, $1,000,000, maturing Nov. 1, 1929.	1.08
Western National Bank, all or none	1.029201
Williamsburg Trust Company, any part of $200,000	1.09035
L. W. Morrison, any part of $100,000	1.09035
Franklin Trust Company, $100,000, maturing Nov. 1, 1929	1.0859
Produce Exchange Trust Company, $300,000 aqueduct	1.0730
Also $1,675,000, any issue	1.08535
Also $2,000,000, any issue	1.09035
Also $2,000,000, any issue	1.08935
Also $2,000,000, any issue	1.08805
Also $2,000,000, any issue	1.08635
People's Trust Company, $1,000,000, any issue	1.09

WORKDAY OF CITY EMPLOYES.

Corporation Counsel Whalen on the New Eight-Hour Law.

Corporation Counsel Whalen has written an opinion in regard to the new eight-hour law, as applied to employes of the city. The opinion was written in reply to questions asked by Commissioner Lantry of the Department of Correction and President Clausen of the Department of Parks. The opinion was given in reply to questions from heads of departments, in which information was sought as to what the term "employe," as used in the law, meant, and whether or not employes who receive board and lodging in addition to their pay come within the provisions of the law.

Mr. Whalen takes the ground that "employe" refers only to a mechanic and laborer, and not to others, and that keepers and watchmen cannot be so classified. Employes, he says, who are designated on the pay rolls as mechanics, but who perform the duties of keepers, do not come within the law, and he holds that it is doubtful if the employment of mechanics to do other than mechanical work is permissible.

FOG DELAYS EXCURSIONISTS.

Patrons of the Steamer Republic Get Home Early in the Morning.

Some 2,700 passengers who had gone to Long Branch by the steamer Republic to spend the Fourth were landed at the Battery Pier at 3:15 o'clock yesterday morning, hungry, tired, and sleepy, but many of them thought that they had had a good time, after all. The great delay had been caused by the fog which began to settle on Tuesday afternoon.

The Republic made three trips to Long Branch. The second trip was made about the middle of the afternoon, and when the boat started back for New York the Captain left word with Manager Russell of the Long Branch Pier that he feared he would not be able to locate the pier on his return on account of the increasing fog, and asked him to make the necessary arrangements. He took with him a boatful of passengers, and on reaching New York he found about 1,000 people on the dock, waiting to take a sail. He refused to take any excursionists, and only some 150 people who bought single tickets and lived in Long Branch could get on board. When the Republic got out of the harbor the fog had become so thick that she was forced to go at half speed.

In the meantime the excursionists who were in Long Branch began to assemble on the pier to return home. The Republic was due there at 7:30 o'clock, but no boat was in sight and no lights could be seen in the distance. They waited until 10 o'clock, when they heard a whistle, which continued blowing. The passengers replied by sending up rockets and ringing the fog bell until near midnight, when the whistling became more and more indistinct, and then stopped.

It was the Republic that was whistling. She had come up, but not near enough to hear the bell or see the rockets, and then Capt. Quiksall decided to steam back to Atlantic Highlands, where he telegraphed to Manager Russell to send on a couple of trains with the passengers. Manager Russell aroused the manager of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and soon a train of two sections was made up, and the passengers were sent on to the Highlands and taken on board the Republic there.

Superintendent Humphreys of the steamboat company said yesterday afternoon: "The fog is still lying to-day, and we have made arrangements with the New Jersey Central to send trains to the Highlands to meet our boats there and take the passengers to Long Branch and back to the Highlands."

LEGAL NOTES.

ENCROACHMENT BY ADJOINING OWNER.—Charles Hefferberth, who was a lessee for twenty-one years, with a covenant of renewal, of the lot 539 West Twenty-first Street, erected thereon, in April, 1892, a five-story brick building with a foundation less than ten feet below the curb. The adjoining building, 541, of which Frederick F. Myers was owner, had been built five years before. When the building 539 was finished its walls were plumb and its floors were level. In 1894 a crack appeared in the westerly wall, because the easterly side wall of the adjoining building came over against it, pressing it out of plumb. In 1895, the encroachment having continued to increase, the Building Department condemned the westerly wall of 539, and it was taken down, to the third story. Afterward the easterly wall of 541 was taken down and rebuilt. In July, 1895, Mr. Hefferberth, who, when the crack first appeared in his own wall, asked Mr. Myers to take down his easterly wall, brought suit against the latter to require the encroachment to be removed. It appeared that this encroachment was 2½ inches in front and 3⅝ inches in the rear, and that defendant's wall was overhanging plaintiff's land more than 5 inches, and pressed his building out of plumb more than 5 inches at the top. Judgment was given in favor of the plaintiff requiring the defendant to take down so much of his wall as overhung on plaintiff's premises. The decree provided that that judgment should not be a bar to an action by Hefferberth for damages. A second action for that purpose, which Hefferberth then brought, was dismissed, the trial court basing its decision upon the proposition that, as the nuisance was occasioned by an action of the building while that building was in the continuous possession of tenants, the defendant, as the owner of the building, could not be responsible without showing that it was the duty of the owner to make the repairs. The First Appellate Division has now directed a reversal, holding that this was an erroneous view. "The plaintiff," Justice Ingraham said, "had erected upon his own property a proper building, properly constructed, and was entitled to the uninterrupted enjoyment of it. If defendant's building encroached upon the plaintiff's land so as to injure the plaintiff's property, the owner who maintained these encroaching walls was guilty of a trespass and was responsible to the plaintiff for any injury sustained thereby. The fact that at the time of the encroachment the defendant's property was in possession of a tenant did not relieve the defendant from liability."

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PRESENTATION OF CLAIMS TO THE CONTROLLER.—Dr. Charles F. MacDonald, having a claim against the City of New York for services rendered in making an examination of the mental condition of Bailer Decker, a person indicted for murder in the first degree, and reporting the result of such examination to the District Attorney for Richmond County, presented such claim to the Controller by delivering to and leaving it with Walter H. Holt, who as auditor of the Bureau of Richmond, was alleged to be the Controller's representative. After thirty days a suit was brought against the city and judgment was recovered for the amount of the claim. The rendition of the service was not questioned nor was its value disputed. It was claimed, however, that the bill was never presented for payment to the Controller of the City of New York as required by the charter, and on appeal this was the only point raised. The Second Appellate Division has affirmed the judgment, Justice Hatch, who gave the opinion, saying in part: "There is no more reason why the auditors of the respective boroughs should not be designated to receive claims for the borough they represent than there is of devolving such duty upon an auditor in the main office. Their office is the office of the Controller for all of the purposes for which they were appointed, and for such service as the Controller may properly devolve upon them." It was therefore held that the condition had been complied with by the plaintiff, and that his action was properly brought. George M. Pinney was plaintiff's counsel, while William J. Carr represented the defendant.

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CONSTRUCTION OF WILL.—Rosa Raab, in her will, after making two bequests, gave her residuary estate, consisting of money in bank and the proceeds of a life insurance policy, "unto my executor, hereinafter named, in consideration of defraying my funeral expenses and keeping my burial plot in good condition." The Surrogate held the intention of the testatrix in making that disposition was merely to devote so much of the funds as were properly applicable thereto to the care of her burial plot and to defraying the expenses of her funeral, and that the remainder of the estate was not disposed of, and was to be distributed as in case of intestacy. The First Appellate Division has modified the decree, holding, by Justice Rumsey, that the clause following the gift to the executor, by the terms of which he was required to pay the funeral expenses of the testatrix and to keep her burial plot in good condition, was not a limitation of the amount that he was to receive, but it was to be construed as a condition subsequent upon which he was to take the estate, or as implying a covenant by which he would be bound in case he accepted the bequest. In either case, it required that the executor should take title to the estate.

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RIVAL CLAIMANTS TO AWARD.—The Commissioners appointed to determine damages to land owners for the lands acquired for the extension of Riverside Park decided in December, 1891, in favor of Daniel F. Tiemann, as against a rival claimant, to a certain piece of property, and last February the Controller paid the claim under an order directing him to do so. The other claimant applied to have that order vacated, and to have a referee appointed to determine who were the rightful claimants to such money. This was refused, and the order to that effect has been sustained on appeal, the Appellate Division holding, by Justice McLaughlin, that the appellants, if not satisfied with the award, should have appealed from the order of confirmation, and that their proper remedy now was to bring an action to determine who had the legal title to the land.

BUILDING COMPANY IN TROUBLE.

Receivers Appointed for the Metropolitan which is Said to be Insolvent.

Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, has appointed Assemblyman Edward H. Fallows and Henry Puster receivers for the property in this State of the Metropolitan Building Company of 111 Fifth Avenue. Application was made by William H. Hamilton of Booraem, Hamilton & Beckett, counsel for Henry Lembeck, a stockholder. He alleges that the company is insolvent and petitions for the dissolution of the corporation. The bond of the receivers was fixed at $10,000. The condition of the company is alleged to be directly due to the Greater New York consolidation, the cheap trolley car fares in Brooklyn to outlying districts, and the easy means of access to the different lines from the business centre of the city.

The Metropolitan Building Company was organized in 1895 under the laws of the State of New Jersey, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, about half of which has been paid in. It was the intention of the stockholders to purchase a tract of land near the city, build upon it houses which persons of moderate means could buy, and then sell off rapidly at a profit.

After looking around for a time, the operators selected Yonkers as a likely site, and bought a number of acres of land on Glenwood and Amackassin Heights, overlooking the Hudson River. The plot was laid out in streets; sewer, water, and gas pipes were put in, and houses were erected. Loans were obtained to carry on the work, amounting in all to $800,000, Yonkers banks for the most part advancing the money on mortgages. Fifty houses in all were put up, to sell for from $5,000 to $7,500. By the time, however, that the company was ready to put them on the market, Greater New York had become a fact. The result was that only a couple of houses were disposed of, the others remaining on the company's hands. Inasmuch as interest on the mortgages was coming due and the company, it is said, had no funds on hand to meet the payments, the stockholders decided to apply for a receiver.

The nominal assets, which include the property at Yonkers and several tenement houses in this city, are placed at $1,000,000. The gross liabilities are $800,000.

The officers of the Metropolitan Building Company are Louis A. Wagner, Vice President; Arthur A. Swany, Treasurer, and Franz P. Hahnemann, Secretary. Receivers for the concern were appointed in Jersey City last Monday.

Divorced from Bettina Girard.

Justice Nash, in the Supreme Court, has handed down a decision in favor of the plaintiff in the divorce suit brought by Harrison J. Wolfe Williams, known on the stage as Harrison J. Wolfe, for an absolute divorce against Elizabeth Ordway Williams, known on the stage as Bettina Girard.

CHAMPIONS CIVIL SERVICE

Secretary McAneny Replies to Senator Grady's Attacks.

SOME QUESTIONS IMPRACTICAL

Those Complained Of, However, He Says, Play an Unimportant Part in the Examinations.

The speech of State Senator Grady at the Tammany Hall Fourth of July celebration, in which he paid his respects to the methods by which the Civil Service Commission of the State conducts its examinations for clerkships and junior clerkships, has created some interest and much amusement among the civil service reformers. Some of them said yesterday that it was a rehash, in part, of the speech by Abraham Gruber in regard to the examinations conducted by order of Theodore Roosevelt, when the latter was at the head of the Police Board of this city, and that it was of much the same character, as one or two matters were selected that seem irrelevant in such examinations by which to condemn the entire system.

George McAneny, Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, said that the falsity of Senator Grady's views is found in exactly this point of view. The speaker, he said, in trying to score a hit, had carefully and sophistically selected one or two questions so as to have a little fun with his audience. He had evidently succeeded in this, Mr. McAneny said, but had not convicted the system itself of impracticability or of fraud.

"I do not think," said Mr. McAneny, "that Senator Grady quite made out his case, that 'civil service reform is a fraud, a sham, and a great American fake.'" He then said, in reference to the particular questions selected by Mr. Grady:

"Senator Grady was right to the extent that the questions he read are to be found, and were actually asked, in the examination papers submitted to applicants for clerkships and junior clerkships Aug. 27, 1897. The falseness of his position is that he is attempting to make these few questions stand as representative of the entire examination, and, also, in pretending to claim that they are typical of all examinations in the civil service. Both positions are absolutely false and misleading. Let me explain:

"In the examination of applicants, each subject is given a relative weight. For example, in the examination of clerks, spelling counts as 3, dictation exercises as 3, addition test as 1, letter writing as 4, handwriting as 4, arithmetic as 3, and the questions from which Senator Grady selected two or three for ridicule, on the Constitution and Government of New York and the United States, count as 2, or only one-tenth of the total of 20. The junior clerks are examined on the same lines, and, besides, have added to their questions a few upon the subject of English language and literature. In their examination the questions on constitution and government count as 3 in a total of 25.

"The general reason for introducing such questions into these examinations, where, at first glance, they appear somewhat far from the object to be attained, is that they serve to show the general intelligence and capacity of those from whom the choice must be made. Of two men equally fitted, by reason of technical knowledge, for a certain place, I think that almost any man would prefer the one possessing the broader intelligence and wider range of knowledge.

"Again, of two men equally qualified for a certain position, it seems reasonable that the Government that employs him should prefer the one who knows more about its principles and policies. This qualification is one of the three given by Thomas Jefferson and quoted by Senator Grady, and to which therefore, he should have no objection. Mr. Jefferson's three qualities were honesty, capacity and love and reverence for the Constitution. The junior clerks are examined upon the subject of constitution and government with a special purpose. These officials are concerned only with the office of the Regents of the University. In that office they may be promoted to positions in which they will have to deal with examination papers, and certainly with other matters, for which work a knowledge of the Government of New York and the United States will materially help them.

"I wish to say, however, that in the past there has been some ground for complaint of the impractical nature of the questions used by the examiners. Their theory was good, but in the practical work of administration there have been errors, and this is one of them. The intelligence of applicants may be tested by questions somewhat more in line with the work for which they are applying. William Miller Collier, whom Gov. Roosevelt appointed on the Civil Service Board at the beginning of this year, is now striving to introduce just such a reform. In his report on this subject, Mr. Collier says:

"'Every question asked in the civil service examination should be stricken out, in my opinion, unless we can say either that a knowledge of it is absolutely necessary to enable the candidate to do the work that he aspires to do, or unless it can be said that ignorance of it is conclusive of a deficient mental attainment. If at the present time we go beyond this and endeavor to erect and maintain a high standard of scholastic ability, we subject the system of appointment to the civil service as a result of examination, to general criticism.'

"Commissioner Collier wrote these words some time in April or about the 1st of May, so that he anticipated any criticism that Senator Grady could make on the Fourth of July. There is no doubt that there will be a serious modification of the questions, but it ought to be borne in mind that the few questions complained of by Senator Grady and others play a very slight part in the examinations. Whatever may be said against them, however, they do not lessen the tremendous value of the principles of civil service reform."

COMPLAINTS OF TRACTION MEN.

Mr. Vreeland Addresses a Letter to Metropolitan Employes.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Traction Company has caused to be posted up in the various car houses of the company copies of a letter addressed by him to the employes and explaining the company's position in the existing trouble with the men. This letter is in part as follows:

The management of the company has not received any demand in any shape or form, nor have any interviews been held, directly or indirectly, with any of the officers or stockholders by any person in regard to the status or condition of its employes. So far as I am informed, there is no dissatisfaction among the employes. The Summer schedule, with the greatly increased number of open cars this season, was largely experimental, and as the riding on certain lines proved much heavier than was anticipated and it was found that the men had difficulty in making the full number of trips in time, the table was changed so that one trip on Sunday was taken off without changing the day's pay. It was done voluntarily in the interests of the men. I desire to call the attention of employes to the fact that it has never been necessary for any outside party to intervene between the management of this company and its employes to secure for them a just compensation or the correction of any alleged abuses.

General Master Workman John Parsons said yesterday:

"The regulation of wages to 22½ cents an hour involves the whole change of schedules in most of the company's lines. The men now receive $2.25 a day for a ten-hour day. But the difference between the men and the company is that if 22½ cents an hour were granted as the wages and the men were employed the same number of hours as at present, from twelve to fourteen hours a day, it would be readily seen that the day's pay would be much greater than at present. Perhaps the most important among the other complaints of the men is that of the reduction made from their pay when they do not complete the full trips required of them. These trips are curtailed at the convenience of the company."

Mr. Parsons said the Board of Arbitration had advised him to have a committee of employes wait upon the management of the company and present its grievances, after which the board would aid the men in any manner possible. This suggestion, he said, will be acted upon.

Woman Gives $10,000 to a Hospital.

Mrs. C. Knaupp of 209 East Eighty-eighth Street, who for many years has been interested in hospital work, has contributed $10,000 to the new German hospital in Brooklyn, the sum necessary to complete the building so that it can be opened in the early part of August for the reception of patients. The hospital is situated at Stanhope Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, and it will, when completed, have cost about $400,000. The gift of Mrs. Knaupp was made on condition that should she ever meet with reverses and her condition necessitated her going to a hospital, she should be received at the German hospital and enjoy all the comforts free of charge.

VALUATION OF DODGE JEWELS.

Foreign Value of Those Detained $41,500, and the Duty $24,900—Final Decision Expected Soon.

Col. Dudley S. Phelps, Chief of the Law Division of the Custom House, received yesterday the official appraisement of such of the jewels as were selected as dutiable from those brought into this port on the St. Paul on June 24 by Mrs. Phyllis E. Dodge. The appraisement gives the foreign value of the detained jewels as $41,500 and the duty, 60 per cent. ad valorem, at $24,900, or a home value of $66,400. The foreign value of the famous pearl necklace of forty-three pearls, a fine ruby, and large diamonds, was put at $35,160. The three rings in dispute, one with a black and a smoked pearl, one with two pearls and a diamond, and one with a pearl and a diamond, were relegated to the class known commonly as "fake" by a decision that their respective values are $10, $8, and $5.

"This report from the Appraisers," said Col. Phelps, "places the case before the Collector. What there is to decide is whether Mrs. Dodge made her declaration in good faith or whether it was made with intent to defraud the Government. The fact that she left the St. Paul carrying openly a satchel in which were the jewels was not the act of a common smuggler. This fact may have some weight in her favor. Mr. Lauterbach, her counsel, has not yet submitted additional evidence in regard to the provenance of some of the jewels which have been declared dutiable. When he does this, Collector Bidwell will have before him all the evidence for the Treasury Department and for Mrs. Dodge, and will be in a position to take action."

Collector Bidwell declined to talk of the case except to say that he made no statement to the effect that the Government had a poor case against Mrs. Dodge. He will probably have the evidence before him to-morrow, and it is likely that United States District Attorney Henry L. Burnett will appear for the Department of Justice and Edward Lauterbach for Mrs. Dodge, who may be present.

EX-SURROGATE ARNOLD WINS.

Judgment Against Queen of the Holland Dames and Her Brothers.

Judgment was filed in the office of the County Clerk yesterday against Lavinia H. Dempsey, the Queen of the Holland Dames, and her brothers, Guy C. Dempsey and John Aird Dempsey, in an action brought against them by ex-Surrogate John H. V. Arnold to recover $2,500 for legal services rendered by him to the defendants prior to his appointment as Surrogate. The judgment is for $3,127.44, which includes interest and costs.

The plaintiff, in his complaint, set forth that he was employed by the defendants on their joint retainer, and between June 1, 1890, and June 1, 1891, rendered legal services to them in respect to a proceeding upon the probate of the will of Jane A. Melville, and also in respect to proceedings for the probate of the will of Jane Dempsey, the grandmother of the defendants, and in other matters.

Mr. Arnold claimed that his services were worth $2,500, and that the defendants agreed to pay him that sum, but had given him only $500. He claimed $1,105.50 for interest from July 1, 1891, and $21.94 for costs and disbursements.

BIG WAR TAX STAMPS.

They May Now Be Had in Denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000.

War tax revenue stamps may now be had in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000. Heretofore the highest denomination has been $50. The big stamps have just been received by Collector Treat from Washington, and a man who called at the Collector's office yesterday purchased the first hundred-dollar stamp sold in this country.

In issuing these big stamps the Government has adopted a plan to guard itself against loss through the operations of those who would wash a canceled stamp and use it a second time. The new stamps come in neatly bound books, each book containing eighty one-hundred-dollar stamps, forty of the five-hundred-dollar ones, and twenty of the one-thousand-dollar denomination. They are no larger than the dollar stamps, but each one is numbered.

The stamp in the book is attached to a memorandum of sale, on which the clerk selling the stamp writes the date of sale, the name of the purchaser, the Collector's name, the number of the revenue district, and his own name. The clerk retains the memorandum.

The ink with which the numbers are printed on the stamps is supposed to be indelible, and practically insures the use of each stamp only once. Then by means of the memorandum of sale the Government is able to trace each stamp.

CHILDREN ANXIOUS TO WORK.

Crowds Apply at the Health Department for Permits.

The top corridor of the Criminal Court Building was yesterday besieged with children, accompanied by parents or guardians, the children being anxious to get the necessary permit from the Board of Health which will enable them to obtain employment during vacation. The law makes such a permit compulsory in the cases of children under fourteen years of age who desire employment while out of school. If fourteen years of age, they may obtain factory work, but under that age, to the minimum limit of twelve, they are allowed only to work in mercantile houses as cash boys or girls, &c.

The hour for opening the permit department was 9 o'clock, but long before that time the corridor was jammed with the eager children. In the room were tables where the children wrote their names, addresses, ages, &c., and when a blank had been filled the child was taken to the examining physician, who passed judgment on his or her physical qualification to labor during the heated term. The plans of the children to outwit the doctors were many, from loading the pockets with stones to increase weight to standing on tip toe when unobserved under the measure for height.

Despite the work of a large corps of clerks, the line of applicants showed no diminution, and at 1 o'clock the crowd had become so great in the office that word was sent to the officers not to admit any more people. The applicants would not be put off, however, and persisted in remaining in the corridor despite the efforts of the officers to induce them to return to their homes and come back in the morning.

It was at the affidavit desk where the delay was constant. It is necessary for the parent or guardian to swear to the truthfulness of the facts in the child's application. In a great many cases it turned out that the grown people with the children were not the parents, and not even guardians, but just neighbors who had been accommodating enough to bring the children, as the parents were at work. In such cases it was necessary to refuse the applications.

In the hallway, sweltering and fuming, mothers lingered with their children until forced to go home because of the closing of the building. All vowed, however, to be the first one on the line in the morning, so that the overworked clerks will have no let-up to-day.

SAVED TWO FROM DEATH.

David Glinnen Dragged Them from in Front of a Train.

David Glennen, an undertaker of Brooklyn, at Rockaway Park on Tuesday night saved from being run over by a train Sarah Buckley and Henry McJames of Manhattan. His conduct is to be brought to the attention of life-saving associations.

Glinnen, who narrowly escaped with his life, went to Rockaway Beach on Tuesday afternoon with some friends, and at night they went to the Rockaway Park station to board a train. There was a large crowd upon the station platform, and among the persons at the edge were Miss Buckley and McJames. Just as a train hove in sight the crowd in the rear surged forward, and Miss Buckley was pushed off the platform.

She fell across the track nearest the platform, and McJames ran to aid her to her feet. He seemingly became frightened and stood spellbound while the train approached. Glinnen ran over to where the woman still lay, and after seizing her and McJames he pulled them toward the platform. It was none too soon, for a few seconds later the train dashed past.

Alfred J. Cammeyer Married.

Alfred J. Cammeyer married Miss Martha, daughter of the late George A. Hay, at the residence of the bride, 345 West Twenty-ninth Street, yesterday morning. Immediately after the ceremony the couple sailed for Europe.

We thought our negligee shirt stock complete.

We thought that everything was here in sufficient quantity to supply everybody; but we found a weak spot.

We found that the demand for silk shirts was outgrowing our supply, so we bought new ones; the very best that money can buy; the sort for which exclusive furnishers charge $15.

Our price is $8.

Everything in negligee shirts.

Everything in every thing man or boy wears.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

258 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

PLEASED WITH TAX SHOWING.

Mr. Feitner Says It Is a Victory for His Department—Few Reductions on Large Properties.

Hundreds of taxpayers and attorneys called at the City Hall yesterday to inspect the assessment books, which will remain in the custody of the Municipal Assembly until the last week in August. Most of the callers were intent on getting the final assessed valuation placed on their property or that of their clients. A careful comparison of the final values placed on important properties by the Deputy Tax Commissioners with the tentative assessments which appeared on the books on Jan. 9 last, when the books were opened for correction, shows that few changes were made in the valuations of real estate, especially in the business section of the city.

President Feitner of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, in speaking of the small number of reductions made, said it indicated that the original assessments, as shown by the books in January, were not extremely high. The fact that they were much greater, by comparison, with the assessments in previous years, proved nothing, he said. An effort had been made to comply with the letter as well as the spirit of the law, and he was astonished that more applications for reductions had not been filed. There were many of these applications, however, but no reduction was made unless the applicant could prove that his property had been overassessed. On the whole, he considered the showing a victory for the department.

Among the large properties in which reductions had been made from the tentative assessed valuations are the following: The Washington Building, 1 Broadway, from $1,500,000 to $1,250,000; Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street, from $700,000 to $650,000; the Sampson Building, 63 Wall Street, from $700,000 to $670,000; the Seamen's Bank for Savings, 74 Wall Street, from $450,000 to $425,000; the Hoyt Building, 44 Pine Street, from $400,000 to $390,000; the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, 13-17 Dey Street, from $480,000 to $475,000; the Corbin Building, 192 Broadway, from $600,000 to $580,000; the Evening Post Building, 206 Broadway, from $750,000 to $525,000; the St. Paul Building, 218 Broadway, from $1,500,000 to $1,300,000; the Park Row Building, 13-19 Park Row, from $2,250,000 to $2,000,000; the Temple Court Building, 5-9 Beekman Street, from $875,000 to $850,000; the Vanderbilt Building, 132 Nassau Street, from $550,000 to $450,000; the American Tract Society Building, from $1,200,000 to $1,000,000.

Among the theatres the assessments on on the Casino were reduced from $615,000 to $450,000; the Empire, from $300,000 to $260,000, and Wallack's, from $595,000 to $575,000. The assessed valuation on the Waldorf was reduced from $2,000,000 to $1,800,000, and that on the Astoria from $3,500,000 to $3,150,000 and the Murray Hill Hotel from $675,000 to $650,000.

William C. Whitney's house at 871 Fifth Avenue, is finally assessed at $400,000, a reduction of $100,000 from the tentative valuation placed on it.

NEW LINE TO MANHATTAN BEACH

Brooklyn Rapid Transit to Establish a Through Electric Service.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company will soon establish a new electric line to Manhattan Beach, and will take passengers direct from the Manhattan end of the bridge to the seashore.

A traffic agreement has been made with the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company by which the transit company will use its road from the Brooklyn end of the bridge to the Franklin Avenue station. The elevated will be equipped with the electric third rail to that station. From there the Brighton Beach route will be used to within a few hundred feet of the Neptune Avenue highway crossing. Here a crossover will be laid, and the remainder of the distance will be covered over the Long Island Railroad tracks. It is hoped that the new route will be in operation by July 20 at the latest. Trains of three cars each will be sent over the road.

There will be express trains, and the fare will be 10 cents.

FIRE DOES $50,000 DAMAGE.

Included in the Loss Are $8,000 in Checks and $4,000 in Cash.

The big six-story brick business building at the northwest corner of Chambers and Washington Streets, the property of the Clark estate of 82 William Street, was yesterday, for the second time in its history, visited by a destructive fire, which did about $50,000 damage. The building was erected some thirteen years ago. It was occupied on the ground floor by William M. Hines, dealer in fruits; on the third floor by the American Wood Decorating Machine Company, and on the second, fourth, fifth, and sixth floors by William H. Cummings & Sons, dealers in scrap rubber.

The fire started about 12:15 P. M. from some unknown cause and spread so rapidly that four alarms were sent in. Most of the employes were out of the building at the time, and those few who were left made haste to escape, all of them getting out without injury, except Charles Cook, an employe of William H. Cummings & Sons, who was slightly burned about the face. The fire was gotten under control at 2:20 P. M.

The elevator of the building fell at 1 o'clock, and some of the firemen narrowly escaped being caught by the back draught. Flame and smoke were blown out clear across the street. The firemen heard the elevator coming and fled in time to save themselves. As soon as they were able the firemen carried two lines of hose up the iron fire escapes on the Chambers Street side and trained them on the flames at close range and with good effect.

Mr. Hines put his loss, including $8,000 in checks and $4,000 in cash, left in his safe, at about $20,000. On this he carried $12,000 insurance. Mr. Haskell, the treasurer of the American Wood Decorating Company, could not estimate the loss of his concern, but said that he had $2,500 in insurance, and that he had lost some stock, drawings and the like, which could not be insured. Mr. Cummings said his stock, which was completely destroyed, was valued at $10,000 and was covered by insurance. The entire loss to stock is believed to be about $35,000 or $40,000, and that to the building, which was by no means ruined, to be $10,000 or $15,000. The building will be rebuilt.

The first fire in the building occurred eight years ago and damaged the building to about the same extent as yesterday's fire.

Full-page portrait of William K. Vanderbilt in NEW YORK TIMES Illustrated Magazine next Sunday.—Adv.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co

Both sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

The Sale of Waists.

It's still driving ahead. The selling is rapid. Activity intensifies. Offering nearly fifteen thousand Shirt Waists at half price and less than half price was one of the notable events of the season's retailing. It was a fortunate purchase on our part—an unexpected purchase—and the public is profiting by it. The quantity has been depleted, of course, but style and size ranges are still intact, and enough are left for half a week's business.

Women's Shirt Waists, made of good quality percales, unusually attractive striped patterns and fast colors.
Worth up to 80c.; our price 39c

Women's Shirt Waists, made of white pique and duck. Examine them carefully—the style and workmanship are splendid.
Worth up to $1.25; our price 59c

Women's Shirt Waists, made of white pique, striped and figured dimity, striped and corded madras, striped duck and satin striped lawn. Surely the assortment is large enough for any proper taste.
Worth up to $1.50; our price 79c

Women's Shirt Waists, made of plain chambrie, corded madras, fancy striped pique and white marseilles. You'll not find better or choicer garments anywhere; you'll be asked higher prices everywhere.
Worth up to $3.00; our price 98c

White Lawn Waists.

Here are three new features—three matchless trophies added to the series of values advertised to-day for the fourth time.

Women's White Lawn Waists. They stir a responsive chord—all women are wanting them—all women should want them, because they are so fresh looking, so cool looking, and so dainty looking. They came to us the way all merchandise comes to us in July—at prices much below their normal worth. Bargains of the period.

Women's Shirt Waists, made of sheer white lawn, hemstitching down front and five small box plaits on back
Worth up to $1.25; our price 74c

Women's Shirt Waists, made of fine white lawn, tucked round yoke, back and front trimmed with one row inserting, five small box plaits on back
Worth up to $1.50; our price 98c

Women's Shirt Waists, made of crisp, sheer white lawn, twelve rows of narrow inserting and hemstitching down front, five small box plaits on back
Worth up to $2.25; our price $1.39

The Sale of Skirts.

Skirts worth $9.00 at $3.91
Skirts worth $6.00 at $2.93
Skirts worth $4.50 at $1.96
Skirts worth $2.75 at $1.31

They are made of Denims—light and dark blue—and of Pique in white, blue, tan, brown, lavender, pink, and several other colors. What we say they are worth is true. The figures are exact, precise, accurate. We didn't guess at them. Arrived at just conclusions by rigid comparisons and full knowledge. These Skirts fairly exemplify the character and tone of the Macy bargains. Come see them.

Organdie Costumes at Half.

These Costumes were made by artists. Dabblers couldn't have designed such styles; novices couldn't have executed them.

It is not a collection of ordinary, humdrum dresses. Just the reverse—exquisite specimens—creations of men and women who apply taste, culture and thought to their work.

We secured them much beneath their worth—so may you.

They are made of plain and figured organdies—imported and American. The variety of colors and patterns is large. You'll have difficulty deciding which you like best—all are so effective. The skirts and waists illustrate the newest ideas, and so do the trimmings. Not a "has-been" among them.

Not quite a hundred of these costumes. You should lose no time in seeing them. There'll be a quick response, and an hour late may cost you the loss of the particular one you wanted.

$18.00 and $20.00 Costumes at $11.74

$25.00 and $30.00 Costumes at $15.69

Nothing choicer for street, evening or carriage. Sparkling styles that lend color and charm to seaside hotels, polo grounds, grand stands, parks and parlors.

$8.00 Parasols at $2.24.

These parasols have the art and delicacy of things distinctly Parisian. They complete the costume for all outdoor occasions. Give it the last touches of chic and grace. One hundred of them—and no two alike.

Chiffon and plain, warp-printed, pamasse brocaded, embroidered, spangled, appliqued, corded and tucked Taffeta are conspicuous among them. Some are simple, others fluffy with deep ruffles—all colors, including black and white; the ribs are white; the handles are odd and pretty.

They are novel and beautiful—perfectly fresh—shown now for the first time.

$5.00 Parasols. $6.50 Parasols. $8.00 Parasols. Your Choice At $2.24

They'll be bought, unfurled, held aloft

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Threatening, with showers at night; wind variable.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,442. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 81¼c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40¼c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

FOREIGN.—At Belgrade an unknown man shot four times at ex-King Milan of Servia, one bullet inflicting a slight wound and another striking an officer who accompanied his Majesty. The would-be assassin was arrested. Mme. Dreyfus, after her customary visit to her husband yesterday, appeared more cheerful than the day before. It is thought that Gen. Faure Biguet will succeed Gen. Zurlinden as Military Governor of Paris. Socialist demonstrations have occurred at Vienna arising out of the discontent prevailing at the passage of the new Municipal Suffrage bill. There was a secret session of the Volksraad at Pretoria yesterday to discuss the recent compromise proposals concerning the seven years' residence as a qualification for franchise. Mrs. May Wright Sewall was chosen President of the Women's International Congress yesterday. Queen Wilhelmina and the mother Queen yesterday received the delegates to the Peace Conference at the palace in Amsterdam. Alfred Emmott and Walter Runciman, both Liberals, were elected to Parliament yesterday in Oldham, defeating young Winston Spencer Churchill, and J. W. Mawdsley.—Pages 4 and 6.

Page 1.

Domestic kid-glove manufacturers are reported to have formed a big combination on a sound basis.

W. K. Vanderbilt will build a new mansion at Idle Hour on the site of the one that was destroyed by fire.

Gen. Alger yesterday refused to talk on the subject of the United States Senatorship from Michigan when interviewed by a TIMES reporter.

Gov. Sayers of Texas is encouraged in his anti-trust congress scheme by letters from Governors of other States. Officials of the State of Washington are divided, however.

Page 2.

The United States transport McClellan arrived yesterday at Quarantine from Santiago with yellow fever aboard.

An inquest will be held on the death of Ada Fogg, five years old, in Paterson. Neighbors declare that a housekeeper treated the child cruelly.

Sergt. John W. Smith of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station rescued three patrolmen from drowning on Wednesday.

Page 3.

The 20-foot yacht Constance won again yesterday in the trials on the Sound, and no doubt will be chosen to meet the Canadian champion.

Gen. Henderson, the prospective Speaker of the House of Representatives, said that no extra session of Congress was probable, and that no financial bill had yet been prepared.

Preliminary steps in certiorari proceedings were taken yesterday by counsel for John C. Sheehan to compel the Police Commissioners to appoint the election officers for the Ninth Assembly District selected by Mr. Sheehan.

Because of a conference yesterday between ex-Senator Gorman and ex-Justice Van Wyck, rumors were rife in Democratic circles that Mr. Gorman would endeavor to crystalize sentiment in favor of Van Wyck's candidacy for the Presidency.

The loss of life in Texas by the Brazos River flood cannot be estimated accurately. The number of persons made destitute is said to be 80,000, and vigorous efforts are being made to relieve their distress.

Page 4.

The entire issue of city bonds, bids for which were opened on Wednesday, has been awarded to Parson, Leech & Co. The issue was oversubscribed six times.

B. H. Howell, the American oarsman, won another heat in the contest for the Diamond Sculls at Henley. The Argonaut Rowing Club of Toronto was defeated by the London Rowing Club in the sixth heat for the Grand Challenge Cup.

Page 5.

The Devon polo team beat that of the Philadelphia Country Club yesterday at Cedarhurst.

The Brooklyn baseball team managed to win a game yesterday, defeating the Philadelphias by a score of 7 to 1.

President John A. McCall of the New York Life Insurance Company last evening gave a dinner at the Metropolitan Club to the Prussian Insurance Commissioners now in this city.

Champion Findlay S. Douglas will be pitted against W. J. Travis and C. B. McDonald will meet H. M. Harriman to-day in the semi-final games of the amateur golf tournament.

At the Brighton Beach races yesterday Limp won the Brighton Handicap in 2:05 2-5, a record for the track; Pluckey won the First Attempt Stakes, and Bannockburn, Shrove Tuesday, Captain Sigsbee, and Cesarion the other races.

Page 6.

Secretary Alger issued the order for the enlistment of ten volunteer regiments for service in the Philippines.

Page 7.

The Executive Committee which has in charge the reception in honor of Admiral Dewey held a meeting yesterday. Gen. Butterfield has written to Admiral Dewey apprising him of the reception.

The Spanish Commissioners who went to the insurgent camps to negotiate with Aguinaldo for the release of Spanish prisoners have returned to Manila, reporting that they were successful. The terms are not made known. Some of the Spaniards have already been released.

State Controller William J. Morgan, in reply to the recent attacks of managers of certain State institutions, made a statement charging his critics with misappropriation of public funds, and accusing employes in some institutions with neglect of duty and ill-treatment of persons under their care.

Clarence Ladd Davis, who is believed to be the man referred to in the letter of Artemus J. Smith to Mrs. Sage, in which he spoke of a desperate man who threatened Mr. Sage's life, issued a statement yesterday in his own vindication. Mr. and Mrs. Sage are inclined to think the letter part of a petty blackmail scheme.

Page 9.

Russell Sage yesterday denied that the end of the gas war was in sight.

Page 12.

The bail of Policeman O'Brien, accused of stealing Capt. Rhoads's watch, was fixed yesterday at $5,000.

The submarine craft Argonaut, much enlarged and altered, is again afloat at the Erie Basin. Her owner will cross the Atlantic in her.

Burglars drove a big wagon in front of a factory in Bleecker Street on July 4 and loaded on it $5,000 worth of goods, with which they escaped.

The Helen C. Juilliard, the new floating hospital of St. John's Guild, took her initial trip yesterday. The practical work of the guild will now be greatly extended.

Rear Admiral Cromwell, who arrived from Havana Tuesday, and was sent to Hoffman Island for observation, was released yesterday. He went at once to Newport.

A pair of horses attached to a carriage in which were five persons ran away on the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday. A policeman's quick action averted serious results.

A jury before Coroner Hart yesterday returned a verdict that Louis Zimmermann, who was killed in the house of Alpheus J. Goddard, 18 West One Hundred and Third Street, on Oct. 29 last, came to his death in a manner unknown to the jury.

An injunction was yesterday served on President Little and the members of the Board of Education restraining them from removing A. E. Palmer from the Secretaryship of the board without cause. It is said there is a Tammany scheme to oust Secretary Palmer.

Acting Controller of the Treasury Mitchell yesterday rendered an opinion against paying Rear Admiral Sampson the salary attached to that position for the period from Aug. 10, 1898, the date of his advancement by the President, to the adjournment of the Senate in March, 1899.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers. —Page 2.

Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—

NEW YORK CENTRAL IN ANOTHER DEAL

Enters Into Compact with Pennsylvania Railroad, and Two Systems Are Now Practically One.

PLANNED BY W. K. VANDERBILT

Now the Largest Stockholder of the Pennsylvania.

Significance of President Cassatt's Presence at Central Directors' Meeting—Subordinate Roads to be Acquired—Enormous Increase in Earnings Predicted.

The New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railroads have entered into a compact unprecedented in railway history. Under its provisions the two great properties become, for practical purposes, one system. Not only are old rivalries disposed of, but there is a new policy of actual co-operation.

Again appears the ambitious planning and the forceful execution of William K. Vanderbilt. As the recently rounded-out Boston and Albany deal was his, so is this that is bigger. Wall Street and all the railroad world marveled when they heard President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania was present at the Boston and Albany lease meeting of New York Central's Directors. Current representation has had it that he was present as an incidental guest merely, though some far-fetched theories have suggested that he was really doing picket service for the Pennsylvania company, seeing to it that his corporation was not to be discriminated against—an idea too grotesque for consideration outside of Wall Street.

Mr. Cassatt sat with the board of the New York Central for the reason that practically he has become a member of that board. William K. Vanderbilt, through his direct share-holding representatives, is to-day the largest stockholder of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

This fact has been but a little while known, even to the foremost financiers who have long held controlling influence in Pennsylvania affairs. The election of a successor to the late Frank Thomson brought it out with a clearness that really was unintended. According to well-recognized official precedent, Vice President Green was entitled to succeed to the Presidency, and so general was anticipation of that occurrence that Philadelphia dispatches were agreed in naming him.

But precedent was put aside. The Directors made a canvass along lines that were new—a canvass to which they were invited, having a chance to take cognizance of where Pennsylvania stock was held and by whom held. Mr. Cassatt was forthwith chosen, being the candidate of William Kissam Vanderbilt.

Not all a surprise, however, was the discovery of the big Vanderbilt holdings of Pennsylvania. Early last year President Thomson learned what the fact was; and even then there was official action which looked to recognition of changing intercorporation relations. What then was made clear was that while European holders of American securities for half a dozen years have been letting go, they found one continual steady buyer for their Pennsylvania shares, the same who was the foremost taker of New York Central—W. K. Vanderbilt.

Not for a passing speculation, not at haphazard, not without a well-defined policy was the steady, persistent absorption. But till the issue of a few weeks ago arose, as to who should be Pennsylvania's new President, no ample appreciation anywhere appeared of what was accomplished or what the accomplishment might signify.

Recognition of what are the actualities in this new railroad situation disposes of the harum-scarum speculation as to what may be afoot as to competition for the control of the New York, New Haven and Hartford system. J. P. Morgan and the Messrs. Rockefeller hold it now, and the Vanderbilt interests are the only probable bidders for it, wherefore it is likely for some time to continue an independent property. It is not beyond the range of things practical, however, that there will be changes in the administrative personnel of the corporation.

Boston and Maine may even be absorbed and Lucius Tuttle, President of that company, put at the head of the New Haven system, of which he was formerly operating Vice President. Under any circumstances there will be neither rivalry nor clash between New York Central and Pennsylvania over New Haven control.

As to the Fitchburg, the Vanderbilts already have that in so far as they immediately require.

The significance, the immediate bearings of this New York Central-Pennsylvania deal will show in a variety of developments; and one of the earliest is likely to be the acquisition, in the joint interest of a number of smaller subordinate railroads lying between the lines of the two systems, and having status in the past as continual challengers of jealousy and disturbance—properties of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg type.

To corral and control such properties, to turn them from disturbers into auxiliaries—to convert "suckers" into "feeders"—is especially the Vanderbilt policy; and progress is already vouched for in this as in other undertakings. The comprehensive plan has been some time working with the same quiet effectiveness that has brought the bigger transactions to success.

It may even be of official record that the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Board of Directors of the New York Central Railroad have by special, formal, detailed resolution directed and empowered their respective Presidents to meet erties. Cheapening competition will disappear. Rate-cutting will cease. One purpose animating both corporations, one control virtually dominant in both will bring results beyond all precedent—so the official prophecies.

Western connections will not be able to use the two properties against one another henceforth. There will be an end to those rivalries of fanciful railroading, white and gold displays, contemplating strut rather than profits. But only the practical railroad manager can fairly comprehend what the new situation makes possible.

The one fact bound most to impress Wall Street and please investors is the certainty of bigger dividends. Mr. Vanderbilt's reception of Mr. Cassatt at the New York Central's Directory Board has extremest significance.

A DOMESTIC GLOVE TRUST.

Manufacturers Reported to Have Formed a Big Combination to the Surprise of Importers.

The importing kid-glove trade was taken by surprise yesterday when the news of a domestic manufacturers' trust became public. The promoters of the syndicate say that nothing now stands in the way of their success.

Heretofore importers placed considerable reliance on the theory that their business would never be affected by domestic competition for the reason, as they thought, that domestic manufacturers were so eager for business that it seemed impossible that they would ever agree to work as a unit. Combinations have at different times been organized among domestic producers, but finally failed.

The present movement would appear to be based upon a firmer foundation than has been any similar undertaking throughout the history of the industry. The promoters went about conducting negotiations very quietly, and when the time was ripe, the surprise was sprung. Of course there are some domestic firms which, for the present at least, will remain outside the trust fold. Much secrecy is observed relative to details.

Orington Ross of the Hall & Ross Husking Glove Company, Chicago, and Mr. C. E. Pain of that city, also have been doing missionary work up in Fulton County, N. Y., for several weeks. That is the chief manufacturing market in the United States. It is said that these men represent unknown capitalists, who are ready to advance $15,000,000 toward putting the combination in working order. Some of the principal manufacturers, it is claimed, have decided to become members of the trust. An option is given producers to join under certain provisions.

Among the representative leaders in the movement, it is said, the following houses are included: Schwartz, Schiffer & Co., Jacob Adler & Co., J. C. Allen & Co., Daniel Hayes & Co., P. P. Argersinger & Co., Richard Evans & Sons, J. H. Decker, Son & Co., Eirendrake Glove Company, Hall & Ross Husking Glove Company, and A. T. Hallock & Co.

The statement is made that the trust has already secured an option on most of the raw stock and pickled skins now in the market, to drive manufacturers who are not members of the trust out of business if possible. The consolidation will be formed on a basis of net inventoried value, for which amount stock will be issued in the trust. Business will be conducted under one management, and prices, of course, will be held up. Headquarters will be established at Gloversville, N. Y., under the direction of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and a Board of Directors of twelve members.

According to the best obtainable information, the product will be billed from headquarters direct to the retail trade on a basis of short time datings. The jobber will be frozen out of business.

THE ANTI-TRUST CONGRESS.

Gov. Sayers Receives Encouraging Letters from State Officials—Division in the State of Washington.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 6.—Gov. Sayers today received a letter from Gov. De Forest of Wyoming, stating that he is in hearty sympathy with the anti-trust movement, and that it will give him great pleasure to attend the conference of Governors and Attorney Generals to be held in St. Louis if his plan will allow him to do so. Gov. Sayers also received a letter from Insurance Commissioner C. G. Hefner of the State of Washington, saying:

"Most of the officials of this State have observed with much appreciation your initiatory efforts in calling a convention of the Governors of the several States of the Union to take such steps as may appear advisable to prevent the formation and continuance of the trusts and combinations in restraint of trade and competition. We have also viewed with much chagrin the action of the Governor of this State in refusing to attend such convention, either in person or by representative.

"On this question the Governor is not in accord with the overwhelming majority of the Fusion Party of this State, and he stands absolutely alone among the State officials. I desire to inquire, therefore, if you would receive some other official to represent this State, who should be chosen and properly accredited by the other State officials. The question is one of such commanding importance that the mere whim of one man ought not to be allowed to place the Democratic forces of this State in a wrong light before the people of this country. I believe you are entitled to the active support of all people who believe in government by the people as against Government by the corporations and syndicates, and to this end the officials of this State, the Governor alone excepted, desire to assist you in every way possible."

COAL COMBINE IS COMPLETED.

Will Control 30,000 Acres of Land with $40,000,000 Capital.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 6.—It was reported in financial and business circles here to-day that the combination of all the coal concerns, including mines, wharves, and boats of the Monongahela Valley, had been completed, that the allotments of securities were about to be made, and that the full amount of the issue had been subscribed for, the present owners of the coal properties taking most of the securities.

Whitney and Stephenson, who are conducting the negotiations, confirmed the report that the combination was a go, but that it would be a few days before securities would be allotted.

The combination will embrace all the leading shipping interests on the Monongahela River between Pittsburg and Geneva. Forty million dollars will be the total capitalization of the new concern, the securities to be issued in this form: $10,000,000 in fifty-year 6 per cent. bonds, $10,000,000 in 7 per cent. preferred stock, and $20,000,000 in common stock.

The new combine will control about 30,000 acres of the choicest coal-producing territory in the Pittsburg district and will own all the river shipping property between Pittsburg and New Orleans, which is now used by Pittsburg concerns to market their coal.

LIGHTNING SET TENT AFIRE.

Four Boys Camping Out Rendered Unconscious and Narrowly Escape.

DOVER, N. J., July 6.—A tent erected by four young men on one of the islands in Lake Hopatcong for camping purposes was struck by lightning yesterday afternoon and the four were rendered unconscious. Had it not been for Theron Williams, their colored cook, who was outside, they might have been burned to death, as the tent and their clothing took fire.

The young men are Roy Madison, Joseph Garrabrandt, Evenett Denton, and Frank Huber. They all live in Bloomfield and only reached the lake yesterday afternoon. They had just erected their tent and were lying down inside. Williams having gone to the lake for a pail of water, when there

GEN. ALGER ON THE WAR.

Says the Philippine Campaign Proceeds Expeditiously, but Refuses to Talk on the Michigan Senatorship.

The United States Senatorship from Michigan is a subject that Secretary of War Russell A. Alger does not care to discuss.

Gen. Alger was seen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel after his return from the yaeht race yesterday by a reporter for THE TIMES, to whom he said:

"I have had a very pleasant day. I enjoyed the yacht race very much, and now I have some business in connection with my lumber interests to look after.

"About the war? We are moving along as expeditiously as possible, and the recruiting of many regiments has been ordered. But you have published all that.

"That will go alone to aid the sufferers by the Texas floods? The War Department will promptly render all reasonable aid that it can. Orders to that effect have been given."

"Is there anything new about your reputed probable resignation from the Cabinet or about the United States Senatorship from your State?" the reporter asked.

A wearied expression overspread the Secretary's face, and with a somewhat sharp "Good night" he turned on his heel and rapidly walked away.

Accompanied by R. A. C. Smith of the Ward line of steamships Gen. Alger went to the Union League Club, where he dined with Gen. Grenville M. Dodge and others.

On his return to the hotel a TIMES reporter again sought to see the General, but he excused himself on the plea that he was engaged.

NEW HOUSE AT IDLE HOUR.

W. K. Vanderbilt Will Build a Mansion Larger than the Burned One.

SAYVILLE, L. I., July 6.—W. K. Vanderbilt will build a new mansion on the site of the one at Idle Hour that was destroyed by fire. He has been at Oakdale and supervised the laying out of the lines for the new place. It will be a short distance from the actual site of the old mansion, but practically on the same ground.

The house will be of stone and brick and much larger than the old one. Because of this several fine trees will have to be sacrificed. The work on the house will be begun immediately.

A DISAPPOINTED BRIDE.

A Muncie (Ind.) Man for the Third Time Misses His Wedding.

MUNCIE, Ind., July 6.—The wedding of Miss Bertha Harris, a young society woman, to Harry Moore, a popular young man, was to have occurred at Miss Harris's home this evening. A string of cabs was in waiting for a large number of guests, when the word came that the bridegroom-to-be could not be found. Beautifully costumed, the prospective bride waited long past the appointed hour, when the minister and the guests departed.

Moore has mysteriously disappeared. This is the third time that a minister has been called to unite them in marriage, but owing to some mishap the prospective groom failed to appear.

LITTLE GIRL'S HAND CUT OFF.

Fell Under Trolley Car Wheels, but Did Not Lose Consciousness.

NEWARK, N. J., July 6.—Ida Herbich, two-and-one-half years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. August Herbich of 353 Hunterdon Street, had her right hand severed by a trolley car at Market and Broad Streets this morning. Mrs. Herbich and her daughter were on the front seat of the car when the child, unseated by the sudden starting it is thought, fell under the car. One of the front wheels passed over her right wrist.

Fireman Thomas Reilly, who had been seated directly behind Mrs. Herbich, jumped to the street and caught the girl up as the rear wheels were about to run over her body. Pending the arrival of the ambulance the girl did not lose consciousness, nor after the first shock did she seem to feel pain. She was taken to St. Barnabas's Hospital, where it is thought she will recover.

AN UNKNOWN MAN'S SUICIDE.

Leaped from a Bridge Into the Missouri at Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., July 6.—An unknown man committed suicide in a dramatic manner this morning, leaping from the highest part of the big steel bridge which spans the Missouri River at Douglas Street. The investigation by the police has failed to develop anything concerning the man's identity.

Early this morning a well-dressed, gentlemanly-appearing man passed the bridge watchman rapidly and slipping the fare into his hand walked briskly out on the bridge, glancing around as he did so. There was but one other man on the bridge, and he passed the determined stranger before he had reached the span on which he had evidently fixed previously to take the leap.

The watchman was glancing mechanically in the direction the stranger had taken when he observed him suddenly climb up on the railing and take a wild leap into the air. He looked over and saw the body several times after it struck the water, but it was carried into the whirlpools and soon disappeared. The police are looking up all persons reported missing.

STANDARD OIL LEAVING OHIO.

Works in Cleveland Practically Abandoned—Employes Leave the City.

CLEVELAND, July 6.—The story published several weeks ago that the Standard Oil Company was to abandon its Ohio territory because of the war made on it by Attorney General Monnett, is now practically confirmed.

The Ohio corporation will soon cease to exist, as is evidenced by the fact that the trust's immense plant in this city, the second largest in the world, is practically abandoned. Its cooperage works, the largest in the world, are closed, and its immense tank has been abandoned. Martin Snyder, Treasurer of the Standard Oil Company—the Ohio corporation—has resigned and moved his office away from the Standard Building. It is said also that Vice President Frank Rockefeller and other officers have resigned, the only ones remaining in office being President John Rockefeller and Secretary F. B. Squires. Employes of the company are offering their homes for sale and preparing to leave the city; most of them have no idea where they are to go.

It is said that the Solar Refining Company of Lima, Ohio, is increasing its refined output with the ultimate object of doing all of the Standard's Ohio work.

DEATH OF MAJOR A. H. DREWRY.

The Owner of Westover, a Historic Estate in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., July 6.—Major A. H. Drewry, the owner of Westover, one of the historic farms on the lower James River, died this evening at St. Luke's Hospital. He had been in poor health for some time.

Major Drewry's estate originally belonged to Sir John Paulet, an Englishman, by whom it was transferred to two brothers named Bland. Afterward it was acquired by Col. William Byrd, the son of the colonist who laid out the City of Richmond. The house, which is a beautiful model of Colonial style, was built by Col. William Byrd the second in 1737. During the Revolution the traitor Arnold had his headquarters there on his route to Richmond with his British troops. Cornwallis's raiding cavalry stabled their horses in the

ROBERT BONNER IS DEAD

Never Recovered from the Shock of His Son's Death.

DR. HALL'S END AFFECTED HIM

His Career as Publisher of The Ledger —Authors Like Tennyson and Dickens His Contributors.

Robert Bonner, the well-known horseman and one-time owner and publisher of The New York Ledger, now published by Robert Bonner's Sons as a monthly magazine, died at 7:30 o'clock last night of general debility at his residence, 8 West Fifty-sixth Street. Since the death of his son, Andrew Allen Bonner, in December last, following close upon the death of the Rev. Dr. John Hall, who had been Mr. Bonner's pastor since 1869 and with whom he had maintained close personal relations, Mr. Bonner had been complaining of feeling poorly, a fact which his family attribute to the shock caused by these two deaths. Gradually his strength left him, and even his interest in his horses, of which he had some fifty or more, began to wane.

Three weeks ago Mr. Bonner was confined to his bed for a time, but later rallied and was able to go out again. On Tuesday of last week he went out behind Praytell, accounted the fastest road horse in the country, and speeded him for some distance. That, however, was Mr. Bonner's last day out. The following day he was obliged to take to his bed again, and since then he had been gradually failing. On Monday last he was seized with a sinking spell, and, the physicians fearing the worst, his family was summoned. From this spell, however, he rallied, but yesterday he again lapsed into unconsciousness, and died a few hours later. At his bedside were his three surviving children, Robert Edwin Bonner, Frederic Bonner, and Mrs. Francis Forbes, together with Mrs. Frederic Bonner and Francis Forbes.

The funeral of Mr. Bonner will be held Saturday morning at 11 o'clock from the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. John S. McIntosh of Philadelphia, a lifelong friend of Mr. Bonner, and Vice President General of the Scotch Irish Society of America, of which Mr. Bonner was President, will officiate. The interment will be in Greenwood.

Robert Bonner was born at Ramelton, a village near Londonderry, Ireland, on April 28, 1824, and came to this country fifteen years later, at the suggestion of his mother's brother, who was a prosperous farmer living near Hartford, Conn. At that time young Bonner was almost penniless, and his uncle saw to it that none of his time was wasted. Within a few weeks after his arrival he was entered as an apprentice in the office of The Hartford Courant, where he remained for five years learning his trade, that of a printer, and devoting his leisure time to study. At the end of his apprenticeship, Mr. Bonner left Hartford and came to this city, where he became assistant foreman in the office of The New York Evening Mirror, of which Nathaniel Parker Willis, the poet, was then editor, and at the same time acted as correspondent for The Hartford Courant and for newspapers in Boston, Albany, and Washington.

After several years' service on The Mirror, Mr. Bonner, who had accumulated some money, bought The Merchants' Ledger, a weekly financial journal. Almost from the start of his new venture Mr. Bonner began the introduction of fresh features. The publication of a financial newspaper was not exactly to his liking and gradually he changed its character so that the journal which had been of use only to business men became a welcome visitor to the home. Many of the old features were retained, however, and it was not until 1855 that Mr. Bonner changed that the time had arrived when he could take a decisive step in the direction in which his shrewd judgment told him lay the way to a fortune. In that year he dropped the name "Merchants'" from the title of the publication and substituted for it "New York," and from that day to the present the paper has been known as The New York Ledger.

At the same time he announced that he had engaged Fanny Fern, the most popular writer of the day, to write a story for his paper at $100 a column. This was regarded as a fabulous price in those days, and of itself it attracted a great deal of attention to The Ledger, but Mr. Bonner was not disposed to allow the success of the venture to depend on that sort of advertising.

HIS GREAT ADVERTISEMENT.

Instead, he decided to take advantage of the daily newspapers, and he sent a short sentence to the publisher of The New York Tribune, with directions to repeat it in the usual type of the paper to fill the space of one page.

The Tribune's publisher refused to open the columns of the paper to such a form of advertising. In some way James Gordon Bennett, the elder, heard of the incident, and he offered to accept the advertisement and print it in The Herald in any way that Mr. Bonner desired. Without hesitation Mr. Bonner contracted for eight pages of The Herald, and, as the paper was then an eight-page publication, it became necessary to double its size for that issue. As a result of this novel advertisement, The Ledger fairly leaped into popularity. And, as Mr. Bonner afterward remarked, he never again found any difficulty in getting his advertisements printed. The first chapter of Fanny Fern's novel appeared on June 9, 1856, and on that date The Ledger had a sale of 50,000 copies.

The success which rewarded Mr. Bonner's ingenuity and energy spurred him on to fresh efforts, and he determined to push the circulation of his paper until it numbered 100,000. This determination was carried out at the expense of large sums paid for articles, novels, and poems, and thousands of dollars spent for advertising. Sylvanus Cobb, Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, who died a few days ago, and Emerson Bennett were engaged to write for The Ledger, and their stories still further increased the popularity of the paper. Then Edward Everett, who had been lecturing in behalf of the Mount Vernon Association, was induced to contribute a letter each week for a year in return for a gift of $10,000 which Mr. Bonner made to the association.

This Mr. Bonner regarded as the greatest card that had ever been played by his or any other paper. William Cullen Bryant was the next notable author who was engaged to write for The Ledger, and then Mr. Bonner secured the services of Henry Ward Beecher, for whose novel, "Norwood," The Ledger's editor paid $30,000. Charles Dickens contributed "Hunted Down," the only thing he ever wrote for an American publication, and Horace Greeley's "Recollections of a Busy Life" soon followed.

WHAT HE PAID GREAT AUTHORS.

In speaking some years ago of the features he had introduced into The Ledger, Mr. Bonner said:

"I paid Dickens $5,000 for 'Hunted Down,' and for one poem I gave Tennyson an equal amount. Longfellow also wrote a poem for me, for which I paid him $3,000."

John G. Saxe, Leon Lewis, James Parton, and Harriet Lewis, all popular writers of their day, were regular contributors, and, besides, special features, such as articles by noted editors, educators, and statesmen, were published at frequent intervals.

After conducting The Ledger for thirty-seven years, in which time he had seen it grow from a struggling commercial sheet into an immensely popular and money making journal, Mr. Bonner, in November, 1887, gave the paper to his three sons, who have conducted it ever since.

The success which rewarded Mr. Bonner's energy in the publication of The Ledger naturally led him to take an interest in the breeding of horses, and he began a search for roadsters which could keep pace with those driven by Commodore Vanderbilt and Col. John Harper, two men who disliked nothing more than the dust raised by another's trotters.

Through the efforts of a friend he purchased a fast team, with which he was able to hold his own on the road. Later, in 1859, he bought the famous pair, Lantern and Light, and from that time almost down to the time of his death, he was a frequent purchaser of thoroughbred roadsters.

Among the noteworthy horses which he owned at one time or another were Pocahontas, Dexter, Startle, Edward Everett, John Taylor, Rarus, Pickard, Maud S., and Sunol. The two latter, among the fastest trotters that the world has ever seen, cost, respectively, $40,000 and $41,000.

At the time of his death Mr. Bonner owned fifty or more horses, some of them kept in his stables on Fifty-fifth Street and some at his farm in Tarrytown. Among them are: Stallions—Ansel, record 2:20; Eldridge, record 2:14½; Worthier, Bright Star, Hazeldean, Newbold, Prince Ansel, Tony V.; Geldings—Alfred S., record 2:16¼; Don L., record 2:12¼; Stranger, Uncle Dave Over; Mares—Daybreak, Elfrida, record 2:13½; Frill, Gem, Halcyon, Hazard, Lady Boone, Laura F., Mamie, Maud C., record 2:10¼; Maud S., record 2:08¾; Reverie, Russella, Sunol, record 2:08¼, and Melba.

DESCRIPTION OF HIS STOCK.

In an introductory statement to the catalogue of his racing stock, issued in May, 1898, Mr. Bonner said:

"It is generally known that since I began purchasing trotting horses I have owned many of the great record breakers, including such celebrities as Dexter, Rarus, Maud S., Sunol, and other great horses too numerous to mention. I have expended about six hundred thousand dollars in this way. To those friends who have criticised me for having paid so much money for horses I may be pardoned for saying that I have given away a much larger sum than that for religious and benevolent purposes.

"While, as I have stated, it is generally known that I have owned many famous horses, it is not so well known that I have met with considerable success in breeding on my small farm at Tarrytown. For instance, I bred Macy's Hambletonian, the sire of Bosque Bonita, the first American trotter to beat all the records that had ever been made in Europe. There were also bred at my farm Cartridge, 2:14½; Majolica, 2:15; Cheyenne, 2:09½; Instant, 2:14¼, and others still faster, but with no public records, as every one knows that I do not trot horses for money, although I have given many free exhibitions of speed in Prospect Park, Union track, Fleetwood, Fashion track, and on our roads, where the public have had an opportunity of seeing the horses driven.

"The dam of Lightning, 2:11, the fastest trotter that the great Alcantara has sired, was bred by me; the dam of Edith H., 2:10¾, the best one that Dictator ever sired, was bred by me; the sire of the dam of Emma Offutt, 2:11½, the fastest one that Gambetta Wilkes ever sired, was bred by me, as was the dam of Protein, 2:11¾. I could go on and give the names of about one hundred horses with public records whose pedigrees can be traced to animals bred on my farm.

"But the thing of all others in connection with horses, if I except the great benefit to my health derived from driving them, which necessarily keeps one out of doors, that has offered me the most gratification is the improvement I have been able to make in the speed of those I have purchased, and the consequent relief from suffering and lameness the poor animals experienced after coming into my possession and having their feet treated under my direction."

When asked last night what disposition would be made of Mr. Bonner's stock, one of his sons said that he could not say—that the matter had not been given any thought.

One of Mr. Bonner's chief characteristics was his remarkable fidelity to his friends through good and evil report. This quality was exemplified in 1869, when the public believed that President Grant, through the members of his family, was implicated in the "gold ring," which caused a scandal that shook the country. Mr. Bonner believed the President to be guiltless, and it was he who induced Gen. Grant to deny, over his own signature, all foreknowledge of the combination. This denial, which was printed in The Ledger and copied all over the country, convinced the public that it had misjudged the President.

For many years Mr. Bonner was a member of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and it was largely through his efforts that the late Rev. Dr. John Hall was engaged as pastor. He was also deeply interested in Princeton University, to which he made many gifts, including half of the cost of the new gymnasium. A beautiful marble monument in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Boston, marking the place of burial of Fanny Fern, the authoress, stands as a token of the gratitude Mr. Bonner felt toward the authoress who had contributed so largely to his success in life.

Mr. Bonner leaves two sons, Robert Edwin and Frederick, and one daughter, Mrs. Francis Forbes. His eldest son, Andrew Allen Bonner, died in December last, as stated above.

Mr. Bonner was President of the Scotch Irish Society of America from its foundation, and was a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

WATERMELONS FOR W. J. BRYAN.

Southern Admirer Sent a Carload, but Failed to Pay Freight.

CHICAGO, July 6.—A dispatch from Lincoln, Neb., says: "William Jennings Bryan has refused by proxy of his wife to accept either a carload of Georgia watermelons or the unpaid freight bill for the same. Some warm-hearted Southerner, whose idea of the silver man's eating powers was apparently somewhat exaggerated, sent from Marion, Ga., a carload of the Southern product, with his compliments and the wish the Nebraskan might spend the happiest sort of a Fourth of July.

"The shipment was received a day too late. As Mr. Bryan is out of the city and the family feel unequal to the task of disposing of the fruit, Mrs. Bryan declined with thanks to accept the melons or the unpaid freight bill."

CHARLES B. BROWN A BANKRUPT

Chicago Promoter Owes Over a Million and Has $5 Assets.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Charles H. Brown of Chicago, who is engaged in the novelty advertising and promoting business, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court to-day, scheduling his liabilities at $1,636,078, while his assets were placed at $5.

The largest creditors are Warner Coal Fields Railroad Company, Meridian, Miss., $750,000; Alexander Holiday, New York, $285,728; Harriet N. Brown, administratrix of the estate of Barlow Bennett, Maquoketa, Iowa, $185,000; Glenn Mineral Springs, Waukesha, Wis., $67,882; William Walker, Salina Cal., $65,725; J. Honnes, Lake Forest, $35,000; J. Oswald, Milwaukee, $32,000; James Seaman, St. Louis, $47,085; James Salomon, Washington, $05,987; Joseph McDonald, New York, $72,895.

Most of the debts are for money borrowed, few of them having been contracted in open account, and the greater part of the indebtedness dates back to 1886.

BOSTON WOMAN A BANKRUPT.

Mrs. Caroline G. Mussey's Liabilities $76,295.79, Assets $950.

BOSTON, July 6.—Mrs. Caroline G. Mussey, wife of Edward W. Mussey, a stock broker living at the Bartol, on Huntington Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Her total liabilities exceed $76,295.79. The only assets are jewels, scheduled at $950. The two creditors holding this security are Mrs. Sarah Farnham and James C. Whitemore.

There are fifty-six creditors who do not hold security, and who have employed Edwin Bayley as counsel. Many of them reside in Brookline and Boston. Others live in Dedham, Dorchester, Manchester, N. H.; New York City, Montpelier, Vt.; Newbury, Vt.; Bradford, Vt.; Lisbon, N. H.; Hillsborough Bridge, N. H., and many other places.

Mrs. Farnham loaned Mrs. Mussey, a friend of twenty-five years' standing, $3,600 nine years ago. As security she received a diamond solitaire ring, a diamond and

COLUMBIA WINS FROM DEFENDER

Defeats Her in Thirty-Mile Race by 3 Minutes and 33 Seconds.

NOT ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY

New Boat, However, Proves to be Fast in a Light Wind.

Defender Gains 25 Seconds on the Last Leg of the Triangular Course—Little Squall Enlivens Matters.

The Columbia, the new yacht built to compete for the honor of defending the America's Cup against the Shamrock, sailed her first formal race against the Defender yesterday and won by the official elapsed time of 3 minutes and 33 seconds. The corrected time could not be computed, because the two yachts have not been measured, and it is not known yet how much the new yacht will have to allow the old one. It is believed, however, by those who are most familiar with the sizes of the two and their sail spread that the Columbia will have to allow the Defender about a minute and a half; certainly not less.

If a minute and a half had been deducted from the margin by which the Columbia won yesterday, her official margin over her competitor would have been 2 minutes and 3 seconds. This is, of course, a conjectural way of estimating the difference between the two yachts, and perhaps the actual time will be the more satisfactory to the majority of lovers of nautical sport. Yet it must be remembered that the Columbia will undoubtedly have to allow the Shamrock time, and she will have to beat the Defender more than she did yesterday to make the minds of all yachtsmen easy.

The race was not a wholly satisfactory test of the comparative merits of the two yachts. The weather was not at all what could have been wished for by those most interested, yet it gave an opportunity to see what the new yacht could do with the old one in light winds. There was not any period in the contest when there was a fresh sailing breeze, though there was a short time when it blew moderately. The rest of the time the wind was what deep-sea sailors would have called light airs.

AN EXCELLENT SEA.

The state of the sea was excellent. The southerly winds of the few preceding days had left what the yachtsmen call an old sea. It was short and choppy in near the point of the Hook, but when the yachts were well out off Long Branch it proved to be a good, substantial sea, with a long roll in it and a lot of power. While the yachts were breasting this long sea they had a bit of a squall, which gave them the only brisk sailing weather of the day. In the weather the new yacht proved herself to be a fine and speedy vessel, and there were plenty of yachtsmen willing to wager that if it had blown harder she would have beaten the Defender more.

One thing was shown plainly, and that was that the Columbia was very easy

Regatta Committee wisely decided, however, that there was wind enough to start the race, and so they sent up the three sets of signals for the course. The signals read DFL, DCF, and DGR. These meant that the first leg of the course would be southwest by south, the second east one half north, and the third north northwest one-half west.

RACERS GETTING READY.

The Corsair, before signalling the course, took up her position on the starting line, and now one of the two naval militia signalmen on her signaled to one of his two comrades on board the tug Edgar F. Luckenbach that it was time to set out to log off the first leg of the course. Accordingly the Luckenbach went fussing off to the southward and westward, while the two racing yachts began to hover around the line and get their sheets well taut preparatory to the start.

The racers had been cruising about under mainsails clubtopsails, forestaysails, and jibs, picking their way as best they could through the crowd of boats which hung around the starting point. The wind was extremely light, and was just about as the signal for the first leg of the course indicated, namely, southwest by south.

The first leg of the race was to be to windward, and so the racers sent up their baby jibtopsails in stops, and then waited for more signals. They both kept their headsails hauled to windward and loafed around.

The Defender's sails appeared at this time to set much better than the Columbia's, but later, when the two were under way, some of the superiority disappeared. But there was still some of it to be seen.

Almost as soon as the signals for the three courses had been seen the two yachts began to cling to one another like two leeches. No matter which way one turned, the other was sure to be on her heels. The real jockeying for a position at the start had not begun, but each was determined to be in a good position when the other saw fit to begin it. In this game of follow your neighbor they headed off on the port tack, running free, and pointing up toward the entrance of the bay.

STORY OF THE RACE.

At 12:45 the Corsair fired the gun calling attention to the preparatory signal. Both yachts then hauled up on the wind on the port tack, the Columbia on the Defender's weather beam. The Defender ran off to get from under her lee, and then hauled up again. At 12:49 the Defender jibed, and the Columbia at once followed suit. The Defender headed northward and the Columbia eastward for a few minutes, when Capt. Barr thought better of it and followed his opponent. A short luffing match ensued, and Columbia squeezed out ahead of Defender. Both were now heading for the lightship, and they went well up on its weather bow because they were nearing the line too fast.

At 12:55 another gun was fired on the Corsair, and a red ball was run up. The Columbia now headed for the line, and aimed to pass close astern of the lightship on the starboard tack. But a tug was directly in the way, and staid there in spite of yells heard half a mile to leeward. The Columbia had to keep away, and consequently stood clear across toward the Corsair on the starboard tack without fetching the line. The Defender followed her.

The Columbia tacked at 12:56 and crossed the line. After she had crossed there was evidence of some misunderstanding of the signals, for she wore around, went back, and recrossed the line some time after the Defender had gone on the port tack and crossed. The official table shows that the Columbia crossed at 1:00:02, being handicapped by the seconds. Defender's official start was 12:58:20.

Immediately after crossing the line the Defender tacked and made a very short hitch on a starboard leg, the object being plainly to get the Columbia under her lee, in case the new yacht should outfoot her. As soon as Columbia had crossed, Defender came about again, and both yachts were now fairly on their way on the port tack, the old champion being a quarter of a mile or perhaps a little more ahead to windward of her competitor. At 1:11:30 Defender went on the starboard tack, Columbia instantly following.

RODE THE SEAS LIKE SWANS.

On this tack they had the sea dead ahead, and it was interesting to note how cleanly both yachts took it. Of course, they both hurled acres of foam from under their lee bows, but they rode the seas like a pair of huge swans, and they did not take any green water aboard. For a new set of sails, those on Columbia looked very well when they were filled. Her forestaysail was the poorest looking piece of cloth in the lot, but it was not a bad sail, at that. Her jib had one or two bunchy spots, but these will stretch out in another race or two. The old champion, however, was holding her own, as far as it was possible to discern by the unaided eye.

The two yachts stood out to sea till 1:32, when the Defender swung to the port tack again and headed for Seabright. On the port tack, with the breeze at sea, the Columbia held up to windward better than the older yacht. It was not what could be called a thrash to windward, for the wind was not strong enough to breed whitecaps. It was a case of racing in a light wind and an old sea, and at this game the Columbia was gradually closing the gap between her and the old champion. It was such a gradual closing, however, that only a view from dead astern of the two revealed the fact that it existed.

This view showed that Columbia was just a shade out to windward of Defender's wake. This may have been because she held on a little better, or it may have been because the send of the beam sea affected her rival more. These are matters about which the men on the yachts probably disagreed, and spectators could only conjecture as to the truth. There was not 5 degrees difference in the angles of heel of the two yachts, and they seemed to be equally easy in the sea as they neared the Jersey beach.

At 2:08 the Defender went on the starboard tack again just to the northward and westward of the wreck of the Macedonian. The Columbia tacked in the same water at 2:09:15, thus showing that she had undoubtedly picked up about a minute of the time which separated them at the start. That time was closely estimated at two minutes. This is time of sailing, not time as shown by the Regatta Committee's watches. The wind had fallen to a light air and in such weather the Columbia was bound to foot faster than the Defender.

COLUMBIA GAINS STEADILY.

Off Shrewsbury Rocks Buoy the Columbia had picked up fully a third of the distance which separated her from the Defender. At 2:17:30 Columbia tacked and the Defender at once followed. The wind, which drew along the beach, had headed them off, and they gained by the tack. In the light air which now prevailed the Columbia heeled more than the Defender, and her sails were fuller. The result was that she was able to point a trifle higher than her opponent and to go just a shade faster.

At 2:21:45 Columbia again led in tacking, going on the starboard tack, Defender at once following. The first mark, a red and white flag on a float, was now plainly in sight off Long Branch, and at 2:28 Columbia went on the port tack, evidently intending to make a series of short legs to the mark. She held the tack till 2:29:45, and then returned to the starboard game, because the Defender had refused to follow her lead. The extra tackle put the Columbia further astern of Defender, but more to windward of her wake. The Corsair had taken the tug's place at the turning point, and hoisted a red ball to show the way.

Meanwhile a thunderstorm had been brewing in the southwest, and now the lightning streaked the heavy blue-black clouds over Elberon, and the low rumble of thunder was heard. It was a fair question whether there would be a squall or only a killing rain. On the starboard tack, which the two yachts were now holding, the Columbia constantly gained, and at 2:37 she went up on Defender's weather quarter. There was a brief luffing match, and then Columbia walked squarely through Defender's weather, and led her to the first mark. It was a pretty piece of work.

It showed that the new boat was very fast on a wind in a light or moderate breeze. Of course part of her apparent superiority in speed was due to her first breaking the Defender's wind and giving her the back-draught of her sails, and afterward to her blanketing the older yacht entirely. The Columbia's momentum carried her well ahead of the Defender before the latter was able to luff out across her opponent's stern and gather good way again.

ROUNDING THE FIRST MARK.

Thus the new sloop opened a goodly space of clear water between herself and her opponent, and this distance was represented by the forty-five seconds by which she led Defender around the first mark. The watch of THE TIMES's representatives made the Columbia's time at the first mark 2:40:36 and the Defender's 2:41:46, but the official time was 2:38:33 for the Columbia and 2:39:18 for the Defender. The official lead was therefore forty-five seconds.

Before rounding the mark, the two yachts took in their baby jib topsails, the leader's showed that she felt the influence of the wind. She heeled far over to leeward, much more than Defender, but she continued to tear through the water at a roaring pace.

All the wonderful eleven, twelve, and fourteen-knot tugs were hustling as much as they knew how, but they were not going any faster than the yachts. This is one of the phenomena which is quite familiar to those who go out to see yacht races. The tugboat men are fond of calling their boats much faster than they are, and that is one of the reasons why the racing yachts get reputations for speed far in excess of that which they are capable of making.

It was nearly a quarter after three when the squall which had so long been threatening came down upon the two racers. It turned out to be only a moderate squall, though for a few moments it seemed to blow quite freshly. But there was more rain than wind in it, and the rain soon killed the wind, so that on the third leg of the course there was not even a fair sailing breeze.

RACERS IN A SQUALL.

At the beginning of the squall the whitecaps rose up and it looked as if there was going to be a good old-fashioned snorter out of the southwest. The racers, however, did not pay the least bit of attention to it, but hung on to their sails and went thrashing through the water at a rattling pace. Of course they looked to be going a good deal faster than they really were, for the time over the leg showed that they were not doing better than a ten-knot gait. In such weather, however, that was good going, and it took steam to keep with them. The Columbia got one knock-down in the squall and luffed till her head sails shook. But the Defender did not mind it.

The accompanying fleet speeded as well as it could toward the second mark, and most of the tugs had to take short cuts to make sure of being up with the yachts when they turned. The mist and rain shut down on the sea, and made a picture of dark gray and purple through which the two racers loomed in spectral smudges of pale yellow leaning far over toward the north. It was an inspiriting scene at this time, and if the conditions could have lasted, perhaps the story at the finish would have been different.

But it is not what might have been that makes a yacht race. Things have to be taken as they come, and the Columbia had to get as good a lead on the Defender on this leg as she could, for it proved to be her last chance. While it did last the little squall gave the old timers who were out at the race a chance to talk about the hot blows they had seen in the good old times now long gone. If there were any marine painters out there they must have seized upon that period of the race for their canvases.

The squall lasted about thirteen minutes, though the rain held on somewhat longer. After the squall there was a shift in the wind, bringing it well on the starboard quarter of the racers. They naturally eased their mainsheets, and if they had not been nearing the mark they might also have shifted their working jib topsails for balloons with some advantage. But both Captains seemed to think that nothing would be gained by this movement. Consequently they closed on the mark without any change of canvas.

TIME AT THE SECOND MARK.

To round the mark both yachts had to gather in main sheet and jibe over their main booms. The Corsair was lying alongside the mark as the two yachts approached it, looming like a black sea ghost through the ashen gray mist. The Columbia showed smart work in rounding in her mainsail and the jibe was made in a style that must have given a thrill of joy to every sailor's heart. She rounded at 3:40 exactly, according to the watch of THE TIMES man, and the Defender followed her at 3:42:24, or 2 minutes and 24 seconds astern of her. At the previous mark by the same watch the Columbia was 45 seconds ahead of her rival. Thus she gained 1 minute and 39 seconds on the second leg of the course. The official times were as follows: Columbia, 3:38:01; Defender, 3:40:19. The official gain of the Columbia was, therefore, 1 minute 33 seconds.

The gain of the new yacht on this leg would have been a good deal more satisfactory if the wind had held true, for reaching was always held to be the Defender's strongest point. But that proportion of the leg which became a broad reach—indeed, almost a run—was not to the older yacht's advantage, as she was never a wonder down the wind.

Before jibing around the second mark both yachts took in their working jib topsails. In the usual circumstances of a triangular course they should have been able to set balloon jib topsails after rounding, but the change in the direction of the wind made this impossible. What should have been a broad reach became a close reach, and the two yachts headed for home on the port tack with sheets flat aft. The Defender, which all along had shown that her crew was in racing form, and that her Captain was not losing any of the tricks of the game, had her baby jib topsail up in short order. The Columbia's went up several minutes later.

NEW BOAT FAST IN A LIGHT AIR.

The wind was again only a light air, and in it the new yacht once more proved herself remarkably slippery. She felt the light air more than her opponent, and lay over further to leeward. At the same time she kept moving and constantly opening the gap between herself and the Defender. It was not the kind of racing that stirs a yachtsman's blood, but it was pretty comforting evidence that if Mr. Fife has turned out a smart light-weather vessel, her work will be cut out for her if she ever meets the Columbia in one of those races which come close to the time limit.

At 4:18 a shift of wind more to the westward enabled both yachts to head better on their course. At the time of the shift it looked as if both yachts would have to tack in order to make the line, for they were heading to leeward of it. But the new shift of wind let both of them head up toward the lightship. The Defender caught the shift soon after the Columbia, and it was a decided help to the older boat. It threw her well to windward of the Columbia's wake and lessened the distance between the two by giving Defender a freer sheet. But subsequent puffs favored the Columbia, and it is hardly possible to tell which one of the two was the more kindly treated by the clerk of the weather.

It was a variable wind, and first one got a good slant and then the other. It was a treat to see how cleverly the two Captains took advantage of the slants. They humored their yachts with the helms, so that the two racers twisted and wound along their courses like two gigantic seabirds skimming over the surface of the ocean. There were numerous luffs, and after each of them the yachts had to keep away again, as the wind persisted in heading them off.

THE FINISH VERY TAME.

But on the whole the breeze helped them to make their course. If it had held as it did when they were three miles away from the lightship, they would certainly have had to tack, and then the result at the finish would have shown more in the new yacht's favor. The Defender's eased sheet enabled her to go faster through the water, and thus she made up some of the distance which separated her from the leading vessel.

As they approached the line it was seen that the Defender had picked up a considerable bit of the interval, and it became a question of how much she had gained. The racers came down to the finish line with their main sheets well eased, yet they were going through the water at a very slow pace. If they had been of the type of fifteen years ago it would have been a drifting match to the line.

But the big sloops of to-day can go with almost no wind at all, and so it could not fairly be called a drift. But it was a very tame finish, and the time between the yachts looks much larger than the distance was. There was not much more than a quarter of a mile between them, although the winner finished a little more than two minutes ahead of her rival. In a fast race that time would have equaled half a mile.

The Columbia finished at 4:47:55 by the official time, and the Defender at 4:49:48. As soon as the Columbia had crossed the line, a fact which was made known by the usual toot of the whistle of the judges' boat, the accompanying fleet broke into the inevitable chorus of discordant whistles and shrieks of sirens. In the matter of siren noise, the fireboat Van Wyck had decidedly the best of it. The Defender was greeted almost as noisily as her antagonist when she crossed the line, and she deserved the marine applause, for she had made a gallant uphill fight and had been admirably handled.

As soon as they were over the line the two yachts hauled up close on the wind and headed for the Hook. They went in very fast, and made the best of their way up to their anchorage, off Tompkinsville. There was another bit of a squall to help them on their way as they went up.

THE OFFICIAL TIMES.

The official times were as follows:

	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed. H.M.S.
Columbia	1:00:02	4:47:55	3:47:58
Defender	12:58:20	4:49:48	3:51:28

Columbia's corrected time, 3:49:58.

Columbia's official gain, 1 minute 30 seconds.

The Columbia's time over the second leg was 59 minutes and 28 seconds; the Defender's 1 hour 1 minute and 1 second; Columbia's gain, 1 minute 33 seconds. The Columbia's time over the last leg was 1 hour 9 minutes and 54 seconds; the Defender's 1 hour 9 minutes and 29 seconds; Defender's and 28 seconds.

The times above given for the start are the actual times. The Columbia, however, owing to her mistake in the starting signal, and her crossing the line a second time, was handicapped 2 seconds, and was officially timed as starting at 1 o'clock. Consequently she officially, and according to the laws of yacht racing, beat the Defender 8 minutes and 33 seconds. But the actual figures are given in the table, because what every one wishes to know is how much faster the new defender is than the old one.

YACHTSMEN ON THE RACE.

Club Members Who Were Aboard the Cepheus Think Columbia Superior to Defender.

The iron steamboat Cepheus, chartered by the New York Yacht Club, carried about 250 of the club members and guests to the scene of the races. She swung clear of her pier, No. 1 North River, soon after 9:30 A. M., and had plenty of company on her way down, for there was quite a fleet of steam craft going down to see the race.

Among the yachts were Commodore Rouse's Satarnella, A. Van Santvoord's Clermont, John H. Hanan's Sagamore, Joseph Stickney's Susquehanna, ex-Commodore Gerry's Electra, John R. Drexel's Sultana, and the Riva. Biggest of all and fastest was Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan's flagship Corsair. The steamboats Dolphin, Taurus, and Bay Queen took down large parties; then there was the fleet of newspaper tugs and a number of Government vessels. The navy yard tug Narkeeta attracted particular attention, as she flew the flag of the Secretary of the Navy. She put Secretary Long aboard the Corsair.

The Patapsco, Patuxuck had a party of naval officers aboard, and the revenue cutter Windom also attracted attention, her ram bow giving her a naval-like appearance. The Supervisor of the harbor, Commander John C. Fremont, had one of his scouts out, and the city was represented by the police boat Patrol and the fireboat Robert A. Van Wyck.

The patrol assisted two tugs active as guardboats to keep the course clear, and if any vessel appeared to be heading so that she might interfere the Patrol promptly set up a screeching of her whistle, which was quite effective. The ground swell outside set all the craft a-rolling and pitching, and aboard the Cepheus there were a good many victims of mal de mer. For a time it threatened to put part of the band, picked from the Seventh Regiment's, out of commission, for some of the musicians were among the first to succumb to Neptune's pranks.

The old line yachtsmen aboard not only followed the racers with all the interest of their juniors, but found time as well to indulge in reminiscences, which were frequently interrupted to pass comment on the behavior of the new and old cup defenders. After the second tack in the first leg Columbia's performance drew forth enthusiastic exclamations. "She's pointing higher and floating faster than Defender," said one. "By jove, how she goes!" said another. "If the Englishman beats her he'll deserve the cup."

After this the tune changed for a while. It had come on blowing a little fresher, and it was now noted that at times Columbia heeled a little more.

"She's more tender than the old boat."

"She isn't pointing so high."

"The Defender's no slouch. See, she's standing up better."

"Columbia's fore staysail doesn't fit."

"Defender's giving her a good race," and like comments were made. Then, later, when Columbia was gaining again, there were those who thought that she was being pinched too much and couldn't understand it.

When the yachts were well started on the second leg, Columbia in the lead, there was no longer any doubt expressed as to her superiority. Capt. Jacob W. Miller said: "Defender is doing her best. Mr. Duncan knows every inch of her, and he has got his boat and his crew keyed up to the top notch. Columbia, on the other hand, is not beginning to do her best, and her crew is not used to her yet. You see what a fist they made of it getting up that jibtopsail."

When the race was finished some of the yachting men were asked what they thought of the qualities of the two boats as shown by the race. John Hyslop, the official measurer of the club, said: "I think on the whole the Columbia had a very good average test to-day. Take it all through, it was a pretty race. If the wind had held from the same quarter throughout the race would have been better."

J. Frederick Tams said: "I don't think it was a day to bring out any definite results for determining the relative merits of the two boats, because of the shifty winds. They sailed a fairly fine race, but the Columbia, like all new boats, will improve as she gets shaped up."

Ernest Staples said: "I don't think the Columbia's forestaysail and clubtopsail are good-fitting sails. As to the merits of the two, comparatively speaking, I can't form any opinion satisfactory to myself yet. For one thing, I don't know what condition Defender's bottom is in, whether it is as smooth as it was in 1895. Taking into consideration all the features of the race, Columbia is manifestly the superior boat."

Howard W. Coates of the Larchmont Yacht Club said: "I think that in a heavy wind and sea Defender showed up better than Columbia, but in smooth water Columbia easily outpointed her. What Columbia will do in a broad reach it is too early to say. Columbia's sails are not set yet. The mainsail is too big for her spars, and so is the fore staysail, but this will be remedied."

PLANS FOR THE SHAMROCK.

Cup Challenger Said to Draw More Than Twenty Feet—Not Yet Ready to Race.

LONDON, July 6.—The Yachting World in to-day's issue says the fact that the yacht Shamrock grounded where she did a few days ago shows that the challenger for the America's Cup draws upward of twenty feet of water. The trial races between the Shamrock and the Britannia will certainly take place in the Solent, despite reports to the contrary.

The Shamrock's mainsail is the largest cutter mainsail ever bent in this country and presents a beautiful spectacle. The canvas alone weighs nearly 2,350 pounds.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 6.—The yacht Shamrock is not yet ready to engage in trial races. Workmen are still engaged in painting the craft and fixing her tackle. The Shamrock will be ready Saturday and the Britannia Wednesday, when the trials will commence.

EXCURSIONISTS' WEARY WAIT.

The Erratic Tide in the Shrewsbury Kept Them from Landing.

The Patten Line steamboat Pleasure Bay brought back to this city last night a weary, bedraggled, and disconsolate lot of excursionists, who had left the Battery pier at 9 o'clock in the morning.

When the Shrewsbury River is on its good behavior a vessel of the Pleasure Bay's draught is enabled to get to Pleasure Bay by noon, land her passengers, and is ready to return at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Yesterday, however, the river seemed to be much shallower than usual, and as a result the steamer was unable to approach nearer than a couple of hundred feet to the pier at Pleasure Bay, until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, just an hour before the start for home was to be made. In the meanwhile, through all the weary hours the passengers were forced to remain on the steamer, and their trip was anything but a pleasant one.

During the trip Gustave Ekstam, twenty-two years old, of 396 Douglass Stret, Brooklyn, was knocked overboard from the steamer by a van crashing through the rail where he was standing. He was pulled out of the water. He had been cut about the head and hands and severely bruised.

Canada Beaten at Cricket.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—The international cricket match between the United

THE ENDEAVORERS IN DETROIT.

Society Has Over 3,500,000 Members—Dr. Paden of Salt Lake City Talks on "The Mormon Question."

DETROIT, July 6.—Fully 20,000 delegates to the Christian Endeavor Convention are now in the city, besides thousands of visitors who are not connected with the society, but who are here to attend the meetings.

The first business session of the convention opened to-day in Tent Endeavor. More than 10,000 people were called to order by the Rev. Dr. Nemiah Boynton of Detroit. After devotional exercises, led by P. S. Foster of Washington, Secretary John Willis Baer submitted his annual report, in which he referred to those who ridiculed the objects of the society, and predicted that it was a decadent body. So far from true was this, he said, that he exulted in saying that there was now an official enrollment of 55,813 societies, with a total membership of 3,500,000. The report further showed that the various societies had expended fully a half million dollars in missionary work during the past year, and had donated various sums to other charities and toward defraying expenses of educating men for the ministry. Francis E. Clark, the President, followed Mr. Baer, delivering his annual address to the members.

The convention sermon was eloquently preached by the Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus of Chicago from the text, "And an inscription was written and placed upon the cross, saying in letters of Greek and Hebrew and Latin, 'This is the King of the Jews.'" St. Mark, xx., 14.

Dr. Clark appointed as members of the committee to which shall be referred all matters of business and resolutions Secretary John Willis Baer, C. B. Holdridge of Illinois, and the Rev. Dr. Dixon of Gault, Ont. The afternoon was devoted to denominational rallies and to conferences upon lines of work auxiliary to Christian Endeavor.

Ten thousand people crowded into Tent Williston for this evening's exercises. President Clark presided over the meeting and P. S. Foster of Washington was musical director.

The two principal addresses in Tent Williston were delivered by the Rev. John E. Pounds of Indianapolis and the Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson of Chicago, the former on "Dollars and Duty" and the latter on "Satan and Cities." Both were listened to with undivided attention by the great audience and bursts of applause were frequent.

In Tent Endeavor the principal address of the evening was by the Rev. Dr. W. A. Noble of Chicago. His subject was "War Against War."

"The Mormon Question" was treated by the Rev. Dr. W. M. Paden of Salt Lake City, who made a bitter personal attack upon Congressman Roberts. He charged Mr. Roberts with being an especially flagrant type of polygamist, and asserted that his election as a lawmaker had raised an issue which Christians are bound to meet.

Frederick A. Wallis of Hopkinsville, Ky., outlined the progress of "Our Prison Work."

DEAD-LOCK ON ALASKAN ISSUE.

Ambassador Choate and Lord Salisbury Fail to Agree.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Ambassador Choate and Lord Salisbury are almost deadlocked over the modus vivendi fixing the Alaskan boundary. Neither side will accept the provisional line proposed by the other, the Canadians demanding the inclusion of their Porcupine country and the Americans the projection of the boundary line northwesterly from a point two miles above Kluckwan.

YERKES BOUND FOR EUROPE.

Returned from There in 1896 to Protect His Railway Stocks.

CHICAGO, Juy 6.—Charles T. Yerkes, last President of the North and West Chicago Street Railroad Companies, is preparing to depart for Europe. It is expected that Mr. Yerkes will sail about the middle of next week.

Incidentally, it is recalled that his return from Europe in 1896 was for the special purpose of protecting West Chicago and North Chicago stocks from the bears. He was doing his best in this line when the Moore failure closed the Exchange and caught Mr. Yerkes at a point where, had the Exchange been open, he might have been ruined.

Three years' time has enabled his genius for financial recuperation to find a way out.

ENJOINS TRANSFER OF STOCK.

Atlanta Judge Interrupts Consolidation of Two Railways.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 6.—Judge Candler late to-night at his home, in Edgewood, granted a temporary restraining order against the Atlanta Railway and Power Company, preventing the further transfer of stock of the Atlanta Railway Company and the Atlanta Consolidated Railway Company to the first-named corporation.

This action was the result of a bill filed by the State of Georgia and a unmber of citizens of Atlanta which sets forth that the combination of the Atlanta Railway Company and the Consolidated, recently perfected in Baltimore by the Trust Company of Georgia, is a trust formed with the intent of killing competition, and is therefore unconstitutional.

The transfer of the stock of the two companies has been partially completed, and the effect of the restraining order is that further transfer must cease and the street railways of Atlanta be operated, for the present, under the old managements.

Judge Candler set the hearing for Saturday, July 15, unless the defendants desire to reply sooner. All the bonds of the new company are held in Baltimore.

INQUIRY INTO A CHILD'S DEATH.

Neighbors Assert that a Housekeeper Treated Ada Fogg Cruelly.

PATERSON, N. J., July 6.—County Physician McBride to-day ordered that the funeral of Ada Fogg, which was to have been held this afternoon, be postponed until he had made an inquiry into the cause of death. This investigation showed death to be due to consumption, but an inquest will be held.

Ada Fogg was the five-year-old daughter of John Fogg, who lives at Ashley Heights, 200 feet from the city line. There are two more girls in the family. The mother died two years ago. Soon after Mrs. Fogg's death a housekeeper was employed. Several complaints have been made to the authorities of Manchester Township by the neighbors regarding her treatment of the children.

Several weeks ago the woman was summoned to appear before the township authorities by President Bishop of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. She was accused of inhuman treatment of five-year-old Ada. Owing to a misunderstanding as to the hour for the hearing the case was dismissed.

Mrs. Margaret Hannan and Mrs. Flora Burke say they heard little Ada scream and beg for mercy. The women claim they entered the house and found Ada stripped of clothing and the housekeeper holding her firmly by the neck and keeping the child's head under a water tap. The girl's body, they declare, was black and blue. Around the child's neck was a red mark. An hour later Undertaker Jenkins's dead wagon was in front of the door.

English Golf Championship.

LONDON, July 6.—Ten thousand spectators witnessed the play to-day in the seventy-two-hole match between H. Vardon of Ganton and W. Park of Musselburg for £100 a side and the golf championship, at North Berwick. The contest was one of the most stubborn ever witnessed. At the end of the first round Park was one hole up.

YELLOW FEVER ON TRANSPORT.

Two Well Developed and Two Doubtful Cases on the McClellan—One Patient Miss Ellen Clendenin.

The United States transport McClellan, Capt. Brickley, arrived at Quarantine yesterday from Santiago displaying the yellow flag. An inspection by the Quarantine authorities disclosed two well-developed cases of yellow fever among her passengers and two cases with many of the usual symptoms, but which have not yet been definitely diagnosed. The transport left Santiago July 1, with fourteen cabin passengers and seventy-two discharged soldiers, and the disease developed after leaving port.

The two typical cases of the dangerous fever are Oscar F. Lackey, a civil engineer, and Miss Ellen Clendenin, daughter of Capt. Paul Clendenin, the surgeon in charge of the hospital in Santiago, who succumbed to the disease last Tuesday. The two doubtful cases are John Tidmarch, formerly a tugboat Captain of this city, and John Ferguson, a discharged soldier. The McClellan was detained at Quarantine, and the four patients were removed at once to the Swinburne Island hospital.

The entire crew and passengers of the transport will be removed from the vessel to Hoffman Island for observation this morning. Their clothing and effects will be thoroughly fumigated and disinfected and their condition will be closely watched. The vessel throughout will be flushed with disinfecting compounds and thoroughly fumigated from stem to stern, the work requiring several days. Should no suspicious symptoms develop among the crew or passengers in the meantime, they will be kept five days after the disinfection is accomplished.

Miss Clendenin, who was accompanied by her sister, told the Surgeon of the transport that she had not seen her father for some time prior to sailing, but one day after the transport left Santiago she was stricken with the disease. Her case is comparatively mild, and she was doing well last night. Her sister begged Health Officer Doty not to separate them, and accordingly both were taken to the Swinburne Island Hospital. Dr. Doty sent to Bellevue for extra nurses, and two female and one male nurse went to Swinburne Island last night.

Of the four cases, the most recent is that of Private Ferguson, who was taken with a chill early yesterday morning. Dr. Doty stated that, while he was not sure of the first symptoms of the disease, he was keeping a close watch for other symptoms which, in combination, mark unmistakably the disease. Should these symptoms appear, this patient, at least, will be inoculated with yellow fever serum, and is expected to furnish a perfect test of its efficacy. The patient Tidwarsh probably will be inoculated also, but in the case of Miss Clendenin and Lackey the disease is believed to have progressed too far.

"The people of New York need not feel the slightest uneasiness," said Dr. Doty, "for the system of isolation is perfect. We have not adopted any more stringent measures for quarantine than have been in operation here since the beginning of the Summer season, and see no reason for doing so."

The cabin passengers on the McClellan are Major J. T. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. Navarre and two children, Mr. Siefert, Mr. and Mrs. Babbett Mr. Campbell, Mr. Bellenot, Mr. Haskell, Mrs. Shriner, Miss L. C. Clendenin, Miss E. Clendenin, Mr. Lackey, and Mr. A. Leser.

ACCIDENT TO FISHING STEAMER.

The Johanna, with 150 Passengers, Said to Have Broken Her Shaft.

A steamer with 150 passengers, who went on a fishing trip off Seabright, N. J., met with an accident near Galilee yesterday afternoon. It was found that the steamer, which is supposed to have been the Johanna, an iron-hulled vessel, had broken her shaft and was drifting helplessly. The Moran Towing Company sent the tug Daylight to the aid of the disabled steamer.

The tug was reported as passing Sandy Hook about 7 o'clock last evening. Nothing more had been heard from her up to an early hour this morning, and it was not known whether she had the steamer in tow.

JEFFRIES IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Great Crowds Welcome the Champion Heavyweight Pugilist.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—Jim Jeffries, champion pugilist of the world, arrived from the East to-night, and was met at the station by a large crowd of admirers and a brass band.

As Jeffries emerged from the ferry slip there was a dash to shake his hand, and then the pugilist was escorted to the Palace Hotel, where another reception awaited him. Among those who welcomed the returned pugilist was Mr. Jeffries, Sr., who has been conducting revival services in this State and praying for his son's defeat, in the hope that a defeat would tend to make him better his mode of life. Paternal pride in his son's prowess was too strong, and the old gentleman seemed extremely happy when he clasped the champion's strong right hand in his and patted him on the shoulder in welcome. To-night there was a gigantic reception to the pugilist at Woodward's Pavilion.

RESCUES HIS THREE COMRADES.

Sergt. Smith Drags Drowning Patrolmen from the Water.

During the annual outing of the first platoon of the police connected with the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, held at Throgg's Neck on Wednesday, Sergt. John W. Smith rescued Patrolmen Mangold, McGovern, and Vanderau from drowning. The four men had embarked in an eight-oared barge, 22 feet long, for a row in Pelham Bay. They had gone about 300 yards from the shore when the boat capsized. Smith and Mangold could swim, but the other two men could not. Smith caught Vanderau by the hair. Smith and Mangold then towed Vanderau to the upturned boat and told him to hang to it until they found McGovern.

Mangold told the Sergeant that McGovern was under the boat, and Smith dived and brought McGovern, who was exhausted, to the surface. McGovern went under the water again. Smith grabbed him, this time by the hair, and succeeded in laying him across the boat. He then turned to get Mangold's aid to take the men to shore, but found that Mangold had disappeared. He looked around and saw Mangold sinking. Smith, although nearly exhausted himself, swam after the policeman and had him near the boat, where Vanderau and McGovern were, just as help arrived from the shore.

The four men were taken ashore. McGovern and Mangold were unconscious, but soon recovered. Sergt. Smith was nearly exhausted. The men appointed a committee, of which Mangold, Vanderau, and McGovern were members, to call the attention of Capt. Donohue to the rescue. The committee called upon the Captain at the station house last evening. He left his room and congratulated Sergt. Smith, adding that he would send a report to the Board of Police Commissioners.

Disastrous Fire in California.

COULTERVILLE, Cal., July 6.—A fire broke out in the residence of Mrs. Bogolios here to-day, and within an hour the entire business portion of the town, including three hotels and four general merchandise stores, was in ashes. Altogether, sixty-seven buildings were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

Mr. Morgan's Offer Accepted.

LONDON, July 6.—The offer of J. Pierpont Morgan to light the interior of St. Paul's Cathedral with electricity has been accepted. It is estimated that the installation will cost £5,000.

The Antarctic Expedition Fund.

LONDON, July 6.—The Government announces that it will contribute $225,000 to the antarctic expedition fund.

Of an evening, when your friends drop in and you want to "make a hit," just surprise them with a tall glass of *Gosman's* Ginger Ale, right off the ice. 'Twill be a surprise, for they've never before tasted a ginger ale to equal it. It is as pure as mountain spring water (Chattolanee) can make it, and has a delicious aromatic flavor, with a snap, a sparkle and a "go" that is fetching. They'll say: "Where can we get it?" You say: "Almost anywhere."

Ask your dealer to get it for you, or send us $1.00 for trial dozen.

REMEMBER THE NAME.
GOSMAN'S GINGER ALE.
MADE IN BALTIMORE.
NEW YORK AGENCY,
84 BROAD ST.

AUGUST BECKER FOUND GUILTY.

The Chicago Stock Yards Butcher to Die for Wife Murder.

CHICAGO, July 6.—August Becker, the Stock Yards butcher, was found guilty today of the murder of his first wife. His punishment was fixed at death. The jury was out only a short time. Becker showed apparent indifference.

Mrs. Rachel Becker disappeared last January, and two weeks later Becker married seventeen-year-old Ida Sutterlein. When Becker was arrested he confessed to having killed his first wife in a fit of rage. In order to dispose of the body he said he cut it up and boiled it piece by piece. While on trial he denied all this, and claimed that his father-in-law, Sutterlein, did the killing.

Elevator Burned in Michigan.

LUDINGTON, Mich., July 6.—Fire tonight destroyed the large Flint & Père Marquette Railroad elevator, causing a loss estimated at $120,000. All the property destroyed was well insured. Spontaneous combustion is supposed to have caused the fire. The company will rebuild at once.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Edward Bok, Philadelphia.

FIFTH AVENUE—Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War, Washington; ex-Mayor J. M. Hubbard, Chicago; Prof. F. S. Darley, Philadelphia; Judge Alfred Hand, Scranton; Dr. Tait McKenzie, Montreal.

NETHERLAND—The Rev. Dr. Nevin, Rome, Italy.

NORMANDIE—Count Giusseppi della Gherardesca, Florence, Italy.

MARLBOROUGH—Gen. Carlos Garcia, Havana.

MURRAY HILL—Col. M. C. Woods, England; ex-Congressman Augustus Brandagee, New London; Capt. Paul Harwood, United States Army.

WALDORF—Senator J. B. Foraker, Ohio; George Curtiss Treadwell, Albany; Rev. G. G. Merrill, Tuxedo; Cecil Routlege, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Ach, L. E., Cincinnati, Ohio; millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Burnham, Hanna, Munger & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. K. Burnham, domestics, &c.; 43 Leonard Street.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. W. Ohl, cloaks and suits; 115 Worth Street; Stuart House.
Davis, Belan & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; G. H. Davis, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Fair, The, St. Louis, Mo.; S. Hasgall, millinery; Hotel Vendome.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. T. Grund, toys; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.
Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Hale Bros. & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; S. C. Harshberger, notions; 258 Church Street; Hotel Vendome.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. J. Miller, notions; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Hillman's Chicago, Ill.; C. A. Hull, dress goods; 60 Lispenard Street; Gerard House.
Lyman Brothers, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; O. W. Lyman, millinery; F. A. Lyman, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.
Macauley Co., Detroit, Mich.; R. H. Macauley, millinery; 621 Broadway; Stuart House.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. O'Hara, notions; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel New Amsterdam.
Newberger, J., Grenada, Miss.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Richardson, Roberts, Byrne Dry Goods Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; George L. Hammer, notions, laces, and embroideries; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. A. Reynolds, laces and embroideries; 454 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Sisson Bros. & Welden, Binghamton, N. Y.; T. P. Calkins, furs; Grand Hotel.
Stern, N., & Son, Keokuk, Ia.; I. Stern, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.
Strauss, S., & Co., St. Louis; A. Samish, notions; 637

HUNGER FOLLOWS FLOOD IN TEXAS

Number of Sufferers Estimated at Forty Thousand.

THE LOSS OF LIFE UNKNOWN

Efforts of the Authorities and Citizens Devoted to Relieving Distress.

The Federal Government Furnishes Life-Saving Boats and Twenty Thousand Rations.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 6.—It is impossible thus far to give an accurate estimate of the loss of life by the Brazos River flood. The efforts of the State authorities are being devoted to the work of relieving the necessities of the survivors, many thousands of whom have been without food for several days.

Every possible agency is being employed by Gov. Sayers, the Mayors of numerous cities of the State, and many business firms and individuals to relieve the great distress that exists among the flood sufferers. Gov. Sayers received to-day the following reply to his telegram of last night to Secretary of War Alger, asking that Federal aid be given to the starving and waterbound people:

"The Chief of Engineers will place at your order all boats available at Galveston and the commanding officer at San Antonio has been directed to place at your immediate disposal 10,000 rations and to confer with you as to points of delivery."

Immediately on receipt of this telegram Gov. Sayers instructed Adjutant General Thomas C. Scurry to begin the work of sending the rations to those river points which can be reached by railroad transportation. The Governor received additional information this evening from several places in the stricken region, estimating the total number of sufferers at not less than 40,000, and setting forth the necessity of immediate aid in the way of food.

Acting on these advices the Governor requested of the Secretary of War that an additional 10,000 rations be furnished the famishing people. The request was granted. Five thousand rations will be shipped from Fort Sam Houston to Richmond, Fort Bend County, and 5,000 to Sealy, Austin County. The other 10,000 rations will be distributed from other places in the flooded section. Capt. S. P. Seiker, Quartermaster of the Texas Rangers, went to Richmond to-night to superintend the distribution of the rations at that place.

The greatest destruction of property, according to reports that have reached here to-day, has been in Waller, Washington, Austin, Brazoria, and Brazos Counties. It is estimated that there are not less than 10,000 negroes in those counties, who have been wholly without food and shelter for nearly three days. The small towns along the edges of the flood have been depleted of their stores of provisions, and in some places the inhabitants who suffered no personal loss or damage from the inundation are without food supplies. This condition of affairs is particularly true of a number of towns that have been cut off from railroad communication for several days.

The flood did not begin to subside near the Gulf last night, as had been expected, but continued to rise until about noon to-day, and since then has been almost at a standstill. The Southern Pacific Railroad, which was believed to be far above the highest water mark of the Brazos and Colorado Rivers, was forced to submit to the inevitable last evening, and all the through traffic of that road is tied up. Many miles of its tracks have been washed out. The San Antonio and Aranzas Pass and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Road also suffered additional washouts to-day. The Santa Fé main line trains have been abandoned between Galveston and the Brazos River.

The extensive State Penitentiary in Fort Bend County is under water to a depth of several feet, and the loss to the State from the ruined sugar cane crop, sugar houses, and other valuable property will aggregate probably $300,000. The sugar plantation of Col. E. H. Cunningham, one of the wealthiest sugar planters in the South, is in the inundated district, and his loss is said to be very great. Fears are entertained here as to the safety of the several hundred penitentiary convicts who were leased to Col. Cunningham and other sugar planters of that section.

The town of Richmond, which has been partly under water since yesterday, was one of the most prosperous places in the Brazos Valley. It was the centre of trade for a large section of rich agricultural country. The loss to that town alone from the overflow will aggregate many thousands of dollars.

Henry Worberg, a cotton planter of Washington County, arrived here to-day and purchased a large amount of supplies for refugees in that section. He said that the destitution among the negroes of Washington and Burleson Counties, whose homes and all belongings had been swept away, was beyond description. He had spent the last four days with rescuing parties in boats saving water-bound people from death by drowning and starvation. He estimates that 700 persons, mostly negroes, were rescued from tree tops and small islands in these two counties, and that probably fifty others were not found in time to save them from death either by drowning or starvation. The suffering of the women and children who spent two or three days in tree tops waiting to be rescued was most severe.

"The distress among the people of the Brazos bottoms is indescribable," Mr. Worberg said. "The negroes are absolutely helpless. There is no opportunity for them to work, and when the flood subsides it will be impossible for them to make another crop. The result is that their present suffering is likely to continue indefinitely unless outside aid comes to them. There are thousands of starving mouths to feed in almost every county along the lower course of the Brazos River.

"In our work of rescuing the living we could make no attempt to bury the dead. I saw probably a total of fifteen dead bodies in the river and in tree tops during the time that I was engaged in the rescue work. The loss of life in Burleson and Washington Counties is probably several times that number. But few of the negro families were provided with boats, and when the flood came down upon them they were washed away, unless they could get into trees or upon higher ground. It is the first big rise in the Brazos River since 1868, and of late years the negroes had become careless and built their homes closer and closer to the channel of the river."

HOPEFUL VIEW AT GALVESTON.

Belief that Reports of Loss of Life Have Been Exaggerated.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 6.—Gov. Sayers has been asked by Representative W. H. Ellis to call a special session of the Legislature to relieve the distress resulting from the Brazos River flood. Reports received here indicate that while the property loss has been enormous, the loss of life has been greatly exaggerated.

Nineteen persons were rescued yesterday in a skiff sent from Houston. The people were demolishing their sheds and outhouses and making boxes that they used for boats. Cattle were found resting their heads in the boughs of trees, making a pitiable struggle for existence. At one point two houses were seen coming down the stream. In one of them was a man and two women, and on the other a woman and five children were clinging for life and calling for help. One of these was a fine two-story house, and the other was a smaller dwelling. All of the occupants were rescued.

patrolled the river all night, but found no one to rescue.

In addition to the War Department rations, Houston and Galveston have sent several carloads of groceries into the flooded district. It is believed there is now food enough in transit to feed the negroes until the waters recede and they can return to plantation work.

As to crops, cotton is not lost. It is entirely washed out in some places, but, on the whole, more good than harm has been done to crops by the flood. Cotton will be replanted in most cases. Corn has soured in some localities, but the crop is not an entire loss. Those who are looking for a big decrease in the Texas cotton crop will be disappointed. The ground in the inundated counties constitutes the garden spot of the State. There is plenty of time to raise cotton before January, 1900.

The next trouble will be at Velasco, at the mouth of the Brazos, which point the flood reached to-day. The town may be cut off from communication with the world for a day or two, but no loss of life is anticipated, because the people had two days' notice that the flood had broken loose above and was coming down. The revenue cutter Galveston will leave here to-night for Velasco to rescue those really in danger at that point.

The flood situation is now well in hand. The destitute will be fed and men will have work on the railways until the subsidence of the flood permits them to return to their homes.

STORM DAMAGE IN MINNESOTA.

Eight Lives Reported to Have Been Lost at Crookston.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 6.—Eight lives are reported to have been lost at Crookston and much damage done all through the Red River Valley by last night's storm. The only report thus far has been received from St. Cloud, having reached that point by train. The railroads have no details of the storm damage, and the same is true of the telegraph companies. The storm-swept district is thinly settled and details are meagre.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 6.—A dispatch from Rogers, N. D. says:

A heavy rain and hail storm from the north passed over this district yesterday unroofing small buildings and completely destroying between 6,000 and 10,000 acres of grain. The district is thinly settled, making reports meagre. Rogers escaped from the tail end of the storm with broken windows. Hailstones fell as large as walnuts.

GORMAN AND VAN WYCK CONFER

Ex-Senator Arthur Pue Gorman spent several hours in consultation with ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck, in the latter's office, yesterday. Rumors were rife in consequence in Democratic circles to the effect that Mr. Gorman would endeavor to crystalize sentiment in favor of Mr. Van Wyck's candidacy for the Presidency.

Neither Mr Gorman nor Mr. Van Wyck would admit that the question of the Presidency had been discussed, however, and the only explanation offered as to the conversation was that the two men are warm personal friends and that Mr. Gorman's call was merely for the purpose of greeting the late candidate for Governor. Mr. Gorman, it was said, was here on business.

CALL TO SILVER MEN.

COVINGTON, Ky., July 6.—The Organization Committee of the League of Bimetallist Clubs of the Ohio Valley sent out circulars to-day to all the States, inviting Democrats to meet July 20 at the Palmer House, in Chicago, to devise plans for a more thorough organization, especially in the pivotal States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky. The Democratic National Committee will meet at the Palmer House July 20. The circular concludes as follows.

"The committee is inviting to this meeting Democrats all over the country who are known to favor the readoption of the Chicago platform of 1896, without an omission, and who are opposed to anything in the nature of a compromise or a concession as to any principle involved in that platform. The league which appointed this committee is particularly and primarily interested in the cause of bimetallism at 16 to 1, and will work especially for its advancement, though it is assumed that the Democratic Convention will also declare against trusts and imperialism."

GEN. HENDERSON ON CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Gen. Henderson of Iowa, the prospective Speaker of the House of Representatives, had a conference with the President to-day, but at the conclusion of his call said that no general questions had been discussed. "I have simply been looking after matters pertaining to my own district," he said.

When asked as to the prospects of an extra session of Congress, he said: "For myself I have never thought that Congress would be called together in advance of the regular time, for I have never thought that there was any occasion for an extra session."

Regarding the prospect of financial legislation, Gen. Henderson said that the question was being taken care of at Narragansett Pier. "Moreover," he added, "there is no financial bill. No bill has ever been formulated as the result of our caucus committee work at Atlantic City. Much that has been published was not correct. The whole subject is therefore in embryotic shape, and there is nothing to say in connection with it."

JOHN C. SHEEHAN'S FIGHT.

Ex-Judge Edward F. Browne, acting as counsel for John C. Sheehan, yesterday took the preliminary steps in the certiorari proceedings which Mr. Sheehan will bring against the Police Commissioners to compel them to appoint the election officers selected by Mr. Sheehan for the Ninth Assembly District.

After a consultation with Mr. Sheehan, Mr. Browne served papers on the Police Board and Daniel F. McMahon, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall, demanding that the former appoint Mr. Sheehan's men as election officers, and that the latter withdraw the list which he filed in the Election Bureau last Friday, and substitute therefor the Sheehan list. No reply was made to Mr. Browne's notice. It was said at Mr. Sheehan's headquarters last night that after a few days, unless a satisfactory reply is received from the Police Board, legal proceedings would be begun. Judge Browne's demand was merely a formal one, it was said, and it was for the purpose of giving the Ninth District leader a basis on which to begin a suit.

THE MOHAWKS INDORSE BRYAN.

BUFFALO, July 6.—The Mohawks, a Democratic organization said to comprise 600 wigwams and over 50,000 active members, which has been in secret session here since the 3d inst., elected officers last night, and adjourned to meet next year in the city selected for the National Democratic Convention one week prior to that convention. Steps were taken to immediately begin the work of organizing new wigwams.

The resolutions adopted denounced trusts and monopolies, indorsed Bryan and the silver creed, and opposed militarism.

The following officers were elected:

National Chief—James R. Sovereign of Idaho; Assistant Chief—C. B. Matthews of Buffalo; National Scribe—Michael Meehan of Missouri; Big Medicine Man—John M. Hennessy of Buffalo; Treasurer—George J. Zilig of Buffalo; Chief of Secret Service—Eugene V. Brewster of New York City; Chief of Scouts—Wallace McMasters of Dunkirk; Inside Guard—Capt. T. M. Ryan of Buffalo; Outside Guard—Capt. M. J. Galvin of Buffalo. National Executive Committee—Chief James R. Sovereign of Idaho; Scribe Michael Meehan of Missouri; Mayor C. J. Harrington of Carthage, Mo.; J. O. Bennett of New York; John M. Hennessey of Buffalo, and John Cutler of Niagara Falls.

James R. Sovereign was appointed National organizer.

Mr. Beveridge to Visit Gov. Roosevelt.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 6.—A letter addressed to United States Senator Beveridge reached this city yesterday from Gov. Roosevelt of New York, asking the Senator to spend several weeks with him at his Summer home at Oyster Bay. The Senator is expected to return from his Philippine trip within a week.

Kings County Elevated Sold.

The Kings County Elevated Railroad is reported to have been sold at foreclosure

YACHT CONSTANCE THE BEST

Again the Post-Thomas Boat Outsails Algonquin.

THE PALM DID NOT ENTER

No Doubt that the Winner of the Races Yesterday Will Be Sent to Meet the Canadian 20-Footer.

The one-raters Constance, owned by the Post-Thomas syndicate, and Algonquin, the Crowninshield boat, raced thrice yesterday off Centre Island, in the Sound, over a four-mile course. Gen. Samuel Thomas's steam yacht Radha followed the 20-foot racers.

Lawrence Huntington's Palm was to have been a contender also. The boat that was adjudged by the Race Committee the best was to have the glory of challenging for the Seawanhaka Challenge Cup, which is held by the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club of Montreal. Palm, however, did not appear, her owner finding in the trials on Wednesday that both Constance and Algonquin outclassed her in any sort of weather. After two of the three races had been sailed the Crowninshield people concluded that Constance was a safer challenger for the cup than Algonquin. The latter was decisively beaten in the first two races, and her owners refused to sail the other race. The Race Committee was entertained on the Radha. The races left no room for doubt that Constance will be chosen by the committee. When the signal for the start had been given, the wind died out, and it began to rain. The boats did little more than drift then, all the way down to the first stakeboat, but from that point on until the first race was over the wind freshened and the rain ceased suddenly.

The second race was treated to about the same sort of weather, rain and sunshine chasing each other in turn, until, on the last leg of the race, there came up an eight-knot breeze.

Clinton H. Crane, who designed Constance, sailed her yesterday and showed her off to advantage.

The course was a two-mile run each way to leeward and return, and the boats came up to the line at 12:50 P. M. under a fair wind. Algonquin was first over the line. The boats drifted on, assisted only once in a while by a scarcely perceptible wind.

As Constance rounded the two-mile stakeboat on a very short turn she passed just astern of the leader, and then under a light southwest breeze she began to creep up on Algonquin. Constance was on a starboard tack, and was scudding along when there was almost a collision. She was entitled to the right of way, but Algonquin did not stand off as she should have done, and in a race this would have disqualified the latter. It cost Constance about twenty seconds, but she could have as well done without an allowance, for, under the stiff breeze, she started away from the other, and went to the finish line and over it almost five minutes in advance. In the second race Algonquin was over the line a mirute and seven seconds before Constance got under way. Algonquin held her head all the way down to the stakeboat, two miles away, as in the first race, but Constance was gradually gaining, and as she rounded the stakeboat was only a short distance behind, having gained eighteen seconds. The wind was west-southwest and the water choppy, and in this weather, which is the sort the New York yachtsmen expect in Canada, Constance showed her superiority. She won by about three minutes. The summary follows:

FIRST RACE.

Yacht.	First Mark. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Constance	1:30:35	2:23:42	1:33:42
Algonquin	1:26:57	2:28:13	1:38:13

Time of start, 12:50.

SECOND RACE.

Constance	2:59:10	3:39:42	1:06:42
Algonquin	2:58:21	3:48:06	1:09:06

Time of start, 2:34.

INSURANCE MEN IN QUANDARY.

Nebraska Has Two Insurance Departments Open for Business.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 6.—The State of Nebraska is now supplied with two Insurance Departments, and each is very actively engaged in transacting the business of the office.

The last Legislature provided for an Insurance Commissioner to be appointed by the Governor, who selected Attorney Bryant for the position. Prior to that the office had been under the direction of the State Auditor. July 1 the new law went into effect, but the Auditor refused to surrender the books, seals, and other things necessary to conduct the office, he holding that the new law was not Constitutional, and that he must hold the books to protect his bondsmen. Commissioner Bryant has had new seals and books made, and started business under the new law.

In the meantime the insurance companies are very uncertain as to their exact position. Both departments are issuing certificates, but one of them is, of course, illegal, and the insurance men are much disturbed by the situation of affairs. Some of them are taking the precaution of securing certificates to transact business in the State from both departments.

EAST-BOUND FREIGHT RATES.

Railroad Men Meet in Chicago to Increase Grain Charges.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Presidents and General Freight Agents of all the important Eastern and Western roads centring in Chicago met here to-day to consider east-bound rates, and if possible to adopt a plan that would tend to place the same in a firmer condition.

To keep all rail rates from Chicago in good shape it was suggested that the trunk lines running east from Buffalo and Fairport advance their rates on grain received by them from lake ports for New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. The advance proposed is from 3½ cents per bushel on wheat, 2½ cents on oats, and 2⅝ cents per bushel on corn, destined for New York, to 4½ cents on wheat, 3 cents on oats, and 4 cents on corn, and that for the present Philadelphia and Baltimore shall take the same rates until opportunity is afforded for ascertaining what, if any, differentials ought to be allowed.

No decision on the proposition was reached to-day.

ROSENSTEIN MURDER CASE.

Taylor, the Negro, Convicted of Killing Mrs. Rosenstein.

FREDERICK, Md., July 6.—Armistead Taylor, colored, was convicted to-day of the murder on May 13 of Mrs. Rosa Rosenstein at Slidell, Montgomery County. John Alfred Brown, who also stands indicted for the murder of the Rosensteins, will be placed on trial to-morrow in the same court.

The Rosensteins were found unconscious in their store on the morning of May 13. They were removed to a Baltimore hospital, where they died without regaining consciousness.

A few days later Taylor was located in a house in Georgetown, D. C., and shot and killed Policeman Passar before he surrendered. He confessed that he struck Mrs. Rosenstein with a heavy poker, and said that Brown dealt the death blow to her husband.

Robbery was the motive for the crime. The negroes secured between $600 and $800, part of which was recovered.

Library for San Juan Naval Station.

O. P. Dorman, President of the Gilbert Manufacturing Company of this city, has received a letter from Capt. A. S. Snow, commandant of the United States Naval Station at San Juan, Puerto Rico, acknowledging the receipt of seventeen boxes of books donated to the station for a library by the Gilbert Company. Capt. Snow writes that a chapel on the premises is being fitted up as a reading room and equipped with the books, and that it will be known as the "Dorman Library."

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ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB RUN.

The Amorita Again Leads the Fleet—Penguin Defeats the Wenonah in the Special Class Race.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 6.—W. Gould Brokaw's schooner Amorita again led the fleet of the Atlantic Yacht Club in the squadron run to this port to-day. She defeated the Colonia in easy style. Commodore Postley's yacht met with an accident early in the race. Her fore topmast was carried away and she was compelled to enter the harbor at New London in a disabled condition.

The Ondawa and Zenobia captured the laurels in their respective classes, and the Penguin again defeated the Wenonah in the special class.

The Sachem tore a big hole in her main topmast staysail early in the race, and also carried away her fore topmast during the afternoon.

The preparatory signal was made at 10:15 o'clock from the Regatta Committee's steamer, which was anchored off Penfield Reef beacon, and ten minutes later the sloops were sent away, followed by the schooners after an interval of ten minutes.

A thin fog veiled the shore as the boats crossed the line in the following order, under a nice sailing breeze from the southward: Narika, Bonnie Glint, Endola, Ondawa, Arva, Wenonah, Penguin, Bonito, Zenobia, Wabasso, Amorita, Huron, Katrina, Sachem, Colonia, Lady Evelyn, and Ramona. All crossed with booms broad off to port, and spinnaker poles lowered to starboard.

The Sachem luffed out to windward of the Katrina soon after crossing the line. The Amorita quickly ran into the lead and led the fleet into New London. The yachts finished off the bell buoy on Sarah's Ledge, the entire distance being covered in about seven hours. Both the Sachem and Colonia carried away their fore topmasts during the afternoon. The summary follows:

SCHOONERS—CRUISING CLASS.

Start, 10:35 A. M.

Name.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Colonia	5:25:50	6:50:50	6:38:34
Amorita	5:24:15	6:49:15	6:14:16
Lady Evelyn	6:24:42	7:49:42	7:38:53
Katrina	5:34:32	6:59:35	6:21:54
Ramona	5:31:12	6:56:12	6:56:12
Sachem	5:40:45	7:05:45	6:50:53

SLOOPS—OVER 43 FEET.

Start, 10:25 A. M.

Ondawa	6:15:50	7:50:50	7:50:50
Arva	6:59:19	8:34:19	8:31:37

SLOOPS—UNDER 43 FEET.

Start, 10:25 A. M.

Eidelon	7:04:45	8:38:45	8:38:45
Bonito	Not timed.		
Narika	Not timed.		
Wabasso	Not timed.		
Bonnie Glint	Not timed.		
Zenobia	6:04:25	8:19:25	7:48:36

SLOOPS—SPECIAL CLASS.

Start, 10:25 A. M.

Penguin	6:14:45	7:49:45	7:00:47
Wenonah	6:23:35	7:58:35	7:58:35

The winners were Amorita, Ondawa, Zenobia, and Penguin.

THE RACES AT INDIAN HARBOR.

Large Fleet of Knockabouts Sails an Interesting Race.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 6.—Indian Harbor yachtsmen sailed their circuit race at Greenwich to-day despite the threatening weather of the morning, mingled with rain, shortly before the start. There was very little breeze all the morning, and many of the boats entered did not arrive in the harbor in time to participate. Two o'clock was the hour set for the start, but the committee deemed it best to postpone it for half an hour. The wind, which was from the west-southwest, gradually increased to a pleasant sailing strength, and, although light, was steady to the finish.

The start was at 2:35 o'clock and five-minute intervals afterward for the different classes. Twenty-two boats participated, seven of them being knockabouts. The forty-three, thirty-six, and thirty foot classes of sloops and the special thirty-foot class sailed twice over a triangular course, thirteen nautical miles in all, while the other classes covered ten miles on two winds.

The steam yacht Viva, Rear Commodore Hopper's boat, was used as a committee boat, and between the rounds sailed partly over the course.

The Windora sailed as a sloop in the thirty-six-foot class, and won from the Acushla.

The Kittie was the first over the line, and kept her position all through the race. It was a close reach on the first leg, long and short legs to windward on second leg, and a run to the finish. Seven knockabouts, six of which were of the Indian Harbor fleet, started, making the largest showing in their class which has been on the Sound this season. The prizes were awarded in this class. The first round was reached in this order: Windora, 3:46:31; Acushla, 3:46:44; Hussar, 3:48:02; Kittie, 3:49:49; Sultan, 3:49:57; Spindrift, 3:51:06; Indianola, 3:51:20; Mongoose, 3:52:48; Robin Hood, 3:53:42; Esperanza, 3:54:43; Midge, 3:55:42; Lorelei, 3:55:43; Mariposa, 3:56:26; Qui Vive, 3:57:02; Win or Lose, 4:01:11; Houri, 4:06:49; Sirene, 4:09:22; Ka Za Za, 4:11:12; Vera, 4:11:17; Elsie, 4:12:15; Vera, 4:15:25; Psyche, 4:48:50.

The summaries follow:

SLOOPS—43-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 2:35 P. M.

Name and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Hussar, James Baird	4:54:46	2:19:46
Sultan Yawl, C. S. Somerville	5:08:32	2:33:32

SLOOPS—36-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 2:35 P. M.

Acushla, C. T. Wiles	5:05:20	2:30:20
Windora, W. L. Ward	4:54:53	2:19:53

SLOOPS—30-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 2:35 P. M.

Lorelei, Alfred Peats	5:22:39	2:47:39

SLOOPS—25-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 2:55 P. M.

Houri, F. I. Bergen	5:25:32	2:34:32

SLOOPS—18-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 2:55 P. M.

Repple, Dr. J. A. Meek	5:46:44	2:51:44

SPECIAL 30-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 2:45 P. M.

Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	5:13:09	2:28:09

21-FOOT RACING KNOCKABOUTS.

Start, 2:50 P. M.

Nanposa, H. McCord	5:14:25	2:24:25
Kittie, Hazen Morse	4:51:00	2:01:00
Spindrift, S. C. Pirie	4:52:19	2:02:19
Mongoose, Simeon Ford	5:02:35	2:12:35
Robin Hood, G. E. Gartland	5:04:08	2:21:08
Indianola, L. Alberger	4:54:39	2:04:39
Nudge, F. W. Boyer	5:15:21	2:25:21

CABIN CATBOATS—25 FEET.

Start, 3:00 P. M.

	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Qui Vivé, George A. Freeth	2:05:29	2:05:29
Win or Lose, J. S. Appleby	2:18:23	2:16:16

OPEN CATBOATS—25 FEET.

Start, 3:05 P. M.

Sirene, R. Outwater	2:16:52	2:16:52
Elsie, W. F. Gillespie	2:21:08	2:18:52

OPEN CATBOATS—21 FEET.

Start, 3:05 P. M.

	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.
Vera, A. M. Bradley	2:20:10	5:26:10
Psyche, S. B. Stevens	Time not taken.	

OPEN CATBOATS—18 FEET.

Start, 3:05 P. M.

Kazaza, T. J. McCahall, Jr.	2:21:24	5:26:24

The winners were Hussar, Windora, Lorelei, sailover; Houri, sailover; Ripple, sailover; Esperanza, sailover; Kittie, first prize; Spindrift, second prize; Qui Vive, Siren, Vera, Kazaza, sailover.

FELL THREE STORIES UNHURT.

"Johnny" Mason Hit an Awning and Landed in a Crate of Eggs.

John Mason, two years old, fell from the fourth floor window of 922 Columbus Avenue last night, hit the awning on the store

LARCHMONT'S BOY SAILOR

Butler Whiting, Skilled Yachtsman and Prize Winner at 16.

TRIUMPHS OF THE KAZAZA

Sound Circuit Regattas Ring with Praises of Her Speed, Developed by Her Youthful Skipper.

Butler Whiting, the youthful skipper who has been sailing the wonderfully speedy catboat Kazaza in the Sound circuit regattas, has a local reputation as an amateur sailor of which the Larchmont people are proud. Although only sixteen years old, he has been winning prizes at aquatic events for two or three years, and he combines with absolute fearlessness an uncommon degree of skill in the management of boats. Butler is the son of E. B. Whiting of Beach Avenue, Larchmont, and he is affectionately known to most of the young people and the yachtsmen in the vicinity of Larchmont as "Butts."

"Do we know 'Butts' Whiting?" said one of a group on the veranda of the Larchmont Yacht Club house, in reply to an inquiry yesterday afternoon. "You may be sure we do. Everybody around here knows 'Butts.' He is a bright and clever boy, and can handle a sailboat with the best of them. He can also turn his hand to anything in the aquatic line with the readiness of a born sailor. He seems to be beating everything in sight with his little Kazaza."

The Kazaza is an open catboat of the 18-foot class, and, although it is owned by Mr. T. J. McCahill, it was built chiefly for Butler Whiting's use. Like many another Larchmonter, Mr. McCahill is proud of young Whiting's prowess on the water, and early this year he offered to build the lad a boat with which he might beat anything in her class on Long Island Sound. "Larry" Huntington of New Rochelle was the constructor of the Kazaza, which is unique in several respects. The principal purpose in naming this craft "Kazaza," it is intimated, was to convey the idea to the yachting mind that she was "hot stuff." Although she has a fin keel, she is flat-bottomed, and almost square-bowed. She has a very small cockpit, scarcely large enough for a good-sized man to sit in. She is allowed to carry three lightweight persons, but usually she carries but two, her skipper, "Butts" Whiting, and his "crew," little Harold Pryer, who is a year younger than Whiting. Pryer belongs to a type of Larchmont boys, those who know all about handling a sailboat, and had rather be on the water than anywhere else. One of the larger boys remarked yesterday that "Pryer makes a good 'crew' because he obeys orders without asking questions."

Butler Whiting took to the water from his infancy. He has two older brothers and each one is fully as enthusiastic about aquatic matters as Butler is. All of the Whiting boys are credited with having learned to swim and skate while they were learning their A B C's. Butler's first attempt at navigation was on a vagrant plank which he found floating in the water. His first sailboat was a tiny craft called the Daisy D. With that boat he took part in several regattas two or three years ago and succeeded in winning his share of prizes. Whenever he could get a chance to lend a hand on one of the important sail boats in a race he did it with so much zest and capability that he won the confidence and friendship of some of the best yachtsmen on the Sound. Mr. A. Bryan Alley of the Larchmont Yacht Club permitted young Whiting to have practically the exclusive use of his 17-foot catboat Minnetonka last season, and this little craft, navigated by the dauntless "Butts," won nearly every race in which she took part.

One day last Summer while Butler Whiting was sailing the Minnetonka in a regatta off Riverside in the Sound a violent thunder storm came up after the start had been made. Some of the smaller boats were in a bad way and had to be succored. One of the small craft near the Minnetonka was capsized by the gale. Young Whiting made straight for it and pulled its crew of two boys into the Minnetonka, and then resuming his course kept on regardless of the storm and won the race. This young man's trophies for the season of 1898 include an interesting variety of useful and ornamental articles.

The Minnetonka was so successful that Butler's brother Kenneth, who is a year older than Butler, set out to build a boat that would beat everything of her size. He designed the new boat himself and with the help of a congenial young friend he constructed it in his father's barn. It was a peculiar looking boat when finished and Kenneth called it the Lobster. He took it to New Rochelle and won a race with it the first thing. Subsequently he got a larger sail for it and the Lobster was as successful in defeating boats of her class as the Minnetonka had been.

It was partly Butler Whiting's desire to get a boat that could run away from the Lobster that suggested the idea of building the Kazaza. Mr. McCahill told Butler that if he would agree to sail the boat it should be built. Such an agreement was easily effected, and in the construction of the new boat some of the parts of the Minnetonka were used. From her first appearance in the Larchmont waters the little Kazaza attracted unusual attention. Her color, perhaps, had something to do with it, for she was painted green. On the Fourth of July Butler Whiting entered her in a race at Larchmont, and the unique craft showed such extraordinary speed that she reached and passed the judges' stand at the finish before the judges got there, and when the judges came up they nearly awarded the race to the second boat, because she was the first one which they saw pass by. The Kazaza is to be sailed in all the races of her class on the Sound circuit. Already she has won six races, and was second in a seventh. She has appeared in the regattas of the Larchmont, the New Rochelle, the Seawanhaka, and the American Yacht Clubs.

The Whiting boys have a little mascot of which they are very fond. It is a tiny Scotch terrier with the modest name of Fido. This dog accompanies one or the other of the Whiting boys whenever a race of importance is to be sailed, and its presence, it is claimed, has invariably brought good luck to the boat on which it happened to be. Not long ago Fido crawled into one of the lockers of Kenneth's boat Lobster, presumably to take a nap. A sudden squall capsized the Lobster, and, as the mascot did not come to the surface, Kenneth dived under the boat in search of the missing dog. He went under the capsized boat three times before he found the little mascot, and it took several minutes to get the water out of the half-drowned dog.

Both Kenneth and Butler Whiting are locally noted for their skill in swimming and skating. Within the last two or three years they have entered in all the neighborhood contests, and invariably they are prize winners. Last year these brothers won five prizes at the Larchmont aquatic contests, in which there were many novel features.

The

New York Times Illustrated Magazine

OF

SUNDAY, JULY 9TH,

will contain, among others, the following features:

Latest portrait and interesting description of Wm. K. Vanderbilt; full page of snap shots of Roosevelt's Rough Riders at Las Vegas, New Mexico; photograph of Charles M. Murphy's race on a wheel with a Long Island locomotive; interesting article on Echo

THE QUEENS COUNTY DEBT.

Nassau's Proportion Less Than a Million—New York's More Than Three.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 6.—Charles F. Brown, who was appointed referee in the matter of the division of Queens County, as between the Nassau County towns and New York City, by Justice Clearwater, has handed down an opinion, holding that the division of the debt should be on the basis of the assessed valuation of Nassau and Queens Borough towns.

Upon this basis the proportion of Nassau County will be $985,565.32, and the share of New York City $3,822,346.68. Referee Brown bases his opinion upon the provisions of Section 1,588 of the charter of the City of New York. The decision is a victory for Nassau County, and it is thought it will be sustained by the courts.

ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Isthmian Canal Commission held an all-day session to-day, but refused to make public anything concerning the proceedings beyond a general statement that it had been considering the details of the work before the various committees. The Panama Canal section of the commission probably will visit Paris, and arrangements are making to that end.

The observation work begun by the old Nicaragua Commission is being kept up, and four additional men will be sent to the field by Saturday's steamer from New York. They are J. O. Jones of Alabama and Thomas F. Boltz of Philadelphia, both with the expedition last year, and Stanford A. Harris of North Carolina and W. C. G. Magruden of Washington, both new appointees.

The commission is hurrying to make up its field plans, and it is thought the majority of the members will sail for the isthmus by the end of July.

Col. Picquart Declines a Gift.

PARIS, July 6.—The citizens of Budapest, having sent a valuable begemmed sword of honor for presentation to Col. Picquart, the latter has written, through the correspondent of the Pester Lloyd, declaring himself greatly touched, but unable to accept the token. He says he is satisfied in possessing their sympathy.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	4:35	Sun sets	7:33
		Moon sets	....

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	7:12	Gov. Isl'd	7:54
		H. Gate	9:51
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	7:24	Gov. Isl'd	8:00
		H. Gate	1:56

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JULY 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ulier, Demerara	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JULY 8.

Altai, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British King, Antwerp	.....	.....
Buffalo, Hull	.....	.....
Etruria, Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Island, Christiania	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Menominee, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
New York, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Olinda, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg	.....	6:00 A. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Salerno, Newcastle	.....	.....
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after June 23 and up to July 27 at 6:30 P. M. on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive July 7. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 9 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 21 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji

The Wanamaker Store

Some Things in Sailor Hats and Trimmed Millinery

DESIRABILITY in a hat is more a matter of tasteful trimming than in anything else. It isn't a question of so much ribbon and so much money,—it is *looks* that count. Point this moral with these

Trimmed Summer Hats at $3

We bought the materials and frames advantageously. We have trimmed with maline, liberty silk and genius. Looking at the hats alone, you would guess $7 and $8 as their prices.

Then here's a lot of outing hats at $1, of which the usual price is from $2 to $3. Purely mercantile, this bargain, for there is little trimming about them,—rough straw hats with black velvet band and a quill. Outing hats, pure and simple and pretty.

Again, a rough straw sailor hat, with colored band, at half the lowest price you ever knew. A $2 or $2.50 hat for

Seventy-five Cents.

Imported Summer Capes Go on your outing prepared for differences in temperature. These shoulder capes add temptation to precaution. All imported. Black silk, jet and passementerie, light and picturesque. Long capes and short, just right for cool evenings, and reduced amazingly:

At $5 and $6.50; were $8 and $10.
At $8; value 12. At $15; values up to $22.
At $22; values up to $42. At $25; values up to $43.
Others at $32, $50, and $60; very much reduced.
Second floor, Broadway.

Separate Skirts Half Prices and Under A new skirt story, — the only possible improvement on our last. Consider this: Beautifully designed, handsomely trimmed, "distinguished" pique skirts, the epitome of good taste,—a large, rich assortment going at

Half Prices and Less

At $4; values up to $10. At $5.50; values up to $12.
At $7.50; values up to $15.
At $10—A special lot, some all embroidery, with folds of colored linen; values up to $21.
Second floor, Broadway.

Shoes For town or country, for rough or occasional wear, our two shoe stores will supply you—one presenting highest grades and small prices; the other presenting high grades and smallest prices. The best value, the best comfort, the best appearance—that's their motto. An established record for low prices makes marking such as these expected:

At $1.75 pair—Women's white canvas Oxfords; [illegible] medium toes with tips.
At $2 pair—Women's tan kidskin Oxfords; bull dog, opera and common sense toes; turned soles.
At $1.50 pair—Women's black kidskin Oxfords; patent leather and kid tips; turned soles.
Men's tan and black Oxfords for general wear; [illegible] and bicycling shoes.
Fulton street and Ninth street.

Children's Shoes, 50c. a pair

Grain leather with calf tips and Texas oak tanned soles, bottomed; spring heels; sizes children's 6 to misses' 13½.

Women's Tan Shoes, $1

Kidskin laced boots; broad widths only; for ranch-and-really country wear; half of normal price.
Fifth floor.

Best Sorts of Women's Summer Gloves. Some Newly Priced Of particular interest are those that have reduced prices. To tell of them first:

At 25c.—Suede-lisle, in tans and black, that heretofore sold at 50c.
At 50c.—Of chamois, in white and buff; that were $1.
At 25c.—A good value in white suede-lisle.

Then there are the well-known Kayser and Amsterdam makes of silk gloves; all the newest styles of them. Prices are 50c., 75c., $1 and $1.25.
Tenth street.

Summer Corsets The Lillian first, of course. The Wanamaker imported corset, comfortable and shapely at all seasons; in Summer a delight for ease and coolness. And with the Lillian some worthy companions:—

At $3 each—Lillian Summer corset; batiste; long waist. Some in light weight net for $2.25 each.
At $1.75 each—Lillian Summer corset; strong net; long and short waist.
At $1 each—L. R. corset; our own special domestic corset; of double imported net; short and long waists.
At 75c. each—Summer batiste corsets—the Elite and H. S.—medium and long waists; white and drab; sizes 18 to 30; regular $1 and $1.50 goods.

White Lawn Aprons and Caps Choice is offered in a collection of aprons, all of sheer lawn, and variously trimmed, at prices running from 25c. to $2.75.

And caps for maids are 10c. to 65c.; for nurses, 15c. to 75c.; dust caps, in white and in colors, 10c. each.
Second Floor, Tenth street.

Insertions, 12½c. Yard Fine nainsook insertions in designs that explain why this is a year of insertions. New and beautiful, popular all the season at regular prices. By a series of fortunate chances—the manufacturer's secret — you get them now, all widths, all styles, at

12½c. a Yard

Broadway.

Women's Collars, 30c. Doz. An inexplicable reduction. About 400 dozen Wanamaker collars — satisfactory collars that launder well.

Sizes 12 to 13½, in two popular styles. Collars that were made to sell at 12½c. each. Presented now at

3c. Each; 30c. Dozen

Tenth street.

Trinkets Pretty little things in demand all Summer:

Crystal Fan Chains, 25c. each.
Crystal Heart Charms, 25c. each.
Pearl Links, 18c. a pair.
Pearl Waist Sets, 25c. and 50c. set.
Pearl Studs, sets of 3, 35c. and 40c.
Black Links, 25c. pair.
Black Studs, sets of 3, 25c., 30c. and 75c. set.
Enamel and Gilt Waist Sets, 25c. set.
Tenth street and Broadway.

Men's Cambric Night Shirts, 50c. A move for Summer comfort — a collarless night shirt. Made of fine cambric, carefully finished. Pearl buttons and trimmings of delicately colored braid. Fifty dozen shirts in all. Your own at

50c. Each

Men's Neckwear 2,000 silk string ties, the best concomitants of the popular high turn-over collars. Made of prettily striped and figured silk of admirable quality; 1⅛ in. wide. Natty and individual. At your service for

12½c. Each.

Men's Braces Made in Paris — the "Wanamaker Brace." A Summer brace, as light as can be. Pretty, too, in Summer colors and patterns. Well-made, of first-class cotton webbing, finished with "cantab" ends and metal trimmings; elastic at back. All that you wish in a brace. Price—

40c. Each.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Men's Half Hose And Underwear Excellent quality and moderate price go hand-in-hand at all times here. No matter how little the cost, be assured that price can procure no better anywhere. Generally we are lower than the market.

25c. pair—Fast black or tan lisle thread half hose; light weight and durable; high spliced heels; double soles and toes; easily worth 38c.
50c. garment—Fine French balbriggan underwear; shirts have long or short sleeves; drawers long or short inseams, with reinforced seats.
$1 garment—Light weight French balbriggan shirts and drawers; drawers have spliced seats and fronts, with long or short inseams.
Broadway.

Summer Suits For Youths at $7 Re-adjustment of stocks brings into one lot about 100 suits of fancy cheviots and neat worsteds that were selling up to to-day at $8.50 to $12. Now they are $7. For youths of 14 to 19 years, and men of small stature.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Girls' Wash Skirts, $1.50 Each White pique skirts, models of graceful construction, trimmed with embroidery, insertion or braid in various beautiful designs. Sizes 8 to 14 years. Skirts that won admiration at $3 and $4 each. Choose now at

$1.50 Each.

Second floor, Broadway.

Screens and Screen Doors For defense. Be secure against the invading pests. Now is the time to fortify. The means are ample, the terms inconsiderable. Witness these:

ASH FRAME, SPRING SIDES
At 15c.—24 in. high, 27 to 30 in. wide.
At 35c.—24 in. high, 29 to 32 in. wide.
At 40c.—24 in. high, 32 to 36 in. wide.
At 45c.—30 in. high, 27 to 30 in. wide.
At 50c.—30 in. high, 29 to 32 in. wide.
At 60c.—28 in. high, 36 to 40 in. wide.
IMITATION WALNUT, SLIDING FRAME
At 30c.—18 in. high, 21 to 37 in. wide.
At 35c.—21 in. high, 21 to 37 in. wide.
At 40c.—24 in. high, 21 to 37 in. wide.
At 45c.—27 in. high, 24 to 42 in. wide.
At 50c.—27 in. high, 24 to 48 in. wide.
SCREEN DOORS, with spring hinges and pull, all sizes from 65c. to $2.
MARBLE BRICKS—to keep the door from flying shut; effective bricks of three layers of Tennessee marble; size, 3x4x7⅞; price 50c. each.
Basement.

Pillow Shams and Sham Holders Of soft, fine cambrics, dainty sheer lawns and handsome all-over embroideries—all the wanted kinds of pillow shams. 65c. a pair, 85c., $1, and numerous other prices up to $2.75.

The holders are shown in delicate shades of pink, blue and yellow and in white, $1.75 a pair.
Second floor, Tenth street.

Self-Heating Sad Irons A timely topic this, and one upon which you should be imformed. These are labor-saving, comfort-insuring and expense-reducing instruments for ironing. Give them a moment's inspection and you'll wish to own one or more. $2.50, $3, $4. Including six feet of gas tubing.

Chocolate Covered Marshmallows Old favorites—deservedly so. We have been selling this quality at 30c. a pound. A large fresh lot has just come in—pure, delicious candy—and it's to be sold at only 20c. a pound.
Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

HOWELL WINS AT HENLEY

American Oarsman Takes Another Heat in the Diamond Sculls.

TORONTO ARGONAUTS BEATEN

Canadian Candidates for the Grand Challenge Cup Defeated by the London Rowing Club.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, July 6.—The continuation of the Henley Royal Regatta today was under favorable conditions. The weather was brilliant and the attendance of spectators largely exceeded that of yesterday. A prominent figure was Mr. R. C. Lehmann, who coached the Harvard University crew for two seasons, as he took his place to watch the First Trinity Eight, whom he had trained.

B. H. Howell, the American oarsman, wearing the colors of the Thames Rowing Club, defeated E. G. Hemmerde of the Leander Club in the seventh heat for the Diamond Challenge Sculls, thus qualifying for the final heat. Howell romped away from his opponent and finished alone.

In the sixth heat of this event Blackstaffe beat Ashe, winning as he liked in 8 minutes and 41 seconds. Howell defeated Blackstaffe last year.

The Leander eight won the fifth heat for the Grand Challenge Cup by a length and a quarter over Trinity. Time—6:57. There was great interest in the sixth heat of this contest, in which the eight of the Argonaut Rowing Club of Toronto met the London Rowing Club's eight, and it proved a magnificent race. London started rowing 40 strokes to the minute to the Canadians' 38, and slipped away at the outset. They were half a length ahead at the Rectory, and at half the distance of the course were a length and a half ahead, the time at that point being 3 minutes 28 seconds. Then the Argonauts spurted grandly, creeping up inch by inch, and at 600 yards from home were on even terms. A punishing tussle ensued, but London just contrived to stay the better and won the heat by a bare half boat's length. The time was 7 minutes 15 seconds.

In the fourth heat of the Silver Goblets and Nickalls Challenge Cup, (pairs,) the St. George's Hospital Club defeated the Thames Rowing Club entries. The St. George's men had practically a walk-over, and crossed the finish line in 9:11. The Thames oarsmen upset at first, and after the race had been started the second time hit the piles twice. In the fifth heat Leander beat First Trinity by a length, in 8:36.

First Trinity defeated the London Rowing Club's eight in the sixth heat of the race for the Thames Challenge Cup, finishing a length and three-quarters ahead, in 7:13. In the seventh heat, the Kingston Rowing Club defeated Jesus College by a length; time, 7:30.

In the fifth heat of the contest for the Stewards' Challenge Cup, Favorite-Hammonia beat Balliol easily, in 7:54. The sixth heat was won by Magdalen over Trinity. The boats fouled at the top of the island, and when they started the second time Trinity ran against the piles and smashed its boat. Magdalen then rowed over the course alone.

In the first heat for the Visitors' Challenge Cup, for four-oared crews, Balliol beat Pembroke. Balliol was a length and a half ahead at the finish, and the time was 7 minutes 49 seconds. The second heat was won by New College over the Magdalen four by a length. Time—7 minutes 37 seconds.

The first heat for the Wyfold Challenge Cup, for four-oared crews, was won by Trinity Hall, Cambridge, which beat Kingston by three lengths in 7 minutes 59 seconds. In the second heat London beat Thames by three and three-quarters boat lengths. The winner's time was 8 minutes 1⅗ seconds.

In the first heat for the Ladies' Challenge Plate, eight-oared crews, Pembroke beat Radley by two lengths and a quarter. Time—7 minutes 29 seconds. The Eton crew, which gets into the finals in this event without rowing to-day, should easily vanquish the Pembroke eight to-morrow.

The rowing public has not been slow to display its appreciation of Ashe's conduct yesterday in taking advantage of his legal right to claim a foul, thus depriving Thompson of a hard-fought race in the fifth heat for the Diamond Sculls. Such conduct on the part of an American or other foreigner would have been promptly dubbed unsportsmanlike, and much regret is expressed that an Englishman should thus be guilty. All along the course to-day, in the heat with Blackstaffe, Ashe was advised to "protest," and, as the heat was a procession, Blackstaffe winning by about a quarter of a mile, Ashe must have felt rather uncomfortable.

PARET BEATEN BY STEVENS.

Close Contests in the Tennis Tournament at Orange.

The Middle States championship lawn tennis tournament was continued again yesterday at the Orange Lawn Tennis Club grounds, Orange, N. J. The feature of the day was the exciting semi-final match between Richard Stevens and J. Parmly Paret. The men were considered very evenly matched, and the play justified this estimate, for Paret captured the first set, and came within one stroke of winning the second, which would have given him the match. Stevens will meet the winner of the Larned-Allen semi-final to-morrow, and Champion Whitman is expected to defend his claim to the challenge cup on Monday. Yesterday's scores follow:

Championship Singles.—Third round—W. A. Larned beat D. F. Davis, 11—13, 7—5, 6—3.
Semi-final round—Richard Stevens beat J. P. Paret, 4—6, 7—5, 9—7.
Championship Doubles.—Preliminary round—D. F. Davis and Holcomb Ward beat L. J. Grant and J. Kearney, Jr., 6—2, 6—4.
First round—H. H. Hackett and J. A. Allen beat J. C. W. Brooks and W. B. Brooks, Jr., 6—0, 6—1; W. A. Larned and E. P. Larned beat Dr. L. W. Glazebrook and R. C. Hills, 8—6, 6—2.
Inter-City Team Match.—W. A. Larned, New York, beat D. F. Davis, Boston, 11—13, 7—5, 6—3; S. C. Millett, New York, against Alfred Codman, Boston, 8—6, 3—6, (unfinished.)
Consolation Singles.—First round. S. Franklin beat W. R. Miles, 4—6, 10-8, 9—7; R. C. Hills beat T. Souther, 6—3, 5—7, 6—3.
Second round—J. Kearney, Jr., beat R. C. Hills, 6—1, 6—4; F. B. Hague beat C. F. Watson, Jr., 6—2, 4—6, 6—4; W. C. Grant beat Jay Bramhall, by default.

BOND ISSUE AWARDED.

Offer of Farson, Leach & Co. Accepted —Interest Reduced.

The entire issue of bonds, bids for which were opened on Wednesday, has been awarded to Farson, Leach & Co., whose offer of 109.45 for all or none, was the highest received. The total premium amounts to $947,863.75. This reduces the interest from 3½ to 3.02 per cent.

Controller Coler, in speaking yesterday of the high bids which had been made for the bonds, said that on only a few occasions had there been any offers which approached them. The fact that the bond issue was oversubscribed six times, he said, was convincing proof that there was a demand for 3½ per cent. bonds, and that the city's standing was considered excellent by financial houses.

Scarcity of Sugar in Spain.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—As the result of the loss of her colonies, Spain's sugar factories, with a yearly production of 60,000 tons, have been unable to satisfy the home demand, amounting to about 100,000 tons per annum. According to Consular Agent Mertens, at Valencia, the Government has been petitioned to reduce the high prohibitive duty of 102¼ per cent. to 50 per cent., and in spite of the opposition of the refineries, the reduction probably will be made as a revenue-producing measure.

Catholic Bishops of Latin America.

ROME, July 6.—The Pope, in a letter replying to a recent address by the Bishops of Latin America, congratulates them upon their fraternal concord and devotion to the Papacy, which, he declares, presages great benefits to the peoples of Latin America.

Venezuela Arbitration Commission.

PARIS, July 6.—The Venezuela Arbitration Commission resumed its sessions today. Sir Richard Webster, the British Attorney General, continued his argument on behalf of the case of Great Britain.

British Military Works Bill Passes.

LONDON, July 6.—After applying the closure to the debate on the Military Works bill the House passed the second reading of the measure by a vote of 159 in favor to 53 against.

IF the dipper that is swinging
In the heavens could be filled
To the brim with purest health drink,
From roots and bark distilled,

The stars would leave the milky way,
Thronging thirstily about,
And they'd shake the solar system
With a universal shout—for

HIRES
Rootbeer

One package of HIRES Rootbeer Extract makes Five Gallons.

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THE TRANSVAAL FRANCHISES.

Volksraad in Secret Session Discussing the Compromise—Seven Years' Residence the Qualification.

PRETORIA, Transvaal, July 6.—The Volksraad sat in secret session to-day, President Krüger and the negotiators from the Orange Free State being present. It is understood that an agreement was reached to grant the franchise immediately to all settlers prior to 1890, and to other classes of residents within seven years, the naturalization clause to be optional. These proposals will be debated in open session to-morrow.

Although Sir Alfred Milner, on behalf of Great Britain, demanded at the Bloemfontein conference that a residence of five years should be a qualification for the franchise, it is believed that the terms said to have been agreed upon to-day in the Volksraad might be acceptable to the Uitlanders if suitable guarantees were given for the execution of the promised reforms.

OFFICERS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Great Britain to Reorganize Troops There for an Emergency.

LONDON, July 7.—The Times this morning announces that several officers, including Brevet Col. Robert Stephenson Smyth Baden-Powell, commanding the Fifth Dragoon Guards, Capt. Lord Edward Cecil, (fifth son of the Marquis of Salisbury,) of the Grenadiers, and Lieut. the Hon. Algernon Henry Charles Hanbury-Tracy, (second son of Baron Sudeley,) of the Royal Horse Guards, have been ordered to proceed to South Africa to organize the residents, as well as the police and local forces, at various points on the frontier.

"Additional special service officers," says The Times, "are likely to be sent out during the next few days; and the Commander in Chief has been engaged in completing the composition and organization of a larger force, which it will be necessary to dispatch should the negotiations with the Transvaal fail."

A GLIMPSE OF CAPT. DREYFUS.

The Prisoner Seen in a Courtyard at His Exercise Hour—His Wife in Better Spirits.

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RENNES, France, July 6.—Mme. Dreyfus, on leaving the prison to-day, appeared in much better spirits than yesterday. It was evident that her conversation with her husband had been of a more cheerful nature.

A large crowd had gathered, in the hope of witnessing her arrival and departure, but the gendarmes cleared the streets adjacent to the prison, and the spectators only caught a passing glimpse of her as she drove rapidly in a closed carriage to the residence of Mme. Godard. The latter left her house to-day and took up quarters temporarily at the residence of a relative in another part of the town, in order to allow the Dreyfus family full freedom in using her mansion.

From a point overlooking the prison the correspondent of The Associated Press saw Capt. Dreyfus emerge into the courtyard to-day for an hour's exercise. He was dressed in a blue serge suit and wore a soft felt hat. He walked slowly across the yard with his hands in the pockets of his jacket. His head was slightly bent forward, so that it was impossible to see his features. As he crossed the yard he was preceded and followed by a prison warder. The three passed through another door, leading to a garden in the centre of the prison, where Dreyfus takes exercise, and disappeared.

Gen. Begassiere arrived to-day, and will hold to-morrow a general inspection of the artillery, of which the garrison is mainly composed, but, as the review ground is outside of the town there is little likelihood of any untoward incident, although anything is possible, as the population of Rennes, while calm at present, includes a large proportion of anti-Dreyfusards.

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF PARIS.

Gen. Faure Biguet May Succeed Gen. Zurlinden—The Military Review.

PARIS, July 6.—It is regarded as probable that Gen. Faure Biguet will be appointed Military Governor of Paris, and that Gen. Zurlinden, the present incumbent of that post, will be transferred to the command of an army corps.

At the Cabinet council to-day Gen. the Marquis de Galliffet, Minister of War, announced the arrangements for the military review on July 14, which will take place as usual.

DISTURBANCES AT VIENNA.

Socialist Demonstration Because of the New Suffrage Bill.

VIENNA, July 6.—This evening the police of Vienna dispersed an immense Socialist demonstration that was in progress in the neighborhood of the Town Hall. Forty-five persons were placed under arrest, among them the labor leaders Dr. Adler and Herren Raumann and Bretschneider.

The demonstration was against the newly passed Municipal Suffrage bill, which the Liberals and Socialists allege aims at securing a permanent anti-Semite majority in the Town Council.

They, therefore, decided that the workmen should make an orderly demonstration in the most fashionable part of the city. The police had made extensive preparations and, according to the manifestants, behaved brutally toward them.

WILL DISCONTINUE STATIONS.

Long Island Road May Now Abandon Certain Stopping Places.

ALBANY, July 6.—The Long Island Railroad Company, under Section 34 of the railroad law, made application to the State Railroad Commission on May 3 for consent to discontinue rapid transit stations on the Atlantic Avenue division of its railroad at Chester Park, City Line, Norwood Avenue, Rockaway Avenue, Saratoga Avenue, Ralph Avenue, Troy Avenue, Kingston Avenue, Brooklyn Avenue, Grant Avenue, Vanderbilt Avenue; the discontinuance of Bedford Station, and the stopping of all trains at Nostrand Avenue; the discontinuance of Van Siclen Avenue station, Pennsylvania Avenue station, and Howard House station, and the opening of a new station in the vicinity of the three last named.

Hearings were held by and remonstrances to the abandonment of the several stations were received by the Railroad Commissioners. The Commissioners, from examinations, found that the people in the vicinity of the present stations are well accommodated by existing electric and elevated railroads, and that the proposed discontinuance of the stations would inaugurate a better class of service on the Long Island Railroad.

Therefore, believing that the general public interests will be better served by the discontinuance of the rapid transit stations named, the Board of Railroad Commissioners so directs, and also consents to the discontinuance of the Van Siclen Avenue, Pennsylvania Avenue, and Howard House stations, on condition that they be not discontinued until a new station is established and in use at Bradford Avenue. The board also consents to the discontinuance of the Bedford station, on condition that all trains stop at Nostrand Avenue.

STREET RAILWAY EXTENSION.

New York and North Shore May Go Into Long Island Road Territory.

ALBANY, July 9.—The Third Appellate Division to-day handed down a decision sustaining the determination of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners in granting the application made by the New York and North Shore Railway Company, a street surface railway, for the extension of its lines through the villages of Flushing, Whitestone, and Jamaica in the County of Queens.

The Long Island Railroad, through its counsel, opposed the application, on the ground that it was not in reality an extension of the company's lines, but a mere cloak to unlawfully change the route of the line, thereby diverting traffic from their road. The board granted the application, however, and subsequently the Long Island Railroad Company secured a writ of certiorari to renew the proceedings.

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For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

LACK OF MEN IN THE NAVY.

None to Spare for Practice with the Torpedo Boats or to Man New Ships When Completed.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Inquiries have been made at the Navy Department concerning a report that during the Summer there was to be great activity of practice with the torpedo boats ready for service, particularly in the harbors of the United States. The officers of the Navy Department who would know of any such programme say that the report must have arisen from some misunderstanding of orders to one of the four torpedo boats in commission. These four boats are the Farragut, at Mare Island; the Gwin and the Mackenzie, at Newport, and the Talbot, at Norfolk. There are other torpedo boats that might be employed in harbor practice if they were in commission, but the fact is that they are laid up "in ordinary."

There is a great desire on the part of officers to enjoy the advantages of just the practice suggested. The Ordnance Bureau and the Bureau of Navigation would be glad to have an order issued for such practice, but it could not be carried out now when officers and men are scarce. The fleet in the Philippines draws heavily upon the officers of the service, and with sick leaves kept down as close as is reasonable, there are no officers to spare for torpedo boats.

The scarcity of officers and men will be brought to notice later on, when the battleships now approaching completion are ready to be commissioned. The Kearsarge and Kentucky will take 1,040 men. When the Illinois type, with three vessels of the class, comes along, some time later, the three will take 1,470 men. The result will be that if the force of men in the navy is not materially increased the battleships now in commission will have to be laid up in navy yards in order to furnish complements of men for the new ones.

There are in commission at this time about eighty-five vessels of all sizes. Twenty-two of these are on the Asiatic Station under Rear Admiral Watson.

DISMISSAL FOR CAPT. McNEALL.

The President Approves the Sentence of the Court-Martial.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The President has approved the sentence of the court-martial in the case of Capt. John McNeall, Fourth Cavalry, and the officer has been ordered to be dismissed from the service. He was recently convicted by court-martial of violations of the army regulations in connection with his administration of the affairs of the mess fund of his company and other financial matters. He was stationed at the Presidio, at San Francisco, at the time of his suspension from duty.

CUBAN STORY ABOUT GOMEZ.

Reported that He is Planning Revolution in San Domingo.

HAVANA, July 6.—El Reconcentrado publishes a sensational story accusing Gen. Maximo Gomez of plotting to overthrow the Government of San Domingo. It says:

"Having abandoned the hope of becoming the head of the Cuban Republic, and unwilling to emulate the example of those patriots who, in similar conditions, have thrust aside personal interests and retired to private life, Gomez is conferring with discontented Dominicans, among whom is Gen. Bautista, who is now in Havana, with a view of organizing an expedition composed of former American and Cuban soldiers, to attack San Domingo, kill President Heureaux, and proclaim Gomez Dictator. We are informed that Gomez, though an old man, is of infinitely more value than all the Dominican Generals put together."

This story is generally discredited.

Civil Service Board at Havana.

HAVANA, July 6.—Collector Bliss has formed a Civil Service Board, consisting of himself, the Deputy Collector, the Controller, and the Chief Inspector. Hereafter all applicants must pass an examination under rules prepared by the board before securing a position in the Customs Service.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Capt. Goodrich reports that he sailed to-day from Valparaiso on the Newark for Coquimbo, en route to Callao.

The gunboat Wilmington sailed to-day from Rio for Santos.

The Machias left Key West to-day for Pensacola, conveying the floating dock to be located there.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Hocking Receivership.

CINCINNATI, July 6.—Arguments were made to-day before Judge Taft of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals on the receivership of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railway. S. M. Felton had been appointed receiver by the Federal Court, and N. Montserratt by the State court. Judge Taft sustained his appointment of Receiver S. M. Felton and ousted Mr. Montserratt.

W. F. Holwill to Retire.

William Frederic Holwill, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, will retire Sept. 1, after a service with the Lackawanna system of thirty-one years. Mr. Holwill is sixty-two years old, and a native of Jersey City. His first railroad service was as transfer clerk in the office of the Morris and Essex Division. He has been General Passenger Agent since 1872.

James M. Barr's New Post.

At the meeting yesterday of the Board of Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company James M. Barr, Vice President of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company, was elected a Vice President. In this office he will have charge of the operating department of the Santa Fé system. Mr. Barr is a native of Ohio. He began railroad service as a messenger boy on a division of the Pennsylvania system, and went through many grades, until he became Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington and Northern Railroad. Before entering the service of the Norfolk and Western Mr. Barr was General Superintendent of the Great Northern Railway.

The Benin Chief Caught and Killed.

BONNY, Africa, July 6.—Ologbosheri, the Benin Chief, has been captured and executed by Lieut. Gabbet.

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Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any disagreeable comfort or exhaustion.

RACING AT BRIGHTON BEACH

Imp Defeated Ethelbert in the Race for the Brighton Handicap.

A RECORD FOR THE DISTANCE

Bannockburn, Shrove Tuesday, Plucky, Captain Sigsbee, and Cesarion Won Their Races.

There was a sensational opening of the racing season of twenty-seven days at the Brighton Beach Racing Association's track yesterday Imp was the cause of it, for this game mare, winner of the Suburban Handicap in 2:05 4-5, put the Brighton Handicap, at a mile and a quarter, to the credit of her owners in 2:05 2-5. This is the record for the track by more than two seconds, and within a fraction of a second of the fastest the distance was ever run in over a circular course. That record—2:05—was made by Salvator over the Sheepshead Bay course.

Threatening weather doubtless kept many from the track, and there was the counter attraction of the first of the series of races between the Columbia and the Defender. Yet there were certainly 10,000 people who braved the chance of stormy weather in order to see the meeting of Ethelbert, winner of the Realization—by many thought to be the best three-year-old of the year—Martimas, the Canadian winner of the Futurity of 1899; the fast filly May Hempstead, and Imp, who had won the Suburban in such sensational fashion on the opening day of the Sheepshead Bay meeting. Bangle, Maxine, and Latson completed the field, but the trio had no friends among speculators or spectators. With the glamor of the Realization race in their minds, the great majority of the pleasure seekers could see no chance for any horse in the race except the Belmont colt, forgetting, apparently, that the very sturdy and honest Western mare was in the field, and with the sort of weight that just suits her. So Ethelbert was a hot favorite, at 6 to 5, with May Hempstead, who had all the best of the weights, a strong second choice at 3 to 1; Bangle and Imp merely nibbled at, and the rest of the field, including Martimas, rank outsiders, the wise ones considering that at the weights Martimas had all the worst of it, and therefore no chance against the campaigners he was called upon to meet

Spencer, who rode Ethelbert, and McCue, who had the mount on May Hempstead, were both apparently pinned down with waiting orders, a dangerous sort of an experiment when running against such a free-running animal as Imp. And so it happened that when O'Leary wanted to send Imp to the front very shortly after the start he had little trouble in getting the lead. She was slightly in front when the horses came by the grand stand the first time, and before the first turn was reached had a lead of a length over Ethelbert and Martimas, who were running head and head, the former being apparently held in hand to await the coming of Bangle and May Hempstead, who, it was assumed, were the pair he had most to fear. Spencer must have ridden Ethelbert to some such orders as these, for the lad would not otherwise have allowed Imp to have opened up such a lead as she did by the time the back stretch was reached. She was then two lengths in front of Ethelbert, and had gained such a lead that she was able to rate along home and win very handily, as she did.

In fact there was no stage of the race after the first quarter of a mile had been run, in 0:24 2-5, but Imp had the race at her mercy, and also no stage of it in which any of the other starters could get near enough to make their chances of winning look at all rosy. Those who best knew the mare and her method of running made the declaration with much certainty when she got her lead in the run from the judges' stand to the turn that there was nothing in the race that would be able to catch her unless it should be Martimas. About his real quality every one was in the dark, as it was his first appearance in the East yesterday. But Martimas found the task set him altogether too great a one, and he never cut much of a figure in the contest. Nor did Ethelbert for that matter, unless running a very consistent second practically from one end of the journey to the other may so be considered. There was one stage of the race on the far turn when Martimas was slightly in the lead of Ethelbert, but that lead was at all times one held on sufferance, as Ethelbert's rider plainly paid no attention to the Canadian horse, and had no fear of him.

When the head of the stretch was reached and it was plain that Imp was not going to "come back" to the field, the riders of both Ethelbert and Bangle tried their hardest to catch the flying black mare. But it was an utterly hopeless and useless task, for she was just as speedy as they were, and, having the lead, had them at a disadvantage. And so, running "game as a pebble," the Western mare kept at her work, easily stalled off the challenges of the stern chasers, and went past the judges winner of her second big handicap of the year in record time and a couple of lengths in front of the Realization winner. Ethelbert, who, to say the least, had been ridden with questionable judgment, got the second honors by a scant length from Bangle, who just beat Martimas home for the third money. Then followed Latson, May Hempstead, and Maxine. May Hempstead's performance was a great disappointment to the many friends of this really good mare and her popular young owner. At no time in the race did she show any of her phenomenal speed, and she acted much as if the gruelling she received in her race against Admiration had taken away the fine edge of her speed. Martimas, who has but recently landed here after a long railway journey, ran a good race under the circumstances, and will do very much better when the weights are adjusted more fairly to him than they were in yesterday's handicap.

The other stake race on the card was The First Attempt, for two-year-olds, over the five-furlong course. Mesmerist was naturally a favorite, though there was a lot of good play on Vulcain and Prince of Melbourne, both of which had a good following. Yet the prize went to a comparative outsider, Plucky, who had run some good races at the Brooklyn track. As is usual in his races, Mesmerist went to the front at the start and stuck there just as long as he could. Plucky caught him at the head of the stretch and beat him home in a bruising finish by a short head. Vulcain was slow to get to going, and was never racing at his speed until the stretch was reached. Then his boy managed to get out of a pocket and made a good bid for the money, but he was too late. The colt will do better at races over a greater distance, as he is slow to get into his stride, and needs a longer race to show at his best.

Captain Sigsbee upset a lot of good things in the fifth race, when he won that event at a mile in 1:40, which is within a quarter of a second of the record for the track at the distance. Fly-by-Night was the public favorite, but Senator McCarren and his friends bet thousands of dollars on his colt. Survivor, and had he won the ring would have lost more than by the victory of Fly-by-Night. St. Clair jumped away in the lead and led the party a merry chase as far as he could run, which was about seven furlongs. In the stretch he was passed by Captain Sigsbee, Fly-by-Night, and The Kentuckian, the two last named and St. Clair finishing in so close a bunch that it required the official placing to tell which one was second. Survivor was a close fifth.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse $600, a5le to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:40 1-5.

1—Bannockburn, P. Dunne's br. c., 4 years, by Hayden Edwards-Bettie Blaise, 121 pounds, 3 to 1 and 9 to 10.....(Spencer)
2—Kinley Mack, Enstin & Latcher's b., 3, 101, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(McCue)
3—Briar Sweet, W. B. Jennings's ch. f., 4, 116, 7 to 5.....(N. Turner)

Cambrian, 3, 109, 15 to 1, (Odom;) Firearm, 4, 118, 6 to 1, (O'Leary;) Alhom, 3, 109, 6 to 1, (Clawson,) and John B. Doerr, Jr., 3, 104, 200 to 1, (Wilson,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a neck; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, selling. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to the second and $25 to the third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02.

1—Shrove Tuesday, E. S. Gardner, Jr.'s, br. f., by Quicklime-Semaphore, $875, 105 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Clawson)
2—Beverage, James Galway's ch. f., 90, 15 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(A. Hewitt)
3—Thermos, W. B. Jennings's b. c., 97, 100 to 1.....(J. Slack)

Mynheer, 97, 15 to 1, (Moody;) Gold Lack, 98, 10 to 1, (McCue;) Vendig, 92, 10 to 1, (R. Lewis;) Posthaste, 97, 60 to 1, (Wilson;) G. E. Wightman, 109, 60 to 1, (Jackson;) Golden Sceptre, 107, 6 to 1, (Spencer;) Cupid, 97, 20 to 1, (Odom;) Kamara, 94, 80 to 1, (H. Evans;) Tristan Belle, 94, 7 to 1, (O'Connor;) Shamokin, 92, 50 to 1, (Gisbourne;) Knightbanneret, 108, 7 to 1, (Mitchell;) Presit, 105, 20 to 1, (Bullman;) Salmagundi, 104, 50 to 1, (Collins,) and Lassie James, 108, 100 to 1, (Sullivan,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a hard drive by two lengths; a similar distance between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The First Attempt Stakes, for two-year-olds. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $30 each, half forfeit, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03.

1—Plucky, Regina Stable's ch. c., by Great Tom-Endurance, 112 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Doggett)
2—Mesmerist, Bromley & Co.'s ch. c., by Albert-Hoodoo, 127, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Taral)
3—Vulcain, H. Eugene Leigh's ch. c., by Kingston-Arrowgrass, 125, 11 to 5.....(N. Turner)

Prince of Melbourne, 127, 5 to 1, (O'Leary;) Wig, 107, 10 to 1, (Odom,) and Osceola, 107, 150 to 1, (Collins,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a hard drive by a very short head; two lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse, $5,000, added to a subscription of $200 each, half forfeit, or only $15 if declared out by March 1, of which $1,000 to the second and $500 to the third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:05 2-5.

1—Imp, Harmess & Bresman's blk. m., 5 years, by Wagner-Fondling, 115 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(O'Leary)
2—Ethelbert, Perry Belmont's b. c., by Eothen-Maori, 3, 107, 13 to 10 and 1 to 2..(Spencer)
3—Bangle, E. S. Gardner, Jr.'s, b. c., by Iroquois-Bracelet, 4, 112, 8 to 1.....(Clawson)

Martimas, 3, 112, 12 to 1 (Taral;) Latson, 4, 107, 50 to 1, (Odom;) May Hempstead, 95, 13 to 5, (McCue,) and Maxine, 5, 110, 12 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won cleverly by a length; a similar distance between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; weights 15 pounds below the scale. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:40.

1—Captain Sigsbee, Turney Brothers' b. c., by Candlemas-Landlady, 101 pounds, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(O'Leary)
2—Fly By Night, P. Dunne's ch. g., 108, even and 1 to 2.....(N. Turner)
3—The Kentuckian, E. F. Simm's ch. c., 101, 10 to 1.....(McCue)

St. Clair, 106, 10 to 1, (Clawson;) Survivor, 106, 3 to 1, (Spencer;) Formero, 111, 25 to 1, (Bullman;) The Burlington Route, 106, 300 to 1, (Richards,) and Roysterer, 106, 50 to 1, (Odom,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a hard drive by a length; a short head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:14.

1—Cesarion, Smith & Co.'s br. h., aged, by Faustus-Cleopatra, $2,000, 124 pounds, 6 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(McCue)
2—Dolly Welthof, Buckley & Brown's br. f., 3, 90, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(O'Connor)
3—Zanone, M. Corbett's br. g., 6, 102, 4 to 1.....(Odom)

Hapsburg, 3, 95, 15 to 1, (Wilson;) Limelight, 3, 111, 100 to 1, (H. Evans;) Doctor Parker, 3, 110, 12 to 1, (N. Turner;) Nautch Girl, 4, 100, 5 to 1, (Spencer;) Uncle Louis, 4, 97, 100 to 1, (A. Hewitt;) Helgrave, 3, 94, 100 to 1, (Rauden;) Blarneystone, 4, 105, 5 to 1, (Clawson;) Momentum, 4, 105, 30 to 1, (Bullman;) Decide, 6, 97, 30 to 1, (Clark;) Handcuff, 3, 97, 15 to 1, (Mitchell;) Ortoland, 4, 105, 100 to 1, (J. Slack;) Whiplash, 3, 109, 20 to 1, (Doggett,) and Harry Reed, aged, 102, 8 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by half a length; three lengths between second and third.

Brighton Beach Card To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1899 of $600; allowances. One mile and a sixteenth.

Pounds.	Pounds.
Arbases 126	Lackland 107
Firearm 116	Mail Bag 104
Hardy C. 116	Oleska 102
Grey Jacques 114	Waitnot 100
Pirate M. 114	Lepida 102
Sir Hubert 107	

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, 10 pounds below the scale. Five furlongs.

Las Vegas 112	Reeve 112
Mac Flecknoe 112	Wax Taper 112
Elm Conig 112	Battle Royal 112
Federalist 112	Lady Uncas 109
Premature 112	Beautiful 109
Picardy 112	Two Heart 109
Idwin 112	Her Ladyship 109
Handicapper 112	Watercure 109
Pettifogger 112	Independent 109

Also eligible to start if any of the above are scratched:

Reminder 112	Iloilo 100
Angles 112	

THIRD RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds, to carry 105 pounds. Five and a half furlongs.

Sharpless 105	Klondyke Queen 100
Dan Cupid 105	Veracious 100
Landgrave 105	Florence Clark 100
Asthore 105	Lady Madge 100
College Boy 105	Rose O'Lee 100
Hollander 105	Requlta 100
Haytime 102	Saccharine 100
Exit 100	Our Annie 100
Pins 100	Tam Var 100

Also eligible to start if any of the above are scratched:

Lion d'Or 105	Tourraine 102
Emigre 102	Ineennamara 100
Al Reeves 102	Lioness .....

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five and a half furlongs.

Big Gun 115	Seala 101
Trumpet 112	Fasterling 93
Nansen 108	Pegasus 93
Neponset 106	Frelinghuysen 92
Affret 104	Decimal 89
Mantoban 104	Ceylon 89

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

The Burlington Route 107	Hard Knot 95
Wolhurst 95	
The Dolphin 106	Ed Tipton 95
Handsel 106	Ordeal 93
Maximo Gomez 103	Gretchen 93
Mordecai 103	Tyrshena 91
Estaca 103	Strangest 88
Manlius 100	Tyran 88
Holland 97	Diminutive 86

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; penalties and allowances. One mile.

George Keene 121	Specialist 109
Judge Denny 114	Satin Slipper 104
Glorian 114	

Futurity Bell Sold for $3,000.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 6.—Joe Thayer has sold to W. R. Brasfield, for a St. Louis turfman, the two-year-old filly Futurity Belle, by Electric Bell, dam by Red Wilkes. She has been a mile this season in 2:24, something never done by a two-year-old here at this season of the year. The price paid was $3,000.

DEVON MEN WIN AT POLO.

Superior Team Play Too Much for the Philadelphians—Cold for the Spectators.

It may seem rather odd to persons in New York who were sweltering yesterday that a polo game was played at Cedarhurst, L. I., at which the women were glad to cover their light gowns with shawls and jackets and the men to wear light overcoats. A damp, uncomfortable drizzle set in during the last period.

The game was played on the field of the Rockaway Hunt Club, and was between the Devon team, which holds the Pennsylvania polo championship, and the Philadelphia Country Club. During the recent Philadelphia polo circuit the Devon team won the Morrell, Valentine, and Aldine Cups, and tomorrow it will meet the crack Meadow Brook team to decide possession of the Ladies' Challenge Cup in the Rockaway tournament. Devon had its ablest team of four in the field. The players were (the handicaps being given for individual comparison, as the Ladies' Cup contest is played without handicaps):

DEVON.	Hd'cp.	PHILADELPHIA C. C.	Hd'cp.
1. C. R. Snowden.....	5	1. R. E. Strawbridge.	5
2. G. W. Kendrick, 3d.	6	2. W. Hinckle Smith.	5
3. Charles Wheeler...	6	3. A. E. Kennedy....	6
Back. G. McFadden..	3	Back. J. F. McFadden.	3
Total	22	Total	19

Devon won by the large score of 14½ goals to 1½ goals, each side being penalized one-half a goal. The secret of the big victory lay in the fact that Devon not only recognized but carried out the policy of team play, the ball often being left by one man when it could be played to better advantage by another. Philadelphia tried to do some team work, but the anxiety of each man to whack at the ball whenever he had a chance often sent it where there was no one to carry it on.

W. Hinckle Smith did the most skillful work for the defeated team, his game being fully equal to that of any of the Devon men. Individually, it would be hard to pick out any of the latter as particularly superior. It was a delight to watch Wheeler's powerful, long strokes, for he is a most desperate and true hitter. Kendrich was a likely goal maker. The summary by periods tells the story of the goal making in itself:

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
No. 1.	G. W. Kendrick, Devon		3:00
No. 2.	George McFadden, Devon		3:00

Played three-quarters of a minute over time.

SECOND PERIOD.

No. 1.	G. W. Kendrick, Devon 0:30
No. 2.	Charles Wheeler, Devon 6:30
No. 3.	G. W. Kendrick, Devon 0:30
No. 4.	C. R. Snowden, Devon 4:30

Played one minute and a half overtime. Devon penalized one-half goal for a foul.

THIRD PERIOD.

No. 1.	W. Hinckle Smith, Philadelphia 5:15
No. 2.	G. W. Kendrick, Devon 1:30
No. 3.	G. W. Kendrick, Devon 2:00
No. 4.	C. R. Snowden, Devon 0:30
No. 5.	G. W. Kendrick, Devon 4:00
No. 6.	C. R. Snowden, Devon 1:30

Ball knocked out one-quarter of a minute overtime. Philadelphia penalized one-quarter of a goal for a safety.

FOURTH PERIOD.

No. 1.	George McFadden, Devon 5:00
No. 2.	C. R. Snowden, Devon 2:30
No. 3.	George McFadden, Devon 1:00
No. 4.	A. E. Kennedy, Philadelphia 0:30
No. 5.	C. R. Snowden, Devon 4:00

Knocked out one minute under time. Philadelphia penalized one-quarter of a goal for a safety.

Goals earned—Devon, 15; Philadelphia, 2. Penalties—Devon, one-half goal for a foul; Philadelphia, one-half goal for two safeties. Total score—Devon, 14½; Philadelphia, 1½. Referee—H. H. Herbert. Scorer—Frank S. Conover.

The game to-day will be between Lakewood and Meadow Brook, second, being the final match for the Blizzard Cups.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Brooklyns Return Home and Win a Game from the Philadelphias.

FIRST VICTORY IN TEN GAMES

Brilliant Fielding Plays by Both Teams—Maul and Bernhard Pitch Well.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	40	22	.676
Chicago	40	24	.625
Philadelphia	40	25	.615
Boston	41	26	.612
Baltimore	37	27	.578
St. Louis	37	29	.561
Cincinnati	34	31	.523
Pittsburg	32	34	.485
New York	30	36	.455
Louisville	25	42	.373
Washington	22	47	.319
Cleveland	12	53	.185

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Brooklyn, 7; Philadelphia, 1.
Chicago, 11; Pittsburg, 8.
Louisville, 3; Cincinnati, 2.
St. Louis, 9; Cleveland, 4.
Washington-Baltimore game postponed on account of rain.

Games To-day.

New York in Boston.
Philadelphia in Brooklyn.
Washington in Baltimore.
Chicago in Pittsburg.
Cincinnati in Louisville.
Cleveland in St. Louis.

The Brooklyns' losing streak was broken yesterday, when the team defeated the Philadelphias at Washington Park by a score of 7 to 1. The Brooklyns had lost nine straight games, and Manager Hanlon, apparently thought a little shake-up in the team would do no harm. Casey was taken out, and Dahlen played at third, and Jennings at short. The team played with its old-time dash.

Maul pitched his first complete game and won out. He allowed more base hits than the opposing pitcher, but he was very effective when runs seemed imminent. Bernhard, who is enjoying his first season in the big league, was pitted against the Brooklyns, and showed himself to be a pitcher of some worth. All but three of the Brooklyns' runs were due to misplays of Lauder and La Joie.

The game abounded in brilliant fielding plays. Flick made about the best catch ever seen on the grounds in the first inning. Kelley hit the ball on a straight line over second base, and Flick ran from right field, leaning far forward, to get the ball. Kelley made two fine catches. Cross made a sensational catch of a hard line drive by Kelley.

La Joie also figured in a hard play. He ran into centre field to catch a pop fly, and recovered himself in time to stop a run at the plate, completing a double play. The Philadelphias will again meet the Brooklyns at Washington Park this afternoon. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	BH	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Jones, cf...	1	0	4	0	0	Cooley, lb..	0	1	10	1	0
Keeler, rf...	1	2	3	0	0	Thomas, cf..	0	2	0	0	0
Jennings, ss.	1	1	1	2	0	Delehay, lf.	1	2	2	0	0
Kelley, lf...	0	0	4	1	0	La Joie, 2b..	0	0	1	3	1
Dahlen, 3b.	1	0	0	1	0	Flick, rf....	1	2	3	0	0
Daly, 2b....	2	0	2	2	1	Lauder, 3b..	0	1	2	3	2
Ander'n, 1b.	0	2	6	1	0	McFarla'd, c.	0	0	4	2	1
Smith, c....	0	1	3	1	0	Cross, ss....	0	1	2	2	0
Maul, p....	1	1	0	2	0	Bernhrd, p.	0	0	0	4	0
						*Douglass	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	7	27	8	1	Total	1	10	24	15	2

*Batted for Bernhard in the ninth inning.

Brooklyn	3	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—7
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

First base by errors—Brooklyn, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Philadelphia, 6. Base on balls—Off Maul, 1; off Bernhard, 5. Struck out—By Maul, 1; by Bernhard, 2. Three-base hits—Jennings, Flick. Two-base hit—Thomas. Stolen bases—Keeler, Dahlen, Daly, Flick, Anderson. Double plays—La Joie and McFarland; La Joie, Cross, and Cooley; Jennings and Anderson. Hit by pitched ball—Daly. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

Chicago, 11; Pittsburg, 8.

PITTSBURG, July 6.—Pittsburg made an effort in the eighth to win and scored five runs with five hits, but outside of that inning they could not bat when hits were needed. The Chicagos hit Hoffer effectively. Score:

Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	5	1—	8
Chicago	3	2	0	0	1	1	2	0	2—	11

Base hits—Pittsburg, 14; Chicago, 17. Errors—Pittsburg, 6; Chicago, 2. Batteries—Pittsburg, Hoffer and Bowerman; Chicago, Griffith and Donahue. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Latham.

St. Louis, 9; Cleveland, 4.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—Bates's ineffective pitching enabled St. Louis to win to-day's game in the second inning. It was a featureless game. Score:

St. Louis	0	5	1	0	0	1	1	1	0—	9
Cleveland	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0—	4

Base hits—St. Louis, 11; Cleveland, 11. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Cleveland, 4. Batteries—St. Louis, Powell and Criger; Cleveland, Bates and Shierongest. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGan.

Louisville, 3; Cincinnati, 2.

LOUISVILLE, July 6.—A home run, a base on balls, and three singles gave the Louisvilles three runs in the third and the Cincinnatis could not overcome that lead. Umpire Andrews to-day sent his resignation to President Young. Score:

Louisville	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0—	3
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—	2

Base hits—Louisville, 8; Cincinnati, 10. Errors—Louisville, 2. Batteries—Louisville, Woods and Zimmer; Cincinnati, Dwyer and Wood. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney.

Journal Nine Wins a Game.

The Journal baseball nine yesterday won a game in the series of the Morning Newspaper League, defeating THE TIMES team by the following score:

Times	2	3	3	1	0	0	2	5—	16	
Journal	3	0	2	0	5	0	1	10—	21	

PRUSSIA'S COMMISSION DINED.

German Insurance Investigators the Guests of President John A. McCall.

President John A. McCall of the New York Life Insurance Company gave a dinner last evening at the Metropolitan Club to the Prussian Insurance Commissioners—Privy Councillor von Knebel-Doeberitz and State Councillor Baron Marshall von Bieberstein—who have completed an investigation of the company. The Prussian representatives have been here for several months, and have made a very exhaustive examination of the New York Life, the result of which is not made known, as the report must be passed upon by the Prussian Minister of the Interior or Council of State at Berlin, and a decision thereon is not expected before the Fall.

The difficulties between the German insurance authorities and the American companies have been widely published, and have been made the subject of negotiations between the Governments of both countries. Secretary of State Hay, through Ambassador White at Berlin, has been most active in presenting the claims of the several companies of this country formerly doing business in Prussia. Superintendent Payn of the Insurance Department has likewise endeavored to restore good feeling, and has made it manifest that he did not believe in retaliatory laws against the Prussian companies doing business on this side of the water.

Among the guests were the following: Herr von Knebel-Doeberitz, Baron Marshall von Bieberstein Vice President Hobart, ex-Mayor Strong, Charles S. Fairchild, ex-Mayor Grace, George W. Perkins, Deputy Superintendent of Insurance Vanderpoel, Nicholas Kosheleff, Edward N. Gibbs, Joseph J. Hearne Dr. S. O. Vanderpoel, Deputy Superintendent of Insurance Buckley, Woodbury Langdon, Thomas P. Fowler, George Austin Morrison, Augustus G. Paine, Hiram R. Steele John Claflin, Walter H. Lewis; Edmund D. Randolph, C. C. Whitney, D. P. Kingsley, Dr. P. Groth, John C. Whitney, George W. Hubbell, Thomas A. Buckner, William F. Buckley, Henry C. Mortimer, Rufus W. Weeks, and William B. Hornblower.

The following letters of regret were read from President McKinley and Secretary of State Hay:

Executive Mansion,
Washington, July 6th, 1899.

My Dear Sir: I regret very much that public engagements will not permit me to be present at the banquet given in honor of the distinguished German officials, whose mission to the United States has been completed, and who are about to return home.

It affords me much pleasure, however, to send greetings and congratulations to the assembled guests, and to rejoice with the citizens of both the United States and Germany upon the sincere friendship which exists between these two countries, which I believe will not only continue but be constantly increased and strengthened. Very sincerely yours, WILLIAM McKINLEY.

To the Hon. John A. McCall.

Department of State,
Washington, July 3, 1899.

My Dear Mr. McCall: I have your kind letter of July 1, inviting me to dine with the representatives of the Prussian Insurance Administration, who are now visiting New York, on Thursday evening at the Metropolitan Club.

It would be a very great pleasure to me to join you if it were possible, but imperative engagements here put it out of my power to leave Washington this week.

With best wishes for an agreeable evening, and with cordial congratulations upon the prospect of a better understanding between the insurance authorities of the United States and Germany, I am, very sincerely yours, JOHN HAY.

Hon. John A. McCall,
New York Life Insurance Company, New York.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange will meet today.

The North American Accident Association of Chicago has filed articles of incorporation with the Illinois Insurance Department as a stock corporation.

Chicago advices state that Herman Alschuler has been appointed general agent of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation of London for the State of Illinois with headquarters at Chicago.

It was denied yesterday that Frank Hall and Ira Welch, the St. Louis fire insurance adjusters who are in town, contemplate the opening of negotiations for a Western general agency of the recently organized Adjustment Corporation of New Jersey.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society reports that on Wednesday of this week it wrote $7,000,000 of life assurance, which constitutes the largest day's business in the history of the society. It further reports that its business for the month of June was more than twice that of the corresponding month of last year.

The insurance on the property at the corner of Washington and Chambers Streets, which was badly damaged by fire on Wednesday, was distributed as follows: On building, German American, $10,000; Eagle, $10,000; North River, $10,000; Sun, $10,000. On rents, North River, $6,500. On Hines & Mansfield, Royal, $1,500; London and Lancashire, $1,500. On W. H. Cummings, Phoenix of London, $4,000; Citizens', $2,000; Greenwich, $2,000.

At the adjourned meeting of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange yesterday the agreement was amended so that all fire insurance premiums shall be due upon the delivery of the policy, and if not paid within forty days after the close of the calendar month in which the insurance takes effect, notice of cancellation as required by the Standard Policy shall be issued to the assured on the forty-fourth day. It was further provided that each member of the Exchange, and also each agent and branch office manager within the jurisdiction of the Exchange, shall on the 20th day of each month file with the Exchange manager a statement to the effect that they have complied with all of the requirements of the amended rule.

CHESS TOURNAMENT GAMES.

Details of a Selection of Contests at the International Match.

A selection of games as played in the international masters' tournament, now in progress in London, is given in detail as follows:

SCOTCH GAME.

Bird.	Lasker.	Bird.	Lasker.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	31. K—B3	R—Q8
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	32. Q—Q2	Q—B2
3. P—Q4	PxP	33. R—K2	R—K2
4. KtxP	Kt—B3	34. Q—Q3	Q—B3
5. Kt—QB3	B—Kt5	35. K—B2	KR—B2
6. KtxKt	KtPxKt	36. B—Kt3	Q—B4ch
7. B—Q3	P—KR3	37. Q—K3	K—B
8. Castles	P—Q3	38. P—Kt4	P—B3
9. B—KB4	Castles	39. B—K6	R—Q
10. Kt—R4	R—K	40. QxQ	RxQ
11. P—QB3	B—R4	41. K—K3	K—K2
12. Q—B2	Kt—R4	42. B—Kt3	R—B8
13. B—Kt3	KtxB	43. K—R4	R—Q6
14. RPxKt	Q—Kt4	44. R—KB2	R—K8
15. QR—K	P—QB4	45. B—B4	QR—K6
16. R—K1	B—Q2	46. B—Q5	QR—K7
17. P—KB4	Q—R4	47. K—B3	RxKKtP
18. P—B4	P—QB3	48. P—Kt4	K—Q3
19. B—K2	Q—Kt3	49. B—B4	KR—KKt8
20. Kt—B3	P—Q4	50. R—Q3ch	K—B2
21. BPxP	P—B4	51. R—Q5	RxPch
22. BxP	B—Kt3	52. K—B3	R—Kt6ch
23. Q—Q2	QR—Q	53. K—B2	R—Kt7ch
24. KR—K	BxR	54. K—B3	QR—Kt6ch
25. QxB	PxP	55. K—B4	R—QB6
26. KtxP	B—B3	56. R—B5ch	K—Q3
27. P—B5	Q—Q3	57. R—Q6ch	K—K2
28. K—B2	BxKt	58. P—B5	P—KR4
29. BxB	Q—Kt5	59. Resigns	
30. Q—QB3	Q—Kt3ch		

QUEEN'S PAWN'S OPENING.

Blackburne.	Bird.	Blackburne.	Bird.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1. P—Q4	P—KB4	21. Q—R5	P—B4
2. P—K4	PxP	22. QR—K	B—B3
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	23. R—B4	BxB
4. P—B3	PxP	24. RxB	Kt—B3
5. KtxQ	P—Q4	25. Q—B3	Q—Q3
6. B—Q3	B—Kt5	26. R—KKt	P—B3
7. Castles	Kt—B3	27. Kt—Kt5	R(B2)—K2
8. Kt—K2	BxKt	28. KtxP	R—K8
9. PxB	Q—Q2	29. KtxKtch	QxKt
10. P—B3	P—K4	30. R—KKt4	R—Kt8ch
11. B—Q2	B—Q3	31. Rx1i	R—K4
12. PxP	BxP	32. R—Kt6	R—K5ch
13. P—KB4	B—Q3	33. K—Kt2	Q—K4
14. Kt—Q4	Castles	34. R—K6	QxR
15. K—R	P—QR3	35. PxQ	BxP
16. BxKt	PxB	36. Q—B5	R—K7ch
17. P—B5	QR—K	37. K—Kt3	RxKtP
18. B—Kt5	B—K4	38. Q—QB8ch	K—R2
19. Kt—K6	R—B2	39. QxBP	Resigns
20. B—R4	Kt—K5		

FRENCH DEFENSE.

Tschigorin.	Lee.	Tschigorin.	Lee.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1. P—K4	P—K3	26. Kt—R2	R—B6
2. Q—K2

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-town.....1,200 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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TWELVE PAGES.

NEW COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

THE TIMES has criticised the President so freely upon the performances into which he allowed ALGER to lead him at the beginning of the Spanish war that it is bare justice to note his good deeds in the same field. There is a story that POULTNEY BIGELOW is reported to have told in London, and which we do not believe he told at all about the civilian with a "pull" who wanted a Lieutenancy in the Quartermaster's Department, and, because there was no vacancy, being put off with a Captaincy in the Engineers. Of course, that never happened, but it is merely a grotesque exaggeration of many things that did happen and that were bitterly and justly resented in the army.

But the President saw his mistake and did not repeat it. We doubt if any regulations could have produced better results in the bestowal of additional commissions in the regular army than were produced by the wise exercise of the Presidential prerogative. The appointments were all made upon some fair presumption of fitness. There was no taint of Algerism or of politics in them at all. And what was done then seems to be doing now in the officering of the new regiments of volunteers. The President seems to be doing the very best that a mean and stupid statute, instigated by GORMAN, allows him to do for the efficiency of the army. The country owes him thanks.

The opinion of those best capable of forming an opinion is that the Adjutant General is entitled to much of the credit for this excellent procedure. Then by all means he ought to have it. We do not admire Gen. CORBIN. We do not admire any officer who takes up "politics" under pretense of pursuing the profession of arms. We think he is a public malefactor. But if it is the counsel of Gen. CORBIN that has persuaded the President to do the right thing by the army in bestowing the new commissions, then Gen. CORBIN is, to that extent, a public benefactor, and he has a very considerable offset to show to whatever misdeeds he may have committed.

PRIVATE PROPERTY AT SEA.

We wish the representatives of Great Britain, France, and Russia in the Peace Conference had felt at liberty to discuss the principle of exempting from capture private property at sea. In his position of greater freedom Ambassador WHITE discussed it, ably, frankly, and fully, presenting the American argument as it has so often been presented in congresses and conferences during the last hundred years. He stated the case for exemption. We should like to hear the other side. If the powers that refuse to abandon the existing practice would defend it and give us their reasons for clinging to an essentially barbaric usage we might be able to understand their policy, which now we certainly cannot. The three powers we have mentioned refused to commit themselves even to the proposition that the subject should be referred to a special conference, alleging want of instructions. The disposition made of the American proposition is, of course, a polite way of shelving the whole matter. Not to be outdone in politeness Mr. WHITE suavely admitted that it lay outside the scope of the present conference and seconded the resolution of reference.

We confess to some little disappointment at the position taken by Russia. She has more than once assented to the principle that private property at sea should be exempted from the perils of capture and destruction. When JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was Secretary of State, in 1823, he proposed in behalf of the United States to the Governments of Russia, England, and France that the four powers should enter into a convention to exempt the private ships and property of belligerents from capture. The proposition was declined by France and England, but Russia agreed to accept it if the other naval powers would assent. Again, in 1856, when we withheld our assent to the Declaration of Paris, declining to give up privateering unless all private property at sea, except contraband, should be relieved from liability to capture, Russia was one of the powers that consented to the proposed modification. It is true that this subject was not among those specifically put before this conference by the second rescript of the Czar. It is true, also, that after enumerating the eight subjects which seemed proper for the deliberations of the conference the rescript declared that all questions not included in the programme adopted by the Governments participating should be "absolutely excluded." But this is one of the most important subjects the conference could have discussed. It enjoys over some of the other subjects before it the advantage of being perfectly practical. It certainly would have been easy to procure the consents of the participating Governments to its consideration had they been at all desirous to see the principle adopted.

England's opposition is the marvel of the world. Her situation is one which would seem to make it more for her interest than for that of any other nation that the commerce of the sea should be undisturbed by the depredations of war. Continental nations, among them Russia, Italy, and Germany, have at one time or another accepted the principle and have some of them embodied it in treaties. The most eminent publicists and text writers are earnest advocates of exemption. It is logical and in accord with the humane spirit of modern times, which tends more and more to look upon war as an affair between Governments which should cause the least possible molestation and loss to non-combatants. Yet England unaccountably puts herself in the position of chief objector to the proposed reform. LAWRENCE says in his recent work on international law that in her wars with France, having destroyed the commerce of her enemy and added millions of tons to her own merchant marine, "her rulers and people became fully convinced that it was far more important to her to retain the liberty of striking at the enemy's merchantmen than to secure the safety of her own." This may explain, but it does not excuse. We might expect of Spain such a rooted adherence to a worn-out idea. We do not expect it of our enlightened English kinsmen. What is more, in the relations of special friendship which have been created between the two countries we do not like to see her take a position so completely opposed to our own, which we have consistently held since the foundation of the Republic.

SENATOR GRADY ON CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

We regard the speech of State Senator GRADY on civil service reform as, on the whole, an appreciable contribution to that reform. For the first time in the history of Tammany one of its prominent leaders, and one who has been in the past a bitter enemy of the cause, has openly declared for the correction of what he deems mistakes in its application, but has also called upon his party "not to try to defeat the civil service law" and has denounced President MCKINLEY for "withdrawing 4,000 officers from the classified list." That is new doctrine for a Tammany audience to hear. Senator GRADY clearly sees that the essential principle of the merit system has taken root in the mind of the public, and that the violation of it is something that even a Democratic assembly will condemn in a political opponent. The common ruck of place hucksters of both parties may applaud MCKINLEY'S "backward step," but Senator GRADY understands better what the people really think about it.

Nor do we regret the criticism made by the Senator on the questions he picked out from the examinations of clerks and junior clerks in the State service in 1897. It is true that the junior clerks are employed in the office of the Regents of the university chiefly and that their duties require a much higher grade of scholastic knowledge than the title of their place indicates. It is also true that the weight given to the answers of the applicants as to these particular subjects is relatively very small and that failure in them would have very little effect on the success of the applicants, and would easily be more than offset by excellence in other subjects. It remains true, however, that the questions quoted by him are some of them entirely unsuited to the real object of the examinations, while others are ridiculous. Even clerks in the office of the Regents can be secured of a sufficiently high order without being able off-hand to "write a compound, complex sentence with the complex clause denoting time."

The error to which Senator GRADY calls attention is a serious one. It is one also to which the competitive system undoubtedly tends, and any indulgence in it should be vigilantly watched and guarded against. Examiners become more and more familiar as their work goes on with the subjects of their questions, and hard questions tend to seem easy to them, while remaining as hard as ever to the applicants. There should be in every branch of the work some definite system by which this tendency can surely be counteracted and the operations of the examiners be subjected to the criticism of others not exposed to the same tendency. This was formerly done with great care in the city commission of New York, where each Commissioner in turn was accustomed to review and criticise the question papers. A like plan should everywhere obtain.

The law is very clear in this matter. It says that "examinations shall be practical in their character and, so far as may be, shall relate to those matters which will fairly test the relative capacity and fitness of the persons examined to discharge the duties of that service into which they seek to be appointed." The only occasion for asking questions not relating to the subject matter of the duties of the office sought is to test general intelligence. It is now the opinion of experienced examiners that in the great body of cases general intelligence can be satisfactorily tested by questions directed wholly to the subjects involved in the work of the office applied for and that the only need for questions of what is known as scholastic nature arises in the case of persons seeking employment in connection with education. We believe that this view is substantially correct and that it could be applied rigorously with safety and advantage. Not only does the present condition of public opinion demand it, but the demand is sound. The State Commission, under Gov. ROOSEVELT, is now engaged in carrying out the spirit of this view.

Meanwhile, we congratulate the friends of the reform that they have in any degree the support of a Tammany leader of so much influence as Senator GRADY in opposition to the "defeat of the civil service law."

INSUBORDINATION IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

There is a good deal more than meets the eye in that incident of the departure of Col. SAXCE of the French Army from his old command. His Brigadier, commanding the garrison of which the Colonel's old regiment was a part, took the occasion of his departure to issue a general order, in the course of which he said, in effect, and even in terms, that the transferred Colonel had done nothing to be ashamed of. This is without doubt Gen. JULLIARD'S personal opinion, and, for all we know, it may be the opinion of the French Army. But to express it in such a way is a breach of discipline comparable, except in the fact that no scurrilous language was employed, to the offense for which a court-martial did its best to dismiss EAGAN from the United States Army, when it was baffled by the President and Commander in Chief.

Evidently the offense of Gen. JULLIARD is one that the French War Office cannot overlook, if it has any regard either for its own dignity or for the discipline of the army. The offense of Col. SAXCE was that of publicly—that is, in orders read to his regiment—calling about the most distinguished and respected publicist in France "an infamous scoundrel." This is distinctly Eaganesque. It is the kind of thing that shows that the perpetrator of it cannot possibly be a gentleman, and consequently not a proper officer. The French Colonel was transferred avowedly as a punishment for this breach of good manners and decency. And now comes his immediate superior, saying that his misbehavior, for which he had been disciplined by their common superior, was good behavior. How can the War Office possibly fail to take notice of that?

The incident does not exhibit the French Army in a favorable light. It is true that there have been a good many incidents that have not exhibited the French Army in a favorable light, but we do not recall any that have shown it up in precisely this aspect of a mob. "A soldier knows nothing but his orders." That is the A B C of the business. Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON and other citizens may think it is all wrong that it should be so. But by the consent of a good many generations of mankind it is so. Have the officers of the French Army, taking their own view of the merits of the case which has convulsed not only the army, but the republic, any worse grievance, or as bad a grievance, as the officers of the United States Army have had ever since the unspeakable ALGER has been Secretary of War? Has anybody ever heard from one of the regularly bred and trained officers of the army any public intimation that ALGER was not, as Gen. MERRITT was, falsely, we are glad to say, accused of describing him, "the best Secretary of War we ever had"? Everybody who has the privilege of personal acquaintance with officers of the army knows what they think of ALGER and how they talk about him in private. But only fancy one of them giving expression to his personal views of his official superior in general orders, to be read at the head of his regiment or his brigade! Fancy one of them doing what a French Colonel and a French Brigadier have been doing! Would not a French newspaper have been amply justified in saying, as some French journals have been known to say without any justification, that "Les generaux de l'Oncle Sam" did not know the first rudiments of their business? "A soldier knows nothing but his orders."

But this open defiance of the Government, much more open on the part of Gen. JULLIARD than on the part of Col. SAXCE, has an even uglier aspect than that in which it tends to exhibit the French Army as a mob quite incapable of withstanding the Prussian or any other real army. It shows that the French Army is "in politics." There is in this official acquittal by a French Brigadier of an officer whom the War Office had officially condemned a very unpleasant reminder of the decline of the Roman Empire, of the days when the Praetorian Guard were putting the Government up at auction. In the interest of the very existence of the French Republic, it seems to be necessary that the French Government should take effectual notice of the most overt act in which the mutinous spirit of the French Army has thus far found expression.

We have already acknowledged our inability to guess at the motives of Mayor VAN WYCK in practically vetoing the civil service rules that had been agreed upon by the City Commission and the State Commission. It has since been suggested that the Mayor desires to raise the issue of home rule; that he wishes to throw upon the State Commission the responsibility of formulating a set of rules and practically of seeing that they are carried out by City Commissioners whom the State Commission can dismiss, but cannot replace. That may be his motive, but we are confident that his action is a mistake. The State Commission is not likely to shirk the responsibility put upon it. It will make rules, and probably stricter rules than those the Mayor has rejected. Nor is it probable that the City Commissioners will seek to "beat" these rules. They are—especially the Democrats—able and clear-headed men, with respect for law and an understanding of the merit system acquired in their present work. They may be expected, when a perfectly lawful authority is given to the new rules, to observe them faithfully. If they were mere Plunkitts and Grubers they might evade their duty, but they are not. It looks to us as if Mr. VAN WYCK had merely insured better rules for the city with only discredit for himself.

The selection of Mr. BROSIUS of Pennsylvania by Gen. HENDERSON as Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives is of good omen. He can be relied on to carry out with energy and skill the best ideas that the party can agree upon. He has not been an advanced advocate of monetary reform, but he is in sympathy with the movement to put the party firmly on the side of the gold standard, and he has great resources as a practical legislator—sincerity, tact, the respect of his fellow-members, and patient resolution. There is an impression prevalent in well-informed circles in Washington—and it has some good authority—that Mr. REED, believing that there was no need of currency legislation, cynically blocked it by putting on the committee every prominent man who was wedded to a plan of his own. He then clinched his scheme by naming as Chairman a man who despised every other scheme even more violently than he adored his own. The committee is said to have been described by the Speaker as his "currency reform bear garden." Gen. HENDERSON takes another and higher view of his duty, and, besides, the Republican Party has learned more than Mr. REED has in the last three years.

GENERAL NOTES.

A calculating Kansas journal estimates that the cost of the sword to be presented to Gen. Funston by citizens of its State would buy nearly 1,300 pruning hooks.

* * *

Speaking of odd phrases, The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier says that "all two of 'em" is a very common expression among illiterate people in that part of the country.

* * *

A Texas paper reports the Attorney General of another State as having lately said to one of his constituents: "I'd ruther kill trusts as to eat," but this may be only an outcome of State rivalry.

* * *

One of the richest farmers in Missouri, who raises great crops and feeds many head of stock, says that for him there has always been an Eleventh Commandment, which is: "Thou shalt not sell corn."

* * *

A man accused of cruelty to his mother-in-law wept and wailed in a Chicago police court, and said he was the most miserable man alive. An unsympathetic Justice fined him $10, and in his default of payment the black maria took him off to the bridewell still loudly lamenting.

* * *

Since the announcement of his candidacy for Speaker of the new House of Representatives, Congressman David B. Henderson has written to a friend in Tacoma, Washington, as The Ledger of that city reports, these words: "I do not know of a great interest on the Pacific Coast that I will not be able to advance, and that I am not in sympathy with."

* * *

The Galveston (Texas) News is of the opinion that if political campaigns could be made to turn on the enforcement rather than the making or changing of the laws something of general benefit would come of it as a speedy result. Right here, it says, lies the test by which the ability of a people to govern themselves under just laws must at last be demonstrated.

The Cart Before.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

We knew here that the great values of down-town New York had been created largely by the proximity of Brooklyn.

NUGGETS.

That Follows.

"Which is the best—to be lucky or rich?"
"To be rich. Then you don't have to be lucky."—Chicago Record.

Exact.

Her Acquaintance—How old is Miss Passe, anyhow?
Her Nearest Friend—Forty-two, marked down to twenty-nine.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

An Incidental.

Hibbs—See that striking-looking girl there? She married millions.
Hobbs—Who's the insignificant-looking fellow with her?
Hibbs—Oh, he's the man she married.—Philadelphia North American.

That Needed Name.

"Great snakes! Is that one of them auto—automobiles?"
"Yes."
"Well, it's got to have a shorter name. The thing is out of sight before you can pronounce it."—Chicago Tribune.

Their Divergence.

"How did those two delightful young people happen to drift apart?"
"Most natural thing in the world. He was after a heart and she after a bank account. Time developed the fact that neither of them had what the other wanted."—Detroit Free Press.

WOVEN OF MANY A THREAD.

George F. Seymour in Boston Transcript.

Each human life is warp and woof,
Woven of many a thread—
Threads of silver, and threads of gold,
Threads freshly spun, and threads grown old,
Newly born hopes, and hopes long dead,
Woven of many a thread.

Fashioned it is on old Time's loom,
Woven of many a thread,
Twisted and drawn, through and across,
Threads of treasure, and threads of dross,
White as the snow, and sin-stained red,
Woven of many a thread.

Finished soon is the fabric rare,
Woven of many a thread,
To have its wondrous warp and woof
Tried and tested—put to the proof,
Stretching and straining its every shred—
Woven of many a thread.

Battered and torn by Fate's hard hand,
Woven of many a thread,
Its fairness soiled by greed and lust,
Dragged in the earthly mire and dust,
Wet with the tears by sorrow shed,
Woven of many a thread.

Tattered and worn—so ends each life—
Woven of many a thread,
Ends in the gloom of sin and death,
Or saved by Him of Nazareth,
When earth is done and time has fled—
Woven of many a thread.

CALL FOR TEN REGIMENTS

The Order for Their Enlistment Issued by Secretary Alger.

SEVERE SERVICE ANTICIPATED

Physical Qualifications Considered of First Importance—Seasoned Officers to Command.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The order for the enlistment of volunteers for service in the Philippines was published to-day, and seven more Colonels to command the ten volunteer regiments were appointed. There are yet two Colonels to be designated. Eight Majors also were named. The recruiting will not begin until some time next week, the exact date not having been fixed yet.

The organization of the ten regiments in this country will not make any difference in the organization of regiments in the Philippines by Gen. Otis. His regiments will be in addition to those hereafter to be known as the Twenty-sixth to the Thirty-fifth, inclusive, and will be numbered the Thirty-sixth and upward. It is expected that three regiments will be organized in the Philippines. The regiments organized in the United States and the Philippines will increase the army by 650 officers and 17,067 men, if there should be three full regiments formed by Gen. Otis.

The Colonels appointed to-day are under orders to proceed at once with the organization of their regiments. Some of the officers are now in the city, and have been consulting the different bureau officers with regard to equipment and supplies for the men as they join the regiments.

The order for the enlistment of the new regiments is as follows:

War Department,
Washington, D. C., July 5, 1899.

By direction of the President, the following general rules are prescribed for recruiting from the country at large United States volunteers, as provided for by the act of Congress approved March 2, 1899, published in General Order No. 36 of 1899, headquarters of the army, Adjutant General's office, and for organizing the same into regiments:

The strength of regiments, officers, and enlisted men, will be as provided for by Sections 4 and 12 of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1899. The regiments to be organized in the United States will be designated the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-fifth Regiments of Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Of the commissioned officers to be appointed for each of these regiments, the field and staff officers, including medical officers and chaplains of companies, will be assembled at regimental rendezvous, as hereafter designated, for the purpose of theoretical and practical instruction in organization, military administration, drill regulations, discipline, hygiene, camp sanitation, &c. Daily instruction in the nomenclature, care, and assembly of parts of the rifle and target practice will be a special feature of its instruction of both officers and men. Applicants for commissions, except officers of the regular army, will be required to pass a satisfactory examination as to age, moral, mental, and physical fitness, and capacity to command troops, and must have had service during the Spanish-American war.

The recruiting service of the regular army will be charged with recruiting from the country at large men for service in these volunteer regiments, whose enlistments will be made for the period ending June 30, 1901, unless sooner discharged, and without restrictions as to citizenship or educational qualifications, but in all other respects under the same rules and regulations as are prescribed for recruiting the regular service. Except in special cases, only unmarried men will be enlisted for these regiments, in view of the probable severe service of these regiments, and the climatic conditions to which they may be subjected, the physical qualification of both officers and enlisted men is of first importance. Only those fully qualified will be appointed or enlisted. The Lieutenants and two of the medical officers of each regiment will, as far as practicable, be assigned to duty as assistants to recruiting officers of the regular army.

Upon arrival of recruits at the regimental rendezvous the commanding officers of regiments will assign them to companies, and the appointment and reduction of regimental and battalion non-commissioned staff and company non-commissioned officers and other enlisted grades will be governed by the laws and army regulations. Each regiment so organized will, for purposes of discipline and supply, be subject to the orders of the commanding General of the department in which the rendezvous is located, and the regimental commander will report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the department on his arrival at the regimental rendezvous.

Ten regiments of infantry, United States Volunteers, will be organized as follows:
Twenty-sixth at Plattsburg Barracks, New York.
Twenty-seventh at Camp Meade, Pennsylvania.
Twenty-eighth at Camp Meade, Pennsylvania.
Twenty-ninth at Fort McPherson, Georgia.
Thirtieth at Fort Sheridan, Illinois.
Thirty-first at Fort Thomas, Kentucky.
Thirty-second at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.
Thirty-third at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
Thirty-fourth at Fort Logan, Colorado.
Thirty-fifth at Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

R. A. ALGER,
Secretary of War.

The new regiments will consist of 50 officers and 1,359 enlisted men each. Districts for recruiting designated regiments are announced as follows:

Twenty-sixth Regiment, Plattsburg Barracks, New York—The New England States, excepting Connecticut, and the portion of the State of New York north of the 42 degree of latitude.

Twenty-seventh Regiment, Camp Meade, Pennsylvania—The State of Connecticut, the portion of the State of New York south of the 42d degree of latitude, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, and the District of Columbia.

Twenty-eighth Regiment, Camp Meade, Pennsylvania—New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware.

Twenty-ninth Regiment, Fort McPherson, Ga.—South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

Thirtieth Regiment, Fort Sheridan, Ill.—Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

Thirty-first Regiment, Fort Thomas, Ky.—Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

Thirty-second Regiment, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.—Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory.

Thirty-third Regiment, Fort Sam Houston, Texas—Texas.

Thirty-fourth Regiment, Fort Logan, Col.—Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Arizona, and New Mexico.

Thirty-fifth Regiment, Vancouver Barracks, Washington—California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Alaska.

The President has appointed the following additional Colonels of the volunteer regiments: Major James M. Bell, First Cavalry; Capt. James S. Pettit, First Infantry, who served as Colonel of the Fourth Immunes; Capt. Edward E. Hardin, who was Colonel of the Second New York Volunteers in the war with Spain; Capt. A. L. Craig, Sixth Cavalry; Capt. Luther R. Hare, Seventh Cavalry; Major William A. Kobbe, Captain Cornelius Gardner, Nineteenth Infantry. The assignment of the volunteer Colonels to regiments as far as determined will be as follows: Twenty-sixth, Rice; Twenty-seventh, Bell; Twenty-eighth, Pettit; Twenty-ninth, Hardin; Thirtieth, Gardner; Thirty-second, Craig; Thirty-third, Hare; Thirty-fifth, Kobbe. The man designated for Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirty-fifth Regiment will organize and take it to the Philippines, where Col. Kobbe will assume command.

The following officers have been selected for Majors in the new regiments: First Lieut. Harry L. Hawthorne, Sixth Artillery; First Lieut. Walter C. Short, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieut. E. D. Anderson, Tenth Cavalry; Capt. F. M. Steele, Eighth Cavalry; First Lieut. Albert Laws, Twenty-fourth Infantry; First Lieut. George L. Byram, First Cavalry; Second Lieut. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., Fourth Artillery.

All of the officers have been selected because of their distinguished services. Col. Bell is a veteran of the civil war and was appointed to the army from Pennsylvania and several times promoted and brevetted. As Major of the First Cavalry he commanded a squadron in Cuba, and was severely wounded at Las Guasimas.

Col. James S. Flint is a West Point graduate. He served for several years in the Western States and was at one time Professor of Military Science at Yale College.

Col. Edward E. Hardin was appointed to the Military Academy from Kentucky in 1870. He has seen service on the frontier, was at one time an instructor at West Point, and at the outbreak of the war with Spain was made Colonel of the Second New York Volunteers.

Col. A. L. Craig was appointed to the Military Academy from Missouri in 1869, served in the West, and was instructor for a few years at West Point. He was appointed Major and later Adjutant General in May, 1898, and served through the campaign in Puerto Rico.

Col. Luther R. Hare was appointed from Texas in 1870, and served with the Seventh Cavalry for many years on the Western frontier. At the outbreak of the war he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the First Texas Cavalry, and subsequently was made Colonel.

Col. William A. Kobbe, Third Artillery, served with the New York volunteers for three years during the war of the rebellion, and was twice brevetted for distinguished service. At the close of the war he entered the regular army. He has served with distinction in the Philippines and frequently has been commended by the department.

Col. Cornelius Gardner was appointed to West Point from Michigan in 1869, and has served in the West and Southwest. At the outbreak of the war with Spain he was made Colonel of the Thirty-first Michigan Infantry, and went with it to Cuba.

First Lieut. Harry L. Harthorn, Sixth Artillery, was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the army from Kentucky in 1884, and promoted to First Lieutenant in 1891. He distinguished himself in the Pine Ridge campaign, and was severely wounded at Wounded Knee, receiving a medal of honor for gallantry. On the outbreak of the war with Spain he went with his battery to the Philippine Islands, where he has been conspicuous in all the battles in which his command was engaged.

First Lieut. Walter C. Short, Tenth Cavalry, was born in Ohio, was appointed a Second Lieutenant in 1891 and assigned to the Sixth Cavalry. He was severely wounded at Santiago, and received a brevet for gallantry in that action.

First Lieut. E. D. Anderson, Tenth Cavalry, was born in Tennessee, and was graduated from West Point in the class of 1891. He was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Fifth Cavalry, and was promoted to First Lieutenant in 1896. He served with his troop in the Cuban campaign, and was brevetted for conspicuous gallantry in the battle of Santiago.

Capt. F. M. Steele, Eighth Cavalry, was born in Alabama, and was graduated from the Military Academy in the class of 1883. He took active part with his regiment in the Cuban campaign, was brevetted for gallantry in the battle of Santiago, and was promoted to Captain and assigned to the Seventh Cavalry this year.

First Lieut. Albert Laws, Twenty-fourth Infantry, was appointed to West Point from Maryland, and was graduated in 1893. He served with his regiment in Cuba, and was brevetted for gallantry in the battle of Santiago. He is now with his regiment en route to the Philippines.

First Lieut. George L. Byram, First Cavalry, appointed from Alabama, was graduated from the Military Academy in 1895. He was severely wounded in Cuba June 24, 1898. He is now Acting Judge Advocate of the Department of Colorado.

Second Lieut. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., Fourth Artillery, was appointed from Alabama, and was graduated from the Military Academy in the class of 1895. He was a Major and chief ordnance officer in the war with Spain, and is now on duty at the Military Academy.

GEN. WHEELER SENT TO MANILA.

He Receives Orders to Report to Gen. Otis for Service.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler was ordered to-day to report to Gen. Otis at Manila for service in the Philippine Islands.

Lieut. Fuller Going to Manila.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Lieut. Lawson M. Fuller, Ordnance Bureau, has been ordered to the Philippines as Chief Ordnance Officer in the field of the army operating there.

TWO LIBERALS ARE ELECTED.

Alfred Emmott and Walter Runciman Defeat Young Churchill and J. W. Mawdsley in Oldham.

LONDON, July 6.—The Liberal Party gained two Parliamentary seats to-day in the bye-elections held in the "double-barreled" constituency of Oldham to fill the dual vacancy created by the death last month of Robert Ascroft, (Conservative,) and the subsequent resignation of his Conservative colleague, James Francis Oswald, who has just been appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, to be Steward and Bailiff of the Manor of Northstead. The following are the results of the polls:

Alfred Emmott, (Liberal and Radical).....12,976
Walter Runciman, (Liberal and Radical).....12,770
Winston Spencer Churchill, (Conservative).....11,477
J. W. Mawdsley, (Conservative).....11,449

Messrs. Oswald and Ascroft, at the time of their election, polled respectively 12,465 and 13,085 Conservative votes. To-day's election, therefore, is a distinct Conservative reverse.

Alfred Emmett, the successful Liberal and Radical candidate, who heads the poll in to-day's election in Oldham, is a wealthy cotton spinner of Oldham. He is a cousin of J. Emmett Barlow, Liberal, member for the Frome Division of Somersetshire. His brother married Lady Constance Campbell, daughter of the Duke of Argyll.

Walter Runciman, the other successful Liberal and Radical candidate, is also a local man. He is twenty-nine years of age, and a son of Walter Runciman of Newcastle. He is a member of the firm of Walter Runciman & Co. of London and Newcastle-on-Tyne, owners of the Moor Line of steamers.

Of the defeated Conservative candidates, the leader of the poll, Winston Spencer Churchill, is the son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill. He made a brilliant fight to hold the seat for his party. The other, J. W. Mawdsley, is General Secretary of the Amalgamated Operative Cotton Spinners.

Sir John Austin Is Re-elected.

LONDON, July 6.—An election for Member of Parliament was held yesterday in the Osgoldcross Division of the West Riding of Yorkshire. Sir John Austin, Liberal Home Ruler, who had resigned his seat in the House of Commons, owing to differences with the Liberal Association regarding local veto, was reelected over Mr. Roberts, Independent Liberal, the vote being as follows: Sir John Austin, Liberal Home Ruler, 5,818; Mr. Roberts, Independent Liberal, 2,893; majority for Sir John Austin, 2,925.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN EXPLAINS.

British Secretary for the Colonies Tells of the Niger Company.

LONDON, July 6.—Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, made a personal statement in the House of Commons to-day with reference to the comment which has been aroused by the fact that, though a shareholder in the Niger Company, he had voted in favor of the transfer of that corporation's territory to the British Government.

Mr. Chamberlain said, in effect, that his interest in the Niger Company was under £3,000, ($15,000,) and that when the question of revocation of the company's charter arose, he asked the Marquis of Salisbury and his colleagues in the Government to relieve him of any participation in the negotiations. In accordance with this request, the negotiations have been entirely in the hands of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Chamberlain added that he had voted for the resolution of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, which was only formal, but that he would not participate in any future discussion or vote. If, Mr. Chamberlain concluded, he voted as a shareholder, he would vote against the transaction.

AMERICAN OFFICERS HONORED.

Adjt. Falls and Capt. Landon of the Seventh in London.

LONDON, July 6.—Adjt. Dewitt Clinton Falls and Capt. Francis G. Landon of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard of the State of New York, were welcomed here to-day by Sir Howard Vincent, and presented their credentials to the United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, and Col. Samuel S. Sumner, Military Attaché of the United States Embassy. The New York National Guardsmen have already been made honorary members of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers, the London Scottish Volunteers, and other military societies.

This afternoon they attended the Four-in-Hand Club and dined to-night with Col. Balfour and the officers of the London Scottish Volunteers. To-morrow Messrs. Falls and Landon will proceed to Henley as the guests of clubland. On Saturday they will witness the royal review from the House of Lords' stand, and lunch in Grosvenor Square with Sir Howard and Lady Vincent, where they will meet Gen. Trotter and the Military Attachés here. On Monday they will visit the House of Commons and take tea on the terrace, going to Paris on Wednesday.

Mishap to Americans in London.

LIVERPOOL, July 6.—Mrs. Coleman and her grandson, William Davies, who arrived on board the steamer Majestic, from New York yesterday, en route to Cardiff, were found unconscious in their bedroom in a private hotel here this morning. It is supposed that the gas was blown out. Mrs. Coleman has slightly recovered, and the boy regained consciousness this evening.

Insurance Agent Lindsay Arraigned.

LONDON, July 6.—In the Bow Street Police Court to-day Charles H. Forbes Lindsay of Philadelphia, charged by the Philadelphia agents of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York of embezzling $1,411, was committed for extradition.

ATTACK ON EX-KING MILAN

Unknown Man Fires Four Shots at the Former Servian Monarch.

A SLIGHT WOUND INFLICTED

Officer Accompanying His Majesty Also Struck by a Bullet—Would-Be Assassin Arrested.

BELGRADE, Servia, July 6.—Ex-King Milan, father of King Alexander of Servia, narrowly escaped assassination here this evening.

The would-be murderer is under arrest. He is about twenty-eight years of age, and has not yet been identified by the police. He fired four revolver shots, one of which hit his Majesty, inflicting a slight wound in the back. Another wounded the hand of Adjt. Lukitch, who was with him.

At the time the attack was made—at 6:30—ex-King Milan was driving through Michael Street in an open carriage. On his return to the palace he received the congratulations of the members of the Cabinet and the Diplomatic Corps upon his escape.

Later in the evening King Alexander drove through Michael Street, and was enthusiastically received by the populace.

After an absence of over nine years ex-King Milan of Servia returned to Belgrade last October and showed himself publicly in the capital with his son, King Alexander. The Cabinet at once resigned. This episode was the climax of a long series of comical and dramatic events.

Milan was born Aug. 22, 1854. He succeeded to the throne after the assassination of his uncle, Prince Michael Obrenovic, June 20, 1868. On Oct. 17, 1875, he married Natalie, a daughter of Col. Keschko of the Russian Imperial Guard. On Oct. 24, 1888, at the request of Milan, a decree of divorce against Natalie was pronounced, without trial or investigation, by the Metropolitan, Theodosius. Public opinion was largely on the side of the wife, for Milan was well known as a profligate. Natalie published an immediate protest, but her advocate submitted to the decree. Blood was shed in her defense.

Matters went from bad to worse, and finally, in March, 1889, Milan abdicated the throne in favor of his son, Alexander, who was then twelve years of age. Milan, who is said to be the greatest spendthrift in Europe, owed at that time 10,000,000f. On his abdication the Servian Government granted him 5,000,000f. that he might live abroad in a style befitting his rank. Since then, until last Fall, he had spent his time in fast living at the various capitals of Europe and at the fashionable watering places. Once it was reported that he had effected a reconciliation with Natalie, who in the meantime had become offensive to the Servian Government and had been expelled from the country. The return of Milan to Belgrade was said to be due to the fact that he had inherited many millions of florins, the fortune of the late Baron Baich, heir of Milan's predecessor on the Servian throne.

Milan has in vain sought to find a bride for his son among the eligible Princesses of Europe, all of whom refused his advances, among them the young Queen of Holland, Princess Sibylle of Hesse-Cassel, the Princess Helen of Montenegro, (now married to the Crown Prince of Italy,) and the Princess Marie of Greece. The son is said to be as great a profligate as his father.

Since the return of Milan to Servia the Government has been in a general state of unrest, and the country in constat danger of revolution, led by the student classes.

PEACE DELEGATES RECEIVED.

Queen Wilhelmina and the Queen Mother Entertain Them at the Palace—The Queen's Toast.

AMSTERDAM, July 6.—Queen Wilhelmina and the Queen Mother arrived here this afternoon, and, amid a great popular demonstration, proceeded to the palace. The members of the International Peace Conference arrived from The Hague at 6:20 o'clock P. M. by special train and proceeded from the station directly to the palace, where they were received by the Queens, after which they were entertained at a magnificent banquet in the palace. At the banquet Queen Wilhelmina proposed a toast as follows:

"I sincerely rejoice to see assembled around me to-day the delegates to the conference and to be permitted to renew my wishes for the success of your work, due to the initiative of the Czar of the Russias. I am glad to offer you the hospitality of my residence. I drink to the health of all the sovereigns and chiefs of the States of which you are representatives.

M. de Staal, President of the conference, briefly replied, expressing the homage and thanks of the delegates and their profound gratitude for the kind reception tendered them, and inviting his colleagues to drink the health of her Majesty. This was done, the band playing the Dutch national anthem.

M. de Staal sat on the Queen's right and Count von Munster, head of the German delegation, on her left. Sir Julian Pauncefote, head of the British delegation, and Count Nigra, head of the Italian delegation, faced each other. The other delegates were seated in alphabetical order.

Queen Wilhelmina was attired in white and Queen Emma, her mother, in lilac. A reception followed at 9 o'clock in the Grand Throne Room, where their Majesties conversed freely with the delegates. Express trains left soon after 10 to convey the delegates to The

THE LETTER TO MRS. SAGE

C. Ladd Davis Thought to be Lawyer Smith Accused.

STATEMENT IN HIS DEFENSE

Mr. Ladd Davis Indignantly Denies Intention to Injure Any One—Sages Suspect Petty Blackmail.

The letter which Artemus J. Smith sent a few days ago to Mrs. Russell Sage, vaguely hinting at danger to her husband from some anonymous crank who looked with disfavor on rich men, was the forerunner of some surprising results yesterday which have both their odd and serious side and may lead to the severing of a once fast friendship, if not to far more unpleasant developments. Mr. and Mrs. Sage are both inclined to believe it a case of petty blackmail, though it is doubtful whether they will proceed against any one. Detectives are working, or professing to work, assiduously on the case. To add to the complications, the man whom it is believed Smith had in mind when he wrote the letter was so unfortunate as to have his name get into print in the course of the day, and he issued a statement to the press in his own vindication. Smith denies that he meant this man at all, but says the man he did mean has experienced a change of heart. The one conviction that is well founded is that Mr. Sage's life is in no danger.

The unfortunate man who had occasion to issue the statement to the press, and the individual most to be pitied in the whole connection, is Clarence Ladd Davis, a lawyer, who was a warm supporter of the George Democracy, known as the Democracy of Thomas Jefferson, in the 1897 municipal campaign, and who has recently met financial reverses. His statement is as follows:

To the Press:

The newspapers of New York City, because I happen to be a friend of Mr. Artemus J. Smith and visit his office frequently on business, seem to have considered it their duty to couple my name with his letter to Mrs. Sage, stating that her husband was in danger from an Anarchist. I am not an Anarchist and never have been, and never will be. They have also stated that I have experimented with explosives. And that I absolutely deny. I have experimented with other things, but never with explosives in the sense that the term is ordinarily used. Water can be made explosive if properly heated. I admit that I have made experiments with chemicals, but it was for purposes of scientific research, which had as its ultimate object the blowing up of ideas, and not men; and I have never learned that that was a crime.

The bruiting of my private affairs abroad, of course, is painful. The papers state that I have been dispossessed and have been given time to pay. That is true. I know men in New York, honored and respected, who can, but will not, pay their debts. I would pay mine if I could, not alone as a matter of honor, but of business sense. Men who owe me cannot pay me, and, therefore, I too cannot pay. Still, I cannot see that that makes of me an Anarchist.

I know of no reason why I should be connected with this unfortunate matter, and trust that the newspapers will do me justice.

CLARENCE LADD DAVIS.

DAVIS CALLS ON SMITH.

Mr. Davis gave this out from the office, Room 835, in the Park Row Building, from which he has been dispossessed, being about a month in arrears with his rent. He is owed large sums by various people, he says. He has the privilege of staying in his offices till Monday. He is a short, mild-looking man, with brown hair and beard, a broad forehead, and serious eyes, and bears up well under the adversities of fortune.

The issuing of the statement was due to the fact that an afternoon paper had printed his name as that of a man answering the description Smith gave of the anonymous individual Mr. Sage should dread. Mr. Davis, indeed, evidently believed that Smith had him in mind, and yesterday afternoon called on Smith and told him that he had made a fool of himself and got him (Davis) into a peck of trouble. The reporter for the afternoon paper in question had apparently seen Mrs. Davis at her home in Brooklyn, while her husband was away, and printed an alleged interview with her, in which the lawyer's Socialistic views and his recent experiments were dwelt on at painful length.

"I never experimented with explosives in my life!" exclaimed Mr. Davis yesterday, bringing his first down with a bang on the arm of his chair. "I did experiment with some gunpowder on Tuesday, when I took an old pair of dueling pistols and shot them off in honor of the Fourth, but that's all. I have, of course, experimented with chemicals for years. I am a patent lawyer, and take an interest in chemicals in that way, and I am also interested in them as a scientific investigator.

"I believe in Socialism, too—that is, when the people are ready for it—but I do not believe anything can be accomplished by assassination or violence, especially in a land like this, where we have the ballot. And I have frequently said so. I don't wish Mr. Sage or any one else any harm. If the police want me, they can get me. I will be right here all day, and they won't have to look far for me."

"Surely you don t think there can be any ground for arresting you?" was suggested.

"I don't know what may be the case when people of means are interested," he answered. Mr. Davis declared he had never, in sober mind, said anything in the way of a threat to rich men, or any rich man, and declared that Mr. Smith's letter and the ensuing publicity had ruined him professionally, and that he had no redress.

"I couldn't get anything if I sued him, and I shouldn't want to," said he. "He did it out of 'good-heartedness, I suppose."

Mr. Smith, when seen at his office, in the St. Paul Building, where he is Secretary for the Associated Colonies, an enterprise for the forming of ideal land colonies in California, to be ruled on the town-meeting plan, was reticent about his letter to Mrs. Sage. He declined to say who the man was who had threatened Mr. Sage's life. When the name of Mr. Davis, who answered the description wonderfully, was presented to him, he at first said he knew nothing about it, and later murmured under his breath a denial that Mr. Davis was the man he had in mind. Still later, when told that Mr. Daivis intended to issue a statement, Mr. Smith said:

"I don't see what he has to do with it. I have told you already that he was not the man."

Mr. Smith said that he had seen Mrs. Russell Sage that morning, and that she acquitted him of all blame in the matter.

"Did you tell her the name of the man you alluded to?" he was asked.

"I did not. I have told no one his name."

SMITH'S VISIT TO MRS. SAGE.

The circumstances of Mr. Smith's visit to Mrs. Sage he did not dwell upon. He had, as a fact, gone to see her with two detectives from the East Fifty-first Street Station He had walked into the station at an early hour of the morning and said he thought the police might be looking for him. Then he added, "If you want me, here I am." He had been taken by the detectives at Mrs. Sage's home, at 506 Fifth Avenue, and there had an interview with her. His liberty was not restrained as a result, but Mrs. Sage by no means got the impression that he was free from blame, for he admitted that he had hoped to get $100 from her for the friend who was supposed to have designs on her husband's life.

Mr. Smith refused to discuss the man he had in mind when he wrote the letter, but acknowledged the correctness of an interview in which he had described the anonymous one. In this he said, "The man is my friend, and my idea was to save him as well as to save the lives of the millionaires he had it in mind to make way with," and went on to say that his friend was in middle life, had been fairly prosperous up to a year or two ago, and was now desperate and intended to kill himself with dynamite, taking some rich man like Russell Sage with him, thus paving the way for a social revolution. His friend, he said, was once a rich man, but trouble had made him capable of the wicked design.

"The case has been settled," said Mr. Smith. "I don't want to say any more. It would have been settled soon without the public knowing anything about it if Mrs. Sage had done as I requested, communicated with me."

The suggestion that the letter is the clew to a petty blackmail scheme or conspiracy was advanced by both Mr. and Mrs. Sage yesterday. Mr. Sage issued from his home and went to his business as usual without any especial trepidation, and remarked that he had turned the whole matter over to the police, and did not want to be bothered about it. He kept as much out of the reach of reporters at his office as possible. Mrs. Sage, when seen at her home late in the afternoon, was very willing, however, to discuss the matter, and said it looked to her like an effort to extort money.

"I don't know how it would have been," said she yesterday, "if the letter which was addressed to me had been seen by me first instead of by Mr. Sage. I might have done what I often do in cases of this kind, and first investigated to see whether the man really was in the offices from which he claimed to write. I see in this case it has been proved that he was.

"Well, Smith was here this morning with two detectives, and told me his story, and he certainly wanted money. He admitted that he had hoped to get $100 from me to give to his friend, who needed it to tide him over certain difficulties, and he thought in that way that Mr. Sage might be saved. He reproached me for having given the matter to the press."

"Did he tell you who his friend was?"

"No," said Mrs. Sage, "but he said that the man had threatened Mr. Sage, and that he thought he could avoid the whole difficulty by getting the money to help his friend out. His friend was a lawyer, he said, and also an inventor, who had a great invention on hand which would yield him funds in about sixty days, but meanwhile he was very hard pressed."

LADD-DAVIS AN INVENTOR.

This tallies with something that Mr. Davis said yesterday, in response to questioning, namely, that he was an inventor and had various inventions from which he hoped to realize a good deal some day. He has been experimenting in liquid air among other things.

"I have been long persecuted," continued Mrs. Sage, "by letters of this sort. Some ask for $100 and some for $200. Some threaten Mr. Sage or hint at danger for him, and others do not. This looks like a similar scheme, but I don't know that I would prosecute any one in connection with it."

Mr. Sage himself, who had come home, now consented to talk, and showed no signs that fear was preying on his mind. "It does look somewhat like collusion to me," said he, "but I can't say just now whether I shall prosecute the man concerned or not. He may be innocent. I took luncheon with ex-Judge Dillon, our counsel for the Manhattan Railway Company, and I told him what I had done, turned the matter directly over to the police. 'You did exactly right,' said he, 'that was the only thing for you to do.' I shall act right along under legal advice. Hello, here are one, two, three detectives coming!"

Surely enough, three detectives came up the brownstone steps at that moment, to be closeted with Mr. Sage, and the interview was cut short. One of these officials, Detective McCauley of the East Fifty-first Street Police Station, gave it as his opinion yesterday that Smith was "all right." He said that the police would keep on working on the case. This prospect did not enlist the admiration of one of the Sergeants at the East Fifty-first Street Police Station, however, for he declared emphatically that he thought there was "nothing in it."

SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

Opening of the St. Nicholas Garden with Mr. Kaltenborn's Orchestra.

What ought to become a memorable occasion in the history of music in New York, and also in the history of amusements in New York, was the opening last night of the St. Nicholas Garden, at Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue, with the first of the orchestral concerts under the direction of Mr. Franz Kaltenborn. If one could judge from the look of the ample hall, the concerts "met a long-felt want," for it was much more than fairly filled, although no very extensive advertisement had been made. It is a commodious and comfortable place, more so, for the purpose of Summer night's concerts, than either the roof or the auditorium of the Madison Square Garden; more so, perhaps, than any place devoted to this use since the old Central Park Garden and Theodore Thomas. The acoustics will need some tinkering, though there is no reverberation, and apparently there is not very much to be done to make them satisfactory. There was some kind of infernal machine connected with the ventilating apparatus that disturbed the enjoyment of the first half of the concert last night, but doubtless it will be stifled hereafter.

That being said, it remains to be said that the concert was a concert of good music, well played. The orchestra is a good orchestra, quite big enough for the place, and particularly strong in the strings. The horns need some toning. The wood-wind is perhaps the best that local resources supply. But it is the strings that most impress the listener. The body of tone is at once brilliant and solid. The concert-meister, Mr. Kaiger, showed his individual quality very effectively in the obbligato in the somewhat questionable selection of the overture to "Orpheus," not Gluck's, of course, but Offenbach's. The first 'cello is also noticeably good.

And Mr. Kaltenborn is a conductor—nobody could reasonably doubt that who heard the Liszt rhapsody last night. "Things go his way." That means that either he has converted this active or inert opposition of his orchestra, or else that he has overpowered it by meaning what he means so much more than they what they mean. It was pleasant to see him, and also hear him, for his instrument was audible, and the Strauss waltz with the violin, particularly pleasant to the possible score of his listeners who were old enough to remember Theodore Thomas doing the same thing, and the possible half dozen who remembered Johann Strauss doing ...

According to the looks of things the new concerts are a "go." And that will be welcome news to the people who are weary of other people doing "turns" on roof gardens, and yearn for some more humane and civilized way of passing a Summer evening in town. As a matter of contemporaneous, and possibly of historical, interest, the programme of the first concert is appended, with the remark that the effect would have been better if it had been divided into three parts, with two intermissions:

"Tannhauser," march.....Wagner
Ballet music, "Feramors," (three parts)..
Schneewitchen, (snow flakes,) (a fairy tale)..Rubinstein
.....Bendel

For string orchestra—
"Virgin's Prayer".....Massenet
"Danse Caresse".....Gillet
Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 2.....Liszt
Overture, "Orpheus".....Offenbach
Violin solo, Mr. Max Karger.
Waltz, "Freuet euch des Lebens".....Strauss
("Life Let Us Cherish.")
Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor".....Nicolai
Trombone solo, "Cujus Animam," "Stabat Mater".....Rossini
Mr. Ewald Stolz.
Waltz, "Morgenblatter".....Strauss
("Morning Journals.")
Kammenoi Ostrow, (Winter Nights).....Rubinstein
Polka Mazurka, "Lob der fraeuen" Polka Schnell, "Par Force".....Strauss
Two Hungarian Dances.....Brahms
Selection, comic opera, "Erminie".....Jacobowsky

OBSTACLE TO MR. DALY'S PLANS.

Contract Made with the Fifth Avenue May Be Broken.

Augustin Daly's plans for next season, made before his death, have met their first serious obstacle. The contract he had made with Manager Edwin Knowles of the Fifth Avenue Theatre has been canceled. The arrangements were that after "The Greek Slave," Daly's musical comedy, had been running at Daly's Theatre for a number of weeks it was to be moved down to the Fifth Avenue for twelve weeks. The engagement there was to begin Dec. 4.

Manager Knowles gave out the statement yesterday that he had decided to cancel the contract because the executors of the estate were unable to carry out certain requirements. What these requirements were he refused to say.

Richard Dorney, business manager of Daly's Theatre and one of the executors, said last night that he had received no notice of Mr. Knowles's intention to cancel the contract. He stated, however, that it required two to break a contract as well as to make one. Mr. Dorney said the only requirement in the contract that the executors could not fill was that the play was to be produced under Mr. Daly's supervision.

This step on the part of Mr. Knowles may necessitate the procuring of some other New York theatre to which the comedy can be moved, to make way for the melodrama which will be produced at Daly's in December. It is also possible that "The Greek Slave" will be sent on the road after a short engagement.

Theatrical people believe, however, that Mr. Daly's executors will get another house in New York. Mr. Dorney, having received no notification, had planned no arrangements in case the contract was broken. It was said last night by outside managers that Mrs. Fiske's engagement at the Fifth Avenue might prove successful enough to prolong her stay there, and there being a loophole in the contract caused by Mr. Daly's death, the management might be taking advantage of it in order to make way for her.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices:

Amber, Henry S. Jones; Collamer, Nellie J. Stewart; Cuddebackville, John Daly.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with illustrated Magazine Supplement. Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

SPANISH PRISONERS FREE

Aguinaldo Will Give Them Up to the Commissioners.

THE BALER HEROES RELEASED

They Resisted the Insurgents More Than a Year—Ovation to Them at Manila.

MANILA, July 7.—The Spanish Commissioners who went to Tarlac for a conference with Aguinaldo regarding the surrender of the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos, returned here last night. Chairman del Rio of the commission said the release of all the prisoners had been practically arranged for, but it would be necessary to consult with the Spanish Government before the agreement could be ratified.

He declined to give the terms of the arrangement, or to say whether these contemplated a ransom. He asserted, however, that Aguinaldo had already issued a decree for the release of the civilian officials and the sick soldiers.

The Commissioners, with the remnant of the Spanish garrison of Baler, on the east coast of Luzon, and a number of civilian prisoners, were escorted by Filipino soldiers from Tarlac to the American outposts at San Fernando, and came to Manila by the night train.

The heroes of the long defense of Baler, where the Spaniards resisted an insurgent siege for more than a year, formed a picturesque band. Lieut. Martin, the only surviving officer, marched them through the streets. There are only twenty-two, and most of them are mere boys, in faded blue cotton uniforms and red shirts. They are barefooted.

A crowd of Spanish men and women embraced them, weeping and shouting their praises.

They tell a remarkable story. It appears that the Captain several times proposed to surrender, but the soldiers refused. Finally, some months ago, he tried to raise a white flag. Thereupon Lieut. Martin killed him with his own sword.

Their food supply gave out, and they surrendered to the Filipinos with all the honors of war. They were allowed to keep their arms, and they say they marched from Baler, with a Filipino escort and carrying guns, through several insurgent camps, everywhere being cheered and fêted.

PRESIDENT PRAISES VOLUNTEERS.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The President today found an opportunity, in connection with the visit to the White House of a Pennsylvania delegation, to express in a semi-public manner his appreciation of the services of the volunteer forces in the Philippines. The delegation was headed by Gov. Stone, and its call was in connection with the home-coming of the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment, which is now on its way across the Pacific. The delegation went to the White House to prefer a request that Col. Hawkins be promoted to a Brigadier Generalship.

Replying, the President said that no citizen of the country could have a higher appreciation than he of the exceptional services and patriotic self-sacrifice of the State troops in the Pacific islands. "I should," he said, "like to have an opportunity to take by the hand and thank every individual member of the volunteer forces remaining in the Philippines, or assisting in the work there beyond the term required of them by the terms of their enlistment."

He added that he would make an effort to arrange the itinerary of his Western trip so as to be in Pittsburg at the time of the arrival of the Pennsylvania troops, and take part in the reception to be tendered them. With reference to the promotion of Col. Hawkins, the President said he would be glad to make it provided there were no military obstacles.

LUZON COURT STENOGRAPHERS.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The War Department, acting upon the advice of Gen. Otis, advertised, about June 23, that it would employ ten stenographers for duty in the reorganized courts on the Island of Luzon, the advertisement very distinctly stating the qualifications regarded as indispensable in applicants for the positions. The compensation was to be $2,000 a year, and the army was to bear the expense of transportation of the successful applicants.

The Appointment Division of the War Department has a large bundle of applications from stenographers, not a few of which came from New York City. Many of the applications show that the writers of them have had abundant experience as stenographic reporters, but some of them come from men who do not have even a literary acquaintance with the Spanish language. Still others are from men who admit that their acquaintance with the Spanish language is only that necessary to enable them to translate Spanish into English or English into Spanish.

The department endeavored to have it understood that to be qualified to accept the positions described by Gen. Otis the stenographers must be expert in taking Spanish from dictation, without hesitation. The language of the courts in Manila and elsewhere in Luzon is Spanish. The stenographers will have no work whatever in English, except where they are called upon to make translations for clients in cases where English and Spanish-speaking persons are joined.

The difficulty encountered by the War Department may be understood when it is asserted that up to this date only one man has been found qualified to fill the position of stenographer in the Philippine courts. Efforts have been made to obtain men in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Mexico, but without success. It is believed that Mexico could provide such men, but the assumption is that such a man in Mexico would find employment quite as remunerative at home as the United States could offer him in the Philippines.

THE DEWEY RECEPTION.

The Executive Committee which has in charge the reception in honor of Admiral Dewey held a meeting in the Council Chamber in the City Hall yesterday. A resolution, which had been approved by Corporation Counsel Whalen, and which vested the various sub-committees with power to draw against the fund of $150,000, after the same had been apportioned by the Committee on Plan and Scope among the sub-committees, was adopted. Gen. Butterfield, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, stated that he had written to Admiral Dewey at Gibraltar, apprising him of the intended reception. In his opinion, he said, the letter would reach the Admiral within a week.

On motion of President Murphy of the Department of Health, Gen. Butterfield was empowered to select an assistant, because of the inability of Tunis G. Bergen, the Vice Chairman, to act.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Merritt—Michie.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., July 6.—Miss Florence Michie was married here to-day at 1 o'clock to Capt. Charles Ewen Merritt, a Republican and candidate for Circuit Court Judge. The wedding took place at the residence of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. James Stoddard. Capt. Merritt served in the civil war with an Ohio regiment, in which Adjt. Gen. Corbin and Senator Foraker also served.

Rhees—Seelye.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., July 6.—Miss Harriet F. Seelye, eldest daughter of President L. Clark Seelye of Smith College, was married this evening to Prof. Rush Rhees of the Newton Theological Seminary.

Brooklyn's Infant Death Rate.

The unusual increase in the death rate among infants in Brooklyn of late has caused the local health authorities to institute a thorough inquiry with a view to determining the reason for it. An exhaustive inspection of the sources of the milk supply is to be made, although Dr. R. A. Black, the local health officer, expressed himself yesterday as believing that the milk had little to do with the deaths of the infants. Dr. Black also declared that he had little faith in the theory that the water supply was responsible. In this, however, he disagrees with other medical men, who think it should be looked into without delay.

An Ohio Bankrupt.

CINCINNATI, July 6.—Thomas W. Kinney of Portsmouth filed an application today in the United States Court to be declared bankrupt. He has been a partner in the firms of W. Kinney & Co. and Kinney & Tibbetts, and the aggregate of his individual and partnership debts is $121,379. There are no assets.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Society was quite well represented "down the bay" yesterday, and the number of well-known craft, with large parties on board, following the race between the Columbia and the Defender was more than one sees generally at this time of the year. Ex-Commodore Gerry had a large party on the Electra and Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan another, including the judges, on the Corsair. Mr. John R. Drexel, Mr. Colgate Hoyt, Mr. Gould Brokaw, Mr. George Gould, Mr. Adrian Iselin Jr., Mr. E. C. Benedict, and Miss Susan De Forest Lord were among the yachting people who were with their yachts in the vicinity, and the Cepheus had a large list of well-known New Yorkers aboard. Neither Mr. William K. Vanderbilt nor Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., was present. The former is fishing in Canada, and the latter is too much interested in automobiles and Newport just at present.

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The week, and particularly the last two days, has seen many well-known people in town. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel were at the Astoria, and Mr. William D. Sloane was at the Manhattan. Mr. D. O. Mills, who had been his guest over the Fourth, returned to town with him. The Baroness Halket and Miss Stokes passed through town very recently on their way to Pearl Island, where they will stop some weeks during this month. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt, who arrived on the Teutonic, went to Newport, and Mr. and Mrs. Herman B. Duryea were in town for the race, having just arrived by the same ship.

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To-day the Campania is due. Col. John Jacob Astor will be in town to welcome his mother and mother-in-law. Mrs. Astor and Mrs. Willing will both go directly to Newport. Barton Willing reached here last week. Chauncey M. Depew and his son and niece are due on the same ship, which has a very large passenger list. Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, who had with them Miss Wetmore, arrived on the Teutonic, and went direct to Newport. Thus the movement yesterday and to-day will close the first week of July, one of the dullest in the year, with not a few people in town, even if en passant.

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News from the various watering places shows that the season is really in its infancy, and so far there have been but few, if any, formal functions. At Newport there are the usual dinners and luncheons, with now and then a picnic. The first distinctive entertainment will be that given by Mr. James Van Alen on Sunday at the Gooseberry Island Club. It will be in the nature of a farewell, as has already been stated. Mr. Van Alen is to become a landed proprietor in England, and next year he will have a town house in London and a box at the opera. There is even some talk of Mrs. Astor undertaking a London season. Her daughter, Mrs. Haig, will make the initiative, and should it succeed, as no doubt it will, Mrs. Astor herself will go over very early next year and remain the season in London instead of in Paris.

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In fact, New York has been very well represented in London this year, and the Americans have spent a great deal of money, and at the Charing Cross Bazaar, which in some measure was really an American entertainment, their popularity in London was put to the test, and its success was shown.

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Golf and polo, which were somewhat neglected yesterday, will be taken up to-day. The polo at Rockaway has excited much interest. The games played by the Meadow Brook and Cedarhurst teams have claimed the presence of many of the fashionable young men. Golf is still an institution at Garden City, Baltusrol, and Ardsley, notwithstanding that the champion players are all at Chicago this week. Mr. Peter Marié, who is now at Southampton, is expected to do something to make a golf competition possible there. He will not entertain this year, being in mourning for his brother.

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This evening will be quite gay at Southampton, as the second dance of the Meadow Club will take place. Many men are going down from New York, and, in fact, nearly every cottage has a house party. The Tuxedo set seem to be in the lead. There will be many dinners at the club before the dance, which, as on last Friday, will begin with a cotillion.

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At Newport there is some effort being made to have a series of subscription dances at the Casino. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mrs. Townsend Burden are said to favor this plan. The Vanderbilts are faithful to the Casino, while many of the younger element go entirely to the Golf Club.

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Miss Amy Bend is at present a guest of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane at Lenox. She will be there some weeks longer. Mr. and Mrs. McK. Twombly will leave Florham this week and go to Newport, where they take possession of their home, which they purchased from Louis Lorillard two years ago. Florham will then be closed until the Autumn, when Mr. and Mrs. Twombly will return and give a series of house parties before coming back to town. Miss Twombly will not come out in society this Summer.

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The destruction of the Kebo Valley Club seems to have been quite a serious blow to Bar Harbor, although the Woman's Club and the Tea House are flourishing institutions. The absence of Mrs. Pendleton Bowler and the Barneys in Europe makes a great difference in the season. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Sherman and the Megargee Wrights of Philadelphia have done much of the entertaining so far. Miss Elizabeth Jackson and her fiancé, the Rev. W. O. Baker, who are to be married in August, have been the recipients of the greater part of the hospitalities. The rectory in which Mr. and Mrs. Baker are to reside is just completed. It is a gift of Miss Jackson as a memorial to her mother.

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The Social Register's Summer number appeared yesterday. It is very useful and interesting. The growing popularity of steam yachts is indicated by the yachting feature which for the first time is added to the Summer Social Register. Out of the 305 yachts the name and illustrated description of which appear opposite their owners' names, 132 are steam yachts, as against 64 schooners and 109 sloops. The Social Register has also added at the back an alphabetical list of these yachts with their description and the name of their owner or charterer.

Of the 6,594 New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and Baltimore families who have registered their Summer addresses in the Social Register, 3,598 are in the mountains and 1,979 at the seashore. Of these 425 families are at Newport and on the shores of Narragansett Bay, 227 at Bar Harbor, 175 are at the three Hamptons, and 546 more are on the north and south shores of Long Island. At Lenox there are 98 families; 611 families have gone abroad since the first of May, an increase of 120 per cent. over last year, and only 174 families have returned. There are 836 families spending the Summer on the other side of the water, who can be reached through their bankers; 266 persons have married, 90 men and 61 women have died, and 75 families have no other address but their yachts and can doubtless be reached through the yacht club under which their yacht is registered.

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An Anglo-American wedding which will interest many New Yorkers was that of Miss Jessica Florence Allen, the daughter of the late Mr. Henry F. Allen and Mrs. Henry F. Allen of New York, to Mr. William Lindsay-Watson, eldest son of Mrs. Lindsay-Watcon of Briery Gardens, and Leaburn Hawick, N. B., which took place at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, London, on June 14. The bride was given away by her mother. Her gown was of chiffon, with a Court train, and her ornaments were a pearl and diamond necklace, the gift of her mother, and a diamond aigrette and sapphires, the gift of the bridegroom. The veil was of exquisite old point de venise, the gift of the bride's cousin, Mrs. H. Smith. The bridesmaids wore white chiffon, with knots of repervanche satin and trails of pink roses. Their hats were of white straw, trimmed with repervanche and roses to match. Capt. F. S. Jackson of Allerton was best man. A reception was held after the wedding at the Coburg Hotel, Grosvenor Square.

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Miss Van Wart, who has been entertaining so lavishly in London, closes the season there with a large ball. She has taken Ditton Park, near Windsor, from August until November, and she intends to give large house parties throughout the late Summer and the Autumn. Ditton Park is the property of Lord Montagu of Beaulieu. The Duke and Duchess of Newcastle are at present staying there, and will remain until July. It is most admirably adapted for entertaining on an extensive scale and is a noted country seat.

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The Count of Turin, who was so fêted here last Summer, is in India, and was last month at Simla, where he was the guest of the Maharajah of Kashmir.

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The following is taken from a London daily newspaper which makes a point of its fashionable intelligence. It appeared ten days ago, before Mrs. Astor sailed, and it may be of interest:

"Mrs. Astor is staying in town, and Mrs. George Haig and Mrs. Ogilvy Haig both intend to give parties while she is here. Mrs. Astor is a great leader of New York society, and possesses most beautiful jewels, some of which are of historic interest, among others, a large diamond bow which formed part of the Court costume of Louis XIV., and was constantly worn by him. Another possession is an ornament once the property of Diane de Poitiers. This is a beautiful jewel composed of diamonds of great lustre, with a deep fringe of the same stones. Both these ornaments formed part of the French Crown jewels, but besides these there are complete parures of sapphires and of emeralds, all splendid stones, comprising tiaras, necklaces, broaches, and earrings. Mrs. Astor is a tall, handsome woman with charming manners, and is also extremely rich. In New York she has one of the finest houses in Fifth Avenue, which she has recently redecorated in the most elaborate style; another residence is at Newport and another on the Hudson River, while in Paris her house is situated in the Champs Elysées, near the Arc de Triomphe."

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, July 6.—Miss Anna Depew Paulding, niece of Senator Depew, has arrived at Pinard cottage, and her uncle and his son will arrive there on Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. William M. Kingsland of New York have arrived at Pinard Cottage No. 3 for the season.

Cards have been issued by Miss Antonia Marin for the wedding of her niece, Miss Millicent Rebecca Grant, to Francis Wheelwright Belknap, on Saturday, July 29, at 12:30 o'clock, at Trinity Church, this city. A reception will follow at the cottage of Miss Marin, in Kay Street.

The cottage effects of Commodore Perkins have arrived and the Commodore and Mr. and Mrs. Lars Anderson are expected Saturday.

The thirty-footer fleet is hauled out at Crowley's, and the next race will occur Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman B. Duryea are expected for the season to-morrow.

Mrs. H. H. Carter and Miss Carter have arrived from Philadelphia and are at the Cliff Hotel.

Mrs. Walter N. Hill has returned from a visit at Middletown, Conn.

The schooner yacht Iroquois, Ralph N. Ellis, has arrived here.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill of New York arrived at the Eldredge cottage to-day.

Sir Melbourne and Lady Tait of Montreal are the guests of relatives here.

Victor Sorchan has returned from Europe, as has Miss Wetmore.

Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene will arrive for the season to-morrow.

Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer has arrived at the Kay cottage for the season.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., entertained at dinner this evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay.

Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Ballantine have arrived at the Low villa.

The Hon. J. B. Eustis, formerly United States Ambassador to France, is writing a contribution for The Conservative Review of Baltimore on the Dreyfus case.

Potter Palmer has arrived at Beaulieu for the season.

Miss Julia Dent Grant is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Potter Palmer, who entertained at dinner in honor of her niece this evening. Miss Grant will pass the season with Mrs. Palmer. When the presence of Miss Grant became known a number of handsome floral offerings were left for her at Beaulieu by the cottagers.

Casino registers include James H. Beekman, C. A. Gove, D. E. Dismukes, and J. A. S. Jenn.

The Douglass cottage, at Jamestown, has been rented to Charles Mell of Philadelphia.

H. F. West of Baltimore has rented the Logan cottage, at Jamestown, for the season.

Mrs. Riley of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Caswell.

J. Henry Smith of New York is the guest of the Hon. Lispenard Stewart.

Gen. and Mrs. James M. Varnum have returned to New York.

The departures of yachts yesterday included the American, Mayflower, Duquesne, and Narada.

Cards for several large dinners and luncheons were sent out to-day.

Capt. B. J. Cromwell, United States Navy, arrived from New York this evening.

Pembroke Jones has returned from New York.

Archibald R. Livingston of New York is the guest of Mr. H. A. C. Taylor.

Buchanan Winthrop has returned from New York.

Mrs. I. C. Delapain is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. James H. Beekman.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bencard of New York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop.

Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby held a largely attended reception at her cottage, the Chalet, yesterday, in honor of her daughter, Miss Estelle Willoughby, who was formally introduced.

The Navahoe arrived this evening with Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll on board.

At the meeting of the City Council this evening the matter of the public rights at Bailey's Beach was reached, and the City Solicitor submitted an opinion holding that the people have an absolute right to go to the highwater mark, the line to which the highway built in 1852 extends. In regard to the wall erected across the roadway at the end of Bellevue Avenue, the Solicitor advised the public that if it visits the beach it should make use of the gateway temporarily until the whole question is legally settled.

Many members of the Council believe that the matter will be settled peacefully, as the Bailey's Beach people are doing everything necessary to bring about an amicable adjustment.

REV. EUGENE PESNELLE DEAD.

Superior General of the Fathers of Mercy Passed Away in Paris.

The Fathers of Mercy, in charge of the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Broadway and Aberdeen Street, Brooklyn, have received a cablegram announcing the death in Paris of the Very Rev. Eugene Pesnelle, the Superior General of the order. It is expected that several of the priests of the order in this country will be called abroad to take part in the council at which a successor to the Superior will be chosen.

Father Pesnelle died at the head house of the Fathers of Mercy in Paris. He was seventy-five years old, and had been ill for several years. He was elected Superior of the order six years ago. He was a native of Bordeaux, France, and was for several years a Professor of Law and Theology at the seminary in that city. He visited this country about two years ago, and was present at the laying of the cornerstone of the new Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, in Brooklyn.

DAVID BELASCO'S PLANS.

Notable Shakespearean Revival with Mrs. Carter in the Leading Role Probable—To Emulate Mr. Daly.

Downing Clarke, the representative of David Belasco, was asked yesterday for definite information concerning the report that Mrs. Leslie Carter is to appear in "Macbeth" this Winter. He could not supply it, but said there was no doubt that Mr. Belasco had in contemplation a notable Shakespearean revival, in which Mrs. Carter would assume the leading part. Whether the production would take place next Winter or be postponed until after the opening of Mr. Belasco's projected theatre the following season had not been decided, but Mr. Clarke thought the chances favored the latter course, as the plans for Mrs. Carter's work in the coming season were already pretty well matured. She will open in "Zaza" at the Garrick Theatre Sept. 4 for a run of four weeks, and her time from the conclusion of that engagement until her appearance in the same play in London in March is nearly all booked with theatres in the principal American cities.

Mr. Belasco is in Europe, and from letters received recently from him it appears that he is ambitious to succeed to the place in the American dramatic world made vacant by the recent death of Augustin Daly. Mr. Clarke said yesterday that many European playwrights and managers had approached Mr. Belasco with a view to arranging for productions in this country under his direction, and that the general opinion abroad seemed to be that noboy else was so well qualified to succeed Mr. Daly in the triple character of author, producer, and business manager.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John Peter Richardson.

Ex-Gov. John Peter Richardson died yesterday in Columbia, S. C., of heart disease. He had been in failing health for some years.

Gov. Richardson came of a family which has been a social and political leader in South Carolina since long before the revolutionary war, and he was the fourth man of his family to be Governor of the State. His father, John Peter Richardson, was Governor, and his great-grandfather, Richard Richardson, was an officer of the American forces in the Revolution, being from the part of the State in which Gen. Marion, the famous swamp fighter, operated.

Gov. Richardson was born on his father's plantation in Clarendon County in 1831, and followed the course traditional in the old South Carolina families—was graduated with honors from the South Carolina College, was elected to the Legislature as a matter of course, and gave his attention to planting and politics.

In 1862 he left the Legislature, and joined the Confederate Army. He served on the staff of Gen. James Cantey until the surrender. In the political revolution of 1876 he took a prominent part, although his county is in the black belt, and his influence among the negroes, with whom his family had always been popular, won many of their votes for Gen. Wade Hampton, the Democratic nominee for Governor.

In 1878 Gov. Richardson was elected to the Legislature It was known that his ambition was to maintain the family record and be Governor of the State, and the most powerful influences were enlisted in his behalf. In 1880, 1882, and 1884 he was elected State Treasurer. In 1886 he was elected Governor, and in 1888 he was re-elected. He performed the duties of both offices faithfully and ably, but he was intrinsically a conservative, and ill-fitted for rough political work. He was a ready orator, with much charm of manner and diction, but he was not a debater nor an effective stump speaker. He was mercilessly ridiculed by Senator Tillman and his followers when the Tillman movement of 1890 developed, and in the new conditions was helpless.

He has been living in Columbia since his retirement, and was a social favorite there. His humility, courtesy, and graces of manner made him notable even among a generation of men famous for those qualities. He was prominent in the councils of the Episcopal Church of his diocese. A widow survives him.

Death of Richard Stahl.

The body of Richard Stahl, musical director with Daly's "The Runaway Girl" Company, who died Wednesday night at his home, 345 West Twenty-third Street, was taken to Philadelphia yesterday, and will be buried there. Mr. Stahl's death was caused by inflammatory rheumatism. He first became ill while in Boston last May. He had written several songs for Hoyt's plays, and was at one time musical director of Hoyt's Theatre, now the Madison Square. Later he directed the orchestra at Koster & Bial's, and in the early Spring went with "The Runaway Girl." His longest composition was an opera entitled "The Sea King," played in Wallack's Theatre in 1

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY;
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members: N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

Sutro Bros. & Co.,
BANKERS,
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.
56 Broadway, N. Y. 121 S. 5th St., Phila.
PRIVATE WIRE CONNECTION TO
Phila., Baltimore, Washington, Atlantic City.
SPECIALTY,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., NewYork. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on the above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON AND GRAIN.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

18 WALL ST., New York. 53 DEVONSHIRE ST., Boston.
H. W. POOR & CO.,
BANKERS.
New York, July 1st, 1899.

CHANGE OF FIRM NAME.
Notice is hereby given that the banking business heretofore transacted in New York and Boston, under the title of POOR & GREENOUGH, will on and after this day be conducted in both cities under the firm name of
H. W. POOR & CO.
The partners are the same as before in both the New York and Boston firms, there being no change except in the title of the firms.

C. I. Hudson & Co.
34 AND 36 WALL STREET.
Members N. Y. & Chicago Stock Exchanges.
TRADE IN
St. Louis Street Ry. Subs.,
Chicago & Alton Subs.,
International Traction Receipts,
Wisconsin Central Underwriting.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO

15 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

OFFER FOR SUBSCRIPTION, AT PAR,

$5,700,000 5% First Mortgage, Gold 30-Year Bonds
$2,000,000 7% Preferred Stock — Preferred as to Principal and Dividends

—OF THE—

NEW ENGLAND COTTON YARN CO

This Company consolidates the business of nine mill corporations, situated in Bristol County, Massachusetts, operating about 583,400 spindles.

Estimated cost of replacement of plant alone	$10,700,000.00
Additional assets, including $1,750,000 new money now provided, about	2,300,000.00
Total, not including good-will	$13,000,000.00
The Bond issue amounts to	$5,700,000
Preferred Stock issue amounts to	5,000,000
Of which shareholders of the old companies, and their friends, have already purchased $3,000,000.	
Aggregate Net Earnings, as reported by Deloitte, Dever, Griffiths & Co., of the separate companies for the last fiscal year	$1,106,197.40

Copies of Prospectus giving particulars may be had on application.

Subscription books will be opened on **Monday, July 10, at 10 o'clock A. M.,** and closed without notice on or before Wednesday, July 12.

Subscriptions received simultaneously by Kidder, Peabody & Co., in Boston, and Baring Brothers & Co., Ltd., in London.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R.R. Co.

Further deposits of stock and bonds above named will be received by The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York until further notice, under an agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company.

Securities may be withdrawn by non-assenting depositors if the Plan of Readjustment shall not prove to be satisfactory to them.

An amount equal to the interest maturing April 1st, 1899, will be advanced to depositing bondholders.

The Committee is of the opinion that no intelligent Plan of Readjustment can be formulated until a physical examination showing the needs of the property, and an examination of the accounts shall have been completed. The result of such examinations will form a proper basis for a plan. Until the recent changes in the personnel of this Committee and Receivership, satisfactory arrangements could not be made for such examinations. At the request of, and in conjunction with the representatives of the Amsterdam bondholders, expert accountants have been appointed to examine the books and accounts, and an expert has also been appointed for the physical examination. The plan will be formulated as soon as these examinations shall have been completed.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company, and application for their listing on the New York Stock Exchange will be made in due course.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.
W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were row to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
R. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

CHART MOVEMENTS.
Sure guides to SUCCESSFUL SPECULATION.
Fully explained and illustrated in my revised edition of
INS AND OUTS OF WALL STREET.
13 drawings and 100 pages. Sixth edition just out. Postpaid for 10c. in stamps. OPERATORS CANNOT AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT IT. Address PUBLISHER, P. O. Box 196 New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

United States Rubber Company,
9-15 Murray St., New York, July 6th, 1899.
The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common or General Stock of this Company from the net earnings of the Company to stockholders of record at 12 M., July 15th, 1899, payable July 31st, 1899.
The Transfer Books will close at 12 M., July 15th, 1899, and reopen at 10 A. M., Aug. 1st, 1899.
CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

United States Rubber Company,
9-15 Murray St., New York, July 6th, 1899.
The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, as the last quarterly dividend from the net earnings for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1899, to stockholders of record at 12 M., July 15th, 1899, payable July 31st, 1899.
The transfer Books will close at 12 M., July 15th, 1899, and reopen at 10 A. M., Aug. 1st, 1899.
CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

The Mechanical Rubber Company,
22 Murray Street, New York, June 20, 1899.
Coupons due July 1st, 1899, on the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation on and after that date at the office of the Knickerbocker Trust Co., 66 Broadway, New York.
WILLIAM T. BAIRD, Treasurer.

COMMONWEALTH (FIRE) INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.
The Directors have declared a DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, payable July 6th, 1899. CHAS. S. BARTOW, President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE LINCOLN Safe Deposit Company will take place at 32 to 42 East 42d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on WEDNESDAY, July 12th, 1899, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing eleven Trustees and two Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought up for consideration.
JOHN R. VAN WORMER, Secretary.

The State Bank,
378 Grand Street.
New York, June 29, 1899.
ANNUAL ELECTION.
The annual election for directors of this bank will be held at the bank, No. 378 Grand St., on Monday, July 10th, 1899.
The polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.
J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

40 WALL STREET.
New York, July 1, 1899.
Mr. George Parmly Day has this day been admitted to partnership in our firm.
CLARENCE S. DAY & CO.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—One hundred shares of Canada Southern Railway ctf. No. 24110, in the name of Lummis & Parsons. All persons are cautioned against negotiating same. A suitable reward will be paid on return to P. J. GOODHART & CO., 38 Wall St., New York.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS

STATEMENTS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 30, 1899.

All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Printed in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

[No. 1,370.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 30th, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$17,820,685.54
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,088.72
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		698,984.58
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		995,257.34
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		979,303.87
Due from State banks and bankers		256,060.76
Checks and other cash items		71,284.97
Exchanges for Clearing House		6,087,662.99
Notes of other National banks		33,840.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		506.18
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,009,147.65	
Legal tender notes	1,210,500.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	150,000.00	
		4,369,647.65
Total		$31,365,922.60

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	557,600.25
Reserved for taxes of 1899	31,265.00
Due to other National banks	$8,547,500.60
Due to State banks and bankers	9,747,015.47
Dividends unpaid	71,051.75
Individual deposits subject to check	7,778,314.22
Demand certificates of deposit	$44.00
Certified checks	1,771,951.03
Cashier's checks outstanding	380,350.28
	28,277,057.35
Total	$31,365,922.60

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JOSEPH L. HARRIMAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of July, 1899.
C. E. LANGDON, Notary Public, Kings County. Certificate filed in New York County.
Correct—Attest:
JOHN A. STEWART,
CHAS. D. DICKEY,
G. SHERMAN,
} Directors.

[No. 1,116.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NEW YORK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK,
at No. 79 Eighth Avenue, New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 30, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,581,627.04
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		359.71
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,719,719.12
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		60,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		52,610.70
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		111,534.15
Checks and other cash items		79,700.36
Exchanges for Clearing House		179,805.59
Notes of other National banks		48,701.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		8,490.31
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$782,428	
Legal-tender notes	131,125	
		913,553.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas'r (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treas'r, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		500.00
Total		$4,808,850.98

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	40,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	367,294.05
National bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Due to State banks and bankers	369,624.96
Dividends unpaid	40,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	3,578,093.39
Demand certificates of deposit	23,114.95
Certified checks	40,418.15
Cashier's checks outstanding	4,705.48
Bills payable	100,000.00
Total	$4,808,850.98

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, FRANCIS M. BREESE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
FRANCIS M. BREESE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of July, 1899.
LEWIS L. PIERCE, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
SAM'L F. JAYNE,
FRANCIS L. LELAND,
WILLIAM H. JENNISON,
} Directors.

[No. 1,290.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL CITIZENS BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 30, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,163,289.33
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		47.72
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		200,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		18,875.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		15,200.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		276,600.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		171,482.43
Due from State banks and bankers		22,608.91
Checks and other cash items		87,188.08
Exchanges for Clearing House		322,012.62
Notes of other National banks		1,500.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,424.78
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$571,458	
Legal-tender notes	92,000	
U. S. certif's of deposit for legal tenders	10,000	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 % circulation)		673,458.00
		9,000.00
Total		$4,962,686.87

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$600,000.00
Surplus fund	120,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	246,182.41
National bank notes outstanding	178,740.00
Due to other National banks	27,554.13
Due to State banks and bankers	111,788.61
Dividends unpaid	21,306.23
Individual deposits subject to check	3,575,177.73
Demand certificates of deposit	3,038.12
Certified checks	64,966.80
Contingent fund	3,872.84
Allowance for city and county taxes	10,000.00
Total	$4,962,686.87

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of July, 1899. WM. V. A. POE, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
A. L. LESHER,
H. B. STOKES,
E. A. WALTON,
} Directors.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

[No. 1,375.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 30th, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,811,445.61
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,835.51
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		100,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		800,941.31
Other real estate and mortgages owned		47,600.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		566,612.39
Due from State banks and bankers		50,016.27
Checks and other cash items		86,139.99
Exchanges for Clearing House		531,160.05
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		2,109.61
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$773,210.00	
Legal tender notes	651,206.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	200,000.00	
		1,624,416.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		4,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		4,000.00
Total		$9,573,776.74

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$450,000.00
Surplus fund	800,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	182,111.83
National bank notes outstanding	90,000.00
Due to other National banks	1,042,436.40
Due to State banks and bankers	257,433.48
Dividends unpaid	18,114.00
Individual deposits subject to check	6,479,118.91
Demand certificates of deposit	108,157.35
Certified checks	134,282.71
Cashier's checks outstanding	12,122.06
Total	$9,573,776.74

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of July, 1899.
Notary Public, Westchester Co. Cert. filed in N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
THOMAS W. ADAMS,
SANFORD H. STEELE,
FRANK R. LAWRENCE,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK,
at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,528,042.47
Overdrafts		25.93
U. S. bonds		356,100.00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits		100,000.00
Other stocks and bonds		259,203.42
Premiums		53,693.50
Real estate, banking house		1,000,000.00
Other real estate		250,000.00
Specie	$1,680,107.50	
Legal tenders and bank notes	346,000.00	
Due from Treasurer of U. S	23,750.00	
Exchanges for Clearing House	3,521,446.84	
Due from banks	127,459.54	
Other cash items	19,042.55	
		5,718,706.43
Total		$13,265,771.78

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	103,016.80
Circulation	293,660.00
Dividends unpaid	1,340.50
Deposits:	
Individuals	$4,905,051.81
National banks	2,158,100.64
State banks	867,062.06
Acceptances	3,171,378.37
Certificates of deposit	15,394.00
Cashier's checks	150,167.25
	11,267,754.45
United States deposits	100,000.00
Total	$13,265,771.75

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of July, 1899. J. PREVOST MASON, Notary Public, N. Y. County.
Correct—Attest:
CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
BENJAMIN PERKINS,
CORD MEYER,
} Directors.

BOSTON BANKS.

[No. 359.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
THIRD NATIONAL BANK, AT BOSTON,
in the State of Massachusetts, at the close of business June 30, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$8,006,639.00
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		96.48
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		25,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		944,116.29
Other real estate and mortgages owned		33,800.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		539,865.59
Due from State banks and bankers		223,938.13
Due from approved reserve agents		2,044,697.07
Checks and other cash items		105,804.27
Exchanges for Clearing House		563,491.95
Notes of other National banks		45,809.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		769.74
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,746,883.81	
Legal-tender notes	358,130.00	
		2,105,018.81
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		31,000.00
Total		$14,722,296.33

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	150,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	89,925.15
National bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Due to other National banks	$2,362,339.79
Due to State banks and bankers	2,993,981.15
	5,356,320.94
Dividends unpaid	377.50
Individual deposits subject to check	$7,247,616.33
Demand certificates of deposit	62,696.56
Accepted checks	157,812.85
Cashier's checks outstanding	102,822.00
	7,571,147.74
Due to stockholders' account of reduction of capital	9,525.00
Total	$14,722,296.33

State of Massachusetts, County of Suffolk, ss.:
I, N. P. PERKINS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. NATHANIEL F. PERKINS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of July, 1899. JOHN A. CONKEY, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
EDWARD W. ATKINSON,
JOSEPH B. RUSSELL,
FRANCIS B. SEARS,
} Directors.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The quarterly statements of the following banks will be found in another column: Merchants', New York County, Continental National, National Citizens, and Chatham National of New York City, and Third National of Boston.

The United States Rubber Company announces that it has declared a dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock of the company as the last quarterly dividend from the net earnings for the fiscal year ending March 31, and a dividend of 1 per cent. on the common or general stock of the company from its net earnings, both payable July 31.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Dry Dock Savings Institution,
341 AND 343 BOWERY, NEW YORK.
The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1899, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, payable on and after July 17, 1899.
Deposits made on or before July 10 will be entitled to interest from July 1, 1899.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WM. F. PATTERSON, Ass't Secretary.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
1 and 3 THIRD AVE. (opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852. 92D DIVIDEND.
New York, June 13th, 1899.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1899, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
Will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-law of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 19TH, 1899.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st, 1899.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 3 CHAMBERS ST.
102nd SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
NEW YORK, June 12, 1899.
A DIVIDEND at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum has been declared for the six months ending June 30, upon all accounts entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, payable after July 10, 1899.
DEPOSITS made on or before July 7 will draw interest from July 1.
DEPOSITORS are requested to present their bank books at least once in every three years to have interest added thereto.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

The Bank for Savings,
280 Fourth Avenue, New York.
July 1, 1899.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending June 30th, as follows:
At the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 17th day of this month.
The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.
It will be entered on the passbooks at any time when required on and after the 17th inst.
MERRITT TRIMBLE, President.
ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
58 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
78TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after July 17th on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending June 30th, 1899, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
HENRY HASLER, Secretary.
CHARLES W. HELD, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 Chambers St., New York City.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending June 30, 1899, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, July 17, 1899. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution
BROADWAY, 32D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE.
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.
Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited July 1st, payable July 20th or any time later.
Money deposited before July 10th draws interest from the first.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, July 6.—Money continues very easy. There is more or less demand from brokers, and a little increase is noted in the demand from wool houses, but the demand as a whole is unusually small even for this season. Sterling exchange is weak.

Sugar and copper held the attention of the market. Sugar climbed to 161 and better, and the coppers showed general strength. Montana was a conspicuous leader, with 2 per cent. bid to call 1,000 shares at 400 for 60 days. Amalgamated sold at 96¼, with 97 asked. Gossip says the transfer of Parrot is about to take place, that par is in sight, and that the early listing of the stock will be followed by the biggest jump in copper history.

Closing bid and asked:

MINING STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	9¼	10	Old Colony	11	12
Allouez	8½	9	Old Domin	38½	39
Arcadian	62	63	Osceola	90	90½
Arnold	15	15½	Parrot	53½	54½
Ash Bed	2	2½	Phoenix	2½	2¾
Atlantic	30	32	Quincy	155	160
Baltic	34¼	35	Rhode Island	8	8½
B. & C. C.	.25		Santa Fe	13¼	13¾
Bost. & Mon.	365	368	Santa Ysabel	13	13¾
Butte & B.	81¾	82	Shoe	36½	37
Cal. & Hec.	800		Tamarack	220	225
Centennial	36	36½	Utah Cons	44¾	45
Franklin	21	21½	Washington	2	2½
Humboldt	2½	3	White Knob	10	12
Isle Royale	48		Winona		14
Mohawk	26	27	Wolverine	46¼	46½

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Bost. & Alb.	255	256	Cent. Mass.	17½	18¼
Bost. & Low.	238		C. Mass. pf.	68	70
Bost. & Me.		190	N. Y. & N.		
Bost. & P.		300	E. 6s	13	
Bost. Elev.	109¾	110	West End	95	96
Bost. Gas 5s.	86	87			

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Chi. S. Y.	132½	135	Erie Tel.	96¾	97
Dom. Coal	54	55	Lamson St.	35	35½
Dom. C. pf.	116½		Mex. Tel.	3½	3¾

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Biscuit led in interest to-day. It advanced from 45½ to 46¼, but declined to 45, where it closed. The volume of trading was considerable. Match closed at 152, an advance of a point during the day. Metropolitan preferred brought 56, the bonds 97@97¼, and the trust certificates 15¼. West Chicago opened at 121⅛ and closed at 123½. South Side Elevated brought 96@97, closing at the latter. Tin Plate common advanced from 35½ to 36⅛, closing there. The preferred closed at 85, a gain of a point.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	32⅝
C. & Chicago C. & D. Company	75
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	151
National Biscuit Company	45¼
National Biscuit Company pf	97½
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co.	2
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf	3
Milwaukee & Chicago Br. Company	3
Milwaukee & Chicago Br. Company pf	20
Chicago Pkg. & P. Company	12
Chicago Pkg. & P. Company pf	30
North Chicago Street Railroad	242
West Chicago Street Railroad	121
South Side El. Railroad	96½
Lake Street Elevated	17
Lake Street El. t. ctfs	14¾
Street's W. S. C. Line	20⅝

REGULAR STOCKS.

Am. Linseed	8⅞
Am. Linseed pf	45⅛
Am. Tin Plate	36
Am. Tin Plate pf	84
National Biscuit Company	45½
National Biscuit Company pf	97½
National Carbon	18
National Carbon pf	79¼
National Steel	49½
National Steel pf	88¾
Diamond Match	151
West Chicago Street Railroad	121⅝

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—A little trading in the steel stocks was the only sign of life in the market to-day. Cambria Steel opened at 24, and receded to 23 on realizing and some hammering. Warwick was taken at 10¾. All commission houses bought Susquehanna at 7@8. Bethlehem Iron sold at 62@61¾, Tidewater at 14, and Diamond at 7¼@7½. People who bought Union Traction for a turn over the Fourth of July were the sellers to-day at 42¾@42¼. United Gas Improvement opened at 166½ and receded to 165. Electric Company of America sold down to 18.

The close was quiet at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	23	23½	Penn. Mfg.	23	23½
Choctaw	41¼	41½	Phila. Trac.	99¾	99⅞
Con. T., P.	33⅞	34	Union Trac.	42⅛	42¼
El. Stge. B.	134	137	U. Gas Imp.	165¼	166½
El. S. B. pf.	135	140	Welsbach L.	40¾	41
El. Co. of A.	17⅝	17⅞	W. N. Y. & Penn.	7⅛	7¾
Lehigh Val.	26⅞	27			
Marsden	15¾	15⅝			

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 6	524,659
To date this year	101,896,410
Corresponding date last year	53,231,472

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 6	$2,610,400
To date this year	$559,062,670
Corresponding date last year	$404,255,320

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 3@6 per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¼@3¾.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cot. Oil	1½	Int. Silver	1½

and 5,890, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Increase of $42,620 in Mexican International's net earnings for May, making an increase of $330,844 since Jan. 1.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 6—4 P. M.—The market for American securities, after a dull opening, was firmer, but rather inactive, business being limited to professional operators. The closing tone was steady and the demand light. Money stiffened to-day owing to the payment of Treasury bills and the County Council loans.

Consols for money, 107 5-16; consols for the account, 107 7-16; Atchison, 20⅝; Canadian, 101¼; St. Paul, 135⅞; Illinois Central, 120½; Louisville, 74¼; Union Pacific preferred, 80⅝; New York Central, 144⅜; Erie, 14⅝; Pennsylvania, 70; Reading, 11⅝; Erie first preferred, 38½; Northern Pacific preferred, 80; Grand Trunk, 8; Anaconda, 11⅛.

Money, 2¾@3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

Spanish fours closed at 59⅞.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £60,000.

Gold premiums quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 169.30; Madrid, 22.07; Lisbon, 32; Rome, 7.20.

Bar silver closed firm at 27 13-16d per ounce. Dealers in silver bullion report a fair business with New York.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S CONDITION.

LONDON, July 6.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Notes reserve decreased £213,000, circulation increased £878,000, bullion increased £665,147, other securities decreased £4,814,000, other deposits decreased £2,038,000, public deposits decreased £3,285,000, Government securities decreased £4,000, notes reserve decreased £158,000. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 41.25 per cent. Last week it was 37.59 per cent. Rate of discount unchanged at 3 per cent.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in June showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$10,366
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern	28,035
Chicago Great Western	31,816
Chicago Terminal Transfer	6,904
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,958
Fort Worth & Rio Grande	770
Iowa Central	8,100
Minneapolis & St. Louis	8,007
Missouri Pacific	91,000
Norfolk & Western	56,470
Ohio River	3,248
Southern Railway	120,216
Texas & Pacific	35,348
Total increase 13 roads	$427,238
Increase previously reported	790,250
Total increase 33 roads	$1,217,488

***

The following showed decreases:

Central Branch (Missouri Pacific)	$9,000
Pittsburg & Western	1,859
Total decrease 2 roads	$10,859
Decrease previously reported	32,982
Total decrease 4 roads	$43,841
Net increase	$1,173,647

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@6 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 3½ per cent. for four to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $200,046,714; balance, $17,881,727; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $852,355.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2¼ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was quiet. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88¼ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.85¼@$4.85¾ for sixty days, $4.87¼ for demand, $4.87⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.84⅝@$4.85 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.18⅝ less 1-16 for long and 5.16⅛@5.16¾ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94 13-16 and 95 7-16, and guilders at 40 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—⅛c discount. Boston—15-16c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—10c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par@40c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 6.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were favorable at the outset, operators being strongly impressed by reassuring Transvaal telegrams. Spanish fours reacted on realizations and the reports of riots in Spain, and closed at 61. Rio Tintos advanced, being stimulated by the firmness in copper in America, but subsequently the advance was lost on realizations, notwithstanding the improvement at Natal. Kafirs were strong in spite of freer sales of Rands and gold fields.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f. 32½c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 19c for checks.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 30,950,000f., treasury accounts current decreased 50,500,000f., gold in hand increased 15,225,000f., bills discounted decreased 27,275,000f., silver in hand decreased 3,000,000f.

BERLIN, July 6.—In sympathy with the weakness of the Vienna market, prices on the Boerse here to-day were easier on large realizations, and in view of the approaching holiday season. Transvaal railroads were strong. Canadian Pacifics were firm on favorable traffic returns. Exchange on London, 20 marks 43½ pfennigs for checks.

VIENNA, July 6.—On the Boerse to-day prices opened dull on newspaper reports of riots in Bulgaria. Later the declines were wiped out.

FRANKFORT, July 6.—Prices opened steady on the Boerse to-day, but later local shares relapsed and closed weak.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Wednesday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.09	.09
Alpha Con	.06	.04
Andes	.18	.13
Belcher	.34	.36
Best & Belcher	.54	.52
Bullion	.06	.08
Caledonia	.67	.59
Challenge Con	.30	.30
Chollar	.29	.30
Confidence	.85	.85
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.95	1.95
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.26	.27
Gould & Curry	.39	.39
Hale & Norcross	.33	.33
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.07	.09
Kentucky Con	.05	.05
Lady Washington Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.54	.58
Occidental Con	.23	.25
Ophir	1.00	1.05
Overman	.16	.16
Potosi	.47	.49
Savage	.27	.28
Seg. Belcher	.07	.07
Sierra Nevada	.63	.70
Standard	2.50	2.50
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.10	.10
Union Con	.39	.37
Utah Con	.15	.14
Yellow Jacket	.37	.37
Silver bars	.60⅜	.60⅜
Mexican dollars	49¾@50¼	49¾@50¼
Drafts, sight	.10	.12½

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 6.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anaconda	49¼	50	49	50
Anchoria	77	85	77	85
Argentum	26	28	26	27½
Battle	32¾	34	$22½	35
Columbine	16½	16¾	16½	16¾
Consolidated	9¾	10	9¾	10
Damon	18¾	19	17¾	17½
Elkton	100¾	103½	101	101½
El Paso	30	30⅝	30	30½
Findlay	16¾	17	16½	16¾
Garfield	12¾	13	12½	12⅝
Gibson	28	29	28½	29
Golden Fleece	35	40	35	40
Golden King	85	92	92	95
Gold Coin	200	210	200	210
Gould	23½	23⅞	24	24½
Isabella	79	81½	80	80⅝
Independence	58½	59	59	59½
Jackpot	36	37½	37⅝	38
Matsa	33½	34	33½	34
Moon Anchor	116	116¾	117½	118½
Pinnacle	17¾	17¾	17½	18
Pharmacist	3½	3⅝	3¾	4
Portland	192	194	193	194
Rawlings	39	42	39½	42¼
Rosa	23	25½	25	27
Union	27⅝	28	28⅝	28¾
Vindicator	91	94	91	94
Work	22	23⅝	22¼	22½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, July 6, 1899.

—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
111	113	15	Adams Express	113¾	113¼	113¼	113¼	.....
16	17	670	Am. Car & Foundry	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ½
59	60	470	Am. Car & Found. pf.	61½	60	60	60	— 1
38⅜	38⅝	6,120	American Cotton Oil	37	38⅝	37	38¼	+1⅝
92	92½	185	Am. Cotton Oil pf	92	92	92	92	— ½
35	36	1,790	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	36	36	35	35¼	— ½
82½	83	1,430	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	82½	83	81⅝	83	— ½
18½	19⅛	200	American Malting Co.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ½
70	71	200	Am. Mult. Co. pf.	71	71	71	71	—2
6¼	6¾	370	American Spirits Mfg.	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
55⅜	55¾	17,985	Am. Steel & Wire	55⅜	57	55	55⅝	+ ⅛
95½	96	1,080	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	95½	95½	95¼	95¼	+ ⅛
159½	159⅝	54,810	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	159¼	161⅜	159	159½	+ ⅛
117	118½	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	118	118	118	118	+ ⅛
102	104	95	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	103½	103¾	102½	103	.....
36	36¼	1,150	American Tin Plate	35¾	37	35¾	37	+2⅛
84⅜	86	400	Am. Tin Plate pf.	84	85	84	85	+1
97¼	97⅝	18,750	American Tobacco	95½	98½	95½	98	+3
77	77½	800	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	77	77½	76⅞	77½	+ ½
41	42	100	Ann Arbor pf.	41	41	41	41	—1¼
19⅝	19⅞	5,325	At., T. & S. F.	20⅛	20⅜	19½	19½	— ¼
59⅞	60	39,470	At., T. & S. F. pf.	60½	60¾	59⅝	59⅝	— ¼
55¾	56	6,455	Anaconda Copper	56	57	56	56	.....
49¼	49½	2,750	Baltimore & Ohio	49½	49½	49	49¼	— ¼
72¾	72⅞	3,163	B. & O. pf., when iss.	73	73	72½	72⅝	.....
116⅞	117	46,635	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	119	119¼	116¾	116⅞	—2
14½	15	380	Brunswick City	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
53¾	54¼	300	Canada Southern	55	55	54	54	— ⅛
99	100	50	Canadian Pacific	99	99	99	99	.....
52⅝	53	20	Cent. Pac., ass't pd.	53⅛	53¼	53¼	53¼	.....
26¾	26¾	1,950	Chesapeake & Ohio	26⅞	26⅞	26½	26½	— ⅜
57¼	58	300	Chicago Con. Traction	57⅞	57⅞	57⅛	57⅞	.....
136⅜	136⅞	26,530	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	138¼	138¼	136¾	136⅞	—1⅛
...	...	10	Chi. & Eastern Illinois	75½	75½	75½	75½	.....
...	...	262	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	121	122½	121	122½	+ ½
14⅜	14½	2,445	Chicago Great West.	15	15	14½	14½	— ⅛
30¼	32	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	31	31⅝	31	31⅝	—1⅛
88	92	20	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	.....
38¾	40	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	39⅜	39⅜	38⅜	39¼	—3⅛
131⅜	131⅞	20,260	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	132⅞	133⅛	131¾	131¾	—1¼
174	175	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	174½	174½	174½	174½	— ½
160	160¼	800	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	160½	160	160	160	— ½
117	117½	28,250	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	118½	118½	116⅞	117	—1½
14⅜	15	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	15	15	15	15	.....
46	46½	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	47	47	46½	46½	— ½
56¾	57½	2,070	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	58¼	58⅝	57½	57½	— ¾
1⅜	2¼	100	Colorado C. & I. Dev.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
44⅜	45	1,025	Colorado Fuel & Iron	44⅜	45	44½	45	+ ½
45	46	237	Col. Southern 1st pf.	45	45	45	45	+ ½
17¼	18	75	Col. Southern 2d pf.	17½	17¼	17¼	17½	.....
187	188½	450	Consolidated Gas	188½	188¼	188¼	188¼	— ¾
89½	92	200	Consolidated Ice pf.	90	90	88	88	.....
41½	41⅝	12,300	Continental Tobacco	41	42⅜	41	41⅜	+ ⅛
80	80½	1,700	Continental Tobac. pf.	80	80½	80	80	+ ⅛
123⅜	124⅛	920	Del. & Hudson	124¼	124⅝	123½	124	— ⅛
168	170½	143	Del., Lack. & West.	170¼	170¼	170¼	170¼	— ½
22	22⅞	1,420	Denver & Rio Grande	22½	22½	22	22	— ½
78	78½	1,015	Denver & R. G. pf.	78⅜	78⅝	78	78	— ½
20½	21¼	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	21¼	21¼	21	21	+ ½
13¾	14	200	Erie	14	14	14	14	+ ½
37⅜	37¾	1,020	Erie 1st pf.	37⅜	37⅝	37½	37½	.....
40	40	800	Evans. & T. H.	40	40	40	40	.....
58½	59	9,170	Federal Steel	58½	59⅜	58½	58½	— ⅜
81½	81¾	1,570	Federal Steel pf.	81½	81½	81¼	81½	— ⅜
118½	118⅝	432	General Electric	118½	118½	118½	118⅝	— ⅛
67	67½	415	Glucose Sugar Ref.	67	67½	67	67¼	+ ⅛
107	107½	10	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	107¾	108	107¾	107¾	.....
171	172	550	Great Northern pf.	171½	171½	171	171	— ½
114	...	413	H. B. Claflin Co.	112½	115	112½	115	+2¾
72	77	11	Homestake	72	72	72	72	.....
21	24	20	Hocking Valley	22½	23½	22½	22½	— ½
57	58	1,850	Hocking Valley pf.	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	— ⅛
116⅜	116⅝	1,850	Illinois Central	117¼	117¼	116½	116¾	— ⅛
43¼	43½	2,350	International Paper	43½	44½	43½	43½	.....
79	79½	300	International Paper pf.	79¾	79¾	79¼	79¼	— ⅛
12½	16	100	International Silver	15	15	15	15	+1½
49	49¾	400	Iowa Central pf	49⅛	49¼	49	49	— ¼
17	17¾	200	Lake Erie & West	18	18	18	18	.....
71½	73½	200	Lake Erie & West. pf.	72	72	72	72	.....
69	72	200	Long Island	70	70	70	70	—3⅜
71¾	72	18,445	Louisville & Nashville	72½	73⅝	71	72	+ ¼
113¾	113⅝	20,000	Manhattan Con	113¾	113⅝	113¼	113⅝	+ ⅛
55	56	100	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	55	55	55	55	—1
225½	225⅞	2,200	Met. Street Railway	226⅜	226½	225½	225⅝	.....
143	144½	3,350	Mexican Central	14⅞	14⅞	14½	14½	.....
3½	4	300	Mexican National ctfs.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	.....
54	54⅜	500	Minn. & St. Louis	54⅜	55	54⅜	55	.....
26	27	600	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	26½	27	26½	26½	— ⅛
65	67	200	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	66½	66⅞	66½	66⅞	+ ⅛
34⅜	34⅝	2,225	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	34½	34½	33⅝	34	—1
44¾	45	6,725	Missouri Pacific	45½	45¾	45	45	— ⅛
40¾	41¼	200	Mobile & Ohio	41½	41⅝	40½	40½	— ½
45¾	45⅝	240	National Biscuit Co.	46¼	46¼	45¾	45¾	— ⅛
112	112¾	20	National Lead Co. pf.	112¾	112¼	112¼	112¼	.....
50	50½	1,210	National Steel	50½	50½	50¼	50½	.....
89¾	90	250	National Steel pf.	90	90	89¾	89¾	.....
117¾	118	1,180	New Jersey Central	118¾	118¾	118	118	— ⅜
185	185	100	New York Air Brake	185	185	185	185	+8
138¾	138⅞	7,457	New York Central	140	140	138⅝	138⅝	+1⅛
12¾	13	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	13	13	13	13	.....
27	27½	3,270	N. Y. Cnt. & West.	27¼	27⅝	27	27	.....
20¾	21	2,900	Norfolk & West.	21¼	21¼	21	21	.....
70½	71	2,130	Norfolk & West. pf.	71½	71½	71	71	.....
11¼	11¾	300	North American	11½	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
50	50½	6,975	Northern Pacific	50⅜	51	50⅜	50⅜	— ⅛
77¼	77½	1,122	Northern Pacific pf.	78	78½	77⅝	77⅝	— ⅛
41	47	20	Oregon R. & Nav.	40	40	40	40	.....
76	79	400	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	75	77	75	77	+3½
84	90	40	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	85	80	85	86	.....
59	61	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	59½	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	+1⅜
48¼	48¾	1,540	Pacific Mail	48¾	48¾	48¼	48¼	— ½
135¾	135⅞	14,113	Pennsylvania R. R.	135¾	136⅞	135¼	135¼	—1½
120⅞	120⅝	6,389	People's Gas, Chicago	121½	122	120⅝	120⅝	— ⅝
2⅞	3	30	Peo., Dec. & Evans	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	.....
86¾	88	10	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	.....
50	51	100	Pressed Steel Car	50½	50½	50½	50½	—1
160	161	260	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	160	160	160	160	.....
21¾	21¾	1,745	Reading	21¾	22	21⅝	21¾	— ¼
61¾	62¼	7,600	Reading 1st pf	62	63	61⅝	61⅝	— ¼
34½	34⅝	800	Reading 2d pf	35	35	34¼	34¼	— ¼
42½	43	1,100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	42	43	43	43	+1
12½	13	112	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	12½	12½	12½	12½	— ½
10¾	10¾	320	St. Louis & San Fran.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ½
37¼	37¾	914	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	37½	37½	37¼	37¼	.....
32⅝	32¾	1,200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	33	33	32½	32⅝	— ½
51	52	120	St. Paul & Duluth	51½	51½	51½	51½	—1⅜
105	107	250	St. Paul & Omaha	106	106	105	105	—1½
32¼	32¾	2,060	Southern Pacific	32¾	32⅝	32¼	32¼	— ½
11⅝	11¾	2,950	Southern Railway	11⅝	12	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
52⅜	52¾	3,395	Southern Railway pf.	52⅜	52⅝	52⅛	52⅝	+ ⅛
14	15¼	300	Standard Dis. & Dis.	15½	15½	15½	15½	+1½
67⅜	67½	10,755	Tenn. Coal & Iron	68	67⅝	66	67⅛	+1½
19⅜	20	900	Texas Pacific	19½	20	19½	19⅞	+ ⅛
44⅞	44⅝	8,585	Union Pacific	45½	45¼	44½	44½	— ⅜
77⅜	78	5,790	Union Pacific pf	78⅝	78⅝	77⅜	77⅜	— ⅞
77⅛	77⅜	180	Union Bag & Paper pf.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	— ⅛
48½	50	40	United States Express.	50	50	50	50	.....
6	6¼	1,680	United States Leather.	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅜
70	72	10,915	U. S. Leather pf.	71¾	72⅜	71	72	+ ½
53⅞	53⅜	7,840	United States Rubber	53½	54⅜	53	53¾	+ ½
117½	118	265	U. S. Rubber pf	117⅞	117¾	117½	117⅝	+ ½
21¾	22	300	Wabash pf	22¼	22	22	22	+ ⅛
90	91	3,950	Western Union Tel.	90	91⅜	89⅜	90⅜	+ ¾
9	9¼	150	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	.....
24½	24¾	140	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
16	16¼	1,020	Wis. Cent., when iss.	16⅜	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
53¾	54	300	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	53⅞	53¾	53⅜	53¾	.....
Sales		524,659						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	.101	..
3s, r., 1918	108¾	108¾
3s, c., 1918	109	109½
3s, r., 1918	108½	109½
4s, r., 1907	112¾	113
4s, c., 1907	112½	113½
5s, r., 1904	112¾	113½
5s, c., 1904	112½	113
D. C. 3-65s	119	..
Alb. & Sus.	195	..
Am. Coal	140	200
Am. Lin., pf.	45	..
Am. D. Tel.	35	40
Am. Exp.	135	140
Am. S. Hoop	28	28¾
Am. Tob. pf.	139	145
Ann Arbor pf.	17	19
B. & O. S.W. pf. certs.	8¾	9¼
B. A. L. pf.	106½	115
B. Un. Gas	142	145
B., R. & P.	32½	34½
B., R. & P. pf.	72½	75
B., C. R. & N.	105	..
Cap. Tract.	93	95
C. & Alton	150	..
C. G. W. pf.	80	..
C. I. & L.	9½	10
C. & N. W. pf.	194	193½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	97	99
C., L. & W.	8	9
C., L. & W. pf.	37	41
Cleve. & P.	185	..
C. C. & I. D. pf.	2	4½
C. P. & I. pf.	105	109
Col. Mid.	4	7
Col. Mid. pf.	15	17
Col. & H. C. & Iron	11⅞	13½
Col. South.	5¼	5⅝
Com. Cable	179	..
Consol. Coal	53	56
Consol. Ice	42¼	42⅞
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	105	125
Eighth Ave.	380	..
E. T. & T.	98	100
E. & T. H. pf.	80	85
F. & P.	30	32½
F. & P. M. pf.	55	60
Ft. W. & R. G. pf.	24	26½
Ill. C.	1.100	..
Iowa Cent.	12	12¼
Joliet & Chi.	180	..
K. C., P. & G.	7½	9
Kan. & Mich.	12	13
K. & D. M.	3½	4½
K. & D. M. pf.	13	19
Keok. & W.	35	50
Lac. Gas	53	54
Lac. G. pf.	95	100
Lake Shore	210	..
Mah. C. R.	150	..
M. C. R. pf.	105	..
Man. Beach	10	25
Md. Coal pf.	60	75
M., W. S. El.	..	..
Met. of Chi.	15	15⅞
Mex. North.	48	..
Mich. Cent.	111	..
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	91	92
M., K. & T.	12	13
Nat. B. pf.	97½	98¾
Nat. Lead	30	30¼
Nat. Starch.	3	7⅞
Nat. St. 1st pf.	45	60
Nat. St. 2d pf.	13	23
N. Y. Coal	37	39
N. Y. & N. H.	216	222
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	70
N. Y., L. E. & St. L. 2d pf.	31	33¾
Norf. South.	69	75
Ont. Mining.	8	10
Pac. Coast.	39½	41
Park St'l pf.	105	110
Penn. Coal.	375	..
Peo. & East.	3	5
Phila. Co.	95	101
P., C. C. & St. L.	53	54
P., Ft. W. & C.	185	..
Ptts., Ft. W. & C. sp.	182	..
P. & W. pf.	8	9
P. S. Car pf.	82	83½
Quicksilver	2½	2⅝
Quicksilv'r pf.	11	11¾
Rens. & Sar.	191	..
R., W. & O.	31	..
Rio Gr. W.	33	40
R. G. W. pf.	78	80
St. J. & G. I.	4	4¼
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	70	71
St. L. S. W.	12¾	13
St. P. & D. pf.	102	104
St. P. & O. pf.	175	190
Sil. bull, cfs.	60	61
Sixth Av.	300	..
Stand. D. pf.	65	..
S. R. & T.	7½	8
T. P. L. Tr.	12	13
Third Av.	185	190
T. & O. C.	..	20
T. & O. C. pf.	..	40
T. C. E. T.	66	67
T. C. R. T. pf.	137½	138½
U. B. & P.	26	28
U. S. R.	170¾	..
Wabash	7¼	7⅜
W.-F. Exp.	126	185
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	50	60

YALE MAY ESTABLISH A BANK.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 6.—It was learned to-day that the suggestion had been actively advanced by several members of the Yale University Corporation that when the new administration commences next Fall the Yale treasury be turned into a regular bank with a charter either from the State or as an organization under the National law.

The matter has been under consideration for some time, but it was not until this Summer that it has been actively discussed. It was said to-day that there was more than a possibility that the matter would be taken up by the corporation, and that some action would be forthcoming as a result.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27 13-16d per ounce, and in New York at 60⅝c. Mexican silver dollars at 48¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Alamo sold at .09, 300 Best & Belcher at .57, 100 Consolidated California & Virginia at 2.20, 200 Crescent at .18, 100 Leadville at .09, 1,000 Pharmacist at .04, seller 10, 100 Plymouth at .12, 500 Sierra Nevada at .75, and 300 Work at .20.

On the Industrial Exchange 8,750 shares of Burt Gold sold at .03@.03¼@.03½; 9,000 Good Samaritan at .02@.02¼; 3,000 Gregory Gold at .03@.03¼@.03; 375 Gilpin and Lincoln at 42½; 200 Jennie Blanche at 53¾; 950 Morenci Copper preferred at 1.50¾@1.51¾@1.51; 10,400 Cannon Ball at .01@.009, buyer 60, and 15,000 Sentinel at .004, buyer, 30@.004; Buyer, 30.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated and Industrial Exchanges:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Plymouth	.10
Adams Consol.	.05	Phoenix G. Min. Co.	.08
Belcher	.30	Potosi	.45
Best & Belcher	.48	Quicksilver	2.20
Breece	1.40	Quicksilver pf.	8.50
Bruns. Con.	.15	Savage	.25
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Sierra Nevada	.67
Chollar	.30	Standard	2.00
Crown Point	.28	Small Hopes	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.00	Union Consol.	.33
Com. T. Co. stock	.05	Utah	.15
Com. T. Co. bonds.	.04	Victor	1.00
Com. T. Co. scrip.	.06	Yellow Jacket	.35
Crescent	.15	Argentum Juanita	.24
Catalpa	.20	Alamo	.06
Deadwood Terra	.70	Anaconda	.11
Eureka Consol.	.30	Cripple Creek Cons.	.06
Father De Smet	.10	Creede & Crip. Ck.	.08
Gould & Curry	.35	Gold & Globe	.04
Hale & Norcross	.35	Golden Fleece	.33
Homestake	60.00	Isabella	.77
Horn Silver	1.25	Mollie Gibson	.24
Iron Silver	.55	Mount Rosa	.23
Julia Consolidated	.02

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red..... .81½
Corn, No. 2 mixed..... .40¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed..... .30
Flour, Minnesota patents..... $4.00
Cotton, middling..... .06⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio..... .06½
Sugar, granulated..... .05½
Molasses, O. K. prime..... .34
Beef, family..... 10.00
Beef hams..... 23.75
Tallow, prime..... 4 5-16
Pork, mess..... 8.75
Hogs, dressed, 100 lbs..... .05¾
Lard, prime..... 5.32½
Iron, No. 1 Northern, foundry..... 19.25
Butter, creamery, Western..... .18½

CHICAGO, July 6.—Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 71@75c; No. 2 red, 72¾@75c; No. 2 corn, 35⅝@34c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 34@34½c; No. 2 oats, 24¼c; No. 2 white, 27½c; No. 3 white, 25¾@28c. No. 2 rye, 62c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1; prime timothy seed, $2.35@$2.40; mess pork, per barrel, $8.30@$8.35; lard, per 100 lb, $5.07@$5.10; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.00@$4.00; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $5@$5.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5@$5.10; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; clover, contract grade, no sales.

COTTON.—The "outside public" took very little part in yesterday's cotton market. The first call developed a decline of 1@2 points, cables being unsatisfactory and crop accounts no worse, if not better than Wednesday's advices. Later the market dragged and was weak without further change until early in the afternoon, when a steadier feeling followed a demand from the shorts, without particular new feature to explain the unexpected movement. Covering soon became quite general, and the market slowly worked up to 5@6 points above Wednesday's closing prices. On the rise there was some investment buying on the part of Wall Street commission houses, but it failed to materialize to any extent. A preference to hold off for the July Government report was apparent in both the bull and bear camps. A fear that this factor might confirm the late bad crop accounts may have started the covering in the afternoon, but, as a rule, local sentiment favored the idea that the official indications of damage, (due next Monday,) in Central Texas and elsewhere, will prove less than claimed. The close was easy, as was the volume of business was unsatisfactory yesterday; there was a decided lack of outside interest among certain strong houses which in former seasons have given cotton the strictest attention. The close was steady, with prices unchanged to 2 points higher.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	5.62	5.62	5.62	5.58@5.60
August	5.60	5.67	5.59	5.62@5.63
September	5.66	5.67	5.64	5.63@5.65
October	5.66	5.73	5.66	5.69@
November	5.74	5.83	5.73@5.74	
December	5.76	5.81	5.75	5.78@5.79
January	5.80	5.86	5.79	5.82@5.83
February	5.82	5.85	5.82	5.86@5.86
March	5.85	5.92	5.85	5.88@5.89
April				5.91@5.93
May	5.94	5.99	5.94	5.96@5.97

Spot cotton in the local market closed quiet and steady, with prices unchanged, on the basis of 6⅜c for middling upland, and 6¾c for middling Gulf, as compared with 6 3-16c and 6 7-16c, respectively, last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets (middling quoted) was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: New Orleans, 5⅝c; Mobile, 5¼c; Savannah, 5⅝c; Wilmington, 5⅝c; Norfolk, 6c; Baltimore, 6¼c; St. Louis, 5¾c; Memphis, 5⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, July 6.—Middling upland quoted, 3 11-32d. Futures opened quiet, with sellers at last night's prices; closed quiet, 1@1 point net lower. December-January, 3.14½; January-February, 3.14b, February-March, 3.15s; March-April, 3.15b; April-May, 3.16@s; May-June, 3.17b; July, 3.18s; July-August, 3.17@s; August-September, 3.17s; September-October, 3.16b; October-November, 3.15s; November-December, 3.14b. Manchester—Yarns, moderate demand; cloths, quiet.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	79 1-16	79⅝	79 1-16	79⅝
September	78⅝	79½	78⅝	79⅜
December	80½	81 3-16	80½	81⅛
Corn—				
July	39¼	39½	38⅝	38⅝
September	39½	39½	39⅛	39⅛
Lard—				
July				$5.32

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	72¾	73	72⅝	72¾
September	73 11-16	74½	73 11-16	74¼
December	75½	76 3-16	75½	76
Corn—				
July	33 13-16	34	33½	33½
September	33⅝	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝
December	33⅝	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞
Oats—				
July	23¼	23 11-16	22⅝	23½
September	20 11-16	21 1-16	20⅝	20⅝
December	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21¼
Lard—				
July	$5.07½	$5.07½	$5.07½	$5.07½
September	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20
Ribs—				
July	4.77½	4.80	4.77½	4.80
September	4.90	4.92½	4.90	4.90
Pork—				
July				8.35
September	8.52½	8.55	8.50	8.55

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—By steady and persistent efforts bull operators yesterday succeeded in regaining part of the loss sustained on Wednesday, the market closing ¾@¾c net higher. Their support was substantially backed up by adverse crop news from the Northwest, without which it is doubtful if the market's buoyancy could have been maintained, as much of the news from other quarters was not especially stimulating. More rain was predicted for the Northwest, while private messages indicated that the heavy rains of Wednesday night had already done considerable damage in Minnesota and the Dakotas. Further south there was but little moisture to check harvesting operations, and The Price Current said that quality is quite good and no change to note in regard to the spring crop. The Ohio State report for July gave a condition of 71 per cent, against last month's Government condition of 73 per cent. A July report by The Orange Judd Farmer suggested that if the present condition of Spring wheat is maintained, the quality of the yield ranges from 275,000,000 bushels, minimum, to something less than 300,000,000 bushels as a maximum. Crop affairs abroad were favorable. Quotations of cash wheat were as follows: No. 2 red, 81¾c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 82¼c, to arrive; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 77⅝c, spot; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 85¾c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 78⅝c, to arrive; No. 2 red, 79¾c, elevator; No. 2 Milwaukee, Spring, 77¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 6.—Wheat in store: No. 1 North'n, July, 70¾c; September, 70¾c; on track: No. 1 hard, 72¾c; No. 1 Northern, 71¾c; No. 2 Northern, 70¾c.

DULUTH, July 6.—No. 1 hard cash, 76¼c; July, 76¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 73¾c; July, 73⅝c; September, 73¼c; December, 73½c.

MILWAUKEE, July 6.—Wheat ½c higher; No. 1 Northern, 74½@75¼c; No. 2 Northern, 72½@73c.

CORN—A sharp advance early in the day was subsequently lost and final prices showed ⅛c net decline. No. 2 quoted 39¾c, corn closed 39⅜c, delivered, and 40¼c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 30c; No. 3 oats, 29½c; No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 3 white, 30¼c; track, mixed, 30@31½c; track white, 31@36½c; No. 2 white clips, 32c.

RYE—State rye, 60c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 1 Western, 66@66½c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 65½@66c, free on board, afloat.

BARLEY—Feeding quoted 42@42½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 47@49c, delivered, New York.

FLOUR—Rye flour, good to fair, $3.10@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $2.10@$2.25, as to brand. Bugmeal—Fine white, 90c; fine yellow, 95c; coarse, 80@85c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $15@$15.25; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.25@$15.50, lake and rail; sacks, spot, $15.50; coarse Winter bran, $16@$17, latter white; fine, $15@$15.50; middlings, $16@$18; city feed, $15.50@$16; hominy chop, $14.50@$15 bulk, and $15.50 sacks; oilmeal, $23.50@$24.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 6.—Flour unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $10.50@$10.75; short clear, $10@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $9.50@$10.50; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15. BEEF HAMS—$23.50@$24. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5¾c; 180 lb, 5¾c; 160 lb, 5¾c; pigs, 6c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 6c; 10 lb, 5½c; 12 lb, 5¼c; 14 lb, 5c; pickled shoulders, 5c; pickled hams, 9¾c; Western green, 9¼c; Western S. P., 9½@10c; city green, 9¼c. TALLOW—City, 5-16c; country, 4¾c. LARD—$5.32½; city lard, $4.80; refined lard, South American, $6; Continent, $5.45; Brazil, kegs, $7; compound, city, 4⅝c; Western, 4¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5¾c; city lard stearine, 6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, July 6.—Closing: Beef—extra India mess, 69s; prime mess, 65s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 45s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 28s 6d; short rib, 18 to 20 lb, 29s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 29s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 28s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 28c; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 28s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 24s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 28s 3d; American refined, in pails, 26s 6d. Butter—Good United States, 62s. Cheese—American finest, white and colored, 42s. Tallow—Prime city, 22s 6d; Australian, in London, 23s 3d.

COFFEE.—The coffee market yesterday opened steady at unchanged prices. The entire day's business was 3,750 bags. August contracts sold at 5 points advance; otherwise there was no change in prices until the afternoon, when values fell to a level 5 points below Wednesday's figures. The room contingent had very little to work on early in the day. The general undertone of the market was weak. Spot coffee closed dull and nominal on the basis of 6@6¼c for invoice lots and 6½@6⅝c for jobbing parcels of No. 7 Rio.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	4.90	4.90	4.60	4.60@4.65
August	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.70@4.75
September	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.80@4.85
October	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.85@4.90
November	..	..	..	4.90@4.95
December	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.25@5.30
January	..	..	..	5.30@5.35
February	..	..	..	5.35@5.40
March	..	..	..	5.40@5.45
April	..	..	..	5.45@5.50
May	..	..	..	5.50@5.55
June	..	..	..	5.55@5.60

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos, 6$300. Hamburg—Net unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower. Havre—Partly ¼f higher. January, 35.50; February, 35.50; March, 35.75; April, 36; May, 36.25; June, 36.50; July, 34; August, 34.25; September, 34.50; October, 34.75; November, 35; December, 35.25.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4½c; muscovado, 4c; molasses sugar, 3⅞c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.40, and in bulk, $4.90. Philadelphia, barrels, $7.35, and in bulk, $4.35; refined, cases, $8.40; crude, naphtha, cargoes $10; deodorized, $10.50. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, 21@21½c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 29@ 29½c off Summer yellow, 25½c; butter grades, 29@32c; prime white, 29@31c; prime Winter yellow, 30@31c. Linseed, American, raw, 39@40c; American, boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 43@44c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $19.25; Southern, No. 2 soft, $17.75; steel rails, $29; pig iron warrants, $13.50; lake copper, ingot, $18.25; tin, $27.67½; Exchange, lead, $4.50; brokers' lead, $4.30; spelter, $6.15; quicksilver, from 1 to 25 flasks, $46.50 per flask; from 25 to 100 flasks, $45.50 per flask; 100 flasks and over, $45 per flask.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil, barrels, $3.00; spirits turpentine, 41@41½c; resin, common to good strained, $1.30@$1.32½; E, $1.40; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.85; M, $2.15; N, $2.50; W G, $2.70; W W, $2.90.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 6.—Spirits of turpentine, 38@39c. Resin—A, B, C, D, $1.05; E, $1.10; F, $1.15; G, $1.25; H, $1.30; I, $1.35; K, $1.55; M, $1.85; N, $2.10; W G, $2.25; W W, $2.45.

WILMINGTON, July 6.—Spirits turpentine, 38 @38½. Resin, 90@95c. Crude turpentine, $1.35, $2, and $2.10. Tar, $1.30.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 6.—Turpentine, 39c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Cables quote live cattle at 11½@12½c per lb, dressed weight. CALVES—Veals, 5@6¾c; buttermilks, $2.75; mixed calves, $3.50; city-dressed veals slow at 8@ 10c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Choice lambs, 10@15c higher; good to prime steady; medium very dull and barely steady; sheep, poor to good, $3@$4.75; culls, $2; lambs, common to choice, $4.75@$7.25; culls, $4.50. HOGS—$4.20@$4.30; choice light pigs, $4.35.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Real Estate Exchange to be Continued —Private Sales and Auction Room Dealings.

The stockholders of the Real Estate Exchange met yesterday afternoon at 59 Liberty Street, and decided not to dissolve that corporation. It was the sentiment of those present that the name and charter should not be abandoned, and with this in view it was voted to reduce the capital stock to $2,500, divided into 5,000 shares of 50 cents each. President Harnett notified the shareholders that, with their assent, the building at 59 Liberty Street had been transferred to the New York Realty, Bond, Exchange and Trust Company for $580,000. The next meeting of the stockholders was appointed for Jan. 12, 1900.

In about ten days, or as soon as the details incidental to the reduction of the capital stock have been attended to at Albany, the Directors of the Exchange will meet to take final action as to the division of the assets among the stockholders. President Harnett says that there is no question but that settlement will be made on a par basis. The Exchange will probably retain a headquarters in its former building.

Myer Hellman has sold a plot of eight lots on the south side of Ninety-ninth Street, between Madison and Park Avenues, being part of a plot of twelve lots recently purchased by him from Mrs. Florence W. B. Platt.

McVickar & Co. have sold for Robert I. Murray to a client the dwelling 112 East Fortieth Street, 20 by 98.9.

Charles S. Goldsmith has sold for Morgenroth Brothers to Lowenfeld & Prager the four-story tenement 89 Cannon Street, 25 by 80.

H. R. Drew & Co. have sold for Daniel B. Freedman to a client the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 60 West Fifty-fifth Street, 18 by 100.

It is reported that L. M. Greer, as executor, has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 47 West Fifty-second Street, 22 by 100.5 by 100.

Louis Lese has sold to Dochter Brothers, for improvement, the old four-story buildings 312, 316, and 318 East Eighty-fourth Street, each 25 by 100.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from the Jerome estate the three-story stable 132 West Twentieth Street, 25 by 92.

The same operators have also bought the four-story brownstone-front flat 173 East Ninety-third Street, 20 by 100.8, and have sold the four-story brick dwelling 87 St. Mark's Place, 20 by 74.

Results at Auction.

The only event of interest in the auction room yesterday was the foreclosure sale of the Manhattan Worsted Mills property, at 605 to 611 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, running through to 604 to 616 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. The plot is 125 by 199.10 feet in size, while the three and four story factory buildings on it and considerable machinery and fittings were also included in the sale. There was no competition for the parcel, and it was struck down by the auctioneer Golding to Oscar Dressler for $59,000. The buyer declined to say whom he represented or to speak regarding the future of the property. Yesterday's other offerings resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

60, 62, and 64 West Ninety-eighth Street, three five-story stone-front flats, 75 by 100.11; foreclosure sale, to David Tellough.....$81,200

1,715 Lexington Avenue, 16.8 by 65, four-story stone-front flat; partition sale, to Nathan Cohen..... 8,825

410 East Eighty-first Street, 25 by 102.2, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to John J. Miller..... 17,200

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

686 East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 18.5 by 100, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, A. Zimmerman..... 5,570

2,064 First Avenue, 20 by 93, two-story frame store and flat, with two-story frame house in rear; executor's sale, to Luigi Flora..... 4,600

By Phoenix Graham & Co.

Opdyke Avenue, northwest corner of Bronx River Road, 37.11 by 149.4 by 91.2 by 156.9, two-story frame dwelling; together with Heath Avenue, northwest side, 457 feet northwesterly of the road from King's Bridge to William's Bridge, 100 by 94.8 by 100 by 95.10, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Henry S. Voght..... 4,000

By William Kennelly.

141 to 145 Wooster Street, 75 by 100, eight-story brick store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Herman Davidson.....197,188

By Herbert A. Sherman.

154 East Eighty-second Street, 16.8 by 85.9, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Charles W. Sacks..... 8,810

565 West Sixteenth Street, 18.11 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Walter B. Horn..... 13,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, referee, 58, 60, and 62 Manhattan Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Third Street, three five-story brick flats, 100.11 by 75. Due on judgments, $10,720; subject to other mortgages for $115,000, and for taxes, &c., for $1,932.40.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles D. Olendorf, referee, 65 West Ninety-second Street, south side, 185 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 100.8, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,201; subject to taxes, &c., for $205.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas E. Murray, referee, St. Nicholas Avenue, southwest corner of West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 20.5 by 101.2 by 20 by 96.10, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,214; subject to taxes, &c., for $28.39.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas E. Murray, referee, 773 St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, 20.5 feet south of West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 20.5 by 105.6 by 20 by 101.2, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,964; subject to taxes, &c., for $228.39.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, George E. Mott, referee, 161 East Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,183; subject to taxes, &c., for $304.20.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles D. Cleveland, referee, Robbins Avenue, west side, 150 feet north of Westchester Railroad Street, 50 by 95, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,298; subject to another mortgage for $18,000, on which the sum of $8,500 has been advanced.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Phil M. Lenkin, referee, 229 West Sixty-third Street, north side, 425 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $4,482; subject to taxes, &c., for $11.75.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus C. Brown, referee, 10 Mitchell Place, north side, 162 feet east of First Avenue, 18 by 80.10, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,385; subject to taxes, &c., for $1,139.12.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Eleventh Street, northeast corner of Lenox Avenue, for three seven-story brick flats, 33.11 by 95 and 33.6 by 90; John Fish of 1 Madison Avenue, owner; C. A. Millner of 81 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $150,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, southeast corner of Jackson Avenue, for three four-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 58.6 and 67; F. W. Steele of 759 Melrose Avenue, owner; Ward Cunningham, architect; cost, $165,000.

Alterations.

Broadway, Twenty-third to Twenty-fourth Street, to Fifth Avenue Hotel; estate of A. R. Eno, owner; William E. Bloodgood, architect; cost, $250.

Nos. 215 and 217 Grand Street, to a five-story brick factory; T. C. and J. B. Johnson, owners; Johnson Brothers, architects; cost, $250.

One Hundred and Fortieth Street, southeast corner of Third Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, with store; Muilin Brothers, owners; C. Baxter & Sons, architects; cost, $350.

King's Bridge Road, south side, 100.5 feet from Hudson River Railroad, to a one-story brick engine room; estate of T. G. Johnson, owner; cost, $250.

No. 208 Fifth Avenue and 1,128 and 1,130 Broadway, to a seven-story brick and iron store and offices; Elmer Darling, owner; Charles T. Berg of 10 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $800.

No. 1,935 Washington Avenue, to a two-story and basement brick dwelling; Frederick C. Schwarz, premises, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 49 and 50 Washington Square South, to a four-story brick and stone home; Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, owner; Charles H. Richter, Jr., of 68 Broad Street, architect; cost, $6,000.

Anthony Avenue, west side, 468 feet north of Southern Boulevard, to a two-story frame dwelling; Roman Catholic Church of St. Philip Neri, owner; George H. Streeton of 289 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

No. 98 Bayard Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; B. G. Lordi of 62 Mulberry Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $500.

STREET OPENINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS.—Opening of East Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, from Broadway to Bailey Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, Sept. 8, 12 o'clock noon. Acquisition of land for park in East One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, Sedgwick and Cedar Avenues, July 27, 10 A. M.

ASSESSMENTS COMPLETED.—Opening of Valentine Avenue, from East One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street to East Two Hundred and Fourth Street, Supreme Court, Part III., Oct. 10.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, July 6.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,750, w s, 24.11x100; Niels Hansen to Fred Lunsted..... $100

AUDUBON AV, e s, 50 ft n of 171st St, 50 x100x irregular; Andrew Little to John J. Mahoney..... 16,125

BROOME ST, 248, 30.5x87.6; David Kidansky and Harris Fine to Noah S. Sheifer..

BROOME ST, s s, 92.8 ft e of Hudson St, 20x89; Maria Brogan to Charles W. McAlpin..... 49,000

CHAMBERS ST, n s, 94 ft w of Broadway, 25x75; Robert K. Richards and others to Joseph H. Bearns..... 13,500

COLUMBIA ST, s e corner of Houston St, 21.3x50; Leopold and Simon Hutter to Wolf Goldscheim..... 100

CROSBY ST, 115 and 117, and 84 and 84½ Marion St; Henry Corn to John S. Hawley..... 21,000

CROSBY ST, 115 and 117, and 84 and 84½ Marion St; William H. Flitner to Henry Corn..... 100

CROTONA AV, s w corner of 180th St, old lines, 35.2x100.1x36x100.1; Charles Bjorkegren to August A. Wimmer..... 1

DELANCEY ST, 12, n s, 20x75.9; Adam Schaller and wife to Robert W. De Forest..... 1

EAST END AV, 1,712, w s, 25.2x96; George G. Banzer and wife to George H. Heddesheimer..... 100

FOX ST, s w corner of Lyon St, 59.1x 62.8x51.7x69; George A. Stimpson to Henry Stein..... 1

GRAND AV, e s, 50 ft s of 181st St, 50x —x88.10x100; Fannie E. Lawrence to Thomas F. Caffrey and another..... 1,900

HUGHES AV, new line, w s, 63 ft s of Oaktree Place, 16.8x95; Louis Eickwort to Silas H. Pomeroy..... 3,350

LENOX AV, 152, e s, 15x100; Henry Rothschild to Isaac Wells..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, 51, e s, 19.9x72; Swits Conde to Charlotte Lugar..... 1

LYON ST, s w corner of Fox St, 69x51.6x 62.7x59; Luke Clayton to George A. Simpson..... 1

MADISON AV, n e corner of 89th St, 100.8 x85; Maximilian Morgenthau and wife to Edward Hirsh and others..... 100

MARMION AV, w s, 388.10 ft n of 177th St, 66.1x150.2; Arthur Gorsch to William C. E. Bergmann..... 6,000

MONROE ST, 111, n s, 26.2x100x25.11x100; Annie Boehm to Solomon Frankel..... 1

TINTON AV, 1,230, 22x132; William H. Wright to Margaret C. Gray..... 7,500

VARICK ST, 97, w s, 21.3x65.6; Theodosia C. Goss to William C. Smith..... 10,000

WALL ST, 90 to 96, and 121 to 125 Water St, William H. Flitner to Henry Corn.. 100

WATER ST, 123, s s, 18.6x91.6; Edward H. Landon to William H. Pilsworth..... 1

WEBSTER AV, 1,341, 20x90; Marla A. and Adolph J. Waytack to Mary E. Stanton and Rose A. Cusack..... 100

WEBSTER AV, e s, 48.5 ft n of 174th St, 50x84.5x30.1x97.5; Joseph Vegliante to Gaetano Lo Midico, ½ part..... 1

1ST AV, n w corner of 121st St, 25.8x 66.8; Lena Homburger to Max Homburger..... 1

1ST AV, n e corner of 61st St, 25x95; John H. Lange to Henry G. Schlewitz.. 22,825

2D AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 45th St, 25x100; Jacob Eidt to Henry Weyand, one-half part..... 10,500

3D AV, 1,761, e s, 25x83.9; William C. E. Bergmann to Arthur Gorsch..... 100

5TH AV, 1,380, e s, 25x100; Moses Hockster to Ignatz Ullmann..... 100

5TH AV, n w corner of 19th St, 27.8x170x irregular; Henry Corn to William H. Flitner..... 100

7TH AV, n e corner of 111th St, 25.3x100; also, 96th St, 17, 20x100.11; Swits Conde to the Union Theological Seminary in City of New York..... 1

8TH AV, 2,081, w s, 25.3x100; Herman Joveshof to Peter Fendrich..... 1

10TH AV, s e corner of 51st St, 24.8x100; Peter Fendrich and wife to Herman Joveshof..... 1

13TH ST, 56 East, 25x89x26x96.3; Hugh Miller to John J. Schawe..... 1

16TH ST, s s, 270.6 ft e of Avenue A, 18.6x153.3; Catherine Haubert to Joseph Alber and another..... 1

35TH ST, 208 West, 25x49.6; Ernestine Stubenhord to Anna Hohlweck..... 100

45D ST, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; George Appold to Marie Appold..... 100

45TH ST, 163 West, 20x75.5; Henry W. Corbett and wife to Lucy A. Cummins.. 1

45TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Henry Weyand to Jacob Eidt, one-half part..... 6,000

45TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Henry Weyand to Jacob Eidt..... 1

49TH ST, 142 and 144 East, 4th Av, 437; 62d St, 38 West; 44th St, 107 East; 62d St, 40 West; 31st St, 134 East; partition; Anna W., George D., individually and as executors, and Alice E. Thornton, with each other..... 1

53D ST, n s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 18.9x 100.5; Terence Loughran to Susanna R. Loughran..... 1

56TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 25x102.11 x25.2x99.8; Peter Vollmer to Andrew Wallace and another..... 1

56TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.5; Henry Stengel to Isaac Marx.... 1

63D ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Gumpert Seide to Esther Seide. 1

70TH ST, 305 East, 25x100.5; 70th St, 307 East, 25x100.5; Samuel C. Baum to Lena Levi..... Exch.

71ST ST, 215 East, 20.8x102.2; Lena Levi to Samuel C. Baum..... Exch.

71ST ST, s s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x100.5; Terence Loughran to Susanna R. Loughran..... 1

72D ST, s s, 475 ft w of Central Park West, 25x102.2; the Union Theological Seminary of the City of New York to Apama F. Conde..... 1

82D ST, 202 West, 19x102.2x irregular; Mary E. Cox to Robert W. De Forest.. 1

84TH ST, n s, 81.8 ft w of 2d Av, 20.8x 102.2; John Manning to Catharine L. Manning.. 1

91ST ST, n s, 80 ft e of Columbus Av, 27x100.8; Francis L. Loring, Sr., and wife to Robert W. De Forest..... 1

91ST ST, s s, 290 ft w of West End Av, 35x irregular; New York Realty Company to Mary H. Smith..... 45,000

92D ST, n e corner of Madison Av, 62x 100.8, with title to a strip 0.2 2-3x100.8 adjoining on e s; Hermann Strauss to William H. Ebling, Jr..... 100

95TH ST, 7 West, 20x100.8; Peter Wagner and wife to Fritz Hill..... 35,000

95TH ST, 232 East, 25x100.8; Theresa Schappert to Hilarian Noll..... 100

106TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 0.2½x100.11; John W. Cochrane and others, executors and trustees, to Robert T. Bell Chambers..... 250

108TH ST, s s, 95 ft e of 1st Av, 100x 100.11; William Rankin and wife to Josephine J. Schumacher..... 1

113TH ST, 84 West, 20x100.11; William Feinberg and another to Israel Lebowitz. 1

116TH ST, s s, 62.3 ft e of Park Av, 37.9x 100.11; Charles S. Hibbard to Orrin S. Barnum..... 1

117TH ST, n s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 100x 100.11; Emil Green to Charles B. Hoagland..... 1

118TH ST, n s, 90 ft e of Madison Av, 120x 100.11; Isaac C. Berenstein and wife to Ray Winezimmer..... 100

120TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 100.11; Lena Homburger to Max Homburger..... 1

135TH ST, n s, 170 ft w of Brown Place, 50x100; Nathan Levin to August and Fredericka Wieners..... 100

149TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 50x 99.7; 7th Av, w s, 49.11 ft s of 149th St, 50x75; Charles Loewenstein and another; Anna W., George D., individually and as executors, and Alice E. Thornton, with each other..... 15,000

149TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 50x 99.7; 7th Av, w s, 49.11 ft s of 149th St, 50x75; Samuel A. Cramer to William C. Bolton..... 1

167TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 50x90; Elise Cohn to Frederick A. Baker and another..... 1

170TH ST, 1,095 East, 16.8x59.5x18.8x 66.11; John Allan to De Forest Fredenburg..... 4,000

Recorded Leases.

ASTOR, William W., to Maria Pestel; Avenue A, w s, 26 ft s of 16th St, 25.9x 94, 20 years..... $750

LEARY, Andrew, to Frederick Heipke; 8th Av, 363, n w corner of 28th St, 4 11-12 years..... 2,400

SCHLESINGER, Leo, and another to Alfred Koehler; 26th St, 204 East, 5 years. 1,440

THE BAY STATE HOTEL COMPANY to Otto Gross; Broadway, 633 and 635, basement, 5 years..... 650

WELSH, William, to Susan E. Chambers; 126th St, 113 East, 1 year..... 300

Recorded Mortgages.

ALBER, Joseph and Katharina, to Luke Trainar; 16th St, s s, 270.6 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years..... $4,500

AVALLONE, Raphael, to New York Building-Loan Banking Company; 150th St, s s, 125 ft w of Morris Av, installments..... 18,000

BERGHAUS, Alexander and Josephine, to Edward C. Schaefer and others, Trustees, &c.; 65th St, s s, 140 ft e of Lexington Av, 5 years..... 9,000

BLOCH, Israel and Rosa A., to Ernest C. and John D. Bliss, executors, &c.; Henry St, n s, Lot 995, map of the estate of Henry Rutgers, 5 years..... 22,500

BLOCK, Israel and Rosa A., to Mabel Hill; 118 and 120 Division St, and 1, 2, and 3 Orchard St, 3 years..... 3,000

BLOCK, Israel and Rosa A., to Union Trust Company of New York; 118 and 120 Division St, and 1, 2, and 3 Orchard St, 5 years..... 50,000

BLOCK, Israel and Rosa A., to Ernest C. and John D. Bliss, executors, &c.; 221 Henry St, 5 years..... 22,500

BOLTON, William C., to Henry M. Denton; 7th Av, s w corner of 149th St, 8 months..... 49,000

BOLTON, William C., to Citizens' Savings Bank; 7th Av, s w corner of 149th St, 1 year..... 111,000

BRADY, William G. and Sophia, to Ophelia A. Sarles, administratrix, &c., and others; 122d St, n s, 137 ft w of Lenox Av, installments..... 13,203

CAFFREY, Thomas F. and Bernard A., to Fannie E. Lawrence; Grand Av, e s, 50 ft s of 181st St, 3 years..... 900

CAPRANO, Joseph and Katharina, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 233 East 44th St, 1 year..... 9,000

COHN, Elise, to Eleanor Hoffman; 100 Chambers St, leasehold, 3 years..... 7,000

CONDE, Apama I., to the Union Theological Seminary of the City of New York; 72d St, s s, 475 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years..... 65,500

CORN, Henry, to William H. Flitner; 90 to 96 Wall Street, and 121 to 125 Water St, n e corner, 3 years..... 300,000

CORN, Henry, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 6th Av, n w corner of 19th St, 3 years..... 350,000

CUMMINS, Lucy A., to the New York Life Insurance Company; 45th St, n s, 80 ft e of 7th Av, 2 years..... 21,000

DORR, Charlotte S., to Cyril Carreau; 120 East 116th St, 1 month..... 1,000

EBLING, William H., Jr., to Hermann and Bertha Strauss; 92d St, n e corner of Madison Av, also all title to strip 0.2⅜x 100.8, adjoining on e s, 2 years..... 18,000

EBLING, William H., Jr., to Leopold Newborg; 92d St, n e corner of Madison Av, also all title to strip 0.2⅜x100.8, adjoining on e s, 1¼ years..... 19,000

EBLING, William H., Jr., to Leopold B. Rosenberg; 92d St, n e corner of Madison Av, also all title to strip 0.2⅜x 100.8, adjoining on e s, demand..... 95,000

EGGERS, George W., to Henry A. C. Taylor; Columbus Av, s w corner of 101st St, 5 years..... 150,000

ERBECK, Clara, to Herman Mundheim; Washington Av, e s, 51 ft n of Vandage St, with str

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BANKS, MILES.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Ernest Banks, Maude Ernestine Banks, and to any and all unknown heirs and next of kin of MILES BANKS, late of the County of New York, deceased, whose names and whose places of residence are unknown and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, the Heirs and next of kin of Miles Banks, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Joseph F. Banks of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the eleventh day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Miles Banks, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 26th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

jy7-law6wF

BROSNAN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BROSNAN, late of the County of New York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Rastus S. Ransom, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of March, 1899. FRANCIS X. BROSNAN, Executor; MARY T. BROSNAN, Executrix. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Atty. for Executors, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh24-law6mF

DUNDON, ARTHUR H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR H. DUNDON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Eldridge G. Duvall, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1899. EVA B. DUNDON, Executrix. ELDRIDGE G. DUVALL, Attorney for Executrix, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City. ap7-law6mF

GADE, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY GADE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 349 Broome Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next. Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM F. GADE, Executor. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executor, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. ap14-law6mF

HARDENBERGH, EMILY IRENE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of EMILY IRENE HARDENBERGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, viz., the office of Vernon M. Davis, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. HENRY J. HARDENBERGH, FRANK M. BARNUM, Executors. VERNON M. DAVIS, Attorney for Executors, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je30-law6mF

KELLY, KATE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE C. KELLY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Philip J. Britt, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1899. MARY T. CRAWFORD, Executrix. PHILIP J. BRITT, Attorney for Executrix, No. 290 Broadway, New York City. mh17-law6mF

LEGHORN, ISABELLA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to David Nevin, Jessie Nevin, Anne Nevin, Katherine Isabel Nevin, Mary Louise Colmery, Norman Leghorn Colmery, Margaret Isabella Scott, Isabella Munn, Sarah J. Clifford, United Presbyterian Church of Newburgh, New York, American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, St. Luke's Home and Hospital of Newburgh and New Windsor, Board of Foreign Missions of the United Presbyterian Church, Henry J. Robinson as trustee, and to all persons interested in the estate of ISABELLA LEGHORN, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twelfth day of September, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry J. Robinson as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 59 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. jy7-law3wF

MARSHALL, OSCAR T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR T. MARSHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ezekiel Fixman, 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1899. JOHN B. BURGGRAF, ELIZA HONEYWELL, Executors. STEDMAN & LARKIN, 7 Nassau Street, N. Y.; EZEKIEL FIXMAN, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y., Attorneys for Executors.

OGDEN, LIZZIE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. J. H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LIZZIE B. OGDEN, otherwise known as Mrs. H. C. Ogden, or Elizabeth C. B. Ogden, or Elizabeth C. Ogden, or Elizabeth B. Ogden, or Elizabeth B. C. Ogden, late of the City of New York deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, office of Saunders, Webb & Worcester, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of January, 1899. EULALIE H. NORRIS, Admt. ja6-law6mF

RUNK, ELIZABETH P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. RUNK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1899. CHARLES A. RUNK, Executor. CHARLES B. HART, Esq., Atty'r for Executor, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. ap14-law6mF

TAYLOR, JEANNE L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEANNE L. TAYLOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the place of transacting business, at the office of Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of June, 1899. MORTON J. TAYLOR, Executor, &c. FRAYER, SMITH, WHITE & SEAMAN, Attorneys for Executor, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je9-law6mF

TIGHE, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD TIGHE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Miller, Peckham & Dixon, No. 80 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of January, 1899.

M. LOUISE PECKHAM,
ELLEN C. GOLDSCHMIDT,
AUGUSTA S. HOCKSTAETTER,
Executrices.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Executrices, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ja27-law6mF

WALLACE, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS WALLACE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of April, 1899. MARY WALLACE, Administratrix. JOHN DELAHUNTY, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 220 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. af-law6mF

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT.—Plaintiff desires trial in the County of New York.—HOWARD THAYER KINGSBURY, plaintiff, against JOHN H. LEITH, Charles Glenn, Nellie Elizabeth Euphrat, and Théophile Euphrat, her husband; Henry Bitter, Alfred Leeb, Ferdinand Hartwig, and Louis Nova, composing the firm of H. A. Bätjer and Co.; Henry R. Koecher, and Antonie Koecher, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated May 22d, 1899.

HOWARD THAYER KINGSBURY,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address No. 20 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendants Nellie Elizabeth Euphrat and Théophile Euphrat, her husband; Henry R. Koecher, and Antonie Koecher: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 31st day of May, 1899, and on the 1st day of June, 1899, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County, City, and State of New York, which said complaint was originally filed on the 22d day of May, 1899.

Dated June 1st, 1899.

HOWARD THAYER KINGSBURY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
je2-law1wF

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of the petition of Thomas M. Blake and Herbert A. Post to declare as a bankrupt ALMIRA H. ZELIE.—Summons:

To the above-named Almira H. Zelie:

You are hereby summoned before the District Court of the United States of America, within and for the Southern District of New York, to be holden at the Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in said district, on the 22d day of July, 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to appear, plead, answer, or demur to the petition filed by Thomas M. Blake and Herbert A. Post in our said court, praying that you may be adjudged a bankrupt, and in case of your failure to appear, plead, answer, or demur, adjudication will be made against you according to the prayer of the petition.

WILLIAM G. M. PHLIPPEAU,
Attorney for Petitioners.
Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Addison Brown, one of the Justices of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated the 7th day of June, 1899, and filed with the petition in the office of the Clerk of said court, in the Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

WILLIAM G. M. PHLIPPEAU,
Attorney for Petitioners.

Dated New York, June 9, 1899.
je9-law7wF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NO. 642 EAST 157TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—HENRY W. GILBERT, plaintiff, against ANDREW KITCHEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 11th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, distant thirty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street with the westerly side of Melrose Avenue, running thence southerly parallel with Melrose Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet; thence westerly, parallel with said One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street nineteen and twenty-six one hundredths feet; thence northerly again parallel with Melrose Avenue, and part of the way through another party wall one hundred feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street; thence easterly along said side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street nineteen and twenty-six one hundredths feet to the point or place of beginning; being the same property conveyed by Annie Buckley to Andrew Kitchen by deed dated the 20th day of January, 1899.—Dated New York, June 20th, 1899.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Referee.

CHARLES P. NORTHROP, Attorney for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

157th Street.

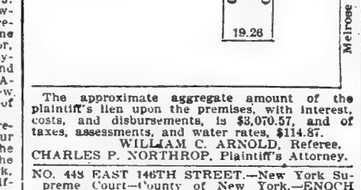

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $3,070.57, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $114.87.

CHARLES P. NORTHROP, Plaintiff's Attorney.

NO. 448 EAST 146TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court—County of New York.—ENOCH C. BELL, plaintiff, against ANDREW KITCHEN et al., defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the twenty-eighth day of July, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street distant two hundred and forty-three (243) feet nine and three-quarters (9¾) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street with the westerly side of Railroad Avenue East; thence running southerly at right angles to said southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street ninety-five (95) feet; thence easterly parallel with said One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street fifty (50) feet; thence northerly at right angles to said One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street ninety-five (95) feet to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

LUCIEN OUDIN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

146th Street.

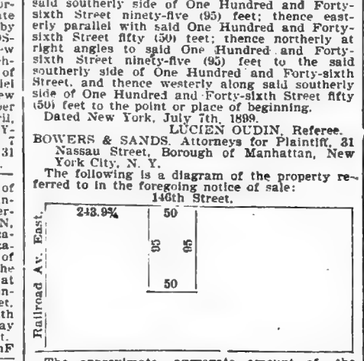

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $4,482.35. And of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $11.75.

PHIL M. LEAKIN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN WESTERVELT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the third day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of West End Avenue, distant sixty feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of West End Avenue with the southerly side of Eightieth Street; running thence easterly parallel with Eightieth Street and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with West End Avenue forty-two feet; thence westerly parallel with Eightieth Street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the easterly side of West End Avenue; thence northerly along the easterly side of West End Avenue forty-two feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

80th Street.

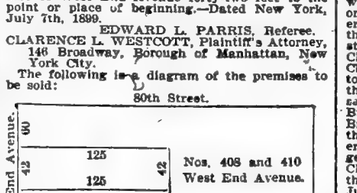

79th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $43,216.30, with interest thereon from July first, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $243.30, with interest from July 5th, 1899, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes and assessments and water rents which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $311.90 with interest. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage upon which is due the sum of $40,125 and interest from the 5th day of February, 1898.—Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

jy7-2aw3wF&Tu

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—HENRY W. SCHMIDT et al., plaintiffs, against MOSES KOENIG et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and fifty-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Avenue "A," running thence northerly and parallel with Avenue "A" one hundred feet five inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Avenue "A" one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street; thence westerly and along said northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Subject, nevertheless, to any and all rights which the City of New York may have in and to the whole or a portion of said premises.—Dated New York, May 29, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 30 Broad St., N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

56th St.

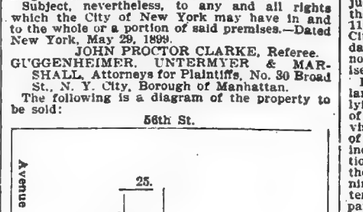

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,904.75, with interest thereon from the 12th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $155.09, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $600 and interest.—Dated New York, 29th day of May, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to August 1st, 1899, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, June 26th, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN DE HART, Plaintiff, against CHARLOTTE McCORMACK et al., Defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Babcock & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that plot of land in the City and County of New York, being part of plot No. 321 on the certain map entitled "Map of East Morrisania, lying easterly of the Branch Railroad, being part of the farm of Gouverneur Morris, in the Town of West Farms, Westchester County, New York, dated October, 1851, made by Andrew Findlay, surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County as Map No. 314," which was part of said plot according to said map, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly side of Robins Avenue distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet northerly from the intersection of the westerly side of Robins Avenue to the northerly side of Westchester Railroad Street (said Westchester Railroad Street being otherwise known as old Post Road) with the westerly side of Third Avenue, and running thence westerly at right angles to Robins Avenue ninety-five (95) feet; thence northerly parallel with Robins Avenue fifty (50) feet to the southerly line of plot No. 322; thence easterly along the southerly side of said plot No. 322, ninety-five (95) feet to the said westerly side of Robins Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of Robins Avenue fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, June 15th, 1899.

CHARLES D. CLEVELAND, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 84 Pine St., N. Y. City.

Westchester Railroad Street.

The premises will be sold in one parcel, subject to a mortgage to secure $18,000, on which the sum of $8,500 and interest at six per cent. per annum from July 14, 1898, has been advanced. The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,297.82, with interest thereon from the 6th day of June, 1899, including costs and allowances, together with the expenses of the sale.

Dated New York, June 15th, 1899.

CHARLES D. CLEVELAND, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ALEXANDER WALKER, plaintiff, against MARK E. STEVENS et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land in the City and County of New York bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street distant ninety-six feet and eight inches westerly from the intersection of the northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street and the westerly side of Columbus Avenue, and running thence northerly in a curved line nearly parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred feet ten inches, more or less, to a point in the centre line of the block distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Columbus Avenue, measured along said centre line of the block; thence westerly along said line one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street one hundred and three feet four inches, more or less, to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, June 19, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

OTIS & PRESSINGER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 111 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

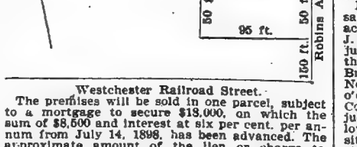

89th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $20,262.47, with interest thereon from the 15th day of June, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $302 67-100, together with the expenses of the sale.—Dated New York, June 19, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ADAM WEBER, plaintiff, vs. KATHERINE WEBER, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named for that purpose, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those two certain lots of land situate at Kingsbridge, in the City of New York, (late Town of Yonkers, Westchester County,) known and described as Lots 60 and 61, on a map made by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, entitled "Map of farm situated at Kingsbridge, in the Town of Yonkers, County of Westchester, belonging to Mary C. P. McComb," showing the same as subdivided in parcels, dated February, 1847, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County as Map No. 11, and which said lots, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, namely: Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of Broadway, (formerly the Post Road from New York to Albany,) distant one hundred and ninety-nine feet northeasterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northwesterly side of Broadway with the southeasterly side of a street laid down on the map aforesaid, running thence northwesterly on a line parallel to said street, and along the easterly side of Lot No. 59 on said map to a street laid down on said map, now known as Church Street; thence northeasterly along said Church Street one hundred and ninety-nine feet to the westerly side of Lot 62 on said map; thence southeasterly along the westerly side of said Lot 62 three hundred and ninety-six feet to Broadway, and thence southwesterly along Broadway one hundred and ninety-nine feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less. Together with one-half of said Broadway and Church Street, lying in front of and adjoining the above-described premises.—Dated New York, June 20, 1899.

JOHN B. PINE, Referee.

FORSTER, HOTALING & KLENKE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, (Office and P. O. Address,) 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. It is Lots 60 and 61 thereon, be the several distances and dimensions thereon stated more or less.

Church Street.

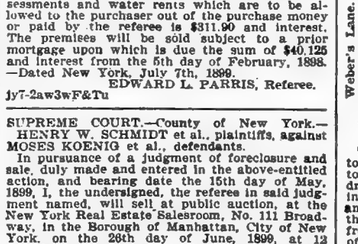

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is twenty-one thousand seven hundred and forty 43-100 ($21,740.43) dollars, with interest from June 9th, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and thirty-seven 67-100 dollars, with interest thereon from June 19, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is one hundred and thirty-six 1-100 dollars and interest.—Dated New York, June 20, 1899.

JOHN B. PINE, Referee.

je22-2aw3wTh&F&jy13

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN J. LENEHAN, plaintiff, against THE COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment in partition duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and State of New York, on Wednesday, the 12th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

First—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Wooster Street, distant eighteen feet and four inches from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Broome Street with the westerly side of Wooster Street; thence running southerly along the westerly side of Wooster Street, eighteen feet; thence westerly, and parallel with the southerly side of Broome Street, seventy-five feet; thence northerly, and parallel with the westerly side of Wooster Street, eighteen feet; thence easterly, and parallel with the southerly side of Broome Street, seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning; said lot of land being part of the real property of which Francis Owens, late of the City of New York, died seized, said property being further known and described as No. 53 Wooster Street.

Second—Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, known and distinguished by the number sixty-one (61) on a certain map of twenty-one lots of land in the Nineteenth Ward, late Twelfth, of the City of New York, lying between Third and Fourth Avenues, the property of Martin Zabriskie, Esq., made by Francis Nicholson, City Surveyor, and filed in the Register's office of the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Eighty-first Street, distant two hundred and twenty-nine (229) feet nine (9) inches northeasterly from the northeasterly corner of John and William Streets; running thence northeasterly along the northwesterly side of William Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwesterly along the land now, or formerly, belonging to William Everdell, Robert Thompson, and the minister, elders, and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, ninety-five (95) feet six (6) inches; thence southwesterly along land lately belonging to the Trustees of the Moravian Church twenty-three (23) feet one (1) inch; thence northwesterly along said last-mentioned land two feet one inch (2 ft. 1 in.); thence southwesterly along land belonging to the said parties, the minister, elders, and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, one hundred feet, more or less, to Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches; thence easterly, and parallel with East Eighty-first Street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, and parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the point or place of beginning; the same being known as No. 151 East Eighty-first Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, June 18th, 1899.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

LENEHAN & DOWLEY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 165 Broadway, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Broome Street.

Eighty-first Street.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $185.30.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDWARD P. SIMMS, plaintiff, against JOHN McCORMICK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the northwesterly side of William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and containing as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of William Street, distant two hundred and twenty-nine (229) feet nine (9) inches northeasterly from the northeasterly corner of John and William Streets; running thence northeasterly along the northwesterly side of William Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwesterly along the land now, or formerly, belonging to William Everdell, Robert Thompson, and the minister, elders, and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, ninety-five (95) feet six (6) inches; thence southwesterly along land lately belonging to the Trustees of the Moravian Church twenty-three (23) feet one (1) inch; thence northwesterly along said last-mentioned land two feet one inch (2 ft. 1 in.); thence southwesterly along land belonging to the said parties, the minister, elders, and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, one hundred feet, more or less, to Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches; thence easterly, and parallel with East Eighty-first Street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, and parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the point or place of beginning; the same being known as No. 151 East Eighty-first Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, June 18th, 1899.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

LENEHAN & DOWLEY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 165 Broadway, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Broome Street.

Eighty-first Street.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $185.30.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDWARD P. SIMMS, plaintiff, against JOHN McCORMICK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the northwesterly side of William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and containing as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of William Street, distant two hundred and twenty-nine (229) feet nine (9) inches northeasterly from the northeasterly corner of John and William Streets; running thence northeasterly along the northwesterly side of William Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwesterly along the land now, or formerly, belonging to William Everdell, Robert Thompson, and the minister, elders, and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, ninety-five (95) feet six (6) inches; thence southwesterly along land lately belonging to the Trustees of the Moravian Church twenty-three (23) feet one (1) inch; thence northwesterly along said last-mentioned land two feet one inch (2 ft. 1 in.); thence southwesterly along land belonging to the said parties, the minister, elders, and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, one hundred feet, more or less, to Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches; thence easterly, and parallel with East Eighty-first Street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, and parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the point or place of beginning; the same being known as No. 151 East Eighty-first Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York,

LOUIS ZIMMERMANN CASE

Coroner's Jury Finds He Came to His Death in a Manner Unknown.

ALPHEUS J. GODDARD ON HAND

Man in Whose House the Mason Was Killed Tells of the Dead Man's Fall Down Stairs.

Coroner Hart and a jury yesterday investigated the death of Louis Zimmermann, a mason, who was killed at the house of Alpheus J. Goddard, 18 West One Hundred and Third Street, on Oct. 29 last. The investigation, which was conducted for the people by Assistant District Attorney Gordon, occupied the entire day, and after being out twenty minutes the jury brought in a verdict that Zimmermann came to his death on the date and in the place stated by falling down stairs and receiving a fracture of the cervical vertebrae, "in a manner unknown to the jury."

The case was brought to the attention of the authorities lately by Mrs. Zimmermann, who said that in her opinion her husband's death had been due to foul play. District Attorney Gardiner placed the matter in the hands of Mr. Gordon, and Coroner Hart determined to hold a full inquest in the case.

Zimmermann left his home on the evening of Oct. 29 to collect a bill of $40, which he claimed was due him for wages by Goddard. His wife never saw him again, and only learned three days later that he had met his death in Goddard's house. She also learned that he had been buried under Mr. Goddard's direction.

Goddard was in court yesterday, accompanied by a lawyer. Henry Schaerges, who was janitor of the flat when the affair occurred, said that on the date in question, about 6 o'clock in the evening, Mrs. Goddard called down the tube to his apartments asking him to come up stairs and help Mr. Goddard put an intoxicated man out. When he went up stairs he saw a boy standing outside of the glass vestibule door trying to get in. When he arrived at the spot where Zimmermann was lying, Goddard was standing about three steps above him.

He told Goddard the man was hurt, and Goddard directed him to go down stairs and get a bucket of water. When he returned with the water, his employer told him to throw it over the man. Instead, however, the janitor said he washed the man's face, and then told Goddard he seemed to be dying. Goddard asked him to lend a hand to carry the man, who was then to all appearances dead, into the unoccupied flat below his employer's apartments.

"At that time," said the janitor, "Goddard was standing directly beneath the light in the hall, and I noticed that there was blood on one of his hands, which extended up as far as his shirt sleeve. When we had taken the man into the flat, Goddard asked me to wipe up all the blood stains from the carpet in the hall. I then went around to the station house and called an ambulance.

"The next morning I found the body had been removed during the night, and Mr. Goddard directed me to wipe up the blood stains in the flat and to burn Zimmermann's hat, which was also in the apartment. There was blood on the hat from the wound in the man's forehead. I demurred against burning the hat, but Goddard directed me to do as I was ordered and keep my mouth shut. It was my impression that the hat had been put on Zimmermann's head after he fell. It looked that way, for it was not dented." He had gone quite close to Zimmermann, but had smelled no liquor on his breath.

John Daly, twelve years old, of 158 East One Hundred and Third Street, detailed his meeting with Zimmermann and his piloting him to Mr. Goddard's house. He said that Mrs. Goddard came to the door and then called her husband, who, after hearing Zimmermann's demand said he would send him his money on the following Monday. Zimmermann said he would wait there until he got what was owing to him, and Goddard told him if he didn't go he would throw him down the stairs. Later on he said he had called a policeman, and it was then, Daly said, that he got frightened and started to go down stairs.

At that time Zimmermann started down stairs after him, and he saw him take three steps downward on the first half flight while Goddard was still standing on the landing. He walked faster than Zimmermann and said he heard and saw nothing more until the man suddenly landed in a heap at the bottom of the second landing. He saw blood all over the fallen man's face.

"Did you keep your eyes on Zimmermann from the first time you saw him start down stairs?" asked Mr. Gordon.

"No, I did not."

"So that in the meantime he might have been pushed, is that so?"

"Yes, that's right."

Henry M. Enright of 60 Manhattan Avenue was then put on the stand. He said that three weeks before Janitor Schaerges left the employ of Goddard he said to the witness that he was to be discharged, adding, "I'll get even with Goddard."

Coroner's Physician Weston, who made the autopsy, said Zimmermann had come to his death by a broken neck. There was also a slight wound on the forehead, which Dr. Weston said was unimportant. In answer to Mr. Gordon's question Dr. Weston said that he considered it extraordinary that injuries of this kind could have resulted from such a short fall.

Mrs. Zimmermann then took the stand. She is fifty-five years old, but looks twenty years older. She cried frequently while she was giving her testimony. Her story was substantially the same she has already told. After Zimmermann's death, when she asked Goddard what he had done with her husband she said he replied: "I will make that all right. I gave him a good suit of clothes and a good burial, so don't you say anything about it."

Later, she said, she demanded from Goddard the money due her husband. He finally paid her $10, which he said was all he owed, but after that she received $2 from a man named Vanderbeck, who said Goddard had sent it to her as a present. She said that there was still the balance on $40 due her, which she had never received.

Henry Topping, the undertaker, said that he had been sent for at 11 o'clock on the night in question and Goddard had asked him if he could remove the body from the house. On Goddard's agreeing to pay all expenses, he went to the Coroners' office and obtained the permit at 12:30 in the morning. The body was removed to his rooms at 1:30, no one being present but himself and his assistant.

Goddard was the last witness called. His manner on the stand caused Mr. Gordon to ask him at one stage whether he considered the matter in the light of a joke. He said he first met Zimmermann about Oct. 21, when the deceased had presented to him an order signed by Vanderbeek and certifying that Zimmermann was entitled to $10 for mason work done on some property in Tremont. He had a faint recollection, he said, of having paid Zimmermann $5 by check on account of this work.

Coming down to the day of the man's death, he said that after he had threatened Zimmermann with arrest if he did not leave the house, the latter started down stairs, and stumbled on the second stair of the second flight, falling headlong to the landing. In the meantime, he said, he had told his wife to call the janitor, and when the man fell he said he walked down to where he was lying, took him by the shoulder, and shook him several times.

He corroborated the testimony of Schaerges about carrying the body into the flat. He went to the police station with the boy and the policeman, and when he came back he said he found Daly in his flat. He admitted talking to the boy about the case at that time, but said he could not remember what the conversation was. He also admitted having gone to the boy's house one day last week to talk with him about the case, but was not asked what the conversation was about.

Mr. Gordon obtained from the witness an admission that he had been in trouble before for an assault committed on a man who had called at his office to collect a bill. Goddard then detailed his meeting with Mrs. Zimmermann. She told him she wanted the money due her. He said he handed her a dollar, and later gave her $10 more, in settlement, he said, of her husband's account. On the day before Christmas, when Vanderbeek told him that the woman was in a starving condition, he sent her $2 as a present.

Mr. Gordon cross-examined the witness at great length about the burning of the hat belonging to Zimmermann. Goddard admitted having given the janitor such instructions, and said he did it merely because he wanted to get the thing out of the way.

"Did it not strike you that in doing a thing like this you might be destroying valuable evidence?" asked Mr. Gordon.

"It did not impress me that way at all," was the reply.

"Is it a fact that there was blood on your hand when the janitor came upstairs?" asked Mr. Gordon.

"I don't know," replied Goddard. "If it was there, I took no notice of it. I know that I went into my house and washed my hands shortly after the occurrence."

This concluded the testimony, and Coroner Hart told the jury to remember that there was no direct evidence of Zimmermann having been pushed. Mr. Gordon also asked the Coroner to charge that the jury might weigh all the circumstances from the testimony and use it in coming to a conclusion.

After the rendering of the verdict, Mr. Goddard said he wanted to make a statement to the reporters who were present, but his counsel pushed him into the elevator and they both disappeared. Mr. Gordon said that the matter would now be brought to the attention of the District Attorney.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE VARIOUS SORTS OF LEGACIES.—Agnes M. Crawford, who died in this city in February, 1895, by her will gave to her son William "the business now carried on by me at the corner of Eighty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, and I direct my daughter Isabella, out of the moneys belonging to me on deposit in her name, to pay to my said son the sum of $1,500." At the time of making the will the amount deposited in the name of the daughter exceeded $1,500, but was less than that at the death of the testatrix. The son thereupon, in a suit against Isabella McCarthy, his sister, applied for a sale of the real estate to make up the deficiency, claiming that the amount named was a demonstrative legacy. A demurrer to the complaint was overruled, and judgment entered declaring the fifteen-hundred-dollar legacy a lien upon the real estate devised to the daughter. After William's death the suit was continued by Priscilla Crawford, as executrix. The Court of Appeals has decided, reversing the judgment of the Appellate Division, which affirmed the decision below, and holding, in an opinion by Judge Haight, that there was no general bequest of the sum of $1,500 to William, and that it was therefore a specific legacy, and resort could not be had to the general assets of the estate. The court defined a general legacy to be a gift of personal property by a will, not amounting to a bequest of a particular thing or money or of a particular form designated from all others of the same kind, while a specific legacy was a bequest of a specified part of a testator's personal estate, distinguished from all others of the same kind. A demonstrative legacy was a bequest of a certain sum of money, stock, or the like, payable out of a particular fund or security.

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NO TRUST RELATION WAS ESTABLISHED.—Augustus D. Shepard, who in March, 1889, purchased the premises 32 to 36 Trinity Place, recently brought a suit against the Manhattan Railway Company for damages to his easement in the street. The Western Union Telegraph Company, which owned these premises in 1888, put a reservation in its deed to George W. Tubbs at that time, that any claim for damages to the property by the construction and operation of the elevated roads, was not conveyed, but remained to the Western Union Company. Tubbs immediately sold the premises to Jefferson M. and L. Napoleon Levy, and there were several subsequent transfers before Mr. Shepard became the owner. The Western Union Company, finding that the reservation in its deed could not be enforced directly against the railroad company, brought an action against all the subsequent holders of the property and against Russell Sage, who held a mortgage upon it of $85,000, to have it adjudged that all the transfers were impressed with a trust to pay to it such damages as might be recovered against the elevated railroads. Justice Mattice, before whom the case was tried, decided last March in favor of the Western Union Company, but yesterday, after further consideration, no decree having meantime been entered, came to the conclusion that his first decision was erroneous, and dismissed the complaint, holding that upon the facts no trust relation existed.

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CONTRACTS OF INSURANCE.—The Currier Manufacturing Company, intending to remove from its place of business in Elm Street to 19 and 21 Roosevelt Street, applied through its insurance brokers to have its outstanding insurance policies on the Elm Street property indorsed so as to cover pro rata the property in both places during removal. The indorsements were made by the agent of the company on March 4, 1897, in the exact words of the application, except that there was added, "for a time not exceeding ten days from date." A loss having occurred after the ten days' limit had expired, actions were brought by the Currier Manufacturing Company against the Merchants' Insurance and other companies, each to reform the indorsement on the policies by expunging the time limit and to recover for the loss sustained by the assured. The Appellate Division, by Justice Patterson, has sustained the judgment given on the trial dismissing the complaint. The Court said it could not be held that there was, as claimed, a mutual mistake of the parties with respect to the time limit made in the indorsement on the policy. "The Court was called upon by plaintiff to make an entirely new contract between the parties and to devolve upon the underwriters a liability not provided for nor contemplated in the written contracts of insurance, delivered to and accepted by the plaintiff.

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CHECKS WITH FORGED INDORSEMENTS.—The firm of Spero & Freedman, formed in January, 1885, was dissolved in 1886 by mutual consent, David Spero purchasing all the outstanding accounts and indebtedness and continuing the business. One Sambolino, who was bookkeeper for the firm, was retained by Spero for some time after the dissolution. While employed by both partners Sambolino stole a number of checks sent by various customers through the mails in payment for goods, and forged the name of the payee, which in some cases was Spero, and in others Spero & Freedman. The checks were delivered to a third party, who indorsed them and delivered them to B. Blumenstock & Son, which firm indorsed and delivered them to the West Side Bank, and they were collected by it. Spero recovered judgment in his suit against the bank for the value of the checks, and the First Appellate Division, by Justice McLaughlin, has unanimously directed an affirmance. The bank had taken a bond from Blumenstock & Son, from whom it received the checks, indemnifying it against loss. The Court held that the undisputed facts not only justified but required the jury to reach the conclusion which it did.

A TAMMANY PLAN FOILED

Injunction Stops Removal in the Board of Education.

AFTER MR. PALMER'S POST

He Secures the Aid of the Law—William J. Ellis Slated for the Position.

A special meeting of the Board of Education of the City of New York was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose, it was hinted, of ousting A. E. Palmer from the Secretaryship of the board, and replacing him by William J. Ellis, at present contract clerk in the Finance Department. If any such action was purposed it was effectually headed off by Mr. Palmer, who, through his counsel, Stickney, Spencer & Ordway, served upon President Little and members of the board an injunction order obtained a few hours previously from Justice Lambert of the Supreme Court, sitting in Chambers, in Brooklyn.

This order, after reciting the fact that the defendants, or some of them, threaten or are about to remove Mr. Palmer from his office "illegally and wrongfully," restrains and enjoins them from "removing the plaintiff from his office of Secretary because of his political opinions or affiliations, and from removing him from his office at any time except for cause, and then only by a vote of three-fourths of all the members of the board."

The order is returnable Tuesday next at 10:30 o'clock at the County Court House, in Kings County, when the defendants are called upon to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent.

The Tammany members of the board were plainly disconcerted by the move of Mr. Palmer and the special meeting adjourned after a very brief session without transacting any business of consequence.

After the meeting President Little was seen. When asked whether he would fight the injunction, he said:

"Certainly we will fight it, although it is an order which restrains us from doing something which we hadn't actualy begun to do. We, however, want to have authority to remove officers whenever we feel that they should be removed, and we do not purpose to relinquish our position in such a matter. No notification was ever served on Mr. Palmer to quit, and his action certainly is premature."

When Mr. Palmer was seen he said:

"I take my stand on that part of the charter which reads as follows:

The City Superintendent of Schools, the Secretary of the Board, the Superintendent of School Buildings, the Superintendent of School Supplies, the Auditor or Auditors, and any other officers, clerks, or subordinates of the board, may, any or either of them, be removed for cause at any time by a vote of three-fourths of all the members of the Board of Education.

"That is to say, I claim that I cannot be removed without cause and without charges being preferred against me. As for President Little's statement that no notification was ever served on me as to the matter of resignation and that I am acting prematurely, I can only refer you to my affidavit attached to the injunction order."

This affidavit, at length an interview between President Little and Secretary Palmer on June 17 last, in which President Little is quoted as saying to Mr. Palmer: "At the time Mayor Strong removed some of us we felt that he did not act the part of a gentleman because he did not give us any opportunity to resign. I want to say to you, as one gentleman to another, that there are going to be some changes here, and to give you an opportunity to resign if you wish to, say from the first of the month. We have been looking into the matter, and we have come to the conclusion, and I am so advised by men learned in the law, that you are wrong. The construction you put on the charter as to your tenure of office, and that under the by-laws of the board you hold office only during the pleasure of the board. Under your construction you would have a life position."

Mr. Palmer also says in his affidavit that he is a Republican in State and Nation, and that he believes President Little and a majority of the board are Tammany Democrats. He also says that President Little admitted there were no charges against him, but that he wanted a man as secretary "with whom he could have more confidential relations."

Previous to yesterday's meeting, W. J. Ellis, whose name is mentioned as Mr. Palmer's probable successor, in an interview said that he had ambitions in the direction of the secretaryship, and hoped to be elected this afternoon."

After the meeting President Little and a number of the members of the board met in the President's office, but would give nothing out for publication. President Little had previously said, in relation to the story that it was a Tammany scheme to oust Palmer, that there was "no combination."

Mr. Palmer has held his position since February, 1898. It is worth $4,000 a year.

Mr. Blumenthal Again Inspector.

Benjamin Blumenthal of 53 East Eighty-third Street, who served as School Inspector in the Fourth District for fifteen years, and who resigned because of his removal from the district, was yesterday sworn in as an inspector in the Twenty-fourth District. Mr. Blumenthal lives at 53 East Eighty-third Street, is President of the Congregation Rodoph Sholem, and is the father of Assistant District Attorney Maurice B. Blumenthal.

JOHN F. BAUDOINE'S DEBTS.

Total Value of His Personal Effects Only $13,300.

The hearing in the bankruptcy proceeding of John F. Baudoine, who has an income of $30,000 a year, but professes that he is unable to pay his debts, amounting to about $28,000, was resumed yesterday morning before Referee Theodor Aub, at his office on Broadway.

John T. Boyd, Conrad S. Keyes, and Albert G. Harttorn, the appraisers appointed by Mr. Aub to visit the petitioner's apartment at 1 West Sixty-eighth Street, for the purpose of setting a valuation upon his personal property, presented their report. The furniture, wearing apparel, jewelry, horses, &c., were estimated in value at about $6,000, which, added to a one-third interest in the premises, 56 West Forty-fifth Street, left to him by his wife, raised the total value of his belongings to about $13,300. From this must be deducted nearly half, to wit, the proceeds of the sale of the horses and carriages, which were sold at auction last week by direction of Referee Aub. Only $60 worth of clothing was found, and the jewelry, which included a gold watch and chain, was valued at $30.

The persons examined yesterday were John F. Baudoine, Mr. Schelbler, his former partner and present bookkeeper, and an officer of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland. The examination was to discover whether there were not further assets that could be applied under the law to meet the claims of creditors. The question is as to whether or not certain commissions earned by the petitioner as a trustee of his grandfather's estate and rents that accrued prior to the presentation of the petition are applicable to the payment of his debts.

The official of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland was examined relative to an indemnity deposit of $1,600, made by Mr. Baudoine a year ago in connection with a lawsuit brought against him by a former employe. The suit was settled, and the $1,600, it is understood, was returned to Mr. Baudoine the day he filed his petition in bankruptcy.

The examination was adjourned until Tuesday next.

The Straus Milk Depots Open.

The Nathan Straus milk depots are now open. Modified pasteurized milk for sick children and pure pasteurized milk in bottles can be had at all of them. They are located as follows:

151 Avenue C, 241 East Fifty-ninth Street, 28 Suffolk Street, 135 Chrystie Street, Hebrew Institute Roof Garden, Jefferson Street and East Broadway.

On recreation piers: Foot of East Third Street, foot of East Twenty-fourth Street, foot of Barrow Street, North River; foot of West Fiftieth Street, North River.

In the booths in Battery Park, City Hall Park, Tompkins Square, Central Park, (near Arsenal.)

Pasteurized milk and raw milk freed from all impurities by centrifugal process can be had by the glass (one-half pint for 1 cent) at the depots on the piers and in the parks above mentioned. This year a new modification of milk, from a formula by Dr. R. G. Freeman, has been added to the list of milk foods prepared at the Nathan Straus Pasteurized Milk Laboratory. It is Formula No. 3 and is especially for very young babies who are ill.

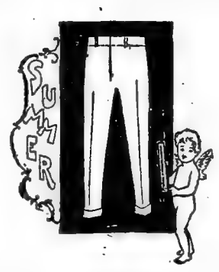

"When you don a crash suit and bring out a straw hat,
Oh! what will the quicksilver do?
'Twill tumble just 20° in an hour,
While you shiver and shrink like a frostbitten flower,
That's what the quicksilver will do."

Linen crash suits, $7.50; wool crash suits, $20; straw hats, $1.90 to $3.

Other things equally shivery: White duck trousers, $2 and $5; flannel trousers, $4.50 to $7.50; negligee shirts $1 to $8; low shoes $4.50.

For man and boy.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

ST. JOHN'S GUILD WORK.

Initial Trip of the New Floating Hospital, Helen C. Juilliard—More Aid for Sick Children.

The guests of St. John's Guild on the initial trip of the new floating hospital, the Helen C. Juilliard, yesterday saw the practical working of a notable philanthropic idea. Loaded with sick babies and their mothers from the poorer classes on the east side, the new boat sailed across the lower bay, and, together with the old hospital boat, Emma Abbott, lay at anchor off New Dorp, S. I. The invalids from the west side were cared for on the Emma Abbott, but neither floating hospital was filled to half its capacity, the number of passengers aggregating about 300. Babies of all kinds enjoyed the sea breezes and began to freshen up as the day passed on. Germans, Italians, Irish, negroes—all partook of the benefits of the hospital equally, "without regard to color, creed, or nationality."

In the afternoon a tug carried from Liberty Pier a few guests who could not go out earlier. Among them were Controller Bird S. Coler, Theodore W. Morris, William Sherer, and J. T. Ijams. First the Emma Abbott was visited, and John P. Faure showed the party over its various departments, after which the new Helen C. Juilliard was examined. This boat is a marvel of convenience and usefulness. From stem to stern everything is the picture of neatness and comfort. The capacity is 1,900 persons. Conspicuous above all the other departments of the hospital are the bathrooms, in which forty-one people can take salt water spray baths simultaneously. The Helen C. Juilliard measures 215 feet in length and 42 feet beam, and was launched on May 4, 1899.

The Seaside Hospital, at New Dorp, was next visited. Mr. Ijams escorted the visitors over the buildings and grounds, and Controller Coler expressed himself as highly pleased with what he saw. Such patients as are found to need longer treatment than the hospital boat affords are carried to this land establishment, which is governed by a board of ten New York physicians and two resident doctors. At present it is only used in Summer, but plans are being considered for making it a convalescent hospital during the rest of the year.

Yesterday marked an epoch in the history of St. John's Guild. It was fourteen years ago that the first floating hospital took out its cargo of sick and helpless babies, and until 1886 only three trips a week were made. In 1886 Mr. Faure became Chairman of the Floating Hospital Committee and began to exert himself in increasing the usefulness of the enterprise, changing the number of trips to four, and later to six. This is the seventh year that there have been three trips from both the east and west side every week, and yesterday began the period when there are to be six trips from each side, three by each of the two boats. The cost of the new boat was $33,000, and the number of invalids that can be carried out in both boats together at one time is 3,500.

ROB STORE IN FACE OF POLICE.

Burglars Leisurely Load Hein & Fox's Goods on a Big Red Wagon in Broad Daylight.

Detectives Hall and Maguire of the Mercer Street Police Station and Detective Campbell of Headquarters are trying to ascertain who it was that stole $5,000 worth of goods from the hat and cap factory of Hein & Fox, at 122 Bleecker Street, on July 4. What appeals strongly to Mr. Fox is the fact that cases of goods valued at $5,000 could be removed from the second floor of a large building down through a stairway, and then through a vacant store, out of the front door of the vacant store to a red-covered wagon unusual in the district without being observed by the policemen and commented on. Mr. Fox says that there must have been several loads taken away. Frank Witt, employed as an engineer at 188 Greene Street, says that he was walking along Bleecker Street with his boy, and passing the place noticed a red-covered wagon with an eagle and No. 719 painted on the side. He saw four young men busy loading the wagon at the front entrance of the vacant store of the building on the ground floor. The iron shutters were all up, so that any prospective lessee could see into the place. Witt said he became convinced that a robbery was being committed. He saw Capt. Chapman and another policeman, who looked to him like a police Captain that Chapman was "breaking in." Witt said that he rushed up to Capt. Chapman and said:

"Captain, Captain, I want to tell you something!"

"Go way!" he says was Capt. Chapman's reply. "I haven't any time to fool with you now."

Witt says there was so much disdain and loftiness in the Captain's tone and demeanor that he became rattled and left the Captain. Witt said that Capt. Chapman and the other policeman passed right by the men who were loading the red wagon, and his attention was not attracted by it.

Capt. Chapman, when seen yesterday, said that he was not with another Captain instructing him in his duties. Capt. Hickman of Long Island City, who is receiving instruction from him, is just getting over an attack of colic at the station. He said that on the morning of July 4 he instructed his men to look out for burglaries and strange wagons. Capt. Chapman admitted having seen Witt, but said he met him at Wooster and Third Streets, a block below the store where the robbery occurred. He said that he had often been annoyed by Witt, who had a bad habit of rushing up to him and interrupting him when on business. He told Witt if he had anything to say to him to come to the station house and say it.

About $20,000 worth of goods were piled about the elevator shaft of the building. Why the marauders did not return is a wonder to the police. Mr. Fox did not discover his loss until Wednesday morning. He said:

"We have no police protection. I don't expect to get a dollar's worth of the goods back."

Dr. McCorn Exonerated.

A Coroner's jury in Long Island City yesterday brought in a verdict that the shooting of young Clifton White by Dr. McCorn of the Rivercrest Sanitarium was accidental, and exonerated the physician from all blame for the boy's death. It was brought out in the testimony that Dr. McCorn had not fired at young White, but away from him, and that one of the bullets had been deflected from its original course by a stone. Soon after the verdict was announced Coroner Guy sent a written order to the Sheriff directing him to release Dr. McCorn from custody. The Sheriff refused to recognize the order of the Coroner, and said that as Dr. McCorn had been committed to jail by a regular committing Magistrate, he would not release the doctor without a signed order from such a Magistrate.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

Twenty-five different styles
Price always the same.
All sizes—All widths.
$3.50 per pair.

Sold at this store only

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

ABUSES IN INSTITUTIONS

State Controller Morgan Replies to the Attacks of Managers.

REASONS FOR "INTERFERENCE"

Misappropriation of Public Funds, Negligence, and Ill-Treatment of Inmates Alleged.

ALBANY, July 6.—State Controller William J. Morgan to-day answered the charges made by the resigned Board of Managers of the Western House of Refuge for Women at Albion, characterizing the State Controller, the State Board of Charities, and the State Civil Service Commission as "officious merplots," who had been "meddling" with the refuge "in an insulting and embarrassing manner." The Controller says, in part:

"It looks very much as if the application of the civil service rules in the matter of appointments in the institution and curtailment of the transportation privileges of the managers, together with the fact that the Controller has strenuously insisted that not more than current rates should be paid for supplies for the institution, (a ruling that has greatly disturbed the calculations of a dominant local clique,) have had more to do with the resignations than any fancied curtailment of their legitimate rights."

Relating to the resignation of a member of the Board of Managers of the Batavia School for the Blind on account of a "meddling State official," Mr. Morgan says: "The 'meddling' which constitutes the basis of this criticism is that the State Controller finally refused to allow the institution to pay local dealers 50 cents a ton more for coal than the same quality of coal could be bought for elsewhere, and which the management insisted upon doing for years, regardless of the reasonable objections of the Controller, he taking the ground that the school is a State institution, and should not be required to pay tribute to the Batavia dealers."

The Controller says that the real reason for the recent outbursts of indignation against interference with the management of certain institutions is because managers are being deprived to a considerable extent of the power to abuse the trusts reposed in them and to misappropriate public funds. "A representative of the Controller's Department," he says, "and one from the State Board of Charities have been making a tour of the institutions, and examining every employe, under oath, as to his or her particular duties. Some of the disclosures made by this sworn testimony are of a startling character.

"In one of the institutions it was found that the bills of a merchant furnishing supplies to the institution were being audited by his own wife, a member of the Board of Managers. In another case it was discovered that when the State Controller objected to prices as too high, the quantity furnished was reduced, but the aggregate amount of the bill was allowed to remain at the same figures.

"In another institution, which has also been one of the loud protestants against outside 'meddling,' the evidence showed that watchmen who were hired to guard against the escape of inmates had a well-arranged plan whereby a part of the force slept while another part went about and rang the signal bells at the appointed hours. Two inmates walked out of the institution while the watchmen slumbered on the night of the 3d of July. This is the Hudson House of Refuge.

"But the abuses already alluded to mostly affect the financial side of the charitable institution question. Others, however, vastly more serious and of a character to shock the sensibilities of a Christian public, have recently been brought to light. In fact, some of them remind one of the methods in vogue in the treatment of unfortunate classes in the Middle Ages.

"In one case it was shown by the sworn testimony that healthy inmates were forced to bathe in the same bath tub after persons afflicted with the most loathsome diseases had been bathed therein, without proper cleansing or disinfecting, thus furnishing excellent facilities for the spread of diseases. This sworn testimony has also brought to light the fact that in this civilized country, in the last year of the nineteenth century, that semi-barbarous method of punishment—chaining victims to the floor in solitary confinement for protracted periods—is still being practiced in charitable institutions in the Empire State.

"Lashing to the floor, however, is not the worst cruelty resorted to, according to the evidence taken. It is said by eye-witnesses and participants that girls confined in houses of refuge are stripped of their clothing, and, sometimes held by some of the employes, and at other times chained to the floor, whipped with a heavy leather strap several feet long. Recently a young mother, with a babe only five months old, was treated in this manner. Furthermore, if we are to believe the testimony, this mode of punishment is resorted to frequently for what appear to be trivial violations of the rules."

RUNAWAY ON THE BRIDGE.

Policeman's Quick Action Prevents Serious Results.

There was a runaway on the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday morning, and only the presence of mind of Bridge Policeman Hurley prevented it from resulting more seriously than it did. He closed the big gates in time to prevent the team and heavy coach from dashing into the crowd of trolley passengers alighting at the Manhattan terminal. William Harrigan of 492 Court Street, Brooklyn, was the driver of the closed carriage, belonging to Joseph Hart of the same address. Harrigan was driving M. Layden and his wife and two daughters to the West Shore Station at the foot of Franklin Street, North River. On the down grade of the Manhattan approach one of the horses fell.

The bridge was full of electric cars and other vehicles, and a wagon just behind bumped into the carriage. This threw the front wheel upon the prostrate horse. It leaped to its feet and started ahead. It dragged the other horse along, and soon the two were on a dead gallop down the grade toward Park Row.

Policeman Hurley, who is stationed on the north road, threw himself on the gate and swung it across the drive. The horses dashed against it. The pole of the carriage struck one of the posts of the gate and smashed. Harrigan was hurled out of his seat and against the gate. His face was badly cut.

Mr. Layden and the two young women were uninjured. Mrs. Layden was stunned and appeared to be suffering from shock. Traffic was stopped for ten minutes. The horses were slightly injured.

Waldo Makes Appointments.

There were a few joyful and no end of disappointed Republicans in Brooklyn yesterday, when George E. Waldo, the new Commissioner of Records, gave out the list of appointments in his department. The lucky ones number about seventy. Frank M. Thorburn is named as Deputy Commissioner, Thomas D. Mosscrop as Superintendent, Warren C. Tredwell as Assistant Superintendent, Richard S. Steves as Chief Clerk, and Randolph C. Fuller as Chief Custodian.

To-day
At all our stores
a Special Reduction
on
300 dozen White Madras
Negligee Shirts,
95 cts.,
(marked down from $1.50.)

We close on Saturdays through July and August, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.,
Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate
while it is invigorating to the system quiets the nerves and produces refreshing sleep.
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

SAMPSON GETS CAPTAIN'S PAY.

Treasury Refuses Him Rear Admiral's Salary from Date of Commission to Adjournment of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Mr. Mitchell, Acting Controller of the Treasury, has replied to an inquiry from Pay Inspector Burtis on the United States flagship New York, at Port of Spain, Trinidad, as to the rate of pay to which Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson is entitled from Aug. 10, 1898, when he was commissioned a Rear Admiral, to March, 1899, the date when Congress adjourned.

The essential facts in connection with Admiral Sampson's advancement are given by the Bureau of Navigation as follows:

"Rear Admiral William T. Sampson was advanced eight numbers and appointed a Rear Admiral in the navy for conspicuous conduct in battle under the provisions of Section 1,506 of the Revised Statutes, from the tenth day of August, 1898, and an ad interim commission was issued him from that date. This advancement the Senate failed to confirm prior to adjournment."

Acting Controller Mitchell in the course of his decision says:

"The advancement in numbers, authorized by Section 1,506, does not create a vacancy within the meaning of the Constitution, from the time when the President decides to recommend such advancement, nor is any vacancy created prior to the date when the Senate concurs in the President's recommendation. It is not simply the filling of an office; it is an adjudication, not by the President alone, but by the President and Senate, upon the question of whether the acts of heroism constitute sufficient ground for advancement, and until such combined action is had no advancement takes place and no vacancy exists to be filled.

"The President and Senate together constitute a forum to pass upon questions of advancement in numbers under this section of the Revised Statutes. I am of opinion, therefore, and so decide, that as the Senate did not consent to the advancement of Rear Admiral Sampson, no authority exists for paying him as Rear Admiral from the date when he was commissioned as such for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle to the advancement in the opinion of the Senate at which such advancement was proposed."

ADMIRAL CROMWELL RELEASED.

Had Been in Quarantine on Hoffman Island Since Tuesday.

Rear Admiral Cromwell, commander of the Havana Naval Station, and Captain of the Port of Havana, who arrived here Tuesday on the Ward Line steamship Havana, and who, with several others, was placed in quarantine on Hoffman Island for observation for not having a health certificate, was released yesterday and landed at the Ward Line pier at noon. Admiral Cromwell went at once to the Grand Central Station and took a train for Newport to join his family.

Speaking of his experiences with the quarantine regulations, Admiral Cromwell said: "It was erroneous, as stated, that I forgot to take out a health certificate. I am not an immune. Before one can get a certificate of acclimatization he must have lived on the island ten years. I arrived in Cuba on Jan. 1 last. I am on a leave of absence for an indefinite period, the length of my absence depending upon the health of the troops and the people of Havana. Should the public health there become threatening, I shall immediately return. The present condition of things in and about Havana is highly satisfactory."

Other prominent passengers by the Havana who had to submit to the quarantine regulations and were released yesterday were Lieut. Stephens of the Tenth United States Infantry, from Cardenas, and W. H. Bagley, brother of Ensign Worth Bagley of the Winslow, the only naval officer killed during the war. Mr. Bagley is a clerk in the Customs Department in Cuba.

YELLOW FEVER AT HAVANA.

Two Cases Reported, One of the Patients an American.

HAVANA, July 6.—Two cases of yellow fever have been reported to-day. One of the patients is an aged Spanish woman who has been in Cuba for two years, and with her the disease is in a mild form. The other case is that of an American, whose symptoms are still doubtful, although the disease is believed by Surgeon Major Davis and other officers to be yellow fever. Both cases were discovered in a bad part of the city, which is but little frequented by Americans.

Surgeon Major Davis does not believe there is much danger that the disease will spread. He says that at this time of the year there are always a few cases of the fever. Every effort will be made to prevent its increase. Gen. Ludlow is satisfied that it is impossible as yet to keep yellow fever out of Havana, and especially such districts as that at the southern end of Officios Street.

The health of the troops is remarkably good, and makes a better showing than at ordinary posts in the United States.

Death of Lieut. McLaughlin.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The War Department has been advised of the death at Santiago de Cuba of Lieut. James B. McLaughlin, Volunteer Signal Corps. Lieut. McLaughlin was a victim of yellow fever. He was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Signal Corps May 20, 1898, having previously served as a private in the regular army. He was born in Ireland.

FARM IMPLEMENTS FOR CUBANS.

Committee Asks the President to Aid Indigent Planters.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Señor Quesada, official representative of the Island of Cuba in this city, to-day presented Dr. Francisco Roldan and Thorvald C. Culmell to the President. The two latter gentlemen are the representatives of the Cuban Committee on Reconstruction, and they called to urge the diversion of a portion of the Cuban charity fund to the purchase of farming implements and live stock for indigent farmers instead of devoting the entire fund to the purchase of rations for the poor. The Cuban revenues, they said, were now coming in at a rate to warrant the assumption that about $1,400,000 could be devoted annually to this purpose with profit.

The President expressed interest in the project and promised to refer the matter to Gen. Brooke, with favorable recommendation.

O'Neill's
Special Sale of
Shirtwaists!

All new goods, well made and correctly shaped.

Selected patterns of Lawns and Percales made with yoke of insertion and Plaits,

☞ Regular Value 1.75,
Special, 98c. each.

In Fancy Stripes, Zephyr Ginghams, Imported Novelty and White Piques,

☞ Regular Value 3.00,
Special, 1.50

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY
4 & 7 P.M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND.
8 P.M. PAIN'S Spectacle and FIREWORKS
9 P.M. FRANK DANIELS OPERA CO. THE WIZARD OF THE NILE.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 4.
NXT MON. JULY 10. Primrose & Dockstader MINSTRELS.

ONE ADMISSION PRICE to all 3 Grandeurs!
THE NEW YORK! The Great Golden Spectacle! Mat. Twrrw!
THE MAN in the MOON!
The Grand Ballets! 500 People!
Including Sam Bernard.
Promenade de Luxe! 7:30 to Mid.
The Aerial Magnolia Grove!
B'way, 44 & 45 St. Cooled by Iced Air! The Floral Roof Wonder! 8:15 to 1 A.M. Crystal roof protection in event of rain! IMMENSE VAUDEVILLE! 150 artists! Including Cissie Loftus & Bessie Bonehill!

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66th & Col. Av.
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.
FRANZ KALTENBORN, Conductor.
Selected Orchestra ADMISSION
of 40. Rain or Shine With Seat, 25c. and 50c.
CHORAL NIGHT TO-NIGHT, 8:15.

Famous Cape May Iron Steamer
Republic FOR LONG BRANCH.
THEATRICALS. Leaves Pier 10 E. R. 8:30 A.M., 1 and 5:30 P.M. Lunch, Meals, etc.
3 SHOWS DAILY. Fare

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT ONE CENT

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THE WEATHER.
Showers; wind variable, becoming southwesterly.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,443. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:

TWELVE PAGES,

WITH

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 80½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39¾c; cash cotton, 6½c.

FOREIGN.—Lady Aberdeen yesterday arranged with Queen Victoria for the reception at Windsor Castle of many delegates to the International Congress of Women. They were received in the quadrangle of the castle, where the Queen insisted that they should not leave without taking tea. Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. May Wright Sewall declare that Queen Victoria recognizes the right of women to equal privileges with men. The Arbitration Committee of the Peace Conference received the report of the committee appointed to draft a scheme for an international tribunal, and adjourned until July 17, to allow time for the delegates to consult their respective Governments. The man who attempted on Thursday to assassinate ex-King Milan of Servia made a statement on the strength of which several prominent Radicals were arrested as accomplices. It is acknowledged at the British Foreign Office that there seems but little prospect of an early adjustment of the Alaskan boundary disputes. The semi-official announcement that British officers will be sent to South Africa to organize the militia there was discussed in the House of Commons yesterday. The First Lord of the British Treasury received a large delegation yesterday regarding the proposed tunnel under the Irish Channel. The delegation asked that the Government give its favor to the scheme.—Pages 6 and 7.

Page 1.

The news of the New York Central-Pennsylvania alliance had a stimulating effect on the stock market yesterday.

Ex-Gov. Altgeld made a statement to the effect that the two-thirds rule of Democratic National Conventions ought to be broken if necessary to assure the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform.

F. Norton Goddard, on the staff of Gov. Roosevelt and President of the East Side Republican Club, has entered the fight for the Republican leadership in the Twentieth Assembly District.

The steam yacht Fra Diavolo was run down and sunk in the North River off Liberty Street at 6 o'clock last evening. All her passengers, guests of Howard McNutt, E. S. Stokes's brother-in-law, were rescued.

The Ohio Association of Democratic Clubs was organized yesterday, reaffirmed the Chicago platform, and listened to a speech by W. J. Bryan, who denounced trusts, argued the cause of silver, and opposed imperialism.

A man, supposed to be George R. Fitch, hired a bathhouse at Coney Island yesterday, presumably to go bathing. He could not be found at a late hour last night, and his clothes, left behind in the bathing house, were taken to the police station.

Secretary of War Alger in an interview denied that he had combined with Gov. Pingree in respect to the Michigan United States Senatorship, and added that no such combination was probable while he remained a member of the Cabinet, from which he said, he had no intention of resigning.

Mary Quinn, seventy years old, whose husband is said to have a bank account of $16,000, was found unconscious and starving in a wretched garret at 419 West Twenty-sixth Street. Her husband, who lives in the same place, had neglected to provide for her. He was arrested.

The Chicago platform Democrats, at a meeting last night, decided to send a committee of three to confer with the Democratic National Committee when it meets in Chicago. The local committee will endeavor to prevent Tammany representation in the National Convention.

Page 2.

Major Heatwole, Chief Commissary at Santiago, has died of yellow fever, and four new cases are reported from there.

The wife of Capt. Francis W. Dickins, United States Navy, was killed yesterday by an explosion of gasoline at her home in Washington.

While turning in to Fifth Avenue yesterday from Forty-fourth Street, an unknown colored bicyclist was impaled on the shaft of a delivery wagon approaching in the opposite direction, and died in a few minutes.

Several wealthy New Yorkers made liberal subscriptions to the fund for the relief of Texas flood sufferers. It will take the inundated district a long time to recover from the calamity.

A number of boys placed an iron crowbar across the tracks of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad on Thursday afternoon shortly before the time when the Washington Limited, filled with passengers, was due. The crowbar was discovered just in time to prevent an accident. Some of the boys have been arrested.

Page 3.

Columbia and Defender will meet again today in the yacht race off Larchmont.

The regatta of the Sea Cliff Yacht Club was marred by tardiness in starting the boats.

There is a long list of entries for the regatta of the Riverside Yacht Club, which will be sailed to-day.

Howell, the American oarsman, defeated Blackstaffe in the final heat for the Diamond Sculls at Henley.

Dr. Lack's statement that cancer does not result from a germ has aroused great interest in the medical world.

Creditors are hunting for V. Altman & Co., who were fur manufacturers until the early part of the week at 30 Bond Street.

Mrs. Mary A. Brady of 1 Oak Street has brought a suit for damages against a saloon keeper for selling whisky to her husband.

The postponed races of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club's July 4 regatta were sailed yesterday. A feature was a race between dories sailed by wives of members.

In the polo game yesterday at Cedarhurst between the Lakewood and Meadow Brook second teams, Robert J. Collier's collarbone was broken. The Meadow Brooks won.

Senator Chandler of New Hampshire, in an interview, says that redress from the evils resulting from trusts should be sought from State authorities, and not from the General Government.

Page 4.

In the racing at Brighton Beach yesterday were several surprises. Wax Taper won at 60 to 1 and Tyrshena was disqualified.

The New York baseball team lost a game in Boston yesterday. In Brooklyn the Philadelphias were beaten by a score of 9 to 7.

H. M. Harriman and Champion Findlay S. Douglas won the semi-final games in the amateur golf tournament, and will play for the championship to-day.

Harmon Hansen, an ex-convict from the Elmira Reformatory, has been arrested charged with threatening the life of Frank Liftchild, who had secured his pardon and employed him. Hansen denied that he made any threats, and says that Liftchild treated him as if he owned him body and soul, and paid him starvation wages.

Page 5.

The President announced the selection of medical officers for the new volunteer regiments which are to be sent to the Philippines.

Gen. Daniel Butterfield has been elected a Director of the Mechanics and Traders' National Bank, to succeed Edward A. Quintard.

A new rapid-fire gun, designed for the protection of the mine fields, and a novel semi-automatic six-pounder for the navy were successfully tested yesterday.

The Tremont Taxpayers' Association passed resolutions last night protesting against the proposed widening of Tremont Avenue from Bathgate Avenue to West Farms.

The property of the Wisconsin Central Railroad was yesterday sold, under legal process, to Messrs. Coppell, Brown, and Bull, representing the Reorganization Committee.

The slayers of Gen. Luna, the Filipino leader who was assassinated by the guard at Aguinaldo's residence, have been acquitted, and it is said that Luna's death has strengthened Aguinaldo's power.

Suit has been brought by the De Kalb Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of Brooklyn against the estate of Jane Boese to recover $977.04. It is claimed that the woman, who died worth $3,000, had obtained money from the church by representing herself to be in need.

Page 6.

Two wills of the Countess Marie Louise de Agreda were filed for probate. The last one cuts off the husband from any share in the estate.

An official statement has been issued regarding the fine writing paper combine, which has been incorporated in New Jersey with a capitalization of $25,000,000. It shows that there are twenty-seven companies in the combine, owning about thirty mills.

Page 7.

The Star Theatre will be torn down to make way for a modern business structure, to be erected by William Waldorf Astor. The change will take place in about a year and a half, when the existing leases expire.

Page 12.

The salary of Chief Engineer Probasco of the Department of Bridges has been increased from $8,000 to $10,000 a year.

Referee Albert Stickney yesterday adjourned the investigation into the affairs of the Gerry society sine die. He will now prepare his report.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen next Tuesday, Alderman Schneider will endeavor to force action on the appropriation for the Newtown Creek Bridge.

Justice Maddox yesterday granted the application of Joseph Blank to continue, pending the trial of the suit, the injunction restraining Commissioner Kearny from making contracts for the lighting of the city.

A hearing in the Dodge case was held before Collector Bidwell yesterday in his office. No decision was come to. Mr. Lauterbach, of counsel for Mrs. Dodge, contended that the jewels in question are gifts, are approrriate for Mrs. Dodge's wear and use, and are therefore not dutiable.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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Railroads.—Page 5.
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RICH HUSBAND STARVED WIFE.

Mary Quinn, Seventy Years Old, Found Dying for Lack of Food—Husband Said to Have $16,000 in Bank.

The police of the West Twentieth Street Station took an aged woman out of the garret of the house 419 West Twenty-sixth Street yesterday afternoon, who is likely to die from the effects of gradual starvation and general neglect. The woman is Mary Quinn, believed to be about seventy years old. Her husband, who is about the same age, is under arrest, charged with failing to provide for his wife "according to his means."

What these means are is not exactly known at present, but that they are considerable seems certain. That he had over $100 lying loose about the policemen who made the arrest know, because they saw him stick it into his trousers pocket. He admitted also in court that he has a bank account in the Greenwich Savings Bank, and it is said it amounts to $16,000. Indeed, Quinn at one time admitted that this was the figure.

The case was brought to the attention of Policeman John Lunny by a boy who approached him while he was patrolling his beat on Twenty-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon, about 2:30 o'clock. "There's a woman sick and starving in a house up here," the boy said. Lunny immediately investigated, and found Mrs. Quinn lying unconscious among a lot of dirty clothes. She was entirely nude, save for a shoe on her left foot. She was at once removed to the New York Hospital.

It appears that Quinn neglected to lock the door to his room when he went out yesterday, and that the neighbors, suspecting something wrong, took advantage of the opportunity to send in the boy, who subsequently reported the facts of the case to the policeman, to make an investigation.

It is believed that a part of the money which the couple possess is in Mrs. Quinn's name. She is said to have inherited $1,000 from a sister lately.

The room in which the couple lived was in a very filthy condition. Quinn, when he appeared in court, admitted that he had not taken a bath in five years. He was held in $500 bail pending the result of Mrs. Quinn's illness.

ELEVATED ROADS REORGANIZE.

Kings County and Fulton Companies Incorporate with New Name.

ALBANY, July 7.—The Kings County Elevated Railroad Company was incorporated to-day by the Secretary of State. It is a reorganization of the Kings County and Fulton Elevated Railway Companies.

The capital stock is $8,800,000, divided into $2,800,000 preferred stock, and $6,000,000 common stock. The Directors are E. Mora Davison, Wilton C. Percy, Charles H. Werner, George S. Bonner, Walter F. Wood, Adolph Frank, and William J. Cahill of New York City, and John L. Wells and Benedict Hamburger of Brooklyn.

SUED HIS FORMER FIANCEE.

Chicago Man Recovers in Court for Presents Bestowed.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Dr. E. J. Brewer, who sued his former fiancée, the wife of Dr. John H. Curtis of 36 Southwood Street, for $90 and costs for money and various articles furnished her before her marriage to Dr. Curtis, has been awarded $75 and costs by Justice Dooley. A. J. Gray, Mrs. Curtis's former classmate at Dixon, conducted the case for Dr. Brewer, who declares he will settle for nothing less than the full amount awarded by the court. The judgment and costs together will be nearly $100.

Justice Dooley threw out of the bill the cost of the wine and other luxuries which Dr. Brewer claims to have furnished Mrs. Curtis while she was still Eva M. Sellack. Dr. and Mrs. Curtis were present in court when the decision was announced. No notice of an appeal was given.

KIDNAPPED BY RAG PEDDLER.

Pennsylvania Girl Found in New Jersey and Her Abductor Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—Della May Lewis, an eight-year-old girl, who was kidnapped yesterday from her home in Darby, Delaware County, just outside this city, is in the custody of the police of Woodbury, N. J., and her abductor has been arrested there. The child was playing near her home late yesterday afternoon, and it was learned soon after by her grandparents, with whom she lived, that an unknown man, driving a wagon, had been seen with her alongside him on the seat.

The police were notified and the child was reported found last night at Barnsboro, N. J. The prisoner is a rag peddler, and when seen in New Jersey with the child was unable to give satisfactory replies as to her being with him. The child's grandparents went to Woodbury to-day to get possession of Della.

WOODBURY, N. J., July 7.—Della May Lewis, who was stolen yesterday afternoon from Darby, Penn., was found in Barnsboro last night in the wagon of Patrick Rany, the man who is alleged to have stolen her from home. Rany reached Barnsboro in an intoxicated condition and went to bed in the hotel there, leaving the child lying in the bottom of the wagon. The drive to Barnsboro was taken in a driving rainstorm and the child was wet through. Rany was placed under arrest. The child said her abductor abused her. The men of Barnsboro made threats and the authorities thought it best to bring the prisoner to the county jail here. Rany says he was so intoxicated yesterday that he did not know what he was doing. He denies the girl's charge.

Send 6c. for Summer Book to Albany Day Line, Desbrosses St., N. Y. See advs.—Adv.

BRYAN'S MEN DETERMINED

Threaten to Break the Two-thirds Rule If Necessary.

STATEMENT BY MR. ALTGELD

No Party Tradition, He Says, Should Prevent the Reaffirmation of the Chicago Platform.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Ex-Gov. Altgeld, who is generally accredited as the prime mover in the recently announced plan to bring about a conference of delegates of the American Bimetallic Union and the bimetallic clubs of the Ohio Valley simultaneously with the meeting of the Democratic National Committee in this city, July 20, made an announcement to-day which indicates that the silver leaders of the country will seek to abolish the "two-thirds rule," if necessary, in order to assure the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform without omission.

It was predicted several weeks ago that Col. Bryan's friends were disposed to break the time-honored rule which makes a two-thirds vote of a Democratic National Convention necessary to a nomination. This forecast was accompanied by admissions from several of Bryan's intimate friends that, although they had no doubt the next National Convention would reaffirm the Chicago platform and place the Nebraskan at the head of the ticket, they would concede that the rapid sequence of political events might make it necessary for the Colonel to fall back on a rule requiring only a majority to nominate.

"It is not my province," said Mr. Altgeld to-day, "to dictate to the National Committee, and I presume it would not be within the province of the committee itself to take any action with reference to the two-thirds rule. The convention will be the judge and the maker of its own rules of procedure. If the principles of the party require the abrogation of the customary two-thirds rule, that rule will doubtless be broken. The gold Democrats are 'trimmers.' They have no well-defined principles. They are not devoted to any principle. I take it that the Democratic Party must take broader grounds than the mere calculation of votes."

OHIO DEMOCRATS ORGANIZE.

Reaffirm the Chicago Platform—Speech by Bryan—Judge Tarvin Talks on New York Politics.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 7.—The Ohio Association of Democratic Clubs was organized to-day with Gen. E. B. Finley of Bucyrus as permanent Chairman and Charles L. Swain of Cincinnati Secretary. The resolutions adopted reaffirm allegiance to the Chicago platform and "demand the renomination of that fearless champion of the Democracy and the people's rights, William Jennings Bryan." The resolutions further declare:

We appreciate and honor the courage and heroism of our soldiers and sailors in the war with Spain and the unwarranted and inexcusable war against the Filipinos, and we declare the conduct of the National Administration as to the Philippines to be repugnant to every line of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence. We believe with Thomas Jefferson in "peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none."

We denounce the attempt to engraft militarism and autocracy as a part of our system of Government, under the guise of patriotism and devotion.

Trusts are the offspring of the vicious money and tariff systems imposed upon the country by the Republican Party—their sole object is to, and they do, concentrate the bulk of National wealth in the hands of a few, while the others, including the laborer, who produce all wealth, are being reduced to industrial and political serfdom, and we demand that any article, the production or price of which is controlled by a combine or trust, shall be classed on the free list.

We demand the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

At a dinner to-night, which was attended by those who had participated in the organization of the new association, William J. Bryan made the principal speech. In opening his speech he said:

I congratulate the clubs upon having declared in emphatic terms that there shall be no retreat from the position taken by the Democratic Party in 1896. The Chicago platform applied Jeffersonian principles to the questions then before the country. Every plank in that platform was a Democratic plank, and not one plank could be taken from the platform without injury to the party's chances of success. Sometimes we hear a suggestion that the silver plank should be dropped or amended, but as a rule those who threaten to get off the platform are really the persons who were never on the platform. Those who aided in the adoption of the Chicago platform are still true to its principles, and a multitude of those who were opposed to its adoption have been converted to it within the last three years.

After discussing at some length the money question, Mr. Bryan spoke as follows about trusts:

The trust question is not a new one, and yet it has grown in interest and importance because the trusts have grown in number. Attorney Gen. Griggs is reported as saying: "If anything is done to control the trusts, it must be done by the States." No one who has examined the subject will believe that State legislation is sufficient. The Federal Government must deal with the trust as soon as its pernicious influence extends beyond the limits of the State in which it is organized.

The President, through his Attorney General, can enforce the law now in existence. If that law is not sufficient, he can recommend laws which are sufficient. If the Constitution will not permit the extinguishment of trusts, he can recommend an amendment to the Constitution conferring upon the Federal Government ample power to enable the Government to destroy the monopoly principle in industry. The Republican Party through its Administration could extinguish its trusts if it desired to do so. It is powerless to deal with the question, because it mortgaged itself to the trusts to obtain the money necessary to carry the last election. When the methods employed in the last election are understood, no one need wonder that the Attorney General is undisturbed by the waterin of stock, the discharge of traveling men, and the extortion practiced on the consumer.

The latter half of Mr. Bryan's speech was devoted to imperialism, with this conclusion: "Let us give to the Filipinos the same assurance of independence that we have given to the Cubans. Let us assure them of our intention of establishing a stable Government, which, when established, will be their Government, not ours. Let us assure them that we shall stand by them like an elder brother, and say to other nations: 'Hands off! Let this republic work out its destiny.'"

Judge Tarvin of Kentucky responded to the toast, "Party and Principle." In the course of his speech he said:

"Those who voted for the Chicago platform in 1896 and those who are now in sympathy with that platform will not tolerate any trade or dicker for the purpose of obtaining the vote of New York. It is known to all men that those in control of the Democratic organization in New York City are not and cannot be in sympathy with that platform. Every man understands that the organized wealth of this country owns that organization, body and soul.

"The Democratic Party, as now organized, is feared and dreaded by the organized wealth of the land, and the effort now being made in New York, Chicago, and Indianapolis is to destroy the force and power of that party by mutilating the Chicago platform of 1896, which gives to the party all the force and power it possesses.

"The real and loyal Democrats of New York should cut loose from the organization and send a real Democratic delegation to the National Convention of 1900. Neither the weakness of McKinleyism nor the cowardice of Algerism, nor the brutality of Hannaism, nor the corruption of Crokerism can defeat the purposes fixed in the hearts and minds of the common people of the United States. We will reach the result standing on the immutable principles enunciated in the Chicago platform of 1896."

George Fred Williams and Christopher T. Callahan of Massachusetts also made addresses.

NO ALGER-PINGREE ALLIANCE.

Secretary Denies that He Has Combined with Michigan's Governor.

Before his departure for Washington yesterday Secretary of War Alger had a word to say about the contest for the Michigan United States Senatorship, which he had previously declined to discuss. In the course of this talk he denied in the most positive manner the existence of any political combination between Gov. Pingree and himself.

"There can be," he said, "no political combination between Gov. Pingree and myself, because it would be impossible for me while a member of the Cabinet to form one with anybody who is not in perfect accord with the President's policy, as Gov. Pingree is known not to be. I heartily favor the President's policy, and have no intention of resigning from the Cabinet."

Secretary Alger added that he had told Gov. Pingree and his friends that he was not a candidate for the Senatorship in the sense of seeking the place at the hands of the Legislature, and that he would not put any money into the campaign.

CHICAGO PLATFORM DEMOCRATS.

Will Send a Committee to Confer with the Democratic National Body in Chicago.

The Chicago Platform Democrats, who first found their power at the dollar dinner which William Jennings Bryan graced with his presence, decided at a meeting held last night in the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Sixteenth Street and Third Avenue, to send a committee of three to confer with the Democratic National Committee at its meeting in Chicago on July 20.

This committee, which consists of James R. Brown, Ezra Tuttle, and Dr. George W. Thompson, was instructed to appear before the National Committee and use every possible argument to convince it that something must be done to prevent Tammany Hall from gaining representation in the National Convention next year, and to make it possible for Democrats of the dollar-dinner variety to perfect its organization so that it can either keep Tammany Hall from sending a delegation to the National Convention or make it possible to select a silver delegation which may successfully contest the seats of the Tammany delegates should any of them by chance get into the convention.

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Working Six Hours a Day Upon the Currency Question.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 7.—The members of the sub-committee of the United States Senate Finance Commission, who have come here to discuss the question of currency reform, have settled down to two sessions, aggregating six hours daily.

The deliberations of the committee are private, and Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, Chairman of the sub-committee, stated emphatically to-day that every statement which had been printed purporting to come from the committee has been purely guess work. He said:

"We may reach stages in our work when the publication of news concerning the progress can do no harm, but at present no bill or section of a bill has been drafted."

The members of the committee here are frequently in communication by wire with their colleagues who have not been able to be present at the conference. Senator Platt of Connecticut has been called home by illness in his family. It is thought the committee will finish its work in two or three weeks.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY FIGHT.

F. Norton Goddard, on the Staff of Gov. Roosevelt, Enters the Struggle for the Leadership.

A new factor has entered into the fight for the Republican leadership in the Twentieth Assembly District in the person of F. Norton Goddard, the President of the East Side Republican Club at 217 East Thirty-fourth Street and Captain on the staff of Gov. Roosevelt. Mr. Goddard admitted last night that he was an aspirant for the place, for which "Lightning Jim" Stewart and City Marshal George M. Lush are also contending, but he declared that his fight would be made on different lines from that conducted by the other two candidates.

"The East Side Republican Club," Capt. Goddard said, "is composed of men who wish to advance the interests of the party in our side of the city, and not of men who aim to control the patronage. During May and June we took a great deal of interest in the enrollment, and I can say without boasting that we filed more names than the Garfield Club and the Theodore Roosevelt Club combined. I find that we have the support of the better element of the party—not the men who hold or want office. This class is in the majority in the district, I believe, and even if we don't win this year, we will next. Our club is with the county organization, and so am I. I am only exercising my right as a Republican and as a citizen to aspire to the leadership of the district."

Capt. Goddard is a merchant at 100 Bleecker Street, and is a member of the Union League, Metropolitan, University, Merchants', Tuxedo, Harvard, Grolier, and New York Athletic Clubs. He built and furnished the Civic Club for young men of the east side, at 243 East Thirty-fourth Street, and has taken a great deal of interest in affairs in that section of the city.

In the meantime the fight between Messrs. Stewart and Lush waxes hot. Mr. Lush is secure in his belief that his election officers will be appointed by the Police Board, while Stewart declares that his men will be appointed if it takes all the power in the State courts to bring about such a result.

Ex-Gov. Black has declined to become "Lightning Jim" Stewart's counsel, and as yet the deposed leader has not engaged an attorney; but he threatens to get one within a short time.

CERVERA FREED FROM BLAME.

Spanish Officers Defeated at Santiago Are Acquitted.

MADRID, July 7.—Admiral Cervera and the other commanders of the Spanish fleet destroyed in the battle of Santiago, whose conduct has been the subject of an inquiry by special court-martial, were to-day acquitted and formally liberated.

THE PULLMAN TRAINING SCHOOL

Direction in Millionaire's Will May Be Carried Out.

CHICAGO, July 7.—It is rumored that the manual training school, for the establishment of which George M. Pullman left a legacy of $1,500,000, is shortly to be erected at Pullman.

It was generally supposed the breaking of the multi-millionaire's will through the decision of the widow to take her dower right rather than accept the allowance made under the terms of the will, would put an end to the contemplated plans for a training school. It is now asserted, however, by certain people generally credited with a familiarity with the intentions of the Pullman Trustees, that an agreement has been reached with the widow, whereby the fulfillment of her husband's desire for a monument to the Pullman name, in the form of an institution of learning, will come to pass.

A COVINGTON CHURCH SCANDAL.

Deacon Brown Fails to Prove Charges Against Mrs. Voyer.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—There is trouble in the Third Baptist Church of Covington. The congregation held a meeting last night to hear charges preferred by Deacon Fred Brown against Mrs. William R. Voyer. He alleges that she was guilty of conduct unbecoming a Christian, and asked that she be requested to withdraw from the church.

Deacon Brown said that last December Mrs. Voyer gave a party at her residence on a prayer meeting night, and during the course of the evening she allowed the young folks to indulge in dancing. Mrs. Voyer called upon Brown to prove that she allowed dancing, which he could not do. She then told the congregation that her husband, who is not a church member, gave the party and not she. Brown then made more charges, which were not sustained.

Finally Deacon Brown and his wife's family, the Lavercombes, withdrew from the church. The congregation voted unanimously that Mrs. Voyer had not been guilty of conduct unbecoming a Christian.

Don't overlook your country supply of "Otto Huber Beer." Order 4 doz. (2 crates) at city prices, plus express charges. Write or telephone Brewery, Brooklyn, E. D.—Adv.

YACHT FRA DIAVOLO SUNK

Run Down in the North River Off Liberty Street by Tug Hustler.

ALL HER PASSENGERS RESCUED

Guests of Howard McNutt, E. S. Stokes's Brother-in-Law—Stories of the Collision Differ.

The steam yacht Fra Diavolo, formerly the property of the late Hermann, the magician, now, according to Manning's Yacht Register, owned by Edward S. Stokes, was run down and sunk at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the Merritt-Chapman wrecking tug Hustler in the middle of the North River, off Liberty Street. The pleasure craft was in charge of Howard McNutt of 731 St. Nicholas Avenue, a brother-in-law of Mr. Stokes, who, with Mrs. McNutt and a party of three men and five women, were returning from a pleasure trip down the bay.

The yacht was operated by the Captain and a crew of six men. The Hustler was in command of Capt. George A. Earl, who, however, was below at the moment of the accident, the wheel of his vessel being in the hands of the mate, a new man.

The Fra Diavolo sank almost immediately after the collision, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that all hands on board were rescued by the Hustler. The cause of the accident, which occurred in broad daylight, in perfectly clear weather, and in view of innumerable harbor craft, is shrouded in mystery, all hands concerned preserving the greatest reticence. The little information obtainable last night varied widely in many important particulars.

According to those who viewed the accident from shore, the Fra Diavolo was passing up the river and the Hustler was passing diagonally across, heading slightly to the northward in coming from the New Jersey side. The tug attempted to pass under the stern of the Fra Diavolo in order to make the New York shore.

Either the man at the wheel of the Hustler miscalculated his speed or the pilot of the Fra Diavolo was unaware of the close proximity of the vessel in his wake, for, for some unknown reason, the tug, which was going at full speed, rapidly overhauled the yacht, making at last directly for her stern. There was a scurrying forward of the passengers, and the next moment the bow of the tug buried itself with a crash in the stern of the pleasure vessel. The shock of the collision threw a number of the yacht's passengers from their feet and created a scene of the wildest excitement.

The Hustler drew back after a moment with a damaged bow, leaving a gaping hole in the stern of the Fra Diavolo, into which the water rushed in torrents. It was plain that the vessel would sink within a few moments, and the Hustler quickly drew alongside, and Capt. Earl, who had rushed on deck after the collision, shouted to the crew and terrified passengers of the doomed vessel to jump aboard his craft.

Every one, including the women, obeyed with extraordinary presence of mind, and within less than two minutes every soul on board had leaped to the deck of the tug. The passengers and crew were even followed in their perilous leap by a little lap dog, belonging to one of the women passengers. Many of the men who had dropped their hats during the shock of the collision escaped bareheaded.

The Tug E. J. Barrett, which was passing, drew near to render assistance, but her services were not needed. The Hustler had barely got clear from the side of the Fra Diavolo when the yacht lurched and went down stern first. The rushing of the waters upon the boilers of the yacht caused immense clouds of steam to issue from her funnel and hatches, giving the impression of an explosion to the watchers on shore.

The Hustler landed the passengers and crew of the yacht at Pier 6 North River, whence they hurriedly disappeared without giving any information whatever. The Hustler then went to her dock at Pier 18 East River and notified the office of the Merritt-Chapman Company of the accident. The police were not notified, and could obtain no information whatever regarding the accident.

The official in charge of the Merritt-Chapman Company, when seen, asserted that Capt. Earl had simply reported the fact that he had been in collision and sunk the Fra Diavolo, the Hustler sustaining some damage to her bow, but gave no further particulars. The Hustler immediately left her dock and cruised down the bay on her regular business. She did not return until late last night.

Mrs. McNutt when seen admitted that she and her husband had been in charge of the party on the Fra Diavolo, but refused to give the names of her guests or any particulars concerning the accident. One of the women guests, who refused to be quoted, said she was with Mrs. McNutt and her version of the accident differs radically from that of the spectators along the water front.

"We had been on a cruise around the bay," she said, "and reached the Battery shortly before 6 o'clock. We intended to land at the Battery pier, but were told that we could not land there. We then steamed up the North River, intending to put in at Pier 5. The tug Hustler was coming down stream. Our Captain signaled that he was going to port. The other boat gave an answering signal, which I heard our Captain exclaim was a wrong signal.

"We then headed around to starboard, but the tug seemed to make directly for us, and the next moment her bow had crashed into the port side of the Fra Diavolo just abaft her engines, tearing a great hole in her side. Every one saw at once that our vessel was doomed, and we cried out for help to a smaller yacht lying near to shore, but it did not respond.

"The Hustler quickly swung alongside and gave us a line. Our crew was about to lower a lifeboat, but the Captain of the tug yelled that our vessel was sinking fast and for all hands to jump on board. This we did quickly, and the Hustler attempted to tow the Fra Diavolo, but within a moment she went down snapping the tow line as she did so.

"The whole thing happened within about three minutes, and I hardly recall everything that occurred, but I know that our Captain and crew worked with the greatest coolness. I don't remember our Captain's name, but I heard him remark several times after the accident, 'You'll find that I am right, and the Captain of the tugboat is wrong,' and so it appeared to me.

Capt. Earl of the Hustler said: "I had been to the Pennsylvania coal docks in Jersey City, and was coming down the river shortly before 6 o'clock on the way to Pier 18, East River. I was calling my dinner, and Mate Wise had the wheel. I was aroused by hearing an unusual amount of signaling from our whistle responded to by another boat. I rushed on deck just as the collision occurred, and I saw that we had badly shattered the after part of the Fra Diavolo.

"It seemed certain that the vessel could not live many minutes, and I quickly ordered my port propeller reversed full speed, which threw my vessel adongside the yacht. I then called for all hands to jump aboard my boat, which they did with considerable coolness, although one of the women caused some delay by trying to catch her small dog to bring with her. The men on board refused to leave the yacht until she did, and there were a few exciting moments while the dog was being captured.

"After all hands had come on board I got a line around the bow bitt of the Fra Diavolo and attempted to tow her to the pier. The tug Barrett, which had ranged alongside, was just in the act of getting a line on board when the yacht gave a sudden lurch to port and went down stern first. Not being on deck at the time, I do not know exactly how the accident happened, but will investigate and report to-morrow."

The Fra Diavolo was a yacht of 64 tons gross measurement and 44 tons net, and had a length over all of 107 feet. She was built in 1890 at Tottenville, S. I. She lies completely submerged in nine fathoms of water.

MEETING OF INDIANA LAWYERS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 7.—Four hundred Indiana lawyers, and a large number from other States, are attending the annual meeting of the State Bar Association. The most notable address before the association was by William A. Ketcham, formerly Attorney General, who denounced the practice of levying political assessments on Judges. The sentiments he uttered were heartily approved by the association. He said in part:

"Within a short time after the nominating convention, not long enough to permit the feelings of gratitude which come to every one for a confidence reposed in him by his fellow-man, a candidate for Judge receives a quiet intimation that his 'assessment' is so and so. He must pay for the right of being on the ticket, although the salary of the office is not sufficiently large to provide against 'a rainy day,' or old age. Members of this association hold places upon political committees of the various political parties. If the lawyers were against the practice it would not be a difficult matter to eradicate it."

REPLY TO THE CONTROLLER.

Existence of Abuses at the Western House of Refuge Denied by One of the Managers.

MEDINA, N. Y., July 7.—The dispatches in this morning's papers, giving the report of the State Controller respecting the resignation of the Board of Managers of the Western House of Refuge at Albion and hinting at many abuses, stirred up great indignation in Orleans County. Dr. Edward Munson of Medina, a prominent member of the resigning board, was especially indignant. Dr. Munson, who was Secretary of the board, said that I. H. Signor, the President, has been called to Albany by the Governor for a personal conference respecting the matter.

"These charges," said Dr. Munson, "while apparently directed as much toward the Albion institution as any other, cannot be so directed in the real intention of the Controller. I certainly deny every charge of cruelty, wasting of money, and favoritism in the purchase of supplies. Our watchmen do not sleep, lashing to the floor, stripping girls of their clothing and chaining or holding them down and whipping them is unheard of, and forcing girls to bathe in tubs just used by inmates having contagious diseases cannot have occurred. I cannot answer for other institutions except our own. One item in the Controller's letter I recognize. I believe that it is true that some hardware supplies are purchased from time to time of a local dealer whose wife was a member of the board, but as his bid was the lowest for the articles and the estimates were sanctioned by the Controller's office a month in advance, it seems to me that this must be considered a very mild abuse.

"Everything else that was quoted as from Controller Morgan's letter must be directed elsewhere. Our letter of resignation was most courteous. We did not refer to the Board of Charities, the Civil Service Commission, and the Controller as 'officious marplots, meddling with the refuge in an insulting and embarrassing manner.' Nothing of the sort was written. It had simply got so that all we had to do with the refuge was to hold a meeting once a month and pass upon the paroles to be granted to inmates. We received no salaries, and were compelled to pay our own expenses, except bare car fare. We had all of the responsibility, with very little power to act. Hence our resignation."

Dr. Munson declares that the men turned over to the management for employment by the State Civil Service Commission are incompetent, and asserts that only the Board of Managers is competent to pick men morally fit to care for girls and women of the character of those of the Refuge.

TALK OF AN INVESTIGATION.

ALBANY, July 7.—The disclosures relative to the management of State reformatories for women and the abuse of their inmates, it is expected, will be brought officially to the attention of the Governor and will form the basis of an inquiry, either by special attorneys or by a committee of the State Board of Charities.

Controller Morgan said to-day that while the matter undoubtedly would be brought to the Governor's attention ultimately, it was not necessary to do so at this time and that he did not believe that there was any reason why the Governor should order an investigation. Speaking of the statements he had made, the Controller said they were based upon the testimony taken by his first deputy, Mr. Gillman, and Mr. Hebberd, Secretary of the State Board of Charities. Mr. Morgan said that the new State finance law would be rigorously executed with respect to the salaries of employes of State reformatory and charitable institutions. Continuing, he said:

"I deplore very much the necessity of having had to make the charges I did in the letter, but they were forced from me. I have been attacked, and so has the State Board of Charities, for our enforcement of the law governing these institutions, and we have been compelled to justify our position. The charges are all borne out by facts, and when the proper time comes the names of participants and specific facts will be made public."

CONEY ISLAND'S NEW MYSTERY.

The Coney Island police have another bathhouse mystery to unravel. A man whose identity is unknown hired a bathhouse at Doyle's pavilion yesterday afternoon, presumably to go in bathing. That is the last that was seen of him. His clothing was found in the bathhouse late last night by Charles Cody, an attendant at the pavilion, but no trace of the man could be found. The clothes were taken to the local police station.

The missing bather's effects consisted of a black alpaca coat, a brown derby hat containing the label of a hatter at 53 West Fourteenth Street, Manhattan; dark trousers, a tennis shirt, a bow tie, black lace shoes, brown socks, and white underwear. In the pockets of the coat were found 2 cents in money and a letter. The envelope bore the address "H., Box 210, Herald, New York." Inside the letter was addressed to "George R. Fitch, New York City," and was as follows:

SIR: Let it be understood for once and for all that I will not wait another forty-eight hours for a final settlement. Demand after demand has been made, but no satisfaction obtained. Now this is final, and, unless you immediately surrender all documents mentioned in my letter of June 23, and make full accounting of all money held in trust by you, neither you nor the electric chair shall deter me from taking action.

P. D. E.

The letter had evidently been received by the missing bather, and from its tone the police suspect that the supposed drowned man committed suicide rather than make the "accounting" demanded by the writer of the letter. Police Capt. Kenny has detailed several men on the case.

The City Directory does not contain the name of George R. Fitch.

KENTUCKY TROOPS CALLED OUT.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 7.—To-night Gov. Bradley called out 250 State troops to go to Clay County to quell what was said to be an incipient riot. He had received information, which he thought was reliable, to the effect that Deputy Sheriff James Stubblefield, a friend of the Whites and Howards, attempted to arrest Mart Smith, a friend of the Garrards and Bakers, last night, when Smith shot him in the arm and leg, doing such injury that both limbs had to be amputated. John Treadway verifies the report at London, and says to-night that Stubblefield cannot live.

It was further reported to the Governor that the Whites and Howards were scouring the woods for Smith, who had escaped, and that when captured, he would

Pennsylvania Railroad system amounted to $132,869,470.

STABILITY OF RATES NECESSARY.

Since the dissolution of the Joint Traffic Association because of the decision of the United States Supreme Court that it was an illegal body, Eastern railroad men have predicted that the trunk lines would find it difficult to maintain rates for any length of time unless one man or one interest could get control of all or nearly all of the lines. The railroad situation in the trunk line territory is different from the situation in any other part of the country.

The trunk-line roads are not getting much more than one-half the rate per ton per mile for carrying freight that the Western and Southern roads receive. This fact is partly due to the greater number of important roads in trunk-line territory and the greater number of important competing points. The commercial competition in trunk-line territory intensifies the transportation competition and thereby increases the perplexity of the railroad problem.

Stability of rates is regarded by most of the Eastern railroad men as absolutely essential to the future solvency of the Eastern trunk lines, and there are many traffic managers who are wondering how, in the face of fierce competition, they are going to maintain rates without any lawful authority to make an agreement between themselves.

EFFECT ON THE STOCK MARKET.

Disclosure of the New York Central-Pennsylvania alliance was quite effective in yesterday's stock market, not alone upon the stocks of the two roads, but also upon railroad shares in general. Before the opening of the New York market Pennsylvania, New York Central, and other American shares had made advances in London, and the higher prices reported by cable led to buoyancy in the stocks in the first few minutes of trading here.

New York Central sold at 136⅞ at the opening, which was an advance of 1¼ points over the Thursday closing. Pennsylvania opened at 137 and immediately ran up to 138, an advance of 2⅛ points over the closing price of the preceding day. These were the highest prices reached by the stocks, profit-taking sales and later short selling by Stock Exchange traders induced by denials of the alliance keeping them from advancing during the rest of the day.

Up to the market's close, however, the two stocks were persistently bought by brokers believed to be acting for Vanderbilt and other strong financial interests, and this buying kept the quotations well up toward the high marks.

Wall Street was much surprised by the story of the alliance, although in some high quarters the surprise was occasioned by the unexpected publication of the facts and not by the facts themselves. The news of the deal had a stimulating effect upon bullish sentiment and the speculative community found in it explanation of recent heavy buying of Pennsylvania and New York Central stocks by people close to the Messrs. Vanderbilt and their associates.

STATEMENT FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Official Close to President Cassatt Talks of the Deal.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—A prominent official close to President A. J. Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad to-day denied the published statement that the Pennsylvania and the New York Central Railroads had entered a compact by which the two systems had practically become one. To a reporter of The Associated Press he said:

"There has never been any thought of consolidating the two systems. The New York Central is practically a family railroad owned by the Vanderbilts, while there are 30,000 stockholders in the Pennsylvania Railroad. The relations of the two companies are pleasant, but, as the Pennsylvania Railroad is competing with the New York Central for Western traffic, the interests of the two roads are not compatible, and consequently a consolidation or amalgamation would be out of the question."

Regarding Mr. Cassatt's presence at the Boston and Albany lease meeting of the New York Central Directors the official said: "Mr. Cassatt made a personal call on President Callaway of the New York Central on that day, but he was not present during the meeting of the Board of Directors."

BOSTON AND MAINE'S FUTURE.

A Director Says Vanderbilts Have Made No Effort to Secure It.

BOSTON, July 7.—"So far as the Boston and Maine is concerned I am in a position to state positively that no movement whatever has been made either by the Vanderbilt or by any other interest to secure the control of our road," said a Director of the Boston and Maine Road to-day. "The matter has been before the Board of Directors on numberless occasions, and the result of our deliberations has always been that the Boston and Maine was not a property that the Vanderbilts desired.

"If there had been any unusual buying up of the stock information of that fact would certainly have reached us before now, and in the absence of such a movement and in the absence of any overtures whatever coming from the New York Central people, I feel safe in saying that the Boston and Maine will continue to paddle its own canoe as of old."

This gentleman, who did not desire his name used, added cordial approval of the Boston and Albany lease, and when asked about the New Haven Road observed that he thought it would be wise for the officials of that company to avoid offending the Vanderbilts.

BOSTON AND ALBANY LEASE.

Comment of Railroad Gazette on New York Central's Acquisition.

Speaking of the lease of the Boston and Albany to the New York Central Railroad, the current number of The Railroad Gazette says: "The people who own the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad have a sufficient and a powerful motive for making a permanent and irrevocable alliance with the Boston and Albany whether they buy a share of stock or not. They can strengthen their present property by the acquisition of this important trunk line from Albany to Boston and thus give greater stability to both properties. A consolidation will naturally reduce somewhat the general expenses and will reduce a little a few other items of operating expenses. The interchange of traffic back and forth over the two roads may not be any closer or greater in volume than it has been in the past, but the certainty of the continuance of that interchange is worth a good deal.

"The great rival of the New York Central is the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Pennsylvania Railroad is liable some time to have close and strong alliances in New England, and it is not amiss for the New York Central to have its own strong New England system. In fact, the New Haven Road and the Pennsylvania are already allied, as far as freight and passenger rates are concerned, on such a solid foundation of mutual interest that the Central may for all practical purposes consider them almost as one road."

DUTY ON CANADIAN REPAIRS.

Thousand Island Steamboat Company Must Pay on This Side.

CLAYTON, N. Y., July 7.—An interesting problem has presented itself here which the Treasury Department may be obliged to call on the United States courts to decide.

The boats of the Thousand Island Steamboat Company were laid up at Kingston, Ontario, this Winter as usual, and had extensive repairs made. When these boats appeared at the Thousand Islands this Summer they were boarded by Special Treasury Agents, estimates were made of the value of the work done in Canada, and customs duties were assessed accordingly, the total amounting to over $1,200. This amount the Folgers, who own a controlling interest in the company, are willing to pay, but the Treasury Department does not wish to give a receipt for payment in full until the company settles for past years as well.

Previous to last year a few repairs were reported in the ships' manifests, and duties were paid on them; but this year and last no repairs were manifested. The affair is complicated somewhat by the discovery on the part of the Special Agents of stores on board the boats which were brought over and also not reported.

The repairs and the stores cost about as much in Canada as on this side of the line. The work was done in Kingston because that is the home of the Folgers, and would certainly have been done on the American side if the owners of the boats had foreseen that duties would be collected. The matter is now in the hands of the Treasury Department, and it is very probable that the Folgers will be summoned before a United States court.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

NEW YORK—Adrian, Cornelius A, Jackson; Harford, Fred Shapley.
NEW JERSEY—Cairo, C. M. Dimmick.

MRS. F. W. DICKINS KILLED

An Explosion Causes the Death of the Naval Captain's Wife.

WAS AT WORK WITH GASOLINE

The Fumes Ignited by the Flame of a Plumber's Melting Pot at Her Residence in Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Official and unofficial Washington alike were shocked to-day by the tragic death from an explosion of gasoline at her home just west of the British Embassy of Mrs. Margaret Dickins, one of the best-known women in social, literary, and charitable circles in Washington, and the wife of Capt. Francis W. Dickins of the navy. The accident, which occurred about 11 o'clock, had many distressing features, and came as a fearful blow to Capt. Dickins, who was suddenly summoned home from the Navy Department to find his wife dead and the upper part of his house a wreck.

A lighted metal pot used by plumbers, who were descending from the roof of the house, coming in contact with the fumes of gasoline, which was being used by Mrs. Dickins on the third floor, caused the tragedy. Joseph Vaughn, the plumber, was severely but not dangerously burned in an attempt to rescue Mrs. Dickins, whose death probably was almost instantaneous.

The Dickins house is at 1,344 Nineteenth Street, in the fashionable part of the town, being only a block from Dupont Circle. A small room at the head of the stairs on the third floor is used as a storeroom. Mrs. Dickins decided to pack away for the Summer some rugs that were there, and to keep moths from them, saturated them with gasoline this morning. This had collected in pools on the floor. The plumber and his assistant, who had been at work on the roof, repairing a spout, descended with a hot melting pot, while Mrs. Dickins was at work preparing the rugs for storage. The fumes of the highly inflammable gasoline filled the room in which she was working and permeated the whole of the upper floor.

The plumber, Joseph Vaughn, detected the presence of the volatile fluid, but almost on the instant that he cautioned his assistant there was a terrific explosion, wrecking the upper part of the house, and flames broke out immediately. An open gasoline can was alongside of Mrs Dickins, and she received the worst shock of the explosion. The plumbers were knocked down by the shock. The helper, named Cook, quickly recovered and rushed down stairs, closing the door behind him. The screams of Mrs. Dickins recalled him, and he aided Vaughn in an effort to rescue the now unconscious woman. They made several attempts to get her out of the room, but the passageway was narrow and they were soon forced to retreat. Vaughn before leaving placed a blanket over her form, and his helper returned with a fire extinguisher, whose contents he emptied over her, but neither expedient was successful in saving her life. They were both burned in the attempt to save her.

The Fire Department was soon on the scene and extinguished the flames. They found the burned and blackened body of Mrs. Dickins at the door of the room in which she had been at work, and removed it to the residence of Dr. William Dixon, another naval officer, living next door. Life was extinct and the face so burned that it was only by pieces of her dress that the servants were able to identify her. The upper part of the house was found to have been badly wreck on the inside and out. Valuable bric-à-brac, furniture, and curios, collected in all parts of the world, making the house one of the most artistic and beautiful homes in the city, were irreparably damaged. The money loss is estimated at $5,000.

Capt. Dickins was on duty as Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Navigation when the explosion occurred. He was hastily summoned home, and did not know of his wife's death until he reached there. The shock prostrated him, and to-night he is under a physician's care, his nervous system being broken down by his misfortune.

Mrs. Dickins was formerly Miss Margaret Bates of this city, a daughter of C. Francis Bates, who lives in the Dakotah apartment house, and a sister of Charles F. Bates, the well-known horseman. She was thirty-eight years old, and was born in Galveston, Texas. After attending a private school, Miss Bates went to Europe to complete her education, studying at Dresden and other cities. She was a remarkably able linguist, speaking French, German, Spanish, and Italian with ease, and having a considerable knowledge of other languages.

After her marriage in 1878 Mrs. Dickins traveled extensively with her husband, both on land and water. The results of her journeys are represented by a number of volumes of which she was the author. One of the best known of these is "Around the World in a Man of War." Mrs. Dickins also published works on travel in the remote and little-known regions of South America.

Mrs. Dickins was an executive member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. During the Spanish-American war she was one of the most active members of a Washington committee which did good work in securing delicacies and caring for the sick and wounded soldiers who passed through the capital from Cuba on the way to the military camps in the South.

Capt. Dickins was graduated from Annapolis in 1864, and has had an unusually active career. Congress has several times passed resolutions to enable him to accept medals from other Governments. He was appointed to be the escort to the Duke of Veragua when the Duke visited the United States in 1893, and was the first to receive a dispatch from Capt. Sigsbee announcing the blowing up of the Maine.

STREET-CAR MEN RESTLESS.

Mr. Parsons Sees Trouble If Mr. Vreeland Doesn't Conciliate the Men.

The committee of railroad employes appointed to present the grievances of the men of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to President Vreeland searched for him all day yesterday, but was unable to find him. The committeemen will try and see him to-day. At the office of the company it was said that Mr. Vreeland was out of town and would not return before Monday.

General Master Workman Parsons said the Metropolitan Railway Company's officials had yesterday caused circulars to be distributed among the employes setting forth that no such grievances as were complained of existed, and asking them to sign the same. This, continued Mr. Parsons, was a trick of the company to find out which of the men belong to the union. They, the railroad officials, may compel their men to sign what they will, he said, but unless the grievances are removed the fires will smoulder on.

"The longer the fires burn," he adds, "the greater the fury when they break forth. We sincerely hope that Mr. Vreeland will act in a conciliatory manner. The thousands of men in his employ are arousing themselves, and it remains with him whether the city shall have a costly struggle or no."

In regard to the affairs of the Brooklyn trolley men Mr. Parsons said the reports concerning the dissatisfaction still existing among them need give no alarm to those interested in the affairs of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, as the men affected by the agreement with President Rossiter had fully indorsed the action of their committee which called on him, and they have every confidence in the sincerity of the management to carry out its promise.

The Heine Monument Unveiling.

Arrangements for the unveiling of the Heine Monument at Mott Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, which is to take place to-day, were completed last night. The following is the programme: Liebold Band, National hymn; Arion Society, selection; Arion Band, selection; speech, by Dr. Ernest Richard, presenting the statue to the city, and speech by Randolph Guggenheimer accepting it on behalf of the city.

The Old Dominion Disabled at Sea.

The steamship Old Dominion of the Old Dominion Line, which left Norfolk last Wednesday, was towed into this port yesterday by three tugs. The starboard trunnion, or centre-pin, of her walking-beam, broke while the vessel was off the Delaware Capes on Thursday. The Jefferson of the same line, was sighted and she towed her sister ship to the Sandy Hook lightship, where the tugs took her in tow.

"Honor is Purchased by Deeds We Do."

Deeds, not words, count in battles of peace as well as in war. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story of its merit. It has won many remarkable victories over the arch enemy of mankind—impure blood. Be sure to get only Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

DEATH OF MAJOR HEATWOLE.

Chief Commissary at Santiago Succumbs to Yellow Fever—Four New Cases Reported.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The War Department has received the following:

Santiago de Cuba, July 7.
Adjutant General, Washington:
Major Heatwole, Chief Commissary, died yesterday at 7 P. M., yellow fever.
SHIMER, Assistant Surgeon.

Major Heatwole was appointed to the volunteer army under the act of April 22, 1898, on June 13 of that year. He was appointed from Indiana, where he was a resident. His brother is Representative Joel P. Heatwole of the Third Minnesota District. Major Heatwole was born in Pennsylvania. He proved such a competent officer that he was among those who were retained when the department mustered out a number of volunteer staff officers. He was made Chief Commissary of the Department of Santiago, and has been one of the most efficient officers upon Gen. Wood's staff.

SANTIAGO, July 7.—Four new cases of yellow fever, all in the City of Santiago, were officially reported to-day. Two deaths were reported. No official report was received from Boniato Camp, but it is known that the situation there is serious. The two principal hotels of the city are now infected.

The camp on the Morro Road is so far healthy, but a dangerous element, very difficult to control, exists in the presence of numerous American adventurers, who are usually hard drinkers and refuse to respect the health regulations.

Up to date 132 cases have been reported and 27 deaths.

Yellow Fever Disappearing at Panama

COLON, Colombia, July 7.—Yellow fever is gradually disappearing. Only four cases are now under treatment at Panama.

Fever Reports from Cuban Towns.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Surgeon General Sternberg to-day received a cable from Major O'Reilly at Havana saying: "Armstrong reports two deaths from yellow fever at Puerto Principe. He has made all necessary recommendations. He reports having sufficient force for any immediate exigency." Another cable says the Surgeon at Manzanillo reports two more cases of yellow fever to-day.

USING YELLOW FEVER SERUM.

Dr. Doty said yesterday of the condition of the two yellow fever patients who were transferred on Thursday to Swinburne Island from the transport McClellan that Miss Clendennin is doing nicely and Oscar F. Lackey fairly well. Ferguson and Tidwash, the two suspects, he said, have not yellow fever.

Dr. Doty is experimenting with the yellow fever serum on Mr. Lackey. "On arrival at the hospital Thursday night," he said, "I found that it was impossible to give him nourishment, as his stomach was very weak. His mind was clear and his temperature very high. On being told that he was in a serious plight, and after I explained the use of the yellow fever serum, he said: 'Doctor, do as you think best.'

"I gave him one injection under the skin at 11 o'clock last night, another at 2 A. M., and a third at 7 A. M. While I can say nothing of the effect of the serum, I can state the facts. When he arrived at Swinburne Island his temperature was very high. This morning his temperature had fallen nearly two degrees, and he was more comfortable. I hope to pull him through."

FIRE IN A LINCOLN HOTEL.

Largest Hostelry in the Nebraska City Is Threatened.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 8, 12:45 A. M.—A threatening fire has broken out in the Lindell, the largest hotel in the city. A general alarm has just been turned in.

NO CONSULAR INVOICE NEEDED.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—In a Consular report from Consul Bergholz at Erzerum, Turkish Armenia, he says: "An Armenian merchant here, Missak Venetzian, who has recently been ordering goods from the United States, complains that certain shipping agents in New York have added to the cost of his goods by having an invoice sworn to before a notary public, and his signature and seal authenticated by the Turkish Consul General.

"I would ask the department to notify exporters that Consular invoices are not required by the Turkish customs authorities."

ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Isthmian Canal Commission to-day worked on details of the duties that will fall to the several committees. It has been decided to send the Panama committee to Paris, probably during this month. The party will include Col. Ernst and Messrs. Burr and Morrison. Admiral Walker, who is a member of all the committees, will probably accompany them, as may also one or two members from the Committee on Commercial and Political features. Profs. Haupt and Johnson and ex-Senator Pascoe are members of this committee.

While it had been expected that the members of the commission who are not on the Paris detail would go south late this month, there has been so much talk of sickness on the isthmus that the start may be delayed until late in the Autumn.

KLONDIKE IS NOT ALL GOLD.

SEATTLE, July 7.—The two extreme results of search for gold in Alaska were presented in strong contrast yesterday, when the steamer City of Topeka arrived from the north. Miners from Dawson walked down the gangplank trembling under the weight of the gold dust they carried, while miners from Copper River staggered from weakness and disease contracted in the terrible north. The Klondikers wore new suits, and those from Copper River were still in the blanket clothes they wore when they left civilization, and nearly every one had a roll of blankets under his arm. One poor Copper River miner from New York landed without a cent. A banker, hearing of his plight, purchased for him a ticket across the continent, with a sleeping-car coupon, and fitted him out with new clothes.

The Topeka brought news of the drowning of four men at Five Finger Rapids. They were L. Green, Seattle; H. Mohlin, Whitby Island, Washington; H. Dingley, Victoria, B. C., and William Hoffman, Whitby Island, Washington.

The Copper River passengers number fourteen. They say the Government relief party sent by Capt. Abercrombie into the interior did a great deal of good, and doubtless saved a great many lives. Abercrombie is some distance up the Copper River Valley, working on the main road to the Yukon. Purser R. C. Jones says that the Klondikers on the Topeka placed in his care about $200,000 in gold dust. J. T. Kenyon, W. Hayward, and Judge Ostrander, who were the richest men on board, had about four hundred pounds of dust between them.

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HELP FOR TEXAS VICTIMS

Wealthy New Yorkers Contribute to the Fund for Their Relief.

SUFFERING OF THE REFUGEES

Five Hundred Persons Huddled on a Small Island with Venomous Snakes and Wild Beasts.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 7.—Scores of telegrams were received by Gov. Sayers to-day from charitable persons in all parts of the country, tendering financial aid to the flood sufferers of Texas. Frank Gould of New York wired the Governor to draw on him for $5,000 and to apply the sum where it was most needed. President Richard A. McCurdy of the Mutual Life Insurance Company and Collis P. Huntington of New York each contributed $5,000, and H. B. Hollins & Co. of the same city $1,000. The cash contributions from all sources to-day amounted to about $30,000.

Further evidence of the distress and destitution of the many thousands of refugees in the inundated region was brought to light to-day. It is reported by reliable persons who have visited the scene of devastation that a large number of negroes have already succumbed to the pangs of hunger. In Washington, Austin, Waller, Fort Bend, and Brazoria Counties the work of rescuing the water-bound inhabitants was continued all last night and to-day. Scores of men, women, and children were saved with hardly sufficient life left in their bodies to hold on to the branches of trees to which they had been clinging for the last three days.

Relief boats were enabled to-day to reach the sand knoll in Austin County, and word was received from there this evening that all of the 500 people who had been huddled together on the little plot of ground for four days had been rescued. The experiences of this colony of refugees were terrible in the extreme. When the flood came they were driven from their homes, and sought to make their way to higher ground. They found that the waters had made a wide detour and that they were already on an island. This island decreased in area rapidly, and for the last four days it embraced about three acres. To add to the horror of the situation, the island was made the place of refuge of thousands of venomous snakes, wildcats, deer, and other wild animals. The snakes writhed in and out among the terrified and suffering people, and a number of persons who were bitten are still in a critical condition.

It will take the people of the inundated region several years to recover from the effects of the calamity. There are many instances of wealthy planters having had all their crops and movable property destroyed by the flood, leaving them practically penniless and dependent upon charity for food and clothing for themselves and families. This condition of affairs is particularly true in Fort Bend, Brazoria, and Austin Counties, which were largely devoted to sugarcane culture. Their rich and highly improved plantations have been built up within the last twenty-five years, and on each of them were from $50,000 to $200,000 worth of improvements in the way of sugar mills, refineries, fine stables, and residences. All these are gone.

Although no definite information has been received from the State penitentiary convicts who were working on plantations in the flooded region, it is believed that they were removed to higher ground when the waters began to rise and that there are no cases of drowning among them. This applies only to the leased convicts. No information was received to-day from the inundated State penitentiary plantation, in Fort Bend County, where several hundred convicts were employed.

The taking care of 30,000 or more destitute negroes is going to be a big job. They seem to be absolutely indifferent as to their condition and future fate. Many of them were prosperous planters before the flood came. Ever since the war they had been accumulating their modest fortunes, and to have all swept away in a few hours is such a shock that they are stunned. It is now the accepted belief that there will be but little replanting of cotton. It will be too late in the season before the ground is in condition to work, even should the flood subside rapidly. The refugees will have no opportunity of making a crop, and the planters whose places have suffered destruction will have no work to give them until next season. In the meantime it will take a large sum of money to tide them over the next few months.

The general stagnation of railroad traffic is being gradually removed. The hundreds of workmen are doing quick work in making repairs to roadbeds, tracks, and bridges, and regular service on several of the affected lines was restored to-day. The first direct and through mails from St. Louis and the North and East reached here to-day.

Gov. Sayers received the following telegram this evening from Mayor John Phillips of San Felipe, Austin County:

"We have a thousand sufferers from the Brazos flood. Five hundred are in immediate need of food and clothing. They are starving. Help us. We have done and are doing all we can, but our resources have all been swept away."

The Governor replied by sending $2,000 to Mayor Phillips to be used in buying food supplies. Twenty thousand Government rations reached Richmond this evening, and the work of distributing them among the needy was begun. A number of United States Government boats are plying the waters, rescuing the refugees and taking the food supplies to the starving ones.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY CHANGED.

Recent Flood in the Rio Grande May Raise an International Issue.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 7.—The attention of the War Department has been called to a peculiar effect of the recent flood in the Rio Grande River. The former channel of the erratic stream passed within a few rods of Fort Ringgold, Texas, and the pumping station was so situated as to afford an adequate water supply for the army post.

In the recent big rampage the river cut a new channel slicing off a large section of Mexico and placing about a mile between the post and its present channel. The pumping station was not prepared for such an emergency as this, and the water supply at the post is now cut off until some other means of obtaining it can be devised. The International Water Boundary Commission will be called upon to investigate the question of the rightful boundary between the two countries at that point.

O'BRIEN DEFEATS HAWKINS.

Twenty-five Rounds of Roughing and Clinching at Broadway A. C.

"Jack" O'Brien of this city defeated "Dal" Hawkins of California in twenty-five rounds at the Broadway Athletic Club last night. The winner is supposed to be entitled to ask a meeting with Frank Erne to determine the lightweight championship of the world. The men fought at 133 pounds before an assemblage which filled the hall. There was persistent hammering, but neither was able to knock the other out. Hawkins swung his left glove for the jaw and attempted to punch in the stomach with his right. O'Brien swung his left for the stomach and tried for the face with a left punch. Then they would fall into a clinch. This performance was repeated from beginning to end. O'Brien was the stronger, and did the cleanest fighting. He had the crowd with him, although Hawkins, who looks like a small copy of Fitzsimmons, was the favorite in the betting. There was much roughing in the clinches and Hawkins was hissed constantly.

There was a preliminary bout of twelve rounds between George Monroe and "Billy" Barrett, both of New York, at 118 pounds, which resulted in a draw.

Charged with Robbing the Mails.

Post Office Inspectors McGinnes and Fisher late last night arrested Edward Mudge of 19 Newell Street, Brooklyn, a letter-carrier of Station S, at Broadway and Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, on a charge of robbing the mails. For a long time complaints had been made of lost money in letters, and the Inspectors, in order to confirm their suspicions, mailed a decoy letter containing marked bills yesterday afternoon. Mudge, on returning to the station after his collection tour yesterday, was accused of stealing money from letters, and denied the charge. When searched, the marked money was found in his pockets, together with seven unopened letters containing money.

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a day go for carfare and are scarcely thought of.
Telephone Service
in Manhattan may be had for only a fraction of a cent over 20 cents a day and will save you much carfare.
32,000 STATIONS
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KILLED IN FIFTH AVENUE.

Unknown Colored Bicyclist Impaled on the Shaft of a Delivery Wagon.

An unknown colored man, riding a bicycle, was impaled on the shaft of a delivery wagon at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street yesterday afternoon. The cyclist's head was almost torn from his body. He died in Flower Hospital a few minutes later.

Thomas Farrell, thirty-nine years old, the driver of the wagon, who lives at 1,231 Third Avenue, was arrested. He was held for the action of the Coroner by Magistrate Meade in the Yorkville Police Court.

Farrell was driving through Forty-fourth Street, and when he got to Fifth Avenue he turned up that thoroughfare. The colored bicyclist was riding down the avenue. There was a crush of carriages at the corner, and the bicyclist, who was following a coupé, evidently did not see the approaching delivery wagon. He turned out from behind the coupé suddenly, and the shaft of the delivery wagon struck him, passing through his neck.

The horse attached to the wagon reared and dragged the impaled cyclist from his wheel. Some men ran into the street and held the plunging horse, while Policeman Ormsby of the Bicycle Squad pulled the cyclist from the shaft. The colored man still breathed, and he was hurriedly taken to Flower Hospital. He died, however, a few minutes after reaching there.

The dead man was about thirty-five years old, 5 feet 4 inches in height, weighed 160 pounds, and wore a black suit, a striped shirt, and a checked cap. Nothing was found on the man's person which might indicate his identity.

SWINDLED MRS. SAGE.

A well-dressed young man, who gave the name of William T. Edison, and represented himself to be a cousin of Thomas A. Edison, recently obtained $5 from Mrs. Russell Sage in exchange for a worthless check drawn on a Brooklyn bank to the order of the "Edison Electric Light Company." He asked her to order two copies of her book on the Emma Willard School at $5 a copy, to be sent to 251 West Fifty-sixth Street, and offered in payment the check which was drawn for $15. He received $5 in change.

Mrs. Sage said last evening that the check was returned as not good, and that the address given was found to be a lot surrounded by a board fence. She said also that the matter had been reported to the police, but that so far no trace of the enterprising stranger had been found.

LAUNCH OF A SOUND STEAMER.

BALTIMORE, July 7.—A twin-screw passenger steamer that is to run between New York and New Haven, Conn., will be launched by the Maryland Steel Company on Tuesday at 2 o'clock P. M., and guests are expected in a special car from Jersey City, Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Washington to witness the event. She is to be christened the Chester W. Chapin. For beauty and swiftness she will excel the Sound flier, Richard Peck. She measures 324 feet on deck, 310 feet water line, 48 feet molded beam, 64 feet breadth over guards, and 17 feet 2¼ inches depth, and is calculated to make 21½ miles an hour. On the lower deck will be ten staterooms for 20 officers and also some passenger accommodations and quarters in the forecastle for the crew.

On the main deck will be the ladies' cabin. The promenade or saloon deck has a double row of staterooms on either side. The gallery deck has the dining room, with the bar at the back, also a café, kitchen, pantry, and officers' mess room. On the hurricane deck will be the pilot-house and Captain's room. Mahogany staircases will lead from the main to the lower deck and to the grand saloon.

The boat will be lighted up with 650 incandescent lamps, and is to have an 8,000 candle-power searchlight. Power will be furnished by two inverted, direct-acting, surface-condensing, triple-expansion engines, with cylinders of 24, 38, and 60 inches diameter by 30 inches stroke. The high pressure cylinder will be equipped with piston valves, and the low pressure cylinders with slide valves. The engines are expected to develop 4,200 indicated horse-power, and steam will be supplied from six Scotch boilers 13 feet in diameter by 11½ feet in length, at a working pressure of 160 pounds. The boilers will have three steel corrugated furnaces, 400 square feet of grate surface, and 12,000 square feet of heating surface. The crank shaft will be of the built-up type. Every new improvement has been adopted to make the steamer perfectly safe, and four water-tight bulkheads will be fitted. The total cost is estimated at $500,000, and the contract calls for her delivery on Sept. 3 of this year.

HOW MR. HASTINGS MADE $450.

The journey of State Historian Hugh Hastings to New York to witness the Columbia-Defender yacht race unexpectedly netted him $450, which will go well toward defraying the expenses of his trip to Europe, which begins on Aug. 30.

Mr. Hastings yesterday dropped into the office of ex-State Senator Jacob A. Cantor to invite him to lunch.

"When are you going to Europe, Hugh?" queried Cantor.

"August 30," replied his visitor.

"Why don't you make your expenses while you are here?"

"How?"

"Buy Tennessee Coal and Iron stock."

"But I've no money to play the stock with," remarked Mr. Hastings.

"Come with me," said the ex-Senator.

Entering a broker's office, Mr. Cantor said: "Buy 200 shares of Tennessee Coal and Iron for Mr. Hastings. If there is any loss I will stand it."

The stock was bought at 67¼.

Luncheon over, Mr. Hastings started up town and sauntered into the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he told a friend of the incident.

"Let us look at the tape," suggested the friend.

They found the stock had advanced to 70, and then receded to 69¾.

"The nearest telephone!" shouted Mr. Hastings.

Mr. Cantor was called up, and in reply to Mr. Hastings said: "It is all right, Hugh. I sold you out at 70, and a check for $450 is on its way to your Albany address."

Mr. Hastings was the happiest man in New York on his way to the Grand Central Station.

Railroad Wreck in Missouri.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 7.—Fireman Charles Welty of St. Joseph was killed and twenty persons were slightly injured in a wreck on the Burlington Road half a mile from Waldron, Mo., last night, the northbound train for Omaha going through a culvert. Dr. Davis of Philadelphia, ankle sprained, and a mail clerk, hand cut, sustained the most serious hurts. The others were only scratched or shaken up. Most of the injured were bound for the Omaha Exposition. The rain had washed out a culvert and 200 feet of track. A relief train from Kansas City carried physicians, who cared for the injured.

Dizziness
means that your stomach needs attention—your liver is getting ready to fill your system with poisonous bile. After the dizziness will come dyspepsia, nervousness and sleeplessness. There's but one thing to do. Use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters faithfully. It will cleanse the system, and tone up the stomach. It makes hearty, strong men and women. See that a **Private Revenue Stamp** covers the neck of the Bottle.
If you want Health Avoid Substitutes
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

RAILWAY WRECK AVERTED

Crowbar Placed on Tracks of New York, New Haven and Hartford.

DISCOVERED JUST IN TIME

A Little Later the Washington Limited, Filled with Passengers, Dashed By—The Work of Boys.

The curiosity of Foreman John Falby, aroused by the suspicious actions of a gang of boys in the Westchester yards of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad on Thursday afternoon averted what might have been a bad accident to the Washington Limited, which was filled with passengers. Falby found that an iron crowbar had been placed across the track, and removed it. A little later the train which otherwise would have struck the obstruction whizzed by at the rate of a mile a minute.

Three boys who formed part of the gang are under arrest, and others probably will be caught to-day. Whether the attempt to cause a smash-up was prompted by the exploits of "dime-novel" heroes or by a mischievous impulse born of the innate perverseness of one individual has yet to be determined.

It was while Foreman Falby was walking along the railroad yards that he noticed a number of boys skylarking on the track and thought he would see what they were up to. They fled at his approach, and on going to the place where they had been he found the crowbar lying on the rails. Falby was credited yesterday with declaring that one end of the bar had been wedged under one of the rails and driven into the earth, and was held in place by heavy braces. Last night the foreman told the Westchester police that this was not the fact, but that the bar was lying loose across the rails. He removed it, and at once communicated with the police of the Westchester Station.

Capt. William Dean sent several detectives out to try to capture the gang of boys, whose ages varied from fifteen to twenty years. Detectives Dillon and Morton found two boys in the wood not far from the yards and arrested them. They were James Hannigan, fifteen years of age, of 596 Robbins Avenue, and James W. McMahon, fifteen years old, of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Southern Boulevard. They at first denied all knowledge of the occurrence, but later admitted that they were in the gang, but declared they took no part in placing the obstruction on the track.

They were arraigned before Magistrate Flammer in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday morning on the charge of being suspicious characters, and remanded to the care of the Gerry society pending further examination Sunday morning. Last night Joseph McIntyre, sixteen years old, of 531 Robbins Avenue, was also arrested. He declared that Hannigan put the bar on the track, and although remonstrated with, refused to remove it.

Last evening John H. McMahon, father of the boy of that name who is under arrest, called at the Westchester Police Station in great distress. He had just returned from work and learned for the first time what had become of his son, who had been missing since Thursday morning. Mr. McMahon is foreman for John C. Rogers, a contractor.

"If my boy is guilty of such a dastardly trick as trying to wreck a train," he said, as he brushed the tears from his eyes, "I would not consider any punishment too severe for him, and he will have to take his medicine. But I don't think he did do such a thing. He is a good boy, and never did a mean action in his life."

James McMahon is the eldest of six children. His younger brother, Johnny, said last night that James went with about twelve other boys on a cherry-picking expedition Thursday morning.

"They were talking about it afterward at the corner of Robbins Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street," declared little Johnny. "Hannigan, they said, threw the bar on the rails. Flynn shouted: 'What are you doing? Take that off of there, you fool,' but Hannigan replied, 'No, let's see what'll happen.' Then a railroad man chased them and removed the bar."

A FREIGHT CLEARING HOUSE.

CHICAGO, July 7.—The money required for the promotion of the plan for the great railroad freight clearing house at the Stickney tract, in the southwestern part of the city, has been provided. Assurances are given that the enterprise as originally laid out will go ahead without further delay.

The Chicago Transfer and Clearing Company, the corporation which will manage the property, has a capital of $4,000,000, and this has been subscribed. Mr. Benson of London, who has been identified with various features of the matter, has agreed, it is said, to put $1,000,000 into the project.

The estate of Roswell P. Flower will invest $500,000, and H. H. Porter and D. O. Mills have each agreed to take $1,000,000 of the stock. It is said 18,000 men will be employed when the scheme is in full operation.

Harry Payne Whitney a Director.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Harry Payne Whitney was elected a Director and put in charge of the Air Power Company to-day. It is reported that the Whitney syndicate behind the Chicago Union Traction Company has practically decided to introduce compressed air as the motive power of the North and West Chicago systems.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Showers; wind variable, becoming southwesterly.

A trough of low pressure extended yesterday from the Middle Mississippi Valley to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The pressure continued high off the South and North Pacific Coasts, and a ridge of high pressure extended from Northern Texas to the north of Lake Superior. Showers have occurred from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast. Thirty-two stations reported thundershowers. The temperature fell from Texas to the lake regions, and it has risen in the Middle and North Atlantic States, except on the immediate coast. Unsettled weather conditions with showers will prevail to-day in the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the Atlantic States. The weather will clear in the up-lake region and the Mississippi Valley, and this clearing condition will extend to the Atlantic Coast to-morrow, with cooler weather. It will grow warmer in the Missouri Valley. Variable winds, becoming brisk southwesterly, will prevail on the North Atlantic Coast, and light to fresh southerly winds on the Middle and South Atlantic Coasts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1898.	1899.	TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	62	69	76
6 A. M.	64	72	78
9 A. M.	70	73	81
12 M.	71	80	84
3 P. M.	72	82	88
6 P. M.	72	81	85
9 P. M.	68	77	80
12 P. M.	66	73	78

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average

BIG YACHTS TO RACE AGAIN

Crews of Columbia and Defender Overhaul the Sails.

WILL MEET OFF LARCHMONT

It Is Expected that the New Boat Will Do Better Even Than Before—Steel Masts to be Stepped.

The yachts Columbia and Defender, which after the race off Sandy Hook on Thursday were towed to an anchorage opposite the New York Yacht Club station at Tompkinsville, S. I., were towed back to New Rochelle early yesterday morning. They resumed their moorings at buoys a mile off Premium Point. The crews of both yachts at once set about overhauling everything above deck. Standing and running rigging were looked after, and there was a deal of attention bestowed upon a lot of canvas which was got out from below. Mr. Iselin was ashore most of the afternoon, and none of his party or of Mr. Duncan's was aboard the big sloops.

The work of overhauling was under direction of Capt. Barr and Capt. Rhodes, respectively, and every man in the crews was kept busy in preparing the yachts for to-day's race off Larchmont. From the attention given yesterday to headsails, they may be found to fit somewhat better. The stretching of the Columbia's mainsail has made it too large for the spars. It is understood that it will be cut down the width of a cloth along the luff, but as the cloths run crosswise, the cutting will take off the ends of all the cloths that reach to the luff. The sail will then be drawn in to the mast. As this will, however, affect the fit at the head, some trimming off will be necessary there. This cutting down, it may be noted, however, does not reduce the sail spread, but simply takes up the slack caused by stretching.

It is stated on good authority that as soon as the Columbia returns to Bristol, and that will probably be early next week, her new steel mast will replace the pine stick she now has. The Defender's steel mast is said to have given eminent satisfaction, and, as it was put in as an experiment for the benefit of the Columbia, the latter will now receive the one which has been under construction for her. It is said that it was owing to the necessity of an early return to Bristol to have the new mast stepped that Mr. Iselin declined to fix next Saturday, which commences Larchmont's race meet, and which would have been very gratifying to the club, for the Columbia-Defender Sound races. He had originally promised to race under Larchmont auspices on July 4, and with the Riverside Club at its annual regatta to-day. The delay in getting the blocks for the Columbia's rigging made it necessary to postpone the Sandy Hook race from July 1 to July 6, and the Larchmont race from the 4th to the 8th, the date promised to the Riverside Club. Mr. Iselin offered to race for this club July 10, but the arrangement fell through, mainly, it is supposed, because the trying-out spins on the Sound had satisfied Mr. Iselin that the steel mast would be an improvement.

Capt. Charlie Barr was asked yesterday how he felt over the outcome of Thursday's race. He was in his usual amiable but uncommunicative mood.

"Well," he said, "you saw the race."

"Did it develop any new points of information as to the relative merits of the boats?"

"Oh, yes; a race always does that for a new boat."

In reference to the bad fit of the sail, Capt. Barr said that new sails were expected to stretch, but that would be remedied. Asked if he had not regretted that the race gave no chance for running free, Capt. Barr said: "Well, no. Anything can run."

The hope was expressed that he would have more wind to-day than there was yesterday on the Sound, the surface of which was as smooth as glass. The Columbia's skipper said:

"You know this boat can go without any wind."

In regard to the Defender, Capt. Barr thought her bottom was quite as smooth as in '95, and that she was quite as fast.

The race at Larchmont will be started at 11:30 o'clock this morning. The club has chartered two tugboats, one for the committee and one for guests. The start will be from off Larchmont, and will be triangular, one leg being three miles between Larchmont and Prospect Point, in Hempstead Harbor, the other sides eight miles each converging to a point in the middle of the Sound to the eastward, and south of Stamford, This will make a course of nineteen miles, which is to be sailed thrice around, the direction of the start depending upon the direction of the wind. This course will give an excellent opportunity for observing the handling of the craft, and for a test of the cleverness of the respective crews. In the smooth waters of the Sound it is expected that the Columbia will beat Defender by figures which will make those of Thursday look very small. The prize for to-day's race is a valuable cup offered by Commodore Postley.

SHAMROCK MAKING READY.

Emperor William's Yacht Meteor Will Race with the Cup Challenger—Trials Next Week.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 7.—Interest in the Shamrock's trial has been greatly increased by the report that Emperor William is sending his yacht Meteor to participate in the trial spins expected to take place early next week.

Sir Thomas Lipton said in an interview with a representative of The Associated Press this afternoon:

"Shamrock is preparing as fast as possible, but there is a lot to be done yet. We might be able to stretch her sails to-morrow evening, and she will be quite ready Tuesday or Wednesday, but we are not going to unduly hurry or leave Southampton precipitately.

"The trials will be over a measured course. If Shamrock takes a spin to-morrow she will be escorted by the Erin, with a distinguished party, and by the Iverna. Mr. Jameson is expected here to-night."

SEA CLIFF RACE A DRIFT.

Tardiness in Starting the Yachts Prevents Many of Them from Finishing—Coot Sails Well.

Thirty-eight well-manned sloops, catboats, cutters, yawls, and other small boats started out under a stiff breeze shortly after noon yesterday in the Sea Cliff Yacht Club's annual regatta. The courses they were to take were about eight miles for the boats thirty feet and under, and for the larger ones about twice that distance.

The start was scheduled for 11 A. M., but there was such a good breeze at that time that the Regatta Committee decided to wait for several boats that could be seen approaching. By waiting, in order to make the regatta as large as possible, they spoiled the chance for a good race. Instead of finishing in three hours, two-thirds of the boats drifted along helplessly all afternoon without even a breath of wind to help them, and up to 7 P. M. only thirteen of the thirty-eight starters had crossed the finish line. Mr. Clarke was the solitary member of the judges' party to remain in the Melba to take the time at the finish.

The principal race of the afternoon was that for fifteen-foot open cats, for the winner of which Thomas Clapham of Roslyn offered as a prize a new seventeen-foot catboat. This race was won by the Coot. Even with the drift at the finish, it managed to crawl across the line in time to win by 18 seconds. She was not the first boat in her class to finish, for the Helen beat her home by 4 minutes and 48 seconds, but Coot had been sailed by only one man, her owner, A. D. Prince, and that gave her an allowance of 5 minutes, which enabled her to win. Another race, the finish of which was exciting in spite of the dead calm that prevailed, was the one for twenty-five foot cabin catboats. Five of these finished within about two and a half hours of the start, but the first in the class over the line, the Qui Vive, was beaten, through a handicap, by one second. The winning boat, the Win or Lose, was in this case quite appropriately named, for her fate was in doubt until the judges figured that her allowance of 1 minute and 42 seconds gave her the race by a second.

The Esperanza, owned by H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., was the only one of the boats that sailed the sixteen-mile course to get over the line before sundown. The summaries follow:

SPECIAL CLASS—30 FEET.

Boat and Owner.	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Cor'c'd Time. H.M.S.
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	12:05:00	6:10:34	6:05:34
Acushla, C. S. Wills	12:05:00	Withdrawn.	

CLASS FOR 25-FOOT CABIN CATBOATS.

Phi Kappa Psi, J. I. Bergen	12:10:00	2:40:05	2:37:21
Hannah, R. L. Crooke	12:10:00	2:16:07	2:16:00
Qui Vive, G. A. Freeth	12:10:00	2:13:51	2:13:51
Oconto, R. W. Hatf	12:10:00	2:35:28	2:34:31
Win Or Lose, J. S. Appleby	12:10:00	2:15:32	2:13:50

CLASS FOR 21-FOOT OPEN CATBOATS.

Spunk, C. E. Silkworth	12:10:00	2:42:38	2:42:20
Ox, R. Ravier	12:10:00	2:52:20	2:52:20

CLASS FOR 18-FOOT OPEN CATBOATS.

Kazaza, T. J. McCahill, Jr.	12:10:00	2:45:12	2:43:50
Dunlea, C. S. Dunning	12:10:00	5:13:05	5:13:05

SPECIAL CLASS FOR 15-FOOT OPEN CATBOATS.

Coot, A. D. Prince	12:10:00	3:13:21	3:08:21
Helen, A. Rae	12:10:00	3:08:39	3:08:39

THE AMORITA WINS AGAIN.

Brokaw Gould's Schooner Ahead in the Atlantic Club's Run.

GREENPORT, L. I., July 7.—After an enjoyable squadron run of twenty-six and a half miles the fleet of the Atlantic Yacht Club dropped anchor off the Manhassett House shortly before colors this afternoon. The fleet of racers had sailed over a course arranged by Col. David Austen and Louis Jackson, which gave them a good amount of windward work. In addition to the regular cups for the daily squadron, the final race for the Ballantine Cups was the feature. The result of the three races for the sloop cup remains in doubt, subject to a remeasurement of the Eidolin and Awa. The total distance for these three runs was 107 nautical miles, and under the present measurement these two flyers finished less than two minutes apart, the Eidolin being in the lead. The only accident of the day befell the Penguin. A shroud was carried away. The big schooners Lady Evelyn and Sachem did not leave their anchorage with the racing yachts. The Sachem was being fitted with a new topmast in place of the one which she had carried away in yesterday's race. The Lady Evelyn was got under way shortly before noon and arrived off Bug Light as the smaller racing craft finished the day's squadron run. During the run the Amorita sailed another winning pennant to her list of victories. She has won the schooner prize every day of the cruise thus far, as well as the Ballantine prize for schooners, which was presented by Commodore Ballantine for the shortest corrected time over the three days' sail of 107 miles.

The yachts crossed the line at the start with sheets well flattened on the starboard tack. The Awa was first away closely followed by the Penguin, Eidolin, Onteora, and Narika, in the order named. With the exception of Ondawa all crossed over the windward side of the line. The yawl Huron was the last of the first division to cross.

The winners were Amorita, Huron, Awa, and Eidolin for the Ballantine cups, a total distance of three runs, 104 miles.

Amorita wins cup for schooners, Eidolin wins cup for sloops. Sloops Awa and Eidolin are to file certificates of measurement if Awa desires to ask for protest. The yachts will lay at anchor off the Manhassett House tomorrow and Sunday, after which they will proceed on their ocean race to the south of Long Island, a distance of 138 miles. Among the prominent yachts that will participate in this event will be the schooners Sachem, Ramona, Katrina, Lady Evelyn, Coronet, and Amorita and the sloops Eidolin, Penguin, Winona, Eclipse, Daphne, and the Huron.

WOMEN RACE IN DORIES.

Wives of Jamaica Bay Yachtsmen Compete in Postponed Regatta.

The postponed races of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club's July 4 regatta were sailed yesterday. The winners were Vice Commodore B. F. Daly's Mavourneen, Charles F. Krauss's Vixen, and L. R. Jogger's Louise. An interesting race was that of five dories sailed by the wives of members. Mrs. W. W. Sheffer sailed the Midget to victory, and Mrs. J. E. Brennan brought the Joker in second.

The club will open its new dancing pavilion, erected over the water, to-night with a stag party, at which there will be a vaudeville entertainment. The programme for the annual cruise of the club has been issued. The fleet will rendezvous at College Point to-morrow, on Monday sail to Manhasset Bay, on Tuesday to New Rochelle, on Wednesday to Sea Cliff, on Thursday to Oyster Bay, on Friday to Black Rock, and on Saturday to Morris Cove.

RIVERSIDE YACHTS TO RACE.

Schooners, Sloops, Yawls, Knockabouts, and Catboats Entered.

Many fast yachts have been entered for the annual regatta to-day of the Riverside Yacht Club, the start to be at noon off Little Captain's Island, in Long Island Sound. The race will be under the rules of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound. The list of entries is as follows:

Schooners, Class F—Clorita, P. T. Dodge; Uncas, Charles Buchanan.

Fifty-one-foot Class Sloops—Syce, F. M. Hoyt; Kestrel, J. B. Mills.

Yawls, Forty-three-foot Class—Albicore, Seymour J. Hyde; Sultan, C. T. Somerville.

Sloops, Thirty-six-foot Class—Possum, J. R. Maxwell, Jr.; Amaryllis, Oswald Sanderson; Acushla, C. T. Wills; Vorant II., H. F. Whitmore.

Sloops, Thirty-foot, Handicap—Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.; Lorelei, Alfred Peats.

Twenty-five-foot Knockabouts—Momo, Clinton H. Crane; Olseen, H. W. Maxwell.

Twenty-one-foot Racing Knockabouts—Spindrift, S. C. Pirie; Kittie, Hazen Morse; Indianola, L. R. Alberger, Robin Hood, George Gartland; Nudge, F. W. Boyer, Mongoose, Simeon Ford; Nanposa, H. McFord; Cero, C. D. Mallory.

Sloops, Twenty-five-foot Class—Hourl, T. J. Bergen; Celia, W. Gould.

Cabin Catboats, Thirty-foot Class—Windora, W. L. Ward; Kit, T. J. Dunne; Rajah, C. T. Bedford.

Cabin Catboats, Twenty-five-foot Class—Qui Vive, George A. Freeth; Win or Lose, J. S. Appleby.

Open Catboats—Twenty-five-foot Class—Eisle, W. F. Gillespie; Florence, A. H. Alker; Sirene, Richard Outwater.

Open Catboats, Twenty-foot Class—Kazaza, T. J. McCahill, Jr.; Spunk, C. E. Silkworth.

Sloops, Eighteen-foot Class—Edwina II., J. Nelson Gould.

The Wa Wa Wins at Newport.

NEWPORT, July 7.—The thirty-footers held a race this afternoon, over the Dyer's Island course, with the wind southwest. Start was made at 3:23. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Wa Wa, Reginald Brooks	5:19:12	1:56:12
Hera, Ralph N. Ellis	5:21:32	1:58:32

Mr. Phillips's Yacht Is Chartered.

Ex-Commodore John F. Phillips has chartered his schooner yacht Southern Cross for the season to C. H. White of this city. The yacht is now in commission.

Operation on a Columbia Oarsman.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 7.—Bruce Falconer, who was stroke of the Columbia crew which rowed in the 'Varsity race at Poughkeepsie on June 27, has had an operation performed upon his hand at Lake Mohonk, where he has been since the regatta. His hand became swollen a few days before the race, but he insisted upon stroking his crew in the contest in spite of the pain. After the race an operation was found necessary. His recovery is now looked for, as his condition is much improved.

Ralph Meyers Drowned.

The body of Ralph Meyers, twenty-two years old, a clerk at 120 Broadway, and living in New Jersey, was found yesterday morning off the Liberty Island pier at the battery. The identification was made at the Morgue last night by Anthony Meyers, a brother. He could not account for his brother's drowning.

Bleecker Street Burglary.

The occurrence on July 4, as told by all of the daily papers, shows with what boldness burglary can be committed, even in broad daylight.

Stores and lofts could not be robbed on holidays, Sundays, or at night if protected by the well-known Holmes System of Electric Protection.

If you are robbed it is your own fault; you have no excuse. Almost all of your neighbors are protected by electricity.

We saved two places from burglary Thursday. Doesn't that sound better than it does to be robbed?

Send a postal and we will call upon you.

The place robbed on Sixth Avenue—having a burglar alarm—was not the Holmes protection, but a good-for-nothing local alarm.

HOLMES ELECTRIC PROTECTIVE CO.,
518 Broadway, 729 Sixth Avenue, or Havemeyer Bldg., 26 Cortlandt St.

FAST POLO AT CEDARHURST

Meadow Brooks Beat Lakewoods After Much Excitement.

ACCIDENTS TO THE PLAYERS

Robert J. Collier Hurled from His Pony and His Collarbone Broken—George J. Gould a Contestant.

A polo game that was characterized by more than the usual number of petty accidents and by an exciting finish such as is seldom seen was the contest between the Lakewood and Meadow Brook second teams yesterday afternoon at the Rockaway Hunt Club, Cedarhurst, L. I. The match was the final contest for the Blizzard Cups. The victory went to the Meadow Brook team by the narrow margin of one goal, after playing 3½ minutes over time in the last period, scoring 10½ goals to 9½ for Lakewood.

The third period was the sensational one of the day. It was filled with more accidents than often happen in an entire game. Robert J. Collier, playing for the Lakewood team, fell from his horse, breaking his collarbone, and had to retire from the sport. The accident happened while Collier was chasing the ball down the field toward the Lakewood goal posts. He had previously struck it, and as he got up to the ball again he leaned far over in his saddle, endeavoring to make a left-handed side stroke. He lost his balance and pitched forward heavily on his left shoulder, rolling over on the turf, while the pony scampered off to the paddock.

Collier jumped up at once, but a minute later the doctor was called for. The bone was temporarily set. His loss will be a severe one for Lakewood, as he was one of its best men, and it will probably be impossible for him to play again this season. J. Frank McFadden, one of the Philadelphia players, took Collier's place, and after a delay of about half an hour the sport was resumed.

About four minutes later "Jack" Dallett, Jr., the strongest Lakewood man, fell, and from the clubhouse it looked as though his horse was going to roll completely over him. The animal stopped, and Dallett was soon on his feet. Just before the accident to Collier, Dallett ran into one of the Meadow Brook players and received a hard fall. He was badly winded, and several minutes' time had to be taken out while he was being brought around to normal condition. Then George Gould found that the girth of his saddle needed tightening, and more time was taken out, so for a period of twenty minutes one hour and four minutes were needed to finish it.

Meadow Brook had to allow Lakewood three goals by handicap, and the Hempstead men to one behind until the fourth period, when goals by Appleton and Flinsch tied the game. Eustis a little later made another, giving Meadow Brook a lead of one. Then there was fast and grand polo, and when Dallett scored for Lakewood a mighty shout of approval went up. The time was up with the game still even, but it had to go on until one side scored again. If the players were excited, the spectators were equally so, and after three and a half minutes' overtime Flinsch made the deciding goal for Meadow Brook. The game started at 5:02, and finished at 7:45 o'clock, occupying nearly three hours, a record-breaker for length.

The teams, with handicaps, were:

MEADOW BROOK.	H'd'p.	LAKEWOOD.	H'd'p.
No. 1—C. E. Mackay.	3	George J. Gould	2
No. 2—J. B. Eustis	4	R. C. Collier	3
No. 3—J. W. Appleton	3	J. Dallett, Jr.	4
Back, R. E. F. Flinsch.	5	Back, P. F. Collier	3
Total	15	Total	12

The summary by periods is:

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by.	Team.	Time.
No. 1.	J. B. Eustis, Meadow Brook		0:45
No. 2.	R. J. Collier, Lakewood		6:15
No. 3.	J. B. Eustis, Meadow Brook		0:30
No. 4.	R. C. Collier, Lakewood		3:15
No. 5.	R. E. F. Flinsch, Meadow Brook		3:45

Knockout one minute overtime. Penalty of one-quarter goal against Meadow Brook for safety.

SECOND PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by.	Team.	Time.
No. 1.	J. Dallett, Jr., Lakewood		11:00
No. 2.	J. W. Appleton, Meadow Brook		1:15
No. 3.	R. J. Collier, Lakewood		4:30

Played 1½ minutes over time. Penalty of one-quarter goal against Meadow Brook for safety.

THIRD PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by.	Team.	Time.
No. 1.	J. Dallett, Jr., Lakewood		1:15
No. 2.	J. B. Eustis, Meadow Brook		1:15
No. 3.	R. J. Collier, Lakewood		1:30
No. 4.	C. E. Mackay, Meadow Brook		1:30
No. 5.	J. B. Eustis, Meadow Brook		3:45

Knockout three-quarters of a minute over time. Penalty of one-half goal against Lakewood for two safeties.

FOURTH PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by.	Team.	Time.
No. 1.	J. W. Appleton, Meadow Brook		1:15
No. 2.	R. E. F. Flinsch, Meadow Brook		4:15
No. 3.	J. B. Eustis, Meadow Brook		2:45
No. 4.	J. Dallett, Jr., Lakewood		4:00
No. 5.	R. E. F. Flinsch, Meadow Brook		6:15

Played three and a half minutes over time to score the deciding goal.

Goals earned—Meadow Brook, 11; Lakewood, 7. Allowed by handicap—Lakewood, 3. Lost by penalties—Meadow Brook, one-half goal for two safeties, and Lakewood one-half goal for two safeties. Total score—Meadow Brook, 10½; Lakewood, 9½.

The game to-day will be the final for the Ladies' Challenge Cup between Meadow Brook first and Devon.

A DISCOVERY ABOUT CANCER.

Great Interest in Dr. Lack's Statement that the Disease Does Not Result from a Germ.

The statement which has come from London to the effect that Dr. Lambert Lack has discovered that cancer is not the result of a germ, as has heretofore been very generally supposed, but invariably begins with an injury of a particular character to what is known as the basement membrane of the mucous membrane and its allied structures, has caused comment among medical men in this city. According to dispatches, scientific men throughout the world are much wrought up over Dr. Lack's discovery, and even the London Pathological Society, which is regarded as an extremely conservative body, has lent its weight and influence to Dr. Lack. It is said that Dr. Lack's investigations have proceeded so far that he will soon be in a position to give the world a serum for the cure of cancer, and to prove conclusively that it is neither a germ disease nor hereditary in any sense of the word.

When seen in reference to the matter yesterday, Dr. S. P. Brooks, house physician in the Skin and Cancer Hospital, Second Avenue, said that the very fact that the London Pathological Society had taken up Dr. Lack's cause was indication of itself that there was something in the theory.

"The theory, however, that cancer is altogether specific, that is to say, germ, origin has not been so generally adopted lately as it has been in time past. Of late years, of course, so many diseases have been found to be of germ origin that many scientists have inclined to the opinion that cancer would be found among the number. Nevertheless, they have never been able to find the germ.

"We here have found in certain cases, notably in epithelioma of the lip, which is a form of cancer, generally developing in a smoker who uses an old clap pipe, that the disease was the result of irritation of the lower tissues of the skin—differing from most other forms of cancer in that it starts from the outside instead of from the inside.

"As for the result of Dr. Lack's discovery, if he discover a serum, and it proves to be all that is claimed for it, it will affect our treatment materially. Instead of beginning, as we do now, with the knife, to remove the cancerous growth, we would, of course, use the serum. It will be a blessing to mankind if the results of the doctor's investigations bear out the earlier published reports."

Naval Cadets Will Visit West Point.

WEST POINT, July 7.—The United States training ship Annapolis, Commander Ingersoll, with the first-class cadets of the Naval Academy aboard, will pay a visit to West Point next Tuesday. A banquet will be tendered the class by the corps of cadets in the evening, to be followed with an illumination of the camp. The Annapolis will remain here until Friday.

Insolvent Company Must Pay Tax.

TRENTON, N. J., July 7.—The Court of Errors and Appeals to-day handed down an opinion that the receiver of the now defunct United States Car Company must pay to the State $7,000, due for franchise privileges. The court holds that this tax is payable whether the company is solvent or not.

The Standard Fabrics
from the famous looms of the world—at moderate cost
Burnham & Phillips
Custom Tailoring Only,
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

SENATOR CHANDLER ON TRUSTS

Says Relief Should Be Sought from State Authorities and Not from the General Government.

Redress from the evils resulting from trusts must, in the opinion of United States Senator William E. Chandler of New Hampshire, be sought from State authorities, and not from the General Government.

Senator Chandler was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. He declined to express to a reporter any opinion with reference to the charges preferred against his colleague, Senator Gallinger. On the subject of trusts, however, he spoke freely, and among other things said:

"Undoubtedly the time has arrived when the Republican Party must give proof of its sincerity in declaring against the trusts. The public cannot be materially harmed by the aggregation of individual capital in commercial enterprises. The trouble comes from the corporate powers granted in charters to corporations.

"The General Government cannot afford the redress demanded. With the exception of the Union Pacific, it has created no great corporation. The place to seek relief is in the Legislatures of the different States.

"Any State Legislature can decree that a foreign corporation shall not do business within the State over which that Legislature exercises authority. It can also repeal charters or modify the powers granted. The General Government can regulate railroad transportation, and that is about all. The feeling against trusts is certainly growing, and from this on there will be any amount of anti-trust legislation.

"Undoubtedly both National Conventions next year will declare against trusts in no uncertain tone, and so, too, in all probability, will the Republican and Democratic conventions in every State.

"What will be the result? Why, I don't know. But we do know that all the Democrats and all the Republicans elected to the Legislatures will be chosen on platforms pronouncing against trusts, so that if they are sincere there ought to be little reason to doubt the passage of any anti-trust legislation required."

THE TRUSTS AND THE TARIFF.

Edwin Burritt Smith Says Protection Fosters Monopolies.

CHICAGO, July 7.—In a paper read this afternoon before the Illinois State Bar Association Edwin Burritt Smith declared that the tariff breeds trusts. He urged the abolition of the protective tariff as a great step against monopolies. Mr. Smith's paper on "Trusts—Their Legal Status," with the ensuing remarks by other members, took up the greater part of the afternoon session. In his speech Mr. Smith said in part:

"The private corporation, it should always be remembered, is wholly a creature of law. As the public welfare is the first and last concern of law, it should provide for and protect private corporations only to the extent that such artificial combinations of private citizens subserve the public good. Their only justification must be found in the public need for the combination of the efforts and capacity of many individuals to carry forward enterprises of public utility, which are beyond the ability of natural persons, whether acting alone or in partnership, to undertake.

"The rigid observance of this limitation would have made impossible many of the gross corporate abuses from which society now suffers. It would have confined the sphere of private corporations to public or quasi-public enterprises of great magnitude, such as the telegraph, transportation, lighting, banking, and possibly mining, and a few other great industries. In lieu of this reasonable employment of the private corporation in a field beyond ordinary private enterprises, we have permitted and even encouraged it to invade all occupations, there to enter upon unequal terms into a war of extermination against individuals.

"In almost every State anybody, aided by a few dummies who can merely sign their names, may incorporate for any purpose which, as he chooses to state it, is not illegal. The issue of charters of incorporation to all comers, usually for a nominal fee, has become merely a clerical function. The public need—the only true test of corporate combination—has everywhere given way to private greed. Here lies the root of the noxious growth, which we know as the monopoly corporation."

$1,500,000 Chemical Company.

TRENTON, N. J., July 7.—The Continental Manufacturing Company, capital $1,500,000, was incorporated to-day. The company is formed to manufacture and sell chemicals and electrical and metallurgical products. The incorporators are Frank M. Zeller, Joseph W. Robinson, and Henry W. Paul of Philadelphia, William W. Frazier of Jenkintown, and Isaac D. Wheaton of Camden.

Big Towing Company Incorporated.

TRENTON, N. J., July 7.—The Great Lakes Towing Company, with a capital of $5,000,000, was incorporated here to-day. The incorporators are W. F. Coleman Carpenter, Frederick W. Klein, and Gustave Vonden Steinen.

WOMAN BRINGS A NOVEL SUIT.

Wants Damages from Saloon Keeper for Selling Husband Whisky.

Mrs. Mary A. Brady of 1 Oak Street has brought a suit in the Supreme Court for damages against James Maguire, a saloon keeper at 54 New Chambers Street, for continually supplying her husband with whisky while he was intoxicated. The case is of special interest from a legal point of view as very few such cases have been decided in this city, and it is said there has been none with all of the features of this one.

In her complaint, drawn up by her lawyer, William McArthur, Mrs. Brady says that Maguire has supplied her husband with liquor for the last six years, and after her protest, orally and in writing, "During this period of six years," says the complaint, "her husband has very largely patronized the liquor store of the defendant, and is a customer of his, and has been supplied by him with intoxicating liquors which he has consumed to an inordinate and unreasonable and wholly unnecessary extent."

Three years ago, Mrs. Brady said yesterday, when she found that her husband was frequenting the saloon of Maguire, which, she said, was then run up stairs as a "chartered club," she got the Excise Commission to close up this "club." After this, she said, her husband continued going to the same saloon, and she tried to put a stop to it. She ordered Maguire, she says, to sell no more whisky to her husband. This having no effect, she sent a written notice to the saloon keeper, to which, she says, he has paid no attention. This was in May.

In June she wrote to the Excise Commission in Albany for advice, and was told that she had two remedies—she could have Maguire's license canceled or she could bring suit for damages. She chose the latter, and seeks to recover $3,000 damages. She claims that her husband, when intoxicated, abuses her and is a pernicious example to the four children.

James Maguire said yesterday that he hardly knew Brady by sight. All that he knows of him, he said, is that he is a hard-working man, whom he has never seen drunk, and who has a fine reputation for sobriety and industry. He said he has never sold Brady a drink of whisky or of beer when he was intoxicated.

John Brady is a truckman in the employ of Eugene J. Conran, 23 Ferry Street, and a big, healthy looking man. When asked about the case he said he knew nothing at all as to what his wife was trying to do. He declared he was not a drinking man and was never intoxicated.

Appeal for a Consumptive.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $75 to provide a few weeks board in Sullivan County for a poor carpenter who has incipient consumption, which, without the desired change of air, will soon become incurable. He has a wife and two young children who will be otherwise cared for during his absence. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

HOWELL STILL CHAMPION

He Wins the Final Heat for the Diamond Sculls at Henley.

BLACKSTAFFE HIS OPPONENT

The American Oarsman Four Lengths Ahead at the Finish—Results of the Other Contests.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, July 7.—The Henley Royal Regatta came to an end today under the most favorable conditions. The weather was perfect, but the attendance was not so numerous as usual. The racing contained no surprises and no close finishes.

Howell, the American oarsman, of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, beat Blackstaffe of the Vesta Rowing Club in the final heat for the Diamond Sculls, of which Howell is the holder. Blackstaffe tried to slip off, but Howell responded splendidly, and, cutting his opponent down, went right ahead. Blackstaffe hung on to Fawley Court, where he stopped, dead beat. Howell paddled in four lengths ahead, in 8:06. Howell's victory was immensely popular. He is regarded here as an Englishman rather than an American.

In the final heat for the Grand Challenge Cup the Leander Club beat the London Rowing Club. The Leander crew, with a stroke of forty-one to the London crew's forty, were speedily in front, and gradually forged ahead, winning by a length and a quarter, in 7:12.

Balliol College, Oxford, won the final heat for the Visitors' Challenge Cup, (fours,) defeating New College, Oxford. Balliol and New both started off with 37 strokes, but Balliol promptly went ahead. When half the distance had been covered, the New College crew lessened the lead of their opponents, but their boat commenced to roll, and Balliol won by a length. Time—8:01.

In the final heat for the Thames Challenge Cup, First Trinity beat the Kingston Rowing Club. First Trinity was the quicker in getting away, was a length ahead at Fawley Court, and won by two and three-quarter lengths. Time—7:25.

Trinity Hall beat the London Rowing Club in the final heat for the Wyfold Challenge Cup, (fours.) Trinity Hall was off first, rowing 38 strokes to the London crew's 39. The latter caught Trinity Hall at the top of the island, and a terrific struggle ensued. Trinity Hall, however, gradually forged ahead until, at the mile, they were clear of the opposing oarsmen, and they won by two and three-quarter lengths. Time—7:57.

Eton defeated Pembroke in the final heat for the Ladies' Challenge Plate, (eights.) There was much enthusiasm when the young Etonians fairly rowed down their strong opponents and re-established their claim as the holders of this handsome cup. Eton struck a 39 stroke to Pembroke's 40, but promptly went in front, and was half a length ahead at the Rectory. At Fawley Court Eton was a length in front. Pembroke then drew up, but Eton spurted and won by two lengths and a quarter in 7:20.

In the final heat for the Silver Goblets and Nickalls Challenge Cup, (pairs,) the Leander Club beat the St. George's Hospital Club. The contest was very one-sided, Leander being a length ahead a quarter of a mile from the start. The Leanders continued in the lead easily, and won by a length and a quarter, in 8:49.

In the final heat for the Stewards' Challenge Cup, (fours,) Magdalen College, Oxford, beat the Favorite-Hammonia crew of Hamburg. This was a runaway affair. Although the Germans got away first and led to the top of the island, bad steering lost them a lot of ground and the Magdalen crew, rowing splendidly, won by five lengths. Time, 7:51. There was a feeling of relief when Magdalen disposed so easily of the German crew, as many had predicted would win. The cheers which greeted the winners were much heartier than those given to any other victors and emphasized the general joy that the trophy was not to be taken abroad.

When Lady Esther Smith presented the prizes after the races, Col. Willan, the umpire, made a brief speech, in which he welcomed the foreign crews to Henley. He said:

"We are especially glad to renew acquaintance with the Argonauts, who made such a favorable impression when they were here two years ago. They are good sportsmen and rowed their races out to the end in bulldog spirit. We like to see that they made a bold bid for the Grand, and, although we should be extremely sorry to part with the cup, there is no place where we would rather see it go than to Canada."

When Gold came up to receive the prizes for the Grand and the Stewards', he was greatly cheered in recognition of the skill with which he had piloted the two crews to victory. Gold stroked the Leanders when they defeated Yale.

Little Ada Fogg Buried.

PATERSON, N. J., July 7.—County Physician McBride decided to-day that no suspicion attached to the housekeeper in the home of little Ada Fogg of Ashley Heights, whose funeral was stopped yesterday by his order pending an investigation. A burial permit was issued. Ada, who was five years old, died on Wednesday. The same day two neighbors heard screams for mercy, so they said, and upon rushing into the house are said to have found the housekeeper in the act of holding the child by the neck under a water tap. It was alleged that there were marks on the child's neck caused by the housekeeper. The investigation proved that these marks were caused by red flannel bandages.

BROOKLYN DIRECTORIES 1899.

You are cautioned against bogus Directories. Each year some one is imposed upon and swindled. Lain's is the only original publication. No reprints, but a legitimate house-to-house canvass. Before buying, see that it is Lain & Healy's. Owing to misrepresentations that we were out of the business, &c., we give this caution.

All our publications will be issued as usual.

LAIN & HEALY, 17 Willoughby St.

The New York Times
Illustrated Magazine
OF TO-MORROW,
SUNDAY, JULY 9TH,
will contain, among others, the following features:

Latest portrait and review of life of Wm. K. Vanderbilt; full page of snap shots of Roosevelt's Rough Riders at Las Vegas, New Mexico; photograph of Charles M. Murphy's race on a wheel with a Long Island locomotive; interesting article on Echo Bay, the New Rochelle yachting centre; pictures and description of the Island of Cuba, compiled from the book by Robert P. Porter; portraits of stage celebrities; reproductions of some of the famous paintings recently exhibited in New York, with descriptive text by Charles de Kay.

"THE POPULARITY OF
Apollinaris
("THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS")
is chiefly due to its irreproachable character."
The Times.

"DRINK NOTHING but Natural Mineral Water, such as Apollinaris, free from all vegetable poisons."
Boston Journal.

A FUR FIRM DISAPPEARS.

Creditors Are Hunting for V. Altman & Co., Who Were at 30 Bond Street Until Early This Week.

Creditors are hunting for the firm of V. Altman & Co., fur manufacturers until the early part of the week at 30 Bond Street. Obserstein & Kohner, attorneys, have the claims of the creditors, and said yesterday that criminal proceedings would be instituted against Victor Altman, senior member of the firm, as soon as he could be located.

It is said that on Monday the stock of goods in the manufactory was worth $10,000, but when the Sheriff took possession of the place on Wednesday everything had disappeared except a few remnants, worth perhaps $200. The creditors of the firm are of the opinion that the goods were removed on July 4, when the fur district was quiet.

The discovery that something was wrong with the affairs of V. Altman & Co. was made on Wednesday, when G. Kleinbaum, a fur dealer of West Houston Street, visited the place to collect a bill which the firm owed him. He found the doors locked, and learned that nobody had been there that day. The total liabilities of V. Altman & Co. are estimated at $25,000.

It was ascertained that Julius Altman, a brother of Victor, had been operating at 52 East Ninth Street as a fur manufacturing contractor. No stock of value was found in Julius Altman's workrooms. On Thursday evening his residence, at One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Pleasant Avenue, was visited by Deputy Sheriff Strauss, who took possession of about $400 worth of furs. At 52 East Ninth Street a young man was found who gave the name of Hirsch Allen and said that he was the partner of Julius Altman. He said that the firm had done several hundred dollars' worth of work for V. Altman & Co. and had received no pay for it. He said his partner had disappeared and he did not know where to find him.

New Offices for Oelrichs & Co.

Messrs. Oelrichs & Co., the agents of the North German Lloyd, have removed their offices to 5 Broadway, Bowling Green Building, where they will occupy the whole floor for entering from Broadway to Greenwich Street. Their removal is caused by the appropriation of their building for the new Custom House, and they leave their old offices, 2 Bowling Green, after having occupied them for a period of over twenty-seven years.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Alman

Wanamaker's

A Half Day

IF any of these interest you, come before noon. Store closes at 12 o'clock to-day, remember.

Separate Skirts Doubled values for a half day's selling. Skirts you can be sure of. Hang well, wear well, handsome and fashionable. Prices in many cases

Less Than Half

Read:

At $1.50—Pique and other Summer goods; various colors; well made; values up to $3.25.
At $2.50—Pique, denim and ther goods; many exquisitely trimmed; your choice of colors; values up to $5.50
Second floor, Broadway.

A Sale of Women's Sailor Hats, Once-a-Year Prices Not oftener than once a season are goods like these offered at such prices. As a common thing that occasion comes late in the season. What do you think of these values for *now*?

One group at 50c. each—This comprises stylish sailor hats of very much and very fine straw, and various kinds between the extremes. Fine silk bands of black, navy blue, red and polka dots. Usually $1.50 and $1.25. Choice at 50c.

Another group at 25c. each—They are $1.25 and $1 hats. Correct shapes. Stylish ribbons of various colors. A good supply, but at 25c. it will be picked.

Main floor, Tenth street aisle.

About Sporting Shoes For horse or hunt; for link, court, wheel or field—all sorts of high-class boots and shoes. We have so much to tell about our every-day stock that pigskin riding-leggings, coolie cloth Oxfords, strong prospecting boots, shoes for all sports and all the rest of the specialties in foot-wear seldom obtain a word. But they're here, in rare quality, and well worth buying.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street

White Lawn Waists A fresh lot, just in, is displayed this morning. Judging from numerous experiences this simple announcement of their arrival is all that is needed to send them out quickly. Sheer lawns made up in latest effects, in a dozen or more qualities. 85c. to $6.50.

Second floor.

Men's Silk-Front Shirts, 60c. These are shirts of an extra good quality of cambric, with silk fronts 15 in. wide. This unusual width gives the shirt the appearance of one of all-silk. Good patterns. $1 for shirts like these would be a reasonable price.

Men's Madras Ties, 6 for 25c. Neat plaids and stripes; fast colors; best Madras, 30 gross for only a half day's selling. 25c. a half dozen.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Saturday's Clothing News for Men and Boys Every word of what follows has vital interest for you, if it's clothing you're after. Read it.

FOR MEN

At $10—Broken lots of serge suits that were $12 and $15.
At $5—Bicycle suits; new fabrics; regularly $8.
At $5—Bicycle trousers of fine shepherd's plaid worsteds.
At $2.50 and $3.50—Bicycle trousers, of all-wool cheviots.
At $1.50—Linen crash trousers; well made, good cooking.
At $3.50—Striped flannel trousers; new and stylish.

FOR BOYS

At $1.50—Sailor suits in striped Galatea; brown, pink, light and dark blue. All sizes.
At $1.75—Sailor suits of blue creole; with white duck shields, white soutache trimming.
At $2—Sailor suits of fine quality white duck; embroidered shields and pointed sleeves. Also sailor suits in striped Galatea; blue, pink, and brown, stylish and attractive.
At 25c.—Washable knee trousers, in linens, crashes, plaid linens, and linen crash.
At 50c.—Boys' blouses in cheviots, seersuckers and percales; sizes 3 to 15 years.
Second floor, Fourth Avenue.

Summer Underwear And Hosiery For Everybody Just a few specimen values for men, for women and for children. Many more no less attractive:—

FOR MEN

Balbriggan Underwear at 25c. a garment—Shirts and drawers of ecru balbriggan, light weight, well made; underwear that holds its shape well.
Bicycle Hosiery at 37½c.—Of lisle thread, fast black; with feet; cuffs in great variety of patterns. Also of English wool; footless; fancy legs and tops.

FOR WOMEN

Ribbed Vests at 25c. each—Of white light weight lisle thread; low neck, sleeveless. Also of fine cotton; high neck, long or short sleeves.
Fast Black Stockings, 3 pairs 50c.—Of fine, durable cotton; a weight suitable for bathing or ordinary wear; easily worth 25c. pair.

FOR CHILDREN

Fast Black Stockings, fine gauge, Summer weight; narrow ribbed; double knees.

Sizes	5 and 5½.	6 to 8.	8½ to 9.
Prices.	10c.	12½c.	15c.

Worth double.
Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

Wife Murderer Commits Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—William Keaton, who on June 6 shot his wife, Ida, inflicting wounds from the effects of which she died on July 4, committed suicide in his cell in Moyamensing Prison to-day by hanging himself with his suspenders. Keaton also shot two other women at the time he fatally wounded his wife, but their injuries were not serious. The prison officials refused to allow Keaton to attend his wife's funeral to-day, which is said to be the cause of his suicide.

Wealthy Suicide's Queer Note.

HIGHTSTOWN, N. J., July 7.—John W. Dey, a wealthy retired citizen of this place, committed suicide here to-day by shooting himself. He left a note which read as follows: "I have made mistakes for which I can't account. I hope the Lord will have mercy on my soul and protect my innocent daughter." Neither his friends nor his daughter can understand the reference in the note to "mistakes."

RACES AT BRIGHTON BEACH

Close Finishes the Rule and Long Shots Land in Front.

WAX TAPER AT ODDS OF 60 TO 1

Tyrshena, Winner of the Fifth Event, Disqualified for Bumping Handsel, the Favorite.

The luck of the Brighton Beach Racing Association has improved, and the traditions of twenty years are apparently to be broken, for the second day of the annual meeting yesterday saw weather and track perfect, an attendance of about 8,000 persons, and a series of finishes close enough to interest even that small minority who did not swarm around the bookmakers or send their money to be put down for them—which last nearly every one of the 3,000 or 4,000 women present faithfully did. The unexpected happened in five of the six races, and there was a succession of hard drives for first money, with the results in doubt until the last long stride under the tape.

The most exciting events, so far as individuals were concerned, were the materialization of such dreams as winnings at 60 to 1. General interest was most intense and the supply of emotion for which most race-goers pay their money was most copious after the fifth race, when Tyrshena, the announced winner and leader in a hard rush at the finish, was disqualified and first place money was awarded Handsel, the favorite. The decision was popular even among those who lost money by it, for the foul was done in front of the grand stand, and so palpable was it that there was no opportunity for doubt. O'Connor, who was on Tyrshena, brought her up in the finish, and while she was neck and neck with Handsel crowded him over against the rail so that it was a choice between a pull up and a casualty.

The first announcement, "16, 5, 4"—Tyrshena, Handsel, The Dolphin—was greeted with much applause, which, however, was as silence compared with the scream of delight, in which the women joined, jumping to their feet, when the change was made—for the money thus won had been given up as lost, and the joy was sudden.

The greatest surprise of the day was the performance of Wax Taper in the second race. He had far the worst of the start, and had to run far before he joined the others. He was regarded as out of it even by the few who had ventured their money on him at 60 to 1 to win and 20 to 1 for place, but near the home stretch a sudden application of the whip seemed to electrify him, and he tore his way through the mob and to the front, clearing the leaders by a length and leaving MacFlecknoe and Her Ladyship to a desperate fight for second money.

Another surprise was furnished by Glorian in the sixth. He trailed, allowing Satin Slipper and George Keene to do the fighting and create the excitement until they were well into the stretch, and then went up with a rush for which nobody was looking and won by a head, although McCue, on Satin Slipper, was plying his whip with vindictive power.

The starting was generally satisfactory, but in the third race Al Reeves was left fifteen or twenty lengths at the post, and made only a pretense of galloping around the track far in the rear of the most remote of the sixteen other horses in the procession.

THE SUMMARIES.

The following are the summaries of the races:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $600 in 1899. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48 2-5.

1—Lackland, Perry Belmont's br. c., 3 years, by Spendthrift-Landrino, 107 pounds, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Spencer)
2—Flirt, J. Rodecap's b. c., 4, 116, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(O'Leary)
3—Grey Jacques, William Easton's gr. c., 3, 114, 60 to 1.....(Mitchell)
Sir Hubert, 3, 107, 20 to 1, (Wilson;) Arbaces, 4, 119, 12 to 1, (Doggett;) Oneska, 3, 102, 7 to 1, (McCue;) Walk Not, 3, 100, 30 to 1, (Van Keuren;) Pirate M., 3, 114, 8 to 1, (Taral;) Mall Bag, 3, 104, 50 to 1, (Odom;) Hardy C., 4, 116, 200 to 1, (Scherrer,) and Lepida, 3, 102, 200 to 1, (J. Slack,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, 10 pounds below the scale. Purse, $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to the second and $25 to the third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02 2-5.

1—Wax Taper, William Easton's br. c., by Candlemas-Utility, 112 pounds, 60 to 1 and 20 to 1.....(Bullman)
2—Mac Flecknoe, J. D. Smith's b. c., 112, 3 to 1 and even.....(O'Leary)
3—Her Ladyship, J. L. Holland's b. f., 109, 8 to 1.....(Odom)
Idwin, 112, 5 to 1, (N. Turner;) Watercure, 109, 20 to 1, coupled with Independent, (Wilson;) Pettifogger, 112, 6 to 1, (Spencer;) Battle Royal, 114, 10 to 1, (Taral;) Picarly, 112, 30 to 1, (Moody;) Lady Incas, 109, 6 to 1, (Doggett;) Hamilcarper, 112, 20 to 1, (Scherrer;) La Vega, 112, 6 to 1, (McCue;) Federalist, 112, 150 to 1, (Gishen;) Beautiful, 109, 150 to 1, (Hennessey;) Ellin Conig, 112, 100 to 1, (Van Kueren;) Turo Heart, 109, 50 to 1, (O'Connor,) Independent, 109, 200 to 1, coupled with Watercure (Mitchell,) and Reeve, 112, 100 to 1, (Setley,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds, to carry 105 pounds. Purse, $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to the second and $25 to the third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08 1-5.

1—Florence Clark, John Daly's b. f., by His Highness-Dear Louise, 100 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Odom)
2—Van Var, Miss M. Oliver's b. f., 100, 25 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(Bullman)
3—Landgrave, James Galway's b. c., 105, 15 to 1.....(McCue)
Lady Madge, 100, 8 to 1, (Evans;) Dan Cupid, 107, 10 to 1, (Spencer;) Tourraine, 102, 6 to 1, (Alexander;) Dolmyke Queen, 100, 40 to 1, (R. Lewis;) Saccharine, 100, 10 to 1, (Mitchell;) Hias, 100, 50 to 1, (Olesan;) Sharpless, 105, 60 to 1, (Moody;) Innesennamara, 102, 6 to 5, (Clawson; Requita, 100, 30 to 1, (Wilson;) College Boy, 108, 10 to 1, (N. Turner;) Our Annie, 100, 100 to 1, (Michaels;) Reuse O'Lee, 100, 8 to 1, (O'Connor,) Haytime, 107, 20 to 1, (Doggett,) and Asthore, 105, 60 to 1, (Van Kueren,) also ran. Al Reeves, 3, 112, 100 to 1, (J. Slack,) was practically left at post.

Won in a hard drive by a head; a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08 1-5.

1—Affect, John Daly's br. f., by His Highness-Easite, $2,000, 104 pounds, even and 3 to 5.....(McCue)
2—Ceylon, E. W. Heffner's br. g., 89, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(O'Connor)
3—Trumpet, M. F. Dwyer's br. c., 112, 7 to 1.....(Mitchell)
Frelinchuysen, 92, 6 to 1, (Odom;) Big Gun, 115, 8 to 1, (Taral;) Decimal, 89, 100 to 1, (J. Slack,) Manitoban, 104, 12 to 1, (Clawson;) Scala, 101, 20 to 1, (Bullman;) Nansen, 108, 20 to 1, (N. Turner;) Neponset, 106, 100 to 1, (Romanelli,) and Easterling, 93, 100 to 1, (McQuade,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a gallop by three lengths; a head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. One mile. Time—1:41 2-5.

*1—Tyrshena, C. Plate & Co.'s ch. c. 3 years, by Tyrant-Shena Van, $500, 91 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(N. Turner)
2—Handsel, Newton Bennington's ch. c., by Hanover-Tarantella, $800, 106, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(N. Turner)
3—Woolhurst, C. Fleischmann's Sons' b. g., 5, 8 to 1 and even.....(Wilson)
4—The Dolphin, M. Feeney's ch. c., 4, 106, 60 to 1.....(O'Leary)
*Disqualified for fouling. Handsel placed first, Woolhurst second, and The Dolphin third.

Ed Tipton, 3, 95, 20 to 1, (R. Lewis;) Diminutive, 3, 86, 60 to 1, (Ryan;) The Burlington Route, 3, 107, 60 to 1, (Richards;) Tyran, 3, 88, 40 to 1, (J. Slack;) Ondeal, 5, 98, 5 to 2, (Odom;) Mordecai, 4, 103, 60 to 1, (Mitchell,) and Holland, 3, 97, 10 to 1, (McCue,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a hard drive by a head; three lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. One mile. Time—1:42.

1—Glorian, W. B. Jennings's br. c., 4 years, by Sir Modred-Glorianne, 114 pounds, 7 to 1 and even.....(N. Turner)
2—Satin Slipper, M. F. Dwyer's b. f., 3, 104, 2 to 1 and 1 to 2.....(McCue)
3—George Keene, Sydney Paget's b. c., 4, 121, 7 to 10.....(Clawson)
4—Specialist, F. M. Wood's b. g., 3, 99, 80 to 1.....(Mitchell)

Won in a hard drive by a head; three lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Fraset	110	Thermas	96
Golden Sceptre	106	Posthaste	96
Knightbanneret	102	Frandoo	96
Salmagundi	102	Bold Knight	95
Lady Algy	101	Sakhrat	95
Minusink	101	Tildy Ann	93
Vendig	98	Back Talk	93
Pegasus	97	Daily Report	91
Mynheer	96	Shamokin	91

Also eligible to start should any of the above scratch:

Optican	104	Desculudora	93
All Gold	99		

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Bannockburn	126	Charentus	106
George Keene	117	George Boyd	102
Merry Prince	112	Azucena	97

THIRD RACE.—The Undergraduate Stakes, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances. Five and a half furlongs.

Mischievous	122	Carrollton	107
Flaunt	112	Prestige	107
Shoreham	112	Osceola	107
Gonfalon	107		

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; non-winners of $750; selling. Six furlongs.

Imperator	100	Bona Dea	104
High Jinks	109	Hapsburg	96
Momentum	109	Peace	93
Baloff	106	Savory	93
Utopia	100	Sky Scraper	93
Rinaldo	106	Lioness	88
Gala Day	104	Tender	88
Charlie Rose	104		

FIFTH RACE.—The Billow Stakes, a welter-weight handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Buchi	127	Clonsilla	117
Lackland	124		

SIXTH RACE.—The Chantilly Stakes, a handicap hurdle race for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a half over six hurdles.

Premier	154	Doggett	138
Ben Eder	146	Talisman	134
Forget	143	Fushisha	133
Captain Piersall	138	The Tory	130

"Tod" Sloan Second in a Race.

LONDON, July 7.—At the first day of the Lingfield Summer meeting to-day, Mr. Wallace Johnstone's Harrow, won the Lingfield Park Stakes of 3,000 sovereigns. "Tod" Sloan rode Mr. P. Lorillard's Sibola and finished second. Seven horses ran the straight mile. The betting was 3 to 1 against Sibola.

LARNED'S STRONG TENNIS.

The Summit Man Beats Allen of Yale at Orange, N. J.

In the Middle States championship lawn tennis tournament at Orange, N. J., yesterday, Larned, the expert from Summit, beat Allen, the Yale champion, and then won by default from Richard Stevens in the finals. Allen was outclassed and easily disposed of by Larned, but Stevens, who was expected to give him a rub, was sick in bed and had to default in the finals. The exhausting match of Thursday between Stevens and Paret proved too severe for the Hoboken man, and he was ill yesterday.

Paret's inter-city match against Ward was postponed until this afternoon, and on the result of that will depend the outcome of the team match. The New York players have won two and lost one of the three matches, and the Paret-Ward match this afternoon will be the last of the series.

The final in doubles between the excellent team from Harvard and Yale, as well as the championship match in singles between Whitman and Larned, also will be played this afternoon. The day's scores follow:

Championship Singles.—Semi-final round—W. A. Larned beat J. A. Allen, 6—3, 6—2.
Final round—W. A. Larned beat Richard Stevens, by default.
Championship Doubles.—First round—D. F. Davis and H. Ward beat R. D. Little and W. J. Clothier, 6—1, 6—4.
Semi-final round—H. H. Hackett and J. A. Allen beat W. A. Larned and E. P. Larned, 2—6, 6—4, 6—1; D. F. Davis and H. Ward beat G. H. Miles and S. C. Millett, 6—2, 6—2.
Consolation Singles.—Second round—M. S. Clark beat S. Franklin, 6—0, 6—1.
Semi-final round—J. Kearney, Jr., beat M. S. Clark, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3; W. C. Grant beat F. B. Hague, 6—3, 4—6, 7—5.
Final round—W. C. Grant beat J. Kearney, Jr., 6—1, 4—6, 6—4.

SAYS ATHLETES ARE AMATEURS.

Mr. Sullivan Replies to English Queries as to Harvard Men.

James E. Sullivan, Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union, has notified Charles Herbert of the Amateur Athletic Association of Great Britain that F. J. Quinlan and T. E. Burke, the Harvard athletes who sailed for England last Wednesday, and whose amateur status was questioned by the English association, are bona fide amateurs according to the Amateur Athletic Union, as are all the Harvard and Yale men who are to compete against Oxford and Cambridge. Secretary Sullivan's letter is an answer to one sent here asking about the amateur standing of the men, particularly Burke and Quinlan.

Burke and Quinlan, it is claimed, have been supported in training by the New York Athletic Club, and this has caused the question to arise in England as to whether these men are eligible to compete, since a condition in the challenge states that a representative shall not have received pecuniary assistance toward his support and maintenance as an athlete during any portion of his university career or any period prior thereto.

Unless the English athletes decide to strike out this condition it is not likely that Burke or Quinlan can compete.

CHESS GAMES IN LONDON.

Twenty-eighth Round of the International Tournament Played Off.

LONDON, July 7.—The chess experts played the twenty-eighth round of the international tournament in St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster, in this city, to-day, when the ninth round of the Berger system served for the pairing, which, therefore, read as follows:

Maroczy vs. Steinitz, Janowski vs. Lasker, Showalter vs. Blackburne, Schlechter vs. Mason, Cohn vs. Tschigorin, Bird vs. Tinsley. Lee and Pillsbury had byes.

The games resulted as follows: Maroczy beat Steinitz, Janowski and Lasker adjourned their game a second time this evening, the position being very much in favor of Lasker, Showalter went down before Blackburne, Schlechter defeated Mason, Cohn beat Tschigorin, and Bird disposed of Tinsley. The adjourned game between Mason and Cohn was won by the latter yesterday.

The scores follow:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
Bird	7	10	Mason	11	14
Blackburne	11½	10½	Pillsbury	14	9
Cohn	11	14	Schlechter	16	9
Janowski	16½	7½	Showalter	11½	14½
Lasker	21	4	Steinitz	10½	15½
Lee	9	16	Tinsley	5	20
Maroczy	16	9	Tschigorin	15	10

Fitzsimmons to Re-enter the Ring.

"Bob" Fitzsimmons has made up his mind to re-enter the prize ring, but he will not yet go after the heavyweights. He has agreed to meet "Kid" McCoy, who challenged him for the middleweight championship, which he still retains, and the fight will probably be arranged for next Fall. McCoy is in the West now, and is expected here next month to make final arrangements for the match. The new Coney Island Sporting Club, in which Fitzsimmons holds stock, has bid $15,000 for the fight. The men have agreed to fight for the largest purse offered.

EX-CONVICT IN TROUBLE.

Accused of Threatening His Employer, He Tells a Story of Persecution.

Harmon Hansen of Hoboken, N. J., was arraigned yesterday in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, for threatening the life of Frank Liftchild, a manufacturer of glass bottles, at 112 Front Street. Liftchild said that Hansen, who was an ex-convict, had said to him, "I'll take your life yet, and dare you to come outside." He said that Hansen was in the Elmira Reformatory in 1896 for burglary, but that others, with himself, had interested themselves in Hansen's behalf and secured his release in 1897. He employed Hansen, who left him about a week ago, and had since then been making threats.

Hansen told the Court that Liftchild's story about having helped him to get out of the reformatory was true. He then went to work for Liftchild, who acted as if he owned him body and soul, reminding him that he was an ex-convict and that he could not get employment anywhere if his past was known. Liftchild gave him wages which were barely enough to keep him. The climax came when Liftchild tried to reduce his wages. He was married, and could not stand the proposed reduction. He left Liftchild's employment and tried to get work elsewhere, but everywhere he went Liftchild pursued him, warning those to whom he applied that he was an ex-convict. He could get work nowhere on account of this persecution. He denied threatening Liftchild. Magistrate Brenner held him for examination.

Cornell Students for Chinese Service.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 7.—Upon the invitation of the Hon. Edwin H. Conger, United States Minister to China, Acting President Crane has nominated two members of the graduating class of Cornell University for appointment on the Chinese Maritime Customs Service. This is a body of men of European derivation, the head of the service being an Englishman. The pay at beginning is $70 a month and house, besides $1,000 for outfit and traveling expenses. Regular promotion to $700 a month or more is promised. The applications are officially stated to be numberless. The compliment of this invitation is shared by Cornell with only one other American institution, the State university of Mr. Conger's home.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Brooklyns Beat the Philadelphias in a Hard Batting Game.

NEW YORKS LOSE IN BOSTON

The Team Failed to Hit Willis's Pitching—Louisvilles, Pittsburgs, and Washingtons Win.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	47	22	.681
Boston	42	26	.618
Chicago	40	25	.615
Philadelphia	40	26	.606
Baltimore	37	28	.569
St. Louis	37	29	.561
Cincinnati	34	32	.515
Pittsburg	33	34	.493
New York	30	37	.448
Louisville	26	42	.382
Washington	23	47	.329
Cleveland	12	53	.185

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Brooklyn, 9; Philadelphia, 7.
Boston, 8; New York, 3.
Washington, 4; Baltimore, 3.
Pittsburg, 7; Chicago, 6.
Louisville, 6; Cincinnati, 3.
St. Louis-Cleveland games postponed on account of wet grounds.

Games To-day.

New York in Boston.
Philadelphia in Brooklyn.
Baltimore in Washington.
Chicago in Pittsburg.
Cincinnati in Louisville.
Cleveland in St. Louis.

The Brooklyns won another interesting game from the Philadelphias at Washington Park yesterday. The contest was conspicuous for hard hitting, the hits being equally divided. For a time it looked as if the Brooklyns would suffer a defeat, but they made a rally in the seventh inning and took the lead, which was retained to the end.

Dunn's pitching had no terrors for the hard-hitting Philadelphias in the early stages, and at times it fairly rained base hits. Dunn, however, did not go to pieces. He steadied down after the fifth inning. His curves, which seemed so easy in the early innings, were now very hard to hit, and in the last four innings he allowed his opponents only one base hit.

Magee, the pitcher whom the Philadelphia Club purchased from Louisville, was hit freely in two innings. His seventh inning was disastrous. The Brooklyns used rare judgment in placing their hits in this inning, and their base-running was daring and clever.

The Brooklyns outplayed the Philadelphias in fielding, the only error charged against the team being a fumble by Anderson. Anderson and Kelley were in fine batting form. The former's three hits netted as many runs, while Kelley, with two doubles, brought in three more runs. Lauder and Flick were also in a batting humor.

The game at Washington Park this afternoon will begin at 3 o'clock. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, cf	1	0	1	0	0	Cooley, 1b	1	2	11	2	0
Keeler, rf	2	2	1	0	0	Thomas, cf	0	1	1	0	1
Jennings, ss	1	1	4	1	0	Delehanty, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Kelley, lf	1	2	4	0	1	Lajoie, 2b	1	1	0	6	0
Dahlen, 3b	1	3	2	3	0	Flick, rf	0	3	3	0	1
Daly, 2b	0	2	1	2	4	Lauder, 3b	1	2	1	0	1
Anderson, 1b	1	3	10	1	1	McFarland, c	1	1	2	1	0
Smith, c	0	0	2	2	0	Cross, ss	0	1	1	7	1
Dunn, p	0	0	1	4	0	Magee, p	0	0	0	3	0
Total	9	12	27	15	1	Total	7	12	24	16	3

Brooklyn	1	2	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	—9
Philadelphia	1	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	—7

First base by errors—Brooklyn, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Philadelphia, 6. Bases on balls—Off Dunn, 1; off Magee, 3. Struck out—By Dunn, 1; by Magee, 1. Home run—Lauder. Three-base hits—McFarland, Lajoie. Two-base hits—Kelley, 2; Dahlen. Sacrifice hits—Thomas, Lauder. Stolen bases—Daly, Anderson. Double plays—Dahlen, Daly, and Anderson; Flick and Cooley. Passed ball—McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

ANOTHER DEFEAT FOR NEW YORK.

Weak Batting Caused the Team's Defeat in Boston Yesterday.

BOSTON, July 7.—The large number of bases on balls robbed to-day's game of much of its interest. Carrick did fairly well until the last inning, when he was hit hard. O'Brien's two catches of fly balls were the best plays made by the visitors. Attendance, 2,—. Score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hamilton, cf	1	1	3	1	0	V. Halt'n, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Stahl, rf	2	2	1	0	0	Tiernan, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Tenney, 1b	2	5	8	0	0	Davis, ss	0	0	4	2	1
Long, ss	2	2	2	4	0	Doyle, 1b	0	0	6	1	0
Collins, 3b	0	2	2	4	0	Gleason, 2b	0	1	2	6	0
Duffy, lf	1	2	4	1	0	O'Brien, lf	1	1	5	1	1
Lowe, 2b	0	0	2	2	0	Wilson, 3b	0	0	1	0	1
Clarke, c	0	1	4	2	1	Gettig, 3b	0	0	0	0	1
Willis, p	0	0	1	3	0	Grady, c	0	0	2	4	1
						Garrick, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	8	15	27	17	3	Total	3	5	24	13	4

Boston	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	3	—8
New York	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3

Three-base hit—Collins. Stolen bases—Duffy, (2,) Doyle, O'Brien, Grady. Double plays—Hamilton and Clarke; O'Brien and Grady; Davis and Doyle; Davis and Grady. First base on balls—Off Willis, 9; off Carrick, 5. Struck out—By Willis, 1; by Carrick, 1. Passed ball—Grady. Wild pitch—Carrick. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Smith.

Pittsburg, 7; Chicago, 6.

PITTSBURG, July 7.—Garvin had two bad innings, the second and third, when the Pittsburgs made nine hits and all of their runs. Tannehill was easy, and Leever was substituted in the eighth. The feature was the batting of Green of Chicago, which probably equals the individual record of the season. Out of five times at bat he made four hits, with a total of nine bases. Score:

Pittsburg	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—7
Chicago	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	—6

Base hits—Pittsburg, 12; Chicago, 12. Errors—Pittsburg, 4; Chicago, 2. Batteries—Pittsburg, Tannehill, Leever, and Schriver; Chicago, Garvin and Donahue. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt.

Louisville, 6; Cincinnati, 3.

LOUISVILLE, July 7.—The Louisvilles made it three straight from the Cincinnatis to-day. Breitenstein was batted hard in the first three innings. Score:

Louisville	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—6
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3

Base hits—Louisville, 11; Cincinnati, 9. Errors—Cincinnati, 1. Batteries—Louisville, Dowling, and Powers; Cincinnati, Breitenstein and Wood. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Latham.

Washington, 4; Baltimore, 3.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—McGinnity, the Baltimore's pitcher, was not in good form to-day. He was rather wild, and the Washingtons hit him frequently. Mercer pitched well, the visitors being unable to make a hit until the sixth inning. Score:

Washington	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—4
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	—3

Base hits—Washington, 10; Baltimore, 4. Errors—Washington, 1; Baltimore, 2. Batteries—Washington, Mercer and Kittridge; Baltimore, McGinnity and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. McDonald and Manassau.

Herald Nine Beats The Sun Team.

The Herald team won another game in the Morning Newspaper Baseball League yesterday, defeating The Sun nine at Prospect Park by a score of 16 to 12. The Herald now has a clear lead for the championship.

New York Harbor Defense Plans.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, some time ago called upon the Board of Engineers at New York for a plan for the defense of New York Harbor, with a view of meeting the requirements of the new east channel, which is now being dredged. To-day he received a very elaborate report, with maps and drawings, making a complete plan. Gen. Wilson is very much gratified to learn that the cost of the new project of the defense will be considerably less under the plans submitted to-day than were the estimates heretofore under consideration.

Money Order Business Grows Rapidly.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—A comparative statement of the money order business of the country for the quarter ended March 31 last, the final returns of which have just come in, show there were 7,846,168 money orders issued, amounting to $52,383,938. This is an increase over the corresponding quarter last year of $3,890,306.

FINAL GOLF GAME TO-DAY

Harriman to Meet Douglas for the Amateur Championship.

LAST WESTERN PLAYER OUT

McDonald Defeated by the Meadow Brook Man Yesterday—Travis Outplayed by Douglas.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., July 7.—The golf championship for 1899 will be won by an Eastern man. H. M. Harriman of the Meadow Brook Golf Club of Hempstead, L. I., and the present champion, Findlay S. Douglas, won the semi-finals in the amateur tournament at Onwentsia to-day, and will meet to-morrow in the deciding struggle for the championship. It will be a Scotch golfer against a native American.

Harriman, who formerly played football and baseball at Princeton, won so impressively to-day from his opponent, Charles B. McDonald, and displayed such good form in every phase of the game, that to-night many of the golfers who have followed the play of the two men throughout the week are of the opinion that Douglas will be pressed harder in to-morrow's game than in any he has had during the present week, and will have to be at his best to remain the champion. The general belief is that the game will not be won by more than two or three holes by either man.

McDonald's defeat by Harriman removed the last Westerner from the list of contestants. This game, because on it depended whether or not a Western player would contest in the finals, proved a lodestone to the enthusiasts who came out to view the semi-final struggles, and an unusually large gallery closely followed the play both in the morning and afternoon. McDonald's work was a decided disappointment to his friends. He did well in the play for the first nine holes of the morning, but coming in he fell down badly on his iron work, losing several holes by poor putting that he should have won or at least halved. Harriman played consistent golf throughout. His drives all day were longer than McDonald's, though perhaps not enough so to affect the result materially. In his putting and short iron work that he excelled, and this finally won him the game.

Champion Douglas had an unexpectedly hard struggle to win from W. J. Travis. These two met last year in the semi-finals, Douglas securing a decisive victory. To-day, however, although Douglas finished the first eighteen holes four up, the game was not decided until the thirty-fifth hole had been negotiated. Travis played a beautiful game against heavy odds, and although the champion was dormie five at the thirty-second, Travis by some of the prettiest approach shots and puts seen during the tournament won the next three holes. Douglas halved the thirty-fifth, however, and the match was over. Douglas, apparently confident in his ability to win out, played carelessly coming in, and to this fact was partly due the closeness of the score.

Findlay S. Douglas, D. R. Forgan, and W. J. Travis, who tied at 173 for the bronze medal in the qualifying round Monday, will play off their tie to-morrow afternoon after the championship game is over. Nine holes will be played, the lowest medal score winning.

Results of the day's play:

Findlay S. Douglass vs. W. J. Travis.

MORNING.

Douglas—										Total.
Out	4	4	6	6	3	4	4	4	5	—40
In	5	5

BRONX TAXPAYERS IN ARMS

Protest Against Proposed Widening of Tremont Avenue.

SAY EXPENSE IS UNNECESSARY

Action of Board of Public Improvements in Ignoring Local Board's Disapproval Denounced.

The Tremont Taxpayers' Association held a mass meeting last evening at Alliance Hall, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street and Third Avenue, to protest against the proposed widening of Tremont Avenue from Bathgate Avenue to West Farms. William A. Cameron, President of the association, occupied the chair, and, although the meeting was small, the protest was vigorous.

At present there is a proposition before the Board of Public Improvements to widen Tremont Avenue from 75 to 100 feet from Bathgate Avenue to West Farms. This plan is proposed by Chief Engineer Louis A. Risse, and provides for a large circle at the corner of Tremont and Third Avenues. Taxpayers in general say there is no good reason why the improvement should be made, that it is unnecessary, and simply an additional expense to taxpayers.

The fact that the local board's disapproval of the matter has been ignored also aroused much feeling. One of the first speakers last evening was James Riley, a builder and property owner, who said:

"From all accounts it looks as though the local board has no power whatever. They voted against this proposed widening, but not the slightest bit of attention is paid to their disapproval by the Board of Public Improvement. This is another example of home rule."

C. P. Roos said: "Our local board has been ignored, and it looks to me as though they were going to attempt to sneak this matter through. There is no such thing as citizenship in this district nowadays. A citizen is only a rag and the local board a farce. The whole amount of it is there is $100,000 in this job for somebody and they want it bad."

The following resolutions were offered by President Cameron and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The question of rewidening of Tremont Avenue from Bathgate Avenue east to West Farms to a uniform width of 100 feet instead of 75 feet, as at present, will be discussed before the Board of Public Improvements of the City of New York on July 19, 1899, at 2 o'clock P. M. for action as recommended by Chief Engineer Risse, and

Whereas, Our association and the Local Improvement Board of Bronx Borough disapproved of the scheme; and,

Whereas, On April 20, 1899, all property owners along the line (except a real estate operator named Levy) decidedly opposed the matter before the Local Improvement Board of Bronx Borough, because the avenue was now graded, curbed, and flagged, and partly sewered and paved, and the expense would thereby be burdensome and unnecessary; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Tremont Taxpayers' Association of Bronx Borough, do hereby solemnly protest against the rewidening of Tremont Avenue from Bathgate Avenue to West Farms; and be it further

Resolved, That we also protest against any interference with the principles of home rule in borough affairs; and it is furthr

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a committee of twenty-five or more to appear before the Board of Public Improvements of the City of New York at a hearing on July 19, at 2 P. M., and present a copy of these resolutions and further oppose the rewidening of Tremont Avenue as they may deem advisable.

James Riley also offered resolutions which were unanimously adopted providing for the setting back of the curbstones three and a half feet on either side of Tremont Avenue, from Bathgate Avenue to West Farms. This, he said, was all the property owners wanted and all that was required.

ENDEAVORERS IN THE RAIN.

Tents Not Water-Tight — Society May Charter Ships to Go to London—Protest Against B. H. Roberts.

DETROIT, Mich., July 7.—Soon after the break of dawn to-day the Trustees of the United Society of Christian Endeavor gathered in the Hotel Cadillac to discuss several matters left undetermined at Wednesday's meeting. The most important of these was the consideration of a protest from the Ministerial Alliance of Toledo against the opening of the gates of the Ohio Centennial on Sunday. After some discussion, and contrary to the expressed wishes of the Toledo representatives who were present, a general resolution was authorized protesting, in the name of the Christian Endeavor Society, against opening the gates of any National exposition or fair on the Sabbath.

Another resolution was authorized protesting against the seating of Congressman-elect Brigham H. Roberts of Utah. Both resolutions were roughly drawn; when completed the text will be submitted to the general convention for adoption.

The Trustees consumed some time in the discussion of matters concerning the 1900 convention at London, and the methods and rates of ocean transportation, but adjourned without definite action.

There is understood to be a plan under consideration for the chartering of several large ocean steamships to carry the American Endeavorers to England. Secretary Baer says the idea is to make a straight fare for all parts of the ships, and have the second cabins and steerage fitted up, as nearly as possible, on an equality with the first cabin staterooms, and also to allow passengers full privileges of the upper decks, and provide them with all possible conveniences.

"Showers of Blessing" and "There's Sunshine in My Soul To-day" were the favorite hymns sung by Christian Endeavorers this morning en route to the "quiet hour" in Tent Endeavor. However abundant the spiritual showers, physical rains were certainly copious enough to drench everything in sight, and the utter incapability of the Endeavorer tents to exclude rain was fully demonstrated.

The Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, leader of the "quiet hour," and H. G. Smyth, the New York Gospel singer, stood on the speakers' platform, hats on, during the proceedings, shielding themselves with umbrellas from the streams of water that dribbled through the tent sheet from resonator overhead. Tent Endeavor was a broad and long expanse of shining umbrellas. Scarcely anybody found a dry spot to sit upon, and it rained inside the tent almost as hard, and in places harder than without.

Hundreds of young people braved the elements and appeared at the grounds for the two main 10 o'clock gatherings, but postponement, for the time being at least, was inevitable.

The rain practically ceased soon after 10 o'clock, the tent seats became partially dried out, and the programmes proceeded, with both the great main tents comfortably filled. To-day's speaking was not wholly from the platforms. The humblest delegate in the audiences had a chance as against the pulpit orators on the stage. They promptly improved all opportunities given by the open parliaments.

The topics and the leaders were as follows: "New Ideas for the Prayer Meeting Committee," William E. Sweet, Denver, Col.; "New Views for the Look-Out Committee," W. H. Ball, Philadelphia, Penn..

The theme of the meeting in Tent Williston was "Best Things," a practical school of methods, at which Treasurer William Shaw of Boston presided. An address on "The Best Consecration Meeting" was made by the Rev. A. C. Kempton of Janesville, Wis.

The meeting closed with an address by the Rev. J. H. C. Smith of Chicago on the subject, "Don't Be Satisfied with Second Best."

The afternoon feature of interest to Endeavorers was a conference of district and city union officers, conducted by General Secretary Baer. Many suggestions for strengthening the unions and furthering the cause through such fraternity were brought out oy the discussions.

Bishop B. W. Arnett (colored) presided at the Tent Endeavor evening meeting. The devotional exercises were led by Dr. R. R. Patterson of San Francisco. The moments of meditation and prayer by the Rev. George E. Soper of St. Paul.

The address of the evening was by President John Henry Barrows of Oberlin College. During its delivery the rain descended, increasing until the noise on the roof almost drowned the sound of Dr. Barrow's voice; and he was compelled to desist. Umbrellas were raised all over the tent, but comparatively few left. At length the rain ceased long enough to allow Dr. Barrows to proceed.

LUNA'S SLAYER ACQUITTED.

Aguinaldo's Power Now Reported to be Strengthened by the General's Death.

MANILA, July 7.—The trial at Cabanatuan of the slayers of Gen. Luna, the Filipino leader who was assassinated by the guard of Aguinaldo's residence, is ended. The accused were acquitted on the ground of self-defense. The testimony showed there was a conspiracy upon the part of Luna and other officers to kill Aguinaldo and make Luna Dictator.

Luna's death seems to have strengthened Aguinaldo's leadership for the time. Luna's supporters are now outwardly loyal to Aguinaldo.

Honors for Spanish Survivors.

MANILA, July 7.—The members of the Spanish colony here are lionizing the survivors of the Spanish garrison of Baler, on the east coast of Luzon, who returned here last night with the Spanish Commissioners sent to treat with the Filipinos for the surrender of the Spanish prisoners. A dozen banquets have been arranged in their honor and a subscription has been started for their relief. Lieut. Martin, the only surviving officer of the garrison, denies the story that he killed Capt. Morenas, the Spanish officer who commanded at Baler, because he tried to raise a white flag. Martin says the Captain died of beri-beri.

Movements of Otis's Generals.

MANILA, July 7.—The transport Churruca is to take Gen. Bates to the Sulu Islands on a diplomatic mission. The General will endeavor to arrange the basis for a friendly understanding with the Sultan of Sulu, who claims to be friendly to Americans. Under the Sultan's treaty with Spain he received a subsidy. Gen. Wheaton is to take command of Gen. Hale's brigade at San Fernando. Gen. Hale is returning to the United States with the Colorado regiment.

MEDICAL OFFICERS SELECTED.

Appointments for Regiments to be Sent to the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The President has completed the selection of the medical officers to serve with the regiments of volunteer infantry to be organized for service in the Philippines. These appointments, together with the former service of the appointees, are as follows:

Surgeons with Rank of Major—Ogden Rafferty, Captain and Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, late Brigade Surgeon Volunteers; Charles P. Mason, Captain and Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, late Brigade Surgeon Volunteers; John R. McDill, late Brigade Surgeon Volunteers, now Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Army; Frank C. Armstrong, late Surgeon Twenty-first Kansas Volunteers; Thomas W. Chalmers, late Surgeon Twelfth New York Volunteers; Charles L. G. Anderson, late Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, now Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Army; D. Albert Lieberman, late Surgeon Sixth Missouri Volunteers; Joseph N. Henry, late Surgeon Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry.

Assistant Surgeons with Rank of Captain—John R. Hereford, late Surgeon First Missouri Volunteers; James C. Miner, late Surgeon First Arkansas Volunteers; Frank W. Foxworthy, late Assistant Surgeon One Hundred and Sixteenth Indiana Volunteers; Abram L. Haines, late Surgeon Two Hundred and Third New York Volunteers; James J. Erwin, late Assistant Surgeon Tenth Ohio Volunteers; W. E. Parker, late Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Army; James E. Shellenberger, late Surgeon Third Ohio Volunteers.

Assistant Surgeons with Rank of First Lieutenant—William H. Cook, Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Army; Lomax S. Anderson, late Assistant Surgeon Fifth United States Volunteer Infantry; Leonard K. Graves, late Assistant Surgeon Two Hundred and First New York Volunteers; Ralph S. Porter, late Assistant Surgeon Second Illinois Volunteers; John A. Metzger, Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Army; Patrick J. McKenna, late Assistant Surgeon Second United States Engineers; Albert H. Eber, late Assistant Surgeon Thirty-fifth Michigan Volunteers; John E. Boyd, late Captain Second South Carolina Volunteers.

ANOTHER COLONEL CHOSEN.

Capt. Brereton to Have a Regiment—Many Officers Volunteer.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Capt. Brereton of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, who distinguished himself in the Santiago campaign, is to be appointed to the Colonelcy of one of the volunteer regiments.

At the suggestion of the President, there has been a change in the assignment of Colonels of the new regiments, Col. Pettit going from the Twenty-eigth Infantry, to be organized at Camp Meade, Pennsylvania, to the Thirty-first, which will be organized at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, troops raised in Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee. No selection has yet been made of an officer to command the Twenty-eighth Regiment.

It was stated at the War Department today that almost every officer who served in the volunteer army during the war with Spain and who had been honorably mustered out had again offered his services to meet the needs of the Philippine campaign. Altogether no less than 10,000 applications for commissions in the new volunteer army have been received at the War Department and have been placed on the files. Yesterday alone the applications numbered 480.

Col. S. M. Welch May Become a Regular

It is stated on the best of authority that Col. Samuel M. Welch, Jr., of Buffalo, of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, will be offered the Lieutenant Colonelcy of one of the ten regiments of regulars now being recruited. Col. Welch commanded the Sixty-fifth at Camp Alger.

Many Volunteers Enlist in Boston.

BOSTON, July 7.—The army recruiting offices in Boston, which have done a steady business all along, are, since the announcement of the ten new regiments, crowded with applicants for service in the Philippines. At the Hanover Street office yesterday twelve men were enlisted, but by noon to-day this number had already been reached, notwithstanding the fact that none of the men enlisted now are to be sent to the volunteer regiments. Col. Rice will find little difficulty in recruiting his regiment. The officers and men of the Sixth Massachusetts who served under him in Puerto Rico are enthusiastic to re-enter the service, and in several cases it is not improbable that entire companies may re-enlist under him.

All Reported Well at Cavite.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—A private dispatch was received to-day from one of the marine officers stationed at Cavite stating that all were well there. As the mail had been interrupted this dispatch was welcome to a number of those having relatives at Cavite. It was drawn out by a cable inquiry as to conditions

No Recent News from Gen. Otis.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin says that no word has been had from Gen. Otis for the last two days, from which it is inferred that there has been no fighting and no change in the situation in the Philippines worthy of report.

FILIPINO WAR CONDEMNED.

Single Taxers Will Wait Until Republic Is Definitely Located Before Recognizing It.

There was a lively meeting of the Manhattan Single Tax Club last evening at its headquarters, 110 East Twenty-third Street, caused by the introduction of a resolution condemning the war against the Filipino insurgents. J. J. Murphy, who, besides being a member of the parent club, is also President of the Harlem Single Tax Club, introduced an amendment to recognize the independence of the Filipino Republic.

"In what banana tree is the Filipino Republic located this week?" inquired an unknown voice from the rear of the hall.

"Put him out, put him out!" were the prompt exclamations from all parts of the room.

After some desultory remarks Mr. Murphy's amendment was defeated, as the majority of those present seemed to think that the Filipino Republic ought to be definitely located before it should be recognized. After more discussion the original resolution condemning the war against the Filipinos was passed almost unanimously.

President Samuel Seabury said: "Will it be safe to send a notice of the action of the club to Ensign Edwin H. De Lany of the Olympia, who is a member of the club, and who fought vigorously under Dewey for the flag?"

"De Lany is all right," said Secretary Stimpson. "He fought the Spaniards to free the Cubans, but both Dewey and De Lany are opposed to shooting down patriots. I have it pretty straight that the only reason Dewey is coming home is because he is opposed to murdering men who are struggling for their liberty."

James R. Brown, Chairman of the Agitation Committee, proposed "Three cheers for Dewey and De Lany."

"Make it three cheers for De Lany and Dewey," interjected Benjamin Doblin.

When there was danger of a fight Director Hampton said: "Let's split the difference and give three cheers for De Lany now, and when he and Dewey come home, if Dewey is opposed to shooting down Filipinos, we'll give some more cheers for Dewey."

The meeting then broke up by giving three cheers for the Filipinos and De Lany, Dewey's Ensign.

SPANIARDS DIVIDED IN CUBA.

Consul General for the Madrid Government Says They Should All Bow to the Authorities.

HAVANA, July 7.—Señor Sagrario, the Spanish Consul General, in the course of an interview to-day, said: "The attitude of the Spaniards here has caused me no little regret, not to say disgust. I find them divided, some attempting to mix in politics, instead of returning to private life. In order to eliminate the bitterness felt among the Cubans, I am advising all Spaniards to accept the changed conditions and to work harmoniously with all other elements for the future prosperity of the island."

Referring to the lynching last month of José Fernandez Lobregat by the Cubans at San Antonio de los Banos, Señor Sagrario said the affair was most unfortunate, and that he particularly regretted the erroneous proceedings of the local tribunals, which had merely complicated the case. "The Spanish Government," he asserted, "has no desire but to settle these dissensions and to avoid further trouble between the Spaniards and Cubans. My instructions are all in this spirit, and I shall adhere strictly to them as the best means of furthering the interests of Cuba."

A NEGRO SOCIETY IN CUBA.

Governor General Brooke Asked to Interfere in Its Affairs.

HAVANA, July 7.—An African society known as "The Holy King Melchor," which pretends to guard the interests of Africans and their descendants, has asked for the intervention of Governor General Brooke in an internal dispute. The head of the society is called "Holy King," or "God on Earth." He acts with a council of negroes. The organization extends over the entire island, and among its members are to be found many of pure Congo blood.

Eusebio Zayas has presented a long statement to Gen. Brooke, in which he asserts that one Emmanuel, in the name of the society, has been illegally collecting money and victimizing the negroes. Zayas asks only for justice, as he says he has money enough. He requests Gen. Brooke to declare him the true King of the organization and to oust the pretender, Emmanuel. Accompanying the petition are several affidavits of Cuban lawyers supporting the statements it contains.

Gen. Brooke, having decided that the recent history of Samoa is "sufficient to deter Americans from interfering in disputes between so-called royal factions," declined to have anything to do with the matter and returned the petition to Zayas.

CUBAN NEWSPAPERS PERPLEXED.

They Print Stories of an American Officer's "Mysterious Proceeding."

HAVANA, July 7.—The local papers devote columns to what they term "a mysterious proceeding." They say that the Spanish liner Humberto Rodriguez left Havana on Sunday carrying an American officer, whose name is not given. He behaved in a friendly manner toward all the passengers, but when the vessel reached Nuevitas he ordered the Captain to keep all on board, then disembarked himself, sent a body of armed men to occupy the steamer, placed a guard in the telegraph office, declining to allow any messages to pass; took the night train for Camaguey, returned the following morning, released the ship, and left for Puerto Principe by train.

Officers at headquarters decline to give any explanation regarding this alleged incident.

NEW SIX-POUNDERS TESTED.

Rapid-Fire Gun for Coast Defense and One for the Navy.

A new rapid-fire gun, designed for the protection of the mine fields, and a novel semi-automatic six-pounder for the navy were successfully tested yesterday on the proving grounds of the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company, at Derby, Conn., before a large number of spectators. These guns were built for the army and navy, respectively, under contracts awarded at the beginning of the war with Spain and will probably play an important part in the plan and scope of National defense.

The army gun is a six-pounder of the Driggs type, and is mounted upon a parapet carriage, which admits of the piece being fired with the same rapidity as upon a naval mount, while it can be easily transported from place to place. Its use will be principally to protect the torpedoes in the harbors by throwing such an overwhelming shower of shot and shell that no small boat could live within its zone of fire.

The gun and carriage rest upon the parapet of the fort, and are held rigidly in position by means of a V-shaped steel anchorage, which is worked under the centre of the axle. Should it be desired to concentrate the fire upon any particular point the anchorage is unhooked and the carriage rolled away to any point of the beach. A small spade at the rear of the trail piece can be released, and, taking against the ground, holds the gun in position.

The semi-automatic gun is also a six-pounder, and is the first completed of fifty-one for the navy. It is expected to work a revolution in rapid-fire guns, for with it a speed of sixty shots per minute was attained yesterday, which is twice the record by the six-pounder when worked by hand. Another important feature is that it reduces the crew of a six-pounder from four to two men, one of whom throws in fixed ammunition as a person throws coal into a furnace, while the other fires as the breech block closes automatically.

NAVAL EVOLUTIONS AT SEA.

North Atlantic Squadron Is Now on Its Way to Portsmouth.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 7.—The North Atlantic squadron left here shortly after 10:30 o'clock this morning for Portsmouth, N. H., and Portland, Me., with Capt. H. C. Taylor of the Indiana in command.

The fleet is scheduled to arrive at Portsmouth on Monday, July 10, and at Portland on the following Friday, and after a three days' stay at the latter place will return to Newport. During the cruise the fleet will engage in manoeuvres and drills. It is expected that the fleet will put in at Rockport, Mass., to-night.

The Brooklyn Sails for Rockport.

The United States armored cruiser Brooklyn sailed yesterday from the Brooklyn Navy Yard for Rockport, Mass., where she will join the North Atlantic squadron, temporarily under the command of Capt. Taylor. The Brooklyn will take part in the Summer manoeuvres of the squadron.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANK.

Gen. Daniel Butterfield Elected a Director to Succeed E. A. Quintard.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mechanics and Traders' National Bank Gen. Daniel Butterfield, formerly United States Assistant Treasurer at New York, was elected a Director in place of Edward A. Quintard, ex-President of the Citizens' Savings Bank. Gen. Butterfield has been active in business and banking affairs as President of the Albany and Troy Steamboat Company, the Apartment Hotel Company, and the Cold Spring National Bank. He enters the Directorate of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank at a period of excellent prosperity. Under the Presidency of Leo Schlesinger its business has nearly doubled. Its deposits last night were $2,362,000, its loans $1,900,000, and its surplus $114,000, on a capital of $400,000.

Mercantile National Bank.

The Directors of the Mercantile National Bank, of which Frederick B. Schenck is President, have added to the board Courtland E. Hastings of 15 Maiden Lane. Mr. Hastings, who is a Director of the Standard National Bank, succeeds George W. Crossman of W. H. Crossman & Brother, who retired some time ago.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL SOLD.

Bought by the Reorganization Committee for $7,300,000.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., July 7.—The Wisconsin Central Railroad was sold to the Reorganization Committee to-day for $7,300,000.

Special Master Hoyt read the notice of sale, and Attorney C. T. Bundy, in behalf of the Chippewa Valley Electric Railroad, read a notice of lis pendens in relation to certain property on the line of his road, which is involved in condemnation proceedings, and stated he would give a copy to Mr. Hoyt later.

Mr. Hoyt then offered the fourteen parcels consecutively. George Coppell, representing the Reorganization Committee, was the only bidder, the bids by parcels being as follows: First, $50,000; second, $10,000; third, $150,000; fourth, $20,000; fifth, $20,000; sixth, $250,000; seventh, $200,000; eighth, $400,000; ninth, $10,000; tenth, $4,000,000; eleventh, $120,800; twelfth, $2,000,000; thirteenth, $10,000, and fourteenth, $50,000, a total of $7,200,000.

Each parcel was severally declared sold to Messrs. Coppell, Brown, and Bull. On the offer by Mr. Hoyt of the property in its entirety, Mr. Coppell bid $7,300,000, and it was formally declared sold as a whole to Messrs. Coppell, Brown, and Bull for that sum.

Mr. Hoyt said he would probably deliver the deeds next Wednesday.

LACKAWANNA PASSENGER AGENT.

Thomas W. Lee of Chicago Selected to Succeed W. S. Holwell.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Thomas W. Lee, for the last two years Assistant Chairman of the Western Passenger Association, with offices in Chicago, has been appointed General Passenger Agent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway to succeed W. S. Holwell, who has resigned. This is the fourth Chicago man to go to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the other three being President Truesdale, Traffic Manager Caldwell, and Advertising Agent Hunter.

Mr. Lee is forty years old. His railroad career began twenty-one years ago, when he started as a telegraph operator for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Edwin G. Russell to Retire.

Edwin G. Russell, who last Spring resigned as Superintendent of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, to succeed Andrew Reasoner as Superintendent of the Morris and Essex Division of the Lackawanna system, will retire next month. He declined yesterday to admit that he is to become General Superintendent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. Mr. Russell may be succeeded by Raymond Du Puy, formerly President of the De Kalb and Great Western Railway.

WEST-BOUND PASSENGER RATES.

Serious Disturbance Averted by Action of Eastern Agents.

A threatened serious disturbance in west-bound railroad passenger rates has just been averted, it is believed, by the concerted action of the Eastern General Passenger Agents in protecting themselves against a flood of reduced-rate return tickets issued to excursionists from Western points. A very large number of these excursion tickets were sold in St. Paul last month, and hundreds of return coupons were thought to have found their way into the hands of Eastern scalpers.

Inasmuch as west-bound passenger rates have been maintained with an uncommon degree of steadiness since last January the General Passenger Agents of the Eastern trunk lines feared the effect of the appearance of any unusual number of reduced-rate tickets to Western points. Consequently they quietly agreed to buy up all of such tickets that they could find in this market, and the results thus far are said to have been satisfactory to all parties concerned.

In consequence of the alleged failure of the standard trunk lines to respect the differential of $6 allowed to the weaker lines on round-trip business east-bound from Chicago to Boston, steps are being taken to withdraw the special tourist rate of $38 from Chicago to Boston and Portland and return. Notice has already been given by the Erie Railroad that its tourist tickets of this class will be withdrawn at the close of business on July 14.

Payments on Union Pacific Account.

A Wall Street bulletin said yesterday: "Word comes from Washington that the Secretary of the Treasury has informed the Government depositaries here that they need no longer continue their weekly payments into the Sub-Treasury on Union Pacific account." Conrad N. Jordan, Assistant United States Treasurer, said that no such notice had been sent to the depositaries. As to the payments on Union Pacific account, they ended some time ago. Other payments by depositaries were being made regularly. The amount held by depositary banks is about $79,000,000, including $15,000,000 of currency collections, internal revenue moneys, &c.

OUR GROWING EXPORT TRADE.

Shipments to All Countries but England, France, Japan, and Belgium Show an Increase Over 1898.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—A study of the details of exports from the United States during the fiscal year just ended, the Bureau of Statistics says, shows that every part of the world has evinced an increased desire for American products.

Europe is the only part of the world which has failed to increase the amount of money paid to us for our products, and this, the bureau says, is due solely to the plentiful supply of breadstuffs in that part of the world in 1899 as compared with 1898, and the consequent decrease in price paid per bushel. To Asia, to Africa, to South America, to Mexico, to Canada, and to the Hawaiian Islands and Oceanica our sales have increased in quantity and value as compared with the phenomenal year 1898.

To British North America the exports in the fiscal year 1899 will be in round numbers $90,000,000, as against $85,000,000 last year; to Mexico, about $25,000,000, against $21,205,000 last year; to Cuba, about $18,000,000, against $8,260,000 last year; to Puerto Rico, $2,500,000, against $1,500,000 in 1898, and to the entire West Indies group, $35,000,000 in round numbers, against $26,438,000 last year. South America, to which our sales in the past have not shown as rapid an increase as those to other parts of the world, shows a slight gain in 1899, and will reach a total of over $35,000,000, against $33,821,000 last year.

To Asia the exports of the year will be about $47,000,000, against $44,844,000 last year. China shows an increase of over 33 per cent., and Hongkong about an equal increase, while Japan, which purchased enormous quantities of raw cotton and various manufactured goods from us last year, has somewhat decreased her purchases in those lines, so that the total to Japan during the year will show a reduction of over $3,000,000, compared with 1898, but an increase of $3,000,000 compared with 1897. Oceanica shows remarkable gains, the total for the year being likely to exceed $30,000,000, against $21,931,000 last year, and to Africa the exports of the year are in excess of those of any preceding year.

The value of exports to the United Kingdom for the year will be more than $25,000,000 below that of last year, while the reduction in the value of our exports to France will be more than $20,000,000, to Belgium about $4,000,000, and to Spain about $2,000,000. This reduction occurs almost entirely in food products, and especially breadstuffs. The reduction in value of wheat sent to Europe in eleven months of 1899, compared with the corresponding months of 1898, is, in round numbers, $18,000,000. The United Kingdom has also reduced her purchases of live cattle by about $7,000,000 in the eleven months of 1899, compared with the corresponding months of 1898, due, it is believed, largely to an increase in price demanded by the dealers of the United States.

Sylvester Malone Library Open.

The new Sylvester Malone Library, in the Henry McCaddin Memorial Building, Berry Street, Brooklyn, has been thrown open to the general public. This new library, which is the finest of its kind in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, will supply a long-felt want in that section of the borough. The cost of the equipment of the library is estimated at about $40,000. The bookcases and tables are of quartered oak, with chairs to match, the same as those now in use in the Boston Public Library. There are about 8,000 books in the library, many of which are very rare. The institution is open from 8 to 9 P. M. week days and Sundays.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Methodists Meet with Much Success in Raising Funds.

CONVENTIONS IN THE FALL

What Church Congregations Are Planning—Topics Discussed in the Christian World.

The Methodist Twentieth Century Fund Committee is displaying great activity just now, and it is announced that the amounts raised in England and America will exceed what was originally expected. In this country the agreement was to raise $20,000,000, while the Wesleyans of England set out to get 1,000,000 guineas. Very different methods are being employed by the two organizations, but in both cases all subscriptions are to be in before Jan. 1, 1901.

The Fall campaign in this country will be inaugurated by three great meetings—in Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago. The largest auditorium in each city will be engaged, and Methodists of the first rank will be called upon to lend the assistance of their names and presence. It is believed that President McKinley will speak at one, perhaps more, of the meetings. Advertising is what is aimed at. Dates for the gatherings are being arranged, and it is expected that all the meetings will be over by Dec. 1, at the latest.

In England the plan for raising the money is a new departure. They have abandoned the methods employed in the three popular fund-raising projects of the past, and are now working with the idea that contributors of the poorer classes will be influenced by the large subscriptions of the rich. They are appealing to the common people with the cry, "One person, one guinea," and are succeeding handsomely. The American Methodists do not follow this plan, but make their motto, "Everybody according to his or her ability." They believe this method will win.

Another point of difference between the methods employed is that the English Methodists are collecting their fund into one place. When it is all in, a division will be made according to previous allotment. Still another radical difference is that, while the English fund is for extension, or chiefly so, the American fund is for strengthening existing projects.

The allotment of the 1,000,00 guineas to be raised in England is to be as follows: £300,000 for building churches, Sunday schools, mission halls, and soldiers' and sailors' homes; £200,000 for educational work in Methodist institutions; £100,000 for foreign missions and their churches; £100,000 for home missions and temperance work; £50,000 for the development of children's home extension and orphan establishments, and £250,000 for the purchase of a site and erection of a Methodist Central Hall in West London. In America, the money will be collected by a central office, but by each separate enterprise, and the only fixed rule adopted is that it shall not be expended for purposes of extension. Certain proportions are to be devoted to educational and religious institutions, orphanages, and similar benevolences which are already in existence. The success of the undertakings of both divisions is already assured, and all of the money will be on hand at the end of the year.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for July 16.

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SUBJECT—The Hebrews in the Fiery Furnace. Daniel iii., 14-28.

GOLDEN TEXT—Our God whom we serve is able to deliver us.—Daniel iii., 17.

In the lesson of last week we saw these three young men—Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah—with their leader, Daniel, tested as to their character. Now we see them tested as to their conduct. Then they were just beginning their new life in Babylon. It was in the midst of new scenes, new duties, new companions, new pleasures, and new responsibilities, all of which involved new temptations. All this they fully realized at the outset. They were strong and healthy in body, quick of intellect to comprehend, ambitious to excel, able to enjoy everything that was enjoyable, to appreciate everything that was attractive, and to take advantage of everything that would benefit themselves or their countrymen. But at the same time they were God-fearing young men, and this made them thoughtful and prudent. Their faith enabled them to look far beyond their immediate present. So, at the very beginning of their new life, they determined to be true to their God.

Now, however, in this lesson more than twenty years have passed away. The lads of fifteen and sixteen years of age are now men of nearly forty. They have risen to high places of trust and wealth under the Government. They have passed through many experiences—seen much of the pleasures and of the struggles of life in Babylon—been the objects of envy from many, and of flattery from more. How have they stood the test of life during all these years and under all of these changing conditions?

THE LEADERSHIP OF DANIEL.

In the incident brought before us last week, Daniel was with them, and under the leadership of his strong will and noble enthusiasm they willingly united with him in the fixed purpose not to defile themselves. But now there is no mention of either his name or of his fellowship. It has been supposed that he may have been away from the city for some reason at this particular time; or, perhaps—as suggested by Dr. Pusey—the command to worship the image set up by Nebuchadnezzar may not have been binding upon those occupying his high position; or, possibly, it may have been thought that he was too near the King to make it prudent or safe for the "Chaldeans" to accuse him. Whether it was for any of these reasons, however, or for some other that he was not involved in the issue now raised we are not told. But very often the silence of Scripture is quite as instructive as its statements, and in this case the absence of all mention of him may have been intended to set before us in a very emphatic manner the independent, personal responsibility of God's children. They may, and should, aid and support each other by sympathy, counsel, and prayer, but, after all, each one must be tested and proved by himself alone. Real strength comes only from God, and not from human companionships.

The story of events leading up to this incident is not only interesting, but it is important. When Nebuchadnezzar captured Jerusalem and took Jehoiakim prisoner, and carried Daniel and his companions captive to Babylon, he was probably only an associate King with his father Nabopolassar, who founded the Babylonian Empire. He may, in fact, have been nothing more at that time than the Commander in Chief of the army which his father sent against Egypt. But while absent on this compaign his father died, and he returned at once to secure the throne.

"In the second year" (ii., 1) of his reign as sole monarch, with mind and heart elated by his great victories and increasing wealth, he had the mysterious dream spoken of in the chapter preceding our lesson. This dream greatly troubled him, especially as he could not recall any of its features when he awaked. Because none of his magicians, astrologers, sorcerers, or Chaldeans could tell him both the dream and its interpretation, in his anger he commanded that they should all be put to death. (ii., 2-12.) This decree included Daniel and his companions for having been found at their examination to be "ten times better than all the magicians and astrologers that were in all his realm," (i., 20,) they had been numbered among "the wise men of Babylon." Apparently no one had been personally called upon to solve the problem of the King, but its solution was open to all who might choose to attempt it. Daniel and his companions, however, appear not to have been informed of this condition of affairs until they were sought "to be slain." (ii. 13.) Then they at once betook themselves in prayer to their God for light and for deliverance. Both were granted to them, the dream was fully given and its meaning clearly explained. It recognized Nebuchadnezzar's greatness and power, but it plainly declared that it was all of the "earth, earthy," and would in due time all pass away. But God—their God—"the God of Heaven"—would set up a kingdom which should "stand forever." (ii., 44.)

Nebuchadnezzar was greatly impressed by this wonderful revelation. He not only rewarded Daniel liberally, but he acknowledged to him publicly, "Of a truth, it is that your God is a God of gods, and a Lord of Kings, and a revealer of secrets." (ii., 47.)

Then several years passed away in which Nebuchadnezzar greatly embellished his capital with magnificent buildings, and enriched his people by conquests and industries. The rewards given to Daniel and his companions continued undiminished. (ii., 59.) The impression concerning the God of Daniel however, gradually became less and less distinct, and finally passed away altogether from the mind of Nebuchadnezzar. Nothing remained to him but the thought of his own greatness. It had been the prominent feature of his dream, and for a long time afterward, probably, was the great subject of his thoughts. The "head of gold" which crowned the "great image whose brightness was excellent and the form thereof terrible." (ii.: 31, 32, 38,) was himself. This thought grew deeper and deeper as his conquests extended and his wealth increased.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR'S IMAGE.

At last he determined to give it a visible form. So he "made an image of gold whose height was threescore cubits, and the breadth thereof six cubits; he set it up in the Plain of Dura, in the Province of Babylon." (v., 1.) With its pedestal and all, "the head of gold" stood probably at least 100 feet high, and on the level plain it could be seen flashing in the sunlight many miles away. The dedication of this image to the great God, Bel-Merodach—his special deity—presented to Nebuchadnezzar an opportunity not only to impress upon his people a deep sense of his own greatness, but also to unify the various nations under his dominion. So he "sent to gather together the Princes, the Governors, and the Captains, the Judges, the Treasurers, the Counselors, the Sheriffs, and all the rulers of the provinces, to the dedication of the image." (v., 3.)

It was a great representative assembly. Each officer stood for "all the people" under him. Thus Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego represented all Jews in "the Province of Babylon." Whatever stand they took toward the King and his image would be considered as the attitude of all their captive brethren. When the music sounded they must, therefore, bow or burn. There was no alternative, for their obedience involved the obedience of many people. If they refused to bow, all of like faith would be under a ban, and their condition in captivity would become almost unbearable. Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego undoubtedly realized this position.

This form of punishment in a fiery furnace was not uncommon under the arbitrary Governments of the East. Jeremiah the prophet evidently refers to something of the kind in the letter which he wrote about this very time to his countrymen in Babylon. In it he beseeches them to submit themselves to God in their captivity, and not to be deceived by any of the false prophets who taught that He had not only punished but forsaken them. Such prophets, he warned them, the Lord would "deliver into the hand of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon," and he would slay them before their eyes, "and of them," he said, "shall be taken up a curse by all the captivity of Judah which are in Babylon, saying, the Lord make thee like Zedekiah and like Ahab, whom the King of Babylon roasted in the fire." (Jeremiah xxix., 20-22.)

In later times Sir John Chardin, as quoted by Kitto, says, "During the dearth of 1668 I saw ovens heated in the royal square of Ispahan to terrify the bakers and to deter them from deriving advantage from the general distress."

THE WORLD'S DEMANDS.

It is easy to see that the position of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego was a very trying one. But it was by no means exceptional. Every child of God is always a representative. As he conducts himself the world judges all who profess to walk by faith. If he yields to the world's demands, it says, "Well," (v., 15;) if not, then he must submit to its ridicule, scorn, and hatred, often far harder to face than a "burning fiery furnace," and all whom he represents will share the penalty. To escape this alternative, many in all ages have invented many very plausible, but very superficial, arguments. But, like Demas, they have all simply "loved this present world." (Second Timothy iv., 10.)

Not so, however, with these three men. With them it was not a mere question of bending the neck or the knee, but—as in the beginning of their career—it was a question of fellowship with God. They well knew that they could not conform outwardly to the demands made upon them and remain true in heart to Him. When summoned before the King he was evidently astonished by their conduct. "Is it true," he said, in surprise, "that ye do not 'serve my gods, nor worship the golden image which I have set up?" (v., 14.)

Without hesit

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-town.....1,289 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND: Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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TWELVE PAGES.

RAILWAY CONCENTRATION.

That some means should be found by which the business of the two greatest railway systems of the country can be conducted harmoniously has long been expected by those who have watched carefully the tendency of the times. The exact nature and extent of the plan now in course of application to the New York Central and the Pennsylvania systems is of little importance compared to the object sought and the results likely to flow from it. These have been more or less distinctly foreshadowed in the discussion carried on since the Supreme Court decisions in the trans-Missouri and the Joint Traffic cases.

The first impression as to such a plan is naturally that it is in conflict with the spirit, if not the letter, of Federal legislation, and there is no doubt that the politicians who are on the watch for new instances of the aggressiveness of combined capital will seize eagerly upon this. But since Congress undertook on the one hand to require that all customers of each road should be treated substantially alike, and on the other that no two or more roads should make any agreement as to uniform rates, it has become constantly more plain either that there must be general rate-cutting in which small shippers suffer and large ones gain, or that some method other than contract or agreement must be found by which rates uniform as between the roads and practically so as between shippers may be made. The requirements of actual legislation are conflicting. It has been shown that you cannot have enforced competition and uniform dealing with customers at the same time.

The law forbids "pooling" and combinations to fix rates. What the Inter-State commerce law allows to escape its provisions the Sherman anti-trust law is interpreted to cover. The result has been great confusion and demoralization of business with ingenious but risky devices to secure trade. Now, if it be found practical to concentrate in the same hands enough of the stock of two great systems to produce a policy in each in harmony with that of the other, it is not easy to see wherein the law is violated. It has not yet been seriously proposed to limit the amount of stock that may be bought by one man or one group of men, and if the common owners of shares in two properties sufficient to determine action elect to direct both in the same general way, the law does not prevent it and is not likely to be changed in order to prevent it.

Unquestionably such a concentration of ownership gives great power to those able to accomplish it. It has been practicable, in the opinion of railroad men of great experience, if not to render such concentration impossible, at least to check and defer it, and it is still practicable to do so. The highest railroad authorities in the Union are some of them on record as holding that if Congress would permit rates to be agreed upon subject to the supervision and approval of a Government commission, railway combinations would be shorn of mischievous features, and the disastrous and demoralizing secret or open rate wars would gradually cease. Concentration of ownership would in that case become relatively less necessary or attractive. It is not likely that the tendency to it would be done away with, for that tendency arises from conditions that seem more and more to demand concentration. But at least it would not be the sole alternative to unprofitable competition.

Great as is the power involved in the control of two great railway systems hitherto rivals, it does not follow that it will be used to raise rates, or in any way against the interests of the whole vast community served by these systems. On the contrary, the tendency, so far as can be inferred from like experiments in this and in other lines, will be to seek profit by extending business rather than by advancing prices. In these great enterprises the cost of doing business does not increase at all in the ratio of the volume of business done. The fixed charges form a steadily declining percentage of receipts as the latter grow, while the relative cost of operation can always be reduced as traffic increases. The more extended the enterprise, moreover, the wider the field that must be controlled. Thus, the objective of the owners of, say, the New York Central and Pennsylvania systems, is not the traffic of the regions immediately traversed by their lines, but the traffic of a large part of the whole country with Europe. The struggle for that traffic will always be strenuous, and it can only be got by those who can do it at the lowest possible rates. Even if it were conceivable that it would be concentrated in the hands of one group of men, they would still be impelled to extend it by constant reduction of rates.

These are inferences so plain and strong from such a volume of recent experience that they may be taken practically as facts. They will have to be dealt with in any political discussion of the subject, and merely theoretic denunciation of concentrated capital will not meet them. For that matter there is very little evidence that the business world is paying much attention to what the politicians are likely to do in the matter.

DELUSIVE HOPES.

The Democratic leaders who still cling to BRYAN must have some theory of next year's politics which makes his election seem to them probable. The best of them are but 'prentice hands in big politics, but they are not utter fools. It is not credible that they have resolved to make a surely losing race from a sentiment of loyalty to BRYAN. They must think they see the way to elect him.

It is evident that their hopes are based on the expectation that President McKINLEY's Administration will grow more and more unpopular and that the electorate, in one of those fits of blind resentment which occasionally become the moving impulse with democracies, will turn out the Republicans and put the Democrats in power. If these men are capable of reasoning after the manner of political tacticians, this must be their theory of victory.

They certainly know that the silver issue is deadly. It failed in 1896, when prevailing discontent inclined immense masses of voters to turn for relief to any nostrum of inflation who are now making money and cannot be persuaded to support a candidate who is the avowed enemy of business prosperity. The confidence of the Bryanite leaders in silver is evidently shaken, for they are divided in their views as to the policy of making free coinage prominent in the platform. They have also brought forward the new issues of opposition to the trusts and to "militarism."

In this programme there is no promise or potency of victory, and they must know it. Opposition to McKINLEY and his Administration is clearly their main reliance. Of course they will make the largest use of ALGER. There the Administration is distinctly vulnerable. In humdrum times of peace and quiet the scandal that man has created and is allowed to go on creating would suffice to defeat the party in power. And the responsibility unmistakably belongs to the President. Morally and politically it is perfectly legitimate to seek to turn McKINLEY out for keeping ALGER in.

It will be possible to make a great deal of noise about the trusts. They will supply no end of raw material for the stump speakers and the writers of campaign literature. It is improbable that votes will be won by assailing them. The motive of the attack is too plainly Populistic. It originates in the hostility of the Bryanites to all forms of business in which men are habitually guilty of the infamous practice of making money. In a country deeply absorbed in business and growing rapidly richer through business, an attempt to put a stop to business is not likely to prove a good campaign enterprise. The issue of "militarism" is idiotic. It recalls the cry of Caesarism raised against GRANT, but is incomparably sillier. The raising of this mythical issue is the result of an effort to oppose the Administration without openly condemning its policy, which is likely to be dangerously strong with the people. Anti-imperialism is a step further than the Bryanite managers dare go. The zeal of ATKINSON, GARRISON, and the rest has made anti-imperialism synonymous with scuttling out of the Philippines and acknowledging that AGUINALDO was not only too much for us, but was right. The Democratic Party is debilitated and disorganized, but it cannot be made to swallow that doctrine. BRYAN's friends do not dare to try to make it swallow it.

The luck of being the alternative to McKINLEY and slipping unnoticed into his seat when the people hustle him out of it is BRYAN's plan of campaign. It is probably the best possible plan. It is inconceivable that the people of the United States should ever elect BRYAN President for what he represents. It is conceivable that they might elect him by inadvertence when chiefly intent on punishing the other party. It is merely as a conception that the thing has interest. In the actual circumstances it is manifestly out of the question. When W. J. BRYAN is to the fore there is but one issue in the sight of the American people, and he is it. Imperialism, militarism, the trusts, ALGER, all the other questions of our politics alone or together become insignificant and pass out of consideration the moment that figure appears with its menace of business ruin and National dishonor.

Many Democrats who have been counted among the friends of BRYAN see and know this. The consequence is that even in the Bryanite councils there is much misgiving and whispered discussion of the possible necessity of nominating another candidate. For that reason there is some speculation about changing the two-thirds rule which has governed Democratic conventions for more than fifty years, so that it may be possible to nominate BRYAN by a mere majority vote in case opposition to him develops in the convention. Tammany will oppose his nomination. GORMAN will oppose it. McLEAN in Ohio may head an opposing delegation. There will be other foes as time passes, and together they may be strong enough to prevent his nomination under the two-thirds rule. It is unlikely that they could muster an actual majority of the delegates against BRYAN.

THE TREATMENT OF DREYFUS.

In another column we reproduce a part of the report of The New York World of an interview with Maître LABORI, sometime the counsel of ZOLA, now apparently the counsel for the DREYFUSES. And, when we mention him, we ought in common decency to say that Maître LABORI is one of the Frenchmen, one of the Lots of France, who show us in the civil sphere, as PICQUART has shown us in the military sphere, how sound a seed there is of Frenchmen in France, how justice and honor and duty are not the empty words we might suppose them to be if we attended only to the cavortings of the most conspicuous Frenchmen. It was not a safe thing, not a prudent thing, not "business," for a man of M. LABORI's standing at the bar to take ZOLA's case at all. We confess that we do not know the leading lawyer of New York who would have undertaken so unpopular a course out of pure chivalry and human love of justice. Very likely the DREYFUSES may have been able to pay a decent fee, or even more than decent. But what was at the bottom of this French lawyer's performance, just as it was at the bottom of the one conspicuously unsmirched French soldier's proceedings, was plainly and clearly the love of justice.

The report of the interview somehow authenticates itself. It is a hideous story, but we have been prepared, by what has happened in France itself, to believe that everything that M. LABORI tells has happened in a remote penal colony of France, in which the effort of the jailers was to meet what they supposed to be the views of the governing people in France itself. When we consider the gang of political and military conspirators in France, and how they have been hounding this martyr, there is no reason at all to disbelieve that the jailers on a remote island, three or four thousand miles from even what there was left of the public opinion of France, should have busied themselves in devising a modern Inquisition for their prisoner.

Capt. DREYFUS must be a tough person. Otherwise he would not now be at Rennes. But let us not forget that the gallant French nation, "a nation of men of honor and of cavaliers," cannot have gone wholly wrong. Let us not forget that M. LABORI is as French a lawyer as the meanest of those who have taken sides against DREYFUS or against ZOLA. Let us not forget that Col. PICQUART is as French a soldier, a more French soldier, than M. le Colonel DU PATY DE CLAM.

PINGREE'S STREET RAILWAY PURCHASE.

It is to be regretted that the Supreme Court of Michigan could not have disposed of Gov. PINGREE's plan of buying the street railways of Detroit on grounds more fully satisfying to persons of common sense. The Court was, of course, deeply impressed by the discovery that the law under which the purchasing commission was appointed was unconstitutional. It is very like Judges to content themselves with one such reason as that for deciding against a mischievous project when public policy demands that the absurdity of the project and the incapacity of the projector be shown up in at least a dozen different ways.

PINGREE proposed that the City of Detroit should buy and operate the street railways, and had a law passed authorizing the appointment of a commission to appraise and purchase. It appeared at once that three methods of fixing the purchase price would be discussed. One was to pay the companies the market value of their stock and bonds. This was bound to be rejected by a demagogue and Populist like PINGREE as being open to the fatal objection that it was honorable and businesslike. The second method was to have an impartial appraisal, and the third to pay what it would cost to reproduce the system of street railways, a method which would result in confiscating about two-thirds of the present value of the companies' property.

It also became evident that no method of fixing the price could be arrived at which would be entirely just to both the city and the companies. How could PINGREE justify in a court of morals the proposition to take away from the stockholders of the street railway companies one dollar of their property without compensation? On the other hand, how could he justify paying out ten millions of the city's money for property which could be duplicated for half that sum? Either the railway companies had to be robbed or the city cheated.

The court says nothing about these aspects of the plan, aspects which may be said to pertain to the domain of public morals and public policy rather than to that of law. Nevertheless, we should think that any wise and sound Judge who supplemented his purely legal opinions with a series of obiter dicta on the Populist craze for the ownership of "public utilities" by cities had done a valuable service to his country. PINGREE's plan had the characteristic vices of its kind. It was a fine opportunity to thrust the quill pen of judicial wisdom into the iridescent bubble of delusion, and the court missed it.

THE LATE ROBERT BONNER.

Neither as a publicist nor as a philosopher would anybody think of comparing the late ROBERT BONNER with BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. But as a thrifty, shrewd American citizen, "getting on" by force of thrift and shrewdness, as a neighbor and a citizen in a word, Mr. BONNER was very much like a duodecimo edition of FRANKLIN.

It is curious to consider what the conditions were of Mr. BONNER's success. It could hardly be repeated now. Why expect a weekly story paper to make a success when you can buy absolutely the masterpieces of modern English literature, and still more of English literature old enough to be out of copyright, and also the popular things of the day which will be forgotten in ten years, and are as far as possible from being masterpieces, "off" a pushcart at 5 cents a volume? The New York Ledger or Mr. BONNER is at present impossible. To expect it is futile. "As if a miracle could be encored," as LOWELL has it.

But it was a very substantial success in its day. It has been said, cynically and yet with a foundation of fact, that Mr. BONNER's idea was to get all the men whose names were familiar and conspicuous to write for his paper, upon the sole condition that they should write nonsense or at least platitudes. Certainly an anthology could not be extricated from the files of The Ledger. It is doubtful whether a volume could be dug out of them which would now pay the cost of publishing. And yet the publisher made a great success of platitudes. He gauged his public with great accuracy. And he was, withal, so good a citizen, so amiable a man, so fond of good horses, of so curious a learning in horseshoeing, that it is not likely that he has left an enemy behind him, and he has left hosts of friends. As success goes, we may very fairly say that he made a success of his life.

We trust that due weight will be given to the evidence now at hand that AGUINALDO represents all the Tagals, and that the Tagals fully represent all the Filipinos, and, therefore, that AGUINALDO is the GEORGE WASHINGTON of the Philippines, and his Government the very ark of republicanism in the Orient. The evidence we refer to is brought out in the trial of the men who assassinated Gen. LUNA, AGUINALDO's second in command. They have been acquitted on the ground that LUNA was engaged in a plot to kill AGUINALDO, and therefore they, the murderers, who belonged to the guard at AGUINALDO's residence, were acting in "self-defense." A people whose military leaders are thus occupied in plots for mutual assassination give the strongest possible proof of their capacity for self-government and their fidelity to the true principles of freedom, order, and justice. An ode to AGUINALDO from Mr. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON would now be highly appropriate, unless he should prefer to write one to the late lamented LUNA.

The futile efforts of the United States Government to obtain stenographers for the courts in Manila who shall be able to take testimony given in Spanish may suggest to the Administration that it is cheaper to pay good salaries for good men than to hire inefficient men in great numbers at salaries which attract only that sort.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Nobody cares much what anybody may say or write to or about his Serene Highness the Prince of MONACO, for that minuscular potentate is not a particularly pleasing phenomenon, and the world's admiration for him and what he represents is, to say the least, well restrained. Still, the Prince has his good points, and, the source of his revenue apart, averages up well enough with his associates in the Almanach de Gotha. Possibly enough, too, even his money, if all were told, is not appreciably further from well gotten than is that of more than a few men of higher rank and older lineage than his own. At all events, the Prince has more than once shown himself capable of acts considerably better than merely decent, and the fact that one of the most respectable of them—the offering of the Château de Marchais to Capt. DREYFUS as a temporary home—should have brought down upon him a gratuitous lesson in manners from the Comte BONI DE CASTELLANE would cause much indignation if it did not create more amusement. The little Count seems to have a sad facility for making himself ridiculous, and all his previous triumphs in that line pale to insignificance beside that which he has achieved by lecturing the Prince of MONACO for his kindness to the victim of a cruel wrong. By insinuating that the Prince married for money the Count simply invites a return thrust against which he is pathetically unable to guard himself, and for a participant in the Auteuil riot to charge another with prematurity of judgment was nothing less than tempting fate. It would be so easy for the Prince to set all Paris and a good part of Europe to laughing at this bristling French bantam that probably he will disdain to do it, but, of course, he will stand by his offer to DREYFUS, and equally of course that offer will for a while—or longer—make inaudible to most ears the whirr of the roulette wheel, which serves as customary accompaniment for a majority of Monégasque happenings.

—A circular issued by the Department of Agriculture makes the cheering announcement that Secretary WILSON is desirous of encouraging the graduates of agricultural colleges to undertake supplementary courses of study and that he also wishes to raise the standard of service in his department by employing in it men whose special ability for the work has been determined according to civilized, as distinguished from political, tests. He therefore directs the President of each agricultural college receiving Federal aid to inform his pupils that on application to the Civil Service Commission they will be registered as eligible for appointment to the position of "scientific aid" in the department at Washington. If chosen, they will receive $40 a month for the period of two years, and will be intrusted with the conduct of original researches in such branches of agricultural science as their tastes and capacities may indicate. The relative standing of the candidates will be determined by a scale in which college work and degree count up to 50, post-graduate courses and special qualifications up to 25, and theses or articles already printed also up to 25, making 100 the highest rank obtainable. Applicants must be twenty years old, and though they will not be required to appear at any particular place for examination they must file with the commission a complete statement of their past studies, the rank attained therein, and of the work they desire to take up. This is a most admirable scheme, especially as it is put forward just after a "backward step" of discouraging length, and when other members of the Cabinet are using all their ingenuity in attempts to show that retrogression is really progress. We would respectfully suggest to the Secretary, however, that when he gets his bright young men from the agricultural colleges he should get one of them to help him draw up his circulars. The one which is paraphrased here tells its story two or three times over and still leaves almost as much to be desired in comprehensibility as in conciseness. Still, the Secretary is on the right track, and possibly scientific farmers don't care much about literary style.

—Absurd as is the story from Para about a formal promise by accredited representatives of the United States to assist Bolivia with money and arms in case she goes to war with Brazil, it may do considerable harm in several ways, and as that was the object of its inventors, neither it nor they can be ignored as of no importance. For one thing the yarn, crazy as it is, will be accepted as at least an approximation to the truth by all the more ignorant and prejudiced residents of South America, and thus their jealous animosity against the United States, already inconveniently strong, will be increased. In the next place, the circulation of such a yarn to certain foreigners living in South America and identified with interests which would be endangered by a disappearance of the local distrust of this country, an opportunity to say that though this particular rumor of intervention is doubtless untrue—thereby safeguarding their own reputations for sanity—yet its ready acceptance by the amiable natives is but a natural result of our recently developed tendency to meddle with the private affairs of other nations. That, for instance, is the attitude assumed by The Brazilian Review, a financial paper of appreciable importance published in Rio de Janeiro. It calls the report from the Amazon "too absurd to merit serious consideration," and then proceeds to consider it very seriously indeed, and incidentally to say that such suspicions are "signs of the times, not generated spontaneously, but an outcome of specific and definite causes, not wholly without reason." And here is the "reason" which The Review solemnly puts forth: "The United States, that for a century has been regarded as the model of all that was great and free, the paladin of the oppressed and feeble peoples, seems to them to have now abandoned its noble traditions and joined the ranks of the oppressors. The fate of Cuba and the Philippines to-day may, to such imaginations, be that of the Amazon or the Plate to-morrow; while the foolish after-dinner oratory and reckless jingoism of the press ever since the war, unsparing in its threats to South America on both sides of the Atlantic, has turned confidence into suspicion and served but to enhance and justify what seemed lately but a phrase—the 'desillusao Americana!'" Thus does a paper, printed in English, use a tale which it knows is false to produce exactly the emotions, and in exactly the same quarters, which the liars whom it condemns had in mind.

Statue to Gen. McClellan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in your issue of July 1 that Gen. Lucius H. Warren desires that Gen. McClellan shall have a statue in the City of Washington, which he alleges was "saved" twice by Gen. McClellan. I should like to ask Gen. Warren if this is the only reason he has to offer, because it is undoubtedly true that the city would have been lost to the rebels many more times than twice but for the better counsels of President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton. If the saving of Washington is the reason for the statue it should, in my opinion, bear the form of Secretary Stanton. Has Gen. Warren, himself a loyal soldier of the Union, read Gen. McClellan's book, and can he desire a monument raised to the insubordinate soldier the General represents himself therein to be?

JOHN FRANCIS.

Boston, July 4, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Division of Labor.

"Look at poor Mrs. Jones dragging that heavy hose around, sprinkling their yard."

"That's all right. Listen to Mr. Jones. He's putting the baby to sleep."—Chicago Record.

Not a Good Year for It.

"Maria, do you feel any symptoms of your regular annual attack of hay fever yet?"

"Not yet."

"Well, you'd better not have it this year at all. I've lost too much money on wheat."—Chicago Tribune.

Wouldn't Offend.

An old negro once, in relating his religious experience avowed that he had seen the devil in bodily form. Upon being asked whether his satanic majesty presented himself as a white man or a black one, the honest darkey replied: "Neither white nor very black, but of a grizzly gray."—Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

Settled.

"Have you made up your mind what college you will send your boy to?"

"Oh, yes. That's all settled."

"What one is it?"

"What one! Didn't three boat races and the baseball championship all go to one institution this year? What one! Say, you amuse me with your fool questions."—Chicago Post.

Quite Absurd.

Harry—I had a letter to-day from Mrs. Mustudseed, the Christian Scientist, who treated Aunt Hannah.

Dick—What did she have to say?

Harry—Oh, nothing much. She said she was pained because we had not settled with her.

Dick—And, of course, you replied to her that there is no such thing as pain; that it is only a creature of the imagination?—Boston Transcript.

MADAME DREYFUS—HEROINE.

Folger McKinsey in Baltimore News.

When they come to tell the story of a shadow on a life,
When they sound the praise of heroes, meaning those
Who stood four-square for Justice in the issues of a strife
That trembled with a nation's awful throes—
Let a woman's name be added, and a woman's courage sung,
For she fought against the shadow, greatly true
To the light beyond the darkness that above her battling hung,
The light that held the deathless love she knew.
Ah! woman, woman ever, when the battles are to fight,
And a name to lift from darkness of a crime;
Around the world behold her, with her love, and faith, and might—
God bless the little woman every time!

When they come to write the annals of a soldier and his fate,
When they tell of how a nation to its deep
Was stirred to mighty passions and to thoughts that undulate
Round the rims of red volcanoes where they sleep,
Let them add a woman's glory to the long roll—add it high—
Of the heroes that in every time and land
Have put their faith in Justice as a thing that cannot die,
And in its holy crusade dared to stand!

When they make the solemn records for the tablets of the years,
When they cite the soldier's valor and his dreams;
When they con the later chapters—with their exile and their tears,
Their shadows darkling down the faded gleams—
Let them tell of one who trusted, one who taught her children trust,
One who cried against the Universe and fought
Till she roused a mighty nation to a sense of all things just—
Ah, the wonder that a woman's love hath wrought!
Ah! woman, woman ever, when the battles are to fight,
And a name to lift from darkness of a crime;
Around the world behold her, with her love, and faith, and might—
God bless the little woman every time!

THE ARBITRATION SCHEME

Drafting Committee at The Hague Presents Its Report.

INSTRUCTIONS NOW AWAITED

Adjournment Taken Until July 17 to Permit the Delegates to Consult Their Governments.

THE HAGUE, July 7.—The Third Committee of the Peace Conference, sitting this morning at the Huis ten Bosch, discussed the scheme for the Mediation and Arbitration Convention prepared by the Drafting Committee. Many of the delegates had only been acquainted with the proposals since yesterday and they had not had time to consult their Governments. Consequently it was decided that when the committee adjourned to-day it should be until July 17, in order to allow the delegates time in which to consult their Governments and receive final instructions.

The scheme is headed, "Draft of Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Conflicts." The first part deals with the maintenance of general peace; the second part with arbitrage. The Reporter of the committee explained lengthily the motives which inspired the Drafting Committee in elaborating the scheme. M. Bourgeois, head of the French Delegation, thanked the Reporter in warm terms and congratulated him upon his remarkable exposition, which, he said, would remain an official commentary upon the provisions formulated, both for the delegates and for their Governments.

During the discussion the committee amended Article 8 so as to provide that when powers between whom there is a serious dispute accept mediation they shall cease all direct relations in regard to the disputed question, which shall be considered exclusively referred to the mediatory powers. Three additional paragraphs regarding the permanent court were also adopted at the request of Prof. Zorn of the German Delegation; Count Nigra, head of the Italian Delegation, and Sir Julian Pauncefote, head of the British Delegation, as follows:

Members of the permanent court shall enjoy and exercise all the functions of diplomatic privileges and immunities.

The bureau is authorized to place its offices and organization at the disposal of the signatory powers for the proper exercise of any special arbitral jurisdiction.

The signatory powers undertake to communicate to the bureau a copy of any stipulation regarding arbitration, decided between them, and all judgments of the permanent court, and they undertake to communicate to the bureau the laws, regulations, and documents setting forth the execution of judgments pronounced by the court.

SCOPE OF ARBITRATION.

The text of the proposed convention, without the changes made to-day, begins as follows:

Article 1.—With the object of preventing, as far as possible, recourse to force in international relations, the signatory powers agree to use all endeavors to effect by pacific means a settlement of the differences which may arise among them.

Art. 2.—The signatory powers decide that in cases of serious differences or conflict, they will, before appealing to arms, have recourse, so far as circumstances permit, to the good offices or mediation of one or several friendly powers.

Art. 3.—Independently of this, the signatory powers deem it useful that several of the powers not committed to the arbitration scheme shall, on their own initiative, offer, as far as circumstances permit, their good offices or mediation to the contending States. The right of offering their good offices belongs to powers not connected with the conflict, even during the course of hostilities, which act can never be regarded as an unfriendly act.

Art. 4.—The part of mediator consists in reconciling conflicting claims and appeasing resentment which may have arisen between contending States.

Art. 5.—The functions of mediator cease from the moment it may be stated by one of the contending parties or by the mediator himself, that the compromise or basis of an amicable understanding proposed by him has not been accepted.

Art. 6.—Good offices and mediation have the exclusive character of counsel, and are devoid of obligatory force.

Art. 7.—The acceptance of mediation, unless otherwise stipulated, may have the effect of interrupting the obligation of preparing for war. If the acceptance supervenes after the opening of hostilities it shall not interrupt, unless by a convention of a contrary tenor, military operations that may be proceeding.

Art. 8.—The signatory powers agree in recommending the application of special mediation in the event of threatened interruption of peace between members. Contending States may each choose a power to which they will intrust the mission of entering into a negotiation with a power chosen by the other side with the object of preventing a rupture of pacific relations, or, the event of hostilities, of restoring peace.

Articles 9 to 14 provide for the institution of an International Commission of Inquiry for the verification of facts in cases of minor disputes not affecting the vital interest or honor of States, but impossible of settlement by ordinary diplomacy. The report of an Inquiry Commission will not force an arbitral judgment, leaving the contending parties full liberty to either conclude an amicable arrangement on the basis of the report or have recourse ulteriorly to mediation or arbitration.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COURT.

Articles 14 to 19 set forth the general object of and benefits it is hoped to derive from the arbitration court, and declare that signing the convention implies an undertaking to submit in good faith to arbitral judgment. The text of the proposed convention then continues:

Art. 20.—With the object of facilitating an immediate recourse to arbitration for international differences not regulated by diplomatic means the signatory powers undertake to organize in the following manner a permanent Court of Arbitration, accessible at all times and exercising its functions, unless otherwise stipulated, between the contending parties in conformity with the rules of procedure inserted in the present convention.

Art. 21.—This court is to have competency in all arbitration cases, unless the contending parties come to an understanding for the establishment of special arbitration jurisdiction.

Art. 22.—An international bureau established at The Hague and placed under the direction of a permanent Secretary General will serve as the office of the court. It will be the intermediary for communications concerning meetings. The court is to have the custody of archives and the management of all administrative affairs.

Art. 23.—Each of the signatory powers shall appoint within three months of the ratification of the present article not more than four persons of recognized competence in questions of international law, enjoying the highest moral consideration, and prepared to accept the functions of arbitrator. The persons thus nominated will be entered as members of the court on a list, which will be communicated by the bureau to all the signatory powers. Any modification of the list will be brought by the bureau to the knowledge of the signatory powers. Two or more powers may agree together regarding the nomination of one or more members, and the same person may be chosen by different powers. Members of the court are to be appointed for the term of six years. The appointments are renewable. In case of the death or resignation of a member of the court, the vacancy is to be filled in accordance with the regulations made for the original nomination.

Art. 24.—The signatory powers who desire to apply to the court for a settlement of differences shall select from the general list a number of arbitrators, to be fixed by agreement. They will notify the bureau of their intention of applying to the court, and give the names of the arbitrators they may have selected. In the absence of a convention to the contrary an arbitral tribunal is to be constituted in accordance wit hthe rules of Article 1. Arbitrators thus nominated to form an arbitral tribunal for a matter or question will meet on the date fixed by the contending parties.

Art. 25.—The tribunal will usually sit at The Hague, but may sit elsewhere by consent of the contending parties.

Art. 26.—The powers not signing the convention may apply to the court under the conditions prescribed by the present convention.

Art. 27.—The signatory powers may consider it their duty to call attention to the existence of the Permanent Court to any of their friends between whom a conflict is threatening, which must always be regarded as a tender of good offices.

PERMANENT COUNCIL'S DUTIES.

Art. 28.—A permanent council, composed of the diplomatic representatives of the signatory powers residing at The Hague and the Netherland Foreign Minister, who will exercise the functions of President, will be constituted at The Hague as soon as possible after the ratification of the present act. The council will be charged to establish and organize an international bureau, which will remain under its direction and control. The council will notify the powers of the constitution of the court and arrange its installation, draw up the standing orders and other necessary regulations, will decide questions likely to arise in regard to the working of the tribunal, have absolute powers concerning the appointment, suspension, or dismissal of functionaries or employes, will fix the emoluments and salaries, and control the general expenditure. The presence of five members at duly convened meetings will constitute a quorum. Decisions are to be taken by a majority of the votes. The council will address annually to the signatory powers a report of the labors of the court, the working of its administrative services and of its expenditure.

Art. 29.—The expenses of the bureau are to be borne by the signatory powers in the proportion fixed for the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

Art. 30.—The powers who accept arbitration will sign a special act, clearly defining the object of the dispute, as well as the scope of the arbitrators. The powers' act confirms the undertaking of the parties to submit in good faith to the arbitration judgment.

Art. 31.—Arbitration functions may be conferred upon a single arbitrator, or on several arbitrators designated by the parties at their discretion, or chosen from among the members of the Permanent Court established by the present act. Unless otherwise decided, the formation of the arbitration tribunal is to be effected as follows: Each party will appoint two arbitrators, who will choose a chief arbitrator. In case of a division the selection is to be intrusted to a third power, whom the parties will designate. If an agreement is not effected in this manner, each party is to designate a different power, and the choice of a chief arbitrator is to devolve upon them.

Art. 32.—When an arbitrator is a sovereign, or head of a State, the arbitral procedure depends exclusively on his august decision.

Art. 33.—The chief arbitrator is President de jure. When the tribunal does not contain a chief of arbitration, the tribunal may appoint its own President. He may be designated by the contending parties, or, failing this, by the arbitration tribunal.

Articles 34 to 50 provide for the appointment of Councilors, the selection of the languages to be employed, and the rules of procedure in the court, whose sittings are to be behind closed doors.

Article 51 provides that a judgment agreed to by a majority vote is to be set forth in writing, giving the full reasons, and is to be signed by each member, the minority recording its dissent and signing. The Articles 52 and 53 direct that the decision of the court shall be read at a public sitting in the presence of the agents or counsel of the contending parties, who shall finally decide the matter at issue and close the arbitration proceedings.

The concluding clauses relate to the revision of proceedings in the case of the discovery of a new fact, and provide that each power shall bear its own expenses and agreed share of the cost of the tribunal without reference to the penalties imposed.

The Czar's Disappointment.

LONDON, July 8.—The Copenhagen correspondent of The Daily News says that, owing to the disappointment of Emperor Nicholas in the results of the Peace Conference, the position of Count Muravieff, the Russian Foreign Minister, is said to be severely shaken.

Peace Delegates Attend a Review.

THE HAGUE, July 7.—The review of troops this morning was attended by the military delegates to the Peace Conference, who were especially invited to be present.

COUNTESS DE AGREDA'S WILLS.

Two Filed for Probate, Last of Which Cuts Off Husband from Any Share.

Two wills of the Countess Marie Louise de Agreda, who died in Italy, were filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. By her last will Countess de Agreda cuts off her husband, Francis Morse de Agreda, from any share in her estate, and declares further that he is accountable to the estate for $30,000 she claims to have intrusted to him, and which, she alleges, he had not accounted for to her.

The first will is dated May 11, 1892, at Rome, Italy. By this will she leaves $50,000 to each of her two daughters. All the rest and residue of the estate, the amount of which is not known, the testatrix bequeaths to her daughters equally, each to hold the other's share in trust.

The second will was executed on March 17, 1897, at Florence, Italy. It ratifies and confirms the first will, and contains the provision cutting off the husband of the testatrix from any share in her estate.

The Countess de Agreda was a daughter of the late John La Farge. She first married Edward Whyte, from whom she was divorced. She had two daughters by Whyte, the ones mentioned in her will. Her second husband was George L. Lorillard. After his death she married the Count Louis de Agreda, a Roman noble. De Agreda died in 1886. In 1893 Mme. de Agreda married Frank Morse of Boston. At his wife's request and by permission of the Massachusetts Legislature, Morse changed his name to Morse de Agreda.

FINE WRITING PAPER TRUST.

Lee, Higginson & Co. have issued from their Boston office an official statement concerning the fine writing paper combine, which has been incorporated in New Jersey with a capitalization of $25,000,000. The new concern, which will be known as the American Writing Paper Company, will be made up of twenty-seven companies, owning about thirty mills. Options are held on many other mills, some of which will probably be taken in at a later date.

The companies which will make up the original corporation, with their tonnage per day, are as follows: Holyoke—Albion, 20; Beebe & Holbrook, 14; Connecticut River, 6; Crocker, 20; George R. Dickenson Company, 25; Esleeck, 10; George C. Gill Company, 20; Holyoke, 8; Linden, 15; Massasoit, 6; Norman, 13; Parsons, 10; Riverside, 20; Nonotuck, 25. Other Massachusetts Mills—Agawam Paper Company, 12; Eaton, May & Robbins, Lee, 12½; George C. Baird Company, Lee, 2½; Mittineague, 4; Hurlbut Company and Hurlbut Stationery Company, South Lee, 4; Chester Paper Company, Huntington, 3; Springdale Paper Company, Westfield, 3. Connecticut Mills—Oakland Paper Company, Manchester, 4; Platner & Porter Company, Unionville, 3; Windsor Locks Paper Company, Windsor Locks, 10. Outside of Massachusetts—Shattock-Babcock Paper Company, De Pere, Wis.; Lyons & Dudley Paper Company, Watervliet, Mich., and Harding Paper Company, Franklin, Ohio.

The officers and the location of the offices of the new concern will not be announced before next Tuesday.

Of the $25,000,000 worth of stock in the combine, half is common and half preferred. There will be in addition $17,000,000 in bonds, some of which will probably be kept in the Treasury for future purchase of plants.

George B. Holbrook, it is thought, will be Treasurer of the new company, and W. N. Caldwell manager. If William Whiting is eventually induced to enter the combination, which some of the manufacturers say is considered probable, he will most likely be chosen President. Otherwise the choice will likely be Elisha Morgan.

TO FIGHT EASTERN PAPER TRUST.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 7.—A Western trust is to be formed to fight an Eastern trust, according to Col. Winfield T. Durbin. He said to-day he had disposed of his interest in a paper mill at Anderson, Ind., to Crawford Fairbanks, a Terre Haute millionaire, who is at the head of the great Strawboard Trust.

The International Paper Company, the Eastern trust, does not operate extensively west of Pittsburg, but it has been able to maintain an agency in Chicago, from which heavy inroads have been made upon the business of the Western paper mills. The latter have determined to combine against the Eastern trust to save themselves.

It is understood the paper mills west of Pittsburg will be absorbed outright, or operated in connection with the Strawboard Trust.

A GRANITE QUARRIES COMBINE?

CONCORD, N. H., July 7.—James G. Batterson of Hartford, Conn., President of the New England Granite Works, arrived in town this morning, it being several years since he last visited this city. In company with Messrs. Russell and Davis, the stone experts, he was driven to the quarries and to the shops of his company, and their condition was hastily, but thoroughly inspected. T. P. Sullivan and James M. Killeen of this city were of the party. Later Mr. Batterson was closeted with Messrs. Russell and Davis, discussing the situation. After the conference Mr. Batterson said:

"I cannot make any positive statement now in regard to the New England Granite Works; in fact, I have no positive information myself. There is a movement on foot looking to a combination of certain interests and a more equitable division of contracts than has of late prevailed. I hope to be able to arrange matters so that a large amount of work can be brought to Concord, but the plans have not yet progressed sufficiently far to allow anything definite to be said. It will probably be a month before any announcement can be made."

Messrs. Russell and Davis go from here to Redstone, where the quarries of the company there will be inspected. It is understood that these gentlemen are acting as appraisers in behalf of the men who are behind the movement for the consolidation or a combination of granite interests.

Pottery Trust Wins a Suit.

TRENTON, N. J., July 7.—A decision was rend

DELEGATES VISIT VICTORIA

Queen Receives Members of the International Congress.

HAVE TEA AT WINDSOR CASTLE

Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Sewall Say the Queen Recognizes Women's Right to Equality with Men.

LONDON, July 7.—A number of the American, Colonial, and Continental guests of the International Congress of Women having expressed a desire to pay their respects to the Queen, Lady Aberdeen arranged a trip to Windsor this afternoon, when her Majesty assented to the suggestion that she should drive slowly through the quadrangle of the castle and receive a few of the more prominent delegates.

It was about 5:20 o'clock when the delegates took up a position in front of the private entrance. A quarter of an hour later her Majesty appeared, and Lady Aberdeen made the presentations.

Miss Susan B. Anthony, who, with Mrs. May Wright Sewall, the newly elected President of the Congress, enjoyed the privilege of presentation, said this evening:

"I had never seen the Queen before and could not but feel a thrill when, looking in her wonderful face, I saw her, as her life is going out, welcoming the women's movement, which is the precursor of the twentieth century. What pleased me most was when her Majesty said: 'Now, I cannot have these ladies who are visiting me return without giving them a cup of tea.' Sir Arthur John Bigge, the Queen's private secretary, replied: 'But, your Majesty, they are here in hundreds.' 'I do not care,' said the Queen, 'if they are here in thousands. They must all have a cup of tea when they come to see me.'

"And we had it in the Queen's palace as a recognition of the great womanhood of our country."

Mrs. Sewall said:

"The Queen looked ten years younger than when I saw her ten years ago. Every line in her face displayed serenity, sweetness, and pleasure. She looked us each full in the eyes with a quick, keen glance. Her voice is melodious, and there is a total absence of certain lines of the mouth shown in most photographs of her, indicating disdain. The whole bearing of her Majesty was a symbol that she, who has governed the mightiest of empires for sixty-three years, has finally recognized, intuitively, that she crowns her work in recognizing the claims of her sex to equal rights with men. With what womanly pride we joined in the anthem 'God Save the Queen.' The impression we all carried away of the greatest woman of the century was of strong intellect, governing fine and womanly sentiment."

MILITIA IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Discussion in the House of Commons Concerning the Statement that Troops Would Be Organized.

LONDON, July 7.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Liberal leader in the House, asked the Government leader, A. J. Balfour, if he had any statement to make on the apparently official communiqué published in The Times this morning, giving the names of a number of officers said to have been ordered to proceed to South Africa for the purpose of organizing the residents, as well as the police and local forces, at various points on the frontier.

Mr. Balfour replied that he was not aware it was an official communiqué. He added that no contingency had yet arisen which in the opinion of the Government necessitates a material increase in the forces now in South Africa. He added: "We, however, think it necessary, under the existing circumstances, to take such steps as may bring the present force up to the proper standard of efficiency and mobility. The War Office would have been extraordinarily wanting in its most obvious duties if it was not prepared for any emergency."

The leader of the Opposition, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, rejoined: "It is not with regard to bringing the present force to a proper standard of efficiency that I wish to inquire, but as to the paragraph which appears as an official communication."

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman then read the following extract, already cabled to The Associated Press:

"The Commander in Chief has been engaged in completing the composition and organization of a larger force, which it will be necessary to dispatch should the negotiations with the Transvaal fail.

"It is with regard to this statement of The Times," he continued, "which is apparently a new declaration of Government policy, that I wish to inquire." [Opposition cheers.]

Mr. Balfour replied: "I do not think there is any new declaration of policy in that paragraph, but I conceive that the War Office would be extraordinarily wanting in its most ordinary and obvious duties if it were not prepared for any emergency, however undesirable and however unlikely, that could possibly arise." [Ministerial cheers.]

Henry Labouchère, Radical, member for Northampton, asked whether the officers spoken of in the communiqué as going to South Africa were going into Cape Colony and Natal to organize the police and local forces, and, if so, whether it was with the consent of the colonial authorities there.

Mr. Balfour—I do not know.

Commander George Richard Fethell, (Conservative member for the Holderness Division of Yorkshire—Would the honorable gentleman say in what circumstances the special service officers are likely to be employed and against what enemies of the Queen?

Mr. Balfour—My honorable friend is quite as competent a prophet as I am, and it will require a prophet to answer for contingencies which may arise.

CONSCRIPTION IN ENGLAND?

A Bill in the House of Lords Believed to Have It in View.

LONDON, July 7.—In the House of Lords to-day the Secretary of State for War, the Marquis of Lansdowne, introduced a bill which is regarded as the thin edge of the wedge of conscription, and as therefore likely to render the Government unpopular.

The bill, which is entitled "The Militia Ballot act," is intended to simplify and regulate an existing act now practically suspended in favor of voluntary enlistment. In his speech introducing the measure Lord Lansdowne carefully explained that the Government only wanted it read the first time, as there was no intention to pass it, and he repudiated "the idea of trying to introduce conscription by a side wind." Personally, he said, he did not favor conscription, but he thought it "advisable that such a bill should be in readiness if wanted," and that "the country should realize how it stands with regard to this question."

Already the Liberal papers are attacking the Government and asking what need there is of such a measure unless conscription is intended; and, looking to the fact that recruiting is dwindling, the bill will be regarded with great suspicion.

British Officers Leave for Africa.

LONDON, July 8.—The Daily Mail announces this morning that Brevet Col. Robert Baden-Powell, commanding the Fifth Dragoon Guards; Capt. Lord Edward Cecil of the Grenadiers, and Lieut. the Hon. Algernon Hanbury-Tracy of the Royal Horse Guards, who, according to the semi-official communique in The Times yesterday, have been ordered to proceed to South Africa to organize the residents, police, and local forces at various points on the frontier, will sail for Cape Town to-day.

The Venezuelan Boundary.

PARIS, July 7.—At to-day's sitting of the Venezuela Arbitration Commission Sir Richard Webster, leading counsel for Great Britain, continued his presentation of the British side of the case.

Mark Twain Going to Sweden.

LONDON, July 7.—Mr. Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) and family left to-day for Sweden, where Mr. Clemens will take the Swedish cure.

Commercial Convention with Portugal

LISBON, July 7.—The House of Peers to-day adopted the commercial convention with the United States.

THE ALASKAN CONTROVERSY.

Acknowledged in London that the Situation Is Unsatisfactory—Instructions to Mr. Choate.

LONDON, July 7.—The officials of the Foreign Office were shown to-day the dispatch from Washington of Thursday saying there was almost a deadlock over the modus vivendi fixing the Alaskan boundary, neither side being willing to accept the provisional line proposed by the other. The officials confirm the contents of the dispatch, acknowledge the situation is grave, and said the present outlook was more unsatisfactory than at any time since February. This was keenly regretted at the Foreign Office, as it had been thought the negotiations were in a very satisfactory state.

It has been learned that United States Ambassador Joseph H. Choate received this morning important dispatches from Washington regarding the negotiations.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Following the rule governing diplomatic exchange, the State Department absolutely refuses to make public the latest instructions sent to Mr. Choate respecting the modus vivendi. However, it can be stated that they do not contemplate any abatement in the claims of the United States as to the territory to be included in the provisional boundary line, and generally they look to a persistence in the original position on our part.

It is the belief now that the two Governments have come to a point where it must be admitted that their present representatives must abandon their efforts to agree upon a boundary line, even though the latter be but temporary and subject to correction by subsequent negotiation. Whether or not arbitration will be the dernier ressort cannot be foretold at present. That means has not been offered in such shape as to be acceptable to the United States Government, and it is feared that the effort to arrange the limitations of an arbitration would be beset with as grave difficulties as those in the way of direct negotiation.

DREYFUS ON DEVIL'S ISLAND.

His Counsel Tells of the Systematic Cruelties to Which the Prisoner Was Subjected.

Cable Dispatch to The World.

Interviewed by The World's correspondent, Maitre Labori was asked:

"Has Dreyfus described his treatment on Devil's Island?"

"Yes" M. Labori replied. "He has told us of the devilish tortures to which he was subjected. It is a long tale of unimaginable cruelty. His guards were the roughest, most heartless ruffians that could be picked out of the Guiana police. They imagined that they would gain favor with the authorities by treating the prisoner with violence and meanness. I cannot tell you all the extreme vexations Dreyfus described to us, but here is an example:

"One day, when he was in a high fever, he accidentally upset a jug of water near his bed. His punishment was that no water was given to him to drink for twenty-four hours. By noon next day he was almost raving mad with thirst.

"When a letter was sent pretending to warn M. Lebon, then the Minister of the Colonies, that Dreyfus would attempt to escape, although the letter was proved a forgery, Lebon ordered that Dreyfus be put in irons. Notwithstanding he was very ill, he was strapped and chained to his bed. Thus he was left twenty days without medical attendance.

"Another idiotic measure was to keep a lamp burning over Dreyfus's bed all night long." M. Labori went on, indignantly. "The pretext was that his every movement must be watched. What could the prisoner do in such a lock-up? But the light attracted swarms of the fearful tropical insects that eat a man alive. They turned sleep into a nightmare. Dreyfus dreaded night more than the broiling sun.

"Four years of that!" exclaimed M. Labori, raising his fists to heaven in indignation. "And more! Those hyenas stole Dreyfus's food and fed him for weeks on most revolting messes, telling him his family had ceased to send money to him."

"Did not his wife's, his family's, letters reach Dreyfus?" was asked.

"For months Lebon suppressed letters to him. Then, again, his guards were instructed to pester and harass Dreyfus to make a confession.

"'See, even your family has abandoned you,' they constantly said to him. 'Better own up! Confess!'

"The fact is, Dreyfus became the plaything of his coarse, idle jailers. He often heard them making disrespectful remarks about his wife; he heard their persistent intimations that she was anxious to remarry.

"Dreyfus wrote urgent appeals, asking for explanations. His letters were never forwarded. So he was left despairing until, wild, he was his guard's plaything. Why, they even took it on themselves to deny him access to a narrow court where he could exercise by walking. For days they locked him in his cabin and barred the doors and windows, until the heat drove him nearly insane."

Gen. Brugere Succeeds Gen. Zurlinden.

PARIS, July 7.—Gen. Brugere, who was Chief of the late President Carnot's military household, has been appointed Military Governor of Paris in place of Gen. Zurlinden. The latter retains his membership in the Supreme Council of War.

KAISER TO PRESIDENT LOUBET.

He Praises the French Naval Cadets on the Iphigenie.

BERGEN, Norway, July 7.—Emperor William has invited the officers and sixty cadets of the French training ship Iphigénie, which he visited here yesterday and inspected, and the German cadets of the training ship Gneisenau to meet at an entertainment to-night on board the imperial yacht Hohenzo lern.

PARIS, July 7.—Emperor William of Germany has telegraphed as follows to President Loubet:

"I have had the pleasure to see on board the school ship Iphigénie young French sailors whose military bearing and sympathetic demeanor, worthy of their noble country, made a deep impression upon me. My sailor's heart and spirit of comradeship rejoiced at the gracious welcome accorded me by her commander, officers, and crew. I congratulate myself, Monsieur le President, on the happy circumstance which permitted me to meet the Iphigénie and your amiable countrymen."

President Loubet replied:

"I am deeply touched by the telegram your Imperial Majesty addressed to me after your visit to the Iphigénie, and desire to thank you for the honor done our sailors and in which your Majesty was pleased to convey to me the impression made by this visit."

THE PROPOSED IRISH TUNNEL.

Delegation Asks British Government's Favor of the Scheme.

LONDON, July 7.—Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, received this afternoon a large delegation at the Foreign Office regarding the proposed tunnel under the Irish Channel. The delegation included the Marquis of Londonderry, Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, and Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice.

Lord Londonderry said the delegation simply asked the approval of the Government, and, when the tunnel was constructed, a Government guarantee of 3 per cent. on the outlay or a promise to make up a deficiency to that amount. He said it was estimated that the work would cost $50,000,000.

Mr. Balfour said that he quite recognized that such a tunnel would be of great international advantage, and would draw Great Britain closer to Ireland, as well as to the United States, and promised, with pleasure, to lay the matter before his colleagues, which was all the delegation had suggested he should do.

Federal Enabling Act in Tasmania.

HOBART, Tasmania, July 7.—The Legislative Council and the House of Assembly to-day passed the Federal Enabling act, thus ratifying on the part of Tasmania the work of the Australian Federation Congress.

Riotous Armenians Cause Trouble.

LONDON, July 8.—The Constantinople corrspondent of The Standard says: "The Vali of Van, Turkish Armenia, reports an incursion of an armed band of revolutionary Armenians from Persia. There have been conflicts with the Kurds and Turkish troops, accompanied by desperate fighting. Several persons have been killed."

TO DEGRADE PRINCE BLUCHER.

Measures to Strike His Name from the Prussian Herrenhaus.

BERLIN, July 7.—Measures have been taken to strike off the rolls of the Prussian Herrenhaus, or House of Lords, the name of Prince Gebhard Blucher, great-grandson of the famous General who commanded the Prussians at the battle of Waterloo. Some years ago Prince Blucher, who, it is alleged, had ruined himself at the gambling table, went to New York City, where, it is said, he became naturalized.

Ferdinand Grätz Gebhard Lebrecht, Count Blucher von Wahlstadt, as he was known here, was educated at Eton and Heidelberg. After retiring from the German army because of an injury received in a cavalry drill, he came to the United States in 1890, when he was twenty-four years old. On July 19, 1891, he was married in Milwaukee to Miss Alma Loeb, daughter of Philip Loeb of Brooklyn.

In January, 1892, he sought to annul the marriage on the ground that the ceremony was contrary to his intentions. He said that Miss Loeb, whom he had met at Elkhart Lake, Wis., fainted in the parlor of the Schlitz Hotel, at Milwaukee. She was taken to a room, where he subsequently went to see her, and, according to his story, while he was talking to her the proprietor entered and said the couple ought to be married to save the reputation of the hotel. The Count said that he chivalrously consented, and a Methodist clergyman who was sent for united them in marriage.

The Count, who was disinherited by his father because the marriage was not satisfactory, died in this city Feb. 14, 1892. His father cabled a small amount of money for the burial expenses, and a requiem mass was celebrated in the chapel of the Lep House for German Catholic Immigrants.

His wife, the Countess von Blucher, went to Colorado in the previous September for the purpose of obtaining a divorce at the end of a year's residence. She was at Aspen, Col., when he died.

TO RAZE THE STAR THEATRE.

William Waldorf Astor Will Replace the Building with a Modern Business Structure.

It was learned definitely yesterday that the Star Theatre, at the northeast corner of Broadway and Thirteenth Street, will be torn down to make way for a modern business structure. The improvement will have to be deferred for about a year and a half on account of existing leases, but at the end of that time the old structure will be removed and a six-story building erected on the plot by William Waldorf Astor. The proposed building has already been leased for a term of fifteen years, to Rogers, Peet & Co., who, upon its completion, will abandon their present store at Broadway and Prince Street.

The theatre building runs through to Fourth Avenue, but does not include a plot at the northwest corner of Thirteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, 100 feet on the street and 67 feet on the avenue, now occupied by small old buildings. The latter piece, however, also belongs to Mr. Astor, and the entire block front on the north side of Thirteenth Street, between Broadway and Fourth Avenue, will be covered by the new building. Its frontage will be 434 feet on Broadway, 251 feet on Thirteenth Street, and 135.4 feet on Fourth Avenue, with a northerly line of 219.2 feet.

It is as Wallack's Theatre of twenty-five years ago that the present Star Theatre will be longest remembered. The house was opened in 1861, under the management of James W. Wallack, and with Lester Wallack as the leader of the company that became famous. The name Wallack's disappeared in 1881, and for a time the theatre was known as the Germania. Since 1883 it has been known as the Star. The property was purchased by the late John Jacob Astor in 1878. Theodore Moss, Wallack's old business partner, has been connected with the house in one way and another almost from its opening, and in fact, is the present lessee of the property.

JAMES JACK ALREADY MARRIED.

So He Cannot Wed the Widow of Sam. T. Jack, as His Brother Willed.

The difficulties which have arisen over the clause in the will of Sam T. Jack, the theatrical manager, who died several weeks ago, requiring his widow to marry his brother, James Jack, are cleared. James Jack is already a married man. He married about a year ago. He and his wife have been living at 407 West Twenty-third Street for the past six months, and left there last week, Mr. Jack going to the Metropolitan Hotel and his wife to a resort in Canada. They have an infant daughter.

Mrs. James Jack was a chorus girl, whose stage name was Queenie Clifford. It was also said that Mrs. James Jack had said before leaving for Canada, that her husband had told Sam Jack of his marriage to her. She said that James Jack returned from Europe two days before his brother died, and when he related to him the details of his marriage, it was too late to change the will. Owing to these circumstances, it is said, the widow of Sam T. Jack will contest the will.

DRAMATIZATION OF "BEN HUR."

Gen. Lew Wallace, the Author, Is Hopeful of Its Success.

The author of "Ben Hur," Gen. Lew Wallace, is confident the dramatization of the work will be a pronounced success. Seen at the Gilsey House yesterday, Gen. Wallace said the work was under the direction of Klaw & Erlanger, and was progressing rapidly.

"I have come here," said Gen. Wallace, "for the purpose of examining the models which have been prepared up to this date, the lay figures and the costumes, as several of the characters will appear in the work. I shall go to-morrow and see them. The work is being done regardless of expense."

Talking of politics, Gen. Wallace said that he did not think ex-Gov. Hogg's speech at the Tammany gathering would affect the Democracy one way or the other. "The Democratic Party," said he, "can stand more bossing and survive more dynamite explosions within its ranks than any party that ever did or ever will live."

Gen. Wallace will shortly make a trip to Europe.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

It is announced that Charles Frederick Nirdlinger and C. H. Meltzer will collaborate in Anglicizing "Plus Que Reine" for Julia Arthur.

Pinero's new play, "The Gay Lord Quex," is to be translated into French and acted in Paris with Mme. Rejane as Sophie Fullgarney, the meddlesome manicure.

Terrace Garden, Manager Heumann's home for music in East Fifty-eighth Street, is drawing large crowds nightly. A large detachment of Victor Herbert's Twenty-second Regiment Band gives the concerts.

The Germans are actually to have a theatre in Paris next Summer, in connection with the big exhibition. It will be under the joint direction of Sigismund Lautenberg, the Berlin manager, and Agnes Sorma.

C. A. Ellis, who has managed Mme. Melba's engagements for several seasons, has announced that she will not sing in America next season. He returned from Europe Wednesday on the Teutonic. Offers from St. Petersburg and from Germany are said to be the cause of her having abandoned the trip to this country.

Jessie Bonstelle, a young Rochester actress, has lately played Camille and other important rôles with the Lyceum Theatre stock company of that city, and received cordial praise. Miss Bonstelle is under engagement to appear in this city, in August, in "A Soldier of the Empire."

Miss Dorothy Morton, the actress who has been charged recently with defying the courts by refusing to appear in answer to a suit brought against her for about $40, has carried out her threat to go into bankruptcy. Her petition was filed last Wednesday. The published list of petitions in the Thursday morning papers contained the name of Elizabeth MacCarthy, Jr., and few persons knew it was she. She placed her liabilities at $3,076.

SECURITIES COMPANY FORMED.

Will Deal in Stock of the Equitable Securities Company.

ALBANY, July 7.—The Securities Company of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, to deal with, sell, and dispose of obligations and stock of the Equitable Securities Company, was incorporated to-day with the Secretary of State with a capital stock of $2,000,000.

The number of shares is 20,000, and the corporation will begin business with $2,500. These are the Directors: John W. Farquhar of Briar Cliff Manor, N. Y.; W. P. Bolles, W. E. Dwight, New York City; W. C. Jones, Brooklyn, and D. Walter Gibson of Montclair, N. Y.

MAGISTRATE DEUEL ANGRY.

Says Swindling of Persons in Court by Lawyers' Agents Must Stop—One Alleged Offender Arrested.

Mrs. Yetta Schwartzman of 103 Hester Street and Mrs. Jennie Adler of 51 Orchard Street were arrested and arraigned yesterday afternoon in the Essex Market Police Court on a charge of disturbing the peace and disorderly conduct in the office of Lawyer Henry J. Goldsmith, nearly opposite the court building. But when Magistrate Deuel heard the stories of the women of being wronged by lawyers and their agents who haunt the court, he gave utterance to the following opinion: "These people who represent themselves as lawyers, and who act as agents for lawyers and defraud the people of their money, have been a disgrace to this court for some time. The thing has got to stop. It is a high-handed outrage to impose on the poor and ignorant people of this district in this manner. Furthermore, it is criminal." Then he discharged the women.

Mrs. Adler swore that on Wednesday she went to the court to get a warrant for the arrest of a man who had stolen $265 from her. On the way she was approached by a woman, who took her to Mr. Goldsmith's office, and there she paid Goldsmith $8 to have the man, Morris Mandel, arrested, and to prosecute him. A little later she was approached by a Joseph Levy, who told her he was a lawyer, and that she must pay $6 more or her case would fall through. So she pawned her sewing machine and gave him the money. Goldsmith, she said, prosecuted the case in a listless manner, and Mandel was discharged, and then she swore she had learned that Goldsmith had not only secured a lawyer for Mandel, but had also raised $40 to help secure his discharge.

Mrs. Schwartzman, who is a fruit vendor, swore that she had been arrested a few days ago for a violation of a city ordinance. Goldsmith called on her in jail and told her that her husband, who is a push-cart peddler, had instructed him to defend her, and got $10 from her. She gave him the money, but when her case was called up in court Goldsmith did not appear to defend her. She was discharged, and when she saw her husband he denied that he had sent Goldsmith to her.

Both women called at Goldsmith's office yesterday morning and demanded their money from him, but he refused to give it up. They created a scene, and when they refused to leave under threats of arrest Frederick Paul, the clerk of Goldsmith, went to court and swore out warrants against them.

Immediately after the women were discharged a warrant was issued for the arrest of Joseph Levy. A large crowd followed Levy to the court, and when he was arraigned on a charge of grand larceny, Magistrate Deuel asked him whether he was a lawyer.

"No," replied Levy, sullenly.

"What right have you to go about representing yourself as one? You would be a disgrace to any profession."

Then Magistrate Deuel held Levy in $1,000 bail for examination, and the crowd in the court room applauded.

Mr. Goldsmith lives at the Englewood Apartment House, in Lexington Avenue, near Eighty-first Street. At that place it was said last evening that he had gone into the country and would not be back before Wednesday. He is the Tammany Hall leader in Martin Engel's district during the absence of that politician in the Adirondacks.

EX-KING MILAN'S ASSAILANT.

His Identification Followed by the Arrest of Alleged Accomplices.

BELGRADE, July 7.—The man who attempted last evening to assassinate ex-King Milan, firing four shots from a revolver at him and wounding him slightly in the back, is a fireman employed by the municipality. It is supposed he was hired by an enemy of Milan.

The would-be assassin is a Bosnian and his name is Gjura Knezevic. In his flight after the shooting he endeavored to shoot himself, and when he failed he jumped into the River Save, which joins the Danube at Belgrade, whence he was dragged by the police.

When Knezevic was arraigned he denounced several influential Radicals, including Lieut. Col. Nicolies, Editor Zauschamovics of the Radical organ Odjek Atza, M. Stanoyevics, and Pastor Grurics. The last two were sentenced to death in 1883, but were pardoned by King Milan. Fourteen members of the former Radical Central Committee were arrested yesterday on suspicion of being connected with the affair, including ex-Premier Tauchanovics. Ex-Premier Paschics was arrested to-day, and several other Radicals have been taken into custody.

The health of ex-King Milan is excellent. He attended to-day a thanksgiving service in the cathedral.

Major Lukitsch, who was driving with his Majesty at the time of the attack and who was wounded in the hand, has been promoted to a Lieutenant Colonelcy and made the recipient of a high order.

THE CUFIC IN A COLLISION?

Report from Queenstown Doubted by White Star Line Officials.

QUEENSTOWN, July 7.—The White Star Line freighter Cufic, Capt. Lancaster, which sailed from Liverpool on July 4, for New York, was in collision yesterday near Fastnet, with the schooner Alfred and Emma, and carried off the latter's bowsprit and otherwise damaged her extensively. The schooner ran into Baltimore Harbor. The Cufic, if injured any, did not report it, and proceeded on her way.

The New York branch of the White Star Line doubts that it was the Cufic that was in collision with the schooner. They say the Cufic, having sailed from Liverpool Tuesday morning, was due off the coast of Ireland on Wednesday, and on Thursday, when the collision is reported to have occurred, she should have been far out on the Atlantic. They had not been advised of the collision.

Salvage for Towing the Montana.

LONDON, July 7.—The Admiralty Court has awarded £3,500 salvage to the British steamer Elderslie, Capt. Simpson, for towing the Atlantic transport liner Montana into Falmouth June 23. The Montana's shaft had broken at sea. Both vessels were bound from New York for London.

Derelict Bark Towed Into Port.

QUEENSTOWN, July 7.—The second-class cruiser Melampus and torpedo boat Gossamer, which left here June 29 to destroy the derelict bark Siddartha, which had been adrift in the ocean lane of Atlantic travel since Feb. 22 last, towed the derelict into Bantry Bay last evening.

Schooner Damages a Tug.

The tugboat Carrie, owned by Capt. J. Mark Stevens of Port Richmond, S. I., was badly damaged in a collision yesterday morning in the Arthur Kill with the two-masted schooner Mary A. Fowler. The tug had towed the Fowler from Bergen Point and was bound up the kills. After passing through the Arthur Kill bridge the tug cast the schooner loose and then backed down to take in her tow line. The Captain of the schooner, instead of keeping off, brought his vessel around and crashed into the Carrie, tearing away the pilot house, smoke stack, and part of the upper works. No one was injured.

Citizens Complain of Water Supply.

For several days residents have noticed a disagreeable taste and odor in the water served in the upper part of the city by the Croton system, and inquiries and complaints have been made to Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply, asking the reason for this condition. Chief Engineer Birdsall of the department said yesterday that on account of the abnormal dryness of the season, it had been necessary to draw on the storage reservoirs in Putnam and Westchester Counties. Storage water, Mr. Birdsall explained, was not unhealthy, though it was disagreeable in taste and odor.

Drowns with Boy He Tries to Save.

MOUNT CARMEL, Penn., July 7.—Rudolph Peters, aged seventeen years, an employe at Locustdale Colliery, went swimming near that place to-day. Cramps seized him, and he cried for help. Harmon Leverenz, aged seventeen, went to his rescue. Peters threw his arms around Leverenz, and both were drowned.

St. Paul Savings Bank Closed.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 7.—The Savings Bank of St. Paul, established in 1867 with a capital of $100,000, of which Thomas A. Prendergast is President, has been compelled to close its doors.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The week end in July is hardly an encouraging theme upon which to base any theories of society in town. And yet, although the great houses are fast shut and the entrances boarded up, New York is too much of a centre not to be a rendezvous of society at all times, even in the dog days. Those who live on the Hudson, anywhere from Riverside Drive and Audubon Park to Albany, may see each morning numerous steam yachts on the most picturesque river of America, if not of the world, plying toward the city. Pierpont Morgan goes back and forth constantly on the Corsair, almost a miniature ocean steamer; John Jacob Astor is in town nearly every day, and the Gould yacht is constantly in evidence, and here and there are smaller craft. The Hudson is still very much inhabited—the banks are alluded to in this instance—and Newport and the other very fashionable resorts are perhaps not as wildly hilarious as even their best friends would have them appear. All the gay element at Newport is in the out-of-door life. It looks as if the old stilted dinner and dance, which belong to Winter and to town, have been abandoned. In England, at country seats, there is practically a dinner every day, and in America with the wealthiest element, it is fast following this custom, and state functions are only occasional.

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Of entertainments in town there have been none. In the immediate suburbs, however, there are quite a number. The polo at the Cedarhurst Club has kept that locality very gay, indeed, and those who did not care to remain there have gone to the Oriental, and even peeped in at town and at the roof gardens. And then besides there have been many shopping excursions, which is another way of looking at the dullness of the country compared with the attractions of a cosmopolitan city.

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The following are some of the straws which show which way the wind blows:

W. A. Hazard will give a polo luncheon to-day at Cedarhurst, L. I., in honor of Mr. and Mrs. George Gould. The fifty guests will be seated at small tables bright with pretty floral decorations.

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Delmonico's at luncheon hour yesterday presented quite a gay appearance, unusual for this time of the year. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor were at one table, Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, with their children and several friends, occupied another, and Lillian Russell, with a companion, was at a third. Mrs. Astor wore a linen skirt, with a shirt-waist of the same material. Her toque of rough mingled green and violet straw was ornamented with a green bird, and her large tie was of plaid, matching the stylish hat. Mrs. Gould's gown was of all-over embroidered ecru muslin, trimmed with narrow black velvet ribbon drawn through a beading. The hat worn with this was of cream straw, trimmed in the same colored tips and faced with black velvet.

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There was much disappointment yesterday at the non-arrival of the Campania. Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Willing, and Chauncey M. Depew were a few among the many expected. Mrs. Astor had arranged to do directly from New York to Newport, and perhaps now she may have to stop over Sunday in town. Mrs. Victor Sorchan and Miss Wetmore left yesterday, as did also Mr. Potter Palmer, and they have all been chronicled as having safely arrived at Newport.

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Last evening the second dance of the Meadow Club, at Southampton, took place. It was quite a large affair, with many dinners preceding it and a cotillion. Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., has a very gay party there, of which Mrs. Trenor Park is a member. Mrs. James L. Breese gave a dinner of sixteen covers before the dance. Dinners, in fact, seem to have struck Southampton as they have Newport, and the chief entertainers last week were Mrs. Thomas H. Barber, Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, Mrs. Aymar Sands, and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Trevor are also among the large dinner givers, and one of their entertainments last week was given in honor of Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright. Mrs. Henry A. Robbins and Mrs. Robert A. M. Thompson were among those who gave large dinners last evening at the Meadow Club before the dance.

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Mrs. Clarence Mackay, who gave up her European trip and has settled in Newport, has been greeted with such hospitality and enthusiasm as to be—to the least—extremely flattering. There were dinners in her honor Thursday and last night, and there is to be one this evening, and the calendar is to be continued for some time longer.

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The departures for Europe on the ships to-day are comparatively few. The Etruria has booked William H. Phelps, Gen. C. H. Carleton, and Murray Young. The Champagne has on its list the Count d'Aste, Dr. and Mrs. M. H. Aspinwall, James M. Gasquet of New Orleans, the uncle of Mrs. J. J. Wysong; the Baron de Poliniere, and Judge Barrett.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, July 7.—Mrs. John Clinton Gray entertained at luncheon this afternoon.

Mrs. N. D. Clapp and Miss Clapp will sail from Europe on July 15 for New York, and upon arrival there will come to Newport as the guests of J. Burke Wolfe, Mrs. Clapp's brother.

Commodore and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan and family have arrived for the season at Beacon Rock.

Mrs. Edwin Parsons entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. W. W. Sherman and Mrs. L. Q. Jones entertained at dinner this evening, as did Mrs. J. Nicholas Brown.

William K. Thorn is here from France to look after his estate.

Reginald Howland of Providence is here for the Summer.

W. W. Astor has paid his taxes for the year, amounting to $2,237.40.

Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman returned from New York to-day, and is visiting her sister, Mrs. Harold Brown, for a few days before opening her cottage.

Mrs. James A. Swan entertained at dinner this evening.

The members of the Mianetuck Golf Club are becoming very proficient in the game, and a mixed foursome has been arranged to begin on July 12, when the entries will close.

Mrs. R. I. Gammell has issued cards for July 22, when she will formally introduce her daughter, Miss Virginia Gammell. Some 250 cards have been issued for the occasion. A luncheon will follow the reception.

Casino registers include Major R. F. Yelverton, Capt. H. C. Taylor, Robert B. Carpenter, Reginald Howard, and Miss C. Ogden Jones.

Mason Janney of Baltimore is passing the season with his sister, Mrs. Paul A. Andrews.

Yacht arrivals to-day include Electra, Lagonda, Clytie, Elfin, and Hilgarde.

Commodore Gerry has returned from New York.

Mrs. Brockholst Cutting and her son, William Cutting, Jr., who had been reported as having sailed for Europe, arrived here this evening, and it is understood that Mrs. Cutting will pass the Summer here.

Egerton L. Winthrop has returned from New York.

Dr. Root of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Auchincloss.

Payne Whitney is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Almerio H. Peirce.

Count Giuseppe della Gherardessa of Paris is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed.

Mrs. Arnold Greene and Miss Greene of Providence are visiting Mrs. S. G. Arnold.

Miss Fanny Johnson of New York has arrived for the season at the Eustis cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly will arrive to-morrow at Vineland for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman B. Duryea have arrived for the season.

Gen. Charles A. Whittier of Boston is a guest on the yacht Intrepid.

Mrs. E. A. Barrett has rented her cottage in Catherine Street to F. P. Mitchell for the season.

Miss Allen of Providence and Miss Burge of Brooklyn are visiting Mrs. William Brenton Greene at Sunny Lawn.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish entertained at dinner this evening.

Quite a large number of the cottagers, with their children, visited the circus this afternoon.

The dancing class for the children of cottagers was opened for the season to-day at the Casino with a very large attendance of the children and their parents. Prof. Carl Marwig has the dancing class in charge.

A barn dance is being talked of by a lady cottager.

RECEPTION AT BAR HARBOR.

The Ladies' Club Entertains at Its Attractive Clubhouse.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 7.—The Ladies' Club held its first reception this afternoon at the pretty clubhouse on the Shore Path. It was the first big event of the season, and was very successful. Since the club was founded two years ago it has been an important factor in the social life at Bar Harbor. Many additions have been made at the clubhouse since a year ago, and it is now exceedingly attractive.

The Reception Committee to-day consisted of Mrs. A. Bleecker Banks, Miss Cary, Mrs. Henry E. Drayton, Mrs. Frank Ellis, Mrs. John Harrison, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Mrs. M. Cadwalader Jones, Miss Frances Jones, Mrs. Leffingwell, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. Henry Redmond, Mrs. Robert Sturgis, Mrs. Antonio Stewart, Mrs. W. W. Seely, Mrs. J. Madison Taylor, Mrs. R. H. Townsend, and Mrs. Vandoren.

Among the New Yorkers present were Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter, Miss Carpenter, Theodor Bjorksten, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Herbert Parsons, Mrs. William P. Draper, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. George Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Condon, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensse'aer, and Count and Countess Laugier Villars.

OPENING BALL AT HOLLYWOOD.

Many Guests Present and the Hotel Was Elaborately Decorated.

HOLLYWOOD, N. J., July 7.—The opening ball of the season took place at the Hollywood Hotel to-night, and was a grand success. The preparations for the affair were very elaborate. Fully 300 flags of all nations were flying over the magnificent lawn that surrounds the hotel; about the same number of Japanese lanterns were strung up in every direction, while in the large ballroom the decorations were very elaborate. Mr. Devine, the proprietor, looked after all the arrangements.

Dancing was set for 9:30 o'clock, but long before that time the guests began to arrive from the different cottages and hotels, and when the grand march was struck up many hundred people were on hand to witness it.

At 11 o'clock a course dinner was served in the large dining room of the hotel.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

George W. Julian.

George W. Julian died yesterday at his home in Irvington, Ind. He was a conspicuous National figure in the five years preceding the war of the rebellion, during the war, and for a considerable period after it. His speeches in Congress in favor of abolition were published and attained an immense circulation throughout the Northern and Middle States. He was a delegate to the first Republican National Convention, in 1856, and four years before then he had been nominated for Vice President on the Freesoil ticket. Since 1872 Mr. Julian had been a Democrat.

Mr. Julian was born near Centreville, in Wayne County, Ind., on May 5, 1817. He was admitted to the bar in 1840, and began the practice of law in Centreville. In 1845 he was elected to the Indiana Legislature as the Whig delegate from Wayne County. In 1849 Mr. Julian was the Freesoil candidate for Congress in opposition to Samuel W. Parker, the Whig candidate, whom he defeated.

In 1851 Mr. Julian was again a candidate for Congress, but was defeated. In 1852 he was nominated by the Freesoil Convention, assembled at Pittsburg, as a candidate for Vice President on the ticket with John P. Hale.

Mr. Julian's speeches in the House of Representatives were regarded as among the ablest anti-slavery utterances of the war period.

Henry Lefevre.

Advices received here yesterday from Panama, Colombia, announced the sudden death of Henry Lefevre, for many years the general agent at that place of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Mr. Lefevre was fifty-eight years old. He was born on the Isle of Jersey. His family was among the many that left France at the time of the Edict

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
50 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.
PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET,
ISSUES
Travellers' Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE
IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Rudolph Kleybolte & Co.
BANKERS, 1 Nassau St. New York.
STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL and SCHOOL BONDS
Descriptive list furnished upon application. Correspondence invited.
New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.
Telephone 2712 Broad.

B. H. & F. W. PELZER,
44-46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.
For Investment or on Margin.
Members N. Y. Consolidated Exchange.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of the Bonds of the Electric Storage Battery Co., Secured by a Mortgage Dated Dec. 15th, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that said bonds numbered from 1 to 150 (being all the bonded indebtedness of the Company) will on the 15th day of July, 1899, be redeemed upon presentation, with coupon number ten (10) and all succeeding coupons attached, at the office of the Old Colony Trust Co., in the Ames Building, cor. Court and Washington Streets, Boston, Mass., Trustee, at 90% of their face value and accrued interest to said date, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

Interest will cease on and after said date, at which time the Trustee will satisfy the mortgage, and reserve a fund with which to redeem outstanding bonds at 90% of their face value, but without interest after July 15th, 1899.

BENJ. W. TINGLEY, Treas.
Phila., Pa., June 10th, 1899.

MINORITY STOCKHOLDERS
Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company.

The undersigned have agreed to act as a committee to take such action as may be necessary to protect the interest of the holders of the minority stock. Stockholders desiring to participate must deposit their stock with Messrs. Polston & Bass, No. 16 Broad Street, who will act as depositary for the committee, and who will issue participation certificates against stock deposited. A payment of ten cents per share must be made at the time of the deposit of stock. All stock must be deposited on or before August 1st, after which date no stock will be received except upon terms to be imposed by the committee.

Copies of the agreement may be had at the office of Messrs. Rolston & Bass, or from either of the undersigned.

Dated New York, July 1, 1899.

Committee: { SIMON ROTHSCHILD, JOHN S. TILNEY, ALFRED SULLY.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

GOLD BONDS, ENDOWMENTS, AND LIFE policies. W. J. MADDEN, Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO

15 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

OFFER FOR SUBSCRIPTION, AT PAR,

$5,700,000 5% First Mortgage, Gold 30-Year Bonds
$2,000,000 7% Preferred Stock — Preferred as to Principal and Dividends

—OF THE—

NEW ENGLAND COTTON YARN CO

This Company consolidates the business of nine mill corporations, situated in Bristol County, Massachusetts, operating about 583,400 spindles.

Estimated cost of replacement of plant alone	$10,700,000.00
Additional assets, including $1,750,000 new money now provided, about	2,300,000.00
Total, not including good-will	$13,000,000.00
The Bond issue amounts to	$5,700,000
Preferred Stock issue amounts to	5,000,000
Of which shareholders of the old companies, and their friends, have already purchased $3,000,000.	
Aggregate Net Earnings, as reported by Deloitte, Dever, Griffiths & Co., of the separate companies for the last fiscal year	$1,106,197.40

Copies of Prospectus giving particulars may be had on application.

Subscription books will be opened on **Monday, July 10, at 10 o'clock A. M.,** and closed without notice on or before Wednesday, July 12.

Subscriptions received simultaneously by Kidder, Peabody & Co., in Boston, and Baring Brothers & Co., Ltd., in London.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF

The American Spirits Manufacturing Company,
The Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Company,
The Spirits Distributing Company, and
The Standard Distilling & Distributing Company.

Referring to advertisement of the undersigned, dated June 20, 1899, notice is hereby given that the agreement dated June 21, 1899, under the terms of which a majority of the stocks of the above-named Companies have been deposited, is hereby declared binding, operative, and effective. **The organizers have agreed, in order to afford an opportunity for absent shareholders to deposit their holdings, to extend the time for deposit of stock until July 20, 1899.**

Central Trust Company of New York,
By F. P. OLCOTT, President.

The State Trust Company,
By WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and Its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

CHART MOVEMENTS Safe and Sure Guides to SUCCESSFUL SPECULATION.
Fully explained and illustrated in my revised (Sixth) edition. Just out.
INS AND OUTS OF WALL STREET
Operators cannot afford to be without it.
13 Drawings. 100 Pages. 10c. stamps. Address
PUBLISHER, P. O. Box 196, New York.

DIVIDENDS.

United States Rubber Company,
9-15 Murray St., New York, July 6th, 1899.

The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common or General Stock of this Company from the net earnings of the Company to stockholders of record at 12 M., July 15th, 1899, payable July 31st, 1899.

The Transfer Books will close at 12 M., July 15th, 1899, and reopen at 10 A. M., Aug. 1st, 1899.

CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

United States Rubber Company,
9-15 Murray St., New York, July 6th, 1899.

The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company as the last quarterly dividend from the net earnings for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1899, to stockholders of record at 12 M., July 15th, 1899, payable July 31st, 1899.

The transfer Books will close at 12 M., July 15th, 1899, and reopen at 10 A. M., Aug. 1st, 1899.

CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, July 7, 1899.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ PER CENT., and an extra dividend of 1 PER CENT., payable at the company's offices on Aug. 1, 1899. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, July 15, and reopened on Wednesday, Aug. 2.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company.
N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Penn., June 22, 1899.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of Two Per Cent., (one dollar per share,) payable July 15th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

Texas and Pacific Coal Company.
Fort Worth, Texas, June 12, 1899.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the stock of this Company will be paid on the 20th of July, 1899. Transfer books will be closed from the 1st to 20th of July, inclusive.

S. MIMS, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE LINCOLN Safe Deposit Company will take place at 32 to 42 East 42d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on WEDNESDAY, July 12th, 1899, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing eleven Trustees and two Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought up for consideration.

JOHN R. VAN WORMER, Secretary.

The State Bank,
378 Grand Street.
New York, June 29, 1899.
ANNUAL ELECTION.

The annual election for directors of this bank will be held at the bank, No. 378 Grand St., on Monday, July 10th, 1899.

The polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.

J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

The Mercantile National Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, July 7, 1899.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. COURTLAND E. HASTINGS was unanimously elected a Director of this Bank.

JAMES V. LOTT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

[No. 1,870.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 30th, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$17,820,685.54
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,088.72
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c		698,984.58
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		995,257.34
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		979,303.87
Due from State banks and bankers		256,660.76
Checks and other cash items		71,284.97
Exchanges for Clearing House		6,067,662.99
Notes of other National banks		33,840.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		506.18
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,009,147.65	
Legal tender notes	1,210,500.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	150,000.00	
		4,369,647.65
Total		$31,365,922.60

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	557,600.25
Reserved for taxes of 1899	31,285.00
Due to other National banks	$8,547,500.60
Due to State banks and bankers	9,747,015.47
Dividends unpaid	71,051.75
Individual deposits subject to check	7,778,314.22
Demand certificates of deposit	844.00
Certified checks	1,771,951.03
Cashier's checks outstanding	360,380.28
	28,277,057.35
Total	$31,365,922.60

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of July, 1899. C. E. LANGDON,
Notary Public, Kings County,
Certificate filed in New York County.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN A. STEWART,
CHAS. D. DICKEY,
G. SHERMAN,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at close of business June 30th, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$23,363,443.66
Overdrafts		6,813.64
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c		2,669,569.92
Banking house		250,000.00
Other real estate		61,316.84
Due from National banks	$1,343,601.62	
Due from State banks, private banks, and bankers	543,654.76	
Checks and other cash items	445,204.98	
Exchanges for Clearing House	4,053,626.90	
Bills of other National banks	31,000.00	
Fractional	5,030.07	
Specie	5,293,744.60	
Legal-tender notes	1,793,499.00	
Asst. Treas. U. S. (Collector of Customs)	81,569.31	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	25,000.00	
		13,615,931.24
		$40,017,075.30

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	6,000,000.00
Undivided profits	616,189.85
State bank circulation outstanding	10,860.00
Due to National banks	$4,648,160.36
Due to State banks, private banks, and bankers	1,790,032.75
Dividends unpaid	75,330.00
Individual deposits	25,894,285.99
Demand certificates of deposit	26,427.22
Certified checks	308,605.32
Cashier's checks	447,183.79
	33,190,025.45
	$40,017,075.30

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier of The Chemical National Bank of New York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of July, 1899. EDW'D P. BROWN, Notary.

FREDERIC W. STEVENS,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
G. G. WILLIAMS,
Directors.

NEW ORLEANS BANKS.

Whitney National Bank,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT,
JUNE 30, 1899.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$2,771,481.07
U. S. bonds, par value	451,000.00
Premium on same	43,000.00
Other bonds and stock	45,000.00
Five per cent. redemption fund	6,795.00
Furniture and fixtures	10,800.00
Demand loans	$652,689.76
Exchange	1,583,543.44
Cash, including checks on other banks	720,431.47—2,956,664.67
	$6,284,740.74

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$400,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	25,705.18—1,425,705.18
Dividends unpaid	30,938.00
Circulation	135,900.00
Deposits	4,692,197.56
Total	$6,284,740.74

J. M. Pegaud, Cashier. James T. Hayden, Pres.
J.E. Bouden, Jr., As. Cash. Pearl Wight, V. Pres.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 644 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, June 20, 1899.

96th Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst., payable on and after the third Monday in July next.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.
GEORGE H. PEARSALL, Asst. Sectry.

Seamen's Bank for Savings,
74 and 76 Wall Street.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, and in accordance with the savings banks laws, for the six months ending June 30, 1899, as follows:

On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

On accounts larger than three thousand dollars and which exceeded said amount prior to the limitation of deposits by statute, at the rate of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.

Payable on and after Monday, July 17, 1899.

WILLIAM C. STURGES, President.
DANIEL BARNES, Cashier.
New York, June 28, 1899.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Av. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1899, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 17, 1899.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before JULY 10, 1899, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1899.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 Chambers St., New York City.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending June 30, 1899, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, July 17, 1899. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, AUCT.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS & BONDS,
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Wednesday, July 12th, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

68 shs. Chicago & N. Western R. R. Prefd.
$7,000 State of Louisiana 4 p. c. Bds., 1914.
40 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
$1,000 Long Island R. R. Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1931.
$2,000 Central R. R. of New Jersey 5 p. c. Bds., 1987.
$5,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. 5 p. c. Bds., 1913.
$5,000 St. Louis, Iron Mountain & So. R. R., 1st Mtge. 4½ p. c. Bds., 1947.
$3,000 St. Louis, Iron Mountain & So. R. R. Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1931.
$5,000 Louisville, New Albany & Chic. R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$4,000 Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern R. R., 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$5,000 St. Paul, Min. & Manitoba R. R. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1909.
10 shs. Michigan Central R. R.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.

$2,500 Clearfield Bituminous Coal Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1940.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

35 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
12 shs. Citizens' Insurance Co.
$10,000 Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pittsburg Coal Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., (Trust Co. Certf.)
$5,000 Chesapeake & Ohio Grain Elevator 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Guar. Bds.
$3,000 Norfolk & Western R. R. (New River Div.) 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1932.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
100 shs. Citizens' Insurance Co.
75 shs. American Telegraph & Cable Co.
1 sh. Parmachenee Club.
50 shs. Atlantic Transportation Co.
25 shs. United States Trust Co.
25 shs. Bank of America.
25 shs. Franklin Trust Co.
100 shs. American Bond & Mtge. Guaranty Co.
All right, title, and interest of the Northwest Copper Co. and the Northwest R'way Co. in $5,000 Northwest R'way Co. due July, 1918, Jan'y, 1899, coups.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.

Certificate for 100 shares Arcadian Copper Co. No. D. 750. Transfer has been stopped, and application has been made for a new certificate. Please notify ROLSTON & BASS, 16 and 18 Broad St., New York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

40 WALL STREET.
New York, July 1, 1899.

Mr. George Parmly Day has this day been admitted to partnership in our firm.

CLARENCE S. DAY & CO.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Biscuit was wanted between 45 and 45½; it closed at the latter figure. The preferred stock advanced from 98 to 99. Metropolitan bonds brought 97¼ @97½; preferred stock, 56¼@56¾, opening and closing at the former. Chicago Telephone stock found buyers at 215, and Diamond Match at 151@151½. Steel common opened at 50½, and after selling off the fraction, went up to 51, where it closed.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	32
C. & Chicago C. & D. Co	75
Diamond Match of Illinois	151
National Biscuit Company common	45⅝
National Biscuit Company pf	97¼
Brew. & Malting Company	2
Brew. & Malting Company pf	12½
Mil. & Chicago Brew. Company	3
Mil. & Chicago Brew. Company pf	20
Chicago Packing & P. Company	12
Chicago Packing & P. Company pf	30
North Chicago Street Railroad	243
West Chicago Street Railroad	123½
South Side Elevated Railroad	96½
Lake Street Elevated	17
Lake Street Elevated trust cfts.	14⅝
Street's W. S. C. Line	20¼

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,524,273, against $1,682,541 last week, and $923,359 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,465,179, against $1,583,692 last week, and $1,330,734 in the same period last year.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 7	554,896
To date this year	102,451,306
Corresponding date last year	53,478,734

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 7	$3,893,650
To date this year	$562,956,320
Corresponding date last year	$406,957,420

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 4@6 per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¼@3¾.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf	½	International Paper	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref	1¼	Iowa Central pf	½
Am. Smelt. & R. pf	1	Knickerbocker Ice	½
Am. Steel & Wire	⅝	Knick. Ice pf	2
Am. Tin Plate	¾	Laclede Gas	½
Am. Tobacco pf	7	Manhattan con.	2⅝
Am. Steel Hoop pf	1	Mo., K. & T. pf	½
At., Top. & S. Fe	1	Missouri Pacific	1½
A., T. & S. F. pf	1½	National Lead pf	½
Anaconda Copper	½	National Steel	½
Brook. Union Gas	3	N. Y. Air Brake	5
Canada Southern	⅝	N. Y. Central	1½
Ches. & Ohio	2	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	¾
Chi., Bur. & Qy	¾	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	¾
Chi., Mil. & St. P	⅝	Penn. Railroad	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Pressed S. Car	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	St. L. S'w'n pf	1⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	St. Paul & Omaha	1
Consolidated Ice	⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2⅝
Des M. & Ft. D.	⅝	Texas & Pacific	1½
Federal Steel	¾	Twin City R. T.	1
Flint & P. M.	1	U. S. Rubber	½
Great Northern pf	1	Wabash pf	1
H. B. Claflin	1		
Illinois Central	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting pf	1	M. & St. L. 2d pf	½
Am. Sugar Ref	¾	National Biscuit	⅝
Am. Tobacco	¾	National Biscuit pf	½
Am. Steel Hoop	½	Northern Pacific pf	½
Chi. Cons. Trac	⅞	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	½
Consolidated Gas	¾	Twin City R. T. pf	⅛

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & Erie 1st	1	Ore. Sh. Line inc. A	1¼
L. & N., Nash. Flor. & S. 1st	1	St. L. S'w'n 2d	1
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st	2	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1
N. Y. Cent., L. S. col. 3½s, reg.	1½		

Bonds Declined.

Chi., I. & L. ref. 6s	1	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Birm. 6s	1
Int. & G. Nor. 1st	1		

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Some show of activity and strength appeared at the opening of yesterday's market, and at the close there was similar manifestation, but during most of the day Stock Exchange tickers lagged and quotations seemed inclined to droop. Influence was exhibited by uncertainty in the Wall Street public's mind as to what to-day's bank statement might disclose, the extraordinary changes of last week being a somewhat depressing factor in calculations as to what may to-day develop. In banking circles, however, there is general agreement that money market conditions are moving along with a willingness which promises ease in funds for some time to come.

Indications appear of a disposition upon the part of important interests to change from higher-priced stocks into those of medium market value, the theory evidently being that many of the high-classed securities have reached a point where they rest upon a stable investment basis and offer less opportunities for speculative profit than can be found in shares of lower price. The effect of this tendency has shown to some extent in the activity and strength of the stocks at lower figures. Many of them if they once become favorites are likely to score advances quite out of the ordinary, for it is certain that in a large number of instances they represent progress much beyond what is the popular estimate.

Wall Street is full of rumors as to local transit stocks, but few of them seem to have better support than imagination of speculators. None the less, there is in the Stock Exchange district pronounced faith in the accomplishment of some deal of far-reaching importance touching the future of all of the local transit properties.

DENIALS THAT DO NOT DENY.

Official denials have sometimes the promptings of a self-interest bigger than shows superficially. Thus it may not be surprising that interested insiders do somewhat hasten to aver, apropos of THE NEW YORK TIMES's announcement of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's new and influential ownership of Pennsylvania Railroad shares, that there is not and will not be any "consolidation" of the Pennsylvania with the New York Central. It has not been so stated. Such a denying statement is equivocation.

What has been made public is the fact—and soon it will be officially authenticated—that the financier whose interests in New York Central are largest, and whose influence there is greatest, is now taking similar position in the affairs of the Pennsylvania; and it is merely by way of significant illustration, and for not one other reason, that reference has been made to the fact that the Pennsylvania's President meets in official conference with the Central's Directory. That conference was described yesterday as "merely incidental," whatever such Grand Central Station poesy may mean. At the same time the same official declaration sets forth that the Pennsylvania's representative was at the Central's executive session only to arrange some overhanging disputes involved in the West Shore deal—fourteen years ago.

Denials of many things that THE NEW YORK TIMES has not said signify little aside from the fact that what actually was published was "premature," which means, perhaps, that from the corporation standpoint the publicity is impolitic.

The inter-State commerce law and possibly agencies in other latitudes would not look with favor on a "consolidation" of such long-competing properties as the Pennsylvania and the New York Central, and no "consolidation" has been announced. The truth, and it is the truth, that was here recorded, is that not a merger of corporations has been effected or is contemplated, but that two hitherto alert and aggressive rivals are now brought into friendly relations—into practical co-operation—through the fact that there is mutual ownership appearing in their controlling securities.

Official denials in this case will not long survive. Developments close at hand will make clear the newly announced phases of the Eastern railway situation.

Waiting on Pennsylvania-New York Central facts will not be long waiting.

CROP NEWS AND GRANGERS.

The heavy selling of the grangers yesterday came chiefly from the West, where reports of excessive rains in the Spring wheat territory seemed to get much attention. All of the group were weak during the early trading, but in the afternoon aggressive buying appeared, which closed them with gains over Thursday's final prices. Flower & Co. were the largest buyers of Rock Island and Housman & Co. of St. Paul. In Burlington much of the buying was attributed to Mr. Keene.

IN THE EXCHANGE MARKET.

Reviewing the sterling exchange market, Mr. C. Schumacher of C. Schumacher & Co. says:

"Contrary to the course which exchange generally follows in the first week of July of ordinary years, we have to record a steady decline for the past week. The demand for exchange against coupons and dividends due July 1, which generally keeps the market high, was not felt at all this year. The needed remittances must have been made beforehand, as has been the case on several previous occasions. The anticipation of July interests and dividends was facilitated by the very easy money market which ruled here up to nearly the end of June. Since that time, however, our money market has been so strong and active that our banks and bankers found their advantage in selling rather than buying exchange.

"On the evening of June 30 money rose to 15 per cent. Since Monday last the rate has been 5@6 per cent. At such a price for money, our banks and bankers naturally draw most liberally on their European credits.

"The period of harvesting and marketing our crops, moreover, is now drawing so near that a short sale of exchange is fairly sure to leave a profit at the maturity of any sixty or ninety day bills put out at this present time. Should money then continue high, as it probably will, owing to the present strength and activity of our stock market, exchange is pretty sure to go on declining steadily.

"The present decline, besides the causes enumerated above, has been greatly increased by the very liberal buying of our stocks for European account. With the gold that we sent abroad from here, the Europeans could well afford to buy our stocks in the depressed market which ruled here in May and June. After our stocks will have risen a further 5 or 10 per cent., the foreigners can then return them to us in payment of the grain and the cotton that we shall have to send them this Autumn. Out of the profit alone which they will derive from the operation they can pay for a good lot of the grain and the cotton that we shall have to send them. Very profitable for them, but very unprofitable for us.

"The season's gold shipments were closed by one last shipment of $250,000 by the City Bank last Wednesday. This brings the total in round figures to about $20,000,000 for the year, a very modest figure considering that our own home production, including Alaska, will amount to nearly $100,000,000 for the year."

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the fourth week of June to-day will cover fifty-two roads and will show 17.98 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

FOURTH WEEK OF JUNE.

	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ala. Gt. Southern	$49,775	$10,366	.....
Ann Arbor	40,647	5,971	.....
Balt. & Ohio S. W.	177,859	28,035	.....
*Buff., Roch. & P.	30,146	.....	$17,382
Canadian Pacific	730,000	62,000	.....
Chi. & E. Ill.	88,914	12,695	.....
Chi. Great Western	160,386	31,816	.....
Chi., Ind. & Louisv.	103,271	16,202	.....
Chi., M. & St. Paul	1,146,812	299,119	.....
Chi. Term. Trans	35,312	6,904	.....
Cleve., Lor. & W.	46,954	8,858	.....
Col., Sand. & Hock.	18,562	.....	5,282
Denver & Rio Gr.	204,200	.....	15,600
Evansv. & Ind.	7,270	302	.....
Evansv. & Terre H.	39,376	4,636	.....
Flint & P. Marquette	84,907	10,371	.....
Ft. W. & Rio Gr.	7,747	770	.....
Georgia	34,411	15,607	.....
Grand Trunk—			
Chi. & Gd. Trunk.	662,216	64,825	.....
Det., G. H. & M.			
Int. & Gt. North.	73,268	16,599	.....
Iowa Central	58,426	8,100	.....
Kanawha & Mich.	15,440	233	.....
Kan. City & Omaha	7,341	3,186	.....
Kan. City Sub. Belt	13,968	3,248	.....
Lake Erie & West	102,640	30,508	.....
Louisv. & Nash.	690,915	83,795	.....
Mexican Central	394,518	95,608	.....
Mexican National	132,939	1,582	.....
Minn. & St. Louis	63,943	8,007	.....
Mo., Kan. & Texas	259,270	55,102	.....
Mo. Pac., Iron Mt.	761,000	91,000	.....
Central Branch	38,000	.....	9,000
N. Y., Ont. & West.	121,741	15,829	.....
Norf. & Western	244,157	56,470	.....
Ohio River	22,085	3,248	.....
Ore. R. R. & Nav.	157,938	27,335	.....
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	21,531	4,589	.....
Pitts. B. & L. E.	69,011	27,747	.....
Pitts. & Western	98,468	.....	1,859
Rio Grande Southern	9,592	.....	1,073
St. Joseph & Gd. Isl.	31,170	12,397	.....
St. Louis & S. Fran.	182,401	17,644	.....
St. Louis S. W.	141,200	24,500	.....
Southern Railway	648,225	120,216	.....
Texas & Pacific	187,329	53,348	.....
Toledo & Ohio Cent.	46,006	2,910	.....
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	44,252	.....	3,350
Wabash	405,382	70,590	.....
Wheeling & Lake E.	46,004	4,822	.....
Wisconsin Central	144,982	11,083	.....
Total (52 roads)	$9,019,247	$1,428,968	$54,186
Net inc., (17.98 p. c.)	.....	1,374,482	.....

*Decrease due to strike at company's mines.

MANHATTAN BUOYANCY.

Manhattan Elevated was one of the conspicuous features of yesterday's market, showing both activity and strength. From 118¾ the stock ran up to 121⅞, suffering only fractional reactions on the advance. At its high price Manhattan stood 3½ points above the closing on Thursday. More than 60,000 shares changed hands, and the buying was, for the most part, by brokers often used by Manhattan and Metropolitan interests and by the more important commission houses.

A number of rumors regarding the property were in circulation, and Wall Street gave most attention to a revival of the old story of Vanderbilt control. This story was based upon the third set of remarks by Mr. Russell Sage, in which he mentioned New

in woolen goods prices tend upward, with a considerably better demand, but sales of 9,828,700 pounds at the three chief markets were mainly to dealers, and the advance in price, 19.57 cents per pound average for 100 quotations by Coates Brothers, against 18.76 cents June 15 and 18.01 cents May 15, does not invite heavy transactions. Cotton goods show no pressure to sell, but are quieter, and the increased manufacture at the South is felt each year more clearly in Northern mills. The volume of business for the first week of July has been 36 per cent. greater than last year and 49.9 per cent. greater than in 1892. Failures for the week have been 119 in the United States, against 229 last year, and 20 in Canada, against 17 last year.

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

Holiday observances and semi-annual stock-takings have worked toward quiet in general trade and industry, but it is significant of the favorable conditions ruling in this as compared with previous years that trade advices point to rather more than the average business being done, notwithstanding the checks to demand and shipment above mentioned. Additional results of the season's work brought to light are favorable and furnish an adequate basis for the general air of confidence with which the business world faces the latter half of the year. Bank clearings returns fully bear out estimates given last week pointing to unprecedented totals and enormous gains for the six months' period over preceding years, while reports as to prices point to a steady strengthening of quotations of staples and exceptionally few decreases in prices registered in June. Details of foreign trade for the year are not yet available, but all indications favor a total of export trade little below that of last year's phenomenal total, what little falling off there has been shown being due to reduced European takings of American food products. Preliminary reports as to railroad gross earnings indicate exceptionally good showings for the month and the half-yearly period, the gains, in fact, being the heaviest reported this year.

Among the industries which report a more cheerful outlook than for some time past is that of anthracite coal, which was advanced 25 cents a ton on July 1. The output for June was a heavy one, and coal-trade authorities anticipate a large production this year. Rather more strength is noted in lumber at many markets East and West, and the same is true of leather, particularly calfskins, for which it is understood the Government is in the market for considerable quantities. Sugar has sympathized with tendencies of foreign markets, in which speculative activity has figured conspicuously. The extension of the guarantee period on refined grades gives color to earlier reports that competition will not be specially bitter during the canning season.

Unprecedentedly large disbursements on dividend and interest account unquestionably figure in the heavy volume of clearings this week, the aggregate being $1,651,146,337, an increase of nearly 1 per cent. over those of last week, a gain of 34 per cent. over those of one year ago, of 54 per cent. over 1897, and of 98 per cent. over 1894. Business failures for the week number 185, as against 158 last week, 241 in this week a year ago, 213 in 1897, 229 in 1896, and 266 in 1895.

June bank clearings proved to be of unprecedented volume for that month, the aggregate at 76 cities of the United States being $7,467,295,661, a decrease of 10 per cent. from those of May and of 14 per cent. from the record-breaking totals of March, but an increase of 28 per cent. over June, 1898 a year ago, of 67 per cent. over June, 1897, of 108 per cent. over June, 1894, and of 82 per cent. over June, 1892. The heaviest gain was that noted in the Middle States group, next notable being the New England, the Southern, and the Far Western groups. Only 11 out of 87 cities showed decreases for the month. For the six months ending with June the clearings were the largest on record, amounting as they do to $38,073,459,121, an increase of 46 per cent. over 1898, of 94 per cent. over 1897, of 117 per cent. over 1894, and of 57.5 per cent. over 1892. For six months only 10 cities out of 87 show decreases from 1898.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 3,758,972 bushels, against 3,268,998 bushels last week, 2,728,912 bushels in the corresponding week of 1898, 2,542,006 bushels in 1897, 2,167,076 bushels in 1896, and 2,317,237 bushels in 1895. Corn exports for the week aggregate 4,097,144 bushels, against 4,482,116 bushels last week, 2,411,272 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,732,717 bushels in 1897, 1,848,363 bushels in 1896, and 1,055,456 bushels in 1895.

All records were broken by the gain in American wheat stocks during the month of June. The quantity held in this country and Canada on July 1 was nearly 50,000,000 bushels, an increase of over 4,000,000 bushels during the month, against a decrease in June a year ago of more than 11,000,000 bushels. European stocks fell off about 2,500,000 bushels during the month, but combined American and European stocks increased in excess of 1,500,000 bushels. The aggregate world's stock held in this country, Canada, Europe, Australia, and the principal parts of Argentina on July 1, this year, aggregated 185,501,000 bushels, an increase of 1,000,000 bushels from June 1, against a decrease in the world's stocks in June, last year, of over 19,000,000 bushels. The aggregate American stock is now more than twice what it was a year ago, while that of Europe is 10,000,000 bushels larger, and the aggregate world's stock is 48,000,000 bushels heavier than at this time last year.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

New Iron Mountain bonds, in exchange for Texas Pacific seconds, to be ready for distribution next week.

Incorporation in Illinois of the Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek Railway, with a capital stock of $2,000,000.

Shipment of 703,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Statement that H. P. Whitney will be elected a Director of the American Air Power Company at the next meeting of the Directors.

Election of Gen. Daniel Butterfield a Director of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank.

Decrease of $158,268 in imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with the previous week, but increase of $600,914, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Revival of talk of a possible champagne trust.

Increase of $879 in St. Joseph and Grand Island's surplus for May, but decrease of $160,619 for the eleven months of the fiscal year.

British Board of Trade statement for June, showing a decrease in imports of £983,400 and an increase in exports of £2,566,400.

Increase of $79,232 in St. Louis Southwestern's net earnings for May, making an increase of $466,894 since July 1, 1898.

Establishment by the Merchants' Bank of Halifax of an agency at 16 Exchange Place, in order to facilitate its increasing business. The bank has thirty-six branches located throughout Quebec, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and British Columbia, also at Havana, Cuba. The agency is under the management of S. H. Voorhees, for many years connected with the Chase National Bank.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 7.—American securities opened firm, but later eased off and closed easy with the demand light. Consols declined ¼, owing to fears of dearer money and reports that the Bank of England is charging 4 per cent. for loans.

Consols for money, 107 1-16; consols for the account, 107 3-16; Atchison, 20½; Canadian, 101¼; St. Paul, 134½; Illinois Central, 120; Louisville, 73¾; Union Pacific preferred, 78¾; New York Central, 144; Erie, 14½; Pennsylvania, 70; Reading, 11; Erie first preferred, 39; Northern Pacific preferred, 79½; Grand Trunk, 8; Anaconda, 11½.

Money, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 2¼@2¾ per cent., and for three months' bills, 2⅜@2½ per cent.

Spanish fours closed at 59¾.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £3,000.

Bar silver steady at 27¾d per ounce.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—The market was rather broader to-day and more active. It continued "spotty," however, a few stocks displaying weakness, others strength. Lehigh Valley went off from 27¼ to 26½, Cambria Steel from 23½ to 23¼, Susquehanna Steel from 8½ to 8, and Marsden from 15½ to 14¾. Partial recovery was made in this group later. Warwick Iron was strong—11 to 12—and Electric Company of America was marked up a point, to 18¾. The general market was strong at the close.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	23½	23¾	Penn. Mfg.	23	23½
Choctaw	41¼	41½	Phila. Trac.	99¾	99⅞
El. Stge. B.	135	150	Union Trac.	42¾	42½
El. St. B. pf.	137	145	Un. Gas Imp.	16½	16½
El. Co. of A.	18½	18¾	Welsbach L.	40	41
Lehigh Val.	27¼	27¾	W. N. Y. & P.	37	41
Marsden	15	15¾	Penn.	7½	7¾

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, July 7, 1899.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15½	16¾	200	Am. Car & Foundry	16	16	16	16	− ¼
60	62	227	Am. Car & Found. pf.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	+ ¾
38½	39	2,540	American Cotton Oil	39	39¼	37⅞	38¾	+ ¼
92	92¼	119	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½	+ ⅞
30¾	30¾	1,064	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	30	30¾	30	30¾	+ 1¼
85¾	84	1,260	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	83¼	84½	83¼	84	+ 1
18	19	100	American Malting Co.	18½	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	.....
70	71	100	Am. Malting Co. pf.	70	70	70	70	− ½
56	56⅝	6,510	Am. Steel & Wire	56	56⅞	55½	56¼	+ ⅝
95½	95⅝	230	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	95½	95½	95½	95½	.....
158⅞	159	28,455	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	160	160½	158	158⅝	− ⅜
37½	38	2,100	American Tin Plate	36⅝	38	36⅞	37¾	+ ¾
85¾	85½	260	Am. Tin Plate pf.	85	85	85	85	.....
97⅝	97½	11,225	American Tobacco	98	98¾	97¼	97½	− ½
142	148	150	Am. Tobacco pf.	148	148	148	148	+7
28½	29	610	Am. Steel Hoop	28½	28¾	28¼	28¼	− ½
78	78¾	380	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	78½	78¾	78½	78¾	+1
20⅜	20⅝	10,435	At., T. & S. F.	19⅞	20¼	19¾	20½	+1
61⅝	61¾	66,050	At., T. & S. F. pf.	59⅞	61⅝	59½	61¾	+1⅞
56⅝	56½	4,050	Anaconda Copper	56	56½	55¾	56½	+ ½
49	49⅞	100	Baltimore & Ohio	49¼	49¼	48¾	48¾	.....
72¾	73	674	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	72¾	73	72¾	73	+ ⅛
116⅝	116⅞	35,710	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	117	117½	116	116¾	+ ⅛
145	146	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	144	144	144	144	+3
14½	15¼	1,000	Brunswick City	14¾	15	14½	15	+ ¼
54	55	100	Canada Southern	54¾	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	+ ⅛
52¾	53	2,280	Cent. Pac., ass't del.	52⅝	52⅞	52⅝	52⅞	.....
28⅞	28⅝	19,020	Chesapeake & Ohio	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28½	+2
56¾	57	510	Chicago Con. Traction	57⅝	57⅝	57	57	+ ⅝
137⅝	137¾	23,175	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	136¾	137⅝	136	137½	+ ⅝
74½	75	50	Chicago & East. Ill.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	.....
143	143½	4,400	Chicago Great West.	14⅜	14⅝	14¼	14¾	+ ¼
9½	9¾	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	10	10	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
40	40¼	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	40	40¼	40	40¼	+ ⅜
132⅜	132½	24,100	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	131¾	132½	131¼	132½	+ ¾
174	175	130	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	174¾	174¾	174¼	174½	.....
160	160½	200	Chicago & Northw.	159½	160	159½	160	.....
117¾	117⅞	19,744	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	117¾	118⅛	117¾	117⅞	+ ⅛
14⅜	15	100	Chi., Term. Trans.	15	15	15	15	.....
46½	47	680	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	47	47	46½	46½	.....
59	59¼	7,205	C., C., C. & St. L.	57½	59⅛	57½	59	+1½
8	11	300	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	9	9	9	9	.....
46⅜	46½	6,080	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	44	46½	44	46½	+1½
5½	5⅝	140	Colorado Southern	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	.....
44½	45	100	Col. Southern 1st pf.	45	45	45	45	.....
13	13¼	100	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	.....
41	41¼	5,510	Continental Tobacco	42	42¾	41¼	42	− ⅝
80	80¼	1,300	Continental Tobac. pf.	80½	80⅝	80½	80¼	+ ¼
186	188	170	Consolidated Gas	187½	187½	187½	187½	− ⅝
42¾	42⅞	100	Consolidated Ice	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅝
89½	92	12	Consolidated Ice pf.	90	90	90	90	.....
123	124	285	Delaware & Hudson	124	124	124	124	.....
21¾	22	225	Denver & R. G.	21⅞	22	21⅞	22	.....
77¾	77⅞	515	Denver & R. G. pf.	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	− ⅛
21½	21⅝	2,780	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	21	21⅜	21	21⅜	− ⅛
37¾	38¼	1,850	Erie 1st pf	38	38⅛	37¾	37⅞	+ ¼
82	85	181	Evans. & T. H. pf.	80	80	80	80	.....
59	59¼	3,233	Federal Steel	58⅜	59¼	58	59¼	+ ⅜
80¾	81⅛	900	Federal Steel pf.	81⅛	81¼	81	81⅛	− ⅛
30	32½	300	Flint & P. M.	30	31	30	31	+1
118½	118⅞	385	General Electric	118¾	118¾	118	118¾	.....
67⅛	68¼	200	Glucose Sugar Ref.	67	67¾	67	67½	+ ¼
105	107¾	35	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	.....
172	172½	1,025	Great Northern pf.	171½	172⅜	171¼	172	+1
112	117	400	H. R. Claflin Co.	114	116	114	116	+1
97	97½	97	Hocking Valley pf.	56¾	58¼	56¾	57	.....
72	77	10	Homestake	72	72	72	72	.....
116¾	117	1,993	Illinois Central	116¼	117	115⅞	117	+ ½
43¾	43⅞	690	International Paper	43½	44	43½	44	+ ⅛
70¼	70¾	200	Internat. Paper pf.	70½	70¾	70½	70¾	.....
49	50	200	Iowa Central pf.	49	49¼	49	49½	+ ½
7½	8	250	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	7½	7½	7½	7½	.....
47	48	400	Knickerbocker Ice	49½	50¼	49½	50½	+ ½
..	74½	100	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	74	74	74	74	+2
54	55	120	Laclede Gas	54½	54½	54½	54½	+ ½
95	100	10	Laclede Gas pf.	99	99	99	99	.....
17	17⅜	100	Lake Erie & Western.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	− ⅛
72	74	600	Lake Erie & West. pf.	72	72	72	72	.....
72¼	72½	5,360	Louisville & Nashville.	72¼	72¾	71¾	72¼	+ ⅛
121	121¼	65,220	Manhattan Con	119¾	121⅞	118¾	121	+2⅝
225⅝	226	15,657	Met. Street Railway	226	227	224	225⅝	− ⅛
144½	144⅝	2,290	Mexican Central	144¾	144½	137⅝	144½	.....
90¼	91½	115	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	− ⅛
27¼	27½	210	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	26¾	26⅞	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
67	67	500	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	67	67⅝	67	67	+ ⅛
12½	12¾	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
33¼	34⅛	3,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	33¾	34¼	33¾	34½	+ ⅛
46¼	46¾	12,870	Missouri Pacific	45	46¾	44⅜	46⅛	+1⅛
45	47¾	150	National Biscuit Co.	45	45	45	45	− ¾
98½	98⅝	700	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	97¼	97⅝	97¼	97¼	− ⅛
30¼	30⅝	257	National Lead Co.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
111¾	112⅝	485	National Lead Co. pf.	112¾	112⅝	112	112	+ ⅛
51	51½	675	National Steel	50¼	51	50¼	51	+ ⅛
90	90¼	520	National Steel pf.	90	90	90	90	+ ⅛
117¾	118¼	1,090	New Jersey Central	118	118¼	117¾	118	.....
190	195	930	New York Air Brake.	185	190	185	190	+5
139¾	139⅝	15,290	New York Central	139¾	140	139	139¾	+1¼
13½	14	400	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	13	13¾	13	13¾	+ ¾
34½	36	740	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	33¾	35	33¾	35	+1
27¼	27¾	4,650	N. Y., Ont. & West	27½	27¾	26¾	27¾	+ ¼
20¾	21	860	Norfolk & Western	20⅞	21	20⅝	21	.....
70¾	71	850	Norfolk & West. pf.	71	71	70¼	70¾	− ¼
114	114½	300	North American	113¾	114½	113¾	114½	+ ¼
50¼	50⅜	6,050	Northern Pacific	50¼	50¼	48¾	50¼	+ ¼
77¾	77⅞	550	Northern Pacific pf.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	− ½
75¾	77½	78	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	77	77½	77	77½	.....
39¾	40	300	Pacific Coast	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	.....
48¼	48½	1,925	Pacific Mail	48¾	48¾	48¼	48½	.....
136¾	137	28,550	Pennsylvania R. R.	137	138	136¾	137	+1½
120¾	121	3,190	People's Gas, Chicago.	120¾	121	120¾	121	+ ⅞
2¾	2¾	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	.....
53½	54	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	54	54	54	54	− ⅜
50	51¼	100	Pressed Steel Car	51	51	51	51	+ ¼
21¼	21¾	610	Reading	21⅜	22	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛
61⅜	62	2,500	Reading 1st pf.	62	62	61½	61¾	+ ¼
34⅜	35	400	Reading 2d pf.	34¾	34¾	34¼	34⅝	+ ⅜
103	103½	613	St. L. & San Fran.	10½	10⅜	10½	10⅜	.....
37½	37¾	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	37½	37⅝	37¼	37¼	.....
13¼	13¾	3,650	St. Louis Southw.	12⅝	13½	12⅝	13¼	+ ⅛
34¼	34⅜	10,200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	32¾	34⅝	32⅜	34½	+1⅝
106	108	900	St. Paul & Omaha	105	106	105	106	+1
32¾	33	4,177	Southern Pacific	32⅝	32⅞	32¼	32⅜	+ ¼
11	11¾	1,800	Southern Railway	11⅞	11⅞	11¼	11½	− ⅜
52	52½	4,880	Southern Railway pf.	52¾	52⅝	51¾	52	− ¼
67½	70¼	20,470	Tenn. Coal & Iron	67½	70¼	66¾	70¼	+2¾
21¾	21⅞	7,250	Texas Pacific	19¾	21⅞	19¾	21⅝	+1½
68	69	750	Twin City R. T.	67	68	67	68	+1
137½	140	130	Twin City R. T. pf.	138	138	138	138	− ⅞
44½	44⅝	10,295	Union Pacific	44¼	45⅛	44⅜	44⅝	+ ⅜
77¾	78	4,245	Union Pacific pf.	77¾	78	77½	77¾	+ ⅛
26	27	35	Union Bag & Paper	27¼	27½	27	27	.....
77	78	220	Union Bag & Paper pf.	77¾	77⅞	77¾	77¾	.....
6	6¾	250	United States Leather.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	− ⅛
71¾	71⅞	1,350	U. S. Leather pf.	72	72¼	71⅝	71¾	− ⅛
53¼	54	3,345	United States Rubber.	54	54¼	53⅜	54	+ ⅛
117½	118	220	U. S. Rubber pf.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	− ⅛
8	8¼	600	Wabash	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
22¾	23	7,440	Wabash pf.	21⅜	23	21¼	23	+1
90¼	91	1,010	Western Union Tel.	91	91	90⅜	91	+ ¼
9	9¼	351	Wheel. & Lake Erie.	9¼	9¼	9	9¼	.....
23¾	25	25	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	.....
15¾	16	400	Wis. Cent., when iss.	16¼	16¼	16	16	− ⅛
53½	53¾	340	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	53½	53½	53½	53½	− ¼
Sales		554,896						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	.101	.....
3s, r., 1918	.103¼	103½
3s, c., 1918	.109	109½
3s, 1918, sm.	103½	109½
4s, r., 1907	.112¼	113
4s, c., 1907	.112½	113¼
4s, r., 1925	.130	130½
4s, c., 1925	.130	130½
5s, r., 1904	.112½	113
5s, c., 1904	.112½	113
D. C. 3-65s	.119	..
Adams. Exp.	111	113
Alb. & Sus.	195	..
Am. Lin, pf.	45	48
Am. Coal	140	200
Am. Dist. Tel.	35	40
Am. Exp.	137	140
Am. Sp. Mfg.	6½	7
A. S. M. pf.	29	30
A. S. R. pf.	117	118½
Am. T. & C.	102	104½
Ann Arbor	18	19
Ann A. pf.	41	42
B. A. L. pf.	106½	..
B., R. & P.	32½	34½
B., R. & P. pf.	72½	75
B., C. R. & N.	105	..
Can. Pac.	99	99¼
Cap. Tract.	93	95
Cen. Union	150	..
C. G. W. pf., A.	68	69
C. G. W. pf., B.	31¼	31½
C. G. W. deb.	88	92
C. & N. W. pf.	194	198½
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	96	98½
C., L. & W. pf.	37	41
Cleve. & P.	184	..
C. C. & I. D. pf.	2	2½
C. C. & I. D. pf.	2	4½
C. F. & I. pf.	106	109
Col. S. 2d pf.	17	17½
Com. Cable	179	..
Consol. Coal.	53	56
D., L. & W.	169	170½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	105	125
Edison Ill.	380	..
Erie	13¾	14
Erie 2d pf.	18	20½
E. T. & T.	98	100
Ev. & T. H.	39½	40
F. & P. M.	60	60
Ft. W. & R. G.	24	26½
H. B. Claflin	103	..
1st pf.	103	..
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	103	..
Hock. Valley.	21	24
Ill. C., 1.	100	..
Int. Silver	13½	15
Iowa Cent.	12¾	12½
Joliet & Chi.	180	..
K. & D. M.	3½	4½
K. & D. M. pf.	18	19
Lake Shore	200	210
Keok. & W.	35	50
Long Island.	69	75
Mah. C. R.	150	..
M. C. R. pf.	105	..
Man. Beach	12	23
Md. Coal pf.	60	75
Mergenthaler Linotype	60	75
M. W. S. El. of Chi.	15½	15¾
M. W. S. El. of Chi. pf.	55½	56
Mex. N. cfs.	3½	3⅝
Mich. Cent.	111	..
M. & St. L.	34	55
Mob. & Ohio.	40½	42
N. L. O. cfs.	3	4
Nat. Starch.	5	7½
Nat. St. 1st pf.	45	60
Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	23
N. C. Coal.	37	39
N. Y. & N. H.	216	222
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	68	70
Norf. South.	69	75
Ont. Mining.	7½	9¾
Ore. R. R. & N.	40	44
P. C. 1st pf.	84	90
P. C. 2d pf.	57	61
Park St'l pf.	105	110
Penn. Coal.	375	..
Peo. & East.	3	5
P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	80½	87
P., Ft. W. & C.	184	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. sp.	182	..
P. S. Car pf.	82	83½
P. & W. pf.	8	9
Pull. Car.	159½	160½
Quicksilver.	2½	2⅝
Quicksil'r pf.	11½	11⅝
Rens. & Sar.	191	..
R. W. & O.	31	38½
Rio G. W.	33	38½
R. G. W. pf.	78	80
St. J. & G. I.	4	4½
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	42½	45
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	12½	13
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	71	74
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	52	52⅝
St. P. & D. pf.	102	104
St. P. & O. pf.	175	190
Sil. bull. cfs.	60	61
Sixth Av.	200	..
Stand. Dist.	14	16
Stand. D. pf.	3	63
S. R. & T.	7½	8
T. P. L. Tr.	12	13
Third Av.	185	190
T. & O. C.	..	20
T. & O. C. pf.	..	40
U. S. Exp.	48	50
U. S. R.	170	..
W.-F. Exp.	126	132
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	51	55

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$277,663,392
Gold reserve	243,232,609
Net silver	5,126,204
United States notes in Treasury	15,187,063
Treasury notes of 1890	950,470
Total receipts this day	2,490,890
Total receipts this month	9,787,837
Total receipts this year	9,787,837
Total expenditures this day	4,757,000
Total expenditures this month	16,768,000
Total expenditures this year	16,768,000
Deposits in National banks	78,413,618
Silver bullion	962,085
National bank notes received for redemption	340,906
Government receipts:	
Customs	988,441
Internal revenue	1,451,793
Miscellaneous	50,645

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27¾d per ounce, and in New York at 60¾c. Mexican silver dollars at 47¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 600 shares of Alamo sold at .09, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 2.15, 300 Creede and Cripple Creek at .08, 100 Deadwood Terra at .70, 100 Isabella at .80, 400 Mexican at .60, 300 Mollie Gibson at .23, 20 Ontario at 9.50, 100 Syndicate at .07, and 1,000 Work at .20, seller 10.

On the Industrial Exchange 9,750 shares of Burt Gold sold at .03@.03¼, 11,500 Good Samaritan at .02@.02¼, 2,775 Gregory Gold at .03@.03¼, 300 Gilpin and Lincoln at .42¾, 875 Jennie Blanche at .53½, 500 Morenci Copper preferred at 1.51@1.51¾@1.50¾@1.51¼, 500 Isabella at .83, 1,100 Jefferson at .08, 300 Mollie Gibson at .27, seller 10, and 500 Mount Rosa at .26.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated and Industrial Exchanges:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Plymouth	.12
Adams Consol	.05	Phoenix G. Min. Co.	.08
Belcher	.05	Potosi	.41
Best & Belcher	.50	Quicksilver	2.10
Breece	1.40	Quicksilver pf.	8.00
Brunswick Consol	.14	Savage	.25
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Sierra Nevada	.60
Chollar	.26	Standard	2.10
Crown Point	.23	Small Hopes	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.85	Union Consol	.30
Com. T. Co. stock	.05	Utah	.12
Com. T. Co. bonds	.05	Victor	1.00
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Yellow Jacket	.32
Crescent	.15	Argentum Juanita	.24
Cataipa	.20	Alamo	.09
Deadwood Terra	.90	Anaconda	.17
Eureka Consol	.30	Cripple Creek Cons.	.10
Father De Smet	.10	Creede & Crip. Ck.	.08
Gould & Curry	.35	Gold & Globe	.04
Hale & Norcross	.32	Golden Fleece	.35
Homestake	60.00	Isabella	.77
Horn Silver	1.25	Mollie Gibson	.23
Iron Silver	.55	Mount Rosa	.24
Julia Consolidated	.02	Pharmacist	.03
Kingston & Pemb.	.20	Portland	1.85
La Crosse	.16	Specimen	.06
Leadville Con	.08	Union	.26
Little Chief	.20	Work	.20
Mexican	.50	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.14
Moulton	.30	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.13
Ontario	7.30	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.12½
Ophir	.90	Grey Forge	.12½
Occidental	.20		

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

A. G. M. & M. Co.	.10	Elkton	1.00
Burt Gold	.03	Gar. Con	.12½
Gold Magnet	.01	Isabella	.80¼
Good Samaritan	.02	Jefferson	.08
Gregory Gold	.03	Justine	.01¾
Gilpin & Lincoln	.42½	Mollie Gibson	.28½
J

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Rumor of Large Purchase by New York Central Not Credited—Other Dealings.

All that could be learned yesterday tended to discredit the rumor that the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad has acquired from the Astor estates a tract of about seventy-five acres along the easterly side of the Harlem River, between the Madison Avenue and Central bridges. Ira A. Place of the law department of the railroad company, who is usually familiar with any of its real estate dealings, said that he knew of no such purchase.

Several years ago, he said, there were negotiations on for this property, but they fell through, and, so far as he knew, had not been reopened. Douglas Robertson, who is one of the Trustees of the William Astor estates, said that he knew nothing of the rumored transaction. The tract involved is bounded on the south by One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, on the east by Cedar Park and Mott Avenue, on the north by Cromwell Creek, and on the west by the Harlem River.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for Attmore L. Baggett the six-story apartment house, with stores, northeast corner of Eighty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue, 37 by 100, to Edward Baer, for $140,000.

The same firm has also sold for James Frank eight lots on the south side of One Hundred and First Street, 95 feet east of Lexington Avenue, to a client.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. have sold for the Hill estate of Glasgow, Scotland, to Boehm & Coon the six-story business building 15 and 17 Elizabeth Street, 49 by 95.

Parsons & Singer have sold for A. S. Cox, to Robert W. De Forest, for $40,000, the five-story apartment house 79 West Ninety-first Street, 27 by 90 by 100; also, for about $30,000, the five-story single flat 202 West Eighty-second Street, 19 by 91 by 102.2, and, for $30,000, the six-story tenement 12 Delancey Street. In part payment for the foregoing Mr. De Forest gives his former residence at Scabright, N. J., together with a tract 500 by 1,000 feet in size, running through from the ocean to the Shrewsbury River.

Martin Metzger has bought from Thomas Cahill the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 215 feet east of Park Avenue, 44 by 100.

Samuel Kempner has bought the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 44 East Seventy-fourth Street, 20 by 102.2.

George A. Bowman has sold for Bridget Tracy to a Mr. Anthony the five-story double tenement 423 West Fifty-second Street, 25 by 100.5.

B. Nahelm has sold for Leopold Hutter nine lots on the south side of Hillside Street, 127 feet east of King's Bridge Road.

William Rosenzweig has sold to S. Williams the three-story brick dwelling 2,424 Second Avenue, 20 by 80.

Louis Lese has bought from Morris Jacobson the six-story tenement 3 Goerck Street, 25 by 100; also, through Broker H. Hollister, the lot 312 East Forty-ninth Street 25 by 100.

It is reported that John C. Barth has sold the plot 100 by 100 on the north side of Sixty-seventh Street, 425 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

The sale of ninety-nine lots at Arverne, L. I., is announced by Auctioneer William M. Bryan for to-day. The property is situated on Straiton and Storms Avenues, and includes twenty-five ocean lots and seventy-one meadow lots, all restricted to private residences. The sale takes place at 2:30 P. M. on the premises.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

No. 10 Mitchell Place, 48.9 by 80.10, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Germania Life Insurance Company $5,500

By William Kennelly.

No. 229 West Sixty-third St, 25 by 100.5; five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Babette Cohen 18,000

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

Robbins Av, west side, 150 feet north of Westchester Railroad St, 50 by 95, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John De Hart 11,325

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 2,057 Eighth Avenue, for a five-story brick tenement, with store, 25.1 by 86.8; S. P. Conigliaro of 2,055 Eighth Avenue, owner; E. L. Angell, architect; cost, $6,000.

One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, north side, 140 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, for a six-story brick flat, 40 by 80; E. E. Ashley of 749 St. Nicholas Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $36,000.

One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Madison Avenue, for a three-story brick dwelling and office, 18 by 55.5; Charles Riley of 2,018 Fifth Avenue, owner, H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $8,000.

One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Lexington Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 85; Kidansky & Ellikofsky of 308 Suckman Street, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $60,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, northeast corner of Boston Road, for a three-story frame dwelling, with store, 21.10 by 50.9 by 42.8; Charles Pitchie of 819 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $5,500.

Third Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, for three five-story brick flats, 36.2 by 95 and 27.8 by 84.11; Elias Feldman of 191 Barry Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 33 Park Row, architects; cost, $60,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 208 and 210 Church Street, to a five-story brick and stone warehouse; New York Thread Company, owner; P. H. Ohm, architect; cost, $200.

Fifth Avenue, southwest corner of Thirty-fourth Street, to a twelve-story and basement brick hotel; W. W. Astor, owner; H. J. Hardenbergh, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 329 West Eighty-second Street, to a six-story brick flat; J. H. Duncan of 21 West Twenty-fourth Street, owner and architect; cost, $300.

No. 286 East Broadway, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling, 20 by 40; John F. Ahearn of 290 East Broadway, owner; W. R. Delahanty, architect; cost, $1,800.

No. 1,269 Madison Avenue, to a five-story brick flat; Max Weingart of 422 East Ninety-first Street, owner; Brun & Hauser of 1,125 Broadway, architects; cost, $10,000.

Twenty-first Street, northwest corner of Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick clubhouse, (new tanks on roof;) Union Club, owner; C. T. Earle, architect; cost, $500.

No. 1 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, to a five-story brick and stone tenement; Anthony Weiher of 485 Tenth Avenue, owner; Edward Owens, architect; cost, $250.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, July 7.

AMSTERDAM AV, 305, e s; Daniel Katz to Nathan Grabenheimer and another .. $1

AVENUE B, 105, e s, 20.3x88; Edward L. Patterson to Abraham Siegel 8,700

AVENUE B, w s, 111 ft s of Cliff St, 19.6x100; James R. Crossman to Helene Trenberger 100

BROADWAY, 520 and 522, e s, 50x100; Harriet L. Schuyler to New York Realty Bond Exchange and Trust Company 1

BROOK AV, e s, 24.6 ft s of 170th St, 48.10x100.5; Peter J. Kinzig to George Stolz 1

COLUMBIA ST, 32, e s, 24.10x100; Charles Brown and another to Jonas Weil and another 1

COLUMBIA ST, 34, 24.10x100.4; Abraham Brown to Jonas Weil and another 1

COLUMBIA ST, e s, 120.1 ft n of Delancey St, 26.10x100; Joseph Blonsky to Barnett Levy 1

COLUMBUS AV, s s, Lots 5 and 6, map of portion of Downing estate, 50x83.3x50.6x95.5; Emma Sullivan to Joseph Diamond. 800

DAWSON ST, s s, 365 ft w of Leggett Av, 25x128.5x25.3x128.5; John Robinson to George R. Schroeder 1

DAWSON ST, n s, 108 ft e of Leggett Av, 25x100; George F. Johnson to Alexander Munro .. 7,250

FOREST AV, w s, 67.4 ft n of Home St, 19.7x96.11; Patrick Murray to Annie Murray 3,000

GRAND ST, s s, 75 ft e of Clinton St, 25x100; Samuel Wacht to Jacob Furman .. 26,000

GRAND ST, n w corner of Attorney St, 25x100; West End Av, n w corner of 104th St, 20.11x98; Avenue B, s e corner of 4th St, 24x90; also Mulberry St, 87 and 92; Hamilton St, 40, s s, 25x100; Edward O'Reilly, trustee, to Thomas McGowan 1

GREEN AV, w s, Lot 17, map of St. Raymond's Park, 25x100; Hudson P. Rose to Patrick J. Daly 1

HEATH AV, w s, 537 ft n of Boston Av, 25x84.8x25x82.7; Samuel L. Berrian to Joseph Zilli 900

HILLSIDE ST, s s, Lots 11, 12, 13, 14, map of heirs of Gottlieb Rosenblatt, 100x201.2x100x200.10; Hillside St, s s, Lot 10, map of heirs of Gottlieb Rosenblatt, 25x100; Leopold Hutter to Electa A. Holmes and another 1

HOLMES ST, 340 East, 31.3x67.3; Abraham Stone and others to Abraham Silverson 1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s e corner of Hillside St, x—x25x252.2; Henry Hildburgh and others, trustees, to Electa A. Holmes and another 800

KINSELLA AV, s s, 201.4 ft w of Bronxdale Av, 50x100; John J. Connery to George J. Gaskin 1

LEONARD ST, 162, w s, runs s e 24.4x s w 89.6x n w 18.6x n e 28x n w 6.8x n e 62.4; Jacob B. Halk to Anna Halk.. 1

LEONARD ST, 154, e w s, 22x75; Jacob B. Halk to Anna Halk, ½ part 1

LOT 61, amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, referee, to George F. Moody 1,400

LOT 115, amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, referee, to Herbert F. Ingalls 875

LOT 117, amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, referee, to William W. Niles 1,050

LOT 159, amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, Referee, to George E. Doll and another 1,125

LOT 188, amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, Referee, to Minnie Prager 1,375

LOT 8, amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, Referee, to John McGowan 625

LOT 107, amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, Referee, and another to James Abercrombie 2,300

LOT 176, amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, Referee, to A. G. Lackman 650

LOT 199, amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, Referee, to L. William Herschel and another 800

LOT 133, amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, Referee, to Samuel A. Hamilton 1,275

LOT 258, map of Van Nest Park; E. B. Levy to Bridget Okeefe 100

LOT 332, map of Van Nest Park; E. B. Levy to Margaret Yaneer 100

LOT 239, map of Van Nest Park; E. B. Levy to Nora O'Keefe 100

LOT 469, map of Van Nest Park; E. B. Levy to Otto Ostwald 550

LOTS 108 and 109, amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, Referee, to Jessie Abercrombie 2,500

LOTS 5 and 6, amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, Referee, to James P. McGarry 1,850

LOTS 198, 214, 215, amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, Referee, to James B. Powers 2,650

LOTS 31, 85, 137, amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, Referee, to Alfred Taylor and another 2,875

LOTS 206, 207, 208, amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, Referee, to William D. Peck 1,800

LOTS 118, 119, 120, amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, Referee, to Stephen Caplin 3,075

LOTS 163 to 166, 169, 170, amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook to Fanny Nolan 8,300

LOTS 127, 128, 129, amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, Referee, to John W. Washburn 3,900

LOTS 200, 239, 240 amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, Referee, to Amelia Moser 2,175

LOTS 99, 100, 101 amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, Referee, to Julien Alencle 4,500

LOTS 50 and 51, map of Neill estate; Edward M. Neill and another, executors, to Matthew J. Reilly 960

LOTS 134, 135, and 136, amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, referee, to Michael J. McDermott. 3,825

MADISON AV, w s, 50 ft n of 95th St, 50.8x100; Edward W. Kilpatrick to John J. Roberts 1

MAIDEN LANE, 51 and 53, n e s, 39.2x 139x irregular; William Wetterer to Abraham Boehm and another 100

MAIN ST, s w corner of Bay Av, 100x 150; Fordham Av, n s, 1,091 ft w of Main St, 50x200 to Bay Av; Mott Av, 418, e s, 25x100; Kate Bolger to Honora McDonald 100

MONROE ST, 161 to 167, 93.5x100; Abraham Sliverson to Abraham Stone and another 1

NORFOLK ST, w s, 50 ft s of Stanton St, 25x100; Louis Lese to Henrietta Fisher.. 100

PARKER AV, w s, Lot 44, map of St. Raymond Park; Hudson P. Rose to James F. and Della Donohue 1

PARKER AV, n w corner of Glebe Av, —; Hudson P. Rose to William Knebnel 550

PARKER AV, n e corner of Glebe Av, 25x100; Hudson P. Rose to William E. Fitzgerald 615

PARKER AV, e s, corner of St. Raymond Av, 25x100; Hudson P. Rose to Katie Higgins 600

PARKER AV, w s, Lot 57, map of St. Raymond Park, 25x100; Hudson P. Rose to John W. and Emma G. McKinley 1

PARKER AV, e s, Lot 56, map of St. Raymond's Park; Hudson P. Rose to John W. Mulvey 1

PLOT of land between Clinton and Montgomery Sts, lying south of Lots 1,150, 1,100, 1,101, and 1,102, map of Henry Rutgers, and extending to East River, with water rights, &c., and Pier 49; Sarah A. Stillwell to Lydia A. Prentice.. 1

RIVINGTON ST, 165, s e corner of Clinton St, 25x87x irregular; Julius Tishman to Samuel Amsterdam 53,000

ST. RAYMOND AV, s e corner of Grace Av, 100x225; Hudson P. Rose to Terrence J. Reilly 1

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, 68, 25x88.6; Charles Hoffman to Betzi Gerhat 23,900

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, e s, 224.1 ft s of centre of 153d St, 25x100; H. Wheeler Powell to Fourteenth Street Bank 1

SOUTH AV, e s, 107.7 ft s of 176th St, 100x100; John W. Guider to Henry McK. Black 1

TINTON AV, s e corner of 166th St, 22x80; Hibbert B. Roach to Albert F. Wilson

TINTON AV, s corner of Hoffman St, runs s w 325x s e 236 to Arthur St x n e 325 to Union Av x n w 233; also Union Av, n e s, 102 ft s e of lands of E. A. Lorillard, runs n e —x s e 503 x s w — to Union Av x n w 510; also Union Av, s e s, 102 ft s e of Arthur St, runs e 306 to Cambreling Av x s e 592.6 to Bayard St x n w 400 to Arthur St x n e 375x e 102x n e —; also Lorillard St, n corner of road from King's Bridge to Fort Farms, runs n 85x e 49.5 to Lorillard St x s w 157; Rufus L. B. Clarke to James S. Williams 1

UNION AV, 1,143, w s, 16.10x100; Selleck A. Waterbury to Mary Hirshkind 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 100 ft n of Fulton St, runs w 145ft x s 100x e 35x n 80.4x e 110 to avenue x n 19.8; Frank P. Lockwood to Peter Stille 100

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 342.10 ft s of Fletcher St, 17.10x28x18.2x134.3; Daniel P. Ingraham to Mercantile Co-operative Bank 1,800

WILKINS PLACE, e s, 328.1 ft s of Southern Boulevard, 25x142.1x27x133.4; Michael Dwyer to Andrew Brice 1

2D AV, s w corner of 105th St, 22x100x irregular; Martha E. Lusk to Jeremiah H. Moore ..... Gift

3D AV, e s, 352 ft n of 178th St, 100x125; Peter Lorillard and another to City Real Estate Company 100

6TH ST, 716 East, 26x97x26.2x97; Jonas Weil and another to Abraham Brown 1

6TH ST, 718 East, 26.3x97x26.2x97; Jonas Weil and another to Charles Brown and another 1

7TH AV, e s, 59.3 ft n of 40th St, 19.9x80; Emil Frank and another to Amelia Frank, trustee 1

7TH AV, s w corner of 26th St, 24.8x100; Emanuel Blumenthal to George McGovern 37,050

8TH ST, 358 East, 16.11x97.6; Magdalena Schumacher to Adolph Newman 11,000

8TH ST, 360 East, 17x97.6; Emanuel Milheiser to Adolph Newman 11,250

8TH ST, 362 East, 16.8x97.6; Samuel Schumacher to Adolph Newman 11,000

8TH AV, n w corner of 148th St, 99.11x 100; George Brown to Louis Hellman, 2-5 part 1

8TH ST, 306 East; Adolph Newman to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 1

12TH ST, n s, 245 ft w of Avenue B, 25x 103.3; Harry T. Doyle to Peter F. Rafferty 1

14TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 7th Av, 25x100.3; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to George C. Bodine 27,500

31ST ST, n s, 245 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 98.9; Mary E. Ahearn to Mury Reilly.... 6,500

32D ST, n s, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.6x 25x97.6; 32d St, n s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 30x98.9x irregular; Joseph R. McGill to Nellie McGill 1

40TH ST, 67 West, 18x100.5; Robert I. Murray to Emily A. Lawrence 28,000

46TH ST, 67 West, 18x100.5; Emma A. Charlier to Frederick S. Battershall 100

47TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Nicholas F. Seebeck to John Tonyes 1

48TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x 100.5; United States Trust Company and another, executors and trustees, to Frank Tilford 16,500

70TH ST, 45 West, 20x100.5; Mary H. Lester to Heinrich Schwiewind, Jr. 41,000

70TH ST, 40 West, 22x100.5; Charles W. Morse to Edward W. Kearney 1

74TH ST, n s, 61 ft w of Park Av, 18x 102.2; Jeremiah C. Lyons to James D. Layng 1,000

91ST ST, 52 West, 18x100.8; A. Walker Otis to John Duer 1,261

92D ST, s s, 224.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.8; Sarah A. Stilwell to Lydia A. Prentice 1

95TH ST, s s, 98.9 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Theresa Schappert to Philippina Schappert ..... Gift

98TH ST, 109 and 162 West, 40x100.11; Peter J. Premm to Fanny Bressant 1

104TH ST, 217 East, 16.8x100.10; Henrietta Schubert to Herman L. Keller 7,000

106TH ST, 165, n s, 139.6 ft w of 3d Av, 28.3x100.11; Isaac Newman to Fannie Wolf 1

109TH ST, s s, 345 ft e of 1st Av, 50x 100.10; George E. Waldo to Henry Stribhel 8,000

115TH ST, n s, 245 ft w of 7th Av, 20x 100.11; Samuel H. Shotwell, administrator, to Moses Strauss 15,750

116TH ST, s s, 82.11 ft e of Madison Av, 27.1x101; William W. Johnson and another, trustees, to Samuel Cowen 100

129TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 125x 199.10; 130th St, George H. H. Butler to Charles E. Lydecker, as referee 1

140TH ST, s s, 166.4 ft e of Broadway, 16.4x99.11; William Moores to Aaron F. Blanck 1

141ST ST, n s, 262.6 ft e of Boulevard, 19x99.11; Lizzie J. Gulbert to Charles F. Porter 1

142D ST, s s, 206 ft w of Willis Av, 25x 100; Matilda Witherwax to Sidney H. Nash 5,250

150TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Morris Av, 25x 100; Michael Cain and others, heirs, &c., to Matthew Sullivan 2,000

153D ST, s s, 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Mary A. Cannon to N. J. Ferris 1

153D ST, s s, 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Nelson J. Ferris to Mary A. Cannon 1

154TH ST, 251 West, 15x99.11; Ward Wheeler to Jacobina Kramer 1

156TH ST, n s, 173 ft e of Westchester Av, 75x94.7x144.8x64; Samuel Cowen to Henry Berrien 100

180TH ST, s w s, at s e s of Mohegan Av, 25x133; Annie McConville to Tommaso Giordano 1

184TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Jerome Av, 25x77.4x25.10x70.10; Carrie J. Singhi to Edward M. Tessier 50

186TH ST, n s, 108.6 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 75x130; John W. Ward to Augustus Gareiss, Sr 2,600

Recorded Leases.

BERNHOLZ, John A., to Hugh Grant; 863 8th Av, n w corner of 56th St, 5 years $1,800

CLAUSEN, Henry P. A., to Michael McGuinness; 524 and 526 Columbus Av, 5 years 2,500

COLE, Edward, to Nicola Palletieri; 20 Spring St, 3 years 1,400

CRAM, John S., executor and trustee, to Harry W. Bell; 137th St, 137.6 ft w of Maiden Av, 61.6x199.10, 5 years 1,000

FISCHEL, Jacob, to Uriah Leusohn; Rutgers Place, n e corner of Jefferson St, 5 years 1,080

FREUND, Max, to R. A. Sanguinetti; 1,435 Madison Av, 5 years $1,320 1,800

GITZKY, Benjamin, to Isaac Koplin and another; Madison St, 174 and 176, 3 years, and 2 years' renewal 3,950

HACKMANN, Maria, and another to Herman Hackmann; 1,051 3d Av and 201½ East 62d St, 8 years 4,080

HERZOG, William, and another to Levi Blumenstiel & Co.; 118 and 120 Maiden Lane, 4 9-12 years 1,500

LEUSOHN, Uriah, to Julius Eidelsohn; 1 Rutgers Place, n e corner of Jefferson St, 3 10-12 years 1,680

PATTERSON, Mary B., estate of, to Joseph Bloechlinger; 215 West 28th St, 4 10-12 years 744

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYlum to Thomas Burnes; 12 Elm St, 21 years 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

ABERCROMBIE, James A., to New York Realty Bond, Exchange, and Trust Company; Lot 107, amended map of Cammann estate, 3 years $1,725

ABERCROMBIE, Jessie, to the New York Realty Bond, Exchange, and Trust Company; Lots 108 and 109, amended map of Cammann estate, 3 years 1,250

ANDERSON, Sarah B. and Charles F., to the Broadway Savings Institution; 358 East 50th St, 1 year 6,000

ARTHUR, George W., to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; Lexington Av, n w corner of 100th St, demand 9,000

BATTERSHALL, Frederick S., to Emma A. Charlier; 67 West 46th St, 3 years.. 25,000

BERWIN, Henry, to Andrew Mayer; 156th St, n s, 173 ft e of Westchester Av, demand 800

BESSANT, Fanny, to Peter J. Premm; 160 and 162 West 98th St, (two mortgages,) 2 years each 1,500

BLOECHLINGER, Joseph, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 213 West 28th St, saloon lease, demand 600

BODINE, George C., to St. Luke's Hospital; 135 West 14th St, 3 years 23,500

BOEHM, Gustave S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 53 East 59th St, 5 years 22,500

BROWN, Charles, and Jacob Hirsch to Jonas Weil and another; 718 6th St, installments 5,000

BROWN, Abraham, to Jonas Weil and another; 716 6th St, installments 5,000

BURGHEIMER, Fanny and Alexander, to Lewis Friedman; 1st Av, w s, 63 ft s of 121st St, 5 years 1,080

CANNON, Mary A., to Fred T. Nesbit; 153d St, s s, 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand 16,000

CAPLIN, Stephen, to New York Realty Bond, Exchange and Trust Company; Lot 118, amended map of Cammann estate, 3 years 4,080

CAPLIN, Stephen, to New York Realty Bond, Exchange, and Trust Company; Lots 119 and 120, amended map of Cammann estate, 3 years 1,300

CARROLL, Alice L., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 223 West 15th St, 3 years 9,000

COWEN, Samuel, to the American Mortgage Company; 116th St., s s, 82.11 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years 21,000

COWEN, Samuel, to the American Mortgage Company; 116th St, s s, 82.11 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year 2,000

DAVIS, Samuel, to George Wiegand; Rivington St, n w corner of Willett St, 2 years 5,000

DOCTOR, Emanuel and George, to Carl Fischer; 54th St, n s, 125 ft w of Avenue A, demand 21,000

DONALDSON, Mary, to Mary J. Jostin; 329 East 54th St, 1 year 3,000

EGAN, Stephen J., to the Franklin Savings Bank; St. Ann's Av, s e corner of 141st St, and three adjoining lots, (four mortgages,) 5 years 65,000

EDELSOHN, Julius, to Ernest Ochs, a corporation; 1 Rutgers Place, leasehold, demand 1,233

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Aaron R. Altmayer, guardian, &c.; 184th St, s s, 200 ft w of 11th Av, 2 years 1,747

ERSHOWSKY, Sarah, to Bertha Phillips; Ludlow St, w s, 125.4 ft s of Stanton St, installments 5,000

FAY, Michael, and William Stacom to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Rutgers St, n e corner of Henry St, 1 year. 7,000

FERRIS, Nelson J., to Austin B. Fletcher, as trustee, &c.; 153d St, s s, 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 21,000

FITZGERALD, William E., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 19, map of St. Raymond Park, 24th Ward, 2½ years 265

FIRMLAY, Jacob, to Samuel Wacht; 415 Grand St, installments 5,000

GASKIN, George J., to John J. Connery; Kinsella Av, s s, 201.4 ft w of Bronxdale Av, 3 months 600

GERHART, Betzi, to Charles Hoffmann; 68 St. Mark's (8th St) Place, 1 year 900

GEWIRZ, Louis, to Freling H. Smith and another, executors, &c.; 76th St, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years 10,000

HENCKEL, Elise, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 25th St, n s, 225 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year 20,000

HERSCHEL, L. William and Katie, to New York Realty Bond, Exchange, and Trust Company; Lot 189, amended map of Cammann estate, 3 years 600

HIGGINS, Katie, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 27, map of St. Raymond Park, 24th Ward, 5 years 500

HILDEBRAND, Diederich G., to Catharine M. E. Hildebrand; 51st St, s s, 380 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years 5,000

INGALLS, Herbert F., to New York Realty Bond, Exchange and Trust Company; Lot 115, amended map of Cammann estate, 3 years 500

JEFFREY, William, to Walter S. Vail, trustee; 135th St, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, demand 4,000

KAHN, Lena, to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 59 East 121st St, 3 years 6,000

KAHN, Rachel, to the East River Savings Institution; 7th Av, e s, 45.11 ft s of 131st St, 1 year 50,000

KAIRCOLL, Frederick H., and Lotta, to Harlem Savings Bank; 1,464 Vyse Av, 1 year 2,000

KARSH, John D., to Jacob Korn; 37th St, n s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 50x98.9, 1 year 24,000

KELLER, Hermann L. and Josephine to Frank E. Bliss, as guardian, &c.; 217 East 104th St, 3 years 4,500

KELLY, Robert, to John O. Baker; Hamilton Terrace, e s, 221.10, 238.10, 272.10, 328.4, and 346.10 ft n of 141st St, demand 14,093

KELLY, Robert, to Mary L. Fraser; Hamilton Terrace, e s, 221.10, 238.10, 272.10, 328.10, and 346.10 ft n of 141st St, 5 years, (five mortgages,) each 14,000

KELLY, Robert, to the Bauschard Company; 29, 35 to 37, and 21 to 25 Hamilton Terrace, 1 year 2,239

KROOKS, Benjamin, to Samuel J. Krooks; 116 Forsyth St, 3 years 16,000

KROOS, John, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Alexander Av, s e corner of 153th St, 5 years 15,000

LASCELLES, Helen, to Alfred S. Lascelles and another, trustees, &c.; 88th St, s s, 479 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years 23,500

LEGENHAUSEN, John H., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Avenue C, e s, 54.3 ft s of 13th St, 1 year 5,500

LEVY, Barnett, to Henry De F. Weekes; 96 Columbia St, all and one-half part of 78 Lewis St, 1 year 3,000

MARGOLIES, Edward, to Simon Raphael; 109th St, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, demand 592

MARSCHEIDER, Edward, to Anna M. Lehmann; 339 East 43d St, 2 years 3,000

McDERMOTT, Michael J., to New York Realty Bond Exchange and Trust Company; Lots 134 and 136, amended map of Cammann estate, 3 years 2,870

McGOVERN, George, to the East River Savings Institution; 7th Av, s w corner of 26th St, 1 year 20,000

McGUINESS, Michael, to Pabst Brewing Company; 524 and 526 Columbus Av, leasehold, demand 2,500

McKINLEY, John W. and Emma G., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 37, map of St. Raymond Park, 2¼ years 200

MOODY, George F., to New York Realty Bond, Exchange, and Trust Company; Lot 61, amended map of Cammann estate, 3 years 1,050

MULVEY, John W. and Elizabeth M., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 56, map of St. Raymond Park, 2¼ years 200

NEILL, Edward M., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 25th St, n s, 225 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year 20,000

NEWMAN, Adolph, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 358 to 362 East 8th St, 2 years 6,000

NEWMAN, Adolph, to Louisa M. Aukamp; 360 and 362 East 8th St, 3 years 16,000

NEWMAN, Adolph, to John G. Dunscomb; 358 East 8th St, 3 years 8,000

NILES, William W., to the New York Realty Bond, Exchange and Trust Company; Lot 117, amended map of Cammann estate, 3 years 785

PECK, William D., to Isabella De Montigny; Fordham Road, s s, 26.1 ft e of, Cedar Av, 3 years 1,300

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALty Company to Bradley L. Eaton; Beach Av, n w corner of Kelly St, 155.10 ft to Wales Av, demand 5,000

POLSTEIN, Isaac, and Louis Cohen to Sender Jarmulowsky; 5th St, s s, 270 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 22,000

POWERS, James B., to New York Realty Bond, Exchange, and Trust Company; Lots 198, 214, and 215, map of the Cammann estate, 3 years 1,985

PRAGER, Minnie, to New York Realty Bond, Exchange, and Trust Company; Lot 193, amended map of Cammann estate, 3 years 1,000

RATKOWSKY, Bernard, to Louis Herzog; 56 East Broadway, secures notes 15,000

REILLY, Mary, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 437 West 31st St, 3 years 4,000

REILLY, Terence J., to Hudson P. Rose; Grace Av, s e corner of St. Raymond's Av, 1 year 225

REILLY, Mathew J., to Edward M. Neill and another, executors, &c.; Lots 80 and 81, map of the Neill estate, 24th Ward, 1½ years 576

ROOSA, William M. and Mary E., to Harry W. Bell; 165th St, 947 East, 3 years 3,800

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Burghard; College Av, s e corner of 143d St, 1 year 3,500

SANGUINETTI, Ramo A., to George Ehret; 1,435 Madison Av, saloon lease, demand 2,500

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Josephine E. Carpenter; 155th St, n s, 100 ft e of Courlandt Av, 5 years 11,500

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Josephine E. Carpenter and others, executors, &c.; 155th St, n s, 125 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 5 years 11,500

SCHULZ, Alexander, to Peter Goetz; Jackson Av, e s, 138 ft n of 156th St, 5 years 5,000

SCHWARZLER, Amelia, to Jacob Wiehe; Gouverneur Place, new, s s, 83.5 e of Park Av; also strip, 5 ft adjoining in rear, 1 year 7,500

SIEGEL, Abraham, to American Mortgage Company; 105 Avenue B, 1 year, (two motgages) 19,000

SMITH, E. Osborne, to J. Frederic Kernochan; Ogden Av, s e corner of 163th St, 1 year 25,000

STOLZ, George, to Richard Webber; Lot 135 and s ½ of Lot 137, map of Unionport; also, Ash St, n s, 225.2 ft w of Morris Av, old line, and 166th St, n s, 173 ft w of Barretto St, demand 16,000

STOLZ, George, to Richard Webber; Brook Av, e s, 24.6 ft s of 170th St, demand .. 16,485

STRAUSS, Moses, to Matilda Well and others, executors, &c.; 213 West 115th St, 5 years 15,000

TAYLOR, Alfred J., and William D. Peck to Isabella De Montigny; Aqueduct Av, n w corner of land of Alfred J. Taylor and another; also Andrews Av, n w corner of said lands; Loring Place, n e corner of said lands, 3 years 2,100

TESSLER, Edward M., to Anne E. Levey and others, executors, &c.; 184th St, s s, 100 ft w of Jerome Av, 5 years 1,500

THOMAS, Anna, to Peter J. Devine; 240 West 65th St, 3 years 625

THORNTON, Margaret F., to Michael Hughes; 83d St, n s, 228.9 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year 1,800

UHSE, Albert, Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 11th St, s w s, 103 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year 14,000

VAN BUREN, Charles M., to Victorine Passin; 55 Dey St, 2 years 3,000

VALENSTEIN, Julius and Moses, to Sterling H. Smith and another executors, &c.; 250 Delancey St and 46 Sheriff St, 5 years 35,000

WAINWRIGHT, William, to Harlem Savings Bank; Union Av, w s, 25, 45, and 85 ft s of 151st St, and Beck St, 1 year, (three mortgages,) each 500

WAINWRIGHT, William and Elizabeth, to Paul M. Herzog; Union Av, w s, 25, 45, and 85 ft s of 151st or Beck St,, demand 3,900

WASHBURN, John W., to New York Realty Bond, Exchange, and Trust Company; Lots 128 and 129, amended map of Cammann estate, 3 years 1,950

WATERBURY, Selleck A., to Harlem Savings Bank; 1,143 Union Av, 1 year 2,000

WILLAX, Simon, to Harlem Savings Bank; Lots 65 and 66, map of portion of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, 1 year 1,000

WOOD, James C., to Simon Danzig and another; Union Av, e s corner of 156th St, demand 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to August Limbert, trustee $18,052

ATTERBURY, Emma B., to James Buchanan and another, trustees 2,000

BACH, Fanny, to Sidney J. Baumann 4,000

COOPER, Margaret, to Eliza M. Currier.. 2,500

GILLESPIE, Grace M., to Maude A. Heller 5,000

MANNING, William D., to George S. Hall

MARKS, Fannie, to Henriette Marx, individ

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By lady, for the Summer, as companion for adult or for children at some Summer resort. E. D. M., 4 Mansfield St., New Haven, Conn.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—By a Swiss as maid; good packer and sewer; 4½ years' best references. H. A., 341 West 30th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent city coachman; single; Protestant; tandem driver; eight years' personal and written references of highest character; age, 27; good appearance; last and former employer can be seen personally. James, 235 5th Av.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; pole beds a specialty; patented oscillating hair carding machine and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone, 967 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A young lady as bookkeeper, and to assist as stenographer and typewriter, and in general office work, in an advertising agency's office; must be a competent double-entry bookkeeper; none but those experienced need apply; be particular and state age, reference and salary expected; board in family; permanent position. Address Competent, Box 140, Times.

WANTED—Cook and laundress. 36 West 92d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED FOR A SPECIAL SUMMER campaign. THE SATURDAY EVENING POST—established by Benjamin Franklin in 1728—now published by The Curtis Publishing Company, proprietors of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, is offered to subscribers, for one year only, for $1.00—the regular price is $2.50. This offer is for the purpose of a quick introduction, and will be withdrawn September 1st. The regular price of $2.50 will be maintained after that date. We will give a good commission for every subscriber secured, and distribute $3,000 September 1st among the 176 best agents. $500 will be given the person sending the largest number of subscribers at $1.00 each per year. At this special low subscription price thousands can be easily secured. Address THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX ABRAHAMS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,187.

To the creditors of Max Abrahams of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, as bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Max Abrahams was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Referee, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, July 7, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—No. 1,041.—HUGO BAUMANN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Hugo Baumann, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 29th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 19th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, July 7, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH NORDENSCHILD, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Nordenschild, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 6, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 19, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 7, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SUZANNE DROESHOUT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Suzanne Droeshout of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Suzanne Droeshout was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Referee, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 7, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ROBERT DUFFY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Robert Duffy, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 29th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 19th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, July 7, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH NORDENSCHILD, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Nordenschild, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 29th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 19th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, July 7, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—No. 1,025.—ISAAC MILLER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Miller, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 27th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 19th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, July 7, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HENRY B. HARRA, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry B. Harra, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 5th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 19th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

New York, July 6th, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—No. 935.—MORRIS FRANK, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Morris Frank, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 28th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 19, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, July 7, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SUZANNE DROESHOUT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Suzanne Droeshout of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Suzanne Droeshout was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Referee, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 7, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HENRY B. HARRA, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry B. Harra, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 5th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 19th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

New York, July 6th, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—No. 995.—LOUIS STRAUSS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Strauss, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 24, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 19th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

New York, July 6th, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—No. 907.—HENRY L. HERSHFIELD, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry L. Hershfield, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 26, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 19, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, July 7, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—No. 660.—GEORGE HEYMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George Heyman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 23, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 19th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, July 7, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS JACOBOWSKY, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Morris Jacobowsky of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Morris Jacobowsky was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 7th, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—No. 982.—ADOLPH KEMPINSKY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Adolph Kempinsky, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 5, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 19th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, July 7, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAURICE M. KOHNER and JACOB M. SPRINGER, Bankrupts, doing business under firm name of R. SPRINGER & CO.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Maurice M. Kohner and Jacob M. Springer, doing business as R. Springer & Co., of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Maurice M. Kohner and Jacob M. Springer were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Referee, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 7, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE J. SHANNON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George J. Shannon, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 5th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 19th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

New York, July 6th, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—No. 1,208.

To the creditors of Leopold Weil, individually and as a member of the firm of Leopold Weil & Co., of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Leopold Weil was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, at No 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, July 7, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE J. SHANNON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George J. Shannon, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 5th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 19th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

New York, July 6th, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—No. 1,028.

To the creditors of Leopold Weil, individually and as a member of the firm of Leopold Weil & Co., of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Leopold Weil was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, at No 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, July 7, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BYRNE, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 6th day of April, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. BYRNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 55 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM G. BYRNE, Executor. MOSS & FEINER, Attorneys for Executor, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

BURR, AARON H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AARON H. BURR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 129th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1899. WALLACE S. JOHNSON, LIZZIE M. SAYRE, Executors. DAYTON & SWIFT, Attorneys for the Executors, No. 20 Broad St., N. Y. City.

CLINTON, HENRY L.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lauren Clinton, George A. Bevins, Le Grand Bevins, Ann Carpenter, and Jane Bowen, the heirs and next of kin of HENRY L. CLINTON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Elizabeth S. Clinton of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Henry L. Clinton, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 21st day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Wit-
[L. S.] ness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 26th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

jy1-1aw6wSa

DE SIMARD, EMILE VINCENT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILE VINCENT DE SIMARD, Viscount de Pitray, late of the Republic of France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 1,008, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1899. JULIUS GOLDMAN,
ja21-1aw6mS Ancillary Administrator.

ELSWORTH, RANDOLPH M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANDOLPH M. ELSWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Murphey & Metcalf, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the thirteenth day of January, 1900, next.—Dated New York, June 13th, 1899. SOPHIE R. ELSWORTH, Administratrix. MURPHEY & METCALF, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
jy8-1aw6mSa

ENSIGN, HERMON L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMON L. ENSIGN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, 96 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 20th day of October, 1899. Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1899. ABRAM KLING, LEWIS M. SEAVER, Executors. CHARLES H. DANIELS, Attorney for Executors, 95 Nassau St., New York City.
ap15-1aw6mS

EVANS, THOMAS W.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Rudulph H. Evans, Kate G. Muller, Charles F. Muller, Martha E. Roberton, Juliette C. Henderson, Clara E. Davis, Katherine E. Whelen, John Roland Enos, Thomas B. Enos, Charles H. Enos, Horace Enos, the heirs and next of kin of THOMAS W. EVANS, deceased, send greeting.

Whereas, Horace S. Ely of The City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated August 26, 1898, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Thomas W. Evans, late a non-resident of the County and State of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County and State of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at the City of New York, in the County and State aforesaid, the 4th day of July, A. D. 1899.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

GREGOR, CHARLES R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES R. GREGOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 314 Columbus Av., in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of February, 1899. CHARLES S. GREGOR, Executor. W. B. HARRISON, Attorney for Executor, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
f25-1aw6mS

GUTMAN, REGINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REGINA GUTMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 80 Maiden Lane, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1899. SAMUEL AUFHAUSER, Executor. PHILIP H. LEVY, Attorney for Executor, 27 Pine Street, N. Y. City.
ja7-1aw6mS

MATTHEWS, LOREE SCHUYLER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOREE SCHUYLER MATTHEWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Edward Hassett, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of January, 1899. EDWARD HOGDAN, Administratrix. EDWARD HASSETT, Attorney for Administratrix.
ja14-1aw6mS

MOEHRING, SOPHIE.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Marie Hill, Herman G. Moehring, Josephine Stephani, Maria J. Lawrence, Sophie E. M. Leith, Marie Hill, as administratrix with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits of SOPHIE MOEHRING, deceased; Ludwig Dreyfuss, and Samuel Sachs and to all persons interested in the estate of SOPHIE MOEHRING, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting: You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, in the 25th day of July, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Julius Goldman, as administrator, with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, the 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

JACOB STEINHARDT, Attorney for Petitioner, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.
je8-aw6wSa

MOONEY, CHRISTOPHER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTOPHER MOONEY, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas J. Purdy, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of January, 1899.—WILLIAM MOONEY, CHRISTOPHER MOONEY, WILLIAM MOONEY, Executors. THOMAS J. PURDY, Atty. for Exrs., 132 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
f6-1aw6mSa

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PECK, NELLIE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NELLIE W. PECK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George S. Hamlin, his attorney, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 221 day of April, 1899. ELIAS R. PECK, Executor. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Atty. for Executor, 18 Wall St., N. Y. City, Manhattan.
ap22-1aw6mS

SCHRAG, PHILIP.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP SCHRAG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 645 Pearl Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of March, 1899. EBERHARD FABER, Executor. FORBES & HAVILAND, Attorneys for Executor.
m10-1aw6mS

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, by the grace of God free and independent.—To JOHN A. DERAISMES, Sarah L. Wilson, John E. Lovett, John L. Brower, John L. Deraismes, Mark T. Lovett, Emma Belizzi, Ada McFarlane, Marguerite L. Deraismes, Maria S. Wilson, Matilda M. Wilson, Henry A. Wilson, John A. Deraismes, as Trustee of Marguerite L. Deraismes, and Eugene Gibney, as general guardian of Marguerite L. Deraismes, and to all persons interested in the estate of MARGARET L. DERAISMES, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally, to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 12th day of September, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of John A. Deraismes as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and as Trustee of Marguerite L. Deraismes, under said will, and also to show cause why the resignation of said John A. Deraismes as such Trustee should not be accepted and a new Trustee appointed in his place; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 23d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
[L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
jy1-1aw6wS

VAHLBRUCH, CARLOS.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To the Attorney General of the State of New York.—Ernst Vahlbruch, Paul Vahlbruch, Gertrude Vahlbruch, Carlos Rahlfs, Theodore Rahlfs, Otto Rahlfs, Ernst Rahlfs, Bernhardine Vahlbruch, Emma Vahlbruch, Heinrich Vahlbruch, the heirs and next of kin of CARLOS VAHLBRUCH, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Theodore C. Weygandt of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Carlos Vahlbruch, late of Valencia, United States of Venezuela, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York on the 20th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

EARLEY, HEALY & STEWART, Attorneys for Petitioner, 35 Nassau St., New York City.
je3-1aw6wS

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—New York County.—In the matter of the application for the voluntary dissolution of MERRIAM COMPANY.

In pursuance of an order duly made in the above-entitled action by Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of said court, on the 14th day of June, 1899, notice is hereby given to all creditors of said corporation, to wit, Merriam Company, and of said John de C. Ireland, as receiver of said corporation, that they are hereby required to prove their claims with John de C. Ireland, receiver of said corporation, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Dowe, Murray & Hartridge, his attorneys, No. 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, within six months from the 22d day of June, 1899, and that all creditors who make default in so doing shall be precluded from all benefit of the judgment herein, and from any distribution which may be made thereunder, except as provided in Section 1,807 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and that no claims be proven by presentation of vouchers accompanied by an affidavit of the party or of one of the parties interested, or an agent of said party or parties having knowledge of the facts, that the whole amount of debt shown in said vouchers is justly due from the corporation aforesaid or from said receiver to the creditor named in the voucher over and above all set-offs and counter claims, with liberty to said receiver to contest any of the claims so proven as he may be advised, and that said receiver will apply, if necessary, to the court for instructions in regard to any of the claims that may be contested; provided, however, that the claims verified as aforesaid, already presented to the said John de C. Ireland, as temporary receiver or as permanent receiver, need not be presented over again.

Dated New York, June 15, 1899.

JOHN de C. IRELAND,
Receiver of Merriam Company.

DOWE, MURRAY & HARTRIDGE, Attorneys for Receiver, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
je17-1aw6wS

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM A. MARTIN, plaintiff, against ANN MITCHELL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 17th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situated in the City, County, and State of New York, (formerly Westchester County,) and being part of lot known and designated as lot number two hundred and sixty-three (263) on a certain map entitled "Map of the village of Melrose, South, situated in the manor of Morrisania, Westchester County, New York," filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County as map number two hundred and thirty-eight, (238,) and which part of said lot is bounded and described, according to said map, as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Gouverneur (now One Hundred and Fifty-first) Street on the westerly side of lot number two hundred and sixty-four (264) on said map; running thence southerly along said lot number two hundred and sixty-four (264) one hundred and eighteen (118) feet five (5) inches, more or less, to lot number two hundred and twenty-three (223) on said map; thence westerly along the northerly side of said lot number two hundred and twenty-three (223) and eighteen (118) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Courtlandt Avenue, one hundred and eighteen (118) feet five (5) inches, more or less, to the southerly side of Gouverneur, or One Hundred and Fifty-first, Street and thence easterly along the same twenty-eight (28) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to said John Mitchell and James Hanson by Samuel B. Paul, Referee, by deed bearing date the 7th day of June, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on the same day, in Liber 22, Section 9 of Conveyances, Page 321, and indexed against block No. 2,410 on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, June 19th, 1899.

MAURICE LEYNE, Referee.

JEROLOMAN & SCHWEISMITH,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, 229 Broadway.

The following is a diagram of the property

CITY LIGHTING CONTRACTS

Commissioner Kearny Restrained from Awarding Them.

NEXT BIDS MAY BE HIGHER

Justice Maddox Holds that Contracts Must Be Authorized by the Municipal Assembly.

Justice Maddox, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday granted the application of Joseph Blank to continue, pending the trial of the suit, the injunction restraining Henry S. Kearny, Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, from making contracts for the lighting of the City of New York, because they had not been authorized by an ordinance of the Municipal Assembly.

Mr. Blank alleges in his complaint that the charter provides that any public work within the cognizance of any city department must be so authorized. Commissioner Kearny advertised that he would open bids on May 22 for lighting the Borough of Brooklyn. The required authorization had not been made. Mr. Blank sues as a taxpayer.

The defendant's claim was that the contracts for lighting are not for "public work" within the meaning of the section, but for the furnishing of supplies. With this view Justice Maddox does not agree. He says that if the performance of such a contract is not a public work, he is at a loss to know what it is. An inspection of the proposed contracts, he says, clearly shows the magnitude of the work.

Theodore Connolly, Assistant Corporation Counsel, said the city would undoubtedly appeal from Justice Maddox's decision. Commissioner Kearny is disappointed over his inability to award the contracts on the bids which were opened in May. By a resolution adopted by the Board of Public Improvements in the Fall of 1898, Commissioner Kearny was empowered to advertise for bids for lighting the streets and to award the contracts to the lowest bidder.

This resolution reached the Municipal Assembly in December and was referred to the Council Committee on Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies. Mr. Kearny was summoned three times to appear before the committee and explain the resolution. Each time that he went to the City Hall the committee was unable to meet because of the lack of a quorum. He finally became disgusted, and as the contracts for gas and electric lighting in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx and for electric lighting in Brooklyn expired on Jan. 1, he asked for an opinion from the Corporation Counsel as to whether or not he could let the contracts without the consent of the Municipal Assembly. In April, Mr. Whalen gave an opinion that the gas and electricity to be purchased were supplies, and that they could be contracted for like coal.

In conformity with this opinion, Mr. Kearny advertised for bids for lighting, and the bids for gas were 50 per cent. lower than those of last year. The Commissioner then prepared to let the contracts, but before he could do so Joseph Blank, the Superintendent of a Brooklyn metal works, brought the action in which Justice Maddox has just rendered a decision.

Commissioner Kearny said yesterday that there is nothing to prevent the companies which have been supplying light to the city on credit from cutting off the supply, as their bills have not been paid since Jan. 1. They would have to sue the city on their claims, which would, of course, be made on the basis of the rates in vogue prior to the beginning of the gas war.

"There is, however, no probability that the gas companies to whom the city owes money will shut off the supply," Mr. Kearny said, "but there is every probability that the next bids we receive will be much less satisfactory to the city than those we received in May. In that way the city is made to suffer for the neglect or refusal of the Municipal Assembly to take action on the resolution authorizing me to award the contracts."

The amounts paid for lighting in the Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn last year were: Manhattan and the Bronx, $837,320 for electricity in streets, $17,162 for electricity in public buildings, $522,980 for gas in streets, and $45,640 for gas in public buildings; Brooklyn, $457,228 for electricity in streets and $27,035 for electricity in public buildings. The gas lighting in Brooklyn is done on a ten-year contract.

MR. PROBASCO'S INCREASED PAY.

Chief Engineer of Department of Bridges to Receive $10,000 Yearly.

Commissioner Shea of the Department of Bridges announced yesterday that he had raised the pay of Samuel R. Probasco, chief engineer of the department, from $8,000 to $10,000 a year. Commissioner Shea has fixed the salary of Edward A. Byrne, assistant engineer in charge of the construction of bridges, at $2,500 a year.

James C. Doering of 785 Ninth Avenue has been appointed a clerk in the Department of Public Improvements at $1,500. The Department of Health has appointed A. T. Tallmadge Chief Inspector of the Sixth Division at a salary of $2,000 a year, to date from June 1.

THE NEWTOWN CREEK BRIDGE.

Alderman Schneider to Try to Force Action on Appropriation for It.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen next Tuesday, Alderman Schneider (Tam.) will offer a resolution discharging the Committee on Bridges and Tunnels from the further consideration of a resolution appropriating $644,495 for the construction of a high-level bridge over Newtown Creek at Vernon Avenue. This resolution, Alderman Schneider hopes, will bring to a head a fight which has been going on ever since March 28 of this year, when the resolution in question was sent to the Board of Aldermen by the Board of Estimate.

On the day of its introduction, the resolution was referred to the committee, which has never since held a meeting. The Chairman of the committee is Alderman Keahon, (Tam.,) who represents the Seventh Assembly District of New York County. Three other Tammany Aldermen, Schneider, Neufeld, and Gelger, are members of the committee. The other members are Aldermen Lang, McNeil, and Byrne, all Brooklyn Democrats. Of this committee, only one member, Mr. Schneider, has ever manifested any desire to bring the matter before the committee.

Before drawing up his resolution, Mr. Schneider called on Mayor Van Wyck, who advised him to introduce it.

It is reported that the matter is being held up in the interest of certain contractors, who, it is said, cannot compete under the specifications made by the engineer of the Department of Bridges, and who, through certain Aldermen, are trying to force Bridge Commissioner Shea to have the specifications amended. Another report is to the effect that the obstructionists are working in the interest of property owners in the neighborhood of the bridge.

Extra Pay for Commissioners.

Arthur Berry and Emanuel W. Bloomingdale were yesterday awarded $7,500 each by Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, as extra compensation for their services as Commissioners of Estimate in the condemnation proceedings for the acquirement of the land for the erection of the Willis Avenue Bridge. Mrs. Annie Fennel is allowed $2,500 and Edward B. Whitney $5,000. Mrs. Fennel was allowed the extra compensation of her husband, the late John Fennel, who was succeeded by Commissioner Whitney

New Inspectors of Schools.

Inspectors of Schools have been appointed by Mayor Van Wyck as follows: William Homan, Second District; David Freed, Third District; John H. Little, Thirteenth District; Elsie Clews, Fourteenth District; Thomas F. Munday, Sixteenth District; Marion Houston, Twenty-fourth District; Theodore E. Thomson, Thirty-fourth District, and Moses Valentine, Twenty-seventh District.

Absolute Divorce for Mrs. A. F. Frazer

Justice Lambert of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday granted a decree of absolute divorce in favor of Alice F. Frazer against Dr. Francis M. Frazer, of Manhattan. Mrs. Alice Eastlake was named as co-respondent. Mrs. Frazer testified that she married Dr. Frazer in September, 1896, and that he left her a year ago. Mrs. Eastlake is a widow and when she came from California in 1897 she boarded at the Frazers' cottage at Arverne-by-the-Sea.

LEGAL NOTES.

ASSIGNMENT OF RESERVE MONEY UNDER STATE CONTRACTS.—McLean & Rockwell, contractors with the State for work done on the Erie and Oswego Canals, under contract which provided for monthly payments, and that the State should reserve 15 per cent. on each monthly estimate until the work was completed, and for full payment on final account and estimate, assigned, in 1888, to the Third National Bank of Syracuse, as security for loans, "all of the reserve money or 15 per cent. held by the State of New York on monthly or all estimates for the completion of the aforementioned contracts now due or to become due to them on said contract." William C. Rodger, a surety for the contractors, advanced them money to pay for work and materials, and paid money to the State on account of an indebtedness of the contractors arising from their abandonment of one of the contracts, and its completion by the State. He received from the contractors an assignment of all moneys due or to become due under the contract, with a provision that such assignment should not be deemed in opposition to the prior assignment to the bank. On completion of the whole work a sum was found due the contractors, and their sureties claimed a right to it superior to that of the bank, on the ground that he was entitled to be subrogated to the rights of the State. The people of the State brought an action, in the nature of an interpleader, against the bank, and Rodger and others, for the purpose of determining the claims of the several defendants to the sum due the contractor. The Court of Appeals, on cross appeals from a decision of the Third Appellate Division, which affirmed the judgment below, has directed an affirmance, holding, in an opinion by Judge Gray, that the meaning of the assignment to the bank was that the contractors assigned merely the "reserve money," which should be constituted by the 15 per cent. withheld on estimates for payments made during the progress of the work, and that therefore the bank had no interest in the final estimate of sums due upon the completion of the work, except so far as those final estimates included such reserve money; that the claim of the surety to a right superior to that of the bank was not tenable, and that the assignment to the bank with respect to the reserve money was subject to the prior claim of the State.

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SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACT.—Adelbert Kullman was guardian in socage of his four infant children and tenant by the courtesy of premises formerly owned by Anna Kullman, their deceased mother, subject to a mortgage for $3,000, payable January, 1889, but which was, by its terms, to become due at the option of the mortgagee on a default of thirty days in the payment of interest. In June, 1885, six months' interest, amounting to $108, became due, and, remaining unpaid, Hupfel, the mortgagee, declared the principal due, and brought a foreclosure action, under which the property was sold, and it was bid in by the mortgagee for $4,000. The referee's deed was recorded on Feb. 23, 1886, and two minutes later a deed from Hupfel to Kullman, expressing a consideration of $4,000, was recorded, together with a mortgage executed by Kullman to Hupfel for $3,800, payable Feb. 1, 1889. In November, 1886, Henry D. Cox contracted to purchase these premises for $8,500, but afterward refused to perform, on the ground that Kullman's title was not marketable. In Kullman's suit to compel Cox to carry out the agreement, the complaint was dismissed on the trial, three years ago. The First Appellate Division, in February, 1898, directed a reversal and a new trial, (16 Ap Div., 158,) holding that, in the absence of evidence that the father acted in bad faith, or with the intent to deprive the infants of their interest in the property, his title to the premises was a marketable one. Justice O'Brien dissented, saying, in conclusion: "Thus, by the default which he suffered, in failing to pay $108, he has secured to himself not only a long lease of the premises, but a substantial equity in money, all of which would have inured to the benefit of the minors, toward whom the plaintiff held a fiduciary relation, as guardian in socage, if, in the discharge of the obligations imposed upon him by such relationship, he had paid the amount of $108 interest, which was much less than the sums he subsequently paid, in order, for his individual benefit, to acquire the property, of which, as the result, apparently of a friendly action between himself and the mortgagee, he succeeded in depriving his children." Judgment for the plaintiff on the second trial has now been affirmed, Justice O'Brien again dissenting.

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VIGILANCE REQUIRED OF HIGHWAY COMMISSIONERS.—George Boyce secured judgment last October for $10,000 in his suit against the town of Shawangunk, Ulster County, for damages for personal injuries he received on April 9, 1898, resulting from the fall of a portion of the abutment of a bridge while he was proceeding along a highway with a load of hay, drawn by a pair of oxen. The judgment was recently affirmed by the Third Appellate Division. The court holds, unanimously, in an opinion by Justice Putnam, that the failure of the Commissioner of Highways of the town to exercise vigilance to discover the unsafe condition of the abutments of the bridge, which would have been apparent to him upon careful examination, constituted negligence. The fact that the plaintiff had given notice of the unsafe condition of the bridge some months previously did not, the court holds, render him guilty of contributory negligence in attempting to drive over it, as he was justified in assuming that the Highway Commissioner had performed his duty. The fact that the plaintiff did not alight from the wagon which he was driving upon discovering, when near the centre of the bridge, that something was giving way; did not preclude a recovery, the Court said, as a person suddenly placed in a position of peril was not chargeable with his mistakes of judgment. The verdict was held not to be excessive, it appearing that the plaintiff, a young man, who had a wife and child, and who was strong and in good health prior to the accident, sustained permanent injuries to his hip and kidneys, the effect of which was to break down his health and make him permanently lame, and which might eventually result in his death.

Took Challenge and Dived to Death.

Frank Corrigan, ten years old, of 516 West Forty-ninth Street, was drowned in the river off West Forty-ninth Street while bathing yesterday afternoon. The boy was in a party of a score or more of his playmates. They had been swimming for some time and the ordinary sport growing dull, they began to "stump" each other to daring feats. Little Corrigan would not be behind his fellows, and when "stumped" to dive from a pile of lumber, he took the challenge. He came up fifty feet from the shore and got in a strong eddy. He was already much exhausted from his long efforts before, and he was unequal to the battle with the current. His body was recovered.

Woman Charged with Shooting a Man.

Agnes Parks, twenty-four years old, who lived at 54 First Street, is locked up in the Eldridge Street Station charged with shooting Andrew Powers, thirty-seven years old, in the neck in Kelly's saloon at 207 Forsyth Street, yesterday afternoon. Powers was taken to Gouverneur Hospital in an unconscious condition, but the hospital authorities said last night that he will probably recover. The woman denies that she shot Powers. She admits firing off a revolver several times in order to frighten a man named Canavan who was in the saloon at the time. Witnesses, however, say that she deliberately shot Powers.

School for Colored Servants.

A Newark land company has given a tract of fourteen lots near Flemington, N. J., to Henry C. Smith, the head of the Christian National Mutual and Industrial Order of this city, for the purpose of establishing a school for the training of colored domestic servants. The school is to be established by the order, which has for its object the securing of employment for its members. Mr. Smith will turn the property over to the order.

Three Killed in a New Jersey Mine.

DOVER, N. J., July 7.—Superintendent Edwin Mills and two miners, William Murtha and Frederick Shiffner, were killed this morning in the old slope of the Hurd Mine, at Port Oram. The accident was due to an explosion of gas, which wrecked a dam on Level No. 1. This let loose a flood of water which, carrying with it timber and stones of great weight, crushed the men to death. All three men were married. Superintendent Mills leaves a wife and three children.

Providence Boats to Leave Earlier.

The Providence Line steamers Plymouth and Pilgrim will leave for Newport, Providence, and the East at 5 instead of 6 o'clock P. M., commencing Monday, and the fare to Newport will be $3 by water or water and rail.

HEARING IN THE DODGE CASE.

Collector Bidwell Listens to the Evidence—Contention that the Jewels Are Not Dutiable.

A hearing in the case of Mrs. Phyllis E. Dodge, who is accused of having on June 24 made a false declaration as to her property, which came with her on the steamship St. Paul, with intent to defraud the Government, was had at the Custom House yesterday. It was held in the Collector's principal office and lasted from 1:30 to 3:20 o'clock. The session was not public. Those present were Collector Bidwell, Col. Dudley S. Phelps, Chief of the Law Division, and Harrison W. Gourley, Naval Officer, and Edward Lauterbach and Ferdinand R. Minrath of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson of counsel for Mrs. Dodge, who was absent.

After the hearing Collector Bidwell said: "The sole question before me is the adoption or the rejection of the seizure of certain jewels on the evidence and the official papers. I have not decided on the matter, and shall have it under consideration until next Monday. If I decide to adopt the seizure, the case will be transferred to the United States District Attorney, and thus placed in the Department of Justice. Mr. Lauterbach's contention is that his client, in making her declaration, acted in entire good faith and without intent to defraud under Section 697 of the Tariff act of 1897, or the Shayne one-hundred-dollar baggage clause. He maintained that the jewelry which has been declared dutiable consisted of gifts to Mrs. Dodge, and was 'necessary and appropriate' for her 'wear and use,' and as such free of duty. Mr. Lauterbach offered no proof of gift and did not establish Mrs. Dodge's social or financial status to fortify his contention that she was in a station of life which would justify her in wearing or using such gems. I have no comment to offer on such contention or of the effect of it, if sustained, on the personal baggage question. In going over the list of jewelry from the lot decided on as dutiable by the appraisers we found two articles that were of American make and that were consequently likely to have been bought in this country, and therefore not dutiable. One was a diamond necklace appraised at $1,500 and the other was a gold watch."

Mr. Lauterbach said that at the proper time he would establish that the jewels are gifts, and are appropriate for Mrs. Dodge's wear and use.

INQUIRY INTO GERRY SOCIETY.

Mr. Nicoll Will Try to Force W. R. Stewart to Answer Questions—Mrs. Heathmere's Fancied Wrongs.

The fifth hearing of the investigation into the affairs of the Gerry society, before Referee Albert Stickney, was held yesterday. At its close the referee adjourned the investigation sine die. He will now prepare his report, which will be submitted to the court.

The only evidence offered yesterday by the society, through its attorney, De Lancey Nicoll, was relative to the proportion of convictions which the society had secured in the courts in proportion to the number of cases moved. In 1898, out of 33,026 cases prosecuted, convictions were secured in 2,959. Mr. Nicoll then made a statement relative to the refusal of William R. Stewart, President of the State Board of Charities, to answer certain questions while a witness before the referee in regard to charges made in a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES as to the alleged alliance between Mr. Gerry and the "Black Horse Cavalry" of the Legislature to get certain bills in the interest of the society passed.

"Mr. Stewart," said Mr. Nicoll, "refused to answer my questions as to who composed the 'Black Horse Cavalry' and Mr. Gerry's connection therewith. He did so under advice of counsel, for reasons filed with the referee at the time. I propose to find out if he cannot be compelled to answer those questions, and I propose to take the matter to the Supreme Court. Of course, this will not be done until Mr. Stewart returns from Europe."

At this point there entered the room Mrs. Edith Heathmere and her daughter Lily, fourteen years old, of 300 West Twenty-third Street. Mrs. Heathmere stated that she had a complaint against the Gerry society. She brought with her a letter from Dr. Edward F. Quinlan of 308 West Twentieth Street. Mr. Nicoll had just started to read this when the woman and her daughter, in answer to a query from the referee, started in on an incoherent recital of fancied wrongs.

The gist of the mother's story was that about a year ago a Mr. Allen, an agent of the Gerry society, had accused her daughter of trying to poison her and with beating her with an umbrella; that he then tried to send her to an insane asylum, and that all efforts to get redress or in any way obtain an audience with the officers of the society had failed. The referee succeeded in calming the woman after a short time and advised her to see a lawyer. She then left the room. The letter which she had shown from Dr. Quinlan stated that no competent court would adjudge her insane.

Dr. Quinlan, when asked for an explanation of the case, said: "Mrs. Heathmere is a highly educated woman, and comes from England. She is in comfortable circumstances, and before moving to her present address resided at the Grand Union Hotel. She has the misfortune to be at times troubled with hallucinations, and this matter relative to the Gerry society is one of them. The letter that I wrote to her was in answer to one I received from her, and was so worded that it would, if possible, calm her and relieve her mind. The daughter is affected to a certain extent mentally, which is quite apparent to the most casual observer."

At the Gerry society it was stated that the society had no one in its employ as an agent by the name of Allen.

EX-ALDERMAN IN TROUBLE.

The Eastmans Company Sues C. B. Waite to Recover $755.

Charles B. Waite, an ex-Alderman, is in trouble with his former employers, the Eastmans Company of New York, wholesale butchers. As a result he was arrested yesterday on an order issued by Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court, and later released on bail.

Waite was employed as a collector for the Eastmans Company in February, 1896, by Henry Van Holland, the Treasurer. Six months later the Assistant Treasurer of the company, reported to Mr. Van Holland that the ex-Alderman was short over $900 in his accounts. Mr. Van Holland at once investigated, with the result that a few days later he called Waite into his private office and accused him of misappropriating the money to his own use.

According to the affidavit of Mr. Van Holland, Waite admitted his guilt. He was discharged from the employ of the firm, but no proceedings were taken against him on his promise to make good the amount.

Subsequently Waite paid to the company $50 on account. There was also due him on account of salary $175. Since paying the $50 Waite has failed to make further restitution, it is said, and the company brought suit to recover $755 still due.

Ex-Soldier Arrested for Burglary.

Jacob Schaeffer a former member of the Twenty-second Regiment, who served during the late war, was arrested for burglary yesterday morning in Brooklyn. He was caught hiding behind the counter in George Willen's grocery store at Franklin Avenue and Madison Street, after having forced his way in by straining back the iron bars that protected the fan light over the entrance. Patrolman Stayton of the Classon Avenue Station made the arrest. Schaeffer admitted to the police that he had been robbing small stores in the up-town district. He was held to await the action of the Grand Jury. He was arrested some months ago for breaking into a clothing store, and was convicted of burglary, but as he had been a soldier he escaped with a sentence of twenty-nine days.

Child Killed by a Horse Car.

Charles Silverman, the three-year-old son of Samuel Silverman of 204 Chrystie Street, was knocked down and run over by a horse car in front of his home yesterday afternoon. The child's skull was fractured and he died a few minutes afterward at his home. Joseph Block, twenty-two years old, the driver, of 139 Avenue C, was arrested. At the time of the accident the child was running across the street toward its home and fell directly in front of the car. Before the driver could stop the car one of the front wheels had passed over the little one's head, crushing the skull.

Concerts in the Parks To-day.

There will be concerts this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the following parks: Mall, Central Park, by the Seventy-first Regiment Band; Van Cortlandt Park, by Sause's Band; Crotona Park, by Friedgen's Band, and Cedar Park, by Miller's Band.

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The dainty cake,
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MAY HAVE PLAYED DOUBLE ROLE

Stylish Volunteer Detective Accused of Being a Chicken Thief.

A young man wearing a rough straw hat with a baby blue ribbon band, a light, stylish suit, a fancy silk negligee shirt, and patent leather shoes, was held in $300 bail by Magistrate Flammer in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday afternoon on the plebeian charge of chicken stealing. He gave the name of Joseph Turmpf, nineteen years of age, of West Farms, near Rosedale Avenue. John H. Wichman, a farmer living in Rosedale Avenue, was the complaining witness.

It appears that the farmers of West Farms, Westchester, and regions thereabout have been missing chickens for the past two months. They have tried all sorts of devices to catch the thief. They have set man-traps, bear-traps, and even placed burglar alarms on their coops, only to wake up the next morning to find their chickens missing. An indignation meeting was held, at which Joseph Turmpf, resplendent in russet shoes, a blue serge suit, gold watchfob, and blue silk shirt, was present.

He made the chief speech. It began with "Fellow citizens" and wound up with a declaration that he had an independent fortune and all the time he wanted and would look after the chicken thief himself. He said that he had a theory which he thought when worked to a conclusion would result in his capture. In the meantime the farmers regaded every colored man in the locality with suspicion and the thefts continued. As a detective Turmpf did not appear to be doing much.

When Wichman awoke yesterday he found that forty of his best chickens were gone. He was astonished to see twenty-five of them in the lot of Gustave Balz, a baker near his place. He went over to Balz and asked him where he got the chickens. Balz said he had bought them from Turmpf. On comparing notes it was found that Turmpf always seemed to be around when a chicken coop was looted. They went over to Capt. Dean, told their story, and Turmpf was arrested.

Husband Attempts to Kill Wife.

John Newland, a retired furniture dealer, sixty-one years old, who has shown signs of an unbalanced mind for several months, early yesterday morning attempted to kill his wife, Elizabeth, while she lay sleeping in bed at her home, 87 Oakland Avenue, Greenpoint. The weapon he used was a steel ink eraser. Mrs. Newland's screams attracted her two grown-up daughters and they ran to her aid. A policeman was summoned, and Newland was taken to the station house. Examination showed that Mrs. Newland had received several ugly wounds in the neck and chest, and her condition is critical. It is believed Newland's act was prompted by a knowledge of the fact that his family had decided to have him examined as to his mental condition, which might result in his being locked up. He has been held without bail.

Drowned Man Had Weight About Neck

Two deckhands on the lighter Peter McQuaige, lying at the foot of North Fifth Street, Williamsburg, found the body of a drowned man with an iron sash weight fastened to his neck in the East River at that point yesterday. The man was about forty years old, 5 feet 6 inches in height, and had a heavy sandy mustache. His head, with the exception of the base of his skull, was entirely bald. The body was clothed in a blue striped shirt, dark striped trousers, black vest, white cotton underwear dark-blue stockings, and congress gaiters. The only property found on the body was a double-cased silver Waltham watch, numbered 5,676. The body, which had probably been in the water three weeks, was removed to the Morgue.

Dr. McCorn Held for Grand Jury.

Dr. Edward McCorn, who shot Clifton White at the grounds of the Rivercrest Sanitarium, was yesterday held in the Long Island City Police Court to await the action of the Grand Jury. He was not released from custody. A Coroner's jury Thursday night exonerated the physician from blame for the boy's death, but an order issued by Coroner Guy to the Sheriff of Queens County for the release of Dr. McCorn was ignored. The Sheriff intimated yesterday when he brought the prisoner into the courtroom that he would hold the doctor until some Judge ordered his release.

Beer and Sunday Concerts.

The Grand Jury yesterday refused to indict Philip Dietrich, who keeps a concert hall at 532 West One Hundred and Tenth Street. Dietrich was arrested for selling beer in the auditorium on Sunday while there was a concert in progress, which is in violation of the rules of the Police Department. The case was a test, practically, as to the right of the Police Department to make such a rule, there being a number of other cases pending. The Grand Jury took the ground that, as Dietrich had a hotel license, he had a right to sell beer on Sunday in the auditorium.

A New Telephone Exchange.

A new telephone exchange, to be known as the Madison Square Exchange, is to be opened at 30 East Twenty-ninth Street on Monday. The purpose is to relieve the Eighteenth and Thirty-eighth Street Exchanges, and 1,100 subscribers are to be transferred from those exchanges to the new one. Sixty operators will be employed.

When "catching cold" it is safest to get a doctor's prescription. One of the best of these is JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

MIXES POETRY WITH LAW.

Mirabeau L. Towns, the Poetic Lawyer, Again Drops Into Verse.

Mirabeau L. Towns, the poetic lawyer, has again dropped into verse, mingling it artistically with somewhat dusty legal facts. Mr. Towns's arguments and verse, which may be called his exhortation, appear in his brief in the case of the Eagle Savings and Loan Company against Jennie Samuels, in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The suit was begun to foreclose a "so-called mortgage," and Mr. Towns was counsel for the defendant-appellant. He divides his brief into "facts" and "points." The third division, "poetry," is not so entitled because, it is suggested, perhaps, verse is one of Mr. Towns's strongest "points," or because here it is gracefully strewn throughout the brief.

The first poetic outburst comes after the following: "Was ever such a rush made to pay 2,000 times what one has contracted to pay as was made on the part of all of the 573 members of this association?"

This "rush" suggested the Balaklava charge of the 600, and Mr. Towns sings (without apologies to Tennyson:)

Into the cashier's den
Rode the six hundred,
To pay what they owed not, then
Swift to be plundered.
Earth had not known such men,
Free, open-handed;
Paying two thousand times
What was demanded.

Mr. Towns continues thus for a number of verses, in the course of which he refers to the "humbug to the right of them" and the "falsehood to the left of them," and says it was "theirs but to pay the cash, theirs but to go to smash."

Decision in the case was reserved.

New Plea May End Hanging.

A point raised by Counselor Otto Crouse, at the arraignment of Jeremiah Roach for murder, in the Hudson County Court Thursday, if sustained will put an end to hanging in New Jersey. Mr. Crouse said the law of 1898 concerning murder trials makes it optional with the defendant whether he shall plead guilty or non vult, and that the plea of non vult must be accepted. He claims a man who so pleads can be sentenced for nothing more than murder in the second degree. In New Jersey this means a twenty-year sentence. Judge Blair of the Common Pleas Court said that, in the absence of Supreme Court Justice Lippincott, he was not prepared to accept a plea of non vult. It was arranged that a plea of not guilty should be entered without prejudice to the defendant's right to plead non vult should the point be sustained. The case was laid over to the September term.

New Orleans Monument to Dewey.

A committee consisting of prominent Louisianians is engaged in raising a popular fund for the erection in New Orleans of a monument to Admiral Dewey, it being understood that the subscriptions shall be, as a rule, 25 cents each. The Chairman of the committee is ex-Attorney General Walter H. Rogers, and among its members are Associate Justice F. A. Monroe of the Supreme Court of the State and Congressmen Adolph Meyer and R. C. Davey. Admiral Dewey was one of Admiral Farragut's officers in the war for the Union, and the projectors of the proposed monument to the Vermonter justly expect it to be held as an indication of the complete restoration of good-will between the South and the North, and confidently believe that it will stand for many years as a fitting memorial of bravery, valor, and achievement.

Stolen Diamond Found in Liverpool.

The pear-shaped diamond, valued at $4,000, which was stolen from Thomas E. Stillman's house, at 95 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, during the family's absence in Europe in May last, was yesterday returned to Capt. Reynolds of the Brooklyn detective staff. It was found in Liverpool, where it had been pawned for £25, and was sent back by the Liverpool police. This was the only remaining one of the jewels which, according to the police, were stolen by the Stillmans' butler, George E. Hird. The others had all been recovered.

The Republic's Trips to Long Branch.

A change will be made for to-morrow's time table of the Cape May steamer Republic, running from Pier 10 East River to the Iron Pier at Long Branch. The 3:15 P. M. trip from Long Branch and the 5:30 P. M. trip from New York will be omitted, the boat leaving New York at 8:30 and 1 o'clock and returning from Long Branch at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The week-day service, giving three round trips, remains unchanged.

Report on the Wreck of the Paris.

The local Board of Steamboat Inspectors has received the report of Capt. Watkins of the American Line steamship Paris giving the details of the wreck of that vessel on the Manacles. The report was filed a week ago, but Capt. Peter Petrie, who is in charge of the office, refuses to furnish the slightest information concerning it. "Nothing will be given out for publication," said Capt. Petrie yesterday, "until we have made a thorough examination of the report."

Heirs of the Harlem.

John H. Fonda of 268 West Eleventh Street writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES in reference to an article in the issue of July 1, which quoted Austin Van Gieson as speaking as counsel for the Union Association of Heirs of the Harlem. Mr. Fonda, who signs himself as President, says that Mr. Van Gieson ceased to be counsel for the association more than a year ago.

HUDSON COUNTY VALUATIONS.

Total Increase on Real Estate and Personal Property $1,736,993.

The Hudson County Board for the Equalization of Taxes met in Jersey City yesterday to receive the valuations of property fixed by the local Assessors. They were as follows:

Jersey City—Real estate, $82,719,283; personal, $7,337,841; increase, $677,084.
Hoboken—Real estate, $25,535,300; personal, $1,865,800; increase, $54,780.
West Hoboken—Real estate, $5,274,300; personal, $400,000; increase, $354.
Bayonne—Real estate, $12,356,970; personal, $780,875; increase, $510,000.
Harrison—Real estate, $3,217,000; personal, $370,050; increase, $169,415.
Kearny—Real estate, $3,734,225; personal, $376,300; increase, $120,525.
East Newark—Real estate, $1,271,500; personal, $562,700; increase, $23,300.
Weehawken—Real estate, $2,504,600; personal, $194,400; decrease, $319,312.
Guttenberg—Real estate, $793,000; personal, $47,240; increase, $11,290.
Union Hill—Real estate, $3,647,800; personal, $266,700; increase, $80,300.
North Bergen—Real estate, $3,536,780; personal, $289,900; increase, $37,495.
West New York—Real estate, $2,512,800; personal, $154,800; increase, $60,850.
Total valuations, $159,350,264; total increase, $1,736,993.

THE LETTER TO MRS. SAGE.

Smith Issues Statements Denying Davis Was Referred To.

Artemus J. Smith, who wrote to Mrs. Sage warning her against a man who had threatened her husband's life, issued a couple of typewritten statements yesterday endeavoring to clear Clarence Ladd Davis from the inference that he was that man. The two statements, one made in the morning and another in the afternoon, differ in an important particular. In the former he says: "I wish to exonerate him [Davis] from any complicity in this matter, and wish to state that he is not the individual referred to in my letter." In the second statement the latter part of the sentence denying that Davis was the individual referred to is omitted.

Mr. Smith states that certain newspapers have misrepresented what he said. He has steadfastly refused, he says, to disclose the name of the person referred to in his letter to Mrs. Sage because the publicity of the matter had achieved the object which he had sought to bring about privately. The identification of the individual now, Mr. Smith continues, could do no good except to satisfy the curiosity of the public, while it would bring his friend's life by branding him as an Anarchist and dangerous man, and would probably lead to his arrest.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Insurance Company of the State of Illinois and the Chicago Insurance Company have been merged, under the title of the former, and with a capital stock of $200,000.

Superintendent Van Cleave of the Illinois Insurance Department has issued a license to the Bohemian-Slavonic Fraternal Beneficiary Society of Cleveland, Ohio.

At the meeting of the Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange yesterday the work of issuing permanent licenses to the 3,842 brokers whose names have been published in the list of persons qualified to receive licenses was taken up.

Superintendent Payn of the State Insurance Department has notified the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee that it must pay into the New York State Treasury the same percentage of taxation charged New York companies under the provisions of the new Wisconsin tax statute.

The policies of insurance upon the plant of the Beacon Lamp Company at New Brunswick, N. J., which was destroyed by fire Tuesday, were taken out of the safe in the ruins yesterday. The insurance, which was placed in the name of C. E. Bigelow, trustee, was distributed as follows: Liverpool and London and Globe, $8,000; German-American, $5,500; Royal, $5,000; Aetna, $4,000; Merchants' of Newark, $4,000; Hanover, $4,600; Continental, $4,000; Mechanics and Traders', $3,000; Scottish Union and National, $3,000; Spring Garden, $2,500; Caledonian, $2,500; Fire Association, $2,500; Phoenix of London, $2,500; Commercial Union, $2,500; Baloise, $2,500; Insurance Company of North America, $2,500; Helvetia, $2,500; Sun, $2,000; National Standard, $1,500. Miller & Maltbie will adjust the loss.

The Insurance Reference Book.

"The Insurance Reference Book" for 1899 has just been issued by the L. D. Garrett Company, reporting department. It contains information and detailed reports concerning all stock companies, foreign or domestic, licensed or unlicensed, transacting fire or marine insurance in the United States; all mutual companies doing a general business, and all local mutual companies of any prominence. It also presents reports of all Lloyds organizations now in operation and all stock and mutual companies transacting miscellaneous classes of business.

Receiver for an Insurance Company.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 7.—In the Superior Court this afternoon Frederick A. Betts of New Haven, ex-Insurance Commissioner, was appointed receiver of the National Life Insurance Company of Hartford.

Only half time to-day—we close at twelve.

But what's the odds, plenty of salesmen and big stocks of everything man or boy wears forces time to do double duty.

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2 P. M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND.
4 P. M. and 9 P. M. FRANK DANIELS
8 P. M. PAIN'S
Next Week PRIMROSE & DOCKSTADER
THE WIZARD OF THE NILE, Spectacle and FIREWORKS. Minstrels.

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The Great Golden Spectacle! Mat. To-day!
THE MAN in the MOON!
The Grand Ballets! 500 People!
Including Sam Bernard.
Promenade de Luxe! 7:30 to Mid.
The Aerial Magnolia Grove!
The Floral Rose Wonder! 8:15 to 1 A.M.
Crystal roof protection in event of rain!
IMMENSE VAUDEVILLE! 150 artists!
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JUL 8 1899

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1899. SIXTEEN PAGES.

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The New York Times,
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art,
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

Many inquiries have been received by THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW relative to the statement in the last number that a Broadway store was selling Allibone's "Dictionary of Authors," in five volumes, half leather, for $12.50, the publisher's price being $42 for the same. The store in question is John Wanamaker's, and it has been learned there that upward of 250 sets have been disposed of at that price, exhausting the stock on hand and leaving a number of orders unfilled. A limited number of sets, however, are expected to arrive shortly from Wanamaker's Philadelphia store and from the binder's as soon as they can be put in shape. The quantity will be small as compared with the "International Library of Literature" and Ridpath's "History of the World," which Wanamaker has made features of with his book club during the past two years.

It will be recalled that when Lord Kitchener's forces captured Omdurman they released a certain German named Charles Neufeld, who for more than ten years had been held a captive by the dervishes. The newspapers of a year ago were full of his adventures. Mr. Neufeld has written a book, entitled, "A Prisoner of the Khaleefa: Twelve Years' Captivity at Omdurman." This work will be published in the early Autumn by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The writer gives a very vivid account of his life in prison and of the Khalifa's government, together with the state of affairs inside Omdurman while Kitchener's expedition was working up the Nile, and while the decisive battle was being fought. He also presents the true history of his supposed marriage and conversion to Mohammedanism. The book will be illustrated by numerous photographs taken on the spot by the author.

We are authorized to state that the publication business of Copeland & Day of Boston has been taken over by Small, Maynard & Co. of that city. The latter, although a new firm, sprang into sudden prominence through its publication of the Dooley book, the series of Beacon biographies, and other well-known volumes. Copeland & Day had been well known for several years for the presentation of artistically printed literature of a high order. Their catalogue included such authors as William Foster Apthorp, Wilfrid Scawen Blunt, Herbert Bates, Alice Brown, Louise Imogen Guiney, Richard Burton, Richard Hovey, Bliss Carman, and Joseph Edgar Chamberlin.

Dodd, Mead & Co. have in preparation two historical works, which are edited, respectively, by Paul Leicester Ford and Worthington C. Ford. The first is "Weems's Life of Washington"; this is the most widely read biography of the Father of his Country and was written in the last decade of the eighteenth century by Mason L. Weems. This is the little book which is responsible for the cherry tree and hatchet story and other anecdotes of Washington's youth. There have been over seventy editions of the book. Mr. Ford's edition will include a description of these in a bibliography. "Journals of the Continental Congress" will be edited by Worthington C. Ford. They will include thirteen volumes in all, reprinted from the original publication, with introduction, notes, and illustrations.

The American edition of Sir Edwin Arnold's rendering of Sadi's "Rose Garden" will shortly be published by Harper & Brothers in the Odd Number Series. This is not to be confounded with "The Scented Garden," a translation of which was made several years ago by the late Sir Richard Burton, and which after his death was destroyed by his wife, Lady Isabel Burton, in spite of the fact that several thousand pounds had been offered for the manuscript. It is said that Sir Richard gave it to her with permission to do what she liked with it. Personally, he is said to have wished it to remain as a monument to his intellectual endeavor, but his "Arabian Nights" is now destined to occupy that place.

Not a little stir has been created in London literary circles over a most singular coincidence discovered in Hall Caine's novel, "The Christian," where Lord Robert Ure describes the effects of John Storm's dramatic prediction of the destruction of London. No one has been so bold as to accuse Mr. Caine of plagiarism, yet his idea in almost the identical words is to be found in Swift's "True and Faithful Narrative of What Passed in London During the General Consternation." As will be recalled, Mr. Caine makes Lord Robert Ure say: "I counted seventeen people on their knees in the streets—'pon my soul, I did! Eleven old women of eighty, two or three of seventy, and one or two that might be as young as sixty-nine. * * * Several of our millionaires gave sixpence apiece to beggars—were seen to do it, don't you know?" &c. Swift wrote: "I * * * counted at least seventeen who were upon their knees and seemed in actual devotion, eleven of them, indeed, appeared to be old women of about fourscore, and six others were men in advanced age, but (as I could guess) two of them might be under seventy. * * * It was remarkable that several of our very richest tradesmen of the city in common charity gave away shillings and sixpence to the beggars," &c. Mr. Caine has been asked to explain. As yet he has made no reply.

The American friends of the late Gleeson White will be pleased to hear that a yearly pension for life of £25 has been awarded his widow from the Civil List Fund. The award was made in consideration of the late artist-critic's services to the cause of applied and industrial art. Mr. White's extensive library has now been elaborately catalogued in London and is offered for sale.

We are informed that eminent historians in this country will shortly receive invitations from the Société d'Histoire Diplomatique to an international congress of historians which is to be held in Paris next Summer.

The appointment of Prof. William James of Harvard as Gifford Lecturer at the University of Edinburgh is bringing forth considerable praise from the London literary and educational journals. Prof. James will deliver his first course of lectures in January. As may be recalled, he is the brother of Henry James, the novelist, or, in other words, to repeat a particularly pointed phrase of comparison, "he is the psychologist who writes like a novelist, and not the novelist who writes like a psychologist."

KIPLING'S EARLY VERSE.

An Authorized Edition of His "Departmental Ditties" and "Barrack Room Ballads."*

There was some time a piratical edition of the poems of Mr. Rudyard Kipling, an edition, which, like many other craft piratical, sailed the seven seas and was the observed of all marine observers. But the volume before us is an authorized edition, and no doubt the authorization has extended to the emendation of some of the text. With that, however, it is not necessary for us at present to vex our souls. Let the splitters of infinities and other hairs attend to that. As for us, let us consider this poet who has made his impress upon his own time and is like to leave it on the future. Let us look into the heart of his work and study what manner of poet he is. For there be as many kinds of poets as there are fish in the seas. And he who said that he preferred Mr. Yeats, with his sun and his moon and his stars and his mystical women, spoke not without reason. That is poetry for him, and Mr. Kipling's rude soldiers and brown men of the East do not awaken a responsive throb in his heart. As Arnold Guyot said long ago: "All is spirit for him who is spirit; all is matter for him who is only matter." There have been many persons who disliked the novels of Thackeray and Dickens because they dealt so much with common people. There have been professors of English literature who said that there was no poetry in Thackeray. There have also been professors of English literature who could not write the English language. But that is another story.

Mr. Kipling is not a polite poet. He does not produce what could by any stretch of terms be called polite literature. Neither is he a classical poet. He might perchance not know a Grecian urn from a Roman vase, and the chances are that he would not find anything worth writing about either one, unless the image of Diana moved him to doubt or that of Juno to some illuminative generalizations as to her resemblance to the Hon. Mrs. Pomeroy, wife of Pomeroy, the Colonel of the Ninety-ninth. No, Mr. Kipling is nothing if not of the present. He throbs with the life of his own time, and that is what makes his own time throb with the life of him. He has struck a note which vibrates in unison with the human heart in the end of the nineteenth century.

Maybe that is not a very poetical heart. It certainly is not a heart which feels strongly the charm of the materials which lined the benches of the older literary workshops. Few read Wordsworth in these days, save those to whom his name is a vast and imposing tradition, and to whom the literature, which is withdrawn from the vulgar contact of the workaday world, dwells apart, and stately and royally robed, in its own fanciful realm. This is a good, a great literature. It has stood the test of time, and it is as good to read to-day in the seclusion of the library as it was when it was written. Men measure genius by it, and they are not so far out of the way in so doing.

But as Swift and Pope and Addison were the embodiment in letters of the reign of Queen Anne, so are they to be judged. We have learned to value both their thought and their expression, in spite of the quaint conceits of the one and the cut-glass point and polish of the other. The point and the polish are not all that the cut glass has. It has also sparkle and transparency. Those who object to the colloquialism of the Kipling verse would be well advised to remember that this is not the only salient quality of it. It has elemental force and directness of expression, which is at times almost startling. "Out of the fulness of the heart the mouth speaketh" might well be written of Mr. Kipling's verse. The man must think intensely to write so intensely as he does in many instances. Bitter, indeed, he is sometimes, but with the bitterness of a man who has sounded the depths of our time and likewise found all the shallows. Yet if he sometimes dips his pen in gall, at other times he dips it in light. It is the not old light of Herrick, nor that of the Lake school; a light as soft, as mild, as gentle as that of the morning star, from which it was borrowed. No, it is the electric light that shines in the Kipling verse, a light that is of the present, a light that never shone on nymph or dryad, on "lisp of leaves or ripple of rain."

But it is a light which beats fiercely on the heads of crowned and uncrowned shams, and which makes black the shadows thrown by those who sit in the seats of the mighty. It is a light which illumines the day and the deed of the common soldier and sailor, of the ink-poisoned bureau slave, and the restless winging "butterflies, wasps, and bats," who flutter or buss in the vast cages of the civil service of England. In "Departmental Ditties" and "Barrack Room Ballads" you will find some of his choicest and, it must be added, some of his weakest work. The light is at times intensely brilliant, and at others it shines with a feeble

*"DEPARTMENTAL DITTIES" AND "BARRACK-ROOM BALLADS." By Rudyard Kipling. New York: Doubleday & McClure Co.

beam. The author is after all a human being. He is not a divinity, though, like Richard Wagner, he is likely to suffer much in the estimation of sane men from the continual outcry of those who seem to think that he is. When Mr. Kipling was very young he wrote a parody on Will Carleton's "Betsey and I Are Out." He did not know any better then, but he ought to have known better in later life than to allow the poem to appear in this volume.

In spite of the presence of this early indiscretion, and of other things which do not redound to the credit of the author, this is a very good collection of his verse, and it will find a place in many libraries. There is nothing in it which has not been seen in print before, and so there is nothing for the reviewer to do at this stage but to try to point out some of the peculiar excellences of the verses in the volume and to endeavor to show why such writing has made people stop and think. The "Departmental Ditties" are the least successful products of the Kipling muse. Many of them can be justified only by an appeal to the dictum of the imposing Dr. Johnson, an authority for whom Mr. Kipling would perhaps have as little respect as his own Stalky for a head master. The Great Bear, in that most delightful of all his works, "Rasselas," said: "To a poet nothing can be useless. Whatever is beautiful and whatever is dreadful must be familiar to his imagination; he must be conversant with all that is awfully vast or elegantly little." One cannot find promising traces of the awfully vast in the departmental life of the Indian Civil Service, as Mr. Kipling sees it, but of the elegantly little there is enough and to spare. Mr. Kipling long ago demonstrated his uncommon power to see beneath the surface of this life and to penetrate to its deepest springs of comedy and tragedy. The comedy is more apparent in these poems than the tragedy. The latter is brought out with finer skill in some of the well-known short stories. In simple truth, the less the self-constituted press agents of Mr. Kipling's genius say about the "Departmental Ditties" the better for his fame. No man ever earned the title of poet by writing such verses as these. In the part of the book called "Other Verses," but which seems to be a continuation of the "Departmental Ditties," the author has once or twice touched the tragedy of life in the civil service and with no faltering hand. The is a poem which begins thus:

Aye, lay him 'neath the Simla pine—
A fortnight fully to be missed;
Behold, we lose our fourth at whist,
A chair is vacant when we dine.

It is called "Possibilities," and it is full of imagination. But there is only one conviction to be gathered from a reading of these verses about the civil service of the Indian Government, and that is that Mr. Kipling has a very bitter contempt for the hollowness of it all and an unceasing hatred for its impotent pretense. His sympathies are with the natives, and it is very plain that he does not think that the Government of England has been an unmixed blessing to them. These things being so, one does not wonder at finding these poems deficient in fine imagery and striking phrases. The poet succeeds even in writing about a Christmas spent in the foreign land without making a single perfect picture of the Christmas at home, for which he mourns. One can only wonder what Dickens would have done in prose with the same opportunity. Here is the best stanza of Mr. Kipling's poem:

Gray dusk behind the tamarisks—the parrots fly together—
As the Sun is slowly sinking over Home;
And his last ray turns to jeer us shackled in a lifelong tether
That drags us back howe'er so far we roam.
Hard her service, poor her payment—she in ancient, tattered raiment—
India, she the grim stepmother of our kind.
If a year of life be lent her, if her temple shrine we enter,
The door is shut, we may not look behind.

But when you pass the flyleaf of that part of the volume entitled "Ballads and Barrack Room Ballads," all is changed. Here one comes upon the nobler fancies of a man who has noble gifts. Here are the poems in which the heart of Mr. Kipling has gone out to the two classes of men for whom he has the warmest sympathy, the Indian native and the British soldier. The first poem in this part of the book is that splendid specimen of the true ballad style, "The Ballad of East and West." That is a poem into which the author was able to put the finest of his appreciation of both the native and the soldier, and the result is that it is one of his best works. He must have a dull mind and a cold heart who can read it unmoved. It strikes the keynote of the stirring music which follows it. The pages from this on throb with life.

They are the pages containing the poems which have made their mark on our time. In these pages there seems to be a new fire in the poet's heart, and there is a new glow in his imagination, a new lilt in his verse. The stanzas swing along with the drum beat of a martial and inspiring rhythm, the lines gleam with brilliant fancies, the words marshal themselves in striking phrases. How the ride of the Colonel's son after Kamal glows!

The dun he leaned against the bit and slugged his head above,
But the red mare played with the snaffle bars as a maiden plays with a glove.
There was rock to the right and rock to the left, and low, lean thorn between,
And thrice he heard breech bolt snick, though never a man was seen.
They hove ridden the low moon out of the sky, their hoofs drum up the dawn,
The dun he went like a wounded bull, but the mare like a new-roused fawn.

There are life and strength in such verse as that. And you may turn the pages where you will, you will find more of the same sort. There are some ballads of the sea among the poems in this part of the book, and it would be well for those who object to the author's modern realism to read them over once again thoughtfully. If these are not poems, then the nature of poetry is generally misunderstood. And at the end of the book we come to the barrack room ballads. It is not necessary to review these again. Every one knows "Danny Deever" and "Mandalay." Would you know the secret of the power of these verses? Read it in the little rhyming preface:

I have made for you a song,
And it may be right or wrong.
But only you can tell me if it's true;
I have tried for to explain
Both your pleasure and your pain,
And, Thomas, here's my best respects to you!
Oh, there'll surely come a day
When they'll grant you all your pay,
And treat you as a Christian ought to do;
So, until that day comes round,
Heaven keep you safe and sound,
And, Thomas, here's my best respects to you!

Mr. Kipling will continue to be read in spite of the continued asking of the question, which he attributed to Swift. Is it art?" He will have his own place in the world's literature because he can say of his verses as Horace said of his long ago:

Carmina non prius
Audita Musarum sacerdos
Virginibus puerisque canto.

Songs not heard before are these, indeed, and if some of them are weak, others are so strong that they have set all the other poets thinking whether all their theories of writing might not be incorrect. But there is room for them all, and no one will wish to burn the extant copies of Wordsworth because the heart and the talk of the camp and the barracks have been caught and immortalized.

W. J. HENDERSON.

Mr. Monkshood's Appreciation of Kipling.*

It is of course very difficult to write an appreciation of a living writer in such a way as to strike the middle ground between undue praise and a too coldly critical view. That Mr. Monkshood's attempt will be largely read and widely criticised is a foregone conclusion. Just published, the book has already had the honor of serving as a text for Mr. W. D. Howells. The book has been criticised in London for faulty style and diction. In a preface Mr. Monkshood, whose real name is W. J. Clarke, states that the book was submitted to Mr. Kipling before publication in the hope that he might be willing to contribute a preface. Mr. Kipling's answer is so characteristic that it would seem worth while to quote it in full:

I have read your typewritten book with a good deal of interest, and I confess that I greatly admire your enthusiasm. But does it not seem to you that work of this kind would be best published after the subject were dead? There are so many ways in which a living man can fall from grace that were I you I should be afraid to put so much enthusiasm into the abidingness of print until I was very sure of my man. Please do not think for a moment that I do not value your enthusiasm; but, considering things from the point of view of the public, to whom, after all, your book must go, is there enough to them in anything Mr. Kipling has written to justify one whole book about him?

Mr. Howells rejoices in the "scornful tone taken toward his flatterer by Mr. Kipling himself"; but Mr. Clarke's own view seems more nearly true when he writes, referring to the letter: "And a simple stone-squarer stands wondering at the humility of a 'master builder,' who, having passed through all the mysteries of his craft, has sat for years on the right hand of success." Mr. Clarke seems to be a Kipling collector, is thoroughly familiar with his work, "Echoes" being the only printed book of the latter's he does not possess. In an epilogue Mr. Clarke sums up his book as follows:

I have attempted to sound a fair and full note of appreciation, but no words of mine can thoroughly describe the enduring charm of Mr. Kipling's writings. They hold to the full that desire to experience and to express and that clean, clear joy of creation that should find the truest reception from all who are desirous of widening the life of intellect and effort and achievement. * * * I would not have it thought that the foregoing writing is considered by myself to be the fullest justice that can be rendered to Rudyard Kipling. Far from it. * * * It is so hard to say the last word of those men whose intellects have the facets of a rose diamond, its beauty and light, and offer so many sides to the sun.

What I have thought and wrought here is just what I have believed, according to my angle of vision. There are many things yet to be said of the real genius and fine talents of Rudyard Kipling. He paints from a great palette. The pigments are ground from the heart of exhaustless things. And he has neither worked himself out nor shown any signs of even doing so.

Consider, then, this book of mine as being the praising comments of a playgoer while the play progresses.

Judged, then, in the manner Mr. Clarke suggests, his book will be found exceedingly interesting. A critical memoir it is not, nor is there any attempt at "saying the last word." On the other hand, the book is a sort of review of Mr. Kipling's life, both private and literary, with a passing comment on his books. It is brightly written and contains a good deal of matter either quite new to most of us or stated in such fashion as to attract fresh attention.

The first chapter treats of "The Man Himself." The main facts of Mr. Kipling's life are too well known to need recapitulate here. While at the United Service College in Devonshire Mr. Kipling edited a school paper and contributed to a North Devon journal, the first money he ever received for literary work being payment for a sonnet published in The World. At sixteen Kipling was back in India, employed on the staff of The Civil and Military Gazette, at Lahore, publishing about that time some "Schoolboy Lyrics," and two years later, when he was about eighteen, a tiny volume of parodies entitled "Echoes." Later he became special correspondent of The Allahabad Pioneer, a good-class daily newspaper. In these two papers from day to day appeared certain "Plain Tales" and "Departmental Ditties." A collection of about thirty original copies of The Pioneer in which Kipling matter first appeared was recently priced at $500 in New York.

In 1885 "The Quartette," written in conjunction with other members of his family, appeared. "Departmental Ditties" came out in 1886, and "Plain Tales from the Hills" in 1888. These were followed by the little Indian railway editions, which Mr. Clarke calls "The Rupee" books. After 1890 the man who asked who Rudyard Kipling was would have been thought extremely ignorant. From 1890 to the present time we have known pretty much all there is to know about both the man and his books, so that no further references may be made here.

Mr. Clarke says he has "never met a woman who is a Kiplingite, and should not have believed it if I had." This statement, together with the paragraphs following, in which he gives his reasons for the remark, is the greatest blot upon the book. Readers of The Saturday Review will remember the recent letters on this subject, many of them from women, in which, on the whole, those women who read and admire Kipling seemed to have rather the best of the argument. We know more than a few women who read Kipling, rank his work very highly and know it thoroughly. In fact, a taste for Kipling, like one for olives, once acquired, is never lost.

Mr. Clarke also writes of "Kipling's Poetry," "The Indian Library," and "The Other Stories," giving extracts from early criticisms, and finishes with an epilogue, in which the later work is considered.

Throughout the book Kipling's work is treated in a manner to make those who know him but little very familiar with what he has done and his peculiar manner of doing it. Mr. Clarke reminds us how much we owe Kipling for discovering India. And, indeed, we seem to know the country and its people, both white and native, very thoroughly. Mr. Clarke adds:

The conclusion of the whole matter is that you must read for yourself those wondrous stories of the hills and plains of India, the lands and seas of the world; must meet Mrs. Hanksbee, that engaging cross between a spiritual life and Lady Hamilton; Lalun and that little Asian Aspasia whose home was upon "The City Wall"; "The Soldiers Three," Strickland, Jellaludin McIntosh, and all the tribe of subtile, swarthy Hindus; must meet Jarvin and Kate, Heldor and Masie, Torpenkond and the red-haired impressionist girl; must meet Findlayson, John Clisson, Mr. Wardrup, McPhee, the Brushwood boy, Harvey Cheyne, and all the loving and lovable children—boys and girls—

must read the things they do and the things they say and the lives they live and the deaths they die, as the case may be.

In fact, as Kipling himself writes in a dedication to "Departmental Ditties":

I have written the tale of our life
For a sheltered people's mirth,
In jestful guise—but ye are wise,
And ye know what the jest is worth.

Mr. Clarke's book may not be the last word on the subject, but let us remember it is, in a way, the first, and from that standpoint alone an interesting estimate of the foremost figures in contemporary English literature. The book contains a short bibliography and a list of the stories grouped under appropriate headings, such as "Soldier Stories," "Native Stories," "English in India," &c. The volume contains 236 pages, is well printed, and has as a frontispiece the Elliot and Fry photograph, which many consider the best picture in existence. Whatever may be its faults, the book is one all Kipling lovers will want to read and add to their Kipling shelf.

*RUDYARD KIPLING: AN ATTEMPT AT AN APPRECIATION. By G. F. Monkshood. (W. J. Clarke.) London: Greening & Co. 1899. 5s. net. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, Importers. $1.75.

MERMAIDS IN DEMAND.

She certainly went cheap, having been knocked down in London in a public auction room for only 20 guineas, and what is a hundred dollars or so for a mermaid having a conspicuous tail? What a delightful old myth she is, after all. Frequenting the sea, she was sweet and clean, and was always bothering with her hair and combing out her tangled tresses and surveying herself in a looking glass. She never used fard or rouge, because the elements were against any such bedeckments. At least she was natural, despite her ichthyological crossing. But she was not entirely happy. She had a vague longing, and men sometimes took advantage of her. So the legend goes that these mermaids at times left the roaring seas and came to land and married ordinary men, and, save at times their tendency to take long swims in Summer seas, became very good and honest wives and devoted mothers. If only those clever people the Japanese had not been so ingenious! It is depressing to know that mermaids figure among Japanese exports, neatly put up in glass cases and of assorted sizes. To make a mermaid you take a small monkey and a fish tail, join the two, and there you are. You can buy a mermaid any day in a New York shop, and what is more, you can't for the life of you tell where the monkey ends or the fish begins. Poor, dear Melusine!

COLOGNE CATHEDRAL.

Restorations of the Cologne Cathedral have been continuous ever since 1824. It was the old Kaiser who determined that the "Drama in Stone" should be put in order. Three leading German architects have been giving the cathedral all their skill during the last seventy years, and the total outlay has been some $5,500,000.

1899

JUSTIN McCARTHY.

Americans of Whom He Writes in His Reminiscences.*

[Second Notice.]

From that mine, Justin McCarthy's "Reminiscences," inexhaustible material may be drawn. This historian and journalist, for he most justly lays claim to the first title, during the course of a long life spent both in England and the United States was en rapport with many distinguished men, and he tells in the happiest way his remembrances of them.

In a first notice of the "Reminiscences," to be found in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of May 27, the general character of the volumes was explained and numerous extracts were introduced having to do with foreign celebrities. In the present case the notices of literary people Mr. Justin McCarthy knew in the United States during his visits here will be used.

Mr. McCarthy says: "The New York which I first knew and which I have known at various intervals for more than twenty years was a very different city in many ways from the New York of the present hour." Among the early acquaintances Mr. McCarthy made was Cullen Bryant, and the author writes:

Cullen Bryant's was the first American country house in which I ever spent any time. I sent him a letter of introduction from my friend Cyrus W. Field, and the result was a prompt invitation for my wife and myself to visit him at his country home. His country place was on Long Island, one of the islands that beautify the Bay of New York, and lest we should possibly lose our way he came to us at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in order to give us his personal escort to his home. I remember well that as we crossed to the island in one of the small steamers he pointed out to me a picturesque creek in the shore to which we were approaching, and told me that that was the spot where Fenimore Cooper's Water Witch was supposed to have been lying in one of the earlier scenes of the novel which once delighted all the youth of England and America. He asked me if I knew the novel, and I assured him that when a boy in a southern Irish seaport I had loved the story, and that all the boys I knew loved it likewise. Then we fell to talking over Fenimore Cooper's "Water Witch" and "Red Rover" and his Indian chiefs, and the delight they once gave to the world and the changes that had come over literature since they gave such delight; and he spoke with a certain melancholy humor of the fame that lights up and spreads abroad and then slowly is dimmed and so vanishes; and we agreed that the existing age, even in America, made but little account of Fenimore Cooper. I asked him some questions about Walt Whitman, whom my friend Moncure Conway had just been introducing to the English public; but Bryant shook his head and professed himself no great believer in Walt Whitman. In truth his innate love for the beauty of form in poetry somewhat dimmed his vision with regard to Whitman's merits.

During his first visit to the United States Mr. McCarthy was often thrown in the company of Horace Greeley.

I saw much of Horace Greeley during my first stay in America; I visited him often at his town residence and at his country home, and came to have many intimate talks with him. He was sometimes very abrupt in manner, and often took narrow views of public questions, and made but scanty allowance for the peculiarities of some public men; but there was a temper of cheery kindliness under all his occasional asperity of criticism and of manner. He was constantly making speeches on platforms, and although he had no gift whatever of genuine eloquence, yet he made himself always interesting to an intelligent audience by the keen shrewdness of his criticisms and the odd humor of his phrases and his illustrations. He often reminded me of Thiers, the great French statesman—though there was little else in the one man to remind anybody of the other—because of the manner in which he could hold a great audience during a long discourse without any charm of imagination, or picturesque style, or musical voice, or effective gesture, or commanding attitude. I can easily imagine some one contending on aesthetic grounds that Thiers was positively a bad speaker, and yet finding himself wholly unable to leave the room so long as Thiers kept on addressing the audience. I can quite imagine the same thing being said of Horace Greeley, and the same admitted impossibility of leaving any public hall while he was speaking from its platform.

Many famous public men have written a bad hand; but Horace Greeley's was the worst writing I ever saw from the hand of any famous public man.

This is a pleasant glimpse of an evening spent with Alice and Phœbe Cary:

I must not fail to mention the Sunday evening receptions of the two poet sisters, Alice and Phœbe Cary, who always brought to their modest home in the Madison Square neighborhood a gathering of intellectual men and women whom it was a pleasure to meet. I recall to memory with peculiar gratification those quiet gatherings in the home of these two poetical and intellectual women, where everything was so quiet, so unostentatious, so lighted by a peculiar and a gracious charm—a sort of refined and purified Bohemia which "shoddy" would not care to enter, and the seeker after social rank would utterly fail to appreciate. I do not know whether there are many or any literary and artistic circles now in New York, such as there were when I first made the acquaintance of the great city. More than ten years have passed since I last saw New York, and even at the time of that visit I fancied that the literary circles there, as in London, were getting to be swallowed up in "the blind wave" of society "feeling round its long sea hail." I do not think I have ever known a brighter, wholesomer, more cultured, more unaffected Bohemia than that which I found in the New York of my early residence.

Visiting Cambridge, he meets Lowell.

Lowell, it is hardly necessary to say, was intimately acquainted with English literature, and, indeed, with the literature of most European countries; and I am satisfied that it would not have been easy to find in the Cambridge at home any one who had a more complete knowledge of the great English classics. If we happened to talk of some book, English or Continental, Lowell was sure to go to one of the shelves of his library and take down the volume and turn to some passage which bore upon the subject of our talk, and explain on it with all the fresh delight of one who loved it so well that he could find something new to charm him in its most familiar lines. He had a wonderful gift of conversation, and his discourse was all conversation and not talk; at least he did not talk at his listeners or stream away as if he were pouring out words for the sake of talking. I have heard men more brilliant in conversation than Lowell, but I have heard no man who seemed more gifted by nature with the happy faculty which can respond to the thoughts of his hearers and bring out their best thoughts in answer to his own. I remember that he once began to tell me by chance of some rare and precious gift of wine that had been sent to him—wine the value of which it would be hardly possible to estimate by any extravagance set out in a price list; and then he wandered on to descant upon the impossibility of such a treasure being adequately appreciated by a quiet literary worker like himself, and on this thread of idea he hung so many curious conceits, such gems of phrase, such chaplets of fancy, that we seemed to have iridescent bubbles of fantasy sent floating before our eyes and before our minds by every chance breath from the worker of the magic. At Lowell's house I met for the first time a young man—he was then a very young man—of whom Lowell thought highly and for whom he predicted a brilliant future. The prediction has been well fulfilled, for the young man of those days is Mr. W. D. Howells, whose writings are as popular on our side of the Atlantic as on the other, and who has indeed created a new school of fiction for the delight of all novel readers and for the imitation of some novel writers.

At a meeting of the famous Boston Saturday Club one of Mr. McCarthy's hosts was Emerson.

I had heard of the Boston Saturday Club when at home in London, and I knew that it gathered together at its entertainments all that was best and brightest among the men who made Boston a literary centre. I was actually staying in the Parker House where the dinner was to take place, and on the morning of the particular day I had the honor of receiving a visit from Emerson. He came, in his kindly, friendly way, to show me some of the literary and artistic institutions of Boston, which, as a mere stranger, I might have failed to discover so soon. We went through picture galleries and sculpture galleries and libraries, and into old book shops, and we talked of all manner of subjects by the way. What first struck me and charmed me in Emerson's conversation was the absence of any of that sort of air which we are apt to associate with the professor of a certain school of thought who always seems to be discoursing to his disciples. Emerson talked in the bright, easy way of a man of the world, and discoursed of men and things as well as of books and transcendental theories. He had not long before been visiting Europe, and he had a strong friendship for many English writers, especially for Carlyle. He spoke with great regret of the course Carlyle had taken as regarded the American civil war; but he spoke kindly, tenderly, and lovingly, in the manner of one who could not bring himself to judge harshly the intellectual error of a friend. I spoke to him of Walt Whitman, the talk I had had with Bryant on the same subject recurring to my mind. I knew that Emerson had been the first great patron of Whitman, if one could use the word patron in describing the influence exercised by a man of Emerson's simple, exalted nature. Emerson told me that he had had and still retained a strong faith in Whitman as possibly the first poet to spring straight from the American soil without foreign graft or culture of any kind. But he explained that Whitman had an artistic creed of his own which it was difficult for any one else to accept—a creed which denied the right of artistic exclusiveness, and even of artistic selection—a creed which held that everything that was found in nature was entitled to a place in art. I believe that Whitman carried this theory so far as to startle and shock in ordinary conversation those who were not yet quite prepared to admit that art may frankly and undisguisedly deal with everything that it finds existing in life. Emerson spoke with gentle, amused deprecation of Whitman's theory, but frankly owned that it made Whitman almost an impossibility for ordinary social life.

The talk with Longfellow is thus delightfully told:

The poet was then in the very prime, if I may use such an expression, of a hale old age. He carried his years well; there was nothing of the aging man in his looks or his manner or his talk, or seemingly in his nature. His was, indeed, the very youth of old age. He showed me all sorts of drawings and paintings and curiosities which he had gathered around him during his travels in Europe, and on which he expatiated with a genuine artistic zest. He had but lately been in England, and had been entertained at a sort of semi-public dinner in London, where, I believe, he was actually compelled to make a speech. Longfellow's Boston friends used to say that he was the only American citizen born since the Declaration of Independence who positively could not make a speech on any subject. I am not, therefore, rash enough to affirm that he did make a speech at the London dinner; I can only say it was believed at the time that his admirers had actually prevailed upon him to deliver an after-dinner oration. But as a talker in the ordinary intercourse of private life, Longfellow was a fitting companion for Emerson, and even for Wendell Holmes. At the time when I first visited him in his Cambridge home he told me that he had lately had the good fortune to meet George Eliot, and that he was charmed with the friendly ease of her conversation. Like many another stranger, he had expected to find in the great English novelist a woman of cold, rigid, and self-assertive manner, and he was most agreeably disappointed. I told him in the course of our talk how much I and many of my friends owed to him for the art with which he had brought us into sympathy and intellectual companionship with some of the minor German poets. I told him that in my boyish days and in my Irish home the translations which he had given in "Hyperion" first taught us to appreciate Uhland and Salis and Chamisso, and many another German poet whom we might never have thought out for ourselves. I went a good deal further than that, however, for I boldly challenged some of the opinions which he had expressed in "Hyperion," about certain of Goethe's "Roman Elegies." Longfellow at first declared it utterly out of the question that he could have disparaged the "Roman Elegies"; he confessed that he had not read his own book for many years, but he still could not understand how or why he could then have found fault with poems for which at the time of our talk he had the highest admiration.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, invariably courteous, with an inborn politeness, conspicuous in his older life, the author draws in a charming way:

I can well remember when and how it was first borne in upon me that Oliver Wendell Holmes was really growing to be an old man. It was during the last visit that I ever paid to Boston, some ten or eleven years ago. Up to that time I had always regarded Holmes as a sort of walking, moving immortality; a being endowed with eternal youth; a being, at all events, who could never grow old. I had come to regard him much as we all of late years had come to regard Mr. Gladstone. One day, however, I was walking near the Boston Post Office when I heard a rapid footfall behind me. There was something in the sound of that footfall which filled me with an inexplicable and a melancholy interest. It was the sound of an uncertain tread; it might have been the tread of a child only beginning to walk, or it might have been the tread of some very old person. Then I heard a voice call my name, and I turned round, and there was Wendell Holmes, and the truth was forced upon me that the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" had grown very old. Yet the moment I began to talk with him my feelings all changed; he ceased to be old in a moment, and he was the same Wendell Holmes—the Wendell Holmes of former days, hale and brisk and full of high spirits, and radiant with the glow of an eternal youth. I went with my daughter to pay him a visit, and he took us about Boston to show us some curious old book shops and print shops which he loved to haunt. We had to go in various omnibuses and tram cars, and I was much amused and touched by the gallantry and the alertness of the ever-polite old cavalier. He would persist in handing my daughter in and out of every omnibus or tram car made use of by us in our journeyings; he used to leap in and out with the agility of a young man, and give his courtly hand to my daughter as though he were some stalwart cavalier coming to the aid of weak girlhood. My daughter was a healthy and robust girl, who, one might have thought, was better fitted to help the old man than needful of his help; but Oliver Wendell Holmes never failed to lead the way for her and to hold out to her his gallant, protecting hand. After that visit to Boston I never saw Wendell Holmes again.

Some of us may remember the effect "The Outcasts of Poker Flat" and "Jim" made on us many a long year ago. Mr. Justin McCarthy tells of the impression of Bret Harte's "Jim" when he first read it:

My acquaintance with Bret Harte did not begin in England; it began in San Francisco. At that time Bret Harte was editing The Overland Monthly, the dear old magazine which had an emblematic picture of the grizzly bear on its cover. I had never heard of the author who has since become so famous when I read one day his marvelous little poem "Jim." As well as I remember, the poem was not even signed with his name, or, if it was, the name did not convey to my mind any manner of idea. But when I read the little poem—that wonderfully dramatic story inspired by all the soul of feeling, full of humor, of fire, of pathos—I felt certain that a new poetic force had arisen in the English language. I met Bret Harte in San Francisco, and I met him afterward in New York. He was then a very young man—it was years ago, "I must not say how many, but a great many," to alter slightly a line in Edgar Allan Poe's poem. When I went back to resume my life in England I found that the literary world had already discovered Bret Harte, and that he was welcomed into a secure fame. I well remember that my old friend Tom Hood, who is long since dead, wrote to tell me that he was preparing an article on the new American poet, and to ask me whether I knew if Bret Harte was really the young poet's name or was only what French people never do call a "nom de plume."

The reminiscence of Charlotte Cushman is a vivid one.

The chief success of the actress, however, was achieved in the performance of purely masculine parts, and most of all, perhaps, in the character of Romeo. The London public was at first almost shocked at the idea of a woman undertaking the part of Romeo, and any one might have said in advance that any such undertaking must have needs proved a failure. Yet after Charlotte Cushman's first appearance in this character the question was settled. The success was beyond dispute; it was simply a matter of fact, which criticism could not ignore and could hardly even minimise. One might have entered the theatre with a mind fully prepossessed against the idea of any woman attempting to give us Shakespeare's Romeo, and yet before he had followed the actress for ten minutes he found himself taken captive by her extraordinary dramatic power. He forgot that she was an actress, forgot that she was not merely a woman, but a woman with an American accent, forget everything but that she set before him the Romeo of his imagination and of Shakespeare. James Sheridan Knowles, the popular dramatic author, declared that her acting of the passage in which Romeo flings himself upon the ground, "taking the measure of an unmade grave," was equal to the finest outburst of passion and grief in Edmund Kean's Othello. For myself I can say I have never heard greater expression given to the very soul of human feeling than was conveyed by Charlotte Cushman in a few words spoken in the churchyard scene where Paris breaks in upon Romeo as he is about to force open the door of the Capulet monument. "Obey and go with me," says Paris, "for thou must die." And Romeo, looking round upon him, makes answer: "I must indeed; and therefore came I hither."

The impressive characteristics of Nathaniel Hawthorne's features have been often commented on, and Mr. Justin McCarthy writes of Hawthorne's and Gladstone's looks:

Nobody could come into a crowded room where Nathaniel Hawthorne was one of the company without instantly finding himself attracted by Hawthorne's face, and especially by his eyes, and without instantly asking who he was. But then Nathaniel Hawthorne did not live to anything like the age at which Mr. Gladstone's presence began to be most impressive, striking, and captivating. I have often seen looking at him been reminded of a description given by the late Henry Crabb Robinson of Goethe, whom he had frequently seen in his

*REMINISCENCES BY JUSTIN McCARTHY, M. P. Two volumes. New York: Harper & Brothers. $4.00.

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No city of mediaeval times has so often been the theme of the poet, the historian, or the dramatist as Nuremberg, the old free city of Franconia, which for a long time was the centre of German industry and thought. And while it has no cathedral of surpassing beauty which entitles it to be ranked with the great cathedral cities of the world, yet we think the publishers of the Cathedral Towns Series chose wisely when they admitted Nuremberg to the list by publishing Mr. Beadlam's scholarly and charming story of the old Franconian reichstadt. Thousands of tourists on their way to Baireuth, Munich, the Tyrol, or Italy, turn their footsteps toward Nuremberg, and no one who has enjoyed even a brief sojourn in that

> Quaint old town of toil and traffic,
> Quaint old town of art and song,

will ever begrudge the time so employed. We venture the opinion that every such visit will make new lovers for the old White City.

The inspiration of the subject has evidently had its effect on the author, and we read, with interest bordering on enthusiasm, his charming story of the origin, growth, and development of the city; of its stately castles, its marvelous churches, its superb mediaeval houses, its ancient bridges; of its crafts, arts, artists, poets, and in fact all the things which have made the city glorious in the past, and which make it to-day exercise such an indefinable fascination over our hearts no less than over our intellects. As the author aptly says:

> For, apart from the beauty which Nuremberg owes to the wonderful grouping of her red roofs and ancient castle, her coronet of antique towers, her Gothic churches and Renaissance buildings or brown riverside houses dipping into the mud-colored Pegnitz, she rejoices in treasures of art and architecture and in the possession of a splendid history. To those who know something of her story Nuremberg brings the subtle charm of association. While appealing to our memories by the grandeur of her historic past and our imaginations by the work and tradition of her mighty dead, she appeals also to our senses with the rare magic of her personal beauty, if one may so call it.

The facts as to the origin of Nuremberg are lost in the mystic realm of tradition, and it is equally difficult to satisfactorily explain the origin of her name. The early chroniclers show that in 1050 a castle and town, known as Nourinberc, occupied the site of the present city. During the numerous wars that filled the interval to the time of the Reformation, Nuremberg was generally fortunate enough to take sides with the successful contestants. As a reward for her assistance and fidelity, the victorious Kaisers increased, from time to time, her privileges, extended her authority and independent rights, and did many other things to aid her commercial growth and enhance her domestic wealth. The Jews were among the richest of her inhabitants. Medicine was originally their chief profession; for money lending, at first without interest, was the business of the monasteries. When the Christians were no longer allowed to take interest for money, the Jews stepped in, being under their own laws, as money lenders. From this they became inordinately rich, and to their neighbors such objects of loathing that upon numerous occasions they were terribly persecuted, their houses destroyed, and hundreds of thousands of the race were burned at the stake or suffered similar ignominious deaths. In 1499 they were driven from the city and never permitted to dwell there again until 1850. A curious result of this expulsion was the creation of a Leihaus, or State pawnshop, to supply the place of the banished money lenders, where money was supplied at a moderate rate of interest to people in difficulties. This was in imitation of the Italian system, monte de pietà, a system now in vogue in France and other countries of Europe, and which has many points which recommend it to the consideration of our social economists. About this time Nuremberg attained the pinnacle of her greatness and secured a reputation as the "capital of German art, the most precious jewel of the empire, the meeting place of art and industry." The new art of printing was fostered, Albert Dürer, Hans Sachs, and their contemporaries flourished, and the workers in glass, metal, clay, and the other branches of skilled handicraft executed work which was renowned throughout Europe and made a name for Nuremberg which has lasted until the present day.

During the Thirty Years' War Nuremberg endured her full share of suffering. For a long time she endeavored to pursue her old policy of neutrality, keeping pace with both parties, and remaining subject to the Emperor. But in 1631 she was forced to renounce her allegiance to the Emperor and give at least a lukewarm support to the Protestants under the King of Sweden. As a result, Wallenstein besieged the city when occupied by Gustavus Adolphus, and a fearful pestilence, causing death by the thousands, ensued. Other misfortunes came thick and fast; her old-time trade decreased, and the city sank into comparative insignificance. During the successive wars, including the early French wars, the War of the Austrian Succession, the Seven Years' War, and the Napoleonic wars, Nuremberg was overrun by the contending armies, which were often quartered in the city and devoured her very substance. In 1806 Napoleon united the town to Bavaria, giving the latter full sovereignty and power, and since that time the history of the city has been swallowed up in the history of United Germany. In recent years her manufactures have increased, the city's limits have been extended, and the population has grown to 170,000.

No sketch of the city would be complete that did not mention the early German poets. The Minnesingers, including Walter von der Vogelweide, Tannhäuser, and Wolfram, visited Nuremberg in their minstrel wanderings, singing their delightful love songs, and incidentally furnishing romantic themes for Wagner, Longfellow, and other great poets and musicians of modern times. They were succeeded by the Meistersingers, whose membership was recruited from the ranks of the burghers and artisans, greatest of whom was Hans Sachs, who has been immortalized by Wagner in his opera, "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg."

The chief glory of the city at the present time, aside from its romantic history, lies in its superb churches, its graceful monuments, its ancient walls, its historic towers, its famous museum, its picturesque bridges, and its splendid mediaeval houses. To these the author devotes considerable space, describing them in detail, and as a result we have not only a fascinating history of the old town, but a concise and interesting guide to the principal features of the present-day city. A map, a brief itinerary, a list of hotels and principal points of interest, form the concluding features of what is certainly an unusually attractive and valuable work.

*THE STORY OF NUREMBERG. By Cecil Headlam. With illustrations by Miss H. M. James. 12mo, 201 pages. With Map and Index. J. M. Dent Company. Price, $1.50.

"What Women Can Earn."

The above is the title of an extremely useful book which it would be well for every woman who wishes either to earn a livelihood or supplement an income to read carefully. The volume would seem to cover every possible field for woman's work, and in a thoroughly practical way. How wide is the ground covered will be seen by a glance at a few of the subjects taken at random. Architecture and decoration, writing and journalism, boarding houses, clerks, stenographers and typewriters, the stage, music in all its branches, bookbinding, industrial arts, the learned professions, teaching, society women in business, librarians, the lecture field, household science, and the industrial arts. Most of the articles are signed—a few being by men—but most generally they are by women prominent and successful in the profession or business of which they write.

The chance of successful self-support by women is the main purpose of the book, which carefully explains the nature of the work in each profession or trade, the time and cost of the preparation required, the places where instruction may be obtained, what is necessary in each case for successful work, and finally the compensation, both average and maximum. The book shows clearly what women individually have done, at what cost of time, strength, and money, and the new avenues for self-support that are constantly opening to the sex. The different subjects are so clearly treated that any woman who reads the book carefully will be able to form an intelligent idea as to which field she is best fitted to enter, and in most cases will find directions where to make the proper applications for the necessary instruction.

One of the points clearly brought out and emphasized in the book is that women, to attain success in any field, must do the best work of which they are capable, and not go about fulfilling their duties in the slipshod way which is still so common among young women who only wish to tide over the few years before their probable marriage.

President Hunter of the Normal College writes of teaching, urging that equal salaries for equal work be paid, regardless of sex. He also advances the theory that the principal reason why men teachers receive larger salaries for the same grade of work lies in the fact that the supply of women teachers greatly exceeds the demand, while in the case of men it is quite the reverse.

Miss Margaret E. Sangster writes of women in literature. She says: "The woman who would succeed in authorship or editorship must remember that literature, like art, is a jealous mistress and permits of few rivals. She must be willing to consecrate her time, thought, and strength to the work she has in hand. Qualities of accuracy, promptness, method, and fidelity are as important here as elsewhere. * * * The woman who would successfully fill her place in the literary field must rise above mere mercenary considerations. The need of money and the desire to earn it are perfectly legitimate incentives, but no one who does the best work ever does it merely for money. It is everlastingly true that 'man shall not live by bread alone.'" Martha McCulloch Williams writes of the secrets of penecraft—the little things that writers ought to know—while Mary E. Wilkins treats of the writing of fiction and the short story. Mrs. Alden writes particularly of journalism—its privations and privileges—mentioning women who have become prominent in this field.

Major Pond writes, "as one having authority," of the lecture field, and begins by quoting an announcement made from the pulpit of a church in Malden, Mass., years ago: "I am requested by Mr. Mowey to say that a hen will undertake to crow like a cock at the Town Hall this afternoon at 5. Anybody who wishes to hear that kind of music will of course attend." Every one's curiosity was excited, and it was finally discovered that a woman was to address a meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society, of which William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, and Theodore Parker were the leading spirits. After speaking of the women lecturers of the past—Lucy Stone, the heroine of the above and many other stories; Mary Livermore, Anna Dickinson, Susan B. Anthony, Julia Ward Howe, and others, giving many interesting stories of their early experiences—Major Pond adds: "Where are the women to take their places? * * * I have been looking for their successors, but to date have failed to find the quality of material of which those remarkable women were made." Which might seem to show that here, if successfully filled, was a very profitable and open field for women. A side issue in the chapters devoted to the piano is that of tuning. This art is easily learned by any one with a good ear. It is said that many a pianist has learned the art simply for pleasure, and tuned the family piano successfully for years. The few tools required can be bought at any piano shop, as well as manuals explaining the matter. Tuning is also taught in several music schools in America. Abroad, and especially in England, there are many women tuners, although Americans are much slower in entering this field.

"Consulting Fashion Expert" is a new occupation for women, in which there are many engaged in London and Paris, although only gradually coming into practice in our own country. All mail orders sent to the large shops fall into this department; especially the ordering of costumes, selection of material, &c. Indeed, professional shopping in all its branches is becoming more and more common, and many women make comfortable incomes in this manner.

But space forbids further details, and it can only be added that the book is a well-printed volume of 354 pages, and may be recommended to all women who desire to become wage earners in any of the fields open to them. In fact, it would seem that the woman who desires to do something, but cannot decide just what, might be led in the right direction by a study of its pages. The book is thoroughly practical, and ought to fill its own field very acceptably.

*WHAT WOMEN CAN EARN. Occupations of Women and Their Compensations. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.

Thrift and Character.*

We Americans as a nation have often been accused of extravagance, wastefulness, and a lofty contempt of the homely habit of saving. If this arraignment be even in part true, we had best turn at once to Miss Mary Wilcox Brown's little volume, "The Development of Thrift," for, while her judgment of us as a whole people is not as severe as this, she shows conclusively that the poor are usually wasteful from ignorance and lack of opportunity to save, and the rich extravagant from thoughtlessness. It is a book which will prove of interest and use to a large number of persons engaged in philanthropic work, and the subject should receive attention from all who have the good of the people at heart. It will give encouragement to those who are endeavoring to promote habits of thrift in the poor or in children, and inspiration to others who will learn from it the value of savings institutions, and the help they can afford their neighbors by the establishment on business principles of such agencies.

Miss Brown takes up in detail all the forms of savings institutions, and describes them carefully but briefly. Her accounts of the building loan associations, provident loan associations, English friendly societies, as well as individualistic savings agencies, are all admirable, but the most interesting chapters in the book, because they deal so clearly with subjects on which many people need explanation and enlightenment, are undoubtedly those on insurance and people's banks. In the chapter treating of insurance the author discusses carefully the question of voluntary and compulsory State insurance, and gives the results of Mr. John Graham Brooks's special report on compulsory insurance against sickness, accident, and old age in Germany.

The description of the people's banks of Germany and Italy is excellent, and will be read with especial interest by many who have heretofore known none of the details of these admirable establishments. The author lays stress on the work they have done in "making their members not only the holders of their own savings, but their own bankers and financiers," and that in consequence "they are teaching the poor to look on savings not as a mere possession, but as an 'implement of work,' and on money as an article that is well worth having at a price." In referring to Schulze-Delitzsch and Raiffeissen, the pioneers of the people's bank movement in Germany, Miss Brown uses these words: "They knew that co-operation is something higher than mere working together; that real co-operation means a willingness to subordinate personal advantage to the general good, and that if co-operation is to become an economic force it must have some higher ideal than mere economic gain—it must be inspired by an ethical motive." An ethical motive—that is what is needed by all who are to enter on any such work, a motive that is strong enough to insist on strict business principle always, and yet holds fast to the thought that it is primarily striving for character. Because the author never loses sight of this vision her book has a value that no mere account of the management of savings institutions could possibly possess; she gives such an account, clear, concise, careful, but she does more, as one may see at the outset, by the title, "The Development of Thrift," and the hope expressed in the preface that the book may contain useful suggestions for "workers in charitable societies and social settlement, who are trying to build up the character of the poor by teaching them how to be independent." That a man's character is built up by the development of thrift is patent to all, yet, lest it should be forgotten, one more quotation from this helpful little book: "To forecast the needs of to-morrow, denying one's self to-day, so as to be prepared to meet the future demand, is no easy matter, and requires both knowledge and foresight, but he that has learned to discipline himself is the freedman."

*THE DEVELOPMENT OF THRIFT. By Mary Wilcox Brown. New York: Macmillan Company.

Shakespeare in France.*

Presumably, the furor caused by Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's portrayal of Hamlet has given some sort of new interest to the subject of Shakespeare in France. One may not forget that the French have generally not understood Shakespeare and have not tried to understand him. The difficulty besetting a correct and thorough appreciation of French dramatic poetry by one born to the English language and educated in it, helps us, in a measure, to comprehend how foreign the untrammeled freedom of Shakespeare must be to the Gallic mind. It is needless to go into particulars.

"Mademoiselle Frailty is the name of the lady" for "Frailty, thy name is Woman" may not have been a genuine translation. But Alfred de Vigny's omission of the handkerchief as a thing too trivial for mention in tragedy in his version of "Othello" is not to be disputed, while Ducis, in his translations, changed "bread" not to "pain," but to "the aliments granted merely to sustain existence," and "clock" to "quivering bronze." The "strange, irregular rhythm of life," as M. Jusserand himself says, does not appeal strongly to a people "enamored of straight lines." Arthur B. Walkley, one of the cleverest of contemporary English critics, thus smartly expresses the French attitude toward Shakespeare:

> He is to them what Yvette Guilbert is to a London audience. Watch the crowd at the Empire when Yvette holds the stage. There is a sudden hush, for they understand vaguely that she is a Parisian celebrity, and the knowledge that she is paid a fantastically high salary compels respect. She sings a ballad of Béranger. What do they know or care about Béranger? What have they to do with the French sentiment of Louis Philippe's time? They fidget and yawn, and before Yvette has left the stage her voice is almost drowned by the resumed buzz of the promenade and the popping of corks in the bars. The genius of Yvette is not more alien from our national character than the genius of Shakespeare from the French spirit.

M. Jusserand gives this illustration:

> Those who might be inclined to doubt this have only to go and see Shakespeare played at the Théâtre Français or at the Odéon, particularly on a Sunday, for they will then see an average audience which does not form its opinions on formulas learned in books. They will observe that the public applauds a scene, a tirade, a line, a striking phrase, a tragic episode, but not Shakespeare in his entirety, nor in what is most personal to him. This public listens attentively, admires sometimes, but without being carried away; it is in the presence of a genius too different from its own; the differences arouse a feeling of uneasiness as much as the beauties arouse admiration; the audience is moved and remains in doubt. It will, on the other hand, be passionately interested in Racine's "Iphigénie," or even in a translation of Sophocles's "Oedipus Tyrannus"; there it admires everything, it no longer cares to discuss it, knows no uncertainty, it is under the spell.

Nevertheless, there has been, from the great revival of learning and letters in the

*SHAKESPEARE IN FRANCE, UNDER THE ANCIEN REGIME. By J. J. Jusserand. 8vo, pp. xxviii.-496. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.

1899

era of Louis XIV., some influential Shakespearean scholarship in France, and of this M. Jusserand now gives us a comprehensive summary, incidentally treating of the influence of French literature and drama upon the English. His book may not be exactly profound, and we fear it will not be regarded very seriously, here, but it is vivacious and makes agreeable reading. The translation is good.

The matter is not all new. Much of it appeared in "Cosmopolis" in 1896-7, and some of it in The Nineteenth Century. Joseph Texte in the new edition of his recent work on "Rousseau and French Literature," which we have lately noticed, makes liberal use of M. Jusserand's opinions. Jusserand begins with Deschamp's praise of Chaucer, 500 years ago, and carries one, without wearying him, through the history of French dramatic poetry until the era of the classical decline in his first and second chapters. Few English plays or books were known in France in all these years. There was an imitation of Shakespeare, perhaps, in "Pandosté," ("The Winter's Tale,") and free adaptations of Otway and Vanbrugh are recorded. The first spell of "Anglomania" in France came with Matthew Prior; the second was due to Voltaire. By the middle of the eighteenth century Shakespeare was, at least, known; and the curious may learn from this volume all that is to be known of attempts to adapt his plays to classical form, and to translate them reverently; of performances of Shakespeare in Paris, and his supposed influence, direct and indirect, upon various French writers. The sum of it all seems to be: "Attila-Shakespeare has enslaved no one, but has helped the romantic movement and the emancipation of 1830."

The illustrations, by themselves, give the book a unique character and interest. The first French actor of King Lear, (in the Ducis adaptation,) from a rare print of an old painting, represents a hundsome, smooth-faced gentleman in a very moderate frenzy. The pictures of old theatres and performances are particularly interesting. There are fifty-seven plates, and not one of them could be spared.

An American Humorist.*

Mr. Bangs's newest contribution to the published volume of American humor relates to a club whose members pledged themselves to meet and eat indigestible food, and then, after sleeping, recount their dreams. These dreams take the form of parodies. Mr. Bangs's gifted contemporary, Richard Harding Davis, is travestied politely in "Van Squibber's Failure," James Whitcomb Riley's picturesque verse is caricatured in "Retribution," the most vividly dramatic manner of Mr. Howells is faithfully imitated in a farce called "The Overcoat," while there is some really clever parody of Kipling in "The Salvation of Finlayson," which makes Chapter V. the best division of the book. Hall Caine, magazine poetry, Conan Doyle, the war correspondence of "sensational" papers, and the literary styles of George Meredith and Henry James also fall under the gentle lash of Mr. Bangs's playful irony.

Much that Mr. Bangs writes seems to be very easily written. It seems, also, to be very easy for him to find a publisher. One of his new jokes is to make one of his creations, Snobbe, say: "If Charles Dickens's works had been written by me, no one would ever have published them." But, undoubtedly, Charles Dickens's works would have been published, in a very neat and attractive manner, if Mr. John Kendrick Bangs had written them.

As a popular humorist, Mr. Bangs has long been conspicuous, and there is no reason why everybody who has found his previous works amusing should not laugh long and heartily over the jokes of "The Dreamers."

Two Great Scandinavians.*

William Archer has revived Jessie Muir's translations of three several critical essays by Dr. Brandes on Ibsen and his plays, and has also written an introduction to them which will doubtless make the book all the more acceptable to the small body of English and American Ibsenists who cordially acknowledge Mr. Archer as a leader. As the distinguished Danish critic took up the Norwegian dramatist in sections, so to speak, recording his first impressions of the man and his work in 1867, reviewing his output again in 1882, and returning to the subject as recently as 1898, it occurs to Mr. Archer that the first half of this new volume of criticism "might have for its title, not, perhaps, 'Ibsen Day by Day,' but certainly 'Ibsen Phase by Phase'; and this, of course, implies 'Brandes Phase by Phase' as well."

Dr. Brandes has made no changes in the two earlier Ibsen essays. Of course, in the interval between 1867 and 1882 Ibsen had become "another and greater man," but, Dr. Brandes declares, "neither was his critic quite the same." He had "acquired a larger outlook upon life and a more flexible emotional nature. He had dropped all the doctrines that were due to education and tradition. He understood the poet better now." These essays, it appears, were combined with the third in commemoration of Ibsen's seventieth birthday.

Ibsen had written eight notable works, including both "Brand" and "Peer Gynt," in the period embraced in the first essay; he had begun his famous series of social dramas with "The Pillars of Society," "A Doll's House," and the awful "Ghosts," when the second was written. In his "First Impression" Brandes found that the moralist, the pessimist in Ibsen's nature conquered the poet. He had continued so long "to stare at falsehood, self-deception, and fantasy" that he had "come to blindly run amuck against it, and had become, from the poetic point of view, only a moralist." In 1882, however, Dr. Brandes was not impressed, it seems, as strongly by the Norwegian's cynicism and intolerance as by his remarkable technical skill, his gift of construction and expression, and his infinite capacity for taking pains. The third essay has the tone of a panegyric. Its closing words are: "There can be scarcely a doubt that Scandinavian literature has produced its best in Ibsen's dramas; by them the outside world can measure the height it has attained where it has built highest."

Dr. Brandes thinks much of Ibsen's later plays. He fancies that the dramatist's whole view of human nature is contained in these words in "Little Eyolf":

Rita—We are creatures of earth, after all.

Allmers—But something akin to the sea and the heavens, too, Rita.

"Little Eyolf," he declares, is Ibsen's poem on "Metamorphosis." In "John Gabriel Borkman" he finds "monumental strength." In fact, Dr. Brandes's "appreciation" of the Norwegian will satisfy the most advanced Ibsenist. It may safely be commended, however, as a scholarly and readable introduction to the works of a remarkable writer, to all who desire to know Ibsen well; and not to know him, in this particular hour, is to be not well educated.

The essay on Björnson, here translated by Mary Morison, was first published in 1883. It embodies the view of the other great Scandinavian of this era, which is briefly stated in the second Ibsen essay: "It seems to me that Björnson and Ibsen may be compared to the two old Norwegian Kings, Sigurd and Eystein, who in the famous legendary conversation appropriated by Björnson in 'Sigurd Jorsalfar,' boast to each other of their merits. The one has staid at home and civilized his country, the other has left it, wandered far and wide, and gained honor for it on his wild and arduous journeyings. Each has his admirers, each his contentious band of followers, who exalt the one at the expense of the other. But they are brothers, although they have for a time been at variance; and the only right thing to happen—and it does happen at the end of the play—is the peaceable division of the kingdom between them. That was written in 1882. The "play" has not yet ended, but the differences of Ibsen and Björnson were long since settled.

Boulger's China.*

The Chinese are a most interesting people. They claim to be able to trace back their national existence to a period long before the flood that we have been taught to believe destroyed all but Noah and his immediate family. Possibly Noah was a Chinaman. At any rate, however this may be, certain it is that remarkable events find a place in Chinese history and are described with an appearance of exactitude that almost compels credence. In comparison with Chinese institutions those of ancient Egypt and Assyria have only moderate claims to antiquity, and the States of Greece and Rome were but the creation of yesterday or the day before. The First Emperor of the Chinese belongs to the mythical period. He is described as having the body of a dragon and the head of an ox. His name was Fohi, and his reign, as accepted by Confucius, extended from B. C. 2953 to 2838. He is credited with having instituted the rite of marriage and many other social moral reforms.

The Great Wall of China was erected through the instrumentality of a succeeding ruler, the celebrated Tsin Chi Hwangti. Fragments still exist which stand as notable monuments to his memory and greatness, notwithstanding the two thousand years that have fled silently away since he died. He proscribed all books and caused them to be burned, except those pertaining to medicine, agriculture, &c., hoping thus to root out from the memory of his people the names of the early Emperors. In view of the recent oft-repeated suggestions in regard to the partition of China, the history that Mr. Boulger has given us is most timely. China could, indeed, be separated with ease into several great sections. The conformation of her territory is not without resemblance to that of the United States. The present peculiar conditions existing in China, the extent to which Russian control has been pushed, the interests of England, France, Germany, and other nations there and the uncertainty of the preservation of Chinese territorial integrity, the disastrous results of her late war with Japan, all conspire together to lend a special present interest to China and her history. Intrigues, wars, battles, slaughters, and destructions crowd the pages of Chinese history. In some directions the achievements of the Chinese were great, and two thousand years before suspension bridges were included in the category of European engineers the Mongolians constructed what they called "flying bridges," supported on pillars, that were thrown across otherwise impassable valleys.

Dynasties succeeded dynasties, Princes, Emperors, Empresses, and those who stood in the way of unscrupulous ambition fell before the assassin. Spasms of virtue followed carnivals of vice. Superstitions abounded, and yet, amid all the vice that found place, all the plotting and counterplotting, there were those in China who from time to time could, and did, turn aside for the promotion of science, the encouragement of learning, and, incidentally, to invent printing, anticipating and preceding by more than five centuries Caxton and the German printing presses. China has a striking individuality surely, and well merits a careful study. In the last thousand years that go to make up China's imperial history, the nation, great at least in bulk, has been governed by only four dynasties—the Sung, the Yuen, the Ming, and the Manchu, which is still reigning—a fact unparalleled in the history of any other people or empire. The custom of immolation passed during the Ming dynasty. In military affairs, also, the Chinese were at this time not without achievements, and tactics introduced by Noorhachu, when opposed to Yangkao, were long afterward emulated by the two great European Captains of modern times, Frederick the Great and Napoleon, who, in the crises of their careers, similarly supplied the want of numbers by the rapid movement and concentration of their troops. The Chinese again were the first to devise and use the now universal firearms.

The Taeping rebellion, the Chinese Gordon campaign, and the war between France and China deserve more attention and notice than can here be given them, and into the details of which the present book naturally enters. The recent war with Japan is still fresh in the minds of history students. It demonstrated most clearly the childlike character of China among the nations and her decadence rather than her progression. Her former defeats at the hands of the "outer barbarians" seem to have taught the occupants of the Dragon Throne nothing. It is unfortunate that the lessons so dearly learned were so transient and fleeting. Given a different Government in China, inspired, it may be, by foreign influence and example, and China, with all her resources and wealth, might easily be a great power. The present Empress Dowager is lacking in every essential to place China in such a position, and, in spite of the ability of Li Hung Chang, at the present moment China lies upon the sea of time a rudderless and mastless vessel, awaiting the decree of Fate or the advent of a deliverer, but drifting away from integrity and upon the rocks of partition and dismemberment. As previously stated, China is a most interesting country. From her we have many things now and have had others in the past that we could not well spare, but her fate seems sealed. The present book is well worth careful attention and reading, in the light of the present aspects of the Eastern question.

Tales of Chivalry and Craft.*

Robert Barr, it seems, does not always choose his subjects from the social life of the present hour. In this volume, containing one comparatively long tale and ten short ones, he treats vigorously, with good imaginative power and skill of expression, of mediaeval Germany when the fortified castles on the banks of the Rhine each sheltered a warlike noble, who might have been a Crusader or the son of one, and a host of stalwart men-at-arms, to say nothing of the fair ladies. In the story of "The Strong Arm" many strong arms are involved, and short as it is, it comprises no fewer than three distinct tales of adventure, valor, and mischief. A too pious Emperor, a crafty and malignant Archbishop of Treves, a beautiful and purposeful Empress, a returned Crusader, an audacious outlaw, and two charming ladies are among the numerous dramatis personae. The scene shifts from the land of the Saracen to the haunt of the Lorelei, thence to the dim recesses of the forest, and again to mediaeval Frankfort, with its monks and merchants, its narrow streets, and secret passageway, and vast caverns under the flowing Main.

There are hints in this brave and stirring narrative of plots and situations for two or three plays of that romantic, semi-historical quality which lately has been in favor on our stage. As likely as not a part of it, dealing with the attempted deposition of one of the holy Roman Emperors whose identity puzzles us, will be dramatized. Wilhelm of Schonburg would be a taking hero. In fact, in real life, if Mr. Barr is a veracious historian, he took all he could lay his hands on.

The short tales generally deal, in the same spirited fashion, with the same scene and epoch, and another Archbishop of Treves, the famous Baldwin of history, figures in some of them. There are three clever stories, however, not so closely akin to "The Strong Arm," and of these, one relating to the young manhood of Horatio Nelson, is particularly good.

Mr. Barr's style, of course, is essentially modern, but all these stories are well told, and the reader who knows their author's sketches of contemporary life will probably feel that his skill is best exerted in this larger field.

Studies of Spanish Character.*

"Vengeance of the Female" is the strange title with which Mr. Marrion Wilcox has seen fit to burden a volume of smart and novel odds and ends, which collectively have as little to do with the vengeance of any female as they have with the fourth dimension. One of the chapters, which is queerer and less interesting than most of the other chapters, claims that title for its very own, and comprises a grave but grotesque parable of mechanical toys and their maker. This was published separately in a magazine some years ago. So, also, were some of the other chapters.

The author, in one of his least enigmatical moods, describes the work as a "little book of travel," and in his preface states a purpose which is sensible. There is a common and often expressed belief among "Anglo-Saxons" that the Latin peoples are old and "played out" and "going to the dogs." Mr. Wilcox, who knows Spain and Italy and likes the Spaniards and Italians, protests:

These people are children. The reason why they do not know how to govern themselves; why they care so much for love; why they are so cruel and blindly passionate when they hate? They are children.

Incidentally, this opinion is expressed by one of his lightly drawn personages, a Yale man sojourning in Seville. He speaks, as an American, of a threatened war between Spain and the United States:

There is a social barrier between the two races, and this must be broken down by war, of course. It is sure to come to war between us some day, and then the stupid and vulgar element of the population of each country will revile the hostile nation. We who have taken the forces of nature into partnership will overwhelm the Spaniard easily in battle; but when we have battered down the walls which divide nation from nation, when we have received a large number of people of Spanish blood into our Union, we shall be almost defenseless against a certain peaceful conquest which they will undertake. The reaction from violent abuse will lead to overpraise of both sides. Friends of the Latin race will begin to say among us that Spaniards are as superior to us in social talent as they are inferior to us in mechanical skill and invention, industry, commerce, and all that.

Mr. Wilcox's "vignettes" of Spanish life and character are charming. He pictures the men and women of Andalusian society, their intimate life, their foibles, their prejudices, with graphic skill, with abundant sympathy, with wit and humor. One marvels a little that a writer so facile and with so much to tell should now and then debase his skill and waste his time on unfit topics. He seems to have a touch of the morbid in his make-up. But Vincent and his Gloria, Anita and Dolores, Señora Mendez, and the Diaz del Castillos are friends worth making, and we can overlook Mr. Wilcox's needless interludes, because of the genuine pleasure he gives us. Some day, perhaps, a clear and healthy major key will possess his soul, and he will write a noble book about what he has seen and thought and felt.

The illustrations are good photogravures of places mentioned in the text.

Miss Leeds's New Story.*

Macaulay once amused himself by computing the number of fainting fits in the quaint old five-volume novel of "Santo Sebastiano." He found in all twenty-seven—pretty well even for an age of sensibility expressing itself in swoons. "The Honor of a Gentleman" comes to an age of gorgeous array, with thirty-three distinct descriptions of toilettes, to say nothing of almost numberless allusions to the attire of its characters.

The story is a tale of New York society, and is replete with the usual astonishing revelations in regard to that much enduring body. Chaperons should be warned that it is the custom in "the smart set" for a man to plead for a kiss with any young woman, even the most high-bred, who chances to be intrusted for a few moments to his guardianship on a moonlit beach. We had supposed that method of expressing admiration to be limited to the frankly demonstrative "other half" of the Sunday excursion boat.

Although we are early told that the hero of the tale was "thrillingly satisfactory," and although there is frequent insistence upon the fact that he was invariably dressed and groomed after a fashion implying a no less thrillingly satisfactory tailor and valet, to say nothing of a thrillingly satisfactory bank account, nevertheless of honor he had a mighty queer notion, and he cuts but a sorry figure beside that true and modest gentleman, Dobbin of Ours. The ladies in like manner shine with the reflected lustre of their very competent dressmakers. Beauty unadorned is simply "not in it" here; even the possibilities of cheesecloth are scouted! Costly fabrics and artistic modistes are de rigueur. The leading ladies possess as rich and varied a wardrobe as a modern actress.

The story is well written, vivacious, and readable; but the characters are caricatures, and the situations sometimes quite incredible. As a social study it is amusing in the very naiveté of its representations. As a contribution to the clothes philosophy, it is certainly unique, but as a contribution to literature it refuses to be taken seriously, while it fails signally in its attempt to illustrate by a modern instance "the grand old name of gentleman."

Rare Books.

The Messrs. Hodgson of London recently sold a collection of rare books. Among the principal objects of interest were: "Froissart's Cronycles of Englande, Fraunce, Spayne," &c., translated into Englyshe by Johan Bourchier, two vols., black leather, 1523-5, Vol. I., wanting title, and slightly wormed, £16; Molière's "Georges Dandin," first edition, 1669, 24mo, red morocco, £10 10s.; J. de Voragine's "Legenda Aurea, that is to say in Englyshe, The Golden Legende," wood cuts, black letter, double columns, small folio, "Fynysshed it at Westmestre the XX day of May, The yere of our Lord 1493, by me Wyllam Caxton," £99; a manuscript on vellum; English, fifteenth century, "Horae Beatae Mariae Virginis cum Calendario," 142 leaves, with fifteen full-page and ten smaller miniatures, finished in gold and colors, inlaid morocco extra in case, £42.

*THE DREAMERS: A Club. By John Kendrick Bangs. With illustrations by Edward Penfield. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

*HENRIK IBSEN; Bjornsterne Bjornson. Critical Studies by George Brandes. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.50.

*THE HISTORY OF CHINA. By Demetrius Charles Boulger, author of "The Life of Gordon," &c. New and revised edition, with portraits and maps. Buckram. Crown 8vo. 2 vols. London: W. Thacker & Co. Calcutta and Simla: Thacker, Spinks & Co. Price, $9.

*THE STRONG ARM. By Robert Barr. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

*VENGEANCE OF THE FEMALE. Edited by Marrion Wilcox. New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.50.

*THE HONOR OF A GENTLEMAN. By Virginia Niles Leeds. New York and London: F. Tennyson Neely.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by William L. Alden.

LONDON, June 20.—The prices paid at the recent Dickens sale show how firm is the hold which Dickens still has on the reading public. Four hundred pounds was paid for the original manuscript of the "Battle of Life." No such sum has ever before been paid for an original manuscript of a Victorian author. It is nearly thirty years since Dickens died, and by this time if ever his popularity should show signs of waning, but it is evidently as great as it ever was.

Until recently it was rather the fashion to sneer at Dickens. We were told that he was a caricaturist, that he had no conception of style, and that his pathos was essentially false and vulgar. It was supposed to be a mark of culture to assert that Dickens had had his day and that the public had outgrown him. We are gradually coming to a saner view, and, after trying the humor and pathos of Dickens's successors, we are returning to our allegiance to the great master.

Doubtless much of the humor of the "Pickwick Papers" has lost its charm—at least in a measure. But the finer humor of Dickens's middle period is still unrivaled and as delightful as ever. We are beginning, too, to think better of his pathos. Unquestionably he sometimes fell into mannerisms when trying to be pathetic. He even "slopped over," as Artemus Ward would have said; but in his most successful moments his pathos was in its way as great as his humor. It was in the blending of the two that Dickens was at his best. The humor that is closely allied to sadness, the smile that suggests the nearness of tears! No one else could show us these things as perfectly as could Dickens. It is too late now to ask if his writings will survive. A generation has grown up since his death, but he is still the most popular of British authors. If he were ever to lose his place in English literature, the process would have begun before now. Most certainly his place is among the immortals. Even Scott himself is not more sure of a fame that shall never fade.

Mark Twain has been undergoing a succession of dinners. The Authors' Club and three or four dinner clubs have invited him to dinner, and he has accepted all the invitations. So far the dinner given to him by the Whitefriars Club has been the most expensive, and the chances are that the dinner of the New Vagabond Club, which is to take place on the 29th, will be the most interesting. Not much can be said of the speeches at the Whitefriars dinner, with the exception, of course, of Mark's own speech, but judging from the names of the men who are to be present at the Vagabond dinner we may hope for better things. The London dinner clubs are really clubs only in name. They consist of a number of men who pay a few shillings yearly as subscription and who dine together at a restaurant once a month, each man paying for his own dinner. These clubs are usually rather shortlived, but when one perishes another soon takes its place. Just at present the New Vagabond Club, so called to distinguish it from its predecessor, the Vagabond Club, now defunct, is probably the largest and most successful of its kind. Its success is mainly owing to the indefatigable labors of its two Secretaries, Messrs. Douglas Sladen and G. B. Burgin. The New Vagabonds always find some notable person to be the guest at their monthly dinners, and once or twice in the year they entertain ladies. Of course ladies are to be present at the Mark Twain dinner, and it is probable that the number of diners present will not be less than 600.

It is generally believed that Mark Twain is really writing a book which is not to be published until a hundred years after his death. I don't believe a word of it. However, he has already had an immense amount of advertising in consequence of the rumor of such a book, and that is probably all that he meant to achieve in connection with the matter.

"On the Edge of the Empire" has furnished a curious illustration of the differences of opinion which exist among capable and honest critics. By many the book has been roundly abused as a poor imitation of Kipling. By others it has been lavishly praised as a strong and original book. Both of these opinions cannot be right. Which shall the puzzled public accept? The probability is that the public pays very little attention to critical opinions. If Mrs. Smith, who has read a book and likes it, recommends it to Mrs. Robinson, the latter will read it and like it, no matter what Dr. Nicoll in all his varied forms may say of it. Few authors have fared worse at the hands of the critics than has Mr. Hall Caine, but his sales are surpassed only by those of Miss Corelli. Criticism may have its use in showing an author his faults and in pointing out to him the path he should follow, but that it has any considerable effect on the sale of books I very much doubt.

Something should be done to put an end to the conflict between titles. It has been said that every possible story has been told. This is probably an exaggeration, but there is good reason to believe that every possible title which can be given to a book has been used. It constantly happens that when a new book is advertised as about to appear, the publisher or author receives a letter asserting that the title is the property of some writer who had previously used it. The title of the new book must then be changed at a very considerable expense to the publisher and author or a compromise must be arranged. Then, again, new books are constantly making their appearance with titles which have been used so long ago that nearly every one has forgotten the fact. I happen to have an extremely tenacious memory in matters of no consequence, and I therefore frequently recognize titles of new books as being identical with titles of books that have failed and been forgotten. All trouble would be avoided if there were any trustworthy register of titles which could be examined. There is supposed to be a sort of register of copyrighted titles at the Stationer's Hall, but it takes half a lifetime to examine it, and when it is examined no one can feel sure that the examination has been thorough. No matter how original a title may seem, the chances are that it has already been used. When Kipling hit on the title "City of Dreadful Night" he probably never dreamed that another man had forestalled him in the invention of the same title. It is strange that the sort of newspaper which provides its readers with "competitions" does not offer a reward for the discovery of an unused title. To find this missing title would be an interesting game.

Among the newest of the new sixpenny novels is one by Mr. Robert Barr, setting forth the adventures of an American female journalist. Jennie Baxter, Mr. Barr's heroine, who gives her name to the book, was originally introduced to the public in a previous novel by Mr. Barr. It is needless to say that the book is bright and readable, inasmuch as Mr. Barr is the author of it. I mention it merely to show that the sixpenny novel is nowadays written by men of reputation and not as formerly by young women or young men making their first attempts at authorship. Probably it is yet too early to decide if the sixpenny novel is to be a permanent financial success, but the indications are that it is. In that case, why should publishers stop at sixpence? Why should we not have penny novels? Or why should not novels be given away with a pound of tea? Whether we shall ever see the day in which the public will be bribed to accept gratuitous novels with a solemn pledge to read them remains to be seen. When Mr. Wells's dream is realized, and novels are recited to us by gigantic phonographs, printed novels will either be given away or they will cease to exist.

Mr. Richard Le Gallienne wrote an amusing criticism on Mr. Max Beerbohm's book of essays the other day. Mr. Le Gallienne thinks that no man ever really thought so much of himself as Mr. Beerbohm professes to think. Also Mr. Le Gallienne finds fault with the title of Mr. Beerbohm's book. Mr. Le Gallienne's views of vanity and titles ought to be interesting. They are certainly subjects of which he is particularly well qualified to write. But Mr. Beerbohm's opinions of Mr. Le Gallienne would be still more interesting, and it is rather a pity that these two gentlemen do not devote themselves to the congenial task of writing about one another.

The lady who prefers to be known as "George Egerton" has just translated from the Norwegian a book, which, unless I am very greatly mistaken, will be the literary sensation of the year. The book in its English form is entitled "Hunger," and it is the work of Knut Hamsun. It is a wonderfully powerful book. In some respects it is as powerful as anything that Zola has ever done. It is also an extremely unpleasant book, but it is from first to last artistic. The reader wonders why it is that he never heard of Hamsun before; that is to say, if the reader is ignorant of Norwegian, as most of us are. Hamsun is certainly a man of genius, and the probability is that we shall now have a Hamsun cult, which will put the Ibsen cult out of sight and perhaps out of mind.

I met a newly landed American the other day, who, noticing a copy of The Outlook on the newsstand, remarked: "I see you have an Outlook here, too." This rather reminded me of the venerable story of a cockney who wrote to his mother from Rome: "You will be surprised to hear that there is also a Coliseum in Rome as well as at home." The Outlook has passed its first birthday, and is an extremely healthy infant. It has made sad inroads into the circulation of all the other literary weeklies except of course The Spectator, which has become a sacred British tradition. The Outlook is admirably edited, and there is not the slightest doubt that it has come to stay. I trust it has not been victimized in regard to the alleged discovery of a new manuscript novel by Dumas, of which it last week published a page in fac simile. The fact that this manuscript is owned by a Greek, bearing the name of Apostolides, calls to mind certain other original manuscripts that have from time to time been discovered by Greeks. Mr. Apostolides may be an irreproachable gentleman, but most people would feel rather more confidence in the genuineness of the Dumas manuscript if it had been discovered by some one who does not belong to the ingenious Greek nation.

W. L. ALDEN.

EVERY MEMBER OF A COLLEGE CLASS MUST TAKE IT.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have never found a literary review so completely satisfactory as THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. I proved my allegiance by requiring every member of my sophomore class to become a subscriber. The students of this class had completed a study of Pancoast's "Representative English Literature," and the same author's "Introduction to American Literature." They had also pursued a prescribed course of reading in the masterpieces of both literatures.

But something was needed to bring them in touch with the literary activity of to-day, to enlist their interest in the literature a-making, as well as in that already made. Formal histories of literature are necessarily about ten years behind the times, and, besides, cannot furnish to the student that peculiar interest that comes from observing at first hand the slow or sudden emergence of an author or book into assured public recognition.

This need has been adequately met by THE SATURDAY REVIEW. The students have found it interesting and have shown by their examination on certain assigned portions that their interest is an intelligent interest. I shall have next year's sophomore class subscribe at the beginning of the session.

C. ALPHONSO SMITH.

Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, June 29, 1899.

TWO NEW ROYCROFT BOOKS.*

One of the most attractive of recent books is "The Ballads of a Bookworm," by the late Irving Browne, which has just been issued by the Roycroft Press. It is beautifully printed on hand-made paper, and appears in an edition of 850 signed and numbered copies. Each ballad has a well-designed initial, drawn by hand, and illuminated in gold and colors, many of which are extremely good, and the colors are very artistically chosen. Besides the illuminated initials, the words "Bookworm Ballads" are printed in red on the upper outside margin of each page, producing in that way a very unique effect.

Every one who knows Mr. Irving Browne's bookish verse will welcome this dainty volume. Many of the ballads have already appeared in print in Duprat's "Book Lovers' Almanac," in the pages of The Philistine, and in various other magazines and newspapers, but others seem to be entirely new. In a "foreword" Mr. Browne says:

Unless you love books aside from their contents, do not read this book at all. It is not meant for mere readers.

Do not read it through religiously, by course, nor put in a mark to tell where you left off.

Do not censure the punning unless you yourself can make a good pun, for no one who could do that ever denounced the habit. Punning may be "the lowest form of wit," but it is a form, and was recognized and approved by Shakespeare, Lamb, Holmes, Hood, Saxe, while Dr. Johnson could not have made a pun to save his life.

Do not suppose that the writer is always literal. * * * Use a little imagination, if you have it handy, and read between the lines. * * * Finally, to the women—some of whom the author loves, and many of whom he admires—when you read "A Woman's Library" or "Cleaning the Library," do not pronounce him "sarcastic" and "horrid," but understand that in those verses he merely let his imagination run riot in conjecture as to what would happen if women collected books or habitually put them back after cleaning the shelves.

It will be remembered that Mr. Browne died in February of the current year, while the book was in preparation. So there has been added by way of epilogue a very appreciative tribute to Irving Browne from the pen of Elbert Hubbard:

Irving Browne possessed the heart of a true collector, tender, sympathetic, kind. * * * He was the incarnation of Charles Lamb in instinct, wit, and disposition, and down to the day of his death carried with him the buoyant, lavish heart of youth.

Earth is the poorer for the passing of Irving Browne.

These ballads are all so interesting, and make such a direct appeal to people of bookish tastes, that one is tempted to make many quotations. Most of these poems, however, need to be read as a whole, while far too long to be given in full. A few of the titles may be chosen to show the range of the book: "The Course of True Book Buying," "How I Go a-Fishing," "Reading Out of Doors," "A Woman's Library," "My Favorite Book," "Cleaning the Library," "My Friends the Books," and "Book Catalogues by Mail." One or two of the shorter ballads may be given to show the quality and charm of the verse:

THE BOOK THIEF.

Ah! gentle thief!
I marked the absent-minded air
With which you tucked away my rare
Book in your pocket.
'Twas past belief,
I saw you near the open case,
But yours was such an honest face
I did not lock it.

I knew you lacked
That one to make your set complete,
And when the book you chanced to meet,
You recognized it.
And when attacked
By rage of bibliophilic greed,
You prigged that small Quantin Ovide,
Although I prized it.

I will not sue
Nor bring your family to shame
By giving up your honored name
To heartless prattle.
I'll visit you
And under your unweary eyes,
Secrete and carry off the prize,
My vanished chattel.

And the following, which contains one of the puns Mr. Browne is so fond of perpetrating:

THE GUIDE BOOK.

Murray and Baedeker share equal fame
As guide books over this terrestrial ball;
But if you'd know the worst one of this name,
Tupper's Philosophy's the worst-guyed book of all.

The book contains 120 pages, is thoroughly attractive in its make-up, and should make a strong appeal "to those who love books aside from the contents."

From the same press comes a second book, a reprint of the "Ancient Mariner." This appears in three editions—an ordinary one; one at $5, in an edition of 400 copies, illuminated by hand, and an edition of 40 copies on Japan vellum, also hand illuminated, at $10 a copy. The illuminations consist of vignettes and head and tail pieces, as well as initials. But in some way this book is not half so successfully decorated as is "The Ballads," nor is the volume in any way so nearly per-

*BALLADS OF A BOOKWORM. By Irving Browne. East Aurora, N. Y. 1899. $2.
*YE RIME OF YE ANCIENT MARINER. East Aurora, N. Y. Roycroft Shop. 1899. $2.

1899

fect a specimen of bookmaking. The green chamois cover of the book bears a charming design of a ship under full sail, while the satin cover lining in some way suggests the sea. But as a whole the volume is disappointing, and will reflect less credit on the Roycroft work.

MARKHAM, THE POET OF THE POPPIES.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The Newark Advertiser, discussing the poems of Edwin Markham, speaks of the vigor and intensity of "The Man With the Hoe," which it says is now chiseled into the memory of the American people. After discussing the elegiac character of the poems celebrating man and his work, it takes up the nature poems. One of its remarks here shows such naïve ignorance of California conditions that it is delicious reading. It happily, or unhappily, did not note the fierce fight in the California Legislature this last Winter as to whether or not the poppy should by law be made the State flower, and the Governor's vetoing of the bill. It comments: "Mr. Markham has much to say about brotherhood in the closest lyrics, and much to say about poppies in the open-air lyrics. It is surprising that, living in a land of flowers, the poet should select as his favorite that of the San Francisco Chinese quarter."

The Flower Mission people could find a field here to scatter poppy seeds for remembrance. For be it known there is no school child in California from Shasta's pines to San Diego's palms, from Tallac's cedars to Monterey's cypresses, but can tell of poppies flaming along hill and ravine, gleaming on mountain and mesa—poppies of all the gamut of shades from cream to vivid orange.

Even the early Spanish voyagers knew this poppy wealth. On one of the earliest excursions along the coast the Spanish navigators saw from their caravels in the waters the red gold burning on the mountains above Los Angeles, for then as now there was acreage of poppies, and they charted the spot as the Land of Fire.

Every tourist has observed the orange velvet of this swaying bloom all along his route. Helen Hunt Jackson has felicitously caught the impression given in passing the traveler's way of the San Joaquin and Sacramento ranches:

Along Ancona's hills the shimmering heat
  Bathes all the fields of wheat until they glow.
The poppies, lithe and fleet,
  Seem running, fiery torchmen, to and fro.
  The farmer does not know
That they are there. He walks with heavy feet
  Counting the heads of Autumn's gain.
  But I—I smile to think that days remain
In which I shall be glad, remembering how the fleet,
Lithe poppies ran like torchmen with the wheat.

John Vance Cheney has celebrated the feud of sun gold and earth gold in making the rich poppy hue. Grace Ellery Channing, homesick abroad, tells of her vision of the poppied slopes of Pasadena and remembers how the light slants goldenly up each shining cup.

But it is Edwin Markham only who puts the glowing, teeming poppy life into his poetry as nature has put the poppy into every out-of-door California nook.

"The Joy of the Hills" gives a mountain sketch:

The tall oats brush my horse's flanks;
Wild poppies crowd on the sunny banks;
A bee booms out of the scented grass;
A jay laughs with me as I pass.

"An Old Road" has the light and motion of September:

A host of poppies, a flight of swallows;
A flurry of rain, and a wind that follows
Shepherds the leaves in the sheltered hollows,
  For the forest is shaken and thinned.

In "Griefs" the poppies make the symbolism of the allegory:

The rains of Winter scourged the weald,
For days they darkened on the field;
Now, where the wings of Winter beat,
The poppies ripple in the wheat.

And pitiless griefs came thick and fast—
Life's bough was naked in the blast—
Till silently amid the gloom
They blew the wintry heart to bloom.

"From the Hand of a Child" gives a vignette of,

* * * a wreath of girls
Fading to air in far-off poppy fields.

Those poppies must be, however, the scarlet Sicilian blossoms that Ceres loved.

"Two Taverns" tells how the poet

Watched a poppy all one hour
Till he saw a wild bee dart
Out of the cold to the poppy's heart;
Saw the petals gently spin
And shut the little lodger in.

"A Prayer" makes place for the poppy in its sweet supplication:

Let the dry heart fill its cup,
Like a poppy looking up;
Let life lightly wear her crown,
Like a poppy looking down.

"In Poppy Fields" is devoted entirely to the poet's beloved flowers, and who has better celebrated their tremulous beauty, and their golden values?

Here the poppy hosts assemble;
How they startle, how they tremble!
All their royal hoods unpinned
Blow out lightly in the wind.
Here is gold to labor for;
Here is pillage worth a war.
Men that in the cities grind,
Come! before the heart is blind.

J. H. HEDDINGTON.

Oakland, Cal., June 28, 1899.

FORTUNE AS A WHEEL AND AS A BALL.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Referring to a statement in the article "Art at Home and Abroad" in THE SATURDAY REVIEW for July 1, I would say that though Fluellen in Henry V. tells Pistol that "fortune is painted with a wheel to signify to you, which is the moral of it, that she is turning, and inconstant, and mutability and variation"—yet it was not in Albert Dürer's etching of "Fortune"—either "The Great" or "The Little"—that he saw the wheel, since in both plates she stands upon a ball, and there is no wheel to be seen. Fluellen gives us both wheel and ball, "and the foot, mark you, is fixed upon a spherical stone, which rolls and rolls, and rolls." There is, indeed, a drawing without a name attributed to Michelangelo, in which a woman, supposed to be Fortune, is fairly represented as bowling along on a wheel in the impossible way possible only to art. Perhaps it is this drawing that you had in mind.

C. C.

Fishkill-on-Hudson, July 3, 1899.

"ON CUTTING NEW BOOKS."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Having read your editorial article "On Cutting New Books," I was much interested in the criticisms made last Saturday by a writer signing the name "Studiosus," who contends that the editorial was written from the point of view of one whose ideal is "a life of luxurious ease." Of course, I cannot assume anything as to the circumstances of your editorial writer, but, considering the quality of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, I very much doubt if your staff is composed of writers who indulge very largely in luxurious ease. That is not an attribute of the literary or of the professional life in general.

It seems to me that "Studiosus" has not only mistaken the spirit and point of the article "On Cutting New Books," but has indulged in what I can only call foolish clap-trap. That true book lovers gain pleasure from using the paper knife is beyond question. The term book lover properly should not include the class of readers to whom "Studiosus" belongs. "Studiosus" is a reader—a great reader, no doubt—and perhaps he is a scholarly man; but he is not, I am sure, a book lover in the strict sense of the word. He should rather be called a lover of knowledge, which is quite another thing. Perhaps it is a greater and a nobler thing, but it is distinctly another thing. What I mean is that if he loves books, it is because they give him knowledge, and not because they are objects of beauty, objects to awaken sentiment, objects to inspire personal affection, objects hallowed with precious associations, objects which have awakened the purest passion of his life. Books are to him articles of utility—the tools of trade, so to say.

I can understand how the cutting of leaves may annoy a busy professional man—a lawyer, a clergyman, a doctor, a reviewer—whose interest in books is entirely a practical one. Time is valuable to him. He seeks eagerly to know the contents of a book, and is impatient of restraint and impediments. Not so the true book lover—the man or woman who is fond of bindings; to whom editions have such deep meanings; those who fondly adorn their books with portraits and autograph letters; those to whom a book has a new and separate value if it bear the name or the bookplate of some famous person. Such as these have literary affections that are quite foreign to the bookish understanding of the working professional man. As expressing the pleasures most collectors know, I presume your article was written, and I, as one of them, would offer up thanks to the writer of it.

"Studiosus" makes what seems to me an unwarranted allusion to what he obviously regards as an inconsistency between your article and the admiring attention you have bestowed upon "The Man With the Hoe." He apparently would maintain that all men must either wield the hoe or toil otherwise in stolid neglect of the refining and ennobling pleasures of life. But is "Studiosus" quite sincere? Choosing his narrow point of view, may I not ask if it seems quite right that he, in a small New England town, should be able to keep a secretary, as he informs us he does? I can well imagine the comment his "Man With the Hoe" might make on that sign of luxury—something like this: "'Ere's a writin' man an' he keeps a securtary ter do his writin' fer him. Some day, mebbe, I'll keep a man ter do me hoein' fer me." OMAR.

New York, July 3, 1899.

"COLLECTORS AND DEPARTMENT STORE BOOKS."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

On reading the article under the caption of "Collectors and Department Store Books" in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, it appears to me that the author of it has misrepresented the real conditions of the bookselling marts of to-day.

Your correspondent—who it may be stated here is the manager of the bookroom in a department store—resents many statements made by you in your otherwise interesting article, (for the regular bookshops and the "saving remnants") What you state could be said of the stores that dump old books—pardon the expression—only at Christmastide. Had you confined yourself to this riff-raff horde of periodical book handlers, the present writer would not have bored you with this protest. We all know that some fifteen or twenty years ago, when department stores began opening book departments in their establishments, their ways of selling books were very crude and their clerk service very exasperating, but can that be said now in general of the permanent book departments in the big stores? I venture to say, and many of your readers will agree with me, that they will receive as intelligent a service, may "browse at their own sweet will," will not find a lack of "bookish atmosphere"—if the latter is not a paradox—and be "charmed"—if the victim permits it and survives it—by clerks' gossip of authors, and be regaled with a clerk's estimate of a book, from a "Richard Carvel" to a W. Hays Roberts's "Longinus on the Sublime," in many a well-ordered book corner of the department houses.

A customer and even a "browser" will be shown all the little courtesies in any department store's book store that they will enjoy in what you are pleased to call the regular bookships, and, what is most important of all, they will find as varied a stock of books, and in most instances a better collection even of the more expensive books, than can be found in the average so-called bookshops.

I think it is needless to analyze your little story of the gracious bookseller's exchanging the duplicate copies of the popular book. Let me say that just at present I would take great pleasure and derive much profit in exchanging, even at list prices, copies of "David Harum" for old "plugs"—as we term books like "Trilby"—which seemingly have had their day.

Some of your suggestions on the profession—I believe many followers of the publishing interests wish their craft raised to this plane—of bookselling, however, are very good, and I shall direct the attention of my clerks to them. Now, the real booksellers, or, more truthfully speaking, the sellers of real books, are the better class of the daily press and literary periodicals, with their book notices and reviews. The writer has made a rather novel use in his book department of many of these criticisms. He has culled clippings from original sources and placed them conspicuously where they would be "a delightful line for the eye to meet." In looking over the current lot of clippings in my bookroom, I find that THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, among other of the literary papers, is well represented.

Permit me to say that, while the book stores of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia in former days were the only schools in which a young man could hope to prepare himself and acquire a general knowledge of books and editions—not merely a superficial knowledge—he can do it now just as thoroughly in any of the department stores' bookroom.

All of the heads, with hardly an exception, and many of the subordinates in these department store bookrooms, have received their training in the leading book houses of our metropolitan cities, and they have carried with them into their new field all the traditions and the culture and the genial manners which they of necessity must have acquired in the old book stores.

I sincerely hope, kind editor, in justice to the bookmen, as we love to call ourselves, connected with the department stores' book staffs—and I am not far amiss when I say we comprise a goodly number of the bookmen of the country—you will find space for this letter of mine, if no one else "of ours" more able than your humble writer has sprung to the defense of the department store books and their bookmen.

There are more counts in your indictment of us and our ways which I would like to refute, but I am afraid I have exhausted your patience ere this; however, let me say in conclusion I think the book lovers are few who have ever regretted the time spent in the modern book departments of the big stores.

THOMAS E. NOLAN.

Reading, Penn., July 4, 1899.

It affords THE SATURDAY REVIEW particular pleasure to read that Mr. Nolan has found suggestions that may be useful to him in the article which he criticises. No doubt the department stores now conduct their bookrooms with better taste and consideration than was formerly the case. It seems unlikely for one thing that buyers will much longer be annoyed by finding the red-ink stamp, "This book was bought of ——," on their title pages. But it must remain true for some time, if not always, that those book buyers who are known technically as collectors will prefer to patronize the regular bookshops. Certain it is, apart from other considerations, that in those places alone can they find books of the scarce, choice, or curious kinds. These the department stores, we believe, have not yet aspired to keep. Anything which may improve department store methods in dealing with books must render a distinct service to literature. That Mr. Nolan manages with enlightened zeal the rooms over which he presides is shown clearly in the spirit in which he finds something of good in a criticism that was mainly unwelcome to him. THE SATURDAY REVIEW desires cordially to accept Mr. Nolan as an ally in its work of increasing the influence of good literature and improving the methods by which that influence is widened.

"HAMMOCKUITY."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Concerning your article in the last SATURDAY REVIEW on "The Delights of Reading in Summer," I notice you mention therein Ashby-Sterry's "Happy Hammockuity." As I have been looking for this poem for some time, I would esteem it a very great favor if you would print the same in full in THE REVIEW.

New York, June 20, 1899. T. R. B.

"Hammockuity," by J. Ashby-Sterry, is to be found in "The Lazy Minstrel," by J. Ashby-Sterry, New York, Scribner & Welford, 1886. As requested, the poem is here given:

If you swing in a hammock the Summer day through,
And you dream with profound assiduity,
A new phase of content it will give unto you,
Which philosophers call "hammockuity."

All through the lazy afternoon
  Beneath the sycamore,
I listen to the distant Lune,
  Or slumber to its roar;
'Tis sweet to muse, to sleep or sing
  When talk is superfluity;
'Tis sweet beneath the trees to swing,
  And practice hammockuity.

Forgotten here, I would forget
  The destiny fate weaves,
The while I smoke a cigarette,
  To music of the leaves;
I wish my present lazy life
  A lengthy continuity—
Away from trouble, care, and strife,
  In happy hammockuity.

While others work, while others play,
  Or love, or laugh, or weep,
I watch the smoke rings curl away,
  And almost fall asleep;
I'd give up thoughts of future fame—
  Despite such incongruity—
I'd forfeit riches, power, name,
  For blissful hammockuity.

I hate the booming busy bee,
  Who dares to wake me up—
I wonder if it's time for tea,
  Or grateful cider-cup?
I would, I could beneath the trees,
  Recline in perpetuity,
And swing, and swing, and take mine ease,
  In lasting hammockuity.

The New York Times
Saturday Review of Books and Art.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1899.

ENGLISH AUTHORS AND AMERICAN READERS.

Against Mr. Justin McCarthy's "Reminiscences" a reviewer in The Manchester Guardian has made a complaint which is not likely to be indorsed by American readers of reminiscences, biographies, and historical studies written by English authors. The Guardian's grievance against Mr. McCarthy is that he "evidently does not overrate his reader's intelligence." "Thus," it continues, "on more than one occasion we have such explanations as 'Lord John Russell, who afterward became Earl Russell,' and 'Lord Iddesleigh * * * was known throughout the greater and brighter part of his career as Sir Stafford Northcote.' This of course avoids the remotest chance of misconception; but still one does like to be accredited with the advantage of a common education."

The complete self-containedness of which The Manchester Guardian complains accounts in a large measure for Mr. Justin McCarthy's long and successful hold on American readers. He was in this country for a couple of years as a journalist, and while here he learned the secret of presenting English subjects in a manner that has proved attractive to American readers. He has succeeded in this both as regards his newspaper and magazine work, and in respect to his longer and more ambitious historical studies, and he has in consequence held his American reading constituency longer and more closely than any contemporary British author engaged in the same lines of work.

There is good ground for the complaint that American readers have a grievance against English authors for the lack of just that self-containedness to which The Manchester Guardian objects. Every publishing season witnesses the issue in this country of numerous English books in regard to which American readers have good right to complain of the irritating allusiveness of English authors. The chief, perhaps the only, offenders are the writers of historical studies and reminiscences, and the editors of biographies and letters. Two or three instances of books issued during the last few months will serve to illustrate the nature of this grievance of American readers against English authors. Good examples are to be found in the recently published historical studies of the two Trevelyans—Sir George Otto Trevelyan's "The American Revolution" and Mr. George Macaulay Trevelyan's "England in the Age of Wycliffe."

Everybody knows that Sir George Trevelyan is steeped in the knowledge of the antecedents and characteristics of the great governing families of England, especially of those whose members were prominent in the Cabinet and in Parliament; in the naval or military service, or in the Church, during the last sixty years of the eighteenth century. He knows their territorial position and is familiar with their parks and mansions. But why should Sir George Trevelyan compel an American reader who is familiar with the general trend of English political history in the eighteenth century and who is seeking to add to his stock of information by a study of "The American Revolution" to get down a gazetteer or a handbook to the peerage to discover what, the author means when he writes of the friends of Fox, "in whose eyes Ranelegh surpassed all the gardens of Chatsworth, and the trees in the Mall were more excellent than the elms at Althorp or the oaks at Welbeck." An American reader may have a good working knowledge of eighteenth century political history without knowing that Chatsworth is the seat of the Dukes of Devonshire; that Althorp is the territorial seat of the Earls Spencer and Welbeck that of the Dukes of Portland. American tourists may know these places; but a study like that of Sir George Trevelyan goes into the hands of thousands of persons who have never been in England. The self-containedness of Mr. Justin McCarthy may hurt the vanity of a few English people; but irritation due to wounded vanity is small in comparison with the irritation and inconvenience due to an allusiveness of style which sends even ordinarily well-read people on the hunt for dictionaries of biography and handbooks to English county history.

An undue proneness to this irritating allusiveness characterizes the first published work of Mr. G. M. Trevelyan, Sir George Trevelyan's son. What could be worse in this way than the allusiveness which marks his statement of the trouble between the Bishop Ministers of Edward III., in 1371, and the House of Commons over the conduct of the war in France, rounded off as it is with the jerky and baldly allusive remark that the Bishops "were, in fact, regarded much as Lord Aberdeen's Ministry was regarded in 1855"? Mr. Trevelyan refers to Lord Aberdeen's connection with the Crimean war; but nine out of ten American readers of the present generation would be sent afield for reference books to make themselves quite sure of this allusion, which at best is an anachronism, and only in the very slightest degree helpful to an understanding of the position of affairs in 1371.

Another recent book against which this complaint of allusiveness has already been publicly made in this country is Dr. George R. Parkin's "Life, Diary, and Letters of Edward Thring." One of the New York newspapers, which has long prided itself on the fact that all its book reviews are done by specialists, describes this biography of the Master of Uppingham as "largely made up of letters and diary, and, as is apt to be the case in such compilations, many things are spoken of by allusion which are perfectly clear to the writer, but for us need interpretation." Dr. Parkin has even less excuse than the Trevelyans for allusiveness, for as a Canadian author and publicist he ought to have a better understanding of the American reading public than English authors who have never spent more than six weeks on this side of the Atlantic.

Every English author who sets himself seriously to a historical study; every prominent Englishman in politics, letters, or science, who writes his reminiscences, and every biographer or editor of letters and diaries, when he approaches his task, does so with the knowledge that if his book is of any value, it will have a circulation in the United States. Books of these kinds are in the bookshops of this country and on the shelves of American public libraries as soon as they are on the counters of English booksellers and in public libraries in England. Even if these books are not reprinted here, they are usually imported in large numbers, and in view of this fact English authors ought to keep their American reading constituencies in mind, even at the risk of being told in England, as Mr. Justin McCarthy was by The Manchester Guardian, that English readers "like to be accredited with the advantage of a common education."

MORE PATHETIC THAN BOOKS.

The world of letters contains many pathetic figures, the lesson of whose lives equals, if in fact it does not surpass, the interest and the influence of their books. The Wizard of the North, at the height of his brilliant literary career, mortgaging his mighty intellect to cancel a debt from which he might have escaped without actual personal dishonor; George William Curtis doing the same thing under almost similar circumstances right here in our own dear old money-grubbing New York; Gen. Grant's persistent and successful efforts to complete his memoirs and provide a competence for his wife, even after he had entered the valley of the shadow of death, an achievement which is not eclipsed by any of the many thrilling episodes with which his name is imperishably linked in the annals of war—familiar, yet marked examples these of a keen sense of honor and a personal heroism in circumstances under which failure to meet the test might well have been excused.

And Robert Louis Stevenson, always a wanderer on the face of the earth, not for personal pleasure or entertainment, but actually fighting for a bare physical existence—what an inspiring picture he presents of patience and sweetness of spirit, even when faced by apparently insurmountable difficulties.

All these, however, had their public already won, and past achievements furnished a firm foundation for the faith which they had in the product of their pen. Not so Edward Noyes Westcott, who has nevertheless leaped to fame at a single bound, and whose book is the most successful publication of the day. The painful circumstances under which the story was written are so well known that they need not be repeated here. But they should not be forgotten, nor should the brave and confident spirit with which he met the rebuffs of the publishers' readers. The unfortunate author's serene confidence in the success of his work has now been amply justified by the verdict of the public. His literary executor, Mr. Forbes Heermans, says that after "David Harum" was accepted by the publishers Westcott longed for its publication so earnestly that to those who witnessed it "it was fairly tragic." And, surely, for pure pathos, it would be hard to match the following extract from a letter to Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., written but a few weeks before his decease:

> If "David Harum" were to be published even without much delay, it would, in all probability, be posthumous. I have had the fun of writing it anyway, and nobody will ever laugh over it more than I have. I never could tell what David was going to do next.

The story of David Harum's life as a country banker is a highly entertaining one; the story of its author's life, particularly the closing months, will furnish a fresh inspiration to all to whom David, the rustic wit and every day philosopher, has endeared himself.

THE PASSING OF THE POSTER CRAZE.

It is often claimed that the poster, as well as poster collecting, is extremely modern. On the contrary, the origin of the poster can be traced back to the beginnings of history; although poster collecting has been a fad for less than thirty years. That posters were in common use by the Romans is a well-known fact. Mural inscriptions, the germ of the poster, were very familiar in Egypt under the Pharaohs. An early example, a papyrus, that may well be called a poster, is to be found in a collection in the Louvre. It is dated 146 B. C., and offers a reward for the discovery of two slaves escaped from Alexandria. In the time of Francis I. it is certain the poster was the most familiar form of advertisement in France. But it was only at the beginning of the present century that celebrated men deliberately set to work to make pictorial posters works of art. The few good posters produced earlier than this seem to have been the result of a happy chance. In 1836 a French artist, Lalance, produced the first really artistic poster—that for a book, "Comment Meurent Les Femmes." Nanteuil followed with a poster for "Robert Macaire," dated 1837. In 1838 Raffet did a signed and dated poster, "Napoleon de Norvins," as well as other Napoleon designs. "Le Prado," by Gauché, soon followed, and from that time on the artistic poster has been thoroughly established in France. A quarter of a century ago Gavarni was the most popular French poster artist. It is only possible to name a few of the French artists who produced good posters: Johannot, Manet, Cherét, (who is usually called the "father of the modern poster";) Grasset, Toulouse-Lautrec, Willette, Boutet de Monvel, Steinlew, and Mucha.

While pictorial posters undoubtedly existed in England before Fred Walker's beautiful "Woman in White" made its appearance, they were entirely lacking in artistic qualities. It was not until quite recently that good English posters were produced to any extent. In 1880 Walter Crane made a design in blue and yellow to advertise the Covent Garden concerts, which was very successful. Like the Walker poster, this is now very rare. Since then Mr. Crane has designed many more, most of which were very successful. Hubert Herkomer's, however, are much less attractive. In the last few years there has sprung up in England a large number of artists who have won much fame through their poster work, in particular, Dudley Hardy, Aubrey Beardsley, Maurice Greiffenhagen, the Beggarstaff brothers, and Roren Hill.

America was not far behind, either in point of time or in the quality of the work done. For do we not number among our poster artists such names as Edward Penfield, Louis Rherd, Will Bradley, Carqueville, Gould, E. A. Abbey, Francis Day, George Wharton Edwards, Kenyon Cox, and Ethel Reed, to name a few only.

There is little doubt that poster collecting originated in Paris, some twenty-five years ago. About this time Frenchmen realized that advertising might be made artistic, and thereby become all the more valuable as an advertisement. So the artist made his design. It was reproduced by lithography and hung so as to attract the attention of the passer-by, who soon grew so much interested that it suddenly occurred to some one it would be well to collect what posters could be easily obtained. So gradually the poster collector came into existence. In Paris, affiches, as they are called, are regularly published, increase in price, and go out of print. The buying and selling of posters is a regular and well-established business, Sayor being the oldest and best-known dealer. Catalogues and price lists are regularly issued, and, indeed, the value of the poster is so thoroughly recognized that stories are written in which the typical boy—poor, hungry, and cold—steals a still damp Cherét from a wall to sell for the benefit of his suffering family.

In April, 1893, Penfield made his first Harper poster, and for nearly a year we admired his designs and watched for their appearance from month to month, with no thought of collecting, until it suddenly dawned upon some one how valuable a complete set would be, and the fad grew with surprising rapidity.

The earliest poster exhibition in America, so far as the present writer knows, was given by the Grolier Club about ten years ago, the posters shown being mainly of French origin; but, beginning in 1894, such exhibitions became very common for the next two or three years.

The influence of the poster craze was almost entirely for good. Our walls and fences became things of beauty, and many of our shop windows a delight. There were, as is natural, all sorts and conditions of poster collectors. There were those who took everything, good, bad, or indifferent. Then there were collectors who were keenly alive to the artistic value of the design and its execution. Others desired only the rarest and scarcest of them all; while, in addition, was the man who devoted himself to the work of a single artist, or would have only the best French work. One French collector, for instance, has a full set of Cherét, which runs well up into the hundreds. The man of the hour, however, is Mucha, who has so far done about seventy-five designs, including those for decorative panels, book covers, and menus.

Two or three years ago, when the poster craze was at its height in America, the competition was fierce—many of the large book shops, as, for instance, Brentano's, opened poster departments; magazines were published, collectors compiled descriptive catalogues of posters in their possession, and many books were written on the subject, such as "The Reign of the Poster," by Charles Knowles Bolton; "Picture Posters," by Hiatt, and "The Modern Poster," a beautifully illustrated book, published by the Scribners. The craze became the fashion, but, like everything taken up in that spirit, has died a natural death. There are still many bona-fide collections, who value their posters as highly as ever for their artistic merit, gladly adding a new specimen whenever they find it.

But the influence of the craze, passing though it was, is apparent in many directions. Book and magazine covers, lettering, theatrical bills, advertisements, in fact, everything with which the poster could have the slightest affiliation, profited materially. Indeed, we are at this time so accustomed to good, strong decorative work in advertising of all sorts that we have almost forgotten the short time in which it has all been brought about.

While the craze in America is already a thing of the past, in England it is hardly yet at its height. And the little poster magazines and price lists are just coming into general circulation there. Up to the present time, while England can show very fine work, her ordinary book and magazine posters compare most unfavorably with the average American work.

It is quite possible that if people fully recognized what the craze and its devotees have accomplished, even if unwittingly, in raising the standard of artistic advertising in all its branches, less ridicule would attach to the pursuit.

BOOK NEWS IN LONDON.

[Copyright, 1899.]
Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

LONDON, July 7.—Crockett's story, "Kit Kennedy, Country Boy," will appear in the Autumn, as will also John Oliver Hobbes's "Robert Orange," which is a sequel to her "The School for Saints."

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Ibsen, who is thinking of writing his memoirs, is engaged on a new drama, which will be completed in the Autumn.

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Punch will be made a sixpence paper next year, and will include serious criticism of life.

***

Samuel Gordon, the author of "Lesser Destinies," is the joint author of a drama in which Dreyfus is the central figure. The piece will be produced at the Standard Theatre in August.

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Some Kelmscott Press books originally published at about $1,000 realized to-day $2,840.

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Spencer, the bookseller, offers a complete set of William Morris's works in first editions for $900.

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Mr. Kipling writes in this month's Author a long statement of his action against G. P. Putnam's Sons. He traverses the Putnams' allegation that he refused specifications, adding that at any time between March 13 and April 22 a settlement could have been made if such had been desired by the Putnams. Mr. Kipling concludes as follows:

"They have, under cover of following the routine of trade, produced an incomplete set of books, which they wish the public to accept as a complete edition of my books. They have attempted, both by the title they selected for their edition and by placing on every volume my autograph in fac simile and an imitation of an elephant's head, which is the distinguishing mark of my Outward Bound Edition, to make the public believe that their venture had my sanction.

"They have used, in part, matter written and authorized by me, in part matter written but not authorized, in part matter neither written nor authorized by me.

"They have appropriated copyright material for their own uses in their specially prepared index.

"They have tampered with a copyrighted book three years after publication.

"They have made me responsible before a public to whom I do peculiarly owe the best and most honest work that I can turn out for an egregious, padded fake.

"And all these things they did, taking advantage of that public's interest in my illness when I lay at the point of death.

"I do not see how I can permit their action to pass without challenge. It establishes too many precedents which will do evil to the honor and integrity of the profession that so far has given me countenance and profit." H. N.

1899

OUTDOOR BOOKS.

Flowers, Grasses, and Ferns.*

There is nothing dry and nothing sentimental in this book of popular botany. It is a straightforward, interesting, well-written account of the life of plants studied in the light of modern science. The subject is divested as far as possible of technicalities, and the "professional stateliness" which Agassiz so much deprecated in books on natural history is entirely lacking. The author has found her way very adroitly between the Scylla and Charybdis of text books intended for general reading—between foolishness, that is, and pedantry. She has combined the statement of the general principles evolved by the scientific imagination from chaotic masses of facts, with details that readers may observe for themselves, and with records of her own observations.

Her choice of the incidental bits of information likely to catch the attention is admirably made—how admirably can only be realized by comparison with the nine and ninety books on the same subject in which not a trace of such faculty of selection is shown. One who has no special predilection for botanical study, for example, may nevertheless be interested in learning the value from a geographical point of view of the marram grass—that it binds the mud of the Mississippi banks and gives permanence to the coast lines of the Gulf States; that certain species of it have converted marshes and half-submerged shores into firm land; that its importance as a public servant has been publicly acknowledged, the English Parliament (under William III.) having passed laws to preserve it on account of its usefulness as a sand-binder along the storm-beaten Scottish coast; Holland having done the same to hold together lands laboriously wrested from the North Sea, and our own Cape Cod having legally compelled inhabitants to turn out every April to plant marram grass for the preservation of town and harbor.

The descriptions of the habits of plants are not only given clearly and accurately, but in a way to stimulate the observation, and there is certainly no better method of arousing the interest of young students than by setting them to watch some process for the purpose of verifying a textbook statement such as that concerning the "popping" of the garden evening primrose, which opens as if it were drawing a little cork from a miniature bottle of ginger ale. An excellent example of the author's style in description is the account of the wild primrose, which has a more hesitant manner than its domesticated cousin.

"A stalk from three to six feet tall bears a profusion of long, narrow, rather coarse leaves, and above them a spire of faded flowers and buds. In the afternoon the primrose has nothing to show but fading flowers and buds, and one is reminded of 'jam yesterday and jam to-morrow—but never jam to-day.' in 'Alice in Wonderland.' The faded blossoms bloomed the night before last, the wilting ones were beautiful last night, the large buds above them will expand this evening. About sunset, or a little sooner, if the plant is in the shade, they begin to swell. The green calyx splits in four places, disclosing four lines of gold, which widen under our eyes. Then, with a start and a jerk, one narrow sepal draws backward, and the yellow corolla is revealed. Little thrills go through the bud, like the slight movement of an awakening child. A second sepal draws backward, and then a third, and with an impulse of fully aroused life the flower bursts its last bond and opens wide, showing its heart of gold. A delicate perfume is shed abroad, and by this as well as by the gleam of yellow petals the moth is lured to the flower."

The chapters of the book are arranged "to follow the waxing and waning of plant life during an average season in the northeastern United States." The plates are careful reproductions, most of them very effective, and, fortunately, not colored. The volume as a whole is one that is unusually well adapted to its purpose and absolutely free from irritating affectations of style.

Gardening and Home Decoration.*

The literature of landscape gardening has steadily increased, until an amateur householder with grounds to arrange and ornament would have very little excuse for making serious mistakes. The present book is practical and comprehensive, and the suggestions made are particularly useful for the landowner who is abundantly supplied with taste but lacks knowledge of gardening. Prof. Maynard is explicit in his directions for tree-planting, road-making, fruit-growing, the development of lawns, the destruction of insects, and so on, while he largely leaves to the individual discretion such matters as the shaping of rose beds, and massing of colors.

Among the points touched upon that are commonly neglected in books of this sort are the renovation and improvement of old homes in which trees and shrubs have been planted too closely together, unsightly fences have been erected, and walks and drives have been improperly located. A strong plea is made in favor of no fences at all, and the arguments might be applied with effect to the "back yards" of city homes. The natural desire for seclusion and the pride of possession interfere with anything like extensive co-operation in making back yards serve the purpose of city parks; but experiment has proved that where the dividing fence is removed and adjoining yards are neatly and attractively kept up, there is great compensation for the few drawbacks, even in a neighborhood where children abound.

Another public benefit upon which Prof. Maynard lays proper stress is the bordering of streets and roads by trees. "There is nothing which adds so much to the comfort of the traveling public as well-shaded streets," he says, "and a comparatively short time is required for our most rapid-growing trees to reach the size to afford considerable shade; but, whether we live to enjoy or see others enjoy their beauty and shade or not, we are certain that if properly planted in suitable soil more than one generation will be benefited by them. If every landowner would trim up and care for a few trees found growing by his roadside, or plant a few each year where none are now growing, it would be but a short time before our country would be noted for the beauty of its roadways, as well as for the general comfort and beauty of the homes of its common people."

Where economy is necessary the excellent suggestion is made of setting out fruit trees along the roadsides, as they are apt to yield well and require little care. They give less shade than elms, maples, or oaks, but a broad-spreading apple tree is not to be despised as shelter from the sun. The one shown in the frontispiece of the present book has lived, Prof. Maynard says, a quarter of a century, affording delightful shade, and fruiting every alternate year, several times yielding ten barrels of choice fruit in a single season.

The chapter on fruits is perhaps the most attractive of any to those who know the great superiority of home-grown fruit eaten when it is in most perfect condition, over the best that can be obtained in ordinary markets. Prof. Maynard's assumption that the fruit and vegetable garden deserves mention as an ornamental feature of home grounds is certainly justified, and the products of even a small area of ground have often been made, as he says, to supplement meagre incomes and provide the most healthful and appetizing food possible to obtain.

Another Bird Book.*

The book that Mr. Howe has produced breathes of the woods, the fields, the sea, the ponds, and streams, that together constitute the birds' highway. He has reveled in his contact with nature in the Winter and in the Summer. The birds have been to him a solace that is not found in the more conventional world that is known to every one doomed to dwell in cities, but out of the comparatively unknown world that he has contrived to make his own and which he has put into the pages of his book, he has gotten a charming world of pleasure that more than repays the seemingly cheerless ventures into the Winter woods, among the Summer beeches, and along the August sand dunes of Ipswich. If there is nothing of inspiration in nature to lure and allure, the parting of the virgin snow in order to penetrate into nature's sanctum is wearying. The sweet notes of a flock of goldfinches gleaning a morning meal in truly boreal style will fall on dull ears. A flock of crows that flap slowly by, their dark shadows on the snow betraying them, will seem commonplace. The song sparrow will sing softly to himself of the Spring that is to be without heed. The bluejay, the red-shouldered hawk, the nuthatch, and downy, and a number of chickadees, a flock of Winter robins feeding on the vermilion berries of the black alder by the brook; all these and others similar, will be without pleasing significance unless one is tuned in harmony with such things. Unhappy is that man who ignorantly thinks that urban life holds everything and all.

It only needs such a book as "On the Birds' Highway" to establish the fallacy of such a point of view. There is surely something among the foothills, as well as upon the higher altitudes of the towering mountains, to color life, and to give to it a zest unknown to those circumscribed by streets and walks that are cobbled and flagged. Bird songs encountered in the pasture, the orchard, or the wild wood are musical essays that are not even suggested by the opera or by the human voice otherwise. There is no such personality as a singing teacher among birds to make the bird voices harsh and mechanical; to conventionalize and make them more finished or as peas in a pod. Bird songs cannot be written on music paper. They are too wholly free and unfettered to be made to conform to our artificial scale. But even were it possible to write down these bird songs in a book, we do not want to do it. There would, in such a case, be altogether wanting the environment, which is half the charm. We all know too little of real pleasure. The woodcock is a favorite game bird, but how many, even of the sportsmen of Eastern United States, who have bagged many a brace, know of, or have listened to, their love song? Not many, surely.

How many voices of bird song are forever silenced each year by sportsmen! Many of our birds are becoming rare, because of slaughter, and in a quarter of a century will hear the last love song of the woodcock, if not of some other members of the bird family. It is a sad contemplation, because such songs as these seem to call out the gods there is in a man, and outside of sportsmen make him humble himself even before a bird, for of a certain he is without a soul who would not pause to listen and to enjoy such divine melody. The present volume does not seek competition with the more serious bird books wherein the families are scientifically noted and the species of the avi-fauna are set down and described, but is rather a pleasing record of the delights to be found in bird company "On the Birds' Highway," as experienced by the author, and as may also be experienced by those walking in his footsteps. Mr. Howe has had, so it would appear from his appendix, nearly 300 birds upon his calling list. The book is a dainty and pleasing example of bookmaking.

Nature in the Berkshires.*

Our Berkshire country is not, like the Berkshire Downs of England, distinguished by races in which shepherds roll a wheel over the slopes for the prize of a fifty-pound cheese, nor by villages which keep green the memory of men like Thomas Hughes, but it certainly has a particular charm for people who know it at all seasons from Spring to Spring. Like Dr. Holmes's triune "John," Berkshire has three personalities which Dr. Adams distinguishes as follows:

"There is the commercial Berkshire, the Berkshire of the farmer, and the manufacturer, and the merchant, and, perhaps one ought to add, the hotel keeper. And this is a country important and impressive. These smooth meadows, these uplands and vales, are not mere lawns, kept trim and neat for the benefit of visitors and idlers by the way. They bear real harvests. They yield a revenue to the purses of their owners." There is a social Berkshire—"which migrates from the cities in the Spring, and flies southward when the leaves fall and the frosts bite, just as the birds do in the forests round about Lenox and Stockbridge and Pittsfield." This has "a life of its own, brilliant, charming, intoxicating, a round of interchanges of courtesy, of fêtes and festivities, of golfing and coaching and dining." The real Berkshire, however, is the Berkshire of Nature, of woods and wild flowers, hills and brooks, and the subject of Dr. Adams's enthusiastic text and of Mr. Scott's attractive photographs.

Readers who have visited Bash Bish Falls in August, when the delicious shade of the brook valley offers refuge from a broiling sun, can hardly realize Dr. Adams's description of a sleigh ride through the same region in January, when the woods were bare of leaves and the road past Sky Farm was followed in a whirling snowstorm. "We found the lovely cascade all cased in ice," he says, "a solid rampart at its base, a thin glaze of frosted windows around its falling stream, with canopies and columns, buttresses, and abutments, for a hundred feet up the cliffs. The snowstorm whistled a lively obbligato to our comment of wonder and delight, the gale roared a deeper bass to the clear soprano of the brook. It was worth a score of languid Summer visits to stand here in the driving snow, deep in the heart of the hills, defying storm and temperature for this glimpse of the architecture of the ice." Confirmed campers-out will find little to surprise them in the chapter recording a night in the open air on the open ledges of the Dome of the Taconics, but the amateur gypsy may get practical hints as well as stimulating descriptions of starlight and sunrise from it. The book as a whole is in fact rather better adapted to the uses of the beginner in the pleasant study of nature than to those of the professional, who is apt to put into his knapsack a lazy book about men and women when he starts on his vacation. Dr. Adams's volume is one to turn over at home in a mood of reminiscence, and the pictures are an excellent aid to the memory in bringing back the impression of lovely hills and intervales, wide meadows, and deep, luxuriant woods.

Book Reviewing in This Country.

From The Washington Post.

In this country book reviewing has been carried on in a rather haphazard style. From a purely business standpoint many newspaper editors can see nothing in it. Therefore book reviewing has been neglected, except in the case of possibly a dozen leading dailies, which really devote some space and brains to original literary criticism and news. THE NEW YORK TIMES is one of these, and its SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, issued in supplement form, has rapidly taken rank among the few really critical literary reviews of the country. THE TIMES recently took occasion to compile a list of "One Hundred Books for Summer Reading," compiled from the publications of the past twelve months, and including history, biography, outdoor books, fiction, poetry, and essays. The list is interesting.

Wagner Story Books.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Replying further to the request of E. F. W., (SATURDAY REVIEW, June 24, 1899, Page 431, second column, foot,) for Wagner study books, let me add the following to what you have said: Viewed as literature, (not as music,) the following are among the best available sources of information concerning the Nibelungen Lied: Carlyle's essay in Westminster Review, Vol. XV., Page 1; same article in Carlyle's Essays, Vol. II., Page 296; Harper's Magazine, Vol. LV., Page 38, illustrated; Hedge's "Hours with German Classics," Page 25; Bayard Taylor's "Studies in German Literature," Page 101; Forister's "Echoes from Mist-Land." If available, your correspondent should examine the wood-cut illustrations in "Das Nibelungenlied übersetzt von Carl Simrock. Illustr. von S. von Corolsfeld, Stuttgart. Verlag von der J. G. Cotta'schen, Buchhandlung. In the SATURDAY REVIEW of June 17, 1899, Page 398, fourth column, you call attention (to Reginald's book) to Baldwin's "Story of Siegfried." I have not seen it.

F. LOOMIS.

Lewisburg, Penn., June 27, 1899.

*TIELD, FOREST, AND WAYSIDE FLOWERS: With Chapters on Grasses, Sedges, and Ferns. Untechnical Studies for Unlearned Lovers of Nature. By Maud Going. (E. M. Harding.) Illustrated in part with drawings from life. By S. G. Porter, and Photographs by Edwin H. Lincoln. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company, 5 and 7 East Sixteenth Street. Price, $1.50.

*LANDSCAPE GARDENING AS APPLIED TO HOME DECORATION. By Samuel T. Maynard. New York: John Wiley & Sons. 1899. Price, $1.50.

*ON THE BIRDS' HIGHWAY. By Reginald Heber Howe, Jr. With Photographic Illustrations by the Author and a Frontispiece in Color from a Painting by Louis Agassiz Fuertes. Cloth. Decorated cover. Small 12mo. Full gilt. Pages 175. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. Price, $2.

*NATURE STUDIES IN BERKSHIRE. By John Coleman Adams. With illustrations in photogravure from original photographs by Arthur Scott. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1899. Price, $4.00.

THE BROWNINGS.

Mrs. Browning's Brother Writes of the Love Letters and of the Father's Opposition to the Marriage.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

To judge by THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW and other newspapers, the general impression appears to be that I am the only member of the family objecting to the publication of the Browning letters. My brothers strongly objected, and earnestly entreated Mr. Browning in the event of his obstinacy to expunge the passages likely to give pain. That he paid no attention to their request is evident from the scurrilous attacks on my father. Mr. Browning's intention appears to have been to clear his father's extraordinary conduct at the expense of mine.

Clever men are not exempt from the rules that govern society. Far from taking the usual and correct course, Mr. Robert Browning, although engaged to his daughter, studiously avoided not only her father, but her six brothers, not one of them having the slightest suspicion of the engagement. I am in my eighty-fifth year, and cannot be far from my grave, and I solemnly affirm that the idea of an engagement never once occurred to me.

From the confinement to her bed for many years, owing to an injury to her spine, to the long illness in London, my father had ever been most tender and affectionate to her. Seldom without anxiety on her account, he has been described as a tyrant? The blow came when he was over seventy. How many of us at that age would calmly turn the other cheek to the smiter, who, by a shameful deception, had forfeited all claim on our generosity? The statement of a nameless "cousin" that my father objected to the sacrament of marriage, however contemptible, may yet be greedily swallowed. Like many others, he regarded marriage seriously, and he refused his consent when he conceived the marriage would prove unhappy. Parents constantly exercise the right, which, indeed is their duty, without being deemed tyrants and bitter opponents to marriage.

As regards myself, it matters little. The extract relating to The Examiner proves indeed Mr. Browning's possession of the "extreme delicacy" his friends claim for him. A private letter, no matter the subject or the means by which he obtains it, he publishes without the shadow of an excuse. A little vexation, however, not intended as prey to Mr. Browning, and the sneers of strangers will not change in the slightest degree the conviction that my sister loved me with all my imperfections. My sole object has been the defense of my father, one who reverenced religion, and who throughout a long life never committed one act unworthy of a man of honor. It was my imperative duty, and it has given me inexpressible pain. On the present Mr. Browning rests the scandal, and I hope it pleases him.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. J. MOULTON-BARRETT.

Jackson Town, Island of Jamaica, June 27, 1899.

International Geography.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

"A Good Lady" failed to draw me from my hole, but a "Wiseman" did. Kipling needs no defenders, but I would like to second an idea that runs parallel with one of my own.

Why cannot our children study geography in a cosmopolitan way and learn to spell and pronounce the names of foreign cities as their inhabitants do? We have heard of the party of Americans who refused to get out at Padova because they were bound for Padua. Genf, Nürnberg, and Müunchen are equally perplexing to the unenlightened. As for Venice, it is amusing to read in a short stroll the signs Venise, Venezia, and Venedig, and to be obliged to explain to the small boy that they are all one and the same place. It is useless to retort that people should study languages before going to Europe. There is a large class of very intelligent but half-educated people who can derive great pleasure and profit from a foreign trip. Indeed, Americans as a race, with their quick perceptions and powers of keen observation, are remarkably adapted for traveling. Mr. Wiseman's suggestion would save them much needless ridicule.

Why should we not pay the same respect to cities and nations that we do to individuals?

I crave the editor's indulgence for encroaching on the space of a newspaper that can print such articles as the "Joyousness of Stevenson" "Book Collecting for Small Incomes," "Joubert," and the letter about Rodin. If it is necessary to make any change in THE SATURDAY REVIEW, raise the price, but keep the form.

A. Z. S.

New York, May 8, 1899.

H. B. Stimpson's new novel, "The Tory Maid," will be presented in book form in the early Autumn from the press of Dodd, Mead & Co. In it the author has blended a love story with a background of the American Revolution. The theme is made up of a veteran of the American side of the great war telling the story of his adventures as a gallant young soldier and of his efforts to win the hand of a charming Tory maid, whose allegiance to King George brings her at times into serious dimculties.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood sends this communication: "First let me congratulate you on your delightful paper of June 24, and say that I think it exhaustive as to summer reading, and ask you at what date Hamerton issued the 'Intellectual Life.' He seems to me to be rather 'behind the age' in his remarks about women and marriage." The first edition of Hamerton's "Intellectual Life" bears date of 1873

We agree with Guy Pelton of Washington, D. C., that it is difficult to decide who is the authority to follow in the matter of a correct quotation, but we should prefer the first edition of an author's works. The quotations given by our correspondent should be as follows:

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever."
"But O for the touch of a vanished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still."
"None knew thee but to love thee,
None named thee but to praise."
"Night drew her sable curtain down,
And pinned it with a star."

"A. T. R." of Meriden, Conn., would like to know who wrote the poem from which the following verse is taken:

Have you heard the tale of the aloe plant
Away in the sunny clime?
By humble growth of a hundred years
It reaches its blooming time:
And then a wondrous bud at its crown
Breaks out into thousand flowers;
This floral queen in its beauty seen
Is the pride of tropical bowers.
But the plant to the flower is a sacrifice,
For it blooms but once, and in blooming dies.

Henry C. Bush asks whether the Australian flowers painted in water color by Mrs. Rowan, which he has seen at the Museum of Natural History, have ever been reproduced in book form.

"B. B." of New Orleans is searching for a poem called "The Pearl of the Philippines." Does any of our readers know it?

From Boston E. E. W. sends these inquiries: "1. Who wrote and where can be found the line, 'When I left thy shores, O Naxos'? 2. Who wrote and where can be found the line, 'Pale Glory walks by Valor's bier'?"

"A. W. K." sends THE SATURDAY REVIEW the verses beginning "There was a little girl," &c., about which two of our friends recently wrote asking if the verses were by Longfellow. "A. W. K." first saw them in Ayer's Almanac for 1872.

The four books in the possession of "A. R. M." have, we regret to say, very little value.

Edward Jay Allen of Braddock Avenue, Pittsburg, writes that E. L. Warner will find the "Invocation to Sleep" in Aldrich's "Poems," page 190, Boston, 1865. Mr. Allen has noted in his copy: "This collection shows how ill-advised it may be to 'paint the lily.' A number of these poems were published under the title of 'Bable Bell and Other Poems.' In this publication great changes have been made, and almost always for the worse, making the flowing rhyme seem labored and complicating the delicate thought."

Paul Temperly of Cleveland kindly informs us that Kipling's "Fleet in Being" serially appeared in England as follows: London Morning Post, Nov. 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, 1898. He also sends a transcript of the title page of his copy of the first American edition of Tennyson's poems: "Poems, by Alfred Tennyson. In two volumes. Boston: William D. Ticknor. MDCCCXLII."

The once familiar song of "The Field of Monterey" is sought for by Samuel Conkey of 430 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn.

The names of the authors of the following quotations are desired by E. M. Low of 79 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn. The second is by Pope:

The Pilgrim Fathers—where are they?
The waves that brought them o'er
Still roll in the bay.
As they rolled that day
When they landed on this shore.

Lo, the poor Indian! whose untutored mind
Sees God in clouds, and hears him in the wind.

The lines that follow, which A. S. Sands of Buffalo sends, are Thackeray's and are from his "The Pen and the Album":

I am my master's faithful old Gold Pen.
I've served him three long years, and drawn since then
Thousands of funny women and droll men.

From Port Jervis, N. Y., "I. R." writes: "Who is the author of this answer to Francis W. Bourdillon's "The Night Has a Thousand Eyes'?" I have heard it was written by 'one of the sweetest American poets':

"The sun has set,
Yet on the land still blooms the wondrous glow,
Still shine the topmost peaks, and down below
The vale is full of light,
And gloomy night
Cometh not yet.

"And, Dear, we part,
Yet, while thine image holds its constant sway,
Kindling my inmost soul, still shines love's ray,
Stronger than death is love,
From heaven above,
Heart answers heart."

Nellie E. Stanley writes from Philadelphia: "What was Tennyson's exact title?" Burke's "Peerage," 1882, gives it as "Baron Tennyson of Aldworth, Surrey, and Farringford, Freshwater, Isle of Wight."

"L. v. E." of New York writes that the poem called "Beautiful Hands," which was sent by "L. H. W." of Pittsburg, is by Mrs. Ellen M. H. Yates and was written for The Examiner and Chronicle many years ago. "The first line of the last verse," our correspondent notes, "should read, 'But oh, beyond this shadow land,' not 'shadowy damp.'" Col. Richard J. Hinton sends an interesting communication, in which he says that this poem contains echoes at least of Richard Realf's youthful style. "Furthermore," he states, "I have a little manuscript in Realf's writing, partially illegible, which contains a part of two stanzas that are almost word for word similar to those of the poem THE SATURDAY REVIEW printed."

We are obliged to Mrs. Lyman Hall of Goshen, Conn.; "M. B. T." of Mount Vernon, N. Y., and Mary Louise Bishop, who have reference to the song entitled "Shells of Ocean," which Albert E. Medway asked for. The following version, which "M. B. T." sent, is credited to J. W. Cherry:

SHELLS OF OCEAN.

One Summer eve, with pensive thought,
I wandered on the sea-beat shore,
Where oft in heedless infant sport
I gathered shells in days before.
The plashing waves like music fell,
Responsive to my fancy wild;
A dream came o'er me like a spell;
I thought I was again a child.

I stood upon the pebbly strand
To cull the toys that round me lay,
But as I took them in my hand,
I threw them one by one away.
Oh, thus, I said, in every stage
By toys our fancy is beguiled;
We gather shells from youth to age,
And then we leave them like a child.

"M. B. T." would have liked to see in the list of books for young readers the name of Jane Taylor, whose "Original Poems for Infant Minds" were long admired and dear to the hearts of several generations. Mary Louise Bishop asks for a translation of the following anagram on the name of the author of the "Rubaiyat," the name Omar being used in seven different combinations:

Sit mora, sub ramo, canit Omar, foutis ad aram;
Cui sit amor, quantum dat tibi, Roma, Maro.

"J. M." writes from Syracuse in reference to a recent query: "Edward Simes Van Zile was born in Troy, N. Y., May 2, 1863, and is the eldest son of the late Oscar E. Van Zile. He was educated at the Troy Academy and was graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., June, 1884. He was connected with the editorial staff of The Troy Times and later on the staff of The New York World for eight years. In addition to the list of his books given in THE TIMES REVIEW July 1, "The Dreamers," a collection of poems, was published in 1897. A serial, "Teufel Plct," is now running in The German-American Review, and "With Sword and Crucifix," a story of La Salle on the Mississippi, will begin in the September issue of Harper's Weekly. Mr. Van Zile married Mary Morgan Bulkeley, daughter of William H. Bulkeley of Hartford. For several years Mr. Van Zile has lived in Hartford.

"M. A. R." of Orange, N. J., asks: "Is there not a poem by a Canadian author, entitled "The House of the Trees"? We are pleased to give, in answer, Miss Ethelwyn Wetherold's charming poem of that title:

THE HOUSE OF THE TREES.

Ope your doors and take me in,
Spirit of the wood;
Wash me clean of dust and din,
Clothe me in your mood.

Take me from the noisy light
To the sunless peace,
Where at midday standeth night,
Signing Toil's release.

All your dusky twilight stores
To my senses give;
Take me in and lock the doors,
Show me how to live.

Lift your leaky roof for me,
Part your clinging walls;
Let me wander lingeringly
Through your scented halls.

Ope your doors and take me in,
Spirit of the wood;
Take me—make me next of kin
To your leafy brood.

"'Christ on Calvary.' 'Constant Reader's' inquiry may be partly solved by stating that Steuben the painter was born in Bauerbach, Baden, 1788, died 1856. His art studies were in St. Petersburg; later in Paris under Gerard and Lefevre. Historic subjects were his themes. 'The Battle of Troy' he painted on the ceiling of the second salon of the Ecole Français at the Louvre. Late in life he returned to Russia, where he painted the Cathedral of St. Isaac at St. Petersburg, part of a series on the subject of the life of Chirst. His style is dramatic and vigorous, generally somewhat overcharged and heavy. He was made a Baron and a member of the Legion of Honor. The engraver of the subject was Jean Pierre Marié Jaret; born Paris 1788, died there 1845. He was pupil of Debecourt. He worked voluminously and on very varied subjects in aqua tint, mostly for foreign markets. In the ground the forms are etched in line, and the effect is obtained by use of resin either in powder or solution; then by acid the plate is bitten, the 'pits' holding the ink in printing. Impressions of that date were colored by hand, the colors being applied with brush, sometimes with very pleasing results."

S. C. O. of Owego, N. Y., writes: "Will you kindly tell me what kind of a paper The Pathfinder is and its address? We have learned that this paper has published the diary and letters of Sepheniah Halsey, written while he was in the Revolutionary war. From letters written by Sepheniah Halsey we know this is his diary, but the original letters have gone out of the hands of the family."

From "S. C. B." comes the following comment: "I am very busy getting ready to leave for Europe, but as you ought to know what those parchments referred to in a recent number of THE SATURDAY REVIEW contained, and as I happen to know, I thought I might help you. Why, they were fashion plates, of course! How could Paul, living in out-of-the-way places, keep up his tirade against feminine adornment without fashion books. New, Paul was a very good man in many ways, but he was "way off"—even with the aid of his fashion plates—on the woman question."

The value of the book owned by W. J. K. of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, is slight. Possibly it may be worth a few dollars. It could be disposed of at auction or through a dealer in books. The engravings our correspondent asks about have little value. Old engravings have sometimes much value, but the fame of the engraver or of the subject must be considered. W. J. K. also asks: "1. Are old books more valuable if bound again in better bindings, or are they better left in the covers originally on them? 2. How can we know if an old book is of value or not? 3. Is there a list of valuable books published anywhere?" Most old books are always more valuable when finely bound, but old books of the class collected by owners of fine libraries should be left in the original vellum, sheep, calf, boards, cloth, or paper wrappers as first issued. This is the original state, and good collectors, when they are fortunate enough to secure really valuable books in such condition, generally preserve them as they are and have cases made for them. To give two examples: The first edition of Walton's "Complete Angler" would be worth several hundred dollars more in the original binding than if rebound, even by a great artist, and a copy of Poe's "Tamerlane," 1827, his first book, sold for $1,850 in its original covers, and when beautifully rebound was resold for but $1,450. Our correspondent is apparently a book lover, a reading man, not a collector of books, and it would therefore be difficult to show him why some old books have value and why others are worthless. Roughly speaking, the books printed by the world's first printers, the books of famous authors, or books relating to the history or geography of various countries, are always of great value. There are no "lists of valuable books," but Livingston's "American Book Prices Current," New York, Dodd, Mead & Co., and Slater's "English Book Prices Current," London, Stock, give each year the records of all books of value that have been sold at auction, and are invaluable.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's first book was "Passion Flowers," which appeared without her name in Boston in 1854. This is in answer to W. A. L. of Albany, N. Y.

A New York "Octogenarian" wishes to trace a poem, which he read many years ago, of which he remembers only the following fragment:

Clad in the gorgeous trappings of the East,
Not e'en Shah Abbas at his richest feast
Felt so elate as Regee Pak.
But of these trappings shorn
None so forlorn.

"What are the lines," "G. A. H." asks, "which Robert Burns wrote in a certain lord's folio Shakespeare?" We do not know that that copy of Shakespeare's works was one of the folio editions, but an old story has it that the poet saw in a Scottish nobleman's library "a splendidly bound, but sadly neglected, copy of Shakespeare," and on the margin of one of its pages wrote these lines:

Through and through the inspired leaves
Ye maggots make your windings;
But oh! respect his lordship's taste
And spare the golden bindings.

"In the article on an original Mayflower Bible," says Charles Warner, "a reader of THE TIMES ever since its commencement," "I notice that Mr. Green states that he does not know where Bridgenorth is. It is on the River Severn, in Shropshire, and about twelve miles from Wolverhampton, from which place it is a delightful drive. The country people sometimes call it 'Drop Off' on account of its being situated on a high bank, representing a miniature of the Palisades on the Hudson."

"H." of this city writes that if our correspondent who asked about the Countess Potocka will consult "any standard life of Chopin, fairly satisfactory particulars may be found of this stanch friend of the poet of the piano."

"David Harum" asks: "Does Ticknor, Reed & Fields's edition of Longfellow's collected works, published in two volumes in 1853, possess any value?" THE REVIEW is unable to trace any such edition of Longfellow. There was a two-volume edition of his "Poems" in 1850 and another in 1857.

"I have Locke's 'Nasby Papers,' 1864," says "T. A. H." of Brooklyn, "and understand it is his first book. Kindly give a full list of his writings." According to Foley's "American Authors," the published writings of David Ross Locke (Petroleum V. Nasby) are as follows: "The Nasby Papers; Letters and Sermons Containing Views on the Topics of the Day," Indianapolis, 1864; "Divers Views, Opinions, and Prophesies," Cincinnati, 1866; "Swingin' Round the Cirkle, Ideas of Men, Politics, and Things," Boston, 1867, "Echoes from Kentucky," Boston, 1868; "Struggles, Social, Political, and Financial," Boston, 1873; "The Moral History of America's Life Struggle," Boston, 1874; "The Morals of Abou Ben Adhem: Eastern Fruit on Western Dishes," Boston, 1875; "Inflation at the Cross Roads," New York, 1875; "A Paper City," Boston, 1870; "Hannah Jane," Boston, 1881; "Nasby in Exile; or, Six Months of Travel," Boston, 1882, and "The Demagogue: A Political Novel," Boston, 1891. Locke died three years before "The Demagogue" was published. He was born in 1833. We should think that his early works are difficult to secure, though their value in money is small, their auction price being about $1 or $1.50 each. But rarity is not everything in the auction room.

"What was Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's first book?" inquires David V. Hall of Cleveland. He is credited with an anonymous production, entitled "The Wonderful Story of Fuz-Bug, the Fly, and Mother Grabem, the Spider," Philadelphia, 1867. He may, however, have published previously something of a medical nature.

Forbes & Co. of Chicago, in reply to "La Rochelle," write to say: "In the current issue of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW we note your inquiry concerning the authorship of two poems. We would say that these are "Jane Jones" and "God Only Knows," and are by Ben King. Both are found in his volume of poems entitled "Ben King's Verse," published by us, ($1.25.) The volume contains 119 poems, all of the published work of the author. The book is now in its fifth thousand and third printing. We wish to take this occasion to say that THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW is the most interesting periodical on literary matters that is published. We hope that the many appeals that it remain in its present form will be granted." J. E. Clancy of Trenton, N. J.; Anna Closet Csemegin of Beach House, Quogue, L. I., and J. Harlin of 149 West Eighty-sixth Street, also write in answer to "La Rochelle," that the author of "Jane Jones" and "God Only Knows" is Ben King, and that the poems may be found in a collection of his verses published within the last few years.

T. E. Benson of Brooklyn inquires: "When was the first edition of Herman Melville's 'Typee' published? I have an edition of 1847." "Typee" first appeared in New York in 1847, in two volumes.

From 704 Forsyth Place, Savannah, Ga., Miss Ruth Kayton sends this communication: "What is the significance of the Corycian Cave on Mount Parnassus? Is Theodore Roosevelt a descendant of Theodore Winthrop? Where can I find Sydney Lanier's description of the Alamo?"

"A. S. G." asks: "Can any of your readers explain the meaning of the line, 'Fair Science frowned not at his humble birth,' in Gray's 'Elegy'?"

"H. F." wishes to find a story which appeared within the last year or two in one of the magazines entitled "The Story of the Opal," and desires especially to have published the quatrain that ran through the story.

A copy of Whistler's "Gentle Art of Making Enemies" is sought for by D. M. Curtin of 53 Monroe Street, who also asks what the nature of the book is. Our correspondent should have no difficulty in obtaining Whistler's book at any large book store. The book is a witty, satirical account of Whistler's art career, and abounds in personalities. Though a clever and even brilliant production, its most important portion is that devoted to the famous Ruskin-Whistler case, when Whistler sued John Ruskin for libel, the great critic having unfavorably criticised one of his pictures.

The quotation on the plaque which J. H. James desires to place is from the old ballad of "The Children in the Wood," and is to be found in Percy's "Reliques," Vol. III. The exact quotation is:

Thus wandered these poor innocents,
Till death did end their grief.

THE SATURDAY REVIEW thanks "E. H. H." of Brooklyn, H. Anderson, Mrs. J. Colman Logie of 358 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, "A. C. T." of Connecticut, and "M. L. C." of this city, who have written to this effect.

We would suggest that James Warren of 198 Nassau Street, Brooklyn, ask of any prominent bookseller for William Howard Russell's works on the Crimea campaign. Though widely read at one time, these books should not be out of print now; but, if so, are not to be considered rare, and copies should be easily secured.

A. H. Ross of 456 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., has failed to find in the New York bookstores "Six Years Aboard a Man of War," which contains a description of life on the British frigate Macedonian during the War of 1812. It was published about thirty years ago. Does any of THE SATURDAY REVIEW's readers know where a copy can be secured?

From Flat Rock, N. C., "T. C." writes: "Can you inform me who was the author of a little poem entitled, "It is July," and where the poem can be found? I am under the impression it was written by a D. J. Tilden.

Is a poem somewhat similar to "Beautiful Hands," entitled "My Mother's Hands" known to any of our readers? Helen Mae Pierce Gallagher of the New Amsterdam, 331 Amsterdam Avenue, is in search of it.

Nellie A. Hiers of 235 Dean Street, Brooklyn, writes in answer to "F. E. H.": "The line 'Men are all mosaics of other men' is from Dr. Henry Drummond's 'Greatest Thing in the World,' first part of 'The Alchemy of Influence.'"

Who wrote and published about thirty years ago a series of juvenile books dealing with the adventures of some children called Carleton? One book of the series was entitled "Dick Duncan." Mrs. H. W. Cane of 62 East Eightieth Street is the inquirer.

"Sirdir" writes that the lines asked for by Albert E. Midway are from an old song called "Shells of the Ocean."

THE SATURDAY REVIEW some time ago published an account of the writing of the lines beginning "I know a little girl," &c. A New York "Reader" and "L. M. S." of Atlanta, Ga., may be interested in the account:

I am not sure whether this poem and others like it can be found in any of Longfellow's collected works, but he wrote it. Miss Blanche Roosevelt while preparing "The Masque of Pandora" for the operatic stage was invited to make a long visit at Longfellow's home in Cambridge. One Summer evening while sitting on the piazza with the good, kindly poet Miss Roosevelt, having mentioned some of the nonsense verses then current in the newspapers, ventured the opinion that the very silliest of these were the lines beginning "I know a little girl," &c. While she was repeating the objectionable verses a member of the family who had not heard the previous conversation, came upon the scene, and said, as the lady concluded, "Why, those are Mabel's verses." And then it came out that Longfellow the author of "The Building of the Ship," had written the lines for the amusement of one of his grandchildren.

BOWDOIN.

New York, Feb. 16, 1898.

G. A. Mowbray of 254 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, asks: "Can you tell me the probable value of a book entitled 'Remains of Sir Walter Raleigh,' London, 1681, and in good condition?" Editions of this book appeared in 1657, 1661, 1664, 1669, and 1675. The correspondent has, therefore, the sixth edition. Its rarity doubtless is great, but its value is comparatively small. A copy, in calf extra, sold in London in 1890

1899

at the Gaisford sale for £1 11s. Theré do not seem to be any other quotations.

The first English version of the beautiful story of "Aucassiss and Nicholete" was made by E. J. W. Gibb and privately printed in Glasgow in 1887. Mr. Gibb gave the original French text. F. W. Bourdillon's version, it is true, was published before Mr. Gibb's, but the latter's translation was made first. Andrew Lang's version came later. This is in answer to E. L. Waring of Philadelphia, who asks which was the first English version.

Katherine Kautz writes from Albany: "Probably your correspondent, 'Ignoramus,' in inquiring after the 'Countess Potocki,' has in mind the distinguished Polish amateur songstress Countess Delphine Potocka, whose singing at the bedside of the dying Chopin at the composer's own request forms one of the most pathetic incidents in the history of genius. If so, he may find some references regarding her in Frederick Niecks's authoritative 'Life of Chopin, Vol. II.' The Countess was one of Chopin's most sympathetic and dearest friends, to whom he dedicated a number of his most beautiful works. In a note, quoting from Sowinski's 'Musiciens Polonais,' Niecks has the following: 'She had a beautiful soprano voice, and occupied the first place among the amateur ladies of Paris. A great friend of the illustrious Chopin, she gave formerly splendid concerts at her house with the old company of the Italians which one shall see no more in Paris. To cite the names of Rubini, Lablache, Tamburini, Malibran, Grisi, Persiani, is to give the highest idea of Italian singing. The Countess Potocka sang herself according to the method of the Italian masters.'"

Hardy, Pratt & Co of Boston, writing on the same subject, says: "If this refers to the Countess Potocki who was Hélène Massalska, afterward Princess de Ligne, we would inform 'Ignoramus' that 'The Memoirs of Prince Charles de Ligne' published by us, has considerable about her. Mme. Vigu-Le Brun painted her portrait. The original or a copy of it is in the Berlin Gallery, and our book contains a photogravure of it. We hope before long to send THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW a copy of the book for review."

Writing from Boston on the same subject, N. G. says: "In the case of the Countess Potocki, 'there never was no sich a pusson.' The Countess Potocka, wife, after much tribulation, of Count Potocki, was the wife of Prince Charles de Ligne, whom she married May 25, 1779. She fell in love with Count Vincent Potocki, who rejoiced in the possession of two wives, one divorced and remarried, and another still his legal proprietor, but the Prince Charles de Ligne was killed by an Austrian cannonball in 1792, and the Countess Potocka, actually in possession, was bereaved of a son, and, broken with grief, consented to a divorce and Count and Princess were married—after a fashion. They neglected some essential formalities, and the power of the Empress Catharine had to be invoked in their favor. She legalized the marriage and pronounced its three children legitimate, but all of them died, and the Count and Countess led a rather stormy life until 1815, when she died. Also the chief event of this period was the marriage of Sidonie de Ligne, the Countess's daughter, to the Count's son. Her husband once more wooed his second wife, but died before his wedding day, which seems sad.

Our correspondent G. N. sends from Boston the following note: "Is not E. W. Winthrop's statement that a very interesting account of St. Ives in Cornwall may be found in 'Christie Johnstone' a heterophemy? Christie lived three miles from Edinburgh, and Mr. or Miss Winthrop must have been thinking of some other story of the herring fishery.

"The 'department store' which gave away a picture of 'The Princess [sic] in the Tower,' with the motto, 'Thus wandered these poor innocents,' did not greatly reduce its annual profits. Possibly 'Princess' for 'Princes,' is an error in the Review composing room, but the combination of a Shakespearean picture and a motto from the mournful ballad of 'The Babes in the Wood' is the consequence of a blunder by the potter. Nobody would buy such plates, and so the 'department store' keeper paid a trifle for a ton or so of them and gave them away."

"Myths of the Old Testament."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

A letter appeared in your last issue of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW entitled "Myths of the Old Testament." It is the first of the kind I have seen for some time, and I trust it will be the last. There is no originality in the views expressed, any more than there was in Dr. Abbott's side show of Jonah and the whale. I am sure your readers have no desire to be regaled with "chestnuts."

Let us read the Bible carefully for ourselves, if we so desire, and form our own conclusions. Why cram other people's "myths" down our throats?—myths sometimes more difficult to swallow than Jonah and the whale, both at once. This individual freedom of thought is what we call "liberal." Let those who are everlastingly canting upon "broad views" and "narrow views" practice more frequently what they so loudly preach.

We have all heard something of gravitation, geology, and astronomy at school, and some of us afterward at college, but it is not necessary to obtrude a few crude ideas on these subjects upon your readers. Let gravitation "bury the hatchet" at the bottom of the stream and so please some sensitive students of science; and let Balaam and his long-eared friend wander away into the wilderness and be lost forever, so as no longer to disturb the siesta of those who are void of understanding. What care we, who believe in the "spirit" of the Book and not in the "letter" only. Most of us have crossed the "pons asinorum" and do not worry our friends with every problem we meet, but rather, student-like, enjoy quietly our investigations into those knotty subjects which meet us in our journey through life.

In the matter of the serpent, your correspondent is faulty in his logic. I would like to see him place his remarks as they now stand, in the form of a syllogism.

We "ask for bread" in THE SATURDAY REVIEW, and generally get it. Please do not give us a "stone."

J. P. A.

Montreal, June 7, 1899.

GREAT LETTERS.

Some Recent "Saturday Review" Papers—George Eliot's Material for "Mr. Gilfil's Love Story."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In looking through my library of TIMES SATURDAY REVIEWS I recently enjoyed an evening of unmitigated pleasure—an evening devoted to the delights of desultory reading, a thought here, a paragraph there, and now a whole essay that had given pleasure on its first reading and upon re-reading only intensified that feeling. This pleasant pastime, serving as it did to revivify the literary instinct and to produce a hunger for a wider and deeper knowledge of all that is great and good, tended also to "make assurance doubly sure" that THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW is "a liberal education in itself."

The pleasure inherent in this re-reading of old magazines is akin to that experienced in re-reading a bundle of old letters, though the tender personal memories evoked by the letters may often produce in the reader a feeling

> That is not akin to pain,
> And resembles sadness only
> As the mist resembles the rain.

Yet underlying this pensive feeling is a chastening influence to which one yields to the betterment of his soul. Speaking of letters, is there in the whole realm of literature a charm greater than that which attaches to letter writing? Herbert Paul's delightful article on "Great Letter Writers," printed in the REVIEW about a year ago, does ample justice to this interesting topic. His facile pen ranges from Cicero, "the father of letter-writing," to the men and women of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Of Byron he says "No one ever felt after reading one of Byron's letters that he could by any possibility improve it." He calls Cowper's "Letters" "the glory of the English language." Gray's scholarly epistles, too, are given their due meed of praise. Mrs. Carlyle's brilliant letters and Lady Mary Wortley's pen pictures of scenery and of persons as portrayed in her correspondence are noted, as well as the letters of the historians Gibbons and Macaulay, in both of which there are a spontaneity and a simplicity that belong to "great minds at ease." Speaking of Gibbon, the author says: "He had too much courtesy and too much self-respect to become slovenly when he had not to think of posterity or the printer. All the resources of his imperial intellect were for the time at the disposal of his correspondent, man or woman, relative or friend." To those interested in this subject the field is a wide one, with an ever-increasing area. Thackeray says Southey's private letters are worth piles of epics.

Joel Benton, in his most interesting review of Fitzgerald's "Letters and Literary Remains," tells us that "these letters furnish a mine of minute information not to be found in cyclopedias," and adds, "The letters are, in fact, literature and biography in matchless wedlock." In connection with this another quotation from Herbert Paul is in order: "If this century, now so near its end, had no other title to remembrance, it would deserve distinction for having produced the letters of Charles Lamb and Edward Fitzgerald." And speaking of the latter he says: "He did not write often or much, or from a sense of duty, or to get an answer, or to discharge a debt. He did not even write because he had something to say—a fatal habit. He wrote because he could not help writing." Then we have Walpole's letters and Matthew Arnold's and the Carlyle-Emerson epistles and Swift's "Journal to Stella," and a host of others, among them Dorothy Osborne's letters to William Temple, of which Dorothy Furman wrote such a charming review in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW some time ago. And now we have those inestimable letters of Robert and Elizabeth Browning.

Recently I have been reading with interest "The Chevereis of Cheverel Manor," being a series of ingenuous letters written in the eighteenth century, mostly by the lady of the manor to her husband during their enforced absence one from the other. It was from this family and their fortunes that George Eliot drew the materials for her pathetic tale, "Mr. Gilfil's Love Story."

The originals of Sir Christopher and Lady Cheverel, for they were not the creations of the novelist's brain, but had real flesh and blood prototypes, were Sir Roger and Lady Hester Newdigate of Arbury, Warwickshire. The lady whom George Eliot described as stately and haughty, "with a cold, gray eye," and a tone of authority, must have been in reality, judging from her sweet and affectionate letters, a most lovable woman, fulfilling her duties as wife, sister, and friend in the most charming manner.

Sir Christopher is depicted with more truth to the real Sir Roger, presumably because he had the traits of disposition and the personal appearance which would insure his popularity with his tenantry and dependents. However, the original Sir Roger differs from the Sir Christopher of the story in being a well-known classical scholar and benefactor to Oxford, of which facts his inferiors probably took no account, and so there was no tradition of it among the country people; but his biographer tells how the Newdigate prize for poetry was founded at Oxford: "To the University of Oxford he was a steady friend and frequent benefactor. * * * Among his testamentary bequests was the sum of £1,000 on trust for an annual prize for English verses on ancient sculpture, painting, and architecture." The prize was brought forward in his lifetime, when he expressed two conditions only, that there should be no compliments to himself, "if there is it will make me sick.") and that the number of the lines should not exceed fifty. When he was asked, "Will you not allow another fifty?" "No, no," he said, "I won't tire them in the theatre." Later on he observed on the same subject: "Our great fault is want of compression. The best of Horace's odes and the finest Psalms are seldom more than about that length."

The Caterina of the story was Sally Shilton, whose beautiful voice captivated the music-loving Lady Newdigate, and, in consequence, she was adopted by that lady and given the advantages of a musical education, being taught by the lady's own master, Motta, the original of "Sarti." Sally married Bernard Gilpin Ebdell, Sir Roger's chaplain and vicar of his parish. It is probable that "the little syren," as Lady Newdigate and her friends called Sally, may have experienced some love disappointment of which Lady Newdigate was ignorant; at all events we have no mention of such an episode in Lady Newdigate's letters, though we do hear of Sally being sent to Lisbon for the benefit of her health when she was about eighteen years of age. It is possible that this change may have been made for the cure of a wounded heart. At all events it was a grief to her friends that her delicate health would not permit her to become a professional singer. It could not have been with Mr. Charles Parker, Sir Roger's presumptive heir and the original of Captain Wybrow of the story, that Sally was in love, for she was only eleven years old when he married Miss Anstruther.

The Lady Cheverel of George Eliot's story was Sir Roger's second wife, and I quote her first letter to him just after their engagement, when she was still Miss Hester Mundy. (It begins without formal address.)

All Friday & yesterday I pleased myself with the idea that by to-night's post I sh'd write you a very saucy Letter; two very tollerable nights rest had done more towards calming my spirits & easing my Heart than all your generosity, tender affection, & every healing Balm you strove to administer could effect. I have really been a very rational creature, last night went through a most furious presentation at Lady William's & did not so far expose myself as to make your very good friend & mine, Miss Conyers blush for me. I have gone about my business with composure & flatter myself I have remembered everything you have said to me tho' my endeavours have not in everything succeeded, but business shall have no part in this Letter, my friends think I have taken too large a dose of it to-day & to that they attribute my present aching Head, but the truth is I was last night unable to command my Anxious thoughts to Rest. The pleasing prospect before me one moment promised me a Life of happiness with ye most worthy, estimable & agreable Man in ye World (nay, was I not afraid you wd from the short knowledge we have had of each other suspect my Sincerity) I wd add the only Man upon Earth that I think could make me truely bless'd. Ye next moment Rocks appear'd which made me think, the greatest of which are my own unworthyness, and ye utter impossibility of my Ever obtaining any better hold of your affections, than what your blind partiality now gives me & which I much fear will diminish as you become more clear sighted. Yet you shall never upraid me with having deceived you. I confess that I do not, nor ever will deserve you, so you had better consider what you are about; & take a little more time to consider than you seem inclined to do. I must thank you for a most flattering, soothing and pleasing Letter, but dare not attempt to answer it. Indeed my good Friend and Sister in Spring Gardens with whom I dined charged me to write but Little and then go to Bed, in both which I obey her in hopes that a good Night will inspire me with so much pride and impertinence as I was possess'd of yesterday. Good night my dear Friend, accept the affectionate thanks of a most grateful Heart and which is wholelly

Yrs H. M.

Monday night.

Whenever she was absent from her husband Lady Newdigate was in the habit of keeping a daily journal and sending it to him. The following is a portion of her first letter to him as his wife:

Wednesday 2 o'clock.—In about 16 hours I hope to have the first Letter my Husband ever wrote me (for Lady D. sends to Rugby from whence they come early) & I just recollect this to be ye 1st time I ever addres'd you in ye Character of a Wife & yet it seems so natural that I can hardly believe it. I find there is no need of practice on my Side to make ye pen run glib (do you understand that word?) therefore I entreat you give me no more opportunities of wearing out my fingers & your Patience in this way.

I have nothing of consequence to say but to remind you of your promise to be careful of yourself & to return to me as soon as possible. In that persuasion I shall be happy until the time arrives. Last year at this time I was so without knowing that you ever existed; see the mischief you have done me.

We read Gibbons [sic] last night & this morning has gone I don't know how. We were late at breakfast, then had prayers read by ye tedious Curate, after that a short walk which has brought us to ye end of the morning. * * *

I have been thinking what you shall bring me from London Town, and have determin'd it shall be a steal Chain for my Watch. I will have nothing else for I shall not have a Want or Wish when I get you back again.

I have got "Spieghero gli affetti miecl" from Mrs. Mundy; it is pretty and suits my present humour but not my abilities. I have try'd it but find it beyond me & is so in every sense, & so & so your dear Becky leaves you to imagine how much and how sincerely she is

Yours

HESTER NEWDIGATE.

Sir Roger kept his wife's correspondence tied up in separate packets and dated, each representing an absence of a few days or a few weeks.

It seems that in 1805 King George III. projected a visit to Warwickshire, and there comes to the good old Sir Roger a friendly, courteous invitation from Lord Aylesford to meet the King at his home, to which letter Sir Roger replies in the following courtly fashion:

Arbury, 3rd July 1805.

Dear Ld Aylesford,—

I am at a loss to express my gratitude to your Lordship for your obliging invitation or my regret in being forced to decline that honor, if I had been able I should not have fail'd long ago to acknowledge your repeated goodness, by paying my respects to your Lordship at Packington. But I have not for a long time gone farther from home than my Parish Church. A grow yeaker every day, & in my 87th year I am neither to me able to join the splendid Court at Packington. But no one can be more truly thankful for the honor of his Majesty's visit to the county, or join more sincerely in prayers and heartfelt wishes for a long continuance of his health and reign over us.

With your Lordship's permission, Mr. Newdigate will wait upon you at Packington in the afternoon of the 17th to make my apology to the King and offer of duty and service as a Magistrate and Major of volunteers. Sensible how great a burden will be laid upon you, I flatter myself you will not take it amiss the liberty I have taken of sending this by Barrs, my steward, with orders to make inquiries in your Lordship's family whether anything that Arbury can furnish may be agreeable or useful upon this great occasion.

In my stores I have a tolerable crop of peaches, nectarines, and grapes and pines. To send you fish is to send coals to Newcastle, but if perchance your stews were deficient I have plenty of good carp ready at all times. If my butler or any of my servants can be useful you will command them.

One thing more occurs to me, knowing how greatly music is in favor, you will perhaps entertain your royal guests with a concert or private airs, in which case give me leave to remind you that I have in my neighborhood a most charming little Siren who would be highly honored by your Lordship's commands, as will Mr. Ebdell, her husband. If you approve and will fix your hour, I will prevail upon her to take my chaise to wait upon you, and bring her back again.

I will not take more of your time than to assure you that it will give me real pleasure if in any respects I can contribute to your Lordship's pleasure or convenience. I am, my Lord, your affectionate and much obliged humble servant,

R. NEWDIGATE.

"In the end, the King's proposed visit fell through," so these courteous offers were not needed. To conclude, we can say with the editor of these letters and with George Eliot, regarding her "Scenes From Clerical Life," that we hope they may "gladden and chasten hearts in years to come."

HELEN CHURCH.

Brooklyn, June 20, 1899.

Of Owned and Borrowed Books.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

About the most pitiable creature in this world, be he embryo or actual millionaire, is the man whose whole mental energy and leisure are devoted to the acquisition and consideration of wealth. For such a man the world-famed books exist but in his library—never in his thought. They make a goodly array of pretense for his learned friends to see and serve for decorative purposes in the composition of a room. Through his patronage, notwithstanding, the mechanical parts of bookmaking gather encouragement and advancement. Consider, on the other hand, the energies and aim of the humble student whose sparse income is at once the despair and the delight of his ever-active mind. Among his two or three score of favorites in the undisturbed seclusion of his garret he may draw the very effluence of departed zeal or feel the throbs of God-given power pulsate through his heart. The serious student must now and then sound the plummets of his own being and in such earnest moments he realizes a considerable access to his spiritual stature. He remodels his life, or should, according to the net results of his broadening powers of perception. If a rational creature were asked, Which would you prefer to be, a man who, possessed of a well-chosen library, gave as little evidence of refinement in his talk as his mind—of enriched ideas—or the man who, blessed with the similar fountains of knowledge, showed in his conduct to others neither charity, nor sympathy, nor even interest, let alone disinterestedness, would he not probably despise both characters, and prefer the student for whom literature is a living reality, and life a succession of avenues through which may be evolved approximate rendering of the beautiful, the true, and the good? Years ago I developed a habit of burrowing among the dust-laden shelves of second-hand bookstores, a tendency I have always indulged, and believe I always shall. My first find in delving the other day was an old Blackwood's Magazine, superbly bound and well-preserved, which cost only the nominal sum of 10 cents; my next was a copy in good condition of Hawthorne's "Mosses from an Old Manse," in which was also embraced a number of his best tales, and finally a torn and well-thumbed volume of Ruskin's "Mornings in Florence," the two latter costing only the above-named sum apiece. 'Twere better at such trifling expense to own such books than to borrow them from a library for a stated time. A solid body of technical knowledge and a masterly style of criticism were contained in the first—the effusions and sympathies of a spirit highly etherealized, and which find amplest expression in "The Artist of the Beautiful," were enveloped in the second, and in the third could be found described the grave portents of too much realism in art and the various relationship and affinity between beauty, sublimity, and moral grandeur.

A book may lie for months upon our table or on the crowded book shelf until by the visitation of a favored mood we acquaint ourselves with its real meaning and beauty. Books should be our constant companions, not transient acquaintances, and while there is a great body of fiction which may be absorbed and utilized in a given time, it is generally true that a really great work must grow upon the imagination and heart like any other human intimacy. We do not know our friends in a couple of weeks, neither can there be disclosed to our rapt gaze the lifetime visions and ideas of a seer in such a short space of time. On certain occasions I hunger for Emerson's thought, at other times nobody but Montaigne satisfies me. For condensed and apt expression I search the pages of Addison and Burke, for the musical ideas that so sweetly attend upon repose the essays and poetry of Goldsmith. If my imagination lies fallow under renewed impulse, I court the suggestions of Shelley or the fine wrought fancies and wisdom of the mighty Shakespeare. In such a way do we gather the real usefulness of a library, and whoever has not yet enjoyed the qualms and thrills of excitement that pledge about the formation and steady growth of one's library, has yet something to live for and experience.

J. F. P.

New York, June 28, 1899.

BURNS AND CLARINDA.

A Scarce Book About Them Published in New York in 1843.

"Burns and Clarinda," a rare volume, published in 1843 by "Robert P. Bixby & Co. of No. 3 Park Row, opposite Astor House, New York," now lies open before me. It is of course known to curious readers and students of Burns, but in its entirety it is known but to very few.

Clarinda was Mrs. McLehose, a very silly, pretty woman, (like many of the loves of the poets,) whom Burns found in Edinburgh in 1787, living apart from her husband, who seems to have been a worthless creature, while his wife, although a flirt and a vain woman, continued to enjoy the respect of her neighbors, especially those who were not jealous of her, to the end of a very long life, although she did not escape calumny. Nor can we wonder that Mr. McLehose suffered the pangs of jealousy. This book and memoir, compiled by her grandson, seems to confess to the fact that McLehose, the husband, his grandfather, was a worthless character, but he does not give the idea that Mrs. McLehose was blameless. To the world at large she is chiefly valuable as having inspired in Burns that immortal verse which Lord Byron puts at the head of "The Bride of Abydos,"

> Had we never loved sae kindly
> Had we never loved sae blindly,
> Never met, and never parted,
> We had ne'er been broken hearted,

which Walter Scott says "is worth a thousand romances," and Mrs. Jameson, adding to Scott's remark, herself confesses: "But in themselves, they are a complete romance. They are the Alpha and Omega of feeling, and contain the essence of an existence of pain and pleasure, distilled into one burning drop." Certainly the whole poem beginning

> Ae fond kiss and then we sever
> Ae farewell—and then forever,

has always been the dearest property of fond lovers since Cupid made the world his own and Burns became his interpreter.

But Burns's letters, although always poetical, recall so much the "staid, antiquated time of the closing years of the eighteenth century," when, as Talfourd says, "the Muses had not yet formed sentimental attachments in Germany, or flirted with revolutionary France, or renewed their youth by drinking the spirit of the lakes," that one can scarcely read them with a grave countenance. Here, for instance, is one excerpt taken at random:

> Some days, some nights, nay, some hours, like the ten righteous persons in Sodom, save the rest of the vapid, tiresome, miserable months and years of life. One of these hours my dear Clarinda blessed me with last night,
>
> One well spent hour
> In such a tender circumstance
> Is better than an age of common time for friends.

She having reproached him with admiring Satan, he says: "My favorite feature in Milton's Satan is his manly fortitude in supporting what cannot be remedied; in short, the wild, broken fragments of a noble, exalted mind in ruins. I meant no more by saying he was a favorite hero of mine."

Burns had been introduced to Mrs. McLehose by a good-natured gossip, Miss Nimmo, and he was always apparently protected by that lady from the anger and caprices of his lady loves, for he had many in Edinburgh. The ploughboy was always a gentleman, and apologizes pathetically the next morning if he had been drunk the evening before, an event which did not infrequently happen, but one amusing result is observable. The lady was always quite ready to forgive, and, although very religious, and mingling a great deal of John Knox Presbyterianism into her sentimental nonsense, had no idea of giving up her faulty lover, although she is constantly requesting him: "to be cautious, to be pious, to be good, and to forget his Clarinda," and so on. She even tells him that her attachment she had early revealed to her clergyman and even taken his advice upon it—which does not seem to have been very good advice.

But when Burns, after spending several months in Edinburgh, returned, in 1788, to begin his farming operations in Nithsdale, he received from "Daddie Auld" his certificate as the husband of Jean Armour; but he had, soon after he reached Mauchline, privately acknowledged her as his wife. A serious quarrel then took place with Clarinda (naturally) after this incident. As the editor guilelessly observes: "This friendship remained in abeyance until his visit to Edinburgh in November, 1791," when it broke out afresh. But the correspondence was resumed very much in the spirit in which it had gone on before the break, and he writes in 1791 these exquisite lines to her, which, let us hope, Mrs. Burns did not see:

MY LOVELY NANCY.

> Thine am I, my faithful fair,
> Thine, my lovely Nancy,
> Every pulse along my veins,
> Ev'ry roving fancy.
>
> To thy bosom lay my heart,
> There to throb and languish,
> Tho' despair had wrung its core,
> That would heal its anguish.
>
> Take away those rosy lips,
> Sweet with balmy treasure,
> Turn away thine eyes of Love
> Lest I die with pleasure!
>
> What is life when wanting Love?
> Night without a morning,
> Love's the endless Summer sun
> Nature gay adorning.

One can forgive Burns all his sins after reading these lines. Allan Cunningham has asserted, in his "Life of Burns," in referring to these and other love letters of Burns, that "in general, the captures of Sylvander are artificial and his sensibility assumed; he puts himself into strange postures and picturesque positions and feels imaginary pains to correspond. He wounds himself to show how readily the sores of love can be mended, and flays his body like a devotee to obtain the compassion of his patron saint." They both talk much of "sensibility," making one very glad that that word has gone out of date, and their talk is bombastic, according to the fashion of the time. Here is his apology for addressing her as "Clarinda":

> You cannot imagine, Clarinda, (I like the idea of Arcadian names in a commerce of this kind,) how much store I have set by the hopes of your future friendship.
>
> I don't know if you have a just idea of my character, but I wish you to see me as I am. I am, as most people of my trade are, a will-o-the-wisp, being the victim too frequently of much imprudence and many follies. My great constituent elements are pride and passion. The first I have endeavored to humanize into integrity and honor; the last makes me a devotee to the warmest degree of enthusiasm in love, religion, or friendship, either of them or altogether as I happen to be inspired. 'Tis true, I never saw you but once, but how much acquaintance did I form with you at that once! * * *
>
> O, Clarinda, shall we not meet in a state, some yet unknown state of being, where the lavish hand of Plenty shall minister to the highest wish of Benevolence and where the chill north wind of Prudence shall never blow over the flowery fields of enjoyment? If we do not, man was made in vain!
>
> And so on. "The lavish hand of Plenty" never reached poor Burns, although a kind relative named Lord Craig made up to Clarinda for the lack of a McLehose, who, though reveling in "plenty" in the Island of Jamaica, refused to remit the amount of the house bills incurred by his wife and children. They were supported for years by Lord Craig. Nothing is so amusing, in this extraordinary volume, as the glimpses given, in the letters of Clarinda, of the sordid and economical life in the closes of Edinboro town, which she led in common with many ladies of her time.

Her grandson says of her "that she was very fond of society, and in company five days out of seven," from which we must concede that she was a good deal of a gadabout. Indeed, she does not make altogether a very favorable impression on the reader.

In 1787 the building of the new town of Edinburgh was not far advanced, and the people were content to live in alleys and courts, satisfied with small rooms and diminutive windows, where one had much opportunity to watch a neighbor's doings. It is funny to read, as one gets going, in Mrs. McLehose's most impassioned love letters to Burns, instances of Scotch thrift: "I shall be happy to see you to-morrow or Friday. I hope you will come afoot, although you take a chair home. A chair is so uncommon a thing in our neighborhood that it is apt to raise speculation; but they are all asleep by ten."

This pretty young flirt, separated from her husband, living with young children in what was called an "entry," doubtless had much reason for prudence; but "though on pleasure she was bent, she still had a frugal mind," and begs of Burns to not "pay the letter carrier, as she fears he charges them both, and also that he might be known as the writer of the letter."

All can be forgiven of Clarinda, however, but her dissertations on Calvinism. They are unquestionably dull, and are such evident efforts on her part to salve over a part of her conduct, which she knew to be unmistakably wrong, that it is almost an insult to one's common sense to read them. In one letter she writes:

> Ah, my friend, our early love emotions are surely the most exquisite. In riper years we may acquire more knowledge and sentiment, but none of these can yield such rapture as the dear delusions of heart-throbbing youth!

Then she immediately swings off:

> One thing alone hurt me in your last letter—your avowal of being an enemy to Calvinism. I guessed it was so by some of your pieces, but the confirmation of it gave me a shock I could only have felt for one whom I was interested in. You will not wonder at this when I inform you that I am a strict Calvinist, one or two dark tenets excepted, which I never meddle with. Like many others, you are an enemy to Calvinism either from never having examined it with candor and impartiality or from having met with weak professors, who did not understand it, or from hypocritical ones, who made it a cloak for their knavery.

He certainly knew one very "weak professor." She then goes on about "conviction, of understanding and peace of mind," praises his "uncommon power of mind," hopes that he will not let "other females drive Clarinda from his thoughts," and then adds that "Charming Clarinda must now resign herself into the arms of Morpheus," and in a P. S. adds: "Don't detain the porter. Write when convenient," and in P. S. No. 2: "I shall probably be in your square this afternoon. If your room be on the street, I shall have the pleasure of giving you a nod. I have paid the porter and you may do so when you write. I am sure they have sometimes made us pay double. Adieu! Clarinda."

The grandson, Mr. McLehose, or William Lachlan, as he chose to call himself, while a resident of the United States in 1841, put his own family name at the head of his rare and interesting volume, and did a great service to literature, perhaps, by the publication of these very curious letters, but little to the memory of his grandmother.

Allan Cunningham published the letters of the poet to Clarinda in his eighth volume of the poet's life. He then desired to add those of Clarinda. But Mrs. McLehose, then grown to be an older woman, (she survived her poet lover forty-five years,) and the mother of a sober son, who was a writer to The Signet in Edinburgh, probably saw the impropriety and the incongruity of publishing these youthful indiscretions. She seems to have made a most decent ending as a fine old Scotch lady, fond to the last of tea parties and of admiration, Calvinism and "reciting of the Paraphrases," a sort of Scotch Countess of Quiechoi, a more refined Lady Hamilton, a woman only remembered now because of her good or evil fortune in having been loved by one of the great men of her day and one of the poets of all time.

One of the most inconsistent of her many inconsistencies was, however, her determination to pay a visit to her neglectful husband, in 1792, at his luxurious home in Jamaica, where, at Kingston, he filled the responsible office of Clerk of the Common Pleas, at a salary of £1,000 a year. He sent her £50 for this journey, and at the end he gave her £21 to come home with. She found another lady in her place, of a darker skin than her own, and after suffering indignities of every sort, in three months she returned to Edinburgh and to the Burns correspondence. The world owes to this incident in her troubled life Burns's most beautiful lines, addressed to her after her departure:

MY NANNIE'S AWA.

> Thus in her green mantle blithe nature arrays,
> And listen the lambkins that bleet o'er the braes,
> While birds warble welcome in ilka green shaw,
> But to me it's delightless, my Nannie's awa.

He sent her three beautiful songs besides the "Lament of Mary, Queen of Scots," which is dedicated to her. She was one of fortune's favorites thus far. Such compliments fall at the feet of few women as fell to Agnes Craig, alias Nancy McLehose. She was said to be very pretty in early youth, with red hair and beautiful teeth, and her lover often refers to the pleasure it would give him "to again put his arm around her lovely waist," from which we may infer that she had a nice figure. Indeed, one of her own little snapshots, in one of her letters to him, would seem to assume that this was a beauty on which she prided herself. She seems to have become very jealous of a certain Miss Nairn, or Napier, for whom Sylvander had been so indiscreet as to express an admiration, and she writes to him:

> You carry your warmth too far as to Miss Napier. She is sensible, lively, and well liked, they say. She was not to know that Clarinda was divine, and therefore kept her distance. She is comely, but a thick, bad figure, waddles in her pace, and has rosy cheeks.

A feminine touch is that: "She was not to know Clarinda was divine." The lady's letters are much the longest, and she follows poor Burns up with a sharp stick as to his religion and his potations. She will not let him alone, although occasionally he apparently pants for Peggy Chalmers and other Edinburgh beauties. It is the old, old story of woman's weakness, which should never be revealed except to the eye of the lover. Alas that it must be to his. Let love letters perish, or else let them remain unsigned. They are not good "general reading."

Some of Burns's letters are exceedingly beautiful. When he lets himself go and talks love pure and undefiled, then he is immortal; but when he "talks through his hat," as the boys of to-day would say, and is trying to answer Clarinda's egotistical self-posing, he is very stilted. Here are specimens of both sides of him. The prettiest love letter is this:

> I cannot go out to-day, my dearest love, without sending you half a line by way of a sin offering; but believe me, 'twas the sin of ignorance. Could you think that I intended to hurt you by anything I said yesternight? Nature has been too kind to you for your happiness, your delicacy, and your sensibility. Oh, why should such glorious qualifications be the fruitful source of woe. You have murdered sleep to me last night! I went to bed impressed with an idea that you were unhappy and every start I closed my eyes, busy fancy pointed you in such scenes of romantic misery that I could almost be persuaded you are not well this morning.
>
> I send you a poem to read till I call on you this night, which will be about 9 o'clock. I wish I could procure some potent spell, some fairy charm, that would protect from injury, or restore to rest, that bosom cheer, "tremblingly alive all over," in which hangs your peace of mind.

There spoke the great heart; the poet thought. It is the genuine lover we see. And in another letter he says very prettily: "I have been preening the wings of your 'Blackbird,'" a poem of hers. Clarinda was a poetess, and sent him her poems to criticise, which must have been a trial to a lover, himself a real poet, and here is a specimen of the "talking through one's hat":

> Before you ask me why I have not written you, first let me be informed by you how shall I write you? "In friendship," you say, and I have many a time taken up my pen to try an epistle of friendship to you, but it will not do. 'Tis like Jove grasping a popgun after having wielded his thunder. When I take up the pen recollection ruins me. Ah, my own dearest Clarinda! Clarinda! what a host of memory's tenderest offsprings crowd on my fancy at the sound! But I must not indulge that subject.

Perhaps "it were as well" not to, as tenderest offspring of another sort were crowding the poet's chimney corner. He writes her of the birth of his twins, and "one named for him," and thanks her for "twa wee sarkie" which she has sent to them. A homely Scotch following this of the German simplicity of Goethe's last present to the Frau von Stein, to whom on his deathbed he sent a sausage.

W. SHERWOOD.

1899

SCOTT'S FIRST LOVE.

Williamina Stuart, How He Met Her and Always Loved Her.

In The Century for this month Mr. F. M. F. Skene, in an article entitled "Sir Walter Scott's First Love," tells of the early romance in the life of the great author. There always has been a certain amount of curiosity in regard to the relationship between Williamina Stuart (after Lady Stuart Forbes) and Walter Scott. Was the lady not Walter Scott's first love, and perhaps his only one? In 1827 Sir Walter wrote in his private journal: "What a romance to tell, and told it will one day be, * * * but the dead will feel no pain." Did he refer to Williamina Stuart? Many have been the surmises as to the exact name of the woman the man loved. Was it "Margaret," as it is found in "The Lay of the Last Minstrel?" or was it Matilda in Rokeby? Sir Walter wrote Miss Edgeworth that Matilda was the sole one of his heroines in whom he attempted "to picture the appearance and character of her he had so loved and lost."

It is from internal evidence and from correspondence that Mr. Skene shows conclusively that it was Williamina who won Walter Scott's heart, and apparently forever. There had been an intimacy of many years' standing between Sir Walter's mother and Lady Jane Stuart, the mother of Williamina. The young woman was but seventeen when Walter Scott became acquainted with her. The two young people had gone to church, and on leaving down came a heavy fall of rain. The prosaic umbrella offered by Walter Scott brought the two together, and from "the first hour," writes Mr. Skene, "the charm * * * she exercised over Walter Scott was instantaneous and irresistible." The two young people lived near one another, and so came about the intimacy. Talented and beautiful as was Williamina, she may have had many suitors.

Walter Scott was, however, undoubtedly by far the most ardent and devoted of all the aspirants to her favor, and no deeper, truer love was ever offered by one human being to another than that with which he worshipped Williamina Stuart for three long years in silence—in silence because Scott was extremely diffident.

Scott had the world before him. He was unknown. He had not even then written "Lenore," that adaptation from Bürger. He was simply a young advocate making his way to the bar. His prospects were by no means brilliant.

He dared not by an open avowal risk the terribly critical question on which his fate depended. According to his own words,

> "Silent he loved. In every gaze
> Was passion—friendship in his phrase."

Walter Scott's father was keen-sighted, and saw his son's troubles. Who can tell whether Walter Scott did not ask his father to help him? Anyhow, it seems as if Mr. Scott did call on Williamina's father and laid the matter before him, "saying frankly that he did not wish the matter to go any further without the express sanction of the lady's father." Sir John, it is quite possible, threw cold water on love's flames. Walter Scott's passion was intense, his despair terrible.

It was Mr. Ruskin who rather laughed at the idea of Sir Walter Scott falling in love like any other ordinary man, for Ruskin declares that Scott never knew l'amor che move il sale l'altre stelle. Mr. Andrew Lang combats Ruskin's estimation of Sir Walter Scott. Mr. Lang refers to this love of Scott for Williamina, and he quotes this sentence of Sir Walter "There are few who have not broken ties of love, secret disappointments of the heart to mourn over."

Mr. Skene takes up the defense for Williamina Stuart, because there have been many calumnies about her. It has been said that she encouraged Scott, then dropped him when a richer suitor presented himself. There is a letter extant of the lady's. She tells Scott that he has her friendship, but there is no word of love mentioned by her. She even expresses the wish that amicable relationship should not be severed. Then Scott, though his heart may have been broken so far as the showing of his love for Miss Stuart went, held himself strictly on his guard. It was about this time that his "Lenore" was produced, and "a beautifully bound and ornamented copy" was presented to Miss Stuart through a friend of both. Even after that he made a visit to Sir John and Lady Jane at their country seat, but it was the last one he ever paid to them. Perhaps Walter Scott made the mistake of merging Miss Stuart's respect for him into affection.

Williamina married Sir William Forbes, a very good and proper gentleman and a personal friend of Sir Walter. Lady Stuart Forbes lived in perfect happiness with her husband for thirteen years, when she died, in December, 1810, and from that day, so far as society and the outer world were concerned, Sir William Forbes may be said to have died with her. His friendship for Walter Scott never ceased, for does not Scott tell us how when in financial straits Sir William called on him "with all offers of assistance?" and he adds: "In what scenes have Sir William and I not borne share together? It is fated our planets should cross, though, and that at periods most interesting to me. Down, down, a hundred thoughts."

Sir Walter married, but it was rather a marriage "de convenance." There was affection, respect between man and wife, but, as he wrote it, "it was something short of love." It must have been a relative of the author of this most interesting article, "Mrs. Skene," who was asked by Sir Walter to accompany him on a visit to the mother of Lady Williamina Forbes, and Mrs. Skene told Lockhart how deeply affected were Sir Walter and Lady Jane. Some short time before the death of Lady Jane he paid her a second visit, and he kept a touching record of it, for he wrote:

> I went to make another visit and fairly softened myself with recalling old stories till I was fit for nothing but shedding tears and repeating verses all night. This is sad work. The very grave gives up its dead and time rolls back thirty years."

In a notice of "Lady Louisa Stuart," with selections from her manuscripts, which appeared in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of June 17, there is a letter of Lady Louisa addressed to Lady Montague and written two years after Sir Walter's death, (1833,) in which she refers to the subject of Scott's early passion. The beginning of the letter reads:

> I have learned the name of the lady, poor Sir Walter's first and perhaps only love; * * * you will be surprised to hear it was Sir John Forbes's mother. * * * Sir Walter was heard to say that after her marriage, he withdrew his waking thoughts from her, but nothing painful ever happened to him that he did not dream of her before it. Remember the passage about dreaming we read the other day in the "Lady of the Lake." He read it to us at Buchanan in private, and, I recollect, spoke with a thrill about the renewal of feelings (long hushed) in a dream.

How "David Harum" Became Known.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In a recent number of THE SATURDAY REVIEW there appeared a letter written by me in answer to one by a writter who signed himself "Holley," and who indulged in sneers at Westcott's "David Harum," demanding to know how the book had been boomed into popularity, making the point that its immense sale was due to a systematic process of log-rolling and not to its own merit.

In my reply I spoke of the book's literary value and said that far from booming the novel its publishers, Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., had "seemed to me tardy" in advertising it as it deserved.

Soon after the publication of that letter I was approached by a friend, who remarked that he believed me mistaken in my last assertion, and an argument ensued to decide which I volunteered to call upon the Appletons and ask for the facts in the case. This I did at the earliest opportunity, and was kindly permitted to examine their records, from their advance notice of the work to some special advertising, done when the book actually had become a popular success. This examination proved most conclusively that the publishers of "David Harum" believed from the first that the book was what the reading public has adjudged it to be—an extraordinarily clever one. The advance notice which the publishers sent out stands itself as a discerning appreciation of Mr. Westcott's work—the book's title was a frequent "top liner" in the company's most expensive advertising, critics were quoted at length in their advertising matter, and special and unusual efforts were made to bring the book before the public.

This being the case, it seems to me only fair to state the facts in THE REVIEW in justice to Messrs. Appleton & Co., whom I had formerly mentally accused of a lack of perspicacity in the matter.

Lest, however, the writer whose views I undertook to refute should consider me as retreating from my former position, I wish to state that I was assured by the publishers of "David Harum" that their experience has taught them that no amount of advertising, however far-reaching and persistent, will ever make a poor book either a popular or a financial success.

CHARLES HAYDEN CHURCH.
New York, June 20, 1899.

Another Witness.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

May I be one of the "great cloud of witnesses" to testify to the pleasure and benefit conferred by the publishers of this paper—THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. I cordially indorse the sentiments of J. T. W., Jr., of Cincinnati, in the issue of July 1, especially saying: "Do not change its form," and I would add, so valuable as that is to many readers with feeble and rheumatic hands, to whom magazines, with their heavy loads of advertisements, are well-nigh impossible. Such a one subscribes herself gratefully yours. M. E. B.

Newport, R. I., July 3, 1899.

Trolley Trips.

What are the possibilities of the trolley? When Mr. Wells writes of locomotion in the year 3000 he makes 100 miles an hour within the electrical capabilities. Save a short gap, it is reported that you can travel all the way from New York to Philadelphia by trolley at a ridiculously small cost, and that shortly the entire line will be constructed. Katharine Abbott is the author of a prettily made up pamphlet entitled "Trolley Trips: Historical New England Coast, Connecticut Valley, Long Island Shore, Narragansett Bay, and Mount Thom." This little work is published by the author at Lowell. There are well-written descriptions of all notable places and the landmarks. The illustrations are many. In addition there is a map with all the trolley routes.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

A "Saturday Review" in New York Sixty Years Ago.

Sixty-three years ago Andrew Jackson was President of the United States, Broadway shop windows were just beginning to glisten with gas, and The New York Mirror was published at the corner of Nassau and Ann Streets. The editors were George P. Morris, Theodore S. Fay, and N. P. Willis. Like THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, The Mirror was a Saturday journal "devoted to literature and the fine arts."

Here and there outside events are commented upon—the prevalence of pigs on Broadway, the City Hall clock is not illuminated—but in turning the leaves of the two carefully bound volumes before us we find their columns for the most part devoted to the doings of contemporary authors and artists in the years of 1835 and 1836.

Let us dip into the "literary gossip," of which every number has an ample allowance. Here we are interested to learn that "there is no foundation in the report, so industriously circulated, that John Quincy Adams is writing a fashionable novel of high life in Washington." We are glad that the report was unfounded, and that Adams left us his "Diary" instead, which is worth more than any amount of high-life fiction.

There are evidences of trouble with J. Fenimore Cooper, that most troublesome of writers for his critics and reviewers. There had been some exploiting of his literary profits in The Mirror's columns, and Cooper resented this as an intrusion on his private affairs. The creator of our boyhood's fascinating Indians had evidently not caught on to modern advertising methods.

Mrs. Trollope's lively book on American manners had given mortal offense about that time. Like all the Trollopes, she was an exceedingly numerous writer, and the sins of her first book are visited on all its succeeding children. Each one comes in for a rap. Her "Belgium and Eastern Germany in 1833" has just come out, and the notice says: "This renowned old woman [Mrs. Trollope] is very civil to the Germans (save and except as to their smoking) and prates very learnedly of pictures, statues, and buildings."

Preceding the announcement "that Bulwer's new novel, 'The Last Days of Pompeii,' will be produced in a few days in magnificent style at the Bowery Theatre," is a deprecation of the present fashion of dramatizing popular works of fiction. The Bowery manager of that day knew his business, however, as "that sort usually do," and his great success is chronicled in a later number.

Other foreign work is mentioned, but for the most part the claims of native literature are sturdily upheld, and the editor notes, with decided satisfaction, that of the seventeen new books recently published by the Harpers, nine are original productions by American authors, "Outre-Mer," by Prof. Longfellow, being one of them.

Washington Irving, it seems, had just bought a house with about ten acres of land, three miles south of Tarrytown, "and we are informed that it is the design of the proprietor without changing the style or aspect of the premises, to put them in complete repair, and occupy them in complete retirement from the business and bustle of the world." This was Wolfert's Roost," afterward christened "Sunnyside," far famed for its picturesque beauties, and perhaps also from the fact that an American author from the profits of his pen could buy and keep a house in 1835.

From this cheering prosperity the editor, two weeks later, drops deep and dolefully into a jeremiad on "the decline of poetry:" "Byron, Scott, Goldsmith, Coleridge are dead, or writing only prose, and a race of pigmies has succeeded—Landon, Blessington, Tennyson, Pollock, Satan [why this slur?] Montgomery."

This was quite bad enough, although Tennyson did manage to grow to a very respectable poetic stature, and the article closes in this melancholy strain: "Discredit seems to have fallen on the name of poetry; publishers shut their eyes when it is mentioned, and booksellers turn pale at the unwelcome sound."

The Academy of Design exhibitions, then held in Clinton Hall, are liberally noticed. A "group" by the President, Mr. S. F. B. Morse, "is evidence of his improvement since his last visit to Italy." "Toper Asleep," by Daniel Huntington, comes in for faint praise, as "the work of a promising youth."

But The Mirror modestly confesses to some lack of surefootedness in the domain of easels and brushes, and takes a safe course by commending everything pretty evenly. On the last page, however, the opinion is decidedly expressed "that the omnibuses have destroyed Broadway with their Jehu drivers, and that the streets are as dirty as possible. Oh, for the time when the Croton shall bathe them with its pure and crystal waters."

On May 23, 1835, The Morning Herald, published by Mr. Bennett, first saw the light, and it is pleasing to learn "that its appearance is stamped with the impress of gentility, and the editor has no doubt that it will become a powerful organ of instruction to those citizens whose means or inclinations do not permit them to wade through the columns of our overgrown contemporaries." This last is especially good, since Brother Bennett was not long in becoming an "overgrown contemporary" on his own account.

Presidents Jackson and Van Buren are both under suspicion of being the authors of an anonymous novel named "Bluebeard." Think of "Old Hickory" writing a novel! The editor is very considerate toward his correspondents, and warns them against indulging in the "Rose-Mathildaish" style of poetry, of which he finds overmuch on his book-table. Speaking of The Sunday Morning News, which had evidently made a place for itself, he "is free to confess that, despite his apprehensions of the consequences of such an innovation upon old-established usage, it is shown that a Sunday journal can be made the vehicle of disseminating sound information and instruction in morals and literature and become an auxiliary to the pulpit."

Harpers had published a Latin life of George Washington by Prof. Glass. The professor, it seems, "had snatched leisure hours of his task to make the life of the Father of his Country familiar to the scholars of Europe." A most laudable literary effort. Then we read a notice which is positively comical:

> "Augusta Chronicle. The able editor of this journal has in the kindest manner pointed out some intermeddling on the part of our correspondent with the vexed question of abolition. With religion and political discussions we have nothing to do. Slave emancipation at the South is a question with which The Mirror should not interfere at all. Will our friend of The Chronicle oblige us by giving the substance of this paragraph to his readers?"

After this piece of very humble pie, the editor again takes heart of grace and right nobly defends himself against the "Protestant Vindicator," which "charges us with impiety, skepticism, and indifferentism for the heinous crime of embellishing our pages with the representation of a new Catholic chapel at Cold Spring on the Hudson River."

John Howard Payne, the unlucky poet of "Home, Sweet Home," had been arrested down in Tennessee, and his happy release is chronicled. What the trouble was is not mentioned, only that he defended himself in ten columns of The Nashville Register. Shortly afterward, he is heard from "in the far West procuring materials for his contemplated periodical."

Of G. P. R. James, author of "Darnley," "Richelieu," "The Gypsy," &c., we read: "Upon his shoulders has fallen the mantle of Scott as the high priest of fiction." It has fallen off since then. W. Gilmore Simms also wears a mantle of his own, "and the last works of this brilliant South Carolina novelist, 'The Yemassee' and 'Guy Rivers' are attracting the attention which they deserve." Paulding was thought to rank with Irving as a distinctively American writer. Fenimore Cooper is evidently disliked, and the titles of his books are found to be unattractive.

But the editor has a progressive soul and very often gets away from his desk. He walks up Broadway and thinks it ought to be lighted with gas; crosses Fulton Ferry, and says emphatically that a company owning such a valuable franchise might provide separate boats for the animals. With their horses, cattle, geese, live stock, and dead stock, they compare laughably with the interior of Noah's Ark. "Steam passage to England is a thing that sooner or later must be rendered practicable. Let us New Yorkers immortalize ourselves by first accomplishing the project," he exclaims with a burst of municipal enthusiasm.

Altogether, we find in these two volumes of The Mirror a very faithful reflection of the state of literature and the fine arts in this rather raw Republic in the up-hill days of 1835 and 1836. Yet The Mirror courageously maintains a most cheerful optimism and finds the very best proof that the love of letters is no longer confined to Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, but has crossed the Alleghanies, in the fact that he has numerous subscribers in New Orleans and St. Louis and among the largest towns on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers.

JESSE C. JOY.

LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S QUARTERLY.

At length it may be stated on authority that the first American publication day of Lady Randolph Churchill's guinea quarterly is only a few days hence. In England the periodical will appear with the title, "The Anglo-Saxon, a Quarterly Miscellany and Review," but in the United States it will be known simply as "The Anglo-Saxon Review," and thereby hangs a tale—the tale which explains the delay in publication. The literary contents of the first number will be as follows:

Introductory by Lady Randolph Churchill.
Note on the Binding of the Volume, by Cyril Davenport. [Each issue of the quarterly will appear in the reproduction of some famous binding.]
Stories by Henry James and Gilbert Parker.
Notes on the Portraits, by Lionel Cust.
A Poem, by A. C. Swinburne.
A Poetical Drama, by John Oliver Hobbes.
An Essay, by Lord Rosebery. [This will be of a political-biographical nature.]
Articles by Prof. Oliver Lodge and Siatin Pasha.
Essays by E. V. B., C. E. Raimond, and Whitelaw Reid.
Letters of the famous Georgians, Duchess of Devonshire.

And now as to the tale of delay: It seems that a Boston publishing house had forestalled her Ladyship's agent, Mr. John Lane, and had already copyrighted the title "Anglo-Saxon Magazine," thus cutting off the right to use the name for her Ladyship's American edition. After numberless conferences between Lady Randolph Churchill and the promoters of her enterprise, it was finally decided to call the American edition of the quarterly simply "The Anglo-Saxon Review." The Boston publication established its title a short time after Lady Randolph Churchill made her first announcement. This is not the first time that Mr. Lane has been unfortunate in this respect. When he was about to issue an American edition of The Studio, that beautiful magazine of fine and applied art, he discovered that there was already an American publication in the field known as The Studio. Mr. Lane was forced to call his The International Studio. Some attempt was made to buy out the title rights, but the figure was curiously high. It has not transpired whether similar negotiations were opened with the owners of the Boston publication.

One word more about The Anglo-Saxon Review: Here is a partial list of the American subscribers: Mr. Joseph H. Choate, Col. John Hay, Lady Curzon of Kedleston, Lily Duchess of Marlborough, Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, Mr. John Davis, Mr. Eugene Hale, Mr. John J. Ingalls, Mr. Truxton Beale, Mr. Louis L. Lorillard, Mr. W. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. W. W. Astor, Mrs. Ralph Vivian, Mrs. Henry White, Miss Ronalds, Mrs. Cadwalader Crogers, and Mrs. Cleveland Dennison.

STRAY TOPICS.

The Great Rejected.

Now that "David Harum" has made such a tremendous hit with the public, after being rejected by several houses, the usual crop of paragraphs derisive of publishers' readers for their lack of perspicacity will doubtless make their appearance, and again will the changes be rung on the old, old story of the difficulty of the unknown writer to secure a fair hearing in the publishing world. All of which, of course, is nonsense.

When this is said, however, the fact must be admitted that the publishing guild has made some astonishing misjudgments as to the popular taste, and a chapter devoted to "rejected manuscripts" would prove one of the most interesting sections of the "curiosities of literature" of our own time.

Mr. James C. Derby, whose lifetime association with the foremost publishers and writers of America put him in a position to speak with authority upon this subject, in his interesting reminiscences, published a few years ago, gives many instances of rejected manuscripts becoming widely popular books upon publication and, of course, bringing fame and fortune to their writers.

Miss Muhlbach's novels were offered to almost every publisher in New York and declined, finally being published by the Appletons. The friend of our youth, "The Wide, Wide World," was rejected again and again in manuscript, and the publisher who finally put it upon the market did so against his "better judgment" and to please his very aged mother, who was greatly taken with the story. Mr. Robert Carter, whose firm was for many years the Misses Warners' publishers, once declared somewhat grimly that he was the first publisher to reject Miss Warner's book, and that he had read the manuscript himself at the solicitation of the author's father, one of his personal friends, at that time a practicing attorney in this city. The authors of "Rutledge" and "Stepping Heavenward" had a similar experience, both stories being put upon the market with great timidity and achieving immediate and emphatic success. Marion Harland met with similar difficulties, and as for Mrs. Stowe and "Uncle Tom's Cabin" the fate of that American classic was a doubtful one for some time after it—with difficulty—found a publisher.

Julian Hawthorne is himself the authority for the statement that "Archibald Malmaison," one of the best-selling products of his pen, was refused by nearly all of the foremost publishers of Boston and New York. McMaster's "History of the People of the United States," was rejected by the publishers' readers to whom it was submitted, and "a distinguished littérateur" passed an unfavorable verdict on the work. Finally Mr. Appleton himself read the manuscript, came to an opinion diametrically opposite to the judgments previously rendered, published the work, and the results we all know.

The subject might be pursued much further and innumerable other instances given, but it has gone far enough to show that the publishing fraternity is not exempt from the errors of judgment which pertain to the rest of fallen humanity. And that is quite enough.

Sale of Egyptian, Greek, and Roman Antiquities.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodges of London have just sold a remarkable collection of Egyptian, Greek, and Roman antiquities, which had been brought together by Mr. W. H. Forman.

In antique glass, the following were the leading pieces: A cinerary urn, of good form, with double-looped handles and cover, highly iridescent, 15 inches high, £15 10s.; a cup, of millefiore, body traversed by a broad band of yellow paste forming a cross, and outlined with purple and white lines, 2 inches high, 3½ inches diameter, £25 10s.; a cinerary urn, of globular form, with boldly mounted lip of brilliant purple color, 9 inches high, 30½ inches circumference, £17, and a disk of early Christian glass, probably from a bowl, with full-faced bust of a youth draped, etched in gold, 1 inch diameter, £16 10s.

Bronzes, Greek, Etruscan, and Roman.—Mounted warrior, a fine group, and "one of the most important examples which has come down to us of Greek bronze work of the sixth century B. C.," total height of group 9⅞ inches, £265; a boy from an equestrian group, and apparently a pendant to the preceding, but the horse is wanting, 6 inches high, £33 12s. These two bronzes were found in a tomb at Grumentum, in Lucania, and were sold together at the Hotel Drouot with the Pegervary-Pulszky collection, when they realized 6,150f., or about £206. A warrior, standing with right hand uplifted, 4¾ inches high, £23 10s.; siren, a charmingly modeled figure with long hair, delicately engraved with the point, wings folded, 3½ inches high, £60; stand of mirror in form of a figure of Aphrodite, wearing a sleeved Ionic chiton of soft material with long pendant earrings, and a broad stephanè, two erotes float in the air toward her, 10 inches high, in excellent condition, £215; another, in the form of a statuette of Aphrodite, or a divinity standing on an okladias, wearing a Doric chiton with apoptygma, the whole delicately engraved, 10⅛ inches high, £210; mirror, supported by a figure of Aphrodite, standing, holding a lotus bud in right hand, wearing a long-sleeved chiton, the back of the mirror elaborately carved, the centre having a winged gorgon, 15⅜ inches high, £145; Silenus, with torch and ascos, standing at full height, 10 inches high, £80; Poseidon, a nude, powerful figure, with hair in thick shaggy masses, and beard in heavy ringlets, 12 inches high, a fine bronze, remarkable both for its size and excellent condition, £340; Zeus, a figure with heavily waved hair, and beard falling in massive ringlets, 6⅜ inches high, imperfect, £83 11s.

Athena, standing, wearing a soft chiton arranged in fine folds, helmet tilted back, 7 inches high, £11; Aphrodite, standing on right leg, with left leg bent, hair parted and gathered back under a fillet, 12⅝ inches high, £180; another, nude, standing, arms bent and raised slightly on either side, hair surmounted with a high diadem, 12⅝ inches high, £112; another, (Venus pudica,) looking to her left, wearing a stephanè and armlets, hair knotted at back, 7½ inches high, £105; Hermes, standing on right leg, holding a purse shaped like an ascos in his right hand, 11¼ inches, £63; this was in the Herts sale of 1850, when it realized £5; Hercules wrestling with Antaeus, the former of the powerful "Farnese" type, with short crisp hair and beard, 6½ inches high, £41; warrior, a youthful figure in a modeled cuirass, 8¼ inches high, £160; nude, youth, perhaps an athlete, standing on left leg, 13¼ inches high, £74; Lar, (probably,) with right leg advanced, clustering curls wreathed with flowers, both arms wanting, 6¼ inches high, £185; a priest, a beardless youth wearing a radiated head-dress and a short mantle around the waist, 12½ inches high, £60; Aphrodite and two erotes, probably forming a part of a lararium, the goddess wearing a high crenellated stephanè with engraved patterns, the erotes at her feet, 9½ inches high, £90; Helios, a full-grown nude youth, with chlamys twisted over the left shoulder, 7 inches high, £35.

Dionysos, figure of a nearly full-grown smiling boy, wearing a nebris inlaid with silver, and diminutive panther at his left side, 6½ inches high, £27 6s.; Dionysos, leaning on a young satyr, and represented as a full-grown youth of effeminate form, with long hair, standing in a pensive attitude, 7 inches high, £57 15s.; Eros, springing forward, hair parted in the middle, the eyes have been inlaid with silver, wings wanting and otherwise imperfect, 16¼ inches high, £475; mirror, supported by a youthful winged female figure, a Lara, whose wings extended aloft are attached to the circumference of the mirror, the reverse with an engraving of Eros as a carpenter, 13 inches high, 6⅞ inches in diameter, £68; candelabrum, on three feet, figure of a young satyr forming the base of the candelabrum, an admirable specimen of Greek bronze work of the early part of the fourth century, 20¼ inches high, £130; helmet, with nasal and cheek pieces of high square type, the edge perforated, 9½ inches high, £43; another, of the form usually known as Etruscan, thick brim decorated with an engraved band of linear patterns, 8½ inches high, £24; and head of young Tiberius broken from a statue, the hair carefully modeled, the pupils of the eyes incised, 7 inches high, £135.

Glazed ware—A vase of vitrified steatite, enameled with a lustrous green glaze, 3¾ inches high, £34. A bronze cat of Pasht, the eyes inlaid with colored glass, probably of the Ptolemaic period, 6½ inches high, £30; another, of unusually fine modeling and condition, the ears with gold earrings, the eyes gold, 7 inches high, £53. A portion of a papyrus roll, with part of the Book of the Dead, inscribed in 74 vertical columns, 60 inches long by 14½ inches wide, £50.

Vases, with black figures on red ground—A Hydria, the design, in panels, of the contest of Hercules with Triton, 19 inches high, £32; another, with the contest of Hercules and Triton, £47; this was in the Samuel Rogers sale of 1856, when it realized £51; another, designs, in panel, horses watering at trough, which appears to be of Ionic form, &c., 17¾ inches high, £51; this was also in the Rogers sale and realized 34 guineas; a calpis, with Hercules fighting three amazons, 17 inches high, £13 5s; this cost Mr. Forman 3 guineas in 1852; an amphora, with spout on shoulder and one below the body, with design of Theseus and Minotaur, 14 inches high, £36 10s. This realized 90 guineas at the Rogers sale; another, with triple-reeded handles, with design of Ajax with the body of Achilles, 17¾ inches high, £32; another, with similar handles, with Dionysos and his following, &c., 17 inches high, £25; another, with similar handles, with Hippolyte and archer, &c., 18 inches high, £31; another, with a bearded man holding a spear, 16 inches high, £34; this realized £7 10s at the De Bammeville sale in 1845; another, with broad handles with flanged edges decorated with ivy pattern, with Heracles leading captive the Cretan bull, 20 inches high, a remarkable vase which "may certainly be ascribed to the hand of Andokides, of whose painting it is a typically characteristic specimen," £100; this was also in the De Bammeville sale of 1834, when it realized £11; another, with similar handles, the design of Achilles dragging the body of Hector, &c., 20 inches high, £58; from the Hertz sale of 1850, when it realized £87; another, with similar handles, with design of Hercules in quadriga of Athene, &c., 19¾ inches high, £38; at the Hertz sale this was purchased for £15 5s.

A Critic of Mrs. Oliphant.

How pitiless is an autopsy! But then at least we may know how heroically the departed one bore, when alive, the agony of human suffering. Mrs. Oliphant's life was one of self-sacrifice, the epitome of all that was unselfish. "Was it worth while?" asks some one, who gives in detail the sad story of Mrs. Oliphant's family. The more superb, then, was her fight, because, as Mr. Meredith Townsend intimates in The Cornhill, she was conscious all the time how heavily weighted she was.

Mrs. Oliphant's husband was an artist of no merit, and who died "without even a thought of the terrible position to which, as a young mother expecting a third child, deeply in debt, and only thirty-one, he was condemning her." Mrs. Oliphant's younger brother Frank was for six years dependent upon his sister's bounty, and he was "a discontented invalid." Her eldest son took to drink and died of intemperate habits. Her second son at first showed a disposition to follow his brother's ways, reformed, but died eventually of inherited weakness. Her daughter died in early life. Her nephew, the only one left for her to love, succumbed to fever in India.

Mr. Townsend argues that "Mrs. Oliphant sacrificed her obvious and most beneficial destiny to an exaggerated idea of duty to kinsfolk little worthy of such devotion." We see nothing pertinent in Mr. Townsend's strictures. Mrs. Oliphant's literary ability he may treat of in a way which is understandable, but for the finest of all human traits, a woman's love and devotion, he has but a limited appreciation.

Percolations of Language.

Somebody with an enormous amount of patience and time to spare has been hunting over that vast extent of territory represented by the many pages of The London Times, bent on discovering what were what he calls "the gay italicized flowerets" printed in the journal. The statistician of The Pall Mall Gazette does not find fault with the use of foreign terms, his objection being that such common Latin terms as "maximum, minimum, bona fide, status and fifty other words, are all naturalized by this time," and henceforth he argues that they should be set up in ordinary every-day type. Well, the compositors on The New York Times have done that for years.

Take the Dreyfus incident and the thousands of columns devoted to its discussion. To-day everybody knows, or should know, what "chose jugée" means. Why, then, use italics?

Examining The London Times editorials, the searcher for words which are not English, finds that in 1891 there were 391 words and last year 225. There has not been an increase, then, but a diminution of foreign words. The augmentation is marked in French and Dutch words, owing of course to the Dreyfus matter and the troubles at the Cape.

The Pall Mall prints a wide column of these foreign words. It notes rapprochement, régime, rôle, en bloc, plébiscite, bourgeois, communiqué, coup de grace, entente, esprit de corps, laissez faire, lèse majesté, pax Britannica, Zollverein, carte blanche, démonti, fait accompli, finesse, raison d'état, agents provocateurs, clientèle, coup de main, culturkampf, fin de siècle, habitués, hors de combat, in camera, lâches, noblesse oblige, pourparlers, politique de bascule, revanche, savant, arrière pensée, beaux yeux, bordereau, cachet, chronique scandaleuse, confrère, débacle, haute finance, Lehrfreiheit, litterateur, point d'appui, politique de pourboire, pour embeter les anglais, raconteur, a huit clos, amende honorable, au secret, avant courier, chose jugée, declassés, embeter les Français, farceur, force majeure, fourgons, gaminerie, katow, (sometimes kowtow,) l'épée dans les reins, le vin est tiré, il faut boire, negociations dilatoires, ni un pouce ni un pierre, nous sommes trahis, Oranje boven, petite bourgéoisie, premier conseil de guerre, raffiné, Realschulen, réclame, régime moderne, trop de zèle, Welt-politiker.

Words taken from the Italian are but few. Italy is not in the swim. Those adopted from the German are not many. The tendency seems to be to use at times an entire clever French phrase, as "plus ça change plus c'est la même chose," or, "tout comprendre c'est tout pardonner," and only occasionally a German one, as "Die Welt steht im Zeichen des Verkehrs."

What are we to do? Shall we agree with the venerable and orthodox Sir John Cheke, who in 1557 predicted that "if we take not heed by time, ever borrowing and never paying, she [English] shall be fain to keep her house as bankrupt"? That is a brilliant idea, giving language an economic basis. Your dogmatic philologist always has his head in the clouds, and would like to obscure the vision of others, for, when coming to earth once more, he often raises a storm of dust.

As to such English as is spoken in the United States, there is certain to be before long an influx of new words, which will be of Spanish, Cuban, Hawaiian, and Malayan origin. What are we to do? We cannot build a dam for pure English and keep out what is foreign.

James Darmstetter wrote: "Language extends, multiplies, and branches out." There must be growth or death, and so there will be, as there have always been, variations in speech and thought. Hard and fast rules are as impossible for speech as they are for religion. Suppose, then, there are percolations of language? They never will be in sufficient quantity to make the grand ocean of English turbid.

A Statue to Darwin.

On the 14th of June a statue of Charles Darwin, the work of Mr. Hope Pinker, was unveiled at the University Museum, Oxford. The statue is life size and represents Darwin in an attitude of meditation. The likeness shows the strong traits of this remarkable man of science.

Sir Joseph Hooker, who had been the life friend of Charles Darwin, delivered a capital address on the occasion. Estimating Darwin's character, Sir Joseph Hooker said:

If I were asked what traits in Mr. Darwin's character appeared to me most remarkable during the many exercises of his intellect that I was privileged to bear witness to, they would be, first, his self-control and indomitable perseverance under bodily suffering, then his ready grasp of difficult problems, and, last, the power of turning to account the waste observations, failures, and even the blunders of his predecessors in whatever subject of inquiry. It was this power of utilising the vain efforts of others which in my friend Sir James Paget's opinion afforded the best evidence of Darwin's genius. Like so many men who have been great discoverers, or whose works or writings are proofs of their having intellects indicating great originality, he was wont to attribute his success to industry rather than ability. "It is dogged that does it" was an expression he often made use of. In his autobiography he says of himself, "My industry has been nearly as great as it could have been in the observation and collection of facts"; and, again, "of the complex and diversified mental qualities and conditions which determined my success as a man of science, I regard as the most important the love of science—unbounded patience in long reflecting over many subjects—industry in observing fact, and a fair share of invention as well as of common sense." In this introspection he has, if my judgment is correct, greatly undervalued "invention"; that is, originality or that outcome of the exercise of the imagination which is so conspicuous in every experiment he made or controlled and in the genesis of every new fact or idea that he first brought to light. Referring to his disregard, when possible, of his bodily sufferings, I remember his once saying to me that his sleepless nights had their advantages, for they enabled him to forget his hours of misery when recording the movement of his beloved plants from dark to dawn and daybreak.

Some of Darwin's biographers having insisted that he was not possessed of a sense of humor, Sir Joseph insisted that this was not the case.

I was describing to him the reception at the Linnaean Society, where he was unable to be present, of his now famous account of "the two forms or dimorphic condition of Primula," for which he took the common primrose as an illustration. On that occasion an enthusiastic admirer of its author got up, and in concluding his éloge likened British botanists who had overlooked so conspicuous and beautiful a contrivance to effect crop fertilization to Wordsworth's "Peter Bell," because

"A primrose on the river's brim
A yellow primrose was to him,
And it was nothing more."

When I told Mr. Darwin this he roared with laughter, and, slapping his side with his hand, a rather common trick with him when excited, he said, "I would rather be the man who thought of that on the spur of the moment than have written the paper that suggested it."

Japanese Literature.*

Mr. Aston's "History of Japanese Literature" is the latest volume in the series of "Literatures of the World," edited by Edmund Gosse. Its plan is similar to that of the other works in the series, but its subject has made necessary certain changes in treatment in which the present volume differs from its predecessors. In writing of other literatures authors may reasonably presuppose at least a general acquaintance on the part of the reader with the mere elementary facts of history and the broader outlines of its literary development. In the case of Japanese literature, however, this plan is manifestly impracticable. It is safe to say that no one, however well educated he may otherwise be, who has not made a special study of that subject, has the slightest knowledge of the history, religions or literature of that wonderful island empire. Mr. Aston has had therefore, to present in his book a far larger amount of explanation in this regard than would be needed could he with safety take any knowledge for granted.

Japanese literature is by Mr. Aston divided into seven periods. The first of these is the "Archaic Period," which includes everything written before A. D. 700. Throughout all the early history of Japanese literature we find evidences of its great indebtedness to Chinese civilization and literature. The oldest remains of this primitive culture are in the forms of songs, or, rather, ballads, founded on some historical or mythological incident. They, naturally, possess much linguistic but very little literary interest or importance. The earliest prose remains are "Norito," or prayers to the gods of Shintoism. They are the stock prayers of a primitive people for good harvests, against fire and pestilence, for blessings on the palaces, in honor of the Food Goddess, the Wind Gods, and for other purposes. It is a curious fact that the earliest poetry of Japan is extremely prosaic, and the prose distinctly poetical.

The second, or "Kara," period extends from 710 to 794 A. D. By this time Buddhism, with its refining influence, had become popular in the islands, and the monarchy, by growing more united, became more powerful. Schools and even universities were established for the upper classes. The oldest written Japanese book which has come down to us is the Kojiki, or "Records of Ancient Matters" (712.) But the most important works of this period were in poetical form. Japanese poetry, in general, has many peculiarities worthy of note. It is lyrical and highly emotional. There are no epics, no long narratives. Warfare is not, apparently, considered a proper subject for the poet. The excessive euphony of the language renders impossible much variety or force of rhythm. There is no rhyme, and all the vowels are of the same so that quantity is unknown. It is blank verse, with an alternation of phrases of five and seven syllables each. The most widely used metre is in the "Tanka," or short poems. It has five phrases of 5, 7, 5, 7 and 7, 31 syllables in all. This forms a poem complete in itself.

The Japanese view things with so impersonal a mind that they have no personification of nature or inanimate objects. They

*A HISTORY OF JAPANESE LITERATURE. By W. G. Aston, C. M. G., D. Lit., Late Japanese Secretary to H. M. Legation, Tokio. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1899.

have few abstract ideas, and even when they do conceive them, it never occurs to them to represent Truth as a maiden or Love as a boy with bow and arrows. This point was very well shown some years ago by Mr. John La Farge, in his "Considerations on Painting."

This "Nara" period may be called the golden age of Japanese poetry, but the productions were too often formal and dull. Many of the authors were women. Some of the best Tanka are in praise of saké, or rice wine.

The "Heian" or classical period may be given as including everything between 800 and 1,186. It may be described as belles lettres. Here, as in the past and coming ages, a very large and important part of the best literature of Japan was written by women. Doubtless this fact gives to the literature the gentle, domestic, and placid air which is so noticeable.

In the next or "Kamakura," period, (1186-1332) we have to note a great decline in learning. It is chiefly remarkable for its historical works. Mr. Aston calls the two succeeding periods the "Dark Ages" (1332-1608.) The writers were in very few cases inspired by genius, and the result is that only the faithful historian of literature ever opens the forgotten volumes. This age is notable, however, as seeing the origin of the drama in Japan, which there, as in India, Greece, and the mystery plays of the Middle Ages, had its beginning as a part of the religious observance of the people. The Yeddo period (1603-1867) forms the sixth age. It was a great epoch of renaissance, in which the culture and philosophy of the Chinese wise men were eagerly studied and all forms of literary art awoke to renewed power and life. The seventeenth century saw an immense production of novels and tales, chiefly of contemporary life and manners, and popular dramas.

The Tokio period (1867) is the seventh and last. The literature is fast becoming controlled by European influences, and all forms of art are flourishing with renewed vigor under the new impetus. Mr. Aston's book will fill a long-felt want. It is the only history of Japanese literature which is convenient, concise, and at all complete, and is in no way below the high standard set by the previous volumes of the series.

The Great "Iste" Controversy.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In the matter of "iste" it seemed a work of supererogation to add anything to THE SATURDAY REVIEW's original statement, but since it has been questioned, perhaps this may be found useful.

"In letters iste refers to the place where the person addressed is residing, and may be rendered 'there.' Cic. Perfer istam militiam, i. e. the service there. Id. Ista inanilora, i. e. affairs there.—In speeches delivered before a court, it refers to the opposite party, or is applied to the plaintiff or defendant standing opposite to the orator. Thus in Cicero's orations against Verres, the pronoun iste is applied to Verres as to the person accused, and not always by way of contempt, as some suppose.—It is also used by way of contempt, as in English, that fellow."—Leverett, Lexicon of the Latin Language.

"Iste properly refers to the person addressed, and for this reason is called the demonstrative of the second person. * * * In letters, hic and its derivatives are used of the writer; iste and its derivatives of the person addressed, and ille, &c., of some other person or thing. Iste, from its frequent forensic use and its application to the opponent, often denotes contempt."—Andrews & Stoddard, Gram., 1207, Rem. 25.

The persons who complain of Dean Van Amringe's rhetoric seem to be the products of the new classical training, which gives a high school boy a "reader" containing the college "requirements," a little Caesar, a little Cicero, Sallust (?) and a little Virgil, with a manual of grammar carefully stripped of exceptions and almost of rules, in order that his dear little mind may not be "cramped by details," and an abridged dictionary. After he has "gone through" this reader he may be fitted for the college of to-day, but he knows little of the niceties of Latin, and, although qualified to lead pupils through the same course, he is hardly ready to accuse scholars more minutely trained and more deeply read of misusing their demonstrative pronouns.

As for Cicero's characteristics, they are as evident in the oration, "Pro Lege Manilia," as in any of those "In Catilinam," and in that composition he speaks of Quintus Catullus, vir clarissimus, amantissima rei publicae, vestris beneficiis amplissimus affectus," and of Quintus Hortensius similarly honored, and, repeating "fortissimi" and "clarissimi," speaks of the two as "iidem isti." Not only had "these same" two public honors, but Q. Catullus gave Cicero his name of parens patriae, and Cicero wrote of "the splendor of his life." As for Hortensius, although he and Cicero were political opponents at this time, their hostility was not so great as to prevent their professional alliance after 691 A. U. C., when Cicero became Consul. H. M.

Boston, July 5, 1899.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have watched with interest and amusement your controversy with your contributor about Dean Van Amringe's Latin. But you have missed a more conclusive instance than any you have cited. It occurs in the apostrophe to Caesar in the speech for Marcellus. I subjoin it, and I do not think even your correspondent can detect any contempt in it, "istene," or otherwise:

Nihil sibi ex iste lecte centurio, nihil praefectus, nihil cohors, nihil turma decerpit; quin etiam ille ipse rerum humanarum domina, Fortuna, in istius societatem glorise se non offert, tibi cedit, tuam esse totam et propriam fatetur. PROF.

New York, July 7, 1899.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Without opening the controversy as to Dean Van Amringe's Latin, I should like to call your attention to the fact that if the Dean's use of iste was incorrect, the same error is to be found in every diploma given by Columbia University. My own diploma refers to the degree of Master of Arts as istum gradum. Allen and Greenough's Grammar, which I studied as a boy, says that iste refers to an opponent, and frequently suggests antagonism or contempt. At the same time, such petty cavilling as this is quite out of place in a literary journal. M. CLIFFORD.

New York, July 4, 1899.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Items Gathered During This Week's Tour of the Publishing Houses.

Dodd, Mead & Co., in conjunction with William Blackwood & Sons of London, have in preparation an important series of literary monographs—biographical and critical. The following have already been arranged for, the first of which will appear in the early Autumn: "Stevenson," by L. Copeland Cornford; "Tennyson," by Andrew Lang; "Ruskin," by Mrs. Meynell; "George Eliot," by Sidney Lee; "Browning," by Augustine Birrell, and "Matthew Arnold," by Prof. Saintsbury.

The Macmillan Company has a new book in press by Maurice Hewlett, which will bear the title "Little Novels of Italy."

It appears that the "Strange Story of Hester Wynne," which D. Appleton & Co. are publishing, is written under a pseudonym. G. Colmore is not the true name of the novelist who became famous as the author of "A Daughter of Music"; it is Mrs. Georgiana Dunn, the wife of a London barrister, Mr. Colmore Dunn, who lives near Hyde Park. She is described as slight and delicate in appearance and devoted to music and literature.

The Century Company announces that it has printed over 100,000 copies of Kipling's "Captains Courageous" and "Jungle Books" thus far this year.

Charles M. Sheldon's many admirers will doubtless welcome a new book from his pen. The Fleming S. Revell Company announced for this week's issue a small volume by him, entitled "For Christ and the Church." It is said that for remarkable propositions and startling climaxes this work quite excels all the author's previous writings. The same firm will publish immediately an American edition of "Black Rock," by Ralph Connor, the character sketch of life in the British Columbia lumber and mining camps which created a widespread interest in Canada and England last year; also, a new book by the same author, upon similar lines, entitled "The Sky Pilot of the Foothills," to which Prof. George Adam Smith has written an introduction.

Following up the great success which she achieved with "A Diplomatist's Wife in Japan," ("Letters of a Diplomatist's Wife,") Mrs. Hugh Fraser completed for the Macmillan Company a volume of tales of New Japan, which has been published this week, under the title of "The Custom of the Country." The same firm has also presented "The Government of Municipalities," by Dorman B. Eaton, and "A History of Literary Criticism in the Renaissance," by Joel Elias Spingarn. This last has particular reference to Italy in the development of modern classicism.

Harper & Brothers have now in preparation and will publish within a few weeks the English translation of the letters written by Capt. Alfred Dreyfus to his wife. These letters cover the first four years of his imprisonment. The collection is entitled in French, "Les Lettres d'un Innocent." The book will contain an introduction by Walter Littlefield, author of "The Truth About Dreyfus," which was published in the May number of Munsey's Magazine. The volume will be illustrated with a portrait.

The August Century will be a mid-Summer and travel number, containing many articles of seasonable interest. Among its contents of another character will be a brief paper by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Military Governor of the Province of Santiago, which, it is said, will tersely set forth "The Present Situation in Cuba" and the outlook for the future.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have arranged for the publication of a book by Waldron Kintzing Post, the author of Harvard stories. This new book is a sea tale dealing with the War of 1812. Although it was conceived and, in the main, written before the beginning of the Spanish war and of the present wave of good feeling between America and England, nevertheless in atmosphere the book is cordial toward the British. Mr. Post has lived by the sea, and is thoroughly acquainted with matters connected with the sailing of the ancient three-deckers. His descriptions of the sea and seamanship are excellent.

Meyer Brothers & Co. have received the following books of recent publication from Perte Vallat's "La Russie d'Autrefois et la Russie d'Aujour d'hui," Col. Pix's "Souvenirs d'un Officier d'Etat Major," Jean Jaures's "Action Socialiste," Myriam Harry's "Passage de Badouins," Maxime Formont's "Voluptes," André Darty's "La Petite Rose," Anne de Bovet's "Mariconettes," P. and V. Marguerite's "Femmes Nouvelles," Cte. Fleury's "Louis XV. et les Petites Maitresses," E. Faguet's "Flaubert," Saint-Amand's "Apogée de Napoleon III.," and E. Noel's "Brumaire, Scènes Historiques de l'An VIII., (1799.)"

A second edition is announced by the Macmillan Company of "A Solitary Summer" by the unknown writer of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden." In England the work has already passed through four editions. It is considered strange that the author should still choose to maintain her incognito in the face of so emphatic an approval as has been given to her work. It is hardly conceivable that her last book, as some critics believe, is purely imaginative, owing to the personal note that runs through it. She must, indeed, have been one of those fortunate women who have nearly all that they can desire—husband, children, and a hobby.

E. P. Dutton & Co. have now ready for publication two new books, "Books Worth Reading," by Frank W. Rafferty, and "The Foundations of the Creed," by Harvey Goodwin, D. D., D. C. L., Lord Bishop of Carlisle.

Five of the most popular French stories are to be issued next week by Henry Holt & Co. in the original French, bound in one volume, entitled "Cinq Histoires." The stories, which will be furnished with a full vocabulary and edited by Sigmon M. Stern and Baptiste Meras, are the following: "Boum-Bowm," by Jules Claretie; "Entrée dans le Monde," by Alexander Dumas; "La Parure," by Guy de Maupassant; "Le Chèvre de M. Séguin," by Alphonse Daudet, and "Les Prisonniers du Caucase," by Xavier de Maistre.

Clara Morris's "A Silent Singer," just presented through Brentano's, is a collection of eleven short stories that originally appeared in The Ladies' Home Journal, The Criterion, and other publications. These stories portray human nature in the strongest possible light, and are studies full of pathos, humor, and ingenious literary invention.

In The Cornhill Magazine for July, Bret Harte has an article on "The Rise of the Short Story in America." Lady Broome, in a second installment of her "Colonial Memories," recalls many incidents of Australian life during the days of "Bushranging Bill," and Mr. Stephen Gwynn traces the decline of a form of emotion as exemplified in the writings of the women novelists which was one of the principal characteristics of Jane Austen's heroines. In the same number some "Soudan Recollections" are contributed by Lieut. H. C. B. Hopkinson of the Seaforth.

On July 20 the issue of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly will appear as the Midsummer Fiction-Art number. It will have an artistic cover by Wensell, under which will appear an illustrated poem by W. D. Howells, short stories by Ruth McEnery Stuart, Joel Chandler Harris, Edgar Fawcett, Etta W. Pierce, and Larkin G. Meade. Van Tassel Steuben will contribute a golfing extravaganza, while Mrs. John A. Logan will write about "A Day of President McKinley's Life." There will also be reproduced four of F. Hopkinson Smith's water color paintings, with comment on them by Perriton Maxwell.

In "The Making of 'Robinson Crusoe,'" which appears in the current number of The Century Magazine, the writer points out the singular fact that, while there are two monuments to Alexander Selkirk, there is not one to Daniel Defoe, the author, who raised the Scotch seaman to immortality in his great tale of adventures. Without Defoe, Selkirk very probably would have remained in the oblivion from which the imagination of the marvelous writer rescued him in his own day.

The Living Age is not so many old-fashioned people may suppose, a symposium of by-gone topics. Its recent numbers show that it is strictly up with the times. A serial begins in the current issue. It is by "Neera," one of the best-known of contemporary Italian writers, and is called "The Old House." Other features of the number are "Discretion and Publicity," (Edinburgh Review,) which pertains to the recent publication of the Browning love letters; a critique of the "Autobiography of Mrs. Oliphant," Arthur Symon's appreciation of Balzac, and "The Ethics of War," by the Rev. Father Ryder.

Brentano's has just received the following books from Paris: A play by Emile Bergérat, entitled "Plus que Reine"; "Le Panama de la République," by ex-Judge Quesnay de Beaurepaire; "La Vie à Paris," by Jules Claretie; "Les Dangers Sociaux le Mal Necessaire," by André Couvreur; and, among the novels, "Le Fermant," by Edouard Estaunie; "Les Cayenne de Rio," by "Gyp"; "Pas de Dot," by Pierre Maël; "Loisette," by Henri Montorgueil; "L'Aiguille d'or," by J. H. Rosny, and "Villa Tranquille," by André Theuret.

The special demand for books that have a special interest and instruction for teachers that has arisen during the last three or four years has caused the Macmillan Company to pay great attention to the subject. They are now preparing a new series of educational subjects for teachers, edited by Dr. Butler of Columbia University, the first volume of which, "Educational Aims," by Prof. Hanus of Harvard, was published last week. Other recent books presented by this firm on the same general subject are Oppenheim's "Development of the Child," Warner's "The Study of Children and Their School Training," Hailleck's "The Education of the Central Nervous System," and Butler's "The Meaning of Education."

It is said that Mr. Rudyard Kipling has at present twenty-three suits in process brought against different publishers and booksellers of the United States. The latest to be added to the list is one against Elbert Hubbard of the Roycroft Shop, at East Aurora. The grounds of complaint seem to be technical and involve practically the same issue as in the suit recently brought against G. P. Putnam's Sons—that is, the right of a publisher or bookbinder to give a name of his own to a volume, even though the matter therein contained is not covered by copyright. Mr. Hubbard has called a certain poem, "The Dippy Chanty," Mr. Kipling objects to this as he had christened the verses "The Last Chanty."

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JULY 1899

ART AT HOME AND ABROAD

The recent exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art of works by students of the American Academy of Fine Arts in Rome has attracted a good deal of comment among artists. It is doubtful if a higher average has ever been attained in a collection of productions by those who are still students. Some of the smaller pieces of sculpture can almost be described as masterpieces, though the two or three more ambitious exhibits display some immaturity. John Flannagan's one contribution, a portrait bust of a football player, has been particularly noticed. The modeling is accomplished with extraordinary skill, while the effect of the whole has none of the harshness usually found in simila: subjects. E. E. Teft's charming little nude female torso would, in spite of its unpretentiousness, be noticeable in any exhibition by the perfection of line and detail attained.

The newly organized American Society of Miniature Painters evidently does not mean to let the grass grow under its feet. It is now making arrangements to secure a representative display of American miniatures at next year's Paris Exposition. As miniatures occupy very little space it is not unlikely that this end may be accomplished. Anything like a good exhibit of American pictures, however, seems impossible with the minute cimaise assigned to the art department of the United States. I. A. Josephi is the President of the Miniature Painters' Society; Mrs. L. F. Fuller, the Treasurer, and William J. Baer, the Secretary. Amalia Kussner's name does not appear as a member.

The sixth annual exhibition of pictures by American artists is now open at the Cincinnati Art Museum. Many collectors, not only of Cincinnati, but of Chicago and other cities of the Middle States, have loaned works by well-known artists, and the exhibition is decidedly the best yet held in the building. Among the painters represented are John W. Alexander, D. W. Tryon, Childe Hassam, J. Alden Weir, Robert Reid, Edward C. Tarbell, and Joseph De Camp. A catalogue containing a number of photographic prints has been issued.

There is some question as to where the next exhibition of the National Academy of Design shall be held. It is not likely that the new building will be completed in time, while the old one will have been torn down. It is not improbable that arrangements may be made to hold the exhibition in a building, rented for the occasion, near the new Academy.

The few buildings in this city which are suitable for the display of pictures or statuary are always occupied during the season by some show or other, and societies which possess no homes of their own are frequently hard put to it to discover a place in which to hold exhibitions. The dealers' galleries are the most suitable places, but they are small and expensive. Rooms elsewhere are badly lighted, and it is usually a choice of evils. One well-known society has made arrangements for the holding of its next annual exhibition at the Waldorf-Astoria, simply because no other place could be found.

People who used to admire the fine collection of old Russian metalwork possessed by Mr. Chase before he gave up his old studio and those who have seen the pieces belonging to Mr. Drake may be surprised to learn that nearly the whole of the two collections came from a single dealer on the east side. This man, a Russian Jew, settled in this city a few years ago and started in business as a hardware dealer. He was clever enough to discover that Americans—or some of them—like old things, and he would exchange new samovars and candlesticks for the antiques belonging to his fellow-immigrants. By now he has become still more sophisticated, and imports imitation antiques from Russia. But those who, like Mr. Chase and Mr. Drake, had discovered his little basement store when he was new to the trade, found it an ideal "happy hunting ground."

A visitor from France who was in this city recently pointed to the decoration of a blank wall in West Twenty-fifth Street, and declared that it was astonishing that the idea had not been generally copied in New York. The wall in question, which belongs to a well-known caterer, is ornamented with a large pictorial design in colored tiles. As a work of art the picture might be improved upon, but as a suggestion its value, in the opinion of the visitor referred to, is very great. It would certainly seem that a form of decoration which is not costly, is capable of great and permanent brilliancy of color, and is practically indestructible, might well be employed on many a blank wall at present an eyesore and offense. It has been used with success in many interiors, and it is difficult to discover why, considering the big sums paid for carvings and other exterior ornaments, its scope should not be enlarged.

Two pictures shown in London by the Messrs. Agnew, in a collection of the old Italian masters, are a "Madonna di Loreto" and a "Portrait of the Elder Doni," both attributed to Raphael. Over the first, the Madonna, there has been much discussion, and many able critics doubt whether Raphael painted it. The head of the Madonna is described as badly drawn and without expression. The Bambino and St. Joseph are good, but it is believed that Raphael had nothing to do with the work. With "The Portrait of the Elder Doni" it may be declared that it is a new Raphael, and representing in every way the fine quality of the master. It bears a family likeness to the well known Angelo Doni of Raphael's in the Pitti Palace. This portrait of the elder Doni, it is thought, then, was executed by Raphael when he was fresh from his Umbrian workshop, and when he came for the first time to Florence. It has the true naïve Perugino handling.

It is satisfactory to learn that after endless wanderings the Doré pictures have at last come to rest, and are to be found in their old home, Bond Street, London. Of late years, without reason, Doré has been belittled.

In The Century Mr. Henry Wolf produces an admirable woodcut of Gilbert Stuart's portrait of Mrs. Josiah Bradlee. In the text our leading authority, Mr. Charles Henry Hart, shows that the work was done in 1805. Mr. Wolf uses in this engraving the slanted line entirely, save for the hair and drapery, and with charming effect. It is more than the simple copy of a face, for with his fine art the engraver shows what were Stuart's methods of coloring and handling his latest pictures.

Do we understand the horse? There was Giulio Romano, who made his horses with staring eyeballs, just like those of human beings, and yet, strange to say, there is the exceptional horse—one in the ten thousand—who shows under normal conditions the whites of his eyes. He is a breed apart.

It is the action of the horse which to-day excites attention. Ever since instantaneous photography has come into play we have been making changes with the movements of the horse's legs. The same differences are shown in photographic pictures of the walking man. Sometimes the truthful camera presents what is simply ludicrous. Here, for instance, is a line of soldiers in rapid movement, where all the action visible is a queerly bent leg and the soles of men's shoes. The movement of the man looks absurd.

Do we not then work a little too much with horses in pictorial art, showing rather one particular isolated incident in their gait, exaggerating it and so missing what are the united conditions of movement? The front of a running horse, coming in at full stride, the winner of the race, becomes, under the photograph, a hobby horse. A horse in violent action, as is a headstrong and vicious bucker, is the theme of many of our illustrators.

How high can a bucker jump with his four feet tucked under him? That is the question. Does the jump exceed ten feet? Will some one with a tape measure kindly inform us? There are pictures of bucking horses, showing animals which apparently are twenty or thirty feet clear from the ground, suspended as it were in midair. Would not some one, familiar with rough riding, such as happens every day in the West, give us the exact height a bucking bronco can jump? Our own hippic experiences make this jump very much less than is presented. To get at the exact fact might be of practical use to illustrators and artists. We are presenting to-day four-hooted grasshoppers.

It is an essay Mr. John Brett writes in The Contemporary Review, and the topic he treats is "Realism in Painting." If you want to see the earliest preserved type of realism it is a Van Eyck, but realism certainly existed in Egyptian art long before. It has been lost through the accidents of time.

There is true realism shown on the engraved bones and antlers of stags, as drawn by primitive man. Realism must have been the very first stage in art. Comparisons between art and literature are constant. The relationship is rather that of cousins than sisters, and our affection or liking for one or both of them depends upon our own idiosyncracies and whether there is any sentiment in our nature. Some of us accept history because we incline toward realism, and are indifferent to fiction because of our want of idealism.

Mr. Brett writes that it is a mistake to suppose that sentiment "is a sort of condiment to be stirred in among the facts, like curry powder among the prawns, before they are served." What is wanted in all art is a certain positive foundation or wholesomeness of fact. You can't carry away a man or a woman when looking at a picture if you bungle with the form. Paint, says Mr. Brett, "Rachel Weeping for Her Children" and make Rachel's eyes upside down, and your tragedy is a comedy.

It is, as Mr. Brett suggests, the power of abstraction which is of all importance. The mind helps the eyes in seeing, since the sense of touch is wanting, but always there must be something of materialism—or "realism," if you wish so to designate it. You have to secure some foothold before you can make your spring into idealism.

As to Impressionism, Mr. Brett writes: "It has the advantage that it cannot be called in question or criticised, as there is no standard of reference, and if your observing faculty is sufficiently fluent and your eyesight sufficiently bad, there is no sort of production which will not pass muster. Such at least is the manifestation of Impressionists' art at the present time in England and France."

A topic introduced in the paper, accounting for the Impressionist movement, is the growing tendency "to see everything blurred and muzzy. Eyesight in our own time is probably in a state of decadence, owing chiefly, in my opinion, to the pernicious habit of wearing spectacles to alleviate a temporary disability which a little perseverance would soon overcome."

We do not think oculists will agree with Mr. Brett as to some of his conclusions as to "a growing tendency to see everything blurred and muzzy," that is, with the abnormal, not the normal, man. We are no believers in human degeneracy, notwithstanding the newer environment our eyes are subject to and to the improved methods of illumination.

This, however, requires no argument, and it is positive that with age a man's vision becomes impaired. He who in his younger days has been in sympathy with the great creations of the masters of the past, when he looks at them when he is fifty or past finds his vision dulled. He can no longer use the same discrimination. His power of keen enjoyment is in a measure lessened. It is not that his appetite is satiated, but because his digestive power is weakened.

It is then only the exceptional man past his prime who, visiting a picture gallery, can thoroughly understand the art work spread out before him, and the same rule of a natural decline, positive, ruthless, not to be evaded, holds good to the artist himself. Mental gifts are more abiding, but the co-ordination of eye and touch are severed after a certain number of years have passed.

M. Le Coca de Lautreppe, in The Century for this month, describes Victor Hugo as "Draughtsman and Decorator," and the text is supplemented by illustrations. In New York there is a famous collection of the romance writers of France, which contains many examples of Victor Hugo's sketches. The master's predilection was "for representing and interpreting the architecture of the past," and he worked out with a strong hand those architectural ideas which are predominant in his "Notre Dame."

A castle was Victor Hugo's favorite subject. As M. de Lautreppe expresses it: "It was a forbidden structure, perched on an inaccessible point." It might have been constructed in violation of Violet le Duc's feudal ideas, but nevertheless Victor Hugo made a wonderfully dramatic sketch. What is novel, however, was Victor Hugo's liking for Chinese art, and he produced "dragons, pagodas, figures, flowers, dictated by Chinese patterns." When at Hauteville House and writing "Les Châtiments," his relaxation was carving in oak.

Of course Hugo had not the "sureness" of the professional artist, but he was clever in seizing on any such accidents as he at first unintentionally produced, and if his daub or smear intended for a cloud looked more like a tree, a tree it became. "So his drawings often culminated in something quite different from what he had intended at first." Careless amateur work, if you please so to call it, was Victor Hugo's, but with such a dash as to give it "the illusion of mastery."

We need not be jealous, but rather glad, if it be true, that the Boston Museum of Fine Arts will be enriched by the purchase or gift of one or more of the Marlborough gems. The story goes that a number of intaglios and cameos in the Marlborough collection have been purchased for the Boston Museum, though, so it is reported, the officers of the museum plead ignorance. The hope is, however, entertained that a famous cameo, representing Cupid and Psyche, is among the gems destined for Boston. This cameo bears a signature, that of Typhion, who executed the work in the great era of Greek art before Alexander was born.

Surely the President of the French Republic is a true patron of art. Last week a hundred artists, who had been contributors to the two Salons, dined with M. Loubet. But more than that, he has ordered four portraits of himself, and besides, wants the pictures of all the Prime Ministers who have served France since 1871, and they have been many.

Barre, Vt., which is a town in the Green Mountain State taking precedence for its granite work, is determined to have a statue of Burns. Barre rejoices in Scotchmen who ply their chisel and mallet, and so it is particularly these who have been the leading spirits in honoring their greatest poet. The monument, in granite, is to be twenty-two feet high, and will stand on an eight-foot base. The statue was modeled by Mr. J. Massey Rhind. It is hoped that the unveiling of the statue will take place toward the close of this month.

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THE WEATHER.
Showers; brisk southerly winds, shifting to westerly.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,443. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 9, 1899.—22 Pages and Supplement. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks heavy.

FOREIGN—Emperor William's visit to the French training ship Ipigenie at Bergen and its exchange of cordial greetings has caused something of a sensation at Berlin and Paris, and the friendship that seems to be springing up between the two nations is hailed with rejoicing in the newspapers of both countries. It is said in Berlin that Prince Herbert Bismarck is ambitious to get some office from the Government. Great crowds of American tourists are thronging the hotels of Europe, and the transatlantic steamship lines are taxed to their utmost capacity in handling the unusually large number of passengers. Famine prevails in Jamaica, caused by a protracted drought. Monsignor José Peralta, Bishop of Panama, is dead. The franchise proposals of President Krüger of the Transvaal, it is reported, will be adjusted in a way that will soon relieve the South African situation greatly.—Pages 7 and 17.

Page 1.

Eight persons were slightly injured yesterday in a collision between two trolley cars in Brooklyn.

The public gifts of the late Robert C. Billings of Boston amounted to $1,500,000 instead of $500,000, as at first announced.

Dr. L. O. Wilcoxson arrived at Tacoma from Dawson, and reported an enormous clean-up of gold in the Klondike region.

A public meeting to prepare a bill against Christian Science and Christian Scientists will be held in the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday night under the auspices of the Medical and Legal Relief Society.

Columbia and Defender met again yesterday under the auspices of the Larchmont Yacht Club. The new boat won by 3 minutes and 13 seconds over a course of about thirty miles

In spite of denials aimed in the air, the popular belief in the accuracy of the statements concerning the New York Central-Pennsylvania agreement continues to gain in strength.

Page 2.

No trace has been found of the missing bather, supposed to be George R. Fitch, who disappeared from Doyle's bathing pavilion at Coney Island Friday afternoon.

Page 3.

The eleventh annual regatta of the Riverside Yacht Club was sailed yesterday.

W. A. Magee of Pittsburg in an interview declares that the Republicans of Pennsylvania want to harmonize.

It is reported that Gov. Roosevelt will probably appoint Congressman George W. Ray of Chenango County to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench caused by the death of David L. Follett.

F. G. Du Bignon of Savannah says ex-Judge Augustus Van Wyck has many friends in Georgia. While here Mr. Du Bignon had a conference with ex-Senator Gorman and the ex-Judge.

In an interview, Judge Ralph Walker of Missouri declares that Bryan is the idol of the Democracy of his State, and it is probable he will have the delegates to the next National Convention.

Claims aggregating $26,050 have been filed against the city by Police Capt. James K. Price, Park Commissioner Clausen, and Policeman Henry Schell, under Chapter 7 of the Laws of 1899.

Gov. Roosevelt is the guest of the President at the White House, having been called there in consultation with reference to the appointment of officers of the new regiments

Page 4.

E. H. Kiser, a professional bicyclist, broke the half-mile record at Berkeley Oval yesterday.

Herbert M. Harriman defeated Findlay S. Douglas in the final game for the amateur golf championship.

The Meadow Brook polo four won the match against the Philadelphia men at Cedarhurst yesterday by brilliant team work.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew, accompanied by his son Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., arrived home from his European vacation trip yesterday. In an interview he talked on the recent railroad deals, and on foreign affairs.

Page 6.

The Brooklyn baseball nine defeated the Philadelphias yesterday at Washington Park in a brilliant contest. The New York-Boston game was postponed.

At the races at Brighton Beach yesterday Flaunt won the Undergraduate Stakes, Forget the Chantilly Hurdle Handicap, and Bannockburn the handicap. Buela took the Bellow Stakes.

Page 7.

The funeral of Robert Bonner took place yesterday. Services were held in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

No effort was made yesterday to raise the steam yacht Fra Diavolo, which was sunk in the North River Friday.

The passengers of the American liner New York, which arrived last evening, celebrated July 4 with patriotic fervor.

Roland B. Molineux yesterday issued a statement denying the charges against him in connection with the Adams poisoning case.

Mrs. Harriet Byron Townsend, who was in her one hundred and third year, died yesterday at Roslyn. She is said to have been Long Island's oldest resident.

Mrs. Mary Hinchcliff appeared in court in Brooklyn yesterday to press a charge of non-support against her husband, a barber. She says that for some time all her husband had given her on which to support herself and three children was 10 cents a day. The woman was so weak that she fainted in court.

Page 10.

The North Atlantic Squadron arrived at Rockport, Mass., yesterday.

It is said that orders for the delivery of about 3,000,000 barrels of refined sugar have been placed with different sugar refineries since Wednesday.

The police of Brooklyn are looking for Lizzie Cassidy, a child two and a half years old, who has been missing from her home, 108 York Street, Brooklyn, since Friday.

Nathan Straus has given $500 to a fund for a sterilizing plant for milk in Brooklyn, and until the plant is finished he will furnish 1,000 bottles of Pasteurized milk free for the children of Brooklyn.

Malcolm W. Peters, until recently President of the Inter-State Advertising Company, has been sued by the corporation, which charges him with misappropriating funds. He was arrested, but was released on bail.

The monument to Heinrich Heine was unveiled yesterday in this city, and was accepted on behalf of the city by President of the Council Randolph Guggenheimer. There was a very large attendance.

The condition of Miss Clendenin and O. F. Lackey, the yellow fever patients brought here on the transport McClellan from Santiago, is much improved. Lackey, who consented to be injected with the yellow fever serum discovered by Dr. Doty, shows remarkable vitality, and Dr. Doty is much encouraged by the results.

Page 11.

President York of the Police Board said yesterday that the action of Magistrate Nostrand in discharging on Friday the proprietors of thirteen Coney Island concert halls who were arrested for violating the Sunday laws would have no effect on the crusade of the police.

Page 12.

Samuel S. Pague, who, while a Lieutenant in the Fifteenth Infantry, shot at Col. Crofton, for which he was dismissed from the army, committed suicide at Chicago.

Three thirteen-year-old Brooklyn boys stole a horse, a new set of harness, and a light business wagon from the stable of Harry Henschel, Greenpoint, on Thursday night. The police were notified, and one of the boys has been arrested. The others escaped.

Page 14.

Philip Rice, a patient in Bellevue Hospital, escaped from the alcoholic ward yesterday and jumped into the East River. He was rescued.

The arrest on Friday night of Lanning L. Ferris, formerly a member of the Produce Exchange, is the sequel to a suit for divorce and another for alienation of a wife's affections brought in 1893.

Secretary McAneny of the National Civil Service Reform League, has sent a letter to Postmaster Van Cott asking him to reinstate Robert J. Lusk as Superintendent of Post Office Station G, from which he was recently transferred. It is claimed the transfer was in violation of the civil service law.

Page 17.

Henry Norman, in his weekly cable letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, accuses the Conservative Government of political cowardice in failing to oppose George Whiteley for re-election to the House of Commons. The Government's reverses at Oldham are said to be even greater than had been expected by the most hopeful Liberal. The situation in respect to the Transvaal is still critical and warlike preparations continue. The matter is summed up in the statement that President Krüger must yield or he will be made to yield. The Hague arbitration scheme is touched upon, and it is pointed out that the discussion as to its final wording grows more acute. As regards its influence upon the arbitration project, the conference is a pronounced success, and it seems assured that a permanent tribunal will be formed. The Fourth of July dinner is declared a failure through poor management. It is declared that if an effort had been made the presence of one of the Government leaders, and perhaps of Lord Rosebery, could have been secured. The situation in Bulgaria is touched upon, but it is stated that the probability of a revolution is remote. The Alaska boundary queston is considered and publicity in the matter is urged. The prospects of the French Exposition are told of, and the visit of Emperor William to the French training ship is being discussed in all parts of France.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
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Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Summer Resorts.—Page 15.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
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Railroads.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 14.

RIFLES FOR THE TRANSVAAL.

Reported that German Steamers Have Sailed with War Material, Including Many Guns.

LONDON, July 9.—A special dispatch from Rome says that the German steamer Reichstag has sailed from Naples with 15,000 rifles, 500 tons of war material, and 500 mules for the Transvaal.

According to the same dispatch, another steamer, with a similar cargo, will sail July 14 from Arenas.

TIN PLATE STRIKE PREDICTED.

50,000 Men Will Be Affected If the Order Is Issued.

CHICAGO, July 8.—T. J. Shaffer, representing the Amalgamated Association in the conference of tin plate manufacturers and workers, said to-day that no settlement of the wage dispute had been reached. The conference remained in session all day, but several of those present expressed their belief that the threatened strike could scarcely be avoided.

About 50,000 men will be affected if the strike order is issued.

THE NEW BIG STEEL CONCERN.

American Steel and Wire Company Officials Do Not Fear Its Competition.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Officials of the American Steel and Wire Company and the Illinois Steel Company of this city are not greatly alarmed over the prospect of competition from the new steel company recently organized at St. Louis, Mo., under the name of the Scullin-Gallagher Iron and Steel Company. Secretary Roberts of the American Steel and Wire Company said today:

"From what I understand from the newspaper account of the St. Louis enterprise, it will not enter into competition with us. I am inclined to believe the new concern is more on the line of an extension of the Shickle & Harrison plant than anything else. This is an old and successful concern, but has always done more of a foundry business. I should think from what I hear that the new concern does not intend to make steel, but to manufacture the product."

DR. H. W. THOMAS TO REMARRY.

Chicago Pastor's Fiancee Is Miss Varnum of Franklinville, N. Y.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Dr. Hiram W. Thomas of the People's Church, one of the most popular preachers in Chicago, and the successor of the late Dr. David Swing, will marry Miss Vandella Varnum of Franklinville, N. Y., in September.

The doctor, who is very modest, took advantage of two opportune circumstances to have the announcement made. One was that the church was closed for the Summer vacation; and the story would be an old one when he again met his congregation, and the other circumstance was his two weeks' service on the tented field with the First Regiment at Springfield.

Dr. Thomas put on his Chaplain's garb on Friday night and left Chicago with the regiment, and to-day Col. Robert Rae, his friend and a Trustee of the church, made the announcement for him. Miss Varnum is an educator and a lecturer. She is forty-six years of age. Dr. Thomas is sixty-seven and a widower.

TROLLEY CARS IN COLLISION.

Eight Persons Slightly Injured in an Accident in Brooklyn.

A collision between two trolley cars at Myrtle and Nostrand Avenues, Brooklyn, shortly before 6 o'clock last evening resulted in derailing one car and injuring eight of its occupants. The injured were:

Robert Baeger, twenty-four years old, of 182 Bayard Street; Katie Malony, seventeen years old, of 251 Wyckoff Avenue; Josephine Malone, fifteen years old; Henry Friedberg, thirty-five years old, of 49 Varet Street; Philip Friedberg, six years old; Addie Bully, twenty-three years old, of 425 Sumner Avenue; Mrs. Mary Dolan, forty-five years old of 38 Aberdeen Street, and Nora Dolan, seven years old.

None of these was seriously hurt. The collision occurred while the storm was at its height, and was caused by the wet rails. The Nostrand Avenue car was on its way to the Broadway ferries from Coney Island and was crowded. The injured were taken to Hackett's drug store and calls were sent to the Homoeopathic and St. John's Hospitals, but all of the persons hurt were able to go to their homes.

FATALLY HURT BY DYNAMITE.

Strange Affair Caused by Jealousy at a Summer Camp.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 8.—A dispatch from Belmont says Everett Austin, aged eighteen years, was probably fatally injured by a dynamite explosion at Cuba Lake about 3 o'clock this morning.

It is said jealousy over attentions paid a party of women campers is at the bottom of the affair.

Yale University Buys Land.

NEW HAVEN, July 8.—Yale University, through Treasurer Farnam, has just completed a real estate purchase involving nearly a half square of city property. The total cost is $146,000, and the property acquired includes all of the land on the College Street square north of the Scroll and Keys fraternity house. Yale men here believe that it is on the newly acquired land that the new University Hall will be built in time for the bi-centennial celebration in 1901.

Leiter's Personal Property Schedule.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Levi Z. Leiter's schedule of personal property, which was filed with Chairman Randall of the Board of Assessors, was $200,000. The schedules of the Assessors themselves were as follows: Adam Wolf, $18,000; Charles E. Randall, Chairman, $2,250; James Gray, $4,666, of which $2,500 April 1 was a voucher for six months' pay from the north town; A. W. Miller, $1,480, and W. H. Weber, $2,500.

THE RAILROAD AGREEMENT

Some Significant Admissions of a Pennsylvania Official.

DENIALS NOT TO THE POINT

Growing Appreciation of W. K. Vanderbilt's Power as a Factor in the Eastern Situation.

In spite of denials aimed wildly in the air, or at a man of straw, the popular belief in the accuracy of the statements concerning the extension of the same controlling influence over both the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railroad systems continues to gain in strength. Indications multiplied yesterday of a growing appreciation of W. K. Vanderbilt's importance as a factor in the Eastern railroad situation. The clear-headed money getters in Wall Street were especially quick to perceive that the host of denials concerning New York Central-Pennsylvania relations had no bearing on the actual statement of facts.

That a compact dominating interest will direct the policies of the New York Central and the Pennsylvania systems hereafter is regarded by financial and railroad authorities as assured. On this subject Roscovar's Wall Street Summary said yesterday: "While several partial denials have been made, it is realized that they were denials of a consolidation or merger of the two systems, and not of the fact that an agreement had been made which would bring about harmonious relations between the two companies, and result in the absolute maintenance of rates and consequently an increase in net earnings to both companies."

Although not completely covering the facts, this statement shows the trend of the alert mind in the financial centre of this country.

As the future policies of the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railroad Directors develop, the general public will speedily recognize that the harmony of action between these two great systems is not based on a mere friendly understanding, but is dictated by an influence that wields power over both boards.

In an attempt to show that the Pennsylvania Railroad is independent of New York Central, or Vanderbilt, influences, "a prominent Pennsylvania official" in The Philadelphia Times of yesterday overshoots the mark and makes some significant admissions. In reply to the question "Then no 'working agreement' or any other alliance has been made?" he says: "None whatever. There is none required." Here is a true statement. The reason no "working agreement" between the two roads is required is that the Board of Directors of each system, receiving its instructions from the same source, will act wholly in harmony without any "working agreement."

This same "Pennsylvania official" admitted that "the New York Central and the Pennsylvania are working together so far as rates are concerned. Necessity compelled this, for the decline in rates has continued to such an extent that self-protection demanded their maintenance at the present level, which is the lowest in the history of American railroads."

"In this connection it may be of general interest to state," asserts The Philadelphia Times, "that the rate situation in the trunk line territory is in better shape to-day than for many years past—a condition brought about by the money and influence of such men as the Vanderbilts, J. P. Morgan & Co., &c." The great power of "large holders of trunk line stocks" is thus described by The Times:

"They compelled railroad managers to maintain rates, and in more instances than one certain officials were threatened with removal in case this edict was not obeyed. * * * But these large capitalists, men like the Vanderbilts, J. P. Morgan, James J. Hill, the Armours, Rockefellers, &c., did not stop here. They strengthened their position by acquiring larger interests in the trunk line properties, and to-day these roads, excepting the Pennsylvania, are controlled in New York." The writer of the foregoing will soon be convinced that in this particular connection there is no "excepting the Pennsylvania."

With the following paragraphs The Philadelphia Times dismisses the subject for the time being:

"The Vanderbilts control the New York Central, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Delaware and Hudson, Chesapeake and Ohio, and the West Shore. They have in addition, as have J. P. Morgan & Co., a large interest in the New York, Ontario and Western. Mr. Morgan holds the reins in the Reading, Lehigh Valley, and Erie. The Central of New Jersey is controlled by what is known as the First National Bank party of New York, and J. P. and the Armours, &c., have the say in Baltimore and Ohio affairs. The Grand Trunk control rests in England, but its principal Eastern connection is with the Lehigh Valley, which, as stated is controlled by Mr. Morgan.

"The Pennsylvania is the only independent member of the group, but its policy has all along been to maintain rates, so that when orders were issued for the other roads after the dismemberment of the Trunk Line Association it promptly fell into the plan, and the result is a stability of rates such as has not been enjoyed before in recent years. It is this 'close working arrangement,' which is nothing more than a 'gentlemen's agreement,' which, it is believed, has given rise entirely to at least some of the rumors of deals between the New York Central and Pennsylvania."

It is no news to the readers of New York newspapers that "a gentlemen's agreement" has existed between the New York Central and the Pennsylvania systems for the past few years. The potent element of news in the present situation is that W. K. Vanderbilt has set out to supersede this "gentlemen's agreement" by direct control of both properties.

The Boston and Albany Lease.

A meeting of the stockholders of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad will be called for Sept 27, in Albany, to vote on the proposed 999-year lease of the Boston and Albany Railroad. The stockholders of the last-named road will meet in Boston on the same date for a similar purpose. Several new locomotives of standard size and other new equipment have been ordered by the Boston and Albany management. In view of the fact that the Boston and Albany has heretofore been regarded as conservative in the matter of motive power, this recent order of standard engines is regarded as reflecting the New York Central influence.

New York Central May Absorb Reading

READING, Penn., July 8.—Well posted railroad men in this section believe that the Reading system may before long become the Pennsylvania Division of the New York Central Railroad. It is now controlled by the same persons, and a move of that kind would be natural. It is evident from the general trend of affairs that the New York Central people are with the Reading to stay and that the relations between the two are very cordial.

SAMOAN DAMAGE CLAIMS.

The First Suits Arising Out of the Bombardment Filed.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The first batch of claims against the United States Government on account of damages sustained by residents of Samoa through the bombardment by the combined British and American naval forces has been presented to the State Department. They aggregate $35,000, and are preferred by foreign residents of all nationalities and by a few natives.

All of them were placed on file, but if the reports from Samoa be true, to the effect that the Commissioners decided to require each of the three treaty nations to assume liability for the claims of its own citizens, then very few of these claims presented to-day will be recognized by the State Department.

Don't overlook your country supply of "Otto Huber Beer." Order 4 doz. (2 crates) at city prices, plus express charges. Write or telephone Brewery Brooklyn, E. D.—Adv.

RICH KLONDIKE CLEAN-UP.

Gold Dust Valued at Many Millions Reaches Dawson—Several Large Nuggets Found.

TACOMA, Washington, July 8.—Dr. L. O. Wilcoxson of Chicago, who has arrived from Dawson, brings news of an enormous clean-up that took place in the first half of June, when pack trains arrived at Dawson daily from Bonanza, Eldorado, Hunker, and Sulphur Creeks, each bringing in $500,000 to $1,500,000 in dust. The big pack train made several trips from Prof. Lippey's claim, on Eldorado Creek, which produced two tons of gold dust.

The largest nuggets found in the Klondike were discovered during the clean-up. One from Claim No. 4, below on Bonanza, weighed sixty and a half ounces, and was valued at $968. A still larger one, but impregnated with quartz, was found on Gold Hill. It weighs 106 ounces, and is valued at $1,804.

Steamers were leaving Dawson almost daily for St. Michael when Dr. Wilcoxson left, bearing rich Klondikers and their dust. The steamer Robert Kerr, leaving Dawson on June 20, carried over $3,000,000. He thinks that $5,000,000 will arrive on the first steamer from St. Michael.

On the way out Dr. Wilcoxson learned of two important new discoveries—one on Thirty Mile River, where $2 per pan was found, and the other on Big Salmon, where the Winter's dumps averaged $88 per day per man.

$1,500,000 IN PUBLIC GIFTS.

Benefactions of Robert C. Billings of Boston More Generous than at First Announced.

BOSTON, July 8.—The filing of the will of Robert C. Billings, a merchant of this city, discloses the fact that the gifts to public charities are more bounteous than was at first announced. From the statement which has been filed in the court it appears that the public gifts of all kinds aggregate $1,500,000, instead of $500,000.

The largest beneficiaries, as previously announced, are Harvard University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Museum of Fine Arts, the Massachusetts General Hospital, the New England Hospital for Women and Children, the Children's Hospital, the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, the Perkins Institute, the Massachusetts School for the Blind, the Kindergarten for the Blind, the American Unitarian Association, the Young Men's Christian Union, and the Hampton (Va.) Normal and Agricultural Institute. All these beneficiaries will receive sums varying from $25,000 to $150,000.

THE CZAR AND PEACE WORK.

Reported the Conference Will Soon Adjourn and Emperor Nicholas Will Visit European Courts.

LONDON, July 9.—A telegram from St. Petersburg asserts that The Hague Conference will adjourn at the end of July, the members agreeing to reassemble in the Spring, and that during the interval Emperor Nicholas will visit the principal European Courts.

ARBITRATION PLANS PLEASE.

Washington Authorities Approve the Project at The Hague.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The State Department is relying upon the press reports up to this moment for the details of the Hague Conference. Consequently, it is not in possession as yet of any official statement of the mediation and arbitration plan, which is the prominent measure now before the conference. Accepting the press reports as accurate, it may be stated that the project is eminently satisfactory to the United States Government; for, it is pointed out, the arbitration scheme is nothing more than an elaboration of the simple American proposition with which our delegates were charged before they left the United States. It is true that the pending proposition is credited to Sir Julian Pauncefote, but that was because he had skillfully and with great ability elaborated the details of the American principle to meet the nice objections expected to be interposed by the European delegates.

W. D. BLOODGOOD DIVORCED.

Secures a Decree in Fargo on Grounds of Cruelty.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 8.—A Fargo (N. D.) special says: "W. D. Bloodgood, son of a well-known New York broker, has secured a decree of divorce from Katherine Bloodgood, on the ground of cruelty.

"Mrs. Bloodgood is a contralto singer."

ENGINE LEFT THE RAILS.

Narrow Escape of Train Hands and Passengers in Pennsylvania.

READING, Penn., July 8.—While the accommodation train from Pottsville, on the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, due in this city at 1:30 this afternoon, was running through Shoemakersville, near here, at a speed of forty miles an hour, the locomotive struck the frog at a switch, left the rails, and, after going a short distance on the sills, turned over on its side. The tender and baggage car left the rails and were also overturned.

Engineer Westley and his fireman stuck to their posts and were not injured at all. The baggage car was dragged for some distance, but its occupants were only slightly bruised. The passengers in the coaches were badly shaken up, but not one was injured.

PITTSBURG COAL FIELD SOLD.

James W. Ellsworth to Develop the Pigeon Creek Tract.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 8.—James W. Ellsworth of New York, who has a number of coal interests in the Monongahela Valley, yesterday purchased the Pigeon Creek, or Bentleyville coal fields. The price could not be ascertained, but was in the hundred thousands.

The consummation of this transaction will bring about a long-expected boom at Bentleyville, near Monongahela City. The new owner stated that he will at once begin operations to develop the field. Shafts will be sunk, and when in working order the mines will have a daily capacity of 6,000 tons. Houses will be erected by the owner and employment given to hundreds of men. This is one of the best tracts of coal in the Pittsburg district, and comprises many thousand acres of accessible coal, easy to develop and within easy reach of the market.

While it is a foregone conclusion that a railroad will be built, it has not yet been decided which route will be accepted, the Pigeon Creek or the old Hempfield Road, which was partly graded and never completed.

VOLTA EXHIBITION BURNED.

Fire at Como Destroyed Buildings and Valuable Contents.

COMO, Italy, July 8.—The Volta Electrical Exhibition, including many relics of Volta, has been entirely destroyed by fire, due to defective electric wires. The firemen, however, succeeded in saving some of the personal effects of Volta, including the Senatorial sword presented to him by Napoleon, decorations, &c. There was no loss of life.

The fire broke out in the Marine Gallery and spread with marvelous rapidity, owing to the combustible nature of the buildings and their contents. Many visitors were in the buildings, and fled in a state of panic. Two gasometers exploded with a report that was heard a distance of several miles, and the immense column of smoke which arose was visible in Milan, twenty-eight miles away.

The insurance on the property destroyed is light, being only 1,000,000 lire, exclusive of that carried by individual exhibitors.

Ministerial Crisis in Spain Probable.

MADRID, July 8.—It is reported that Señor Villaverde has decided to bring on a Ministerial crisis after the debate on the message, owing to the determination of the Cabinet not to modify essential parts of the budget.

ISLANDS ALIEN TERRITORY

The Insular Commission Reports on Spain's Ceded Territory.

ONLY OURS FOR GOVERNMENT

Important Decision Submitted to the Authorities at Washington Involving Philippines.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Insular Commission has prepared an exhaustive opinion by which it holds that the islands in possession of the United States as a result of the war with Spain are not part of the territory of the United States. Copies of this opinion have been furnished to the Secretary of War and the Attorney General, and it is surmised that the Attorney General will shortly prepare an official opinion upon this important question.

The commission holds that there is a radical difference between territory a part of the United States and territory in the possession of the United States. It has been generally conceded, the members of the commission say, that the United States can do as it pleases with the islands which it obtained from Spain; that the United States can sell them, give them away, or turn them over to the inhabitants who live upon them for the establishment of independent government. If this general admission is true, then, they affirm, the islands cannot be part of the territory of the United States, because no part of the United States can be alienated.

The United States can neither sell nor alienate any portion of its territory, nor can any portion of the territory alienate itself from the United States. This was well settled by the war of secession.

The Supreme Court has held that military occupation does not extend the boundaries of the United States, and the commission claims that the Spanish cession merely confirmed our military occupation. There was nothing in the Treaty of Paris which made the islands we obtained from Spain a part of our territory. In this respect the treaty was very different from those by which we obtained Florida and Louisiana. By the terms of both of those treaties the territory acquired was to become part of the United States and the inhabitants thereof at the time of the cession were to be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizenship.

The situation with reference to Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines, the commission says, is practically the same as that of the territory acquired from Mexico in the war of 1846. There was a military occupation of New Mexico for five years before Congress by enactment extended the sovereignty of the laws of the United States over it and amalgamated it with he Union. Gen. Kearney set up a government there with a Supreme Court, trial courts, and all the other accessories of government, and when Congress made it into a Territory all the acts of the military government were recognized as legal, and cases pending in those improvised courts were transferred to the United States courts for final adjudication.

Once Puerto Rico and the other islands are recognized as territory of the United States, the decision to take them in, the commission holds, is irrevocable. All laws of the United States are immediately extended over the islands; citizenship is conferred upon the inhabitants, and commerce between the islands and the United States becomes free in virtue of the Constitutional provisions inhibiting the laying of duties between portions of the United States territory.

Members of the commission believe that the courts of the United States, in rendering a decision on this question, would of necessity follow the political policy of the Government. They have prepared a code of laws for extension over the islands. With reference to the tariff duties, they believe that much injustice results from the present condition. While the Military Government has the power in Puerto Rico, for instance, to reduce the tariff on goods entering the island, it has no power to reduce the tariff upon exports from the island to the United States. Therefore, they say, it would be manifestly unfair to negotiate reciprocity treaties with Barbados, Jamaica, and other West Indian islands by which they could get their products into the United States at lower rates than those which come from Puerto Rico. It would be an unjust discrimination against territory actually in our possession. They believe that reciprocity treaties could be negotiated with Puerto Rico for mutual reduction on goods coming from or going into the island.

GERMAN VIEW OF GEN. OTIS.

Not Hopeful of a Speedy American Victory Over Filipinos.

BERLIN, July 8.—The press comments on the war in the Philippines and the decision of President McKinley to increase the force of American troops there are not hopeful for American success. The difficulty of the situation is regarded as confirmatory of the views expressed before the rebellion. The Vossische Zeitung makes merry over what it calls Gen. Otis's "Napoleonic art of preparing bulletins," and adds.

"With negligence of the most obvious facts, he has been reiterating for months that the resistance of the Tagals was broken, their arms in complete dissolution, and the end of the war in sight."

The Deutsche Tages Zeitung prints a letter from a German at Manila complaining of the Americans "destroying the best part of trade and industry in the Philippines," and "deceiving their countrymen at home by sending false news."

WORD FROM DR. SCHURMAN.

President of Philippine Commission Reports on Southern Islands.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Dispatches have just been received at the State Department from President Schurman of the Philippines Commission, giving some account of his journey to the southern islands of the archipelago. He finds the conditions in those islands extremely gratifying. There is a disposition almost everywhere south of Luzon to accept American sovereignty. President Schurman expects to arrive at San Francisco about Aug. 15.

It is believed at the State Department that the commission has done much to convey to the native Filipinos a proper conception of the purposes of the United States Government, and in that way has sapped the strength of the insurrection.

Two Skeleton Regiments Assured.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Gen. Otis cables the following:

Manila, July 8.

Adjutant General, Washington.

Desires of all volunteers in Philippines ascertained. Two skeleton regiments fairly well assured. In two or three days will cable names of officers nominated for regiments, so that appointments of Lieutenants to recruit in United States can be made.

OTIS.

The Yosemite at Singapore.

SINGAPORE, Straits Settlements, July 8.—The United States auxiliary cruiser Yosemite, from New York May 11 for Guam, one of the Ladrone Islands, with Capt. Richard P. Leary, United States Navy, the new Governor of that place, and a detachment of marines to garrison the island on board, has arrived here from Colombo, Ceylon, which port she left July 1.

Gen. Rios Arrives at Madrid.

MADRID, July 8.—Gen. Rios, recently Spain's principal commander in the Philippines, has arrived here.

At 3:30 P. M. every day but Saturday and Sunday, and every Saturday at 1:50 P. M., the New York Central's "Saratoga Limited" leaves New York. Empire State Express time; luxurious service; all Wagner cars.—Adv.

AGAINST CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

A Public Meeting to be Held in the Waldorf-Astoria by the Medical and Legal Relief Society.

A public meeting has been called for next Thursday evening at the Waldorf-Astoria to prepare and discuss a bill to be presented at the next session of the State Legislature with the object of putting a stop to the treatment of persons suffering with disease, by mental healers and Christian Scientists. The meeting is to be held under the auspices of the Medical and Legal Relief Society, of which Theodore Sutro is President.

Alderman Okie has prepared a draft of the bill which will be submitted to the Waldorf-Astoria meeting. This bill declares that "the person who shall persuade or prevent any sick person from calling to his aid the services of a regularly licensed medical practitioner shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and that where death occurs where such persuasion or prevention has been employed the person exercising the same shall be guilty of manslaughter, and that it shall be prima facie evidence that such persuasion or prevention was practiced when any person is attended by any healer other than a regularly licensed physician and no regular medical practitioner is called in."

Gov. Roosevelt, Senator Depew, Mayor Van Wyck, Bishop Potter, Archbishop Corrigan, Col. Robert Ingersoll, and other well-known men have been invited to attend the meeting.

ALIVE BUT OFFICIALLY DEAD.

Peter Conroy's Leg Buried in Calvary as His "Remains"—A Complicated Case.

A novel question arose yesterday over the burial of the leg of Peter Conroy, the limb having been amputated at Bellevue Hospital two days ago and sent to the Morgue. Mrs. Conroy undertook to have the amputated limb buried, but had some trouble in securing an undertaker owing to the difficulty in getting a permit.

She finally secured the services of Undertaker Bernard W. Kelly, who had been a salesman for a coffin house, and had considerable experience in peculiar burial cases. Mr. Kelly first applied to the Coroner, who refused to issue a certificate because there was no evidence that the leg of Peter Conroy was dead, and if it was dead, that it was an accidental death. The Coroner advised application to the Health Board, if it could be proved that the limb died a natural death.

Application to the Health Board for a burial certificate proved futile until it was accompanied by proofs of death. The undertaker was equal to the emergency, however, and, with Mrs. Conroy, visited the Morgue, and identified the limb as being that of her husband, Peter Conroy. The next step was to find the Bellevue physician who amputated the limb. He identified the limb as being the one which he had amputated.

In making out a certificate of death he was confronted with the question as to when the limb died, and finally made a statement to the effect that the limb of Peter Conroy died on Thursday from amputation. The certificate was then presented to the Health Board, and here also a problem had to be solved.

The doctor who attended the leg of Peter Conroy had declared it dead, and how to make out the burial certificate caused considerable trouble. It was finally issued as "the remains of Peter Conroy." Thus the "remains of Peter Conroy" officially were conveyed to Calvary Cemetery and buried, while Peter Conroy actually was alive in Bellevue Hospital.

The perplexing part of the affair is as to the legal status of the present Peter Conroy, his remains having been interred in Calvary Cemetery according to the official records of the city. It might be asked is Mrs. Peter Conroy a widow? or as to whether amputation is an accidental or natural death, and if the permit should not have been issued by the Coroners' office.

THE ROCKEFELLER MONOLITH.

Great Monument Is at Last in Lakeview Cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 8.—The Rockefeller monolith, the greatest monument of its kind in the world, is at last in Lakeview Cemetery. It took six months to transport the main shaft from the granite works opposite the cemetery on Euclid Avenue to its resting place in the cemetery. The base stone, weighing seventy tons, was put in position. It is sixteen feet square. The second and third sections, weighing forty tons each, were put up this afternoon, and yesterday, and the work of putting the main shaft in position will be commenced early on Monday.

The shaft is fifty-two feet high, and weighs eighty tons. The big shaft will first be hoisted to an upright position, and then lifted bodily and placed on the base.

FAMINE PREVAILS IN JAMAICA.

Continued Drought Ruins Crops and Causes Fever Epidemic.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 8.—The severe, protracted drought in Southern Jamaica is causing widespread distress and alarm. The failing water supply of Kingston necessitates a curtailment of the service to eighteen hours daily.

The coffee, orange, and corn crops are almost destroyed, and the destruction of the natives' provision crops is causing a famine. The rural population is fleeing from the homesteads, seeking relief in town centres.

The trouble is augmented by an outbreak of typho-malarial fever through using putrid water.

TO REFRIGERATE WITHOUT ICE.

Company Will Use Current Generated by Revolution of Car Axles.

TRENTON, N. J., July 8.—The Electric Axle, Light and Power Company, with an authorized capital of $25,000,000, was incorporated here to-day. The company is formed for the purpose of lighting, heating, ventilating, and refrigerating railroad cars by means of an electric current generated by the revolution of the car axles.

The company is the outgrowth of the National Electric Car Lighting Company of New York. Under its new patents the company claims it will be able to refrigerate cars without the use of ice. The company is backed by a syndicate which includes Isaac Rice.

STRANGER ROBBED IN CHICAGO.

Adventures of a Philadelphian Who Staid There Three Hours.

CHICAGO, July 8.—P. R. Walter, a resident of Philadelphia, who lives at 3053 Potter Street in that city, stopped in Chicago three hours this morning, and during that brief period had a disagreeable experience.

Mr. Walter is on his way to Mexico to install a consignment of engines sold by a Philadelphia firm to a power supply company in Mexico City. He arrived in Chicago at 10 o'clock at the Polk Street Station. As the west-bound train did not leave until 1 P. M., he started for a stroll. When he got as far as Third Avenue and Taylor Alley, he was seized by the throat from behind by a negro, who held him while a second negro searched his pockets taking from him a gold watch, $25 in cash, a knife, and a revolver.

While his pockets were being rifled Walter struggled and cried loudly for help. A colored man witnessed the robbery, and hastened to the station, where he found Detectives Eagan and Farley, who reached the scene before the robbers could escape, and arrested them. The prisoners were taken to the Harrison Street Station, where they gave the names of Joseph Bradshaw and James B. Taylor. Taylor was recognized as an ex-convict. Justice Prendiville heard the evidence at once to give Mr. Walter a chance to leave the city. The robbers were fined $85 each and sent to the Bridewell to serve out their sentences.

The money, watch, and revolver were dropped by the thieves when the officers approached, and could not be found. Walter had $300 in an inside pocket, which was overlooked by his assailants.

COLUMBIA AGAIN BEATS DEFENDER

Wins by 3 minutes and 13 Seconds Over a Course of Thirty Miles.

YACHTS GO ROUND WRONG BUOY

Riverside Club's Markboat Mistaken For the Larchmont's.

Columbia Might Have Won More Decisively Had Her Sails Been as Well Handled as Those of Defender.

Columbia and Defender met for the second time in waters in this neighborhood yesterday, when they sailed a special race under the auspices of the Larchmont Yacht Club for a cup offered by the club. The conditions under which the race was sailed were quite different from those which confronted the yachts when they met off Sandy Hook on Thursday. Then they had a lumpy sea and a very light wind, except for a few minutes, when there was a squall. Yesterday they had perfectly smooth water and a brisk sailing breeze out of the south.

The race was sailed over one of the regular cour

The tide was on the ebb. There was no great a nount of jockeying for the start.

Defender ran up behind the line and jibed over to head for it. Columbia went up to windward of her, and then keeping away came down on the Defender's quarter. As she did so she broke out her intermediate jibtopsail, and hauled up to her course. Defender was heading for the line, and she kept her way splendidly, and crossed the line handsomely ahead of her antagonist. As she approached the line she broke out her topjibsail, which proved to be a smaller one than that of the Columbia.

A LUFFING CONTEST.

On crossing the line Columbia came out on the Defender's weather quarter, and there ensued a luffing match, which carried the two yachts nearly a mile out of their course. As soon as they became tired of that nonsense, they headed on their course. Then the Columbia kept away, with her helm hard up, and ran down under Defender's lee. She started to walk through it at a wonderful pace, but when she got under Defender's lee her sails were becalmed, and she staid there.

Then began as pretty a struggle as any one ever saw. Columbia tried to luff out across Defender's stern, but Capt. Rhodes would not allow it. He luffed Defender up fully four points, Columbia following. The two yachts were now almost up in the wind, and it was necessary to let them go off again. When this was done the Columbia was once more under the Defender's lee. Whereupon Capt. Barr luffed again across Defender's stern, but Capt. Rhodes also put his helm down. Again Columbia kept away, and Defender, following, bore down and shut off her wind. It was a fierce struggle, and for a third time Columbia made the attempt, but her effort was in vain.

Both of them were far to windward of their course, but that d'd not trouble them, for they knew there was more wind and a stronger tide over on the Long Island side, where the ebb was pouring like a mill race out of Hempstead Bay, and the breeze was skirting down the sides of the low hills in a sweeping current. It was a freshening wind, too, and the yachts seemed to hurt themselves into it eagerly.

After the third luff they both held their luff, with a freshening wind, and headed far off across the Sound toward the Long Island shore. After passing a coal tow about half a mile long Defender luffed again, and Columbia followed. The new champion was making a most determined effort to get to windward of the old one, but the old one was just as earnestly bent on preventing any such performance. The leach of Defender's mainsail was shaking very badly, and Columbia's jib topsail was occasionally jilting.

It was 1 o'clock when the Columbia once more ran down under Defender's lee and made an attempt to go through it. But the attempt was no more brilliantly successful than it had been before. The new yacht was blanketed as soon as she was well under the Defender's lee, and the wrinkles in her jibtopsail told of the futility of her struggle at this point.

DEFENDER DRAWS AHEAD.

The wind softened materially at this juncture, and for a few minutes both yachts stood up like houses. Then the Defender received a favoring slant, and in the twinkling of an eye she had opened clear water between herself and her opponent. But a little later Defender's head sails fell slack and Columbia's were drawing, so that as they both eased away their mainsheets to head on their course once more they were on even terms, with the Defender to windward by 200 yards, a matter of no advantage as they were now running off.

At 1:10 Defender took in her jibtopsail. Now began a series of movements which were explicable only by the hypothesis that the yachts had fallen into some error regarding the mark at the end of the first leg. This proved to be the case in a few minutes, when the two yachts carefully rounded a dory which the Riverside Yacht Club had anchored in the Sound to mark one corner of its course for small yachts. The Defender went around first and headed away on the port tack close hauled, with Columbia under her lee. Of course, no times were taken, as the judges were hastening away to the eastward to the real mark. The two yachts on rounding the false mark set baby jibtopsails for windward work.

The Columbia at once began to show her remarkable windward qualities. She luffed squarely out across her opponent's bow and went to windward of her. It was now one long leg and one short one to the mark. They both held their long port tack till 1:44, when the Defender swung to starboard. As the Columbia declined to follow the lead, the old yacht almost immediately returned to the port tack. She was now half a mile astern of Columbia and a quarter of a mile to windward of her wake.

COLUMBIA VERY TENDER.

The breeze was a pleasant wholesail one, and the water perfectly smooth. In these conditions the extreme heeling of the Columbia was noticeable. The Defender stood up much better under the pressure of the wind than her rival, and there can be no question that she is much the stiffer boat of the two. At the point in the race which had now been reached it was not possible to tell whether the apparent tenderness of the Columbia was doing her any harm. In such smooth water and with a breeze which hardly curled a tip of foam on any ripple, it certainly was not a serious matter.

The Defender's short starboard tack proved to have been a mistake, as the Columbia made the mark on the one port tack. The result was that she rounded the Hempstead mark well ahead of her rival. Columbia was timed at 1:43:29, and Defender at 1:45:32. These times are unofficial, but were taken with a watch which had been set with the Regatta Committee's chronometer.

About a minute after rounding the mark the two racers set spinnakers, which had to be guyed well forward, showing that they had the wind well on the port quarter. The run was uneventful, except that the Defender showed more celerity in setting canvas than her opponent did. The yachts romped up to the finish stake boat, around which they jibed as follows: Columbia, 2:05:06; Defender, 2:07:03.

Mr. Coates of the Regatta Committee was in the stake boat as the yachts rounded and shouted to each through a megaphone that they had gone the wrong course. He believed that those on board the yachts understood him, but evidently they did not, as they repeated the error on the second round.

BOATS' RAILS AWASH.

On rounding the stake boat to start over the course the second time the Defender set her intermediate jib topsail. She would probably have done better if she had set it on the first round. Both yachts were now lying over till the lee rails were awash, but it cannot be said that there was any perceptible difference in their angle of heel. The Columbia was sailing magnificently and her admirers had no reason to feel worried about her. The Defender is a hard yacht to beat, but it was plain that the Columbia was doing what she was designed to do, but not by so great a margin as many must have wished to see. Those who had been talking about her beating the Defender ten minutes over a thirty-mile course were noticeably silent and thoughtful.

On the way to the second mark the Columbia continued to gain, though not very largely. Both yachts again rounded the wrong mark, and every one on the judges' boat was unable to speak for disgust. According to the Regatta Committee's chronometer, the Columbia rounded the mark at 2:33:30, and the Defender at 2:36:08.

Immediately after rounding, both yachts headed away on the port tack close hauled for the Hempstead mark. The Columbia, however, luffed sharp up first and gathered her sheets flat aft. She also took in her little jib topsail. The Defender kept hers up. Whether it was because of this sail or from general inability, she certainly fell off to leeward, while the Columbia held her course beautifully.

There was a brief puff of pretty fresh wind at this time, but it could not be seen that it made the Columbia lie down uncomfortably. In fact, she stood up very well and her lee rail was never in the water. Both yachts were doing good footing, and it was not possible to detect any significant gain on the part of either.

COLUMBIA POINTING HIGHER.

When Columbia caught the increased wind out of Hempstead Bay she leaned far over to leeward, but she also continued to go ahead at a fine pace. Of course as she began to open the bay the wind came a little freer for her, and she seemed to be pointing much higher than the Defender.

That she was able to point a little higher was plain. That is to say, when the Defender undertook to look up as high as the Columbia the former's head sails shook and her Captain had to keep away again. Nevertheless, Defender was squeezed as close as possible at the entrance to the bay. Her topsail shook for five minutes at a time.

At 3:04 the Defender took in her little jibtopsail out of respect to the fresh breeze out of Hempstead Bay. The wind was blowing now so that the whole surface of the bay was covered with little whitecaps. But the water was still smooth, for only a gale from the southwest could raise a sea in the bay. Both yachts were able to fetch the buoy without making a tack. They were spinning along at a very good pace for yachts close-hauled, being only a little over half an hour in covering the leg. They bore away around the Hempstead mark as follows: Columbia, 3:08:12; Defender, 3:11:15.

The Columbia was four minutes in getting out her spinnaker, while the Defender was less than two minutes in doing the same thing. One of the stops on the Columbia's spinnaker refused to break out. It was about two-thirds of the way up, and the crew, in trying to shake it out, slacked the after guy of the spinnaker boom till the spar went clear over the topmast stay, and it looked for a moment as if the sail would be ripped to pieces.

The spar was successfully hauled back to its place, however, and then the Columbia set an intermediate jibtopsail to catch the wind which poured out of the opening where the spinnaker did not break out. She took it in again just before crossing the line. The spinnaker also came in as soon as the yacht had crossed, and a pretty bungle the crew made of getting it in. It went clear over the forestay, and after the yacht had been luffed into the wind's eye it made a job for all hands. The Defender's spinnaker was taken in right on the line, and it was done perfectly.

TIME AT THE FINISH.

Thus ended the second formal race between the two yachts. The table shows that the Columbia won by 3 minutes and 13 seconds, elapsed time. The summary follows:

	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Columbia	12:40:53	3:24:09	2:43:16
Defender	12:40:41	3:27:10	2:46:29

The following table shows the time taken at rounding marks. That at the first mark was not taken on the first round.

FIRST ROUND.

	Second Mark. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.
Columbia	1:43:29	2:05:06
Defender	1:45:32	2:07:03

SECOND ROUND.

Columbia	2:33:30	3:08:12
Defender	2:36:08	3:11:15

Thus two legs of the first round, estimated at six miles to the leg, were covered by the Columbia in 1 hour 2 minutes and 36 seconds, and by the Defender in 1 hour 4 minutes and 51 seconds; Columbia's gain, 2 minutes 15 seconds. The third leg, which was three miles in length, was sailed by the Columbia on the first round in 21 minutes and 37 seconds, and by the Defender in 21 minutes 31 seconds; Defender's gain, 6 seconds, which may fairly be attributed to smartness in handling sails.

On the second round Columbia sailed the first leg, a reach, in 28 minutes 24 seconds, Defender in 29 minutes 5 seconds; Columbia's gain, 41 seconds. The Columbia covered the second leg in this round in 34 minutes 42 seconds; the Defender in 35 minutes 7 seconds; Columbia's gain, 25 seconds.

The Columbia sailed the last leg of the second round in 15 minutes 57 seconds; the Defender in 15 minutes 55 seconds; Defender's gain, 2 seconds. Here again the fact that Defender gained even so small an amount was undoubtedly due to superior sail handling.

ACCIDENT TO THE DEFENDER.

Steel Boom Ruined by Columbia—Delay Until New One Is Secured.

A mishap which will prevent racing between the Columbia and the Defender for some time occurred after the contest yesterday. The Defender, as soon as the race was over, went to her anchorage off New Rochelle. The Columbia came some distance astern of her in tow. The Defender had dropped her anchor when the Columbia came in and passed under her stern. By some miscalculation, the new yacht passed too close to the old one, and there was a sudden tangle.

The Columbia's topping lift caught the end of the Defender's boom, and the heavy steel spar was bent at almost a right angle. The yachts were promptly cleared off one another, and then it was seen that the Defender had received no other damage but that to her boom. The fact that the spar was of metal instead of wood had saved her from a lot of injury. As it was, the boom was bent at almost an L at the point where the main sheet blocks were made fast to it. If it had been a wooden boom, it would have broken off short, and the heavy end, falling on deck, would have done some injury there, besides carrying some of the rigging with it.

Men were obtained from Piepgras's Ship Yard, at City Island, to saw off the bent end of the boom last night. The Defender will start to-morrow for Newport, under a storm staysail and her headsails, to have a new boom put on. Until that is done there can be no more racing between the two yachts.

COLUMBIA'S RACING COAT.

Bristol Experts Believe She Will Appear as an "All Bronze" Boat in Her Supreme Contest.

BRISTOL, July 8.—It is the belief here that when the cup defender Columbia races against the Shamrock she will appear as an "all bronze" boat in every sense of the word. In brief, it is believed that the coat of white paint at present covering the topsides of the yacht is to be scraped off when she races in defense of the cup. The underbody is not painted, the water coming in contact with the surface of the metal itself, and it is believed that if the paint is permitted to remain on the topsides the main reason for the use of the metal will be nullified.

Tobin bronze is used by yacht builders because of its non-friction properties. It was on this account that the underbody of Vigilant was plated with the metal, and many Tobin bronze advocates argued for its use on the topsides. They claimed, and justly, too, that if the metal on the underbody was of value in lessening the power necessary to propel the boat, it ought to be of value on the topsides also, as during more than half the time the yacht sailed on either one side or the other. Thin steel was finally used on the topsides of Vigilant, and an experiment in the form of aluminium topsides was made in the case of Defender. The experiment did not prove successful, and in Columbia the original suggestion of Tobin bronze topsides is being followed.

There was general surprise, however, when it was announced the day before the launching that Columbia's topsides were to be painted. It will be remembered that they were painted on that day, and in a great hurry, too, the work being done by the crew of the yacht. It was considered strange at that time by only casual observers that the work should have been done so quickly, but those who keep track of events began to draw conclusions when a few days after the launching the crew went over the topsides with white paint. The yacht had begun to turn a bit gray, showing that the paint had not been laid on very thickly. In fact, it was subsequently learned that only one coat of paint had been put on.

In view of these facts, it is argued that the paint will come off before the races. Those who believe this will be done state that it would be a difficult matter to keep the metal bright during all the time between now and the date of the races, and the simplest way out of it was to cover the metal with a light coat of paint. But that this paint will all come off before the races is the belief of many persons in Bristol.

When Tobin bronze was first used on Vigilant, the builder stated that the metal would probably add five minutes to the speed of the boat in a thirty-mile race. In Vigilant, as stated above, the metal was used on the underbody only, so in Columbia, if the argument holds good, the use of the metal on the topsides as well as the underbody ought to add minutes to the speed of the boat.

The fact that the secrecy surrounding the building of Shamrock extends to the composition of her hull should not worry anyone. The various reports have apparently simmered down to the understanding that the underbody is of manganese bronze and the topsides three parts aluminium to one part of alloy. As to the aluminium topsides we have already experimented, with the result that they have been discarded. And this very fact should point out to the doubting ones that in the matter of metal racing yacht building we are ahead of the folks across the water. As to the manganese bronze, there is but little difference in the matter of weight between it and Tobin bronze.

In the preparation of the metal for yacht construction we have had more experience than the foreign builders. The Thornycrofts are, of course, expert metal workers, but they never turned out a metal racing yacht before, and the Bristol builders have. Again, it should be remembered that the making of the bronze plates was something altogether new on the other side, whereas in this particular there was nothing of the nature of experimental work here. The Ansonia Brass and Copper Company, which furnished the plates for the Columbia, also made the Vigilant's plates.

The making of the latter plates furnished experience which was of great value in the rolling of the plates for Columbia. It is said in this connection that no expense was spared in the production of these plates, and that they are the finest ever made. The model of Shamrock is still a secret, but for all that it is in all likelihood a secret having no more terrors than are contained in the "secret" composition of the metals of which the boat is built.

SHAMROCK TRIES HER SAILS.

Experts Say She Is Very Speedy and the Best Equipped Challenger Ever Designed for These Waters.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 8.—The cup challenger Shamrock quite unexpectedly left her moorings at 11:30 o'clock this morning and sailed down Southampton Water on a canvas-stretching trip. The Iverna, a cutter owned by Mr. John Jameson, also started, apparently with the intention of testing her speed against the Shamrock. Sir Thomas Lipton is on board the Iverna.

The Shamrock presented a very fine sight under sail. She had a splendid run from off Hurst Castle, and did not return until after nightfall, so as to avoid the waiting army of photographers, who were disappointed in their anticipated snap shots by the yacht's unexpected departure this morning.

The magnificent weather enabled people to obtain a splendid view of the Shamrock's performance, and the experts ashore were thus able to fairly judge what her work will be in the Solent. They agree that the Shamrock is the finest yacht seen in these waters, that she is showing great speed and behaving splendidly, and that she fulfilled every promise and gives evidence of being the best-equipped cup challenger ever seen in Western waters.

It is the belief here that the trials were in every way successful, both as to speed and steering qualities. The yacht will repeat the spin on July 15.

Emperor William is expected to inspect the challenger before she sails for the United States.

The Meteor has arrived here, and is being docked and cleaned. It is expected she will be ready to sail early next week, though her Capta'n still declares he has not yet received orders to sail the yacht against the Shamrock.

McLEAN'S CHANCES IN OHIO.

He May Be Nominated for Governor, but Not as a Bryan Supporter.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The general opinion in this city among Democrats is that John R. McLean will be nominated for Governor of Ohio, if he cares to be, and that his nomination will not at all indicate his belief that Col. Bryan should be nominated again for President.

Mr. McLean has never had reasen to be enthusiastic about Col. Bryan. At one time during the Chicago Convention of 1896, McLean might have been named for Vice President. The Bryanite influence was thrown to Sewall, and McLean's services to his party were repudiated. Should he happen to be elected Governor of Ohio he would become at once a dangerous rival of Col. Bryan. Democrats are watching this Ohio situation very closely.

SILVER ISSUE IN VIRGINIA.

Prominent Democrats Think It Had Its Day in the Last Campaign.

RICHMOND, Va., July 8.—There are indications that some of the most influential Democratic leaders in Virginia favor making free silver a subsidiary issue in the next Presidential campaign. Bryan is still strong, however, in this State—possibly as strong as he was in 1896. The demonstration in his favor at the Tammany meeting in New York on the Fourth of July has tended probably to make some of the leaders here less inclined than they would otherwise have been to express themselves in favor of giving free silver a less prominent place in the next National platform.

Neither Senator Daniel nor Martin has expressed himself on the subject of the position which the financial question should be made to take in the coming Presidential campaign. Representative Hay of the Seventh District, who is close to these two gentlemen, and who is prominent in party management in Virginia, has expressed the opinion, which is regarded as significant, that the Democrats can win in 1900 if opposition to the acquisition of the Philippines and criticism of the management by the Administration of the Spanish-American war be made the crucial issues.

By implication Mr. Hay indicates very plainly that he thinks that with free silver as the prominent issue the result of the contest of 1900 cannot well be different from that of 1896. He is not alone in this view. Many others of equal prominence in the Democratic councils, who are less frank in giving expression to their opinions, hold similar ones on this subject.

CHICAGO'S MAYOR ATTACKED.

P. J. Devlin Says the Harrison Men Are Not Democrats.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The Democratic Press Bulletin, which is issued by the National Committee Press Bureau, in its issue of to-day, contains a letter from P. J. Devlin, chief of the bureau. It is addressed to the Democratic editors of the country, and to members of the National Committee, who will meet here July 20. It is printed under the caption, "Shall Treason be Upheld?" and is in part as follows:

"In the last campaign in Chicago I supported Altgeld as the Democratic candidate for Mayor. The regularly called City Convention that nominated Harrison failed to reaffirm its allegiance to the Democratic platform upon which Bryan made his campaign in 1896. Altgeld's platform included the whole Chicago platform. Fifty thousand of the stanchest Democrats in the city also supported Altgeld. The bulk of Harrison's support came from Republicans. Not a single Democrat known to be loyal in 1896 was in any way prominently connected with Harrison's campaign.

"I believe that our National platform means something, and that any organization that uses the party name without accepting the principles is guilty of an outrageous fraud against the people as well as a flagrant insult to the National body. That is just what Harrison and the convention that nominated him did."

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Showers; brisk to high southerly winds, shifting to westerly.

The storm central Friday night over Lake Huron has moved to New York. Showers and cooler weather have occurred from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast, except stationary temperature in the upper lake region and on the immediate Atlantic Coast.

The pressure continues high off the North Pacific Coast, and the high pressure area in Minnesota Friday night has moved to Iowa, increasing in magnitude. Showers may be expected in New England and New York, clearing Sunday night; generally fair weather in all other districts.

Moderate temperatures will prevail for two or three days in the Atlantic States. Brisk to high southerly winds will prevail on the North Atlantic Coast, fresh northerly to northwesterly winds on the Middle Atlantic Coast, and light to fresh northerly to northwesterly winds on the South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1898.	1899.	TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	64	74	78
6 A. M.	63	71	77
9 A. M.	69	73	81
12 M.	78	79	92
3 P. M.	80	82	92
6 P. M.	82	77	84
9 P. M.	75	67	74
12 P. M.	73	68	73

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	81½
Weather Bureau	74
Corresponding date 1898	72
Corresponding date for last twenty years	74

The maximum temperature yesterday was 82 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 67 degrees at 9 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 95 per cent. and at 8 P. M. the same.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.

1:50 A. M.—Seventeenth Street and Fourth Avenue; Everett House; no damage.

3:10 A. M.—157 East Eighty-eighth Street; M. Schaeffer; damage $5,000.

5:20 A. M.—122 Hudson Street; Victor Kouchel; damage, $5,000.

3:30 P. M.—309 East Seventy-first Street; Frank Citelli; damage $200.

4:45 P. M.—443 Pearl Street; Wyncoop, Hallenbeck & Co.; damage $3,000.

7:35 P. M.—Delancey and Essex Streets; electric light wire; damage slight.

7:35 P. M.—43 North Moore Street; in street; no damage.

7:40 P. M.—Recreation pier, foot of East Third Street; damage slight.

9:50 P. M.—130 Monroe Street, Henry Simoninsky; damage slight.

10:20 P. M.—282 Eighth Avenue, Helen Lillalson; damage slight.

10:40 P. M.—500 West Forty-seventh Street, Thomas Auld; damage slight.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Boys' Extra Pants, $1.15,

Made from remnants of our fine woolens—at regular price would cost from $1.75 to $3.00.

Blouses, good quality percale, with sailor collar, tie to match, 48c.

Madras Blouses, laundered collar and cuffs, fancy colorings, 98c.

With these goods the Boys can be fitted out nicely for their summer vacation at little cost.

60-62 West 23d St.

ENDEAVORERS WANT PEACE

Adopt a Resolution Asking for Settlement by Arbitration.

FAVOR ANGLO-SAXON ALLIANCE

Memorialize Congress to Demand that Brigham H. Roberts Be Prevented from Taking His Seat.

DETROIT, July 8.—The last meetings in the big tents before Monday opened in Tents Endeavor and Williston at 10 o'clock this morning, with the usual great crowds on hand and the singing as spirited as ever. The main topic of the day in Tent Endeavor was "Saved to Serve." "Self-Consecration" was the general theme in Tent Williston.

In both tents resolutions, which had been adopted by the Board of Trustees, were read, calling upon all Endeavorers to do their utmost toward preventing Congressman Roberts of Utah from assuming his seat in Congress.

The Roberts resolutions were as follows:

The Board of Trustees of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, speaking in behalf of over 3,000,000 of Americans, solemnly declare their conviction that the seating of Brigham H. Roberts of Utah as Representative-at-Large from that State in the Fifty-sixth Congress would be, and would be generally understood to be, a condonation of the crime of polygamy and a blow at the sanctity of the marriage relation, and a peril to the purity and integrity of the family, upon which our civil and religious institutions so largely rest.

We therefore confidently call upon our Representatives in the National Congress to rise above all partisan and sectarian and personal considerations, and in defense of our reputation and character as a law-abiding people, to deny Mr. Roberts a seat among our National lawmakers.

Accompanying the resolutions was submitted a memorial to Congress, to be signed by Endeavorers, urging utmost endeavor toward accomplishing Mr. Roberts's expulsion. The memorial also urges submission of a Constitutional amendment to the Legislatures of the State, defining legal marriage to be monogamy, and making polygamy a crime, punishable by severe penalties, including disfranchisement and disqualification from holding any Federal or State office.

A decidedly Anglo-Saxon aspect was imparted to the speeches at the Christian Endeavor "Peace Jubilee," held on Belle Isle this afternoon. All the speakers were representatives of English-speaking countries, American and British, and all sentiments favoring greater friendship and closer relations between the United States and British subjects were heartily cheered. Wet, raw weather through the day caused considerable curtailment of the attendance, but at 4 o'clock, after the sun had at last shone forth, several thousand Endeavorers had grouped about the speakers' stand erected in one of the pretty groves of Detroit's island park.

President Clark, who presided, spied Mayor Maybury in the crowd and called him to the platform. In a short speech made later the Mayor spoke of the appropriateness of Belle Isle as the scene of a peace meeting, since history had recorded that all Indians had always held the island sacred to peace, and since no blood of either savage or civilized man had ever been shed in violence there, although numerous battles had been fought elsewhere throughout the same region.

After singing patriotic American songs and "God Save the Queen," the following memorial was read, with an announcement that its sentiments had already been indorsed by the Hon. Andrew D. White, President of the United States Commissioners to the Peace Conference:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America:

We whose names are affixed hereunto are members and friends of the societies of Christian Endeavor, numbering in this country over 40,000 organizations, with more than 2,500,000 members, and in foreign lands over 14,000 organizations, with nearly 1,000,000 members. It is the sense of our world-wide fellowship that impels us to this memorial.

Canada, Great Britain, and Australia contain hundreds of thousands whom we have come to honor and love as brethren. Among the Hindoos and Persians, the Chinese and Japanese, the natives of Africa and Madagascar, the republics of South America, are large numbers who are thus closely knit to us. Our comrades in Christian Endeavor are found in France, Italy, Germany, Russia, Switzerland, Turkey, Greece, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Denmark, Austria, Belgium. In Spain itself, our foe in the late war, is a rapidly increasing number of them, and Christian Endeavorers were found in each of the opposing armies.

In view of these facts, we wish to express our abhorrence of war and our solemn conviction that it is the duty of every civilized nation to do all in its power toward making war impossible. We wish to record our desire for the speedy establishment of an international tribunal of arbitration. We wish to show our interest in the international conference to discuss this matter proposed by the Czar of Russia and to urge that our country act promptly upon the proposals of that conference. And especially we desire, by our signatures, to appeal for the immediate consideration of the question of arbitration between this Nation and Great Britain, that the Anglo-Saxon race may become united in the interests of peace and good-will.

In presenting this memorial we are emboldened by the assurance of a cordial reception on the part of large numbers of our legislators, and we are confident that the Congress of the United States of America will rise, in the future, as in the past, prove true to the largest sentiments of humanity. May the divine blessing attend your deliberations.

The Rev. Dr. James L. Hill of Salem, Mass., spoke first for the United States. "By as much as we are Christian Endeavorers," said Dr. Hill, "by so much shall we work together for peace."

For Great Britain, the Rev. James Mursell of London spoke briefly. He said that the question of peace seemed perhaps more immediately pressing upon the lives of English people than Americans, because England lies too near the Continent of Europe to be ever detached from its political entanglements.

The Rev. Joseph Walker of Queensland, Australia, voiced peaceful sentiments in behalf of the land under the southern cross. He advised Americans to be cautious lest in teaching patriotism they foster the spirit of war.

Dinner to Explorer Cook.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, who recently returned from the Belgian expedition to the Antarctic regions, was entertained at dinner last evening by some members of the Arctic Club of America at the Arena, 41 West Thirty-first Street. Among those present were J. D. Dewell, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut; Amos Bonsall, survivor of the Kane expedition; Dr. R. O. S. Stebbins, Albert Operti, Henry Biederbick, H. C. Walsh, Richard Duffy, F. W. Stokes, C. A. Moore, L. Baldwin, A. W. Vorse, W. H. Armstrong, and C. E. Barnes. After the dinner stereopticon views of antarctic scenes from photographs taken by Dr. Cook were shown, and Dr. Cook recounted some of his experiences during the expedition.

FLOODS DO NOT RECEDE

Little Improvement in the Inundated Districts of Texas.

SUFFERERS CRY FOR FOOD

Government Rations Not Sufficient—Contributions Are Now Being Received from All Sections.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 8.—The situation in the lower part of the inundated district where the full effect of the great Brazos River flood was felt has improved but little during the past twenty-four hours. Gov. Sayers has been in constant telegraphic communication with many of the accessible points in the devastated region, and all day long appeals for aid from the sufferers have poured into the Chief Executive's office.

There is a shortage of boats to perform the rescue work promptly, and it is feared that there has been loss of life in Brazoria and Fort Bend Counties on this account.

Among the telegrams received by the Governor to-day was one from A. T. Masterson of Alvan, stating that the situation in a large area of country, extending from Sandy Point, Brazoria County, to the mouth of the Brazos, is alarming; that there are hundreds of water-bound negroes without food and shelter in the section named, and that boats are needed at once.

In addition to the stranded men, women, and children who are occupying perilous positions in tree tops and other places of refuge, awaiting succor, there are hundreds of destitute sufferers at Chenango, Columbia, and Sandy Point. The limited food supplies at these places have been exhausted, and the relief boats had not reached them up to this evening, being still engaged in distributing supplies and relieving the terrible distress at points above there.

The Governor also received a telegram from J. Juliffe, a prominent citizen of Juliffe, Fort Bend County, stating that that place is in the midst of a sea of water and that there are many people in the bottoms in that locality who will meet their deaths from starvation very soon unless boats are sent to their rescue.

The telegram concludes by appealing to the Governor to have boats sent there immediately, as there is no available lumber of which to make them nor dry ground to perform the work, should material be at hand. The committee which has charge of the relief boats was at once notified, and it is expected that the refugees in that locality will be taken in and cared for by to-morrow morning.

LOSSES UNDERESTIMATED.

The first estimates of losses of property and life in Fort Bend and Brazoria Counties are far too low. The Brazos has destroyed everything in its path in those two rich counties. The water covers nearly the whole of both counties to a depth of from two to seventy feet. The picture of desolation afforded those who are doing the rescuing work is heartrending.

Thousands of homeless people are utterly helpless. Many children are already sick from exposure. The Velasco Terminal Railroad, which traverses the Valley of the Brazos nearly all the way from Columbia to Velasco, is said to be all under water and communication with Velasco is cut off except by boat. The waters of Oyster Creek and the Brazos have met at several points, and the convergence trapped a large number of negroes whose fate is not yet known. Relief boats have been sent to them, but it is feared that many of them have been already drowned.

Advices from Richmond, Fort Bend County, received this evening, state that the work of distributing the 20,000 Government rations which arrived there last night from Fort Sam Houston was carried on all day, and will be continued all night, in order to relieve the terrible pangs of hunger of hundreds of the refugees who are being constantly brought into the stricken town from the outlying inundated districts.

The distribution of the supplies is in charge of State Ranger Capt. L. P. Sieker and two privates. Many of the people who were supplied with rations to-day had been wholly without food for over three days. In their weakened condition they could hardly stand, and some of them had to be lifted into and out of the boats.

Gov. Sayers was to-day advised that 20,000 rations will not be sufficient to relieve the suffering at Richmond, and that further aid is necessary.

A REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

Some remarkable incidents occurred during the great rise of the Brazos. Henry Leffert, a well-to-do white planter living in the bottoms east of Custma, Brazoria County, was at home with his family when his house was swept away.

The place had been surrounded by water before they were aware of the real danger. The house was a two-story structure, and, as it was carried down stream, Mr. Leffert, wife, and children made their way to the roof from a second floor room by crawling through a hole cut with a hatchet.

The building was carried down stream over two miles intact, in an upright position, and finally lodged against two large cottonwood trees, where it has withstood the ravages of the flood up to this time. Mr. Leffert and family were rescued to-day. When found he and his family were living on the roof of the house, making the best of the situation. By diving he had managed to obtain provisions from the first floor and they had not suffered from want of food.

Numerous other incidents of an equally remarkable nature are related by reliable parties. Thomas B. Dravert, an experienced and prominent cotton man, arrived here this afternoon from a four days' trip through the flooded region. He made a careful investigation of the results of the inundation on the cotton crop, and he says that in his opinion the loss will amount to fully 80 per cent. of the cotton yield in Central and Southern Texas.

The corn crop loss is about 60 per cent. Mr. Dravert states that the extent of the devastation cannot be imagined. A visit to the stricken region is necessary in order to fully realize the direful effects of the terrible flood.

Col. L. M. Oppenheimer, an extensive tobacco planter of Montgomery County, was here to-day. He estimates that the heavy rains and waters have caused a loss of from 30 to 50 per cent. of the tobacco crop.

RELIEF IS COMING IN.

The several hundred leased State convicts who were employed on sugarcane plantations in Fort Bend County that are now covered to a depth of several feet were removed to higher ground before the great rise came. No information was received to-day from the Harlem Penitentiary farm, which is under water.

Gov. Sayers received a telegram this afternoon from County Judge E. P. Curry of Washington County, stating that there are about 2,000 destitute people in that county. A telegram was received from S. R. Blake of Belleville, Austin County, stating that the people of that town have fed 2,000 people in the past three days, and that the donations are exhausted.

The same telegram states that there are 1,200 destitute people gathered at a point north of Seely. George D. Neal of Navasota notified the Governor that there are 800 flood sufferers at that place in absolute need. These are only a few of the many telegrams received telling of destitution and hunger. The Governor is directing the distribution of money and supplies.

Among the cash contributions received by him to-day were the following: From the Mayor of Boston, Mass, $3,800; the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, $1,000; the National Enameling and Stamping Company of New York City, $1,000; the Hamilton Brown Shoe Company, St. Louis, $500. Several thousand dollars were received from the Mayors of Texas cities.

Nearly ten thousand of the Government rations which arrived at Richmond last night have already been exhausted, and at the present rate all of the 20,000 rations will be given out by to-morrow night. Refugees are coming to Richmond in boats from all of the neighboring communities, and in another day several thousand will be congregated there, dependent solely upon charity.

Harry B. Hollins of the banking and Stock Exchange firm of H. B. Hollins & Co. has, as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railway Company, telegraphed an authorization to Gov. Joseph D. Sayers of Texas to draw on H. B. Hollins & Co., the fiscal agents of the railway, for $1,000 in aid of the sufferers by the floods.

The committee having in charge the relief fund contributed by the citizens of Boston to help the Johnstown flood sufferers in 1889 to-day telegraphed the balance of $3,800 held by them to the National Bank of Austin, Texas, as subject to the Governor's orders, for distribution among the flood sufferers.

B. Altman & Co. MONDAY, JULY 10th.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

HAND-MADE RENAISSANCE TEA CLOTHS, CENTRE PIECES AND DRESSER SCARFS.

18x18 INCHES, . . . $1.00 — 30x30 INCHES, . . . $3.00
20x20 " . . . 1.10 — 36x36 " . . . 4.00
24x24 " . . . 2.00 — 40x40 " . . . 5.00

ALSO HEMSTITCHED AND DRAWN WORK LINEN CENTRE PIECES, TEA CLOTHS AND SIDEBOARD COVERS.

20x20 INCHES, . . . 30c. — 24x24 INCHES, . . . 40c.
22x22 " . . . 35c. — 54x54 " . . . $1.45
18x72 INCHES, ... 85c.

ONE-THIRD LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES.

(FIRST FLOOR.)

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS

AT THE FOLLOWING EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES:

COLORED PERCALE WAISTS, ... 48c.
COLORED MADRAS AND PERCALE WAISTS, 95c. & $1.25
IMPORTED COLORED LINON, PIQUÉ AND MADRAS WAISTS; VALUE $3.50, 1.75
FANCY WHITE LAWN WAISTS, ... 1.25
EMBROIDERED WHITE LAWN AND TUCKED DIMITY WAISTS, 1.95

LADIES' HOUSE GOWNS.

INDIA SILK NÉGLIGÉES, IN PINK, LIGHT BLUE, WHITE, LAVENDER, AND BLACK; LACE TRIMMED, ... $9.85

FIGURED DIMITY NÉGLIGÉES, IN SEVERAL COLORINGS, TRIMMED WITH LACE AND RIBBON, ... $6.75

EMBROIDERED COLORED SWISS HOUSE GOWNS, TRIMMED WITH WHITE HAMBURG EMBROIDERY, ... $3.75

COLORED OR WHITE LAWN AND DIMITY "KIMINO" NÉGLIGÉES, ... $2.85

COLORED DIMITY HOUSE GOWNS, IN STRIPES AND FIGURES, TRIMMED WITH EMBROIDERY OR LACE, ... $2.75

WHITE LAWN "KIMINO" NÉGLIGÉES, . . 78c.

LADIES' SUMMER DRESSES.

TWO HUNDRED DRESSES OF DIMITY, SWISS, AND WHITE ORGANDIE, WILL BE OFFERED AT THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL PRICES:

FIGURED OR DOTTED DIMITY IN SEVERAL COLORINGS, LACE TRIMMED, . . . $11.50

FIGURED SWISS IN COLORS OF PINK, LIGHT BLUE OR VIOLET, VELVET RIBBON TRIMMED, . . $15.00

WHITE ORGANDIE WITH TUNIQUE SKIRT, INSERTINGS OF LACE AND LACE TRIMMINGS, . . . $14.50

ALSO A NUMBER OF STYLES OF OUTING SUITS, IN IRISH LINEN, WHITE AND COLORED PIQUÉ, WITH ETON, REEFER OR OPEN COATS. TAKEN FROM THEIR REGULAR STOCK AND MARKED AT ONE-HALF THE ORIGINAL PRICES.

400 LADIES' WHITE PIQUÉ SKIRTS. . . $1.95
150 IMPOR

GOVERNOR SEES PRESIDENT

Col. Roosevelt Is Mr. McKinley's Guest at the White House.

HIS MILITARY ADVICE ASKED

Men to be Recommended by Him for Officers of the New Regiments—He Defends the Administration.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Gov. Roosevelt arrived in Washington to-day, and spent this afternoon in conference with President McKinley at the White House, where he will remain as the guest of the Chief Executive till Monday. Gov. Roosevelt being a man of military experience, the President wished to discuss with him the matter of the appointment of officers from the Empire State for the provisional regiments which are being formed for service in the Philippines. Just what terms were agreed upon as New York's quota was not announced by the Governor to-night, but it was said at the Adjutant General's office to-day that the Empire State is to receive fifteen appointments of officers that will see service in the Far East.

Gov. Roosevelt this evening emphatically denied the stories circulated to the effect that he is to command one of the provisional regiments to go to the Philippines. The Governor also denied the rumor that he is to succeed Gen. Alger as Secretary of War. Gov. Roosevelt said that he intended to remain as Governor of New York until the expiration of his term of office, and he had not for an instant considered the advisability of accepting a Federal position.

"I have come to Washington," said the Governor, "at the request of the President to go over with him and with the officers of the War Department certain questions affecting the new volunteer army, especially as regards the personnel of the officers. The President has told me that he wishes only recommendations based upon the efficiency of the men recommended, and that he will pay heed to no others. Most certainly I should give no others.

"I feel that the President's attitude in the matter, in the face of the terrific political pressure to which he is and will be subjected, is such as to entitle him to the support of all men who feel that politics have no place in the army, that it is in a peculiar sense the property of the whole country, and that in the giving of commissions and promotions alike absolutely no consideration should enter outside of the merit of the men as soldiers. My own recommendations will be limited to the men I had under me or saw in action, and to the members of the New York Volunteer regiments of whose merits I have, as Governor, not merely official knowledge, but also the knowledge gained from personal inquiry among their superiors."

Referring to the general situation in the Philippines and the policy of the Administration with reference to those islands, Gov. Roosevelt said:

"Of course any American worthy of the name must stand behind the President in his resolute purpose to bring the insurrection in the Philippines to an end. I have no question that by the beginning of the dry season Gen. Otis will be in shape to stamp out all resistance. Then the President can and will see that the reign of absolute law and justice follows.

"It cannot be too clearly kept in mind that the whole trouble is due to the men who for two months prevented the ratification of the treaty of peace, and to those who declined to give the President the troops he needed upon the terms he asked. Those who took part in the first movement to oppose the treaty have on their souls the guilt of most of the bloodshed both among our own troops and the natives of the Philippines, and the would-be traitors who have since been encouraging Aguinaldo and his followers to the limit of their small capacity share the guilt so far as their feeble powers permit. Those who oppose giving us the forces we needed thereby showed themselves the enemies of their country and of the flag. Every man who so voted in the Senate may have the satisfaction of knowing that he has done all that he could to bring discredit on the flag and disgrace upon our arms.

"It is all the more to the credit of the Administration that it has steadfastly pursued the path of National honor and steadfastly upheld the interests and the good name of the Nation as a whole, in spite of the way it has been hampered by those who sought to betray the Nation. We have a right to demand the support of every true American for the Administration's policy in the Philippines, and every American who is far-sighted and patriotic should join in denouncing alike the men who strive to give aid and comfort to the foes, not only of America, but of civilization, in the Philippines, and also those other men who would prevent our army from being made equal to the National need."

Gov. Roosevelt said that upon his return to New York he would consult with his Adjutant General concerning recommendations of men for New York's quota of officers.

During the evening Secretary Hay, Attorney General Griggs, and Adjt. Gen. Corbin visited the White House. They remained with the President and Gov. Roosevelt until 11 o'clock. After they went away the President and his guest continued the talk until a few minutes before midnight.

It was stated that they had gone over the situation in the Philippines in all its aspects, not only taking up the question from a military point of view, but also considering its diplomatic and legal bearings. The President evinced a determination to adhere to his plan of sending only experienced and capable officers to the Pacific islands, without regard to political influence or personal favor. He also made it plain to those present that he meant to give the subject his own personal attention until the end should be reached. It came out that many telegrams and letters of recommendation had been received in regard to his evident determination in this matter.

THE KENTUCKY GOVERNORSHIP.

Attorney General Taylor's Nomination by Republicans Assured—Democratic Opposition to W. S. Goebel.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 8.—Primary conventions in Pulaski, Knox, Carter, Lewis, Boyd, Lawrence, Caldwell, Floyd, Mercer, and Henderson Counties to-day practically settled the question of the Republican Gubernatorial candidates. While Stone got the majority of the instructed delegates in to-day's primaries, enough of them went to Attorney General Taylor to insure him the nomination on the first ballot next Wednesday. All told, 176 delegates were chosen to-day of which 100 went to Stone and Pratt, while Taylor received 76, which, added to his 644, makes him 720. Stone has a little the rise of 550, and Pratt less than 150. There are 257 contested delegates, which in most cases will go to Taylor, and the 147 uninstructed will be traded to the man best thought of in the race.

Collector of Internal Revenue Roberts, who represents the McKinley, or Administration faction, has given up the opposition to Taylor, and the convention will be more in the way of a harmonizing affair than anything else. Preparations have been made to feed every delegate and visitor on the grounds free of charge, and the Republicans intend turning it into a love feast, hoping to draw the dissatisfied Democrats into their ranks and sweep the State in November as they did four years ago.

The Democrats opposed to William S. Goebel, the Democratic nominee, are becoming so dissatisfied that there is a project on to hold a convention at Bowling Green and name a candidate for Governor to run in opposition to Goebel and the Republican nominee. No opposition will be offered to the remainder of the Democratic State ticket.

Nearly every newspaper in the State opposed to the nomination of Goebel has bolted and has placed the ticket at the top of their editorial columns without the name of Mr. Goebel. The negroes of the State, who are well organized, and vote 63,000 strong, say if Taylor is nominated to head the Republican ticket they will vote the Democratic ticket, thus entangling matters more and more each day.

Paymaster Wilcox Convicted.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Paymaster W. B. Wilcox of the navy has been tried by court-martial at the League Island Navy Yard and found guilty of drunkenness and sentenced to be dismissed from the service. Six of the seven members of the court recommended that Executive clemency be shown the accused. Acting on this recommendation, the President has mitigated the sentence to a reduction to the foot of the list of Paymasters and a loss of one-half pay for one year.

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MISSOURI IS FOR BRYAN.

The Idol of the Democrats of That State, Says Judge Walker—The Van Wyck Boom.

Judge Ralph Walker of Missouri, who was for three terms Mayor of Springfield, is visiting some friends at the Hoffman House. Judge Walker is a very old friend of ex-Gov. Stone and one of his principal lieutenants in Missouri.

"There are a great many Democrats who believe that the first duty of the party is to get together and win the next election," Judge Walker said yesterday. "They think that as the Senate will have such a large Republican majority nothing can be accomplished for six years, so the question of trusts should be made the principal issue. They also believe that with this issue the Democracy of the South should go back to the old reliance of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Indiana. The thoughtful Democrats, with few exceptions, believe in making the party as National as possible and presenting a bold front to the Republican Party.

"These Democrats have discussed Judge Augustus Van Wyck's availability as a candidate. So far as I have heard his name spoken of, the sentiment is very favorable to him. His race for Governor of New York was certainly phenomenal, taking into account the circumstances surrounding Roosevelt. The record of Judge Van Wyck as a Democrat is entirely satisfactory to the Missouri Democracy, and his present views as contained in his speech on trusts at the Democratic Club dinner are accepted as wise and sound Democratic doctrine.

"However, Bryan is certainly the idol of the Democracy of my State, and as it now appears the delegates from there to the next National Convention will probably be for him. Of course, this will be the case so long as ex-Gov. Stone is a supporter of Mr. Bryan. Those like myself who enjoy Mr. Bryan's acquaintance admire and respect him for his sterling worth and great integrity.

"Our last State convention adopted a plank in their platform rather favorable to expansion. By the way, it was the first State convention of any party to take this stand. I do not think that I can give a more correct answer to this than to recall the views promulgated in a recent interview given out by ex-Gov. Stone, the Acting Chairman of the National Committee. He lays particular stress on the trust issue, while his expression of the expansion question is conservative, and, in my judgment, wise and far-seeing, as are his views generally on political questions. The time has not arrived for a positive position on the matter of expansion, but I don't mean by this that the time has not arrived to criticise the conduct of the war in the Philippines on account of withholding reinforcements until this late day. The Administration is deserving of criticism for not having prosecuted the war vigorously."

HANNA ANSWERS WARNER.

LONDON, July 8.—Senator Mark Hanna says he regards former Congressman John De Witt Warner's denouncement of him and other prominent men before the Brooklyn Democratic Club Tuesday night, as cabled here, as being due to disappointment. He adds that it "could only have gained the public ear, through its extravagance," that when he speaks of "Hanna syndicates" he knows he "talks nonsense," while when he uses the names of Gen. Eagan, Capt. Carter, and Secretary Alger to "discredit President McKinley," American good sense "simply swishes it aside as claptrap."

"Mr. Warner, however," the Senator continued, "strikes other ground in praising the Filipinos, and I greatly mistake my countrymen if, when the time arrives, they don't both clear Congress of the kind of patriotism exemplified by Mr. Warner and sweep the rebels out of every nook in the Philippines."

WAYNE REPUBLICANS AT WAR.

LYONS, N. Y., July 8.—A hot contest for local supremacy is in progress in Wayne County between the Republican leaders. Barnet H. Davis of Palmyra, President of the State Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission, has declared against the renomination of Marvin J. Greenwood for member of Assembly.

Mr. Davis's term of office will expire next year. He is not confident of the support of Mr. Greenwood for his reappointment. During the late legislative session Mr. Greenwood won the confidence of Gov. Roosevelt to a marked degree. Mr. Davis is fearful lest a feeling of indifference toward him which for some time has been harbored by the friends of Mr. Greenwood should extend to the Assemblyman himself. He is working for Mr. Greenwood's defeat and has succeeded in inducing Frederick W. Griffith, Supervisor of Palmyra, to stand for the Assembly nomination.

MAY APPOINT CONGRESSMAN RAY

It is reported in political circles that Gov. Roosevelt will probably appoint Congressman George W. Ray of Norwich, Chenango County, to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court caused by the death of David L. Follett. There are other candidates for the position.

Mr. Ray is a member of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives.

VAN WYCK TALK IN GEORGIA.

Fleming G. Du Bignon of Savannah, who has been at the Albemarle for several days, has gone to Hollywood, N. J. He is Chairman of the Georgia Democratic State Committee, and is regarded as in control of the election machinery of that State. Before his departure he expressed the opinion that ex-Judge Augustus Van Wyck of Brooklyn had many friends in Georgia.

While here Mr. Du Bignon had a conference with ex-Judge Van Wyck and ex-Senator A. P. Gorman of Maryland.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS.

W. A. Magee of Pittsburg was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. He said to a reporter that Chris L. Magee was not in good health. He believed that the Republicans of Pennsylvania wanted to harmonize.

Relative to the recent conference at Atlantic City, where Senator Quay's adherents declared they would allow no Magee men on the State ticket, he said: "I have heard that story. I suppose if those men want to have their hatchets out they have a right to. But no one is seriously alarmed in Pittsburg about it."

Engineer of Wrecked Train Asks Damages.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 8.—E. W. Rick, engineer of the local train of the Lehigh Valley Road which was wrecked in a collision with another train at West Dunellen last January, has engaged R. V. Lindabury as counsel in a suit which he intends to bring in the courts for heavy damages for injuries received in that wreck. He has been unable to make any satisfactory settlement with the railroad company up to this time. Eighteen persons were killed in the wreck and forty were injured. Rick lay in the Muhlenberg Hospital for several weeks and has never entirely recovered from his injuries. An attempt was made after the wreck to place the responsibility on Rick, alleging that he had disregarded orders, but he declares that he obeyed orders implicitly and was injured in consequence.

Baby Kerr Dies at Bellevue.

The three-months-old baby known as Esther Kerr, taken to Bellevue Hospital July 1 by Julia Blouvac of 124 Van Sicklen Avenue, Brooklyn, died there last night. The baby had not been well at any time. The child's mother is Mrs. Kerr, a nurse, who hired out in a New Jersey family, and did not take the baby with her because she could not nurse it. Through a nurse agency she engaged Mrs. Blouvac to care for the child. The child, however, was so sick that after two weeks Mrs. Blouvac took it to the hospital and left it there, not knowing the mother's address.

RIVERSIDE YACHT REGATTA

Races in the Sound Begin in a Calm and End in a Squall.

POSSUM AND WINDORA SUFFER

Former Parts Her Bobstay and the Latter Loses Her Masthead—Brush Between the Yawls.

A most despairing outlook yesterday morning confronted the Riverside Yacht Club for its eleventh annual regatta. From the club's house on Cos Cob Harbor the yachtsmen and the women who had come down from the cottage community of Riverside to see the races looked out over the Sound in vain search for at least a cat's-paw, but not a heave or a sigh moved its bosom; not even a ripple was there to relieve the placid smoothness of its waters. And all around the view was shut in by a dispiriting haze that didn't have enough character to call itself a fog.

There was a splendid entry list, and that to an extent compensated for the failure of Mr. Iselin to sail the Columbia with the Riverside Club at its regatta, as he had promised, and some feeling was caused by his sailing his boat with the Larchmonts after he had given as his only reason for withdrawing from the Riverside regatta the fact of the postponement of the Sandy Hook race from July 1 to July 6.

The calm which prevailed all morning, not only threatened to spoil the regatta, but to prevent as well the showing up of the boats which had entered. Very soon after noon, however, a little puff from the southeast gave some comfort, and before long a number of sails were discerned off the harbor. The breeze was soon embossing the water in streaks and patches, and the yachts outside were seen careening before a refreshing blow. The wind hauled to the southward then, and, promising well, the Regatta Committee put off to the Viva, Vice Commodore Hopper's steam yacht, which served as the committee boat.

Fifteen goodly craft showed up at the line, though the failure of some of the rivals of individual boats led to the making up of some special classes. Young Mr. Havemeyer placed himself at the mercy of the committee, and the Esperanza was pitted against the Windora. Acushla and Anoatok were sailed in the thirty-six-foot class with the Possum, while the Psyche engaged in a hopless contest with the Kazaza for the sport of the thing. Frank Bowne Jones, who sailed the Lorelei, refused to try conclusions with the Esperanza, and Mr. Peat's boat therefore sailed for a walk-over prize. The Liris and the Qui Vive also took sailovers.

The preparatory signal was given at 1:30 P. M., an hour and a half late, and five minutes later the start was made, the divisions going over at five-minute intervals. The yachts went over the line with booms to port, in the following order: Windora, Anoatok, Possom, Vorant II., Esperanza, Liris, Sultan, Acushla, Albicore, Lorelei, Qui Vive, Indianola, Kazaza, Psyche, and Robin Hood.

The wind died out as the last four started and with the tide against them, it was just a drift across. The Robin Hood crossed as the five-minute handicap expired. The Kazaza caught the wind on getting out beyond Little Captain's Island, and with very little of it she forged immediately ahead of her competitor.

The courses were triangular. The larger one was from Little Captain's Island Buoy, south-southwest, five miles to Matinicock Buoy; thence five miles east quarter north to Centre Island Buoy, and five miles home, the third leg lying north-northwest. This course was once around, the distance being fifteen miles. The course for the craft of 25 feet and under was a ten-mile triangular within the larger one. It was a beat, a broad reach with booms to port, and a broad reach with booms to starboard.

The Hanan boys, not having the Acushla II., which lost her centreboard at the Larchmont regatta, ready, sailed in the Windora. Frank Stevens sailed the Possum. The Oiseau was on hand, but the Maxwell boys, who own her as well as the Possum, thought there would be more fun on Possum, and they sailed her. The Elsie and several other boats arrived too late for the start.

The wind gained in freshness from the start, and on the second leg the Possum parted her bobstay, the end of the bowsprit broke off, and the forestay, being released, the mast was sprung. A temporary headstay was rigged, and she was able to make for Hempstead Harbor, her home.

The Windora lost her masthead, and in the third leg the Albicore, the only yacht to get her balloon jib topsail split the kite. She and Sultan made a close race of it, Sultan winning on time allowance. There was a side bet on Vorant II. and Lorelei, which were in different classes, and Vorant II. won by 23 seconds, giving the other boat 11 minutes 18 seconds time allowance.

The yachts finished as follows: Indianola, 3:32:50; Robin Hood, 3:36:16; Ka-za-za, 3:34:50; Liris, 4:03:50; Esperanza, 4:05:35; Anoatok, 4:06:35; Albicore, 4:13:05; Sultan, 4:13:34; Acushla, 4:17:24; Vorant II., 4:18:42; Lorelei, 4:34:24; Psyche, 4:48:57, and Qui-vive, 5:10:00.

The summary follows:

Yacht and Owner.	Length. Ft.In.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
SLOOPS—51-FOOT CLASS, Start 1:35 P. M. Course, 15 miles.			
Liris, T. J. McCahill	48.00	2:26:50	2:26:50
YAWLS—43-FOOT CLASS. Start 1:35 P. M. Course, 15 miles.			
Albicore, S. J. Hyde	41.60	2:38:05	2:38:05
Sultan, C. T. Somerville	37.93	2:39:34	2:36:11
SLOOPS—36-FOOT CLASS. Start 1:35 P. M. Course, 15 miles.			
Vorant II., H. F. Whitmore	34.00	2:43:12	2:43:42
Possum, J. R. Maxwell Jr.	35.00	Disabled.	
Acushla, C. T. Wills	34.00	2:42:24	2:42:24
Anoatok, O. Sanderson	34.00	2:31:35	2:31:35
SPECIAL HANDICAP. Start 1:35 P. M. Course, 15 miles.			
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	30.00	2:30:35	2:30:35
Windora, W. L. Ward	30.00	Disabled.	
SLOOPS—30-FOOT CLASS. Start, 1:40 P. M. Course, 15 miles.			
Lorelei, Alfred Peats	27.00	2:54:24	2:54:24
SLOOPS—25-FOOT CLASS. Start, 1:40 P. M. Course, 10 miles.			
Qui Vive, G. A. Freeth	24.87	3:30:00	3:30:00
21-FOOT RACING KNOCKABOUTS. Start, 1:45 P. M. Course, 10 miles.			
Indianola, L. R. Alberger	21.00	1:47:50	1:47:50
Robin Hood, G. Hartland	21.00	1:51:16	1:51:16
OPEN CATBOATS—20-FOOT CLASS. Start, 1:45 P. M. Course, 10 miles.			
Ka-za-za, T. J. McCahill, Jr.	20.00	1:54:50	1:54:50
Psyche, H. B. Stevens	19.00	3:03:57	3:01:51

The winners are Liris, (walkover,) Sultan, Anoatok, Esperanza, Lorelei, (walkover,) Indianola, and Ka-za-za.

YACHTS AT SHELTER ISLAND.

Atlantic Club Fleet Preparing for the Ocean Race on Monday—Reception to Visiting Yachtsmen.

SHELTER ISLAND, July 8.—The fleet of the Atlantic Yacht Club laid at its anchorage in Seering's Harbor all day. There was a formidable sea running until noon, at which hour a heavy squall from the southeast, accompanied by a sharp rainstorm, and a thick bank of fog obscured the shore for more than half an hour. The sea went down quickly after the squall passed away, and throughout the afternoon the weather remained clear, with the exception of an occasional shower.

During the afternoon Fredericks Ames gave a reception at his residence, near the Manhanset House, to the members of the club and their guests, which, with functions on board Commodore Adams's Sachem, Vice Commodore Whitlock's Ramona, and Rear Commodore Weston's Wachusett, were the principal features before colors at sunset.

The gig race, which was the only one of the small boat events decided, was won by the Katrina's crew. In the evening the anchored yachts were illuminated.

B. W. Whitlock gave a dinner on board the Ramona to Frederick T. Adams, R. C. Weston, Fleet Captain; Thomas L. Watson, Col. David E. Austen, and Louis F. Jackson of the Regatta Committee, Bartow Weeks of the House Committee, and Spencer Swain of the Membership Committee. There was also a dance at the Manhanset House in honor of the visiting yachtsmen.

The flagship Sachem, which was detained at New London yesterday while workmen at that port were shaping a new foretopmast, arrived in port shortly after 9 o'clock in the evening. She burned the club Costen signal as she came up the harbor and took up her position to the eastward of the Ramona, her crew having set up the topmast and stays on the voyage across.

At a reception held at the Manhanset House last night the following guests from the fleet were entertained: F. T. Adams, B. W. Whitlock, T. L. Watson, R. C. Weston, Mrs. Weston, Louis F. Jackson, Col. D. E. Austen, Miss Booth, Miss Flood, Bartow S. Weeks, Spencer Swain, Commodore Foote, Mrs. Foote, Mr. and Mrs. Hallock, Miss Orr, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Shayne, with a party of young ladies; "Cris" Meyer, Guy Loomis, W. G. Brokaw, Dr. Todd, Major J. Fred Ackerman, Mrs. Ackerman, the Misses Ackerman, Frank T. Cornell, Commodore Fred M. Hoyt, Stamford Yacht Club; Edward Fish, Purdy Benner, Robert James Weir, W. H. Langley and daughters, and Mr. Meehan.

An announcement was made by Commodore Adams that entries had been received from the schooners Sachem, Rarrona, Lady Evelyn, Coronet, Clorita, Amorita, and Katrina for the ocean race which will begin at 10 o'clock Monday morning. The start will be off Montauk Point and the finish off the clubhouse at Sea Gate, a distance of 138 nautical miles.

COLUMBIA YACHTSMEN'S FETE.

Guests Sail on the Hudson, Feast at the Clubhouse, and Dance.

The Columbia Yacht Club held its annual reception to the women friends of members yesterday on its grounds, at Eighty-sixth Street and the Hudson River. A party of 100 boarded Commodore Walther Luttgen's steam yacht Linta. Vice Commodore Trageser's steam yacht Marieta, and M. S. Tweedle's steam yacht Wanda. The yachts left their anchorage at 2:30 o'clock and returned at 5:30. The trip was enjoyable. Supper was served in the clubhouse, and dancing followed. On the way up the river to her anchorage off Eighty-sixth Street yesterday morning the Wanda fouled a ferryboat, and carried away her bowsprit and a portion of her cutwater. She sustained no other damage.

The club has under consideration a plan for a new and spacious clubhouse, to be erected on the site of the present one.

30-Footers Race at Newport.

NEWPORT, July 8.—The thirty-footers held a race this afternoon over the Jamestown course, with the wind very squally from the southwest. The start was made at 4:18 o'clock. Summary:

Name and Owner.	Elapsed Time. Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Hera, Ralph N. Ellis	5:35:42	1:37:42
Wa-Wa, R. Brooks	5:35:44	1:37:44
Asahi, L. W. Warren	5:39:30	1:41:30

CLAIMS AGAINST THE CITY.

Under Recently Enacted Law Capt. Price, Commissioner Clausen, and Policeman Schell Ask $26,050.

Under a law which was passed by the last Legislature, and which enables officers of cities, who have been successful in defending suits to oust them from office because of their official acts, or in defending themselves against indictments growing out of official actions, claims aggregating $26,050 have been filed with Controller Coler by Police Capt. James K. Price, Park Commissioner Clausen, and Policeman Henry Schell. The Controller, it was said in his office yesterday, will decline to pay these claims, all of which are of long standing, and will refer the matter to Corporation Counsel Whalen for an opinion.

Commissioner Clausen's claim, which amounts to $12,000, is for reimbursement of counsel fees and expenses incurred in defending himself against an indictment found in 1894, charging him with having violated the law in giving out contracts for asphalt paving without having advertised for bids. The following year the Legislature passed an act legalizing the action of the Commissioners, and the indictment never came to trial.

Capt. Price's claim of $8,500 is for reimbursement of counsel fees and expenses incurred in defending himself against removal by the Police Commissioners. In this proceeding Capt. Price was successful. Schell, who was Capt. Price's ward man, was indicted for bribery as a result of the Lexow investigation. The indictment was dismissed, and he makes claim for $5,550 to reimburse him for money expended in his defense.

The law under which these claims are filed was introduced by Senator Ahearn. It constitutes Chapter 1 of the Laws of 1899. It is one of the thirty-day bills and did not receive the sanction of Gov. Roosevelt until May 25.

It provides that any officer or official, elective or appointive, of any city in the State who, prior to the enactment of the law, may have been successful in any suit to remove him from office or in an attempt to convict him of crime, growing out of his discharge of his official duties, may within three months after the enactment of the law apply to a Justice of the Supreme Court for the appointment of a referee to examine into and report on his claim for reasonable counsel fees and other expenses connected with his defense.

If the referee should confirm the claim and report in favor of its payment, it becomes the duty of the Court to audit the claim, and, if approved, to so certify it to the officer or board charged with the appropriation of funds for the payment of debts, who shall include it in the budget for the following year and provide for its payment by the issue of revenue bonds.

In speaking of the law yesterday Corporation Counsel Whalen said that as nearly as he could estimate it, it would affect probably $500,000 in claims against the city.

"In fact, there is hardly any limit to the number of claims that might be filed under it," Mr. Whalen said. "The law is mandatory to such an extent that the city has no redress. We will contest it so far as we can, but all we can do is to force the claimants to prove their claims."

Ex-Justice Joseph Koch and Francis V. S. Oliver appear as counsel for the three claimants. In reference to the claims and the law under which they are brought, Mr. Koch said: "I drafted the measure, not in the interest of any particular person, but in order that men who have been charged with crimes or who have been up on charges before Commissioners might recover their expenses in defending themselves.

"The charter gives the Board of Estimate the right to extend this relief to Commissioners and Magistrates, and it is only fair that subordinate officers should have equal rights. Mr. Whalen is mistaken as to the amount involved. It won't reach over $150,000, and probably not that much."

BROOKLYN DIRECTORIES 1899.

You are cautioned against bogus Directories. Each year some one is imposed upon and swindled. Lain's is the only original publication. No reprints, but a legitimate house-to-house canvass. Before buying, see that it is Lain & Healy's. Owing to misrepresentations that we were out of the business, &c., we give this caution.

All our publications will be issued as usual.

SELECT SOCIETY CIGARETTES

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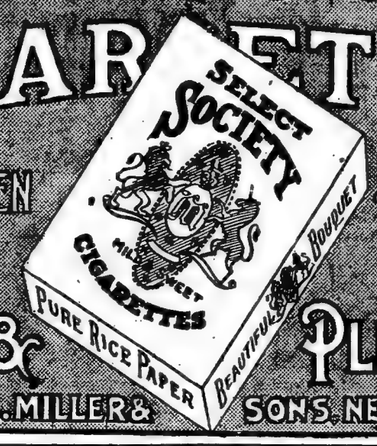

PACKET OF TEN 5¢ PLEASANT

L. MILLER & SONS, NEW YORK.

THE ALASKAN MODUS VIVENDI.

Ambassador Choate Has Not Reported His Latest Steps—No Collision Is Feared.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Ambassador Choate has not communicated to the State Department the result of any representations he has made to Lord Salisbury in London respecting the Alaskan modus vivendi, under his instructions of yesterday. Although it is believed that it is almost hopeless to expect a successful outcome of these direct negotiations with London, it is not regarded here as inevitable that a hostile clash will follow the failure to secure a modus.

Confidence is expressed in the sufficiency of the present arrangements, backed by the sound common sense of the officials of the United States and Canada now in the disputed territory in Alaska, to prevent a collision. As a matter of fact, the United States and Great Britain have been actually working under a tacitly understood modus vivendi. The existence of an understanding on this point is manifested in the ready acquiescence by the United States Government in the suggestion by the British Foreign Office that it might tend to prevent trouble if the War Department abandoned its plans of sending a garrison of troops to Pyramid Harbor.

On its part the British Government showed its disposition to maintain the status quo by quietly but firmly restraining the Canadian customs officers and mounted police, who were greatly harassing American miners passing over the trails. If this spirit continues to be exhibited on both sides, there is little reason to fear that the failure of the London negotiations will result in anything more serious than another long and disagreeable postponement of the final settlement.

The British Embassy is similarly without advices from the Foreign Office as to the direction of the recent negotiations in London, and the officials here positively decline to discuss any phase of the Alaskan question.

SPEECH BY W. B. HORNBLOWER.

Discussion of Trusts and Colonial Policy Before the Pennsylvania State Bar Association.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 8.—William B. Hornblower of New York delivered an address before the State Bar Association at its meeting here yesterday. He discussed a number of the subjects which are now engaging popular attention. Referring to the trusts, he said:

"Much clamor is made with regard to the overcapitalization of these great companies. This, however, would seem to be a matter which affects only those who buy or speculate in the stocks of the companies. The only method of preventing such overcapitalization, if prevention is called for, is by prohibiting the issuing of capital based on good will or earning capacity or patent rights or other intangible assets. The actual property represented by the stock could then be invested by would-be purchasers of the stock, and actual earnings would furnish the basis for valuation.

"The principal evils resulting to the community at large from the existence of these huge combinations are supposed to be injuries to the consumer of their products and to their laborers and employes. It is assumed that by reason of the quasi-monopoly that can be obtained by one of these concerns in a certain line of work, it can at will force prices up and wages down. As a matter of fact, however, it may be questioned whether the existence of so-called trusts has to any very serious extent increased prices or lowered wages. It is claimed by those interested in the largest concerns—such as oil and sugar—that the effect of the combinations has been to lower prices and increase wages. There can be no doubt, however, that these combinations are injurious to the small manufacturers and traders, as well as to the commission man and the commercial traveler. These people are crowded out of business or forced to come to terms with the great concerns. This is an unmitigated misfortune to the country.

"What legislation, if any, is practicable to remedy the evils produced by these so-called trusts is a question still calling for solution, and one of the problems which will have to be met and disposed of in the coming century. The laws of trade themselves will in great measure correct these evils. Many of these great corporations will break down from sheer dead weight and from the inevitable competition which must grow up with the growth of the country's and with competition from foreign countries."

With reference to the control of the Philippines and the administration of the affairs of the new colonies, Mr. Hornblower said in part:

"I do not propose to discuss on this occasion the rights or the wrongs of the present situation or to inquire who is to blame for the carnage of the Filipinos and the sufferings and deaths among our own brave volunteers and regulars. I assume that all of us regret the irony of fate which has resulted in our ending a war which was begun to free the Cubans from the domination of a foreign power by a war to enforce foreign domination upon the Filipinos.

"I propose to assume in this discussion that the time for repining has passed—that the deed is done—that the Rubicon is crossed—that we are now a foreign power, owning foreign possessions, and no longer a domestic republic. I shall assume that Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines are ours for weal or woe, and that Cuba is virtually ours for an indefinite period, and that, as a loyal American, I must recognize these facts and ask myself what, if anything, can be done to mitigate these evils of the situation. I cannot abandon the hope that we may, at least so far as the Philippines are concerned, at no distant day withdraw from the position of absolute sovereignty. Assuming, however, that we are to remain sovereign, how are we to discharge our duties as a sovereign power?

"We cannot govern Luzon or Oahu, or even Puerto Rico as we govern New Mexico and Arizona, or as we have governed in the past Dakota and Idaho. Yet there will be a terrible pressure upon us from the politicians and the demagogues to do just this thing. Lust of office and lust of power will lead them to seek for total independence, and, ultimately, Statehood, for their own personal aggrandizement. Nor can we continue military rule. This would be contrary to our traditions and principles and would react upon our own love of liberty.

"Schemes of government must be devised suited to the character of the foreign races to be governed. The experience of England with its foreign colonies must be carefully studied, especially its experience in India and in the Malay Peninsula. Both in the domain of the Government and jurisprudence we shall make mistakes and blunders. Our English brethren, whom we by turns hate, fight, admire, and imitate, have not stumbled into success in colonial government and jurisprudence. They traveled over a rocky, thorny, bloody pathway of blunders and crimes for more than two centuries before they reached their present position of efficiency and justice in colonial administration. Civil corruption and military despotism form a shameful background to the picture."

RAILROAD PROPERTY SOLD.

Wisconsin Central Sale Confirmed and Officers of the New Company Elected.

MILWAUKEE, July 8.—The sale of the Wisconsin Central properties at Eau Claire, Wis., yesterday was confirmed today by Judge Jenkins, in Chambers. The decree provides that the payment of the balance of the bid, amounting to $6,800,000, may be made either in cash or in first mortgage bonds of the Wisconsin Central Railway Company, which is the name of the new corporation which is to operate the road. Upon payment the special master is authorized to execute the necessary deeds of conveyance, and the officers of the old company and the receivers are directed to join with him in the execution of the transfers.

As part purchase price and as a condition in addition to the sum bid, the new company is directed to pay all unpaid compensation to the receivers and their attorneys, together with any unpaid liability or indebtedness which the receivers may have incurred during their operation of the property, and also any preferential indebtedness which may have existed at the time the receivers took charge of the property, and which was ordered to be paid in the order appointing the receivers, together with "all sums which by the order of this court may hereafter be charged upon the corpus of the property upon any intervening petition heretofore filed."

The court reserves the right to retain, retake, and resell the property, and also reserves jurisdiction concerning all questions not disposed of heretofore. The question whether or not the new company will continue the leases and contracts of the receivers is optional.

Directors of the new company were elected to-day, as follows: George Coppell, Chairman; John Crosby Brown, William L. Bull, Charles C. Beaman, Fred L. Gates, Gerald L. Hoyt, and James C. Colgate, New York; Francis R. Hart, Boston, and Henry F. Whitcomb and Howard Morris of Milwaukee.

The Directors elected the following officers: President—Henry F. Whitcomb, Milwaukee; General Counsel—Charles C. Beaman, New York; Counsel—Howard Morris, Milwaukee; Auditor—Robert Toombs, Milwaukee; Treasurer—Frederick Abbott, Milwaukee; General Superintendent—Sumner J. Collins, Milwaukee; General Freight Agent—Burton Johnson, Milwaukee; General Passenger Agent—James C. Pond, Milwaukee; Chief Engineer—Robert B. Tweedy, Milwaukee; Purchasing Agent—J. A. Whaling, Milwaukee; Land, Tax, and Industrial Commissioner—W. H. Killen, Milwaukee. No General Manager was chosen, and it is presumed President Whitcomb will continue to act in that capacity.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Sun rises...4:37	Sun sets...7:33	Moon sets...8:34

High Water This Day.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
S. Hook...8:34	Gov. Isl'd...9:10	H. Gate...11:06
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
S. Hook...8:40	Gov. Isl'd...9:12	H. Gate...11:08

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, JULY 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Rabat, Havana	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 11.

Cymric, Liverpool	.....	8:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg	.....	8:00 A. M.
Winifred, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12.

New York, Southampton	.....	12:00 M.
Noordland, Antwerp	.....	12:00 M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	.....
Teutonic, Liverpool	.....	12:00 M.

FRIDAY, JULY 14.

Grecian Prince, La Plata Countries	4:00 P. M.	.....

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 9 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 821 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 87 and up to July 821 at 6:30 P. M.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates—Hongkong, June 6; Shanghai, June 10; Yokohama, June 17, and Honolulu, June 27, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Coptic, are due to arrive in New York on Sunday, July 9.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JULY 9.

Bolivia, Gibraltar,

SENATOR DEPEW IS HOME

Returns from Europe and Talks on Various Subjects.

THE RECENT RAILROAD DEALS

Says Both Parties to Central and Boston and Albany Merger Have Done Well—Foreign Affairs.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew, accompanied by his son, Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., reached home from his European vacation trip yesterday morning. The steamship Campania, on which the Senator and his son were passengers, dropped anchor off Quarantine about 3 o'clock A. M. About four hours later Mr. Depew was called from his stateroom by the tooting of the whistle of the New York Central harbor boat Dispatch. This smart-looking steel craft made its maiden trip for the purpose of taking a small party of Senator Depew's friends to welcome him and bring him up to the city from Quarantine. She was in command of W. B. Pollock, the head of the New York Central lighterage department.

Mr. Depew and his son breakfasted on the Dispatch, and landing at the foot of West Forty-second Street, they were driven to the family residence in West Fifty-fourth Street. They started for Newport at 1 o'clock P. M.

After satisfying an eager curiosity for the news at home, Mr. Depew commented briefly on the important railroad changes that have occurred during his absence from the country. The acquisition of the Boston and Albany by the New York Central, he said, was a good thing from every point of view. "I consider that each party to the contract has made a good bargain," he continued. "A large percentage of the New York Central's business is with New England points. For many years its important New England connections have been the Boston and Albany and the Fitchburg Roads, and at the same time it has made more or less use of the New York and New England. The Pennsylvania's New England connection all along has been the New York, New Haven and Hartford. When the last-named road secured control of the New York and New England it became incumbent on the New York Central to strengthen its hold on its old-time New England connections. Our people having made permanent their Western connections by absorbing the Lake Shore and the Michigan Central, they naturally sought to make permanent their Eastern connections by absorbing the Boston and Albany. I believe that this arrangement will prove advantageous to the New York and New Haven Road also."

With regard to the New York Central-Pennsylvania deal, Mr. Depew said that he had no definite information. "It is to the interest of those two systems," he said, "to keep the Eastern railroad situation in a conservative and healthful condition. While they are red hot competitors for business, it is their chief interest jointly to prevent any demoralization of rates."

The Senator's ocean voyage homeward was most agreeable in character. He helped to celebrate the Fourth of July on shipboard by delivering an old-fashioned patriotic oration in the afternoon and telling a lot of funny stories during the concert in the evening.

Mr. Depew found much to interest him in the state of public feeling in France relative to the Dreyfus case. "I cannot think that the French Government is going to acquit Dreyfus, but if it was not for the determined stand that the Government has taken the poor fellow would stand no chance at all. The feeling against Dreyfus among the army officers and the aristocrats is very bitter. The French officers regard the issue as one squarely drawn between Dreyfus and the honor of the French Army. The fact that Dreyfus is innocent only aggravates his guilt in their eyes." Senator Depew found the usual number of impecunious Americans in both England and France. "Tod" Sloan's recent bad luck furnished the pretext for requests for money, inasmuch as the Americans said they had bet on the horses he rode and lost.

"It was worth the trip across the Atlantic," remarked Mr. Depew, "to witness the evolution or revolution or defeat of revolution in France. It is probably due to the fact that there was no name with which to conjure, and no leader having the public confidence who was able, audacious, and unscrupulous enough to act, that the third Republic was not ended. As for the attack upon President Loubet, if such an attack had been made upon the President of the United States, no matter how bitter were party passions, there would have been universal indignation at this insult to the office. But there was little evidence of any such sentiment in France. There is such an immense number who, while not approving the methods, are glad of anything which creates or intensifies disrespect for a Government they want changed. The attack of the 'dandies' was the best thing which has happened. It made an inchoate and formidable movement, which was rapidly crystalizing, ridiculous. Revolutions cannot survive ridicule. The press did not uphold the dignity of the outraged office of Chief Magistrate, but commented according to their party spirit.

"The day Waldeck-Rousseau formed his Cabinet and, as we do, it was taken before the legislative assembly to be confirmed, I went down to the Chamber of Deputies. The question was the rejection or confirmation of the Cabinet in whole or in part. But beneath this simple subject were the smoldering fires of revolution. It was the last effort of the President. The enemies of the present Government hoped, by defeating confirmation, to bring about chaos and the resignation of President Loubet. Then in the scramble for power every ambition would take its chance. Out of the total vote of 580 the Government was saved by only twenty-six majority. But what struck me again was the reliance on the army. Soldiers were everywhere, and in the side streets cavalrymen sat their horses in battle array, ready for a charge. The Government was relying on the army to maintain order, and its enemies were caressing the bayonets in the hope of winning them, and all parties were crying, 'Vive L'Armée.'

"The new Cabinet has for its programme only the safety of the republic. Waldeck-Rousseau postpones all controversial measures until this is assured. To accomplish this he has summoned all parties to share the Government. To appreciate this effort we must suppose our own institutions in peril, and that as a supreme effort President McKinley should make up his Cabinet thus: Thomas B. Reed, Secretary of State; William J. Bryan, Secretary of the Treasury; Theodore Roosevelt, Secretary of War; Edward Atkinson, Secretary of the Navy; Jerry Simpson, Secretary of Agriculture; Gov. Pingree, Secretary of the Interior; Simon Barker, Attorney-General.

"On account of the sickness of my boy I had to spend a week in Brussels. It is at present the most interesting storm centre in Europe. The French crisis is local; the Belgium may become universal. The unrest of labor and dissatisfaction with vast armaments are creating dangerous conditions all over the Continent. A revolution in Belgium might be the spark to fire the magazine everywhere. I talked with men of all parties in Belgium. The situation is the most emphatic indorsement of the wisdom of our forefathers in eternally separating Church and State and divorcing religion from politics.

"From the turmoil on the Continent, England and everything in Great Britain seems founded on a rock. The contrast impressed me as never before with the conservatism and solidity of English finances, society, institutions, politics, and people.

"That jolly tar and gallant sailor, Capt. Sir Edward Chichester, who stood so finely by Admiral Dewey at Manila, made a capital speech at the dinner to Mark Twain by the White Friars. He paid the highest compliments to the American officers and men, and told this story:

"'His ship got out of fresh meat. Dewey let him have all he wanted from his cold storage supply. When his ship came to Hongkong an English official said to one of Capt. Chichesters petty officers, a fat fellow: "How did you get on at the Philippines?"

"'"Oh, we got out of meat."

"'"Well, you seem to have fared well enough, anyhow."

"'"Oh, yes!" said the fat sailor, slapping his stomach with great satisfaction; "Dewey did it."'

"Ambassador Choate is growing in popularity and will prove one of the most successful of the distinguished representatives we have sent to Great Britain."

Senator Depew reiterated his belief that President McKinley would again receive the nomination for the Presidency and would be re-elected.

Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., whose serious illness in Brussels caused his father to travel post haste from London to the Belgian capital a few weeks ago, bore traces of his sickness in his face. He was physically active, however, and there was no suggestion of the invalid in the manner in which he clambered down the side of the big steamship to the New York Central tug which brought his father and himself up to this city from Quarantine. Young Depew declared that he had entirely recovered from his illness, and that he felt well. He was very glad to get home, however.

AMONG THE OARSMEN.

Local oarsmen, although somewhat disappointed, believe the Middle States Regatta Association has taken a wise step in more ways than one by deciding to hold this year's regatta on the Schuylkill River, Philadelphia, on Labor Day. The Schuylkill Navy has guaranteed the expenses of the regatta, and it is said that at least ten more Philadelphia rowing clubs will join the association. For the first three years of its existence the association held its regatta on the Passaic, and during the past four years they have been held on the Harlem River.

The Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn contemplates entering a junior four-oared shell crew in the Long Island regatta. Several men are in training, but no definite crew has been picked as yet. The club's junior eight which has been training for several weeks past for the same regatta, is rowing in excellent form, and will undoubtedly prove a hard crew to beat. The Knickerbocker Athletic Club's senior eight-oared shell crew, which won the senior eight-oared shell event at the New England regatta, at Springfield, Mass, on July 4, will be entered in the National regatta on July 29. The crew, in the Fourth of July regatta, took the lead at the start, and at no point on the course was it pressed by the other crews, winning by over a boat length. It is the general opinion of oarsmen that the crew will go through the season unbeaten. It is now rowing a new Waters boat built specially for the crew, and has discarded the old tub used in the Harlem regatta, when, however, with this great drawback, it rowed the famous Bohemian crew to a standstill and won with ease.

Among the entries announced for the junior single scull event of the Long Island regatta is J. R. Crawford of the New York Athletic Club, who won the first heat of a similar event in the Decoration Day regatta, covering the mile course in 6:24.

About the only club in the Harlem River which will not be represented in the Long Island Regatta is the Atlantas. The club is not turning out as many racing crews this season as it had last.

At a meeting of the Union Boat Club held Thursday evening sixteen new members were elected. Since the first of the year the membership of the club has increased almost 50 per cent.

Secretary Fortmeyer of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen has sent out notices to the effect that the annual meeting of the association will be held at Boston July 29. It is expected that several new clubs will be elected to membership.

An entirely new course has been laid out in Flushing Bay for the Long Island Regatta, the entries for which closed July 5. Last year there was general dissatisfaction among the crews over the course and the starting and finishing lines. Secretary Robert Pelton says that all this has been overcome, and there is no doubt that the new course will give general satisfaction.

The Saturday afternoon handicap races of the Lone Star Boat Club, which were inaugurated by Capt. Walter Goodkind, have become very popular, and not only attract a large number of visitors to the boathouse, but bring out new oarsmen among the members. The club will be represented in the Long Island Regatta by Samuel Cramer, in the junior single event and a junior four crew.

The active members of the Hudson Boat Club, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and the Hudson River, have caught the racing fever in earnest, and the club will make entries in all the forthcoming local regattas. Two entries will be made in the Long Island Regatta—a junior four-oared gig crew, composed of Dardis, Hooper, Sforris, and Delamater, and a senior four-oared barge crew, composed of George Matthews, G. Kunz, Jr., A. Hovey, John Smith, and J. Waterhouse, coxswain. The junior four crew will row the Davis four-oared gig, which has so many features that are entirely new, and is as light as the ordinary four-oared shell. The boat, which is similar in build and fittings to the eight built by Davis for Harvard this year, has not yet been given a fair trial, and its performance will be watched with great interest, as there is a division of opinion as to the qualities of the boat. The Harvard boat was not rowed by the Harvard crew, much to the disappointment of oarsmen in general, who were interested in the boat's qualities. It is said that the boat was not strong enough for such a heavy crew as this year's Harvard eight, and that it was too narrow, which made it cranky and hard to keep on an even keel.

Binzen and Hirsch of the Wyanoke Boat Club are training faithfully every evening for the junior double event of the Long Island regatta. They make a likely looking crew, and deserve credit for their hard training. Hirsch, who has been defeated several times, will again try his luck in the junior single event.

A four-oared barge crew composed of members of the Valencia Boat Club of Hoboken, will make a ten days' trip up the Hudson River as far as Albany, starting Aug. 10.

The Nautilus Boat Club's junior four-oared shell crew, composed of H. K. Just, bow; A. H. Gilmour, No. 2; C. F. Goetjens, No. 3, and J. O. Mackin, stroke, is being trained for the Long Island regatta by John Fitzpatrick, the professional coach.

An "international regatta" will be held at Worcester, Mass., Aug. 2 and 3. The events as scheduled are senior single, senior double, and senior four-oared shells, one and a half miles with a turn; senior eight-oared shells, one and a half miles straightaway; war canoe, nine paddles, one mile straightaway, and four-paddle canoe, half-mile straightaway. The entries will close July 18. Invitations have been sent to local clubs, but as yet no crews have signified their intention of entering.

The four-oared barge race of the Hoboken Amateur Rowing Association's regatta next month gives promise of being a very lively event, as there is great rivalry among the Hoboken clubs for the four-oared barge championship of the Hudson River.

Efforts are being made to have a race between the Argonaut senior eight, now in England, and the champion eight of the National regatta, as one of the features of the Middle States regatta on Labor Day. It is reported that in case a race is arranged John Wanamaker of Philadelphia will give a one-thousand-dollar cup to the winning crew.

ATLANTIC CITY HORSE SHOW.

Many Well-Known Animals Entered in the Various Classes.

The entries for the Atlantic City Horse Show, which will be held on July 13, 14, and 15, have closed, with nearly 300 nominations for the forty-three classes. All the classes have filled well, thus assuring a fine exhibition, with exciting competitions.

The open-to-all classes have attracted many entries from New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities. In the harness classes in the New York exhibits are included such noted horses as Charles S. Bates's Coxey, Sporting Life, The Whirl of the Town, Brown Donna, Hi, High Tide, and Applause; A. J. Nutting's Holly, Duke, and Oregon; Miss E. R. Neuberger's Confidence and Contest, and James Hefferan's Ross and Fenton. Other exhibitors from Manhattan are Stanton W. Elliott, Gen. Warren M. Healey, Forbes Potter, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, and Thomas L. Watt. The jumping classes have a number of entries from the stables of J. Holloway and Miss Marian Holloway of New Rochelle. Master J. W. Maitland of Mamaroneck will show his prize-winning pony Skeesics.

The show grounds are delightfully situated, being close to the water's edge. Many improvements have been made to the grounds, making them most attractive for an open-air horse show. The show will be held afternoons, beginning at 2 o'clock. The judges are: Roadsters—Edward Clark, New York; Hackneys—R. Penn Smith, Berwyn, Penn.; Harness Horses—William H. Catlin, Rye, N. Y., and George B. Hulme, New York; Ponies—Marion Story, Port Chester, N. Y.; Saddle Horses, Hunters and Jumpers—C. E. Quintin, Trenton; E. C. La Montagne, New York, and Morton W. Smith, Staten Island.

HARRIMAN NOW CHAMPION

The Meadow Brook Golfer Defeats Douglas in the Final Game.

THE SCORE 3 UP, 2 TO PLAY

A Lead Established in the Morning Which Last Year's Winner Could Not Overcome.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., July 8.—Herbert M. Harriman of the Meadow Brook Golf Club of Hempstead, L. I., to-day won the amateur golf championship of America from Findlay S. Douglas, who won the title of champion last year. The final score was 3 up and 2 to play.

The game was by long odds the most exciting that has been played in the week's tournament, and when the old Princeton football player finally holed down on the thirty-fourth, winning the coveted championship, the crowd broke into enthusiastic cheering, and Harriman was nearly lifted off his feet by the crush to congratulate him. For the first time since amateur golf championship tournaments have been held in America, an American-born golfer holds the position of honor, and this fact was most commented on by golfers to-night, who believe it will go far toward popularizing the game in the United States.

Harriman's work with the irons in the morning play was pronounced the prettiest seen during the tournament, although the medal score—81—was one more than that made by Douglas earlier in the week. But his playing was a marvel of steadiness, and although Douglas almost invariably outdrove him, the difference was not enough to affect the result materially, and the Meadow Brook man's approaches and work on the greens forced Douglas to play the odd in nearly every instance. Old golfers—men who learned the game on the links in Scotland—pronounce Harriman's play superior to any ever seen before in a tournament in the United States, and fully equal to the best amateur playing in England. Douglas on the contrary, especially in the morning, was sadly out of form on his putting, and, although in the afternoon he made a remarkably game uphill fight, the handicap of eight down, the result of the morning's play, was too great for him to overcome.

Conditions were far from favorable for first-class golf in the morning, the high wind which swept over the links rendering good driving extremely difficult on the first, second, third, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth holes. But this apparently did not affect the playing of either man, and their drives were nearly always long and splendidly placed. But Douglas's poor short iron work was fatal. Time and again he lost holes or missed opportunities to halve by missing puts of from one to two yards.

In the afternoon the young Scotchman, with the score nine up in favor of Harriman, played desperately. Playing bogey or better, and taking advantage of any misplay by his opponent, Douglas slowly but surely reduced the lead. But at last an error of judgment settled the question. On the thirty-fourth—the "baby" hole—where Douglas had fallen short in the morning, he used his brassie, and drove far beyond into the trees. Harriman smiled grimly as he saw the little gutta percha ball light in the grove, and, taking his mid-iron, he lofted his ball to a beautiful lie squarely on the green. With that shot disappeared Douglas's last chance, for a moment later Harriman holed his ball, and the championship was lost and won.

HARRIMAN GETS A BIG LEAD.

When Douglas and Harriman started on their long struggle in the morning Douglas had the honor, and drove off about 200 yards. Harriman's drive was five yards shorter. The first hole was halved. Douglas's drive for the second went to the right, Harriman's drive landing well on the green. On his second Douglas approached within a yard of the hole. Harriman's approach hit the champion's ball and went beyond the cup. Douglas missed a three-foot put, and Harriman was down in three.

Harriman holed the third in five, and the score was 2 up for the American. Both made splendid drives for the fourth, but the champion's was again the further by about six yards, though somewhat to the right. Douglas missed an easy put and Harriman was down in 4, with 3 up. Harriman drove off for 180 yards for the fifth, and got a splendid lie, holing down in 4, making him 4 up.

Harriman outdrove the champion for the sixth, but missed a ten-foot put, and Douglas holed in 4, reducing Harriman's lead to 3 up. Douglas, however, drove off poorly for the seventh, and Harriman took the hole, making him 4 up. Harriman underestimated the force of the wind in driving for the eighth and went into the bunker. He lofted out poorly, but Douglas was short in his approach also. Douglas again missed an easy put, and the hole was Harriman's, making him 5 up.

Douglas again outdrove for the ninth hole, which was halved in five. Douglas's drive for the tenth gave him a good lie, and his mashie shot placed him well toward the bunker. Harriman fell down on a put of a yard, and Douglas took the hole in five. Harriman holed the eleventh in four, making him again 5 up.

Both drove well for the twelfth. Douglas drove into the bunker, but made one of the prettiest shots of the day, his long approach putting him within two feet of the hole. He again missed a short put, however, and Harriman holed it in five, increasing his lead to 6 up. The thirteenth hole was halved, both drove off beautifully for the fourteenth, Douglas, as usual, the further. Harriman's brassie shot landed him in the bunker, and the hole was Douglas's, 5 to 6, and Harriman 5 up again.

In driving for the fifteenth Douglas had the advantage by a foot or two, but Harriman by a pretty three-yard put, holed in four and the hole was halved. Harriman landed beautifully on the green on his long drive for the sixteenth and holed in three. Both drove long and well for the seventeenth. Douglas overputted, and Harriman holed in four. Harriman's drive for the home hole placed him well on the green, and he holed in three. By winning the last three holes Harriman was 8 up at the close of the morning play.

UPHILL FIGHT FOR DOUGLAS.

At 2:25 P. M. Harriman teed off for the afternoon play. His drive went straight as a die a full 200 yards. Douglas drove about ten yards further. Harriman's mashie shot put him well on the green, Douglas's approach going over. Playing the off, he was short by five yards. Harriman made a nice put to within a foot of the hole. Douglas missed a long put by a few inches, and Harriman holed in four, making him 9 up.

Both made splendid drives for the twenty-tenth. Harriman's approach put was uphill and poorly placed. Douglas overputted, but got a good lie. Harriman was a trifle short on his third. Again the champion overputted, but, playing two, he holed, and it was halved in four.

Harriman got a fine lie on his drive for the twenty-first. Douglas was unfortunate, getting into a wagon rut. His mashie shot was sliced, but, playing two, he lofted nicely onto the green. Harriman's iron shot was over, and Douglas made a pretty approach pitch within two yards of the hole. Harriman was short in his put, but Douglas, playing the odd, missed. Harriman also bungled, and the hole was halved.

Harriman's drive for the twenty-second hole was pulled, but his midiron shot laid him on the edge of the green. Douglas approached well, and rimmed the cup on a fifteen-yard put. Harriman missed a three-yard put, and Douglas holed in four, making Harriman 8 up.

Douglas drove well for the twenty-third, Harriman again pulled his drive, but his iron shot was bad, putting him almost out of bounds and in a poor lie. Douglas's approach laid him dead on the green. Playing the odd, Harriman fell far short, and playing another, he rimmed the cup. With two for the hole Douglas made it in four, and Harriman was 7 up.

Douglas outdrove Harriman five yards for the twenty-fourth. Harriman's brassie shot was well placed on the green, but Douglas's shot was perfect, landing him within two yards of the hole. Playing the odd, Harriman was short, and playing two more he missed a three-yard put with two for the hole. Douglas putted to the rim of the cup, and holed in four, leaving Harriman 6 up.

Douglas's drive for the skokie was to a good lie, Harriman's was slightly pulled, and he barely cleaned the mashie. The hole went to Douglas 5 to 6, reducing Harriman to 5 up.

Douglas drove into the hazard for the boomerang hole, but was well out in two. Harriman's approach was to a good lie on the green. Playing the odd, Douglas putted within three yards of the cup. Harriman was over in his put and missed. Douglas missed a two-yard put, and the hole was halved in five.

Driving for the twenty-seventh hole, both got good lies. Harriman sclaffed his mashie approach, but on his third he pitched well on the green. Douglas's mashie was a good lie, and his fourth was within a yard of the hole. Playing the odd, Harriman overputted, and Douglas won it, 4 to 5, leaving Harriman 4 up.

Douglas made a splendid drive for the twenty-eighth. Harriman's was to a cuppy lie. Using his brassie, he drove well out, but lost the distance, and, playing the odd, his iron shot was badly putted. Douglas made a splendid approach shot, landing within five yards of the hole. Harriman's fourth laid Douglas a stymie. The latter played safe to one side, but Harriman, by a beautiful four-yard put, halved the hole in five.

For the twenty-ninth Douglas, as usual, outdrove Harriman. Their mashie approaches laid them dead on the green, but Harriman was over on his third, and, playing the odd, he missed a two-yard put, and Douglas won down in four, making Harriman 3 up.

Approaching the thirtieth hole, both were on the green in three. Douglas rimmed the hole on his fourth—an approach pitch of twenty yards—and the hole was halved in five.

Douglas's drive for the thirty-first was shorter than Harriman's, but was to a good lie. His low brassie shot went into the bunker, but bounded out to a good lie on the green. Harriman's went low and was slightly sliced. Playing the odd, he overpitched, and Douglas laid him a stymie. Harriman attempted to play safe, but went too far. Douglas missed a two-yard put and the hole was halved in five.

Driving for the thirty-second, Douglas was thirty yards to the good, his shot going about 225 yards. Harriman's brassie shot cleared the bunker, but was slightly pulled. Douglas, using his iron, overpitched to a poor lie, and, playing another, he again overran the cup. Harriman was short in his approach. Playing the odd, Douglas overran a yard. Harriman putted within a yard of the cup. Douglas downed in five and the hole was halved.

Harriman sliced badly on his drive for the thirty-third, and his brassie shot was short. Douglas's second struck the end of the bunker, and bounded into the long grass. His third overran, though landing well, and playing one more, he was short. Harriman, playing the like, putted within a yard of the cup. Douglas holed in five, and Harriman, with an easy chance to become dormie, missed an easy put, leaving him 2 up.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP DECIDED.

Douglas drove far into the trees for the thirty-fourth, with a cuppy lie. Harriman used his mashie, and landed fair on the green. Playing the odd the Scotchman overran the hole by eight yards. Harriman made the cup on a fifteen-yard put. Douglas's put was to the right, and, playing another, he rimmed the cup. Harriman then carefully cleared the grass between his ball and the cup, then holed it, and the amateur golf championship was his.

The medal score of the morning and afternoon play follows:

MORNING.

Douglas—										
Out	4	4	6	5	5	4	7	6	5	—46
In	5	5	6	6	5	4	4	5	4	—44—90
Harriman—										
Out	4	3	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	—40
In	6	4	5	6	6	4	3	4	3	—41—81

AFTERNOON.

Douglas—										
Out	5	4	6	4	4	4	5	5	4	—41
In	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	—34—75
Harriman—										
Out	4	4	6	5	5	5	6	6	5	—45
In	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	5	5	—37—82

Harriman wins, 3 up, 2 to play.

Douglas took his defeat good naturedly. "I was fairly beaten by a man who plays splendid golf," he said. "Mr. Harriman put up one of the prettiest short-iron games during the morning that I have ever seen. Against such a game it would be hard for any one to win. I was badly off in my putting, and this cost me the championship."

The officials of the United States Golf Association are highly pleased at the success of the tournament. The fact that the championship has been won by a player who has acquired his skill in this country has given great satisfaction and been very gratifying to many," said President W. B. Thomas to-night. "The condition of the links has been perfect and has given the best test of the golfer's skill."

Douglas found some consolation in his defeat, for the championship by winning the three-handed tie for the bronze medal in the qualifying round Monday. Douglas's score was 82 for the nine holes played, W. J. Travis making it in 44. D. R. Forgan gave up at the eighth hole.

The annual golf tournament ball was held in the Onwentsia Clubhouse to-night, marking the formal closing of the tournament.

KEBO VALLEY GOLF PLAYERS.

A. Howard Hinkle of Cincinnati Wins the First Tournament.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 8.—The first of the regular weekly handicap golf tournaments on the Kebo Valley Club links was held this afternoon. A. Howard Hinkle of Cincinnati, handicap 20, won first place with a net score of 99. T. G. Condon of New York, scratch, and L. F. Brigham of Salem, Mass., handicap 12, were tied for second place, with net scores of 103. Women were permitted to enter to-day, and the two who played did well. Mrs. T. G. Condon had a net score of 107 and a handicap of 20, and Miss F. G. McLane a net score of 105, with a handicap of 16. The conditions were very bad, as a drizzling rain fell all the afternoon. The score and players follow:

	Handicap.	Net Score.
A. Howard Hinkle	20	99
T. G. Condon	0	103
L. F. Brigham	12	103
J. G. Stuyvesant	30	104
Miss McLane	16	105
George Robbins	05	106
George Ingalls	3	107
Mrs. T. G. Condon	20	107
A. D. Childs	6	108
Edmund Pendleton	4	107
A. E. Childs	10	112
H. H. Jenks	5	116
A. H. Hinkle, Jr.	20	118
S. M. Wright	24	124
Dr. Robert Amory	20	145

OTHER GOLF GAMES.

A big golf team match, having sixteen players on a side, was played yesterday on the Nutley Club links between Nutley and Englewood. The home players won by 11 holes to 4.

The regular club handicap played yesterday by the Baltusrol Club members at Short Hills, N. J., was won by H. W. Slocum in the net score of 87 strokes. He also made the lowest gross score—95 strokes.

The weekly handicap for the best three scores of the week made by the members of the Staten Island Cricket Club over their new links at Fox Hills was ended yesterday. The victor was Edward C. Talcott, whose total for 54 holes was 339 strokes, handicap 60, net 279. W. D. Wallace was second with a net score of 287. Other players were J. B. Eimendorf, 311; C. F. Wall, 313, and Horace Greene, 328.

Craig Colgate, formerly of the Yale University golf team, won the championship of the Flushing (L. I.) Golf Club yesterday. He played in the final round against R. H. E. Elliott. The totals were: Colgate, 83; Elliott, 84.

KISER BREAKS A RECORD.

The Professional Cycles a Half Mile in 0:57 4-5 at Berkeley Oval.

E. H. Kiser broke the professional half-mile bicycle record at Berkeley Oval yesterday. His time was 0:57 4-5, and it was made in the second heat of the professional half-mile handicap, from a standing start, unpaced, of which P. A. Raymond was the final winner. In the final event, the five-mile pursuit race between teams representing the Harlem and Greenwich Wheelmen, there was a close struggle, and Harlem won by only four yards, F. L. Kramer overcoming his old-time rival, W. F. Wahrenberger of the Greenwich Wheelmen.

Le Roy See of the New York Athletic Club took two spins to see whether he could lower the world's amateur record for a half mile, flying start. In the first trial he was paced by a quint, and made it in 0:53 3-5; in the second attempt the time was 0:51 4-5, paced by a triplet.

The summary is as follows:

One Mile, (Amateur.)—Won by Frank Kramer; second, A. T. Nye; third, George Schofield. Time—2:09 1-5.

Grand Circuit, One Mile, (Professional.)—Won by "Tom" Cooper; second, E. H. Kiser; third, "Bob" Walthour; fourth, O. S. Kimble. Time—2:06 4-5. Prizes: First, $150; second, $25; third, $10. This race was part of the series for the National championship, and the winner was credited with five points, the second with three, the third with two, and the fourth with one.

Two-Lap, 200 Yards, (Novice.)—Won by S. Warboby; second, J. R. Flippin; third, O. Willberg. Time—1:21 2-5.

Half-Mile Handicap, (Amateur.)—Won by J. H. Lake; second, Daniel Sullivan; third, A. T. Nye. Time—1:00 3-5.

Half-Mile Handicap, (Professional.)—Won by P. A. Raymond; second, R. A. Miller; third, J. Lawson; fourth, W. E. Becker; fifth, O. V. Babcock. Time—0:56. Prizes: First, $50; second, $25; third, $15; fourth, $10; fifth, $5.

Five-Mile Pursuit Race.—Won by the Harvard Wheelmen's team, F. L. Kramer, J. H. Lake, and H. Y. Bedell. Time—11:11 4-5.

SOCIETY APPLAUDS POLO

Fashionable Persons of Two Cities Gather at Cedarhurst.

MEADOW BROOKS WIN THE CUP

Dashing Play and Team Work Carry the Day Against the Philadelphians —Snowden Proves a Star.

The final polo contest, played yesterday at the Rockaway Club, Cedarhurst, L. I., for the Ladies' Challenge Cup, was most exciting. Two champion teams met for the trophy, the crack Meadow Brook and the Devon team, which holds first honors in the State of Pennsylvania. The Meadow Brook four won. The victorious team consisted of Harry Payne Whitney, W. C. Eustis, Columbus C. Baldwin, and Benjamin Nicoll. They won by a core of 11¼ goals to 4½ for Devon, each side being penalized half a goal for fouls, while a safety by Whitney cost his team another quarter of a goal. There were no handicap allowances, as the Ladies' Cup games are played on a scratch basis. The teams lined up in the following positions:

Meadow Brook.	Devon.
1. W. C. Eustis.	1. C. R. Snowden.
2. C. C. Baldwin.	2. G. W. Kendrick, 3d.
3. H. P. Whitney.	3. Charles Wheeler.
Back, Benjamin Nicoll.	Back, George McFadden.

The broad piazzas of the handsome clubhouse and the lawn adjoining the field were thronged with spectators. A partial list of those present is as follows: Foxhall Keene, Stanley Mortimer, E. C. Potter, Baron and Baroness Wardener, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest La Montagne, Mrs. Edward La Montagne, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Le Grand Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Miss Churchill, Maxwell Stevenson, Miss Alice Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, Miss Jessie Voss, Miss Kate Richardson, Mrs. Chesley Richardson, Mrs. Pelton, Mrs. Reeve Merritt, Lieut. Bettini, W. A. Hazard, Willard Roby, Wyllys Terry, Norman S. Dike, Mrs. Peabody, H. L. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. MacPherson Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. John Kilbreth, P. F. Collier, Miss Post, Mrs. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Francke, and the following Philadelphians: Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Kendrick, Jr., Col. Snowden, Miss Churchman, Mr. and Mrs. Mather, Mr. and Mrs. George McFadden, Mrs. F. W. Lewis, A. E. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hinckle Smith, and Richard Rosengarten.

The enjoyment of the game was marred by the rain. The third period was perhaps the most interesting. It had many spectacular plays. Whitney, Eustis, Wheeler, and Snowden shared honors. The latter made one of the best goals of the day. He got the ball from Nicoll with a long fair field, and gave it a smashing stroke toward the goal posts. Then no Rough Rider could have charged the enemy more desperately than he chased after the ball, with the entire Meadow Brook pack at his heels. The ball flew straight as an arrow for a goal, while from the clubhouse a loud cheer went up.

Devon, however, missed several goals when right in her hands. They played well, but the Meadow Brook men are clearly more finished and accurate, and won by superior play. The score and summary by periods is:

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
1	W. C. Eustis, Meadow Brook		1:00
2	G. W. Kendrick, 3d, Devon		1:00
3	H. P. Whitney, Meadow Brook		3:13
4	C. R. Snowden, Devon		1:48

SECOND PERIOD.

1	W. C. Eustis, Meadow Brook		7:00
2	W. C. Eustis, Meadow Brook		4:00
3	C. C. Baldwin, Meadow Brook		4:00
4	H. P. Whitney, Meadow Brook		3:30

Knock-out ½ minute over time.

THIRD PERIOD.

1	H. P. Whitney, Meadow Brook		1:00
2	Charles Wheeler, Devon		2:00
3	C. R. Snowden, Devon		2:15
4	C. C. Baldwin, Meadow Brook		0:45
5	W. C. Eustis, Meadow Brook		7:00

Knock-out ¾ of a minute over time. Penalty of one-half goal for a foul, and one-fourth of a goal for a safety against Meadow Brook.

FOURTH PERIOD.

1	C. C. Baldwin, Meadow Brook		1:00
2	C. R. Snowden, Devon		5:30
3	C. C. Baldwin, Meadow Brook		2:00
4	H. P. Whitney, Meadow Brook		0:00

Penalty of one-half goal against Devon for a foul.

Goals earned—Meadow Brook, 12; Devon, 5. Lost by penalties—Meadow Brook, ¾; Devon, ½. Total score—Meadow Brook, 11¼; Devon, 4½. Referee—J. E. Cowdin. Scorer—T. W. Brooks.

GOOD POLO IN PROSPECT.

Several of the Foremost Teams Will Meet This Week at Cedarhurst—News of the Players.

Polo enthusiasts have had several days of genuine enjoyment during the past week, and appearances indicate that there will be no cessation in the excitment during the coming week. The games at the Rockaway Hunt Club grounds, Cedarhurst, L. I., have been characterized by more than the usual amount of vim, and, besides the customary falls that occur at intervals, Robert J. Collier had the misfortune to break his collar bone. The Lakewood men will always feel that but for the accident in the third period they would have beaten the second Meadow Brook team for the Blizzard Cups. As it was, they were only beaten by one goal, and their excellent showing has commended them most favorably to the polo element. The Lakewood team has outstripped several other older clubs in its enthusiasm and consistent practice. While not a particularly brilliant player, Collier was steady and could generally be relied upon. The Lakewood Club has no reserve force of players, and it will be crippled for the rest of the season.

George J. Gould is a most persistent rider off, and he hugs his man as closely as though glued to him. It is no easy thing to get away from Gould on the polo field. George J. Gould does not confine his polo interest only to playing. He is invariably present as a spectator at every game, and several days last week he had his two boys, Kingdon and Jay, with him, who in a few years probably will be the strong men of the Lakewood polo team.

Clarence E. Mackay, who is another comparatively new man to polo, did very fair work for the Meadow Brook second team, and if he sticks at it he probably will make a brilliant player within another season or two. The presence of Mackay, Gould, Harry Payne Whitney, the Eustis boys, "Larry" Waterbury, and Foxhall Keene on the polo field made the week at Cedarhurst unusually lively from a social standpoint. The clubhouse was crowded with guests every day, and among the Philadelphians was Barclay Warburton, who showed great interest in the work of the Devon team, which is the foremost polo club of Pennsylvania.

The Cedarhurst Challenge Cups will be played for this week. Rockaway second team and the Philadelphia Country Club will meet to-morrow. On Tuesday Devon and the Country Club of Westchester will play, and on Wednesday the two big teams of Meadow Brook and Rockaway will come together. This will be another battle royal, and Rockaway is sure to play a hot and fast game, as the team felt very sore over its defeat by Meadow Brook last week. A repetition of the former magnificent contest may be expected. On Saturday the winners of Tuesday and Wednesday will play, and the final match between the victors of this game and the winners to-morrow will be played on Tuesday, July 18.

FOR AN AUTOMOBILE FACTORY.

Stanley Company of Boston Buys 225 Acres at North Tarrytown.

The Stanley Locomobile Company of Boston, of which Amzi L. Barber is President, and in which John Brisben Walker is interested, has purchased a tract of about

Third Annual Pure Food Show

Monday morning on our great Grocery floor

The Third Annual Pure Food Show

will make its opening bow to the New York public with 80,000 square feet of Sixth Avenue space devoted to the display and demonstration of all that is new and good in food products.

All the Leading Food Producers of the Country

will be represented by able demonstrators, who will not only explain the merits of their various products, but also distribute tens of thousands of samples FREE OF CHARGE. THE MANY AND DIVERSIFIED ATTRACTIONS of the past two Food Shows will again greet the visitor, and many new ones in addition, for this is to be the greatest Food Show of them all.

CHEF URSPRUNG'S SCHOOL OF CHEFS will again give a series of interesting lectures.

JANET M'KENZIE HILL, editor of the Boston Cooking School Magazine, whose articles on summer foods are attracting such universal attention, and who is by all odds the greatest thinker on the food question of the hour, will lecture Monday on "Pure Food and Its Relation to Health."

PROF. FRANK HOY, with his "ten funny boys," five white and five black, is sure to surprise and delight the ladies and children.

The "TEN TINY MITES" will sing their popular solos and duets and Sig. Mantilini will add his share to the entertainment of our friends and patrons.

Purishoff's Celebrated Brass and String Band, and Stanley's Parlor Orchestra will discourse sweet music in the forenoon as well as afternoon.

WE HAVE ALSO PROVIDED A MOST BOUNTIFUL SUPPLY OF OUR

MEET ME AT THE FOOD SHOW.

Food Show Silver Souvenir Spoons,

MEET ME AT THE FOOD SHOW.

Made by the famous firm of "Rogers" in six very beautiful designs, and will distribute them FREE to ladies leaving an order for Groceries amounting to $1.00 or more.

AND LAST, BUT BY NO MEANS LEAST, COMES A FEAST OF BARGAINS PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE OPENING OF THE GREAT PURE FOOD SHOW, which furnishes a most exceptional opportunity to stock up with the world's choicest Groceries at prices that will not again be quoted for at least another twelve months.

Flour: Hazel or Siegel-Cooper Co.'s XXXX Patent Flour, contains more gluten and makes more bread to the barrel than any other flour, bbl., $4.25; 1-8 sack *54c*

Hazel Gluten Flour, best for building up invalids and strengthening convalescents, 5-lb. cloth sack . . *50c*

Hazel Whole Wheat Flour, contains all the elements that the human stomach will digest, best and most digestive, 5-lb. sack *48c*

Hazel Entire Wheat Flour, produced from the entire kernel excepting the outer husk, has every food element to perfectly nourish the system, 10-lb. sack *38c*

Milk: Gail Borden's "Eagle" Brand Condensed Milk, can . . *12½*

Hazel Graham Flour, provides proper nourishment, makes firm flesh and a rugged constitution . . *35c*

Lard: Hazel Pure Kettle Rendered Leaf Lard, 5 and 10 lb. pails, lb. *7½c*

Molasses: New Orleans Molasses, pure and unadulterated, golden color, gal. *43c*

500 packages regular 50c. Teas, Green, Black, English Breakfast, Ceylon Teas, 5 lbs., $1.75; lb. . . *36c*

Teas: All kinds, strictly high grade, usually sold at 60c. and 65c. per lb.; rich, aromatic flavor, Green, Black or Mixed, by ½-lb. chest, lb., 35c.; 5 lb., $2.00; lb. *43c*

Cocoa: Van Houten's Cocoa, 1-4 lb. cans *16c*

Bulk Cocoa, a healthful and invigorating drink, 5 lbs., $1.35; lb. *28c*

Chocolate: W. H. Baker's or Hazel Premium Blue Wrapper Chocolate, lb. *32c*

Coffee, Special Combination Java Coffee, 7 lbs., $1.00; lb. . *15c*

Mocha and Java Coffee, roasted daily, any amount, makes a rich, fragrant and delicious cup, unexcelled anywhere for same price, lb. . . . *25c*

Jellies, Jams, &c., Bromangelon, Jellycon or Hazel Jelly Powder, package *10c*

Hazel Pure Food Company's Jellies, Raspberry, Blackberry, Red Currant, Grape, &c., in glass, large sizes *28c*

Hazel Pure Fruit Jams, unsurpassed for their delicious flavor and absolute purity, are made from nothing but sugar and fruits, 1 lb. glass jars, full assortment of flavors *19c*

Cereals: Hazel Macaroni, Vermicelli or Spaghetti, our own importation from France, doz., $1.30; pkge. . *11c*

Hominy, Yellow or White Corn Meal, 10 lbs. *19c*

Hazel Rolled Oats or Wheat Flakes, extra, tender and nourishing, most wholesome and nourishing breakfast food on the market, doz. pkges., $1.25; pkge. *11c*

Hazel Lemon Extract, prepared with such care that purity and strength are retained for consumer, 4 oz. bot. *30c*

Hazel "Instant" Tapioca, easily prepared, makes delicious dessert, 1 lb. pkges., doz., $1.00; pkge. . . *9c*

Extracts, large jar, Nelson Morris's Beef Extract or Armour's Vigoral *40c*

Dried Fruits: Hazel Mince Meat, already prepared, 1 lb. pkges., doz. 60c.; pkge. *6c*

Fancy Santa Clara Valley Prunes, 10 lbs. *55c*

Loose California Muscatel Raisins, 10 lbs. . . . *50c*

Fancy London Layer Cluster Raisins, lb. *10c*

Van Camp's Macaroni and Cheese, 3-lb. cans, heating simply required for preparation, doz., $1.15; can . . *10c*

Canned Fruits: Hazel Extra California Fruit, Lemon Cling or Yellow Crawford Peaches, Golden Apricots, Bartlett Pears, Egg or Green Gage Plums, Black or White Cherries, selected from those parts of California where the soil and climate are best adapted to the development of these fruits; case of 2 doz. cans, $4.75; can *22c*

Sliced or Grated Pineapple, made from selected Bahama Pines, doz., $1.35; can *16c*

Preserves: N. Y. State Bartlett Pears, halved, or Raspberries and Apricots, glass jars, doz., $2.00; jar . *18c*

Spices: Strictly pure, fresh ground Pepper, Ginger and Mustard, lb. . *17c*

Canned Vegetables; "Quinton" or Hazel Brand Tomatoes are packed with unusual care and cleanliness, per case of 2 doz. cans, $2.25; can . . . *10c*

Hazel Succotash, prepared correctly from the finest Maine Corn and Creamiest Lima Beans, or Hazel Lilac Orange Blossom Selected Baby Corn, case of 2 doz. cans, $2.35; can *10c*

N. Y. State Sugar Corn, Succotash, White Wax Beans, 2-lb. can, 1898 pack, case of 2 doz. cans, $1.55; can *7c*

Provisions: Armour's Sugar Cured Ham or Lean Strip Bacon, lb. . *11c*

Boyer's Baked Beans, plain or in tomato sauce, case of 2 doz. cans, $1.55; can *7c*

Hazel Baking Powder, composed of the purest materials, compounded on a scientific basis, 5-lb. can, $1.40; 1 lb. *29c*

Cloves, Allspice and Cinnamon, lb. . *25c*

Bottled Goods: Hazel Tomato Catsup, made from strictly red ripe Jersey tomatoes, without fermentation, seasoned with pure, fresh ground spices, containing to the fullest extent the natural flavor of the tomato, doz., $2; per bottle . *17c*

Sunnyside or Milford Tomato Catsup, pint bottles, doz., $1.15; bottle *10c*

French Capers, Nonpareil, doz. bottles, $1.70; bottle . . . *15c*

C. & B. Assorted Pickles. Chow or Mixed; L. & P. **Worcestershire Sauce,** bottle *16c*

Finest Imported Olive Oil, Beaumarchand Brand, from Bordeaux, France, first pressing from the olive, qt. bot., case of 12 bottles, $5.00; single bot. *49c*

Hazel Lime Juice, pint bottles . . *16c*

Hazel Chopped Pickles, connoisseur's delight, bot. . . . *19c*

Fish: 10-lb. kit fresh caught July mackerel *1.15*

2-lb. Brick Salt Codfish . . . *9c*

Soups: Hazel or Columbia assorted Soups, full qt. cans, prepared with the utmost care, well seasoned, delicious flavor, doz., $2.50; can *22c*

Canned Fish: Columbia River Salmon Steaks, 1-lb. flat cans, doz., $1.75; can *15c*

Armour's or Fairbank's Devilled Ham or Tongue, halves, doz., 90c.; can *8c*

Desiccated Cocoanut, lb. . . *10c*

Japan Fancy Full Head Rice, 10 lbs. *58c*

Almonds: Princess Paper-Shell Almonds, lb. *23c*

Starch: Hazel Gloss Starch for fine laundry work, 6-lb. wooden box *33c*

Ammonia: Royal Family Ammonia or Bluing, put up in the laboratory of Siegel-Cooper Co., ½ gal., 14c., quart *8c*

Soapine, pkge. *5c*

Soap: Hazel Family Soap for work you are particular about, 60 bars in box, per box, $2.65; cake . . . *4½c*

Armour's Laundry Soap, guaranteed two years old, finest laundry soap on the market, 100 cakes in a box, per box, $3.50; cake *4c*

Fairbank's Mascot Soap, 100 cakes in a box; box, $3.25; cake . *3½c*

Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits.

Just 250 Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits, the last of their several lines, also a few mourning dresses, all magnificent goods of this season's make and materials, will go on sale Monday morning at prices so greatly reduced that final clearance will surely be effected. The three great lots at three small prices are as follows:

Lot 1.—$12.00, $13.50, $15.00 and $16.50 Suits, choice at . . *7.50*

Lot 2.—$18.00, $20.00, $22.50 and $25.00 Suits, choice at *13.50*

Lot 3.—$30.00, $35.00, $40.00, $50.00 and $55.00 Suits, choice at . . . *25.00*

Greater values have never been offered, even at this store of great bargains.

Silver-Plated Ware and Clocks--Specials for Monday.

You cannot buy these goods elsewhere at these prices, and it may be some time before we will again offer them so cheaply. If you need them, and would save money on your purchases, now's the time to get them.

Quadruple Plated Waiters, with fancy rococo edges, 14-in. size; worth $2.95, at . . *1.89*

Quadruple Plated Tea Sets, 4 pieces, with satin engraved, gold lined creamer and spoon holder, a very handsome set; actual $4.50 value; special price . . . *3.25*

Quadruple Plated Butter Plates, with gold-lined centre, six in each box; made to sell at $1.50 per set, our special price *59c*

Quadruple Plated Berry Sets, gold liaed, consisting of bowl, sugar and creamer, bright finish with beaded border; regular value $7.50, special for to-morrow *4.25*

Nickel Alarm Clocks, have full size dial, with clear, loud sounding bell, guaranteed for one year *50c*

Porcelain Clocks (size 8½x10 inches), handsomely decorated, a one-day mantel clock, worth $3.00, here for Monday at *1.25*

Linens and Domestics.

Here are some quotations that ought to delight the economical housekeeper, for they are the lowest in the market at the present time:

Sheets, for single-sized beds, of bleached muslin, worth 34c. each; our price *25c*

Sheets, for double beds, of bleached muslin, worth 59c. each, our price *42c*

Pillow Cases, hemstitched or plain, size 45x36 inches, our price, each *10c*

Table Linen, bleached, of an excellent quality, 57 inches in width, worth 55c per yard, our price . *33c*

Table Linen, bleached, of a heavier grade, 61 inches in width, various patterns from which to make a selection, worth 50c. per yard, our price *39c*

Table Napkins, all linen, 19 inches wide, worth $1.75 per dozen, our price *1.25*

Sale Extraordinary of 120,000 Cakes of Toilet Soap.

FACTORIES: PARIS, FRANCE. LONDON, ENGLAND. LANCASTER, PA., U. S. A.

C. G. CRADDOCK, GENERAL SALES DIRECTOR, AMERICAN BRANCH, CHICAGO OFFICE, 154 NORTH CLARK STREET.

INTERNATIONAL SOAP CO.

OUR TRADE MARK IS A GUARANTEE OF PURITY.

SEND ALL ORDERS DIRECT TO LANCASTER FACTORY.

LANCASTER, Pa., U.S.A., July 3, 1899.

Messrs. Siegel-Cooper Co.,
Sixth Ave., 18th & 19th Streets,
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

We will accept your offer for our entire surplus stock of High Grade Toilet Soaps, which will amount to about 12,000 dozen, or one carload. Goods will be shipped tomorrow.

Yours very truly,
INTERNATIONAL SOAP COMPANY,
per

Some one said that the progress of civilization can best be measured by the consumption of soap. If this is true, the enormous quantity of one hundred and twenty thousand cakes of Toilet Soap that will go on sale here Monday should—at the attractive prices attached—not last very long in a community like New York.

The International Soap Company

sold us for spot cash, and at our own price, this enormous lot of fine Soaps—as per letter of acceptance herewith reproduced—and we in turn offer it to you at prices that cannot fail to create a sensation.

We can mention but a few kinds in detail—space would not permit a representation of all the 34 varieties the sale includes. There are all odors and all size cakes to choose from. Particular attention is called to the lot of 50 gross of CARNATION PINK which we offer in this sale FOR 10c. PER BOX OF 3 CAKES. Every one of the 34 kinds of soap we offer at retail for less than the wholesale jobbing price by the gross.

THE SALE TAKES PLACE IN THE MAIN AISLE—THE PLACE OF HONOR. Note some of the prices.

CASTILE SOAP.
White or green.
Per cake . *3c*
Per dozen . *35c*
Per gross . *4.10*

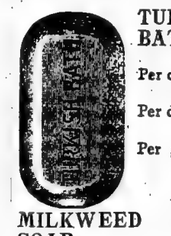

TURKISH BATH SOAP.
Per cake . . *1c*
Per dozen . . *11c*
Per gross . . *1.25*

EL CAPITAN.
3 cakes in a box.
Per box . *10c*
Per gross . *4.65*

SUNFLOWER SOAP.
Per cake . . *3c*
Per dozen . . *35c*
Per gross . . *4.10*

MILKWEED SOAP.
3 cakes in a box.
Per box . . *5c*
Per gross, . *2.25*

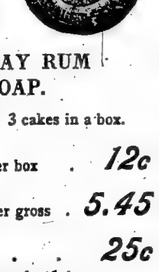

ROYAL BOUQUET.
3 cakes in a box.
Per box . *10c*
Per gross . *4.65*

BELLE DE PARIS SOAP.
3 cakes in a box.
Per box . . . *15c*

COLD CREAM AND GLYCERINE SOAP.
3 cakes in a box.
Per box . . *5c*
Per gross . *2.25*

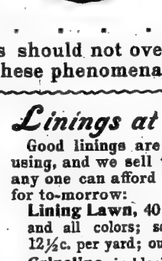

BAY RUM SOAP.
3 cakes in a box.
Per box . *12c*
Per gross . *5.45*

CRADDOCK'S MEDICATED BLUE SOAP, per cake, *10c.*; 3 cakes for *25c*

Dealers, hotel keepers, boarding-house keepers and retail druggists should not overlook this exceptional chance of laying in a stock of high-class Perfumed Toilet Soaps at these phenomenally low prices.

Wash Fabrics.

Printed Pique Cords, 30 inches wide, fast colors, at, per yard . . *5c*

Colored Dotted Mulls, all sorts, a fine assortment and great values, at, per yard *6½c*

Pineapple Batiste, 20 different shades and patterns, at, per yard *12½c*

Covert Cloth, best quality, at, per yard *9½c*

Duck Suiting, plain colors or with white dots, at, per yard . *7½c*

Clearance Sale of Japanese Fans.

The balance of our season's supply of these fine fans will be placed on sale tomorrow at greatly reduced prices, as follows:

Lot 1—5,000 Japanese Fans, worth from 10c. to 25c., at just . *5c*

Lot 2—2,000 Japanese Fans, with fancy decorated sticks, very handsome designs; every fan in the lot representing the highest perfection of Japanese art; Monday choice at . . *10c*

Linings at Low Prices

Good linings are the only kind worth using, and we sell them so cheaply that any one can afford to use them. Here's for to-morrow:

Lining Lawn, 40 inches wide, in black and all colors; sold regularly at 12½c. per yard; our price . . *7c*

Crinoline, in black and gray; regularly sold at 10c. per yard; our price, just half *5c*

Percaline, full yard wide, in Nubian Fast Black and all colors, considered good value at 12½c.; our price *7½c*

Summer Millinery

Our Summer productions at popular prices are meeting with the success they deserve. No such big values in millinery were ever before offered to an appreciative public. Our profits are small, of course, but what of that? Our sales are enormous, and in the end our policy has justified its adoption. Monday's special offerings are as follows:

Ladies' Short Back Sailor Straw Hats, trimmed with mull, wings, quills, roses, etc., and designed according to the latest Parisian ideas, with careful attention to details, at . . . *2.75*

Ladies' White Jumbo Braid Bicycle and Walking Hats, daintily trimmed with soft silk and quills, worth $1.50, at just half *75c*

Ladies' High Grade White Lawn Shirt Waists.

Continuation of the sale of our recent big purchase of over 1,000 dozen High Grade Shirt Waists from the well-known manufacturers, S. Reuben & Co., of New York City. Lots and sizes are still complete—if you need any of these goods for your summer supply of clothing comfort this is the time to buy. These waists are simply perfect as to quality, workmanship, fit and finish, while the styles are all of the season's latest and best. We never heard of such superb values in Shirt Waists as these:

$1.25 White Waists, at *59c*
$1.50 White Waists, at *85c*
$2.00 and $2.25 White Lawn Waists, at . *98c*
$2.50 and $2.75 White Lawn Waists, at . *1.25*
$3.00 and $3.25 White Lawn Waists, at . *1.50*

Infants' Wear.

Here are some comfortable summer garments for the children, all the best of their kind, and all at very low prices.

Infants' Long Bedford Cloaks, made waist effect or ripple cape, trimmed with satin baby ribbon and fancy silk braid, very dainty and stylish; worth $2.95, here for Monday . . *1.95*

25 Dozen Infants' Cambric Night Slips, made with box plait down front and turn over cuffs, neck and cuffs finished with neat cambric ruffle, well made, with all double seams throughout; worth 25c., here at . *15c*

Children's Colored Organdie Dresses, made Mother Hubbard style, have tucked yokes, with centre of fine embroidery, deep hem and skirts two yards wide, neck and sleeves finished with fine embroidery, sizes 1 to 5 years; worth 95c., here at *69c*

Children's Embroidered White Lawn Sun Bonnets, with ruffle of 2-inch embroidery, sizes 6 months to 10 years; worth 89c., here for Monday at . . . *49c*

RACING AT BRIGHTON BEACH

Big Fields for All the Events But the Billow Stakes.

FLAUNT IN UNDERGRADUATE

Old Forget Takes the Chantilly Hurdle Handicap and Bannockburn Rewards His Backers.

With three stake events, a handicap at a mile and a sixteenth and two overnight selling events on its card, the Brighton Beach Racing Association had a programme yesterday for its track at the seaside that promised to bring out some good sport, for the fields in all of the races but the Billow Stakes, at a mile, were well filled. Large fields, so that fair prices against their choices can be obtained, are what the patrons of the track look for. The weather was threatening all of the afternoon, and it seemed for a time as if typical Brighton weather—a heavy downpour—would prevail, but the clouds held their torrents until after the last race was run, and then they opened their floodgates and drenched those who had waited to cash bets on the hurdle race.

The first of the stakes to be decided was the Undergraduate, at five and a half furlongs, for two-year-olds, and the full field of seven started for it. Flaunt was made the public choice, at 8 to 5, but some of the trainers quietly played either J. E. McDonald's Carrollton or the Fleischmanns' Michievous. Carrollton flattered his backers for a while, but he gave up hopelessly in the stretch, after leading for half a mile, and Shoreham and Flaunt had it out between them in a sharp drive all the way through the stretch. Osceola, an outsider in the betting, became entangled on the turn into the stretch, and fell, throwing his jockey, Collins, while Shoreham and Flaunt were driving each other hard. The latter managed to win by a very short head, and Mischievous was third, several lengths away.

There were only three starters—Lackland, Clonsilla, and Buela—in the Billow Stakes, and, although the three were held on very nearly even terms in the betting, there was never much doubt of the result once the race started. Buela was off in front, and her rider Clawson, made every post a winning one with her. She rated along ahead of the other two, and never was headed, winning by three lengths from Consilla, who was an equal distance in front of Lackland.

The Chantilly Stakes, a hurdle handicap, went to old Forget, who has won so many races for the Hitchcocks over the sticks. She, like Buela, was in front all the way, but she managed barely to win by a length, for Premier came up after her in the stretch and got second place from Ben Eder, while Captain Piersall, the outsider in the betting, finished fourth.

Bannockburn won the handicap, but he had not the easy time he was expected to have of it. Azucena and Charentus ran together like a team for the first seven furlongs of the journey, while Bannockburn, attended by Merry Prince, waited several lengths behind. Charentus had enough of racing when the turn to the stretch was made, and he fell back to the rear. Merry Prince shot out, taking the lead from Azucena, and looked to have the race safely in hand when Bannockburn came on with a rush, and in a drive managed to win by a neck.

The opening race, at five furlongs, for maiden two-year-olds, gave Bold Knight, a fair sort of animal, a chance to get into the ranks of winners. Mynheer, who ran strongly, but who was not pushed hard enough at the end, finished second, and his owner, P. J. Regan, bid Bold Knight up to $2,505, which was $1,750 over his selling price. Sky Scraper was lucky enough to capture the fifth race, at three-quarters of a mile, but if both Rinaldo, who finished second, and Gala Day, who got third place, had gotten away on even terms he would not have won. Both of these horses were badly pocketed throughout, but got through in the stretch.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to the second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02 1-5.

1—Bold Knight, S. Levy's ch. c., by Knight of Ellerslie-Caruna, $750, 95 pounds, 5 to 2 and even.....(McCue)
2—Mynheer, P. J. Regan's br. c., 96, 12 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Moody)
3—Vendig, J. E. Madden's ch. c., 98, 7 to 1..(Odom)

Thermas, 96, 10 to 1, (Mitchell;) Posthaste, 96, 200 to 1, (J. Slack;) Salmagundi, 102, 100 to 1, (Michael;) Sakbrat, 97, 10 to 1, (Wilson;) Tilly Ann, 94, 20 to 1, (Phelan;) Presset, 110, 40 to 1, (Hennessey;) Back Talk, 93, 60 to 1, (R. Lewis;) Daily Report, 91, 40 to 1, (Thompson;) Menisink, 101, 100 to 1, (Absher;) Pegasus, 97, 150 to 1, (Dangman;) Knightsbancrest, 104, 6 to 1, (Clawson;) Shamokin, 93, 200 to 1, (Gourreau;) Lady Alzy, 101, 15 to 1, (O'Leary;) Golden Sceptre, 108, 15 to 1, (Spencer,) and Frandoo, 96, 50 to 1, (H. Evans,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length; 3 to 1 for second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $750, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:47.

1—Bannockburn, P. Dunne's br. c., 4 years, by Hayden Edwards-Bettie Blaine, 126 pounds, 11 to 10 and 2 to 5.....(Spencer)
2—Merry Prince, W. C. Daly's ch. h., 6, 112, 10 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Doggett)
3—Azucena, George J. Lang's b. f., 4, 97, 13 to 5.....(McCue)

George Boyd, 4, 102, 25 to 1, and Charentus, 5, 106, 5 to 1, (Odom,) also ran and finished as named.

Won cleverly by a neck; a length and a half between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Undergraduate Stakes, for two-year-olds. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $20 each, $10 forfeit, of which $200 to the second and $100 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08 3-5.

1—Flaunt, J. R. Lewman's b. c., by Forester-Display, 112 pounds, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(N. Turner)
2—Shoreham, M. F. Dwyer's br. c., by Albert-Duchess May, 112, 13 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Odom)
3—Mischievous, C. Fleischmann's Sons' br. c., by Sir Dixon-Merry Maiden, 122, 8 to 1.....(O'Leary)

Carrollton, 107, 7 to 2, (McCue;) Prestige, 107 15 to 1, (Doggett,) and Gonfalon, 108, 40 to 1, (Spencer,) also ran and finished as named. Osceola, 107, 60 to 1, (Collins,) fell at the far turn.

Won in a hard drive by a short head; a similar distance between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; non-winners of $750; selling. Purse $900, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:14 3-5.

1—Sky Scraper, J. L. Holland's b. f., 3 years, by Rey Del Rey-Martar, $500, 93 pounds, 9 to 2 and 7 to 5.....(Odom)
2—Rinaldo, J. W. Colt's b. c., 4, 106, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(O'Leary)
3—Gala Day, H. H. Hunn's ch. c., 4, 104, 16 to 5.....(McCue)

Utopia, 6, 106, 12 to 1, (Bullman;) Hapsburg, 3, 96, 5 to 1, (Wilson;) Peace, 3, 93, 8 to 1, (Mitchell;) Momentum, 4, 109, 8 to 1, (Clawson;) Dallon, 4, 107, 30 to 1, (N. Turner;) Charlie Rose, 4, 106, 300 to 1, (Jackson;) Tender, 3, 88, 20 to 1, (Dangman;) Lioness, 3, 89, 300 to 1, (Phelan,) and Savoy, 3, 92, 300 to 1, (Brennan,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by half a length; a neck between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—The Billow Stakes, a welter-weight handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. Gentlemen riders allowed 7 pounds. One mile. Time—1:41 3-5.

1—Buela, Sydney Paget's b. f., 5 years, by Bramble-Lou Dudley, 125 pounds, 7 to 5 and out.....(Clawson)
2—Clonsilla, Goughacres Stable's ch. f., by Enthusiast-Maid of Athens, 4, 117, 9 to 5 and out.....(McCue)
3—Lackland, Perry Belmont's br. c., by Spendthrift-Llandrinio, 3, 124, 5 to 2.....(Spencer)

Won in a gallop by four lengths; two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—The Chantilly Stakes, a handicap hurdle race for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $750, added to a subscription of $35 each, or $10 if declared by 2 P. M. the day before the race, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. One mile and a half over six hurdles. Time—2:47.

1—Forget, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. m., 6 years, by Exile-Forever, 143 pounds, 4 to 1 and even.....(Cochrane)
2—Premier, J. McLaughlin's ch. h., by Sir Modred-Premium, 6, 154, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Hennessey)
3—Ben Eder, J. W. Colt's b. g., by Fonso-Workmate, 6, 146, 8 to 5.....(Finnigan)
4—Captain Piersall, A. G. Blakely's blk. g., by Favor-Imperieuse, 5, 138, 10 to 1.....(Hueston)

Won driving by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

SLOAN WINS A BIG STAKE.

The American Jockey Captures the Great Foal Plate.

LONDON, July 8.—The Great Foal Plate, which was run to-day at the Lingfield Summer meeting, was won by P. Lorillard's Jouvence, ridden by Tod Sloan. This race is of 1,000 sovereigns, (750 sovereigns for the owner of the winner, 100 sovereigns for the nominator of the winner, 50 sovereigns each for the owner and nominator of the second, and 25 sovereigns each for the owner and nominator of the third,) for two-year-olds.

Eight horses ran five furlongs straight. Rhapsody was second and Dum Dum third.

Everybody is talking about the Remnant Sale—something in it to please everybody, suits made to fit every one, and every one at liberty to change his mind. Suit to order $14.00, sack or cutaway. Coat and vest $10.50. Trousers $4.00.

A year's guarantee or money back!

ARNHEIM,

OUR ONLY STORE,

BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

ON LOCAL CRICKET FIELDS.

Rain Interfered with Play and Many Contests Were Drawn.

Local cricketers had arranged a fine list of matches for yesterday, and at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, 100 men were engaged in the games which were played there. The rain interfered materially with the play, however, and many of the contests were drawn.

The Brooklyn Cricket Club treated the Kings County bowlers with scant respect, and put on 177 for two wickets, when they declared their innings closed. Archie Brown distinguished himself in the game by compiling the first century made in association games in several years. The totals were: Brooklyn, 177, (declared;) Kings County, 32 for two wickets.

The Staten Island Cricket Club, represented by only eight men, faced Team B of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club at Bergen Point, and suffered defeat by 48 runs and 5 wickets. A. V. Clarke bowled with great effect for the Knickerbockers, and the islanders were all disposed of for a total of 40. The totals were: Staten Island, 40; Knickerbocker Athletic Club, Team B, 88 for five wickets.

The Manhattan Association team played Kearny at Prospect Park, and a draw was the result. J. Heshman hit with great freedom for 28 for Kearny, and W. Taylor added 16. For Manhattan, G. Rose and J. Rose made 14 apiece, but the feature of the game was the bowling of H. Rushton, who secured eight wickets for 21 runs for Manhattan.) The totals: Kearny, 77; Manhattan II., 57 for six wickets.

The Nelson Lodge Cricket Club was lucky in winning its game against the Brooklyn second eleven before the rain came, the hard hitting of R. W. Powell and F. Doyle being a material element in a victory by 67 runs and a wicket to spare.

The Newark and New York Clubs had a game at Prospect Park. The Newark men occupied the wicket all day, however, and New York did not get a chance at the bat. The total amounted to 157.

Players' Eleven Wins in England.

LONDON, July 8.—In the cricket match between the Players' and Gentlemen's elevens, which began Thursday at Kensington Oval, the Gentlemen were all out today in their first innings for 303 runs. The Players, in their first innings yesterday, made the extraordinary score of 647 runs, and eventually won by an innings and 36 runs.

CHESS GAMES IN LONDON.

The Twenty-ninth Round of the International Tournament Played.

LONDON, July 8.—At St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster, this city, the chess experts met at noon to-day in order to contest in the twenty-ninth round of the International Chess Masters' Tournament, for which the pairing had been arranged according to Round 12 of the Berger system, as follows: Bird vs. Schlechter, Tinsley vs. Showalter, Tschigorin vs. Janowski, Mason vs. Pillsbury, Blackburne vs. Maroczy, Cohn vs. Lee. Lasker and Steinitz had byes.

When an adjournment was taken at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, Schlechter had beaten Bird, Showalter had disposed of Tinsley, Tschigorin had lost to Janowski, as did Mason to Pillsbury, while Blackburne and Maroczy and Cohn and Lee adjourned their games in even positions.

The Blackburne-Maroczy and Cohn-Lee games were adjourned a second time at the end of the evening session. The record of all the players up to date follows:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Bird	7	10	Pillsbury	18	9
Blackburne	14½	10½	Schlechter	17	9
Cohn	11½	14½	Showalter	12½	14½
Janowski	17½	7½	Steinitz	10½	15½
Lasker	21	4	Tinsley	5	21
Lee	9½	16½	Tschigorin	15	11
Maroczy	16	9	Mason	11	15

The pairing for the final round to be played Monday will be as follows: Janowski vs. Steinitz, Schlechter vs. Lasker, Cohn vs. Blackburne, Bird vs. Mason; Tinsley vs. Tschigorin, Lee vs. Maroczy. Pillsbury and Showalter will have byes.

THE HAGUE CLUB ELECTIONS.

Organization Will Change Its Name to Lake George Country Club.

The Hague Club, "Indian Kettles Park," on Lake George, N. Y., held its annual meeting for the election of Directors and officers, and general business July 5, with the result that Mr. Edward Barr of Brooklyn, formerly Treasurer of the Brooklyn Bridge, was elected President, Mr. Charles Stuart Phillips Secretary, and C. C. Clark Treasurer. Directors—Edward Barr, Henry S Brown, C. S. Phillips of Brooklyn, E. O. Evans, and C. C. Clark of New York.

It was voted to change the club's name, as soon as the necessary formalities could be gone through with, to Lake George Country Club, as being more suggestive to those at a distance as to the club's location.

Among those recently elected to membership are Mr. A. A. Low, Mr. C. B. Hewitt, Mr. G. V. Kelly of Brooklyn, and G. V. Maynard of New York.

Several of the club's members have decided to erect cottages in the park in which the club is situated within a short time.

BANK SWINDLERS AT WORK.

They Operate with a New Scheme of "Double Drafts."

BOSTON, July 8.—A new swindle, in which, the police claim, drafts of banks in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Chicago have been used to defraud institutions in Europe, has been made public through the Massachusetts National Bank of this city. Not only are the police of the big cities trying to locate the men for Scotland Yard, but private detective agencies in both countries are watching and waiting, in the hope of getting the ringleaders. The system has already received the name of the "double-draft swindle," and is worked as follows:

A man purchases a draft and asks that it be made out in duplicate original. It is readily cashed at some London bank, while the duplicate catches a victim on the Continent. Swindlers double their money.

While the Massachusetts bank is out nothing by the swindle, it was its paper that one of the sharpers succeeded in securing $2,000 on from a bank in Switzerland which accepted the paper. The man who had dealings with the Massachusetts bank, and who, it is believed, is at the head of a gang of operators, is known as J. P. Miller, and claimed Troy, N. Y., as his home. There are three J. P. Millers in Troy, all reputable business men, and not one of the three answered the description of the man who had obtained the drafts in Boston. This leads to the belief among banking people that the man had lived in Troy and new whose name he could readily adopt, so that if any inquiry was made it would seem from investigation that he was all right. The police suspect that the man is one of the most successful bank sneak operators in the country, who spent his youth in Troy.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Brooklyns Defeat the Philadelphias in Brilliant Fashion.

CREDIT DUE PITCHER HUGHES

Home Team Gives a Notable Exhibition of the Hit-and-Run Style of Play—New York Game Postponed.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	42	22	.656
Chicago	40	26	.618
Philadelphia	40	26	.606
Baltimore	40	27	.597
Brooklyn	38	28	.576
St. Louis	39	29	.574
Cincinnati	34	33	.507
Pittsburg	34	34	.500
New York	30	37	.448
Louisville	27	42	.391
Washington	23	48	.324
Cleveland	12	55	.176

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Brooklyn, 6; Philadelphia, 2.
Louisville, 5; Cincinnati, 4.
Pittsburg, 6; Chicago, 0.
Baltimore, 4; Washington, 1.
St. Louis, 5; Cleveland, 4, (first game.)
St. Louis, 6; Cleveland, 2, (second game.)
New York-Boston game postponed on account of rain.

Game To-day.

St. Louis in Cincinnati.

Nearly 7,000 persons saw an interesting baseball game between the Brooklyn and Philadelphia teams at Washington Park yesterday, the Brooklyns winning mainly through the splendid work of Hughes, their pitcher. The Philadelphias played well enough to win an ordinary game, but could not do anything against such pitching as Hughes did. The crowd time and time again applauded the work of the visitors. Indeed, at times it seemed as though the crowd was in sympathy with the visiting team. Magee, the Philadelphias' pitcher, also performed well, but he had two bad innings, the first and fourth, when the Brooklyns made enough runs to win by a comfortable margin. Hughes began his pitching by giving a base on balls. From then until the sixth inning not another Philadelphia player reached first base, the team being retired in one-two-three order. To pitch five innings against a team of such heavy batters as are the Philadelphias without allowing a base hit is a performance that stamps Hughes as one of the best pitchers in the country.

The Philadelphias made their first two hits in the sixth, giving them their first run. In the two following innings the side was again retired in order. The eighth saw them make two more hits, which, aided by a fumble by Jones, gave them their second run.

Jones and Keeler made several brilliant catches in the outfield. When Keeler pulled in Frazer's long drive in the third inning he cut off what looked like a two-base hit. Hughes, besides pitching a good game, took a conspicuous part in the scoring. He batted in two runs and scored one himself. Both Hughes and Frazer fielded their positions well. Frazer got in the way of a hard line drive of Anderson's in the fourth inning, causing a delay of nearly ten minutes. He pluckily continued to pitch.

The fielding honors for Brooklyn went to Daly. The Brooklyns again gave a grand exhibition of that hit-and-run style of game which made the old Baltimore team so famous. The base runner would start when a good ball was being pitched. This would draw certain players from their positions, and invariably the batsman did just what was expected of him—placed a hit out of the reach of the infielders. This style of play is one of the most interesting features of baseball.

In the Brooklyns' first inning, Jones hit for two bases, Kelley and Dahlen made singles, Keeler sacrificed, and Jennings got a base on balls, but only one run resulted, because of the sharp fielding of Cross and Lauder. In the fourth inning three bases on balls, a hit batsman, a passed ball, Smith's sacrifice, and hits by Daly, Anderson, and Hughes netted the Brooklyns four runs. The Brooklyns' run in the eighth inning was due to an error by Cooley, as, with Hughes on third base and two out, he failed to hold a good throw by Lauder, which would have retired Keeler. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, cf	2	1	5	0	1	Cooley, 1b	0	0	11	1	1
Keeler, rf	0	1	1	0	0	Thomas, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Jenn'gs, ss	0	0	2	3	0	Delehan'y, lf	0	1	3	0	0
Kelley, lf	0	1	3	0	0	La Jole, 2b	1	1	4	3	0
Dahlen, 3b	1	1	2	2	0	Flick, rf	0	1	1	1	0
Daly, 2b	1	1	1	5	0	Lauder, 3b	0	0	0	3	0
Ander'n, 1b	1	1	10	1	0	McFarl'd, c	0	0	2	2	0
Smith, c	0	1	2	0	0	Cross, ss	0	0	3	6	0
Hughes, p	1	2	2	2	0	Frazer, p	0	1	0	1	0
Total	6	9	27	11	1	Total	2	4	24	16	1

Brooklyn ..... 1 0 0 4 0 0 0 1 0—6
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—2

First base by errors—Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; Philadelphia, 4. Bases on balls—Off Hughes, 2; off Frazer, 5. Struck out—By Hughes, 2; by Frazer, 1. Three-base hit—Keeler. Two-base hits—Jones, Hughes. Sacrifice hits—Keeler, Smith, Thomas. Stolen bases—Jennings, Keeler. Double play—Cross and Cooley. Hit by pitched ball—By Frazer, 3. Passed balls—McFarland, Smith. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Andrews. Attendance, 6,700.

Two Victories for St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—The St. Louis team won two games from the Clevelands today. St. Louis came near losing the first game through loose fielding, but a batting rally in the tenth saved the game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

St. Louis ..... 1 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 1—5
Cleveland ..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—4

Base hits—St. Louis, 17; Cleveland, 7. Errors—St. Louis, 6; Cleveland, 4. Batteries—St. Louis, Young, Criger, and O'Connor; Cleveland, Knepper and Shrecongost.

SECOND GAME.

St. Louis ..... 0 1 1 2 0 2 0 0 ..—6
Cleveland ..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—2

Base hits—St. Louis, 14; Cleveland, 7. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Cleveland, 7. Batteries—St. Louis, Sudhoff and Criger; Cleveland, Hughey and Sugden. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr. Attendance—5,100.

Baltimore, 4; Washington, 1.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—Only one game was played here this afternoon with Washington, and the home team won that after a somewhat featureless contest. A double header was expected, but rain delayed the beginning for half an hour, and at the end of the third inning of the second game, McDonald brought matters to a close on account of darkness, caused by another storm. At that time the score was tied, each team having scored one run. Score:

Baltimore ..... 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—4
Washington ..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Base hits—Baltimore, 12; Washington, 7. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Washington, 1. Batteries—Baltimore, Hill and Robinson; Washington, Weyhing and McGuire. Umpires—Messrs. McDonald and Manassau. Attendance—2,470.

Pittsburg, 6; Chicago, 0.

PITTSBURG, July 8.—The Pittsburgs shut out the Chicagos without a run today. Leever was in fine form and allowed no hits until the seventh inning. Phyle's curves were hit effectively after the third inning. Score:

Pittsburg ..... 0 0 0 2 2 0 2 0 ..—6
Chicago ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Base hits—Pittsburg, 10; Chicago, 4. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Chicago, 2. Batteries—Pittsburg, Leever and Schriver; Chicago, Phyle, Donohue, and Chance. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Warner. Attendance—3,500.

Louisville, 5; Cincinnati, 4.

LOUISVILLE, July 8.—The Louisvilles won their fourth straight game from the Cincinnatis to-day. Both teams played well and the game was in doubt until the last man was retired. Score:

Louisville ..... 0 2 0 0 3 0 0 0 ..—5
Cincinnati ..... 2 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—4

Base hits—Louisville, 11; Cincinnati, 12. Errors—Louisville, 3; Cincinnati, 2. Batteries—Louisville, Cunningham and Zimmer; Cincinnati, Hahn and Wood. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Latham. Attendance—3,000.

Staten Island Defeats Montclair.

A big crowd witnessed the baseball game yesterday between the Staten Island Baseball and Cricket Club nine and the Montclair Athletic Club team at the cricket club grounds at Livingston, S. I. The game was called in the seventh inning on account of the rain. The score was 5 to 1 in favor of the Staten Island men. The batteries were: Staten Island, Ames and Waddell; Montclair, Harrison and English.

New York A. C. Nine Beaten.

The New York Athletic Club nine met defeat at the hands of the Orange team at Orange Oval yesterday. The home team was aided in their scoring by errors. The score:

	R	H.	E.
Orange Athletics	1	6	2
New York A. C.	0	5	5

Batteries—Orange Athletics, White and O'Neill; New York A. C., Laughlin and Dunne.

RAIN STOPS TENNIS PLAYERS.

Finals in the Middle States Tourney Unfinished.

The final matches in the Middle States lawn tennis championship tournament drew a large crowd to the Orange courts, Orange, N. J., yesterday, but the play was marred by a drenching thunderstorm. This interrupted the two principal matches of the afternoon and drove players and spectators under cover. Up to the time the storm broke the Whitman-Larned match had furnished some exciting play, and the champion was leading in the third set.

The final of the doubles furnished another exciting contest, and once more it was Harvard against Yale. The Harvard team captured the first two sets, but old Eli came on strong at the finish and pulled out the third set. Hackett and Allen had also taken the first game of the fourth set when the rain stopped the play.

The inter-city team match was left unfinished. Larned and Whitman will finish their match to-morrow, but as Paret starts for Canada to-day for the Canadian championships and Hackett and Allen for Chicago for the Western championships, the other two matches were postponed indefinitely. Yesterday's scores follow:

Championship Singles.—Challenge Round—M. D. Whitman (holder) against W. A. Larned, (challenger,) 6—1, 4—6, 4—1, (unfinished.)
Championship Doubles.—Final Round—D. F. Davis and H. Ward of Harvard against M. H. Hackett and J. A. Allen of Yale, 6—4, 6—4, 2—6, 0—1, (unfinished.)

CRESCENT MEN PLAY TENNIS.

Annual Tourney of the Members Begun at Bay Ridge.

The annual members' handicap lawn tennis tournament of the Crescent Athletic Club began yesterday afternoon on the club's courts, at the Bay Ridge grounds. "Joe" McMahon is a strong favorite for first honors in Class A, while Arthur Murphy is thought to have the best chance in Class B. Play will be continued in the singles this week, and the finals will take place next Saturday. Yesterday's score:

Handicap Singles, Class A.—Preliminary Round—Otto Affelt (owe half fifteen) beat Major J. C. W. Brooks, (owe fifteen,) 6—4, 7—5; W. B. Brooks, jr., (owe fifteen,) beat Clarence McMahon, (owe fifteen,) 6—4, 6—1; L. C. Harper (scratch) beat A. W. Boorum, (half fifteen,) 6—3, 6—4; R. A. E. Starr (scratch) beat J. E. Schroeder, (owe half fifteen,) 7—5, 6—3; Percy R. Gray (fifteen) beat Ainslie Smith, (fifteen,) 6—3, 9—7.

First Round—W. L. Hodges (half fifteen) beat C. V. Meserole, (fifteen,) 6—2, 6—4; R. A. E. Starr (scratch) beat L. C. Harper, (scratch,) 6—3, 7—5; J. T. McMahon (owe fifteen) beat Percy R. Gray, (fifteen,) 6—2, 8—6.

Class B, First Round—C. W. House, Jr., (owe half fifteen) beat J. C. Oswald, (owe half fifteen,) 6—4, 6—0; Arthur Murphy (scratch) beat W. A. Holden, (fifteen,) 6—3, 6—2; G. D. Dorsey (half fifteen) beat F. I. Richards, (fifteen,) 6—3, 6—3; E. W. Whiting (owe half fifteen) beat S. C. Edmunds (scratch) by default.

Semi-final Round—Arthur Murphy (scratch) beat C. W. House, Jr., (half fifteen,) 7—5, 7—5.

Bob Fitzsimmons's Plans.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Bob Fitzsimmons will make Chicago his future headquarters. Martin Julian, the boxer's manager and brother-in-law, who arrived here to-night from New York, is the authority for this statement. Julian came to Chicago to close a deal by which he and the ex-champion will gain control of the Gaiety Theatre, at which drama, intermixed with farce comedy, will be the attractions offered.

Naval Militia on an Ocean Cruise.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—The auxiliary cruiser Prairie left the League Island Navy Yard to-day with 106 Pennsylvania Naval Militia for an eight-day cruise on the ocean. The Pittsburg Division, thirty-three in number, arrived here this morning and proceeded to Queen Street wharf, where, with seventy-three from Philadelphia, they were taken to the Prairie, escorted by Capt. John L. Muckle, Gov. Stone's official representative. The men will be compelled to do regular sea duty. The Prairie sailed under sealed orders, and Capt. McKenzie, who is in charge of the crew, was unable to say what direction the vessel would take after leaving the breakwater.

Skilled Labor Needed for Navy Yard.

The Navy Department is finding difficulty in supplying the demand for skilled labor at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The situation is such that the department is making a special appeal in behalf of the Brooklyn yard. Secretary Long has issued an order for an examination of applicants for places as special mechanics, whose pay is $4 a day, to be held at the yard on July 25. The scarcity of skilled workman at the yard is believed to be due to the unusually high standard of efficiency demanded, and the fact that few of the better mechanics appear to be familiar with the conditions under which applications must be made.

Naval Cadets Go to Tompkinsville.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—The gunboat Annapolis, with the cadets from the United States Naval Academy who have been inspecting the shipyards and steel works in this vicinity, left the League Island Navy Yard to-day for Tompkinsville, N. Y.

Col. Henry Wagner Retired.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—Having reached the age limit, Col. Henry Wagner of the Fourth Cavalry has been retired. His successor is Major Edward M. Hayes of the Seventh Cavalry.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Newark has arrived at Coquinbo, en route to Callao, whence she will be ordered to San Francisco.

The Wilmington has arrived at Santos, Brazil.

The Eagle has sailed from Caimanera for Gibara.

The Bennington has arrived at Hongkong.

The Monongahela has sailed from Portsmouth for Madeira.

The Dolphin has sailed from New London for Newport.

BIG STRIKE OF CIGARMAKERS.

Thousands of Men Go Out in Tampa, Fla.

TAMPA, Fla., July 8.—Four thousand cigarmakers who went on strike here to-day were joined by 2,000 more of their fellow-workmen to-night.

One shop employing a small number of men declined to pay the scale, and a walkout of all resulted.

THE LABOR LAW AT OMAHA.

Clerks Persuade the Public to Keep Away from Stores Open at Night.

OMAHA, Neb., July 8.—The retail clerks of Omaha are to-night engaged in a struggle to see whether their employers shall observe the new labor law, which practically forces all stores to close at 6 o'clock. This of course means Saturday night closing, and that is the time in the past that the bulk of the trading has been done in this section of the West.

The new law provides that no clerks shall be employed for a longer time than eight hours, and that they shall be provided with seats, which they are permitted to use when not busy. Several of the larger stores of the city closed to-night, but others kept open by working their clerks in relays, and while violating the spirit of the law complied with the letter.

The Central Labor Union had thousands of cards printed and stationed men at the doors of the stores which refused to close. The cards appeal to the public not to patronize the stores that will not close. The Mayor gave the clerks permission to circulate the cards, which the stores declare are no less than boycotts. An effort was made to secure an injunction, but the Judge could not be found. The clerks were quite successful, and turned hundreds away from the stores that would not close. The majority of these stores, however, are closed, and after to-night's experience is believed all will be closed next Saturday night.

A SPANISH WAR ECHO.

A Montreal Man Who Aided This Government for Pay Says the Carranza Letter Was a Forgery.

MONTREAL, July 8.—According to the sworn statement of George Frederick Bell of 707 Lagauchetiere Street, this city, the version of the stolen letter of Lieut. Carranza, the ex-Attaché of the Spanish Legation at Washington, which was given out by the United States Secret Service officials at Washington a year ago, and on the strength of which the Washington authorities secured the expulsion of the Spanish officials from Canada, was a forgery.

It will be remembered that in May, 1898, Lieut. Carranza and Señor Du Bosc, two attachés of the Spanish Legation in Washington, took up their residence in Montreal after the Spanish Ambassador had left the country. On the 28th of May a letter written by Lieut. Carranza was stolen from his house, 42 Tupper Street. What purported to be a translation of this letter was shortly afterward published from Washington and placed by the United States Government in the hands of the British Ambassador. This letter contained several damaging admissions, notably that the Spaniards in Montreal were conducting a spy system; and, yielding to the request of the United States, the British Government had Señors Du Bosc and Carranza deported from Canada.

Bell now declares that the translation of the letter was purposely altered and added to by Chief Wilkie of the United States Secret Service so as to implicate the Spaniards, whereas the original letter was quite an innocent document.

The reason of Bell's exposure is that he claims to have received only $50 from the United States Government, whereas he was led to expect $1,000. Bell writes a long letter to The Star to-night, in which he says that at the outbreak of the Cuban war he went to Chief Wilkie and proposed that he commission him to go to Montreal and watch Carranza. Wilkie engaged him, and he succeeded in obtaining the letter which caused the Spaniard's expulsion.

According to the translation given out at Washington, Carranza in the letter admitted running a spy system in Montreal. On this point Bell says:

"Chief Wilkie brought in Don Gonzalo de Quesada of the Cuban Junta and an Italian named Cavanna. The translation of the letter did not suit Wilkie, but he said, 'We can fix this to suit ourselves,' and they did so. Parts of the letter were struck out, parts were added to, and the whole purport of the letter completely changed. Then it was given to Cavanna, the Italian, who was told to make it look as much like the one Carranza had written as possible."

Wilkie once told Bell to come to Washington, but Bell answered, to use his own words, "British territory is good enough for me. If I went to Washington I might commit suicide like Downing or die of pneumonia like Garcia."

Bell says he is ready to be arrested by the Spanish Consul for the theft of the letter, if the latter wants to take that step.

THE SAENGERFEST LOST MONEY.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 8.—At a meeting this afternoon of the local board of thirty-two, which had charge of the National Saengerfest, it was made apparent that the deficit entailed by holding the concert here will amount to about $70,000, instead of $55,000, as at first reported. An accurate statement could not be made, as the accounts have not yet been properly audited.

At the close of the meeting President Bettmann made a statement in which he said:

"While the exact amount cannot be known for some time, the deficit of the Saengerfest Board will amount to $70,000 in round numbers. The deficit is due to the accident to the building and all the consequences that accident entailed, and to the disappointment in concert receipts, which is almost undoubtedly due to the same cause. We had expected the receipts to be $35,000. They were only $20,000.

"The members of the board have worked disinterestedly for many months, their sole object being the good of the city. Notwithstanding that, they appreciate that they are personally responsible for the payment. The shouldering of this debt will be ruinous to some, and hence the necessity for appealing for public assistance to meet all obligations and the care of the big debt thus created. The board hopes to be assisted in the organization of a company for the purchase of the Saengerfest Hall, to be used in giving entertainments, and otherwise aiding toward the addition to a fund for the wiping out of the deficit."

AGED MAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Ludwig Decker, aged ninety-three, one of the oldest residents of the fashionable suburb of Austin, committed suicide to-day by throwing himself out of a second-story window because his favorite granddaughter, Miss Maude Decker, became Mrs. E. R. Dunlap, a month ago.

Mr. Decker had lived with his son, Jacob D. Decker, President of the Austin Packing Company, for the last ten or fifteen years, and had grown very much fond of his grandchild. He was much grieved when the announcement was made that she was to be married, and more so when the ceremony was performed. To add to this grief Mr. Decker, Sr., had been in poor health for the past six months, and frequently talked of committing suicide. Fearing that he would make good his threat the family had been watching him very closely. To-day, however, this vigilance was relaxed, only for a few minutes, and the heartbroken old man took quick advantage of it.

The Decker residence is an imposing structure three stories high. Mr. Decker was in a room on the second floor when the family left him alone, and it was from one of the windows that he threw himself to the ground, twenty-five feet below. His body crashed through some lattice work, and when found a few minutes later he was dead, having sustained a broken neck. Mr. Decker attempted to take his life two weeks ago by cutting his throat with a knife, but was found in time to be saved.

FUNERAL OF BISHOP NEWMAN.

SARATOGA, July 8.—The funeral of Bishop John P. Newman of the Methodist Episcopal Church took place here to-day, and the remains were conveyed to Mechanicsville, Saratoga County, late this afternoon for interment.

Services were held at the Newman cottage this forenoon, and were conducted by the Rev.

THE FRENCH AND GERMANS

Emperor William's Policy of Bringing Nations Together Praised.

HIS VISIT TO THE IPHIGENIE

The Incident, with Its Exchange of Cordial Greetings, Caused a Sensation at Paris and Berlin.

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BERLIN July 8.—Emperor William's visit to the French training ship Iphigenie at Bergen Thursday, and his cordial exchange of telegrams with President Loubet, were not only received with great satisfaction here, but throughout Europe. As one paper puts it, it promises to be a turning point in the world's history. At the opening of the Kiel Canal his Majesty went on board one of the French ships, but in the present instance, it is maintained, the Emperor set foot on the deck of a French vessel, which is equivalent to French soil, by express invitation of her commander, who was acting upon instructions from his Government.

It is therefore believed here that the many graceful and courteous attentions which during the past seven or eight years the Emperor has been in the habit of paying to the French Government have borne fruit. The Emperor's act has been sympathetically received in France, though some see in it only a desire to visit the Paris Exposition in 1900. Most of the papers print the Iphigenie telegrams without comment.

The Tageblatt says: "It was the first official act of France for a generation expressing a desire for more friendly relations. The courtesy of the Kaiser is gradually telling upon France."

The Vossische Zeitung says: "The incident must fill with satisfaction the friends of peace, not only on both sides of the Vosges, but everywhere in the world. It proves the present rulers of [illegible] hypnotized with the idea of a revanche, and have the moral courage to show it."

The Lokalanzeiger sees in the incident proof of good relations.

The Cologne Gazette looks upon it as an indication of how far French and German sentiments have moderated recently.

The Vorwaerts does not see in the affair a turning point in the world's history, and sarcastically expresses the hope that Prof. Stengel's mind will now become more peaceable.

The attitude of the French press has caused much satisfaction here.

PARIS, July 8.—With the exception of the Nationalists' organs, the papers comment favorably on Emperor William's visit to the French training ship Iphigenie at Bergen Thursday.

The Figaro says: "The tenor of the telegrams of the Emperor and President Loubet is a matter for particular gratification. A rapprochement between the Berlin and Paris Cabinets is desirable from a colonial point of view."

The Petit Journal says: "The Emperor has obtained a triumph of policy. He will now meet with few obstacles in the realization of his desire to visit the exposition of 1900."

A St. Malo dispatch to the Petit Parisien says the imperial German yacht Hohenzollern will arrive there Aug. 4 after Emperor William's visit to Cowes.

HERBERT BISMARCK'S FUTURE.

Believed in Berlin that the Son of the Iron Chancellor Is Ambitious to Get Office.

BERLIN, July 8.—The rumors regarding Cabinet changes have brought Prince Herbert Bismarck and his political future into discussion. It is believed he is now anxious to wipe out the memory of the past and put himself in the way of an appointment to an important place. His recent speeches in the Reichstag praising the Government and its foreign policy have been interpreted as a bid for a complete reconciliation with the Emperor and his advisers. The papers generally expect to see him in some high position in the near future.

It is understood his Majesty is favorably disposed toward the Prince's ambitions, as he wants to obliterate in the German mind the remembrance of his estrangement with the Iron Chancellor, and wants to associate the name of Bismarck with his reign. The Agrarians, claiming Prince Bismarck as one of their men, would welcome his return to public life as a victory. The Deutsche Tages-Zeitung thinks that he will return to office only when convinced that he can carry out his ideas.

The papers have not yet agreed as to what office is to be given to Prince Bismarck. Some of them give him one of the highest diplomatic positions, where he can train for the Chancellorship. His name is mentioned in connection with Washington, but others point out that there is no prospect of that post being vacant in the near future, as Dr. von Holleben has been highly successful. It is believed Prince Bismarck prefers London, where he has many aristocratic friends, including Lord Rosebery. Some regard his appointment to a high home office as more likely. The Vossische Zeitung does not believe the son of the great Chancellor would accept anything at home less than the Chancellorship, and the opinion is expressed in some quarters that this will be in his reach at no distant day.

CERVERA WAS NOT ACQUITTED.

The Spanish Admiral Simply Escaped with Judgment Postponed.

MADRID, July 8.—It is now said the court-martial did not actually acquit Admiral Cervera and the other officers tried in connection with the destruction of the Spanish fleet off Santiago de Cuba July 3, 1898, but postponed judgment and released them, which is regarded as practically equivalent to an acquittal.

Capt. Moren of the Cristobal Colon, and Gen. Parede, who was on board the Cristobal Colon, will alone be prosecuted.

Disaster in African Diamond Mine.

CAPE TOWN, July 8.—A disaster has occurred at the new Jagirsfontein Diamond Mine, where the fall of thousands of tons of earth has buried many people, including an Australian named Forsythe. Some other Australians were killed, several persons were injured, and sixteen are missing.

French Review Day Unchanged.

PARIS, July 8.—The Minister of War, General the Marquis de Galliffet, denies the reports of changes in the plans for the review of troops July 14, the anniversary of the fall of the Bastile. He says Major Marchand and the members of his expedition will participate in the ceremony as originally arranged.

The Transfer of the Carolines.

BERLIN, July 8.—The transfer of the Carolines and other islands to Germany takes place in the Autumn. A warship will be sent to the islands to take formal possession of them and hoist the German flag. She will be accompanied by a steamer having the administration officials on board.

Germany Will Honor Goethe's Memory

BERLIN, July 8.—The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Goethe's birthday, Aug. 28, will be observed all over Germany by special performances at the theatres, the erection of monuments, and in other ways. The first celebration began at Dusseldorf Wednesday, with the opening of the Goethe Exhibition.

Divorce in German Court Circles.

BERLIN, July 8.—Divorce proceedings in the case of Count von Moltke, Adjutant of the Emperor, will begin shortly, and promises to be sensational, but part of the trial will be in private.

An American Church in Berlin.

BERLIN, July 8.—The Rev. Mr. Dickie met with good success on his recent visit to the United States in raising money to build an American church in Berlin. The fund now amounts to $40,000. Work on the church will begin in the Autumn.

The Bishop of Panama Dead.

COLON, Colombia, July 8.—Mgr. José Peralta, Bishop of Panama, died this morning after a few days' illness. He was fifty-three years old. All Panama is in mourning as a result of the prelate's death.

TOURISTS CROWDING LONDON.

Transatlantic Lines Taxed to Their Utmost Capacity and Americans Throng the Metropolis.

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LONDON, July 8.—When Joseph H. Choate, United States Ambassador, declared at the banquet here July 4 that the presence of a thousand American women at the reception held at the embassy during the afternoon was the most impressive evidence he had yet received in regard to the importance of the Ambassadorship to the Court of St. James's, he gave only a faint idea of the crowds of Americans now in London.

So great is the rush that the steamship companies admit their inability to cope with it. All the transatlantic companies have ordered from one to four new ships. But it is impossible for many of these to be ready in 1900. The American and North German Lines are pushing work on their new vessels to the utmost, but they hardly hope to have them ready for the Paris Exposition travel. The Atlantic Transport Company has four vessels, averaging 12,000 tons, in course of construction. They will be 600 feet long. The new Leyland liner Winifredian, for the Boston trade, has her trial to-day. Even the cargo boats are constantly increasing their passenger accommodations, with the view of meeting the growing demand for passages. The Winifredian will accommodate 140 saloon passengers.

The scenes at the Hotel Cecil, Metropole, and other hotels on the arrival here of the Majestic and St. Paul passengers at midnight Wednesday were the most exciting of the season. Many Americans awaited De Wolf Hopper's arrival at the Hotel Cecil. An idea of the pressure may be gained from the fact that De Wolf Hopper was unable to enter the Hotel Cecil, and was compelled at 2 o'clock in the morning to seek temporary quarters elsewhere, while batches of chorus girls were still riding about at 3 o'clock in the morning in a hopeless quest for shelter.

THE VENEZUELAN COMMISSION.

Sir Richard Webster Presents a Chronological Review to 1816.

PARIS, July 8.—At to-day's session of the Venezuela Arbitration Commission, Sir Richard Webster, Attorney General of Great Britain, presented in support of the British case a chronological review up to the year 1816.

He will continue this feature of his argument Monday.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

Enforcement of the Colonial Bait Act Offends the French.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 8.—The French at St. Pierre are intensely indignant over the rigid enforcement of the Colonial Bait act by the cruiser Fiona and the fleet of patrol boats.

This is crippling the French fishery on the Grand Banks, which, so far, is below the average, and, from present appearances, the season must prove disastrous to both outfitters and the fishermen of the French colony, all efforts to smuggle bait being frustrated through the vigilance of the cruiser.

GERMAN-AMERICANS' MEETINGS.

Congressman Bartholdt Explains in Germany Their Real Motives.

BERLIN, July 8.—Richard Bartholdt, Republican Congressman from Missouri, has arrived here. The papers print his speech made at Leipsic, emphasizing the statement that the recent meetings of German-Americans were not held in the interests of Germany.

The German citizens in the United States, he adds, are loyal Americans, but insist on the maintenance of the historical friendship between their native and adopted countries, both Governments having given positive assurances of the cordial relations existing, which the people would sustain.

AMERICANS IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 8.—Among the Americans who registered at the London office of the Preferred List of American Dailies for the month ended June 30, were the following:

William Brookfield,	A. D. Smith,
Samuel S. Seward, Jr.,	Mrs. A. D. Smith,
Roy V. Somerville,	A. P. Stacy,
Charles B. Bliss,	Miss Stacy,
Mrs. Horace Townsend,	Mrs. A. P. Stacy,
Miss Anna Bella Worth,	Mrs. Horatio King,
W. K. L. Dickson,	Mrs. S. Percy Lee,
Mrs. French Sheldon,	Jacob J. Kern,
Trumbull White,	Martha Scott Anderson,
Horace B. Hudson,	Sara S. Swain,
Mabel Beale,	A. O. Bliss,
Clara Louise Burnham,	Miss Bliss,
Mrs. George F. Root,	Frank L. Thresher,
Miss Winifred Root,	Mrs. F. L. Thresher,
Daniel F. Buckley,	Miss Sarah Ankeny,
C. Ulboro Mann,	Charles Alling,
Adrienne Mann,	Prof. Maria Sanford,
Frank W. Sprague,	Miss L. Louise King,
Ethelbert A. Burke,	Miss May Rogers,
Mrs. W. E. Burke,	William H. Eldmann,
A. M. Hunter,	Philip Susmann,
Mrs. M. Hunter,	Mrs. Susmann,
Asa J. Hunter,	Miss Susmann,
Judge W. D. Harriman,	A. W. Fleming, M. D.,
Karl Edwin Harriman,	Miss Julia Rogers.
Ralph H. Booth,	

PRAISE FROM LADY ABERDEEN.

American Delegates to Women's Council Are More Advanced.

LONDON, July 8.—The Countess of Aberdeen and others have been interviewed regarding the practical results likely to accrue from the International Council of Women. Lady Aberdeen, who is an enthusiastic admirer of the American and Canadian delegates, said:

"Every one of them was a skilled expert, and most of them were trained speakers, whom the congress was delighted to hear, which cannot be said in regard to many of the other speakers. The Americans, as a rule, were better informed, more decided in opinion, and further advanced on the leading topics, than any of the other delegates. They fairly outstripped the Englishwomen, who, however, were better informed than the Continental delegates in general knowledge of the subjects pertaining to women.

"Mrs. Sewall won the congress from the first. Her extraordinary tact in dealing with such a large gathering was remarkable.

"Miss Susan B. Anthony's powerful advocacy of women's claims distinctly added to her already great reputation.

"Regarding the results, the grand consummation has been reached of welding together a cosmopolitan body of thoughtful women, prepared to educate their fellow-women. Twenty-five years hence the leaven of to-day will have leavened the whole world, and the irresistible force of public opinion will have raised women to their proper sphere."

Miss Susan B. Anthony dwelt enthusiastically on the work of the council, and said:

"We have already taken the outer trenches of the world's thought."

Confessionals in English Churches.

LONDON, July 8.—A Parliamentary return, issued in regard to the number of Church of England churches in which there are confessional boxes, seems to show the accusations of the anti-ritualists in regard to this specific alleged lawlessness are practically groundless, as all the dioceses except five say not one exists. The five exceptions are London, Chichester, Exeter, Oxford, and Southwell. At the same time, there are scores of churches, especially in London, where confessions are heard at the altar rails or in chairs placed in defined positions in the nave, in order to avoid possible scandals through hearing confessions in the vestries or rectories.

Thames Harbor Improvement Plans.

LONDON, July 8.—Vice President Williams of the Atlantic Transport Company, who was among the representatives of the Shipowners' Society, appointed to confer with the Thames Conservancy Board, with the view of having the entrance of the Thames improved, has been holding up the New York Harbor management as a model for the Thames people, and the fact that New York has contracted for the annual removal of huge quantities of silt has startled the guardians of London's waterway, which is now so seriously threatened by the increasing silt deposits.

Privy Council Hears Canadian Cases.

LONDON, July 8.—The Privy Council has refused the application for leave to appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in the case of McDonald against Thibaudeau, in which the latter was awarded damages for injuries to his daughter, and has also dismissed the appeal against the decision of the Queen's Bench Court of Quebec in the case of the Montreal Lithographing Company against Sabiston.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS HAPPY

The Appointment of M. Millerand a Victory for Collectivism.

FIRST CABINET RECOGNITION

Clever Waiting Game of the Party Rewarded at Last—First Victim May Be M. Paul Deschanel.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 30.—A period of calm has followed the storm which the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry roused both in the Chamber and in all political circles where capital is still a force. The storm while it lasted was very wild, but the Chamber, which is now one of the most pusillanimous corporations in existence, accepted M. Waldeck-Rousseau's Ministry with its usual docility, and the Government is safe until October next.

The really important factor in the present situation is the indubitable triumph of the Collectivist Socialists. There are various groups of so-called Socialists in the Chamber—Radical Socialists, Christian Socialists, and what not; but the real red revolutionary Socialist—the Simon pure—is the disciple of Karl Marx, the champion of the proletariat against the forces of capital, and the leader of the Marxists, or Collectivists, (they accept both designations,) is M. Jules Guesde, while their most brilliant spokesman is M. Jean Jaures. Never, hitherto, has it been admitted that a Deputy of Parliament belonging to this faction could form part of a Ministry. Indeed, ten years ago there were no more than a couple of Collectivists in the Chamber, Collectivism was looked on with the same horror as Anarchism is to-day, and when the occasion offered, the Government dealt with it quite as severely.

The Collectivists are the residue of the old Commune, but with a more ferocious theory, and a better organization. I remember M. Paul Lafarque, who for a time was the Collectivist representative in the Chamber, lamenting to me that the Commune in a fit of mistaken honesty and placed sentries outside Rothschild's bank to protect the treasure it contained from the Federal mob. "We should never make such a blunder again," he remarked. "Money is a means of exchange, and nothing else, and the very essence of our doctrine is the nationalization of all means of exchange." M. Paul Lafarque is the son-in-law of Karl Marx, the Collectivist prophet, and only recently suffered imprisonment for his political opinions in connection with the Carmaux strike.

MILLERAND A NEW RECRUIT.

True, M. Millerand is only a Collectivist 'vert--a laborer of the eleventh hour--and had had a Parliamentary career in the ranks of Radical Socialism before openly professing the Collectivist creed; but then M. Jaurès is in exactly the same position, and was an Opportunist, or Moderate Republican, when he first took his seat in the French Chamber. The important point is that with the offer to M. Millerand of the portfolio of Commerce, the Collectivist Revolutionary Party becomes "Ministrable." Henceforward the Collectivist can no longer be treated as a madman or a would-be murderer. He can no longer be kept outside the pale of the Republic. In the name of that very Republic, which he has been accused of undermining, he has been called upon to aid the other Republican groups of the Legislature, help in maintaining republican institutions in France. This is the first great victory of Collectivist Socialism since the theory of Karl Marx was invented. It is the most revolutionary fact in the history of the world since 1789.

Naturally enough, the Socialists are delighted. For years they have played a clever waiting game, and deprecated the cheaper revolutionary methods such as strikes and street demonstrations. It is our wish, they have always said, to put hands on the legislative machinery of the country by purely legal means; then all will be plain sailing. They have managed quietly and by degrees to secure a fair representation in the Chamber, in the Municipal Council of Paris, a majority even in certain provincial Municipal Councils such as those of Marseilles and Roubaix, and though there is no Collectivist Senator, one or two of the most advanced Radicals in the Senate have coquetted with Collectivism markedly of late.

In most civilized countries Collectivist Socialism can boast of having made almost equivalent progress, but of nothing more. A Parliamentary group is useful to a cause, but it may disappear with it, as was the case with Boulangism. It does not necessarily mean action. It may be a mere protest. The Nationalists, for instance, with the ebullient Déroulède at their head, have no pretense to be "Ministrable." Revolution would not tarry a day if this were so. But nowhere outside of France (I exclude some of the British colonies as providing no sort of parallel) has a Collectivist Socialist politician been made a Minister.

FALSE ATTACK ON GALLIFFET.

The presence of Gen. de Galliffet in the same Cabinet is, of course, a set-off to M. Millerand, and was meant as such. Naturally some of the professed dissident Socialists made the inclusion in the Ministry of the famous massacreur the subject of a most impassioned homily on Monday last, but it had no effect on the Ministerial situation, and was intended to have none. It was meant for the gallery, and the Deputy who led the attack on Gen. de Galliffet in a speech of unexampled venom actually refrained from voting against the Ministry, the existence of which he described as a deliberate insult to humanity and civilization. The Collectivist Socialists know too well upon which side their bread is buttered to overthrow a Government which contains M. Millerand.

In the meanwhile capital stands aghast, and tries to content itself with M. Waldeck-Rousseau's assurances that his Ministry is only a stop-gap one, and that M. Millerand was necessary to make de Galliffet go down, and vice versa. In its heart of hearts capital knows that this is not the whole truth; that Socialism will never recede from the forward step which it has now managed to gain; that the monster has broken through one of the last strong bonds which held it, and may soon come roaring forth, seeking whom it may devour.

I fancy that the first victim of this Collectivist Socialism which has now, as a political force in France, received official consecration, will be M. Paul Deschanel, the amiable, the too amiable, President of the Chamber. Fortune has shone very brilliantly on this faux jeune homme—this middle-aged dandy, with his pommaded poll, and his ridiculous assumption of the "smart" and the spirituel"—since he returned from the United States, whither he went ostensibly on a Government mission to study the social condition of the American laborer, but really to get himself wedded to an American heiress. The amiable young woman, daughter of a Senator, and now wedded to a not very wealthy or intelligent English nobleman, who refused the future President of the French Chamber, perhaps repents her decision.

DESCHANEL'S CHANCE GONE.

A couple of months—nay, weeks ago—there was every possibility that this scented mediocrity would become President of the French Republic. But M. Millerand may be relied on to knock the bottom out of any such calculation. When M. Loubet's successor comes in due time to be chosen the Socialists will count as they have never done before. And they will spoil the chance of M. Deschanel, who reached his present position by being the spokesman of the Moderate Republicans as against Socialism, and presenting, with a certain show of logic and an undoubted grasp of superficial facts, the case for people who were too ignorant to know how to defend themselves.

He was always studiously courteous to the Collectivists, who were equally honeyed toward him. But they will now bring his career to an end. His attitude as President of the Chamber during the first debate provoked by the Socialists under the new Ministry roused a yell of protest from M. Millerand's followers, which shows that the latter recognize their enemies when they meet them and are in grim earnest.

M. Deschanel is the most phenomenally successful man of his time—not yet fifty and a President of the Chamber without ever having held Cabinet rank, and an Academician who makes no pretense to be able to write French—so that his impending fall has considerable local interest.

ROWLAND STRONG.

VOLKSRAAD AND REFORM.

Commit ee Appointed to Draft Franchise Bill—Government's Concessions to Uitlanders.

PRETORIA, July 8.—After an all-day secret session the Volksraad to-day appointed a committee of five to draft a Franchise Reform bill.

The Government proposals comprise a revision of the Registration act, and provide for the Uitlanders obtaining the franchise by nine years' residence. They are to be allowed to exercise the right immediately.

BRUSSELS, July 8.—The Transvaal Diplomatic Agency here has published the text of President Krüger's message of July 1 to the Raad. The first amendment to the Franchise bill provides that persons who do not wish to become naturalized in the manner fixed by the present law can obtain the franchise by taking the oath after a seven years' notice of residence. The law is so far retroactive that persons who before the law comes into force shall have taken up their residence in the Transvaal may obtain the full franchise nine years after the establishment of their domicile, or five years after the law comes into force, provided they have been settled seven years in the republic. The Volksraad approved the amendments, which will be drafted into the bill.

KIPLING'S GROUNDS OF ACTION.

Says Publishers Have Placed Him in a False Position.

LONDON, July 8.—The Author has published a letter from Rudyard Kipling, which ends by setting forth explicitly the grounds on which his case against certain American publishers rests. He concludes:

"They have made me responsible, before a public to whom I do peculiarly owe the best and most honest work I can turn out, for an egregious fake, and all these things they did, taking advantage of that public's interest in my illness when I lay at the point of death. I do not see how I can permit their action to pass without challenge. It establishes too many precedents which will do evil to the honor and integrity of the profession that so far has given me countenance and profit."

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, July 8.—The work on the Newport polo grounds has so far and satisfactorily progressed that they are now completed for this season's playing, which is to begin on July 22. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., inspected the grounds to-day, and was pleased with their splendid condition, and stated that they were at the present time in better condition than the polo grounds at the Newport Country Club, for which nearly $25,000 was expended, and not one game has yet been played there. Commodore E. D. Morgan will inspect the grounds to-morrow. At the close of the polo season the clubhouse will be erected, and as a result it would not be surprising to learn that the Westchester Polo Club had purchased the grounds.

Mrs. James P. Kernochan entertained at tea this afternoon.

Count Giuseppe della Gherardesca is at the Golf Club.

Late registers at the Golf Club include Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson, H. A. Whitwell, Miss Whitwell, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener, Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Fowler, Miss Fowler, and Col. Edward Morrell.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Charles P. Cassily of New York is at the Cushman villa for the season.

The rain and the fog to-day upset the social festivities planned.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman B. Duryea have arrived at the Chickering Villa for the season.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew arrived at Pinard cottage from Europe this evening. When the Senator arrived at the cottage he was welcomed by his niece, Miss Paulding, and found in his library many floral tributes from his Newport friends. Later in the evening Senator Depew visited Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt at the Breakers.

E. J. Berwind has returned from New York, as has Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr.

W. Forbes Morgan returned from New York to-day.

Mrs. Frederick Neilson is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Rockefeller of New York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Stillman.

A. Angril of New York is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Mason.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly have arrived at Vinland.

Col. and Mrs. R. H. I. Goddard, with Miss Goddard, have arrived from Providence for the season, and are at the Baldwin cottage.

Mrs. Jack Sheppard will come from Boston Monday on a visit to the cottagers here.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard have arrived at the Pendleton cottage for the season.

Mr. J. J. Van Alen sails for Europe on Wednesday next, and will return to New York to-morrow.

E. C. Davis of Washington has returned to the Cottrell cottage at Jamestown for the season.

The steam yacht Narada has returned from New York, with Mr. Henry Walters, the owner, on board.

Casino registers include W. P. Stone, William Russell White, Stuyvesant Fish and family, and Potter Palmer.

At the meeting of the Casino Governors held this morning, at which Cornelius Vanderbilt presided, it was voted to build a court in connection with the tennis department of the Casino.

H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., has joined the automobile enthusiasts.

Miss Josephine G. Johnson entertained at dinner this evening.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt entertained a number of his friends at a picnic this afternoon at Oakland Farm, picking his guests out in his four-in-hand brake.

Henry Clews and Miss Clews have arrived.

Stuyvesant and Paul D'Hauteville have arrived from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Gammel have as their guest Capt. J. G. Cameron of the steamship Teutonic.

Shore Safe of England, who is in this country on a diplomatic mission, is visiting here.

A large gathering of members was present at luncheon at the West Island Fishing Club to-day.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., entertained at luncheon to-day at Wayside.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan have arrived at their cottage for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall P. Keene are expected for the season on Monday.

Mr. C. H. Ballantine and Dr. William T. Bull have returned from New York.

Georgg C. Drexel arrived from New York this morning on the steam yacht Alcedo.

Late arrivals include Baron Louis Ambroxy of the Austrian Legation, and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Allen of England.

Miss Margaret Place and Miss Mabelle Lippitt of Providence have arrived for the season.

The Rev. W. J. Cornell of Washington is here for a short visit.

The yachts here to-day were steam yachts Ballymena, Electra, Tillie, Crosette, Lagonda, Narada, Alcedo, Felicia, Zara, and Neckan; schooners Hildegarde, Elfin, and Clytie; sloops Queen Mab, Navahoe, Nautilis, and Vision, with yawls Pawnee and Monticeto.

Miss Woolsey has gone to Northeast Harbor, Maine, for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hess are at Hunter, N. Y., for a few days.

DROPPED DEAD IN THE STREET.

Denmo Fell at the Moment a Blast Was Set Off.

Frederick Denmo, forty-five years old, of 438 West Thirty-eighth Street, died yesterday afternoon under peculiar circumstances. Denmo, who was a bricklayer employed by Contractor Zimmerman on a West Ninety-seventh Street job, had finished his day's work, and, in company with a fellow-workman named Fred Lachen of West New York, N. J., was walking down Broadway on his way home.

On the east side of Broadway, between Ninety-first and Ninety-second Streets, Contractor Julian C. Smith of 2,215 Broadway was at work blasting rock. As Denmo and Lachen, who were walking on the west side of the thoroughfare, reached a point a little below the place where the blasting was being done, Smith set off a blast, and at the same time Denmo fell to the ground face down. He was picked up by Lachen, and was unconscious. Water was thrown in the man's face, but he could not be revived.

In the meantime an ambulance call had been sent to the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital by Policeman O'Niel, and Dr. Campbell, who responded, said that the man was dead, having succumbed to heart failure. The body was taken to Denmo's home. He is survived by a widow and nine children.

STATEMENT FROM MOLINEUX.

He Denies the Charges Against Him, and Alleges Persecution on the Part of the District Attorney.

Roland B. Molineux, who is now in the Tombs charged with the poisoning of Mrs. Kate J. Adams, and whose case has been considered by two Grand Juries and will this week be considered by the present Grand Jury, last night issued a signed statement, in which he denies every charge brought against him and alleges persecution on the part of the District Attorney. In beginning his statement, Molineux says that he has refrained heretofore from saying anything, on the advice of counsel, but thinks that the time has arrived, owing to the false position in which he has been placed, to call the attention of his friends and the public to his situation.

Molineux then gives in detail his movements from the time his name was connected with the poisoning of Mrs. Adams, telling how he surrendered himself voluntarily, and in every manner assisted the police in the investigation. He refers to the fact that he called upon the saleswoman who is said to have sold the silver bottle holder, and the people who sold the false beard, and that they failed to identify him.

He then refers to the letter-box feature of the case. He tells how Nicholas A. Heckman failed to identify him at the Sinclair House as the man who rented a letter box from him under the name of H. C. Barnet, "although I am informed," he says, "that he subsequently stated that he would identify me as the person who had rented a private letter box from him.

"It is also claimed that certain other letters which purported to be signed by the name of H. Cornish were mailed with a request that answers should be sent to the name of H. Cornish at a certain private letter box located on Broadway. This Broadway letter box was owned by Mr. Koch, who stated positively that the person who rented the boxes was not myself. At the Coroner's inquest the District Attorney did not elicit this fact from Mr. Koch."

Referring to the specimens of handwriting furnished by him to the District Attorney, he says: "These specimens were written in an unnatural and false, vertical or back, handwriting, under the direction and instruction of Mr. Osborne, the Assistant District Attorney, and Mr. Kinsley, the expert employed by the District Attorney. I have never refused to write any specimens of handwriting or do anything else that the police or the District Attorney has requested."

Molineux resents the attitude of the District Attorney in his address to the Coroner's jury in attacking the character of Mrs. Molineux, which declares was wholly unjustified. As to the charge of poisoning Henry C. Barnet, Molineux states that the only evidence against him is that he disagreed with Cornish as an officer of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. He adds that the feeling between Mr. Barnet and himself was one of warmest friendship.

"I am induced to write this letter," states Molineux, "because of the fact that I am not allowed to appear by counsel before the Grand Jury, and if I were to be called before that body would not be allowed to state the entire facts surrounding the charges against me, when subject to the cross-examination of the District Attorney."

SINKING OF THE FRA DIAVOLO.

Yacht Still at the Bottom of the River —Mr. Stokes Will Probably Sue the Tug's Owners.

The steam yacht Fra Diavolo, owned by Edward S. Stokes, which was sunk on Friday evening by the Merritt-Chapman wrecking tug Hustler in the middle of the North River off Liberty Street, is still at the bottom of the river. No effort was made yesterday to raise her, and Capt. Earl of the Hustler did not make his formal report of the collision as expected.

The Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company will not volunteer to raise the yacht, one of the officials of the company said, as it does not assume any responsibility for the accident. Mr. Stokes will probably sue the company for sinking his yacht. Howard MacNutt, Mr. Stokes's brother-in-law, who was in charge of the Fra Diavolo, said that the Captain of the wrecking tug was entirely to blame. No action will be taken, however, until Mr. Stokes returns from Virginia.

"We blew one whistle when we saw the Hustler coming down upon us, indicating that we were going on the starboard tack," continued Mr. MacNutt, "and the Hustler replied by two whistles, indicating port. There was a flood tide, and it was impossible for us to go to port. We again whistled to him that we would go to starboard, and he answered as before, 'Go to port,' and never once shifted his course one point, although he had plenty of steerage way and we had none. We could not prevent him from running into us, but he could easily have done so.

"The story that Mrs. MacNutt interfered with the work of rescue by insisting on having her dog saved is as false as it is ridiculous. She behaved like a heroine. In the brief four minutes we had in which to act she went quietly about distributing life preservers to the other women and urging them not to be frightened. She had the dog in her arms, and I took it from her and threw it to the men on the tug. She never spoke a word about saving the animal."

The report of Capt. Thomas J. Smith of the Fra Diavolo was filed last evening with the local Board of Steam Inspectors. In it he says: "I was about to make a landing at Pier 6, having just passed on port side of, I think, one of the Stonington Line of steamers, when I saw the Hustler heading for New York, having Fra Diavolo on her own port side. I blew one whistle and was answered with two. As it was impossible to get under the Hustler's stern, I immediately blew one whistle again, and was answered with two whistles.

"The mate of the Hustler being at the wheel, put his helm to starboard, and steering directly at us, struck Fra Diavolo about midships on the port side, damaging the Fra Diavolo so badly that she sank in about ten minutes. The Hustler came to our assistance, taking off all on board, about seventeen persons, crew included.

WILL OF A YALE PROFESSOR.

Mrs. Samuel Harris Receives Only $1,000 from Her Husband's Estate.

NEW HAVEN, July 8.—The will of Prof. Samuel Harris of Yale University has been admitted to probate. The amount of the estate is not known, as the Appraisers have not yet filed their report. The will was drawn by Prof. Harris himself, and bequeaths the bulk of the estate in equal shares to nephews and nieces, with a reservation of $1,000 only to the widow.

This is done, says the testator, because she is in no need, having means of her own, and because in an ante-nuptial agreement entered into between husband and wife there was a definite agreement that each should waive all rights to share in the estate of the other. "In memento of a happy married life, and the love in which she is held" by the testator, however, the bequest is made of $1,000.

PASSENGERS CELEBRATE JULY 4.

Patriotic Songs, Speeches, and Resolutions Aboard the New York.

The passengers of the American liner New York that arrived last evening celebrated Independence Day. There was a concert, an address by Assistant Secretary of State A. A. Adee, and resolutions drafted by William C. Reick of The New York Herald were adopted. A comic song by D. Crow was sung by Mrs. E. W. Buckhout, Miss Talbot Vogel, the Misses Bell, and J. Hughes, and banjo and guitar selections were given by M. and H. Neale. The entire company sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," and then came the resolutions, expressing the pleasure of the passengers that they were on board the New York, which, as the auxiliary cruiser Harvard, had done service in the war with Spain, and congratulating the officers and crew.

Mr. Adee left the ship at once and boarded a train for Washington.

Another passenger on the New York was Dr. A. J. Banker of Columbus, Ind., one of the returning delegates from the American Medical Association to the International Tuberculosis Congress that was held in Berlin last May. He said that there were nearly 1,400 delegates there from all countries, and the general conclusion that was reached for the treatment of tuberculosis was isolation and fresh rarified air.

Dr. Banker said that in no country had the Custom House authorities taxed him so outrageously as in New York.

GEN. WALKER IS ACQUITTED.

Virginia Jury Says He Is Not Guilty of Shooting Lawyer Hamilton.

RICHMOND, Va., July 8.—At Bristol tonight the jury in the case of Gen. James A. Walker, charged with shooting Lawyer Hamilton, returned a verdict of not guilty.

MORMON PRESIDENT ACCUSED.

Mr. Cannon Charged with Polygamy by a Newspaper Representative.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 8.—A warrant, based upon a complaint sworn to by the representative of a New York newspaper, was issued to-day from County Attorney Putnam's office for the arrest of President Angus M. Cannon of the Mormon Church, charging him with polygamy, which is cited as being contrary to the provisions of Sections 4,209 and 4,210 of the compiled laws of the State of Utah of 1898.

LIVED ON TEN CENTS A DAY.

A Brooklyn Barber's Alleged Allowance to His Wife and Children.

Weak, thin, and half fainting, Mrs. Mary Hinchcliff, twenty-five years old, of 185 Johnson Street, Brooklyn, appeared yesterday in the Adams Street Police Court to press a charge of non-support against her husband, John. He is fat, well-fed, and comfortable-looking. She has three small children. For months her husband has given her 10 cents a day on which to keep herself and the little ones.

Hinchcliff was arrested for non-support about two weeks ago. He said at the time that he was a barber and earned small wages. Magistrate Brenner adjourned the case until yesterday, Hinchcliff promising that he would give his wife $3 a week.

Mrs. Hinchcliff could hardly walk when she appeared in court yesterday. She fainted when the case was called, and had to be carried out of the courtroom. When she had been brought to she was helped to the Magistrate's bench, and, clinging to it for support, she told her story.

Magistrate Brenner was in a dilemma. If Hinchcliff was locked up he would not be able to give his wife any money at all, and yet if he were not locked up it was certain that he would not keep his promise. The Magistrate finally decided to let him go until next Thursday. If Hinchcliff has not kept his word by that time he will go to jail for six months.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Henry Deacon.

While a guest at Mrs. Frank Wilson's residence, in Twenty-sixth Street, Whitestone, L. I., William Henry Deacon, New York representative of a Paris firm, died early Friday morning from a complication of diseases. Mr. Deacon was a native of England, and had been in this country about thirty years. He had spent the past six Summers at Whitestone. Mr. Deacon's brother Albert was with him when he died. The funeral will take place this afternoon from Grace Episcopal Church, in Whitestone. The Rev. C. S. M. Stewart, pastor of the church, will officiate. Burial will be in Flushing Cemetery. Mr. Deacon was forty-seven years old.

S. Wells Phillips.

S. Wells Phillips of Greenport, L. I., formerly editor of The Republican Watchman, died at his home from heart disease yesterday. He was about seventy years old. Mr. Phillips formerly lived in Sag Harbor, and with his father, who was editor of The Watchman from 1838, moved to Greenport. He had filled various offices, and was President of the People's National Bank of Greenport until he retired from business.

Obituary Notes.

Ex-State Senator ALBERT R. SHERMAN of Rhode Island, died at his home near Pawtucket yesterday morning, aged sixty-one years.

Dr. NATHANIEL GREEN, President of the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati, and grandson of Major General Nathaniel Green of Revolutionary fame, died yesterday at his home in Middletown, R. I., aged ninety years.

Dr. J. E. GRAHAM, one of the best-known physicians in Canada, died at Gravenhurst, Ontario, Friday night. In 1870 he was resident physician in Brooklyn City Hospital, and in 1889 was President of the American Dermatology Association.

KATHERINE BROOKS FLOYD, fifty-seven years old, wife of Stephen D. Floyd, died on Friday at her home, 108 Madison Avenue. Mrs. Floyd was born in Brooklyn and was a descendant of pilgrims who landed at Plymouth Rock from the Mayflower. She was Vice President of the Working Girls' Vacation Society of 222 West Thirty-eighth Street. She is survived by her husband.

LIONEL SHERWOOD, aged eighty years, one of the most prominent merino sheep breeders in Western New York, died yesterday of paralysis at his home near Newark, N. Y. Mr. Sherwood was a member of the National Merino Sheep

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

EXTRAS.

DRESS GOODS.

Extra Special.

Another lot of Navy Blue and Black All Wool Grenadine, 38-inch, **25c.** per yard, instead of 50c.

Navy Blue and Black Storm Serge, 40 inches wide, **19c.** per yard, instead of 29c.

49c. Plaids, special, for separate skirts, 38-inch; only **25c.** per yard.

SILKS. SILKS.

Special Values.

WHITE INDIA SILKS.

22-inch, **35c.** per yard.
24-inch, **39c.** and **45c.** per yard.
27-inch, **49c., 69c.** and **83c.** per yard.
36-inch, **49c., 58c.** and **63c.** per yard.

STRIPED WASH SILKS.

Japanese Kai Ki Wash Silks, only **19c.** per yard, instead of 33c.

Printed Japanette Silk, black ground, only **19c.** per yard.

BLACK INDIA SILKS.

22-inch, **35c.** per yard.
24-inch, **45c.** and **49c.** per yard.
27-inch, very fine, **53c., 59c.** and **69c.** per yard.

FANCY SILKS.

100 pieces Rich Quality Plaid and Fancy Silks, for waists, etc., every yard worth **85c.** and **95c.**; extra special, only **49c.** per yard.

Ladies' Skirt and Waist Department.

Special Clearing Sale.

Thousands of Shirt Waists have poured in on us during the past week from overstocked manufacturers at about one-half the cost to make. We have marked them accordingly for your benefit.

Lot 1—Ladies' English Percale Shirt Waists, yoke back, pleated full fronts, laundered collar and cuffs, at **29c.**, value 49c.

Ladies' French Organdy Shirt Waists, neat and stylish pattern, pleated back, yoke front and back, at **79c.**, value $1.25.

LADIES' SKIRTS.

275 Ladies' White Pique Dress Skirts, made full and wide, deep hem, **89c.**, worth $1.25.

Ladies' Navy Blue Pique Skirts, deep hem, at **$1.49**, value $2.98.

SHOES & OXFORD TIES,

To be Sold Monday at Less Than Their Cost of Making.

$3.00 Value at **$1.69.** Hand Sewed Tie in kid and russet, three assortments of toes.

Fine Kid and Russet Lace, also Vesting top, five assortments of toes.

Hand Sewed Diana Black and Russet, opera toe, widths: B to EE; sizes: 2½ to 7, $3.00 value, Monday at **$1.69.**

Boys' Calf and Russet Lace, sizes 13 to 5½, $2.00 value, at **$1.49.**

Ladies' Hand Sewed Ties in kid and russet, $2.00 and $2.50 value, at **$1.39.**

Boys' Clothing.

Great Reduction Sale in Boys' Summer Clothing and Washable Suits.

Wash Pants, sizes 3 to 15 years, by the thousand, at **13c., 19c.**, and **25c.**

Crash and Linen Pants, made with patent bands, 7 to 16 years, at **49c.**

Boys' Knee Pants, all wool, the best value in the city, all sizes at **49c.**

Washable Suits in fancy or white duck, regular $1.00 Suits, Monday, **69c.**

For Country—Reefers, 2 to 7 years, tan covert, former price $3.50, Monday at **$1.50.**

Our $4.00 Tan Covert and Blue Cheviot Dress Suits, 7 to 16 years, Monday at **$2.50.**

For young men 14 to 20 years, Long Pants Suits, including blue serge, special, **$5.95.**

"Mothers' Friend" Laundered Waists, best $1.25 quality, for Monday at **69c.**

Little Boys' Summer Kilt Suits, fine all wool $3.50 quality, sale Monday at **$1.25.**

Our $3.50 Vestee Suits, 3 pieces, for little boys 3 to 8 years, at half price, Monday at **$1.75.**

Bathing Suits or Alpaca and Office Coats for men and boys, large variety.

Suits with vests, 10 to 16 years, beautiful styles; our $6.00 suits, special at **$4.00.**

Long Separate Trousers for young men 13 to 20 years, worth $2.50, on sale at **$1.50.**

Sailor Suits, Blue and Tan, elegant trimmed, were $3.50, Monday at **$1.75.**

Boys' Duck and Crash Fancy Tam o' Shanter, were 49c., for Monday at **19c.**

Sale in Boys' Department, 2d Floor Front!

Groceries.

Brooklyn's Finest Grocery.

Condensed Milk, Pure Food Brand, highest quality, never lumps, can **9c.**, per dozen, **$1.00.**

Preserved Ginger, a summer tonic, in stone pots, small, **19c.**, medium, **33c.**, large size, **65c.**

Pimientos Morrones, sweet red peppers, 1½ lb can, **25c.**

Mint Sauce, fresh made from Jersey meadow mint, half pint bottle, **22c.**

Malt Vinegar—Crosse & Blackwell's, quart bottle, **17c.**

Lime Juice—Made in West Indies, a healthful Summer drink, per bottle, **23c.**

Butter—A one-pound brick of rich sweetness, **22c.**

Teas—Tested when we buy them, tested again before you get them. All this makes the selling easy. Three qualities, **60c., 45c., 30c.** lb.

Ask for our grocery price list and addressed postals.

Rothschild

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURING RETAILER.

Golf, Sailor, Alpine Hats and Children's Outing Caps at

CLOSING out PRICES.

All our finest **Straw Golf Hats** made to sell and marked until now at **2.94, 3.90, 4.48** and **5.50**, trimmed with handsomest white eagle and condor quills, best quality crepe de chene or mousseline de soie, reduced to

1.50 and **2.50.**

SAILOR HATS

made to sell and marked until now, 95c., 1.50, 1.94, 2.48, 2.94 and 3.48, reduced to

48c., 95c., and **1.50.**

Children's Mull Hats, Formerly 2.94 and 3.90, Reduced to **1.50.**

Balance of our Trimmed Hats, Toques and Bonnets at

4.00, 6.00, 8.00.

Made to sell at 8.00, 12.00, 15.00, 20.00.

Children's Fine Trimmed Hats,

marked until now at 3.48, 4.90, 6.48 and 10.50, all reduced to

2.00, 3.00 and **5.00.**

Summer Mourning Hats and Bonnets at HALF PRICE

A few Nun's Veiling and Silk Veil Bonnets and Toques at

2.50 and **3.50.**

Reduced from 5.00 and 6.00.

Crash and Duck Caps and Hats

For little girls, all this season's best styles, just from the manufacturers, 69c. and 95c. goods, all to go Monday at **34c.** and **48c.**

FULTON, Corner HOYT ST., Brooklyn.

New York—58 West 14th St. Paris—Rue Ambroise Thomas.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUNDED 1837. MATTHEWS. FOUNDED 1837.

WE HAVE OPENED A NEW LUNCHROOM IN OUR FRONT BASEMENT, WHERE OUR CUSTOMERS CAN BE SERVED WITH MUCH MORE COMFORT THAN FORMERLY (INDIVIDUAL TABLES).

Cotton Dress Fabrics.

Clearing sale of all sheer fabrics—we do not intend to carry any over—the reduced prices will insure speedy clearance.

A lot of odds and ends of sheer fabrics—comprising challies and vivette lawns—fast colors—**3½c.**

Satin stripe lawn—fancy printed muslins and American organdies.

36-inch Percale Madras Finish—**6c.**

A large lot of 10c. and 12½c. fabrics—to go at **5c.**

40-inch linen—color printed Jaconet—**6c.**

All linen plain Batiste—**5c., 7½c.** and **10c.**

Printed Pekin stripe grenadine weave—**25c.**—plaid effects—**6c.**

Everett classes Dress Ginghams—**6½c.**

York Mills Bicycle Covert, best grade—**11c.**

Covert Serge—very fine fabric—for wheel wear—**15c.**

Russian Duck—plain colors, spots and stripes—**10c.**

An odd lot of printed cotton duck, mostly light colors—**6c.**

19c. Organdies—**10c.**

Imported Irish Dimity—reduced to **12½c.**

White P. K. for skirts—a special lot of 25c. goods—**19c.**

New England homespun crash—**12½c.**

Cotton crash, the correct linen shade—**5c.**

The new Napoleon Blue—silk foulard lawns—**12½c.**

Napoleon or Cyrano blue—foulard lawns—silk foulard style—**10c.**

36-inch percale—new style—**12½c.**

Merrimack print cloths—new style—**5c.**

Indigo blue, or Simpson's mourning prints—very best grade—**6c.**

CAMERAS.

THE KOZY CAMERA.

Is a marvel of perfect mechanism, being the smallest folding camera ever produced, making a picture 3.2x3.2 inches.

It folds up like a fan.

The Camera cannot be bought anywhere else less than $10.00. We sell this lot only at **$9.00**

CLOTHING.

Men's Suits, $6.85.

We have been fortunate in securing another lot of these suits—strictly all-wool cheviots in half dozen desirable mixtures, also blue and black serges; they're made in the popular four-button sack style, (the serges are both single and double breasted,) linings and trimmings are the best, sizes 34 to 42, easily worth $10.00 and $12.00; until this lot is sold **$6.85**

July Sale of Women's Shirt Waists of Unusual Values.

Shirt Waists, in pretty percales and lawns, full front, plaited back, detachable collars. . **38c**

Lawns and Percale Waists, several styles, checks and stripes, bayadere, bias and tucked fronts, all colors, **48c** and **68c**

Extra Fine Quality Percale and Lawn Waist, all colors and styles, stripes and figures. . **98c**

A Large Quantity of Fine White Lawn Shirt Waists, with one, two and three rows of embroidery and tucks, also solid tucked fronts. We will sell on Monday for **78c**

White Lawn Waists, tucks and embroidery, yoke and plaited back; special **98c**

A Variety of Unequaled Values in White Lawn Waists, elaborately trimmed with embroidery, at

$1.25, $1.48, $1.78, $1.98

Splendid Values in P. K. Waists, plain and embroidery trimmed, all styles.

98c., $1.25, $1.48, $1.98

Women's $2.00 Oxford Ties at $1.20 a Pair.

1,240 pairs of Women's Oxford Ties have come to us to be closed out at once. They are made of black, dark tan and nut brown Vici kid-skin, with thin sewed flexible soles—toe shapes are of the very latest and most approved styles—including the English, opera, round and coin toes. Black have kid or patent leather tips, tan have self tips. The soles are of selected oak leather, and can be depended on to give extra good wear. They are direct from the factory of one of Lynn's best makers, who overestimated his market on them, and rather than carry them over until next year, sold them to us at a loss. Any pair of them would be counted splendid value at $2.00—some of them $2.50—all sizes and widths from 2½ to 7, B, C, D, and E. Monday at, per pair . . **$1.20**

These Ties cannot be sent on approval.

CARPETS.

Three Extraordinary Carpet Bargains.

Commencing Monday and lasting throughout the week, we offer for sale about 2,300 yards of Smith's high grade Axminster Moquette Carpets at prices never before equaled.

$5.00 Rockers, $2.50.

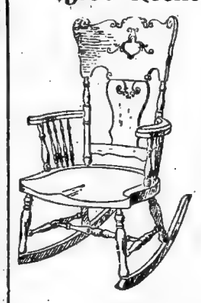

For one week only $5.00 Rockers, all quartered oak or mahogany finish, piano polished, every one guaranteed strong and very comfortable, special,

$2.50.

Ladies' Suits, $5.98

8:30 o'clock Monday morning and continuing throughout the day, we will sell 200 Ladies' Fine All Wool Tailor-made Suits. This is positively one of the greatest chances to get a strictly first-class, finely tailored suit, at less than half the regular price. In the lot are 80 black, 50 navy and 70 red, gray, brown and mixed materials, taking in a regular range of sizes from 32 to 42 bust and skirts from 40 to 44 long, making this one of the most desirable suit sales we have ever had, and one which you should take an early advantage of. Remember this is for Monday only and commences at 8:30 sharp. No suits will be sent C. O. D., credited or exchanged. Be on hand early and get first pick.

200 Ladies' Fine All-Wool Serge Suits, made in the fly-front shape, lined with a first-class satin serge, new gored skirt lined with percaline and velvet binding, big value at $13.50, Monday only . . . **$5.98**

CAPES.

185 Ladies' Welton Capes, black, navy, brown and red, regular $2.50 grade; Monday at . . . **$1.00**

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Streets, Brooklyn.

ACKNOWLEDGES FIVE WIVES.

Rochester Prisoner Denies Bigamy, However, as the First Two Are in a Foreign Country.

ROCHESTER, July 8.—Henry F. St. Clair, aged twenty-two, who was arrested here Monday on the charge of stealing a watch from his wife, Katharine Barry St. Clair, and who was re-arrested Thursday on a new charge of bigamy, had a hearing in Police Court this morning. He was held to await the action of the Grand Jury, bail being fixed at $2,000.

For a man of his age St. Clair has established a record. Three of his wives appeared in Police Court this morning, and Lawyer Ward, who appeared for the defendant, admitted that he had two more "in another country," which is supposed to mean Canada.

The marriage of St. Clair and Miss Lucy Haylett, aged twenty-one years, was his first one in the United States, as far as known. This took place at St. John's Rectory in Ithaca March 22 last, after a courtship of two weeks. St. Clair soon afterward came to this city, and on May 13 married Miss Coppins at the First Methodist Church. Miss Coppins's home was in Palmyra, N. Y., and she had been acquainted with St. Clair just twenty-four hours before they were married. He lived with her only a day or two. The next wedding was performed by the Rev. Dr. Olmstead, pastor of Asbury Church, this city, when St. Clair married Miss Agnes Katharine Barry, aged twenty-eight, on June 26. Miss Barry had known St. Clair four days previous to the marriage.

The defense did not offer any evidence, but Lawyer Ward moved for the discharge of the defendant on the ground that bigamy had not been committed in this country, saying that in the meaning of the law bigamy is committed when a man marries his second wife, and that it is not bigamy when he marries his third or subsequent wife. Lawyer Ward here made the disclosure that his client has two other wives in another country. The lawyer said bigamy was not committed in this country, but in the foreign country where wife No. 2 was married.

Judge Ernest said he would hold the defendant and allow the higher courts to unravel the matter.

Off for Champlain Summer School.

The steamer Dean Richmond carried among her passengers last night about one hundred and fifty excursionists bound for the Champlain Summer School of America at Cliff Haven, near Plattsburg, on Lake Champlain. During the seven week's stay at Cliff Haven lectures will be given on scientific, philosophic, and literary topics. There will also be sports on land and water. Father Lavelle of the cathedral, who accompanies the party, will celebrate mass on board the Dean Richmond at 7:30 o'clock this morning, and at 8:30 o'clock the excursionists will board a special train at Albany for Cliff Haven, where it is expected they will arrive at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

ISTHMIAN COMMISSION'S PLANS.

Several Members to Visit Paris and All to Go South Later.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Isthmian Canal Commission has finished its present sitting in Washington, and the members have scattered to wind up their personal or professional business before starting for the field. It has been settled that the field force taken from this country will number about seventy-five all told, in addition to whatever local help may be picked up on the isthmus.

The first party to leave this country will consist of Admiral Walker, Col. Ernst, Prof. Burr, and Mr. Morrison, constituting the Panama Committee, with probably two other members of the commission, who will sail in about thirty days for Paris. There they will examine the records of the Panama Company and secure whatever data is obtainable in connection with that part of the work. It is possible they may visit Kiel before returning. Meantime the remainder of the commission in this country will do whatever is possible by correspondence with the several Central American Governments which may be interested in the route to be selected.

The start of the entire commission for the isthmus will be made probably in November. When the commission takes the field it will divide into three sections, one to study the Panama route, one to investigate the Nicaragua route, and the other to go over the Darien line. Afterward the San Blas and several minor routes will be studied so as to leave no possible question open when the survey is finished.

New Duty for Social Service League.

The League for Social Service, of which Dr. Josiah Strong is President, has been appointed by the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition of 1900 as special agent in the Department of Social Economy, for the collection of material for a part of the exhibit. The immediate objects of the league are industrial betterment and city improvement. Dr. W. H. Tolman, the Secretary, recently returned from a trip to several Western cities to study what employers are doing to improve the conditions of their operatives.

Jersey City Tax Rate Lower.

The Jersey City Finance Board, which has the budget for the new fiscal year, yesterday announced that the tax rate for the year beginning Dec. 1 would not exceed $28.30 per $1,000 of ratables. This is a reduction of 30 cents, the current rate being $28.60.

Mechanics and Traders' Bank.

The Mechanics and Traders' Bank was incorporated in this State in 1830, and it should not have been yesterday classed as a National bank.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Custom House Sale Hastens Two Big Deals in the Same District.

OVER A MILLION INVOLVED

Improvement May Be with Small Buildings—Peculiar Methods of Custom House Sale—Other Dealings.

The Custom House sale, which until yesterday stood out as the one redeeming feature of an uninteresting week, proves to have been but the forerunner of two other large transactions in the same neighborhood, which, if not equal to it in amount, at least add greatly to its significance. The New York Realty Bond, Exchange and Trust Company has bought 44 to 52 Exchange Place, old buildings, covering a plot of 16,000 square feet, and having a frontage of 111 feet. The sellers of this property are the Exchange Place Real Estate Company, the New York Realty Bond, Exchange and Trust Company has also bought from the Cutting estate 15, 17, and 19 William Street, 70 by 97 by 70 by 92, adjoining the Corn Exchange Bank. The price paid for the Exchange Place property was $850,000, and for the William Street piece $300,000.

What disposition the purchasing company will make of the two properties has not been made public, but the importance of the deals lies in the fact that with the National City Bank permanently located in the Custom House structure the financial district will more than ever be confined between it and the Stock Exchange, with a consequent effect upon the value of the few remaining parcels in the immediate neighborhood which are still unimproved. The Exchange Place property in question lies on the southerly side of that street about midway between Broad and William Streets, not over 500 feet from the Stock Exchange, while the William Street plot is hardly a good stone's throw from the City Bank's future home.

If these properties are improved by their present owners, it is very probable that the buildings will not be of the skyscraper type. There seems to be a growing demand for smaller buildings of thoroughly modern construction, which may be occupied entirely by one concern, and while it may be premature to say that such improvement for these properties has been decided upon, it is the fact that it has been seriously considered.

As to square foot values there have been no recent sales with which those mentioned may be compared with any degree of fairness. Even the Custom House sale itself, while it has both William Street and Exchange Place frontages, also has a Wall Street frontage, which is a large factor in its value. Compared with the Custom House price, however, of about $100 per square foot, the rates of $53 for 16,000 square feet in Exchange Place and of about $45 for 6,650 square feet in William Street, certainly look reasonable if not low.

So far as the Custom House sale itself is concerned, the foregoing transactions are perhaps the best commentary. Rumors that the City Bank would buy the property have been current to such an extent for the last few months that the announcement of the ultimate purchase by that corporation was hardly in the nature of a surprise.

Aside from the final announcement of the name of the purchaser and the price, the negotiations for the sale of the historic structure have occasioned no little comment among real estate men on account of the ridiculous method adopted by the Treasury officials in the first place for disposing of the property. Instead of placing it in the hands of ten or a dozen representative firms or brokers, or even a larger number for that matter, it was placed in the hands of a single man, who had a "pull" with Collector Bidwell, with instructions to sell over a certain figure and before a certain time. Under these conditions it was not surprising that the Government had finally to call for bids on the property. Of course, it is by no means certain that by permitting some competition among brokers a different result would have been arrived at, but a piece of business conducted on pretty narrow lines would have been avoided.

The definite announcement that the Star Theatre is to be replaced by a modern structure was not the least interesting of the week's news items. It shows in every detail the up-town tendency. The northeast corner of Broadway and Thirteenth Street long ago outlived its usefulness for theatrical purposes, while the lessees of the proposed building, Rogers, Peet & Co., after twenty years at Broadway and Prince Street, find themselves so surrounded by manufacturers, wholesalers, and jobbers as to make their up-town move especially welcome.

In general, the week's business has been of most conventional character. Rumors of vast purchases by the New York Central Railroad along the Harlem River and of the erection of a thirty-two-story building on Lower Broadway have furnished abundant material for gossip, but of actual business there has hardly been enough to do credit even to a Fourth of July week.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Rusher & Babcock have sold for Clarence True to a client, for occupancy, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 254 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, 16 by 80.

Michael J. Adrian has bought from the Hamilton Fish estate the old flats, with stores, at the southeast corner of Third Avenue and Eleventh Street, 105 by 80.

John Walker has sold to Manley A. Ruland and William Duryea the six-story building at the southwest corner of Washington and Beach Streets, 21.5 by 75, for about $95,000. The seller takes in part payment a plot of lots in South Brooklyn. This building was recently leased, through F. J. E. Carroll, to the Government for a medical supply depot.

George R. Read negotiated the lease of the new building to be erected on the Star Theatre site for William Waldorf Astor to Rogers, Peet & Co. The aggregate rental for the term of fifteen years is in the neighborhood of $1,000,000.

St. Luke's Roman Catholic Church has purchased as the site for a new edifice a plot on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, between St. Ann's and Trinity Avenues, 139.10 by 100.

Folsom Brothers have sold for the estate of Charles J. Goeller to Christina Kopp the two five-story tenements 55 and 57 West Eleventh Street, 48 by 103.3.

C. A. Du Bois has sold for P. H. Lynch the three-story and basement dwelling 638 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street.

Butler Davenport has sold for Mrs. L. M. Scott the four-story dwelling 102 West Fifty-seventh Street, 15 by 102.

The Auction Room.

The week at auction was wholly without features. Legal sales were in undisputed possession of the field, and even among them there was not even a property of sufficient value or importance to attract more than passing attention. The sale of 303 lots at Gravesend Avenue and Avenue M, Brooklyn, by the Jere. Johnson, Jr., Company on Tuesday was significant as showing a demand for suburban property across the bridge, which is little less than unsatiable, if one may judge by the uniform success of the offerings of the last two years.

This week's schedule is again one of foreclosures, and is a fair sample of what may be expected in the auction room for the next two months.

There were recorded last week 355 mortgages for $5,770,008, of which 120, for $1,618,702, were at 5 per cent.; 140, for $2,012,018, were at more, and 95, for $2,139,288, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 175 mortgages for $1,647,929, of which 76, for $675,175, were at 5 per cent.; 71, for $592,254, were at more, and 27, for $375,500, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JULY 10.—By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 628 and 630 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, south side, 375 feet east of Twelfth Avenue, runs east 50 by south 199.10 to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, by west 40 to Manhattan Street, by northwest 11.2 by north 190, two and three story buildings on One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, vacant, on One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. Due on judgment, $5,021; subject to another mortgage for $22,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, M. L. Hollister, referee, 36 Vandewater Street, south side, 107.3 feet west of Pearl Street, 17.4 by 50.2 and irregular, two-story brick building. Due on judgment, $4,461.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Reginald H. Williams, referee, 509 West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, north side, 91 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 18 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,238.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Louis Hanneman, referee, 244 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, south side, 443.9 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 18.9 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,572.

TUESDAY, JULY 11.—By William M. Ryan, trustee's sale, Eighty-eighth Street, south side, 148 feet east of Park Avenue, 35.8 by 100.8½ and irregular, vacant.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William C. Arnold, referee, 642 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 30 feet west of Melrose Avenue, 19.4 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $3,071.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis C. Contine, referee, 223 West Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 362.6 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 12.6 by 98.9, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,567; subject to other mortgages for $10,500.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, West Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 96.8 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 103.4 by 100.8½ by 100 by 100.10, vacant. Due on judgment, $20,595.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, James W. Hawes, referee, 68 and 71 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, each 25 by 100, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $10,505.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, referee, 58, 60, and 62 Manhattan Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Third Street, three five-story brick flats, 100.11 by 95. Due on judgment, $10,720; subject to other mortgages for $115,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 91 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 115 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat, with store. Due on judgment, $3,841.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John B. Pine, referee, southeast corner of Tremont Avenue and Macomb's Dam Road, tract of about six and one-fourth acres. Due on judgment, $8,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 113 East Seventy-eighth Street, north side, 193.10 feet east of Park Avenue, 18.8 by 102.2, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,373.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Walter T. Bennett, referee, Barker Avenue, Olinville, southwest corner of Duncomb Avenue, 170 by 164 by 64 by 125, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,863.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Howard Hasbrouck, referee, 7 East Broadway, south side, 75.6 feet west of Catharine Street, 25 by 71.7 by 25 by 71, leasehold, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $8,859.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Charles Donohue, referee, Wooster Street, west side, 18.4 feet south of Broome Street, 18 by 75, three-story brick building; 151 East Eighty-first Street, north side, 275 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 102.2, two-story frame dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, 20 West Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 239 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 20 by 100.2, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $25,572.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Yard, referee, 106 and 108 Avenue C, northeast corner of Seventh Street, 48.9 by 35.3, three-story brick and iron-front building. Due on judgment, $38,160.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David Thomson, referee, Park Avenue, formerly Railroad Avenue East, 62.2 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 62.2 by 129 by 59.2 by 151.3, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,777.

By Charles A. Berrian, executor's sale, 249 Avenue A, west side, 77 feet north of Fifteenth Street, 25 by 94, Astor leasehold, three-story brick building, with store.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 120 lots at Jamaica, situated on Railroad Avenue, Prospect, Washington, Remsen, and Union Hall Streets.

THURSDAY, JULY 13.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Maurice Layne, referee, 544 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, south side, 400 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, 28 by 118.5, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $1,160; subject to another mortgage for $12,500.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Philip M. Leakin, referee, 586 Second Avenue, east side, 24.8 feet north of Thirty-second Street, 24.8 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $4,847; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, John B. Pine, referee, Broadway, King's Bridge, about 200 feet north of Weber's Lane, 200 by 388 by 200 by 404, three-story frame dwelling and stable. Due on judgment, $22,078.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 342 East Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 161 feet west of First Avenue, 21 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,841.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Howard Van Sinderen, referee, 252, 254, and 256 West Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 141.8 feet east of West End Avenue, each 16.8 by 100.11, three four-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $18,106.

FRIDAY, JULY 14.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, 241 East Fiftieth Street, north side, 174 feet west of

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

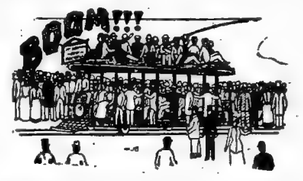

Don't This Look Like a Boom

These People Know What's Good.

They are going to see the many beautifully located lots in New Rochelle and Bronx Borough, which are the admiration of every one who sees them, and are one of the attractions for the people below the Harlem River. They are building sites which are perfect in every way, of easy access to your business place, and particularly desirable for business men of moderate means. Streets graded, flagged, curbed and sewered.

Do you know that New Rochelle has one of the most perfect Croton Water Works in the world? The improvements in our parks, the extension of our railway service, are some of the causes of prices going up in this Borough. You get a mixture of City and Country and everything at Country rates. Hustle a little and get the best of this boom, before prices get ahead of you. Pay us a visit and see for yourself and you will never regret it.

BRONX REALTY COMPANY,

1637 Fox St., near Westchester Ave.

Take 3d Ave. "L" to 149th St., transfer to Westchester Ave. trolley to Fox St.

ACTUAL BARGAINS.

518 W. 140th St., 3-story American Basement, Brick and Stone Dwelling; every modern convenience; all hardwood trim; open plumbing; handsomely decorated; gas fixtures. Terms to suit. Mortgage $10,500, at 5%. Make offer.

552 and 554 W. 173d St., near Amsterdam Avenue, 4-story American Basement; new dwellings; every convenience; all hardwood trim; decorated; gas fixtures. Will sell quick for $9,750.00. Terms easy.

522 W. 175th St., 18 ft. 2-story, basement and cellar brick and stone 18-foot new dwelling; only $8,750. Houses are always open. Look at them, then see DAVID STEWART, Amsterdam Avenue and 155th St.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE.

751 5TH AVE. at 58th St.

1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St.

HEAD OFFICE 10 WALL ST.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction on

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12TH, 1899,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

Supreme Court Partition Sale.
Charles Donohue, Esq., Referee.
THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY
NO. 53 WOOSTER STREET,
between Grand and Broome Streets,
AND
NO. 151 EAST 81ST STREET.

Maps, etc., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE

ONE OF THE FINEST HOMES IN YONKERS at a dead bargain, really worth $40,000. If interested get particulars. GORDON, Real Estate, Yonkers.

GREAT VARIETY SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY property; farms everywhere; all kinds of exchanges. GORDON, Real Estate, Yonkers.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A PLOT of ground on Quay St., Brooklyn, about 32 city lots, with 700 feet of water front on the East River; convenient to 10th and 23d St. ferries to New York City. GEO. W. PALMER, 781 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ATTRACTIVE HOUSES, ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

THESE PERFECT 3 STORY HOUSES,

WITH TWO-STORY EXTENSION,

ONLY $11,500,

If located in Manhattan would cost from $25,000 to $30,000. These modern stone houses are located on Midwood St., near Flatbush Av., two blocks from Willink entrance to Prospect Park; 30 minutes to New York; trolley connections to all parts of the city; elegant, restricted neighborhood. The houses are finished in latest and most approved style, containing all known modern improvements; swell and square fronts, box stoops, saloon parlors or foyer halls, with heavy beamed ceilings; hardwood mantels, open nickel plumbing, tiled bathroom. For further particulars apply

W. A. A. BROWN, Owner.

Flatbush Av., corner Midwood St., Brooklyn; 149 Broadway, Room 1,221, New York.

Open Sundays all day; evenings until 9.

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

ELMHURST, L. I.

12 Minutes from 34th St. Ferry.

COMMUTATION 6½c., INCLUDING FERRY TO NEW YORK. TROLLEYS TO ALL FERRIES AND ACROSS BRIDGE, 5 CENTS. NEIGHBORHOOD RESTRICTED, AND ITS CHARACTER ESTABLISHED. HOUSES BUILT TO ORDER FROM PLANS. SEVERAL COMPLETED.

CORD MEYER & CO.,

Elmhurst, L. I. 62 William St., N. Y.

NEW JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

We offer the most desirable sites in

HACKENSACK, N. J.

High ground, wide landscape, macadamized, shaded streets. All improvements. From two to five blocks from station. 72 trains daily. You should give careful consideration to Hackensack as a suburban home. It is ideal in beauty, accessibility, and social life. Best schools and health record in the State.

Send for free handsomely illustrated book, or, better yet, call on

HACKENSACK LAND CO.,

185 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

CYRUS FIELD JUDSON

503 FIFTH AV. 7 WALL ST.

Country Residences for Sale and Rent.

BAR HARBOR. Along the **SOUND.**
NEWPORT. On the **HUDSON.**
SARATOGA. In the **BERKSHIRES.**
TUXEDO. NARRAGANSETT PIER.
LONG ISLAND. &c., &c.

FOR SALE, IN STAMFORD, CONN., A VERY desirable Colonial house, containing 16 rooms, with about two acres of ground, handsomely laid out in old-fashioned garden and lawn; house hardwood trim, gas logs, parquet floors, plate-glass windows, hot and cold water in all bedrooms, open plumbing, gas, electric lights; house in perfect condition inside and out; will sell partially furnished if desired; situated in the finest residence street in the town. Address HARRY CHAFFEE, 29 East 19th St., N. Y. City.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

FOR RENT FOR THE SUMMER, A HANDsomely furnished corner apartment on sixth floor, consisting of parlor, library, and two bedrooms, with bath. Apply SHERRY'S, 524 5th Av.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

FOR AUGUST OR AUGUST AND SEPTEMber, small furnished cottage at Easthampton, L. I., near bathing beach; five bedrooms; terms reasonable. Address C. E. C. HOMAN, Easthampton, L. I.

TO LET, TWO NICELY FURNISHED COTtages, all modern improvements, in Centre Moriches, Long Island; low rental to desirable parties. HENNINGS, 471 Broadway, New York.

Second Avenue, 17 by 100.5, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,601.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 115 Orchard Street, southeast corner of Delancey Street, 25 by 87.6, three-story brick and frame tenement on Orchard Street, two and four-story brick tenement at the rear on Delancey Street. Due on judgment, $14,969; subject to another mortgage for $22,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William G. Davies, referee, 180 Thompson Street, east side, 150 feet south of Bleecker Street, 25 by 100, three-story brick store. Due on judgment, $16,992.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, 1 to 13 Union Court, and 93 and 95 University Place, east side, 50 feet south of Twelfth Street, runs east 83.3 by south 150 by west 100 by northeast 107.10 by north 44 along University Place, fourteen three-story brick buildings, with stores on University Place, one-tenth part; 382 and 384 Broome Street, north side, 48 feet east of Mulberry Street, 35.3 by 87.2 by 26.6 by 90.10, two two-story brick buildings, with store in 382. Due on judgment on the foregoing, $2,293; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Madison Avenue, southeast corner of Fiftieth Street, for four four-story and basement brick dwellings, various sizes; Terence Farley's Sons of Seventy-second Street and Columbus Avenue, owners; Janes & Leo, architects; cost, $250,000.

Eighth Avenue, west side, 49.11 feet

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN.

Important Inducements in Women's Shoes.

Four thousand pairs of Women's tan and black laced and buttoned Shoes—our regular $3.00 to $4.00 grades—have been marked for quick selling at

$2.25 a Pair.

They're the accumulation of all the small lots and odd pairs left from the season's enormous business, as well as several lines that we are not going to re-order. Altogether they represent the best and most popular up-to-date styles and toe shapes. They are certainly the best Shoe bargains that have been offered in many a day, for bear in mind that they were *our* regular $3.00 to $4.00 grades and it is well known that our Shoe prices are *considerably lower* than those of any other store. Included in the offering are a lot of women's tan and black kidskin Bicycle Boots—full knee length, with French heels and corrugated soles—They also go at the same price . . **$2.25** pr

While there are not all sizes of every style, you'll have no trouble in finding your size and width in some style.

Second floor.

Lowered Prices for Foulard Skirts.

1,000 yds. of all silk printed Foulards, in black and colored grounds, with white figures, reduced to. **18c**

3,000 yds. of all silk printed Foulards, new and very pretty designs, in Yale blue and white, reduced to **29c**

2,500 yds. of all silk printed Foulards, a very superior quality, in exclusive designs and desirable colors, reduced to **45c**

French Printed Organdies, 9c. Yard.

We offer to-morrow a lot of genuine French Printed Organdies, in white and tinted grounds with floral patterns at the lowest price ever quoted for these charming fabrics **9c**

And Some Other Great Cotton Goods Bargains.

Corded Ginghams, fast, washable colors, pink, blue, navy, black, red and white, even checks, broken plaids and stylish stripes, also plain pink and blue, at, per yd. . **8½c**

Printed Dark Suitings, navy and cadet polka dots and navy figured patterns, per yd. . . **9c**

6,000 yards of 36 in. Percales, soft finish, and 30 in. corded lace stripe Lawns in a great variety of patterns, go at . . . **6½c**

Main floor, New Building.

Black Brilliantine, 49c. Yd.

1,500 yards light weight mohair Brilliantine, jet black and silk finish, go on sale to-morrow at, per yard **49c**

Main aisle, rear.

Men's Negligee Shirts at 49c.

Men's Negligee Shirts, made of a very fine quality of madras cloth, in the newest striped and checked designs; they're finished with felled seams, large pearl buttons, gathered yokes and have one pair of detachable link cuffs. They're the best value ever offered at **49c**

Main, front, left.

Our Mail Order Department enables our out-of-town friends to buy as easily and cheaply as our in-town patrons. No order is too small to receive our most careful attention. All orders are filled the same day they are received, and every inquiry is answered with the utmost dispatch.

As heretofore, our free delivery service includes the sending of all purchases and mail orders to any railroad station within a radius of 100 miles. When the purchase or mail order amounts to $5.00 or more, the goods will be sent free of charge to any railroad station in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the New England States.

Goods ordered from any point on Long Island where we have an agency will be delivered by our own wagons at purchaser's house free of charge.

Portieres, Couch Covers, and Furniture Coverings at Half Price and Less.

Somewhat early for a sale of these goods? Perhaps it is. But when you can buy new styles at half and less than half next Fall's prices—the opportunity will prove as timely as it is profitable. One of the largest tapestry mills in the country is about to shut down and we bought its entire made-up stock of Portieres, Couch Covers and Furniture Coverings. Hence this remarkable offering.

Portieres and Couch Covers.

Reversible Silk Armure Curtains in two-toned effects, without fringe, suitable for portieres—made to sell at $8.00 pr.; our price, per pr. **$3.69**

Reversible Oriental Couch Covers with heavy fringe all around; made to sell at $7.00 each; our price **$3.39**

Extra heavy Oriental Tapestry Curtains for portieres, heavily fringed at top and bottom; made to sell at $6.50 pair; our price, per pr. **$3.48**

Heavy Silk and Worsted Tapestry Curtains, 7 feet long, for single doors; made to sell at $5.50 each; our price **$2.34**

Extra heavy Bagdad Couch Covers, in a variety of designs and colors; made to sell at $2.25; our price **$1.45**

Furniture Coverings.

50 in. Cotton Tapestries, for draperies or covering, made to sell at 75c. yd.; our price **36c**

50 in. Silk and Cotton Tapestry, for draperies or covering, made to sell at $1.00 yd.; our price **49c**

50 in. Silk and Cotton Striped Tapestry, for draperies or covering, made to sell at $1.50 yd.; our price **79c**

50 in. Extra Heavy Cotton Tapestry, for draperies or covering, made to sell at $1.75 yd.; our price **89c**

50 in. Extra Heavy Cotton Tapestry, for draperies or covering, made to sell at $2.00 yd.; our price **98c**

50 in. Satin Damask, for draperies or covering made to sell at $3.50 yd.; our price **$1.56**

Also a lot of Satin Faced Tapestry, Damasks, Brocatelles and Silk Tapestry taken from our own stock and specially reduced for this sale to, per yd. . . . . **$1.48, $1.65, $1.98** and **$2.24**

Reupholstering Furniture at Reduced Prices.

As an additional incentive to purchasing Furniture Coverings from us now, we will reupholster your furniture during this month and next at a decided reduction from our usual low rates. The work will be done in the best possible manner, too.

THIRD FLOOR.

A Clearance Sale of Women's Skirts and Suits.

To-morrow there will be a general clearance of all the separate Summer Skirts and Suits on hand and you can therefore look for some very unusual bargains. As illustrations we quote:

Real Grass Linen Skirts, correctly shaped and finished with deep hem—at **98c**

White Pique Skirts, well made and finished with lapped seams. **98c**

Fine linen Skirts with white insertion in tunic effect—very handsome and stylish **$2.25**

Superior white pique Skirts, tailor made, a well shaped, stylish skirt, at. . **$2.50**

225 Sample Skirts of white and colored pique and blue linen, splendidly made and handsomely trimmed, regular $4.00 to $10.00 values, go at. **$2.98**

40 White Pique Suits, in double breasted reefer or Eton effect, will be closed out at. **$4.98**

SECOND FLOOR.

Summer Corsets at 39c.

1,000 Summer Corsets, extra long waist and medium waisted, made of good quality net, and trimmed with lace and ribbon—go at . . **39c**

SECOND FLOOR.

Embroideries and Embroided Pique Skirts.

About 7,000 yards of cambric Edges and Insertions in openwork effects, from 1 to 7 in. wide, goods that are worth from 8c. to 25c., will be sold in strips only, at, per yard . . **5c., 8c., 10c** and **12c**

We also place on sale another lot of imported white Pique Skirts, handsomely trimmed with open work embroidery. These skirts are cut in the most approved shape and are ready to wear with the exception of attaching to the waist band. They were imported for selling at $5.75 to $11.45, but you can buy them at . . . **$3.48** to **$7.98**

Main aisle.

Lace Items of Interest.

Another lot of those most desirable imitation Torchon, Cluny and Medici Laces and Insertions in all widths, from 1 to 7 inches, worth from 5c. to 25c. yd., has been secured for selling at. . . . . **3c., 5c., 8c.,** and **10c**

A large collection of imitation Valenciennes Lace Edgings and Insertions, used so largely for Summer dress trimming, in widths from ½ to 1½ inches, will be sold in pieces of 12 yds., at, per piece. . . . . **10c.** to **45c**

Main aisle.

More of Our Incomparable Shirt Waist Values.

It is a succession of such splendid values as the following that has brought us the biggest Shirt Waist business we have ever known. Some of the choicest bargains of the season are included in to-morrow's offering:

1,200 women's percale Shirt Waists, in neat stripes in bias and bayadere effects, the usual 59c. grade, go at. . **19c**

2,000 percale Waists, blue and white stripes, bayadere effects, plaited backs, full fronts, go at. **29c**

3,000 fine imported madras Waists, in pretty checks and stripes, plaited backs, full fronts, worth $1.50, go at. **59c**

1,000 fine Derby made Waists, of corded novelty material and imported madras, tailor finished, also fine madras Waists, made with solid tucked white yoke, trimmed with embroidery—regular $2.00 and $2.50 waists; go at. . . **97c.** and **$1.19**

Our entire line of Fisk, Clark & Flagg, Star, and other high-grade Waists in fancy effects, have been reduced to one-half their original prices.

White Waists.

Fine white lawn Waists, made with sixteen rows of insertion, others with tucks and insertion, worth $1.75; go at. **97c**

Fine white lawn Waists, with hemstitched and tucked fronts, others tucked with insertions and hemstitching, at. . . . . **$1.29** & **$1.59**

Second floor.

Timely Inducements in China & Glassware.

Decorated Copenhagen China.

This ware is one of the best achievements of the potter's art. The decorations are all *under the glaze surface* instead of on top, as is usual, and therefore are absolutely permanent. It is particularly desirable for use in Summer homes. A few weeks ago we secured an immense lot of this ware for selling at about half the usual cost of importation. We have still some of it left and we will close it out at half the present marked prices. This gives you a chance to buy it at about one-fourth of its value. The collection comprises:

Vases, Tete-a-Tete Sets, Chocolate Sets, Picks and Nut Dishes, Comports, Cake Plates, Syrup Jugs, Pepper & Salt Shakers, etc.

Up to now the special prices were 10c. to $2.15—If you come quickly you'll be able to choose from the assortment to-morrow at **5c.** to **$1.08.**

Some Other Bargains.

100 Carlsbad china Ice Cream Sets, consisting of 1 tray and 12 plates, in assorted shapes and decorations, good value at $2.00 set, go at. **$1.49**

200 doz. Carlsbad china Tea Cups and Saucers, assorted decorations, at per pair **15c**

25 American porcelain Dinner Sets of 118 pcs., in a new shape, with floral decorations, embossed edges and handles traced with gold, would be good value at $13.00 set—but you can have one at. **$9.98**

Clear Crystal glass Pepper and Salts, triple plated screw tops, regularly sold at 15c. each, go at. **5c**

Crystal Water Tumblers, at, per dozen.. **18c**

Engraved Water Tumblers, each. **4c**

Banquet Lamps, with decorated 10 inch globes to match, best central draught burners, complete at. . **$3.49** and **$3.98**

25 choice porcelain Banquet Lamps, with 12 inch decorated globes to match, newest shapes and decorations, have sold from $8.50 to $12.50, go at. **$7.49**

25 large Rudolstadt Vases, in various decorations, regularly $9.75, go at. . **$4.98**

Basement, New Building.

Cut Glass Chances.

50 cut glass Berry or Fruit Bowls, best cuttings, each Bowl sold with fancy case, good value at $10.00 go at **$6.50**

Cut glass handle Nappies or Olive Dishes, regularly sold at $2.29 each, go at . . . **$1.69**

Annex, New Building.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

(Founded 1844.)

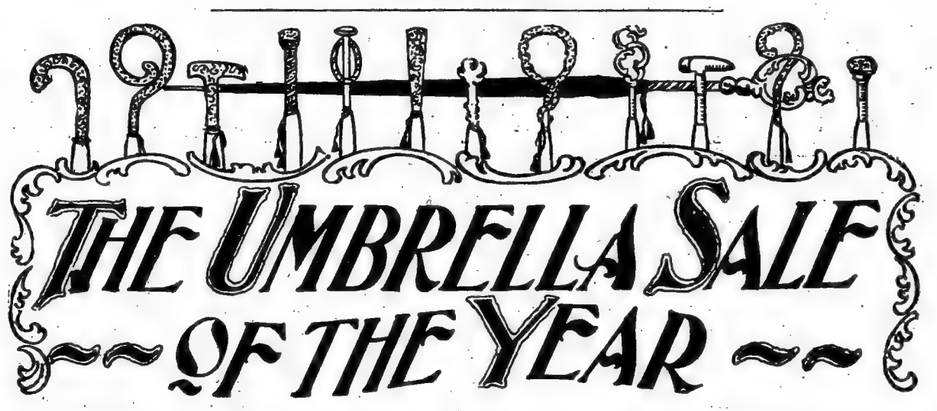

The importer who sold us these umbrellas did not want them to interfere with his Fall business. Neither do we want them to interfere with our Fall business, nor orders booked for six months to come: Facts of the case, and why you get an umbrella a couple of dollars or so under price in July instead of November.

For Men—Umbrellas of union taffetas and serge, made up in the best styles, with fine sample handles of weichsel, congo, English and fancy buckhorns; some with mountings of heavy sterling silver, others in rough hewn club finish. Makes no difference how fine the handles are, and many of them are very fine, the price of any one umbrella is but

$1.10.

26 and 28 inch lengths.

For Women—The daintiest little collection of all-silk umbrellas that was ever in this store. Only 140 of them; but the lack of quantity is made up in quality. They are of fine taffeta and serge silks, in browns, reds, blues and greens, with slender handles of fancy woods, Dresden, horn and pearl; from hem to bow the finish is exquisite. In November you'd pay $3.00, $4.00 or $5.00 for one of these umbrellas, whereas, to-morrow—**$1.95;** 24 and 26 inch lengths.

Hats and Bonnets, $5.00.

Were From $10.00 to $18.00.

Dressy little affairs for young women and matrons, suitable for wearing far into the next season, reduced from prices ranging from $10.00 to $18.00 to **$5.00.**

Fine white Milan Sailor Hats, reduced from $4.75 to **$2.25.**

All stiff straw Hats, suitable for traveling or cycling, at one-half their values.

For Summer Fancy Work.

Renaissance Patterns in assorted styles, reduced from 25c. and 35c. to **8c.** each.

Cutter's Twisted Silk on cards, all desirable colors, for kindergarten and other work, were 10c. a dozen cards, at **3c.** a dozen.

Stamped colored denim Table Covers, reduced from 25c. to **15c.**

A variety of Fringes and Cords at greatly reduced prices. Also, Silk Scarfs embroidered with bullion.

ART DEPT. 3D FLOOR.

Women's Suits 1-2 to 2-3 Off.

Suits that were $12.50 to $18.00, **$5.00.**

Suits that were $18.50 to $22.50, **$7.50.**

Every suit in our stock, including all the imported novelties up to the $85.00 suits, is reduced in the proportion of above quoted suits.

Some Hosiery Reductions.

Knitted Underwear.

Women's tan lace openwork lisle Hose, 50c. quality, reduced to **39c.**

Women's imported fast black cotton Hose, high spliced heels, reduced to **20c.**

Women's imported fancy stripe cotton Hose, reduced to **25c.**

Women's mercerized cotton Vests, low neck and no sleeves; also, with sleeves; look like silk, sizes 4 to 6, each **25c.**

Boys' balbriggan Shirts with short sleeves; knee length Drawers to match, each **25c.**

Boys' strong ribbed cotton Hose, fast black, 6 to 9 inches, **12½c.**

Lower Prices for White Pique Skirts.

White welted pique Skirts; inverted pleated back, $2.50 quality, for **$1.48.**

Finer quality of imported white pique Skirts in $3.00 grade, marked down to **$1.95;** the $3.75 grades for **$2.50.**

A very handsome white pique Skirt, made in points, with openwork insertion and fold, $4.00 grade, at **$2.95.**

White pique Suits; Eton jacket, with dip front and newest style skirt; $6.00 quality, marked at **$4.95.**

A line of novelty pique Skirts, in white and color combinations, at greatly reduced prices.

Bicycle Skirts.

In 32, 34 and 36 inch lengths, all wool cheviot bicycle or outing Skirts, value $6.00, at **$2.50.**

Linen bicycle Skirts, deep facing, with 20 rows silk stitching; $8.00 grade, reduced to **$5.00.**

All Mail Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled.

Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Morris K. Jesup, and many other prominent people.

J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."

215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1613.

south side, 38 feet west of Boston Road, to a two-story frame dwelling; Patrick Rice, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $350.

No. 152 Canal Street, to a two-story brick dwelling and store; Matilda Delaplaine, owner; Franklin Bayles, architect; cost, $700.

Forsyth Street, southwest corner of Rivington Street; Sheriff Street, northwest corner of Broome Street, and 244 and 246 East Fifty-second Street, to three public schools; city, owner; J. B. Robinson of 585 Broadway, architect; cost, $7,500.

Nos. 124 and 126 Jane Street, to a six-story brick factory; J. D. Hass, West Stockbridge, Mass., owner; cost, $225.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, July 8.

ARTHUR AV, w s, 233 ft s of Pelham Av, 50x117.11x50x117.8; James S. and Katharine P. Williams to Domenico and Fortonata Cardzillo $1

ARTHUR AV, w s, 233 ft s of Pelham Av, 50x117.11x50x117.8; Augustus S. Nicholson and Katharine P. Williams to Domenico and Fortonata Cardzillo. 1

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,754, s w corner of 147th St, 25x100; Niels Hansen to John F. Haase and another. 100

ANTHONY AV, w s, 70.7 ft s of Bush St, 24.1x120.6x22.11x113; Ramo A. Sangunetti to Martin L. Henry 100

ANTHONY AV, n w s, 70.3 ft n e of Garfield St, 24.11x118x25x113; Jane F. Lemon and another to Margaret Montgomery 1

ANTHONY AV, n w s, 95.4 ft n e of Garfield St, 25x115.8x25x113; Agnes McCaw and another to Jane F. Lemon. . . . 1

ANTHONY AV, n w s, 120.6 ft n e of Garfield St, 25.1x118x25x115.8; Jane F. Montgomery and another to Agnes McCaw, two-third part. . . . . After Sales.

BROOME ST, 122 n s, 25x87.6; George Cook to Louis Bachrach 1

BROOME ST, s s, 60 ft w of Attorney St, 20x75; Fannie Stern, executrix, &c., of Moses Stern, to Jacob Pomeranz and Isidor Ginsberg 14,000

BAPTIST AV, n w corner of 173d St, 100x44.5; Emma Wendling to Henry Wendling. 1

BERGEN AV, n w s, 75 ft s w of Rose St, 25x100; Henry Wallenstein to Thomas

BAXTER ST, 110, 25x—; Andrea Pagano to Giovanni Taseo. 17,100

E. Lyon and another. 3,250

BARRETTO ST, e s, 124.11 ft s of Lyon St, 100x100; Maria E. Servoss to Ferdinand Hecht and another. 100

BARRETTO ST, n e corner of 169th St, 101.11x irregular; Isabella B. Highet to Ferdinand Hecht and another. 1

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 37 ft n of 161st St, 18x100; John P. Petty to John H. Dorman 1

CLAY AV, w s, 314.1 ft n of 169th St, 25x82.1x25x82.4; E. B. Levy to Isabella McDonald 3,420

COLUMBUS AV, w s, 50.11 ft s of 102d St, 25x75; Frederick V. Osthoff to Charles and Benjamin Rauner. 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 102d St, 100x100; John E. Simons and another to Louis Mendleson . . . . . Exch.

EAGLE AV, w s, 100.2 ft s of Westchester Av, 27x90; Albert Rothermel to Katharina Roth 1

HORATIO ST, 32, s s, 25x87.8; Betty Bormann to The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York. . . . 16,000

HOUSTON ST, 442 East, $1.2x67.3; Susman Goldreyer to Marcus Hoffberg and Abraham Stone 1

JEFFERSON AV, s e s, Lots 126 and 127, map of the Samuel Ryer homestead, 50x75.6x50x170; Sarah Fallowitz to Mary Ehrmann 1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, or Old Post Road, at w s and of William Seton, 16.59 acres; Julius T. Rosenheimer to Louisa Rosenheimer 1

LIVINGSTON PL, s e corner 17th St, 53 x120; Sarah C. Fountain to Sender Jarmulowsky 1

LOT 615, on amended map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Gabriel Johnson . . . . . Exch.

LOT 84, on amended map of Gammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, referee, to Frederick A. and Anna K. Rubien. . . 1,475

LOT 86, on amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, referee, to Patrick J. Sullivan. 1,125

LOT 7, on amended map of Camman estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, referee, to Catherine Hennessy. 925

LOT 182, on amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, referee, to John J. Frewen. 7,325

LOT 53, on amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, referee, to John and Mary E. Kohrmann. 1,050

LOT 175 on amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, referee, to Annie Matthies. 1,450

LOT 3, on amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, referee, to Franklin B. Mathews. 750

LOT 138 on amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, referee, to Mary D. Wheeler. 500

LOTS 167 and 168 on amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, referee, to John F. Walsh and others 2,850

LOTS 180 and 190 on amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, referee, to Harriet A. Woodall. . . . 1,575

LOTS 181 and 182, on amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, referee, to Genevieve C. Bixby. . . 3,400

LOTS 90 and 91 on amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, referee, to Charles K. Bill. 2,450

LOTS 94, 95, 96, 122 to 125 on amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, referee, to Alexander Bryant. 9,525

LOTS 1, 2, 162, 189, 204, 1,205, on amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, referee, to Max Mary. 8,800

LOTS 177, 193 to 197, on amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, referee, to Roma L. Niles. 4,725

LOTS 102 and 103, on amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, referee, to Rose M. O'Neil. 3,200

LOTS 171, 172, and 173, on amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, referee, to Robert Ellis. 4,275

LOTS 97 and 98, on amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook to James and Mary L. Adams. 2,900

LOT 89, on amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrock to Mathilda P. Ecklund. 1,250

OLD BROADWAY, 2,382, s e corner of 132d St, 25.10x119.10x24.8x123; Adolph J. H. Meyer to Emma A. Wagner. 1

TEASDALE PLACE, s s, 94.10 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100; Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company to Emma L. Mueller. . Nominal

UNION AV, s e corner of 165th St, 101x53.8; Mary Hahnel and another to Joseph Miriamson 8,000

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 150 ft n of 171st St, 25x175; Louis Lutjens to Anton Markus 1

WEST ST, 195, 18.1x— to Caroline St, Joseph J. Lippe to Gustav Vintschger . . . 22,000

WHITE PLAINS AV, Lot 62 to 65, map of building lots in Twenty-fourth Ward, near William's Bridge Station, 99.6x111.3x112.2x101.10; Sophie Duden to Louis Esposito. 10,000

WOODRUFF AV, n e s, 7 ft n w from s e line of Lot 62, on map of Fairmount, 25x150; Eliza C. Haight to Alice E. Peabody 1

2D AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 126th St, 25x 105; Crosby Leonard to Harry B. Irwin. . 1

5TH AV, e s, 50.4 ft s of 109th St, 100.8 109x irregular; Peter J. Shields to Alfred W. Hoyt 1

5TH AV, s e corner of 85th St, 52.2x 100; Charles W. Mather, executor of Joshua Mather, to John E. Weston. . . . 275,000

8TH AV, 785, 23.7x100x47.7x102.10; Alfred L. White to Clifford C. Goodwin. 1

11TH ST, 99 West, 24x103.3; Lewis Friedman to Albert Kopp. 28,750

11TH ST, s s, Lot 247, map of Unionport, 100x216 to 10th St; Richard Klages to Francis Druhe. 3,800

13TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 80x— to 2d line of Stuyvesant St; Richard B. Tunstall, trustee of John E. McIntosh, to Max S. A. Wilson. 1

25TH ST, 425 and 427 West, 50x98.9; Elise D. Hencken to Henry Hencken. 30,000

31ST ST, 335 West, 20.2x98.9; Gustavus Levy and others to Solomon Levy. 1

31ST ST, 385 West, 20.2x98.9; Mortimer H. Rosenblatt to Sarah Rosenblatt. 1

31ST ST, 333 West, 20.2x98.9; Ella Rosenblatt to Sarah Rosenblatt. 2,000

31ST ST, 335 West, 20.2x98.9; Jerome W. Rosenblatt to Sarah Rosenblatt. 1

54TH ST, 100 East, 22.6x78.5; Wilbur Larremore, referee, to Edward A. Prentice. 27,600

69TH ST, 132 West, 15x100.5; Helen L. Macdonald to Mary L. Hall. 1

74TH ST, 44 East, 20x102.2; Isaac Hirsch to Samuel Kempner. 1

45TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 6th Av, 25x 102.5; Agnes M. Strebeigh and an other, executors, to Maxwell S. Mannes. . . . 25,000

74TH ST, 44 East, 20x102.2; Benjamin Hirsch to Samuel Kempner. 1

82D ST, n s, 325 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x77.3x25.1x79.3; Mary L. Hall to John C. Holmes 1

84TH ST, 418 East, 20x102.2; Dorothea Karges to Augusta Bode. 100

87TH ST, 346 West, 20x100.8; William Sperb, Jr., to Belle E. Sulzbacher. 1

105TH ST, 254 West, 15x100.11; Catharine S. Barrow to Benjamin F. Cohen. 1

109TH ST, s s, 85.3 w of 4th Av, 17x 100.11; Albert Niedermann to Lena C. Niedermann 1

113TH ST, 86 West, 20x100.11; William Feinberg and another to Lena Adler. . . . $1

121ST ST, n s, 211.8 ft e of 5th Av, 18x100.11; Lena Kahn to William F. Acton and others, executors. . . . . Exch.

124TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 100.11; William H. Schaefer to Annie Rath 1

131ST ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 57.5x irregular; Frederick Buse to John G. R. Lilliendahl. 1

134TH ST, s s, 282.2 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; 116th St, 151 East, 17x80; 116th St, 205 West, 25x100.11; John Halloran to Louisa Rosenheimer 1

155TH ST, 946 East, 25x98; Joseph Murphy, Jr., to Thomas Donnelly 1

156th St, s s, 100 ft w of Union Av, 25x 121; Anton Markus to Abraham Rosenburg 1

158TH ST, s s, 131.11 ft w of Union Av, 50x100; Sylvester Pope and others, executors, &c., of Josephine L. Peyton, to John Riegelmann 3,925

173D ST, 519 West, 19x100; Sidney J. Cowen, referee, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company. 5

173D ST, 517 West, 18x100; Sidney J. Cowen, referee, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company. 500

173D ST, 513 West, 18x100; Sidney J. Cowen, referee, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company. 500

173D ST, n w corner of lands of New York and Harlem Railroad Company, 155 ft to centre of Mill Brook x—x101.4x225.5; 173d St, s w corner of lands of New York and Harlem Railroad Company, 150 ft to Webster Av x— to centre of Mill Brook; Walter S. Sheafer and others, executors, &c., of Peter W. Sheafer, to Amelia Schwarzler. 100

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE C, 228, s e corner of 14th St; also Avenue C, 226; William R Barr to John Nanos, 5 years. . . . . $1,080 to $1,200

GREENWICH St, 270 and 272, Elathine A. Bleakley to James S. Coward, 10 years 3,240

HENRY ST, 136, s s, 23.10x100; Annie F. Leverich to Congregation Bnai Pischen, 20 years 1,050

WORTH ST, 120; Jan Sweeney, executrix of James Sweeney, to Frederick and Joseph I. Hartenstein, 4 9-12 years. $1,800 to 2,000

8TH AV, 2,104, s e corner of 114th St, Henry J. Ohlekers to Sigmund Bauml, 2 10-12 years 1,600

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, James, to the New York Realty Bond Exchange and Trust Company; Lots 97 and 98, amended map of the Cammann estate, 2 years $1,000

AMSTERDAM, Samuel, to Julius Tishman; 165 Rivington St, installments. . . . 6,000

BOROWSKY, Samuel, and Jacob Goldberg and another to Pincus Lowenfeld; 121 Orchard St; 1 year. 2,500

BENSEN, John H and Wilhelmina, to Margaret Sullivan; 240 East 87th St, 3 years 2,000

BOEHM, Carolina, to Warren C. Briggs, trustee, &c.; 122d St, n s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years. 7,500

BOWERS, George W., to Smith M. Weed; Aqueduct Av, e s, 581.4 ft n of 190th St, 1 year. 1,300

BOWERS, George W., to Smith M. Weed; Aqueduct Av, e s, 632.9 ft n of 190th St, 1 year. 8,500

BACHRACH, Louis, to Moses Valentine and another; 122 Broome St, 1 year. . . . 14,000

BACHRACH, Louis, to Julius and William Bachrach; 122 Broome St, demand. 4,000

BILL, Charles K., to the New York Realty Bond Exchange and Trust Company; Lots 90 and 91, amended map of the Cammann estate, 3 years. 1,800

BIXBY, Genevieve C., to the New York Realty Bond Exchange and Trust Company; Lots 181 and 182, amended map of the Cammann estate, installments. 2,550

BRYANT, Alexander, to the New York Realty Bond Exchange and Trust Company; Lots 94 to 96 and 122 to 125, amended map of the Cammann estate, 3 years 7,145

BOWERS, George W., to Smith M. Weed; Aqueduct Av, e s, 506.4 ft n of 190th St, 1 year. 1,700

CAMERON, Hattie, to Ellen T. C. Fallon; 46th St, s s, 387.6 ft e of 8th Av, leasehold, 2 years 2,000

COSTELLO, Mary A., to Robert T. Meeks and another, executors, &c.; 198th St, s s, 143.6 ft w of Creston Av, 2 years. . 2,500

COSTELLO, Mary A., to Robert T. Meeks and another, executors, &c.; 198th St, s s, 116.9 ft w of Creston Av, 2 years. . . . 2,500

COSTELLO, Mary A., to Robert T. Meeks and another, executors, &c.; 198th St, s s, 100.1 ft w of Creston Av, 2 years. . . . 2,500

COMBES, Jesse B., to Amelia Kappes; 309 West 136th St, 3 years. 7,000

DONNELLY, Thomas, to Joseph Murphy, Jr.; 155th St, s s, 125 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 2 years 2,000

DORMAN, John H., to John P. Petty; Cauldwell Av, w s, 37 ft n of 161st St, 2 years 2,500

DREW, Cornelia B., to Eliza L. Edgar; 123d St, s s, 108.8 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years. . 13,000

DREW, Cornelia B., to Elisha Snilandt; 123d St, s s, 80 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years. . . . 5,000

DIAMOND, Joseph, to Emma Sullivan; Columbus Av, Lots 5 and 6, map of portion of Downing estate, Van Nest Station, 1 year 300

ELLIS, Robert, to New York Realty Bond Exchange and Trust Company; Lots 171 to 173, amended map of Cammann estate, 3 years. 3,200

ECKLUND, Mathilda P., to the New York Realty Bond Exchange and Trust Company; Lot 89, amended map of the Cammann estate, 2 years. 625

ESPOSITO, Louis, to Sophie Duden; Lots 62 to 65, map of building lots in 24th Ward, near William's Bridge Station, 3 years 5,000

FLANNERY, Simon P., to Henry A. Bogert, trustee; 68 Cherry St and 88 New Chambers St, 3 years. 10,661

FREWEN, John J., to the New York Realty Bond Exchange and Trust Company; Lot 93, amended map of the Cammann estate, 1 year. 300

GOODWIN, Clifford C., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 785 8th Av, 3 years 23,000

GOODWIN, Clifford C., to Alfred L. White; 785 8th Av, 1 year. 7,000

GOODWIN, Clifford C., to George B. Crumbie; 785 8th Av, 1 year. 3,750

GINSBERG, Isidor, and Jacob Pomeranz, to Frederic N. Goddard; Broome St, s s, 60 ft w of Attorney St, 5 years. 40,000

HOLMES, John A., to Ezekiel Fixman; 82d St, n s, 325 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 3,000

HOLMES, John A., to the Presbyterian Home for Aged Women of the City of New York; 82d St, n s, 325 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years. 26,500

HENCKEN, Henry, to Henry B. Auchincloss, executor, &c.; 425 and 427 West 25th St, 5 years. 40,000

HOLMES, Melissa R., and John A., to John C. Robinson; 137th St, n s, 119.6 and 150.6 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year, (two mortgages) 1,500

HILDEBRAND, Diederich G., to Diederich G. Hildebrand, trustee, &c.; 51st St, s s, 380 ft e of 10th Av, 1 years. 4,000

HOULAHAN, John J., to Charles Naarden; 14th St, n s, 241.10 ft w of University Place, ½ year. 4,000

HAASE, John F., and Louise Sasse to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1,754 Amsterdam Av, installments. 35,000

HECHT, Ferdinand, and Simon Uhlfelder to Gibson Putzel; Fox St, e s, 124.11 ft s of Lyon St; also Fox St, n e corner of 169th St, 1 year. 12,000

HENNESSY, Catherine, to the New York Realty Bond Exchange and Trust Company; Lot 93, amended map of the Cammann estate, 3 years. 695

IRVING, Constance, to the estate of Juana J. De Brush; 110 West 61st St, 11 years. 7,500

IRVING, Constance, to the estate of Juana J. De Brush; 112 West 61st St, 11 years. 7,500

JOHNSON, Gabriel, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 615, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years. 125

KEARNEY, Edward W., to Charles W. Morse; 70th St, s s, 328 ft e of Columbus Av, 2 years 12,000

KELLY, Clara, to Frances Cooper; Villa Av, e s, 435.3 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 3 years. 2,500

KOPP, Albert, to Christiane Kopp; 59 West 11th St, 3 years. 15,000

KELLY, William, to Francis W. Murphy; Tinton Av, w s, 216.8 ft n of 163d St, 3 years 1,550

LILLIENTHAL, John G. R., to Adelaide E. Johnston; 131st St, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year. 1,000

LLOYD, Mary V., and others to Alice M. Spears; Webster Av, n w corner of 197th St, 5 years 5,770

LILLIENDAHL, John G. R., to Frederick Buse; 131st St, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years. 2,500

LITTENBERG, Solomon, to Isidore Jackson and another; 415½ and 417 Grand St, demand 10,000

MANNES, Maxwell S., to Agnes M. and Lefferts Strebeigh, executors, &c.; 45th St, n s, 225 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year. 20,000

MARIAMSON, Joseph, to Mary Haehnel and another; Union Av, s e corner of 165th St, 5 years. 5,000

MURRAY, Sarah, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 257 West 132d St, 3 years 7,500

MUELLER, Emma L., to the City Mortgage Company; Teasdale Place, s s, 94.10 ft e of 3d Av, old line, 1 year. 27,000

McDONALD, Isabella, to Ephraim B. Levy; Clay Av, w s, 314.1 ft n of 169th St, 3 years 2,500

McMANUS, Patrick, to Louise Frost; Saxe Av, n e corner of Cornell Av, 3 years 2,700

Mahon, Catherine F., to Alice M. Spears; Webster Av, n w corner of 197th St, 5 years 430

MATTHIES, Anne, to the New York Realty Bond Exchange and Trust Company; Lot 175, amended map of the Cammann estate, 2 years. 1,085

MATHEWS, Franklin S., to the New York Realty Bond Exchange and Trust Company; Lot 3, amended map of the Cammann estate, 3 years. 550

MATHEWS, Franklin S., to Charles A. Hess; Lot 3, amended map of the Cammann estate, 1 year. 150

MARX, Max, to the New York Realty Bond Exchange and Trust Company; Lots 1, 2, 162, 189, 204, and 205, amended map of the Cammann estate, 3 years. 6,500

NILES, Roma L., to New York Realty Bond Exchange and Trust Company; Lots 177 and 193 to 197, of amended map of Cammann estate, 3 years. 3,545

O'NEIL, Rose M

HEINE MONUMENT UNVEILED

Accepted on Behalf of the City by President Guggenheimer.

THE CEREMONIES VERY SIMPLE

Mr. Guggenheimer Speaks of New York's Cosmopolitanism and Toleration—The Great Singer Lauded.

A monument was yesterday raised in this city to the memory of Heinrich Heine. Düsseldorf, his native city, could not find room in its streets and parks for a statue to its greatest genius, and no room could be found for it in all Germany. It has, however, found a resting place in New York, and it is characteristic of the time and country that the monument is erected here rather to Heine as a prophet of freedom than as a poet and singer of the world's deepest griefs and highest aspirations.

The monument was unveiled yesterday amid the cheers of thousands of Germans, who gladly called themselves Americans, and shouted lustily in praise of their adopted country. No German flag floated above the statue, and no German flag was visible in the vast assemblage. Over the figure of the "Lorelei" two American flags were draped, and the National colors were flung out from every point of the platform and waved from ropes stretched from tree to tree and in the hands of hundreds of the Germans present.

Long before the committee in charge of the ceremonies was ready to begin an immense crowd had assembled. The spot occupied by the monument is a conspicuous knoll that rises above East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Mott Avenue. On the hill and along One Hundred and Sixty-first Street there were gathered 4,000 to 6,000 persons. To the right of the monument was the platform occupied by the committee and its guests. The crowd completely surrounded this, flooded the hill, and occupied every foot of ground within seeing distance of the monument. Immediately around the fountain a little space was left for the Saengerbunds.

On the platform were Prof. Ernst Herter, the Berlin sculptor of the monument; Dr. Ernst Richard, Carl Schurz, Louis Windmüller, President Randolph Guggenheimer, Mrs. M. Ams, who was to unveil the monument, and other members of the committee.

The ceremonies were a little delayed on account of the slowness of the parade of the German societies. This had formed at One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, and reached the monument at 4:20. In the procession were Melrose German-American Turn Verein, Arion Society of North New York, Aurora Liederkranz, Morrisania Männerchor, Swiss Männerchor, Arion Liedertafel, Heine Sängerbund, Deutscher Kriegerbund, Company No. 17; United Singers of New York and Brooklyn, the New York Turn Bezirk, and a number of others. As soon as the societies reached the ground, they advanced and grouped their banners, more than thirty in number, about the fountain, making a picturesque and impressive scene.

Near the place where the parade was formed, in Courtlandt Avenue, a German had placed the following inscription on the front of his house:

Fanatismus schlaft in Ruh;
Heine Denkmal deckt es zu:
Fanaticism sleeps in peace; Heine's statue covers it.

CEREMONIES WERE SIMPLE.

The ceremonies were simple. The societies sang "Das Deutscher Lied" and "Frühling am Rhein," led by Julius Lorenz, conductor of the Arion, and then Louis Windmüller, who presided, made a brief speech. He gave a short account of Heine's life, and said: "Germans cannot forget that he was a Jew.

"In honoring this champion of religious and political freedom," he continued, "we honor ourselves; we put to shame and set a worthy example to narrow-minded people, who, after his death, continue to assail his memory."

Dr. Ernst Richard, President of the committee, followed with a long speech in German and a shorter one in English. He said, in part:

"The whole civilized world is celebrating with us to-day, is protesting with us against the narrow spirit that refused a place to this fountain in the native city of the author, by whose genius it was glorified; is expressing with us its admiraton for the great singer, the master of style, and the fearless soldier of liberty.

"The men and women who have erected the monument want hereby to manifest their desire to bring to their new country whatever in their opinion is the best their old Fatherland has given them, as they tried to leave behind them everything not worthy of a free people."

He then, on the part of the committee, presented the monument to the city.

As soon as Dr. Richard finished his speech, Mrs. M. Ams, representing the Ladies' Committee, pulled the cord, and the National flags fell away, disclosing the Lorelei leaning from her Rhinecliff to lure and destroy. A shout burst from the spectators, and the united singers responded by singing Heine's Lorelei.

MR. GUGGENHEIMER'S SPEECH.

Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Council, then accepted the monument in behalf of the City of New York. He said:

"During the last eighteen months it has been my duty from time to time to be present in my official capacity at many public functions, but I can assure you that it affords me especial pleasure to be here on this occasion, for the purpose of accepting, on behalf of the City of New York, this exquisite Lorelei Fountain, erected by the admirers of his genius to the memory of Heinrich Heine.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to offer my personal and official congratulations to Dr. Ernst Richard and to the Heine Monument Committee, whose incessant efforts to secure a suitable site for this memorial have been crowned with such conspicuous success. Their persistence in this matter, though from time to time they were confronted by many difficulties, is as admirable as their recognition of the historical and literary value of this memorial and their conviction that there is a peculiar appropriateness in erecting this monument to Heinrich Heine in a republic which is instinct with all those splendid ideals of freedom proclaimed in the 'Reisebilder' and 'Buch der Lieder,' and which has conserved more than any other nation in the world the spirit of his revolt from mediaevalism and his unshaken faith in the divineness of humanity. I believe that I shall express the sentiments of every one in this audience, and of all who shall hereafter have the privilege of seeing this superb monument, when I say that it is a creation of art which will perpetuate not merely men's remembrance of a great and original intellect that flashed upon the world as a meteor and passed again into the darkness, but will also save from death the name of the distinguished artist who conceived and executed this masterpiece of design and sculpture. It gives me very great pleasure, therefore, to tender my congratulations to Herr Prof. Herter, who has come from Germany to be present at this ceremony, and whom, in the name of our fellow-citizens, we welcome most heartily to this hospitable land. [Cheers.]

NEW YORK'S COSMOPOLITANISM.

"The City of New York, in its outlook and temper, is more typical of American civilization than any other city on this continent. Whatever may be the faults of our political and social life, we are at least free from that insularity which narrows the horizons both of a nation and an individual. We are justly proud of the fact that the most characteristic trait of the American mind is cosmopolitanism, and that we possess as a people that dispassionateness of judgment, that openness of mind to accept truth, even though we are obliged in doing so to fling aside forever the cherished convictions and venerable traditions of our past life, for all of which Heinrich Heine struggled with the imperial force of his high nature from the days of his early manhood up to the weary hours of his Mattrazzen-gruft in Paris.

"We are not surprised, therefore, that the Administration of this city, of which I am proud to be an official, declared its willingness to accept as one of the art treasures of the metropolis this exquisite monument to the genius of a great litterateur, whose life was one long truceless warfare against the cant and narrowness of Philistinism. The attitude of the City of New York toward the memory of Heinrich Heine is simply in keeping with America's former recognition of his greatness. There may be some in this audience who are not aware of the interesting fact that the first complete edition of Heine's works in prose and verse was published in the United States, and that many years had elapsed before a similar edition appeared in Germany. The American people were able to look below the bitter mockeries and salacious jests of that incomparable writer, they forgave his life of profligacy and his intemperateness of character because they perceived that he had a message not only for Germany, but for the whole world. He was the prophet and torchbearer of modern thought.

THE GOSPEL OF FREEDOM.

"His wayward genius caught the inspiration of 1798, that intense, that burning faith in the ultimate triumph of humanity of which he became the glowing interpreter. He proclaimed, therefore, primarily to Germany, the glory of mental and political freedom, even as Goethe had striven to exorcise the pallid, lifeless ghosts of the Middle Ages and establish the new literature of young Germany. Yet Germany for fifty years was practically irresponsive to the philosophy that underlay the mingled mockery and pathos of Heine's prose and the capricious magic of his immortal songs. Like Byron and Shelley, the two gigantic modernists in English literature, he was fifty years—nay, perhaps a century—before his time, and sang to an age which had not fully emerged from the grave clothes of the Middle Ages and from that barren commonplace which had not even the merit of representing the best efforts of medievalism.

"But America realized that Heinrich Heine, the singer of true things, the poet endowed with the passion of his race and its changeless scorn of unreality, the balladmaker who had become the inheritor of that old Greek spirit which worshipped the beautiful in nature and art, was the champion of intellectual freedom. 'Place on my coffin a sword,' he cried, 'for I was a brave soldier in the liberation war of humanity!'

"Yet, in spite of the marvelous force with which he delivered his message of freedom in sarcasm and irony, in scorn and pathos, in hatred and in love, he died without seeing the dawn of young Germany and the emancipation of its people.

"But the unknown land of his visions, the Utopia of his dreams, in which the soul of France would mingle with the soul of Germany and of the world, the commonwealth of right and reasonableness in which only fools and Philistines would recognize the fast vanishing boundaries of racial and religious prejudice, was taking concrete form beyond the Western sun.

THE DEBT DUE TO HEINE.

"Here to-day we stand in the vanguard of the world's progress, not as Germans or Frenchmen, not as Englishmen or Irishmen, but, under the aegis and inspiration of a Government that safeguards for us all the freedom of the press, the freedom of the intellect, and liberty of conscience, we are simply members of the great human family who are not unmindful of the services rendered to humanity by the great departed thinkers of our race. The American metropolis, therefore, though it has set its face toward the unfolding future and has taken its place in the onward swing of the world as it sweeps into the twentieth century, yet recognizes in the ceremony of to-day the debt due by Germany and the world to the incomparable genius of Heinrich Heine.

"Once more I beg to assure you, ladies and gentlemen, that it has given me unusual pleasure to be present here to-day, in my official capacity, at the unveiling of this magnificent monument; and on behalf of the City of New York, which thus bears testimony to its admiration of a German poet's life work and genius, I now accept this Lorelei Fountain and assign it to the care and custody of the Department of Parks."

After more singing, which included "The Star Spangled Banner," the ceremonies were concluded.

The monument is disappointing. The naiads at the foot are graceful and finely conceived, but the chief figure does not convey to the American mind any conception of the Lorelei. The figure is chiseled in too heroic lines, and would represent Brünhilde better than the Rhine maiden. Taken as a whole, however, the group is animated and inspiring.

BROOKLYN CHILD MISSING.

Police Searching for Lizzie Cassidy, Who Disappeared on Friday.

Lizzie Cassidy, a child two and a half years old, has been missing since Friday morning from her home, 106 York Street, Brooklyn, and detectives of Capt. Reynold's headquarters squad are investigating the case. The child was last seen in front of her father's house playing with other children. She then wore a white dress and lace shoes, and had no hat. The police believe that she either wandered off to the dock near the house and was drowned, or strayed away and is with some kindly neighbor who is taking care of her, but does not know who she is.

The child's father is Thomas Cassidy, a longshoreman. The family have been in the neighborhood only a few weeks, and are not very well acquainted as yet. This lends color to the theory that the child may be in the hands of some one who does not know the Cassidys. The parents are very poor, and the police, therefore, think there is little likelihood that the child was kidnapped.

Frank Pole, a fruit peddler, turned up with a story that at 11 o'clock Friday morning a stout man in a blue suit, holding a little girl by the hand, stopped and bought two peaches and a banana from him. Pole says he asked the man if the child was lost. The man replied in the affirmative, and walked down Bridge Street toward York with the child. The conversation took place at the corner of Bridge and Talman Streets.

Mrs. Cassidy does not believe that the child Pole saw was little Lizzie. She says that Lizzie had just recovered from an illness, was very weak, and could not have walked as far as the corner of Bridge and Talman Streets.

MORRIS HEIGHTS ENGINE HOUSE.

Commissioner Scannell Says a Site for One Will Be Acquired at Once.

Fire Commissioner Scannell has addressed a communication to the Heights Taxpayers' Association of Morris Heights, stating that the department will acquire a site in the vicinity and proceed with the erection and equipment of an engine house as soon as the funds are available.

President Fielding L. Marshall of the association and a committee composed of Samuel McMillan, ex-President of the Park Board; John Biggart, George Rudolph, and Albert E. Davis, Secretary, have been endeavoring for many months past to obtain proper fire protection for Morris Heights. Albert E. Davis, when interviewed on the subject of fire protection, said:

"At the present time Morris, Fordham, and University Heights are without adequate fire protection, for the reason that the existing engine houses are in each case a considerable distance off, and that the engines are compelled to make long detours to avoid the hills which in Winter are covered with ice and snow and are almost impassable, especially for a fire engine. The present engine houses are located at High Bridge, Tremont, Fordham, and King's Bridge, the nearest one being at least a mile and a half from Morris Heights. In the vicinity of Morris Heights have been erected some very important buildings. Among them are the extensive works of the Gas Engine and Power Company, the New York Yacht, Launch and Engine Company, the building of the New York University, besides numerous frame dwellings and detached villas. We are in great need of fire protection, and the Fire Department cannot take action too quickly to suit us."

SCHLEY DISPUTE IN FLUSHING.

Protest Against Omission of His Name in Schoolboy's Oration.

A spirited controversy over the recognition that should be given Admiral Schley has been stirred up in Flushing. The contest is on between patrons of the public school and those of Kyle's Military Institute. The majority of the residents of Flushing have taken the Schley side of the contest.

The cause of the dispute is an oration delivered by William A. Clark, valedictorian of the class of '99 of the Flushing High School. The subject of the oration was "Achievements of the American Navy." Young Clark is a son of Prof. John Halley Clark, Principal of the high school, who is a close personal friend of Seth Low.

In the oration, while recounting the heroes the name of Schley was omitted. Major Richard Bussell, the honor man of the Kyle Institute, has sent out a protest, indorsed by Prof. Kyle, against this slight of one of the foremost American heroes. He has prepared a petition embodying his protest and it is being generally signed by the residents of Flushing.

The object of the petition is to compel the proper recognition of Schley in the instruction imparted in the Flushing schools.

Trade Papers Consolidate.

Among the latest combines is one in trade journalism. The Dry Goods Chronicle, The Buyer, and The Glove and Leather Review, heretofore issued as distinctive periodicals, have been consolidated, and are now published as one paper under entirely new management.

YELLOW FEVER PATIENTS

Condition of Lackey, Injected with the Serum, Very Hopeful.

CASE WAS FULLY DEVELOPED

Dr. Doty Much Encouraged by the Result—Three Injections Made—Miss Clendenin Is Improved.

It is likely that by noon to-day both the two yellow fever patients brought here on the United States transport McClellan from Santiago will be practically out of danger. Miss Clendenin, who had a mild case of the disease, will be put in the convale-cent ward of the hospital on Swinburne Island to-day, unless some unexpected development disappoints the doctors. Oscar F. Lackey of Baltimore was doing so well last night that there was every reason to hope that the crisis of the disease will be safely past by to-day.

Ferguson and Tidwarsh, who were taken from the McClellan suspected of having the fever, are found to be free of it, and will be discharged after three more days' detention.

Mr. Lackey's case was fully developed and typical, and Dr. Doty is much pleased by the apparent results of the use of the yellow fever serum prepared at the Quarantine Station here. He administered ninety cubic centimeters in three injections at intervals of three and four hours, injecting in the loose skin on the side. The patient's condition was at that time very dangerous, and his symptoms were all bad. The one thing in his favor was that he was not afraid. He is an unusually intelligent man, twenty-five years old, without special medical knowledge, but with a good general education, and when Dr. Doty suggested that he should allow himself to be the first human subject for the use of the serum from which so much is hoped, he consented readily.

The supply to be put into his system was completed Friday morning with the third injection. Yesterday Mr. Lackey's temperature was 100½, his pulse was good, and his general condition was favorable. It was the fifth day, when yellow fever patients are usually in very low condition and when a fatal result, if it is coming, is strongly indicated. Yet his heart action was good, and he took and retained his nourishment satisfactorily. He is in a lethargic state, as is usual in such cases, and shows no interest in the result of the experiment which doctors all over the world are watching with keen interest. His mother, who is in this city, has not, of course, been allowed to see him, but she calls up the hospital by telephone several times every day and night and receives reports direct from his bedside. Dr. Doty believes she will receive very good news this morning.

Dr. Doty said last night that while he would not regard Mr. Lackey's recovery as conclusive regarding the merits of the serum, he would accept it as very strong evidence that the preparation will do what he hopes for it and save thousands of lives which without it would be lost by yellow fever. He has enough serum on hand for forty or fifty cases, and yesterday he began to treat a mare ten years old. The serum from her will not be ready for use until after eighteen months. During that time the mare will be kept under observation day and night and everything possible will be done to keep her in perfect health. One horse supplies serum for about fifty patients, and then, after a rest, is treated again. The longer the process is continued the better the serum becomes.

Experiments with the serum will be made at Vera Cruz this Summer with human patients. Dr. Doty says that only when fifty yellow fever cases have been treated with the serum will he regard the results as conclusive, but he confesscs that he is encouraged and pleased by the progress of the Lackey case, although he will not claim a cure for the serum if there is a recovery or believe that there is a failure if death results. The fact that the disease was fully developed before the first injection was given impairs the value of the experiment.

YELLOW FEVER AT HAVANA.

Governor General Brooke Studying Health Zones of the City.

HAVANA, July 8.—Of the two persons reported on Thursday to be ill with yellow fever one has been proved to be suffering from typhoid. Gov. Gen. Brcoke is studying the yellow fever zones of Havana of previous years for the purpose of discovering the healthful and unhealthful parts of the city.

Brig. Gen. Randall has had all the barracks occupied by his command disinfected, believing that prevention of disease is better than cure. The local papers strongly urge the Marine Hospital Service to establish a quarantine against Vera Cruz, where the deaths from yellow fever average fifty a day. The City of Havana is exceptionally healthful now, and it is thought that arrivals from Vera Cruz seriously menace the public health.

Big Damages for Boycotting.

CHICAGO, July 8.—For alleged boycotting and blacklisting George Hinchliff, a brick manufacturer, instituted suit to-day for $100,000 damages against the Chicago Masons and Builders' Association, and a number of the largest brick manufacturers here. He claims his business was ruined because he refused to join the brick trust.

AGAINST MAURICE S. WORMSER.

Application to Open a Default in a Suit Growing Out of Efforts to Form a Milk Trust Denied.

The application of Maurice S. Wormser to open a default against him in an action brought by him against Frederick W. Herman-Graef and others to cancel an agreement made by him with Graef, and to enjoin the transfer of stock of the Food Manufacturing Company valued at $40,000, and two notes for $5,000 each, was yesterday denied by Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court. The suit arose out of the effort to form a milk trust a year ago.

Graef claimed that Wormser and the parties engaged with him in forming the Milk Trust, asked him in February, 1898, to come here from Berlin, with a view to purchase a patent he had to change skim milk into a valuable food preparation for dyspeptics by the aid of carbonic acid gas. Graef set up his machinery in a bakery at 213 Greenwich Street, and Wormser and his friends were so pleased with the product that they agreed to give him $100,000 for his invention. He was to get $85,000 of the stock in the Farm and Dairy Product Company of New Jersey, the proposed Milk Trust, and $15,000 in notes, payable in six months.

On the representations of Wormser, who said the trust had collapsed, he subsequently accepted $40,000 in stock of the corporation and two notes of $5,000 each, which were drawn by the Food Manufacturing Company to Wormser's order, who indorsed one of them to Graef and the other, at his request, to C. W. Knape and George B. Weaver, who were made defendants to the suit by Wormser.

Wormser wanted this second agreement canceled because the process was not properly worked by Graef's man, and because Graef did not assist him in getting patents in Canada and South America. Graef said any man could make the improved skim milk after reading the patent, and that the company had manufactured it for a long time.

Wormser based his application for the reopening of his case on the ground that he was ordered to go to Europe by his physicians last March to take the waters at Aix-les-Bains, and did so. This was the reason why he was not here when his case was called up for trial.

Graef alleged in an application to delay the trial had been made on the same ground, but was denied, and averred that he had an action pending to recover the amount of the notes given him, which would be jeopardized by any further delay. He also charged that another judgment had been obtained against Wormser, and that an order for his examination in supplementary proceedings had been issued. He alleged that Wormser was insolvent.

$15,000,000 Compressed Air Company.

TRENTON, July 8.—The Continental Compressed Air Power Company, with an authorized capital of $15,000,000, was incorporated here to-day. The company will produce and furnish compressed air and other power. The incorporators are Frank R. Shattuck, Edward Everett, and George Austin of Camden.

When "catching cold" it is safest to get a doctor's prescription. One of the best of these is JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Stern Brothers

To-morrow, Clearing Sale in

Misses' Dep'ts

Shirt Waists of Fine Madras, White Pique & Lawns, 8 to 18 yrs., 48c 95c — Heretofore $1.23 to $2.50

Silk Waists of Plain and Fancy Taffetas, 14 to 18 yrs., at $2.95 — Heretofore $4.98 to $7.50

Eton and Blouse Suits of Piques, Linen and Duck, 4 to 14 yrs., at $1.95 — Heretofore $3.25 to $4.98

Outing Suits of English Serges, handsomely trimmed, 6 to 14 yrs., at $4.75 — Heretofore $7.50 to $10.75

Boys' Dep'ts

Washable Suits of Imported Galateas, Linen and Duck, 3 to 12 yrs., 95c $1.98 — Heretofore $1.98 to $4.98

Sailor Suits of Serges and Mixtures, 3 to 12 yrs., $2.75 $3.75 — Heretofore $4.50 to $7.98

Boys' Trousers of Cheviots and Mixtures, 3 to 16 yrs., at 50c — Value $1.00

Boys' Straw Hats at 45c & 95c — Heretofore $1.48 to $2.50

West Twenty-Third Street

Stern Bros

To-morrow, Monday

Special Sale of

Ladies' Underwear

Cambric, Muslin and Nainsook **Night Robes** at 59c, 75c, $1.35

Cambric, Nainsook and Muslin **Drawers** at 32c, 48c, 63c

Cambric, Muslin and Lawn **Skirts** at 73c, 98c, $1.25

Shirt Waists Desirable Styles, in Lawn, Madras, Pique and Dimity, at 75c, 95c, $1.35

Silk Waists of Black, Colored and Fancy Figured Taffetas, at $2.95, $3.95, $4.25

West 23d St.

Stern Bros

will offer to-morrow

Special Values in

Ladies' Separate Skirts

Of Crash at $1.50 — Reduced from $2.00

Of Dotted Piques, trimmed with bands of white pique, $1.95 — Reduced from $2.95

Of Tan Linen, trimmed with embroidery, at $2.25 — Reduced from $3.25

Also the remainder of their **Summer Suits** of Organdies, Lawns, Piques and Linens, at **Great Reductions**

West 23d St.

Stern Bros

will place on sale

Monday

Another importation of Genuine French Hand-made

Corsets

in blue, pink and ecru openwork coutil, all sizes, at $1.25

Value $2.50 pr.

West 23d St.

RECRUITING OF VOLUNTEERS.

It Will Be Conducted So that New Men May Be Speedily Made Ready for Service.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The details for the recruiting of the volunteer regiments are being arranged by the Colonels of the regiments and officers of the War Department. The recruiting will be conducted so that the new men may be organized into companies and become soldiers very soon. Each Colonel is chief recruiting officer for his regiment. He will first send a non-commissioned officer to the different towns in his district, where recruiting stations are to be established, to post notices, and advertise the date of the coming of the recruiting party.

There will be several of these non-commissioned officers and several recruiting parties, so that the entire district will be covered. Each recruiting party will have an officer of the regiment, a surgeon, and the necessary enlisted men to carry on the examinations and formalities of enlistment. As soon as a squad is enlisted at any one place it will be sent at once to the regimental headquarters, where drilling will begin and the formation of companies proceeded with. It is expected that most of the officers for the different regiments will be commissioned and ready for service before the enlisted men begin to arrive. The belief is expressed that the regiments will soon be raised.

Col. Ward, in charge of all army recruiting, says that he has about enough men raised to fill all quotas in the regular army, and expects to have the quotas complete when the recruiting for the new regiments begins next week. In addition to the recruiting parties which will be sent out by the regimental commanders, the stations where recruits are enlisted for the regular army will receive men for the new regiments.

BIG CONTRACTS FOR SUGAR.

About 3,000,000 Barrels of Refined Ordered Since Wednesday.

At the close of business yesterday it was estimated that the American Sugar Refining Company and the Mollenhauer, Arbuckle, Doscher, and other independent sugar refineries had executed contracts for the delivery of about 3,000,000 barrels of refined sugars since the opening of business on Wednesday last. This activity was stimulated by the announcement of the Sugar Trust that its ninety days' guarantee of prices at the lowest rate would expire at noon yesterday. Orders hereafter will be subject to the market rate. Just now the canning demand for sugar is at its height. Of the 3,000,000 barrels sold, the American Sugar Refining Company secured orders for five-eighths, or 1,875,000 barrels in round figures.

Sugar refining just now is more profitable than it has been at any time in the last two years, the difference per 100 pounds between raw and refined sugar being close to 71 cents.

Suicide of John Newland.

John Newland, sixty-one years old, and demented, leaped yesterday from the second tier of cells in Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, and was picked up dead on the stone flagging, twenty-five feet below. Newland had been living with his wife and two grown daughters at 87 Oakland Street. He had been acting strangely, and his family decided to have his sanity inquired into. He learned of this, and at 3 o'clock Friday morning he tried to cut his wife's throat. After his arrest he tried to kill himself with a steel ink eraser. He was arraigned in the Ewen Street Court on Friday and sent to jail pending a hearing.

Greenwood Baptist Church Trouble.

Members of the Greenwood Baptist Church, Brooklyn, met on Friday night at the home of Gustave E. Apel, 165 Fifteenth Street, to take action on the step contemplated by the Trustees of removing the church to some locality up town. Those present were protestants against this action of the Trustees, and there has been considerable correspondence between the disaffected element and the Trustees. As the result of the meeting, it is assured that if the church leaves its present site, at least 100 members will start a new church.

WARSHIPS AT ROCKPORT.

Festivities in Honor of the North Atlantic Squadron's Arrival.

ROCKPORT, Mass., July 8.—The North Atlantic Squadron anchored in Sandy Bay Harbor at 4 o'clock this afternoon, the fog lifting just long enough to allow them to run into a safe anchorage. The squadron consists of the Indiana, Capt. Taylor, who is in charge of the squadron in the temporary absence of Rear Admiral Sampson; the New York, Massachusetts, Texas, and New Orleans. The Brooklyn is looked for during the night. The fleet was met by a Reception Committee of Rockport citizens, who formally extended a welcome to the town. The squadron had an uneventful trip from Newport.

This evening a dance was given at Turk's Head Inn in honor of the officers of the squadron, which was attended by a large and brilliant assemblage. Bonfires and fireworks also lighted up the shores, although the display was greatly interfered with by the heavy fog.

The squadron will remain here to-morrow until 8:30 A. M., when it will sail for Portsmouth, to remain three days. Then it goes to Portland for a stay of four days, thence to sea for target practice, after which it will return to Newport.

Naval Inspection at Newport.

NEWPORT, July 8.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen arrived on the dispatch boat Dolphin this afternoon, for the purpose of inspecting the naval plant here, and when this is completed he will visit the Boston Navy Yard. When the Dolphin anchored, the training ships Essex and Constellation fired salutes, which were returned by the Dolphin. During the afternoon Capt. Stockton of the War College and Commanders Hunker and McLean of the training and torpedo stations called upon Mr. Allen.

Gunboat Annapolis Expected To-day.

The United States gunboat Annapolis, which is now being used as a practice ship by the cadets of the Naval Academy, is expected by the Brooklyn Navy Yard officials to visit this port to-day. The Annapolis is manned by the naval cadets, who are making a tour of inspection of the various navy and ship yards along the Atlantic seaboard. The cadets will be instructed in the mechanical devices with which the new ships of the navy are being equipped. The Annapolis will remain here until next Saturday.

MR. STRAUS'S BENEFICENCE.

Gives $500 for Milk Sterilising Plant in Brooklyn, and Free Milk.

The large death rate among babies in Brooklyn is believed to be due to some extent to impure milk, and the smaller death rate in New York is largely accredited to the beneficence of Nathan Straus in providing the means to furnish the children of this borough with Pasteurized milk.

Mr. Straus is now sojourning at Alexandria Bay with his family, and was communicated with to see if he would extend his charity to the Borough of Brooklyn, two or three newspapers of this city and Brooklyn being willing to push the project.

Mr. Straus immediately responded with a donation of $500 to a fund for a sterilizing plant in Brooklyn, and also sent instructions to his partner, Mr. Abraham, to furnish to that borough 1,000 bottles of milk free daily until the plant is completed.

The New York sterilizing plant is situated at 151 Avenue A, and has a capacity of 10,000 bottles per day. The milk will begin to be destributed in Brooklyn to-morrok under the direction of A. L. Kinkead, Secretary of the Board of Health.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Streets.

RIBBONS.

Twentieth Annual Sale.

All Previous Records Eclipsed!

A multitude of attractive Ribbons at prices that will prove a source of considerable astonishment.

425,000 yards of Manufacturers' Remnants and Loom Ends. They are this season's output. All kinds and widths to be sold at . . 5c., 10c., 19c. yard

Rich Imported Black Satin Back Velvet.

WITH SILK CORD EDGE—

1¼ inch . 12c. yd. | 1¾ inch . 18c. yd. | 2¼ inch . 21c. yd.

WITH PLAIN EDGE—¾ inch . . 5c. yard

1 inch. . . 7c. yard | 2½ inch . . 19c. yard
2 " . . 15c. " | 3 " . . 25c. "

SALE

OF E. O. Thompson's Sons, NEW YORK.

FALL and WINTER CLOTHING AT HALF PRICE.

WILL BEGIN

TUESDAY,

July 11th, at 9 o'clock.

Store closed Monday to facilitate proper arrangement of goods.

THE Thompson COMPANY CLOTHIERS.

245 BROADWAY,

(Opposite City Hall Park, just below Murray St.)

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

HIGHER EAST-BOUND FREIGHTS.

Railroad Presidents Now Considering the New Schedule.

CHICAGO, July 8.—East-bound freight rates are to be advanced July 24, but the advanced figures and details still remain to be settled by the Presidents. Outstanding contracts and other difficulties incident to a general restoration of rates have so far prevented a final agreement.

The freight men have agreed upon a higher schedule of rates and submitted it to the Presidents. The new grain rates will be considerably in advance of the present rates, which are down to the lowest basis. Export provision rates are to be increased 5 cents, the present rate being 20 cents, and domestic provision rates will remain at their present figure, 25 cents. The Presidents have substantially agreed upon the rates and only a few questions of detail remain to be settled.

THE WABASH RAISES WAGES.

Material Advance to the Men in the Train Service.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The Wabash Railroad has adopted a new wage schedule for the Eastern Division, which includes all the lines in Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, that materially advances the compensation of men in the train service. The advance is made voluntarily, the company believing that the improvement in business conditions justifies it.

Under the new schedule, passenger conductors, whose runs are from 3,000 to 4,000 miles monthly, receive $90; 4,000 to 5,000 miles, $100; 5,000 to 6,000 miles, $105; 6,000 to 6,500 miles, $110; over 6,500 miles, $115. Baggagemen get 55 and brakemen 30 per cent. of their conductors' pay. Passenger engineers receive $3.35 per 100 miles' run, with additional recompense for overtime. Firemen on passenger trains receive $1.90 per 100 miles.

Northern Pacific Land Sales Heavy.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 8.—The Times says: "The Northern Pacific has broken its record of land sales in the year just closed. The figures are: Eastern District, including Minnesota, North Dakota, and Montana, 1,421,000 acres; last year, 946,000 acres; Western District, embracing Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, 728,000 acres; last year, 616,679 acres.

New Railway in the Catskills.

The new Catskill and Tannersville Railway is completed and in operation. The trip over the Catskill Mountain Railway and Otis Elevating Railway to the summit of the Catskill Mountains from Catskill Landing is made in fifty minutes. Connections have been arranged with the Hudson River Day Line steamers, Catskill Evening Line, the New York Central, and the West Shore Railroad.

New Detroit Railroad Terminal.

LANSING, Mich., July 8.—The Detroit River Terminal and Railroad Company, capitalized at $500,000, filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State to-day. The company will build sixteen miles of standard gauge road from Detroit to Slocum Junction, the avowed purpose being to furnish a terminal for the Pennsylvania and other lines which now stop at Toledo, and which have been seeking an entrance to Detroit for some years.

MORE "KISSING BUG" VICTIMS.

Waiting Rooms of Bellevue Dispensary Crowded with Patients.

The waiting rooms of the Bellevue Dispensary were crowded yesterday with patients with bandaged and swollen hands, faces, and mouths from bug bites, all of whom claimed to have been bitten by the "kissing bug." Some of the patients were: S. F. Meyers, salesman, of 213 West Fifty-third Street, bitten on the hand; Jessie Sunbal of 423 East Eighteenth Street, schoolgirl, bitten on hand; John Moore, laborer, 515 East Twelfth Street, bitten on hand; Jennie Fischer, 293 Third Avenue, bitten on finger; John Metz, press feeder, 221 Calyer Street, Brooklyn, bitten on hand; John Pasine, clerk, 769 Ninth Avenue, bitten on lip; John Cox, laborer, 851 First Avenue, bitten on lip, and Louis Koh, butcher, 310 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, bitten on hand. The wounds were dressed by Drs. Greenbaum, Reis, and Abel.

Fourth New Jersey's New Colonel.

At the meeting held in Jersey City Friday night by the officers of the Fourth New Jersey Regiment to elect a new Lieutenant Colonel to succeed Lieut. Col. Bernsted, who resigned the post, Major Joseph H. Brensinger was elected after three ballots had been cast. Capt. Henry Brinkerhoff of Company C was advanced to the Majorty.

ADVERTISING MAN ARRESTED.

Malcolm W. Peters, President of a Company Until Recently, Charged with Misuse of Funds.

Malcolm W. Peters, who until about May 25 was President and Acting Treasurer of the Inter-State Advertising Company, has been sued by the company for $3,249.34, which, according to the complaint, he is alleged to have misappropriated. Danner & L'Esperance, attorneys for the plaintiff company, obtained an order for the arrest of the defendant from Justice Stover of the Supreme Court, which was served by Deputy Sheriff Terry late Friday night. Mr. Peters gave bail in the sum of $2,500, and was released from custody.

The Interstate Advertising Company was organized about two years ago, with an authorized capital of $4,000,000, its object being to place advertisements on the sides of freight cars. It occupies a handsome suite of offices at 160 Broadway, but the attorneys for the company said yesterday that it had no officers, and was in process of reorganization. According to the Copartnership and Corporation Directory its Directors, when this year's volume was issued, were Malcolm W. Peters, President; Frank G. Gorham, Secretary; Gen. Austin Lathrop, ex-Superintendent of State Prisons; Wallace C. Andrews, who was burned to death in the destruction of his house a few months ago, and Frank B. Poor of Henry Marquand & Co. It was said yesterday that Messrs. Lathrop and Poor were now the only active Directors. Neither of these could be found.

Mr. Peters had been President of the company from the date of its organization until he was accused in May of misappropriating its funds. Prior to his connection with the concern he was a broker in investment securities at 80 Broadway. Mr. Peters denies the charge of misusing the company's funds. Mr. Peters lives at the Pierrepont apartment house in West Thirty-second Street. When seen there yesterday he declined to say anything.

DROWNED IN THE WATER TANK.

Suicide Discovered After Tenants Had Complained of Water.

Grieved by the rebuke of the woman that had harbored him for months, Christian Rover, aged fifty-eight years, sought death in the water tank on the roof of 412 West Fifty-fourth Street on Wednesday evening. No one knew what had become of him. Mrs. Amanda Miller, the janitress of the building, called on William Wort, the landlord, on Friday.

"Mr. Wort," she said, "the tenants are complaining about the quality of the water. There must be something wrong in the tank."

"All right," said Mr. Wort, "I'll send a man up to see to-morrow."

Each succeeding hour the water kept getting worse, and yesterday Mrs. Miller, urged by her tenants, climbed to the roof to make a personal investigation. The tank holds about 500 gallons of water and is six feet high. The top is reached by a ladder, and up this Mrs. Miller slowly went. She raised the top and looking in saw Rover's body floating in the water. Policeman Brower of the West Forty-seventh Street Station sent for help when he heard of the suicide, and when it arrived he had the body taken out of the tank.

When the tenement was being constructed Rover was its night watchman. He was out of a job when it was finished, and Mrs. Miller, who is a widow with five children, and who became the janitress, gave Rover a few odd chores to do about and let him stay around the house.

Rover drank too much on Wednesday, and was rebuked by Mrs. Miller. He then went out and got a pint of beer. When he drank this he disappeared. He was not seen going out, and as he wore only his pants, shoes, and an undershirt he was expected back. He never came.

Rover is said to have had three children, grown up, in the city. One son, Frank Rover, is said to reside at 408 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. A daughter is said to be the caretaker of a house on Fifth Avenue. The whereabouts of the third child is not known.

Says He Stole Government Property.

For some time Government property has been disappearing from the foot of Pacific Street, Brooklyn. Hugh Moran, who is said to live on Devoe Street, was arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Morle, charged with being the thief. The specific charge against him was the theft of two Colt revolvers. Joseph Garbrett, a watchman at the dock, claims that on the morning of July 6 he saw Moran, and got into a box alongside another box on which was a revolver. He had previously tied a string to the revolver. When Moran came along, unsuspicious of Garbrett's nearness, he picked up the revolver. Garbrett thereupon seized Moran, who broke free, but was recaptured. Moran was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Sunday
July 9-1899

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 11-22

METHODS OF THE PENSION SHARK

Trade Tricks of the Greedy Fraternity Exposed.

HOW APPLICANTS ARE BLED

Claim Agents Aided by Pension Bureau Employes.

Fee System Enriches the Attorney and Publication of Pension List Increases the Business.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The approach of an investigation of the methods of work in the Pension Bureau, as it is conducted by Commissioner Evans, to be made by representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic, who have been asked to condemn the Commissioner, makes pertinent the publication of the observations of a man who has for many years been familiar with the business of that office and the operations of the pension attorneys who are responsible for the stimulated attacks upon the Pension Bureau and its present head.

To many officers of the Pension Service, and to veterans of the war of the rebellion who are not members of the Grand Army of the Republic, the frenzy of the greedy pension attorneys means nothing more than disappointment with the management that protects the veteran in need of a pension at the same time that it regards the obligations of law under oath. The statements contained in this article have been in large part verified, although, in instances they have been stated with less frankness than would have been possible and excusable.

These statements are made in the interest of fair play by one who has been for thirty years in full touch with the attorneys, the Pension Bureau, the pension laws and practice, the rulings of the Commissioners, and the decisions of the Secretaries of the Interior, but who is not a claim agent or an office holder. He is a firm believer in the obligation of the Grand Army of the Republic to "uphold the hands of authority; respect and obey the laws."

PENSION COMMISSIONER'S DUTY.

Many pension attorneys, says the writer, undoubtedly are persons of high moral character, and hence are good citizens, not detractors. Many more, however, have stooped unblushingly to the lowest and meanest practices to beat the Government and the client, which reflects unjustly upon the entire class. To this latter section I address myself.

The pension laws, as a gratuitous National offering, are the most magnanimous on earth. The pension practice, under a system of ex-parte testimony, is based on sand, and whether the sandflies are mere creatures of their environment or not is matter for conjecture. The practice has been conducted by unscrupulous persons, even by so-called wealthy and respectable attorneys, in a manner that would bring a blush to the face of common honesty, and, like many another fungus growth that fattens on legislation, it seems astonishing that Congressional action in the way of total annihilation has not supervened ere this.

The Commissioner of Pensions, having officially fallen heir to the sins of his predecessors, is now conscientiously trying to do his duty, first to the country, second to the soldier, and, lastly to the attorneys, when the reverse of this was fully expected, and while facing a menacing group of ex-Commissioners of Pensions, ex-Deputy Commissioners, ex-Pension Office clerks, ex-political hacks and general utility men, all now stranded and playing the fatal game of the stag at bay, all surrounding the Pension Office in collusion with the pets within, with an eye single on the pension appropriation, as vultures surround the carcass of the common prey.

There is not a pension attorney in this city, though embellished with the scholastic honors of A. B., A. M., LL. B., LL. D., LL. M., or M. S., who has ever had a single suit at common law in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, unless, perhaps, as a purveyor, playing second fiddle, to air his sheepskin, with a practicing member of the bar; but as an advertising medium these honors are excellent bait in the States, where hundreds of thousands of dollars have been annually spent, while not one cent has ever been expended in printer's ink in their home city, here.

THE METHODS OF THE BAITER.

Situated in a garret, a hand printing press and a printer's devil at $4 or $5 a week, tons of pension dodgers have been ground out daily for free distribution all over the country, sometimes in bundles addressed to subagents, such as local squires, notaries, Postmasters, and doctors, in addition to the advertisements in the county newspaper, usually set forth in bold type, with the announcement that John Smith, attorney and counselor-at-law, practices before all the courts of the District of Columbia, the Federal departments, and the committees of Congress, solicits all kinds of claims, as late special examiner of pensions, or late principal examiner on the Board of Review, or late Chief of the Pension Bureau, or late Commissioner of Pensions, or a partner with such, or late Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, or late Captain of Company —, New York Volunteers; also the following effusive effrontery:

"I possess special facilities for the speedy adjudication of all claims intrusted to me," or "an experience of twenty-five years as an attorney in good standing before the Pension Bureau," or "I am in a position to have your claim made special, which means that you will receive your pension in a few months," or chaff, "I will have your general law claim, if a wound or injury, consolidated with your June act claim of dependence, thereby obtaining for you the highest rating under the law." "I have last year successfully prosecuted 500 original pension claims, only twenty of which were rejected for insufficient evidence, and I have since had these reopened for full proof, and the majority have been allowed. Also bounty and bounty land claims, for any war, mileage, lost clothing, navy claims, and lost horses. Send on $2.50 for full search of records in the War Department, as I possess special facilities herein. date of enlistment in bounty cases not sufficient, the muster-out rolls alone tell the tale."

The special facility humbug having been brought to the attention of the Secretary of War, he made short work of this dodger and advertisement by an immediate order of disbarment unless such literature was at once withdrawn from the public view.

It is a matter of common knowledge here that attorneys have approached and tampered with the official discretion of Commissioners, as to whether by accommodation loans, indorsement of their commercial paper, or otherwise it matters little, but orders have issued from a certain Commissioner to have the pending claims of a specified attorney made special, en masse, which, like the mail, has the right of way, for everything pensionable must be dropped for a special, so that cash fees become almost immediately available, and, say, at 1,000 such claims, with approved fee agreements for $25 each, should knock a big hole in the pension appropriation, yet with no greater harm done than a gross and crying injustice to pending claims, the long-hoped-for promises of worthy and perhaps hungry claimants.

Another Commissioner who would not barter this official integrity would yet, if not checked, loot the United States Treasury in one year and distribute the booty, even to the National reserve fund, among his soldier friends, forgetting, or not caring, that "one must be just before he is generous." This unseemly generosity went to the man and rank rather than to the disability. Another, honestly desiring to be more conservative with the appropriation, was, unfortunately, like the caterpillar, destroyed within the meshes of his own weaving and rendered helpless for further good intentions. His skirts were not unsmirched of the abuse of his official discretion at the solicitation of the old tempter and pension attorney. Another Commissioner, a person otherwise of the highest personal integrity, felt no indelicacy in sitting in judgment on his own claims, ostensibly transferred to another. These facts form some part of the official legacy inherited by the present Commissioner.

PENSION ATTORNEYS NOT NEEDED.

If a pension attorney never existed, the meritorious claimant would, most assuredly, receive every penny due him under the law, for the anomaly is always presented of the defendant—or the Government—proving up the suit of the plaintiff, or claimant, by blank forms and directions, and then handing him over a check for the amount found to be due. In thousands of cases the pension attorneys become impedimenta to the speedy adjudication of claims, and many a generous and conscientious examiner grinds his teeth in silent submission when passing on a claim with the blind leading the blind, and every letter of official requirements is usually replete with instruction as to procedure.

There is no position above that of common labor in which there is so little honest mental effort required as in the claim business, and no profession in the past has yielded in so short a time so much money for so little brains. The mails brought the law and the matter, and the fees followed soon after, while the much abused Pension Office did the real work. The cares of office were light and even pleasant, the office force consisting of half-grown girls and boys, all of which afforded the attorney ample time to masquerade around the country, dance around encampments and campfires on excursion rate railroad fares, and visit his sub-agents, and occasionally the county newspaper for the local puff.

In the course of time and nature the pension business as an Eldorado is becoming exhausted, and while the older attorneys have feathered their nests and now cautiously guard against official displeasure, complaint, and disbarment, they yet inspire and egg on the younger ones to antagonize the Pension Office, via the Commissioner, for more frequent allowances, always playing the full garnut in a minor key on that sympathetic harpsichord known as the poor old soldier.

The opportunities for collusion, misrepresentation, and professional deceit, under cover of private correspondence, have been and are numerous, and are rarely detected, as every attempt at discovery is anticipated, frustrated, and circumvented. The system is vicious and contagious and cradles crime. The following few samples may suffice:

"I am pushing your claim, but the Pension Office is a year behind in its work. I will try and have the claim made special. Send me the name and Post Office address of your Congressman, and state whether you know him personally," or, if the Administration be Democratic, and he reads between the lines of his correspondent, he may placate his client by stating that the enemy is on deck and pensions are at a discount; "however, I am pushing them to the wall in your claim, and had an interview with the Commissioner yesterday with very favorable results. You may hear from it in a few days. Send on a dollar's worth of postage stamps. You know that Commissioner Black allowed the attorneys to collect two dollars and a half in advance of the stipulated fee toward the expenses of stationery, notarial fees, postage, and incidentals, and so far you are credited only with fifty cents for postage. My correspondence has become enormous, and every stamp counts. Don't disappoint in this respect."

All this time, and for months, the claim has stood rejected in the attorney's office, but the client is not so advised while collecting the last stamp or last farthing. So the misrepresentation of the Pension Office goes on until some day the claimant, through his Congressman, communicates directly with the Commissioner, when for the first time, he is officially notified of the date and grounds of rejection, over the Commissioner's signature.

THE FEE SYSTEM.

Prior to June 20, 1878, attorneys were permitted to file duplicate fee agreements, in original claims, not to exceed $25, and upon failure to file such, a fee of $10 was usually allowed the attorney completing the claim. From this date until 1884 Congress ceased to guarantee the payment of fees, so that the attorneys had to shift for themselves and collect from the claimants as best they could. Accordingly they played desperate games, and herein was expended all the brain effort devoted to the business.

Claimants never knew when they had paid their attorneys, for millions of begging letters were sent to every mail station and city in the country for stamps or cash, evidence was held over in their offices as a lien for their fees, and often, when having squeezed all that was apparently possible out of the claimant, and with the evidence on hand, they would traffic in the latter by transfer of the claim to some new beginner for a small consideration, and notify the claimant of such act, on the ground that the claim was clouded and the transfer agent possessed special facilities to remove the cloud and illumine the claim. Then the new attorney would retrace the old wheat for postage stamps or cash, or perhaps complete the claim as attorney of record. During this interval the position of the Pension Office was most trying. Its best endeavors being thwarted by the attorneys in holding back the proof of claims. Claimants, in ignorance of the real state of facts, thundered against the Commissioner, aided by Congressmen and Senators, relative to its ability to adjudicate their claims when the required evidence to complete the same had been forwarded to their attorneys months and years previously.

The office was forced to take decisive action, and peremptorily ordered the attorneys complained of to file the evidence, fees or no fees, in the Pension Office, or suffer disbarment. This was the period of grandiloquent misrepresentation by the attorneys in applying the X rays to the pocketbooks of their clients.

In utter despair at this species of trickery, Congress, hard pressed by a syndicate of attorneys, aided by a Commissioner, passed the Fee Bill act of July 4, 1884, allowing $25 for each original pension claim or new disabilities when allowed. Duplicate agreements to be filed by the attorney without any expense to the claimant, assuring payment by the pension agents, and $1 for increases, which, of course, under the old, or general, pension law.

Now, to show how this was evaded, one case will suffice: A soldier alleged a severe gunshot wound in the shoulder and phthisis pulmonalis incurred on Sherman's march to the sea. A. G. shows a record of both, and continuance of the disease is shown up to date of executing declaration. The wound and disease are severed in the attorney's office, and a new declaration for the wound alone is drafted, executed, and filed in the Pension Office. The record alone proves the claim. The pension issues and the attorney pockets $25, deducted from the amount of claimant's first payment.

A week later another declaration is filed by the same attorney for the disease, a new disability, which has so enfeebled the claimant, as shown by correspondence with the family physician, who perchance may be a member of the local Board of Examining Surgeons, as to warrant a much higher rate of pension than that allowed for the wound. The record, the medical board, and medical evidence of continuance proves the claim, and the attorney pockets another twenty-five dollars, payable out of pensioners' arrearages, or first payment, and this on the principle of "divide and conquer." Claimant may have received for the wound, as anchylosis of shoulder, $12 per month, while for the consumption he may receive any sum from $15 to $72, and here again comes the many increases of progressive disease, at $10 each.

THE AGENT'S INVENTIVE GENIUS.

The attorney does not stop here, but ever resourceful, he may concoct, exclusive of the disease for which claimant is pensioned, a dozen new disabilities, such as the effects of typhoid fever, malarial poisoning, and disease of heart, in order to perpetuate his $25 fee bill, accompanied by the usual trimmings of postage stamps. And because of this fat fee the dragnet for new disabilities, under the general law, is still sweeping the country, notwithstanding the average age of pensioners, and the persuasive argument still goes on that what the veteran considers but a sequence, or the natural result of physical exhaustion, is, in reality, a separate and distinct disease, a new disability discovered by a Washington pension attorney, after a search of over thirty-five years, in a veteran of sixty-five years of age.

A casual headache must, in the agent's estimation, be the result of sunstroke. Infantile measles, intestinal disorders, and youthful jaundice now touches the veteran's spleen and ganglionic system. This is now often practiced to place the claim on record and hold it there while collecting postage stamps to run the current correspondence, for the whole business goes up in smoke upon the medical examination of the pensioner, and seldom passes the dead house of a special examination in the field. Yet the Government has to pay for the music, and herein is a crying abuse of the pension appropriation by the pension attorneys.

Pension legislation and pension evidence are artfully prepared in this city, the one for the lobby, the other to dovetail all official requirements, and were it not for the unbounded charity of the Commissioners of Pensions in overlooking the tricks of some of the attorneys, not one in ten would now be practicing in his own name before the Pension Office, or, for that matter, before any one of the departments, and the rich and the impecunious have in their day been tarred with the same stick. They have been guilty of sharp practices toward their clients, and they have been untrue to their court of adjudication. They should, as the section of a class, be the very last persons to invoke the privilege of our local press, while they, or some of them, have ever been a temptation and a thorn in the side of impartial administrative justice.

PENSION LIST AIDED THEM.

We all know, as a matter of common notoriety, how Chipman, Hosmer & Co., the claim kings of this city, sold out over thirty years ago, and Gilmore & Co., their assignees, were cajoled and forced to sell out, and how, prior to the Fee Bill act of July 4, 1884, another claim king sold out to the trust over 30,000 pension claims, good, bad, and indifferent, with some fees partially paid, fully paid, and nothing paid, for, it is said, 50 cents each, (for this see record of sale and litigation therein in Supreme Court,) and immediately thereafter the clique and the promoter, an ex-Commissioner, going to Congress for the fee bill of $25, as before mentioned, simply for personal gain and not for good government.

Prior to the publication of Senator Beck's six volumes of registered pensioners, with their companies and regiments, Post Office addresses, rate of pension, and name and nature of wound or disability for which pensioned, we had, comparatively speaking, but a few regiments of pension attorneys throughout the country, but now came a whole army corps from the plow, the workshop, and the departments; ex-policemen and ancient maiden ladies, with these six volumes, registered in fine type, as their stock in trade, without the necessity of advertising, with an assured preliminary sum of $2.50 as office rent and for necessary postage, names of veterans always possessing a commercial value under the pension laws.

Now, the garret handpresses were at once set humming, pushcarts awaited the outgoing mails at every claim agent's door, and few were the hamlets in the country free from the visitation of the flaring dodger. Collusion existed in and out of the Pension Office. The mail and record division and the certificate division made daily lists of claimants without attorneys and Post Office addresses of new pensioners for their friends on the outside, and unloaded every evening after office hours. All were rushing for new disabilities and old law increases, begging and entreating for business. Young men were persuaded to leave home and list the veterans by counties throughout their States, which lists possessed a marketable value in this city.

These volumes, while fathered by a pure mind and honestly intended to serve a good and virtuous purpose, were perverted to purposes of social demoralization, and neither age, sex, innocence, nor guilt escaped the pension craze. With the collusion afforded by the certificate division, it was not unusual for a properly filled declaration for increase of pension to reach the claimant ahead of his original certificate, and, in many instances, the sender had just read the medical certificate upon which the present allowance had been based and that the claimant was justly entitled to a much higher rating. In this there was a tendollar fee, as a general law increase, in addition to a liberal amount of postage stamps. In the foregoing incident the lady sent in the certificate division was the aunt of the young pension attorney, boarded with him, and had an interest in the business.

HUNTING DEPENDENT PENSIONERS.

In the passage of the dependent pension act of June 27, 1890, the enormous increase in the army of claim agents became appalling. For months prior to its passage men and boys traversed the country procuring lists of soldiers, with their Post Office addresses, which lists met with a ready sale in Washington, some attorneys boasting of having obtained 10,000 names, others greater numbers. The soldiers' homes were apparently copyrighted to those who defrayed all preliminary expenses, even going so far in anxious effort as to have blank declarations printed to suit the act, and all in readiness to rush into the Pension Office, as the homesteaders rushed into Oklahoma when thrown open for settlement.

The scramble for business and the means pursued to obtain it was, beyond all previous competition, most demoraling. Men, women, and boys engaged in some one branch or another of the business, also medical charlatans, veterinary surgeons, mountebanks, street fakirs, Indian medicine men, notaries, squires, Aldermen, traveling preachers, many veterans, and some barroom Colonels out on a Government job.

In the midst of this grand scramble an Englishman of extensive travel in the States declared that we were a Nation of lawyers and affiants, the former eternally drafting papers for the latter to swear to, and under the circumstances the remark was apparently justifiable. Now, could all of this unseemly strife have been stopped and the social demoralization resulting therefrom prevented? Most assuredly, and in many ways, but one of the very best ways to accomplish this end was Commissioner Bentley's bill, which passed the House in 1880, but was strangled in the Senate by a soldier Senator at the instance and eager solicitation of a local claim king with other interested agents.

A TRUST IN PENSION CLAIMS.

The bill contemplated dividing the country into sixty pension districts, in each of which would be placed a miniature pension court, to consist of an attorney of five years' standing at the bar, a physician of about the same time in active practice, and a secretary, to travel through their respective districts, hearing each claimant in the presence of his witnesses, both claimant and the Government exercising that great vehicle to produce truth the right of cross-examination, using the local newspapers to announce the sittings of the little court many days in advance, and the telegraph to put the court in direct touch with absent evidence within other pension jurisdictions; then with the department record applied, allow or reject on the spot, merely transmitting to Washington to embody the allowances in certificate form.

If this had been passed into law in 1865 upon the return home of whole organizations to the rendezvous of organization and home counties, it would have been a blessing all around, or even as late as the time noted, about 1880, it would have saved from penal servitude many now incarcerated for violations of the pension laws and would have enabled the thousands of others, freemen at large who were never caught, to have lived a more conscientious and moral life. The bill would have killed the pension attorneys, and the pension attorneys killed the bill, aided materially by the boast of the incoming Commissioner, who said: "Give me men and money, and in three years I will clean up this whole pension business, leaving only a Corporal's guard to handle the few straggling claims afloat." He got both, and was compelled to turn in an unexpended balance of the pension appropriation the first year of over $20,000,000, and just as foretold, in three years Gen. Meigs, then retired, commenced the building of the present Pension Bureau, a monument en perpetuam, and the largest brick building in the world.

PENSION COMMISSIONER'S ABUSES.

Quite recently there appeared in print the letter of a disgruntled pension attorney crying for fee allowances, which at this stage of the business is not a surprise. He signs his full name, challenging disbarment for the truth of the statements contained therein. Among other things he charges that the Commissioner has limited the income of widows, under the June act, to $96 a year, independent of their own individual labor. This gentleman should be taken at his word and disbarred on the general principle of a public display of professional ignorance, showing gross incapacity to properly advise his clients.

He knows, should know, or even should have heard, that the Commissioner is a creature of the law, and the creature can never rise above the creator and originate a law, or even a departmental decision, and that even his discretionary powers are limited to office rulings and the orderly government of the enormous personnel committed to his charge. The limited income of $96 above stated he inherited as an official decision of the former Administration, under Secretary Hoke Smith, and this, with whatever other hostile decisions may be recorded, he cannot repeal, alter, or amend. The Secretary alone has charge of such decision.

Again, he charges the Commissioner with not being a lawyer—a beneficent charge, when the best lawyer that ever occupied the office, a General of volunteers, openly violated the act of July 4, 1880, by verbally granting to attorneys an advance fee of $2.50, which has never been known to have been deducted from the final payment of the twenty-five-dollar fee by the claimant. Also, it was an attorney Commissioner that shamefully increased the pension of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan, then in the full discharge of his judicial functions, from $50 to $72 per month, a rating necessitating the regular aid and attendance of another person to dress and feed the pensioner—a person who really did not need it.

INJUSTICE TO PENSIONERS.

Another charge is want of military record, and this is commendable when we look around and see so many Captains Dalgethys and Bombastes Furioso masquerading around Washington in staff attire. There exists in this city a coterie of surly-tempered old soldiers, some as claim agents who stepped out of office, and some who have been in office since Bull Run, and pensioners since the passage of the first pension act, July 14, 1862, and who have had every good thing for which they have shown any mental capacity within the public patronage under every Administration. Yet these are afflicted with a perennial itch to run the Government, and especially the Pension Bureau, after their respective ideals. Their usefulness, unless as chronic growlers, has long since become impaired, and they have now become decorative chair warmers.

These are constantly ringing the chimes on their rank and record in an offensive, aggressive, and very unseemly manner, considering that bravery and modesty are always close companions, and as many of these have been in receipt of large pensions and large salaries, and fairly well provided for in life the Cromwellian order to the Bare Bones Parliament,

"Get thee gone,
The Lord hath done with thee,
Give place to better men,"

would seem not inappropriate.

The loss of an arm or a leg in the very first engagement does not of itself constitute a record. Obedience being the first duty of a soldier, this, on general principles, counts. Yet he who serves three years, and follows the flag wherever it goes, is certainly a more useful soldier to the Government. It is sympathy against fact, and the loss of an arm in the first battle may rate $45 per month, while the victim of sciatic rheumatism and kidney disease, resulting from a three years' service in the West and with Sherman, is suffering a thousand deaths these thirty-four years uncomplainingly at $24 per month.

The former carries an object lesson with him for place and preferment. The latter will scarcely be believed that he ever served a day in the army. As a matter of fact, which of these soldiers is in possession of the better record? The patriotism of one is patent; that of the other latent. The one is living in luxury on the fat of the land, the other is hard pressed for the price of liniment.

It is also charged that the Commissioner fails to share his responsibility with his deputies. This is to his credit, especially when both have been clerks in the office. There should be no divided responsibility in guarding an appropriation of $147,000,000, where the jackals are within the fold and the lions at the window. There have been times during which Commissioners were mere figureheads, and favorites ran the office, and chiefs of divisions were on the streets and in the saloons during any and all hours of the business day. Experience does not appear to teach for here we are again with the pensionable element of the late war on hand, each of whom is possessed of a record of prior soundness and subsequent wound or disability, with testimony relative if necessary to time, place, and circumstances of incurrence lying around loose; yet the pension attorney steps into a twenty-five-dollar fee for, in the majority of claims, filling out a blank declaration and throwing it at the pension office. The A. G. medical board and claimant completing the claim. We are truly unfortunate in unpreparedness, even in pensions.

The fact is that the office of Commissioner of Pensions does not necessarily need a lawyer, a doctor, a claim agent, or the son of a claim agent, a General, a Colonel, or the man with the record on his coat collar, but it does need an upright, brainy American, with all the faculties of the mind evenly balanced, so that genius does not starve good sense nor beggar business qualifications, and that the verbose patriots for revenue are held at bay.

The temptations to fraud and perjury are unlimited, but, considering the great trust reposed, thinkers will not hastily judge the honorable effort of executive officers, for it is their bounden duty to uphold them. Now, let any man capable of judging put himself in the place of the Commissioner of Pensions guarding a great trust, or in that of the attorneys crying for illegal fees in a common assult upon that trust.

POLICE WAR ON CONEY ISLAND.

Mr. York Says Magistrate Nostrand's Action Will Have No Effect—"Cuban Wild Girl" an Idiot Boy.

Notwithstanding the action of Magistrate Nostrand, in the Coney Island Police Court Friday, in discharging the proprietors of thirteen concert halls who were arrested on a recent Sunday charged with violating the concert hall and excise laws, the police will not let up in enforcing the law as heretofore. President York of the Police Board yesterday had this to say about the matter:

"If the facts are as represented in the newspapers as to the disposition of the Coney Island cases, and as is stated by the Magistrate that the evidence of an officer must be corroborated after the violation of law, then it becomes apparent that the board is not going to receive the co-operation of the judiciary of the lower court in the enforcement of the law. If this condition is to exist, then the board must resort to the extreme measures vested in it, and let the judiciary and administrators of criminal law take the responsibility for failures to enforce the law.

"It is unfair to hold the Police Department responsible for the failure to enforce the law where that co-operation which it is entitled to receive from the judiciary and administrative branch of the Government charged with the administration of criminal law is not given. The law will be enforced to-morrow, as upon other Sundays. The law is there, and the rules of the department are there, and the members of the force are required to enforce them independent of what action others may take."

Mr. York also said he had cause the closing of one of the numerous shows at Coney Island. A few days ago he received a letter from a prominent New York business man complaining of an exhibition on Surf Avenue, Coney Island. The exhibition purported to be a wild girl, and it was represented that she had been caught in Cuba by the Spanish soldiers and sent here through the medium of Gen. Lee.

Commissioner York directed Capt. Kenny to investigate the character of the show. Capt. Kenny reported that the "wild girl" was an idiot boy and that he was being exhibited under a common show license. The Captain stated in his report that the boy was being taken care of by his mother, who countenanced the exhibition. President York directed that the exhibition be prohibited, and Capt. Kenny closed the place.

Speaking of the matter, Mr. York said: "An attorney representing the proprietor of the show called on me and demanded to know by what authority I had stopped the exhibition. I told the lawyer that whether or not there was a law giving me power to stop the exhibition, I would make a law to meet the case. This exhibition was infamous, and will not be permitted to go on."

MUSIC IN VACATION SCHOOLS.

Children in No. 55, in Brooklyn, Will Be Especially Instructed.

A new idea in musical instruction for children is to be introduced to-morrow morning in Vacation School No. 55, Stockton Street, near Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn. This is one of ten schools at which half-day sessions are to be held for six weeks. For the last half hour of the session a programme of music will be rendered by the Aeolian. Each piece will be preceded by a short descriptive talk by Miss Martha Bennitt. At succeeding sessions examples of the music of various countries will be given.

It is hoped in this way to familiarize the children with the masterpieces of the great composers, and to provide them with the elements of a knowledge of musical forms and harmony.

New Deputy Naval Officer Here.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—G. J. Corey, the United States Consul at Amsterdam, resigned to-day, to accept the appointment of Deputy Naval Officer of the Port of New York. Mr. Corey will take charge of his office next Monday. This change is made on account of the ill-health of Mrs. Corey, in Holland.

Currency Reform Question.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 8.—H. H. Hanna of Indianapolis arrived here this morning, and will have a conference with the members of the Senate sub-committee, who are considering the question of currency reform. Senator Platt, who left here for Chicago yesterday, will not return for the conferences.

TENEMENT HOUSE PROBLEM

Possibilities of Reform Pointed Out by an Architect.

SAYS PLANNING IS TO BLAME

Mr. Drew Gives Illustrations to Show What Can Be Done on an Ordinary City Lot.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have followed with deep interest the correspondence and editorials treating of the tenement problem, as presented in this city, which have appeared lately in THE TIMES.

That the adopted street plan of our city, with its resultant standard lot of 25 by 100 feet, is the primary factor in the evolution of the present tenement-hous system there can be no doubt, nor has the fact been suffered to go without recognition and earnest, intelligent, and oft-repeated protest, plea after plea having been made, as yet without avail, for a better and more economic system of division, as annexations have from time to time been made.

There are, however, bearing upon the problem in hand, three other factors of equal, if not greater, importance than those above set forth, namely, ignorance, carelessness, and conservatism on the part of those owners, architects, builders, and financial institutions who are most intimately connected with and are responsible for the growth and fostering of the evil conditions under which fully 70 per cent. of our population now groans. Ignorance of the very rudiments and fundamental principles of the art of scientific planning—glaringly displayed in every quarter—carelessness of the physical and moral comfort and well-being of the tenants whose necessity affords the profit; conservatism which willfully and persistently perpetuates a system which has been repeatedly shown to be bad in principle and extravagant in cost.

I need not here enumerate all that has been done by Mr. Flagg and other architects toward the application of earnest study and scientific design to the solution of the tenement-house problem on a comparatively large scale; suffice it to say that they have conclusively shown that fully 15 per cent. of the hundreds of millions of dollars expended in the construction of tenement houses has been devoted to rendering them more cumbrous, dark, and unsanitary than they would otherwise have been.

The point, however, which I wish to emphasize is that the possibilities of reform are by no means dependent upon a change in the proportions of the standard lot, desirable as such a change would undoubtedly be; that it is possible to build a well-lighted and ventilated and sanitary tenement upon a single lot which will be commercially successful in competition with the present type of four-family house.

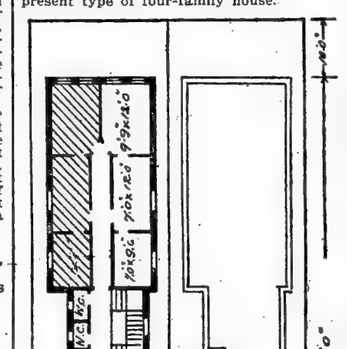

FIG. 1.

Fig. 1 shows in plan one of the best lighted and ventilated of the "double-decker dumbbell type," covering 75 per cent. of the lot, the bulk of the remaining light and air space being split up into two elongated and narrow shafts.

The plan shown in Fig. 2 covers but 70 per cent. of the lot, two-thirds of the remaining light and air space being massed in the central, or rather side court, nine feet wide, around which the rooms are grouped. It will be seen from the table that whereas No. 1 covers 140 square feet more ground than No. 2, and contains two more rooms per floor, there is an actual excess of only 80 square feet of rentable space per floor in its favor.

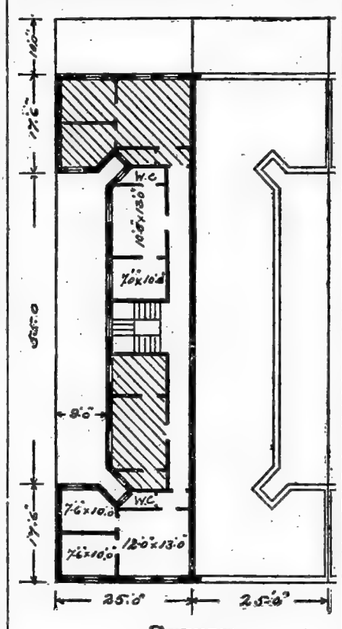

FIG 2.

Applying the average rental of 37½ cents per square foot to both, we find that the gross income from No. 1 will be $2,287.50, and from No. 2, $2,137.50.

On the other hand, estimating the cost of both at the same rate per cubic foot, we find that No. 1 will cost $23,700, including land, and No. 2 only $22,500. In other words, No. 2 will return within one-tenth of 1 per cent. as large an income as No. 1.

It is not my intention to in any wise advocate the promiscuous erection of tenements on single lots, as is now the practice, even where three, four, and more adjoining lots are improved at one time by the same builder, but to point out and emphasize the fact that remedial legislation requiring adequate provision for the proper lighting and ventilating of the interior rooms of tenements is in no way detrimental to the vested interests of property owners, even of unimproved isolated lots.

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

	Fig. 1. Sq. Ft.	Fig. 2. Sq. Ft.
Area of building	1,870	1,730
Light and air space	630	770
Walls	225	217
Hall, corridors, &c.	425	373
Rentable space	1,220	1,140
Lot, 25x100 feet	2,500	2,500
Cubic contents of building, five stories, or sixty feet high, cubic feet	112,200	103,800
Cost at 14c. per cubic foot	$15,700	$14,500
Cost of land per lot, say	8,000	8,000
Total investment	23,700	22,500
Annual income, gross	2,287.50	2,137.50
On total investment	9.6%	9.5%

GEORGE S. DREW, Jr., Architect.
304 East 123d Street, New York, July 3, 1899.

PLAN FOR CITY TENEMENTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was somewhat surprised to find in your issue of the 3d inst. an extended notice of a plan for city tenements, "which it was expected would revolutionize the present system, originated by Prof. Fairchild of Hartford." More than twenty years ago I devised and patented at Washington, D. C., a tenement building scheme especially adapted to the 25 by 100 lot system of this city, having many points of similarity, and some important ones not mentioned in your article.

All stairways were abolished except the main stairway of stone or iron in the rear fire-proof building, which had a large, handsome entrance way on the side street. The 100 feet depth of the lot was divided as follows: Ten feet for rear entrance, hall, and stairway and elevator building; 20 feet for iron-covered bridge, 4 feet wide, extending to front residence building, 70 feet deep. This bridge of iron served as a perfect fire-escape, and also a place to lounge or smoke on during Summer evenings. On the surface, under the bridges and extending say 200 feet from side street to side street, a garden was arranged for use of tenants, large gates opened from each end of the garden to side streets, so that fire apparatus could be instantly brought in to the rear of houses, or 70-foot residence part.

About the centre of the floor of the residence building was a well 6 by 10 feet for light and air, which could be instantly closed on all the floors simultaneously by a lever operated at the sidewalk, closing down an iron cover, balanced and held upright when not in use. In the cellar of the rear fire-proof building were located steam heater apparatus, laundry, and caterer. More than 20 per cent. of floor space was gained over present plans by omitting stairs and stair passageways. Each room had outside light, and each apartment had absolute privacy.

Intelligent people in moderate circumstances are willing to pay something extra for the advantages secured by my plan, as more fully described in my patent papers, and there are to-day to be had at moderate cost lots in this city where such dwellings would prove a profitable investment. If any of your readers are proposing to invest in such property, I should be glad to show them my plans in detail. A. N.

New York, July 6, 1899.

TENEMENT-HOUSE REFORM.

Radical Changes Suggested by a Committee of the Charity Organization Society.

The Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society, which is composed of Constant A. Andrews, Robert W. De Forest, Edward T. Devine, Ernest Flagg, Elgin R. L. Gould, Richard Watson Gilder, Frederick W. Holls, Jacob A. Riis, and I. N. Phelps Stokes, has submitted to the Municipal Building Code Commission a number of proposed ordinances relative to the building and regulation of tenement houses in this city. This committee thinks that "a complete and thorough revision of the tenement-house law is most desirable." In the communication submitting the proposed ordinances it says:

"It is the opinion of those whose daily occupation brings them into direct personal contact with the people living in tenement houses, and whose work takes them into these buildings every day, that the buildings erected under the present laws are in many respects much worse than the old buildings erected thirty years ago."

It is well understood, the committee says, that the Municipal Assembly cannot adopt ordinances that repeal or conflict with the provisions of the charter of Greater New York, but it is "within its power to adopt a code of ordinances relating to tenement houses which shall be supplemental to those provisions, if not in conflict with them," and the suggestions are therefore limited to such ordinances.

"We would especially urge upon your attention," says the communication, "the evils of the present method of tenement-house construction embodied in the 'double-decker dumbbell tenemnt,' and especially when built upon an ordinary city lot of the size 25 feet wide by 100 feet long. It is the unanimous testimony of all who have given any study to the tenement-house question, and of those familiar with the life of the people living in tenements, that it is extremely difficult to build a tenement on such a size lot that shall be fit to live in and at the same time commercially successful.

"We would also especially urge upon your attention the fact that practically none of our workingmen and their families have an opportunity to bathe; that such a condition of affairs weakens their vitality, keeps them and their families continually sick, crowds our hospitals and dispensaries, and lowers the whole tone of the community. The condition of affairs disclosed by the tenement-house investigation of 1894, viz., that out of 255,033 persons affected by their investigation only 306 persons had an opportunity to bathe at home, ought not to be tolerated in a civilized community.

"We would also call your attention to the dangerous conditions arising from the dark halls of the existing tenement houses and of the new ones that are being erected. It has been repeatedly pointed out that such a condition fosters in young children all sorts of immorality, and that it tends to make the persons living under such houses oblivious to filth. It is a notorious fact that in over 90 per cent. of the tenement houses in this city, strictly so called, the halls are dark, and very dark. It is also well known that where light is let into such halls tenants become ashamed of dirt accumulating there, and the result is a decided improvement both in the condition of the buildings and in the people themselves."

The principal ordinance suggested is as follows:

"In every tenement house hereafter erected, and in every building not now used as a tenement house, but hereafter used as a tenement house or hereafter altered to be used as a tenement house, no window from halls or stairs or from any room except water closet and bathroom apartments shall open upon any court or shaft less than six feet wide in any part, and such court or shaft shall not be less than 150 square feet in superficial area. But this provision shall not be construed as preventing windows at the angles of such court or shaft, provided that the running length of the wall containing such windows does not exceed five feet. And, further, where such court or shaft exceeds thirty feet in length, that portion of the court or shaft in excess of thirty feet shall be increased in width in the ratio of one foot for every five feet of additional length."

"In the opinion of this committee," says the communication, "and of others whom we have consulted, there is nothing that the Municipal Building Code Commission and the Municipal Assembly can do which would be of so much value to the community as to adopt this ordinance. The result will be to do away with the narrow, dark, and unventilated airshafts and the resulting damp, dark, unventilated rooms that open upon them."

Among the other ordinances suggested are: One requiring the first floor of tenement houses to be made fire-proof; another requiring the walls carried three feet six inches above the roof, so that the latter may be safely used for a playground, and another forbidding the building of any wooden structures on the same lot with a tenement house. The ordinances suggested number fifteen.

Will of David Krakauer Filed.

The will of David Krakauer, who died on June 27, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The value of the estate is unknown. By the terms of the will the following charitable institutions receive money: "Montefiore Home, $1,000; Hebrew Sheltering Orphan Asylum, $1,000; Mount Sinai Hospital, $2,600; Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, $500, and United Hebrew Charities, $500. The widow of the testator inherits the best parts of the remainder of the estate for life. At her death it is to be divided among the brothers and sisters of the testator.

GOSSIP FROM CHICAGO

Board of Health Will Try to Save Children's Lives.

AN UNUSUALLY QUIET FOURTH

Rain Prevented All Sports but Golf—Millionaires Are Having a Hard Time with the Assessors.

CHICAGO, July 8.—This city experienced the quietest Fourth in all its history. Never since any records have been kept is there any comparison with the Fourth of July, 1899. The chief reason for this lies in the fact that not only did it rain cats and dogs on Independence Day, but pitchforks on the day previous. The weather therefore spoiled all the jubilations which were to be. It spoiled the ball games and the horse races, and made the annual Pullman road race more like a plowing match than a bicycle contest. The golfers were not dismayed, but they had a moist, unpleasant time, and the yacht race was not what it might have been, especially as the New York boat won. Innumerable picnics and excursions were spoiled, but the Michigan boats carried the usual number of passengers, and it is a matter of record that twenty-

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

Washington People's Celebration of the Fourth Not Creditable.

CANNON CRACKERS A NUISANCE

Work of John Walter Hendley, Who Died Recently—Spanish War Relics — Well-Paid Printers.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Fourth of July was taken note of in Washington by but one foreign legation—that of Turkey. Just how Ali Ferrouh Bey came to be impressed with the propriety of getting out the flag of the Ottoman Empire on that morning, and to show it as if Tuesday was a day when the crescent should be displayed, no one has explained except Secretary of State Hay. But there have been obscure critics who ventured to remonstrate with the diplomatic representatives because they did not generally join with the natives in celebrating the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. Secretary Hay has adroitly explained that the omission of other representatives than the Minister of Turkey to celebrate does not imply any offense but that Turkey's observance might be regarded as an indication of the extreme friendliness of the Sultan for the United States.

There will be no trouble about the matter. As a matter of fact, in addition to the forgotten absence from the city of most of the leading people of the Diplomatic Corps, Washingtonians have come to the conclusion that they were somewhat remiss themselves in the matter of celebration. There was no public observance of the day except by cessation from labor. The show of bunting was extremely limited, remembering how profuse was the stock of flags put out for the jubilee a few weeks ago, and presumably now housed for other occasions.

If the Diplomatic Corps was to do as the Americans did on the Fourth of July, they would have laid in a stock of cannon firecrackers, begun to explode them on Monday, and kept up the din until midnight Tuesday. Between the cannon firecrackers they would have burned packs and packs of smaller crackers, which they could have bought at every Chinese laundry in the city, the washermen having unanimously extended their business in that new direction. They would not have spent any money for rockets or wheels or roman candles, but would have put all their fireworks allowance into things that would make a dreadful noise. That would have been to imitate the majority, for there was very little display of any of the expensive forms of pyrotechnics, while the street sweepers never carried away so many exploded crackers as they did on Tuesday.

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The Commissioners of the District of Columbia "run this town," and they make regulations which would be made in other large cities by boards or councils elected for the purpose and endowed with authority direct from the people. The Commissioners, as a rule, do extremely well—so well that it would be hard to get a thoroughly strong appeal before Congress from the taxpaying population to restore to Washington the right of self-government. Hearing something about the effects upon the people of the new sort of celebration of the Fourth, the Commissioners are considering the wisdom of prohibiting further use in Washington of the cannon cracker.

Many sick persons, to whom quiet was as necessary as medicine and nursing to bring them back to health, were greatly distressed in their recovery interfered with, according to the statements of their medical attendants, by the continuous roar of cannon firecrackers, lasting for two nights and a day. Travelers by trolley cars were startled by the explosion under the cars of torpedoes of great lifting power. Occasionally there were playful young men along the streets who flung cannon firecrackers at passing cars, to explode so close at hand as to throw the passengers almost into fits, while explosions under and over the cars were too common to be startling before the day was out. Never before, even in the days of the greatest in Washington, did the hospitals have so many accidents to attend to. Most of them were caused by cannon crackers.

In the long list of accidents, the first, almost, was that of the Treasury clerk who made the mistake of trying to hold a cannon cracker when it exploded. All that was left of the hand that tried the experiment was left at the hospital, and the Government will be directly injured by accepting the services of a maimed clerk. Not to extend the sort of argument listened to by the Commissioners, they have seriously considered the advisability of prohibiting the cannon cracker. They have also been advised strongly to limit the use of noisy firecrackers and morgue-lines to fireworks made without the high explosives that entered into the composition of this year's stock of racketmakers.

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John Walter Hendley, who died here a few days ago at the age of seventy-two, had performed his part well for many years in supplementing the book knowledge of thousands of people with correct eye impressions made by modeled figures of men and things about which books do not always convey accurate notions. Hendley began life as a painter of signs. He went to California, and when the gold discoveries were made he amassed a fortune of something like $100,000 and lost it by unwise investments. After service for the Confederacy, he came to Washington and turned his attention with profit to the modeling of wax flowers. But he was ambitious, and presently produced models of human figures, which won first prizes at London in 1878 and at Philadelphia in 1876.

This was done under the direction of the National Museum, which was employing models to illustrate the methods of our fisheries, but the same direction led Hendley to illustrate ethnological subjects, and his figures of Geronimo, the son of Spotted Tail; a Chinese postman, and a very life-like representation of a taxidermist at work re unting the skin of a dead bird are among the best examples of his work. Another popular figure made by Hendley is that of a negro boy, who has fallen asleep while fishing. To the students of ichthyology the most appreciated works of this modeler are the representations of fishes in the National Museum, all of which are colored with the strictest fidelity to the originals, and in all particulars are faithful imitations of the many species and varieties shown.

There are many samples of his work shown in fruits, and among his most valued models are those recently made for the Agricultural Department to illustrate the development of diseased or abnormal conditions of plant and animal life. An amusing imitation of which the modeler had made many copies for acquaintances, was a plate of oysters on the half-shell. The fidelity of the imitation has been proved by some comical results of the exposure of one of the dishes on a table at the moment when real oysters were due to be served.

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The Spanish war has served to increase the interest of the collection known as the Post Office Department Museum. The museum was always interesting, but the contributions to it to illustrate some postal methods in vogue in the countries where the United States Government has displaced that of Spain are proving highly attractive. Among the recent additions is a Spanish letter box from the Gran Hotel Inglaterra, Havana, constructed with some ingenuity so as to enable the collector of letters to transfer the contents of the box to a bag without handling the letters, while the relocking of the box locked the bag and the box at once. The Spanish flag that floated over the Manila Post Office when the city was captured is exhibited, having been sent to the department soon after the capture of the city. The bulletin board used to advertise uncalled-for letter is on show, with the names of several Spanish persons who had neglected to ask for letters addressed to them. As in New York or Washington, a fee was exacted to pay "the cost of advertising." The coat of arms of Spain, taken from the door of the Santiago Post Office, is among the relics.

Another object, quite the most picturesque of all in the collection of war curios, is a very old bronze gargoyle or mask which served to indicate the receptacle for drop letters in the Santiago Post Office for more years than the museum custodian can tell. The mouth of that grinning figure is worn smooth with the letters that have rubbed against it. It is sure to be interesting to visitors to the museum, but there does not appear to be any reason why it could not have been left where Spain put it, and employed in just the service it had been put to since Santiago began to have a postal service. The understanding at the Post Office Department is that the old arrangements at Santiago were so changed that this ornamental letter receiver had to be dispensed with. That does not seem to be a good reason for depriving the city of an old friend, not a pretty one, but a useful one, and probably a more ornamental one than Uncle Sam has out in its place.

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The employes of the Public Printing Office have begun to enjoy the generosity of the last Congress, in receiving a rate of pay of 50 cents an hour instead of 40 cents, and now they hope to receive one more proof of the good wishes of Congress. In all the other departments the employes have thirty days' leave with pay in each year, and they may also have thirty days' sick leave without losing any pay or any of their vacation. This sometimes looks to the critical person like an indirect grant of sixty days' leave during the year, and there is no doubt that advantage is taken, sometimes with the aid of a physician, in obtaining sick leave with pay when a person with a conscience would take the leave with a deduction of pay, rather than rob the taxpayers.

The argument for giving this sick leave of thirty days to the Printing Office is that there should not be discrimination against that service. If this proposition succeeds, the condition of the employes of the Public Printing Office will be envied by every printer in the country—not the employing printers, but the employed. They will then be on a footing with other Government employes. They will be required to work about 243 days in the year to earn a year's pay, ostensibly seven hours a day, but really not much more than six hours. They will get much greater pay for their six hours than skilled printers anywhere else in the country. While other printers are working from 2,464 to 3,080 hours in a year of 308 days for from $15 to $25 a week, and getting no pay for being ill, the Government printer will be getting $24 to $28 per week, for working 1,488 hours, or just 148 days of ten hours. Of course, while printers are apt to hold up the example of the Government to private employers, and ask to have it imitated, no private printing office can pay its employes for sixty days of each year in which no service is rendered.

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Next Wednesday will be the anniversary of an event in the war with Spain of some importance in history and of particular interest to Lieut. W. H. H. Southerland, now in command of the dispatch boat Dolphin. Everybody was still very much excited at that time over the destruction of Cervera's fleet, and the event of July 12 escaped the notice that it would have attracted at any other time. The Eagle, which Southerland then commanded, was a little cockle-shell of 800 tons. Her largest gun was a four-inch, and she had four of them. Her crew was about sixty strong. Prowling along to the westward of the Isle of Pines, looking out for two expected Spanish ships, the Eagle sighted a big steamer heading toward a port which the big ship had appointed to make. He put on all speed, and soon came up with the stranger, but before getting within range she was joined by a steamboat from the shore. The Eagle then opened fire, when the steamboat hurried away, carrying a large load of passengers.

Lieut. Southerland got no response to his attack upon the Spanish ship, although he could see that she had guns mounted. A boat was sent to her and found her deserted, the boilers blowing off with 170 pounds pressure on the gauges. The vessel proved to be the Santo Domingo of the Compania Trasatlantica, 3,000 tons burden, armed with two "four-point seven," or five-inch guns, and with a supply of 100 rounds of ammunition for these formidable pieces. As the Santo Domingo had grounded and the Eagle was too small and weak to pull her off, Lieut. Southerland, fearing an attempt to rescue, set her on fire and left her to burn. Her cargo was estimated as worth about $400,000, and it included two twelve-inch Hontoria guns, carried on skids in the hold, and intended for the defenses of Havana.

The Santo Domingo's case is before the Court of Claims for consideration. If the prize is adjudicated at anything like the valuation indicated by the manifest at the time of the capture, the award ought to be very handsome for the commander, and not small for the crew of the Eagle.

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Ambassador Cambon may congratulate himself upon an assurance of his popularity. He has been decorated by two nations for his services in arranging a peace between Spain and the United States, and the President of the United States has given him a loving cup as a slight indication of the appreciation of his kindly offices. Now the people of Florida have taken his name for a new Post Office in Duval County, and the announcement has just been made by the Post Office Department.

E. G. D.

MAY CLEAR UP BURGLARIES.

Men in Custody of Jersey City Police Captured in a Queer Way.

The Jersey City police believe they have in custody three of a gang of burglars who have been operating in New York and who committed recently several robberies that have puzzled the police. The discovery came about in a queer way. Some time ago a shoe store at 16 Newark Avenue was robbed of 251 pairs of shoes. They were valued at $753. No trace could be found of the robbers nor could it be learned how the shoes were removed from the store.

On Thursday P. H. Hanley, a furniture dealer at 41 and 43 Newark Avenue, asked Chief of Police Murphy to arrest a man named Charles Wilson, who had bought some furniture of him on the installment plan and sold it before it was paid for. The Chief said he could not arrest Wilson on such a charge, but told Hanley to induce Wilson to come to Headquarters and he would try and frighten him.

Wilson made no objection. He told the Chief that he had not sold the furniture, but had moved to 783 Sumner Avenue, Newark.

While Wilson was being examined it was noticed that he had on a new pair of shoes. "Let me see those shoes," said Chief Murphy.

When they were examined it was found that the marks that had been on the inside had been cut out. Wilson said he could not explain the fact. He had bought the shoes in Baxter Street. The manager of the Newark Avenue store identified the shoes as a pair that had been stolen from his place. Mrs. Sanderson, who occupies a house adjoining the shoe store, identified Wilson as a man who had hired a room in her house just before the store was robbed.

By questioning Wilson, Chief Murphy learned that he had had some friends in Newark. Mrs. Sanderson told him that she had heard two women who visited Wilson speak of a lawyer named Benson who was their counsel in some case which they had before one of the courts. Benson said he did not know where the women lived, but he expected them to call at his office on Saturday.

Detectives Larkins and Prescott were on hand, and when the women left Benson's office they were followed. They were traced to 422 Broad Street, Newark, where the detectives found John Mahanny, alias "Jack Sheppard," and John McIntyre, alias George Edwards, who are believed to be Wilson's accomplices. They denied that they knew Wilson, and he said he did not know them.

In the meantime Chief Murphy had become convinced that Wilson was concerned in the New York robberies. He accordingly notified Capt. Reynolds and Capt. Chapman. As a result Mrs. Eveline Eldridge of 207 Broadway, Brooklyn, and Miss Ougael and August Bolge of 50 South Tenth Street, went to Jersey City yesterday and identified Wilson as a man who had hired a room near a store that was robbed in Brooklyn. Wilson, Mahanny, and McIntyre are held for further examination.

Not to Prosecute Western Union.

The officials of Hudson County were surprised yesterday when it was announced that the indictments found by the last Grand Jury against the Western Union Telegraph Company and John C. Berthoff, the company's manager in Jersey City, for aiding and abetting green goods operators will never be tried. It is claimed that the law under which the indictment was found is insufficient to cover the crime charged. Under an old charter, under which the company does business, the company is authorized and required to keep all messages secret.

Baptist Seminary's President.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—Joshua Levering of this city, President of the Board of Trustees of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Ky., announced to-day that the Rev. Dr. E. Y. Mullins of Newton Centre, Mass., has accepted the position of President of the seminary. The place was offered to Dr. Mullins by the Trustees at their recent meeting held in Atlanta, Ga.

THE DREYFUS REVISION

A German Newspaper's View of the Celebrated Case.

REVISIONISTS BECOME A POWER

Militarism and Jesuitism at the Bottom of the Crime — Radical Reforms in the Army Imperatively Necessary.

(Editorial in Frankfurter Zeitung (Abendblatt), June 5, 1899.)

The great work is completed. The revision of the Dreyfus trial is decreed, and a new court-martial will proclaim the innocence of the martyr of Devil's Island, in conformity with the decision of the Court of Cassation.

The attacks made yesterday upon the President of the Republic demonstrate most forcibly the blind hatred of the reactionary party, which this decision has brought to the surface.

It is the vituperation which, according to an ancient law, is permissible for three days to the condemned. But these disgraceful tactics of the titled mob can only have the effect of accelerating and bringing to an issue the work of the nemesis which has now begun. This, notwithstanding that Councilor Monard states that Dreyfus harbors no feelings of revenge toward his enemies. In his eyes, not a crime, but a mistake was committed, and all he desires is to have the mistake cleared up, and that he be restored to his place of honor and to freedom. What high-minded and noble sentiments! But by narboring them the tide of affairs cannot be stemmed. Expiation must follow crime in the natural course of events.

The direction of the avalanche has now been turned, and it will take its prescribed course, tearing along everything that obstructs its path. The victorious Revisionists, without being revengeful, will not rest until those terrible iniquities which the Court of Cassation has uncovered meet with their just punishment.

These have been traced to the hitherto most influential quarters and the perpetrators would not be Frenchmen if they lost the opportunity to make political capital out of their crimes. The Revisionists have become a power by their victory, and it would not be surprising if some of those who had all along shown the fiercest enmity to the cause, as well as some of the lukewarm ones, were now to proclaim the loudest their desire for punishment of the miscreants, so that their own former attitude might be forgotten. History repeats itself. But how much greater and purer must now be the joy of the original Revisionists. They have performed a task which is almost without a precedent in the world's history. Two years ago there were only a handful who would confess themselves convinced of Dreyfus's innocence. These proclaimed aloud the proofs of their convictions, and thus brought others who also believed in truth and justice to their way of thinking. * * *

The psychology of the Dreyfus affair will yet have to be written. It encompasses more than the crimes committed and the anti-Semitism which inspired them. Important threads are deeply interwoven with the spiritual and constitutional make-up of the French nation. In its incipiency we discern a few criminals who are trying to shield themselves from the suspicion of treason by plunging an innocent man into destruction, and the prevailing anti-Semitism facilitates their nefarious machinations. They understand well the methods of winning the co-operation of the army, which, in turn, forces the political authorities to assist them, and when these criminals find it necessary to step themselves deeper in crime to support their guilty work, they have the whole military and civil power on their side. * * *

All commands must be construed as righteous, and must therefore be executed, or, in other words, they must be carried out without reflection. * * *

This unreasonable misconception of the idea of authority unfortunately also obtains among the masses, and molds public opinion accordingly. If a court-martial composed of seven officers and five successive Ministers of War declared Dreyfus guilty, their verdict was to be questioned. It was considered impossible that what was acquiesced in by the Government, by the Deputies, and by so many other intelligent leaders of thought could be based on error. No one seemed to investigate for himself, but all accepted blindly the verdict of the authorities, and this was adhered to the more strenuously by those unaccustomed to think for themselves. Those who happened to doubt the justice of it all would console themselves by taking convenient refuge in their allegiance to the policy of State, which is so frequently invoked by those in power when no other plausible excuse can be found for cruel and unjust measures. This is best exemplified in the statement once made by the Parisian Deputy Georges Berry: "Dreyfus must languish in prison whether innocent or guilty." That no stigma of error or wrongdoing may rest on the authorities is demanded by the policy of State, even if it requires the murder in cold blood of an innocent man. * * *

In reviewing the different tendencies which have brought about the state of mind which the French people have manifested throughout, we cannot fail to recognize a repetition of phenomena met with before. It is the clerical, Jesuitical spirit which worships authority, which suppresses independent thought and conscience, and reduces the subject to absolute obedience.

The Dreyfus affair is almost entirely the work of militarism allied to Jesuitism, a trial of strength of this combination, and an attempt to bring the whole republic under the sway of these two confederates.

But the enemy is not yet conquered, and will continue a menace as long as the Jesuitical spirit, the worship of authority, the propaganda of blind obedience, and the repression of independent thought operate in the army and in the nation.

It is of the greatest importance that the republic introduce reforms in the army, in the education of the masses, and in the government of municipalities. Then, and then only, will the Dreyfus affair have proved useful for France, and the unhappy prisoner of Devil's Island will not in vain have been one of the greatest martyrs of all ages.

A TRADE OPENING IN GERMANY.

Agent Harris Says American Barber's Chairs Can Be Sold There.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Ernest L. Harris, Consular agent at Eibenstock, Germany, writes the State Department upon the chances of doing business in barber's chairs there, saying:

"More American barber's chairs should find their way into Germany. In the large cities, shops of the first-class possess many chairs of American make. In the provincial towns, a comfortable barber's chair is rarely seen. The ordinary chair in Germany has a cane bottom with a wooden head rest.

"In Germany, barbers shave customers to a certain extent in their own homes. Much time is spent each day in going from house to house. I think one reason may be the poor equipment of the shops.

"The best way to introduce these chairs is for our manufacturers to secure membership in some one of our export associations which have established sample rooms in the large cities of Germany. The chairs should be put on exhibition, and I am sure some of the middlemen would soon be found who would undertake the task of introducing them into the smaller towns and villages. I might further add that a few months' credit would greatly facilitate sales. Other barber's supples, such as razors, soaps, perfumed waters, mugs, brushes, &c., would, in my opinion, find a smaller market, as these articles are exported more or less from Germany to other countries."

HENRY MEYER WAS DROWNED.

Identified by His Widow, Who Says He Committed Suicide.

Mrs. Mary Meyer, who lives at 207 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday identified as her husband the man who was found drowned on Friday in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's freight slip at the foot of North Fourth Street, with an iron weight fastened to his neck. The man was Henry Meyer, a plasterer, sixty-four years old. He had been afflicted with rheumatism, and often told his wife that it would be better for him were he dead, as he could no longer work at his trade with the same vim as before.

Meyer left his home last Monday morning, ostensibly to go to work. Mrs. Meyer did not see him alive after that. She told the police it was her belief that her husband had committed suicide. The woman, who is old, is destitute.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

In order that the National Guard shall make the best possible showing in connection with the reception to be given to Admiral Dewey upon his arrival here, Major Gen. Roe has issued instructions to commanding officers to make requisitions without delay for dress uniforms that may be needed, as well as for other necessary equipments.

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Section 143 of the Military Code of the State relating to the use of armories has been amended as follows: "Armories shall be used only by troops and cadet corps of organizations of the National Guard and the Naval Militia and for such other military purposes as may be approved by the Adjutant General; except that they may be used by posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, or other veteran organizations of honorably discharged Union soldiers, sailors, or marines, of the late war, as provided in Section 137 of this chapter; and by educational institutions where military instruction is imparted, with the approval of the commanding officer of the armory and his brigade commander, provided the military instructor of such institution is an officer of the army or navy of the United States, or of the National Guard or Naval Militia of this State, or has, within five years, passed an examining board for officers of this State, and on occasions of State or National importance, upon the recommendation of the Major General commanding the National Guard, the commanding officer of the brigade of the National Guard in whose jurisdiction the armory is located, and the officer in charge of the armory, and under such restrictions as he may prescribe the Governor shall have the power to allow the use of armories for such other purposes as may appear expedient to him, provided, however, that no armory shall be so used more than twice nor more than twenty days in the aggregate in any one year, and then only on the delivery to the commanding officer of the brigade in whose jurisdiction the armory is located of a bond approved by him and executed by the person, association, partnership, or corporation proposing to use the armory, and a surety company approved by such commanding officer and in an amount approved by him, conditioned that such person, association, partnership, or corporation will indemnify and save harmless the State and the county in which the armory is located, and the military organizations occupying the armory, against any loss, damage, cost, or expense which may accrue or be incurred by reason of such use, to the armory or any property therein, or connected therewith, owned by the State or county or by such military organizations, and also to pay all expenses of heating, [illegible] for janitor or other service connected with such use. A bond given as herein provided may be prosecuted for breach of the conditions thereof in the name of the people by a Judge Advocate, and all moneys recovered shall be paid to the State or County Treasurer, or to the military organizations, as the case requires."

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Although military men, with few exceptions, were much opposed to making the change allowing the use of armories for other than military purposes, it will be seen from the above that the armories are well guarded, after all, and few outside organizations will care to go to the trouble necessary to use them.

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Col. Joseph Grafton Story, Assistant Adjutant General, although a veteran of many years' standing in the National Guard, including service in the civil war, has by no means allowed his interest in Creedmoor shooting to weaken, and is still able to hit the mark. The Colonel has just succeeded in qualifying as a marksman, for the twenty-fifth successive year, namely, from 1875 to 1899. In his last qualification he won the decoration in fifteen shots, although he could have fired 500 or more if necessary. Some staff officers expend considerable more ammunition than does the veteran Colonel.

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The spot selected by Company A of the Seventy-first Regiment for its outing Saturday is College Point, L. I., and here the company expects a very pleasant time. First Sergt. Peter H. Short of this company has decided not to accept the Second Lieutenancy. The company wanted to elect him, but the Sergeant's duties demand so much of his time that he has concluded it would be inadvisable to accept the promotion. An election for a Second Lieutenant in Company D will be held soon.

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Company elections in the Twelfth Regiment are still being held. During the past week Company B has elected First Lieut. Nelson B. Burr of Company I Captain in place of Smylie, resigned. The new Captain served with the volunteer regiment in the Spanish war. Company B has also elected former Lieut. James M. Woodruff of the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment a First Lieutenant. Former Commissary O. E. Powers, who served with the Twelfth Regiment of Volunteers, has been elected a First Lieutenant in Company K, and J. M. Charles, formerly a member of the Seventh Regiment, has been elected a Second Lieutenant in the same company.

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In Company F, Seventh Regiment, the following promotions are announced: Corp. Frank W. Perkins to be Quartermaster Sergeant, Lance Corp. Joseph P. Meurer to be Corporal, Privates Samuel J. Mack and Harry L. Dederer to be Lance Corporals. Ex-Lance Corp. Thomas C. Chalmers has been elected an honorary member.

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The Thirteenth Regiment has a baseball team, ready to meet all comers, and any team desirous of making a match can address W. Owens, 386 Sixth Street, Brooklyn.

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Lieut. C. B. Baldwin of the Second Signal Corps, who is known as a very proficient officer, has been nominated for the Captaincy made vacant by the appointment of Capt. Leigh to Chief Signal Officer on the staff of Major Gen. Roe.

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Members of the Twenty-second New York Volunteers who may desire the extra pay which was waived at the time of their muster-out from the United States Service should lose no time in applying to the Auditor of the War Department for the money withheld, which it has now been decided, they can have by forwarding the necessary application. In this they must give their names and addresses, the grades they served in, dates of enlistment and discharge, when last paid, and by whom, and must also give their certificates of discharge. The application must be indorsed by two witnesses before a notary public. Blanks for the application can be procured at the regimental armory.

***

Should the Country Club of Troop C, at the expiration of the year's lease, see fit to purchase the house, stable, and the water front property at Port Washington, L. I., it can obtain the same for the sum of $10,000. Adjacent grounds, including about fifty-five acres, have been leased for grazing purposes, and the refusal of these have likewise been procured.

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The following officers in the Second Brigade, recently elected, have been commissioned: Col. Bertram T. Clayton, Fourteenth Regiment; Lieut. Charles P. Shinn, Company K, Thirteenth Regiment; Lieut. Joseph Carrigan, Company A, Thirteenth Regiment, and Capt. Frank Maier, Company K, Forty-seventh Regiment. The following officers, who resigned recently, have received full and honorable discharges: Capt. W. T. Blackman, Company C, Twenty-third Regiment; Capt. C. A. Anderson, Company K, Fourteenth Regiment, and Lieut. C. Cragin, Company L, Fourteenth Regiment.

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Second Lieut. John C. Hegarty of Company A, Ninth Regiment, has been elected First Lieutenant. His first military service was in the Massachusetts militia. He joined the Ninth in March, 1894, and served in the Ninth Volunteers during the Spanish war. Regimental Quartermaster Pratt has returned from his visit to Cuba.

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The members of the First Naval Battalion will commence their annual cruise on July 28, boarding the United States steamer Prairie, and preparations to this end are now being made by the members of the several divisions. The men who served in the last war are not obliged to go on this cruise, except petty officers who have received a new rating. In the Fourth Division quite a number of the men who were former volunteers will go on the cruise.

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One of the most enjoyable as well as instructive boat parties of the First Naval Battalion of the Summer left the New

INGREDIENTS SHOULD BE GIVEN.

Suggestions in Article on Headache Powders Indorsed by Orangeine Co.

[To the Editor of the Chicago Chronicle.]

Chicago, June 13.—As relief from bodily pain, of which headache is most prominent, is one of the conspicuous successes of our remedy, we are much interested in the articles which appeared in your last Sunday's issue on headache powders, and cordially indorse what you suggest, that all manufacturers of headache powders should publicly announce the exact ingredients of their various preparations, or should at least be ready and willing at all times to privately give this information to individuals in order that they can intelligently, through their physician, understand the adaptability of certain advertised remedies to their own needs. We have given the subject thorough investigation and before placing our prescription on the market carefully ascertained from physicians to whom we submitted our formula that no possibility of danger could result in the use of "Orangeine." We also found in the course of our investigations many so-called headache remedies were absolutely loaded with drugs that only succeeded in stopping pain through their powers of stupefaction and were not in any sense of the word remedies.

We publicly announced by circular letter to the physicians that we would be glad to have them inspect our formula and have been able to submit the same to a large number of physicians and individuals as well, with the result of a far more intelligent use than could otherwise result. We believe with you that this is the only honorable and at the same time efficacious method of making a remedy, however good, generally useful.

THE ORANGEINE CHEMICAL CO.,
Chas. L. Bartlett, Treas.

DIARRHOEA.

Suggestions from an Experienced Physician for Its Prevention and Cure.

(Printed by request.)

For DIARRHOEA in grown persons take an ORANGEINE powder every four hours, regulating the diet and keep perfectly quiet.

For DIARRHOEA in children, not infants, dissolve a powder in two ounces (sixteen teaspoonfuls) of water, and give from one to two teaspoonfuls every three or four hours, regulating the diet.

Headache

Sick Headache, Nervous, Neuralgic, Tired, PERIODIC, Alcoholic—any kind—

Can be QUICKLY and SAFELY CURED by

"ORANGEINE"

The Harmless Destroyer of Pain.

READ WHAT OTHERS SAY.

LADY STANLEY writes from London: "The 'Orangeine' Powders I think are wonderful. I should not like ever to be without 'Orangeine' for a severe headache, a feeling tired out."

MISS J. FERRY, 404 Erie St., Chicago: "Have at times been almost insane with headaches, but have at last found relief through Orangeine."

MR. SIDNEY H. WOODFORD, of the Detroit Evening News, writes: "'Orangeine' quickly cures my headaches and leaves no after effects."

MR. WILLIAM GILLETTE, the great actor, says of "Orangeine": "A most wonderful remedy; the only certain headache cure and the only one with absolutely no bad after effects."

MR. GEO. C. FENTON, Fenton House, Mount Clemens, Mich., says: "My wife and I find 'Orangeine' is the best headache remedy we ever used."

LESLIE DELANO, 306 E. Erie St., Chicago: "Subject to neuralgic headaches for 17 years. I never found anything that would relieve without bad after effects until I discovered 'Orangeine.'"

HAY FEVER AND ROSE COLD.

MR. BENJAMIN D. MAYER, Reporter for Bradstreet's Chicago Office, writes: "After trying several remedies I find that 'Orangeine' is the one thing that will completely arrest the disease. It has afforded me great relief."

Equally Useful to Millionaires and Bread Winners.

BECAUSE IT

Quickly Relieves Pain, Depression, Exhaustion, "Blues," Headache, Neuralgia, Women's Pains, and CURES THEIR CAUSE.

"Learn the comfort of it and you will always carry it."

Wonderful Orangeine.

For a refreshing 'reviver' at home, drug store, club or bar; stir one Orangeine Powder in ½ glass of water. If carbonated DRINK FOAMING.

ORANGEINE CHEMICAL CO., 15 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

Hampshire Saturday, July 1, to be gone over the Fourth. The cutter got under way off Tompkinsville at 4 o'clock, and with the help of a good northwesterly breeze, Bensonhurst was made, where Camp Duncan was pitched for the night. The cutter left the ship equipped for distant service, carrying boat box, coxswain box, mess chest, cooking outfit, tent, oars, spars, sail, and other articles necessary in this service. Camp was broken after breakfast, and in an hour the boat was heading for the Atlantic Highlands. On the way down the bay, the men were instructed in the working of the compass, the use of the lead, and of the chart, and the different lights, beacons, and buoys were explained. After a short run down the Jersey coast the cutter put about and sailed into Atlantic Highlands and Camp Franklin was pitched on the Government reservation at Sandy Hook. Monday night was spent at Richmond Beach, S. I., and the return home was made Tuesday afternoon. The crew consisted of Quartermaster Austin, Gunner's Mate Payne, Coxswain Hayward, Seamen Menton, Beedee, Devlin, Cox, Connor, Lloyd, Goldstone, O'Mera, and Mascin. The Defender, with Commander Duncan on board, dropped anchor off Tompkinsville, near the New Hampshire on Wednesday evening, and Commander Duncan came on board the ship. A number of the commissioned officers of the battalion were the guests of Commander Duncan on board the Defender in the trial race with the Columbia last Thursday, while the signal men of the battalion were detailed to the Corsair and the Judges' tug. The First Division, Lieut. Blount commanding, reported on board the New Hampshire for duty last Friday evening, and will be in charge of the ship until this evening. Pay and rations will be allowed by the State. Lieut. Blount has a very interesting and instructive programme to be carried out. The Second Division will report on board Friday evening, the Third Division the following week, and the Fourth Division the first week in August. The Boating Committee of the Second Division will meet on board the ship on Sunday, July 16, to make arrangements for the annual boat races under oars and sail for the intercrew challenge cups.

EX-LIEUT. PAGUE A SUICIDE.

The Former Army Officer Who Shot at Col. Crofton in 1895 Found Dead in a Chicago Hotel.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Samuel S. Pague, who, while Lieutenant of Company F, Fifteenth Infantry, then stationed at Fort Sheridan, fired three times at Col. Crofton, and who was dismissed from the army by the President's approval of the finding of a court-martial, last night committed suicide at the New Era Hotel by taking poison. The body was found to-day by the hotel clerk, sitting bolt upright in a chair in the Lieutenant's bedroom. An empty chloral bottle was found on a table near by, but no letters were left, the body being identified by papers found in the clothes, one of which recommended him for the position of Paymaster General of the army.

The shooting of Col. Crofton and the subsequent trial attracted widespread interest. Pague was jealous of Col. Crofton, alleging that the latter's attentions to Mrs. Pague were too pronounced. Oct. 3, 1895, Pague, heated with wine, attempted to kill the Colonel. Two bullets went through the latter's overcoat, the third striking the ground. Mrs. Pague rushed to her husband and seized his arm. He was then arrested.

WOMEN MISSIONARIES MEET.

National Society's Sessions Attract Crowds at Ocean Grove.

OCEAN GROVE, July 8.—The second day's meetings of the twentieth session of the National Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church attracted hundreds of mission workers and friends of the cause, as well as scores of Deaconesses connected with the work of the society. Mrs. E. W. Simpson of Troy conducted the devotional exercises at the initial meeting. Addresses were made by Mrs. Nansa Kim Ha of Korea, Mrs. Alma Matthews of New York City, Mrs. S. Doane of New Mexico, and Miss Ida May Benson of San Francisco. The anniversary missionary sermon will be preached in the Auditorium to-morrow morning by the Rev. Dr. William I. Haven of Cincinnati, Secretary of the American Bible Society.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society is composed of 80,000 members, and maintains 300 missionaries and deaconesses in the field. Missionary workers are stationed at all the ports of entry for immigrants, and mission schools are conducted in the interest of the uneducated whites and blacks in the South and the foreigners in the big cities and the Northwest. Missionary work has been recently extended to Alaska and Puerto Rico.

SEASIDERS STUDY GEOLOGY.

Curious Sand Run Well Sets Them to Reading Science.

LONG BEACH, L. I., July 8.—Geology is the theme at Long Beach. Society small talk and hotel gossip have no place worth mentioning. Guests are digging into Dana and talking learnedly about clay, gravel, rock, and sand deposits. Col. Dick's fashionable hotel is like one in a Western mining camp for the interest its guests have developed in the formation of the earth about here at different depths.

It is all the result of an innocent and ordinary well that Col. Dick is having driven for a reserve supply of water. Things were brought up by the drillers that made talk, though there was neither gold, silver, nor other mineral, oil, or gas to excite speculation—nothing but what a plain well dug through sea sand should have at its sides and bottom—but it revived old studies of the wonders of nature and time, forgotten by many, never known by some, and maybe regarded as dull reading by most of them.

Paul K. Ames, the receiver of the Long Beach corporation, is responsible for all the trouble. He is a tireless student of geology. He is graduate of Yale, class of '86. As the well progressed, Mr. Ames explained the various clays and gravels scientifically. He also told the ladies in what volumes they would find more interesting details, and they have got them. This will be the most learned colony of Summer visitors in America when it is ready to break up in the Fall.

LEGAL NOTES.

COVENANT IN LEASE TO MAKE ALTERATIONS.—Francis A. Clark, as lessee in a lease with William G. and Julien T. Davies of the premises 806 Eighth Avenue for seven years, covenanted to make certain improvements within ninety days after the commencement of the term. The lease also imposed upon him the duty of procuring and conforming to the approval of the municipal Building Department. On the expiration of the ninety days the lessors began a suit against Clark to recover damages for his failure to perform his covenant. The case being in a condition for taking an inquest, it was agreed that if the lessee should give a mortgage as security for performance, and should within thirty days commence the improvements, with the approval of the Building Department, and proceed with diligence, payment of the mortgage would not be required. Mr. Clark gave the mortgage, but the lessors, claiming that an appraisal of the mortgaged premises showed the security to be inadequate, enforced the inquest, and entered judgment. The lessee commenced the work within thirty days from the making of the agreement, and, having obtained leave to open the judgment, interposed a supplemental answer, setting up the agreement and his compliance with it. The judgment in favor of the plaintiffs for damages was affirmed by the First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Patterson, concurred in by Justices Williams and O'Brien, with Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice Ingraham dissenting. The Court of Appeals has directed a reversal, holding that the recovery was erroneous, in that the decision did not include the determination as to whether the defendant at the time of the trial had performed or was performing with diligence the agreement extending his time. The Court held that upon the question of diligence the lessee had the right to show delays occasioned by the Building Department or by the Inspectors of that department having charge of the work.

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LOGS PILED NEAR A HIGHWAY.—Herbert F. Lawton, in his suit in a Justice's court in Saratoga County, recovered damages against John W. Olmstead for an injury caused to his wagon by running against a log which had rolled from a pile of logs belonging to the defendant, and which had been left in the highway during the Spring and Summer of 1896. The County Court, on appeal, reversed the judgment, but the Third Appellate Division, on further appeal, reversed the judgment of the County Court and affirmed that of the Justice, holding, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Parker, that logs piled in a public highway so near the traveled track that if one rolled off it would cross such track, constituted a public nuisance. Where such logs, as here, had been piled in the highway by a person having a contract with the owner to haul them to a certain place, the latter was held to be bound, as between himself and the public, to remove them within a reasonable time after acquiring knowledge of the dangerous situation in which they had been placed, and his failure to remove them for a period of five days after acquiring such knowledge constituted an unreasonable delay, as matter of law, and rendered him liable for an injury to the wagon resulting from its running against a log which had rolled from the pile.

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CONTRACT TO PAY UPON A CONTINGENCY, AFTER THE PROMISOR'S DEATH.—Avery Horton, in April, 1878, delivered to Luella Banker this writing, signed by him: "After the death of Elizabeth and Avery Horton, for value received, I promise there shall be paid by my administrators or executors to Luella Banker if living, if not, to her heirs, if any, if none, to my nearest kin, $3,000, with interest." The Elizabeth Horton named in the instrument was Avery Horton's wife. She died in 1881. Avery Horton died in 1896, leaving a will, in which Luella Banker was one of the legatees. No interest had been paid upon the instrument

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

Topics Relating to the Stage and Its People.

NEW PLAY AT THE CASINO

Musical Gossip at Home and Abroad —Roof Garden Programmes—The Vaudevilles.

From the presses of Robert Howard Russell comes Charles Henry Meltzer's translation into English verse of Gerhart Hauptmann's German fairy play, "Die versunkene Glocke," ("The Sunken Bell," in which, they say, E. H. Sothern and his wife (Virginia Harned) are to act Master Heinrich and Rautendelein next Winter. As Mr. and Mrs. Sothern will also have on hand Henry Hamilton's two Dumas plays, "The King's Musketeer" and "Monte Cristo," however, they evidently do not intend to rely too confidently on the Hauptmann piece for public favor, which is wise. As a work of art, even in Mr. Meltzer's translation, which he describes as "a confessedly free, but, I would fain hope, not unfaithful English transcript," "The Sunken Bell" is entitled to respect and is likely to receive a fair share of admiration. As a piece of theatrical property it is, as yet, of very doubtful value. With the third and fourth acts compressed into one, it might make a positive hit with the public. On the other hand, the performance, before a miscellaneous audience, may prove tedious beyond endurance.

A beautiful scenic dress, the utmost nicety of touch in the representation, will be assured beforehand if Mr. Sothern undertakes to do "The Sunken Bell"; but they cannot be counted upon to make a play so utterly unlike any other play that has had popular success acceptable to the public. Nor can the indisputable success of the German performances of "Die versunkene Glocke," under Mr. Conried's direction, with Agnes Scrma as the "elfin creature," be regarded as a "precedent." They were attended by persons of German birth familiar with the folk-lore tales which Hauptmann weaves into his Silesian plays, by students of German literature, and the few who always welcome any worthy new work of art.

Mr. Meltzer prefaces his creditable translation with a sketch of Hauptmann's career, a short and by no means authoritative explanation of the symbolism of the play, and a decidedly disingenuous account of the unsuccessful performances of an English version of Hauptmann's "Hannele" in this city some years ago. "Hannele" as theatrical entertainment for this community was hopeless from the start. But "The Sunken Bell" contains more that is simple and intelligible, it has a love story, and its pictorial side is bright and pleasing. Mr. Meltzer advises folks who want to understand its folk-lore to read Grimm's "Teutonic Mythology."

As for the symbolism, that does not matter. The spell exerted by Rautendelein upon the bell-founder, the jealousy of the Nickelmann and the Wood-sprite and the scorn of Old Wittikin; the prayers of the pastor, the sorrow of Magda, are all comprehensible. The story must interest as a story, the personages as actual personages, or the play will inevitably fail.

In the reading, "The Sunken Bell" impresses one as possessing weird beauty, naive humor, a strong "feeling" for landscape, a fine imaginative quality, but a deficiency of dramatic strength. Sympathy with Heinrich's vague longings and ill-defined aspirations is not to be expected from an ordinary theatre audience. There is danger, too, that its Teutonic fairies may not be viewed seriously by folks who are not of Teutonic origin. The mixture of the domestic with the mystic always seems queer. Hauptmann's Waldschrat smokes a tobacco pipe, the Trolds have huge appetites for material food, Rautendelein, the "elfin creature" wears garters. Judicious elision of such details might be needed to preserve the poetic charm on the stage.

Of 844 actors whose names are registered in the fifth monthly bulletin of the Actors' Society, no fewer than 488 are "at liberty." Nor is this proportion uncommon. The prizes in the actors' calling are alluring; but the "downs" in it are out of all proportion to the "ups." F. F. Mackay is President of the Actors' Society; Maida Craigen, Vice President; George D. McIntyre, Secretary, and Mrs. Robert B. Mantell, Treasurer. Verner Clarges, W. F. Owen, William Courtleigh, and Theodore Roberts are among the Directors. Membership gives an actor a New York address, the advantages of a dramatic and information bureau, and reduced railroad fares, and, in some way, keeps his name before the public.

Here, almost at midsummer, is a new play, "a vaudeville, in three acts and four scenes," to be ushered in at the Casino tomorrow night with a mighty flourish of trumpets. For in all the town there'll be no other play to compete with it—unless you call "The Man in the Moon" a play. "The Rounders," adapted from "Les Fetards," of MM. Mars and Hennequin, has a well-defined plot and a few understandable characters.

At Biarritz, in the height of the season, the young Marquis de Baccarat, because of the Quakerish prudery of his young American wife, flirts with Théa, the ballet dancer. The Marquis pursues Théa to Paris, and the Marquise follows him, even as far as the greenroom of the theatre. She makes no scene, however, but, without revealing her identity to Théa, obtains from that fascinating creature a lesson in the art of captivating men, which she proceeds to put into practice upon the susceptible heart of Maginnis Pasha, an Irishman wrecked in his youth upon the coast of one of the Sultan's possessions and adopted by that potentate. Maginnis has already on hand an affair with Seraphine, aunt of Théa. These proceedings and the resulting entanglements are complicated by the presence and doings of the Duke de Paty du Clam, a sort of Sir Charles Coldstream, who is in everything but of nothing.

Dan Daly as this blasé nobleman, Harry Davenport as the Marquis, Mabel Gillman as the Marquise, Thomas Seabrooke as Maginnis Pasha, Phyllis Rankin as Théa, Joseph Cawthorne as Siegfried Götterdämmerung, a German musician, and Max Freeman as a waiter will be the principals in the cast. The company also includes Marie George, Carrie Perkins, Crissie Carlisle, Margaret Warren, Eva Kelly, and many others. Harry B. Smith adapted "Les Fetards" to the requirements of the Casino, Ludwig Englander composed the music, and Max Freeman directed the rehearsals. Signor de Novellis will conduct the orchestra. E. A. D.

NOTES OF THE SUMMER SHOWS.

AMERICAN THEATRE ROOF GARDEN.—Of those who scored great successes at the American last week, Caron and Herbert, the Clerice sisters, and Jess Dandy have been retained for another week. The additional numbers will be McIntyre and Heath, Elizabeth M. Murray, Alice Hudson and Gussie Nelson, comediennes and dancers, and Hilton, the juggler.

VICTORIA ROOF GARDEN.—Oscar Hammerstein's programme for this week at his Venetian Terrace Garden includes the Johnson brothers, Gautier and his horse, Conture brothers, Galletti's baboons, Georgius Dadigo, Astarte, the illusion bird; the four Nelson sisters, Belle Davis, and Prof. Morris's pony circus. The performance begins at 8:15 P. M. and lasts until midnight.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Kara, the juggler, heads the list at Keith's this week. Others who appear are Gilmore and Leonard, Irish comedians; Edward M. Fabor and Edith Sinclair in "The High Roller." Louise Gunning will remain another week. The Florence troupe will furnish the acrobatic entertainment, and a farce called "One Wife Too Many," will be played by Frank Monroe and company.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—New-comers on the Casino roof this week will be Cross and Haldene, Lola Bigger, and Minnie Dreher, the De Vaulls, Williams and Hood, and William Mozambique English. The holdovers include the Phaseys, Pliar Morin, Jordan and Welch, Alma Doerge, and Annabelle Moore. "The Maid in the Moon," the operetta burlesquing "The Man in the Moon," will be given on the roof July 17.

KOSTER & BIALS.—The management offers on the roof garden this week an almost entirely new bill. It is the intention to give vaudeville numbers strictly, and endeavor to have such performances as were given years ago. The bill for to-night and the rest of the week contains Mlle. Irene and her trained dog Zaza, Florrie on the slack wire, the Rinaldo brothers, the Tanakas, Japanese magicians, the Rexos skaters, the musical Tobins, and others.

NEW YORK THEATRE AND ROOF GARDEN.—Cissie Loftus and Bessie Bonehill remain at the Aerial Magnolia Grove another week, and Fay Templeton begins an engagement there Monday night. The special numbers to-night are the Stewart sisters and Smith and Campbell. Others in the bill this week are George Maeder, Francis Bryant, Ruth White, and the Two Bells. In the theatre, "The Man in the Moon" continues, Frederick Solomon playing the part created by Walter Jones, who has not yet recovered from the effects of a surgical operation.

LONDON THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Nat Goodwin Prolongs His Stay—Souvenirs from the Queen.

LONDON, July 8.—In spite of the many counter attractions and the hot weather, most of the theatres fared well this week. "An American Citizen" is doing so well at the Duke of York's Theatre that Nat Goodwin will prolong its run.

As a souvenir of the performance at Windsor, July 4, when Grau's company presented the opera "Il Pagliacci" before a large gathering of royalties, the Queen has presented Maurice Grau with a handsome silver inkstand, with the royal monogram, and has presented Suzanne Adams with a gold bracelet, with the Queen's initials.

Owing to the shock of Augustin Daly's death, Ada Rehan will be unable to undertake the leading part in the Drury Lane drama especially written for her by Cecil Raleigh. It is hoped, however, that Miss Rehan will be able to appear at Drury Lane in a short Shakespearean sketch next Spring.

MUSICAL MATTERS AT HOME.

Max Vogrich and Mrs. Vogrich have gone to Europe. It is not known how long they will be gone.

The vocalists engaged for the Worcester festival in September are Evangeline Florence, soprano; Mme. Schumann-Heink, contralto; H. Evan Williams, tenor, and Messrs. Ffrangcon-Davies and Gwyllim Miles, basses.

Wheeler, a coke settlement in Pennsylvania, has a five-year-old musical genius. His name is Reid Janes, and he plays upon the violin "Nearer, My God, to Thee," with variations.

The Chicago Apollo Club announced "Samson and Delilah," Saint-Saëns, Dec. 11; "Messiah," Handel, Dec. 25; part songs, Feb. 26, and Massenet's "Mary Magdalene," April 26.

San Francisco claims that it is now having better grand opera at regular theatre prices than the Ellis company gave it last Winter with a five-dollar scale for tickets. The repertory of this company, known as the Lombardi, includes "Aïda," "Lucia," "Traviata," "Ernani," "Il Trovatore," "The Masked Ball," and "Rigoletto" for one week. The principal artists are Salassa, Avadeno, Barducci, Bardarrocco, Travaglini, Ferrari, Russo, and Italia Repetto, whose mad scene in "Lucia" is said to equal Melba's.

The selection of a conductor for the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra has not yet been made. The Directors are to meet some time during this month for the first time since W. W. Gilchrist retired, and it may be that even then they will adjourn without making a choice. All that can be learned concerning the matter is that the basis of their determination in the selection of a man will be his ability to fill the post, and that this will require as its first condition an absolute knowledge of orchestral instruments, orchestral literature, and that familiarity with instrumental classics which can only be gained through a lengthened term of service as a member of an orchestra.

The success of the Bandа Rossa at Willow Grove Park, Philadelphia, this Summer has been great. The audiences have steadily increased in size and enthusiasm since the opening of the season on May 27. Universal regret is expressed that the band was engaged for only seven weeks instead of for the entire Summer. On the way to Minneapolis, where it has an engagement of several weeks, the band will give concerts as follows: July 18, matinée and evening, at the Park at Kingston, N. Y.; July 19, matinée and night, Lyceum Theatre, Buffalo; July 20 and 21, at the park at Wheeling, West Va.

Attractive programmes have been arranged for this week by the conductor of the Kaltenborn orchestral concerts at the St. Nicholas Garden. The announcement of "sacred" concerts for Sunday nights is generally the cause of slight amusement to New Yorkers, but Mr. Kaltenborn has determined to be consistent in the character of his selections for Sunday nights.

MUSICAL MATTERS ABROAD.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie has resigned the conductorship of the London Philharmonic Society. He will now be able to complete his opera, "The Cricket on the Hearth," sooner than he could have done as conductor of the Philharmonic. Three names are mentioned in connection with the post. Mr. F. H. Cowen has already filled the office with credit both to himself and to the society, and as he is no longer engaged at Manchester, the Philharmonic committee will do well to take advantage of the opportunity and invite him to occupy the chair again. The two other conductors "talked of" are both Directors of the society. They are Mr. W. H. Cummings, the Principal of the Guildhall School, and Dr. C. Villiers Stanford.

Mme. Patti does not like "resting." It is not surprising, therefore, that there are rumors to the effect that she is about to undertake a long provincial tour, with a probable trip to America. Negotiations, it is said, are already in progress. In a few weeks the gifted songstress will be heard at Brighton, and among those taking part in the programme is Miss Gertrude Calvert, a contralto, who studied under Mme. Blanche Marchesi.

A very interesting musical festival will be held at Meiningen on Oct. 7 to 10 next. The occasion may be described as a Brahms celebration, seeing that a statue of the lately deceased master will be unveiled by Joseph Joachim, and that an exhibition of pictures, portraits, &c., more or less connected with the composer of the "German Requiem" is in course of preparation. The musical programme includes choral and orchestral works by Bach, Beethoven, and Brahms, selections of chamber music, and Beethoven's "Fidelio." Among the artists promised are the Joachim Quartet, D'Albert, Leonard Borwick, Dr. Kraus, and the clarinettist Mühlfeld. Mr. Fritz Steinbach will conduct.

Critics, in the way of their vocation, are liable to two evils—actions at law and personal assaults. A Viennese journalist has just had an unpleasant experience of the second process. Mr. Karl Krauss, having published his opinion of a new play, was enjoying himself at a café, when to him came Mr. Oscar Friedmann, author of the drama in question. Mr. Friedmann did not waste words, but got his critic by the throat, and had nearly strangled him when help arrived. Mr. Krauss was taken to a hospital. What became of Mr. Friedmann is not stated, but can be imagined.

The failure of an attempted revival of Halévy's "L'Eclair," at the Opéra Comique has led Le Monde Artiste of Paris to say: "Where there is nothing the King himself loses his rights. Neither artists nor amateurs appear to have, in 1899, the judgment and taste shown by their predecessors of half a century ago."

Italy has brought forth another composer of oratorio. His name is Parodi, and a work entitled "John the Baptist," from his pen, was produced the other day at Genoa. His method, it appears, is that of Perosi.

London Truth says: "The late Carl Rosa once averred that the worst specimen of the prima donna was a fashionable tenor. But this reproach certainly cannot be leveled at M. Jean de Reszke, who doubtless has his own predilections for certain parts, but whose choice, if it errs at all, is on the side of severity rather than of the lighter and more flimsy examples of operatic art. M. Jean was perfectly right to resist the temptation of appearing in such ridiculous rôles as Elvino and Manrico as at one time he proposed to do. But, on the other hand, it is very possible that had he relieved his voice by singing occasionally in lighter music than in the advanced Wagnerian operas, he might have been able to go through the season instead of leaving, as he did last Thursday, for Aix-les-Bains. More tenors are obviously wanted at Covent Garden, for on Thursday, when M. Van Dyck was (with M. Plançon) the victim of an indisposition, the situation was only saved by the ever-ready Herr Dippel. Wagnerian tenors, such as they are, are plentiful enough in Germany. However, M. Alvarez, the tenor next in operatic popularity to M. Jean de Reszke himself, is expected within the next few days."

THE MARRIAGE OF PADEREWSKI.

Those who have vexed their souls with doubts as to whether Mr. Paderewski, the famous pianist, is married or not may set their minds at rest. He was married in the Church of the Holy Spirit at Warsaw on May 31. The press dispatches giving information to this effect have been industriously contradicted, but yesterday there arrived in this city, in an envelope addressed in Mr. Paderewski's own writing, an engraved announcement of the marriage. It is in French, and reads thus when translated:

"Mr. I. J. Paderewski and Mme. Helene, Baroness de Rosen, have the honor to announce to you their marriage, which was celebrated on May 31, 1899, at the Church of St. Esprit, in Warsaw."

This news may cause some sadness among sentimental young women, but Mr. Paderewski will probably play the piano as well after marriage as when he was a widower.

AT MANHATTAN BEACH.

Sousa Will Give a Carnival—"The Jolly Musketeer" on July 24.

The management of Manhattan Beach is steadily increasing the number and variety of the attractions of that resort. Sousa continues his daily concerts, and will give two to-day, at 4 and 8 P. M. At the afternoon concert the soloists will be Miss Florence Walton, soprano, and Herbert L. Clark, cornetist, and at the evening concert Miss Walton again, and Franz Heil on the flügelhorn. Besides these concerts and other amusements, Primrose & Dockstader's minstrel organization will begin a two weeks' engagement at the beach tomorrow.

Jefferson De Angelis, in "The Jolly Musketeer," will begin an engagement at the Manhattan Beach Theatre on July 24. Following this attraction, it is announced, a patriotic musical carnival on an elaborate scale will be given by Sousa. The carnival will last one week. The two weeks' engagement of the Frank Daniels Opera Company, just closed, broke all records at the Beach as regards receipts. The amount taken in at the two performances on July 4 was $4,400.

May Be a Boston Absconder.

BOSTON, July 8.—Chief Inspector William B. Watts of this city to-day sent a message to Chief of Police Reed of Seattle, Washington, asking the Seattle officer to be on the watch for Fred T. Moore, who was reported recently as having arrived at Arctic City, Klondike, with a party of starving gold seekers. Chief Watts thinks the man may be the Fred T. Moore who formerly was teller of the National Bank of Commerce of this city, and who left here May 11, 1898, with $50,000 of the funds of the bank. There is a reward of $5,000 for Moore's arrest.

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JOLLITY DESPITE DIFFERENCES

The "Gentleman from China" and His Interesting Family—Mr. Stead Lectures on Peace.

Special Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 1.—The Peace Conference still sits with closed doors, and the delegates like clams, with closed mouths. The wariest traps of reporters or the most melting smiles of the fair fall alike when attempt is made to draw out some delegate, who perchance has been buttonholed in a hotel lobby or enticed with coffee and cigars into the comforts of a drawing chair after having been well dined. He escapes from the former interlocutor with the dexterity of an eel, while the latter's questions he parries by the blandest and most beautiful of smiles.

Within the limits of The Hague, at least, "discord" has ceased, for jollity and apparent kindness seem never to end. The city is a mass in many colors, and the flags of all nations flap together in close embrace in a manner never before known when nations have met. And the ever-prevailing wind keeps this interchange of good-will constant. Never within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant" of The Hague has the wind continued his course till cherries ripened.

The fêtes go on, but the delegates of the world meet daily, and discuss. It is feared that the round sum set apart by the "Kamers" for the entertainment of the delegates to the Peace Conference will have been exhausted long before that body of able-minded men can find reason to adjourn and depart in peace, each to his own fireside. If we can believe those wise ones who stand outside of the discussions, the Gordian knot seems to grow tighter.

At all hours of the day one passes great and learned men and hears many and strange languages. From around street corners, long before you see the speakers' jolly expression of face, one hears tromboned: "Colossal! Ausgezeichnet! Wunderschon!" and "Ja, ja, ich weiss es schon! Ah, ha! frisches Bier!" &c. And then, to use the language of Congress, the "gentlemen from Germany" loom in sight. Germans still.

Under that small group of trees at the entrance of the Bosch, with sufficient gesticulations to set the branches waving, stand a group of gentlemen from France, always with a bloodvessel-bursting countenance, always all talking at once, and always tumbling over one another with effusion when the parting moment comes. "Bon jour; à demain; merci, merci," seems to be taken up by the birds as they twitter overhead.

Riding through the park, with stately poise and glistening new tall hat, the "members" from the British Isles pass. Their attitude is graceful, their tone refined, well bred, and their manner speaks out plainly: "Look at me!"

The gentleman from China is conspicuous not only for being one of his kind, but also from the fact that he travels with wife and family, and accepts dinners for them all to boot. Wherever he goes the Chinese lady goes, and wherever she goes the children follow. They create a stir, I fancy, at a dinner, and are not exactly longed for. At a grand affair given a few nights since at the Kurhaus in Scheveningen, the Chinese boy created more of a sensation than did the calm and resolute countenance of the great Russian member. Sitting in the centre of the house, lost to his surroundings, so far as notice of them went, listening, motionless to the music. Without the sea was a mass of red and gold; the sun had set, but the twilight holds long the colors that are left behind. The many open doors on the ocean side let in this scene, and, with the strains of "Tannhäuser" delighting the senses, one fails to watching for the next step to pass. A huge black thing she looks against this golden sky, and her wings are those of a giant raven. Within the Zaal once more, your eyes are turned; they fall on a magnificent figure of a dignified and graceful women clad in a gown of brilliant Pompeian red. A hat of black, with red plumes, that are held by a sparkling clasp. She enters late, and alone. It is the well-known Austrian authoress of "Die Waffen Nieder," Baroness Bertha von Suttner, who, like William T. Stead, has come to The Hague to stay, as he told me, as long as the conference lasts. Then along the lines of rows and rows of bedowered and beplumed heads you pick out the noted ladies of the Hague, the wives and daughters of the Commissioners to the conference, and the delegates themselves. All are in evening dress except the Chinese delegates, who, with the members from Turkey, mark out by their adherence to the garments of their land that an absolute Government is theirs, just as another fact, which perhaps by many has been unnoticed, that all the liberal Eastern nations have sent young men to represent them. I have personally met the Siamese, the Japanese, and the Persian delegates, and I do not think a man among them has entered his forties.

THE YOUNG TURKISH PARTY.

The brave body of essayists known as the "Young Turkish Party" prove, 'tis true as yet, only as straws to show which way the wind blows in their unhappy land. They made a courageous attempt to come with the rest of the world as searchers after peace. They were a resolute set of men and appeared a credit to their cause—which surely could not be disputed as being one of humanity. And the stout refusal to be challenged to a duel by their own Government's envoys to The Hague, their polite submission to the advice of the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs, and their quiet but open and straightforward manner with which they withdrew and left the country showed proofs that the young Turk is made of such stuff as is required to build up a land that has fallen so low.

The throng that surges in and out of public buildings, museums, hotels, and homes is kaleidoscopic in color and change. All day long carriages block the way and crowds of men from the remotest corners of the world follow one another in astonishing order.

Behind the broad and energetic shoulders of the New York delegate, whose quiet ease and competency mark him at once as being the right man in the right place, will walk the gentlemen from Persia, their exceeding good looks, crowned by the tall black "fez" worn by the Persian, and their brilliant eyes and olive skin attract you immediately. Next there will come gentlemen from Egypt, Siam, China, Japan, New Zealand, Australia, and from many other far off lands—for the crowds are not all "delegates" who are now visiting The Hague.

One cannot help calling to mind the picture given in the old hymn "From Greenland's Icy Mountains" as one watches and listens to this heterogeneous human mass, speaking English, French, German with all the fluency of a European, and one wonders how it has happened that the so-called "heathen in his blindness, who bowed down to wood and stone," has learned such fashionable boarding school accomplishments. It would not be at all surprising, when the doors of the Huis ten Bosch are at last thrown open, to learn that the wisest word there spoken came from the mouth of the man who is popularly called "the savage," and not from him of the so-named civilized world.

MR. STEAD ON PEACE.

Among those who inhabit this last-mentioned region who has made himself rather prominent in a few remarks recently addressed before an almost entirely Dutch audience was William T. Stead. A nameless discourse was advertised for a certain evening, to which were invited (gratis) all those who cared to listen to the Reviewer of Reviews. Considerable curiosity was manifested, and as nothing pleases a Hollander more than a free entertainment the hall, considering that the address was to be in English, was pretty well filled. The members of the Kamers were conspicuously present. Mr. Stead had through the newspapers invited a debate after his remarks upon his remarks, desiring, as he politely put it in his opening words, "the opinions of other people." He got them! and I fancy those who listened have learned—if he has not—that, although, as the world goes, the Hollander is not aggressive by either thought or act, when his opinion is invited he gives it, unvarnished, and it is fired off in his own particular way.

Mr. Stead indulged in the beginning of his remarks in a somewhat overardent eulogy on the author of disarmament, with whom private interviews had been held by the speaker (who had afterward, it will be remembered, somewhat indiscreetly ventilated them.) He dwelt on the position always having been taken by England, whose course for centuries past and throughout the world had been one to protect and to encourage "for brotherhood" all rights of others. This picture was touching to a Dutch audience. He said that England had triumphed through right wherever she chose to fly her flag, and the only place where she had failed was where she did not do so. That place was America; that she doubly deserved what she got there, and he was glad of it—and he went on to say that peace was being brought about by such ways and means as are employed by the British Empire, and that he believed that good would ultimately prevail for Finland, that the ruler of all the Russias had, he thought, the best of intentions toward her; that England had had a similar situation to deal with regarding Ireland, (whereupon the audience groaned,) and finally, after a good deal of brilliant language, and engaging incident, and more Czar-loving feelings affectionately expressed, he closed his remarks with the conviction that the way was opening out for a new and better era; that a foundation seemed being laid for a court of arbitration, to which he hoped all nations would be joined.

Then there rose from out the audience one of those whose opinion had been invited, a gentleman from Rotterdam. "The idea of peace," he said, "could only be realized by the triumph of right and law. Every one who hoped for the realization of peace must start from the conviction that the legal and constitutional rights of the people, especially the people of small nations, must be sacredly recognized. It is for this reason that I fail to understand why Mr. Stead has been invited to introduce this subject in our country, and how, at this moment, he has dared to accept the invitation, for Mr. Stead's position in regard to a brave, loyal, and small nation has been thus far in conflict with the principles on which peace depends, that is, the acknowledgment and maintenance of right, the triumph of which is absolutely necessary for a condition of peace. I speak of Finland. [Long and loud applause.]

"Where is the cultivated and enlightened man or woman in the Netherlands, or elsewhere, who is not convinced that right and law have been violated in Finland? There surely is nobody—except, perhaps, Mr. Stead—who still seems to doubt the meaning of the measures taken by Russia in regard to the poor Finns, who are not even Russian subjects—who does not acknowledge that such measures bear witness of an entire contempt for all written laws, and sworn constitutional rights! And Russia violates these laws only for military and for Chauvinistic purposes, committing a double sin against the principle of holy peace! Finland is small, infinitesimal in regard to mighty Russia, to which it is united by personal union, surpassing Russia, however, in her development and culture.

"Mr. Stead, who seems to have come as an apostle of peace, should have been the last person in approving of measures which threaten to bring peaceful conditions into danger. And, instead of condemning these measures, he has for reasons known only to himself tried to defend in all ways the actions of the Russians, and in doing so absolves them. It is for this reason, therefore, that I protest against the opinions of Mr. Stead on this occasion of his coming to us as an apostle of peace."

It was amusing to see Mr. Stead's smile when the speaker sat down, but he had very little to say for himself on this subject, and further, when asked for his opinion on the pending situation in the Transvaal, he got laughingly out of his remarks by suggesting, as the hour was late, he would pause before speaking on the subject of the Transvaal to let those who wished go home, as his remarks on that subject would possibly take all night. With a few more spicy questions and answers the meeting was adjourned, but I fancy no one looked upon the evening as a success for the editor of The Review of Reviews. Be frank when you are in Holland.

MEVROUW HANKEN-PARKER.

AID SENT TO CHARITY SOCIETY.

Receipt of Money for Unfortunate Persons Acknowledged.

The Charity Organization Society acnowledges the following contributions in response to its recent appeals:

To provide country board during the Summer for a young woman who is threatened with consumption:

"J. G. D. and G. T. D.," $20; "cash" and "A. K. R.," $5 each; "H. C. F.," $2; "R. H. R." and "M. A.," $1 each.

To provide for a man of seventy who is so hampered by his physical defects in obtaining work that he cannot compete with younger and more able-bodied workers: "H. C. F.," $3; "E. C. J.," $1.

To provide shelter for a poor widow, a foreigner, entirely ignorant of our language and whose impaired eyesight prevents her from making more than the barest living for herself and two little girls: David Lydig, $10; "F. W. F." and "G. C.," $5 each; "H. C. F.," $3.

To aid in support of a mother with five children, from one and a half to twelve years of age, the eldest a cripple: "Friend," $75; E. H. Coster, $20; "Savings of Carol, and C. H. E. H. Carleton, and "M. A. E.," $10 each; "A. M. S." and "E. R. S." $5 each; "H. C. F.," "R. F.," and "Cash J.," $2 each; "cash," "T. A. F.," and "H. G. T., $1 each; Philip Dornik, 50 cents, and Mrs. M. Dodge, 35 cents.

To pay rent for a widow with five children, the oldest ten years of age: "G. W. W." and N. Witherell, $10 each.

To provide a pension of $6 a month for a couple more than seventy years of age: "C. F. P." and Mrs. John S. Ellis, $25 each; Mrs. Charles E. Clark, $10; George G. Shelton, $3; "F. G. B.," $2.

AGAINST LUSK'S REMOVAL.

Civil Service League Wants Post Office Official Reinstated.

Secretary George McAneny of the National Civil Service Reform League has sent a letter to Postmaster Van Cott asking him to reinstate Robert J. Lusk, who was recently transferred from his place as Superintendent of Post Office Station G, to which post a salary of $2,000 a year is attached, to that of mail clerk in Station C, with a salary of $1,000. Mr. Van Cott says the transfer was made "for the good of the service."

Secretary McAneny says the case seems to the National Civil Service Reform League to be one of unusual importance, for the reason that it involves the construction of the amended civil service rule and will establish a precedent. Mr. McAneny says that Mr. Lusk was not furnished with a statement of the reason for his removal, nor was he afforded an opportunity to make any written answer or explanation, as provided in President McKinley's recent civil service order.

The Postmaster has referred the matter to Washington.

Record of John R. Greene.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 8.—John R. Greene, the alleged bunko and confidence man, was taken to Greensburg this afternoon to answer a charge of fleecing William Barnhart out of $1,000 by the tin-box trick. The crime was committed in 1887, and Mr. Barnhart has since died. Greene admits his guilt and says he will plead guilty. After the Westmoreland County authorities are through with him he will be taken to Walla Walla, Washington, to be tried for fleecing a farmer out of $5,000. The prisoner is wanted in Seattle for murder, and all over the country for working the tin-box trick, and as he is sixty-four years old, he is afraid he will spend the rest of his days in jail.

Agricultural Experiment Work.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—The convention of the American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations Association today elected the following officers: President—Dr. Joseph E. Stubbs, Havana; Secretary-Treasurer—E. B. Vorhees, New Jersey; Bibliographer—Dr. A. C. True of Washington. Director True declared that the feeling in Congress was favorable toward the experimental stations, and that there was a disposition to appropriate a liberal sum for carrying on the work, which hitherto has not been deemed of sufficient importance to demand any special appropriation.

Lindell Hotel at Lincoln Saved.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 8.—The fire which started shortly before 1 o'clock this morning in the basement of the drug store in the Lindell Hotel block for nearly two hours baffled the efforts of the entire Fire Department, but was finally controlled. Guests of the hotel were warned at the first alarm and were marched out in safety. The damage is confined to the flooding of the basement and the destruction of the drug store stock and that of a jewelry store adjoining. No estimate of the loss has been made.

British Columbian Cable.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—The British survey steamer Egeria has arrived from Esquimalt, B. C. The English and Canadian Governments are to establish a cable between British Columbia and Australia, which will touch at Samoa and Hawaii. The Egeria is now engaged in the work of surveying the route. She will go from here to Honolulu, taking soundings on the way, and after coaling there will proceed to Apia. From Apia the soundings will be taken to the nearest point on the Australian Continent.

CHAMPION OF THE GAS METER.

Correspondent Tells of the Value They Are to Consumers—How to Read Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the above heading Henry Romeike again protests against gas meters as being very unreliable, and, as usual, he is too severe and unreasonable. Gas companies are not inventors, so if they are to measure gas as they serve it to consumers they do all that ought to be expected of them when they furnish rent-free the best gas meter that can be bought. Gas meters are machines; few are perfect and exact at all times, but this can also be said of all machinery. Clocks and watches are liars, according to Henry Romeike, for they vary more than gas meters.

The time was when Romeike could not tell what time it was by any clock he saw. He had to become an expert to do so. Few understand what size 7 stands for in a hat in any other known measure, or what a size means in a shoemaker's size stick. Experts do, however, and it does not require many minutes to learn enough about either to be an expert, according to Romeike.

Any one can learn the rule for figuring the record of a gas meter in five minutes, as the following diagrams will show:

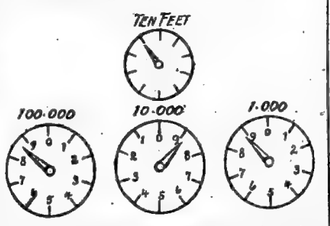

The above reading is 88,800. From figure to figure on right hand dial is 100; from figure to figure on middle dial is 1,000; figure to figure on left hand dial is 10,000. When the hand is near to a figure it is a question whether that figure should be counted. The rule is to count only the figure that the hand has passed. Thus 8 in the middle dial is proper, because the right hand dial hand would be at 0, or past it, before 9 can be counted on middle dial. the right hand dial hand going all the way round while middle dial hand goes from one figure to the next, and so for as many dials as there may be, according to size of meter.

The small ten-foot dial shows from point to point one foot of gas. This is not counted by gas companies, who only count full hundreds of feet, and leave fractions of a hundred for the next counting. The small indicator has a value to the consumer, for by turning off all burners and watching this dial he can learn the extent of a leak in pipes—if any—and if it does not move, become assured that there is no leak worth notice.

He can then also light a burner and measure how much gas it consumes an hour by counting point to point by time, and if a five-foot true burner consumes ten feet or eight feet of gas he can learn that the pressure is to blame, being too high, as all good burners are made to consume the number of feet per hour marked on them, under proper recognized standard pressure, which in most places is five-tenths, but in some places six-tenths, and here again Romeike would say only an expert knows what tenths means in gas pressure, but a few minutes makes an expert again.

Gas is not measured in ounce pressure, or pound pressure, as steam; as eight-tenths only represents about half an ounce, ten-tenths, or one inch, means a gas pressure equal to raising a column of water in a tube one inch above the level of a connecting tube that receives the pressure.

In regard to the new burner of great power on small consumption of gas, any one can get the benefit of the burner by paying the price the burner company puts on it, just as they have done with the Welsbach burner so extensively, and just as music publishers charge for copyrighted new music. Those who want it have to pay its price.

Any one dissatisfied with the working of a gas meter can have it tested, as the State appoints Gas Inspectors to test meters in use just as all meters are tested by them before they are put into use. As a matter of fact, a greater number of meters work too slow than too fast, and against the gas company, and in favor of the consumer. I am not interested in gas companies, but would like to show Mr. Romeike how easy it is to understand gas meters and gas pressure. JOHN GREEN.

122 East Nineteenth Street, New York, July 5, 1899.

PATIENT JUMPS INTO RIVER.

Man Escapes from Bellevue's Alcoholic Ward and Is Rescued.

Philip Rice, a diamond setter, taken to Bellevue Hospital Friday night, escaped from the alcoholic ward yesterday morning and flung himself into the East River at the end of the yard. He came near being drowned, but some men pulled him into a boat and took him back to the hospital. It is thought he will live.

Rice is thirty-two years old. He lives at 169 First Avenue. He was taken to Bellevue July 3, and sent to the insane pavilion, but it was soon observed that his condition resulted from alcoholism, and he was transferred to Ward 32. He was discharged Wednesday.

He came back again Friday night as bad as before. He was sent to the alcoholic ward. He was not violent, and it was thought that he would be a tractable patient and be discharged in a few days.

The man was in apparently a normal state yesterday morning. The nurses were busy about 9:30 o'clock when Rice left. There is some speculation as to just how he took his departure. Some think he went out by the door, but others say that the door was guarded, and think he left by the window.

John Meyer and Herman Thaler, driving a wagon outside, saw the man hurrying down through the yard. They knew he was acting strangely, and that he ought to be stopped, and they shouted and ran after him. Thaler got hold of Rice's arm, but Rice shook off the hold and climbed on the sea wall. Thaler tried to catch him again, but Rice was over the railing and without hesitation flung himself into the water.

Seth and Lawrence Cross and William J. Petersen, all of the steam yacht Narada, lying outside off the New York Yacht Club station, were coming ashore at the time in a steam launch. Lawrence Cross threw a soap box he had into the water and yelled to Rice: "Grab that."

Rice would not take hold of it, and this made Cross angry. "We'll get you, anyway," he said, and the other men got the boat around so that Lawrence could reach out to Rice. He caught Rice by the hair and fairly lifted him out of the water and into the launch.

A few turns of the propeller of the launch brought her into the Morgue dock, where Dr. Roberts, who has charge of the alcoholic ward, was waiting. Rice was revived after some work by the doctor, but he was in a bad condition. The hospital authorities have not yet fixed the blame for the escape of the man.

LANNING L. FERRIS'S ARREST.

The Sequel to Divorce and Damage Suits Brought in 1893.

The arrest of Lanning L. Ferris, formerly a member of the Produce Exchange, on Friday night is the sequel to a suit for divorce and another for alienation of a wife's affections, which attracted considerable attention in 1893. From the time of that litigation until about a month ago Mr. Ferris was a resident of Chicago.

The plaintiff in both of the suits six years ago was George C. Simons, who held a position in the Post Office at Paterson, N. J., but lived in this city. His wife, who was a very attractive woman, helped out the family income by working as a clerk in a Sixth Avenue bakery. Ferris, who was a bachelor and supposed to be wealthy, was attentive to her, and as a result of his attentions Mr. Simons obtained a divorce from his wife, and brought suit against her admirer for alienation of his wife's affections. The jury awarded him a verdict of $5,000, which he was unable to collect, and shortly afterward Ferris and the woman went to Chicago. It is understood that they separated there about a year later.

About a month ago Ferris returned to New York, and his presence here soon came to the knowledge of Christopher Fine and William J. Walsh, the lawyers who represented Mr. Simons six years ago. They learned that he was about to engage in the produce business on Whitehall Street, where he was formerly located, and obtained a body execution, on which he was arrested. He is now in Ludlow Street Jail, where he will have to remain for six months unless he gives bail or pays up the old judgment, which amounts, with costs, to $5,401.53.

CHANGES ON THE EAST SIDE

The Transformation Worked There in the Last Few Years.

MANY NEW APARTMENT HOUSES

They Tend Toward Cleanliness, Health, and Good Order—A Large Sum of Money Expended.

Quietly, but none the less surely and steadily, the transformation of the east side is working. Within the past few years changes, at once gratifying and wonderful, have been made in the character and kind of buildings situated in that portion of the city bounded by Catharine Street, the Bowery, St. Mark's Place and the East River. Many thousands of dollars have been put into new buildings there, to replace the old-time, ill-constructed, poorly ventilated tenements; until now, as a walk through the district will show, the result is that the district in many places seems, as it were, born anew.

Substantial, and in some instances handsome, new tenement houses, five and six stories high, everywhere abound; and instead of the erstwhile miserably-lighted, poorly ventilated, cramped quarters, there may now be seen apartment and flats at once commodious and comfortable.

Not, however, that the transformation is changing the character of the east side residents; that promises for some time yet to be more or less of a constant factor, made up, as it is, of all sorts and conditions of people, and of diverse elements. The people themselves, however, are improving. New schools have been built and are building in the district, and through these and the improved condition of their manner and means of living the people are becoming educated. They have learned, too, the lesson that fresh air and good light are prerequisites to health and for that reason the cry for more and better buildings is going up. Filth and squalor, it is true, are yet frequently met with, but in no such marked degree as in times past. With the building of the better tenements has come also a greater attention to cleanliness and good order.

WHAT THE FIGURES SHOW.

Exactly how considerable and striking the improvements in the matter of new buildings have been may best be impressed by a reference to figures in the case. A glance over the records for the first six months of last year shows that the total outlay in the building line in the district referred to was exactly $3,598,000, by far the greater part of which was for tenements. Of this sum $350,000 was expended in Henry Street, $333,000 in Monroe Street, $200,000 in Second Avenue, $195,000 in Madison Street, $150,000 in Pitt Street, $125,000 in Stanton Street, $100,000 in Cherry Street, with the remainder scattered about in various parts, beginning practically at the Water front itself.

The figures for the last six months of the same year show that in this district the expenditure on buildings was $2,775,000. Of this amount something like $250,000 was expended in Cherry Street, about the same amount in Broome Street, $150,000 in Henry Street, $150,000 in Madison Street, $150,000 in Eldridge Street, $100,000 in Pike and $100,000 in Stanton, with the rest scattered.

This year, up to the present time, the value of the buildings either built, under process of construction, or projected, totals $4,674,600. Of this sum, Madison Street has $100,000 to its credit, Henry $200,000, Broome $200,000, and Rivingston, Eldridge, and Stanton $150,000.

STREETS THAT ESPECIALLY BENEFITED.

These figures as to any particular district are, however, given only by way of illustration. The fact is, as has been stated, the improvements are confined to no particular street, but are general and "all along the line." If one talks to a man who, like the politician, divides the district into wards, one will learn that in the Seventh Ward the greatest improvement has been made in Monroe, Cherry, Madison, and Henry Streets; that in the Tenth Ward the greatest improvement has been in Eldridge and Rivington Streets, while in the Thirteenth Ward the streets most to benefit have been Goerck, Willett, and Pitt.

Nor have the improvements been confined to the last year and a half. The figures for preceding years show that in 1897 the number of flats and tenements built in that part of the city lying, from river to river, south of Fourteenth Street, was 199, at an estimated cost of $4,587,500. Of this number it is stated that fully three-fourths were on the east side. In 1896 the number was 60, and the value $1,295,000; in 1895, the figures were 117, and $2,428,340 respectively, and in 1894, 77, and $1,488,250. These figures of themselves contrasted with the figures for last year and this year, show how striking has been the growth in tenement-house building within even a year.

On the other hand, it is somewhat interesting to note in this connection the marked decline in those buildings which, for the purpose of classification, are put under the head "hotels, stores, churches, and office buildings." In 1895 exactly 115 of these were built in the section of the city, from river to river, south of Fourteenth Street, at a cost of $17,867,750; in 1896, 113 were built at a cost of $16,593,600; in 1897 the figures were 97 and $18,066,980 respectively; while last year they fell still further to 68 and $6,569,500 respectively. Of course the east side shared little in these buildings, most of them being on the business and so-called "down-town" portion of the city. The reason for this falling off in office buildings, and for the increase in tenement-house building suggests itself. In the one case so many large office buildings have been built that the supply of office room may now fairly be said to equal the demand; in the other case the demand for better tenements is still great and the supply clearly is far from being adequate.

SAY IMPROVEMENTS WILL CONTINUE

Nor has the work of transforming the east side ceased. On the contrary, real estate dealers who have been approached on the subject, with few exceptions, agree that the activity of recent years will continue. Various factors will contribute to this. In the first place the owners of the old tenement houses have learned to their sorrow that the new tenement houses have constituted a drain on their tenants, the temptation being, not unnaturally, for tenants to seek those houses offering superior accommodation and conveniences. As a result the original tenement house keepers find themselves in a quandary. In other words, they must either reduce their rents in order to retain their tenants or they must tear down their buildings and put up new and modern ones. A reduction of rents would mean poor returns on investments, and accordingly the owners prefer to build new tenement houses, which, it is said, yield, on an average, 12 per cent. gross, or 10 per cent. net on the invested capital.

In the second place the east side is especially convenient to a vast army of workers about Broadway, who can, if they choose, without much inconvenience, reach their homes on that side without the necessity of paying car fare. That of itself is a no inconsiderable factor in keeping a large element on the east side—an element, by the way, which is among the strongest of the insistors upon good living houses.

EAST RIVER BRIDGE WILL HELP.

Then, too, the improvement of the parks in the district and the building of the East River Bridge will have their effect and influence on the growth of the district.

The growth, however, will, in the opinion of real estate men, be in the next few years in the up-town portion of the district—that is, beginning about First Street, and along the intersecting avenues. The reason of this is that most of the available lots in the down-town section have been bought up and are now held, many of them, it is said, for speculative purposes, in the belief that the value of these lots will increase at least 25 per cent. in the next three years. Further up town, however, land can still be bought at what is considered a reasonable rate, and it is for this reason that activity for the future is predicted in that direction.

It is worth noticing that in all this improvement on the east side few factories have been put up. The explanation for this is that the land is altogether too valuable for factory purposes. Manufacturers find that they cannot afford to pay the prices asked for land; while on the other hand owners of land find that their best investments are in the way of tenement houses.

LESS SICKNESS AND DISEASE.

One of the striking facts in connection with this gradual transforming of the east side—and it is a fact gladly attested by the Health Department—is that sickness and disease in the district are not nearly so prevalent, and, as a consequence, that the death rate is lower. This, of course, is accounted for by the less cramped condition of the tenement-house dwellers and the better ventilation and care of the places. It is admitted, nevertheless, that there is much room for improvement.

Of course with all these changes has come also a change in the condition of the "sweat shop" workers in the district, who now find their lines cast in more pleasant quarters, where elbow does not touch elbow, nor fetid, poisonous air is alone breathed.

Excepting the Germania Bank and the new school houses of the district, it may safely be said that nine-tenths of all the money stated as expended in the district has been on tenement and flat houses, some with stores on the ground floor and some without. Private dwelling houses are a rarity. These tenements, as has been stated, are for the most part five and six story buildings, with the six-story largely in the majority. Their average cost is perhaps $30,000, and four apartments to each floor are usually found. Almost all the buildings are of brick and they are all well finished.

PUBLIC BATHS PROSPEROUS.

Large Numbers of Poor Persons Visited the Establishments During June.

The People's Baths, at 9 Centre Market Place, conducted by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, has, according to its last report, surpassed all previous records. The statement for the month of June, this year, shows that 16,760 people took baths, of whom 11,637 were men, 2,607 women, and 3,516 children. The highest number in any one day was 997, on June 3.

The People's Baths were started in 1891. The year 1897-8 was the most prosperous in the history of the baths. During that year 115,685 people visited the establishment. The sum of $5,489.30 was received and $5,875.65 was expended, leaving a deficit for the year of $386.35. The cost of a bath is 5 cents for soap and towel, and a liberal discount is made when women and children apply. The city gives the water without charge.

Henry S. Kearny, Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, in a recent communication to the Mayor, advised the construction of three public baths of the character of the People's Baths, whose history demonstrates that public baths, situated in the crowded districts of the city, will be patronized freely by the people of the neighborhood. The experience of the People's Baths shows that the patrons are willing to pay a small fee for the accommodation, which, when the baths are economically conducted, will be nearly sufficient to meet the ordinary operating expenses.

In its last annual report the association makes the following statement concerning the baths: "The history of the baths shows a steady increase in the number of the bathers, year by year, the increase of the last fiscal year being, however, greater than that of any previous year. Much of this success is due to the able and practical business management of the Superintendent, Mr. Taylor, who has watched with the keenest attention the changes of population in the neighborhood, and those influences which would tend to make the baths popular.

"Several years ago Mr. Taylor recognized that the neighborhood was becoming a great centre of the Italian population of the city, and that he had no Italians among the patrons of the baths. To remedy this he had circulars and cards printed in the Italian language, calling attention to the accommodations of the baths, which he and his assistants distributed through the tenements of the neighborhood. The result has been that a large percentage of the regular patrons of the baths are Italian and Italian families. There is no doubt that the inviting cleanliness of the building, as well as civil attention on the part of the attendants, has done much to attract steady patrons."

FOR THE STAY-AT-HOMES.

Amusements Provided by the Young Women's Christian Association.

The Young Women's Christian Association has undertaken the solution of one of the many problems of how to furnish Summer recreation for the people. Many can go to seashore or mountain, but more have to stay at home throughout the hot season. It is for these women and girls that the association is trying to supply rest and recreation.

To meet this real want on the part of such women and girls as cannot get away for a short period of rest, the association offers them at its headquarters, 7 East Fifteenth Street, an attractive library of 30,000 volumes, a large and beautifully furnished parlor, with walls lined with pictures, and having easy chairs in which to rest and read. Besides this, there is a programme arranged for free entertainment or instruction every evening, except Saturday and Sunday, throughout the Summer. Monday evenings there is a concert, reading stereopticon lecture, picture play, or other entertainment. Tuesday evenings service of song and Bible study; Wednesday evenings physical culture, parlor and kindergarten games, and musical drill; Thursday evenings bring a class in millinery, fancy work, embroidery, and shirt-waist making, and on Friday evenings sight singing and voice culture are taught. The singing class is a special feature of this Summer course and offers rare advantages to those desiring a study of vocal music.

State Health Bulletin for May.

The monthly bulletin of the State Board of Health for May discloses some interesting facts. Out of a total of 9,556 deaths over 1,000 each are credited to three classes of diseases. They are consumption, nervous diseases, and acute respiratory diseases. The death rate per every 1,000 population was 16 and the rate of deaths caused by zymotic diseases 78.75. In the city the total of deaths was 5,217 and the other percentages in proportion.

The meteorological report shows that the average mean temperature was 57 degrees, the average highest temperature 85, and lowest 34. The number of clear days was 12.

Money to Aid a Poor Family.

Lee K. Frankel, manager of the United Hebrew Charities of the City of New York, acknowledges the receipt of the following amounts in response to the appeal of the association for $400 "to settle a poor family in the country on account of both man and wife having become chronic invalids through overwork in the city": Nathan Bijur, $20; I. S. Korn, $5; A. Bernhard, $5; "I. L.," $1; "G.," $5; Morris Koblenzer, in memory of his wife, $3; "S. H. F." $5; Philip Domich, 50 cents; Walter M. G., $5; "Won on Jeffries," $5; "H. S.," $1; Mrs. Sol Stein, $10; Mrs. A. Steinam, $10; Simon Rothschild, $25; L. Kahn, $5; "Anonymous," $20; Herman & Lichten, $5; Mrs. Julius Laubheim, $5, and Joseph L. Buttenwieser, $10; total, $145.50.

ATTEMPTED TRAIN WRECKING.

Prisoners Swear Hannigan Put the Bar on the New Haven Track.

Joseph McIntyre, sixteen years old, of 531 Robbins Avenue; James McMann, fifteen years old, of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and the Southern Boulevard; James Hannigan, fifteen years old, of 596 Robbins Avenue, were arraigned before Magistrate Flammer in the Morrisania Court yesterday in a hearing on the attempt to wreck the Washington Limited in the Westchester yards of the New Haven Road Thursday afternoon. Hannigan was once an altar boy in St. Anselm's Church, where he served for five years, leaving in 1897. In telling the story in court McIntyre and McMann swore that Hannigan placed the bar on the track. They said he told them that it was his intention to wreck the train, but they didn't know what he wanted to do it for.

Magistrate Flammer held the boys without bail for an examination on Tuesday. The father of McIntyre was in court. He is said to be a contractor. He declared his readiness to give any bail asked for, and he was disappointed when told that the boys were held without bail.

L. Schlotzberg, said to be a deserter from the army, and whose address is unknown, and Joseph Flynn of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Eagle Avenue, who are thought to have been in the party of boys who tried to wreck the train, are said to have run away to Philadelphia or some Pennsylvania city.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY

A review of the week in society would include much that is doing in the suburbs, and which is placed under respective dates from the various watering places patronized by New Yorkers. This week was to see the opening of the Summer season. Two weeks ago it was stated in this column that the fad of the season would be outdoor exercise, and that yachting, which has an international interest; golfing, and polo would take away much from the more formal functions of the year. At Newport this has been verified. The Golf Club has proved most attractive. The younger men and women play golf nearly all day, and the matrons who do not participate in this adopted game, and the elder women, kindly pour tea and make themselves agreeable on the lawn in front of the club in the late afternoon. In the evening there are dinners, the only form of entertainment which still has a hold on the modern youth and maiden. One has to dine somewhere, and the more enticing the surroundings the greater their popularity.

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This seems the result of the first week of the Newport season. Even now there is a discordant note as the Gooseberry Island Club becomes more in demand, and stag dinners and suppers are given there nightly. The dinner which James Van Alen is to give this evening is one of these in question. Whether the Newport women will go back on the old device of "hen" entertainments remains yet to be seen. It looks that way.

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There is a little circle of jolly young people at Newport who seem to have matters all their own way. These are Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderderbilt, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. They give dinners to one another and get up an appetite for them by sailing and racing in automobiles and going through all kinds of "stunts" in the open. The elders shrug their shoulders and murmur old proverbs. Southampton follows Newport now very closely. It differs with it in only one or two particulars. It is supposed to be more laisser aller and it makes a function out of the morning on the sands. It golfs the rest of the time, and, with the exception of introducing a Bar Harbor custom of giving dinners at the Meadow Club before the weekly dance, has many of the same characteristics. This is viewed with disapprobation by many of the old residents of Southampton, who looked upon it as a place to pass a quiet Summer, away from fashion and formality. Several of the founders of the colony are passing their Summer in Europe, notably Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Betts and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Humphreys. They have let their houses to the new and fashionable crowd.

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Southampton must have a cotillion with Lander and Parisian favors on Friday evenings. The example is contagious. All along the Long Island coast casinos are being built and regular dances held. Even East Hampton, which was regarded as somewhat out of the way and quaint, has become as the rest.

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The Jersey coast, which has boasted absolute quiet and rest, is beginning also to open its eyes. The old resident fears golf as a Western farmer does an invasion of potato bugs. It means ruin to the humdrum way of living. Not only has every resort from Seabright to Cape May its golf club, but back in the interior and in the central New York and mountain resorts its influence grows apace. It is worse than the famous water hyacinth which is choking up the waters of Southern streams. Golf at Saratoga and golf at Placid seem to be the very last straws.

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Golf, however, has done away with much of the formality of American watering place life. It his given a zest to sports in the open, and it has proved an inveterate enemy of the physician and the chemist. The last idea is to give a golf dance in the moonlight on the links, and Southampton is to be the place selected. It will be a very picturesque sight, and the open will prove a much better floor for dancing than that of a club ballroom—that is, at this time of the year.

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As yet there is very little of promise for Newport. Every week it is announced that Mrs. Potter Palmer is going to do something which will astonish the Summer residents, but as yet there is no inkling of what this is to be. Two débutantes only present themselves, and both by an odd coincidence have aquatic names—Miss Fish and Miss Swan. The "series"—it looks well to make it "series"—of great entertainments to be given by the Vanderbilts is still in the future. The report so positively denied by one newspaper in this city that Alfred Vanderbilt, young Burden, Ernest Iselin, and William Whitehouse were going to take a European tour or one around the world seems now more than likely. The Cornelius Vanderbilts will perhaps give one large general entertainment at The Breakers this season. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt, who have arrived this week, will be dined and fêted, and they in turn when they move into their cottage at Newport will give entertainments in honor of the Viscount and Countess d'Osmoy, who will pay a visit to this country. The wedding, by the way, of Miss Dresser to the Viscount d'Osmoy was quite an event in Paris, and the church was crowded. The officiating prelate was Mgr. Belmonte, which seemed, as it was a Vanderbilt wedding, however remote, another queer bit of coincidence.

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The week has been aquatic in spirit. Many parties attended the yacht race at Sandy Hook, but the very muggy and oppressive weather prevented them from coming into the city. The Rocka

THE GOSSIP AND DOINGS OF PEOPLE AT VARIOUS SUMMER RESORTS.

NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 7.—Society will patiently waiting to hear what will be the original entertainment to which it will receive cards, and as far as can be learned nothing has been suggested by any one which would make it appear as if there would be something sprung at a moment's notice, as has been the case before, and each season these original social functions have taken place, and it is not possible that this season is to be an exception to the rule in any way.

There must be something in the original line take place, and while the cottagers are thinking who will introduce the new fad, it may be barely possible that there are already plans being hatched to have the surprise sprung in the very near future.

Not three days ago some one suggested the new fad of taking a large party some moonlight night in cutboats over to Beaver Tail and fish, but there do not appear to be any members of the "syndicate" who can be located who will acknowledge that they hold stock in the "syndicate." Still that is not significant and the moonlight fishing party may make the trip and prizes may be offered for the lady who bags the largest game.

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The younger set has gone in for the four-in-hand coach driving this season, and before July has passed away the list of the new four-in-hand whips will have materially increased in number, and some of these young gentlemen may be seen in line when the coaching parade occurs, in August.

Among the best of the new whips are Messrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Robert L. Gerry, who are to be seen on the avenue frequently with merry parties, speeding toward Oakland Farm, one of the handsomest farms in America, the property of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, in Portsmouth, and where there has been built a very pretty dancing pavilion for just such affairs, where the young folks dance and have a luncheon from the palatable products of the well-kept farm, and toward 4 o'clock the guests are driven back to the city, delighted with the entertainment in every particular.

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There is now a strong belief that the Casino subscription ball, which has been a missing social feature of Newport for the past three seasons, will be revived during the coming month of August, and with its revival there is very likely to be the old sociability to the occasion. The Casino subscription balls were among the principal functions of the season, but the erection of the new villas with palatial ballrooms attached had the effect of lessening the interest in Casino subscription balls and the semi-weekly dances.

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When Matthew Riley died one of the best friends of the horse went out of this world, and there was general regret in horse circles.

There is a gentleman here, a prominent man in the world's affairs, who is none other than Commodore Gerry, who deserves the place made vacant by the death of Matthew Riley.

The Commodore, to begin with, is seldom seen using any of his own horses or carriages, and his stables are filled with both. Here is where the cabmen reap a harvest, and it is a fact that the Commodore is one of their best customers.

The Commodore does not permit his horses to remain out after 10 o'clock at night, and it is a fact that if the Commodore and his family are out later than that hour a livery is used.

On Sunday the horses at the Gerry stables are never in use, and the Commodore has made it a practice that Sunday is a day of rest for his horses as well as for man, and it is doubtful if there lives either in Newport or New York a gentleman who treats his horses better and with more consideration than does Commodore Gerry.

The Commodore has horses which he has owned many years, and their long and happy lives are in a large measure due to the splendid care and treatment they receive at the hands of their generous owner.

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The Newport Fishing Club, which rents Gooseberry Island from the Newport Hospital Corporation, has recently elected the same officers, and the club voted to erect on the Newport approach to the island a modern structure instead of the unsightly one which has stood there for many years.

This club is a very limited organization, and its members, with their families, have use of the pretty place, and here some of the most elaborate social functions, of course on a small scale, have taken place in the past and will occur in the future.

It is there to-morrow that Mr. James J. Van Alen will give his parting dinner to a number of Newport friends ere he sails for England to pass the season, and by his absence the cottage colony loses a chief entertainer and one whose handsome villa was always at the disposal of the cottage colony to hold their surprise affairs to one another.

Some few years ago a large dance was to have been given, and the very afternoon of the night on which the dance was to have taken place the host was taken ill, and the colony was in a "stew." A committee was formed, and it was decided to transfer the whole affair to Wakehurst, and the caterer and the music were hustled over to Mr. Van Alen's early in the evening, and when that gentleman returned he found his grounds and the villa illuminated and heard the band playing and saw his home filled with guests. He could not help smiling at the sudden transformation, and then he joined the gathering, and the next day he, with the other men at the dance, chipped in toward the expenses, and when the original host became better, which was shortly, he gave his dance, and it was not by any means voted the success the dance à la surprise at Wakehurst had been. Strange, Mr Van Alen is one of the best of men to call upon and be a guest, yet it is a fact that he is abused most unmercifully by some for a reason they cannot explain. At any rate his absence from Newport this season is a big loss.

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Since Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt has returned from his European trip he has shown astonishing improvement in his health over that of last Summer, when his friends had ample occasion to see for themselves. Mr. Vanderbilt not only attends social functions in the evening other than those given at The Breakers, but his personal interest in many affairs shows how well he is over a year ago.

His pet Newport property is his farm in Portsmouth, known as Oakland Farm, where with Mrs. Vanderbilt he is a constant visitor and makes frequent inspections of the extensive grounds and its many buildings.

From the loggia on the cliff side of The Breakers Mr. Vanderbilt reads his morning papers after breakfast, and later, with Mrs. Vanderbilt, he is off for a drive for a few hours, and upon his return enjoys a short nap, and then it is luncheon time, and by this hour the New York papers have arrived, which he reads, and these finished, a walk about the grounds is taken, or, perhaps, it may be another drive until late in the afternoon. In the evening there are usually music and guests at dinner, and if Mrs. Vanderbilt is not entertaining, Mr. Vanderbilt retires before 11, as he is quite an early riser, and lives as regularly as the clock records the hours.

He is almost a daily caller at the Casino, and when the orchestra arrives on the 10th inst. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt will pass a portion of each week day morning on the horseshoe piazza listening to the music, of which Mr. Vanderbilt is passionately fond. Last year Mr. Vanderbilt was particularly fond of Sousa's composition, "The Stars and Stripes Forever," and what his favorite composition will be this year cannot be told until Mullaly's Orchestra begins its season.

The Casino Governors, always on the alert for the comfort of the Casino subscribers and patrons, will this season inaugurate a change in the hops to be given in the pretty theatre, and instead of holding two hops weekly, they will have but one, and that on Thursday evening. The selection of that night is a wise one, as usually all the other evenings are well taken up with various social functions. The hops during the last few years have not been so largely attended when there were two each week, but with the holding of only one the attendance will, perhaps, be large, although in certain quarters it is said that the dancing this season will be done at the cottages, the majority of which have handsome ballrooms, and nowadays it is not half the trouble or expense. Besides, the arranging for such an event in Newport can be completed in less than a day, owing to the cottagers being so near each other.

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The latest addition to the cottage colony is the Clarence Dolans of Philadelphia, who have rented the Bennett Villa opposite the Casino. The Dolans are well acquainted with the cottagers and their reception will be a most cordial one.

When this cottage was occupied by the W. E. D Stokes two seasons ago the stamping of the horses' hoofs outside the cottage was enough to drive the occupants from the place, but it is to be hoped that the same tactics will not be employed this Summer.

Gradually the Philadelphia colony is increasing, and the Elkinses and Wideners will soon be added to the cottage colony of Newport, if the reports coming from the Quaker City are to be depended upon.

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Mrs. James P. Kernochan has joined the merry throng of entertainers this season, after having been secluded for nearly two years, and the cottage colony gladly welcomes her back for she is undoubtedly one of the most frequent and most delightful entertainers in Newport. Mrs. Kernochan's cottage is always the scene of merriment whenever the hostess is entertaining, and few send regrets when she sends out her cards. In fact, Mrs. Kernochan supplies the gap for many years left vacant by the death of Mrs. Paran Stevens, and when this is said it is a great compliment to the one receiving it.

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The recent changes at Rough Point, which is owned by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, again indicate that they are moving further away from Newport than was at first supposed, and it would not be surprising to hear at any time in the future that Rough Point would be occupied by others than Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, who have for the most part during the past two seasons lived at their country seat on the Hudson. They are now abroad.

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Mrs. Potter Palmer has been entertaining quite a good deal during the week at Beaulieu, and at the Golf Club in the afternoons, where the teas have been most numerous—a fad, if such they can be called, which will continue to be the most popular afternoon entertainment of the season. It would not be at all surprising to hear of several balls taking place there after the illuminating apparatus has been installed. The restaurant never before was so well patronized as it has been thus far this season, a change which may be attributed to the members of the House Committee—Messrs. Lispenard Stewart and William R. Travers. The liveried servants, with the cozy changes for the ladies, have added much to the handsome clubhouse and to the revenue of the club.

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Mrs. Baldwin, wife of the Admiral, has been giving some very pretty affairs at her villa, Snug Harbor, and among some of the other cottagers who may be mentioned as being among the entertainers thus far this season are Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Elisha Dyer Jr., Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, the Hon. Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Henry Clews, the Hon. Sidney Webster, Mrs. George Gordon King, and Mrs. Potter Palmer. The arrival of Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt with the Count and Countess d'Osmay, who are to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Nicholas Brown and Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt during their stay here, will be the signal for a continual round of entertainments in their honor, and shortly there is to be given something in honor of Miss Havemeyer and Lieut. Commander Winslow, whose engagement was recently announced.

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The time has arrived when the citizens of this city need to come to a better understanding with the Summer residents than that which is at present in vogue, for the interest of the cottagers and the citizens are identical, and what is beneficial for the citizen is the same for the cottager, and the time for crossing swords has long since past.

The trouble in regard to the citizens and Summer residents this time is Bailey's Beach, and was brought on by just one cottager. When this trouble is settled there should be an arbitration committee appointed between the cottagers and the people of Newport and the troubles forever buried for the benefit of all concerned.

A great mistake was made in the erection of the wall at Bailey's Beach, to begin with, and the placing of a guard at the entrance, for it would have been years before a Newporter would have ventured inside the wall without having business there.

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Among the distinguished guests visiting the cottages have been Gen. and Mrs. James M. Varnum, who are passing a part of their honeymoon with the Hon. Lispenard Stewart, the jolliest bachelor and by long odds one of the best entertainers in Newport and one who delights in having guests at White Lodge, one of the very attractive cottages on the avenue.

Other guests were Baron and Baroness von Hengel-Muller, who have been entertained royally by Mr. James V. Parker, another bachelor, who gives most charming affairs at his cottage, and who knows well how to have his guests enjoy themselves while under his hospitable roof.

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The week closing to-night has been extremely gay socially, and both dinners and luncheons have been numerous and the functions large; in fact, much larger than is usually held at this season of the year, when entertainments have just begun, and the giving of these large affairs at so early a day in the season bespeaks much larger and more brilliant events later—say August, while the yacht fleet is here.

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The weddings of Miss Havemeyer and Lieut. Winslow of the navy and of Miss Julia Dent Grant and the Prince Cantacuzene of Russia are to be late events for the season, and will keep the cottage colony here late in the Fall, after which there will be a great rush for Europe.

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During the week Commodore and Mrs. Gerry gave a large luncheon and sailing party on the Electra. The Newport Clambake Club held its first bake of the season with a very large number of the members present, and Mrs. R. T. Wilson gave her first large dinnner of the season. Mrs. Harold Brown, who has a delightful cottage for entertaining in, gave a very large and delightful dinner party, and during the week Mrs. John Nicholas Brown entertained a large party of guests in a similar way.

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Smaller dinners and luncheons and other events have kept the cottagers going a lively pace since Sunday night, which, by the way, is as popular a night for entertaining as it was last season.

The moonlight sailing parties, too, are becoming very much in vogue this season, as they were before the harbor was mined with torpedoes last season.

Not a few of the cottagers began giving their first social functions of the season during the week, and for the most part they were very smart affairs. Included in this list may be mentioned Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Frederick Sheldon, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Gen. and Mrs. James M. Varnum have been the guests of the Hon. Lispenard Stewart during the week, and have been the recipients of a number of pretty affairs given in their honor, beginning with the dinner given by Mr. Stewart.

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The grillrooms at the Casino opened for the season on Monday, and the pretty place has been well patronized by the cottage colony. The large Sunday evening dinners will begin on July 16, and a number of the cottagers have engaged tables for events.

Fourth of July was very generally observed by the cottagers with fireworks during the day and brilliant displays at night. Dinner parties were very numerous. The warships added to the occasion with the dressing of their vessels, and the Clambake Club held its first bake of the season.

The thirty-footers have begun to race, but all the fleet have not as yet assembled here, but about the early part of next week they will be here in force.

The reports in certain papers to the effect that the cottagers were not entertaining in honor of the officers of the North Atlantic Squadron is wholly unfounded, as can be ascertained by any one who wishes to take the trouble to learn the facts of the case, or who might be enabled to read the many cards which are daily sent to Admiral Sampson and the officers of the fleet.

THE TIMES's correspondent knows of one case in particular wherein one of the most prominent cottagers had arranged two weeks ago to give a large dinner party in honor of the Admiral and his officers at his cottage-villa, and when the Admiral was consulted regarding the function, declined. Ever since the squadron came here cards have poured in on the Admiral and his officers, who have also been extended all the courtesies of the Casino and Casino Club, the Newport Golf Club, the Reading Room, the Newport Business Men's Association, the station of the New York Yacht Club, and every other organization of note.

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Mrs. Potter Palmer has set at rest the idle gossip that Mrs. Grant, the mother of Miss Julia Dent Grant, has objected to the marriage of her daughter to the Prince Cantacuzene; it was nipped in the bud during the week by the denial of the report which originated in New York.

During the week the Newport correspondents have been quite busy running down the unfounded reports regarding several of the cottagers.

Miss Caroline Ogden Jones began her season's entertaining on Monday last by holding a reception at her handsome cottage, which was very largely attended. Miss Jones has taken Mondays for her weekly receptions this season.

On Monday evening Mr. H. Roger Winthrop, accompanied by Mr. Henry Whitehouse, made for the first time this season a moonlight trip in his automobile carriage. The trip was made without accident, and although the time was not taken the trip in every way was a success. The owners of horses have during the week had their coachmen out with their horses, to familiarize them with the sight and noise of the automobiles.

The automobile carriage fever has struck Newport harder than ever during the week and in several cases speed tests have been made, the first of which was made by Mr. H. Roger Winthrop from the Casino and around the Ocean Drive and back to the Casino in forty-five minutes. This time will be reduced in the near future by him and others. In fact, it is said, that there is to be a race shortly between two cottagers who own automobile carriages. Statements are made to the effect that in less than a month there will be fifty of these carriages in Newport. The recent accident to Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has not slackened their ardor.

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Commodore Gerry can always be counted on doing something important on the Fourth of July if he is here, and it is seldom that he has in the past missed being in Newport on that day.

Last Tuesday the Electra, looking as clean and trim as any warship in the harbor, got under way with fully 100 guests on board, and off they went to sea, and while en route enjoyed luncheon and music as well as the sail.

Commodore Gerry and Mrs. Gerry certainly do their share of entertaining during the season and it is seldom that a night passes but that there is something going on in the social line either on the Electra or at his handsome cottage, Seaverge, at the foot of Bellevue Avenue. Then his daughters, the Misses Gerry, do considerable entertaining, as does his son, Mr. Robert L. Gerry, who, by the way, has developed into one of the best four-in-hand whips among the cottagers. Report has it that Commodore Gerry may at some near future day purchase a large farm on the island.

The large force of help at Rough Point, th property of Mr. Frederick Vanderbilt, on the cliffs, has during the week been reduced to two men, just enough to take care of the villa and look after the greenhouses. This is but another sign added to the other events which have recently occurred to show that this branch of the Vanderbilt family will not be seen here for some time to come, if, indeed, ever again.

A very agreeable addition to the cottage colony here this season are the Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Carter of Philadelphia, who have the Fay cottage on Narragansett Avenue. Mrs. Carter has given a number of pretty dinners, and before the season is over she will give a large dance. Some of the handsomest traps seen on the avenue this season are those driven by Mr. and Mrs. Carter. Mr. Carter has one of the smartest four-in-hand coaches here, and the basket phaeton driven by Mrs. Carter during the mornings has no equal in this city. During the coming horse show the Carters will exhibit some handsome turnouts.

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Among the late arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, at the Tiffany cottage, and though they arrived only last Wednesday a number of dinners have been given in their honor by Mrs. Mackay's former girl chums, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp. It is said that as soon as the Mackays become settled they will hold a large reception. Mrs. Mackay is not only well known here, but since she was formally introduced here she has been a social favorite.

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby gave a very large reception, when her daughter, Miss Estelle Willoughby, was formally introduced at The Chalet villa. The Willoughbys come from Philadelphia, and are among the leading cottagers here, and are most delightful people.

LENOX.

LENOX, July 8.—The cottagers and their numerous guests have been kept exceedingly busy this week with golfing, dancing, boat races, dinners, picnics, and an elaborate display of fireworks on the night of the Fourth. This is rather unusual at this season of the year, as the cottagers in former seasons have been going away to the seashore in July, but this year they are staying in Lenox, particularly on account of the Barnes-Sturgis wedding, which comes on the 26th. They will therefore not make their annual exodus to the seashore until about Aug. 1.

Mr. S. Warren Sturgis, who is to marry Miss Edith Barnes, is in Lenox this week, and the friends of these young people are giving them a round of entertainments. Mr. and Mrs. Carlos de Heredia gave a picnic in their honor on Wednesday, when a four-in-hand took a jolly party out to what is known as Stevens Glen, about eight miles west of here, in a romantic spot among the mountains in the town of West Stockbridge. It is said to be the coolest place in Berkshire, as ice remains in the ravines the year round. In the party, besides Miss Barnes and Mr. Sturgis, were Mrs. William B. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. George Turnure, the Misses Parsons, David W. Bishop, Jr., Miss Charlotte Barnes, and James Barnes. Although the party got caught in a shower, yet they greatly enjoyed the outing.

Everybody was at the golf links on the Fourth, when a handicap tournament took place, there being about forty men in the contest. The prize was a heavy silver cup, and was won by D. S. Dana. The conditions were eighteen-hole medal play. The result was a tie in the first round between David S. Dana and A. S. Mosle. In the play-off match Dana won by four strokes. Among the players were David W. Bishop, Jr., scratch; W. A. Taylor, who stood third; S. Lawrence, H. A. Godwin, Ernest A. Thomson, Carlos de Heredia, and Allen Robbins, who made the leading scores. Dana, who won the match, had a handicap of four and made a net score of 84, while Mosle, who made the same net score, had a handicap of sixteen.

The first boat race of the season took place July 4 on Mankeenac Lake by members of the boat club. There was a large crowd down to see the sport. It was a sailing race in which three twenty-three-foot half-raters took part. These new boats have just been brought on from New York and placed on the lake. The race was over a triangular course about eleven miles long, laid out by the Governors of the club. It was for a silver cup offered to the club by S. Howland Robbins. The piazzas of the clubhouse were filled with interested spectators when the boats left the float for their positions. Thatcher M. Adams, 2d, was the starter. The boats were the Florence, Capt. Girard Foster; crew, David W. Bishop, Jr., and Beekman Winthrop; Microbe, Capt. Samuel Frothingham; crew, Lewis Greenleaf and Francis C. Green; Boat No. 23, Capt. John S. Barnes; crew, James Barnes and George Turnure. The Florence won the race in the corrected time of 1 hour 32 minutes 15 seconds. The Microbe was a minute behind her, and No. 23 five minutes behind the Microbe. The finish was very exciting, the wind being favorable the greater part of the race. No. 23 was unfortunate in getting becalmed in rounding one of the points. This was the first race of the season, and created so much interest that the new sport will rival that of golf.

The display of fireworks on the Fourth was the finest ever seen in Lenox. Among those who made the most elaborate displays were George Westinghouse and William D. Sloane. At the Westinghouse place the fireworks included thirty-foot set pieces of McKinley and Dewey, besides a large number of other illuminations, costing something like $1,500. The grounds and house were brilliantly lighted with electric lights during the evening. A very large number of persons were looking on at the show. Mr. Sloane gave his large house party a brilliant display of mines, rockets, balloons, some set pieces, and all sorts of fireworks. Mrs. William H. Bradford had a fine display in connection with the entertainment which she gave for the choir boys of Trinity Church. Joseph W. Burden, Jr., invited a number of his friends to Underledge to witness his fine display, and hundreds of rockets were sent up from many of the other country places.

A dance was given in the Curtis Hotel parlors Monday evening by Jules B. Neilson to the younger set among the cottagers. Among those present were Miss Emily Rogers, Miss Cathleen Neilson, Mr. Ransom Hooker, Miss Bacon, Miss Elsie Bacon, Miss Constance Bacon, Mr. S. Parkman Shaw, Jr., Miss Ella Van De Veer, Miss Gilmore, Miss Stillman, Thatcher M. Adams, 2d.

The Baroness Halkett and Miss Helen Phelps Stokes have gone to Pearl Island, Lake Clear, in the Adirondacks. They are expected to return to Shadow Brook before the Barnes-Sturgis wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Byam K. Stevens are in Lenox for a few weeks, making their headquarters at the Curtis House.

A dinner of a dozen covers was given on Monday night by Mrs. George Turnure.

Gen. and Mrs. Webb are the guests of their daughter, Mrs. John E. Alexandre. Mrs. Webb has been in Lenox for some time, but Gen. Webb came up on Wednesday.

Mrs. Frederic Sturgis of New York is the guest of Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis at Clipston Grange for a few days.

Mrs. John E. Alexandre gave a Fourth of July party for her children at the Frelinghuysen place, which the family occupy this season.

The first open-air concert of the season by the Lenox Band was given at Monument Park Thursday evening. The hotel piazzas were filled, and many of the cottagers drove up from their places to listen to the music.

Miss Marion Haven was out with her four-in-hand brake on Wednesday. She had with her a party of friends. She is considered one of the best four-in-hand drivers among the younger set.

Mrs. F. J. Tower also was out with a four-in-hand on Monday. She is a new four-in-hand driver in Lenox and handles her horses well. She drives a fine pair of bays for wheel horses, with a gray and a bay for leaders.

Mr. D. O. Mills has been a member of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane's house party this week. He returned to New York on Wednesday. With him was Mr. J. Powers Lee and Mr. Allen Robbins, who also returned to town on the same day. Among Mrs. Sloane's other guests who are still with her are her aunt, Mrs. Standish Bromley; Miss Amy Bend, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, and Miss Kernochan. Mrs. Sloane gave a large dinner party for these guests on Tuesday evening, at which a number of the cottagers were present.

Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig have Miss Wright of Hempstead, L. I., for their guest. Mrs. Lydig gave a luncheon for her Monday. Among the guests were Miss Kneeland, Mrs. Giraud Foster, Mrs. Carlos de Heredia, Mrs. Herman Emmet, Mrs. J. Woodward Haven, and Mrs. Joseph W. Burden. Miss Wright's brother, William Wright, who has been home from Puerto Rico for a short time, will soon return there.

Mr. John E. Parsons gave a Fourth of July celebration for the children staying at St. Helen's Home at Curtisville about four miles from Lenox. The exercises in the morning consisted of firing a National salute, ringing the village bells, and a parade. Mr. Parsons furnished a dinner, which was partaken of by 500 people. He delivered an address, following the dinner, on the duties of citizenship. Mr. Parsons has 100 fresh-air children from New York at the home, who remain for two weeks, when they are taken back to their homes and another installment brought on for a fortnight's outing at Mr. Parsons's expense.

Several driving parties from New York who are doing the Berkshires have been in Lenox this week. One of them consisted of Mr. De Witt C. Noyes, Miss S. Noyes, Mr. Robert Gorman, and Miss Helen Higbie. Another New York party was that of Mr. William D. Cooper, who had with him Miss Porter and Miss J. C. Watkins.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Pultz and their daughter, Mrs. Post, who have been spending some time in Lenox, went to Narragansett Wednesday.

BAR HARBOR.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 8.—It is an old and tried saying that every cloud has its silver lining. The smoke which arose from the ashes of the Kebo Valley Clubhouse after the terrible fire last Saturday night created a cloud that seemed very black indeed at first, but the activity of the Directors of the club in arranging for the purchase of the land now occupied by Kebo and the building of a new house, together with the generous support which the members of the club are manifesting, have dispelled all doubts as to the successful future of Kebo.

The past two years have been more or less a struggle for existence at Kebo. Two years ago the mortgage that was held by the Acadia Park Company was foreclosed. Last year a temporary lease of the clubhouse and grounds was secured, and this Spring the Kebo Valley Club took out a three years' lease, but for the club to continue in this way would have been very unsatisfactory. So on Monday last the Directors of the Kebo Valley Club made an offer to the Acadia Park Company to purchase the land now occupied by the club for $12,000. Of this amount $2,000 was to be paid in cash, the balance to remain as a first mortgage for five years at 5 per cent. interest. This offer was accepted by the Acadia Park Company on the following day. Kebo now proposes to raise by subscription a sufficient sum to pay the above cash payment of $2,000 and to immediately build and equip a new clubhouse, all such subscriptions to be secured by second mortgage on all the property of the club, this mortgage to bear 6 per cent. interest, and to run for five years. Already over $3,000 has been subscribed, and the Directors believe they will have no difficulty in securing the remainder. In spite of the fire, therefore Kebo at this time is about to embark on a new era in its history, and one which will undoubtedly prove most successful.

But while the outlook for Kebo is bright, there is an uncertainty as to the immediate future of those features of the season's entertainment, which Kebo has always supplied, namely, the weekly dinner dances, and other big events such as the naval and Village Improvement balls. As to the weekly dinner dances, the Malvern proposes to fill up this gap by having similar entertainments on Wednesday and Saturday nights. There will also be weekly hops at the Louisburg and St. Sauveur. As to the big affairs of the season, there is some difficulty, as none of the hotels have ball rooms large enough, for instance, to accommodate the guests who would attend a ball in honor of the squadron when it comes in August, excepting the old Rodick House. If this building could be secured and fixed up, big affairs could be well taken care of, for the Rodick ballroom is much larger than the old Kebo Theatre.

So much for the present season, what of the future? If those who have been advocating a casino really mean business, now is their chance to push the project, but there will have to be a more united effort than has even been exhibited in the past if anything is to be done. It is believed that if several energetic men should get together at once and draw up a scheme for building they would have enough supporters to be able to push it through to completion. As the Casino advocates have been in the habit of saying that the continuance of dinner dances and other Casino features at Kebo was an obstacle to arousing any enthusiasm for a new Casino building, the Board of Directors of Kebo have taken the trouble to announce that in rebuilding they will do nothing to oppose a casino. The new clubhouse will be simply a headquarters for the golf players. There will be no huge dining room for dinners, for table d'hotes; no large ballroom for the big dances; these will be left for a while at least for the Casino set to provide.

This is teachers' week at Bar Harbor. The annual convention of the American Institute of Instruction began its sessions here Thursday night, and will continue until Monday afternoon. Fully 1,000 educators from all parts of the country are in town. The programme of the convention is a very elaborate one, and includes addresses by President Elliott of Harvard, Bishop William Lawrence of Massachusetts, President Nathaniel Butler of Colby University, Horace G. Wadlin, Chief of Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor; Mrs. Florence Collins Porter, President of the Maine Federations Women's Club, and Prof. J. Liberty Todd, Director of the Public Industrial Art School of Philadelphia.

The Ladies' Club opened for the season yesterday afternoon, with a large reception at the pretty clubhouse on the Shore Path. In the evening the men of the town were invited across from the Mount Desert Reading Room to take a hand at cards. The Reception Committee this year includes the following well-known women: Mrs. A. Bleecker Banks, Miss Cary, Mrs. Henry E. Drayton, Mrs. Frank Ellis, Mrs. John Harrison, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Mrs. M. Cadwalader Jones, Miss Frances Jones, Mrs. Leffingwell, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. Henry Redmond, Mrs. Robert Sturgiss, Mrs. Antonio Stewart, Mrs. W. W. Seely, Mrs. J. Madison Taylor, Mrs. M. J. Van Doren, and Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus.

The household servants of William C. Whitney arrived Thursday morning and opened the Anchorage. Mr. Whitney's children will come down later, and the ex-Secretary himself may be here for a while after his return from Europe. The Anchorage is the old Randolph cottage, where the late Mrs. Whitney spent so many happy Summers, and where during a part of last season she fought so bravely for life and health.

Countess Ludolf of Naples, Italy, and Mr. A. Fabbri of New York, sister and brother of Mr. E. G. Fabbri, are visiting him at Corfield.

The Pulitzer children arrived this week and are at Chatwold. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer are now abroad, but are expected to return and come to Bar Harbor before the end of the month.

Col. and Mrs. W. P. Egerton of West Point are visiting Dr. and Mrs. William Tod Helmuth at Steepways.

Among the social events of the season will be the Turpen-Turpin concerts. A number of the prominent society women are acting as patronesses for these affairs. Four of these concerts were to have been given at Kebo in August, but owing to the destruction of the Kebo Theatre they will now be given at the Louisburg.

Mrs. Henry Knowlton of New York is among the most welcome of the new faces at Bar Harbor this season. She has taken the Cadwalader Chapman cottage, and has begun entertaining in a very lavish style.

Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Y. Stewart of New York are here for the season. Mrs. Stewart as Miss Susie Sturgis of Philadelphia was the reigning belle of many seasons. Her younger sister, Mazie, now Mrs. Edgar T. Scott, is also here for the Summer. Mr. Scott himself is obliged to return to Paris in a few weeks, where he is one of the Secretaries of the American Legation.

Mrs. R. Hall McCormick and her son Robert have gone to Wiesbaden for the Summer, but the gayeties at Mizzentop will still go on, as Mr. McCormick and his daughters remain behind.

Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer is entertaining extensively at Sunnyside this season, assisted by her daughter, Miss Van Rensselaer. The Van Rensselaers have been in mourning for the past two seasons, and so have not taken an active part in the life of the resort.

Rufus E. Shapley, the well-known Philadelphia lawyer, accompanied by Mrs. Shapley and Miss Hilda Shapley, arrived this week and opened the Poplars.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Leopold Schmidt of New York are occupying the Parker cottage.

Arden M. Robbins, the golf crack, will join his mother at the Robbins cottage after the National tournament.

Judge and Mrs. Abram R. Lawrence are occupying the Deasy cottage, with Miss Ruth Lawrence, who christened the Lawrence.

Dr. and Mrs. William Tod Helmuth of New York are at Steepways.

Mrs. William P. Draper gave a large dinner at the Boulders on the night of the Fourth. Countess Laugier-Villars entertained at dinner the same evening, and Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman will give a dinner to-night in honor of Miss Elizabeth Jackson and the Rev. W. O. Baker, who are to be married here in August.

Mrs. Thomas B. Musgrave of New York has opened Eden Hall for the season.

Col. Thomas Bush, an old-time Bar Harborite, is again here for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Auchincloss of New York have the Teviot cottage.

NORTHEAST HARBOR.

NORTHEAST HARBOR, Me., July 8.—There is not a great deal of life at Northeast Harbor as yet, for the bulk of the Summer population has delayed its coming. Not for another week will society begin to dance, drive, and entertain. The younger set are especially lacking at present, and so the first Kimball House dance has been postponed until Saturday evening, July 15.

The swimming pool, which has proved to be a most admirable and excellent institution, opened for the first time this season last Saturday. W. W. Vaughan of Boston is greatly interested in the pool.

The work on the new golf links is being pushed rapidly. In the meantime many Northeast players go over to Bar Harbor to play on the Kebo course.

Of the younger set here the most prominent are Miss Grace Marvin and her brothers, Langdon and Edwin R. Marvin of New York; Miss Adelaide Jordan, Frederick Jordan, and O'Donnell Hillen.

Casper Morris, who rowed bow in the victorious Harvard freshmen crew this year, is at his mother's cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Whitney and family of Boston have arrived at their cottage, The Breezes.

Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Knight of Philadelphia are occupying the cottage owned by President Adams of Wisconsin University.

James T. Gardiner of Albany, a son-in-law of Bishop Doane, is in town, superintending the laying out of the new golf links.

Miss Charlotte Pendleton, the well-known writer, is spending a few weeks at Harborside. She is engaged in writing the book for a short opera, the music for which is being composed by Mr. Elliot Schenk of Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Gallatin, Miss Gallatin, and Miss C. S. Gallatin are recent arrivals from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 8.—The social season was formally opened last week. The different forms of entertainment, however, comprise a very limited variety, being restricted for the greater part to lunch, tea, and dinner gatherings. The only dance known of was that held at the Meadow Club on Friday evening, but this can scarcely be said to be unusual, as dancing is not the average Southampton cottager's forte, while dinners are looked upon as being at once dignified and fashionable. The weekly affairs at the clubhouse owe their great success to the dinner more than anything else, dancing being but sparingly indulged in. Most of the dinner parties took place on Monday and Tuesday evenings. Probably the largest party given was that of Mrs. Thomas H. Barber on Monday, at which those present numbered sixteen. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. James C. Carter and Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peabody. Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll and Mrs. B. A. Sands and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., gave dinners of ten covers on the same evening. On Tuesday ex-Judge Alonzo C. Morrison gave a small dinner party, at which the guests included Mr. Peter Marié, Mrs. Charles Steele, Mr. John C. Wilmerding, Miss Helen V. C. Morris, and Mr. Louis Larocque. Mrs. William Manice and Mrs. Howard Townsend also gave dinner parties on Tuesday, the latter being of ten covers. Mrs. James L. Breese gave a party of eleven covers on Wednesday. Mrs. Breese is giving a dinner of sixteen covers this evening. Mrs. Henry May will give a dinner of eighteen covers next Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor are entertaining quite a large scale giving five or six large dinner parties on consecutive nights. Mrs. Gouverneur Cortright was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Trevor during the week. The Fourth of July passed off rather quietly here. A heavy fog arose soon after nightfall and prevented any display of pyrotechnics. The grand celebration at the Meadow Club, concerning which a certain paper gave an elaborate forecast in last Sunday's issue, did not take place, inasmuch as it had never been contemplated. The same paper even went so far as to invite the entire village to the affair, and quite a few wended their way to the clubhouse; only to find it in semi-darkness, the fireworks display, dinner, and dance being the offspring of a highly imaginative brain. Last night's dinner and dance at the clubhouse were well attended. Large parties were given by Mrs. Henry A. Robbins and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson. There were many other parties of smaller size.

Golf proved quite a strong attraction during the week, the Fourth of July handicap of eighteen holes drawing a large crowd. The luncheons and afternoon teas were numerous during the week. On Monday Mrs. Stephen Peabody gave a luncheon of fourteen covers and Mrs. James C. Carter and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson luncheons of twelve covers each. On Friday afternoon Mrs. Thompson gave a large reception at her own residence, at which over 100 guests were present.

What promises to be one of the largest social events of the season is a ball to be given at the Golf Club by the Governors on the 22d inst. The weather will be largely instrumental in the success of the affair, and the moon will be an important factor. Those behind the scheme have calculated that the 22d will be a bright moonlit night, and, with the glistening waters of Shinnecock Bay on one side of the clubhouse and those of Peconic Bay on the other, a romantic and picturesque effect is hoped for. There will be an orchestra on the broad piazza, and one of the large parlors will be converted into a temporary ballroom. The programme comprises a cotillion at 10 o'clock, and a supper at 11, to be followed by general dancing. The gentlemen are to appear in golfing costume. Nothing of the kind has ever taken place in Southampton before, and it will be a genuine novelty. Many of the members of the club are enthusiastic over the project and predict a decided success. The object of the elaborate function, however, can hardly be said to be in harmony with its general splendor, as it is proposed to raise an amount sufficient to defray the expense of erecting horsesheds, of which the club has been in urgent need for some time past. Southampton society has developed into a problem of the most intricate nature, as is evidenced by the frequent discussions which have been recently indulged in by many of our leading weeklies. To the uninitiated the two clubs are a conundrum. The Meadow Club is said to be the most expensive of all institutions, while the Golf Club is not considered to be far behind. Subscribers are flocking to both in large numbers, however, but blackballing is not indulged in quite as largely as is reported. A payment of $50, which is the sum exacted in the Meadow Club, can hardly be reckoned exorbitant, while a subscriber's dues of $75 in the Golf Club is not excessive, considering the great popularity of golf at present and the enormous expense necessary for the maintenance of the grounds and other accessories of the game. While none of the subscribers object to either of these charges, still, quite a few hesitate in giving

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 9, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-town.....1,260 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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A MYTHICAL MULTITUDE.

Those who aided in the adoption of the Chicago platform are still true to its principles, and a multitude of those who were opposed to its adoption have been converted to it within the last three years.—W. J. BRYAN at Columbus, Ohio.

Where are they, Mr. BRYAN? Where is this multitude of Democrats who opposed your dangerous principles three years ago but have now become converts to dishonor and the captives of delusion? Multitudes are not converted in secrecy and silence. If so many have gone over to you, they would surely have made some sign in testimony of their conversion.

An incredulous world attends upon your proof that you have spoken the truth about this multitude. All the visible evidence is against you. Fact and probability point to the conclusion that multitudes have gone from you, not to you. The changed business situation of the country is but one of the causes of your loss and undoing, but it is the greatest and sufficient. You prosper in times of disaster, groans, and misery. The cheerful and contented man turns from you. You are his enemy and he knows it. Good times, Col. BRYAN, are fatal to your aspirations.

What have you done, what has anybody done, in the last three years to make your Chicago platform acceptable to men who opposed its adoption? You have made many speeches without a new idea of any efficacy in politics. The episode of your enlistment and camp sojourn covered you with ridicule, not glory. The whole country was laughing at you. Your managers have done nothing but exhibit their incapacity for politics. Their labors have not helped you.

Take the evidence of things seen and known. The New York Democrats opposed the adoption of your platform at Chicago and cast their 72 votes against it. Have they been "converted"? They held a State Convention last Fall and adopted a platform which made no mention of the Chicago declaration. Free silver was diligently excluded from the campaign. Of the four leaders of greatest influence with the party, Mr. HILL, Mr. CROKER, Mr. MURPHY, and Mr. MCLAUGHLIN, the two former expressly condemn the Chicago platform and will oppose it and you in the next convention if your unscrupulous managers do not stand at the door with a bludgeon to keep them out.

The sixty-four Pennsylvania delegates, led by the gallant HARRITY, opposed the adoption of the platform. The Democrats of that State recently held a convention, and your silver madness was kept altogether out of it. The twelve Maryland delegates opposed the platform and the Democrats of that State have such small liking for you that their leader, Mr. GORMAN, has had the impudence to announce himself as a contestant for the nomination. The twelve Connecticut delegates voted against the platform. In the Democratic Convention held in that State last Fall a money plank was adopted that you cannot stand on, for it is an honest-money plank. The twenty New Jersey delegates voted against the platform, and your cause is as dead as a door nail in that State. Do you think you have gained in Massachusetts? The organization there is now in the hands of Mr. WILLIAMS, and is quite regular, while twenty-seven of the thirty delegates were against you and your platform at Chicago. But you know that Mr. WILLIAMS's organization cannot give you the State. Nor have you a ghost of a chance in Wisconsin, whose delegation voted against you.

These are unconverted multitudes, Colonel. They spurned your platform three years ago, they detest it now. You show a great deal of hardihood in making claim to a multitude of conversions in the face of all the probabilities and all the accessible facts. Nor is it true that "those who aided in the adoption of the Chicago platform are still true to its principles." Among your own advisers there are men who foresee sure defeat if you are put before the people again on that platform. Some of them want to drop the platform. Others want to drop you. Meanwhile those of your managers who are still unshaken in their faith have become so apprehensive lest you be defeated in the convention next year that they are discussing the advisability of abolishing the rule which requires that a two-thirds vote shall be required to nominate.

Col. BRYAN takes so naturally to all forms of delusion that he may be honestly deluded about his standing before the American people and his chances for next year. But his Columbus boast looks rather like whistling to keep his courage up.

THE PROSPECT FOR ARBITRATION.

It is reported that the Emperor of Russia is deeply disappointed at the result of The Hague Conference, and that Count MOURAVIEFF's influence with his august master may be considerably lessened thereby. The Emperor cannot be blamed for chagrin at the showing made by his representatives at The Hague. They have decidedly been the weakest of the delegates of the great powers, and have given an impression of poverty of intellect and extreme unreadiness in discussion. This is not surprising because Russian statesmen, though acute in ordinary and time-honored methods of diplomacy, are not trained in public discussion or in the mode and scope of thinking required by such discussion. They can defend and press a plan already determined on, but they are not used to the pursuit of an object through the candid consideration of the views of various men. Alone of all the great powers, or even the secondary powers, with the exception of Turkey, Russia deprives her statesmen of the schooling afforded by representative bodies. Men unaccustomed to being convinced by others necessarily lack the power of convincing others. They have the fatal defect of commanders who have never been taught obedience.

But it is not clear why the Emperor is disappointed at the general outcome of The Hague Conference, unless his purposes were misstated by his own agents. It is true that no measure has been adopted for disarmament or for checking increase of armaments, military or naval. But surely the Czar cannot seriously have expected that any direct agreement could be reached on this point. His arguments for such a policy would have been unanswerable if the action of his Government had not shown that the policy would not be carried out efficiently and in good faith by it. The proposition was made that no plan agreed to should cover colonial possessions. But Siberia and the whole vast region from and through which Russian arms can reach Northern China, together with the trans-Caspian region bordering on Afghanistan and Persia, are classed by the Russian Government as "colonial." The Emperor might ask England to consent to maintaining her present force while Russia was permitted to strengthen herself where war would surely come, if it came at all, but he cannot very well have expected the request to be granted. If he did have this foolish expectation, he is naturally chagrined at the course of the conference. But if he sought, as his representatives said, provision for avoiding the occurrence of war, he is likely to get more than the most sanguine hoped for when the conference opened.

For the conference has taken a long step in that direction. It has received from the committee to which the subject was referred a plan of arbitration and mediation, unanimously recommended and warmly approved by many of the delegates. This plan will now be referred to the respective Governments for instructions, which the conference will again meet to consider on the 17th. The plan is promising. It provides for the selection of a continuous body of arbitrators to be named by each of the Governments signing the agreement, and for a permanent administrative council. From these arbitrators any two Governments having differences and wishing to arbitrate them may select the members of an arbitral tribunal. The signatory Governments are not bound to do this, but they are bound, in case they do resort to such a tribunal, to accept its decision. At the same time it is provided that any one or more of the signatory Governments may urge others involved in disputes to adopt arbitration, and this proposition shall not be regarded as unfriendly or impertinent. Or they may offer their friendly offices as mediators. Or any one or more Governments may ask for mediation, either through the tribunals provided for or separately, and such request is distinctly indicated as proper and humane.

It will be said that all this does not compel even the Governments signing the agreement to resort to these methods of avoiding war, that neither arbitration nor mediation is made obligatory, nor is either definitely pledged, and that there is nothing in the plan that would impair the perfect freedom of any Government to enter upon war at any time or for any reason. All of this is true. But it is also true that for the first time in the history of nations a plan is seriously proposed by a committee of a conference of all nations, explicitly providing a permanent machinery for arbitration. If this plan be adopted, or if it be supported openly by even three or four of the great powers, a pronounced influence for arbitration and against going to war without it will be exerted. There will be a sober and impressive expression of a deliberate and deep-seated public opinion, a declaration of conscience, the avowal of a high standard of conduct which no Government can wholly disregard. Let it be remembered that every step in advance from savage warfare, every check on cruel and selfish aggression, or on angry and unreflecting conflict, has been secured by the influence of opinion steadily becoming more enlightened. It has always been the opinion of a minority, but the minority has constantly grown. Never before has this opinion been held openly by so powerful a body of men charged with government in so many lands. Never has it received so solemn an expression. Whatever the specific immediate result, ground has been gained that will not be lost.

THE PRINTING OF NEWS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES owes it to its readers and reputation to corroborate its Pennsylvania-Central story of to-day and thus refute sneering denials of its contemporaries.

A TIMES ADVOCATE.

New York, July 7, 1899.

This telegram to THE TIMES, like the sneers to which it refers, was premature. If our friend had waited until yesterday morning he would have found confirmation of THE TIMES's story of the close relations between the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railroads in the columns of THE TIMES's esteemed contemporaries, The Herald, The Sun, The Tribune, and The Journal. In the first moments of surprise and perhaps of chagrin a newspaper will sometimes sneer at a piece of news which comes to its knowledge first in the columns of a contemporary, but the prime necessity of printing the news ultimately overcomes the emotional disturbance occasioned by the "beat," and the pale light of second-day confirmation tardily reflects the effulgence of first-day exclusiveness.

We must warn our correspondent that official denials of important newspaper reports should be read with a microscopic and analytical eye. To the hasty reader they often seem full, fair, candid, complete, and satisfactory, while in fact they are foxily contrived to leave a clear track for the main allegation while derailing with a destructive crash statements that have not been made at all. The denials that adorned the columns of our contemporaries on Friday evening nailed to the counter a variety of startling assertions not made by THE TIMES or anybody else. Our neighbor The World fell a victim to the deep cunning of these official denials. In its issue of yesterday it said:

> The startling report published in a morning newspaper yesterday that the vast Pennsylvania Railroad system had been consolidated with the New York Central under Vanderbilt control was promptly and authoritatively denied.

THE TIMES, of course, never said that the two roads had been consolidated. It asserted that there was a close relation and a situation approaching identity of interest and control, which is not disputed and cannot be disputed.

Our correspondent's view of the ethics of the newspaper business is sound. A newspaper owes it to its readers and to its own reputation to substantiate the truth of its news reports when they are impugned and substantiation is possible. Sometimes, however, as in the case of THE TIMES's report of the lease of the Boston and Albany to the New York Central, the paper must wait for events to lend authoritative confirmation to the correctness of its news. The readers of every reputable newspaper know, however, that no important statement, like those THE TIMES has lately printed in regard to railroad relations, would be published if it had not been obtained from sources in which the conductors of the paper had confidence. A newspaper prints the news of to-day. It cannot in the nature of things guarantee that the news of to-day will in all cases be news to-morrow. It can and must employ due diligence in ascertaining whether information that comes to it is true or untrue before printing the same.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE AND THE CITY BANK.

We have already celebrated the public spirit which has been shown by the City Bank in acquiring for its own use the building for which the Government has no longer any use as a Custom House. Without doubt the building is one of the civic monuments of New York. Every sensitive citizen would dislike to see it go, just as or in the same way as he would dislike to see Trinity Church go, displaced by "the march of improvements." It is the boast, and the just boast, of Londoners that St. Paul's and its churchyard are still reserved to public and pious uses, though the ground they occupy would be worth, for commercial uses, as many guineas as would cover it. For all practical purposes St. Paul's and the Ionic colonnade of the Custom House are of the same age, even though in fact one is nearly two centuries older than the other. "What we see, and cannot see over," says CARLYLE, "is as good as infinite." Likewise that of which in the legal phrase, "no man's memory runneth to the contrary," is as good as immemorial. There are some citizens who may remember "to the contrary" of a building which was opened in 1841. But the vast majority of those who see the old Custom House every day cannot remember nor otherwise than historically conceive a time when it was not there. Within less than sixty years it has become so legendary and traditional that we believe there is no documentary evidence extant to show even who was its architect, though there is no real doubt that his name was ISAIAH ROGERS.

Nevertheless, it is not the business of a bank, as a bank, to go to preserving historical monuments and keeping the ground upon which they stand from its most profitable uses. But it strikes us that the purchase is by no means devoid of justification, even from the most strictly "business" point of view. The Custom House is not merely a historical monument. It is upon the whole, without much question, the best specimen of the art of architecture that intervenes between Trinity Church, which is only five years more recent than itself, and Wall Street Ferry. It is a very "swagger" thing for a bank to acquire such a building for its own uses, and equally a swagger thing for a bank to pay the interest on three millions and a quarter for its own rental, though this is, of course, not a quite accurate statement of the case. But, then, the swagger means a certain prestige, which is potentially of a distinct commercial value. By the mere occupancy of such a building the bank poses itself as the leading financial institution, "The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street" of the New World. The City Bank has come near enough to that kind of ascendency to make the assertion of its importance involved in its new purchase by no means an absurd pretension. The occupancy is a public statement of its "claims" which its stockholders may find that it was very "good business" to make.

TENEMENT HOUSES AND CITY LOTS.

It is very encouraging to have such letters as we print to-day turning up concerning the relationship of the tenement house to the "city lot." The discussion was stimulated, we suppose, by our taking the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society to task for not having the courage of its convictions, its convictions necessarily, as we thought, being those of everybody who has given any attention to the subject. The conclusion of such students is that it is simply not possible to devise a "four-family tenement" on a twenty-five foot lot under decent and humane conditions. And this proposition has corollaries that are simply appalling. Because they come to this, that the great majority of the inhabitants of this island are living in houses which are not, properly speaking, habitable.

Doubtless, our correspondents have their own axes to grind. In fact, it is only "business," unless it be a rather fanatical benevolence, that induces anybody to take up the subject. The ingenious ground plan which a correspondent sends us shows that if the man who builds next to him has sense and public spirit enough to counterpart his dispositions, the result will be a habitable tenement. But evidently what he draws is not a self-sufficing tenement. It is a showing, not that a really habitable tenement house can be built on one lot, but that two really habitable tenements can be built on two lots. "Which nobody can deny," or has denied, though the Parisian unit of twenty meters is immensely more humane and commodious.

It is the city lot which is at the bottom of all the mischief, as we have said before. Two city lots are scanty for the provision of comfortable habitations, and three are wasteful. But at any rate two constitute the minimum area upon which any tenement houses ought to be allowed to be arranged. It is high time, it is more than high time, that the law should intervene to prevent absolutely the erection of any more tenements under the inhuman conditions which have governed the erection and arrangement of the tenements that house the great majority of our fellow-citizens. This radical remedy is the only real remedy. Anything short of it is only what the late THOMAS CARLYLE described as "burning off the straw on the dunghill."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It would be interesting, and possibly reassuring, if one could know just how many of the hundreds of thousands claimed as followers by the practitioners of "Christian Science" really have any belief in or sympathy with that silliest and grossest of humbugs. Of course there are not a few of them, but every once in a while somebody of more or less prominence whose name the dealers in incantations have been using as a bait with which to catch new dupes, rises to remark with emphasis that he or she is still possessed of ordinary human intelligence, or in other but equivalent words, has nothing but contempt for a "system of healing" that was conceived in ignorance, developed in superstition, and exploited in fraud. So frequent are these denials that one can almost hope that the membership lists of the "Christian Science" churches are as mendacious as their lists of cures, and that really the "wave of imbecility" said to be sweeping over the country is neither so deep nor so widespread as some pessimistical observers have announced. The latest notability to contradict the "healers" is that most picturesque of warriors, Gen. E. BURD GRUBB. His adhesion to the grimy cult was loudly announced and broadly advertised not long ago, and yet to an anxious invalid who wrote to him from San José, inquiring if he, as a "believer," would advise a resort to the all-promising "science," the General replied as follows: "I have never consulted THOMAS J. SHELTON or any other 'Christian healer' or astrologer in my life. I notice that some fool in a New York newspaper advertised SHELTON at my expense. Such things are intended to rob just such people as you. In the course of a long life I have never known of anything supernatural, excepting God Almighty, and my advice to you is to trust in Him and keep on hoping and working." The last sentence is unfortunately turned, since it lends itself to distortion and manipulation to suit the ends of the "Christian Scientists," but the General's meaning is clear for those willing to see it, and his assertion that "such things are intended to rob just such people as you" is at once vigorous and accurate.

—People who think of the West Indies as a region of extreme heat and a burning sun are destined to be much surprised by the meteorological reports from the islands which the Weather Service recently established there will send daily to the local bureau throughout the so-called hurricane season of July, August, and September. The first of them arrived on Friday, and showed the following thermometer readings: Havana, 80; Santiago, 84; San Juan, 82; St. Kitts, 82; Barbados, 84, and Kingston, 80. In none of these places, it will be observed, was the day what a New Yorker, or even a resident of Montreal, would call really hot. Both of them, indeed, would be more than content if the Summer brought them no weather worse than was allotted to these cities in the tropics. And it is a fact, too, that the temperatures reported from the islands were not exceptionally low for them in midsummer. It was just an ordinary day, and the whole season will probably pass without troubling those Cubans or Jamaicans who can keep in the shade with heat more than four or five degrees above what they had Friday. To be quite fair, however, one must emphasize the fact that the relation between human comfort and thermometer readings is not a close one. Eighty degrees, kept up day and night all the year round, and accompanied by high humidity for most of it, is vastly more trying than an occasional "hot wave," much worse than anything the West Indians ever experience. Their trouble is that they have no cool weeks in which to recuperate, and no cool nights in which to get refreshing sleep. Another thing to be remembered in connection with these reports is that a carefully shaded and wind-swept thermometer tells one story, while a thermometer hung in the sun among men at work will send its mercury 20 or 30 degrees higher. Still it is a fact that the Summer temperature at Havana, as noted by a professional weather observer, is far below that to which this city is accustomed.

—Upon his return to Washington from Michigan Gen. WHEELER found awaiting him the handsome sword presented by E. W. Kinsley Post, No. 113, G. A. R., of Boston, before whose members the General delivered an address on Decoration Day. Accompanying the weapon was a long and—to be frank—somewhat overemotional letter in which at least as much emphasis as was necessary was laid on the implications to be drawn from the appearance of an ex-Confederate in an assemblage of Massachusetts veterans. Gen. WHEELER seems to have liked the letter however, and, that being the case, nobody else has any particular reason to criticise it. In reply he has written to the Chairman of the Memorial Day Reception Committee, in part, as follows: "No event in my life has clustered about it more pleasant memories and charming associations than my visit to Boston and the Memorial Day of 1899. For the bountiful courtesies extended to my daughters and myself on that occasion, I beg you will accept and tender to his Excellency the Governor of your Commonwealth and the Mayor of your city my most profound thanks. That a wearer of the gray should, after these long years, receive so grand a testimonial from the wearers of the blue, proves that the Nation is indeed reunited, and it shall be my pride to hold your gift as the token that the union of the States is indeed, in the words of your immortal son, 'One and inseparable now and forever.'" That, now, has the true patriotic ring, but—there is always a "but," alas!—WEBSTER was not a son, immortal or other, of Massachusetts, and his exact words were "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

—Amazed attention is demanded by an attempt at intolerable oppression which is, or has been, making by certain misguided representatives of organized labor at Worcester, Mass. That city has a club, so called, of professional baseball players, and one of these players is a man who once, in the days when he was engaged in more productive toil than now, refused to join his fellow-workmen in a strike. This was years ago, but labor leaders have long memories, and they have just demanded that the man be discharged from his present position, under threat of declaring a boycott against his club. This amounts to a declaration that failure to strike when ordered is a crime punishable by permanent deprivation of a chance to make a living in any trade or profession. That is despotic rule with a vengeance, and only the hopelessness of carrying such a purpose into effect, by making it ridiculous, saves it from the fiercest and most vehement of denunciation.

—That little band of Spanish conscripts who for more than a year defended the town of Baler against desperate odds, and at last reached Manila a pitiful but unconquered remnant, lived well up to the best Spanish traditions of heroism, and its members thoroughly deserve the applause which they are receiving from their fellow-countrymen. Indeed, their endurance and courage will not lack of admiration anywhere, but, after all, one cannot help seeing in their experience the history and the fate of Spain in its decline. The soldiers at Baler were heroic—to no end. With almost infinite powers of resistance, they looked forward to a glorious defeat rather than a glorious victory. And, apparently, they were content with the prospect, just as Admiral CERVERA was. Men like these supply excellent material for ballads, but their failure to make a wild sortie from the town and either die fighting or pierce the besieging lines is ominous and significant.

WORKINGS OF THE TRUSTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In attempting to make trusts appear as the great benefactors of the people one of your correspondents, who signs himself H. A. Lewis, in this day's issue of your invaluable paper, calculates that in throwing 35,000 commercial travelers out of employment and reducing the salaries of 25,000 a saving of "$100,000,000 annually is effected, which, at the present earning rate of capital, will reach a return of three billions of investment." Then the middlemen whose business was transacted through the agency of the commercial traveler must be correspondingly affected, and so all those millions thus drawn away from the industrial middle classes and their agents go to benefit the trusts alone, and as a matter of fact the middlemen are being gradually wiped out of existence.

It will not be denied that the industrial and commercial prosperity which permeated the masses of the people of this country in proportion to their enterprise and merit up to the dominant reign of the trust had no parallel in the world's history, and most of it all must be credited to the industrial middle classes and their agents. The commercial travelers have developed the boundless internal resources of the country from small beginnings to great fortunes by wholesome competition, without purchasing Legislatures to make special laws in their behalf or railroad Presidents for freight discrimination, as the trusts have done and are doing, directly or indirectly, against the few competitors that have survived their blighting sway.

That once great prosperity is now limited to the trusts and their corollaries or allies, the great financial centres. The middlemen and small farmers are vanishing from our streets and avenues and the highways of the country, with no hope or ambition left them but to become the menials of those same trusts, with some sort of a uniform as a badge of servitude. And so the once proud eagle-soaring spirit of thousands of American citizens must now be silent and handcuffed to servitude lest the trust may be disturbed in its monarchical reign.

And so, according to your correspondent, "the incubus of the commercial traveler must come to an end if the business of the country is to prosper." He should have said, if the monopoly of the trust is to prosper.

The commercial traveler is the finest specimen there is of American manhood, enterprise, and progress—an advance agent of civilization. His presence is everywhere representing the actual condition and prospects of the country, inspiring hopes and strengthening faith wherever needed; he is a messenger of good-will throughout the land.

Again, your esteemed correspondent must speculate largely upon the innocence or credulity of his prospective readers when he says the only trust that has been organized and maintained for any length of time is the Standard Oil Company, in spite of adverse legislation in most of the States of the Union. Indeed, I think he will find it difficult to specify a single State in the Union where any adverse legislation operated against the Standard Oil Company when put to a test. There may be sham attempts at legislation against trusts to pacify the constituents of the legislators, but such legislation is always loose and elastic enough to let the trust get off free when referred to a higher court. Only recently, in Ohio, was there any attempt at adverse legislation against trusts or the Standard Oil Company, and that is not all over yet. It will be conceded that the Standard Oil Company is the founder and parent of all trusts in this country. It changed its name from the South Improvement Company to its present name about twenty-six or twenty-seven years ago. Under the former name it received its rebates and divided them with railroad officials. It then controlled 5 per cent. of the oil refineries of the country, and seven or eight years later it controlled 95 per cent. of the same by the aid of railroads in discriminating freight. Why should it not last? Nearly all the other trusts are more or less tributory to it. As an example of the modus operandi, no doubt still existing in some form, by which it succeeded in driving nearly all the independent refineries out of existence I cite the following:

In 1878 the tariff rates on refined oil in competition with the Standard Oil Company from Cleveland and Pittsburg to New York over the Pennsylvania Railroad were fixed at $1.90 per barrel, while that of the Standard Oil Company was put at 60 cents per barrel on oil shipped in tank cars, and for the carriage of crude oil from the oil wells to the independent refineries 35 cents more a barrel was charged than was charged for crude oil to the refineries of the Standard Oil in Cleveland and Pittsburg, and this 35 cents exacted from the independent refiners was turned over to the Standard Oil Company. Now, it takes about 1.4 barrels of crude oil to make one barrel of refined, which amounted to a rebate of 49 cents on each barrel of refined oil. Thus, instead of paying 60 cents per barrel for refined oil from Cleveland and Pittsburg to New York, the Standard Oil Company actually paid only 11 cents, while the independent refiners had to pay $1.90.

It is said that trusts, especially the Standard Oil, have reduced their product to the consumer 50 per cent. No doubt many an innocent consumer will credit that theory. But on examination of the question it will be proved such reduction is due, not to the Standard Oil Company, but to the pluck and endurance of one or two independent companies which the Standard Oil, with all its millions, has failed to crush out of existence and which are by all accounts in the field to stay. And even if the product of trusts is reduced to the consumer, the income and prospects of advancement for the consumer are proportionately reduced by the adverse operations of the trusts in small stores of the cities and country, and all this has taken place under the aegis of "protection" to our "infant industries," and no doubt thousands will still be gulled into voting for protection for trusts and monopolies only.

I hope, Mr. Editor, that I have not trespassed too much on your valuable space, and that your accustomed liberality may be exercised on this occasion in giving the people a hearing as well as the advocate of trusts in the splendid forum which the columns of your paper afford the public.

J. B. MURPHY.

New York, July 5, 1899.

CROWDING OF TROLLEY CARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"A. B." in Thursday's TIMES again tries to show how I am selfish and unmanly in urging a remedy for the overcrowding of trolley cars. I am sorry she refuses to help. Her single intent, it seems, is to prove me selfish. When she stands in front of me in an overcrowded trolley I must give her my seat and stand in front of her to prove that I know how to be gallant. I would do this willingly. And if this satisfies her that I am not a "woman hater," as she wrongly calls me, I shall be glad.

Coming down Eighth Avenue yesterday morning I waited for the second car. The first had four passengers to the seat. It was so beastly hot I decided not to infringe on comfort by making one seat uncomfortable for five. The next car had plenty of room. "A. B." could do good work in helping to teach absent-minded passengers the need of judgment. The absent-minded do the crowding. For the sake of mutual comfort she could afford to omit references to gallantry. People who like comfort will take the next car or go to the elevated, where crowded aisles are less annoying. "A. B.," by pulling against me, encourages the unthinking to crowd more. A considerable diversion to the elevated would induce the trolley folks to give us more cars. They want our fares. People who fall over each other—the class "A. B." encourages—make the running of more cars unnecessary. The traction company takes advantage of this to curtail expenses. When too many nickels go to competing lines Mr. Vreeland will add to our comfort by running more cars to stop the diversion. "A. B." should decide to stop pulling the wrong way.

X.

New York, July 7, 1899.

JUSTICE TO THE SPANIARDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day there appeared a letter signed Alfred Walker on the subject of boys and their behavior in the streets, in which, after pointing out the difference between the English and the American methods of dealing with the subject, the following remark is made:

"Suppose it were reported, for instance, that a certain naval hero had remarked that the robbing of orchards, street stone throwing, and such indiscretions were peculiar to the land of bullfighters, few boys, however badly disposed, would run the risk of earning the name of the unpopular nation."

This remark I consider offensive and in very bad taste, as (leaving aside the question of the wrong inflicted on an unfortunate nation) it tends to nurse in the tender hearts of the children a feeling of prejudice and hatred which should not be allowed in a Christian land.

I am a Spaniard, and although I have no sympathy for the Spanish Government or their political system, I have a kind regard for the land of my birth. Does the English gentleman think that the Spaniards have no virtues whatever, and the Anglo-Saxons no vices? Before pointing with the finger of scorn to the "unpopular nation," think of the "drinking curse," so extensive among the Anglo-Saxons of both sexes, and the disgraceful scenes so common in the streets of London, New York, and other Anglo-Saxon cities.

In conclusion, let us be more charitable towards one another and also toward the fallen foe.

J. RODRIGUEZ.

New York, July 5, 1899.

A CLUB FOR DECENT MEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. J. M. G. desires to express gratitude to Mr. G. G. for his manly letter in your issue of July 4. It is refreshing to hear such justice from a man. Let this common sense reformer organize a "club for decent men," membership being extended only to those who desire to "cleanse their minds from filth and nastiness." Think of the great good that would result to this city, and eventually the whole country, when it becomes the "fad" to join such a club! Then Mr. Smythe's creatures will hastily improve to become fit companions for the new man! Certainly there is no sense in reserving seats for either sex in cars or ferryboats in this free country. Mr. G. G.'s remarks upon the expectoration habit were fine. Let those who must spit step near the street, thus leaving clean sidewalks behind them. By the way, where is Mr. Smythe?

MRS. J. M. G.

New York, July 4, 1899.

THE AMERICAN CHARACTER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your question in a recent issue as to Americans being shrewd and quick witted is well put. In a Republic like ours, with so great a field for individual success, it follows that the shrewd and quick witted forge ahead and become leaders, and their success is all the more possible because many people do not think for themselves, but appropriate the ideas of others whose forceful energy or power of reason moves them.

As a class they read superficially and jump at conclusions without patience for sustained mental effort necessary to acquire comprehensive knowledge.

They drop into the first vehicle that will carry them, are led by a man or a pursuit, or drift down the current of thought or emotion with an angel or demon at the helm. Their goal is ease and comfort rather than fame or the accomplishment of great deeds. Their courage is born of a disregard of consequences, for they have not a strong hold on life. Often they get credit for shrewd wisdom because they follow in the wake of men possessing the energetic vitality and power of concentrated intellectual effort which they lack. For in the calculation of acute mental exercise descends into a mechanical cerebration requiring little vital force. Some knit their brows and assume the air of powerful thinkers, while others add a pomposity that overawes the ignorant, but the shrewd villain that lives by his wits wades recklessly in, only to find there was even less danger of being swamped than he thought. The pompous dupe, conscious of his weakness, solaces himself with a supercilious pride in being ignorant of the wiles of the wicked. These people are kind, courteous, and generous; follow the creed that makes the earliest impression and are not aggressive moralists, but their sympathetic susceptibilities are great, and a fanatical demon may lead them if masked in a form they admire.

J. DUNBAR HOUGHTON.

New York, July 4, 1899.

CRITICISMS BY FOREIGNERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The tactics followed by American newspapers with regard to criticisms by foreign visitors are certainly very amusing. There is not the smallest attempt at argumentative defense or the slightest appearance of a suspicion that there is a single thing to criticise over here. It is all "prejudice" or "ignorance" or "spite" or all three. The latest case in mind is the attitude of one newspaper to Ian Maclaren's remarks about the United States recently uttered in England. Maclaren said Americans were "mercenary." The newspaper in question thereupon makes a savage attack on the entire host of English lecturers and literary men who have appeared on the platform over here as being possessed of base ingratitude, because they revile the country after carrying away lots of its good money. If this is not a woman's method of defense, I never saw it.

The paper ignores the fact that those lecturers who carried away our good money gave full and ample value for it—those lecturers furnished certain good which could not be got in this sterile land for either love or money, and Americans gladly and gushingly paid them for it, and there you are. The American people lie under an obligation for value received such as no money offering can ever really pay for. And the lecturers who conferred the priceless gift of their literary and personal charm on our people are certainly free to say just what they please about the people to whom they ministered. It is so very, very funny and so unutterably childish to impute motives and call names where a little logical argument and vindication would be in order. The American people know themselves only too well how crude and amateurish all their art and literature must seem to a polished son of genius of the Old World.

S. C. G.

New York, July 3, 1899.

RACE PROBLEM IN AMERICA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with great interest Mrs. Hale's able letter in yesterday's TIMES on the negro race problem, and I agree with every word of it. Mrs. Hale and those who think as she does are the truest friends of the colored race. There is but one way to get rid of the negro problem, and that is to get rid of the negro. He never ought to have been brought here, and he ought not to remain here. What God hath separated let no man attempt to bring together.

The white man and the negro were never intended by nature, and therefore never intended by God, to live together. The negro is our brother, so far as his humanity is concerned, but that does not mean that he should marry with us and mix with us in social and political relations. The negro problem is a physical problem, pure and simple. The question is not, which is the superior race? but were the two races intended by nature to live together in the same community? The laws of nature and our own intuitive reason say no. The earth is big enough for all races and kindreds. And in dividing the earth's surface among men natural distinctions should be observed and nature's laws obeyed. It was greed that brought the negro to our shores, and true philanthropy must come to the rescue and find for him a land for himself. There would be a much kindlier feeling between the two races if they were separated than there ever was or ever will be as long as they remain together. As long as they are with us they will be a thorn in our flesh and we shall be a thorn in their flesh. This unnatural mixing of distinct and separate races destroys that Christian feeling of brotherhood which ought to exist among all men. Therefore, for the negro's sake as well as for our own, let us find some means of parting company physically. And why wouldn't it be a good plan to set apart some of our new possessions as a home for the negroes of this country?

The Philippine Islands have providentially come into our possession. Why not gradually transport the negroes to these islands, give them self-government, and let them work out their own political and social salvation by themselves? We could trade with them, and they would have all the blessings and privileges of our language and literature. And if they equaled or excelled us in any direction we could thank God for their success. It would necessarily take a long time to get them all there, but such a movement might be started almost immediately, and in the end such an arrangement would prove a double blessing—a blessing to them and a blessing to us.

W. A. WASSON.

Rector of St. George's Church.

Brooklyn, July 4, 1899.

NUGGETS.

David's Disadvantage.

Fobert—What do you think of David's declaration that all men are liars?

Hildert—I think if David had seen me, he wouldn't have been quite so sweeping in his assertion.—Boston Transcript.

An Overproduction.

Williams—The baseball profession seems to be getting overcrowded.

Hopkins—Yes, the colleges are turning out more players now than the clubs can use.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

That Matter of Attention.

"When a man pays attention to a woman," says the Manayunk Philosopher, "it's generally a sign that he wishes to marry her, and when he doesn't pay attention to her it's often a sign that he has married her."—Philadelphia Record.

Absurd on the Face of It.

Hardacre—Wall, Maria, these city folks do things outrageously.

Mrs. Hardacre—What is it now, Hi?

Mr. Hardacre—Wall, jest look what's painted on that pail up thar: 'Use for Fire Only.' Now, who in all creation could build a fire in a pail?—Chicago News.

THE LIVING OF LIFE.

Louis R. Ehrich in Nebraska City Conservative

If when the Spring hath kissed the Earth so warmly
That, smiling, it breaks forth in blushing flower,
Thou dost not feel, each year, Life's deepest yearning,
And Love's ecstatic, magic-wielding power,
Thou hast not lived.

If when each season comes in turn so strangely,
Unfolding Nature's laws in beauty shrined,
Thou art not thrilled with full, profound conviction
That these are thoughts of an Eternal Mind,
Thou hast not lived.

If Music never spoke to thee so sweetly—
A poet's thought, some dream of painter's eyes—
But thou hast found thy soul in rapture trembling
And taking wing, as 'twere, to Paradise,
Thou hast not lived.

If Friendship whispered not to thee so fondly
But that thou wast a brother to thy friend,
Uplifting and enshielding him in trouble,
So far thy power and fortune might extend,
Thou hast not lived.

If thou hast never loved a soul so deeply,
That for its peace thou would'st not glad have died,
If thought or mem'ry of that loved one's vision
Hath not e'er since thee blest and purified,
Thou hast not lived.

If Duty ne'er hath called to thee so strongly
That thou would'st not have battled on its side,
And, standing bravely all alone if need be,
Defied what fortune might for thee betide,
Thou hast not lived.

If joy or grief of man hath left thee coldly—
The pain of beast, the song of bird above—
If thou hast not the tender, pitying heart-throb,
Proclaiming kinship of a deep world love,
Thou hast not lived.

If thou hast schooled and trained thy soul so nobly,
Exalting it with each refining grace,
That thou might'st yield each thought and each emotion
In consecration to the human race—
If thou hast grasped the truth of God so clearly
That thou dost see Him in each atom's strife—
If thou hast ear for what all Nature's speaking:
That Life is Love and Love is quivering Life,
Then hast thou lived,
Then hast thou lived.

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Warlike Preparations Continue in Respect to the Transvaal.

TROOPS HELD IN READINESS

Attempt to Assassinate Ex-King Milan Leads to Many Arrests.

The Prince of Wales Reviews 27,000 Volunteers—The Peace Conference and How It Is Regarded—Fourth of July Dinner a Disappointment.

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Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES

LONDON, July 8.—Readers of these dispatches who follow British politics will not have been surprised at the sweeping Liberal victories at Oldham. I had no doubt that both Liberal candidates would be elected, but I did not expect such a tremendous change as the transformation of a mean Conservative majority of 605 into a mean Liberal majority of 1,410. Both the Conservative candidates, by the way, declared that if they were elected they would oppose the Tithes bill, which the Government is at present passing through the Commons. Almost more significant than Oldham is the fact that, although George Whiteley, the member for Stockport, denounced the Government and offered himself for re-election as a Liberal, the Conservatives did not even contest his return. He therefore has reappeared in the House of Commons and has seated himself among the Liberals. Such political cowardice is unparalleled in modern times here. Even when Lord Rosebery had a majority of only about a dozen the Liberals fought every seat. Since the general election the Liberals have now won 15 seats and the Conservatives 3, a Liberal gain of 12, reducing the Conservative majority by 24 votes on division. To say that the Government side is panic-stricken and the Liberals exultant is a mere statement of fact. Indeed, what I called last week the "slip of the avalanche" has now begun. There are, however, so many Conservative members who hold their seats by small majorities and know perfectly well that they will lose them at the next poll that this may not hasten the general election and Lord Salisbury may cling to office to the very last moment, namely, midsummer of 1901, in the hope that before then some success may cause the tide temporarily to return.

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The Transvaal Situation.

President Krüger has begun to make concessions, but it is impossible to tell whether his latest scheme gives the franchise to the Outlanders after five, seven, or nine years. In any case, it does not approach what Sir Alfred Milner called the "irreducible minimum." Beyond this the situation has not changed in the least from its presentment in these dispatches for weeks past. Moreover, it will not change. There need be no doubt about it whatever; either Krüger will give way or he will be made to give way. This I state as a positive fact from exact knowledge. One or two journals with Boer sympathies here have been reiterating for weeks that no military preparations have been made. I told you about these preparations last Saturday. Yesterday The Times announced on official authority that everything was in readiness for a move; that a number of special service officers would sail for the Cape to-day, and that recently very large shipments of war material had been made to the Cape. I may add that other steps have been taken recently by the War Office, but absolute secrecy concerning these is imposed upon those who know of them. I believe also that no more shipments of arms and ammunition will be allowed to be imported into the Transvaal. My belief is that unless within a few weeks President Krüger not only accepts the British demands but also gives satisfactory guarantees that they will be carried out, a considerable proportion of the First Army Corps, now stationed at Aldershot, will be embarked, and the other military steps that I mentioned last week will be taken. The first draft would probably be 10,000 men, followed later, if necessary, by 20,000. I may repeat that this is the key of the situation: It is not the question of a few years more or less in the length of the franchise granted to the Outlanders in the Transvaal, but of the whole future of British rule in South Africa.

Students of the situation, from a military point of view, should keep their eyes upon Laing's Nek. This is the strategic point at which the railway runs in the tunnel between the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. The last place on British territory beyond the tunnel is Charlestown, and the principal advance into the Transvaal would be made from here; therefore, the Boers will be given no opportunity to seize or blow up this strategic tunnel. Only one outcome is possible. Whatever news you receive to the contrary you may confidently rely upon the above information.

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The Peace Conference.

As The Hague arbitration scheme takes final shape discussion upon its wording becomes more acute. The proposal is printed in full here to-day. The Japanese delegates telegraphed the whole of it to Japan at a cost of $5,000. The conference was called, as everybody remembers, to secure the cessation of the competition of armament by land and sea. From this point of view it has proved, as most people anticipated, a complete failure, except so far as it is a gain for the nations of the world to have discussed such a proposal at all. As regards arbitration, however, an undoubted success has been achieved, and for this courageous initiative of the Czar he will have conferred immortality upon his name. A permanent tribunal will be formed and upon all nations will be laid a moral obligation to intervene with friendly pressure and advice upon would-be combatants. So much is highly probable, though it is not yet absolutely certain.

There is no use, however, in blinking the fact that all this will not prevent any great nation from appealing to arms if it believes such a course essential to its national well-being. And when incalculable advantage can be gained by the power which can strike the quickest, will the tribunal have any chance of getting to work before the troops cross the frontiers? The American humorist who supplemented Shakespeare's "Thrice blest is he that hath his quarrel just" by the remark "And four times he that gets his blow in fust" showed a precise comprehension of the European military situation. Sir Julian Pauncefote is on his way to London to consult Lord Salisbury. Even William T. Stead, who has throughout adopte a most optimistic attitude, telegraphs to-day, "The friends of peace and arbitration everywhere will do well to strengthen the hands of their Governments in maintaining the arbitration scheme unmutilated." In whatever form, however, the arbitration tribunal may finally be accepted, the fact that it has been created at all makes The Hague conference the most significant event of the century and confers upon the Czar forever the title of peacemaker.

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The Fourth of July Dinner.

The Fourth of July dinner of the American Society of London lost much of the effect it might have had through uninformed management. Its promoters worked hard and were inspired by the best motives and the most generous hospitality, but they completely failed to appreciate the opportunity at their disposal. Such a dinner might be the principal politico-social event of the London season. As a matter of fact, it passed almost unnoticed. Had they known how to go to work they could, beyond question, have secured the presence of Lord Salisbury or Lord Rosebery or A. J. Balfour, the Government leader in the House, with a speech of first-class importance. As it was, they had no English guest of the first rank, and at the moment when this country is torn assunder, Parliamentary seats are being imperiled and elections lost by the feeling evoked by the growth of Romanism in the Established Church, they give the place of honor, after the Ambassador, to Cardinal Vaughan. His Eminence, not being a politician, shocked everybody by his allusion to "the great despotic power looming in the North." Ambassador Choate spoke with greater warmth upon the Anglo-American relations than I have ever heard from official lips. "When you have said 'God save the Queen and God save the President of the United States,'" he declared, "you have the complete diplomatic outfit for an Ambassador of the United States at the Court of St. James's." The speech as a whole was much the most eloquent and worthy of his distinguished position that he has made in this country. His previous speeches have been severely criticised by the American press and privately here. The promoters of the banquet failed to invite reporters of the chief London papers, and therefore no complete report of this speech was printed. This omission is also greatly to be regretted. Mark Twain's speech provoked much laughter, but did not arouse so much amusement as that of the Hon. G. W. Miller, who said that if the recording angel asked him what he should write, "I should say to the recording angel, 'Dip your pen in eternal light and set down certain views of the speaker about George Washington and the Queen.'"

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A Notable Military Spectacle.

As I write the Prince of Wales is reviewing 27,000 volunteers, a spectacle unsurpassed since the creation of the volunteer force. This is, of course, not wholly unconnected with the present uncertain military situation, and in the same connection the attention of American readers will probably not have been drawn to the significance of the bill introduced by Lord Lansdowne into the House of Lords yesterday. Conscription exists in this country, though the fact is not usually recognized abroad. The militia force is by law provided, if necessary, by ballot, and this would take place unless the act were regularly suspended each year at the opening of Parliament. Lord Lansdowne's bill renders the local authorities more directly responsible for enforcing this conscription ballot at short notice, if necessary. He deprecated the idea that this was a step toward general conscription, but its significance in this respect should nevertheless not be overlooked. In case of necessity, conscription by law could be enforced at a few hours' notice.

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Affairs in Bulgaria.

The attempt to assassinate ex-King Milan of Servia and rumors of the Bulgarian revolution and the flight of Ferdinand are only symptoms of the unrest in the Balkans which always exists, but has grown much more marked of late. King Alexander is without influence in Servia, and ex-King Milan, despite his personal character and broken pledges, was brought in by Austrian influence to control the army as against the Radical majority in the country, and particularly to thwart the unauthorized Russian propaganda. The moment Milan was fired at he declared that a Radical leader was responsible, and within an hour all the Radical chiefs were arrested and their newspapers suppressed. It does not need a profound acquaintance with Balkan politics to engender the suspicion that the desirability of an excuse for the wholesale Radical arrests was not wholly unconnected with this harmless dramatic exploit. The Bulgarian people are profoundly dissatisfied with the extravagant financial régime of Prince Ferdinand, particularly with the expenditure on the railway loan of 140,000,000f. without any benefit to Bulgaria and the proposal to hand over this railway undertaking to a syndicate of bankers who would connect the new railways with the Turkish system rather than with Bulgarian ports. The fear of armed intervention by Russia and Austria, however, will prevent a Bulgarian revolution, at any rate for the present.

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The French Exposition.

I have recently had an opportunity to learn the precise prospects of the French Exposition next year. Three foreign countries especially are making great efforts to be well represented—first Germany, second America, and third Great Britain. The French Government, however, has so organized the occasion that inevitably the principal advantage will accrue to France, for this reason: The exhibits are to be arranged by classes, not by countries, and in every class a preponderance of space is given to France. The exposition, therefore, although it will be of dimensions and elaboration hitherto without parallel, will not result in such an advantage to the foreign producers and manufacturers as has accrued from previous international shows, where all nations have been placed upon an equal footing and their exhibits shown as a national whole. Nothing political now remains to interfere with its success. The Dreyfus case may be regarded as over. The Military Governor of Paris, upon whom the agitators counted, has been removed, the Chamber is prorogued until November, and a strong Ministry is in power. All France to-day is discussing the visit of the Kaiser to the French training ship, which is undoubtedly intended by the principal figure of the occasion to prepare the way for his visit to Paris next year. The significant aspect is that the French ship was actually sent to Bergen by the Government to be there during the Emperor's visit. This is the first deliberate step toward rapprochement taken by France since 1871, but no extravagant theories should be built upon it, for it is to be remembered that during the Fashoda debates not a single voice was raised in the French Chamber in favor of rapprochement with Germany.

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The Alaskan Boundary.

Once more the American dispatches report a dead-lock over the Alaskan boundary and express the opinion that arrangements are impossible unless the Imperial Government overrules the Canadian Ministry. In this connection I desire to emphasize two points. First, in all Anglo-American relations the chief danger to international good-will is diplomatic secrecy. Venezuela remains a permanent proof of this statement. So long as the two peoples know precisely what is passing there is not the remotest danger of serious rupture. Neither people would believe the other would insist at the risk of imperiling their relations and the future of the English-speaking civilization except for something absolutely essential to its national well-being, and therefore either would strain every point to meet the other's convictions. Second, it is a grave mistake for diplomatists and the press to keep on making distinctions between Canadian and imperial views. The empire and Canada are one and indissoluble, and nothing could be so fatal to an understanding as the popular belief in this country, however unfounded, that America was endeavoring by pressure upon London to gain an advantage over Ottawa. At this moment, when Canada has set a conspicuous example of loyalty to the whole empire, these considerations have peculiar force.

As this is the last time I shall have the honor of addressing the readers of THE TIMES and probably the last time I shall address any audience as a journalist, I have ventured to speak frankly. And my last word must be the expression of my conviction that every other matter is as a chip in the surf or a mote on the sunbeam compared with the infinite value to mankind of the certainty that the one language shall stand forever for the one law, one liberty, and one peace.

HENRY NORMAN.

THE TRANSVAAL SITUATION.

Conditions, Social and Political, Which Have Led to the Pending Crisis in South Africa.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPE TOWN, Africa, June 14.—At the present moment the eyes of the civilized world are fixed on the Transvaal, where, if England possesses a suzerainty, America has considerably the larger commercial interests. Doubtless this fact had a share in influencing the recent visit to the Rand of Col. Stow, Consul General for South Africa of the United States, who, as a rule, is resident at Cape Town. The existing troubles, just now greatly intensified, have doubtless done something to make Americans acquainted with the peculiar and highly complicated conditions obtaining in South Africa. The situation is one abounding in interest. Of the two British colonies, one, as the recent elections go to prove, is British in little more than name and form of government, while of the two Dutch republics, one is really an oligarchy, where the more important and enlightened part of the community, to whom it owes its present wealth and position, are shut out from the rights of citizenship. Besides these, we have the Portuguese colony and the territory of the Chartered Company, as well as a small native territory which Britain has allowed to remain independent, and which is governed by a native chief. The two dominant white races scattered throughout the various colonies and States are antagonistic, not only politically, but in thought, education, and feeling, and are headed by men diametrically opposed and bitterly inimical. Against the cultured university man of predatory instincts is pitted the uneducated but crafty peasant, who, deeming himself the champion of the cause of right against might, has hitherto been enabled to withstand the enemy.

In addition to the numerous native tribes, many of which to the present day remain much the same in regard to habits and mode of life as they were at the time of the discovery of the country—the constituency for which the ex-Premier of the Cape Colony has just stood and been defeated is composed purely of natives whose attire consists solely of a large red umbrella—there are the negroes and various Asiatic races, which were imported by the Dutch East India Company before the abolition of the slave trade. These have now become mixed, excepting in the case of the Malays, who, for the most part, practically form a community of their own, performing many of them, the rites and adhering to the observances of their religion as rigidly as the most fanatical Turk, and having in Cape Town several mosques, from the roofs of which are frequently to be heard the piercing cries of the Muezzin making night hideous calling the faithful to prayer.

The Malays can hardly be regarded as desirable colonists, except in one respect—they present the unique spectacle of voluntarily making a contribution, over and above what the Government considers their due share, annually to the revenue of the country. While few of them attain to any degree of wealth, they are for the most part enabled to live in some degree of comfort, as they understand the word, and to put by a few pounds in the savings bank. The interest on their savings they return to the Postmaster General, the tenets of their religion prohibiting usury. Would that the practice of the average Christian were as constant with his religion!

To be able to understand the position taken up by the Boers, and to some extent enter into and sympathize with their feelings, however much these would lead them to maintain a position, which must sooner or later become untenable, it is necessary to take into consideration not only the raid, which had Rhodes for its instigator, and to whom it may without exaggeration be said much of the present trouble is indirectly due, but to bear in mind the circumstances attending and following the taking of Cape Colony from their possession.

After its discovery and abandonment by the Portuguese, the Cape was occupied by the Dutch East India Company as a refreshment station. Of colonies it is one of the oldest, having been selected as a place in which to settle (not to make a fortune and then return to Europe) as early as 1652 by some hundred Dutch families, who devoted themselves to farming and cattle rearing. A few years later bands of Huguenot refugees, driven from France by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, were added to the little community, with which they soon became incorporated, owing to the injunction laid upon them never to preach in French or to teach that language to their children. It is estimated that of the actual Boer population of South Africa a third is directly descended from the old Huguenots. There are no more common names in the country at the present day than De Villiers, Marais, Joubert, Duplessis, Dutoit, Maré, and Naudé, besides which many a so-called Dutchman bears a strong resemblance in features to the natives of the South of France. That Great Britain seized the Cape in 1795, abandoning it in 1802, but only to again take possession in 1814, are facts well known. It may easily be imagined that the Boer population, after the dangers and hardships incidental to the opening up of a new and savage country which they had undergone, showed from the first great hostility toward the British. Many of them, in consequence, met their death on the scaffold after others had fallen on the field of battle. The forced manumission of slaves without adequate compensation added largely to their resentment. A large proportion consequently "trekked," some of them crossing the Orange and Vaal Rivers, but the larger number going to Natal. Here their disasters were great, but they succeeded in founding a republic, only to have it promptly annexed by the British.

These persecuted pioneers joined their brethren who had settled north of the Orange River and founded the Orange Free State. This, too, was seized by the British. Thus, forced further north, the Boers founded the Transvaal Republic, the absolute independence of which State was recognized by the Convention of Zand River, signed in 1852. Even now, however, the long-suffering Boers were not long permitted to enjoy tranquility. In addition to the very frequent raids of hostile natives there arose internal dissensions. The latter led to the founding of two new republics, which, however, but short-lived, the disaffected soon rejoining the main body of their brethren. But their incessant troubles had so weakened the republic that they found themselves unable to cope with a powerful native chief, Sekukuna, who selected this opportunity to attack them. In this extremity England lent her assistance, and at the same time quietly annexed the republic.

The Boer independence reasserting itself, the country, after a three months' struggle and the disasters of the British at Laing's Nek and Majuba Hill, was given up to the Boers. But with their discouraged populace, destroyed commerce, and the decrease in the value of their land, the Boers had a hard time of it until the discovery of the gold fields. From that date men and capital have poured into the country, commerce has increased by leaps and bounds, and new towns have sprung up with surprising rapidity.

The first attempt to give the Uitlanders some slight say in the government of the Transvaal was made in 1890, when the Volksraad passed a bill providing for the creation of a second chamber, in which the new-comers were to have a voice upon such subjects as closely concerned the mining industry.

The following are the proposals put forward by President Krüger at the recent conference at Bloemfontein, as being the utmost limit to which the Transvaal Republic was prepared to advance, and which Sir Alfred Milner, the Governor of Cape Colony, as representing the British Government, refused to consider:

1. Newcomers, registering themselves within fourteen days after arrival, to obtain naturalization after two years, on complying with the following conditions:
2. Six months' notice of intention to apply for naturalization.
3. Proof of obedience to the laws; no act against the Government or independence.
4. Proof of full citizenship and franchise or title to it in former country.
5. Two years' continuous registration.

The above conditions, all of which have to be fulfilled, and which would be spread over a period of two and a half years, only refer to naturalization. The following also would have to be complied with before a "Uitlander" could be actually enfranchised:

1. (a) Continuous registration for five years after naturalization; (b) continuous residence during this period.
2. Residents in the South African Republic before 1890 getting naturalized within six months from the promulgation of this proposed law, and giving six months' notice of their intention to apply for naturalization, to obtain full franchise two years after naturalization on complying with the conditions of full franchise mentioned above, (we have referred to some of the conditions,) substituting two for five years. Those not getting naturalized within six months to fall under the already mentioned conditions for newcomers.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

ON THE OUTCOME OF THE DREYFUS TRIAL.—A recent number of Le Figaro publishes an article by a Judge of the Cour de Cassation explaining the inevitable nature and consequences of his court's decision in the Dreyfus case. He says the judgment was purposely worded so as to render the acquittal of Dreyfus by the coming court-martial absolutely certain. The charge preferred against him will have to be exclusively confined to the bordereau. No reference to the alleged confession by Dreyfus will be permitted any more than any arguments on the secret dossier, which will henceforth have no standing. Esterhazy will be entitled to be heard as a witness if he so desires, but his evidence can only serve more fully to disclose the innocence of the prisoner. The Cour de Cassation, the Judge adds, was unanimous on the judgment, and, having disposed of that, a general reconciliation was effected between the Judges of all the chambers, while in a moving speech the First President, M. Mazeau, testified to the splendid work on behalf of truth and justice accomplished by the at one time much maligned Criminal Chamber. In spite of the above, however, it is stated on very high military authority that the court-martial can still ask for witnesses whose testimony may reveal facts not stated in the original indictment. The anti-revisionist sheets of Paris are much encouraged over the recent speech made by ex-Minister of War Gen. Mercier, in which he said he was absolutely convinced of Dreyfus's guilt. By the Dreyfusard sheets this speech is taken to indicate the presence of another anti-Dreyfus conspiracy. Fuel is added to the flame by the communications almost daily appearing in the press from the pen of M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, ex-President of the Civil Chamber of the Cour de Cassation. This anti-revisionist states that he is about to furnish absolute proofs of the guilt of Dreyfus, which he has been able to obtain under great difficulty, in L'Echo de Paris, which has had the monopoly of his communications since he resigned his post. He also says that the decision of the supreme tribunal admits of inquiry which he will call for before public opinion, in spite of the opposition on the part of the Government.

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THE DIRECT HEIR TO THE THRONE OF FRANCE DEAD.—The death of Prince Romuald Giedroye in Warsaw, the other day, passed almost unnoticed in the topics of current events. Even the press of Paris said little more than to state that a well-known figure of the boulevards, the last of one of the oldest families of Poland, would be seen in the French capital no more. Yet Prince Romuald Giedroye was the last of the Valois, and had a better right to play the part of the pretender to the throne of France than the Duc d'Orléans. To explain his unquestioned right to the throne, provided France were a monarchy, it is necessary to go back to 1573. In that year the Poles chose as their King the Duc d'Anjou, brother of Charles IX. of France. On taking possession of his throne he found that the only way in which he could hope for the support of the turbulent Polish nobility was to ally himself to them by marriage. After much deliberation as to selection, he finally married the young and beautiful Princess Marie Gledroye. On the death of Charles IX. the Duc d'Anjou deserted his Polish throne and bride, and, hurrying back to France, was crowned as Henri III. The Duc d'Anjou was never divorced, but in order to conciliate the Guises he repudiated the marriage and wedded their cousin, Louise de Vaudemont. In the meantime the abandoned Polish Princess bore him a son, who was the direct ancestor to the late Prince Romuald Giedroye. Although the latter spent most of his life in Paris, he never attempted to press his claims to the throne. His wife was the daughter of Gen. de Brevern, a Russian officer, who took a prominent part in the Balkan wars. For years Prince Romuald Giedroye kept a semi-political, semi-literary salon in the gay French capital, and was constantly seen at every prominent social function; he was the best-known "first nighter" at the theatres in Paris. He leaves no heirs, and with his death the house of the Valois becomes extinct.

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RUSSIA "LEASES" THREE PORTS IN KOREA.—It is reported from St. Petersburg that Russia, "in the interest of her whale fisheries," has just induced the Korean Government to lease to her for a period of one year three ports on the northeast coast. She proposes to pay the Government $470 a year for the lease of each of these ports, and she adds that at the end of the year she will give them back to Korea. Advices from Seoul are that when the document bearing the proposal was presented to the Korean Council a very strong minority said that they would rather die than become a party to the dismemberment of Korea. These Ministers have been summarily dismissed, charged with "having overstepped the rules of decorum" in the heated debate on the question.

PROGRESS IN AUSTRALIA

Rapid Development of Sydney, the Commercial Metropolis.

A ROMANCE OF GOLD MINING

Discovery of Opal and Copper Fields—Undeveloped Industries—A Change from Pastoral to Farm Life.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, New South Wales, June 12.—Although Sydney is precluded from becoming the Australian federal capital, it will always remain the Australian commercial metropolis. With San Francisco, Chicago, and Melbourne, Sydney affords an interesting example of the rapid growth of towns of the first rank under modern conditions.

The cities of the Old World are, according to the general rule, the result of centuries of the peaceful or turbulent aggregation of human atoms, of growth in wealth, and of expansion to meet the circumstances of national and urban life. Sydney, like the three cities above mentioned, has no such lengthened record. It seems but the other day that Capt. Phillip pitched his tent on the verdant slopes now covered with warehouses, mercantile establishments, and public buildings or that the harbor was filled with deserted shipping, whose crews had become attracted by the tidings of the newly discovered gold fields.

At the present moment Sydney ranks as the third city in the empire, estimated on the basis of the annual rating value. It possesses a population of about 400,000, including that of the suburbs, the capitalized value of the rateable property being nearly £90,000,000. There are about 90,000 houses and business premises, covering an area of nearly 91,000 acres. The annual rating value of the whole of the metropolitan property is nearly £5,000,000, a sum considerably in excess of that of the largest British cities and towns, with the solitary exception of the English metropolis. Such facts tell their own story, and indicate the rapid progress made by what has been described as "one of the most remarkable cities in the world."

In 1898 the total number of vessels entered and cleared at the port of Sydney was 3,150, representing a tonnage of 4,305,318, the amount of shipping dues collected being £84,540. The total imports of every kind amounted to £24,433,560, and the exports to £27,648,117, forming a total trade of £52,121,677, against £45,405,422 in 1897, and £43,571,859 in 1896. An able writer says: "Although in point of population and wealth Sydney is not to be compared with London, yet the visitor never fails to be struck with its metropolitan air; and for the same reasons as in the case of the city on the Thames, though of course on a reduced scale." No wonder the citizens are proud of their surroundings, which have made their city not alone the metropolis of Federated Australia, but also of the Southern Hemisphere.

A ROMANCE OF GOLD MINING.

The romance of Australian gold mining is not inaptly illustrated by the history of the Wyalong gold field, in New South Wales. Less than seven years ago it was simply a grazing district, consisting largely of Crown lands held on lease by pastoralists, the level nature of the country, covered with red soil and scrub, causing it to be neglected by prospectors, although the Temora gold field, with its busy population, was only forty miles distant.

In July, 1893, a Victorian colonist named Neeld, and his family, being desirous of obtaining a larger area of land for settlement than was possible under the Victorian land laws, crossed the River Murray and made their way to Wyalong, 338 miles south of Sydney, where a suitable area of land was secured. Mr. Neeld, who had had considerable experience on the Bendigo, Ballarat, and other Victorian gold fields, was speedily impressed by the auriferous conditions of the district, his attention being attracted by numerous ironstone nodules and loose fragments of quartz. This was at the beginning of August, 1893, and he at once commenced prospecting, but did not succeed in finding gold until about a month after his arrival, when he discovered it in a loose piece of quartz.

Other discoveries followed, and a few days later systematic prospecting operations were commenced. Fresh finds were made, and ultimately Mr. Neeld and his sons decided upon hoisting the red flag and pegging out their claims. This was done on Sept. 18, 1893, and no sooner had the discovery been reported than the news spread like wildfire, numbers of men riding the same night toward the scene of the gold discoveries, in order to secure claims wherever possible. In January, 1894, there were over 500 men on the field. In the following March the first parcels of ore were crushed at Barmedman, the centre of a quartz-mining district, sixteen miles distant, when the marvelous richness of the ore became ascertained.

The result was a great rush to the ground, and about three weeks later the population had increased to about 10,000, but many subsequently left, being unable to secure auriferous land. At the end of 1894 the settled population in the Wyalong and Barmedman districts was between 4,000 and 5,000, the number of claims worked being about 300, of which between 20 and 30 were on payable stone. In 1895 the quantity of gold obtained was 25,497 ounces; in 1896 it was 33,195 ounces; and in 1897, 34,370 ounces, being the largest auriferous output of any goldfield in the colony, the next richest being Hillgrove, with 31,886 ounces. The total yield from the Wyalong goldfield from its discovery at the end of 1893 up to the present has been estimated at 130,000 ounces, worth more than £500,000.

The number and extent of the reefs promise not only a steady increase in the rate of production, but also furnish indications of its permanency. The township of Wyalong, which occupies a site practically uninhabited in 1893, now boasts a population of about 7,000, Court House, public and private schools, branch bank, church, public offices, several large hotels, and numerous stores; also postal, telegraphic, and other facilities.

NEW OPAL AND COPPER MINES.

Opal mining is one of the latest Australian mineral industries, this beautiful gem being abundant in New South Wales and Queensland. In the former it furnishes employment to a considerable number of people in the Wilcannia district, in the far northwestern portion of the colony, a country rarely visited by those not having business there, and the mineral richness of which remains practically unknown, even in Sydney. The Devonian rocks, in which the gem is found, are of enormous extent. They occur to the east and northeast of the older silurian metalliferous formations, and may in time be found to reach as far north as the Queensland border.

At the present day the principal opal mining centre is White Cliffs, where opal has been found in highly payable quantities and of the richest quality, within a radius of ten miles, and a population of 1,500 or thereabout is settled there.

Among the metals which have already been obtained are gold, silver, lead, copper, and opal, but up to the present opal mining has made greater strides than the metalliferous industries, because no machinery and coal are required, while the products of the mines, being sent away through the parcel post, consequently a railway is not so great a necessity as in the case of extensive metal mining enterprises.

The copper-mining industry promises to assume gigantic proportions in the near future. Many hundreds of acres of copper country have been taken up recently, and are about to be developed on a large scale. The copper specimens occur in a highly mineralized belt of country on the western slope of a mountain range. The belt is about six miles long and three miles wide, and within the limits of this belt is a group of mines which present every promise of turning out immense wealth, and which will be the means of settling a large population, and providing employment for thousands of workmen. At present everything is in a most primitive state, as there has not yet been time to begin work in earnest, but negotiations are in progress which, when completed, will mean the erection of extensive plants of the most modern machinery and the employment of large numbers of men. The lodes are of great size, both in regard to length of lode and width, and the ore is rich and carries gold and silver in addition to the copper. Immense finds of copper have been made in other parts of the district, and fresh discoveries are reported from time to time.

GROWTH OF AGRICULTURE.

Although the pastoral industry has long predominated in New South Wales, the increased attention given to agriculture during the last few years has caused a somewhat rapid extension of the mixed farming system, which appears to afford the best means of enabling settlers successfully to withstand the depressing influence of unfavorable seasons. The surface contour of the colony has been compared with portions of an unturned plate, the ridge representing the dividing range forming the table lands, with outside the coastal zone, and inside the western districts or interior.

Consequent upon the remarkably varied climates found in the colony, the products of cold, temperate, and subtropical countries can be grown within its limits. The coastal climate embraces an area of 38,200 square miles, with an average annual rainfall of 44.98 inches, varying from 64 inches on the coast to 31.48 at the foot of the dividing range. The northern portion is subtropical, the chief crops being maize and sugarcane.

The climate of the table lands covers an area of 84,900 square miles, with an average annual rainfall of 30.84 inches, varying between 35 inches on the east to 25 inches on the west. The northern table land, New England, grows sugar-beet and all kinds of English crops. The area of the western, or interior, districts, is 187,600 square miles, with a rainfall varying between 21.6 inches at foot of the range and 9 inches west of the Darling, and characterized by dryness, long, hot Summers, cool Winters, irregular rainfall, and want of uniformity in the seasons.

Wheat is becoming a leading crop in the western and table-land districts, where maize, barley, oats, and other cereals are plentifully grown. Root and leguminous crops are abundant; also fodder plants of every description. Many useful plants remain, however, neglected, especially fibre plants, oil producers, perfume plants, tanning materials, dyes, starch plants, insecticides, pyrethrum and helleborc are both largely used in the colony) and willows, which could be planted along watercourses, and are found useful in a variety of ways. In fact, the agricultural resources of the colony remain very imperfectly developed, a result in some measure of the marvelous fascination exercised by the gold-mining and kindred industries.

J. P.

COMMENCEMENT IN TURKEY.

Minister Oscar Straus Made the Address to the Graduates of Robert College in Constantinople.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 20.—The commencement exercises of Robert College were held to-day in this city, and were attended by about five hundred people, including representatives from all the learned societies, Turkish and others, here. There were also present the British Ambassador and Lady O'Conor, Mr. and Mrs. de Bunsen of the British Embassy, Mr. Dimikoff, the Bulgarian Agent Diplomatic, and the Grand Logotheti, representing the Greek community.

Oscar S. Straus, United States Minister, presided, and delivered the address to the members of the graduating class. He said:

"My respected friend Dr. Washburn has invited me to take the chair of the presiding officer on this occasion and to make an address. This is the third time this honor has fallen to my lot during a period of twelve years. I told Dr. Washburn it would give me much pleasure to preside, but that in the enjoyment of that privilege I would not infringe upon the precious moments of your commencement day by making an address. Out of my own experiences, I had resolved if ever I were a minister officiating at a marriage or presiding officer at a college commencement, I would not forget that on those eventful occasions the young people most concerned are not in a frame of mind to be talked to or to be talked at. Moments are precious, and the young people are too much elated with themselves and with each other to give an ear to others.

"I will therefore content myself, and the better content you, by limiting myself to a few plain statements derived from my own experiences since my graduation from college.

"This day marks your commencement. Heretofore your professors and tutors have shown you what to do and how to do it; from this on, you take your places in the greater world and you will have to rely upon yourselves, and do for yourselves. The task is not easy, and the rewards are often long deferred. There is no royal road to knowledge nor to genuine success. Kings fall and the patient struggling toiler often achieves a fame that outshines the glory of Kings. The more difficult the path, the greater the struggle, the richer are often the rewards.

"Knowledge and success are democratic institutions, favoritism, the smile of Kings, and the privileges of family may estow title and position, but they cannot bestow knowledge or the success that is based on knowledge. These must be won by individual effort; these are rewards which cannot be confined to birth, rank, or position, but belong exclusively to workers, that privileged class whose ranks are open to all, and where success awaits him who is able to achieve it. That class from whose loins have sprung ninety-nine out of every hundred of the men whose names are recorded on the world's roll of fame, from Homer to Shakespeare, from Mohammed to Luther, and from Pericles to Washington.

"The path to success is not a royal road through which you can drive two abreast, nor can you climb it on a donkey's back. Some try it that way, but when they do it does not take the world long to discover that two donkeys are traveling the same path. The fact is, you must have a care not to handicap yourselves with any obstructions or incumbrances, but to expend your energies wisely, knowing that path no hostages can be given to fortune. You must economize your money and your time, and if you have no money, by all means economize your time by filling it with useful occupations, for frivolous fatigues and self indulgence are the sirens that wreck countless thousands on the barren rocks.

"Learn, young men, to depend upon yourselves, and avoid getting into that frame of mind of blaming others for your own defects and your own defeats. The unsuccessful always cast the blame upon the wrong person. The man who holds himself responsible has discovered the right person to rely upon, who can be depended upon in season and out of season, in sunshine and in storm, to do his best. The man who learns how to help himself best can always command willing hands to help him do better. Those who fail to learn this are those who fill the poorhouses of the world. Success is not won by the choice of the profession or calling you adopt, these are mere incidents, but by the amount of energy, industry, and ability you devote to your careers. The late famous railway king of America began life as a caliquejee on the Hudson River. The greatest President of the United States since Washington began life as a day laborer on a farm, earning a beslik a day.

"A son of toil, from the poorest of the poor, beset with countless obstacles, with no family or friends to help him; his own father shiftless, his associates shiftless, grown almost to manhood before he had acquired the rudiments of a common school education, yet with a hopeful and sunny temperament, with a tireless energy and an iron purpose, he strode onward and upward until he reached the highest pinnacle, from which he struck the shackles from 6,000,000 slaves, and guided, with a firm hand and a pure heart, the American people through the most trying times in the history of the country. Such was Abraham Lincoln.

"Our present Secretary of State, John Hay, who was Lincoln's private secretary, has written the life of his immortal chief, and has rendered a most valuable service, especially to every young man, for giving so full and vivid an account of this great and glorious life, which will ever stand as an example and an inspiration to every struggling boy who starts out in life with no other hands to help him except those with which God and nature have endowed him."

LONDON MILITARY REVIEW.

Americans See the Centenary of the Metropolitan Volunteers.

LONDON, July 8.—The centenary review and inspection of the Metropolitan Volunteers, who were organized in Hyde Park by George III. to oppose the apprehended invasion of England by the troops of Napoleon, occurred on the Horse Guards' Parade this afternoon. About 30,000 London volunteers took part in the review, and the beautiful weather made the event the greatest spectacle of the season.

St. James's Park and its neighborhood were crowded with about 150,000 persons. The reviewing officers consisted of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, the Commander in Chief; the Duke of Cambridge, the headquarters staff, and the American and Continental Attachés.

A large number of Americans paid high prices for favorable spots from which to view the parade. The adjoining Carleton House Terrace, overlooking the park, was an exceptionally advantageous spot. Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Balfour, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. John W. Mackay, Count von Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador, and Mr. Astor, who reside there, entertained large parties, among the guests being Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, the Earl and Countess of Craven, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mr. Henry White and Miss White, Mrs Ronalds, and Senator Hanna and Mrs. Hanna.

RUSSIA AND ITS SCHOOLS

Great Strides in Advancing Educational Interests in Provinces.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS NEEDED

Germans Encroaching Upon Russian Commerce with the Proposed Mesopotamia Railroad—Loss of Trade.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 26.—Finland holds the place of honor among all Russian provinces in the present crusade made throughout the empire in favor of public education. Notwithstanding the strenuous opposition of the Swedish minority in Finland—a minority consisting of a kind of aristocratic bourgeoisie which oppressed the Finnish majority for a long time—public instruction prevails to-day in Finland to the same extent as in France and Germany. Notwithstanding the poverty of the people and the isolation of their remote villages, there are hardly any illiterates to-day in Finland.

As regards public instruction, the three Maltic provinces may be placed in the same category as Finland. In Livonia, Courland, and Esthonia the development of public education has, strange to say, been greatly helped on by religious strifes. These three provinces have long been a battleground between the two rival religions, Protestantism, indirectly upheld by Germany, and the Orthodox Greek Church. The school question is the great subject of controversy between the two Churches. On the one hand, the Protestant ministers do their utmost to teach schoolchildren German, and, at the same time, convert them to Protestantism. On the other, the Russian "pope" wields his influence in favor of the Russian language and the Orthodox religion. In this manner new schools are constantly being erected by the rival factions, to the great benefit of education. This explains why the number of illiterates in Courland and Esthonia has fallen to less than 3 per cent. and in Livonia to less than 2 per cent.

The condition of public education is far less satisfactory in the central and eastern provinces of the empire. In these provinces educational reform is of more recent date. Moreover, the absence of railways and of means of communication, together with the absence of all spirit of rivalry and emulation between hostile factions, explains sufficiently the present intellectual torpor of the Russian peasantry. Nevertheless, great progress has been made, even in these provinces, during the past twenty years. In proof of this, I will take as examples two provinces—that of Moscow, in Central Russia, and that of Yaroslav, in the north.

In the Province of Yaroslav to-day there are no less than 32,103 primary schools, for a population of 1,073,393 inhabitants. This means that in the region of Yaroslav there are about five schools per 100 inhabitants, and in the Province of Moscow, where the number of primary schools is 93,528, for a population of

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

There is a small boy whose home is in New York who, like most small boys, has much to learn, but there is one study in which he has made great strides already, and that is botany. He studies from nature, and he has had at least one Summer to his credit since he has been old enough to study nature as she is to be found in the woods and fields. Everything is a delight to the small boy. His knowledge grows apace, and it was with great regret last year that he was obliged to return to the city and leave all the beautiful trees and flowers behind him. But evidently he had made up his small boy mind that, come hit or miss, he would continue his studies in some way, and not forget all he had learned. It was by chance that the small boy's family learned this when he first divulged his city methods of natural history study.

"Oh, mamma," he exclaimed one day when he was out for a walk, "there are some soldiers on the green."

Now the small boy's mamma was not thinking of natural history, and so her first thought was to look for bright uniforms. She looked all around, but there was not a soldier to be seen and not a bit of green for them to be on if there were any.

"Where?" she asked in surprise.

"Why, in the lady's bonnet," answered the small boy. And, sure enough, in the bonnet of a woman near them was something in the nature of trimming that might be taken by a generalizing botanical expert to be the familiar soldiers on the green.

Then the small boy, continuing his researches, discovered grass of Parnassus, vervain, and a whole botany of different things which he identified. The older people wonder at his discrimination, and it is just possible that if he had reached the dissecting period of his botanical studies he might not find bonnet botany quite so satisfying.

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This is a story of the sober, serious sex which indulges in no frivolous vanities and loves its fellow-man as itself. It is a story of one of the Brooklyn suburbs down by the water where the houses have attractive grounds around them. To take care of the grounds of one of these houses there is employed a young Italian laborer. He was always considered a good-looking fellow, but recently he has blossomed out wonderfully. Some one has given him a cast-off bicycle suit. It was some one who had good taste in shopping and who did not wear clothes until they were threadbare, and consequently the Italian has a really stylish suit. It is becoming to him, and likewise he is becoming to it. It is a full suit—bicycle shoes, stockings, and all—and the young Italian fills them out admirably and looks remarkably handsome in them. Then he has a pleasant little fashion of standing with his hat in his hand as he talks to the mistress of the house, and then he looks such a thorough gentleman that if a comparison should be made between him and the young men of the neighborhood they might not be the gainers. This has nothing to do with the matter, of course, but there is a great deal of feeling among the various bicyclists and golf players in the neighborhood concerning the inconsistency of the man who put a laborer into a gentleman's clothes, with the result that when the gentleman and the laborer are together it is difficult to tell which is which.

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The artist is a flower painter, and a woman of the city who has a large estate on the outskirts has treated her with great courtesy and given her the freedom of her grounds and frequently bunches of flowers to take back to the studio to paint. The artist is more than grateful. It was a kindness that money would not repay, and she could not, any way, offer money to a wealthy woman. The best thing she could do and something that in intrinsic value would be much greater than anything else she could give would be some of her own work; she would paint the woman a picture in return for her many kindnesses. She told the woman what she was about to do, but the reply she received was something of a surprise.

"Yes, I should like the picture very much," said the woman of the large estate, hesitatingly, "but if you really wanted to do something I would like, do you know I would so much rather have a photograph of my house."

So the artist is not adding to her work by painting the woman of many courtesies a picture. She is painting those for her customers, and in the meantime she has sent around an ordinary commercial photographer to photograph the house.

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There is a young Swiss woman who came to this city not long ago. She was the sister of some professional men who had been a number of years in the country and risen to rank here. But the sister came for the first time, and she could not speak English. Neither was she familiar with the customs of the country. So she never went out without some members of the family or with a Swiss maid who understood English and also American ways. The stranger's first shopping tour was made with the maid. They had attended to all the errands on their list, and then the young woman from over the seas discovered the word "beer" over a shop door and she proposed to the maid that they go into the place and get a glass of beer and a sandwich, as the young woman was accustomed to do with her friends in her own country. The word saloon she did not understand, and it had no equivalent in her own language. The maid was filled with horror at her suggestion.

"But, Madam," she said, "we must not go in there; it is only men who drink in this country."

"Well, this is a very strange country if the women don't drink beer," said the young woman. Then she became angry at the absurdity of the idea. "It does not make any difference to me what people do," she said. "I shall certainly go in and have a glass of beer." The maid was really terrified.

"But, Madam," she said, "you must not, indeed, you will be disgraced for life. I cannot explain just why you must not go," she added as the young woman still looked unconvinced, "but when we get home your brothers will tell you."

"Well, what do they drink here?" asked the young woman, indignantly.

"Soda," said the maid, much relieved, and straightway led her mistress into a big confectioner's, and as to that young woman one thing was as good as another, she ordered a chocolate ice cream soda for her. This American beverage being so unfamiliar to the stranger, it straightway made her desperately ill. She has learned to speak English now, and tells the story with much delight, but she still thinks soda is a barbarous drink compared with an honest glass of beer.

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The Summer girl had an experience the other day, and she has been indulging in face bleaches and sunburn cures ever since. This particular Summer girl is at the seashore, where she delights to take long walks on the beach and also rejoices that in a short time she is getting a "beautiful color." This is not a bright red in the cheeks, but an all-pervading rosy hue, so that no one could possibly think that she had not been out of the city this year. It is rather a becoming color, notwithstanding the fact that a good deal of it has settled in the very end of her nose. The tone of this delicate feature was somewhat heightened the other morning when she took an extra long walk with her brother, the breeze meanwhile blowing off the sea. It was warm walking, and when the two came to a place where refreshments could be found they felt very much in need of something to drink. The Summer girl took lemonade, and the brother, being undoubtedly a wicked young man, decided upon that picturesquely named beverage, a gin rickey.

The waiter took the order carefully and filled it properly, but alas! when he returned he set before the young man the innocent glass of lemonade and to the young woman he gave the wicked gin rickey. The brother, with brotherly frankness, declared that this was a most natural mistake, and that no one who saw the deep and glowing tint of that young woman's nose would have thought of doing otherwise. Hence there are no more long walks on the beach at midday and there is a corner in the cold cream market.

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There is a little dog at Fort Hamilton who lives in lodgings and takes his meals out. This would not be so unusual, perhaps, if he were residing with a mistress who did the same, but he is not. He is living by himself or with no responsible superior over him, and he takes his meals where he will. He is a dog with a history. He is a bulldog, and a number of years ago he sailed out down the New York Harbor in a sailing vessel. Whether it was rough that day or whether Mr. Dog had been taken on board ship unawares or whether he changed his mind after the vessel had started and concluded he did not care for a sea voyage, no one knows. The only thing that is known is that he jumped from the vessel, swam ashore, went at once to the Fort Hamilton house which most took his fancy, and has staid there ever since. The house is occupied different Summers by different families, and the dog always goes with the premises. He stays always. All the neighbors know and feed him, and he has a good living and seems to enjoy himself under the somewhat unusual conditions in which he lives.

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The Principal of one of the public schools was very much surprised one day not long before school closed. It is the custom in some of the schools when a stranger, or more likely the Principal or one of the Trustees, enters for them to say to the school at large:

"Good morning, children." Then the children as with one voice will answer:

"Good morning, Sir."

It may have been this custom which brought about the surprise for the Principal. The children in the primary school had been sewing and the work was done remarkably well. It was warm, uncomfortable weather, and the children had done so well that the teacher thought they should be rewarded by the approbation of the Principal, and she sent for him to come to her room. When he entered the sewing was around everywhere, and the room looked so much more like a dressmaker's shop than a school that he exclaimed involuntarily:

"Why, hullo!"

"Hullo!" responded every little mite in the room, and so spontaneously that teacher and Principal turned away that the children might not see them smile.

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It is in the same school that there are a number of small boys who are wondering why their teacher doesn't bring them a big basket of fruit. There are some older people, too, who wonder if in justice she should not. The case is a peculiar one. Among her pupils was a colored boy. He belonged to a very well-to-do, even wealthy, colored family. But money is not responsible for good morals and manners, and this colored boy was about as unruly and bad a boy as the teacher had in her room. Finally it was decided that it really could not be borne any longer, and the boy must be expelled. To be punished and threatened was one thing, but to be expelled was another, and the boy set his wits to work. He went around among the other boys, taking a petition which related that he was truly repentant for his previous misdeeds, and if he could have another chance he would show that he had really reformed. This petition he asked the boys to sign, saying that if they would he would treat them handsomely. They signed to a man, the petition was presented to teacher and Principal, and the boy was allowed to remain. Then came the sequel—the treat for the boys.

The colored boy came to school one morning bringing with him a basket of beautiful fruit. The basket was larger than he could well carry, and its contents looked tempting. The teacher saw the fruit, and of course it could have but one significance to her—it was a gift from her erstwhile bad boy. She went forward to meet the urchin and relieved him of the basket with many and warm thanks. It would have been difficult for an older person to have said anything under the circumstances, and it was equally so for the small colored boy, and he said nothing; the other boys were equally silent when they saw their expected treat taken from them and the teacher did not know the truth for several days, when the scholar who always tells explained matters to her. Now the scholars are thinking that she ought to make good their loss.

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"Certainly," says the man, "people should have names that will suit them at any age. It is a delusion and a snare to call a person by a name which is misrepresenting. I was called for jury duty recently, and while I was waiting in the courtroom one morning with the other men to see what my fate would be for the day different cases were going on, and as one came up the Clerk called:

"'Minnie Young to the bar!'

"Every juror pricked up his ears in a moment. What kind of a person should you think Minnie Young would be? She must be very youthful, of course; that name would also imply a petite sort of a person, with blonde hair, a fluffy, frivolous looking young person. That is what Minnie Young ought to be. That was not what this Minnie Young was. She was little, to be sure, but as old as Methuselah, a little, dried-up old woman, plainly but not untidily dressed, who had been arrested for stealing in an auction room. She was everything that a Minnie Young would not be."

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"Johnnie," said the mission teacher, severely, to one of the children in her care, "why do you come here so dirty? Why don't you wash your face?"

"I can't," said Johnnie. "My mother's a 'washwoman' and she goes off and takes the soap."

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There is one girl in New York who does not believe in the soft answer which turneth away wrath. She has given the one of the other kind, and the recollection of it fills her with a lasting joy. She belongs to a family which has been wealthy, but through financial reverses has become very poor, so that it was necessary for the daughters of the house to support themselves. This particular one became a bookkeeper in a millinery establishment, and when not busy otherwise she was expected to wait upon customers. It may not be as disagreeable to every one, but to this girl who had had money it was particularly annoying when the customers were unusually patronizing. There was one woman among them, the wife of a wealthy dyer, who was especially snobbish. The girl had had considerable experience with her, and she was ready to take revenge when opportunity offered. That is not a good and lovely spirit to show, but it is one that is developed sometimes in otherwise good and lovely people who have been much tried. There had been a wedding in the girl's family, and her brother had married the daughter of a wealthy city grocer, a very charming young woman. The disagreeable woman came in a few days after this. She knew of the wedding.

"I see," she said, amiably, to the young woman, "that your brother has made a very good marriage. I know all about the family; I remember when that girl's father first went into business and kept a little greengrocer's shop on the corner."

"Yes," answered the girl very sweetly, "they remember you at that time. That was when your husband kept a little dyer's shop and you took orders behind the counter."

The milliner lost a good customer that day, but the girl never regretted the little revenge she had taken.

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One of the few Chinese women in this city is a clever little woman. She studied medicine in China, and she understands the theory very well, though she has never practiced. But with this knowledge and her general intelligence she is a delight to the doctor who is called to attend her family occasionally, she carries out any orders given her so well. One day she was ill herself, and the little half-breed Chinese maid was sent for the doctor. She described her mistress's case as well as she could, and from what she said the doctor concluded that it was a case of grip, which was prevalent at that time. With that idea in her mind she made her professional call. The little Chinese matron did not speak English very well, but in her attempts she could see that she was not making the doctor understand what the real trouble was. She left the room for a moment and returned with something in her hands, which she unfolded. It proved to be the little manikin used sometimes by students, and on this she pointed out the exact location of her trouble, as the doctor found when she at last understood. The little Chinese woman has all her medical books in Chinese; all the old standbys, even "Gray's Anatomy," with the Chinese hieroglyphics, but European illustrations which make it lucid to any one who knows them.

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There is an advantage in color blindness. The eyes are saved a great strain in not having to match and compare colors. The trouble a city dressmaker has with her eyes, the doctor says, is due almost entirely to working with many different colors and shades which affect the optic nerve.

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People say it is a case of faith poisoning, but the girl herself says her state of mind has nothing to do with it; she only knows the results. One of these is that if she looks at a lobster her face immediately becomes violently red, and she feels all the effects of skin poisoning. Then if she goes a little further and handles the lobster the effects are much more serious, the symptoms of poisoning more acute, and her face swells so that her eyes seem about to pop out of her head. She was once badly poisoned with sumach, and doctors have tried to connect the one with the other, but not with any scientific accuracy.

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It doesn't seem like Mrs. May Wright Sewall, and it must have been pride of country on her part. Anyway, the story seems to be true, for the latest English papers state it. Mrs. Sewall is trying to introduce into England the great American Woman's Bugaboo—hats off. It was at the opening of a meeting of the International Council over which she presided, and she caused a mild sensation by requesting all women with large or elaborately trimmed hats to remove them.

In this country the question of the hat has made a vast amount of trouble in the theatres; it has come near disrupting churches of late, and now Mrs. Sewall has taken the question into England, and of all places into an international gathering of women. That means that it will spread into all lands, be disseminated through the length and breadth of the lands, the men of the countries will rise up in their might to exclaim with one voice: "The woman: she wears big hats and is not ashamed!" Why could not Mrs. Sewall have been content to disseminate our virtues and not out vices!

HER TRIUMPH.

She was not the brightest maiden in her class,
Every other always stood above her there,
And they wondered how she ever came to pass,
Not remembering, perhaps, that she was fair.

Hers was not the finest essay that was read,
She had borrowed her ideas here and there;
But they cheered unto the echo what she said—
She had precious little wit, but she was fair.

They described the dainty costume that she wore,
Nor mentioned what the others had to wear:
She was dull, as has been mentioned heretofore.
But what of that, as long as she was fair?
—From Chicago Times-Herald.

WOMEN AND CLUBS.

Arabella Kenelly, L. R. C. P.—whatever those initials may mean—is an English woman writer who has taken it upon herself lately to discuss the woman in athletics, and in a way that is not at all complimentary to the outdoor young woman of to-day. The athletic girl is losing all her pretty, soft roundness of flesh, says Mrs. or Miss Arabella, and with it, also, the soft roundness of her sensibilities, which have hitherto made her a sympathetic companion and altogether a pleasant and agreeable person to have around. The outdoor woman has "developed," to quote exactly, "her muscular system until it has become a species of steam roller, which overrides and tramples under her more delicate sympathies and sensibilities." "If a woman," she says, "sets up a habit of expending two-thirds of her nerve forces upon her muscles, these muscles become unduly greedy, and encroach still more and more upon her resources, producing the restlessness so distressing to herself and to all about her, which is spreading alarmingly among our modern women."

A writer who does not agree with Mrs. Arabella's views of women in athletics says that the modern English girl has become as "hard as nails," acquired longer limbs, and reached a development where her proportions are very much those of a man. To which the opponent of the athletic woman answers:

"We cannot acquire the characteristics of men without at the same time losing our own. It would not be just that one sex should possess the capabilities of both. And it is from degeneration of her especial physical organization that woman has acquired this greater length of limb."

"I have known charming good women," she says again; "I have known charming bad women. I have known one or two enchanting geniuses and several delightful fools. But in the course of a somewhat varied experience I have never known any woman who, after two years of athletics, retained any pretension whatsoever to charm. The main characteristic of athletic women is that they are all alike. The more complex the character, the more varied its development. But the athletic woman, in reverting to the merely primitive type, (for muscle is the most primitive of all our faculties,) loses delicacy, individuality, spontaneity, impressionability—in a word, loses temperament—which is naturally woman's most delightful attribute."

"It should be the reverent ambition of woman," she adds later, "that she may add something of beauty, of intellectual and moral worth, to humanity, in the natures of her children. And this she can never do by expending all her forces in athletics, or in social exhaustions, or in spoiling that especial organization which alone enables her to advance the human type."

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It is not certain whether Mrs. Arabella is altogether right in her premises, and whether she is not unduly frightened by the tendency of the modern girl to athletics, but one thing is very certain, that she is right when she says that the girl who devotes herself to any great extent to athletic exercises loses in appearance, and if looks are to be taken as a standard of condition she loses something of health. Take women teachers in gymnasiums, who might be supposed to be in the pink of physical condition, as back of the physical is supposed to be, and usually is, a knowledge of hygienic requirements. But of a number of them who can be called to mind there is not one who has not a careworn, prematurely old and wrinkled or drawn face. That would seem to be a life that would not take a great amount of mental strain, and is supposed to be healthful.

The woman "century rider" seems to be a hybrid creature, who should have a class by herself, and she certainly is not beautiful. And there are experts in other outdoor sports, charmingly ladylike young women, who are not supposed to have overexerted themselves, but whose faces have still that drawn, tense look, which is not pretty and does not bespeak perfect physical condition. This may be because women are not content with doing one thing and devoting themselves to it, but go into social life, home dressmaking, perhaps, and domestic duties of one kind or another, which places a nervous strain upon them. If we can judge by the appearances of the American women who devote themselves very largely to athletics it would seem that the Englishwoman was right—the girls are not taking the right steps to make themselves beautiful, though they may consider themselves, as the opposing English writer has said of English girls, as "hard as nails."

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A Mrs. Hillman of California has adopted farm principles in the conduct of her domestic affairs. The question was, "How shall I take care of the baby out doors while I am at work in the kitchen?" Mrs. Hillman's first thought in answer to that question was a hencoop, and the next was a real, original baby coop, and she had one made forthwith. It has wire sides, set in a wooden frame, and is 5 by 9 feet square and 3 feet high. This coop is set out on the grass, and the baby in it, and mother and baby are happy. There is another woman in the city who has evolved something similar. She puts two chairs together, and the cage resting on them, puts her baby in, and feels content. That sounds well, but if Master or Miss Baby should be healthy and active the elevated baby coop might be upset, and the last state of that mother would be worse than the first.

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England has not had trouble with the "hat-off" question for her theatres, that having been a matter which arranged itself a long time ago, but now she is interested in the "dress-on" question—in other words, the Duchess of Fife is taking a stand against evening dress at the theatre, wears high and long-sleeve gowns herself, and is doing what she can to make the practice common. But it is a task as difficult to accomplish, as it is to upset any other established custom.

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It is understood that Queen Victoria has given her countenance to the International Council of Women, now in congress in London, by a contribution to the general expenses.

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They have worldly wise and diplomatic shopkeepers in the West. At Seattle the State of Washington Federation of Women's Clubs has recently been in session. It was a large and representative gathering, and no one realized this more than the shopkeepers of the city. These women were their patronesses, they thought, and what more delicate compliment could they show them than to fly their colors while the federation was in session. So a goodly number of the show windows of the city shops were decorated with green and white and exhibited the four-leaved clover, which is called—by botanical courtesy—the flower of the federation. Of course the many delegates and visitors to the convention appreciated this courtesy, and after luncheon on the first day of the session they visited some of the sights of the city, and particularly the shops decorated in their honor. Last Fall the New York State Federation held its meeting in New York, and it is safe to say that it was a larger gathering than that of the Washington women, but the Manhattan shopkeepers apparently did not know it. If they had only taken it upon themselves to show an equal appreciation of the women of the State, there is no knowing what benefits they might have reaped.

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It is interesting to learn that the paper of the anti-suffragists, represented by Mrs. Frances Scott of Massachusetts was received, when it was announced, with hisses and interrupted during the reading by sarcastic applause, at the meeting of the National Council in London. England is far and away ahead of America in the interest in politics taken by women. Miss Rose Kingsley, the daughter of Charles Kingsley, whom she was here a few years ago, speaking to a young woman of intelligence, who disavowed a clear knowledge of America's politics, said that such a thing would be almost impossible in England; that every woman of cultivation took a strong interest in the affairs of the country. Englishwomen have worked in the political interests of their husbands, going out in public to do what no ordinary voter ever has to do, and they have taken a serious interest and done a great deal of political work for themselves.

Many people have considered that the best arguments that were given in favor of woman suffrage have been the arguments by the anti-suffragists against the franchise. Many of these have been humorously weak. Whether or not the franchise would be a good thing for women the opponents do not seem to make a convincing stand. It was not only the announcement of Mrs. Scott's subject that was received with scorn, but her arguments were evidently unconvincing. The anti-suffragists must learn to fight in a new way.

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But if Englishwomen, as a whole, are more interested in politics than American women, it must be said that there are individual cases in this country which cannot be excelled anywhere. For instance, the statement is made, and it is apparently a fact, that there is an epidemic of whooping cough in Maryland and the wife of the Governor of the State, Mrs. Lloyd Lowndes, is doing what she can to abate the plague by buttering bread at the request of the mothers of the afflicted infants. Mrs Lowndes is the mother of twin sons, and it is said in Maryland to be a sure cure if the whooping cough patient partakes of bread buttered by a woman who has twin children. Mrs. Lowndes is a politic woman. It can safely be said that no Englishwoman of position has ever devoted herself to buttering bread for the children of her husband's constituents. It seems that the age of the twins does not alter the efficacy of the cure, for Mrs. Lowndes's sons are now business men, and one of them is married, with a child of his own.

COLONIAL AID SOCIETY ASKS HELP

It Wishes Money and Clothes for the Puerto Ricans to be Sent Free.

The Colonial Aid Society, recently organized in New York by Mrs. Guy Henry, wife of the ex-Governor General of Puerto Rico, has just issued an urgent appeal for help for the inhabitants of the Island of Puerto Rico, who are very poor and greatly in need of assistance.

One pressing need is for clothing for the children. The edict has gone forth that they must have clothes, and the parents have no clothes and no money to get them. There are at the present time, the society has learned, hundreds of reputable citizens of the island who are dependent for clothes, food, and medicine upon friends in the United States.

The mothers of needy children go to the headquarters of the Woman's Aid Society of San Juan, which is composed largely of wives of army and navy officers, and beg for sewing to do. This the society is not able to supply in sufficient quantity because it has not the money to pay for the material or the work when it is done.

The council of the Colonial Aid Society in its circular says that it can best answer the appeals of the Woman's Aid Society by asking friends in the Summer resorts of the country to become members by the payment of $1 a year and to organize into temporary relief societies, and either to furnish and send material or provide it and sew into garments from patterns that can be procured from Mrs. Horace See, 50 West Ninth Street, New York, who will also furnish labels for shipment of goods and further information. All goods bearing the official label are delivered at Pier 2, Empire Stores, Brooklyn, without permit.

Through the courtesy of the New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company, Messrs. Miller, Bull & Knowlton, 32 Broadway, N. Y., goods properly packed in boxes or barrels will be shipped free addressed to New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company, Pier 2, Empire Stores, Brooklyn, N. Y. Forward to Mrs. Dr. John Van R. Hoff, Vice President Colonial Aid Society, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

The Woman's Aid Society issued a statement last month showing a large amount of work done, and limited only by lack of funds.

STORIES OF THE VERY POOR.

Experiences of a Family Physician Among the Families of Drunkards —A Baby in a Drawer.

"I should like to write of some of the experiences I have in my practice," said the doctor as she sat in her office, through which a cool breeze was blowing, on a recent warm Summer evening. "Perhaps I am an idealist, but some of the women I meet give me a great deal of faith in human nature.

"There is one woman whom I first met when she was a widow with four little girls, all apparently of the same age, who seems so much above her circumstances, and yet who accepts all the hard times that have come to her so quietly, and as a matter of course. That is one of the pathetic things about the poor; they accept so resignedly everything that comes to them, without complaint, and apparently without thinking that life owes them anything else.

"This woman is tall and dark, with dark eyes and hair, and with a peculiar gentleness in her expression which never leaves her. It seems to me that she might be introduced into any kind of company, and she would be as simple and quiet and dignified as she is at home. She is always the same, and I have never known her to lose self-control, though I have seen her under some trying circumstances.

"Her family seems to have belonged to the ordinary respectable working class of people, though I think they must have come originally from something better. Her maiden name, which was very unusual, would imply that, and she is immeasurably above the people around her. She is intelligent and clear-headed, though not well-read, of course, and very likely she never reads a book. Her first husband must have been a man above the ordinary working classes. He was a Spaniard, and I can see that he was an intelligent man from the books that he left—not many of them—perhaps a dozen in Spanish and English, but all of them good books.

"The woman has an aunt out of town who helps her, gives the children clothes, and has them visit her. In the meantime, after her first husband's death she did anything she could for the support of her family. She went out to do cleaning and washing, anything she could do, and incidentally she took a boarder. This boarder, who, I think, may have been a little younger than she, immediately fell in love with the young widow, and finally she married him. He was a very good fellow when he was sober, and was always very fond of her and treated the children well, but he was her inferior in every way, and, in addition to that, he was a periodical drunkard. I asked her how she ever came to marry a man of that kind. She had hesitated for a long time, but accepted him at last because:

"'The neighbors thought I had better marry him and have some one to help me bring up the children.'

"The result of this marriage was two more children, and both of them delicate—drunkard's children. Her other children were well and strong. This man, as I said, though only a laborer on the docks, was a very pleasant fellow of his kind, and he always seemed to think a great deal of her. But when he was drunk he was another being, and though he never abused her, he would be gone frequently for weeks at a time, or only come home to take up the first thing he could find to take to the pawnshop.

"To make matters worse for her, a sister died, and the sister's husband, in the first distress after his loss, felt that he must come to Brooklyn from New Jersey, where he had been living, to be near her, and bring his children. They were three troublesome boys, and a floor was taken and the two families moved into the larger tenement, where this poor woman had a family of eleven to care for. But she worked on as untiringly and uncomplainingly as before, though it was too much for her to do the work for so many.

"Fortunately, that arrangement was given up after a time, when she moved into a few rooms again in one of the most disreputable parts of Brooklyn. In talking to her then and urging her to find a better place for her children, I heard the only words from her that I ever heard that might show that she felt that her lot was a hard one. We had been talking about her troubles.

"'Sometimes,' she said, 'I feel almost sorry for myself.'

"I urged her to leave her husband. I am radical and believe in going to the root of matters, and she did think of it, but didn't do anything about it for some time. I don't know whether she cared for him or not. I don't see how she could.

"Twice the husband came to see me when he was on one of his periodical sprees. Once I gave him some quieting medicine. He looked as if he were on the verge of delirium. What he really wanted was money, I suppose, though he didn't ask for it. He said he was so weak he didn't know how he was going to get home. I told him that if he had been sober I would have given him car fare, but not a cent in the condition he was in then. By questioning, I found that he had not been home for two weeks, and I told him the best thing he could do was to stay away longer. The second time he came he had been away, but had heard that his wife was going to get separation papers and leave town and never see him again.

"'If that's true,' I said, 'that's the best news I've heard for a long time.' I never talked to a man as brutally as I did to him. But he agreed that it was the best thing she could do.

"He had come to me to ask me to tell her how much he thought of her, and that he was never worthy of her. There was not a word about asking her to change her mind and take him back. There were some good points about the man.

"I was very anxious to know then if it was all true, and though I was very busy I found time to go and see her. She was not going to do anything quite so radical as he had heard, but she had decided to leave him; her aunt was going to take her and the children to a Summer resort, and there she was to find work during the Summer."

"How about that case of yours in Philadelphia, where you had such different kind of people to deal with?" asked one of the doctor's friends.

"That was when I was getting my first practice," said the doctor, "and the hospital where I was had rooms down in the poorer part of the city, where the different students went at different times to be in readiness to take maternity cases when they came in. It was like being in exile to go there, but it meant a great deal of experience.

"Usually we knew about the cases beforehand and arrangements for them were made, but this time a little girl with a shawl over her head came one day to say that her mother was sick, and wouldn't the doctor please come and see her. So I started out. As I went I thought to myself: 'This is Saturday night, and a bad night for husbands.' Sure enough, it proved that it was a bad night for the husband in the place where I was going.

"It was a miserable place in one of the little alleys of Philadelphia where they have little houses of two rooms, one on the lower floor and one above, and you enter the living room directly from the street. This was a particularly wretched place, the only furniture in the room being a table, two or three chairs, a stove, a washstand, and an old broken wooden settee, with a few pillows that were almost black upon it, and a coverlet. There my patient was lying. Everything was disreputable. The only thing in the room that looked as if it had seen better days was the washstand, one of the kind with a drawer at the top and a cupboard underneath, which had a marble top.

"There were five or six children in the room when I got there besides Mamie, the girl who had come for me, a girl twelve or fourteen, but very small, for she was a drunkard's child. Both of the parents were drunkards. The husband was drunk then, though not ugly. But he was in the way, and I wanted to get rid of him, so I asked him to go out. He went, but was back before I had time to get to work. Then I suggested that he go to bed. He wasn't going to bed as early as that, he said, and it was his house, he could stay if he wanted to.

"'Well,' I said to Mamie, 'I can't have your father around and you will have to go out and get an officer to take care of him until morning.'

"Mamie put a shawl on over her head and went out, but came back and said she couldn't find an officer. I knew what that meant—she was afraid she would be beaten afterward if she succeeded, so I started out myself. I looked all around the different streets, and then I stepped into a butcher's to ask my way to the station house. But there I found a boy with the regular Philadelphia basket who was doing the family marketing who remembered seeing two officers talking together on the street near by, and he would tell me where they were. We found them, and though they did not belong in the precinct of the house where I was engaged they promised to send around the officer who belonged there. They did—two of them—who came into the house, and the sick woman explained the trouble to them very amiably, and they promised to see that everything was all right. The man was not in then, but they waylaid him outside and took care of him for the night, and we did not see him again.

"Then I sent the children off up stairs, where I found afterward they had nothing but a bundle of rags to sleep on. One child I routed out from under the table, where he had hidden himself with a dog, and started him off after the others, and he staid with them, his eye at the keyhole of the door on the stairs as I learned later.

"The husband made $6 a week, and he had left a little money at home that night. Mamie climbed up to a high shelf in a cupboard and brought down an old coffee pot which was filled with pawn tickets—it seems they had something in the house at one time—and went out to the pawnshop and got another coverlid which was fortunately clean and but for which I think the patient would have frozen, for it was a cold night in November. We had only some coals that were in the stove and a little wood with which I built up a fire.

"There was nothing at all for the baby to put on, and I sent around to the house for all the clean old rags the housekeeper could send me. I had in the meantime sent for my superior to help me, as this promised to be an unusual case. There was nothing to do but wrap the baby when it arrived in the rags that had been sent me from the house, and then as there was no other place to put it I laid it in the lower part of the washstand. When there was nothing more to do Mamie—who had come back into the room—and I sat down by the fire. Mamie began to grow sleepy after a time and I told her to go to bed, but she would brighten up again and persist that she was not sleepy, though in a little while her head was nodding again.

"'Go to bed, Mamie,' I said, 'there is no need of your sitting up. I will stay here all night.'

"'I'm afraid if I don't sit up the rats will get at the baby,' she answered.

"'No they won't,' I said. 'The baby doesn't need much air and I will shut it up in the washstand.'

"She went to bed then. I shut the washstand door, and later when great rats began to wander around me I understood why she was afraid. The fire only lasted until about 2 o'clock, and after that I had to walk the floor to keep warm. When morning came I found that there was not a bit of fuel in the house and not a single thing to eat. I emptied my purse—there was not much in it—and sent Mamie out to get a little wood and some bread and tea, which they made in the iron teakettle.

"That was a miserable family, the parents both sots, but the children were as quiet and well-behaved as could be desired. Mamie, who looked even younger than she was, took charge of everything while I was there, and the responsibility of the baby as soon as it arrived.

"When I went to the house later in the day the father was back and in an apologetic mood. I had done just right in sending him off, he said, and the only thing I could have done under the circumstances.

"Another little woman in whom I have been very much interested here I met in a dispensary. She is a widow with several children, and she, too, married a man who drank. This woman is a little bit of a creature. Her half-grown girls are bigger than she. She is always bright, pleasant, and cheerful. I asked her once, to learn something about her, if she had always lived in this city, and she said she had, but that her father was a German who belonged to the nobility in Germany. She told me his name. There was a von to it, and undoubtedly it was the good family which accounted for her being so much superior to the people around her. Her children were well-mannered, she used excellent judgment in governing them, and they were all very fond of each other.

"Both of these two women are delightfully neat, and I would never have hesitated to take a meal in the house of either of them. The second woman married a man very much younger than herself. He did not look more than twenty-two, much too young to be called father by her big girls. He went off for a time, and she was getting along very well when he came back and begged and pleaded, as they all do, and said he would reform. But it only lasted for a time, and now her life is miserable again. I urged her to leave him, and she says she will, but she is living with him still.

"One thing I have come to believe in my professional experience, and that is that of everything that may affect people the most demoralizing is poverty."

"'BOUT PICNIC TIME."

'Bout picnic time, at Sunday school,
I always know the Golden Rule,
An' always I'm the first to shout
The text the minister gave out.
Each week get a picture card
Fer bein' good; it's awful hard,
But dad he hands me out a dime
Fer ev'ry one, 'bout picnic time.

There's fellers in my class 'at swear,
An' stay away some days, an' wear
Ol' dirty clothes to Sunday school;
You bet I don't; I ain't no fool.
I brush my clothes an' comb my hair,
An' I'm the very first one there.
Ter sass your teacher is a crime—
At any rate, 'bout picnic time.

Some fellers tease the little girls,
An' steal their gum, an' pull their curls;
But that ain't gentlemanly, so
I never do such things, you know.
I always know the questions, an'
I make believe ter understan'.
An' I say a little rhyme
That teacher likes, 'bout picnic time.

Our teacher's name's Miss Nuttlewed,
An' bad boys call her "Muttonhead,"
Which isn't nice, because she takes
A lot of trouble for our sakes.
An' saves our wicked little souls,
An' on our heads heaps burnin' coals;
An' so I love my teacher—prime—
Especially 'bout picnic time!
—RICHARD STILLMAN POWELL in Brooklyn Life.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

Commentary on Its Affairs — Discussions in Which the United States Was Not Represented.

As a commentary upon the Congress of the International Council of Women, closed this past week in London, the handbook printed for members and delegates is most interesting. It was carefully arranged, and with it the guests from other countries could not well go astray. It was most comprehensive.

The first thing when the cover was opened was a map of London, with the halls where meetings were held marked in red. Then came a clear time table of the proceedings, which gave those who attended everything in a nutshell and enabled them to see at a glance the meetings they wished to attend, where they were to be held, and at what time. The programme carried out in detail, with the names of the speakers, was given in another place. There were full lists of the special officers and delegates, with the Chairman and speakers and of the members of all committees, with the addresses of those in Great Britain, and also the temporary addresses of many foreign guests. The constitution was given also and the proposed amendments.

The headquarters of the council while the congress was in session was at Westminster Town Hall, and there was the inquiry office, a special post official, who distributed the mail for the council members, rest rooms, and writing rooms. These are all emphasized in a few pages devoted to general information.

There is a long list of restaurants and "tea shops" within walking distance of Westminster Town Hall, and for the convenience of the visitors they were arranged under four heads, giving an idea of the prices. These are interesting as showing the cost of living in London. They were as follows:

A includes those restaurants where meals are served a la table d'hote or a la carte as per daily bill of fare.

B includes those restaurants where meals, hot or cold, are served a la carte, prices being generally as follows: Soups, 6d., 8d., 10d.; fish, 10d., 1s.; joints, (cold,) 6d., 8d.; hot, 10d., 1s.; sweets, 4d., 6d., 8d.; tea, coffee, chocolate, 3d., 4d.; roll, butter, cakes, 1d., 2d.; ices, 4d., 6d.; (St. Ermin's will provide for large numbers at popular prices.

C includes tea shops where such refreshments as the following may be obtained, prices being generally as quoted: Bovril, (hot,) 2d., 3d.; poached eggs, 3d., 4d.; cold ham or tongue, 4d., 6d.; beef, (cold,) 6d., 8d.; sweets, 4d., 6d.; cakes, bread, butter, 1d.; potted meat, jam, 2d.; tea, coffee, chocolate, 2d., 3d.; ices, 4d.

D includes tea shops, providing only tea, coffee, chocolate, bread, butter, cakes at usual prices.

Under "A" come the hotels with full prices for luncheon and dinner. The names are characteristic. Some of them are:

	Lunch.	Dinner.
Grand Hotel, Charing Cross	2s. 6d.	3s. 6d. 5s.
Metropole, Charing Cross	2s. 6d.	3s. 6d. 5s.
Victoria, Charing Cross	2s. 6d.	3s. 6d. 5s.
Golden Cross, Charing Cross	2s. 6d.	3s. 6d. 5s.
Ship Restaurant, 35 Charing Cross	1s. 6d.	
Gaiety Restaurant, Strand	2s. 6d.	3s. 5s.
Savoy Hotel Restaurant, Strand	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Hotel Continental, Regent St.	2s. 6d.	3s. 5s.
Criterion Restaurant, Piccadilly	2s. 6d.	3s. 5s.
Spaten Beer Restaurant, Piccadilly	2s.	
The Globe Restaurant, Coventry St., Piccadilly	2s.	

The National Training School of Cookery, Buckingham Palace Road, gave free luncheons and 5 o'clock tea to members of the congress.

Under the "C" head came any number of depots of the Aerated Bread Company and the British Tea Table Company.

The places of interest marked out for the visitors to see were in the nature of institutions which women interested in different lines of public work would like to investigate. The East London Ladies' Club, 79 Whitechapel Road, took charge of those visitors who wished to see the East End of London. Among the clubs which offered their hospitality to the guests were The Writers' Club, The Sesame Club, The Grosvenor Crescent, The Camelot, The Albemarle, The Women's University, and The Pioneer. Some country houses were thrown open to the delegates, and certain numbers of the guests had an opportunity of seeing English country life from Saturday over Sunday.

A surprisingly large number of the women from the United States who were speakers came from New York. Mrs. Stanton Blatch, the daughter of

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

Sir Walter Scott.

I.

Rhymers and writers of our day,
Too much of melancholy!
Give us the old heroic lay;
A whiff of wholesome folly;
The escapade, the dance;
A touch of wild romance.
Wake from this self-conscious fit;
Give us again Sir Walter's wit;
His love of earth, of sky, of life;
His ringing page with humor rife,
His never weary pen;
His love of men!

II.

Builder of landscape, who could make
Turret and tower their stations take
Brave in the face of the sun;
Of many a mimic world creator,
Alive with fight and strenuous fun;
Of nothing human he the hater.
Nobly could he plan:
Master of nature, master of man.

III.

Sometimes I think that He who made us,
And on this pretty planet laid us,
Made us to work and play
Like children in the light of day—
Not like plodders in the dark,
Searching with lanterns for some mark
To find the way
After the stroke of pain,
Up and to work again!

IV.

Such was his life, without reproach or fear,
And at the end,
When Heaven bent down and whispered in his ear
The word God's saints waited and longed to hear,
I ween he was as quick as they to comprehend;
And when he passed beyond the goal,
Entered the gates of pearl no sweeter soul.
—From The Century.

Egypt After Omdurman.

From The Fortnighty Review.

Lord Cromer thus concludes his report on Egypt for 1898: "For many years those who have been in any degree responsible for the management of Egyptian affairs have kept prominently before their eyes the desirability of accomplishing two main objects. One of these was to reoccupy Khartoum, the other was to store the waters of the Nile. During the past year the first of these objects was accomplished, and arrangements were made which render the execution of the second a matter of certainty within a few years." The events described in this report surpass in dramatic interest the struggle with Arabi in 1882. They will have permanent effects upon the political and economic condition of the country only to be compared with those resulting from the overthrow of the Mamelukes in 1798-9. Then, the decrepit Moslem power which had held the Nile Valley for six centuries passed away, and the tides of the Western world broke in once again, as in the days of Alexander and of Caesar. France and England, and the house of Mehemet Ali, have at different periods since tried to guide these floods. Who was to control the Europeanization of Egypt has been the main question during the last hundred years. Now, this work has been definitely assigned to England. The Egyptian Empire to the south has been rescued from savage dominion, the sway of the authorities at Cairo over the whole course of the mighty stream has been definitely established, and great engineering works have been commenced which will enable Egypt to make complete use of the fertilizing power of the most famous of rivers.

The battles of the Atbara and of Omdurman destroyed the last of the great slave-trade powers in Africa and secured Egypt against any interference with the floods which bring life and prosperity to her people. For over two thousand miles, from Alexandria to the junction of the Sobat and Bahr-el-Gazel, the control of the Egyptian Government is undisputed, and through another thousand miles there is the echo of these Maxim guns which the Abyssinian Abdullah heard ominously booming on his master's ears the morning of the final struggle. The administration of the Soudan will be gradually extended up to the sources of the Nile, in the Lakes Albert Edward and Victoria. The river above the junction of the Sobat is not navigable in the same sense as in which it can be traversed below and between the cataracts, but the great mass of "Sudd" can be penetrated by vessels specially equipped to cut a passage. It is only a matter of time until access by water is secured as far as the equator.

The Sultan's Gifts to Uncle Sam.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

On the seventh day of the month of Schawwâl, in the year 1254 of the Hegira—which is the Arabian way of writing Dec. 25, 1839—the Sultan of Oman, whose name was Seyyid Sâood, Bin Sultan Bin Ahmed, addressed a gracious letter to "His Excellency, Martin Van Buren, President of the United States of North America," in which he informed the President that he had sent him by the royal ship Sultanee a few trifles as a token of friendship and good feeling. These trifles consisted of two Arabian horses and their groom, one bottle of attar of roses, two pieces of gold, five demijohns of rose water, one Persian carpet, one gold ornament with silk tassel, four camel's hair shawls, one gold-mounted sword, two large pearls, a string of 150 pearls, one gold plate, one bottle of diamonds, one gold snuff box studded with precious stones, and one box of mixed pearls and diamonds.

Under the Constitution, the President is prohibited from accepting a personal gift from any foreign State or power, and as the Sultan's gifts had arrived in New York and the commander of the Sultanee would not leave the country without presenting his master's offerings, an embarrassing complication was the outcome. The matter was finally referred to Congress, and after three months of correspondence, red tape, diplomacy, and legislation the Sultan's Christmas presents were finally accepted; and then the President was put to the trouble of selling the horses, the shawls, and the rose water, while Uncle Sam was given the further trouble of finding a suitable place to store the remaining gifts, and was afterward put to great expense in capturing the thief who carried off the entire collection in a bag and was only caught after a long chase.

Sea Carriage and the Suez Canal.

From The Nineteenth Century.

The sea carriage of India has developed in a remarkable manner—from a total of 20,457,619 tons in 1879-80 to 33,162,547 tons in 1896-7, of which 25,171,993 tons was under the British flag. The foreign flags engaged in the foreign trade of India are chiefly German, (411,214 tons,) Austrian, (239,729 tons,) and French, (156,399 tons.) The proportions of other nationalities are insignificant.

Another way of measuring our share in the carrying trade of the East is afforded in the returns of the tonnage and nationalities of vessels passing through the Suez Canal. Practically two-thirds of the tonnage using this great waterway is British; and yet the French want us to clear out of Egypt, bag and baggage! Surely in the Suez Canal figures there is a strong argument in favor of what most of us now see to be inevitable—however much it may be delayed—the formal declaration of a British protectorate over Egypt. The records of the Suez Canal are well worth study. Among other things to be found in them is that the French tonnage using the waterway made by a Frenchman (though largely with the assistance of British mechanical skill and inventiveness) does not tend to increase. In 1885 the total was actually 42,000 tons more than in 1897. From 850,-112 tons in 1885 it declined steadily to 547,-602 tons in 1889, and then slowly recovered to 1,005,051 tons in 1895, since which year it has gone back again to 807,995. The German tonnage, on the other hand, shows progressive increase, beginning with 283,-834 tons in 1885, rising steadily to 870,548 tons in 1891, drooping again in the next two dull years, and then advancing year by year up to 1,194,106 tons in 1897. Of course the canal returns include the tonnage of warships, transports, and other Government vessels, but, even so, France has never sent through the canal more than 1,005,051 tons nor Germany more than 1,194,106 tons, whereas we sent through as much as 9,484,-609 tons in 1891.

Oil Upon Troubled Waters.

From The Engineering Magazine.

After the Teresa began to fill it became impossible for the Vulcan to keep her head up to windward, but being partially waterlogged the Teresa made an excellent breakwater for the boats even after she fell off into the trough of the sea. During all the preparations that were being made there was no noise or confusion of any kind, no running aimlessly about the ship, although each man must have known that his shipmates of the Teresa were about to be cast into the sea, and that soon to look out for his own safety would be the best thing that could be done. In case the ship was ordered to be abandoned each man knew his boat and station on the life raft, although some of them had gone adrift, and sharks seemed to gather as if to prevent any one from becoming a banquet for worms.

Fortunately, none of the preparations made was needed, as the work of rescuing the crew and volunteers was nobly done by the Merritt with the Teresa's own surf boats and crew. The Teresa had three of these boats, two of which fortunately were on the port side. Both were lowered, as was also a catamaran. The boat on the weather side of the Teresa was not lowered, nor was the catamaran used. The part planned by the Vulcan in the rescue consisted in steaming ahead slowly and thus holding the Teresa up to the sea. By this means the oil, freely used, was distributed where it was most needed. At the same time the little headway given the Teresa enabled her officers, with helm hard-a-starboard, to keep the sea on their starboard bow, thus giving the rescuing boats a little lee, which was made safer by the efforts of the oil bags.

How Dean Stanley Rode Through Palermo.

From The London News.

Hugh Pearson always spoke of Dean Stanley as the most absent-minded man in the world. He was driving once with him into Palmero; he complained of feeling cold, and as Stanley had his traveling bag with him, he advised him to put something extra on. He did so, and both resumed their papers. A loud laugh from some boys suddenly roused Pearson to the realization that Stanley was driving through the streets in his nightshirt, which he had put on over his coat, in pure absence of mind.

The Aquatic Omnivore.

David Starr Jordan in Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

The catfish belongs to an ancient type not yet fully made into a fish, and hence those whose paired fins are all properly fastened to the head, as his are not, hold him in well-merited scorn. He has no scales and no bright colors. His fins are small, and his head and mouth are large. Around his mouth are eight long "smellers," fleshy feelers, that he pushes out as he crawls along the bottom in search of anything that he may eat. As he may eat anything, he always finds it. His appetite is as impartial as that of a goat. Anything from a dead lamprey or a bunch of sunfish eggs to a piece of tomato can is grateful to him. In each of the fins which represent his arms is a long, sharp bone with a slimy surface and a serrated edge. These are fastened by a ball-and-socket joint, and whenever the fish is alarmed the bone is whirled over and set in place, then it sticks out stiffly on each side. There is another such bone in the fin on the back, and when all of these are set there is no fish that can swallow him.

When he takes the hook, which he surely will do if there is any hook to be taken, he will swallow it greedily. As he is drawn out of the water he sets his three spines, and lashes to himself as the boy pricks his fingers trying to get the hook from his stomach. This the boy is sure to do, and because the boy of the Mississippi Valley is always fishing for catfish is the reason why his fingers are always sore. The catfish is careless of the present, and sure of the future. After he is strung on a birch branch and dried in the sun and sprinkled with dust and has had his stomach dug out to recover the hook, if he fails into the brook he will swim away. He holds no malice, and is ready to bite again at the first thing in sight.

London's Meat.

From Cassell's Magazine.

Little more than a half of the bill that London settles every year goes into the pocket of the English farmer. From the ends of the earth comes this vast supply. This great ogre of a city of ours, before whose gastronomic efforts the feats of all the giants of legend and fairy tale fade into insignificance, has taken his toll of the wild ranchers from boundless Western prairies, of the beautiful chestnut-colored herds of the Andaiusian Mountains, of the piebald-coated cattle that the honest Dutch tend as their own children, and of the sturdy oxen of the North German plains. Canada and Australia send us lambs and sheep, the River Plate our ox tongues, Hamburg and Rotterdam our pigs. What an advertisement for the Navy League! What an object-lesson for those who declare our fleet is overgrown!

It passes human comprehension to think what would become of London if our command of the sea were lost and the foreign supplies failed! If the 150,000 live cattle from America that swell the metropolitan cattle herd during the year never reached their destination, if Holland's half million of sheep were forced to remain on the home pastures—in short, if the 140,000 tons of meat, neither bred nor fed in these islands, that London annually consumes, ceased to appear in the butchers' shops of the metropolis.

An Annual Affair.

"Where shall we go a-golfing?
Come tell us, mother dear.
We've spent the Winter in the South,
And now the Summer's here."

"Dear girls, I'll see your dear papa,
And ask him where we'll golf,
And yet I fear he will not like
To have you running off."

"But, mother dear, we cannot stay,
Our standing would go down.
Why, even now it's such bad form
To be so long in town!"

"I know it, pets, but dear papa
Must have his little say;
And we must let him swear awhile
And then we'll all away."

"But, mother dear, here is a plan—
'Twill save us such a fuss.
Oh, why not ask our dear papa
To go along with us?"

"Tut, tut, dear girls, these little scenes
You must not try to shirk.
Your dear papa's not in our set:
Besides, he has to work!"
TOM MASSON in The Criterion.

A Simoom in the Desert.

From The Atlantic.

A fatelike, awful march; no hope, no halt for man or beast; but on, on, over the spreading billows of biting sands, of glowing, shifting, sinking sands, with overhead the hot sky, blue and hard, and blazing in its midst the scorching eye that burns and blisters with its sight.

In agony the camels stumble on, beat at the dense hot wall. Desperately the coolies hide their faces in the hot, swaying hunches before them; but through their stupor there beats a wave of consciousness. A shudder brings them to a knowledge of a something awful. Through the sun-steeped, sunbleached minds there cuts a keener stab. They are awake to what?

Into the coarse camel hair they dig their fists; tighter they press to the living things beneath them; they look not to one another; words they have not. In the presence of this fear they dare not breathe. Convulsively they cling to the stumbling beasts; and in low, dry sobs the anguish of body breaks forth. Between the two, the brute and man, there strikes a flash of mutual pain and torment. An instant, and down the camel line there breaks the brutes' shrill, soullike cry. In it they voice their all, the pent-up spirit of the bitter yellow beasts, burdened and tortured for life. In it comes a question for the shrinking wretches lying on their humps. The bitter sounds fall on the parched, tense air and die away.

Far and away comes a gasp—a hot, vicious pant. Again it comes—a breath of fire that touched and is gone. The great line halts as one. A blank, dead moment; in it the bosom of the desert heaves, and a breath rolls toward the waiting line. With broken moans the creatures bend their knees and wait the coming of the storm. Another scorching breath—a timeless wait. Faster, thicker, hotter, fall the sands, crushing and burying with a merciless weight—an ocean of burning fire, pouring wrath and strength upon these wretches as it hurls its mad force across the desert. The billows toss and heave, and break at last to sweep on—on for other prey.

Sardou as a Manager.

From Cassell's Magazine.

Sardou is one of the few great stage managers in Europe; he and Sir Henry Irving are probably the two best. "How is it done? Well, you see," replied M. Sardou, "I know exactly what I want, and I take care that I get it!" Sir Henry's answer to the same question would not, one imagines, be very different from this. Sardou does not read a lecture to an actor whose intonation is incorrect, or whose gesture displeases him; he takes the actor's place on the boards for a few moments and goes through the part. In theory this is simplicity itself, in practice it is sometimes productive of emotions which the scene is not intended to convey. As a rule, M. Sardou's demeanor at rehearsal is beautiful, but if people will not do as he requests he can tear his hair, and a speech, to tatters, with the best of them. When the hurricane is over, he becomes Mr. Honeytongue again—but he has carried his point. He has a natural grace of carriage, a flexibility of voice, and a skill in gesture which would have served him well upon the stage, had he not found it more lucrative to make plays than to act them. As he utters a thought he gives it a more pointed expression by a gesture which is both apt and vivid.

In speaking of the old actors he has seen he imitates their voices and their manners; and all Paris knows his wonderful skill as a reader. In conversation he is now at ease in his chair, now with his back to the fireplace, now springing across the room, and now extended on the floor, his hands and his whole frame as full of animation as his face; but with never an appearance of posing for effect. His delight in his work has never forsaken him; success has not spoiled his industry. He toils after precision of detail, truth of atmosphere, and historical exactness as strenuously as ever, and with the same intense and never-failing interest. Give him a bit of old Paris to reconstruct for a scene in a new play, and he will exhaust volumes to restore it to the stage in every detail. He is as scrupulous and as exacting in small things as in great. If the stage carpenter says, "I suppose an ordinary chair will do, Monsieur?" "Oh, dear, no, my friend," is the reply, "an ordinary chair will not do! Oblige me with your pencil. There; that's the kind of chair I want! Let it be of that shape, précisément."

Golf Love.

I've met a maiden on the links
Of love, who can bamboozle
Me so my nicest putt, methinks,
Results in but a foozle.
I do my best to dormy he,
(My rivals down forever;)
Alas! I foozle at the tee.
In vain would I be clever.

Another man, (accursed his name!)
And many bunkers, try me,
And frequently, so sharp the game,
Occurs an ugly stymie.
No country is shown in Fore
The drive without a warning,
And each one secret keeps his score,
The other's presence scorning.

My ball the ambushed hazards catch,
My niblick often testing;
And she with whom I'd halves the match
Is up, my efforts besting.
But soft, here comes her caddie sweet—
Dan Cupid. Little rogue, he
Bears hint that really I compete
With only Colonel Bogey.
—EDWIN L. SABIN in Puck.

The Mission of Music.

From The International Journal of Ethics.

The oratorios have sometimes been given in a church by various bodies of amateurs who have practiced together for the purpose; the concerts have been given in school rooms on Sunday evenings by professionals of reputation. To the oratorio men and women have come, some of them from the low haunts kept around the city by its carelessly administered charity, all of them of the class which, working for its daily bread, has no margin of time for study. Amid those who are generally so independent of restraint, who cough and move as they will, there has been a death-like stillness as they have listened to some fine solo of Handel's. On faces which are seldom free of the marks of care, except in the excitement of drink, a calm has seemed to settle and tears to flow, for no reason but because "it is beautiful!"

Sometimes the music has appeared gradually to break down barriers that shut out some poor fellow from a fairer past or a better future than his present; the oppressive weight of the daily care lifts, other sights are in his vision, and at last, covering his face or sinking on his knees, he makes prayers which cannot be uttered. Sometimes it has seemed to seize one on business bent, to suddenly transport him to another world, and, not knowing what he feels, has forced him to say, "It was good to be there." A church filled with hundreds of East Londoners, affected, doubtless, in different ways, but all silent, reverent, and self-forgetful, is a sight not to be forgotten or to be held to have no meaning. To the concerts have crowded hard-headed, unimaginative men, described in a local paper as being "friends of Bradlaugh." These have listened to and evidently taken in difficult movements of Beethoven, Schumann, and Chopin. The loud applause which has followed some moments of strained, rapt attention has proclaimed the universal feeling.

Treasure Trove.

From Chambers's Journal.

In 1863 a man named Thomas Butcher, a laborer in the employment of a farmer at Mountfield in Sussex, was ploughing a field one fine day when his ploughshare threw up a long piece of metal like brass, with a trumpet at each end, and doubled up like a coil of string. There were several other similar pieces in the same furrow, the whole weighing altogether eleven pounds. Butcher, who had very little imagination, thought nothing of the find, and allowed the metal to lie at the bottom of the field till evening, when he carried it home, thinking it to be the discarded ornaments of some gentleman's hall or parlor. Subsequently he mentioned the matter casually to an acquaintance named Thomas, who, after taking a look at the so-called brass, and consulting with his brother-in-law, Willett, went to Butcher's house with a pair of scales and a great show of honesty, and bought the metal at the rate of sixpence a pound—five-and-sixpence for the lot.

The ploughman heard nothing more of the transaction until his acquaintances began to annoy him by inquiring jestingly if he had found any more old brass lately, and then it leaked out that Thomas and Willett had sold the "brass" to a firm of gold-refiners in Cheapside for £520 13s. 7d. The Crown took the matter up, an inquest was held by the Coroner, and Thomas and Willett were at once arrested. Butcher, whose simplicity had saved him from temptation, was an innocent finder; but the prisoners, who, knowing how the metal had been found, had bought it as brass and sold it for their own benefit as gold, were convicted on the evidence and punished severely.

A Squeamish Proofreader.

Noah Brooks in The Century.

Perhaps I may be pardoned for a brief reference to an odd complication that arose while "The Luck of Roaring Camp" was being put into type in the printing office where The Overland Monthly was prepared for publication. A young lady who served as proofreader in the establishment had been somewhat shocked by the scant morals of the mother of Luck, and when she came to the scene where Kentuck, after reverently fondling the infant, said, "He wrastled with my finger, the d—d little cuss," the indignant proofreader was ready to throw up her engagement rather than go any further with a story so wicked and immoral. There was consternation throughout the establishment, and the head of the concern went to the office of the publisher with the virginal proofreader's protest. Unluckily, Mr. Roman was absent from the city. Harte, when notified of the obstacle raised in the way of "The Luck of Roaring Camp," manfully insisted that the story must be printed as he wrote it, or not at all. Mr. Roman's locum-tenens, in despair, brought the objectionable manuscript around to my office and asked my advice.

When I had read the sentence that had caused all this turmoil, having first listened to the tale of the much-bothered temporary publishers, I surprised him by a burst of laughter. It seemed to me incredible that such a tempest in a teacup could have been raised by Harte's bit of character sketching. But, recovering my gravity, I advised that the whole question should be left until Mr. Roman's return. I was sure that he would never consent to any "editing" of Harte's story. This was agreed to, and when the publisher came back a few days later the embargo was removed. "The Luck of Roaring Camp" was printed as it was written, and printing office and vestal proofreader survived the shock.

Russian Lollypops.

Vladimir Holmstrem in North American Review.

If the Russians were better known, if malicious European statesmen, past and present, did not strive to discredit our great Slavonic Empire in the eyes of the West, the Czar's peace manifesto would not have had in the lands of the West the effect of a bolt from the blue. The noble design of Nicholas II. is directly connected with the historical and national traditions of Russia, it is the direct outcome of Russian national thought, of the self-consciousness of the Russian people. Did not the late Czar receive from Europe (Western Europe, too!) the name of Alexander "the Peace Maker?" Does not Count Leo Tolstoi, in his reformatory zeal, carry his religious and social convictions to the verge of absurdity? In Russia we stand in no need of a Savonarola, with his ultra-sectarian creed, but we are bound to acknowledge that the great Catholic preacher did strike at the root of the evil of his time. The same is true in the case of Tolstoi. From amid numerous indications of the peaceful inclinations of Russian thought we shall take at random a most striking exposition of Russia's destiny, formulated by our famous national writer, Dostoyeffsky.

According to this Russian literary authority, the ultimate object of our empire is to bring together in a harmonious whole all the nations of the earth, of which Russia includes in herself various representatives. "Russia is a world, a universe!"—such was Dostoyeffsky's creed and teaching. Without going so far as to accept this author's ideal in all its breadth, I think it necessary to remark that such a profession de foi implies in correspondence with it a truly Christian, brotherly love, peaceful disposition, and tolerant feeling toward all nations and races, as indeed was loudly proclaimed by Dostoyeffsky.

Muscular Parents.

From The Nineteenth Century.

Many women, unwitting of a complex sympathetic nervous system and of an important tract of involuntary muscle tissue, conscientiously believe and scrupulously act upon the belief that in pushing their muscle powers to an extreme they are indirectly developing the potential limbs of unborn babes. I have before me as I write a review of patients, friends, and acquaintance at one end whereof stand the two most beautiful children, physically, intellectually, and morally, I know, and these are the children of a quiet, emotional but intensely womanly woman, whom the world would call delicate, though she is not at all delicate in the sense of lack of health, but delicate only in the absence of that robustness which is degeneration from the womanly type.

I contrast the straight, beautiful limbs and the beautiful faces, the fine physical health and mental attributes of these two children with the puny sickliness, the spectacled, knock-kneed physiques of the children of that woman I have placed at the other end of the scale, a handsome, muscular persons, who is an adept with her tennis racket and a zealous cyclist. (If anything the father of my Types Beautiful is somewhat less strong than is the father of the poor little degenerates for whom my Amazon mother is responsible.) Between these two extremes my examples fall into their places with an almost logical sequence.

In every instance the children of the less muscular and less robust women carry off the palm, some in beauty, some in intelligence, some in high mental or moral development. That the children of the more robust mothers are not all knock-kneed and puny I need scarcely say, but they are in every instance inferior—if not always physically, certainly in mental quality or in human charm—to those of the more womanly type.

Indeed, were it true that the habit of muscular activity conduces to the welfare of the race, the children of the working classes would be as much superior in brain and physique to those of their more leisured neighbors as they are in fact inferior.

Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar."

From The London News.

I remember Tennyson saying one day, when he was sitting smoking by the fire, that that was his greatest time for inspiration, "but I seldom write down anything; thousands of lines float up this chimney."

Do you know how he came to write his beautiful "Crossing the Bar"? He had been very ill, and one day, when he was convalescent, he was sitting grumbling. Suddenly his nurse said to him: "You ought to be ashamed of yourself, Mr. Tennyson; you ought to be expressing your gratitude for your recovery from a very bad illness by giving us something, by giving it to the world." He went out and straightway wrote "Crossing the Bar," and brought it to the nurse as a peace offering.

From the German of Keller.

My hope, as oft as sunrise glows,
Springs up renewed, undying;
And, flower-like, can never close
Till night comes, softly sighing.

Then wearied sleep in shadow deep
Awhile comes gently o'er it,
Until the morn, its tryst to keep,
To consciousness restore it!

Yes, hope is strength that cannot die.
But onward fights for ever,
True blood—whereon all men rely,
—A strong and silent river!

To-night no sleep on freadom's ways
Our fighting host shall cumber,
While wakeful, with morn's vanguard rays
The winds awake from slumber.
—THE MARQUESS OF LORNE in The Pall Mall Gazette.

Curing Tobacco.

From The Contemporary Review.

When the leaves of the tobacco plant are mature and ready for harvest, they are gathered and first laid on the ground to wilt—that is, to wither and lose their brittleness. This done, they are collected into bundles and packed, top upward, into moderate-sized heaps to sweat. Matting is placed over the heaps and a gradual rise of temperature begins. The increase in temperature is due to certain processes which are taking place within the leaves, whereby, as the leaves die, their more complex contents become broken down into simpler ones, with an evolution of heat and water. The water thus given off is in vapor form, but it condenses again on the cooler matting covering, and it is the presence of this water which gives rise to the idea of the heaps "sweating." Care and attention are needed at this time to prevent overheating, for did the temperature rise unduly there would be darkening of the leaves and injurious drying. When the "sweating" is completed the leaves are dried, either slowly by simple exposure to currents of air, or rapidly by artificial heat. Moldiness and consequent rotting must be guarded against, and then, if all the conditions are favorable, in six or eight weeks the leaves will have turned a bright warm brown color, though tobacco at this stage lacks aroma and flavor. The chief result of this process has been to effect a further alteration in the constituents of the tissues of the leaves. After it is completed, moist air is again brought into play to soften the leaves and render them pliant, and it is not till then that they are ready for the great process of fermentation in which, it is now asserted; the bacteria play so crucial a part.

Fermentation has always been looked upon as a very important stage in the preparation of tobacco, but, if bacteriologists are right, even greater stress must be laid upon it, for it is the keystone of the whole and of paramount importance. As a preliminary to it, the brown leaves are sorted and made up into hands, or small bundles, containing, perhaps, from six to ten leaves apiece. All these separate bundles are collected and piled up into great heaps or solid stacks—a stack containing sometimes as much as fifty tons of tobacco. Directly the stacks are completed fermentation begins, encouraged by the warmth and moisture within, and now, too, begins the production of aroma and flavor. And this is the work of the bacteria which inhabit these heaps, for it is conclusively shown that these stacks are the homes and breeding places of myriads of bacteria—in fact, a complete flora of fungus life is to be found within them, for side by side with the bacteria are members from many other parts of the great group of fungi of which the microbe life is only a small section.

Peking.

From The Fortnighty Review.

Peking was originally a fortress, and a fortress—of mediaeval type be it well understood—it still remains. Built as a watch tower over against the unruly tribes of the North, the quarter whence all Chinese invasions have come, its Tartar conquerors expanded it into the court and cap, and this stamp of its origin pervades the whole of the vast inclosure at this present day. Bearing a striking resemblance to the symmetrical encampment which the old Roman discipline required to be erected at every halt of their armies, this city has its earthen rampart, brick faced, and with crenulated top, set four square about it; a wide approach from the southern tower-capped gateway leading to the Commander in Chief's quarters—now the imperial palace—with the pavilions of his staff to the right and left—now the palaces of the princes of the blood—with the bulk of the army arranged round about in their orderly rows of tents set out along wide alleyways, giving ample room for rapid manoeuvring. The wide, low, curved-roof buildings of to-day are but the crystallized tents of yesterday.

This is the modern Manchu city, which surrounds on all four sides the imperial city, an inclosure within an inclosure the former a parallelogram three and a half miles by four, an area of fourteen square miles, having within it a second walled parallelogram, the "Forbidden City," about one mile square. In this latter lives the Emperor; immediately outside and around him his faithful Manchu bodyguard, who alone are supposed to inhabit the Manchu city. This bodyguard is known as the "Eight Banners," who form the twenty-four territorial divisions of the garrison. Outside, again, are encamped the sutlers—the Chinese—come to buy and sell to the army and court. Their quarters cover somewhat smaller area, (five miles by two,) and are also surrounded by a brick-faced earthen rampart of the same type, though lower than that of the Manchu citadel adjoining. Peking is laid out on a grand plan, is intersected by noble avenues forty and fifty yards in width, and its temples and palaces, though decayed and dilapidated like everything in the China of to-day, stand with imposing grandeur in the wide park-like inclosures—a marvelous contrast to the narrow, crooked thoroughfares of London, and the shabby framing, generally limited depth of, and cramped approaches to her most ambitious buildings.

The Wood-Thrush at Eve.

At the wood-edge, what time the sun sank low,
We lingered speechless, being loath to leave
The cool, the calm, the quiet touch of eve,
And all the glamor of the afterglow.
We watched the purple shadows lengthen slow,
Saw the swift swallows through the clear air cleave,
And the bats begin their wayward flight to weave,
Then rose reluctantly, and turned to go.

But, ere we won beyond the warder trees,
From out the dim deep copse that hid the swale
Welled of a sudden flute-like harmonies
Flooding the twilight, scale on silvery scale,
As though we heard, far o'er the sundering seas,
The pain and passion of the nightingale.
—CLINTON SCOLLARD in The Atlantic.

Blood Thicker Than Water.

Lord Charles Beresford in The Pall Mall Magazine.

That it exists there can be no doubt. Even to people on this side of the Atlantic it is apparent; and those who, like myself, have lately passed through the United States can testify to its intensity and spontaneity. The cause which has produced it is not far to seek. A greater sympathy and friendship has been apparent for two or three years. Even the excitement about the Venezuelan dispute failed to disturb it; and when it looked as if Continental Europe was disposed to enter the contest between the United States and Spain, not so much in defense of Spanish interests as with a view of humiliating the United States, there appeared a genuine sympathetic interest, which extended from the man in the street to the Cabinet Minister at Whitehall. We pitied the fall of Spain, but we could not help feeling that our kinsmen were taking up the cause for which this country in the past has spent so much and made such gigantic sacrifices. As became a neutral, we were unmoved spectators of events, until that whisper arose which stirred us all to our depths.

When it became evident that an intrigue was on foot to throw a Latin alliance into arms against the United States, the voice of Great Britain was unmistakably heard, and we showed plainly that in such an event Great Britain must be reckoned with, and any attempt to wrest from our kinsmen the gains won by her sons ashore and afloat by a combination of Continental Europe would have to meet the whole Anglo-Saxon race in armed alliance. The storm passed, but that little proof of overwhelming sincerity did more than a torrent of words to establish cordial relations between the United States and Great Britain. Our kinsmen realized for the first time, what we have never doubted over here, that, differ as we may between ourselves, neither of us would ever see the flag of Anglo-Saxon freedom dipped on either side of the Atlantic to an overwhelming combination of Continental Europe.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.
VIA SOUND LINES.
FALL RIVER LINE
For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore Points Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19 N. R. foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 6.00 P. M. Steamer from New York, Sundays only, *ouches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line eastward steamer stops at Newport.

PROVIDENCE LINE
For Newport, Providence, Boston, the North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and NEW LIGHT in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only at 5:00 P. M., touching at Newport, R. I., (Monday mornings excepted.) On Monday mornings Fall River Line steamers stop at Newport.

STONINGTON LINE
For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers NEW HAMPSHIRE and RHODE ISLAND. Leave Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 6:00 P. M. Sunday night westward trips will be made by this line until September 10 inclusive, Saturday night westward trips will be omitted during same period.

NORWICH LINE
For New London, Worcester, Boston, and the East. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Leave Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 5:30 P. M. On Sundays until September 10, inclusive, Stonington Line westward steamer will touch at New London, leaving there at 10:15 P. M. for New York.

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PALACE IRON LAY LINE STEAMERS.
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY,"
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
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Sandy Hook Route.
Leave Pier 8, N. R.,
FOOT RECTOR STREET.
For Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch week days at 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 10.00 A. M., 1:00, 7:45 P. M. For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, week days at 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M. (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M.

Albany Evening Line
Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Summer Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M.
On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Trains for Catskill, Otis Summit, Katerskill, and Haines Corners connect.
Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken.
Descriptive folder mailed free.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL.
Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45,) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTON, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. MUSIC.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS
leave foot of Christopher St every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.
Also Saturdays, Steamer ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
JAPAN, CHINA, and PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
EMPRESS OF INDIA.....July 31, Oct. 9
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....Aug. 21, Nov. 6
EMPRESS OF CHINA.....Sept. 11, Dec. 4
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, FIJI, and Australia.
AORANGI.....July 27 MIOWERA.....Aug. 24
For rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Richmond, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and Passenger Steamers sail from Pier 26 North River, foot of Beach St., every week day, except Sat., at 3 P. M., and Sat., at 4 P. M.; also Sun., July 9, at 3 P. M.
M. E. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG, S'HAMPTON, BREMEN.
Sailing at 10 A. M.
Lahn.....July 11 Trave.....July 25
*P. R. Luitpold..July 18 Lahn.....August 8
*Twin-screw Steamer.
SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
Bremen.....Thursday, July 13, 10 A. M.
Barbarossa.....Thursday, July 27, 10 A. M.
Koenigin Luise.....Thurs., Aug. 3, 9 A. M.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Sailing at 11 A. M.
Ems.....July 15 Aller.....Aug. 12
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
to Cherbourg (Paris), Southampton (London), Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, Jy. 27, 10 AM. F. Bism'ck, Aug. 24, 10 AM
A. Victoria, Aug. 10, 10 AM. A. Victoria, Sept. 7, 10 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE
to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.
Also New York—Hamburg Direct.
Phoenicia, July 11, 8 AM. Palatia, July 29, 10 AM
G. Wal'ser, Jy. 15, 9:30 AM. Pretoria, Aug. 5, 5 AM
Penn'lva...July 22, 5 AM. Patria, Aug. 12, 8:30 AM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.
New York.....July 12 St. Louis.....August 9
St. Paul.....July 19 St. Paul.....August 16
New York.....August 2 New York.....August 23
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
Noordland.....July 12 Aragonia.....July 26
Friesland.....July 19 *Southwark.....August 2
*This steamer carries cabin and third-class passengers at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Office, 73 Broadway.

FOR A
SUMMER VACATION
GO TO
NOVA SCOTIA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.
RED CROSS LINE.
Steamers SILVIA and PORTIA

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY;
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Rudolph Kleybolte & Co.
BANKERS, 1 Nassau St. New York.
STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL and SCHOOL BONDS
Descriptive list furnished upon application. Correspondence invited.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 252 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 387 BROADWAY, Silk Exch'e Bldg 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 191 JEFFERSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 176 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

SutroBros.&Co.,
BANKERS,
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.
56 Broadway, N. Y. 121 S. 5th St., Phila.
PRIVATE WIRE CONNECTION TO Phila., Baltimore Washington, Atlantic City.
SPECIALTY.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on the above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON AND GRAIN.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

MINORITY STOCKHOLDERS
Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company.

The undersigned have agreed to act as a committee to take such action as may be necessary to protect the interest of the holders of the minority stock. Stockholders desiring to participate must deposit their stock with Messrs. Rolston & Bass, No. 16 Broad Street, who will act as depositary for the committee, and who will issue participation certificates against stock deposited. A payment of ten cents per share must be made at the time of the deposit of stock. All stock must be deposited on or before August 1st, after which date no stock will be received except upon terms to be imposed by the committee.

Copies of the agreement may be had at the office of Messrs. Rolston & Bass, or from either of the undersigned.

Dated New York, July 1, 1899.

Committee: { SIMON ROTHSCHILD, JOHN S. TILNEY, ALFRED SULLY.

SUGAR.

Send your name and address to us to-day if you are interested in Sugar, Brooklyn, Federal Steel, Granby.
TO OUR CODE HOLDERS MONDAY:
CRADLE—SUGAR.
Something special for you if you want to
MAKE MONEY IN WALL STREET.
Write to-day and inclose TEN DOLLARS for TWO WEEKS' TRIAL SERVICE.
JNO. H. KIMBALL & CO.,
50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CHART MOVEMENTS
Safe and Sure Guides to SUCCESSFUL SPECULATION.
Fully explained and illustrated in my revised (Sixth) edition. Just out.
INS AND OUTS OF WALL STREET
Operators cannot afford to be without it.
13 Drawings. 100 Pages. 10c. stamps. Address
PUBLISHER, P. O. Box 196, New York.

CAPITAL PROCURED; MONEY TO INVEST; money invested for others; corporations organized; stocks and bonds of all kinds purchased and sold; business of firms, corporations, and individuals audited and certified; stocks and bonds registered and trusteed; investigations made for investors; act as trustee in all capacities; facilities unlimited. IMPERIAL TRUSTEE AND AUDIT CO., 220 Broadway, New York.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R.R. Co.

Further deposits of stock and bonds above named will be received by The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York until further notice, under an agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company.

Securities may be withdrawn by non-assenting depositors if the Plan of Readjustment shall not prove to be satisfactory to them.

An amount equal to the interest maturing April 1st, 1899, will be advanced to depositing bondholders.

The Committee is of the opinion that no intelligent Plan of Readjustment can be formulated until a physical examination showing the needs of the property, and an examination of the accounts shall have been completed. The result of such examinations will form a proper basis for a plan. Until the recent changes in the personnel of this Committee and Receivership, satisfactory arrangements could not be made for such examinations. At the request of, and in conjunction with the representatives of the Amsterdam bondholders, expert accountants have been appointed to examine the books and accounts, and an expert has also been appointed for the physical examination. The plan will be formulated as soon as these examinations shall have been completed.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company, and application for their listing on the New York Stock Exchange will be made in due course.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.
W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary. 120 Broadway.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO
35 WALL ST., NEW YORK, JULY 1ST, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD
AND LAND GRANT GENERAL
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND
SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Holders of registered bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4 Per Cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of
$1,100 Prior Lien Bonds, for each
$1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.

The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. S. MELLEN, President.

N.Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus.....$3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Prest. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Prest.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VANLOAN, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Chas. S. Fairchild, Jno. G. McCullough, Wm. H. Appleton, Edward Uhl, Wm. L. Strong, Frederic R. Coudert, James J. Hill, B. Aymar Sands, Wm. F. Buckley, John W. Sterling, Stuart G. Nelson, John A. McCall, Hudson Hoagland, H. Walter Webb, James Stillman, James A. Blair, Edward N. Gibbs, Frank W. Stearns, M. C. D. Borden, John D. Randolph, Aldace F. Walker.

This company is authorized to act as Executor Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.

BOND DEPARTMENT.
CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

SPECULATORS

Have you lost money honestly through legitimate speculation, or have you been Robbed? Write us about the Fakes & Swindlers in Wall Street, Chicago, Boston, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Washington, & other cities. Beware of Skin Information Bureaus & Agencies. Send 10c. for copy latest edition DAILY CHANGE, 16 pages, which gives list of alleged Bucket shops & alleged Bankers & Brokers here & other leading cities. Read about leader of Big Brokerage concern now a United States prisoner & in Ludlow St. jail for fraudulent use of mails. Other Swindlers now under arrest. Bucket Shop Keepers recently convicted. Red hot talk on evils of

BUCKET SHOPS.

Bail bonds of the Notorious Dean Gang fixed at $7,500 each. How Fools & their money were separated by a Wall St. firm of Bankers. How member Chicago Board of Trade worked the public. Up to date news for Investors. Find out whom you are dealing with. An Exchange membership, a good Financial rating, fine promises, elaborate literature are no protection. We know the honest from the dishonest Brokers. Reports on Brokers, 10 cents; $2. Additional reports, $1 each. Collections of accounts lost through Brokers a Specialty. Accounts examined & investigated. References, 15 Exchanges and 500 legitimate Brokers in U. S. Correspondence confidential. Write or call. Address E. L. BLAKE & CO., 20 Broad St., N. Y.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Orders solicited for purchase or sale of STOCKS and GRAIN for investment or on margin of 3 to 5 per cent.
Six per cent. interest allowed on funds received on deposit and rates for carrying stocks never to exceed six per cent.
Dealer in HIGH GRADE MUNICIPAL AND STREET RAILWAY BONDS.

MAIN OFFICES, 32 and 34 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICES
611 BROADWAY, CABLE BUILDING.
30 West 23d St., Adjoining Stern Bros.
ON PARLE FRANCAIS, SE HABLA ESPANOL.
MAIN SPRICHT DEUTSCH.
Special Ladies' department at Branch Offices.
DAILY MARKET LETTER and SPECIAL REPORTS issued to present and prospective customers. Out of town accounts a specialty.
Telephone 2556 Broad.

Established 1868.	Telephone 2137 Cortlandt.

Columbus Gas, Lighting and Heating Co.
Columbus Street Railway Co.
Chesapeake & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s.
St. Paul Gaslight Co. Gen'l Mtge. 5s.
Florida Southern R. R. 3½s.
Iron Steamboat Co. 6s.
Electric Vehicle Co.
Rochester R'y Co.
Worcester Traction Co.
DEALT IN BY
GUSTAVUS MAAS
26 BROAD STREET.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of
1st Consolidated Mortgage 7% Bonds
OF THE
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company,
MATURING AUGUST 1, 1900.

The undersigned, under arrangements made with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, offer to holders of the above Bonds the privilege of refunding their bonds into PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS DUE 1949, BEARING 3½% INTEREST P. A., FROM AUGUST 1, 1899, AT THE PRICE OF 101%.

The 7% Bonds will be taken in payment on a 3½% INTEREST BASIS to maturity, and the computation will be made as of August 1, 1899, viz.:

For every $1,000 7% Bond, with February 1, 1900, coupon attached, the holder will receive $1,000 of the 3½% Bonds, with interest running from August 1, 1899, together with a cash payment of $24.10, made up as follows:

$1,000. 7% Bond on a 3½% basis	$1,034.10
$1,000. 3½% Bond at 101%..	1,010.00
	$24.10

Holders of the First Consolidated Mortgage 7% Bonds desiring to avail themselves of the privilege of refunding should surrender their Bonds to any of the undersigned, or to the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia, and will receive in exchange therefor the above cash payment and Temporary Receipts for the 3½% Bonds, to be exchanged against such Bonds when ready.

This offer will terminate July 15, 1899.

Speyer & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
30 BROAD STREET. 27 PINE STREET.
New York, June 15th, 1899.

To the Stockholders of
THE
American Spirits Manufacturing Co

The undersigned Committee, duly appointed in pursuance to resolution of the meeting of stockholders of the above-named Company heretofore held, hereby announces to stockholders of this Company that they have prepared under the direction of counsel a Stockholders' Protective Agreement in order to secure united action on the part of stockholders for the protection of their interests.

The City Trust Company of New York City, No. 36 Wall Street, New York, will act as depositary of all the stockholders.

Stockholders desiring to join such movement and protect their holdings can do so by depositing their stock with the said Trust Company under the terms of such agreement, receiving in return therefor certificates of deposit, which certificates will be negotiable.

All deposits must be made on or before Friday, July 21st, 1899.

Copies of the said agreement may be procured from said Trust Company or upon application to counsel for the Committee hereinafter named.

Dated New York, July 8, 1899.

BERT REISS,
HUGH V. RODDY, Jr.,
LOUIS W. BABCOCK,
Committee.
JAMES C. CHURCH,
WALLACH & COOK,
Counsel.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF

The American Spirits Manufacturing Company,
The Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Company,
The Spirits Distributing Company, and
The Standard Distilling & Distributing Company.

Referring to advertisement of the undersigned, dated June 20, 1899, notice is hereby given that the agreement dated June 21, 1899, under the terms of which a majority of the stocks of the above-named Companies have been deposited, is hereby declared binding, operative, and effective. **The organizers have agreed, in order to afford an opportunity for absent shareholders to deposit their holdings, to extend the time for deposit of stock until July 20, 1899.**

Central Trust Company of New York,
By F. P. OLCOTT, President.
The State Trust Company,
By WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.

BANKING HOUSE
HAIGHT & FREESE
NEW YORK, 53 BROADWAY.
PHILA., S. W. COR. 4TH & WALNUT ST.
BOSTON, 85 STATE STREET.
CONNECTED BY PRIVATE WIRES.
Execute orders in STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, and PROVISIONS on the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Grain and Stock Exchanges for investment or to be carried on margin of 3 to 5 per cent. at 1-16 commission. Interest allowed on margins and deposits subject to check at sight.
Write or call for our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL." This publication has become a textbook to the speculating and investing public, being the most condensed statistical history of the stock and bond market ever issued by any Banking House.
Gives range of prices of Stocks, Wheat, Cotton, and Provisions for 10 to 30 years, latest financial reports, and statements of earnings, dividends, &c., of all railroad and industrial corporations whose shares are listed on the principal Exchanges.
It is indispensable to the investor and operator in determining the value of Stocks and Bonds, and is up to date in everything pertaining to the markets of the world.
We are pleased to present it FREE upon mailed or personal application, as well as designate stocks which in our judgment will prove most profitable to the investor.
Twenty years' experience, largest clientele, most commodius offices, best brokerage service. Branch office, 1,132 Broadway, N. Y., near 28th Street.
A STOCK, GRAIN, AND COTTON LETTER issued daily, and SENT FREE on request.

We have opened a fully equipped Branch Office at the United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs, New York.
Talbot J. Taylor & Company,
Bankers and Brokers,
30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
GOLD BONDS, ENDOWMENTS, AND LIFE policies. W. J. MADDEN, Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

American Bell Telephone Company
4% Bonds.
DUE JULY 1, 1908.
Interest Payable January and July.
Total Bonded Indebtedness, $10,000,000.
Followed by $25,886,300 of Capital Stock, paying dividends at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, and quoted about 345.
WE OFFER THE ABOVE BONDS FOR SALE AT 103 & ACCRUED INTEREST.
Vermilye & Company,
NASSAU AND PINE STREETS.

TO
BAY STATE GAS (OF DEL.) STOCKHOLDERS.

To further the interests (which may mean thousands of dollars) of the stockholders of the Bay State Gas Co. of Del., we wish to communicate with them if they will send their names and addresses to
E. J. SWARTWOUT, (Stockholder.)
P. O. Box 5,306 Boston, Mass.

DIVIDENDS.

St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway Co.
38 Broad St., New York, June 26, 1899.
At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the First Preferred Stock of the Company was declared, payable August 1st, 1899, to the holders of record of the First Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on July 15th, 1899.
The transfer books for First Preferred Stock will close July 15th, 1899, at 12 M., and will reopen August 2d, 1899, at 10 A. M.
W. S. WILSON, Secretary.

54 Wall St., N. Y., June 26th, 1899.
The above-mentioned dividend of ONE PER CENT. will be payable on August 1st, 1899, to holders of record at the close of business on July 15th, 1899, on the books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred Stock of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Company.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred Stock will close July 15th, 1899, at 12 M., and will reopen August 2d, 1899, at 10 A. M.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Agents for Voting Trustees.

OFFICE OF
United Zinc and Lead Company,
53 AMES BLDG.,
BOSTON, Mass., July 6th, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of two per cent. was declared on the preferred stock of the company, payable July 15, 1899, to all preferred stockholders of record July 8, 1899.
FREDERICK R. TIBBITTS, Treasurer.

United States Rubber Company,
9-15 Murray St., New York, July 6th, 1899.
The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENTUM on the Preferred Stock of this Company as the last quarterly dividend from the net earnings for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1899, to stockholders of record at 12 M., July 15th, 1899, payable July 31st, 1899.
The transfer Books will close at 12 M., July 15th, 1899, and reopen at 10 A. M., Aug. 1st, 1899.
CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

United States Rubber Company,
9-15 Murray St., New York, July 6th, 1899.
The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common or General Stock of this Company from the net earnings of the Company to stockholders of record at 12 M., July 15th, 1899, payable July 31st, 1899.
The Transfer Books will close at 12 M., July 15th, 1899, and reopen at 10 A. M., Aug. 1st, 1899.
CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

Office of Wells-Fargo Co.,
63 Broadway,
New York, June 20, 1899.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable July 15, 1899, at our office, as above.
The transfer books will close June 30, 1899, and reopen July 17th, 1899.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

Empire City Fire Insurance Co.,
50 WALL ST., NEW YORK, July 6, 1899.
NINETIETH DIVIDEND.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on demand.
DAVID J. BURTIS, Secretary.

The H. B. Claflin Company,
Corner of Church and Worth Sts., New York City.
July 8th, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Common Stock will be paid July 15th. Transfer books for the Common Stock only will be closed at 3 P. M. July 10th, and reopened at 10 A. M. July 17th, 1899. D. N. FORCE, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.
TEMPORARY BANKING ROOMS
110 WEST 42D ST., NEAR 6TH AV.,
During construction of its new building on corner 42d Street and 8th Avenue.
78TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
On and after July 17th, 1899, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. on Mondays, holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturdays.
ASSETS, $9,008,961.89.
SURPLUS, $968,326.42.
A. TURNER, Pres.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Sec.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
58 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
78TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after **July 17th** on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending **June 30th, 1899,** in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before **July 10th** will draw interest from **July 1st.**
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
HENRY HASLER, Secretary.
CHARLES W. HELD, Cashier.

Union Dime Savings Institution
BROADWAY, 32D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE.
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.
Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited July 1st, payable July 20th or any time later.
Money deposited on or before July 10th draws interest from the first.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE LINCOLN Safe Deposit Company will take place at 32 to 42 East 42d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on WEDNESDAY, July 12th, 1899, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing eleven Trustees and two Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought up for consideration.
JOHN R. VAN WORMER, Secretary.

The State Bank,
378 Grand Street.
New York, June 29, 1899.
ANNUAL ELECTION.
The annual election for directors of this bank will be held at the bank, No. 378 Grand St., on Monday, July 10th, 1899.
The polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.
J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.
Certificate for 100 shares Arcadian Copper Co. No. D. 750. Transfer has been stopped, and application has been made for a new certificate. Please notify ROLSTON & BASS, 16 and 18 Broad St., New York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

40 WALL STREET.
New York, July 1, 1899.
Mr. George Parmly Day has this day been admitted to partnership in our firm.
CLARENCE B. DAY & CO.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Clearing elements help the Wall Street atmosphere. It is easier to see and comprehend the financial situation. Forecasts in variety have been swept away. Doubts that helped depression are dissipated. The clouds of Western crop failures, of money market stringencies, of collapses to be precipitated by overmuch booming of the trusts—such clouds, for a time conspicuously paraded as threats, disappear. Thus in many ways, in many quarters, the outlook improves, brightens, becomes attractive. So much is this consequentially different from what professional sentiment in Wall Street has been apprehending that recognition of it, actual business acceptance of it, must exert influence far reaching. Moreover, the effect is likely to be felt soon.

At the beginning of the second half of 1899 there appears unanimity of sentiment and of interest among the really strong men of Wall Street beyond what ordinarily is the rule. Those interests for which Messrs. Vanderbilt stand, those interests represented by the Rockefellers, the interests dominated by J. Pierpont Morgan—such interests, chief of American financial interests—are in accord. And there is not mutual agreement merely, but pronounced co-operation. Value is in this not easy of calculation. With such leaders at the fore, they who are smaller will be glad for opportunities to fall in line. What, though, is of importance still further is that business conditions are in unison also—upon the inspiriting side also. Mr. Morgan and Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Rockefeller and the other giants of finance could fabricate no lasting security market success in the face of conditions so generally and emphatically unfavorable as are present conditions favorable. Exceptional beyond all precedent is the situation upon which they now can rely. Capital has earnings that are satisfying, labor is so well conditioned that professional agitators are discredited; the farmer of the West, lately much hippodromed as in dreadful plight, is, after all, to have a normal crop, and foreign reports show that Europe will make drafts beyond the average upon us for our products. Commercially, industrially, agriculturally, no blight afflicts us anywhere; in every quarter outbursts the testimony of good times.

Many accomplishments which, under ordinary circumstances, in ordinary times, would be regarded as tremendous, are impending. The pace set by William K. Vanderbilt in his Boston and Albany deal and in his Pennsylvania alliance will be kept up and quickened. Finally—in so far as the Eastern railway situation is concerned—there appear evidences of a centralization in ownership and direction which can be relied upon to settle those traffic problems which for so long a time have been serious. Eastern rate cutting is to be out of fashion, formal Eastern traffic association compacts are to be less a necessity; William K. Vanderbilt is disposing of troubles that his father and his grandfather before him and all the colleagues of both of them were continually nervous over, unable to control. Developments touching this progress are likely to have early disclosure. But corporation secrets of first-rate consequence are naturally guarded closely, and, pending the actual completion of transactions under way, forecasts may collide with official denials. None the less, deals of magnitude are at hand.

In the Western railway world, as well as in the East, transactions of unusual consequence are afoot. Rock Island's controllers have ambitious plans whose success can give that system extraordinary prestige. In the Northwest James J. Hill's Great Northern is vying with the Northern Pacific in expansion projects, and Illinois Central is mapping out an extension policy which can give even to that system new importance—may even give to it the distinction of reaching from Superior's ore beds straight way down to New Orleans, one terminus at the top notch and one at the very bottom of the railroad map of the United States. It is not at all as to one group of railroads, not at all in one section of the country, that there rules the new policy of expansion in railroad mileage, of centralization in railroad control.

In New York City as well as elsewhere the corporation consolidation idea progresses. Wall Street is full of tales representing plans for the merging of local transit systems. Some circulating yarns are grotesque, but Wall Street is persuaded quite aside from details that there is substantial basis for counting upon the accomplishment of consolidation here. It is no longer held secret that controlling interests in Manhattan Elevated are in close conference almost daily with Metropolitan magnates and that representatives of both are consulting and exchanging tabulated exhibits with Directors of Brooklyn Rapid Transit. If all these confabs are social functions merely Wall Street must make new estimates of men like George Gould, William L. Elkins, P. A. B. Widener, and Anthony N. Brady. A new pastime it would be for such a quartet to be braving July's sultriness just to be polite and sociable. Why for any other than live business reasons would one of them care to spend hours at a time discussing provisions in legal documents that have to do with a proposed incorporation at Albany of a company to be known as "The New York Railway"? That is what they have been doing.

Money-market conditions continue favorable in spite of the fact that nine out of ten reports concerning it are colored to promote bear speculation. The fact that tremendous amounts of money were withdrawn from circulation at the end of June to provide for dividend and interest disbursements was used and is still used in efforts to create wrong impressions as to the loan market's situation and prospects. They who are of most importance in the financial world are in no sense disturbed over the way the money market is working. They count upon hopeful developments before the end of this month, and, incidentally, they expect substantial assistance through National Treasury Department operations. What, moreover, is of consequence bearing upon the money market has to do with relations that large holders of funds have with trust companies. One New York bank alone has $2,000,000 of cash on deposit with one of the city trust companies, receiving therefor a nominal interest payment. This instance is not isolated. It is likely to have, too, direct influence upon money-market developments. Funds are abundant and interest rates are certain to be easy. They who are depressed over loan market apprehensions can afford to be more hopeful.

SATURDAY.

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

July 8.....	279,507
To date this year.....	102,730,813
Corresponding date last year.....	53,611,854

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 8.....	$1,856,500
To date this year.....	$564,823,820
Corresponding date last year....	$408,820,620

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 4 per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¼@3¾ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting pf.....	2	Glucose Sugar	½
Am. Spirits Mfg.....	½	Lake Erie & W. pf.	1½
Am. Tin Plate pf...	½	St. L. S. W.....	½
Am. Steel Hoop	½	Third Avenue	2
Am. Steel H. pf.....	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.....	2¾
Canadian Pacific	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Met. St. Ry.....	1⅝
Am. Steel & Wire ..	⅝	Met. Nat. ctfs.....	⅝
Am. Sugar Ref.....	⅞	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Am. Tobacco	½	Mo. Pacific	⅝
Canada Southern....	⅝	Mobile & Ohio	½
Cent. Pac., as. paid.	⅝	National Steel	⅞
Chi., Bur. & Q.....	1	N. Y. Air Brake....	2
Chi. & E. Ill.....	½	N. Y. Central	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P....	1¼	N. Y., C. & St. L.	
Chi., R. I. & Pac..	⅝	2d pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L...	1	Pacific Mail	½
Col. Fuel & Iron....	¾	Pennsylvania R. R..	½
Col. So. 1st pf.....	½	People's Gas, Chi...	¾
Consol. Gas	3½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Delaware & Hud....	⅝	Southern Pacific	½
Federal Steel	½	Tenn. C. & I.....	⅝
Illinois Central	½	Union Pacific	⅛
Iowa Central	½	Union Pacific pf. ..	1
Louis. & Nash.	½	U. S. Rubber.....	½
Manhattan Con.	1¼		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ches. & Ohio 4½s...	1	Peo. & Eastern 1st..	1
Int. & G. N. 3d.....	1	St. L. S'west 2d.....	1⅝

Bond Declined.

Louis., Evans. & St. Louis con. 5s..... 4

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Wall Street waited anxiously for the publication of the bank statement yesterday, knowing that it would be unfavorable, but vaguely hoping that it would turn out better than was expected. On the contrary, from the Wall Street standpoint it was worse. The effect of July disbursements was shown more clearly than in the previous week's statement in both the cash and loan items. Surplus reserve decreased $9,200,000, and the banks lost nearly $10,000,000 in cash holdings. Loans showed an increase of about $7,000,000, and deposits decreased about $3,000,000. In addition to July interest and dividend payments, the banks lost cash through the Treasury's recent absorption of $2,000,000 and the previous Saturday's gold shipments, which did not show fully in last week's statement.

The heavy loss in surplus brings the banks' reserves down to within about $5,000,000 of legal requirements. Speculators regarded this with much alarm, and considerable stock was thrown upon the market after the statement appeared. Bearish traders who had sold stocks short earlier in the day in expectation of an unfavorable showing, were much elated over the figures, and were loud in their predictions of continued close money markets. In fact, the bears' anticipations of disturbing figures and the bulls' disappointment over the statement, when it came out, were by far the most important stock market factors of the day, the greater part of the weakness being directly attributable to them.

The present surplus is lower than at any time in the past six years except in September, 1898, when it got down to $4,240,000. At that time money was being drawn to the West in large quantities to move the crops in response to the heavy European demand for grain.

NORFOLK & WESTERN CONTROL.

There comes from Philadelphia, where Pennsylvania information is good, and where there are large holdings of the Norfolk and Western stocks, a story that Pennsylvania Railroad-Morgan-Vanderbilt interests are trying to get control of the Norfolk and Western Road. It is said that negotiations have been opened for the purchase of large blocks of Norfolk and Western common from European holders, and that the conspiring interests have a plan to get the property by securing a majority of the common stock, which, after the expiration of the voting trust a year hence, will give control of the property. It is pointed out that at the present time Norfolk and Western is the key to the bituminous situation, and that Mr. Morgan and his allies already have all the soft coal properties with this one exception.

This Norfolk and Western story is by no means improbable. It was reported in Wall Street one day last week that a block of 20,000 shares of Norfolk and Western preferred and 20,000 shares of the common had changed hands at private sale in London, and also that there was a good inquiry for the common stock in that market. It is quite true that the acquisition of Norfolk and Western and its consolidation with, say, Pennsylvania, would put Morgan, the Vanderbilts, and Pennsylvania interests in control of the bituminous trade.

It is well known that Vanderbilt interests are working with Mr. Morgan to fix up bituminous matters, one of the impending developments being the consolidation of the Big Four and Chesapeake and Ohio Roads and the retirement of President Ingalls as executive of the two companies.

MANHATTAN RUMORS.

Semi-official denials of the recent rumors that New York Central interests are to get control of Manhattan Elevated led to considerable selling of the latter stock yesterday by disappointed bulls and by professional traders. In some Wall Street quarters these denials seemed to be looked upon as death knells of hopes of any immediate change in Manhattan control. Bear traders evidently took this view, for their selling was, according to their own statements, based largely upon the denials. Capital was also made of the suit brought against the Manhattan Company for additional easement damages.

Manhattan was well taken on the decline, however, by the same interests who have been conspicuous buyers for some time past, this buying being again of a character to excite the belief of an impending change of control. Reports that Metropolitan Street Railway intends to give large holders of Manhattan stock received further circumstantial confirmation, and in some quarters it was the opinion that Mr. Sage's recent interview, in which he mentioned the Vanderbilts as possible buyers of the elevated system, was really intended to distract attention from the real purchasers. It was reported in banking circles during the day that much Manhattan stock recently bought on the Stock Exchange has been delivered to the Central Trust Company.

ATCHISON STRENGTH.

Atchison preferred was a feature of yesterday's market, being the most active and one of the strongest stocks on the list. More than 70,000 shares changed hands, and the stock got up to 62⅝ on rather aggressive purchases for both accounts. The most conspicuous buying came from important banking interests which are identified with the company, and was said to represent advance information regarding June earnings and anticipation of favorable dividend developments. Flower & Co., Housman & Co., and Moore & Schley were also among the largest buyers.

It was said that the June statement is to show the largest increase in net in the history of the company, some predictions being that it will be more than $500,000. The Atchison stocks have won new favor among conservative interests of late by their excellent showing, and the recent persistent buying by insiders has been looked upon as foreshadowing rather important developments. The election of Mr. Barr as Third Vice President in charge of operation signifies that the Atchison management is to devote itself to reducing operating expenses, which is directly in line with the recent intimations of interests identified with the company that it is by no means certain that the next dividend will be only 1¼ per cent. Indeed, certain Wall Street people have been told that if the earnings for the next six months come up to expectations there will be an increased dividend on Atchison preferred, and among these interests there is confidence that Mr. Barr's administration will bring about the required improvement in net.

for another year. They may not make such large profits as they have done in the past three years, but still they should do well, and after three years of prosperity their position is very sound, and their purchases of necessities and luxuries are likely to be upon a very large scale.

"The position of the industrial communities of the United States is better and their prospects more hopeful than they have been for many years, for the following reasons: Firstly, three years of good crops and large profits have placed the farming community in a position to buy exceptional quantities of manufactured articles of all kinds, and secondly, the railway companies, which have so largely participated in the prosperity of the farmers, are in a position to spend money very freely upon maintaining their roadway and increasing their rolling stock. With the great development of business of the last two years the latter has become a necessity, and the orders for new cars of large capacity are upon an unusual scale. The prosperity of agriculture, of railways, and of the manufacturing industries means a general advance in wages and increased spending capacity for the whole people. The volume of trade in the United States has already greatly expanded, and there is the prospect of greater development in the next twelve months. Further, the activity of trade will be further enhanced by the readiness with which capital now flows into any industry offering moderate profits. Thus the number of cotton mills now under construction is very large. Much capital is being spent upon building and renovating blast furnaces. Very large amounts of money have been found for developing existing industries through the formation of new companies with additional working capital. And the outlay of this capital means more employment, good wages, and larger outlays by laborers.

"The prosperity, therefore, is acting and reacting from one trade to another. The effect of this upon railway earnings is apparent from the very large traffics which the companies are now obtaining. Ever since 1896 their receipts have been expanding, and yet the rate of expansion shows no diminution. With this position it is evident that even with somewhat smaller crops this year than last, the railways are likely in the twelve months to June 30, 1900, to maintain their gross earnings for the twelve months to June 30, 1899. Indeed, with passenger travel increasing and with the volume of general goods traffic large, it is possible that gross receipts in the coming twelve months may exceed those of the current year. With the general prosperity and advances in prices and wages, the cost of railway working under normal circumstances would greatly expand; but in view of the efforts made to work economically by carrying increasingly heavy loads, the addition to expenses in the coming year may be moderate. Consequently the profits which may be earned are likely to be large. This may enable the companies to adopt a more liberal policy as regards dividends, which is all the more probable in view of their conservatism of the past two years. In consequence of this position we present this week a brief summary of the earnings and profits which the principal American lines have obtained in the past twelve months, with some indication of what they may perform next year."

WHEAT MARKET SITUATION.

The Chicago and local markets ran off sharply in the last hour—noon to 1 P. M.—of trading yesterday. The slump was the natural result of the dull and nervous trading of the week of three days and a half due to unexpectedly large accumulations at nearly every primary point, increase in European stocks, and the conviction that be our wheat crops short or not, there is enough of the cereal to go round until it is determined how much of a competitor Argentina will be to the United States with her crop, which will be harvested in six months. As to European stocks, the following data in regard to Liverpool is a fair exhibit of United Kingdom conditions:

LIVERPOOL STOCKS.

	July 1,'99.	June 1,'99.	July 1,'98.
Wheat, centals	1,538,000	1,075,000	1,295,000
Corn, centals	721,000	593,000	1,357,000
Flour, barrels	115,000	121,000	49,000

The increase in store of wheat is distinct and too large to be influenced by the small stock of corn or the decrease in a month of the stock of flour.

The course of the leading wheat and corn futures on the Chicago and New York markets during the week is shown in the following tables of actual closing prices:

CHICAGO FUTURES.

Wheat—	July 1.	July 5.	July 6.	July 7.	July 8.
July	74	72¾	72⅝	72¼	72⅝
Sept	75⅝	73⅝	74⅛	73⅝	73 3-16
Corn—					
July	34 3-16	33⅝	33½	33¼	33 9-16
Sept	34 9-16	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	33 15-16

NEW YORK FUTURES.

Wheat—	July 1.	July 5.	July 6.	July 7.	July 8.
July	81	79⅛	78⅝	79⅛	78¾
Sept	80¾	79	79⅜	78¾	78½
Corn—					
July	39½	39	38¾	38¾	38 15-16
Sept	39½	39¼	39⅛	39	39⅜

Note—July 3 and 4 were holidays at Chicago and New York.

The decline at Chicago during the week in contract wheat was: July, 1⅞c; September, 2 5-16c, and at New York: July, 2¼c; September, ¼c. Maize declined as follows: Chicago—July, 5c; September, 9-16c; New York—July, 9-16c; September, ⅝c. The range of September wheat at Chicago yesterday was 73¼c to 74⅛c, and of corn, 33 7-16c to 34c. In the last hour of trading yesterday September wheat in both markets lost ½c. On the post market curb here yesterday September wheat improved 1-16c, the quotation being 78⅝c. Privileges were narrow. September wheat puts were 78⅛c, and calls 78⅝c.

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While the crop situation for the past fortnight has been a subject of secondary consideration and overshadowed by the study of accumulations at primary and distributing points, the improvement of old wheat and new Winter wheat, export business and European stocks and necessities, the aggregate of our Winter wheat crop this year is not accurately determined. On this subject and corn conditions The American Agriculturist says that no improvement took place in the Winter wheat prospect last month. It adds:

The condition of Winter wheat is reported at 70 at time of harvest, or nearly two points lower than a month ago and 20 points lower than a year ago. With the single exception of 1895 this was the lowest July condition ever reported. The rate of yield is likely to be under rather than over that indicated by conditional returns. A decline is noted in the condition of Spring wheat in Nebraska, Washington, and North Dakota, this reducing the general average of the crop of Spring wheat from 99.9 a month ago to 89.7. It is suggested that, should present conditions be maintained until harvest, there is a possibility of a crop of 275,000,000 to 300,000,000 bushels Spring. The report estimates a maximum possibility of Winter wheat crop of 275,000,000 bushels. The authority named also says the amount of old wheat still on the farm in first hands is approximately 60,000,000 bushels, against 65,000,000 bushels one year ago.

The area planted to corn is a little less than seemed probable June 1, but the total is the largest in our history, American Agriculturist placing it at 86,677,000 acres, exceeding the phenomenal acreage of 1898 ago by nearly 1,000,000 acres. The increase is general, every State prominent in the production of corn sharing it. The season up to the present has not been favorable for the crop, and the general average condition is low, 86.1 against 90.5 a year ago. The low figure is the result of late planting, lack of sunshine, and opportunity for early cultivation, poor seed, and a ragged stand in the Western corn belt, and poor prospect in the Southern belt, as a result of long-continued drought. It is too early to declare the crop permanently damaged, as a few days of forcing sunshine will more than offset the lateness of the plant. During the past three weeks there has been some improvement in the situation.

Of the corn crop of the Atlantic and Gulf States, Snow says:

The crop situation in the States bordering on the Atlantic and on the Gulf is serious in the extreme. From the beginning of the season up to the present time there has been a continued lack of rainfall, and as a consequence the prospect for the corn crop in these States is very poor. To appreciate what this means to the total crop, it may be suggested that last year the States between New York and Mississippi were credited with a total of 16,973,000 acres, or nearly 22 per cent. of the total corn area. In this whole belt the present prospect is poor, and over the greater part of it the crop is so far advanced toward maturity that there is little probability of any material recovery should later weather conditions prove more favorable.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$278,437,990
Gold reserve	243,935,048
Net silver	5,040,759
U. S. notes in Treasury	15,371,167
Treasury notes of 1890	1,021,386
Total receipts this day	2,546,486
Total receipts this month	12,334,324
Total receipts this year	12,334,324
Total expenditures this day	3,995,000
Total expenditures this month	20,763,000
Total expenditures this year	20,763,000
Deposits in National banks	78,747,193
Silver bullion	962,304
National bank notes received for redemption	242,604
Government receipts:	
Internal revenue	1,449,883
Customs	1,050,260
Miscellaneous	46,342

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, July 8, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16	17	25	Am. Car & Foundry	16	16	16	16	.....
60	61	100	Am. Car & Found. pf.	61	61	61	61	+ ¼
38¼	38½	1,020	American Cotton Oil	38⅞	38⅞	38¼	38¼	− ⅛
36⅜	36⅝	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	.....
83	84½	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	84	84	84	84	.....
71½	72	245	Am. Malting Co. pf.	71½	72	71½	72	+2
6½	6¾	300	American Spirits Mfg.	7	7	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
55½	55¾	1,870	Am. Steel & Wire	56½	56½	55¼	55½	− ⅝
95	96	150	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	95⅝	96	96⅛	96	.....
158¾	157½	17,455	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	158⅞	159½	157¼	157⅞	− ⅛
117	118¾	25	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	118	118	118	118	.....
102	104	110	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	− ¼
37¼	37½	850	American Tin Plate	38	38	37¼	37½	+ ¼
85¼	85½	200	Am. Tin Plate pf.	85½	85½	85½	85½	+ ½
97	97⅛	4,050	American Tobacco	97½	97⅝	97	97	+ ½
29	29¼	600	American Steel Hoop	29	29¼	29	29	+ ½
79	80	1,222	Am. Steel & Hoop pf.	78¾	80	78¾	80	+1½
54¼	55⅜	360	Anaconda Copper	56⅞	56⅞	56¼	56¼	− ¼
20⅜	20½	15,540	At., T. & S. F.	20⅜	21¼	20⅜	20½	.....
61⅜	61⅞	73,105	At., T. & S. F. pf.	61⅜	62⅜	61¼	61⅞	+ ⅛
48¾	49¼	200	Baltimore & Ohio	49¼	49¼	49	49	− ¼
73	73½	2,040	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	73	73½	72¾	73	.....
116¼	116¾	12,890	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	116¾	116⅞	110	116⅜	− ⅜
54	54½	100	Canada Southern	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	− ⅛
98¾	99	100	Canadian Pacific	99	99	99	99	+ ⅜
52	52¾	1,210	Cent. Pac., ass't pd.	52½	52½	52¼	52¼	− ⅜
28¼	28⅝	7,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	29	29¼	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
56½	57	200	Chicago Con. Traction	57½	57⅝	57¼	57⅛	+ ⅛
136⅝	136¾	11,350	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	137½	137⅝	136⅞	136½	−1
74	75	200	Chicago & East. Ill.	74½	74½	74½	74½	− ½
14½	14⅝	810	Chicago Great West.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	− ⅛
30⅜	31½	70	Chi. Gr. West. pf. B.	30	30	30	30	.....
88	92	20	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	92	92	92	92	.....
9½	10	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9¾	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	− ⅛
131½	131⅝	8,350	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	132¼	132¼	131¼	131⅜	−1⅛
174	175	15	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	175	175	175	175	.....
160	160¼	500	Chicago & Northw.	160¼	160¼	160¼	160¼	+ ¼
117	117¼	6,400	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	117¾	117¾	116⅝	117⅛	− ⅝
57½	58	920	C., C., C. & St. L.	58½	58⅝	58	58	−1
45⅞	46	2,665	Colorado Fuel & Iron	47¼	47¼	45⅜	45⅜	− ⅜
43½	45	210	Col. Southern 1st pf.	45	45	44½	44½	− ½
17	17½	10	Col. So. 2d pf., w. iss.	17	17	17	17	.....
13	13¾	100	Col. & H. C. & I.	13½	13½	13½	13½	.....
184	185	500	Consolidated Gas	187	187	184	184	−3½
40¾	41¼	1,325	Continental Tobacco	41	41¼	40	41¼	.....
78½	79½	700	Continental Tobac. pf.	80¼	80¼	80	80	− ¼
122½	123½	1,500	Del. & Hudson	124	124	123⅝	123⅝	− ⅝
21¾	22	400	Denver & Rio Grande.	22	22	22	22	.....
77½	78	400	Denver & R. G. pf.	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	− ⅛
21¼	21⅝	400	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	21¾	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	− ⅛
37½	38	200	Erie 1st pf	38	38	38	38	+ ¼
58½	58¾	1,370	Federal Steel	59½	59¾	58½	58¾	− ½
81	81¼	2,540	Federal Steel pf.	81¼	82½	81	81	− ⅛
31	32½	100	Flint & P. M.	31	31	31	31	.....
67	68	200	Glucose Sugar Ref.	68	68	68	68	+ ¼
171⅜	172½	315	Great Northern pf.	172⅜	173½	172½	172⅝	+ ⅜
115½	117	50	H. B. Claflin Co.	116	116	116	116	.....
57	58	25	Hocking Valley pf.	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	.....
115¼	116	150	Illinois Central	116½	116½	116¼	116½	− ½
43⅜	44	200	International Paper	43½	43⅞	43¼	43⅞	− ⅛
79½	80	100	Int. Paper pf.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	+ ¼
12	12¼	200	Iowa Central	12¼	12¼	12	12	− ½
49	49½	135	Iowa Central pf.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	− ¼
95	100	27	Laclede Gas pf.	100	100	100	100	.....
73½	74	828	Lake Erie & Western	73½	73⅝	73½	73½	+1½
71⅞	72	4,800	Louisville & Nashville	72¾	72⅞	71⅞	71⅞	− ½
119	119½	23,470	Manhattan Con	120½	120⅝	118½	119¼	−1¾
15	15¾	50	Met. W. S. El. of Chi.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	.....
224	225	664	Metropolitan St. Ry.	224⅞	224⅞	224	224	−1⅝
14½	14⅝	2,100	Mexican Central	14½	14⅝	14½	14½	.....
3¾	3¾	300	Mexican National ctfs.	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3¾	.....
90	91	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	90	90	90	90	− ⅜
34	34⅜	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	34⅜	34⅞	34⅜	34⅞	+ ⅜
45½	46	11,225	Missouri Pacific	46½	46⅞	45½	45½	− ⅝
40	41	100	Mobile & Ohio	40	40	40	40	− ½
45¾	46½	30	National Biscuit Co.	45½	45½	45½	45½	.....
112	112½	25	National Lead Co. pf.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	.....
50½	50¾	1,200	National Steel	51	51¼	50¾	50¾	− ⅞
90	91	210	National Steel pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	+ ¼
138¾	139	1,440	New York Central	139¼	139¼	138¾	138¾	+ ¼
184	187	125	New York Air Brake.	188	188	188	188	−2
13½	14	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	14	14	14	14	+ ⅛
34	35	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	34½	34½	34¼	34½	− ⅛
26¾	27	3,625	N. Y., Ont. & West	27⅛	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	− ⅜
20⅜	21	200	Norfolk & Western	21	21	21	21	.....
70½	70¾	300	Norfolk & West. pf.	71	71	70¾	70¾	.....
11¾	11½	100	North American	11¼	11¼	11¼	11½	.....
49¾	50	2,050	Northern Pacific	50¼	50¾	49¼	50	− ¼
77⅜	77¾	100	Northern Pacific pf.	77¼	77¾	77⅜	77⅜	.....
48	48¼	300	Pacific Mail	48¾	48¾	48	48	− ⅛
136½	136¾	6,200	Pennsylvania R. R.	136¾	136¾	136	136¼	− ⅜
120¼	120¾	1,510	People's Gas, Chicago	120⅜	120⅞	120	120¾	− ⅜
51	54	220	P. C. C. & St. L.	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	− ⅛
160	161	200	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	160	160	160	160	.....
61	61¼	2,490	Reading 1st pf	62	62	60¾	61¼	− ½
34½	35	200	Reading 2d pf	34⅝	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	− ¼
10¾	11	100	St. L. & San Fran.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
37	37¼	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	37⅜	37⅜	37¼	37½	+ ¼
13⅞	14	3,520	St. Louis Southw.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
34¼	34¼	1,900	St. Louis Southw. pf.	34½	34⅝	34¼	34¼	.....
32	32¼	2,700	Southern Pacific	32⅜	32⅝	32¼	32½	− ⅛
11⅝	11⅞	100	Southern Railway	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
51⅞	52	1,937	Southern Railway pf.	52¼	52½	51⅝	52	.....
5,520	5,530	5,520	Tenn. Coal & Iron	70½	70½	69	69½	− ⅝
21¼	21¾	2,200	Texas Pacific	21¼	21½	21	21	− ⅜
187	188	220	Third Avenue	188	188	187	187	+2
67	69	500	Twin City R. T.	68	68	68	68	.....
43⅞	44	2,850	Union Pacific	44¼	44½	43⅜	43⅜	− ⅜
77	77¼	2,300	Union Pacific pf.	77⅞	77⅞	77	77	−1
49	50	100	United States Express.	50	50	50	50	+ ¼
71¼	71¾	1,040	U. S. Leather pf.	72	72	71¼	71¾	− ½
53½	53⅞	840	United States Rubber.	53½	53⅞	53¼	53½	− ⅛
117¼	119½	1,580	U. S. Rubber pf	118	121	118	120½	+2¾
22⅜	22¾	1,050	Wabash pf	23	23	22¾	22¾	− ¼
90½	91	14	Western Union Tel.	91	91	91	91	.....
24¼	24⅞	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	.....
15¾	15¾	120	Wis. Cent., when iss.	16	16	16	16	.....
53½	53⅞	50	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	54	54	54	54	.....
		Sales	279,507					

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 4s, coup, 1925
10,000.....130

Atch. Top & Santa Fe adjust 4s
10,000.....85¼
21,000.....85⅜
1,000.....85⅝
5,000.....85¼
Gen 4s
1,000.....102½
22,000.....102⅜
Austin & N'w'n 1st
7,000.....97½
Balt & Ohio 3½s
10,000.....97½
Balt & Ohio 4s
34,000.....101½
B'klyn Un Elev 1st
1,000.....104½
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
6,000.....98¼
Cent Ga Rv 2d inc
2,000.....12⅝
Cent of N J gen 5s
27,000.....121
Cent Pac 1st, when issued
3,000.....101⅞
Ches & O gen 4½s
7,000.....96
15,000.....96¼
10,000.....97
Ches & O con 5s
1,000.....119¾
Chi, R & Q con 7s
1,000.....113⅞
Chi & N'w'n, coup, gold 7s
1,000.....112⅞
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
13,000.....108¼
70,000.....108½
Chi Term Tran 4s
4,000.....90¾
C, C, C & St L gen 4s
20,000.....95½
Col & South 1st 4s
10,000.....89¾
3,000.....90
1,000.....89¾
60,000.....90
3,000.....89⅞
Det, Mac & Mar l g
5,000.....18¼
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s
5,000.....113¾
East Tenn reorgan lien 4-5s
10,000.....110
Elmira, Cort & N 5s
5,000.....100⅝
1,000.....101
Erie gen lien 4s
2,000.....73
5,000.....72⅝
Erie 4s, prior bds
1,000.....93
Ft W & D C 1st
5,000.....81½
Gal, Har & S A, Mex & Pac Div 5s
10,000.....104
Gila Val, G & N 1st
4,000.....105
H & Tex Cent gen 4s
9,000.....89½
6,000.....89⅝
Int & G N 3d intge
10,000.....64
5,000.....64½
Kan C, P & G 1st
10,000.....60½
Louisv, Evans & St L con 1st 5s, tr co ctfs
11,000.....56
L S & M So 1st con
5,000.....103¾
Louisv & Nash unified gold 4s
2,000.....89¼
15,000.....90
5,000.....89⅝
Metro Elev 1st
1,000.....118
Mex Cent 2d inc
5,000.....12½
Minn & St L 1st and refunding 4s
23,000.....90
5,000.....89⅝
6,000.....89
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
1,000.....93½
Mo Pac con
2,000.....118
27,000.....119
5,000.....119¼
Mo Pac tr 5s
20,000.....97
5,000.....97½
5,000.....98
Met W S E, Chi, 4s
1,000.....98½
Nash, C & St L 1st
3,000.....131¾
N Y Cent & Hud, Lake Sh col 3½s
31,000.....102¼
37,000.....102⅜
N Y, Ont & West refunding 4s
2,000.....100½
N Y, Sus & W g m
5,000.....101
Norf & W Ry con 4s
2,000.....95
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
16,000.....68
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
12,000.....104
Ore R R & Nav 4s
5,000.....102⅜
Ore Sh Line inc A, 5s
1,000.....95½
Peo & East 1st
67,000.....85
10,000.....85¾
1,000.....86
Reading Co gen 4s
6,000.....89¼
25,000.....89
Rio Grande W 1st
1,000.....100
St L, I M & So 4s, when and as issued
50,000.....85¼
10,000.....85⅜
St L & I M gen 5s
20,000.....112
11,000.....112¼
40,000.....112⅜
35,000.....112¼
St L & S F g m 6s
4,000.....124½
St L & San Fran, S'w'n Div 5s
10,000.....100
St L S'w'n 1st
2,000.....96⅜
14,000.....96½
20,000.....96⅝
10,000.....96¼
60,000.....96¾
16,000.....96½
St L S'w'n 2d inc
25,000.....61
41,000.....61¼
7,000.....61⅜
50,000.....61¼
47,000.....61⅝
15,000.....61¼
500.....61⅝
10,000.....61⅜
5,000.....61⅜
20,000.....61¾
15,000.....62
4,000.....61¾
35,000.....61¾
15,000.....61⅞
Seaboard Air Line 4s
10,000.....61¾
53,000.....61¾
10,000.....61¾
20,000.....61¾
15,000.....62
4,000.....61¾
35,000.....61¾
15,000.....61⅞
Wabash 2d 5s
5,000.....102¾
5,000.....102⅞
Wabash Deb, Ser B
15,000.....36¼
10,000.....36
5,000.....36½
15,000.....36¾
15,000.....36⅞
36
West Shore gtd 4s
1,000.....115
West Un col tr 5s
1,000.....113½
Wisc Cent Co 1st, tr co stfs
50,000.....76⅜
Wisc Cent 1st 4s, when issued
20,000.....95¼
2,000.....95¾
5,000.....95

Total sales.....$1,856,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	.101	...
3s, r., 1918	.108¼	108⅞
3s, c., 1918	.109	109½
3s, 1918, sm	.108½	109⅛
4s, r., 1907	.112¾	113⅜
4s, c., 1907	.112¾	113⅜
4s, r., 1925	.130	130½
4s, c., 1925	.130	130½
5s, r., 1904	.112¾	113
5s, c., 1904	.112½	113
D. C. 3-65s	.119	...
Adams Exp	.111	114
Alb. & Sus	.195	...
Am. Lin. pf	.44	...
Am. Coal	.140	200
A. C. O. pf	.92	92¾
Am. D. Tel	.34	40
Am. Exp	.137	140
A. Malt. Co	.18½	19¼
A. S. R. pf	.30	38
Am. Tob. pf	.142	148
Ann Arbor	.18	19
Ann A. pf	.41	42
B. & O. S. W. pf. ctf	.9¼	...
B. & L. Le. pf	.106½	...
B. Un. Gas	.142	146
Bruns. City	.14½	15
B., R. & P.	.82½	84½
B., R. & P. pf	.73	75
B., C. R. & N.	.102	...
Cap. Tract	.93	95
Chi. & Alton	.150	...
C. G. W. pf., A	.68	69
C., R. & I. pf	.39	40
C. & N. W. pf	.193	198
C. T. & T. pf	.46	47
C., C. C. & St. L. pf	.96	98½
C., L. & W.	8	11
C., L. & W. pf	.37	41
Cleve. & P.	184	...
C. C. & I. D.	1¾	2½
C. C. & I. D. pf	2	4¼
C. F. & I.	103	108
C. F. & I. pf	.105	...
Col. Scuth	5	5¾
Com. Cable	.179	...
Consol. Coal	53	55
Consol. Ice	42	42⅜
Chi. Ice pf	10½	12
D., L. & W.	168	170½
Eighth Ave.	380	...
Erie	13¼	14
Erie 2d pf	18	20½
E. T. & T.	83	92
Ev. & T. H.	39	40
Ev. & T. H. pf	.82	85
F. & P. M. pf	.60	65
Ft W. & R. G.	24	26½
Gen. Elec	118¼	118½
Glucose pf	.107	107½
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	.103	...
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	.103	...
Hocking Val.	..	24
Homestake	.72	73
Ill. C., L.	1.100	...
Int. Silver	12½	16
Joliet & Chi	.180	...
K. C., P. & G.	7½	8
Kan. & M.	12	13
K. & D. M.	3½	4½
K. & D. M. pf	18	19
Keok. & W.	35	50
Knick. Ice	47	51
Knick. I. pf	73	75
Lac. Gas	54	55
L. E. & W.	17	17¾
Lake Shore	200	210
Long Island	68	72
Man. C. A.	150	...
M. C. R. pf	105	...
Man. Beach	12	23
Md. Coal pf	60	75
M. W. S. El. of Chi. pf.	55	56½
Mex. North	48	...
Mich. Cent	111	...
M. & St. L.	54	55
M., St. P. & S. M.	26	27
M., St. P. & S. M. pf.	66	67½
Minn Iron	12¼	13
Nat. Bis. pf.	98¾	100½
Nat. Lead	29½	30½
N. L. O. cfs.	3	3½
Nat. Starch	5	7½
Nat. St. Ist pf.	45	60
Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	23
N. C. Coal	37	39
N. J. Cent	117½	118
N. Y. & N. H.	214	220
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	68	72
Norf. South	66	75
Nor. Mining	7½	10
Ore. R. R. & N.	30½	43
O. R. R. & N. pf.	75	77
Pac. Coast	38	40
P. C. 1st pf.	84	90
P. C. 2d pf.	56	60
Park St'l pf.	105	110
Penn. Coal	375	...
P., D. & E.	2½	2¾
Peo. & East. pf.	6	8
P. S. & P.	50½	51½
P. S. C. pf.	82	83½
P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	86½	87
P., Ft. W. & C.	184	...
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. sp.	182	...
P. & W. pf.	8	9
Quicksilver	2½	2⅝
Quicksilver pf.	11¼	11⅝
Reading	21	22
Rens. & Sar.	191	...
R. W. & O.	31	...
Rio G. W.	33	38½
R. G. W. pf.	79	80
St. J. & G. I.	4	4½
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	42½	45
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	12½	13
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	70½	73
St. P. & Om.	106	108
St. P. & O. pf.	173	190
Stl. bull. cfs.	60	61
Sixth Av.	200	...
Stand. Dist.	14	16
Stand. D. pf.	60	62
S. R. & T.	7¾	8
T. P. L. Tr.	12	13
T. & O. C.	30	50
T. & O. C. pf.	..	40
T. C. R. T.	127½	140
Un. B. & P.	25½	27
U.B. & P. pf.	75½	78
U. S. Leath.	6	6½
Wabash	7¾	8¼
W. F. Exp.	128	132
W. & L. E.	9	9⅜
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	51	54⅞

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $8,617,780. The imports of specie were $74,115, and exports of specie $1,029,608.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits of the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Pct. Res've
$2,000,000	$1,912,700	Bk. N. Y., N. B. A.	$18,080,000	$3,970,000	$980,000	$17,260,000	28.4
2,050,000	2,286,000	Bk. Manhattan Co.	18,803,000	4,810,000	2,250,000	22,950,000	31.1
2,000,000	1,060,600	Merchants' National	14,980,300	2,832,200	955,800	17,029,000	20.5
2,000,000	2,082,500	Mechanics' National	12,881,000	3,322,000	643,000	13,730,000	28.9
1,500,000	2,783,700	Bank of America	24,083,600	3,979,800	2,013,700	27,205,600	21.7
1,000,000	242,400	Phenix National	4,957,000	1,404,000	306,000	5,472,000	31.2
1,000,000	4,683,200	National City	98,150,500	23,020,200	4,517,200	118,595,800	23.2
300,000	6,498,400	Chemical National	5,795,200	6,692,400	1,975,600	28,050,000	30.9
600,000	189,400	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	6,392,000	1,132,000	418,400	6,199,200	25.0
1,000,000	1,690,600	Gallatin National	8,255,300	1,193,200

In stocks to-day lagged badly, and prices, as a rule, showed a declining tendency. United States Oil was one of the few exceptions to the general rule. The demand for this stock was excellent, and in response thereto its price at one time reached 48¾, but it closed a fraction lower. One-quarter of 1 per cent. was bid to call 1,000 shares of it at 50 next week. The strong position of the crude oil market is helping this stock, and its friends say that they expect to see it cross 60 this month.

The buying of Atchison was another feature, and there was also big trading in Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Sugar, mostly for New York account. Dominion Coal sold at 55, Boston and Albany at 255 and 257, and New Haven at from 215 to 216. In the copper shares the trading was light and the changes, as a rule, trivial.

Closing bid and asked:

MINING STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	9	10	Old Dominion	38½	39
Allouez	8	9	Osceola	88½	89¾
Arcadian	61½	62½	Parrot	53	54
Ash Bed	2	2½	Pioneer	2	2⅝
Atlantic	30	32	Quincy	158	165
Baltic	33½	34	Rhode Island	8	8¼
Bos. & Cr. C. ...	..	.25	Santa Fé	14	14¾
Bos. & Mon..363		365	Santa Ysabel.	13	17
Butte & Bos..	80	82	Shoe	36½	37
Cal. & Hecla.795		805	Tamarack ..	224	225
Centennial ..	35	36	Utah Cons....	43⅝	44
Franklin	20½	21	Washington..	2	2½
Humboldt	2½	3	White Knob..	8	10
Isle Royale...	44½	46	Winona	..	14
Mohawk	26½	27	Wolverine ...	46	46½
Old Colony....	11	11¼			

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Bos. & Alb...225		260	Cent. Mass..	17½	18¼
Bos. & Low..238		..	Cen. Mass.pf.	63	70
Bos. & Me...180		..	Fitchburg pf.110½		117
Bos. & Prov..		300	N.Y.&N.E.88.113		..
Bos. Elev....109		109½	N.Y.&N.E.7s.117		..
Bos. Gas 5s. 86		..	West End....	95½	96

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Am. Bell Tel.340		348	Lamson Store	35	36
Chi. S. Y....146		..	Mex. Tel....	3⅝	3¾
Dom. Coal....	54½	55¼	U. S. Oil....	48¼	48½
Dom. Coal pf.116		..	West. Elec...	..	49¾
Erie Tel.....	96½	96¾	West. Elec.pf.	67	..

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA July 8.—Local trading to-day was rather quiet, and a slight lagging off was noticeable, especially among the stocks which led the week's advance—Susquehanna Steel, Cambria Steel, and Pennsylvania Railroad. Profit taking was the cause. A little long stick came out in Pennsylvania Manufacturing, and the price fell off half a point. American Railway was quite strong on confirmation of the rumored deal with the Richmond, (Va.) Traction Company. The close was generally quiet and heavy at these prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	23¼	23⅝	Penn. Mfg...	22¼	23
Cheltenham ..	41¼	41½	Phila. Trac..	99½	99⅝
E. Stge. Rail.134		135	Union Trac..	42⅜	42⅝
E. S. Bat. pf.135		140	U. Gas. Imp.165½		167
E. Co. of Am. 18⅝		18¾	Welsbach Lt.	41	42
Lehigh Val...	26½	27	W. N.Y. & P.	7½	7⅝
Marsden	14¾	15			

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Friday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta.....	.10	.09
Alpha Con.....	.04	.04
Andes	.19	.17
Belcher.....	.24	.23
Best & Belcher..	.58	.54
Bullion.....	.07	.07
Caledonia.....	.70	.70
Challenge Con...	.32	.31
Chollar.....	.28	.29
Confidence.....	.90	.90
Con. Cal. & Va..	2.15	2.00
Con. Imperial....	.02	.02
Crown Point.....	.27	.26
Gould & Curry....	.43	.39
Hale & Norcross..	.36	.36
Julia.....	.02	.02
Justice.....	.09	.07
Kentuck Con.....	.03	.05
Lady Washington Con....	.01	.01
Mexican.....	.50	.54
Occidental Con....	.23	.24
Ophir.....	1.15	1.05
Overman.....	.15	.14
Potosi.....	.49	.48
Savage.....	.29	.29
Sag Belcher.....	.07	.07
Sierra Nevada....	.67	.64
Standard.....	2.50	2.50
Syndicate.....	.05	.05
St. Louis.....	.16	.16
Union Con.....	.44	.38
Utah Con.....	.15	.14
Yellow Jacket....	.36	.36
Silver Bars.....	60⅝	60⅝
Mexican dollars....	48½@50¼	48¾@50¼
Drafts, sight.....	.10	.10
Drafts, telegraph....	.12½	.12½

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 8.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday.		Friday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Anaconda	47½	48½	49¼	50
Atchorla	77	79½	79	80
Argentum	27	28½	26½	28
Battle	29½	32½	28½	32½
Columbine	16	16½	16½	17
Consolidated	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
Damon	15⅞	16	15⅞	16¼
Elkton	96½	97½	102	103
El Paso.....	29½	29⅝	30	30½
Findlay	16⅝	17	16⅝	17
Garfield	12⅞	13⅛	13	13⅜
Gibson	25	29	28	29
Golden Fleece....	29½	30	32	35
Golden King.....	86	90	89½	90
Gold Coin.....	200	205	201½	205
Gould	22	23	23½	23⅝
Isabella	78¼	78½	80½	81¼
Independence	57	58½	57½	58½
Jacket	36⅜	37	37⅜	38
Matoa	30	32½	32⅝	33½
Moon Anchor.....	112	113	115⅝	116½
Pinnacle	17⅝	17¾	17⅝	18
Pharmacy	33½	35	35	35⅝
Perkins	190	195	190	195
Rawlings	40	42	40	42
Rose	25	26	24	24½
Union	27⅝	28	28	28¾
Vindicator	96	96½	99½	100
York	21¾	21⅞	23½	23⅝

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

CHARLES G. PATTERSON.—Judgment for $6,245 was entered yesterday against Charles G. Patterson, a contractor at 158 Broadway, in favor of Cord Meyer, on a promissory note made Dec. 31, 1891.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

William B. Tremaine, formerly business manager for an organ and music company at 18 West Twenty-third Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, showing liabilities of $18,309 and assets of $119. The largest creditor is the Traders' National Bank of Boston, $11,357, for money loaned. Of the remainder of his liabilities, the majority are on policies of insurance in which the petitioner was underwriter in the Security Fire Lloyds.

Rudolph Alexander of 77 Lexington Avenue, formerly in the tobacco business at 131 Water Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, showing liabilities of $34,418 and no assets. The largest creditors are Bella Alexander, $3,000, for money loaned; B. Diaz & Co., $3,796, and F. Miranda & Co., $4,853, for merchandise sold and delivered.

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE FAILURE.

P. E. Stanley, Formerly Prominent, a Petitioner in Bankruptcy.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Philiskey E. Stanley filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court to-day, scheduling liabilities of $94,125 and assets of only $1,100. He is the head of the firm of Stanley, Mahon & Co., real estate dealers, at 85 Dearborn Street. Mr. Stanley was long one of the most prominent dealers in real estate in the city, and at one time was in the possession of a fortune accumulated in that line. His energy had much to do with the development of that beautiful residence district of the North Side which skirts along the lake shore drive, and he was a leader in building up Bellevue, Astor, Burton, Walton, and Delaware Places.

Mr. Stanley is still actively engaged in business with the same faith in all his favorite properties, and his petition is believed to be the result of old transactions and disappointments.

D. H. Arnold's Petition.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 8.—Daniel H. Arnold of this city, a sash and blind dealer, who was adjudged an insolvent in the State Court some time ago, has now taken advantage of the National bankruptcy law, and filed his petition yesterday. His liabilities are $24,552, and assets $26,416. He says he can pay 60 cents on the dollar.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BILLINGTON, Reno R.—F. Richters, costs	$23
BETZ, Karolina—John Elsinger	30
BRACKEN, William—Atlantic Trust Company	64
CANNON, Henry W.—R. A. Van Wyck, Mayor, &c., costs	101
CORDTS, John D.—C. Eckstein and another	42
CAFFREY, Thomas—New Amsterdam Gas Company	75
CLAPP, Everett—W. A. Cooper, costs	69
CORN, Charles—C. L. Schneider and another	30
COLE, John P., surviving partner, &c.—W. E. Lucas	327
CARY, Daniel—P. Delany	960
DAY, Harry B.—J. S. K. Hall	77
DOLAN, Barnard H.—Emerald and Phoenix Brewing Company	3,511
FARLEY, Terence, receiver, &c.—Lydia Taylor, costs	38
FOSKET, Catherine J.—S. Goldstein	46
FISH, Ferdinand—William P. Michel and another	43
FLERON, Lona B., or Lona Barrison—The National Horse Show Association of America, Limited, costs	46
GREEN, George W.—The Mayor, &c., costs	101
HAWLEY, Louis H.—John A. Roebling's Sons Company	137
HINTERMEISTER, Henry and Mollie—E. Mitchell, trustee	10
HINTERMEISTER, Henry and Mollie—W. H. Bagnell and others, trustees	80
HORSTMANN, Fred—F. W. Mertens, Jr..	159
JOHNSON, Richard L.—J. T. Williams...	110
JACOBS, Eva—United Electric Light and Power Company	47
KOEHLER, Henry—C. F. Flaacke and another	111
KORNREICH, Joseph—J. Spiro and another	176
LITTMAN, Morris, executor, &c—The Mayor, &c., costs	114
LYNCH, aMry E.—A. A. Roby	1,057
MULLER, Henry, Jr.—S. M. Friedman...	183
MACDONALD, Janet C.—C. White	362
McGARRY, Frank J.—New Amsterdam Gas Company	85
OSBORNE, Dora M.—John N. Dyer and another, costs	33
POPE, Charles M.—W. H. Hagan	1,019
PATTERSON, Charles G.—Cord Meyer...	6,245
RICHARDSON, Ephraim S.—J. F. Rogers & Co.	97
SCHRIER, Aaron—Eva Marcus	40
SCHULTZ, Mary—A. Borner	132
SCHAUMBERGER, Nathan—W. D. Hoag and another	75
TUCKER, John J.—The Mayor, &c.	101
TYRRELL, Alfred J.—The Mayor, &c., costs	233
TROTTIERI, Ann—Clara Bernard	201
VAN NOSTRAND, Garret—Ida Mee	83
WELLS, Heber—C. B. Cottrell & Sons Company	419
WALKER, John—Low & Flogans	72
WEISS, William F.—J. T. Williams	110
WALLACE, George L., individually and as partner, &c.—P. Delany	960
WAHLE, William—Edward Mitchell, trustee	10
WAHLE, William—W. H. Bagnell and others, trustees	80
ANDREWS MANUFACTURING COMPANY—Manhatttan Electrical Supply Co.	26
BUILDERS' REALTY COMPANY—H. M. Toch and another	29
CITY OF NEW YORK—J. L. O'Hara	249
CITY OF NEW YORK—L. B. Cleverdon.	361

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Manhattan Medical Association of New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—C. Edwin Leet, Valdemar Sillo, Whitmore Steele.

Rochester Marshmallow Company of Rochester; capital, $20,000. Directors—Louis J. Nichola, John Casarletti, Henry E. Smith.

Italian Catering Company of New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—A. Romeno Avezzana, Wittorio Visone, Vincenzo Laporta.

Barker Manufacturing Company of New York, to deal in spices and bakers' supplies; capital, $1,000. Directors—John B. Parker, Lewis T. Ransom, William F. Ransom.

Automatic Folding Umbrella Company of Glens Falls; capital, $30,000. Directors—H. Pryor King, Stephen B. Bartlett, Beecher S. Clother, Edmund M. Angell, Stephen H. Gardiner.

NEW JAMESTOWN GOLF CLUB.

The Conanicut Has Many Members, and Is Seeking New Grounds.

NEWPORT, July 8.—The Conanicut Golf Club, at Jamestown, will be one of the most successful affairs at this resort during the Summer, the membership now being fully 200.

When the club first started it was a most exclusive affair, but at the present time it has its membership list open, and the cottagers and the guests at the principal hotels who remain for the season may become members.

The links now in use are on the Cottrell farm, and the club recently attempted to obtain a long lease, but were not successful. Two large tracts of land have been offered it, and before the Summer is over the club will have leased new grounds for a long term of years or will have purchased a large tract of land where a new and handsome clubhouse will be erected and ready for use next season.

The officers of the club are: President—John P. Greene; Secretary—Payson R. Hazard; Executive Committee—John P. Greene, Payton R. Hazard, Dr. C. McClennan, Mrs. John P. Greene, Miss Mary McCauley, Frank Donaldson, and Richard Stevens.

Among the incorporators of the club are Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lappincott, Miss Maud Donaldson, Frank Donaldson, Miss Maud Stevens, Richard Stevens, Mrs. Edgar Allen Poe, Miss Carter, Dr. and Mrs. L. Hurst, the Misses Wickes, Henry Jeans, Miss Mabel Potter, and Miss Clarke.

OUTLOOK OF THE CRICKET SEASON

Australian Team Ignores an Invitation to Come to This Country.

The invitation to visit the United States which the Associated Cricket Clubs of Philadelphia sent to the Australian cricketers now touring in England has been treated with scant courtesy by Major Wardill, manager of the antipodeans, and it is now understood that the games expected to be played in this country in the Autumn will not take place.

The invitation was sent to the Australians in the Spring, but no reply was received, and a cablegram also failed to elicit a response. Under the circumstances, it is more than probable that no negotiations will take place.

The Philadelphians are now considering the advisability of bringing another team over, or letting the year pass so far as international cricket is concerned. It is thought that the big games in the Autumn will keep alive the interest and enthusiasm in the sport, and as the matches have always been a success financially in Philadelphia, the opinion prevails that the game should not be discontinued.

SPORTING NEWS AND NOTES.

That the Dreadnaught Athletic Club of the Borough of the Bronx is coming to the front in athletics is demonstrated by the large number of clever performers that have lately become members of the club. New quarters have been secured at 601 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, and the building has been fitted up with everything necessary for conducting a first-class athletic association. P. M. Seixas, the physical director of Trinity School, who successfully trained the school teams that carried off the baseball, football, and track athletic championships of the New York Interscholastic Athletic Association, has been elected Captain of the club. The first annual games of the club were held at Crotona Park July 4, and the athletes showed up remarkably well.

In addition to the baseball team which is now sweeping everything before it, having already defeated some of the strongest teams in this vicinity, baseketball, rowing, and water polo teams will be organized. From present indications it is likely that the New York Basketball Club, composed of the crack players of New York, will join the club in a body. Last year this team defeated the New Britain Young Men's Christian Association, Trenton, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and the Fourth Separate Company. The newly elected officers and managers of the club are: Henry G. Guzman, President; William J. O'Gorman, Vice President; A. Norman A. Fyffe, Secretary; William F. Turner, Financial Secretary; Charles Shoemaker, Corresponding Secretary; Maurice McCarthy, Treasurer; Captain of club, P. M. Seixas; Baseball Manager, Hugh Bresnan; Baseball Captain, I. McDonald. A meeting of the football team will be held next week, when all arrangements for the season will be made.

Two important athletic events are scheduled for next month. On Aug. 12 the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. will hold its annual championships at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club grounds, at Bayonne, N. J., and on Aug. 26 the annual championship of the Amateur Athletic Union of America will be held in Boston. The New York Athletic Club is expected to win both events, as its athletic membership includes nearly all the intercollegiate champions.

Money Needed for Gymnasiums.

The Outdoor Recreation League has issued a circular to the public stating that unless believers in outdoor gymnasiums and playgrounds come forward quickly with donations to carry on the work, the league must close its grounds, both at Hudson-bank and Seward Park. Hudsonbank, the first public open-air gymnasium, was founded by the league in August, 1898, at Fifty-third Street and Eleventh Avenue, and was kept open until November. It reopened in April, and the Seward Park gymnasium and playground was opened on June 3, at Hester, Norfolk, Division, and Essex Streets. Although the league has an alliance with the Park Department, it does not, contrary to an unfortunate impression which has got abroad, receive a penny from the city. To keep the two gymnasiums and playgrounds open until Dec. 1 the league requires $5,000, and all friends of the poor are urgently requested to send their contributions to J. G. Phelps Stokes, Treasurer, 47 Cedar Street.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

Trying to Improve Cycling Conditions in European Countries.

MANY HARDSHIPS IN FRANCE

Great Development in Bicycling in England—Diamond Medal for Pluck—Motor-Paced Races This Week.

The International League of Touring Associations, which held its first formal congress at the Hotel Cecil, London, in June, has at present a membership of seventeen cyclists' associations, representing fourteen different countries—the United States and thirteen countries in Europe. All of these, with the exception of Switzerland, were represented at the congress. The following delegates were present: Germany—Deutscher Radfahrer Bund, Herr E. Richter; Deutscher Touren Club, Allegemeine Radfahrer-Union,) T. H. Beatty. Austria—Oesterreichischer Touring Club, D. R. von Stern. Belgium—Touring Club de Belgique, Capt. Beirlaen; Ligue Velocipedique Belge, O. Remy. Denmark—Dansk Cycle Ring, J. Hansen. United States—League of American Wheelmen, T. J. Keenan. France—Touring Club de France, C. F. Just; Union Velocipedique de France, G. D. Slurrock. Great Britain—Cyclists' Touring Club, W. K. Burnett. Holland—Algemeene Nederlansche Wielrijders Bond, J. C. Burkens. Italy—Touring Club Ciclistico Italiano, C. Spanna. Luxembourg—Touring Club Luxembourgeolse, J. Worth Welle. Russia—Touring Club de Russe, A. Brouderer; Union Russe, E. R. Shipton. Sweden—Svenska Turistoreningen, Major C. Balcke.

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The London Times recently contained an article on the international meeting of cyclists in London. It says in part:

"The various cyclist associations are doing their best to remove certain vexatious restrictions, particularly the requirements of the French customs authorities, who demand from the cyclist a fresh payment every time he crosses the frontier, even though he may have done so twice or thrice in the same day. This keeps many touring cyclists away from France. Other conquests and reforms are planned. It is within the range of possibility that all over the civilized world there will soon be, thanks to the enterprise of the cyclists' organizations, a uniform system of danger signboards which will make the course of the cycling stranger safe; that there will be a minimum standard of comfort kept up in the hostelries which cyclists frequent; that they will be secured against overcharges, and that there will as to such matters be a tribunal of appeal which hotel keepers will respect. Already over large parts of England and Wales the comforts of inns have been leveled up, and their charges leveled down, owing to the action of the cyclists, and in particular the powerful Cyclists' Touring Club.

"We notice that some speakers at the congress hinted at other changes which might be brought about by combination of cyclists. One of those relates to the carriage by railway companies of bicycles. In this matter we are at a disadvantage as compared with our visitors. The English railway companies charge high rates, and, with rare exceptions, they offer imperfect, unsuitable accommodation for expensive machines. They still treat the cyclist too much as if he were to be tolerated instead of encouraged; and at some stations they will have nothing to do with storing his machine. So far the cyclists' organizations have failed to do much to mend things, but a change may soon come in view of the fact that about 100 members of Parliament belong to one well-known cyclists' club.

"The fact that almost every one can at small cost travel three or four times as fast and as far as before is already producing great industrial changes, and others must follow, in town and elsewhere. The country doctor begins to make his rounds, the rector his visits, the tax gatherer his demands, by means of the cycle. The tradesman takes his orders and executes them by means of the modern shoe of swiftness. They are now the mainstay of many a country house. The clerk or workman reaches his suburban house, except in bad weather, on wheels, and the job which the latter could not take except on condition of receiving "lodging money" is now practicable for him. Not a few things go more smoothly now that they go on wheels. We are only at the beginning of considerable economic and social changes, all ascribable to the ubiquitous 'safety,' which has already done more for the workingman since its introduction than legislation and philanthropy combined during the same period. It is hard to say where its influence ends. Acute critics have fancied that they could find traces of the influence of the cycle in contemporary literature and art. Realism, with lightness of touch, a knowledge of nature, with a perception of its fugitive moods, come as a matter of course, it has been said, to the artist who rides over half a county of a forenoon. One speaker at the dinner of the members of the congress hinted at a further change which the cycling clubs might promote—the discouraging of some objectionable practices, including scorching. Should they bring that to pass we scarcely know where to put limits to the debt due to them."

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There is a mistaken notion held by some wheelmen that they have to be members of a club in order to join the League of American Wheelmen. Such is not the case. The league is composed of all classes of wheelmen, regardless of clubs or any other cycling affiliation. A large proportion of its membership is composed of unattached riders, and the work being done by the organization is principally in the interest of this class.

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Capt. Reith of the Harlem Wheelmen announces that no runs will be held during the present month with the exception of a trip to Valley Stream, L. I., to-day, where a ball game will be played with the Century Wheelmen of this city. This is the game which was scheduled as the star attraction of the Associated Cycling Clubs' outing, which was held at College Point June 25. The inclement weather that day prevented the game mentioned. The Harlem Wheelmen are nothing if not versatile. Early last Fall a gun club was formed from the club membership, and some very presentable scores at the traps were made. Later a minstrel troupe, with a chorus of forty trained male voices, made a bid for popular favor. A bowling club, a baseball club that is as yet undefeated, a racing team that now stands first in the contest for the inter-club trophy, and a yachting section just forming, completes the list of attractions offered. In addition to a perfectly appointed clubhouse and a membership that includes some of the most prominent cyclists in the metropolitan district.

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The Kings County Wheelmen have officially decided to present to W. F. Wahrenberger of the Greenwich Wheelmen a handsome diamond medal. At the last race meet of the Kings County Wheelmen, Wahrenberger, with two of his club mates, took part in the Australian pursuit race. After his club mates had fallen by the wayside Wahrenberger alone rode down Kramer, the Harlem Wheelmen crack, and his partner. In doing this he gave an exhibition of pluck, energy, and endurance such as had never before been witnessed on a bicycle track. For more than five miles he rode alone, finally over-riding his opponents after a stern chase of more than eleven miles. The Kings County Wheelmen admire and appreciate the nerve and ability of the rider, and believe that it will be conducive to the cultivation of the best element in bicycle racing to take formal and substantial notice of Wahrenberger's work on this occasion. The Board of Governors of the club has placed the matter in the hands of George A. Needham, who will select the medal and make arrangements for its formal presentation.

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The Calamity Wheelmen will hold an outing Aug. 5 at Belvedere Park, North Beach. The club has arranged the following run for this month: July 9, Sea Cliff, L. I.; 16, New Rochelle; 23, White Stone, L. I., and 30, Long Beach.

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The Madison Wheelmen will hold their second annual outing to-day at Glendale Park, L. I. The regular schedule run will leave the clubhouse at 8:30 A. M., and will be accompanied by a band mounted on tandems. The club's baseball nine will play with the Lanigiro Wheelmen's nine for a set of colors. Bicycle and foot races will be run in the afternoon, and the evening will be devoted to dancing and fireworks. A pursuit race between two of the fastest riders in the club has been arranged.

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Arrangements are being completed for a match race between Harry Elkes, the middle distance champion of America, and Burns Pierce, the winner of the recent twenty-four-hour race at Boston against Frank Waller. Pierce has covered thirty-three miles behind the motor cycles in practice. He is provided with the same style of "infernal machines" as Elkes, and has been anxious for a match with him. The contest will probably take place at Manhattan Beach Saturday, and three men will be included, making the first three-cornered motor cycle paced race ever run in the country. At least six or eight motor machines will be used on that day.

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Following is the weekly road report issued by the New York State Division, League of American Wheelmen, for the information of the cycling public. Cyclists in making use of this information should bear in mind the weather conditions, as this contingency has much to do with the shape of the roads. Touring cyclists desiring detailed information concerning routes within a radius of fifty miles around New York City, and the conditions of the same, can obtain this information by writing to W. S. Bull, Secretary-Treasurer, New York State Division, League of American Wheelmen, 132 Nassau Street, New York City, inclosing a self-addressed envelope for reply. As in many instances it will require some correspondence to secure up-to-date information, cyclists are requested to allow several days and to apply by mail.

LONG ISLAND.—The rain of Wednesday has put all roads on Long Island in prime condition. Reports show macadam roads good to excellent and the earth roads fair to good. The sidepaths have all been repaired and smoothed down, so that they are in first-class shape. Cycle paths across the island have been worked, and have been made better than ever. The South Shore Road is good now the whole length of the island, and there is a good, hard road or sidepath all the way to Amagansett. The bad spot west of Moriches has been repaired. The sandy spot at Trout Pond, East Quogue, has been rebuilt and a rustic bridge thrown across the Trout Pond, north of the road, which makes riding first class. On the north shore the new road system extends to Cold Spring. The main road and all branches are first class. Great improvements have been made on the earth roads. Huntington, Setauket, Stony Brook, Port Jefferson, and Smithtown paths are excellent. The Port Jefferson Good Roads Association is working on the path to the east, which will extend to Wading River. Cycle path from Wading River to Riverhead, fair. Sidepath set aside for the use of cyclists from Riverhead to Orient is now completed, making a beautiful run of twenty-three miles. Cycle path reaching from Greenport or Sag Harbor four and one-half miles across Shelter Island is completed. Patchogue to Port Jefferson, good; Eastport to Riverhead, good; Westhampton to Riverhead, good; Bridgehampton to Easthampton, good. Road from old Jericho Road now in first-class shape. New road-making connections from Jericho north and south all in good shape. Mineola through East Williston to Roslyn, good; this gives level run back from Roslyn. Hyde Park between Hyde Park and Little Neck, running by Lake Success, in fine shape. New macadam roads running out from the Jericho Road to Flushing and other towns on the north shore are all first class. Good riding now from Roslyn through Garden City, Hempstead, and Rockville Centre to Long Beach. Road from Valley Stream through to Rockaway good. The leaves are well out on all the trees. The North Shore Road is now well shaded. The road from Roslyn through, by the way of Glen Cove and Locust Valley, to Oyster Bay makes a beautiful trip and a change from the old route. The conditions are perfect for photographic work in every direction.

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY.—Macadam roads of Goshen fair; earth roads rough. Fort Montgomery roads fair. Macadam and earth roads of Montclair, N. J., good. Westfield (N. J.) roads good. The roads of Dingman's Ferry, Penn., are in excellent condition; no dust and no mud. The road from Port Jervis to the Water Gap is in splendid condition. New Brunswick roads fair to good. Roads of Orange, N. J., good; rain has washed off all dust. Roads of Cornwall good; rain has put them in excellent shape.

HARNESS RACING GOSSIP

Remarkably Fast Time Made at the Hartford Meeting.

GENTRY AND PATCHEN TO RACE

Progress on New Trotting Track at Mount Vernon—Preparations for Monmouth County Horse Show.

Lovers of the light harness horse from all sections of the East flocked to Hartford last Monday to be present at the opening of the big trotting meeting at Charter Oak Park, and all the week the handsome typical American horse took up their attention. The crowd flowed from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and other large cities, and their number was augmented by the following that usually comes from the small towns throughout the Eastern States, where harness racing is popular.

There were many things about the meeting to cause the managers to be in good spirits, for not only were the box office receipts of a generous size, but there was the additional satisfaction to them of knowing that fast work had been averaged. The time in most of the races spoke volumes for the sport in the East this year, for it was indicative of the speed a horse will have to show in order to get into the big end of the purses, and this means that the best horses in the country will be engaged on the Eastern trotting tracks before the season winds up.

The holiday crowd on the Fourth of July was a record-breaker, and there was sport lively enough to satisfy the keenest sportsman on the grounds. In the 2:15 pace Nutbreaker, Jr., a gray horse by Nutbreaker, dumped his rider, Spears, while scoring for the first heart and ran away, but he was soon caught and was lined up again for the start.

The brown horse Maximillian, by Brown Hal, won in 2:12¼, 2:10¼, and Miss Maxie and Gyp Walnut divided second and third moneys. The free-for-all-trot was tame, neither Bingen nor Directum Kelly putting in an appearance. Mr. Butler started Gayton, and he distanced Grace Hastings in the first heat and beat Louis Victor without an effort; time, 2:14¾, 2:16¾. The 2:17 trot was split up in old-fashioned style. Red Weed, chestnut gelding, by Touchstone, won the first, fifth, and sixth heats; the second heat going to Ap Alert, by Alert; the third to Island Boy, by Almoneer, and the fourth to Directena, by Direct; time, 2:15½, 2:14½, 2:17¼, 2:19¼, 2:19¼, 2:23¼. Castleton, the brown gelding, by Chimes, out of El Monarch, who had shown fast in his work, failed to land a heat, and considerable money was lost on him. The wagon race was not called on account of the approach of darkness.

On Wednesday the 2:19 trot was won by the chestnut mare L. H. Chase, by Young Fullerton, after losing the first heat to the bay mare Loma, by Arion; time 2:17¼, 2:16¾, 2:14¾. The 2:20 pace brought out a field of seven, and the first heat was captured by the bay gelding Johnny Agan, by Dignus, and the second and third heats went to Maxine, by William L.; time, 2:12¾, 2:14¾, 2:13¾. The 2:10 trot was below expectations. James Golden won it with the black gelding Captain Jack in 2:12¼, 2:13¾, beating Dan Cupid, Belle J., and Louis Victor.

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There is every probability that Joe Patchen and John R. Gentry will meet at Goshen, this State, Aug. 25, and when they do, if the track and weather conditions are favorable, there will be a race well worth seeing, and probably something astonishing in the way of time. Patchen is a wonderfully improved pacer this year, and those who have seen him tried predict that he will give the former champion a heart-breaking race. The talk of this race was the chief topic of conversation at the Goshen meeting July 4. On this occasion there were a number of interesting classes disposed of. The track was in fine condtion, and the time made in some of the heats was faster than expected. No entrance fees were charged to the purses, and President Hock was surprised that the fields were not larger. In the 2:26 trot the brown gelding George C., owned at Oak Hill Farm, and driven by Joe Coates, won over Vanity, Medium, and Nictheroy in 2:25¼, 2:24¼, 2:26. The black mare Vanity, daughter of Bayonne Prince, was a close second in each heat. The Messrs. Coates also won the 2:21 trot with the black gelding Eric in 2:24¾, 2:23¾, 2:22¾. Rival, who was driven by Robbins, was put out of sorts by protracted scoring, and would not try to do her best. The bay mare C. M. J. was the other contestant. In the 2:35 trot there were five starters, and the scoring was tiresome in the first heat, won by the brown gelding Tommy Watson in 2:32¼, the roan mare Mesa, by Alamito, a close second. In the other heats the brown gelding Jim Dandy went to the front in 2:22¼, 2:27¼, 2:28. Mesa was withdrawn after the third heat. It was the first time she had ever started in public, and the situation was entirely new to her.

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The Hamlins, at the Village Farm, near Buffalo, have had a number of new arrivals in their stalls, some of them, no doubt, destined to become cracks in the trotting and pacing world. The following is the breeding of some of the new foals: A bay filly by Rex Americus, 2:11¼, dam Justina, 2:20, by Almont, Jr., 2:26; a black filly, sister of Tudor Chimes, 2:13, by Chimes, dam Lavender, by Mambrino King; a bay colt by Rex Americus, 2:11¼, dam Hetta, half sister of Fantasy, 2:06, by Mambrino King; a bay filly by Chimes, dam Dustless, by Mambrino King; a bay colt by Mambrino King, dam Atalanta; a bay filly by Chimes, dam Rhinestone, by Mambrino King; a black colt by Heir-at-Law, dam Winifred Chimes, by Chimes; a bay filly by Dare Devil, 2:09¾, dam Dona Chimes, by Chimes; a chestnut colt by Dare Devil, 2:09¾, dam Silent Rose, by Mambrino King; a bay filly by Rex Americus, dam Christine King, by Mambrino King; a black filly by Chimes, dam Darkness, sister of Oscar King, 2:26¼; a chestnut colt by Heir-at-Law, dam Beattie, by Mambrino King; a bay colt by Rex Americus, 2:11¼, dam Floss, sister of Ovid, (3,) 2:15½; a brown filly by Rex Americus, 2:11¼, dam Holden, by Prince Regent, 2:16¾; a black colt by Chimes, dam Zembla King, by Mambrino King; a chestnut colt by Mambrino King, dam Barbillonne, and a chestnut colt by Perfectus, dam Kaiserin, by Mambrino King.

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A horse show, fair, and carnival on a very pretentious scale will be held at Lexington, Ky., Aug. 8 to 12, under the auspices of the Lexington Lodge No. 89, of the Order of Elks. The directors of the departments include men of international reputation in the horse world and as Lexington is such a horse centre, the show should be above the average in the point of excellence of the types of horseflesh exhibited. The exhibition will be held on the grounds of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, a most desirable spot, easy of access and handsomely fitted out. There will be classes for harness, however, saddle horses, Shetland ponies, thoroughbreds, and other types. An attractive race programme has been arranged for each day, including events for the runners as well as the light-harness brigade.

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Another roadster that promises to make trouble for some of the fast ones on the Speedway has made her appearance on the long stretch of roadway along the Harlem River, and, with proper handling and to a lighter wagon than has been used with her, she should show her heels to more than can beat her. This is the black horse Black Baby, by Bayonne Prince-Nellie Webster, owned by J. Edward Jetter. She was driven up the Speedway one day last week by D. N. Wilbur, and, although hitched to a road wagon weighing 325 pounds, she showed a very fast clip and passed some of the ambitious ones that challenged her to a brush. Mr. Wilbur kept her straight, but she was flighty at times. Hitched to a light speeding wagon, the mare will surprise some of the cracks.

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Work on W. H. Clark's new trotting track near Mount Vernon, which will be operated by the Empire City Trotting Club when it is finished, is being pushed along with all possible speed. Secretary Toman says that the magnitude of the work undertaken by Mr. Clark may be better understood when it is learned that 1,500 men are now at work on the track.

The grade of the track is almost completed, and the clubhouse and the mammoth grand stand are going up rapidly. The stables are already finished, and when the grand Circuit meeting opens there in

JULY 1899

The New York Times.

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

Copyright, 1899
THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. XLVIII....No. 15,443.
SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIXTEEN PAGES. JULY 9, 1899. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

The New York Times
Illustrated Magazine Supplement.

JULY 9, 1899.

WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT.

BESIDES his millions a heritage of brains, pluck, inflexible determination, and kindliness of disposition fell to the lot of William Kissam Vanderbilt. The vigor and alertness of his mind, the audacity of his courage, and his power of quick comprehension closely resemble distinguishing traits of his grandfather—the success-compelling "Commodore"—the founder of the Vanderbilt fortune.

The kindliness of disposition he, in common with his brothers and sisters, inherited from his mother, a gentlewoman of rare type, whose amiability and unostentatious benevolence uplifted and sweetened the lives of a great many persons. Kindliness is a distinctive Vanderbilt trait. It is a conspicuous element in the character of Cornelius Vanderbilt, whose helpful generosity has penetrated into almost every grade and sphere of human existence.

Proud-spirited, exclusive, and in a measure taciturn, William K. Vanderbilt has never sought popularity. It is not his way to endeavor to impress favorably persons whom he may meet casually. He invariably keeps well within himself, and, with no suggestion of rudeness, he is apparently indifferent regarding what people may think or say of him. He dislikes to attract public attention, and has an aversion to notoriety. To know W. K. Vanderbilt well a person must win his confidence. His intimate friends are not numerous, but to each one he clings with a nearty and loyal devotion. To those friends alone he unreservedly reveals his real nature, which is sunny, warm-hearted, and considerate.

William K. Vanderbilt has developed remarkable business capacity within the past two years. The illness of his brother Cornelius required that he should give more attention than formerly to the management of the vast interests of the Vanderbilt family, and he has surprised his associates and financiers generally by his accurate diagnosis of existing conditions, and his firm grasp of the situation. In dealing with railroad problems he has disclosed masterful ability. He has had, to be sure, the counsel and aid of some very able men, but in the recent reorganization and extension of the Vanderbilt system of railroads his has been the dominant mind. He has already achieved a brilliant series of successes, and there are significant indications that his railroad plans have but just begun to unfold.

In the twilight of his life Commodore Vanderbilt regarded his two oldest grandsons, Cornelius and William Kissam Vanderbilt, with much concern and some doubt as to their prospective value in the business world. On more than one occasion he expressed to the boys' father his fear that "those youngsters" would be "spoilt" by petting and indolence. The sturdy Commodore's measure of a boy's usefulness was his disposition and capacity for hard work. He believed that boys should begin to support themselves just as soon as possible. His rule once found expression in the following language: "If a boy is good for anything, you can stick him down anywhere and he'll earn his living and lay up something; if he can't do it, he ain't worth saving, and you can't save him." William H. Vanderbilt agreed with his father regarding the bringing up of boys, and consequently Cornelius and William Kissam were set at work while yet in their teens. William K., however, had more school advantages than his older brother.

When Cornelius Vanderbilt was a clerk in the Shoe and Leather Bank William was finishing his education in the academy at Geneva, Switzerland. At the age of nineteen years he returned to New York and was assigned to a clerkship in the office of the Treasurer of the New York Central Railroad. Although not enthusiastic in his manifestation of fondness for work, the young man attended closely to his duties. He was given to understand that he would be promoted only on his merits, and he applied himself with sufficient diligence to win promotion. After awhile he went into the traffic department and made a study of methods and details in the handling of railroad traffic. His father watched his course with satisfaction and soon rewarded his efforts by making him a Director of several of the Vanderbilt lines.

During the period of his clerkship William K. Vanderbilt was modest in his demeanor, polite to his fellow-clerks, but not sociable. There are several men now employed in the Grand Central Station who have a clear recollection of the days when "Willie K." was toiling at a desk. Those days were uneventful so far as the personal doings of the young millionaire clerk were concerned. "He just minded his own business and came and went without any fuss," said a veteran in the New York Central service, reminiscently. "He was not as friendly with his fellow-clerks as was his brother Cornelius. I don't mean that he was unfriendly, but he did not have much to say to them. But William K. never was a chatterbox."

After William H. Vanderbilt retired from the Presidency of the New York Central his two oldest sons came into greater prominence in the management of affairs. While Cornelius devoted himself chiefly to the management of the New York Central system, William K. became identified with the Lake Shore Road. He was made Chairman of the Lake Shore Board of Directors, a position which he held for a number of years, and when the Vanderbilts bought the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad William K. Vanderbilt became its financial head. He was also elected a Director in each one of the Vanderbilt lines, a relation which he continues to maintain.

Unlike his brother Cornelius, the subject of this sketch never developed an aptitude for details. He is a man of ideas, a broad-minded thinker capable of forming great plans and of selecting the right men to execute them. Little things do not worry him because he does not concern himself about them. Once he directs a thing to be done the matter is closed so far as personal anxiety on his part is concerned. He expects that the persons selected to do the work will find the ways and the means. He is exceedingly self-contained and rarely shows a ruffled spirit. One who has known W. K. Vanderbilt since his boyhood thus spoke of him a day or two ago:

"I never met a man more worthy of respect for his strength of character, his liberal spirit, his fairness, and his kindness than William K. Vanderbilt. He is an all-around, capable man—a brilliant man in many ways. He is quick to grasp a subject, usually comprehending the whole thing before you get through telling him about it. He has an excellent memory, keeps his own counsel, and when an idea takes root in his brain he develops it in broad gauge fashion. He has a suggestive and resourceful mind, and a degree of courage and determination that scoffs at failure. If W. K. Vanderbilt had been born a poor man he would have come up to the top by his own exertions. He is not the kind of a man to wear himself out fretting about details. He appreciates keenly that in great business matters a man cannot maintain a position at both the top and the bottom. He chooses to stay at the top and hold those subordinate to him responsible for the proper execution of his orders. He does not interfere with any of his lieutenants in matters of detail. They are at liberty to choose their own way of doing things. All that Mr. Vanderbilt wants is results. He abhors faultfinding and talebearing, and no person can curry favor with him by pointing out the faults of others. He scans the accomplished results closely and speedily detects incompetency."

Few men are more fond of rational pleasure than is W. K. Vanderbilt. Within his less than fifty years of life he has extracted a great deal of enjoyment from a variety of sources. He is fond of society, fond of yachting, and appreciates and loves good horses. He enjoys travel and he enjoys the quiet of country life. With a cultured mind, he derives much enjoyment from art and music and literature. He is a discriminating patron of art and owns a fine collection of paintings. He is a constant reader of books and keeps abreast of the times in current literature. While free from fads Mr. Vanderbilt is a liberal buyer of rare books and works of art. An uncommonly valuable library was destroyed when his country home, Idle Hour, at Islip, L. I., was burned last Spring.

In consequence of his evident enjoyment of travel and social diversions William K. Vanderbilt has been regarded by many persons as not well fitted for the successful administration of great business interests. Only a few years ago his business ability was spoken of in doubting tones by men who had attained success mainly by plodding methods. Nobody acquainted with him ever questioned the natural brightness, mental vigor, or daring of W. K. Vanderbilt, but now and then doubts would be expressed as to his steadfastness of purpose and his judgment. Persons familiar with Wall Street history will readily recall the stories that were told fifteen or sixteen years ago about the experiences of "the Vanderbilt boys" in that field of speculation. William K. was noted for the daring and scope of his operations. He planned his stock transactions on a large scale and made some brilliant and successful moves. Eventually, however, he was cornered, and his father was obliged to extricate him from his difficulties at a cost which was said to have run up into the millions.

"I told the boys to keep out of Wall Street," commented William H. Vanderbilt, grimly, to a newspaper reporter, when the stories of William K.'s Wall Street losses got into print. "But they had to learn through their own experience."

According to the all-knowing Dame Rumor of that period, the senior Vanderbilt exacted conditions before he consented to help his son William out of his Wall Street troubles. He is said to have insisted on a pledge that the young man would abstain from speculation in the future. Whether or not such a pledge was exacted, it is known to all persons well informed with regard to Wall Street matters that William K. Vanderbilt ceased from that time to have any interests in the speculative stock market. He was reputed to have been put on an allowance by his father, and "the Street" generously estimated this allowance at $50,000 per month—just enough, it was explained, to enable the young man to continue to live in the style to which he was accustomed, without leaving him any surplus cash for stock speculation. While these bits of gossip were floating about, however, William K. kept his own counsel. Except, perhaps, with some intimate friend, he was never known to discuss his personal experiences in Wall Street with anybody.

It is evident that William K. Vanderbilt's Wall Street ventures, whatever they were, did not cause his father to lose confidence in his business ability or his stability of character. William H. Vanderbilt's last will and testament disposed of an estate valued at $200,000,000. He made William K. one of his executors and one of his principal legatees. After giving to each one of his eight children $5,000,000 outright and placing $5,000,000 more in trust for each, the testator divided the remaining $120,000,000 into two equal parts, leaving $60,000,000 to Cornelius and the same amount to William K. Vanderbilt. It is a significant and creditable fact that in no instance has the value of the great Vanderbilt property depreciated under the management of Cornelius and William K. Vanderbilt. By a codicil in Commodore Vanderbilt's will, William K. received 20,000 shares of New York Central Railroad stock.

Since he has had a directing voice in the management of the Vanderbilt railroads, William K. has manifested both a progressive and an economical disposition. While planning to extend the sphere of the Vanderbilt railroad system in legitimate channels, he has successfully carried out a scheme of consolidation by which the component parts of the system have been welded together. Responsibilities have thus been concentrated and a great saving in operating expenses has been made possible. Fixed charges have also been largely reduced. The absorption of the Lake Shore and the Michigan Central lines by the New York Central about a year ago was in inception and design the work of W. K. Vanderbilt, and on the authority of some of his trusted advisers it may be said that subsequent events have justified the scheme. The more recent proposition to add the Boston and Albany Railroad to the Vanderbilt system is also an idea of W. K. Vanderbilt's, and if intimations from well-informed quarters mean anything, there are more ideas of the same kind in Mr. Vanderbilt's active brain.

There are conservative business men in New York who are willing and even eager to play the rôle of prophet at this juncture and depict W. K. Vanderbilt as the head of a great transcontinental line extending from Boston to San Francisco. In spite of occasional denials from friends of Mr. Vanderbilt, there is a growing belief that the ambition of the man who is now a dominant figure in Eastern railroad matters will not be satisfied until he has welded together a chain of railroads from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Much progress has already been made toward that end by the steady increase of the Vanderbilt interest and influence in the Chicago and Northwestern and the Union Pacific Railroad.

The successful development of his plans thus far has naturally given Mr. Vanderbilt much satisfaction and pleasure. He is not a man, however, to indulge in any self-glorification or to relapse into self-complacent indolence. With him success is a stimulant to effort. He has the faculty of looking a long way ahead in railroad matters, and no one appreciates more keenly than he that "eternal vigilance," under existing conditions, is the price of railroad solvency. The necessity for unification of control is pressing hard upon the railroad owners of this country, as it has pressed upon every other industrial enterprise. W. K. Vanderbilt apparently possesses intuitive genius. He has read the signs of the times aright, and has gone forth boldly to meet the approaching changes in conditions. He has taken hold of the Vanderbilt railroad properties with a vigorous grasp and a clearly defined purpose of what he wants done.

The executive heads of the different railroads in the Vanderbilt system are men personally known and trusted by William K. Vanderbilt. He selected President Callaway to take charge of the New York Central; he put President Newman at the head of the Lake Shore Road, and he put President Cannif at the head of the Nickel Plate. With none of these Presidents does he interfere in matters of detail. To each one he says, practically: "You take that railroad and produce certain results. Pick your own men and choose your own methods, but give me the results that I want." In the opinion of his business associates, Mr. Vanderbilt exercises extraordinary discrimination in the selection of men to carry out his ideas There is no sign that he has made any mistake in that respect thus far.

Unassuming and quiet in demeanor, William K. Vanderbilt attracts comparatively little personal attention as he moves about in this community or passes through the corridors of the Grand Central Station. It is seldom that he is recognized by the average New Yorker, one reason for that being doubtless the infrequency with which his portrait has appeared in the public prints. Strangers have stopped him in the Grand Central Station with petty inquiries, and, receiving polite and satisfactory replies, have passed on, not knowing that they have pressed one of the richest men in the world into service as a guidepost. In his office Mr. Vanderbilt is not an easy man to get at. He sees but few persons in the course of a day, and only those who are authorized to act directly in business matters. He seldom receives strangers, but if a person bearing an effective letter of introduction reaches Mr. Vanderbilt's presence he is certain of courteous and kindly treatment.

Like all men of great wealth, the subject of this sketch receives enormous quantities of begging letters. As many as forty or fifty will find their way to him in one day. He sees very few of them, however, his secretaries carefully sifting them out and calling his attention only to such cases as are of peculiar or urgent interest. William K. Vanderbilt is so widely known in Europe that a large proportion of these begging letters come from abroad, and his perplexed secretaries have been obliged to translate almost every European language. It is related that a few years ago, when Mr. Vanderbilt was in Berlin, he received a begging letter in the form of a poem of seven stanzas. This poem was addressed "To the King of Millions," and the idea and form of the thing so amused Mr. Vanderbilt that he complied with the writer's request for an advance of 20 marks. Since the marriage of his daughter to the Duke of Marlborough Mr. Vanderbilt's popularity among the impecunious letter writers abroad has perceptibly increased.

Mr. Vanderbilt's fondness for yachting trips is well known. For many years he has made annual trips in his own steam yacht, the newest and finest of which is the Valiant. In this well-equipped floating palace Mr. Vanderbilt and a party of friends recently made a trip to Europe, returning only a few weeks ago. The owner of the Valiant is a most hospitable and considerate host on land as well as on water. One of his chief pleasures is the entertainment of small parties of congenial friends. Although a member of many clubs, he is in no sense a clubman. His social enjoyment is found almost entirely with his intimate friends either on his yacht or at one of his residences.

His Fifth Avenue home is a copy of one wing of a noted French château. He built the Marble House in Newport, where his son, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is at present residing with his bride. The beautiful country house, Idle Hour, on Long Island, which was destroyed by fire a short time ago, is to be rebuilt as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. Mr. Vanderbilt inherited from his grandfather and his father a passion for horses. He maintains an extensive stable and is an expert with the reins. He has never allowed any of his horses to appear on a public race course, although he was a liberal patron of the American Jockey Club.

W. K. Vanderbilt's successes and pleasures have not been unmixed with disappointments and trouble. Whenever distasteful publicity has vexed him, however, he has borne his vexation in dignified silence. To the general public he appears to be a man who seeks to mind his own business in a quiet and manly way.

EARL D. BERRY.

"STUDY OF SURF."
From the Painting by Charles W. Hawthorne.

THE ROSE'S PHILOSOPHY.

When red and white the rose of June
Made merry all the morning air,
A gardener, with many a tune,
Went gathering the blossoms rare.
His hands were bright as any bloom,
All scratched and seamed with working there—
He minded but the mild perfume,
Knew only that the work was fair.
And when he spied the crimson dew
Upon the hands with labor worn,
He smiled with knowledge deep and true;
"Who loves the rose must love the thorn."
—W. R. in Chicago News.

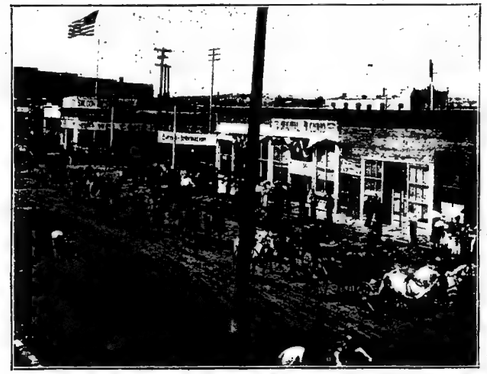

THE PARADE DOWN THE MAIN STREET OF LAS VEGAS, HEADED BY GOV. MIGUEL A. OTERO AND HIS AIDES.

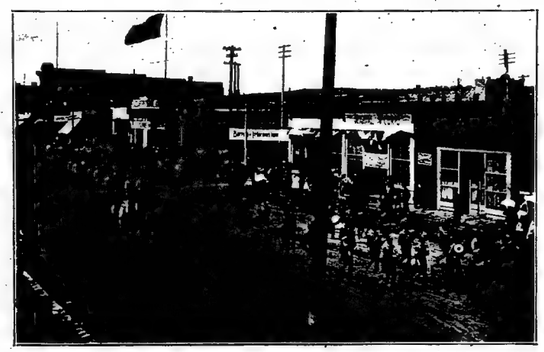

THE ROUGH RIDERS ON PARADE, LED BY THE SANTA FE MILITARY BAND.

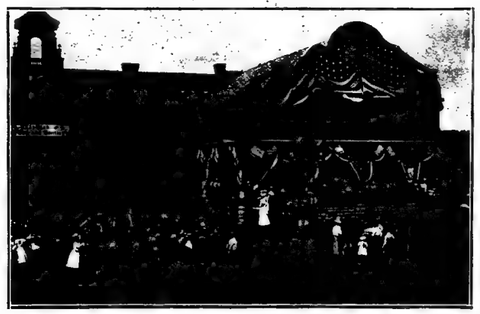

CROWD AT LAS VEGAS STATION AWAITING THE ARRIVAL OF GOV. ROOSEVELT.

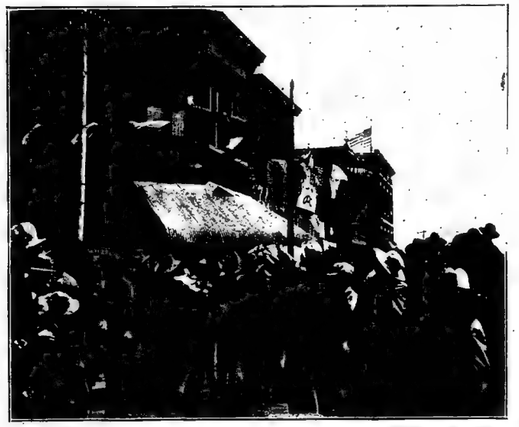

"BOUNCING" A COMRADE, A MEMORY OF SANTIAGO DAYS.

GOV. ROOSEVELT AND OFFICERS WITH THEIR ESCORT OF PUEBLO INDIANS AT THE HOTEL.

A "ROPED" STEER—ONE OF THE DIVERSIONS OF THE REUNION.

THE COURBETS AT DURAND-RUEL'S.

SOME one asked Courbet why he performed such a piece of vandalism as to vote for the throwing down of the triumphal column on the Place Vendôme in Paris. "Why not?" said Courbet with a look of surprise. "Artistically the thing was insufferable. Go and look at it yourself and see whether it has any excuse for existence!"

The escapade of Gustave Courbet under the Commune had rather serious consequences as regards the master's pictures. It will be remembered that Courbet escaped from Paris when the Commune was suppressed and fled to Switzerland. The fact that he was an exile did not hurt him as an artist; on the contrary, his pictures were all the more sought for; but like most Frenchmen he was unhappy away from his beloved boulevards and from the stimulating atmosphere of the thousands of artists in the city on the Seine. Overtures were therefore made to the Government by his friends, and it was finally agreed that if Courbet would pay 300,000f. toward the cost of re-erecting that column of victory which he had been instrumental in throwing down no further action would be taken against him.

That was the beginning of a serious degeneration in Courbet's pictures, because, in his haste to make the 300,000f. and return to Paris, he is said to have allowed other men to work up pictures which he finished, or, at any rate, to have worked in a hurried and slovenly way as compared with the finer sort of his pictures previous to that time.

Among the dozen canvases by Courbet at the Durand-Ruel gallery there is none which has the look of this hasty period, although there is considerable difference in the quality of the paintings, some of them being better preserved than others.

Courbet may be considered one of the earliest, if not the very earliest, impressionist, antedating Edouard Manet as a believer in a new departure in painting. It is a fact, however, that Mr. James Whistler, who was a fellow-student with Courbet at Paris, has more than once claimed priority in this line of endeavor, and, indeed, has stated to the writer that he, Whistler, showed Courbet the way while they were still unknown strugglers in Paris.

Whatever may be the truth in this matter, whether Mr. Whistler is correct in what he claims—and there would be nothing impossible in it, considering his extraordinary gifts as painter and etcher—or whether he has succumbed to the amiable weakness of many another master and has imagined himself the discoverer of a new line of work which may be more justly attributed to some one else, it is sufficient to remember how much we owe to Courbet in accustoming our eyes to a broad and virile treatment of landscape and seascape.

When Courbet was in his prime the public was running after the most wearisome pictures of luxurious interiors, with pretty women, of cattle pieces in the style of Verboeckhoven, and landscapes that were as smug and finnikin as a piece of Sèvres porcelain. Courbet had a big temperament, and splashed about in a big way among the minnows and pollywogs of artistic Paris. It is true that he did not reach the height in a special line of work which Claude Monet has attained, namely, in the painting of sunlight, and of animals and trees and flowers under the bright light of day, but his violent reaction against tailor-made and barbered pictures was a tremendous gain. The reaction in his mind was so strong that he often overshot the mark and produced pictures somewhat too heavy and brutal in quality. But that was natural under the circumstances, either because of a lack of facility in his hand or because the pigments which he used have not in all cases remained quite true to the purpose for which they were employed. His marines especially are often dull and lifeless, as we can see by one of the pictures shown at the Durand gallery. The freshness and originality of his observation, however, may be seen in the other specimens.

Take for example the picture of a dead stag upon which a great bird has alighted. Courbet was an enthusiastic lover of woods and flowers and of the hunt. In this case we find him introducing a bird rare enough to be singular anywhere, and I fancy absolutely unknown to the great bulk of picture viewers. It is the great owl called in France the Grand Duke, the "horned" owl of Europe, which has many of the characteristics of the great birds of prey, and at the same time is apt to fly in twilight, and possesses the noiseless plumage which is common to owls in general. Courbet has very well expressed the soft, loose quality of the wing feathers, which permits owls to surprise their prey. The young stag seems to have been shot, and while its blood was yet warm lit upon by this great bird.

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GREAT HORNED OWL AND DEAD STAG.
From the Painting by Courbet.

Another picture gives the characteristic landscape of that part of the Jura whence Courbet came, and whither he loved to return from Paris in Summer time, the country about Ornans. His bull and heifer standing before this Jura landscape have the look of real life, and one may almost say of individual character. The tones of this picture, the greens and grays, are very charming. A different gamut of color is struck in the bit of landscape with russet foliage, and still another in the Winter scene with snow on the ground where some deer have sought the shelter of the overhanging rock, and add the rich, warm tone of their hides to the bleak Winter landscape.

The picture, which shows an old house on a height upon the right, the sea in the distance and a couple of persons standing looking out to sea with their backs turned has a certain interest in the fact that the male figure, with one arm around the shoulder of the female, is a likeness of Courbet himself. In the original it is interesting to notice how he has caught upon the uplifted right hand of the man the red glow of the sunset so that the thumb and finger seem dyed with blood. There is great robustness and yet great charm in the handling of this picture, and it has to the full one of the special qualities that Courbet possesses—that of the balance of masses. He had the true instinct of the great artists in such things, although at times his rather violent and whimsical mind would lead him astray even in this particular.

LANDSCAPE NEAR THE SEA.
From the Painting by Courbet.

The proof of Courbet's mastership may be found in the fact that long after his death and long after any trivial and factitious qualities which may have helped his reputation while living have had time to disappear his pictures are treasured by those who own them and sought after by collectors. New York is particularly favored in the number of fine Courbets belonging to private galleries. Of his figure pictures Mr. H. O. Havemeyer is said to own the largest, the great nude "Femme au Perroquet," which has inspired many other artists to similar attempts, both in the draped and undraped line. The model for this figure was an Irish girl whom Whistler introduced to Courbet. She had a mass of the most superb red-gold hair and was more than usually beautiful in figure and face. Courbet painted her again, half length, in his "Femme au Miroir." She is indeed in every way finer as to modeling and color than the woman who posed for "La Femme Couchée" and "La Femme à la Vague," canvases that have not come to America.

Some of Courbet's Swiss landscapes have great merit, such as "Lac de Gérève" and "Château de Chillon, Vevey." Put it was not easy to surpass for quiet beauty the landscapes from the neighborhood of Ornans, such as "Le Lac," figured here. The sky is of the most delightful robin's-egg blue, and the rock-faced hills and quiet lake are painted with a pleasing breadth. From the same region comes "Le Pêcheur," a dell through which runs a broadish stream, on whose bank sits a solitary fisherman. It is at the Durand-Ruel galleries. A very fine picture that recalls in its figures Constantin Troyon is the "Return from the Market" of a group of well-to-do French farmers and peasants. It has all the grandeur of the migration of a classic tribe, though we see one farmer driving a pig and another carting back vegetables. There is a touch of epic grandeur about the picture. It ought to be procured for the United States as an example of Courbet's work in the line that made Millet famous.

Courbet's paintings have the peculiarity of revealing themselves slowly to the observer; they are not to be read at a glance, but the gaze penetrates gradually into the distances. For that reason they are very grateful objects for photography, since the camera calls attention to the perspective in them, and, leaving the colors aside, shows the masterly grouping and perspective beneath the colored surface.

CHARLES DE KAY.

CANTILENA MUNDI.

Where rainbows rise through sunset rains,
By shores forlorn of isles forgot,
A solitary Voice complains
"The World is here, the World is not."

The Voice the wind is, or the sea,
Or spirit of the sundown West:
Or is it but a breath set free
From off the Islands of the Blest?

It may be: but I turn my face
To that which still I hold so dear:
And lo, the voices of the days—
"The World is not, the World is here."

'Tis the same end whichever way,
And either way is soon forgot:
"The World is all in all To-day;
To-morrow all the World is not."

—FIONA MACLEOD in The Sketch.

At the End of the Century.

From The Chicago Record.

"John is so absent-minded."
"What's the matter now?"
"He bought a load of hay for our automobile."

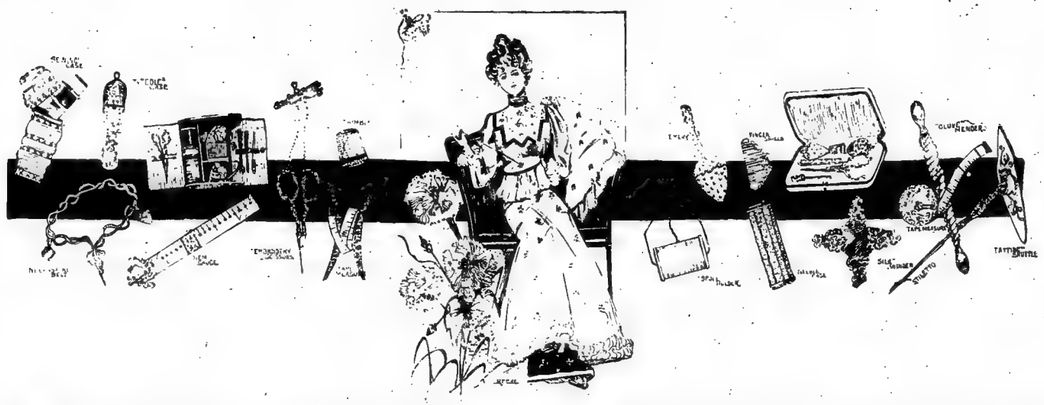

SEASON OF EMBROIDERY HERE.

THIS is the season of the year when the beautiful butterfly, as represented by the Summer girl, or, rather by the Summer woman, delights to emulate the example of the little busy bee, and with flying needle improve the shining hours. There is a corner in the embroidery market about this time, or there would be but for the wise foresight of the dealers, for there is a great demand for everything in the way of materials for fancy work in the early part of the season before the hot weather has had a chance to do its enervating work, and there is nothing so delightful as the thought of a Summer full of pretty work which will decorate the house in the Autumn. To be sure, my lady knows that she has made just the same plans every season before, and comes home without so much as a pincushion finished, but it is so easy to turn new leaves when the weather is comfortable. The work is finished, after all, by a professional, who does it much better than the amateur and she needs the money, so it is just as well.

There is nothing in the way of pretty things for her implements that the piazza needlewoman cannot have for the buying, and at not a very great cost. There are tape measures and silk winders, spool holders, finger shields—any number of things that the girl usually will not spend her own money for, but which she likes to receive for presents, and keeps always bright and fresh, for she never by any chance uses them. But there are some things that she can use—the pretty little silver-handled scissors, the emery; a glove mender is her special delight, and there is nothing too pretty for her in the way of a thimble.

There are the daintiest of housewives in which to carry all these pretty things. One of these that a nice New York girl wears upon semi-occasional occasions is made of chamois, hand-painted. There is a little bag gathered at the top with a pale, blue ribbon, a little scissors case into which the girl slips her pretty little scissors, an emery of pale blue to match the general color tone, and a pretty little needle book, all made up with blue ribbons and with wild roses painted upon the outside—all these suspended from the pretty girl's waist upon the rare occasions when she wears it—with long blue ribbons tied at the top in a gay little bow.

"But I don't wear it often," says the girl, "for you see I have the practical common sense that comes from—well, I guess from playing golf—and I know from long experience that I would never by any chance touch a bit of fancy work if I undertook it in the Summer. What is the Summer made for but to play in? I work in the Winter. But I do mend my gloves even in Summer, and then I don my housewife with a dignified air, bring out my basket of gloves—it's sure to be full by the time I get at it—and I have a little sewing bee all to myself, unless there are a few nice young men, as there frequently are, who like to 'go to the ant,' &c., and whom I am willing to benefit by a good example."

There is a young woman up town who is in great demand at this season of the year. She is a fancy work genius. Ever since she was a wee, toddling mite of a girl the one desire of her life has been to do fancy work; she never remembers when she could not do it and did not know how to do everything she saw. Then when she grew to be a big girl she decided to go into a business with her one talent. She told all her friends and they brought her work to do and asked her questions about what to get for material to make things for themselves and would she not please show them the stitches. Of course she was only too glad to do so. Then it began to be too much trouble to run to the shops to get the materials, and she began to keep them herself and invent new designs and make new combinations of patterns until now she has what she calls an embroidery parlor in her own house, a big room which looks like a rainbow it is so full of pretty things, all of which she makes or designs herself for her customers to work.

"There are just three things that New York women care to make," she says, "and those are centrepieces for the table, which people seem to care more for than anything else; then tea cloths, and when they are not making those they are working on sofa pillows.

"Roses are all the rage now, and women seem to like them better than anything else, the dark roses, too, the rich, deep American Beauties. Wild roses I think are the easiest flowers to embroider, and the simplest stitch is the loop stitch that is used for asters, and which can be used for daisies and forget-me-nots. There is nothing prettier than roses thrown out on Renaissance lace and looking as if they were real and had been simply dropped upon it instead of being embroidered.

"Strawberries make a pretty centrepiece, and a great many people like them. They are charming, with the bright red, the exact color of the ripe strawberry, while some of the berries are shaded down to a pale green like the half-ripe fruit that we see often in the city. They are not less attractive because they may have peculiar associations for the housekeeper. An original design of Jacqueminot roses is combined with maidenhair fern and the orchids of pale pink and violet are beautiful in a centrepiece.

"Some people like an all-white centre, and then there is one with a deeply indented embroidered edge and some beautiful Italian lace inserted in a figure around the centre with embroidery at the edge.

"But there is nothing so delicate for a centrepiece as one of century lace, made of the fibres of the century plant, which looks like a spider's web, it is so sheer. We have to import that, and the idea is ours. It is made of round doylies of the lace appliqued on a centre of the fine gauze, and then with two or three sprays of flowers thrown on it in embroidery it is beautiful.

"The Marie Antoinette lace is used a great deal for bureau covers. It is serviceable and easy to make of the coarse net worked with a design in the Renaissance lace and buttons or rings and cord. It makes pretty hangings and bed covers also for people who like to have everything match White pique embroidered with bachelor's buttons and a blue edge is simple and attractive.

"A pretty and original way of finishing a table centre is to have the linen curved in deeply and in the curves to set a design of the Renaissance lace. Tea cloths are usually hemstitched and then embroidered on the edge and color is given them by embroidering flowers in little sprays or single blossoms over them.

"Women do not crochet or knit edgings as they used to, or at least New York women do not. There are too many pretty things that can be bought. Little sacks, socks, and carriage robes for presents for the babies of their friends are the things they undertake chiefly in that kind of work.

"A great deal of fancy work goes to the college boys, and, of course, in the college colors, and yachts take more than people realize. We made all that was needed for the rooms of the Colonia last year, red denim worked out in white. Denims are very serviceable. Linen is used a great deal for pillows for Summer, and the conventional designs are preferable.

"One might think that brides-to-be would spend a good deal of time embroidering the linens for their future homes, but it is a great deal of work and it is all ordered. Some brides have twenty sets of table linen with the initial embroidered upon the napkins and table cloths, and two or three dozens of sheets and pillow cases done in the same way. One bride had her linen sheets done with a drawn work edge and then her three initials with a little spray of flowers worked on them. Script is used for the letters by preference, but there are all styles and all sizes.

"Tapestry work is pretty and easy for Summer, and makes attractive cushions or chair seats. The designs are laid in threads of the proper colors, and all that is necessary is to work over them in the colors given with one plain stitch. People invariably say: 'How easy that is!' but it takes a long time to fill in a pattern and the work becomes tedious.

"The greatest amount of work that is done in Summer, is in the colored embroidery. Every other woman has a piece that she holds in her hand if she does not find that she has time to work much, and then I do everything she has not done when she comes back. Some women's fancy work is like some men's fishing." M. A. T.

THE MOTHER OF FAIRY STORIES.

Here's a tale for the boys and girls—for the old-fashioned sort if there are any left, but I doubt it, because to-day the young folk appear to hate fairy stories as much as they hate cold baths and plain bread and butter, and certain other things that contributed to make men of their fathers.

But this Mother of Fairy Stories, this ancestor of all tales whatsoever concerning Jack and the Giant Killer and heroes of his kidney, I have a sort of longing to tell again, though it has been related well enough already by a hundred pens from the time that it found birth in the throes of a primal nation struggling savagely toward the light. It has been thundered by those who worshipped Odin in the old Norse days; it has been the theme of Sagas unnumbered, it has been carved in Odin's runes; cut and hacked and twisted it has formed the backbone of our story books for centuries, and yet no variety is worthy of mention beside the great first myth itself; for there is giant laughter in it and that everlasting humor at the root of human hearts—the undying, sea-deep sort of humor that never can grow old and is not to be confounded with a modern exotic known as the "new." There are great morals scattered about like rocks in the legend, too. Those you may see and so avoid, otherwise you are like to break your shins against them.

It is the story of the Thunder-God Thor and his little expedition against the Giant Jötuns in their stronghold of Utgard. With him he took two trusty comrades and his own awful hammer, that terrible weapon, whose stroke was a thunderbolt and against which, wielded by his iron arm, even the titanic Jötuns were powerless. That only, with his own great godlike heart for shield, took Thor, and so set forth against the terrestrial giants; for their ways were not as his ways, and it seemed good to the Thunderer that his hammer should fall here and there among them.

To the giants' land he came, and, night falling, chanced upon a deserted mansion rising upon a lonely plain. Here the god and his friends bestowed themselves to sleep in a huge, unlighted hall of vast size; but they had not long reposed when hideous sounds, altogether fiendish in their power of ear penetration, awakened them. The very skies seemed rent, as though nature was yielding up her life in one appalling shriek, and, filled with sudden alarm, Thor's companions fled for safety into a little chamber of the mansion that led out of the greater one. There they hid themselves while the fearless god hastened into the night to learn the truth concerning a tempest of sound so fearful. Under a bright moon within a stone's throw appeared the cause of such confusion. The giant Skrymir, a mighty monster even among the mighty, lay upon his back snoring, shaking the round earth. Thor, and the decision to our modern ethics seems a little unsportsmanlike for a god, instantly determined to slay Skrymir where he slept, and, raising his awful hammer, he dealt the Jötun three stupendous blows—each of them a very earthquake. Yet at the first the giant merely murmured, in a voice like the distant sea, "Did a leaf fall?" at the second, passing his hand where the blow had struck him, he asked, drowsily, "Was that a grain of sand?" and as the third thundered upon his forehead with all the strength of a two-handed god in a passion, the monster merely snored louder than ever, after first remarking that sparrows were doubtless roosting in the tree above him.

Crestfallen, Thor rejoined his companions, and made another discovery. The empty mansion in which they found themselves was no more than Skrymir's glove, and the little chamber leading from the larger into which they had fled proved to be the place for his thumb. Instantly departing from a resting place so insecure, the three passed into a white northern dawn, and soon stood in morning light before the gates of Utgard—a city so vast that, to see the peaks and pinnacles of it, man or god was constrained nearly to break his neck in bending backward. The Jötuns, with no apparent thought of war or the Thunderer's hammer, welcomed him and his friends in a manner proper to so august a wanderer. They were just setting about rejoicings and festivals, and, aware of Thor's universal reputation for strength and marvelous physical prowess, invited him, if so he willed, to join them at their games.

Content to bide his time, the god agreed, and, as a preliminary feat, they handed to him a Drinking Horn. 'Twas the test of adult powers, they told him, to drain it at a draught—a simple trifle, wherein no Jötun had been known to fail on reaching a grown giant's estate. Thor drank deep. Three terrific pulls took he at the mighty Drinking Horn, but diminished it by the veriest trifle only, while his companions beheld his failure with amazement and the Jötuns doubtless exhibited polite wonder. Polite be sure they were, for Thor's hammer was in his hairy fist; yet, with most well-chosen giant language, they gave him to understand that his strength had surely been overrated in their ears. "Come now," said they, "here is a little cat. Pick her up and fling her from thee. Surely that trifling feat is within thy power."

The desperate god seized the kitten and tugged amain, yet could he not lift her a hand's-breadth from the earth. And then the Jötuns apparently feared him no more, and bluntly told their visitor that of a truth he was no man. "Here," cried they, "is an ancient woman who will wrestle against thee!" Thor, probably furious with himself, the Jötuns, and everything else by this time, gripped the tottering crone, doubtless with the intention of hurling her over the dizzy battlements of Utgard or flinging her rags and bones into the lap of the moon. But the old lady threw him instead—threw him easily, and the Thunder-God was brought to earth like a sack of potatoes by this most ancient and withered dame!

About this time we may suppose that Thor began to lose his nerve a little, to the continued roar of the giants' laughter. A fighting god was he, with no subtle intention, no cunning to meet cunning. He owned himself fairly and squarely beaten, and then, having once got the great stranger and his hammer safely out of Utgard, these most wily Jötuns told him how, knowing that no giant ever born of giantess could stand against him and his awful iron martel, they had resorted to magic and put a trick upon him.

Rubbing his eyes, Thor looked again, and lo! the giant Skrymir had vanished, and in his place was the Earth itself. Upon its face three new-made mountains and three terrific valleys, deep as volcanic craters, marked the blows he had struck under the darkness. The Drinking Horn, too, had disappeared, and in its place stretched old ocean. Now, even a thirsty god is not permitted to drink the sea dry, though Thor's draught produced such an ebb tide as man's memory cannot parallel. With gathering frown, the god looked for a certain little cat, and in its place beheld the Midgard Snake—that primal worm, or World-Serpent, who belts in the whole earth, like a band round a barrel. Had he indeed torn up that reptile, Jötun land and the home of the gods, and the dwellings of men, together with all created things, must have tumbled back into the hungry belly of Chaos! Last they showed to Thor the old woman who had thrown him so roughly, and his eyes were opened, and he saw that she was no old woman at all, but an old man whose name was and is Time. But Time is even above the gods, for none that have been or shall be can endure longer than he; and no man or god or angel has ever telled him, be the style of wrestling what it might.

Then this Thor, this most notable, thick-headed, huge-limbed ancestor of all giant slayers in history, is said to have lost his temper altogether in a way most unbecoming and savage. And, surely, the Sagas lie not? These fighting men and fighting gods are all the same at their hearts. They take life too seriously, all of them, and have but little sympathy for a jest at their own expense. Indeed, to this day, a soldier's sense of humor is but a feeble and faulty thing, as a rule.

—E. P. in Black and White.

Without Doubt.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"As soon as the Ink Trust is ready for business," remarked the professor, "it will proceed, I suppose, to make the foulest blot on the page of history."

In Noman's Land.

From The Kansas City Independent.

The Belle—Miss Leftover writes that she is charmed with the Summer resort to which she has gone.

The Beast—No wonder. An arm of the sea runs right up by the hotel.

JULY

THE DRAMA

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De Wolf Hopper.

THE female Hamlet used to be laughed at. But Mme. Bernhardt's portrayal of the Prince has never provoked ridicule. Not many of the English critics have found it a satisfying piece of acting, in spite of the unquestioned genius of the actress, but all have found it dignified and, at least, interesting. Two pictures of Bernhardt as Hamlet, the first to cross the Atlantic, are given herewith. The Ophelia is Mlle. Mellot, who, it is declared, "looks" the character. Not much is said very distinctly of her acting, but the following account of her costume may not be amiss: "Her first dress is richly simple, being quite plainly made, and of quasi-gabardine cut; the material, rich cream silk, embroidered all over in a running design of dull gold, in leaves and flowers, the bodice has an empiècement of gold and jewels. A gilded leather girdle encircles the waist, and the long ends are heavily fringed and tasseled, and Ophélie would fain render to Hamlet the jeweled satchel and its small contents; the dainty presents of her sometime lover. In the mad scene Ophélie could not look more girlish and sweet than in the delicate gown of white accordion-pleated crêpe de chine, with wing sleeves of willow green, chiffon, and yoke and sleeves of green, covered with handsome cream guipure sewn here and there with gold."

W. J. L., in The Illustrated London News, has taken the trouble to compile a short history of the female Hamlets of the stage. Portraits of some of them have already been given in these pages. Four more (not including Bernhardt) are herewith pictured. Charlotte Crampton was an eccentric but gifted American actress of the middle years of this century. Macready once said of her: "If she were but a foot taller she'd astonish the world." As it was she frequently "astonished" a small part of the world. In "Hamlet" she "made up" like Edwin Forrest. Winnetta Montague was noted on the stage chiefly for her beauty. She married that erratic genius, Walter Montgomery, who shot himself soon afterward. Julia Seaman is an English actress, still living, who played Hamlet (with a flaxen wig à la Fechter) more than 200 times. Clare Howard is a recent and boisterous London female Hamlet.

The first woman to act Hamlet in this country, it seems, was Mrs. Bartley, who appeared as the Melancholy Dane at the old Park Theatre, in this city, in 1819. Her predecessors in England had been Mrs. Bulkley and Mrs. Powell. Mrs. Barnes and her daughter, Charlotte, (Mrs. Conner,) and Mrs. Battersby; Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Brougham, Charlotte Cushman, Fanny Herring, Mrs. F. B. Conway, and a host of other American actresses made experiments with Hamlet.

While Mr. Fitch's new play, called "The Lady and the Cowboy," was condemned sharply enough, and by a sufficient number of prints, to cause its prompt withdrawal from the stage of the Duke of York's Theatre, in London, most of the actors employed in the play made distinctly favorable impressions and received "good notices." As for Miss Gertrude Elliott, she seems to have made a really brilliant hit. She appeared as Midge, a romping girl, able to fire a rifle with deadly aim. Miss Elliott is a younger sister of Mrs. N. C. Goodwin, (Maxine Elliott,) and was well placed here in both "An American Citizen" and "Nathan Hale." But Midge seems to be her most congenial rôle thus far.

Fay Davis is an American woman, whose career on the London stage, since her first appearance at the Criterion Theatre in "The Squire of Dames," has been marked by no failures. The mediaeval, romantic play by Edward Rose, called "In Days of Old," which recently finished the season at the St. James's Theatre, was not of much importance, dramatically speaking, but as Lilian, a lady of the Court of Margaret of Anjou, Miss Davis contrived to make a pleasing impression. Her best rôles have been Fay Zuliani in "The Princess and the Butterfly," and the heroine of "The Ambassador."

"Wheels Within Wheels," by R. C. Carton, is one of a school of modern comedies which aim to picture the social life of this

GERTRUDE ELLIOTT AS MIDGE,
In "The Lady and the Cowboy."

FAY DAVIS AS LILIAN,
An English lady of the era of Henry VI. in Edward Rose's "In Days of Old."

SCENE IN "WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS"
Lena Ashwell and T. B. Thalberg as Lady Curtoys and Egerton Varrey.

era as Wycherley and Vanbrugh pictured the London society of the Restoration and later years. Wit, cynicism, a lack of sentiment, and a generally "unsympathetic" quality distinguish such plays. They must be ably and brilliantly written and have a good acting quality to survive. "Wheels Within Wheels" seems to have made a genuine "hit" in London. We shall probably see it here at the Lyceum Theatre next Winter.

If the liking for "Americanism" continues in English theatricals, De Wolf Hopper ought to be very successful in his London engagement, which begins this week. He is distinctly and emphatically American. We all know and like Hopper in this country, and make his path pleasant enough for him, but doubtless we do not appreciate him at his true worth. The folly and buffoonery of operetta we always associate with his name, not realizing that if he had stuck to the "legitimate", he might have been called "great," and surely would have achieved many artistic triumphs. He might have been the Falstaff, Autolycus, Nick Bottom, and Caliban of his era. He chose to be Wang and Dr. Syntax, and is the richer for his choice. E. A. D.

THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN IN NORTH AMERICA.

The claim of satisfactory evidence of the extreme antiquity of man in the valley of the Delaware River has been soberly discussed and intemperately ridiculed until the public, both scientific and general, have become tired of hearing the subject mentioned; but this is no valid reason why the truth should not be ascertained. If man in a paleolithic stage of culture did exist on the Atlantic seaboard of North America, then we have a basis upon which to build—a tangible starting point from which to date a history of human activities on this continent. As it is, we have but an immense array of facts, largely unrelated, and the greater portion sadly distorted and misleading because of the reckless theories set forth with them by their discoverers, and undoubtedly there never has been, in the whole range of scientific agitation of a simple question, so great a volume of reckless assertion, illogical deduction, and disregard of exact statement. The main question was often wholly lost sight of, and the author's sole purpose that of demonstrating some one else in error. Predetermination on the part of many has been fatal to the value of their field work. Convinced on theoretical grounds, such are necessarily blinded when on the spot where positive evidence occurs. He who does not desire the object searched for seldom finds it; and later in the day pride declines to accede to the just demands of candor—the admission of having reached a wrong conclusion. —Appletons' Popular Science Monthly.

A BRIDE DRESSED IN A SHEET.

It was an old idea that a husband, whose wife at her marriage was clothed only in a sheet, or in the most elementary linen garment, was not in any way liable for the debts previously contracted by her. Our parish registers and local traditions give us ample illustrations of this quaint idea. At Chiltern All Saints', Wiltshire, is the following entry: "John Bridmore and Anne Selwood were married October 17, 1714, the aforesaid Anne Selwood was married in her smock, without any clothes or headgier on." Similar cases occurred at Gorton Green in 1738, at Ashton-under-Lyne in 1771, and at Otley in 1808. Avis's Birmingham Gazette for 1797 vouches for an extraordinary story, according to which a bride disrobed in the vestry, and appeared at the altar without even the amount of clothing worn by the ladies in the above cases.

The latest example of which the present writer knows comes from Lincolnshire. The register of Gedney has this commonplace entry: "Dec. 2nd, 1842. David Wilkinson, full age, bachelor, labourer, of Gedney," to "Susan Farran full age, widow, of Gedney." Local tradition supplements this brief account by relating that the bride was dressed in a sheet, stitched about her, with holes cut for the passage of her bare arms.—"Lore and Legend of the English Church," by the Rev. G. S. Tyack.

THE OCEAN IS OURS.

O'er the Atlantic
Comes the roar of the ship guns—
The English-speaking snip guns—
Telling the "Latin race" frantic and old,
Telling all Russia, gigantic and young,
Telling the feudal boy-Kaiser romantic,
What the Spanish Armada by Howard was told:
What the winds to the salt sea's forages have sung:
Telling the powers:
"The ocean is ours.
Together we pull,
Nelson and Farragut,
Rodney and Hull."

O'er the Pacific
Comes the roar of the ship guns—
The English-speaking ship guns—
Singeing the beard of the Don at Manila.
As Drake did at Cadiz three centuries gone.
The Orient shakes at the thunder terrific,
Drake's message from Dewey: "We sank their flotilla
In spite of their forts! As you did we've done!
"The ocean is ours,
The ocean is ours.
Together we pull,
Nelson and Farragut,
Rodney and Hull."

—Hon. BELLAMY STORER, in Harper's Weekly.

ECHO BAY.

BIG sheet of water, and a handsome, is Long Island Sound, with its one hundred and ten miles of length and its varying width of from two to twenty miles. It claims the distinction of helping to make New York City's Manhattan Island, by connivance with Hell Gate and the East River, and at its eastern end sends a treacherous tideway through the race and permits venturesome yachtsmen to brave the dangers of Plum Gut, sail out on the Atlantic Ocean, and run down to Newport and tell all about their adventures.

There are traditions enough connected with the Sound and its shores to make historians happy and give romancers full away, and the histories of New York and Connecticut and of doings on Long Island in early times give the Sound an importance, to say nothing of its commercial value as the waterway to the New England coast, with all its manufacturing and its pleasure-spot interests.

There is a strange contrast between the Long Island shore and that of the westerly side of the Sound. Long Island has its pretty beaches of sand and pebbles, its inlets, and its pretty bays, some of them land locked and enticing to the still-life land and water scape painter; but up on the Westchester side and along the Connecticut shore the rocks are bold and jagged and the surges beat upon them in fury during high tides and storms, and their harbors are bold, and in many instances reached only by careful navigation by crooked channels.

Nearly three miles from Echo Bay, on the Westchester shore, and little more than a mile from Sand's Point, on the Long Island shore, Execution Light stands as a wary sentinel in the Sound, upon a pile of stone that is as inhospitable in appearance as nature and man can make it. Just where it got its name nobody seems to know. The vessels that in early times were stranded and beaten to pieces on it certainly met their fate, and there are threadbare stories told of pirates (coming nobody knew from where or who they were) that were executed upon it, and there are legends connected with Capt. Robert Kidd and his crew of jolly freebooters, and there is a disputed record of some Spaniards having

Execution Light, Long Island Sound.

been hanged there years ago. Leaving the traditions to themselves, however, it stands at the northern end of a dangerous reef, was known as a fourth-class fixed light for many years, until 1857, when improvements were made and the bell that clanged its warnings in "thick weather" gave place to a foghorn operated by steam, and now the siren does its work, in distinction of Execution from Sand's Point, Stepping Stones, or Eaton's Neck, or Captain's Island. The original tower still stands, as a splendid piece of work, tedious and expensive as was the building of the stone island about the narrow rock, where the granite blocks were placed to make room for the keeper's home and all the accessories of the revolving white light, with one red section, the red flash every ten seconds.

Old Execution winks that red eye over a historic locality, when it shows itself at Echo Bay, the pretty harbor of New Rochelle, for the early Huguenot settlers of the town sailed up from New York and landed at what was called Bonnefoi's Point, named in honor of the first Huguenot resident on that land. This was away back in 1687 or 1688, and the land devoted for their settlement had been purchased by Jacob

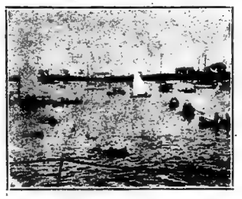

Preparing for a Regatta—New Rochelle Yacht Club.

Leisler from John Pell, the lord of the manor. To these refugees from La Rochelle the city which lies with its waterfront at Echo Bay owes its name, and Bonnefoi's Point is now a place of interest in Hudson Park. The Huguenot Monument, unveiled in April of this year, marks the spot, the centre panel bearing the inscription, "To Commemorate the Coming of the Huguenots." It was erected by the Westchester County Historical Society, and a panel bears the legend, "The Gift of Huguenot Descendants."

Revolutionary interest in Echo Bay gives the present pretty point of land known as Davenport's Neck in possession of Newbury Davenport in 1786; but it was designated on early maps as Leisler's Neck and Le Count's Neck—and in 1776 a British fleet came to anchor just outside the harbor, sent their boats ashore at the neck, and landed recruits for Gen. Howe's army, then at White Plains, and their encamp-

ECHO ISLAND, THE FIRST HOME OF THE NEW ROCHELLE YACHT CLUB: Now the Property of C. Oliver Iselin.

ment was made just back of what is now the village line.

Antiquity gives way rapidly to the aggression of commerce or of fashion, and Echo Bay is the waterway to a neighborhood that gives the descendants of the Huguenots a heritage of respect, even in the face of modern improvements. Davenport's Neck is essentially private ground, with its shaded roadway leading down to the residences of the Iselins, the Kanes, the Phelpses, the Thornes, and the Davenports, the Potters, the Lawtons, and others who

Residence of C. Oliver Iselin, Echo Bay.

Vigilant Defending Valkyrie III.

N. D. LAWTON'S OLD-TIME FLIER ARAB.

have old-fashioned houses and have preserved the natural beauties.

Echo Island stretches its rocky point toward the south, just at the entrance, and Mr. C. Oliver Iselin's beautiful home, All View, stands in all its dignity and behind the security of a breakwater, at the end of Premium Point, within a hawser's length of the island where the New Rochelle Yacht Club house stood from 1885 till 1895, when Mr. Iselin bought the property and the club put its house upon a couple of scows and drifted it over to Hudson Park, its present location. The breakwater was an expensive job for Mr. Iselin; but when the seas broke over the narrow strip of land, carried the trees away, and were making tidewater between his stables and his house, and landing driftwood upon the doorstep, it was a clear case of perseverance and money spending, which was soon settled.

Just within hailing distance of the point of Echo Island the Vigilant was anchored in 1893, and the Defender also, when she was being tuned up for her races with the Valkyrie III., and now, further out and away from the danger of the jagged rocks that nearly caught the Vigilant in a Sep-

Finish of Race—New Rochelle Rowing Club.

naphtha launch now takes the place of the skiff he then rowed ashore

And Mr. Iselin comes naturally by his boat-sailing skill. When he was a youngster he was an enthusiastic sailor in Echo Bay and along the Sound, and residents of New Rochelle tell of his plucky contests with wind and weather in a little boat called the Dare Devil, of which he was often Captain and crew when the whitecaps were playing tag with each other in the Sound and everything was close reefed except the boat he sailed in.

Yachting and boating have made Echo Bay famous within the last dozen years, and while Larchmont, its near-by neighbor, glories in its club, and the Horse Shoe Harbor Club looms up also, there is activity and staying quality at New Rochelle, with the New Rochelle Yacht Club in Hudson Park nestled down upon the rocks, with the New Rochelle Rowing Club at

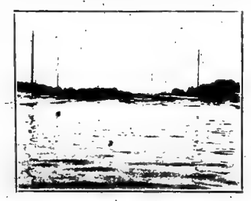

Echo Bay, New Rochelle.

its elbow; and for three years the Corinthian Fleet of New Rochelle had its home upon Harrison's Island, after a little boat-house headquarters in Hudson Park, when the club was known as the Corinthian Mosquito Fleet, and there were sharply contested races with the smart little boats over the courses around Execution and over to Mattinnicock and back.

There have been some noted craft hailing

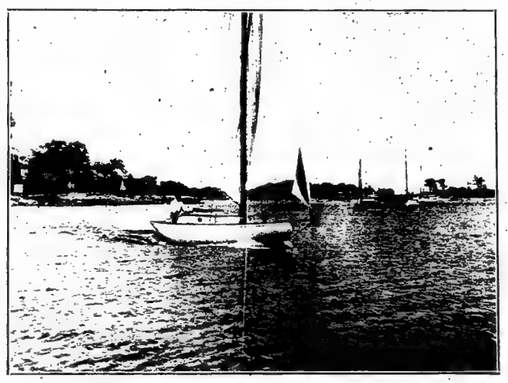

HAZEN MORSE'S 21-FOOT RACEABOUT KITTIE.
Designed by B. B. Crowninshield.

from Echo Bay, and the fleet of yachts anchored there has included the Atlantics, for their cruises; many of the New York Yacht Club's boats, and it is the stopping place or rendezvous for various clubs for their eastward cruising.

The New Rochelle Yacht Club was organized in 1885, and the old stone house on Echo Island became the annex to the clubhouse, which was built with all speed by enthusiastic men who determined that, if the older yacht clubs found Echo Bay a good place to start from, it ought to be a good place to start in. Charles Pryer was its first Commodore and the Curlew its first flagship. He was a boat sailer who loved the Sound, and the home he lives in, just above Echo Harbor, on the way to Larchmont, is the old Westchester

Twilight, Commodore Lambden's Flagship.
New Rochelle Yacht Club.

homestead built long before the Revolution, overlooking the scene of many friendly contests between the then smart boats. Newberry Lawton's Arab was then a flier, and her anchorage was just within hailing distance of his father's home, upon the pretty elevation now known as Wild Cliff, adjoining Hudson Park. J. H. Ryly, E. C. Sterling, P. J. Krackel, N. D. Lawton, F. T. Alder, J. W. Rough, C. Buchanan, Eugene Lambden, and Henry A. Gouge, a veteran of the Atlantic Yacht Club, were among the members, and a fleet of boats was soon enrolled. Commodore Pryer held office until 1889, and the succeeding Commodores were Clinton B. Seeley, 1889; John G. Prague, 1890; Leon Abbett, 1891-2; Henry Andruss, 1893-4-5; Henry Doscher, 1896-7-8,

and Eugene Lambden, with the Twilight as the flagship, is the present Commodore.

There have been some noted boats in the regattas of the club, and the Waneta, Banshee, Crocodile, Anaconda, and Commodore Pryer's prize-winning Eurybia are well known; and, while each year brings forward new types and new boats, the fleet in Echo Bay holds such favorites as Clark A. Miller's Monhegan, C. B. Buchanan's Uncas, Charles E. Simmons's Osprey, George McDonald's Nirvana, and many of the smaller class boats that have seldom been beaten, such as W. Hoey, Jr.'s, open cat, Sora, the champion twenty-footer of 1897-8; W. R. Berth's Dorothy, and Howard Lambden's Ondawa. Hazen Morse's new raceabout Kittie, designed by Crowninshield, is already doing good work, although just in the owner's hands from the Down East builders. Mr. Arthur Iselin's speedy raceabout, Hope, has her buoy within sight of All View. The latest production of Echo Bay is the twenty-foot rater built for Clark A. Miller to compete in the trials at Oyster Bay for a champion to try to win back the Seawanhaka International Cup. The boat was designed and built by Hunt-

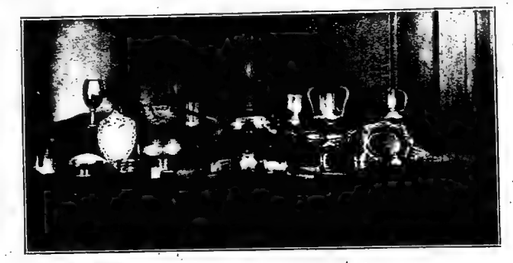

PRIZES WON BY THE EURYBIA.

Eugene Lambden,
Commodore of the New Rochelle Yacht Club.

nest. Eugene Lambden was President the first year, and served also in 1892-3. John S. Nicholas followed Mr. Lambden, holding office for seven years; F. W. Schoonmaker, 1894-5-6, and George S. Squires, 1897-8.

The success of the club in accession of membership, proficiency in exercise, and success as prize winners has been modestly received and appreciated by officers and members. The large number of boats belonging to the club and its members and the encouragement given it financially resulted in a new house being built in 1896. Part of the old house was utilized, and the handsome structure, with its abundant room for boats and barges, locker room for members, and its large, glass-fronted clubroom, the situation being the most prominent feature of Echo Bay in view and location, is the result of popular appreciation of what it proposes to do and how it does it. The annual races are an event at Echo Bay, with a straightaway course from outside the harbor and the finish in sight of the guests of the club. The swimming contests on the wooden horses and the fun of the tub races prove, when the shouts of the crowd in Hudson Park greet the winners or discomfit the defeated, that Echo Bay is rightly named. C. C.

CRIPPLED DOGS AS PRIZE WINNERS.

This is the season of dog shows in England, and as the prize winners are announced from one show after another, the remarkable number of crippled dogs that have taken prizes is arousing much comment. The sporting papers are receiving budgets of remonstrances on the subject. Attention is called to the fact that the ability to stand and walk is naturally the most elementary requisite possible, and yet dogs that would be unable to pass the ve-

E. B. Pinckney,
Captain of the New Rochelle Rowing Club.

erinary surgeon as sound obtain the title of champion. Specific cases of this somewhat remarkable judging are cited in the communications. On the face of this state of affairs, it certainly seems that the objectors have right on their side. The attainment of perfection being presumably the object of showing dogs, surely those crippled in any respect, however excellent in others, ought to be barred, at any rate from attaining the first rank. In this light the answer of the editor of The London Field can hardly be deemed satisfying. He writes: "It is nothing unusual for dogs that are, comparatively speaking, cripples to have prizes awarded to them in the show ring. It seems a pity that there is no Kennel Club rule which deals with the matter."

Hugenot Memorial in Hudson Park, Echo Bay.
Erected in April, 1896.

CHRISTMAS DAY ON SUNDAY.

Few people are aware that Christmas Day falls oftener on Sunday than on some other days, says The Grantham Journal. It falls on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday fifty-eight times and on Friday and Saturday fifty-seven times each for every fifty-six times it falls on a Monday or a Wednesday. This, according to the vicar of All Saints', Margaret Street, London, who is an expert in these calculations, will continue to be the same until the present error of 22½ seconds in the length of the year is compensated for by substituting a common year for a leap year once in 4,000 years.

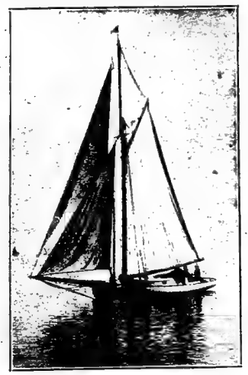

Commodore Pryer's Curlew,
First Flagship of the New Rochelle Yacht Club.

Enterprise in Ohio.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"You villagers seem to be a rather deliberate lot of people."

"I s'pose we be. There wux a feller drowned down in the creek a spell ago. He yelled 'Help, help!' afore he went down th' last time, an' the editor of th' village paper heard him, an' went back to th' office an' put in his paper two 'help wanted' ads, an' charged 'em up to th' estate, by gum!"

CUBA AND ITS FUTURE.

TO the large majority of the American people Mr. Robert P. Porter's new book on the Island of Cuba will be a revelation. It is called "Industrial Cuba" and is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. In considerably more than 300 pages the author tells the story of the Pearl of the Antilles; he proves the presence of great natural wealth and shows how it has been neglected by the Spaniards. By revealing how far the island has fallen behind what, under an honest and enlightened Government, should be her true status, he presents a vivid and detailed picture of the misrule of centuries. He carefully lays down the lines by which Cuba may rehabilitate and reconstruct herself—financially, politically, and sociologically.

At the threshold of his volume Mr. Porter unhesitatingly declares that the duty of the United States is prone before it, and that the best means of solving all political questions which have arisen or are bound to arise in the near future in connection with the island is to begin at once the work of economic or industrial reconstruction, postponing for the present all discussion of political questions proper. It was to this end that Mr. Porter's mission was sent to Cuba by President McKinley, and it is to this end that the military forces of this country are employed on the island, giving proper protection to the arts of peace. But reconstruction cannot be achieved in a day. Monstrous problems arise from the very state of degeneration to confront the reconstructionists. Writes Mr. Porter:

"The destruction and disorganization brought about by the war will make the work of placing the island in a favorable economic condition costly and protracted, and many years must elapse before Cuba will take its rightful place in the economies of the world. By this is meant the position to which its resources and location entitle it. If it is true, and I doubt it not, that the causes which have led to war, both in 1868 and in 1895, were more economic than political, (and the greater importance of economic over political questions in such a colony of small and mixed population as Cuba is easy to understand,) then Cuba to-day is free. The Spanish Government would have more willingly granted political freedom to Cuba had it not been for the well-grounded fear that economic concessions would have necessarily followed. Those United States officials who have been in Cuba since the signing of the protocol of peace understand this fully. The United States Military Commissioners, in their daily intercourse with Spanish officials, have found no sentiment of resentment toward the United States. The regrets have all been of a sordid character and may be summed up in loss of revenue and commerce for Spain."

With this state of affairs fully in mind the task of the United States was begun. At the outset this country specifically disclaimed "any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said island," except for "the pacification thereof." If, therefore, the pacification can be more easily and surely accomplished by giving Cuba industrial freedom—which Spain through selfish motives never granted—the United States has the right before all the world to carry out that programme. "The signs and omens for crystallizing public sentiment in the Island of Cuba on all industrial questions are far more hopeful at the present moment than are those which indicate the possibility of establishing a stable government, and thus leaving the management and control of the island to its people. There is now no opposition nor rivalry of different interests among the Cubans, as the strong and important industries in Cuba, most of them agricultural, are of such a nature that they may all thrive at the same time. Until now the condition has been different, because the prosperity of all Cuban industries has been thwarted and impeded by the protection and privileges which the Spanish Government had to grant to the peninsular industries, whose interests (always in opposition to the legitimate wants of Cuba) have ever been systematically preferred to those most vital in the island. Another fact is that the productive energy of Cuba and the fertility of its soil are so great, and the real needs of the population so very small, that the process of accumulating capital will become very rapid, after the worst results of the late war are over and a settled and stable government has been established. * * *

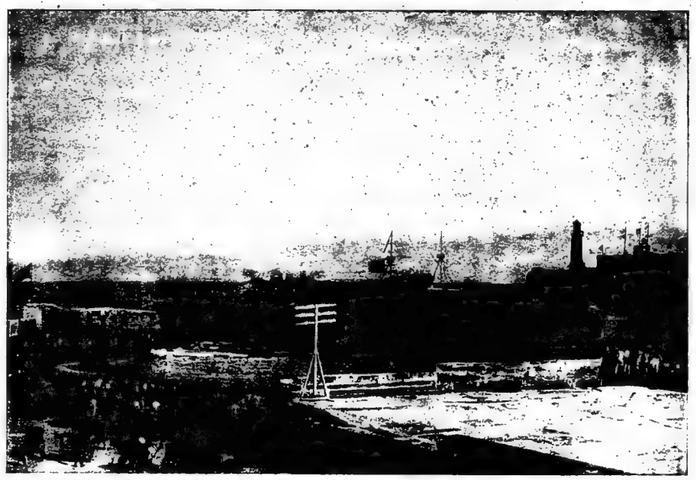

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ENTRANCE TO HAVANA HARBOR.

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THE CATHEDRAL, HAVANA.

"The irresponsible methods of governing Cuba converted the island into a powerful means of political influence in the hands of the Ministers. The most difficult political questions, either personal or otherwise, were usually decided at the expense of Cuba. Very often the single signature of a Minister of the Colonies was sufficient to make the fortune of a man for his whole life, and it is easy to understand that every political party in Spain would be opposed to any reform that should deprive it of such efficient means of influence and power. With very few exceptions, all the Spanish officials in Cuba, from the lowest to the highest, came from Spain. Their number was extraordinarily large, and their work, as a general rule, pitifully bad; their constant aim being to do as little work as possible, and to enrich themselves, at the cost of Cuba, as quickly as they could. The fleet of the Spanish transatlantic steamers was constantly employed in transferring impecunious officials from Spain to Cuba, and taking them back again with more or less wealth acquired during their residence in the island, and sometimes with pensions during their lives and the lives of their widows and daughters. Even a share of the passage money of these officials 'both ways' was paid by Cuba."

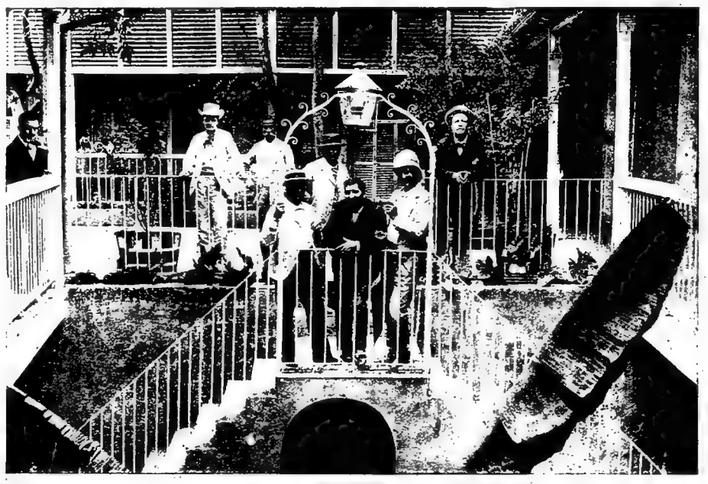

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THE AMERICAN CLUB, HAVANA.

As a self-evident fact the first step toward reconstruction after military occupation must be to lighten financial burdens; the second, the establishment of means of employment. "The tariff adopted by the United States, when the military forces took charge of the Custom Houses, reduced all duties about 40 per cent. on the old Spanish rate, and averages fully two-thirds less than the rates exacted by Spain in Cuban ports during the last five months of its occupancy of the island." Mr. Porter devotes a special chapter to explaining the reasons for these reductions, together with the reasons which led up to the decision of President McKinley to admit cattle and agricultural implements free into Cuban ports in possession of the United States. Still another chapter is devoted to an analysis and discussion of the Cuban budget, in which the effect of the new tariff on the revenue of the country, together with other sources of revenue, is explained and discussed. And it will naturally be asked: With such a large reduction of duties, how does the United States expect to secure revenue for the purpose of administering the government of the island? And ultimately: What possible advantage can the United States reap from these new conditions?

Several rational responses might be made to the first. "The general answer is that by reason of fraudulent classification and smuggling, much of the revenue collected from the people of Cuba never found its way into the treasury of that island, nor of Spain. The cupidity and rapacity of the Spanish officials in Cuba are beyond conception, and, if one may judge by the reports of the United States customs officials at Santiago, as much revenue will be received from a tariff whose duties are from a half to two-thirds less than the Spanish tariff as was received under the iniquitous and exasperating law which has been abolished by the advent of the American forces. As the officials recommending the measure believed, the reduction to a reasonable rate of duty in certain schedules—such, for example, as those relating to machinery and railway supplies—would increase importation, and certainly the revenue would be greater than during the period of prohibitory duties."

The answer to the second question is that: "The United States purposes to take its chances for the Cuban trade with the rest of the world. If Cuba can purchase cheaper and better articles on more favorable terms of the United States than of Europe, we shall secure the trade. If not, the Cuban consumer is free to purchase in the markets of the world. In this one act alone conservative, thoughtful Cubans must realize that they have attained to the commercial freedom which some, not without reason, contend was the real object of the two insurrections. However that may be, Cuba has secured a right which England would never concede to Ireland, namely, a separate revenue system. In granting this economic freedom to her other colonies, England has strengthened their ties to the mother country. With industrial freedom assured, a colonial country may be indifferent to the form of its political government. * * *

"Next in importance to the fiscal laws for

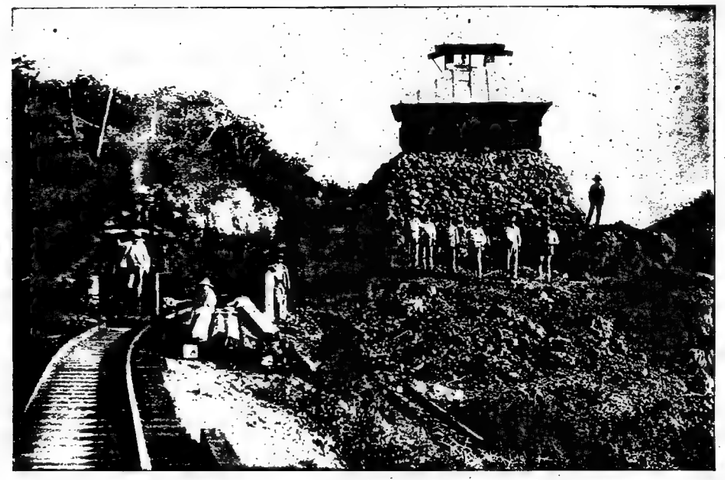

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SPANISH FORT ON RAILROAD TO JURAGUA MINES.

the revenue of the island comes the currency question. No country can be permanently prosperous unless its currency is sound and its credit good. Bad financial management of State affairs begets bad credit, and impaired credit is the forerunner of depreciated currency. Although Cuba is afflicted with many kinds of depreciated currency, the established basis is strictly gold, and in any commercial engagement the value is understood to be in Spanish gold, unless there is a specification to the contrary. Indeed, there is something almost pathetic in the manner in which Cuba, though plundered and depleted of her resources and wealth, has never wavered from the gold standard. The business interests of the island are, as the author found, unanimously in favor of a continued gold basis; for the Cubans have suffered so much from Spain's various attempts to force upon the people a depreciated currency, both in the form of silver and bank bills, that they want no further experiments with the currency."

The author enters upon an elaborate discussion of Cuban internal revenue, particularly in regard to the taxes the yield of which went into the pockets of unprincipled officials whose cupidity was notorious. He says that the "consumption tax," the "cedula," and the revenue from "lotteries" must necessarily disappear with the administration of affairs by the United States. And "until the tax laws of Cuba can be thoroughly revised, the revenue from customs, from the various forms of internal revenue, (and there are many,) and from the receipts from taxes upon municipal real estate will, if the strictest economy prevail, suffice for immediate wants without resorting to measures of taxation which are alike debasing and tyrannical. It is impossible to make specific suggestions at this time in relation to a subject so hopelessly complicated."

With the first step taken—the lightening of financial burdens—the way to the second—the establishment of industrial enterprises—is opened. At the outset, a terrible obstacle bars the path of the second. The author visited all the manufacturing plants in Havana, some of which were situated in quarters of the city reeking with filth and teeming with disease germs. This leads one to the conclusion that "there is little hope for industrial enterprise in the broader sense until the sanitary conditions have been improved in all the industrial centres of the island. The fear of that deadly enemy to all enterprise and thrift, yellow fever, which lurks in the vicinity of the most flourishing industries of Havana, makes it dangerous for those unacclimatized to enter these occupations. The initiatory success of manufacturing in Cuba must depend upon the importation of skilled labor from the United States or Europe. With this invisible and deadly foe in the background, ready to strike when least expected, and against which, as a Confederate officer now in the United States Army at Havana said, 'You cannot even raise an old-fashioned rebel yell,' the outlook is far from attractive.

"Not only the commercial prosperity of Cuba, but to a considerable extent that of the southern portion of the United States, depends upon the possibility of destroying the foci of yellow fever which exist in the larger cities and towns—especially in Havana and Matanzas—and which have been the cause of the epidemics of this disease which have occurred in the United States during the present century. It is believed that to destroy these germs is possible, and from a mere industrial and commercial point of view it would be a paying investment to spend several millions of dollars, if necessary, to effect it. Until this has been accomplished, and the centres of industrial activity of Cuba made safe for the influx of skilled artisans, whose advent alone will make it possible for Cuba to diversify its industries and elevate the condition of its labor, it will be vain to hope for the establishment of new manufactures. The importance of sanitation is so great and the subject of so much general interest to all those looking toward Cuba with the idea of residence or investment there, that considerable space in this volume will hereafter be devoted to a consideration of the subject."

Of the work already performed by the authorities of the United States Mr. Porter has words of unstinted praise which he renders emphatic by a statement of actual facts. Not only is Havana itself more healthful and law-abiding, but "a visit to Santiago should give relief to those suffering from 'the craven fear of being great,' for there may be found much that is encouraging. In this province of Cuba may be seen in full operation the work which the Government of the United States has been impelled to undertake, and here may be studied the character of the forces upon which the people of the United States must rely in the work of reconstruction now in progress. The machinery of government is running with a fair degree of smoothness, and the men responsible for it, from the humblest official to the capable commander of the province, understand their business and are masters of the situation. It is a striking illustration of the marvelous adaptability of the American character."

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CANE CUTTERS.

In discussing the "Outlook in Cuba for Labor," which is the title of one of the chapters, the author quotes liberally from the comprehensive report of Mr. Robert T. Hill of the United States Geological Survey on the Island of Cuba. It is a complicated question, as combined with it are the features of race, previous condition, and education. "Sanitary Work in Cuba" also forms the subject of a number of pages. The Spanish and Anglo-American views and their extreme differences in practice are contrasted. And a special chapter is also devoted to "Col. Waring's Sanitary Report." The crying and desperate need for thorough and absolute sanitary reorganization is impressed tragically upon the reader when the death rate of Havana is compared with that of other cities; when it is read in cold type that the number of deaths in the capital of Cuba last year "would exceed" the totals of Boston, St. Louis, Baltimore, and San Francisco. "New York City at this rate would have a death roll of 270,000 a year and London 450,000, and the deaths in the United States, which are now about 1,000,000 a year, would be about 7,000,000."

An exceedingly interesting and comprehensive chapter is entitled "Cities and Towns of Cuba." In it all the political divisions and municipalities receive due consideration in respect to geographical, agricultural, and commercial statistics. The treatment is exhaustive; the value of the figures given is of great significance to persons desiring particular and specific knowledge. Apparently nothing has been neglected. And, as has been intimated, separate chapters also deal in the same exhaustive way with "The Amended Cuban Tariff" and "Revenue—Customs Tariff." These two chapters give the actual figures as obtained from official sources. They contrast the old and the new method of Government support, and they show how well the authorities of the United States are grasping the political-economic question in Cuba. No one can boast of a knowledge of the financial and industrial status of Cuba who has not carefully studied the tables in these chapters.

And now one word more concerning the political future of the island. Mr. Porter writes: "The strongest and uppermost sentiment in the island, as I have found it since the close of the war, is for peace and reconstruction under the guidance of the United States. Those who have made the greatest sacrifice for independence are apparently willing to rest for a while and enjoy the glorious results of industrial and commercial independence and a release forever from Spanish misrule. Let the future shape its own political policy is the desire of all intelligent Cubans. In commercial and business circles the desire for ultimate absorption or annexation by the United States is almost unanimous."

W. L.

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A SUGARCANE TRAIN.

ST. JOHN'S EVE.

A Midsummer Idyl. . . .

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By HELOISE DURANT ROSE.

ON the broad terrace of the old Château de Vieuxchamps were ranged servants and retainers of the family. The doors of the state salon leading to the terrace, flung wide open, revealed the gay tapestries and gilt ornamentations within. Wreaths of flowers decorated the doorways and casements and an air of festivity rested upon all. The major domo marched up and down, now taking a glance at the salon to see that all preparations for the home-coming of the master met his approval, anon directing the servants to stand in more orderly line, or motioning to some of the peasants fringing the crowd not to gape and stand on tiptoe in their eagerness to be the first to hail the approach of the young lord of the manor, who for three years, since his father's death, had been traveling with his mother.

A quiver of excitement ran through the row of waiting men and women when the sound of wheels was heard and the old family coach came lumbering up the drive, purposely making a detour of the château, the postilions cracking their whips as they drove up to the steps of the terrace. Coming to a sudden halt, liveried grooms sprang to the door of the equipage; out sprang a young gallant, who, doffing his hat, assisted a gayly dressed lady to alight. The young Marquis waved his hat, and his mother smiled in friendly acknowledgment of the cheers that greeted them as they mounted to the entrance. There was a pause while they awaited the arrival of guests, who drove up in other coaches, from which duly came forth more beautiful ladies and brave gentlemen. When these joined their hosts, there were renewed cheers from the retainers, and the Marquis thanked them for their welcome home. With his mother leaning upon his arm, he entered the salon, followed by the guests, and the people outside dispersed—all except two young women, lingering at the foot of the terrace steps. Evidently they were waiting for another glimpse of the new arrivals, but more than two hours elapsed before their patience was rewarded. Then laughter and scraps of song ushered the goodly company out again. The Marquise de Vieuxchamps was leisurely conversing with a bepowdered and bepatched lady of about her own age, leaning on the stone balustrade at the end of the terrace. Her companion, the Countess d'Arnaud, would not have objected to her daughter becoming the future Marquise de Vieuxchamps, and it was evident that the young host admired the graceful Célestine. Both mothers had the same thought, as the young couple strolled up and down together among the other guests.

"Ah, Countess, this is a day that brings me sweet as well as sad memories!" and the Marquise sighed over the defunct days of her wifehood.

"But your life now should be all sunlight, with such a noble son by your side to cheer your declining days."

"Little viper!" thought the Marquise, sore at the reference to "declining days," but aloud she said: "And how happy you should be with a daughter to remind you that more than twenty glad years have flown since you became a bride."

"She wants to add a year to my age, the old cat," thought the Countess, but she smiled sweetly and observed that in their children they both were singularly blessed, and it was a pleasure to see how the young people liked each other.

"My dear Countess, our views coincide precisely."

"Ah, what could be more delightful than to see our children united! Célestine is so amiable, so beautiful, so accomplished; all men adore her."

"And Claud is admired by every woman he meets. He excels all his companions in sports; how lightly he foots the minuet, and he is as good as he is handsome."

"What a joy to live over our own triumphs in our children's conquests!" cried the Countess.

"Yes; in my son's charms do I see reflected the beauty over which my adorers used to rave."

"What a peacock!" thought the Countess.

In the meanwhile the subjects of the fond mothers' comment stood at the top of the steps leading to the gardens.

"So the charming Célestine is not sure that she would prefer country life to the gay rattle of the town?" The eyes of the young Marquis rested on the fresh face beside him.

"I have had but little experience of either yet; indeed, I have everything to learn."

"Love's lesson should be your first effort."

"It seems very difficult," she said, demurely. "I hardly dare glance at its A B C."

"That is unnecessary; the fairies taught you love's primer in your cradle."

The girl threw her companion a coquettish glance. "Monsieur le Marquis wishes to amuse himself with my ignorance."

"Ah, you know too well the power of your charms, and play a game of shuttlecock with men's hearts. Beware, little coquette, with your dainty ways. Cupid will snare you yet."

Célestine pouted bewitchingly at this remark, and her blue eyes looked reproachfully at the Marquis.

"Would you have young maids strut up to every swain, and, tapping him on the shoulder, cry out, 'I love you, Sir'?"

The young couple's badinage was interrupted by the Count d'Arnaud joining them. "When are we to see your famous garden of roses?" he asked, ignoring the slight frown on the young man's face at his appearance.

"Now, if the fair Célestine has no fear of making the flowers jealous," and, followed by the maiden, her father, and several other guests, he led the way to the quaint garden, where fountains splashed amid countless roses.

When the group had left the terrace two

GROVE OF CALIFORNIA REDWOOD TREES, OWNED BY THE BOHEMIAN CLUB OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Showing the Spot Where the Club Each Year Celebrates Its "Midsummer High Jinks."

young girls in peasant costume timidly ascended the steps, and stood curtseying to the Marquise and Countess, who had remained behind.

"What is it, my child?" asked the Marquise, graciously.

"Ah, Madame; I came to beg that your honor will grant to us village maids and our swains the privilege bestowed by the late Marquis, namely, to let us have to-morrow our annual midsummer fête in the grounds of the château."

"Ah, true; it is the Eve of St. John. I think there can be no objection to your wish; but Monsieur le Marquis will be here anon, and you can ask him yourself."

The girls curtsied again and withdrew to the end of the terrace.

"Is it a large fête?" asked the Countess, thinking of what entrancing toilet she could wear.

"Yes; the whole neighborhood combines to make it the prettiest of the year; also the noisiest, for the peasants bring all their brazen cooking vessels and beat them with sticks. But fires flashing brightly under the trees, and the shepherds dancing around them and jumping over them, make a sight well worth seeing."

"And what does one wear?" asked the Countess, whose thoughts were still on her finery, upon which the Marquise described many fantastic dresses worn at the fête.

The ladies were still engaged in the discussion of brocade and lace when the Marquis returned from the rose garden with his guests, and accompanied by a fine-looking middle-aged cavalier, who doffed his hat to the ladies.

"Rougemont!" exclaimed the Marquise, starting visibly. "I thought you were in Paris."

The new-comer raised her hand to his lips.

"Could I keep away from Vieuxchamps, knowing the Marquise was expected home?"

"I shall faint with chagrin on the spot unless some one presents the gentleman to me," cried the Countess, gayly.

"My dear godfather, let me introduce you to the most charming Countess d'Arnaud," said the Marquis, bowing.

"We have all heard of the chevalier's knightly deeds, and I greatly enjoy the golden opportunity that brings us together."

To this pretty speech the chevalier made a low bow, pressing his hand to his heart, while the Countess dropped her deepest curtsey. Then they gazed at each other, she thinking how she could win his influence in promoting the match between her daughter and the young Marquis, while he scanned the fair face, wondering if its owner was as empty headed as reported, but two pairs of eyes watching them misinterpreted their glances. The Countess's husband, whose jealousy was proverbial, was annoyed at what he considered a bold advance on the part of his wife, while the Marquise, who had long looked forward to this meeting, was furious that the chevalier's attentions should be distracted from her by what she deemed the manoeuvres of a silly coquette. A few light words of badinage passed between the Chevalier de Rougemont and the Countess, the Marquise impatiently tapping her fan the while, and the Count fingering the hilt of his sword. An agreeable interruption came with the young village girl and her friend, who awaited the Marquis's permission for the fête.

"What is your name, pretty maiden?" asked the young lord.

"Mariette."

She was a rosy-cheeked damsel, modest and blushing, amid all these gay lords and ladies. Her companion, seemingly shyer than herself, pulled her dress to be gone. The Marquis gladly gave his permission, and assured the maidens that he would come to see them dance around the bonfires. With many thanks the rustic beauties went their way rejoicing.

"What a lovely little fairy," remarked the chevalier. "Her very name has music in it."

"Take care, chevalier; the ladies will grow jealous," laughed his godson.

"Let us away, then, to Arcadie to-morrow; each with his flute and lambkin," continued the chevalier, jovially.

The Countess looked at him archly. "I dispense with the lamb," she cried, "being one myself, and will gladly bleat to your fluting."

"How eagerly she speaks to him," thought the Marquise. The Count scowled, while de Rougemont, quite unconscious of the husband's jealous fancies, continued his conversation with the Countess.

It was the Marquise who broke up the tête-à-tête by intimating that the ladies had better rest before supper, as they were to have a dance afterward.

When alone with his godfather the Marquis fell to praising the fair Célestine, though intermingling complaints of her heartless cruelty toward him.

The chevalier smiled indulgently on the young lover: "Have you ever proposed to this little Countess?"

"Needs a coquette a blunt 'Will you have my heart and hand?' She must know that I adore her."

"She may think you are but jesting; try a frank avowal."

Claud sighed "I fear to put my all to the touch; I love her so. I fear to lose the pretty witch."

"Fling your love at her feet and win a response from her," suggested his godfather.

"It may be 'No.'"

"It must be 'Yes.'"

But the Marquis seemed afraid to face fair Célestine's answer till the chevalier urged the fête as a propitious time for a proposal. "Out in the woodlands, with all the world singing and dancing, by the light of St. John's fire, love's flame is easily kindled; the coyest maiden will breathe responsive sighs to her swain's wooing."

Claud, catching the chevalier's enthusiasm, straightway vowed that Célestine should be won on the morrow.

The fête of the vigil of the nativity of St. John the Baptist, June 23, has ever been celebrated more or less throughout all Christendom, though the rites of this festival originated with the pagans at the Summer solstice. Many strange customs prevail. In some places a wheel was rolled about, signifying that the sun was then at the highest place in the zodiac and beginning to descend. The universal fires date back to remote antiquity. Ovid mentions leaping over the fires as among the rites used at the Palilia feasts, instituted in honor of Pales, the deity of shepherds, and peasants in all lands have kept up the tradition of St. John's Eve. Rustic maids dug at the roots of plantains for what was called a coal, though in reality these "coals" were old roots containing volatile salt. When found on St. John's Eve and put under the maiden's pillow at night, it was believed to cause her to dream of her future husband, and when the coal was hung on a cord around her person to be a preventive of all kinds of maladies. Though the superstitions were more prevalent in the huts of the poor than in the palaces, yet rich and poor alike held that strange charms and spells were attached to the night of the 23d of June, and few were adventurous enough to go at midnight on that date to the churchyard to see the apparitions of those who were to die in the parish during the ensuing year.

The tenants of the Marquis de Vieuxchamps were awake at dawn on the following morning, preparing for the evening festivities; herbs were gathered and garlands and wreaths made; fires were laid with care, so that the woods might not be set ablaze. All day long there was bustle and activity throughout the grounds surrounding the chateau. Groups of girls were chattering together about the private rites they were going to perform at midnight to insure a vision of a prospective husband. The guests at the chateau were much interested in watching the proceedings of the villagers. Several ladies strolling through the woods with their cavaliers, before sundown, came across Mariette. The pretty maiden was surrounded by several companions expostulating with her. Flushed and vexed, she refused to be pacified. As the ladies questioned her they were joined by de Rougemont.

"What a silly child!" they exclaimed, when the lovers' quarrel was told them.

"And being St. John's Eve, it is unlucky to quarrel with one's lover," added one of the peasant girls.

"And Damon is waiting for her." This from another maiden, pointing to a venerable oak near by.

"You foolish maiden; do not spoil to-night's fun by a quarrel," was the parting advice of the ladies as they went on their way smiling, but the chevalier lingered.

"Why were you angry with Damon?" he asked.

"He teased me and would not be serious."

"But is he not seriously in love with you?"

"How can I tell?" sighed the girl.

"He is watching you from behind the trees. Come and walk with me a little; he will soon follow."

Mariette stammered with confusion, then dropped a curtsey at the honor offered her and walked away with the chevalier, timidly listening to his remarks and throwing a glance around to see if Damon perceived them.

A moment later a young, sturdy fellow came from behind the oak. He watched the pair receding among the trees, and then moodily followed them at a distance. The Marquise had also noticed the chevalier's action. She was much perturbed, and unconsciously the Count d'Arnaud's innuendoes against her old friend carried weight with them, when in a calmer mood she would have smiled at their absurdity. The jealous Count, finding her a willing listener, could not refrain from pouring into her ear what had been weighing on his mind since the chevalier met his wife.

"It was the Duc de Neufchatel who told me to keep my eyes open, for de Rougemont would certainly surprise me some day with an affair of the heart, a grand passion, he said, with meaning in his voice, adding significantly that he has long worshipped

from afar a lady whose husband is her senior by many years."

The Marquise paled beneath her rouge. Both she and the Countess had, when very young, married men much older than themselves.

"When did you hear this?" she asked.

"It must have been last Winter."

There was a moment's pause; the setting sun cast slanting rays through the thick foliage. They had stopped behind the others, whose laughter came floating toward them, with the piping of distant flutes. The Marquise, though a woman of the world, had a heart beating somewhere beneath her tightly laced bodice. What love throbs it ever knew had been given in secret to the chevalier, who had proposed for her hand a day after she had been pledged to the late Marquis—a day too late. Hitherto she had nursed the hope that her old lover still retained his admiration for her, but if last Winter, two years after her husband's death, he was avowing to an intimate friend his passion for a married lady, then he was false—utterly false. A wave of emotion choked utterance.

The Count perceived her agitation, and, guessing its cause, said in low tones: "The chevalier never left my wife's side this morning; did you notice it?"

"I did."

"We are both deceived; his flirtations with the village maids are to divert suspicion."

"Perhaps."

"See, the Countess is leaving the rest of the party; it is to meet de Rougemont," and his voice quaked with rage.

"Wait, wait, my friend."

"For what?" he cried. "Where are your eyes, Madame? See, she has reached him, and Mariette leaves them together."

"Stay, stay; what would you do?" laying a detaining hand upon the Count's arm.

"Unmask the traitors."

"Gently, my friend; we must have proofs."

"Would you wait until he has eloped with my wife?"

"Wait until to-night. At the fête much can be done. Let us return to the chateau and discuss plans."

With difficulty she persuaded the Count to follow her. They walked slowly, scanning the shadowy path where the Countess and Chevalier de Rougemont strolled. Suddenly the latter bowed, kissed the lady's hand, and vanished in the wood, while the Countess hurried toward the terrace.

When the actors in this little drama met again at dinner, all was seemingly serene. The ladies were telling of love potions and fairy charms, the men of fires they would leap over that night.

The moon had risen when the merry party left the chateau, wandering into the wood, to join in the fête of St. John's Eve. Servants with torches were stationed along the paths to the glade where fires were blazing and troops of gayly dressed peasants danced, wreathed with greens and swinging garlands. Faster and wilder grew the frolic. Shouting, the dancers sprang over the fires. Damon, reinstated in Mariette's good graces by the chevalier's sermon to the willful maiden, danced with his arm around her waist, now and again snatching a kiss.

Taking heart at so much open lovemaking, Claud begged Célestine to listen to his wooing, but the moment he was serious she gayly laughed in his face and ran away.

The chevalier seemingly played gallant to all the other ladies, while the Marquise waited in vain for special attention from him. At last, fearing her annoyance would be noticed, she left the merrymakers and walked to where some rustics were telling fortunes. Célestine soon followed her.

"Have you seen my lovely little maman, dear Marquise?" she asked, little dreaming of the brewing storm, and it broke upon her.

"Out of my sight, you hussy! Do you think I shall ever allow my son to wed the daughter of our enemy? Oh! I know all your plotting and planning, but if Claud should marry you I would disown him."

"Madame!" cried the startled girl, not believing her ears, and catching hold of the Marquise's sleeve; but the latter shook her off, tapping the little hand viciously with her fan, and walked away, leaving Célestine standing there with tears in her eyes.

Claud, who had never lost sight of the object of his adoration, quickly joined her.

"What has happened?" he cried.

"I think the world has gone mad."

"Was my mother angry with you?"

"She vowed we should never wed, and called me a 'hussy.'"

"O Célestine!" and there was rapture in his voice at the blunt mention of marriage, but, seeing her pained expression, he remembered the sting in the sentence.

"Oh, my queen; to call you a hussy! Adored Célestine, promise to be mine, and together we will seek the Countess, who will explain all to my mother."

"But if she hates us?"

"Never, never; my beloved. It is mere midsummer madness. Come, dearest."

Trembling with new emotions, Célestine leaned on his arm, and they turned to seek the Countess, but she had gone with several of the party to the churchyard to test the old superstition. Claud hesitated whether to go there also, when they were joined by the Count, who told his daughter to remain with him for the rest of the evening, much to the Marquis's chagrin.

"Who is the poet of the party?" cried a youth, holding out a paper.

"The chevalier writes sonnets," suggested Claud.

"Let me see the verses," exclaimed the Count, eagerly grasping the paper. "Very pretty," he said. "We will read them aloud to-night," and a malicious light shone in his eyes. He felt sure the poem was for his wife, and this would serve to expose the intrigue.

Restlessly he awaited the Countess's return, and presently she appeared with the chevalier and two ladies.

"We saw no wraith, so there will be no deaths in the parish this year," she remarked, gayly.

"You look like spectres yourselves," exclaimed de Rougemont, noting the tension of the little group.

The Marquise, in an audible aside, asked the Countess if she was not afraid of making her husband jealous, while the Count rudely inquired if de Rougemont objected to his love poem being read aloud.

"It is a little premature, but if you will," was the calm reply.

"Sir!" cried the incensed Count, "your duplicity is unmasked. At the point of the sword you will render me account for the public attentions you have shown my wife."

At these words all started. A quarrel seemed imminent.

"For Heaven's sake, explain this," cried the young Marquis, troubled and astounded.

The chevalier laughed. "It is very simple; an overjealous spouse does not like his wife's confiding the daughter's love affairs to the godfather of the young Marquis, whom we hope to see her son-in-law."

"But the Duc de Neufchatel hinted at your passion for a married lady, and—"

"Tut, tut," interrupted the chevalier, "our rattle-pated friend talks too much. It is true that three years ago, when ill with fever, I mentioned a life's devotion—"

"Three years!" gasped the Marquise. "O Count, you said last Winter."

"One lady has always had my heart, though until now honor sealed my lips."

"The verses," began the Count, lamely, holding up the paper.

The Marquis, now understanding all the cross purposes, took it from his hand and exclaimed:

"Listen, fair dames and ladies, to what a true lover writes:

"'Oh, with my love whoever can compare
In loveliness?
With stately mien she is divinely fair,
All men confess.
The purest soul, like gem in casket fine,
Shines in her eyes.
My truant thoughts, as though in sacred shrine,
To her arise.
Her charms, defying even time and death,
Hold me a captive till my latest breath.'"

There were tears in the eyes of the Marquise as the chevalier, taking the paper from Claud, whispered to her "At last!" and bending his knee to his old love, laid his poem in her hands.

Engaged.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"I have a number of friends among the clergy"— began the stagestruck lady from the best circles of society.

"Huh!" growled the manager.

"And I am quite sure that several of them would be kind enough to denounce me."

AN ENTERTAINMENT IN A FOREST GROVE.

The holding of a fantastical pantomime out of doors at night is always an interesting affair, but when the scene is laid in the heart of a forest, in a grove of giant California redwood trees, a more weird or fascinating entertainment could hardly be imagined.

Each year the Bohemian Club of San Francisco gives such an affair in its redwood grove on the banks of the Russian River, California.

At one of its "midsummer jinks," as the club calls them, there was given a spectacle called "The Cremation of Care." Druid priests were prominent characters, dressed in the regulation vestments, with all the insignia of their order. There were over 500 persons in the spectacle, and electric and calcium lights were used in the tableaux.

One of the scenes represented a Druids' altar and sacrificial stone, served by the High Priest of Bohemia, a part taken by Joseph D. Redding of New York. A procession of Druid priests, with their captives and the pleading of the captives before the assembly, were features that were carried off with fine effect.

In the closing scene of the spectacle Mephisto and a number of devils rushed in to rescue Care from the catafalque. The Druid High Priest drove them into the wood, however, with his lighted torch, and then turned and set fire to the funeral pyre.

The spectacle was followed by the low jinks, consisting of amateur theatricals.

MISS HELEN BLOODGOOD GARRETSON.

The Daughter of the Late Dr. Eugene Garretson, Whose Engagement to Charles Van Volkenberg Gunther Has Been Announced.

MISS HELEN BLOODGOOD GARRETSON.

Miss Helen Bloodgood Garretson, whose portrait appears on this page, and whose engagement to Charles Van Volkenberg Gunther has recently been announced, is a daughter of the late Dr. Eugene Garretson and a ward of A. F. Houghton of the firm of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. of New York and Boston.

Miss Garretson was graduated in 1897 from Miss Walker's school, 148 Madison Avenue, where she was a classmate and friend for a number of years of Miss Josephine Drexel, the friendship having continued ever since. Miss Drexel is to be one of Miss Garretson's bridesmaids. In 1898 Miss Garretson was graduated from Mlle. Veltin's school, 160 West Seventy-fourth Street.

She made her début last Winter at a reception given at her home, 105 East Nineteenth Street. Among her many accomplishments Miss Garretson has a beautiful soprano voice, and plays delightfully on the banjo and guitar. She is pretty and attractive in manner, with the enviable gift of winning and holding friends. She is a petite blonde, with brown eyes and the clear, pink-tinted complexion which usually accompanies this combination.

Her wedding will not occur before Fall, and will probably not be celebrated until just prior to the Christmas holidays.

SUNSET.

All alone I pass to-day
'Neath the pinewood's rugged arches.
While the sunset's level ray,
Piercing through the slend'rer larches,
Flecks with gold the mossy way.

Once, on such a day, you know,
Through such pines we climbed together
She and I: how long ago!—
While across the purpling heather
Stole the sunset's deep'ning glow.

Toward the solemn verge of day
Mountains rose in stateliest order;
At our feet the brimming Spey
Flushed between each grassy border
Loitering on its dreamy way.

There we talked till day was gone
From the knoll among the heather;
And the wild bees' murmured drone
Still recalls that hour together,
Now I walk at eve alone.

How her gracious presence filled
All the pauses of my dreaming
With a glad content, that thrilled
Half my life to fairer seeming,
And my restless spirit stilled.

What although a silence fell
On our lips; our thoughts were meeting,
For we loved, I think, too well
To require much speech, repeating
What our hearts could better tell.

At her side the world looked bright,
In her eyes all hope shone clearer;
And for that sweet evening's light
Now I hold all sunsets dearer,
Though I walk alone to-night.

—M. GRAHAM, in Chambers's Journal.

AN UNWELCOME FIFTEENTH.

A couple of tourists who were journeying on horseback in the rural district of the South had ridden many miles when they came to a small log cabin, out of which children of all sizes and age came swarming like bees from a hive.

The tourists were tired and ravenously hungry. Hailing an old negro at the cabin gate they told him that they had come to take dinner with him.

"Yo' is welcum, gemmen!" he said. "I ain't got much ter eat, but I'll do the ve'y bes' I kin fo yo', gemmen."

Then, raising his voice to a shrill yell, he said:

"Hi yo', Judas Iscariot, yo' run catch a chicken fas' ez yo' laigs kin carry yo'."

"What do you call that boy?" asked one of the tourists.

"Judas Iscariot, sah."

"What did you ever give him such a name as that for?"

"Dat's a Bible name, sah, an' it has a meanin'. All de Bible names has a meanin', sah. Ise got fo'teen, en dey's all got Bible names, caze de Bible names has a meanin' sah."

"What is the meaning of Judas Iscariot?"

The old man was very reticent about giving further information, and it required a good deal of persuasion before he finally said:

"Well, I'll tell yo', sah. Hit's like dis: Yo' see I'd had fo'teen chillun befo' Judas Iscariot was bawn, an' fo'teen chillun is a mighty big fam'ly fo' a po' man ter raise en keer fo', thout habin' no mo', so when Judas Iscariot came erlong I gib 'im dat name caze you know de Bible hit say it'd be bettah fo' Judas Iscariot if he'd nebbah been bawn."—Detroit Free Press.

ON THE TROLLEY.

The red is melting in the river,
The red is dying in the sky,
The evening star begins to quiver,
Belated birds go darting by;
Come, let us follow, follow, follow,
And find how fine it is to fly!

By pine woods where, when noon was sunny,
The air with spicy balsams flowed,
By gardens full of sweets and honey
Where Summer-long the rose has glowed,
By weary wife and loitering lover,
Come, flash along the river road.

The forest wall across the river
Darkens within the curling tide,
The fragrant winds about us shiver,
We rock, we race, we rush, we ride,
Thrilled with the sweep of airy motion
And glad because the world is wide!

The night soars up the purple spaces,
The whirling winds divide the deep,
Strange gleams are on familiar places,
Swift lightnings underneath us leap,
As forward flying, flying, flying,
Upon the thunderbolt we sweep!

—HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD, in The Youth's Companion.

The Savage Bachelor.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"I cannot understand," said the Sweet Young Thing, "what Kipling meant by 'half devil and half child.'"

"Nor I," said the Savage Bachelor, "when both phrases mean essentially the same thing."

In the meanwhile the small boy boarder continued to play that the hall was a railroad and he was a freight train.

As Up-to-Date Little Boy.

From The Washington Star.

"Now," said the teacher, "you may tell me what a joint partnership is."

"A joint partnership," answered the New York boy, promptly, "is what you've got to have with the police before they will let your joint do business."

THE ASSEMBLY, "COMPANY FRONT."

A SKIRMISH.

THERE are probably few people in this city, even among those whose daily rambles take them through Central Park, who are aware that many of the stirring scenes incident upon our late war with Spain and our present difficulty in the Philippines are daily enacted in Central Park. Not long ago the boys of the period had nothing more exciting to claim their attention than "Fox and Geese," "Prisoner's Base," "Shinny," "One Old Cat," and other such juvenile relaxations. But the boy of to-day gets beyond all this and plays at soldiering.

That the youngsters are thoroughly imbued with the war spirit can be proved to the satisfaction of any doubter who will on any fine afternoon go up to Central Park, near the Sixth Avenue entrance, and it is worth a long trip to see the youthful Rough Riders enact the stirring scenes of the famous charge at San Juan.

Near the Sixth Avenue entrance to the Park is a rocky promontory, surmounted by a Summer house. That is what the environs would be prosaically called, but to the boys who daily enact the scenes which are described below, the situation has an entirely different significance. The rocky hill is to them the Heights of San Juan and the Summer house is a Spanish block house filled with Spanish soldiers ready to resist an assault.

Suddenly there is a bugle blast and a roll of drums. A bright-looking little fellow in a miniature Colonel's uniform draws his sword and runs out to the base of the hill. From the shrubbery about come his gallant supporters. "Forward!" yells the youthful warrior, and up the hill goes the gallant company. Many fall on every hand, writhing in the agony of imaginary wounds. Still the company presses on. The Colonel, always in the vanguard, seems to bear a charmed life. Imaginary Spanish bullets fly all around him, yet never touch him, and finally, with a yell and a whoop of victory, the block house is carried and the victorious forces take possession.

The fruits of the victory are usually a few words of commendation from the Colonel to his men. He lines them up in the block house and counts noses. In a voice broken with emotion he reads off the names of the gallant boys who have fallen victims to Spanish fire, but the victory overshadows all this. The company is advanced in front of the block house, and singing "There will be a hot time in the old town to-night," the boys march to their bivouac.

There are in all this, and in the events which cluster about it, evidences of the thoroughness with which the boys have followed the exploits of our soldiers abroad. The Junior Rough Riders have even established an ambulance corps, the members of which wear a red cross on their arms, and those of the youthful soldiers who have not yet reached the dignity of being allowed to go out without a nurse have pressed their bonnes into service. The white-capped maids also wear the red cross, and the wounded warriors are carefully and tenderly looked after by them.

The regiment is, however, not always the Rough Riders. It is at times the Twentieth Kansas, and when this transformation takes place the Colonel of the regiment is no longer Roosevelt, but Funston. Then it is that the scene of battle is also shifted to the bridge that spans the lake near "San Juan hill." The boys who have followed events closely in the Philippines have somewhere read how Funston and his men took a bridge, and it is a safe assertion that the gallant Kansan never took it in braver style than does his youthful prototype.

THE ASSAULT ON SAN JUAN.

AFTER THE ASSAULT.
"There'll be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night."

There is much in all this outside of the fun which the boys derive from it. It is said that on account of their interest in their play they also take an increasing amount of interest in their books. History is a favorite study, and every one of the boys looks forward to a career in West Point. They show remarkable efficiency in drill, when it is considered that the oldest in the command is about fourteen and the youngest is not quite six years of age. The older boys attend some of the military schools in the neighborhood of Central Park. They take great pains and derive much pleasure in imparting to their more youthful companions the lessons taught them in their schools. Their particular favorites are the two guardians of the peace whose massive forms loom in the background in the illustrations. They are Policemen William J. O'Conner and William Green of the Arsenal Police Station, and it is owing to the consideration of these two officers that the boys have a place in which to carry out their favorite tactics. Green and O'Conner say that the boys have always been well behaved and willing to obey instructions, but this has become intensified since they have fallen under military discipline, and even the wildest of the youngsters salutes when one of the policemen or one of the regimental officers gives an order, and there is no such thing as disobedience. It is one of the records of the regiment, and to its credit be it said, that there is only one that the only case of disobedience has been punished by court-martial. This court was held one day last week on the green where the regiment bivouacs, and, the offender being found guilty, was confined in the block house under heavy guard for one hour. This sentence was carried out to the letter, in spite of the fact that the prisoner's nurse, after an attempt at rescue, pleaded with the military authorities that his dinner was waiting for him and his bedtime was approaching. The Colonel sternly announced that such matters had no place in military affairs.

As might be supposed, the boys take all these things very seriously in spite of the amusement that it affords their audiences. In marching "right oblique" is the favorite order, and it is given on every possible occasion. It sounds just as—well to the boys even if they do not know what it means, and it has the proper military ring to it. Many of the officers wear all sorts of decorations across their breasts, and they are very proud of their medals of honor. Following is the roster of the regiment: Colonel—John Ronald MacDonald; Major—D. G. Allen; Captain—D. Heager; First Lieutenant—Tony Mazetti; Second Lieutenant—Jewett Burgess; First Sergeant—Alan McLean; Corporal—Henry Neville Tifft; Lance Corporal—Louis Frohman; privates—William Woolverton, Raoul Charpentier, John D. Swinton, Alexander H. McGuire, Louis Moore, Rudolph Allen, James Seligman, Fisher Wood, F. R. Blunt, Henry Gardner, and E. W. Ehrlich.

Nightmare.

From The Detroit Journal.

"Help! Help!" implored the billionaire in agony. "Help! or I shall die rich!"

But the mendicants stood aloof and regarded him coldly.

"Why did you not think of this before you acquired your wealth?" they asked, evincing no pity for him whatever.

Here the billionaire awoke. For after all it was only a nightmare.

THE WORLD OF SPORT

A MILE IN LESS THAN A MINUTE.

ON a beautiful bright day, with not a cloud in the blue sky, and the atmosphere so clear that the level and fertile plains of Long Island could be viewed for miles in every direction, Charles Murphy set out on his self-imposed task to ride a mile on a bicycle in the fastest time ever recorded.

At a previous trial in the same place Murphy had ridden a mile in sixty-five seconds, and it was his ambition upon this occasion to better his record by at least five seconds, or, in other words, to ride a mile in one minute.

He did even better than this, and covered the mile in 57 4-5 seconds, the fastest time ever made by any human being or animal in the world. The first quarter was made in 15 seconds, the second in 14 2-5 seconds, and the third in 13 4-5 seconds.

To accomplish this gigantic task Murphy upon both occasions rode directly behind, or in technical language was paced by, a locomotive drawing one car.

For nearly three miles the engine was driven at its top speed of more than a mile a minute, and it was necessary for the daring rider to keep immediately behind it. In order that he might do so and be protected from the draught of a rushing train an ingenious hood or framework of wood had been built out in the shape of a cup placed on its side from the rear platform of the car.

This hood extended from the top of the car to within a quarter of an inch of the railroad tracks, and was built out five feet, or exactly the length of Murphy's bicycle. The path upon which he was to ride consisted of five pine boards, each 10 inches wide, laid evenly, edge to edge, between the steel tracks.

Underneath the rear platform of the car was a miniature snowplow, with a rubber edge, which swept the board track clear of any sticks, stones, or other obstructions. The wooden path extended for nearly two miles and a half, from half a mile beyond Maywood toward Babylon, on a small, single-track branch of the Long Island Railroad.

At 2:45 P. M. a special train left the railroad station at Long Island City and proceeded to the scene of the test. After disembarking a number of press representatives and photographers at the beginning of the track, it steamed on to Babylon. The pacing train slowly followed it, and ran once over the path to see that everything was clear and in good shape, and then returned to the beginning of the path, where Murphy was to start.

The observation car contained J. E. Sullivan of the American Amateur Athletic Union, who was referee, and the official timers, Sheriff F. D. Creamer, Robert Stoll, New York Athletic Club; Charles Dieges, Pastime Athletic Club; W. H. Robertson, and Samuel See. F. Burns, with a huge metal megaphone, stood upon the rear platform of the car to convey any necessary instructions to Murphy.

"Here comes Murphy," cried a looker-on, and the bicyclist descended from the front end of the car, and his wheel was handed to him. He is a slim-built but athletic man, about thirty years old, with light-brown hair and blue eyes. He wore a light-blue jersey, with "K. C. W.," the initials of the Kings County Wheelmen, on it, black racing tights, low shoes, and no hat.

His wheel was enameled light blue, and had a twenty-four-inch frame and 120 gear. He used leather toeclips, laced tightly.

From the back platform of the car a strip of white was painted running straight up and down in the centre of the dark-red wooden hood. An iron bar covered with rubber also ran across below the bumper of the car, just high enough to allow his front wheel to pass under it, but arranged so that it would stop the head of his wheel and thus prevent a possibly fatal collision with the car.

About a hundred persons were gathered at the starting point, and all along the track for more than two miles were hundreds of curious spectators. H. B. Fullerton, agent of the Long Island Railroad, and J. H. Cummins, Superintendent of Construction of the same line, who had charge of the affair, announced that all was ready.

"There's some water on the path that has escaped from the engine, Charlie," said Fullerton to the rider, in a warning tone.

"All right," was Murphy's confident answer; "I'll look out for it."

The signal was given, and at 5:10 P. M. the engine started and the perilous race began. For 100 feet Murphy kept his right hand on the rubber-covered fender, and then the engine and car dashed off at full speed, with the rider pedaling after it as fast as he could.

Just before the measured mile was reached Murphy began to fall behind, and was soon outside the protecting hood in a whirl of dust. The men on the rear platform shouted to him, and by an almost superhuman effort he regained his lost ground, and was again inside the protecting hood, pumping away for life.

When he started he endeavored to keep his wheel on the centre board of the wooden path and ride in a straight line. When he got outside the hood, however, his wheel wabbled frightfully in the eddying wind and dust, and many of the spectators thought that he would fall. He recovered himself and finished the mile in good shape, passing the tape in the time recorded above.

Then came the most exciting moment of the whole race. As Murphy finished the measured mile he rode forward and crashed into the fender. As he did so two men who were lying flat on the rear platform of the car seized him and drew him up on it. As his feet were in his toeclips his wheel came along, too, and was seized by a third man, and wheel and rider were dragged into the car and laid on the floor.

Murphy was dazed at first, and could only give incoherent answers to the questions addressed to him. A physician examined him and found his temperature was 99½ and his pulse 84. Before he started his temperature was 98 2-5 and his pulse normal at 76. After a short rest on a cot Murphy said that he was all right again, and was glad to know that he was the fastest rider in the world.

VIEW OF HOOD AND OFFICIALS BEFORE THE START OF MURPHY'S RIDE BEHIND A LOCOMOTIVE.

The reason for dragging him on board the flying train was this: The board path ended about 200 yards beyond the mile tape. The rider was going at such a rate of speed that it was impossible for him to slow down by back pedaling, and if he attempted to jump he was liable to be killed.

It was therefore arranged that he should be dragged on board by two strong men. The affair went through without a hitch, but all who witnessed the conclusion said that they never wanted to go through such a nerve-destroying test again. A. H. H.

HERE AND THERE.

There seems now to be no doubt of the truth of the earlier published reports of the remarkable performance at cricket of the fourteen-year-old Clifton College schoolboy, E. J. Collins, who in a recent game made the astonishing record of 533 runs, not out. When first the story was published cricketers on this side of the water were very much inclined to doubt the authenticity of the figures, but these have been proved correct. The performance is all the more remarkable for the reason that it not only beats the best previous individual record, but beats it easily. This was 485, made by A. E. Stoddard of the Hampstead Club against the Stoics in 1886. The best individual record in a first-class match is 424, made in 1895, by A. C. MacLaren of Lancashire in the game against Somerset.

***

It seems to be not improbable that the movement which has been started, having for its object the sending of an all-American team of athletes to London and Paris next year—the year of the exposition—will prove successful. Dr. Paul Neuman of the Chicago Athletic Club, and James E. Sullivan, are the prime movers in the scheme, and it is said that already they have received assurances from a number of well-known athletes who are willing to try their fortunes in these foreign contests. It is proposed, in addition to the regular sprinters, jumpers, hammer throwers, pole vaulters, &c., to take a number of swimmers and oarsmen to compete in the water events.

***

It is worth noticing that in the list of baseball players in the first nine of each of the leading universities appear a number of names which last Fall were very often in print in relation to the football affairs of these universities. For instance, Capt. Dibblee of last year's victorious Harvard team plays right field on the baseball team, while Haughton of the back division on the same team, is the first baseman of the Harvard nine. On the Yale nine De Saulles, the plucky little Yale quarter of last year's football team, is second baseman, while Sullivan, a substitute on the back division, is catcher. Princeton, however, shows the most striking list. The baseball team includes Suter, left fielder; Kafer, catcher and Captain; Hillebrand, pitcher, and Hutchinson, third base—all names well known on the gridiron.

***

While it seems to be the opinion that the Harvard-Yale athletes will be victorious in their meeting with the Oxford and Cambridge men on July 22, the thing should not be counted on too surely. The British athlete has a way of doing surprising and astonishing things at unexpected times, and judging from the news which comes from Tunbridge Wells, where the Oxford and Cambridge men now are in training, they are capable of much good work. It is understood the team will go to Folkestone or Brighton for the finishing touches.

***

The new Captain of the Cornell crew, W. C. Dalzell, is twenty-one years old, five feet eleven inches high, and weighs 158 pounds. He rowed on his class freshmen crew, was a substitute on the '97 'Varsity team, and was in the team of last year as well as this year. He holds the single scull championship of the university.

***

It is doubtful if in any time Yale has made such a poor showing in athletics as she has within the past twelve months. Woefully beaten last Fall in football by both Harvard and Princeton, and beaten this Spring by Princeton in baseball, Harvard piles up the agony by her triple triumph on the waters of the Thames, not allowing Yale even an approach to victory. But while this is all very discouraging to Yale it is most encouraging to the other universities and to sport in general. It will give Harvard and Princeton, and particularly the former, what for some time they seemed most to need—pluck and grit and a determination to persevere even in the face of what seemed overwhelming odds. The difficulty in times past appeared to be that, whether on the football field or on the water, Princeton or Harvard, as the case might be, would enter the contest already beaten—actually triumphed over by the amazing pluck and assurance of the Yale men. Now that it has been established that Yale pluck, great as it is, is not everything and that it can be overcome, the opinion seems to be that for some time to come we may look for some highly exciting intercollegiate contests, with the odds rather against than in favor of Yale.

CHARLES M. MURPHY MAKING HIS MILE-A-MINUTE RIDE BEHIND A LOCOMOTIVE.

TROUT FISHING IN NORWAY.

Several English sportsmen have written home from their sojourn in Norway describing the exciting sport of "brook" trout fishing on that side of the peninsula, where cowflys and gnats are unknown and the fisherman is not stricken with hay fever. The absence of the tourist, too, is said to add much to the pleasure of the sport amid the primitive scenes on the snowy banks of the Norwegian streams, where are clustered little hamlets of sheep herders and farmers. According to one writer, "In the larger sheets of water the fish vary considerably, not only in size, but in condition, and a prize in the shape of a well-fed two-pounder occasionally torn up. When such a specimen has been secured, it is well to lay him in the nearest snowdrift, instead of carting him about for hours; his golden coat contrasts admirably with the pure white surface, and he eats all the better afterward. When the limits of his little excursion are reached, and the keen air and violent exercise have induced thoughts of dinner, the angler, after placing a layer of fern or wild strawberry leaves over the fish, may top-dress his basket with lily of the valley gathered from some rocky ledge, and return to his rustic quarters invigorated alike in body and mind." This seems indeed a trout fisherman's paradise, and it is not strange that the wary but epry trout should think any fly in the book a luxury, and grasp it accordingly.

A VETERAN OARSMAN GONE.

The death of Lord Esher removes another "old Blue" from the list of veteran oarsmen. As W. B. Brett, in 1839, he rowed in the Cambridge eight, which beat Oxford, and his college Caius was champion of the river from 1840 to 1844. He was a former Westminster boy, but did not do much rowing until he went to Cambridge. His grandson, Dudley Ward, is the present Cambridge Third Trinity Blue.

Consistency.

From The Detroit Journal.

In his earnestness, the great Populist orator forgot himself.

"Let us not wash our party linen in public!" he cried, passionately.

Instantly his audience was upon its feet, crying out angrily.

"I should say," faltered the orator, now clearly much chagrined, "let us not sponge our party celluloid in public!"

Hereupon there was much applause, followed by singing by the glee club.

JULY 1899

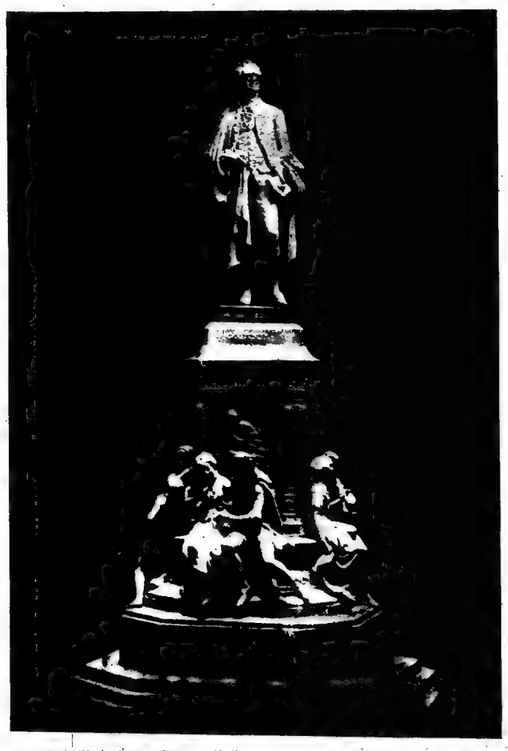

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THE GOETHE STATUE.
By Henry Baerer, Sculptor.

FOR A GOETHE MONUMENT.

IT can no longer be gainsaid that German poets have friends among us. Schiller's familiar bust has graced the border of our Central Park Lake as long as the Ramble has existed. The Heine Fountain was unveiled but yesterday on the broad concourse of the Bronx, and in this number of THE TIMES a picture is presented of a monument to the greatest bard of them all, the "Altmeister" Johann Wolfgang Goethe.

Conceived by Henry Baerer, the same genial sculptor who designed Beethoven's bust, dedicated to the city by the singing society which bears the composer's name, which was erected in the Mall, July 22, 1884, this Goethe monument represents the poet as he looked during the best years of his life, the idol of his friends, a terror to his enemies. Standing with uplifted head and proud mien on his pedestal, he holds with one hand a roll of manuscript, while with the other he grasps the wide folds of his university mantle.

Four groups beneath represent scenes from his best dramatic creations. One of the scenes shows Faust courting Marguerite, while Mephistopheles poisons their ears with erotic suggestions. Another represents Hermann accepting the cooling drink which his Dorothea proffers, while the third represents Iphigenia soothing the aching brow of Orestes with her palm. The fourth shows the deep meditation of the harper as sweet Mignon confidently looks up into his expressive face:

"Wer nie sein Brod in Thraenen ass,
Wer nie die kummervollen Naechte
Auf seinem Bette weinend sass,
Der kennt euch nicht ihr himmlichen Maechte."

According to the poetical conception of the artist these four groups mean to represent the different motives for human affection, the selfishly sexual, the unselfishly pure, the sisterly and parental love.

The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Goethe's birthday will be celebrated in almost every civilized community on the 28th of next month. Among several monuments which on that occasion will be inaugurated the one at Strassburg, where he studied law, shows his popularity, as means for its erection were raised by voluntary subscriptions. The time seems opportune for the initiative of a similar movement in New York, where sculptor and poet have numerous friends, who are well known as patrons of art and literature. I refer to men like Jacob H. Schiff, Dr. A. Jacobi, Carl Schurz, Oswald Ottendorfer, and A. P. Fitch. I mention these few on account of their well-known influence and public spirit. The hosts who admire a genius who as poet ranks with Homer, as thinker with Voltaire, as playwright with Shakespeare, are numberless.

LOUIS WINDMULLER.

Gossip in Fishland.

From Jewish Comment.

First Fish—Did you hear of poor Miss Perch running away?

Second Do.—No. What about it?

First Do.—A perfect stranger came here and dropped her a line, and she went right off with him.

In 1901.

From The Chicago News.

She—What was the result of to-day's ball games?

He—The Chicagos goose-egged the Hawaiias, the Manilas won from the Brooklyns, in the thirteenth, and the Pittsburgs beat the Santiagos 17 to 1.

Cautious.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"Why don't you begin?" inquired the excited prizefight patron.

"The police!" said the manager, hoarsely. "I don't see any here. You're not afraid of them, are you?"

"Not afraid! Why, they'd never forgive me if I started this show up before they got here. They want to see the whole business."

From Punch.

NOT WHAT SHE EXPECTED.

Scene—Canal side, Sunday morning.

Lady—Do you know where little boys go to who bathe on Sunday?

First Arab—Yus. It's farder up the canal side. But you can't go. Girls ain't allowed!

Checked.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

Jill—The kinetoscope has done some rapid work.

Jill—I know it.

"But it has met its equal at last."

"How's that?"

"They tried to take a picture of a Filipino on the retreat."

Always the Way.

From The Syracuse Herald.

June Bug—How did the fight come out between the caterpillar and the ant?

Blue Fly—Oh, the caterpillar crawled.

Worthy of Interest.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

"Does Jamaica rum come from Jamaica, Long Island, Pop?"

"No, my son; but some of it goes there."

Sensitive.

From The Washington Star.

"Hadn't we better burn a few towns next month?" asked the Filipino who was trying to suggest something to vary the monotony.

"And let the Americans think we're trying to help celebrate the Fourth of July?" said the General, sternly. "Never!"

Following Instructions.

From The Chicago News.

Edna—Why do you wear gloves while learning to play poker?

Edith—Because Jack told me never to show my hand.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER. Fair; brisk to high northwesterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,444. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 10, 1899.—TEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:
TEN PAGES,
WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 80¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40¼c; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

FOREIGN.—The strained relations between Great Britain and the Transvaal continue to be the chief topic of discussion and interest in official and other influential circles in London. THE TIMES's special correspondent states that the Government wants the Transvaal, but that it is doubtful whether it will proceed to extremities at present. Troops are still being hurried forward to the Cape. The British press expresses dissatisfaction at the franchise reform scheme offered by the Volksraad. President Krüger's Government will prosecute rebel leaders in Johannesburg on the charge of high treason. It is reported that the Pope has appealed to President Kruger to avoid a rupture with Great Britain. London opinion is against the possibility of definite results following the Peace Conference. The Czar will not visit European Courts as reported. The press of the French capital is greatly tickled at the recent complaisance of the German Emperor, who may visit the Exposition of 1900. The International Congress of Women has failed in its efforts to attain the franchise. The report of the Parliamentary Committee on Indian Currency urges that measures be taken to introduce a gold standard in India.—Pages 1 and 2.

Page 1.

Six persons were killed and one injured by a Big Four train at Columbus, Ohio.

Charles T. Yerkes will not leave Chicago, but will enter the suburban transportation business.

Heavy rains and violent storms at Manila are causing great discomfort to the American soldiers.

Helen Lersch, two years of age, of Trenton, N. J., died Saturday night as the result of a bite on the left leg by an insect, supposed to be a kissing bug.

The Shamrock was out for a trial spin yesterday. Some alterations may be made in her sails. She answered her helm beautifully. Sir Thomas Lipton was delighted.

The daring band of train robbers who dynamited a Union Pacific express train have outwitted their pursuers, and F. M Hans, the well-known detective of the West, has given up the chase.

Page 2.

The damage to crops by the Texas flood is estimated at not less than $40,000,000.

The yacht Eaglewing capsized in the Lower Bay during a squall yesterday. All on board were saved.

While hunting for negro jail breakers, white citizens of Campbell County, Ga., killed an innocent negro who started to run at their approach.

Richard Lee, an alleged pickpocket, was arrested yesterday after a hard fight with Otto Weiss of 427 East Eighty-seventh Street, who accused Lee of stealing his watch. Later Weiss found the watch in his own pocket.

Page 3.

It was learned yesterday that claims aggregating $500,000 had already been filed against the city under the new law to reimburse the legal expenses of public officials who have been successful in defending suits to oust them from office because of their official acts, or in defending themselves against indictments growing out of official actions. A high legal authority declared it unconstitutional.

Page 4.

E. D. Moxham died at his home in Vineland, N. J., yesterday.

Coney Island was in a waiting condition yesterday, so far as the excise law and the theatres were concerned.

The Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Prison will investigate the charge that prisoners have received smuggled food and even drink.

The Brooklyn police have not been able to find any trace of Lizzie Cassidy, the two-year-old Brooklyn child who has been missing from her home since Friday.

A meeting of the Central Federated Union, a copy of what was said to be an official letter that Commissioner of Correction Lantry had written to Corporation Counsel Whalen, was read. It said that in the opinion of the Commissioner the charges against the contractors of using old stone in the new city prison had been proved.

Page 5.

Many oarsmen were on the Harlem River yesterday, and preparations were made for the Long Island Regatta, to be held on the Flushing Bay course next Saturday.

Page 10.

The residents of Queens Borough fear that the tax rate in the borough may be as high as 4 per cent.

It is reported that the coat tailors, whose number is between 10,000 and 12,000, are preparing to go out on strike for an advance of wages and a reduction of hours of labor.

Meeting of the General Committee of the New York section of the Socialist-Labor Party on Saturday night developed into a free fight, in which eyes were blackened and noses were bled.

In his sermon last night in the Central Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, the Rev. J. F. Carson declared it as his belief that there shall be recognition of friends in the life beyond.

The gunboat Annapolis, now being used as a practice ship by the senior class of Annapolis Naval Cadets, arrived yesterday from Philadelphia on a Summer cruise.

In a sermon in the Bayside, L. I., Methodist Church the pastor, the Rev. C. L. McNichol, protested against Sunday golf playing and said it was one of the cancers of society.

The Rev. Dr. Baldwin, in the Metropolitan Temple, yesterday, in speaking of the growth of the liquor traffic in the lower part of the city, said that it could not be properly fought if the churches were to keep going further up town.

Police Sergeant Ezra D. Strope of the Mulberry Street Station was the principal speaker at the open-air meeting in Abingdon Square last night, under the auspices of the Epworth League societies of the Jane and Perry Street churches.

While traveling in Holland, Henry Schaack, son of the President of the Holland Society of Chicago, was suddenly seized with hip disease. He is now a hopeless cripple, and arrived here yesterday from Holland, accompanied by his father.

The General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor is in the city, and will consider the troubles of the surface railroad employes. The committee appointed by the Metropolitan Street Railway lines will call on President Vreeland to-day to present the grievances of the men.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 8.

ANN ARBOR MARRIAGE RULE.

Ministers Decide Not to Officiate for Divorced Persons.

Special to The New York Times.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 9.—Two persons applied to the Methodist minister here last evening to be married. He looked at the license, and ascertained that the woman had been divorced, for which reason he refused to act. They then went to the Baptist minister, who also refused.

It was then ascertained that the Methodist, Baptist, Congregational, Presbyterian, Church of Christ, and Trinity Lutheran clergymen held a private meeting a few days ago, at which they decided that only in cases where the unoffending party had obtained a divorce for Scriptural reasons would they perform the marriage ceremony. The Congregational and Presbyterian ministers said that in the most extreme cases for other causes they would officiate, but only after rigid and thorough investigation, and as for strangers who had been divorced, they would flatly refuse to marry them.

Don't overlook your country supply of **"Otto Huber Beer."** Order 4 doz. (2 crates) at city prices, plus express charges. Write or telephone Brewery, Brooklyn, E. D.—Adv.

ENGLAND UNSHAKEN BY KRUGER'S OFFER

British Government Sends More Troops to the Cape.

THE IMPERIALISTS' POLICY

Eager to Repossess the Transvaal, Lost Through Cowardice.

Cape Premier Satisfied by the Volksraad's Action, but Uitlander Sentiment Is Against Him.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 9.—The question of the hour remains the strained relations between England and the Transvaal. In spite of the latter's concessions the English press comments are not favorable to President Krüger. To the unprejudiced mind the concessions should be considered as satisfactory, so, at least, says the Hon. W. P. Schreiner, the Premier of Cape Colony.

The trouble is that the English press does not understand the aims of the English Government. Residents in the Transvaal of nine years' duration are offered Burgher rights, and newcomers get full franchise rights after seven years, or five if they accept naturalization.

This must seem reasonable to Americans, but not so to John Bull. Why? He was the owner of the Transvaal, and lost it through cowardice and ignorance of its value. He discovered that later.

He stole Kimberley, and now is anxious to get the Transvaal. Why? From 1894 to 1898 the gross earnings of the Rand mines have been nearly fifty-three million pounds. The shareholders got fourteen millions, and the Transvaal Government sixteen millions; the workers got the remainder.

The Uitlanders now want representation according to population. The foreign males form 77 per cent. of the population. President Krüger offers increased representation, but not quite what the Uitlanders demand. President Krüger knows that equal representation means wiping out the Transvaal.

England wants the country. Jameson's idiotic raid delayed the consummation of this desire, and since then the Government has been pouring troops into South Africa. A large contingent of men and officers left on Saturday for the Cape. The officers said they were ordered to report to the Commander in Chief at the Cape. They knew nothing else.

England never had so many troops in South Africa. Still, I think the Government is afraid to proceed to extremities at present. It would not look well during The Hague conference.

POPE APPEALS TO KRUGER.

Asks Him to Avoid a Rupture with Great Britain—Kruger Says the Crisis Is Past.

LONDON, July 10.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Pope has been in correspondence with President Krüger, appealing to him to avoid a rupture with Great Britain; and yesterday he received a dispatch from the Transvaal's Chief Magistrate declaring that a settlement was still distant, but that the crisis was past."

According to the Johannesburg correspondent of The Daily Mail, the Uitlanders regard the Transvaal Government's proposals as "absurdly insufficient."

TRANSVAAL'S REFORM SCHEME.

Cape Premier Regards President Kruger's Offer as Satisfactory—Sir John G. Sprigg Protests.

CAPE TOWN, July 9.—W. P. Schreiner, Prime Minister of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, says the Cape Government regards the Transvaal's reform proposals as adequate and calculated to insure a peaceful settlement.

The Colonial Premier, however, represents the Afrikander element.

Sir John Gordon Sprigg, ex-Prime Minister and Colonial Secretary, who is an ardent imperialist, considers them totally inadequate to meet the just claims of the Uitlanders, and altogether less than Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of the Colony and British High Commissioner for South Africa, demanded of President Krüger at the Bloemfontein conference.

LONDON, July 10.—All the special dispatches to the morning papers from Cape Town and Johannesburg concur as to the complexity and obscurity of the Boer proposals, and declare that the Uitlanders are profoundly disappointed.

In Johannesburg it is believed that President Krüger is only dallying to gain time until the wet season makes campaigning difficult for the Britishers.

The Hon. W. P. Schrenner, the Cape Premier, has addressed a letter to an Afrikander paper published in Cape Town declaring that there is no ground whatever for the active interference of the Imperial Government in the Transvaal, as the Boer proposals are satisfactory. This has aroused great indignation in the Cape Colony, where it is regarded as mischievous, ill-timed, and calculated to encourage Mr. Krüger and to embarrass Sir Alfred Milner.

TO PROSECUTE REBELS.

High Treason the Charge Against Leaders at Johannesburg.

PRETORIA, July 9.—The Transvaal Government has decided to prosecute on the charge of high treason the three principal defendants whose complicity in the recent attempt to promote a rebellious rising at Johannesburg has been for several weeks under judicial investigation.

PLANS OF CHARLES T. YERKES.

Street Railway Man to Enter Chicago Suburban Transportation Field.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Charles T. Yerkes, in an interview, declares that he is not going to desert Chicago, but expects to enter the suburban transportation business. He says:

"My plan is to give my active attention to the Chicago Consolidated Companies and the Lake Street Road, and to the finishing of the Northwestern 'L.' I expect to spend about as much of my time in Chicago as formerly, but will certainly be relieved of many of the annoyances that were connected with the North and West Chicago Companies. It was my intention to do what I have done three or four years ago, but I considered it my duty first to get the companies in such a position that my successor, whoever he might be, would have nothing to do but to go on with the work laid out.

"It was only with that object in view that I desired to have the franchises of the companies extended by the city, and I wished to have that done without taking any measures in the courts. I was not able to finish that work and I leave it for others to do in my way or by resort to the courts. It has been my great forte to take hold of street railway properties which were either run down or in their infancy and build them up. Fortunately, I have been successful in all these efforts.

"I wish to deny all the rumors that have been spread about my future intentions, except that I am going to manage these new companies. I give this out because a great many of my friends are anxious to know what I am going to do."

POLISH AMERICANS PROTEST.

Meet in Chicago and Oppose an Anglo-American Alliance.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The Polish residents of Chicago, at a meeting here to-night, denounced an Anglo-American alliance. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we, Polish-American citizens, can see no reason for an alliance between this Government, for whose establishment Kosciusko fought and Pulaski died, and that of England or any other monarchical power; that neither the traditions, the instincts, nor the necessities of the American Nation call for such an alliance, and that we, as Polish-American citizens, protest against it and pledge ourselves to vote and work against any political candidate or any party who may advocate it."

CZAR AND PEACE CONGRESS.

London Opinion Against Definite Results—His Imperial Majesty Will Not Visit European Courts.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 9.—The Hague conference is regarded here as rather amusing; nothing definite can possibly result from it. The report of the Czar's visit to the principal European Courts during the adjournment of the conference is balderdash.

The Czar is known to be a well-meaning but very ordinary young man, whose fads are occasionally considered a good-humored way of ruling.

The authorities of Russia, you will notice, show no indications of disarmament, notwithstanding the conference.

BIG FOUR TRAIN KILLS SIX.

Father, Mother, and Five Children Struck at Columbus, Ohio, and Only One Child Survives.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 9.—All but one of the seven members of the family of William Reinhard of this city were killed and the remaining one was badly injured by a Big Four passenger train this afternoon. The dead are William Reinhard, aged forty-one years; Rachael Reinhard, aged forty; William Reinhard, aged twelve; Arthur Reinhard, aged nine; Karl Reinhard, aged seven, and Edward Reinhard, aged five. Clarence Reinhard, aged fourteen, had his collar bone broken.

Mr. and Mrs. Reinhard and their five children were out for an afternoon drive in a surrey. They approached the railroad crossing from the east, and were on the tracks when the west-bound passenger train, due here at 3:15 P. M. came along. The vehicle was knocked into splinters and Mr. and Mrs. Reinhard and Arthur and Karl were killed outright. Edward and William were so badly injured that they died after being removed to a hospital. Clarence sustained a fractured collar bone and other lesser injuries, but it is believed he will recover. The horse which was attached to the surrey was killed.

The crossing has long been regarded as a dangerous one, the view of approaching trains being obscured by a high fence around the fair grounds. The train was running at high speed when the accident occurred.

AN ACCIDENT AT CLEVELAND.

Platform Falls at Cornerstone Laying of a Synagogue.

CLEVELAND, July 9.—During the laying of the cornerstone of a Jewish synagogue at the corner of Woodland Avenue and Jackson Street this afternoon a platform on which about thirty persons were standing fell, precipitating most of the people into a pit below, a distance of several feet. Fortunately nobody was killed. Rabbi S. Dreschler, Rabbi Arronhahn, and Judge J. C. Bloch and son were quite seriously hurt, and a boy named Samuel Cohn had one leg broken.

The accident caused intense excitement, for at first it was believed several persons had been killed.

FATALLY SHOT WHILE FISHING.

Indiana Man Will Die of Wounds Mysteriously Inflicted.

Special to The New York Times.

BEDFORD, Ind., July 9.—John Geigerich was fatally shot while out on a fishing tour along White River this afternoon. While he still lives he cannot survive. Just how the shooting occurred has not been clearly explained. He was seen going to the river in company with Mrs. Mollie Huff some time during the afternoon, riding in a covered vehicle. The woman has been arrested, but Geigerich exonerated her from the charge. The man was involved in a shooting scrape at Mitchell several years ago. His father was frozen to death near the very spot where the shooting occurred today.

Geigerich was kind and harmless while sober, but whenever he became intoxicated no one could manage him. The shooting is now being investigated. Meanwhile the woman is still under arrest.

LAKE ERIE VESSELS ASHORE.

Two Schooners and One Steamer Driven Aground by Gales.

CLEVELAND, July 9.—Three vessels went ashore last night during the gale on Lake Erie. They were the schooners George H. Warmington and Sophia Minch and the steamer Sequin. The Warmington and Minch were in tow of the steamer John N. Glidden. They left Ashtabula early in the evening on their way up the lake. Several miles west of Ashtabula the Glidden cut loose from the two schooners, and they were permitted to drift ashore. It was after midnight before the life-saving crew got to the wrecks. The crew of the Minch, consisting of six men and one woman, was taken off. The crew of the Warmington remained on board during the night.

The Sequin tried to brave the storm, but her wheel broke, and she drifted on the beach in the trough of the sea, her crew remaining on board. The three boats are hard aground, but it is believed the Sequin and Warmington can be saved without trouble, and possibly the Minch. The sea moderated to-day.

BIG GAS DEAL IN CHICAGO.

Ogden Company to Greatly Enlarge Its Capital and Plant.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The Record to-morrow will say: "At to-day's meeting the stockholders of the Ogden Gas Company of Chicago will vote on a proposition to authorize an issue of $10,000,000 of bonds. Incidentally they will vote on what seems to be preparatory to one of the fiercest gas wars ever known. At the present time but $2,000,000 of the new issue will be sold, and about the beginning of next May $5,000,000 more will be marketed, while $3,000,000 will remain in the treasury for future contingencies. The Ogden Gas Company has detailed plans for the expenditure of $7,000,000. The extension of business and the enlargement of the present capacity now under way will require $2,000,000. With that enlarged plant as a centre, the company will be ready to spend the other $5,000,000.

"The campaign contemplated by the Ogden Company will put it in a way of securing the best of the People's Gas Company's territory, and it will be a war between them, with gas at $1 and at 90 cents. Furthermore, it is said the Ogden plan contemplates a cut in price to 75 cents per 1,000 feet."

ROCKEFELLER TAX LITIGATION.

North Tarrytown Village Trustees Promise to Reduce Assessments.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 9.—The proceedings instituted by John D. Rockefeller and William Rockefeller to review the assessment for 1899 recently made by the Trustees of the village of North Tarrytown upon portions of the Rockefeller estates lying within the boundaries of the village, came before Justice Barnard yesterday at the Special Term of the Supreme Court on the return of writs of certiorari. H. T. Dykman, representing the relators, was unopposed. He said that he had received a telephone message to the effect that the village Trustees would reduce the assessment to the valutions of the year before.

The village forms part of the town of Mount Pleasant, and in 1898, after proceedings had been instituted against the Trustees, they agreed to reduce their assessments to the valuations fixed by the Court in the cases against the Town Assessors. This year the Trustees went back to the old valuations, which necessitated new proceedings. On account of the default of the Trustees it is expected that Justice Barnard will grant an order that the assessments be made as corrected in 1898.

BOY LUCKY; MAN UNFORTUNATE.

Fall of 8 Feet Kills, and One of 75 Feet Causes Slight Injury.

Special to The New York Times.

AKRON, Ohio, July 9.—A man fell eight feet here to-day and was killed, while a boy fell at almost the same instant seventy-five feet and escaped with slight injuries.

The man, Vincenzo Iemma, an Italian, while working on the roof of a house, fell, fracturing his skull. The boy, Ernest Bahr, stepped into a chute on the fifth floor of the American Cereal Company's mills, and dropped to the basement. His only injuries were lacerations of the flesh by nails in the sides of the chute.

DEATH FOLLOWS INSECT BITE.

Two-Year-Old Child Dies, and Kissing Bug Is Held Responsible.

TRENTON, N. J., July 9.—Helen Lersch, two years of age, daughter of Frank Lersch of this city, was bitten on the left leg a week ago by an insect supposed to have been a kissing bug. She died last evening after suffering much pain.

The swelling resulting from the bite extended to all parts of her body, and even to the head. Her arms, head, and face were swollen to almost twice the natural size. On Friday the child began to vomit and this continued until death.

Everything possible was done to relieve her, but nothing seemed to be of avail. Even opiates when administered had but brief effect.

HARVESTED WHEAT ON SUNDAY.

Churches Closed in Kansas, and Ministers Helped the Reapers.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Jan., July 9.—Throughout Central Kansas to-day harvesting machines have been running cutting wheat, which is overripe. Heavy rains during the past week made Sunday work necessary.

Churches were closed and in Dickinson County several local ministers not only indorsed Sunday harvesting, but went into the fields and helped.

LORDS DEFEAT THE WOMEN.

International Congress's Fight for the Franchise Vain.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 9.—Notwithstanding the International Congress of Women the claims of the latter to the franchise are knocked in the head. The Lords did it.

Mr. Balfour, although posing as the champion of women, was afraid to take up the gauntlet and the women will be compelled to fight again for the right to discharge civic duties.

ATTEMPT ON MILAN'S LIFE.

Would-Be Assassin of the ex-King Has Confessed.

BELGRADE, July 9.—King Alexander has received from Queen Victoria, Emperor Francis Joseph, and other European sovereigns telegrams of congratulation upon the escape from assassination last Thursday of his father, ex-King Milan.

Several priests have been arrested on charges of complicity in the attempt.

Gjura Knezevics, the would-be assassin, has confessed that he was instigated by the Radicals.

Gen. Sava Grules, Servian Minister to Russia, has been recalled from St. Petersburg and dismissed from the army as a result of the finding of compromising documents.

CAPT. LANDON'S PROMISE.

Tells Englishmen Americans Will Help Them When Needed.

LONDON, July 9.—At the conclusion of the centenary review and inspection of Metropolitan Volunteers on the Horse Guards' Parade yesterday afternoon, Capt. De Witt C. Falls and Capt. Francis G. Landon of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., who witnessed the review on the invitation of Col. Sir Charles Edward Howard Vincent, commandant of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers, were banqueted at headquarters by this regiment, the band at intervals playing the American National airs.

In response to a toast to the United States, Landon declared that wherever and whenever England needed America's sons, the latter would stand side by side with Britons and march shoulder to shoulder.

He concluded his remarks, which were loudly cheered, by toasting the Queen.

NO FOOD FOR DYING WOMAN.

Mrs. Dwyer's Plight Learned When Son Started to Pawn Last Treasure.

In the bare, cheerless rooms on the top floor of a tenement at 233 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, which she called home, Mrs. Mary Dwyer, on her deathbed, and with her four children crying for food, found her worldly possessions of value limited to one thing—a gilt-framed picture of Christ. Deserted by her husband, she had disposed of one thing after another to buy food for her children and medicine for herself. On Saturday the picture of the Saviour was all that was left, excepting the bed she lay upon.

The appeals of the little ones for food decided her. She called Michael, her eight-year-old son, and started him off to a nearby pawnshop with the picture. On the stairs the boy met Mrs. Mary Miller, who lives on the floor below.

"What are you going to do with that picture, my little man?" asked Mrs. Miller.

Little Michael told her. Mrs. Miller was surprised. She had not known of her neighbor's plight—Mrs. Dwyer had been too proud to tell of it. Then Mrs. Miller took Michael back to the boy's mother. She rehung the picture on the wall, got the children food and Mrs. Dwyer medicine.

She could not do much; she was poor herself. Finally she had Mrs. Dwyer removed to St. Peter's Hospital and the children taken in charge by the Children's Society. Mrs. Dwyer died in the hospital yesterday morning. She had not tasted food for several days, it is claimed, and this hastened her end. She had been ill for several weeks. Her husband left her about two weeks ago.

Robert Wade, the woman's brother, who lives at Fort Hamilton, learned with surprise of his sister's death and of the condition she had been reduced to. He called at the shelter of the Children's Society yesterday and made arrangements for the care of the children.

New Fast Train to Detroit.
The New York Central's "Detroit Special" leaves New York every day at 4:00 P. M. Fine Service; no excess fare.—Adv.

HEAVY RAINS AT MANILA

Floods Cause Great Discomfort to the American Soldiers.

13TH INFANTRY'S SAD PLIGHT

Men Sleep in Damp Bunks and Cooks Stand Knee Deep in Water—Discharged Men Delayed.

MANILA, July 10.—It has been raining almost constantly for two days, and the country along the American south and bay lines is literally flooded. The soldiers are suffering great discomfort.

The Thirteenth Infantry Regiment at Pasay is in the worst position, being practically surrounded by water. The bridges that were used for getting supplies have been washed away, and some of the companies are now separated by streams six feet deep. In many cases the men are sleeping with three feet of water beneath their bunks, which are elevated on cracker boxes. The company cooks, when preparing the meals, stand knee deep in water. Some of the roads leading to Pasay are simply impassable, and the rice fields on all sides are one great lake. A high wind blew over several tents of the Second Reserve Hospital.

On account of the prevailing violent storms, Manila Bay is impossible of navigation by either launches or cascoes, and no vessels are leaving the harbor. The United States transport Centennial is ready to sail for San Francisco with discharged soldiers, but the latter have to sit around the water front all day, drenched to the skin, waiting for a launch to take them to the steamer.

The River Pasig and all the other streams are swollen, and the city streets at all low points are covered with water.

FILIPINOS WANTED TO GIVE UP.

A General in Cavite Was at the Point of Surrendering, but Feared Aguinaldo.

MANILA, July 6, via Hongkong, July 10.—Friendly Filipinos in Manila have been the medium of communications between the American authorities and the military leaders of the insurrection in Cavite Province, which for some time promised to result in bringing over a prominent General and several hundred of his followers, with their arms. If the negotiations had succeeded the outcome would have had a great moral effect, other conversions doubtless following. Were the General's name given it might lead in his case to a fate similar to that which has befallen other Filipinos suspected of friendliness toward the Americans.

He had foreseen the failure of the insurrection and had advised Aguinaldo to make terms; but it is understood that he has sent word to the Americans that, having sworn to support the insurrection, he must remain loyal to the end.

Similar negotiations are said, on good authority, to have been conducted with a member of the Cabinet of the so-called Filipino Government, who himself took the initiative. Some form of money consideration figured in the discussions with his friends.

AGUINALDO'S PICTURE CHEERED.

Chicago Audience Shows Sympathy with the Filipino Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Boston is not the only city in the country where people sympathize outwardly with the Filipinos. Chicago entered the list to-night. An audience which filled All Souls' (independent) Church cheered the picture of Aguinaldo and remained in silence when the features of Dewey were shown. The occasion was a lecture given by Sergt. Andrae and Private Reeves, who served for a time with the Signal Service at Manila, the verbal descriptions being illustrated by stereopticon views. But once was Dewey's name cheered, and that was when one of the lecturers said: "I firmly believe that Admiral Dewey left Manila in disgust at the Government's course in trying to subjugate the Filipinos."

Then the hero of Manila received quite as many cheers as had Aguinaldo. All Souls' is one of the most aristocratic churches in Chicago. Its pastor is the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones. During Mr. Jones's Summer vacations lectures are given in the church on Sunday nights.

Stenographers for the Philippines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The War Department has secured the second of the ten stenographers needed for the courts in the Philippines. The qualifications demanded, that the applicant shall be able to take Spanish from dictation and turn it into English, and vice versa, have proved too hard for most of those who are willing to accept the $2,000 per annum offered as compensation. The second man secured, who has passed a satisfactory examination to test his skill, came from Mexico, but is an American. For many reasons the War Department is unwilling to employ Spaniards in these positions, as there is some prejudice against intrusting the work to those who might be in a degree controlled by Spanish customs and sympathies.

Officers for the New Regiments.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The War Department officials are busily engaged in preparing the list of appointments of officers not already announced for the ten new regiments of infantry to be organized for service in the Philippines. Approximately there are nearly five hundred of these in all, including those of the line and staff. The Colonels for nine of the regiments have been appointed, but the selection of the tenth, it is said, has not been definitely determined. All the officers for the regiments are expected to be appointed early this week.

THE COLORADO GOLD STRIKE.

Fifty Ounces to the Ton and Great Profits Are Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

LEADVILLE, Col., July 9.—Couriers arriving from Red Mountain district, twenty-five miles from Leadville, confirm the morning reports of a big gold strike just made in the Chisholm property, at Bromley. The property is situated on Star Mountain, and is known as the "Little Alec" group.

Assays brought to Leadville to-night show fifty ounces gold and fifty-six ounces silver to the ton. The strike was made after going in 160 feet on the vein, 10 feet of which shows a tellurium mineral. The ore is similar to that found in the mines of Cripple Creek, and it is claimed that $75,000 per ton in outcropping values are to be seen.

AN AERONAUT'S PERILOUS RIDE.

Mme. Carmon Was Carried Up by a Burning Balloon.

Special to The New York Times.

STREATOR, Ill., July 9.—Mme. Carmon, an aeronaut, had a narrow escape from death in a burning balloon yesterday. The Fourth of July celebration had been postponed on account of rain and the balloon ascension was the chief feature. There was some delay in inflating the balloon and gasoline was thrown on to hasten the inflation. The flame ignited the balloon and some of the excited spectators shouted to let it go.

The men holding the guy ropes let go and Mme. Carmon, who was only partially prepared, was carried up with it. She became tangled in the ropes and was carried up head downward, not knowing what moment the rope would let go or be burned off.

Thousand of people witnessed her perilous ascent, powerless to aid her. The fire burned a hole through the balloon and allowed the gas to escape, which caused a speedy descent. It dropped on a housetop a few hundred yards away and the woman escaped with a few bruises.

FRENCH MINISTRY'S RIGOR.

Still a Chance for a Napoleon in France—German Emperor May Visit the Exposition.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 9.—The new French Ministry is full of rigor. Zurlinden disgraced, Picquart released, De Beaurepaire a laughing stock, and Dreyfus safe to get a fair trial, form a picture absolutely staggering to those who have been studying French history during the last five years. Still never was there a better chance for a Napoleon.

There is a possibility that the German Emperor will visit the Paris Exhibition. He is playing his cards consummately. The French press is greatly tickled, but dislikes to acknowledge it. Still, anything may happen in a year in European politics.

SIGNOR RESSMAN'S PAPERS.

Ex-Italian Ambassador to France Reported to Have Lost Documents Connected with Dreyfus.

PARIS, July 9.—Scandalous reports are in circulation in connection with the death here yesterday of Signor C. Ressman, formerly Italian Ambassador to France. It is alleged that, while he was lying at the point of death, three persons, including an official of the Italian Embassy, rifled his rooms and took away a quantity of papers.

The Anti-Semite journals connect the story with the Dreyfus affair. It appears that about a fortnight ago Signor Ressman had an immense quantity of documents destroyed, declaring that if they were left they might "harm various people."

It is also suggested that the search may have been instigated by Signor Crispi, the ex-Italian Prime Minister, who practically dismissed Signor Ressman from the Italian Embassy in Paris in 1895 because the diplomatist had failed to make the French press favorable to the Crispi Government.

DREYFUS'S PERSECUTOR OUT.

Removal of the Governor of the Ile du Diable.

PARIS, July 9.—M. Deniel, Governor of the Iles du Salut and Administrator of the Penal Settlement on the Ile du Diable, where Capt. Dreyfus was imprisoned, has been removed, and will be succeeded by M. La Soucan.

M. Deniel was responsible for much of the punishment meted out to the prisoner in the hope of compelling him to declare himself guilty.

Prince Henri d'Orleans's Manifesto.

PARIS, July 9.—Prince Henri d'Orleans writes as follows to the Matin:

"I will bow before the decision of the Rennes court-martial as I did before that of the court-martial of 1894.

"France, relieved of this abscess, will be able to resume her glorious rôle."

CHASE AFTER TRAIN ROBBERS.

The Daring Band Who Dynamited the Union Pacific Express Train Make Good Their Escape.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, July 9.—F. M. Hans, the well-known Western detective, has returned to Omaha after a long chase after the six men who held up and dynamited the Union Pacific express train in Wyoming June 2. Hans fears the men have escaped for all time, at least as far as present efforts to capture them are concerned.

Hans's opinion is of especial value, because in the past twenty-five years he has captured some of the most desperate road agents in the West, and has gone into the "Hole-in-the-Wall," the retreat of these same robbers, and caught or killed his man. He is both a railroad detective agent and special agent of the United States Government. Hans started after the robbers when they killed Sheriff Hazen, his bosom friend, in the beginning of their flight.

Speaking of the extraordinary chase Hans said: "These men have made the most remarkable flight in the criminal history of the West. They have traveled over 1,500 miles since committing the crime, and have been chased by 300 or 400 men constantly, yet they escaped. Time and again they have been surrounded by ten times their number, yet by the display of their desperate nerve and knowledge of woodcraft have managed each time to get away. They first fled to the "Hole-in-the-Wall," I found, but being so hard pressed, and having such a large reward on their heads—$18,000—they did not dare stop among their old outlaw companions for fear of being betrayed. They kept on into the Big Horn Basin, then turned back and retraced their steps through the Powder River country into the Jackson's Hole country, the wildest and most desolate stretch of mountainous country in the West. Here the Indian police under Baldwin got after them and chased them south toward the Utah mountains, and it was here that they were completely lost track of.

"In the past I have hunted outlaws practically alone, as I prefer that sort of thing, but this time I found that method of little value, since the whole country was aroused and everybody was on the outlook for the men. I know George Curry very well. It is foolishness to talk of that bandit being taken alive. He and his companions will never surrender. They may be killed some day, but they have two horse loads of smokeless ammunition, and in their retreat could stand off an army. I never heard of fugitives making such a fight and flight. None but these very fellows could have done it.

"Of course they had everything fixed to rush back to the "Hole-in-the-Wall," the moment the train was robbed, and they expected the chase after them to stop there, as it has in the past. They were not prepared to have the National Guard of the State called out for them. That accounts for the swift time they made.

"I found it very difficult to get information about the men. The honest farmers and ranchers of that section are afraid to inform on them for fear of being killed. These fellows are the remnants of the most daring outlaw band in existence. I have been a scout, plainsman, and detective in that part of the West for twenty-five years, and I know all of them.

"I knew Curry, their leader, when he was an honest rancher. It was but ten years ago that he turned highwayman, and since then he has been in a number of desperate games. It was he and his gang that held up the Spearfish (S. D.) Bank when several of them were killed. I believe this will nearly wind them up, for they have got to put in an appearance at some town in the West some day, and when they do they will be shot down."

THREE INJURED BY LIGHTNING.

A Thunderbolt Enters Hotel Pocahontas at Fern Lake.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 9.—During a thunderstorm this afternoon three persons were more or less seriously injured by a bolt of lightning at the Hotel Pocahontas, at Fern Lake, in the Adirondacks. Mrs. Hathaway, wife of the hotel proprietor, and her nine-year-old daughter were standing near the door while the storm was passing.

A thunderbolt entered the hotel by the telephone and passed out through the door, rendering Mrs. Hathaway unconscious and hurling the child from the veranda to the yard, about ten feet below. Mrs. John D. Fillmore of New York, who was sitting near the child at the time, was so blinded by the bolt that she did not regain her eyesight until two hours afterward. Several houses in this section were struck by lightning and destroyed.

CUP CHALLENGER'S SPEED

Shamrock Stretches Her Sails in a Trial Spin.

DELIGHTS SIR THOMAS LIPTON

The Beautiful Yacht Answers Her Helm Satisfactorily—Enthusiastic English Experts Predict Victory.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 9.—Yachting circles in the Solent were never more excited than now over the prospects in the forthcoming race for the America's Cup between Shamrock and Columbia. Yesterday yachtsmen could be seen in all directions, and in Southampton, Hythe, Calshot, and Cowes the keenest look-out was kept for the challenger, which it was known would stretch her sails.

Every movement was veiled with the profoundest secrecy, and owing to the rumors in circulation that her sails were unsatisfactory the interest was intensified. Newspaper men and photographers gathered in large numbers, and would have given anything to know the programme, but nothing was given out.

Sir Thomas Lipton, delighted with his new treasure, and the brothers Jameson were on board the Iverna, Mr. John Jameson's cutter, and Mr. Will Fife, the designer of Shamrock, was much in evidence.

In Southampton Water Shamrock presented a magnificent sight. The slight breeze was just enough to fill her sails, but she glided speedily and as gracefully as a swan.

It should be understood that yesterday's trip was in no sense a test of speed, although Iverna and Satanita accompanied her. It was solely for the purpose of sail-stretching. Very soon it became apparent that there was not a shadow of foundation for the unfavorable reports. No doubt a few minor alterations will be found necessary; but the sails were pronounced generally excellent.

The helm trials were even more satisfactory, if possible, as she answered all demands beautifully and without the least trouble.

After passing Calshot Castle she was directed toward Cowes, where she was eagerly scanned by crowds of experts, already arrived for the season. A distinguished expert and yachting authority said to the correspondent of The Associated Press that Shamrock was "the finest yacht ever seen in the Solent."

Starting again, she went along like a shot out of a gun, heaving for the West Channel and Yarmouth. Then she returned toward Southampton As she beat up Southampton Water, with gaff topsail, mainsail and foresail, she developed wonderful speed, although not after anything definite regarding pace, finally anchoring off the Hythe, where she remains until to-morrow, when she will take another spin, accompanied by the Iverna.

A member of the crew said to the correspondent of The Associated Press:

"Shamrock will do what she is built for, and will beat the Yankee. She sailed admirably, without a hitch, and answered her helm to perfection, which is one of the greatest considerations. We are going to win, but it is impossible yet to judge of the yacht's full capabilities."

Sir Thomas Lipton expressed himself as "satisfied with the spin."

Interest is now centred in the spins with the Britannia, which will be ready on Wednesday for at least four encounters. In yachting circles the opinion is general that Shamrock must beat the Britannia at least half an hour, considering the speed Columbia developed in the races with the Defender.

LONDON, July 10.—The Times, describing and commenting upon the spin of Shamrock

posed to run every half hour. About every hour and a half is apparently more nearly exact. Other conveyances could not be found, and the only sure way of seeing the yachts was by walking to the park.

On arriving there visitors discovered that—probably out of disgust at the poor trade—boatmen required about six times the ordinary fare to take passengers the short distance out at which the yachts were at anchor. Those who did pay the sums demanded were of course not allowed to board either the Columbia or Defender. The rowboats and naphtha launches were not even allowed to approach very close, the sailors of the Columbia being particularly careful to steer off would-be close examiners. The steering off was actual as well as verbal. If any small craft got too near a phenomenally long pole was brought to play, and used with scant ceremony.

However, visitors to Echo Bay were rewarded for the trouble and expense which they underwent. The two craft may look grander and more impressive when racing with all canvas spread, but, with nothing but their hulls and spars with furled sails visible, as was the case yesterday, and with the splendid stretch of water and the picturesque woodland for background, it is doubtful if they could ever be seen to much better advantage. The beauty of their lines was not lost in the immensity of canvas, and to those who approached as near to them as allowed it seemed that the grace of line and form was as natural as the perfection of a lily or a lotus flower.

YACHT EAGLEWING CAPSIZED.

Turned Over in a Squall in the Lower Bay After a Week's Outing—All on Board Saved.

The yacht Eaglewing, belonging to William Sherman of this city, who is Commodore of the New Jersey Yacht Club of Hoboken, was upset in the Lower Bay yesterday. The eight persons on board were rescued by a passing sloop.

The Eaglewing, in company with the Yachts Spray and Charm, left the clubhouse, at the foot of Tenth Street, Hoboken, a week ago yesterday for a week's outing or the Shrewsbury. There were eight persons on each of the yachts. The trip was without incident until the return trip began yesterday morning. The vessels left Oceanic at 9:10 yesterday morning in company. For some reason the Eaglewing fell behind, and the other boats were well in advance when it was seen that the Eaglewing had run into a squall and was in trouble. She was thrown over by the wind, her boom caught in the water, and her sail filled so that before anything could be done she went over.

The Spray and Charm put about, but the eight persons thrown into the water from the Eaglewing were picked up and were safe before the yachts could reach the scene. After ascertaining that all were well the Spray and the Charm continued on to Hoboken.

Only one member of the party from the Eaglewing had returned to Hoboken last night. He was John Finn. He said that none of the party received the slightest injury, and that the wetting did not do them any harm. The yacht was in command of Capt. James Durfey. Among those on board were Hugh Drew, Daniel O'Brien, Charles Taylor and Frederick Linder. Who the others were could not be learned.

FUNERAL OF MRS. DICKINS.

Tributes of Respect to Her Memory Marked the Ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The funeral of Mrs. Marguerite Dickins, wife of Capt. Francis W. Dickins of the navy, who lost her life by an explosion of gasoline at her home Friday, took place from the residence this afternoon, the services being conducted according to the rites of the Episcopal Church. The casket was covered with floral offerings sent by numerous friends and organizations, including the officers and clerks of the Bureau of Navigation, the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which body Mrs. Dickins had been an active member; the District Volunteer Reception and Relief Committee, National Woman's Association of the White Cross, and Señor Quesada, the Cuban Commissioner.

The honorary pallbearers were Rear Admiral Crowninshield and Capt. O'Neill, Prof. Thomas M. Chatard, Major Richard Sylvester, Dr. W. S. Dixon, Addison B. Atkins, Frederick W. Bratt, and F. V. Robinson. Secretary and Mrs. Long were present, and the Daughters of the American Revolution and Woman's Association of the White Cross attended in a body. A detachment of seamen gunners from the Navy Yard acted as body-bearers, and interment was made at Arlington, to which place the funeral cortège was escorted by a company of District volunteers who served in the Spanish war.

ALLEGED PICKPOCKET ARRESTED

Watch Which He Is Accused of Stealing Found in Owner's Pocket.

Richard Lee, thirty-two years old, of 47 Bowery, was arrested by the Mercer Street Station police last night on the charge of pocket picking. Otto Weiss of 427 East Eighty-seventh Street made the charge. Mr. Weiss was on an Eighth Street horse car, and when crossing Broadway he felt a tug at his watch and saw it disappear. He seized the man Lee, and the two fought until both fell off the platform into the street. A policeman then arrested Lee.

During the fight it is alleged that somebody, presumably a confederate of Lee, placed the watch back in Weiss's pocket. At any rate, he found it there after the fight. When searched at the station a bundle of skeleton keys and some pawn tickets were found on the prisoner.

CHICAGO DIRECTORY FIGURES.

Estimated the City Has a Population of 2,020,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The Chicago Directory for 1899 is about to be issued, and between its covers will be found the names and addresses of 569,000 residents of the city. On the ratio which since 1890 has been the basis for the directory publishers' calculations of population, the city is said to have 2,020,000 inhabitants. The work of compiling and printing the huge volume is only now in a sufficently advanced stage to make population estimates possible, and this figure, which sets the number of Chicago residents beyond the 2,000,000 mark, was reached yesterday for the first time.

No city Directory was ever issued in Europe or America, of which there is any record, containing so many names, London, Paris, and New York not excepted. This volume, which is to appear in the present week, will contain 30,000 names more than are in the Directory for 1898.

Unidentified Boy Killed by Train.

NEWARK, N. J., July 9.—A boy whose identity has not been established was killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad this evening. He was about sixteen years of age and was well dressed. He jumped upon a train at Wright Street to steal a ride, and at Emmet Street jumped off, leaping toward the west-bound track, and landing in front of an incoming express. The body was taken to the Morgue.

Crossed in Love She Cut Her Throat.

PATERSON, N. J., July 9.—Jennie McCarthy, a domestic in the house of R. S. Gutherson, at 477 Ellison Street, was found in the cellar of the house to-day with her head almost severed from her body. Beside her lay a butcher's knife, with which she had cut her throat. She had been despondent for some time, owing, it is supposed, to disappointment in love. She was eighteen years of age.

Refused to Pay His Railroad Fare.

SARATOGA, July 9.—John Reid, a weaver, of Fall River, Mass., who was a passenger on the midnight Montreal Express train on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, refused to pay his fare, and with a revolver held the conductor and crew at bay. When the train reached Ballston Spa, Reid was arrested after a struggle, disarmed, and placed in the Saratoga County Jail.

Wilkesbarre Broker Kills Himself.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 9.—S. W. Paine, a commission broker with an office in this city, committed suicide by shooting in his room at a hotel at Harvey's Lake early this morning. He was about forty-one years of age and came here from New York about six years ago. He had no relatives here. His mother resides at Pittsford, Mich.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

TEXAS FLOOD LOSS HEAVY

Damage to Crops Estimated at Not Less Than $40,000,000.

RELIEF PLANS PROGRESSING

Districts Organized Adjacent to the Inundated Region for the Distribution of Supplies.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 9.—Gov. Sayers spent the day at his office receiving reports from the numerous committees in charge of the work of rescuing and distributing food supplies to the flood refugees. The Governor received many contributions from Texas towns and from Eastern and Northern cities. Blair & Co. of New York sent a draft for $500.

The situation is much more serious than was supposed a day or two ago. It is now realized that it will be a heavy task to take care of the homeless and needy people until shelter and work can be provided. A plan of action by which it is hoped an abundance of the necessary supplies can be obtained was perfected by the Governor to-day. It consists of the formation of districts, each of which is composed of counties that were unaffected by the flood and are contiguous to the inundated region. The County Judges in these districts were asked to call on the people of their respective counties for aid and to forward all contributions of food and clothing to specified distributing points.

The sea of water in Fort Bend, Waller, Brazoria, and Austin Counties did not recede to-day to any appreciable extent. A telegram was received here this evening from Sandy Point, Brazoria County, saying that the water continued to rise there all last night and this morning. Thousands of additional acres of cotton, sugar cane, and corn have been inundated, and the property loss greatly increased within the last two days, according to reliable information received from every county in the flooded district. The first estimates of the aggregate loss to the cotton yield will be exceeded several times over.

A careful calculation made to-day by Judge N. A. Cravens, private secretary to Gov. Sayers, from the reports on file in his office, shows that the overflowed district extends from McLennan County to the Gulf in Brazoria County, a distance of about 325 miles. The average width of the inundated portion of the valley is about ten miles. In some places the water covered the rich agricultural land to a width of fifteen miles, while at other points the width was not more than four miles.

Taking these conservative figures as a basis, it is calculated that the area inundated is nearly 21,000,000 acres. Estimating the cotton yield at only one bale per acre and the value of each bale at $20, and acalculating that only one-twentieth of the inundated district was planted in cotton, the loss from that source alone will be $20,000,000. The damage to other crops will amount to an equal sum, making a total estimated loss in crops alone of $40,000,000. It is asserted by those who have been throughout the inundated region that the above estimate is not any too high.

H. B. Eaton of Burleson County was here to-day to buy provisions for the negroes on his inundated plantation. He says that all the planters of his section who are so fortunate as to have a bank account are showing a generous disposition toward the destitute men, women, and children who were in their employ when the flood came. In explanation of the presence of so many waterbound negroes in the bottoms, Mr. Eaton said:

"The highest flood in the Brazos River previous to this record breaker occurred over thirty years ago. The valley of the stream was at that time comparatively sparsely settled, and the loss of life and destruction of property were not so very great. All along the course of the river might be seen markings to indicate the height reached by the flood at that time. The negroes kept outside the bounds of these high water marks for many years, but finally began to grow careless, and built their homes nearer and nearer the river.

"When the present great rampage began hundreds of negro families moved their live stock and household effects above the old high water marks. They thought they were safe there. But the waters continued to come upward rapidly, and before the negroes were aware of their danger the flood had risen many feet above the high water mark of the last great flood and cut them off from every avenue of escape. They then climbed trees, where they endured from two to three days of untold suffering before rescuers came."

Ninety-five per cent. of the flood sufferers are negroes, many thousands of whom are destitute of clothing and shelter. There are many well-to-do negroes in Texas, but they have not responded to the call for aid for the unfortunate members of their race. The only contribution received from negroes by Gov. Sayers is $10, which was raised by a local lodge.

Drowned in the Delaware River.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—In a thunderstorm early this morning a small sailboat, in which were John and Arthur Volle and Otto Von Ohlen, all of this city, was capsized in the Delaware River, and Von Ohlen was drowned after the Volle brothers had made a brave struggle to save him. The Captain of a river steamer, which came along shortly after the accident, rescued the brothers, who were clinging to the upturned boat. Von Ohlen's body was not recovered. Von Ohlen was twenty-four years of age, and came here three months ago from New York. His father is said to be a wealthy manufacturer of Columbus, Ohio.

Vermont Boy Killed by Lightning.

VERGENES, Vt., July 9.—During the electric storm which passed over the Lake Champlain district at noon William Seiple, fourteen years old, of this city, was struck by lightning and killed at the farmhouse of George Porter in West Ferrisburg. Joe La Flamme, who was hitching a horse when the bolt came, was injured, but will recover. The horse was killed.

FOR A CO-OPERATIVE COLONY.

Plan to Start a City on Lake Erie in the Vicinity of Toledo.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 9.—Plans have been formulated for a large co-operative colony to be situated on Lake Erie near here, and 8,000 acres of land are to be purchased and devoted both to farming and manufacturing interests. The promoter of the scheme is Joseph A. Johnson of the State of Washington, and he has interested a number of local men who have ample means.

Mr. Johnson announced to-day that it was the intention to build a city which will engage in various lines of business, the profits of which are to be divided equally among the members of the colony. Mr. Johnson said that $6,000 had been pledged to the enterprise, and the remainder of $10,000 would be raised to make the colony independent from the start.

PROPRIETOR LYKENS ARRESTED.

Charged with Excise Violation at Madison Square Roof Garden.

Detective Tompkins of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last night arrested Proprietor William L. Lykens of the Madison Square Roof Garden on the charge of selling beer where a performance was in progress. The same detective arrested Mr. Lykens's partner, Harry S. McGarvey, the Sunday before on the same charge. It developed in the Jefferson Market Court the next morning that the place was operated under a hotel law, and that the hotel was located in one of the towers. Mr. McGarvey was accordingly acquitted.

Neither Detective Tompkins nor his superiors would give any explanation of Mr. Lykens's arrest. Bond was almost immediately given, and Mr. Lykens was released.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—The large steam bakery of Henry Wauklin, located at Roxborough, a suburb of this city, was entirely destroyed by fire to-day, entailing a loss of $75,000, which is covered by insurance.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 9.—A fire in the stable attached to the hay and grain establishment of W. S. Fifield & Co. this afternoon destroyed property valued at $20,000. Six horses were burned, and a two-story-and-a-half building, a line of low sheds used for storage purposes, and a combination stable and dwelling house at the rear were practically consumed. The loss is well covered by insurance.

GOLD STANDARD FOR INDIA.

Parliamentary Committee Says Its Establishment Is of Paramount Importance to the Country's Interests.

LONDON, July 9.—The report of the Parliamentary Committee on Indian Currency, just issued in the form of a Blue Book, approves the decision of the Government not to revert to a silver standard. It argues that it would be impossible to maintain the status quo permanently, and, therefore, recommends that measures be taken to introduce a gold standard, with the British sovereign as legal tender, and advises that the Indian mints be allowed to coin gold without restriction on the same terms as the Australian mints.

Finally, by a majority of votes, the committee recommends fixing the rupee rate at 16 pence.

The report says in conclusion:

"The effective establishment of a gold standard is of paramount importance to the material interests of India, not only to promote existing trade, but to encourage the influx of capital."

Salvage from the Siddartha.

LONDON, July 9.—The cargo of the derelict bark Siddartha, which was towed into Bantry Bay on Thursday by two warships of the British Navy, which had been sent out to destroy her as a menace to shipping, is expected to realize £2,000.

Honors Venezuelan Commission.

PARIS, July 9.—Sir Edmund John Monson, British Ambassador to France, last evening entertained at dinner the members of the Venezuelan Arbitration Tribunal.

FIGHT OVER SUIT OF CLOTHES.

Tailor Arrested on Complaint of His Customer, a Church Sexton.

William H. Bunn of 630 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, sexton of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, ordered a suit of clothes a few days ago from Andrew Robinson, a tailor of 27 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. The clothes were delivered last Friday, and, according to Mr. Bunn, did not fit him at all.

On Saturday Robinson called for payment, and was told by Bunn that the suit needed alteration—and a great deal of it. Robinson said he could not see it, and a battle of words ensued. Mr. Bunn declares that ultimately Robinson tried to strike him, and that in warding off the blow he scratched the tailor's face. Thereupon Robinson, so it is alleged, caught two fingers of Bunn's left hand in his mouth. Bunn tried to release his fingers with the other hand, only to have that also caught in the tailor's jaws.

At this juncture Patrolman O'Rourke of the Classon Avenue Station House appeared on the scene, and arrested Robinson on Bunn's complaint. Yesterday Magistrate Teale, in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court, remanded the tailor for examination.

INNOCENT GEORGIA NEGRO SHOT.

Started to Run from White Men in Pursuit of Jail Breakers.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 9.—While hunting for some negroes who broke jail at Fairburn yesterday, citizens of Campbell County today shot and killed Abner Calhoun, an innocent negro. The killing occurred in Campbell County, a short distance from Palmetto and Newnan, which was the scene of serious racial disturbances six months ago.

The negro Calhoun, on seeing white men with guns approaching him, started to run. He was called upon to halt, and not heeding was shot down. Another negro, J. W. Tatum, one of the escaped convicts, was slightly wounded before being captured. Tatum and John Dimmerson, two of the party who escaped from the Fairburn jail, were brought here for safe keeping. Clem Watts, another one of the party, gave himself up, while Isham Brown is still at large and is being hunted for to-night by bloodhounds.

Out of the party of ten which broke jail, the four negroes named were concerned in the burning of Palmetto last Winter, and Isham Brown is their leader. They were the four out of the nine who escaped the fury of a mob the night five were killed in the warehouse in Palmetto. The others who escaped from jail were charged with various misdemeanors.

CAUGHT HIM ON A CHIMNEY.

Sneeze Betrayed a Fugitive for Whom a Policeman Was Searching.

The wife of J. M. Samon, a longshoreman, of 25 Columbia Place, Brooklyn, applied on Saturday for a warrant for her husband's arrest on a charge of assault. Policeman Fagan was detailed to serve the warrant, and found Samon at home. The latter appeared contrite, and agreed to "come quietly." On reaching the street he apparently changed his intention, for he ran away from Fagan and disappeared in a seven-story tenement in Jeroloman Street. Fagan followed him to the roof, but on looking round could find no trace of Samon.

After a search of some minutes the policeman heard a sneeze, which seemed to come from the air above him, and on looking up discerned Samon at the top of a chimney. The officer did not hesitate, but climbed up after his prisoner de jure, and the latter was soon a de facto prisoner again. Yesterday he was sentenced to 20 days' imprisonment for the assault on his wife and the trouble he caused the policeman.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

She Was Trying to Rescue Her Son from a Blazing Bed.

ROCHESTER, July 9.—A fire occurred last night about 9 o'clock at the residence of Park Policeman William S. Goddard, in which Mrs. Goddard received terrible burns from the effects of which she died at 11:30 o'clock this morning at the Hahnemann Hospital, suffering almost twenty-four hours in the most frightful way, her body having been burned almost to a crisp.

Mrs. Goddard put her little son Harry to bed at 8 o'clock and then joined her daughter in the rooms below. Shortly afterward the little chap began to play with some matches, with the result that the bed was set on fire. The child screamed and Mrs. Goddard rushed to the room and undertook to extinguish the flames. Her dress became ignited and before assistance could arrive her clothing was almost completely burned from her body. The damage to the house by fire and water was but $400. The daughter had her arms severely burned. The boy escaped unharmed.

THE YELLOW FEVER PATIENTS.

Miss Clendenin Much Better—Chance for Mr. Lackey.

Health Officer Doty yesterday issued a statement regarding the condition of the yellow fever patients at Swinburne Island Hospital. Miss Helen Clendenin, he said, was much improved in condition, and unless some unexpected symptom should manifest itself will recover within a short time.

The other patient, Oscar Lackey, who has been inoculated with yellow fever serum, Dr. Doty said, was doing as well as could be expected. His temperature was slightly lower yesterday, but his stomach continues weak and will retain but little nourishment. The physicians say, however, that this symptom was to be expected, and that the patient has excellent chances of recovery.

BLUE LAWS IN WORCESTER.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 9.—For the second time in the administration of Chief of Police Dreman the old blue laws relating to Sunday business were partially enforced to-day. The sale of cigars, tobacco, and confectionery was prohibited. All druggists, newsdealers, and restaurants lived up to the law in a general way and refused to sell except to well-known customers.

The enforcement of the law grew out of the recent determination by the police to stop the Jews doing business on the Sabbath. The Jews held a meeting, and demanded that the Gentiles be compelled to close, with to-day's results.

Watchman Died Alone in Building.

David Conway, a watchman, for several weeks employed at 371 West Street, was seen to enter that building about 10 o'clock Saturday night. He was not seen after that, and several of his friends became worried. Last night they notified Policeman Rafferty, who has a post along the street. The policeman went to the warehouse, crept in through a rear window, made his way to the office at the front, and there found the watchman. He was dead. A physician said death had doubtless been due to heart disease. Conway is thought to have lived in Brooklyn. The body was taken to the Morgue.

FUTURE OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Sentiment in Favor of Annexation to This Country Increasing.

COLONISTS BADLY TREATED

Great Britain Sacrifices Their Interests to Advance Its Own Purposes—This Year a Critical One.

ST. JOHN'S N. F., July 8—Following close upon the movement in Jamaica for annexation to the United States, a similar agitation has lately been taking shape in Newfoundland, the oldest colony of the British Crown. This feeling has been greatly accentuated by the neglect with which the colony has been treated over its two great grievances—the French shore question and the Atlantic fisheries question. The claim of the colonists is that they have been systematically sacrificed by the mother country in order to advance its own interests, and that the undoubted rights of the fisher folk are being trampled under foot for the preservation of an ignoble peace.

It is now almost 200 years since the French first obtained a footing on this coast, and they have been steadily encroaching upon the settlers, until now these poor wretches literally live under martial law. An illustration of this is afforded by the following notice, which was posted at all the principal places in Bay St. George on the treaty shore at the opening of the fishing season last month:

REGULATIONS FOR THE BAITING SEASON AT ST. GEORGE'S BAY.

1. The inhabitants of St. George's Bay are hereby forbidden to fish for herring between the hours of 8 P. M. and 4 A. M. A gun will be fired from H. M. S. Alert to mark the commencement and conclusion of the prohibited hours, and on any case of robbery from the nets being reported a guard will be rowed at night by the warship's boats.
2. Cod traps are not to be set.
3. English seines are to be used.
4. No fishing to take place on Sundays.
5. No bait to be sold to vessels other than French for less than $1 per barrel.
6. No bait to be sold outside the limits of the harbor, taking a line from the lighthouse.

The inhabitants are strictly to observe these regulations and to refrain from interfering with or molesting the French in any way in their treaty right of fishing. HENRY SAVILE,
Commander H. M. S. Alert,
St. George's Bay.

In view of this autocratic proclamation it is not surprising that the masses of the people of this colony are incensed against England, and that the vigorous action of the United States in regard to Cuba is contrasted with British supineness toward French aggression in this quarter of the globe. The feeling is freely expressed that if this colony were annexed to the United States an end would speedily be made of this anomalous condition of affairs, wherein the rightful owners of the soil are left at the mercy of the wandering Frenchman who may locate in their vicinity for the fishing season.

Originally having the right to catch and dry codfish on the west and northeast coasts, the French have now enlarged their demands until they claim the right to take herring, lobsters, and salmon, and to block the development of the agricultural, mineral, and timber resources of the region. By a steadily growing process they have contrived to have set apart for them the half mile of strand round the 800 miles of coast, which comprise the treaty shore, and on this reserved strand it is not allowable for a colonist to build a house, a store, or a wharf. If he erects a structure on land a British warship's crew is sent to remove it. If he build a wharf, the bluejackets tear it down. If he starts a lobster factory it is destroyed and the goods are confiscated. If he puts out a net or seine to catch herring it is cut to pieces by boats' crews from the warships and allowed to drift away seaward. If he fishes for cod his schooner is towed off the fishing grounds by the cruisers' launches and the fish are emptied from his traps back into the ocean. If he is a farmer he may not clear land adjoining the strand or convey his crops or implements over it to his own property. If he is a lumberer he dare not erect a sawmill on any river in respect to which the French can set up a claim that his operations pollute the littoral, for they will have his mill pulled down about his ears. If he is a miner he cannot attempt any work upon his claims, for the indispensable condition to successful mining is the possession of an outlet to the water, and the French persistently refuse to permit the building of any tramways across the strand or the erection of any wharves along the foreshore.

Under these conditions, then, the colonists chafe and fret, and all attempts for redress otherwise being unavailing, they are now turning their minds toward that of union with the great American Republic.

It may be taken as certain that Great Britain will speedily and strenuously exert herself to prevent the spread of the annexation movement in this colony, and Canada will be unsparing in her efforts in the same direction. Apart from the imperial aspect of the question and announcement to jealous Continental powers of the disintegrating influences at work within the empire, as revealed by Newfoundland and Jamaica proclaiming their disloyalty, the situation is a serious one to Canada. Newfoundland has always been looked upon as the capstone to be fitted to the edifice of the Canadian confederation, and the politicians at Ottawa cherish the dream of admitting her and thereby "rounding off the Dominion." But with an annexation sentiment ripening among the colonists the island becomes a menace rather than otherwise, for it can do Canada great harm without suffering from any in return. It is the gateway of the St. Lawrence, the water guard of the Dominion, and if it passed to another power the very existence of Canada would tremble in the balance.

The situation in the Western Hemisphere is serious for England. With Jamaica almost in open revolt and Newfoundland little less disaffected, the Dominion of Canada is threatened both from the south and the north, and, what is more, the pre-eminence of England as a western power is put to the question.

The present year is a critical one so far as this colony is concerned. On Britain's treatment of the island in the matter of French shore and the Atlantic fisheries will depend the question whether she can keep her justly indignant subjects in Newfoundland under control. If the French are suppressed and the colony permitted to make a reciprocity arrangement with the United States, the situation may yet be saved; but if the deaf ear and closed eye are still turned to the colony's claim for equitable treatment in these respects, very disastrous consequences to the British Empire are almost certain to ensue.

KILLED BY FALL FROM CAR.

Unidentified Woman Receives a Fracture of the Skull and Dies Later in Roosevelt Hospital.

A woman, who has not yet been identified, fell from an electric car at Broadway and Seventy-first Street last night and was fatally injured. The car had just stopped or was just about to stop—the stories say—when the woman undertook to get off. In some way she slipped, and, falling, struck on her head, fracturing her skull. She died at 10:40 o'clock in Roosevelt Hospital, to where she was removed.

The woman, who was well dressed, was about fifty-five years old, of medium height and weight, and had dark gray hair. She wore a black silk skirt, a dark silk waist, with light lace trimming, black lace cape, a small bonnet, with black feathers, and carried a gold headed umbrella. Both upper and lower teeth were artificial.

The bicycle policeman who sent the call for the ambulance declares it did not come for thirty minutes.

The head of the umbrella contains the monogram "M. O. B." Two plain gold rings were found on the woman. The rings and other effects are in the possession of the police.

An investigation of the circumstances leading up to the accident is now being made. The best authenticated story has it that the woman attempted to get off the car before the motorman could bring it to a complete stop. It is said she stepped off with her face to the rear, and was thrown heavily against the granite pavement. Besides the fracture of the skull she sustained other injuries.

Up to an earl hour this morning the body had not been identified.

Just a few minutes before this accident an unknown German woman fell from the same car at Sixty-eighth Street. She was painfully injured, but insisted on walking to her home. She would not give her name. No arrest was made.

HAD COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Three Bad Half Dollars Found in the Possession of One of Two Men Arrested on the Bowery.

Two men whom the police believe to be the leaders of a gang of counterfeiters which has been flooding the city lately with bad half dollars were arrested on the Bowery last night by the police of the Fifth Street Station. The prisoners are Benjamin Newell, twenty years old, who says he lives at 102 Nun's Veil Street, Boston, and Henry Keller, twenty-two years old, who gave his address as 72 West Ninety-seventh Street, this city.

Complaints have been coming into the Fifth Street Station since last November from discharged soldiers and sailors who said they had received counterfeit silver dollars in concert halls and resorts along the Bowery. Capt. Diamond detailed Policeman John Hackett on the case two weeks ago. Several nights ago Hackett noticed two men acting suspiciously on the Bowery, between Fifth and Houston Streets, where many of the well-known resorts are situated. The policemen kept a sharp lookout for the men, and last night they reappeared. He saw one of them hand something bright to his companion, and heard the fellow say:

"This is the Volks' Garden. You go in and I'll wait here."

Hackett did not wait for the man to go in, but made a dash at and seized him. The fellow threw away the article which he held in his hand, but it was recovered. It proved to be a bad fifty-cent piece. Hackett then turned his attention to the other man, who had started to run away. After a short chase he was caught by Policeman Cary and Detectives Larkin and McCarthy. The men were handcuffed and taken to the station house. There two more of the counterfeit pieces were found in Newell's pockets.

Newell claims to have served during the Spanish-American war on the fleet in Cuban waters. He said he was honorably discharged from the navy. The police believe him to be a deserter. His description is said to tally with that given by several waiters in Bowery resorts, who said that they had been offered counterfeit coins by a deserter from the navy, who offered them for sale for 20 cents apiece.

The coins found on the men arrested last night are said by the police to be of first-class make. The men will be arraigned in the Yorkville Court this morning.

ALASKA BOUNDARY INQUIRY.

Senators Fairbanks and Foster Back from a Visit to the Disputed Territory in the North.

TACOMA, Washington, July 9.—The party which recently went North to investigate the Alaska boundary question, including Senator Fairbanks of Indiana and Senator Addison G. Foster of this State, returned here to-day. Interviews with members of the party indicate that the watershed on White Pass, back of Skaguay and Dyea, will be accepted as the international boundary line at that point. The White and Chilkoot Passes constitute the storm centre of the Alaska boundary. At those points the Canadians hope for concessions that will enable them to obtain a port of entry into the Klondike gold fields. All other parts of the country thereabouts where concessions are looked for are of little importance compared with the Linn Canal, which is the key to the situation.

Senator Fairbanks, when interviewed, said that he must sit with the joint commission in August, and that it would be improper for him to state what lines of argument he intended to pursue. Senator Foster said:

"Personally, I am opposed to yielding an inch of United States territory. A careful investigation, however, demonstrates to me that there may be different constructions placed upon the treaties involved as regards channels, the situation of lesser islands and the like. But, in the main, the United States are plainly given a strip of territory north of Portland Canal, or thereabouts, ten marine leagues inland, except where a well-defined mountain range places the boundary nearer the coast. This strip runs to Mount St. Elias.

"Many contend at the passes that the watershed back of Skaguay and Dyea is the dividing line. On the one side are the headwaters of the Yukon, and on the other the streams flowing into Linn Canal are formed. Between these two districts there is a chain of mountains, in the opinion of some, bringing the boundary line some eighteen miles nearer the coast. This seems to be a fair expression of the American view of the boundary question. By its construction, then, the treaty it is held England will receive the benefit of every point that can be fairly and honestly granted.

"On the other hand, however, the Canadians and many of the English hold that the boundary should be drawn thirty miles, or ten marine leagues, inland from the headlands. By such a construction, of course, Linn Canal would be an inlet into Canadian territory, and three marine leagues inland from the headlands at the entrance would be many miles south of Skaguay and Dyea, and hence Canada and England would have the coveted port of entry without a question of doubt. As I look upon it, personally, Linn Canal is a part of the ocean. It would be unfair to draw a line thirty miles inland from the entrance to bodies of water of that nature and call it the boundary under the treaty."

INDIANA LABOR TROUBLES.

Special to The New York Times.

ANDERSON, Ind., July 9.—For the first time since 1892 the Indiana gas belt industrial beehive is practically tied up by labor troubles. The strikers have reached the mob stage at one or two points. To add to the adverse conditions, the tin-plate workers' and manufacturers' wage committees have failed to reach an understanding and every plant closed indefinitely Friday night. The window glass plants are all down for the Summer because of a similar inability to agree.

The closing of the tin-plate plants has thrown 35,000 men out of employment until such a time as the wage settlements for the ensuing year are made, and at least 25,000 window glass workers are also loafing and will continue to remain idle until October, or possibly November, there being little hope of a speedy settlement of demands for from 15 to 20 per cent. advance in wages. In addition most of the iron and steel mills are also closing because of labor complications of various natures, and other plants are also closing for the Summer.

Unknown Woman a Suicide.

An unknown woman was found by a policeman last evening unconscious and dying in an open lot on East Third Street, near Fort Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn. Beside her was a bottle that had contained acid. She was conveyed to a nearby drug store, but expired in a few minutes. She was apparently about sixty years old, and was poorly dressed and hatless. The body was taken to the Parkville Police Station.

Body Found in the North River.

David Fanning, who lives at 534 West Twenty-seventh Street, while walking close to the North River at the foot of Twenty-seventh Street last evening, saw the body of a man floating in the water. He called a policeman and the body was pulled ashore. the clothing, when searched, was found to contain a letter addressed "Joseph W. Carey, care of City Hospital, Blackwell's Island," and there was another address on the envelope, directing the letter to be forwarded to 232 West Thirty-second Street. The body was taken to the Morgue. It was apparently that of a working man about thirty-five years old.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

7:55 A. M.—223 Rivington Street; David Llettner; damage slight.

5:15 P. M.—33½ Stanton Street; Samuel Wagner; damage slight.

7:45 P. M.—249 Bleecker Street; De Long & Co.; damage, $300.

8 P. M.—136 West Forty-seventh Street; owner unknown; no damage.

MERIDEN COMPANY,
Int'l Silver Co. Successor
Silversmiths
TRADE MARK
STERLING SILVER
208 Fifth Avenue—Madison Square.
FACTORIES MERIDEN, CONN
CANADA FACTORY HAMILTON, ONT

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

Disaster Averted on the Gravity Railroad Near Reading, Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., July 9.—H. W. Sellers, aged thirty-five years, was arrested this afternoon and now occupies a cell at the police station in this city, charged with attempting to wreck a train on the Mount Penn Gravity Railroad.

While Irwin Beadencup and Charles Shearer were walking over the hills this afternoon they observed a man on his hands and knees on the gravity railroad at a point near Edelman's Dam. As the men approached the kneeling man arose and ran away. Investigation showed that a number of spikes and stones had been placed on the rails, with the evident intention of wrecking the next train. Summoning others to their aid the men gave chase to the fleeing man and overtook him. He resisted arrest and fought desperately, but was finally overcome and taken to the office of Ashton Parker, Superintendent of the railroad, and thence to the police station. He denies all knowledge of the attempt at train wrecking.

The cars on the gravity railroad were all filled this afternoon, and had the attempt at wrecking proved successful the disaster would have been a serious one. Threats of lynching were heard when the accused man was brought to the railroad station. Sellers is believed to be insane.

A GREAT INDIAN POW-WOW.

Omaha and Winnebago Tribesmen Preparing for a Celebration.

CHICAGO, July 9.—A dispatch from Decatur, Neb., says:

"The greatest Indian pow-wow in recent years began at the Omaha and Winnebago Indian Reservation to-day. It is held at Yellow Smoke's lodge, five miles north of Decatur. A great many Indians have already pitched their tents, and great preparations are being made for a two weeks' celebration.

"The Indians of the reservations of Northern Nebraska have been arranging for this great event for months. The chieftains gave it out to the tribes that the celebration this year would eclipse anything attempted by the Omaha and Winnebago tribes during the last quarter of a century.

"The traditional rites and ceremonies of these ancient tribesmen will be performed. If not prohibited by the authorities, the savage war dance will be indulged in as a grand finale. The chieftains say the event will draw together no fewer than 5,000 Indians."

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—B. W. Wrenn, General Traffic Manager Plant System of Railways, Savannah; P. Ezguerra, Mexico, and J. M. Maris, Chicago.

HOFFMAN—E. D. Blackstock, London, and Gov. William J. Stone, Missouri.

WALDORF—Herbert Allen, Sydney, N. S. W.; Juan Hamedo, Mexico; Robert Garrett, Baltimore, and Capt. R. M. Schofield, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Ascher, J., Chicago, Ill.; millinery; Hoffman House.

Barnhardt, Wyand & Co., Hagerstown, Md.; A. W. Barnhardt, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Baer & Brother, Vicksburg, Miss.; L. Baer, notions, fancy and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Bass Dry Goods Co., Atlanta, Ga.; B. F. Joel, dress goods, silks, millinery, and ribbons; W. F. Denny, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; A. E. Ludwig, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Stuart House.

Baird, D. & Son, Louisville, Ky.; W. J. Baird, millinery; A. M. Baird, millinery; C. H. Baird, millinery; 622 Broadway, Hotel Marlborough.

Bennett, Morgan & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; H. W. Pytherch, laces, notions, and furnishing goods; L. H. Morgan, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Bloom, Cohn & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Bloom, woolens; 49 Worth Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Bryce Bros. & Co., Columbus, Ohio; A. C. Bryce, carpets; Hoffman House.

Cook, Smith & Fildher, Jackson, Miss.; E. L. Smith, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Crocker, ... & Bros., San Francisco, Cal.; A. H. Crocker, notions and furnishing goods; 560 Broadway; Belvidere House.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. P. Curtis, ginghams; 116 Worth Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; G. B. McFarlin, crockery; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Ellis, A. C., Pittsburg, Penn., notions, laces, silks, and ribbons; R. J. Geddes, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Elsinger, Kramer & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Elsinger, dress goods, woolens, and furnishing goods; Belvidere House.

Fleischer, E., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; S. M. Fleischer, notions, hosiery, and white goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; R. P. Webster, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Vendome.

Goldstein, M., Louisville, Ky.; S. Goldstein, notions, hosiery and fancy goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; S. Goldenberg, dry goods; 372 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, E. L. Hart, millinery; 621

MAY ASK CITY'S MILLIONS

Claims of Acquitted Officials Under the New Law Already Amount to $500,000.

SURPRISED AT GOV. ROOSEVELT

Mr. Whalen Cannot Understand Why He Signed Senator Ahearn's Bill—High Legal Authority Declares Act Unconstitutional.

Attention having been called by the newspapers to the significance of the bill signed by Gov. Roosevelt on May 25 last to reimburse the legal expenses of public officials who have been successful in defending suits to oust them from office because of their official acts, or in defending themselves against indictments growing out of official actions, astonishment and indignation are expressed on every hand that such a measure could have become a law. It was learned yesterday that a score of claims have already been filed with Controller Coler, which in the aggregate amount to about $500,000, and there is nothing to prevent the taxpayers of this city from being mulcted in millions in this way.

These claims are not restricted by any statute of limitation. Any living person who at any time of his life was an officer or official of any city or county of this State and escaped conviction of a charge of malfeasance in connection with his official duties can bring a claim to recover the expense he was put to in defending himself. All he has to do is to apply to a Supreme Court Justice for the appointment of a referee to report upon his claim. If the court confirms the report, the claim will be audited by the referee, and the Controller will have to pay it at once, even if he has to issue revenue bonds for the purpose.

THE TEXT OF THE ACT.

The full text of the act is as follows:

Section 1.—Any official or officer of any city or county in this State who shall have been successful in any trial or proceeding commenced within the city or county for which such official or officer was appointed or elected, to remove him from office, or in which it is sought to convict him of any crime in the performance of or in connection with his official duties may, within three months after the passage of this act, apply to a Justice of the Supreme Court of this State assigned to or holding a special term for hearing enumerated or non-enumerated motions in the judicial district in which such trial or proceeding was commenced, for the appointment of a referee to hear, examine into, and report concerning the claim of the officer or official against the city or county in which the trial or proceeding against such officer or official was commenced, arising out of reasonable counsel fees and expenses paid or incurred by such officer or official.

The Justice of the Supreme Court to whom such application shall be made shall appoint a referee, who shall hear and examine into such claim and report his determination to the Justice of the judicial district, who shall hold a Special Term aforesaid. If the court shall confirm the report of the referee the claim shall be audited by the said referee upon receipt of a certified copy of the order of confirmation.

Section 2.—The State Controller is hereby authorized, empowered and directed, within two months after the passage of this act, to inquire and examine into and to audit and determine, claims made against the State of New York by any State officer or official who shall have been successful in any trial or proceeding commenced in this State to remove him from office, or in which it is sought to convict him of any crime in the performance of, or in connection with, his official duty. The claims of the respective claimants under this section must be filed with the State Controller within three months after the passage of this act.

Sec. 3.—The claims of the respective claimants under Section 1 of this act must be filed with the referee appointed pursuant to this act within one month after the appointment of such referee. All claims made under this act shall be in writing, duly verified as pleadings are verified in courts of record of this State, and shall contain a bill of items setting forth the counsel fees and necessary expenses of such claimant which have been paid, or necessarily incurred by reason of any proceeding or trial to remove him from office, or to convict him of a crime in the performance of or in connection with his official duty, and in which he shall have been the successful party.

Sec. 4.—The several boards of the several counties of this State having respective charge in making up the annual expenditures of the several cities or counties for which they have been selected, are hereby respectively authorized and directed to cause to be included in the taxes to be levied for the year following the audit made under Section 1 of this act upon the estates subject to taxation in the respective cities or counties in which such claims are audited an amount sufficient to pay revenue bonds directed by the officer of such city or county empowered to issue such revenue bonds in anticipation of the collection of such taxes with interest due or to be become due thereon, for the purpose of the payment of the respective claims allowed and audited by the several and respective referees who shall have audited the respective claims.

Sec. 5.—All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6.—This act shall take effect immediately.

SURPRISE AT GOVERNOR'S ACTION.

The bill was introduced by Senator John F. Ahearn, and was passed in the Senate with the aid of five Republicans. It is less the fact that it should have passed the Legislature than that Gov. Roosevelt should have signed it that causes general astonishment.

"I cannot imagine how the Governor could have appended his signature to such a measure," said Corporation Counsel Whalen yesterday. "Although it purports to be general in its application, it is clearly intended for this city. It is essentially a city measure, yet it was not submitted for the Mayor's approval, and under its provisions the city has no right to be heard in respect to these claims."

It was suggested yesterday that Gov. Roosevelt may have been misled by the word "certain" in the title of the measure, which reads: "An act to provide for the defrayal of expenses of legal proceedings paid or incurred by certain officers and officials of this State and of the cities and counties thereof." This suggestion, however, nowhere found support. It was scouted as improbable, not to say impossible, that the Governor could have affixed his signature to it without knowing all about the bill when efforts have been making for three or four years to get some such measure through the Legislature. It was pointed out that the Governor has legal advisers who examine bills presented to him for signature, and that its scope and significance could not have escaped these lawyers when they must be apparent to any man of ordinary business acumen.

The Controller's office will contest the claim strenuously, and the question as to the constitutionality of the act is therefore certain to be raised. It is already being discussed with interest in legal circles. A high legal authority yesterday pointed out how pernicious are the provisions of the law, which he characterized as "monstrous."

SAYS IT'S UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

"Inasmuch as the claim is eventually to be paid out of taxes to be levied for that purpose," said he, "it would seem that the spirit of the act is to appropriate the private property of the taxpayers, not for a public purpose, but for a private purpose, the indemnification of officials having incurred expense in their defense. That is one serious objection. Another is that it would appear to be the taking of property without due process of law. The whole proceeding is ex parte on the part of the claimant, there being absolutely no provision in the act for a notice thereof to anybody. Who is going to dispute the claim before the referee?

"In this respect it may be said to offend against both the State and Federal Constitutions, which provide that no person shall be deprived of his property without due process of law. An official claimant is in the position of a private individual who has had to defend himself. It is unfortunate for him that he has been subjected to expense in his defense, but ordinarily there is no redress as against the State or county or city.

"How extensive these claims may be it is difficult to tell. The bill contains no provision fixing a period within which the claims of which payment is intended must have accrued, so apparently any person who belongs to the class for whom indemnity was intended, whether his claim accrued only recently or forty or fifty years ago, may take advantage of that act.

"Those who were acquitted in connection with the Tweed ring prosecution, for instance, might bring claims. Then the Excise Commissioners who were tried at the General Sessions on a charge of malfeasance in office twelve or thirteen years ago—among whom, by the bye, was Joseph Koch, who drew up this Ahearn bill and is acting counsel for some of those who have already presented claims—can put forward a claim on his own account. Why should he not?"

JUSTICES WILL NOT TALK.

Justice David Leventritt and other Supreme Court Justices were asked to express their opinion about the law, but begged to be excused, for the reason that they may have to pass upon claims brought under it, and it would therefore be improper for them to discuss it.

There is more than one way in which the question of the law's constitutionality could be determined:

First the Justice to whom the application for a referee is presented could refuse to make the order appointing such referee. Mandamus proceedings would have to be instituted against him, although if the legality of the claim were challenged in this way attempts to force his hand probably would not be made until the application had been made in turn to the other Supreme Court Judges and denied. In the mandamus proceedings, which would be brought before the Appellate Division, the question of the unconstitutionality of the law would arise because if the law were unconstitutional the Justice's refusal to direct the reference would be upheld.

Then, again, after the reference has been had, and the report of the referee confirmed and the claim audited, the Controller or the County or Town Treasurer, as the case might be, could refuse to pay, and the question would be determined in the proceedings brought to coerce payment. Possibly, also, a suit would lie by a taxpayer to enjoin the Controller or County or Town Treasurer from paying.

The most direct way of testing the question, however, would be the first-mentioned, as this would avert the delay of appeals. A mandamus proceeding against the Controller would have to be instituted in the Supreme Court at Special Term, and from a determination at Special Term the first appeal lies to the Appellate Division, and a second appeal from there to the Court of Appeals; while mandamus proceedings against a Justice of the Supreme Court would have to be heard by the Appellate Division, and from their determination the appeal lies to the Court of Appeals.

SENATOR AHEARN TALKS.

Senator Ahearn, who introduced the bill in the Senate, said he had no cause to regret his connection with it. He thought it a just law, and believed that the city's interests would be protected under it.

"I introduced the bill," said he frankly, "in order to help a man whom I wanted to serve. That man is Capt. Thomas Killilea of the Old Slip Police Station, who was an old friend of my father and myself. I do not remember the exact circumstances of the charge against him at present, but I became convinced that he was innocent, and thought he ought to be reimbursed for the expense to which he was put in defending himself.

"He was in charge of the police arrangements at some outing or picnic, and a saloon keeper gave him $100 to feed his men. The money was used for that purpose and he was accused of bribery for taking it. It cost him a great deal to defend himself, in the line of counsel fees, and he was eventually proved innocent. I introduced in 1897 and 1898 special legislation to cover his case. There were other similar cases before the Legislature, and it was said that some general act ought to be made to cover all such cases. I failed to get my special legislation through, and it was as a result of the suggestion that a general act was heeded that I introduced the bill.

"I do not know who drew this bill. It was simply an exact copy of a bill introduced in 1898 by Senator Parsons of Rochester, and when he introduced it, if my recollection serves me right, it passed the Senate and was killed in the Assembly. I wanted to serve Capt. Killilea in getting it through, and also Police Capt. Stephenson, who in the course of the Lexow investigation was accused of having allowed his wife to accept a basket of peaches from somebody. It cost him almost every dollar he had in the world to fight the case, and it finally resulted in his reinstatement.

NO INTENTION TO DECEIVE.

"I wish to say emphatically that there was nothing underhanded in the way I presented the bill, and that there was no intention on my part to deceive the public as to its nature or effects. In order to make it perfectly plain, I stated to my colleagues on the floor of the Senate that this bill was intended to reimburse the Police Captains who had been wrongfully accused in the Lexow investigation, and found innocent for the expense to which they had been put in defending themselves.

"The next day the newspapers, some of them, contained articles headed 'Ahearn Helps the Lexow Captains,' or the like, and that was about all that was said about it. I wanted to give the press and the public a chance to go for that bill, and that's why I introduced it, with the explanation as to its intent. If it was such a bad bill, why didn't they attack it then? It was introduced on Feb. 17, 1899, and referred to the Financial Committee. Then we thought it ought to go to the Judicial Committee to get some lawyers to pass on it, and it was sent to that committee.

"Later I called the bill up in the Senate, and at first I lacked one vote of getting it through. Shortly afterward that vote came in and the bill passed the Senate, and then lay a long while in the Assembly before it was passed—almost unanimously. Gov. Roosevelt took it and did not sign it till about the last day of the special session. All this time no one discovered that it was an undesirable bill.

"I admit that I did not think at the time just how extensive its effects would prove, but I feel nevertheless that its passage is not to be regretted. I have plenty of confidence in the Corporation Counsel's office and the Controller, and believe that they will see to it that the rights of the city are protected.

"The Corporation Counsel's office has a right under this bill to be represented in the hearing before the referees, I believe, and the city's case can be argued, of course, in each instance when the referee's report is presented and the matter comes again before the courts. The Supreme Court Justices have it in their power to cut down the claims whenever they are exorbitant.

COURTS WILL PROTECT.

"As the conditions are I do not see how the bill will result in ex parte hearings, and I think it is just. A man who has been accused in his official connection by irresponsible persons and put to great expense in defending himself has a right, I believe, to reimbursement, and the courts will see that he gets no more than his rights.

"I believe that these people could secure reimbursement in the courts anyway without this bill, just as ex-Police Justice Divver secured compensation for counsel fees in defending himself from impeachment. But this bill was intended to facilitate that process and give every one a chance to secure just compensation.

"The Legislature in this very year passed special legislation giving compensation in similar cases to Police Captains Sheehan and Chapman, who had both been charged with wrongdoing and acquitted. This bill of mine was not in any sense an organization measure, and my only personal interest in it is what I have stated. It was honestly intended, and I still think it a good measure."

Senator Ahearn denied that any desire to secure compensation for Chief Devery had been a factor in the introduction of the bill. It is understood that Gov. Roosevelt was at first opposed to the idea of signing the bill; and that a strong reason for his objection to it was the fact that he believed Devery ought not in justice to receive any compensation for counsel fees.

IN DEFENSE OF GOV. ROOSEVELT.

He Believes Judiciary Can Be Trusted to Guard People's Interests.

ALBANY, July 9.—The criticism aimed at Gov. Roosevelt for signing the bill which allows State or city officials to apply to the courts for their expenses in defending themselves, if they are acquitted of charges, has caused this statement from an authoritative source.

"The bill was not signed until Gov. Roosevelt had consulted with legal authorities and obtained a statement that the bill did no more than give the officials acquitted the same rights accorded to defendants in courts where an acquittal is had. At the time of signing the bill Gov. Roosevelt said:

"'I am averse to giving to some political officials whom I know, and with whose acquittal during the Lexow time on technicalities I am familiar, any chance to recover their expenses of trial, for such an expense, laid upon them as a burden, is the punishment they will get for their conduct, but at the same time there are others who were wrongly accused, and who should have the same rights as a defendant in any court.

"'I believe that the judiciary can be trusted to take care of the matter, and that no exorbitant fees will be paid. The court will have to pass upon the charges in each case, and may investigate fully the alleged expenditures.'"

The law includes all the policemen tried on criminal charges in connection with the Lexow exposures, many of whom were convicted, but have since been reinstated; every policeman of this and other cities who ever have been put on trial before the Police Commissioners and dismissed from the force, provided that they have won their cases on appeal and have secured reinstatement.

It is said here that the statement alleging that the measure will include officials even back to the Tweed days is overdrawn, because no court would allow such a claim in court at this time.

CRIMES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Sheriff Kills a Drunken Deputy—Man Murders a Child and Ties the Mother to a Tree.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 9.—Many tragedies in this State have occurred recently, most of them of a peculiarly revolting character. Yesterday at Union, Sheriff Long, who has for many years been the Sheriff of the county, shot and killed Deputy Sheriff J. G. Galliam, who had been his lifelong friend. It seems the Deputy had been drinking. The Sheriff asked him a question, and the Deputy gave a surly answer. The Sheriff replied warmly, and the Deputy jerked out his pistol. Knowing the Deputy as he did, the Sheriff reached behind a door, got his shotgun, and fired both barrels, tearing two great holes in the Deputy's body and killing him. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

Another ugly crime was committed in Spartanburg. About a year ago Felix Thompson married Adelaide Gaillard, who had a little daughter five years old. From the first the man is said to have treated the child brutally, frequently beating and kicking her. A few days ago he treated the child more roughly than ever, and as a result the little one died. Her body was a mass of bruises and stripes. Thompson, fearing he would be lynched by neighbors if his crime became known, took the mother into the woods, tied her to a tree, and fled.

The Governor has placed a price on the head of J. Dozier Flinn, the "black sheep" of a prominent Darlington County family, who is wanted for shooting and beating his aged mother, and has been living the life of an outlaw for some weeks.

Early in the week a negro who severely wounded a physician was killed by the injured man.

Another negro made a vicious assault on a farmer, and was killed by the farmer's son, and still another negro who was mortally wounded, killed a member of a posse sent to arrest him.

THE KENTUCKY REPUBLICANS.

Attorney General Taylor Apparently Master of the Situation.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 9.—The Republican State Convention, which will meet here on Wednesday, may be a record-breaker for quick work. The Democratic State Convention at Louisville two weeks ago broke the record in the other direction, remaining in session an entire week.

There are three candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor—Taylor, Stone, and Pratt. Attorney General Taylor says that about two-thirds of the delegates are instructed for him. Col. Stone and Judge Pratt are expected here to-morrow, and their friends promise some surprises, but the present indications are that the Taylor men will organize the convention and be able to carry through what is known as the "Taylor slate."

Taylor is called the National Administration man, while Gov. Bradley and other State administration men are considered as favorable some other man. Since both Stone and Pratt were distanced in the race before the County Conventions there have been efforts to concentrate on John W. Yerkes or some other dark horse, but so far without apparent success.

Kentucky Democrats May Bolt.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., July 9.—Ever since the Democratic Convention at Louisville, two weeks ago, there has been talk of another Democratic State ticket. The anti-Goebel Democrats of Warren County have called a meeting here for to-morrow. In the event of the movement here being taken up in other parts of the State, John D. Carroll, Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, and ex-Gov. J. Proctor Knott are spoken of for the nomination for Governor.

The Michigan Governorship.

CHICAGO, July 9.—A dispatch from Niles, Mich., says: "Philip T. Colgrove of Hastings has formally launched his boom for the Governorship as a geographical and anti-factional Republican candidate. State Senator Potter, who is managing his campaign, has sent letters to leading politicians here urging an indorsement of Mr. Colgrove on the ground that as the Senatorship will surely go to the eastern side Western Michigan is clearly entitled to the Governorship. These letters were sent to Pingree and McMillan men alike."

Workingmen's State Convention.

ALBANY, July 9.—President Daniel Harris has issued the call for the third annual convention of the Workingmen's Federation of the State of New York. The convention will meet in Albany City Hall Sept. 12. In former years this labor body held its annual sessions in the early part of January, but it was decided at the last State convention to change the meeting time to the Fall, so that greater results might be accomplished in the succeeding election.

Mr. Platt at the Oriental.

United States Senator Thomas C. Platt arrived at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, last evening, from Narragansett Pier. He had engaged rooms for to-morrow, and his appearance yesterday was unexpected. Lemuel E. Quigg was, however, with him for some time at the Oriental late in the evening. The Senator declined to say anything for publication. He was accompanied by Mrs. Platt.

A Bid for the Democratic Convention.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 9.—Four thousand citizens attended a mass meeting in Convention Hall last night, and in less than an hour $31,000 was raised as a bonus for the National Democratic Convention. It is hoped to increase the amount to $50,000.

Melons Sent to Mr. Bryan Not a Gift.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 9.—W. J. Bryan denied to-day that the carload of melons sent him by J. D. McEachern & Co. of Morven, Ga., was intended as a gift. He was merely asked to place them on the market here, he said. He turned the melons over to a merchant, who sold them and paid the freight bill.

Independent Ticket in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—A committee of the Central Labor Union of this city adopted a resolution to-day providing that a convention be called to nominate an independent candidate for Governor. Mayor Jones of Toledo is the man the committee hopes will be nominated.

PAPER TRUST GETS A BIG MILL.

Watervliet Plant Sold to the American Writing Paper Company.

Special to The New York Times.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., July 9.—The Watervliet Paper Mill is now practically owned by the Paper Trust. The American Writing Paper Company, capitalized at $25,000,000, has been negotiating for the purchase of the Watervliet Mill for several months. The deeds and abstracts of the property have just been sent East to go into escrow until the cash is paid, which will be in a few days.

The price paid for the mill is not known, though it is supposed to be a quarter of a million dollars. If sold for that figure, Symes & Dudley, the owners, will make a clean profit of $100,000 on the mill. It is learned that the mill will be continued in operation, and this will be good news to the people of Watervliet.

Killed by a Train at Corning.

CORNING, N. Y., July 9.—John B. Ferenbaugh, aged eighty-two, one of the oldest residents of Steuben County, was struck and instantly killed by an Erie express train this afternoon. He walked from behind an Erie freight train directly in front of the engine of a fast express. He was the father of Editor S. H. Ferenbaugh of The Watkins Democrat.

To Sue Andrew Albright for $10,000.

NEWARK, N. J., July 9.—Franklin W. Lyon of East Orange, who had a warrant issued for the arrest of Andrew Albright, one of the wealthiest manufacturers of this city, on a charge of assault and battery, has instructed his counsel to bring suit for $10,000 damages against Albright.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	4:38	Sun sets	7:32
Moon sets	8:59		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	9:12	Gov. Isl'd	9:44
H. Gate	11:49		
P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	9:15	Gov. Isl'd	9:44
H. Gate	11:40		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JULY 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Rabat, Havana	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 11.

Arkadia, Ponce	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Daggry, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg	.....	8:00 A. M.
Winifred, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Asti, Santos	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hildur, Curacao	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Leona, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
Noordland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Vigilancia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JULY 14.

Grecian Prince, La Plata Countries	4:00 P. M.	.....

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 21 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 17 and up to July 21 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to July 20 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 26 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after July 21 and up to Aug. 4 at 6:30 P. M. on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive Aug. 4.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JULY 10.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, June 24.
Carlisle, Gibraltar, June 24.
Cienfuegos, Cienfuegos, July 3.
Concho, Galveston, July 1.
Euxinia, Shields, June 21.
M. L. Villaverde, Havana, July 5.
New Orleans, New Orleans, July 4.
Oevenum, Lisbon, June 20.
Pollux, Hamburg, June 18.
Tauric, Liverpool, July 1.

TUESDAY, JULY 11.

Adirondack, Port Limon, July 4.
Alamo, Galveston, July 5.
Finance, Colon, July 4.
Furnessia, Glasgow, July 1.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, July 8.
Seminole, Jacksonville, July 9.
Tartar Prince, Gibraltar, July 3.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12.

Afghanistan, Barry, June 28.
Andes, Santa Martha, July 5.
Ems, Gibraltar, July 3.
Excelsior, New Orleans, July 6.

THURSDAY, JULY 13.

El Monte, New Orleans, July 9.
Germanic, Liverpool, July 6.
Merida, St. Lucia, July 6.
Nutfield, St. Michael's, July 4.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, July 2.

FRIDAY, JULY 14.

Algiers, New Orleans, July 8
Cufic, Liverpool, July 10.
Nymphae, Gibraltar, June 30.
St. Andrew, Antwerp, July 1.
St. Paul, Southampton, July 8.

SATURDAY, JULY 15.

Clematis, Gibraltar, July 1.
Prinz R. Luitpold, Bremen, July 4.
Umbria, Liverpool, July 8.

Arrived.

SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Fajolle, Havre, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Passed east of Fire Island at 1:40 A. M. 10th.

SS Bolivia, (Br.,) Craig, Naples June 19 and Gibraltar 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 5:40 P. M.

SS Cheruskia, (Ger.,) Ehlers, Baltimore July 7, with mdse. in transit to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M. 8th.

SS Cornwall, (Br.,) Barter, London June 24, in ballast to Norton & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M. 8th.

SS City of Kingston, (Br.,) Madera, Port Antonio and Port Maria, &c., July 3, with fruit and one passenger to American Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Liverno, (Ger.,) Bode, Rio Janeiro June 20, with coffee and one passenger to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 8th.

SS El Dorado, Baker, New Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Van Der Zee, Rotterdam June 29 and Boulogne 30th, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Winifred, Langham, New Orleans 7 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Saginaw, Johnson, Boston, to W. P. Clyde & Co. Is bound to Charleston and Jacksonville.

SS Goldsboro, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Jefferson, Hulphers, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah July 7, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Richmond, Catharine, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., July 9, 9:30 P. M., northwest, moderate breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Louisiana, for New Orleans.
SS Ruperra, (Br.,) for Newport News.
SS Citta di Messina, (Ital.,) for New Orleans.
SS Lampasses, for Key West and Galveston.
SS Semplone, (Ital.,) for Naples, &c.
SS Pompeji, (Ger.,) for Newport News, &c.
SS Leander, (Nor.,) for Hamburg.
SS Salerno, (Br.,) for Newcastle, Eng.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk, &c.

Notice to Mariners.

LAWRENCE POINT LEDGE POST LIGHT.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about July 17, 1899, a fixed white lantern light will be established on the structure recently erected, in the place of the one destroyed, on the westerly side of the westerly entrance to the South Channel of the East River. The focal plane of the light will be 17½ feet above mean high water. The structure is square, painted black, with a black house and post on top. The post, above the shelf to support the lantern, is white. The geographical position of the structure is the same as that of the one destroyed.

(L. H. B. Notice to Mariners No. 28 of 1899, and Bulletin No. 94 Par. 20.)

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1898," Page 66, No. 319, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1899," Page 62.

MANANA ISLAND FOG SIGNAL STATION.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about July 31, 1899, the characteristic of the fog signal (a 1st-class Daboll trumpet) at this station, on the westerly side of Manana Island, close to Monhegan Island, will be changed to sound blasts of 10 seconds' duration separated by silent intervals of 20 seconds, thus: Blast, 10 seconds; silent interval, 20 seconds; blast, 10 seconds; silent interval, 20 seconds.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1898," Page 24, No. 45, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, First Lighthouse District, 1899," Pages 13 and 62.

MOUNT DESERT LIGHT STATION.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about July 31, 1899, the characteristic of the fog signal (a 3d-class Daboll trumpet) at this station, on Mount Desert Rock, about 20 miles to the southward of Mount Desert Island, will be changed to sound blasts of 5 seconds' duration separated by alternate silent intervals of 20 and 50 seconds; thus: Blast, 5 seconds; silent interval, 20 seconds; blast, 5 seconds; silent interval, 30 seconds.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1898," Page, 20, No. 35, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, First Lighthouse District, 1899," Page 13.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 9.—SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Simon, from New York, arr. at Havre at 7 P. M. to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 9:46 A. M. to-day.

SS City of Rome, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Cluden, (Br.,) Capt. Trattles, from Amsterdam for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

BROOKLYN DIRECTORIES 1899.

You are cautioned against bogus Directories. Each year some one is imposed upon and swindled. Lain's is the only original publication No reprints, but a legitimate house-to-house canvass. Before buying, see that it is Lain & Healy's. Owing to misrepresentations that we were out of the business, &c., we give this caution.

All our publications will be issued as usual.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), SIXTH AV.

30c. to 75c. Half Hose at 19c. and 24c.

Great sale of a manufacturer's samples. Seven thousand pairs Men's Imported Half Hose—cotton and fine lisle thread, plain and ribbed, double sole, toe and heel—black, tan, slate and fancy stripes in great diversity, worth from 30c. to 75c. per pair; our price 19c. and 24c.

35c. Women's Hose at 19c.

Women's black lisle thread Hose, plain and Rembrandt ribbed, double toe and heel; compare their texture and finish with Hose at double the price; warranted fast; worth 35c.; at . . . 19c

50c. Women's Hose at 29c.

Women's black lisle thread Hose, plain, Richelieu and fancy ribbed, instep embroidered in dainty colors, double toe and heel, warranted fast color, worth 50c.; at 29c

The Muslin Underwear Sale.

Eighth week of the Muslin Underwear Sale. It is an institution of the Macy stores, not an expedient or caprice, and that conviction is the salient motive that animates and sustains us in our endeavors to keep your interest and enthusiasm fresh.

If your shopping is governed by the principles of real economy you'll examine the underwear we offer this week. The few items we quote are fair representatives of myriad others that can't get into the papers. We urge the keenest and severest stickler to investigate our claims:—

Corset Covers, made of good, strong cambric, V-shaped yoke, trimmed with two rows of lace and two rows of embroidery inserting and lace edging; worth 30c., at 16c

Night Gowns, made of very fine muslin, pretty embroidery forming V-shaped yoke, trimmed with graduated tucks and four rows of inserting, finished with embroidery ruffle; worth 75c., at 49c

Night Gowns, made of excellent cambric, square yoke, trimmed with lace edging and inserting and ribbon beading; notice the careful, neat workmanship; worth $1.00, at 66c

Drawers, made of good cambric, finished with wide embroidery flounce, with seven fine tucks above, worth $1.00; at . 66c

Drawers, made of splendid cambric, finished with lawn ruffle trimmed with dainty Point de Paris inserting and lace edging, worth $1.00; at 66c

Walking Skirts, made of good, strong muslin, wide umbrella shaped lawn ruffle with flounce of embroidery, worth $1.00; at 66c

Walking Skirts, made of fine muslin, wide umbrella shaped lawn ruffle, trimmed with five rows of pretty Valenciennes lace inserting and edging, worth $2.00; at .98c

$1.00 Kimona Sacques 49c.

Women's Kimona Dressing Sacques, made of white, pink, and light blue lawn. You've seen them? Loose fitting and flowing sleeves—a Japanese garment prettily modified and adopted by feminine Gotham for negligee wear. They are cool, graceful, distinctive.

85c. Wrappers at 58c.

One hundred dozen Women's Wrappers, made of figured lawns; light, medium, and dark grounds, collars trimmed with embroidery, showy patterns. These Wrappers are well made, full, liberal sizes — not skimpy or stingy; worth 85c., our price, 58c.

Women's Skirts—Big Values.

The fervor of the sale started last week hasn't flickered for an instant. We've made another audacious foray upon a manufacturer's stock rooms. The changing conditions of his business compelled him to recognize the wisdom of accepting our offer. Our marvelous wheel of daily retailing experience whirls 'round and 'round and wins prizes for you. The story is old, but ever new.

Women's Skirts, made of brown linen, new shape; will wear and launder like—like brown linen wears and launders; worth $1.75, at 98c

Women's Skirts, made of blue duck and polka dotted pique; the materials are all right and so is the workmanship; worth $2.50, at $1.63

Women's Skirts, made of white pique and colored denim, plain and trimmed, excellent styles and thoroughly well made; worth $5.50, at $2.61

Women's Skirts, made of white, light blue and navy pique and denim, handsomely trimmed, very smart and nobby, fairly worth $7.50, at $3.91

Women's Cycle Skirts, made of various wash fabrics, including fancy pique, plain and trimmed, with straps in contrasting colors, worth $5.00, at . . . $2.93

Women's Skirts, made of gray homespun, elegantly tailored, habit back, lined with good percaline, worth $7.50, at . $4.98

$10.00 Suits at $6.98.

Women's Suits, made of gray homespun, fly front reefer coat, lined with silk, gored front skirt, circular side and back, very nobby; delay and you'll be subjected to the usual penalty; worth $10.00, our price $6.98.

$17.50 Golf Capes $7.49.

We simplified matters for the manufacturer by taking all he had AT OUR PRICE.

They illustrate the newest effects in Golf Capes—made of handsome double faced cheviots, various colors; the range of values is from $10.00 to $17.50, choice at $7.49.

Trimmed Millinery at Half.

One hundred and fifty of our handsomest Trimmed Hats marked at exactly half price.

Good Groceries.

We assert the paradox as absolute truth that wise economy lies not in saving money, but in spending it—when opportunities like the following are offered. Read the items, study the prices, and you'll agree with us that the greatest prodigals are those who spend the least during the progress of this sale. Qualities are the choicest and purest.

Granulated Sugar, H. & E. standard quality, five pound bag, regular price 28c.; this sale, 22c.

Coffee—Java and Mocha, finest quality, Red Star Brand, unsurpassed for strength, flavor and aroma, roasted and ground fresh daily, our regular price 29c.; ground, pulverized, roasted in the bean; this sale, 24c.

Ham and Boneless Bacon, Red Star Brand, finest quality, extra selected, sugar cured, none better at any price; regularly sold at 12c. per pound; this sale, 10c.

Teas—Lily White Chop, finest quality, garden grown, unexcelled for strength and delicious flavor, our regular price 68c. per pound; Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast, Young Hyson, Japan, Mixed (green and black); this sale, 49c.

Lea & Perrins' Sauce, half-pint bottles, worth 25c.; this sale, 17c.

Rolled Oats, Lily White brand, finest quality, strictly clean, regular price, 9c.; this sale, 6c.

Cream Soda Crackers, extra fancy quality, fresh baked, pound package, regular price, 10c.; this sale, 7c.

Soups—Peerless brand, finest quality, none better—chicken, chicken gumbo, mulligatawny, consomme, French bouillon, julienne vegetable, beef, mutton broth, tomato, oxtail, mock turtle, pea, quart cans, this sale, 17c.

Sifted Early June Peas, small and tender case of two dozen, $2.18; can, 10c.

Bartlett Pears, large, ripe fruit, delicious flavor, three pound cans, case of two dozen, $2.66; can, 12c.

White Cherries, large, ripe California fruit, sugar syrup, case of two dozen, $3.49; can, 15c.

Salmon, finest quality Chinook fish, flat cans, regular price, 12c.; this sale, 10c.

Boneless Sardines, extra quality, half boxes, regular price, 24c.; this sale, 19c.

Laundry Starch, Argo Gloss, snow white, five pound boxes, regular price, 23c.; this sale, 17c.

Laundry Soap, extra quality, box of sixty bars, regular price, $2.39; this sale, $1.99.

Welch's Grape Juice, worth

The Wanamaker Store.

Sharp AND Incisive Criticism

STOCK reviews between seasons are conducted by merciless critics—the surgeons of our business. When goods are slow, or having been quick are reduced in quantity, or belong to a vanishing style, or for any reason are marked for eviction, then the decisive price cut follows. Thus the Summer becomes the buyer's opportunity.

Other causes unite to make bargains and increase the value of our daily store news.

Cotton Dress Stuffs

New Prices—At Half and Less

We don't carry over goods from one season to another in the hope of realizing bigger prices in the ensuing year. Therefore these low prices on desirable stuffs for present wear.

Here are five lots of fine cottons, all in good assortment of patterns and colorings, new and fresh and at one price—25c. a yard:

Lace Striped Piques; combinations of white with colors; imported to sell at 75c.
Embroidered Polka-dot Novelty Striped Ginghams; imported to sell at 65c.
Lace Striped Polka-dot Novelty Ginghams; imported to sell at 90c.
Embroidered Polka-dot Cotton Duck; black and white dots on colored and white grounds; imported to sell at 70c.
Broche, Bayadere, Striped, Shepherd's Check, Ginghams; imported to sell at 50c.
Rotunda.

45c. Swiss Muslins at 25c.

An extensive variety of printed Swiss Muslins, our own selections of floral designs, printed in Mulhouse. There's been an unusual demand for goods of this class, and this change of price will be welcome news.

Tenth street.

Other Cottons With New Prices

Following is a list of needed, right-away stuffs, cost of which is so reduced as to be irresistible:—

8c. yd.—Dainty Printed Batistes; 10c. and 12½c. qualities.
10c. yd.—Pretty striped and plaid Piques; the 20c. quality.
12½c. yd.—Solid colored bayadere striped Madras; the 25c. quality.
10c. yd.—Printed plaid Cheviots; the 25c. quality.
15c. yd.—Printed Irish Dimities; the 25c. quality.
25c. yd.—Printed Organdies; 35c. and 40c. qualities.
25c. yd.—Fancy dotted Swiss Muslins; the 37½c. quality.

Tenth street.

Black Taffeta and Fancy Foulard Silks

Foulards are French, and at the hour of writing worth $1 anywhere. Blue and black grounds with white, up-to-date figures. Price is 75c., and they are already flying away by the mere buoyancy of the bargain.

Black Taffetas are American, honest, pure silk, not weighed, lustrous—good for all black dress silk uses. 55c., but well worth 75c.

Paris and Berlin Silk Waists Our own importation, this season. No two alike—we never have duplicates in our Foreign Silk Waist stock. They are adapted to all combinations of women's elegant Summer dress, and the price reductions are dynamic in quick selling force.

Were $16 to $60
Are $8 to $30

If coming late you are disappointed, the fault will not be ours.

Separate Skirts, $3 The separate skirt story is as endless as the separate skirt demand. And interesting—hear this: Pique, burlap, canvas and cotton etamine, literally correct in cut, handsomely trimmed, well finished; all the popular shades; values conservative at $6 to $9.

Yours to command at

$3 a Skirt

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' Petticoats, 20c. Each Colored lawn, striped in pink and blue effects, finished with deep ruffle; pretty, light and girlish. The price is stranger than fiction.

Girls' Shirt Waists Well shaped and that is rare in girls' shirt waists. Unusually pretty, taking patterns in madras, percale and cheviot. Prices most unusual of all:

65c. and 45c. Each

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Outing Shoes for Men and Women Good-looking shoes that can stand the conspicuous place sport gives them; comfortable shoes that can stand the strain sport puts upon them. Flexible soles, irreproachable fit, superlatively careful finish. Some items we are proud of:—

At $2.50 pair—Men's laced shoes, tan or black, box or Russian calfskin, special last, rawhide soles; more durable and more flexible than sole leather; a combination outing shoe for cycling, golf, yachting or general wear.
At $3 pair—Women's tan kidskin shoes, welted soles, firm and flexible; well finished; buttoned or laced.
At $2.25 pair—Women's bicycle boots, tan or black kidskin; three-quarters or full height; soles welted and stitched; correct finish; look like $5 shoes; special shaped lasts.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Shirt Waist Jewelry Got them cheap. And so you may get them. Cuff links with 4 studs, some with 3 pins and collar button, variously matched up. Gold plated, engraved, enameled and set with stones. They are worth 25c. to 50c., but you can choose from them at 20c.

First floor, Tenth street aisle.

Men's Serge Suits to Order Excellent qualities all, high-class workmanship only, perfect fit guaranteed. With these points assured there's only one other worth considering—prices. They do their own talking:

At $30—The genuine J. & T. Clay English serge; double or single-breasted sack coat; silk sleeve linings.
At $25—The imported Martin serge, with silk sleeve linings.
At $20—The best American serge, made and trimmed in the best manner.

Second floor, Fourth avenue

Bargains in Lace Curtains By its completeness, magnitude and cheapness this offering has a right to command your thoughtful attention. It contains:

1,200 pairs of curtains.
Not an old pair among them.
Scotch, Irish, and Brussels lace.
118 varieties of styles and values.

The reductions equal one-third of the prices.

Nottingham or Scotch Laces reduced thus:
$3 to $2. $2.75 to $1.75. $2.50 to $1.65. $2.35 to $1.60. $2 to $1.33.

Irish Point Laces reduced thus:
$10 to $12.65. $12.50 to $8.25. $6.50 to $3.75 $4.50 to $2.85. $4.25 to $2.85.

Brussels Laces reduced thus:
$26 to $17.35. $10.75 to $6.75. $9.75 to $6.50.

Lace curtains for all uses are included in the collection Present selections will be held for future delivery, if desired.

Third floor.

Table Covers Especially fitted to Summer uses. They exactly suit the Summer cottage or replace the costly table cover in the city house.

Java patterns, English prints, 40 in. square; are reduced from 75c. to 50c.
English patterns, English hand prints, rich colorings, choice styles, are reduced thus: 4 x 4, $1.25 to 75c.; 6 x 4, $3 to $2; 8x4, $4.50 to $2.75.

They are all truly decorative, and cheapness increases their beauty.

Third floor.

Chinaware Yearlings among the china, deficient sets of any sort, small lots have their prices guillotined—capital fun for you. Look at the to-day's list:—

$25—Haviland china; blue or pink flower decorations; 120 pieces; reduced from $35.
$20—Haviland china; blue and pink flower decorations; 114 pieces; reduced from $30.
$15—English porcelain; laurel wreath with blue flower decorations; 124 pieces; reduced from $24.
$12—English porcelain; blue border decorations; traced with gold; 113 pieces; reduced from $18.50.
$10—American porcelain; 2 decorations; gold edges; 113 pieces; $15 and $18 kinds.
$10—Fish Sets; full painted centres; rich color borders, decorated with gold; plate missing or damaged in each set. Good values at $18.
At $5—Ice Cream Sets; Limoges china, fine decorations; one or two pieces missing in set; values from $8 to $13.
At 25c.—Cups and Saucers; decorated; broken dozens; values 40c., 50c., and 75c.
At $1—Croton Sets in two decorations; French and American china; finely decorated; were $2.50.

Basement.

Household Linens For every requirement of tray and table, buffet and toilet. Pure, beautiful linens in an alluring assortment. Perfect in workmanship, dainty in finish, conscientious in quality. And prices—the figures are eloquent:

SCARFS
At 30c. each—Fancy centre scarfs; broche momie; whipped fringe; 15x43 in.; were 40c. Same, 15x68 in., 40c.; were 50c.
At 20c. each—Colored centre scarfs; damask or momie, fringed; 16x52 in.; were 25c. Same, 16x66 in., 30c.; were 35c.
At 30c. each—All white momie scarfs; drawn work, whipped fringe; 15x50 in.; were 40c.
At $1 each—Hemstitched broche centre scarfs; momie; pink, blue, gold on white; 16x68 in.
At 95c. each—White buffet scarfs, hemstitched; fine linen; one row of hand drawn work; 17½x72 in.; were $1.15.

TEA CLOTHS
At 85c. each—Hemstitched double damask; one yard square; hand-drawn open-work corners; were $1
At $1 each—Bleached damask, hemstitched, assorted patterns; 5-4 cloths, 38x38 in.; were $1.50. Same, 6-4 cloths, 53x53 in., $1.25; were $1.75.

TRAY COVERS
At 25c.—Extra fine damask; white; whipped fringes; 21x30 in.
At 50c.—Double damask; 24x32 in.; were 65c.
At 25c.—Hemstitched damask; 18x27 in.; double damask, 18½x29 in., 45c.; same, with open-work, 20x30 in., 50c.

DOYLIES
At 15c. each—Plate doylies, all linen, hemstitched, drawn work; 9x9 in.; $1.75 doz.
At 20c. each—As above; 12x12 in.; $2.25 doz.
At 7c. each—Finger bowl doylies; plain linen, open work, 5½x5½; 80c. doz. Extra fine, 6x6, 8c. each; 95c. doz.

Fourth avenue, centre aisle.

Tooth Brushes Dainty, beautifully finished, fresh — never shown until to-day—and at less prices than the commonest. Cheap enough to surprise you. See them and the case will be clear without argument.

At 15c., are 25c. qualities. At 10c., are 20c. qualities. At 20c., are 35c. qualities.

First floor, Centre Aisle.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

IN THE TEXTILE MARKETS

Business for the Last Six Months Has Been Unusually Large.

PRICES HIGHER ON ALL LINES

Knit Goods in a Stronger Position than for Many Years—Prospects Better than Ever Before.

The first half of the year has passed and the various manufacturers of textiles have summed up the business for that period. It has been an unusually successful season, and the results are far ahead of any corresponding time for many years. Cotton goods have in every case shown good business, and agents have no word of fault to find. Prices have been advanced on everything, mills were sold up to the end of the season on Summer lines, and the first two or three weeks of business in Fall goods was sufficient to finish the initial business completely, with the prospects for a good duplicate trade brighter than for years.

Woolen goods, although starting off rather weak at the beginning of 1899, were even then on the road to recovery, and began to advance soon. Prices are now well situated, and the majority of them well sold for this season, while some of the staple lines of cassimeres have been already sold from the blanket for the next Spring season. Piece dyes have also been sold to a considerable extent, although the agents doing this advance business will not admit it unless forced to do so.

Knit goods have assumed a position of strength not known for many years, and prices are nearer right than for a long time. Most of the mills are accepting no new orders for Fall now, but are simply busy filling previous orders as fast as possible. The most poorly situated lines are the cheap ones, and they are killing themselves by severe competition.

Silks have been advanced until there is no possibility of doing so any more, and the prospects of a shortage in the raw silk market is sure to keep prices exceptionally firm for the next season. Thus it will be seen that every line of textiles has made a good beginning for the year, and enters the last half with better prospects than ever before.

COTTON GOODS.

The market has only begun to throw off the enervating effects of the past holiday season, and Friday and Saturday showed some fair business. The demand for staple cottons has not changed materially during the week. There is some small business coming to hand from manufacturers and converters and a little from some jobbers, but the amount has been small. Exporters have been more active.

Gray goods are well sold up in the South, but rather slow in the East. Bleached cottons are very quiet, but prices as a rule are firm. Wide sheetings, cotton flannels, and blankets are in limited demand, and prices are firm. Coarse colored cottons are dull. Prints and ginghams are quiet, owing to the fact that the first business has been accomplished, and it is not time for the duplicate business to begin. The tone of the market is firm throughout, and the printers have had the best business in their experience. Ginghams are scarce in first hands and prices are easily maintained.

MEN'S WEAR.

While the market for men's wear fabrics shows still considerable room for improvement, it is in pretty good shape. The condition of affairs is healthy, and there is considerable activity, even during the past week, when business in general was at its lowest ebb for many weeks. The character of the demand has been about the same as during the week previous.

For fancies the orders are coming along in good shape, and the aggregate shows an excellent business. The demand is quite general for all kinds of worsted fancies that have struck the popular taste, both in all-worsted and cotton mixed lines of the higher grades. All worsted fancies, from $1.50 up, have secured good business, but those under $2 have been particularly active. The all-worsted lines controlled by the combination have been advanced 10 per cent. In regard to prices, the situation is good.

There has been some business accomplished in piece dyes for next Spring, yet some sales have been made direct from the blanket of fancies. The American Woolen Company has opened its piece dyes, and has done a good business for the start. Clothiers are, as a rule, ready to inspect lines. Dress goods and cloakings are quiet. Overcoatings show a better business, and in some directions it is brisk.

KNIT GOODS.

The knit goods market is in a transitory state, and there is a little business to be found in both lightweights and heavyweights. In the former buyers are endeavoring to supply their present needs, for the consumers have purchased far more liberally than they anticipated, and their buying is reflected to the primary market. The buyers are finding trouble, however, in getting what they want, and the market is strongly against them.

The greatest interest is centred in the duplicate heavyweight business which is coming forward, and in the new lightweight season, which will be inaugurated about the first week in August. Some of the agents will probably try to take orders before that time, as they always do, but it would be far better for this business if the agents would agree to some time of opening and stick to it. Opening before the proper time weakens the market, and as good prices cannot be secured as would otherwise be possible.

There is some business to be found in the heavyweight department. Some orders are being received right along, and these have increased during the last three days to quite a respectable amount. These duplicates are largely for the cotton fleeced goods, and the manufacturers of flat underwear believe the heavy demand for these cotton fleeced and wool fleeced goods indicates a return of interest in flat goods in general.

The hosiery market is quiet, but in good condition. There is no possibility of the agents of either cotton or wool hosiery promising deliveries for a long time ahead, so far ahead that it prevents them from doing any business. Prices have been steady, and the prospects for the next season are good. Some good orders for golf hosiery were received last week.

CATHOLIC PLENARY COUNCIL.

No Decision Yet Reached to Hold One in This Country in 1902.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—It is said at the residence of the Apostolic Delegate that the reports emanating from the West that a Plenary Council of the Catholic Church in America will be held two years hence are doubtless the outgrowth of the well-known fact that these councils are held about every twenty years, and that two years hence will mark the twenty-year period from the time of the Plenary Council of Baltimore, held in 1882.

The assembling of such a council is an event of unusual importance to the Church, as it brings together the entire hierarchy of Archbishops and Bishops to frame the legislation of the Church applicable to this country. Before it can be held, however, there must be a due determination by the authorities in the country, and then direction from Rome for the assembling of the council. Prior to the Council of Baltimore the American Archbishops made a visit to Rome and petitioned the Vatican for the assembling of the council.

This procedure is not essential; yet some such formal action is required, and, in case a council is to be held in 1902, it is thought the coming meeting of the American Archbishops, which is to be held in Washington next October, may consider the matter and frame a petition to the Vatican. It is not known, however, that such a plan is being seriously considered. Except that Plenary Councils are held every twenty years, and there is a desire to make this the established period for their assembling, there is said to be no special occasion for such an important council of Church authorities.

The question of "Americanism," which has excited much attention, has been disposed of finally by the letter of the Pope, and it is said this is not a subject which could come before a Plenary Council. The condition of the Church in Cuba and other Spanish-American countries is working out satisfactorily, and it is said this would not require attention from a council, particularly as the Cuban, Puerto Rican, and Philippine churches are still outside the American hierarchy. For this reason the new Archbishop of Santiago will not be present at the coming meeting of American Archbishops, nor will other branches of the Spanish-American Church be represented.

REMARKABLE ESCAPES OF BOYS.

One Falls from Roof and Another from Third-Story Window Unhurt.

Two children met with similar accidents yesterday afternoon, by falling great distances, and each came out unharmed. Both accidents happened in the same district, within fifteen minutes of each other.

The first escape was that of Albert Hamlin, five years old, who lives with his parents at 91 Third Avenue. With his aunt, Mrs. Ellen Murphy, he went to visit a friend of the family, Frederick Waggoner, who lives on the top floor of the five-story house 236 East Sixteenth Street. Mrs. Murphy and Mrs. Waggoner went down stairs to buy some ice cream for the children at 2 o'clock, leaving them alone for a few minutes. In the absence of the women the children, of whom there were four, found access to the roof.

In the rear of the house grows a tree, the top of which comes on a level with the roof of the house. Some bunches of blossoms resembling flowers peeped invitingly out from the branches, and attracted little Albert's attention.

"Oh, see the lovely flowers!" he cried to his companions, and stretched out his hands to grasp the bunches. He lost his balance and toppled over into space.

Grace Waggoner, one of the child's playmates, ran down the stairs, and met her mother and Mrs. Murphy ascending. Quickly telling the women of what had happened, all rushed out into the yard, expecting to see the child lying dead. Instead, they met him, very much alive, toddling up the cellar steps, down which he dropped.

His descent had been checked by three clotheslines, strung from the rear windows of the house. The broken clothes lines were wrapped around the child, and it took some time to extricate him. The last clothesline which broke the child's fall, was fully thirty feet from the ground. Albert assured his aunt and Mrs. Waggoner that he was not hurt.

The other case was that of Joseph Jeran, six years old, of 519 East Fourteenth Street, who fell from the third-story window of the house to the pavement. He escaped unhurt.

CENTRAL FEDERATED UNION.

Stone Used in New City Prison, and Other Matters, Receive Attention.

Delegate William J. O'Brien of the Granite Cutters yesterday brought up before the Central Federated Union the subject of the recent inspection of the new city prison building in consequence of the repeated complaints by his union that old stone had been used in the construction, and that the specifications had not been carried out. He showed what he said was a copy of an official letter that Commissioner of Correction Lantry had written to Corporation Counsel Whalen, stating that in his opinion the charges against the contractors of the city prison had been proved, and that old stone had been used in the Centre Street front of the prison building, and also in the interior, and he advised that 10 per cent. of the contract money be withheld from the contractors. Ten per cent. of the contract money, Mr. O'Brien said, would amount to 65,000, and that Commissioner Lantry suggested that a committee of experts be appointed to determine the amount of damages done to the city.

Delegate O'Brien further said that his union was going to mandamus the new East River Bridge Commissioners to compel them to make the contractors of the bridge observe the law in regard to the payment of prevalent rates of wages, and to work the men only eight hours a day. He also said that Corporation Counsel Whalen was going to appeal from the decision rendered by Justice Scott that the Bridge Commission must enforce the building law on work done on the bridge. He further said that he had been accumulating a great deal of testimony in regard to frauds in public buildings, and would lay it before the Mazet Committee in August.

Delegate Ryan of the photo engravers said he had written to Superintendent Brockway of the Elmira Reformatory that photo-engraving was done in that institution in violation of the law. Mr. Brockway did not reply, and Ryan wrote to Attorney General Davis. Mr. Davis replied, saying that he had investigated the complaint and found that the work done in the reformatory was not done for outside sale, but to illustrate reports of State institutions."

Delegate Brown of the cigarmakers complained that much partiality was shown to favorites at the electric fountain at Prospect Park. Benches were placed round the fountain, and to these only favorites were admitted by ticket, while the multitudes were prevented from seeing the sight. He asked that the proper authorities be requested to abolish the ticket system, and allow those who came first to get seats. The Secretary of the meeting was directed to write to the Brooklyn Park Commissioner.

Delegate Samuel Prince was elected President of the Central Federated Union for the next six months.

BABY CASSIDY STILL MISSING.

No Trace Yet of the Brooklyn Child Who Disappeared Last Friday.

The Brooklyn police made no progress yesterday toward a solution of the mystery surrounding the disappearance of two-year-old Lizzie Cassidy, who has been missing from the home of her parents, at 160 York Street, Brooklyn, since Friday last. The belief that the child has been kidnapped is general in the neighborhood, but as yet nothing of a tangible character has been developed by the police in support of this theory.

Joseph Cassidy, the child's father, is employed as a dock laborer. He is a poor man, without enemies, he says, and there appears to be no motive for kidnapping in the case of his daughter. Cassidy and his wife, however, think their child has been stolen.

Detectives Brennan and Carroll of the Fulton Street Station and Carroll and Connelly of the Brooklyn Central Office made a thorough search of the neighborhood yesterday, but found no trace of the missing baby. The child is said to have been seen with a strange man on Bridge Street on Friday, but the detectives could develop nothing of value in following up this clue. The police believe it probable that the child wandered down to the river front, a few blocks from the home of the Cassidy family, fell into the water, and was drowned.

CONCERTS IN THE PARKS.

Programmes To-night at Washington Square and Corlears Hook.

There will be music this evening at 8 o'clock in the following parks:

Washington Square, by the Eighth Regiment Band:

"Star-Spangled Banner."
1. March, "Conqueror's Return," (new)..Boehme
2. Overture, "Ariadne".....Forrestier
3. Valse, "Alma Mater," (on popular college songs).....Knight
4. Medley, "New York Town".....Chattaway
5. Descriptive Fantaisie, "The Old Grist Mill".....Muller
6. Cornet solo, "Esmeralda".....Levy
7. Scenes from Dramatic Op., "Il Giuramento".....Mercadante
8. Pas Seul, "L'Oncle Sam".....Bosquit
9. Selection, popular "Songs of the Day"..
10. March, "When Dewey Comes Sailing Home".....Mackie

Corlears Hook, by Ward's Military Band:

Prelude, "Star-Spangled Banner".....Key
1. March, "The Serenade".....Herbert
2. Overture, "Orpheus".....Offenbach
3. Concert Waltz, "The Little Minister"....Faust
4. Selection, "Vaudeville Echoes".....Dewitt
5. Cornet solo, "The Girl I Loved in Sunny Tennessee".....Stern
William Jaeger.
6. Selection, "The Hottest Ever".....Boettger
7. a. "The Cotton Blossoms".....Hall
b. Whistling Rufus".....Mills
8. Gavotte, "Loving Hearts".....Tobani
9. Fantaisie, "The Musketeers".....Dewitt
10. Cake Walk, "McAlheeny's Irish Ragtime".....Balfmoor
"Home, Sweet Home."

E. D. MOXHAN DEAD.

New Jersey Millionaire's Fall Off Porch Fatal—Bequests to Charity.

VINELAND, N. J., July 9.—E. D. Moxhan died at his home here to-day. His death was the result of injuries received last Sunday. On that day while seated in a rocking chair upon his porch he rocked off the porch, and fell to the ground, a distance of six feet. He received internal injuries.

Mr. Moxhan was one of the founders of the New Jersey Training School for Feeble-Minded Children. The home is located here, and its new thirty-thousand-dollar administration building is to be named the Moxhan Building in his honor. It is said that Mr. Moxhan had provided a handsome bequest to the training school, and also provided for the endowment of a public library at Woodstock, Vt. where he was born.

Mr. Moxhan was seventy-eight years of age. He was a millionaire, and accumulated most of his wealth in the mining business in Montana. He is survived by a widow and brother.

THE DAY AT CONEY ISLAND

Show at Observance of Excise and Concert Hall Regulations.

MANY PEOPLE AT THE RESORT

Crowd Estimated at Between 75,000 and 100,000—Several Minor Accidents.

Coney Island was in a waiting condition yesterday, so far as the excise law and the theatres were concerned. The police reported that the concert-hall proprietors were living up to the law, and the report seemed to be correct, so far as the Coney Island police understanding of the law goes. The concerts were supposed to be "sacred" in some places. In others there was dancing, but the women all wore long skirts, with their dresses cut low at the top. Practically the length of the skirt made no difference in the matter of display, as the skirts were kept lifted most of the time. Only "soft" drinks were sold at these places, however.

One very large establishment, which includes a variety show among its several scores of attractions, confined itself to "shadow" exhibitions of tumbling, contortion, and balancing, with the dancing done by puppets, and the vocal part of the popular music by a choir invisible. The words may have been sacred, but the tunes were rag-time and included such things as "Down-Town Gals," "Won't You Come Out To-night?" and various references to "ma babee."

A sign conspicuously displayed here had evidently been improvised at the last moment, as it was printed with a marking brush. It said: "No intoxicating drinks will be sold here to-day, except with meals. Waiters will be held responsible for the enforcement of this rule." It was signed, "The Proprietor."

"Meals," however, was about as elastic as usual, and included a sandwich for a party of four. When anything was actually eaten the crockery that contained it was left on the tables, apparently as a guarantee of good faith, and the waiters hovered about expectantly as glasses were emptied, viewing them promptly on the strength of the "meal" already consumed.

The signs, including those outside the muscle dance places, were as usual, including the young women intended to represent the arrays of beauty supposed to be within, and the barkers. Three places substituted alleged vitascope reproductions of the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons fight for their usual dance-hall performances, by way of improvement of public morality and observance of the Sabbath. In the puppet shows the mimic men and women were made to act as indecorously as the actual people usually do.

Three waiters, including a colored woman, were arrested in George H. Hammond's hotel, 15 Mermaid Street, charged with violating the excise law by serving beer without meals to officers in plain clothes.

The fine weather made the day a good one from the commercial standpoint of the island, and between 75,000 and 100,000 people visited there. They were going in streams until 9 o'clock last night, and were crowding every conveyance that could bring them away until long after midnight. The police patrol wagon was kept busy.

William Lincoln of 31 Second Street and Wesley Bennett of Fifteenth Street, Coney Island, were arrested by the police for gambling, and their ordinary little catch-penny devices for tempting the public to take a chance were confiscated.

There were several minor accidents. William Bartley of Pearl Street, Brooklyn, fell from a trolley car and his head was severely cut. He was intoxicated, and after having his wound stitched by an ambulance surgeon was locked up.

General astonishment was caused by the fact that one of the unhappy hippodrome horses developed strength and courage enough to kick a woman rider so severely that she needed the help of a doctor. She refused to give her name, and was taken in charge by her friends.

Hulda Josephson and Lena Howard, two girls who live at 3 Franklin Place, Brooklyn, and who were arrested at Escott's place, on the Bowery, Saturday night by Special Officer Walsh, were discharged yesterday morning. They were accused of disorderly conduct, but there was no evidence against them. They told a story which sounded straight, and said they had stepped into Escott's to seek refuge from the rain, and that Walsh had pressed attentions on them and insulted them, and had arrested them when they repelled him.

The Coney Island police and nearly everybody else there believe that the latest bath-house disappearance mystery is a "fake," and that somebody wrote and sent a letter to a mythical "George R. Fitch," and gave a suit of old clothes simply for the pleasure or profit of causing a small sensation.

FORMER SOLDIER FOUND DEAD.

Gas Was Escaping from Two Jets Which Were Turned On in His Room.

Bernard J. O'Boy, thirty years old, was found dead yesterday morning in the room he occupied at 206 West Twenty-third Street, a boarding-house kept by Marcus J. Weaver. Two gas jets in the room were turned on and the gas was escaping freely.

Little was known of O'Boy at the house where he lived, for he had been a lodger there for only three days. From papers found in his possession, however, it was learned that he was formerly a soldier and had served in the late war with Spain as an engineer in the First Pennsylvania Regiment of United States Volunteers. One letter indicated that he had formerly lived at 364 West Thirty-second Street. At that house it was said that he had left there a week ago without giving any future address. Two sisters, Lizzie and Kate, living at 302 and 315 West Twenty-eighth Street, respectively, were notified of their brother's death.

The opinion was that O'Boy had committed suicide, but Miss Kate O'Boy told the Coroner last night that she was positive her brother had not committed suicide. She said he called on her Saturday night and was in the happiest mood and promised to come back yesterday. She said he worked as a telegraph operator, and his skill at that was such that he could always get work at a good salary. She was sure his death was the result of an accident.

The O'Boy family come from Baltimore. It is said they are somewhat prominent there.

BRILLIANT BALL IN HAVANA.

Gen. Ludlow, the Military Governor, Holds a Large Reception.

HAVANA, July 9.—At the reception and ball in honor of Independence Day, given last evening by Gen. Ludlow, the Military Governor, the interior of the palace was decorated with innumerable red, white, and blue electric lights, thousands of roses, hundreds of flags, and no end of sabres, bayonets, and rifles, artistically grouped. More than 1,000 guests attended. Music was furnished by two military bands.

All the foreign Consuls were present, most of them wearing glittering orders, and many of the women were ablaze with diamonds. The representative Cubans and Spaniards of Havana were in attendance.

FIGHT WITH CUBAN OUTLAWS.

One of Them Was Killed and the Others Escaped.

HAVANA, July 9.—A dispatch from Puerto Principe says the rural guards there were notified of the presence of a band of forty armed men near the city and pursued them to Carvajal Plantation, where the outlaws gave fight from behind a stone wall.

After ten minutes of hot firing the band made a dash for the road and escaped, losing one man, Luis Cruz, a former resident of Nuevitas, and always a worthless character. The rural guards had two men wounded. They captured fifteen horses, which the outlaws had been leading. The band recently stole eight rifles, a number of revolvers and machetes, and a quantity of cartridges, with which it was evidently intended to arm additional men.

Entertainment by the Y. W. C. A.

An entertainment, "Magic, Mirth, and Music," will be held in the hall of the Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East Fifteenth Street, to-night at 8:15 o'clock.

THE AUTOMOBILE DISCUSSION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much interested in the discussion that recently appeared in your columns concerning a suitable substitute for the hybrid, barbarous, and wholly inappropriate expression automobile as a designation for self-moving vehicles. Some of the suggestions made by your correspondents are more fantastical and ingenious than correct. The writer, for instance, who aired his Latinity by trotting out such an absurd expression as "sineque," violated all linguistic precedent and has given us a combination as grotesque as the painter in Horace who joined a horse's neck to a human head. The Latin language does not readily lend itself to new combinations; it is too stiff and inflexible for the purpose. The Greek alone, by reason of its plasticity and extreme flexibility, is suited for the construction of new derivatives, and for that reason is the chosen language of modern science.

If the Latin preposition "sine" could be used in the manner referred to by your correspondent, we might, in that case, speak of a sin-aqueous acid, as we now do of anhydrous acids to designate those that are free from moisture. But the laws of linguistry would not tolerate the enormity. And so, both in chemistry and cognate sciences, the Greek letter "a" is always used to express privation, as in the words acephalous, asymmetry, asyndeton, &c. If, then, we were to invent a term intended to convey the idea of horseless, it would be "anhippic," and your correspondent's "sineque" would be an "anhip." But, as another correspondent has well observed, the word horseless, whether in Greek, Latin, or English, serves to convey only a partial and negative idea of an automatic carriage, and would apply with equal reason to an ox dray or goat wagon.

Your correspondent who suggested the compound "ipsomotor" is also in the wrong, for the pronoun "ipse" is intensive and not reflexive, as here required. The reflexive pronoun is "sui, sibi," &c., and the proper combination would be "semotor," and not "ipsomotor." If, however, we should insist on adopting a Latin derivative, would not the word "vimote" be the best? We know that, according to the doctrine of the conversion of forces, heat and electricity may be converted into motion, and this is precisely what takes place in the so-called automobile. But the exact Latin word for force is "vis," and a vimote is something that is moved by a force. Nor is the termination "mote" without a precedent, since the word remote is made up in the same way. It may be said that a horse also is a force, and hence the expression cannot be exclusively applied to horseless carriages. Usage, however, does not sanction the application of the word force to a horse, as we never speak of horse force, but horse power. But let us come to the Greek, which, as I remarked, by reason of its greater plasticity and flexibility, adapts itself more readily to new scientific combinations, and see how it may help us out.

There is a pretty legend in the lives of the saints to the effect that a certain saint called Christopher, or Christ-bearer, obtained his name by carrying the Saviour, in the guise of a little child, across a stream in his boat. Why not a derivative similar in construction to this good saint's name in the case of the automobile, and call it "autopher," or, adopting the up-to-date orthoepy, "autofer," or self-propeller. Again impressing into service the new scientific word "kinetic," why not call it an "autokinet," or self-mover, a designation that might be easily and musically abridged into "autokin"? With these few suggestions, Mr. Editor, I leave the discussion where I found it—adhuc sub judice.

CORNELIUS M. O'LEARY, M. D., LL. D.,
Manhattan College, New York, July 5, 1899.

HORSELESS VEHICLES NEEDED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are living in the age of inventions, and one of the greatest things to be brought out yet is the horseless wagon. It will be one of the most useful improvements the world has yet had. As yet, however, this field stands wide open to capital and manufacturers. So far the horseless wagon is very crude. First it takes a small fortune to buy one; second, the weight is about four times what it should be; third, the complications are entirely too great; and as yet, none but the rich can buy one.

It is the working and middle classes of people, the bone and sinew of the Nation, who want these wagons for everyday use, and the horseless wagon will be the greatest seller, in time, in the markets of the world. That is, when it is sold at a price within the reach of all classes. The people are just waiting for it, and the manufacturer who produces horseless farm and other business wagons, light in weight, simple in construction, and at moderate cost, will profit by his enterprise.

The sales of such wagons would greatly increase, as the horseless vehicle has so many advantages to recommend it. It does away with the expense of keeping a horse, there is no harness to buy, no shying or bolting horse to endanger your life or limb; it makes better time, and you have no tired horse ready to drop in front of you from the heat and his exertions.

Who wants to ride in a horsecar now-a-days? No one. We have got something that beats it in the electric car. It is the same with the ordinary wagon and the horseless one. All now want the latter, in preference to the former, for work or pleasure, but at a price within their reach.

Let manufacturers stop turning out fancy and boostly carriages for the few, get down to business, and produce the useful and cheap horseless wagon for which the many are waiting.

ISRAEL G. HOWELL.
Hopewell, N. J., July 3, 1899.

NEW AUTOMOBILE SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Here is the only rational solution of the "horseless" discussion:

We need no new names, nor syllables tacked on in front or behind. The time is near when all cabs will be motor cabs, so let us continue to say "cab, carriage, coupé," &c., and the names will be found sufficient.

After the change to motors, if any one should want an old-style rig, let the burden be on him of saying, "horse cab," or "a carriage with horses." Manufacturers must go into details and distinguish their wares, as "air cabs," "electric cabs," &c., and a general name would do no good. If we must distinguish motor cabs from the horse-propelled variety during the change from one to the other, let us simply say "motor cab," as we have learned to say "trolley car," and if that be too cumbersome, call for a "motor," as we now say "take a trolley."

When all street cars shall have become trolley cars, and the necessity for distinguishing shall have passed away, "take a car" will answer all purposes, and I predict that the word "trolley" will fall into disuse. So, if we must say "motor cab" while the necessity for distinguishing exists, let us do so, but I venture the assertion that within five years motor cabs will be seen almost exclusively on the streets of New York, and cabby will be saying, "Cab, cab, Sir? Cab, carriage, coupé?" with no thought of any other words being required, or that there ever was a "horseless discussion."

LINCOLN KING.
New York, July 3, 1899.

Carlec or Carelec Suggested.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to suggest "carlec" or "carelec" for our new "electro-mobile." The chief trouble with hitherto suggested names seems to be the attempt to "put the car after the horse," instead of before. "Electro" does not combine well, placed first, and as for "auto," that suggests too forcibly the absurdity of the "self-pronouncing" dictionary. So far as I can see, no such objection can be urged against "carlec," "cartelec," "cabelec."

In my judgment this combination in its various forms has the following advantages:

1. It contains each essential word or its germ in a perfectly intelligible form.
2. It is short, easily spoken, euphonious, and has a good English sound in spite of its combination of Latin and Greek.
3. It is not only easily pronounced by itself, but it has the happy faculty of combining easily with other words, as "carlec company," "carlec stand," "carlec driver."

Summit, N. J., July 2, 1899. W. G.

Another Automobile Suggestion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see by to-day's issue of THE TIMES that the people are troubled about a name for the new and novel invention for traveling—a name that will be easy and expressive to all. Why not call it (carriage) pleasure carriage, truck carriage, business carriage? Let the name designate the use. For instance, "Get the carriage"; "Get the truck carriage"; "Bring the business carriage," &c. GEORGE W. KETCHUM.
Brooklyn, July 5, 1899.

Names for the Automobile.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of all the short names heretofore suggested for the automobiles I favor "Tom" and "Tommies." The alleged lack of adaptability to the various styles of carriages does not exist to as great a degree as, in the case of other monstrosities proposed. We could have "tom-carriage" to apply to automobile vehicles in general, and "tom trucks," "tommy carts," tom or tommy buses, wagons, vans, cabs, and other distinctive types. M. A.
New York, July 4, 1899.

Several Names from Which to Choose.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the automobile question I beg to suggest: Autocab, autovic, autolau, autobus, autocam, autotruck, to designate cab, victoria, landau, omnibus or stage, carriage, truck. At the same time why not adopt "autogen" as a name for the motive power? The words could be written either with or without a hyphen. The above would retain something of its already adopted nomenclature. JOHN W. PHILLIPS.
New Orleans, La., July 3, 1899.

Re Automobiles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why isn't "Locomotor" as good a name for any self-propelling wheel carriage as "locomotive" is for the engine which first superseded the horse for rapid transit?

H. COOPER.
New York, July 4, 1899.

Other Names for Automobiles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among your numerous suggestions for naming automobiles, allow me to suggest "propeller" and "propeller cab."

E. E. S.
Brooklyn, July 3, 1899.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SUNDAY.

Visiting Clergymen Preach from the Pulpits of Detroit Churches—Special Services Held.

DETROIT, July 9.—Although a large majority of the Christian Endeavorers in Detroit utilized the street cars to-day, a considerable proportion of them refrained from reading the Sunday newspapers. Few of the pastors who occupied the various Protestant pulpits went to the extreme of inconveniencing themselves by walking long distances, as did the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," who walked more than three miles to preach to a congregation which exceeded the capacity of Bethany Presbyterian Church.

The features of the afternoon were separate meetings for men and women and a Sabbath observance rally. Thirty-five hundred men filled the floor and galleries of Light Guard Armory at the men's meeting. The men sang with fine enthusiasm, and a very large proportion of them publicly pledged that the occasion would be with them a landmark from which would date a better life

AMERICAN GOLF IMPROVING

Conclusively Shown in the Recent Big Games at Chicago.

LOCAL LINKS NOW QUIETER

Shinnecock, Saratoga, Lenox, and Other Resorts Will Soon Command Golfing Activity—Notes of Interest.

In golf circles during the past week the chief topic of conversation naturally has been the progress of the amateur championship tournament in Chicago. Local golfers have watched practically every stroke with the deepest interest, and while in some cases there have been disappointments that favored friends have dropped by the wayside, there has been a unanimity of opinion on the exhibition of golf.

"It has been a grand showing," remarked C. L. Perkins, one of the golf enthusiasts of the Rockaway Hunt Club, last week. "There has been a gradual improvement all along the line since last year, and the standard of the best American golf has advanced several strokes."

The eighteen holes of the Onwentsia course have a playing distance of 5,984 yards, with a bogey score of 85 strokes. The distance is practically the same as the Morris County course, where the championship was played last year, at which time the bogey for the course was fixed at 83 strokes by Willie Weir, the club professional. The gold medal in the qualifying round last year for the lowest score was won by Joseph H. Choate, Jr., with a total of 175 strokes for the thirty-six holes.

Charles B. Macdonald, the Chicago man, won that prize last week in the admirable score of 168 strokes for thirty-six holes, closely followed by the Yale collegian, John Reid, Jr., at 170, while nine players finished in 175 or less. This is a convincing argument of the year's golf improvement. Besides the two leaders, the others were Findlay Douglas, D. R. Forgan, Walter J. Travis, H. M. Harriman, Walter B. Smith, Roderick Terry, Jr., and James A. Tyng. Three of these are Westerners—Macdonald, Forgan, and Smith.

The limit of the qualifying score was 187 strokes, and seven men tied at this for the last four places. In the play-off probably the chief disappointment was the failure of Howard A. Colby of the Essex County Club, Orange, to get in. His game during the present season has been so good as to warrant his qualifying, but unsteady work in playing the odd hole threw him out of the championship class.

EASTERNERS WELL REPRESENTED.

Of the thirty-two who did get in, twenty were Easterners, while twelve represented the West, eight being from Chicago, two from Denver, one from St. Louis, and one from Cincinnati. Three Cleveland golfers qualified and one from Pittsburg, but they are included among the Eastern representatives. It was a peculiar coincidence that the four survivors for the semi-final round were the same, with one exception, that met in that round at Morristown last year. They were Findlay Douglas, Herbert M. Harriman, Walter J. Travis, and Charles B. Macdonald. The new man was Harriman, Walter B. Smith, the runner-up last year, being put out on the third day by J. G. Thorp of Boston.

Smith defeated Travis, a sore disappointment to the Westerners, and so, a little later, was the defeat of John Reid, Jr., the intercollegiate champion, equally disappointing to the St. Andrew's Club and the college element. The collegians, it must be confessed, did not show up quite so brilliantly as in some past events, yet Reid and W. B. Smith of Yale, G. G. Hubbard and J. F. Curtis of Harvard, and John Stuart of Princeton were among the qualifying set. Harold C. Smith and William Holabird, Jr., represented what might be termed the boy golfers. Their game was most favorably commented upon. Both are Chicago lads, but next Fall Smith will enter Princeton, and is sure to be quickly snatched up for the golf team.

With the close of the amateur championship and the Summer season in full blast, golf activity will be more noticeable in the seashore and mountain resorts, although the metropolitan links will by no means be deserted. The big tournaments will wait until Fall, and the club events may not have so many competitors, but for all that, there will be plenty of daily playing on the links. The annual tournament at Shinnecock, which is always a popular event, will be held at the close of this month. The Saratoga tournaments will come in August, and a little later Lenox, Pittsfield, and Stockbridge will give their annual events. The Northern New York league of golf clubs will hold its annual tournament this coming week, and the following week the championship games of the Connecticut Golf Association will be played at Bridgeport.

GOLF PROGRESS IN TROY.

Arrangements have just been perfected in Troy whereby a number of enthusiastic lovers of golf have organized a new club, starting out with nearly 100 charter members, and plans have been made to spend $25,000 on a clubhouse and links. The headquarters of this new club, which is expected to be one of the best in Northern New York, will be on Adams Island, between Troy and Cohoes, and R. B. Anderson, the Saratoga golf professional, has been employed to lay out the course. He has already commenced work, and it is hoped to have the links in condition for playing early in the Autumn. Nine holes are to be laid out, with a circuit of nearly 3,000 yards. A lease of the Adams Island property has been taken for five years, with the privilege of purchase at the expiration of the lease. A general meeting of the members will be held within a few days to choose officers. Meanwhile, the following committee has charge of the arrangements: C. Howard Nash, George B. Harrison, J. D. Shroder, and A. W. Harrington.

The golf games scheduled for the season on the links of the Kebo Valley Club, whose house at Bar Harbor was recently burned, will go right along without interruption. T. G. Condon of this city, one of the club's Directors, has offered a cup for the men, and Miss Draper has given a silver cup for a series of ladies' handicap competitions. Craig Ellspinscott of Philadelphia has given two trophies for a mixed foursome tournament. The big event of the season will be the annual open tournament of the club, and A. Howard Hinkle, who presented the chief trophy last year, has offered a similar prize for the coming event.

The members of the Springfield Country Club celebrated Independence Day by holding the largest handicap competition of the season. Golf has taken so well there that the necessity for an eighteen-hole course is already being felt, and arrangements will probably be made toward that end next year. The Springfield golfing women are showing such enthusiasm for the game that a big tournament for the fair contestants will probably be given in the Fall.

PRINCE GIVES A GOLF CUP.

The women who play golf in San Francisco and its vicinity have become unusually interested in the game through the recent presentation of a handsome silver cup by Prince Poniatowski. He gave the trophy to the Burlingame Country Club to be offered for competition by the women golfers of that club, as well as those of the San Francisco, Oakland, and San Rafael Golf Clubs. The first contest for the cup will occur this month, and it must be won twice to become the property of the victor.

The Elkwood Golf Club is the latest of the many New Jersey organizations of that character to be started. Its links are not far from Long Branch, and the following officers were elected at the first meeting held last week: President—A. Prince; Vice President—J. Barton Keys; Captain—John Delaney; Secretary and Treasurer—J. D. Hollingsworth; Governors—Walter R. Patten, Philip Daly, H. B. Berdan, W. W. Vaughn, B. F. Goodspeed, R. Percy Dobbins, J. Barton Keys, John Delaney, and J. D. Hollingsworth.

Princeton should possess an unusually good golf team next season. None of the present team members will leave the university, and their ranks will be increased by four St. Paul's School golfers of Concord, N. H. Most conspicuous of these is Percy R. Pyne, second, who played in the amateur championship last year at Morristown and made the excellent score on the Fourth of July of 87 strokes. He holds the record of the St. Paul's links, at 73 strokes. Pyne's three companions will be L. B. Garretson, P. H. Jennings, and G. T. Lane. Garretson holds the nine-hole record at St. Paul's, 33 strokes, and Jennings won the school championship last Spring.

Two school team matches will be played this week on the Morris County links at Morristown, N. J. St. Mark's School of Southborough will play Browning School of this city to-morrow, and on Tuesday St. Paul's School of Concord, N. H., will play St. Mark's. The St. Paul's team will consist of Percy R. Pyne, second, Captain; L. B. Janeteon, G. M. Brinley, M. L. Smith, P. H. Jennings, and F. S. Houghtling. On Wednesday the Morris County women will play one of their fortnightly competitions for the "Short Course" Cup, and on Saturday there will be an open handicap for members and guests.

The Norwood Park Club, near Long Branch, has decided not to give its usual midsummer tournament this season, but the club team will be prominent in matches with neighboring Jersey clubs.

RACE MEET AT CONEY ISLAND.

The Jockey Club Announces the Stakes for the Autumn Events.

Secretary Fellowes of the Coney Island Jockey Club has announced the following stakes for the Autumn meeting at the club's racing park at Sheepshead Bay, the entries to which close next Saturday:

FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

Great Eastern, of $5,000, for two-year-olds; Futurity course.

The Flatbush, of $3,000, for two-year-olds; seven furlongs.

The Autumn Maiden, of $1,000, for two-year-old maidens; last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

The Sapphire, with $1,000 added, for two-year-olds which have not won a race of the value of $600; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course.

The Dash, with $1,000 added, for two-year-olds; last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

The Belles, with $1,000 added, for fillies two years old; Futurity course.

The Partridge, with $1,000 added, for two-year-olds; six furlongs on turf.

The Golden Rod, with $1,000 added, for two-year-olds; six and a half furlongs on turf.

FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS AND UPWARD.

The Flight, with $1,250 added, for two-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $50 each, or of $100 each, $50 forfeit, for those entered by July 15, 1899, when the event shall be closed. Two-year-olds, 95 pounds; three-year-olds, 120 pounds; four-year-olds and upward, 125 pounds; seven furlongs.

FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS.

The September, with $1,250 added, for three-year-olds; by subscription of $50 each; one mile and three furlongs.

The Flying Handicap, with $1,000 added, for three-year-olds; by subscription of $50 each for starters, or $20 forfeit; six furlongs on main track.

The Dolphin, with $1,200 added, for three-year-olds; by subscription of $50 each; one mile and a furlong.

The Rompers, with $1,200 added, for three-year-olds; by subscription of $50 each; one mile and three-sixteenths.

FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS AND UPWARD.

The Twin City Handicap, with $3,500 added, for three-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $150 each for starters; one mile and a quarter.

The Autumn Cup, with $3,500 added, for three-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $150 each for starters; two miles.

The Turf Handicap, with $1,000 added, for three-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $50 each for starters; one mile and a quarter on turf.

The Russet Handicap, with $1,200 added, for three-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $50 each for starters; one mile and a half on turf.

THE AUTUMN HANDICAPS.

The Fall Handicap, with $1,500 added, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs on main track.

The Ocean Handicap, with $1,500 added, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

The Omnium Handicap, with $2,000 added, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

STEEPLECHASE AND HURDLE STAKES.

The Westbury Steeplechase, with $1,200 added; a handicap for three-year-olds and upward; full Steeplechase course.

The Mineola Hurdle Race, with $800 added; a handicap for three-year-olds and upward; two miles over eight hurdles.

Brighton Beach Card To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $500; selling. Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Allowance	112 Rose Clark	102
Miss Dede	109 Uncle Josh	102
The Amazon	107 Be Be S.	99
Nonsuch	106 Easterling	99
Lucrite	105 Momentalist	97
Alex	104 Eileen Daly	96
Minisink	103 Lady Massey	94
Midwood	102 Beverage	94
Dunblane	102 Vibo	94

Also eligible to start should any of the above scratch:

Volliver	108	Kamara	99
Manitoban	108	The Laurel	99
Innovator	107	Diffidence	98
Futtle Royal	106	Lottie Sheville	99
Cheesestraw	105	Oread	98
Mynheer	102	Precurser	97
Handicapper	102		

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a furlong.

Bangle	126	Lauverock	107
Goodrich	119	Decanter	107
Central Trust	117	Buelu	105
Knight of the Garter	107	Lansdale	98

THIRD RACE.—For fillies and mares three years old and upward; special weights. One mile.

Christabella	110	Miss Patron	100
Martti	110	Peace	100
Fenetta	110	Glad Hand	100
Lenhep	110	Pella B.	100
Bona Dea	105	Lady Exile	100
Fast Black	100	Tam Var	100
Sky Scraper	100	Belle of Troy	95
Diminutive	100	Klondyke Queen	95
Sister Fox	100		

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds that have not won a race of $700; allowances. Six furlongs.

Escort	122	Bombshell	115
Samaritan	122	Reminder	115
Gold Or	122	Idrim	115
Waring	122	Battle Royal	115
Sadducee	119	G. E. Wightman	115
Big Gun	119		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Seven furlongs.

Morose	110	Leando	97
Doctor Parker	110	Flax Spinner	96
Nantch Girl	108	Ortoland	96
Millstream	107	Wolhurst	96
Hard Knot	106	Trianon	93
Blarneystone	101	May Be So	91
High Jinks	101	Tyran	90
Pacemaker	101	Mail Bag	87
Zanone	98		

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap steeplechase. Full Steeplechase course.

Trillion	165	King T.	145
Peconic	154	Becky Ralfe	136
Rheinstrom	153	Perlon	135

THE CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Fight This Year Is a Keen and Interesting One.

The race for the cricket championship of New York is proving this year a close and interesting contest. The first round has now been completed, and two clubs are still tied for the lead—Team B of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and the Manhattan Cricket Club. Neither team has yet sustained defeat.

The contest for the individual trophies is also proving interesting, and although M. R. Cobb has now a good lead in batting with 84.66, several other men are well up, and one or two games might make a decided difference. In bowling, A. V. Clarke is keeping up the reputation of the family, and N. S. Walker, Jr., and F. F. Kelley are among the leaders. The records:

METROPOLITAN LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	P. C.
Knickerbocker A. C., Team B	5	4	0	1	1.000
Manhattan	5	3	0	2	1.000
Knickerbocker A. C., Team A	5	3	1	1	.750
Staten Island	5	2	3	0	.400
New York	5	1	4	0	.200
Newark	5	0	5	0	.000

NEW YORK CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	P. C.
Paterson, Team A.	3	3	0	0	1.000
Kearney	4	2	1	1	.666
Manhattan	4	1	1	2	.500
Brooklyn	6	2	3	1	.400
Paterson, Team B.	3	1	2	0	.333
Kings County	6	1	3	2	.250

WAR RELIC FOR BROOKLYN CLUB.

Admiral Schley to Give the Union League a Gun from the Vizcaya.

Rear Admiral Schley is to present to the Union League Club of Brooklyn an interesting souvenir of the naval battle of Santiago, in the shape of a one-pounder rapid fire gun taken from the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya. The presentation will be made when Admiral Schley is next in this city.

The gun is now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It had been stored away on the Brooklyn for safekeeping, but had been forgotten until recently, when it was brought to light through the removal of the coal from the cruiser's bunkers preparatory to her being docked. The gun was cleaned and placed at Admiral Schley's disposal.

The Admiral has been entertained by the club, and the gift of the war relic is intended to show his appreciation of these courtesies.

Tablet in Memory of Sergt. Good.

A tablet of marble and bronze, in memory of Sergeant Major Henry Good, United States Marine Corps, who was killed in battle at Guantanamo, Cuba, has been erected in the marine barracks at the Brooklyn Navy Yard by the officers of his battalion. Sergeant Major Good was a member of the First Marine Battalion. He was among the first men landed at Guantanamo, and was one of the first to fall. He lived in Brooklyn.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

St. Louis Defeats Louisville and Also Cleveland—Chicago Wins from Cincinnati.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	47	22	.686
Boston	42	26	.618
Chicago	41	26	.612
Philadelphia	40	27	.597
St. Louis	41	29	.586
Baltimore	38	28	.576
Cincinnati	34	34	.500
Pittsburg	34	34	.500
New York	30	37	.448
Louisville	27	43	.386
Washington	23	48	.324
Cleveland	12	56	.176

Results of Yesterday's League Games.

St. Louis, 11; Louisville, 4. St. Louis, 11; Cleveland, 4.
Chicago, 7; Cincinnati, 1.

Games To-day.

Philadelphia in Brooklyn.
New York in Boston.
Baltimore in Washington.

St. Louis Wins Two Games.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—The "Perfectos" hit the ball harder to-day than at any time this year, and won two games—one from Louisville and one from Cleveland. In the second game Cross made a home run, with the bases full. It was a terrific line drive to left centre. McKean also made a home run in the second game. Attendance, 11,300. Score:

FIRST GAME.

St. Louis	1	3	0	0	4	0	2	1	.	—11
Louisville	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	—4

Base hits—St. Louis, 18; Louisville, 11. Errors—Louisville, 2. Batteries—St. Louis, Criger and Powell; Louisville, Powers and Philippi. Umpires—O'Day and McGarr.

SECOND GAME.

St. Louis	0	0	4	0	0	2	5	.	.	—11
Cleveland	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—4	

Base hits—St. Louis, 17; Cleveland, 10. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Cleveland, 4. Batteries—St. Louis, O'Connor and Cuppy; Cleveland, Schreckengost and Schmidt. Umpires—O'Day and McGarr.

Chicago, 7; Cincinnati, 1.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Six hits, scattered one to an inning, was the best the Reds could do with Taylor's curves to-day, and but for a gift and two errors in the ninth inning, they would have been blanked. Mertes and Dement divided most of the hits off Dwyer, and, with Elmer Smith, carried off the fielding honors. Attendance, 14,000. Score:

Chicago	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	.	—7
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Base hits—Chicago, 10; Cincinnati, 6. Errors—Chicago, 4; Cincinnati, 2. Batteries—Chicago, Donohue and Taylor; Cincinnati, Wood and Dwyer. Umpires—Gaffney and Latham.

Other Games.

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 5; Buffalo, 0.
At Newark—Newark, 6; Lancaster, 3. Lancaster, 5; Newark, 4.
At Albany—Rome, 9; Albany, 0.
At Paterson—Reading, 10; Paterson, 5.

Minister Ejected from Ball Grounds.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 9.—Before to-day's baseball game was called the crowd in the grand stand saw the Rev. Mr. Powell copying names of persons at the game for witnesses in the cases against the ball players. The minister was removed by the police, as the management feared his presence would cause trouble. The city preachers insist that they will stop Sunday ball playing.

Paterson Baseball Player Hurt.

PATERSON, N. J., July 9.—Right Fielder Woodruff of the Paterson Baseball Club was kicked in the head accidentally by Infielder Cockman while sliding for second base in to-day's game between Paterson and Ready. He was removed to St. Joseph's Hospital, where he remained unconscious for several hours. The doctors, however, think he will recover.

NEW WEST SIDE ATHLETIC CLUB.

Well-Contested Games at the Grounds on West Fifty-fourth Street.

The New West Side Athletic Club held a series of well-contested games yesterday afternoon at its grounds on West Fifty-fourth Street. Prizes were awarded to the first and second men in each event. The results:

Seventy-Yard Dash.—Won by C. McClellan, Jr., handicap, 8S feet; second, F. Kohler, scratch; third, H. Leary, handicap, 16 feet. Time—0:07 4-5.

Three-Hundred-Yard Run.—Won by W. H. Leary, handicap 15 yards; second, J. Malone, handicap, 10 yards; third, A. Peterson, scratch. Time—0:36.

Half-Mile Walk.—Won by H. Obertubesing, handicap, 10 seconds; second, Frederick Foth, handicap, 10 seconds; third, J. J. Dover, handicap, 25 seconds. Time—3:53.

Three-Quarter-Mile Run.—Won by G. P. Arnold, scratch; second, W. F. McLaughlin, scratch; third, John Malone, handicap, 45 yards. Time—3:25 1-5.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by G. P. Arnold, handicap, 2 feet, actual jump, 19 feet 11½ inches; second, A. Anderson, handicap, 10 inches, actual jump 20 feet 1 inch; third, J. F. Donoghue, scratch, jump 20 feet 1 inch.

Putting the Sixteen-Pound Shot.—Won by J. Kenny, handicap, 10 feet, actual put, 32 feet 2 inches; second, J. J. Dover, handicap, 7 feet, actual put, 34 feet 2½ inches; third, J. E. Jones, handicap, 10 feet, actual put 31 feet 7 inches.

LAWN TENNIS IN CANADA.

Americans Who Have Gone to Compete at Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Most of the Eastern lawn tennis experts packed their grips Saturday night and started for the Canadian championship tournament, which opens to-morrow at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, or the Western meeting at Chicago. The Canadian meeting has always been a favorite one with the players, as it is the red-letter event of the year for them from a social point of view. The Americans are always royally welcomed by the Canadians, and in return for their hospitality walk off with all the prizes.

This year the tournament takes on additional importance, as the National champion, "Mac" Whitman, is entered. Again the young Harvard giant is on the warpath against Leo E. Ware, who has held the Canadian Challenge Cup for two successive years, and hopes to make it his property this season, as three wins take it.

Last year Whitman challenged, but was beaten three sets to one. He is the favorite this year, however, because of his having defeated Ware in the Massachusetts championships several weeks ago.

In the doubles Beals C. Wright of Boston, the Harvard interscholastic champion, is paired with Whitman, and the team is expected to win the event. Among the other prominent players entered are Edwin P. Fischer, J. P. Paret, L. J. Grant, and Wylie C. Grant, interscholastic champion of Columbia; all of New York, and the Princeton champion, R. D. Little.

The programme of events includes men's scratch singles and doubles, men's handicap singles, and women's singles.

WAHNETAH BOAT CLUB'S SPORTS.

First Meeting of the New Organization at Flushing.

The Wahnetah Boat Club, the recently organized representative at Flushing of the N. A. A. O., held its first public exhibition at that place yesterday. It consisted of a number of aquatic sports in Flushing Creek in front of the clubhouse.

The most important event was a half-mile race between two four-oar shells. Both crews were members of the club. The course extended from the boathouse to the end of the Flushing dike. The crews were: Harry Barron, coxswain; Joseph Byrnes, No. 1; Percy Graves, No. 2; J. Krowl, No. 3; Benjamin Von Sholly, stroke. Joseph Cleary, coxswain; Louis Steinmetz, No. 1; John Anderson, No. 2; Fred Livingston, No. 3; F. O'Donnel Devins, stroke.

The judges were George Scholze, J. Lawlor, Dennis Rogers, and J. H. Walsh, all members of the Flushing Boat Club. The first crew, with Harry Barron as coxswain, won by half a length.

In the half-mile swimming race, William Mathven, Jr., John Sutton, Joseph Byrnes, and Harry Barron finished in the order named. There was also a tub race, in which the winner was Walter Brown.

The Brautigam Building Still Stands.

The building at 6 East Seventeenth Street, which was undermined by a flood resulting from Saturday evening's rain, did not collapse yesterday, as many persons expected it would. Men from the Building Department worked all night shoring it up, and yesterday morning pronounced its condition safe until permanent repairs could be made. That the building did not fall when the front basement wall collapsed was largely due to the fact that the rear portion of the west wall stands against a high building fronting on Fifth Avenue, which acted as an effectual brace. The building is owned by the estate of A. Brautigam, the piano dealer, who died a few months ago. The Brautigam piano store occupies the ground floor, and the upper floors are occupied by artists' studios.

ROWING ON THE HARLEM.

Oarsmen Making Preparations for the Long Island Regatta Next Saturday—Trial Heats.

Harlem River oarsmen spent a busy day yesterday making final preparations for the Long Island Regatta, to be held Saturday, July 15, on the Flushing Bay course. At the boathouses the racing boats were being overhauled and rerigged to suit the crews, while on the water there were trial heats and scrub races, some of which proved very lively. The stiff breeze that blew across the river all day kicked up a very choppy sea, but did not have the effect of keeping any of the crews from taking their regular training spins. In fact, it was considered good practice for the crews, as the Flushing Bay course is very rough if there is any breeze blowing, while Harlem River oarsmen row more in smooth water. However, all the boats, especialy the shells and single gigs, returned to the boathouse floats carrying a good supply of water, which they had shipped. One or two boats were swamped, but their occupants were rescued with little or no difficulty.

During the afternoon Secretary Pelton of the Long Island Regatta Association paid a visit to the various Harlem River boathouses to make final arrangements regarding the entries. Following is the official entry list, as announced yesterday;

Junior Single-Scull Shells—Wahnetah Boat Club, V. Vandeburg; Wyanoke, Max Hirsen; Bohemian, F. Budre; Harlem, F. Scanlon; Brooklyn, W. Dunn; Dauntless, J. P. Instone; New York Athletic Club, Crawford; Flushing, M. Dixon.

Intermediate Double-Scull Shells—Nonpareil, G. Bates, bow; N. Naughton, stroke. Seawanhaka, R. E. Farnum, bow; Theodore Vosseler, stroke.

Junior Double Gigs—New Rochelle Rowing Club, J. L. Habberton, bow; H. S. Clarke, stroke. Nonpareil, Charles Hoffman, bow; A. F. Crawford, stroke. Lone Star Boat Club.

Junior Four-Oared Gigs—Nassau, Ed. Smith, O. H. Osenkop, Jr., Fred. Breuel, C. A. Cool, stroke; G. Warren Pye, coxswain. Nautilus, H. K. Zust, A. H. Gilmour, C. F. Gaetjens, J. O. Mackin, stroke; E. F. Armstrong, coxswain. Harlem, L. Lloyd, J. Fitzpatrick, W. Nonenbacher, T. Jordan, J. Scanlon, coxswain.

Senior Four-Oared Barges—Rosedale, A. Buchlein, E. J. Lane, L. Reinhardt, J. Damm, stroke; F. De Long, coxswain. Ravenswood Boat Club.

Intermediate Four-Oared Gigs—Ravenswood, John Hendrickson, W. Jarvis, W. Ingraham, John Kiehl, stroke; C. Godkitrue, coxswain. Harlem, Lloyd, Fitzpatrick, Nonenbacher, Jordan; Scanlon, coxswain. Nassau Boat Club.

Junior Four-Oared Shells, (for Association Clubs only)—Nautilus, H. K. Zust, A. H. Gilmour, C. F. Gaetjens, J. O. Mackin, stroke. Seawanhaka, Fred. Teeves, J. Murray, W. J. Delaney, Fred. Anderson, stroke. Ravenswood, Harry Williams, J. Hunnehill, D. Whitney, J. Daly, stroke.

Junior Eight-Oared Shells—First Bohemian, Joseph Jambov, F. Pohovny, J. Popilsil, F. Chrastil, J. Kaspar, F. Voissek, R. Soube, stroke; E. Kallina, coxswain. Union, F. Scanlan, J. Fuller, R. E. Corbett, M. Alleman, M. Effniza, J. Stern, W. Rogers, F. L. Connell, stroke; J. Mugoun, coxswain. Crescent Athletic Club, C. A. Morse, Jr., W. S. Haskell, William Greason, Frank Jenks, J. B. Leary, E. H. Jewell, H. T. Wreaks, stroke; Guy Carleton, coxswain.

The races will begin at 2 P. M., and will be rowed over the regular mile straightaway course. The Nassau Boat Club is backing its junior and intermediate four-oared gig crews very strongly, and yesterday it was arranged to charter a steamer to take a party of a hundred or more over to Long Island to see the races. Both crews are in excellent condition, especially the intermediate crew, which covered the Harlem River mile course yesterday in a little over five minutes.

Among the pleasure parties on the water were two eight-oared barge crews from the Wyanoke and Dauntless Rowing Clubs, who made a trip to College Point, where a match game of ball was played. A crew from the Nassau house, composed of McCrodden, bow; Allison, No. 2; Cree, No. 3; Wilson, stroke, and March, coxswain, made a trip up Long Island Sound in a four-oared barge as far as Willets Point, the distance there and back being over 32 miles. Capt. Leighton of the Seawanhaka Boat Club of Long Island and a party made a trip across the Sound and up the Harlem in a six-oared barge, manned by Meyer, bow; Hoyer, No. 2; Murray, No. 3; Delaney, No. 4; Anderson, No. 6; Travis, stroke, and Pelton, coxswain.

New Amsterdam Cricketers.

Two elevens of the New Amsterdam Cricket Club tried conclusions at Central Park on Saturday. The teams were under the Captaincy, respectively, of J. L. Evans and J. Allen, and the team of the latter won a closely contested match by 6 runs. The only double figures scored during the game were 23 by A. B. Sims and 12 by T. C. Cliff. The totals were: J. L. Evans's team, 41; J. Allen's team, 47.

Two Big Bouts at Coney Island.

Two twenty-five-round bouts will be given for one admission at the Coney Island Sporting Club to-night. The principals in the two bouts will be Frank Patterson of Brooklyn and "Solly" Smith of Los Angeles, Cal., who will meet at 122 pounds, and "Matty" Mathews of this city and Otto Seloff of Chicago, who will weigh in at 138 pounds. Interest in the Smith-Patterson contest is considerable, owing to the promise of "Terry" McGovern, the bantam-weight champion, to meet the winner. Patterson and Smith have already fought two twenty and one ten round draws.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—McCreery vs. Gregory.
2—Morse vs. Press Pub. Co.
3—Cook vs. Vanderwater.
4—Kalender vs. Klernan.
5—Brewster vs. McLoughlin.
6—Simon vs. Baehr.
7—Classon vs. Kraatz.
8—Manning vs. Mercantile Trust Co.
9—Wimmel vs. Wimmel.
10—Marsh vs. Maye.
11—Worcester vs. Furoe.
12—In re Munn.
13—Anderson vs. Anderson.
14—Danenberg vs. Sullivan.
15—Woerz vs. Schumacher.
16—Moore vs. C. E. Moore Co.
17—In re Goodwin.
18—Jerome vs. Johnson.
19—U. S. Trust Co. vs. Cordier.
20—In re Sawyer, Wallace & Co.
21—In re Gamewell Fire Alarm Tel. Co.
22—Bucki vs. Bucki.
23—Goetz vs. Hilgeman.
24—Watson vs. Stillman.
25—Franklin Nat. Bank vs. Lewis.
26—Townsend vs. Tanco.
27—Siegfried vs. Riehl.
28—Butler vs. Travers.
29—Arns vs. Voight.
30—Gerson vs. Bowers.
31—Gerson vs. Momberger.
32—Thomson vs. Cruikshank.
33—Kiralfy vs. Tompkins.
34—In re Concord Av.
35—In re E. 176th St.
36—In re Marion Av.
37—In re Andrews Av.
38—In re Webster Av.
39—In re Orchard St.
40—In re E. 138th St.
41—In re public place at 138th St.
42—In re Boone St.
43—In re Edgecombe Rd.
44—In re W. 171st St.
45—In re Hunts Point Road.
46—In re Wilkins Place.
47—In re 161st St.
48—In re Vieta Place.
49—In re Willis Avenue.
50—In re E. 149th St.
51—In re E. 176th St.
52—Fuller vs. Fuller.
53—Howard vs. O'Brien.
54—In re Renville.
55—In re 10th Av.
56—Archibald vs. Laird.
57—McCrea vs. Heintz.
58—Knickerbocker vs. Kearnset.
59—Bushby vs. Tuttle.
60—In re Ames.
61—Schiller vs. Guther.
62—Murphy vs. Keller.
63—Ellwanger vs. Ellwanger.
64—Malawista vs. Goodstein.
65—Muthal vs. Muthal.
66—Trahand vs. Trahand
67—In re Hastings Card and Paper Co.
68—Goldstein vs. Smith.
69—Hoag vs. Keating.
70—Taschman vs. Amsel.
71—Roberge vs. Barnes.
72—Rothlein vs. Ginsberg.
73—Ives vs. White.
74—Circus vs. Ind. Order Ahawas Israel.
75—Gilfillian vs. Kearny.
76—In re Flagler.
77—Cohen vs. Levy.
78—Siccardi vs. Colucci.
79—In re Mergenthaler Linotype Co.
80—Klein vs. Katz.
81—In re Allen.
82—Goddard vs. Hall.
83—Stones vs. Stones.
84—Frankel vs. Collateral Loan Assn.
85—In re Hyde.
86—Cavanagh vs. Cavanagh.
87—Lennon vs. Farrell.
88—McDonald vs. Green.
89—In re Stein.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., (Criminal Term,) Werner, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessey for the people.

1—Simon Buttner. 2—Arthur Hayes.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX. X., XI., and XII. Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers.—Varnum, S. —Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M. Mary L. Ritter, John J. Brunner, Margaret A. Swan, Charles H. Cox, Jacob Batz, Ann Keeley, Frederick W. Mertens, Edward Thomson, Frances Murray, William H. Terry.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV. Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake, Herrman, and Gordon for the People.

1—Albert Peerkins.
2—Emil Riallis. Henry R. Calame.
3—Jacob Kohler.
4—Annie Miller.
5—Max Zweifach.
6—Frank Smithers.
7—August Klees.
8—Louis Brown, John Kisko.
9—Gottlieb Schillhauser.
10—Edward Connolly.
11—John Hammond.
12—Antonio Angelo.
13—Samuel Greenwald. Pleadings.

1—Edward O'Brien.	4—Michael Katz.
2—Vila Johnson.	5—Edward Meyer.
3—William Clark.	6—Arthur L. Bishop.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Blumenthal for the People.

1—Albert Morrell, John Clark.	7—William West.
2—Ira Schwartz.	8—Peter Phalen. Thomas Walsh.
3—James Martin.	9—Domenico Travaglione.
4—William Melevele.	10—Solomon Kahn.
5—William Bradley. Thomas Bennett.	11—Giovanni Guifra.
6—John McLean.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—McGuire vs. Morgan—James R. Torrence. Hegelein vs. Milne—George E. Morgan.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Hanan vs. Moulds—Joseph J. Corn. Matter of Richardson —Edward D. O'Brien.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Bradley & Currier Company vs. John E. Darragh et al.—Moses Barnett.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 10, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication..... ....Printing House Square
Up-town.....1,229 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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GOV. ROOSEVELT AS AN ADVISER.

President McKINLEY could hardly have summoned an adviser, in the present state of things, likely to be more useful to him than Gov. ROOSEVELT, and this not only as to the specific question of officers of volunteers from New York, but as to his general policy.

The Governor is in complete sympathy with the purposes of the President so far as they have been made known, or can be inferred from his course. He believes that the suppression of armed resistance to the Government in Luzon is the dictate of duty and the highest expediency. He is heartily in favor of the general expansion policy and does not contemplate with patience the idea of withdrawal, under any probable conditions, from the foothold we have obtained by the fortunes of war in the Orient. He approaches the President, therefore, cordially and with no desire to throw any obstacles in his way or to find any fault with the ends to which his policy steadily tends.

On the other hand, as to both the use of the military to establish order in the Philippines and as to the methods of administering civil government there, the Governor has certain convictions based on definite principle, which it is extremely well that the President should hear expounded from a friend whom he must respect. The principle on which these convictions of Col. ROOSEVELT rest is that public office, military or civil, is a public trust, and that all its powers should be exercised impartially and faithfully for the public good before all other considerations. "The President has told me," he says, speaking of the choice of officers, "that he wishes only recommendations based upon the efficiency of the men recommended, and that he will pay heed to no others. Most certainly I should give no others." Precisely. But the Governor adds: "I feel that the President's attitude in the matter, in the face of the terrific political pressure to which he is and will be subjected, is such as to entitle him to the support of all men who feel that politics have no place in the army." The President will have the support of such men in the exact ratio that he deserves it. Neither he nor Gov. ROOSEVELT can doubt that. It will be an unspeakable comfort to be able to give such support.

It is because in the past Mr. McKINLEY has not always deserved it that his present rather conspicuous summons to the Governor to a conference of this nature is a good sign. It is highly probable that in the two days' sojourn at the White House the host and the guest will go over the whole situation and the latter will have an opportunity to put before the President the convictions above referred to in connection with civil as well as military policy in the Philippines. If this should be the case, we may be sure that the situation will be treated with definiteness and practical sense and that the Governor will not be content with mere generalities. He is the only man prominent in the Republican Party who has clearly pointed out the enormous peril involved in partisan politics, in what is well termed the spoils system, in the management of our functions in our new possessions. It is well for Mr. McKINLEY to hear from such a man, not only his view of what duty commands, but the assurance that can safely be given, that there is no surer path to the confidence and esteem of the American people than the firm and courageous compliance with duty. There lies the only refuge from "terrific political pressure."

THE ROOT OF THE PENSION EVIL.

We printed yesterday a very full statement of some of the practices of the unscrupulous pension attorneys and claim agents in Washington, as well as of some of the lax conduct in the Pension Bureau in the past due to their influence. The statement reveals clearly the real root of the worst evils that have grown up in connection with pension legislation and its administration.

The scandal and discredit of these have largely fallen on the veterans of the civil war, and very unjustly. In the first place, what blame can attach to the veterans belongs only to those in the Grand Army of the Republic who have fostered and promoted these evils. This number does not probably include even a majority of the Grand Army, and includes only a small minority of all the veterans. In the second place, the mischievous work of the Grand Army posts has from the first to the last been arranged and pushed through mainly by the pension agents and those in their pay, directly or indirectly. The real offenders—it would not be an exaggeration to call them the criminals—are the great crowd of greedy, shifty, and unprincipled sharpers who have been engaged in impartial swindling of the veterans as well as of the Government.

There never has been any need of any agents or attorneys to secure just claims on the Treasury for pensions. From the first the requirements of the law have been extremely simple, except as they have been made complicated by the influence of the agents through the action of the bureau. It has always been possible for any pensioner under the law to get before the department the evidence of his claim, to have it considered and paid without the employment of any third person. The evidence of just claims is not difficult to formulate, the nature of the disability sustaining such claims is well known to all who are likely to be entitled to pensions, and the machinery of the Government to provide for the adjudication and settlement of the claims has been ample. If at the start the law had forbidden the bureau to deal with agents or had forbidden the payment of any fees or charges of agents by or through the Government, most of the evils that have grown up would have been avoided, and no injustice would have been done to the veterans or those dependent on them. As it is, there has been created by the action or the permission of the Government a body of energetic and eager schemers whose actual trade is the manufacture of claims. Whether the claims are honest or not makes little difference to them. In fact, they can naturally expect higher profit from the claims that are either wholly or partly fraudulent. These men, working throughout the country with agents in every organization of the soldiers, with money to spend in the advancement of their schemes for influencing opinion in the local press, in politics, and in other ways, have been able to get their accomplices and partners in the employ of the Government, and even in the House of Representatives, and to exert control over the ambitions of many in public life.

Lately they have been engaged in an oragnized and persistent attack on the present Commissioner of Pensions. His only offense, as far as we have been able to discover, is his honest determination that neither the Treasury nor any person justly entitled to a pension shall be cheated. To men who live by cheating both this is enough, and they are moving heaven and earth to drive him from his post. It would be a wrong to all honorable pensioners and a disgrace to the Administration if they succeeded.

"OUR COMMON MISSION."

In concluding his address at the Independence Day banquet of the American Society in London, Cardinal VAUGHAN expressed the hope that the sentiments that animate the English and the American heart may "continue to be woven one with the other so that the missions of the English-speaking races may be carried on successfully in the new century, and that the century may see the completion in a great measure of our common mission."

The common mission to which his Eminence referred is the reclamation of the dark and waste spaces of the earth to civilization, enlightenment, and religious faith. It is as civilizers that he sees England and the United States advancing side by side to the tasks which the new century has in store for them. There is pretty much the whole of Africa awaiting the coming of the reclaimer, and the work has only just begun in China, while the States and tribes of Central Asia are as yet almost unapproached. As THE TIMES pointed out the other day, in commenting on the remarkable address of the Cardinal, it is in this way that the history of the world in the twentieth century is to be written. New empires and new peoples are to be created, as they were created in the New World by European settlements.

There can be hardly any difference of opinion that this work of reclamation will be accomplished, and a great part, if not the whole of it, in the coming century. There is some difference of opinion as to the share we ought to take in its prosecution. A good many Americans whose voices are customarily listened to with respect hold and express the belief that we ought to keep aloof and let other powers do the work of reclamation. They believe, and the notion is very generally entertained, that there is a peculiar virtue in our isolation; that it is our happy destiny to be a home-keeping Nation, taking no part in the building up or dragging down of empires, and avoiding all entanglement in the affairs of the world beyond our borders.

This has been the common American view, but it cannot be denied that a good many Americans are coming to look upon it as a view dictated by no natural principle of national morals, by no principle more respectable than purely selfish interest. The difficulty of making a satisfactory defense of the policy of isolation and abstention is no doubt troubling more minds to-day than it troubled a year ago. If civilization is a blessing, why should we coldly and selfishly refuse to aid in the work of diffusing it among those who have it not?

Fitness for performing the work is a large element in the obligation. The English do it the best of any nation in the world. It is a happy fate for a land in darkness to be reclaimed by Englishmen. The process is generally a bit rough. We are apt to think that our brethren of England are not quite scrupulous about the rights of the indigenous population of the lands they set out to civilize. But when the work has been done, there can be no question that the result is more permanent and the benefits to the reclaimed and to the world at large are more evident and valuable than is the case with similar works performed by other nations. Nobody doubts that we have the same capacity as the English for spreading the light of civilization. Our laws, institutions, character, and habits of thought are the same. We cannot admit that our kinsmen across the sea can outdo us in this work, though it is for us quite untried. May it not be, then, that Cardinal VAUGHAN's aspiration for the undertaking of "our common mission" will be realized? Already our views about our destiny and our place among the nations of the earth have been substantially altered by the novel experience of dealing with distant possessions. It is not an altogether agreeable experience so far, but we are certain to make a better showing by and by. If we are successful in the Philippines, Cuba, and Puerto Rico, we shall not be restrained by diffidence from engaging to do our part of the work of the "common mission."

It is not by any means improbable that by the middle of the next century men will wonder how liberal-minded and humane Americans could ever have advocated the policy of having nothing to do with the task of opening up the two dark continents to the light of liberty and progress. The isolated situation from which we derive so much satisfaction, security, and content may then be looked upon as shameful and our statesmen as unworthy of their nation and their opportunity. The historian of that day may be able to write the chronicles of powerful and happy new nations that owe their existence to our cheerful acceptance of our part of the "common mission."

If the work of reclamation is not done by the English-speaking peoples, it will be done by peoples who speak German, Russian, and French. We suppose no American will contend that it would be better for the future inhabitants of Asia and Africa that Russia should lay the foundations than that we should lay them in co-operation with Englishmen. Probably no American merchant or manufacturer would think his chances for profitable trade would be just as good under the German or French or Russian flag in these new countries as they would be under the independent flag of the new peoples planted and upheld by England and the United States. In this country we are just beginning to understand the value of the open door and to observe that England leaves the door open in new lands she visits, while the Continental powers try to keep trade in their own hands.

Practical advantage will outweigh sentiment and tradition when the time comes for us to say whether we are willing to do our part of the work of the common mission. If we are convinced that we can make new markets for our goods and products by taking a hand at reclamation, we shall speedily discard our policy of isolation and forget our fears of the consequences of entanglements.

IS IT AN UNMITIGATED MISFORTUNE!

W. R. HORNBLOWER, Esq., of this city, in the course of a temperate discussion of trusts before the State Bar Association of Pennsylvania, said:

> There can be no doubt that these combinations are injurious to the small manufacturers and traders, as well as to the commission man and the commercial traveler. These people are crowded out of business or forced to come to terms with the great concerns. This I an unmitigated misfortune to the country.

Probably this view is more widely held and has made more impression on the popular mind than any other relating to the trusts. It prevails, too, among classes who quite readily see the fallacy of the argument based on the danger of extortionate prices. Mr. HORNBLOWER is in good company in advancing it, for it formed one of the points most emphasized in the opinion of the United States Supreme Court in applying the Sherman anti-trust law to the Joint Traffic Association. But is it a sound view?

That successful combinations for the conduct of any business tend to reduce the cost of doing that business to a degree that drives out small dealers who cannot do it so cheaply is perfectly true. It is equally true that this same reduction in cost is made in part by dispensing with "the commission man and the commercial traveler." But is not this misfortune to them mitigated by the advantage of lower prices to the immeasurably larger class of consumers, if, as Mr. HORNBLOWER admits, lower prices come? Moreover, is it safe to set down as "an unmitigated misfortune to the country" the results of a process that has been going on since the early beginnings of industry in all lines? There has not been a decade in the history of this country that "small manufacturers and traders" have not been driven from business by the introduction of more efficient and economical methods than they employed and by the use of more capital than they could command. The border between New York and Massachusetts is strewn with foundries and foundry villages ruined by the progress of the iron trade, and thousands of farms in both States are abandoned because of the advance of agriculture, the change in each class of cases being due chiefly to the introduction of capital and economy of production. Farmers' wives and daughters in the last generation, within the present limits of the City of New York, added appreciably to the family income by spinning and even by weaving wool. Is it "an unmitigated misfortune to the country" that they can no longer earn money in this way?

The Emperor of Germany has the "qualities of his defects." If he is at times arbitrary and willful beyond the limits of ordinary sovereigns, he defies the prejudices as well as the conventions of his class. His visit to the French training ship at Bergen and the cordial tone of comradeship in which he afterward addressed his message to President LOUBET is a case in point. He may have deeply hidden motives for his action, and the diplomatists of Europe may spend the next month in guessing at them, but what the young men of France will see in it is a surprisingly frank demonstration of sympathy with men of his own profession and a hearty admiration for those in training for it. Some of his own subjects do not like it, and some of the politicians of France will see in it a piece of offensive familiarity toward those whom he must regard as his traditional enemies, but the great body of both peoples are likely to accept it as evidence that he is at heart "a good fellow." That impression never hurts any one.

Mr. OTIS KENDALL STUART has had a bright idea. He has undertaken to make a systematic inquiry as to the popular conception of GEORGE WASHINGTON, being moved thereto by the statement of Prof. MCMASTER that while the General and the President are known to us, the man is not. The result is given in an article in The Independent. It is very interesting. The inquiry was addressed, as opportunity offered, to children and students, factory girls and mechanics, clerks and merchants, nurses, teachers, lawyers, doctors, ministers, journalists, artists, and to people of various races, including two Japanese. He concludes that the general impression of the man is much more clear than the impression of the commander or the statesman. Indeed, the opinion as to the greatness of the soldier and the President is not only rather vague, but, on the whole, much less favorable than the facts justify, while very few fail to believe in the greatness of the man and to support it intelligently. Mr. STUART found those he questioned able to give fairly full and specific reasons for thinking that WASHINGTON was a "good, thinking, practical, persistent, brave, broad, well-balanced man in his theatre of action." Doubtless most of us would accept that opinion, but it is extremely interesting to have it demonstrated that it is held quite clearly by a great variety of Americans and some of other nationalities, who are able to give the grounds for it. There are not many of the great names in history that can stand exactly that test.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Some decidedly interesting remarks on the origin and object of the civil war appear in an article contributed by Gen. BRADLEY T. JOHNSON to The Richmond Dispatch, in answer to an inquiry as to why the Confederate States never had a Supreme Court. This is a topic which the General, as a lawyer, was thoroughly competent to discuss, but, as it is now a bit belated, it is enough to say that, in Gen. JOHNSON's opinion, the provision in the Confederate Constitution which provided for a Supreme Court was not carried into effect because, on reflection, the Southern leaders decided that such a body was incompatible with belief in the doctrine of State's rights. In the course of his argument, however, the General incidentally expresses some views that have at least an oblique bearing on current events. "The war," he declares, "was a contractors' war. They pushed it on to get contracts, and then pressed it further to make those contracts good." The South, the General asserts, hoped to avoid an appeal to arms, and believed that all the States except those in New England would join in forming a new Union under the Confederate Constitution, which was the old Constitution so amended as to recognize more clearly the reserved powers of the States. "The loss of New England," he continues, "they [the South] were prepared to bear in a resigned and Christian spirit, while they congratulated New Brunswick and Nova Scotia on their new associates, whom they would find so agreeable to live with. I am bound to say that this Confederate hope was superficial and baseless. They never did understand that the war was not for the abolition of slavery, but for the dominion of the strong over the weak; a war of conquest, of selfishness, of avarice. Abolition and humanity were the pretexts; preservation of the Union the mockery, but the reality was the money there was in it, and the money there would be in it when the rich, productive, agricultural South should be made serfs to the vigorous, active, intelligent, greedy North." That makes queer reading in this era of harmony, but then one must remember that Gen. JOHNSON was born in 1820, and that he was well along toward forty when the war ended.

—Of course The Springfield Republican gave a prominent place to the passages in Capt. MARK L. HERSEY's letter from the Philippines, in which American soldiers were charged with the commission of atrocious crimes, but these accusations, it seems, did not delight quite all of The Republican's readers, and one of them, in a communication which The Republican is magnanimous enough to print, expresses the firm belief that there is no Capt. HERSEY, and that the stories ascribed to him were manufactured at home and for home consumption, presumably by members of the Anti-Imperialistic League. This theory, attractive as it is, unfortunately is not tenable. Capt. HERSEY exists, he has been in the regular army since 1883, he is now near Manila, and his letter was first printed in Bangor, a city near the Captain's birthplace, and where anti-imperialism of the league brand does not, so far as we have ever heard or suspected, conduct a branch of its literary bureau. The Republican's correspondent, however, does not confine himself to a denial of the letter's genuineness. He declares that, if authentic, it proves Capt. HERSEY to be either a willful slanderer of his countrymen, or else that he is as bad as the ruffian whose boastings he reported. The correspondent wants to know why the Captain, if he heard the confession of unprovoked murder instead of inventing it, did not perform his duty as an officer and have the criminal arrested and punished. The question is not without pertinence.

—After reviewing the reports made by surgeons who have had opportunities in Cuba and the Philippines for studying the wounds inflicted by modern high-power rifles, The Medical Record concludes that while weapons like the Mauser leave nothing to be desired on the score of humanity, they are failures in that they do not serve the special service for which they were designed. That purpose, of course, was not to produce wounds that heal rapidly, and in a majority of instances do not immediately disable the man hit. Soldiers fire guns with the intention of putting as many as possible of the enemy in a condition that makes further fighting impossible, but if their bullets bore neat little holes through flesh and bone, and, except when vital organs are traversed, cause no appreciable amount of shock to the system, then the soldier's task is rendered both more difficult and more prolonged. When one of the old-fashioned bullets, big and slow moving, struck a man, no matter where, he ceased to be a factor in the proceedings, and even if he escaped with his life, the war was likely to be over before he was again in condition for active service. It is different now. The soldier severely wounded to-day is often in the ranks again within a week. To criticise these consequences of the improvements in arms is distinctly horrible, from one point of view, but logic, like war, is merciless, and bullets were not invented for the purpose of keeping down the death rate. Other conclusions reached by The Medical Record are that the missiles from the new rifles do greater harm, that is, are more effective at long range than at short; that bits of clothing are not carried into wounds, so that the chances of infection are much less than they used to be; and that abdominal wounds are now almost invariably fatal.

—At first thought it is surprising to learn that Boston has been an especially productive field of operations for the recruiting officers ever since the war with Spain began, and that this latest call for volunteers to go to the Philippines has crowded the recruiting offices there with men eager to enlist. On reflection, however, one sees that this is about what might have been expected. The word "Boston," as commonly used by those of us who write and talk in other cities, does not mean Boston at all, but simply a small number of Bostonians, whose persistent volubility creates a wholly false impression as to their local influence and representative character. For reasons complex, but not very mysterious, this minute minority of Boston's population has succeeded in getting itself taken rather seriously by the people living in other parts of the country, and this, reacting, has encouraged and in a way justified the natural tendency of the little group to exaggerate its own importance. But the real Boston is not deceived and goes about its business in utter disregard—contemptuous or amused, it's hard to tell which—of the traditional, conventional, more or less mythical, Boston which supplies the material for such a vast amount of "copy." There is probably as much pessimism here as there, as much impracticability, as much illusion about the past, and as much distrust and fear of the present and the future; but here, somehow these things do not count, even in the minds of outsiders. To be sure, the West and the South have invented a New York of implacable "money sharks" that is as unreal as the Boston of Atkinsons and Garrisons, but the inventors do not believe very firmly in their own creation, while faith has lent a sort of substance to the Boston of fable.

—When one recalls how great was the excitement which followed the first vague and unauthenticated stories of gold discoveries in the Klondike country, it seems remarkable, indeed, that almost no attention at all is paid to the indubitable evidence of the region's wealth that is now presented daily by returning miners. Everybody knows at present what two years ago was only rumored—that gold by the horseload lies not deeply buried by the great northern river, and yet there is no wild rush of fortune hunters, and the occasional short paragraphs into which the papers compress the successes and failures of individual miners are all that the public demands. The fact is that the Klondike was robbed of its "boom" by the war with Spain, and its chance of being a sensation was then cut off, prematurely and forever. This was probably fortunate for Alaska, and certainly fortunate for hundreds of men of small physical and financial resources who would have been carried north if the wild rush had continued, but who can easily resist such temptations as the new fields, now thoroughly understood, continue to present.

GENERAL NOTES.

Miss Louise Humphrey, a teacher in the public schools of Philadelphia, has resigned after fifty-three years of continuous service.

* * *

Brice and Ransome Powers, twin brothers, are still at the age of eighty-five years actively engaged in farming in Delaware County, Ind.

* * *

Ex-Gov. Robert L. Taylor of Tennessee has once more publicly announced that he will not be a candidate for United States Senator, but will leave that position to "old man McMullin" or "old man Carmack."

* * *

French-Canadian papers and men are still lamenting the exodus of members of their race from the Province of Quebec, and they say that unless checked it means death to French-Canadian influence in the Dominion.

* * *

A monument recently placed in a cemetery in Louisville, Ky., bears inscriptions to the memory of John Austin, a soldier of the Revolution; James Allen Austin, his son, a soldier of the war of 1812; James Grigsby Austin, his grandson, a soldier of the war with Mexico, and James Richard Gathright, his great-grandson, a Confederate soldier, who was killed at Murfreesborough, Tenn., Jan. 1, 1863. All were privates.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND WOMEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The advocates of what is popularly called "the cause of women" cannot make much capital of the reception given by Queen Victoria at Windsor to a few prominent delegates to the International Congress of Women in London. Notwithstanding the "thrill" Miss Susan B. Anthony says she felt "when looking in her wonderful face," it is a well-known fact that the Queen does not look favorably on the woman's rights movement. She believes, and she encourages that belief by her example, that woman's proper and natural sphere is the home, and, while she possesses every opportunity for appearing in public, it is noticeable, as, indeed, it is a matter of much complaint in England, that she avoids as much as possible all public and semi-public occasions. She is noted for her devotion to her family, whose interests she never neglects, a commendable phase of her character, which many women who are ever on the housetops denouncing the slavery of woman by the tyrant man could profitably imitate. Her opposition to divorce is too well established to need mention, which is in strong contradiction to the views of the so-called "strong-minded women," who regard marriage as a restraint, a sort of "pent-up Utica," to what they think are their ideals and who look upon man as a necessary evil. It is not reported that the Queen gave expression at the reception to any thoughts of hers on the causes that brought together so many women, and if she did, it probably would not be by way of encouragement of women's imitation of the ways of man. She simply showed them and the world the womanly, housewifely side of her character by asking all of them to have a cup of tea.

The Queen is continually pointed out as the most shining example of the capacity of woman to govern, when every intelligent person knows, or ought to know, that she has literally nothing to do with the government of the British possessions, except to act as a most respectable figurehead, who must be content to leave the science of government to men, who are nominally subject to her, but she is in reality the subject of the British Parliament—even "the Queen's speeches" at the opening of Parliament being prepared for her signature by the Prime Minister of the day. Apropos of these speeches, a perusal of them would furnish an amusing series of contradictions. The Tory Ministry would have her sign a speech one year, where a most pronounced stand would be taken on certain public questions, while a succeeding Liberal Ministry would get her signature to a document taking a diametrically opposite view on the same questions. This shows what a small factor Queen Victoria is in governing, what by a fiction is called "her possessions." She has never been in politics in the active sense of the word, and, in fact, any interference in it by her would be looked upon, if not in anger, at least regarded as of questionable taste. She is undoubtedly a woman of talent, education, tact, and experience, but it was the men of the British Isles and not the Queen who built up England's greatness during her long reign, in the course of which she saw one prerogative of the Crown lopped off after another until nothing practically is left except royal ceremony. In history she cannot be presented as a commanding Queen, as was Elizabeth, taking part in council and dictating public policy. She will be remembered as a good, wifely, womanly woman, who did not run after any "fads," but who, from girlhood to old age, filled an exalted position with tact, skill, and feminine grace. No—mesdames of the Woman's Rights cult—you cannot get any comfort or inspiration from the life of Queen Victoria in favor of your doctrines.

A HORRID MAN.

New York, July 8, 1899.

A CYNICAL VIEW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having lately given up business and removed from New York to the country, I have tried for some weeks to get along with the newspapers of the vicinity, but always with a feeling of dissatisfaction. Hence I inclose my subscription to the daily herewith.

The only New York papers obtainable of the newsmen hereabout are of the disreputable, semi-reputable, and would-like-to-be-considered respectable class. To one used to reading THE TIMES all of the papers that make use of misleading, screaming headlines are an abomination. Except for short intervals, I have been a reader of THE TIMES since early in the fifties. When a student in a large but remote New England academy I received a sample copy of the weekly, with the above result.

While your sheet is, on the whole, the best published, it does not meet with my unqualified approval. Your course in the Cuban war, and later in the Philippine "insurrection," leaves almost everything to be desired. Neither do you always treat those who differ with you, not only in regard to those two questions, but others also, with that fairness which was so eminent and gracious a characteristic of the paper in its earlier days.

Those who take exception to the policy of the Government in its foreign conquests are not less patriotic or less well-wishers of not only their country, but of their kind, than the most or the least blatant of those who cry out that the flag shall never be lowered where once it has been raised. Our country has grown great and powerful by a strict attention to its own business. It has become wealthy and the hope of the oppressed of all the nations by developing our resources and our institutions. Ergo, let us change that policy. Was ever such a non-sequitur proposed to a sane people?

Let us clear our minds of cant. Do you suppose for an instant that our hearts would have bled for the sufferings of the Cubans had not some of us had our pockets filled with Cuban bonds, and if others of us had not smelt out rich army and navy contracts, and if still others of us had not had rosy dreams of well-salaried offices for ourselves and for our brothers and sons? Our hearts were wrung by the sufferings of the Cubans because they were making heroic struggles for their liberty. But those of us whose hearts go out to the Filipinos for the same reason are denounced as a limited set of unpatriotic, no-account cranks. We have got Hawaii, Cuba, and Puerto Rico, and the politicians are not to be bereft of their anticipated spoil of the Philippines, not if it takes untold blood and treasure from us and deprives that people of all hope of present or future independence. The people are mad with the lust of power and conquest. A day of awakening may come. O. L.

Avon, Mass., July 5, 1899.

MR. ALGER'S ADMINISTRATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your comments on the article from The London Spectator in THE TIMES of July 5 you struck the nail on the head. The cause of England's successful management of her distant colonies is that officials are selected for their capacity and integrity to fill the position to which they are assigned, all of whom understand that they will continue to hold such positions or better ones so long as they desire to do so.

With an "Algerine" Administration such as we now have there are many capable and reputable men who would prefer not to be associated with it. Mr. Alger says that he intends to remain Secretary of War during the continuance of the present Administration, and I suppose he knows the why and wherefore. The Spectator article is full of common sense, and if we had an Administration imbued with any spark of patriotism, such a course as is therein recommended would have been pursued from the start. Without doubt your remarks are well intended, but until after March 1, 1901, we can hope for no betterment. The loss by disease and otherwise of a few thousand men, more or less, makes no difference to our Secretary of War, if we may judge by the course he has heretofore pursued.

Before the war with Spain had been declared it was pointed out to him how our army could be supplied with meat that would not spoil nor would there be money in it for contractors—no notice was taken of the suggestion. So long as this Administration remains in power we shall have to "grin and bear it," unless pressure is brought on Congress to do something for our relief the coming Winter. This, however, seems to be rather a forlorn hope, as it is of the same complexion politically. Possibly if the truth were known the reason that Speaker Reed vacates is he does not wish to "train" with such company—and who can blame a man with an untarnished reputation for coming to such conclusion? We may well say with Boss Tweed, "What are you going to do about it?"

New York, July 5, 1899.

AMERICAN.

THE DOLLAR COINED IN 1804.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On to-day's first page of THE TIMES there appears an article "A Dollar Sells for $1,000. The article is a fraud all through. No dollars were coined in 1804 bearing that date. Some were struck privately after 1840, but no holder of one ever visited Racine, it would be safe to say, and if he did, such a piece would never be used as currency; and, finally, nobody could be found to pay $1,000, or half of it, for such a humbug as the 1804 is known to be. No coin experts exist in Chicago. D. PROSKEY.

Manager New York Coin and Stamp Co.

New York, June 29, 1899.

CHICAGO, July 6.—In reference to this matter, Archie L. Doherty, Manager of the United States Coin and Stamp Exchange, which has been in existence many years and does an international business, was seen. Mr. Doherty said: "Dollars bearing the mark of 1804 were really in existence. It is known that the dies for the coin were made and some two hundred impressions were struck off without the date. It is also known that restrikes were minted with the date line, although the number is very small. I should be glad to give any man $1,000 for one of the coins."

When asked about the possibility of such a coin being found in Racine Mr. Doherty said that there was not only a possibility but a probability of such a thing. Mr. Doherty adds that Smith's Catalogue, New York, is the standard authority on numismatics. In this appears a cut of the "1804 dollar." The description says the value of the coin is at least $1,000.

PREMIUMS ON CITY BONDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice occasional advertisements in your journal of the proposed sale of large amounts of city bonds "exempt from taxation except for State purposes." Will you kindly consent to answer a few questions in connection with this matter? First—Is it commonly supposed that the premium received on such securities more than equals the loss from inability to tax them? Second—If the city makes money (so to speak) by receiving a large premium on these bonds, why are not all our municipal bonds sold on the same basis? Third—Can any city in the State of New York sell its securities "exempt from taxation except for State purposes," or has the Greater New York a monopoly in respect to that privilege? I would not intrude on your attention, only I deem the subject in its entirety one of public interest. HENRY NORTON.

Brooklyn, July 6, 1899.

Deputy Controller Daly said yesterday in reply to these queries: "The premiums received on municipal bonds have no reference to their taxation or non-taxation. Municipal bonds are exempted from taxation except for State purposes by the general tax laws. This is true of all the towns or cities in the State, as well as New York. The city does not make money by receiving a large premium on bonds. The premium only reduces the interest rate which the city must pay to the holders of bonds, who are, in fact, the city's creditors. It is obvious that the city cannot tax, for its own purposes, its own obligations without working an injustice on the holders of its bonds."

GOLF AS THE NATIONAL GAME.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"The establishing of the new golf club at Garden City will mark an era in the newly adopted National game."—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

It is usual to restrict the term "National game" to a sport that had its origin in the country in question. Golf can never be a National game of ours. It is the national game of Scotland.

The above is from The Evening Sun and shows that the editor of the latter journal is not well informed in regard to golf. It was played on Manhattan Island in the time of the Dutch, and there is a law on the old books bearing Peter Stuyvesant's signature forbidding the playing of golf in the streets of New Amsterdam. CIVIS.

New York, July 5, 1899.

A POEM TO LEMUEL QUIGG.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much interested in an article published in THE TIMES on Saturday from a correspondent regarding Lemuel Quigg. Though a clergyman, I am very fond of skits if they come hot. At the time Mr. Seth Low and the Cits attempted to defeat the combined army of Democrats and Republicans, I wrote the following for my own entertainment. Mr. Quigg was extinguished, but he seems to have come up again.

Lemuel Quigg! Lemuel Quigg!
Hit him a lick and give him a dig.
He has proved to be a veritable prig.
And, though very little, thought himself big.
In fact he has proved so very small
He could hide himself in a crack of a wall.
Moral:
This is the result of following Tom Platt,
Who thought himself a sly old rat;
But proved to be a veritable tomcat.

Question: Where are we at! W. T. F.

Brooklyn, July 5, 1899.

Tammany Hall's Orators.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was refreshing to read Mr. Woodberry's report of a speech by Mr. Gerald Gair in your issue of the 3d inst. If Tammany Hall has many men in its ranks of Mr. Gair's seeming calibre it is a great pity the leaders do not turn them loose at election time instead of the mossbacks who are permitted to "orate" from the tailboards of wagons on behalf of that organization. In my opinion a street corner is not the place for an oration. What the people who congregate there want nowadays is crisp talks by men of ideas, not chunks of campaign literature gotten by rote and then declaimed at them.

W. W.

New York, July 5, 1899.

Attitude of Admiral Schley.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Accept my hearty congratulations for the able article in your issue of the 29th ult. in defense of "the peerless" (but much-abused) Admiral Schley. The manner in which he has conducted himself throughout this affair, in the face of all the vituperation and base slander, proves him to be both a gentleman and a soldier, "without fear and without reproach." CHARLES L. ADAMS.

Otter River, Va., July 1, 1899.

NUGGETS.

The Absorbing Question.

The negro problem—the choice between two ten-cent watermelons.—Atlanta Constitution.

Easy Inference.

McSwatters—I wonder where a "cool million" originated.

McSwitters—It must have started in the Klondike.—Syracuse Herald.

Contrariety of Human Nature.

She had gone away for rest and quiet, which the doctor said she needed, and the following is an extract from her first letter home:

"This place won't do at all. Why, there's nothing to do."—Chicago Post.

An Experienced Tourist.

"I know the best way to pack a trunk for a Summer trip."

"What is your plan?"

"I put in all the clothes I know I can't get along without, and then I throw out two-thirds of them."—Chicago Record.

He Sticks.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant, Rep.

A little political comedy now on the boards reminds us somehow of Shakespeare's Lucio. "By my troth, I'll go with thee to the lane's end," said that light-hearted young chap, to the reverend man who was fain to be quit of his company. "Nay, friar; I am a kind of burr; I shall stick."

THE OLD TOM CAT.

From The Denver Evening Post.

We have read a heap of gush about the
voices of the night
When the moon is flooding Earthland with
a sea of silver light,
When the stars are softly winking at each
other in the skies,
And the breezes gently whisper atmospheric lullabys.
There are voices of the night that soothe
a sleepy fellow's ear
Blended in a tender chorus that is mighty
nice to hear,
But there always comes another one to
knock their music flat—
That's the devilish soprano of the old Tom
cat!

When the toil of day is over and the face
begins to yawn
And the eyelids get to droopin' like their
energy was gone,
Then we pull ourselves together, muster
courage to unshuck,
And we think the bed the very softest snap
we ever struck.
Pretty soon the vision-angel opens up his
nightly show,
And we watch the fair dream pictures as
they brightly come and go,
Till there comes a squally veto on such ecstasy as that
In the sleep-destroying solo of the old Tom
cat.

In a voice he thinks is tender and a dream
of harmony
He will perch upon the woodshed and will
call his sweet Marie,
And the two will get together and rehearse
their tale of love
In a way t'd scare an angel from its roosting place above!
Then a fellow's Christian spirit always goes
upon a strike,
And his words are wild as ever came resounding down the pike
As he hurls his household treasures out to
interrupt the chat
Of that diabolic pussy and her old Tom cat!

We are weary of the story of the voices of
the night
Told by dream-afflicted poets when they've
nothing else to write,
For they pick the grains of sweetness from
the chaff of painful fact,
And omit the sounds by which our ears are
devilishly racked!
Why the dickens don't the scribblers fire a
volley now and then
At the nuisance that makes demons of us
meek and saintly men?
Cease to send their fancy pictures through
the old poetic hat
And assault the nightly warbling of the old
Tom cat?

EMPEROR AND REICHSTAG

German Representatives Determined to Stand by Constitutional Rights.

FIRMNESS OF VON BALLESTREM

Centre Party, Though in Minority, Governs — Gossip of the Imperial Capital—Von Buelow's Popularity.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN June 27.—After holding nine and ninety sittings, the Reichstag has been prorogued until Nov. 14, and people are asking what the assembly has accomplished during its six months' session. Rarely has a legislature been so barren of positive results. The Army Increase bill, the budget, the Old Age Pensions Insurance bill, the provisional treaty with Great Britain, and the Carolines Purchase bill comprise the fruits of the Reichstag's labors. Among the important measures undisposed of are Herr von Podbielski's bills for the reform of the postal, telephone, and telegraph laws and the Meat Inspection bill, which have encountered so much opposition on the first reading and in committee that there is little likelihood of their adoption after the recess.

From another point of view the session has had important results. The debates on the Army Increase bill and the defeated Penal Servitude bill have shown that the elect of the German nation are determined to stand by their constitutional rights, and neither to overburden the taxpayer by unnecessary military expenditure nor to allow any curtailment of the liberty of association and coalition. Incidentally, these debates proved the fact that the Reichstag is governed by a well-disciplined minority. The Centre party contains but 105 members, or about one-fourth of the total membership of the House, yet it has shown decisively that it holds the balance of power and can "make or mar" the success of any measure introduced

Count von Ballestrem has won his golden spurs as a Reichstag President. He has been strict but tactful in the maintenance of discipline among the members, and at the same time jealously defended the rights and privileges of the House whenever any attempt at encroachment thereon has been made by a representative of the Government On Wednesday he had occasion to object to a remark made by Herr Brefeld, the Prussian Minister of Commerce, during the slow death of the Emperor's Penal Servitude bill. The President is worth recounting. It arose out of a speech made by Herr Roesicke, who quoted the orations of the Emperor at Oeynhausen and Bielefeld. He was interrupted by the President with a request to observe the parliamentary rule which requires members to ignore utterances of the Emperor not officially reported. Herr Roesicke replied that the speeches in question had appeared in the columns of the official Reichsanzeiger. Count von Ballestrem admitted that this fact altered his view of the case and allowed the speaker to continue his comments. Minister Brefeld, who took the floor next, protested that the previous orator had been allowed to disregard the constitutional usage, which bars the Reichstag from introducing the person of the Emperor into debates. The President waited until the Minister had finished his speech, he then arose and expressed deep regret that a member of the Bundesrath should have taken upon himself to express an opinion on a question of order which the President had already disposed of. Such an action could but render the President's task more difficult and tend to diminish his authority in the House.

The rebuke was very neatly worded, and the Minister rose to explain that he had not intended to diminish the President's authority, but merely to deprecate the fact that there should be introduced into the debate matters which were excluded by usage from all Parliaments the world over. Count von Ballestrem curtly replied that he would add nothing to his previous remarks. The incident is unprecedented in the history of the Reichstag. Besides being an intimation to the Government that no interference with the parliamentary rights of the Reichstag will be brooked by the present President, it may also serve to remind the Emperor that in a constitutional country the responsibility for the Government's policy should be allowed to rest with the Ministers, and not be assumed by the sovereign in after-dinner speeches. Personal government is not sanctioned by the Constitution of the German Empire, and, although the present Emperor's immense popularity with his subjects is a sufficient safeguard against trouble to-day, there is no telling what it would be the result of an attempt at personal government by a successor not favored with the popularity and magnetic charm of William II.

MARRIAGES OF STAGE FAVORITES.

During recent years many favorite theatrical artists have disappeared from public notice, and the question is asked, "What has become of them?" Of the ladies many have married into the best society. Formerly it was only the ballet stars who married princes and nobles. For instance, the three Taglioni girls married, respectively, Prince Joseph von Windisch-Graetz, Count Gilbert des Voisins, and Count Dubourg, while Camilla Stephanska was wedded to Prince Sagu-and-Wittgenstein. Bertha Linda, after her first husband's death, became Countess Strachwitz, and Katharina Abel secured Baron Orsich for a husband. Of late years the matrimonial luck of the ballerine has not diminished. Antonie Barth was led to the altar in 1893 by Prince Louis of Bavaria, and Prince von Tornow's wife was once the dainty dancer named Toni Kitzing. The only living erstwhile comedienne espoused by a reigning prince is Ellen Franz, a forgotten favorite, who was married to George II., Duke of Saxe-Meiningen. Other former actresses are Countess Rehbinder, (née Anna Bergemann,) Countess von der Goltz, (the tragedienne Louise Erhardt,) Countess Prokesch-Osten, (the soubrette Friederike Gostmann,) and Baroness von Zedlitz-Neukirch, (once Ida Klaus of the Berlin Residenz-Theater,) Ida Jäger, the singer, married Prince Sulkowski; Helene Jolanda is now Baroness von Heimwarter; Antonie Janich of the Vienna Court Theatre is Countess Arco-Valley; Pauline Lucca, the one-time prima donna of the Berlin opera, is Baroness Wallhofen. Her comrade, Angelina Luger, married Count Toto. Prince Alexander of Battenberg was married to Johanna Lorsinger. Princess Tatischew was formerly Helene Meyerhoff, a popular operette diva. Countess von Dornberg, the morganatic wife of Prince Louis of Hesse, was Emilie Winter, whose stage name in Germany was Milena. Gertrude Porth married Prince George Bentheim-Steinfurth. Prince Friedrich Wilhelm of Hanau chose Albertine Stauber, the Vienne operette singer, as his bride. Sophie Stehle, the opera singer, is now Baroness von Knigge. The late Prince Rudolf von Liechtenstein married the actress Hedwig Stein, and Mélanie Stein, the singer, is the widow of Count von Ternitsky. The wife of Prince Lowenstein-Wertheim-Freudenberg is remembered by old Berlin theatregoers as Amalie Wollrabe.

Many scientists and high officials have married theatrical beauties. Prof. Koch, the celebrated bacteriologist, espoused Hedwig Feenbrück. Lina Fuhr, once popular at the Berlin Theater Royal, is the widow of Dr. Waldau. Prof. Neusser of Vienna robbed the Court opera of Paula Mark to make her his wife. Marla Ortwin, whose triumphs at the Berlin Deutsche Theater were remarkable, is the wife of Prof. Winter, the great authority on women's surgery at Königsberg University. Finance Minister von Berr married Maximiliane Schaumberger, and the Mayoress of Eslinger, Frau Müllberger, was once Elisabeth Leisinger of the Berlin opera.

All the former favorites have not, however, married. Anita Augspurg, one of the leaders of the feminist movement in Germany, who has taken the degree of Doctor of Laws, is a retired actress. Marie Holland, formerly an opera singer, is now a sworn interpreter and professor of the Russian language at Stettin.

The male players who have left the stage include Oscar Blenke, the comic, and Steiner, the operette tenor, both of whom are now in business as restaurant keepers. Franz von Schönthan, the comedy writer; Richard Schmidt-Cabanis, editor of the satirical Ulk; Rudolf Elcho, the novelist, and Maximilian Harden, the editor of the Zukunft, all formerly trod the boards. Franz Titzenthaler is a photographer, after being a stage hero; the former tenor, Johannes Schleich, is a landscape artist; Karl Scholl is a preacher, after being a comedian and theatrical manager; Max Auzinger still appears in public, but as "Ben-Ali-Bey," the Oriental magician.

The Emperor's four youngest children have taken up their Summer residence at Berchtesgaden, in Upper Bavaria. They are registered on the official list of strangers as August Wilhelm, Count of Ravensberg; Oscar, Count of Ravensberg; Joachim, Count of Ravensberg, and Victoria Louise, Countess of Ravensberg. Their two elder brothers will join them on July 5, and the Empress will arrive at Berchtesgaden a few days later.

PETITIONS TO THE EMPEROR.

Emperor William receives all sorts of strange petitions. Sometimes little girls write to him asking for a new doll with blue eyes that will open and shut. Servant girls ask him to permit their soldier sweethearts to marry them before their period of military service has expired. Now a shoemaker at Nordhausen has humbly petitioned his Majesty to send a set of playing cards which have been used personally by the Emperor at his favorite game of skat. The shoemaker says he wants the cards as "relics."

Postmaster General von Podbielski is an enthusiastic advocate of the autocar, and is one of the leading spirits of the autocar exhibition which is to be held this year in Berlin. He is now having experiments made with motorcars for the postal service. The relative merits of benzine cars and electric accumulator wagons are being tested with a view to their adoption by the Post Office Department. At present the ambulant sorting carriages are drawn by two horses.

The arbitration section of the Berlin Tribunal of Commerce has demonstrated its value by putting an end to the masons' strike. Work was resumed on Tuesday morning (June 27) on a basis satisfactory to all parties. It has been arranged by the Arbitration Board that the 60 pfennigs per hour rate shall be paid until the end of this year. From Jan 1 to Sept. 30, 1900, 62½ pfennigs will be the hourly wage, and the full 65 pfennigs rate demanded by the strikers will be paid from Oct. 1, 1900, to March, 1901. A mixed committee of employers and workmen will be instituted and will meet from time to time to settle differences as they may arise.

The effective action of the Arbitration Board in this grave crisis will, it is hoped, induce employers and workmen in other trades to submit to its jurisdiction in the future whenever there is danger of a strike or lockout.

Herr Lautenburg, the Director of the Residenz Theater, has arranged for a season of German plays in Paris during next year's exhibition. Agnes Sorma will be the star.

Preparations are being made to celebrate in worthy style the centenary of the Berlin Polytechnicum, or Technical High School. This institution has 3,000 pupils, and sends out engineers, architects, electricians, and chemists to all parts of the world. It has been the means of revolutionizing the industrial life of the country by the application of scientific methods in the workshop, and the pre-eminence of Germany in the world's markets to-day can be distinctly traced to its influence. The school was founded on Oct. 19, 1799, and since then kindred establishments have been instituted in eight other towns.

Baron von Hammerstein, the former editor of the Kreuz-Zeitung, was released from prison on Monday, having completed his full sentence of three years' penal servitude. He is a physical wreck. Three friends awaited him in a cab with a couple of big trunks containing wearing apparel, &c. They drove with him to the railway station, but refused to state his destination.

By conferring on Herr von Bülow the title of Count the Emperor has ratified public sentiment in regard to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. It is the general opinion in political circles that Count von Bülow is a statesman, not a mere politician. Since he has had charge of the foreign policy of Germany he has been called upon to handle several very delicate matters. In no case has he yielded to the pressure brought to bear upon him by irresponsible jingoes and their organs, and yet he has at the same time insisted firmly on the observance of Germany's rights. He is the only member of the Government who can invariably count on the confidence of the Reichstag, and will probably be summoned one day to fill the post of Chancellor of the Empire.

J. PARSLOW.

REVOLUTION IN GUATEMALA.

Central Americans on the Pacific Coast Receive Reports of a Serious Crisis.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—Prominent citizens of Central America living here claim to have received dispatches indicating that Guatemala is on the verge of another serious revolution. President Cabreras's attempt to force $6,000,000 of paper money into circulation is the alleged cause of the whole difficulty.

It is reported that Dr. José Llorondo, the leader of the Conservative Party; Juan Francisco Ponciano, President of the Occidental Bank of Guatemala, and José E. Sanchez, a capitalist of the Guatemalan capital, who have taken an active part in the present affairs, were threatened with imprisonment and death, and sought refuge in the Mexican Legation. The Mexican Minister is said to have afforded them the protection of the Legation pending an inquiry into the principal offenses with which they are charged.

Recently Devilla, President of the Columbia Bank of Guatemala, is reported to have fled from the country in fear of his life.

The advices also announced the shooting of Congressman Rosendo Santacruz at Tache, and Congressman José Maria Ubize, near Chato, in the Department of Esquipula. It is said that exchange has bounded upward with leaps until it stands at the unprecedented figure of 500.

SOME POST OFFICE RECORDS.

Great Increase in the Local Service in the Last Twenty Years.

A comparison recently made between the present annual receipts of the Post Office in this city and those of twenty years ago shows that they have doubled in that period. The increase in this line has far outstripped that in population, which seems to indicate that the city is growing even more rapidly as a commercial centre than as a great hive of humanity. In 1880 the population of New York was 1,203,299, and in 1899 the same territory, is estimated, had a population of 2,000,000.

During the last twenty years the gross receipts of the office derived from the sale of stamps and rent of boxes have increased $5,303,475.80, until the total receipts have reached $8,811,475.80. This increase would probably have been twice as much but for the reduction of postage on first and second class matter, the former having been reduced from 3 cents a half ounce to 2 cents an ounce; and the latter from 2 cents a pound to 1 cent a pound in 1885, and the registry fee from 10 cents to 8 cents in 1890.

The present net revenue is $5,341,932.01, as against $2,758,717.81 twenty years ago. The number of pieces of mail matter registered has increased from 279,085 to 1,363,183, and the number of money orders issued and paid from 1,025,000 to 3,322,801—the values of which have increased from $10,946,008 to $21,508,385.09. The number of foreign orders certified for payment in this and foreign countries has increased from 283,802 to 1,032,950, and the total amount increased from $4,762,859.12 to $16,040,653.26. The fees on foreign orders remain the same, but those on domestic orders have decreased materially, the amount charged for $100 being 30 cents, as against 45 cents, and other amounts correspondingly less.

Twenty years ago the only countries with which the United States had treaties for transacting a money order business were Great Britain, Germany, Italy, France, and Switzerland, while now this service is exchanged with all countries except Russia, Spain, and Mexico. Postal arrangements have been made with almost every part of the world. The total of the money order exchange with foreign countries in the period under consideration has increased from $51,231,749.04 to $121,772,618.10.

Since the act of March 3, 1885, establishing special delivery service, the number of letters so delivered has increased from 147,562 during the first year to 765,949 during the last fiscal year.

One feature of the service which shows a marvelous growth and the progress made in the publication of newspapers and magazines is the quantity of second-class matter mailed by publishers and newsdealers. The increase in this matter has been 62,092,000 pounds, until the total has reached 80,770,-106 pounds, or 40,000 tons, and the number of mailers has increased from 500 to 1,100. During the last fiscal year there were sold 325,300,250 stamps, 68,735,000 postal cards, and 57,011,050 envelopes, the increase in twenty years being 150 per cent.

Twenty years ago 497 letter carriers and 750 clerks, distributed among the General Post Office and thirteen branches, were sufficient to perform the service, whereas at present there are employed 1,438 carriers and 1,928 clerks, distributed among the General Post Office and thirty branches, exclusive of 120 sub-stations.

The growth of the free delivery service is shown by the following changes since 1879:

Number of collections then, 2 to 17, now, 4 to 39.

Number of deliveries then, 2 to 7; now, 4 to 9.

Number of street letter boxes then, 1,172; now, 2,350.

Number of street package boxes then, none; now, 439.

Number of delivery routes then, 291; now, 416.

Number of collection routes then, 75; now, 142, exclusive of wagon routes, of which there are now sixteen in operation.

POPE AND PEACE CONFERENCE.

Catholic World Magazine Says Leo Suggested It to the Czar and Is Grieved Over the Results.

Some hitherto unpublished facts relative to the origin of the idea which has resulted in the Peace Conference at The Hague will appear in the August number of the Catholic World Magazine, under the title of "The Peace Conference, and What It Might Have Been." Because of the failure of the Czar to send an invitation to the Vatican to be represented at the Peace Conference, on account of the objection of the Italian Government to even an implied recognition of the Pope's temporal power, the article recites, an unjustifiable slight was placed upon Leo XIII., who originated the Peace Conference idea. "This will be news to many," the story continues, "but it is an undeniable, incontrovertible fact which is here advanced on the highest authority." Following is the story of Leo's suggestion of the Peace Conference:

"When Emperor Alexander III. died, in November, 1894, the Pope was one of the first to whom formal announcement of the event and of the accession of his son Nicholas was made. The Pope was invited to send his representative to the coronation of the new Czar. To the special Pontifical embassy which went to Moscow for this purpose quite extraordinary honor and attention were paid by the Russian authorities. The special representative of the Pope was Mgr. Agliardi, then apostolic nuncio to Vienna and now Cardinal Prince of the Church, and in his suite was Mgr. Tarnassi, a young ecclesiastic belonging to the Papal diplomatic corps.

"When the special mission left Moscow to return to Rome, Mgr. Tarnassi detached himself from it and turned his steps toward St. Petersburg. No secret was made of the fact that he had gone there on a private diplomatic mission to the Russian Government. The nature of this mission was for the time being unknown, but the fact that Mgr. Tarnassi had been fully successful in the undertaking intrusted to him was soon announced, and the practical proof of it was had when the Vatican shortly afterward rewarded the young ecclesiastic by appointing him to the important position of internuncio at The Hague.

"Later on the fact came out that Mgr. Tarnassi's special mission was to convey a special proposal to the Russian Government, that the Czar should on the inauguration of his reign publicly and solemnly call upon the nations of Europe to join hands in an effort for peace and social well-being, and as the first step thereto to begin a reduction in their costly armaments and military organizations, which were threatening to lead not only to financial ruin, but also to serious social disaster.

"The Pope's proposal was received by the Russian Minister with much diffidence, but on the arguments by which it was backed being exposed by Mgr. Tarnassi, the statesmen were won round, and the young Czar himself clinched matters by taking up the idea enthusiastically and intrusting the Papal representative to inform the Holy Father that his desire in the matter would be accomplished to the fullest.

"Even at that time his Holiness had foreseen all the details of the practical carrying out of the project, and even then Holland had been looked to as the most suitable place for holding the projected meeting of the delegates of the powers. It was on this account that Mgr. Tarnassi was appointed apostolic internuncio to partly prepare the way, as far as the Court of Holland was concerned, for the coming congress.

"Suddenly it was learned that, through the petty animosity of the Italian Government, the Pontifical representatives would be excluded from the Peace Conference. There is no denying the fact that the tidings came as a blow to the venerable Pontiff. His work for the conference was henceforward at an end, and he could now only impassively look on."

In conclusion, the writer thus speaks of the results of the Peace Conference: "Many minor points of interest have undoubtedly been settled in the Peace Conference at The Hague. Such, for instance, are the questions of privateering, the rights of private property at sea during a war, the use of explosive projectiles, the prerogative of the Red Cross Society, and similar items. But, be it noted, these and other matters, on which the members of the congress reached definite conclusions, have relation to what is to take place during a war. In other words, the conference is a preparation for the exigencies of war. A peace conference it has proved only in name.

"As a peace conference its results have been Dead Sea fruit. No one alive deplores this fact more than Leo XIII. But those who organized the conference may well reflect what measure of the ill success of the undertaking is attributable to their want of judgment and foresight in excluding from the conference the potentate who was the real father of the project, and who alone could have aided most mightily to its successful outcome."

CUBAN ORPHAN FUND GROWS.

Additional Subscriptions Bring the Total Up to $16,084.25.

The Trustees of the Cuban Orphan Fund report the following subscriptions: Mrs. F. L. Eldridge, Assistant Treasurer Ladies' Auxiliary, $1,415; Miss Iola Van Ness, G. T. Kirby, Heimann & Lichten, Elizabeth D. van de Sande, Mrs. E. L. Crabb, James H. Oliver, Henry Chauncy, E. V. Loew, John L. Rankin, $5 each; Abram S. Post, $2; anonymously, $11.25; Mrs. James M. Crafts, Mr. and Mrs. N. Witherell, Thomas B. Adams, S. Brooks, James H. Jouls, H. K. Porter, $200 each; Evert Jansen Wendell, Muller, Schall & Co., Blake Bros. & Co., Gen. Charles L. Fitzhugh, Mrs. H. K. Porter, Miss Annie May Hegeman, George F. Braker, William Jay Schieffelin, A. F. W. Painter, J. T. Atterbury, G. G. Williams, Mrs. J. B. Ames, T. L. Manson, Jr., Edward C. Moore, Jr., James C. Parrish, Edward Tiffany Dyer, $100 each; Mrs. Chester Griswold, Treasurer Auxiliary No. 5, National Relief Committee, $1,000; Missionary Society of the Episcopal High School, Alexandria, Va.; L. A. Cole, John F. Thompson, S. G. Nelson, I. O. Hankin, $10 each; A. D. Juilliard, Edward F. Millikin, Gen. F. V. Greene, A. L. Barber, Henry Sampson, $500 each; A. S. Frissel, Theodore W. Luling, James Byrne, T. W. Henry, C. K. Robinson, J. C. Rock, the Rev. Dr. C. R. Smith, "A Friend, through G. W. G.," $25 each; J. W. Moyet, $1; Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Robert S. Towne, Frank S. Witherbee, Mrs. C. M. de Suzzare-Verdi, $50 each; "Three Friends," $15; F. L. Stetson, Pliny Fisk, Morris K. Jesup, C. T. Barney, $250 each; First Pennsylvania Red Cross Auxiliary, Pittsburg, $1,000; C. C. Cuyler, $150.

There had been previously reported by the Trustees $5,650. These additional subscriptions make the total $16,064.25. Needed buildings have been provided by the local authorities at Remedios and the work there has been pushed energetically. To Miss Gill, in Cuba, $5,000 has been sent.

GARROTED IN UNION SQUARE.

Charles Aul Robbed of Jewelry and Money—Man with Booty Escaped.

Special Officer Ticho of the Fifth Street Station had two young men remanded at Yorkville Court yesterday who had garroted and robbed Charles Aul, a baker of 216 Monroe Street, of his jewelry and $15 in money in Union Square Park early in the morning. They were Harry Hudson, eighteen years old, of 515 East Twelfth Street, and Thomas Jordan, seventeen years, of 259 Avenue B.

Aul, who is a small, stockily built man of middle age, was coming through the park at 4 o'clock when he was seized by Hudson, Jordan, and another man, who threw him down, grabbed him by the throat, and rifled his clothes. They stole his sixty-five-dollar gold watch, a chain and locket worth $45, a diamond stud worth $50, and his cash, and fled. As they started to run Ticho came along. He saw the men running, and at the same time caught sight of Aul, who had regained the use of his voice.

Aul shouted "police!" and then bounded after the fugitives. Ticho managed to catch Hudson and Jordan. The third man, who had all the jewelry and money, managed to escape. Owing to the intoxicated condition of Aul when he appeared in court Magistrate Meade decided to adjourn the hearing until to-day.

Trained Nurse a Victim of Whisky.

Thomas Andrews, thirty-one years old, a trained nurse, was an applicant for aid at Bellevue Hospital last night. He says he was engaged as a nurse in some of the best families for years. When whisky was prescribed they always got the best. Andrews says he usually took dose for dose with his patient. The result is that he is now a wreck. He last lived at 125 Bowery. When put out of there he went to Bellevue.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE MILITARY STRENGTH OF THE TRANSVAAL AND PLANS FOR A POSSIBLE CAMPAIGN.—There is much discussion just now in London over the military strength that the Transvaal Republic might be able to put into the field and the plan of attack or defense she has in view. Gen. Piet Joubert, who was second in command in 1889, is now Commanding General. On his staff he has several ex-German officers. The Boer active force consists of 30,000 men, armed with Mauser rifles, besides their artillery, consisting of 46 rapid-fire rifles of the very latest pattern, handled by 1,000 trained artillerists, drawn from the ranks of the German or Dutch armies. In case of war the Boers expect to receive substantial aid, particularly in the form of artillery, from the Orange Free State. On the declaration of war a Boer force of 8,000 men would enter the Orange Free State and march on Kimberley. Not only is the railroad leading thither already under the control of the Transvaal, but the military has also seized the fords across the Vell River into the Free State. Having captured Kimberley, which as yet is only defended by a small force of volunteers under command of Col. Harris, the Boers would destroy with dynamite the De Beers diamond mines. They would then destroy the railroad over which they had passed and advance south on Cape Town, taking their way through the western provinces, where the population is mostly Dutch, and among whom, it is said, secret recruits have already been raised. Gen. Joubert has boasted that he would be master of Cape Town in fourteen days after the declaration of war. He has no doubt that he can easily defeat all the forces under Gen. Butler that are likely to arrive within a month. In the meantime another large force of Boers will be stationed along the frontier of Bechuanaland to prevent an invasion from that direction, and steps will also be taken to guard an attack from Mashonaland. The Boers will act on the defensive only along the Natal frontier, while, as has been said, the main army will be concentrated on Cape Town. Should the passes into the Transvaal be forced or should the Uitlanders attempt an insurrection, the Boers rely upon their recently erected forts at Johannesburg, which are expected to defend Pretoria as well as to subdue the local insurgents. Such is the plan of campaign that has been conceived by Gen. Joubert and his European staff and approved by President Krüger.

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THE ACCOMPLICES OF PIETRO ACCIARITO.—It may be recalled that on the twenty-ninth anniversary of his marriage, which was celebrated last year, an attempt was made on the life of King Humbert by one Pietro Acciarito, who was arrested and condemned to hard labor for life. Acciarito, who is a well-known Anarchist, denied that he had accomplices, yet the evidence before the Government showed that he must have been assisted in his crime in many ways. Lately the prison authorities gave him to understand that a confession would ameliorate his condition. Again he denied that he had accomplices. A police spy in the disguise of a prisoner was placed in the next cell to his and gradually gained his acquaintance and later his confidence. Conversations were carried on by means of a series of knocks on the wall separating the cell—a method of communication well known to criminals. The police spy represented himself as a child anarchist who would have succeeded where Acciarito failed had he not been arrested. To him the unconscious Acciarito made a confession and gave the names of some of his accomplices, but not all. The Government placed the greatest importance on discovering the unknown ones, and the spy, through the medium of the knocks, informed the prisoner that his wife had a few months before borne him a son, and that unless the confessed all the government would find the means to do away with the child, that it might not grow up to take vengeance on the King. When the credulous victim heard this he addressed a petition to his Majesty, praying for pardon for himself and his accomplices, who he named in full, that he might save the life of his imaginary child. The alleged accomplices are now being tried in Rome; they are five in number, and all stoutly repudiate the confession of Acciarito. It is stated, however, that the police have abundant evidence pointing to their complicity.

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NUMEROUS RESIGNATIONS OF ARISTOCRATIC FRENCH OFFICERS.—As has already been related in these columns, one of the final acts of Minister of War Krantz of the late French Cabinet was to transfer many army officers with aristocratic names from Paris to the provinces. This method has been continued by the present Minister of War. One of the results has been that several officers have handed in their resignations. A recent number of Le Libre Parole contains a letter signed "Pierre Arnal," addressed to the President of the Republic. As the signature is placed in quotation marks, it may be assumed to be nom de guerre, but the paper vouches for the authenticity of the document, which the editor says is a sample of a dozen that he has received of late. This particular letter reads, in part, as follows: "Since my sword is not to be utilized to rid my country of the enemy, who has crossed the frontier, and of whom you are the prisoner; since it is to be used only to salute you, I give it back. While wearing it I blushed twice. I was under arms at the Foreign Office when you entered there on your way from Versailles amid hisses, and when the flag near me was lowered in your honor it seemed to me that a little of your shame was spattered on it and on me. One day, again, I was on guard in your palace, and after my night round, having assured myself that no danger menaced you, I wept over the profession I was made to follow. I dreamed that a Déroulède was ordering me to arrest you. The reality of things forced me on the morrow to pay you military honors. You looked at me. I know not whether you saw the angry blush on my cheeks. I hate you. Sir, solely because you are doing a great deal of harm to France. You represent not wicked force, but crafty and dangerous weakness. After having defended the robbers, you are preparing to defend the traitors. I offered my resignation in order to say what I think.

*** My father was an officer of perfect honor, who, as a valiant soldier, taught me to scorn people like you. This, believe me, is all I have to say to you."

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THE FINANCES OF THE EXPOSITION OF 1900.—M. Delombre, Minister of Commerce in the Dupuy Cabinet, has just published the results of his official inquiry into the finances of the coming Exposition of 1900. The result is considered very satisfactory by the promoters of the enterprise. The 100,000,000f. voted for the exposition will be exceeded by about 4,000,000f., but there will be no necessity to appeal for a further grant, as this sum will be more than covered by additional receipts. One of the chief causes of the increased outlay is the great demand for space on the part of the different foreign powers, which has exceeded all expectations. On the other hand, the amount being brought in by concessions to promoters of entertainments is already vastly in excess of what had been estimated. The eleven such concessions made up to December, 1898, had produced 2,500,000f., a sum almost equal to the entire amount yielded by the concessions accorded for the 1889 exposition. Reviewing the progress made with the exposition works, the report states that only the Electrical Palace and the Water Palace are at all behind hand. Still there is reason to believe that both these structures will be completed in time. M. Delombre is convinced that nothing but unforeseen accidents can prevent the opening of the exposition at the date originally fixed. He also expresses the opinion that the success of the exposition is assured—everything pointing, indeed, to a quite unprecedented triumph.

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CARDINAL VAUGHAN'S CRITICISM OF THE ANGLICAN CHURCH.—A sermon recently preached by Cardinal Vaughan at the Roman Catholic Church of St. Anthony, London, has called forth much heated comment in the press of the British metropolis. Cardinal Vaughan said that at the present day there was a large number of sincere, cultured men, clergy and laity, in the Anglican Church—in that Establishment which seemed to contain, like Noah's ark, all kinds of things, all kinds of professions and practices, no matter how they differed—in this Establishment there was a large and growing party that was looking for Catholic truth, and trying once more to popularize those Catholic doctrines and practices once well known in the English nation. These men were endeavoring to the utmost in their power to bring back to the land Catholic verities and practices, and had created a revolution within the pale of the Establishment. The Anglican Archbishops sat smiling and fearing, looking for some compromise whereby they might still be able to comprehend within the elastic limits of the Establishment those who professed doctrines and practices which were denounced to the echo by the majority of the members of the Church of England. If Catholics prayed without ceasing then would England once again return to the Roman Catholic faith.

RIOT ON EXCURSION BARGE.

Italian Society's Outing Ends in Bloodshed According to a Participant in the Affair.

The first annual excursion of the Societe Operaia di Montimurro, an Italian benevolent organization, took place yesterday at Cornwalton Grove, on Long Island Sound. According to one of the participants, whose story could not be verified last night, it resulted in a general riot, in which knives, baseball bats, beer bottles, blood, and hair were the leading features, and during which a score of persons were wounded.

The excursionists, 2,500 strong, including 1,000 women and children, left the foot of Desbrosses Street yesterday morning on the barge Walter Sands, in tow of the tug F. H. Devoe of the Meyers Excursion Company of Hoboken. The landing at Cornwalton Grove was made without incident, and not until 5 o'clock, the time for the return trip, arrived was there any trouble. According to the report of the passenger referred to above, a large number of men who had been drinking and gambling during the day objected to starting home so early and some of them were left behind.

A general row began on the barge, and a man named Pasquale picked a quarrel with Antonio Lewis, a prize fighter. Pasquale finally drew a knife, and Lewis promptly knocked him senseless with a baseball bat. Then Antonio Nicolas, a friend of Pasquale, drew a razor, and began slashing right and left. Dozens of women fainted, and two women, Maggie Anzetti and Angelina Smith, were, among others, slashed by Nicolas's razor.

The excursionists divided into factions and a regular pitched battle occurred. The terrified Executive Committee appealed to the Captain of the tugboat to return to the grove, but he refused. He agreed, however, to take the committee members and their families on board his tug. Then he cast off from the barge and picked her up again at the end of a fifty-foot tow line.

In this way the trip was made down the East River and around to the landing at Desbrosses Street, the fighting on the barge keeping up all the time. At the landing it was said a score of persons were assisted from the barge badly cut and bruised.

The police had not been notified of any such row last night. Policeman Smith, whose post extends to the foot of Desbrosses Street, said he had seen the excursion barge arrive, but saw no indications of there having been a row.

President S. A. Rinalgo of the association denied that there had been a general battle such as described. He said there had been a row and a few heads broken among a gang of toughs, but that the incident was such as frequently occurs on big excursions.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 9.—James J. Van Alen gave his "good-bye dinner" at Gooseberry Island this evening to quite a number of his Newport friends, and leaves to-morrow for New York, and on Wednesday will sail for Europe for the season.

Harry Lehr is expected for the season during the week.

Mrs. Frank Foster is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Robert Garrett, at the Travers villa.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish entertained at the golf club to-day.

Mrs. J. D. F. Lanier entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Potter Palmer entertained at Beaulia.

In conversation with one of the Casino Governors, it was learned that there was not the slightest prospect of there being a subscription ball held there this Summer. The cause of the omission of the ball for the fourth season as given is that the cottagers have had ballrooms added to their homes to so large an extent that there would not be much desire for holding such an event this Summer. Balls and dances are held in the cottages instead of the Casino in late years.

The severe storm of Saturday evening, which was the most severe with thunder and lightning Newport has witnessed in many years, with terrible downpours of rain, has made washouts in the various roadbeds all over the city. The yachts in the harbor were compelled to drop their sheet anchors, as was the case with the training ship Essex and the dispatch boat Dolphin, with Assistant Secretary Allen on board. The apprentice boys at the training station were flooded out of their tents, and were compelled to seek quarters in buildings, while the troops camped at Fort Adams did likewise. The sea ran remarkably high, and washed completely across the roadbed at Easton's Beach, and this morning the surf was again very rough, and made bathing very dangerous.

Arrivals of yachts include the steamers Enterprise and Varuna, schooner Aleca, sloop Dare, and cutter Bedouin.

THE CRUISER NEW ORLEANS.

Persons Apparently Well Advised Insist She Is a Tender Ship.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The report made some time ago by Naval Constructor Bowles, alleging "tenderness" in the purchased cruiser New Orleans, and intimating that her lack of stability was too radical to be corrected by lengthening the ship, has been in the hands of a board or committee of naval officers who were selected by Secretary Long to examine the report and to make a comparison of the New Orleans with other vessels of the navy in order to ascertain whether the objectionable characteristics are not shared by vessels built at home and under the observation of the department.

It is not baldly asserted that this proceedings was taken to throw dust in the eyes of the public, but persons who ought to be regarded as qualified to speak with authority say that whatever the report may be, the New Orleans is unquestionably a tender ship. But it is pointed out that a report made years ago to the British Admiralty by Sir George Reed, an authority on the subject, against the Captain, which afterward verified his condemnation by foundering with all on board, is a case that ought not to be lightly passed by in deciding the fate of the New Orleans and her mate, the Albany, still uncompleted in England.

STERILIZED MILK IN BROOKLYN.

Distribution to be Begun To-day, and $500 More Donated for a Plant.

The distribution of 1,000 bottles of sterilized milk daily in Brooklyn from the Straus sterilized milk plant in Manhattan will begin to-day from depots at 21 De Kalb Avenue, 289 Sackett Street, 279 Lorimer Street, and 36 Sumner Avenue. The Department of Health in Brooklyn will aid in the distribution of the milk, which is given free by Nathan Straus.

Abraham Abraham, the Brooklyn dry goods merchant, has offered to contribute $500 toward a fund to establish a milk sterilizing plant in Brooklyn. The plant established in the borough in 1895, and later abandoned, may be re-established.

TOOK THE WRONG MAN'S PART.

Vedder Protected a Would-Be Murderer and Was Also Arrested.

That Pasquale Reich, an Italian tailor, living at 285 Central Avenue, Brooklyn, was not a better shot is a thing that Donato Parcello of 171 Spring Street is to-day most devoutly thankful for. Saturday evening Reich attempted to kill Parcello, and fired a pistol pointed directly at his head. How it happened that the shot went anywhere but in his body Parcello says he cannot explain.

Reich went to collect some wages that Parcello owed him. The two men quarreled, and finally Reich pulled out a revolver and fired at Parcello. The ball went through the latter's shirt collar and thence by his neck. So close was the weapon that the powder burned the flesh slightly on the left side of his throat.

Half-a-dozen men hurried up and seized the would-be murderer. Matt Vedder of 187 Mott Street, who was passing, saw that Reich was being roughly handled, and knowing nothing of the shooting, he decided to go to his rescue. Vedder is a big, powerful man. He seized two of the men and threw them to one side, but at this juncture Policeman Kennelly of the Mulberry Street Station came up and placed Reich under arrest. Vedder insisted that the policeman had a wrong idea of the affair and that it was the crowd that should be arrested. He grabbed hold of Reich's coat, but other policemen came up, and Vedder also was arrested.

Both Reich and Vedder were arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning, where Magistrate Cornell discharged Vedder, as it was shown that he did not know the prisoner, but was merely taking his part in what seemed to him a one-sided row. Reich was held in $2,000 bail for examination to-morrow.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Capt. Stephen A. Gardner.

Capt. Stephen A. Gardner, General Superintendent of the Marine District of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, died suddenly yesterday morning at Stamford, Conn. He was stricken with apoplexy on a train while on his way to his home in New London, Conn., and was removed to a hospital in Stamford, where he died. His body was taken to New London.

Capt. Gardner was a native of Newport, R. I., and was born May 19, 1844. At the age of fourteen he entered upon a seafaring life and when twenty-one years of age was made master of a vessel. He commanded vessels from Newport, Boston, and New York, visiting in his voyages nearly every part of the world, but was engaged principally in the West India trading service. After abandoning the sea he for a time was located in Boston, but since 1874 he had made New London his home. In the meantime, however, he was Superintendent of Construction of the Iowa Central Railroad, and later Assistant Superintendent of Construction of the old Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad. He was also the first purchasing agent of the latter road.

Owing to his acceptance of the office of Superintendent of the Norwich and New York Transportation Company in 1874 Capt. Gardner removed to New London. For sixteen years following he successfully performed the duties of this office, and in 1890 resigned to accept the more responsible duties of Superintendent of the Fall River Line. For the last nine years, though his home was in New London, his business headquarters were in New York. He acted as Superintendent of the Fall River Line and also as Superintendent of Marine Construction of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad until July 1, 1898, on which date he was appointed General Superintendent of the Marine District of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, which embraces the Fall River, Provid

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Further deposits of stock and bonds above named will be received by The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York until further notice, under an agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company.

Securities may be withdrawn by non-assenting depositors if the Plan of Readjustment shall not prove to be satisfactory to them.

An amount equal to the interest maturing April 1st, 1899, will be advanced to depositing bondholders.

The Committee is of the opinion that no intelligent Plan of Readjustment can be formulated until a physical examination showing the needs of the property, and an examination of the accounts shall have been completed. The result of such examinations will form a proper basis for a plan. Until the recent changes in the personnel of this Committee and Receivership, satisfactory arrangements could not be made for such examinations. At the request of, and in conjunction with the representatives of the Amsterdam bondholders, expert accountants have been appointed to examine the books and accounts, and an expert has also been appointed for the physical examination. The plan will be formulated as soon as these examinations shall have been completed.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company, and application for their listing on the New York Stock Exchange will be made in due course.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.
W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Orders solicited for purchase or sale of STOCKS and GRAIN for investment or on margin of 3 to 5 per cent.
Six per cent. interest allowed on funds received on deposit and rates for carrying stocks never to exceed six per cent.
Dealer in HIGH GRADE MUNICIPAL AND STREET RAILWAY BONDS.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 and 34 BROADWAY, BRANCH OFFICES
611 BROADWAY, CABLE BUILDING.
30 West 23d St., Adjoining Stern Bros.
ON PARLE FRANCAIS. SE HABLA ESPANOL.
MAN SPRICHT DEUTSCH.
Special Ladies' department at Branch Offices.
DAILY MARKET LETTER and SPECIAL REPORTS issued to present and prospective customers. Out of town accounts a specialty.
Telephone 2556 Broad.

GOLD BONDS, ENDOWMENTS, AND LIFE policies. W. J. MADDEN, Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

To the Stockholders of
THE
American Spirits Manufacturing Co

The undersigned Committee, duly appointed in pursuance to resolution of the meeting of stockholders of the above-named Company heretofore held, hereby announces to stockholders of this Company that they have prepared under the direction of counsel a Stockholders' Protective Agreement in order to secure united action on the part of stockholders for the protection of their interests.

The City Trust Company of New York City, No. 36 Wall Street, New York, will act as depositary of all the stockholders.

Stockholders desiring to join such movement and protect their holdings can do so by depositing their stock with the said Trust Company under the terms of such agreement, receiving in return therefor certificates of deposit, which certificates will be negotiable.

All deposits must be made on or before Friday, July 21st, 1899.

Copies of the said agreement may be procured from said Trust Company or upon application to counsel for the Committee hereinafter named.

Dated New York, July 8, 1899.

BERT REISS,
HUGH V. RODDY, Jr.,
LOUIS W. BABCOCK,
Committee.

JAMES C. CHURCH,
WALLACH & COOK,
Counsel.

North American Trust Company
NEW YORK, 100 BROADWAY.
London, 95 Gresham Street.
Capital Paid In.....$1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits. 500,000
ALLOWS interest on deposits.
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT and Travellers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Registrar and Transfer Agents.
Collects incomes for persons residing in foreign countries.
FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES for the Island of Cuba. Branches at SANTIAGO and HAVANA. CUBAN EXCHANGE and COLLECTIONS.
OFFICERS:
ALVAH TROWBRIDGE.....President
HEMAN DOWD.....Vice-President
S. L. CONKLIN.....Secretary
JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON...Trust Officer

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY.
ST. PAUL BUILDING.
222 BROADWAY NEW YORK.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Committee, Trustee, Receiver, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on certificates of Deposit.
TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL ESTATE.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR RAILROAD AND OTHER MORTGAGES.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, } Vice-Presidents.
JAMES W. TAPPIN,
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Cord Meyer.
Anson R. Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne,	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers.
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Dessar.
Percival Kilbne,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtiss,	John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard
W. Seward Webb.	

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and Its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDWARD WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT.
WINTHROP SMITH

TO THE HOLDERS OF
TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILROAD Co. Income & Land Grant Bonds and Scrip:

At the request of the holders of a considerable amount of the above securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the purpose of securing and enforcing the payment of principal and interest of said securities, and generally for the protection of the rights and interests of the holders of same.

You are hereby invited to deposit your bonds and scrip with either the Continental Trust Co., New York City, or its agent, the Fidelity Trust & Safety Vault Co., Louisville, Ky., under an agreement with this Committee, copies of which are on file with the Trust Companies.

The Trust Companies will issue negotiable receipts for the securities deporited.

Deposits must be made on or before July 10th, 1899.

J. D. PROBST,
G. W. NORTON,
J. W. BARR, Jr.,
Committee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

To the holders of our certificates of deposit for Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the
Baltimore Belt Railroad Company
issued under bondholders' agreement dated November 1st, 1897:

Referring to our circular dated London, June 22, 1898, we now beg to notify you that pursuant to the arrangement therein stated, The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has now elected to exercise the option thereby granted to it to purchase the deposited bonds at par and accrued interest on September 1st, 1899.

We have obtained from The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company authority to offer to such of the holders of our certificates of deposit for the above bonds as shall accept the same on or prior to July 20, 1899, to give in exchange for their bonds new First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, bond for bond, carrying all coupons maturing on and after October 1, 1899, the overdue interest upon your old bonds being paid in cash, as hereinafter more particularly stated. Holders of our certificates who desire to accept this offer of the Railroad Company must signify their acceptance in writing on or before **JULY 20**, 1899, and we will thereupon exchange the original bonds for the new Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds, and will deliver the same, together with the interest to be paid in cash, upon the surrender of our certificate of deposit therefor.

Unless on or before the 20th day of July, 1899, we shall receive from you a written acceptance of this offer we will carry out the original agreement and will sell your bonds of the Baltimore Belt Railroad Company at par and interest, and will pay over to you the amount so received on surrender of our certificate of deposit for your bonds.

In case you accept the offer to exchange, the holder of each certificate for a deposited bond will be entitled to receive from us on and after August 1, 1899, one First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bond of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, with coupons attached maturing on and after October 1, 1899, and in cash the amount of overdue interest upon said bonds at five per cent. up to July 1, 1898, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on said overdue interest from the respective dates of maturity of the installments thereof up to August 1, 1899; also the amount of interest in cash at four per cent. per annum upon said bonds from July 1, 1898, to April 1, 1899, from which date the new bonds bear interest with interest at 4 per cent. upon the overdue installments up to August 1, 1899.

In case you do not elect to exchange your bonds, but elect to sell the same for cash, you will receive for the principal of said bond one thousand dollars in cash, and you will also receive in cash the overdue interest on said bond up to July 1, 1898, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, together with interest upon said overdue interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum from the respective dates of maturity of the installments thereof up to September 1, 1899, and also in cash interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum upon said bond from July 1, 1898, to September 1, 1899, with interest upon such overdue installments at four per cent. to September 1, 1899.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company also offers to such holders as prefer to sell their bonds for cash to anticipate the cash payment therefor, and to make the same at any time on or after August 1, 1899, interest being adjusted to the date of purchase instead of September 1, 1899, when the sixty days' notice required would expire. Holders desiring to accept such payment in cash prior to September 1, 1899, will please notify us accordingly.

We earnestly request a prompt reply.

London, June 20, 1899.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

HOLDERS IN THIS COUNTRY MAY SIGNIFY THEIR ACCEPTANCE OF THE ABOVE OFFER OF EXCHANGE TO EITHER OF THE UNDERSIGNED, AT WHOSE OFFICES FORMS OF ACCEPTANCE AND COPIES OF CIRCULAR MAY BE OBTAINED UPON APPLICATION.

JULY 1ST, 1899.

Brown Brothers & Co.,
N. Y., Phila., and Boston.
Alex. Brown & Sons,
Baltimore.

To the Holders of the Mercantile Trust Company's Certificates of Deposit for the Texas and Pacific Railway Company's Second Mortgage Bonds:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned will, **ON AND AFTER THIS DATE,** be prepared to deliver at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, to holders of its above-described certificates of deposit, upon presentation and surrender of their certificates, the new securities of St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company to which the holders of said certificates are entitled, viz.: $650, par value, of the new bonds of St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company for each $1,000, par value, of the deposited bonds represented by such certificates. Bond scrip convertible in sums of $1,000 into the new bonds will be delivered for the adjustment of fractional amounts.

Holders of certificates entitled to fractions of a bond may either sell the fractions to the undersigned, or may purchase from the undersigned such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond. Holders transmitting certificates of deposit by mail should indicate whether they wish to sell or buy such fractions, and whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail, or by express at their expense.

Holders of the above-described certificates who have elected to sell the bonds to which they are entitled for cash may receive the appropriate amounts upon presentation and surrender of their certificates at the time and place above mentioned.

Not more than one hundred schedules will be taken in on each business day, and the new securities, or cash in exchange, will be ready for delivery on the following day.

Dated New York, July 10th, 1899.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY.
By H. C. DEMING, Vice President.

J. Overton Paine,
Member { Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y. New York Produce Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, COTTON, GRAIN, &C.,
bought and sold on the New York Exchanges for cash or on margin of 5 to 20 per cent.
MARKET LETTER ISSUED DAILY.
MAIN OFFICE,
60 AND 62 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
(Opening on the gallery of the Exchange.)
Branch Office, Broadway & 30th St.
WRITE FOR OUR LETTER ON
"Some Prominent Low Priced Issues."

We have opened a fully equipped Branch Office at the United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs, New York.
Talbot J. Taylor & Company,
Bankers and Brokers,
30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

WANTED.
Detroit Rapid Railway Consols, due 1916.
Detroit Gas fives, due 1918.
WEST & CO.,
Investment Securities,
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

DIVIDENDS.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, July 7, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ PER CENT., and an extra dividend of 1 PER CENT., payable at the company's offices on Aug. 1, 1899. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, July 15, and reopened on Wednesday, Aug. 2.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
Mills Building, New York, June 14, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the net earnings of the Company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, the same to be paid August 3, 1899, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on July 11, 1899.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on July 11, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on July 24, 1899.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street.
New York, June 14, 1899.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on July 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 24, 1899.
On August 3, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

United States Rubber Company,
9-15 Murray St., New York, July 6th, 1899.
The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common or General Stock of this Company from the net earnings of the Company to stockholders of record at 12 M., July 15th, 1899, payable July 31st, 1899.
The Transfer Books will close at 12 M., July 15th, 1899, and reopen at 10 A. M., Aug. 1st, 1899.
CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

United States Rubber Company,
9-15 Murray St., New York, July 6th, 1899.
The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company as the last quarterly dividend from the net earnings for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1899, to stockholders of record at 12 M., July 15th, 1899, payable July 31st, 1899.
The transfer Books will close at 12 M., July 15th, 1899, and reopen at 10 A. M., Aug. 1st, 1899.
CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Co.,
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, June 20, 1899.
Dividend No. 29.
A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 10, 1899, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, 39 William Street, to stockholders of record of June 30, 1899. Transfer books will be closed June 30, 1899, and reopened July 11, 1899. By order of the Board of Directors.
M. W. DOMINICK, Treasurer.

The H. B. Claflin Company,
Corner of Church and Worth Sts., New York City.
July 8th, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Common Stock will be paid July 15th. Transfer books for the Common Stock only will be closed at 3 P. M. July 10th, and reopened at 10 A. M. July 17th, 1899. D. N. FORCE, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company,
Cincinnati, O., June 20, 1899.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after July 15th. The transfer books will be closed from July 1st to July 15th, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
53 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
78TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after **July 17th** on all sums of **$5** and up to **$3,000** which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending **June 30th**, 1899, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before **July 10th** will draw interest from **July 1st.**
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
HENRY HASLER, Secretary.
CHARLES W. HELD, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK
501 Fifth Avenue, Cor. 42d Street.
Interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½) per annum will be credited depositors for three and six months ending June 30, 1899, on all sums from $5 to $3,000, payable July 17th, 1899. Bank open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. Closes 12 M. on Saturday. Money deposited on or before JULY 10TH will draw interest from JULY 1ST.
DANIEL T. HOAG, President.
CLARENCE GOADBY, Treasurer.
WM. IRWIN, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

National Wall Paper Company.
416, 418, 420, 422 BROOME STREET,
Corner Elm Street,
NEW YORK, N. Y.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and the election of Directors will be held at the offices of the Company, 416, 418, 420, 422 Broome Street, Corner Elm Street, New York, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 18th, 1899, at 2 P. M.
The Transfer Books of Common Stock will be closed on the 6th inst. and will remain closed up to and including the 19th inst.
GEORGE W. WHITE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE LINCOLN Safe Deposit Company will take place at 32 to 42 East 42d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on WEDNESDAY, July 12th, 1899, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing eleven Trustees and two Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought up for consideration.
JOHN R. VAN WORMER, Secretary.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in the reserve of $9,212,075. The banks now hold $5,062,475 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the average show an increase in the loans of $6,968,900, a decrease in specie of $5,638,500, a decrease in legal tenders of $4,310,800, a decrease in deposits of $2,948,900, and an increase in circulation of $40,700.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	July 8, '99.	July 1, '99.	July 9, '98.
Loans	$703,852,900	$786,884,000	$633,675,300
Specie	176,827,600	182,466,100	180,498,700
Legal tenders	53,779,600	58,090,400	62,363,600
Net deposits	902,178,900	905,127,800	758,068,000
Circulation	13,624,200	13,583,500	14,620,400

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	July 8, '99.	July 1, '99.	July 9, '98.
Specie	$176,827,600	$182,466,100	$180,498,700
Legal tenders	53,779,600	58,090,400	62,363,600
Total reserve	$230,607,200	$240,056,500	$242,862,300
Reserve required against deposits	225,544,725	226,281,950	189,517,000
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$5,062,475	$14,274,550	$53,345,300

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$23,530,375	$22,264,575	$43,991,450
Jan. 14	28,263,075	25,903,775	52,172,525
Jan. 21	34,893,675	31,275,200	57,060,900
Jan. 28	39,232,025	35,609,450	59,148,250
Feb. 4	37,452,675	34,781,625	54,540,050
Feb. 11	35,511,825	32,437,050	51,638,225
Feb. 18	34,273,825	28,898,450	55,665,950
Feb. 25	30,334,900	22,959,325	57,520,975
March 4	24,578,125	20,223,500	55,558,925
March 11	23,203,000	22,721,425	52,863,550
March 18	19,074,175	28,060,100	48,108,975
March 25	18,537,425	33,851,475	48,895,750
April 1	15,494,850	35,720,900	47,666,575
April 8	15,018,825	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 15	19,471,525	37,346,075	46,966,900
April 22	24,175,900	43,525,100	49,257,900
April 29	25,524,675	44,504,675	48,017,825
May 6	19,351,950	43,916,475	44,095,975
May 13	27,137,625	46,997,225	44,490,500
May 20	34,631,525	50,715,250	45,998,950
May 27	43,933,725	53,704,600	46,616,100
June 3	42,710,600	52,249,700	45,320,925
June 10	39,323,100	53,841,100	47,001,475
June 17	30,003,200	59,272,800	48,390,950
June 24	25,697,800	62,206,250	49,230,150
July 1	14,274,550	62,013,550	41,384,875
July 8	5,062,475	53,345,300	41,361,375

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$5,062,475	1894	*$7,134,725
1898	53,345,300	1893	*5,082,025
1897	41,361,375	1892	15,577,025
1896	22,237,275	1891	14,542,025
1895	33,405,300	1890	6,283,075

*Deficit.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@61.

Bar silver in London was 27¾d per ounce, and in New York 60¾c. Mexican silver dollars at 47¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 554,200.49 ounces of silver bullion.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Mercantile Trust Company gives notice to the holders of their certificates of deposit for the Texas and Pacific Railway Company second mortgage bonds that they are now prepared to deliver to holders of said certificates the new securities of St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, to which their holders are entitled, viz., $650 par value of the new bonds of the said railway company for each $1,000 par value of the deposited bonds. Bond scrip convertible in sums of $1,000 into the new bonds will be delivered for the adjustment of fractional amounts. Holders of certificates entitled to fractions of bonds may either sell the fractions to the Mercantile Trust Company or may purchase from them such amount as may be required to entitle them to an entire bond.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Of the immediate market's course most depends upon what develops in interest rates. If money works toward stiff rates, those who are trying to force recessions may gain some temporary advantages.

Saturday's bank statement was less satisfactory than generally expected, and the bear contingent makes much ado over what that exhibit is to be taken to signify. Of course such interests profess to feel sure that there must be depressing effects. Their estimate is that a squeeze in loanable funds is to be apprehended forthwith. But so large is the element of speculative interest in this forecast that it can disturb few independent observers, though there is more disposition apparently to calculate apart from enthusiasm than ordinarily is the case when business conditions approach such satisfactory conditions as now are ruling. This slow-going tendency is the part of conservatism. It has shown development without reference to last week's bank statement, however. It has been evidenced in many ways for a long time past. Its existence and influence explain the contrast between the way in which current dividend and interest disbursements are withheld from the security market compared with the promptness usually exhibited.

The investing public, in waiting mood, is not unprepared for a few unfavorable financial developments. But this very hesitancy is helpful to the market's best ultimate interests. It makes sure the fact that if the market is to recede at all, there will be alert buying power at hand, for those who are the waiters are none the less watchful for opportunities to get bargains, and it can be safely calculated that every recession will attract purchasers.

And equally recognizable is the fact that current money market stringency represents something exceedingly different from what superficial consideration of it may suggest. Back of the reduction in Clearing House reserves is the influence chiefly of improved and still improving business. This is true not of the metropolis merely, but of the whole country generally, as expanding bank exchanges have been disclosing with clearness. Money in profitable use is no discouragement. That for a time, incidental to the growth and maintenance of commercial and industrial activity, there are higher rates for money can be construed certainly as no bugaboo. Every eighth advance in interest rates in a time like this is actual testimony that the country prospers. And it will be strange if this same view of the facts is not recognized and dominant in Wall Street.

***

Developments may be made public this week touching the affairs not only of local transit properties and their new and prospective relations—favorable developments—but there will probably be disclosure of the fact that the biggest of the local gas companies has new war plans under way.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended July 7, 1899	$8,617,780
Week ended July 8, 1898	6,440,874
From Jan. 1, 1899	274,694,157
From Jan. 1, 1898	229,929,388

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended July 4, 1899	$8,225,470
Week ended July 5, 1898	8,897,643
From Jan. 1, 1899	235,885,054
From Jan. 1, 1898	254,791,816

Imports of Gold.

Week ended July 7, 1899	$29,285
Week ended July 8, 1898	11,631
From Jan. 1, 1899	7,858,520
From Jan. 1, 1898	68,949,399

Exports of Gold.

Week ended July 7, 1899	$274,150
From Jan. 1, 1899	25,270,216
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,634,889

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended July 7, 1899	$244,865
From Jan. 1, 1899	17,411,696

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended July 8, 1898	$11,631
From Jan. 1, 1898	64,314,710

Imports of Silver.

Week ended July 7, 1899	$44,830
Week ended July 8, 1898	16,393
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,921,844
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,343,648

Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 7, 1899	$755,458
Week ended July 8, 1898	902,002
From Jan. 1, 1899	25,423,302
From Jan. 1, 1898	22,652,135

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 7, 1899	$710,628
Week ended July 8, 1898	885,609
From Jan. 1, 1899	23,501,508
From Jan. 1, 1898	21,308,487

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended July 7, 1899	$74,115
Week ended July 8, 1898	29,024
From Jan. 1, 1899	9,780,454
Week ended Jan. 1, 1898	70,293,047

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 7, 1899	$1,029,608
Week ended July 8, 1898	902,002
From Jan. 1, 1899	50,693,538
From Jan. 1, 1898	27,286,824

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 7, 1899	$955,493
Week ended July 8, 1898	872,978
From Jan. 1, 1899	40,913,084

Total Net Imports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1898	$43,006,223

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

	Exchanges.	Balances.
July 8	$1,025,944,953	$64,469,370
July 1	1,165,838,116	66,853,408
June 24	945,738,533	52,452,896
June 17	1,137,402,946	66,904,470
June 10	1,039,203,504	56,814,127
*June 3	954,342,888	56,274,997
May 27	1,231,915,611	69,899,059
May 20	1,245,292,959	69,891,513
May 13	1,394,333,511	77,221,284
May 6	1,439,472,965	72,052,491
April 29	1,201,119,369	67,732,655
April 22	1,302,919,610	77,752,588
April 15	1,424,346,265	82,334,464
April 8	1,553,060,641	77,373,938
April 1	1,293,839,167	66,915,694
March 25	1,247,937,065	74,448,286
March 18	1,246,322,756	67,753,545
March 11	1,201,879,337	76,573,526
March 4	1,392,090,599	74,090,201
*Feb. 25	1,173,231,495	50,387,272
*Feb. 18	905,777,922	50,387,272
Feb. 11	1,133,485,998	54,896,284
Feb. 4	1,328,431,208	70,245,718
Jan. 28	1,494,429,885	67,281,634
Jan. 21	1,409,245,846	80,172,687
Jan. 14	1,251,904,989	72,624,846
Jan. 7	1,196,345,613	65,442,570
Dec. 24	1,022,436,939	48,476,273
Dec. 17	1,119,883,255	50,824,952
Dec. 10	954,918,136	54,514,911
Dec. 3	1,001,138,114	51,224,114
*Nov. 26	835,664,457	39,902,287
Nov. 19	1,095,708,461	49,312,197
*Nov. 12	847,498,507	46,118,724
Nov. 5	870,302,371	49,345,459
Oct. 29	791,118,935	46,483,441
Oct. 22	733,330,565	50,873,324
Oct. 15	819,890,109	56,955,370
Oct. 8	889,055,649	49,631,052
Oct. 1	774,094,931	41,009,208
Sept. 24	814,737,560	50,621,285
Sept. 17	835,162,633	48,935,691
*Sept. 10	670,077,648	38,806,001
Sept. 3	838,054,779	45,586,208
Aug. 27	762,047,004	40,032,328
Aug. 20	843,316,542	44,082,593
Aug. 13	741,158,272	36,254,986
Aug. 6	644,528,336	39,372,795
July 23	630,290,419	46,140,432
July 16	720,893,050	47,100,838
*July 9	617,814,853	44,564,178

*Five days.

Ex-Chief Bonner in a New Company.

Ex-Chief Hugh Bonner of the Fire Department is to become President of a company which is being formed to manufacture a new fire hydrant in which all the defects of the hydrants now in use are said to be remedied. The company is to be capitalized at $1,000,000, and among those interested in it are Caleb Jackson, R. W. G. Welling, and Col. Gear, the inventor of the hydrant, who was until recently attached to the Department of Water Supply.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	80¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	40¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	29½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	6 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	6½
Sugar, granulated	5½
Molasses, O. K., prime	34
Beef, family	10.00
Beef hams	23.75
Tallow, prime	4 5

EXCURSIONS.

NEW YORK'S OCEAN TRIP
THE FAMOUS CAPE MAY IRON STEAMER
REPUBLIC
Leaves Pier 10 E. R., (above South Ferry,) 8:30 A. M., 1 and 5:30 P. M. daily (including Sunday,)
For LONG BRANCH.
Leaves Long Branch 10:30 A. M., 3:15 P. M. 7:45 P. M.

Trolley connection with Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and other New Jersey coast points. Theatricals, Restaurant, Lunch, Oyster Bar, &c.

☞ROUND TRIP FARE, 75 CENTS.☜

The REPUBLIC offers the finest trip for amusement and health-giving recreation, with all the beauties of the Bay and Harbor, the Forts, the ever-changing scene upon the ocean, and a grand view of the Navesink Highlands, and 200,000 candle power lights, Sandy Hook, and the cottage cities on the Jersey coast.

The 8:30 A. M. trip gives nine hours at Long Branch.

The 1:00 P. M. trip gives four hours and a half.

The 5:30 trip gives ease and comfort after a day's work, showing the panorama of sea and shore in the early evening; and the return, with the immense Highland Lights, the illumination of the Staten Island and Long Island shores, and the Great City, with its millions of lights, its bracelet of lights across the Brooklyn Bridge, and a scene not to be forgotten.

The REPUBLIC has every comfort for those who travel on her. Excellent restaurant at popular prices. Splendid saloon and saloon deck, and the hurricane deck entirely roofed over, giving protection to all without forcing passengers to lose the view either by day or night.

A miniature theatre on the main deck has a refined vaudeville performance, without extra charge on each return trip. Concerts on down trip.

The REPUBLIC was the favorite boat at Philadelphia, and she is already the favorite in New York waters.

W. F. Russell, Mgr., 1,181 B'way. Phone, 2,463 18th

All the World in Miniature, and a Veritable Filipino Village.

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Cortlandt St. piers 6.45, 9.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 2.30, 5.30, 8.15, 9.15 P. M. 50 5th St., Brooklyn 8.05, 10.24, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 1.35, 3.30, 5.54 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 3.15, 5.15, 6.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 9.00 A. M. for East 23d St. and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M., 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions:

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 6:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, and half-hourly 1:10 to 9:10 P. M., 10:10 P. M. Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10 and half-hourly 1:10 to 9:10 P. M., 10:10 P. M.

Leave foot Whitehall St. (Battery) via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, daily 7:30, and hourly from 8:30 to 11:30 A. M., and every 30 minutes 1:40 to 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. *Week days only. EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, 2:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, 10:20, 11:50 P. M. Last train returning 10:40 P. M.

Trains marked † run Saturdays only and Sept. 4th. EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

DIRECT TRAINS FROM BROADWAY FERRIES, VIA BROOKLYN UNION "L" R. R., week days leave Broadway Ferry 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 A. M., and half-hourly from 9:34 A. M. to 8:34 P. M. Last train from Rockaway Beach at 10:57 P. M. FARE 15 CENTS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, West 22d St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier..9:00 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

ROCKAWAY BOATS.
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Steamers GEN. SLOCUM & GRAND REPUBLIC. West 20th St., 8:40 A. M., 10:00 A. M. Week days, 10:00 A. M., 1:45 P. M. Children, 25c. Round Trip.
P. M., 10:15 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M., Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:20 P. M. Return at 11:30 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M. **40c.** Sun. & Holidays, 50c. Music.

Iron Steamboat Co.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Leave 22d St., N. R., Hourly, 9:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M. Leave Pier 1, N. R., Hourly, 9:30 A.M. to 9:30 P.M. Leave West Iron Pier, Coney Island, Hourly, 10:40 A. M. to 10:40 P. M.
Excursion Tickets, 25 Cents.

INSTRUCTION.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls,
Founded by the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School, the corporation which maintains Trinity School, in order to provide for girls a thorough secular education, combined with sound religious training.
School year opens September 11, 1899.
For particulars, address the Principal, EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., 257 West 93d St.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS.
109 West 54th St. 669 Madison Av.
Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. New Term opens Sept. 20. Branch School, Oct. 2d.
JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

THE OSSINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 32d year begins Sept. 27.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1338 Franklin.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

32D ST., 212 EAST.—Nicely furnished room; one or two gentlemen; conveniences; private house.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—TIMOTHY F. BANE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Timothy F. Bane, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 30th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 19th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—SOLOMON A. COHN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Solomon A. Cohn, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated 20th June, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 19th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of JOHN J. COLEMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. No. 1,002.

To the creditors of John J. Coleman, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1899, the said John J. Coleman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, July 5, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB EDELMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,210.

To the creditors of Jacob Edelman, bankrupt, notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Jacob Edelman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, July 6th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of MAX FREEMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 960.

To the creditors of Max Freeman, bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Max Freeman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, July 3d, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—THEODORE E. GORDON, Sr., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Theodore E. Gordon, Sr., bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 26th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 19th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 1,013.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—ARTHUR SCHREIER and EUGENE SCHREIER, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Arthur Schreier and Eugene Schreier, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated June 23, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 19th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee.

New York, July 5, 1899.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART II., OF THE Supreme Court, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of April, 1899. Present: Hon. Henry W. Bookstaver, Justice.

In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the Teachers' Provident Association of the United States.

On reading and filing the petition of James Cruikshank, W. C. Sandy, Arthur Cooper, Abner B. Hilley, Heman P. Smith, Phillippina Hoffman, William A. Owen, Edward Bush, and Frank K. Perkins, verified the 15th day of April, 1899, whereby it appears that said petitioners constitute a majority of the Directors of the Teachers' Provident Association of the United States, a corporation created under the laws of the State of New York, having its principal office located in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and the schedule thereto annexed, duly verified by the petitioners the 15th day of April, 1899, and on motion of Edward S. Peck, attorney for the petitioners, it is hereby

Ordered that all persons interested in said corporation show cause at a Special Term, Part I., of this court, to be held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of July, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why the said corporation should not be dissolved.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the said 24th day of July, 1899, in THE N. Y. DAILY TIMES, a newspaper published in the County of New York, and in the New York Law Journal, a newspaper published in the County of New York.

Enter. H. W. B., J. S. C.

To the creditors, members, and all persons interested in the Teachers' Provident Association of the United States:

Please take notice that an order, of which the within is a copy, was this day duly filed and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on April 21, 1899.

EDWARD S. PECK, Attorney for Petitioners, No. 100 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York, N. Y.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, to all persons interested in the estate of THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO CIGARETTE COMPANY, assigned to Leo Stein for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Part I. thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 25th day of July, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of the said Leo Stein, assignee of the above-named, The Imperial Tobacco Cigarette Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said New York Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. [L. S.] Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Court, this 1st day of June, 1899. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

J. C. GUGGENHEIMER, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, N. Y. City.

je5-law6wM

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, plaintiffs, against THE AMERICAN STEAM BOILER INSURANCE COMPANY, defendant.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, receiver of the American Steam Boiler Insurance Company, has filed a full, account and final account of all his proceedings, on oath to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of April, 1899.

Notice is also given that said account was referred to and will be presented to Edward L. Patterson, Esq., as referee, to examine and report thereon by an order made and entered herein the 18th day of April, 1899, and that the referee will proceed under said order, at his office, No. 71 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of July, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.—Dated New York, June 17th, 1899.

HENRY S. WARD, Receiver.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Receiver, 62 Wall Street, New York City.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT—NEW YORK COUNTY.—WILLIAM GILLESPIE, Colin M. Gillespie, Howard K. F. Smith, and William A. Griffin, doing business under the firm name of Gillespie Brothers and Company, plaintiffs, against ADOLPH LEVY and Ellis Levy, doing business under the firm name of Adolph Levy and Brother, defendants.—Summons with notice.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated May 5th, 1899.

WILMER & CANFIELD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address No. 48 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants named in the within summons: Take notice that upon your default, judgment in this action will be taken against you for the sum of eleven thousand two hundred and eighty and 72-100 dollars, with interest from May 5, 1898, with costs.

May 5, 1899.

WILMER & CANFIELD, Piffs' Attys., 48 Wall St., Manhattan, N. Y. City.

To the defendants, Adolph Levy and Ellis Levy: The foregoing summons, with notice, is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated June 3d, 1899, and on that day filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WILMER & CANFIELD, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and P. O. Address No. 48 Wall St., Manhattan, New York City.

N. Y. je5-law6wM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEACH, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BEACH, late of Evanston, Illinois, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at Room 49, No. 51 Chambers Street, in Manhattan Borough of the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New York, June 30, 1899. CATHARINE BAGOT, TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney for Executors, 51 Chambers St., N. Y.

jy10-1aw6mM

BEEBE, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT BEEBE, late of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Benjamin B. Kenyon, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, January 28th, 1899.

ARCHIBALD N. BEEBE, Executor.
BENJAMIN B. KENYON, Attorney for Executor, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja30-1aw1mM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CUMING, JAMES R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES R. CUMING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard W. Freedman, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. LETITIA CUMING, ALMON GOODWIN, HENRY THOMPSON, Executrix and Executors. RICHARD W. FREEDMAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 2 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. jy3-1aw6mM

GILBOUGH, JOHN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN W. GILBOUGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of ADAMS & ADAMS, No. 820 Broadway, (Manhattan,) in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1899. EMILY T. GILBOUGH, Executrix. ADAMS & ADAMS, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City. my15-1aw6mM.

GOLDMAN, MANASSAH L.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MANASSAH L. GOLDMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 806, No. 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1899. EDWARD GOLDMAN, Executor. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York. my1-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH F. JENNINGS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, May 29th, 1899. MARY JENNINGS, PATRICK J. JENNINGS, Executor.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executors, No. 54 Wall Street, (Manhattan,) New York City. my29-1aw6mM

KYLE, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KYLE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the ninth day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of May, 1899. THOMAS H. KYLE, Executor. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Executor, Borough of Manhattan, 206 Broadway, City of New York. my29-1aw6mM

MADDEN, MARY M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY M. MADDEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Reid, Esselstyn & Kretchum, No. 35 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 1st day of July, 1899. WILLIAM H. PORTER, Executor. REID, ESSELSTYN & KRETCHUM, Attorneys for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York City. jy3-1aw6mM

MARLOR, THOMAS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS S. MARLOR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, Room 721, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1899.

CHARLES S. L. MARLOR, EDWIN M. M. MARLOR, Administrators.
WARREN W. FOSTER, Attorney for Administrators, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

ja9-1aw6mM

SARRA Y VALLDEJULI, JOSEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSE SARRA Y VALLDEJULI, late of Havana, Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of Lanman & Kemp, Nos. 68 and 70 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 21st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899.

CELIA HERNANDEZ DE SARRA, Ancillary Administratrix.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attys. for Ancillary Administratrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y.

SCHMITT, GEORGE, JR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE SCHMITT, Jr., late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Marshall, Moran, Williams & McVickar, her attorneys, No. Thirty Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York the twenty-eighth day of January, 1899. CLARA E. SCHMITT, Administratrix.

MARSHALL, MORAN, WILLIAMS & McVICKAR, Attorneys for Administratrix, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f4-1aw6mM

THEES, JOHN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. THEES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of ADAMS & ADAMS, No. 820 Broadway, (Manhattan,) in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1899. EMILY T. GILBOUGH, Executrix. ADAMS & ADAMS, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City. my15-1aw6mM.

GOLDMAN, MANASSAH L.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MANASSAH L. GOLDMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 806, No. 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1899. EDWARD GOLDMAN, Executor. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York. my1-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH F. JENNINGS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, May 29th, 1899. MARY JENNINGS, PATRICK J. JENNINGS, Executor.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executors, No. 54 Wall Street, (Manhattan,) New York City. my29-1aw6mM

KYLE, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KYLE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the ninth day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of May, 1899. THOMAS H. KYLE, Executor. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Executor, Borough of Manhattan, 206 Broadway, City of New York. my29-1aw6mM

MADDEN, MARY M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY M. MADDEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Reid, Esselstyn & Kretchum, No. 35 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 1st day of July, 1899. WILLIAM H. PORTER, Executor. REID, ESSELSTYN & KRETCHUM, Attorneys for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York City. jy3-1aw6mM

MARLOR, THOMAS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS S. MARLOR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, Room 721, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1899.

CHARLES S. L. MARLOR, EDWIN M. M. MARLOR, Administrators.
WARREN W. FOSTER, Attorney for Administrators, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

ja9-1aw6mM

SARRA Y VALLDEJULI, JOSEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSE SARRA Y VALLDEJULI, late of Havana, Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of Lanman & Kemp, Nos. 68 and 70 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 21st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899.

CELIA HERNANDEZ DE SARRA, Ancillary Administratrix.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attys. for Ancillary Administratrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y.

SCHMITT, GEORGE, JR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE SCHMITT, Jr., late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Marshall, Moran, Williams & McVickar, her attorneys, No. Thirty Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York the twenty-eighth day of January, 1899. CLARA E. SCHMITT, Administratrix.

MARSHALL, MORAN, WILLIAMS & McVICKAR, Attorneys for Administratrix, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f4-1aw6mM

THEES, JOHN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. THEES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of ADAMS & ADAMS, No. 820 Broadway, (Manhattan,) in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1899. EMILY T. GILBOUGH, Executrix. ADAMS & ADAMS, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City. my15-1aw6mM.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —WILLIAM B. EWING, plaintiff, against ALICE I. BIRRELL and GEORGE S. BIRRELL, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing the 6th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by S. De Wallt-arss, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Park Avenue (formerly Fourth Avenue) with the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; running thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street thirty-five (35) feet; thence northerly parallel with the easterly side of Park Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street thirty-five (35) feet to the easterly side of Park Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Park Avenue one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, said premises being known as No. 101 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, in the City of New York.

Dated New York, July 7, 1899.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Referee.

GEORGE B. HEATH, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

124th Street.

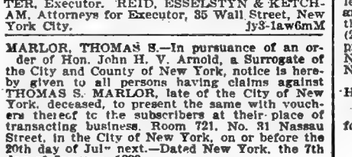

123d Street.

The above premises will be sold subject to a mortgage of $32,500, with interest thereon at the rate of four per cent. per annum from July 1, 1899.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,000, with interest thereon from July 6, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $315.53, with interest from July 6, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

Dated July 7, 1899.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Referee.

jy10-2aw3wM&Th&ju31

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—TIMOTHY MAHONEY vs. GEORGE BERNHARD et al.

To all creditors of the Murray Hill Bank:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an interlocutory judgment entered in the above-entitled action in the Clerk's office of the County of New York, on the 5th day of July, 1899, and among other things, appointing the undersigned referee to take proof, among other things, of the claims of the creditors of the Murray Hill Bank remaining unpaid, I, the said referee, will proceed under said interlocutory judgment at my office, No. 84 Cotton Exchange, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of July, 1899, at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

Notice is also given that all persons having claims against said Murray Hill Bank remaining unpaid are hereby required to appear and exhibit proofs of the same before me on or before the time above designated, or they will be excluded from the benefit of the said judgment and from sharing in the money or funds to be distributed in this action.—Dated July 7th, 1899.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

jy10-2aw3wM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against HENRY A. BEYER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the 31st day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-sixth Street, distant one hundred and forty (140) feet westerly from the west side of Sixth Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with the Sixth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly and parallel with Forty-sixth Street twenty feet (20); thence northerly and parallel with Sixth Avenue one hundred feet (100) and five (5) inches to Forty-sixth Street, and thence easterly along Forty-sixth Street twenty (20) feet to the place of beginning, the said premises being known as Number 108 (formerly Number 70) West Forty-sixth Street."—Dated New York, July 6th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 22 William St., N. Y. City.

The property above described is shown on the following diagram:

46th Street.

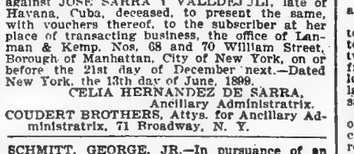

and is known as No. 108 West Forty-sixth Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is ten thousand three hundred and twenty-six 25-100 dollars, with interest theron from June 13, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to about three hundred dollars, with interest, besides the expenses of this sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is two hundred and thirty-five dollars and interest thereon.—Dated New York, July 6th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—HENRY W. SCHMIDT et al., plaintiffs, against MOSES KONIGSBERG et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of the Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; from thence running southerly parallel to said Eighth Avenue,

FREE FIGHT OF SOCIALISTS

Eyes Blackened and Noses Bled at a Meeting Saturday Night.

LEADERS DESERTED THEIR MEN

Lively Times at a Gathering of the Socialist-Labor Party—The Vogt-De Leon Faction Beaten.

The General Committee of the New York section of the Socialist-Labor Party held a meeting in the Labor Lyceum, in East Fourth Street, on Saturday night, which lasted until yesterday morning, and wound up in what was called a German reproduction of a Donnybrook fair.

It was the semi-annual meeting of the General Committee to organize for the ensuing half-year, and as usual on such occasions, the old Vogt-De Leon factions strove to retain control of the body—a feat which it had heretofore always successfully performed. It failed to do so, however, at Saturday's meeting.

Delegate Abelson, who belongs to the Vogt-De Leon combine, called the meeting to order, and two candidates were nominated for Chairman for the evening: Kuhn of the combine, and Buck of the anti-combine.

The call for the vote precipitated a row. Many of the delegates began to shout at the top of their voices, and when some one stated that only those delegates who had been members of the General Committee for the past six months would be allowed to vote the row became more general.

Delegates stood on chairs and shook their fists at Delegate Abelson and Leader Vogt, while the supporters of the old faction threatened the new delegates.

"Let us have a Temporary Chairman," shouted Delegate Hilquit.

"I am Temporary Chairman," shouted Abelson.

"Let the Credentials Committee report," said Hilquit.

"Sit down" yelled Delegate Keep of the Vogt-De Leon faction.

"I will not."

"I'll smash your jaw," cried Keep.

"It will take a better man than you to do that," replied Hilquit.

Keep meant what he said, for he rushed at Hilquit and struck him in the jaw, and in a trice men rolled on the floor, clawing and striking at each other.

This was the beginning of the fight, which first centred round the two champions of the Vogt-De Leon faction and the antis. The friends of each tried to pummel the enemy's champion, and from that began to beat one another.

"Stand by the old boys," was the battle cry of the Vogt-De Leon men.

"Hurrah for reform and down with the old ring," cried the antis.

They fought in couples and in bunches. Noses were punched and eyes were blackened. Hats were smashed and clothes were torn. So angry were the contending men that they did not find time to use chairs. Some teeth were knocked out and swollen and bloody faces were numerous.

The Vogt-De Leon men, although greatly outnumbered, fought heroically, but they were abandoned by their leaders. De Leon made his escape out of the hall when the fight began, and Vogt tried to follow, but was prevented. Being lithe and agile, he made a run and jumped upon the piano.

An anti-man made a rush for him and received a kick in the shoulder. But Vogt was pulled down nevertheless and pummelled.

The odds were against the old faction and Delegate Kuhn jumped on the window and tried to climb up the fire escape. Before he could get away he was captured and in his turn suffered a good drubbing.

When all the delegates were exhausted they adjourned without having done any other business but fight. All of them showed signs of the battle.

SURFACE RAILROAD DISPUTES.

General Executive Board of Knights of Labor Here to Act in Matter.

The General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor is in the city, and yesterday it established headquarters at the Broadway Central Hotel. Its principal business while here will be to consider the troubles of the surface railroad employes. The board consists of General Master Workman Parsons, General Secretary-Treasurer John W. Hayes, J. D. Chamberlain of Pueblo, Col.; Andrew W. Best of Brooklyn, J. D. Schonfahn of Baltimore, and L. J. Fitzgerald of Montreal.

The committee appointed by the employes of the Metropolitan Street Railway lines, it was said yesterday, had sent word to President Vreeland that it would call on him to-day, and present the men's grievances. The General Executive Board will therefore take no action in the railroad men's affairs until the committee reports the result of its interview with Mr. Vreeland.

Mr. Parsons said that as far as Brooklyn was concerned he could confidently say that the trouble there was over. There was no reason to believe that President Rossiter of the Brooklyn rapid transit system would not keep the promises that he had made.

"The matter in Brooklyn," he said, "has been grossly misrepresented. There is no reason to anticipate any trouble there. In regard to New York, if the demands of the men are refused, we will start a public agitation, which we believe will result in the men getting what they want."

It was reported that the Brooklyn organization of Railroad Employes was trying to get the Lexington Association of Street Railroad men, which is composed chiefly of men working in the Nassau electric lines, to join it. The Lexington Association is composed of old and tried employes, who have been faithful to the company. These men say that while "Tom" Johnson was the President of the Nassau lines they were very well treated, but after those lines passed into the hands of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system their condition became worse. They will hold a meeting this week to decide as to whether they will join the Brooklyn organization or not.

COAT TAILORS MAY STRIKE.

Between 10,000 and 12,000 of Them May Go Out in a Few Days.

The coat tailors, it is reported, are preparing to go out on strike for an advance of wages and a reduction of hours of labor. They are said to number between 10,000 and 12,000, and of these 2,500 are women and girls. Most of these people formerly belonged to the Brotherhood of Tailors that is affiliated with the United Garment Workers of America, but they bolted and formed an independent National organization.

They are not, however, affiliated with any central body, and in the event of a strike it is said they cannot expect any outside aid, not even from the clothing cutters.

The Brotherhood of Tailors now numbers about 1,000 members, but these have better wages and are generally better off than the independents. Some time ago the independent union asked the United Garment Workers whether it would support it in the event of a strike, and was told that it would not unless the independents were first organized. Nevertheless the independents held a mass meeting last week, and speeches were delivered urging the men to go out on strike.

Henry White, General Secretary of the United Garment Workers, said yesterday "the independents asked us several times to stand by them in a strike, but we told them that they must first organize thoroughly. I believe that the men will strike, but strikes on the east side have always been costly affairs, and I do not think that we will have anything to do with the coming strike. The men will probably win, as this is the busy season, but in six weeks they will lose all the ground that they may win, because they always become lax and careless after a victory."

RUNAWAY FRIGHTENS CYCLISTS.

Dashes Down a Brooklyn Boulevard Which Was Crowded at the Time.

A runaway horse caused much excitement among several hundred cyclists on Eastern Parkway, near Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The horse was owned by Samuel Young of 210 Sutter Avenue, and was attached to a light road wagon.

Young, who was driving, lost control of the horse, and the animal bolted. Young was thrown to the pavement, but he escaped with slight injury. The runaway dashed down the boulevard, crowded at the time with cyclists, and there was a wild scramble on the part of the riders to get out of the way. None was hurt, however, and the horse was caught after a brief but exciting flight.

RIGHTS OF WORKINGMEN.

Justice Truax Holds that Steamfitters Cannot Be Interfered with by Rival Associations.

Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, on Saturday, handed down a decision in the action for an injunction brought by the National Protective Association of Steamfitters and Helpers and Charles McQueed against the Enterprise Association and the Progress Association, both unincorporated societies of steamfitters and helpers, and their walking delegates, in which he enjoins the defendants from interfering with the members of the plaintiff association, and preventing them from procuring and retaining work.

The plaintiff organization alleged that the members of the defendant associations and their walking delegates had entered into a combination to prevent the members of the National Protective Association from obtaining work, except on a few small jobs where members of the defendant societies were not employed, and by threats that they would enforce a strike of the laborers and other workmen employed on buildings at 59 and 61 West Forty-fifth Street, Twelfth Street and Seventh Avenue, and Burling Slip and Front Street, intimidated the contractors for these buildings so that they discharged the members of the plaintiff association employed in putting in the boilers and steam appliances.

It was claimed by the plaintiff that unless the defendants were enjoined from further interference the plaintiff organization would be ruined and irreparably damaged. The defendants denied all the allegations made by the plaintiff, and averred that the plaintiff had an adequate remedy at law by a suit for damages. Justice Truax, in his decision, says:

"The evidence shows that the defendants have entered into a combination which in effect prevents and will prevent the plaintiff McQueed and the other members of the plaintiff association from working at his and their trade in the City of New York. In fact, it was shown that the defendant Cummings (one of the walking delegates of the defendants) threatened to strike against the members of the plaintiff association, and the plaintiff McQueed wherever he found them at work, and that he would not allow them to work at any job in the city except some small jobs where Enterprise men were not employed. Such a combination amounts to a conspiracy, and is unlawful.

"To prevent one from working at any job in this city, except some small jobs where Enterprise men were not employed is to prevent him from earning his livelihood in his profession, craft, or business, and such an act will be enjoined. The evidence in reference to damages is so indefinite that I shall not award any damages. The injunction heretofore granted is continued."

QUEENS TAXPAYERS ALARMED.

Rate in the Borough May Be Four Per Cent. Claimed to be Due to Long Island City's Errors.

The residents of many sections of Queens Borough are in a state of alarm over the impending tax rate. There is every indication that the rate in the borough will be in the neighborhood of 4 per cent. This is due to the special tax levy which will have to be made to meet borough indebtedness incurred prior to consolidation, or resulting from acts prior to consolidation.

The case of Long Island City's tax muddle is an instance. There Mayor Gleason and the Board of Aldermen were at odds, and the city tax levy was delayed, so that the city had to borrow on tax or revenue bonds to meet a part of its expenses. When consolidation went into effect a legacy was left to the city of several thousand claims, which it has cost money to have tested and rendered binding by a decree of the courts.

The levy prior to consolidation did not raise sufficient money to carry on the Borough Government, and the deficiency must be met by a special tax levy. To this special levy must be added the city rate, and the total in the borough of the combined city and borough levies will not be far from 4 per cent.

What was Long Island City comes off easiest in this matter, although probably three-quarters of the deficiency should be charged to it. Other places raised more than their share of the taxes collected since consolidation as compared with Long Island City, without leaving any debt or deficiency to be paid out of any but the regular funds. The residents of these sections are now alarmed, and claim that Long Island City, the First Ward of the borough, should bear the extra tax levy.

Long Island City's valuations were jumped to a very high figure under Mayor Gleason's last administration. In the course of equalization the assessors have reduced the total valuation in the ward down to $8,000,000 while raising the valuation in the whole borough by some $30,000,000. This will throw more of the burden outside of the First Ward than if the valuations had been left as they were or had been raised in proportion to the rest of the borough.

Now the residents of Whitestone, Flushing, and other places in the other two wards, claim they are overvalued and are being unjustly treated by having to bear the burdens of Long Island City's errors. They also claim that the First Ward obtains most of the benefits resulting from consolidation.

A movement is on foot to fight the extra levy in the courts, and unless the Municipal Assembly finds some means of avoiding the levy or confining it to the First Ward there will be a contest in the courts which may tie up the whole city's levy for months.

BITE OUT OF POLICEMAN'S HAND.

Woman Prisoner on Way to Bellevue Fights Like a Tigress.

Estella Hadden, twenty-five years old, a widow, of 320 West Fifty-ninth Street, took too active a part in a fight at Twenty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue yesterday afternoon and one of the opposing side brought her activity to a close by knocking her out with a beer bottle. Policeman Conway found her unconscious and bleeding from an ugly gash in the head. He called an ambulance and took her to the New York Hospital, where her wound was dressed. She was then taken to Bellevue Hospital in a patrol wagon.

On the way to Bellevue she demanded of Policeman Quinn, in charge of the wagon, whither he was taking her. When told she grew furious and declared that "No cop or the whole bunch of cops from Devery down won't take me to Bellevue" and fought like a tigress to get out of the wagon. Quinn and another policeman had all they could do to conquer her, and she managed to bite a piece out of Quinn's hand.

A large crowd gathered and, not knowing the circumstances, took sides with the woman, and it looked for a while as if the mob would turn the patrol wagon over. This was only prevented by some skilful driving on the part of the policeman handling the reins. Policeman Quinn had to have his wound cauterized. The woman was finally placed in the alcoholic ward.

ALLEGED BURGLARS IDENTIFIED

Men Caught in Jersey City Known to New York Detective.

Charles Wilson, John Mahanney, and John McIntyre, the three alleged burglars under arrest at Police Headquarters, Jersey City, were yesterday taken to Chief Murphy's office, where several persons had an opportunity to identify them. Among these were Police Capt. Reynolds, Detective Sergeant Fogarty, and several detectives from New York. None of them had ever seen Wilson.

Sergt. Fogarty identified Mahanney and McIntyre as two of four men arrested by him on suspicion of having been connected with a robbery at the West Shore Railroad Station. They were subsequently discharged, but one of the men, whose name was Murray, was rearrested and taken to Philadelphia on a charge of murder.

Joseph McGrath, manager of the shoe store at 16 Newark Avenue, who identified the shoes worn by Wilson as having been stolen from his store on April 28, identified Mahanney and McIntyre as two men who visited the store on April 24 and asked permission to make copies of some signs he had in the store.

Mrs. Lizzie Sanderson, who identified Wilson as the man who hired a room in her house, next door to the shoe store, two days before the robbery, also identified Mahanney and McIntyre as the men who occupied the room with Wilson. She was corroborated by Mrs. Frederick Herring, a boarder in the house.

An effort will be made to-day to have the prisoners identified by persons who saw the Brooklyn burglars removing goods from the store they robbed.

Catch on—only 1000 of them. This season's $2.50 and $3 rough braid straw hats now $1.90.

All three stores.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

330 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
560 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

NAVAL CADETS REACH PORT

Senior Class Making a Tour on the Gunboat Annapolis.

YOUNG McNAIR IS WITH THEM

Boys Are Inspecting Navy and Ship Yards Along the Atlantic Seaboard—Trip to West Point.

The United States gunboat Annapolis, now being used as a practice ship by the senior class of Annapolis Naval Cadets, arrived yesterday from Philadelphia on a Summer cruise. The senior class, which will be graduated next June, is making a tour of inspection of the various navy and ship yards along the Atlantic seaboard. There are sixty-one cadets in the class, but only fifty-eight are on board the Annapolis.

Mingling meekly among these fifty-eight comparatively old sea dogs is Cadet McNair of the fourth class, which means that he has just entered the academy and doesn't know a capstan bar from a scuttle butt. Young McNair is a son of Rear Admiral McNair, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and was appointed by President McKinley a little more than a month ago.

Such is his love for the sea that through his father's influence he was allowed to make this trip with the learned and salty members of the senior class. He is now deep in the throes of mastering the art of boxing the compass. Later he will be taught how to tie a bowline and bight, whip a hammock clew, &c., and then pass on up through the long, tempestuous lane that leads to Admiral's stars.

The Annapolis was hurriedly placed in condition for this work to take the place of the Newport, which broke her tail shaft, and left Annapolis on her present cruise on June 3. The principal object of the cruise is to instruct the cadets in the mechanical devices with which the ships of the new navy are being equipped, but, aside from this work, they are regularly instructed in the elementary principles of navigating, and, in fact, are being put through all the paces connected with a seaman's life. The officers of the Annapolis are all connected with the academy, so that the vessel is really a portion of the academy afloat.

The Annapolis is in command of Commander H. R. Ingersoll, head of the Ordnance Department at the academy. The executive officer is Lieut. Commander C. W. Bartlett, head of the Navigation Department. The remaining officers are Lieut. W. C. P. Muir, Instructor in Navigation; Lieuts. T. W. Kinkaid, O. W. Koester, M. E. French, Instructors in Marine Engineering; Passed Assistant Paymaster Joseph Fyffe, and Assistant Surgeon W. M. Garton.

The gunboat went from Annapolis to Newport News, where the cadets spent three weeks inspecting the works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. Every working day was spent by the cadets in the yards and shops of the company or on board the new battleship Kearsarge, which is nearing completion, and each evening the prospective Admirals were required to write out detailed observations of the works.

From Newport News the Annapolis went to Wilmington, Del., and visited the works of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, where several small vessels for the Government are building, and by invitation spent one day inspecting the works of the Du Ponts Powder Company, where smokeless powder is being made. The next visit was made to Philadelphia, where three days were spent at the shipyards of the Messrs. Cramp.

While in Philadelphia the cadets made a trip to South Bethlehem to witness the manufacture of armor plate, and where they were entertained at luncheon. One day was spent at the works of the Midvale Steel Works at Nicetown, Penn., where projectiles for great guns are made. The sojourn of the class at Philadelphia was brought to a close last Friday night with an elaborate dinner given in their honor by the Germantown Cricket Club. The Annapolis left Philadelphia Saturday morning, and after a rather tempestuous voyage came to anchor off Tompkinsville, S. I., at 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

The class will to-day go to the Crescent Shipbuilding Works at Elizabethport, N. J., and to-morrow the Annapolis will sail up the Hudson to West Point. This latter trip is admittedly more or less of a pleasure trip. The senior class of sailors will meet the senior soldier class and swap yarns and incidentally arrange matters for the intercollegiate football match next Autumn. The Annapolis has on board Capt. T. M. Wortman and four other members of the Annapolis team. There will probably be all sorts of formal entertainments at West Point before Friday, when the Annapolis will drop down and anchor off Twenty-third Street, East River, until the 17th, while the cadets master the intricacies of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The next trip will be to Newport, thence to Boston, and from there to Bath, Me., where several vessels being built for the Government will be looked over. From Bath the Annapolis will drop down to Gardiner's Bay for two weeks of target practice. Capt. Ingersoll said yesterday that he thought about everything explosive aboard the vessel could be exploded in that time. The cadets will try hard to hit the targets. After the gun practice the vessel will make her way back to Annapolis by easy stages, arriving there Aug. 28, when the cadets will receive a month's leave.

The trip is in no sense a junketing expedition, and it is probable that the cadets will never have to work so hard after they obtain their commissions. Although the Annapolis carries a regular crew of eighty-eight men, the cadets do their share of every sort of work connected with her navigation, even to working below as oilers, water tenders, firemen, and coal passers. This work is taken in turn, so that the young man who was officer of the deck yesterday may be down below shoveling coal to-day and acting as quartermaster or messenger to-morrow.

The cadets are quartered on the berth deck pretty much as other sailors, eating their food from regulation naval ironware and "swinging" in the regulation hammock at night. Several embryo Admirals were "holystoning" decks yesterday morning. They hope to succeed Dewey some day.

Man Shot in a Stapleton Row.

In a fight which took place early yesterday morning on the corner of Bay and Canal Streets, Stapleton, S. I., Henry Dascher, twenty-four years old, a vegetable vendor, was shot and painfully but not dangerously wounded by James Clifford, who keeps a saloon on the corner of Bay and Canal Streets. The corner in front of Clifford's saloon is a general lounging place for a number of young men in the town, and after closing up his place of business, Clifford stepped outside and began talking with several friends, among whom was Dascher. A fight was started by some one in the crowd, and in a few minutes it became general, and it is said that Clifford was badly beaten and knocked down twice. After getting upon his feet it is alleged that he pulled a revolver and fired one shot into the crowd. It was this shot that struck Dascher, taking effect in the right leg. He was removed to the Smith Infirmary, and Clifford, who is a well-known resident of Stapleton, was arrested.

Steamship Fireman Drowned.

George S. Boy, twenty-seven years old, a fireman on the Hamburg-American steamship Phoenicia, spent Saturday night ashore. While returning to the vessel yesterday he fell from the gangplank. Two of his companions jumped into the river, but were unable to save him. His body was recovered.

O'Neill's.

ANOTHER CHANCE at those 15.98 Bicycles!

We have a few more of those Splendid Roadsters for sale—came in the other day, the last lot on the contract. They are all 24-inch Diamond Frames. If you want one, come quick, for they will be disposed of in short order.

Remember, please, our Guarantee for the year '99 covers them, that the price is 15.98, and, above all, that

THEY ARE SAFE WHEELS TO RIDE!

Two Other Bicycle Bargains Worthy Your Attention.

"The Mentor" at $22,

AND

"The O'Neill" at $27.

The former in 21 and 23 inch frames and the latter in 22 and 24 inch frames, both for Ladies and Men. These wheels are also guaranteed by us for the year '99.

SUNDRIES AT SPECIALLY LOW PRICES.

Moore Electro Gas Lamps	1.55	Veeder Trip and Total Cyclometers	1.25
20th Century Gas Lamps	1.97	Silk Lacing Cord, 15 yards	15c
Calcium King Gas Lamps	1.79	Continuous Ring Bells	50c
Veeder Cyclometers	50c		

JULY SPECIALS IN CAMERAS AND PHOTO SUPPLIES.

"Peek-a-Boo" Cameras, 4x5, double lens and one plate holder	2.48	Eclipse Plates, 4½x4¼, doz.	19c
"Cyclone Jr." Cameras, 3½x3½, with one plate holder	1.98	Poco Holders, 4x5	55c
Stanley Plates, 4x5, doz.,	31c	Ruby Oil Lamps	58c
		Photo Supplies of every description at the lowest prices in town.	

SIXTH AVE., 20TH TO 21ST STREET.

SERVICES AT OCEAN GROVE.

Home Missionary Day Under Auspices of the National Society of Methodist Episcopal Church.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 9.—This was Home Missionary Day in Ocean Grove, the several meetings being in charge of the officers of the National Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the deaconesses, who are connected with the society. Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk of New York City, the National President of the society, was present, as were a number of prominent missionary workers from all parts of the country.

The first services on the camp grounds were held at 9 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. James Lowry of Paterson had charge of the Young People's meeting in the Temple at 9 A. M., and two thousand people were present. At the same hour, in the Janes's Memorial Tabernacle, Messrs. Fitzgerald, Ballard, and Alday, the Devotional Committee of the Camp Meeting Association, conducted a holiness meeting for the old people.

There were four thousand present at the morning preaching service in the Auditorium. Seated on the platform were a score or more of missionaries and deaconesses, the later wearing the sombre garb of their order. Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk of New York City, President of the National Woman's Home Missionary Society, spoke briefly, as did Bishop James N. Fitzgerald. Miss Grace Fitzgerald, daughter of the Bishop, sang as a solo, "Be Glad and Rejoice."

The anniversary missionary sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. William I. Haven, a member of the New England Annual Conference, who is the Corresponding Secretary of the American Bible Society. His text was, "Ye are the Salt of the Earth," and in his discourse he eulogized the women missionaries and deaconesses for their untiring work in the mission fields in this and other countries.

This afternoon a deaconess platform meeting was held in the auditorium, at the conclusion of the session of the Sabbath school. Miss Josephine Corbin of Newark, Superintendent of the Newark Conference Deaconess Home, presided, and brief addresses were made by a number of deaconesses.

The surf meeting at 6 P. M. attracted 10,000 to the beach. The service consisted of singing and responsive Bible reading and short talks on missions by the visiting missionaries. A missionary meeting was held in the Auditorium this evening. Mrs. Jane Bancroft Robinson of Des Moines, Iowa, Secretary of the Deaconess Bureau, spoke concerning "The Present Status of Deaconess Work in American Methodism;" Miss Iva May Durham of Normal, Ill., explained "What it Means to be a Deaconess-at-Large," and Prof. Henrietta Bancroft of Washington, D. C., touched on "Some Experiences of a Field Secretary."

The annual Deaconess Assembly will convene in the Young People's Temple tomorrow morning and continue until Tuesday evening.

Baptist Boys' Brigade at Asbury Park.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, July 9.—Two hundred members of the Baptist Boys' Brigade, who are camping on the north bank of Shark River, marched from their rendezvous to this place this morning and attended service at the First Baptist Church. The young soldiers were commanded by Gen. Kenyon, and were accompanied by the National Baptist Boys' Brigade Band of New York City, fifty strong. The camp will be continued all Summer, each company remaining two weeks.

SERMON AGAINST SUNDAY GOLF.

The Rev. C. L. McNichol of Long Island Wants the Playing Stopped.

The Rev. C. L. McNichol of the Bayside, L. I., Methodist Church, at which place are situated the links of the Oakland Golf Club, has begun a crusade against the Sunday playing of the Oakland members.

The Methodist Church is near the station, and while the Sunday school is in session there is a constant procession of golfers past the church on their way to and from the links.

In a sermon preached yesterday the Rev. Mr. McNichol called Sunday golf playing one of the cancers of society. He said his services were disturbed by these people. Many of the boys and a few of the girls, he declared, were kept from Sunday school to act as caddies for the players. He urged all his congregation to assist him in making Sunday golf unpopular.

SUDDENLY BECOMES A CRIPPLE.

Hip Disease Seizes Son of President of Holland Society of Chicago.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Holland-American Line steamship Rotterdam was Peter Van Schaack, President of the Holland Society of Chicago, and one of the wealthiest citizens of that city. Mr. Van Schaack was accompanied by his son Henry, thirty-five years old, who suddenly became an invalid from an attack of hip disease while on a pleasure trip through Holland with his father.

Father and son were met at the steamship pier in Hoboken yesterday by the remaining members of the family, and the younger man, who is a helpless cripple, was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital pending his departure for Chicago.

Child Killed by a Fall.

Annie Berger, the three-year-old child of Ignatz Berger, a butcher living on the top floor of the five-story tenement house 411 West Fortieth Street, fell from one of the windows in her father's apartments yesterday afternoon to the street and was instantly killed. The child was playing in the window seat behind closed blinds, which were tied at the bottom with a string. In some way the little one untied the string and, while looking out of the window, lost her balance.

SERVICE AT THE GOSPEL TENT.

Man Who Was Saved by Evangelist Pratt Attests His Conversion.

There was a large attendance yesterday afternoon at the service in the Gospel Tent. S. Hartwell Pratt, who opened the services, read two letters that had been sent to him. Each one was signed "Anxious Mother" and begged the meeting to pray for the redemption of a son.

"Last week," said Mr. Pratt, "there stood before me here a man so intoxicated I almost lost faith while praying for him. To-day he is saved and—"

"I am that very man. Praise God that He saved me," said a man who had suddenly arisen from an end chair, six rows in front of the platform.

Before the audience had recovered from its surprise Mr. Pratt shouted: "Yes, there he is! Now everybody sing 'Praise God from whom all blessings flow.'"

The Rev. Dr. F. R. Morris of Calvary Baptist Church interrupted Mr. Pratt while the latter was appealing for funds, and made a special request for money in order that Mr. Pratt, the evangelist, might receive something.

Dr. Morris, in speaking of the work being accomplished, pointed to the man who had been saved, and said: "That man's soul is worth more than the wealth of Croesus or the millions of Rockefeller, for when wealth is cast in the shade his soul still shines out."

Ten ushers carried the baskets around and when they came back to the platform there seemed to have been a generous offering. The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw preached the sermon, his subject being "The Opened and Closed Doors."

"I will divide this audience into three classes," he said. "First are the young people, who need only to say 'Jesus, the door is open.' Then there are those who keep the door always locked. And last are those who only let Jesus in a part of their life. He never gets beyond the vestibule."

When Dr. Shaw finished Mr. Platt jumped up and cried: "Everybody who wants Jesus to be in all their life, rise."

Everybody stood up. The benediction closed the services.

RECOGNITION IN HEAVEN.

Rev. J. F. Carson Says We Shall Know Each Other in the Hereafter.

The Rev. J. F. Carson preached his last sermon in the Central Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, last evening until Sept. 17. His sermon last night was on "The Recognition of Friends in Heaven," and was the last sermon in a series which he has preached on "The Life Beyond." In part he said:

"God has made known His thought and plan for our present and future life in three ways—the instinctive, or what He has implanted in human life; the moral, or what is necessary by the very nature of things, and the written, or what God has distinctively revealed. These three sources of information unite in affirming that there shall be recognition in the life beyond, that we shall meet and know each other when we have crossed the golden threshold. This is the faith and longing and hope of the human heart. Go where you may you will find it. It is universal.

"The very fitness of things, which is God's declaration of what ought to be, demands that there shall be recognition in yonder land beyond the shadows. The other day one of New York's noblest sons, Robert Bonner, the bosom friend of John Hall, answered the call home. Is it thinkable that these two, the friends of a lifetime, kindred spirits, should be in the other world and remain strangers to each other? Every voice of reason and affection, of brain and heart, say it ought not to be. It must be that we shall know each other there, for human friendships are made for eternity and are immortal as the soul.

"The clear and convincing voice in the matter is the Bible. It is assumed in both the Old and the New Testament. The patriarchs always spoke of going to their fathers when they died. Personality and personal characteristics survive death and make recognition possible. The Scriptural representations of heaven as a home and as a place of social fellowship imply that there shall be recognition. Jesus says that they shall come from all parts of the earth and sit down with Abraham and Isaac and Jacob. That implies that these three have retained their identity and will be known. If they are known, why not others? Paul looked forward to the future with greater joy because of the fact that he would meet his converts, who were his crown of rejoicing. This hope of the Apostle's was unchallenged. That means indorsement. In Revelation, vi., 10, we learn that the martyrs recognized each other. In First Corinthians, xiii., 12, Paul teaches not only that we shall know each other, but that we shall know each other better in heaven than we did on earth."

NEW JESUIT HEADQUARTERS.

Will Be Moved from Frederick, Md., to a Point Near Poughkeepsie.

It was announced in this city yesterday that the headquarters of the Jesuit community now at Frederick, Md., would be removed to this State. The project has been under consideration for some time. A few days ago the Society of Jesus purchased 100 acres of land on the east bank of the Hudson River, a few miles north of Poughkeepsie, on which modern buildings will be erected for the novitiate for the Maryland and New York provinces.

The buildings will be the finest of their kind in the United States, and it is expected that it will take two years to complete them. Ground will be broken for them in a few days. The first one of the buildings to be erected will be of bluestone and brick. It will be 350 feet long, with two wings, and have a depth of 100 feet.

The buildings of the community at Frederick, Md., have been found to be entirely inadequate. Previous to their establishment at this place the headquarters were at White Marsh, and from 1806 to 1820 were at Georgetown. The buildings now consist of a church, schoolhouse, and novitiate. The present rector of the novitiate is the Rev. John H. O'Rourke.

O'Neill's.

Special July Sale of

Shirt Waists.

Fancy Lawn, Gingham and Percale Waists, choice patterns, some with yokes, others plain,

☞ Formerly $1.25,

Now 75c.

Percale Waists, with white yokes of insertion,

☞ Formerly $1.50,

Now 98c.

White Pique Waists, made with insertion,

☞ Formerly $2.98,

Now $1.25.

A choice assortment of

Misses' Shirt Waists

at Unusually Low Prices.

☞ All cash purchases (except bicycles and sewing machines) delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of N. Y. City.

SALE OF

GOLF HATS.

Rough and Ready Golf Hats, Black or White, neatly trimmed, newest style.

95c. Each.

Choice assortment of

Rough and Ready and Split Straw

Sailor Hats

at Unusually Low Prices.

Women's Skirts.

White Pique Skirts, full circular shape and deep hem, formerly $1.98,

Now 98c.

Blue Linen Skirts, full width, deep hem, formerly $2.25,

Now $1.59.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

SPECIALLY REDUCED HANDSOME PARLOR DESIGNS.

MAHOGANY INLAID SUITE . $65.00
(Reduced from $74.00.)
(3 pcs. covered with satin brocade.)

MAHOGANY PARLOR SUITE . $90.00
(Reduced from $110.00.)
(3 pcs. covered in satin brocade.)

LOUIS XVI. MAHOGANY SUITE, $110.00
(Reduced from $130.00.)
(3 pcs. covered in satin brocade.)

Also a fine collection of decorative cabinets, Vernis Martin with dainty paintings or metal ornaments. Beautiful inlaid mahogany pieces giving subtle suggestions of form and glowing color. All greatly reduced to make room for new beauties.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET.

CARPETS.

Great Clearance Sale!

All the Various Grades in Single Pieces and Patterns We Do Not Intend Duplicating.
Also a Special Sale of

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!

BEGINNING TUESDAY, JULY 11TH.

New Hartfords.

Equal in Effect to an Oriental and Very Durable, Woven in One Piece (Carpet Sizes).

7.6x 9, former price $33.75; now			$17.00
9x12,	" "	54.00; "	27.00
10.6x12,	" "	63.00; "	31.50
12 x12,	" "	72.00; "	36.00
12 x15,	" "	90.00; "	45.00

Full Line of All Other RUGS (Foreign and Domestic)

AT SUMMER PRICES!

MATTINGS! MATTINGS!

Warehouse samples will be closed out at uniform price of $8.00 per roll of 40 yards.

Some worth from $12 to $18 per roll.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

Many Visitors from New York Arrive on the Opening Day.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 9.—The ninth annual session of the Catholic Summer School of America opened to-day in a heavy downpour of rain. At 3 P. M. a special train of eight coaches, containing 300 Summer school visitors from New York City and Central New York, arrived at Bluff Point, and a few minutes later they were at the Champlain Club House, on the school grounds, at Cliff Haven. The party was in charge of D. J. O'Connor of New York, President of the club, and the Rev. Father Lavelle of New York, President of the school. Earlier in the day a special train bearing 250 Canadians arrived from Montreal, and there are now fully 700 persons quartered in the various cottages on the grounds.

The regular sessions of the school will open to-morrow and continue until Aug. 15. Among the notable persons who will visit the school during the session are Gov. Roosevelt, Cardinal Gibbons, Mgr. Martinelli, the Papal Delegate at Washington; Vice President Hobart, Archbishop Corrigan, and Archbishop Ireland.

POLICE SERGEANT AS PREACHER.

Ezra D. Strope of the Mulberry Street Station at an Open-Air Meeting.

Under the auspices of the Epworth League societies of the Jane and Perry Street churches Police Sergeant Ezra D. Strope of the Mulberry Street Station was the principal speaker at the twilight meeting conducted from the band stand in Abingdon Square at 6:30 o'clock last evening. Sergeant Strope has lately been known as the evangelist of the Police Department, having conducted many religious meetings in connection with the Epworth League of the Jane Street Church. Sergeant Strope is President of this league, and will represent the organization in this city at the fourth international convention, to be held in Indianapolis, commencing July 20.

The service proper was presided over by P. W. Radcliffe of the Sunshine Band, in connection with Metropolitan Temple. In the course of his address Sergeant Strope, after saying that it was a most unusual thing to see a police officer occupying the position of preacher, said, with reference to the scarcity of preachers among the uniformed members of the force: "I wish to God with all my heart there were more of them, for the police of this city are the grandest body of men in the world. While they are, I admit, a fine body of men, yet I must confess that they have little consideration for their souls. That's the last consideration that comes into their minds."

Sergeant Strope explained that his conversion was due to his attending in the capacity of policeman the Salvation Army meetings in Fourteenth Street, though he confessed that he first regarded the Salvationists as cranks.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach. TO-DAY.

4 & 7 P. M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND

8 P. M. 9 P. M. PAIN'S SPECTACLE & FIREWORKS. Primrose & Dockstader's BIG MINSTREL FESTIVAL.

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 4.

ONE ADMISSION PRICE to all 3 Grandeurs!

THE NEW YORK! The Great Golden Spectacle! 8 to 11:45.
THE MAN in the MOON!
The Grand Ballets! 500 People!
Including Sam Bernard.
Promenade de Luxe! 7:30 to Mid.
The Aerial Magnolia Grove!
The Floral Roof Wonder! 8:15 to 1 A.M.
Crystal roof protection in event of rain!
IMMENSE VAUDEVILLE! 160 artists!
Including Loftus, Templeton, Bonehill, &c.

B'way, 44 & 45 St. Cooled by Iced Air!

Famous Cape May Iron Steamer Republic FOR LONG BRANCH.
Leaves Pier 10 E. R., 8:30 A.M., 1 and 5:30 P.M. Lunch, Meals, etc.
Fare, 75c. round trip.
W. F. Russell, Mgr., 1,181 B'way. Phone 2,463-18.

THEATRICALS. 3 SHOWS DAILY.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN

66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
GREAT SUCCESS 1-4
Kaltenborn's Orchestral Concerts.
Selected Orchestra of 40. Rain or Shine.
ADMISSION, With Seat, 25c. and 50c.

One Admission Price—50c.—to Theatre and Roof.
CASINO! First Time To-night! New Vaudeville in 3 Acts.
Favorite Star Cast!
New Costumes and Effects! THE ROUNDERS!
ROOF TO-NIGHT!
5th Wk. Lederer's Roof Festivals!

KOSTER & BIAL'S 34TH ST. near B'way. MUSIC HALL & ROOF GARDEN

Vaudeville—Specialties—Novelties.

LION ROOF GARDEN PALACE.
110TH ST. AND WESTERN BOULEVARD.
HIGH-CLASS CONCERTS.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. 12:30 TO 10:45 P. M. THE GREAT KARA.
GILMORE & LEONARD. FAVOR & SINCLAIR.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended July 8...	1,989,554
Same week last year.....	1,053,663
Stocks to date this year.....	102,730,813
Corresponding date last year.	53,611,854
Bonds for the week.....	$11,815,050
Same week last year.....	$11,228,000
Bonds to date this year.....$564,823,820	
Corresponding date last year.$408,820,620	

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@6; at three months, 3; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¼@3¾ per cent.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

MONEY IS SCARCE AND DEAR

A Report that India Is to Have the Gold Standard — Believed that American Stocks Will Soon Be as Great Favorites as Ever on the London Exchange — New Mexican Conversion Loan.

Cable Correspondence.
Copyright, 1899, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 9.—Our money market has been a little topsy-turvyish this week. As I told last week, the bill brokers were working the rates down below 2 per cent., in the full belief that money will be cheap. It has not fallen as expected. On the contrary, it has been scarce and dear. Instead of paying back all loans due the Bank of England, the market has had to renew a portion, and the Bank charged 3½, and, for the last two days, 4 per cent. for three and four day advances. Then the two biggest banks, that usually hold from twenty to twenty-five millions sterling in bills between them, have been holding off the market. Either they would not buy at all or they refused to take bills at less than 2¼ per cent. The bankers, therefore, were thrown back on floating credits in the market, for which often 2 and sometimes 2½ and 3 per cent. has been charged. Even so, the Bank of England has been master of the position. Perhaps greater ease will come next week, but in any case extreme cheapness is not possible.

We are doing an enormous trade and a still more enormous finance business, as the returns of the bankers' clearing house of the past week prove. They show an increase of £58,000,000 on last year's total for the same week, and at £253,412,000 represent the highest week's total ever known. Throughout the provinces it is just the same. The country banks find local employment for their money, and can spare less for London. Gold is still going to Scotland, instead of coming back, as it usually does at this period of the year. The foreign banks, too, lean more and more on London, yet the universal cry on the Continent is that there is not enough money to go round, and the Bank of Amsterdam has twice put its rate up within three weeks.

Paris has got through the Bourse settlement without a big smash, but the market has been crippled and sulky ever since, its condition being such that the greatest caution is necessary. Were a Boer war to arise, upsetting the Kafir share market, I am afraid to think what the consequences might be. Both in Paris and here perhaps the knowledge of the danger is the greatest safeguard against war.

India, I hear, is to have a gold standard. Such is the probable decision of the committee now sitting. This means that £20,000,000 at least in gold must be collected to form a basis of the gold reserve. Money must be borrowed, and doubtless could be with comparative ease, but the effect of this artificial demand for the metal must be important on the rates of discount everywhere, and not least here. The Bank, perhaps, is keeping a hand on the market, in anticipation, and it is quite right to do so in any case, with the home-credit demands so great and as affairs are shaping abroad.

I hope you will be able to continue to send us as many tons of gold as we want without inconvenience to yourselves. It is your market we are beginning to turn to again, now that politics block the way in South Africa. It is the law of our being that gamble we must, and when Kafirs are marked dangerous and Kangaroos grow stale, we turn to Eries, Atchisons, and the rest with renewed hope. As yet the investing public is keeping away or selling, but a new race of punters is coming forward, increasing in number every week, and bargains are multiplying fast. Let no check be given, and Americans will soon be as great favorites as ever on the Stock Exchange. The crowd dealing in them in the Street in the last two evenings was quite like old times.

The new Mexican conversion loan is grunted at by many. "No catch in it shall take my money," old stagers say. Nevertheless, I think the prospect is good for Mexico and not bad for the investor, especially if £5,000,000 of the new stock is really sold in New York. That will give you an interest in the Government of the country sufficient, perhaps, to prevent trouble when Diaz's reign is over. Our great fear is lest the Mexican bonds should merely represent Diaz's life annuity. But meanwhile one big stock dealt in on a half dozen big markets is better than a bundle of small ones mostly held by German banks and financiers, and for this reason alone I think the conversion good and likely to be a success.

Copper is admirably manipulated, and as I thought all along, the ring has every appearance of being able to keep a hold on the market for many months. Iron is also rising, and shipyards are feverishly busy.

A. J. W.

The Money Market.

Since the resumption of business in Wall Street last Wednesday morning the money market has been easier than at the close of the previous week, but at the same time firm enough to cause some apprehension in stock market circles. Rates were still under the influence of the July disbursements, and for this reason and no other, the call rate held between 5 and 6 per cent. There were occasional transactions on call as low as 2 and 3 per cent., but these were exceptions. There was a fair inquiry for call money, but borrowers had no difficulty in supplying their needs when willing to pay the higher figures. All of the banks and trust companies, however, held out for at least 5 per cent.

Time money was not especially active, and, responding to the strength of call rates, was somewhat firmer than heretofore. Toward the close of the week, however, the offerings became liberal and rates eased somewhat. The demand was not at any time heavy. Average rates were 3½ to 4 per cent. for all dates up to four and six months on all railway and ordinary mixed collateral.

The commercial paper market was quiet throughout the week, both supply and demand falling off somewhat. There was still a general inquiry for prime material, however, and all choice bills offered were quickly snapped up by local and out-of-town financial institutions. Rates for mercantile bills held at their old level at 3½ to 3¾ per cent. for prime indorsed paper and 3¾ to 4 per cent. for high-grade single names.

Big Four Consolidation.

Recent buying of Big Four and Chesapeake and Ohio seems to have come from the same Vanderbilt sources and is believed to represent knowledge of definite developments in the plan for a consolidation of interests. No official announcement of this merger scheme is likely to be made until the deal is effected. Vanderbilt brokers, however, intimate that there are good reasons for expecting an early disclosure in regard to the matter. There has also been talk of a dividend on Chesapeake, which is now doing a larger business than ever before and is said to be in better financial and physical condition than at any time in its history. As to Big Four, friends of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt are among those who predict dividends before the end of the year. They say that the figures for the fiscal year which ended June 30 will make the best showing in the history of the road, and that the surplus applicable to dividends on the common stock will show large enough to warrant the immediate commencement of dividend payments.

Some Texas Pacific Fears.

Should the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Company demand interest on its holdings of Texas and Pacific bonds at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from March, 1892, which, it is said, it has the right to do through the ownership of over 90 per cent. of the issue, Texas and Pacific would, according to estimates, be obliged to default on the payment of 35 per cent. of $23,000,000 of the bonds. This would completely wipe out the equity represented by Texas and Pacific stock. Vague fear of such a development led to considerable selling of Texas and Pacific on the advance last week, and, although it is generally supposed that the Iron Mountain will refrain from such action, the fact that Texas and Pacific stands completely at the mercy of the company while it retains past due coupons on the incomes is disturbing to Texas and Pacific stockholders. No one has been able recently to get any information regarding further steps in the consolidation of the Iron Mountain and Texas and Pacific Roads. Interests identified with the former company say that they have all necessary control through their holdings of the incomes and that they are in a position to take over and operate Texas and Pacific until the past due coupons are paid.

Outside Securities.

Dullness still prevails in the market for outside securities. During the past week some few issues showed notable activity, but the majority of the stocks dealt in on the curb remained inactive, and in many issues the quotations were rather nominal than actual. Prices were irregular, and the market showed a tendency, in the absence of much activity, to fall off from the closing bids of the previous week. Most of the net changes for the week amounting to 1 point or more represented declines, but in most issues net changes were fractional or based on merely nominal prices.

On Wednesday, when the market opened after the double holiday, it showed a good deal of activity in certain quarters, and generally reflected the stronger tone of the Stock Exchange market. Later in the week the volume of business decreased, and on Saturday trading was on a small scale and restricted to a very few stocks. Much irregularity showed in the course of prices, and several issues lost later in the week the gains enjoyed on the first two days.

Much more attention was given to the copper stocks, particularly to Amalgamated Copper, than during several preceding weeks, and those issues were generally strong. The advance in Amalgamated Copper was attributed to the prospects of an increase in the dividends on Anaconda, and the strength of Amalgamated gave impetus to the trading in one or two of the other coppper stocks. Amalgamated Copper sold up to 96¾, and closed at 96¼ bid, a net gain of 2¼ points. Tennessee Copper, several thousand shares of which changed hands during the week, advanced sharply, reaching 21 bid on Saturday. It closed at 20½ bid, a net gain of 1½ points. It was only on Saturday that the stock got above 20. On the previous days there was a good deal of stock in the market at about that figure, and it was readily supplied. The recent buying of Tennessee Copper was said to be of excellent character. Following the advance in Amalgamated Copper British Columbia Copper sold up a little, gaining about 1 point. There was, however, no broad demand for the stock, and it closed on Saturday at 10¾ bid, showing no net change for the week.

New Amsterdam Gas advanced sharply and then declined further than it had advanced, so that all three issues of New Amsterdam Gas securities ended the week with substantial net losses. The uncertainty still felt as to the outcome of the present situation among the local gas companies, and as to the date when a settlement of some kind will be reached, is responsible for the many fluctuations in the price of the New Amsterdam Gas stocks. Early in the week just passed there was some belief in the intimations from supposedly well-informed quarters that the war was to be terminated very soon. Attention was given to the report that Mr. Russell Sage had stated that a settlement of the local gas question would not be delayed beyond the end of the present month. Later Mr. Sage denied having made any such statement, and it was found that there was really nothing to warrant the supposition that the several companies would soon come to an agreement to restore the price of gas to a more profitable basis. New Amsterdam Gas common advanced to 37, and reacted to 34¾, closing at 34¾ bid, a net loss of 1¼ points. The preferred stock sold on Wednesday at 61, and by Friday had declined to 59½. The best bid for the stock on Saturday was 58, which showed a net loss of 3 points.

Notwithstanding the irregularity in the New Amsterdam Gas stocks, the bonds of that company remained in good demand throughout the week, though the price naturally reflected to a certain extent the decline in the stocks. The bonds closed at 103 bid, a decline of three-quarters of 1 point for the week. Large blocks of these bonds, it is reported, have recently been taken by investors at prices as high as 104¼.

The distilling stocks were very dull. The Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company stocks were entirely neglected, and there was little trading in the stocks of the new company. The opposition of the minority stockholders of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company to the terms of merger had no effect on the price of the Distilling Company of America stocks; in fact, they

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Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 8, 1899.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Sat. July 8. Bid.	Closing Sat. July 8. A'sk'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended July 8, 1,989,554.	Amount Capital Sto'k Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ended July 8. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End July 8, 1899.
117⅞ February 28.	106¾ January 16.	111	114	...	Adams Express	$12,000,000	June 1, '99.	2	113¼	113¾	113¼	113¾	101	15
21⅞ May 25.	15 June 15.	16	17	— 1¼	American Car & Foundry Company	29,000,000			17¼	17¾	16	16	...	1,365
65 May 25.	56⅜ June 16.	60	61	...	American Car & Foundry Company pf.	29,090,000	July 1, '99.	1¾	61½	61½	60	61	...	817
59 April 20.	35 July 6.	36⅞	36⅝	+ ¼	American Smelting & Refining Company	27,000,000	.....	...	39	36⅝	35	36⅝	...	4,294
94½ April 20.	80 May 31.	83	84½	— ⅜	American Smelting & Refining Company pf.	27,000,000	.....	...	84	84½	81⅜	84	...	4,930
41¼ May 3.	24 May 24.	29	29½	+ 1	American Steel Hoop Company	19,000,000	.....	...	27¼	29¼	27¼	29	...	1,810
83½ May 4.	70 May 13.	79	80	+ 2	American Steel Hoop Company preferred	14,000,000	.....	...	77	80	76½	80	...	3,082
39¾ April 17.	33⅜ March 6.	38¾	38½	+ 1¼	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '98.	3	37¼	39¼	36⅝	38¾	21	10,280
95 May 9.	88¼ January 5.	92	02⅛	— ⅞	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,600	June 1, '99.	3	92½	92⅛	92	92	75	404
145 January 9.	133 June 19.	137	140	...	American Express Company	18,000,000	July 1, '99.	3	140	140	140	140	120½	25
37¼ January 24.	17¼ May 27.	18¾	19¼	— ⅜	American Malting Company	14,500,000	.....	...	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	24	300
87¼ January 26.	70 July 7.	71½	72	— 1	American Malting Company preferred	14,440,000	Apl. 15, '99.	1¾	71	72	70	72	76¼	545
15½ March 15.	6 June 30.	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛	American Spirits Manufacturing Company	27,864,300	.....	...	6⅜	7	6¼	6⅜	13⅜	950
72 May 4.	45 February 8.	55¼	55⅝	+ 1½	American Steel & Wire	47,100,000	.....	...	54	57	53⅝	55¼	42¼	48,355
106⅜ March 13.	92½ February 8.	96	96	+ 1⅜	American Steel & Wire preferred	38,150,000	Apl. 15, '99.	1¾	95	96	95	96	91¾	2,830
182 March 20.	123¼ February 4.	157⅝	157⅞	+ 2⅜	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	July 3, '99.	3	156	161⅝	155½	157⅞	113⅝	155,295
128 March 20.	110 January 16.	117	118½	...	American Sugar Refining Company pf.	36,968,000	July 3, '99.	1¾	118	118	118	118	132⅛	195
105 April 18.	99½ March 2.	102	104	— ½	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	June 1, '99.	1½	102¾	102⅝	102¾	102⅝	94	225
52⅜ April 4.	33 May 24.	37¼	37½	+ 3¼	American Tin Plate Company	28,000,000	.....	...	34¼	38	34	37⅞	...	5,360
96½ February 8.	81 June 1.	85¾	85½	+ 2½	American Tin Plate Company preferred	18,000,000	Apl. 20, '99.	1¾	84	85½	84	85½	...	300
229½ April 5.	86½ June 21.	97	97¼	+ 8	American Tobacco Company	54,500,000	May 1, '99.	2	92¼	99¾	92½	97	122⅞	38,970
150 March 6.	132 January 4.	142	143	+ 7	American Tobacco Company preferred	14,080,000	May 1, '99.	2	142	145	140	140	129	130
43½ May 23.	36 May 5.	41	42	— 1½	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000	.....	...	41	42	42	42	35¼	200
24⅞ February 23.	17 May 9.	20⅝	20½	+ ¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	102,000,000	.....	...	19⅝	21¼	19¼	20⅝	13⅞	86,140

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 8, 1899.—Continued.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Sat. July 8. Bid.	Closing Sat. July 8. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Capital Sto'k Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ended July 8. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End July 8, 1899.
67 February 23.	50⅝ January 7.	61⅝	61¾	+ 3⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred.	114,199,500	Jan. 26, '99.	1	58⅞	62⅝	58⅜	61⅞	34	214,667
70 April 26.	49½ March 22.	56¼	56⅝	+ 1	Anaconda Copper Mining Company.	30,000,000	May 3, '99.	$1.25	50½	57	55¼	56¼	...	17,285
61¼ April 12.	42⅜ June 22.	48⅜	49¼	− ½	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	35,000,000	.....	..	49½	49⅝	48⅜	49	...	5,530
79½ January 27.	67½ June 21.	78	78½	+ ¼	Baltimore & Ohio preferred.	35,000,000	.....	..	74	75⅞	73	73	...	3,947
157 April 15.	77⅞ January 3.	116¾	116⅞	+ 1¼	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	42,000,000	.....	..	116⅜	119¼	116	116⅜	55⅝	187,037
160 March 17.	125 June 5.	142	146	+ 3	Brooklyn Union Gas.	15,000,000	June 1, '99.	3	144	144	144	144	...	150
17¼ January 31.	9½ May 9.	14½	15	− ⅛	Brunswick Dock & City Improvement.	5,000,000	.....	..	14⅛	15	14⅛	15	10⅜	1,880
70 January 23.	50⅜ June 2.	54	54½	− ½	**Canada Southern.**	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '99.	1	55	55	54	54¼	54⅞	700
99½ May 31.	86⅝ March 15.	96⅝	99	+ ⅝	Canadian Pacific.	65,000,000	Apl. 1, '99.	2	99	99	99	99	...	170
53⅜ May 17.	45⅝ May 9.	52	52⅜	+ ⅜	Central Pacific, assessment paid.	65,370,000	Jan. 3, '99.	½	52⅜	52⅝	52¼	52¼	...	3,978
31¼ February 2.	22⅝ May 31.	23½	23⅝	+ 2⅛	Chesapeake & Ohio.	50,533,400	.....	..	26⅞	29½	26⅝	29⅝	23⅛	37,405
69¾ April 28.	57 July 7.	57	58	− 1¼	Chicago Consolidated Traction.	15,000,000	.....	..	57¾	57⅞	57	57¼	...	1,710
149½ February 18.	124⅜ January 7.	126⅜	126⅝	− 1½	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.	93,724,000	June 15, '99.	1¼	125½	128⅛	126	126⅛	107⅛	85,986
78½ May 1.	68¾ January 4.	74	75	+ 1	Chicago & Eastern Illinois.	8,197,800	July 1, '99.	2	75	75	74½	74⅝	...	300
132 March 2.	113⅝ January 3.	.....	.....	− ½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred.	6,830,700	July 1, '99.	1½	121	122½	121	122⅞	...	262
20⅝ January 23.	13 June 1.	14½	14⅝	− ⅛	Chicago Great Western.	21,238,000	.....	..	14⅞	15	14⅜	14⅝	14½	9,855
73¼ February 24.	50⅝ January 5.	68	69	− ½	Chicago Great Western preferred A.	11,364,600	Jan. 31, '99.	2	69	69	69	69	...	100
37⅞ March 28.	28 June 22.	30⅜	31½	− 1⅜	Chicago Great Western preferred B.	7,489,100	.....	..	31	31⅜	31	31⅜	...	270
93⅛ February 15.	68¾ January 3.	86	92	.....	Chicago Great Western debenture.	13,470,800	Jan. 15, '99.	2	92¼	92¼	92	92	...	40
12½ April 25.	7⅝ January 6.	9¼	10	+ ⅝	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.	10,500,000	.....	..	9½	10	9½	9⅝	10	625
49¾ March 6.	31 January 4.	35	40	− 3⅞	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	5,000,000	.....	..	39¾	40¼	39¾	40¼	30	400
133⅜ February 20.	120¾ January 3.	131¼	131⅝	− ⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	46,924,200	Apl. 20, '99.	2¼	132⅛	133¾	131⅛	131⅝	100¾	108,186
175¼ July 1.	136¾ January 3.	174	175	− ⅞	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred.	35,595,400	Apl. 20, '99.	3½	174½	174⅞	174½	174⅝	149	255
166 March 29.	141¾ January 4.	160	160½	− 2¾	Chicago & Northwestern.	39,116,300	July 6, '99.	2½	160⅝	161	156½	160¼	128¾	8,417
122¼ January 27.	107⅜ May 12.	117	117¼	− 1⅝	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	50,080,000	May 1, '99.	1¼	116⅜	116⅝	116⅜	117¼	97½	81,402
25⅝ March 27.	7½ January 6.	14⅜	15	.....	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	13,000,000	.....	..	15¼	15⅞	15	15	5¾	1,400
56½ March 27.	36⅞ January 3.	46	47	− ½	Chicago Terminal Transfer preferred.	17,000,000	.....	..	47	47⅞	46½	46⅝	29½	2,050
63⅞ April 10.	42⅜ January 4.	57½	58	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	28,000,000	Aug., '93.	1¼	56⅝	56⅝	57½	56	43¼	12,906
102⅜ January 23.	94 May 10.	96	96½	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred.	10,000,000	Apl. 20, '99.	1¼	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	87	25
16⅜ January 25.	9 July 5.	8	11	.....	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling.	8,000,000	.....	..	9	9	9	9	14⅜	400
5⅝ April 21.	1½ January 17.	1⅜	2¼	+ ⅛	Colorado Coal & Iron Development.	5,500,000	.....	..	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	⅝	100
55 April 21.	30½ February 8.	45⅞	46	+ 1¼	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	9,250,000	.....	..	44⅜	47¼	44⅝	45⅝	22½	10,233
8⅝ January 6.	5¼ July 5.	5	5⅜	− ⅛	Colorado Southern.	30,995,000	.....	..	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	...	249
58½ March 17.	41¾ June 16.	43⅛	45	.....	Colorado Southern first preferred.	8,500,000	.....	..	45	45	44½	44½	...	547
26 March 22.	16 June 2.	17	17½	.....	Colorado Southern second preferred.	8,500,000	.....	..	17¼	17¼	17	17	...	85
18 April 19.	6¼ February 5.	12	13½	+ ¾	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	4,700,000	.....	..	13¼	13¾	13¼	13¼	...	300
65⅝ April 17.	38 June 21.	40½	41¼	+ 2	Continental Tobacco Company.	48,845,700	.....	..	39¾	42⅜	39	41¼	...	32,015
78½ March 15.	78 June 29.	78½	79¼	+ 1⅜	Continental Tobacco Company preferred.	43,845,000	.....	..	78⅝	80⅞	78⅝	80	...	4,560
223¾ March 11.	103 June 8.	184	188	+ 4½	Consolidated Gas.	39,078,000	June 15, '99.	1½	188	189⅝	184	184	200¼	2,933
50½ January 31.	40⅜ May 31.	42	42⅜	+ ⅜	Consolidated Ice.	6,500,000	May 17, '99.	2½	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	37	100
97 March 13.	87 July 5.	89½	92	.....	Consolidated Ice preferred.	3,500,000	Apl. 17, '99.	1½	87	90	87	88	99	372
125⅝ April 20.	106½ January 3.	123¾	123½	+ ⅝	**Delaware & Hudson.**	35,000,000	June 15, '99.	1¼	124	124⅝	123⅜	123⅝	106⅝	4,765
179 April 4.	157 January 7.	168	170½	− 1½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	26,200,000	Apl. 20, '99.	1¾	170	170¾	160½	170½	158	743
25⅝ April 27.	18½ January 7.	21⅝	22	− ⅞	Denver & Rio Grande.	38,000,000	.....	..	22⅜	22⅝	21⅞	22	...	3,945
80 April 27.	68½ January 11.	77⅞	78	+ ⅝	Denver & Rio Grande preferred.	23,650,000	.....	..	76⅝	78⅝	77¼	77⅝	51⅜	4,130
23½ January 3.	13¾ June 1.	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅝	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	4,283,100	.....	..	21¼	21⅝	21	21⅜	17⅞	3,460
16¼ January 10.	12½ June 23.	13¾	14	+ ⅞	**Erie.**	112,232,700	.....	..	13⅜	14	13⅜	14	13½	1,170
42 January 24.	23½ June 21.	37⅞	38	+ 2¼	Erie first preferred.	42,844,000	.....	..	36⅝	39½	36⅜	38	36	7,240
99 July 5.	*92⅝ January 14.	98	100	..	Erie Telegraph & Telephone.	5,000,000	May 15, '99.	1	99	99	99	99	...	100
41½ June 9.	36 March 28.	39	40	+ ½	Evansville & Terre Haute.	4,000,000	Aug., '93.	7½	40	40	39	40	...	2,490
85 June 13.	70 January 7.	82	85	..	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred.	1,284,000	Apl. 15, '99.	2	80	80	80	80	...	18
75 April 3.	46⅞ February 8.	58½	58¾	− ⅛	**Federal Steel Company.**	46,484,300	.....	..	58¼	59⅜	58	58⅝	...	23,153
93½ April 3.	72½ May 13.	81	81¼	− ½	Federal Steel Company preferred.	53,261,100	Apl. 5, '99.	1½	81	82½	81	81	...	7,240
32¼ May 15.	17 January 4.	31	32½	+ 1	Flint & Pere Marquette.	3,298,200	.....	..	30	31	30	31	...	400
122 April 17.	95¼ January 3.	118⅛	118½	+ 1¼	**General Electric Company.**	18,276,000	.....	..	117½	118¼	117⅞	118⅝	...	2,342
76⅝ March 30.	62¼ April 7.	67	68	+ 1	Glucose Sugar Refining Company.	24,027,300	June 1, '99.	1½	67	68	67	68	...	1,095
110 March 12.	106⅝ May 31.	107	107½	.....	Glucose Sugar Refining Company preferred.	12,619,300	June 1, '99.	1¾	107	107½	107	107½	...	295
195 March 13.	142¾ January 6.	171⅜	172½	+ 1⅜	Great Northern preferred.	89,369,000	May 1, '99.	1¾	160½	172½	160½	172⅜	129	2,952
116 July 7.	97 January 3.	115½	117	+ 4½	**H. B. Claflin Company.**	3,829,100	Apl. 15, '99.	1½	112	116	112	116	...	1,063
74½ June 30.	60½ February 10.	72	75	..	Homestake Mining.	12,500,000	June 26, '99.	50c	72	72	72	72	...	21
29 April 27.	23⅞ May 15.	...	24	..	Hocking Valley.	6,000,000	.....	..	23½	23½	23½	23½	...	20
60½ April 27.	54¼ May 13.	57	58	+ ¼	Hocking Valley preferred.	10,000,000	.....	..	57⅜	57⅜	57¼	57¼	...	572
122 January 23.	110 June 1.	113½	116	+ ½	**Illinois Central.**	52,500,000	Mch. 1, '99.	2½	117	117¼	113⅞	116½	109½	7,908
*102 July 5.	*99⅝ June 12.	100	..	..	Illinois Central leased line.	10,000,000	July, '99.	2	102	102	102	102	...	80
68¼ January 23.	35 May 13.	43½	44	+ 1⅞	International Paper Company.	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	43⅜	44½	43¼	43⅝	...	4,870
96 January 5.	70 June 19.	79½	80	+ ¼	International Paper Company preferred.	22,339,100	July 1, '99.	1½	70½	79¾	79¼	79⅜	...	960
35⅞ February 4.	10 May 6.	12½	16	+ 2⅛	International Silver Company.	10,000,000	.....	..	13½	15	13½	15	...	300
13¼ April 28.	10½ March 7.	12	12¼	− ⅝	Iowa Central.	8,488,800	.....	..	12¼	12¼	12	12	...	310
51½ February 15.	42⅞ May 31.	49	49½	+ ¼	Iowa Central preferred.	5,671,600	Mch. 1, '99.	1½	49	49½	49	49¼	33	1,285
15 March 22.	7⅜ January 13.	12	13	..	**Kanawha & Michigan.**	9,000,000	.....	..	12	12	12	12	...	100
18 January 6.	7 March 15.	7½	8	..	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf.	23,000,000	.....	..	7¼	7⅞	7½	7½	15⅝	360
18 July 5.	16 May 2.	18	19	..	Keokuk & Des Moines preferred.	1,524,600	Apl. 15, '99.	½	18	18	18	18	...	100
63½ February 23.	45 April 7.	47	51	..	Knickerbocker Ice Company (Chicago).	4,000,000	July 1, '99.	1½	49½	50½	49½	50½	...	400
84 February 17.	72 June 24.	73	75	..	Knickerbocker Ice Company (Chicago) pf.	3,000,000	July 1, '99.	3	74	74	74	74	...	100
57½ January 9.	51 March 4.	54	55	+ ½	**Laclede Gas.**	7,500,000	Mch. 15, '99.	1½	53	54½	53	54½	50⅞	320
102½ May 18.	95 March 9.	95	100	..	Laclede Gas preferred.	2,500,000	June 15, '99.	2½	99	100	99	100	91	37
22¼ January 27.	14⅝ June 9.	17	17¾	− ½	Lake Erie & Western.	11,840,000	.....	..	18	18	17¾	17¾	15	200
75 January 27.	60 January 15.	73½	74	+ 2½	Lake Erie & Western preferred.	11,840,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¼	72	73⅝	71½	73½	71	2,343
85 April 4.	56⅝ January 5.	68	72	..	Long Island.	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	70	70	70	70	50	200
72⅜ July 7.	63 March 6.	71⅞	72	+ ⅛	Louisville & Nashville.	52,800,000	Feb. 10, '99.	1½	72	72⅜	71⅞	71⅞	54½	35,740
133⅜ April 3.	97 January 4.	119	119½	+ ⅞	**Manhattan Consolidated.**	48,000,000	July 1, '99.	1	118¾	121⅞	117¼	119¾	106	115,806
269 March 28.	187¾ January 11.	224	225	− 3⅜	Metropolitan Street Railway.	40,000,000	Apl. 15, '99.	1¾	227¾	227½	223	224	159⅞	11,949
17½ April 27.	6 January 7.	14½	14⅝	+ 1¼	Mexican Central.	26,000,000	.....	..	13⅞	15	13⅝	14½	...	15,220
4⅝ April 26.	1 January 6.	⅜	⅝	− ⅛	Mexican National certificates.	33,350,000	.....	..	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅝	...	800
16 May 5.	14 April 25.	15	15⅜	.....	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago.	7,500,000	.....	..	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	...	50
58 June 6.	44½ May 5.	55	56½	− 1	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago pf.	9,000,000	.....	..	55	55	55	55	...	264
62½ April 28.	38¼ January 6.	54	55	− ⅛	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	6,000,000	.....	..	55	55	54⅜	55	...	800
96⅜ May 3.	73⅝ January 10.	90	91	− 1½	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred.	4,000,000	Jan. 14, '99.	2	90½	90	90	90	...	315
37½ May 18.	8¾ January 24.	26	27	.....	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie.	14,000,000	.....	..	27	27⅜	26½	26⅜	...	1,610
72 May 18.	39 February 10.	68	67½	+ ⅜	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie pf.	7,000,000	.....	..	66⅜	67⅝	65	67	...	1,800
14⅞ January 30.	11⅜ May 10.	12*	13	− ⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	52,450,000	.....	..	12⅞	12	12	12¼	11¼	700
42¾ April 3.	30½ May 31.	34	34⅜	− ⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred.	13,000,000	.....	..	35	35	33⅜	34⅞	34⅜	7,650
52¾ April 4.	38⅜ June 1.	45½	46	+ ⅝	Missouri Pacific.	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	44⅞	46¼	44⅜	45½	36	42,065
49¾ April 17.	32 January 3.	40	41	− 1	Mobile & Ohio.	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	41½	41¾	40	40	26	300
62 January 21.	41⅝ May 16.	45⅜	46¾	+ 1	**National Biscuit Company.**	20,000,000	.....	..	46¼	46½	45	45	...	1,020
107½ January 18.	97½ July 7.	98¾	100½	.....	National Biscuit Company preferred.	23,000,000	Mch. 31, '99.	1¾	97½	97½	97½	97½	...	300
40½ January 20.	28 June 1.	29½	30⅛	+ ⅜	National Lead Company.	14,905,400	Mch. 1, '99.	1	30	30⅛	30	30⅛	34½	357
115 January 21.	110¾ June 14.	112	112¾	+ ½	National Lead Company preferred.	14,904,000	June 15, '99.	1¾	112⅜	112⅝	112	112	107⅜	530
63 April 24.	43⅜ June 2.	50⅜	50¾	+ ½	National Steel Company.	32,000,000	.....	..	50	51	50	50½	...	4,410
95 March 28.	85 May 15.	90	91	+ ½	National Steel Company preferred.	28,000,000	June 30, '99.	1¾	89⅜	91¼	89⅜	90¾	...	1,680
222⅜ April 22.	97 January 3.	117½	118	.....	New Jersey Central.	25,647,000	May 1, '99.	1	118	119	117⅜	118	90¾	490
204 April 27.	112 January 3.	184	187	+11	New York Air Brake.	5,000,000	1896.	6	185	190	185	188	44⅜	1,155
144⅜ March 29.	121¾ January 3.	138⅜	139	− 2	New York Central.	100,000,000	Apl. 15, '99.	1	141	141	138⅜	138⅜	119¾	33,162
19⅝ January 23.	12 June 28.	13½	14	+ 1½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis.	14,000,000	.....	..	13	16	13	14	14⅞	600
41 January 23.	29½ May 4.	34	35	+ 3½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	11,000,000	.....	..	33⅜	35	33⅜	34½	38¼	800
287⅛ March 27.	183⅜ January 3.	267⅝	27	.....	New York, Ontario & Western.	58,113,900	.....	..	26⅞	27½	26⅜	26⅜	15	17,885
23⅜ April 27.	17⅜ March 17.	20⅜	21	.....	Norfolk & Western.	48,000,000	.....	..	21	21½	20⅝	21	...	6,560
71⅜ July 5.	61⅝ January 6.	70⅜	70¾	− ⅜	Norfolk & Western preferred.	23,000,000	Feb. 24, '99.	2	71½	71⅞	70⅜	70⅜	52	5,940
12⅜ April 19.	6⅜ January 6.	11⅛	11½	− ⅜	North American.	39,776,300	.....	..	11½	11½	11⅜	11½	7	700
55½ February 16.	42⅝ January 7.	49⅞	50	+ ⅛	Northern Pacific.	80,000,000	Feb. 3, '99.	1	50½	51⅛	49¾	50	32⅝	27,506
81½ January 23.	73 June 1.	77⅞	77¾	+ ⅛	Northern Pacific preferred.	75,000,000	June 5, '99.	1	77⅞	78¼	77⅛	77⅞	70⅝	2,911
52 January 23.	33 June 2.	39½	43	+ ⅛	**Oregon Railroad & Navigation.**	24,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	40¼	40⅝	40¼	40¼	50	280
77 July 6.	68¾ June 16.	75	77	+ 1¾	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred.	11,000,000	July 1, '99.	2	75	77	75	77	...	534
51 January 26.	38 May 11.	38	40	+ ½	**Pacific Coast.**	6,809,500	Apl. 17, '99.	1	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	35	485
90 February 20.	84½ April 18.	84	90	..	Pacific Coast first preferred.	1,515,500	Apl. 17, '99.	2½	84	86	84	86	87	50
67¾ January 21.	58½ July 5.	60	60	..	Pacific Coast second preferred.	3,014,400	Apl. 17, '99.	1½	59⅝	59⅞	59¼	59⅞	57	225
55 January 30.	43¾ January 4.	48	48½	− ½	Pacific Mail.	20,000,000	June 1, '99.	1½	48½	49	48	48	29	3,790
142 January 23.	122⅜ January 5.	136¾	136⅝	− 1½	Pennsylvania Railroad.	120,393,250	May 31, '99.	2½	137½	138	135½	136¼	117⅜	76,145
120⅜ April 5.	101 May 18.	120¾	120⅝	.....	People's Gas, Chicago.	28,688,800	May 25, '99.	1½	121	122	120	120¾	100¼	25,590
3 January 23.	1 January 10.	2¾	3	+ ⅛	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville.	8,400,000	.....	..	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	2⅝	1¼	600
88 January 23.	45 May 11.	51	54	− 1	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	24,387,100	.....	..	55½	55½	53⅞	53⅞	43½	530
93 January 23.	80 February 10.	86½	87	..	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred.	22,649,200	Mch. 20, '99.	1½	87½	87½	87½	87½	65	10
98⅝ April 13.	44⅜ June 1.	50½	51½	..	Pressed Steel Car Company.	12,500,000	.....	..	51	51½	50¼	51	...	600
164⅞ January 4.	136 January 21.	160	161	..	Pullman Palace Car Company.	54,000,000	May 15, '99.	1½	160	160	160	160	211	470
25 January 24.	19⅜ May 12.	21	22	+ ⅞	**Reading.**	69,900,000	.....	..	21½	22	21⅜	21⅝	18¼	4,955
68⅝ April 4.	51⅜ January 7.	61	61¼	.....	Reading first preferred.	28,000,000	.....	..	61½	63	60⅞	61¼	42⅝	29,650
38¼ March 22.	26½ January 7.	34¼	35	− ⅛	Reading second preferred.	42,000,000	.....	..	34½	35¼	34¼	34⅜	22	3,100
55 January 7.	38½ May 24.	42½	45	+ 1.	**St. Joseph & Grand Island** 1st preferred.	5,491,000	Jan. 3, '99.	2	43	43	43	43	59	100
17½ January 9.	9 June 1.	12½	13	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d preferred.	3,500,000	.....	..	12	13	12	12½	21	424
14⅞ February 1.	8⅝ January 6.	10½	11	− ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco.	26,443,980	.....	..	11	11	10½	10⅝	7½	1,233
75½ January 26.	61 May 12.	70½	73	+ 1⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred.	5,000,000	July 6, '99.	2	70½	70½	70½	70½	61⅜	100
44⅞ January 31.	33¼ January 5.	37	37½	+ ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred.	14,335,700	Mch. 3, '99.	1	37½	37⅜	37¼	37½	29¾	3,064
15 April 26.	6¾ January 4.	13⅝	14	+ ⅞	St. Louis Southwestern.	16,500,000	.....	..	12⅝	13⅜	12⅜	13⅜	5	7,170
35⅜ April 1.	17 January 3.	34⅜	34¾	+ 1	St. Louis Southwestern preferred.	20,000,000	.....	..	32½	34⅜	32½	34⅜	11½	15,440
58 July 1.	36 January 5.	.....	.....	− 3½	St. Paul & Duluth.	4,666,200	July 5, '87.	3	53⅞	55⅞	51½	51½	18½	320
109⅜ June 27.	91 February 8.	106	108	− 1	St. Paul & Omaha.	21,403,200	Feb. 20, '99.	3½	106⅞	106⅞	105	106	82½	1,090
44 January 31.	27 May 9.	32	32¼	− ⅝	Southern Pacific.	126,527,900	.....	..	32⅞	32⅞	32¼	32¼	19¾	13,350
14 January 16.	10¼ January 3.	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛	Southern Railway.	119,900,000	.....	..	11⅝	12	11¼	11⅞	8½	8,100
55 April 22.	40⅞ January 24.	51⅞	52	+ ½	Southern Railway preferred.	90,000,000	Jan. 20, '99.	1	52	53	51⅝	52	31	21,827
25½ January 14.	12½ June 2.	14	16	+ 1½	Standard Distilling & Distributing Co.	16,000,000	.....	..	15½	15½	15½	15½	...	300
70⅞ July 7.	36 January 9.	69¼	69⅝	+ 4⅝	**Tennessee Coal & Iron.**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	64⅞	70½	64¼	69½	25	47,675
25⅝ March 1.	17¼ January 5.	20⅞	21¾	+ 1	Texas Pacific.	38,706,700	.....	..	19⅜	21¼	21	21	12¾	11,000
212 February 27.	166½ January 25.	182	187	+ 2	Third Avenue.	12,000,000	May 31, '99.	1¾	188	188	187	187	...	220
73 April 17.	38 January 3.	67	69	+ 1	Twin City Rapid Transit.	18,010,000	.....	..	67	68	67	68	...	1,250
141 February 24.	117½ January 6.	136½	140	..	Twin City Rapid Transit preferred.	2,822,300	July 1, '99.	1¾	138	138	138	138	...	130
58⅜ February 21.	38¾ June 20.	43⅜	44	− 1¼	**Union Pacific.**	87,514,800	.....	..	44⅞	45½	43½	43⅝	24¾	44,075
81⅜ January 23.	72 June 1.	77	77½	− 2¼	Union Pacific preferred.	75,000,000	Apl. 19, '99.	1¼	79	79¼	77	77	61	20,465
60 January 11.	48 May 31.	49	50	+ ½	United States Express.	10,000,000	May 15, '99.	1½	49⅜	50	49⅜	50	42	260
8 January 23.	5⅜ June 21.	6	6¼	+ ⅛	United States Leather.	61,509,900	.....	..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	7¼	1,940
78 April 1.	68 June 1.	71¼	71⅝	+ ¼	United States Leather preferred.	60,909,900	July 1, '99.	1¼	71	72⅝	71	71½	60⅝	16,840
67 April 5.	42⅜ January 5.	53¾	53⅞	+ ½	United States Rubber.	23,666,000	Feb. 15, '97.	2	53	54⅜	53	53½	26½	12,158
121 July 8.	111 January 3.	117½	119½	+ 3	United States Rubber preferred.	23,525,500	Apl. 29, '99.	2	118	121	117¼	120½	91¾	2,275
45 March 28.	24 June 1.	25½	27	.....	Union Bag & Paper Company.	16,000,000	.....	..	27½	27½	27	27	...	35
89 March 29.	78 May 31.	75½	78	− 1¼	Union Bag & Paper Company preferred.	11,000,000	July 1, '99.	1¾	78	78	77⅜	77⅜	...	535
8⅞ January 24.	7¼ June 19.	7⅞	8¼	+ ¼	**Wabash.**	28,000,000	.....	..	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	7	600
25½ April 5.	19 May 24.	22⅜	22⅝	+ 1⅝	Wabash preferred.	24,000,000	.....	..	21½	23	21⅝	23⅜	13¾	12,225
98⅞ January 24.	87½ June 1.	90⅝	91	+ 1	Western Union Telegraph.	97,370,000	Apl. 15, '99.	1¼	90	91⅜	89⅜	91	93¼	5,574
11½ May 9.	8⅛ June 1.	9	9¼	− ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	10,894,800	.....	..	9¼	9½	9	9	...	701
32⅜ May 13.	21½ June 23.	24¼	24⅞	− ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie second preferred.	7,000,000	.....	..	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	...	263
18⅜ June 13.	13½ May 24.

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Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending July 8, 1899.

BONDS.	Week Ending July 8. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Sales Week Ended July 8. $11,815,050					
American Spirits Mfg. Co. 6s	92	92¼	92	92¼	27
American Tobacco scrip	102	102	101½	101½	*234
Ann Arbor 4s	96½	96	95¾	96	5
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	103	103	102⅝	102⅜	342
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	85	85½	84⅞	85½	575½
Austin & Northwestern 1st 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½	33
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	98¼	98¾	97½	97½	352
Balt & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	95	95	95	95	5
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	101⅜	101⅞	101⅜	101½	454
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	113	113¾	113	113¾	15
Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban 5s	107¼	107½	107¼	107½	13
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	104	104½	104	104½	118
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	90	90	90	90	2
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	3
Canada Southern 1st 5s	108	108¼	108	108	37
Canada Southern 2d 5s	111½	111½	111	111	5
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	96	96½	96	96¼	176
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	40	40	40	40	3
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	2
Central of New Jersey general 5s	120	121	119⅝	121	214
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	119	119	119	119	1
Central Pacific 1st, when issued	101¾	101⅞	101⅝	101¾	147
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	96	97	95½	97	80
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	105¾	106⅝	105½	105½	50
Chesapeake & Ohio consolidated 6s	119⅜	119⅜	119½	119⅜	31
Chicago, Burlington & Northern 5s	106¼	106⅞	106¼	106⅞	3
Chi., Burlington & Quincy debenture 5s	113	113	113	113	6
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	2
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy consol. 7s	114¼	114¼	113⅞	113⅞	7
Chicago & Eastern Illinois 1st 6s	114	114	114	114	1
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	116	116	116	116	2
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	113	113	113	113	3
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Southwest. Div. 6s	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	2
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Iowa & Dakota ext. 7s	170	170	170	170	3
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi. & Mo. River 5s	121	121	121	121	2
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul gold 7s	170	170	170	170	2
Chicago & Northwestern general 3½s	110½	110½	110½	110½	13
Chicago & Northwestern, coupon, gold 7s	113½	113½	112⅝	112⅝	6
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	108⅝	108½	108⅜	108⅛	54
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s	134	134	134	134	5
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	137⅝	137⅝	137⅝	137⅝	6
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	100	100⅝	99¾	99¾	58
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Ind. consol. 7s	138	138½	138	138½	8
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Ind. general 7s	134½	134½	134½	134½	2
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis general 4s	95	96½	95	95½	57
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	1
Cleveland & Pittsburg general 4½s	121	121	121	121	1
Colorado Southern 4s	89½	90	89½	89⅞	406
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	106½	106½	106¼	106¼	5
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	101⅜	101⅜	100	100⅜	42
Detroit City Gas 5s	98½	98½	98	98	22
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette 1 g. 3½s	19	19	18¾	18¾	40
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 6s	113	113	113	113	2
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	118	118¼	118	118¼	10
East. Tennessee reorg. lien 4-5s	110	110	110	110	10
Elizabeth & Big Sandy 5s	103	103	103	103	5
Elmira, Cortland & Northern 5s	100¾	101	100¾	101	17
Erie prior lien 4s	93⅞	93½	93	93	160
Erie general lien 4s	72½	74½	72½	72⅝	424
Erie 1st consol. 7s	144½	144½	144½	144½	4
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	103	103¼	103	103	43
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	81½	81½	81½	81½	6
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 2-4s	65½	65½	65½	65½	1
Gal., Har. & San. An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	103¾	104½	103¾	104	41
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern 1st 5s	104⅞	105	104⅞	105	10
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 6s	124	124	124	124	3
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	89⅝	89⅝	89½	89⅝	32
Hocking Valley 4½s	102⅜	102⅜	102½	102½	16
Illinois Central 4s, 1951	113½	113½	113½	113½	1
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	105½	105½	105½	105½	6
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	32
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	125	125	124	124	2
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	92¾	92¾	92½	92½	13
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	63	64½	63	64½	34
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1st 5s	60	60½	60	60½	66
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s	100½	100½	109½	109½	1
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	119½	119½	119½	119½	5
Lake Shore 1st 7s, coupon	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	1
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	125½	125½	125½	125½	9
Long Island general 4s	100	100	100	100	7
Louis., Ev. & St. Louis con. 5s, tr. rects	56	60	56	56	24
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	99	99¼	98¾	99⅝	120
Louis. & Nash., Pensacola Div. 6s	100	100	100	100	5
Louis. & Nash. N. O. & Mobile 1st 6s	131	131	131	131	2
Louis. & Nash., Nash., Fl. & Shef. 5s	110	110	110	110	6
Louisville & Nash. coll. trust 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	13
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	109½	110	109½	110	58
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	123½	123¾	123½	123¾	18
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	119	119	118	118	8
Mexican Central 2d income	12	13	12	12½	433
Mexican International consol. 4s	87⅜	87⅝	87⅜	87½	16
Met. West Side Elevated, Chicago, 4s	98¼	98½	98¼	98¼	33
Midland of New Jersey 1st 6s	122	122	122	122	10
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	141	143	141	143	3
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st, Ashland Div. 6s	146	146	146	146	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	93⅞	93⅞	93	93⅛	70½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	68	68½	67	68	83
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	115½	115¼	115½	115½	2
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st and ref. 4s	99	99	99	99	63
Missouri, Kansas & Texas extended 5s	89	89	89	89	10
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	90¼	90¼	90	90	7
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	95	96	95	96	34
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	118⅝	119½	118	119¼	146
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	98	98	97½	98	121
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	97	97	97	97	½
Morgan, Louisiana & Texas 7s	138	138	138	138	1
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	131½	131½	131½	131½	3
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102⅜	107
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s, reg	101	102¼	101	102½	20
New York Central, Mich. Central 3½s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	5
New York Central 3½s	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	3
New York Central debenture 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	2
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	2
New York & New England 1st 6s	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	1
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	106½	106½	106⅜	106⅜	17
New York, Sus. & Western term. 5s	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	1
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 5s	100½	101	100½	101	15
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	95½	95½	94½	95	53
Northern Ohio 1st 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	10
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	67⅞	68⅛	67⅞	68	184½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104⅝	104⅝	104	104	117½
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 1st 6s	111	112	111	112	11
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	103	103	103⅜	103⅜	13
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	5½
Oregon Short Line Income A	94⅝	96	94⅝	95½	8
Oregon Short Line Income B	73¼	73½	73¼	73½	65
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	104½	104¼	104½	106½	5
Peoria & Eastern 1st	85	85	85	86	78
Pittsburg & Western 4s, trust receipts	98½	99	98½	99	23
Reading general 4s	89¾	90	89	89	517
Reading general 4s, registered	87½	87½	87½	87½	10
Rio Grande Western 4s	100	100½	99½	100	67
Rochester & Pittsburg consol. 6s	130½	130½	130½	130½	1
St. Louis & Iron Mt. 4s, when issued	85¾	85¾	85¼	85¾	195
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	111½	112⅝	111½	112⅝	42
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s, stamped	111½	111½	111½	111½	3
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	126½	124½	126½	124½	29
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 4s	87	87	86⅞	86⅞	11
St. Louis & San Fran., Southwest. Div. 5s	100	100	100	100	10
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¼	7
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 5s	96½	96½	96½	96½	914
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	57¾	62	57¾	61⅞	1,161
St. Paul & Duluth 2d 5s	113¾	113¾	113½	113½	10
St Paul, Minn. & Man. consol. 4½s	117⅝	117⅝	117	117	61
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	132⅝	132⅝	132⅝	132⅝	2
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	80	80	80	80	5
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	100	100	99¾	99¾	5
Southern Pacific of California 5s, stamped	107½	107⅝	107½	107⅝	13
Southern Pacific collat. tr. 4s, when issued	85½	85½	85½	85½	10
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	113	113	113	113	8
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	103	103	103	103	7
Southern Railway 5s	110½	110¾	109½	109½	30
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	88	88	88	88	2
Standard Rope & Twine income	25	25½	25	25½	15
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, De Bard. 6s	106½	107	106½	107	35
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, Birm. Div. 6s	103	103	103	103	6
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, Tenn. Div. 6s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	4
Texas Pacific 1st 5s	114⅝	115	114⅝	115	31
Texas Pacific 2d inc. 5s, tr. rects	55½	56¾	55½	55½	39

BONDS.	Week Ending July 8. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	106	106	106	106	7
Third Avenue 5s	127	127	127	127	1
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	3
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 1st 6s, tr. r.	118	119	117	118	42
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo 1st 5s	99	99	99	99	1
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	103	103	103	103	2
Union Pacific new 4s	106⅞	106½	105⅝	105⅝	157
Wabash 1st 5s	117	117	116⅜	116⅜	11
Wabash 1st, Detroit & Chicago ext. 1st 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	4
Wabash 2d 5s	102	103	102	102⅝	80
Wabash debenture, Series B	34½	36½	34½	36	588
West Shore guaranteed 4s	115¼	115¼	114½	115	41
West Short gtd. 4s, registered	116	116	114	114	1
Western New York & Penn. gen. 5-4s	71	71	71	71	10
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	115	115	115	115	1
Western Union coll. trust 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	1
Western North Carolina 1st 6s	117½	117¼	117½	117½	3
Western Pacific 6s, Speyer certfs	108⅝	108¾	108⅝	108⅝	2
Wilkesbarre & Easton 1st 5s	106⅝	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞	26
Wisconsin Central 1st, trust receipts	76¼	77	76¼	76⅝	141
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s, when issued	95½	95¼	95	95	148
Total sales					$11,688,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 8, 1899.

United States 5s, coupon	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	5
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129½	130	129½	130	15
United States 2s, registered	101½	101½	101½	101½	12
United States 4s, 1907, registered	112⅝	112⅝	112¾	112¾	*130¾
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	112⅝	112⅝	112⅜	112⅜	12¾
United States 3s, coupon	108¾	109½	108¾	109⅛	62¼
United States 3s, small	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	*51
Total sales					$125,150

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 8, 1899.

Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	85	85	85	85	1
Total sales					$1,000
Grand total					$11,815,050

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	101½	July 7	99	Feb. 3	101¼	July 7
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114	June 20	111	Mar. 2	112½	July 7
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114¼	June 23	112½	Jan. 3	112⅝	July 5
United States 4s, 1925, registered	130⅝	May 24	128	Feb. 14	130⅜	May 24
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	131	June 2	128	Feb. 10	130	July 8
United States 5s, registered	113½	Apr. 8	111⅜	Feb. 6	112⅝	May 24
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113½	Apr. 3	111⅜	Mar. 8	112⅝	July 6
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	109½	May 31	106⅜	Feb. 23	109⅛	July 7
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	109½	June 6	106½	Jan. 5	108⅝	July 7
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	108⅜	June 5	106½	Jan. 4	106½	June 24

Last sales in 1898 of Government bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

U. S. Currency 6s, 1899 ..... 102½ Oct. 17 | District of Columbia 3-65s .... 118 Nov. 22

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	113	June 1	110	Feb. 27	112⅝	June 5
Louisiana consolidated 4s	110	Apr. 24	106⅜	Jan. 30	110	Apr. 28
Louisiana consol. 4s, small	109½	Feb. 27	109½	Feb. 27	109½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consol. 4s	108	Apr. 17	106	Apr. 17	106	Apr. 17
Tennessee settlement 3s	99	June 30	96½	Jan. 13	99	June 30
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	95	June 20	95	Jan. 20	95	Feb. 27
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9	Mar. 15	6	Mar. 4	8	June 1
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	87	Jan. 27	82½	Jan. 3	85	July 5

Last sales in 1898 of State bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

Alabama, Class A, small	106 Aug. 10	Alabama, Class C	104 Nov. 29
Alabama, Class B	106 Sept. 26	North Carolina 6s, 1913	128 Feb. 23

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 8th day of July, 1899:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$155,144,293.04		
Gold bullion	121,443,474.74		
		$276,587,767.78	
Outstanding gold certificates	$34,297,819.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,945,100.00		
		32,652,719.00	
			*$243,935,048.78
Standard silver dollars		$407,638,473.00	
Outstanding silver certificates	$406,637,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	4,039,790.00		
		402,597,714.00	
			5,040,759.00
Silver bullion			962,304.44
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$9,204,955.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	84,170,625.00		
		$93,375,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		93,375,280.00	
United States notes		35,076,167.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$21,365,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	1,660,000.00		
		19,705,000.00	
			15,371,167.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$1,021,386.00		
National bank notes	3,616,465.04		
Fractional silver coin	5,945,331.00		
Fractional currency	73.36		
Minor coin	233,920.87		
Deposits in National banks	78,747,195.94		
Bonds and interest paid	3,667,186.81		
		$93,231,565.02	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$9,495,246.49		
Outstanding checks and drafts	9,972,759.79		
Disbursing officers' balances	51,728,711.45		
Post Office Department account	6,701,064.28		
Miscellaneous items	2,205,071.74		
		80,102,853.75	
			13,128,711.27
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$278,437,900.49

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$1,050,260.28	$4,108,565.53	$4,108,565.53
Internal revenue	1,449,863.46	7,758,397.99	7,758,397.99
Miscellaneous	46,342.75	467,360.60	467,360.60
Total receipts	$2,546,466.49	$12,334,324.02	$12,334,324.02
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	1,635,000.00	4,578,000.00	4,578,000.00
War	740,000.00	6,460,000.00	6,460,000.00
Navy	370,000.00	990,000.00	990,000.00
Indians	15,000.00	175,000.00	175,000.00
Pensions	725,000.00	6,560,000.00	6,560,000.00
Interest	900,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
Total expenditures	$3,995,000.00	$20,763,000.00	$20,763,000.00
Excess of expenditures over receipts	1,448,513.51	8,428,675.98	8,428,675.98
Receipts last year—			
Customs	911,414.61	3,147,515.41	3,147,515.41
Internal revenue	1,455,404.68	6,947,555.15	6,947,555.15
Receipts from all sources last year	2,350,573.87	10,961,706.24	10,961,706.24
Expenditures last year	3,129,000.00	18,674,000.00	18,674,000.00
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	25,200.00	90,450.00	90,450.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	27,370.00	234,458.00	234,458.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$535,783,576.00	$99,656,513.00	$635,440,089.00
This fiscal year	360,280.00	175,521.00	475,781.00
This month	360,280.00	375,521.00	475,781.00
This day	57,980.00	29,437.00	81,417.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending July 8, 1899.

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928	102¾ Jun 15	98 Feb 15	101 June 19	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	96 Jul 6	87½ May 10	96 July 7	95½	..
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	103⅝ May 31	90¾ Apr 7	102⅜ July 8	102⅜	103
Do., registered	102½ Jan 23	100 Jan 20	101 Mar 20	..	..
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	85½ Jul 8	78 Jan 6	85¼ July 8	85¼	85⅝
Do., do., registered	83½ Feb 4	80 Feb 20	83 Feb 20	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	110 Jan 20	108 Jan 9	110 Jan 20	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	102 May 19	100¼ Jan 19	102 June 5	99	..
Baltimore & Ohio—					
Balt. & Ohio prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	100⅝ May 26	97 Apr 10	97⅛ July 8	97⅛	97⅝
Do., mtg. gold 4s, 1948	102½ May 25	100¼ May 12	101¼ July 8	101⅛	101⅝
Balt. Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990	106½ Mar 8	106½ Mar 8	106½ Mar 8	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	.. ....	.. ....	106½ Oct., 95	..	..
Monongn. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	.. ....	.. ....	104¼ July, 92	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	112 Feb 15	108½ Jan 11	111 June 5	113	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd.int.g.5s, 1930	115 Jan 19	115 Jan 19	115 Jan 19	..	..
Col. & Cin. Mid 1st ext. 4½s, 1939	86 Jan 19	85 Jan 19	85 Jan 19	..	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	.. ....	.. ....	107¼ Jul 28,98	..	..
B. & O. SW. RR. 1st gtd. g.4½s,1990	111 Feb 3	107⅜ Jan 12	108 Mar 13	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993	94 Jan 23	93⅜ Jan 23	94 Jan 23	..	..
Do., do., trust receipts	94 Jan 27	94 Jan 27	94 Jan 27	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	32½ Jan 11	32 Jan 11	32¼ Jan 11	..	..
Do. do., Series B, 2043	13¼ Jan 28	10⅞ Jan 16	12 Feb 23	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	11¼ Feb 10	11½ Feb 10	11¼ Feb 10	..	..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911	130¼ Jan 30	123 Apr 11	128½ May 22	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	128⅝ May 24	126 Mar 15	128 June 3	127	128
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	106 Jan 30	103 Mar 17	104¼ May 19	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	105 Apr 28	102¾ Feb 23	105 June 5	..	..
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1947	112 Jan 30	108¾ Jan 6	112 Jan 30	..	..
Do., 1st gen. 6s, 1932	89 Feb 4	89 Feb 4	89 Feb 4	..	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	113½ Jul 6	102¾ May 13	113¼ July 6	113¼	..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	117½ Apr 5	117½ Apr 5	117½ Apr 5	114½	..
Bkyn.Q.Co. & S.1st con.gtd.g.5s,1941	108½ Apr 20	105¾ Jan 4	107½ July 7	107	108
Brooklyn Union El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950	104½ Jul 8	103¾ Jun 29	104½ July 8	104	104½
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	.. ....	.. ....	74 Sep., 98	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	111 Feb 20	107¼ Jan 7	110¾ June 27	..	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	120 Jun 28	127½ Mar 15	120 June 28	120¼	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	130½ Jul 6	120 May 15	130½ July 6	128¾	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	.. ....	.. ....	103 Ap 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	.. ....	.. ....	100 Feb., 96	..	..
Buff., St. Mary's & Southwest. 5s,1927	105 Feb 17	101½ Feb 8	105 May 12	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	109½ May 15	106 Jun 10	108 July 6	108	..
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	117¼ May 19	111 Jan 7	115½ June 2	111¾	..
Do., do., registered	110½ Feb 4	110½ Feb 4	110½ Feb 4	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	.. ....	.. ....	140 Fe 14, 97	..	..
C. R. I. Falls & N. W. 1st g. 5s,1921	105 Jan 6	105 Jan 6	105 Jan 6	..	..
Canada South. 1st. int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111¾ Jun 12	108 Jul 5	108 July 7	108	..
Do., 2d 5's, 1913	112 Feb 24	109 Mar 6	111 July 7	111	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	106 Ja 30, 97	..	..
Central Br. Union Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	93⅜ Jan 31	91 Mar 28	91½ May 12	88	89½
Cen. RR. & Bkg.Co. of Ga.col.g.5s,1937	96 Apr 26	95 Jan 18	96 Apr 26	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	120 Jun 29	116¾ Mar 28	120 June 29	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	100¼ Apr 29	91⅞ Jan 31	96¾ July 8	96	96½
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44¼ Feb 23	38 Feb 8	40 July 7	40	42
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15 Feb 20	11 Apr 10	12⅝ July 8	12	13
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	7¼ Feb 27	6 May 31	6 June 16	6	6¼
Do., Macon & Nor.Div.1st g.5s,1946	.. ....	.. ....	95 De 23, 98	..	..
Do., Middle Ga. & Atl. 5s, 1947	102 Jun 20	102 Jun 20	102 June 20	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	.. ....	.. ....	99 Jul 6, 98	..	..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	102 Feb 23	100¾ May 1	101 May 17	..	..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	112 May 31	110½ Jan 11	110 June 6	112	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	112½ Mar 20	112¼ Mar 20	112¼ Mar 20	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	122¼ Jun 24	113½ Jan 4	121 July 8	120	..
Do., do., registered	121 Jun 14	112¾ Jan 7	119¾ June 27	..	..
Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal con.as.7s,1900	102¾ Apr 1	99⅝ Jan 7	100⅝ June 23	..	..
Do., 5s, 1912	100 May 6	87⅜ Jan 11	100 May 6	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp Co. 5s, 1921	113½ Feb 3	114 Apr 27	113½ June 9	..	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	102 May 19	100¼ Jan 19	102 June 5	99	..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer certs.	104¼ Mar 11	103⅝ Mar 15	103⅝ Mar 15	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A,B,C,D, 1898	.. ....	.. ....	103 Fe 24, 98	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	.. ....	.. ....	102 Fe 21, 98	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1899, Speyer certs.	109 Jun 6	103¼ Mar 20	108½ June 29	..	..
Do., ext g. 5s, 1901, Speyer certs.	107½ Feb 24	103 Mar 20	103⅝ Mar 23	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. cts. dep. E, 1900	.. ....	.. ....	103 Oct 20,98	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	108½ Mar 11	105¾ Feb 23	108⅝ Mar 29	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	113⅜ Jun 15	112⅜ Jun 19	112⅝ June 19	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939, Speyer certs.	125⅞ May 27	112¾ Feb 16	125¾ June 7	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	110½ Mar 14	107 Apr 16	107 Apr 10	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	112 Apr 19	112 Apr 19	112 Apr 19	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	122¾ May 27	120½ May 19	122¾ May 27	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	121⅝ Jun 19	121⅜ Jun 19	121⅜ June 28	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	103 Mar 8	103 Jan 19	103 Apr 5	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	103½ Jun 2	103¼ Apr 15	103⅞ July, 7	..	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	.. ....	.. ....	108 Au 6, 97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	.. ....	.. ....	105½ De 19, 98	..	..
Ches. & Ohio g. 6s, Series A, 1908	119¼ Jun 14	117 Apr 14	119¾ June 14	117	..
Do., g. 6s, 1911	121¼ Feb 21	118½ Mar 2	120 June 28	118	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	121 Apr 25	117¾ Jan 3	118⅝ July 8	119	120
Do., do., registered	118¾ Mar 15	117 Jan 3	117 June 2	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	97 Jul 8	90⅝ Jan 4	97 July 8	96	97
Do., do., registered	92¾ Jan 18	92¾ Jan 18	92¾ Jan 18	..	..
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	108 Jan 27	105 Jan 5	105½ July 7	104⅝	..
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	100 Jan 19	100 Jan 19	100 Jan 19	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	.. ....	.. ....	105¾ May 27,98	..	..
Warm Springs Valley 5s, 1941	101¼ Apr 29	101 Apr 26	101¼ Apr 29	100½	102
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd.g.5s,1902	104 Feb 7	103¾ Apr 7	103 July 6	103	..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s,1903	110¾ Apr 19	108 May 5	109 June 12	108	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	107½ Jan 6	104 Feb 1	104 Feb 1	105	..
Do. 2d 7s, 1900	106¾ Feb 24	106¾ Feb 24	106¾ Feb 24	105	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s,1912	.. ....	.. ....	102½ Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	117¾ Jun 28	113¾ Jul 8	113⅝ July 8	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	105 Mar 16	104⅜ Feb 15	105 Mar 16	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	113 Apr 24	110¾ May 10	113 July 6	..	..
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	151¼ Feb 18	125¾ Jan 6	127⅝ July 6	..	..
Do., Iowa sinking fund 5s, 1919	116⅞ Jun 12	115⅝ May 1	116⅝ June 12	117⅝	..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919	106¾ Apr 28	105 Feb 27	106¾ June 26	106⅜	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	106 May 26	101¾ Jan 26	105 June 28	..	..
Do., 4s, 1921	103 Feb 3	100 Apr 11	100 Apr 11	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	.. ....	.. ....	107¾ Jan., 96	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	112⅝ Jul 5	106⅝ Jan 3	112⅝ July 5	113	..
Do., do., registered	111⅜ Jun 21	111⅜ Jun 21	111⅜ June 21	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	124 Jul 6	120 Mar 13	124 July 6	123	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	108 Mar 24	105¾ Apr 27	107⅜ July 7	..	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur. 6s,1907	110½ Apr 3	114 Jul 7	111 July 5	111½	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	138 Jun 30	134 Jan 23	138 June 30	137	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	117½ Jun 13	116¾ Jan 16	116 June 28	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	107½ No 18, 98	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	107 Feb 23	107 Feb 23	107 Feb 23	..	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—					
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	118¾ Jun 9	114½ Jan 17	118½ June 9	..	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. gold g. 5s, 1947	109 May 17	92 Jan 10	107½ June 19	..	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	119½ Jun 9	104 Jan 4	113 July 7	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—					
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, 8 gold, R.D.,1902	171½ Jun 9	160¾ Jan 7	170 July 6	..	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	108¼ Apr 10	103⅝ Feb 16	108¼ Apr 10	..	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	168⅝ Apr 12	160½ Jan 10	168½ May 29	..	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	171½ Jun 9	160 Jan 3	171 June 9	..	..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	171 Jun 17	161 Jan 3	170 July 6	..	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	122¼ Jun 8	112¾ May 13	121⅝ July 5	119½	..
Do., 1st La.C. & Dav. 5s, 1919	.. ....	.. ....	115½ No 30,98	118⅝	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	123¾ May 12	118 Jan 11	123⅝ June 1	120½	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	132½ May 25	129 Jan 19	132⅜ May 25	129½	..
Do., do., 5s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	105¾ Dec 7,98	113⅜	135½
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	123 May 2	121¼ Feb 24	121 May 2	121½	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	124 May 17	118⅝ Jan 3	124¼ June 30	121½	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	125⅝ Jun 16	118½ Jan 19	124 July 6	122⅝	123
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	112½ Apr 18	110 Mar 14	112¾ Apr 18	111⅝	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s,1921	122½ Jun 1	122½ Jun 1	122½ June 1	120½	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	123 Jun 19	119 Apr 8	123 June 19	119⅝	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	118¾ May 18	115 Feb 6	118½ May 18	115½	..
Do., Far. & So. assn. g. 6s, 1924	.. ....	.. ....	127½ Ja 27, 98	..	..
Do., con. sinking fund 5s, 1916	.. ....	.. ....	106⅝ Jul 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	118½ May 12	112½ Feb 9	118¾ May 12	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	114⅞ May 4	108¾ Jan 11	114⅝ June 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	103½ Fe 19, 98	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	121 Jun 10	121 Jun 10	121 July 1	..	121
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	126 Jan 30	126 Jan 30	126 June 17	125	..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145 Jan 6	142¾ May 4	144 June 27	144	145¾
Do., gold 7s, 1902	115 May 24	111½ Jun 2	112¾ July 7	..	..
Do., do., registered	114 Apr 14	113 Jan 13	114 Apr 14	..	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	122½ Mar 13	116 Jan 6	122½ Mar 13	..	118⅝
Do., do., registered	116 Jun 14	116 Jun 14	116 June 14	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	110½ Mar 10	106 Apr 12	107 June 19	107½	..
Do., do., registered	109 Feb 3	105¾ Mar 28	105¾ Mar 28	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	123 Jan 30	121½ May 31	122¾ June 30	122½	..
Do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	119¾ De 27, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	111½ Mar 28	108 May 12	109½ June 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	109½ Mr 19, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	118 Feb 9	117¼ May 22	118 June 17	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	117¾ Feb 7, 98	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	109 Feb 1	106 Apr 7	109 May 9	..	..
Do., registered	106¾ Feb 20	106¾ Feb 20	106¾ Feb 20	..	..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987	110¾ Jun 24	102½ Jan 3	110⅝ July 5	..	110½
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	103 No 18, 98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	.. ....	.. ....	107¾ May 26,98	..	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	.. ....	.. ....	102¾ Ap 12, 98	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	124 Jun 19	124 Jun 19	124 June 19	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117½ Feb 6	117½ Feb 6	117½ Feb 6	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	111 Jan 3	111 Jan 3	111 Jan 5	113	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	113 Apr 24	113 Apr 24	113 Apr 24	..	..
Iowa Midland 5s, 1900	.. ....	.. ....	108 Oct 21,98	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 5s, 1921	143 Jul 7	139¼ May 3	143 July 7	141	144
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	.. ....	.. ....	105¾ Fe 24, 99	..	..
Do., ext. and imp. sk. fd. g. 5s,1929	125¼ May 23	117⅜ Feb 1	125¼ June 29	125¾	126
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	.. ....	.. ....	138 De 13, 98	144⅝	146½
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	146 Jul 6	140 Mar 6	146 July 6	144½	..
Do., incomes, 1911	114¼ Jun 17	114¼ Jun 17	114¼ June 17	..	..
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s,1917	139¾ Jun 27	131½ Jan 10	134 July 7	132¾	..
Do., do., registered	134½ May 19	132 Jun 6	133¾ June 13	131	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988	110⅝ May 17	104⅝ Jan 4	108¾ July 8	108	108½
Do., do., registered	107⅞ Apr 6	105⅞ Mar 7	107⅞ Apr 6	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	98½ Apr 27	98 Jan. 9	98½ May 1	..	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	85 Feb 4	83 May 9	85 June 14	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1905	98½ May 18	98½ May 18	98½ May 18	..	..

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	114 Apr 25	109¼ Jan 12	114 June 27	113	114
Do., do., small	.. ....	.. ....	100 Ap 15, 97	..	..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	141 May 11	136 Jan 9	137½ July 6	137	..
Chi. St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	133 Mar 27	134½ May 8	134½ June 21	136	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	134 Jan 12	131 Apr 18	132½ July 7	131	..
Northern Wisconsin 1st 6s, 1930	140 Mar 23	140 Mar 23	140 Mar 23	..	..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	.. ....	.. ....	106 Jul 22,97	106	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	126 May 4	120¾ Mar 14	122 June 20	121	..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947	102¾ Jun 5	93½ Jan 3	99¾ July 8	..	100
Chi. & W. Mich. Ry 5s,1921, coupon off	99½ Jun 28	99¾ Jun 28	99½ June 28	99	100
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con.sk.fd.7s,1905	.. ....	.. ....	119 Oct 26,97	119	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	.. ....	.. ....	103½ Mr 15, 97	..	..
Cin.,Day. & Ironton 1st gtd.g.5s,1941	113 May 5	112 Feb 9	113 May 5	114	..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	.. ....	.. ....	105¾ Apr., 95	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr.Co. cts. for 1st 5s,1917	91 Mar 30	70¾ Jan 25	91 June 9	..	..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g.4s,1993	98 Jan 28	87¾ Jan 12	95½ July 8	..	..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	97 Jun 20	96¾ May 27	97 June 20	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s,1990	103⅜ Feb 3	93¾ Jan 7	102½ July 5	102	103
Do., do., registered	99 May 4	99 May 4	99 May 4	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	.. ....	.. ....	97 Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	.. ....	.. ....	97 Au 31, 98	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g.4s,1991	97 Apr 22	95 Feb 21	96½ Apr 24	..	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	104 Jan 27	102 Jan 3	103½ Mar 30	..	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920	.. ....	.. ....	100 Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev., con. 1st g. 5s, 1023	118¼ May 31	118¼ May 31	118½ June 14	114	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	103½ Apr 29	103½ Apr 29	103½ Apr 29	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	85½ Jan 28	82¾ Apr 7	80 July 8	85	86
Do., income 4s, 1990	33 Jan 10	22 Jan 3	30 June 30	29	30
Cin. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	102¾ Jan 3	102 Jan 26	102¼ Feb 10	..	..
Do., con. g. 7s, 1914	138½ Jul 6	135½ May 11	138½ July 6	..	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1834	137¾ Jun 23	134½ Jul 6	134¾ July 6	..	..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C. & I.7s,1901	108½ Feb 10	108¼ Feb 10	108½ Feb 10	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g.5s,1933	.. ....	.. ....	107 De 27, 98	..	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	134½ Jun 16	128 Feb 15	134¼ June 16	..	..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-8-4s, 1947	69 Jan 12	63 Jun 2	65½ June 30	..	..
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947	76 Jan 12	70¼ Mar 18	74½ June 30	71¼	72½
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	90 Jun 13	85¼ May 13	87½ July 8	80⅞	90
Con. & Pasaumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	.. ....	.. ....	102 Dec., 96	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	126½ Jun 15	126½ Jun 15	126½ June 15	125	..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906	124½ Jun 7	124¾ Jun 7	124¾ June 7	123	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144 Jan 26	142 May 4	142 June 17	140	..
Do., 7s, 1900	.. ....	.. ....	109 De 23, 97	..	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	111 Mar 14	108½ May 3	108½ June 28	108½	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	145½ May 11	143 Jan 20	143 June 6	142	..
Do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	140 Oct 26,98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	142½ May 18	138 Feb 9	142 June 27	138	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	118½ Apr 5	117 Feb 8	118½ Apr 5	..	..
Do., term and improvement 4s,1923	106½ Jun 20	106¼ Jun 20	106¼ June 20	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	.. ....	.. ....	108 Aug 1,98	..	..
Del. & Hud. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	.. ....	.. ....	146 Sep 15,98	142	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	143 May 4,97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	120½ Apr 21	120¼ Apr 21	120¾ Apr 21	121½	..
Do., registered	122 Jun 6	122 Jun 6	122 June 6	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	117¾ Feb 21	115 May 2	116 June 9	116	..
Do., do., registered	117½ Jan 26	114½ Apr 17	116¾ June 16	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	153 Mar 20	150½ May 31	150½ May 31	150	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	141 May 6,98	..	..
Den. & Rio Grande 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	104 May 31	100 Feb 27	100¾ July 7	..	..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	108¾ May 25	102½ Jan 4	106¼ July 7	..	106
Do., 1st con. g. 4½s, 1936	112¾ Jun 13	108½ Jan 9	111¾ June 23	..	..
Denver Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s, 1933	92 Jan 24	90 Jan 19	92 Jan 24	87¼	100
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	108 Apr 27	107½ Apr 25	108 Apr 27	106	..
Det.,Mack. & Mar.ld.gt.3½s&Ser.A,1911	24 Jan 17	17½ Mar 25	18½ July 8	..	..
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	111 Mar 23	105 Jun 13	110 July 6	..	..
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 6s, 1928	.. ....	.. ....	92½ Fe 11, 98	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g.5s,1937	116 Jun 14	111¾ Jan 16	113 July 5	112¾	114⅝
Elgin, Jol. & Eas. 1st g. 5s, 1941	110 Apr 27	104¾ Jan 3	108½ June 29	108¼	111
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	118 Jun 22	115¾ Feb 15	118 June 22	118½	121
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	121 May 25	121 May 25	121 May 25	..	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	.. ....	.. ....	112 No 11,98	..	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	123½ Mar 30	121 Jan 20	121 June 21	..	..
Do. 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	108½ Apr 14	105 Apr 4	106¾ Apr 14	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1920	145⅞ Jan 20	143 Apr 3	144¾ July 5	144½	..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	.. ....	.. ....	143 De 30, 98	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	.. ....	.. ....	139 Sep 20,98	141	..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	140 Jan 26	140 Jan 26	140 Feb 6	136½	..
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909	106 Feb 8	106 Feb 8	106 Feb 8	106	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	116½ Apr 3	111¾ Jan 9	116 July 7	..	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913	.. ....	.. ....	102 Aug., 96	121½	..
N.Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g.5s,1946	.. ....	.. ....	109 Oct 27,98	..	..
Erie RR. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds, 1996	95 Jan 20	92¾ Jan 9	92 July 8	92¾	93
Do., do., registered	93⅝ Mar 13	92¾ May 8	93¼ May 25	..	..
Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	77 Jan 20	70¾ May 15	72¾ July 8	72¾	73¼
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refdg. 5s, 1937	112¾ Jun 16	107 Jan 4	112½ June 16	110¼	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	.. ....	.. ....	92½ Au 25, 98	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1940	101¼ Jan 30	95 Jan 7	101¼ July 8	100¾	..
Do., terminal 1st g. 5s, 1943	111½ Jul 6	111¾ Jul 6	111½ July 6	112	.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, July 8, total transactions included 1,989,554 shares of stock, $11,068,000 bonds, with $125,150 Government and $1,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, are:

STOCKS.

	July 9, '98.	July 8, '99.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$1,953,023	$1,989,554	$935,891
Banks	14	.....	*14
Mining	1,000	.....	*1,000

BONDS.

	July 9, '98.	July 8, '99.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$11,053,000	$11,068,000	$635,900
State	69,000	1,000	*68,000
Government	106,000	125,150	19,150

*Decrease.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

Following is a list of the stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel Hoop	1	Gt. Northern pf	1⅝
Am. Steel Hoop pf	4	H. B. Claflin	4½
Am. Cotton Oil	2½	Int. Silver	2½
Am. Steel & Wire	1⅝	Int. Paper	1⅝
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	1⅝	L. S. & West. pf	1⅝
Am. Sug. Ref	2⅝	Mexican Central	1¼
Am. Tobacco	5	Nat. Biscuit	1
Am. Tobacco pf	7	N. Y. Air Brake	11
Am. Tin Plate	3½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1½
Am. Tin Plate pf.	2¾	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	3½
A., T. & S. F. pf.	3⅝	Or. R. R. & Nav. pf.	3¼
Anaconda Copper	1	St. Jo. & G. Is. 1st pf.	1
Brook. R. T.	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1⅜
Brook. Union Gas	3	St. L. S. W. pf.	1
Ches. & Ohio	2¾	Standard Dist.	1¼
Chi. & E. Illinois	1	Tenn. C. & I.	4⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	Texas Pacific	1
Cont. Tobacco	2	Third Av.	2
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1½	Twin City R. T.	1
Erie	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	3
Erie 1st pf.	2¾	Wabash pf.	1⅜
Flint & P. M.	1	Western Union Tel.	1
Gen. Electric	1½		
Glucose Sug. Ref.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Foundry	1¼	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	1
Am. Malting pf.	1	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½
Ann Arbor pf.	1¼	Mobile & Ohio	1
C., B. & Q.	1⅜	N. Y. Central	2
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	1⅜	Pennsylvania	1⅝
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	3⅜	Pitts., C. C. & St. L.	1
Chi. & N. W.	2¼	St. P. & Duluth	3½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅜	St. P. & Omaha	1
Consol. Gas	4⅛	Union Pacific	1¼
Del., Lack. & West.	1¼	Union Pacific pf.	2¼
Met. Street Ry.	3⅝	Union Bag & P. pf.	1¼

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Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1½	Mo. Pacific col. 5s	1
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	1¼	Mil., L. S. & West. 1st	2
Chi., Bur. & Q. Deb.	1¼	Ore. Sh. Line inc. A	1½
Chi., B. & Q. conv.	5⅛	Peoria & Eastern 1st	1
Chi. & Erie 1st	1	St. Louis S'w'n 2d	4⅜
Del. & L. R. 1st	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
Int. & G. Nor. 3d	1⅛	Texas & N. O. con.	2½
Kan. C., F. & G. 1st	1	Texas Pacific 1st	1
L. & N., Nash., F. & S. 1st	1	Wabash Deb. B.	1½
Met. St. Ry. 5s	1½		

Bonds Declined.

Brook. W. & W. 5s	1	Pitts. & W. 4s, ctfs.	1
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 6s	1	Southern Ry. 5s	1
Denver & R. G. con. 4s	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1¾
Int. & G. Nor. 1st	1	Tenn. C. & I., Birm. 6s	1
Louis., Ev. & St. L. con. 5s	4		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 2@6 per cent., closing on Saturday at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 3½ per cent. for four to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England gained £665,147 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 37.50, became 41.25 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France gained 15,225,000f gold and lost 3,600,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market easy. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.85 for sixty-day bills, $4.87⅛ for demand, $4.87⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.84¼@$4.84¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.19⅜ for long and 5.16⅞ for short; reichsmarks at 94 11-16@94¾ and 95⅞, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40¼.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—10@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par@35c discount; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—20c discount.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
July 6, 1899	£32,316,670	.....
July 7, 1898	37,108,052	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
July 6, 1899	75,887,717	£18,637,608
July 7, 1898	75,031,817	49,223,824
BANK OF GERMANY.		
July 6, 1899	28,708,000	13,758,000
July 7, 1898	26,087,000	13,746,000
RUSSIA.		
July 6, 1899	85,765,000	5,192,000
July 7, 1898	111,358,000	4,413,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
July 6, 1899	30,250,000	12,738,000
July 7, 1898	34,831,000	12,631,000
SPAIN.		
July 6, 1899	12,960,000	13,396,000
July 7, 1898	9,952,000	4,516,000
ITALY.		
July 6, 1899	15,107,000	2,002,000
July 7, 1898	14,911,000	1,932,000
NETHERLANDS.		
July 6, 1899	3,165,000	6,215,000
July 7, 1898	3,083,000	6,189,000
BELGIUM.		
July 6, 1899	2,911,000	1,455,000
July 7, 1898	2,855,000	1,427,000
Total for the week	£301,050,396	£103,393,603
Total preceding week	303,296,541	105,348,752
Corresponding date last yr.	315,781,869	95,179,824

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	112	115
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	107	..
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	95	100
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	38	41
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry 1st 7s	102	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	115	118
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	120
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	101	..
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	117	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	240	251
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	116	120
Brooklyn El. bonds	103	103½
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	115
Buffalo Street Railway stock	100	103
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	116	..
Central Crosstown	250	270
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	190	..
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	111	113
Christopher & Tenth Street	170	175
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	105	107
Coney Island & Brook. stock	300	320
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	103	106
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	59	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	111	112
Columbus (Ohio) stock	90	92
Columbus (Ohio) 5s	104	106
Columbus Crosstown 1st 5s	103	104
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	175	190
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	118	125
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	102	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad	385	..
Eighth Avenue 6 per cent. scrip	108	..
42d St. & Grand St.	400	420
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	84	88
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	117	119
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	96	99
Louisville St. Railway com.	42	44
Louisville St. Ry. pf.	111	113
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (Bklyn)	113	..
Nassau Electric 4s	95	97
New Orleans Tr. com., (new)	107	109
New Orleans Tr. pf., (new)	96	97
Ninth Avenue	170	180
North Jersey Street Railway	35½	..
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	93	95
North Shore Traction, com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103½	104½
Rochester Railway	22	24
Rochester Railway con. 5s	107	..
Sixth Avenue stock	203	220
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s	115	120
South Ferry 1st 5s	110	113
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	118
Twenty-third Street	390	405
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	106	108
Union Railway	190	200
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	116
United Traction, Providence	94	95
United Tr. Co., Prov., bonds	114½	115½
Worcester Traction common	24½	..
Worcester Traction pf.	104½	106

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry, new	54	56
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	95	96
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	35	38
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry 5s	96	98
Union Ferry	42	43
Union Ferry bonds	101	102

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	215	225
Atlantic	210	230
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	295	310
Brooklyn	412	..
Central	1980	..
City	385	400
Colonial	425	450
Continental	300	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1425	1450
Fifth Avenue	385	..
Franklin	305	..
German-American	35	..
Guaranty	600	..
Hamilton	265	..
Kings County	345	..
Knickerbocker	360	..
Lawyers' Surety	102	108
Lawyers' Title Insurance	145	155
Long Island Loan & Trust	250	260
Manhattan	235	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	300	..
Mercantile	350	..
Metropolitan	300	..
Nassau	175	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	575	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1450	..
People's	305	320
Produce Exchange, (new stock)	200	210
Real Estate Trust Co.	300	..
Standard	220	..
State	400	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	390	410
Trust Company of America	263	265
Union	1400	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	460	500
United States	1800	..
Washington	310	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked
Citizens'	118	125
Commonwealth	100	105
Continental	512	..
Eagle	245	250
Empire City	90	100
Farragut	110	..
German-American	515	..
Germania	275	..
Greenwich	165	170
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	175	185
Home	210	230
Kings County	180	..
Nassau, Brooklyn	155	..
New York	100	110
Niagara	180	..
North River	140	..
Pacific	175	180
Peter Cooper	120	125
Phenix, Brooklyn	195	205
Rutgers	..	100
Stuyvesant	70	80
United States	117	123
Westchester	300	..
Williamsburg City	420	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	430	..
American Exchange	178	..
Astor National	400	..
Bowery	290	310
Broadway	235	..
Butchers & Drovers'	74	..
Central	180	190
Chase	400	..
Chatham	310	325
Chemical	4100	..
Citizens'	142	..
City	1975	2050
Colonial	240	..
Columbia	190	..
Commerce	245	..
Continental	130	140
Corn Exchange	360	..
East River	135	..
Eleventh Ward	105	..
Fifth Avenue	2750	3100
Fifth National	225	..
First National	3000	..
Fourth National	130	..
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Gallatin	375	..
Ganeevoort	75	85
Garfield	1500	..
German-American	115	..
Germania	380	..
German Exchange	240	270
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	125	..
Hanover	720	740
Hide & Leather	117	..
Home	100	..
Importers & Traders'	530	550
Irving	165	..
Leather Manufacturers'	200	..
Liberty	225	..
Lincoln	750	..
Manhattan	250	..
Market & Fulton	225	..
Mechanics'	200	215
Mechanics & Traders'	..	101
Mercantile	190	..
Merchants'	175	..
Merchants' Exchange	120	..
Metropolis	410	..
Mount Morris	225	..
Mutual	135	145
Nassau	152½	..
National Union	330	..
New Amsterdam	400	..
New York	245	..
New York County	1500	..
New York National Exchange	116	..
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
Ninth National	90	95
North America	180	..
Oriental	190	..
Pacific	170	..
Park	510	..
People's	200	..
Phenix	107	11[illegible]
Plaza	400	..
Produce Exchange	122	..
Republic	190	..
Riverside	190	..
Seaboard	225	..
Second National	550	..
Seventh National	160	..
Shoe & Leather	103	108
State of New York	122½	130
Twelfth Ward	130	..
Union Square	210	230
Western	320	..
West Side	300	..
Yorkville	210	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	98	101
Amalgamated Copper	96¼	96½
American Air Power	..	80
American Bank Note Co.	45	50
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	7
American Press Association	100	107
American Soda Fountain	5	10
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	45	50
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	10	15
American Typefounders'	40	51
American Graphophone	125	130
American Graphophone pf.	130	140
Anderson Tobacco	10	12
Barney & Smith Car	22	25
Barney & Smith pf.	80	85
Barney & Smith Car 6s	106	107½
Beet Sugar	32	34
Beet Sugar pf.	79	81
Bliss, E. W.	132	140
Bliss, E. W., pf.	125	130
British Columbia Copper	10¾	11¼
Carter-Crume pf.	60	80
Celluloid Company	88	92
Central & South American Tel.	113	114
Central Fireworks	13	15
Central Fireworks pf.	60	62
Chesebrough Mfg.	340	345
Ches. & Potomac Tel. stock	75	80
Consolidated Car Heating	48	55
Consolidated Fireworks com.	5	..
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	65	70
Cramps' Ship and Eng. Bldg.	81	85
Distilling Company of America	23	25
Distilling Co. of America pf.	60½	62½
Eastman Kodak Co.	100	110
Electric Boat	18	22
Electric Boat pf.	44	46
Electric Vehicle	100	115
Electric Vehicle pf.	120	126
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅛	1½
Empire & Bay State Tel.	70	..
Erie & Western Trans.	85	95
Flemington Coal & Coke	25	26
General Carriage	33	..
General Chemical	60	..
General Chemical pf.	99	101
General Electric Automobile	..	23
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	118	120
Havana Commercial	27½	29
Havana Commercial pf.	65½	67½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	54	56
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	96	..
Hoboken Land & Imp.	110	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	100	115
Illinois Transportation	..	10½
International Power	..	80
International Pump	22	24
International Pump pf.	66	68
Iron Steamboat	3	6
Iron Steamboat 6s	68	75
J. B. Stetson com.	75	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	115	..
Journeay & Burnham com.	5	..
Journeay & Burnham pf.	25	..
Kentucky Distilleries com.	15½	17
Kentucky Distilleries pf.	54	57
Lanston Monotype	90	95
Lorillard pf., ex-div.	116	117
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	35
Markeen Copper	8¼	9
Mergenthaler Linotype	200	210
Michigan Pen. Car bonds	105	106
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	..	100

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
National Gramophone	84	87
National Salt	46	48
National Salt pf.	75	78
National Wall Paper deb. stock	70	80
New England Electric Vehicle	12	13
N. Y. Biscuit bonds, 6s	111	115
N. Y. Electric Brake	68⅝	70
N. Y. Electric Vehicle	25½	25⅝
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	180	190
Nicaragua Construction, new	..	10
Old Dominion Steamship	90	..
Otis Elevator	31	32
Otis Elevator pf., ex div.	88	89
Penn. Salt Mfg.	100	..
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	132	140
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	22	24
Pratt & Whitney com.	4½	6
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Procter & Gamble	370	380
Procter & Gamble pf.	190	200
Republic Iron & Steel	17	17¾
Republic Iron & Steel pf.	60	61
R. L. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	25	..
Royal Baking Powder, ex div.	98½	99½
Rubber Goods	25⅞	27
Rubber Goods pf., ex div.	78	81
Safety Car Heating & Light	153	156
Simmons Hardware com.	140	145
Simmons Hardware pf.	125	130
Singer Mfg. Co.	490	510
Standard Coupler	..	39
Standard Oil	458	461
Susquehanna Coal 6s	120	..
Swift & Co.	101¼	102
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	106	110
Tennessee Copper	20½	21½
Texas & Pacific Coal	62	66
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	107	..
Trenton Potteries com.	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	..	55
Trow Directory, new	54	62
Union Steel & Chain	28	29
Union Steel & Chain pf.	68	69
Union Switch & Signal	83	88
Union Switch & Signal pf.	120	125
United Shoe Machinery com.	35	37
United Shoe Machinery pf.	25	27½
Union Typewriter com	20	21½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	113	116
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	117	120
United States Envelope 1st 6s	111	112½
United States Glass	33	35
United States Glass pf.	80	85
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	¾
United Verde Extension	5	6
Wagner Palace Car	170	181
*Wahnita Copper	6⅝	7¼
Westinghouse Air Brake	440	450
Worthington Pump pf.	112	113

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	67¾	68⅝
Baltimore 1st 5s	111	113
Bay State	2½	2¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with int.	84	86
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	9½	10¼
Central Union Gas bonds	106	107
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	108	109
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 5s	103½	106
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	108	..
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	106	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. con 6s	118	126
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104½	106¼
Citizens' Gas (Detroit) bonds	97	98
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	45	50
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	101	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark	58	60
Consol. Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	19	20
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	84	88
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	90	94
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	108	110
Equitable 1st con. 5s	116	118
Essex & Hudson Gas	42½	44
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	62	67
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	75	79
Grand Rapids stock	103	105
Grand Rapids bonds	103	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	59	62
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	71	74
Indianapolis stock	122	128
Indianapolis 1st 6s	103½	104¼
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	65	70
Lafayette 1st 6s	81	84
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	50	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	71	73
Madison (Wis.) Gas	63	67
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	105	109
Mutual of New York	290	310
New Amsterdam	34¾	35
New Amsterdam pf.	58	60
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	103	103¾
New England Gas & Coke	22½	25
New England G. & C. bonds	80⅜	81½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
N. Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109
Ohio & Indiana stock	50	55
Ohio & Indiana bonds	71	73
St. Joseph (Mo.)	45	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	85	90
Standard Gas, New York	110	..
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	127	..
Standard Gas, New York 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	19
Syracuse Gas 5s	79	83
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	96	98
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee.	107	108
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlanta & Charlotte	137	..
Bald Eagle Valley	200	..
Boston & Providence	300	..
Cayuga & Susquehanna	200	..
Columbus & Xenia	214	217
Delaware & Bound Brook	175	185
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	102	..
Erie & Pittsburg	155	165
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	138	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	120	..
Grand River Valley	113	..
Inter-Ocean Tel. Co.	120	..
Kansas City, St. L. & C. pf.	150	..
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	145	..
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	175	..
Naugatuck	252	265
New York & Harlem	380	..
N. Y., Lackawanna & Western	133	135
Northwest Tel. Co.	115	..
Norwich & Worcester pf.	208	..
Old Colony, ex div.	202¼	..
Oswego & Syracuse	209	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough	140	..
Providence & Worcester	275	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	175	..
Utica, Chen. & Sus. Valley	150	154
Unit. N. J. R. R. & C. Co., ex d.	274	..
Valley of New York	112	..
Warren	175	..

Outside Securities.

Continued from Page 1.

showed some improvement at the end of the week. The common stock closed at 23 bid, an advance of 1 point, and the preferred stock gained one-half of 1 point, closing at 60½ bid. On Thursday formal announcement of the deposit of a majority of the several stocks was made, and the plan of merger was declared operative. It does not seem probable that the organization of the Distilling Company of America will be at all delayed by the action of the minority stockholders of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company. In fact, it seems that their intention is to procure an accounting from the Directors of their own company rather than to prevent the organization of the Distilling Company of America on the terms already accepted by the majority stockholders.

The largest net gains recorded for the week were those enjoyed by the Electric Vehicle stocks. The common stock sold up to 109⅛ and closed at 109 bid, a net gain of 6½ points. The preferred stock gained 7 points, closing at 120 bid. The transportation stocks were not very active. Both New York and New England Electric Vehicle Transportation suffered a net loss of three-eighths of 1 point, the former closing at 25¼ bid, and the latter at 12 bid. During the week Illinois Electric Vehicle Transportation was traded in for the first time on the curb. Sales at 18 were reported, but the first open transactions were made around 10, at about which figure several hundred shares changed hands on Saturday. At the close on that day the stock was offered at 10½. The Illinois Electric Vehicle Transportation Company is another sub-company of the Electric Vehicle Company, organized on the same lines as the New York and New England companies.

Standard Oil was not very active. It ended the week with a net loss of 3½ points at 458 bid.

This Year's Receiverships.

The first half of 1899 is happily distinguished by showing a smaller number of railways placed in the hands of receivers than any six months since railway insolvencies began. Only one road of any importance confessed bankruptcy in that period, the four others completing the record being small local enterprises—two of these belonging to private corporations. The following is the list in full:

ROADS PLACED IN RECEIVERS' HANDS FROM JAN. 1 TO JUNE 30, 1899.

Roads.	Miles.	Bonded Debt.	Capital Stock.
Alexander & Rich Mountain (Va.)	23	$50,000	$75.000
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	782	22,000,000	20,925,000
Tacoma & Columbia River	15	250,000	3,000,000
Licking Valley, (3 ft.)	12	30,000	11,000
Silverton, (3 ft.)	20	425,000	350,000
Total five roads	852	$22,755,000	$24,361,000
Total bonds and stock			$47,116,000

Similarly the collapse of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf within nineteen months after the completion of its line from Kansas City to the Gulf of Mexico, does not indicate hard times for legitimate railways. The Pittsburg and Gulf Line looked like a desperate enterprise from the start. Nothing but tremendous individual energy and organizing capacity could have pushed it through as it was pushed through. It may eventually be a profitable road, but there were too many adverse conditions to permit it to be a revenue earner from the start. It made strenuous efforts, by cutting rates in all directions, to seize the traffic which would not come to it naturally; but it succeeded only in inflicting great losses on established lines without saving itself from the inevitable failure. Under the receivership another policy will be possible, and, with new alliances, the Pittsburg and Gulf will probably yet come to be peaceable and conservative, with more to lose than to gain by demoralization and disturbance.

While the magnitude of this one failure, representing 782 miles of line and nearly $43,000,000 of capital, has made the total mileage and capital for the six months larger than in the corresponding period last year, the number of lines is notably smaller, and comparison with previous years shows a great and nearly continuous decrease. Our record of receiverships in the first half of the last seven years is as follows:

	Number Roads.	Miles.	Capital.
1893	27	5,382	$370,831,000
1894	22	2,988	260,101,000
1895	11	2,409	146,613,000
1896	13	3,896	190,961,000
1897	19	1,514	151,656,000
1898	7	947	35,579,000
1899	5	852	47,116,000

These are the figures for six months. In the entire year 1898 there were 18 receiverships, for 2,069 miles of road and $138,701,000 of capital. But in 1893 the terrible totals were 74 roads, 29,340 miles and $1,781,000,000 of bonds and stock.—Railway Age.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, July 10.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway—Books open.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1899 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing July 8. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.
195	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,500,000	July, 1890 3½	*206½	May 11	*206½	May 11	*206½ May 11, 1899
..	..	American Bank Note	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*43 Mar. 5, 1886
140	200	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1899 5	*140	Feb. 17	*130	Feb. 3	*140 Feb. 17, 1899
34	40	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	May 15, 1899 1	52½	Mar. 3	33	Jan. 3	36 July 1, 1899
..	..	American Linseed Company	13,000,000	....	10	June 21	8⅝	June 29	10 June 21, 1899
44	..	American Linseed Co. pf	13,000,000	June 15, 1899 1¾	45¾	June 8	44¾	June 29	*44½ June 27, 1899
29	30	American Spirits Mfg. Co. pf	6,968,000	....	41½	Mar. 13	29	June 1	30 June 30, 1899
18	19	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	....	17½	Jan. 14	14	Apr. 20	*16 June 10, 1899
..	..	Atl. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 9, 1899 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	*121 Nov. 25, 1898
8½	9¼	**B. & O. Southwestern** tr. r.	19,767,300	....	9½	Apr. 12	7¾	June 23	7¾ June 23, 1899
..	..	Beech Creek	5,500,000	July, 1899 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 Oct. 31, 1898
106½	..	Boston Air Line pf	1,426,000	July, 1899 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	106⅝ Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B	5,000,000	....	21	Feb. 15	21	Feb. 15	21 Feb. 15, 1899
32½	34½	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	6,000,000	....	35	Jan. 3	30¼	Mar. 25	35 June 6, 1899
73	75	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1899 1	78	Jan. 14	69	May 9	75 June 12, 1899
102	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Feb. 1, 1899 4	119	Jan. 31	100	Jan. 17	*110 May 22, 1899
93	95	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898 75c	*92	May 26	85	Feb. 20	*92 May 26, 1899
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20¾ Oct. 13, 1898
150	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	Mar. 1, 1899 1¾	175½	Mar. 23	168	Jan. 11	171 April 5, 1899
..	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	Mar. 1, 1899 1¾	*190	Feb. 10	*192	Jan. 30	*198½ Feb. 15, 1899
193	198	Chi. & Northwestern pf	22,396,600	July 6, 1899 1¾	200	June 27	188	Jan. 19	198½ June 30, 1899
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1899 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	102½ May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	July 1, 1899 1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 June 4, 1898
37	41	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct., 1896 1½	45	Apr. 26	37½	June 23	37½ June 23, 1899
184	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	June 1, 1899 1¾	*188¼	June 28	184⅝	Mar. 6	*188¼ June 28, 1899
2	4¼	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf	500,000	....	8½	Apr. 21	2	Apr. 14	*6 May 10, 1899
105	108	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1897 4	115	May 11	88	Jan. 6	109 June 28, 1899
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	....	8¾	Jan. 7	7	Feb. 6	*5 June 14, 1899
..	..	Colorado Midland pf	4,954,800	....	22¼	Jan. 9	16	May 5	*15 June 14, 1899
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf	536,700	....	30	June 9	*10	Feb. 25	30 June 9, 1899
179	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	July 1, 1899 1¾	189	Jan. 26	189	Jan. 26	189 Jan. 26, 1899
53	55	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb., 1899 2	56	Mar. 23	52	Mar. 7	52½ May 1, 1899
..	..	**Des Moines & Ft. D.** pf	763,000	Aug., 1898 6	110	June 13	80	Jan. 3	110 June 20, 1899
..	..	Detroit City Gas	4,313,000	....	85	May 12	63	Jan. 4	85 May 12, 1899
..	..	Dul., South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	....	5¾	Apr. 20	3	Apr. 14	4 June 26, 1899
..	..	Dul., South Shore & At. pf	10,000,000	....	14	Apr. 22	7⅞	Jan. 4	11 June 22, 1899
380	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July, 1899 3⅝	.....	.....	.....	.....	*362½ Oct. 3, 1898
18	20½	Erie 2d pf	16,000,000	....	22½	Jan. 30	16½	May 8	*18⅛ June 30, 1899
60	65	**Flint & Pere Marquette** pf	6,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899 1	65	May 19	43½	Jan. 3	*62 June 5, 1899
..	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898 2	25	Jan. 5	15	June 6	15 June 6, 1899
24	26½	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	....	30	Mar. 28	14	Feb. 1	26½ June 9, 1899
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel**	5,000,000	July, 1899 1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*108½ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899 1½	*30	Mar. 23	*30	Mar. 28	*30 Mar. 23, 1899
103	..	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf	2,000,300	May 1, 1899 1¾	*101	June 6	*99½	Jan. 31	*101 June 6, 1899
103	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,600	May 1, 1899 1¾	*100	Feb. 28	*100	Feb. 28	*100 Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	Harlem	8,638,850	July 1, 1899 2	*390	Mar. 14	*380	Jan. 25	*390 Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	....	120½	May 2	87½	Jan. 3	*105 May 20, 1899
3½	4½	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	26,000,000	....	5½	Feb. 1	3	May 9	3½ June 20, 1899
35	50	Keokuk & Western	4,500,000	Jan. 1, 1899 1	*32	Jan. 25	*30½	Jan. 16	*32 Jan. 25, 1899
200	210	**Lake Shore & Mich. So**	49,466,500	Jan. 28, 1899 3½	208	Jan. 24	196½	Jan. 5	201¾ June 30, 1899
10	23	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	....	39	Apr. 25	5	Feb. 25	16 June 29, 1899
60	75	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	July 1, 1899 2½	60	Apr. 25	58	Apr. 24	60 Apr. 29, 1899
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June 30, 1899 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	*152 May 31, 1899
111	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 28, 1899 2	116	Jan. 24	112	Jan. 13	*113 June 24, 1899
..	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, 1899 3½	*135	June 1	176	Jan. 3	*185 June 1, 1899
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	*72½ Nov. 21, 1898
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	....	9¼	Jan. 14	3¾	June 9	8½ June 9, 1899
3	3½	Nat. Linseed Oil certs	.....	....	8½	Jan. 7	3¼	June 15	3½ June 21, 1899
5	7½	National Starch Mfg	5,000,000	....	8⅞	May 3	4½	Mar. 17	*5½ May 9, 1899
45	60	National Starch 1st pf	3,000,000	May 1, 1898 2	50	Mar. 18	43	April 20	43 Apr. 20, 1899
15	23	Nat. Starch Mfg. 2d pf	2,500,000	Jan., 1898 6	23	Feb. 9	13	Mar. 17	*15 Apr. 4, 1899
37	39	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 3, 1899 2	42	Jan. 25	37¼	Apr. 24	*37 May 11, 1899
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & Western	10,000,000	July 1, 1899 1¼	133	June 7	120½	Jan. 27	133 June 7, 1899
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan. 10, 1899 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	*350 Nov. 16, 1897
68	72	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar., 1898 2	79	Jan. 23	65	Mar. 7	68 June 29, 1899
214	220	N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	52,308,800	June 30, 1899 2	222	Apr. 20	199	Jan. 19	*217½ July 1, 1899
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Apr. 15, 1898 1¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	*124 Jan. 28, 1897
66	75	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Apr. 10, 1899 1	70½	June 2	70	May 15	70½ June 2, 1899
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	....	*5	May 26	*5	May 26	*June 26, 1899
7½	10	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 31, 1897 75c	10⅛	Apr. 27	6	Mar. 23	8 June 2, 1899
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*95 Sep. 22, 1897
105	110	Park Steel Co. pf	5,000,000	June 1, 1899 1¾	*110	June 28	*110	June 26	*110 June 26, 1899
375	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	May 1, 1899 4	*375	June 17	*362	Feb. 16	*375 June 17, 1899
3	5	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	....	7	Jan. 10	4	May 27	4 June 19, 1899
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	July 1, 1899 2	121	Jan. 16	*117	May 16	*117 May 16, 1899
184	..	Phila., Ft. W. & Chicago	19,714,200	July 1, 1898 1¾	*188¼	June 9	180	Jan. 10	*188¼ June 9, 1899
..	..	Phila., McKeesport & Yough	4,000,000	July, 1898 3	*137	Mar. 3	*137	Mar. 3	*137 Mar. 3, 1899
82	83½	Press Steel Car pf	12,500,000	May 5, 1899 1¾	90	Apr. 13	78	May 25	82½ June 29, 1899
8	9	Pittsburg & Western pf	5,000,000	....	13	May 1	7	May 18	8 July 1, 1899
2½	2⅞	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	....	4	Apr. 13	2¼	June 14	2¾ June 14, 1899
11¼	11⅝	Quicksilver pf	4,291,300	May 15, 1899 ⅛	14	Apr. 13	8	June 7	8 July 1, 1899
191	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1, 1899 4	*194	May 11	*187	Feb. 14	*193 June 28, 1899
33	38½	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sep. 30, 1898 2		43½	Feb. 3	26½	Jan. 4	*36 May 3, 1899
70	80	Rio Grande Western pf	6,500,000	May 1, 1899 1¼	89	Jan. 3	68	Jan. 3	*80 June 15, 1899
131	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	10,000,000	May 15, 1899 1½	130½	Jan. 26	128⅝	Mar. 1	*131¼ June 5, 1899
4	4½	**St. J. & Grand Island**	4,600,000	....	6	Jan. 9	3¾	June 24	3¾ June 24, 1899
..	..	St. Paul & Duluth pf	4,000,000	Mar. 1, 1899 3½	106	Jan. 23	98½	Jan. 5	103 July 1, 1899
175	190	St. Paul & Omaha pf	12,646,800	Feb. 20, 1899 3½	182	June 29	170	Jan. 16	182 June 29, 1899
60	61	Silver Bullion certificates	.....	....	65	Apr. 28	60	Apr. 21	60¾ June 29, 1899
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1899 3½	*201	Mar. 2	*200	Mar. 2	*200 Mar. 10, 1899
60	62	Standard Dis. & Dis. Co. pf	8,000,000	May 2, 1899 1½	82½	Jan. 10	57½	June 28	57½ June 28, 1899
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	June 30, 1899 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	*147 Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	June 30, 1899 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	*144¼ Jan. 24, 1898
7¼	8	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	....	12	Jan. 10	7	June 1	12½ June 28, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	550,525	July, 1898 2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Tenn. Coal & Iron** pf	1,000,000	July 15, 1893 1	145	Mar. 28	111	Jan. 4	*140 June 12, 1899
..	..	Texas Central	2,649,400	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 16, 1899 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	*40½ Feb. 5, 1897
12	13	Texas Pacific Land Trust	10,376,000	....	13½	Jan. 17	11¼	June 19	12½ June 20, 1899
..	20	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1893 1	28	Jan. 25	20	Jan. 21	20 Apr. 4, 1899
..	40	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	3,705,000	July 25, 1896 1¼	42	Mar. 22	35	Jan. 25	42 Apr. 3, 1899
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	July 1, 1899 ⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	64 July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Apr. 10, 1899 2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*215½ Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	June 1, 1899 3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	165 Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1899 3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*174 Nov. 11, 1898
128	132	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 16, 1899 3	*131	June 30	*125	Feb. 10	*131 June 30, 1899
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,180,000	May 15, 1899 1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	94½ Dec. 27, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	3,000,000	Nov. 22, 1897 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 Apr. 18, 1898
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg	5,813,098	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*83 Sep. 23, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1899 3	98½	Jan. 24	93½	Mar. 6	*98 Mar. 15, 1899
51	54⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf	2,500,000	....	64	Jan. 30	50	June 29	52 June 30, 1899
..	..	Wisconsin Central 2d in. paid	5,967,900	....	8¾	June 27	5	June 27	8¼ June 27, 1899
..	..	Wisconsin Central pf., t. r	2,549,200	....	5	Mar. 15	1⅝	May 26	3 June 14, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Sale seller 30 days.

Cleveland City Railway—Dividend payable.
Continental Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Denver and Rio Grande Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Madison (Wisconsin) Gas and Electric Company—Books close.
Market Street Railway, San Francisco—Dividend payable.
New Orleans City Railway—Dividend payable.
Norfolk and Southern Railroad—Dividend payable.
Pennsylvania and Northwestern Railroad—Dividend payable.
Philadelphia City Passenger Railway—Dividend payable.
Pressed Steel Car Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Standard Distilling and Distributing Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Twelfth Ward Bank—Dividend payable.
United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company—Dividend payable.
Union Switch and Signal Company—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Air Brake Company—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, July 11.

Northern Pacific Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Wednesday, July 12.

Wisconsin Central Company—Special meeting.

Friday, July 14.

American Steel Hoop Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
American Tin Plate Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad—Dividend payable.

Saturday, July 15.

American Bell Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
American Malting Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Shipbuilding Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Steel and Wire Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Woolen Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Boston Electric Light Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago Great Western Railway—Dividend payable on debenture stock.
Consolidated Ice Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Empire State Iron Mining and Development Company—Dividend payable.
Fitchburg Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
General Electric Company—Dividend payable.
Georgia Railroad and Banking Company—Dividend payable.
Great Northern Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
H. B. Claflin Company—Dividend payable on common.
J. R. Stetson Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Metropolitan Street Railway, New York—Dividend payable.
Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway—Dividend payable on second preferred.
National Carbon Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
National Gramophone Company—Dividend payable.
New Orleans Gaslight Company—Dividend payable.
New York Central and Hudson River Railroad—Dividend payable.
New York and New Jersey Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
Northern Central Railway—Dividend payable.
Otis Elevator Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Philadelphia Company—Dividend payable.
Portland and Rochester Railroad—Dividend payable.
Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad—Dividend payable.
Procter & Gamble Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad—Books close for dividend on first preferred.
Street's West Stable Car Line—Dividend payable.
United Gas Improvement Company—Dividend payable.
United Shoe Machinery Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
United States Rubber Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
United Traction Company of Pittsburg—Dividend payable on preferred.
United Zinc and Lead Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Wells-Fargo Express Company—Dividend payable.
Western Union Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.

JULY 1899

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,

BANKERS, 41 WALL STREET, N. Y.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.

DEAL IN

HIGH-GRADE INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Lists of current offerings sent on application.

Philadelphia Correspondents, GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

BANKERS.

Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission

DEALERS IN

Investment Securities.

27 AND 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK.

State and James Sts., Albany.

BOODY, McLELLAN & CO.,

BANKERS.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Cable Address, "Goskite." 57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK.

STATEMENT OF

National Bank of the Republic,

2 WALL ST., NEW YORK,

At the close of business June 30, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$20,066,211.70
United States Bonds	2,460,750.04
Real Estate (Banking House)	637,684.16
Stocks and Bonds	758,671.19
Due from Banks	1,752,250.34
Cash—Reserve	8,226,281.00
Total	$33,901,848.43

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,500,000.00
Surplus and Profits	876,132.00
Reserved for Taxes	17,000.00
Dividends Unpaid	76,468.00
Circulation Outstanding	1,103,680.00
United States Bond Account	800,000.00
Deposits	29,528,568.43
Total	$33,901,848.43

President, OLIVER S. CARTER.

Cashier, CHARLES H. STOUT. Assistant Cashier, W. B. T. KEYSER.

Second Assistant Cashier, O. H. HARRIMAN.

NATIONAL SHAWMUT BANK.

BOSTON, Mass., June 30, 1899.

Loans	$17,874,055 73
U. S. Bonds	2,146,000 00
Due from reserve agents.	8,374,627 58
Exchanges and due from banks	5,200,114 67
Cash items, etc.	2,760,025 24
	$36,354,823 22
Capital stock	$3,000,000 00
Surplus and profits.	1,587,583 21
Circulation	731,500 00
Deposits.	31,035,740 01
	$36,354,823 22

JAS. P. STEARNS, President.

FRANK H. BARBOUR, Cashier.

THE MARKET ST. NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA.

June 30, 1899.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$3,200,936.56
Due from Banks	262,320.56
Cash and Reserve	970,206.43
	$4,433,463.55

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$500,000.00
Surplus and Net Profits	95,230.00
Circulation	45,000.00
Deposits	3,793,232.95
	$4,433,463.55

B. F. DENNISSON, Cashier.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital,	$1,500,000
Surplus	1,400,000
Deposits	25,000,000

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, July 9.—Business on the Stock Exchange last week was on a moderate scale. While the bulls seemed anxious to set things moving, the delay in settling the Transvaal difficulties acted as a powerful restraint. The general tone, however, was remarkably firm, the only unfavorable feature being the weakness of consols, which were 4½ points below the best figures of the half year.

Americans were fairly active on home and Continental orders. The chief demand was for Erie, Pennsylvania, Louisville and Nashville, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred. The list showed a general advance of from 1 to 3 points.

Globe National Bank.

BOSTON, Mass., June 30, 1899.

Loans and Discounts	$8,009,203 60
U. S. Bonds and Premiums	1,279,250 00
CASH RESOURCES.	
Due from Banks.	$2,453,684 26
Due from Reserve Agents.	1,341,552 07
Due from U. S. Treas.	45,000 00
Cash in Bank.	1,222,239 99—5,062,476 32
	$14,350,929 92
Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus and Profits	246,107 62
Circulation	887,030 00
DEPOSITS.	
Individuals	$8,886,386 51
Banks.	3,141,405 79
United States Gov't.	190,000 00—12,217,792 30
	$14,350,929 92

CHAS. H. COLE, Pres't.
C. E. STEVENS, Vice Pres't.
C. H. HOOKE, Cashier.
HENRY A. TENNEY, Ass't Cashier.

WALTER C. TAYLOR. CORTLANDT E. TAYLOR.
Member of N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Walter C. Taylor & Co.,

Stocks,
Bonds and Investments,
5 and 7 Wall Street.
Telephone 3280 Cortlandt.

HAVEN & STOUT

1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.

Members of { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.

Orders executed on the above Exchanges in

BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON AND GRAIN.

Key West, Fla., Water & Fire Gs.
Milwaukee Elec. Ry. & Light Co.
Syracuse Rap. Transit Ry.
Rochester Railway.
Globe Street Railway.
Denver Gas & Electric Co.
SAMUEL H. BARROWS, 38 Broad St., Dealer in
Municipal, Railroad, Traction, and Gas Securities. Telephone, 2825 Broad.

William T. Floyd, Frederic P. Moore.
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

FLOYD & MOORE

Bankers and Brokers,
71 BROADWAY.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, July 9.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, increase, 1,618,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 8,339,000 pesetas.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.

27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities

Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances.

Government and Municipal Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Also First Mortgage Bonds of Established Railways.

APPRAISEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE OR EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.

LISTS ON APPLICATION.

N. W. Harris & Co., Bankers.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO, BOSTON.

31 Nassau St., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.,) N. Y.

The Mercantile Trust Co.

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

OFFICERS:

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
JOHN T. TERRY, } Vice Presidents.
HENRY C. DEMING, }
GEO. H. SQUIRE, Treasurer.
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
J. D. OSTRANDER, Assistant Secretary.
WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.

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William H. Slocum,	James Stokes,
George Coppell,	Sidney Dillon Ripley,
John J. McCook,	Henry C. Deming,
Oliver Ames,	L. C. Weir,
	Henry B. Ely.

THE STATE TRUST CO.

100 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000

Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates. Interest allowed on deposits.

WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, } Vice Presidents.
HENRY H. COOK, }
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary & Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

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Anson G. McCook	William A. Wheelock
William A. Nash.	P. A. B. Widener.

A. A. HOUSMAN & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

20 BROAD STREET,

NEW YORK.

Jacob Rubino,

3 BROAD ST., Drexel Bldg., NEW YORK

BROKER AND DEALER IN

Railway Bonds, Guaranteed Stocks, and Other Investment Securities

That do NOT NEED REORGANIZATION.

Worrall & Hurlbutt

Members of New York Stock Exchange

DEALERS IN

Stocks, Bonds, Investment Securities.

NO. 1 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

DOUGLAS & JONES

Members New York Stock Exchange,

ESTABLISHED 1886.

24 Broad St., New York City.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.

HATCH & FOOTE,

BANKERS,

No. 3 Nassau and 18 Wall St., N.Y.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

International Banking & Trust Co.,

149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.

Entire Capital Invested in New York City 3½ Per Cent. Bonds.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

Corporation, commercial, and private accounts, subject to check and payable through Clearing House, accepted and interest paid on their daily balances.

Commercial and other paper discounted or purchased and loans made on Corporate Securities, Foreign Exchange, Warehouse Receipts, Bills of Lading, Life Insurance Policies, and Real Estate.

Exchange bought and sold and Circular and Commercial Letters of Credit issued.

Transacts a General Trust Business.

Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent for States, Municipalities, and Corporations, and as Administrator, Executor, Guardian, Curator, Trustee, Receiver, and Assignee. Also acts as Trustee under mortgages, debentures, trust deeds, etc.

Undertakes the organization, consolidation, and reorganization of corporations.

Undertakes the collection of rents, interests, dividends, coupons, mortgages, debentures, and bonds; and takes entire charge of real and personal estates.

OFFICERS:

STEWART BROWNE, President.
JOSEPH T. LOW, } Vice Presidents,
W. H. CHESEBROUGH, }
JOHN B. DUER, } Secretaries,
T. H. PROEHLICH, }
M. F. WALSH, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frank Rockefeller,	Oakleigh Thorne,
George Crocker,	Percival Knauth,
Robert A. Chesebrough,	Edward W. Scott,
H. B. Hollins,	Maxwell Woodhull,
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Benjamin F. Tracy,	Ernst Thalmann,
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J. G. Jenkins,	Alfred R. Pick,
Sidney F. Tyler,	Marshall S. Driggs,
Clarence B. Davison,	George W. Elkins,
Turner A. Beall,	Elias A. de Lima,
John D. Wing,	Bernard Baruch,
Theo. H. Price,	Leonard Lewisohn.

CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.

36 WALL STREET.

OFFICERS:

JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Assistant Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, 2d Asst. Secretary.

STATEMENT JUNE 30TH, 1899.

RESOURCES.

N. Y. City Bonds	$1,421,842 91
Other Bonds and Securities	184,215 00
Bond and Mortgage	20,000 00
Loans on Collaterals	8,576,421 57
Bills Purchased	160 920 00
Cash in Vault and Banks	1,922,415 42
Furniture and Fixtures	12,210 48
Interest, Commissions, etc., Receivable	41,891 05
	$12,639 916 43

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	1,000,000 00
Undivided Profits	41,029 75
Deposits:	
General $10,471,744 17	
In Trust 37,922 00	
	10,559,666 17
Interest, Taxes, etc., Payable	39,220 51
	$12,639,916 43

Power business March 1 1899

JAMES P. GEDDES,

Unlisted Stocks and Bonds,

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

MILLS BUILDING,

Telephone, 1875 Cortlandt. Broad Street, NEW YORK.

George Barclay Moffat. Alexander M. White, Jr.

Moffat & White,

BANKERS,

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
NO. 1 NASSAU STREET.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Fair; light southwesterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,445. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 79⅝c; cash corn No. 2 mixed, 40c; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

FOREIGN.—The special correspondent of THE TIMES reports that Mr. Chamberlain yesterday, in the House of Commons, refused information regarding the situation in the Transvaal on the ground that the crisis had become acute. It was admitted in the House that Dum Dum bullets, condemned by The Hague conference, are served to the British troops in South Africa. Mr. Dillon, upon hearing this admission, cried "Shame!" but was called to order by the Speaker and compelled to apologize. The report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry in respect to the French shore question favors Newfoundland so strongly that it has been withheld, the British Government fearing another Fashoda difficulty. THE TIMES's special correspondent reports that Russia, according to well-founded rumor, is arranging a new loan in the United States. The Grand Duke George, Heir Apparent to the throne of Russia, is dead. The Grand Duke Michael will be made Regent should a minor succeed Nicholas II. The Duke of Orleans, it has been shown by the report of the Prefect of Police of Paris, had close relations with the Anti-Semite League and the League of Patriots.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Police at Atlantic City are searching for the owner of a hamper of clothes from which counterfeit coin fell.

Rates on all grain from Chicago to New York and for export have been raised by the east-bound roads, whose officers say there will be no more secret deals with shippers of large quantities.

The United States Local Inspectors of Steam Vessels have found Capt. Frederick Watkins to blame for the stranding of the American Liner Paris and suspended his license for two years.

The steamer Portia, from New York for Halifax, was wrecked near the latter place last evening. Seventy-five passengers, mostly tourists, were aboard, but no lives were lost.

A four-year-old boy was found in a courtyard at the rear of 357 West Twenty-fifth Street, where he had been kept for a year by his mother. The child was sent to a branch of the Institution of Mercy at Tarrytown and the mother was arrested.

Page 2.

The flood in Texas is rapidly subsiding, showing that the cotton and corn crops are a total loss. Thousands of people are destitute and starving, and, while Gov. Sayers says that Texas will take care of herself, all outside aid will be acceptable. It is feared that serious illness will follow from the presence of putrid animal and vegetable matter.

Page 3.

A fire occurred in the infants' pavilion of Bellevue Hospital, by which the lives of many patients were endangered.

The driver of an automobile, anxious to earn a fare of $5, made a wild run down Fifth Avenue, creating a panic. He was arrested.

The condition of Miss Clendenin, down with yellow fever, was much better yesterday. The condition of O. F. Lackey remains unchanged.

Justice Stover granted a writ of habeas corpus yesterday directing that Mrs. Mohrmann be produced in court. Her husband says she is being detained.

In criticising the work of the Columbia's crew yesterday, a yachtsman said the Deer Island men were slovenly and that they did not like Capt. Barr.

Friends attribute the suicide of Mrs. Julia Brooks either to nervous shock, caused by a practical joker, who sent word that her father was dead, or to worry over her marriage.

Four schooners and two sloops of the Atlantic Yacht Club started yesterday in a race from Shelter Island for Sea Gate. The course is along the ocean side of Long Island.

Page 4.

Four patients who had been bitten by the "kissing bug" were treated at Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

The Southern Express Company yesterday elected M. J. O'Brien President to succeed the late Henry B. Plant.

At a meeting of the Board of Education yesterday, bids were authorized for the erection of the proposed school on Barren Island.

Collector Bidwell has upheld the seizure of certain of the jewels of Mrs. Phyllis E. Dodge, and the District Attorney will now be called upon to pass upon the matter.

The First National Bank of Staten Island was swindled out of $85 yesterday by an unknown man who extracted seventeen five-dollar bills from two packages containing $200.

Ex-Gov. W. J. Stone of Missouri, who was in town yesterday, would not discuss politics, but Thomas C. Hennings, one of his political lieutenants, spoke in admiration of Judge Van Wyck as a Presidential candidate.

Mrs. Minnie Svorak of 853 First Avenue was taken to Flower Hospital yesterday with an ugly gash in her throat. Her husband said she had attempted to commit suicide, but when Mrs. Svorak recovered she denied it, and accused her husband of trying to kill her.

Page 5.

The Philadelphia polo men defeated the Rockaway second team yesterday at Cedarhurst.

The Brooklyn baseball team lost a game to the Philadelphias yesterday. In Boston the New Yorks lost two games.

In the racing at Brighton Beach yesterday Ross Clark, Decanter, Sky Scraper, Sadducee, Flax Spinner, and King T. were the successful horses.

A detachment of sixty cadets from the training ship Annapolis visited the yards of the Crescent Shipbuilding Company, at Elizabethport, yesterday.

President McKinley has appointed several Lieutenant Colonels and many officers of lower rank to serve with the volunteer regiments being recruited for the Philippines.

Plans and specifications were yesterday submitted to the Building Department for the new power house of the Third Avenue Railroad Company. The estimated cost of the building is $1,000,000.

Page 10.

The stockholders of the Franklin National Bank voted to wind up its affairs Aug. 1.

Page 12.

The plan for the conversion of Coney Island into a park was discussed at a hearing held by the Board of Public Improvements.

A boy with a beanshooter caused a pair of horses to run away yesterday and plunge into the East River. The animals were drowned.

David Bingham testified before the State Commerce Commission that the grain elevating charges at this port were higher than the legal rate.

Railroad and steamship companies which carry merchandise out of New York are accused of violating the war tax law by putting 1-cent stamps instead of 10-cent stamps on bills of lading for goods transshipped to Canada.

The Committee on Plan and Scope of the Dewey Reception Committee met yesterday. If present plans prevail the celebration will extend over two days, with a naval parade as the feature of the first day and a land parade and a reception on the second day.

The Metropolis Tunnel Railroad Company of New York and Brooklyn has been incorporated with a nominal capital of $50,000 to build a tunnel connecting Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Jersey City. The company says that it will start work in three months. The tunnel is to be for passengers and freight.

A committee claiming to represent the employes of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company which called upon President Vreeland to present several grievances, received no satisfaction. Previously another committee had presented statements signed by nearly all the men, saying they were satisfied with existing conditions.

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Railroads.—Page 4.
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Society.—Page 7.

TRANSVAAL CRISIS HAS BECOME ACUTE

Mr. Chamberlain Refuses Information on This Ground.

TROOPS IN SOUTH AFRICA

English Soldier for Every Boer Able to Bear Arms.

Served with Dum Dum Bullets as Admitted in the House of Commons—Press Comments.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 10.—Mr. Dillon, in Parliament, to-day asked the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, if any dispatches regarding the Transvaal from Sir William Butler, Commander in Chief in South Africa, had been withheld while Sir William Butler was acting for Sir Alfred Milner, British High Commissioner for South Africa. Mr. Chamberlain replied in the affirmative, but added that there was no objection to their publication.

Mr. Michael Davitt, Irish Nationalist, Member for South Mayo, asked the Under Secretary of State for the War Office, Mr. George Wyndham, if dum-dum bullets, condemned at The Hague Conference, and which expand upon impact, were served to the soldiers in South Africa. The Under Secretary replied that they were.

Mr. Dillon cried "Shame!"

The Speaker said that the word shame could not be used in the House. Mr. Dillon then apologized, but he wanted to know the effect of such bullets, he said.

He was told that it was impossible to give him the information he desired immediately, but it would be forthcoming if notice were given.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Liberal Member for Sterling, asked Mr. Balfour, the leader of the House of Commons, for the latest information regarding the progress of negotiations in the Transvaal. He was referred to Mr. Chamberlain, and the latter asked for time on the ground that the present situation is acute.

There are now 40,000 troops in South Africa. The official estimate for the Boer males of sixteen years and upward, plus a third of those under sixteen, is only 39,038. Thus there is an English soldier for every Boer man and boy able to carry a gun in the Transvaal.

The Tory and Liberal press are clearly divided on the question of the concessions offered by President Krüger. The Tory press, as represented by The Standard, says:

"If any honest Englishman should find himself unable to grasp the result of the reforms granted to the Outlanders he need not feel ashamed."

The Liberal press, as represented by The Westminster Gazette, says: "Under Sir Alfred Milner's scheme the whole Outlander population, which came into the country in or before 1897, would have had the franchise in 1902. Under President Krüger's latest scheme they will all have it in 1904. Under Sir Alfred Milner's scheme all newcomers from this time forth would have got the franchise in five years. Under President Krüger's scheme they will wait for seven years."

The St. James's Gazette suggests the interception of the steamer Reichstag, which left Naples last week with 15,000 rifles, 500 tons of war material, and 500 mules for the Transvaal.

The feeling runs high and the war party hankers for the Transvaal. The opposition ascribes the situation to the jingoes of Rhodesia.

The Premier of Cape Colony, Mr. Schreiner, says President Krüger's concessions are perfectly satisfactory. Sir Gordon Sprigg, late Premier, says no man can understand them.

The present Cape Government and Mr. Chamberlain are not in accord. Sir Alfred Milner and Mr. Chamberlain work together. The Cape Government is a sort of buffer. The general feeling in England, so far as President Krüger is concerned, is expressed by the phrase, "Thank you for nothing." The Lion is undoubtedly roaring, but will hardly bite.

Magazine Explosion Kills Five.

PRETORIA, July 10.—Five artillerymen were killed to-day by the explosion of a powder magazine in Magato Land.

BOGUS COIN FELL FROM HAMPER.

Police Hunt for Owner of Mysterious Clothes at Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 10.—The police are mystified over the ownership of a clothes hamper from which a handful of counterfeit coins dropped on its arrival at the Pennsylvania Station to-day. Detective Charles Fulmer found the private expressman who delivered the trunk, learned its destination, but has not yet discovered its owner.

The hamper came on a special Pittsburg excursion train, and when thrown to the platform counterfeit dimes, nickels, and a half dollar fell out. The hamper was unusually heavy. Expressmen scrambled for the money, which broke in their teeth when bitten.

Special Officer Edwards saw a young man, about thirty years old, slightly pockmarked, and of medium height, hunting for a hamper which bore Cneck No. 153, but no name. Later, the stranger hustled a trunk away, after delivering up the check. Several pieces of bogus money have been obtained by detectives at various stores within the past few days. The owner has not appeared at the hotel where the hamper was delivered.

THE ANTI-TRUST CONVENTION.

Proposed St. Louis Meeting Is Awakening Renewed Interest.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 10.—The interest in the proposed anti-trust conference of the Governors and Attorneys General of the several States to be held in St. Louis Sept. 20 is growing. Gov. Sayers to-day received a letter from Gov. Andrew E. Lee of South Dakota stating that he will attend the conference if it is possible for him to absent himself from official duties. He says:

I believe the movement is an excellent one, for it will take the united effort of at least a majority of the States if we expect to succeed in counteracting the evil of the gigantic combinations that are being formed and are being constantly multiplied. If their absolute control can be accomplished by legislation, in my opinion, the only remaining remedy is Government ownership of transportation and other industries.

Attorney General Smith has received letters indorsing the proposed conference and the objects sought to be accomplished by it from the Attorneys General of Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Indiana, and Colorado. David M. Campbell of Colorado writes:

If there is any one thing that the Western States at this time are more interested in than any other, it is to protect the rights and liberties of the people against the encroachment of trusts and monopolies. I do not share in the belief that the primary object of the formation of trusts is for the purpose of reducing the cost of production, but I am firmly of the belief that the underlying principle in the establishment of trusts is to own the property of the people and control the politics of the Government. I believe the safest plan to pursue is that of a National organization.

A NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

The Imperial Government Reported to be Negotiating One in the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 10.—It is reported that Russia is arranging a loan in the United States and that large orders have been made for rails and armaments to counterbalance it. The French milch cow is apparently dry.

The Globe, an anti-American paper, reports that Secretary Alger has been requested to resign and that Gov. Roosevelt has been asked to take his place. The Globe's American dispatches are usually distrusted. There is not a word in the English papers of the situation in Cuba or regarding the war in the Philippines.

TO STOP FALSE FIRE ALARMS.

Commissioners of the District of Columbia Try Several Devices.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have from time to time been greatly annoyed, and the fire force of the city put to unnecessary trouble by the sounding of false alarms of fire by idle or mischievous persons. With the hope of preventing such false alarms the authorities have been looking at some inventions contrived for just the purpose they have in hand. One of them is an electrical device to ring a loud gong in the alarm-box at the moment the alarm of fire is rung in that box.

The idea is that the sounding of the alarm will attract public attention and so secure the immediate identification of the person using the alarm apparatus. Another contrivance is one that operates as a trap to hold the person making the alarm. When he puts his arm and hand into the alarm-box to turn the key a system of metal points will run out and encircle the wrist of the person turning the key, and he will be held a prisoner until some one arrives to release him. This release can only be effected by the use of a key quite different from that used to open the box. The hand-catching device will be rejected as likely to imprison a good citizen or policeman. The alarm gong was not considered a new idea.

THE NEW BRIDGE AT ST. LOUIS.

Secretary Alger May Make Changes in the Original Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The last Congress authorized the construction of a new bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis, and provided that the plans should be prepared according to law by the United States Engineer Office, and be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

Following custom in the business, certain engineer officers were directed to prepare plans, and a few days ago they were indorsed by Chief of Engineers Gen. J. M. Wilson and sent to Gen. Alger. After they had reached that officer W. S. Forman of East St. Louis arrived here and sought an interview with the Secretary. He remonstrated against some of the features of the plan for the bridge, particularly against that requiring that it should have a central span of 700 feet in length. The promoters of the bridge were anxious to build, and would begin work as soon as the plans were completed on a reasonable basis, but the requirement that the central span should be 700 feet long was prohibitory, and could not be accepted without a protest.

Secretary Alger found that a bridge might be built with a span of 250 feet, if the Government was willing to allow it to be constructed, but that 500 feet could be secured without imposing great expense or trouble upon the projectors.

He called upon Gen. Wilson to add his protest to that of Mr. Forman. He had the impression that all that was expected was that he should approve the plans. "But I do not approve of them," he declared. "More than that, I distinctly disapprove of them. Discharge the board and appoint Ernst, Miller, and Allen to make a new one."

"But, Mr. Secretary, shall these officers abandon their work and go to St. Louis to make a new inquiry into the matter?" was asked.

"Not if that is unnecessary. If the information is all here, and a plan can be made that will permit the bridge to be built, let the Engineers use such information as this report will give them and submit plans that are practicable."

Gen. Wilson at once saw what was needed. He left the office of the Secretary of War and returned to his own office. The expectation now is, in Mr. Alger's office, that plans will be prepared for a bridge with a central span of 500 feet, upon which Mr. Forman's associates in the enterprise can begin work as soon as the Secretary has approved them.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED PENSIONS

But They Were Not Too Much Disabled to Ask for Officers' Places.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—It has been asserted, and the statement has not yet been denied, that all the officers and men of the District of Columbia Regiment that returned from service at Santiago, have applied, save only one, for pensions for disabilities incurred in the service. Until now there has been no suggestion that the report was in any respect untrue. To-day the announcement was made that F. L. Graham, formerly a Captain in the District Regiment, and J. H. Griffiths, also an officer in the same regiment, have been appointed, respectively, to be Captain and First Lieutenant in the new volunteer forces.

Before being accepted in the service they must pass the medical examiners. If they have applied for pensions they must have declared that they considered themselves disabled. If they are disabled, they cannot be accepted as volunteers. If they are accepted as volunteers, doubt will be cast upon the record of disability made by District medical officers who qualified them to become applicants for pensions. If they are rejected the reputation of the medical officer who found them disabled will be helped, and they may win pensions. If their claims had been allowed for disability they would be dropped from the roll for taking service.

BILLPOSTERS GO TO CHICAGO.

Their Annual Association Convention Opens There To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Billposters from all parts of the United States and Canada are arriving here to attend the annual convention of the Associated Billposters of the United States and Canada at the Auditorium to-morrow. Over 100 arrived to-day.

Trouble over the suspension of the St. Louis Billposting Company, of which R. J. Gunning is President, is expected.

A contest between candidates to succeed President J. F. O'Melia of Jersey City is promised. Mr. O'Melia has served two terms. He was preceded by Robert C. Campbell of Chicago, who also served twice. The Western men contend that the Presidency should come their way, in which desire they are opposed by the East.

Mr. Campbell's candidacy is in doubt as the Gunning adherents are opposing him. The election will take place Wednesday.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY CRISIS.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Declares in the Canadian House that He Hopes for a Settlement.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 10.—The Premier's attention was called in the House of Commons to-day to press dispatches concerning the position of the Alaska boundary question.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in reply, did not think that he should be called upon to say anything as to sensational dispatches in the newspapers. However, he might say that the question of a permanent boundary was in about the same position as when the conference adjourned. In regard to a provisional boundary, the United States made an offer which was not agreeable to Canada, and Canada's proposition was in turn refused by the United States, but he hoped to see the matter settled.

DOCTOR SUES HIS PATIENT.

A McLean Physician Claims $10,000 in Payment for Ten Visits.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 10.—An interesting case is pending in the Supreme Court of Tompkins County. Dr. B. L. Robinson of McLean has sued G. E. Chambers of the same village for a bill of $10,000 for services.

The physician made ten visits to the defendant's home during a recent illness of the latter, charging him $1,000 per visit. The defendant has refused to pay, on the ground that the charges are exorbitant.

The case is expected to be tried at the next term of the court.

WOMAN FRIGHTENED TO DEATH.

Dr. Mary C. Edmonds of San Francisco Startled by a Burglar Alarm.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—Dr. Mary C. Edmonds, a well-known physician of this city, died in a tragic way at her home, 913 Bush Street. The accidental setting off of a burglar alarm wrought up her nerves to such a strain that she suffered death by fright. She went to a window and blew a whistle. Help came, but just as she opened the front door she tottered and fell dead.

Mrs. Edmonds was a very talented and successful physician of this city. She was the widow of Judge Edmonds, late of the Superior Court, and leaves two sons and a daughter. The latter, Miss Annie Edmonds, is a teacher in Berkley, and one of the sons, Frank W. Edmonds, who has been connected with the United States Geodetic Survey for years, is now in Alaska. Her other son, Dr. Harry Edmonds, is a physician practicing in Fresno County.

LIFE SAVED BY AN ERASER.

Chicago Highwaymen Shoot S. C. Woodward After Robbing Him.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 10.—S. C. Woodward of 8,124 Emerald Avenue, a night clerk in the employ of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad, narrowly escaped death at the hands of highwaymen, who held him up shortly after midnight in Thirty-third Street.

While walking along the street, near Shields Avenue, two men attacked him, knocking him down, and robbed him of $90 and a gold watch. As the robbers fled Woodward struggled to his feet, drew his revolver, and fired at the men. He thinks he hit one of the men, for he staggered as if shot.

The other robber turned and fired at Woodward. The shot struck a steel eraser in Woodward's vest pocket, and thus undoubtedly saved his life.

THE LINSEED OIL COMPANIES.

Settlement Between the American and National Now in Sight.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 10.—At last a final settlement between the American Linseed Oil Company and the old National Linseed Oil Company is in sight. If nothing unexpected happens it should be arrived at some time next week.

It was expected the stock of the American Company, which is to go to the National Company's stockholders, would be delivered July 1, but it was not until to-day that matters shaped themselves so that a final settlement was possible. At 10 o'clock this morning an inventory of the last of the National Company's mills was delivered to the officials of the American Company, and the latter began the process of checking up the National Company's inventories. There are some differences in estimates of values, &c., to be adjusted, and there is reason to hope that when this is done the difference between the two companies will not be a large one.

It is expected that after wiping out the debts of the National, about $1,750,000 of the common and preferred stock of the American Company will remain for distribution among the National Company's stockholders. The National shares are now worth about 4⅜.

DETROIT'S MOVING POST OFFICE.

Registered Mail Should Not Be Sent to the Marine Station.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Post Office Department has been obliged to admonish some of its patrons that there are addresses to which registered mail cannot be delivered. At Detroit, where a river narrower than the East River at Fulton Ferry runs between Michigan and Ontario, vessels going north and south reduce their speed, a boat runs alongside, it is held by a line for a few moments, and a bucket lowered from the deck of the moving vessel is relieved of such letters as may be ready for mailing, while it is supplied with letters addressed to the ship, or with copies of the day's newspapers.

It appears that some writers have undertaken to send registered mail matter to be delivered in this way. The Post Office Department explains, in an order just issued, that it is not practicable to identify the persons to whom registered packages may be addressed or to obtain their signatures acknowledging the receipt of the matter intended for them.

As the mail messenger does not board the ship and the department cannot waive identification or signature in receipt, the warning has been issued to prevent further effort to send such matter to the Detroit marine station.

$1,600,000 Timber Purchase.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—The Crane Lumber Company has just purchased along the Guyan River, in West Virginia, the timber on two sections of 34,000 acres and 175,000 acres. The timber consists of oak, ash, and pine, and when milled will make about 800,000,000 feet of lumber. The price paid was $1,600,000.

Statue to Gen. Pike in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Ground has been broken for the pedestal of the statue of Gen. Albert Pike. Most of the completed statues in Washington occupy park-like reservations, but that of Pike is to be at Indiana Avenue and D Street, in a narrow grass plot that is cut in two by a line of street railway. The ground is rather low at the point where the work has begun, but the route to the Capitol, upon which the statue will stand, is one of the most frequently traveled, and the Masonic fraternity, which is erecting the memorial to Pike, is satisfied with the location of it.

Nail Factory Increases Wages.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., July 10.—The employes of the nail factory of the Brooke Iron Company, at Bordsborough, Penn., have been given an advance of 10 per cent. in wages to date from July 1. This is one of the largest nailmaking plants in the country.

CRUEL MOTHER ARRESTED

Kept Her Child in a Courtyard, Surrounded by High Walls.

BLACK BREAD HIS ONLY FOOD

With No Shelter, Except in Severe Weather, and No Bed to Lie On, John Garcia-Gonzales Throve.

John Garcia-Gonzales, four years old, has lived a year in a courtyard ten feet square, hidden and inclosed by the walls of surrounding buildings, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets and Eighth and Ninth Avenues. He was kept and fed in this cage by his mother, who also kept a parrot; but the parrot is dead and its cage hangs empty.

John Garcia-Gonzales seems to have thriven, physically, on the simple system adopted to bring him up, which consisted in throwing him scraps of black bread at intervals. His mother is now in jail, and he is at Tarrytown, where his view is bounded by miles instead of feet, and he may see a countless number of beautiful things instead of the four walls, three rocks, eight bricks, fragments of a baby carriage, and a water trap, which have hitherto been the objects within his range of observation.

The boy's mother is Marie Garcia-Gonzales, twenty-five years old. She says she is a Chilean, but looks like the pictures of the Filipinos—short, squat, dark as a mulatto, with beady black eyes, low forehead, and coarse black hair. The child's father is a fireman on the steamship Orinoco, and seems to have been at home very rarely, if ever. A year ago the woman rented two connecting rooms on the ground floor of a three-story house in the rear yard of 357 West Twenty-fifth Street. The rooms are on the east side of the building. The front one is twelve feet square, the rear one ten feet deep by twelve wide. Each room has one window.

The window in the rear room opens, about two feet above the ground, on a space ten feet square, inclosed by the rear and side walls of houses, two, three, and four stories high and by a section of board fence ten feet high. The space is paved with brick sloping to the centre, where there is an opening for drainage covered by a slight iron grating. It has apparently been used as a dumping-place for household trash, for portions of an old-fashioned baby carriage and an assortment of rags lie about in the corners and several rough pieces of rock and a number of damp brick are scattered at random.

The mother of John Garcia-Gonzales seems to have perceived immediately the advantages of this place as a dumping place for John, for when she moved into the room a year ago, she put the boy back there, and there he remained until yesterday morning. It seems that in the Winter, when it was cold, he was allowed to stay in the rear room, entering through the window, and he was also taken in sometimes when it rained. At all other times he ate, slept, and played in his courtyard.

BOY FIRST SEEN BY FIREMEN.

The engine house of Fire Company No. 19 is next to 357, and the side wall of its building forms one of the boundaries of the boy's prison. Capt. Ross of the fire company, while walking about on the roof of his building two months ago, was astonished, on looking down into the courtyard, to see a little dark-skinned, half-naked boy hopping about by himself like a toad. It is a good place for the home of a toad, and John may have had one for a companion. Capt. Ross and members of his company after that watched the boy frequently and curiously. He was usually doing the same thing—squatting and hopping around the walls of his prison hour after hour.

Sometimes the men, peering from above over the edge of the wall, saw a piece of bread fall from the window; the boy would eat this voraciously. Sometimes he varied his amusement by scraping the plaster from between the bricks and replacing it with chewed bread. Now and then he would be seen asleep on a piece of blanket tossed in a corner. When one of the firemen made a noise or called, the boy tried to climb into the window, and succeeded when it was open.

It appears that the child's mother kept boarders—three slatternly, dissipated-looking, middle-aged women, named Kate Quinn, Clara McShane, and Bella O'Brien, who "worked out" when they were disposed to work—which was when necessity demanded. Whenever there was any money in the party, all got drunk and fought. Sometimes they protracted a debauch for days. The boy's mother is said by the neighbors to have been drunk more frequently than any of the others.

Capt. Ross at last informed the police of the West Twentieth Street Station of the conditions. After having watched the boy several days at intervals, Detectives Schumm and Perkins and Agent Fogarty of the Gerry society went yesterday to the house and arrested the four women and took charge of the boy. The women had already received a dispossess notice, and would have been put out to-morrow. They were all smoking pipes, like so many furnaces, when arrested.

The filth of the two rooms was horrible. Two beds and a lounge, with a stove, a disused sewing machine, an empty parrot cage, a quantity of rags, and a few chairs, all saturated with dirt, constituted the furniture. The place looked as if it had not been swept in the year of its occupation. The boy's body was crusted with grime. His one garment, a loose shirt, hardly reached his waist. His mother's plight was not very much better, as the grayish waist she wore had no arms and spread wide open from the neck.

MOTHER'S IDEA OF HER RIGHTS.

She spoke in Spanish when arraigned in Jefferson Market Court and said, when asked about the boy, that he was her child and she supposed she could do as she liked with him. The other women were sullen and resentful. John had been taken down to the Gerry society rooms and put under a hose and into a suit of clothes, and when brought to court he was a decent and rather bright-looking boy. On the street he had looked about him with much astonishment and some evidences of fear, and when he saw other children he manifested excitement and jumped up and down in the blanket in which he was at first wrapped.

The women were held as disorderly persons, and required to give $300 bail each, in default of which they were committed. They will go to the island to-day. The boy bawled lustily for his mother. He spoke a few words of Spanish, and seems to have about the same command of language the average child has at two years. His complexion is very sallow, but his flesh is firm and he looks well nourished.

After being taken to a cell in Jefferson Market, Mrs. Garcia-Gonzales, as she calls herself, talked a little in broken English. She wept constanty and called for her son, and said that she kept him in the courtyard because she did not want him to run about with other children in the neighborhood.

Her son was committed to the Gerry society and sent to the Institution of Mercy, at Madison Avenue and Eightieth Street. There he never spoke. The Mother in charge asked him questions, but he made no reply. When some candy was given him and he was told to go over to a window and look out on the street, he brightened up wonderfully. When told that he should have a long ride on the trolley cars he appeared to be happy, and he went away in charge of a sister, evidently entirely contented and pleased, and astonished by the change in his condition, but yet silent. He was sent to the branch of the Institution at Tarrytown.

State Senator Stranahan Very Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 10.—A dispatch from Fulton, the home of Senator Nevada N. Stranahan, representing the Twenty-seventh district, conveys the intelligence that Mr. Stranahan is suffering from inflammation of the bladder. His condition has aroused the greatest apprehension among his friends, and a physician from Syracuse was called in consultation. The physicians hold out hopes for his recovery.

EAST-BOUND GRAIN RATES.

Charges on All Shipments Are Advanced in Chicago—No More Secret Deals with Big Shippers.

CHICAGO, July 10.—After considering the matter four days the Presidents of all the big railroads between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard have agreed that, on and after Aug. 1 Chicago shippers must pay from 3 to 5 cents more on each 100 pounds for the transportation of their grain to the Eastern markets. More than this, the chief executive officers of these roads say that with the new tariff there will be no more secret deals with big consignors; that the man with a carload of grain must be given the same rate as he who can promise a trainload, and those rates must be the ones printed and posted for public inspection.

The new tariff on wheat, oats, and flour from Chicago to New York City will be 17 cents per 100 pounds, as against the present rate of 11½. On corn the advance will be from 10½ cents, the present charge, to 15 cents. For export shipments from Chicago, via New York, the advance on corn will be ½ cent, to 11 cents, and on oats, 2½ cents, to 13. For wheat shipped to the European markets the rate will be 17 cents per 100 pounds, the same as now.

On provisions, both export and domestic, rates will be 25 cents, an increase of 5 cents in the export rates.

The local agents of the east-bound roads have been instructed to clean up all cut-rate contracts before the date (Aug. 1) set for the inauguration of the new rate schedule.

SULTAN AND NEW RAILWAYS.

To Observe Their Workings in Anatolia by Cinematograph.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 10.—That energetic potentate the Sultan of Turkey is anxious to see the working of the Anatolia Railway. As traveling is too much trouble, he has sent a corps of armed cinematographers to prepare pictures of the entire route regardless of cost.

TUBE COMBINE IN CONTROL.

National Tube Company Takes Possession—Will Adjust Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 10.—The National Tube Company, capitalized at $80,000,000, took possession of its constituent properties to-day.

Notices were sent by the agents promoting the enterprise and became operative at a meeting held in New York last Friday, when all the necessary signatures were appended to the documents. The consolidation has an estimated capacity of 1,000,000 tons of finished product annually.

The Directors will hold their first meeting next Wednesday. The price question may be taken up, as tubes and pipe are in great demand and the discounts are said to be too large.

NEW HOTEL FOR CINCINNATI.

Gibson House Will Be Replaced by a Modern Structure.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—Cincinnati is soon to have a large new hotel. Plans now are being prepared in Chicago for the rebuilding of the Gibson House in this city, converting it into a modern building, and giving Cincinnati what she has long needed, an American plan hotel of the highest type, built on plans that are up to date

The new building will occupy the site of the present Gibson House, in Walnut Street, near Fourth. The structure will be ten stories in height, and will be a fitting companion building for the new Union Trust Building that is to be erected at the corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets. Inquiry at the office of the Bodmann estate, which controls the present building, developed the fact that Chicago capitalists are largely interested in the new hotel, and will spend an unlimited amount of money to make the house a model one. Some Cincinnati capital will also be invested in the enterprise.

Plans for the building are rapidly nearing completion, and while there is nothing definite as to the date when the work of building will begin, it is promised that it will be but a few months before the present house will be closed and the erection of the new structure begun.

SOCIETY OF JESUS' PLANS.

Contemplate Removal of College at Frederick to Poughkeepsie.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 10.—A duplicate certificate of the incorporation of the "Novitiate of St. Andrew on Hudson" was filed to-day in the Dutchess County Clerk's office. The object of the incorporation is set forth as the moral and mental improvement of men, and for the preparation and moral training of candidates for the Society of Jesus, for the Roman Catholic priesthood, and for missionary purposes, and to provide a suitable place for the carrying out of such works. The principal office of the novitiate will be in the town of Hyde Park, and its operations will be confined largely to that town.

The Directors until the first annual meeting are named as follows: John J. Wynne and Francis J. Lamb of 27 West Sixteenth Street, and Thomas J. Gannon of 30 West Sixteenth Street, all of the Borough of Manhattan. The certificate is signed by Francis J. Lamb, John J. Wynne, William F. Clark, John A. Chester, and Thomas J. Gannon.

The incorporation of the Novitiate of St. Andrew is said to be the second step in the removal of the Jesuit College at Frederick, Md., to the Stuyvesant property, north of Poughkeepsie, which has recently been acquired by the Society of Jesus. The Stuyvesant property includes nearly two hundred acres of land, and borders on the old post road. It is in the same neighborhood as the handsome places of John A. Roosevelt, Archibald Rogers, Thomas Newbold, and other wealthy residents of Hyde Park.

The buildings on the Stuyvesant place are old and out of repair. They will be replaced by two large buildings of stone and brick. The largest of the two will be 350 feet long, with two wings 100 feet in depth.

POUGHKEEPSIE SUNDAY LAWS.

Y. M. C. A. Men Induce Merchants to Sell Goods, Then Prosecute Them.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 10.—The crusade recently started by the churchmen of this city to stop Sunday railroad excursions has broadened out into the infliction of summary vengeance on the proprietors of little shops of various sorts who have kept their doors open on Sunday to swell the scanty receipts of the week by the sale of a few more collar buttons or a shoestring or two. Five merchants of this type were arraigned before the Recorder to-day accused of the crime of selling to Secretary Wardle of the Young Men's Christian Association, and his coadjutors in the crusade, sundry articles, including bone collar buttons and bottles of shoe polish.

Morris Baker and Aaron Friedman were fined $5 each. The latter is a Jew who closes his store Saturdays, and his counsel took an appeal. The complaints were withdrawn in the cases of Levi Melhado, K. Hoffman, and Louis Grossman, on their agreement to close Sundays in the future. In the case of Baker it is claimed that he does not make a practice of selling on Sunday, but Secretary Wardle posed as a member of a camping-out party, and asked if he had any knives and forks suitable for camping. Mr. Baker, supposing he was doing a favor for him, let him have the articles he wanted. Within the other places collars, buttons, and shoe polish were readily sold, as it was supposed that the purchasers actually needed them. Secretary Wardle in an interview said: "I have no desire to prosecute these men, who may be good citizens, but we who love the Sabbath and want to keep it holy are determined to close the stores, and we have instigated these arrests solely for the sake of example." It was decided by the crusaders this afternoon to ask for the remission of the fines imposed.

Don't overlook your country supply of "Otto Huber Beer." Order 4 doz. (2 crates) at city prices, plus express charges. Write or telephone Brewery Brooklyn, E. D.—Adv.

STEAMER PORTIA A TOTAL WRECK

Goes Ashore on Her Trip From New York to Halifax.

STRIKES OFF SAMBRO POINT

Her Eighty-seven Passengers Safely Landed and Cared For.

Capt. Farrell Telephoned the News to Halifax and Vessels Were Sent t . Take the Passengers Away.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 10.—The steamer Portia, from New York for Halifax, was wrecked during a dense fog early this evening on Flinn's Island, off Sambro, a point about fifteen miles to the eastward of Halifax. The passengers and crew, 117 in all, landed on the island in the ship's boats, and all are comfortably housed there. No loss of life is reported.

As soon as the people had all been safely landed Capt. Farrell started for the mainland with a boat's crew, and reached Sambro late to-night, whence he sent the news of the disaster to Halifax by telephone. Fortunately, the weather was moderate and the sea was not running very high, else the landing of those or board the steamer could not have been accomplished without great danger and perhaps loss of life.

The disaster occurred shortly before 7 P. M. The passengers, of whom there are more than seventy-five, are nearly all tourists. The steamer had a cargo for this port and St. John's, N. F. The place where she struck is known as Big Fish Shoal, and is one and a half miles west of the light on Sambro Island.

The Portia for some years has been engaged in the old established Red Cross Line service between New York, Halifax, and St. John's, New Foundland; but to-night's disaster to the westward of Halifax Harbor will in all probability end her career. That the disaster was not attended by more serious consequence was due to the coolness and good management of the steamer's officers, for though the steamer lay in a perilous position on an island shoal, enveloped by a dense fog, every soul on board was placed safely in the ship's boats and all succeeded in

to obtain a list of the passengers last night.

Capt. William Farrell, who was in command, has the full confidence of the owners.

He was first mate of the Sylvia, of the same line, and carried the Miranda, a sister ship of the Portia, on the Cook arctic expedition, in which she was lost, several years ago. He lives in this city and has a wife and child here.

The chief mate of the Portia is named Graham, the second mate Bizant, the chief steward Jones, and J. Gibbons is the pilot.

The ship was inspected a month or two ago. Two months ago she caught fire at St. John's from the heating of a bulkhead, and she was under repair for six weeks. This trip was her third since she had been put on again. She was known as the "Commodore ship" of the line.

The place she went ashore is the same where the Daniel Steinmann struck some years ago with 500 or 600 pasengers, many of whom were lost.

The Portia, commanded by Capt. W. J. Farrell, is an iron, single-screw steamer of 1,156 tons, belonging to C. T. Bowring & Co of England, and was built in 1884 in Newcastle, England.

She is 220 feet long, 31 feet beam, and 23.5 feet deep. She has five bulkheads and is fitted with a two-cylinder compound engine.

TEACHERS' TRAIN WRECKED.

Two Women Killed and Eleven Other Passengers Injured—All Bound for the Los Angeles Convention.

NEWMAN, Cal., July 10.—A special train of nine coaches in charge of S. R. Drury of the Burlington Road, on its way from St. Louis to Los Angeles, and loaded with teachers bound for the National Educational Convention at Los Angeles, ran into a freight train near the station at this place early this morning with the result that two women were killed and eleven other passengers were injured, one most severely.

A queer feature of the train was that it was made up without a baggage car between the engine and forward sleeper, and to this is due probably the injury of so many passengers.

The killed were Miss Addie Harris, St. Louis, and Mrs. Lena Thomas, Seneca Falls, N. Y. Miss Harris was instantly killed, the side of her head being crushed in. Mrs. Thomas, an elderly lady, lived about five minutes after being taken from the wreck, but did not speak.

The injured were Miss Clara Morehouse, Battle Creek, Mich.; Mrs. Elizabeth White, St. Louis; Miss May Oliver, St. Louis; Miss Helena English, St. Louis; Miss Sallie R. Smith, St. Louis; Miss Gertrude Rosenberg, St. Louis; Miss Luella A. Wehmeir, St. Louis; Edwin D. Tuckey, St. Louis; Robert G. Mills, Lake Creston, S. D.; Miss G. L. Morse, Philadelphia, and Calvin Buttock, St. Louis.

With the exception of Robert Mills, who was injured about the head, though not fatally, none of the injuries is at all serious, the greater number consisting of slight bruises or merely shocks. The special was going at the rate of forty miles an hour, and the freight train was taking water on the main track. The freight train limited, later took fire and an empty coach and three flat cars were burned.

The tender of the locomotive crashed into the sleeper, killing the two women in the forward berth and injuring thirteen other occupants of the same car. None of the other coaches left the track.

A special was made up and the injured passengers were sent to San Francisco. Other passengers proceeded on their way to Los Angeles.

The injured people were in a terrible state, as the clothing of the ladies had been largely destroyed and they had to borrow many necessary articles. Miss Hettie Parcells of St. Louis gave a very clear account of the disaster. She said:

"The crash came without a moment's warning, the whole forward end of the car caved in, and the tender of the engine crashed through the berths of the forward sleeping car. All who could rushed out. What added to our terror was the report that an oil car in the freight train would explode, and that there was also danger of the explosion of the boiler of the damaged locomotive. We women, in our night clothes, rushed across the track to a church nearby, and crouched behind the wall.

"It was a cold, dismal wait of some time before we could begin the search for our wrecked possessions. Most of the women in the sleeping car lost all their personal effects. The interior of the car was terribly smashed up and nothing could be found. All my clothing was gone, and scarcely any of the ladies would find shoes or other necessary articles."

Miss Elizabeth White of St. Louis, who was cut in the head, but only slightly, is a daughter of Mrs. Lena Thomas, who was killed. She had picked up her mother at some small place in Missouri. Miss Addie Thomas, who was killed instantly, was second assistant in the Madison School of St. Louis. She was the only one of the party who took on an accident policy.

Mrs. Melinda Calvert of St. Louis had her foot badly hurt and lost all her clothing. Miss Wehmiller of St. Louis had her back hurt, but was able to walk. Miss English of St. Louis had her ankle so badly sprained that she had to be carried from the train. Edward Lucker, who had charge of the party, was badly shaken up.

The bodies of the dead will be taken to San Francisco to-morrow. The others will be taken to Los Angeles as soon as they feel able to travel. Porter C. Atwood of Philadelphia, who was injured about the head, went on with his wife to Los Angeles.

TEACHERS IN LOS ANGELES.

Eight Thousand Now Awaiting the Opening of the Convention.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 10.—To-night there are 8,000 teachers in the city, and to-morrow, at the opening session of the International Educational Association Convention, this number will be reinforced by large delegations from the Eastern and one or two Middle States.

When the work of the convention begins to-morrow it will be carried on in specialized form, each department having its own meeting place. This will allow teachers to attend to the department work in which they have special interests.

JUDICIAL VACANCY UNFILLED.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 10.—There is a probability that Gov. Roosevelt will not immediately name a successor to the late David L. Follett, as Justice of the Supreme Court, Sixth District, because of the nearness to the nominating conventions.

The Sixth is Senator Platt's home district, and consists of ten counties. There are six Justices, so that the five counties now without a representative are striving to secure the vacant position. The counties now represented are Tioga, by Charles E. Parker; Madison, by Gerrit A. Forbes; Chemung, by Walter Lloyd Smith; Broome, by George E. Lyon, and Otsego, by Burr Mattice. This leaves Delaware, Tompkins, Schuyler, Cortland, and Chenango, the home of Justice Follett, to compete for the place.

Delaware is anxious for the distinction, having given way when Justice Mattice was named. Chenango feels that she should be honored because Justice Follett's term was unfinished, and is the first in the field, presenting Congressman George W. Ray of Norwich. It is understood that the Platt element in the district favors Mr. Ray, and that it is likely he will be named by the Republican Judicial Convention, which is to be held at an early date, after which Gov. Roosevelt will appoint him to the vacancy.

STOLEN GOODS RECOVERED.

Over $7,000 Worth Found in Louis Rosenberg's Pawnbroker Shop.

Louis Rosenberg, forty-five years old, a Russian, of 178 East Seventy-fifth Street, was arrested yesterday morning by Detectives Vallely and Rynders on a charge of having stolen goods in his possession. Rosenberg keeps a pawnbroker's shop at 336 Eighth Avenue. His arrest was made possible by the confession of one of a gang of alleged thieves arrested for burglaries in Jersey City.

Their names are Charles Wilson, John Mahanney, and John McIntyre. They were at first locked up on suspicion, and were later identified as the three men who had hired a room over a store in Jersey City in February which was afterward looted.

The men disappeared the same night. There were many other robberies in which it is said they were concerned. The amount of plunder which has been traced to them already by the Chief of Police of Jersey City is $9,000.

The confession of one of the men enabled the officers to trace the stolen goods to the store of Rosenberg, where yesterday morning stolen goods to the amount of over $7,000 were recovered and identified.

Rosenberg was taken to the Centre Street Police Court and arraigned before Magistrate Cornell, who remanded him in $1,000 bail until this afternoon at 2 o'clock, to allow officers to secure further evidence.

His bookkeeper, Myers, was also placed under arrest and held for examination. Bail was furnished in each case. Rosenberg claims that he loaned money on the goods without knowledge that they were stolen.

CAPT. WATKINS SUSPENDED

Commander of the Paris Loses His License for Two Years.

TAKES BLAME FOR THE WRECK

In His Official Report He Says He Alone Was Responsible for the Miscalculation of Position.

The United States Local Inspectors of Steam Vessels made a report yesterday to George H. Starbuck, Supervising Inspector of the Second District of New York, concerning their investigation of the stranding of the American Liner Paris, which ran upon the rocks off the Cornish coast in the English Channel at 1 A. M. on May 21, while bound from Cherbourg to New York. The finding of the Inspectors is that Capt. Frederick Watkins, the commander of the Paris on that occasion, did not act with the necessary care in the navigation of his vessel, for which reason his license as master of ocean steamers is suspended for a period of two years.

Accompanying the report of the Inspectors is a report of the accident made by Capt. Watkins, acknowledging that the stranding of the vessel was owing to an unaccountable error on his part in taking his bearings for the run across the channel to the Lizard from the Casguets light, on the French coast, instead of from Cape le Hague, eighteen miles eastward. The veteran commander, with bluff frankness, takes the responsibility entirely upon his own shoulders and in the last penstroke of his report pays a tribute of praise to the discipline and gallantry of his officers and crew under the trying circumstances following the stranding of the vessel.

REPORT OF CAPT. WATKINS.

Capt. Watkins's account of the casualty is comparatively meagre as to details, but from the report of the Inspectors it would appear that their decision was based entirely upon its contents. The Captain's report in full is as follows:

I, Frederick Watkins, master of the American Line steamship Paris of New York, of 10,669 tons register, make oath and say as follows:

I was the master of the said steamship Paris when she left Southampton at noon on the 20th of May last, with passengers, mails, and general cargo, bound for New York, via Cherbourg, and at 9:21 o'clock P. M. of the same day she arrived at Cherbourg, having taken on board forty-five further passengers and their baggage. We sailed for New York at 5:52 P. M. At 6:38 P. M. Cape La Hague was abeam, and at 7:35 P. M. the Casquets Lighthouse was abeam. At 1:19 A. M. of the 21st of May, land was suddenly seen ahead and reported. The helm was immediately put hard to starboard and the port engine was put full speed astern, but directly afterward the vessel struck on the rocks, which proved to be about a cable's length from the beach.

It was then discovered to be thick over the land, although there was no fog to sea. St. Anthony's Light, which had not previously been seen, appeared bright and clear about fifteen minutes after the vessel struck. We reversed the engines full speed, but the vessel remained fast, and we then fired distress signals and swung out the boats. Assistance arrived, and shortly after daylight the passengers, mails, and baggage were sent ashore to Falmouth. At daylight we ascertained the ship's position by cross bearings, St. Anthony's Light bearing northeast by north, and a buoy off the Manacles Rock east by north, one-fourth north.

During the day the vessel began to make water in various compartments, and such water has increased until it is in every compartment. Practically the whole of the cargo was discharged, a large portion undamaged, and efforts by the underwriters and owners have been made at great expense to get the vessel off, but she is still on the rocks, and is full of water fore and aft. No lives were lost or any personal injury caused by the accident.

ACCEPTS ALL THE BLAME.

I regret to say that the casualty was owing to an unaccountable error on my part. It is about 131 miles from Cape La Hague to the Lizard, and the run between these points would, I calculated, occupy six hours and fifty-four minutes. Unfortunately I reckoned the time on this basis for coming up with the Lizard from 7:35 P. M., when abeam of the Casquets, instead of from 6:38 P. M., when abeam of Cape La Hague, and the vessel was thus really eighteen miles ahead of the position I was acting upon. In addition the thick weather over the land had obscured the Lizard lights.

I attribute the stranding to the above cause, and take upon myself full responsibility for it. I have followed the sea as my profession since the year 1851, and have held a British master's certificate since the year 1866, and an American master's certificate since the year 1893, in which year I became an American citizen. I entered the service of the Inman Steamship Company in the year 1863, and, after serving as officer in various grades, I was promoted to be master in 1867, and have since 1876 been continuously master in command of the Inman and International and American Line passenger and mail steamships, and have in that capacity crossed the Atlantic nearly 500 times. I was, during the war between the United States and Spain, the navigating officer of the United States cruiser Yale, holding a commission as commander in the United States Navy, and on the termination of the war, I received honorable discharge with the thanks of the Government.

I have thought it right to place these particulars before you in the hope that you will take into consideration a long and responsible seafaring career, during which, I believe, I have throughout held the perfect confidence of my employers. The accident was not due to any want of thought or anxiety about my vessel or her safety, but arose purely from the mistake I made in making my calculations above described.

I should add that I can only speak in terms of the highest praise of the discipline, which under trying circumstances was admirably sustained by my officers and crew.

FREDERICK WATKINS,
Master Steamship Paris.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTORS.

The report of the local Inspectors is as follows:

We have the honor to report that we have carefully read over the report made by Capt. Watkins, late commander of the steamship Paris when she was stranded on the English coast between the Lizard and the Manacles, on May 21, 1899, at about 1:19 A. M., a copy of which is hereto attached, in which Capt. Watkins takes the entire responsibility of the disaster upon himself in making a mistake in the time when he passed the Casquets, and thereby overrunning his distance.

We find that the report is very meagre in details, inasmuch as he merely states that he made a mistake in taking his departure from Cape La Hague at 7:35, when he was actually abreast of the Casquets at that time, a distance of about sixteen and a half miles. This, of course, would put him sixteen and a half miles ahead of his reckoning, but would not account for his being set in to the northward of his course some seven miles, allowing his intention to pass the Lizard at a distance of three miles. As Capt. Watkins does not make any mention of making any allowance for tide, we are of the opinion he had not taken that matter into consideration, whereas when he approached the English coast he must have encountered the flood tide on his port bow, setting him toward the land. In addition to this he makes no mention of having used his lead, and he only discovered it was thick over the land when the ship was ashore.

Giving all due consideration to these matters, we are of the opinion that Capt. Watkins has not acted with the necessary care and attention requisite in the navigation of his vessel which a master should have used, and we therefore suspend his license as master of ocean steamers for a period of two years, as per authority conferred upon us by Section 4,439 of the Revised Statutes of the United States

THOMAS H. BARRETT,
PETER C. PETRIE,
United States Local Inspectors.

OFFICERS OF THE LINE TALK.

James A. Wright, Second Vice President of the International Navigation Company, said yesterday that the officers of the line had known the nature of Capt. Watkins's report since about a week after the Paris went on the rocks. He said that at present the line had no statement to make and nothing to add to the report of the accident.

"We have been informed that Capt. Watkins has been suspended for two years," said Mr. Wright, "but I cannot say at present whether he will remain for that time in the service of the company in some other capacity or whether he will be continued on the pay roll. Certainly everybody regrets the sad mistake he made, and we have received many letters from different parts of this country and England expressing great sympathy with him. He is one of the oldest and most respected Captains in our service, and he had the confidence of all. We all think that great credit is due him for the frank manner in which he has told of his mistake and the manly way in which he has taken all the blame for the loss of the Paris.

"The Paris has been abandoned to the underwriters, and at their request Capt. Watkins is standing by the ship until the last effort to get her off the rocks has been made. As to the condition of the vessel and the chances of getting her off the rocks, I cannot speak, as we have received only meagre cable reports since we turned her over to the underwriters. When Capt. Watkins will come to this country I cannot say."

Clement A. Griscom, Vice President and General Manager of the line, said that the company had received the report of the Inspectors and that no action by the line was required. "The sentence seems a little severe," he said. "Other men have lost ships through what was afterward shown to be their own carelessness and only had their licenses suspended for six months or a year at most. Personally, we feel for Capt. Watkins. He has been half a century at sea without the slightest accident before, and it seems very hard upon him. We are liable to err, and it seems too bad that the mistake should have been made on a night when the atmospheric conditions were such that he received no help from the land lights. Had the same error been made at any other time in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the land lights would have saved him."

When asked whether Capt. Watkins's report would affect the insurance on the Paris, Mr. Griscom said that it would not. He added: "The line is not responsible for the mistakes of a Captain."

This was Capt. Watkins's second visit to Cherbourg, and it has long been rumored in shipping circles that the grounding of the Paris was caused by the fact that Capt. Watkins had made a mistake in calculating the time from Cherbourg. According to one story, the Captain made an entry in the log giving the time of passing Cape La Hague as 6:30 P. M. After this one of the other officers made another entry in the book, giving the time of passing the Casquets light as 7:35. The Captain, it has been said, when making his calculations for the run to the Manacles, looked back in the log book and took the last entry as the time for passing the Cape.

W. J. BRYAN ON PIKE'S PEAK.

Reaches Summit on Railroad Grade of One Foot to Sixteen.

SUMMIT OF PIKE'S PEAK, Col., July 10.—The Hon. William Jennings Bryan came up to-day from Colorado Springs. The entire ascent of the peak was one continued ovation, camps being decked out in the National colors, and scores of pleasure seekers from all over the country being lined up along the track to cheer the silver leader as the train passed.

At the Summit House he received the following dispatch from J. J. Dickey, Western Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, dated at Denver:

"I congratulate you upon your elevation."

Mr. Bryan sent the following reply:

"Thanks. We reached the top in safety, the average grade of the road being one foot in sixteen."

MR. HOGG SEES THE VAN WYCKS.

Declines to Tell What He and the ex-Justice Talked About.

Ex-Gov. James S Hogg, the portly Texan who touched the Bryanite chord in the Tammany harp on July 4, called on ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck yesterday. Later he visited Mayor Van Wyck at his office in the City Hall.

After he had made his calls, Gov. Hogg, who is not usually addicted to reticence in the presence of newspaper men, declined to say why he had called on Justice Van Wyck. As to his visit to the Mayor, he said:

"The Mayor and I were born near each other, and we have been friends for years. I know him very well and admire him very much. I haven't seen so much of Augustus Van Wyck, but I like him, too. Can't talk about what we talked about.

"Politics? Oh, yes, we talked politics. Two politicians never get together without talking shop. Boom? What boom? Van Wyck's? Nothing to say at all—not a word. Now, see here, I've talked enough in this city. I'm through."

HIGH-BRED DOGS INSULTED.

Host of Swell Canine Hostelry Haled to Court by Sleepy Citizens.

In the opinion of the residents of the eight-story apartment house, 1,188 Madison Avenue, a dog's a dog for a' that. Next to them Thomas Wise keeps a boarding kennel for dogs of high degree, and they are folks of high degree.

Among the dogs are an Irish setter of long, clear pedigree, belonging to Commander Kelly, United States Navy; two Irish terriers, who are not "tarriers," much prized by William L. Beadleston, the brewer, and a beautiful St. Bernard, owned by J. F. Stanton of the Hotel Graham.

The apartment-house people say that while insomnia caused by dogs valued at hundreds of dollars each may be more expensive than that induced by the ordinary cheap cur of rural commerce, it is not a bit more satisfactory. If somebody would invent a noiseless dog, they declare, they would take care of many of that kind Wise accepted as boarders.

They have all staid awake, however, and tried in vain to discover any comforting, distinctively aristocratic note in the barking of the St. Bernard and the yelping of the terriers. One bark seems to them not to differ from another bark in magnitude and annoyance. They assert desperately that all barks sound alike to them. In their view none of the dogs have the reposa which should stamp the caste of Vere de Vere, nor do they permit anybody else in the neighborhood to have it.

Wise has been remonstrated with to no effect. Board of Health officers have visited him officially without securing any abatement of the nuisance. Yesterday he was in Yorkville Police Court as defendant to a warrant sworn out by George Cantell, the owner of the apartment house, who appeared against him. He was held in $100 bail by Magistrate Pool.

AGAINST THE DRAINAGE CANAL.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—Local proceedings will be instituted in the Federal Court at Chicago to prevent the operation of the Chicago Drainage Canal. The City of St. Louis will be the plaintiff, represented by City Counselor Schurnmacher.

This was decided at the meeting of the joint committee of the City Council and House of Delegates, which was appointed several weeks ago to investigate the drainage canal enterprise and recommend steps to protect the city's interest. Various plans were discussed for preventing the pollution of the city's water supply, proceedings by injunction being regarded as the most feasible.

Afterward the committee asked Mr. Schurnmacher for a written opinion as to the standing the city would have in the courts. The committee met at the new City Hall this afternoon to consider Mr. Schurnmacher's advice. The committee then drafted a joint resolution directing the institution of such legal proceedings as might be necessary.

Boy Killed While Stealing a Ride.

John Steele, eleven years old, living at 205 West Thirteenth Street, was killed instantly yesterday by being run over by a Fourteenth Street horse car. The boy was stealing a ride and was hanging on the side of the car, which was driven by Hugh Duggan of 222 Eighth Avenue. Duggan was startled by a cry, and stopped the car. He found the lifeless body of young Steele lying across the track. How the boy fell under the car is a mystery. Duggan was arrested.

Coney Island Tenants Dispossessed.

Inspector Tice of the Brooklyn Board of Health, assisted by the police, yesterday dispossessed the following Coney Island tenants for not obeying the health regulations: London Café, Buschmann's Walk, Barrie Eizer, proprietor; Turkish Café, Kensington Walk, Heba Mason, proprietor; White Star Laundry, Kensington Walk, Amelia Leonard, proprietor; American Laundry, Lohman's Walk, Emma Schneider, proprietor; Victoria Hotel, Tilyou's Walk, Olga Schmidt, proprietor, and Lynn's Hotel, Buschmann's Walk. The proprietors were permitted to take their possessions out and were ordered away. The raid was made by order of Deputy Health Commissioner Black of Brooklyn.

Opening at Casino Postponed.

"The Rounders," the three-act play which George W. Lederer will put on at the Casino for the Summer, did not open last night. The first performance is now set for to-morrow evening. The company chosen to present the play has had any number of rehearsals, and it is said a rehearsal Sunday night lasted until 4 o'clock A. M. At that hour the management decided that the play was not well enough mastered by the cast, and postponed the opening. As the announcement was not made until about noon yesterday, it did not become generally known by evening, and a number of persons called at the Casino at the hour set for the opening.

A New Phosphate Company.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 10.—The American Phosphate Company filed articles of incorporation to-day in the County Clerk's office. The object of the corporation is to quarry and prepare for market phosphate. The capital stock is $800,000, and the amount paid in $10,000. The incorporators are Clayton E. Platt, E. D. Daly, T. E. Davis, A. Thompson Dukes, and Henry S. Magee.

Veteran English Actor Dead.

LONDON, July 10.—Mr. Henry Loraine, a veteran actor, who toured in the United States many years ago, is dead.

Established 1823.
WILSON WHISKEY.
That's All!
THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.,
Baltimore Md.

TEXAS FLOOD SUBSIDING

Waters Are Now Rapidly Flowing Into the Gulf.

WORK OF RESCUE CONTINUES

Sufferers Appeal for Food, Clothing, and Seed for Planting—Cotton and Corn Crops Are Ruined.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 10.—Order is now beginning to be restored out of chaos in the upper part of the flooded district of the State. The unprecedented volume of water in the Brazos River is emptying itself into the gulf at a rapid rate, and along the upper course of the stream the thousands of acres of devastated agricultural lands are coming to the surface, its blighted appearance plainly showing the awful havoc that has been wrought by the long period of inundation.

The cotton and corn crop is utterly ruined, and those who predicted that the flood would not kill the plants are proved to be false prophets. Unless swelled by additional rains, the Brazos will be back in its banks by the end of this week.

The receding of the flood along the upper course of the stream has brought to light the fact that the loss of live stock was much greater than has yet been estimated. On the water-soaked ground are strewed thousands of bodies of cattle and horses. The stench arising from the dead animals and decaying vegetation is unbearable in some localities, and it is feared they will be the cause of much sickness.

The situation in Hearne, Robinson County, in the heart of the stricken district, is much worse than indicated in the earlier advices from that locality. Gov. Sayers received a telegram this morning from the Mayor of Hearne urging that $5,000 be immediately sent to him to be expended in the relief of the sufferers of that county. As $2,000 had already been sent to the destitute people of that county, the Governor was unable to comply with the appeal for further aid.

The negroes of Robinson and all counties of that section where the flood has subsided find that their little homes were completely wrecked by the flood, and in many instances the topography of the valley has been so changed by the raging waters as to completely obliterate plantation boundaries and sites of former residences and plantation buildings. Many of the negroes refuse to return to the bottoms. They are afraid another flood will come and sweep them to destruction.

Gov. Sayers to-day completed his work of organizing the State into districts of from six to eight counties each for the purpose of securing a systematic co-operation in the work of raising supplies for the aid of the sufferers. A receiving and distributing agent for each district was appointed. It is expected that this method will result in fully 200 carloads of food supplies and clothing being raised and shipped to the destitute within the next few days. Each county in the State is expected to contribute not less than one car of necessities. The railroads are hauling the supplies free of freight charges.

The work of rescuing water-bound people in Fort Bend and Brazoria Counties was prosecuted on an extensive scale to-day. Several hundred boats, including a number of Government craft sent from Galveston and Velasco, plied the turbulent waters all day, and several hundred negro families and a few whites were taken from tree tops and little knolls of high ground and conveyed to relief stations, where they were provided with food and shelter.

Among the larger cash contributions received by Gov. Sayers to-day to be expended in behalf of the refugees was $1,000 from the Western Manager of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company of St. Louis. Relief committees have been organized in nearly every city in the State, and wonderful generosity is being shown by the people in contributing money, food supplies, and clothing for the needy.

Among the telegrams received by the Governor to-day regarding the situation in the flooded region was the following from John P. Ball, County Judge of Austin County:

"There are 1,230 flood sufferers in this county, north of Mill Creek; 1,000 south of Mill Creek, including Wards Bend, and 330 at Wallis. The people of Bellville have cared for those north of Mill Creek up to Saturday without aid from any other place. Sealy and San Felipe have received from you $500 and 1,500 rations. Wallis received 1,000 rations. Bellville, with her 1,200 people, has received no aid yet. Wallis is in need of food again to-morrow."

The Governor received the following telegram from Lewis R. Bryan and others of Velasco, at the mouth of the Brazos, in Brazoria County: "The water has reached its highest point, and Velasco is all right and able to take care of such of her people as may need assistance. The channel is deep, and we wish your aid in getting Government engineers to let contracts for work on jetties at the earliest moment, as it serves the treble purpose of saving much dredging, will give work to many people, and have a good moral effect on the people of this and adjoining counties by helping to revive and steady their hopes and spirits in this time of destruction and demoralization."

S. Taliaferro, Chairman of the Houston Relief Committee, wired Gov. Sayers this evening asking for immediate donations of cotton seed for replanting in flooded districts. In addition to cotton seed, the flood sufferers need black-eyed peas, sorghum seed, and Kaffir or other quick-maturing corn, to plant as soon as the flood recedes.

Col. Ike Standifer of Sherman said that he has organized all the towns in Grayson County and the work of gathering contributions has commenced, and Swift & Co. of Kansas City wired that they will contribute 5,000 pounds of bacon for the sufferers.

The half-famished refugees at Sunnyside, in Waller County, were partly relieved of their hunger to-day. R. E. Henri of Hempstead telegraphed to-day stating that a consignment of food supplies was sent from that place to Sunnyside and that there are about 600 needy people there.

In response to an inquiry as to whether outside assistance is needed for the destitute people, Gov. Sayers replied this evening:

"Texas is not asking help, but will greatly appreciate any assistance rendered. The distress in the Brazos Valley is very great indeed. The average width of the flood, for over 300 miles, is fully ten miles, sweeping everything before it."

A telegram was received from Courtney, Grimes County, stating that help is needed to feed 500 people there.

State Health Officer Blunt has gone to the flooded regions to investigate the health and sanitary conditions.

Government Aid for Flood Victims.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Secretary of Agriculture has been appealed to on behalf of the flood sufferers of Texas to send a supply of corn for their use. He has been compelled to decline, as the department has no appropriation for such a purpose. Secretary Wilson is sending all the quick-growing garden seeds the department has in store, with the hope that they may be planted in time to be productive this season. A telegram to the Secretary from the Chairman of the Houston Relief Committee estimates the number of planters affected at 25,000. He says they are in great distress

$13,000,000 Land Company.

TRENTON, N. J., July 10.—The Tacoma Land and Improvement Company was incorporated here to-day with an authorized capital of $13,000,000. Of this $750,000 is to be preferred stock, with 7 per cent. cumulative dividends. The incorporators are William P. Chapman of New York; Albert S. Ridley of Brooklyn, and George Earl of Jersey City.

TESTIMONY SENT TO GOVERNOR

Controller Morgan Has Forwarded Charitable Institution Inquiry Evidence to Oyster Bay.

ALBANY, July 10.—State Controller Morgan this afternoon forwarded to Gov. Roosevelt, at Oyster Bay, that part of the testimony taken in charitable institutions relating to the abuses of management, such as unsanitary methods of cleansing the inmates, solitary confinement, lashing to the floor, and strapping of inmates upon their bare bodies.

His reason for transmitting this part of the evidence is that the Governor is the only official clothed with sufficient authority to reach abuses of this character, the supervision of the Controller relating almost entirely to matters affecting the finances, and that of the State Board of Charities to matters of ordinary management; but the Governor has full power to appoint and remove Boards of Managers, and, through them, to reach Superintendents and subordinates.

The Controller has taken this action sooner than he had intended doing, on account of the great pressure brought upon him for the publication of the details of evidence relating to these matters. He felt, however, that as the Governor was the party who was to take whatever action was taken, it was proper for him to see the evidence before it was given to the press.

MAY MANDAMUS THE COUNCIL.

Brooklyn League to Force Bond Issue in Long Island Water Purchase.

The Brooklyn League announced yesterday its intention of testing the right of the Municipal Council to refuse to vote for the issue of bonds for the purchase of the Long Island Water Supply Company's plant by the city. The Council will receive one more chance at its meeting to-day to perform what the league declares to be the Council's duty.

Should the Council fail to vote for the bond issue, the league announced that it would at once take the matter into the courts and begin mandamus proceedings to compel action.

A letter making clear the league's attitude in the matter and expressing its intention was addressed to each member of the Council yesterday. The league declared that Chapter 481 of the Laws of 1892, which provided for the acquisition by the old City of Brooklyn of the water company's plant, makes it mandatory upon the Council to vote for the issue of bonds for that purpose.

Happy Because His Leg Will Be Buried.

Lewis Lowensen of 41 Attorney Street slept soundly last night. He submitted to the amputation of his left leg on Saturday last. On Sunday he read of Peter Conroy of 282 Avenue B, whose wife insisted on giving Peter's limb a "Christian burial" and having it interred in Calvary Cemetery. Lowensen is a member of the First New Sandetzer Sick Benefit Association, an organization of Bohemians, which provides a sick benefit fund and agrees to bury the bodies of members. Lowensen sent to President Beethoven Englander of 622 Broadway. He asked the society to take his severed leg and bury it in the society plot in Union Field Cemetery, Brooklyn. The society agreed to do so, and this is why Lowensen slept well.

THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES of July 1, in commenting on the efficient way in which the Metropolitan Street Railway Company serves the public in this city, you said:

Every sensible man knows that it would be a public blessing if all the railroads in the city were managed with the ability and the consideration for the convenience of their patrons which is characteristic of the Metropolitan.

You might have gone much further and have said without danger of refutation: Every sensible man ought to know that, as regards the convenience of the public, it would be a very good thing if the Metropolitan Company controlled all the lines of city passenger transportation in Greater New York.

I have no especial interest in the Metropolitan Company. I know personally none of its Directors, and by sight only one of its officers, but I cannot refrain from saying that several years' experience by the people of New York has proved beyond doubt that the Metropolitan has both the will and the power to do its patrons justice. I do not know whether the rumors of consolidation of the Metropolitan with other roads, surface or elevated, in Manhattan or Kings, are true or not. One thing is sure, however—when any corporation which has shown the will and the capacity to serve the public as has the Metropolitan seeks public consent to enlarge its field, in the same line of enterprise, it should receive that consent both in the interest of the public and because the corporation has earned a sympathetic consideration of its plans by efficient and faithful service of the public.

Experience has proved that when the greatest convenience of the greatest number of passengers is considered, the public convenience in transportation over a great city is best promoted by unity of administration of the several railroad lines. All signs indicate that ultimately the administration of all the city passenger traffic in Greater New York will be under the control of one managing board. It is not necessary to make any invidious comparisons or contrasts to prove that the Metropolitan Company has demonstrated its ability to manage any extent of passenger traffic with which it may be called upon to deal. I have not the least idea whether its ambition is to be the sole passenger transporter of Greater New York. In the interest of the public, I trust that that is its ambition, because, judging the future from the past, if that be its ambition, it is quite certain to succeed.

The men who "get the earth" are the men who develop the power to use the earth after they shall have acquired it. They are the only kind of men, in the long run, to whom those who possess parts of the earth are willing to commit their parts. One of these days, if the Metropolitan Company is seeking the whole earth of New York passenger traffic, it will find the several parts now controlled by other men in its hands. Anybody who contributes of his abilities to that result will be a public benefactor. E. G. O.

New York, July 5, 1899.

Big Telescope Disks Ordered.

From The Pittsburg (Penn.) Times.

The two great disks for the new telescope of the new Allegheny Observatory have just been ordered by Prof. John A. Brashear from Edouard Mantois of Paris, and it is expected that they will arrive in time to begin grinding in September. The disks for the big glass are about thirty-two inches in diameter, and vary in thickness from four inches at the centre to two inches at the ende. M. Mantois notified Prof. Brashear some time ago that he had the glass in stock, and that no delay in making the disks would be permitted. It is expected that Prof. Brashear will spend the bulk of the Winter in grinding the lenses, as it is the intention to make them the finest in the world.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

Good Digestion makes pure blood. Strengthen the stomach with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It will cure your Indigestion and Nervousness. See that a Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the Bottle.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Capt. C. O. Aillbone, United States Navy.

ALBEMARLE.—Judge Bancroft Davis, Washington; James Laughlin, Jr., Pittsburg; Henry May, Washington.

BUCKINGHAM—Judge T. E. Richards, Louisville; Prof. J. C. Smock, Trenton.

EMPIRE—L. Marquin, T. Feber, and S. Marimon, Mexico; George C. Bates, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—M. M. Reid, Durham, N. C.; E. D. Althouse, Chicago.

GRAND—Edwin Isham, London; Gen. E. M. Hoffman, Elmira; J. M. Brown, New Zealand.

HOLLAND—W. J. White, Chicago; W. P. Pinckard, Birmingham, Ala.; J. M. Bush, London.

HOFFMAN—Judge Samuel H. Beardsley, Utica; A. N. Brady, Albany; J. de Euginio Marx, Havana.

IMPERIAL—J. B. Henderson, Washington.

NETHERLAND—Leo Canman, Chicago; Messrs. Macleod, Sebastian, Michaison, Morrill, Eustis, Townsend, Kniskern, and Cullen, Western General Passenger Agents' Association.

SAVOY—Gen. John Watts Kearney, United States Army (retired).

WALDORF—Ex-Gov. J. S. Hogg, Texas; L. N. Bonaparte, Washington; ex-Mayor Jacob Amos, Syracuse; Baron von Heyl, Germany; Col. F. Michler, United States Army; Herr von Bismarck, Germany.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Jones, notions and fancy goods; 57 White Street.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; T. P. Watson, hosiery, D. D. Beveridge, hosiery; 2 Walker Street.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. A. M. Richardson, underwear; 2 Walker Street.

Brittain, John S., Dry Goods Company; St. Joseph, Mo.; R. W. Powell, linens, white goods, laces, notions, millinery, and furnishing goods; 338 Broadway; Holland House.

Berkson, Hughes & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; F. J. Hughes, woolens; Hoffman House.

Beringer, M. A., Buffalo, N. Y.; notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Baer, D., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; A. P. Baer, fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Baer & Brother, Vicksburg, Miss.; M. F. Levy, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Blumenthal Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Latz, woolens; Westminster Hotel.

Brooks, S., & Co., Memphis Tenn.; S. Brooks, clothing; Stuart House.

Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., piece goods; 549 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Callender, McAuslen & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; Mr. Russell, clothing; 2 Walker Street.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. Davis, dress goods; 115 Worth Street.

Cooper, H. H., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; H. H. Cooper, woolens; Murray Hill Hotel.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; V. Guthermann, cloaks and suits; Mr. Short, boys' clothing; 315 Worth Street.

Cunningham, William & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; M. A. Cunningham, woolens; Hotel Normandie.

Cutler, A. L., & Co., Fort Smith, Ark.; J. J. Cutler, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Davidson Clothing Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.; A. Scott, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. H. Stoner, corsets and holiday goods; S. D. Bausher, cloaks and suits; Scott, ribbons, handkerchiefs, and ladies' collars; H. Eisenberg, notions, laces, and fancy goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; J. A. Bausher, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. Morrison, laces and ribbons; 2 Walker Street; Holland House.

Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; C. A. Birkle, blankets, carpets, and upholstery goods;

CRITICS OF THE COLUMBIA

Some Yachtsmen Do Not Like the Way Her Sails Are Handled.

SAY THE CREW IS SLOVENLY

One Expert Declares the Deer Island Men Are Too Independent—Defender Sails for Bristol.

The cup defender Columbia lay at her moorings off New Rochelle yesterday, her crew busy overhauling her sails.

The Defender sailed in the afternoon for Bristol, using her big mainsail without a boom, as a lugger. It was supposed that a wooden boom belonging to her at City Island would be substituted for the broken steel boom, but for some reason this course was not followed.

There was an impression among some of the yachting men that the use of the old boom might have revealed some difference in size between the mainsail the Defender is now using and that used in 1895, and that this would give a line on Columbia, which it is desired for the present to keep secret. The end of the Defender's boom, broken by fouling with the Columbia Saturday, was cut off Sunday night and sent to Bristol. A dispatch from Bristol announced that the boom would be repaired immediately.

The Defender got under way at about 3 o'clock. She promised to have a slow trip of it, as it took her four hours to get hull down, viewed from New Rochelle.

Capt. Barr was asked if the Columbia would start for Bristol to-day, but he said that he expected to be here for some time. There is reason for believing, however, that she will start in a day or two, as Mr. Iselin is eager to replace her pine mast with the new steel one, which is now completed at the Herreshoffs.

The bungling method in which the Columbia's sails have been handled is the talk now of all the yachtsmen who witnessed Saturday's race, and various are the reasons to which speculation attributes the seeming slovenliness of the Deer Island men.

One yachtsman said yesterday:

"The trouble with the Deer Island men is that they have been spoiled. Each man thinks he knows more about sailing a yacht than his skipper does. As a matter of fact, each man in the Columbia's crew is a good sailor, but he is not so good as a part of an organization. Generally speaking, you can't make as good a yacht crew out of American sailors as you can out of the Scandinavians. The Yankees are an independent lot. The Scandinavian does as he is told. He does not stop to think about it. On the other hand, if you infuse the right spirit into the Yankee boys, you'll have the best crew in the world. But it isn't" every man who can get the best work out of them."

According to this authority, there is disaffection among the Columbia's men. Some of them grumble about the skipper, Capt. Charlie Barr. This is said to be in part due to his manner, and in part to the fact that if they are going to win in the international races they would like to do it with a native American at the helm. It is said that there is a feeling in the crew favorable to Capt. Rhodes of the Defender.

One yachtsman said yesterday:

"If those Deer Island boys and Capt. Barr, or whoever is responsible for the way they are handling canvas, don't wake up pretty soon, I fancy there will be some shifting about. Why, the way they fumbled getting up the jibtopsail at the first mark on Saturday was shameful. The defender, on the other hand, raced up to the mark, swung around as though on a sliding pivot; up went the jibtopsail in a jiffy and off she went. Again, when they were running in free on the homeward leg, the upper stops in the Columbia's spinnaker were not broken out at all. If it had not been for that sort of thing the Columbia would have doubled the time by which she beat the Defender."

As regards Columbia's fouling the Defender at her buoy Saturday night, Capt. Barr is not blamed for that. It was a case of fouling a schooner or taking a chance of passing free of the end of Defender's boom. The set of the tide proved a bit too strong.

SHAMROCK AND BRITANNIA.

First Trial Sail Soon to Test the Cup Challenger's Speed in Varying Wind Conditions.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 10.—The Prince of Wales's cutter Britannia has been taken out of dock and is expected to be ready to sail to-morrow, when, perhaps, she will have a trial spin with Shamrock. A few slight alterations are being made in the latter's sails. Her sailing master declares he is delighted with her, particularly with the way she answers her helm and her quickness in stays.

While it is impossible to fully gauge the qualities of the cup challenger at present, her supporters believe she will fulfill all expectations unless she encounters heavy weather while crossing the Atlantic and strains her exceptionally light hull.

The course at present mapped out for the first trial sail between Britannia and Shamrock is triangular, so as to test the challenger in varying conditions of wind.

YACHTS OFF ON OCEAN RACE.

Four Schooners and Two Sloops of the Atlantic Club Start from Shelter Island for Sea Gate.

Special to The New York Times.

OFF RAM'S HEAD, Gardiner's Bay, L. I., July 10.—The much-talked-of ocean race of the Atlantic Yacht Club from Shelter Island to Sea Gate, a distance of 138 miles, began this morning. The yachts which originally started out on the cruise had dropped out one by one, until at the beginning of the long race there were only four schooners and two sloops. The schooners were the Sachem, Commodore F. Adams, length 90.61; Ramona, Vice Commodore B. F. Whitlock, length 105.84; Coronet, John J. Waterbury, length 114.84; Katrina, Robert E. Tod, length 73.14, and the sloops Daphne, George Copeland, length 51 feet, and Awa, George Arnold, length 46.88.

A light breeze was blowing from the northwest when the boats got under way in Deering's Harbor and proceeded to the starting line of Ram's Head. The schooner Ramona was towed out to the line by the Regatta Committee boat Luckenbach, on board of which were Commodore David E. Austen and the representatives of the press. The course is from the channel buoy, off Ram's Head, to the bell buoy, off the northern end of Gardiner's Island, thence to Montauk Point, outside of Washington Shoal, and thence the racers will lay a course to Fire Island and home to Sea Gate. The preparatory signal was given at 12 o'clock, and ten minutes later the sloops crossed the line from north to south, and after another ten minutes the schooners were sent away.

The Amorita, which had led the fleet to Shelter Island, started for Newport early this morning, leaving the others to go over the long course alone. The Colonia arrived at Shelter Island last night, with Commodore Postley of the Larchmont Club on board.

The Awa was first across the line. She immediately broke out her jibtopsail. She was followed by the Daphne, which had an overlap on her weather quarter, both with booms broad off to starboard. Meanwhile the schooners were standing off to windward of the line, with lower sails and gaff topsails set and balloon jibtopsails in stops on the stays. At the signal they came down toward the starting line, breaking out their ballooners as they neared the committee boat. They crossed on the port tack in the following order: Sachem, first, close to the windward end of the line, with the Katrina in her wake, a short distance away. Then came Ramona, with Coronet last across.

YACHT RACES AT NEWPORT.

Preparations by the Association for Contests July 22.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 10.—Capt. Woodbury of the Newport Yacht Racing Association returned from New York this morning to look after preparations for the races off this harbor for the trophies offered by the association, and for which event Messrs. Woodbury Kane and Ralph N. Ellis form the Regatta Committee. Mr. Ellis has gone to New York to consult with the owners of the various yachts in the schooner and sloop racing classes, to secure their boats to enter in the various contests for which the cups will be offered.

As far as is now known, the races will begin July 22 with the Columbia and Defender starting on the series of the best three out of five races and with the schooners and sloops starting on the same day and these latter races continuing for a week. In a few days the list of yachts which are to enter will be given out by Messrs. Kane and Ellis.

Some of the yachts which may be looked for in the coming races are the Colonia, Amorita, Quissetta, Clorita and Uncas, Atalanta, Iroquois, Katrina, Latona, and Wayward; the sloops Glorina, Syce, Kestrel, Acushla II., Vigilant, Queen Mab, and Navahoe; thirty-footers Hera, Wawa, Esperanza, Asahi, Vaquero III., Puck, Dorothy, Carolina, and Veda.

The courses, judges, and the referee will be made known in a very few days.

This afternoon the first race of the week of the thirty-footers was sailed in a very light wind over a smooth sea. The start was at 3:21, with the wind northwest to southwest. The course was from Bishop's Rock buoy to the bell buoy off Castle Hill. The summary:

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	4:57:32	1:36:32
Wawa, Reginald Brooks	4:57:56	1:36:56
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	Withdrew.	

Arrivals of yachts include Varuna, Necar, Lagonda, Ordawa, America, Winonah, Esperanza, and Amorita.

Rochester Boat Wins at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The Genesee, the Rochester boat, won the second trial yacht race to-day by seventeen minutes, in the contest for selecting a challenger for the Canadian Cup. The Prairie came in second and Josephine third. The course was nine miles to windward and return.

TWO BOUTS AT CONEY ISLAND.

Matthews Easily Defeats Sieloff—Smith and Patterson Draw.

The two twenty-five round bouts at the Coney Island Sporting Club last night proved to be decidedly tame affairs. The first event brought out Matty Matthews and Otto Sieloff, a lightweight, with something of a reputation in the West.

Both men were in the 138-pound class, but Matthews seemed to have considerably the best of the weights. He clearly outmatched his opponent, and punched him as he pleased until the end of the ninth round, when a swift right would have all but finished Sieloff had not he landed in the referee's arms.

As Matthews was plainly the winner, the finishing touch was dispensed with and the fight awarded to him.

Solly Smith and Frank Patterson, a Brooklyn man, started the second bout with twelve rounds of fairly clever sparring.

In the thirteenth round they went at each other for a minute as though they meant business, but the lively work lasted for only a minute and no serious damage was done. In the twenty-first round Patterson went at his man, and with the only really clean cut blow of the whole bout, caught Smith on the jaw and sent him to the floor.

The last two rounds developed two or three fair mix-ups, but, with the exception of Patterson's slightly swollen jaw, both men came out without a scratch. The referee could call the bout nothing but a draw.

THE FRANCHISE TAX LAW.

J. Newton Fiero Will Assist the Tax Commissioners in Drafting a Method of Valuation.

ALBANY, July 10.—J. Newton Fiero of this city has been designated by the Attorney General as special attorney to represent him and act with the State Board of Tax Commissioners in drafting a method by which the value of franchises, taxed by the Franchise Tax act, may be determined.

President Heermance of the Board of Tax Commissioners said to-day:

"It is the intention of our board to work in unison with the Attorney General. We expect that our efforts will be contested in the courts, and that the Attorney General will be called upon to defend our position. Therefore we want him to co-operate in the framing of the policy which we will pursue.

"It is not likely that our board will be ready to submit a report to Gov. Roosevelt for some weeks. Mr. Fiero has just taken the matter under consideration, and will make an exhaustive study of the subject before he is ready to confer with and advise us as to what should done. Of course, we will have to rely to a great extent on his legal knowledge in the drafting of our policy.

"The work will be done carefully and well, and when completed I think that we need have no fear of any court decision undoing it. It is not possible at this time to outline anything upon which we may determine."

KIDNAPPER TAKEN TO PRISON.

Woman Who Carried Off Gerald Lapiner—Fought with Her Jailers.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Mrs. Anne Elizabeth Ingersoll of Painesville, Ohio, who kidnapped little Gerald Lapiner, was taken to the Joliet Penitentiary to-day. She fought like a tigress, and it required three men to take her from her cell to the cab in the jail yard.

Handcuffs were placed upon the woman, but she twisted one hand free, struck Jailer Whitman in the face, and tore her clothes half off.

When the jail office was reached the aged kidnapper threw herself on the floor, tore handfuls of hair from her head, screamed, and kicked with frantic energy at the jailer and his assistants. She was finally carried out bodily, and held by main force on the ride to the station.

GAS COMPANY TO ISSUE BONDS.

The Ogden of Chicago Votes to Place $10,000,000 at 5 Per Cent.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The stockholders of the Ogden Gas Company re-elected the old officers at the annual meeting to-day and voted to authorize the issuance of $10,000,000 5 per cent. forty-year bonds, of which an official of the company stated about $2,000,000 would be issued at an early date for purposes of extension.

This action was fully expected, announcement that it would be taken having been published during the past three or four weeks. Therefore the loss of nearly 3 points in the price of People's Gas stock in the New York market was generally ascribed to a raid on the part of the short interest rather than to genuine liquidation.

It is said that the Ogden Company's officials canvassed the prospect of placing a mortgage and learned that between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 would be taken. It was then decided to issue the bonds. About $3,000,000 will be placed immediately and $4,000,000 in about four weeks. It is proposed to build a large plant upon the West Side and begin a fight upon the People's Gas Company.

CLARK UNIVERSITY CELEBRATES

Decennial Anniversary Closes After Bestowing Honorary Degrees.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 10.—The exercises of the decennial anniversary of Clark University closed at noon to-day. The occasion marked the granting of the first honorary degrees in the history of the institution. These honors went to the foreign savants who have been present at the celebration. The degree of LL. D. was granted to the following: Prof. Ludwig Boltzmann of the University of Vienna; Prof. Ramon Y. Cajal, rector of the University of Madrid; Prof. August Forel of the University of Zurich; Prof. Angelo Mosso, rector of the University of Turin; Prof. Emil Picard, member of the Institute of France, and Prof. Guvin of Paris.

There was a distinguished gathering of scholars from all over the country, and, in addition to the foreign professors, there were a number of others from abroad of equal eminence. At the opening of the exercises this morning letters were read from President McKinley and from Senator Hoar, who is the President of the Board of Trustees. President Faunce of Brown University and Dr. Bowich, Dean of the medical department of Harvard University, brought word of greeting. Dr. Stanley Hall, President of Clark University, gave an extensive history of the university since its establishment.

Among the many interesting things said concerning the short career of the university, he stated that it had trained nearly 300 professors and special academic instructors, and has had over 1,200 different persons enrolled in its Summer school, not counting the hundreds who have attended more than one session. Dr. Hall stated at least $150,000 is needed to put the biology department on a firm foundation.

A formal reception was held this evening in honor of the close of the celebration. The Faculty of the university and foreign professors received the 400 guests who were present.

MRS. BROOKS'S SUICIDE

Her Friends Attribute the Act to Nervous Shock and Worry.

A PRACTICAL JOKER'S JEST

He Sent Word that Her Father Was Dead, and Since that Day the Daughter's Health Had Been Impaired.

The suicide of the young woman known as Mrs. Julia Brooks, who cut her throat on Sunday morning at the Octagon Hotel, Seabright, is attributed by her friends to one of two causes—either to nervous prostration resulting from a shock which she received several months ago, or to some secret trouble connected with her marriage. They say that as far as money, jewelry, fine clothes, and freedom to do as she liked are concerned, she had everything that a woman could ask. It is certain that she had lived for several years in a style far above that of her original station in life.

She was about twenty-four years old, and was the daughter of Bruno Bocks, an interpreter in the First District Municipal Court, over which Justice Wauhope Lynn presides. She was graduated from Public School No. 38, in Clarke Street, when about fourteen years old, and later attended the Girls' High School for two years and studied stenography. Shortly after she became able to earn her own living as a stenographer she left home, and for a time afterward she was estranged from her family. In recent years, however, she had been on intimate terms with her mother. Living in a fine house up town, it was her custom to call frequently with a carriage for her mother and take the latter for a drive or to matinée. The two made frequent trips together to Summer resorts, and it was on one of these, while her mother had returned temporarily to the city, that the young woman committed suicide.

Mr. Bocks attended the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse last Fall. While he was away from home a practical joker sent word to the family that he had died suddenly in Syracuse and that his body would arrive in this city on a certain train. The members of the family, including Mrs. Brooks, went to meet the train, and were overjoyed when they saw Mr. Bocks alight from it alive and well.

Mrs. Bruno Bocks, Jr., of 588 Broome Street, a sister-in-law of the dead woman, said yesterday that Mrs. Brooks was greatly affected by the false report of her father's death and her subsequent meeting with him at the railway station. "Before that," said Mrs. Bocks, "she never showed any sign of nervousness, but always afterward she complained of being nervous, and the trouble seemed to increase. I cannot say that this is what finally drove her to suicide, but it is more than likely that it had something to do with it.

"I know very little about Mrs. Brooks's private affairs. She left home when she was about seventeen years of age, and I never had much to do with her afterward. She had told her mother that she was married to a Mr. Brooks, who lived somewhere in the West and who had gone to Europe. She said the marriage was to be kept secret until his return. Her husband apparently gave her plenty of money as she had thousands of dollars' worth of jewelry, and lived like a rich woman."

The parents of the dead woman board at 365 West Fifteenth Street. Neither the father nor the mother would consent to be interviewed, but the woman with whom they board, who declined to permit the use of her name, told what she knew of Mrs. Brooks's affairs. She said that she had known her since she was a schoolgirl, and that she was very bright intellectually, and a woman of such uncommon personal beauty that persons were accustomed to stop and stare at her.

"Julia left her home, I suppose," said the landlady, "because she thought it was not good enough for her. I heard that she became a stenographer for a diamond broker in this city, but don't remember his name. Some time ago her mother told me that she had been secretly married to a diamond broker named Mr. Brooks, who lived in the West and spent a large part of his time in Europe. She never lived here, but I saw her often, when she called for her mother. She usually came in a carriage and wore handsome dresses and jewels."

Mrs. Brooks had lived recently with Mrs. S. R. Calliday, an elderly woman, in a handsome brownstone house at 124 West Sixty-fifth Street. Mrs. Calliday returned home yesterday morning from the Catskills, and, upon learning of Mrs. Brooks's death, started for Long Branch. The two servants in the house told a reporter yesterday afternoon that they knew nothing about the affairs of Mrs. Brooks, as they had lived there only a short time.

The mother and father-in-law of Mrs. Brooks went to Long Branch yesterday with an undertaker and brought home the body of the suicide. The funeral will be held at the undertaker's rooms, in Sixth Avenue, this afternoon, and the burial will be in Mount Olivet Cemetery, Maspeth, L. I. Coroner Hopper of Long Branch granted a permit for the removal of the body without holding an inquest.

When Mrs. Brooks and her mother went to the Octagon Hotel a few days ago they gave as references Justice Wauhope Lynn and Gen. Louis Fitzgerald. Neither of these gentlemen was in the city yesterday. Mrs. Bruno Bocks, Jr., said that the name of Justice Lynn was given because her father-in-law was connected with his court. Mrs. Brooks had a letter from Gen. Fitzgerald testifying that she was financially responsible. Mrs. Bocks did not know how this letter was obtained, but thought that Mrs. Brooks might have had an account in some bank with which Gen. Fitzgerald is officially connected.

HABEAS CORPUS FOR A WIFE.

Justice Stover Grants a Writ to Produce Mrs. Mohrmann—Her Husband Says She Is Being Detained.

In the Supreme Court yesterday Justice Stover granted a writ of habeas corpus directing Marv Muller, Anna Jaeger, and John Doe to produce in court to-day the person of Mrs. Alma Mohrmann, wife of Frederick Mohrmann. The writ was granted on the application of Mr. Mohrmann, who is a grocer, having a store and living at the corner of Seventy-seventh Street and First Avenue. The defendants live at 438 East Seventy-seventh Street, half a block east. Mr. Mohrmann makes oath that early on the morning of July 8, while he was at Gansevoort Market they took his wife away, and that he believes they are detaining her against her will.

Mrs. Muller and Mrs. Jaeger are married sisters of Mrs. Mohrmann, and John Doe is believed to be her brother. Mrs. Muller was found last night on the sidewalk in front of her home, which is in a large flat-house, half a dozen women being with her. She is a large and handsome young woman with a typical German face and a typical German baby. When she was asked about the case she shouldered the baby as if it was a gun and marched up and down on the pavement and delivered some remarks in very plain English, the purport of which was that Mohrmann is a bad husband and has treated his wife brutally at a time when she is especially in need of kindness.

The neighborhood is divided, First Avenue being inclined to side with Mohrmann, while Seventy-seventh Street sympathizes with the wife, who is twenty years old, pretty, and has been married but eighteen months. Mohrmann is young and prosperous. Conservative opinion is that it is a case of rebellion against mothers-in-law. It is said that Mr. Mohrmann's parents objected to their daughter-in-law, and that her own family thought she needed more rest and care than she received.

Fire Destroys a Factory in Steinway.

Fire destroyed the works of the Oakes Manufacturing Company, in Blackwell Street, near Berrian's Creek, in Steinway, Queens Borough, last night. The flames started shortly after 9 o'clock in the main building, a four-story brick structure. The company manufactured dyestuffs, and the building and the small wooden buildings about it were filled with dyes and inflammable materials. The flames spread with great rapidity. The loss is estimated at about $100,000, covered by insurance.

Two Harvard Punch Bowls.

From The Boston Herald.

The will of the late Rev. George Osgood, a retired Unitarian clergyman of Kensington, N. H., gives to his nephew, William Fogg Osgood, assistant professor of mathematics at Harvard, the punch bowl used by the graduating class at Harvard in 1768. The interesting relic descended to Mr. Osgood from his great uncle, Major Jeremiah Fogg, a graduate of Harvard in the class named, who was an officer during the Revolution. To another nephew, the Rev. Edmund Q. Osgood of Brattleboro, Vt., Mr. Osgood gives the "green bowl that his great-great-grandfather, Jeremiah Fogg, drank punch from when he was graduated from Harvard." Jeremiah Fogg was Kensington's first minister, and he preached there more than fifty years.

FIRE AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

Lives of Many Patients Endangered in the Infants' Pavilion—Good Work of the Attendants.

A fire which occurred last night in the Infants' pavilion of Bellevue Hospital might have resulted seriously but for the presence of mind and courage of the nurses and others. The building is a ramshackle one, and owing to its condition every precaution had been taken for such an emergency.

There were forty infants in the pavilion and thirty women patients. Four nurses, in charge of Miss Abbe, were in attendance. About 11 o'clock Miss Abbe was called to attend a sick baby and carried a candle with her. In some way the candle was overturned, and in falling it set fire to the canopy of mosquito netting which covered the crib. With a puff the whole netting burst into flames. The blaze jumped to either side, ran along from crib to crib, and caught the bed linen. Miss Abbe stood her ground heroically and pulled at the blazing material until her hands were seriously burned.

Somebody turned in an alarm and Engine Company 16 responded. The adult patients were in many cases desperately ill, but all managed somehow to scramble out of their beds and make for the door except Miss Annie Clifton, about twenty-one years old. She was in great danger in case the fire got beyond control. Miss Anna Reddington, a niece of Deputy Superintendent Rickard, happened to return home just then, and, without a moment's hesitation, she dashed into the smoke-filled room and caught up Miss Clifton, carrying her safely out. Albert Stone, an ex-fireman, who drive an ambulance, did valuable work in tearing down the blazing netting and in directing the work of extinguishing the fire.

The property loss will not exceed $25. The injury to the patients may be serious. The entire corps of physicians responded when they heard of the fire, and everything possible was done to reassure the patients, who were thoroughly frightened. Some of the attendants and one newspaper man had their hands slightly burned in the work of carrying out the children, but no one was seriously hurt.

Superintendent O'Rourke said after the fire that he hoped it would draw the attention of the people of the city to the danger ever present as long as Bellevue Hospital is in the present ancient buildings.

WILD RIDE IN FIFTH AVENUE.

Driver of an Automobile, Anxious to Earn $5, Creates a Panic and Lands in a Cell.

In his anxiety to get a passenger, the driver of an automobile made a wild run down Fifth Avenue last night, and several bicyclists and drivers of other vehicles had a narrow escape.

At 8:05 o'clock James Donahue, thirty-five years old, of 206 West Fifty-third Street, with his automobile, was standing in front of the Grand Central Station. He received word that a passenger in the Union Square Hotel wanted to make the 8:20 express and had a five-dollar bill for the man who could get him to the station in time. Donahue said he would try it, and with thoughts only of the reward he opened wide the lever, and the machine jumped forward, almost throwing him from his seat. He turned into Forty-second Street with a swing that sent the vehicle over on two wheels, and almost capsized it.

Once into Fifth Avenue, he sent his machine along at its highest speed. The avenue was thronged with all sorts of carriages and with hundreds of wheelmen out for an evening spin. Donahue kept his foot on the bell, ringing it constantly, and worming his way in and out he knocked one wheelman after another off his wheel and scared a number of teams. There is a heavy drop for three blocks just above Thirty-fourth Street, and Donahue went down this grade at a speed close to thirty-five miles an hour. When he struck the Thirty-fourth Street car tracks the machine bounced at least six inches into the air, but the anxious driver kept right on.

The frightened wheelmen had by this time recovered their self-possession, and a score or more of them pedaled furiously after the man, yelling for somebody to stop him. Bicycle Policeman Dobson was at Twenty-eighth Street, and heard the rumble of the approaching machine. It sounded like a small tornado. Dobson mounted his wheel, and as the automobile shot by he gave chase. At Twenty-second Street there were so many vehicles in the avenue that Donahue had to slacken his speed, and Dobson was able to run alongside. He ordered the driver to stop, and told him he was under arrest.

Donahue protested that a passenger was waiting for the 8:20 train, but was compelled to go to the West Thirtieth Street Station. There the Sergeant told Donahue that the law permitted bicyclists to leave their wheels for security when arrested for violating the speed ordinance, and that he would give him the same privilege. Donahue was overjoyed, and started to leave, when the Sergeant called him back. "But you must leave your machine in the station," he said. Donahue was unable to do this, and was kept in a cell until bailed out by the Electric Cab Company, by which he is employed. It is not known whether the passenger caught his train.

TWO ARE BURNED TO DEATH.

Mrs. Finklestein and Her Son Lose Their Lives in a Hester Street Fire—Man May Die, Also.

A woman and her child were burned to death and her husband burned, probably fatally, in a fire in a paintshop at the northwest corner of Hester and Forsyth Streets yesterday afternoon. The victims are Abraham Finklestein, thirty-three years old; his wife, Elizabeth, thirty years old, and their four-year-old boy, Isidor. Five children survive.

The building is a two-story and attic frame structure, facing on Hester Street. In the front is the shoe store of Liebowitz Brothers, who occupy half the store, and the paintshop, occupied by Finklestein, extends back through the building, and has the regular entrance in Forsyth Street. The jewelry store of H. Hellen is in the same building.

The exact nature of the fire's start is not known. It arose from some explosion, believed to have occurred in a can of turpentine, which Finklestein was using near a fire. The paintshop was ablaze in an instant, and, according to some of the neighbors, Mrs. Finklestein, who was with her husband in the shop, and had little Isidor with her, pulled them both into the hallway. It is supposed that they became confused in the smoke and darkness there and that the man suddenly broke away and ran. The bodies of mother and child, each burned to a crisp, were found in the hallway when the firemen made their entrance.

Finklestein rushed from the Hester Street doorway, his clothes blazing, shrieking with agony as he ran. Pieces of his flesh seemed dropping from his body, and when he reached the street he staggered. Finally he tumbled to the pavement.

Edward M. Tappen, Jr., a Street Cleaning Inspector, and others pulled the burning bits of clothing from his body. An ambulance took him to Gouverneur Hospital. It is expected that he will die.

The smoke and flame not only penetrated the shoe and jewelry shops, but spread rapidly up the stairs to the rooms of the Finklesteins, deserted save for one old woman, who lived with them. She had climbed out of a window and had reached a shed over the paint store, on the Forsyth Street side. Here she cowered while the house filled with smoke and the flames licked the edgs of her flimsy seat. Wolfe Cohen of 28 Canal Street, a beer wagon driver, rescued her. On Hester Street a man named Goldman seized a siphon of soda water from a stand in front of the shoe shop and squirted it into the fire in a frantic effort to put it out.

John G. Whittier's Color Blindness.

The Boston Transcript prints a letter from Robert L. Rantoul to the Whittier Club in which he said: "Mr. Whittier told me the story of discovering his color-blindness when his mother had taken him out to pick wild strawberries and he could find none. He told me of the embarrassment this limitation had caused him through life lest, in describing flowers so freely as he had done in his poems, he might sometimes go wrong as to the coloring. But I ventured to remind him that, throughout the beginning of his career, he had been a target for the virulent attack because of his reformatory attitude, and I assured him that no such blunders as he apprehended in the matter of color could have escaped, in anti-slavery days, the rancor of his critics. I thought he might reflect upon his record without uneasiness on that score. He also told me of the embarrassments of his early years growing out of his limited vocabulary. This he attributed to his scanty schooling. He said that, in the white heat of literary production, words failed him to such an extent that he was sometimes in terror lest the vision he saw so clearly should vanish before it could be fixed on paper."

MANY AHEARN ACT CLAIMS

City Officials, Past and Present, Taking Advantage of the Law.

"BOODLE" ALDERMEN'S BILLS

Messrs. Kirk and De Lacy Ask $2,500 Each for the Cost of Their Defense in Bribery Trials.

City officials, past and present, who have been in trouble either with municipal boards or the courts, apparently intend to take all possible advantage of the Ahearn law, which gives them, if successful in resisting proceedings to remove them from office or to convict them of crimes, the right to recover the expenses of their defense. Controller Coler made public yesterday a list of twenty claims which are pending under the law. Included in the list of claimants are the names of two of the "boodle" Aldermen, who were indicted because of their connection with the scandal growing out of the awarding of the franchise for the street railway line in Broadway, which later became the property of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. Most of the others are policemen and Police Captains, whose trouble originated in the revelations made by the Lexow Committee's inquiry.

The list of claims is as follows: Police Capt. Jacob Siebert, $15,000; Park Commissioner George C. Clausen, $12,000; Police Capt. George S. Chapman, $11,500; Inspector Adam A. Cross, $9,415.28; Capt. James K. Price, $8,500; Policeman Henry Schell, $5,550; Policeman Henry H. Schill, $5,500; Policeman Jeremiah T. Levy, $9,300; Policeman George Lang, one claim of $1,270.00 and another of $1,631.31; Policeman Charles H. Reilly, $6,200; ex-Alderman William P. Kirk, $2,500; ex-Alderman Robert E. De Lacy, $2,500; Policeman Jacob A. Wertheimer, two claims of $3,500 each; Roundsman Isaac C. Tyson, $1,427.33; Sergt. William O'Toole, $5,000; Capt. Anthony J. Allaire, $3,750; Policeman Henry L. Sayles, $3,090; Policeman George Smith, $3,451.25.

Of these claims, those of Capt. Cross and Policeman Smith have already been considered before a referee appointed under the law. Cross and Smith were indicted and tried together for accepting bribes and were convicted, but on a new trial were acquitted. They were among the first to take advantage of the provisions of the Ahearn act. Arthur C. Palmer was appointed as referee and the taking of testimony was closed yesterday. One of Corporation Counsel Whalen's assistants was present, although the law makes no provision for the appearance of a representative of the city's law department. In fact, it was said at Mr. Whalen's office yesterday that it was only because of the fear of a scandal that the Corporation Counsel was permitted to be represented. If the proceedings had gone on without any city officer being present, it was said, there probably would have been considerable talk, which would have injured the cause of the claimants.

Police Captain John T. Stephenson, who, it was testified at the Lexow investigation, received "presents" of baskets of peaches from men who used the sidewalks as stores, also has a claim against the city for counsel fees and expenses in defending himself against an indictment for bribery. Capt. Stephenson asks to be reimbursed in the sum of $12,000. He has already had a referee appointed. This referee, Francis B. Delehanty, will begin taking testimony in the case on Thursday or Friday of this week. Assistant Corporation Counsel Connolly will be present to guard the city's interests, and will effort to have the referee cut the amount down.

Both Controller Coler and Corporation Counsel Whalen view with alarm the growing list of claims. The fact that ex-Aldermen Kirk and De Lacy have filed claims indicates that those who are interested have taken the widest possible view of the law, and the city officials look for similar demands from the Aldermen who were indicted in connection with the Columbian celebration in Brooklyn in 1892. There will also be a chance for the Aldermen who achieved notoriety under the Tweed régime to wring money out of the City Treasury. No one knows how far back the law may legalize this sort of thing, and the only consolation the city officials have is that the limit of time for filing claims expires on Aug. 26.

In speaking of the law yesterday, Assistant Corporation Counsel Connolly said:

"There is nothing about the law to commend it to an honest man. No provision is made for the appearance of a city officer, either at the hearing before the referee or in the subsequent proceedings in the Supreme Court. Of course no one would say aught against the desire of the court to do justice between the city and the men who may have been 'successful' through technicalities, such as the improper drawing of an indictment. The whole thing is iniquitous. It is not justified, because the charter and the consolidation act contain provisions by which Commissioners of city departments and Magistrates may recover necessary expenses incurred in defending themselves, for in these cases the remedy lies with the Board of Estimate—in other words, with the city itself—and in such cases the scrutiny into the validity of the claim would be far deeper, necessarily, than in any proceedings under the Ahearn act.

"Now, take, for instance, Commissioner Clausen's claim of $12,000. Mr. Clausen was indicted, but was not tried, and I cannot see how his claim can possibly amount to that sum. Of course, he had counsel, but I can't see how he expended so much. By the act it is only necessary for a claimant to file an itemized statement with the referee, after one has been appointed. Up to that time we are in the dark, and, except in cases where we are asked to be represented, we are powerless until the court has finally decided the case. There are many claims pending, I am told, and some of them are for large amounts; but all we can do is to ask to be permitted to appear before the referees, go over the claims as they appear, and contest every point, which, you may be sure, we shall do."

One of the most notable claims under which reimbursement is asked is that of Capt. Chapman. He demands $11,500 for counsel fees and expenses in defending himself when on trial before the Police Board on a charge of exceeding his authority in making a raid on the "Seeley dinner" at Sherry's in 1897.

Kirk and De Lacy, who were members of the "boodle" Board of Aldermen of 1884, were convicted of receiving bribes for their votes for the Broadway Railroad franchise. Subsequently they were acquitted, and their modest claims of $2,500 each now appear after the lapse of fifteen years.

Joseph Koch, who drew up the law, was formerly a member of the Excise Board of the former City of New York, and as such was indicted in connection with the "election day" cases, in which it was charged that the board had been derelict in failing to cancel the licenses of saloon keepers who did not close up their places on election day. The Excise Commissioners were convicted, but after several appeals, they were successful in having the indictment dismissed. They then took advantage of the provision of the Consolidation act which permitted the Board of Estimate to reimburse them for money expended in defending themselves.

STREET CARS BLOCKED BY FIGHT.

A Small Riot in Upper Broadway Attracts a Big Crowd.

There was a small riot in upper Broadway in front of Corbett's saloon last night. Daniel Savage, twenty-nine years old, of 315 West Forty-eighth Street, and a man who gave the name of Ambrose Limerick, twenty-two years old, of St. Louis, and claiming to live for the present in the Imperial Hotel, were arrested.

Limerick was very intoxicated. He was with three friends, one of whom was Savage. They stood in front of Corbett's place, and Limerick's conduct became so offensive that Policeman George Hasenmuller ordered him to move on. Limerick showed signs of fight, and Hasenmuller promptly placed him under arrest.

The man's companions then took a hand. Savage attacked the policeman fiercely, and the four knocked him down. Hasenmiller fought hard and used his club with telling effect. Detective Sergeant Shields and Detective Gilligan came to his assistance, but before they arrived two of the men got away. Savage and Limerick were then taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station.

More than a thousand persons were attracted by the fight. The Sixth Avenue electric and Broadway cable cars were both blocked for five minutes until the mob dispersed.

Accident to the Steamer Pleasure.

While the Patton Line excursion steamer Pleasure, with a goodly number of passengers, was returning from Pleasure Bay yesterday afternoon, the packing blew out of the cylinder of her air pump, completely disabling her. She was towed home by the tug Golden Rule. The Pleasure had previously run aground on a sand bar, but had managed to get off. There was little or no excitement among the passengers.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING CASE.

W. J. McNeill, a Nine-Year-Old Boy, Is Missing, and His Father Thinks He Has Been Abducted.

Walter Joshua McNeill, nine years old, who lives at 806 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, has been missing from his home since Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. His father, Charles A. McNeill, a bartender at West Fifty-third Street and Seventh Avenue, is convinced that the lad has been kidnapped.

Walter is a boy of small size for his years and has the appearance of being delicate. He has blue eyes and brown hair, and when he left home wore a blue and white shirtwaist, brown knickerbockers, black stockings and laced shoes. He was bareheaded and was commissioned by his mother to buy a steak from the Brook Avenue Packing House, between East One Hundred and Forty-sixth and East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Streets. His parents have never seen him since.

After a few hours had elapsed Mrs. McNeill began to be uneasy about the boy. He had been in the habit of doing errands for the family, but always returned quickly. When night came on and the father returned, he found his wife greatly alarmed, as she had already searched the neighborhood with no result. Mr. McNeill at once notified the police and spent the entire night going about from the different stations to headquarters, and through the streets in the neighborhood. All inquiries came to nothing, and no news of the lost child has yet been received. Mr. McNeill visited the Morgue during the day, hearing that the bodies of two boys had been found in the river but neither of them proved to be his son.

During all the search neither the police nor the family inquired at the Brook Avenue Packing House, to which Walter had been sent to buy the steak. Late last night it was suggested to McNeill that he might find a clue there, and such proved to be the case. McNeill, with a party of friends, found Mr. Meier, a clerk in the packing house, and questioned him about the lost child. Meier said that he waited on a child of Walter's description at about 10 o'clock on Sunday morning. Meier said that the child had with him another boy of dark complexion and heavier figure, who was fondling a dog. The two little boys left the shop with 42 cents' worth of steak and 8 cents in change. Walter's mother had given him exactly 50 cents.

On hearing the clerk's story, McNeill was perfectly convinced that it was his boy who had been in the store. "My boy," he said, "is certainly stolen, and the thieves expect to get money out of me."

JOHN ERHARDT MISSING.

Seven-Year-Old Boy Strays Away, and Another Boy Says He Is Drowned.

John Erhardt, a seven-year-old boy of 538 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, went out into the street to play on Sunday afternoon and wandered down to the East River, half a block away. He boarded a scow that was unloading stone on the dock shortly after 2 P. M. and from that time up to last evening nothing further had been seen or heard of him by his parents. They hunted for him all over the city yesterday, visited the Morgue, and failed to identify the body of a boy of about his age found in the Hudson.

Louis Roth, eleven years old, the son of a neighbor, timidly told them last night that he had seen the boy fall overboard from a raft beside the stone boat on Sunday afternoon, when he reached into the water after his cap, which had fallen in. The Roth boy says he was too frightened to tell of what he saw, because he had been warned by his mother not to go near the river. The drowned boy's cap, which was picked up on Sunday evening and thrown into the stone

Wanamaker's

An Incarnate Mandamus

THE stock chief—despotic, relentless—a sort of Darius the Mede. He is the *bete-noire* of the buyers, a terror to evil managers, a slayer of profits, a destroyer of peace. In the business an Ishmaelite,—every man's hand against him,—but essential to every large retail concern.

It is this fellow that, by commotion and agitation, keeps our store so hustling and buzzing that our news columns blossom daily with stories of goods that delight, and prices that are a joy to you—often a grief to us.

Crash Suitings and Other Fabric Phenomena

Thank us for this chance only indirectly,—the credit for the bargain is due to the manufacturer who gave it to us. *His* motives we needn't go into,—the facts are enough.

He took less than half his fixed price for a lot of crash suitings that you will like at sight. They are the firm, smooth, honest sorts, all but filmy as to weight, all but iron as to wear. In pretty color mixtures and 36 inches wide.

For 8c. a Yard

instead of the customary 20c. a yard of early summertime.

Other record of current dress goods history:

At 6c. yd.—5,000 yards fine printed Batiste; pretty designs of figures, stripes and flowers. This season's 10c. and 12½c. qualities.

At 10c. yd.—7,000 yards solid colored fancy Madras, in two weaves; favorites for shirt waists. This season's 25c. quality.

At 15c. yd.—4,000 yards Irish printed Dimities, in choice designs of figures and stripes. This season's 25c. quality.

Main Aisle, from Broadway to Rotunda.

Toile du Nord An Ideal Fabric For Waists Almost as lustrous as fine silk, and much more durable.

Toile du Nord is made in Germany of fine spun linen threads and cotton. The latter is used to lighten the weight, not to cheapen, and is not seen. Most desirable for shirt waists, becoming even more lustrous in laundering. At two prices:

35c.—Checks and stripes; 70 attractive patterns. Sold elsewhere at 50c.

50c.—Solid colors, checks and stripes in 60 designs. This quality is reduced from 65c.

Tenth street.

Natty Jackets Light-weight jackets for Summer-time emergencies, with most of their prices halved. Trim, fashionable jackets that look fetching above the Summer skirt. All styles, dashing or sedate, in a variety of colors, from quiet blues and grays to flaunting green and red; Etons and fly-fronts. Many imported; all silk-lined. Prices:

$10, values up to $20.
$13, values up to $26.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Handkerchiefs All-linen, hand-embroidered, initial handkerchiefs. Preferred styles, approved prices:

Some unlaundered handkerchiefs at only $1 doz.
Two styles of laundered handkerchiefs at 12½c. each.
And three styles, also laundered, at 25c. each.

Broadway.

White and Colored Wrappers About the small cost of ease and coolness, grace and beauty:

75c.—Figured lawn; Empire neck; shield with row of insertion; collar and sleeves lace trimmed.
$1.75—White lawn; full front; plaited back; neck and sleeves lace trimmed.
$2—White lawn; full front, fine plaits at neck; plaited back, bretelles; collar and sleeves embroidery trimmed.
$4.25—Fine lawn; yoke, front and back of fine plaits and lace insertion; ruffle around yoke; sleeves and neck trimmed with wide lace; deep ruffle on skirt.
$5—White dimity; square yoke; back and front of fine plaits and insertion; slashed bretelles trimmed with insertion and lace; wide ribbon around waist; ruffle on skirt.
Others up to $8.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Fine Embroideries Half Prices. Our embroideries were in sets, several widths of edgings and insertions. Popular favor occasioned a raid upon them. With quantities reduced a half, we make their prices correspond. Nainsook, cambric and Swiss muslin edgings, in handsome designs, simple or ornate, durable through launderings, offered at exactly

Half Prices

Broadway.

Pocket-Size Books for Summer Reading Classics of English literature in handy volume size, attractively bound in cloth; well printed on good paper. Published at 40c. Choose from this list and many more at 15c.

Cranford. A Window in Thrums.
Rab and His Friends. Ethics of the Dust.
Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow.
Pleasures of Life.
Discourses, Epictetus. Reveries of a Bachelor.
Uncle Tom's Cabin. Sketch Book. Lucile.
Carmen. A Sentimental Journey.
Lowell's Poems. Kipling's Ballads.
In Memoriam. The House of the Wolf.
The Changed Cross. The Queen of the Air.
Bryant's Poems. Holmes' Poems.
Two Years Before the Mast. Poe's Weird Tales.
Abbe Constantin. The Lays of Ancient Rome.
The Romance of a Poor Young Man.
Daily Food for Christians. Tanglewood Tales.
Shakespeare's Complete Works; pocket size; cloth covers, gilt tops; 12 vols.; $1.50 the set.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Wall Paper Our wall paper store is an art gallery. Tapestry effects, Gobelin and Oriental, rich and rare, exquisite French.

WANAMAKER'S

Dresden patterns; beautiful imitations of silk and old brocade; damask with *real silk relief*; Italian Renaissance and floral designs, notably orchids on gold ground and graceful clematis.

French Papers, 50c. to $10.50 a roll.
English Papers, 20c. to $7.50 a roll.
American Papers, 10c. to $5 a roll.

Third floor.

Shoes for Women 1,200 pairs of black kidskin Oxfords on modern lasts, as comfortable and shapely as our best, made by one of our chief factories in rounding up the year's stock. That's why the leather is the kind usually used in $3 shoes. These go at

$1.50 a Pair

Tan kidskin Oxfords, in $3 quality and shape, follow suit at

$2 a Pair

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Summer Blankets and Bedspreads For cool nights indoors or in camp.

SUMMER BLANKETS—Single bed size at $3, $3.50 and $4 each; double bed sizes, $8.50, $4.25 and $5.50 each.
CAMPING BLANKETS—Gray and blue-gray, at $3, $4 and $5 each.
SUMMER BEDSPREADS
90c.—Crocheted with Marseilles pattern; full size.
$1.10—Marseilles pattern, crocheted; full size.

Third floor.

Extension Tables One hundred and forty antique oak extension tables, 6 ft., 8 ft., 10 ft. in length when extended, have just come to us cheaply. They are offered at one-third under regular prices. Box top, legs carefully finished.

6 ft. size, regularly $3.50, now $2.35.
8 ft. size, regularly $4.50, now $3.
10 ft. size, regularly $5.50, now $3.65.

Fourth floor.

From Japan An ideal combination—the best of Japanese art with the best of American business enterprise. That's what makes these goods so beautiful and so inexpensive:

Bamboo Stands, made of 3 elaborately hand-carved canes, rare workmanship; strong, handsome and interesting. Were $1, $1.25 and $1.50 each; reduced now to 65c., 75c. and 90c. a stand.
Bamboo Tabourettes; a small lot; dainty and useful; were 85c; now 50c. each.
Screens; richly embroidered; some 5 ft 6 in. high, four fold; an unusual offering, imperfections almost imperceptible bring down prices more than half. Were $3.50 to $20 each; now $1.75 to $9.

Basement.

Carpet Sweepers A tale of ease, rapidity, thoroughness—always a good tale to the housewife. Equally acceptable—a sequel of low prices:

The "Gem" sweeper, 85c.
The "Success," japanned, $1.25; nickeled, $1.50.
The "Crown Jewel," japanned, $1.75; nickeled, $2.25.
Wanamaker Sweeper; cyco-bearing, dust-proof axle tubes, light running, labor saving; japanned, $2.50; nickeled, $3.

All made by the Bissell Carpet Sweeper Co.

Basement.

Men's Clothing The clothing news? It's interesting. The best duck, crash and outing flannel, the latest cut, the most painstaking workmanship; at these unusual prices:

At $5—Men's Linen Suits; Imported Russian Crash; the usual $10 suit.
At $2—Russian Linen Crash Trousers; the $4 kind.
At $4—100 Men's Linen Crash Suits; the $6 kind.
At $3.50—Men's White Duck Trousers; the $5 kind.
At $12—Men's Flannel Coats and Trousers; blue ground with white stripe; fashionable colors; just 50; all sizes.

Clothing For Boys Like our men's clothing—best quality, make and finish. Keeps the growing boy comfortable, and makes him look well besides. As for prices, we take pride in underbidding ourselves:

95c. each—French Fancy Pique Blouses; from a foremost maker; all colors; sizes 7 to 14 years; regularly $1.50.
$1.50 a suit—Washable Sailor Suits; 800 suits; striped Galatea and fancy linens; values up to $3.
$2.50 a suit—Double-breasted Jacket Suits; all-wool fancy cheviots; were $4 and $5.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Half-Priced Kitchen and Pantry Requisites No fault of their's that their prices are cut in two. Among the articles thus to be sacrificed:—

Pearl agate tea-pots, 6-pint size, at 38c.; were 75c.; 8-pint, at 40c., instead of 80c.
Nickel-plated pudding dishes, 2½ pints, at 65c.; value $1.25.
Imported Japanned sugar canisters, 15-lb. size, at 63c.; were $1.25.
Tea and coffee canisters at 10c., instead of 15c.

Basement.

New Stamped Linens at Two-thirds Prices A line of samples and, therefore, the best of their kinds. Every size from the smallest doylie to the largest table cloth. Bibs, tray cloths, scarfs and splashers, all in new designs. 5c. to $5 and all a third less than regular.

First floor, Tenth street aisle.

Fancy Pillows, 25c. Each Beauty and comfort,—1,000 pillows of cool, light cotton, covered with clean, delicately patterned cambric and thin sateen, finished with a breezy ruffle. Makes you comfortable to look at them.

Main aisle, First floor.

Dressing Combs This collection comprises about every kind that could be wished for. And they're all reasonably priced. Some like this:

Of rubber, 10c. to 75c. Of horn, 10c. to 80c.
Of celluloid, 25c. to 75c. Of real shell $2.50 to $5.75.
Rubber pocket combs, in cases, 10c.
Horn pocket combs, 18c.

Tenth street.

For the Toilet To refresh on hot days, to make beauty more beautiful:

At 5c. each—Face Chamois.
At 19c. each—Chamois Powder Puffs.
At 25c. each—Chamois Powder Puffs; leather cases.
At 10c. to $1.10 each—Toilet Chamois; a full assortment.

Tenth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

GOV. ROOSEVELT FOR UNION

All Wishing Good Government in This City Must Get Together

TO DEFEAT TAMMANY HALL

Union Necessary of Republicans, Independents, and Democrats Who Want New York Well Ruled.

ALBANY, July 10.—Gov. Roosevelt today made the following statement of his attitude toward the Republican organization in New York City:

"I have been particularly pleased with the attitude taken by Mr. Quigg and the leaders of the Republican organization in New York County toward the independents. They have placed themselves squarely on record as desiring to come to a working understanding with the independents—that is to say, with all men, Republican independents, independents outright, and Democrats who, though sincere in their Democracy, have no faith in the present management of their party, who place civic honesty and public decency above mere partisanship.

"As for the good faith of the organization's overtures, I will guarantee that Mr. Quigg and his district leaders mean precisely what they say, and that if their suggestions are met with the same friendliness and good faith the result will be a union ticket throughout the county and in all Assembly districts and a great strengthening of the forces which make for good government both in New York City and at Albany.

"The conditions shown by the Mazet committee to exist in New York City, alike in the relations of Tammany Hall to the election of Judges, in the use of the police power, and in the way so many departments of the City Government are made subservient to the financial welfare of certain politicians, make it sufficiently evident that in New York the struggle is for the basic principles of honesty, which must underlie all successful government.

"They call for a union of all men who believe in clean and decent government. The lamentable result of permitting a split between the bodies which ought to work together for decent government was shown in the last Mayoralty campaign. A heavy responsibility will rest on all—independent and party men alike—who do not make every effort to render impossible the recurrence of the conditions which then secured the success of Tammany, and all that is essential in securing the necessary action is a spirit of wise toleration, of readiness to meet on a common ground, sinking past differences, and a firm determination to secure practical results. We cannot begin too early the practice of working together. There must often be wise legislation at Albany to back up action in New York City.

"Every effort should be made this year to make a good beginning and to bring together the different forces that tell in favor of good government, both as regards the city at large and in the various Assembly districts. We ought to make a good start toward getting these same forces in line for the municipal campaign two years hence, by accustoming them to work together."

President Quigg of the Republican County Committee went to Washington yesterday afternoon. Before he left the city he expressed himself as delighted at Gov. Roosevelt's words and he predicted that they would have a good effect. Mr. Quigg reiterated that all he wanted was defeat for Tammany Hall, and declared that the Republican organization would meet the reformers more than half way, or he would not again run for the Presidency of the committee.

Members of the Citizens' Union were gratified by the Governor's statement, and most of them agreed that it would help along the coalition proposed by Mr. Quigg. They have confidence in Col. Roosevelt's sincerity, and they feel that he can aid them in getting what they want by openly espousing their cause.

REPUBLICAN CURRENCY POLICY.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—"I hope the Republicans will come out flat-footed for the gold standard," said Representative Livingston of Georgia to-day. "I understand that the new currency bill which the Republicans are preparing proposes to declare outright the gold dollar as the standard of value for this Government.

"Well, the first effect of the Republicans taking that position will be to solidify the free silver forces and to make the issue of the next campaign inevitable. It will mean free coinage of gold and silver against the single gold standard and will absolutely assure the nomination of Bryan by the Democrats."

"Then you think such action by the Republicans would serve to advance Mr. Bryan's candidacy?"

"Undoubtedly. Free silver is to be the platform of the Democrats, but no one can tell now who will be the candidate. For myself, I believe that Bryan will be nominated unless the situation should take an unlooked-for turn before next Summer; but we can't tell this early.

"However, in my opinion, if the Republicans align themselves for gold early in the fight, as would be done if their new bill declares for the gold standard, Bryan's prospects would be materially aided. The issue would be drawn fairly and squarely. There would be no excuse for running off after new planks to put in the platform and for new candidates. It would be a fight straight out between monopolism and the use of both metals in our coinage. With such an issue Bryan would have to be the logical candidate."

SENATOR McBRIDE RECOVERED.

George W. McBride, United States Senator from Oregon, yesterday left the Post Graduate Hospital, where he had been for five weeks, recovering from the effects of a painful and delicate operation. The Senator was in good spirits when seen by a reporter at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

"Populism is dead in Oregon," he said, "and is rapidly dying out in other parts of the West. You can say that Oregon can safely be counted in the Republican column, for some time to come, at least. The Populists gave us a hard tussle in 1896, but we beat them then, and have been gaining ground ever since.

"All my information from my State is that the rank and file of the Democratic Party is almost unanimous for the nomination of William Jennings Bryan. In my opinion there is little or no doubt of his nomination.

"I do not know anything of the provisions of the Currency Reform bill which the Senate Finance Committee is alleged to have agreed upon at Narragansett Pier, but I believe it will be a satisfactory measure."

James Oliver on Bryan.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 10.—James Oliver, a well-known New York politician and member of Tammany Hall, who arrived here on his way to Alaska, asserts that the rank and file of Tammany Hall will be "solid" for Bryan. When asked if Tammany would stand a free-silver platform, he promptly replied: "Tammany will indorse and follow Bryan anywhere, even if the party were to put sheet iron into the platform."

MURDER IN ERIE.

ERIE, Penn., July 10.—Clarence J. Shattuck, one of the proprietors of a billiard room at Four-Mile Creek, near here, was shot and killed early this morning, and his body placed on the tracks of the Erie motor line. His wife, Ella Shattuck, is locked up in the Erie police station, charged with murdering him.

An examination of the body by Coroner Steinmetz disclosed the fact that the man had been shot in the head, arm, and back. It is stated that two bicyclists who were near the roadway in the immediate neighborhood of the trestle, heard a cry of "Murder" twice before the shots were fired, and they saw a woman hurry down toward the mouth of the creek.

Telephones for the County of Feuds.

FRANKFORT, Ky., July 10.—Manchester, Clay County, famous by reason of the Baker-White feud, is to have telephone connection with the outside world. Clay is one of the oldest of mountain counties, but has been completely cut off from civilization, not having a mile of railroad, telegraph, or even of ordinary turnpike.

CHAPEL FOR WOMEN'S COLLEGE.

Mrs. Harkness of New York Makes a Second Large Donation.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10.—Mrs. H. V. Harkness of New York has given $30,000 toward the erection of a chapel for the College of Women o. Western Reserve University.

President Charles F. Thwing, D. D., states that this is the second large gift which Mrs. Harkness has made. She gave $50,000 three years ago to found a Biblical chair in memory of her daughter, Florence Harkness Severance.

The great growth in the number of students in Western Reserve University has rendered necessary the immediate erection of the chapel.

DEATH ENDS THE PROSECUTION.

Richard Metcalf, Rather than Face Charges, Commits Suicide.

BOSTON, July 10.—Richard Metcalf of Lynn, a United States Railway Mail Clerk, shot himself in a mail car at the South Union Station to-day, inflicting a wound which the doctors say will prove fatal. Metcalf was to have appeared in court to-day to answer the charges of misconduct made by his wife, and it is believed that that fact accounts for his action.

It appears, however, that Mrs. Metcalf had notified the District Attorney that she would not testify against her husband, and the case would probably have been dropped had Metcalf appeared. The man is forty-six years of age.

BLOCK OPERATOR'S COURAGE.

Beaten and Robbed, He Set Signals to Stop All Trains.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 10.—William Ahern, block operator for the Delaware Railroad at Ginn's Crossing, below Middletown, was discovered at his desk in the tower at 2:30 o'clock this morning, bleeding and unconscious from wounds on the head. He had been assaulted by two negroes, who robbed him of $25.

Before becoming unconscious Ahern set the signals in both directions to stop coming trains, and the signals, coupled with the fact that no response was received to whistling, caused the crew of a south-bound train to stop and make an investigation. But the precaution taken by the brave and desperately wounded operator prevented the possibility of train collisions.

A posse was promptly organized, and the assailants were traced to Summit Bridge, about seven miles distant, where they were arrested and taken to jail. They were James Young and Chester Rasin, from Uniontown, Md.

HORSE'S UNDERGROUND JOURNEY

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 10.—A horse undertook to distinguish himself here yesterday, and succeeded in devising an entirely original amusement and causing more trouble and excitement than any other animal in the history of this city.

He opened the bars of his pasture and deliberately walked into the river. He swam down with the tide to a point opposite Westfield Avenue, where he walked into a wide sewer opening, and proceeded on an underground journey inland. Jerry Cashman, tempted by a cash offer, tried to follow the animal. After being nearly suffocated by sewer gas he went through a manhole 700 feet from the bank, headed off the horse there, and backed it out. Both horse and man suffered from the gas and were plastered with mud.

The horse was lifted from the sewer's mouth with a derrick and returned to his pasture. At 7 o'clock in the evening he repeated his trip exactly, and was again rescued in the same way, apparently finding river water and sewer journeys to his liking.

A LYNCHING IN KANSAS.

ALMA, Kan., July 10.—Dick Williams, a negro charged with the murder of two white men, was lynched here this afternoon by a mob of white men. The mob left the negro hanging to a telegraph pole, and six minutes later he was cut down by the Town Marshal and taken back to the county jail, where he recovered consciousness. The negro is still alive, but cannot live.

On June 28 Harry T. Tandy and an unknown white man were robbed and murdered at McFarland, this county. A few days following James Render, alias Denver Kid, and Dick Williams, alias "Trilby," both colored, were arrested by James Ramsey, Chief of Police of Topeka, and when questioned, Denver Kid fastened the crime on "Trilby." Yesterday Sheriff True of Waubaunsee County brought "Trilby" to Alma to lodge him in jail. When he arrived a mob of at least two hundred men met him with his prisoner at the Rock Island Railroad station, but were foiled until the prisoner was being placed in jail, when he was seized, dragged a block with a rope around his neck, and strung upon a telegraph pole. The crowd, believing their victim dead, permitted the officers to take him back to jail and dispersed.

MANAGERS ANSWER CHARGES.

BATAVIA, N. Y., July 10.—Frank S. Wood and Sidney A. Sherwin, members of the Board of Managers of the State School for the Blind, at Batavia, to-day issued a statement in refutation of Controller Morgan's charges of irregularities in the management of this institution.

They take up such of the Controller's accusations as are at all specific and answer them in detail, explaining that the action of the board in awarding a contract for coal saved the State $81.48; that the matter was investigated by the Governor, who subsequently approved the item in the Supply bill, providing for the payment of the coal dealer, whose claim, however, has since been disallowed by the Controller.

The matter of the gymnasium building, they state, was practically wholly in the hands of the State Architect and the Controller, the managers taking no action without the approval of the Controller's office, except to select the site for the building.

As to the carriage, the Legislature this year made an additional appropriation for the purpose, but notwithstanding this the Controller declines to pay for it. The managers say they court an investigation of their official acts, and are ready to meet an investigating committee at any time.

Train Wreck on the Central.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., July 10.—Five freight cars and a caboose were thrown into the Hudson River in a wreck which occurred at 2 o'clock this morning on the New York Central between this place and Hastings. No one was killed or injured. A train known as the "berry train," south bound, crashed into the freight cars and sent them toppling into the river. The "berry train" did not leave the track. The accident is thought to have been due to the tower operator at Hastings, who is said to have fallen asleep.

A Justice Dying from Lockjaw.

PASSAIC, N. J., July 10.—Justice J. A. Grotsky is dying in the General Hospital from tetanus as a result of a shot which struck his hand on July 4. An operation was performed this afternoon in the hope of saving his life, and serum secured in New York was injected into his brain. Justice Grotsky was firing a pistol, and accidentally shot himself in the hand. Lockjaw set in yesterday.

Prof. Platner to Teach in Rome.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10.—Prof. Samuel Ball Platner, the head of the Latin department in Western Reserve University, has been granted a leave of absence for the coming year that he may become for that period a professor in the School of Archaeology in Rome, a school which he was largely instrumental in founding. He will soon sail for Rome.

L. R. Hastings Dies in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10.—Louis R. Hastings of Wilmington, Del., was found dead in bed here to-day. Mr. Hastings came to New Orleans some months ago from the Roach's yard, in Philadelphia, to superintend the reconstruction of the immense Government dock here. The cause of death is unknown.

F. A. Weed a Census Supervisor.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Frank A. Weed of Potsdam, N. Y., has been appointed Supervisor of the Census for the Sixth New York District.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

NEW YORK—Blaine, F. S. Van Volkenburgh.
CONNECTICUT—Buckland, Robert McIlvane.

EX-GOV. W. J. STONE'S VISIT

Missourian Silent on Politics, but One of His Friends Talks.

ADMIRER OF JUDGE VAN WYCK

Thomas C. Hennings Says Sentiment in the South Is Not All for Bryan and 16 to 1.

Politicians here attach much significance to the arrival at the Hoffman House of ex-Gov. William J. Stone of Missouri, who, in the absence of United States Senator J. K. Jones abroad, is practically at the head of the Democratic National Committee, which will meet in special session at Chicago next week.

Ex-Gov. Stone denied yesterday that his visit had anything to do with politics. One of his closest friends said that Mr. Stone came here to keep a business engagement with Col. M. C. Wetmore, who was for years a member of a big tobacco firm in St. Louis. Both Mr. Stone and Col. Wetmore left town early in the day. While at the Hoffman House Mr. Stone said:

"It is true that I have met several politicians since I have been here, but the meetings were entirely unexpected on my part. I shall not run away from any politician who wants to see me."

Thomas C. Hennings, the Secretary of the Jefferson Club, which controls the Democratic organization of St. Louis, is at the Hotel Imperial. Mr. Hennings is one of ex-Gov. Stone's lieutenants, and he is also the associate of Chairman Hawes of the St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners, who, with Excise Commissioner Higgins, controls the Democratic politics of Missouri's chief city.

Mr. Hennings said yesterday that there was a great deal of talk about Judge Van Wyck among the Democrats of St. Louis as an available candidate for the Presidency. "The young men of the party are particularly anxious to win the next election," he said, "and, figure it as they will, they cannot see how the Republicans can be driven from power without the aid of the State of New York. One reason that Judge Van Wyck has been talked of so much is on account of the work of the commercial travelers. They are making a regular war upon the trusts, and they seem to think that Judge Van Wyck is the most conspicuous champion of this cause. They are circulating his great speech which he delivered before the Democratic Club last October.

"The feeling among Democrats in the West regarding New York Democrats is not altogether kindly, but in the case of Judge Van Wyck this is quite different. They regard him as much of a Southern Democrat as a New Yorker. The Southern element dominates the Democratic Party in my State, and naturally they consider Judge Van Wyck as one of themselves. Of course the great majority of the Democrats in Missouri are not yet ready to sever their allegiance to Mr. Bryan, who personally has a great hold on their affections. Mr. Bryan, however, is much stronger than the 16 to 1 issue.

"I have met Judge Van Wyck since I have been here, and I am charmed with him. He puts me very much in mind of the best type of Missourian. He is just the man to make a great leader. He is a great believer in young men in politics, and I can readily understand now he came to make such a phenomenal race against Roosevelt. The contest in this State last Fall attracted just as much attention in the West as it did here, and the opinion we hold is that it was wonderful that Judge Van Wyck came as near to beating Roosevelt as he did, considering the amount of powder in the air consequent on the war with Spain, and on Roosevelt's being the chief hero.

"We in Missouri think that we have one of the greatest Democrats in the country in the person of ex-Gov. Stone. He is unquestionably the leader of his party in his State, and we are all very proud of the National prominence he has attained. Ex-Gov. Stone is not yet ready to commit himself regarding the abolition of the two-thirds rule in National conventions. I think that it would be a two-edged sword so far as serving the purposes of Mr. Bryan's supporters is concerned, because if the two-thirds rule was abolished the unit rule would go with it, and in that case each delegate would vote as he pleased, and a large number of Southern delegates would probably vote for some such candidate as Judge Van Wyck."

POOLROOM KEEPING QUIET.

One that Was Over ex-Capt. Strauss's Saloon Under Eye of Police.

The poolroom which had for a long time been running over ex-Police Captain Strauss's saloon, "The Capitol," at the northwest corner of Houston Street and the Bowery, was in good shape for a police inspection yesterday, for the alleged proprietor, Frank Farrell, stood in the doorway leading up to the second floor, where the room was located, apparently careless of who passed up the stairs. Up to Friday of last week, the room did a thriving business, even though it is almost in the shadow of Police Headquarters, but the attention of Chief Devery was called to the place when the matter of its existence was brought up at a meeting of the Police Board.

Ex-Capt. Strauss is quite friendly with his old companions in the Police Department, and it was noised about in the neighborhood yesterday that he had received a timely warning that the matter would be called to Chief Devery's attention. There were any number of frequenters of the place who showed up in the vicinity of the room yesterday in time to play the first race at Brighton Beach, but they were soon told by others that there was "nothing doing," and they made off for other poolrooms down town.

WIFE ACCUSES HUSBAND.

John Sverak Said His Wife Cut Her Throat; but She Says He Did It.

Mrs. Minnie Sverak, thirty-one years old, wife of John Sverak of 853 First Avenue, was taken to Flower Hospital yesterday morning in a serious condition from an ugly gash in her throat.

Sverak, who is employed in a slaughter house, said that he was awakened at 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning to find himself drenched with his wife's blood, from a gaping wound in her neck. His cries aroused the other inmates of the tenement. Policeman Weinberg of the East Fifty-first Street Station, who was called in, summoned an ambulance, and Mrs. Sverak was taken to Flower Hospital.

Mrs. Sverak had been liberally dosed with morphine when she was admitted to the hospital, and the effects of the drug were not overcome until well along toward evening. Not until then would the physicians allow her to see her husband. When he appeared Mrs. Sverak at once sat up in bed, and pointing her finger at her husband, cried:

"Yes, I know him! That's the scoundrel who cut my throat!"

She fell back exhausted, and it was some minutes before she grew calm. She then repeated her story, and with emphasis, insisted that she had not cut her throat, but that her husband had done it.

The hospital authorities notified the police, and Sverak was locked up in the East Fifty-first Street Station.

SCHOONER MAY BE WRECKED.

The Ida L. Hull Believed to Have Foundered Off Maine Coast.

MACHIAS, Me. July 10.—The schooner Ida L. Hull, belonging in Barnstable, Mass., is believed to have been totally wrecked on an island in Machias Bay during a thick fog and rough water this morning. A coastwise steamer reported the wreckage, and it was later identified as belonging to the Hull. It is supposed that the Hull had passengers on board, and that the total number of persons on the craft was fifteen. As the fog has been very thick all day, the search for the crew has not progressed very far.

The Hull was a four-masted schooner, 148 feet long, 35 feet beam, 14 feet depth, and 473 tons register. She was buildt at Newburyport in 1882. Her Captain was named Gabrielson, and she left Boston last Friday bound for Windsor, N. S., to load plaster for New York.

Giant Lobster Caught at Patchogue.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., July 10.—Everett Smith caught a monster lobster in his fish nets off the Point of Woods yesterday. It weighs more than twenty pounds and measures 28½ inches in length and 12½ inches around the thickest part of its body. The outstretched claws measure 3½ feet. It will be sent to the Aquarium in New York.

THE HALF PRICE SALE

—OF—

E. O. THOMPSON'S SONS

GENTLEMEN'S

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

BEGINS THIS MORNING AT 9 O'CLOCK.

THE THOMPSON CO.,

245 BROADWAY,

OPPOSITE CITY HALL PARK, JUST BELOW MURRAY ST.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Little Attention Paid to Boston Reports of Opposition to the Central's Boston and Albany Lease.

Reports from Boston that opposition to the proposed lease of the Boston and Albany Railroad to the New York Central was assuming shape among the stockholders of the Boston and Albany attract little attention from the New York Central people. Persons in authority at the Grand Central Station were disinclined yesterday to make any comment on the subject. Unofficial admissions were made that the possibility of individual opposition to the terms of the Boston and Albany lease had been carefully weighed, and was not deemed of a serious nature.

The Boston and Albany Directors who approved of the terms of the lease, it is asserted, represent an overwhelming majority of the $25,000,000 of stock. One of the Boston and Albany Directors said a few days ago that the shareholders who were opposing the ratification of the lease on the ground that the Boston and Albany system was earning more than the 8 per cent. annually which the New York Central offers to guarantee in perpetuity, had not taken into consideration all of the facts relative to the prospects of the property. The Boston and Albany, he added, was largely dependent for its business upon the New York Central; therefore its earning capacity could be affected in great measure by the policy of the Central.

The men who have arranged this merger have no fear that the ultimate result will be any different from that which they have planned.

RAILROAD FORECLOSURE SALE.

Committee Paid $3,510,000 for the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 10.—The Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad was sold to-day to E. R. Bacon, George Hoadly, Jr., and J. Chauncey Hoffman as a purchasing committee for the security holders, for $3,510,000. The upset price, under the order of the Federal court, was $2,000,000 for the Ohio Division, $1,000,000 for the Mississippi Division, and $500,000 for what is known as the Springfield Division.

President Bacon bid on these parcels separately, and then added $10,000 for them as a whole, when Gen. Cowen, Clerk of the Federal court, knocked the property down to them. This purchasing committee at once transferred the property to the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company, which will be organized with E. R. Mason as President and William M. Greene as Vice President and General Manager.

The only changes made are in the name of the old organization from that of railroad to railway. The relations with the Baltimore and Ohio Railway continue as heretofore.

Export and Import Trade at Mobile.

MOBILE, Ala., July 10.—A combination has been formed by the Southern Railway, the Mobile and Ohio Railway, and the Mobile and Trans-Atlantic Steamship Company, (Horsley Brothers of Liverpool,) for facilitation of the export and import business via this port, the railroads agreeing to bring freight, and the steamship company to supply the vessels. The trans-Atlantic company has been in operation here for several seasons with success. It is understood the three parties to the agreement are to enjoy all the facilities possessed by each.

Big Locomotives for the Erie.

Four of eighteen monster locomotives ordered some time ago by the Erie Railroad have been delivered to the company. These engines are of the Atlantic type, and are of uncommon size, power, and speed. They are destined for the passenger train service, and are expected to draw heavy trains at a high rate of speed. The driving wheels are seventy-six inches in diameter. Each of these new engines is provided with a water tank that will hold 6,000 gallons.

Electric Trains Run to Coney Island.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company yesterday began operating trains by electricity over the Fifth Avenue line of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. The trains ran through from the Manhattan end of the bridge to Coney Island. The first train, consisting of a motor car and two of the new open cars, had as passengers Superintendent Martin of the Brooklyn Bridge and other officials of that structure and of the transit company.

VICTIMS OF "KISSING BUG."

Four Persons, Each Bitten on the Lip, Treated at Bellevue.

There were four patients at the Bellevue Hospital Dispensary yesterday who were attacked, while asleep, by kissing bugs. Each one had been bitten on the upper lip, and in each case the lip was very much swollen.

James Hickey, fifteen years old, a printer, of 238 East Twenty-fourth Street, was bitten on the right side of the upper lip. His lip is four times as large as in its normal condition.

Charles Bonsignore, nineteen years old, a dry goods clerk, of 43 Second Street, was bitten to the right of the corner of the mouth. His lip swelled to three and a half times its normal size.

Edward Quick, twenty years of age, a painter, of 122 West Sixteenth Street, was bitten near the centre of the upper lip. His lip is twice as large as it ought to be.

Mary Smith, twenty-three years of age, of 429 East One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, was bitten on the left side of the upper lip. Her lip is very much larger than it usually is.

DODGE SEIZURE UPHELD.

Collector Bidwell Turns the Case Over to the District Attorney.

Collector Bidwell decided to uphold the seizure of certain of the jewels which, June 24, Mrs. Phyllis E. Dodge carried in a handbag when she left the steamship St. Paul. Mrs. Dodge on this occasion made a declaration that the dutiable articles she brought from Europe consisted of a dog and some apparel. The Custom House authorities contend that this statement was false, as in the handbag was jewelry that was purchased abroad, and worth $41,500, foreign value, which should pay $24,900 duty. Edward Lauterbach, of counsel for Mrs. Dodge, offers to prove that his client acted in good faith and within the law in making her declaration.

Explaining his decision, Collector Bidwell said: "The points submitted by Mr. Lauterbach are law points which would be better passed upon by the United States District Attorney than by me. My duty is done in adopting the seizure and reporting it to the District Attorney for action. The jewels remain in my possession until a final decision is arrived at in the Department of Justice."

At the offices of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson it was admitted that duty should have been paid on some sleeve buttons, a scarfpin, and three imitation jewel rings.

Should a decision be given that Mrs. Dodge must pay duty on the jewels, appraised at $41,500, foreign value, evidence will be offered that they cost in Paris $13,500, and a reappraisement will be insisted on.

Kennedy

12 CORTLANDT ST.

Low Cut Shoes.

Tan, Wing Tip, $3.98.
Tan, Plain, $2.97.
Patent Leather, Wing Tip, $4.98.
Black Calf, Wing Tip, $3.98.
Shoe goodness, shoe style, and a big saving in price.

SUCCEEDS HENRY B. PLANT.

Southern Express Company's Board of Directors Elect M. J. O'Brien President—His Career.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Southern Express Company, held at 12 West Twenty-third Street, yesterday, M. J. O'Brien was elected President to succeed the late Henry B. Plant.

Mr. O'Brien formerly was Vice President and general manager of the company. He began to earn a livelihood at the age of eight in a publishing house in Baltimore, but relinquished this and several other positions to become a driver of an express wagon. He was drawn naturally to the express business, and it is said went in with the full determination to get to the top. By persistent energy and strict attention to business, thirty years after he had entered the company's employ as a driver he was made Vice President and general manager, and now, a few years later, sees his early wish realized by being elected President.

During the civil war he was a member of the Confederate Navy, and served under Commodore Poindexter until the fleet was destroyed by the Confederate officers to prevent its capture by the Northerners. As Superintendent of the express company, Mr. O'Brien, it is said, traveled 30,000 miles a year, this long journey being necessitated by the fact that he had to make contracts with railroads and otherwise supervise the company's system. His meeting with railroad men enabled them to discern his natural executive ability, and he was elected a Director in all the railroads in which Mr. Plant had an interest. Although he has received offers from railroads and other enterprises, nothing has yet induced him to abandon his chosen business.

STATEN ISLAND BANK SWINDLED

Seventeen Five-Dollar Bills Taken from Packages Containing $200.

The First National Bank of Staten Island was swindled out of $85 yesterday. A man entered the bank and presented two one-hundred-dollar bills, and asked that he be given five-dollar bills in change for them. His request was complied with by Charles H. Ingalls of the bank.

The man took the forty fives to a desk and appeared to start to count them. A moment later he returned to the window and asked if he might have one-dollar bills for the whole amount, explaining that he wished to pay off a lot of men, and ones would be of more advantage. He handed Mr. Ingalls the two bunches of fives with what appeared to be unbroken straps about them. He received 200 one-dollar bills and left.

A little later Mr. Ingalls counted the fives and found that seventeen of them had been extracted. The case was reported to the police.

BOARD OF EDUCATION MEETS.

The School on Barren Island—Secretary Palm

NEW VOLUNTEER OFFICERS

Appointment of Men to Serve in the Philippines.

PROMOTION FOR GALLANT ACTS

Gen. Otis Cables that Two Regiments of Veterans Are Assured, Needing Only Subalterns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—The President has appointed the following Lieutenant Colonels of Volunteers:

Major J. F. Bell, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, now serving in the Philippines. He was appointed from Kentucky to West Point in 1874. He went to Manila with Gen. Merritt, and has had charge of the Bureau of Military Information.

Capt. Herbert H. Sargent, who was Colonel of the Fifth Immune Regiment during the war with Spain. He was appointed to West Point from Illinois.

Capt. John J. Brereton of the Twenty-fourth Infantry. He was appointed from New Jersey to West Point and was graduated in 1877, since which time he has been with the Twenty-fourth Infantry. He was in the battle of San Juan Hill, and was highly commended for his coolness and bravery.

Capt. E. H. Plummer, Tenth Infantry. He was appointed to West Point from Maryland in 1873. During the Spanish war he was on duty in Cuba as Brigade Quartermaster at the headquarters of the Fifth Corps. Capt Plummer was recommended for brevet for gallantry in action at Santiago.

He has been assigned to the Thirty-fifth Infantry. He will recruit and organize this regiment at Vancouver, Washington, and command it until it arrives in Manila. This is the regiment to which Col. Kobbe has been assigned.

Lieut. Frank C. Bolles, Sixth Infantry, has been assigned as an aide on Gen. Wheeler's staff and ordered to report to the General at San Francisco.

The President has also made the following appointments in the volunteer army, the former service of each officer following the name:

TO BE MAJOR.

Frank A. Cook, formerly Lieutenant Colonel, First Rhode Island Volunteers.

TO BE CAPTAIN.

James R. Adams, First Lieutenant, Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry.

Alvin A. Barker, Major, First Rhode Island Volunteers.

Joseph N. Bordman, Jr., Captain, First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery.

Frank F. Cleaskow, First Lieutenant, Third United States Volunteers.

Eastman Curry, Sergeant Major, Twenty-second Infantry.

Jacob H. Culver, Captain, Second United States Volunteer Cavalry.

Lanier Cravens, First Lieut, Third Missouri Volunteers.

Claude S. Fries, Captain, Fourth New Jersey Volunteers.

Hall C. Gallaher, Captain, First Kentucky.

John H. Goldman, Captain, Sixty Missouri.

Charles D. Gather, Captain, Ninth United States Volunteer Infantry.

Samuel R. Langworthy, Captain, Seventh California Volunteers.

John Van Ness Philip, First Lieutenant, Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry.

Charles E. Reese, Captain, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana Volunteers.

Frank M. Rumbold, Captain, Battery A, Missouri Artillery.

William Tutherly, Major First New Hampshire Volunteers.

Henry T. Thompson, Lieutenant Colonel, Second South Carolina Volunteers.

Reuben A. Whipple, Major, Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Robert J. Arnold, Captain, Third Tennessee.

Harry D. Blashad, Captain, Seventh Ohio Infantry.

Kent Browning, Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry.

Thomas G. Bradley, First United States Volunteer Cavalry.

Walter L. Corbett, First Lieutenant, First Georgia Volunteers.

Robert T. Crawford, Sergeant, Company E, Fortieth Iowa Volunteers.

William Morgan Connell, First Lieutenant, Twelfth New York Volunteers.

Stewart M. Decker, Captain, Fourteenth Minnesota Volunteers.

Frank E. Edwards, Second Lieutenant, Sixth Massachusetts.

James D. Fontecy, Captain, Third United States Volunteer Engineers.

Edwain S. Hartshorn, New York Volunteers.

James C. Hixon, Captain, Fifth United States Volunteer Infantry.

Henry M. Morrow, Lieutenant Third Nebraska.

William M. Meek, First Lieutenant, Third Tennessee.

William S. Mapes, Major, Second Nebraska.

Edward O'Flaherty, Sergeant, Company D, Sixteenth Infantry.

George B. Rodney, Second Lieutenant, First Delaware Volunteer Infantry.

William P. Screws, Second Lieutenant, Third Alabama Volunteers.

Thomas H. Underwood, Captain, Fifth United States Volunteer Infantry.

Leonard T. Waldron, Captain, Two Hundred and Second New York Volunteers.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

William K. Armstrong, Second Lieutenant, Second Alabama Volunteers.

Walter O. Bowman, private, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana Volunteers.

Arthur L. Dumas, private, First United States Volunteer Cavalry.

George M. Dooley, Second Lieutenant, Third United States Volunteer Engineers.

Henry K. Love, Corporal, First United States Volunteer Cavalry.

Marion B. Matson, First Lieutenant, volunteer.

Philip Mowry, Sergeant Company E., Sixth Cavalry.

John Oliver, First Sergeant, Troop F, Sixth Cavalry.

Robert Dewey Russell, Second Lieutenant, Twelfth New York Volunteers.

Willard Rwyman, Second Lieutenant, First Kentucky Volunteers.

George A. Vernon, private, Company C, Third Nebraska Volunteers.

Charles H. Wilson, Captain, Second Nebraska Infantry.

H. Carl Young, Tenth Pennsylvania.

Secretary Alger is very anxious to have the new regiments be united as far as possible from men who have served in the State volunteers during the Spanish war. He has received information from a number of officers, especially those who were on duty mustering out the volunteers in different States, that if there was an opportunity afforded, probably 90 per cent. of the new regiments would be composed of these men. Of course, under the regulations, the recruiting officers cannot discriminate between the men who have been in the volunteer service and those who have not, and men will be enlisted as they apply without regard to their previous service records.

GEN. OTIS'S VETERANS.

Two Regiments Assured in the Philippines, Needing Only Second Lieutenants to Fill Them.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Gen. Otis cables the following:

"Two veteran regiments assured. Will enlist about 1,000. You can appoint eleven Second Lieutenants for first and nine for second regiment to recruit in the United States; all other officers filled. Regiments styled First and Second Philippine United States Veteran Volunteer Infantry."

Adjt. Gen. Corbin cabled Gen. Otis that these designations could not be allowed for the Philippine regiments, and in order to save confusion they would be called the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh United States Volunteer Infantry.

MAJOR PORTER IS RETIRED.

Son of the Admiral Is Promoted Before His Retirement.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Major C. P. Porter, United States Marine Corps, has been promoted to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel in that service, and placed on the retired list.

Lieut. Col. Porter is the son of the late Admiral Porter, and one of the best known officers in the Marine Corps. He has a service extending over thirty-seven years in the Navy and Marine Corps. He served during the war with the squadron commanded by his father, and was mentioned in general orders for gallantry before he was twenty-one years of age. He was one of the guard of naval officers that escorted President Lincoln through Richmond after the evacuation of that city by the Confederates.

THE GLACIER AT SINGAPORE.

Carries Refrigerated Beef for the Fleet at Manila.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Glacier has arrived at Singapore. She carries a large cargo of fresh refrigerated beef intended for the fleet in the Philippines.

The Navy Department is greatly interested in the success of this experimental shipment, as we now make heavy purchases of Australian beef for the supply of the fleet in the East.

TO IMPROVE THE RALEIGH.

Cruiser Will Undergo Alterations to Cost About $245,000.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The cruiser Raleigh, which was with Admiral Dewey's fleet in the battle of Manila Bay, is to undergo extensive alterations, involving an outlay of about $245,000.

A naval survey board has reported a general plan of repairs. They include new boilers, new decks, the removal of as much of the upper woodwork as possible, iron bulkheads, hatches, and a better system of ventilation. The present heavy masts are to be taken out and light pole masts substituted. It is probable that the conning towers will be taken off.

The Raleigh is now at the Portsmouth Yard, where the repairs probably will be made.

Major Quay Out of the Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Major Andrew G. C. Quay has been mustered out as a Major of volunteers, but retains his rank as Captain and Quartermaster in the regular army. He is a son of Senator Quay of Pennsylvania.

BANDITS AT WORK IN CUBA.

Armed Men Rob Plantation Owners and Escape Uninjured.

HAVANA, July 10.—At Bejucal two armed men hailed Julio Angulo, owner of the plantation Santa Rosa, and ordered him to open the door of his house. He hesitated or refused and they fired twice through the window, whereupon he complied. The men were Maximo Rodriguez and Antonio Moreno, who escaped from Bejucal Jail last month. They bound Angulo, searched the house, secured $510, and, having ordered him to bring within an hour an additional $500 to a spot designated, threatening to return and kill him if he did not produce the money, they left with the planter's horse, rifle, and machete.

A short time afterward the same men practically repeated this performance on the plantation Guijales, belonging to Fireman Diaz. They went next to the adjoining farm, the property of José Gonzales, where they secured $10 and various articles of jewelry, finally dismounting, untouched by the bullets fired from the raided houses after their departure.

CONSULS OF SPAIN RECOGNIZED.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Acting under instructions from the President, Adjt. Gen. Corbin has sent telegraphic instructions to Gen. Brooke, commanding in Cuba; Gen. Otis, in the Philippines, and Gen. Davis, in Puerto Rico, to give provisional recognition to the Spanish Consular officials in those islands. They have been notified of the appointment of the various Consular officers of Spain accredited to the military departments under their jurisdiction, and directed to permit them to exercise their proper Consular functions. This action refutes entirely the report that the United States Government had declined to issue an exequatur to José Filippe Sagrario, as Spanish Consul General at Havana.

Press Censorship at Cienfuegos.

HAVANA, July 10.—El Reconcentrado publishes an extract from La Verdad of Cienfuegos, headed "Police News," which is followed by three blank lines and then the displayed sentence: "This section prohibited by superior order." Commenting upon the censorship, El Reconcentrado asks what is going on at Cienfuegos that it should be deemed necessary to suppress facts in this important branch of the administration.

DIED IN THE KLONDIKE.

W. H. Sutton, a Supposed New Yorker, Left Valuable Property.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—United States Consul McCook, at Dawson, under date of May 10, reports to the State Department the death in the hospital at Forty-Mile City, Yukon territory, about Feb. 1 last, of W. H. Sutton, from overexertion and exhaustion during a "stampede."

The man's home address is supposed to be New York, and as he left a great deal of valuable property at Dawson and Forty-Mile, the Consul suggests that his relatives come forward without delay.

MINERS FROM THE KLONDIKE.

Mishaps of a Party from the Fatal Edmonton Trail.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 10.—The steamer Rosalie arrived here to-day from Alaska with 150 miners and $125,000 in dust. The White Pass road was completed to Bennett on July 6, and trains are now running through. The Rosalie had a number of passengers from the Edmonton trail. One of these named Fleming is dying with dropsy.

He started with a party of fourteen and eighty horses from Edmonton in January, 1898. Five of the party were lost, and all the horses. Capt. Mason, leader of the party, was drowned in the Nelson River, and another was accidentally shot. Fleming's case is a representative one of all those from that trail.

BOYS TRY TO WRECK A TRAIN.

Six of Them Held for Tampering with Railroad Signal Wires.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., July 10.—A special policeman of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company to-day arrested Arthur and Henry Henninger, Richard Weikel, George Grier, Raymond Brightbill, and Phrom Troutman, for tampering with the wires of a signal switch at the Herndon branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, two miles west of this place, last evening. The ages of the prisoners range from fourteen to seventeen years.

Several of the boys confessed that they wanted to wreck the south-bound passenger train, which was due at that point shortly after they committed the act. A brakeman had observed them at their work, and a wreck was thus averted. The prisoners will be given a hearing in a day or two.

SANTIAGO EPIDEMIC CONTINUES.

Gen. Wood Takes Vigorous Action to Stamp Out Yellow Fever.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 10.—Gen. Leonard Wood, the Military Governor, returned this morning from the United States, and immediately began vigorous action to stamp out the yellow fever. He finds the situation more serious than he had anticipated.

To-morrow the headquarters, as well as all the administrative departments, except the sanitary, and a few immune clerks on the Quartermaster's and Commissary's staffs, will be removed to Sorgo, twenty miles north on the railroad, a point about one thousand feet above sea level.

The Paymaster has been ordered to suspend all payments to the Cuban troops until the fever has been stamped out, the special object of the order being to prevent the soldiers from drinking during the epidemic.

Many predict that there will be trouble when the United States troops are entirely removed from the city as there are many hundreds of destitute Cubans soldiers already here. They are expecting payment, and have been, though for the best reasons, put off for a month.

THE YELLOW FEVER PATIENTS.

Miss Clendenin Much Better—O. F. Lackey Improving.

Health Officer Doty reported yesterday that Miss Helen Clendenin, one of the yellow fever patients who arrived here last week from Santiago on the transport McClellan, is now convalescent and will probably be discharged from the Swinburne Island Hospital within a week.

Oscar F. Lackey, the other patient, whose disease was of a more malignant form, and who had been treated by inoculation with fever serum, Dr. Doty said, was improving gradually. His temperature was normal for a short time yesterday, but rose toward evening, as was expected. As far as the fever is concerned, his condition is all that could be desired. A chronic weakness of the stomach and kidneys, however, has handicapped him greatly. It is not considered necessary to inject more of the serum into his system.

Congressmen Returning from Alaska.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 10.—Congressmen Payne, Hull, Steele, Heatwole, Dalzell, and Warner arrived here to-day from Alaska. They expressed themselves well pleased with their trip.

RACES AT BRIGHTON BEACH

Sadducee Won His Eighth Consecutive Race of the Year.

ODOM WON IN THREE RACES

Ross Clark, Decanter, Sky Scraper, Flax Spinner, and King T. Won in Their Contests.

George Odom, the light-weight jockey who has taken the place of favorite with the race-going public held a year ago by the more or less notorious "Tod" Sloan, carried off the honors at the Brighton Beach track yesterday by winning three of the four races in which he had a mount and finishing second in the other.

This clever midget began business in the opening race by winning a scramble for two-year-olds at five furlongs with Ross Clark. The horse is the property of a professional tout and tipster from the outlaw tracks, whose press agent has been able to fill the columns of some of the city papers with tales of his fanciful winnings on the races preparatory to his appearance in the advertising columns as a tipster with wonderful and "exclusive" information about race horses. This he sells at so many dollars per day as he can get. After Odom had won the opening dash with Ross Clark tales of another fortune accumulated by this "wise guy" began to percolate through the crowd. At the end of the day's sport the amount of the winnings of this tipster had reached $50,000 for that one race and were still climbing at the hour of going to press. His wonderful "system," about which there has been more or less talk when he wins and none when he loses, is to back Odom's mounts. It is very simple and requires nothing but a good roll of money and a little confidence. It was a system that worked well yesterday until the fifth race, when Odom, who rode Zanone, was beaten by McCue, who had the mount on Flax Spinner. What the Irishman with the French name lost on that race his press agents forgot to announce to the newspaper writers at the track.

Not much in the way of quality was apparent in yesterday's sport. Its chief feature was the eighth successive victory of Sadducee. This was in a race at six furlongs, for which he was a hot favorite. As there was considerable play on Stuart to beat him, Sadducee's backers were able to get good odds to 5 against the unbeaten youngster. Odom rode him, and he had no trouble in keeping the horse straight and running true. Yet the much bigger and stronger Spencer had Sadducee disqualified in a race he won at Sheepshead Bay, because he claimed the horse could not be kept straight. The absurdity of that claim was shown yesterday. Sadducee ran on the outside of the track from Stuart, actually his only competitor, ran as kindly as any horse ever ran, and showed no disposition whatever to swerve. Stuart gave him a good race, but when Sadducee was given his head in the stretch he went away with the greatest of ease, and won by a couple of lengths in the fast time of 1:14 2-5, carrying stake weight at that. So, too, did Stuart, on which Spencer had the mount, and Big Gun who finished a poor third, with Taral in the saddle.

Best of the finishes of the afternoon was that in the fifth race between Flax Spinner and Zanone, in which the former came off victorious. Zanone had his worst tantrums at the post, and delayed the start for a quarter of an hour. Directly the start was made, however, he went to the front with Barneystone and Wolhurst, outran both, and was well in the lead when the last turn for home was being made. Then McCue, who had been in about fourth or fifth place, came with a rush on the outside of the track and collared Zanone. The pair had a very pretty tussle from that point to the end. Zanone, even with his light weight, found the route—seven furlongs—a bit too long for him, and as he quit under the drive just at the end Flax Spinner was able to get the honors by about the length of his neck. The finish aroused the only lively enthusiasm of the afternoon, except that in the steeplechase. After the race Foxhall Keene went into the Stewards' stand and wanted to know why it was that his horse—Nautch Girl—was not allowed as much of a chance to start in the race as Zanone and the other bad actors. This complaint against the starter came with rather bad grace, as the best break made was deliberately spoiled by Spencer, who rode Mr. Keene's horse, pulling up. Mr. Keene's complaint resulted in his jockey being set down for three days for misbehavior and disobedience at the post, a matter that would probably have been overlooked but for the unwarranted complaint against Starter Fitz Gerald.

King T. was the favorite for the steeplechase, and won, in spite of the fact that there seemed to be a combination between the riders of Peconic and Perion to prevent that result. The trouble was that Mr. Smith, who owns King T., insists on riding his own horse, something that the professional jockeys do not approve of. Twice at least the riders of the two horses referred to tried to force Mr. Smith off the course and to go wide at the jumps. But Mr. Smith is too good a horseman to be thrown off by such jockeying, and baffled the attempts of the professionals at both the water jump and the hurdle immediately preceding it. He also managed to win very cleverly by a length from Fred Gebhard's Perion, who has been trained and schooled to advantage since his appearance at the Sheepshead Bay course, when half-trained. Brazil rode Trillion as if he was determined to be beaten so far as to get a lot of weight off for some future handicap. Brazil, the jockey; W. C. Hayes, the owner, and William Lakeland, the trainer, of the horse, were called on to explain the bad showing made by the animal to the Stewards. They had a half-hour's investigation, at the end of which the matter was turned over to the Stewards of the National Steeplechase Association for some effective action.

Decanter beat Knight of the Garter after a very pretty contest at a mile and a furlong, after the Knight and Central Trust had fought it out for the last sixteenth of a mile. Sky Scraper showed that she can go a mile under favorable conditions when she won the mile dash from Fast Black, a clever filly, who was the real good thing of the race, and finished second.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $560; selling. Purse, $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to the second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02.

1—Ross Clark, S. L'Hommedieu's ch. c., by Tenny-Italian Beautiful, $500, 102 pounds, 7 to 1 and 3 to 2.....(Odom)
2—Mirabeau, G. B. Morris's ch. c., 102, 25 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(J. Slack)
3—Dunblanes, W. B. Jennings's ch. c., 102, 8 to 1.....(Mitchell)

Eileen Daly, 95, 40 to 1, (Brennan;) Neponset, 106, even to 1, (Spencer;) Lignite, 105, 4 to 1, (Clawson;) Uncle Josh, 102, 20 to 1, (Wilson;) Easterling, 99, 200 to 1, (McQuade;) Alex, 104, 10 to 1, (O'Leary;) The Amazon, 108, 7 to 2, (N. Turner;) Lady Massey, 94, 17 to 1, (R. Lewis;) Miss Dede, 109, 15 to 1, (Crowhurst;) Monometallist, 97, 200 to 1, (Weisse;) Beverage, 94, 12 to 1, (A. Hewitt;) Be Be S., 99, 150 to 1, (Jackson;) Minisink, 103, 40 to 1, (Moody;) Allowance, 112, 300 to 1, (Gisbourne,) and Vibo, 94, 200 to 1, (Phelan,) also ran and finished as named.

Won handily by a length; a length and a half between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse, $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, of which $125 to the second, and $75 to third. One mile and a furlong. Time—1:55.

1—Decatur, F. R. Hitchcock's b. c., 4 years, by imp. Deceiver-Maudlin, 107 pounds, 3 to 1 and 7 to 10.....(O'Leary)
2—Knight of the Garter, P. S. P. Randolph's b. h., 5, 107, 20 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Mitchell)
3—Central Trust, J. E. McDonald's ch. c., 4, 117, 11 to 10.....(McCue)

Laverock, 4, 107, 6 to 1, (Mason,) and Goodrich, 4, 119, 6 to 1, (N. Turner,) also ran, and finished as named.

Won driving by half a length, three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For fillies and mares, three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third; special weights. One mile. Time—1:42 1-5.

1—Sky Scraper, J. L. Holland's b. f., 3 years, by Rey del Rey-Mortar, $500, 100 pounds, 16 to 5 and even.....(Odom)
2—Fast Black, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s blk. f., 3, 96, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Wilson)
3—Mariti, H. Serodina's br. f., 4, 110, 20 to 1.....(Crowhurst)

Belle of Troy, 3, 95, 20 to 1, (McCue;) Sister Fox, 3, 100, 20 to 1, (Moody;) Diminutive, 3, 102, 8 to 1, (Clawson;) Miss Patron, 3, 102, 5 to 1, (O'Leary;) Lady Exile, 3, 100, 20 to 1, (Mitchell;) Lennep, 4, 110, 4 to 1, (T. Murphy;) Glad Hand, 3, 100, 100 to 1, (J. Slack) Pella B., 3, 103, 20 to 1, (Clay;) Bona Dea, 4, 105, 500 to 1, (Gisbourne,) and Christabella, 4, 110, 50 to 1, (Collins,) also ran and finished as named.

Won driving by a length; two lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds that have not won a race of $700. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:14 2-5.

1—Sadducee, Kensico Stable's ch. g., by Bathampton-Sadie, 119 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Odom)
2—Stuart, Louis Stuart's b. c., 122, 3 to 1 and even.....(Spencer)
3—Big Gun, McFadden & Allen's br. g., 119, 20 to 1.....(Taral)

Samaritan, 122, 20 to 1, (Clawson;) Gold Or, 122, 5 to 2, (O'Leary;) Bombshell, 115, 30 to 1, (McCue,) and Ludrim, 115, 20 to 1, (Turner,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a gallop by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:28.

1—Flax Spinner, J. E. McDonald's br. c., 4 years, by St. Symphar'en-Distaff, $500, 96 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(McCue)
2—Zanone, M. Corbett's br. g., 6, 98, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(Odom)
3—High Jinks, W. M. Wallace's b. c., 4, 101, 5 to 1.....(Mason)

Wolhurst, 5, 96, 6 to 1, (Wilson;) Hard Knot, 3, 106, 7 to 1, (N. Turner;) Pacemaker, 4, 101, 100 to 1, (Bradford;) Tyran, 3, 90, 6 to 1, (Mitchell;) Dr. Parker, 3, 110, 5 to 1, (Clawson;) Blarneystone, 4, 101, 12 to 1, (O'Leary;) Maroce, 3, 110, 500 to 1, (Rowden;) May Be So, 3, 91, 100 to 1, (R. Lewis;) Ortoland, 4, 90, 300 to 1, (Gisbourne,) and Nautch Girl, 4, 108, 10 to 1, (Spencer,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a hard drive by a short head, four lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap Steeplechase. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. The full steeplechase course. Time—5:09 2-5.

1—King T., Harry W. Smith's b. g., 6 years, by Kinglike-Revolt, 145 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Mr. Smith)
2—Perion, F. Gebhard's ch. g., 4, 135, 60 to 1 and 15 to 1.....(Hector)
3—Trillion, W. C. Hayes's ch. g., aged, 165, 9 to 2.....(Brazil)

Peconic, 6, 154, 8 to 5, (Cochrane,) and Becky Rolfe, 5, 136, 20 to 1, (McInerney,) also ran and finished as named.

Won, driving, by a length and a half; fifteen lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
George Keene	122	St. Clair	106
May Hempstead	114	St Callatine	107
Maximo Gomez	110	Azucena	102
Charentus	110	Sir Hubert	102
Rappahannock	108	Toddy Ladle	100

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five and a half furlongs.

First Whip	122	Innovator	96
Hapsbrook	112	Ceylon	95
Belgrade	106	Vendig	94
Frank Webb	100	Fluke	94
Shoreham	98	Diffidence	87
La Vega	97	Good Morrow	84
Pillager	96		

THIRD RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; allowances. Six furlongs.

St. Sulpice	116	Al Reeves	109
John B. Doerr, Jr.	112	Disturber	109
Dan Cupid	112	Dam Var	107
Asthore	112	Pius	107
Andronicus	112	Saccharine	107
Landgrave	112	Edith Cline	107
Waterhouse	109	Klondyke	107
Emlere	109	Ineennamara	107
Cavalleria	109	Lioness	107
Haytime	109	Fair Rebel	100

Also eligible to start should any of the above scratch:

Abusive	109	Lady Madge	107
Touraine	109		

FOURTH RACE.—The Flight Handicap, for all ages. Six furlongs.

Imp	126	Firearm	108
Bendoran	126	Scannell	105
Isidor	124	Hilee	102
Sanders	115	Lady Lindsey	98
Swiftmas	115	Federal	97
Opaque	115		

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs.

Montanic	129	Waring	115
Samaritan	119	Pompadoura	113
Mischievous	117	Avenstoke	113
Peaceful	116	Premature	113
Prestidigitator	115	Osceola	100

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Handsel	108	Staca	104
Kirkwood	103	Barataria	101
Mordecai	104	Greatland	96
Maurice	104	Handcuff	94

A $10,000 Purse for Harness Horses.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 10.—A proposition was made to-day by the Nutwood Driving Club to the owners of Frank Bogash, Joe Patchen, Directly, Searchlight, Star Pointer, Anaconda, and John R. Gentry, for a race here Aug. 31 for $10,000. There is to be no entrance fee, but all are to enter to beat 2:03.

PHILADELPHIAS WIN AT POLO.

Superior All-Around Play and Good Team Work Too Much for the Rockaway Men at Cedarhurst.

Philadelphia won the polo match yesterday for the Cedarhurst Challenge Cup on the field of the Rockaway Hunt Club, at Cedarhurst, L. I., defeating the second team of the Rockaway Club by 14¾ goals to 9¼. The fractions show the penalties incurred by each side, Philadelphia losing ¼ of a goal for a safety, while Rockaway lost the same amount and also ½ of a goal for a foul. The Philadelphia Country Club team was 3 goals stronger by handicap than their opponents, and so had to allow Rockaway 3 goals at the start. The teams were as follows:

PHILADELPHIA.	Hdcp.	ROCKAWAY, 2D.	Hdcp.
1. R. E. Strawbridge.	5	1. W. A. Hazard	4
2. W. Hinckle Smith	5	2. F. D. Savage	4
3. A. E. Kennedy	6	3. Albert Francke	5
Back. J. F. McFadden	3	Back. P. F. Collier	3
Total	19	Total	16

The Philadelphians had practically everything their own way in the first period, scoring four goals in succession. Savage made one for Rockaway. The latter, with Albert Francke, did the hard work for the home team. Of the seven goals earned by Rockaway, Savage made three and Albert Francke two.

In the third period the Quaker men did not allow their opponents to score a point, knocking out five goals by some very neat plays. Strawbridge made one of the prettiest of the day. He got the ball from Rockaway, and sent it bounding toward his goal. Savage, riding in a manner worthy of his name, was close to the Philadelphians' heels. It was a pretty race, and warmed the spectators to genuine enthusiasm. Strawbridge kept the lead, and as he reached the ball struck it with a true aim, and it jumped safely between the posts.

Smith and Kennedy, however, carried off the honors for the winning team.

WHITMAN REMAINS CHAMPION.

Defeats Larned in the Middle States Tennis Tournament.

The challenge round of the Middle States lawn tennis tournament, which was interrupted by the rain on Saturday, was finished before a large gathering of spectators on the courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, at Orange, N. J., yesterday. In four sets Malcolm D. Whitman defeated W. A. Larned. He thus wins the title and challenge cup for the second time.

Larned was rather uncertain in his play, his only bursts of brilliancy being when he was able to get to the net and kill the ball. His opponent did not allow this to occur often, as he placed the ball deep in the veteran player's court, and when he came to the barrier passed him frequently.

In seven of the games the score went to deuce. At these critical points Whitman used an effective chop stroke and pulled out six of the games.

The unfinished match in the doubles between the "colt" Harvard team and the Yale pair probably will be played off at Longwood during the tournament week of July 24. The Paret-Ward match remaining in the Boston-New York series will also take place then. This score now stands New York, 2; Boston, 1. The score follows:

Championship Singles, Challenge Round.—Malcolm D. Whitman, holder, defeated W. A. Larned, challenger, 6—1, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Schoolboys Beat Clubmen at Golf.

Owing to the failure of the Browning School team of this city to meet the St. Mark's School golfers of Southborough, Mass., yesterday in the scheduled match on the Morris County Club links, at Morristown, N. J., the St. Mark's boys won by default. An impromptu team match was then arranged between the school and six members of the Morris County Club, and the boys defeated the home players by 8 holes to 2. Capt. W. Allston Flagg was beaten by 3 holes, and such a steady player as W. L. Thompson went down by 5 holes. The teams were: St. Mark's—J. J. Douglas, M. C. Bacon, E. E. Murdock, Robert Finger, E. P. Snow, and C. F. Watson, Jr. Morris County—Percy R. Pyne, third; G. J. Little, W. G. Marsh, W. L. Thompson, W. Allston Flagg, and L. B. Garretson.

Australian Cricketers in England.

BIRMINGHAM, England, July 10.—The Australians, in the cricket match which began here to-day against an eleven representing the Midland Counties, were all out in their first innings for 192 runs.

The Midland County team were all out in their first innings to-day for 185 runs.

Aged Man Commits Suicide in Nashua.

NASHUA, N. H., July 10.—Charles A. Brigham, a well-known resident of this city, committed suicide by hanging to-day. He was a native of Northborough, Mass., was eighty-six years of age, and had resided here for sixty years. He was Street Commissioner for twenty years. He leaves a widow and three sons. The cause of the act is not known.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

The Brooklyns Fail to Score Against the Philadelphias.

VISITORS IN BATTING FORM

New Yorks Lose Two Games in Boston, One an Eleven-Inning Contest—Games in Other Cities.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	48	23	.676
Boston	44	26	.629
Chicago	41	26	.612
Philadelphia	41	27	.603
St. Louis	41	29	.586
Baltimore	38	29	.567
Cincinnati	35	34	.507
Pittsburg	34	35	.493
New York	30	39	.435
Louisville	27	43	.386
Washington	24	48	.333
Cleveland	12	56	.176

Results of Yesterday's League Games.

Philadelphia, 10; Brooklyn, 0.
Boston, 3; New York, 0, (first game.)
Boston, 6; New York, 5, (second game.)
Washington, 7; Baltimore, 1.
Cincinnati, 4; Pittsburg, 3.

Games To-day.

Pittsburg in New York.
St. Louis in Brooklyn.
Chicago in Boston.
Cleveland in Philadelphia.
Louisville in Baltimore.
Cincinnati in Washington.

The Philadelphias easily outplayed the Brooklyns in the last game of their series at Washington Park yesterday. It was an off day for the Brooklyns, apparently, for they made seven errors. Jennings was the chief offender. His throwing arm still seems to be out of condition. Smith contributed a couple of wild throws, and as a whole the team could not bat. Platt, the Philadelphia pitcher, had the home team guessing from the start.

On the other hand, McJames was the easiest kind of a mark for the heavy-hitting Philadelphias. Delehanty, who leads the league in batting, made three hits for a total of seven bases, and La Joie, the big second baseman, cracked out four singles. It was a batting matinée for the visitors.

The Brooklyns had three men on the bases in the seventh inning, each one reaching first through a misplay, but they failed to score even one run to stave off a shut-out. Thomas, the visitors' centre fielder, was the person chiefly responsible for the failure of the Brooklyns to score a run. In the sixth Dahlen was on base and there were two out, when Jones rapped the ball on a straight line between left and centre. Not one of the 2,700 persons on the grounds expected that a fielder could reach the ball. Thomas, however, went after it as fast as a deer, and, reaching far forward, caught the ball, which was bent on a home run journey. It was a splendid piece of fielding, and Thomas received an ovation when he went to the bench. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Cooley, 1b	1	0	1	0	11	0	1	Jones, cf	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Thomas, cf	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	Keeler, rf	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Dahlen, lf	3	3	2	0	1	0	0	Jennings, ss	0	1	4	5	4	3	3
LaJoie, 2b	2	4	4	3	0	0	0	Kelley, lf	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Flick, rf	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	Dahlen, 3b	0	0	1	4	2	0	0
Lauder, 3b	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	Daly, 2b	0	0	0	2	3	0	0
McFarland, c	1	2	2	5	0	0	0	Anders, 1b	0	1	12	0	1	0	0
Cross, ss	0	0	2	1	5	1	0	Smith, c	0	0	1	6	0	2	0
Platt, p	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	McJames, p	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
								*McGann	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10	15	27	17	4			Total	0	6	27	13	7		

*Batted for McJames in the ninth inning.

Philadelphia	1	0	1	0	2	0	3	2	1	—10
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

First base on balls—Off Platt, 4; off McJames, 5. First base by errors—Philadelphia, 5; Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 11; Brooklyn, 9. Struck out—By Platt, 2; by McJames, 5. Three-base hit—Delehanty. Two-

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK.
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-town.....1,289 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria
ITALY, Rome: Luescher & Co.

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TWELVE PAGES.

DEPENDENT POSSESSIONS.

Of all the evils which the opponents of expansion have pictured forth as the sure result of it the assumed necessity of incorporating the new possessions into the territory of the Union was undoubtedly the most serious. Ex-Senator EDMUNDS presented this objection with great force and all the weight of his authority as an expounder of the Constitution. There was a real National peril, he declared, in the addition of these islands to our domain and the extending of the rights of citizenship to their people. It was his opinion that the natives of the Philippines and of Puerto Rico became citizens by the mere act of our taking possession of their territory.

We ventured at the time to dissent from this view and to point out that we had been very careful not to make the new possessions a part of the territory of the Union, nor their people citizens. The Insular Commission appointed by the President has prepared an opinion defining the status of the islands. They are an exterior possession under military government and not subject to the laws of the United States save so far as those laws are made applicable by military order. The tests which prove this proposition are numerous, but the fact that we are at liberty to sell and convey the new possessions, while the actual territory of the Union is inalienable, must be accepted as conclusive.

A comparison of the treaty of Paris with the treaties by which we took over Florida from Spain and Louisiana from France makes the distinction clear. Article III. of the Louisiana Purchase treaty says: "The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States." Article VI. of the Florida treaty is to the same effect. But Article IX. of the treaty of Paris says that "the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the Congress."

MUGWUMPS AND REGULARS.

That is a singular, so far as we know a quite unprecedented, deliverance for a Governor of the State of New York to make about the local politics of the City of New York which Gov. ROOSEVELT has just officially promulgated. It is quite true that the Governor himself is a New Yorker, meaning what FENIMORE COOPER used to call a "Manhattanese" as well as an inhabitant and Chief Magistrate of the Empire State. He is immensely conscious, like all the rest of us, of being "a citizen of no mean city," except in so far as it has been made mean by a government which, to speak quite plainly, is a standing insult to every decent man and woman who falls under its sway. Not many Governors have had that double citizenship. There was that Governor whom ROSCOE CONKLING, in his bitter and superior way, described as "that lizard on the hill," who was a citizen of New York, so far as he was not of Ithaca, N. Y.; and there was that excellent citizen, Gov. MORTON, who was undoubtedly a representative "Manhattanese." But neither of them, as a Governor, mingled in local politics to the curious extent to which Gov. ROOSEVELT has been mingling in them by offering to the decent citizens of this city, who have no political desire with regard to it except that it should be governed in a decent and civilized and reputable way, the suggestion that they can best bring about that result by co-operating with "the organization."

An invitation to "co-operate" with the organization is so much like the invitation to "walk into my parlor" of the spider to the fly that, if it proceeded from anybody but the Governor, it would be received as tricky and collusive. But these are two adjectives that cannot fairly be applied to anything that the Governor has ever done or can be expected ever to do. It is always to be remembered, in speaking about the Governor, that he is a brave man and an honest man.

Those are the primary facts about him. And yet, in frequent public addresses and "hortatives" the Governor has adjoined a third qualification. What we need in public office, he has said fifty or a hundred times over, is "common honesty, common courage, and common sense." About the first two of these qualities, as exemplified in himself, there is not really any room for contention. But, about the third, really the Governor must permit us to have our doubts. He has been himself a member, an integral part, "a coordinate branch," of the Municipal Government of this town, and he has administered his special duties like a good man and a good citizen. But even the Governor must have his moments of meditation, when that tremendous energy which is his characteristic quality falls below par. And in these moments we should really like to ask him, "as between man and man," whether he thinks that his service as a Police Commissioner made it easier or harder for the well-intentioned people of this municipality to start the greater municipality under the best auspices. The Governor is so transparently honest a man and citizen that an acquaintance could put this question to him with the certainty of eliciting a frank and manly response. And, really, there is only one answer possible to a mind which is considerate as well as frank and manly. That answer is that the gusto with which Police Commissioner ROOSEVELT enforced unpopular laws, because they were unpopular, became one of the contributing causes, among others, to the triumph of Tammany and the establishment of a state of things upon which the Governor, in common with all his decent constituents, looks with unaffected horror. But he ought not to overlook his personal share in the existing result. If the Governor were of a more contemplative and philosophical temper we should say that it would not be decent for him to do so. We might even say that it was impudent for him to go ladling out between the decent citizens and the "straight" Republicans the responsibility for the triumph of Tammany, when he ought perfectly to know, what every citizen knows whose blood has not suffused and obstructed his brains, that the one man who is responsible, more than any other, more than any fifty thousand others, for the triumph of Tammany is THOMAS C. PLATT.

The Governor makes a curious mistake. The people admire him as a hero, but they do not, to the best of our belief, "take any stock" in him as a Sage. They view him as the veteran viewed the novice who "bucked" a locomotive. "I admire your pluck, but hang your judgment." The Governor ought really to make himself aware that people like him because they think him an honest and gallant man, but that they have not, because he is more credulous than they, the slightest additional belief that the Republican machine will enter into any combination with any organization, or any unorganized or imperfectly organized representative of public opinion, without carefully foreseeing where itself, the Republican organization, is to "come in."

It was HENRY CLAY who said he would rather be right than be President. It was a satirist of a later generation who said about an aspirant, "Hang him, he wants both!" We sincerely hope the Governor will not fall between these two stools, and we do not believe he will if he gives himself a fair chance.

THE CANAL PROBLEM.

The lease of the Boston and Albany Railroad by the New York Central and its alliance of interests with the Pennsylvania are subjects of considerable interest to students of the perplexing canal problem that awaits solution by the Government and people of the State of New York. Gov. ROOSEVELT has set a commission at work upon it, and information is being collected for his guidance in determining upon a canal policy. Men who have any responsibility in the matter are reluctant to admit that the underlying question is whether the canal system of the State shall be abandoned, but that is the fact. The commission of inquiry will be expected to declare for or against abandonment, and if it is found to be best to continue the use of the canals, to point out what can be done to increase their traffic and make them profitable.

The people of New York may as well dismiss from their minds the hope that the canals can be profitably operated in their present condition, or after the completion of the nine-million-dollar improvement, should that ill-judged undertaking ever be carried out. If this was possible before, it has been made visibly less so by the acquisition by the New York Central of a continuous line from Chicago and Buffalo to Boston. While the alliance with the Pennsylvania has for one of its objects the steadying and perhaps the raising of rates, a reduction of freight charges must be the result of the leasing of the Boston and Albany. Should a line of steamships from Boston to Liverpool be established by the Central, a situation would be created which the Canal Commission could not ignore. With a cheaper grain rate from Chicago and Buffalo than has ever before been made by rail it would be impossible for the Erie Canal to hold its traffic, already seriously depleted and threatened with extinction by the competition of the railroads. The reduced cost of transportation which the Central will be able to effect by its lease may be the determining factor in the solution of the canal problem.

The lawyers who were employed by Gov. ROOSEVELT to advise him if there were ground for the criminal prosecution of the officials who squandered so much of the nine-million-dollar improvement fund will report no cause of action. They have found abundant evidence of waste and extravagance, but the accessible testimony does not warrant criminal proceedings. Save in its moral aspects, however, that is a very small matter. The entire nine millions is gone and hopelessly lost forever. It cannot make much difference to the taxpayers whether much or little of it is stolen. The determination to spend nine millions in deepening the Erie Canal to nine feet and the Champlain to seven feet was an appalling blunder. The State should then have grappled with the problem which it has now tardily taken up—whether to abandon the waterways altogether or attempt to save them by a really serious improvement.

Nine millions and nine feet will never save the canals. If the Erie has any future except as an abandoned ditch it must be as a barge canal or as a ship canal. Major SYMONS of the United States Engineers, who has made the most valuable report ever prepared on the canal system of New York, estimates that a ship canal by the Oswego and Syracuse route to the Hudson would cost $200,000,000, and he considers it quite out of the question. Western shipping men think a deep ship canal to be altogether chimerical. They refuse to believe that the lake vessels will seek tide water by such a canal or that ocean vessels would pass through it to the lakes. It is perhaps not important to argue the question, for neither the State nor the Federal Government is likely to spend this great sum in the work.

Major SYMONS advocates the construction of a barge canal with a depth of twelve feet admitting the use of barges drawing ten feet and carrying a cargo of 1,500 tons each. To convert the Erie Canal into a barge canal of twelve feet would cost, according to the Major's estimate, not more than $50,000,000. Such an undertaking is not beyond the ability of the State.

It must be remembered that during the season of canal navigation the Erie Canal determines the rate on every ton of merchandise shipped from Buffalo eastward. The canal rate for grain from Buffalo to New York for the year 1897 was 2.8 cents per bushel, as against 4.6 cents in 1887. Such an important reduction favors commerce, but the canalboatmen can make no money at such rates and are going out of the business. The receipts of grain at New York by rail increased from 28,000,000 bushels in 1887 to 97,000,000 in 1897; while the receipts by canal fell from 45,000,000 bushels in the former year to 21,000,000 in the latter. These figures tell the story of the decay of canal traffic. It is surely on its way to entire extinction unless a radical new departure in canal policy is decided on by the State Government. The practical consolidation of great railway interests makes it imperative that the decision be made promptly.

A GOOD EXAMPLE TO FOLLOW.

The friends of the President praise him—and justly—for the non-partisan and generally high character of the members of the Isthmus Canal Commission selected last month and now about to take up their work actively. The commission consists of the three members of that of which Admiral WALKER was chief, which has just sent in its report, to whom have been added ex-Senator PASCO of Florida, Prof. E. R. JOHNSON, an economist of the University of Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. ERNST of the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army, and three eminent civil engineers, Messrs. MORRISON of New York, BURR of Connecticut, and NOBLE of Illinois.

These are unquestionably good appointments. The engineers are among the very best in the country and embrace several who have already acquired useful knowledge of the special work in hand. The inclusion of so pronounced a Democrat as ex-Senator PASCO as one of the two non-professional members is a distinct act of political impartiality. Prof. JOHNSON is reputed to be especially expert in the study of commercial conditions, and should be of peculiar value. In a word, the commission has been selected in accordance with the underlying principle of the merit system as opposed to the spoils system. Tested fitness and not politics has been studied.

It is a sound principle, and should be applied to all appointments of officers not having to shape directly the policy of the Administration on disputed political questions. Excepting the President's Cabinet, the heads of departments, and a few officers of high responsibility in the executive service, there is not an appointee under the Government that could not be selected with great advantage precisely as these Commissioners have been chosen. There is even stronger reason for such selection in the permanent service, because it would secure men who would remain and would save the service from the costly overturnings it now undergoes at each change of party in the Government.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Evidently the great exposition in Paris next year is bound to be successful if the efforts of the French and their friendly rivals can make it so.

Our London dispatches yesterday declared that the three most powerful industrial and commercial nations of the world, Germany, the United States, and Great Britain, are zealous, in the order named, in their efforts to make the best possible showing. It is significant that the leader in the list should be Germany. It is little more than a quarter of a century since the present German Empire was proclaimed at Versailles and its various parts welded together on the fields of French defeat from the Rhine to Paris. It is much more recently that Germany appeared as a formidable rival to France in the export throughout the world of a large variety of articles in which France had before been in advance of all others. Now it is reported, not only that the Imperial Government is doing all that it can to promote the representation of Germany at the exposition, but that the Emperor himself is planning to make possible a visit to the French capital during the exposition. To secure an invitation will be a matter of great delicacy, but the Emperor has, in several instances during the past two years, made distinct though discreet advances, the last of which—the visit to the French training ship, with the polite interchange of dispatches afterward—has produced a marked effect on public opinion.

After all, the French are a nation of workers and of traders. It is their untiring and indomitable industry that has made it possible for them to recover from the terrific disturbances through which they have passed. Well-informed observers say that it is the fear of failure for the exposition that has been more potent in stilling the storm aroused by the Dreyfus affair than any other influence. They are quite capable of seeking to crown their patient and energetic efforts for an exposition of surpassing interest by assembling in the capital of the republic the sovereigns of as many as may be of the great powers. If the Emperor of Germany comes to meet the Emperors of Russia and of Austria-Hungary and the heir apparent of Great Britain, no special significance can attach to the presence of any one of them, and the prestige of Paris would be enormously advanced. Doubtless a very strong hand would have to be kept on the populace of Paris; but the business world of Paris will not object to a good excuse for maintaining a stronger hand than has of late been felt.

Our London dispatches indicate some possible dissatisfaction with one feature of the exposition. It has been decided to group exhibits in classes instead of by countries, and as in each class the French would naturally require the most room, it is feared that other countries will suffer by comparison. It is doubtful if this view will be generally taken. On the contrary, the plan is likely to prove welcome to exhibitors who seek to display, each his own wares, in competition with others, and may well be indifferent to the impression produced by his country as a whole. Provided room is allowed for a fair representation of each country, it is the quality, not the quantity, of the things shown that will tell. A superior machine, or fabric, or article of food or drink, will stand comparison with a dozen inferior articles as well as with one, and will display its superiority better by comparison than when shown apart from others. The plan of grouping by classes has always prevailed to some extent in the international fairs, and most in the most recent. It seems, on the whole, a just plan, and is not likely to be objected to in this country, whatever may be the case in those where Government direction is more immediate and complete.

The more we think of it, the more absurd it looks that such a body as the Municipal Assembly should have the direction and control of such a public function as the Dewey reception. The Mayor's committee is, upon the whole, an excellent committee, made up on the old familiar lines. But then there is a chance to do something new and striking in more than one direction. One such chance is the proposition of the Sculpture Society to erect a triumphal arch, at the expense, so far as the artistic work is concerned, of its own members. Obviously, the thing to do with a proposition like that is to invite the fullest communication of the views of the artists who stand ready to make it, to ask them, among other things, what site they think would be most eligible. To limit them to the site that first occurs to Aldermanic intelligence is not merely an indignity to them, but an injury to the municipality. Much the same may be said of the nocturnal aquatic parade, of which, as we saw in '92, very much may be made, but of which the projectors by no means seem to find much intelligent sympathy from the Municipal Assembly. It was recognized, twenty or thirty years ago, that it was a fearful thing for a great man to fall among New York Aldermen. Great pains should be taken lest this experience be repeated, "and still more abundantly."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Difficult as it is to believe that people who loudly and persistently claim to monopolize both the virtue and the intelligence of the country would use forged or distorted documents in support of their arguments, there is a slowly accumulating mass of evidence tending to show either that some of the anti-imperialists are little scrupulous in the adjustment of means to ends or else that they have been grossly deceived by their agents and employés. Perhaps they carry dislike of a censorship over the mails to such a point that they would scorn to suppress any tale whatever that pretended to give news from the Philippines. This supposition, besides its charitableness, has the added merit of explaining the industrious circulation by persons nominally respectable of stories about American atrocities so grotesque and uncharacteristic as to carry, for most of us, clear proof of falsity or inaccuracy written large after every line. In several cases the suspicion of something worse than overeager credulity has not been easily avoided. For instance, Senator PETTIGREW recently gave out, as coming from an officer of the First Regiment, South Dakota Volunteers, a letter which, besides hinting at dreadful scandals awaiting investigation in Manila, criticised every feature of the conduct of the war and charged that our soldiers were treated with brutal cruelty by their officers. The name of the man who wrote this precious communication was "withheld" lest he should be punished by vengeful superiors for his frankness, but the letter passed current as authentic till some meddlesome expansionist was cruel enough to point out that, though dated April 9, it described the fighting at Calumpit, which took place on April 26. Then the announcement was made on behalf of the Senator that the date of the letter was May 9, not April 9, as given out, but no explanation as to how the mistake came to occur was vouchsafed. In clearing up this error—so far as it was cleared up—there was an even graver blunder, for the Senator's defender asserted that the letter reached Sioux Falls by mail from Manila on Tuesday last, whereas, as a matter of fact, it was printed by the morning papers of that day. There be persons out in South Dakota who boldly assert that Senator PETTIGREW wrote or dictated the letter himself, but that, of course, is incredible.

—Another yarn which has failed to stand the tests of time is that about the slaughter of four Filipino prisoners by Kansas soldiers acting under the direct, personal orders of Capt. BISHOP of the Salina company. The accusation, it will be remembered, was made with great circumstantiality and some literary skill in a letter that bore the name of a private soldier well known in Ottawa County, Kan., and yet it seems to have been wholly false. At any rate, Capt. BISHOP, writing to a friend in Salina, says: "I see by the American papers that I am charged with ordering or permitting prisoners to be killed. I do hope the good people at home will not think for one moment that I am such a brute. The insurgent wounded and prisoners are well cared for—we only wish that all of them would surrender and end this awful affair." The reference to the war as an "awful affair" may console the Atkinsonians in a measure for the loss of the original story. It may, too, do something toward convincing them that Capt. BISHOP tells the truth when he denies that he is a murderer.

—A reader of THE TIMES has pinned together and sent to us a paragraph from this column calling attention to the failure of the British Embassy at Washington to display a flag on Fourth of July, and an article from another paper in which is described a little riot, followed by several arrests, that was started at Stamford, Conn., on the same day by the display of the British flag over his house by one of the residents of that place. We fail to see any very close connection between the two episodes, and frankly confess inability to answer the question—"Which was right?"—that closes our correspondent's note. If he referred to the accuracy of the two narratives, the problem would be simple enough, for in neither case is there any doubt about the essential facts. But what he meant, of course, was to ask whether the absence of a flag in Washington should excite criticism, and its presence in Stamford set people to howling with anger. In both instances, the "right" would seem to be hard to find. The embassy officials neglected an opportunity to be courteous; the Stamforders seized one to demonstrate that patriotism and good sense are not inseparable companions. Possibly enough the flag that caused the foolish trouble was raised with the intention of giving offense, in which event the man who did it will get little sympathy from anybody. However that may be, we still think that the British Embassy and the others at Washington might well have imitated the Turks for once, and by raising their respective flags have marked their knowledge that Americans were celebrating an event to them of some importance.

—"Uitlander," declares a correspondent whose name makes probable his right to speak on the subject with authority, should be pronounced not "Weetlander," but "Oitlander." With this interesting bit of information to introduce his remarks, our correspondent proceeds to make some not very relevant remarks about the inhabitants of the South African Republic. "Why is it," he asks, "that the word 'Boer' seems to be synonymous with 'ignoramus,' 'ruffian,' &c., in this country?" To this the Yankee answer would be, "Is it?" So far as we know, there is no general misconception in the United States as to the character of the Boers, though many of us may be more than a little weak in our pronunciation of Dutch. Of course "Boer," like the closely related "bauer," does carry the implication of excessive rusticity, and it may be used to express disparagement, but this employment of the word is likely to be more familiar to those who say "Oitlander" than to those careless enough to follow the French analogy and say "Weetlander." Our kind instructor continues: "Is it possible that Americans are ignorant of the fact that the Boers are a remarkably intelligent, honest, and thrifty people? They are certainly in every way superior to those English and American adventurers for whose sake England is now preparing to go to war. The Boers are a peace-loving people, but the old Batavian blood is in their veins, and they will not allow themselves to be imposed upon by England or any other nation. Their Dutch ancestors humiliated Spain, then the most powerful nation in the world, after more than fifty years of incessant fighting, and more than once made pigmies of the English and their fleets. Once aroused, they fight to the bitter end, and nothing short of annihilation of the entire Boer nation will enable England to carry out her ignoble designs. What a wretched farce the Peace Conference is!" Certain inaccuracies in these statements could easily be pointed out, but it is not quite necessary to do so. The Boers, like most other mortals, have their merits and their defects, and which outweigh the other is not a very important matter of opinion. No people, however, can fight successfully against the Course of Events, and as that is what the Dutchmen of Africa are trying to do, there is no great risk in prophesying their ultimate defeat.

THE PHILIPPINE SITUATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial article in THE TIMES of this morning's issue headed "A Curious Coincidence" does not relate to the sympathy of the American people so much as to their judgment as to the correct policy for our Government to pursue.

The Maine was sent to the Harbor of Havana on account of the sympathy felt in this country for the Cubans in their struggle for independence; but matters have now taken a turn, and our position is now very much like that of Spain at that time. The civil war proved that one man can no longer own another man; he can possess over him no legal title, and it looks now as though this Spanish war would prove to the civilized world that one nation can no longer own another nation. We bought the Philippines of Spain it is true; but it is a serious question in the Supreme Court of Christendom whether Spain was able to give a clear title to those islands; nor can any sound reason be given why the leaders of those people should not have been recognized in some manner by our Government when our troops first landed in their country.

LANING COATES.

Callicoon Depot, N. Y., June 30, 1899.

THE PHILIPPINE PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the Declaration which this day commemorates our fathers based their claim to independence on the inalienable right of all men to liberty and the government of their choice. But for nearly a century our people violated in one direction the principles which they had proclaimed. For this they were called upon to pay the penalty through four long years of bloody struggle and anguish. As they emerged from the ordeal, it was believed that our Nation had passed through "a new birth of freedom," to use the words of the great leader of that time, and was thenceforth and forever fully devoted to liberty.

But on this Independence Day, 1899, what do we see? Our Nation attempting to crush out the independence of millions of people on the other side of the globe. We—or at least many of us—are found scouting the principles of the Declaration of Independence and pronouncing them mere "glittering generalities," now, at least, outworn and inapplicable. We talk glibly about our duty to assume control over the "inferior races" of the earth and maintain "order" among them. We prate of "The White Man's Burden" and "The Strenuous Life." Meanwhile, we profess the greatest benevolence toward the Oriental peoples whom we are striving to subjugate, and we even dare to lift red hands in appeal to heaven, claiming that it is for the sake of promoting Christianity that those hands are thus imbrued. We further declare that, in the more or less remote future, we may deem it safe and fitting to grant self-government to these people. But meanwhile we are treating them precisely as would the most thoroughgoing despotism on the face of the earth, say Russia, if in our place, though we are showing much less tact and ability than would Russia. We do not recognize any rights belonging to these people save such as we choose to dole out to them in our sovereign good pleasure. We propose to have them bow down to us in absolute submission as humble supplicants before we give them any definite information or guarantees as to their future status.

This arrogant and truculent attitude of ours toward the Filipinos from the very first, excepting when we were using them for our own purposes, has been the great mistake and crime of our policy toward them and has produced just the results that might have been expected.

What, now, shall we do in this matter? Reverse our former course and act the part of a great, magnanimous, freedom-loving nation: cast aside false pride and all other unworthy passions, and, in the spirit of this memorial day resolve to treat generously and sympathetically these peoples struggling toward the light of liberty; aid and protect them as they essay an independent national life. T. V. V.

Milford, Conn., July 4, 1899.

THE ASTOR FAMILY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the right royal showing given to the Astor family in a recent article in The Pall Mall Magazine, the following little anecdote written for The New York Leader many years ago may prove interesting to you.

My grandfather, John R. Townsend, the first President of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, was addicted to the scrap-book habit. Some of those books have come into my possession, and contain articles of considerable interest. I found the following under the heading, "Recollections of Old Merchants of New York City." Referring to a former account of the Bininger family, it says:

"We said that the old grocer Abraham Bininger, when working at day's work, lived in Augusta Street, near City Hall Place; that his wife, Aunt Katy, kept a little shop, sold candy, snuff, tobacco, pipes, cookies, and other cakes from a little table in front of the shop. We omitted to mention that the cookies, cakes, and tea rusk were daily supplied from a basket carried by a young man who peddled tea rusks, &c. The name of the boy peddler was John Jacob Astor, who was then eighteen or twenty years of age and had not been long arrived in this country, and before he had fairly started in that wonderful rise in the world that Astor afterward made. John Jacob Astor had a sister who came from Germany with him. She married a Mr. Miller. His occupation was a distiller of French cordials in Duane Street. In after years John Jacob rather turned up his nose at a distiller, (this nose action appears to have descended.) Mrs. Miller resented it and upon one occasion observed, 'Yacob vas noting put a paker poy, and sold preat und kak.' She spoke mongrel Dutch until the day of her death."

Do families of ancient lineage in Holland and Germany speak "mongrel Dutch"? I mean, are such people generally represented by coats of arms? I ask for information.

L. S. D.

Sunnyside, Gladstone, N. J., July 10, 1899.

WOMEN'S BICYCLE DRESS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "G. G." has been indulged by the editor of THE TIMES probably on account of his letter being, as he tells us, a first effort in the direction of journalism.

The question hitherto before your readers has been the modesty or immodesty of women in riding a diamond frame bicycle. "G. G." profits by your indulgence to make a general attack upon men and their manners. He ejaculates: "What a lot of dirty habits we men have, anyway!" Yes, and the habit of expectorating to which your correspondent refers is not confined to the sterner sex. His friends of the diamond frame—some of them—indulge in that very objectionable weakness. Even that failing does not constitute an excuse for men contravening the rules of decent society.

The smoking arrangements on the open cars call forth another severe arraignment by "G. G." Your correspondent is peculiarly unfortunate if the statements he makes are based upon experience, for most of us are accustomed to travel on the surface and elevated cars at frequent intervals, yet our sense of hearing has not been contaminated by profanity, from the fourth or any other seat, indulged in by that unfortunate animal, man.

But, Mr. Editor, our eyes have only too frequently witnessed the sight of the short-skirted, diamond-frame woman bicycle riders while passengers on these same cars. As a lady remarked to me yesterday, these same women are bolder than brass and absolutely without modesty.

There can be no excuse for women mounting a man's wheel, and, further, they should not be permitted to do so. If fathers, mothers, and brothers will not prohibit such exhibitions, the law should be powerful enough to intervene in behalf of decency.

The decadence of the higher types of womanhood is painfully apparent. The respect shown to the "gentler sex" is, in great part, a very thin veneer, almost transparent.

Emulating your correspondent, I suggest an addition to his final clause. "Wanted, more men with courage to insist upon and more women to comply with the rules of dress and conduct which in the past have made women respected and honored. J. G.

New York, July 5, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Quite a Menagerie.

"Yes," said the excited man, "he tried to act the hog and treat me like a dog, but I soon showed him he was playing horse with the wrong man when he monkeyed with me!"—Indianapolis Journal.

Figurative.

"A man must be a creature of iron will," said Mr. Blykins, loudly.

"Yes," answered his wife, "and a woman ought to know a thing or two about blacksmithing."—Washington Star.

Easy Lesson in Art.

Miss Sillelgh—I think I shall go in for landscape painting. Is it difficult to learn?

De Aubrey—No, it's comparatively easy. All one has to do is to select the right colors and put them on the right place.—Chicago News.

Turn About.

Elderly Visitor—Son, who was the first President?

Small Boy—Jorjwash'n't'n, of course. Now you tell me who was the best pitcher fer the Cincinnatis four years ago.—Indianapolis Journal.

His Deficit.

"I notice," said the observant boarder, "that the amount of money in circulation in the United States at present is $28.38 per capita."

"I wish," replied the cross-eyed boarder, after taking an inventory of the contents of his pockets, "that you would lend me $28.25 to make up my share."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

UNDER THE EAVES.

Hale Howard Richardson in Boston Courier.

Hidden by dusk and dust they lie
Under the spacious eaves;
Rusty and broken and all awry
The castaways of years gone by
The gloomy depth receives.

Leather-bound books of quaint design
With yellow and well-frayed leaves,
(Chiefly telling of things divine:)
A cracked decanter enlabeled "Wine"
Under the gloomy eaves.

A tiny cricket—a broken chair—
A brindle cowhide trunk;
A strange old stove, so rough and square,
Filled with rusty cooking-ware
And other kitchen junk.

A little cradle, rude and plain,
How fancy round it weaves
The tale of mother joy and pain,
That all these fleeting years had lain
Under the gloomy eaves.

And so to each poor castaway
Some tender fancy cleaves;
The gentle voice that oft did say
"Oh save it yet another day,"
Under the spacious eaves.

ENDEAVORERS ADJOURN

Close the Detroit Convention with Message to The Hague.

GREETING FOR THE PRESIDENT

Response from The Hague Arouses Enthusiasm — Attendance Larger than the Boston Meeting.

DETROIT, July 10.—The eighteenth international convention of Christian Endeavor societies closed to-night amid scenes of impressive solemnity attending the utterance of "The Last Word" by the President and Secretary in each of the great tents, respectively, followed by responses from each State and country represented, and last exhortations from Bishop Vincent of Kansas and Evangelist Chapman of New York. The following telegrams and cablegrams were read in both tents, the reading of the cablegram from the Hon. Andrew D. White, President of the American Peace Commissioners at The Hague, bringing out storms of applause:

To the American Peace Commission, The Hague: Twenty-eight thousand American and Canadian Christian Endeavorers now assembled in International Convention, Detroit, representing 2,990,000 enthusiastic for peace and arbitration. Great peace meeting held. All wish you godspeed.

(Signed) FRANCIS E. CLARK, President.
JOHN WILLIS BAER, Secretary.

Scravenhage.

Clark, President Christian Endeavorers, Detroit: American Commission to the Peace Conference sends sincere thanks for message and congratulates you and all friends of peace for the great success achieved providing for a permanent tribunal of arbitration.

(Signed,) WHITE, President.
HOLLS, Secretary.

To His Excellency Lord Ninto, Ottawa, Canada: The Christian Endeavorers of Canada and America, in international convention assembled, representing two and one-half millions of young people, are drawing closer the bonds of international fellowship and pray for God's best blessing upon yourself and your great Dominion.

Ottawa, Canada.

Francis E. Clark, President International Convention of Christian Endeavorers:

His Excellency the Governor General desires me to express his warmest and most sincere thanks for your very kind and cordial message of good-will to himself and the Dominion of Canada. Major DRUMMOND,
Governor General's Secretary.

To Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Windsor, England:

Tens of thousands of Canadian and American Christian Endeavorers, in international convention assembled in Detroit, rejoice in your long and glorious reign and pray God's constant blessing upon you. Thousands of Endeavorers next July will cross the ocean to convention in London, with love and reverence in their hearts for you.

To President William McKinley, Washington, D. C.:

Twenty-eight thousand American and Canadian Christian Endeavorers, assembled in international convention, received your kind message with hearty enthusiasm, and pray for God's richest blessing upon you, your Administration, and the great Republic of which you are the Chief Magistrate.

At all previous meetings the audiences assembled quietly, but this evening, for some time before the calling to order of the two great gatherings, tents Endeavor and Williston were babels of sounds and scenes. The State, provincial, and foreign delegations were grouped in designated bunches, divided about equally between the two tents. Each had its own particular rally cry, and each delegation took pleasure in making it known to the extent of its lung power. The delegations which were not shouting were singing.

The following statement as to attendance, &c., was given out by Secretary Baer:

"Without doubt the attendance at this conveniton has very much exceeded that of any other Christian Endeavor convention ever held, in the matter of those present at the various meetings. This estimate takes into account the great convention at Boston in 1895. That is to say, that out of the 28,000 Endeavorers registered, which is the estimate of the Reception Committee, and includes members, there have been more who attended meetings than at any previous times. The estimate of attendance at meetings gives a total of 298,500. There were 28,000 Endeavorers in attendance, including Detroit delegates.

"Thirty thousand, five hundred persons simultaneously attended strictly Christian Endeavor meetings. These figures do not include the sixty-six noon evangelistic meetings, which had a total attendance of 15,000, and 100 professed conversions."

Secretary Baer stated that, although the attendance at Detroit was 28,000, as against 56,400 at Boston, the meetings in Detroit were attended by larger numbers than were those at Boston.

Chairman W. H. Strong of the local committee responded appropriately to the compliments tendered before the two mighty audiences, and attributed the success of the convention chiefly to individual faithfulness. The score of white-capped Chairmen of local committees, standing together, then sang a stanza of "If Ever I Loved Thee, My Jesus, 'Tis Now."

Great Britain's leading representatives, Messrs. Tressidder and Mursell of London and Pollock of Glasgow, stood together and sang "Britain for Christ." Then all sang stanzas of "God Save the Queen" and "America." Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman preached the concluding sermon in Tent Endeavor. The closing address in Tent Williston was made by Bishop John H. Vincent of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SUGAR TRUST'S NEW VENTURE.

Will Establish a Large Plant to Make Its Own Chemicals.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—The Press tomorrow will say: "The American Sugar Refining Company, more commonly known as the Sugar Trust, is about establishing one of the largest chemical plants in this country, the capital stock to be $1,500,000. The abandoned United States Refinery buildings, at Penn Street wharf, Camden, N. J., are to be fitted up for this purpose.

"The chemicals are to be used by the refineries to tint, prepare, and clarify the various grades of sugar each year, and it is stated by the knowing ones that the trust will soon effect a very large saving in the cost of its business by manufacturing all of its own chemicals to be used at the different refineries which it controls throughout the United States.

"The records of the Clerk of Camden County, N. J., show that on Friday articles of incorporation were filed by the Continental Manufacturing Company, the objects of which are to manufacture and deal in chemicals. The company is capitalized at $1,500,000, with $1,000 paid in. The incorporators are F. McZaller, W. W. Frazier, Jr.; Joseph W. Robinson, T. D. Weadon, and H. Y. Paul, Jr., the three first named being of this city and closely connected with the Sugar Trust here. The other two occupy similar positions with the New York end of this same corporation. The big chemical works, when in running order, will employ a large number of people."

GLOVE TRUST MAY FAIL.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., July 10.—The proposed glove trust, with capital of $15,000,000, which the American Trust Company of Chicago is said to be interested in forming, is likely to fail through as the result of a meeting this afternoon of manufacturers who supply the jobbing trade of the country. At the meeting were representatives of Littauer Brothers, Swartz, Schiffer & Co., J. C. Allen, F. P. Zimmer, Daniel Hays Company, Gloversville; Northrup Manufacturing Company, J. H. Decker & Co., and Richard Evans, of Johnstown, the largest manufacturers in the country.

After a lengthy discussion the meeting adjourned without definite result, but it was afterward announced on the best of authority that the prospects for the formation of the trust were very unfavorable.

CO-OPERATIVE STORE PROFITS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 10.—The Banksville Co-operative Association has declared a quarterly dividend of 10 per cent. This association is composed of coal miners at Banksville, who operate a store. The assets are $4,696.63. Of the assets $2,000 is in property, consisting of a store building and four houses. Three of the houses are dwellings and rent for $3 a month. The other is used as a public library. The association has 300 books and two daily papers are kept on file.

The association was organized on Oct. 7, 1890, with 76 members, and re-organized on March 14, 1896, with 184 members. Goods are sold at 15 per cent. less than the company store prices, after which quarterly dividends of from 6 to 10 per cent. are paid to the stockholders. Since its formation the association has paid $5,000 in dividends, besides purchasing the property now owned. It is one of the most successful co-operative organizations ever formed.

THE CZAR'S HEIR IS DEAD

Grand Duke George Passes Away in the Caucasus.

THE SUCCESSION IN RUSSIA

Grand Duke Michael, Now Heir, to be Regent If a Minor Succeeds Nicholas II.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 10.—The Grand Duke George, brother of the Czar and heir to the throne of Russia, is dead.

The heir apparent died at the imperial palace in the Caucasus, where he had been residing for his health's sake. An official dispatch from Abbas Tuman, in the Caucasus, announces that he died of a violent and sudden hemorrhage of the throat.

The Grand Duke had been in ill-health for a number of years past. He was suffering from consumption.

LONDON, July 10.—The Czar's brother, Grand Duke Michael of Russia, now heir apparent, is at present in London. He accompanied the Prince of Wales to the volunteer review on the Horse Guards' Parade Saturday.

It is understood the Czar will shortly issue a ukase ordaining that in the event of a minor succeeding to the throne his brother, Grand Duke Michael, is to act as Regent.

The Prince of Wales visited the Grand Duke Michael this evening to convey his condolences.

Grand Duke Michael will remain in England until it is decided when and where the funeral is to take place.

The death of the Czarowitch, though quite unexpected, so much so, indeed, that his mother even was not with him, has caused no surprise, because it has long been known that it was impossible for him to survive, the consumption from which he suffered having assumed a serious phase, which compelled him to live the life of a confirmed invalid.

The Grand Duke George Alexandrovich, the late Czarowitch, was born at Tsarskoie-Selo, April 27, N.S., 1871. When he grew up he became Lieutenant of the first class, Chief of the mounted artillery of the guard, Attaman of the Cossacks of the Aral, of the Ninety-third Regiment of Artillery Irkutek, Lieutenant of the regular Austrian Lancers, No. 11, and later Lieutenant of the regular Prussian Uhlans, No. 1. He was a chevalier of the Order of St. Andrew, of the Order of the Elephant, and of the Order of the Black Eagle.

Although the Czar is the Autocrat of all the Russias, and his will is law throughout the empire, there are some limits to his absolutism, and among them are the regulations regarding the succession to the throne. The old decree, issued by Peter I., Feb. 5, 1722 directed each sovereign to select his successor from among the members of the imperial family without any regard to claims of primogeniture. The Emperor Paul in 1797, however, amended that decree, and established the right of primogeniture, with preference for male over female heirs.

Every sovereign of Russia, with his wife and children, must be a member of the Russian Orthodox Church, and the Princes and Princesses of the imperial house must obtain the consent of the Emperor to contract a marriage, otherwise their issue cannot inherit the throne. The heir apparent becomes of age at sixteen, and other members of the imperial family on the completion of the twentieth year.

The Grand Duke Michael, who succeeds the late Grand Duke as heir apparent, was born Nov. 22, (Dec. 4,) 1878, in St. Petersburg.

FRENCH SHORE COMPLICATION.

Royal Commission's Report Favors Newfoundland—Withheld in Fear of Another Fashoda Difficulty.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 10.—The Colonial authorities are understood to have been informed that the report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the French shore complications is withheld for the present by the British Colonial Office, because it so strongly indorses the case of Newfoundland that its publication would provoke another Fashoda difficulty.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Imperial Secretary of State for the Colonies, is, however, "determined to force the French to abandon their arrogant pretensions on the coast before another season opens."

ORLEANS AND CASTELLANE.

Anti-Semites and Patriots in Close Relations with the Duke and Count.

PARIS, July 10.—The Gazette de France to-day publishes the report which the Prefect of Police presented to the Government March 29 on the Orleanist Party. It says the League of Patriots and the Anti-Semite League were in close relations with the Duke of Orleans, who sent 5,000f. to M. Déroulède and large sums to Deputy Jules Guerin. Altogether the Royalists are said to have expended 300,000f. in getting up the Nueilly Barracks fiasco.

Prof. Syveton, Treasurer of the League of the French Fatherland, has been suspended from his duties at the College of Reims for attempts to incite an anti-Dreyfus agitation at Rennes.

According to the same authority, Comte Boni de Castellane also subsidized the movement.

TO PUNISH DREYFUS'S FOES.

M. Lebon, the Minister Responsible for Torture, to be Prosecuted—M. Loubet's Clemency.

PARIS, July 10.—It is rumored that as a result of the revelation of the inhuman cruelty practiced upon Dreyfus while on Devil's Island M. Lebon, the Minister who was responsible for the orders sent to M. Deniel while in charge of the penal settlement where Dreyfus was confined, will be proceeded against, the Government not confining its action to yesterday's dismissal of Deniel.

M. Bertillon, the handwriting expert, who testified before the Court of Cassation that Dreyfus was the author of the bordereau, still remains at the head of the Anthropometric Department of the Prefecture of Police, but has been deprived of his official duties.

Baron Baulny, another of the aristocratic promoters of the demonstration against President Loubet at Auteuil, has been pardoned.

It is understood that M. Loubet also desired to pardon Baron Christiani, who made the assault upon him, but the Cabinet decided that this was quite out of the question.

MARTIAL LAW IN BELGRADE.

Grave Disclosures Follow Attempt on ex-King Milan's Life.

BELGRADE, Servia, July 10.—Martial law has been declared throughout the Department of Belgrade, including this city, owing to discoveries made during the course of the inquiry into the recent attempt upon the life of former King Milan.

NO DISORDER AT VAN.

The Turkish Legation Denies Reports Concerning the Province.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Turkish legation to-day gave out the following:

"The Turkish Legation declares in reply to the dispatch of yesterday concerning alleged disturbances in the Asiatic Province of Van that according to a report recently received from the Governor General of this province, perfect order and tranquillity prevail in those regions."

France to Pardon Italian Spy.

PARIS, July 10.—Gen. Giletta di San Giuseppe, the Italian officer who was arrested at Nice June 12 on the charge of espionage and sentenced June 26 to five years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 5,000f., will be pardoned upon the occasion of the French national fête, July 14, the anniversary of the fall of the Bastile.

The Pope Receives Bishops.

ROME, July 10.—The Pope to-day granted an audience to the South American Bishops, pronouncing the allocution in Latin.

RUSSO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

Secretary of the United States Legation Says They Are Very Cordial—Russia Wants American Goods.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Mr. Herbert H. D. Pierce, First Secretary of the United States Embassy to Russia, has been in Washington several days on leave of absence from his post. It has afforded an opportunity for talks with the President and State Department officials on Russian affairs, both political and commercial, and the imparting of much interesting information which could not be brought by the channels of official reports. Speaking to a representative of the press, Mr. Pierce said:

"The relations between the United States and Russia were never on a more cordial basis than at present, and the friendship which is traditional between the two countries finds constant expression in Russia, not only among officials but also among the people of all classes. It is not too much to say that from the Emperor down to the peasantry there is a sincere friendship for us and a desire to become acquainted with American methods and to make use in Russia of the skill and ingenuity which have advanced this country with such great strides.

"For this reason there is a great opening in Russia for American capital and for the introduction of American machinery and methods of doing business. It is an immense field, far beyond anything realized by the people in this country. Russia is just entering an era of tremendous prosperity; a sort of commercial and industrial awakening. Hers is the new field for American enterprise and capital, for with our Pacific Coast facilities, the Philippines, and the Trans-Siberian Railroad route, there is ready access for our goods into the very heart of Russia.

"There is special opportunity for investments in steel and iron industries, cotton mills, and for the manufacture of machinery and tools. Soon, too, our manufactured goods will find almost illimitable markets. Moreover, Russia regards American goods as better than those of any other country, so that this favorable sentiment invites us into these vast new fields.

"People outside or Russia hardly realize how nearly completed the Trans-Siberian Railway is," continued Mr. Pierce. "I was told recently by Prince Hilkoui, Minister of Ways of Communication, who has charge of this great work, that he expected to make a trip around the world in forty days during the coming Paris Exposition, going by way of the Trans-Siberian route, and he had the kindness to ask me to accompany him on the trip. Even now the route is almost continuous from Moscow to the Amoor River, and thence to Vladivostock on the Pacific Coast, with the exception of a comparatively short stretch which has to be covered by post horses. Once open, this marks almost a commercial revolution, giving a highway from Western Europe to the Pacific, and from our Pacific Coast into the Far East and thence to Eastern Europe.

"The road is so well along that trains are run out of Moscow which would astonish even Americans as models of elegance. These trains have not only baths, libraries, and other modern equipments, but a complete gymnasium to beguile the long trip through Siberia. The original purpose of Russia was to make the route one for military and strategic purposes, linking the capital and other large centres with the naval rendezvous at Vladivostock. But now commerce and travel over the road have quite overshadowed the strategic purpose."

Mr. Pierce was asked concerning the recent reports of widespread famine in Russia, and the appeal issued in London for relief.

"I think it only just to Russia," said he, "that it should be known that the distress is confined to rather small and remote regions, and that Russia herself has coped with the situation thoroughly and successfully. The Russian Government has been prompt in ameliorating the distress, and the Czar has given immense sums—I think I am safe in saying 3,000,000 rubles, or $1,500,000—out of his own private resources to alleviate the distress."

GUATEMALA'S FRESH TROUBLES

Some Uneasiness in Central American Circles—Commercial and Financial Outlook Critical.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The reports that a revolution is imminent in Guatemala cause a great deal of uneasiness in Central American circles here, as it has been known for some time that affairs there were in a critical condition. A well-posted diplomat said to-day that the trouble was not so much of a political character as it was commercial and financial.

The Government recently has been issuing large quantities of paper money, without having any considerable quantity of coin on hand to redeem it. As a result exchange has jumped to a rate hitherto unknown, and the Guatemalan dollar now passes current at only about 20 cents. To this financial disorder is attributed the arrest of a number of leading financiers connected with the banks of the country.

Some of those said to be under arrest are well known among the Central American officials here, who say they are men of high character. Thus far, however, the Guatemalan authorities appear to have kept down the formation of any large element against the present administration, and President Cafrera has had support from all political wings.

PLAGUE AT ALEXANDRIA.

The Inhabitants Have Become Discontented with Sanitary Plans.

ALEXANDRIA, July 10.—Three cases of plague were reported here yesterday.

The inhabitants are discontented with the sanitary precautions, have threatened trouble, and yesterday roughly handled two doctors.

EMPEROR AND M. LOUBET.

Russian Press on German Sovereign's Message to French President.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 10.—The Russian newspapers, generally, devote much attention to the telegrams exchanged between Emperor William of Germany and President Loubet. The Novoe Vremya says:

"It is a noteworthy occurrence, and President Loubet may rejoice at somthing like a fortuitous Kronstadt, having taken place during his government."

The paper adds that Russian diplomacy has by no means been taken unawares, but had made no slight effort to bring about such a meeting.

The Herald says the matter is the subject of sincere congratulation.

Congressman Foss at Brest.

BREST, France, July 10.—Congressman George Edmund Foss of Chicago, Ill., and a friend named Baxter, who are visiting the naval works by special authorization of the Minister of Marine, M. de Lanessan, visited the Maritime Prefect, Admiral Barrera, today. He dispatched an officer to pilot them around the military harbor and arsenal.

Venezuelan Arbitration Work.

PARIS, July 10.—At to-day's session of the Venezuelan Arbitration Commission Sir Richard Webster, in behalf of Great Britain, brought the chronological review up to the year 1841.

The United States Ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter, will give a dinner and reception to-night in honor of the members of the commission and counsel.

Passengers on the Majestic.

LIVERPOOL, July 10.—The White Star Line steamer Majestic, which is scheduled to sail from this port July 12 for New York, will have among her passengers Archbishop Ireland, Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, publisher of The New York World; the Earl of Yarmouth, and Mr. Alexander Geddes.

Cost of the Pacific Cable Divided.

LONDON, July 11.—The Daily Mail says this morning: "It has been agreed that Australasia shall bear eight-eighteenths of the cost of the Pacific cable, and Great Britain and Canada each five-eighteenths."

Floods Injure Silesian Crops.

TROPPAU, Austrian Silesia, July 10.—In consequence of the recent storms, the rivers in Eastern Silesia are overflowing their banks, and considerable damage has been done to the crops.

One of the "Four Cohans" Married.

Miss Ethel Levey, a singer, and George Cohan of this city were married by the Rev. Father McShane at his rectory, in Atlantic City, at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Cohan is one of the "Four Cohans" of the vaudeville stage. The bride received a set of diamonds from the father of the bridegroom. Mr. and Mrs. Cohan will leave for Los Angeles, Cal., this morning.

AUSTRIA'S PLAN REJECTED.

No Arbitration of Claims Arising Out of the Hazleton Riots—Incident Regarded as Closed.

VIENNA, July 10.—The United States Government has declined the proposal of the Government of Austria-Hungary to arbitrate the claims for damages arising from the death of Austro-Hungarian subjects during the rioting at Hazleton, Penn., in September, 1897.

The American refusal has caused surprise and disappointment here, especially in view of the proceedings of the Peace Conference at The Hague.

The Allegemeine Montags Zeitung admits, however, that the legal standpoint adopted as the reason for refusal deprives this of any offensive or hostile character, and says it is inconceivable that the reply of the United States Government should lead to any retaliatory measures on the part of Austria or to a conflict between the two powers.

The official papers consider that the matter will now be dropped.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The officials here confirm the advices from Vienna that a plan of arbitration, proposed as a means of settling claims growing out of the Hazleton (Penn.) riots, had been rejected by the United States. This probably disposes of the matter, according to the view held here, as it has run the entire gamut of diplomatic negotiation, and all of the plans of settlement, including the last one of arbitration, have come to naught.

At the outset the State Department called the matter to the attention of the Governor of Pennsylvania, who in turn awaited the action of the jury at Hazleton which tried the Sheriff on the charge of murder. The jury acquitted the Sheriff, whereupon the Pennsylvania authorities held that they could not recognize a responsibility which a jury had held did not exist.

The State Department took a similar view, whereupon Austria-Hungary proposed arbitration of the claims. It is this last proposal which is rejected, which seems to close the matter, as the claims are hardly considered of sufficient importance to justify Austria-Hungary to go beyond the diplomatic representations she has already made.

HENRI VON ACHENBACH DEAD.

Governor of Province of Brandenburg, Germany, and Famous Jurist.

POTSDAM, Prussia, July 10.—Dr. Von Achenbach, the Governor of the Province of Brendenburg, is dead.

Henri von Achenbach was born at Saarbruck Nov. 23, 1829, and was the son of a superintendent of mines. He studied law in Berlin and Bonn, and then held various judicial and administrative offices at Siegen, Arnsberg, and Bonn, and then, in 1869, was appointed to a chair in the University of Bonn. Here he taught German law.

At the same time he was a member of the Superior Council of Mines, and published several pamphlets on mining and on law. He founded the Zeitschrift für Bergrecht, a paper on mining and the laws governing mining, and conducted it for fourteen years. In 1869 he was appointed counselor for Mines in the Ministry of Commerce, in Berlin, and in 1870 was appointed to the Federal Chancery.

As delegate of this body he took part the following year in the debates in the Reichstag in various laws. He was called by Mr. Falk, the Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, to be Under Secretary of State. While holding this office he took a prominent part in the struggle between Church and State, which agitated the session of the Landtag of 1872-3.

He also took an active part in the railroad debates, and on May 13, 1873, was given the portfolio of Minister of Commerce, Industry, and Public Works. To this was added, the following year, the Department of Agriculture. It was by his influence that the Reichstag was persuaded to make large appropriations for the purchase of the German railroad system. In 1874 he became representative of Prussia in the Federal Council of the Empire.

He resigned in consequence of disagreements with the Chancellor on railroad questions and was appointed Governor of Eastern Prussia, and then of Brandenburg.

During all this time he continued to publish works on jurisprudence. Among his works was "The French Mining Law and Its Development Under the Influence of Prussian Mining Law."

DE WOLF HOPPER IN LONDON.

Achieves Success at the Lyric Theatre by His Humor—Ambassador Choate Present.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 11.—Mr. De Wolf Hopper made something of a success in "El Capitan" at the Lyric Theatre last night. The music of the opera is considered of little consequence, but Mr. Hopper's humor is regarded as pleasing, his enunciation is admirably distinct, and his voice one of a great variety of timbre, but of rasping pitch. He will probably succeed.

LONDON, July 10.—At the Lyric Theatre this evening, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, and Mrs. Choate occupied a stage box, and in the audience were Miss Marie Tempest, Miss Madge Lessie, Miss Olga Nethersole, Miss Mary Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Pinero, Mr. and Mrs. John Drew, Mrs. Clarence Collens, David Belasco, Hugh Morton, Gustav Kerker, George Edwardes, W. H. Daly, Mawson, Klaw, E. H. Sack, G. F. Hinton, Charles Klein, J. W. Keller, J. W. Hackett, Norman J. Norman, and Thomas Eberle.

On the opening of the performance Mr. Hopper was greeted with scores of dispatches from the Lambs' Club and The Players of New York City and the leading American players now in London.

The Times will say to-morrow:

"Certainly what is so well prepared and mounted deserves to succeed, and 'El Capitan' is likely to have a prolonged run."

MINSTRELS AT THE SEASIDE.

Primrose and Dockstader Appear at Manhattan Beach.

Black-face comedy in the shape of Primrose and Dockstader's minstrels held the boards at Manhattan Beach last evening. The curtain rose upon a first-part scene in which the liberal use of incandescent lights produced a pleasing effect. The work of the end men was good, and there was a gratifying absence of conventional minstrel show "gags."

The ballads with which the first part was interspersed were well received, especially Mr. Primrose's "Get Your Habits On" and Mr. Dockstader's "Hannah's A Hummer."

The olio introduced several clever specialties. The Quaker City Quartette, as the musical barbers, made harmony of many new songs as well as some old ones. Mr. Dockstader told some of his recent experiences in his inimitable way, and Mr. Primrose conducted a cake walk that had to be repeated several times. The Johnsons, a troupe of jugglers, furnished the concluding act.

NOTES OF THE SUMMER SHOWS.

AMERICAN THEATRE ROOF GARDEN.—Nina Collins, who sings old-fashioned love songs, appeared at the American roof last night. She pleased the audience. The Clense sisters, in their elaborate musical act, still retain their popularity, and Jess Dandy received much encores. He sang a new song last night, written by himself. Others appearing are Caron and Herbert, Elizabeth M. Murray, McIntyre and Heath, and Alice Hudson.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—This week's bill at Keith's is headed by Kara, the juggler, whose remarkable balancing was well received at his first appearance of the season last night. Gilmore and Leonard and Louise Gunning have proved popular and are on the bill again this week. Two comedietias were presented, "The High Roller," by Edward M. Favor and Edith Sinclair, and "One Wife Too Many," by Frank Monroe and company.

VICTORIA ROOF GARDEN.—The Johnson Brothers, trick cyclists, and Gautier and his horse are the hold-overs at Oscar Hammerstein's. Galetti's baboons, and Prof. Morris's pony circus are among the popular features this week. Others on the programme are Astarte, the illusion bird; Conture brothers, the four Nelson sisters, and Belle Davis and her pickaninnies.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—The Phasey octet, Pilar Morin, Alma Doerge, and Annabelle Moore, continue to appear on the Casino roof. Cross and Haldene, Lola Bigger and Minnie Dreher, the De Vaulls, and Williams and Hood are among the attractive additions. William Mozambique English is one of the featured numbers. "The Maid in the Moon" is billed to open next Monday.

NEW YORK THEATRE AND ROOF GARDEN.—The management of the Aerial Magnolia Grove have four big numbers on this week's bill, all of whom receive encores. They are Cissie Loftus, Fay Templeton, Bessie Bonehill, and Ethel Levey. Among the other performers are George Maeder, Francis Bryant, Ruth White, and the Two Bel-s. "The Man in the Moon" continues to draw well in the theatre.

New Songs at Koster and Bial's.

The second week of Koster & Bial's roof garden entertainment under new management began last night with a full house and a creditable performance. A number of new and catchy "coon" songs are introduced by Johnson and Dean, among them being "I'm Living Easy" and "Take Off that Overcoat." Arras and Alice, who do one of the most difficult acrobatic feats of the season, were enthusiastically received by the patrons of the garden, and Josephine Sabel's new song, "I'm Happy When I'm By My Babby's Side," was as popular as ever. Last night's packed house at Koster & Bial's was evidence of the love of home-staying New Yorkers for strictly high-class vaudeville entertainment.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Marie Dressler has been missing from the caste of "The Man in the Moon" at the New York Theatre since Friday night last on account of sickness.

Rose Coghlan has written a one-act play entitled "Between Matinée and Night," in which she will appear at a Boston vaudeville house for a week, beginning July 24.

It was said yesterday that Katherine Florence would be the leading woman in William Gillette's "Sherlock Holmes" next season, instead of Ida Conquest, as previously announced.

Charles Dickson and Katherine Osterman, who have been presenting "To-morrow at Twelve" at Keith's Union Square Theatre, have gone to Boston, and are at Keith's Theatre there this week.

Charles J. Ross and his wife, Mabel Fenton, will have an old-fashioned house warming next Friday at the new Ross-Fenton Farm, at Deal Lake, North Asbury Park, N. J. A large number of friends have been invited.

Manager James L. Lederer of the Casino Roof Garden has chosen the two soubrettes for his musical comedietta to be presented on the roof next Monday. Sadie Kirby will play the part of Carrie Off and Gladys Van that of Fraud Sloane.

"The Big Bonanza," first played at the Fifth Avenue Theatre in this city in 1875, has been revived in Boston, and is being played at the Castle Square Theatre there by a company including William Courtleigh, J. L. Seeley, George Ober, Charles Mackay, Philip Drew, Lillian Lawrence, Maude Odell, and others.

Josephine Hall has returned from Paris, where she was a regular attendant at the performances of "The Girl from Maximes." Although not yet officially announced, it is generally understood that she will play the title rôle in that play when it is produced by Charles Frohman at the Criterion Theatre next Fall.

The trained dog Zaza, which does an act with its owner, Milla Irene, the contortionist, now appearing at Koster & Bial's, is so well acquainted with the orchestral accompaniments to its turn, that yesterday afternoon, at a rehearsal, when a new air was played, it refused to act, and howled dismally until the familiar tune was struck up.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

July's second week opens with conditions similar to those which have prevailed since the fierce heats of June scattered the members of the social world who have not gone abroad to the various coast and inland resorts. Although the Summer or watering place season should be now well under way, there is a dullness not usual at this period, and the Summer gayeties are still in the future. Newport is rarely lively before August, and although every house there is occupied and predictions are constantly made as to the Summer there being a notable one, it is a little difficult to understand upon what these predictions are based. The elements which make up Newport society this year are not those which are likely to coalesce at once, and it will require some weeks for those who lead the social movement there to get their bearings, as it were.

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Mrs. Astor, Sr., who arrived from her annual trip to London and Paris on the Campania on Saturday last, and who is looking remarkably well, went at once to Newport and is now duly installed at Beechwood. Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who came down from Rhinecliff to meet Mrs. Astor and the younger Mrs. Astor's mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Willing, who also arrived on the Campania, returned to Rhinecliff Saturday evening, and will not go to Newport until the last week of July. The Earl of Donoughmore and Mr. Reginald Ward, who also were fellow-passengers with Mrs. Astor on the Campania, are in Boston visiting Mr. Ward's mother, and will go this week to Newport, where they will be the guests of Mrs. George Scott. The Earl of Donoughmore is one of the most traveled, cultivated, and entertaining of noblemen. He is often confounded with the English Earl of Dunmore, but although a Protestant and a Conservative, is a typical Irishman in many ways. He was born in 1848, and succeeded to the Earldom in 1866. His only son and the heir to his title, Viscount Suirdale, who was born in 1875, is at present Secretary to the Governor of Hongkong. His two young daughters, Lady Evelyn and Lady Nora Healy-Hutchinson, are both beauties and are very prominent in London society. The Earl of Donoughmore's country estate is Knochlofty, Clonmel, Ireland, and he has a leased house in London, in Sloane Street. Lord Donoughmore is interested with Mr. Ward, whose guest in this country he is, in several of the latter's mining ventures, and is Chairman of the Avino Mine Shareholders' Committee. The Earl is a keen sportsman and is noted for his skill with the rod. He has the ambition to catch a striped bass at Newport. He has traveled all over the world and has been several times in America. He last visited New York in 1889.

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It seems somewhat strange that with several of the French motor tricycles at Newport and their growing use in New York and elsewhere that the amusing and characteristic French names for these vehicles have not yet reached America. For the benefit of the watering-place correspondents who are floundering about in an apparently vain endeavor to decide upon some appropriate name for these popular tricycles, it may be well to state that they are dubbed in Paris, where they are very numerous, "chauffeurs" and "tuf-tufs," the last from the peculiar noise which they make. About one in every ten of the Parisians, men, women, and children, is now engaged in riding these vehicles, sometimes at the speed of nearly twenty-five miles an hour, through the avenues and streets of Paris, and particularly in the Bois. They have taken up the automobile in France with the same wild enthusiasm that they seized the bicycle three years ago, and as there is no restriction as to speed, even on the crowded Champs Elysées, it is marvelous that more people are not run over and killed by these "inventions of the devil," as more sedate and older people call them.

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The automobile proper, which comprises larger vehicles, generally four-wheelers, are also numerous in Paris, but London has comparatively few of them as yet. Rich Americans returning from Paris, and who have become enamored of the automobile and chauffeur in France, are introducing both vehicles at Newport, where men and women are practicing the driving of the horseless carriages. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Arthur Kemp, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier have become particularly proficient in the management of their automobiles. Those of the Newporters who have not yet purchased the very expensive vehicles, and who have not imported chauffeurs, are hiring automobiles from a company which now lets them out by the hour or day. The automobile craze in society is already affecting golf, as golf in its turn drove out the bicycle. It may safely be predicted that before the season has passed automobiles and chauffeur parties and tours will be the rage at Newport, and next Summer at all the leading watering places.

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Automobile suits and costumes are already beginning to appear in the shop windows. The Parisians have for some time reveled in the opportunity the new craze gives for novel costumes. For touring in the country the automobile owner or driver wears a light Summer suit covered with a long linen duster, reaching to his heels, cotton gloves, a yachting cap, and immense blue wire goggles. The costume is rather more startling than pretty, but is necessary on the dusty highways of "La belle France."

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The exodus to Europe, which generally by this time in July is decidedly on the wane, seems to increase, if possible, each week. This is the more surprising as the returning tide has already set in, and the favored liners Teutonic, Campania, and New York came in last week with full cabins. To-morrow there will sail on the Cymric, among others, Charles W. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Brown, Samuel M. Jackson, Fred W. Jackson, David Jones, Gilbert D. Lamb, Richard H. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Lawton and children, the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, Mrs. Morgan, and Miss Caroline Morgan, Mrs. P. H. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. McCord, Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa and Mrs. Roosa, and F. W. Robinson. Booked on the Lahn, for Southampton and Bremen, among others, to-morrow, are Mrs. Julius Catlin, Miss Catlin, Erastus Corning of Albany, Dudley G. Gautier, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. James, Miss Lilian James, Mrs. Clifford Perrin and child of Washington, and Mrs. R. Valentine, son, and daughter. Mr. Oscar F. Adams and Mrs. William A. Ingham and two children are booked to sail on the Phoenicia, for Hamburg, to-day. There are booked to sail on the Teutonic for Liverpool to-morrow, among others, Prof. Sidney G. Ashmore, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Atkinson, Mr. Auchmuty, Mrs. James B. Colgate, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Clark and Miss Clark, J. C. Bancroft Davis and Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Dunstan, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Eno, Miss Mary Eno, Mr. and Mrs. Philip N. Jackson, the Misses Jackson, and two little sons, of Newark; Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Knox, Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Lewis, Miss Anna Lewis, P. C. Lounsbury and Mrs. Lounsbury, Clarence H. Mackay, Mrs. J. A. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Platt of Philadelphia, John Reid, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Robinson, Mrs. Gregory Sutton, Giraud F. Thompson, Talcott Van Santvoord, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Weeks, and Mrs. Ellen Yznaga.

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Mrs. Yznaga, who is the widow of Antonio Yznaga and the mother of the Duchess of Manchester and Lady Lister-Kaye, goes to England to visit her daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Andrews, Thomas F. Cushing and Miss Cushing, Mrs. Leslie Cotton, Mrs. W. B. Dinsmore and Miss Dinsmore, Mr. and Mrs. Grand d'Hauteville, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Miss Anna and Miss Louise Sands, and Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Robbins are on the St. Paul, due here on Saturday.

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The death of Lloyd Aspinwall, aged thirty-eight, which took place yesterday morning at the Metropolitan Hotel in this city, excited no surprise, as he was known to be in poor health. Mr. Aspinwall, through his own indiscretions, dropped out of the social world, in which he was formerly well known, some years ago, and never recovered his place. He inherited a good name and position, but had not sufficient strength of character to keep in that place in the world into which he was born. A large amount of ridiculous stuff was printed yesterday regarding his career, evidently written by imaginative writers, who took no pains to ascertain the facts of his life. He never held any commanding position, was not a millionaire, and never had the reputation of a noted bon vivant, all of which he was grievously stated to have been. There is a sadness in the story of his last years and his death, which, like all stories of the sort, has a strong moral.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 10.—H. C. Scott and family of St. Louis have arrived at Jamestown for the season.

John H. Glover is here from New York.

Mrs. Babcock of Colorado is the guest of Mrs. George Henry Warren, Jr.

George H. Norman, Jr., is here from Boston.

Col. Livermore is the guest of Prof. Alexander Agassiz.

James J. Van Alen has gone to New York, and will sail for Europe Wednesday. It is reported here that it will be some time before Mr. Van Alen will occupy his villa Wakehurst again, and some even go so far as to say he may become a permanent resident of England.

Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene have arrived at Cliff Lawn for the Summer.

The polo players in Newport will begin practice on the new grounds next week.

The wedding of Miss Dora Havemeyer, daughter of Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, to Lieut. Commander C. McR. Winslow of the United States flagship New York will occur during the coming Fall here, and, as the bride's family is still in mourning, the wedding will be a quiet event.

Quite a number of large social functions are being arranged for July 22.

The first concert of the season at the Casino occurred this morning, with Prof. Mullaly and his orchestra. The attendance was very large for the first concert, and included, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Col. George R. Fearing, Egerton L. Winthrop, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, and a number of ladies. The first evening concert of the season will be Wednesday, and on Sunday evening next the concert will be with special numbers.

Many of the cottagers have engaged tables at the grill rooms for every Sunday evening throughout the season.

Among the arrivals to-day were Col. and Mrs. Howard A. Steevens of Germantown, Penn., who have taken apartments at the Cliffs Hotel for the season.

The Rev. and Mrs. Braddin Hamilton of New York are at the Cliffs Hotel for the season.

Mrs. Russell Bellamy has returned from New York.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish entertained at dinner this evening at Crossways.

A number of the prominent cottagers are to become citizens of Newport, among whom will be Major Theodore K. Gibbs, I. Townsend Burden, and Arthur T. Kemp.

Miss Maude Wetmore has returned from Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly have arrived at Vinland for the season.

Casino registers include C. P. Reese, James H. Oliver, Miss Annie M. Scott, Miss Ida B. Murphy, Dr. Francis C. Murphy, E. H. Campbell, and Chauncey M. Depew.

Baron Emil B. Erlanger is at the Cliffs Hotel.

Mrs. Astor arrived this evening at the Beechwood, having recently returned from Europe. When Mrs. Astor arrived at her cottage a number of floral offerings were awaiting her arrival from several of her Newport friends.

Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs has returned from New York.

Col. Pierson of the Tenth United States Infantry has arrived at Jamestown.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Cary will arrive for the season Wednesday.

Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed entertained at luncheon at the Golf Club this evening a party of guests, including Count Giuseppe della Gherardessa.

Mrs. William E. Carter entertained at luncheon at the Golf Club to-day in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Winder of Philadelphia, who are Mrs. Carter's guests.

DEATH OF LLOYD ASPINWALL.

One-Time Well-Known and Wealthy Clubman Dies in Comparative Poverty.

Lloyd Aspinwall, once a rich and popular clubman, died in comparative penury yesterday morning at the Metropolitan Hotel, Broadway and Twenty-seventh Street, where he had been staying for over a year. He had suffered with chronic nephritis, a species of kidney trouble, all that time, and three days ago developed acute nephritis which caused his death. His brother, William H. Aspinwall, of Bristol, R. I., was present at the death bed. The funeral will take place in Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, at 9:30 A. M. to-morrow. The interment will probably be in Woodlawn.

Lloyd Aspinwall was the son of the late Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, and his mother was Miss Henriette Prescott De Wolf. He was born in this city about Sept. 14, 1861, and had lived here most of his life. His wife was Miss Cornelia G. Sutton, the daughter of Gregory Sutton of this city, who brought him a fortune of $200,000. To save this from utter ruin she was forced to secure a separation from him some years ago.

Mr. Aspinwall had inherited $100,000 from his father, and divided with his brother a fortune left by their mother. He went through it all rapidly, gambling and spending freely. He belonged to the Union, Calumet, Racquet and Tennis, Manhattan, Corinthian Yacht, Seawanhaka Yacht, Rockaway Hunt, and Westminster Hunt Clubs, and left them all, being expelled six or seven years ago from the Union and Calumet. He was committed in March 1893, for failing to pay personal taxes, and in May of that year was examined in supplementary proceedings growing out of failure to pay a butcher's bill of $1.84 at Far Rockaway, where he had lavished money. He testified that he had spent or lost all his money, but might have 50 or 75 cents in bank. The next month he was sued by the Bank of the Metropolis on a note of $2,400, made to John Delahunty, a prominent lawyer, in payment for a gambling debt, and bearing his brother's indorsement. The latter, W. H. Aspinwall, testified that he believed the indorsement a forgery, and Lloyd Aspinwall went to Yorkville Police Court jail for eight days, after which time his brother, in a hearing of the case, testified that the signature might readily be his, and Lloyd went free. Lloyd Aspinwall said that some time before his brother had given him a number of blank notes, bearing his indorsement, for use in the mercantile business of the firm of Howland & Aspinwall, to which Lloyd Aspinwall belonged, and that one of these had been used to pay the gambling debt, contracted in Richard A. Canfield's place, in West Twenty-sixth Street.

Lloyd Aspinwall's wife died of a cold in January, 1897, leaving two children, who lived with her. In February of that year Mr. Aspinwall made an assignment to Adrian C. Pickhardt, giving his business as that of a reporter. Later he figured in court in a complaint against a landlady, who held some letters and effects of his. Of the letters, ninety were said to have come from Lillian Russell.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles Mall.

Charles Mall, the Belgian Consul, and head of the importing firm of Henry W. T. Mall & Co. of 83 and 85 Worth Street, died yesterday of pneumonia at 93 Willow Street, Brooklyn, in his eighty-first year. Mr. Mall was born at Verviers, Belgium. In 1821 his brother, Henry W. T. Mall, founded in this city the house that bears his name, and Charles, when he was twenty-six years old, joined him in business. Henry, who was the first Belgian Consul in this city, died in 1867, and Charles succeeded to the diplomatic position. As Consul he won distinction, as he was in 1885 decorated with the Cross of Chevalier of the Order of Leopold, and later with the Cross of Officer of the Order. In May, 1892, Mr. Mall completed a quarter of a century of service as Consul, and received the Belgian Civic Medal of the First Class, and was gazetted Honorary Consul General Dec. 30, 1898. Mr. Mall had many business, social, and charitable affiliations. He was a member of the Reform, Tuxedo, and Civic Clubs, of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the Social Alliance, Trustee of the American-Belgian Lamp Company, and a Director of the German-American Insurance Company. He was also President of the Belgian Benevolent Society, and Honorary President of L'Union Belge. If he was inconspicuous in anything, it was in his liberal charities. The funeral will be at 10 A. M. to-morrow at the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Sidney Place, Brooklyn.

Lieut. Frank Inman.

Lieut. Frank Inman, assistant to Major McCauley, Deputy Quartermaster, United States Army, died at Philadelphia yesterday of Bright's disease, aged fifty years.

Lieut. Inman enlisted in

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000
ST. PAUL BLDG. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION H TEL. SARATOGA.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 252 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. / 257 BROADWAY, cor. Edge Rdg / 26 WORTH ST. & 23 Thomas St. / 87 HUDSON ST. Mercantile Ex. / 16 COURT ST. Brooklyn.

New York Telephone. 1914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone. 3301 Brooklyn

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 268 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Telephone 2712 Broad.
B. H. & F. W. PELZER,
44-46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.
For Investment or on Margin.
Members N. Y. Consolidated Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.
Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
OFFICERS:
JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Assistant Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, 2d Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
John D. Crimmins. Henry O. Havemeyer,
Wm. R. Grace. Elverton R. Chapman,
Wm. H. Goodhue. Peter Doelger,
Frank H. Platt. Charles W. Morse,
James Roosevelt. Charles V. Fornes,
Eugene Kelly. Wm. Halls, Jr.,
George R. Sheldon. Reinard M. Shanley,
Ed N. Gibbs. Frank R. Lawrence,
Edwin Warfield. James D. Layng,
Edward Lyon. James Ross Curran.

MANHATTAN TRVST COMPANY.
WALL STREET, Corner NASSAU, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, - $1,500,000
OFFICERS.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Secretary.
W. NORTH DUANE, Treasurer.

Leavenworth, Topeka AND So. Western Railway
bondholders are invited to communicate with
C. H. VENNER & CO.
86 State St., Boston.

CHART MOVEMENTS
Safe and Sure Guides to
SUCCESSFUL SPECULATION.
Fully explained and illustrated in my revised (Sixth) edition. Just out.
INS AND OUTS OF WALL STREET
Operators cannot afford to be without it.
13 Drawings. 100 Pages. 10c. stamps. Address
PUBLISHER, P. O. Box 196 New York.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, HENRY H. COOK, } Vice Presidents.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

To the Stockholders of the
American Spirits Manufacturing Company.

Pursuant to a resolution passed at a meeting of stockholders of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, the undersigned have been appointed and have agreed to act as a committee to take such action as may be necessary to protect the interests of the holders of stock. Stockholders desiring to participate must deposit their stock with the **City Trust, Company of New York, No. 36 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough,** who will act as depositary for the committee, and who will issue participation certificates against stock deposited. A payment of ten cents per share must be made at the time of the deposit of stock. All stock must be deposited on or before **July 21st, 1899,** after which date no stock will be received except upon terms to be imposed by the Committee.

Copies of the agreement may be had at the office of the **City Trust Company of New York.**

Dated NEW YORK, July 10th, 1899.

BERT REISS,
HUGH V. RODDY, JR.,
LEWIS W. BABCOCK,
Committee.

JAMES C. CHURCH,
WALLACH & COOK,
Counsel.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
The American Spirits Manufacturing Company,
The Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Company,
The Spirits Distributing Company, and
The Standard Distilling & Distributing Company.

Referring to advertisement of the undersigned, dated June 20, 1899, notice is hereby given that the agreement dated June 21, 1899, under the terms of which a majority of the stocks of the above-named Companies have been deposited, is hereby declared binding, operative, and effective. **The organizers have agreed, in order to afford an opportunity for absent shareholders to deposit their holdings, to extend the time for deposit of stock until July 20, 1899.**

Central Trust Company of New York,
By F. P. OLCOTT, President.

The State Trust Company,
By WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 5.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.
EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that twenty-four (24) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

36	212	375	525	844	941	1115
77	254	424	670	930	954	1168
154	297	425	825	933	1109	1182
156	355	498				

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due September 1st, 1899, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.
New York, June 8, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Twenty-four bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

T. STALLKNECHT,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
R. D. LANKFORD,
With Richmond and Danville R. R. Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing September 1, 1899, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of September, 1899, at par.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company.
Call for Offers of First Mortgage Bonds for Sinking Fund.

The Atlantic Trust Company, substituted Trustee, under the Indenture of Mortgage and Deed of Trust, bearing date the first day of August, 1875, made and executed by the Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company, as reorganized in 1874, to Edwin D. Morgan and Henry K. Sheldon, as Trustees, to secure the payment of its First Mortgage Bonds for one thousand dollars each, maturing on the first day of August, 1905, and therein more fully described, having on hand cash to the amount of seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000) applicable to the redemption of said bonds, hereby invites proposals for the sale and transfer to it as Trustee of the Sinking Fund thereunder of such amount of said bonds as the said amount of seventy-five thousand dollars so on hand shall be adequate to pay for.

The Trustee is only authorized to accept bonds offered hereunder at not exceeding ten per cent. above par. The bonds purchased hereunder are to be canceled as provided in said Indenture of Mortgage and Deed of Trust.

Proposals for such sales and transfer, in writing, inclosed in sealed envelopes, indorsed "Proposal for sale of Texas and New Orleans Railroad Bonds," will be received by the undersigned at its office, No. 39 William Street, in the City of New York, up to the 2d day of August, 1899, at noon.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY.
JNO. ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

Dated New York, July 8, 1899.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and Its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

Wisconsin Central
REORGANIZATION.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
HOLDERS OF
WISCONSIN CENTRAL COMPANY
Income Bonds,
Preferred Stock,
Common Stock, or
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT representing same, are hereby notified:

That, in order to participate in the benefits of said proposed reorganization, they are required to deposit the said bonds, stocks, and certificates with the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY of New York or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY of Boston **ON OR BEFORE JULY 11, 1899,** and that at the time of said deposit they are required to pay the respective amounts provided in the Plan, to wit:

On account of Income Bonds, $200 for each $1,000 bond or certificate therefor deposited.

On account of Preferred Stock, $20 for each share or certificate therefor deposited.

On account of Common Stock, $10 for each share or certificate therefor deposited.

The certificates of deposit of each of above named Trust Companies so deposited under the Plan will be returned after being stamped as assenting to the Plan and all payments made.

Holders of certificates of deposit of United States Trust Company for income bonds and of Old Colony Trust Company for preferred and common stock, who have already paid the first and second instalments of the amounts payable by them respectively as provided in the plan, are notified to pay the **THIRD AND FINAL INSTALMENT** of twenty-five per cent. of the said amounts on or before **JULY 11TH, 1899,** to wit: On account of income bonds $50 for each $1,000 bond or certificate therefor; on account of preferred stock $5 for each share or certificate therefor; on account of common stock $2.50 for each share or certificate therefor. They should also present their Certificates to be stamped third instalment paid.

Depositors of Income Bonds will receive Certificates of Deposit of UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY under the Bondholders' Agreement of January 25, 1895; depositors of Preferred and Common Stock will receive Certificates of Deposit of the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY under the Security Holders' Agreement of January 12, 1898, such certificates of each Trust Company being stamped as assenting to the Plan, and all instalments paid.

New York, July 1st, 1899.

GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of Reorganization Committee.
JOSEPH S. DALE, Secretary,
24 Exchange Place, New York.
Maitland, Coppell & Co., 24 Exchange Place, N. Y.
Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall St., New York.
Edward Sweet & Co., 38 Broad St., New York.
Reorganization Managers.

American Bell Telephone Company
4% Bonds.
DUE JULY 1, 1908.
Interest Payable January and July.
Total Bonded Indebtedness, $10,000,000.

Followed by $25,886,300 of Capital Stock, paying dividends at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, and quoted about 345.

WE OFFER THE ABOVE BONDS FOR SALE AT 103 & ACCRUED INTEREST.

Vermilye & Company,
NASSAU AND PINE STREETS.

DEVLIN COAL COMPANY
6% Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated January 1, 1894, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 12 M. of the 15th day of July, 1899, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, secured by said deed, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of four thousand one hundred and sixty-four 50-100 ($4,164.50) dollars.

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY,
of the City of New York, Trustee,
No. 30 Broad St.
July 10th, 1899.

BANKING HOUSE
HAIGHT & FREESE
NEW YORK, 53 BROADWAY.
Boston, 83 State St., Phila., S.W.Cor. 4th & Walnut.
CONNECTED BY PRIVATE WIRES.
ALL THE INFORMATION NEEDED to deal intelligently and profitably in Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton can be obtained from our "400 PAGE SECURITY MANUAL." Contains earnings, dividends, and prices for 10 to 20 years.
ISSUED GRATIS AND MAILED FREE.
Orders executed in STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON on the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Exchanges for cash or on margin of 3 to 5 per cent. Commission 1-16.
Branch Office, 1,132 Broadway, N. Y., near 26th St. Daily Stock, Grain, Cotton LETTER free on request.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Southern Pacific Company.
Notice of Special Meeting of Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at its office, No. 4 Montgomery Street, in the City of San Francisco, California, on the 26th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, to consider and act upon the question of the approval of the increase of the Capital Stock of said Company to the sum of $200,000,000, and of the action of the Board of Directors of the said Company in respect to such increase in said Capital Stock.

San Francisco, July 10th, 1899.
By order of the President,
E. C. WRIGHT,
Clerk and Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE LINCOLN Safe Deposit Company will take place at 32 to 42 East 42d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on WEDNESDAY, July 12th, 1899, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing eleven Trustees and two Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought up for consideration.

JOHN R. VAN WORMER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Hammond Typewriter Company for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 403-405 East 62d St., in the City of New York, on Friday, the 21st day of July, 1899, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. J. M. BANCROFT, Secretary.

New York, June 27th, 1899.
THE DEERE SYNDICATE.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Company will be held at its office, 71 Broadway, New York, July 12th, 1899, at three P. M.—Dated June 26th, 1899.
LEWIS E. CARR, Jr., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Av. and 16th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1899, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 17, 1899.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.
Deposits made on or before JULY 10, 1899, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1899.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.
Certificate for 100 shares Arcadian Copper Co. No. D. 750. Transfer has been stopped, and application has been made for a new certificate. Please notify ROLSTON & BASS, 16 and 18 Broad St., New York.

LOST.—One hundred shares of Canada Southern Railway ctf. No. 24110, in the name of Lummis & Parsons. All persons are cautioned against negotiating same. A suitable reward will be paid on return to P. J. GOODHART & CO., 38 Wall St., New York.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, July 12th, 1899,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
68 shs. Chicago and N. Western R. R. Prefd.
$7,000 State of Louisiana 4 p. c. Bds., 1914.
40 shs. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
$1,000 Long Island R. R. Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1931.
$2,000 Central R. R. of N. J. 5 p. c. Bds., 1987.
$5,000 Chic., Bur. and Quincy R. R. 5 p. c. Bds., 1913.
$5,000 St. Louis, Iron Mountain and So. R. R. 1st Mtge. 4½ p. c. Bds., 1947.
$3,000 St. Louis, Iron Mountain and So. R. R. Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1931.
$5,000 Louisville, New Albany and Chic. R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$4,000 Bur., Cedar Rapids and Northern R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$5,000 St. Paul, Min. and Manitoba R. R. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1909.
10 shs. Michigan Central R. R.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
$2,500 Clearfield Bituminous Coal Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1940.
(FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.)
35 shs. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
12 shs. Citizens' Insurance Co.
$10,000 Wheeling, Lake Erie and Pitts. Coal Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds. (Trust Co. Certfs).
$5,000 Ches. and Ohio Grain Elevator 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Guar. Bds.
$3,000 Norfolk and Western R. R. (New River Div.) 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1932.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
100 shs. Citizens' Insurance Co.
75 shs. American Telegraph and Cable Co.
1 sh. Parmachenee Club.
50 shs. Atlantic Transportation Co.
25 shs. United States Trust Co.
25 shs. Bank of America.
25 shs. Franklin Trust Co.
100 shs. American Band and Mtge. Guarnty Co.
All right, title, and interest of the Northwest Copper Co. and the Northwest R'way Co., in $5,000 Northwest R'way Co. Bds., due July, 1918. Jan., 1899, Coups.
10 shs. Central Trust Co.
200 shs. New River Mineral Co. Prefd. (Hypd.)
5 shs. Fourth National Bank.
40 shs. Mechanics' National Bank.
60 shs. Citizens' Natl. Bank.
3 shs. Produce Exchange Bank.
10 shs. Clin., Cleve., Chic. and St. Louis R. R. Prefd.
20 shs. Mutual Bank, N. Y.
66 shs. National Park Bank.
$4,000 Chicago and Erie R. R. 5 p. c. Bds., 1982.
$2,000 Clin., Ind., St. Louis and Chic. R. R. 4 p. c. Bds., 1936.
5 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. State Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
200 shs. Atlantic Coast Electric R'way Co.
$5,000 Chic., Ind., and Louisville R. R. refunding 6 p. c. Bds., 1947.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, July 11, at 12:30 P. M.
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
1 Membership New York Produce Exchange.
20 shares American Type Founders' Co., $100 each.
10 shares Second Avenue R. R. Co., $100 each.
1,990 shares Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic Railway Co. preferred stock, $50 each.
$74,000 The Railroad Equipment Co. Bonds, Series B-7S, due Nov. 1, 1902, semi-annual coupons Nov. 1, 1899, and forward.
$88,000 The Railroad Equipment Co. Bonds, Series B-1a, due Sept. 1st, 1902, semi-annual coupons Sept. 1st, 1899, and forward.
$10,000 The Railroad Equipment Co. Bonds, Series B-1b, due Aug. 1, 1902, semi-annual coupons Feb. 1, 1900, and forward.
$9,000 The Railroad Equipment Co. Bonds, Series B-74a; $1,000 due Dec. 1, 1900; $1,000 due Dec. 1, 1901; $7,000 due Dec. 1, 1902; semi-annual coupons Dec. 1, 1899, and forward.
$1,000 The Railroad Equipment Co. Bonds, Series B-84, due Dec. 1, 1901, quarterly coupons June 1, 1899, and forward.
$9,700 Illinois Rolling Stock Co. Lease Warrants, Series B-69, namely, four at $2,440 each, due respectively July 1, 1898; Aug. 1, 1898; Sept. 1, 1898, and Oct. 1, 1898.
(By order of Foster M. Voorhees as Receiver of the New York Smelting & Refining Co.)
Claim against Benjamin Lissberger for $13,683.89.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

DIVIDENDS.

United States Rubber Company,
9-15 Murray St., New York, July 6th, 1899.
The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common or General Stock of this Company from the net earnings of the Company to stockholders of record at 12 M., July 15th, 1899, payable July 31st, 1899.
The Transfer Books will close at 12 M., July 15th, 1899, and reopen at 10 A. M., Aug. 1st, 1899.
CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

United States Rubber Company,
9-15 Murray St., New York, July 6th, 1899.
The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company as the last quarterly dividend from the net earnings for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1899, to stockholders of record at 12 M., July 15th, 1899, payable July 31st, 1899.
The transfer Books will close at 12 M., July 15th, 1899, and reopen at 10 A. M., Aug. 1st, 1899.
CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
United Zinc and Lead Company,
53 AMES BLDG.,
BOSTON, Mass., July 6th, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of two per cent. was declared on the preferred stock of the company, payable July 15, 1899, to all preferred stockholders of record July 8, 1899.
FREDERICK R. TIBBITTS, Treasurer.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.
The Board of Directors of the Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. this day declared a dividend of One and One-half (1½) Per Cent., and an extra dividend of One-half (½) Per Cent., payable on and after August 10th, proximo, to such as shall be registered stockholders of the Company at 3 P. M. on July 27th, 1899.
The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 27th inst. and reopen at 10 A. M. on August 10th, 1899. AUGUST BELMONT,
New York, July 10th, 1899. Chairman.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, July 7, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ PER CENT., and an extra dividend of 1 PER CENT., payable at the company's offices on Aug. 1, 1899. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, July 15, and reopened on Wednesday, Aug. 2.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey,
143 Liberty Street, New York, July 10, 1899.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable August 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 14th. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. of Friday, July 14th, till the morning of Friday, July 21st. J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

Henderson Bridge Company.
The Board of Directors of the Henderson Bridge Company this day declared a dividend of Two and One-half (2½) Per Cent. on its capital stock, payable on and after the 1st prox.
The stock transfer books will close at noon on the 22d inst. and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 2d day of August. J. H. ELLIS,
Louisville, Ky., July 10th, 1899. Secretary.

Empire City Fire Insurance Co.,
50 WALL ST., NEW YORK, July 6, 1899.
NINETIETH DIVIDEND.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on demand.
DAVID J. BURTIS, Secretary.

Montana Ore Purchasing Company.
The Trustees of the Montana Ore Purchasing Co. have declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.00 per share, ($80,000,) payable at the New York office of the Company on July 27th, 1899. Books close July 17th and reopen July 27th, 1899.
ARTHUR P. HEINSE, Secretary.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Joseph Bertsch Shoe Company of Rochester; capital, $11,000. Directors—Joseph Bertsch, John R. Dougherty, and Leonora M. Bertsch.

The Joseph Callahan Lecture-Concert Company of New York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—Joseph Callahan, Samuel Litterman, and Charles S. Hayes of New York City.

Elmira Steel Company, capital, $500,000. Directors—Chester R. Baird, F. Wayland Ayer, Thomas Le L. Richardson, Frederick McOwen, and Harold L. Cheney, Philadelphia; Frank E. Baird, Buffalo; George M. Diven, Elmira.

The National Casket Company of New York City has filed with the Secretary of State certificates of extension of its business objects, increase of its capital stock from $3,000,000 to $6,000,000, and increase of the number of trustees from nine to thirteen. The amount of capital stock paid in is $220,000.

Incorporated in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., July 10.—Several large corporations were chartered here to-day:

The West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, controlled by a New York syndicate, estimating its capital stock at $3,000,000, will operate a number of paper mills, especially in the Virginias.

The Hartford Zinc Company, composed of Hartford capitalists, with a capital of $300,000, has been chartered to deal in mineral lands and mineral lights and to operate mines.

New York dealers, under the name of the Jones Mullen Company, have formed an umbrella and parasol trust. The paid-in capital is given as $25,000.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

July 10	540,456
To date this year	103,280,269
Corresponding date last year	53,898,208

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 10	$2,717,100
To date this year	$567,540,920
Corresponding date last year	$414,216,620

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 5@7 per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty and ninety days, 3¼@3¾ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Kan. City, P. & G.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Foundry	¾	Flint & P. M. pf.	.8
Am. Car & F. pf.	.1	Glucose Sugar	.1
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1¼	Great Northern pf.	2⅜
Am. Steel & Wire	.1	Illinois Central	.2
Am. Sugar Ref.	2⅝	International Paper.	2¼
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	½	Int. Paper pf.	1¼
Am. Tin Plate	.1	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. Tin Plate pf.	½	Manhattan Con.	.3
Am. Tobacco	.1	Met. St. Ry.	2½
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	.1	Minn. & St. L.	.1
Aanaconda Copper	.2	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1⅝
At., Top & S. Fe	¾	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	.1
A., T. & S. F. pf.	1⅜	Nat. Lead Co.	¾
Balt. & Ohio	1¼	N. J. Central	.1
Balt. & Ohio pf.	¾	N. Y. Air Brake	.3
B'klyn Rap. Tr.	.2	N. Y. Central	1⅜
B'klyn Union Gas	.2	N. Y., Ont. & West.	¾
Cent. Pac., as. pd.	¾	Norfolk & West.	¾
Ches. & Ohio	⅞	Norf. & West. pf.	.1
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	1½	Pacific Mail	.1
Chi. & East. Ill.	½	Penn. Railroad	1¼
Chi. Gt. Western	½	People's Gas, Chi.	.2⅜
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	.1	Reading	⅞
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1⅝	Reading 1st pf.	.1
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1¼	Reading 2d pf.	⅝
Chi. & Northwest.	1¼	Rio Gr. West. pf.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Chi. Term. T. pf.	.2	St. L. Southwestern.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	.1	St. L. S'w'n pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1⅜	Southern Pacific	⅝
Col. So. 1st pf.	.1	Southern Ry.	½
Consolidated Gas	2½	Southern Ry. pf.	.1
Cont. Tobacco	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1⅞
Delaware & Hudson	1⅜	Union Pacific	.1
Del., Lack. & West.	1¾	Union Pac. pf.	¾
Denver & Rio Gr.	.1	Un. Bag & Paper	2½
Den. & Rio G. pf.	1¾	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Des M. & Ft. D.	⅝	U. S. Rubber	1¾
Erie 1st pf.	1¾	Wabash pf.	.1
Erie Tel. & Tel.	.2	West. Union Tel.	1¼
Federal Steel	.1	Wis. Cent., w. i.	½
Federal Steel pf.	.1	Wis. Cent. pf., w. i.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn R. T. 5s	1¾	Louis. & Nash. gold 5s	1
Chi., M. & St. P., C. & Mo. R. 5s	2	St. P., M. & M., E. Minn. 1st	1
Long Island Ferry 4½s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st	1	Texas & N. O. con.	2
Iowa Central 1st	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st	1
Mex. Int. 1st	1		

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Yesterday's market was characterized by weakness. There seemed to be a disposition upon the part of many owners of stocks to let go. Nothing was calculated to disturb confidence aside from continued worriment over money market conditions. Just why there should be worry on this account is not clear, for coincident with better rates for current funds there is made evident on every side the fact that business interests are more active, handling larger trade, making larger profits, than has been the record for years on years.

In the dry goods district in New York moderate estimates are that live merchants are using from 40 to 60 per cent. more money now than a year ago—having use for extraordinary banking accommodations for the reason that buying orders have come to them beyond precedent. The small merchant all over the country is prospering—and it would be difficult to find safer criterion of general business conditions.

With the great insurance companies of New York outside the Clearing House Association, with the big trust companies of the city cutting no figure in the weekly bank statement, that exhibit falls far short of what can be taken to have significance as to actual monetary conditions here.

While professional Wall Street continues, however, to regard the weekly bank statement as an important disclosure, it is idle to expect consideration for common-sense comment; as a market influence no regular weekly development quite equals the consequence which the smaller traders of the Stock Exchange give to figures of Clearing House averages; and the course of yesterday's market was only added recognition of a rule which for a long time has been working.

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Aside from money market matters nothing developed yesterday which could be considered as having direct bearing upon any one stock or any special group of stocks. The whole market was under the influence of the one factor. With the tight money bugaboo removed it would be difficult to find substantial bear "arguments" anywhere. And bankers of standing have it that tight money is not likely long to continue a threat.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

Early cables yesterday showed a material decline in foreign quotations for American stocks, and the arbitrage houses were heavy sellers from the opening. It was estimated that between 35,000 and 40,000 shares were put out for London account during the first two hours. The heaviest selling was in Atchison preferred, which has been a leader on the other side of late; Louisville, Union Pacific, Southern Railway preferred, Norfolk and Western preferred, and Ontario and Western.

The heavy foreign selling was attributed to continued nervousness over the Transvaal situation and the advance in open market discount rates at London. The firmer discounts abroad were reflected in strengthened short sterling, although long bills were weak, the posted rate for them declining half a cent.

FEDERAL STEEL DIVIDENDS.

Federal Steel Directors are to meet tomorrow to consider the matter of the dividend on the common stock, which is now restrained by the courts. The injunction may be removed by the time the meeting is held, and if so, the dividend will be paid, as intended, on July 20. If the injunction is not removed, however, it is said that the Directors will make provision to set aside the quarterly dividends on the common stock, as they become due, and pay the entire four dividends in bulk at the end of the year. Insiders seem determined that stockholders shall not suffer because of the lawsuit that has been brought against the company.

TALK OF A RAILWAY STRIKE.

Revived talk of a pending strike on the lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Metropolitan Street Railway Companies was used with effect against the two stocks yesterday. Both were conspicuously weak. Metropolitan lost 5 points, selling at 218, but rallied later in the day, and closed at 221½. Brooklyn Rapid Transit, with more than 40,000 shares to its credit, declined from 115⅞ to 113¾, and, closing at 114¾, scored a net loss of 2 points. In both stocks the selling was led by Keene brokers, who were most emphatic in their declarations that a strike among the companies' employes is inevitable. The room traders followed the Keene lead, and materially extended the short interest in the tractions. Insiders bought on a scale down, but showed no disposition to fight the attacks on the stocks.

It was again denied in many official quarters that there is any likelihood of a strike on either company's line; but predictions of a tie-up were persistently circulated, despite these and despite the statement that a committee representing a majority of Metropolitan employes had waited upon President Vreeland and presented resolutions showing that they do not contemplate a strike.

LOUISVILLE'S DIVIDENDS.

Louisville and Nashville Directors met yesterday, and after the close of the market announced the declaration of 1½ per cent. regular and one-half of 1 per cent. extra on the capital stock of the company. The dividends are payable Aug. 10. Transfer books close July 27 and reopen Aug. 10.

This action is just about what Wall Street expected, for, although there were some predictions of an increase on the regular rate, the general impression has been that whatever stockholders might get beyond the usual 1½ per cent. for the half year would be in the form of an extra dividend.

Mr. August Belmont, Chairman of the Louisville and Nashville board, said yesterday, in discussing the dividend action:

"The rate of 3 per cent. per annum for dividends on Louisville and Nashville stock, which was begun at the last dividend period, cannot conservatively be changed, for the conditions governing the present satisfactory earnings of the road are not sufficiently settled to admit of raising the rate

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, July 10, 1899.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15	16	300	Am. Car & Foundry..	15¾	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ¾
60½	61	124	Am. Car & Found. pf.	60	60	60	60	—1
38½	38¾	2,200	American Cotton Oil..	39	39	38½	38¾	+ ½
92	92½	30	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	92	92	92	92	.....
35½	36¼	550	Am. Smelt. & Ref....	36¾	36¾	35½	35½	—1¼
82	84	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf..	83½	83¾	83½	83¾	— ¼
17½	13⅜	100	American Malting Co.	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
6¼	6⅝	50	American Spirits Mfg.	6	6	6	6	.....
54⅜	54½	8,520	Am. Steel & Wire.....	55½	55⅞	53¾	54½	—1
95½	96	600	Am. Steel & Wire pf..	95½	96½	95½	95¾	.....
155¼	153⅜	32,000	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	157	157¼	154¾	155¼	—2⅝
116	118¼	250	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	117½	117¾	117	117¾	— ½
36¾	37	330	American Tin Plate...	36½	39½	36½	36½	—1
85¼	85¼	135	Am. Tin Plate pf....	85	85	85	85	— ½
96	96½	4,800	American Tobacco	97	97	95¼	96	—1
29	29¼	1,100	Am. Steel Hoop.....	29⅝	29¾	29	29	.....
79	79½	100	Am. Steel Hoop pf....	79	79	79	79	—1
54¼	54⅜	5,800	Anaconda Copper	56⅜	56⅝	53⅜	54¼	—2
198⅝	198¾	8,900	At., T. & S. F.....	201½	206⅜	198¾	198¾	— ⅝
69¼	69⅜	60,640	At., T. & S. F. pf....	61¼	61⅝	59⅜	60¼	—1⅝
48	48¼	1,450	Baltimore & Ohio....	48⅜	48⅞	47½	47⅞	— ⅛
72¾	72¾	7,295	Baltimore & Ohio pf...	73	73	72¼	72¼	— ¾
114¾	114⅜	48,520	Brooklyn Rapid Tran..	115¾	115¾	113¾	114⅜	—2
142	143	325	Brooklyn Union Gas..	142	142	142	142	—2
53	54	300	Canada Southern	54⅜	54⅜	54¼	54¼	.....
51½	52	3,080	Cent. Pac., ass't pd...	52¼	52¼	51⅜	51½	— ⅜
27⅝	27⅞	10,920	Chesapeake & Ohio...	28¼	28⅝	27½	27⅝	— ⅞
134⅞	135	28,120	Chi., Bur. & Quincy....	136	136¾	134¼	135	—1½
73	74	100	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	74	74	74	74	— ½
14	14½	9,747	Chicago Great West....	14¾	14¾	14	14⅛	— ⅛
67¾	68½	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	68	68	68	68	—1
29½	30	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	30¾	30¾	30	30	—1⅝
130	130¼	39,010	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	131	131¾	129⅜	130⅛	—1¾
159	160	1,340	Chicago & Northw....	159¼	159⅝	159	159	—1¼
116¾	116¾	15,100	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	116¾	116⅞	115⅜	116¼	— ⅞
14½	15	300	Chicago Term. Trans.	14⅞	15	14⅞	15	.....
45½	46	2,775	Chi. Term. Trans. pf..	47	47¼	46	46	— ½
57	57¼	1,420	C., C., C. & St. L....	58¼	58¾	57	57	—1
98	98½	10	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99	99	99	99	.....
44½	45	1,950	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	45¼	45¾	44	44	—1¾
43	43½	120	Col. Southern 1st pf...	43¾	43¾	43¼	43¾	—1
12½	13	50	Col. & Hock. C. & I...	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	.....
180¾	182	1,225	Consolidated Gas....	183	183	180	180	—2½
80¾	39¾	7,895	Continental Tobacco..	40¾	40¾	39	39¾	—1½
78½	79½	100	Continental Tobac. pf.	80	80	80	80	.....
121½	122½	925	Del. & Hudson	122⅜	122¾	121½	121⅝	—1⅜
168½	170	200	Del., Lack. & West....	168½	169¾	168½	168½	—1¾
20⅞	21	1,750	Denver & Rio Grande.	21¼	21¾	20⅜	21	—1
74⅜	74¾	700	D. & R. G. pf., ex div.	75⅝	75½	74¾	74¾	—1⅛
20½	21⅛	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	21½	21½	21	21	— ⅝
39⅞	39⅝	200	Erie 1st pf	39½	39½	39¼	39½	—1½
97	100	100	Erie Tel. & Tel.....	97	97	97	97	—2
57⅜	57¾	6,225	Federal Steel.....	58	58¾	57¼	57¾	—1
80	81	5,404	Federal Steel pf....	81	81	80	80	—1
60	65	100	Flint & P. M. pf....	57	57	57	57	—8
118¾	118¾	1,325	General Electric	118½	118⅝	118¼	118¼	+ ⅜
67¼	67¾	280	Glucose Sugar Ref....	67½	67½	67	67	—1
107	107¼	230	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	107½	107¾	107½	107½	.....
168½	169	300	Great Northern pf....	171	171	170	170	—2⅝
114	116	110	H. B. Claflin Co., ex d.	114	114	114	114	.....
114⅜	115	1,485	Illinois Central.....	116	116	114½	114½	—2
41½	42	2,328	International Paper....	43¼	43¼	40½	41¾	—2½
78	79	685	Internat. Paper pf....	79½	79¾	78	78½	—1¼
11⅞	12	300	Iowa Central.....	12⅜	12⅜	12	12	.....
49	49¼	125	Iowa Central pf.....	49	49	49	49	— ¼
7¾	8½	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf...	8	8	8	8	+ ½
53½	54½	100	Laclede Gas	54½	54½	54½	54½	— ⅝
73	74	720	Lake Erie & West. pf.	73	73½	73	73½	— ⅝
71	71¾	7,470	Louisville & Nashville.	71⅝	71⅞	70⅝	71⅛	— ⅝
116¾	116⅝	38,120	Manhattan Con	118½	119⅛	115¼	116¼	—2¼
221½	221⅜	9,625	Met. Street Railway..	219⅝	223	218⅜	221½	—2⅜
14	14¼	1,600	Mexican Central	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅜	— ⅜
54	55	300	Minn. & St. Louis....	54½	54½	54	54	—1
90¼	90¼	500	Minn. & St. L. pf.....	90¾	90¾	90¼	90¼	+ ½
26	27	100	M. S. P. & S. S. M....	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¼	—1⅝
33½	33⅝	150	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	33⅝	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	—1
45	45¼	12,680	Missouri Pacific	45⅝	45⅞	44⅝	45⅛	— ⅞
39½	40¼	200	Mobile & Ohio.....	40½	40½	40	40	.....
28¾	28½	200	National Lead Co.....	29½	29½	29½	29¼	— ⅜
112	112¾	10	Nat. Lead Co. pf.....	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	.....
50	50¼	1,170	National Steel	50¾	50¾	50	50¼	+ ¼
90	91	90	National Steel pf.....	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	.....
117	117½	516	New Jersey Central...	117	117	117	117	—1
185	190	500	New York Air Brake..	184¾	185	184¾	185	—3
137	137½	10,837	New York Central.....	138	138¼	136¾	137	—1½
26	26¾	4,700	N. Y., Ont. & West....	26¾	26¾	26	26	— ¾
20⅝	21	2,680	Norfolk & Western....	20⅝	21	20¼	20¼	— ⅝
68¾	70	3,536	Norfolk & West. pf....	70½	70¾	69¾	69¾	—1
11	11¼	1,300	North American	11¼	11¼	11	11¼	— ⅛
49¾	49¾	5,670	Northern Pacific	49¾	50	48⅞	49⅜	— ⅜
76⅜	76½	2,763	Northern Pacific pf....	77¼	77½	76½	76¾	— ⅝
38	40	50	Pacific Coast	37½	37½	37½	37½	.....
47	47½	2,140	Pacific Mail	47½	47¾	47	47	—1
134⅜	135	16,240	Pennsylvania R. R....	135⅜	135⅞	134	134⅜	—1½
117⅝	117¾	17,450	People's Gas, Chicago.	117⅝	118⅛	116⅞	117¼	—2⅜
52	53	150	P. C. C. & St. L.....	54	54	54	54	+ ¼
159¾	161	315	Pull. Pal. Car Co....	160	160	159¾	159¾	— ¼
208½	21	420	Reading	20⅞	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅞
68¾	69½	7,150	Reading 1st pf.....	69	69	68	68	—1
33¾	34	670	Reading 2d pf.....	33¾	34¼	33¾	33¾	— ⅝
79	80	100	Rio Grande West. pf.	79	79	79	79	— ½
70	71	20	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf...	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	.....
37	37¼	225	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	37½	37½	37	37	— ½
13¾	14	600	St. Louis Southw.....	13¾	13¾	13½	13½	— ½
33¾	34	2,535	St. Louis Southw. pf..	33¾	34¼	33½	33¾	— ½
104	106	100	St. Paul & Omaha.....	106	106	106	106	.....
31½	31¾	5,450	Southern Pacific.....	32¼	32¼	31¾	31⅝	+ ⅝
11⅝	11⅞	500	Southern Railway	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¼	— ½
50⅞	51	5,568	Southern Railway pf..	51⅞	51¾	51	51	—1
67⅝	67¾	12,995	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	69	69½	67½	67⅝	—1⅞
20⅞	21⅛	2,900	Texas Pacific	21¼	21¼	20⅝	21	.....
185	187	100	Third Avenue	187	187	187	187	.....
42⅜	42⅝	8,695	Union Pacific	43¼	43¼	42	42¾	—1
76	76¼	8,675	Union Pacific pf.....	77	77	75½	76½	— ¾
25½	25¾	200	Union Bag & Paper....	26	26	25½	25½	—2½
5¾	6¼	400	United States Leather.	6	6	6	6	—1¼
69⅝	70	1,735	U. S. Leather pf.....	71⅛	71⅛	70	70	—1½
53½	52	2,490	United States Rubber.	53½	53½	51¾	51¾	—1⅝
117½	115¼	10	U. S. Rubber pf	120	120	120	120	—1
21⅝	21¾	2,590	Wabash pf	22¾	22¾	21¼	21¾	—1
91	92	725	Western Union Tel....	93¾	94	93¾	93¾	—1¼
8¾	9	300	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	9	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
15	15¾	132	Wis. Cent., when iss...	15¾	15¾	15½	15½	— ½
53	53½	310	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss..	53½	53½	53	53	— ½

Sales..... 519,453

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	.101		M. C. R. pf.	105	
3s, r., 1918	.108¾	108⅝	Man. Beach..	10	23
3s, c., 1918	.109	109½	Md. Coal pf.	60	75
3s, r., 1918	.108½	109½	M. W. S. El.		
4s, r., 1907	.112⅜	112½	of Chi....	15	15¾
4s, c., 1907	.112⅝	113	Mex. Cent.	13	
5s, r., 1925	.130	130½	of Chi. pf..	55	57
5s, c., 1925	.130	130½	Mex. North..	48	
5s, r., 1904	.112¾	113	Mex. N. ctfs.	37¼	37¾
5s, c., 1904	.112¾	113	Mich. Cent..	111	
D. C. 3-65s	.119		M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	66	67
Adams. Exp.	111	115	Mt. K. & T.	12	13
Alb. & Sus.	105		Nat. Biscuit.	458	461¼
Am. Coal	140		Nat. B. pf.	98½	100
Am. D. Tel.		38	N. L. O. cfs.	3	3½
Am. Exp.	137	140	Nat. Starch.	5	7½
Am. Lin. pf.	43		Nat. St. Rts.	145	
A. M. Co. pf.	70½	71¼	pf.	45	60
A. S. M. pf.	29	30	Nat. St. 2d		
Am. T. & C.	103½		pf.	45	23
Am. Tob. pf.	142	148	N. C. Coal.	37	39
Ann Arbor..	18	19	N. Y. & N. H.	212	219
Ann A. pf..	41	42	N. Y. C. & St. L.		
B. & O. S. W. pf. cfs.	7½	9	St. L.	12¼	13½
B. A. L. pf.	106½		N. Y. Sus. & W.		
Bruns. City.	13½		1st pf.	65	72
B. R. & P.	82½	84½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	32	34
B. R. & P. pf.	77	78	Norf. South.	60	75
B., C. R. & N.	102		Ont. Mining.	7¾	10¾
Can. Pacific.	98	99	Ore. R. R. & N.	39½	43
Cap. Trac.	93	95	O. R. R. & N. pf.	73	77
Chi & Alton	150		P. C. 1st pf.	84	90
Chi. Cons. T.	56	57	P. C. 2d pf.	55	60
C. Gt. W. d.	88	91	P. C. 3d pf.	25	30
C. I. & L...	9½	9¾	Penn. Coal.	375	
Chi., I. & L. pf.	40	40½	Peo. & East.	3	5
C. M. & St. P. pf.	174	174½	P. Steel Car.	50	51½
C. & N. W.	190	193½	P. S. C. pf.	80	82
C. L. & W.	8	11	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	85½	87½
C., L. & W. pf.	37	41	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	184	
Cleve. & P.	184		& C. sp.	182	
C. C. & I. D.	17½	24½	P. & W. pf.	8	9
C. & I. D. pf.		3¾	Quicksilver.	1½	2
Con. Coal of Md.			Quicksilv. pf.	11½	13
C. F. & I. pf.	103	108	Rens. & Sar.	191	
Col. Mid.	4	7	R. W. & O.	131	140
Col. M. pf.	15½	17	Rio Gr. W.	33	40
Col. South.	3	5¼	St. J. & G. I.	4	4½
Col. South. 1st pf.	17½	1st pf.	46	45	
Com. Cable.	179		St. J. & G. I. 2d pf...	12½	13
Consol. Coal.	53	56	St. L. & S. F.		
Consol. Ice.	42	42¾	2d cl. A.	10½	11
Con. Ice pf.	89½	92	St. L. & S. F.		
D. M. & Ft.			2d cl. B.	51½	55½
Duluth S. S. & Atl. pf.	106	125	St. P. & D. pf.	102	103
Erie	13¾	13⅞	St. P. & O. pf.	175	190
Ev. & T. H.	39¾	40	St. Sul. cfs.	60	61
Ev. & T. H. pf.	82	85	Sixth Ave.	280	
F. & M.	31	32½	Stand. Dist.	14	16
Flo. W. & R. G.	24	26½	Stand. D. pf.	60	62
Hocking Val.	21	21¾	S. R. & T.	7¼	8
Hock. V. pf.	56	58	T. & O. C.		20
Homestake.	77	78	T. & O. C. pf.		
Ind. B. & W.	1.102		Tex. Pac.	67½	69
Int. Silver.	12½	15	T. C. R.		
Joliet & Chi.	180		T. C. R. pf.	137½	140
Kan. & Mich.	11	14	Un. Bk. & T.	4½	
K. & D. M.	3½	4½	U. S. Exp.	75	78
K. & D. M. pf.	18	19	U. S. Exp. pf.	48	50
Kelso. & W.	35	50	U. S. R. R.	170½	
Knick. Ice.	49	51½	Wabash.	7½	8
Knick. L. pf.	72	77	Wab. Ex.	126	130
Lac. G. pf.	96	100	W. & L. E.		
L. E. & W.	16¾	18	1st pf.	50	55
Lake Shore.	200	210	W. & L. E.		
Long Island.	68	75	2d pf.	24½	25
Mah. C. R.	150				

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—A reactionary tendency developed in the market today, and prices eased off generally. The losses, however, were trifling, being limited to small fractions. In some cases, particularly in the steel stocks, the weakness was due to realizing sales, but in other directions there was selling by tired-out holders, who had become disgusted over the sudden ending of what early last week appeared to be another boom. There was good buying, however, on a scale-down.

The close was steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	22¾	23	Penn. Mfg.	22½	23
Choctaw	41	41½	Phila. Tr.	99⅜	99⅝
C. Tr., Pitts.	33¾	33⅝	Union Tr.	41¾	41⅞
El. Stg. Bat.	134	136	U. Gas Imp.	164	165
El. S. B. pf.	135	140	Welsb. Lgt.	40	41
El. Co. of A.	18¾	19⅛	W. N. Y. & P.	7¼	7½
Leh. Valley.	29¼	27			
Marsden	14⅞	15⅛			

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27¾d per ounce, and in New York at 60¾c. Mexican silver dollars at 47¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at 2.25, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .69, 100 Deadwood Terra at .60, 200 Isabella at .82, 700 Mollie Gibson at .24, 300 Pharmacist at .05, and 1,000 Bullion at .08.

On the Industrial Exchange, 600 shares of Alliance Gold sold at .12@.14, 8,750 Burt Gold at .03¼, 12,375 Good Samaritan at .02¾, 3,000 Gregory Gold at .08@.03¼, 200 Gilpin and Lincoln at .43¼, 975 Jennie Blanche at .53½, 700 Morenci Copper preferred at 1.51¼@1.51¾@1.51⅝, 300 Mollie Gibson at .27, seller 10, and 100 Union Gold at .28.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated and Industrial Exchanges:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Plymouth	.10
Adams Consol	.03	Phoenix G. Min. Co.	.09
Belcher	.30	Potosi	.05
Best & Belcher	.53	Quicksilver	2.20
Breece	1.35	Quicksilver pf.	8.00
Brunswick Con	.15	Savage	.25
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Sierra Nevada	.65
Challenge	.34	Silver Standard	2.10
Crown Point	.25	Small Hopes	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.00	Utah	.55
Com. T. Co. stock	.05	Victor	1.00
Com. T. Co. bonds	.05	Yellow Jacket	.30
Com. T. Co. scrip	.07	Argentum Juanita	.23
Creede & Cripple	.08	Alamo	.08
Catalpa	.20	Anaconda	.25
Deadwood Terra	.60	Cripple Creek Cons.	.09
Eureka Consol	.30	Creede & Crip. Ck.	.08
Father De Smet	.20	Golden Fleece	.32
Gould & Curry	.40	Isabella	.75
Half & Half	.02½	Mollie Gibson	.23
Homestake	.60	Mount Rosa	.23
Horn Silver	1.25	Pharmacist	.06
Iron Silver	.50	Portland	1.75
Kingston & Pemb.	.23	Specimen	.07
La Crosse	.16	Union	.23
Leadville Con	.06	Work	.18
Little Chief	.20	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.14
Mexican	.50	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.13
Mountain	.30	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.12½
Ontario	7.50	Grey Forge	.12½
Ophir	1.05		

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

A. G. M. & M. Co.	.13	Gar. Con.	.12½
Burt Gold	.03	Golden Fleece	.32
Gold Magnet	.01	Jefferson	.08
Good Samaritan	.02	Justine	.01¾
Gregory Gold	.03	Mollie Gibson	.26
Gilpin & Lincoln	.43	Mount Rosa	.24½
Jennie Blanche	.53	Old Gold	.01
Morenci Copper pf.	1.51¾	Pande Basin	.40
Pilgrim	.003	Portland	1.85
Rocky Mountain	.005	Sentinel	.002
Anaconda	.47	Sup. & B. Cop.	.07
Cr. Cr.	.40	Union Gold	.27½
Cannon Ball	.005¾	Waldorf	.01½
Elkton	1.03	Work	.22½
Gold Coin, Gilpin	.25	Rosario Honduras	5.00

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$279,891,105
Gold reserve	245,023,140
Net silver	5,081,194
United States notes (in the Treasury)	15,189,673
Treasury notes of 1890	986,665
Total receipts this day	2,851,333
Total receipts this month	15,185,657
Total receipts this year	15,185,657
Total expenditures this day	3,205,000
Total expenditures this month	23,998,000
Total expenditures this year	23,998,000
Deposits in National banks	79,124,212
Silver bullion	962,451
National bank notes received for redemption	254,840
Government receipts from customs	511,936
Internal revenue	2,195,622
Miscellaneous	143,774

State Bank Elects Directors.

The annual election of Directors of the State Bank took place yesterday at 378 Grand Street, where the offices of the bank are located. Those chosen were O. L. Richard, Arnold Kohn, Julius J. Lyons, J. C. Simon, Edwin H. Richard, Lucius N. Littauer, J. H. Rosenbaum, and Elias Spingarn. The election of officers will take place next Friday.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 4s, reg, 1907		Mo, K & T 2d	
42,000	112¾	5,000	67½
10,000	112¾	5,000	67¼
U S 4s, reg, 1925		N Y Cent & Hud. Lake Sh col 3½s	
20,000	130¼	5,000	102½
Adams Exp Co 4s		20,000	102½
5,000	107	27,000	102
Am Spirits M Co 6s		Mich Cent col 3½s	
20,000	92	1,000	101⅝
Am Tobacco Co scrip		N Y, Ont & West refunding 4s	
1,000	102	2,000	106¼
600	102¼	2,000	105⅞
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		5,000	106
12,000	96½	N Y, Sus & West 1st, refund 5s	
Atch, Top & Santa Fe adjust 4s		17,000	110
32,000	85	Norf & W Ry con 4s	
5,000	84⅞	300	95½
1,000	84⅞	4,000	95
5,000	84⅞	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
28,000	84⅜	7,000	103¾
1,000	84⅞	4,000	103⅞
110,000	84⅜	7,000	103¾
Gen 4s		Ore Sh Line 5s	
5,000	102¼	1,000	132½
10,000	102⅜	Ore Sh Line inc A, 5s	
53,000	102⅝	2,000	95
Austin & N'w'n 1st		Pac of Mo 2d Ext	
11,000	97⅞	4,000	111½
9,000	97½	Peo & East 1st	
Balt & Ohio 3½s		2,000	85¼
2,000	97¼	10,000	85½
62,000	97	2,000	85½
Balt & Ohio 4s		Pitts & West 1st, J P M & Co ctfs	
37,000	101⅜	10,000	99
15,000	101¼	Reading Co gen 4s	
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n Div 3½s, when issued		5,000	89
25,000	94⅞	10,000	88⅞
B'klyn Rap Tr 5s		10,000	88¼
10,000	115	22,000	88⅜
B'klyn Un Elev 1st		1,500	88½
5,000	104	15,000	88¼
1,000	104⅛	15,000	88
10,000	104	18,000	88½
Canada So 1st 5s		25,000	88⅝
1,000	108¾	Rio Gr West 1st	
15,000	108½	5,000	20F 100¼
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		2,000	100
4,000	80½	Rome & W con	
5,000	90¼	1,000	129
15,000	90⅜	St L & I M gen 5s	
64,000	90⅜	63,000	112¼
2,000	90⅜	15,000	112⅜
Chi, R & Q con 7s		5,000	112¼
5,000	114¾	30,000	112⅜
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		91,000	112½
8,000	114	St L, I M & So 4s, when and as issued	
Chi, M & St Paul, Chi & Mo Riv 5s		4,000	85¼
5,000	123	6,000	85⅜
Chi & N'w'n con 7s		5,000	85½
4,000	144⅜	3,000	85¼
Chi & N'w'n Deb 5s, 1909		500	85¼
4,000	109	St L S F g m 6s	
5,000	110	1,000	124
Chi, R I & P gen 4s		St L S'w'n 1st	
25,000	108	85,000	96¼
10,000	108⅛	5,000	96⅜
Chi Term Tran 4s		1,000	96¼
1,000	100	St L S'w'n 2d inc	
C, C, C & St L gen 4s		4,000	61¾
37,000	95½	7,000	62¾
2,000	95¾	5,000	62⅝
1,000	95	69,000	62½
Col & South 1st 4s		6,000	62⅜
5,000	89⅜	10,000	62⅝
10,000	89¼	55,000	63
5,000	89⅜	20,000	63¼
13,000	89⅜	28,000	63½
5,000	89½	10,000	63⅜
Den & Rio Gr 4½s		15,000	63
21,000	109⅜	7,000	62¾
Detroit City Gas 5s		3,000	62⅝
1,000	97⅜	2,000	62½
Det, Mack & M 1g		3,000	62¼
3,000	18⅞	15,000	62⅛
10,000	18¾	16,000	62
Elmira, Cort & N 5s		5,000	62¼
5,000	101	5,000	62½
Erie 4s, prior bds		6,000	62⅜
13,000	92⅜	St Paul, M & M con 6s, reduced to 4½s	
Evans & T H gen 5s		19,000	117
2,000	103	St Paul, M & M, East Minn 1st Div 1st	
Flint & P M 5s		1,000	111½
5,000	122	So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
Flint & P M 5s		1,000	109
3,000	106	South Pac of Cal 5s, con, stamp	
Ft W & D C 1st		2,000	107⅜
8,000	80⅜	Southern Ry 1st 6s	
10,000	81	25,000	109¼
Ft W & R G 1st 4-3s		2,000	109¼
3,000	64½	1,000	109⅛
Hocking Val 4½s		Standard R & T 5s	
1,000	101⅜	5,000	85⅞
Hous, E & W Tex 1st		Standard R & T inc	
10,000	103	10,000	25
H & Tex Cent g m 4s		Tenn Coal, Iron & R R, De Bard C & I 6s	
10,000	89¼	2,000	106⅞
Ill Cent, Louisv Div 3½s		Tex & N O con 5s	
4,000	103¼	2,000	104
Inter & G N 1st		Tex & Pac 2d inc. tr co ctfs	
1,000	124	10,000	65½
Inter & G N 3d mtge		Tol, St L & K C 1st, tr co ctfs	
500	65	5,000	117
3,000	64½	Ulster & Del 1st 5s	
5,000	64	6,000	103
Iowa Cent 1st 5s		Union Pacific 4s	
1,000	113	10,000	105¼
Lehigh V of N Y 1st		1,000

BANK DECIDES TO LIQUIDATE.

Franklin National Stockholders Vote to Wind Up Its Affairs on the First of August.

A decision to end, through liquidation, the existence of the Franklin National Bank, which is at 187 Greenwich Street, was reached by a majority of the stockholders yesterday. Three endeavors to continue the bank with increased capital and a paid-up surplus of $100,000 resulted in adjournments. At the fourth attempt yesterday those who favored continuance discovered that it was impossible to secure the necessary two-thirds vote, and they acquiesced in the views of what was practically a minority of the stockholders, who favored liquidation.

The stock vote at the meeting was 1,608 out of 2,000 votes, and when the resolution to liquidate was offered it was adopted unanimously. The committee of stockholders appointed to liquidate the affairs of the bank consist of Col. Charles F. James, President of the bank; William James, who is no relative of Col. James; Philip Carpenter, F. K. Kohler, and Henry J. S. Hall. The liquidation will take effect Aug. 1 next. The bank will until then be open daily for adjustment of accounts and for the convenience of depositors. It was believed yesterday that the stockholders would receive about 70 per cent. of their holdings. The liquidation will be on the basis of 100 cents on the dollar.

The Franklin National Bank was started in 1883. Its capital was $200,000. Its business was more of a dividend-paying character, and for some time it has languished because of lack of sufficient capital to compete with other banks in its district. It is a member of the American Bankers' Association, and of Group VIII. of the State Bankers' Association. Its officers are: President—Col. C. F. James, son of Gen. Thomas L. James; Vice President—E. M. Cutler; Cashier—J. H. Van Deventer. Its Directors include, besides the officers, William James, Washington L. Jaques, Philip Carpenter, Theodore P. Hoffman, George West, Joseph Becker, and John E. James.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange will meet to-day.

The National Assurance Company of Ireland, which recently entered Massachusetts, has practically decided to apply for admission to the State of Illinois.

Arthur Jordon has been elected President of the Meridian Life and Trust Company of Indianapolis, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Martin V. McGillian.

The Kansas City Fire Underwriters' Agency of Kansas City, Mo., is considering the advisability of applying for a writ of mandamus compelling Superintendent Orear of the Missouri Insurance Department to issue a license to the agency.

It was reported yesterday that Fred W. Lee, special agent of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company at Omaha, Neb., will be offered the Secretaryship of the company, to succeed George E. Kendall, who has become United States manager of the National Assurance Company of Ireland.

Secretary Watkins of the Kentucky and Tennessee Board of Fire Underwriters has issued a circular protesting against the payment of more than 15 per cent. brokerage commission to Louisville and Covington agents on policies covering distillery plants and whisky warehouses situated elsewhere in Kentucky.

The insurance on the property of Victor Knoechl, at 122 Hudson Street, which was considerably damaged by fire Saturday, was distributed as follows: On stock—Scottish Union and National, $20,000; Germania, $13,500; Queen, $10,000; Pennsylvania, $10,000; Imperial, $10,000; Fireman's Fund, $10,000; Hamburg-Bremen, $7,500; Liverpool and London and Globe, $6,000; New York Underwriters', $5,000; American Central, $5,000; Lumbermen's, $5,000; American of Newark, $5,000; Lancashire, $5,000; Lion, $5,000; Continental, $5,000; Fire Association, $5,000; Spring Garden, $5,000; Orient, $5,000; Sun, $5,000; Hartford, $5,000; Royal, $5,000; Phoenix of London, $5,000; Insurance Company of North America, $5,000; Niagara, $4,000; Commercial Union, $3,500; Norwich Union, $3,000; North American of Boston, $2,500; German American, $2,500; London Assurance, $2,500. On fixtures—Commercial Union, $2,500. William J. Swan will adjust the loss.

Wagon Wrecked by Car, Driver Killed

A cable car going up town yesterday morning at Third Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street hit a pickle wagon and horse in charge of Isidor Brauner, nineteen years old, of 323 Grand Street, demolishing the wagon and throwing Brauner off. Brauner's collar bone, three ribs, and skull were fractured, and he died later in the Harlem Hospital. He was trying to cross the track when the accident happened. George Dunn of 501 West Fifty-seventh Street, the gripman, was arrested.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Rumors of Another Large Deal in the Financial District—Other Transactions and Auction Sales.

Following the large purchases of property in Exchange Place and William Street by the New York Realty, Bond, Exchange and Trust Company, the report was current yesterday that the property 51 and 53 Beaver Street had also changed hands for about $250,000. These two buildings, on the north side of Beaver Street, adjoining the Corn Exchange Bank, are owned by Richard S. Ely. They have frontages of 38 and 25.7 feet, respectively, and are separated from each other by an eight-foot alley leading to Lord's Court. No. 51 has a depth of 100 feet, and 53 about 115 feet.

That the New York Realty, Bond, Exchange and Trust Company was the buyer of the property was a natural inference, but the officers of that concern deny all knowledge of the transaction. Rumor also credited the Corn Exchange Bank with the purchase, but its President, W. A. Nash, said last evening that if the bank had bought the property, he was not aware of that fact.

Samuel Goldsticker was the broker in the sale of 44 to 52 Exchange Place for the Exchange Place Realty Company, of which Casimir Tag is President.

By a deed recorded yesterday it appears that Raoul H. M. Outrey and another convey to Frederick Ayer the Trinity Building at 111 Broadway for $475,000. This is undoubtedly the rerecording of a deed filed on June 17, by which the same grantors conveyed to Mr. Ayer through their attorneys, Coudert Brothers, for the same consideration a one-third interest in the Trinity Building.

Adams & Co. have bought from John B. Walsh, for about $30,000, the dwelling 110 West Twenty-second Street, 16.8 by 98.9, adjoining their store, on the Sixth Avenue front of that block.

William Seeligsberg has sold for Lowenfeld & Prager to Max Hart the tenements 538 and 540 Sixth Street, 38 by 97.

Theodore E. H. Albrecht has sold to James Landrigan the five-story building 62 Morton Street, 25 by 100.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. have sold for Robert Emmett to C. C. Nadal the four-story English basement dwelling 142 East Thirty-fifth Street, 14 by 97.9.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Samuel Goldsticker.

628 and 630 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, south side, 375 feet east of Twelfth Avenue, two 50 by south 199.10 to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, by west 40 to Manhattan Street, by northwest 11.2 by north 190, two and three story buildings on One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, vacant on One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Clara A. Bowron. $22,962

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

809 West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 18 by 100, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Cornelia D. Stevens..... 10,318

By John T. Boyd.

344 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 18.9 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Henrietta Steele 10,675

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, trustee's sale, Eighty-eighth Street, south side, 148 feet east of Park Avenue, 35.8 by 100.8½ and irregular, vacant.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William Hawes, referee, 69 and 71 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, each 25 by 100, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $10,505.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, referee, 58, 60, and 62 Manhattan Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Third Street, three five-story brick flats, 100.11 by 95. Due on judgment, $10,720; subject to other mortgages for $115,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 91 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 115 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat, with store. Due on judgment, $3,841.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John B. Pine, referee, southeast corner of Tremont Avenue and Macomb's Dam Road, tract of about six and one-fourth acres. Due on judgment, $2,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 113 East Seventy-eighth Street, north side, 193.10 feet east of Park Avenue, 18.8 by 102.2, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,373.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Ninety-second Street, north side, 125 feet west of Central Park West, for a six-story brick and stone flat, 50 by 90.8; Turner & Kiernan of 387 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, owners; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $75,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 25 feet east of Union Avenue, for a four-story brick tenement, with store, 22 by 72.6; Dittrich & Hayen of 1,538 Third Avenue, owners; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, $12,000.

Nos. 30 and 32 Varick Street, for an eight-story brick warehouse, 51.6 by 15; Seth M. Milliken of 79 Leonard Street, owner; W. W. Smith, architect; cost, $100,000.

Two Hundred and Sixteenth Street, northeast corner of Ninth Avenue, for a two and one story brick and stone engine and boiler house, 319 by 246; Third Avenue Railroad Company, owner; Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. of 26 Cortlandt Street, architects; cost, $1,000,000.

First Street, southwest corner of First Avenue, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 26 by 77.1 by 72; William Emrich of 569 Berry Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $30,000.

No. 14 Teasdale Place, for a one-story frame Sunday school, 50 by 37; Bethany Lutheran Church, premises, owner; Frederick J. Meyer of 496 Bergen Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 2 East Twentieth Street, for an eight-story brick store and loft building, 20 by 69; Caroline Brinley, owner; Emil Goldner of 152 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $75,000.

Alterations.

No. 358 West Forty-second Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling, with store; Mrs. Emilie Du Mond, owner; William Whistein's Sons of 754 Seventh Avenue, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 18 West Fourteenth Street, to a seven-story brick store and office building; Timothy Mickley, owner; J. B. Snook & Sons of 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $250.

Bathgate Avenue, west side, 60.4 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Josiah Briggs of 2,031 Bathgate Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $250.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, July 10.

ALL real and personal estate of which Eugene Langdon died, seized; Marion L. Carroll to Harriet L. Schuyler, quit claim 1

AVENUE A, n e corner of 86th St, 20x75; Avenue A, e s, 20 ft n of 86th St, 20x75; Theresa and Isaac Rapp and Amelia and Joseph L. Gruf to Hannah Wallach..... 1

AVENUE A, n w corner of 8th St, 19x8 165, Unionport; Samuel J. Bergen to Annie M. Back and Jennie E. Doty..... 500

BROADWAY, 111, s w corner of Thames St; Raoul H. M. Outrey and another to Frederick Ayer 475,000

CRESTON AV, n w corner of Wellesley St, 94.9x25.1; John J. Mahedy and wife to George Schultz and wife..... 1

DAWSON ST, n w s, 350 ft s w of Longwood Av, 25x100; George F. Johnson to Catharine G. Vanderbilt 8,250

EAGLE AV, w s, 100 ft n of 161st St, 25x100; Carl Huime and wife to August Schneider 2,850

HAMILTON TERRACE, 58, w s, 17x100; George M. Van Hoesen, referee, to B. H. Newell 16,000

HUDSON ST, 288, 18.4x35.6; Anna and Agatha Voelker, heirs, &c., to Anna Voelker, quit claim 1

INTERVALE AV, 1,228; 25.2x75.2x25x64; Victor Gerhards to Ernst Fritz..... 5,800

JEFFERSON AV, w s, adjoining Lot 11, map of Samuel Ryer homestead, 22.1x 40.2x17.5x100; Caroline Epp to Arthur H. Murphy 4,400

LOT 160, map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, referee, to George E. Jacobi and wife 950

LOT 174, map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, referee, to E. S. Sweeney and another 1,475

LOT 110, map St. Raymond's Park; Budson P. Rose and wife to Helen M. Horan 1

LOTS 30 and 29, amended map Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, referee, to Richard R. Masten 1,725

LOTS 16,101 to 10,104, Sections 135 and 136, map of Woodlawn Cemetery; the Woodlawn Cemetery to Mary M. Marre.. 2,400

LOTS 8 and 9, map of St. Raymond's Park, 25x101.8; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Omer M. Sloat 1

LOTS 296 and 297, map of portion of Hunt estate; Arthur H. Murphy to Thomas F. Morris and wife 1,000

MADISON AV, n e corner of 98th St, 100.11x100; Salomon Marx to Thomas Graham 100

MADISON ST, 179 and 181; Betty Heller and another to Elias Senft 1

NORFOLK ST, 153, w s, 25x100; Louis Lese and wife to A. C. Weingarten..... 1

PELHAM ROAD, w s, 104.11 ft s of Liby St, 52.5x117.5x50x133.4; John H. Miles and wife to Longin Fries 100

PINE ST, 81, s s; Water St, 128; Emanuel Blumenstiel, referee, to the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn..... 110,000

WALNUT ST, s s, 50 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 100; T. H. Simonson & Son Company to Angelina Brunner 1

WALNUT AV, s s, 50 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 100; Angelina Brunner to the American Bonding and Trust Company..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 400 ft n of 180th St, 50x150; F. C. Nesbitt to Jacob Herb. 1

WEST END AV, e s, 33.11 ft s of 102d St, 17x72; Isaac B. Brennan, referee, to Ernest E. W. Schneider and others..... 18,100

1ST AV, 2,937, 30x68; Ehathan R. Atwater, individually, and as executor, to Daniel Bichner, ¼ part..... 6,185

1ST AV, w s, 20.5 ft s of 120th St, 30x68; Maria L. Roberts to Daniel Bichner..... 6,185

10TH ST, 327 East, 25x94.8; Bernard Lilngerstein to Jacob Kassewitz..... 1

10TH ST, 327 East, 25x94.8; Jacob Kassewitz to Bernhard Klingenstein 1

12TH ST, s s, 70 ft e of 1st Av, 30x53.3; Catharine Gerhard and another to Eva M. Lauenhard 1

16TH ST, 21 West, 25x92; Morris Neiman and another to Mary E. Lester and others 1

18TH ST, s s, 245 ft w of White Plains Road, 100x114; Francis Crawford to Edward Caterson 2,650

42D ST, s s, 155 ft w of 2d Av, 25x irregular; Robert Gordon to Joseph Gordon.... 1

62D ST, 48 East, 16.8x100.5; Eleanor V. White to Almeric H. Paget 22,500

73D ST, n s, 151 ft w of Madison Av, 22x 102.2; Samuel Fleischmann to James R. Steers 1

73D ST, 22 East, 22.7x102.2; Abby S. Marshall to Cora B. Herzog..... 1,000

88TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.8; George Legg to Eleanor V. White 100

79TH ST, 54 East, 25x102.2; Mary E. Barron, executrix and trustee, to Charles G. Enlery 30,000

81ST ST, 315 West, 20x102.2; Norman A. Lawlor and another to Mary F. Dodge.. 29,500

82D ST, s s, 183 ft w of Park Av, 17x100; William Van W. Graham to Salomon Marx 34,000

88TH ST, 202 West, 17x100.8; Morris Neiman and another to Mary E. Lester and others 1

113TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 20.8x 100.11; William P. Austin, Jr., to Charles R. Clarke 1

115TH ST, s s, 385 ft e of 7th Av, 20x 100.11; James C. Crawford and wife to Lizzie L. Ball..... 100

123D ST, s s, 143.9 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x 100.10; Louis Angelo to Sigmund Schneller 1

128TH ST, 6 East, 20x99.11; Mary F. Newgeon to Robert B. Corney, ½ part..... 1

152D ST, s s, 325 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x116.4x25x116.4; Charles G. Deltz to Sebastian and Margaret Fischer..... 1

Recorded Leases.

EACHRACH, Solomon, to Elias Senft; Orchard St, 151 to 157, 5 years.....$12,278

HELLER, John, to George Butler; Willis Av, 164, corner of 135th St, 5 years, $1,500 to 1,800

KOOP, Johanna, to George Kemna; Willis Av, 212, 5½ years.....$900 to 1,020

KOZINSKY, Franz, and another to John Brinkman; 163d St, 725 East, 5 years.... 660

MEERBACH, Jeanette, to Vito Longobardi; 115th St, 306 East, 10 years..... 780

MICHAELSON, Lena and Sarah, to Mayer Struzewske; 3d St, 348 to 350 East, 4 10-12 years 4,716

WEIL, Samuel, to Owen Loughlin; Bedford St, 22, 4 4-10 years 900

Recorded Mortgages.

ARONSON, Samuel, to Charles Stumpf; Waverley Place, e s, 70 ft n of Christopher St, 5 years 17,000

BOOKSTAVER, Pyser, and wife, to Mary R. Lewis; 3d Av, e s, 164.5 ft n of Wendover Av 8 years..... 15,000

BOOKSTAVER, Pyser, and wife, to Ernst Marx Nathan Co.; 3d Av, e s, 164.5 ft n of Wendover Av, 1 year..... 2,000

CREIGHTON, Charles, to Albert Pryibil; Creston Av, e s, 93.9 ft s of 182d St, demand 2,000

FISCHER, Sebastian and Margaret, to Charles G. and Mary H. Deltz; 152d St, s s, 325 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 5 years.. 3,000

FRIES, Longin, to Alexander and Mary Zentgraf; plot begins 16 ft from n e corner of Andrew Arnow's richard and being part of estate of Isaiah Sickles, 24th Ward, 3 years..... 3,000

FRITZ, Ernst, to Victor Gerhards; 1,228 Intervale Av, installments..... 1,600

GRAHAM, Thomas, to Solomon Marx; Madison Av, n e corner of 98th St, 1 year 75,000

GRAHAM, Thomas, to Solomon Marx; Madison Av, n e corner of 98th St, 1 year 20,000

HERB, Jacob, to Francesca C. Nesbitt; Washington Av, w s, old line, 400 ft n of 180th St, 2 years 4,500

HOFFMANN, Jobst, to Anson P. Stokes and others, executors; 125th St, s s, 202 ft e of Broadway, 3 years 23,000

HOFFMANN, Jobst, to Annie G. Smith; 125th St, s s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 3 years 23,000

HORAN, Helen M., to Hudson P. Rose; Grace Av, n w corner of St. Raymond Av, 2 years..... 214

JENKS, Elijah and Bridget E., to Star Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Aqueduct Av, s e corner of Wadsworth Av, installments..... 750

KASSEWITZ, Jacob, to Katharina Pries; 327 East 10th St, 5 years..... 18,000

KILPATRICK, Edward W., and wife to Edward Oppenheimer and another; Madison Av, n w corner of 95th St, 1 year... 2,500

KNAUF, Charles, to Katharine L. Butler; Poplar St, s s, 249.9 ft w of Main St, 5 years 2,500

LEITH, John H., and Charles Glover, to Henry E. Oppenheimer; 92d St, s s, 150 ft w of Boulevard, 2 months..... 8,100

LYONS, Jeremiah C., and wife to Metropolitan Savings Bank; Park Av, n w corner of 74th St, 3 years..... 90,000

MASLEN, Richard R., to New York Realty, Bond, Exchange and Trust Company; lots 30 and 29, amended map Cammann estate, 2 years 1,200

PITCHER, Charles, to Almira J. Brown; Boston Av, east corner of 165th St, demand 5,000

ROBINSON, Julia A., to Irving Savings Institution; Mercer St, s e corner of Washington Place, 1 year..... 150,000

SCHNEIDER, Ernest E. W., and others, to Jenny Guidet and others, executors, &c.; West End Av, e s, 33.11 ft s of 102d St, 1 year 15,500

SEDGWICK, Henry D., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 7th Av, e s, 24.11 ft n of 133d St, 5 years..... 12,000

SHAPIRO, Asher, to Simon Shapiro; 6th St, s s, 180.3 ft w of 2d Av, demand.... 600

SHAW, Samuel T., and wife to the Equitable Life Insurance Company of the United States; West End Av, e s, 42.8 ft n of 76th St, 3 years..... 23,000

SIEVERS, August H., to George Ehret; 4th Av, s w corner of 125th St, demand, leasehold 10,000

SINCLAIR, Nellie R., and others to New York Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Franklin Av, s e s, 110 ft s w of 169th St, installments..... 1,750

STEERS, James R., to Samuel Fleischmann; 73d St, n s, 151 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years 30,000

SWEENEY, Edward S., and another to New York Realty Bond Exchange and Trust Company; Lot 174, map of Cammann estate, 3 years..... 1,000

WALLACH, Hannah, to Theresa Rapp and Amelia Graf; Avenue A, n e corner 86th St, 20x75; also, Avenue A, e s, 20 ft n of 86th St, 20x75, ½ year..... 3,000

WALLACH, Hannah, to Empire State Widow and Orphan Society of New York; 1,836 Avenue A, 5 years..... 10,000

WEINGARTEN, Abraham C., to Jacob Levy; Norfolk St, 153, 4 years..... 4,800

WILLS, Charles T., and wife to New York Life Insurance Company; 84th St, n s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year.. 13,500

WILLS, Charles T., and wife to New York Life Insurance Company; 84th St, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year.. 6,500

WOEHLING, Charles H., and Helena W. to Harlem Savings Bank; Railroad Av, n corner 160th St, 1 year..... 1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BARON, Lizzie, to Seuder Jarmulowsky.. 5,000

BOGUE, Morton D., guardian, &c., to Charles T. Hatch..... 4,500

FTELEY, Alphonse, to Maria Schmidt, executrix 2,000

FERNAN, Elizabeth, to Ernest C. and John D. Bliss, executors, &c..... 15,000

KUNZENMANN, Marie, to Rosa Brandt.. 1,700

LITTLE, Andrew, to Richard Deeves..... 4,165

LYNCH, John, to Henry W. Tanner..... 200

PATTERSON, Alfred J., to Thomas Walsh, trustee, &c..... nom

RUSSELL, Joseph E., Jr., to Oliver B. Van Buren..... 2,575

SIEDENBACH, Leon, exr., &c., to Mary L. Teitelsheimer ..... nom

SIEDENBACH, Leon, exr., &c., to Jacob and Max Friedman, trustees, &c..... nom

SIEDENBACH, Leon, exr., &c., to Jacob and Max Friedman, trustees, &c..... nom

SIEDENBACH, Leon, exr., &c., to Jacob and Max Friedman, trustees, &c..... nom

STROHOFFER, Elisabetha, to August Sanger ..... nom

THE FARRAGUT FIRE INS. CO. to William S. Hall..... 2,580

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO. to Alida J. Woolley..... 4,200

WAGNER, Herman E., to Louis A. Wagner ..... nom

Mechanics' Liens.

PROSPECT AV, e s, 162 ft n of intersection of Prospect and Westchester Avs, 104x192 to Westchester Av x82x90; the Staines, Peck & Taber Company against George E. Fowler, owner and contractor. 281

110TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 75x 100; Charles A. Pope against Thomas K. Moore, owner and contractor..... 528

FRANKLIN AV, s e corner of 167th St, 100x125; J. C. Hodgers & Son against Augst Schauer, owner and contractor.. 2,313

GREENWICH ST, 602; James Carroll against Samuel E. Kennard, owner and contractor..... 55

152D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Westchester Av, 75x85; Jem Johnson against Elizabeth McKinley, owner; John McKinley, contractor..... 90

BROOK AV, e s, 100 ft s of Wendover Av, 100x100; Peter Ryan against Peter Bookstaver, owner; James Flack, contractor..... 22

2D ST, n s, 150 ft w of Union Av, 50x100; Westchester; James A. and E. T. Woolf against Emma M. Denninger, owner and contractor..... 599

48TH ST, 108 West; George Rigby against the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, City of New York, owner; Maud Harrison, contractor..... 300

160TH ST, s s, 98 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Archibald Reilly against Mary Radican and Louis G. Leyrer, owners; Thomas J. Kelly, contractor..... 40

WALES AV, w s, 112.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 50x59.11x111x78; Charles Eggers against José Rodrigues, owner and contractor..... 320

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 181st St, 108x100; John A. McGahy against Van Orden & Wetterer..... 100

WASHINGTON AV, 2,115 and 2,117; Rosa Ellender against A. Farber, owner and contractor..... 135

PARK AV, 3,815 and 3,817; Rose Ellender against A. Farber, owner and contractor 100

Lis Pendens.

NASSAU ST, 94 to 102; George W. Story, against Sarah E. Raymond and another, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorney, T. O'Callaghan, Jr.

45TH ST, s s, 116.8 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x100.5, leasehold; Albert Goettmann, trustees, &c., against Sophie D. Bottomley, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. H. Channing.

187TH ST, n e corner 11th Av, 65x75; The Deane Realty Co. against Gustavus L. Lawrence, specific performance;) attorney, B. F. Gerding.

3D ST, 321 and 323 East; Lewy Bros. Co. against Jacob Osnowitz, individual, &c., et al (action to set aside deed &c.,) attorneys, A. L. & S. F. Jacobs.

131ST ST, s s, 175 ft. e of 8th Av, 15x99.11; Florence M. Bagnell against Isaac E. Wright and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Jay & Candler.

48TH ST, s s, 163.4 ft. w of 2d Av, 18x100.5; Herman Wronkow against Minnie A. Kuehle and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. S. Ritterband.

150TH ST, 528 West; John G. Moore and another against Sallie E. McCall, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. B. Southworth.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HUGH C. REILLY.—Judge O'Dwyer of the City Court yesterday appointed Sheridan Norton receiver in supplementary proceedings for Hugh C. Reilly on the application of J. P. Simmons & Co., judgment creditors.

R. J. KELLEY & CO.—Schedules of Richard J. Kelley, doing business as R. J. Kelley & Co., manufacturer of cloaks and suits at 60 University Place, show liabilities of $8,328, nominal assets of $4,377, and actual assets of $2,412.

JUDGE PUBLISHING COMPANY.—Judge Bischoff of the Supreme Court yesterday granted a final order dissolving the Judge Publishing Company of 110 Fifth Avenue, and appointed William J. Arkell receiver. The proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation were begun in June, 1898. Attached to the order of dissolution was the report of Referee Edwin Blumenstiel, which showed that the liabilities of the company were $442,699 and the assets only $854, of which $850 is the estimated value of a life insurance policy of $5,000 on the life of John Kennedy. The other assets are 5,365 shares of stock of the Arkell Publishing Company, a claim against the same company for $10,086, notes of Arkell & Co. for $79,180, and 998 shares of stock of the Kennedy Publishing Company, all of which were put down as of merely nominal value of $1 for each of the four items.

Out of Town.

SEYMOUR B. CROZIER.—Oliver H. P. Merchant, Broadway, who composed the firm of Fessenden & Nachbour, dealers in dry goods, in Chicago, up to January, 1896, and afterward for a while as dry goods agents at 476 Broome Street, this city, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,044 and no assets. They have about 225 creditors. Mr. Nachbour lives at Decatur, Ill.

Walter L. Childs, dealer in wall paper, of 114 West Fourteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $21,612 and nominal assets $6,181, consisting of cash, $120; merchandise, $3,800; fixtures, $450; accounts, 1,011; note, $110; interest on the estate of his mother, $681. The merchandise, fixtures, and note are in the hands of a receiver appointed in supplementary proceedings a few weeks ago. Of the liabilities, $6,000 is secured by mortgages on real estate at 398 Macon Street, Brooklyn, and in South Orange, N. J.

Afrom Kwatt of 128 Orchard Street, who was formerly in the butter business, but is now a clerk, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $955 and no assets.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed here against Harriet Member of Fishkill Landing by Eva B. Card, a creditor for $796 on a deficiency judgment. She alleges that Mrs. Member, while insolvent, with intent to give a preference, on May 4 gave a mortgage on a portion of her property at Fishkill Landing to the First National Bank of that place for $4,650 to secure notes given by her to the bank, and on May 5 gave a deed covering eight or ten pieces of property at Fishkill Landing to Ralph G. Member, a son, which deed was given after the judgment of foreclosure had been granted in Mrs. Card's suit.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AREDNT, Emma.—G. L. Greiff, costs..... 10
BECKWITH, Samuel; exr.—Commercial Publishing Company, costs 103
CHANDLER, Albert H.—Louis C. Raegener, receiver, &c..... 561
CARROLL, James—The Mayor, &c., costs. 109
CULLEN, John—The Mayor, &c., costs... 109
CONROY, Bartholomew—Georgiana Maclay, executrix 2,400
COGHLAN, Patrick—Bourbon County Distilling Company 84
CAMPBELL, James—Bourbon County Distilling Company 57
DUNLAP, Edwin G.—John P. Kane Company 166
EDISON, Thomas A., Jr.—Binger's Reference Agency 145
FOWLER, Emily and Anderson, trustees, &c.—R. Stobo 111
FARRELL, Hugh F.—C. H. Nickels..... 173
FLEISCHER, Robert—Bourbon County Distilling Company 57
FOWLER, Anderson—R. Stobo, costs..... 116
GEBHARDT, Adam—William Jay, trustee, &c..... 2,666
HOUSE, Frank T.—Horace H. Dall..... 86
JACOBS, Edwin W.—Marie M. Heink.... 1,688
JUNG, Jacques—D. S. Walton and another 68
KREUSLER, Arnold—M. Steinheimer, costs 114
LUTZ, Charles E.—Bourbon County Distilling Company 98
LEECH, Adam—Mary Byrne 222
MEEHAN, Mary—Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs 69
MEYER, Francis, and Otto Minertzhagen —William Carl 3,721
MUGLER, August and Herman—The Passaic Rolling Mill Company..... 751
McGEE, Henry—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs 220
McCUNNEY, John J.—City of New York, costs 84
McWALTERS, Mary—A. Ludwig..... 363
NESBITT, Hugh—J. M. C. Martin and others 245
NEWCOMB, Nathaniel L.—L. E. Bedell... 138
PECK, Bartholomew, and George Gildersleeve—West Side Bank..... 126
PARKS, Charles—The People, &c..... 1,078
QUINN, Bridget, administratrix, &c.—William P. Baird, costs..... 121
ROSS, Julia—New York City Baptist Mission Society, costs 163
SCHEUER, Abe—William H. Burbank & Son, costs 178
STEINLAUF, Harris, administrator, &c.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs 116
SHERMAN, Irving P.—Emma L. Pusey and another 25
SAFFOLD, Evelyn—Anna Wiehle..... 136
TIPPING, Edward—Charles Amann..... 616
WARSCHAUER, Severin—W. Dalton, Commissioner, &c., costs 109
WADMAN, George J.—Charles R. Partridge 89
WHEELER, Michael T.—A. Bernheimer.. 139
WARSAWSKI, Sarah—Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs 69
WILLIAMS, Fletcher, Jr.—A. P. Rose..... 725
YENOSKI, Thomas—Samuel Y. Bayles.... 191
ZEIGER, Conrad—Eleventh Ward Bank... 2,139
HOFFMAN HOUSE, New York—G. A. Wies, costs 27
TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, City of New York.—New York City Baptist Mission Society, costs 163
THE MORSE OIL PHARMACEUTICAL Company—G. E. Lott 2,375
ELECTRIC BRICK, TERRA COTTA, AND Tile Company—Jacob Philippe 77
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Kate F. Allen 2,235
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Mary A. Campbell 1,783

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Vietor vs. Lewis.
2—Guilfoyle vs. Pierce.
3—Speare vs. Troy Laundry Machinery Co.
4—Fleming vs. Burnham.
5—Dowling vs. White.
6—Downs vs. Cannon.
7—Baumeister vs. Musical Courier Co.
8—Simon vs. Weiss.
9—Stewart vs. Rhinelander.
10—In re Maloy.
11—Lichtenstein vs. Mayor, &c.
12—Spitz vs. Amalgamated Assn. of Clothing Cutters & Trimmers.
13—Douglass vs. Douglass.
14—In re Fulton Av.
15—In re Depot Place.
16—People ex rel Blecher vs. Dept. of Health.
17—Van Horne vs. Van Horne.
18—Lauenberry vs. Kean.
19—In re Cheney & Preyer.
20—Schmalz vs. Schmalz Cigar Machine Co.
21—Travelers' Supply Mfg. Co. vs. Eck.
22—Israel vs. Israel.
23—Barnum vs. Barnum.
24—Schwenker vs. Hard.
25—Macdonald vs. Robinson.
26—Clauss vs. Daly.
27—People ex rel. Wise vs. Scannell.
28—In re Fowler Switchboard & Telegraph Co.
29—People ex rel. Board of Charities vs. N. Y. Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
30—Spies vs. Nat. City Bank.
31—In re Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls.
32—Cohen vs. Levy.
33—In re Alexander.
34—Dease vs. Reese.
35—Baldwin vs. Mitchell.
36—In re Lowry.
37—People ex rel. Mittnacht vs. Coler.
38—Morse vs. Press Pub. Co.
39—Knickerbocker Trust Co. vs. Moser.
40—Loeb vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.
41—Hubbard vs. Rosenbaum.
42—Harris vs. New Amsterdam Gas Co.
43—Fuller vs. Fuller.
44—In re Newcombe.
45—In re Arkell Pub. Co.
46—Guaranty Trust Co. vs. Birdseye.
47—Becker vs. Weed.
48—In re Watts & Canal Sts.
49—In re Bank and Bethune Sts.
50—In re South St., Pier 39, East River.
51—Walsh vs. Campbell.
52—Walsh vs. Baerman & Co.
53—Roberge vs. Barnes.
54—Roby vs. Sullivan.
55—Siccardi vs. Colucci.
56—People ex rel. Gillin vs. Kearney.
57—Embury vs. Ellison.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Recess until July 17.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers.—Varnum, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—James MacKeon.
2—Conrad W. Frey.
3—Clara E. Franklin.
4—Elizabeth Broderick.
5—Mary B. Dunbar.
6—Morris White.
7—Thomas E. Sichel.
8—James M. Smith.
9—Mary Ellen Haight.
10—Mary Fenton.
11—Helene Von Keller.
12—Rosa Rzab.
13—Cornelia Waldron.
14—Frank Lecourd.
15—Frank Zatupalek.
16—Margaret O'Hara.
17—Ferdinand Schlueter.
18—Mary Mooney.
19—Barbara Dilger.
20—Rebecca Abrahams.
21—Gertrude Campe.
22—Katie Denihan.
23—Harvey H. Woods.

INSTRUCTION.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls,
Founded by the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School, the corporation which maintains Trinity School, in order to provide for girls a thorough secular education, combined with sound religious training.
School year opens September 11, 1899.
For particulars, address the Principal, EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., 257 West 93d St.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

MORAVIAN SEMINARY AND COLLEGE FOR Women. Founded 1749. Modern conveniences. Two hours from New York. J. MAX HARK, D. D. Prin., Bethlehem, Pa.

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT OF THE ETHICAL Culture Schools, 630 Madison Av.; terms, $200; opens Oct. 2; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

STAMMERING
successfully treated by a physician. Circulars: Dr. F. A. BRYANT, 105 West 72d St., New York.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
OPEN ALL SUMMER.
250—WEST 23D ST.—250

HOTELS.

ALBANY'S LEADING HOTELS.
The Ten Eyck.
POSITIVELY FIREPROOF.
Most attractive hotel in New York state. Opened in May. American and European.
H. J. ROCKWELL & SON, also Proprs.
HOTEL KENMORE.
American Plan. Moderate Rates.

PERSONAL.

THE LAUNDRY AT 749 3D AV., FORMERLY owned by F. W. Stanton, is now in the hands of CHARLIE SING.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of BABETHA BARUCH, Bankrupt. No. 1,224.

To the creditors of Babetha Baruch of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Babetha Baruch was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated July 10th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—R. BENOIT-MATHIE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that R. Benoit-Mathie, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 6th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition, before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. ERNEST HALL, Referee.

Dated July 10th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ERNEST FREISE, Jr., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Ernest Freise, Jr., bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 5th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. ERNEST HALL, Referee.

Dated July 10th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of LEWIS GOLDSMITH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Lewis Goldsmith, of the City of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Lewis Goldsmith was duly adjudicated a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 54 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated July 10th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—IRVING T. HUNTER, Bankrupt.—No. 520.

Notice is hereby given that Irving T. Hunter, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 21, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.

New York, July 10, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of JOSEPH KRAU, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. No. 1,225.

To the creditors of Joseph Krau of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Joseph Krau was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 10, 1899.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT—WILLIAM WATSON, as executor of the last will and testament of Eliza S. Conner, deceased, plaintiff, against SUSAN CONNER, Sarah C. Burns, Eliza J. Gardner, and William A. Gardner, her husband; James P. Conner and Louisa Conner, his wife; George W. Conner and Fannie Conner, his wife; Francis T. Conner and Jessie Conner, his wife; Charles S. Conner and Mary Conner, his wife; Benjamin F. Conner and Julia, his wife; Josephine V. Tendle, and Samuel J. Fendler, her husband; Eliza J. Conner, Alfred V. Conner, Archibald Conner and Marguerite Conner, his wife; Isabella Thatcher Conner, widow of Stephen, her husband; John H. Gourlie, Lillie Gourlie, Sarah G. Conner, James M. Conner, and Lizzie R. Conner, his wife; William C. Conner, Mary E. Hadley and William H. Hadley, her husband; Caroline M. Cooper, William Watson, Thomas B. Watson, William Watson, Jr., John Bentley, Alfred W. Gedney, and Thomas M. Byrnes, defendants.—The plaintiff desires the trial in New York County.

To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, March 27th, 1899.

E. B. & W. J. AMEND,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Post Office Address and Office, No. 119 Nassau Street, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

To the defendant Alfred W. Gedney: The foregoing summons is served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 2d day of June, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Borough of Manhattan.

E. B. & W. J. AMEND,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, 119 Nassau St., Manhattan, New York City. je6-law6wTu

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—OSWALD J. MARTIN, plaintiff, against JOHN S. LEES, defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York City, July 3d, 1899. AMBROSE H. PURDY, Plaintiff's Attorney,

Post Office Address and Office No. 74 Elm Street, New York City.

To the defendant named in the within summons:

Take notice that upon your default judgment in this action will be taken against you for the sum of fifty-two thousand dollars, with costs.—July 10th, 1899. AMBROSE H. PURDY, Plaintiff's Attorney,

Office and Post Office Address 74 Elm Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To John S. Lees:

The foregoing summons is served upon you, without the State, pursuant to an order of Martin L. Stover, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 10th day of July, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. AMBROSE H. PURDY, Plaintiff's Attorney,

Office and Post Office Address 74 Elm Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. jy11-law6wTu

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK,
CITY HALL, NEW YORK, ROOM 11.
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
The 28th day of June, 1899.

The Long Island Electric Railway Company having filed its application in writing to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, dated the 16th day of June, 1899, for a grant of the right or franchise to use the streets, highways, avenues, and routes in Far Rockaway, in the Fifth Ward of the Borough of Queens, City of New York, hereinafter mentioned, for street railway purposes, and for the construction, maintenance, and operation of a double-track street surface railway through, upon, and along the surface of the following streets, avenues, highways, and route, to wit:

Beginning at present terminus of the Long Island Electric Railway Company on Mott Avenue, running thence across Mott Avenue and private property to Grove Street; thence along Grove Street to Clark Street; thence along Clark Street to Central Avenue; thence along Central Avenue to South Street; thence along South Street to the easterly city line.

Also beginning at the corner of Central Avenue and Clark Street and running thence through Clark Street and private property to Rue de St. Felix; thence through Rue de St. Felix and private property to the ocean front.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the directions and resolutions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, which was adopted by the Board of Aldermen and concurred in by the Council on the 20th day of June, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Mayor of said city on the 28th day of June, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given, and that at the Councilmanic Chamber in the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan and the City of New York, on the 14th day of July, 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, such application of said railway company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon. All persons interested in said application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, as an opportunity will then and there be given them to be heard in relation thereto.

P. J. SCULLY,
City Clerk.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS,
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway,
July 3d, 1899.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City for the year 1899 have been finally completed and have been delivered to, and filed with, the Municipal Assembly of said City, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the office of said Municipal Assembly for a period of fifteen days from the date of this notice.

Thomas L. Feitner, President;
Edward C. Sheehy,
Thomas J. Patterson,
William F. Grell,
Arthur C. Salmon,
COMMISSIONERS of TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BOETTNER, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. BOETTNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1899. HENRY J. KROEHLE, GEORGE D. ORTH, Executors. ISAAC KUGELMAN, Attorney for Executors, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je27-law6mTu

BRAUTIGAM, ADAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADAM BRAUTIGAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Haviland & Dayton, No. 111 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1899. IDA BRAUTIGAM, PAUL BRAUTIGAM, EDWARD J. HEDEMANN, Executors. PASKUSZ & COHEN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. mh21-law6mTu

BROWN, RHEUA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RHEUA S. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Harry H. Bottome, Attorney, at No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of June, 1899. HARRY H. BOTTOME, ENOCH VREELAND, Executors.

BURT, HENRY D. W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY D. W. BURT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of R. & E. J. O'Gorman, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1899. LOWELL LINCOLN, ALFRED ROELKER, Executors. R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja24-law6mTu

DONALDSON, ELIZA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. DONALDSON, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, in the office of Byron Traver, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 2d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1899. ELIZA DONALDSON, Executrix. BYRON TRAVER, Atty. for Executrix, 40 Wall St., N. Y. City. ap18-law6mTu

ETLING, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ETLING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Royal S. Crane, 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of April, 1899. HARRY MERZ, Executor. ROYAL S. CRANE, Atty. for Executor, 237 Broadway. ap4-law6mTu

DU BOIS, JOHN JAY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JAY DU BOIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Daly, Hoyt & Mason, No. 11 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of February, 1899. AUGUSTUS J. DU BOIS, Executor. DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Executor, 11 William St., N. Y. City. fr-law6mTu

JENNETT, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS JENNETT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, to wit, the office of John Burke & Co. Nos. 106 and 108 Reade Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1899. JOHN BURKE, JAMES R. HOGG, Executors. WM. J. FANNING, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my16-law6mTu

MARTIN, MARY JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY JANE MARTIN, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, at the law office of C. & T. Perry, No. 77 Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of January, 1899. ROBERT J. ANDERSON, Executor. C. & T. PERRY, Attorneys for Executor. ja24-law6mTu

PROUDFIT, ALEXANDER M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER M. PROUDFIT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New York, the first day of May, 1899. JNO. McL. NASH, Executor. CHAS. A. PEABODY, Attorney for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City. my2-law6mTu

RANFT, RICHARD.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Martha Louise Canzler, William Richard Steinway, Theodore Edwin Steinway, and Maude Emily Louise Steinway, the heirs and next of kin of RICHARD RANFT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Richard Ranft of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Richard Ranft, late of Dresden, Kingdom of Saxony, Germany, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 17th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 22d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

RASTUS S. RANSOM, Attorney for Executor, 290 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City. je27-law6wTu

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

McHENRY, JR., ALEXANDER R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER R. McHENRY, JR., late of the County of New York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1899. ANTONIO TOMAS, Ancillary Administrator, c. t. a. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Admr., 71 Broadway, New York City. jy11-law6mTu

WADSWORTH, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. WADSWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Gilbert M. Speir, No. 62 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of April, 1899.

WILLIAM P. WADSWORTH, Administrator, with the will annexed.
GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Administrator, No. 62 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap23-law6mTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—REBECCA T. MATTHEWS, plaintiff, against SYLVESTER H. KNEELAND and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made in the above-entitled action on the 5th day of May, 1892, and entered on the 9th day of May, 1892, and a supplemental order made and entered therein on the 12th day of June, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in the said judgment and order and described as follows:

All that certain tract of ground, with the dwelling house and outbuildings thereon, now known as the Fordham Village Hotel, at Fordham, in the City of New York, which formerly formed part of the County of Westchester, in the State of New York, part of the farm formerly of Lewis G. Morris, and bounded as follows: Northwesterly by Macomb's Dam Road; northerly and northeasterly, by Morris Street, which separates the premises from lands now or late of Mary McGrath; southeasterly, by a private street or lane called Grove Lane, and separating the premises from land of Lewis B. Morris; and southwesterly, by land now or late of Lewis B. Brown; the premises so described containing by survey computed to the centre of said roads and lane, six acres, two roods, and thirty-six perches, be the same more or less, being the same premises conveyed to the said Sylvester H. Kneeland by James T. Van Rensselaer, referee, by deed dated May 14th, 1880.

Excepting, however, from the said premises all that piece or parcel of land known and designated by the number 1 (one) on the plan or map of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, "In the matter of acquiring title to Tremont Avenue from Aqueduct Avenue to Boston Road, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York," confirmed by the New York Supreme Court on the 19th day of July, 1893.—Dated New York, June 16th, 1899. JOHN B. PINE, Referee.

LEFFERTS STREBEIGH, Plaintiff's Attorney, 71 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The property to be sold lies in Section 11, in Blocks 2,866 and 2,867 on the land map of the City of New York, and is shown on the following diagram:

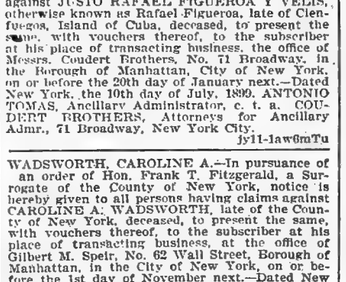

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $9,000, with interest thereon from the 1st day of May, 1897, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens or charges to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $3,000.—Dated New York, June 16, 1899.

JOHN B. PINE, Referee.

Je20-2aw2wTu&Th&Fjy5,6,11

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against CHARLES E. HOFFMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of June, 1899, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the said county, on the 1st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, on the 1st day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of West Sixty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-eight feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Tenth Avenue with said southerly line of West Sixty-fifth Street, and running thence eastwardly and along said southerly line of West Sixty-fifth Street eighteen feet; thence running southwardly and parallel with Tenth Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet five inches, to the centre line of the block between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Streets; thence running westwardly and along said centre line of the block eighteen feet; thence running northwardly and again parallel with Tenth Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the point or place of beginning.

The said premises being known as No. 160 West Sixty-fifth Street. JOHN M. GITTERMAN, Referee.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Sixty-fifth Street.

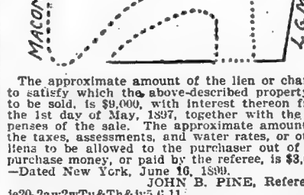

Sixty fourth Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is nineteen thousand and thirty dollars, ($19,030,) with interest thereon from the 22d day of June, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and ninety-seven and 33-100 dollars, ($397.33,) with interest from the 1st day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is two hundred and ninety-six and 40-100 dollars, ($296.40.)

Dated New York, July 5, 1899.

JOHN M. GITTERMAN, Referee.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

jy11-2aw3wTu&Th&aul

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NO. 448 EAST 146TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court—County of New York.—ENOCH C. BELL, plaintiff, against ANDREW KITCHEN et al., defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the third day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan; in the City of New York, on the 28th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street distant two hundred and forty-three (243) feet nine and three-quarters (9¾) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street with the easterly side of Railroad Avenue East; thence running southerly at right angles to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street ninety-five (95) feet; thence easterly parallel with said One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street fifty (50) feet; thence northerly at right angles to said One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street ninety-five (95) feet to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

LUCIEN OUDIN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

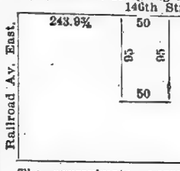

146th Street.

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $14,556.82, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $138.85. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $8,506.67.

LUCIEN OUDIN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys. jy7-2aw3wF&Tu&jy28

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN WESTERVELT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the third day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of July, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described: All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of West End Avenue, distant sixty feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of West End Avenue with the southerly side of Eightieth Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Eightieth Street and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with West End Avenue forty-two feet; thence westerly parallel with Eightieth Street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the easterly side of West End Avenue; thence northerly along the easterly side of West End Avenue forty-two feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

80th Street.

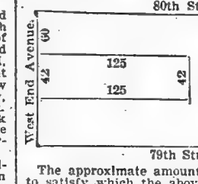

79th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $43,216.30, with interest thereon from July first, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $333.20, with interest from July 5th, 1899, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes and assessments and water rents which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $311.00 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage upon which is due the sum of $40,125 and interest from the 5th day of February, 1898.—Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

jy7-2aw3wF&Tu

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ALEXANDER WALKER, plaintiff, against MARK E. STEVENS et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Tuesday, the 11th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, distant thirty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street with the westerly side of Melrose Avenue, running thence southerly parallel with Melrose Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet five inches, to the centre line of the block between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Streets; thence running westwardly and along said centre line of the block eighteen feet; thence running northwardly and again parallel with Tenth Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the point or place of beginning.

The said premises being known as No. 642 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street. JOHN M. GITTERMAN, Referee.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

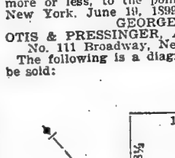

89th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $20,262.47, with interest thereon from the 15th day of June, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $332 67-100, together with the expenses of the sale.—Dated New York, June 19, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

NO. 642 EAST 157TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—HENRY W. GILBERT, plaintiff, against ANDREW KITCHEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Tuesday, the 11th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, distant thirty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street with the westerly side of Melrose Avenue, running thence southerly parallel with Melrose Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet; thence westerly parallel with said One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street nineteen and seventy-eight one hundredths feet; thence northerly again parallel with Melrose Avenue, and part of the way through another party wall one hundred feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street; thence easterly along said side of said street nineteen and twenty-six one hundredths feet to the point or place of beginning; being the same property conveyed by Annie Buckley to Andrew Kitchen by deed dated the 20th day of January, 1899.—Dated New York, June 20th, 1899.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Referee.

CHARLES P. NORTHROP, Attorney for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

157th Street.

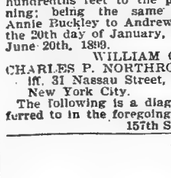

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $3,070.57, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $114.87.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Referee.

CHARLES P. NORTHROP, Plaintiff's Attorney.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold.
1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1338 Franklin.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—To all persons interested in the estate of AARON KOHN and MOSES G. ROSENBLATT, composing the firm of Dreyfus, Kohn & Company, assigned to Levi L. Gans and Oscar E. Rosenheim, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the County of New York, to be held in Part I. thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 31st day of July, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the account of Levi L. Gans and Oscar E. Rosenheim, as assignees of Aaron Kohn and Moses G. Rosenblatt, composing the firm of Dreyfus, Kohn & Company, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignees' account.

In witness whereof, I have caused the seal of the Supreme Court to be hereto affixed.

[Seal.] Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said court, this 2d day of June, 1899.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Assignees, 20 Broad Street, New York City. je6-law6wTu

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK vs. NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action, on the 5th day of June, 1899, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of the NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY to exhibit and prove their claims against said company before me, the undersigned, the receiver of said company, at my office, No. 95 Nassau Street, in

RAILROAD UNION DEFIED

Metropolitan Men with Grievances Told to Do Their Worst.

COMMITTEES TO MR. VREELAND

One Representing Satisfied Men Is Cordially Received, but the Other Is Turned Away.

The new Surface Railroad Men's Union, affiliated with the Knights of Labor and composed of employes on the various lines of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, has been called upon to show its strength. President Vreeland of the company yesterday defied its representatives who called upon him, and practically told them to go and do their worst. He does not believe that the union has any strength at all, and thinks that all of the employes of the company are perfectly satisfied with their condition, and will refuse to abandon their posts of duty should the union, or even the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, issue an order to strike. Henry D. Macdona, the counsel for the company, asserts that speculators are using General Master Workman Parsons to influence the stock of the company in Wall Street.

Two different committees called on President Vreeland yesterday morning with entirely opposite statements, and each committee claimed to represent the employes. One appeared with grievances, and the other with statements signed by 2,800 employes repudiating the union, and declaring that they were perfectly satisfied with their condition. The latter committee got to Mr. Vreeland's office first.

The committee representing the union men had sent word last week to Mr. Vreeland that it would call on him at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and the fact was published. The committee of contented employes anticipated the visit of the discontented men, and walked into Mr. Vreeland's office at 10:30 o'clock, bearing papers signed by the employes on nineteen of the company's lines.

"Well, boys, what do you want?" asked Mr. Vreeland.

Mr Dilway, the spokesman of the delegation, said that he and the other seventeen members of the committee represented the men employed by the company. The papers which they had brought, he said, contained the signatures of 2,897 out of 3,149 employes. The committeemen could have secured the signatures of all the men, only they had not time enough. The papers, he said, declared that all were perfectly satisfied with the hours and pay and the management.

Mr. Vreeland smiled, and in reply said that he had not been a particle uneasy. All the men on the different lines knew him, and every one of them knew well that he would see him either at the office or at his house, whenever he had anything to say or ask. The difficulties between him and the men a few years ago, he said, when some outsiders tried to cause trouble, occurred because he and the men did not know each other well, but the action of the employes at that time convinced him that he had their good will. This threatened trouble now caused him no uneasiness whatever.

"To people who have asked me about this strike talk," Mr Vreeland continued, "I have said: 'Gentlemen, there is absolutely nothing in it. You can leave the matter with me and these men. They are a lot of men who are ready to acknowledge the decent treatment I have given them.' What is there in all this talk of grievances? There is only one railroad company in this country which is paying the wages which we are for electrical service, and that is in Boston. There is trouble across the river about trying to get $2 per day. Over in Jersey the average is $1.80. In Philadelphia they are paying lower wages than we are here.

"The relationship between you men and myself has not been that of the financial head of a property with an unknown lot of workingmen. I have been a workingman, and have worked myself through this thing, and I say to you as I said some years ago, when trouble was brewing, that if a Board of Directors or stockholders of any company that I had charge of asked me to do anything unfair to workingmen they could have my resignation that day. It has been claimed that men who have come here to see me have been discharged for doing so. I know that none of you men in front of me would hesitate to say anything to me. The assumption of representatives of outside parties that they can control the men of this system is an insult to your intelligence as thinking men."

The committee thereupon withdrew, and the representatives of the discontented men—W. A. Tierney, John O'Brien, John C. Sheehan, and Patrick Farrell—walked in. Mr. Tierney was spokesman, and told Mr. Vreeland that they had come to present the grievances of which the men had complained.

"Just one minute," remarked Mr. Vreeland. "You say you represent the employes?"

"Yes, Sir. I represent the Second Avenue Division," replied Mr. Tierney. The other committeemen said they represented, respectively, the men of the Sixth, Fourth, and Eighth Avenue Divisions.

Mr. Vreeland told them he did not see how he could accept them as representatives of the employes in any way, as the men had sent in signed statements by a committee of eighteen, saying that they had not appointed any committee to represent them, and with these words he showed the committeemen the papers left by the first committee.

"There are 750 names on our list," said Mr. Tierney, holding the draft of grievances in his hand.

"I refuse to receive you as representatives of the men," replied Mr. Vreeland. "If you have any personal grievances that you want to present I will give them consideration."

There was some more discussion, in which Mr. Vreeland told the men it was absurd for them to attempt to represent the employes who had formally declined them. The committee then withdrew and went to the Broadway Central Hotel, where the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor was waiting. A long and secret consultation resulted, and after its adjournment General Master Workman Parsons gave out a statement that had been prepared by the board. First, however, he showed the list of grievances that the committee had offered to Mr. Vreeland. The demands of the men were as follows:

1. That the time tables on all lines be arranged so as to enable the men to complete a full day's work in ten hours.

2. That the prevailing rate of wages be fixed at $2.25 for a full day's work; all overtime to be paid in proportion.

3. That all trippers be paid at the rate of 22½ cents per hour when actually employed, no regular tripper run to pay less than $1.36 a day.

4. That the company receive committees of its employes representing the men, and that no employe be discriminated against for service on such committees.

The statement by the General Executive Board was an address and appeal to the public. It said that the men recognized the futility of attempting to deal with Mr. Vreeland individually after trying to negotiate a settlement through their committee. In order to offset the efforts of the men, petty officials and a few others had circulated lists on all the roads for signatures, certifying that the men were satisfied with present conditions, and that no grievances existed.

"Our people were warned," the statement says, "on the first intimation of the company's plan, to sign this or any other similar statement that might be presented to them, as their failure to sign would mean their discharge. Thus it was that the company came into possession of a large list of names of employes that said they were satisfied. They will endeavor to appear satisfied until the opportune time arrives for a proper adjustment of their grievances.

"The action of Mr. Vreeland in refusing to receive the committee this morning caused no surprise to them. They well know that when Mr. Vreeland speaks of being willing to receive committees he only intends it to apply to committees selected by the officials of the road, that can call on him as that satisfied committee did this morning, brought in a special car of the company to his office in the personal charge of Chief Inspector Parker and Assistant Inspector Murphy, for fear that any of them might escape on the way.

"Many of the accidents resulting in death to our citizens and innocent children are directly chargeable to the overworking of the men, as we have evidence to show. An investigation by any impartial board will demonstrate the fact that in the treatment of employes as to wages, hours of labor, and general unfairness this company is the worst in existence in this country. No matter what assurances may be furnished to the company by its men as to their satisfaction with the conditions that exist, the subject is now before the public and must be settled to their satisfaction, if not by a betterment of conditions, then, perhaps, by a general inquiry into the earnings of such concerns and their means of securing the privileges they enjoy that may result in the people taking charge of those lines, and giving not only decent conditions to the employes but a greatly reduced fare to the patrons."

Mr. Parsons said that the committee would report to a secret meeting of the men at night. He added that there would not be any strike this morning.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Imparts that peculiar lightness, sweetness, and flavor noticed in the finest cake, short cake, biscuit, rolls, crusts, etc., which expert pastry cooks declare is unobtainable by the use of any other leavening agent.

Made from pure, grape cream of tartar.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LEGAL NOTES.

RESPONSIBILITY OF HOTEL KEEPERS.—Mr. and Mrs. Albert S Briggs of Richmond, Va., while stopping at the Hotel Vendome, in this city, in November, 1898, had silverware and a gold watch stolen from a trunk while they were absent a few hours from their room. In his suit against Louis L. Todd, the proprietor, in the Municipal Court, Tenth District, Mr. Briggs recovered judgment for the value of the articles stolen, and that judgment has been affirmed on appeal. The defendant urged that he should not be held liable, because the plaintiff did not comply with the notice required by the statute, posted in conspicuous places on the premises, and did not give the articles into his actual custody for deposit in the office safe. In referring to the fact that the courts of this State have undeviatingly adhered to the salutary rule of the common law visiting upon an innkeeper the stringent liability of an insurer, Justice Leventritt, giving the opinion of the Appellate Term, said: "It is true that inns are no longer few or far apart; that open violence has been curbed, and that we now seldom hear of the solitary traveler, compelled to seek shelter in a lonely inn, murdered for his goods, or that his host, to whose protection he has been obliged to confide his person and his property, has either alone or in collusion with his servants betrayed his trust. We may concede that a higher standard of morality obtains to-day, or, at least, that there is its outward show. The hotel keeper's calling is as honorable as any in our modern commercial order, and individual betrayals of trust are indeed rare. While the proprietors and managers of our modern inns are men of character and integrity, whose skill, ingenuity, and business resource have made our travel and hotel life a convenience and a pleasure, where formerly it was a discomfort and a hardship; yet it must be remembered that the unprincipled compete with the honest; that the vocation is open to all. In many other respects, however, the conditions are unchanged. Protection against fraud and depredation still underlie the public policy which will not permit an innkeeper to avoid his extraordinary responsibility except by the act of God, the public enemy, or the negligence of his guests. Violence has given place only to stealth, the armed robber to the sneak thief. The very organization and development of the hostelry of the present afford opportunities to the dishonest, and correspondingly expose the guests to risks which prohibit any modification of the rules. In the mammoth hotel of to-day, with its numberless rooms, its army of servants, its incessant stream of arriving and departing transients, the property of the guest is at the mercy of many people. His own room is necessarily accessible to a number of the employes of the hotel, whose fraud or neglect may subject him to loss. He cannot prevent the injury, and after he had suffered it, he is powerless to detect or prove guilt. The stranger disappears, and the servants protect ignorance and innocence. While at times it may seem harsh to cast the consequences on the innkeeper, yet as between him and his guests he should bear the burden: he has the selection of his servants; he should be answerable for their honesty and for their vigilance in guarding against the dishonesty of others. He dictates his compensation; and he secures it by the lien on the goods of his guest; he enjoys special privileges and he should grant special immunities; and even were this not so, considerations of public policy which, in the interests of commercial prosperity and social welfare, require that intercourse in and between cities and towns be full, free, and secure, preserve and reaffirm the wisdom of the ancient rule."

***

COUNTERCLAIM FOR MASSAGE TREATMENT DISALLOWED.—Hulda Baertz was awarded a judgment in her favor for $20.55 in her suit in the Municipal Court, Ninth District, against Pauline Kreuger, for wages as "female employe other than domestic." Mrs. Krueger, who had set up a counterclaim for $38, but who had no lawyer, testified that she kept what is called a magnetic institute; that she performed services for plaintiff's mother, and also treated the plaintiff and her sister for eight weeks, charging only $7 a visit for which her usual charge was $10 a visit. The plaintiff, on being recalled, said she had a little trouble in her side, that Mrs. Krueger told her she had something the matter with her liver, and offered to and did treat her seven times. The plaintiff said she told Mrs. Krueger as to the treatment of her mother, "If you will make Mamma well, we will make it straight." The judgment has been affirmed by the Appellate Term, Presiding Justice Freedman, in his opinion, stating that the witnesses were fairly and fully examined and the actual situation of the parties and their relation to each other made clearly to appear. In a dissenting opinion, Justice MacLean said in part: "Under the circumstances, some one, either the Justice himself, mayhap even the counsel of the plaintiff, for his papers bear the imprint of a benevolent society of high repute, well might have suggested to the defendant either that she should have counsel if she was to be held so strictly to the rules of pleading, which the plaintiff was not, or that she should offer evidence under a quantum meruit, novel as that phrase would probably have been to her, at least that she should prefer the conventional motions and requests on the resting of the plaintiff and the close of the whole case. No assistance of this sort was offered, but after the plaintiff and her sister had finished their so-called rebuttal, including a new statement of the case, the plaintiff's counsel was allowed to recall the defendant and endeavor to show that the nursing and treatment of the plaintiff were in contravention of a provision of the public health law, respecting practice in medicine. The attempt failed. Although our statute does not contain the salutary rule of a venerable and respected foreign procedure, requiring that in courts of inferior jurisdiction, peculiarly the resort of the poor and the unlearned, the trial may not be proceeded with before the Justice has made an attempt at conciliation or that the parties have voluntarily appeared for that purpose. There is recognized in long practice a duty on the part of such Magistrates to explain the rights and remedies to persons who are not represented by counsel, especially when such persons are women."

***

FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCE.—In an action brought by the National State Bank of Camden, N. J., a judgment creditor of Marvin D. Wheeler, against him and others, to set aside certain conveyances of real and personal property made by him to the other defendants, the complaint alleged that the conveyances were made and received "with the intent and purpose on the part of each and all to hinder, delay, cheat, and defraud the plaintiff and other creditors of the grantor." The referee before whom the case was tried found in favor of the plaintiff, but there was no finding of fact by him of fraud on the part of any of the defendants, nor a finding of fact that the conveyances were made with the intent to defraud the plaintiff. The Third Appellate Division has reversed the judgment and ordered a new trial, holding, by Justice Herrick, that, in the absence of such finding, a conclusion of law which the referee found, determining that its effect was to hinder, defraud, and delay such creditors, did not warrant the entry of the judgment setting aside the conveyances.

CONEY ISLAND PARK PLANS

Arguments Heard by the Board of Public Improvements.

TWO PROJECTS CONSIDERED

That of Controller Coler Preferred to Mr. Grout's Scheme—Several Speeches in Opposition.

Controller Coler's plan for the conversion of Coney Island into a park was thoroughly discussed at a hearing held by the Board of Public Improvements in the Aldermanic Chamber in the City Hall yesterday afternoon. The plan of President Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn was also considered. Topographical maps of both plans hung on the walls in the room.

In a general way the Controller's idea is the purchase of that part of Coney Island embraced between the Ocean Boulevard and Sea Gate and between the ocean and Coney Island Creek. This would wipe out entirely the existing resort. The estimated cost of the land is between $8,000,000 and $9,000,000, while the improvements suggested would cost in the neighborhood of $6,000,000 more. President Grout's plan contemplates the purchase of a strip of land 400 feet wide, from Sea Gate to Ocean Boulevard, and includes the treating of Surf Avenue as a boulevard. This plan, which would be far less expensive than the other, would do away with the Bowery section of the resort, and would give a beach 250 feet wide, extending for a mile of ocean front; a board walk, fifty feet wide, with broad steps leading to the beach; a bicycle path fifteen feet in width, and a driveway and promenade adjoining. The plan also provides for four recreation piers in addition to those now in place. The estimated cost of Mr. Grout's plan is $3,392,000, without the improvements suggested.

When the hearing opened there were about 250 persons present, six of whom announced that they intended to speak in opposition to both plans. The first of them was William H. Morrell, who spoke as a taxpayer in his own behalf. He defended Coney Island, which, he said, was such a place as the people needed. It was cheap, he said, and a majority of the people wanted cheap amusement.

Stephen Wallace of Canarsie ridiculed the idea of wiping out vice by establishing parks, and declared that half of Coney Island's bad reputation had come from persons who had never been there.

E. F. Linton, who followed, paid his respects to the police, and especially Chief Devery, who, he said, had power to eliminate vice in Coney Island if he had such a desire. "Why doesn't the Chief of Police stop these things?" Mr. Linton exclaimed. "If he can't, there are men who can. Why don't you put a park in the Tenderloin, where vice rages worse than it does in Coney Island. Why don't you raid the disreputable places there?"

George Doan Russell appeared on behalf of some of the residents of the island. Taken as a whole, he said, Coney Island was a blot on the face of civilization, but because that fact was apparent no reason existed why the city should spend millions and saddle the cost upon the already overburdened taxpayers simply to wipe out the crime. The authorities, he said, in demanding the converting of the island into a park, and proclaiming its sinfulness, confessed their incompetence to fulfill their duty. He also declared that the disorderly houses at Coney Island paid for protection, the same as those in the city.

The speeches in behalf of the plan began when T. De Quincy Tully of the Brooklyn Law Enforcement Society arose and urged the necessity of the plan on moral grounds. Besides wiping out the places where vice thrives, he declared it would help the property owners by inducing respectable men to erect hotels on the island and in the neighborhood.

Ex-Corporation Counsel Albert G. McDonald of Brooklyn followed Mr. Tully with a speech in favor of Controller Coler's plan. He declared that the Controller was figuring in behalf of posterity as well as of the present population of the city by providing for a park on Coney Island while the property could be obtained at a comparatively reasonable figure. He also declared that the proposed park would discourage vice and prove an attractive resort for respectable people.

Henry E. Smith of Brooklyn, in favoring Mr. Coler's plan, made an attack on the police. "This Chief Devery that we have," he said, "ought to be ashamed of himself for allowing these things to exist. If he'd send an order down there, they'd be stopped in forty-eight hours."

Commissioner Kane of the Sewers Department, who is opposed to the plan for any park at all, asked him if he thought things were worse at Coney Island now than heretofore.

"Yes," he replied; "they are undoubtedly worse now than they ever were."

"Well," said the Commissioner, "I have seen Coney Island for thirty years, and I know things are in better condition there to-day than they ever were before."

There was a round of applause at this from the opponents of the park.

Among the other speakers were the Rev. E. H. Byington of the Church of the Pilgrims, James McKeon, and Otto Kempner. All favored Mr. Coler's plan. Not one person spoke for Mr. Grout's scheme.

Some action on Mr. Coler's project probably will be taken at to-morrow's meeting of the Board of Public Improvements.

TEAM DASHES INTO EAST RIVER.

Boy with a Bean Shooter Causes Horses to Run Away.

A small boy with a beanshooter was responsible for a stampede at the lower end of Pike Street yesterday afternoon and for the death by drowning of a six-hundred-dollar team of horses owned by the United States Milling Company. The horses were hitched to one of the company's big trucks. They had been left at the curbstone. Several boys on the opposite side of the street found the feed bags of the horses splendid bull's-eyes for their beanshooters. One of the pebbles hit one of the horses, and he tumbled over the feed bags and dragged his mate along in a wild dash through Pike Street toward the East River. Pike Street, near the river, was crowded with trucks, but the terrified horses found a clear road through the vehicles and dashed at headlong speed toward the end of Pier 40.

A crowd chased them and yelled like madmen, and this only added to the fright of the runaway animals, and when they reached the end of the pier they dashed over without a second's hesitation.

The heavy wagon went partly over, but the rear wheels were caught by the stringpiece, and this held the wagon up. The horses struggled and broke their traces and fell into the water. Their harness was heavy, and after a ten-minute struggle they drowned.

Trousers of linen duck last clean longer than cotton, because they take better the polish of the iron.

Cotton, on the other hand, while cool, is always sufficient protection for the legs even on chilly Summer nights.

Both kinds here, of course.

Also gray flannel trousers.

Also everything else man or boy wears.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Clearing Sale

Ladies' Suits,

In all desirable colorings, sizes 34 to 42,

$17.50,

reduced from $28.50, $32.50 and $37.50.

Balance of our Misses' and Children's Cambric, Lawn and Muslin Dresses, greatly reduced.

Handsome line of

Cloth & Silk Skirts,

$8.50 to $20,

much below the regular price.

Full line of

Piqué Skirts,

$2.50,

value $5.00.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

NEW TUNNEL COMPANY FORMED

Will Connect Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Jersey City—Work May Be Begun in Three Months.

The Metropolis Tunnel Railroad Company of New York and Brooklyn was incorporated yesterday at Albany with a capital stock of $50,000, and the privilege of increasing it to a sum sufficient to build the tunnel which the new company contemplates, which is intended to be five miles long. The company purposes to connect Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Jersey City through this enterprise. It is stated that work will be begun within three months.

The Directors of the new corporation are Cromwell G. Macy, John A. Foley, James Hynes, William Abbott, and George M. McCormick of Manhattan, and Peter F. Huffman, C. H. Southworth, Theodore A. Madden, and C. A. Cregin of Brooklyn. Mr. Macy is the man into whose hands the affairs of the concern are committed. The financial backers of the scheme are clients of Mr. Macy's, who said yesterday that they were not now willing to have their names divulged. The Directors will meet in a few days and organize.

According to the articles of incorporation one terminus of the tunnel is to be near the junction of Willoughby and Fulton Streets, Brooklyn, and another is to be on Broadway, in this borough, between Canal Street and South Ferry. The plans of the company, however, are much more definite. The tunnel is to go from near Willoughby and Fulton Streets down under Adams Street to the East River and under the river's bed, making a sharp turn to the left, and proceeding across to this borough, entering Manhattan Island probably in the vicinity of Catharine Slip, and making for New Chambers Street. It will cross this borough under New Chambers and Chambers Streets and under the bed of the Hudson River, will proceed to the middle of that stream. Here the jurisdiction of this State ends, and a new company must be incorporated in New Jersey to carry the tunnel forward from that point to Jersey City.

Mr. Macy, when seen at his office, 261 Broadway, yesterday, said that the New Jersey company would probably be incorporated in thirty days. "We do not know yet," said he, "what the cost of the entire tunnel will be, but we have plenty of capital to build it. As soon as we get our franchise from the city we shall start work in less than three months' time. This company is incorporated under the Marshall bill; that is to say, will take advantage of its provision which enables a corporation to apply for a franchise for fifty years, with the privilege of a renewal every twenty-five years.

"We are not decided as to the motor power, but it will probably be electricity or air power. The tunnel will have two circular compartments, in each of which two tracks will be run, and it will be used for the carrying of both passengers and freight. There will probably be three openings in this borough, though that is uncertain."

Mr. Macy said that the new corporation had no connection with any other railroad concern. When asked if the Whitney syndicate was interested in it he said: "No. This company is entirely independent."

May Rent the Academy of Design.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company is considering the advisability of renting the building of the National Academy of Design, at Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue. John R. Hegeman, the President of the Metropolitan Life, said yesterday:

"We do not contemplate doing anything with the building at present, but eventually we expect to include it in our site."

She Sues for Divorce at Sixty.

Mrs. Verona Speaker of Paterson, N. J., began suit for divorce yesterday from Gilbert Speaker, on the ground of excessive cruelty. The petition was filed with Vice Chancellor Emery at Jersey City. Mr. Speaker is seventy-two years old and Mrs. Speaker is sixty. They were married Nov. 14, 1898.

Identified as Mrs. Margaret O'Brien.

The woman who fell from an electric car at Broadway and Seventy-first Street Sunday night and who received injuries which resulted in her death two hours later in Roosevelt Hospital was identified yesterday as Mrs. Margaret O'Brien, an employe of the Sherman Square Hotel.

Clearing Sale

Tues., Wed., Thurs., July 11th, 12th, 13th.

White and Colored

Blankets.

Down and Cotton Comforters, at exceptional bargains.

500 pairs of

White Blankets,

for single and double beds,

$2.95 per pair.

200 Down Comforters,

full size,

$3.95 each.

Cotton Comforters,

fine quality,

$1.25 each.

Purchases made now will be stored and delivered at any time during September if desired.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

REFRESHING SLEEP.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
taken before retiring quiets the nerves and induces sleep.
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

THE RECEPTION TO DEWEY

Members of Committee Suggest Plans for the Celebration.

MAY EXTEND OVER TWO DAYS

Naval Parade the Feature of the First Day and a Land Parade and a Reception on Second Day.

The Committee on Plan and Scope of the Dewey Reception Committee held an executive session yesterday in the City Hall, at which considerable progress was made toward arriving at definite plans for the reception. Both Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Gen. Howard Carroll, Chairman of the Committee on Shipping, Harbor Decorations, and Water Parade, presented tentative reports, neither of which were acted upon, although they were thoroughly discussed.

If present plans are carried out the celebration will cover two days, with a naval parade as the feature of the first day and a land parade and a reception at night as the features of the second. This is the plan suggested by Mayor Van Wyck.

Gen. Butterfield's report was a general one, covering mainly the features of the land parade. It suggested that the land parade be held on the second day, and that the Governors of other States be invited to send troops to participate. In order that the people might have an opportunity to see Admiral Dewey, Gen. Butterfield advised that the Admiral be taken the entire length of the line of march in an open barouche. For the eventng Gen. Butterfield suggested that a reception be held.

The committee directed the Chairman, Gen. Butterfield, to request the Sculpture Society to prepare and submit a design for a grand triumphal arch. Only two sites for this arch were discussed—one at City Hall Park, the other at Madison Square. The arch will be 200 feet in width and proportionately high, and will be made of "staff," of which the World's Fair Buildings were constructed. It was decided that the cost should be approximately $10,000.

Gen. Carroll's report was the most elaborate one yet submitted to the committee, and its suggestions were generally regarded as good.

The report suggested that the naval parade should be confined strictly to such vessels as can be organized and directed by one central head, namely: The Admiral's flagship; vessels of the United States Navy, possibly ships representing foreign navies; steamers to be placed at the disposal of the Mayor, Reception Committee, &c.; vessels entered by recognized yacht clubs, and other vessels whose owners or managers will guarantee that they will take and keep the place assigned to them.

It was also suggested that the committee to confer with the Federal authorities be requested to procure as large a number of Spanish vessels captured by United States ships as may be available for the purpose of the parade.

A very effective spectacle, it is thought, could be produced by taking large railroad floats, properly decorated, and placing upon them heroic figures in staff, around these to be grouped bands of musicians in appropriate costume, or singing societies, these to sing a hymn of welcome to the Admiral on his arrival in the lower bay. The floats, it is suggested, might then proceed in the procession on either side of the flagship to a point just above Grant's tomb, where a review by the Admiral's flagship and the mutual steamers would take place.

It is further suggested that floats of the character mentioned, and representing various National societies, organized within the Greater New York, might be admitted to the line, and that other floats entered by such associations as the Chamber of Commerce, the Tammany Society, the Union League Club, the Merchants' Association of New York, the Produce Exchange, the Stock Exchange, and other similar organizations, would add greatly to the parade.

It is finally suggested that at noon of the day of the Admiral's arrival every steam whistle on every boat in the harbor, as well as attached to every engine ashore, should be blown, and all the church bells in the city be rung.

It is believed that, in conjunction with the Committee on Fireworks, a very great display might be made upon the river and in the harbor at night. It is thought that two or three hundred vessels, brilliantly illuminated, could be secured for the night of Dewey Day. These, coming down the river from Grant's Tomb to and around the Battery, the report says, would, in conjunction with a great illumination of the Jersey shore, Ellis Island, and the Statue of Liberty, Governors Island, and the Brooklyn Bridge, make a fitting termination to the reception.

N. O. Fanning, Deputy Commissioner of Correction, has been appointed assistant to Gen. Butterfield. The committee decided that all the various committees should hold secret meetings. This plan, although it prevailed, was not entirely satisfactory to all the members of the committee, some of whom felt that inasmuch as public funds are to be used to defray the expenses the public should know how the money is to be expended. This, it was said, would incite interest in the celebration and might encourage private citizens to make suggestions which might prove valuable to the committee.

The committee will this morning open headquarters in the Governor's Room in the City Hall. Gen. Butterfield will spend several hours a day there to transact any business that may come up. In his absence Mr. Fanning will be in charge.

WAR TAX LAW VIOLATED.

Bills of Lading of Goods Sent to Canada Not Properly Stamped.

An investigation conducted by Collector Charles H. Treat of the Second Internal Revenue District of New York has disclosed the fact that railroad and steamship companies which carry merchandise out of New York have been putting 1-cent stamps instead of 10-cent stamps on bills of lading for goods transshipped to Canada. This violation of the war revenue tax law has been so general that only one railroad company was found by the Internal Revenue officers that was not deficient in this particular tax.

Deputies of Collector Treat are engaged in determining the amount of arrears for which each delinquent company is responsible, and as soon as this tabulation is complete the department will be able to make a specific demand upon each company.

GRAIN ELEVATING CHARGES.

David Bingham Testifies that They Are Above the Legal Rate.

The State Commerce Commission held a hearing at the Produce Exchange yesterday and listened to the testimony offered by David Bingham of the firm of David Bingham & Son, grain exporters. Mr. Bingham asserted that the loss of trade to the port of New York was due in a large measure to the high elevator charges.

Most of Mr. Bingham's testimony was directed against the International Elevating Company, which controls about all the floating elevators in this port. He charged that the combination had been violating the law. The McAvoy elevator law of 1888 provided that the charge of elevating grain in bulk should be five-eighths of a cent per bushel, but, he said, the company really charged 1⅛ cents, dividing the charge into five-eighths of a cent for elevating and one-half cent for "transportation of elevator." He declared that the business would pay handsomely even if it were conducted at the legal rate.

Mr. Bingham did not care to place the blame for this state of affairs. He thought that possibly the Attorney General was responsible for failure to enforce the law. He did not see that the Mayor could do anything. "The Produce Exchange," he said, "might do something, but the fact that the members are pretty largely interested in the concern prevents united action. The policy of the company has been to have every important shipper of grain a stockholder, as well as every steamship agent. In some cases stock was given to persons desired as stockholders and paid for out of the dividends. In this way opposition was eliminated."

Mr. Bingham offered to transfer a share of the stock to one of the Commissioners, so that he might have an opportunity to investigate the affairs of the company.

Milk Distribution Begun in Brooklyn.

The first supply of sterilized milk which Nathan Straus has ordered to be distributed daily in Brooklyn was sent to that borough from Manhattan yesterday. Mr. Straus has ordered 1,000 bottles of the milk to be distributed each day in Brooklyn. There was considerable delay in the distribution yesterday, as no system had been organized by the local health authorities. Proper provision, however, it is said, will be made for the distribution of the milk hereafter.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST

MIDSUMMER SALE.
MEN'S FANCY SHIRTS.

Fancy woven Madras and Oxford Negligée Shirts, choice patterns—all this season's novelties—odd sizes of our $1.00 and $1.50 grades, to close at

75 Cents Each.

Sizes 13½ to 17½.

125 dozen Fancy Percale and Scotch Madras Dress Shirts, open front and back, cuffs attached or separate—all high-grade, well made goods—in odd sizes—for this sale,

95 Cents Each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

Sale of

Men's Half Hose.

Lisle thread and cotton, with fancy silk stripes and embroidered silk figures; plain colored cotton with polka dots, also solid black,

25 cts.

per pair,
value 35c. & 50c.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

A low price indeed for Crash & Duck Suits.

12 dollars' worth for $4.
10 " " " $4.
9 " " " $4.
7 " " " $4.

The remainder of our Linen, Duck & Crash Suits, etc., are marked down.

Imported Duck Suits, were $12, now at $4 each.

Irish "Oatmeal" Crash Suits, were $10, now at $4 each.

Basket Crash Golf Suits, were $9, now at $4 each.

Russian Crash Golf Suits, were $7, now at $4 each.

Also, Crash Golf Breeches, were $3.50, now at $1.50 each.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.,

Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

Piqué Suits.

Third Floor.

250 PIQUÉ SUITS,—tailor finish, eton or fly-front coats.
Colors: White and all the fashionable shades,
$5.50 Each.

SEPARATE SKIRTS . . . . . $1.50 Each.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach. TO-DAY.
4 & 7 P. M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND
8 P. M. 9 P. M. PAIN'S SPECTACLE & FIREWORKS. Primrose & Dockstader's
BIG MINSTREL FESTIVAL.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 4.

THE NEW YORK! ONE ADMISSION PRICE to all 3 Grandeurs!
The Great Golden Spectacle! 8 to 11:45.
"THE MAN in the MOON!"
The Grand Ballets! 500 People!
Including Sam Bernard.
Promenade de Luxe! 7:30 to Mid.
The Aerial Magnolia Grove!
B'way, 44 & 45 Sts. The Floral Roof Wonder! 8:15 to 1 A.M.
Cooled by Iced Air! Crystal roof protection in event of rain!
IMMENSE VAUDEVILLE! 150 artists!
Including Loftus, Templeton, Bonehill, &c.

Famous Cape May Iron Steamer
Republic FOR LONG BRANCH.
Leaves Pier 10 E. R.
8:30 A.M., 1 and 5:30 P.M.
Lunch, Meals, etc.
THEATRICALS. 8 SHOWS DAILY.
Fare, 75c. round trip.
W. F. Russell, Mgr., 1,181 B'way. Phone 2,463-18.

CASINO! Positively To-morrow Night!
First Time! THE ROUNDERS.
Same Seats Sold for Last Night Have Been Reserved for Tomorrow (Wed.) Ngt.
Roof To-ngt! Lederer's Roof Festivals!

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN
66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
GREAT SUCCESS!!
Kaltenborn's Orchestral Concerts.
Selected Orchestra of 40. Rain or Shine. ADMISSION, With Seat, 25c. and 50c.

KOSTER & BIAL'S 34TH ST. near B'way.
MUSIC HALL & ROOF GARDEN
Vaudeville—Specialties—Novelties.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. 12:30 TO 10:45 P. M.
THE GREAT KARA.
GILMORE & LEONARD. FAVOR & SINCLAIR.

Hammerstein's Venetian Terrace 42 St. B'y & 7 Av
VICTORIA Greatest Place & Greatest Show in N. Y.
ROOF GARDEN In Case of Rain, Perf. in Music Hall.

AMERICAN ROOF GARDEN.—McIntyre & Heath, Caron & Herbert, Elizabeth Murray & 10 Big Acts. Gen'l Adm. 25c.
EVERY NIGHT

Baseball, Polo Grounds To-day, 4 P. M. PITTSBURG vs. NEW YORK. Adm., 50c.

THE TURF.

BRIGHTON RACES Daily at 2:30 P. M.
Rain or Shine.
Concert by Lander. Take any Coney Island route.

Take FIFTH AVENUE "L" RACING EXPRESS at New York end of the bridge through to the Brighton Races via West End and Sea View routes. TRAINS EVERY FIVE MINUTES. THE BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.

Will of Friend P. Fitts Filed.

The will of Friend P. Fitts was filed for probate yesterday in the office of the Surrogate. The testator leaves to his brother, John Jacob Fitts, $1,000; to his sisters, Mary Caroline White and Dorothy Ann Wallace, $1,000 each; to Mary Valentine Yale and Albina Yale, the daughters of his wife, Mary E. Fitts, $500 each; to his wife, Mary E. Fitts, $30,000 in lieu of dower, and the residue of his estate to his son, William Baldwin Fitts. The value of the estate is not given.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; light to fresh southerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,446. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks recovering.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 70½; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40c; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

FOREIGN.—The Radicals in Parliament, according to THE TIMES's special correspondent, have seized the opportunity afforded by the Transvaal crisis to attack Mr. Chamberlain, who has admitted that he owned shares in the Niger Company when in the Government. The war preparations still go on in England, and men are working overtime at the Woolwich Arsenal. More artillery, with machine guns, have been ordered to the Cape. THE TIMES's special correspondent says that the Shamrock's trial race will take place soon. A report that the cup challenger is leaking is denied by Sir Thomas Lipton. Shamrock has been placed in dry dock. The American Line steamship Paris has been floated clear of the rocks and will be towed to Falmouth at once, unless the unforeseen should occur. The exposure of the Orleanist plot is regarded with little attention in London. Mrs. Druce, who claims the title and estates of the Duke of Portland for her son, has received strong financial backing to prosecute her suit.—Pages 1, 2, and 7.

Page 1.

A committee of the Grand Army began an investigation of the Pension Bureau.

The rumor of Secretary Alger's impending resignation was revived and he did not deny it, but hinted that he might make a statement to-day. It is said that he may be required to explain the granting of certain concessions in the West Indies.

Gov. Roosevelt and United States Senator Platt had a conference yesterday afternoon lasting between two and three hours. Senator Platt said that among the subjects discussed were Gov. Roosevelt's recent visit to Washington to consult with the President as to New York State appointments in the army, the proposed fusion ticket in New York County this Fall, and the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench.

Page 2.

The Distilling Company of America, capital $125,000,000, was incorporated in New Jersey yesterday.

Lluet. Gov. Woodruff has been summoned to Oyster Bay by Gov. Roosevelt for a conference. He will go Friday.

The work of remodeling the Grand Central Station, which is to be much enlarged and improved, will be begun within a few days.

A contract for a big electrical plant to run cars on the elevated road of the Manhattan Railway Company has been closed.

Ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri said yesterday that all the published reports about what the Democratic National Committee will do in Chicago next week are mere speculation.

Russell Sage denied yesterday the story circulated that he wished to retire from business, and that he had been dropped from Directorates. He said he was as much interested in affairs as ever.

Representatives of the United States Civil Service Commission began a hearing on the charge that Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire had violated the law in soliciting money for campaign purposes from Federal office holders. Mr. Gallinger's colleague, Senator Chandler, was one of the complainants.

Page 3.

The John F. Baudouine bankruptcy proceedings were continued yesterday before Theodor Aub, referee in bankruptcy.

All the passengers of the steamer Portia, which was wrecked near Halifax, reached that city yesterday, with the exception of an Assyrian boy named Basha, who was drowned. The steamer is sunk in deep water.

Page 4.

The Katrina won the ocean race of the Atlantic Yacht Club. Four schooners finished less than five minutes apart.

The Columbia was taken for another trial spin on the Sound yesterday, and Capt. Barr said that she worked more satisfactorily than heretofore.

Brig. Gen. Harrison Gray Otis talked last night at a New York hotel with a TIMES reporter regarding the situation in the Philippines. He was in command of a brigade in Luzon.

Page 5.

F. B. Loomis, United States Minister to Venezuela, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Philadelphia.

The New York Baseball team defeated the Pittsburgs yesterday. The St. Louis team was beaten in Brooklyn.

At Brighton Beach the races yesterday were won by May Hempstead, Shoreham, Lady Madge, Firearm, Sarmatian, and Kirkwood.

Page 6.

A committee of the Grand Army of the Republic began an investigation of the Pension Bureau.

There is a hitch in the reciprocity treaty negotiations with France, owing to the fact that the concessions made by the United States do not meet with much favor in Paris.

Several bankers of New Jersey yesterday expressed the opinion that the rule of the New York Clearing House charging a small percentage on the collection of out-of-town checks is a good one, and is likely to be adopted in other cities.

Page 7.

Much sympathy was expressed in shipping circles yesterday with Capt. Watkins of the Paris, who has been suspended, and experts discussed the responsibility of Captains in connection with an order issued to its officers by the Atlantic Transport Line.

Page 12.

Successful tests with high explosives were conducted at Sandy Hook yesterday.

Police Captain John T. Stephenson yesterday filed a claim, under the provisions of the Ahearn act, for $14,556.90.

The obstructionists in the Council scored another victory yesterday by defeating action on three of the most important bond issues pending before that branch of the Municipal Assembly.

Albert Crosby, formerly of Chicago, has been examined here in bankruptcy proceedings at the instance of Western creditors. He says he gave his whole fortune to his wife, and possesses only some old clothes.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 5.
New Corporations.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 2.
Markets.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 1.

CURZON CHAPEL DOOMED.

Duke of Marlborough Nearly Late to Dine at Windsor.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 11.—In consequence of street improvements in Mayfair and the erection of the new residence of the Duke of Marlborough, Curzon Chapel will be pulled down and its large congregation dispersed.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough recently dined with the Queen at Windsor and spent the night there. The Duke attended the meet of the Four-in-Hand Club and only reached Windsor on the minute.

State Printing Award Contested.

ALBANY, July 11.—Justice Chester today issued a writ of certiorari, directed to the State Printing Board, upon the petition of the Brandow Printing Company, which was one of the three lowest bidders for the legislative printing for the two years commencing Oct. 1, 1899. The Brandow Printing Company's bid was figured to be $115,000, and that of John A. McCarthy $138,000. The Brandow bid was rejected by the board, Secretary of State McDonough dissenting, on the ground that the certified check for $6,500 accompanying it did not conform with the statute under which the contract was to be awarded, inasmuch as it was not 5 per cent. of the bid. The contract was awarded to Mr. McCarthy. The writ is returnable within twenty days.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN SCORED

Radicals Seize the Transvaal Crisis as an Opportunity.

WAR PREPARATIONS GO ON

Artillery, Machine Guns, and Munitions Hurried to the Cape—Working Overtime at Woolwich.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 11.—Mr. Chamberlain and the question of the dum-dum bullet are very much to the fore, and the Radicals are doing their best to score off both. As Mr. Chamberlain has explained, he has shares in the Niger Company. The latter was bought by the Government, and all of his colleagues were aware of Mr. Chamberlain's ownership of shares in the company.

The admission of the Colonial Secretary is not satisfactory to the Radicals, who quote Mr. Chamberlain on Sir Hercules Robinson when the latter was appointed Governor of Cape Colony. Sir Hercules had shares in the De Beers Company, and Mr. Chamberlain said in the House:

"I may admit that in no conceivable circumstance will Robinson be improperly influenced by his previous connection with these speculations, but something more than that is expected of a person appointed to represent the Queen in a colonial Government."

So the Radicals are throwing Mr. Chamberlain's words in his teeth and are saying that he is not as Caesar's wife should have been. Still, rough and smooth apparently come alike to him, and his demeanor remains unruffled.

Mr. Michael Davitt again to-day in the House asked the Parliamentary Secretary for the War Office, Mr. George Wyndham, if the dum-dum bullet was still used in the service. This is the bullet discussed in the Peace Commission. Mr. Wyndham answered affirmatively. He also said "Yes" in a most casual way when asked if the paragraph published in the papers the other day describing the dispatch of special service officers to South Africa was communicated by the Secretary of State for War, the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Meantime preparations for war are proceeding. The Ghoorka and Scott are taking out thousands of tons of commissariat stores, and at Woolwich the men are working overtime making waterproof coverings for military wagons and temporary storehouses. In view of President Krüger's concessions, there can be no war, but England is prepared this time to accomplish her ends if her demands are not acceded to.

LONDON, July 11.—The Seventy-third Battery of Artillery has been ordered to South Africa, making the fifth battery of field artillery now under orders for the Cape. All the gun-carriages of these batteries are being painted to match the local color.

Thirty machine guns were shipped to the Transvaal to-day.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, during the course of a reply to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Liberal leader in the House, on the subject of President Krüger's last proposals, said that in the absence of fuller information it was impossible to be certain as to the practical effect of the franchise scheme. But, so far as he was able to judge, it would have no immediate effect on the representation of the Outlanders in the First Volksraad, and he was not certain the Outlanders would be able to carry any of the new seats allotted to them in the Rand until a very much later date.

Queensland Offers Military Aid.

BRISBANE, Queensland, July 11.—The Government of Queensland has cabled to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, offering 250 mounted infantry, with a machine gun, for service in South Africa in case of hostilities between Great Britain and the Transvaal.

British Ships in Delagoa Bay.

LOURENZO MARQUEZ, Delagoa Bay, July 11.—The British second-class cruiser Doris and the first-class gunboat Widgeon, with Rear Admiral Sir Robert H. Harris, in command of the Cape and West Africa Station, on board the cruiser, have arrived here.

The Chicago at Cape Town.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The arrival of the cruiser Chicago at Capt Town, South Africa, has been reported to the Navy Department. Admiral Howison has remained inland, and is now at Johannesburg, whence he will go to Cape Town to join the cruiser.

WORK FOR 1,500 MEN.

South Chicago Furnace Company in Operation—Idle Five Years.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 11.—After remaining idle five years, the big furnaces of the South Chicago Furnace Company are operating again.

Employment for nearly five hundred iron-workers already is provided. As soon as the material is on hand fifteen hundred men will be employed. The plant was formerly controlled by the Calumet Iron and Steel Company, and was known as the Irondale Furnaces. When the establishment was turning out its product a settlement was formed in the neighborhood. After the furnaces closed Irondale became deserted, but owing to the opening of the plant at least 300 families already have returned.

MRS. RICH FIGHTS EXTRADITION.

Says Mexican Authorities Want Her Only to Take Her Jewels.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 11.—Mrs. John D. Rich, whose extradition trial for the alleged murder of her husband in Juarez, Mexico, was recently completed before the United States Commissioner at El Paso, the case now being before the State Department at Washington for final review, has again appealed to Gov. Sayers for intercession in her behalf, and the Governor has forwarded to Secretary of State Hay all information and papers bearing on the case which had been placed in his hands by Mrs. Rich, with the request that they be given careful and weighty consideration before judgment is finally passed on the guilt of the accused woman.

Mrs. Rich claims that she is the object of prejudice and persecution, and that a plot exists to turn her over to the Mexican authorities regardless of her guilt or innocence, in order that she may be finally bereft of her jewels and other property valued at several thousand dollars, which are now in the hands of the Mexican authorities.

VILLAGES DO NOT CONSOLIDATE.

Fishkill Landing and Matteawan Could Not Agree Upon a Name.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., July 11.—The same feeling which for twenty-five years has prevented the consolidation of the twin villages of Fishkill Landing and Matteawan showed itself in the vote upon the question taken to-day, and the proposition was defeated. It was the same stumbling block, the question of a name.

A bill was put through the last Legislature so that the people might have a vote. This bill allowed villages to consolidate, there having been no such provision in the law. Gov. Roosevelt signed the bill. A joint meeting of the two boards was held, but neither board would agree to relinquish its identity. Finally William H. Badeau offered $20,000 in cash to have the villages named after him. The offer was declined, and after several meetings in which there was a dead-lock, one of the Fishkill Landing board, rather than see the matter drop, agreed that the new village be called Matteawan.

Then Fishkill Landing people, who had generally favored the consolidation, began working against it. They still favored the general proposition, but would not agree to the name of Matteawan. This angered the Matteawan people, who proclaimed that they did not care to live with such people, any way. There has been a lively canvass, and when the votes were counted to-night there was a majority of 117 against consolidation.

The sentiment now is strongly in favor of presenting a bill to the next Legislature providing for uniting the villages into a city and dropping both names.

FEEDING THE HUNGRY TEXANS.

Relief Reached Twenty Thousand People Yesterday—Rumors That Speculators Belittle Losses.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 11.—No less than 20,000 hungry men, women, and children in the flooded districts of Texas were fed by the bountiful hand of charity to-day. It is probable that there were a few thousand sufferers in the remote districts of the blighted region who did not receive their quota of food, but this was through no fault of the many committees who have active charge of the relief and distributing work.

The worst condition of affairs in the inundated region now exists in Brazoria and Fort Bend Counties, and it will probably be several days before there is much improvement in that section. Six State Penitentiary convicts lost their lives in Fort Bend County yesterday by drowning. The Penitentiary Board will meet here to-morrow to take action in regard to the heavy loss of crops and property on the convict plantations, which are still under water.

Gov. Sayers received a telegram to-day from W. Gerard of Baltimore stating that the extent of the damage to crops and the suffering of the people is being belittled for cold-blooded mercenary purposes, and that the New York cotton speculators are heavily short on the market for that reason. The telegram concludes by asking the Governor to discredit the reports, and let the world at large know the true condition of affairs. The Governor replied by wiring Mr. Gerard that he will not allow himself to become involved with the gamblers in cotton, on either side. The Governor does not hesitate to say, however, that the loss to the cotton crop is as great as has been estimated in any of the published reports. The loss will considerably exceed 500,000 bales.

S. Taliaferri, Chairman of the Harris County Relief Committee, wired Gov. Sayers to-day as follows:

"Our advices show enough supplies of bacon, flour, and cornmeal at points from Hempstead down, to supply actual necessities to points east of the river, for about three days. There is congestion at some points, meagre supply at others. Have sent men out on line of railway to remedy this.

"Our goods are very low. Have collecting committees still out.

"We are having negroes held at distributing points, as they can go to work when water recedes, but they will have to be fed and assisted when they return to work, as well as while at distributing points."

It is estimated that over 100 carloads of food supplies and clothing were contributed by the people of the State for the sufferers today. A number of large contributions were received, among them being $10,000 from the C. F. Simmons Medicine Company of St. Louis.

PORCUPINE REGION QUESTION.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the Dominion's Purpose — Canada Deprecates American Forces at Pyramid Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 11.—Mr. John Ross Robertson, M. P., read an Associated Press dispatch from Washington in the House to-day, stating that the Dominion intended sending the mounted police to the Porcupine region, and that in such a case the American Government would send troops there. He asked the Premier for information on this subject.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that there were a Porcupine River and a Porcupine Creek, and that there was a police post on the Dalton Trail four or five miles from the creek. The post had been there for two years.

The Dominion Government had no intention of fortifying the post; it was now quite sufficient to preserve order. He was told the American Government proposed sending a force to Pyramid Harbor. If he was not breaking a State secret he would strongly object to the United States Government sending a force to that disputed territory, as the question of a permanent boundary was not settled.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—In the absence of official information confirming the report that Canadian mounted police are to be sent into the Porcupine country, which is now claimed by both the United States and Canada, the State Department attaches no credit to the report It is pointed out that our Government withheld a garrison from Pyramid Harbor, in that section, at the simple suggestion from the British authorities, and it is not conceivable to the authorities here that a permanent force is to be maintained in the Porcupine district.

The British Embassy also gives no credit to the story.

THE FEELING IN ENGLAND.

Colonial Office Denies That Canada Will Contravene Pledges.

LONDON, July 11.—The officials of the Colonial Office, when questioned to-day regarding the special dispatch from Washington published in a New York newspaper, saying the Canadian Government had decided to send a body of mounted police to the Porcupine region, near the Lynn Canal, in Alaska, to maintain order, which, it was intimated, would result in the Government of the United States sending United States regular troops to occupy Pyramid Harbor, absolutely denied that there was any possibility of Canada contravening Great Britain's pledge to keep out Canadian police from the disputed strip if the United States Government agreed not to send troops to Pyramid Harbor.

The Colonial Office officials added that if any police had been dispatched, it would be found that they are the regular reliefs for the Northwest posts, and that certainly no other forces had been dispatched to Alaska.

CHINESE EARS IN PSYCHOLOGY.

Prof. Starr of Chicago Wanted Measurements to Prove a Theory.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Frederick Starr, head Professor of Anthropology at the University of Chicago, returned to-day from a tour through England, where he went to present the Folk-Lore Society with a collection of Aztec and Mexican Indian curiosities.

Prof. Starr did not until his return receive the report of his laboratory understudies, Paul Wilson and Emory Andrews, who have been engaged in measuring ears of Chinamen to substantiate a psychological theory. During his absence in England the two young men began operations by obtaining the measurements of the ears of the more docile Celestials in the outlying Chinese laundries. Then they penetrated to the basements of South Clark Street, but the Chinamen refused to submit to the measurements. When Prof. Starr was made acquainted with these facts he said he would not have time to continue the measurements in person.

"I fear the young men are discouraged," he said, "though they went about it in the wrong way. They should have taken an influential Chinaman with them, and spent an afternoon cultivating the confidence of the Mongols. If I could have the measurements of 200 Chinese ears I might be able to prove a pretty theory in psychology. But I have no time for the work, and I told my assistants that, if they wanted some practical field experience there was the opportunity."

THE FIGHT FOR A DUKEDOM.

Mrs. Druce Has Supporters with Money in Her Claim to the Portland Estates.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 11.—Mrs. Druce, who claims that her son is the Duke of Portland, has found supporters who have furnished £10,000 to prosecute her claim.

She alleges that the late Duke of Portland lived a double life, and was the father of her son. As Mrs. Druce, she has not yet been permitted to open the Druce grave in order to prove that it is empty.

The present Duke of Portland is not the son of the late Duke. He is very popular in society and on the turf. On the latter he won £70,000 in one year. He was the owner of Donovan and Ayrshire, two great horses. His wife, who was a commoner, is one of the lovellest women in England. It is known that the late Duke was eccentric, but it is not generally believed to the extent of living two lives.

SLEEPER SCARED THE ENGINEER.

Man on Railway Tracks Near Cumminsville Escapes Unhurt.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 11.—Engineer Hern of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad had a scare to-day near Cumminsville, when he saw a man lying directly across the track, a short distance in front of his engine. He threw on the air brakes with such a jolt that it sent the passengers nearly out of their seats. He went forward and shook the man, who awoke and stretched himself in a most unconcerned manner.

"What do you mean by going to sleep on the track? Do you want me to kill you?"

The man just smiled.

"Give him a kick," suggested some one.

"I bet you won't," said the man, walking away.

The engine stopped about ten feet from the sleeping man.

THE CARTER COURT-MARTIAL.

Said That the President Is About to Dispose of the Case.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—A report was circulated in the War Department to-day to the effect that the President is about to dispose of the long-deferred Carter case by pardoning Carter or sending him to prison. At the Judge Advocate General's office nothing was known of the origin of the report, the case having been out of the hands of that office for many months. But it is asserted that Attorney General Griggs has had no better luck in finding a reason for letting Carter go free than was the case with ex-Senator Edmunds and Wayne MacVeagh.

The prosecution has been a little behind with information about this case ever since the court-martial began. Mr. Fox, the counsel for Carter and for Gen. Alger had the charges against Carter in his possession long before they reached the court ordered to try them. The Judge Advocate General will not verify the statement, heard in the department, that Mr. Fox, who is a trusted adviser of the Secretary of War, examined every paper in the case before the prosecuting officers had a chance to see it.

A friend of Gen. Alger remonstrated today against the suggestion that the Secretary had kept Carter out of prison and on full pay for a year after he had been sentenced to dismissal from the army, to pay a fine, and to be imprisoned. This defender of the Secretary insisted that it was the President, and not the Secretary, who has stood between Carter and prison.

In spite of the reticence of the Engineer Office in this matter, it is known that officers have advised the Secretary of War that the statute of limitations came between the Government and the contractors for the work in charge of Carter, in June, 1899, and that in other matters it begins to operate in 1901. The Engineer Office will, it is understood, produce this record in case it is hereafter sought to attribute to that office any neglect of duty to punish Carter as his offense seemed to the court-martial to deserve.

MRS. BAYARD THAYER'S JEWELS.

Boston Police Asked to Find Rings She Says She Lost in Holland House.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 11.—Mr. Bayard Thayer today enlisted the aid of the Boston police in trying to find three rings alleged to have been stolen from Mrs. Thayer at the Holland House, New York, about two weeks ago.

After his call on the Commissioner, Mr. Thayer said that the rings were valued at from $15,000 to $20,000. They consisted of a ruby ring, which alone was worth nearly $10,000; a marquise ring worth several thousand dollars, and a third, a solitaire diamond, which was Mrs. Thayer's engagement ring. This one was worth several thousand dollars, and to Mrs. Thayer was, of course, priceless. Mr. Thayer said that he cared more about that particular ring than any of the others, and should try every possible means to secure its return.

The ruby is one that would be recognized by any jeweler, and Mr. Thayer is of the belief that the stones will be shipped to London or Paris and disposed of there.

Mr. Thayer stated that he could not understand how the rings could have disappeared from the hotel. He said that he was stopping at the Holland House, with Mrs. Thayer and her maid, and that the latter had been cleaning the rings just previous to their departure. Shortly thereafter the rings were missing, although the maid was certain that she had placed them in a bag with the other jewels. The first intimation of the affair to be received in this city was in a dispach from New York in one of the morning papers. According to this dispatch, the manager of the Holland House denies that any such robbery was ever reported to him.

Mr. Thayer is well known in this city, being a brother of Nathaniel Thayer, E. V. R. Thayer, and John E. Thayer. His wife was a sister of the late Congressman John Simpkins.

The manager of the Holland House was not to be interviewed last night about the loss of Mrs. Thayer's rings. Nothing about the matter was known by the clerk in charge, according to his statement, and he was not inclined to discuss the subject.

RUSSIANS INSPECT IRON MILLS.

St. Petersburg Manufacturers Looking Into American Methods.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 11.—American iron and steel mills are being thoroughly inspected by two of the highest authorities on steel manufacture in the Russian Empire, Alexander and Nicolas Danielewski, who arrived in this city to-day.

The elder Mr. Danielewski is Managing Director of the Potiloff Works at St. Petersburg, the largest iron and steel works in Russia. He is accompanied on his trip through the United States by his wife, and the two men are examining into the devices and methods of manufacture that have enabled American metal workers to secure so many large contracts in Russia and other foreign countries. They will examine with especial interest the methods of mining, loading, and shipping it, and of turning it into high-grade steel at the furnaces around the lakes.

Bust of Nelson Dingley.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Before his departure for Europe, which took place today, Señor Trentanove, the sculptor, began work on a bust of Nelson Dingley. Señor Trentanove's latest work was the Statue of Webster, in Dupont Circle, recently unveiled.

Don't overlook your country supply of "Otto Huber Beer." Order 4 doz. (2 crates) at city prices, plus express charges. Write or telephone Brewery Brooklyn, E. D.—Adv.

ALGER RESIGNATION STORY

The Report Is Revived and He Does Not Deny It This Time.

HINTS AT A STATEMENT TO-DAY

Secretary May Have to Explain the Granting of Concessions in the West Indies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Each day brings a renewal of the report that Secretary Alger is about to sever his connection with the President, as a member of the Cabinet, but until to-day Gen. Alger has promptly denied these rumors and reports as soon as they reached him. To a correspondent who asked him this afternoon concerning a report that his resignation had been placed in the hands of the President and that he expected that it would be accepted as soon as the President could decide upon his successor, he refused to make any reply, but intimated that he might be prepared to make a statement to-morrow concerning these persistent reports of his intended resignation.

It does not seem possible to get rid of the talk of Secretary Alger's resignation. When it is dropped by the newspapers it immediately is renewed here, with greater positiveness, each succeeding time, in the stories about the embarrassment caused to the Administration because of his unwillingness to accept as true the assertion of the press—and not the Democratic press only—that his withdrawal would be gratifying to the President and all the other members of the Cabinet.

The Secretary of War cannot properly complain of any lack of loyalty to him on the part of other members of the Cabinet. Not one of them can be drawn into a statement of his personal opinion about the attitude of Secretary Alger. Such opinions as are attributed to them appear to have found their way into print as the result of conversations with friends who did not expect to see the opinions repeated in the press.

A very intimate friend of the Secretary scoffs at the newspaper reports that he has been "officially ostracized" by his associates in the Cabinet, and says that he has been more active in the War Department, and has spent more time with the President since the gossip about his alliance with Pingree was published, than at any time before since the war of last Summer. There is no denial of the story that he has not made any appointments of new officers, as all appointments are made by the President, but it is asserted that all of the lists submitted to the President were seen by Secretary Alger before they were sent to the White House, and that he approved them before Mr. McKinley saw them.

These are the statements of those admirers of Gen. Alger who hope to see him retained, and who, therefore, discredit every new report of his coming resignation. As has been said several times in these dispatches, Secretary Alger has been an annoyance to the Administration ever since the Pingree-Alger combination was announced. It is believed that, notwithstanding Gen. Alger's denial of that combination, it will be admitted without reserve as soon as he has left the Cabinet. This may make some of his statements seem inconsistent, but it is not believed that he, will be troubled by being discovered in slight misstatements.

Intimations are heard that new reasons for resignation may come to light in a few days if the Secretary continues to hold office, and that whether he leaves or remains there will be some questions to answer concerning concessions in the West Indies that suggest the activity of persons near the Secretary in securing possession of desirable bargains through the influence exerted by military power. Just what these cases are has not been made known clearly, but the rumors are definite enough to mention names and places, and the interests involved. If they turn out as indicated, they will come pretty close home to the Secretary himself.

THINKS ALGER MUCH ABUSED.

C. L. Kurtz Sees No Reason Why He Should Leave the Cabinet.

"I know of no reason why Gen. Alger should retire from the Cabinet," remarked Charles L. Kurtz, Republican National Committeeman from Ohio at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. "Suppose Alger did form an alliance with Pingree? What of it? Would not McKinley have done the same thing if he had the opportunity, and would have been benefited by it?

"McKinley will be renominated and re-elected. Nobody else is talked of on the Republican side. Alger has done nothing wrong. What reason is there for removing him? I think he has been unfairly treated, and I would like to see some of the papers stand up for him.

"I don't know much about political conditions in Ohio just now. We (the anti-Hanna men) elected a majority of delegates to the State Convention. You know how they got them away from us. McKinley's civil service order was a peculiar coincidence. But civil service reform doesn't count for much in the West.

"From what I can hear Gov. Roosevelt is quite popular in the Western States."

FAVORS ANTI-TRUST MOVEMENT.

F. S. Monett Says He Will Be Represented at St. Louis Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 11.—Attorney General Smith received a letter to-day from Attorney General F. S. Monett of Ohio in response to an invitation to attend the proposed anti-trust conference of Governors and Attorney Generals, to be held in St. Louis Sept. 20, as follows:

I am heartily in sympathy with this movement or any other movement that may tend to alleviate the present evils or to destroy the power of monopoly by providing adequate remedies with which to meet these questions. I hoped to be present at this time, but will be on my Summer vacation. Smith W. Bennett of this office, who has been associated with me in the line of work that will be discussed at the convention, will be present and prepared to take part in the programme, and will represent me in what he may say.

Attorney General Hosea M. Knowlton of Massachusetts writes that imperative engagements will prevent him from attending the conference.

Attorney General A. J. Montague of Virginia writes that he hopes to be present.

Attorney General M. J. Cunningham of Louisiana writes that he is in sympathy with the movement and will try to attend the meeting.

THE LATE MRS. SOUTHWORTH.

Some Statements by Her Son as to Her Earnings as a Writer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Many of the sketches of the life of Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth published the day after her death stated that for her first serial, "Retribution," published in The National Era, she received no compensation. Dr. Southworth, her son, corrects this statement. In justice to the reputation of Dr. Gamaliel Bailey, the publisher of The Era, he says:

"Dr. Bailey paid mother for every installment. I have often heard my mother tell of the avidity with which she seized the first money she received for her writings. The occasion was when Dr. Bailey paid her $15 on account of her story. She was very poor then. Ever since that time she has been paid for all she has written. 'Retribution' was published in 1849 instead of 1847."

Speaking of his mother's relations with The New York Ledger, Dr. Southworth says:

"One time when engaged on The Ledger at a salary, payable weekly, whether she wrote much or little—and she generally had three months' vacation every year—she was offered $10,000 for a short serial by a publisher, who, I think, is now living. This offer was very tempting, but remembering Mr. Bonner's liberality and prompt payment, she declined the offer. Mr. Bonner on hearing this voluntarily raised her salary $25 a week. She continued to write for Mr. Bonner for twenty-five years afterward."

THE ORLEANIST PLOT.

England Regards the Duke as a Good-Natured Child — No Monaco-Castellane Duel.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 11.—The alleged Orleanist plot in France attracts no attention in England. The Duke of Orleans is known here as a good-natured infant, who would have frightful difficulty in earning a living if he were not his father's son.

The papers print columns describing the tortures of Dreyfus on Devil's Island. The Figaro calls his persecutors vipers and other pleasant names.

PARIS, July 11.—At a Cabinet meeting today the Minister of the Interior confirmed the authenticity of the Orleanist intrigues set forth in the report of the Prefect of Police, published by the Gazette de France yesterday, and an investigation will be made in order to find out how it reached the newspapers.

It is believed that the police reports regarding the Royalist plot are exaggerated. Comte Boni de Castellane, M. Paul Déroulède, and M. Jules Guerin, the Deputy, all deny the statements of the police concerning them.

Nothing is known here of any contemplated duel between Comte Boni de Castellane and the Prince of Monaco. The latter's residence in Paris is closed, and the whole household is away.

To Pardon Mme. Bianchini.

PARIS, July 11.—The National Fête Day pardons, on July 14, will include Mme. Charles Bianchini, wife of the famous scenic artist, who was sentenced last March to five years' penal servitude for attempting to poison her husband.

PENSION INQUIRY COMMENCED.

Committee of the Grand Army Visits Washington—Gen. Palmer Attacks the Interior Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Pension Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic arrived here to-day to begin its inquiry into the workings of the Pension Bureau. The committee consists of R. P. Brown of Ohio, Chairman; Gen. John Palmer of New York, J. W. Burst of Illinois, Col. Halbert B. Case of Tennessee, W. H. Adams of Massachusetts, and Commander in Chief W. H. Johnson.

A preliminary session was held this afternoon at the Ebbitt House, after several of the members had visited the Pension Bureau; but the real work of the committee will not begin until to-morrow. The scope of the committee's work has been the subject of much misrepresentation. It is not, according to its members, a "smelling committee," but one to investigate the failings of the pension rules from the Grand Army standpoint, and to suggest legislation to overcome these faults.

After to-day's informal session the sentiment of the committee seemed to be that many of the present rules are too stringent, and that the spirit of the rules would have to be made more liberal. "The law is all right," said Gen. Palmer. "It is the rulings by which the law is interpreted that are the source of all the injustice. Many old soldiers who appear to be entitled to pensions are unable to get them under these rules."

Gen. Palmer said that the rulings complained of had all been made since President McKinley's inauguration. When asked about the attitude of the committee toward Pension Commissioner Evans, he said: "It's not his fault. He doesn't make rules; he simply enforces them, as it is his duty to do. The fault lies with the Interior Department."

It was, nevertheless, the general outcry raised against Commissioner Evans by pension attorneys and a certain element of the Grand Army which brought about the investigation, or "inquiry," as the committee prefers to have it called. The Pension Committee is appointed annually at the National Encampment, but it is not very often called upon to investigate the workings of the Pension Bureau. At the last encampment, however, a resolution was passed calling for such an investigation, as a direct result of the assaults upon Commissioner Evans. The Pension Committee appointed at that encampment by Commander in Chief Johnson was selected with especial reference to this duty. The committee will hold sessions daily until Thursday.

TROLLEY FUNERALS IN CHICAGO.

Two Companies Conducting Them and the Undertakers Displeased.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The Calumet Electric Street Railway Company and the Chicago Electric Traction Company are now running funeral trains on their lines. The trolley funerals have become popular and average over five a day. The innovation, it is thought, will soon supplant the horse cortége method, as it is a good deal cheaper and quicker. The charge for a car is $11 and for each additional car $3. The company makes the necessary arrangements with the undertakers along the line.

As yet the Calumet Company has no funeral car, but it has fitted out an ordinary motor car which serves the purpose well. The word "Special" in black letters in the front part of the car tells its mission.

Most of the trolley funerals so far have gone to Oakwood Cemetery, but three other buryng grounds are also usesd a good deal. They are situated on the Chicago Electric Traction line. The company has provided a specially made funeral car, which is luxuriously furnished. The undertakers dislike the new custom because they have to give up the commissions from livery stables which they formerly enjoyed.

NEW YORKERS ADRIFT AT SEA.

Fishermen Rescue Alfred Gray and C. M. Oelrichs, Jr., at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 11.—On Monday, while the sea was very rough and the surf very high at Bailey's Beach, from the storm of the evening previous, Alfred Gray, son of Mrs. John Clinton Gray, and Charles M. Oelrichs, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, went out in a canoe about two miles from the beach, and all went well until they attempted to turn the canoe homeward, when the heavy sea caused the canoe to roll and ship considerable water. The young men had then become fully aware of their perilous position and threw up their hands to hail a passing fishing vessel. Although those on board say the young men they passed along without offering any aid. Another fishing vessel chanced to pass close by the canoe and quickly answered the cry for help. The crew took Messrs. Gray and Oelrichs on board, towing their canoe astern, and landed them on the life raft near the beach.

TO MOVE THE WAR COLLEGE.

May Go to Annapolis on Account of Lack of Room at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 11.—It transpired that while Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen was inspecting the naval station here Monday, his attention was called to an article in the papers to the effect that he was very much in favor of the removal of the War College from Newport to Annapolis, and this he did not deny, but is reported as saying that with the new barracks to be erected at the Training Station, all the room on the island is greatly needed for the training of the large number of apprentices that will be under instructions there.

Everything at hand indicates that when the Summer cruise of the North Atlantic squadron is at an end, and the officers from that fleet have completed the special course at the college, that institution will close its doors in Newport and will be taken to Annapolis.

Three Tooth Requisites, a good dentist, a good toothbrush, and BENSOLYPTUS ANTISEPTIC TOOTH POWDER. At all druggists.—Adv.

ROOSEVELT CALLS ON PLATT

The Governor and Senator Have a Long-Drawn-Out Conference.

COLONEL'S WASHINGTON TRIP

Mr. Platt Says It Was About Army Appointments from This State—Favors Fusion Ticket in New York.

Gov. Roosevelt and United States Senator Platt had a conference yesterday afternoon at the office of the latter. The conference was by appointment, Gov. Roosevelt, it is understood, having come to the city at the invitation of the Senator; and the matters which were discussed were of sufficient importance to prolong the conference between two and three hours. While numerous subjects were considered, there were three that especially engaged attention—Gov. Roosevelt's recent mission to Washington, the proposed fusion ticket in New York County next Fall, and the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench caused by the death of David L. Follett.

Senator Platt was seen last night at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, where he has taken up his quarters for the season, and where he went after the meeting, Gov. Roosevelt going to Oyster Bay. When his attention was called to statements to the effect that he was highly pleased that Chairman Quigg and Gov. Roosevelt were "getting together" in a supreme effort to unite all opponents of Tammany, and that he believed the exposures made by the Mazet committee had turned many citizens against Tammany, the Senator smiled and said they were correct.

"And that is what your conference with the Governor was about?" was suggested.

"Well," was the answer, "that's a rather leading question. You can hardly call it a conference; it was just a talk. The Governor came to my office and we discussed matters for perhaps two or three hours. We talked on numerous subjects, but the three of most consequence were Gov. Roosevelt's recent visit to Washington, the talk of a fusion ticket in New York County next Fall, and the Supreme Court vacancy in the Sixth Judicial District.

"Of course the subject of all others was the Governor's trip to Wash

REPUBLICANS OF KENTUCKY

Leaders at Lexington Preparing for To-day's Convention.

EFFORTS TO DEFEAT TAYLOR

The Leading Candidate for Governor Confident, Though an Opposing Combination Is Threatened.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 11.—The city is filled with Republican leaders, who have arrived to attend the Republican State Convention, which will be held to-morrow afternoon. All the candidates are on hand and hard at work for the nominations. W. S. Taylor still has the whip hand for Governor, and it would seem that he has no chance of losing unless the undercurrent of sentiment which set in against him this morning continues until the calling of the convention, when it may sweep him off the floor and cause the nomination of John W. Yerkes of Boyle County by acclamation.

Capt. S. H. Stone, who is championed by Yerkes and Clifton J. Pratt of Madisonville, whose principal leader is the Rev. S. E. Smith, colored, may combine in favor of Yerkes, and if they do, the opponents of Taylor believe they will stampede the convention to Yerkes. This is desired not only by the Republicans who are opposed to Taylor, but by the Democrats, who do not want to support William Goebel, the nominee of their party, for Governor. The Rev. Mr. Smith has been working hard to-day to unite the other colored delegates against Taylor. He will present resolutions to the State Executive Committee asking that body to insist on the withdrawal of Taylor, because the colored voters cannot support him.

Smith's efforts against Taylor are being laughed at by the friends of the leading candidate. Senator Deboe, when asked what he thought of the attempt of Smith to combine the Stone and Pratt forces in order to stampede the convention to Yerkes, said: "It is too trivial to think about. I am too busy with other things to worry my head over the slight possibility of Taylor's votes being taken away from him in any such manner. Taylor will be nominated on the first ballot, just as I have said all along, and the negroes will vote for him, and he will be elected over Goebel."

The disaffected Democrats still continue to clamor for Yerkes, and say they will not support Taylor. One of Taylor's callers today was ex-Congressman W. C. Owens, who defeated Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge in the Ashland district. He has denounced Goebel as a thief and the new Chairman of the Democratic States Central Committee, A. W. Young, as an ex-leader of a mountain feud, and he says he will work with all his power to elect any ticket the Republicans put in the field. He assured Gen. Taylor he would support him if he obtained the nomination.

John W. Yerkes arrived this afternoon and declared himself for Stone, but when asked if he would accept the nomination himself, he said that was another question. He declared that he was not now a candidate. S. J. Roberts, ex-Chairman of the Republican State Campaign Committee, in a signed statement to-night, says the nomination of Taylor is a foregone conclusion.

At a late hour to-night the State Executive Committee decided on Judge Vincent Boering of Laurel County for temporary Chairman, and K. J. Hampton of Clark County for Secretary. Both are strong Taylor men.

KENTUCKY DEMOCRATIC PLANS.

State Central Committee Decides on an Active Campaign—Goebel's Attitude Toward Bryan.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 11.—The new Democratic State Central Committee held its first meeting to-day with A. W. Young, whom ex-Congressman W. C. Owens charges with having been a feud leader, as Chairman. Congressman Berry appeared before the committee with a proposition to vote on members of county committees next Fall, but his suggestion was ignored. He is angry and threatens to bolt the Democratic State ticket.

The committee organized by electing Percy Haley as Secretary. Haley has been for several years assistant starter to Col. Jack Chinn, who starts rabe horses when he is not fighting or devoting his time to politics. It was decided to appoint a committee to conduct the campaign, which is to be opened about the 1st. This committee will arrange details and employ speakers. It is the intention to make the most aggressive Democratic canvass ever made in Kentucky. Scores of speakers will be put in the field, and there will be barbecues and other political gatherings galore.

While the committee was in session this afternoon Allen W. Clark of Indiana came down to see if it was true, as reported, that Senator Goebel was opposed to W. J. Bryan and the Chicago platform. He had a long consultation with Goebel, in which he found that the Democratic candidate for Governor would support both Bryan and the Chicago platform.

FRANKFORT, Ky., July 11.—Judge James P. Tarvin, President of the Ohio Valley League of Bimetallic Clubs, sent a letter to the Democratic State Central Committee to-day. Chairman Young saw to it that the letter was not read. The letter indicated that there was a wide breach between Senator Goebel, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and William Jennings Bryan and was called forth by the story that the Goebel faction, having nominated the State ticket and obtained control of the party machinery, would go in with McLean and Gorman to defeat Bryan and to do away with the Chicago platform next year. The writer asked the committee to repudiate The Louisville Courier-Journal, saying:

"You ought not to win by the aid of a newspaper advocating the gold standard, upholding government by injunction, opposed to a tax on incomes, and upholding the action of the present National Administration in the murder of innocent natives 7,000 miles away from us, for the purpose of enriching a few favorite syndicates by the importation, free of duty, of the products of pauper labor.

"The Courier-Journal is making the effort to force its way to a position in the Democratic organization for the purpose of betrayal and for the purpose of using that organization in aid of the attempt to defeat Mr. Bryan and the Chicago platform in 1900. As for me, I would prefer the election of the Republican ticket to Democratic success based upon any suggestion of suspicion of a repudiation of the Chicago platform of 1896, or any part of it."

PLAYMATES DIE OF TETANUS.

Result of Wounds Inflicted by the Deadly Toy Pistol.

As a result of wounds inflicted by the deadly toy pistol two boys are lying dead at their homes to-day. Lockjaw was the immediate cause of death in both cases.

John Indorf, thirteen years old, of 847 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, while celebrating the Fourth of July wounded himself in the hand with his toy pistol. That night he complained of pains in the neck. He was treated by a physician, and the pain disappeared only to return Saturday night. This time lockjaw set in, and the doctor could do nothing for him. The boy died Sunday night. He will be buried to-day.

One of the playmates of the dead boy was Oscar Espanmberger, nine years old, of 841 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street. On Sunady Oscar went out with another little boy to call for young Indorf, but finding him very sick went off a distance, so as not to disturb him while at play. The boys found a big tank in a vacant lot, and Oscar finally fell into it and became very wet. He was afraid to go home, and he and the other boy went up to a vacant lot at One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and St. Ann's Avenue.

Here Oscar caught a bumble bee, and was stung in the hand. Two big boys they met took from them a toy pistol and some blank cartridges, and told them if they did not run they would shoot them. One of the big boys pointed the pistol at Oscar, and Oscar grasped it with his hand. The finger that had been stung by the bee was wounded by the discharge of the pistol. It was burned, and a piece of wadding was imbedded in it.

The boy screamed with pain, and the big boys ran away. The little boy went to a druggist, and had his wound dressed. Then he went home and received a whipping. Sunday night he complained of pains in the neck, and on Monday morning a physician was called. The boy then had all the symptoms of lockjaw, and died yesterday morning.

"Actions of the Just Smell Sweet."

The fragrance of life is vigor and strength, neither of which can be found in a person whose blood is impure, and whose every breath speaks of internal troubles. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and makes the weak strong.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

ECCENTRIC CLUB DINNER.

Ambassador Choate Marks the Banquet to Lambs Club Members by a Speech.

LONDON, July 11.—The Eccentric Club gave a dinner this evening to the members of the Lambs Club of New York City and other visitors. Mr. Lionel Brough presided, flanked by Mr. Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, and Mr. De Wolf Hopper, the American comedian.

The company, which numbered 300, included Messrs. David Belasco, Nat Goodwin, McKee Rankin, Newton Crane, John Drew, W. H. Riley, Arbuckle, and Commissioner Keller.

After toasts to the Queen and the President of the United States—the Americans singing "God Save the Queen" and the Englishmen "The Star Spangled Banner"—Mr. Brough, in a tender and sympathetic speech proposed the health of the United States Ambassador.

Mr. Choate, responding, expressed great pleasure to have near him, and to renew after a long separation an acquaintance first formed on the day the now famous comedian was born, Mr. De Wolf Hopper, whose grandfather and father he also knew very well and intimately.

"The music I heard Mr. Hopper produce in America in those early days," said the Ambassador, amid laughter, "is re-echoed nearly forty years after in England; and, although diplomacy will keep our countries united, I am not sure but that the interchange of fun and music will do still more to cement union, as we learn to know each other better."

Messrs. Hopper and Keller responded to the toast to the Lambs and other visitors.

MOURN THE CZAROWITCH.

President McKinley Sends Condolences to the Czar, Nicholas II.—The Grand Duke Married.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 11.—Three months' Court mourning for the death of the Czarowitch, Grand Duke George of Russia, brother of the Czar, who died yesterday of consumption at Abbas Tuman, in the Caucasus, has been ordered.

The Official Messenger to-day publishes an imperial manifesto worded as follows:

"Our beloved brother and heir to the throne, the Grand Duke George Alexandrovitch, died at Abbas Tuman June 28, (old style.) The illness which attacked him might, it was hoped, yield to the treatment initiated and the influence of the Southern climate. But God willed otherwise. In submitting without a murmur to the decree of Providence, we call all our faithful subjects to share our deep sorrow with us, and to offer fervent prayers for the repose of the soul of our departed brother.

"Henceforward, and so long as it may not please God to bless us with a son, the right of succession to the throne devolves, according to the precise definition of the law of succession, upon our beloved brother, the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch.

"NICHOLAS."

The remains will be brought here and interred in the cathedral of the fortress.

Telegrams of condolence have been received from Quen Victoria, King Humbert, and other sovereigns.

The late Grand Duke was an English scholar and an earnest student of naval matters. He once translated Capt. Alfred T. Mahan's "Influence of Sea Power upon History."

LONDON, July 12.—The late Czarowitch, according to the Paris correspondent of The Daily News, was privately married with his mother's consent. He left no children.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The President has sent the following message of condolence upon the occasion of the death of Prince George of Russia:

"To His Imperial Majesty Nicholas II., Czar of Russia, St. Petersburg:

"I tender to your Majesty in my own name and in behalf of the American people sincere condolences by reason of the affliction that has befallen your Majesty and the Russian Nation in the death of your brother, His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke George. WILLIAM McKINLEY."

STATE DEPARTMENT ERROR.

Condolences Sent to "Alexander III.," Not to Nicholas II.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—There was a little ripple of amusement about the Department of State early to-day. Some one in that department had been directed to prepare a telegram of condolence from the President of the United States to the Czar Nicholas of Russia, noticing the death of his Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke George. The telegram was a very short one. It was made ready in a few minutes and it was sent as addressed.

After it had gone on its way to St. Petersburg and the press of this country, the mortifying discovery was made that it had been sent to his Imperial Majesty Alexander III. instead of Nicholas II. The State Department will order a new directory of ruling sovereigns.

HOT DAY IN LONDON.

Many Prostrations, Yet the Thermometer Registered No High Degree.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 11.—This has been dubbed the hottest day of the year. There were prostrations, yet the thermometer registered only 86 degrees, Fahrenheit, in the shade.

The Americans here laugh at such a temperature.

MR. HAGGIN'S YEARLINGS.

Many Sold at Newmarket—Big Price for One Colt.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 11.—Forty-four yearlings, the property of J. B. Haggin of California, were sold at Newmarket to-day. Forty-two sold for a fraction under 121 guineas apiece. A colt by Goldfinch out of Fleurette sold for 1,850 guineas. Forty-three remain to be sold.

PANIC IN MONKEYS' CAGES.

Cincinnati Fruit Bat Escapes and Creates a Disturbance.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 11.—There was a monkey panic at the Zoological Garden early this morning, when one of the new fruit bats, measuring six feet from tip to tip, escaped from its cage in the centre of the monkey house.

It flew from cage to cage, frightening the inhabitants of each until they were terrorized. There was an awful uproar, the monkeys jumping about and screaming and howling. Keepers were attracted, and they, too, were somewhat frightened, but at once set about to capture the disturber.

The noise was deafening, and could be heard a mile away from the garden. Closing the doors, Superintendent Stephan and two keepers entered the house and succeeded in capturing the bat by throwing a tarpaulin over it.

Upon examination it was found that several of the monkeys were cut and bruised, and it took some time to quiet them.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CHANDLER VS. GALLINGER

One New Hampshire Senator's Charges Against the Other.

LIVELY CIVIL SERVICE FIGHT

Mr. Gallinger Accused of Violating the Law by Asking Money of Federal Office Holders.

CONCORD, N. H., July 11.—Representatives of the United States Civil Service Commission began a sitting here to-day for the purpose of investigating charges preferred against Senator Jacob H. Gallinger of Concord by ex-Gov. Charles A. Busiel of Laconia, a Republican, alleging violations of the civil service laws in the last campaign in this State. The specific charge is that Senator Gallinger, as Chairman of the Republican State Committee, distributed circulars appealing to Republican Federal office holders for contributions to the campaign fund.

Civil Service Commissioners John B. Harlow and Mark S. Brewer, who arrived here from Washington last night, are in charge of the investigation. The first sitting was begun at 11 o'clock this forenoon behind closed doors, the attendance being restricted to the persons directly involved, their counsel, and the witnesses. Reporters were afterward admitted. Attorney General Edwin G. Eastman of Exeter appeared as counsel for Senator Gallinger, and Edwin H. Shannon of Laconia for ex-Gov. Busiel. Senator William E. Chandler was among those present as a party interested.

Mr. Busiel detailed the circumstances attending his making complaint to the Civil Service Commission last October and the correspondence between him and the commission. Senator Gallinger asked the Commissioners if he was to understand that the real complaintant was ex-Gov. Busiel or Senator Chandler, and was told he might draw his own conclusions. Senator Chandler desired to make a statement, but the Commissioners informed him that he would have an opportunity later in the day.

The principal feature of the afternoon session was a long statement by Senator Chandler, which he prefaced by a history of his connection with political committees. He said he retired from the Republican National Committee in 1884 and from the State Committee in 1890. Continuing, Senator Chandler said:

"I said to Senator Gallinger in 1895 and again in 1896 that he ought to leave the State Committee for reasons connected with the civil service law, but he would not go. In 1898, much to my surprise, he took the Chairmanship of the State Committee. After I had recovered from my surprise I went to him to endeavor to co-operate in the work of the campaign. We talked over the subject of raising money, both agreeing that very little would be needed, and talked over the means of raising it. We spoke of individuals—of nominees for State offices—but nothing was said of Federal office holders.

"This was on Oct. 10. Between that time and Oct. 17 I heard that an assessment circular had been sent to Federal office holders. Ex-Gov. Busiel asked me if I knew of this assessment. We had a long conference, the result of which was that he said he would complain to the Civil Service Commission unless some other way could be found to prevent these officers from being assessed. Accordingly, ex-Gov. Busiel, with my knowledge, asked the commission about the terms of the law. He came to me later and said that he had determined to make a complaint. In this I concurred, and the letter of Oct. 25 was prepared, containing the names of those to whom it was believed that the circular had been sent.

"I did not go again to the commission during the campaign. The rest of my connection with the business was all in the correspondence with the commission. I called on the commission when I went to Washington last Fall, and told them that I would be at their service in the matter. This is substantially all I have to say. If I find that the Federal office holders who have been requested by the commission to appear here do not come, or if they come and do not testify, I shall tell the commission all I know about the matter."

At the conclusion of Senator Chandler's statement he exchanged some warm words with Senator Gallinger in relation to his (Senator Chandler's) contribution to the party funds in 1894 and 1896.

Col. Rufus N. Thayer, Collector of Customs at Portsmouth, and James O. Lyford, naval officer at the Port of Boston, testified that they had received circulars from William F. Thayer, Treasurer of the Republican State Committee, asking for money to carry on the campaign. The latter testified that a similar circular was sent to Federal office holders in 1896. The hearing was then adjourned until to-morrow.

This investigation is held to allow the Commissioners to examine the evidence and to decide if it warrants the further prosecution of the case. If they decide that it does, the authorities of the United States Department of Justice will be called in.

EX-GOV. W. J. STONE TALKS.

Has an Idea What the Democratic National Committee Will Do in Chicago Next Week.

"All the published reports about what the Democratic National Committee will do in Chicago next week are the merest speculation." So remarked William J. Stone, ex-Governor of Missouri, at the Hoffman House yesterday: Continuing, he said:

"The present committee dies with the adjournment of the convention next year. I do not believe Senator J. K. Jones will resign the Chairmanship of the present committee. Wether he will care to continue as Chairman of the next is something I know nothing about. My information, however, is that his health is such that it will no way prevent.

"Much has been said about my visit here. It was purely of a business nature, in which Col. M. C. Wetmore is interested, and I was with him at the Highlands of Navesink last night. I have not spoken with a New York politician since I have been here, and I am going home to-night.

"What the committee will do I do not know. I can't say that I have no idea about it, but it is something I cannot discuss.

"Would I accept the Chairmanship of the committee? I won't say that I would not. That would be too broad. But I will say that I could not accept the position, because I have too much else to attend to.

"Do I think Mr. Bryan will be renominated next year? Certainly. I have no doubt about it."

More Mr. Stone would not say, but a man who dined with him and ex-Gov. Hogg declared that the question discussed then was the method to discipline Tammany if it failed to give Bryan as big a vote next year as it gave the Van Wycks in 1897 and 1898. One way to do this was by nominating, if necessary, a dozen tickets in the municipal battle in 1901.

WOODRUFF TO SEE ROOSEVELT.

Speculation as to His Trip to Oyster Bay at Governor's Request.

Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff has been summoned to Oyster Bay by Gov. Roosevelt for a conference—upon what matter Mr. Woodruff professes not to know. Mr. Woodruff found a telegram from the Governor awaiting him when he returned from the Adirondacks Monday night. He will go to Oyster Bay on Friday.

When the fact that the Lieutenant Governor had been summoned to Oyster Bay became known yesterday there was much speculation as to what the Governor wished to see Mr. Woodruff about. A conference between the two, following immediately upon the Governor's visit to Washington, was taken by some Brooklyn Republicans as indicating that Mr. Roosevelt was considering the acceptance of the war portfolio should Secretary Alger resign from the Cabinet.

This belief, however, was not generally accepted. Most of the Republican leaders in Brooklyn were of the opinion that the Governor's statement on Saturday to the effect that he would not accept the War Secretaryship if offered to him was final. These men believe that Mr. Roosevelt is a Presidential possibility, and that he is alive to the fact that he would risk his chances in that direction by entering President McKinley's Cabinet.

The more conservative of Brooklyn Republicans expressed the belief that the Governor wishes to confer with Mr. Woodruff with a view to evolving a plan for harmonizing the warring factions of the party in Brooklyn. The fight in the Republican ranks in Brooklyn has become a bitter one, and the Governor is said to be desirous of ending it.

CITY CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

The State Board Adopts Those Which the Mayor Rejected — Few Places Exempt from Competition.

ALBANY, July 11.—The State Civil Service Commission adopted the civil service rules to govern New York City, after a session to-night lasting something over eight hours. The rules, with but few slight changes, are the same that the board framed a few weeks ago, and which Mayor Van Wyck returned without his approval.

Under the new rules, the Finance Department is the most affected. Instead of the 188 exemptions from examination in that department recommended by the city authorities, there are now only 60. In the Law Department, where there were formerly 100 assistants to the Corporation Counsel exempt, the list has been reduced to 71. In the office of the Commissioners of Accounts the examiners and engineers are taken from the non-competitive class. The positions of Superintendents of hospitals, almshouses, asyiums, and training schools in the Department of Public Charities are made competitive. All the other city departments have been subjected to similar changes.

The new rules also take from the appointing power the right to set aside persons heading the eligible lists and to substitute others. They require causes for removal to be filed, and a sworn certification that an officeholder has actually done the work for which a salary is drawn.

APPEAL TO ADVERTISERS.

New Albany Women Ask that Female Face and Form Be Not Used.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., July 11.—The Civic Class, composed of a large number of prominent women of this city, at a meeting last night adopted resolutions calling on the local merchants, and also the foreign advertisers, to abolish the use of the face and forms of women for advertising purposes.

In speaking on the subject, the members declared their belief that it served to degrade the women of the country and subject them to ridicule. This class gained notoriety some time ago by beginning a crusade for the abolition of slang.

The new movement will be pushed and the club women of other cities asked to join in a united movement with this end in view. Resolutions were also adopted asking the proprietors of the stores to permit the female clerks to quit work at 6 o'clock P. M. during the Summer months. The individual members of the class talk enthusiastically of their new movement and firmly believe that they will eventually, by influencing legislation or otherwise, attain the desired result.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania; A. Canessa, Salvador; M. Marin, New Zealand; R. L. Mejia, Ecuador.

HOLLAND—Carlos Booth, Havana; Preston Gibson, Washington.

HOFFMAN—Y. M. Julbe, Havana; ex-Congressman Nathan Frank, St. Louis; A. Langstaff Johnson, Richmond.

MURRAY HILL—Charles Archibald, Halifax; Dr. J. M. Pace, Dallas, Texas.

WALDORF—A. Von Prollius, Caracas; Luis Pastor, Second Secretary of the Spanish Legation, Washington; William Grahnwaldt, Munich; Herbert H. D. Pierce, St. Petersburg; L. A. Baker, Jamaica.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Apple, I., Fort Smith, Ark.; clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; O. K. Pick, notions; W. Page, cloaks and suits, 2 Walker Street.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; W. A. Kirkpatrick; cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Auerbach, F., & Brother, Salt Lake City, Utah; S. H. Auerbach, dry goods; 7 Mercer Street.

Black & Grant Company, Zanesville, Ohio; E. S. Grant, laces, embroideries, white goods, furnishing goods, &c.; 377 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. S. Adams, ribbons, 438 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Baer, D., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; A. P. Baer, fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Williams, cloaks and suits; W. L. Fleming, toilet articles; 2 Walker Street.

Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. M. Garson, woolens; Hoffman House.

Coker, P. G., Louisville, Ky.; L. J. McIntosh, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; M. L. Seidl, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; A. J. Kline, house furnishing goods, 2 Walker Street.

Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; A. R. Murphy, chinaware; 2 Walker Street.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. S. Parker, cloaks and suits, 2 Walker Stret.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; D. H. Ditmer, cloaks and suits, 2 Walker Street.

Eiseman Brothers, Atlanta, Ga.; B. J. Eiseman, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Hall, silks; W. E. Rice, dress goods, 115 Worth Street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. E. Smith, ladies' neckwear; 104 Worth Street.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. G. Rogers, carpets; 2 Walker Street.

Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Gutman, dress goods, woolens, cloaks, suits, washgoods, and ribbons; E. Rosenthal, boys' clothing; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Hovey, C. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Johnson, 2d, silks, linens, and white goods; 34 Greene Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hoefele & Fourneaux, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. C. Fourneaux, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kohn Brothers & Heller, Cleveland, Ohio; O. H. Kohn, clothing; Hoffman House.

Kelly & Healy, Scranton, Penn.; M. Kelly, dry goods, 71 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; O. M. Bingham, boots and shoes; H. A. Hill, curtains; 699 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Kemper & Lewin, Buffalo, N. Y.; B. Kemper, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Lisner A., Washington, D. C.; S. G. Godfrey, millinery and ribbons; Hotel Normandie.

Loveman, Joseph, & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Atkins, shoes; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. H. Capel, upholstery goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Marx Brothers, Demapolis, Ala.; J. Marx, notions; Hotel Vendome.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; L. M. Sage, upholstery goods, 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Oppenheimer & Steiner, Baltimore, Md.; H. Oppenheimer, woolens; Hoffman House.

Quentin, A., St. Joseph, Mo.; millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Romansky, J., Greenville, Miss.; notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. T. Boyle, millinery, 43 Leonard Street.

Shaw & Sassaman Company, Toledo, Ohio; E. L. Sassaman, notions and white goods; Westminster Hotel.

Sugarman, S. M., Summit, Miss.; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Simon, A., Memphis, Tenn.; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, Rochester, N. Y.; S. L. Warren, upholstery goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Smith, M. E., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; G. M. Tibbs, notions, furnishing goods, and jewelry; 338 Broadway.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. B. Williams, hosiery and gloves; C. J. Barnard, domestics; 51 Leonard Street.

Sawyer Dry Goods Company, Hartford, Conn.; O. Sawyer, notions; Hotel Vendome.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; J. F. Carroll, laces, embroideries, dress trimmings, and ribbons, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Weinstock, Lubin & Co., Sacramento, Cal.; H. Thorp, domestics, dress goods, silks, velvets, cloaks, ribbons, and carpets; 274 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

Williams & McAnulty, Scranton, Penn.; R. J. Williams, carpets; Hotel Albert.

Wood Manufacturing Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; Mr. Wood, piece goods; 398 Broadway.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; Mr. Eby, notions; 57 White Street.

Watt, Rettew & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; R. B. Bunting, notions; 57 White Street.

WEAR AND TEAR BREAKS DOWN
Hunter Baltimore Rye
USED TONICALLY BUILDS UP

An Old Nurse for Children.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
for children teething should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

DESKS Unexcelled for Value CHAS E MATTHEWS, 1 PARK PLACE

MANHATTAN'S NEW POWER

Contract for an Electrical Plant for the Elevated Closed.

HORSE POWER WILL BE 100,000

This Is Greater than That Possessed by the Surface Roads—Work on the New System to be Pushed.

Important action on the equipment of the Manhattan system with electric motive power was taken yesterday at the weekly meeting of the Manhattan Railway Company. There were present President George J. Gould, Vice President Alfred Skitt, Russell Sage, Marcellus Hartley, Edwin Gould, and Samuel Sloan. After the meeting President Gould announced that on a report of Mr. Skitt and W. E. Baker, the electrical engineer, a contract for engines for the power house of the company had been awarded to the E. P. Allis Company of Milwaukee, Wis. Its bid was regarded as the most advantageous among those of seven of the largest engine builders in the United States who competed for the contract.

The contract, which will be drawn and signed promptly, is for eight engines of a minimum capacity of 8,000 horse power each, but capable of developing 100,000 horse power in the aggregate. The contract calls for an outlay by the Manhattan Railway Company of more than $1,000,000. It was also announced that a general report on the progress made toward electrical equipment was found entirely satisfactory and was unanimously approved.

Engineer Baker said that it was impossible to tell when the power house of the company on the East River, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets, would be completed to the condition of furnishing electrical energy. At present workmen were engaged in clearing off the site.

The maximum of power, 100,000 horse power, gives some idea of the character of the power house, as that of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company was destined to develop 70,000 horse power, and that of the Third Avenue Railroad Company 96,000 horse power at maximum service. As to cars or motors, it had not yet been settled if there were to be electric traction engines to draw cars or motor cars which would act independently or could be made up into trains. Mr. Baker added that the progress made toward electrical equipment since the announcement of the issue of $18,000,000 of stock for the expenses of the undertaking had been as rapid and satisfactory as could be expected.

MR. SAGE NOT TO RETIRE.

Declares He Takes as Much Interest in Business as Ever.

Russell Sage looked more grieved than angry yesterday when he read a story which set forth that his alliance with the Goulds, and especially with George J. Gould, President of the Manhattan Railway Company, was sundered, and that Mr. Sage had been abandoned by the financial world and dropped from Directorates.

"The story," said Mr. Sage, "is based on malice. It's a malicious invention. There's no foundation for it. My relations with the Gould family are what they have always been—cordial and loyal. No more, no less. In the affairs of Manhattan I am, unless I am mistaken to an extraordinary degree, a factor yet, and I am taking as much interest in the changing of the motive power from steam to electricity as any member of the Executive Board. Why, look at our meeting to-day! There came up the question of the one-million-dollar contract for engines for the power house, and I moved the adoption of the report of Vice President Skitt and Engineer Baker, and it was carried unanimously. I took the same action on a splendid report on the progress made in the electric equipment of the system.

"I don't know why such stories are invented. The same rumors have been out several times lately. I am as keen in business and as active as I ever was, only I do not care at this day to undertake affairs that would bother me in my banking, railroad, and gas business. Yes, I am trying to age gracefully while looking after my chief interests as closely as I ever did. On the other hand, I am not going to get interested in promotions or small concerns, and I announced some time ago that I did not care to continue in the counsels of some of my corporations.

"The equipment of Manhattan with electricity is getting along capitally, and I have yet to learn that my voice in all matters concerning Manhatan is not listened to with as great attention and respect as that of any of the Directorate."

WEDDING OF MISS JULIA GRANT.

Ceremony Will Be Performed at Newport in September.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 11.—The wedding of Miss Julia Dent Grant, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, to the Prince of Cantacuzene of Russia, will take place here during the month of September next, and definite arrangements will be completed when the Prince arrives during the early part of September, when he will be the guest of Miss Grant's aunt, Mrs. Potter Palmer, who is occupying the Astor villa, known as Beaulieu. Further than this nothing is definitely known. As soon as the Prince arrives he will be met by his fiancée, who will join Mrs. Palmer for the season next week. After the wedding the couple will start for Europe to pass their honeymoon, and at its conclusion they will go to Russia to reside. As far as is known here, Miss Grant has not made known who her bridesmaids or her maid of honor will be, yet it is reported that Miss Clapp is returning from Europe with her mother, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, for this event, and that she will be one of the bridesmaids.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Scales—Graham.

Miss Harriet Pierce Graham, daughter of Brig. Gen. William Montrose Graham, United States Army, retired, and great-granddaughter on her mother's side of President Pierce, was married yesterday in Christ Church, Bay Ridge, to Lieut. Archibald Henderson Scales of Greensborough, N. C., Instructor in Mathematics at Annapolis. The Rev. Bishop Faulkner, Rector of the church, performed the ceremony. The bride, who was given away by her father, was gowned in white satin, trimmed with point duchesse lace. Her dress was fastened at the throat with a circle of pearls and diamonds, Lieut. Scales's marriage gift. The maid of honor was Miss Meta Campbell Graham, sister of the bride, who wore white organdie, with insertions of valenciennes lace, a pink hat, and carried pink sweet peas. Alfred M. Scales was his brother's best man, the ushers being four Lieutenants of the navy—George W. Logan, Frank M. Russell, Charles T. Jewell, and Edward T. Witherspoon, who were all in full-dress uniform. A reception and breakfast at the Clark cottage, Ninety-eighth Street and Marine Avenue, the home of the bride, followed the ceremony. Georgia smilax and army and navy flags were used in the decorations. The bridal couple received beneath a canopy of flags.

Lieut. Scales handed his sword to his wife, and she cut the wedding cake with it. The band from Fort Hamilton was stationed on the lawn, and played during the breakfast. The wedding presents, over two hundred in number, were displayed in an upper room, and were elaborate. Several congratulatory cablegrams were received from Europe. Lieut. and Mrs. Scales started on their wedding trip at 3:30 P. M. Some of those present were Major and Mrs. Breckinridge of Kentucky, Col. and Mrs. Maus, the Misses Maus, Gen. and Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. John H. George, Capt. and Mrs. Ridgeway, Capt. and Mrs. Newcomb, and Lieut. and Mrs. George B. Gatley.

While at Gettysburg, during the civil war, the brigade commanded by Gen. Graham was opposed by Confederate troops in command of Major Gen. A. M. Scales, an uncle of Lieut. Scales.

Dowling—Neill.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, July 11.—In Grace Episcopal Church at noon to-day Miss Sarah Adele Neill, daughter of Mrs. Robert R. Neill, late of Philadelphia and now of Upper Nyack, was married to the Rev. Gashilen De Witt Dowling of Philadelphia. The Rev. Franklin Babbitt, rector of Grace Church, was the officiating clergyman.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

PASSENGER AGENTS MEET.

Western Men Discussing Transportation of Immigrants.

The satisfactory transportation West of immigrants from transatlantic countries is engrossing the attention of the Western Passenger Agents' Association, which will continue its session at the Hotel Netherland today. The members present are John Sebastian of the Rock Island, George T. Nicholson of the Santa Fé, A. F. Merrill of the Chicago, Northwestern and St. Paul, H. S. Eustis of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Harry C. Townsend of the Missouri Pacific, E. L. Lomax of the Union Pacific, E. E. MacLeod, Chairman of the Western Passenger Agents' Association; George A. Curren, General Agent of the same organization, and C. M. Pratt, Chairman of the Southwestern Passenger Bureau of St. Louis. Mr. MacLeod presided, and W. A. Gibson was Secretary.

Only preliminaries were discussed yesterday. It is reported, but not admitted, that there has been much cutting of rates, and the idea is to remedy this trouble. Conferences will be had to-day with representatives of the Canadian Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads. To-morrow agents of the steamship companies will be heard.

EAST-BOUND GRAIN RATES.

W. G. M. Munn Is Sure the Railroads Have Not Discriminated.

Walter G. M. Munn, the New York Produce Exchange grain broker, who is an authority on east-bound grain rates, said yesterday of the Chicago dispatch published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on the subject: "I do not agree with the statement that there have been secret deals between executive officers of railroads and big consignors. I am perfectly satisfied that the railroads have not discriminated against any individual shipper. The rates made, while cut, have been entirely open to every shipper."

Exchange members agreed that the new tariff on cereals and flour, as printed in THE TIMES, was correct. While it is asserted that it will go into effect Aug. 1, some were disposed to believe that Aug. 15 will be the date, because certain railroad contracts cannot be adjusted before then.

Nebraska Views of Grain Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., July 11.—The commission and grain men of Omaha are considerably wrought up over the announcement of an advance of from 3 to 5 cents per 100 on grain between Chicago and Atlantic seaboard points. Grain men here assert that these rates will make grain shipments from this section almost impossible. Some think the grain shipments will be diverted to the Southern seaboard, as the rate to the Gulf via the Port Arthur line will remain the same as before the Eastern rate was advanced. Others think Nebraska's vast grain crop will be stored until the rates go back, but there are not elevators enough in the State to store one-fourth of it. New wheat is already being shipped East in small quantities.

NEW GRAND CENTRAL STATION.

Great Improvements Will Be Made in the Present Structure.

The work of remodeling the Grand Central Station will be begun within a few days. Plans were filed at the Department of Buildings yesterday. The changes to be made will cost about $500,000, and will not be completed before next Spring. It is the purpose of the Grand Central management to make the passenger waiting room, the baggage rooms, and the train shed as spacious, comfortable, and convenient as possible. In order to minimize the public inconvenience while these alterations are under way a

THE LOSS OF THE PORTIA

Passengers All Safe at Halifax, Except an Assyrian Boy.

HE WAS MISSED AND DROWNED

Survivors Taken from Sambro Island by Two Steamers — The Wrecked Ship Sunk in Deep Water.

HALIFAX, July 11.—The steamer Portia, which struck on Big Fish Shoal, fifteen miles east of Halifax, last night, filled and sank during the night. The only victim of the wreck was a twelve-year-old Assyrian lad, known by the name of Basha, who was traveling second class from New York to St. John's, N. F., where his mother lives. The others on board the steamer, including seventy passengers and a crew of thirty-four officers and men, who were landed safely at Sambro Island, were cared for there during the night and brought here to-day.

The accident, which happened at about 7 P. M., and which is believed to have been due to a dense fog which prevailed at the time, probably ends the career of the Portia. The locality in which she struck is very dangerous, and even before she went down it was apparent that she was badly damaged. It is considered probable, however, that attempts will be made to reach parts of her cargo and the baggage of her passengers.

The accounts of the wreck which reached here last evening indicated that the passengers and crew escaped from the doomed ship with comparative ease. Later reports show that the work was not accomplished without considerable difficulty, and that the safe removal of all save one of those on board was due mainly to the conduct of those involved, which is praised in the highest terms.

LANDING OF THE PASSENGERS.

The steamer mounted the rocks with a shock that was felt in every part of her hull, and all on board knew what had happened. The next moment the heavy southwest swell lifted the steamer and forced her forward. A quick inspection showed Capt. Farrell that his ship had been broken and was filling, and also that she was in danger of being forced across the shoal and thrown in deep water beyond. He ordered the boats to be made ready at once. This was done, and the passengers, including about thirty women, filled them without confusion, although the dangerous swell added peril to the proceeding. As the passengers took their places it was discovered that the Assyrian boy was missing. A hasty search of the vessel was made, but he could not be found. When last seen he was seasick, and it is thought that he had crawled into some obscure corner to lie down, and thus escaped observation when the searchers tried to find him.

The shipwrecked men and women all were landed on Sambro Island, which is about two miles from the place where the steamer struck. The accommodations there were meagre, but the inhabitants of the island gave up their homes and provisions, which were scanty. The steamers A. C. Whitney and L. Boyer were dispatched from here to Sambro with food as soon as possible after the news of the accident was received. The arrival of the steamers early this morning brought great relief to the shipwrecked party, as well as to the people who live on the island.

At daybreak the passengers of the Portia were taken on board the two steamers, and they reached here this forenoon. Nearly all of them showed evidences of their experience as they stepped ashore at the Red Cross Line wharf. On all sides expressions of gratitude at deliverance from the dangers of the night were heard. Many were without head covering. Only two or three carried satchels, while larger pieces of baggage were nowhere in evidence. A number of passengers reported that their money had been lost, and some of them said they had lost jewels, but none told of any very heavy loss of valuables.

THE STEAMER IN DEEP WATER.

Capt. Farrell, who left the Portia last night to look after the safe landing of his passengers, returned to the scene of the wreck a few hours later on a Sambro lobster steamer. It was found that the Portia had been carried entirely over the shoal and sunk in nine or ten fathoms of water, a short distance on the other side, only the topmasts being visible above the surface.

Among the Portia's passengers were many pleasure-seekers en route to the Provinces. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. John A. Loyal of Boston. Mr. Loyal is an artist and a newspaper and magazine writer. In speaking of the wreck, he said all hands seemed to be cool, the women particularly so, under the trying circumstances. It was a touching sight to see mothers being lowered over the steamer's side with babies clinging to them for safety. The little ones screamed frantically as the waves dashed the boats against the vessel's side.

E. T. Wilson of New York, a theatrical man, was injured in one of the boats. Some one threw a cash box into the lifeboat and it struck Wilson on the head. The blood flowed freely, and a woman tore a piece of linen from her skirt and bandaged the wound. Wilson lost his vest, containing $40 in bills.

Three clergymen did excellent service in assisting other passengers into the boats. They were the Rev. Fathers Broderick, McAlhenney, and O'Reilly.

John J. Cornwall, a newspaper man of Cumberland, Md., expressed great praise for the heroism of Capt. Farrell and the crew.

Raymond & Whitcomb, the passenger agents of this city, received yesterday morning the following telegram from J. H. Haffner, general manager of the Red Cross Line, who with his family was on board the Portia:

"Portia foundered in dense fog off Sambro Island. The Captain and crew without the least panic saved everybody. One hundred and four people put in boats in fifteen minutes. Ship sank forty minutes after striking rock."

The following dispatch was received late yesterday from F. D. Corbette & Co., the Halifax agents of the wrecked steamer: "Assyrian boy Basha missing. Supposed drowned. All other passengers and crew saved."

At the office of Raymond & Whitcomb it was said that one room had not been accounted for. This was the engineer's room, but it is believed that this was occupied by General Manager Haffner.

LIST OF THE PASSENGERS.

The list of passengers on board the Portia, as given out by the agents, follows:

ANSTAY, Mrs. E., Long Island City.
BARRON, Miss D. M., Washington.
BASHA, Thomas, 6 Carlisle Street, New York.
BEATY, W. L., Cumberland, Md.
BELL, Mrs. E. T., New York.
BOLTON, LEWIS E., and Mrs., Des Moines, Iowa.
BRODERICK, the Rev. J. A., Meriden, Conn.
BURNES, Mrs. M. E., Brooklyn.
BUTLER, GEORGE, New York.
CANEY, H. J., Manhattan College, New York.
CARRINGTON, JAMES B., and Mrs., 420 West Twentieth Street, New York.
CLARK, F. M., Master and Miss, 19 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, New York.
CHURCHILL, R., 24 Third Street, Long Island City.
CORNWALL, JOHN J., Cumberland, Md.
DARRON, Miss D. M., New York.
DAVIS, Miss E., 34 Second Place, Brooklyn.
DICKINSON, Miss M., Newark, N. J.
DURACK, Mr. and Mrs., Brooklyn.
FERGUSON, W. F., Ithaca, N. Y.
GALVIN, JAMES, New York.
GILLOLA, Miss, Philadelphia.
HAMILTON, Herbert, 25 Counties Slip, New York.
HAGGNER, J. H. wife and sister.
HARDING, Mrs. C. N., and Miss Flora, New York.
HAUGHT, F. L., New York.
HINES, Edward W., Frankfort, Ky.
IGSTAATER, S., New York.
KUHLKE, F. H., New York.
McALEE, B. F., and Mrs., Philadelphia.
McALLENNEY, the Rev. P. F., Meriden, Conn.
McCALTY, Mrs. William Molseller, Brooklyn.
MOORE, E. H., New York.
MORRISON, Miss M. N., Brooklyn.
NELSON, E. T., Newark, N. J.
OUTEN, L. A., New York.
O'REILLY, M. F., Manhattan College, New York.
PERRY, ARTHUR I., and Mrs., Brooklyn.
PRENTIS, M. J. A., Brooklyn.
ROSS, V., 107 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.
ROYAL, John A., and Mrs., Boston.
SEYMOUR, FREDERICK, and Mrs., Milwaukee, Wis.
SOUTHERLANDER, William B., 342 West Twentieth Street, New York.
STENT, Miss, Newark, N. J.
TRAUT, F. L., New Britain, Conn.
THOMPSON, H., Wheeling, West Va.
WATSON, Misses Mary and Florence, 233 East Fortieth Street.
WILLIAMS, FREDERICK L., New Britain, Conn.
WRIGHT, Mrs. E., New York.

James B. Carrington has been for about twelve years assistant editor of Scribner's Magazine. He was on his annual vacation and had planned a fishing excursion along the Nova Scotia coast.

M. F. O'Reilly is the Director of Manhattan College, and H. J. Caney is the Head Prefect of the college. They were journeying to Halifax on a pleasure trip.

It was announced yesterday that the steamship Silvia, sister ship of the Portia, was scheduled to leave Halifax for New York yesterday afternoon, but up to 5 o'clock no word had been received of her sailing. It was not known whether the shipwrecked passengers would continue their outing or return to New York.

EXPORT OF ANTHRACITE.

Henry S. Fleming Says a Good Business in the Coal Could be Worked Up in Europe.

Mr. Henry S. Fleming, Secretary of the Anthracite Coal Operators' Association, was recently sent to Europe by the Lehigh Valley and New York, Ontario and Western Companies, in conjunction with the association, to learn whether the markets there offered a profitable opportunity for the sale of Pennsylvania hard coal. In his report Mr. Fleming says in part:

"It should be remembered that, with the exception of the small amount of anthracite produced in Wales, 1,800,000 tons in 1897, there is no coal of this character produced in Europe. Certain varieties of Scotch, Belgian, and German (Westphalian) coals are sold under the name of anthracite, but both physically and chemically they are bituminous coals of the low volatile matter class.

"In Europe there are three conditions which militate against the consumption of any large quantities of anthracite coal for domestic use: (1) The relatively high retail price of anthracite as compared with bituminous coal, peat, and wood used for domestic purposes; (2) the exceeding economy of the people, which shows in the practice of maintaining small fires and of lighting temporary fires, which are extinguished when sufficient heat has been obtained, and (3) the increase throughout the various countries, especially in the larger cities, in the use of gas for domestic heating and lighting. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, however, the consumption of hard coal has been increasing, especially during the past two years, and it is everywhere claimed by coal importers that, were the fuel obtainable and of sufficiently good quality, they would increase their annual sales from 20 to 50 per cent Such an increase would mean little in actual increase unless there was a constant annual increase in a much more rapid ratio than in the past. While no accurate figures are obtainable, it may be safely estimated that the total consumption of anthracite for domestic purposes alone in all of Europe is considerably less than 2,000,000 tons, and of this about 1,000,000 tons would be in competitive markets."

Mr. Fleming thinks that at no time would the export trade in anthracite for domestic purposes alone be sufficient notably to increase the working time at the mines in Pennsylvania, but a combination of this with exports for steam purposes would prove of appreciable benefit to the industry at large. Such an export business would not be permanently profitable as an individual enterprise, but the export of anthracite by one company acting for various of the transporting companies, could, if conducted with judicial enterprise, be made a profitable venture, and one from which material and remunerative developments might safely be anticipated.

THE DEWEY CELEBRATION.

Alderman Folks Objects to Giving the Committee Authority to Spend Funds Without Public Bidding.

A resolution giving the Dewey Celebration Committee authority to expend the appropriation of $150,000 as it saw fit, without public letting, was presented in both branches of the Municipal Assembly yesterday. It passed the Council, but it was so vigorously opposed in the Board of Aldermen by Mr. Folks, (Cit. U.,) that it failed to receive the requisite majority, and was laid over until next week. Mr. Folks objected to the resolution because it provided for a violation of the charter, and because there was ample time for the advertising for bids and the letting of contracts in the three months which will elapse before Admiral Dewey's return.

Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Dewey Celebration Committee, had a long consultation yesterday with J. Q. A. Ward of the National Sculpture Society in reference to the proposed triumphal arch for which the society has volunteered to prepare designs. Several members of the society have drafted plans for the arch, and these will be considered at a meeting of the society next week, when the design finally chosen will be submitted to the Dewey Committee. Gen. Butterfield favors the erection of an arch covering a space 200 feet square, with the reviewing stand beneath it. It is his idea that the arch should be at Madison Square, but the location will not be decided upon until the Committee on Land Parade has presented its final report.

Medal Sent to Admiral Dewey.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Navy Department to-day dispatched to Admiral Dewey the medal awarded to him by act of Congress to commemorate the battle of Manila Bay. The Admiral's medal is identical with those sent to each man in the fleet, with the exception that his name is engraved upon the edge.

QUEER MIX-UP ON EAST RIVER.

Score of Canalboats Get Adrift and Block a Ferry Slip, and Several Towboats Crash.

There was a bad mix-up on the East River yesterday afternoon, and as a result a ferryboat, crowded to the rails, was detained in her slip about an hour, a score of canalboats drifted helpless in the stream, and several towboats collided with more or less violence.

The trouble occurred when a fleet of canal boats, in tow of the tug Osceola, attempted to make the open piers just north of the Government pier at the foot of South Street. Some one on one of the boats cast off the tow line several minutes before it was time to let go and confusion resulted. The whole fleet was drifting away before the men on the Osceola knew what had happened. Two or three of the canalboat men managed to get lines out to the pier. The rest went down stream, and some of them blocked the entrance to the Government pier and the Thirty-ninth Street ferry slip, which the South Brooklyn was getting ready to leave. It was then about 4:15 o'clock.

Over twenty canalboats were drifting down the river. Towboats, noticing the state of affairs, took a hand in the matter, and soon the W. H. Bentley, the Victoria, the Westchester, the McCalden, and others were bumping against each other. It was necessary to send for Capt. Thomas A. Quigley of the Beverwyck Towing Company to straighten out the tangle. He stood on the end of Pier 3 and shouted orders to the men on the boats. After an hour's delay the towboats managed to clear the slips, and with a cheer from the passengers, the ferryboat started for Brooklyn. It took some time to separate the canalboats and take them to their destinations, however.

Capt. Quigley said that in all his experience on the river he had never seen such a mix-up.

KILLED BY HIS OWN WAGON.

Brooklyn Grocer Thrown from His Seat and Run Over.

Henry Dieckman, a grocer, forty-eight years old, of 245 Ridgewood Avenue, Brooklyn, was run over and killed by his own wagon yesterday. Dieckman was returning home from Wallabout Market with a load of produce. He was late in returning, and his son Henry, fifteen years old, had started out to hunt for him. The boy met his father at Jamaica Avenue and Jerome Street.

When Dieckman saw his son he tried to turn the wagon out of the car tracks so as to stop for the boy. The wagon gave a lurch and the man fell from his seat and under the wheels. The boy sprang to the horse's head to stop him, but the wheels of the wagon passed over Dieckman's head before the lad could bring the horse to a standstill.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

THIRTEEN HURT AT A FIRE

One Victim, a Little Girl, Succumbs to Her Injuries.

BRAVE RESCUES BY FIREMEN

Many Inmates of a Monroe Street Tenement, Overcome by Smoke, Carried Out to Safety.

A fire which caused the death of a child and injury to twelve other persons started early yesterday morning in the five-story brick tenement at 101 Monroe Street. The dead child is Rachel Silver, six years old, who succumbed to her injuries at Gouverneur Hospital. Four of the other victims are in a serious condition, but no further deaths are expected.

So far as can be ascertained, the fire started in the rooms of Max Press, on the fourth floor. The flames were first noticed there, at any rate, about 5:30 o'clock. Press was asleep at the time in the front room, with Jacob Kaplan, who boards with him. The Press family are obliged to work hard to make ends meet, and the mother of the family was at Coney Island, where she had employment, with two of the children. The father is an operator on coats. His sixteen-year-old son Louis, who is a messenger boy, was sleeping in the rear room of the three the family occupy. Press was in the habit of keeping a lighted lamp hung just at the threshold of his room. It is thought this lamp may have exploded, or that a cigarette may have been carelessly left smoldering where it could ignite some inflammable material. Kaplan had been smoking cigarettes just before he went to bed. However this may be, Press was awakened by stifling smoke in the room, and found that the hallway leading to his kitchen, the middle room, was in flames. The window shades also were also blazing.

He sprang out of bed and caught Kaplan by the shoulder. "Come on! come on! Get out of here!" he shouted. "The whole place is afire!" He shook his boarder vigorously, but Kaplan only grunted a sleepy reply. Press dragged him to the window and out on to the fire-escape, shouting "Fire!" as he did so. He saw that it was impossible to get to the room where his son was, and was compelled to make his way with Kapian from the fire-escape to the neighboring house, 99 Monroe Street. Two hours later, however, Press found his son in the street. The lad had been rescued by some one he did not know.

Meanwhile the tenants of the fourth and fifth floors had become aroused, and some one opened the door leading to the Press rooms. Flames swept out into the hall, and smoke and flame were seen bursting through the two upper floors. The smoke spread so rapidly that many of the panic-stricken tenants were half suffocated. Some fell to the floor, and would have died there had no one come to their rescue. Harris Silver, a tailor, living on the fifth floor, got to the roof with his wife and two children after they had all suffered considerably from the smoke and flames, and conveyed his family in this way to the neighboring house. On the fifth floor also dwelt the Basek family, consisting of the parents and six children, including Abraham, an eight-day-old baby, whom his mother snatched from the cradle and bore down stairs to safety. The rest of the family were taken down later by firemen.

The flames were noticed in the street by Patrolman Loures of the Madison Street Station, and Patrolman Wuchner, who turned in the alarm. Both policemen then entered the building to arouse the tenants, and helped some down to the street. Others ran out in their night clothes. Engine Company No. 9 then reached the scene, and Capt. Gaffney and Firemen Hannon, Williams, Uhl, Ragen, Murray, and Grehen ran up stairs to the fourth and fifth floors, where they found some of the tenants lying overcome by the smoke. The flames made their place like a furnace, and, as Uhl said afterward, "Ye could a-cut the smoke with an axe." The stairs were cracking, but the plucky firemen went resolutely about their work and carried down inside the house the unconscious people they found, while others dragged the hose up the stairway and turned in streams of water with such good effect that in twenty minutes the fire was under control. The engines which responded when a second alarm was sent in had little to do. Engine No. 15 came at the first alarm, along with No. 9, and Fireman Davin of No. 15 brought down a child by the fire-escape.

The people taken down by the men of Engine Company No. 9 were laid on the sidewalk and resuscitated according to the "First Aid to the Injured" rules, which Dr. Janeway helped to teach the firemen some months ago. When the ambulances came from Gouverneur Hospital, the surgeons said that some of the victims would have died had not the firemen helped them in this way. The people taken to the hospital were Harris Basek, forty-three years old, who was burned about arms, face, and legs; his wife, Rebecca, thirty-five years old, suffering from burns and inhalation of flames; their children, Becky, Pauline, Annie, Rose, Katie, and Abraham, ranging from seventeen years of age to eight days, all suffering from smoke; Harris Silver, twenty-five years old, hands and arms burned, left the hospital after attendance; his wife, Rose, twenty-five years old, burned on head and body; their children, Rachel, who died of her burns, and Tillie, four years old; Sam London, twenty-two years old, who boarded with the Silvers, burned on head, face, arms, and body, and suffering from inhalation of flames. Mrs. Basek, Rose Basek, Mrs. Silver, and London are badly hurt.

The loss of property of the tenants caused by the fire is about $1,500. The damage to the building is estimated at $1,000.

HUSBAND'S SAD HOME-COMING.

Arrived to See His Wife So Badly Burned that She May Die—Crowd Scrambles for Debris of Bed.

The home-coming last night of Antonio Morana of 80 James Street, who had been away in the country for some weeks, was a terrible one. He arrived just in time to see his wife burned so badly that her death is hourly expected. Mrs. Morana, with her five children, were sitting on the front steps awaiting her husband's return, when some one called her attention to smoke curling from the windows of her apartments. At the same time her husband arrived. Without stopping to greet him, she rushed up stairs, and found the bed in flames. While trying to save her belongings, her clothes caught fire, and she rushed into the street. Her burning garments were torn from her body by the police, and friends carried her to the residence of a neighbor.

While the firemen were at work extinguishing the blaze on the third story the bystanders broke through the fire lines and carried off the bedclothes piecemeal, as the news soon spread that the Morana family's savings, said to amount to hundreds of dollars, were concealed in the bed. In a few moments the entire débris, thrown into the street by the firemen, had disappeared and was being examined by fortune-hunters in various halls and basements.

The injured woman's husband stood by and wrung his hands in despair as he witnessed her suffering. An ambulance had been summoned from the Hudson Street Hospital, and Dr. McWhorter, who arrived with it, pronounced her condition to be practically hopeless. The five children, the oldest of whom is about seven, were cared for by various families in the neighborhood.

The blaze, which itself was of little importance, the damage not exceeding $100, was extinguished in a few minutes.

Wind Velocities at Great Altitudes.

William A. Eddy's balloon for timing the velocity of the wind at great altitudes for comparison with that at the surface was sent up Monday night from Bayonne and was recovered yesterday. It left the earth at 7:22 P. M. and was found on Staten Island eighteen minutes later in the grounds of J. E. Faber, at West New Brighton. The height reached was found to be almost a mile at the highest point. The distance traveled was one mile and a quarter. At the same time one of the areomometers at the Weather Bureau, in this city, recorded a wind velocity of one mile in twelve minutes and another in fifteen minutes. The experiment indicated that during a calm the wind's velocity at an altitude is slightly greater than at the surface.

Preferred Wedding to Jail.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 11.—Matthew J. C. Willem, an electrician, was arrested this morning in a suit for $10,000 damages brought by Sophie Weisberger, because he failed to fulfill his promise to marry her. After his arrest Willem consented to have the marriage ceremony performed, and Justice Heath made the two man and wife. The Sheriff and the Deputy Sheriff were the witnesses. The couple belong in Nordhoff, near Englewood, and are well-to-do.

The Standard Fabrics
from the famous looms of the world—at moderate cost
Burnham & Phillips
Custom Tailoring Only,
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

BAUDOUINE BANKRUPTCY CASE.

Lawyers for the Creditors Inquire Into His Gambling Debts—A Watch Not on the Schedule.

The John F. Baudouine bankruptcy proceedings were continued yesterday before Theodor Aub, referee in bankruptcy. As at most previous hearings, John F. Baudouine, who admits receiving an income of $2,000 or more a month, and that he could pay his debts with it if he wished, was the sole witness. His income which he receives as a beneficiary of the will of his grandfather is claimed to be beyond the reach of the creditors.

Mr. Baudouine was again confronted with figures from the books of his deceased wife, the former firm of John F. Baudouine & Co., and his own. Masten & Nichols, counsel for some of the creditors, endeavored to point out inaccuracies in the books, and that Mr. Baudouine possessed more than the $60 worth of personal property which he had scheduled. The examination was exceedingly technical, and but little was conclusively shown. Mr. Masten said that Mr. Baudouine's books had not been balanced since October, 1897, and he demanded at least two weeks to have them straightened out.

The matter of Mr. Baudouine's gambling debts was touched upon. One by one Mr. Masten asked Mr. Baudouine for what services certain checks had been made out. A few were for tailor's bills, but the largest number by far were drawn to recompense the keepers of road houses and hotels at Larchmont, Rye, and other places.

"Have you ever loaned any money?" asked Mr. Masten.

"That's my private business," replied Mr. Baudouine.

"Does any one owe you anything for gambling debts?"

"It may be; I don't know," answered Mr. Baudouine.

"Are they in the schedule?"

"No, Sir."

There was a little feeling displayed in these questions, and Mr. Masten remarked: "We'll get along better, Mr. Baudouine, if you don't try to be funny." Mr. Baudouine answered that he was not trying to be "funny."

A check was handed to Mr. Baudouine, and he was asked to explain its origin. He said it was made out to a personal friend, and that, "I may have lost some money in a game of cards and handed him a check. I think that was the transaction."

"Who is Mr. Lovejoy?" asked Mr. Masten.

"A personal friend."

"What was your transaction with him?" asked Mr. Masten, handing Mr. Baudouine another check.

"Oh, I believe I lost that money playing hearts on his yacht. In fact, I am pretty sure that is what it is."

In the course of his testimony, Mr. Baudouine used the phrase "before I got into my trouble" with great fluency. A returned check seemed to indicate that Mr. Baudouine had bought a horse from the New York Cab Company since he got into his "trouble." The price paid was $165.

"I bought that horse after he was dead," said Mr. Baudouine. "I hired him and he died on my hands."

Concerning other checks, Mr. Baudouine's memory was exceedingly fickle. One made out Jan. 11, 1896, signed by him and payable to Abraham Baudouine, he could not place, nor could he remember why the firm of John F. Baudouine & Co. should pay him by check $900.

Mr. Baudouine was asked about the fifty-dollar watch he was wearing, and if he did not at one time have a better one. He said he had, but that he had left it with Schumann & Co., retail jewelers, as security for money he owed them. The creditors regarded this admission as somewhat significant, as the name of Schumann does not appear on the schedule, nor is there any mention of a high-priced watch left on deposit.

"Mr. Baudouine," said Mr. Masten, "from these books and checks, your clothing bills alone the last year came to over $1,200, although you say you have no wardrobe."

Mr. Baudouine, in reply, said that $800 of the amount had been standing on the books for years. The lawyers went exhaustively into the money transactions between Mr. Baudouine and his late wife. Mr. Van Ingen of the firm of Masten & Nichols is authority for the statement that credit for the repayment of a loan of $15,000 by Mrs. Baudouine to her husband is dated upon his books some weeks after her death, which occurred in October, 1897.

The hearing will be continued either on July 26 or Aug. 2, depending upon the progress the firm of Masten & Nichols makes with the books. Mr. Baudouine is anxious to have the hearing brought to a close, and offered to pay to have the books audited if it would expedite matters.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The National Union Insurance Company of Washington has been admitted to Illinois, and E. T. Marshall & Co. have been appointed general agents for the State.

E. B. Swift and R. M. Arbaugh have been appointed managers of the Central Indiana department of the Germania Life Insurance Company.

The San Francisco Board of Fire Underwriters will meet soon to consider a proposition materially to increase the fire insurance rates, because of the recent action of the municipal authorities in making a reduction of $100,000 in the annual appropriation for the maintenance of the city fire department.

At the meeting of the Arbitration and Grievance Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange yesterday, when it was expected that Lissburger, Jacobs & Harris would ask for a rehearing, no action was taken in regard to the advisability of granting a second audience to these insurance brokers. This firm failed to appear at the time set for the hearing of their appeal from the decision of the Brokerage Committee, which revoked their license after investigation of charges of alleged rebating.

The insurance loss sustained by the Oakes Manufacturing Company, whose plant at Steinway, in the Borough of Queens, was badly damaged by fire on Monday morning, is estimated at from $60,000 to $70,000. The total insurance on building, stock, and machinery exceeded $150,000. The insurance on the stock was distributed as follows: German-American, $5,000; Commercial Union, $5,000; Insurance Company of the State of New York, $5,000; Broadway, $2,500; Globe, $2,500.

The Missouri Supreme Court on Friday will entertain a motion for a rehearing in regard to the writ of ouster recently granted against seventy-three insurance companies. Advices from St. Louis are to the effect that Western underwriters expect the Court to grant the rehearing, with the probable result that the writ of ouster will be withdrawn upon the payment of a fine of about $100 by each company and promises to abstain from membership in any such disguised rating compacts as the St. Joseph Social Club, which was the cause of the present action.

The Chester W. Chapin Launched.

BALTIMORE, July 11.—The new steel steamer Chester W. Chapin, which is designed to ply between New York and New Haven, under the control of the New Haven Steamboat Company, was successfully launched to-day at the shipyards of the Maryland Steel Company, at Sparrow's Point, in the presence of a large number of invited guests from New York, New Haven, Philadelphia, and Washington. Miss Cecilia Geraty, the eight-year-old daughter of D. A. Geraty, General Superintendent of the New Haven Steamboat Line, performed the christening ceremony, breaking a bottle of champagne over the steamer's bow.

MERIDEN COMPANY,
Int'l Silver Co. Successor
Silversmiths
TRADE MARK
STERLING SILVER
208 Fifth Avenue—Madison Square.
FACTORIES MERIDEN, CONN
CANADA FACTORY HAMILTON, ONT

A RUSH FOR COMMISSIONS

Applicants for Volunteer Service Overrun the White House.

NEW LIST OF APPOINTMENTS

The President Selects More Men for Majors, Captains, and First and Second Lieutenants.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The White House is fairly overrun with applicants for commissions in the volunteer army. To-day Representative Joy of Missouri, accompanied by a delegation from that State, saw the President, and presented a list of applicants for commissions. Three appointments were made yesterday from Missouri, and five more will make up the State's quota. The list presented to-day contains ten names.

The President to-day announced the following appointments in the volunteer service, the former service of each officer being given:

MAJORS.

David B. Case, Colonel Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers.
John Biddle Porter, Second Pennsylvania.
Hunter Liggitt, Captain Fifth United States Infantry.
William A. Shunk, Captain Eighth Cavalry.

CAPTAINS.

Charles S. Campbell, Adjutant Second Pennsylvania.
Edwin J. Griffith, Captain Third Missouri.
Guy V. Henry, Jr., Second Lieutenant Second Cavalry.
Frank H. Peck, Captain Ninth New York.
W. G. Schreiber, Lieutenant Colonel, Seventh California.
Edmund G. Shields, Captain Third Texas.
Charles P. Stivers, Sergeant First Ohio Cavalry.
L. C. Scherer, First Lieutenant Fourth Cavalry.
Jacob C. R. Peabody, Captain Eighth Massachusetts.
Alfred Q. Kenneth, Missouri Volunteers.
Harry T. Matthews, Captain Seventh California.
George E. Lovett, Captain First Florida.
Milton J. Foreman, Quartermaster First Illinois Cavalry.
Frank H. Burton, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteer Infantry.
Cornelius M. Brownell, First Vermont Infantry.
Cleveland Willioxon, Second Georgia Volunteers.
Owen Kenvvan, First Georgia Volunteers.
Howard Atkinson, Second West Virginia Infantry.
Thomas R. Hayson, Twenty-first Kansas.
William E. Cabell, Second Kentucky.
William E. Dame, First United States Volunteer Cavalry.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Charles U. Bear, Lieutenant First Illinois Cavalry.
Richard H. Brewer, enlisted man.
William H. Clopton, Jr., First Lieutenant Sixth Missouri.
Daniel Hyman, Sergeant Nineteenth United States Infantry.
Charles L. Willard, Sergeant First Texas Volunteers.
Joseph W. Avery, Quartermaster Sergeant Second North Carolina Volunteers.
Homer B. Grant, First Lieutenant Fifth Massachusetts.
Walter K. Wheatley, Third United States Volunteer Infantry.
John L. Hughes, Sixth California Infantry.
Ellsworth G. Bowen, Third Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
Frank D. Buckingham, Thirty-sixth Michigan Volunteer Infantry.
A. M. Mason, First Vermont Volunteers.
Blarton Winship, Fifth Georgia Volunteers.
Z. F. Collett, First West Virginia Volunteeer Infantry.
Charles A. Phillips, Twenty-second Kansas.
Logan Feland, Third Kentucky.
Sherrard Coleman, First United States Volunteer Cavalry.
Maximiliano Luna, First United States Volunteer Cavalry.
Grenville D. Montgomery, Pennsylvania Artillery.
Roland Fortesque, First United States Volunteer Cavalry.
Richard Day, United States Cavalry.
Edward H. Almand, Second Georgia Volunteers.
Frank M. Chapin, Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers.
James Goodale, First New York Volunteers.
Charles Grant McDonald.
Matthew Leepere, Assistant Surgeon of Volunteers.
Madison M. Wilson, First Florida Volunteers.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Lyle R. Pedlar.
William F. Pack, Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteer Infantry.
Sanford E. Worthington, First Vermont Volunteers.
William H. Monroe, Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry.
George A. Crawford, Twenty-second Kansas.
Watson Lindsay, First Kentucky.
Roland S. Pike, Sixth Cavalry.

OTIS'S NOMINATIONS APPROVED.

Officers Appointed for Regiments to be Raised in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The President to-day confirmed and commissioned the officers recommended by Gen. Otis for the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Volunteer Regiments now being organized in the Philippines. They are as follows:

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—J. Franklin Bell, Captain Seventh Cavalry and Major and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers.
Lieutenant Colonel—William R. Grove, Major First Colorado.
Majors—William H. Bishop, Major Twentieth Kansas; John Q. A. Braden, First Lieutenant First South Dakota; William L. Luhn, First Lieutenant and Adjutant First Washington.
Major and Surgeon—H. F. Titus, Acting Assistant Surgeon.
Captain and Assistant Surgeon—George W. Mathews, Acting Assistant Surgeon.
Assistant Surgeon—Isaac H. Brower.
Captains—Robert S. Abernethy, First Lieutenant Sixth United States Artillery; Erving E. Booth, Captain First Colorado; George B. Lamping, Second Lieutenant First Washington; Charles W. Meade, First Lieutenant First Montana; Charles French, First Lieutenant First Montana; Henry Steere, Captain First California Artillery; Edward L. Glasgow, Captain Twentieth Kansas; Daniel F. Craig, Captain Twentieth Kansas; Harry A. Hegeman, Captain First South Dakota; Warren E. Peckes, Captain Fifty-first Iowa; Carl L. Stone, Second Lieutenant Thirteenth Minnesota; Frederick R. Dodge, Second Lieutenant Twentieth Kansas; Harry B. Smith, K. Fitzhugh.
First Lieutenants—Will H. Point, First Lieutenant Fifty-first Iowa; Cornelius F. O'Keefe, First Lieutenant First Colorado; Loren Cheever, Second Lieutenant Wyoming Battalion; Frederick E. Smith, Second Lieutenant First North Dakota; Benjamin Lear, Jr., Second Lieutenant First Colorado; Walter V. Catchet, Milo C. Carey, Alexander M. Davidson; A. J. Erikson, A. F. Jolhro, Winfield Harper, C. A. Bach, Roscoe Treadwell, Arthur M. Ferguson, Thomas B. Crockett, S. W. Widdefield.
Second Lieutenant—Edwin T. Mann.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—Robert B. Wallace, Lieutenant Colonel, First Montana.
Lieutenant Colonel—Thomas R. Hamer, Lieutenant Colonel, First Idaho.
Majors—Frank Cheatham, Major, First Tennessee; Charles T. Boyd, Second Lieutenant, Fourth Cavalry; Henry B. Orwig, Captain Twentieth Kansas.
Surgeon—F. A. Winter.
Assistant Surgeon—T. B. Anderson.
Captains—Nick E. Givens, Captain, First Tennessee; Samuel Van Leer, Captain, First Tennessee; David E. Lyle, First Lieutenant Eighteenth United States Infantry; Henry R. Richmond, Captain, First Tennessee; H. B. Myers, Captain, First Tennessee; James H. Croft, Second Lieutenant, First Montana; Michael Flaherty, William B. Hanna, First Lieutenant, First Montana; Benjamin M. Koehler, Second Lieutenant, Sixth United States Artillery.
First Lieutenants—John Patton; First Lieutenant, First Tennessee; Ernest Van D. Murphy, Second Lieutenant, First Montana; Robert O. Ragsdale, First Lieutenant, First Tennessee; R. R. Clark, Albert J. Bright, First Lieutenant, First Tennessee; Granville L. Chapman, First Lieutenant, First Tennessee; C. M. Lester, Charles H. Sleeper, First Lieutenant, First Colorado; W. T. Vaughn, Second Lieutenant, First Tennessee.
Second Lieutenants—Joseph E. Cocke, Second Lieutenant, First Tennessee; Alvin J. Baskette, Second Lieutenant, First Tennessee; Winston Pilcher, First Lieutenant, First Tennessee.

Col. Bell of the Thirty-sixth was named yesterday for one of the Lieutenant Colonels for the regiments being raised in this country. Col. Wallace is a Captain in the regular army. He was severely wounded while fighting with the Montana Regiment in the Philippines.

Deaths in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The War Department has received a dispatch from Gen. Otis, under date of July 9, reporting the following deaths since his last weekly report:

Typhoid fever—July 2, Charles N. Wilseck, Company G, First Wyoming Infantry; July 5—Edward Weldon, Company K, Fourteenth Infantry; William Miller, Company K, Fourth Infantry; July 6—Ermer Stevens, Company G, Twelfth Infantry.
Dysentery—July 4—William H. Hill, Hospital Corps; July 5—Thomas W. Petro, Company M, Fourth Infantry.
Drowned—July 4—Charles Hyatt, Sergeant Company E, Fourth Cavalry.

GEN. WHEELER OFF FOR MANILA.

Says He Goes to the Philippines in a Subordinate Capacity.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Gen. Wheeler left Washington this afternoon en route to the Philippine Islands. He is scheduled to reach San Francisco on Saturday, and will sail for Manila July 20.

"I have no plans of campaign," he said to-day, "and shall not know what I am to do until I receive my instructions from Gen. Otis. I should like to have it understood that I go to the Philippines in an entirely subordinate capacity. Not only Gen. Otis, but Gens. Lawton and MacArthur, will rank me, and it is proper that they should, for, while Gens. Lawton and MacArthur are my juniors, they have been in the field while I have not, and deserve to have places superior to any assignment that may be given me."

He said he would not resign his seat in the House.

MR. CHOATE AND THE JUNTA.

No Filipino Invited to Attend the Fourth's Celebration.

LONDON, July 11.—The members of the Filipino Junta here, when questioned to-day regarding the report published in New York that they had written a letter to the United States Ambassador here, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, and had received a reply, said the members of the Junta in London and Paris received invitations to attend the United States Embassy receptions of July 4, whereupon one member of the Junta wrote a letter to Mr. Choate saying that, as they were not American citizens, they had no locus standi at such receptions.

Mr. Choate says he received a letter signed by a member of the Junta, but never answered it. He added that neither the members of the Junta nor any Filipino received any communication whatever in the nature of an invitation to the Fourth of July reception in London.

GOVERNOR'S WASHINGTON TRIP

War Department Story of an Offer of Army Patronage Before He Praised the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—A story about Gov. Roosevelt's visit to the President emanating from the War Department, but not ver

The Wanamaker Store.

Women's Summer Dress

Why and How We Want Your Help in Losing Ten Thousand Dollars

EVERY woman has an interest in the following. The range is from the richest Paris dresses to the simplest domestic skirts. Each item is price cut and the reductions will aggregate $10,000.

Imported Costumes

Imported pieces from our late Summer Paris collection, and the latest in this country. Never before was there an equal show in America or Europe. It is our purpose to close out these costumes by great price reductions.

They were $150 to $400
They are $75 to $200

The offering includes 25 dresses, each distinct, of original design. Among them:

Suit of drab broadcloth of simple and elegant form, remarkable for high-class tailoring. The price was $200: reduced to $100.

Reception Costume of white silk with Dresden figures and very rich lace decoration. The price $325; reduced to $162.50.

Reception Costume of very fine silk grenadine with Persian figures and applique lace. The price was $325; reduced to $162.50.

Reception Costumes of hand-painted chiffon with rich lace decoration; one reduced from $400 to $200, another reduced from $300 to $150.

Imported Tailored Suits

At $25, reduced from various prices, some of them up to $52.

At $30, reduced from various prices, some of them up to $65.

Late arrival creates the opportunity for buying these sixty suits at far less than importation cost. Very rare suits; the tailoring is exquisite, the materials fine; among them, drab, light zouave and blue broadcloths and gray covert cloths.

Imported Capes and Wraps

Each a novelty from Europe, no duplicates. Summer Wraps and Shoulder Capes, dreams of composite grace—silk, chiffon, jet, that are set to the latest time by French composers.

The Values were $8 to $43
The Prices are $5 to $25

This offering has 200 distinct pieces, almost as many prices, rich, dainty, and most seasonable garments.

Imported and American Jackets

White, black, gray, drab, blue and red cloth.

The Values were $15 to $26
The Prices are $10 to $13

Summer Dresses

At $5—White organdy trimmed on the waist with Swiss insertion and with ruffles on the skirts. All reduced—some from $10.

At $15—White and fancy organdy and colored corded pique. The making is very elaborate and varied, the styles are latest. Reduced from values that range from $23.50 to $30.

Summer Skirts

At $1.50—Pique and duck; a large variety reduced from various values up to $3.

At $2.50—Fine pique; various in color, quality and trimming; a chosen variety; reduced from various values up to $5.

At $3—A rich collection of burlaps, piques, canvas awning stripes, trimmed variously; reduced from values $6 to $9.

At $4—A collection reduced from values that vary from $6.50 to $9.

At $7.50—A collection reduced from values that vary from $10 to $15.

At $10—A collection reduced from values that vary from $14 to $21.

The foregoing offerings, by virtue of their elegance and cheapness, have a right to command the universal attention of New York retail buyers.

Most Wanted Cotton Dress Stuffs At Least Cost

Every piece of cotton dress goods in this large stock has a new and very low price. This list enumerates only a few of the excellent offerings, but will serve to show the extent of the price-reductions:

5c. yd.—Crash Suiting; linen color only; 10c. kind.
6½c. yd.—Printed Batiste; in stripes, figures and floral designs; 10c. and 12½c. qualities.
8c. yd.—36-in. Crash Suiting; in pretty color mixes for knock-about wear; 20c. quality.
10c. yd.—Striped and Plaid Pique; in white and colored grounds; 50c. quality.
10c. yd.—Fancy Madras in solid colors; in two weaves, especially for shirt waists; 25c. quality.
12½c. yd.—Printed Percales; in short waist patterns of stripes in black-and-white and heliotrope-and-white; 25c. quality.
15c. yd.—Irish Printed Dimities; this season's successful stripes and figures; 25c. quality.
18c. yd.—Printed Mousseline Carreaux; in pretty Dresden printings on white grounds; 40c. quality.
18c. yd.—Printed Corded Striped Mousseline; in polka-dot designs; 37½c. quality.
25c. yd.—Multi-color Swiss Muslins; in dainty floral designs on white grounds; 45c. quality.
28c. yd.—Dotted Swiss Muslins; white and colored dots in designs of stripes and plaids; 37½c. kind.

Rotunda and Tenth street.

Women's Muslin Underwear

An echo of the June sale, yet with some variations in it. The same high qualities, the same sorts of fresh, immaculate garments, free from sweat-shop taint. With these, new cuts, new fancies in trimming, and some new prices:

GOWNS

At 38c.—Three styles; muslin or cambric; neck trimmed with point de Paris lace and insertion; lawn ruffles. Or empire neck, embroidery trimmed. Again, high neck, yoke of fine plaits and insertion; lawn ruffle on neck and sleeves.

At 50c.—Two styles; high neck; yoke of fine plaits and hemstitching; lawn ruffle on neck and sleeves. Or empire neck; shield of fine plaits and insertion; plaited cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves.

SKIRTS

At 35c.—Fine muslin; deep lawn umbrella ruffle; wide ruffle of fine embroidery.

At $1—Three styles; trimmed with embroidery and plaits, plaits and insertion, or double ruffle of embroidery.

At $1.75—Fine cambric; deep ruffle of lawn; three rows of Valenciennes insertion; edge of fine lace; cambric dust ruffle.

DRAWERS

At 35c.—Muslin; plaits above deep ruffle of fine embroidery.

At 50c.—Cambric; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn; clusters of plaits; Valenciennes insertion and edge. Were 85c.

At 75c.—Two styles, muslin or cambric; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn edged with torchon lace or cluster of plaits above deep ruffle of embroidery.

CHEMISES

At 18c.—Muslin; cambric ruffle on neck and armholes.

At 25c.—Muslin; round neck and armholes trimmed with narrow embroidery or Valenciennes lace. Were 35c.

At 69c.—Muslin; square yoke of fine plaits and insertion; neck and arm holes embroidery trimmed; open fronts.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Sailor Hats, 35c. and 50c.

A clearing sale. Rough straw sailor hats, light, cool, fashionable; trimmed with silk bands in polka dots or solid colors. Many at less than half their early season prices. Your choice now at

35c. and 50c. Each

Second floor, Tenth street.

For Children

A sale of the prettiest gingham frocks, fine quality, delicate stripes and plaids, exquisite in taste, careful in finish, roomy and cool. Sizes from 2 to 4 years. Prices,—and values were generous at $1.50 and $2,

Now 75c. and $1 Each

Just as opportune:

Petticoats—white, with waists; umbrella ruffles; sizes, 6 mos. to 4 yrs.; price, 20c. each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Sale of Dinner Ware, Separate Pieces

All these are of finest English porcelain, with borders of blue and beautiful gold tracings. Assortments are broken, and the line is to be discontinued. Thus a sale of pieces instead of sets, and those at half prices and less:—

At 8c. each—Dinner Plates, Breakfast Plates, Soup Plates.

At 10c. each—Tea Cups and Saucers, Coffee Cups and Saucers, Egg Cups.

At 25c. each—Meat Dishes, Open Vegetable Dishes, Gravy Boats, Baking Dishes.

At 50c. each—Covered Vegetable Dishes, Large Platters, Sauce Tureens.

Basement.

More Road Flyer Bicycles

During the past three months we have sold about 4,500 Road Flyers, at $16. We could have sold as many more, had we been able to secure them. Cyclists are critical people, yet there has not been a single complaint concerning the Road Flyer from these thousands of purchasers.

Here's a new lot: 200 for men, 22 and 24-in. frames; 150 for women, all 22-in. frames; 100 for boys and girls, 24 and 26-in. wheels. All are priced $16 excepting the smaller juvenile size, which is only $15. And every one as good a wheel as $40 could buy this Spring.

Basement.

Toilet Articles of Glass And Silver

Travelers' needs and dressing table adjuncts, elegantly made and moderately priced,— some reduced a third:—

At $1 and $1.50—Cut glass vinaigrettes, sterling silver tops; easily worth 50c. more.

At $1.50—Cut glass salve jars with silver tops, all with colored stones. Value $2.50. Some of plain glass with silver tops, at 50c.

At $1—Cut glass cologne bottles with silver tops.

At 25c. to 40c.—Plain glass tooth powder bottles and brush holders, all with sterling silver tops.

Broadway and Tenth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th Sts

THE YELLOW FEVER PATIENTS.

Now Practically Out of Danger—McClellan Comes Up to Her Dock.

Health Officer Doty said yesterday that the yellow fever patients under his charge at the Swinburne Island Hospital are doing well, and both are now practically out of danger. Oscar F. Lackey is steadily improving, and will come out all right. His temperature was 100 yesterday morning, but receded to normal during the day. He has been able to take nourishment.

The passengers and crew of the transport McClellan, with the exception of three passengers, were released from Hoffman Island yesterday afternoon and the vessel proceeded to her dock in Brooklyn. Those detained were suffering slightly from attacks of dysentery and other tropical complaints, and it was thought best to hold them for a few days longer.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

New Boarder Caught Robbing a Room.

The boarders living at 93 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, were excited while at dinner last evening by cries of "Stop thief!" from Mrs. May Gorman, who conducts the boarding house. She had detected a new boarder ransacking a bedroom off the back parlor. The thief ran from the house, and along South Ninth Street toward Bedford Avenue, followed by the men boarders. At Bedford Avenue a son of Alderman Elliott, and James Murray, who were standing on the corner, seized the fugitive, who fought. At the station house he gave his name as James Douglas, thirty-three years old, and said he lived at 229 East Ninth Street, Manhattan.

Fire's Third Victim From One Family.

Abraham Finklestein, who was severely burned during the fire in his paint shop at 121 Hester Street, on Monday, died in Gouverneur Hospital last night as a result of the burns he received. In the fire Finklestein's wife and son were burned to death. The child was clasped in the arms of its mother.

OTIS ON THE PHILIPPINES

Commander of a Brigade in Luzon Talks of the Situation.

IN NEW YORK ON A VISIT

Loud in Praise of the American Troops—Filipinos Fight Well, but Have No Genius for Government.

Brig. Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, United States Volunteers, talked freely with a TIMES reporter at the Hoffman House last night regarding the situation in the Philippines. Gen. Otis was in command of the First Brigade, Second Division, Eighth Army Corps, and his troops operated on the northerly line in Luzon, a short distance from Manila. The General, who is in excellent health, said:

"The situation may not be all that the American people could desire, because any state of war in any country is not desirable. The sooner any war is ended the better mankind at large—who, as a rule, desire peace—will be satisfied.

"But the situation in Luzon, considering all the difficulties surrounding it and the obstacles which our army has had to contend with and overcome, is as satisfactory as we could expect.

"With the small force operating in a strange and distant land against an enemy fighting on his own ground, Major Gen. Otis has accomplished great things.

"The troops of the Eighth Army Corps have defeated the enemy in every engagement since the outbreak of the Filipino rebellion on the night of Feb. 4, 1899.

"It made no difference what the force of the enemy was; no matter what the advantage of his position; no matter how strong his defenses, both natural and artificial, our troops have overcome him, and driven and dispersed his battalions on every field.

"At the outset Aguinaldo claimed an organized, armed, and equipped force of 30,000 men, all told. It is certain that that force has been reduced to less than 10,000 effective men, who are disheartened, discouraged, divided, and ready to surrender. When pressed still further by the reorganized army of Major Gen. Otis, which will again become aggressive with the incoming of the next dry season, we have a fair right to expect that the Tagalo rebellion will be suppressed before the beginning of another rainy season.

"What our army in the Philippines has a fair right to expect from the American people is sympathy, support, confidence, and all necessary supplies in men and material. It seems to me that patience is what our people are sometimes deficient in. We have a great problem before us in the Orient, and it takes time to work it out. No great thing was ever accomplished in a day. Give our army in Luzon, for that is the principal field of unrest and disturbance, a chance and the rebellion will be suppressed, order restored, peace and security assured, and a government suited to the needs of the country established in due time.

"The troops of the Eighth Army Corps, as a rule, have been admirably cared for from the beginning. They have been well supplied with the regulation army ration to which have been added other articles procured in that country, besides fresh beef from Australia brought in refrigerating ships and issued to the men in camp and garrison, and even on the firing line. The sick have been treated with skill and care, the mortality from disease has not been great, though the number of the sick in the regiments has at times been large. But a large proportion of the attacks have been slight and the recoveries rapid.

"The wounded in battle have been quickly recovered from the fields where they fell, promptly treated in field hospitals, or sent to reserve hospitals, and recoveries from wounds have been surprisingly rapid, much more rapid than we who were on the spot thought possible.

"The dead in battle or from disease have been reverently consigned to earth in that far-off land or more frequently have been placed in decent coffins, borne across the ocean in transports, and consigned to the care of their relatives and friends in the places from which they came.

"There have been no scandals in supplying and handling the army in Luzon—no embalmed beef controversies; nothing, in short, to smirch the honor of that army, mortify the country, or dishonor the flag of the Republic.

"Everything considered, the drawbacks surrounding them, the lack of civilization, military education, and equipment, the Filipinos are very fair fighters. Their resistance has been exceptionally stubborn. It is a mistake, common in the United States, I find, to suppose that the Filipinos fight like Indians, that they resort merely to guerrilla methods, or that they are nothing more than an unorganized mob. On the contrary, they are organized, and many of them are effectively armed. In addition to the thousands of them armed with modern weapons, there are great numbers of bolo men, or men armed with long, ugly knives, and hordes of mountainers armed only with bows and arrows.

"The organized troops, which are the Filipino armies that our soldiers have had to meet and overcome, dig deep and useful trenches, build formidable field works, showing much engineering skill and ability, and they fight in lines of battle like civilized troops, like the Spaniards, for instance, from whom they have learned all they know of the art of war. Yet, with all this and despite the fact that their forces have usually greatly outnumbered the American troops, they have been beaten in every engagement. Our gallant American troops have gone through, around, or over their intrenchments, field works, and natural defenses with a daring unexcelled and an intrepidity that is remarkable.

"I do not consider the Filipinos capable of self-government. Not because there is not a fair degree of intelligence among them, or, to be more specific, among the Tagalos, for there is a good deal of intelligence, alertness, and acumen in that people. But I do not believe they have any proper and correct appreciation of republican liberty and self-government as we in America understand those terms. They are not built that way, and on account of the lask of cohesion, the lack of solidarity among them they could not succeed in governing themselves or each other. The Tagalos of Luzon are the dominating tribe, the most warlike and the most ambitious to set themselves up in the business of statesmanship. But there is small hope that the other tribes of the archipelago, widely separated, and not knowing even the language of the Tagalos, or of each other, would accept the rule of the Tagalos under Aguinaldo. Were they turned loose to-morrow and given carte blanche to try the scheme of self-government I believe they would be at each other before the expiration of six months, and the lurid occupation of throat-cutting would go merrily on unless arrested by the intervention of American or some other civilized power."

Gen. Otis will leave for Washington to-morrow, and after a brief stay there, will proceed to his home in California, stopping in Chicago on the way thither.

WATER SCARCE IN BROOKLYN.

Storage Reservoir Being Drawn On—Fountains Shut Off.

Brooklyn is again threatened with a water famine. The little rain that fell recently only served to relieve the situation temporarily, and matters are now said to be worse than ever. That the local water department is alarmed over the outlook was made manifest yesterday by an order for the shutting off of the water from all fountains used for ornamentation only. Among these fountains was the electric fountain on the Prospect Park Plaza, which was not in operation last night for the first time this Summer.

Deputy Water Commissioner Moffet, it is said, will next order the street sprinkling carts shut off, and retrenchment of the water supply will be made in other directions. Chief Engineer de Verona of the Water Department said yesterday that the situation was becoming daily more serious. To supply the demand, he said, the department was now obliged to draw upon the storage reservoir at Hempstead. The water at Hempstead has dropped from nineteen feet, the normal level, to fifteen feet.

There is every probability that it will continue to fall, and unless there is a heavy rainfall soon, at the present rate of consumption this storage reservoir will be dry within three months.

A New Public Library.

The Regents of the State of New York have granted to the Young Men's Benevolent Association a certificate registering the library maintained by that organization at 311 East Broadway as a public library. The Regents have also apportioned $200 to be paid annually to and the support of the library, and the association expects to receive an appropriation from the city. The library has 500 readers.

SHAMROCK'S TRIAL RACE.

Ex-Sheriff Dewar's Reason for Refusing Sir Thomas Lipton's Invitation to Accompany Him.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 11.—Shamrock will have a trial in a few days. I met ex-Sheriff of London Dewar to-day. He said Sir Thomas Lipton had invited him to be present at the first trial, but he had declined. When asked why, when thousands would have jumped at the chance, he said he had spent so much time traveling around the world that he wanted to make it up. He asked me to accompany him to see the coaches come up in front of the Victoria Hotel. He explained that he owned the Rocket coach, but had never seen it come in.

SHAMROCK SPRINGS A LEAK.

Cup Challenger Ordered Into Dry Dock to Repair a Plate—The Race with Britannia.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 11.—It is reported the cup challenger Shamrock is leaking. She has been docked for the purpose of repairing a plate which was disturbed when she grounded on her arrival at Southampton from London, June 28.

The race between the cup challenger and the Prince of Wales's cutter Britannia, July 18, will take place close to the Needles.

Sir Thomas Lipton this evening informed the correspondent of The Associated Press that there is absolutely no foundation for the report that the Shamrock was leaking. He says she has been docked merely to have her hull repolished, preparatory to the trial with Brittania.

ANOTHER TRIAL FOR COLUMBIA.

Capt. Barr Says the Cup Defender Worked More Satisfactorily.

The big sloop Columbia, after being overhauled Monday, was out for a spin on the Sound yesterday. She cast off her moorings off Premium Point at 11 A. M. and remained out for five hours, making a run down the Sound to a point east of Stamford. There was a light wind from the south, and this freshened in the afternoon and got into the southwest afterward, backing to south again.

The Columbia carried her full set of working sails, and there seemed to be an improvement in the fit of the head sails. Nothing, however, has been done to the mainsail, and Capt. Barr said after the spin that it would not be touched till she goes to Bristol. Regarding a report that the Columbia might return to Bristol to-day, Capt. Barr said that he had received no orders for so speedy a departure from New Rochelle. She may not leave until Saturday. On arrival at Bristol a new steel mast will at once be stepped.

Capt. Barr said that the Columbia was getting in better shape with each spin. When told of the cabled rumor that it is the intention of those building the Shamrock to develop her full speed in the trial races on the other side. Capt. Barr said:

"I hope they'll do that. They did it with Valkyrie, and they didn't know themselves just how fast she was till she was beaten by the Defender."

KATRINA WINS OCEAN RACE.

Four Atlantic Club Schooners Finish Less Than Five Minutes Apart.

One of the most closely contested yacht races ever held near New York ended at Sea Gate yesterday. It was the long-discussed ocean contest of the Atlantic Yacht Club, which brought to a successful conclusion its annual cruise. Four white-winged schooners finished an ocean course of 138 miles less than five minutes apart. In fact two of the schooners—the Katrina and the Sachem—crossed the finish line just one second apart amid enthusiastic cheering by the clubmen. These two boats sailed a magnificent race, and their wonderful finish will long furnish an interesting topic for yachtsmen.

The Ramona was first of the four fliers home, but owing to the fact that she was compelled to give so much time allowance to her smaller competitors she succeeded only in obtaining third place, while the stately old Coronet, winner of many ocean contests, was fourth.

The wind was blowing a twelve-knot breeze and hauling to the south-southwest as the yachts with all sails set hummed on to the finish, an imaginary line between Norton's Point light and the committee boat, which was anchored off the entrance to Gravesend Bay. The Awa, as was generally expected, easily won from the Daphne in the sloop class, and when she crossed the finish line the Daphne had not as yet reached Sandy Hook Point.

The Katrina captures the Adams Cup for schooners, the Sachem wins the Watson trophy, and the Ramona captures the prize presented by Bartow S. Weeks. The sloop Awa wins the only trophy awarded to single-stickers, a cup presented by Commodore F. T. Adams.

ROCHESTER YACHT WINS AGAIN.

Last Trial Race Sailed at Chicago—Talk of a New Competitor.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The Rochester yacht Genesee demonstrated again to-day her superiority over the Prairie and Josephine in the third and last race of the series to decide which boat should have the honor of competing for the Canada's Cup at Toronto in August. The race was sailed over a triangular course, a distance of twenty-three and five-eighths miles. Genesee's elapsed time was 4:46:15. Josephine crossed the finishing line 30 minutes and 13 seconds later. Prairie was dismasted shortly after the start and had to put back to port.

Genesee's crew left for Rochester to-night, and if the Chicago Yacht Club decides to try the Briar, which will be completed next week, against the Rochester front, a Chicago crew will man the Genesee. If the Briar should prove faster than the Genesee with a Chicago crew aboard, the Rochester crew will return, and a series of races between the two will be arranged.

The Vaquero III. Wins at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 11.—The thirty-footers raced this evening over the Dyer's Island course, with the wind from the south. The start was at 3:55. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	5:01:12	2:06:12
Wawa, Reginald Brooks	5:03:08	2:08:08
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	5:14:39	2:19:39
Carolina, P. Jones	5:14:50	2:19:50

Arrivals of yachts include steamers Eleanor, Narada, Narwhal, and Polyanthus; schooners Elsemarie and Wayfarer, and sloop Defender.

SCARLET FEVER IN WEST POINT

Many Cadets Are Quarantined, and Visit of the Annapolis Is Cut Short by Presence of the Disease.

WEST POINT, July 11.—A disease showing strong symptoms of scarlet fever, has broken out here. Several of the cadets who have been attacked by the malady are quarantined in the barracks. All the physicians of the post are in attendance on the patients, and every possible precaution is being taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

The training ship Annapolis, having on board Commander R. R. Ingersoll and the senior class of cadets from the Naval Academy, dropped anchor off West Point at 11:15 o'clock this morning. Capt. Bruff of the Ordnance Department, and Lieut. Samuel C. Hazzard, Post Adjutant, immediately went aboard the Annapolis and paid their compliments, and it was intended the cadets should come ashore this afternoon and dine this evening in Grant Hall.

On account of the illness of the West Point cadets all the arrangements for the entertainment of the visitors from the Naval Academy were canceled. The cadets were not permitted to come ashore, and the training ship Annapolis will depart from here to-morrow morning.

A return visit of the Annapolis is promised at a later date.

New Home for Children Opened.

The Angel Guardian Home for Little Children, situated at Twelfth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, and in charge of the Sisters of Mercy, was formally opened yesterday. Religious exercises were held in the morning and a reception in the afternoon. The home is a branch of the Convent of Mercy, on Willoughby Avenue.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

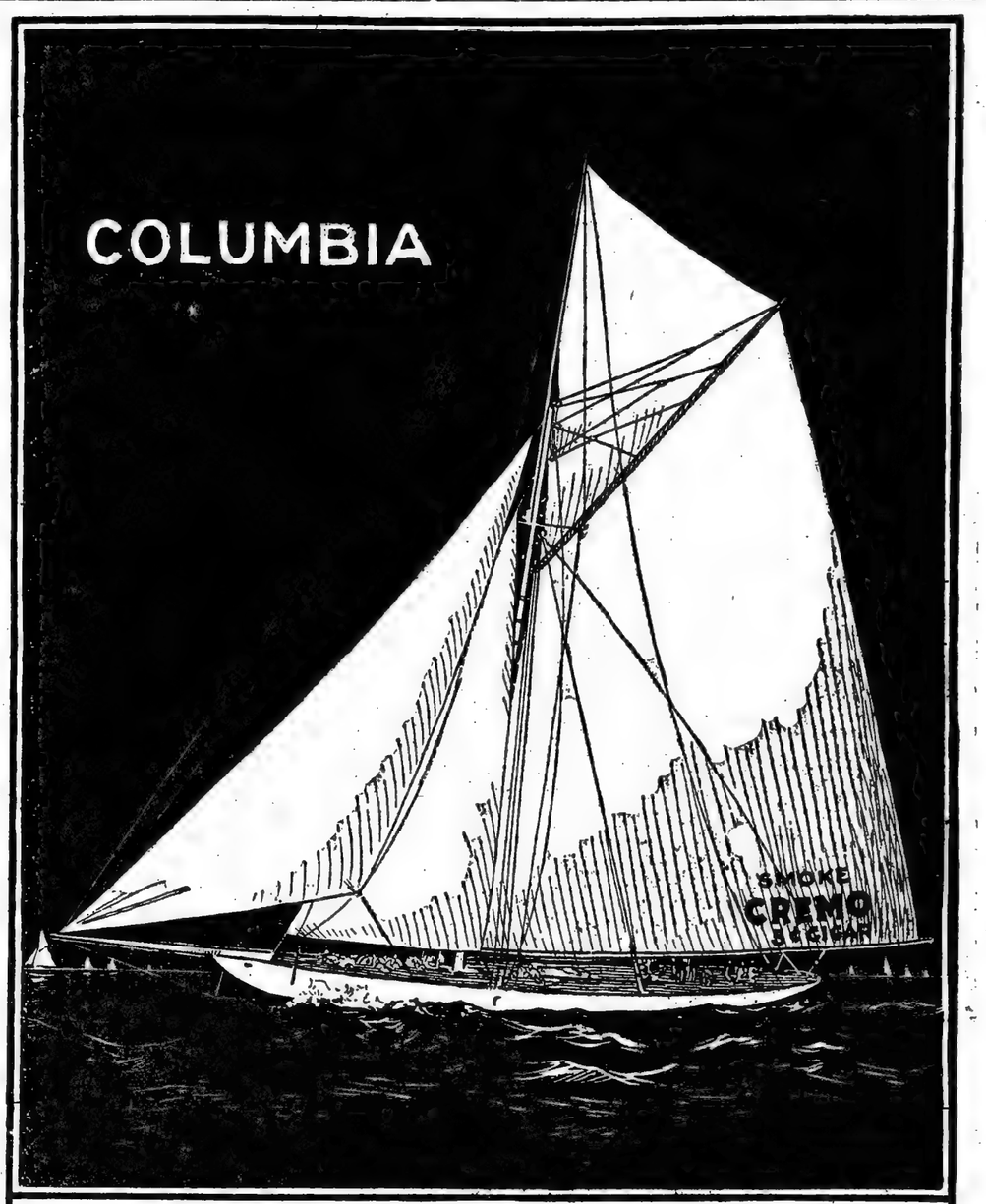

It has been suggested that the name be changed from "Columbia" to "CREMO," because they go so fast.

ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT, New York.

GOOD POLO AT CEDARHURST

Exciting Game Between Westchester Country and Devon Clubs.

PENNSYLVANIANS THE VICTORS

Won by 10 Goals to 5 1-4 After a Fine Display of Team Work—Gayly Dressed Crowd of Spectators.

Lovers of polo who went to the Rockaway Club field at Cedarhurst, L. I., yesterday afternoon were rewarded by witnessing a rattling good game. It was the second of the series of matches now being played for the Cedarhurst Challenge Cup, and the opposing teams were those of the Westchester Country Club and Devon, the latter being the champion polo four of Pennsylvania. A large number of friends of the Westchester players were on hand, among them Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Waterbury and several guests, all of whom were resplendent in red ribbons and other insignia of the Country Club color.

It was a very enthusiastic and gayly dressed crowd that thronged the clubhouse piazza, some of the guests being Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Miss Churchill, Foxhall Keene, P. F. Collier, Mrs. McKeever, Miss Tomlinson, Miss Kennedy, Miss Esther Kennedy, T. T. Kennedy, Miss Ethel Post, Miss Alice Babcock, Baron and Baroness Wardener, Mrs. Edward La Montagne, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest La Montagne, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Waterbury, Major J. C. Cooley, Dr. and Mrs. Anderton, Mrs. William Force, Mrs. Tower, Francis Stevens, J. C. Cowdin, Mr. and Mrs. John Kilbreth, Carrol Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Herrick, Mrs. J. Dallett, H. L. Herbert, "Jack" Hewitt, Eugene Goadby, Miss Mollie Lefferts, Miss Land, Walter Anderton, Mrs. Chesney Richardson, and Albert Francke.

The Westchester contingent was inclined to be demonstrative at every good play for their side, and the brilliant strokes of "Larry" Waterbury evoked generous applause. But it was not the applause of victory, for the Devonians won by 10 goals to 5¼. The line-up and individual handicaps were as follows:

Devon.	Hd'cp.	Westchester.	Hd'cp.
1. C. R. Snowden	5	1. Eugene Reynal	2
2. G. W. Kendrick	6	2. J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	6
3. Charles Wheeler	6	Back. George McFadden	5
Back. George McFadden		3. E. C. Potter	4
		Back. L. Waterbury	8
Total	22	Total	20

As soon as the ball was thrown in Snowden darted to the front, and resorted to his frequent practice of expending all his efforts in goalmaking. He succeeded nobly, for the allowance of two goals given to Westchester was completely wiped out, and four goals by Snowden in that period left the Quakers slightly in the lead. "Larry" Waterbury made one for the Westchester. This was one of the pretty features of the period.

Snowden got the ball when it was thrown in after his second goal, and gave it a magnificent drive toward the Devon posts. Potter returned it cleverly, and "Larry" Waterbury and Wheeler had a sharp tussle for its possession, resulting in the ball being sent over the lines. When thrown in there was some sharp and fast work. Waterbury backing finely a grand stroke of Wheeler's and driving it toward the east border. Wheeler finally got the ball, but could not keep it long from the irresistible "Larry," and in three minutes the latter made his hard-fought-for goal.

The Devon men did magnificent team work, seldom having played better together. Eugene Reynal showed improvement over his past games, and J. M. Waterbury, Jr., played a grand game, considering that this was his first appearance of the season. The summary by periods is:

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by	Team.	Time.
No. 1—C. R. Snowden		Devon	2:30
No. 2—C. R. Snowden		Devon	1:30
No. 3—L. Waterbury		Westchester	3:00
No. 4—C. R. Snowden		Devon	1:45
No. 5—C. R. Snowden		Devon	7:30

Played one and one-quarter minutes overtime.

SECOND PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by	Team.	Time.
No. 1—G. W. Kendrick		Devon	0:30
No. 2—George McFadden		Devon	9:00
No. 3—L. Waterbury		Westchester	4:00

Knockout one-quarter minute overtime. Penalty of ½ goal against Westchester for a foul.

THIRD PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by	Team.	Time.
No. 1—C. R. Snowden		Devon	4:30
No. 2—Charles Wheeler		Devon	9:15
No. 3—Charles Wheeler		Devon	1:15

Knockout on time. Penalty of ¼ goal against Westchester for a safety.

FOURTH PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by	Team.	Time.
No 1—J. W. Kendrick		Devon	1:00
No. 2—Eugene Reynal		Westchester	0.15
No. 3—J. M. Waterbury, Jr.		Westchester	4:00

Knockout three-quarters of a minute overtime.

Summary: Goals earned—Devon, 10; Westchester, 4. Allowed by handicap—Westchester, 2. Lost by penalties—Westchester, ¾ goal, ½ by foul, and ½ by a safety. Total score—Devon, 10; Westchester, 5¼. Referee—J. Dallett, Jr. Scorer and Timekeeper—H. L. Herbert.

The game to-day will be a battle royal for polo lovers, as the crack Rockaway and Meadow Brook teams will meet for the cup.

TEACHERS FAVOR ARBITRATION

National Educational Association to Send Message to The Hague—Los Angeles Convention Opens.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 11.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon the Hon. F. Q. Storey, Chairman of the local Executive Committee, called to order the opening session of the convention of the National Educational Association. The pavilion where the convention assembled seats 5,000, but the audience numbered far in excess of that figure. Short addresses of welcome were made by Gov. Henry T. Gage, State Superintendent of Public Instruction T. J. Kirk, Mayor Eaton, and Superintendent of City Schools J. A. Foshay, and responses were made by W. C. Dougherty, Superintendent of Schools, Peoria, Ill.; Dr. Emerson E. White, Columbus, Ohio, and J. H. Phillips, Superintendent of Schools, Birmingham, Ala.

The New York delegation to the convention, the Raymond and Whitcomb party from Eastern points, the special with the Ohio delegation, the special bringing the Pennsylvania contingent, two Philadelphia specials, and a special from Vicksburg bringing delegates from Southern points, arrived to-day. The special that was in collision with the freight train in the northern part of the State also arrived, bringing the Missouri and other delegates, except the injured, who have stopped over at San Francisco. The delegates arriving to-day will number fully 3,500. When the last special arrives from Chicago to-morrow, it is estimated that there will be over 12,000 teachers in the city.

The Board of Directors of the association at their meeting to-day unanimously passed the following resolutions, offered by Mr. Nicholas Murray Butler of New York:

Resolved, That the President of the National Association be requested to send the following telegram of congratulation on behalf of the association to the American delegates to the Peace Conference now in session at the Hague:

"Andrew D. White, Chairman of the American Delegation to Peace Conference, The Hague, Holland:

"The National Educational Association in convention assembled tenders to Peace Conference heartiest congratulations on success which has attended the noble effort in behalf of the principle of arbitration."

AUTOMOBILES IN LYNN.

General Electric Company Making Experiments in Construction.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 11.—Prof. Elihu Thomson of the General Electric Company, Lynn, admits the truth of the rumor that the company is experimenting in the manufacture of automobiles at the works in that city. Mr. Thomson said that it had not begun to manufacture, and that it was yet too early to predict anything in regard to it.

Prof. Thomson is an enthusiast on horseless carriages, and a number have been built at the Lynn works under his supervision. He says that the horseless carriage is in the experimental stages, and he believes that it will not be long before the price is reduced to the price of a horse and carriage. He is confident that the horse will be almost entirely supplanted by this formidable rival.

The company is still experimenting with methods of applying the driving power, and many problems relating to reducing the weight, bringing down the cost of manufacture, and simplifying the driving apparatus. The professor says many problems dealing with the construction of automobiles have yet to be solved.

SMALLPOX PATIENT CAPTURED.

Charles J. Dempsey, a cook, of 433 West Thirteenth Street, who was taken to the New York Hospital Monday night, suffering from smallpox, and later escaped by jumping from a window in the isolated ward after he had been locked in, staggered up to the gate of Bellevue Hospital last night. He asked where he should go to be treated for a contagious disease, and was directed to the Willard Parker Hospital, at the foot of East Sixteenth Street. Dempsey went to the latter institution, and as soon as he gave his name was promptly isolated and the police were notified.

Dempsey told the physicians he had wandered about all Monday night and the greater part of yesterday. He said he had a dread of being sent to the hospital on North Brother's Island, and thought he would risk a chance of recovery without such heroic treatment. He felt the disease growing worse, however, and was just able to get back to the hospital.

He grew rapidly worse after being taken into the Willard Parker Hospital. The physicians are surprised at the man's vitality. They say he was in a well-advanced stage of the disease three days ago, and they don't understand how he kept up so long.

He must have exposed thousands of people to his malady while at large in the streets. It would be useless to try and trace the man for the purpose of quarantining the persons exposed, and no action in this respect was taken.

CAPT. DYER'S ANGER ROUSED.

Former Commander of the Baltimore Denounces the Secretary of the Anti-Imperialist League.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 11.—Erving Winslow, Secretary of the Anti-Imperialist League, sent the following letter to Capt. Dyer, who commanded the Baltimore in the battle of Manila:

Capt. N. M. Dyer, Melrose:

Sir: I see that you state in a recent interview that the anti-Imperialists must be put down. How do you propose that it should be done? On the other hand, let me tell you that we have reason to believe that a majority of the people of the United States is resolved to put down the martial spirit which has recently been let loose in yellow journalism in certain official quarters, and in the "service," which threatens civil rights at home and peace and justice abroad. They do not intend much longer to tolerate the arrogance of a class of servants primarily needed by a republic as a police force. The passing indulgence of an enthusiasm for personal bravery, which is the incident of an hour, is not to be mistaken for a popular approval of militarism foreign to the spirit of a free people. I am your obedient servant. ERVING WINSLOW.

Of Mr. Winslow's letter and its writer Capt. Dyer says:

"He ought to be denounced as a traitor to his country for writing such a letter. It is absolutely too foolish for me to answer. He ought to be treated with silent contempt, and I have nothing to say to a fellow of his stripe. Any one who will deliberately oppose and try to prevent the work of the army and navy of his country is as low in my estimation as though he were to deliberately take up arms against his country, and should be taken in hand at once.

"The American soldiers are enduring enough perils and hardships in the Philippines without being decried and denounced by a few Boston cranks who have taken it into their heads that the Administration is carrying on the campaign for the fun of the thing. Senator Mason says that the war is being carried on without the sanction of Congress. What does this gentleman think our Nation would do if we were attacked by one of the European powers? Does he think the President would wait to declare war till Congress had assembled? I am tired with this rot about imperialism. The men who oppose the action of the Government in the present crisis are of too little consequence to be noticed."

Mr. Winslow's crusade is epitomized in his reply to Capt. Dyer, in which he says: "Every man who is not carried off his feet by the mad scramble after gold lace should stand up and be counted, and in my own small way, wherever I see a military head bob up, I purpose to hit it."

MANUFACTURERS RAISE PRICES.

High Cost of Raw Material Causes Advance in Farm Implements.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Manufacturers of drill and seeder implements met in secret session at the Auditorium Hotel to-day and decided to make an advance of 15 per cent. on the present price of seeders and drills. This action was taken on account of the large advance that has been made in iron and steel. The manufacturing concern represented at the meeting yesterday are:

Bickford & Huffman Company, Macedon, N. Y.; Champion Drill Company, Limited, New York; Superior Drill Company, Springfield, Ohio; P. P. Mast & Co., Springfield, Ohio; Hoosier Drill Company, Logansport, Ind.; Rhude Brothers' Manufacturing Company, Libertyville, Ind.; Selby, Starr & Co., Peoria, Ill.; Deere-Mansur Company, Moline, Ill.; Appleton Manufacturing Company, Batavia, Ill.; Hayworth & Sons' Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Ill.; Keystone Manufacturing Company, Sterling, Ill.; Sterling Manufacturing Company, Sterling, Ill.; Dowagiac Manufacturing Company, Dowagiac, Mich.; Fountain City Drill Company, La Crosse, Wis.; Van Brunt & Wilkins Manufacturing Company, Monitor Manufacturing Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; Empire Drill Company, Shortsville, N. Y.; Brennan & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Janesville Machine Company, Janesville, Wis.

S. E. Davis of the Monitor Manufacturing Company was elected Chairman and J. A. Craig of the Janesville Machine Company Secretary.

Three Arrests for a New York Robbery

Joseph Barrato, Michael Fena, and Joseph H. Mandello, all of this city, were arrested in Philadelphia Monday night by Central Office detectives on the charge of robbing the cap warehouse of Hein & Fox, at 125 Bleecker Street, on July 4. They took $6,000 worth of silk, it is said by the police. Barrato when arrested said he lived at 220 West Forty-fifth Street. Fena and Mandello gave their residences as 75 and 160 Thompson Street, respectively. They were committed to await requisition papers.

W. R. Moore Seriously Ill in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times

CHICAGO, July 11.—The illness of W. R. Moore, the promoter of the Diamond Match and Steel and Wire combines, has reached an alarming stage, and his friends are seriously concerned regarding his condition.

RACES AT BRIGHTON BEACH

May Hempstead Beat Maximo Gomez at a Mile Easily.

IMP WAS BEATEN BY FIREARM

Shoreham, Lady Madge, Sarmatian, and Kirkwood Won the Races in Which They Ran.

One of the beauties of the racing game is that it keeps its devotees guessing constantly. Go at it mathematically, and you'll eventually go crazy. Imp and May Hempstead teach you that. Try "form" and you'll go broke. Guess blindly, and you may win and you may not, but you'll have a heap more fun, and may occasionally back a Sarmatian at 40 to 1 and win a pot of money that will enable you to keep guessing for many a day. Stab a race card with a hat pin borrowed from your best girl after she has blindfolded you, and you will win a lot of money, get your name and your picture in the papers as a "plunger," will dine at the Oriental, drink only the rarest of Burgundies or the driest of champagnes, and smoke only the blackest and roughest and costliest of Vuelta Abajo cigars. Form is a delusion, stable information a snare, and "handicapping" an invention of the bookmaker to help increase his gains. The only sure way to beat the game is to keep away from the track, from the poolrooms which Chief Devery says do not exist anyway, and bet only in imagination. That was the consensus of opinion coming home from the Brighton Beach track yesterday.

Not that yesterday was any particular exception to the regular run of the game. It was about on the average. One favorite won, three strong second choices won, one rank outsider came in winner, and there was one winner that was played so little that she was a third or fourth choice—Lady Madge. Even the French tipster's system went wrong yesterday, for Odom won but one race. He was second in another and third in still one more, in which there was no betting against the horse he rode "to show." If such things did not happen there would be no bookmakers and no racing. And bookmakers have got to live somehow. So have jockeys.

May Hempstead, who, with "the best of the weights," could not run fast enough to keep warm in the Brighton Handicap, played ducks and drakes with all the rest of the starters in the opening race, in which the wise ones said she had "all the worst of the weights," and therefore could not possibly win. But she did, and made the rest of the horses look like commonplace animals. She was good yesterday, and when she is good it is of the most superlative sort of goodness. Maximo Gomez and St. Clair, both of whom tried to have fun with her, would tell you so if they could talk. They stretched their legs and did their best to race against her, but she beat each of them as if they knew nothing about the game. There were a lot of wise people who had it all down in figures that could not lie that St. Callatine could beat her. The figures lied this time. He was a bad fourth at the end of the race.

Every one had it down as a certainty that Shoreham would win the second race. He did it. But the bookmakers were cruel, for the best odds they would offer against him were 2 to 7, and few could afford to back him at that sort of price. Those who did so almost had a heart failure when he was away back in the ruck while Innovator was away out in front reeling off eighths of a mile regularly in about 13½ seconds each for five furlongs. That effort settled him. So when Shoreham and Odom got ready they came on and won as they pleased from Innovator and La Vega.

Bergoran was "a sure thing" for the fourth race, even though Imp, who had won the big Brighton Handicap, as well as the Suburban, was a starter. He wasn't. Nor could Imp win, though her owners had specially imported the sable "Pete" Clay from the West to ride her to victory. Firearm, a cast-off from the Belmont stable, was the one that polished both of them off. There were no figures in the handicapper's book that could make him do it. But "Jim" Boden, who trains him, and O'Leary, who rode him, could. Yet there are people who say that O'Leary is not a jockey. Bendigan had to be content with second place, and even Swiftmas beat Imp home. So the expense of "Pete" Clay's importation might have been saved.

Sarmatian ran a good race against Sadducee on Monday. Then everybody promptly forgot all about it. They only remembered that Montanic, at Sheepshead Bay, had run a good race against Sadducee and got it because the latter was disqualified. The bookmakers made Montanic an even-money favorite and laid 40 to 1 against Sarmatian. That even-money was a bait the public could not resist, and they gobbled it wholesale. Sarmatian apparently did not like that sort of thing, and even though Chauncey rode him, put his ears back at the public with the short memories by winning the race. Montanic was a poor third, being beaten by Prestidigitator as well as Sarmatian. "It was the weight," said all those who had backed Montanic and mourned. The "bookies" smiled.

Kirkwood, a strong second choice, won the last race, the favorite, Greatland, running fourth to him, Maurice and Handcuff. It was an easy victory for Kirkwood, a profitable one for all the horse-selling crowd from the vicinity of Bull's Head, all of whom were at the track to back Mr. Hayman's colt.

The Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $650, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:40 2-5.

1—May Hempstead, Headley & Norton's ch. f., 3 years, by Patron-Lillie Hempstead, 114 pounds, 3 to 1 and even.....(N. Turner)
2—Maximo Gomez, M. Clancy's ch. g., 4, 119, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5.....(Odom)
3—St. Clair, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s ch. c., 3, 106, 5 to 1.....(O'Leary)

St. Callatine, 4, 107, 13 to 5, (Clawson;) Charmante, 3, 110, 15 to 1, (Schreiber;) Klondikinic, 5, 125, 12 to 1, (McCue;) Teddie Eadie, 3, 102, 60 to 1, (Mason,) and Rappahannock, 4, 111, 100 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished and named.

Won cleverly by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Purse, $550, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to the second and $25 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09 1-5.

1—Shoreham, M. F. Dwyer's br. c., by imp. Albert-Duchess May, $1,000, 98 pounds, 2 to 1 and out.....(Odom)
2—Innovator, P. Dunne's ch. g., 97, 11 to 2 and 7 to 10.....(McCue)
3—La Vega, Edward Kelly's b. c., 97, 8 to 1.....(McCue)

First Whip, 112, 100 to 1, (Scherrer;) Pellager, 95, 150 to 1, (Romanelli;) Good Morrow, 84, 200 to 1, (Brennan;) Frank Webb, 102, 100 to 1, (Collins,) and Hagerstown Belle, 100, 100 to 1, (Coleman,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $20 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:15 4-5.

1—Lady Madge, J. J. Hyland's ch. f., 3 years, by Rayon d'Or-Lady Margaret, 107 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(O'Leary)
2—Innocentmara, Sydney Paget's b. f., 3, 107, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Clawson)
3—Andronicus, Bromley & Co.'s br. h., 5, 112, 3 to 1.....(Taral)

Emigre, 3, 109, 16 to 5, (Turner;) Landgrave, 3, 112, 6 to 1, (McCue;) Paris, 3, 107, 40 to 1, (Wilson;) Waterhouse, 3, 109, 150 to 1, (Weidenstrandt;) Saccharine, 3, 109, 20 to 1, (Sims;) Edith Kline, 3, 107, 60 to 1, (Crowhurst;) Cam Var, 3, 107, 8 to 1, (Odom;) Abusive, 3, 109, 100 to 1, (Peterman;) John B. Doerr, Jr., 114, 300 to 1, (Hennessey;) Disturbor, 3, 109, 40 to 1, (Moody;) Cavalleria, 3, 109, 100 to 1, (Brennan;) Klondyke, 3, 107, 60 to 1, (Mitchell;) Al Reeves, 3, 109, 300 to 1, (Gisbourne;) Asthare, 3, 112, 300 to 1, (Van Kueren,) and St. Sulphire, 4, 116, 100 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named. Fair Rebel, 5, 100, 100 to 1, (W. McDermott,) was a starter in the race, but was left at the post, as she bled after running away a mile.

Won easily by a neck; a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Flight Handicap, for all ages. Purse $1,200, added to a subscription of $25 each, or $10 if declared by 2 P. M. the day before the race, of which $200 to the second and $100 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:14 4-5.

1—Firearm, J. Boden's b. g., 4 years, by Rayon d'Or-Fides, 108 pounds, 16 to 5 and 6 to 5.....(O'Leary)
2—Bendoran, W. B. Jenning's ch. h., by imp. Sir Modred-imp. Oran, 4, 126, 5 to 2 and even.....(N. Turner)
3—Swiftmas, Dermiel & Farrell's br. c., by Candlemas-Nell Swift, 4, 115, 5 to 1.....(Clawson)

Imp, 5, 126, 6 to 1, (Clay;) Lady Lindsey, 3, 98, 40 to 1, (Odom,) and Isidor, 5, 124, 4 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; a similar distance between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09 4-5.

1—Sarmatian, L. Elmore's ch. c., by Tenneyson-Lorraine, 119 pounds, 40 to 1 and 10 to 1.....(Hennessey)
2—Prestidigator, G. E. Smith's b. c., 115, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(N. Turner)
3—Montanic, J. J. Eakin's b. g., 120, 9 to 10.....(Odom)

Mischievous, 117, 18 to 5, (McCue;) Waring, 114, 7 to 1, (O'Leary;) Peaceful, 116, 25 to 1, (Doggett;) Arenstake, 113, 15 to 1, (Clawson,) and Pompadoura, 113, 100 to 1, (Mitchell,) also ran, and finished as named.

Won ridden out by a length; a neck between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48.

1—Kirkwood, M. L. Hayman's ch. c., 3 years, by George Kinney-Toscin, $2,500, 106 pounds, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(McCue)
2—Maurice, W. M. Barrick's b. h., aged, 104, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Clawson)
3—Handcuff, Osceola Stable's br. c., 3, 94, 7 to 1.....(Mitchell)

Greatland, 3, 96, 8 to 5, (Odom;) Barataria, 4, 101, 100 to 1, (Bradford,) and Handsel, 4, 108, 5 to 1, (N. Turner,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half; a similar distance between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $650; selling. Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Chapin	119 Florence Clark	114
Meehanus	119 Prince of Wales	114
Mail Bag	116 Hard Knot	114
Chivalrous	116 Bettie Gray	114
Connover	116 Lady Exile	114
Dolly Welthoff	114 Lepida	114
Theory	114 Winepress	114

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Six furlongs.

Premature	115 Bombshell	115
Hindus	115 John Fritz	115
Posthaste	115 Wig	115
Golden Sceptre	115 Lady Andrew	112
Sakhrat	115 Descubridora	112
Nansen	115 Hollo	112
Templar	115 Eileen Daly	112
All Gold	115	

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

St. Cloud	113 Buela	105
George Keene	112 Sir Hubert	97
Fly By Night	111 George Boyd	99
Merry Prince	109 Marsian	89
Glorian	109	

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds. Six furlongs.

Lady Contrary	117 Lady Massey	110
Big Gun	114 Lottie Sheville	110
Water Cure	113 Frelinghuysen	108
Frandoo	113	

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling. One mile.

Galanthee	106 Gala Day	97
Dan Rice	103 Greatland	96
High Jinks	102 Trianon	94
Mordecai	102 Greyfeld	90
Ben Hadad	102 Morose	90
Rosefer	98 Tyrshena	85
Fairy Dale	97	

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap hurdle race. One mile and a sixteenth, over six hurdles.

Premier	157 Sanger	137
Buela	150 Dudley E.	133
Snowcown	149 The Parrot Mouthed	132
Howard Mann	148 Merlin	130
Sister Stella	142	

SLOAN WINS THREE RACES.

Second Also in One and Third in Another at Newmarket.

LONDON, July 11.—At the first day of the Newmarket second July meeting to-day Lord William Beresford's Perdicus, ridden by "Tod" Sloan, won a maiden plate. The Prince of Wales's bay colt Donizetti was second, and Mr. W. H. Walker's Ravager finished third. Sixteen horses ran five furlongs. The betting was 5 to 4 against Perdicus.

A trial plate was won by Mr. W. Blake's aged chestnut horse Bed Light, by Prism-Doreuse. Lord William Beresford's Manatee, with Sloan up, was second, and Joe Ullman, ridden by L. Reiff, finished third. Eleven horses ran. The betting was 2 to 1 against Manatee.

The Beaufort Stakes were won by Sir J. Blundell Maple's Forcett. Korosko, ridden by Sloan, was third. Ten horses ran about seven furlongs. The betting was 9 to 2 against Korosko.

The Soltykoff Stakes were won by Lord William Beresford's two-year-old brown filly Siloah, with Sloan up. Twelve horses ran five furlongs and 142 yards. The betting was 5 to 1 against Siloah.

Sloan finished first on Grievance in the race for an all-aged selling plate. Eleven horses ran five furlongs. The betting was 7 to 4 against Grievance.

Mr Ernest Gibbs's Orris Root, four years old, won the Visitors' Welter Handicap of 150 sovereigns. Mr. W. Cooper's Edmee, ridden by Sloan, was unplaced. Thirteen horses ran six furlongs. The betting was 5 to 2 against Edmee.

Fast Mile by John R. Gentry.

DETROIT, July 11.—John R. Gentry paced a mile in 2:02¾ at Highland Park to-day. He went against the track record of 2:02. His time by quarters was 0:31¼, 1:01½, 1:33½, and 2:02¾.

AMERICAN WHIST CONGRESS.

Atlantic Auxiliary Association Wins the Brooklyn Trophy.

CHICAGO, July 11.—After a long and hard-fought battle of eleven hours, the Atlantic Auxiliary Association's team at 2 o'clock this morning finally won the Brooklyn chess trophy at the Auditorium in the ninth annual congress of the American Whist League For the next year the trophy will adorn an Eastern clubhouse. The final results gave Atlantic four games, with none lost; Northwestern three games won and one lost; Chicago, New England, and New York each one game won and three lost.

The other events were started to-day, including the contest for the Hamilton trophy, a gigantic silver goblet and five silver pieces; the first preliminary round for the Minneapolis trophy, a handsome loving cup, and the progressive pairs for the American Whist League Challenge Trophy, a solid silver loving cup. The remainder of the week will be devoted to the contests for these trophies, and the numerous prizes offered in the progressive pairs and fours.

LAWN TENNIS IN CANADA.

Championship Tournament Opens at Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ontario, July 11.—The Canadian championship lawn tennis tournament opened here this afternoon, despite a heavy thunder shower that passed over the grounds soon after noon. All of the American experts, with the exception of Leo Ware of Harvard, who holds the Challenge Cup here, have arrived, and the tournament promises to rival some of the big events of the season on the other side of the border. Among the players entered for the American champion, Mack, Whitman, E. P. Fischer, the metropolitan champion J. P. Paret B. C. Wright, R. D. Little, and W. E. Grant. A number of Canadian players also are entered, but they are outclassed by the visitors from across the border. Only five matches were played today. The scratch doubles will begin to-morrow. The day's score was as follows:

Championship Singles.—Preliminary Round—A. C. McPherson, Toronto, beat W. E. Power of Buffalo, 6—1, 6—1; H. E. Avery of Detroit beat S. P. Ware of Boston, 6—3, 7—5; E. R. Tate of Toronto beat L. J. Grant of New York, 6—2, 6—4; B. C. Wright of Boston beat R. D. Little of Princeton, 6—3, 6—3.

First Round—P. Wright of Buffalo beat Philander Norton of Toronto, 7—5, 6—4.

Military Post Named for Col. Wright.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—By direction of the President, the new military post near Spokane, Washington, has been named Wright, in honor of George Wright, who was Colonel of the Ninth Infantry and a Brigadier General of Volunteers. Col. Wright defeated the allied bands of Indians near the Spokane Plains on Sept. 5, 1858. He was drowned July 30, 1865, in the wreck of the steamer Brother Jonathan, while on his way to assume command of the Department of the Columbia.

Government Favors Soldiers' Families

WASHINGTON, July 11.—An order of the War Department permits the immediate family of a regular or volunteer soldier who is absent abroad to purchase at cost prices fuel and subsistence stores which are for the immediate use of the family.

Lieut. Hartwick Leaves the Service.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The resignation of Lieut. Edward E. Hartwick, Ninth Cavalry, has been accepted by the President.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Machias has arrived at Pensacola, convoying the Potomac and Piscataqua, which had the dry dock in tow.

The Dolphin, with Assistant Secretary Allen aboard, has sailed from Newport for Boston.

The Annapolis has sailed from Tompkinsville for West Point.

The Wilmington has sailed from Santos for Desterro.

The Thomas's Repairs to Cost $239 500.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The War Department has let the contract for repairing and refitting the transport Thomas to the Cramps' Company, Philadelphia, at $239,500. Major J. M. Carson, Jr., of the Quartermasters' Department will have charge of the Thomas during the refitting and also upon her voyage by way of the Suez to Manila.

Major Ebstein Retired.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Major F. H. E. Ebstein, Nineteenth Infantry, has been retired

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Pittsburgs Beaten on Their First Appearance at Polo Grounds.

NEW YORK TEAM'S GOOD WORK

Colcolough Pitched Championship Ball and Was Well Supported—The Games in Other Cities.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	49	23	.681
Boston	44	27	.620
Chicago	42	26	.618
Philadelphia	42	27	.609
St. Louis	41	30	.577
Baltimore	39	29	.574
Cincinnati	36	34	.514
Pittsburg	34	36	.486
New York	31	39	.443
Louisville	27	44	.380
Washington	24	49	.329
Cleveland	12	57	.174

Results of Yesterday's League Games.

New York, 11; Pittsburg, 8.
Brooklyn, 11; St. Louis, 10.
Chicago, 10; Boston, 6.
Baltimore, 10; Louisville, 6.
Cincinnati, 10; Washington, 6.
Philadelphia, 5; Cleveland, 1.

Games To-day.

Pittsburg in New York.
St. Louis in Brooklyn.
Chicago in Boston.
Cleveland in Philadelphia.
Louisville in Baltimore.
Cincinnati in Washington.

The Pittsburgs made their first appearance of the season at the Polo Grounds yesterday and were downed in a long-drawn-out but not uninteresting game. They secured what appeared to be a winning lead in the first two innings. In the third inning, however, the locals got a line on Tannehill's curves and it was practically all over with the Pittsburgs after that.

Meekin was responsible for the visitors' big lead in the first two innings, but when the locals brought their score to within one of the visitors' Meekin gave way to Colcolough, who did not allow the Pittsburgs a hit in the six innings that he pitched. Tannehill was batted out of the box in the third inning, and the pitching of Leever, who relieved him, was found just as easy by the local batsmen. Leever was forced to give way to Sparks eventually, but the change was made too late.

In fact, the Pittsburgs never had a chance to win after the fifth inning, as Colcolough was pitching championship ball, and the home team's fielding was very sharp. It was the first time in two weeks that the local team did some good batting. Davis was in splendid form. Besides fielding cleanly, he made four hits, including a two-bagger. O'Brien was another local player who did some excellent fielding, while Gleason made the star play of the game when he jumped about two feet and with one hand caught Shriver's apparent base hit in the eighth inning.

The only thing that marred the locals' game was some bad base running in the early innings, which cost at least two runs. Hartman has been "farmed out" to the Bridgeport Club, Colcolough and Foster having returned from there. The New Yorks and the St. Louis will play a regularly scheduled game at Weehawken next Sunday afternoon. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Donovan, rf.	2	2	2	0	0	Van H'n, cf.	2	4	2	0	0
McC'thy, lf.	0	1	3	0	0	Tiernan, rf.	3	1	1	0	1
Will'ms, 3b.	1	2	4	3	2	Davis, ss.	4	2	0	6	0
B'mont, cf.	1	1	1	0	0	Doyle, 1b.	1	4	13	0	0
Bo'man, 1b.	2	1	7	2	0	Gleason, 2b.	0	1	3	2	1
Ely, ss.	0	0	3	4	1	T. O'B'n, lf.	0	1	5	0	0
J. O'B'n, 2b.	1	0	3	2	1	Gettig, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0
Schriver, c.	0	1	1	2	0	Grady, c.	0	0	3	1	0
Tannen'l, p.	1	1	0	1	0	Meekin, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Leever, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Colcol'h, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Sparks, p.	0	0	0	0	0						
*Clark	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	8	9	24	15	5	Total	11	14	27	11	2

*Batted for Sparks in the ninth inning.

Pittsburg	2	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	—8
New York	1	0	4	2	0	2	1	0	..	—11

First base by errors—New York, 2; Pittsburg, 1. Left on bases—New York, 8; Pittsburg, 3. Bases on balls—Off Meekin, 1; off Colcolough, 1; off Leever, 6; off Sparks, 1. Struck out—By Colcolough, 2; by Meekin, 1; by Leever, 1. Three-base hit—Bowerman. Two-base hits—Davis, Gettig, Donovan. Sacrifice hit—Schriver. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, Davis, Doyle, Bowerman. Hit by pitched ball—O'Brien. Double plays—Williams, Schriver, and Ely; J. O'Brien, Ely, and Bowerman; Grady and Gleason. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and Hunt.

ST. LOUIS BEATEN IN BROOKLYN.

There Was Plenty of Hitting in the Game at Washington Park.

The Brooklyns defeated the St. Louis team in a close game at Washington Park yesterday afternoon. It was a free-hitting game, both pitchers being unable to hold down hits. The Brooklyns secured enough runs in the first four innings to stand off a fine rally by the visitors in the last three innings. The playing of Jennings for the Brooklyns was an improvement over his work of the previous day. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	3	2	0	0	0	Jones, cf.	2	1	5	0	0
Heidrich, rf.	1	1	2	0	0	Keeler, rf.	1	2	1	0	0
Wallace, ss.	2	3	2	4	2	Jennings, ss.	1	1	1	4	0
Cross, 3b.	0	2	2	3	1	Kelley, lf.	3	3	2	0	1
McKean, 2b.	1	1	2	1	0	Dahlen, 3b.	1	0	2	1	2
Tebeau, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0	Daly, 2b.	2	2	2	3	0
O'Connor, c.	0	0	5	0	0	Anders'n, 1b.	0	2	8	0	0
Blake, cf.	1	0	2	0	0	Smith, c.	1	1	3	1	1
Young, p.	2	3	0	5	0	Maul, p.	0	2	0	1	0
Total	10	12	24	13	4	Total	11	14	27	9	4

St. Louis	1	0	2	0	1	0	2	2	0	—10
Brooklyn	1	2	1	5	0	0	0	2	..	—11

Home run—Wallace. Three-base hits—Kelley, 2. Two-base hits—Young, Daly, (2.) First base by errors—St. Louis, 3; Brooklyn, 4. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Brooklyn, 9. Struck out—By Young, 5; by Maul, 1. Sacrifice hits—Heidrich, McKean. Stolen bases—Cross, Blake, Jennings, Kelley, Daly, Anderson. Bases on balls—Off Young, 3; off Maul, 2. Double plays—Daly and Anderson; Wallace and Tebeau. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Chicago, 10; Boston, 6.

BOSTON, July 11.—The visitors deserved to win to-day as they earned it by good hitting. Willis's wildness helped the visitors some. The errors had little to do with the run getting. Score:

Chicago	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	—10
Boston	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	—6

Base hits—Chicago, 13; Boston, 12. Errors—Chicago, 6; Boston, 4. Batteries—Chicago, Griffith and Donahue; Boston, Willis, Nichols, and Clarke. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connally.

Baltimore, 10. Louisville, 6.

BALTIMORE, July 11.—Manager McGraw saved the Baltimores from a defeat to-day by substituting Howell for McGinnity, in the box, in the fifth inning. The visitors were four runs to the good, but the Baltimores played a good uphill game with Howell's assistance and won out handily. Score:

Baltimore	1	0	0	1	1	3	2	2	..	—10
Louisville	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—6

Base hits—Baltimore, 13; Louisville, 14. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Louisville, 1. Batteries—Baltimore, McGinnity, Howell, and Robinson; Louisville, Dawling and Zimmer. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr.

Cincinnati, 10; Washington, 6.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Washingtons had to-day's game well in hand, but costly errors gave it to Cincinnati. Selbach's home run with two men on bases helped to pile up the score for the visitors. Score:

Washington	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	—6
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	2	2	3	2	..	—10

Base hits—Washington, 9; Cincinnati, 13. Errors—Washington, 5; Cincinnati, 4. Batteries—Washington, Weyhing, McFarland, and McGuire; Cincinnati, Hahn and Wood. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Smith.

Philadelphia, 5; Cleveland, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—Perfect fielding marked to-day's game. Cleveland was unable to hit at the proper time, which accounts for the Philadelphias' victory. Score:

Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Philadelphia	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	..	—5

Base hits—Cleveland, 7; Philadelphia, 11. Batteries—Cleveland, Bates and Sugden; Philadelphia, Donahue and Douglass. Umpires—Messrs. Snyder and Latham.

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HAVANA STREET RAILWAYS.

Attorney General Says the Torrey Concession Is Superior to All Others.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Attorney General has rendered an opinion in which he holds, in effect, that the Havana street railway franchise known as the Torrey concession, on the evidence submitted, is superior to all others, and is such as entitles its owners to be permitted, at their own risk, under the permission of the municipal authorities, to proceed with the work of construction without the injunction of the military authorities.

"This will not interfere," he says, "with an adjudication in the courts of the ultimate and final rights of the parties."

THE DADY CONTRACT IN HAVANA

Attorney General Griggs Renders an Opinion on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Attorney General Griggs has rendered an opinion in the matter of the construction of a system of sewers and the paving of the streets of Havana by a contract made with Michael J. Dady & Co., pursuant to the provisions of the old Spanish law. The Attorney General says he is unable to determine definitely whether Dady & Co. have any rights under the proceedings of the former authorities in Havana, but, even if they have, it remains a practical question for the present military authorities to decide whether it is advisable to permit a contract which involves the expenditure of as much as $13,000,000 and the tearing up of the streets of the city in a manner which may greatly endanger the public health to be carried on at the present time. He concludes that the matter, as now presented is one for administrative decision by the War Department.

The Attorney General recommends that the commander in Cuba be directed to refer the subject to the civil authorities of the City of Havana, with directions to investigate the status of the Dady contract and to determine whether it is for the interests of the city that the improvements be carried out in the immediate future or whether the project should be abandoned.

Plan to Increase Cuba's Cattle Stock.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—In the Cabinet meeting to-day, it was decided, in order to replenish the stock on the Island of Cuba, to admit free of duty 50,000 head of breeding cattle. The question of commuting rations for the needy Cubans into draught cattle and agricultural implements was brought up, but no decision was reached.

Havana Customs Receipts for June.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The War Department announced to-day that the customs receipts at the Port of Havana for June were $1,012,899. The total receipts for six months of 1899 are, to be exact, $5,-146,830. The monthly average for six months is $857,805.

MINISTER LOOMIS HERE.

New Postal Service to be Put Into Operation in Venezuela.

F. B. Loomis, United States Minister to Venezuela, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Philadelphia from La Guayra. Minister Loomis is on leave of absence from his post.

"There is very little of interest in Venezuelan affairs" he said. "A small revolution was attempted in the mountains some weeks ago, but the Government has it under control. The only important public business of interest to Americans is the treaty established relative to postal service. The money-order and parcel-post systems are to be put into immediate operation. I have succeeded in getting this matter into such shape that the treaty was signed, and everything is in readiness to begin.

"I expect it will be of considerable service, as it has been impossible to send drafts for small amounts because of the exchange. It will be possible in the future to send amounts of less than $5, and parcels can be sent by methods similar to those employed by other countries."

A Child Excursionist Drowned.

The Hoboken Observer gave a fresh-air fund excursion yesterday. It was late when the boat landed at the foot of Fifteenth Street. In the crush to get ashore Nellie Dobbins, eight years old, of 44 Canal Street, Jersey City, was crowded from the gangplank into the river. The tide swept her under the pier, and she was drowned. The body was not recovered.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, July 12.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

Discharges in bankruptcy.

705—Garrett R. Hasbrouck.
794—Andrew T. Doyle.
803—Julius Friedman.
1015—Joseph M. Jacobs.
842—Henry C. Mandeville.
858—Frank B. Walker.
1064—Hugel & Goluboff.
1023—Lena K. Buelleubach.
1010—Aaron Laitin.
954—John F. Lebley.
941—Louis Roman.
745—Henry Mass.
1012—Joseph Berliant.
867—Thomas F. Meagher.
853—Samuel Silberman.
602—Jarvis B. Smith.
1011—Henry V. Homans.
636—Samuel H. Croll.
890—Julius S. Stern.
933—J. H. & N. Fleisch.
989—Geo. H. Winkler.
768—William L. Jones.
982—Jacob Blauner.
796—Morris Willner.
435—William A. Bigler.
989—Clarence W. Gaylor.
987—Louis Heilbroner.
1033—Eugene B. Schiller.
1016—Edward Kane.
866—Solomon Markstein.
1022—J. & T. O'Connor.
553—Edgar Norton.
977—Henry E. Baer.
733—Corinne E. McBride.
922—Otto Schweiger.
942—L. & B. Stern.
1001—Minna Wolffleim.
209—Jacob Schwartz.
868—Louis M. Levussove.
975—G., I. G., & A. G. Heyman.
1005—Frank Rosen.
1035—Charles T. Askew.
990—Mitchell Palermo.
924—The Tenney Co.

For discharge under objection.

904—Julius Rothschild.
883—Wilensky & Fisher.
928—Abraham Riehman.
631—Arthur Rehan.
552—Albert Hirsch.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from Trial Terms and Municipal Courts—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Haskell.	31—Hunt vs. Haight.
2—City of N. Y. vs. Johnson.	32—Kiraify vs. Tompkins.
3—Brown vs. Keating.	33—Herrmann vs. Reardon.
4—Miller vs. Miller.	34—Hinze vs. Wimmel.
5—Franklin Nat. Bank vs. Lewis.	35—Shrady vs. Shrady.
6—Brickwedel vs. Dalton.	36—In re Sussman.
7—Goldsmith vs. same.	37—Wrightman vs. Suturn.
8—Farrell vs. same.	38—Eisner vs. Stern.
9—Carr vs. Corcoran.	39—Brown vs. Cumminski.
10—Eberhard vs. Schaetzlein.	40—In re Bundstein.
11—In re Bonner.	41—In re Corcoran.
12—Mott vs. Hyatt.	42—Fitzgerald Brothers' Brew. Co. vs. Gorman.
13—Blackman vs. Healey.	43—Blaine vs. Andrews.
14—Same vs. Eno.	44—Kansas City Star Co. vs. Hastings.
15—Same vs. Hyatt.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-town.....1,289 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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TWELVE PAGES.

TWO MONEY CENTRES.

In our financial cable dispatch of Monday mention was made of the very large total of clearings in the bankers' clearing house of London for the previous week. "They show an increase of £58,000,000," said our correspondent, "on last year's total for the same week, and at £253,412,000 represent the highest week's total ever known."

It is interesting to note how the volume of clearings here referred to compares with the total clearings in New York for a like period. Many of our readers, we imagine, will be surprised at the showing. To render the comparison more complete, we add the totals in New York and in London for the corresponding week of last year, the values expressed in dollars. The clearings for London are for the week ending July 8; those for New York are for the week ending July 1, as the holiday would affect the following week:

	1899.	1898.
London	$1,267,060,000	$977,060,000
New York	1,165,888,116	826,863,622

It will be seen that the increase from 1898 to 1899 in New York is, in round numbers, $339,000,000, or almost exactly 41 per cent. The increase in London is $290,000,000, which is a fraction under 30 per cent. There was nothing in either week in either city, so far as appears, to render the total other than normal, but the figures show that the advance in New York was at a ratio more than one-third greater than the advance in London. The difference of $150,000,000 which existed in 1898 is this year reduced to $100,000,000. And this was not due to any special activity in speculation.

It will be understood that a larger proportion of the clearings in New York represent domestic trade. This renders the rapid approach to the level of London more striking. The growth of the commerce of our own land is a perfectly healthy and steady growth. It may be said, without exaggeration, that it is yet in its infancy. Vast as has been its development, we may fairly believe, when we consider our actual and potential resources, and compare the progress of the last decade with that of any one of the preceding three decades, that the future development will far outstrip it. With the increase of capital, the improvement in methods of industry, production, and transportation, the constantly more efficient organization of energy, the result is almost incalculable, but is sure. And it is this growth at home that makes advance in foreign commerce equally inevitable.

AUSTRIA'S SURPRISING DEMAND.

The demand made by the Government of Austria-Hungary for indemnity for the lives of certain Huns who were killed at Lattimer, Penn., in 1897, while engaged in rioting and resistance to lawful authority may well have occasioned some surprise at Washington. It was a claim wholly devoid of merit, and one which the Austro-Hungarian Government would have been well advised not to present, since between friendly nations as between men who are friends the urging of unwarranted demands may create disagreeable impressions which are not always at once removed by the abandonment of the claim. The Government at Washington could not for a moment entertain the demand. Payment was refused and the proposition that the matter be referred to arbitration was promptly and properly declined. The press of Vienna expresses some surprise at our refusal to arbitrate the Lattimer claim, in view of our attitude as the special champion of the principle of arbitration at The Hague. We are sure that the Austrian newspapers have made this comment in entire ignorance of the baseless nature of the claim. In private litigation an action so unwarranted would be set down as vexatious—that is, as an action brought, not with any expectation of recovery, but merely to harass and annoy. Of course no such unworthy motive can for a moment be assumed in the case of a friendly nation, but as the claim, if pressed, would have been open to popular misconstruction both here and in Austria, its presentation was as injudicious as its abandonment is wise.

The Huns who were killed by the fire of Sheriff MARTIN'S posse at Lattimer were part of a mob of striking coal miners who had set out to drive from their work certain other miners who had not struck. They were met by Sheriff MARTIN and his posse and repeatedly warned that their proceedings were riotous and unlawful. The Sheriff read his proclamation and requested and ordered them to disperse. The mob not only pressed on in defiance of the Sheriff, but struck him and knocked him down. His deputies then fired, and several of the rioters were killed, among the number being the Austrian subjects whose deaths were made the basis of this claim.

The perfectly well-known facts that Sheriff MARTIN was indicted for murder, was tried in the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, and was acquitted, are not only a complete bar to the claim presented by the Austro-Hungarian Government, but were good and adequate reasons why the claim should never have been made. The record of the trial was accessible to the Austrian Minister at Washington. The fact of the acquittal established two things of which the Austrian Government might with great propriety have taken notice before asking an indemnity. First, it established the fact that the Sheriff was innocent of crime, and that therefore he was within the line of right and duty when by his agents and deputies he fired on the mob. But this also establishes the fact that the mob was not within the line of right. It was engaged in violating the law. "If I push on when the Sheriff orders me to stop, I do so at my peril," said Judge WOODWARD in his charge to the jury. That is the law in a nutshell. The representatives of any American citizen who was killed while acting with the mob would have had no standing in court in a suit for damages after that acquittal. It is open to the representatives of every foreign Government in Washington to know that the Federal Government guarantees to aliens no other or different protection than it gives to its own citizens. An alien who commits acts of violence and is killed by the officers of the peace in the performance of their sworn duty has suffered no wrong for which redress could be claimed in the case of an American citizen. What the courts will not do for our own citizens they cannot be expected to do for the citizens or subjects of other countries.

It could not be pleaded in behalf of the representatives of the Austrian Government who pressed this claim that they were ignorant of the relations of the Federal Government to the laws of the various States and their administration therein. The Marquis RUDINI, in the case of the massacre of the Italians of the Mafia in New Orleans, protested that he could not be expected to understand the intricacies of our Federal and State jurisdictions; he must be permitted to look to Washington alone. He was advised by Mr. BLAINE that we asked of foreign Governments only such reasonable study of our institutions as we willingly gave to theirs. When he asked our Government to guarantee the punishment of the persons guilty of the crime he was informed that it was not within the province of the Federal Government to interfere with jury trials in the States, and it naturally could not guarantee what it could not control. The verdict of the jury in Judge WOODWARD'S court was bound to be respected by the Department of State. It could not order a retrial of the Sheriff in a Federal court. It could not, by entertaining the claim of Austria for indemnity, declare the verdict of the jury to be contrary to law and evidence.

These considerations appear upon the most cursory examination of the facts of the Lattimer shooting in their international aspects. We are bound to assume that no foreign Government would prefer a claim of this nature without something more than a cursory examination of the facts. Having made such a preliminary inquiry, it is difficult to understand why the Government of Austria-Hungary did not abandon the claim for indemnity before it was presented instead of waiting until it had been disallowed.

ALGER AND THE CABINET.

The present predicament of the Secretary of War is illustrative not so much of his official incompetency as of his personal traits. Of course, his official incompetency is abysmal. But to "stick" for weeks in a place which everybody concerned, including the man who put you in it, wants you to get out of, that is behavior which has nothing to do with your official capacity or incapacity. It is purely personal. It is not now the unspeakable ALGER whom we learned to know at Tampa and in Cuba and in Montauk who is in question. It is the microscopic being who garbled Col. ROOSEVELT'S personal letter to him before giving it out for publication for the purpose of doing what harm he could to its author.

The latest advices are that ALGER will really have to go. Of course, there has been for the past fortnight a chill in the air of the Cabinet room which must at last have made itself sensible, even to and through the cuticle of an Alger. But all the same, we are sorry to say, it is not ALGER who is really in the gap. It is the President of the United States. It was bitterly said of one of his predecessors that he treated the Presidency of the United States as if he had "won it in a raffle." And really, if we confine that remark to the conduct of the War Department, to the long tolerance of ALGER, and to his final freezing out, why should we not repeat it about the present President? The fact that ALGER is finally frozen out, not for doing to death by his inefficiency thousands of brave men and patriotic citizens, but for neglect of the etiquette of his position, for ungentlemanlike behavior, makes the criticism of the President all the more binding. The President is responsible, in the first place, for putting ALGER in a place he would have been unfit to fill, even in time of peace, and of course, when the Cabinet slate was made, nobody could have foreseen that the term of the Administration was to be a time of war. In a time of peace ALGER would no doubt have devoted his efforts mainly to a lubrication of the Pension Bureau in favor of the more greedy and less scrupulous members of the G. A. R., and to the overruling and suppression of the Pension Commissioner, if that Commissioner happened, as he does at present happen, to be a brave and honest man. But in time of war a fierce light beat upon ALGER which he could not withstand. He was, in this light, seen to be at once a microscopic object and a colossal public malefactor.

But the most curious and discreditable thing about the whole performance is that it is not for being a colossal public malefactor, but for being a microscopic object, that the man is to be finally frozen out of the Cabinet. It is not because he has done thousands of brave men to needless death, it is because he has violated a rule of the etiquette of the Cabinet that he is at last to be got rid of! Really, the overturn of accepted ideas of criminality involved in this business is bewildering. It is as if we had condoned a murder and yet would not forgive the murderer for a breach of "table manners." It is a moral bouleversement like that in DE QUINCEY'S famous essay on "Murder as a Fine Art." Murder, says the essayist, is objectionable because ultimately it leads to indecorum. When a man once begins to commit murder habitually, according to DE QUINCEY, very soon he comes to think little of robbery; "and from that he goes to drunkennness and Sabbath-breaking, and from that to incivility and procrastination."

"THE ANGLO-SAXON REVIEW."

That was certainly a very curious "proposition," as the department stores say, of a periodical devoted to the Anglo-American understanding, and to be devoted to the Anglo-American "understanding." Without doubt, Lady RANDOLPH SPENCER CHURCHILL, if such a periodical was to be edited by a woman, was one of three or four or five women who would have been picked out by the experienced as the possible editress, or editrix, of such a publication. And then came the announcement that this periodical, which was intended to promote the "understanding," and also, as was said long ago about something else, "to bring aristocracy within the reach of the humblest," was to be published at a price which could not interest "the masses" at all, at a price suitable for collectors and connoisseurs, and acquirers of "large paper copies," but not at all in the way of a public which gets its newspapers for a cent apiece and buys literary masterpieces from pushcarts for a nickel.

Well, The Review has been published, and in the English if not in the French sense has "arrived." And whoever has seen it has to own that it justifies by its appearance the "swagger" announced in its price. It is a piece of bibliophily for which one can imagine collectors ten years from now violently competing with each other. A guinea a number in London, or six dollars in New York, must seem a trifle "steep" for a magazine. But mechanically this magazine seems to justify its price. It is an extremely good piece of bookmaking, and of bookmaking as applied to a periodical it is, on the scale and with the finish that are applied to it, quite unique.

One cannot help giving attention to these things, all the more before one has had the chance of examining its literary contents and finding out whether their merits are on a par with the merits of the artistic and mechanical execution. But a magazine which has literary contributions by HENRY JAMES, Lord ROSEBERY, ALGERNON SWINBURNE, and "John Oliver Hobbes" must evidently have "something in it." Our impression from the first number distinctly is that, whether or not The Anglo-Saxon Review contributes powerfully to the "understanding," it is, artistically and on its own merits, "a go."

MR. GAGE ANSWERED.

The Civil Service Reform League, through its Secretary, has sent to the Secretary of the Treasury a full reply to his recent defense of the President's civil service order. As this defense was based on the statement by Mr. GAGE that the league had been guilty of "malicious misrepresentations" and "absolute falsehoods," the Secretary of the league takes up in its order each of the declarations of the league and gives the specific evidence of its correctness. The result is entirely clear. Mr. GAGE was ill-informed and ill-advised when he undertook to refute the statements of the league. It would be impolite and wholly unjust to follow his example and characterize his assertions as "malicious misrepresentations," but they are very gravely mistaken, and it is much to be feared that those on whom he has relied for his facts have tried only too successfully to deceive him.

In no spirit of mere controversy the Secretary of the league gives the facts as to Mr. GAGE'S own treatment of the law and the rules which he pledged himself, on taking his present position, to administer "with regard to merit and not political obligations." This review is necessary because Mr. GAGE has been an earnest and prominent advocate of the merit system, and his defense of the President's backward step derives weight from that fact. While he may retain all his former respect for the merit system in principle, he cannot be accepted as an authority on its application, if it is shown that in his own department, with his consent, without his appearing to understand the real effect of the action he has approved, the law and the rules have been repeatedly evaded and violated, and the offense has gone utterly unrebuked. The conduct of the Internal Revenue Bureau has been the most reckless and defiant, and the ravages of politics have been most open in that office, but there has been great laxness in the office of the Secretary himself and under his particular administration. It is literally true that the only excuse that could plausibly be given for the recent order exempting thousands of places from the rules was that so many of these places had been filled in violation of the rule that it became necessary either to exempt them or to clean them out. The President found it easier and pleasanter to do the former than the latter. But it can hardly be claimed that the choice was manly or faithful to the pledges he and the Secretary of the Treasury had given.

The simple fact is that the President and Mr. GAGE have yielded to what Gov. ROOSEVELT calls the "terrific political pressure" for the use of the offices of the Government for party purposes. Recently the President has shown signs of realizing the tremendous error of that course and has been trying with something like desperation to retrieve it. Such a change is absolutely needed, if he is to meet with any success the grave trials that the situation presents to his administration. These trials are largely due to his weakness in yielding to the politicians. What Algerism has done in the work of the army a like mischievous force has done in the whole range of the civil service. The result has been to undermine the confidence that the character of Mr. MCKINLEY inspires. There is only one way to check that process and regain the influence that has been lost. It is to turn squarely from the wrong path, repeal substantially all of the recent order, enforce the spirit of the President's early pledges as to the reform of the service, and appeal from the greedy and deceitful place hunters to the upright, unselfish people of the country. They and they alone can support the President in every trial, and they will be rejoiced to do so, if he will but rely on them.

GENERAL NOTES.

A Worcester paper says that the insurance people take "no risky risks." This rather surpasses that other paper which spoke of "a mysterious mystery."

* * *

Mrs. William G. Brownlow, widow of the famous Parson Brownlow, once Governor of Tennessee, is still living, in good health, in Knoxville, and in September next, if she survives, will celebrate the eightieth anniversary of her birth.

* * *

Ex-Gov. L. Bradford Prince of New Mexico has a collection of over one thousand stone idols once worshipped by the Pueblo Indians. He is President of the Territorial Historical Society, and has been occupied a dozen years in making the collection.

* * *

A Boston shipmaster of many years' experience is much provoked at the landlubbers who won't believe in the sea serpent, and yet firmly hold to the fiction of equinoctial storms—who "really think that the crossing of an imaginary line by the sun kicks up a terrible rumpus among the elements."

* * *

The University of Michigan is to have a new two-hundred-thousand-dollar general laboratory and science building. The plan is to have it the largest in the country and to combine within it ten laboratories that are now scattered about in cramped and insufficient quarters on the college campus.

* * *

There is something almost comical to the outsider in the thought of the Prohibition Party making a campaign for the State election in Kentucky, but it intends to do it again this year, and will hold a mass convention in Louisville early in August to nominate candidates for the State offices.

* * *

"I said the wrong thing to the wrong man at the wrong time," was the confession of a New Hampshire Postmaster when he came to a realizing sense of his error in insulting the editor of the local newspaper, who had called at the Post Office and asked for an explanation concerning delayed mail.

NUGGETS.

Classed.

Alfred Austin is the poet laureate. Rudyard Kipling is the poet litigant.—Boston Globe.

The Common Fate.

Like everybody else, the sea waves arrive at the shore in great style, but they go away broke.—Philadelphia Record.

A Youthful Bluffer.

Dolly—Dick, I've seen the Obelisk in Central Park.
Dick—Huh! That's nothin'. I've seen 'em feed it!—The New Voice.

No Case on Record.

"Brooks," asked Rivers, "do you know what will cure a wart?"
"I never heard of a wart being sick," said Brooks, without looking up from his writing.—Chicago Record.

Appreciated.

Watts—Did you see that story about an arrowhead being brought up from a depth of more than 1,500 feet underground?
Potts—Yes. Strikes me the fellow that shot it that deep into the earth must have been a pretty good man in his time.—Indianapolis Journal.

THE WINDOW-WISHERS.

Nixon Waterman in L. A. W. Bulletin.

Window-wishers, window-wishers, everywhere we go;
In front of every shop and store they're standing in a row;
Some are old and some are young; sober ones and gay,
Drifting in a wishing-dream as every mortal may.

Mothers with their hearts of love are gazing at the toys,
Wishing for the gifts to glad their precious girls and boys;
Women, women, everywhere—sweethearts, sisters, wives—
Wishing for the joys they know would lift their patient lives.

O that every empty hand might have its fill of gold,
And every gift the wishers ask be theirs to have and hold;
And wreathed with every happy dream an answer would be blent
Till all the hungry hearts might breathe the blessed word "content."

'Tis good the hapless ones of earth who feel Dame Fortune's frown,
May yet a-window-wishing go through all the streets in town;
For earth still holds its meed of gold, despite its dark alloy,
So long as we may dream of things to fill the heart with joy.

And life's a window-wishing play, since all our fleeting years
We're gazing at the "great beyond," and wishing through our tears;
But "over there" each thirsting rose is kissed with blissful dew,
And every wish will be fulfilled and all our dreams come true.

CIVIL SERVICE VIOLATIONS

National Civil Service Reform League's Reply to Mr. Gage.

CRITICISES THE SECRETARY

Shows What His Own Attitude Toward the Civil Service Law and Rules Has Been.

George McAneny, Secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League, has written an open letter addressed to Secretary Gage in reply to his recent interview relating to the President's civil service order and in criticism of the previous statements of the league. The essential portions of Mr. McAneny's letter are as follows:

"The Civil Service Reform League, on June 5, published a review of the recent civil service order of the President, explaining its scope and effect, and declaring that 'a backward step of the most pronounced character' had been taken. You have since, in an authorized interview, characterized certain of the statements contained in that review as 'malicious misrepresentations,' as 'absolute falsehoods,' and, again, as 'false interpretations having basis only in the wish to find something in the action of the President to condemn.'

"The question of motive which you have seen fit to raise might safely be disregarded. The President knows, and no doubt you know, or can easily learn, how earnestly and repeatedly the league and its affiliated organizations protested against the deplorable measure that has been adopted, or, to speak more correctly, against a measure of the same general character, but of far narrower scope, which he was understood to contemplate. If, with this knowledge, it is supposed that the recent action was inspired only by 'the wish to find something to condemn' in the President's official conduct, discussion of the subject with you must be fruitless.

"On the other hand, I do not believe that the public is interested to know why our statements were made, but whether those statements are true or false, and what are the nature and the need of the present situation. It is of considerable importance, however, that the public should understand what has been your own attitude toward the civil service law and rules since you took office.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE.

"You found the Internal Revenue Service wholly subject to the civil service rules. With the exception of the principal deputyships—one in each of the sixty-three districts—all of the subordinate offices in that highly important branch were to be filled, when vacancies occurred, only through competitive examinations or by promotion. Experience had shown that the force engaged in the levying and collection of the internal taxes should not only be as well trained and as permanent as possible, but free from political dependence of any sort. The classification of the service had been ordered with this end in view. Nothing hindered the weeding out of incompetents; that was to be encouraged.

"Following the incoming of the new Administration, however, there were sweeping changes in the force of agents and clerks known commonly as 'Deputy Collectors,' in many districts. The new appointments were made generally in open disregard of the civil-service law, and in most cases for political reasons. One Collector, in the Nashville district, admitted under oath that he had been governed by political considerations, and the same frank admission was publicly made by others. After a number of these violations were brought to the attention of the Treasury Department, especial instructions were sent to Collectors bidding them to comply with the law, but without apparent effect.

"In July, 1897, the President altered the situation somewhat by excepting 500 of these employes through an order, which was erroneously believed at the time to have extended the area of the classified service. On the same date the rule forbidding arbitrary removals was promulgated, and a second circular was issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, pointing out the application of this to all positions remaining classified; this, too, had no effect. At various times it was suggested to you and to the President that offending Collectors be removed, but in no case was such action taken. Finally, in September, 1897, when the practice of violation had become almost general, all effort to enforce the law within the department was abandoned.

"Although this was twenty months before the signing of the recent order excepting all deputies, the force was thereafter treated as though actually outside the classified service. The Civil Service Commission continued to hold investigations where complaints were made, and to submit its recommendations for the correction of the evils arising, but the status remained unchanged.

A SPECIAL AGENT'S TESTIMONY.

"In the course of one of these proceedings—that at Lancaster, Penn.—the results of the political method of filling these offices were strikingly shown by the testimony of a special agent of the Treasury, as follows:

"'The extent of the revenue paid depends very largely upon the efficiency of the Deputy Collectors. The present system of treating places as party spoils results in failure to secure an adequate observance of the revenue laws. * * * A new man, unfamiliar with the difficult and technical work of a Deputy, would hardly succeed in collecting 50 per cent. of the amount due the Government, especially under the war revenue law. * * * I called on one of the Deputies to go with me to visit some of the wholesale liquor dealers in York. The fellow actually did not know who the wholesale liquor dealers in the City of York were. He did not know whether they had paid special tax as wholesale dealers, or whether they had paid as retail dealers, and yet this city was his headquarters, and had been for four years.'

"This man, who had been appointed before these places had been classified, was clearly a fit subject for removal. The same agent also testified, however, that the Collector had admitted to him his intention to 'put his political friends into the offices of Deputy Collector, if the President would rescind or modify the existing rules.' This was early in the Administration. The Collector, following the example of others, did not wait for the modifying order. He proceeded to make the majority of his appointments, in his own way; though it is true that he has made still other changes since the order appeared. For the future it may be expected that the entire force will be liable to complete disorganization in this manner, with each change of party.

WAR "EMERGENCY" APPOINTMENTS.

"Since the opening of the war with Spain the number of appointments in the Washington offices of the Treasury Department, through competition, under the civil service rules, has been insignificant. The number of appointments through other means—chiefly under the war acts—has been very large. When the Urgency Deficiency bill was passed by Congress, in June, 1898, a clause was inserted permitting the employment of certain clerks in the War and Treasury Departments, for a period not to exceed one year, 'without compliance with the conditions of the Civil Service act.'

"The act of Feb. 24, 1899, extended the period of all appointments made under the previous acts for a second year. Finally, in the urgency-deficiency bill of March 3, 1899, it was provided that 'hereafter'—without limit of time—all additional employes, 'rendered necessary because of the increased work of the war with Spain,' may be appointed 'without compliance with the conditions of the civil service act.'

"From March 4, 1897, to Sept. 3, 1898, there were but fourteen appointments from competitive lists in the Treasury Department, not including the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. I believe that there have since been eight or ten. During the same period ninety-four appointments of clerks were made in the same offices under the war acts—exclusive of promotions and transfers—some after 'pass' examinations. There have since been many more. The 600 appointed in the Washington offices of the War Department—whose unfitness as a class has been proved by the best of testimony—I need not mention here. I add no comment to the figures given. Whatever may have happened within the department, it is clear that, so far as the operation of the civil service law is concerned, the old system has been to a very appreciable degree re-established

USE OF TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS.

"Many positions in the Treasury Department have been filled without competitive examination, through 'temporary' appointments, in the absence of eligible lists. That this practice had become an abuse prior to the issuing of the President's recent order is a matter of common notoriety. While due in part to the inability of the commission, for lack of funds, to hold certain special grades of examinations promptly, it seems attributable in larger part to the lack of co-operation of appointing officers, and to the frequent indisposition of such officers to end the term of service of their 'temporary' employes by facilitating the preparation of lists from which permanent selections must be made.

"I offer such an instance that illustrates, incidentally, the spirit in which some of the higher offices have been treated:

"You displaced Mr. Worthington C. Ford from the office of Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, making no charges, and giving no reason except that you wished the position for another man. For many years this important post served as a sort of adjunct to the campaign committee of whichever party happened to be in power. Mr. Ford removed it wholly from politics, and gave it a standing similar to that of corresponding departments in European Governments. With the view of continuing this status, it had been placed, in 1896, in the classified service. You appointed 'temporarily' to the vacancy you had created not a known commercial expert or student of political economy, but a former employe of a political press bureau. An examination was ordered by the Civil Service Commission, and the papers for this were prepared. The holding of the examination was deferred, however, and success 'temporary' appointments of the same person were allowed, until the President, by the recent order, placed the office in the excepted list.

CONDONEMENT OF VIOLATIONS.

"But the action, perhaps, the most damaging to the merit system, to be charged to the Treasury Department under your administration, is the decision that persons placed in positions in any branch in disregard of the civil service rules shall not be deemed to have been appointed in violation of the law, and shall be paid their salaries as though introduced to the service in a wholly regular manner.

"In August, 1897, the Civil Service Commission asked your aid in establishing the system in successful operation in the civil service of the States of New York, Massachusetts, and Illinois, under which disbursing officers are permitted to pay salaries only to those shown by certificate to have been appointed in a legal manner. It was explained that such a check would put an end to many rapidly growing abuses. You did not agree to this plan, but you stated, in effect, that salaries should not be paid to those whose irregular appointments might 'affirmatively' be shown.

"On Oct. 17, 1898—this by way of instance—the commission sent to the department the names of 271 persons holding positions in the Department of Justice whose illegal appointments were thus shown, asking that these should not be recognized. The receipt of this list was acknowledged, but the salaries were paid. During this entire period—in fact, so far as can be learned—there was no case in which a payment of salary was refused.

"Finally, in April last the Controller of the Treasury gave formal notice that thenceforward violation of the civil service rules would not be considered as a sufficient reason for refusing payments in any case.

"This 'opinion' was given in the face of an unbroken line of Supreme Court decisions of directly opposite effect. It means that, according to the theory of the writer, any appointing officer may disregard the law as freely as he may wish without interference by the Treasury Department, and so long as he is not himself removed by the President. While it stands it will tend inevitably to encourage those practices that have in the past proved so demoralizing, and that are now condoned, and to take away the most necessary guarantee of faithful enforcement.

"It does not appear that any steps have been taken to displace the officer who thus stands in the way of correct administration, or to set aside his disastrous ruling."

DECISION ON A WAR CLAIM.

Demand of Miss Favre for $10,000 Arising Out of Capture of the Olinde Rodriguez Disallowed.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Secretary of State has sent Ambassador Cambon of France an answer to the latter's recent letter submitting the claim of Miss Ivan Favre for $10,000 damages, attending the capture of the French steamer Olinde Rodriguez, on which she was a passenger, by the cruiser New Orleans during the blockade of San Juan. The Secretary reviews the facts in much detail, and states the conclusion that the Government is not liable on this claim. The answer is likely to establish a precedent for a large number of similar claims.

The Secretary says the French steamer was first observed by the cruiser Yosemite on July 5, and that an officer of the Yosemite went on board and noted in the log of the Rodriguez that a blockade off San Juan was in progress. Miss Favre subsequently took passage at Port au Prince on July 13. On July 17 the Rodriguez again put in an appearance off San Juan, whereupon she was captured by the New Orleans. The prize was taken to Charleston on July 22, and on Aug. 5 all the passengers were released by court order and turned over to the French company. Miss Favre's claim recited that she had suffered from an attack of fever while at Charleston, and the damages were for this and the indignation of detention.

From the facts cited the Secretary states that the United States naval authorities could not be charged with any negligence in the circumstances attending the capture.

Secretary Hay's letter is accompanied by one from Attorney General Griggs, giving facts submitted by the United States District Attorney at Charleston, bearing out in detail, the points made in the Secretary's letter. He says the Rodriguez was anchored off the battery in Charleston harbor, in one of the most healthful spots along the Atlantic Coast. The Health Officer's letter is to the same effect.

Aside from the bearing of his decision on the individual cases, it may have a bearing also on the claims which may be brought forward by the owners of the steamer Rodriguez, and of the Lafayette, which was stopped off Havana.

HALT IN TREATY NEGOTIATIONS.

Our Reciprocity Concessions Not Satisfactory to France.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—It appears to be the accepted view in well-informed Government quarters that the limit of concession has been reached in the negotiations with the French authorities for a reciprocity treaty, and to-day's conference did not bring about any material advance in the negotiations.

France conceded the minimum rate on the entire tariff schedule at the outset, the difference between the usual maximum rate and the minimum rate being about 20 per cent. Mr. Kasson, in return, submitted a list of articles on which our rates would be reduced under the provisions of Section 4 of the Dingley act, allowing not over 20 per cent. reduction on articles agreed upon.

The American concessions, however, have not proved as satisfactory in Paris as was expected, and consideration has been given of late to extending the lists somewhat. Some further concessions have been made on our side, but these have not been sufficient to close the negotiations.

At the same time there is no thought as yet of abandoning them, and a treaty may result later.

PENSION INVESTIGATION BEGUN.

Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic in Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Pension Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, which, at the request of Commissioner Evans, will investigate the administration of the Pension Bureau, assembled here to-day. The committee, which is headed by Col. R. V. Brown of Zanesville, Ohio, visited the Pension Office and remained some time in consultation with Mr. Evans and a number of chiefs of division. Every facility was afforded the members of the committee, the files being opened for their investigation and expert employes detailed to assist them.

Gen. John Palmer, ex-Secretary of State of New York, one of the members of the committee, discussing the investigation, said the committee would inquire into the whole pension system, and report the conditions as it found them, and if in its judgment any reforms were needed proper recommendations would be made to the Grand Army of the Republic. The committee will remain here several days.

Gen. A. B. Carey to be Retired To-day.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Brig. Gen. Asa B. Carey, Paymaster General of the Army, will be retired to-morrow, having reached the age of sixty-four years. He will be succeeded as Paymaster General by Gen. Alfred E. Bates, recently Military Attaché of the United States Embassy at London.

OUT-OF-TOWN CHECK RULE

New Jersey Bankers Approve a Charge for Collection.

SAY NEW YORK WILL BENEFIT

Belief Expressed that the Custom Will Soon Be Adopted in Other Cities, and Eventually Everywhere.

Ever since the New York Clearing House adopted the rule of charging a small percentage upon the collection of out-of-town checks there has been more or less said and done about the combination of banking institutions in other cities to do a clearance business on their own account for the purpose of drawing off some of the capital from this city. The Philadelphia banks got into the field at once, and began the active soliciting of business that formerly had come to New York. They have succeeded, up to the present, in the two or more months in which the New York Clearing House rule has been in operation, in getting about $10,000,000 of collections from out-of-town banks, all of which formerly found its way here.

There was also some talk of forming a combination of banks in Connecticut and Massachusetts, and of another combination of the banks of New Jersey. The rumored combination of the banks of the New England States does not seem to have got beyond the condition of a mere rumor, and it was learned last night, from bankers of Jersey City and Paterson, that there is not much prospect of the success of the reported effort to organize the banks of New Jersey.

The report that the New Jersey banks contemplated this action grew out of a circular sent out by some of the bankers of that State protesting against the action of the New York Clearing House. This movement, it was said, was started by B. W. Spencer, President of the People's Bank and Trust Company of Passaic. President Spencer and a great many other bankers of New Jersey and other States in this section objected to what they called a discrimination against themselves and in favor of the banks of Philadelphia and Boston, and especially of Albany, Troy, and Newark. Mr. Spencer called the bankers of North New Jersey to a conference, which was held at Newark about a month ago, and considered the action of the New York Clearing House, and sent a protest against charging for the collection of out-of-town checks. The protest had apparently no effect.

It was the expectation of many New Jersey bankers at that time that some more positive action would be taken in opposition to the new rule of the Clearing House here. The Jersey City banks, who are not, however, deeply interested in the matter, as that city, as well as Hoboken and Bayonne, is treated as part of the New York Clearing House system, received an intimation some weeks ago that such a combination was contemplated. This was the last of the matter, as far as can be learned, and the scheme evidently fell through, if it was ever seriously entertained.

The bankers of New Jersey now seem to be of the opinion that the rule of the New York Clearing House is proving to be a good one. J. D. Carscallen, President, and R. S. Ross, cashier, of the Third National Bank of Jersey City, said yesterday that the policy would prove advantageous to this city, and could not possibly do it any permanent injury. The slight increase of business in Philadelphia and Boston, they said, was no serious indication, and merely means a temporary readjustment of relations.

President W. Hogencamp of the Second National Bank of Jersey City, declared that the policy was so sound that the banks of Philadelphia and Chicago, as well as of other cities, are seriously considering the adoption of the same rule.

E. F. C. Young, President of the First National Bank of Jersey City, said that the rule of charging a small percentage for such collections will soon be adopted everywhere. The banks, he said, are doing a great deal of work for their customers not only without charge, but at considerable trouble and expense to themselves.

H. B. Park, Vice President of the Paterson National Bank, said he could see nothing objectionable in the rule of making a small and just charge for collecting. He said that it is true that the banks of Philadelphia, and even the smaller banks throughout New Jersey have benefitted temporarily by the rule, and have been doing business at the expense of the banks of this city; but that in the end it will prove beneficial to New York. "It would be impossible for the banks of this State to combine as a sort of Clearing House," said he, "and it would be absurd for them to attempt it."

One of the Jersey City bankers cited an instance that occurred yesterday, which illustrates, he said, the kind of work the banks are expected to do for their customers. He said that one of his customers deposited a check for $5,000 on a bank in a distant city, and asked him to collect it. He undertook to do this for nothing. If the depositor had forwarded the check to the city it was drawn on for collection, it would have cost him $5. The depositor saved $5 by the little transaction, and the banker paid the expense of collecting the check for the privilege of retaining his customer.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS.

Rumor That Some Banks Will Lower the Limit and Others Refuse New Accounts.

There were several reports in the financial district yesterday to the effect that a number of the larger savings banks are considering the advisability of adopting a rule limiting more strictly the amount which they are willing to receive on deposit yearly from any individual customer. This action, it was declared, would, if decided upon, be due to the small returns now realized upon investment securities of a high character. It was reported that certain banks which had formerly taken $500 yearly from depositors had determined to reduce the figure to $250, and that some institutions which pay 4 per cent. interest on their deposits may decide to decline new accounts.

The more specific reports were not confirmed, but in regard to the likelihood of a more general restriction of the amount of deposits which would be received, President William C. Sturges of the Seamen's Bank for Savings said:

"Savings banks are run in the interest of people of small means. If a bank chooses to limit the deposits of its customers it can do so, but rest assured that the institution is acting for the good of its patrons. If any of the savings banks have refused to take deposits I am not aware of the fact."

President Charles E. Sprague of the Union Dime Savings Institution said last evening that the banks were not acting in concerted agreement. "Each bank," he said, "is acting for itself in regard to this matter. I do not myself favor any such step as the restriction of the amount of deposits to be received yearly."

FOES OF THE ARMY CANTEEN.

Delegation Sees the President About the Attorney General's Ruling.

WASHINGTON, July 11. — A delegation representing the National Temperance Society and kindred organizations called upon the President to-day to protest against the Attorney General's interpretation of the act in regard to the sale of liquor in the army passed by the last Congress. The Attorney General decided that the act was prohibitive only as to the sale of liquor in the canteens by officers and enlisted men.

The members of the delegation after their call reported the President as saying that the opinion of the Attorney General was given without any previous knowledge on his part, and that he would look into the matter personally, and if the opinion of the Attorney General was found to be correct it should stand. The President, it was said, added that all men were fallible, and that if the Attorney General had made a mistake he had no doubt he would be ready to rectify it, as he was an able lawyer and a man honest and courageous.

Order of the Golden Chain Insolvent.

BALTIMORE, July 11.—Judge Stockbridge, sitting in Circuit Court No. 2, handed down an opinion to-day in the case of Amelia E. Myers against the Supreme Lodge of the Order of the Golden Chain, to the effect that the organization is insolvent, and announcing that he would sign a decree appointing receivers. Mrs. Myers sued for a receivership on account of the failure of the order to pay her a three-thousand-dollar death benefit on the death of her husband.

PARIS CLEAR OF ROCKS

Salvagers Save the American Line Steamer from Destruction.

FLOATS CLEAR IN THE WATER

To be Towed to Falmouth, Unless the Unforeseen Occurs—Capt. Watkins Is on Board.

LONDON, July 11.—The salvagers have moved the American Line steamer Paris astern for a distance of 150 yards, and have shifted the vessel's position slightly to the eastward. They hope to be able to get the after stokehold fires alight.

The Paris is now clear of the rocks. The sea is smooth, but a heavy fog prevails to-night.

The intention of the salvagers was simply to slue the stern of the liner, so as to facilitate the operations of the divers, but it was found that she moved more freely than was expected. Three salvage boats alone practically removed her from a critical position unaided.

She still has a distinct list, however, to the starboard, and cannot be assumed out of danger.

The German salvagers are elated at their unexpected success in floating the Paris. She had been weighted with nearly a thousand tons of granite at the stern, with a view of hoisting her bows free from the rock. The divers had difficulty in getting at the rock, and this was the reason for the tentative effort to move her.

Several tugs from Falmouth proceeded to the scene, but the Germans were not anxious for their assistance, offering the largest tug only £5 ($25) for towage, an offer which was promptly refused. It was then decided that the vessel, being in a position of comparative safety, should remain where she was for the night, and that the divers should continue their work of patching the hull, so as to minimize the risk of towing.

Unless something unforeseen occurs, the Paris will be towed to Falmouth to-morrow, and if on inspection her condition warrants it, she will be taken to Southampton or to some other dock for repairs.

The weather late this evening is rather unfavorable, the symptoms being rain, fog, a falling barometer, and a slight wind from the southeast. An increase in the wind might prove serious.

Every precaution has been taken to anchor the liner securely. The coast guards are keeping a clean look-out.

Capt. Watkins, the other officers, and twenty members of the crew are still on board. The pumps are coping with the water, and there is no danger of the vessel sinking.

It is understood that the salvagers are the same parties who refloated the Peninsular and Oriental steamer China, which went ashore in March of last year on Azalea Point, near Aden.

FALMOUTH, England, July 12.—The coast guard reports that as the Paris began to move and to tug at her anchors this morning, the crew was obliged to let out cable, and in about an hour the liner got quite clear of the rock and into deep water.

RESPONSIBILITY ON SHIPS.

Experts Discuss Atlantic Transport Line's New Order—Captains May Be Overworked.

Shipping circles were greatly interested yesterday in the report of the United States local Inspectors of Steam Vessels on the stranding of the Paris and the consequent suspension of the license of Capt. Watkins for two years. On all sides deep sympathy with the veteran navigator was expressed, as well as admiration for his assumption of the entire responsibility for the disaster to his ship.

Some authorities on maritime matters, while sharing in the general regret over Capt. Watkins's misfortune, were inclined to think that his report did not account satisfactorily for the position of the Paris when she went ashore. Capt. W. D. Burnham of the shipping department of Flint & Co. said that the reference to tidal action in the report of the Inspectors seemed to bear out a theory which he had held all along, that it was not so much false reckoning in the matter of time as failing to take account of the influence of the tides that caused the ship to strike the coast where she did. "If due allowance had been made for the tides," said Capt. Burnham, "Capt. Watkins would have been an hour out of his reckoning, but if he had sailed the proper course the Paris would have escaped the rocks, and the mistake in time alone would not have led to the destruction of the ship."

Interest in the subject was increased yesterday by the receipt of copies of the issue of June 29 of Fairplay, an influential English maritime journal, containing an order issued by the Atlantic Transport Line to its Captains, growing out of the Mohegan disaster, which was similar in many respects to that of the Paris. The order is as follows:

NAVIGATION OF STEAMERS.

Dear Sir: Will you be good enough to note the following instructions upon this subject:

That the courses to be pursued shall be set by the junior officer on watch; that such courses shall be approved or altered by the senior officer on watch, and finally by yourself. This, of course, leaves the responsibility of the course upon you, and the object of the change is to prevent there being any hesitation in regard to the alteration of a course which is observed to be wrong. Where the course is now set by the junior officer there can be no hesitation on the part of his seniors in pointing out or rectifying the error. Where the course is set by the Captain there may be hesitation in this rectification which may end in casualty.

Philip A. S. Franklin, the agent of the line, said in regard to the new order:

"This rule has been adopted after mature deliberation upon the loss of the Mohegan, the cause of which we are only able to conjecture. We are less fortunate than the American Line, as they have the report of the Captain, while in the case of the Mohegan all of the navigating officers were lost. All the known facts, however, point to the conclusion that the grounding of the Mohegan, as in the case of the Paris, was due to an error in reckoning, which led the Captain to sail a wrong course. The rule which we have established is intended to prevent such mistakes in the future. While the rule really concerns only our own company, we have caused it to be published for the purpose of inviting comment and criticism. If any better plan can be suggested for the prevention of disasters at sea we wish to be informed of it."

The managers of several other lines talked freely about the report in the Paris case in connection with the new rule of the Atlantic Transport Line. John Lee, agent of the White Star Line, said:

"The rules now in force on the ships of the principal lines are the product of long experience and the best thought of able navigators. The recent disasters on the Cornish coast have shown beyond doubt that these rules are not perfect, or that the men in command of ships are not always perfect, which is more probably the case. I am very sorry for Capt. Watkins, and I admire his manly conduct in accepting all the blame for the loss of his ship, but the facts that he made a mistake in his time reckoning and apparently ignored the action of the tides in establishing his course show that there must have been something wrong in himself.

"Do not understand that I mean to attach any moral blame to him. His reputation as a successful navigator for many years refutes any such idea. But the simple fact is that the officers and men on the transatlantic liners, and especially the Captains, are overworked. I have always been of the opinion that they should have a longer rest between voyages than the present sailing schedules admit. There should be extra men employed, instead of barely enough to navigate the ships of a line, so that the demands of the service would be less severe. The Captains and other principal officers are compelled often to lose their sleep on a voyage, at times of storm and fog, and their brief stay in port does not afford them a sufficient opportunity to recuperate.

"I am not quite prepared to express an opinion on the new rule of the Atlantic Transport Line. It has always seemed to me that the Captain of a ship ought to take the observations and fix the courses in the first instance, and that the other officers should act in an advisory capacity. The same kind of discipline, however, may not prevail on all ships. Captains in some cases may be so gruff and unapproachable that their subordinates hesitate to call their attention to a supposed error. It may be that when a ship is in command of such an experienced navigator as Capt. Watkins, for instance, the other officers get in the habit of trusting everything to him, and neglect their own duty to keep informed of the position and course of the vessel. This might be the case, even if the junior officer fixed the courses, if he was an experienced man; that is, the Captain and senior officer might become careless, and in that case the new rule would work badly."

Gustav H. Schwab, the representative of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, said that the new rule of the Atlantic Transport Line seemed to him like reversing the natural order of things and placing the junior officer practically in command of the ship.

"I think that the Captain should not only be responsible," said Mr. Schwab, "but that there should be no division of the peculiar responsibility that belongs to him. On our ships four or five officers usually take daily observations and report them to the Captain, who also takes an observation at noon. The Captain examines all the reports, which guards against any error as to the position of the ship, but the Captain alone fixes the sailing course of the ship, and I think it should be so."

Emile L. Boas, agent of the Hamburg-American Line, did not care to discuss the report in the Paris case or the action of the Atlantic Transport Line resulting from the Mohegan disaster.

"On our own line," he said, "the chief officer is held jointly responsible with the Captain for the navigation of the ship. They act together in establishing the courses, and in case they disagree, while the Captain's orders are obeyed, the chief officer is compelled by the rules to enter his objections in the log. The other officers are expected to take observations."

SAFEGUARDS IN OCEAN TRAVEL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read in THE TIMES Capt. Watkins's explanation of the loss of the steamship Paris. There appeared in the June number of Harper's Monthly Magazine an article written by me on "Needful Precautions for Safe Navigation," in which I sought to arrest attention to the imminent risk inseparable from the present system, in which one man, one mind, devises and controls a vessel's course along coast lines, practically unaided and unchecked. I suggested that the method should be changed, and that a routine should be aopted which, while not interfering with discipline or the Captain's control, should, when a vessel was being navigated along coast lines or near to shore, provide for the observation and calculation of more than one mind in determining her position and course. For the use, in fact, of checks in circumstances of real hazard, similar to those now in use on the open sea, where the hazard is not immediate and is less apparent. Your own comment on this suggestion, contained in the issue of May 29, states:

"The case of the Paris may not have been exactly similar, but then, again, it may, and at any rate, Mr. Hyslop's criticism of existing methods is beyond a doubt well founded."

With the candid and manly statement of Capt. Watkins before us, is anything further required to make the utter insufficiency and viciousness of the present system absolutely clear? It ought not to be, surely. If, however, the past has not been sufficiently instructive, and we must have more proof, we shall probably get it without much waiting. It needs no prophetic vision to see that these accidents, so called, are a perfectly natural outgrowth of the conditions, and unless we can get as ship masters a class of men who, without exception, are absolutely and at all times and under all circumstances free from liability to error and faulty observation, calamities must under present methods continue to be more numerous than they might be. Capt. Watkins had to deal with an unfamiliar problem; he probably did not have the Casquets in his mind, possibly did not intend to take that departure from there, and when he saw 7.35 on the log book, with his mind prepossessed with the thought of La Hague, he easily made the mistake of connecting the time on which his eye rested with that point. The man who made the record would not have been likely to make this mistake, and no concert of two or three minds would have been liable to this error. It appears very questionable whether the term carelessness can, with propriety and accuracy in the use of language, be applied to such errors.

No doubt men ashore in all occupations and in all grades of society, who have the reputation of being both careful and competent, are liable occasionally to such errors and to worse ones, but the man who will omit a factor from an otherwise correct computation, who will misread his timetable, or who this afternoon will miss his boat or his railroad train, by miscalculation, will in many cases have nothing but severe and harsh terms to apply to the one error of Capt. Watkins—a mistake that has probably left him in a state of retrospective wonderment, and one little likely for him to repeat, if one, nevertheless, that will of necessity be repeated so long as human nature remains fallible, and navigation along coast lines remains without added checks. JOHN HYSLOP.

New York, July 11, 1899.

RIFLE CONTESTS AT BISLEY.

A Royal Engineer Officer Injured by an Exploding Cartridge.

BISLEY, England, July 11.—The Canadians commenced their first rifle contests here to-day in the Premier Competition of the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association, the conditions being seven shots at 600 yards. Crowe and Huggins scored 34, equaling the best score.

In the Golden Penny Competition, seven shots at 200 yards, Huggins and Gilchrist made 34, equaling the highest score made.

Lieut. Bonham of the Royal Engineers was injured by the explosion of a cartridge.

It was decided this evening to change all the ammunition for the meeting from Mark 4 to Mark 2.

INTEREST IN CANCER STUDY.

British Government Will Get Facts About the Buffalo Laboratory.

LONDON, July 11.—Replying to Sir Charles Cameron, Liberal, member for the Bridgeton Division of Glasgow, in the House of Commons to-day, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, Mr. William St. John Brodrick, said the attention of the Foreign Office had not been previously called to the fact that, owing to the deaths from cancer, the New York Legislature had endowed a laboratory at Buffalo to study the disease.

But, the Under Secretary added, the British Chargé d'Affaires at Washington would forthwith be asked to furnish the Government with all possible information regarding the institution.

Steamer Willkommen Disabled.

LONDON, July 11.—The German oil tank steamer Willkommen, Capt. Schaefer, from New York June 17th, for Flushing for orders, has arrived off Prawle Point, and signaled that the shaft to her high pressure engine has broken; that she is able to proceed, but would easily become unmanageable. The German tank steamer Deutschland, Capt. Schierhorst, from Hamburg for New York, is standing by to render assistance if needed.

Australian Cricketers in England.

BIRMINGHAM, England, July 11.—In the cricket match which began here yesterday between the visiting Australians and an eleven representing the Midland Counties, the Australians were all out in their second innings to-day for 234 runs.

Yesterday the Australians were all out in their first innings for 192 runs, and the Midland County team were all out in their first innings for 185 runs.

At the close of play to-day the Midland Counties eleven had scored 98 runs for three wickets down.

Prof. Pepper Honored in England.

LONDON, July 11.—Prof. Pepper of Philadelphia, visited the House of Lords this afternoon, and was introduced to the Lord High Chancellor, the Earl of Halsbury, by the United States Ambassador, Mr. Joseph H. Choate. The professor proffered the Lord Chancellor an invitation, in behalf of the Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, to attend the opening of the new Law School.

Training to Meet Americans.

LONDON, July 11.—With the exception of Mr. L. R. O. Bevan of the Cambridge team, who is practicing at the Queen's Club, all the members of the two university teams are in strict training at Eastbourne for the forthcoming tussle with the Americans.

Brother of Jules Grevy Dead.

PARIS, July 11.—Jules Philippe Louis Albert Grévy, Life Senator, and former Governor General of Algeria, died to-day, in his seventy-fifth year.

He was a brother of the late M. Jules Grévy, former President of the republic.

AMERICAN EXPLORERS' ESCAPE

Their Death at the Hands of Barbadian Brigands Narrowly Averted —Recalls a Mystery.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 4.—Two American explorers, Messrs. Carrington and Flavelle, of New York, have just had a narrow escape from assassination in the wilds of Venezuela by brigands. One result of the incident has been to throw some light on the profound mystery of the assassination of the Hon. J. A. Pile, Speaker of the Barbados House of Assembly, which created something of a world sensation last September, followed as it was by anonymous threats to assassinate the Governor and other officials.

Some weeks ago Messrs. Carrington and Flavelle landed at Barbados from one of the New York steamers, on their way to Venezuela. Through the Government Emigration Agency they secured the services of four well recommended black men to accompany them in the capacity of general servants and "bushmen," they having had previous experience in traversing the dense tropical forests on the mainland, and at the Callao gold mines, whither the travelers were proceeding.

When the party had penetrated into the heart of the more or less pathless forest that lies between the City of Bolivar, on the Orinoco, and the mining district of Callao, one of the Barbadians is reported to have secretly disclosed to Mr. Carrington the startling fact that his three companions had made preparations, in concert with certain native brigands who were known to be prowling about in the vicinity on the look-out for unwary travelers, to murder the Americans while they slept that night and appropriate their baggage and money.

By prompt and decisive action the plot was frustrated and the three Barbadians were made prisoners and incarcerated in the Bolivar jail.

Mr. G. S. Archer, the Barbados Emigration Agent, has communicated to the Government a letter which he received from Mr. Carrington detailing the circumstances and stating that the chief of the conspiracy, Ernest Macallister, had confessed to the Venezuelan authorities that he, together with certain other men still in Barbados, had last year shot a man in Barbados in the back, and that without his evidence the whites would never find out who committed the deed.

Macallister's sensational confession may not be true. One of the Barbados newspapers aptly remarks that those who know anything of the penal institutions of South America will agree with us that very often death itself is preferable to incarceration therein." Macallister may be only "bluffing" in a desperate effort to escape this fate, but, on the other hand, it is thought that he would not have wit enough to concoct the story, and that therefore he has told the truth with a view to his being extradited and utilized as "Queen's evidence" in the Pile case, by which his punishment would, at the worst, be infinitely less severe than indefinite imprisonment in a Venezuelan jail.

BRITISH NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

Ships to be Engaged Number More Than a Hundred.

LONDON, July 11.—Mobilizing for the naval manoeuvres began to-day, 118 warships and about 25,000 men taking part in the operations.

One of the principal objects of the manoeuvres is to exhaustively study the value of torpedo-boat destroyers, of which fifty-four are engaged.

STEAMER MARCIA SUNK.

Struck on Island of Ushant—All on Board Saved.

LONDON, July 11.—The British steamer Marcia, Capt. Stovy, last reported at Barcelona on June 20, from Sunderland, is reported to have struck on the Island of Ushant, off the coast of Brittany, at the entrance of the English Channel, and sunk last night, during thick weather. All on board were saved.

BRUGER TO SUCCEED JAMONT.

New Vice President of France's Supreme Council of War.

PARIS, July 11.—Le Soir declares that on July 15, following the national fête, Gen. Jamont, Commander in Chief and Vice President of the Supreme Council of War, will be replaced by Gen. Brugére, who was last week appointed Military Governor of Paris in succession to Gen. Zurlinden, removed.

IRISH MEMBER ANSWERED.

Bad Irish Pork and American Beef Destroyed in England.

LONDON, July 11.—The Secretary to the Admiralty, Mr. W. E. Ellison Macarteny, replying in the House of Commons to-day to a question of Mr. James Christopher Flynn, Irish Nationalist member for the North Division of Cork County, who asked regarding the recent destruction at Deptford of 36,000 pounds of salt meat which was unfit for food, and whether, in view of this enormous loss, the Admiralty would consider the advisability of contracting for salt meat with Irish and other home curers, said the whole of the pork destroyed at Deptford was Irish pork, and that all the beef condemned was American beef. He added that all the sale beef consumed in the British Navy was obtained, until recently, from America, which was the only available commercial source of supply. But, he continued, 50,000 pounds of beef are now cured annually at Deptford.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Washington Will Soon Have Formal Drafts of the Protocols.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—In the course of a week the State Department expects to receive by mail the full reports of all that has been accomplished at The Hague Conference. This will include the formal draft of the treaties and protocols, which the United States Government is expected to accept.

From time to time Ambassador White has cabled briefly the progress made, and, supplemented as these have been by copious and accurate newspaper reports of the proceedings, the State Department has satisfied itself that the conventions and protocols are acceptable. Being treaties in the full sense of the term, the agreements must be submitted to the Senate.

CANADIAN DUTY ON SUGAR.

Jamaica Asks Countervailing Charge on European Beet Product.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 4.—It is now announced that the real object of the Government in sending the reciprocity delegates to Ottawa, after completing the negotiations at Washington, is to endeavor to secure the imposition by the Dominion Government of countervailing duties on European beet sugar.

With a view to extending the trade relations between Canada and the British West Indies, (which, never very considerable, had been steadily declining of late years, as that between the United States and the islands increased,) the Dominion Parliament recently made some material customs reductions in their favor. Among these was a reduction of 20 per cent. in the duty on cane sugar from the West Indies.

It was thought that this would give an impetus to sugar exports to the Dominion. It is now pointed out, however, and the delegates will have to impress it on the Dominion Government, that the concession is not sufficient to meet the case. So long as the United States maintains a countervailing duty against European beet sugar, and admits the West Indian cane product on the present favorable terms, so long must the trade go there. The idea, therefore, is to induce the Canadians either to impose countervailing duties on European sugar or to remove the duty altogether on that of the West Indies.

Just what the Jamaica Government seeks to secure by this, supposing the attempt should prove successful, is not very clearly understood here, if reciprocity with the United States is to be secured with a view to any permanent advantages, considering the comparative limitations of the Canadian market.

Cardinal Teodolfo Mertel Dead.

ROME, July 11.—Cardinal Teodolfo Mertel, Vice Chancellor of the Holy Roman Church, who was raised to the Cardinalate in 1858, died to-day in his ninety-third year.

Magnates Pass Ausgleich Bills.

BUDAPEST, July 11.—The House of Magnates, to-day, passed all the Ausgleich bills without amendment.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement. —Adv.

PIGEON RACE IN ENGLAND.

British and Belgian Birds Competing—Prince of Wales and Duke of York Enter Several.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 11.—An international pigeon race was begun this morning. One hundred and twenty birds were loosed at Thurso, in the north of Scotland, 511 miles from London.

Eighty-five of the birds are Belgian. The rest are English. Four are owned by the Prince of Wales, who has heretofore flown birds as "Mr. Jackson." Two are owned by the Duke of York. The race is between the English and Belgian birds. Pigeons for war purposes are now common in Europe.

THE DROUGHT IN JAMAICA.

Kingston's Water Supply Fails, Sewers Are Unflushed, and Grave Fears Are Expressed.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 11.—The island is at present suffering from one of the severest droughts experienced during recent years, one of the most serious results of which is the failing of the water supply of Kingston. The rivers are already exceedingly low, obliging the Water Commissioners to lock off the city supply during eighteen hours in every twenty-four, although the island is but just entering on the normal "dry season."

This has occasioned widespread alarm on account of the recently completed sewerage works, which are thereby threatened with an indefinite suspension and the city with all the evils for which that stands. Even at present it is with the greatest difficulty and care that any flushing can be done, and the sanitary authorities express grave apprehensions for the immediate future.

GUATEMALAN CRISIS SERIOUS.

Foreign Governments May Be Asked to Interfere to Save Life and Invested Capital.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—Mail advices from Guatemala confirm the reports of an approaching crisis in the Central American Republic. That the dissatisfaction will lead to a revolution against the administration of President Cabrera seems hardly likely in view of the fact that there is no money in the country to organize anything approaching a formidable insurrection. Uprisings in the cities are, however, expected, and, while they may not result in Cabrera's downfall, they will cause great loss to invested capital.

It is by no means unlikely that foreign Governments, especially the United States and Germany, and possibly England, may be called upon to interfere, if they have not been requested to do so already.

Numerous tales of political prisoners being shot to death by their guards, acting upon Cabrera's orders, are being circulated. It is said that 5,000 refugees in Salvador, and as many more in Mexico and Honduras, are ready to take up arms against Cabrera.

At the Guatemalan Consulate here it was said yesterday that no dispatches relative to the alleged revolution in Guatemala had been received by the Consul General, and it was further stated that no such dispatches were expected. Such dispatches, it was said, would more likely go to the Guatemalan Minister at Washington.

GUATEMALANS FOR ANNEXATION.

Want Their Republic to Join United States, Martin Roberts Says.

Martin Roberts, who owns several coffee plantations in Guatemala, has arrived in this country in order to sell the Guatemalan Northern Railroad, which, built by the Government, has been leased to him. Mr. Martin, who is at the Savoy Hotel, said last night that the road, which is to extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is almost completed. It was begun in 1883. One hundred and thirty-five miles have been built on the Atlantic side and twelve miles on the Pacific side, while the remaining sixty miles are in process of construction.

"When this road is completed," said Mr. Roberts, "we will be able to carry immigrants from the United States to the coffee-producing regions of Guatemala for $15 each by way of New Orleans and other cities of the South. At present it costs them $200, which of course prevents any large emigration from here."

Mr. Roberts declared that the reports which appear in papers in the United States from time to time about revolutions either in progress or about to occur in Guatemala are altogether without foundation. "Or, rather," he said, "they are easily traceable to interested sources. There are four men now in San Francisco who are doing everything in their power to prevent the railroad in which I am interested from being completed. One was formerly the Minister of Public Works of Guatemala, another is the self-styled head of the Conservative Party, another was connected with the telephone system, and the fourth calls himself a Banker, but is nothing of the kind. These men all belong to the Church Party, which detests progress, and does all in its power to prevent it. Besides this they are financially interested in booming the price of coffee, and so they are continually giving out reports of revolutions.

"As a matter of fact, Guatemala is absolutely peaceful. There are a few ambitious men who would like to become dictators, but they have no following, and the position of the President, Manuel Estrada Cabrera, who has been at the head of the country for six years, is a secure one."

Mr. Roberts added that the sentiment of the country was overwhelmingly in favor of annexation to the United States. He declared that even the members of the Government wished it. "I think that every Central American republic wants the same thing," he said, "except possibly Salvador and Honduras.

"We are preparing a gold standard," Mr. Roberts went on to say. "But it is all nonsense to say that the finances of Guatemala are in an unsound condition. The Government issued $6,000,000 of paper money because the banks asked for it. Then the banks asked for $6,000,000 more, and the Government refused to issue it. Now one or two of the very men who asked for the increased issue are grumbling about the first $6,000,000."

DE WOLF HOPPER'S CRITICS.

London Regards Him Evidently With a Pleased Surprise.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 11.—The evening papers give more space than the morning papers to De Wolf Hopper. The critics evidently consider him a new kind of animal. They call his diction odd and say he has a strange fashion of emphasizing a joke. That may be one on them.

Generally speaking, the criticisms are favorable.

"The Belle of New York" in London.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 11.—"The Belle of New York" celebrated its five hundredth representation to-night. It is still played to full houses.

Emperor William's Inflexible Will.

BIELEFELD, Prussia, July 11.—On the unveiling here to-day of a tablet commemorating Emperor William's speech in 1897, in the course of which he promised protection to national labor, the Kaiser telegraphed his intention of presenting to the city the cost of the statue of the Great Elector, intended for Berlin, as a memorial of his reception and a reminder that he, like his great ancestor, has an inflexible will, and, in spite of opposition, "pursues without deviation a course once recognized as right."

Venezuelan Commission's Progress.

PARIS, July 11.—At to-day's session of the Venezuelan Arbitration Commission, Sir Richard Webster, the British Attorney General, continued his argument in behalf of the case of Great Britain.

At the close of the session of the commission the members were photographed.

Seats for English Shop Clerks.

LONDON, July 11.—The House of Lords this evening passed the second reading of the bill requiring shopkeepers to provide seats for their assistants by a vote of 73 in favor to 28 opposed.

The Marquis of Salisbury, Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, spoke and voted against the measure.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There is little to record this morning from the Summer resorts or the suburbs. Southampton still leads in gayety, and large dinners are being given there almost every evening, while golf fills the daylight hours. The annual championship tournament which will be held on the Shinnecock links next week will be made the excuse for still more entertaining, and will wind up with a ball at the clubhouse. This is to be made an unusually fashionable and important affair.

***

The funeral took place yesterday at the residence of Mrs. Joseph G. Auerbach, 7 East Ninth Street, of Miss Emma A. Hone, who died on Friday last. Miss Hone was a great-granddaughter of Philip Hone, who was Mayor of New York in 1832. Her death was a sad ending of her engagement to Mr. Enos T. Throop, Jr. This engagement was announced on July 1. Mr. Throop is a brother of Mr. George Throop, and is a descendant of Enos T. Throop, who rather curiously was Governor of New York State at the same time that Mr. Hone, the great-grandfather of Miss Hone, was Mayor of the city.

***

The funeral of Lloyd Aspinwall, who died on Monday last at the Metropolitan Hotel, will take place from Grace Church at 9:30 this morning. Mr. Aspinwall's father, the late Gen. Aspinwall, and his grandfather, the late William H. Aspinwall, were prominent members of Grace Church for many years. Mr. Charles Mall, for many years Belgian Consul in this city, died at his Brooklyn residence on Monday. Funeral services will be held at the Church of St. Charles Borromeo this morning. Mr. Mall's death throws a large family connection into mourning. His nephew, Mr. Pierre Mall, married the daughter of the late John Taylor Johnston.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt arrived on Monday at Southampton on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. They sailed on the 4th of July, so that they were among the passengers on a record-breaking trip. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt will go to London for some weeks, and are contemplating a trip to the North Cape on Mr. Vanderbilt's steam yacht Conqueror. Mr. Vanderbilt was not at all well when he left New York, but a cable received yesterday states that he was greatly benefited by the voyage.

***

It is not often that a wedding is celebrated in New York in mid-July, and when a wedding does take place at this time of the year in town, it is necessarily quiet. Mr. Elliott Stewart Benedict and Miss Katharine Van Rensselaer Bissell were married yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Van Rennselaer H. Bissell, 65 West Eighty-ninth Street, by the Rev. Dr. Pierson. The ceremony was witnessed only by a few immediate relatives.

***

Cedarhurst and Lawrence, L. I., are having an exceptionally gay July. The large colony there is now enjoying a second week of polo, and to the games come numbers of people from Meadow Brook, Far Rockaway, Hempstead, and Westbury. Large subscription dinners are given at the clubhouse Thursday evenings, and all the cottages at both Cedarhurst and Lawrence are occupied and filled with guests. Prominent in all the gayeties at Cedarhurst this Summer are Mr. and Mrs. John Cowdin, Mrs. and Mrs. James Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Pelton, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Burrell, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton Burrell, Mr. and Mrs. William Bloodgood, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Francke, and Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Taylor.

***

Mrs. Henry May gave a dinner of eighteen covers at Southampton on Monday night. Mr. and Mrs. May are among the largest entertainers at Southampton, and have made a very attractive house out of the old Kirby house, which they have leased for the season.

***

The New York, which sails to-day for Southampton and Cherbourg, goes out unusually well filled for this period of the year, and booked to sail on her, among other passengers, are Mrs. Richard R. Baker of Philadelphia, Mrs. and Miss Bell of New York, Mrs. James Benedict and the Misses Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Bradford, Col. G. R. Cecil, United States Army, Military Attaché to the United States Legation at Berne, Switzerland; Mrs. Cecil and the Misses Cecil, Mrs. A. R. Clark and daughter, Mrs. Frederic B. Esler and Mr. Lemist Esler, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Homan, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian H. Joline, Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park and daughter, R. K. Prentice, Miss Molly Eliot Seawell and Miss Henrietta Seawell, Mrs. H. E. Stebbins and Miss Yvonne Stebbins, Mrs. William H. Townsend and the Misses Townsend, and the Hon. Charles H. Truax and Mrs. Truax. Comment was made in this column yesterday on the exceedingly large lists of passengers which the outgoing ocean liners are carrying, and the rush continues. Mrs. Yznaga and several other well-known people, including Mrs. Gregory Sutton, Prof. Sidney Ashmore, Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft Davis, and the Rev. Dr. Houghton and family will sail to-day on the Teutonic for Liverpool, as was announced yesterday. The Noordland, for Antwerp to-day, has booked, among other passengers, Mrs. Charles W. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Caldwell and Miss Mary Louise Caldwell, Mrs. Walter B. Moore, Miss Lillan Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. T. Stewart Wood and the Misses Wood.

***

There are more familiar faces in town this week than have been seen here for some time time past, and the Astoria Roof Garden presented quite a gay scene last night, while the greetings between friends returning and departing for or from Europe were many. If the weather is not too warm there will be many people passing through New York and tarrying here for a day or two during the next fortnight, or until the crowding gayeties at Newport, Narragansett, and other resorts begin.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 11.—Next week Alfred G. Vanderbilt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, accompanied by Messrs. Ernest Iselin, Douglass Cochrane, and William P. Burden, will start across the Continent for Vancouver, and from that point they will take passage on one of the English steamers for Japan, landing at Yokohama. After touring the Mikado's empire, the party will visit China and then push along through the Mediterranean for a tour through Europe. The trip will probably be of six months' duration. All the young men were chums at Harvard. On Saturday next Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt will give a picnic at their farm, in Portsmouth, known as Oakland, in honor of their son and his traveling companions.

Secretary of the Navy Long will come here on the Dolphin soon after the return of the North Atlantic squadron. Miss Long will accompany her father to Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. John Murray Forbes have gone to their cottage, on Fisher's Island, for the season.

Miss E. H. G. Slater is having a new road built from her new cottage to the cliff walk.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lippincott of Philadelphia will give a dinner at their Jamestown cottage on the 21st inst., in honor of the officers of the Torpedo Station.

At the annual meeting of the corporation of the Newport Hospital, held to-day, these officers were elected: President—Theodore K. Gibbs; Treasurer—J. Truman Burdick; Secretary—William H. Hammett; Trustees—For three years, Charles E. Hammett, Jr., William G. Stevens, and Thomas G. Brown; Trustee for One Year—George Henry Warren. Medical Inspector C. A. Siegfried, United States Navy, was added to the staff of the consulting physicians.

Recent arrivals at Cliffs Hotel are Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Slater of Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Tighe of St. Paul, Henry Witz of Paris, C. L. Willing, W. F. Gibson and Y. Thompson of Savannah, James Trumble of Philadelphia, and Thomas F. Cuttley of London.

The Rev. Dr. L. Cameron is the guest of Mrs. Leroy King.

Commander Washburn Maynard, who commanded the United States steamer Nashville during the war with Spain, has joined his family in Jamestown.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter, have gone to Bar Harbor.

Mrs. Walter Langdon Kane has sold a lot of land at the corner of Red Cross Avenue and Oakland Terrace to Charles J. Mauran of Jamestown.

Mrs. W. G. Weld of Boston has arrived at her cottage for the season.

Paymaster and Mrs S. R. Calhoun of the Torpedo Station are entertaining the Misses Hall, daughters of Lieut. Commander M. E. Hall, United States Navy.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary have arrived at the Van Duzen Reed cottage.

John C. Bancroft has arrived for the season.

H. G. Weil of New York, with his guest, Charles Ernest Shober, arrived on the yacht Dare to-day.

S. H. Whitwell of Boston and others have sold to William G. Peckham of New York two parcels of land in Whitwell Avenue.

The new villa for Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., in Bellevue Avenue, has been almost boarded in, and the inside work will be begun in a few days. One of the features of the new villa will be the white and gold ballroom.

Work on the new villa for Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind will be started at the close of the season. The ballroom of this cottage will be one of the handsomest as well as one of the largest in Newport.

Mrs. T. M. Davis entertained at dinner this evening.

A most enjoyable picnic was held at picturesque Lamton's Valley to-day by Mrs. Richard McCreery and J. B. Eustis, Jr. The guests were taken out in coaches and breaks.

Mrs. James Hude Beekman and Miss C. O. Jones entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. George S. Scott entertained at luncheon to-day.

A dance and dinner will shortly be given by the cottagers at Jamestown to the naval officers stationed here.

Col. Astor has given orders to have his yacht Nourmahal placed in commission on the 18th of the month and will go to Beechwood about four days later.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson will remain abroad for the season.

It is not definitely known whether or not Mr. and Mrs. Haig will visit Mrs. Astor this Summer.

Casino registers include Robert F. Jasper, Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Burnham, and Miss Burnham.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., entertained at dinner last evening at Belvoir in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay.

At the meeting of the Board of Governors of the Newport Reading Room to-day Col. Edward M. Neill was elected President and Roland King Secretary. Milton S. Barger was elected a stockholder. Col. Neill succeeds the late Robert Goelet as President.

Mrs. J. Fred Pierson entertained at luncheon this evening.

Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry entertained at dinner at Seaverge this evening. Mrs. Astor was among the twenty-four guests present, and it was her first appearance in the Newport social world since her return from Europe.

The first Casino hop of the season will be held in the Casino Theatre Thursday evening, and from present indications the attendance will be large.

Prof. Charles W. Shields has rented his cottage at Ruggles and Lawrence Avenues, known as Nethercliff, to the Hon. George Von L. Meyer for the season.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Reginald Brooks entertained at luncheon at the Golf Club to-day.

Mrs. Frederick Neilson and W. C. Binning are registered at the Golf Club.

W. B. Stokes has arrived for the season.

Mrs. Foxhall Keene has returned from New York.

William Cutting has returned from New York.

Officials Doubt King Leopold's Visit.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The report that the King of Belgium would visit Newport this Summer is discredited in official quarters here. No such intimation has come from any of our officials abroad.

COMMODORE BENEDICT'S ESTATE.

Owner Is Purifying Surroundings of His Indian Harbor Place.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 11.—Commodore E. C. Benedict, having made his Indian Harbor estate a place of beauty, is turning his attention to clearing the property on all sides of objectional buildings. He has spent at least $50,000 in clearing and grading Finch's Island, which is directly in front of his residence, and in removing the cottages of his fisherman neighbors from near the gatehouse leading to his estate. Just now he has branched off across the creek, and has purchased a saloon building and two housese adjoining.

This saloon has been unused for a year or so, but the bar fixtures remained in it, and Mr. Benedict was continually hearing reports that a license was again to be taken out and the saloon reopened. Mr. Benedict is opposed to having saloons near him, and so purchased the property. He is negotiating for other buildings near by, among them a building, once a saloon, and now a broom factory.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVICE.—A selling race is one in which all the horses that run are entered to be sold at a stipulated price, the winner always being offered for sale at auction after the race for any amount above the "entered selling price." The owner retains the animal if there is no bid above that price. In England such races are termed "selling plate races," as originally the horse ran for a piece of silver plate as the prize to be won. Hence the term "selling-platers," applied to horses running in races of that class. A certain sum "to the nominator" means to the

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank.
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL BLD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
50 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest. Acts as Trustee Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
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Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN
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Member New York Stock Exchange.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., NewYork. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

DOUGLAS & JONES
Members New York Stock Exchange,
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
STOCKS AND BONDS
OF THE
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R.R. Co.

Further deposits of stock and bonds above named will be received by The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York until further notice, under an agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company.

Securities may be withdrawn by non-assenting depositors if the Plan of Readjustment shall not prove to be satisfactory to them.

An amount equal to the interest maturing April 1st, 1899, will be advanced to depositing bondholders.

The Committee is of the opinion that no intelligent Plan of Readjustment can be formulated until a physical examination showing the needs of the property, and an examination of the accounts shall have been completed. The result of such examinations will form a proper basis for a plan. Until the recent changes in the personnel of this Committee and Receivership, satisfactory arrangements could not be made for such examinations. At the request of, and in conjunction with the representatives of the Amsterdam bondholders, expert accountants have been appointed to examine the books and accounts, and an expert has also been appointed for the physical examination. The plan will be formulated as soon as these examinations shall have been completed.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company, and application for their listing on the New York Stock Exchange will be made in due course.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.
W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

CHART MOVEMENTS
Safe and Sure Guides to SUCCESSFUL SPECULATION.
Fully explained and illustrated in my revised (Sixth) edition. Just out.
INS AND OUTS OF WALL STREET
Operators cannot afford to be without it. 13 Drawings. 100 Pages. 10c. stamps. Address PUBLISHER, P. O. Box 196 New York.

We have opened a fully equipped Branch Office at the United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs, New York.
Talbot J. Taylor & Company,
Bankers and Brokers,
30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL.

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO., BOSTON,
AND
STRONG, STURGIS & CO., NEW YORK,
OFFER FOR SUBSCRIPTION
$8,600,000
First Mortage Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds
OF THE
American Writing Paper Company

Redeemable after Ten Years at 105

Dated July 1, 1899 *Due July 1, 1919*

Bonds in denomination of $1000 each, which may be registered as to principal

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST

OFFICERS.

ELISHA MORGAN, President.
BRADLEY D. RISING, GEORGE C. GILL, HENRY S. DICKINSON, } Vice-Presidents.
W. N. CALDWELL, General Manager.
GEO. B. HOLBROOK, Treasurer. WM. H. HEYWOOD, Asst. Treasurer.
R. F. McELWAIN, Secretary.

PROPERTY.

The American Writing Paper Company will own absolutely the following properties:—

Beebe & Holbrook Paper Co.	Linden Paper Co.
Chester Paper Co.	Nonotuck Paper Co.
Massasoit Paper Co.	Harding Paper Co.
Esleeck Paper Co.	Holyoke Paper Co.
Hurlbut Paper Mf'g. Co.	Dickinson Paper Co.
Hurlbut Stationery Co.	Riverside Paper Co.
Crocker Manufacturing Co.	Shattuck & Babcock Co.
Oakland Paper Co.	Albion Paper Co.
Springdale Paper Co.	Syms & Dudley Paper Co.
Parsons Paper Co. (except its Ledger Mill No. 2.)	Geo. C. Gill Paper Co.
	Connecticut River Paper Co.
Norman Paper Co.	Agawam Paper Co.
Platner & Porter Paper Mf'g Co.	Eaton, May & Robbins Paper Co.
Windsor Paper Co.	Geo. K. Baird Paper Co.

The returns show that for the year 1898 the above mills produced eighty-four per cent. of the fine writing paper out-put of New England (the chief seat of the industry) and over seventy-six per cent. of the entire out-put of the United States.

The new Company will begin business with a cash capital of $2,500,000, besides a full stock of merchandise, raw, wrought, and in process.

Most of these properties have been in operation for many years, and their trademarks and goodwill are established and very valuable.

The books of the Companies have been examined for us by Messrs. Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co., chartered accountants, who report to us that the average net earnings for the past ten years (which, it must be remembered, include the hard years 1893, '94, '95, and '96), after charging all expenses, wear and tear of plants and bad debts, and making a proper allowance for executive salaries, have been $1,250,620.38, and that the aggregate earnings for the first half of the current year are at least equal to this average. The combination of these companies will naturally result in extensive advantages, improvements, and economies, and our best advices from most competent men indicate that the net earnings of the new company will not be less than $2,200,000 (and this without increased output), which is equivalent to interest and sinking-fund of the bonds, seven per cent. dividend on the preferred, and three to four per cent. on the common stock. These advices and the auditors' report may be seen at our offices.

The authorized capital and bonded debt of the American Writing Paper Company is

$12,500,000 seven per cent. cumulative preferred stock, having preference both as to assets and dividends;

12,500,000 common stock, of which $3,000,000 will remain in the treasury of the Company;

17,000,000 first mortgage five per cent. sinking fund gold bonds, due 1919, interest payable January 1 and July 1.

Of the $17,000,000 bonds, $7,000,000 have been taken by the manufacturers and $1,400,000 have been privately sold. The remaining $8,600,000 are now offered for subscription at par and interest. All the stocks issued not used to cover the cost of consolidation have been taken by the manufacturers in part payment for the mills acquired.

Application to list these bonds will be made to the New York and Boston Stock Exchange.

Subscription books will be opened on **Monday, July 17, at 10 o'clock A. M.**, and will be closed on or before Tuesday, July 18th, at 3 P. M.

The right is reserved to reject or reduce the amount of any subscription.

Subscriptions must be accompanied by a deposit of five per cent. of the par value of bonds subscribed, for which a temporary receipt will be issued, and upon surrender of this receipt and payment of the balance of ninety-five per cent. and accrued interest, to the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, Mass., a negotiable receipt will be issued by said Trust Company, exchangeable for bonds when ready for delivery.

Copies of prospectus giving further particulars may be had on application.

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.,
44, STATE STREET, BOSTON.
STRONG, STURGIS & CO.,
36, BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

BOSTON, MASS., July 12th, 1899.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
The American Spirits Manufacturing Company,
The Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Company,
The Spirits Distributing Company, and
The Standard Distilling & Distributing Company.

Referring to advertisement of the undersigned, dated June 20, 1899, notice is hereby given that the agreement dated June 21, 1899, under the terms of which a majority of the stocks of the above-named Companies have been deposited, is hereby declared binding, operative, and effective. **The organizers have agreed, in order to afford an opportunity for absent shareholders to deposit their holdings, to extend the time for deposit of stock until July 20, 1899.**

Central Trust Company of New York,
By F. P. OLCOTT, President.
The State Trust Company,
By WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and Its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

An Issue will be made in Berlin by Mr. S. Bleichroder, the Deutsche Bank, and the Dresdner Bank; in London by Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., also in Frankfort and in Amsterdam.

United States of Mexico
5% Consolidated
External Gold Loan of 1899.
£22,700,000.
R. Marks, 463,080,000.
United States Gold Dollars, $110,095,000.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, FREE OF ALL MEXICAN TAXES, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

In Bonds to Bearer, of the Denomination of £20, £100, £200, £500, and £1,000, and the Equivalents in Marks and U. S. Dollars.

Principal and interest of the bonds are payable in gold, free from all present and future Mexican taxes, at the option of the holder,—in New York in American gold of the present standard of weight and fineness at $4.85 per pound Sterling; in London in pounds Sterling; in Germany in Marks at Rm. 20.40 per pound Sterling, and in Amsterdam in Dutch Florins at the sight rate on Berlin.

23 Wall Street,
New York, July 12, 1899.

In connection with the above-mentioned Banks and Bankers and the National Bank of Mexico we have entered into a contract with the United States of Mexico for the conversion of its existing foreign debt, and pursuant thereto we are prepared to receive applications for bonds of the above issue at 99⅛% of their par value, together with interest accrued from July 1, 1899, to time of payment, to wit: $965.15 and interest per bond of $970 or £200.

Terms of payment are as follows:

5% on application (to be returned to the extent that bonds are not allotted.)

5% on allotment.

Balance at the option of the subscriber any time before September 1, 1899.

The right is reserved to reject any application, and to allot in any instance a smaller amount than the amount applied for. In default of payment in full by any purchaser, his allotment and any payments thereunder will be liable to forfeiture.

Pending the issue of the definitive bonds, transferable receipts will be issued for payments, and unless bonds of other denominations are asked for bonds of £200 ($970) will be supplied.

The bonds, or their proceeds, are intended exclusively to retire the existing foreign loans of the United States of Mexico, viz.: The 6% loans of 1888, 1890, and 1893, and the 5% Tehuantepec loan heretofore issued in London and Berlin.

The bonds are in coupon form, and are of the following denominations:

£20 equal $97 U. S. Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness.

£100 equal $485 U. S. Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness.

£200 equal $970 U. S. Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness.

$500 equal $2,425 U. S. Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness.

£1,000 equal $4,850 U. S. Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness.

The bonds offered are secured by special hypothecation of 62% of the import and export duties of the United States of Mexico. These duties are collected through the sale of customs certificates by the National Bank of Mexico and remitted direct to Mr. S. Bleichroder for account of the issuing houses by said Bank, the Mexican Government being pledged to maintain a margin of 10% above the amounts required and to make up any deficiency fifteen days before maturity of coupons due and bonds drawn.

The entire issue of bonds is to be retired within forty-five years at par by semi-annual drawings (the first drawing to take place in June, 1900,) or by purchases in the market if same can be made at under par.

After July, 1909, the amount of any drawing may be increased, or the entire loan may be paid off on three months' notice.

Interest is payable quarterly on January 1st, April 1st, July 1st, and October 1st in each year.

Of the above-described bonds, £5,000,000 are reserved for allotment in this country and in Holland. The issue in England and Germany at the present time will be limited in favor of holders of the existing bonds, who will be given a right of conversion.

The Custom House Receipts of the Mexican Government for a series of years back, as officially stated by the Financial Agent of the Government, have been:

1893-4, $16,359,031 silver, of which 62% would be $10,142,599 silver.
1894-5, $18,965,848 silver, of which 62% would be $11,758,825 silver.
1895-6, $22,571,072 silver, of which 62% would be $13,994,064 silver.
1896-7, $22,912,922 silver, of which 62% would be $14,206,011 silver.
1897-8, $22,582,437 silver, of which 62% would be $14,001,110 silver.
1898-9, (11 mos. only,) $24,709,076 silver, of which 62% would be $15,319,627 silver.

The annual interest and sinking fund requirements for the entire external debt of Mexico, as consolidated by the new issue of bonds, is only about $6,200,000 Gold, or at present exchange about $13,000,000 silver.

Applications will be made in due time for the listing of the bonds on the New York Stock Exchange, as well as on the Stock Exchanges of London, Berlin, Frankfort, and Amsterdam.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPEN AT OUR OFFICE AT 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1899, AND WILL CLOSE ON NOTIFICATION FROM BERLIN OR LONDON.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

18 WALL ST., New York. 52 DEVONSHIRE ST., Boston.
H. W. POOR & CO.,
BANKERS.
New York, July 1st, 1899.

CHANGE OF FIRM NAME.

Notice is hereby given that the banking business heretofore transacted in New York and Boston under the title of POOR & GREENOUGH, will on and after this day be conducted in both cities under the firm name of

H. W. POOR & CO.

The partners are the same as before in both the New York and Boston firms, there being no change except in the title of the firms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

To the Stockholders of the
American Spirits Manufacturing Company.

Pursuant to a resolution passed at a meeting of stockholders of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, the undersigned have been appointed and have agreed to act as a committee to take such action as may be necessary to protect the interests of the holders of stock. Stockholders desiring to participate must deposit their stock with the **City Trust Company of New York, No. 36 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough,** who will act as depositary for the committee, and who will issue participation certificates against stock deposited. A payment of ten cents per share must be made at the time of the deposit of stock. All stock must be deposited on or before **July 21st, 1899,** after which date no stock will be received except upon terms to be imposed by the Committee.

Copies of the agreement may be had at the office of the **City Trust Company of New York.**

Dated NEW YORK, July 10th, 1899.

BERT REISS,
HUGH V. RODDY, JR.,
LEWIS W. BABCOCK,
Committee.
JAMES C. CHURCH,
WALLACH & COOK,
Counsel.

DEVLIN COAL COMPANY
6% Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated January 1, 1894, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 12 M. of the 15th day of July, 1899, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, secured by said deed, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of four thousand one hundred and sixty-four 50-100 ($4,164.50) dollars.

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY,
of the City of New York, Trustee,
No. 30 Broad St.
July 10th, 1899.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, July 12th, 1899,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
68 shs. Chicago and N. Western R. R. Prefd.
$7,000 State of Louisiana 4 p. c. Bds., 1914.
40 shs. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
$1,000 Long Island R. R. Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1931.
$2,000 Central R. R. of N. J. 5 p. c. Bds., 1987.
$5,000 Chic., Bur. and Q. R. R. 5 p. c. Bds., 1913.
$5,000 St. Louis, Iron Mountain and So. R. R. 1st Mtge. 4½ p. c. Bds., 1947.
$3,000 St. Louis, Iron Mountain and So. R. R. Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1931.
$5,000 Louisville, New Albany and Chic. R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$4,000 Bur., Cedar Rapids and Northern R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$5,000 St. Paul, Min. and Manitoba R. R. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1909.
10 shs. Michigan Central R. R.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
$2,500 Clearfield Bituminous Coal Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1940.
(FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.)
35 shs. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
12 shs. Citizens' Insurance Co.
$10,000 Wheeling, Lake Erie and Pitts. Coal Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds. (Trust Co. Certf.)
$7,000 Ches. and Ohio Grain Elev. 1st 4 p. c. Guar. Bds.
$3,000 Norfolk and Western R. R. (New River Div.) 6 p. c. Bds., 1932.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
100 shs. Citizens' Insurance Co.
75 shs. American Telegraph and Cable Co.
1 sh. Parmachenee Club.
50 shs. Atlantic Transportation Co.
25 shs. United States Trust Co.
25 shs. Bank of America.
25 shs. Franklin Trust Co.
100 shs. American Bond and Mtge. Guaranty Co.
All right, title, and interest of the Northwest Copper Co. and the Northwest R'way Co. in $5,000 Northwest R'way Co. Bds., due July, 1918. Jan., 1899, Coups.
10 shs. Central Trust Co.
5 shs. Fourth National Bank.
40 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
60 shs. Citizens' Natl. Bank.
3 shs. Produce Exchange Bank.
10 shs. Cin., Cleve., Chic. and St. Louis R. R. Prefd.
20 shs. Mutual Bank, N. Y.
66 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
$4,000 Chicago and Erie R. R. 5 p. c. Bds., 1982.
$2,000 Cin., Indpls. St. Louis and Chic. R. R. 4 p. c. Bds., 1936.
5 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. State Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
200 shs. Atlantic Coast Electric R'way Co.
$5,000 Chic., Indpls. and Louisville R. R. refunding 6 p. c. Bds., 1947.
$5,000 Atlantic Coast Elec. R. R. Gen'l Mtg. 5 p. c. Bonds.
50 shs. International Trust & Banking Co.
10 shs. Natl. Park Bank.

To the Holders of the Mercantile Trust Company's Certificates of Deposit for the Texas and Pacific Railway Company's Second Mortgage Bonds:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned will, **ON AND AFTER THIS DATE,** be prepared to deliver at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, to holders of its above-described certificates of deposit, upon presentation and surrender of their certificates, the new securities of St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company to which the holders of said certificates are entitled, viz.: $650, par value, of the new bonds of St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company for each $1,000, par value, of the deposited bonds represented by such certificates. Bond scrip convertible in sums of $1,000 into the new bonds will be delivered for the adjustment of fractional amounts.

Holders of certificates entitled to fractions of a bond may either sell the fractions to the undersigned, or may purchase from the undersigned such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond. Holders transmitting certificates of deposit by mail should indicate whether they wish to sell or buy such fractions, and whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail, or by express at their expense.

Holders of the above-described certificates who have elected to sell the bonds to which they are entitled for cash may receive the appropriate amounts upon presentation and surrender of their certificates at the time and place above mentioned.

Not more than one hundred schedules will be taken in on each business day, and the new securities, or cash in exchange, will be ready for delivery on the following day.

Dated New York, July 10th, 1899.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY.
By H. C. DEMING, Vice President.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY 5% LAND GRANT BONDS.

The Trustees under the Mortgage dated 1st September, 1881, securing the payment of Five Per Cent. Land Grant Bonds of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, desire to receive proposals for the sale to them of such Bonds up to the amount of $225,000 par value, funds for that purpose being in their hands from sales of lands.

The Mortgage provides that the Trustees may purchase Bonds at the lowest price offered, not exceeding 10% premium on the par value thereof and accrued interest.

Proposals addressed to Charles Drinkwater, Esq., Secretary Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Montreal, to be delivered at his office on or before the 8th day of August next, stating price asked in addition to accrued interest.

R. B. ANGUS,
GEO. M. CLARK,
JOHN TURNBULL, } Trustees.
Montreal, 10th July, 1899.

THE AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY OF NEW YORK will cause to be sold at public auction, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899 at 12½ o'clock at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, for account of whom it may concern, the following securities: 124 bonds of the Great White Spirit Company, par value $1,000.00 each, due 1915. The said bonds will be sold subject to the terms and conditions of a certain agreement of holders of bonds of the Great White Spirit Company, dated on or about September 14, 1898.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Southern Pacific Company. Notice of Special Meeting of Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at its office, No. 4 Montgomery Street, in the City of San Francisco, California, on the 26th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, to consider and act upon the question of the approval of the increase of the Capital Stock of said Company to the sum of $200,000,000, and of the action of the Board of Directors of the said Company in respect to such increase in said Capital Stock.

San Francisco, July 10th, 1899.
By order of the President,
E. C. WRIGHT,
Clerk and Secretary.

Continental Wall Paper Company,
1,135 Broadway.
New York, July 12, 1899.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Continental Wall Paper Co. for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company, 1,135 Broadway, New York City, on MONDAY, July 24, 1899, at 2 o'clock P. M.
ROBERT J. DYATT, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company

Mills Building, New York, June 14, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the net earnings of the Company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, the same to be paid August 8, 1899, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on July 11, 1899.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on July 11, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on July 24, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, June 14, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on July 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 24, 1899.

On August 3, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

MONTANA ORE PURCHASING COMPANY

The Trustees of the Montana Ore Purchasing Co. have declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 per share, ($80,000,) payable at the New York office of the Company on July 27th, 1899.

Books close July 17th, and reopen July 27th, 1899.

MONTANA ORE PURCHASING CO.,
STANLEY GIFFORD, Treasurer.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey,

143 Liberty Street, New York, July 10, 1899.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable August 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 14th. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. of Friday, July 14th, till the morning of Friday, July 21st.
J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

Montana Ore Purchasing Company.

The Trustees of the Montana Ore Purchasing Co. have declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.00 per share, ($80,000,) payable at the New York office of the Company on July 27th, 1899. Books close July 17th and reopen July 27th, 1899.
ARTHUR P. HEINZE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks recovering.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

July 11	390,449
To date this year	103,676,718
Corresponding date last year	54,154,665

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 11	$2,109,000
To date this year	$569,649,980
Corresponding date last year	$420,068,720

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 3@6 per cent.; at three months, 3½@4 per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty and ninety days, 3½@3¾ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Manhattan Con	3
Am. Smelting & Ref.	½	Met. Street Ry	2½
Am. Steel & Wire	1½	Minn. & St. Louis	¾
Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	⅞
Am. Tin Plate	⅞	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅞
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1	Mo. Pacific	1½
Am. Tobacco	1¾	Nat Steel pf.	¾
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	½	N. Y. Central	⅞
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1¼	N. Y., O. & W.	½
B'klyn Rapid Transit	1	Norfolk & West	¾
Cent. Pac., as. paid.	½	Norf. & West. pf.	1
Ches. & Ohio	1¼	Northern Pacific	1⅛
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	1¼	Pacific Mail	1
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	⅝	Penn. Railroad	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P.	1¾	People's Gas, Chi.	½
Chi. & N. W.	2	Quicksilver pf.	1
Chi., R. I. & P.	¾	Reading 1st pf.	⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅝	Reading 2d pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	2	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	4
Consol. Gas	1½	St. L. S. W. pf.	¾
Cont. Tobacco	1	Southern Pacific	⅝
Del. & Hudson	1¾	Southern Ry. pf.	1½
Federal Steel	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2¾
Federal Steel pf.	1	Texas Pacific	2
H. B. Claflin	1	Union Pacific	¾
Illinois Central	1¼	Union Pacific pf.	1⅛
Knickerbocker Ice	1	Un. Bag & Paper	½
Lake Erie & West.	½	Wabash pf.	1½
Lake Erie & W. pf.	3		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting pf.	2	Nat. Lin. Oil certfs.	½
Canadian Pacific	1⅝	N.Y.,C. & St.L. 2d pf.	2
Chi. Term. Trans.	⅝	Ore. R. & N. pf.	1
Glucose Sugar	½	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	⅝
K. C., P. & G.	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s.	1
Read. gen. 4s. reg.	1
St. L. & I. M. gen. 5s.	1¼

Bonds Declined.

M., K. & T. of T. 5s.	1
St. J. & G. I. 1st.	1¼

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

After a weak opening, attended by continuing tight money conditions, yesterday's stock market braced up resolutely and most of the recent declines were recovered. Liquidation by actual holders of stock seemed to end in such weakness as showed on Monday. Ninety per cent. of recent sales have been for short account—a fact to which the commission brokers of the Street are able to testify conclusively.

Of recent business developments not one has been bad. Government crop report figures are not altogether inspiriting, but even the basis which they provide is warrant for counting upon harvests which will meet all home requirements and yet leave large surpluses to satisfy foreign demands. That foreign needs will be great is certain.

Of current business indications that which is particularly significant just now has to do with the maintained increase of railway earnings. Some of these gains are tremendous. Most of them are far beyond aught that enthusiasts anticipated. In these increases is unanswerable testimony to the fact that business activity extends throughout the whole country on a scale and to an extent unprecedented. And how in the face of such evidence Wall Street can be blue is paradoxical. All business facts are on the side of confidence.

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As to money: Wall Street hysteria overdoes itself. Nothing new is in this. Authorities entitled to serious consideration are agreed that we are to have no demoralizing pinches. That in the early part of July rates should work upward is not surprising, not exceptional; and there are extraordinary features in the business situation—all of them on the right side—which have created demands for funds in volume consequential to a record-breaking extent. But, just as business requirements for money are unexampled, so is the quantity of available money beyond precedent. Prosperity ruling on every side gives no reasonable ground for worry over the monetary situation.

A fact which will now be disclosed is that money is available in tremendous volume throughout the whole country, and that other sections are ready to send funds here largely. Philadelphia, for example, delivered $1,800,000 to one bank in this city yesterday, and a loan for $3,000,000 by Pittsburg parties to another New York institution was yesterday paid, these two items representing a transfer close to $5,000,000 of cash from Pennsylvania to New York City. From other parts of the country the stream of money is running similarly. The flow toward this centre having begun forcefully, authorities believe that it will be steadily maintained. The tight money scarecrow cannot last.

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And financiers who are of most importance in Wall Street have recently been buyers of stocks.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

Transactions in this market yesterday for London account amounted to about 20,000 shares, of which some 12,000 were sales. Early cables showed better prices, but quotations here soon got above the London level. The foreign houses bought considerable Louisville, the extra dividend declared on Monday evidently strengthening Europe's bullishness on the stock.

It was contango day in London and American shares were carried over into the new account at 5½ per cent.

MONEY RATES EASIER.

With the appearance of easier conditions in the money market yesterday apprehension of continued high rates dropped away and the Street breathed freely again. Speculators who on Monday gave themselves over to fears of a stringency were quick to realize that their qualms were unwarranted. The first call loans were made at 6 per cent. and there was such a good supply in sight at that figure that borrowers began to hold off for better terms. Later most of the demand was supplied at 5 per cent., the bulk of the day's loans being made at that figure. At one time $3,000,000 was offered at 5, and some transactions were reported as low as 4½ per cent. Banks and trust companies at Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago offered call funds liberally at 5 per cent. The Street regarded these offerings by out-of-town institutions as quite encouraging, inasmuch as they seemed to demonstrate that money rates cannot remain high here without attracting funds from other centres.

Deputy Assistant Treasurer Maurice L. Muhleman yesterday confirmed the report that because of the increased demand for currency at New Orleans to help move the crops, the Sub-Treasury here has been instructed by Treasurer Roberts to receive deposits of gold and silver coin or paper currency not to exceed $500,000 daily for telegraphich transfer, to be paid in kind by the Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans. Charges for these transfers are to be made at bankers' rates from New York at $1.50 on $1,000 gold and 75 cents on $1,000 paper, to be collected when deposits are made.

MANHATTAN BUOYANT.

Manhattan made one of the sharpest recoveries on the list yesterday, running up from 116 to 119⅝, and gaining 3 points net for the day. More than 30,000 shares of the stock changed hands. The early buying was by brokers supposed to be acting for interests who are said to be trying to acquire control of the property, and, later, fright in some bearish quarters led to considerable short covering. The ease with which the stock rallied showed that the heavy selling on Monday was chiefly for the short account. There was no news on the property, but the reports that developments of importance are shortly to be announced were again in circulation. Some of the traders who were predicting a strike on the lines of the Metropolitan Street Railway were bulling Manhattan because, they argued, the elevated roads will profit considerably from a tie-up of the surface lines.

Just before the close the Street heard stories of substantial progress made in equipping the road with electricity.

NORTHERN PACIFIC BULLS.

Recent buying of Northern Pacific common has been attracting attention among close observers of the market who believe they see in it the operations of an inside pool. The stock yesterday was quite strong, advancing from 48⅝ (ex 1 per cent. dividend) to 50⅝, and gaining more than a full point net.

Inquiry among Northern Pacific interests discloses a movement to pay another 1 per cent. on the common stock in August or September, making 3 per cent. since the beginning of the year. Some of the most important Directors are in favor of such action, and the present inside buying of the stock may have some connection with the dividend matter.

Insiders are also putting emphasis on the company's heavy earnings. Calculating on the gross figures for the year ended June 30, the road's surplus should show about 4 per cent. on the common stock, and, considering the expenditure of more than $1,500,000 out of earnings for permanent improvements, the annual statement will probably show that Northern Pacific common really earned at least 6 per cent. during the fiscal year. And this may be made greater by the income from the $3,000,000 which the company has set aside to insure dividends on the preferred stock. These are points upon which inside interests are putting stress and upon which, they say, much of their recent buying of the common stock has been based.

ST. PAUL'S BIG EARNINGS.

St. Paul's surprising gain in

case the injunction should be sustained, the Directors would probably set aside the amount of the dividends each quarter and then pay them in bulk at the close of the fiscal year, which is Dec. 31.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN.

Messrs. Scott & Stringfellow, bankers of Richmond, Va., have just issued an exhaustive analysis of the earnings and financial position of Norfolk and Western with regard to the position of the company's securities as investments.

The circular points out that the annual fixed charges of the old company were $3,140,000, while the fixed charges of the present corporation are $2,237,469, a decrease of $902,531. It is estimated that the fiscal year ended June 30 will show a surplus over the interest on the general mortgage 4s of $1,704,343, or 77 per cent. more than the interest charges. The circular adds: "This places these general mortgage 4s in the rank with gilt-edged bonds, and, in our estimation, worth 105 and interest, equivalent to 106 on July 1, and these bonds can be bought to-day at 95." Assuming the surplus of $1,704,343 to be correct, the circular shows that $909,369 is required to pay 4 per cent. dividends on $22,734,100.4 per cent. preferred stock issued, leaving a balance of $794,983, equal to 1.23 per cent. on $64,470,400 common stock outstanding. The circular concludes as follows:

"And these results have been obtained without any remarkable increase in earnings, as will be seen above. The gross earnings for 1898-9 were $11,852,423; 1897-8, $11,236,123; 1896-7, $10,537,713; 1895-6, $10,908,879; 1894-5, $9,873,622.

"And during these years the mileage has remained practically the same, being 1,570 in 1895 and 1,561 in 1899.

"During the receivership a vast amount of money was spent in improving the physical condition of the property, in some months the expenses being more than the earnings.

"By a large increase in the number of tons of freight per train mile, and by other economies, the ratio of expenses to earnings has been decreased: 76.80 in 1895, (receivership,) 78.03 in 1896, (receivership,) 75 in 1897, (three months,) 70.18 in 1898, and 67 in 1899.

"The newly organized Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company will put into blast two furnaces, with a daily output of 250 tons each, on the line of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, during the next three or four weeks, and two more during the next few months, which should add largely to the income of the property. This company is now building 285 additional coke ovens at its own coal mines on Tom's Creek.

"The completion of the Knoxville and Bristol Railroad, from Knoxville to Bristol, and ultimately through purchase or construction of additional mileage, will give entrances to Chattanooga and Atlanta.

"Railroad experts have estimated that the gross revenue of the rod will have increased $2,000,000 per annum at the end of two years."

ANTHRACITE COAL.

The July letter of the Anthracite Coal Operators' Association says:

"There have been few changes in anthracite conditions during the past month. The tidewater market showed little activity; shipments to New England points declined slightly; the movement to line points also decreased excepting in the commencement of deliveries for municipal contracts, and there was a steady increase in shipments to the West. Prices remained firm at all points, and, while slight concessions have undoubtedly been made in some instances, they have not been sufficient to disturb the general tone of the market.

"An exceptionally favorable feature thus far has been the refusal of the larger companies to make extensive contracts for future delivery at prevailing prices. In the past this practice has been done more than anything else to destroy the confidence of buyers and present a realization of any advance in prices which was announced. Of course contracts have been taken for manufacturing establishments and municipalities, but deliveries for the domestic trade are well in hand and will come under the advance of 25 cents per ton announced for July 1.

"Owing to the large tonnage produced in June, there has been some hesitation on the part of buyers who feared that it might be thrown upon the market and break prices. This has tended to keep the sellers from realizing the full circular, and will undoubtedly affect July prices. It may fairly be said, however, that this condition has been unavoidable. Judging by the present consumption movement, it is doubtful if the companies will be able to mine the full market requirements during the next six months, and to prevent any serious shortage they have overproduced in June and carried the excess at their various storage points. There is the best of reasons for assuming that this coal will be held until the market actually requires it as the evident intention of the companies is to maintain the market in a firm position and keep prices where the benefits of the present advance may be realized and those of the prospective increase in September or October secured."

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Announcement by way of Chicago that the American Steel and Wire Company will make a detailed statement of its condition to the New York Stock Exchange the first week of August, when its stock issues will very probably be placed on the regular list.

Incorporation of the Gowrie and Northwestern Railway Company, a branch of the Rock Island, which is to extend the system into the northwestern part of Iowa, and into Dakota and Minnesota. The capital stock is $1,000,000, and the incorporators are all Rock Island officials.

Acquisition of the Richmond Railway and Electric Company, capital $2,000,000, and the Richmond Traction Company, capital $800,000, by the American Railways Company.

Combination formed by the Southern Railway, the Mobile and Ohio Railway, and the Mobile and Transatlantic Steamship Company for the facilitation of the export and import business via Mobile, Ala.

Increase of $1,329,274 in exports of general merchandise for the week as compared with the previous week, and increase of $231,022 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Expectation of an early advance in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Franklin National Bank to go into voluntary liquidation on Aug. 1.

Special meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia and West Chester Traction Company called for Sept. 5 to vote upon an increase in capital from $400,000 to $1,000,000.

Increase of $230,592 in Louisville and Nashville's net earnings for June, making an increase of $780,846 for the fiscal year.

Special meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Pacific, to be held in San Francisco on July 26, to act on question of approval of an increase in the capital stock to $260,000,000.

Increase of $32,247 in Philadelphia and Erie's net earnings for May, making an increase of $29,788 since Jan. 1.

Denial by Russell Sage that his relations with George J. Gould are strained and that he, Mr. Sage, is no longer a factor in Manhattan affairs.

Filing at Trenton of articles of incorporation of the Distilling Company of America, with an authorized capital of $125,000,000, of which $55,000,000 is to be preferred 7 per cent.

Declaration of the semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on General Electric preferred stock.

Subscription books to be opened to-day for $110,095,000 United States of Mexico 5 per cent. external gold bonds of 1899.

Incorporation at Trenton of the Delaware and Atlantic Railroad, with a capital of $6,000,000, to build a road from Gloucester City to Atlantic City.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$278,740,452
Gold reserve	245,749,044
Net silver	5,061,070
United States notes in the Treasury	15,329,280
Treasury notes of 1890	992,008
Total receipts this day	1,394,619
Total receipts this month	16,580,277
Total receipts this year	16,580,277
Total expenditures this day	2,159,000
Total expenditures this month	26,118,000
Total expenditures this year	26,118,000
Deposits in National banks	78,299,743
Silver bullion	962,769
National bank notes received for redemption	102,205
Government receipts—	
Customs	581,032
Internal revenue	621,974
Miscellaneous	191,013

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, July 11, 1899.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15	15¼	500	Am. Car & Foundry	15⅞	15⅞	15¼	15¼	.....
60	60⅝	520	Am. Car & Found. pf	60¼	60¼	60	60	.....
39¼	39⅝	1,622	American Cotton Oil	38⅝	39½	38⅝	39½	+ ⅝
92	92½	115	Am. Cotton Oil pf	92¼	92½	92¼	92¾	+ ¼
70	71	210	Am. Malting Co. pf	70	70	70	70	−2
35¾	36	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	36	36	36	36	+ ½
83	84	20	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	.....
55⅜	56	12,375	Am. Steel & Wire	54¼	56⅜	54¼	56	+1½
95¼	95⅝	900	Am. Steel & Wire pf	95¼	95⅞	95¼	95½	.....
156¾	157	28,010	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	155	157½	154⅝	156⅞	+1⅝
116	118	70	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	117	118	117	118	.....
101	103½	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	104	104	104	104	.....
37⅜	38	600	American Tin Plate	37	37⅜	37	37⅜	+ ⅞
86	88	425	American Tin Plate pf	85¼	86	85½	86	+1
97	98	6,040	American Tobacco	96	98¾	96	97⅝	+1⅝
29	29¼	100	American Steel Hoop	29	29	29	29	.....
79	80	317	Am. Steel Hoop pf	79½	79½	79½	79½	+ ⅞
53⅜	54¼	2,900	Anaconda Copper	53⅜	54½	53⅜	54½	+ ⅞
2¼	2¾	5,550	At., T. & S. F.	1½	2¾	1½	2¾	+ ⅜
61½	61⅝	39,920	At., T. & S. F. pf	60	61⅞	60	61½	+1¼
47½	49	170	Baltimore & Ohio	48	48	48	48	+ ⅞
72	72½	960	Baltimore & Ohio pf	72¼	72¼	72¼	72½	.....
115¼	115⅝	19,815	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	114⅜	115½	114½	115⅝	+1
97	98	400	Canadian Pacific	97⅜	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝	−1⅜
52	52¾	200	Cent. Pac., ass't pd	51¾	52	51¾	52	+ ½
28⅞	29	18,850	Chesapeake & Ohio	27⅝	29¼	27⅝	29	+1¼
56	57	300	Chicago Con. Traction	56⅜	56⅞	56⅜	56⅜	− ¾
136⅜	136¾	13,990	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	135¼	136¾	134⅞	136¾	+1½
141	143	2,430	Chicago Great West	14¼	14¾	14	14¾	+ ¼
67¾	68⅛	10	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	67¾	67½	67½	67½	.....
30	30⅝	125	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅝
9¾	10	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
131½	131⅝	30,380	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	130⅜	131⅝	130⅜	131½	+1⅝
174	174½	10	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	174	174	174	174	.....
160	161	900	Chicago & Northw	160	161	160	161	+ ¾
116¾	117	5,585	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	116	117¼	116	117	+ ¾
14⅝	15	1,000	Chi. Term. Trans	15⅜	15⅜	14⅝	14⅝	− ⅞
45⅞	46½	500	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	46	46	45½	45⅞	− ⅞
58½	58⅝	2,620	C., C., C. & St. L	57¾	58⅜	57¼	58⅜	+1⅝
98⅜	98⅝	40	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	.....
46	46¼	1,920	Colorado Fuel & Iron	45½	46¼	45½	46	+2
16	17	50	Colorado Midland pf	15	15	15	15	.....
4⅜	5	1,950	Colorado Southern	5	5	4¾	5	− ⅛
42½	44	510	Col. Southern 1st pf	43	43¾	43	43¾	.....
17	17¼	110	Col. Southern 2d pf	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	.....
13	13½	100	Col. & H. C. & I	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	.....
183	184	225	Consolidated Gas	183	183	183	183	+1½
40⅛	40¾	3,050	Continental Tobacco	39¾	40⅞	39¾	40¾	+1
78½	80	500	Continental Tobac. pf	78¾	80	78¾	80	.....
123½	124	800	Delaware & Hudson	121¾	123½	121¾	123½	+1⅞
168½	170	200	Del., Lack. & West	168½	169¾	168½	168¾	.....
21¾	21⅝	2,230	Denver & R. G.	21¼	21¾	21¼	21¾	.....
75	75½	320	Denver & R. G. pf	74¾	75⅛	74¾	75⅛	.....
21	21¼	500	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	21	21	20¾	21	.....
37	37½	50	Erie 1st pf	37	37	37	37	.....
79	80¾	4,580	Federal Steel	57¾	59½	57¾	59¼	+1½
80	81½	770	Federal Steel pf	80¾	81	80¾	81	+1
57	58	1,600	Flint & P. M. pf	57	57	57	57	.....
117¾	118¼	200	General Electric	118¼	118¾	118¼	118¾	.....
66½	67	200	Glucose Sugar Ref	65	67	66½	66¼	− ½
107	107¼	375	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf	107¼	107½	107½	107½	.....
170	171¼	1,485	Great Northern pf	170	170½	170	170	.....
114	116	200	H. B. Claflin Co	115	115	115	115	+1
73	76	10	Homestake	75	75	75	75	.....
115¾	116	1,040	Illinois Central	115	115⅞	115	115¾	+1¼
42	43	400	International Paper	42	42	42	42	+ ¼
12	12¼	100	Iowa Central	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
		1,450	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf				7½	+ ½
47	52	100	Knickerbocker Ice	51¼	51¼	51¼	51½	+1
184½	187	300	Lake Erie & Western	184½	184½	184½	184½	+ ½
75⅜	76	2,420	Lake Erie & West. pf	74	76	74	76	+3
71	71¾	6,435	Louisville & Nashville	71¼	71⅞	70¾	71¾	.....
119⅝	119¾	30,520	Manhattan Con	116	119⅝	116	119¼	+3
224	224½	2,570	Met. Street Railway	223⅜	224	223½	224	+2½
13½	14⅝	1,010	Mexican Central	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	14⅜	.....
38¾	39	100	Mexican National ctfs	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ⅜
54½	55	100	Minn. & St. L.	54½	54⅝	54½	54⅝	+ ⅜
90¼	91	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	+ ⅛
26	26¾	100	Minn., S. P. & S. M.	26	26	26	26	+ ⅛
12¼	13	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
34⅜	34⅞	1,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	34	34¾	34	34¾	+1¼
46⅜	46⅞	18,830	Missouri Pacific	45	46⅝	45	46⅞	+1¼
97¾	100	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	98¾	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	.....
2⅝	3¼	225	Nat. Linseed Oil ctfs	3	3	3	3	− ⅛
50¾	51	800	National Steel	50¼	50½	50	50½	+ ¾
90½	91	435	National Steel pf	91	91	91	91	+ ¾
117	118	220	New Jersey Central	116¾	117	116¾	117	.....
180	180	300	New York Air Brake	180	185	185	185	.....
136⅜	138	6,180	New York Central	136¾	138¾	136¾	137¾	+ ⅞
32⅜	33	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	32½	32½	32½	32½	−2
26⅛	26⅝	3,700	N. Y., Ont. & West	26¼	26⅝	26	26½	+ ⅛
20⅝	20⅞	2,650	Norfolk & Western	20¾	21	20¾	21	+ ¾
70⅜	70⅝	1,900	Norfolk & West. pf	70	71	70	70⅝	+1
11¼	11⅜	900	North American	10¾	11	10¾	11	− ⅛
49⅝	50	15,910	Nor. Pac., ex div	49¼	50⅜	48¾	49⅝	+1¼
77⅜	77¾	2,572	Northern Pacific pf	76¾	77⅝	76¾	77¼	+ ⅞
75	77	200	Oregon R. & Nav. pf	76	76	76	76	−1
47½	48	270	Pacific Mail	48	48	48	48	.....
133⅝	133⅞	30,380	Pennsylvania R. R.	133⅜	134½	133⅜	134	+1½
117¾	118¼	2,700	People's Gas, Chicago	118	118⅜	117½	118	+ ½
2	2¼	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	− ⅛
52	53	320	P., C., C. & St. L.	52½	53⅜	52½	53⅜	+ ¼
85½	87	20	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	87	87	85	85	.....
50	51½	50	Pressed Steel Car	51⅜	51⅝	51⅜	51⅝	.....
159½	161	200	Pull. Pal. Car Co	160	160	160	160	+ ⅛
113	114	200	Quicksilver pf	113	113¾	113	113¾	+1
67⅜	67¼	2,450	Reading 1st pf	67⅜	68¼	67¼	68¼	+ ¾
34½	34¾	1,100	Reading 2d pf	34½	34¾	34¼	34¾	+ ½
78	80	50	Rio Grande West. pf	80	80	80	80	.....
45	46	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	47	47	47	47	+4
37½	37⅝	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	37	37¼	37	37¼	+ ¼
13⅝	13¾	125	St. Louis Southw	13½	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	.....
33⅝	35	3,920	St. Louis Southw. pf	34	34⅝	33½	33½	+ ¾
106	107	100	St. Paul & Omaha	106	106	106	106	.....
32¼	32⅜	2,775	Southern Pacific	31⅞	32¼	31⅝	32¼	+ ⅝
11⅜	11⅝	100	Southern Railway	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅜
51½	52	3,965	Southern Railway pf	51	52⅜	50⅜	52¼	+1¼
70⅜	70½	9,565	Tenn. Coal & Iron	67⅜	70⅝	67⅞	70⅜	+2⅜
23	23¼	21	Texas Pacific	21	23¼	21	23	+2
42¾	42¾	5,085	Union Pacific	42¼	43⅜	42¼	43¼	+ ⅝
77½	77⅝	3,735	Union Pacific pf	76½	77⅜	76¼	77⅝	+1¼
25⅜	26	600	Union Bag & Paper	26	26	25⅜	26	+ ⅛
70¼	71	110	U. S. Leather pf	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	+ ⅛
52	52½	710	United States Rubber	52¼	52½	52¼	52¼	+ ⅝
118	119	20	U. S. Rubber pf	119½	119½	119½	119½	.....
7¾	8	100	Wabash	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	− ⅛
22¾	23	4,745	Wabash pf	22	23¼	22	22⅞	+1⅛
90	91	485	Western Union Tel	90¼	91¼	90¼	91¼	.....
53¼	53⅝	360	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss	53⅜	53½	53	53	.....

Sales..... 390,449

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	101	100
3s, r., 1918	108¾	108⅞
3s, c., 1918	109	109½
3s, 1918, sm	108½	109¼
4s, r., 1907	112	112⅜
4s, c., 1907	112¾	113⅛
4s, r., 1925	120	120½
4s, 1925	130	130½
5s, r., 1904	112½	113
5s, c., 1904	112½	113
D. C. 3-65s	119	..
Adams Exp	111	114
Alb. & Sus	195	..
Am. L. pf	93½	..
Am. Coal	140	..
Am. D. Tel	37	38
Am. Spirits	137	140
Am. M. Co	10	10½
Am. Sp. Mfg.	6	7
A. S. M. pf	29½	30½
Am. Tob. pf	142	147½
Ann Arbor	18	19
Ann A. R. pf	41	42
B. & O. S. W. pf. ctfs	7½	9
B. & L. pf	106½	..
B. Un. Gas	141	144
B., R. & P.	32½	34½
B., R. & P. pf	73	75
B. C. R. & N	102	..
Can. South	53	54
Cap. Tract	93	95
Chi & Alton	159	..
C. Gt. W., d	88	91
Chi., I. & L.	40	40½
C. & N. W. pf	196	198½
C., L. & W. S	11	..
C., L. & W. pf	37	41
Cleve. & P.	184	..
C. C. & I. D.	17½	2
C. I. & I. D. pf	..	4
C. & E., & I. pf	105	108
Col. Mid	4	6
Com. Cable	179	187
Consol. Coal	50	56
Consol. Ice	42	42¾
Con. Ice pf	87	89½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	105	125
Fourth Ave	300	..
Erie	13¾	14
Erie T. & T. pf	97	100
Ev. & T. H.	39	40
Ev. & T. H. pf	82	85
F. & P. M.	29	30
Ft. W. & R. G.	24	26½
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	103	..
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	103	..
Hock. Valley	..	24
Hock. V. pf	56	58
Ill. C., L. L	100	..
I. Paper Co. pf	78	79
Int. Silver	12½	15
Iowa C. pf	48½	49
Joliet & Chi	180	..
Kan. & Mich	10	14
K. & T. M	3½	4½
K. & D. M. pf	18	19
Keok. & W	35	50
Knick. L. pf	72	77
Lac. Gas	54	54½
Lac. G. pf	95	100
Lake Shore	200	210
Long Island	68	74
Manh. C. P	150	..
M. C. R. pf	105	..
Man. Beach	10	20
Md. Coal pf	60	75
M. W. S. El. of Chi	15¼	15½
M. W. S. El. of Chi. pf	55	57
Mex. North	48	..
Mich. Cent	111	..
M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf	66	67
Mob. & Ohio	38	40
Nat. Biscuit	45¾	46½
Nat. Lead	20½	30
Nat. L. pf	112	112¾
Nat. Starch	5	7½
Nat. St. 1st pf	45	60
Nat. St. 2d pf	13	23
N. C. Coal	87	39
N. Y. & N. H	212	220
N. Y., C. & St. L	13	14
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	68	72
Norf. South	66	75
Ont. Mining	7½	10
Ore. R. R. & N	39	42
Pac. Coast	38	40
P. C. 1st pf	84	90
P. C. 2d pf	57	60
Penn. Coal	375	..
Pec. & East.	3	5
P., Ft. W. & C	184	..
Pitts. Ft. W. & C. pf	182	..
P. & W. pf	8	9
P. S. C. pf	80½	82
Quicksilver	2½	3
Reading	20¾	21
Rensh. & Sar	191	..
R. W. & O.	131	..
Rio Gr. W	33	40
St. J. & G. I	4	4½
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	12½	13
St. L. & S. F.	10½	11
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	70½	72
St. P. & O. pf	175	190
Sil. bull. cfs.	60	61
Sixth Av	290	..
Stand. Dist.	14	16
Stand. D. pf.	61	62
S. R. & T	7⅝	8
T. P. L. Tr.	12	13
Third Av	187	195
T. & O. C.	..	20
T. & O. C. pf	..	40
T. C. R. T.	68	69½
T. C. R. T. pf	127½	140
Un. B. & P. pf	76	78
U. S. Exp	47	50
U. S. Leather	5⅞	6
U. & B. R	170	..
U. F. Exp	125	131
W. & L. E	8⅝	9
W. & L. E. 1st pf	50	55
W. & L. E. 2d pf	24¼	25

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—Trading today was spasmodic. There were long and frequent intervals when not a sale was made; at other periods the dealings were quite animated. Prices were generally firm, and just before the close, in sympathy with New York, there was a general strengthening, led by Marsden, which advanced nearly two points. Bethlehem Iron was another strong feature, moving up a point. New York was a small buyer of Pennsylvania Railroad. Pennsylvania Manufacturing was marked up a point to 23½. These gains were exceptional, however; fractional improvement was the rule. The close was strong at these bid and asked prices:

Cambria	23⅝	23½	Marsden	16¾	16¾
Choctaw	41	41½	Penn. Mfg.	23¼	23⅝
Con Tr. Phila.	33¼	33½	Phila. Trac.	99¼	99½
El. Stge. Bat.	130½	138	Union Tr.	42	42¾
El. Stge. B. pf.	137	143	U. G. Imp.	165½	166
El. Co. of A.	18½	19	Welsbach Lt.	41	42
Lehigh Val.	27¼	27⅝	W. N. Y. & P.	7⅝	7⅞

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Mileage	336	339	340
1st week July	$35,866	$75,926	$73,738
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,952	6,568	6,476
1st week July	$522,000	$481,000	$473,000
From Jan. 1	13,200,084	12,002,902	10,184,117
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	74	74	74
1st week July	$21,802	$20,945	.....
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	614	614	614
4th week June	$47,363	$39,695	.....
Fiscal year	976,684	803,208	.....
COLORADO MIDLAND—			
Month June	184,944	124,051	145,874
Fiscal year	1,678,250	1,722,819	1,651,391
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
4th week June	$34,037	$28,737	.....
From Jan. 1	672,497	648,095	.....
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	509	509	509
1st week July	$39,883	$30,419	$29,307
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	975	975	975
4th week June	$115,751	$88,302	$84,432
From Jan. 1	2,228,515	2,322,512	1,997,266
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
4th week June	$26,509	$25,637	$19,880
From Jan. 1	687,143	750,883	554,169
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,956	1,956	1,956
1st week July	$266,997	$200,048	$239,109
From Jan. 1	7,569,432	6,347,962	6,803,158
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,266	1,219	1,219
1st week July	$116,504	$101,503	$100,224
From Jan. 1	3,522,414	3,066,979	3,048,700
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,197	2,197	2,197
1st week July	$158,686	$131,711	$146,107
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	582	550	550
4th week June	$102,700	$117,600	$95,600
Month	297,200	296,000	253,900
Fiscal year	3,347,793	3,354,073	2,466,876
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	2,326	2,326	1,936
1st week July	$267,031	$218,885	$200,535
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
1st week July	$31,408	$30,628	$21,593
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM for May—			
Gross earnings	$127,783	$132,371	$98,831
Op. expenses	97,508	100,554	80,261
Net earnings	30,275	31,817	16,570
Charges	15,789	16,504	16,507
Surplus	14,486	15,313	63
From July 1 to May 31—			
Gross earnings	1,321,407	1,296,103	1,158,604
Net earnings	351,676	338,109	311,907
Surplus	175,079	181,215	137,600
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD for June—	1899.	1898.	Changes.
Gross earnings	2,131,999	1,890,359	*231,640
Op. expenses	1,380,000	1,358,852	*21,048
Net earnings	751,999	521,407	*230,592
*Increase.			
For the fiscal year—	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross earnings	28,708,191	21,996,652	20,372,307
Op. expenses	15,702,576	14,021,730	13,849,218
Net earnings	8,000,615	7,074,922	6,523,089
Prop. ex. to gross	60¼	07¾	68
Total income	8,532,920	7,665,698	6,950,152
Charges	5,975,242	6,035,797	5,970,972
Balance	2,557,678	1,632,901	979,180
Dividends	1,848,000	.....	.....

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday: American Biscuit bonds, 108; Binghamton Gas 5s, 92; Fern. Coal Company, 15; Journeay & Burnham, 5; Journeay & Burnham preferred, 25; Marshall Mill, 60; New York Biscuit bonds, 110½; Retsof. bonds, 75; Retsof. stock, 15; Whitney Safety Fire Arms, 50; Cuban bonds, 1860, ⅝ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1872, ½ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1896, 7 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coupon		Met W S E, Chi, 4s	
1,000	100½	23,000	98¼
500	100½	3,000	98½
Small bonds		Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
60	100½	9,000	93⅜
		1,000	93¼
Va funded debt 2-3s of 1991		Mo, K & T of T 5s	
6,000	85½	1,000	88
		1,000	89
Adams Exp 4s		Mo Pac 1st con 6s	
1,000	107	5,000	119¼
1,000	106½	2,000	119⅜
500	107	4,000	119
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		Mo Pac 1st

right of conversion. Applications will be made in due time for the listing of the bonds on the New York Stock Exchange, as well as on the Stock Exchanges of London, Berlin, Frankfort, and Amsterdam. Subscription books open at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. at 10 A. M., Wednesday, July 12, and will close on notification from Berlin or London.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

1 membership New York Produce Exchange, $100.

1,990 shares Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railway Company preferred stock, $50 each, $15 each.

$74,000 The Railroad Equipment Company bonds, series B-15, due Nov. 1, 1902, semi-annual coupons Nov. 1, 1899, and forward, 70 per cent.

$88,000 The Railroad Equipment Company bonds, series B-1a, due Sept. 1, 1902, semi-annual coupons Sept. 1, 1899, and forward, 70 per cent.

$10,000 The Railroad Equipment Company bonds, series B-1b, due Aug. 1, 1902, semi-annual coupons Feb. 1, 1900, and forward, 70 per cent.

$9,000 The Railroad Equipment Company bonds, series B-7a; $1,000 due Dec. 1, 1900; $1,000 due Dec. 1, 1901; $7,000 due Dec. 1, 1902, semi-annual coupons Dec. 1, 1899, and forward, 70 per cent.

$1,000 The Railroad Equipment Company bonds, series B-8d, due Dec. 1, 1901, quarterly coupons June 1, 1899, and forward, 70 per cent.

$9,760 Illinois Rolling Stock Company lease warrants, series B-69, namely: Four at $2,440 each, due respectively, July 1, 1898; Aug. 1, 1898; Sept. 1, 1898, and Oct. 1, 1898; $3,700.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Weather Bureau issues the following summary of crop conditions for last week:

The weather conditions of the week ending 8 o'clock A. M. July 10, 1899, were for the most part favorable for farming operations and crop growth in the districts east of the Rocky Mountains being especially so in the States of the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys and in the Atlantic Coast districts. The week has been marked by the absence of high temperatures east of the Rocky Mountains.

Excessive rains of the past week have caused some damage to grain in shock in Kansas, and similar damage is reported from Texas as a result of the unprecedented rainfall of the previous week.

Drought continues in the Central Gulf States. Tennessee, portions of the Ohio Valley, and Southern Michigan, being very severe in Central Tennessee; rains are also needed throughout the Rocky Mountain region, but on the Pacific Coast the conditions have been seasonal, especially in Oregon, where ideal weather has prevailed. While rainfalls amounting to one-half to three-fourths of an inch are reported over a considerable portion of the drainage basin of the Brazos River in Texas, the conditions on the whole have been favorable to the subsidence of waters in the inundated districts.

This has been another favorable week for corn in the principal corn States and the crop has generally made rapid growth. Heavy rains and high winds have blown down corn over a considerable area in Iowa, slight damage from chinch bugs is reported from Missouri, and drought has checked growth in portions of Ohio and Kentucky, and caused serious damage in Central Tennessee. Cultivation has been delayed by rains in portions of Michigan and Wisconsin, but on the whole the crop is clean, and is largely laid by in the States of the central valleys.

Winter wheat harvest is finished, except in the extreme northerly sections, where it is well advanced, although delayed by rains in portions of Wisconsin and Michigan. In Kansas and Texas some damage has resulted from sprouting in shocks. In California harvesting is nearly completed, and wheat is ripening in Oregon. No unfavorable reports respecting Spring wheat have been received from the Spring wheat region, except from the central and eastern portions of South Dakota where it has been materially injured by drought. The crop is now heading in North Dakota and Northern Minnesota.

A good crop of oats is being harvested in Indiana and Illinois and the outlook in Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania is promising. Lodging is reported from Wisconsin and Iowa, and damage from rust in Missouri, and drought in South Dakota.

In the central and eastern portions of the cotton belt cotton has made good progress, although injured to some extent by heavy insects in portions of Mississippi and Georgia. In the Carolinas it is reported as small but healthy. In South Carolina the Sea Island crop was never better. Outside the bottom region in Texas cotton is doing well, fruiting chiefly except in favored localities, where top rank growth and some complaints of insects are reported. It will be two weeks yet before the damage to cotton in the flooded district of Texas can be determined, or the extent to which cotton will be replanted. In thirteen counties in the southern half of the Brazos drainage basin the loss resulting from the flood is estimated at from one-third to one-half the crop.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	.5 55	5 55	5 55	5 55@4.60
August	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.60@4.65
September	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.70@4.75
October	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.75@4.80
November	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.80@4.85
December	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.15@5.20
January	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20@5.25
February	..	..	..	5.25@5.30
March	..	..	..	5.30@5.35
April	..	..	..	5.35@5.40
May	..	..	..	5.40@5.45
June	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.45@5.50

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 6$400; receipts, 23,000 bags; stock, (two days'), 284,000 bags. Hamburg—Not unchanged to ¼ pfenig lower; rates, 12,000 bags. Havre—½f net lower; total sales, 6,000 bags; January, 45,000; February, 45,750; March, 45,500; April, 45,500; May, 45,250; June, 46,000; July, 45,500; August, 33,750; September, 34,000; October, 34,250; November, 34,500; December, 34,750. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 7¾@7¾; exchange, 8 3-16d; receipts, 17,000 bags; cleared for the United States, (two days,) 4,300 bags; stock, 178,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 7-16c; muscovado, 3 29-32c; molasses sugar, 3 25-32c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.50; in bulk, $5; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.45; in bulk, $4.95; refined Continent, $5.30; Scuth American cargoes, $10; deodorizers, $10.50. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, 21½c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 26½@26½c; off Summer yellow, 25½@26c; butter grades, 29@32c; prime white and prime Winter yellow, 30½@32c; linseed, American raw, 39@40c; American boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, 43@44c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $19.50; iron, Southern, No. 2, soft, $17.75; steel rails, $29; pig iron warrants, $15.50; lake copper, ingot, $18.40; Tin, $27.50; exchange, lead, $4.57½; spelter, $5.15.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2 oil, barrels, $3.60; spirits of turpentine, 44½@45c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.32½@$1.35; E, $1.50; F, $1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.75; I, $1.80; K, $2; M, $2.25@$2.30; N, $2.60; W G, $2.80; W W, $3.

CHARLESTON, July 11.—Turpentine, 39c. Resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, July 11.—Spirits turpentine, 40c. Resin unchanged.

WILMINGTON, July 11.—Spirits turpentine, 40 @40½c. Resin unchanged: Crude turpentine unchanged. Tar, $1.35

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—No sales. CALVES—City-dressed veals, 9@11c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$4.75; lambs, $5@$7.35; culls, $4. HOGS, $4@$4.50.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Aird-Don Company of Troy, to manufacture and deal in all kinds of iron and steel, and plumbers' supplies; capital, $150,000. Directors—Henry Aird, Charles; John Don, Henry A. Aird, and J. Don Ennis, Troy.

International Produce Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—Leo Rappaport and Lorenzo Semple, New York City; John P. Murray, Jersey City; Louis Louis-Dreyfus, and Charles Louis-Dreyfus, Paris, France.

Rotary Snowplow Company of Kingston; capital, $100,000. Directors—Theodore Spore, William G. Price, Charles F. Webelacker, and Virgil B. Van Wagonen, Kingston; Edgar Peckham, New York City.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	79⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	40
Oats, No. 2 mixed	29½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	6 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	6¾
Sugar, granulated	5⅝
Molasses, O. K. prime	34
Beef, family	10.00
Beef hams	26.25
Tallow, prime	4¼
Pork, mess	9.25
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	5⅝
Lard, prime	5.50
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	19.50
Butter, Western creamery	18

CHICAGO, July 11.—Flour unchanged; No. 3 Spring wheat, 70@71c; No. 2 red, 72½@74c; No. 2 corn, 34c; No. 2 yellow, 35c; No. 2 oats, 24½@24¾c; No. 3 white, 25@27½c; No. 2 rye, 58a 59½c. No. 1 flaxseed, 56c; Northwestern, $1.01½; prime timothy seed, $2.45; mess pork, per bbl, $8.10@8.75; lard, per 100 lb, $5.17½@5.30; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.95@5.15; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5½@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 5.25@5.30c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.25, sugars, cutloaf unchanged; clover, contract grade, $6.50.

COTTON.—The average of the cotton market was decidedly lower. The opening call developed a barely steady feeling at a decline of 1@3 points. The market subsequently ruled irregular and generally weak. Prices reached a loss of 12@14 points as compared with Monday's closing prices. The decline was arrested by covering. In the early afternoon the feeling was very much unsettled on account of bearish crop advices, notably the weekly Government report, which made its appearance at 1 o'clock, indicating that the crop had made very good progress in the central and eastern portions of the cotton belt, although injured to some extent by insects in parts of Mississippi and Georgia; that outside of the flooded region in Texas cotton is doing well and fruiting, except in scattered localities. The most bearish feature of the report was the statements that in thirteen counties in the southern half of the Brazos drainage basin the loss resulting from the flood is estimated at only one-third to half the crop.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	.5 60	5 60	5 49	5.50@5.52
August	.5 63	5 63	5 52	5.53@5.54
September	.5 66	5 66	5 55	5.55@5.56
October	.5 72	5 72	5 61	5.62@5.63
November	.5 76	5 76	5 64	5.66@5.67
December	.5 80	5 81	5 70	5.71@5.72
January	.5 85	5 86	5 74	5.76@
February	.5 83	5 88	5 87	5.79@5.80
March	.5 90	5 92	5 82	5.82@5.83
April	.5 94	5 95	5 93	5.85@5.87
May	.5 98	5 99	5 88	5.89@5.90

LIVERPOOL, July 11.—Spot cotton steady; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 6,000 bales; American, 6,000 bales; middling upland, 3 11-32d. Futures opened quiet, buyers at last night's prices; closed quiet net unchanged to ½-64d decline; January-February, 3.15s; February-March, 3.15½b; March-April, 3.16½s; April-May, 3.17b; May-June, 3.18s; July, 3.18½b; July-August, 3.18½b; August-September, 3.17½s; September-October, 3.16½s; October-November, 3.15½s; November-December, 3.15s; December-January, 3.14½b. Manchester yarns and cloths quiet but steady.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	75⅞	78 11-16	78½	78⅝
September	77⅞	78½	77⅞	78⅛
December	79 9-16	80 5-16	79 9-16	80
Corn—				
July	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
September	..	..	..	39¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	71⅞	72	71½	71⅝
September	72 15-16	73½	72⅝	73
December	74⅝	75¼	74 9-16	74⅜
Corn—				
July	33¼	33⅞	33½	33⅝
September	33¾	34⅛	33⅝	33¾
December	32⅞	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞
Oats—				
July	23¼	23½	23¼	23⅜
September	20 5-16	20 7-16	20 1-16	20½
December	20¾	20⅝	20¼	20½

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Although local traders were rather more bullish than otherwise, and news at times distinctly favored that side, the wheat market made little progress in an upward direction and closed exactly where it left off on Monday. Notable features of a stimulating character included estimates by Broomhall that Europe would require 220,000,000 bushels from this country in the next twelve months, compared with 225,000,000 bushels actually shipped the past crop year, which was considered a tremendous movement. Beerbohm also reported that the Russian crop would fall 125,000,000 bushels short of last year, and private cables regarding this point in the European situation were equally strong. July wheat at Liverpool advanced ½d during the day, and other positions lost ½d, while advances of 15 to 25 points in some of the Paris quotations were partly offset by 10 points decline in others. Foreign interest locally was very light. Home news was equally claimed by both factions of the trade.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed at 39½c, elevator; 39⅝c, delivered, and 40c free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats quoted at 29½c; No. 3, 29c; No. 2 white 31c; No. 3 white, 29½c; track, mixed, 29@31½c; track, white, 31@36½c; No. 2 white clips, 31½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western quoted at 65c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 64c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 59c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

BARLEY—Feeding quoted at 42½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 48@52c, delivered, New York.

FLOUR—Spring patents quoted at $3.85@$4; Winter straights, $3.40@3.55; Winter patents, $3.75@$4; Spring clears, $3@$3.20; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.45@$2.50; no grade, $18.15@$18.25, to arrive.

DULUTH, July 11.—No. 1 hard, cash, 75c; July, 75½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 70½c; July, 72⅝c; September, 72⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 68c; No. 3 Spring, 65½c.

MILWAUKEE, July 11.—No. 1 Northern, 74c; No. 2 Northern, 72c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 11.—In store: No. 1 Northern, July, 70⅝c; September, 69⅝c; December, 70⅞c. No. 1 hard, 71½c; No. 1 Northern, 70¾c; No. 2 Northern, 69½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 11.—Flour and Bran—Unchanged. Rye Flour—Fair, $3@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.25, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, 90@95c per cwt. Bran—Spring bran, bulk, $15.25; sacks to arrive, 200 lb, $15.25; lake and rail, sacks, spot, $15.25@$16; coarse Winter bran, $16@$17, latter white; fine, $15@$15.50; middlings, $16@$18; city feed, $15.50@$16; hominy chop, $15@$15.50, bulk, and $15.50@$16 sacks. Oilmeal—$24@$25.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10.50@$10.75; short clear, $10@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $9.50@$10.50; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15. BEEF HAMS—$25@$27.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5½@; 180 lb, 5¾@; 160 lb, 5¾@5¾c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 6¾@; 10 lb, 5¾@; 12 lb, 5¾@; 14 lb 5c; pickled shoulders, 5¼@5½c; pickled hams, 9¾@10c; Western, green, 9¾@; Western, S. P., 9½@10c; city, green, 9¼@. TALLOW—City, 4¼@; country, 4¾@. LARD—Refined, $5.30; city lard, 5½; refined lard, South American, 86.25; compound, $5.70; city, 4¾c; Western, 4¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6¾@6¾c; city lard, stearine, 5¾c.

LIVERPOOL, July 11.—Beef—Extra India mess, 49s; prime mess, 55s. Pork Prime mess, Western, 46s. Lard—American, refined, in pails, 27s 3d; prime Western, in tierces, 26s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 47s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 29s 6d; short rib, 18 to 20 lb, 29s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 29s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 29s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 28s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 29s; shoulders, square, 12 to 14 lbs, 29s. Cheese—American, finest, white and colored, 42s. Cottonseed Oil—Hull, refined, July-August, 15s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, 33s. Resin—Common, 4s.

COFFEE.—Speculation in Brazilian coffee futures was moderately active, with but little digression from Monday's prices. The market opened barely steady, but figures unchanged to 5 points lower. For the rest of the forenoon there were no further changes. Subsequently business ruled slow, with the market showing a rather weak undertone, European cables being unsatisfactory, and receipts at Rio and Santos continuing upon a liberal scale. Sales for the entire session 17,000 bags, with the market finally quiet, net unchanged to 10 points lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	5 55	5 55	5 45	5.45@5.60
August	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.60@4.65
September	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.70@4.75
October	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.75@4.80
November	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.80@4.85
December	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.15@5.20
January	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20@5.25
February	..	..	..	5.25@5.30
March	..	..	..	5.30@5.35
April	..	..	..	5.35@5.40
May	..	..	..	5.40@5.45
June	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.45@5.50

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 6$400; receipts, 23,000 bags; stock, (two days'), 284,000 bags. Hamburg—Not unchanged to ¼ pfenig lower; rates, 12,000 bags. Havre—½f net lower; total sales, 6,000 bags; January, 45,000; February, 45,750; March, 45,500; April, 45,500; May, 45,250; June, 46,000; July, 45,500; August, 33,750; September, 34,000; October, 34,250; November, 34,500; December, 34,750. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 7¾@7¾; exchange, 8 3-16d; receipts, 17,000 bags; cleared for the United States, (two days,) 4,300 bags; stock, 178,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 7-16c; muscovado, 3 29-32c; molasses sugar, 3 25-32c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.50; in bulk, $5; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.45; in bulk, $4.95; refined Continent, $5.30; Scuth American cargoes, $10; deodorizers, $10.50. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, 21½c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 26½@26½c; off Summer yellow, 25½@26c; butter grades, 29@32c; prime white and prime Winter yellow, 30½@32c; linseed, American raw, 39@40c; American boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, 43@44c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $19.50; iron, Southern, No. 2, soft, $17.75; steel rails, $29; pig iron warrants, $15.50; lake copper, ingot, $18.40; Tin, $27.50; exchange, lead, $4.57½; spelter, $5.15.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2 oil, barrels, $3.60; spirits of turpentine, 44½@45c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.32½@$1.35; E, $1.50; F, $1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.75; I, $1.80; K, $2; M, $2.25@$2.30; N, $2.60; W G, $2.80; W W, $3.

CHARLESTON, July 11.—Turpentine, 39c. Resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, July 11.—Spirits turpentine, 40c. Resin unchanged.

WILMINGTON, July 11.—Spirits turpentine, 40 @40½c. Resin unchanged: Crude turpentine unchanged. Tar, $1.35

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—No sales. CALVES—City-dressed veals, 9@11c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$4.75; lambs, $5@$7.35; culls, $4. HOGS, $4@$4.50.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Little of Interest in the Day's Private Sales—Transactions in the Auction Room.

J. Edgar Leayeruft has sold for M. G. Pressinger to J. Woolworth the two three-story buildings 319 and 321 West Forty-second Street, 50 by 100.5; also, to J. K. Seagrist, the similar property adjoining, 317 West Forty-second Street, 25 by 100.5.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have sold to Arnold & Solomon, for about $125,000, the three six-story tenements 195, 197, and 199 East Second Street, on a plot 72.6 by 105.5.

Sarah Carroll has sold the five-story flat, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Second Avenue, 25 by 100.

It is reported that Rosa H. Hochstadter has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 51 East Seventy-fifth Street, 20 by 102.2.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought the old buildings 84 and 86 Charles Street, 37.6 by 96; also, the five-story tenement 170 Norfolk Street, 25 by 100; also, the old building 378 East Fourth Street, 18.9 by 96.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

Eighty-eighth Street, south side, 148 feet east of Park Avenue, 35.8 by 100.8½ and irregular; vacant; trustee's sale, to Charles B. Gumbleton.....$16,200

642 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, 19.4 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Henry W. Gilbert..... 13,198

By William Kennelly.

West Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 96.8 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 103.4 by 100.8½ by 100 by 100.10, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Alexander Walker..... 59,140

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

58, 60, and 62 Manhattan Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Third Street, three five-story brick flats, 100.11 by 95; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Alpheus P. Goddard.....128,412

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

113 East Seventy-eighth Street, 18.8 by 102.2, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, William W. Hall..... 15,300

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Walter T. Bennett, referee, Bartker Avenue, Olinville, southwest corner of Duncomb Avenue, 170 by 164 by 64 by 125, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,863.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Howard Hasbrouck, referee, 1 East Broadway, south side, 75.6 feet west of Catharine Street, 25 by 71.7 by 25 by 71, leasehold, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $8,859.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Charles Donohue, referee, Wooster Street, west side, 18.4 feet south of Broome Street, 18 by 75, three-story brick building; 151 East Eighty-first Street, north side, 275 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 102.2, two-story frame dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, 26 West Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 239 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 29 by 100.2, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $25,572.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Yard, referee, 106 and 108 Avenue C, northeast corner of Seventh Street, 48 9 by 35.3, three-story brick and iron-front building. Due on judgment, $38,160.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David Thomson, referee, Park Avenue, formerly Railroad Avenue East, 62.2 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 62.2 by 129 by 50.2 by 151.3, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,777.

By Charles A. Berrian, executor's sale, 249 Avenue A, west side, 77 feet north of Fifteenth Street, 25 by 94. Astor leasehold, three-story brick building, with store.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 120 lots at Jamaica, situated on Railroad Avenue, Prospect, Washington, Remsen, and Union Hall Streets.....

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Eighth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Columbus Avenue, for three five-story and basement brick flats, 25 by 85.5; Max Klein, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $60,000.

Green Lare, west side, 200 feet north of St. Raymond's Avenue, for a two and a half story frame dwelling, 20 by 44; Arthur J. Price, owner; William T. Mapes, architect; cost, $3,000.

Second Avenue, southwest corner of Eighteenth Street, extends to Seventeenth Street, for a nine-story brick, limestone, and terra cotta hospital, irregular; the Society of the Lying-In Hospital of the City of New York, owner R. H. Robertson of 170 Fifth Avenue architect; cost, $800,000.

No. 355 to 365 East Tenth Street, for five six-story and basement brick flats, 25 by 80.9; Friedman & Feinberg of 72 Division Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $125,000.

Hughes Avenue, west side, 96 feet south of Oak Tree Place, for six two-story and cellar frame dwellings, 16.8 by 43; Louis Eickwort of 1,849 Anthony Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $18,000.

Fifteenth Street, south side, 271 feet east of Second Avenue, for three six-story and basement brick tenements, 26.4 and 25.8 by 90.1; Julius and Max Weinstein of 503 Fifth Avenue, owners; George F. Pelham, architect; cost, $84,000.

Alterations.

Thirteenth Street, southwest corner of Ninth Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; H. C. Cunneely, owner; A. Beyer, architect; cost, $8,500.

Forty-second and Forty-fifth Streets, Vanderbilt Avenue and Depew Place, to the Grand Central Depot and offices; New York and Harlem Railroad Company, owner; Samuel Huckel, Jr., of 132 Park Avenue, architect; cost, $300,000.

No. 73 Park Avenue, to a six-story brick and stone dwelling; W. P. Bliss, premises, owner; Barney & Chapman, architects; cost, $900.

No. 1,970 Broadway, to a six-story brick hotel; W. P. Bliss, owner; Barney & Chapman, architects; cost, $225.

Potter Place, south side, 100 feet east of Anthony Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Mrs. Toby Kleinberg, owner; William T. Mapes, architect; cost, $350.

No. 20 East Thirty-third Street, to a five-story brick dwelling and shop; Emily W. Roberts, owner; F. Laufer, architect; cost, $200.

New Lying-In Hospital.

Plans for the new building which J. Pierpont Morgan will build for the Society of the Lying-In Hospital were submitted to the Building Department yesterday. The structure will occupy the block on the west side of Second Avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets, fronting, 184 feet on the avenue, 82.11 feet on Seventeenth Street, and 365 feet on Eighteenth Street. The main entrance will be on the Second Avenue side. The lower part of the building will be of limestone, and the superstructure of brick, with terra cotta facings. The architect, Robert H. Robertson, places the cost at $800,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, July 11.

ARNOLD AV, w s, 208.10 ft n from the w s of Pelham Av, runs e 105.8 ft to the w s of Pelham Av, x n 27.8 ft x w 117.5 ft x s 25 ft; also Arnold Av, w s, 233.10 ft n from the w s of Pelham Road, runs e 117.5 ft x n 42.2 ft x w 123.4 ft x s 25 ft; Longan Fries to Jane McGann.... 1,000

BATHGATE AV, e s, 216 ft s of 178th St, 45x88.10x45x86.4; Edward J. Deegan to Elizabeth L. Fox, ½ part..... 6,000

BLEECKER ST, s w corner of Wooster St, 25x100; Charles T. Wills to Meyer S. Auerbach 1

BROADWAY, e s, 62.9 ft s of Fulton St, 24.3x160x24.9x160.8; Lucia A. Cleveland and others to Oscar F. Zollikoffer..... 100

BOULEVARD, w s, 27.11 ft s of 78th St, 20.2x107.1x20x104.3; Alwin Meert to Albert J. Adams..... 1

BOWERY, 306, w s, 22.10x80; Belden S. Day and wife to M. J. Adrian..... 1

BOWERY, 306, w s, 22.10x80; Edward D. Thornton, trustee, to Michael J. Adrian 20,000

CHERRY ST, 266 to 268, n s, 52.5x113.6x 52.5x114; Aaron Levy to Minnie Levy and others, ¼ part..... 1

FULTON ST, s e Lot 109, map of Washingtonville, 33x151.5; John J. McCauley to Sarah M. Cahson..... 1,000

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, n s, 133.4 ft w of old Croton Aqueduct, runs w 148.2x 50.7x284x n 42.11x152.2x s 190.4x w 47.9x s 207.7; Henry E. Stevens to Gilbert Clarke and another 24,500

LANE FROM KING'S BRIDGE TO William's Bridge, Lot 110, Map No. 2, map of Charles Burke, 23x100; Joseph Jones to Ellis Jones and another..... 100

LOT 175, map of the Neill estate; executors of J. Joseph Neill to August Diener.. 850

LOT 363, Block K, amended map of the Mapes estate, Hudson P. Rose to Edmund E. Stewart..... 2,500

LOTS 201, 202, 203, map of Cammann estate; F. M. Hilldebrook, Referee, to Mary Mapes 2,050

PART of Lot 18, map of Gustavus Sachi and another, 14.3x130.3x70.3x138.4; Frederic E. Camp and another, executors, to Mary D. Wingfield..... 1

PEARL ST, s s, 47 ft e of Old Slip, 22.6 x89.9x23.1x70.3; Henry R. Danner and another to Rudolph A. Breidenbach..... 43,000

PETER BODGES LAND, n s, 117.5 ft w Webster Av, 28.1x122.3x25.3x25, Peter Dodge to William E. Dodge..... 1

PITT ST, 61, w s, 24.10x100.7x24.11x100.7; Barnett Hamburger and another to Tonie Le Chopak 1

PLOT 100.1 ft e of 10th Av, and 55.9 ft n of 185th St, on it a 47.3x n 19.11x s 47.5 x w 19.10; John P. Leo to Irene A. Adams 1

PLOT 152.1 ft w of 1st Av, and 33.3 ft s of 62d St, runs s 67.2x w 36.3x n 72.5x e 36.7; Gerard Beekman to Isaac Goodstein 5,475

RIVERDALE AV, e s, at stone monument, adjoins Hudson Park, contains 27 acres; Fieldston Road, e s, 5.8 ft n of 238th St, runs n 94.4 ft x e 157.1 ft to Dashs Lane, s s — ft; Augustus Van Wyck, referee, to Edward F. Searles 115,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 145.10 ft n of 145th St, 21x100; Lewis L. Delafield to the Metropolitan Trust Company, guardian, &c 23,000

SOUTH ST, 29, n w corner of Cuyler's Alley, 19.1x85.2x19.2x84.7; Maria Hackmann, individually and as executrix, to Herman Hackmann..... 35,500

TRINITY AV, 501, w s, 25x100; Patrick J. Owens and wife to Gustav Heinzelmann and wife..... 9,300

UNION AV, n e corner of 152d St, 50x80; Jacob Zimmerman and another to Ferdinam Heeht and others, undivided 100

VALENTINE AV, e s, old line, 242 ft n of 179th St, 16.8x178; John H. Metzler to William C. and Caroline F. Stoerger.

WEST END AV, n e corner of 107th St, 20.9x90; Charles D. Cleveland to William Leslie 200

WOODRUFF AV, n e s, 68 ft s e of Lot 62, map of Fairmount, 25x151; Alice E. Peabody to Eliza C. Haight..... 1

210 AV, 1,852, e s, 25x100; Henry A. Conolly and another, executors, to John J. Ferris 23,000

3D AV, 3,870, 25x125; Peter Bookstaver to Simon Adler and others..... 1

8TH AV, 758, e s, 20x100; Cecelia Potosky to Gilbert Huber and wife..... 1,000

14TH AV, or Street, n e corner of 2d Av, or Street, 105x114, Wakefield; J. P. Deane to F. W. Kehoe..... 1

16TH ST, n s, 37.6 ft w of Avenue A, 18.9 x71; Charles A. Schneider to Charles H. Class 100

10TH ST, 289 East, 18.9x71; Carl Lafrantz to Charles H. Class..... 15,250

18TH ST, 152 West, 23x92; Caroline A. Mc Cready to Theodore R. Gibbs..... 18,000

18TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 6th Av, 20x92; Valentine G. Hall to Mary L. Hall..... 708

220 ST, s s, 229.3 ft w of 5th Av, 27x½ block; Maria L. Cheesman and another, executors, to Nathaniel L. McCready... 63,000

23D ST, 256 West, s s, 25x98.9; Lincoln Realty Company and others to Charles T. Wills 1

25TH ST, s s, 500 ft w of 7th Av, 15x 109.6; Henry Wendling to Mercantile Cooperative Bank 1

33D ST, s s, 300 ft w of 8th Av, 40x98.9; Annie M. Rohe to John J. McCaffrey... 30,000

33D ST, s s, 430 ft w of 8th Av, 20x98.9; Agnes C. Geoghegan to John J. McCaffrey 16,000

39TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 98.9x irregular; Rosella McArthur to Bridget McArthur 1

47TH ST, n s, 525 ft w of 11th Av, 25x 100.5; Susan A. Ludin and another to Henry E. Stevens and another 1

62D ST, s s, 152.1 ft w of 1st Av, 122.11x 15.2x124.2x33.3; Gerard Beekman and another, individually and as trustees, to Isaac Goodstein 12,035

86TH ST, 61 to 69 East, 102.3x100.8; William T. Gidney and others to August Oppenheimer 1

89TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.8; James J. Sullivan to Abraham Levy 1

90TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 50x 100.11; Ambrose K. Ely to Christian Blinn, Jr 1

106TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 100.9; Sarah C. Goodhue to William Sparling 30,000

106TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 100.9; William Sparling to Alfred L. M. Bulwer 100

112TH ST, s s, 180 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x95; Simon Adler and another to Frank Koch 1

129D ST, 257 West, 27x100.11; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Co. to Minnie Rusick 100

136TH ST, n s, 445 ft w of Brown Place, 25x100; Furman V. Gaines and others to Hermann G. Unger and wife..... 100

146TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of the Boulevard, 75x99.11; Gilbert M. Speir, referee, to Leon Cohen 9,600

146TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of the Boulevard, 75x99.11; Leon Cohen to John Brown and another 14,250

158TH ST, n s, Lot 128, map of the Village of Melrose; Margaret F. Kelly to Ernst T. Miller and wife..... 1

160TH ST, s w s, 65.5 ft n w of 167th S., 30x45x irregular; Daniel J. Gaffney to James C. Gaffney..... 5,000

178TH ST, s s, 99.11 ft e of Webster Av, 60x100; John J. Ittner, by guardian, to William C. Bergen..... 2,350

178TH ST, s s, 99.11 ft e of Webster Av, 60x100; Rosa H.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.
Trains leave Grand Central Station:
7:30 P. M. with through Sleeping Cars via Utica,
7:50 A. M. with through Parlor Cars via Utica.
For Fulton Chain, Racquette Lake, Saranac Lake; Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake.

6 P M PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 32, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Saranac & Lake Placid; 11:13 A. M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A.M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C. G.C.S., 7:50 AM, 7:30 PM, arrive 7.35 PM, 7:55 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 12:35 PM.

STEVENS HOUSE 7:30 PM; ar. 7:35 PM, 7:55 AM; and via Chateaugay, 12:55 PM.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHAS. E. LELAND. Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M., 8:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.; arrive 6:33 P. M. and 5:13 A. M.

UPPER SARANAC LAKE.
SARANAC INN, M. B. Marshall, Mgr. D. W. Biddle, Supt. UPPER SARANAC LAKE—Lve. N. Y. Grand Central Station, 7:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; arrive at Inn 5:08 P. M. and 5:58 A. M.

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No more members can be taken for our Party leaving on the 13th for EUROPE; but, in response to a large demand, similar Parties have been arranged for August 3 and 7.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—JOHN W. BLOCK et al. against SILAS STUART et al.
Take notice: In pursuance to a judgment duly made and entered herein, by which the undersigned was appointed receiver of all the property and effects of the defendant, Silas Stuart, William H. Ricketts, said receiver, will sell at public auction, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of May, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, all the accounts, bills receivable, and other outstandings heretofore due and owing by various persons to the said Silas Stuart to the highest bidder for cash. A schedule of said accounts, &c., will be presented at the time and place of said sale.
WILLIAM H. RICKETTS, Receiver.
FRANKLIN BIEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 317 Broadway, N. Y. City.
The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to June 7th, 1899, same time and place.
WILLIAM H. RICKETTS, Receiver.
FRANKLIN BIEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 317 Broadway, N. Y. City.
The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to July 3d, 1899, same time and place.
WILLIAM H. RICKETTS, Receiver.
FRANKLIN BIEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 317 Broadway, N. Y. City.
The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to July 12th, 1899, same time and place.
WILLIAM H. RICKETTS, Receiver.
FRANKLIN BIEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 317 Broadway, N. Y. City.
The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to August 2d, 1899, same time and place.
WILLIAM H. RICKETTS, Receiver.
FRANKLIN BIEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 317 Broadway, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAUM, HARRIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIS BAUM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 121 East 79th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of February, 1899. LENA BAUM, Administratrix. DAVID S. TIPPIKE, Attorney for Administratrix, 30 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f8-law6mW

DICKSON, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DICKSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richards & Brown, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899. MARTHA J. DICKSON, FRANCIS DICKSON, Administrators. RICHARDS & BROWN, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh8-law6mW

DUFFY, SABINA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent. To Margaret Joyce, John Joyce, Michael Joyce, Mary Fox, Kate Manion, Ellen O'Brien, the heirs and next of kin of SABINA DUFFY, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Mary Fox of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have certain instrument in writing, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sabina Duffy, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 31st day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 5th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
JOHN C. JUDGE, Attorney for Executor, Office and P. O. Address 375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. je14-law6w&4t

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CORNELL, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH CORNELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of the estate, Pier No. 48 North River, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899. ELLA M. CORNELL, SAMUEL J. CORNELL, PETER G. CORNELL, Executors. BROWN & LEONARD, Att'ys for Executors, N. Y. City. mh8-law6mW

DOWIE, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James A. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER DOWIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Howard R. Bayne, Esq., No. 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of October, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of March, 1899. EGBERT G. MARCH, Executor. HOWARD R. BAYNE, Attorney for Executor, 16 Exchange Place, New York City. mh22-law6mW

HAWLEY, RAVAUD K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAVAUD K. HAWLEY, late of the County of New York and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of December, 1899.—Dated June 8th, 1899. CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX, L. DEAN HOLDEN, Executors. ROGER P. PRYOR, Attorney for Executors, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je14-law6mW

KEYES, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN KEYES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Albert J. Adams, Jr., No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of April, 1899. AIMEE A. KEYES, Administratrix. ALBERT J. ADAMS, Jr., Atty. for Administratrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y. ap19-law6mW

LINK, MARY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY A. LINK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Charles E. Miller, 32 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the ninth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of February, 1899. REEVES E. SELMES, CHARLES W. LINK, Executors. CHARLES E. MILLER, Att'y. for Executors, 32 Nassau St., N. Y. mh1-law6mW

MARCH, PETER S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER S. MARCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Howard R. Bayne, Esq., No. 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of October, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of March, 1899. EGBERT G. MARCH, Executor. HOWARD R. BAYNE, Attorney for Executor, 16 Exchange Place, New York City. mh22-law6mW

MILLER, GEORGE C.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 25th day of April, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. MILLER, late of the County of New York, deceased to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1899. JOHN P. STEVENS, CLARITA C. MILLER, Executors. my2-aw6mW

NEWKIRK, RICHARD G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD G. NEWKIRK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Klingenstein, No. 218-220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1899. SARAH E. NEWKIRK, Administratrix. WILLIAM KLINGENSTEIN, Atty. for Administratrix, 218-220 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. my10-law6mW

PRITZ, CHRISTINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTINE PRITZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899. RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER and ANTONY HAHN, Executors. GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys, 30 Broad St., N. Y. City. je14-law6mW

RIEDEMANN, DANIEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL RIEDEMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Davis & Kaufmann, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899. ADAM RIEDEMANN, AUGUST C. KREISER, Executors.
DAVIS & KAUFMANN, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh8-law6mW

SANDHAM, SARAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH ANN SANDHAM, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Hardy, No. 285 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November, 1899.—Dated New York, the 16th day of May, 1899. ANNA M. SANDHAM, Administratrix. JOHN HARDY, Attorney for Administratrix, 285 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. my17-law6mW

SCHWIETERING, HERMANN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMANN H. SCHWIETERING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 28 Greene Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of June, 1899. HERMANN HARTMANN, GERHARD VON THULEN, Executors. LARNED & MARKS, Attorneys for Executors, 170 Broadway, New York City. je28-law6mW

SHEIBLE, ALBERT E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT E. SHEIBLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Horwitz and Samuels, at No. 348 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1899. NATHAN SALSBURY, Executor. HORWITZ AND SAMUELS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 348 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je21-law6mW

VAN SCHAICK, JENKINS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Jenkins Van Schaick, late of the County of New York, N. Y., deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 35 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next. Dated New York, the 27th day of June, 1899.
JOHN B. VAN SCHAICK, SINGLETON VAN SCHAICK, Executors.
JOHN D. KERNAN, Attorney for Executors, 39 Liberty St., New York City. je28-law6mW

ZITZLSPERGER, ANTON.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Katherine Schleiff, Marie Langbehn, Anna Richtsteig, Martin Zitzlsperger, Theresa Hermesdorf, Francisca Zitzlsperger, Joseph Zitzlsperger, Maria Zitzlsperger, Ludwig Zitzlsperger, Johann Zitzlsperger, Franz Zitzlsperger, and Theresa Zitzlsperger, heirs and next of kin of ANTON ZITZLSPERGER, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Mathilde Zitzlsperger of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated April 24th, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Anton Zitzlsperger, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 5th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 6th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
DAVIS & KAUFMANN, Attorneys for Proponent, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy12-law6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

JANE REDFIELD TURNURE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE REDFIELD TURNURE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Zabriskie, Burrill & Murray, their attorneys, No. 21 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1899.
LAWRENCE TURNURE, JR., JEANNIE TURNURE MALLERY, GEORGE E. TURNURE, Executors.
ZABRISKIE, BURRILL & MURRAY, Attorneys for Executors, 21 Broad Street, New York. je14-law6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN J. LENEHAN, plaintiff, against THE COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER and others, defendants.
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment in partition duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Wednesday, the 12th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:
First—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Wooster Street, distant eighteen feet and four inches from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Broome Street with the westerly side of Wooster Street; thence running southerly along the westerly side of Wooster Street, eighteen feet; thence westerly, and parallel with the southerly side of Broome Street, seventy-five feet; thence northerly, and parallel with the westerly side of Wooster Street, eighteen feet; thence easterly, and parallel with the southerly side of Broome Street, seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning; and all that lot of land being part of the real property of which Francis Owens, late of the City of New York, died seized, said property being further known and described as No. 53 Wooster Street.
Second—Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, known and distinguished by the number sixty-one (61) on a certain map of twenty-one lots of land in the Nineteenth Ward, late Twelfth, of the City of New York, lying between Third and Fourth Avenues, the property of Martin Zabriskie, Esq., made by Francis Nicholson, City Surveyor, and filed in the Register's office of the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Eighty-first Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Third Avenue with the northerly side of East Eighty-first Street; thence running westerly, along the northerly side of East Eighty-first Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, on a line parallel with the westerly side of Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches; thence easterly, and parallel with East Eighty-first Street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, and parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the point or place of beginning; the same being known as No. 151 East Eighty-first Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, June 19th, 1899.
CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.
LENEHAN & DOWLEY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 165 Broadway, New York.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

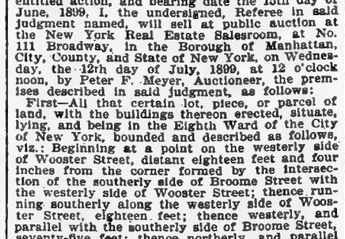

Eighty-first Street.
The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $185.30.
CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDWARD P. SIMMS, plaintiff, against JOHN McCORMICK and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of June, 1899, I, J. F. Keenan, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the northwesterly side of William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and containing as follows:
Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of William Street, distant two hundred and twenty-nine (229) feet nine (9) inches northeasterly from the northwesterly corner of John and William Streets; running thence northeasterly along the northwesterly side of William Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwesterly along the land now, or formerly, belonging to William Everdell, Robert Thompson, and the minister, elders, and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, ninety-five (95) feet six (6) inches; thence southwesterly along the land belonging to the said minister, elders, and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, and heretofore demised by them to John C. Brown, one (1) foot four (4) inches, and thence southeasterly along other land belonging to the said the minister, elders, and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, and heretofore demised by them to Hannah B. Merritt, ninety-seven (97) feet six (6) inches to William Street aforesaid, the place of beginning, be the said several contents and dimensions more or less as the same is described on a map of this and other adjoining lots fronting on William Street belonging to said minister, elders, and deacons of said Reformed Church, which is in their possession.
That said property is leasehold premises, and is the same as described in a certain indenture of lease recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 2,063, Page 368 of Conveyances.—Dated New York, June 26th, 1899.
JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.
WELLS, WALDO & SNEDEKER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 34 Nassau St., New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BURCHARD, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. BURCHARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of June, 1899. WILLIAM J. LEEDS, ROSWELL B. BURCHARD, Executors. VAN DUZER & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je21-law6mW

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.
VIA SOUND LINES.
FALL RIVER LINE
For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland and Seashore Points Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19 N. R. foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 6.00 P. M. Steamer from New York, Sundays only, touches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line eastward steamer stops at Newport.

PROVIDENCE LINE
For Newport, Providence, Boston, the North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only at 5:00 P. M., touching at Newport, R. I., (Monday mornings excepted.) On Monday mornings Fall River Line steamers touch at Newport.

STONINGTON LINE
For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers NEW HAMPSHIRE and RHODE ISLAND. Leave Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 6:00 P. M. Sunday night westward trips will be made by this line until September 30, inclusive. Saturday night westward trips will be omitted during same period.

NORWICH LINE
For New London, Worcester, Boston, and the East. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Leave Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 5:30 P. M. On Sundays until September 10, inclusive, Stonington Line westward steamer will touch at New London, leaving there at 10:15 P. M. for New York.

FOR BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND, SOUTHOLD AND SAG HARBOR, VIA
MONTAUK STEAMBOAT CO.'S LINE.
Steamer will leave Pier 15, E. R. (foot Wall St.) daily (except Sundays) at 5:30 P. M., on Saturdays at 1.00 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays steamer stops at Southold and Orient Point. The Saturday boat will arrive at Block Island early Sunday morning. Monday mornings steamer Shinnecock will make a daylight excursion, leaving Pier 15 at 8 A. M. Excursion tickets, $2.00.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS.
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex.) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier..9:00 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kineston Point, Catskill, and Hudson. Through tickets and baggage checked to destination.

Albany Evening Line
Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Summer Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

FOR NEW HAVEN, PROVIDENCE, AND BOSTON.
NEW HAVEN LINE.
NARRAGANSETT BAY LINE.
Steamers daily, Sundays included, from Pier 25 East River for NEW HAVEN at 4 P. M. and 12 midnight.
For PROVIDENCE at 4 P. M.
Timely train connections made at New Haven for Meriden, Hartford, and Springfield, and at Providence for BOSTON and all points East. Fine orchestra or Bay Line steamers.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M. On Saturdays steamers leave at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Trains for Cairo-Palenville, Otis Summit, Kaaterskill, and Haines Corners connect.
Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken.
Descriptive folder mailed free.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL.
Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45,) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTON, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. MUSIC.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS
leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.
Also Saturdays, Steamer ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Teutonic..July 12, Noon | Teutonic...Aug. 9, Noon
Germanic..July 19, Noon | Cymric....Aug. 15, Noon
Majestic, July 26, Noon | Germanic, Aug. 16, Noon
Britann

COUNCIL STILL OBSTINATE

Action on Three of the Most Important Bond Issues Defeated.

TO COME UP AGAIN NEXT WEEK

Four Issues Passed Without Debate—Motion of Alderman Schneider Causes Trouble.

The obstructionists in the Council scored another victory yesterday by defeating action on three of the most important bond issues pending before that branch of the Municipal Assembly. These issues were that for the new Hall of Records, $2,100,000; that for repaving streets in all boroughs, $2,000,000, and that for the purchase of the plant of the Long Island Water Supply Company, $570,000. All these issues were made special orders for next Tuesday, when the effort to secure their passage will be renewed. Four issues, those of $500,000 for the new East River Bridge, $500,000 for water supply purposes, $10,000 for general park purposes, and $10,000 for improving Hamilton Fish Park, were passed without debate.

Vice Chairman Oakley started the fight against the obstructionists as soon as the Council convened by calling up the Long Island Water Supply bond issue, which has been before the Council for exactly one year. There was no debate. The resolution was defeated by a vote of 18 to 5, twenty-two affirmative votes being necessary to adoption. Councilmen Cassidy, (Dem., Queens,) Murray, (Tam.,) and Doyle, Ebbets, and Conly, (Dem., Brooklyn,) voted in the negative. Councilman Hyland (Tam.) refused to vote on this and the other bond issues that came up. Through Mr. Oakley's efforts, the resolution was again considered at 3 o'clock, when the same members, with the addition of Mr. French, (Dem., Brooklyn,) again voted in the negative.

The big fight of the day, however, came when the Committee on Affairs of Boroughs presented majority and minority reports on the resolution appropriating $2,000,000 for repaving. The majority reported in favor of the resolution, while the minority presented an adverse report. In the latter report the minority criticised the specifications for asphalt paving made by the Commissioner of Highways; said that the city was at the mercy of an asphalt monopoly, and that according to the specifications no one but the Trinidad Asphalt Company could compete, and that the expenditure of the $2,000,000 meant a profit of $800,000 to the company getting the contract.

In conclusion the minority report asked that the Mayor be requested to appoint a committee of three chemists from the Faculty of Columbia University and the Polytechnic Institute to analyze such specimens of crude and refined asphalt as shall be set before them with a view to determining if the prohibitory clauses in the city specifications as shown above are wise, salutary, or needful.

After a long squabble as to which report should be considered first, immediate consideration was refused to both, and the matter went over to next week. The negative votes were cast by Councilmen Cassidy, Doyle, Conley, Francisco, Ebbets, Murray, Williams, Wise, and French.

The Hall of Records bond issue of $2,100,000 gave rise to a long discussion, in the course of which Councilman Oakley threatened the Brooklyn members with retaliation in return for their votes against the resolution. The imperative necessity for a Hall of Records in the city, Mr. Oakley said, should cause all right-thinking men to vote for the appropriation.

Mr. Cassidy, the leader of the obstructionists, inquired if Mr. Oakley knew that the contract had been let to a man whose bid was $350,000 higher than the lowest bidder.

President Guggenheimer informed Mr. Cassidy that the Corporation Counsel had decided the contract to be a valid one, and said that legal action would follow any attempt to deprive the contractor of it.

The next resolution was defeated, Councilmen Cassidy, Conly, Ebbets, Francisco, French, Murray, and Williams voting in the negative.

Mr. Doyle, (Dem., Brooklyn,) who has been among the most rampant of obstructionists, created a laugh by offering a resolution requesting the Board of Estimate to appropriate $8,000,000 for school sites and schoolhouses, $5,000,000 of the sum to be expended in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx and the balance in Brooklyn. This resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Board of Aldermen spent most of the afternoon in passing ordinances for the erection of lamp posts and bay windows, and it was not until nearly the close of the session that the members gave any evidence of being alive. Alderman Schneider (Tam.) was the man who started the trouble, and he did it by moving the discharge of the Committee on Tunnels and Bridges from the consideration of the bond issue of $644,450 for a bridge over Newtown Creek at Vernon Avenue. This measure came to the board on March 28 last, and has been in committee ever since.

The moment the resolution was read Mr. Byrne (Dem., Brooklyn,) wanted to have it laid on the table. Mr. Byrne criticised Mr. Schneider's motives, and said that the committee had not had time to consider the matter fully. The motion to lay on the table was defeated, as was Mr. Schneider's motion and a motion by Mr. McInnes to instruct the committee to report next week.

A motion to instruct the committee to report in two weeks prevailed, and the Aldermen adjourned, after adopting a resolution by Mr. Goodman calling upon the Mayor to have the collection of the portraits of ex-Governors of the State, in the Governor's Room, made complete.

Building Code Report Delayed.

Both branches of the Municipal Assembly yesterday passed resolutions extending the time in which the Building Code Commission may report to Aug. 20. The report should have been filed on July 1.

CLAIMS UNDER THE AHEARN ACT

Police Captain Stephenson Asks $14,556.90 for Counsel Fees.

Only one claim was filed with Controller Coler yesterday, under the provisions of the Ahearn act. This claim was that of Police Captain John T. Stephenson, who asks for $14,556.90 to reimburse him for counsel fees in defending himself against fourteen indictments charging him with corrupt practices and bribery, and also against an action before the Police Commissioners to deprive him of his office. John Vincent appears as Capt. Stephenson's counsel.

Police Captain Adam A. Cross, who has filed a claim for $9,415.28, said yesterday that his action was for the purpose of recovering expenses incurred in defending himself before the Police Commissioners and not against an indictment. He had never been indicted, he said.

FIGHT FOR REINSTATEMENT.

Former Bridge Employes Ask for Writs of Mandamus.

The Civil Service Reform Association, through its counsel, Samuel H. Ordway, yesterday moved, before Justice Lambert, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for the granting of twelve writs of mandamus to compel the reinstatement of 392 employes of the Brooklyn Bridge, who were discharged when the bridge railroad passed into the control of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. In the cases of five of the relators, their reinstatement is asked for under the veteran law of 1898.

Of the remaining seven relators each represents one class of the discharged employes. They make their claim under the new civil service law of 1898, which provides that they shall not be discharged without cause, and that the reason of their discharge shall be filed. Neither of these provisions, it is claimed, was complied with.

Deputy Corporation Counsel Carr opposed the motion for reinstatement. He contended that the positions had been abolished in good faith, and that it would mean an unnecessary expenditure of $400,000 a year by the city if the men were reinstated.

Briefs will be submitted in the case by Saturday.

M. H. Lehmaier's Bequests to Charity.

The will of Martin H. Lehmaier was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The value of the estate is unknown. By the terms of the will Mr. Lehmaier bequeaths several thousand dollars to charitable institutions. To Mount Sinai Hospital he leaves $2,500 for the founding of a bed in his memory. The Montefiore Home, the United Hebrew Charities, the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, and the United Relief Works of the Ethical Culture Society receive $500 each. The residue of the estate is bequeathed to the widow of the testator.

Are all little men cold-blooded? Must be.

All the big sizes of that strongest thin stuff ever made—brown nunscloth, were gobbled up the first warm weather; nothing is left except sizes 34, 35, 36, 37, 38; and they ought not to be left long at to-day's prices—coat $1.50, vest .50, trousers $1.50.

Prices on several other blood-coolers have also slumped. Sizes, big and little:

75 white serge coats striped with blue and drab $1.50; trousers to match some, $1.50; were $9.
100 herringbone crash coats $1.50, vests .50, trousers $1.50; were $4.50, $2.00 and $3.50.
40 gray homespun coats $2.50; were $10.
125 alpaca coats $1.50; were $3 and $3.50.

All at our Prince St. store.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONSTRUCTION OF WILL.—James Higgins, who died in 1855, left a will in which the disposing words were: "I give all my estate, real and personal, after the payment of my debts, to my wife Rose, during her life, and then to such of my children as may then be alive, share and share alike." The testator was survived by his wife Rose, who died in 1879, and by six children, of whom Margaret married James B. Connelly in 1873, and died in 1874, intestate, leaving James B. Connelly, her only son and heir. An action brought by him against Edmund A. O'Brien and others for the partition of real estate, of which his grandfather died seized, was decided against him on the trial, and that judgment has been affirmed by the Third Appellate Division. The Court holds, by Justice Landon, that this provision of the will gave to the children of the testator a remainder, which was contingent upon their surviving the testator's wife; and in the event of the death of one of the children before that time, the remainder vested in the surviving children, and the issue of the deceased child took no interest therein. The Court held there were no words in the will indicating that the word children included grandchildren.

***

PRIMA FACIE CASE OF GROSS NEGLIGENCE.—When Emanuel Campe sued Levi C. Weir, as President of Adams Express Company, in the Ninth Municipal Court, for the loss of his violin, which was broken while in transit from Charlotte, N. C., to this city, he was confronted with the clause in the express receipt that the company would not be responsible "for loss or damage from breakage, or from any cause, unless in every case the same be proved to have occurred from the fraud or gross negligence of the express company or its servants." At the end of the plaintiff's case the aid of this exemption was invoked to relieve defendant from liability, on the ground that the plaintiff had failed to prove that the damage to his violin had resulted from its fraud or gross negligence. The violin had been packed in a flannel-lined leather case, which was so padded that the instrument was immovable, and at the special request of the express company it had been inclosed in a crate, although previously it had been transported without that protection. A judgment given for the plaintiff on the trial was affirmed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. Justice Leventritt, who gave the opinion, held that though the burden was on the plaintiff to show that the injury arose from a cause for which by the very terms of the contract the carrier was liable, the proof of the nature of the accident might afford prima facie evidence of negligence, and the Court was of opinion that in this case a prima facie case of gross negligence was established. "The defendant was apprised of the contents of the case. The violin had been frequently shipped over defendant's line without a crate and safely carried to its destination, yet on this occasion the defendant requested the adoption of a particular form of package, thus dictating a method of protection which it deemed sufficient. Notwithstanding the demonstrated adequacy of the packing, and notwithstanding obedience to the defendant's instructions, the crate and violin arrived in such a damaged and dilapidated condition as to raise the presumption of reckless handling. As the defendant offered no proof to overcome this presumption, the judgment below should not be disturbed."

***

WATERWAYS NOT INCLUDED IN "HIGHWAYS."—Julia I. De Camp, who, during her lifetime, owned the north half of Township 1 and the whole of Township 7, in what is known as the "John Brown Tract," in Herkimer County, brought an action in November, 1894, to restrain John A. Dix and Edward Thomson, composing the firm of the Moose River Lumber Company, from driving or floating logs down the north branch of the Moose River over her lands. The defendants, who in February, 1894, had purchased of Dr. Seward Webb a large quantity of soft wood timber and the stumpage rights of the Moose River watershed, in Township 8, had cut about 11,000,000 feet of timber in logs about fifteen feet in length and constructed a dam at Big Safford Creek and North Branch, in order to float these logs, and flood jams were cut out of both streams. A judgment rendered in favor of the plaintiff, three years ago, in the Herkimer County Supreme Court, was affirmed by the Fourth Appellate Division in April, 1897, and that decision was recently affirmed by the Court of Appeals. After the commencement of the action Mrs. De Camp died, and her husband, William S. De Camp, was substituted as plaintiff. The Court holds, in an opinion by Judge Haight, that the clause in the Macomb patent, reserving to the State "five acres out of every hundred acres of said tract of land for highways," did not import a reservation for waterways, and hence, did not validate, on the theory of being an appropriation of land for the purpose of the reservation, although such intent was not expressed, the act of 1851 declaring Moose River a public highway for the purpose of floating logs, and its amendment in 1894, which makes no provision for compensation to the riparian owners. The word "highways," as it is ordinarily used and understood, especially in connection with the conveyance of land, was held to have reference to the roads opened through the country upon land for the travel of persons with their animals and vehicles, and did not include streams of water or water highways. Chief Judge Parker dissented, holding that the proposition in effect asserted was that an act, broad enough to constitute a valid exercise of an existing legislative power, may, nevertheless, be set aside by a court as unconstitutional, because in its opinion the Legislature did not realize that it possessed the power, and, therefore, must be deemed not to have intended to exert it.

Phillips's Elite Directory, 1899-1900.

Phillips's Elite Directory for 1899-1900 has just been issued, and, like the twenty-five previous numbers that have been issued annually, it will be found to be a very handy volume for intending callers in this city and in the towns in this State, New Jersey, and Connecticut. It contains also a shopping guide. There are 91,000 householders' names classified by streets. The volume has 1,026 pages and is bound in brown morocco and gilt.

Belts.

White calf Belts,—turned in edges,—lined with leather, 45 cents each.

Black, patent leather Belts, 25 cents each.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Untrimmed Millinery.

The remaining stock of Straw Hats including numerous varieties of fancy braids and shapes, 25 cents each.

Sailor Hats,—rough braids or fine split straws, 75 cents each; Value $1.25 to $3.50.

Mull Hats for garden or country,—white, maize, blue, pink, heliotrope and black, $3.45 and $4.25 each.

Fine French Felt Hats for cycle or steamer,—plain, or trimmed with Oriental scarf.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

GAVE FORTUNE TO HIS WIFE

So Albert Crosby Says He Possesses Only Some "Old Clothes."

EXAMINATION IN BANKRUPTCY

Creditors in Indiana Locate Him Through a Famous Painting in a Palatial Home on Cape Cod.

The destitution of a once wealthy man, the affluence of a wife once poor, and the patient pursuit of old creditors were the elements of the story developed yesterday by the examination in bankruptcy proceedings of Albert Crosby, formerly owner of Crosby's Opera House, in Chicago, now the occupant of one of the show places of the Cape Cod country.

The examination was conducted before Referee Royal S. Crane. Julius Lehmann is trustee for the alleged bankrupt's property, and creditors were represented by Judge M. Winfield of Logansport, Ind., who is a State Senator, and by Edgar A. Fellows of 320 Broadway.

Mr. Crosby was originally a Cape Cod man. He is now portly and florid, with closely trimmed white beard, and he was attired yesterday in a suit of black broadcloth, with an old-fashioned wide-skirted coat. He was accompanied by his wife, who is evidently fifteen years or more younger than he. She is a large, fine-looking woman, with brilliant dark eyes. She was on crutches, having, she explained, a stiff knee. Mr. Crosby went from Cape Cod to Chicago in 1860. He engaged in the manufacture of ale and beer, and dealt in whisky. He founded the famous McAvoy Brewing Company. He made money very fast, and when the big fire came owned not only the brewery, but Crosby's Opera House and an art gallery, in which he had collected many American paintings, including Bierstadt's "In the Yosemite Valley."

He secured a divorce from his wife, setting a large sum of money on her, and married a young actress, also divorced, whose stage name was Georgia Garretson. She was originally Miss Sauerbach.

Mr. Crosby was on the bond of David A. Gage, City Treasurer of Chicago, who defaulted in a very large sum. By buying timber lands and making barrels in Indiana Mr. Crosby contracted debts of $30,000 in that State. Judgments were obtained against him in Indiana, and the City of Chicago also got judgment for $500,000. Then it was found that he had no assets.

On examination yesterday he said he was very fond of his second wife, and very grateful to her for saving many of his most valuable paintings at the time of the fire. Therefore he gave her property in "wads"—so to speak. Real estate, railway and brewing stocks were all turned over to her. He retained only his position as Vice President of the McAvoy Brewing Company, and in that capacity as an humble employe of a corporation in which he had no interest, drew a salary of $1,000 a month and traveled in Europe.

He and his wife remained abroad several years, and were lost sight of. Four years ago Judge Winfield, while spending a Summer on Cape Cod, was taken to Brewster to see some of the show places there. Among others was the Crosby Art Gallery. The name of Crosby is common there, and did not attract his attention, but the chief picture in the gallery, "In the Yosemite," is not common. Judge Winfield had seen it often in Chicago. Being the lawyer for the Jerolomon estate, one of the largest of the Indiana creditors, Judge Winfield immediately began suit in Massachusetts and secured judgments there against Mr. Crosby, which the Supreme Court of the State has recently affirmed.

Mr. Crosby then came to this city and, claiming residence here, filed his petition in bankruptcy. He described his assets as consisting of a few old clothes. His liabilities include $50,000 due his wife and the Indiana judgments.

Mrs. Crosby testified yesterday that she owns the estate at Brewster, has $160,000 cash in bank, mortgages for $160,000 more, real estate valued at $50,000 and furniture and paintings valued at $12,000, besides her claim for $50,000 against Mr. Crosby for advances made by her to him from time to time.

Mr. Crosby said he had owned nothing since 1875, when he gave his all to his wife. Since then he has lived by borrowing from her, he asserts. They usually spend the Winters abroad and the Summers at Brewster.

"Are you a resident of New York?" he was asked.

"Yes," he answered.

"Where do you live here?"

"Around at different hotels."

"Ever voted here?"

"Never voted anywhere in my life."

"What would you do if you wanted money and your wife was not at home?"

"That never happens. I hardly ever have any use for money."

Husband and wife were separated during their respective examinations, but their stories coincided.

Noted Indian Dies Near Gowanda.

GOWANDA, N. Y., July 11.—King Tallchief, one of the most prominent Indians on the Cattaraugus reservation, is dead from fatty embolism, the result of a fractured limb, caused by the kick of a horse.

When "catching cold" it is safest to get a doctor's prescription. One of the best of these is JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Office: No. 119 Broadway.

NINETY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT,
JULY, 1899.

CAPITAL STOCK, - $3,000,000.00

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Cash in Banks	$641,087.04
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of collection	577,198.80
Real Estate	1,774,924.64
Loans on Stocks	128,125.00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages	212,350.00
Interest due and accrued	47,914.21

BONDS.

		Par Value.	Market Value.
District of Columbia of 1924	3-65 per cent.	$1,000,000.00	$1,190,000.00
United States, 1904	5 " "	300,000.00	337,500.00
United States, 1925	4 " "	300,000.00	389,250.00
State of Georgia, Registered, 1920	3½ " "	25,000.00	26,500.00
New York City, Registered	3 " "	600,000.00	603,000.00
West Chicago Park Commissioners Assessment Warrants	Special 6 " "	54,100.00	54,100.00
City of Richmond, Va., 1922	5 " "	50,000.00	56,000.00
Topeka City, Kas., Internal Improvement	6 " "	22,211.83	22,211.83
N.Y., Chi. & St. L. R. R. Co. 1st Mtge., 1937	4 " "	112,000.00	119,840.00
N. Y. & Har. R. R. 1st Mtge. Reg'd, 1900	7 " "	100,000.00	104,000.00
Ohio & W. Va. Railway Co. 1st Mtge., 1910	7 " "	100,000.00	110,000.00
Dunkirk, W. & P. R'y Co. 1st Mtge Gtd., 1900	7 " "	100,000.00	102,000.00
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis R. R. 1st Consolidated Mortgage, 1914	7 " "	100,000.00	137,000.00
Louisville, N. A. & C. R'y Co. 1st Mtge., 1910	6 " "	100,000.00	117,000.00
West Shore R'y 1st Mtge. Gtd., Reg'd	4 " "	100,000.00	115,000.00
Jeff., Mad. & I. R. R. Co. 1st Mtge., S.F., 1906	7 " "	84,000.00	95,760.00
Chic., St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha R'y Co. Consolidated Mortgage, 1930	6 " "	50,000.00	68,500.00
Va. Mid. R'y Co. Gen. Mtge Gtd. Stpd., 1936	5 " "	50,000.00	56,500.00
Cleveland Ter. and Valley R. R. Co., 1995	4 " "	50,000.00	45,000.00
Louis., Hen. & St. L. R'y Co. 1st Mtge., 1946	5 " "	25,000.00	23,250.00
Standard Gas Light Co. 1st Mtge., 1930	5 " "	50,000.00	58,000.00
Des Moines W. Wks. Co. 1st Con. Mtge., 1917	4 " "	50,000.00	40,000.00
Denver Union Water Co., 1st Mtge., 1914	5 " "	48,000.00	43,200.00

STOCKS.

7500	Shares	Pennsylvania Railroad Company.	$50 each	375,000.00	502,500.00
5000	"	Morris and Essex R. R. Co., Gtd.	50 "	250,000.00	460,000.00
2633	"	United New Jersey R. R. and Canal Co., Guaranteed	100 "	263,300.00	724,075.00
2500	"	Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway Co., Gtd	100 "	250,000.00	460,000.00
2500	"	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul R'y Co. Pf.	100 "	250,000.00	435,000.00
2500	"	Chi., Mil. & St. P. R'y Co. Com.	100 "	250,000.00	325,000.00
2500	"	Chi., Bur. and Quincy R. R. Co.	100 "	250,000.00	340,000.00
1500	"	Cleveland & Pittsburg R. R. Gtd.	50 "	75,000.00	142,500.00
1000	"	Ft. W. & Jack. R. R. Co. Pf. Gtd.	100 "	100,000.00	138,000.00
1000	"	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. and Omaha Railway Co. Pref.	100 "	100,000.00	180,000.00
1000	"	Rensselaer and Saratoga R. R.	100 "	100,000.00	191,000.00
1000	"	Connecticut River R. R. Co.	100 "	100,000.00	271,000.00
1000	"	Chicago & Northw. R'y Co. Pref.	100 "	100,000.00	194,000.00
1000	"	Northern Railroad of N. J.	100 "	100,000.00	93,000.00
500	"	N. Y., New Haven & Hart. R. R.	100 "	50,000.00	108,000.00
428	"	N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Gtd.	50 "	21,400.00	33,460.00
500	"	Standard Gaslight Co. Preferred.	100 "	50,000.00	65,000.00
263	"	Standard Gaslight Co. Common.	100 "	26,300.00	29,982.00
200	"	Amer. Exch. Nat. Bank of N. Y.	100 "	20,000.00	35,400.00
200	"	Mercantile Nat. Bank of N. Y.	100 "	20,000.00	40,000.00
200	"	Nat. Bank of Commerce in N. Y.	100 "	20,000.00	48,400.00
200	"	Fourth National Bank of N. Y.	100 "	20,000.00	36,000.00
200	"	Manhattan Company, N. Y.	50 "	10,000.00	25,000.00
200	"	Merchants' Ex. Nat. B'k of N. Y.	50 "	10,000.00	12,000.00
200	"	Nassau Bank, N. Y.	50 "	10,000.00	15,200.00
400	"	National B'dway Bank of N. Y.	25 "	10,000.00	23,500.00
100	"	Bank of America, N. Y.	100 "	10,000.00	41,500.00
100	"	Nat. Bank of the Republic, N. Y.	100 "	10,000.00	19,000.00
200	"	Chatham National Bank of N. Y.	25 "	5,000.00	15,000.00
200	"	National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of N. Y.	25 "	5,000.00	3,700.00
200	"	Franklin Trust Co., Brooklyn	100 "	20,000.00	61,000.00
100	"	Long Island Loan and Trust Co.	100 "	10,000.00	25,000.00
50	"	Metropolitan Trust Co., N. Y.	100 "	5,000.00	19,500.00
				$12,457,928.52	

LIABILITIES.

Cash Capital	$3,000,000.00
Reserve Premium Fund	4,103,323.00
Unpaid Losses	377,462.84
Unpaid Re-Insurance, and other claims	172,448.97
Net Surplus	4,804,793.71
	$12,457,928.52

Surplus as regards policy holders . . . $7,804,793.71

DIRECTORS.

Levi P. Morton, Oliver S. Carter, Daniel A. Heald, David H. McAlpin, Andrew C. Armstrong, Cornelius N. Bliss, John H. Washburn, Walter H. Lewis, Francis H. Leggett, Benjamin Perkins, Elbridge G. Snow, George H. Hartford, Henry F. Noyes, Lucien C. Warner, Warner Van Norden, Dumont Clarke, James B. Van Woert.

DANIEL A. HEALD, President.

THOMAS B. GREENE, ARCUNAH M. BURTIS, } Secretaries. JOHN H. WASHBURN, ELBRIDGE G. SNOW, } Vice-Presidents.

HENRY J. FERRIS, EMANUEL H. A. CORREA, WILLIAM H. CHENEY, FREDERIC C. BUSWELL, } Assistant Secretaries.

New York, July 11, 1899.

A Semi-Annual Dividend of five per cent. has been declared, payable on demand.

HOME FOR SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

Will Be in Virginia at the Foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Through the efforts of the Rev. H. M. Wharton of Baltimore a home for the orphans of American soldiers and sailors is being established. The site has already been purchased, and lies among the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains at Luray, Va. Work on the buildings will be begun as soon as the requisite funds can be raised.

Among the many patrons of the undertaking are President McKinley, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, and Gov. Lowndes of Maryland. The subscriptions received thus far are: J. L. Kernan, $100; C. N. Belt, $100; E. B. Moore, $50; King's Daughters, $60; Mrs. R. S., $10; A. F. E., $5,000; J. Campbell, $5; Miss Cornelia Halsey, $100; Mr. Champoness, $10; Frederick Frelinghuysen, $20; Mr. Dusenbury, $25; Miss Helen M. Gould, $500; Sunshine Society, $50; Sunday school, Noank, Conn., $25; Miss Young, $25; Mr. Roberts, $10; John Wharton, $100; William Campbell, $5; Mrs. D. C. Blair, $50; Brantly Sunday school, Baltimore, $100; total, $6,335.

The proposed plan is to build ten cottages at $5,000 each, and to raise $50,000 for additions, including school shops, &c. Subscriptions may be sent to H. M. Wharton, 40 Wall Street, this city, or to A. F. Conery, Jr., 804 North Howard Street, Baltimore.

CONTRADICTS HARMON HANSEN.

F. A. Liftchild Denies that He Persecuted ex-Reformatory Inmate.

Frank A. Liftchild, a bottle manufacturer at 112 Front Street, Brooklyn, who recently caused the arrest of Harmon Hansen of Hoboken, N. J., whom he had employed, on a charge of threatening his life, denies the statements made by Hansen to the effect that Liftchild had persecuted him because he had been in the reformatory.

"The story told by Hansen," said Mr. Liftchild yesterday, "does me a great injustice. There is no truth in his statements. I have befriended instead of persecuted him, as he claims. To begin with, I secured his release from the Elmira Reformatory, and gave him employment in my shop. He remained with me some months and then left.

"Hansen claims that he was not paid the same wages as the other men in the shop, but that is untrue. He was not discriminated against in any particular. After he left my employ he continued to loiter about the building and annoy me. He made threats against my life, and otherwise so conducted himself that I could stand it no longer, and I caused his arrest.

"I have never treated Hansen unfairly or done anything to injure him. His statements to the effect that I prevented him from getting employment elsewhere by telling people that he had been in the reformatory are without foundation."

July Opportunities! | July Opportunities!

O'Neill's.

Special July Sale of
Laces and Embroideries
At Half and Less than Half the usual prices!

Normandie Val Laces. Five inches wide, regular value 25c. yard, for this sale
9c. yard.
All widths from one to six inches at prices in proportion.

Flechlin Laces. Three inches wide, regular value 40c. yard, for this sale
10c. yard.
All widths from one-half to four inches at prices in proportion.

Cambric Insertion. Regular value, 15c. to 25c. yard, now on sale at
8c., 9c. and 10c. yard.

Nainsook Edges. Formerly 18c. to 40c. yard, for this sale
12c., 15c. and 20c. yard.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

A Special Purchase of One Thousand
Ladies' White Pique Skirts
All of this season's make and from the best Manufacturers at
These Remarkable Prices!

Ladies' White Pique Skirts, full width, entirely men tailored, regular price 1.98, for this sale
98c. each.

White Pique Skirts with two and three rows of insertion, finished with deep hem, sold earlier in the season at five dollars, for this sale
1.98 each.

We are also offering some unusual values in Shirt Waists.

All cash purchases (except Bicycles and Sewing Machines) delivered free to any Railroad station within 100 miles of N. Y. City.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

LIBRARY REDUCTIONS.

Mahogany Suite, . . . $70.00
(Reduced from $84.00.)
Covered with leather. Plain seats and tufted backs.

Sofa and Armchair, . . $150.00
(Reduced from $176.00.)
Covered with fine tapestry and trimmed with ooze leather. Perfect in design and finish, but room must be made for later novelties.

These are merely hints of the library luxury you may now obtain below factory prices if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST
NEAR BROADWAY

HIGH EXPLOSIVES TESTED

Thorite and Gelatin Thrown Successfully from Ordinary Guns.

EXPERIMENTS AT SANDY HOOK

Lewis Range Finder Not Affected by Blasts of Guns Fired Near By—Gen. Miles on the Ground.

The officers of the Ordnance Department, United States Army, conducted three separate tests yesterday at the proving grounds at Sandy Hook. The tests consisted of the throwing of high explosives, the firing of a new high explosive, and the testing of a steel tower and range finder. All were accounted successful.

The tests were the culmination of experiments which have been carried on for some time to determine whether or not high explosives can be thrown with safety from ordinary service guns. The experiments of this nature were conducted by the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, of which Gen. Miles is President. In addition to Gen. Miles the following members of the board were present: Gen. Royal T. Frank, Judge Outhwate, Capt. C. B. Wheeler of the Ordnance Department, and Lieut. I. N. Lewis.

The tests to determine whether the Lewis range finder is affected by the blasts of guns fired near by were conducted by a special board appointed by the War Department at the request of the Chief of Engineers. This board was made up as follows: Col. H. C. Hasbrook, Col. J. P. Storey, Capt. H. L. Harris of the Artillery, Capt. J. C. Ayers of the Ordnance, and Capt. Judson of the Engineer Corps.

The first trial was that of the Isham system of throwing. This consisted in the throwing of 113 pounds of explosive gelatin from the ordinary service gun. The Isham diaphragm steel shells were used. These shells are slightly longer than the ordinary. The gun was a twelve-inch of the service pattern, and the charge consisted of 415 pounds of brown powder.

At first the gun was fired out to sea. It was placed at a low angle. The shell struck the water three times, proving to the officers that in case the shell struck the water before striking the mark the charge would not explode. Four charges of explosive gelatin were next fired from a Sims-Dudley powder pneumatic gun. These charges were fired in safety, and were a success, it was said.

The greatest interest of the day, however, was centred about the experiments conducted with Dr. Tuttle's new explosive thorite. A great deal has been published about the power of this explosive, and the officers were reticent about the result of the test. The inventor was present and personally assisted in the firing of the charges. The thorite was thrown both out to sea and through plate, and it has been demonstrated that, while the effects of the explosive are terrible, it can be used in ordinary guns and fired through steel plate without exploding.

The thorite was placed in service shells and was fired from an eight-inch gun. The bursting charge varied, but when the armor-piercing shells were used the charge consisted of about twelve or thirteen pounds of explosive. The shells were fired through four-and-a-half-inch steel, and, while the plate was shattered, the charge did not go off.

The board also conducted an experiment in firing off a Vicar's Sons and a Maxim howitzer. It was fired four times with service charges. This gun is capable of firing fifteen shots a minute, but the board did not try a speed test.

These tests were finished about 4 o'clock, and the members of the board returned to the city on the Ordnance Department tug Ordnance. The officers attach considerable importance to these tests, and say that never before have such charges of high explosives been fired from service guns.

While these tests were going on the special board was conducting experiments to find out the reliability of the Lewis depression range finder and locater. The members of the board wanted to find out if the delicate instrument would be affected by the blasts of guns fired in the same locality. The tests were also to find out if the range finder could be used from the steel tower at the Hook. The tower is situated about 100 yards from the battery of twelve-inch guns. This battery was fired twice, and, according to the officers present, the finder was not affected.

Among those who attended the tests were the following representatives of the Sims-Dudley Company: Mr. Sims, Mr. Merriam, the inventor of the Merriam fuse, and Mr. Stockly, a son of the President of the company. Young Stockly served one of the guns through the Puerto Rican campaign. Inventor Isham was also present.

Walter McNeill at Home Again.

Walter J. McNeill, nine years old, of 806 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, who has been missing from his home since Sunday morning, and whose father thought he had been kidnapped, turned up safe and sound but very hungry yesterday morning. He had been sent to a store on an errand and had lost the money his mother gave him. He was afraid to go home and went to St. Mary's Park, where he remained hidden ever since.

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AMERICAN ROOF GARDEN.—McIntyre & Heath, Caron & Herbert, Elizabeth Murray & 10 Big Acts. Gen'l Adm. 25c. 8:30.
Baseball, Polo Grounds To-day, 4 P. M. PITTSBURG vs. NEW YORK. Adm., 50c.

THE TURF.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Showers; variable winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,447. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 80½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39⅝c; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

FOREIGN.—The American Line steamship Paris entered Falmouth Harbor early this morning. She will be run on a sand beach and temporarily repaired before going to Southampton for thorough overhauling. Transvaal matters are still in an unsettled condition. Another battery of artillery has been ordered to South Africa, and many troops have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness. The members of the Yale-Harvard athletic team to meet the representatives of Oxford and Cambridge arrived at Southampton last evening. M. Lebon, who was French Minister of the Colonies in 1895, denies M. Havet's charges that Capt. Dreyfus was cruelly treated at Devil's Island. Admiral Dewey, on the cruiser Olympia, arrived at Suez yesterday, and entered the canal after a short stop. He and the officers and men of the Olympia are all in good health. The cup challenger is to race the Britannia only once, and is then to prepare for her voyage across the Atlantic. The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company is to build works at Manchester, England, and will have Lord Kelvin as technical adviser.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Moses Taylor Pyne was painfully injured yesterday by being kicked several times by a horse in his stables at Princeton.

The thunderstorm that deluged the city last night was entirely unexpected by the Weather Bureau. It was confined to this vicinity. The display of lightning was brilliant and beautiful, but some persons were struck by the electric fluid, which also caused a number of fires.

Page 2.

A new labor party may be an outgrowth of the present dissatisfaction among the street car employes in this city.

The first commencement exercises in the new building of the Baron de Hirsch Trade School in East Sixty-fourth Street were held last night. There were fifty-five graduates.

Page 3.

An opium factory at 9 Pell Street was raided yesterday by Revenue Agent Thompson. Five arrests were made.

Gen. Guy V. Henry, late Military Governor of Puerto Rico, in an interview, says that he knows nothing of a report that he is to succeed Gen. Brooke in Havana.

A wheeling party of eight young Brooklyn women came to grief yesterday on the York Avenue hill, New Brighton, Staten Island.

The Citizens' Union of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District will support Alderman Homer Folks for the Assembly next Fall in case he is nominated by the Republicans of the district.

Major Gen. Julian S. Carr, who may succeed Marion Butler as United States Senator from North Carolina, said yesterday that he stood squarely on an anti-trust platform.

The presence of Gen. F. V. Greene at the conference between Gov. Roosevelt and Senator Platt on Tuesday gave rise yesterday to rumors that, in the event of Secretary Alger's retirement from the Cabinet, Gen. Greene would be urged upon the President for the vacancy.

The State Board of Charities yesterday met at Albany and had under consideration the charges made by Controller Morgan of abuses at the Hudson House of Refuge for Women, and decided to aid in the investigation.

Ex-Sheriff W. J. Buttling of Brooklyn has obtained from Judge Hurd of the County Court an order requiring M. J. Daly to show cause why he should not recognize Mr. Buttling as the responsible leader of the Fifth Ward in Brooklyn and allow him to name election officers.

The Third Avenue Railroad Company Directors are considering the equipping of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery line with storage battery cars. They have agreed to let the Metropolitan Road use their tracks on Broadway between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-fifth Streets, and negotiations are said to be progressing between the two roads for an amicable understanding on Amsterdam Avenue.

Page 4.

Seven new cemetery associations have acquired 1,400 acres of land at Babylon, L. I., for burial purposes.

Train robbers stopped a passenger train of the Colorado and Southern Railway near Folsom, N. M., and broke the sides of the express car with dynamite. Officers of the Wells-Fargo Express Company say that nothing was secured by the robbers, who escaped on horses which were tethered near-by.

At the reception tendered him last night by the Republican Club Senator Depew, speaking of the situation in the Philippines, said that we should send to the islands an overwhelming force that can sweep the country and hold it, and until Aguinaldo and his crew are prisoners or buried.

Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court has prepared a measure relating to divorce suits which is to be presented to the next Legislature, and which, in the opinion of lawyers and jurists, will prevent to a very great degree any collusion between the parties to a suit. Justice Beekman explained his views on the subject in detail yesterday. He says he has no expectation that a uniform divorce law for the United States will ever be passed.

Page 5.

Orangemen celebrated yesterday in this city the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne said yesterday that the Molineux case would be presented to the Grand Jury to-morrow.

District Attorney Gardiner has begun a war against the turnstiles on the elevated railways. He declares they are in violation of the law, and has written the Railroad Commissioners on the subject.

An order was issued by the President extending the protection of the American flag to the shipping of Puerto Rico and the Philippines under certain conditions.

The Rev. C. W. De Lyon Nichols, formerly an Episcopal clergyman, but now preparing for the Roman Catholic priesthood, refereed a cake walk at a dance hall on Coney Island Tuesday night. His decision was hissed.

Justice Stover granted an order yesterday, returnable Monday, on the application of the Corporation Counsel in the matter of the claim of Police Captain Stephenson against the city, to show cause why the Ahearn act should not be declared unconstitutional.

A dispatch from Halifax in respect to the wrecked steamer Portia announces that salvage has been arranged and that efforts are being made to save the passengers' baggage. The Portia will be replaced by the Orinoco of the Quebec Steamship Company's line.

While Mrs. Frances Hopkins of 219 Washington Place was on a trip to Jersey City her seven-months-old baby, which had been sick, gave a gasp and to all appearances was dead. A Jersey City policeman told Mrs. Hopkins that she could not return to New York without a permit if the child was dead. A doctor, who was summoned, said the baby was sleeping.

Page 7.

Senator W. E. Sanford, of Hamilton, Ont., was drowned on Monday, the day he had set to visit a recently erected mausoleum.

Manager Griscom of the American Line yesterday discussed the probable future of the steamship Paris. He said that that matter would have to be determined by a board of survey, and would depend on whether the ship was, in marine insurance terms, a constructive total loss or a total loss.

Page 8.

Mrs. Daniel F. Lewis of Brooklyn was injured in a runaway accident at Babylon, L. I., yesterday.

The consolidation of the National Tube Company gives it $80,000,000 capital. It will employ 25,000 men.

The New York baseball team again defeated the Pittsburgs yesterday. The Brooklyns won from the St. Louis team.

At the Brighton Beach races yesterday Theory and Hard Knot run a dead heat and Post Haste, St. Cloud, Big Gun, Greyfeld, and Dudley E. won their races.

Ex-Congressman Nathan Frank of St. Louis in an interview declares that he does not agree with Attorney General Griggs in the statement that the remedy for dissolving trusts rests with the State Legislatures.

Page 9.

The cup defender Columbia will be towed to Newport to-morrow to participate in regattas.

The game of polo at Cedarhurst yesterday between the Rockaway and Meadow Brook teams was full of excitement. There were several collisions. The Meadow Brooks won.

Page 12.

The New York Life Insurance Company yesterday amended its by-laws so as to provide for the disposal of all its investments in stocks.

Page 14.

The poolroom at Tuckahoe, which has been running for some time, has been closed by Sheriff Molloy of Westchester County.

Rebecca Levin showed great bravery and fortitude yesterday at a fire in her father's store, in Avenue B. She died from her injuries.

William Waldorf Astor has secured a writ of certiorari directing the Commissioners of Taxes to review their decision assessing his personal property at $2,000,000.

The sixth annual convention of the New York State Bankers' Association will open at Alexandria Bay, Thousand Islands, tomorrow and will end Saturday night.

Controller Coler's plan for converting Coney Island into a park received a setback yesterday, when the Board of Public Improvements laid it over indefinitely.

The Electric Vehicle Company has placed orders for $8,000,000 worth of electric carriages with the Columbia and Electric Vehicle Company. In all 4,200 carriages will be built.

William Sherer, manager of the Clearing House, says that there is no truth in the report that bankers have under consideration a plan to change the method of reporting the condition of banks.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is said again to be negotiating for the purchase of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad, the only trolley system in Brooklyn not in the control of the Transit Company.

Mrs. Sarah Smith of this city yesterday brought suit in Jersey City to have set aside two conveyances of property owned by her at Ridgewood, N. J., which she claims are forgeries. Mrs. Smith is seventy-nine years old.

Lack of rain and inadequate distributing facilities have placed the Borough of Brooklyn in a serious situation as to its water supply. Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply Moffett declared yesterday that a water famine is imminent.

A young man and a young woman on a tandem rode up to the office of Justice George F. Seymour in Hoboken Tuesday night and asked to be married. They were accommodated. They said they hailed from Newark, but the addresses they gave are incorrect.

Justice Stover yesterday granted an order, on the application of John Peirce, contractor for the new Hall of Records, commanding the Municipal Assembly, the Board of Estimate, and Controller Coler to show cause why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not be issued directing them to issue bonds for the payment of the relator.

Miss Lavinia H. Van Westervelt Dempsey, Queen of the Holland Dames, has lost the cross of the Royal Order of St. Catherine of Sinai, conferred upon her in February last by his Royal Highness Guy de Lusignan, Prince of Jerusalem, of Cypress, and of Armenia, and offers a reward to whomsoever will restore it to her.

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WANTS HER BROTHER HANGED.

Mrs. Cornelia Street Reported as Rejoicing in the Prosecution of Alexander Jester for Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

WICHITA, Kan., July 12.—Mrs. Cornelia Street, who wrote the letter implicating Alexander Jester as murderer of Gilbert Gates, has gone to Mexico, Mo., to prosecute her brother. She writes to Sheriff Simmons here to-day as follows:

"I am glad my brother is behind the bars. He was a bad lot, anyhow. When they hang him I shall be happy. For years he has been at large, a menace to the public. I will furnish unimpeachable testimony that he killed Gilbert Gates."

GATES ALIVE IN 1894?

Convict Claims to Have Known the Supposed Murder Victim.

MEXICO, Mo., July 12.—James Lee, an inmate of the Missouri Penitentiary, at Jefferson City, Mo., writes to a newspaper here that Gilbert Gates, brother of John W. Gates of Chicago, and for whose murder, twenty-eight years ago, Alexander Jester is under arrest, was alive in 1894. Lee says in his letter:

I have noticed the publications in regard to the Jester case, and will kindly ask you if a deposition from me will be given consideration, as I am well acquainted with Gates, and know that he was alive and well in August, 1894, and living in Arizona under the name of George Dorsey. If you will write to Monahan & Murphy, who run a general store in Needles, Cal., they will remember him, for we were mining and prospecting partners, and often bought supplies from them. If I can be of service in the case, I will give all the information I can.

Jester refuses to talk about the convict's letter. He is growing stronger every day and seems confident that he will be cleared of the charges. He still denies that he is the man wanted.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—A dispatch from Jefferson City, Mo., says: Officers of the penitentiary think that there is no truth in the letter written by one James Lee, in which he asserts that he knew Gilbert Gates in Arizona in 1894. An interview was had with him to-day in the presence of Capt. Jesse Tolin. Lee says that Gates did not want to let his people know where he was because he liked the wild life of a miner. He asserts also that Gates went under the name of George Dorsey, but for what reason he does not know. While, he says, Gates told him his life, he made no mention about what became of his property while traveling in Missouri and where he was supposed to have been killed.

Capt. Tolin listened to the story and then said: "You know nothing about this matter, except what you saw in the newspapers; you want notoriety."

"I know only what I wrote," he said. "If they write to Monahan and Murphy they will know Dorsey."

"How do they know Dorsey was Gates?" To this he replied: "I don't know."

Capt. Tolin and other officials who heard the conversation say they are satisfied that it is a made-up story.

NEW STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

Plan in Chicago to Place One in the Lake Front Park.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 12.—An equestrian statue of Washington to be placed at the Art Institute where the plaster fountain now stands is the latest project of Chicago art lovers. By popular subscription and through the courtesy of the Colonial Dames of America the Washington statue which is now under execution by Daniel French and Edward Potter, and which is to represent the dames at the Paris Exposition, will stand in the near future as a guard over Lake Michigan. While the plan for this decoration is still in embryo, its success is assured by the management of such capable art promoters as Charles Hutchinson, Charles E. Coolidge and others. The fact that Chicago has no statue of Washington, although honoring in bronze or stone nearly every great figure and force in the building of the Republic, will add popular zest to the procuring of the monument.

The sculptor has represented Washington as a General mounted on his war horse, and with right arm uplifted. The figure is fifteen feet high, and mounted on a pedestal in the lake-front park, would present somewhat the same appearance as the Logan Statue, with which it would naturally be compared. Mr. Coolidge, who recently returned from Paris imbued with French enthusiasm over the statue, was first to suggest securing it for a replica of it for Chicago.

EVERY AMERICAN SHOULD SEE NIAGARA. Only 24 hours by the New York Central.—Adv.

MORE WAR PREPARATIONS

Another Battery of British Artillery Ordered to the Cape.

THE OFFER OF QUEENSLAND

Government Will Accept It If Hostilities Break Out — Many Troops Held in Readiness.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 12.—Transvaal matters are still in an unsettled condition, and much surprise has been manifested at the Government's apparent indecision in Radical circles.

The offer of the Queensland authorities to send 250 volunteers and a machine gun to South Africa in the event of war between Great Britain and the Transvaal has elicited the reply from the British Government that it will gladly avail itself of the offer should the necessity arise. The hope is expressed, however, that the necessity will not arise.

Another battery of artillery was ordered to-day to proceed to the Cape. This makes five batteries now under orders for South Africa.

The guns, gun carriages, and accessories, and, in fact, the whole outfit is to be painted the "khaki" color, which is similar to that of the roads and soil of South Africa. It is almost the tint of the costumes worn by the American soldiers in Cuba and the Philippines.

The whole permanent staff of mounted infantry stationed in the barracks at Aldershot, which is among the largest army headquarters in the United Kingdom, has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to depart for South Africa at a moment's notice. Two battalions of mounted infantry, stationed at other military centres, and several officers of the Medical Department have also received word to place themselves in readiness for active service.

Nobody here can be spoken of as exactly expecting war, but the indications at present are certainly not peaceful.

THE CAPE COLONY MINISTRY.

Schreiner May Be Dismissed and Gordon-Sprigg Recalled.

LONDON, July 13.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"There are persistent rumors in Cape Town that Sir Alfred Milner (Governor of Cape Colony) contemplates a step to bring about the dismissal of the Cape Ministry (headed by W. P. Schreiner) and the recall of Sir John Gordon-Sprigg, the former Premier, to form an imperialist Government."

WANT AMERICANS TO FIGHT.

Transvaal Authorities Ask Them to Agree to Bear Arms.

LONDON, July 13.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Transvaal Field Cornets are refusing to register American citizens unless they take oath to bear arms for the Republic in the event of war. The Americans, therefore, threaten to become British subjects, so as to avoid this. The Transvaal Government is making representations to Washington on the subject."

The Chicago at Cape Town.

LONDON, July 13.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Cape Town says that the officers and crew of the United States cruiser Chicago, Rear Admiral Howison's flagship, which arrived there on Tuesday from Lourenco Marques, Mozambique, Portuguese Africa, have met with an enthusiastic reception at the hands of the citizens.

AUTOMOBILE ISSUE IN BOSTON.

Mayor Vetoes Regulations Giving Aldermen Control of Permits.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 12.—Mayor Quincy has vetoed the amendment to the revised regulations by which the Aldermen sought to obtain control of the licensing of automobiles. The regulation as amended and passed on June 20, was as follows:

No person shall in any street use any vehicle other than a railroad or a railway vehicle, or a vehicle of the Fire Department, or a vehicle drawn or pushed by an animal, or a vehicle of a construction approved by the Board of Aldermen as not endangering the life or property of others.

That amendment, which was offered by Alderman Adams, caused a warm debate in and out of secret session. It passed by a vote of 7 to 5, the "Big Seven," so called, being solid in its behalf. Alderman Colby tried in vain to secure the adoption of this addition to the section:

Provided, however, that nothing in this section shall be so construed as to authorize the Board of Aldermen to grant a permit for the use of vehicles propelled by any system of motive power, to the exclusion of other systems of motive power.

Whether it will be possible to pass the regulation over the Mayor's veto remains to be seen. One more vote is needed. The "Big Seven" feels certain that it is in sight. They say the Dorchester Aldermen should vote always as a unit on measures of great public importance.

THE MONTANA BRIBERY CASE.

Supreme Court of That State Fails to Disbar Lawyer Welcome.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., July 12.—The Supreme Court this afternoon passed upon the demurrer to the accusations in the Welcome disbarment suit, in which Fred Whiteside seeks to have the title lawyer disbarred for alleged bribery of members of the last Legislature in connection with the Senatorial fight. The first objection of Welcome's counsel was the charges were not preferred by any one authorized by law. The Court holds there is no merit in this objection. The Court grants the motion to strike out so much of the accusations as charge a conspiracy to secure by a corrupt use of money the election of members of the Legislature favorable to Clark, also the accusation that Welcome and others paid large sums to secure the election of members, holding such accusations are severally indefinite and vague as well as uncertain.

The Court also holds that unless reasons should be furnished why it should act in advance of criminal prosecution and conviction it should refuse to act, the presumption being that the ordinary machinery of the trial courts is adequate for the determination of such cases. The Court points out how necessary it is that such a rule should be followed to prevent its calendar being overloaded with accusations against attorneys for various alleged infractions of the law. Welcome was Clark's campaign manager in the recent Senatorial contest, and Whiteside is endeavoring to have him disbarred, claiming he received $30,000 from Welcome for corrupt purposes.

STABBED WITH A PITCHFORK.

Seriously Injured Man Rides Two Miles to Fishkill for Aid.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 12.—After having been stabbed in the head with a pitchfork in the hands of Louis Teneych, a German brick-yard laborer named Henry Intz leaped on the back of a horse, and, with blood streaming down his face, rode rapidly to the police station at Fishkill, a distance of two miles, where he collapsed.

The two men are employed on the brick yard of Clayton Bourne, two miles above Fishkill. They became engaged in a discussion in the stables, when Teneych picked up the fork and attacked Intz. The prongs were run in his head, just escaping the eye and causing some ugly wounds of the scalp, severing a small artery and penetrating to quite a depth. Intz leaped upon the back of one of the horses in the stable and, with only the halter, started the animal on a run for the police station at Fishkill Landing. All the way down he screamed and talked incoherently. His appearance was so ferocious, with his blood-stained face, that many thought that he was an escaped patient from the Matteawan State Asylum.

As the man and horse came up to the police station Intz collapsed. He was taken to the General Hospital, where Drs. Moth, Dawson, and Tiel dressed his wounds. His condition is serious, internal hemorrhages being feared. Teneych was placed under arrest.

MOSES TAYLOR PYNE HURT.

Kicked Several Times at His Stables in Princeton by a Horse He Was Looking Over.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 12.—Moses Taylor Pyne, one of Princeton's most widely known millionaires, a Trustee of the University and one of its greatest supporters and benefactors, met with a painful accident this afternoon. He was kicked several times by a spirited horse at his stables on Mercer Street.

Mr. Pyne was driven from his home on Stockton Street, which is usually designated by the name of "Drumthwacket," to his stables for the purpose of examining a new horse with a view to purchasing it. Scarcely had Mr. Pyne gone inside the horse's stall when it began to kick, and before he could get away he had been struck by the horse several times in the right side and lower parts of the body.

The groom that had driven him to the stables and another of Mr. Pyne's employes happened to be near, and running to his aid, helped him away from the animal.

Only for their ready assistance Mr. Pyne might have been fatally injured.

As it is, he has received painful injuries on the body, most of which are bruises, but escaping without any broken bones.

The groom and other employes assisted the injured man to his coach and he was quickly driven home. Dr. Wyckoff, the family physician, was then summoned, and hurrying to Mr. Pyne's home, dressed his wounds. The doctor pronounced the injuries not very serious, but will attend Mr. Pyne until he is able to go about again, which in all probability will not be for several days.

EX-SENATOR GORMAN QUITE ILL.

Suffers Relapse of the Grip—Condition Not Thought Serious.

MAGNOLIA, Mass., July 12.—Ex-Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland is quite ill at the Hesperus Hotel, and his wife and two daughters are at his bedside. Just at present his condition is not considered serious, but is in the nature of exhaustion, or a relapse of the grip.

SWISS BELL RINGER DEAD.

William H. Peak, Who Was Once Wealthy, Dies a Poor Minstrel.

Special to The New York Times.

NILES, Mich., July 12.—Dispatches received here from Belvidere, Ill., announce the death there of William H. Peak of this city. Mr. Peak, the original Swiss bell ringer and harpist, had been long before the amusement-loving public of America. He in his palmy days amassed a big fortune in the theatrical business, and was known among the profession from coast to coast.

He introduced Sol Smith Russell to the public, the now celebrated actor first appearing before the footlights with the Swiss bell ringers. Of late years Mr. Peak met with reverses, and he traveled the last year earning a living with his harp. He leaves a widow, who lives here, and two sons, one residing in Chicago.

PENSION LEGISLATION WANTED.

Committee from the Grand Army of the Republic at Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Pension Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, which is investigating the Pension Bureau with a view to recommending remedial legislation in the interest of the veterans, spent the day in the Commissioner's office. In addition to examining and discussing the ruling of which so many complaints have been made, the committee spent considerable time in investigating individual cases of alleged hardship. The committee, it is said, will visit President McKinley after its work is concluded and discuss the subject with him, although its report will not be ready before the National Encampment in September.

What it will have to say to the President is not known, but if the more violent enemies of Pension Commissioner Evans could have their way, the committee would not stop short of demanding the Commissioner's removal. Some of these, including Department Commander Joseph W. Kay of New York, butonholed the committee at the close of its session and tried to make the members see the advisability of such a demand. There is no evidence, however, that the committee will step beyond its announced intention of recommending changes in the Interior Department's rulings.

CHEAP TELEPHONES IN CHICAGO.

New Company Offers Them Free Until Subscribers Number 10,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 12.— La Salle Street today heard the first tangible news of the "rival telephone" project. Albert G. Wheeler of the Illinois Telephone and Telegraph Company is preparing the prospectus of his company and making plans for financing it.

The plans of the new company are closely guarded, but it is believed that the owners of the telephone franchise intend to start with a capitalization of $5,000,000 4½ per cent. ten to twenty year gold bonds and $5,000,000 of capital stock. At the outset it is understood only half the issues will be offered for subscription. With the money thus to be realized it is proposed to construct three main conduit trunks radiating north, south, and west from the business centre of the city. At the limits fixed by the ordinance the wires will be brought up and continued on poles.

The company hopes to progress far enough to have 4,500 instruments in service before the beginning of next year. The service will be gratuitous under the term of the contract by which the Illinois Company acquired the right to use the Stroger automatic system, until such time as the subscribers number 10,000. Then a straight rate of $72 a year will be announced.

Bonds in a Box of Old Clothes.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 12.—William F. Blair, a custom house broker in the employment of G. W. Sheldon & Co., invested $4 in a box of old clothes at the annual sale of unclaimed goods at the Government warehouse to-day. When he opened the box he found in it indemnity bonds of the Equitable Investment Company of Council Bluffs, Ia., to the amount of $3,000, and a lot of old clothes and furs. The box had been in the warehouse more than a year. It was addressed to W. J. Morse, in care of A. A. McLeary, Room 1,503 Fisher Building. At this address nothing is known concerning either of the men named. Blair has written to Council Bluffs to ascertain the name of the owner of the bonds.

Ex-Senator Whyte Denounces Trusts.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—Ex-Gov. and ex-United States Senator William Pinkney Whyte, in a speech in the Orphan's Court, this afternoon, made a bitter attack upon trusts, and said unless their power is curtailed the country will be brought to ruin. The argument was in connection with the case of Joseph Gottschalk, whom the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company is trying to eject as joint trustee under the will of his father, the late Albert Gottschalk, who left an estate valued at over $2,000,000.

Don't overlook your country supply of "Otto Huber Beer."
Order 4 doz. (2 crates) at city prices, plus express charges. Write or telephone Brewery, Brooklyn, E. D.—Adv.

CALLED CHANDLER "LIAR"

The Two New Hampshire Senators Started to Go Outside to Fight.

THE GALLINGER INVESTIGATION

Charges of Violating Civil Service Law Cause Hard Words and Much Bitter Feeling.

CONCORD, N. H., July 12.—The hearing of the charges against United States Senator Gallinger, accused of violating the civil service laws, was concluded to-day without apparent results, except a bitter colloquy and threat of a personal combat between Senator Chandler and Senator Gallinger and accusations by Mr. Chandler against Commissioner Brewer that he had prejudged the case in favor of the defendant, accompanied with the promise that the President will be asked to remove him.

The trouble began when the taking of testimony had been practically ended.

After an exchange of opinion as to the opening and closing of the case, and the admission of evidence after the close of the hearing, argument, and brief, Senator Chandler remarked:

"The commission seems to have found out everything connected with this investigation, except who wrote the assessment penned to the office holders, who fixed the sums to be assessed, who directed the envelopes, and who sent them out. The essential things have not been ascertained. The commission was called here to do this and fine these men."

EXCHANGES OF HOT WORDS.

Here he was interrupted by Mr. Brewer: "I object to these things being taken down."

Mr. Chandler—Very well; I will say it without having it taken down.

Mr. Brewer—Not in this room; this is my room, and I pay for it.

Senator Chandler—I am not to be muzzled in this room; I have my rights.

Mr. Brewer—You have no rights except those of a gentleman.

After a further colloquy, in which each by implication declared the other not to be a gentleman, Mr. Chandler proceeded to say that the man most wanted in connection with the investigation did not happen to be present.

"Mr. Thayer is in this city to-day, and I believe he has been kept away by Senator Gallinger," said Mr. Chandler.

Senator Gallinger and his counsel, Attorney General Eastman, at once shouted: "That is absolutely false; it is not true."

Mr. Eastman then called Mr. Chandler a liar, and said: "I do not care if you are a United States Senator."

Senator Chandler retorted: "And I do not care if you are Attorney General and are defending criminals when you should be prosecuting them."

Senator Gallinger appealed to the chair.

Senator Chandler said: "Men who call other men liars do not need protection. I repeat, I believe Senator Gallinger has kept Mr. Thayer away."

Senator Gallinger shouted: "You don't dare to come outside this room and say that."

"I will go outside and say it," replied Senator Chandler, starting for the door.

Friends restrained both men, and after a few minutes of confusion the hearing went on.

Senator Gallinger read a prepared statement alleging that the case against him had utterly collapsed and protesting against its further continuance. He then left the room and his counsel, Attorney General Eastman, spoke with a view to softening the harsh words he had used to Senator Chandler. The latter made a similar concession to Attorney General Eastman, and under such happy auspices the meeting adjourned, probably never to resume. The Commissioners will not leave town until to-morrow, but there is little likelihood of any further action being taken.

A DOCUMENT PRODUCED.

Only two witnesses were heard at the morning session.

They were Postmasters Henry Robinson of Concord and H. A. Spalding of Nashua. Their testimony was to the effect that campaign circulars asking for assessments for campaign purposes had been sent out, as alleged in the charges.

Before any witnesses were heard, Senator Gallinger asked permission to make a personal statement, in which he called attention to assertions printed in the editorial articles of a Concord paper and in dispatches from Concord to a New York paper, which he alleged were untruthful. The assertions referred to by Senator Gallinger were made in stories which alleged that the present charges are based upon the finding of a letter in Concord addressed to a man in Rye, N. H., containing a check for $100 and instructions to use the sum "circumspectly among the indifferent voters of Rye." It was also alleged that the check was signed by Senator Gallinger. This the Senator denied. The incident was not connected with the hearing, and Senator Gallinger's statement was not made a part of the record.

Postmaster Robinson said that he received one of the assessment circulars. He was asked if he had the circular in his possession, and replying that he had, produced it and gave it to the Commissioners, who filed it away. This incident caused considerable surprise.

Mr. Robinson said that he had mentioned the fact of receiving the circular to Senator Chandler, and upon the advice of that gentleman had sealed it up, and he had shown it to no one until this time. He was asked to contribute $100, he said, and he wrote to the Civil Service Commission asking them as to his right to contribute under the law. He was informed that he could not contribute. Copies of the correspondence between Mr. Robinson and the Commission were introduced as part of the evidence, and Mr. Robinson closed by saying that he did not contribute.

Postmaster Spalding was Chairman of the Republican State Committee in 1896. He said that he received one of the circulars on which the charges in this case are based, but that he did not contribute. When Chairman of the State Committee, he said, he personally signed the assessment circulars which were sent out, but none were sent to Federal officeholders except to Senators, Congressmen, and Judges of the Federal courts.

THAYER SHOULDERS THE BLAME.

By direction of Mr. Brewer, Special Agent Wales read correspondence between the commissioners and William S. Thayer, Treasurer of the Republican State Committee in 1898, whose name was signed to the assessment circulars. The commission, it appeared, had asked Mr. Thayer whether Senator Gallinger, as Chairman of the State Committee, had directed or requested the Treasurer to send out the assessment circular. Second, whether the committee had taken action, by vote or otherwise, requesting the Treasurer to send out the circular. Third, whether the Treasurer acted as a citizen in sending out the letter, or only as the agent of the State Committee. Fourth, what knowledge Senator Gallinger had of the Treasurer's action and what connection he had with it.

Mr. Thayer had replied that he was elected Treasurer of the State Committee on Sept. 27, 1898, and that in that capacity he had collected and disposed of the funds of the committee.

"Being an officer of the committee," said he, "I acted on my own responsibility and am answerable only to the committee for what I did."

In a letter later Mr. Thayer said that neither Senator Gallinger nor the State Committee made any suggestions about the circular, but knew about its being sent to Federal officials.

A letter from Louis V. Hoyt, Secretary of the Republican State Committee, contained a statement of Mr. Thayer and a letter from Senator Gallinger in reply to the same, saying that the matter of assessing was never discussed and only acted upon by the committee.

The Senator's letter referred to informed the commission that the charges against him were concocted by evil-minded, malicious persons, and that the complaints were not made in good faith, but for the purpose of revenge, and were not worthy the attention which the commission seemed to be giving them. A further letter from Senator Gallinger stated that he, personally, "did not at any time discuss with Mr. Thayer or suggest to him the names of those to whom the assessment circular should be sent."

Senator Chandler makes a statement to-night declaring that Commissioner Brewer "prejudged the case and conducted it in a partial manner; that he showed great discourtesy to the complainants, and made it impossible for the case to be fairly and fully presented."

It is understood that Senator Chandler will ask President McKinley for the removal of Commissioner Brewer on these charges.

WOULD BUY THE NOMINATION.

R. P. Schott, Candidate for Congress, Says He Will Act Honestly or Not, as His Opponents Elect.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 12.—R. P. Schott of Cadiz, the millionaire inventor and manufacturer, who is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress, is out in a card in which he gives what he claims to be the practical solution of the Congressional situation in his district.

He asks that the nomination be put to the highest bidder, and he will lead off with $10,000, and in order to beat the Garfield law, will not give anything to be elected, but in case of election he agrees to donate the salary to the purpose of sending four students from this county to a college, giving them $500 each or $250 a year, or if any county prefers, he will give it two students at $500 a year.

Mr. Schott holds that if Congressmen pay for the honor, it should be done in a straightforward and legitimate way that will do the most good to the community, instead of prostituting liberty and government by buying votes. He says that if the voters want bossism and corruption, then sham should be cut out of it, and if all candidates will agree that they are a set of polluted scoundrels, and that they like and prefer to keep it up, he will agree to put more genuine corruption into the canvass than any other man, or suffer defeat at the polls.

GEN. WHEELER'S MISSION.

He Declines to Speak About It, but It May Be to Report on the Extent of the Philippine Forces.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Gen. Joseph Wheeler passed through Chicago to-day bound for the Philippines. Speaking of his mission he said:

"I am ordered merely to report to Gen. Otis, and do not know what I shall have to do when I get there. I expect to return by December, when Congress meets. Being in the army I felt that I had no right to remain idle all the Summer and Fall, and asked to be sent on active service."

The only intimation Gen. Wheeler gave as to the purpose of his mission was in reply to an inquiry as to what he thought of the situation in the island acquisitions. He said:

"I do not understand, and no one in Washington seems to understand, why it is that our people over there seem to have no idea of the forces to which they are opposed. Gen. Otis makes no estimate, and you will have observed that neither Gen. Lawton nor Gen. MacArthur makes mention of those forces in his reports."

Asked if he were sent by President McKinley to make an expert report on the situation Gen. Wheeler replied: "I am merely to report to Gen. Otis."

Miss Annie Wheeler, the General's daughter, accompanies him to Manila. She goes out as a Red Cross nurse without pay, and intends to remain as long as health permits or her services are needed.

WHEELER'S SEAT IN CONGRESS.

Certain Alabama Politicians Trying to Have It Declared Vacant.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, July 12.—An organized movement has been inaugurated among Alabama anti-imperialists and the politicians of the Eighth Alabama District who have for years been trying to get Gen. Joseph Wheeler out of the path of their ambitions to have his seat in Congress declared vacant by the Governor. A similar effort was made when Gen. Wheeler was in Cuba, and it went to the point where the Attorney General rendered an opinion in which he declared the seat legally vacant.

About this time Gen. Wheeler made his brilliant record at Santiago and that made him the idol of his people and broke up the movement to wrest his seat from him. His adversaries seem to think the present time more fitted for an attack and say his departure for the Philippines and his absence from the country will justify the Governor in declaring his seat vacant. The politicians are making use of the anti-expansion sentiment in their effort to oust Wheeler, and newspapers close to the Governor give color to the presumption that the latter will declare Wheeler's seat vacant, especially as he himself has aspirations for the Senate in 1902, and he is bound to regard Wheeler as a competitor.

CHICAGO'S DEMOCRATIC MEETING

Tillman, McLean, Williams, and Tom L. Johnson Invited to Speak.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Besides Mayor Harrison and John C. Sheehan of New York, invitations to speak at the Democratic mass meeting to be held at the Auditorium next Thursday night will be forwarded to Senator Tillman of South Carolina, George Fred Williams of Massachusetts, John R. McLean of Ohio, and ex-Congressman Tom L. Johnson, who formerly represented the Cleveland district. Of course Mr. Bryan will receive an invitation, but there will be no formality in his case, as he is regarded as the big drawing card of the meeting.

The selection of Messrs. McLean and Williams to make addresses from the same platform is regarded as significant, for they are both candidates for Vice President.

HIS NAME SERVES HIM WELL.

Willie Work Gets a Post Office—Harry Doolittle Rejected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—If there really is anything in a name, the Postmaster General has struck a blow for good Government in appointing Willie Work to assist the Postmaster at Lafayette, Ind. His competitor was Harry Doolittle.

They were the only men on the Civil Service Register in that neighborhood, and when it came to a choice between Doolittle and Work, there could be no doubt of the result.

Some of the people in the department, however, in speaking of the case, pronounce the name "Willie Work" with a rising inflection.

A SPECIAL POST OFFICE FLAG.

Officials at Washington Not Agreed as to Its Adoption.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—One of the problems with which the Post Office Department is now grappling is the question whether or not it shall have a flag of its own. Those who favor the plan argue that in other countries the Post Office Department has a distinctive flag, and that the United States should not fall behind the procession.

The only design which has yet been submitted is from Chicago, and has a background of white crossed diagonally by red bars. In the centre is a circle of blue, with white stars, inclosing a man on horseback. This figure is supposed to represent the typical mail carrier, though it is pointed out that a trolley car in the blue circle would be more up to date. Underneath are the initials "P. O. D." in white. The flag has a fringe of gold.

Bankruptcy of William G. Henry.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. CLAIR, Mich., July 12.—Justin R. Whiting of this city has been appointed trustee in the matter of William G. Henry, bankrupt. Before the referee in bankruptcy, Mr. Henry has filed a statement that his liabilities amount

around Newtown Creek was struck by lightning and exploded, immediately igniting. Three alarms were turned in, and the oil in the other tanks was preserved by being pumped into the tanks of the Queens County Oil Works. Although the fire will burn until all of the oil in the damaged tank is consumed, the flames were got under control in a short time. The damage will reach about $4,000.

Sydney Howell, eleven years old, of 40 Driggs Avenue, while crossing Winthrop Park on his way to the oil fire, was struck by lightning and knocked down. He was carried into the saloon of Herman Michael at Monitor Street and Nassau Avenue bleeding at the right ear. The boy's skull was fractured. He was taken to his home in an ambulance by Surgeon Hickman of St. Catherine's Hospital.

Joseph Fitzpatrick, sixteen years old, of 110 Berry Street, was also struck, at the corner of North Sixth Street and Wythe Avenue. He was taken home by Surgeon Bullwinkle of the Eastern District Hospital.

Lightning struck and set fire to a tool shed at Decatur and Sixth Avenues, in the navy yard. On account of its close proximity to several shops, two alarms were sent in to the Brooklyn Fire Department, but the fire was extinguished by the fire force of the navy yard with a damage of $100.

The two-story brick building back of the box factory of George Reeves, at 129 Greene Street, was set on fire by lightning. The flames were put out after a damage of $2,000 had been incurred. Sewer mains at Seventh Avenue and Third Street and at Warren and Clinton Streets burst, causing the street pavement at both places to cave in.

In the Red Hook section and in the neighborhood of the navy yard many cellars were flooded. In East New York, Flatbush, and other outlying sections a number of trees were blown down, and several houses were damaged by the wind. Passengers on the different trolley lines were frightened by the freaks played by the lightning with the overhead wires.

Two trolley cars belonging to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company were struck by one bolt of lightning at Sheepshead Bay Road and Brighton Beach crossing about 5 o'clock last night. The bolt tore the roof from a car of the Marcy Avenue line, which was approaching the crossing on its way from Coney Island, and leaned to the roof of Car No. 2,419 of the Brighton Beach line, coming from Brighton Beach. The car of the latter line was partly torn off.

Both cars were carrying a number of passengers, who were severely shocked. There was a wild scramble to get out of the cars, and a great deal of excitement among the women and children. So far as was learned there were no casualties of a serious nature, and the police received no report of the accident. The cars were taken to a repair shop, and the passengers transferred to following cars.

ELECTRIC STORMS PLAY HAVOC.

Dwellings, Barns, and Stores in Frewsburg, Canandaigua, and Other Places Destroyed by Lightning.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 12.—At 3 o'clock this morning lightning caused the destruction of half the business portion of Frewsburg, near this city, including C. F. Myers's drug store, J. B. Putnam's grocery, C. E. Carpenter's harness store, the Town Clerk's office, Wheeler's jewelry store, Burt Thayer's dwelling and restaurant, C. A. Kyle, drugs; Dr. T. J. Whitney's office, N. S. McCall, lime and cement; W. H. Gillman's barber's shop and residence, and Dr. K. A. Sweet's office. Loss $20,000, partly insured.

During the night lightning also damaged J. R. Flagg's barn and Mrs. Foster's house. The village has no apparatus for fighting fires. This electrical storm was the most severe ever known here, and continued throughout the night.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., July 12.—A fierce electrical storm passed through this place this morning. The Canandaigua Congregational Church steeple was struck and badly damaged. Several other places were struck, but no serious damage was done. At the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company the fuses were burned out and a pile of messages near the wires were burned. The farm of Elizabeth Keegan, north of the village, suffered, the barn was destroyed, with many tons of hay, harnesses, implements, and grain. The loss here will reach $5,000.

LOWVILLE, N. Y., July 12.—The large barn on the farm of Joseph Rohall, near Bellwood, was struck by lightning this morning and burned. The loss was $1,500, with no insurance. The barn of John and Charles Britton was also struck and burned, loss $500; insurance $200. The residences of Charles Overton and Mrs. Edward Cody in Harrisburg were struck and badly damaged.

TYNGSBOROUGH, Mass., July 12.—Lightning struck and destroyed the barn owned by Olive E. and Selina M. Plaisted, in Varnum Avenue, to-night. One horse and thirty-one cows were killed. The loss will reach $10,000.

LIGHTNING CAUSES DEATH.

W. Shirley of Perth Amboy Killed Under a Tree at Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 12.—The most severe electrical storm of the season passed over this city to-day. William and Joseph Shirley of Perth Amboy, N. J., were struck by lightning while sitting under a tree, and the former was instantly killed. The latter was badly burned, and his recovery is doubtful. Two buildings were struck and burned.

DE HIRSCH TRADE SCHOOL.

The friends of the Baron de Hirsch Trade School braved the storm in fair numbers last night to attend the first graduating exercises in the new building of the school, at 222 East Sixty-fourth Street, for which it left the old place in East Ninth Street a number of months ago. There were fifty-five graduates in the carpentry, plumbing, machinist, and painting departments.

A. S. Solomons, general agent of the Baron de Hirsch fund, presided, and behind him, on the wall back of the platform, hung hands me pastel portraits of the Baron and Baroness de Hirsch, the work of his daughter, Miss Aline E. Solomon. Between them hung two American flags. Mr. Solomons in his address, after urging the boys to remember the Baron de Hirsch fund, added:

"Bear in mind also the relations you bear to the flag which protects you—that flag borne in honor on many a battlefield, and borne always to victory! I remember with pride that four of our boys [illegible] entered the army in the war with Spain and did their duty as American citizens. Never forget your citizenship, which, next to your God, you have a right to hold in the greatest adoration."

Superintendent J. Ernest G. Yalden, of the school; Alfred R. Wolff, Prof. McMurrich of the University of Illinois, and Mr. Sargeley, of Williams College, near Philadelphia, the largest trade school in America, also spoke. Mr. Yalden distributed the certificates of graduation in the course, which is one of five and a half months, and awarded prizes to Harry Ginsburg, in the machinists' department; Samuel Klein, carpentry department; Emanuel Kasberg, plumbing department; Harris Kuschner, painting department, and Louis Kraus and Simon Sipkin, for mechanical drawing.

John J. Ferry, Jr., the instructor in carpentry, was called blushing to the platform to receive a set of silver drawing instruments, which the boys in the carpentry department had subscribed to get for him. He also got a present of a watch fob from the boy who, he said, was originally the worst boy in the carpentry class.

Splendid examples of the boys' work in all departments were on view.

CHILD LOST, NOT KIDNAPPED.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 12.—While the entire police force of Chicago was trying to find and rescue little J. Roderick Adam from a supposed kidnapper, the boy wandered about the streets of the city for more than a week. By night he slept in hallways and during the days he ran errands, sold papers, and fought with the street gamins, who robbed him of his shoes and stockings and other clothing.

Fever seized the boy yesterday, and he crawled under a big bush in Lincoln Park, to live or die. Two tramps saw a pair of little brown, sunburned legs protruding from under the bush and dragged the child out. They were caring for him in a rough but kindly way when Park Officer Gard and Animal Keeper Cy De Vry became suspicious of their actions and took them into custody. When they found who the boy was Mr. and Mrs. Adam were notified and hurried to clasp their child in their arms. The kind-hearted tramps were showered with thanks and released from custody.

Young Tennessee Woman Disappears.

MIDDLESBORO, Ky., July 12.—Miss Ida Carr, aged 26, daughter of David Carr, one of the wealthiest men in East Tennessee, disappeared ten days ago from her home at Old Town, and no trace of her has since been secured. It is rumored she was kidnapped by two men, but her family do not believe it. They think she committed suicide, as she was in ill health.

THE KENTUCKY CONVENTION

Republicans at Lexington Meet to Nominate a Governor.

W. S. TAYLOR SURE OF SUCCESS

Convention Adjourns Over Night After a Spirited Fight on Adopting Resolutions Without Debate.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 12.—The Republican State Convention to-day completed all its work except the adoption of a platform and the nomination of a ticket. It would have nominated part of the ticket to-night but for the fact that it became entangled in misunderstandings regarding the adoption of the report on rules.

The evening session was not one of parliamentary decorum. The delegates were kept waiting for over two hours for the Committee on Credentials, and were not in good humor after that time over any questionable rulings or anything else.

The Taylor men have had their way in everything to-day at the district meetings, the committee meetings, and in the convention. They have the permanent organization as completely as they had the temporary organization, and have reconciled the colored element by making a negro secretary of the convention, with a long list of white assistants.

The Stone and Pratt men are still holding secret conferences at midnight, with reports that Judge Pratt may accept the nomination for Attorney General, but Col. Stone declines a minor place, and it is reported that he does not want Judge Pratt to go on the ticket. Efforts are said to have been made to-day to get Gov. W. O. Bradley to come over from Frankfort and address the convention, but he is not here, and he is not now expected, as the convention will remain in continuous session to-morrow till its work is complete. The Committee on Resolutions is ready to report.

There is nothing unusual in the resolutions except that civil service reform is not indorsed in the plank commending President McKinley for recent modification of the civil service rules. The platform favors the prosecution of the war in the Philippines to a successful termination and the final settlement of all questions relating to the new possessions. The resolutions strongly indorse the administrations of President McKinley and Gov. Bradley and the services of Senator Deboe.

The convention was called to order about 2 o'clock this afternoon by C. M. Barnett, Chairman of the State Committee. Secretary Hampton read the call for the convention, after which Chairman Barnett' congratulated the party on the favorable auspices under which the convention assembled.

Mr. Barnett then announced the temporary officers of the convention, as selected last night, and introduced as the temporary Chairman, Congressman Vincent Boreing, who was received with an ovation. Chairman Boreing reviewed the history of Kentucky politics during the past four years under Republican administration, and predicted the election of another Republican State ticket and the Electoral vote again for McKinley.

Mr. Boreing referred to the Spanish war and the duties and gains incident thereto, and appealed to all, regardless of party affiliation, to unite to end the administration of a Legislature which made possible the enactment of laws inimical to the interests of the Commonwealth and the removal from office of men who were entitled to administer the affairs of institutions at whose head they stood.

After his address Mr. Boreing announced the members at large for the Committees on Resolutions, Credentials, Permanent Organization, and Rules and Order of Business. The eleven Congressional districts were then called and reported their respective members of the committee.

A long debate occurred on a motion to refer all resolutions without reading or debate. As this motion was believed to be intended to anticipate resolutions of protest from the colored men against Gen. Taylor, it brought out the colored orators in great vehemence. The Chairman finally ruled the motion out of order until the report of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business had been adopted.

Recess was then taken until 8 o'clock P. M.

The Auditorium was filled again before 8 o'clock, but the Committee on Credentials was not ready to report. The large crowd was entertained with a band concert and oratory. Chairman Boreing at 8:45 o'clock called the convention to order for business. It was moved to proceed with the reports on resolutions, rules, &c., but the Chairman ruled the motion out of order and held that no other report could be considered in advance of that on credentials.

The speaking was resumed by S. H. Kash, "Uncle Elijah Patrick" of Magoffin County, and H. S. Irwin of Louisville.

After a recess, taken while awaiting the Committee on Credentials, Judge J. H. Holt of Frankfort addressed the convention. He was followed by E. F. Franks of Owensborough and Albert S. White, colored, of Louisville, and others.

It was after 10 o'clock when the Committee on Credentials appeared. The Mambrick-Todd delegation of Louisville was not seated, and was refused fractional representation. This anti-Taylor delegation returned to Louisville before the evening session. The contest on the Third Ward in Louisville resulted in both delegations being seated, with the vote divided. There were no special lines drawn in favor of Taylor. There was no minority report, and the report was adopted unanimously.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported Judge James B. Breathitt of Hopkinsville for Chairman and Albert S. White, colored, of Louisville, for Secretary. Judge Breathitt addressed the convention on the issues of the campaign, and especially on the issue of Goebelism as exemplified at the recent Democratic State Convention, and as it is expected to be applied at the next election.

The majority report on rules provided for the preference of resolutions without debate and the minority report for immediate consideration. The majority report was adopted. Then ex-Congressman D. G. Colston rose to a point of order that the vote had been taken on the majority report without consideration of the minority report. After a long debate on this question the convention took a recess till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

MR. GAGE ANSWERS McANENY.

He Says the Letter on Civil Service Violations Was Written Without Knowledge of Facts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Secretary Gage talked this afternoon about the letter which he had learned, through the newspapers, had been sent to him by Mr. McAneny, Secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League, part of which he had read. He was not prepared to make an elaborate answer to the criticisms of Mr. McAneny, but he commented generally upon the character of the letter and directed attention to some statement that appeared to him to have been made without careful inquiry about the facts.

"It seems to me that it would have been fairer on the part of Mr. Aneny, if he intended to attack the Treasury administration of the Bureau of Appointments, to make a personal inquiry on the spot. If he had come here to institute such inquiries before writing his letter, it would have been diefrent in some respects."

After reading over the assertions of Mr. McAneny regarding the alleged violations of the civil service law in the Internal Revenue Service. Mr. Gage said that there was a difference between Deputy Collectors and the "agents and clerks" described by Mr. McAneny as the same things, and that there were not "sweeping changes" made in that service.

"There is no more sincere advocate of the merit system than I am," he said, "and soon after reaching this office I insisted that the Collectors be urged to comply strictly with the law in making appointments. In most cases they have accepted that instruction, but out of some twenty Collectors there are perhaps four or five who have maintained that the law confers upon them the right to appoint their deputies, and the courts have upheld them. I am assured that quite 80 per cent. of the Collectors have complied with the law. When the matter brought on litigation, the President withdrew some of the offices in dispute from the operation of the law. It is not correct or just to say that the advice of the Treasury produced no 'apparent effect.'"

As to the intimations that many appointments have been made in the Treasury "since the opening of the war with Spain" without regard to the civil service law, Mr. Gage said that he was informed by Mr. Deland, who represents the Civil Service Commission in the departments, that perhaps 150, instead of "many hundred," men had been appointed in the time mentioned, and that all were appointed with the approval of the commission, and were eligible for appointment.

Many of the clerks employed to get out the bonds authorized by Congress were taken from the eligible registers, but all were dispensed with after the work was closed, according to law. None of those clerks or any others were transferred into the classified service, and no others had been transferred without the approval of the commission.

Mr. Gage said that it was not fair, in criticising the action of the department in making appointments from the competitive list, to exclude the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which employs the largest number of persons in any one division of the Treasury service in Washington.

"At the head of that bureau," said Mr. Gage, "is a Democrat; kept there by the strict regard of the head of the department, for the civil service law and the merit of the incumbent.

"Mr. Worthington C. Ford was not removed. When I took office he came to me and said that whenever his place was wanted, a hint to that effect would be all that would be necessary to get him out. He was a good officer, but there were reasons, not affecting his integrity, that led me to inform him, after a while, that his resignation would be acceptable. I think there was some public benefit from the change made in that office. But if Mr. Ford had desired to stay, he would never have been removed."

As for the complaint by Mr. McAneny that the Secretary has wrongfully permitted the payment of salaries to persons appointed irregularly, Mr. Gage said:

"The interpreter of the law for me is the Controller of the Treasury. When the vouchers for the pay of an employe have been approved by the subordinate officers who know of their employment, and the Auditor has found the account correct, it goes to the Controller if there is any further question. If he says that under the law they shall be paid, I would be impeachable if I refused to pay the clerks. If he should decide that the clerks should not be paid and I should pay them, I would also be impeachable."

GOV. TYLER WOULD BE SENATOR

Announces that He Will Make the Canvass Against Senator Martin—Free Silver Will Be a Factor.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., July 12.—Gov. J. Hogg Tyler to-night makes a formal announcement of his candidacy for the Senate, in opposition to Thomas S. Martin. The Governor has been expected for a week or more to make this announcement. He, however, did not do so until he had thoroughly informed himself of the temper of the Democrats of the State, and especially those of the country districts. There Gov. Tyler considers himself by long odds the strongest.

The Governor will enter upon the campaign with the determination to win, and it is pretty sure to be a fight to a finish. Mr. Martin's opponent is an original free-silver man, while he was converted to that faith only a few weeks before the assembling of the convention that nominated Bryan. Mr. Martin, too, has for years been a railroad Attorney, and his election, it is claimed and hardly denied, was due to the influence of those corporations. It is upon this issue largely that the Governor will make his fight against his opponent. He does not expect to take the stump, but will rely on his friends.

It is apparent that free silver will cut no little figure in the race for the Senatorship. The gold men in the party will be quite sure to support Martin, not only because he may be regarded by his slowness in coming out for that side as not deeply wedded to that view, but because that element is disposed to think that the Governor is against the corporations. The Governor in his letter to-night, explaining his attitude and the reasons for his entering the race, insists that he is not to be the candidate of any faction of the party in this State.

Despite this declaration, the gold men will be pretty apt to array themselves with the followers of Martin. The fact that the National Sound Money League is to hold its annual convention in October will add interest to the fight in Virginia. The leaders here see in this last action the determination to open the fight on free silver in the South. It is for this reason that Richmond has been chosen as the place of meeting of this body.

The coming of this convention as it will in the hottest part of the contest for the Senatorship will be sure to lend additional interest to that struggle.

NEW LABOR PARTY POSSIBLE.

A new labor party may be an outgrowth of the present dissatisfaction among the men on the surface roads of this city. Secrecy is maintained by the probable promoters, but General Master Workman Parsons of the Knights of Labor let slip a remark last night that may or may not indicate much.

Master Workman Parsons yesterday issued a call for a meeting of the Presidents of his six hundred local unions for to-night at 110 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The reasons given for the call are to get money for the big mass meeting to be held Tuesday night next in Cooper Union, to give financial aid to the thirty men recently discharged from the various street car lines for alleged agitating and "Other most important business." It is under cover of the latter phrase, say those on the inside, that the new movement will be launched.

"The time has come," said Mr. Parsons last night, "for labor to close its ranks. There are great quasi-public corporations in this city which enjoy public franchises of immense value and there are no more hostile enemies of organized labor than they. The political organizations to which we have been giving our votes have in their power to compel these corporations to let their men organize if they will. But they do not seem to want to exercise this right, and we propose to make them."

"Will you form a new party?"

"It is too early to say. But we will fight these corporations to the last until we get our rights and all our rights. Mr. Vreeland can compel his men to come in servile submission to him, but he will be unable to quench their American spirit entirely. We have certain rights which we will fight for. The workers must stand together and use modern methods of getting justice. There are other ways than by strikes and boycotts."

LOCKJAW VICTIMS IN THIS CITY.

Five lockjaw victims were taken to different hospitals yesterday, as the result of accidents which occurred on July 4. Dr. Campbell and Dr. Schoonover of the Harlem Hospital declare that lockjaw is epidemic, and they cannot account for it.

Joseph Lavinsky, fifteen years old, of 20 Avenue D, who shot himself in the left hand on July 4, the charge from a blank cartridge entering the flesh, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday in a critical condition. Tetanus anti-toxin was injected into his brain last night by Dr. L. W. Hotchkiss, one of the visiting surgeons, assisted by Dr. Rambaud of the Pasteur Institute. Two openings were made, one in the lateral ventricle and one in the frontal portion of the cortex. At a late hour last night the boy's condition was reported improved.

William McNulty, twelve years old, of 256 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, was removed to the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital suffering with lockjaw as a result of an accident with a blank cartridge July 4. Anti-tetanus serum was injected into his brain as a last remedy. The boy was afterward said to be somewhat improved.

William Rainberg, twelve years old, of 414 West Fiftieth Street, was taken to Roosevelt Hospital. Lockjaw was brought on by an accident with a toy pistol July 4. Anti-toxin was administered.

Charles Roth, twelve years old, of 613 Eagle Avenue, shot himself in the left hand with a blank cartridge July 4. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital suffering from lockjaw.

John Knaffle, eleven years old, of 437 Brook Avenue, who was also taken to the Harlem Hospital in the morning, suffering from a pistol wound received July 4, developed lockjaw in the afternoon and died shortly afterward.

WANTS THE NICKEL PLATE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 11.—There is a well-authenticated rumor in railroad circles here to-day that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company is negotiating for the lease of the Nickel Plate Road from the Vanderbilts. The Lackawanna is now the through-line connection of the Nickel Plate on business to the seaboard.

Soldier Escapes from Prison.

News of another escape from the Governors Island Prison was received late last night. The escaped soldier, this time, is John Firsh of Battery A, Fifth Artillery, who ten months ago was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Recently the man's sentence had been commuted by the Secretary of War to one year's imprisonment. Firsh's brother visited him yesterday and a short time later the prisoner was missed.

Cannon Answers to Polygamy Charge.

SALT LAKE, Utah, July 12.—Angus M. Cannon, President of the Salt Lake State of Zion, who was recently arrested on the charge of polygamy, appeared before a Justice of the Peace to-day and waived examination. He refused to say anything about the case.

POWER OF ART FOR GOOD

Paper by Prof. E. E. Brown at the Educational Convention.

BEAUTY A PERMANENT NEED

Important Place Occupied by Humor in Artistic and More General Culture —Work of the Convention.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 12.—The most interesting paper read to-day before the National Educational Association was one on "Art in Education," by Prof. Elmer E. Brown of the University of Chicago. In the course of his remarks Prof. Brown said:

"When we speak of art in education, I do not understand that we are speaking simply of a division or ingredient of education, but we are speaking of one of those vital elements which pervade the best education and make it worthy of the name of culture.

"In the sense of the beautiful, and whatever gives it strength and clearness, there is a subtile and pervasive sort of culture which goes with its possessor wherever he may go. It pervades and invigorates and vitalizes a man's thought, whatever it be that he thinks about.

"We can have no patience with an education which merely affects a man piecemeal. We demand of the schools that they shall transform and ennoble the human mind so that one who is educated shall be different in everything that he does, in his whole makeup, from what he otherwise would have been. We are constrained to seek for those things in an education which are far-reaching, universal, recreative. A practical education which sets up an artificial opposition between the beautiful and the useful is in danger of defeating itself. Beauty is a permanent human need, and education without due attention to things beautiful fails to give flexibility, elevation, freedom—qualities which are necessary to the full attainment of the useful.

"The taste which has been quickened by the sight of a noble picture is a new power for the appreciation of other pictures. It is a great gain to any one when fine music has taught one to appreciate other fine music, and still greater gain when it has fairly introduced him to exquisite and majestic harmonies of nature. Architecture, too, has been influenced by an appreciation of the beauties of nature.

"The current demand for a larger artistic element in the instruction in the schools ought not to be apprehended simply as the demand for one thing more in our crowded school curriculum. It is rather to be regarded as a growing recognition of one of the essential and universal aspects of all instruction. Art is the free expression of the inner personality. So the artistic spirit carried into the little details of school life is found to have everywhere a far-reaching significance.

THINGS TO BE AVOIDED.

"It is not desirable that a schoolroom should be so decorated as to seem like fairy land, when the child first enters it. Better that he should not find it bewilderingly enchanting. Let him find in the schoolroom things that grow upon him, as he continues to live with them. Let there be no singing of cheap and catchy songs, or worse yet, of excessively emotional melodies. Let there be no straining after elaborate grace of gesture, or undue expressiveness in reading. Let there be no honeyed sweetness in the intercourse of the teacher with his pupils. If art is to have any place at all in our scheme of education, let it have opportunity of teaching its own proper lessons—lessons of quietness and confidence, of harmony, of proportion, and of clear-grained truthfulness.

"Humor undoubtedly has a very important place in purely artistic culture, and also in the more general culture to which fine art is minister. The schools will profit greatly from their associations with the artist, if they may thereby help the children to a better appreciation of what is truly humorous and what is truly pathetic. The laugh has a large place in society of all grades, particularly among the less educated there is great craving for the things that are laughable. Humor is the great aesthetic possession of the multitude.

"May we not say that the end of all aesthetic culture is to attain unto a true appreciation of the 'beauty of holiness?' Some one remarks of Archbishop Lund that when he spoke of the beauty of holiness, he meant no more than decorum in public worship, the beauty of a well-ordered church, and of proper intonation and genuflection. It may be that in different ways our own conceptions are as superficial and inadequate. But the moralists and the artists are little by little leading us to a more perfect understanding.

"And it is to be hoped that the scientists and philosophers are leading us by slow degrees to a fairer view of the relation of truth to the other ends of the highest human endeavor. The nearer we get to the ultimate heart of things, the more intimate union do we find between the good, the true and beautiful. It is ony by drawing near to the heart of things that we can gain that pervasive kind of culture which goes forth with the man into every field of activity which he may enter; because it is only in this way that we can transform the man himself, rather than some mere patch or province of his being.

"Essential goodness and essential truth belong to the heart of things, and in them we find elements of such universal culture. But essential beauty has a charm all its own—a peculiar freedom and vitality which we cannot do without. The 'flower in the crannied wall' leads out into all the mysteries of the being of God and of man, but it does so only for one who has learned to see the strange deep beauty of the flower."

CONVENTION HARD AT WORK.

The conveniton settled down to steady, hard work to-day, there being eleven departments holding sessions in the afternoon, in addition to general sessions both morning and evening.

Mrs. Helen Grenfell, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Colorado, read a paper in the general session bearing the suggestion title of "Quo Vadimus," which bore upon relations existing and which ought to exist between the school and the home.

L. Harvey, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Wisconsin, in dealing with "Fundamentals in Teaching" struck a responsive note in outlining how far the individual freedom of the teacher is bunded by the organization of the school curriculum.

In the several department sessions almost the entire gamut of education was discussed, from child study through the kindergarten and grammar grades, the polytechnic and art branches, to the ultimate points of a business college curriculum on one hand and the university course on the other.

David Starr Jordan, President of Stanford University, and Dr. Nicholas M. Butler of Columbia University engaged in a discussion on the practicability of a National university, a question of the greatest interest and importance to educators as well as the cultured people throughout the country.

In addition to these various phases of educational effort, the highly specialized form of education adapted to the needs of the deaf, blind, and feeble-minded has been under consideration; the physical education has not been neglected, and a patriotic tinge has been given to the proceedings by a discussion before the Herbart Society of the significance of the frontier in American history.

Miss Gertrude Edmunds, Principal of the training school at Lowell, Mass., read a paper on "Child Study in Normal and Training Schools." In discussing "Problems in Artistic Rendering," Miss Katherine M. Ball, Supervisor of Drawing, San Francisco, contended that children's standard of excellence is regulated by what they have seen or what they have heard.

The Nominating Committee met to-night and agreed upon the following list of officers, who will be balloted on to-morrow: President—A. P. Corson, ex-State Superintendent of Schools of Ohio; Vice President—E. Oram Lyle of Pennsylvania; Secretary—Irwin Showhard of Winona, Minn. (incumbent;) Treasurer—C. G. Pearse, Superintendent of Schools, Omaha. As there is no known opposition to the candidates mentioned they no doubt will be elected.

Icehouses Destroyed at Albany.

ALBANY, July 12.—During an electrical storm here this evening, lightning destroyed the ice houses of Austin & White, on the river front, in which was stored 10,000 tons of ice; fully covered by insurance.

Providence Bank Liquidates.

PROVIDENCE, July 12.—The Globe National Bank wound up its affairs at a meeting of the stockholders to-day. A liquidation dividend of 120 per cent. was paid on each share of stock. The capital stock is $300,000.

NEW YORK IN THE THIRTIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was very much interested in reading in your paper of June 25, 1899, the article, "An Old New York Fireman, Jimmie Mackey," who used to run with No. 5 Engine, and desire to know if any one is living who remembers New York in the thirties. I was particularly interested, because I, too, ran with No. 5, not as a fireman, but as a boy. Perhaps I can interest "Jimmie Mackey" by relating some circumstances connected with my early life and share with him in memory. I was born at Bloomingdale on June 3, 1821. My father's country place was just five miles from the City Hall in the park. Our gate was on the Bloomingdale Road, opposite Burnham's celebrated tavern, just about where Tenth Avenue intersects the Boulevard now, and our house was situated where is now the corner of Sixty-ninth Street and Eleventh Avenue. My father's (Jacob Barker) Winter home was 73 Beekman Street. And now comes my connection with Engine No. 5.

Back of the old Dutch Church on William Street, between Fulton and Ann, were two engine houses, one on Fulton Street, No. 4, and one on Ann, No. 5. All the boys of the nighborhood ran with these engines. I and Bob Floyd, son of Widow Sarah Floyd, bakers, 58 Beekman Street, and young Deming son of Deming, cabinetmaker, 56 Beekman Street, and other boys ran with No. 5. We all had black leather belts "to hold our wind," and on the front of the belt on a white ground was the figure 5. We were banded together, and the moment the fire alarm sounded at the City Hall off we went to the engine house. Of course we were all too young and small to man the ropes, but we ran with the engine and made all the noise we could. "Jimmie Mackey" will no doubt remember the Quaker Dandy engine No. 13, whose home was on Dover Street, a few doors from Franklin Square. Charles Collins, a Quaker opposed to slavery, kept a store on the corner of Franklin Square and Dover Street, and sold only free sugar and molasses and free cotton. When the fire engines were delivered to the companies they had only plain iron on brass mountings. No. 13 was the first one to have theirs silver-plated and to put a leopard skin cover over the hose between the arms of the engine. The members were all what were called Quaker gentlemen, but they all took boxing lessons from Barrett in Hudson's Alley, back of the Park Theatre. But to return. When the fire alarm was sounded (fire up town) No. 5 would start up Nassau Street to Chatham, and at Pearl Street often would meet No. 13, which had come from Dover through Franklin Square. These companies were rather friendly, but would race up Chatham Street to the Bowery, and if by chance they came up with the red-shirted butcher boys' engine a fight often resulted and the scientific Quakers caused some astonishment. We boys called it fun and much enjoyed it. I wonder if "Jimmie Mackey" remembers Sands's drug store, corner of William and Fulton Streets; Bussing & Co., dry goods, corner of William and Ann; Wilson & Co., cracker bakers, 73 Fulton, and Dr. James Milnor's Church, (the Chapel,) corner of Beekman and Cliff Streets, and the chain put across Beekman Street during the hours of service every Sunday. "Jimmie" mentions John P. Moore, the gunmaker at 202 Broadway. I think it was No. 206. He will no doubt remember John Milhau, the druggist, 183 Broadway, (the firm still exists at the old stand.)

The first money I ever made was as follows: I went to Nantucket to visit my grandmother, Sarah Barker, born Folger, (who died there aged ninety-four,) and with two other boys started out on the island to the lily ponds, rolled our trousers up above our knees, and waded in to gather lilies, but soon ran out bringing leeches on our legs, which were streaming with blood. I filled my shoes with water, and going in and out of the pond soon collected enough leeches to fill my shoes, and, then barefoot, through the sand, made my way back to town, put my leeches in a glass jar, changing the water every day for two weeks. When I returned to New York I took my leeches to Milhau's drug store and asked him what he would give for them. He said they were good for nothing, (they only used Spanish leeches) and would not take. I laughed and told him I knew better. When asked what I wanted for them, I said, "anything you will give," and he handed me three Spanish quarters, 75 cents.

Perhaps "Jimmie" remembers the row of brick houses on Broadway which were pulled down to make way to build the Astor House. Of course he remembers the Park Theatre and the booths erected all around the City Hall Park railing on the Fourth of July, and the colored women who sat at the iron gates evenings crying, "Hot corn!" I remember well the great fire of 1835 and the big panic of 1837, which broke all or nearly all the insurance companies in New York. I have a manuscript list of 119 failures of the first houses in three weeks. The failure of the banking house of the Josephs started the panic. I remember well the Helen Jewett murder, and knew "Corneel" Vanderbilt and saw Tyrone Power play "The Irish Lion." "Come hire, Mr. Demfire, and I will give you a taste of my shillah." Speaking of Tyrone Power reminds me of the splendid stock company of the Park Theatre, in which there were Tom and Harry Placide and Hamblin and others. After the play was over they would meet such men as Fitz-Greene Halleck and repair to Winderst's oyster cellar, 11 Park Row, and enjoy themselves over hot whisky punch until the early morning hours. Footpads had relieved gentlemen of their watches and money as they crossed the park at night. So when the gathering at Winderst's departed, instead of crossing the park they went outside the iron railing and up Broadway. The story goes that Harry Placide left first, and, passing up Broadway, stubbed his toe and fell on the sidewalk. Soon Hamblin came along, humming a tune. Placide said, "Ham, is that you; help me up." Ham said, "Why, Harry, is that you? I'll try. Can't do it, Harry; but I will do the next best thing for you. I will compromise and lie down by you."

There is no end to my memory of old New York, and I would delight to make "Jimmie" happy, but I must not tax you further. ABRAHAM BARKER.

Philadelphia, July 10, 1899.

REPORT OF THE PARK BOARD.

The City Record yesterday contained the report of the Park Board for the quarter ending March 31. President Clausen reports on the various improvements, including a survey of the completed Riverside Park from Seventy-second to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. He declares the Winter to have been exceptionally severe as regards damage to the trees and plants, and reports a great number destroyed. The receipts from rents, privileges, &c., amounted to $11,640. The appropriations for the two boroughs were $876,080, of which $267,027 was on hand March 31.

For the Bronx, Commissioner Moebus says the park area is about 3,804 acres, of which nearly one-half is comprised by Pelham Bay Park. About $3,200 was received for rents, &c., and $36,281.40 was expended. That figure includes $2,975.31 for the maintenance of the Botanical Gardens, and nearly $400 for preparing ground for the Zoological Gardens.

Commissioner Brower, for Brooklyn and Queens, reports a balance of $397,847.28 in the account of "labor, maintenance, and supplies," with outstanding contracts amounting to $14,181.09. The sum of $1,600 was received for privileges.

IRON WORKERS' WAGE SCALE.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Bars instead of billets and a ratio of one-seventh instead of one-fifth was agreed upon to-night at the conference between members of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Association and representatives of the American Tin Plate Company as the basis from which the sliding wage scale of the tin plate works will be figured for the coming industrial year.

The abandonment of billets as a basis from which to do the figuring, and the substitution of tin plate bars in their stead was decided on as the more equitable, from the fact that the bars do not enter into so many items of finished steel products. The change of ratio was simply a necessary detail attending the change of base. The change is an important one, and each item in the long list of details going to make up the new scale had to be gone over carefully by both sides before any headway could be made toward its adoption.

The long conference will, in all likelihood, end to-morrow and the mills of the American Tin Plate Company will resume operations next Monday. The advance, which the men will secure over last year's scale of wages, will figure out about 15 per cent. if the predictions made to-night hold good at to-morrow's conference.

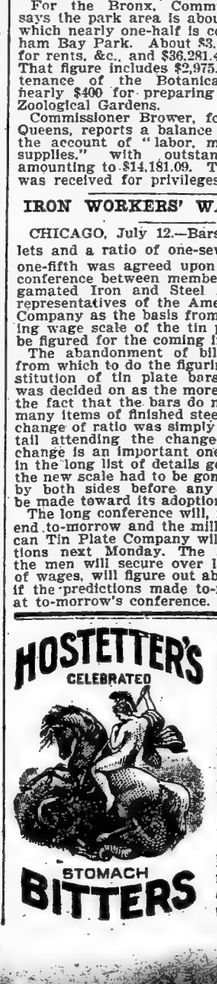

Good Digestion makes pure blood. Strengthen the stomach with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It will cure your Indigestion and Nervousness.

See that a Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the Bottle.

MAINE STEAMSHIP AGROUND.

The Horatio Hall, for Portland, Strikes Middle Ground Shoal, but Is Pulled Off Without Injury.

WOOD'S HOLL, Mass., July 12.—The Maine Steamship Company's steamer Horatio Hal, bound from New York for Portland, Me., with freight and passengers, ran upon Middle Ground Shoal in Vineyard Sound during a thick fog early this morning. As soon as it was seen that the steamer was fast the tug Gypsum King went to her assistance, and the steamer was floated at 8:30 o'clock and proceeded toward her destination. She struck on a sandy bottom and so far as could be ascertained was uninjured.

A fog prevailed at sea nearly all night. This morning there was an occasional rift, and persons who are in the habit of keeping a sharp lookout to seaward as the fog lifted, saw a large steamer on the shoal about five miles off shore. She could be seen only at intervals, and her identity could not be made out. The tug put out as soon as possible to render what assistance she could. She found that the steamer had taken ground hard, but that her hull apparently had not been harmed by the contact. The Hall was going at low speed on account of the fog, and her engines were stopped immediately when she took bottom.

A line was run aboard the steamer, and after several pulls, assisted by the rising tide and the steamer's own screw, the tug brought her off into deep water. After an examination, which disclosed no serious injury to the steamer, she resumed her passage to Portland. She was reported from Handkerchief Lightship at 9 o'clock and from Pollock Rip an hour later.

Those on the tug report that the accident was not attended by any serious excitement on board the steamer, as the Captain declared that the accident was not serious, and that the steamer could be floated easily.

PORTLAND, Me., July 12.—The steamer Horatio Hall of the New York Line, arrived at her wharf in this city this evening several hours late, because of grounding on Middle Ground Shoal, in Vineyard Sound this morning. The steamer had been stopped so that the officer on duty could hear the fog signal. The current set so strong that the steamer touched on the shoal. The shock was hardly felt, and after the tug Gypsum King had helped her off she proceeded uninjured.

The Dewey Home Fund $13,698.74.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Dewey home fund is slowly increasing, and to-day amounts to $13,698.74. Among those who contributed to the $225.59 received to-day by Treasurer Roberts were William C. Whitney, ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren, and James J. Martin. It is a curious fact that of the 17,609 contributors to the fund the majority lives in Brooklyn.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Lieut. Commander Winslow, United States Navy.

ASTOR—Gen. H. L. Arnold, United States Army; C. H. Hamilton, Puerto Rico; A. R. Palmer, Chicago.

BUCKINGHAM—William Angus, Hartford.

FIFTH AVENUE—R. L.

THIRD AVENUE ROAD PLANS

Storage Battery Cars May Be Used on the Dry Dock Line.

COMPACT WITH METROPOLITAN

Latter to Use Third Avenue's Broadway Tracks for Trolley Cars — Amsterdam Avenue Outlook.

Some interesting features of the plans of the Third Avenue Railroad Company were learned yesterday. One of these was that the company is finding it possible to reach amicable understandings with the Metropolitan Street Railway Company in that section of the city where the two lines compete for traffic on the same thoroughfares. Another is the fact that the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, an extensive line both on the lower west side and the east side, which is now controlled by the Third Avenue through an ownership of the majority of its stock, is likely to be operated by a system of storage battery cars. If the change is made, the present rails on the Dry Dock will be replaced by heavier ones.

The Dry Dock line now runs through twelve miles of streets, with a double-track road, the northern terminus of which is at Thirty-fourth Street and the East River, and the southern terminus at Battery Place. The Third Avenue system includes the Third Avenue Road, the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Road, the Union Railway Company Road, and the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Road, the last-named being the only one the stock of which is not owned by the Third Avenue stockholders entirely. The Union Railway is to retain the overhead trolley, while preparations are now being made to install the sub-trolley system in the Third Avenue and Forty-second Street Roads.

The fact that the cars on the Dry Dock road have to go for such lengths along river fronts where the water is continually percolating through the soil makes it undesirable to employ the sub-trolley system there, and the Directors are considering the idea of introducing a motor power new to the city on this line, namely, the storage battery car. They have not definitely decided the matter, as they do not intend to change the motive power on the Dry Dock line at once, but it is said the chances are that the storage battery system will be the one chosen.

William N. Amory, Secretary of the Third Avenue Road, said last night that a trial of the storage battery cars had been made over the Dry Dock line, and that they had proved eminently satisfactory. The economy in the change of motor power was readily demonstrated. Two cars equipped with storage batteries were used on the Grand Street branch of the line, running for four weeks, a distance of over 4,000 miles in that time. The track is an old one, and designed for lighter cars, and the full use of the motors, which are capable of giving a speed of sixteen miles an hour, whereas half that speed could not be effectively used on the Grand Street line, was not obtained. Nevertheless, the results were gratifying. It was estimated that if all the cars on the line had been storage battery cars, $28,000 in the cost of traction alone would be saved in a given period of nine months.

"The number of cars," said Mr. Amory last night, "needed to carry a given number of passengers, would be much less if the storage battery system were substituted for horses. The storage battery cars would hold twice as many passengers as the horse cars, and would go, of course, much faster. But we would not greatly, if at all, reduce the number of the cars on the line, because experience has shown that in cases where a much improved service is given by better motor facilities the traffic increases tremendously, demanding increased carrying capacity."

Mr. Amory said that a storage battery car would weigh many times more than the horse cars now used on the Dry Dock route. Ten to twelve tons would be a fair estimate of their weight. They would make the trip from the East River to the Battery in half the time taken by the horse cars now in use, and no power would be lost if motors designed for a lower rate of speed than that furnished by the motors used in the experiment were employed.

Mr. Amory said that the change of motor power on the Third Avenue line would probably be an accomplished fact in September.

"It should have been accomplished a month ago," he said, "but there is such a boom in the business of electrical supplies all over the country that the manufacturers could not supply us with what we wanted. The construction has also taken us longer than we expected."

It was also learned last night that the Metropolitan and Third Avenue Companies have included the agreement, previously foreshadowed, by which the Third Avenue grants to the Metropolitan the right to run its sub-trolley cars over the tracks of the Third Avenue Company on Broadway, from West Fifty-ninth Street to West Sixty-fifth Street, after the Third Avenue Line has completed its electrical equipment there.

The Metropolitan sub-trolley cars now have to make a considerable detour to get from Fifty-ninth Street and the Plaza, at Eighth Avenue to Sixty-fifth Street and Columbus Avenue, whence they turn up through Broadway, formerly the Boulevard, to reach Amsterdam Avenue. They have to go west on Fifty-ninth Street to Columbus Avenue and thence north, and as the Metropolitan cable cars also traverse Columbus Avenue the congestion on that thoroughfare between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-fifth Streets is sometimes pretty bad.

This congestion will now be avoided in future, and an important saving in time effected for the Metropolitan Company by the agreement with the Third Avenue. This agreement must be sanctioned by consents of property owners to each corporation, and then be approved by the city. It is believed that the necessary property owners' consents have practically all been obtained, and no obstruction on the city's part is anticipated. The terms of the agreement could not be ascertained last night.

It is further said that negotiations are proceeding well toward an amicable agreement by which the Third Avenue sub-trolley cars will be run over the Metropolitan tracks on Amsterdam Avenue, thereby settling that vexatious matter, which recently stirred up so much public feeling.

The new sub-trolley cars in Third Avenue are to be run on steel springs set under the tracks from end to end of the road, five feet apart. This is an idea of Superintendent Robertson, and it is thought will save the rails much unnecessary pounding, and give travelers greater comfort.

OREGON VOLUNTEERS HOME.

Reach San Francisco on the Transports Newport and Ohio — Now in Quarantine.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—The United States transports Newport and Ohio, bearing the Oregon Volunteer Regiment from Manila, arrived here to-night.

The vessels were sighted early in the afternoon, and soon the shrieking of steam whistles, the clanging of bells, and the firing of cannon announced that the first batch of returning volunteers from Manila were nearing the shores of California. Within a few minutes the streets were thronged with people wending their way to the docks and to the heights overlooking the bay, intent upon catching a glimpse of the transports as they steamed up the harbor under the escort of a score of vessels which had been made ready for the arrival of the steamers. The roofs of the warehouses were crowded with people, and from scores of flagpoles streamed the Stars and Stripes.

Steamers, tugs, yachts, and even small rowboats were soon making their way as fast as possible toward the Golden Gate. The Reception Committees boarded the tugboats Sea Queen and Governor Irwin and headed for the ocean. On board the Irwin were the Harbor Commissioners, the officials of the National Guard of California, and Gov. Geer of Oregon and his staff. On the Sea Queen were the representatives of the press, the band furnished by Mayor Phelan, and many invited guests. The revenue cutter Golden Gate, bearing Federal officials, was soon under way, and she was joined by the Federal quarantine boat from Angel Island. Then there were boats at the disposal of the Red Cross and other societies, and many chartered by private parties.

As the transports slowly steamed up the harbor the soldiers gathered in excited groups on deck, and some climbed into the rigging, where they shouted and cheered like mad. The health officials boarded the vessels, which changed their course toward the quarantine stations, where the doctors will make a thorough examination of the men.

It is yet undecided whether the Oregon volunteers will be allowed to land in San Francisco before returning to their Oregon homes.

HOUSE OF REFUGE INQUIRY.

State Board of Charities Will Aid in Investigating Charges Against the Hudson Institution.

ALBANY, July 12.—The State Board of Charities at its regular meeting to-day had under consideration the abuses said to exist at the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson, which charges were made by State Controller Morgan in a statement issued to the public last week. In conjunction with the inquiry, which was held behind closed doors, the board conferred with the new Board of Managers of the Hudson Reformatory, the following members being present: Fulton Paul of Hudson, Dr. Thomas Wilson of Claverack, Mrs. Marcus Chase Powell of Ghent, and Prof. Herbert E. Mills of Vassar College.

Prof. Mills submitted to the Board of Charities a copy of testimony taken at an unofficial investigation held at the institution on Saturday last, when Prof. Mills, Dr. Wilson, and Mr. Paul were present. A request was made for this statement, but the managers refused to permit it to be given out for publication because it was not taken under oath. In substance it bears out the testimony in almost every particular taken by Secretary Hebberd of the State Board of Charities and Deputy Controller Gilman. This is learned from an authoritative source. The conference between the two boards went into session shortly before the noon hour. At the conclusion of the conference Secretary Hebberd gave out the following statement:

"The board was waited upon by a committee of the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson, who, it appears, are already conducting an examination into the affairs of the institution with a view to the correction of any abuses which may be found to exist therein. The board accordingly instructed its Committee on Reformatories to act concurrently with the Board of Managers with a view of rendering them any assistance in their work that may be found necessary. The Committee on Reformatories consists of E. H. Litchfield of Brooklyn, E. V. Stoddard of Rochester, and Mrs. Beekman de Peyster of New York City.

INSPECTION OF ALMSHOUSES.

Many of Them Found to be Lacking in Fire Escapes.

ALBANY, July 12.—It was shown at today's meeting of the State Board of Charities that the inspection of the almshouses throughout the State had revealed a lack of proper fire protection in the line of fire escapes and apparatus for those institutions.

The organization and incorporation of the Woodbine Nursery of Brooklyn was disapproved. The incorporation of the Skene Hospital for Self-Supporting Women in the City of Brooklyn was approved. The incorporation of the Women's Aid Nursery of Brooklyn also was approved, the purpose of this institution being to provide a day nursery where working mothers may secure board, lodging, and care for their children by the day, week, or month, and generally to care for such children as the Directors may think advisable.

The incorporation of the Little Mothers' Aid Association of New York City also was approved. The objects of this association are to give Summer-day outings to those little girls who have no share in the vacations provided by the Fresh Air Fund; to provide schools for the instruction of these girls in home-making, including lessons in the making and mending of clothes, and the selection, preparation, and cooking of foods in a hygienic manner.

A report from the Board's Committee on Almshouses showed the necessity of changes and improvements in a number of almshouses, including the one on Blackwell's Island.

OPIUM FACTORY RAIDED.

Revenue Agent Thompson Swoops Down on a Pell Street Plant in Full Operation.

A mess of poppy leaves and other sleep-promoting, dream-compelling ingredients simmered in a big copper caldron on a stove. Now and then Sam Lung put down his opium pipe to stir the mess with a stick and poke the fire. Three other Celestials moved about lazily, filling small jars and cans with a black mixture that looked and smelled like molasses. Two more reclined on filthy cots and stared toward the low, grimy ceiling as they whiffed the noxious drug with which Chinamen of all sorts and conditions and many white men, too, for that matter, are wont to seek oblivion from the hard realities of an unkind world in a world of unrealities peopled with beautiful phantoms.

The temperature in the basement of the rear tenement at 9 Pell Street would have been intolerable to a white man in such sweltering weather as prevailed yesterday, without the presence there of the caloric engendering stove, but the terrific heat did not disturb the placidity of the makers and smokers of opium.

Once more Sam Lung stirred the mess in the caldron and then turned and reached for his pipe. As he did so his gaze wandered mechanically through the basement window. A startled look came into his eyes and he uttered a low cry that aroused his listless companion to instant activity.

Filing swiftly from the narrow passage across the yard and making directly for the basement came six white men and a Chinaman, revolver in hand. Other eyes in the apparently uninhabited double building had also seen them, and in a twinkling frightened faces of women were thrust from every window. The leader of the white men was Revenue Agent F. G. Thompson. The others were his deputies, Officers Hobart, Fellows, Long, Taylor, and O'Neill, and an interpreter. They were making the raid on an opium factory that has been in operation in this city for five years.

The women screamed, the Chinamen in the other parts of the tenement jabbered and gesticulated excitedly and ran out. In a few minutes all Chinatown was massed in Pell Street before the entrance to the narrow passage of No. 9.

Meanwhile one of the men had slipped out of the rear basement and vanished like a spirit before the eyes of the revenue officers. The five others were fairly trapped, and finding escape was impossible, quietly submitted to arrest. They said their names are Moy Mow, Wu Tung, Tom Ling, Tom Lee, and Sam Lung. They all declared that they worked in a laundry and were not engaged in the manufacture of opium.

In the place nearly seventy-five pounds of opium in various stages of manufacture or packed in tins and jars ready for use were found. This and the materials and utensils for making more were seized by the officers, who took their prisoners to the Elizabeth Street Police Station, where they were locked up for the night. "We shall have plenty of time to rest, for we shall get four years," the interpreter overheard one of them remark. They will be arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields this morning.

Mr. Thompson said last night that he had long had the place in Pell Street under observation. From thirty to fifty pounds of opium have been made and disposed of there every week. The duty on opium is $10 a pound.

INSANE MAN'S WILD RUN.

Bowls Over Women and Children and Climbs an Electric Light Pole.

An insane man ran through upper Second Avenue last night, bowling over women and children like so many ninepins, and disrobing as he ran. Timothy Kane, thirty-four years old, of 1,808 Third Avenue, was the man. He has been out of his head for some time, and not long ago was treated in Bellevue Hospital.

He began to disrobe at One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Second Avenue, and got as far as One Hundred and Eighth Street, with three policemen in hot pursuit. When he got to One Hundred and Eighth Street he wore one garment only, his trousers. He took refuge on an electric light pole, going up the iron spikes with the agility of a monkey. Once up he declared his intention of taking a swim, and said he would give a diving exhibition.

The policemen managed to coax him down by promising him a new bathing suit. When they laid hands on him he was held until an ambulance took him to the Harlem Hospital.

PLAY NO GAMES FOR MONEY.

American Whist Congress Resolves to Bar Gambling Members.

CHICAGO, July 12.—The American Whist Congress to-day adopted the following resolution:

The American Whist League, believing that whist play for stakes is prejudicial to the interests of the game, because it perverts its true object and degrades whist from an intellectual and scientific amusement to a contest for money, reaffirms the declaration in opposition thereto that was unanimously adopted at the first congress and hereby resolves:

That all games played for money are and shall be strictly prohibited at all meetings of the league. It is hereby made the duty of the league to bar from all league contests of the congress any person found guilty of violating the provisions of this standing resolution.

BICYCLISTS COME TO GRIEF

Eight Women Have Lively Experience with Staten Island Hill.

THREE HAVE NARROW ESCAPES

Lose Control of Their Wheels on the Decline and Receive Bad Falls —All from Brooklyn.

A wheeling party of eight young women from Brooklyn, which started yesterday morning at the St. George Ferry landing, Staten Island, ended a short time afterward in disaster at the foot of York Avenue Hill, New Brighton, three of the riders receiving severe falls and injuries, and narrowly escaping with their lives.

The party consisted of Misses Anna and Therese O'Brien of 916 Lafayette Avenue; Miss Marion A. Shaw of 862 Lafayette Avenue; Miss Ada Wyng of Jefferson Avenue; Miss May Scheff, Miss Florence Hymes, Miss Long, and Miss Margaret Layter. They had organized the expedition last week, and as Staten Island was new to most of them, they were expecting a "dream of a ride," which it turned out to be, but not precisely the variety of dream they were thinking of.

One of the party being afraid to ride near the railroad track along which the route is usually taken goes, it was decided to go by York Avenue. This avenue as it falls toward the shore gives at first a good grade, which, however, changes suddenly to a very steep, straight decline. For three blocks the descent is 11 per cent. The paving there is Belgian block because the hill is too steep for macadam, and the avenue ends at the foot of the hill against fences and houses. Boys who know the ground thoroughly ride down this hill with brakes, but women never try it.

As the young women reached the top of the easier slope they were scattered. Miss Therese O'Brien was in front. She says she recollects hearing Miss Wyng say to her: "When you get to the bottom turn to the left."

After that she remembers nothing except the momentary desperate effort to catch the whirling pedals from which her feet had been thrown as the machine suddenly increased its speed, and then the mortal fear of awaiting the inevitable crash. She thinks she instinctively threw herself off as she saw the fence awaiting her at the bottom. She fell heavily and slid some distance along the paving.

People who were passing on the sidewalks shouted unintelligible warnings as she flew by them, as if they supposed she was doing it for fun, and then began to yell at the other young women who had begun the descent. Miss Anna O'Brien, who is a public school teacher, had seen her sister's misfortune, and for a moment lost her head, and actually pedaled faster, with the idea of giving some help. She is a good wheelwoman, but in a second her feet, too, were dangling and scrambling for the pedals, and her wheel was jumping into the air whenever it struck a pebble.

Frank McGuire, a young man who is a veteran of the Spanish war, saw Miss O'Brien coming, and at imminent risk of his life attempted to save her. He ran into the street and put himself at full speed down the hill, hoping to break the shock of contact. She overtook him like a flash, and with a quick reach he seized her. But she was going almost like a bullet, and she, McGuire, and the wheel went down with another crash. She said last night that McGuire undoubtedly saved her life, as she had lost all power of thought and action and would surely have driven straight against the fence.

Meanwhile several persons had run to Miss Therese O'Brien and lifted her from the roadway, Roundsman Shay of the sanitary squad, being one of them. The two girls had come one after the other so fast that nobody had time to think. While the first was being lifted, and these were running toward the other, a third girl came tearing down the avenue with white face, flying, fluttering skirts, and whirling pedals, gasping in her attempts to scream.

This was Miss Shaw. It looked as if it was raining Brooklyn girls over York Avenue hill. She, too, had lost her nerve and swept over the brink of the decline before she saw her danger. Roundsman Shay left Miss O'Brien and, with another member of the sanitary squad, ran to meet Miss Shaw, the two men trusting that their united strength could stop her or at leas break her fall. The wheel swerved from them as if it was alive and then tipped over, hurling Miss Shaw through it. She fell hard and at full length directly in front of a pair of horses drawing a heavy delivery wagon. The horses were moving slowly, as it happened, and their driver pulled them to a standstill instantly. They would have trampled Miss Shaw in another step.

The other five young women jumped from their wheels just as they were starting down the hill and escaped with some bruises and a general shaking up. The three who had been hurt were carried into a drug store near which they had fallen.

Miss Therese O'Brien was severely cut about the face, and especially on her left eye, and had more bruises than she could count last night She expects to be able to identify each of them by its separate ache to-day.

Miss Anna O'Brien was also badly cut about the face and eyes, and one of her elbows was dislocated. Miss Shaw had an ugly cut on one temple and another on the nose, and was much bruised about her body, besides suffering from shock.

Dr. J. Walter Woods, Assistant Register of Records, gave them the medical attention they needed and Special Deputy Excise Commissioner George L. Nichol invited the eight to go to his house, near by, and rest, an invitation which was gratefully accepted. None of the eight felt fit to ride again and all went to their homes by train and ferry in the afternoon. Several of the wheels were damaged, but none was wrecked.

The three who were injured, when they found no bones were broken or permanent damage done, began to worry over a protracted outing they had planned to begin next Saturday, fearing that they may be too much disfigured to engage in it.

ACCUSED OF ROBBING FRIEND.

Mrs. Hattie Lathrad Said to Have Stolen a Gold Watch.

Hattie Lathrad, twenty-nine years old, the wife of a Harlem business man, living at 166 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, was arrested by the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station police last night on the charge of larceny. Mrs. Ida Maisch of 124 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street complained last May that her gold watch and chain, worth $75, had been stolen.

Detective Hallarahn was put on the case. He heard Mrs. Maisch's story, and his suspicion was directed toward Mrs. Lathrad, Mrs. Maisch's most intimate friend and a frequent caller at her home. Mrs. Maisch would not listen to the suggestion that her friend had taken her watch, but yesterday the police had additional reason to believe Mrs. Lathrad was the guilty person and placed her under arrest.

The police say the watch was pawned, and that it has been recovered. Mrs. Lathrad was in a state of collapse when brought to the police station. She declined to make any statement.

Waning Silver Sentiment.

From The Mobile (Ala.) Register, (Dem.)

Judged by the drift of political events there is going to be a strong fight not only in the East, but in the West and South, to steer clear of any official declaration at present in favor of 16 to 1, and also to place the party in 1900 upon a platform which will meet the issues of the day so effectively that the party will be in a position to cope with the Republicans and fight them with determination to the finish in the Presidential election in November, 1900.

LIEBIG
COMPANY'S EXTRACT
OF BEEF
Is indispensable in the culinary department of every household.
Every jar signed in blue: Liebig

MAJOR GEN. J. S. CARR HERE.

Candidate to Succeed Senator Butler of North Carolina Stands on an Anti-Trust Platform.

The man who will in all probability succeed Marion Butler as United States Senator from North Carolina is at the Hoffman House. He is Major Gen. Julian S. Carr of Durham, and, to use his own words, is an "anti-trust, free-silver, bare-footed, and bare-headed Democrat." For a long time he was President of the Blackwell Durham Tobacco Company, but when that corporation was absorbed by the Trust against his wishes he retired from business.

Major Gen. Carr served through the civil war, enlisting as a private, and in the recent trouble with Spain equipped two companies at his personal expense and advanced the money to pay off the First North Carolina Volunteers when they were mustered out. Members of the North Carolina regiments, many of them negroes, are to meet at Durham to-morrow and arrange for the presentation of a suitable souvenir to the General.

"It is true that my name has been mentioned in connection with the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination," Gen. Carr said, "but I am in no sense a candidate, and would not accept a nomination. I declined it before; I would decline it again. But I am a candidate for United States Senator in 1901, and I stand squarely on an anti-trust platform.

"The greatest evil, which is growing and daily assuming large proportions, is the formation of trusts. Like a gigantic octopus, the immense aggregation of capital in the East is spreading out its long, monied tentacles, to gather in and feed upon all sections in defiance of the people, the law and the Constitution. Almost everybody is compelled to pay tribute. When the necessaries of life are high and farm products are sold at a loss, agriculture, the strong backbone of the country, must groan and bleed beneath the double burden. The trusts are unquestionably responsible for much of the trouble with which we are now afflicted. Where the evil will end none can say.

"The revenues of railroads are swallowed up, the existence of towns even has become precarious, the extreme limits of hunger, nakedness, and deprivation that men can bear and yet continue to be available working machines, are cooly calculated, to profit by, if need be. At the same time we are told that our export trade will be the greatest in the world, because the trusts have found a way to reduce the cost of labor on a par with or below the pauper's wages in foreign lands.

"Democratic prospects in North Carolina are the brightest on earth. Populism is rapidly dying out there. I have no doubt that Democratic sentiment in the State is strongly for Bryan.

"The present Government was elected by a fusion of Republicans and Populists, but the administration has not been up to the expectations of the people. I have seen the reports of the probable resignation of Gen. Alger from the Cabinet. I cannot believe he will take any such step.

"I know nothing of what the Democratic National Committee will do in Chicago next week.

"I was a college mate and club mate of ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck. He is one of the best fellows on earth, and in the South he has a legion of loyal friends."

TO DISCUSS NATIONAL CURRENCY

Sound-Money League Making Plans for a Convention in October.

RICHMOND, Va., July 12.—Mr. E. V. Smalley, General Secretary of the National Sound Money League, was in Richmond today, consulting a number of gold-standard men with reference to holding a National currency convention in this city at some date in October next.

The President of the league is the Hon. J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska, who was Secretary of Agriculture in Cleveland's Cabinet. The Chairman of the Executive Committee is M. E. Ingalls, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. The Vice President for Virginia is William Royal of this city.

It is stated that a local committee, composed of prominent Richmond men, will be organized to take charge of the arrangements for the convention and of the invitations to speakers.

Secretary Smalley left for Hot Springs to-night to report to Mr. Ingalls, the result of his conference in Richmond, and it is probable that a call for the convention will be issued some time in August.

THE DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMANSHIP

Senator Jones, It Is Announced, Will Not Resign, as Reported.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Post tomorrow will say: "Senator Jones of Arkansas will not resign his position as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. This can be stated authoritatively, once for all. Two letters were received from him in this city yesterday in which he not only makes clear his intention of remaining at the head of the committee, but outlines work upon which he intends to engage as soon as he returns to the United States. His letters were dated at towns in Switzerland and reported the Senator as improving in health. He was then preparing to go to Geneva to spend a week or more, "then," he said, "I hope to come home entirely well." He will reach this country about the first of September, will spend that month at Lake Minnetonka with his married daughter, and will then go to Arkansas, remaining there until Congress convenes.

It is not known here whether Senator Jones will send a letter to be read at the meeting of the National Committee in Chicago next week, but if he does not, the members of the committee will be made acquainted with the contents of the letters which have already been received here.

BUTTLING APPEALS TO COURTS.

Latest Phase of His Fight Against M. J. Dady Over Election Officers.

Ex-Sheriff William J. Buttling of Brooklyn is after the scalp of his old political foe, Michael J. Dady. The ex-Sheriff has obtained from Judge Hurd of the County Court an order requiring Dady to show cause why he should not recognize Buttling as the responsible leader of the Fifth Ward and allow him to name the election officers for the official primaries in September and for election day. Dady has sent to the Board of Elections a list of names not approved by Buttling.

Buttling's action is the first taken under the new primary law. Judge Hurd has granted precisely similar orders on complaints sworn to by Magistrate Kramer of the Nineteenth Ward, William J. Extance of the Twenty-fifth Ward, and Andrew Jacobs of the Sixth Ward. These three are leading the fight against the Dady faction in their wards.

Local politicians are awaiting the outcome of this latest move in the Republican family row with interest. All of the cases will be argued before Judge Hurd next Tuesday.

TO INDORSE ALDERMAN FOLKS.

Citizens' Union to Support Him if Named by Republicans.

The Citizens' Union of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, after a prolonged meeting on Tuesday night, decided to support Alderman Homer Folks for the Assembly next Fall in case he is nominated by the Republicans of the district. This is the first step yet taken in the direction of an anti-Tammany campaign since President Quigg of the Republican County Committee, announced his intention of amalgamating the Independents and Republicans in an effort to displace Tammany.

The Twenty-ninth is naturally a Republican district, and as Mr. Folks was identified with that party previous to the formation of the Citizens' Union, it is the sense of the leaders of the latter organization that it will be possible for the two parties to unite on him as a candidate who will attract the entire anti-Tammany vote. The present Assemblyman from the district is Frank Bulkley, who is at odds with the Republican organization, and who, it is conceded, can hardly muster enough votes at the primaries to make his renomination a possibility. In case, however, that Bulkley should get the nomination Mr. Folks will be named by the Citizens' Union.

GEN. HENRY IN THE CITY.

Knows Nothing of Report that He Is to Succeed Gen. Brooke.

Gen. Guy V. Henry, late Military Governor of Puerto Rico, is in the city. Seen at the Grand Hotel by a reporter for THE TIMES last night, he said, replying to a question concerning a report that he was to succeed Gen. Brooke in Havana:

"I know nothing of it, and it is news to me. I do not think there is any truth in it. I am on waiting orders, and after a few days here am going to the New England Coast for recreation."

Gen. Henry's son and namesake has been appointed to a Captaincy. He has been assigned to one of the regiments being recruited for service in the Philippines.

ALGER REMAINS IN OFFICE.

Has No Intention of Resigning, but Feels Hurt, and Will Resign If Critics Can Convict Him of Error.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Secretary Alger to-day made a statement concerning the reports that he is about to resign from the Cabinet. When asked by a newspaper correspondent as to the truth of the rumors, the Secretary said:

"What do you mean exactly?"

"I mean to ask whether or not the stories that you are to retire from the Cabinet in the near future, are true."

"There is nothing in these reports but air," replied the Secretary. "I shall not retire this year, certainly, and cannot say as to the future. My private business and the State of my health will govern my future course.

"These constant assaults and repeated baseless reports are, of course, very annoying to me and extremely distressing to my family, but I have never yet retired under fire and do not propose to do so now. Nothing that I have ever heard of or known of has been so cruel as these attacks upon me. If my critics can point to one thing in my official career I have done that I ought not to have done, or I have not done that I should have done, I shall be very glad to surrender my present official duties."

THE GOVERNOR NOT TO RESIGN.

Secretary Youngs Denies the Rumor that Gov. Roosevelt Will Leave Office to Enter the Cabinet.

ALBANY, July 12.—Apropos of the statement made in public print that Gov. Roosevelt was about to accept a Cabinet portfolio and resign the Governorship of the State and that he had summoned Lieut. Gov. Woodruff to Oyster Bay to confer with him on the subject, Secretary Youngs stated to-day that the Lieutenant Governor had been to consult with the Governor relative to improvements now under way at the Capitol, the awarding of the electric light contract, and other minor details.

A meeting of the Public Building Commission is scheduled to take place at Oyster Bay on Friday, which will be attended by the Lieutenant Governor, Speaker Nixon of the Assembly, Superintendent Bender, and Secretary Youngs.

GREENE MAY SUCCEED ALGER.

His Presence at Roosevelt-Platt Conference Commented On.

The presence of Gen. Francis V. Greene at the conference between Gov. Roosevelt and Senator Platt on Tuesday gave rise yesterday to rumors that, in the event of the retirement of Secretary Alger from the Cabinet, Gen. Greene would be urged upon the President for the vacancy. All the Republican leaders believe that New York should be represented in the Cabinet, and in view of Gen. Greene's education at West Point and his service in the Philippines during the war with Spain he is eminently fitted for the place.

Neither Senator Platt nor Gen. Greene would discuss the probability of the latter's preferment yesterday. Senator Platt declared his belief that Gen. Alger would not retire, and Gen. Greene was extremely noncommittal. He preferred, he said, not to talk about the matter, inasmuch as he had, so far, had no official intimation that the President intended to select him for any possible vacancy in the Cabinet.

ALABAMA IRON INTERESTS.

Republic Iron and Steel Men Inspect Plants — Two Large Concerns to Unite—Another to Resume.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 12.—R. S. Warner of Chicago, President; John F. Taylor of Chicago, Treasurer; C. W. French of Chicago, Chairman of the Manufacturing Committee, and P. Kimberly of Pittsburg, a Director of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, are in this city. They came to officially inspect the company's properties in the district—the rolling mill at Gate City, rolling mill and steel plant at Birmingham, and the steel furnaces and coke ovens of the Pioneer Mining and Manufacturing Company at Thomas. Their visit will be followed, it is stated, by enlargement of several kinds, notably the quadrupling of the capacity of the steel plant at Birmingham, and an additional furnace at Thomas. The company will also operate general Southern offices in this city with W. H. Hassinger of the Gate City plant as Southern manager.

It is stated in reliable business circles that the Alabama Coal and Iron Company and the Sloss Iron and Steel Company will be consolidated, giving the consolidation eight blast furnaces, an immense increase of coal and iron mines, and over a thousand coke ovens. The Alabama Company is a recently formed syndicate controlling the Clifton Iron Company, with two furnaces at Ironton; the Gadsden Furnace, Mary Pratt Furnace, at Birmingham; the Gate City ore and coal land purchases of the John Skelton Williams syndicate, and the Standard Coal Company, with extensive coal mines and coke ovens at Milldale and Brookwood, Tuscaloosa County, all capitalized at $5,000,000.

The Sloss Company has four furnaces at Birmingham and mammoth coal, iron ore, and coke properties.

The plan of consolidating is said to be well-nigh perfected.

A party of capitalists, headed by R. W. Kelly of New York and A. H. Plumb of Emporia, Kan., is in Birmingham. The gentlemen represent the bondholders of the Alabama Steel and Iron Company of Brierfield, which was recently bought in by them at court sale. It is said to be the intention of the visitors to recommence the operation of the properties on an enlarged and improved basis. They consist of blast furnaces, a nail factory and rolling mill, and a large tract of coal lands near Brierfield, in the best coal seam of the State. The properties have not been operated in several years, but are in good repair.

IRON PLANTS RESUME WORK.

Pottstown Bridge and Thomas Iron Companies No Longer Idle.

POTTSTOWN, Penn., July 12.—The shops of the Pottstown Bridge Works started active operations to-day after years of idleness. The force which commenced work this morning will be steadily increased until the different departments are filled up with at least 1,000 hands.

Work has commenced on an order for 10,000 tons of structural iron for the New York Shipbuilding Company, whose plant is about to be built at Camden, N. J. The order will keep the works busy for one year. It required one month to put the plant in order for the resumption of work.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., July 12.—The Thomas Iron Company's Hellertown furnace was put in blast to-day, giving employment to 150 hands, after a long suspension. The company's iron ore mines near Hellertown are being put in readiness for mining, after twelve years' idleness.

PIG IRON OUTPUT HEAVY.

Largest Increase on Record for the Week Ending July 1.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 12.—The pig iron production for the month of June was the largest in the history of the United States. The American Manufacturer has compiled figures showing that the increased weekly capacity for the week ending July 1 was 1,689 tons, as against the capacity for the week ending June 1, the month previous. The increased tonnage was from 255,189 to 256,578, the greatest on record. This would have been augmented considerably, amounting to some 7,000 tons, but six furnaces in Sharpsville, Shenango Valley, closed down July 1 on account of a strike. The strike will reduce the tonnage during July.

The number of furnaces in blast was 234, a gain of seven, three being charcoal and four coke and bituminous. The 1,689 tons of increase was distributed as follows: Charcoal, 681; anthracite and coke, 70; coke and bituminous, 927. The weekly capacity of the twenty-one charcoal furnaces in blast was 5,915 tons, an average of 281.3 tons per furnace; of the forty-nine anthracite and coke furnaces, 33,212 tons, an average of 677.8 tons per furnace, and of the 164 coke and bituminous furnaces, 217,751 tons, an average of 1,315.5 tons per furnace. This is a high record for coke and bituminous furnaces.

The total weekly production in June of all the furnaces in the Allegheny County district, including the Rebecca Furnace, Kittanning, amounted to 62,722 tons, as against 62,460 tons for the month previous. In all there were thirty stacks in operation. Of the total amount of iron produced, the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, made about two-thirds.

The production of all kinds of pig iron for the first six months of the year is 6,294,476 tons, against 5,869,703 tons for the first half of 1898, and 5,904,231 tons for the second half of 1898.

"At this rate of production," says The American Manufacturer, "the output for this year will be about 12,500,000 tons, and we do not think that it will vary 100,000 tons from this amount. It is not likely that the weekly capacity of furnaces in blast July 1 will be maintained at 256,878 tons."

QUARANTINE IN SANTIAGO.

Gen. Wood Orders that No Travelers Leave and that All American Hotels and Saloons Be Closed.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 12.—Gen. Leonard Wood, in command of the Department of Santiago de Cuba, issued General Order No. 34 to-day, establishing absolute quarantine. All officers of the Government and employes are forbidden to enter the city, with the exception of those belonging to the department. Major Carr and Surgeons Mendoza and Nunez are detailed to take charge of the fever patients in the city, which is placed under strict regulations. Other officers will have charge of the yellow fever hospital on the island.

The Mayor is directed to close all American hotels and saloons, to forbid other liquor dealers to sell intoxicants to Americans, and to arrest all intoxicated Americans or loiterers in saloons. The principal hotels and saloons are designated by name.

The pack-trains have been ordered to establish camps outside the city, and all the troops have been moved to Songo, except one company at Morro Castle.

The headquarters of all the departments were moved to-day to Cristo, and the railroad and steamship lines are forbidden to bring Americans into the city. No ships are permitted to touch at the wharves.

The strictest regulations have been established for the protection from fever of the soldiers at Morro Castle. Supplies are to be left at a road depot, and will be taken to the soldiers by teams from the camp.

No travelers will be permitted to leave here without having undergone five days' detention in camp.

Gen. Wood proposes to adopt heroic measures to stamp out the fever.

Thousands of Cubans are arriving with arms. They will receive three rations, but must wait at least a month for payment.

CAPT. WOODRUFF A FEVER VICTIM.

Adjutant of the Fifth Infantry Succumbs to Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Adjutant General to-day received a dispatch from Col. Comba at Boniago, near Santiago, announcing the death from yellow fever of Capt. Thomas M. Woodruff, Adjutant of the Fifth Infantry.

Capt. Woodruff was a native of the State of New York, and was appointed a cadet at West Point from the District of Columbia Sept. 1, 1867. He graduated in 1871, when he was commissioned Second Lieutenant of the Fifth Infantry, becoming First Lieutenant July 5, 1879, and Captain March 9, 1891. During the Spanish war he served as Inspector General, with the rank of Major, in the volunteers.

THE WEST POINT EPIDEMIC.

Two New Cases of Scarlet Fever Among the Cadets.

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 12.—Two more cases of scarlet fever developed in the cadet hospital to-day. There is no change in the condition of those heretofore reported. Four other cadets were taken from camp to the hospital this afternoon with fever symptoms. There is talk about establishing a general quarantine about the post.

The entire squad of field music is under quarantine. All hops, concerts, and serenades have been declared off. The cadets are not permitted to call at the officers' quarters, neither are they permitted to mingle with visitors. Major Charles F. Mason, assistant surgeon, who is stopping at Cranston's while on leave, was summoned to West Point to-day to assist in prescribing for the patients.

Montclair Boy Dies of Tetanus.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 12.—Stanley Pierson, the eleven-year-old son of D. H. Pierson, died this morning from lockjaw in the Memorial Hospital, in Orange. Two weeks ago young Pierson bought a pistol for celebrating the Fourth of July, and by accident it went off, the charge entering his left hand. A week ago lockjaw set in, and, although anti-toxine was tried, the boy fell a victim to spasm after spasm. The doctors say it was a most remarkable fight against death.

Another Lockjaw Victim Dies.

NEWARK, N. J., July 12.—Lionel Briggs, a well-known boy choir singer of Kearny, died this morning at St. Barnabas's Hospital of lockjaw. He was taken to the hospital last night, and it was at first thought that his life could be saved. He was wounded on the Fourth of July.

Delirious Fever Patient Escapes.

Frederick Nickel, twenty-two years old, of 82 Stevens Avenue, Jersey City, while delirious from typhoid fever, escaped from his home at 2 o'clock A. M. yesterday. The police were notified, and immediate search was made for him, but up to last night he had not been found. He was attired in gray trousers and blue and white striped shirt. So far as known he wore no hat, coat, or sho

The Wanamaker Store.

The Road Flyers

NEVER mind what the real name of this bicycle is; we call it the "Road Flyer," and sell it for $16. It is a $40 worth on a Spring valuation. For information as to its character and speed, we refer you to the four thousand, four hundred and twelve riders we have equipped with this wheel since June 1st. With all our hunger for complaints to adjust, we have had not one unfavorable word for this wheel from this army of riders.

Sixteen Dollars for a thoroughly good bicycle, men's or women's. The Road Flyer, Junior, also, for juvenile riders,—$15 and $16,—and a wheel to trust.

The Selling of Summer Gowns

Prompt appreciation and acceptance of our offers of yesterday morning was to have been expected. It came. But this is not an ordinary collection of gowns; it is as unusual in quantity as in character. We are therefore enabled to repeat yesterday's invitation to help us lose $10,000 by taking it yourself in the form of

Price Cuts Averaging One-Half

on a collection of Women's Summer Costumes ranging in character from superb productions of Worth, Corne and other Parisian designers, at $150 and $200 each (formerly double) to the simplest New York made pique suits and skirts at $2 and $3.

In Suits and Skirts for Girls Summertime dress for the younger young women, of a character and stylishness you know all about, but at some unfamiliar prices, because they have just been reduced.

Most of the suits are in the light and delicate lawns and organdies for "dress up," more or less elaborate. Plenty, however, of the handsome, sturdy ginghams and piques for common wear. The original values have lost nothing, but the prices have suffered greatly.

$3.50 value for $1.75—Lawns and dimities in pink, blue, green; guimpe styles; lawn or pique collars; braid trimmings. Sizes 4 to 10 yrs.
$3.50 value for $2—Sailor suits; figured ginghams; many colorings; pique vests; braid and embroidery trimming. Sizes 4 to 12 yrs.
$5.00 value for $3—Sailor suits; duck or crash; deep collars; insertion or braid.
$15 value for $7.50—Organdie, white and colored; suitable for party wear; rich in lace and insertion.

GIRLS' WASH SKIRTS
At 75c.—Of crash; trimmed in bands of white and navy blue lawn; sizes 8 to 14 yrs.
At $1.25—Linen; tailor-made; finished with buttons; sizes 8 to 14 yrs.
At $1.50 White piqué; variously trimmed; braid, embroidery and insertion; sizes 6 to 12 yrs; value up to $4.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Bathing Suits An exhaustive lot—all the usual sizes, all the correct styles in most attractive trimming. Ebb-tide prices:—

At 88, used to be $4—Black mohair; high neck, sailor collar; white or red braid trimmings.
At $2.25 Black alpaca; large sailor collar; neck, pretty white braid trimmings.
At $3.50—Novel and pretty; navy blue flannel; sailor collar; deep vest; white braid trimmings.
At $3.75—Black alpaca; sailor collar, belt and skirt all trimmed with polka-dot duck.
At $4, used to be $5—Fine flannel; large white duck collar, trimmed with red or blue braid.
At $6, used to be $7.50—Fine black or blue serge, sailor collar.

Second floor, Broadway.

30c Cotton Shirting Now 20c. Yd. All this season's choicest selections, about 75 styles in all,—pretty checks, plaids and stripes. A most desirable shirt waist fabric, attractive and durable. Yesterday they sold at 30c. a yard. All that remain, a good supply and wide choice, at 20c. a yard.

Tenth street.

Pictures 50c. Fac-similes of exquisite water colors. 400 pictures, artistically mounted; gilt frames with ornamental brass corners. Pretty touches of color that would be welcomed at higher prices. Yours for

50c. Each

Main aisle, Broadway.

The Ever-Needed Notions There's a special counter filled with notions, all good, worthy articles, on the Tenth Street Aisle, near Fourth Avenue. Take this list now, and, while noting how reasonable the prices, note also your needs:—

Gold Eyed Needles, 1c. paper.
Cabinet of Assorted Hairpins, 2c.
Cotton Tape, 1c. roll.
25-Yard Hand Sewing Silk, 15c. doz. spools.
Stocking Darners, with handles, 2c. each.
French Pin Books, 6c. each.
60-Inch Tape Measures, 2c. each.
Shoe Buttons, with needle and thread, 2c. card.
5-Yard Black Corset Laces, 3c. each.
Strawberry Pin Cushions, 5c. each.
Muslin Covered Corset Clasps, 3c. pair.
Lace Pins, colored heads, 5c. dozen.
Safety Pins, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 2c. doz.
Aluminum Thimbles, 5c. ddz.
Covered Dress Stays, 4c. doz.
Mohair Braid Skirt Binding, 4-yd. piece, 5c.
Garter Elastic, rubbed and frilled, 12c.
Linen Tape, 3c. piece. Curling Irons, 2c. each.
Alcohol Lamps, 7c. each. Needle Books, 3c. each.
Hair Pins, crimped and straight, 10c. doz. papers.
Jeweled Hat Pins, 15c. ea. American Pins, 1c. paper.
6 and 8-inch Button Hooks, 2c. each.
Linen Finish Thread, 100-yard spool, 3c.
Featherstitch Braid, 6-yd. piece, 4c.
Imitation Shell Hair Pins, 5c. doz.
Brush Edge Skirt Binding, 4-yd. piece, 10c.
Basting Cotton, 5c. doz. spools.
Glace Skirt Belts, 3c. ea. 200-yd. Spool Cotton, 1c.
Milliners' Thread, black, 500-yd. spool, 5c.
Ounce Spool Black Silk, 18c.
Hair Crimpers, 1c. pack. Taffeta Ribbon, 8c. piece.
Stockinet Dress Shields, 5c. pair.
Rubber Lined Dress Shields, 7c. pair.
Scissor Sharpeners, 3c. each.
Prussia Binding, 12c. piece.
Porpoise Shoe Laces, 3c. pair.
Cotton Soutache Braid, 12-yd. piece, 7c.
Aluminum Hair Pins, plain, 3c. doz.; crimped, 5c. dozen
Basting Cotton, 500-yd. spool, 3c.

Ready-Made Sheets and Pillow Cases In many of the quotations below, the cost to you now is about what it will cost us to replace the goods in stock when these are sold. So that you may supply your needs cheaply now, or pay a penalty for procrastination in a few weeks:

Pillow Cases and Sheets of the best quality of muslin made.

PILLOW CASES

42x36 in., 14c. each	45x38½ in., 17c. each
42x38½ in., 15c. each	50x38½ in., 21c. each
45x36 in., 16c. each	54x38½ in., 22c. each

SHEETS

72x90 in., 68c. each	90x90 in., 78c. each
81x90 in., 74c. each	90x99 in., 86c. each
81x99 in., 78c. each	90x108 in., 94c. each

Bleached Pillow Cases and Sheets of well-known standard make.

PILLOW CASES

42x36 in., 12c. each	50x38½ in., 15c. each
45x36½ in., 14c. each	54x38½ in., 16c. each

SHEETS

54x90 in., 36c. each	81x90 in., 48c. each
63x90 in., 38c. each	81x99 in., 52c. each
63x99 in., 44c. each	90x90 in., 52c. each
72x99 in., 47c. each	90x99 in., 56c. each

Fourth avenue

"Rutherfurd" Reading Chairs This is an arm-chair of entirely new design — comfortable, convenient, handsome. It's a well-built chair of oak or of imitation mahogany, upholstered in pantasote, red, or green, with heavy detachable seat cushion. There's an adjustment for writing desk or book-rest on the right arm. This adjustment contains a small drawer with patent inkstands and space for paper and other writing materials. We have a quantity of these splendid chairs to sell at $17 each, though $25 is the price regularly.

Fourth floor.

Interesting Collection of Dressing Sacques A showing worth your while. They are here in large numbers, in unexcelled variety. Prettily trimmed, well-fitting garments of sheer white lawns, —some in pink or blue,—that are selling swiftly at most reasonable prices. 75c. for the colored sort. $1 to $8.50 for those in white.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Striped Flannel Suits Coats and trousers only. Very popular. The goods have become extremely scarce, and thus more costly. Here are some stylish suits, at prices that remain low:

In light blue and gray; Herringbone weave; single-breasted at $10; double-breasted at $11.
In light gray, narrow stripe; stylish and cool; single-breasted, $10; double-breasted, $11.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Summer Corsets It's a singular taste that cannot be suited in this varied collection of corsets for Summer wear. We call the Lillian the best,—that verdict after years of experience and search for the best. Over a score of styles, at as many prices.

Then there are some other good sorts that are particularly low in price:

At 40c. and 75c.—Corsets of net and batiste, in long or short waists; these sell regularly at 50c. to $1.50.
At $1.75—Lillian, of strong net; long or short waists.
At $3—Lillian, of batiste; long waist, high bust. Same in French net, at only $2.25.

Second floor, Tenth street.

"Mudge" Canner And Sterilizer Demonstrations of the use of this excellent contrivance for canning fruits and vegetables may be witnessed in the basement daily. They are interesting. They show the Mudge method to be quick, easy, clean and cheap.

One cylinder canners, $3, $3.50 and $5.
Two cylinder canners, $5 and $8.
Three cylinder canners, $5.
Four cylinder canners, $6, $7 and $12.
One adjustable jar holder and Book of Recipes with every canner.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th Sts

A RAILROAD STORY DENIED.

Judge Hall Says the New Haven Line Will Not Be Absorbed.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 12.—The Register this afternoon publishes an interview with Vice President John M. Hall of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, touching reports to the effect that the New Haven Company may be absorbed by the New York Central. Judge Hall is quoted as characterizing such rumors as "bosh" and "utterly unfounded on fact." Continuing, he said:

"The New Haven's relations with the New York Central and the Pennsylvania have been friendly for years, and will continue to be so. The lease does not affect us in any way, and we expect to be on hand to carry passengers just the same as usual.

"As to the rumors, I can say that there is no truth in them. There is no truth in the rumors that the Vanderbilts are coming in here to swallow up this line—absolutely none. The situation will continue to be as it has been, and all this absorption talk is pure nonsense."

Passenger Agents' Meeting.

Another conference of the Western Passenger Agents' Association was held at the Hotel Netherland yesterday with reference to the transportation to Western points of immigrants from transatlantic ports. Edwin Hawley, Assistant General Traffic Manager, and L. H. Nutting, Eastern Passenger Agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad, expressed their views. The final meeting will be held at 19 Broadway to-day, when agents of the steamship lines will be heard. Then a general agreement will be entered into and a statement will be made concerning it.

TO REGULATE DIVORCE LAW

Justice Beekman Prepares a Bill to Stop Collusion.

MODELED AFTER ENGLISH CODE

Measure to Come Up in Next Legislature—No Hope of Uniform Statutes for All the States.

Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court, prompted by the number of suits for divorce which are brought where the defendants make no answer, has prepared a measure which is to be presented to the next Legislature, and which, in the opinion of lawyers and jurists alike, will prevent to a very great degree any collusion between the parties to the suit.

Justice Beekman's measure is entitled "An act authorizing the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in the First Division, to appoint an officer who shall be known as the Court Attorney." The act is modeled after the English matrimonial law, which provides for a Queen's Proctor, to whom papers in divorce suits are in certain cases sent, and who, under the direction of the Attorney General, may instruct counsel to argue before the Court any question in relation to the case which the Court may deem necessary or expedient to have argued. In case the Proctor thinks there is collusion between the parties to the suit he may intervene, alleging such collusion, and retain counsel and witnesses to prove it.

It is along such lines that Justice Beekman's measure has been drafted. Under its provisions it shall be the duty of the Court Attorney to attend all hearings had before the Supreme Court in the First Department on applications for judgment in uncontested matrimonial actions, and "under the direction of the Justice before whom such hearings are had to appear in such action" and take part in such hearings, with power to cross-examine witnesses, to subpoena witnesses on his own behalf, and generally to present other proofs which may be competent to show that the plaintiff is not entitled to judgment, with the same force and effect as if an answer had been interposed in the action denying the allegations of the complaint."

The Court may also, in its discretion, authorize the Court Attorney to intervene in any matrimonial action, whether such action be contested or not, upon previous notice of an application at Special Term, and in all cases in which he shall appear the Court Attorney is to enjoy, in all matters of procedure, the same rights as if he were a party to the action. The Justices of the Appellate Division in the First Department are to have power to enact necessary rules and regulations governing the power and the practice of the Court Attorney.

In speaking of the proposed bill, Justice Beekman, its author, yesterday said:

"As a community grows and civilization advances, the importance of attending to matters of this kind, which affect the well-being of society, increases. Now, on ordinary occasions, where there is a genuine contest between the parties to a divorce suit, the courts can of course safely rely on the zeal of the opposing counsel to develop all the facts consistent to the rendition of an intelligent judgment. But in actions for divorce it frequently happens that both parties are desirous that the marriage be dissolved that there is really no genuine contest.

"Of course if there was no other interest or right than that of the parties themselves there would be no objection to any understanding or agreement that they might see fit to make with respect to their rights. But the State, as the conservator of social order and social institutions, has a deep interest in the protection of the marriage relations, and in their permanency when once entered into. Its policy is declared in its statutory regulations respecting marriage and divorce, and in its declarations that for none except the gravest causes shall the marriage relations be dissolved. The object of the proposed legislation embodied in the bill is, as its terms indicate, to increase the efficiency of the courts in carrying out the policy of the State in this regard.

"The bill, I think, is framed so as to prevent any abuse of the powers which it confers. It will be noticed that where the action is a contested one the Court Attorney cannot intervene except with the leave of the Court upon motion made for that purpose and on notice to the parties appearing in the action. Upon such a motion it would be necessary for him to show that there was reasonable ground for his application, and that the interests of justice required his intervention.

"It will also be noticed that the action of the Court Attorney is subject to regulation by rules which the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, who appoint him, are authorized to make. It may be safely assumed that on framing such rules the action of the Appellate Division will be taken on due deliberation and with a careful regard for the rights of all parties concerned.

"The bill, in short, will give practical effect to the theory that the State is a party to every divorce action, and, if that be a sound policy, the importance of providing the proper and necessary agencies for its enforcement is apparent.

"I entertain great hope that the coming Legislature will pass this bill or something like it. I am unable to see that the scheme is open to any reasonable objection. On the contrary, I think that it supplies a defect in the law which I believe has been felt by every Judge who has had much to do with this kind of legislation.

"As to the statement that divorces in general are increasing in this State, I don't think that they are. It must be remembered that in this State divorce can be obtained only on very limited grounds.

"As for the probability of the measure, if adopted, having any effect in the future upon the possibility of a uniform divorce law throughout the country, that is rather a broad subject to deal with. I may say, however, that I was the Chairman of a commission appointed in this State by Gov. Hill to consider this subject of a general uniform divorce law. The other members were William L. Snyder and Irving Brown. I remained as a member of that commission until elected to the bench, when I resigned. I understand, however, that the commission is still in existence and working on the matter. Certain other States appointed similar commissions, and I believe there have been a number of conferences on the subject, on the invitation of the New York committee.

"I have, however, no expectation that they will ever get uniformity of legislation with respect to the grounds of divorce. What might be accomplished is this: To secure uniformity in such a way that where a judgment of divorce has been obtained in one State it will be recognized as valid in every other State. It is possible that in time some such law as that will be generally passed."

WASHINGTON'S NEW LIBRARY.

Plans Presented for the Building to be Given by Mr. Carnegie.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The commission which has in charge the selection of a design for the Washington Public Library Building, which will be erected with funds given by Andrew Carnegie, to-day opened the plans submitted by the competing architects. Twenty-four competitive designs have been received.

Messrs. Post and Van Brunt, President and ex-President respectively of the American Society of Architects, will represent the architects in the selection of plans in this city next Monday. Bernard R. Green of the Congressional Library has been appointed to take charge of the construction of the building.

The total cost of the building, complete, with the exception of furniture, will be $250,000.

Report on the Tilden Will Filed.

Lawrence Godkin, as referee, filed his report of the proofs of the accounting of the executors of the will of Samuel J. Tilden in the Supreme Court yesterday. The accounts embrace the distribution of the estate under an agreement reached by the heirs to the property on March 30, 1892, to carry out the provisions of the will, and the decision of the Court of Appeals, which upset the residuary clause of the will. This clause provided for the establishment of a public library. It is shown that the Tilden trust in the New York Public Library, comprising the Lenox, Astor, and Tilden foundations, has received $2,850,031.15. The winding up of the estate has not yet been completed.

Paid by City, Counsel for Claimant.

Bartholomew Dunn, a brother of Sheriff Dunn, has filed with Controller Coler a claim against the city for $23,457 for work done for the Department of Sewers. Philip J. Britt, who draws a salary of $6,000 a year from the city for acting as counsel for the Sheriff, appears as Contractor Dunn's counsel. Although Mr. Britt is paid by the city he is not considered as a municipal employe, but his appearance as counsel in a claim against the corporation which pays him a salary presents a most anomalous condition.

GRAVE OF JOHN PAUL JONES.

Last Resting Place of the Naval Hero in Paris Cannot Be Found—It May Be the Potter's Field.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Inquiry was recently made at the State Department in regard to the grave of John Paul Jones, the great naval hero of Revolutionary days, who died in Paris July 18, 1792. He was buried there with the highest honors by the French Government, but it appears that the present location of his grave is not known.

The Secretary of State recently addressed a letter to Mr. Henry Vignaud of the United States Embassy in Paris, asking whether the grave of John Paul Jones in Paris is known and marked. He has received a reply from Mr. Vignaud saying that, although he has made earnest and frequent inquiries of the city authorities in regard to the matter, he has been unable to discover the whereabouts of the grave. One thing established by his inquiries, however, he says, is that John Paul Jones was not buried in the cemetery where the remains of Lafayette lie, as has been supposed by some people.

In another quarter it is intimated that owing to a custom prevailing in Paris, the remains of John Paul Jones were deposited in a rented grave for a term of years, and that upon the expiration of the lease, a great many years ago, the bones of this distinguished American patriot were thrown into the Potter's Field.

IMMIGRATION FOR THE YEAR.

The Returns at Washington Show an Increase of 82,579 Over Reports for 1898.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Almost complete returns to the Bureau of Immigration of the Treasury Department of immigrants arriving in the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, show an increase of 82,579 over the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898. The returns yet to be received will not change the figures materially. The number of immigrants arriving in 1899 was 311,878 as against 229,299 for the previous year. Immigration for 1898 was the smallest for ten years. The following table shows the immigration of each month for the fiscal year 1899 with the increase over the same months in 1898.

	Fiscal Year 1899.	Increase.
July	17,114	2,103
August	16,779	2,884
September	25,380	4,930
October	23,459	4,413
November	22,718	7,548
December	17,833	4,170
January	10,683	1,054
February	14,478	2,751
March	29,704	4,188
April	40,276	6,209
May	53,654	21,600
June	37,500	20,676
Total	311,878	82,579

Commissioner Powderly attributes this large increase in immigration during the last fiscal year to a number of reasons. The victorious war with Spain served to attract favorable notice of the United States throughout Europe, and the return of prosperity is, he thinks, also in a large measure responsible for the influx from abroad. Within the past two months there have been many inquiries by intending immigrants as to the location of agricultural lands in various parts of the country, indicating that many of those coming here contemplate making farming their line of work.

The Commissioner has heretofore recommended to Congress, and will do so again in his next annual report, that the Government Immigration Bureau avail itself of the benefit of the labor bureaus and factory inspection work in the several States so that the office here may intelligently aid immigrants in locating in communities where there is a demand for the labor they are capable of performing.

BIDS FOR CAPTURED VESSELS.

Believed that Spain Is Behind the Movement to Regain Them.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—An offer from a prominent firm of ship brokers, doing a large foreign business, to purchase the Reina Mercedes and any and all of the other war craft captured during the late war, has aroused a suspicion that Spain is trying in this indirect manner to obtain possession of the vessels and thus remove the offense to Spanish pride caused by the floating of the American flag over her ships. The offer mentioned no figures, but simply requested that the Navy Department name its price for the Mercedes and the remainder of the captured Spanish ships. The Navy Department will not sell any of these vessels, and that answer will be returned to the writer of the letter. Secretary Long has decided that it would not pay to attempt to renovate the Mercedes and use her as a warship. The cost would be no less than $500,000, and the ship would, when repaired, be of old type and not up to the requirements of a modern naval ship. Therefore the repairs to be made upon her will be confined to a little painting and cleaning and patching, and the Mercedes will be left as a show ship, like the old Constitution, to gratify the patriotism of the American people.

BELGIUM ADMITS OUR BEEF.

And Germany Places Restrictions on Shipments from Belgium.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Acting Secretary Brigham of the Agricultural Department had a conference with the President this morning. Both the Agricultural and State Departments have received information that Belgium has removed some of the restrictions heretofore placed on the importation of American beef cattle and beef.

The Agricultural Department has been informed that Germany, upon learning of Belgium's action, immediately issued a decree unfavorable to beef products from Belgium, thereby preventing American beef from reaching Germany by reshipment from Belgium.

Secretary Hay said this morning that the State Department had not yet received advices as to Germany having taken the action charged.

COPPER PRODUCTION INCREASE.

Reports of the Output for 1898 Show a Large Yield.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The report on the production of copper in 1898 has just been submitted to the United States Geological Survey by Special Agent Kirchhoff. The production of the United States in that year was 526,373,591 pounds, which is by far the largest product ever reported. This report shows that 1898 was one of general prosperity for the copper mining industry, the full product being marketed at prices slightly better than those of 1897.

The actual capacity of copper, with its accompanying upward rush in price, and its enormous expansion of stock speculation, did not in reality develop until the end of the year. It did not tell upon the returns for the year 1898. The increase in the production of copper was largest in Arizona, while the lake district also recorded an advance. Montana fell off considerably.

ALASKA BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

Meeting of the Joint High Commission May Be Postponed.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—No advance has been made during the past few days toward the arrangement of a modus vivendi temporarily fixing the Alaskan boundary line. Meanwhile the 2d of August draws near, and it will become necessary for this Government to make formal arrangement with the British Government for a postponement of the meeting of the Joint High Commission.

When the commission adjourned here last Winter it was under a formal order to reassemble in Quebec on that date. As it is now realized that owing to the failure of the Governments of the United States and Great Britain to settle the Alaskan boundary question by direct negotiation, the commission could not proceed with its work even if it should meet on the day set, and steps must be taken to vacate the order.

Senator Fairbanks, President of the American commission, has notified Secretary Hay that he will be in Washington within ten days to report upon his recent visit to Alaska.

Australia and a Protective Tariff.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—United States Consul Bell, at Sydney, N. S. W., in a report to the State Department upon the Federation moement in Australia, predicts an early recourse by the federated colonies to a system of protective tariff duties that will have a considerable effect upon American manufacturers, inasmuch as it may be accompanied by preferential treatment for English products.

ATHLETES REACH ENGLAND

Yale-Harvard Team Arrives at Southampton on the St. Louis.

ALL ARE IN GOOD CONDITION

English Officials of the Meet Admit the Americans Will Be Hard to Beat and Are Likely to Win.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 12.—The members of the athletic teams of Yale and Harvard Universities arrived by the American liner St. Louis this evening. They are all in excellent health.

There was a busy scene on the Southampton dock when the athletes disembarked. They were greeted by the United States Consul, John E. Hopley, and a number of their personal friends. Capt. J. P. Roche of Harvard and the teams proceeded as quickly as possible to a hotel, where they are to remain for the night. Early to-morrow morning they will leave for their training quarters at Brighton.

The St. Louis left New York while that city was suffering from a heat wave, which continued even at sea for three days. Just outside the Narrows the liner was forced to anchor by a heavy fog. Generally, however, the weather was delightful. The men had a special table in the centre of the saloon, where a wholesome training diet was provided throughout the trip. The presence of a large number of Yale and Harvard alumni on board added interest to the voyage.

The trainers took the men in hand at the start, compelling a regular course of exercise, which was carried out faithfully during the week, except when the extreme heat prevented it. A change of temperature came on Sunday.

At the ship concert on Monday Mr. Wendall, Chairman of the Graduate Committee, explained the purpose of the trip. He said the Yale and Harvard men were merely accepting the Oxford-Cambridge challenge, and were not going abroad with any claims on the American championship. College songs by the team closed the concert successfully.

Walter Camp, who has come to England to watch the teams, had several conferences with the Captains and graduate advisers in the course of the voyage.

All on board the St. Louis cheered the American liner Paris as they passed her in the Channel, considering her moving a good omen for the teams.

All the athletes are in fine condition at present, and those interested feel that, unless the climatic change of the next few days has an ill-effect, they will give an excellent account of themselves.

LONDON, July 12.—President Hunter of the Cambridge University Athletic Club, in the course of an interview to-day said:

"Mr. Sherrill originated the idea of international college athletics, with the suggestion that Oxford and Cambridge issue a challenge. The sole reason for limiting it to Yale and Harvard was because they are considered above the suspicion of professionalism. We have received the greatest courtesy from them. There has been no hitch whatsoever during the negotiations. It has been a pleasing policy of give and take on both sides, with the happiest results. The meeting promises to be a keen struggle. The Americans will probably win the sprints, and we ought to pull off the long events, as it is well known that the Americans seldom run a good, long race. Thomas and Burke in the 100-yards and quarter-mile will take a lot of beating. Adams's half-mile time is quite two seconds too good for our men. Fox may give Tomlinson trouble in the hurdles. Rotch appears to have jumped quite two inches higher than Adair.

"On paper form the visitors appear to have a better chance, and ought to win. Some of their performances are remarkable, but America is a long way off, and some American journalists have vivid imaginations. One-fifth of a second appears to them inconsiderable, but on the track it is a considerable quantity. If the records are correctly reported, however, they will probably win."

Honorary Secretary Herbert of the Amateur Athletic Association said:

"The settlement of the status of the American and English teams has been relegated to me by both sides. My decision will be final. I know nothing officially in regard to Burke and Quinton. I met Burke in America four years ago. I have not yet received the names of the competitors, and thus far have only received the articles of agreement. These I have carefully considered, and anything more stupid I cannot conceive. The limitations are too close in some directions, while they are too wide in others for a competition of this international character. Why the question of professionalism was not presented to me before the Americans sailed I cannot understand, unless it is that they are perfectly confident that they all come within the amateur rule. Of course, the records of all the contestants will be closely scrutinized. They can depend upon absolute fairness, but what the decision will be no one knows.

"In regard to the capabilities of the teams, if the newspaper reports are true, coupled with my personal knowledge of the men, I think, with Burke included, the Americans will pull off the odd event. Our men are going strong. We have not a doubt about Tomlinson and Bevan, but the Americans will give us a tough job. Bets rule here 5 to 4 on the British, and the English climate may decide the contest.

'I can only add the pious and unofficial wish that every best man sent over may compete."

TRAIN ROBBERY IN NEW MEXICO.

Use Dynamite on Express Car, but Fail to Get Any Money.

TRINIDAD, Col., July 12.—South-bound passenger train No. 1, on the Colorado and Southern Railway, was robbed by four men at a point five miles south of Folsom, N. M.

The hold-up occurred at 10:30 o'clock last night, at the same point at which the passenger train was held up last September. After the train had been brought to a standstill and the crew had been intimidated by guns, the robbers used dynamite with good effect, blowing open the sides of the express car. Superintendent Webb and the Wells-Fargo Express agent, Glover, both state positively that nothing was secured by the robbers.

Mr. Webb left for the scene of the hold-up on a special train, accompanied by officers with horses. He is confident he will be able to overtake the robbers. There were but few passengers on the train, and they were not molested.

As soon as the robbers had searched the express car, they mounted their horses, which were hitched near by, and, firing a few shots to alarm the trainmen and passengers, fled without any attempt to go through the mail car. Parties here, who claim to know, say that there was a large amount of money in the express safe.

VACATION SCHOOL WORK.

More Applicants Apply for Admission Than Can Be Accommodated.

The registration for pupils who wish to attend the ten vacation schools that are to be opened on Monday began yesterday. It will be continued to-day, and from the returns thus far made there will be three times as many applicants as can be accommodated. Assistant Superintendent Stewart said yesterday that Principals had been instructed to register 600 children each, and in several schools over 800 had applied yesterday. The schools that are open are in the crowded districts.

The Board, said Mr. Stewart, is organizing five outdoor gymnasia. Bids are being received for the construction of plants in the shape of large octagonal wooden frames, 40 feet in diameter and 14 feet high, to be placed in parks and open lots. Attached to these frames will be all the paraphernalia of gymnasia.

About 400 workers are employed. The work for the vacation schools begins on Monday and will last five weeks, and in the playgrounds for eight weeks.

Decoration for Capt. Vignal.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Capt. Paul Vignal, Military Attaché of the French Embassy here, has received a dispatch from the War Office in Paris informing him that he is to be among the officers to receive the Cross of the Legion of Honor on the National holiday, July 14. This is a distinction given each year to only a few officers. Among those honored in this way this year is Major Marchand, who receives the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honor.

DEPEW ON THE PHILIPPINES.

At Republican Club's Reception He Said an Overwhelming Force Should Be Sent to the Islands.

The Republican Club gave a reception and dinner last night to its President, Senator Chauncey M. Depew. About 150 members were present. The notice sent out by the House Committee warned the diners not to wear dress suits, but two members appeared in evening dress and caused some merriment at their own expense.

E. A. Newell, Chairman of the House Committee, presided, and made a short speech. The address of welcome was made by William D. Murphy.

Senator Depew retold his experiences in Europe during a flying journey through Germany, Austria, Italy, Belgium, France, and England. He gave a rapid survey of the European situation, declaring that conditions on the Continent are the same as they were in 1848—ripe for riot and revolution.

He said he saw President Loubet driving down the Champs Elysées the Sunday following the riot at the race track. The President was guarded by a large escort of cavalry, which advanced at a smart trot, with pistols ready for instant use. Although the President bowed graciously to right and left, not a hat was raised in response.

"If Loubet had done what McKinley, or Harrison, or Cleveland would have done in the circumstances," said Mr. Depew; "driven alone to the races, he would have aroused tremendous enthusiasm throughout France."

The Senator said that the French Republic is secure at present because of three things: The absurdity of the attacks on President Loubet, the coming exposition, and the courage and determination of the Minister of War, Gallifet. He called Waldeck-Rousseau, the Premier, the ablest lawyer in France, and as closely resembling William M. Evarts in his intellectual character.

At the close of his speech he touched upon the Philippine question.

"The English are advising us to buy off Aguinaldo, and then go in and govern the country. That is the way they did with Arabi Pasha and Egypt. But we are not equal to that sort of thing. Of course, the brave fellows over there want the glory, but we should send over an overwhelming force, that can sweep the country and hold it, until Aguinaldo and his crew are prisoners or buried." This sentiment was received with cheers.

Senator Depew was warmly greeted by the members, who gave him three cheers when he rose to speak and when he finished.

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE PLANS.

Proposition to Remove the Institution from Newport Discussed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Secretary Long said this afternoon that he was not in possession of any new information touching the removal of the naval war college from Newport, which a Newport dispatch this morning reported Assistant Secretary Allen to be considering during his stay at Newport. The proposition to move the war college from its present location to Annapolis has been entertained with favor at the department for some years.

Mr. McAdoo, who preceded Mr. Allen and Mr. Roosevelt, favored the change. The argument has been that Annapolis would be a more appropriate place for such an institution, and its removal from Coaster Harbor Island would give that territory exclusively to the apprentice station, which is demanding increased space and facilities from year to year.

WILL WAIT UNTIL HE BARKS.

William Delaney Will Then Tell Who Bit Him on His Hands.

William Delaney, twenty-eight years old, of 337 East Twenty-fourth Street, called at Bellevue Hospital last night and told the doctors he had been "bit." He displayed two mangled hands upon which the marks of somebody's teeth were plainly visible. He would not tell who had assaulted him.

"You're liable to get hydrophobia!" said Dr. Stern, looking very serious.

"And will I bark like a dog?" asked Delaney anxiously.

"Yes, like ten dogs," replied the doctor, urging this as a reason for telling who bit him. Delaney wavered at first, but finally replied:

"Wait till I begin to bark!"

BROOKLYN GERMANS AT ODDS.

President Heitman of the Norddeutscher Harmonie Deposed.

The summary deposition of John Heitman from the presidency of the Norddeutscher Harmonie of Brooklyn at a meeting of the organization on Tuesday and the adoption of a resolution that he be expelled from the society are likely to lead to court proceedings. The society is one of the oldest in Brooklyn, and is prominent in the United Singers.

Heitman was its President for many years, but he got into disfavor a few weeks ago over financial matters. The meeting place of the organization was then at Mozart Hall, at 89 Montrose Avenue. Two factions grew out of the dispute, the President leading one and Vice President Hallman the other. At a meeting of the society three weeks ago the Hallman faction was in the majority and resolved to move the meeting place to a hall at 185 Harrison Avenue. The Heitman faction opposed the moving of the society's goods by barricading the doors.

The Hallman faction applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of replevin, with the result that Deputy Sheriffs seized all the property and placed it in the public storehouse until the court finally decided in favor of Hallman and his followers. While the proceedings were pending, Heitman, it is alleged, talked disparagingly of the members, and he was cited to attend the meeting on Tuesday night. He was not on hand, but said yesterday he would protest against the action of the organization in deposing him.

In Jail for Theft He Did Not Commit.

ROSELLE, N. J., July 12.—Silvestro Vincenzio caused the arrest of Stephen Malquand last week, charging him with stealing $80 from him. Justice Woodruff committed Malquand to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. On Monday Vincenzio happened to pass the spot where he and Malquand met and where he claimed the money was stolen, and there, in the grass, he found his missing money. Vincenzio reported the find to Justice Woodruff and asked when his former friend would be released, as he wished to be somewhere else when Malquand returned to Roselle.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

William B. Montgomery of Detroit has been appointed manager of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association for Michigan.

Brown & Watson of Cincinnati have been appointed agents of the National Surety Company.

H. M. Morgan of Detroit has been appointed manager of the Travelers Insurance Company.

The Allemania Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburg has decided to apply for admission to Ohio.

The use and occupancy loss on the Windsor Hotel has been settled for $33,000. The insurance was $36,000, and the settlement was made upon an eleven months' basis.

Hare & Chase have been appointed Philadelphia agents of the Svea Insurance Company, to succeed J. E. Hyneman.

Additional insurance on the plant of the Oakes Manufacturing Company, at Steinway, Queens Borough, which was badly damager by fire Monday, was distributed as follows: On buildings and machinery, New York Underwriters, $10,000; New Hampshire, $10,000; Globe, $7,500; Rutgers, $5,000; New York, $5,000; Sun, $5,000; Insurance Company of State of New York, $5,000; Atlas, $5,000; Atlanta Home, $4,500; Niagara, $4,500; Manhattan, $3,500; Firemen's of Baltimore, $3,000; North British and Mercantile, $3,000; Washington, $2,500; North River, $2,500; Reading, $2,500; Colonial, $2,500; Glens Falls, $2,500; Associated Manufacturers' Mutual, $2,500; Western of Toronto, $2,500; Imperial, $2,500; American of Baltimore, $2,500; Connecticut, $2,500; Schuylkill, $2,500; Citizens' of St. Louis, $2,500; St. Paul, $2,000; Saginaw Valley, $2,000; Virginia State, $2,000; New Orleans, $2,000; Magdeburg, $1,500; Providence-Washington, $1,500; Lancashire, $1,500; Security, $1,500; Milwaukee Mechanics', $1,500; Milwaukee Fire, $1,500; Buffalo German, $1,500; Buffalo Commercial, $1,500; National Standard, $1,500; Concordia, $1,500; German of Illinois, $1,500; Assurance, $1,500; Southern, $1,500; Michigan, $1,500; Rochester German, $1,500; Grand Rapids, $1,500; Wisconsin, $1,500; Citizens' of New York, $1,500; Insurance Company of North American, $1,500; Agricultural, $1,250; United States, $1,250; Norwich Union, $1,250; Hanover, $1,250; Rockford, $1,250; Erie, $1,250; Merchants' of Providence, $1,000.

BABYLON A HOME FOR THE DEAD.

Seven New Cemetery Associations Acquire 1,400 Acres There.

BABYLON, L. I., July 12.—This village is considerably worked up just now over acts which indicate that within its boundaries is to be located a great cemetery for New York City. The Board of Supervisors of Suffolk County has passed a resolution giving its official consent to the use of some 1,400 acres of land for burial purposes.

The resolution provides that the following cemetery associations shall hold and use 200 acres each for cemetery purposes: Beechwood, Maple Grove, Oak Grove, Pine Lawn, Laurel Grove, Hollywood, and Elm Glove.

These associations have acquired title to property situated on the main line of the railroad in the northern part of the town. The land is of but little value, being part of the pine lands.

The purchase of the property and the passage of the resolution by the Supervisors authorizing burials therein were not known here until to-day. Now it is claimed the c

ADDRESS BY AGUINALDO

Report of His Speech at the Celebration at Tarlac.

SPAIN A "LOVING MOTHER"

Filipino Leader Tells His Followers Not to be Ungrateful to Her—Says Autonomy Is a Deceit.

MANILA, July 12.—A copy of the Independencia has reached Manila containing a report of the speech which Aguinaldo made at the recent celebration at Tarlac of the anniversary of the proclamation of Filipino independence. It is in substance as follows:

"Philippines, beloved daughter of the ardent sun of the tropics, commended by Providence to the care of noble Spain, be not ungrateful to her; salute her who warmed thee with the breath of her own culture and civilization. It is true she sought to crush thy aspiration for independence, as a loving mother opposes separation forever from the daughter of her bosom. This but proves the excess of affection and love Spain feels for thee.

"Philippines, delicate flower of the East, scarcely eight months weaned from the breast of thy mother, thou hast dared to brave a great and powerful Nation, such as is the United States, after barely organizing and disciplining thy little army. Yet we reply, we will be slaves to none, nor allow ourselves to be deceived by soft words. Let us continue to defend our fatherland till independence is assured, for this is justice. Then shall we see at last that the great American Nation will acknowledge the right, which is on our side. That doctrine of the great Monroe, that America is for Americans, is not forgotten. Just as we affirm that the Philippines are for the Filipinos.

"Some States of the American Union have arisen in our favor. Especially is the Democratic Party convinced that both victors and vanquished will lose precious lives. Thus many of the people and many statesmen censure President McKinley as inhuman for having ordered his military representatives at Manila to seek means to bring about hostilities with the Filipinos. These facts prove that they wished to try us, to see if we are able to live up to the second color of our banner, red, which signifies courage, heroism, and martyrdom. Therefore we should not resent this struggle with the Americans. In spite of their expressed desire to dominate all the Philippines, well convinced are they that we fight with justice and right on our side, and that autonomy is all a show of deceit, only serving to save certain accumulated wealth. We have never concealed our aspirations, that we aspire but to independence; that we will struggle on to obtain it, perhaps from those who are now our enemies and to-morrow will be our allies, as they were for the overthrowing of the power of Spain.

"We might well accept this autonomy America offers, but what can we do with it if our ambition is independence, and if we are to accept it only to later overthrow by force of arms the sovereignty of America? As I believe it is the intention of the autonomists to make use of treachery and deceit, we cannot accept such a procedure. We do not wish to be traitors afterward. We wish to show our character of frankness and sincerity and nothing more. Let us avoid the example of those natives who, having at one time been colonists, accepted autonomy to enable them to make their work surer once everything was prepared. History has given us an example of this in recent events. Let us persist in our idea, which is only the legitimate and noble aspiration of a people desirous at all cost to preserve its national honor spotless and as pure as crystal. Thus, then, there will not be a single Filipino autonomist. Those who are so are in the eyes of the people but time-servers, fearful of losing their riches threatened by risks of war.

"Filipinos, let us be constant! Let us strengthen the bonds of our union!"

Aguinaldo concluded by calling for cheers for independence, the union of the Filipinos, and for the liberating army.

ADMIRAL DEWEY AT SUEZ.

After a Short Stop the Olympia Enters the Canal—The Admiral in Good Health.

SUEZ, July 12.—The United States cruiser Olympia, from Colombo, Ceylon, June 28, with Admiral Dewey, arrived here this morning. After a short stop the Olympia entered the canal.

Admiral Dewey said he was in very good health. He appeared to be in excellent condition, which was also the case with his officers and men. Most of them have suffered from malarial fever, but have now quite recovered.

The Olympia was quarantined, no communication with the shore being allowed. Consequently speech with the Admiral could only be had from a launch alongside the cruiser.

After passing through the canal the Olympia will call at Trieste. The Admiral's plans after this are uncertain. Possibly he will go to Gibraltar, and thence to New York.

Dewey Invited to Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 12.—The United States Minister to Turkey, Oscar S. Straus, has sent an urgent invitation to Admiral Dewey to visit here. In the event of his acceptance the British special service steamer Imogene will proceed to the Mediterranean to escort the Admiral to this port.

Designs for Dewey Badges.

The Sub-Committee on Badges and Printing of the Dewey Executive Committee held a meeting yesterday and considered several designs for badges, that submitted by Andrew Womrath being warmly commended. Final action, however, will not be taken until other designs have been considered. Mr. Womrath's design is for a round bronze medal, hanging from a bar, shrouded in flags, with appropriate engraving on both sides. These badges will be worn by members of the General Committee on the celebration.

NO NEW PAPER FOR CHICAGO.

Melville E. Stone Sets at Rest Rumors About Democratic Daily.

Melville E. Stone of Chicago, head of The Associated Press, who is at the Holland House, yesterday disposed of the rumors recently current that a new Democratic daily was to be started in Chicago in the interest of the free silver movement.

The story, as related by political press agents, was to the effect that a well known Western journalist had offered to contribute $150,000, provided others raised $250,000 additional. It was said $100,000 of the latter had been secured and that the visit of ex-Gov. W. J. Stone of Missouri here had to do with securing the balance.

Mr. Stone says he has had correspondence with the journalist referred to and recently advised him of a newspaper plant that was for sale. The journalist replied, only a few days ago, saying he did not want the property and was going to Europe for a long rest.

Mrs. M. E. Stone and her daughter will sail for England next Saturday.

BABY NOT DEAD, BUT SLEEPING.

The Mother Had Not to Get a Permit, as a Policeman Suggested.

Mrs. Frances Hopkins of 219 Washington Place, New York, yesterday visited her sister-in-law, Mrs. Catherine Hopkins, 252 Jewett Avenue, Jersey City. She carried in her arms her seven-months-old baby Mary. The child had been suffering from marasmus, and the physician advised the trip, thinking the sail across the river might benefit the child. When Mrs. Hopkins reached the Pennsylvania Railroad ferry on her return the child gave a gasp and became unconscious. To all appearances it was dead.

Policeman Hawkins, who happened to be near at hand, told the alarmed mother that if the child was really dead she could not take it out of the city without a permit. He escorted Mrs. Hopkins to the Gregory Street Police Station, and Dr. Pierson Rector was summoned. He said the child was not only alive, but was in no danger of immediate death. He declared that the baby was merely in a heavy sleep, the effect of medicine administered to it. Mrs. Hopkins, reassured and overjoyed, was escorted back to the ferry and went to her home.

FOR CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

Juan Gualberto Gomez Speaks at Havana Urging the Overthrow of American Tutelage.

HAVANA, July 12.—At the meeting held last evening in the Payret Theatre, after the street demonstration and parade in his honor, Juan Gualberto Gomez was himself the principal speaker. In the course of a long address dealing with the reasons for beginning the war against Spain, he said:

"I am now, as I always have been, a separatist, and I still demand the separation that I asked before the war, not only separation from Spain, but from any and all other nations. People only begin a revolution when this is absolutely necessary to life and progress. If a superior force deters them before their object is attained, there is merely the question of delay.

"The revolution will inevitably return. Nations, like stars, have their seasons of eclipse, but, following their orbits, they emerge and accomplish their final destiny. The destiny of Cuba is only independence. The basic ideas of the revolution were no mystery; and, therefore, a synopsis now, which would really remind us of past suffering and of incidents only to be recalled with horror, is unnecessary. Still we would return to those dreadful days if it had to be. Honor is as much a necessity in national life as is food in the life of the individual, and it ought to be insured, if possible, even though the attempt may result in catastrophe and death.

"Such disasters we can avoid by perfect unison, by raising our voices to declare that this country is ours and that we want it for ourselves, by forgetting our enmities, by obliterating personalities, by drawing a line through our terrible past, and by devoting ourselves to the future.

"We should give due thanks to the Americans, whose progress and power inspire our admiration; but this does not mean that we should resign ourselves to a tutelage to be exercised over us. Let us make the same statement to the United States that the American colonies made to England, when they declared in 1776 that the Americans owned North America."

The entire speech was in this spirit. The local press praises it to-day as "the most important occurrence since Jan. 1." Most of those present at the meeting were negroes, and many of the banners borne in the procession showed the legend, "Independence or Death."

CUBANS WANT TO BE ANNEXED.

Gen. Rosser Says Property Owners All Favor Absorption.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Brig. Gen. Rosser, who has just reached Washington from Cuba, called at the White House to-day. Gen. Rosser has been mustered out and is on his way home to Virginia. When asked about Cuban affairs he said:

"Many things are moving along smoothly, but there is almost universal complaint about the enforcement of tariff rules and laws at Havana. The trouble, of course, is that military men have not been trained in these matters. The different officials fix different duties on goods."

When asked about the sentiment for annexation, Gen. Rosser said: "Every man on the island with a dollar's worth of property never wants to see the United States flag pulled down. They know it means anarchy, chaos, and oppression.

Incommunicado System Abolished.

HAVANA, July 12.—Gov. Gen. Brooke has signed the decree doing away entirely with the incommunicado system.

BOUNCED OUT OF THE WINDOW.

Jacob Schwartz's Fun with a Spring Mattress May End in His Death.

Jacob Schwartz, a four-year-old boy, who wanted to show his companions how cleverly he could bounce ceilingward from a spring mattress yesterday afternoon, miscalculated the distance of his jump and went headlong out of a window into the airshaft, falling three stories. He was picked up unconscious, with a fractured skull, and severe internal injuries, and at the Gouverneur Hospital, where he was taken, it was thought that he would die.

Little Jacob lived with his parents on the top floor of 419½ Cherry Street. He told his mother yesterday that he was going down to the third floor to play with Isaac Friedberg and Benjamin Drabinsky, two companions, in the rooms of the latter's parents.

The children were playing in the Drabinsky flat for an hour or more when the other tenants in the house were startled by a chorus of juvenile screams from the airshaft. Those who looked out the airshaft window quickly enough saw the body of the Schwartz boy dash through the airshaft to the ground.

He had been bouncing on the spring mattress, and in making a running jump to reach the centre of the bed, the momentum carried him beyond the bed and into the airshaft. The doctors at the hospital considered his chances of recovery poor, but his parents insisted on taking him home last night, and after some argument the hospital authorities let them have their way.

SYMPATHY FROM THE BENCH.

Judge Blanchard Eagerly Suspends Sentence on Sick Prisoner.

Isaac Levy, twenty-three years old, was arraigned before Judge Blanchard, in Part I., General Sessions, yesterday, to plead to a charge of violation of the excise laws. Levy was in the last stages of consumption, and when he told the Judge that he had come from Denver to plead guilty to the charge, Judge Blanchard said: "Young man, this is one of the cases in which the Court can with perfect justice suspend sentence, and that is the order that I make in this case. Get back to Colorado as quick as you can."

Levy at once left the court and started last night for the West. He was arrested last March while in the employ of Heyman Pragoff of 1,680 Madison Avenue as a bartender. He sold a policeman a glass of beer on Sunday, March 26, was arrested and admitted to $1,000 bail, and soon afterward was taken ill with hasty consumption.

PREACHER AT A CAKE WALK.

The Rev. C. W. De Lyon Nichols Appears in a New Role at Coney Island.

The Rev. C. W. De Lyon Nichols of 101 Madison Avenue, author of "The Decadents: a Story of Blackwell's Island and Newport" and "The Greek Madonna," and formerly an Episcopal clergyman, but now preparing for the Roman Catholic priesthood, went to Coney Island Tuesday night for the purpose of gathering material for a new book on slumming. He wore a high hat, a fancy waistcoat, and a purple necktie, and carried a gold watchchain with a cross attached.

At an all-night dance hall early yesterday Mr. Nichols consented to referee a cake-walk. His decision, which was in favor of a couple described as "the rag-time pair," evoked a storm of hisses, and Mr. Nichols was compelled to board a trolley car for home.

THE ORANGEMEN CELEBRATE.

Anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne Recognized in This City.

Orangemen's Day was celebrated in this city yesterday by the Orangemen who live here and who number about 50,000. Their brethren all over the world also celebrated the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, when, 209 years ago, William of Orange and his Field Marshal, Gen. Schomberg, routed James II. and his army at the River Boyne, in the County of Down, Ireland. Schomberg was shot dead while leading his men across the river, and King James fled to Dublin, and thence to Waterford, where he escaped to France, crossing the English Channel in a small boat.

Banquets were held by the Orange lodges, where toasts celebrated the "Glorious, pious, and immorta! memory of the great and good King William of Orange, who saved us from the errors of Popery, brass money, and wooden shoes."

An Automobile Express Wagon.

New York is shortly to see something new in the line of automobiles. The United States Express Company, of which Senator T. C. Platt is President, had an automobile express wagon built some time ago in Chicago, and recently sent it to Baltimore. It has done satisfactory work in both those cities, and is to be brought to New York in two weeks or so for a trial. It is about the size of an ordinary express wagon, can carry 1,000 pounds dead weight, and travels as a rule eight or ten miles an hour. The wagon is worth not far from $2,000.

WAR ON THE TURNSTILES

District Attorney's New Crusade Against Elevated Railway.

SAYS THE SYSTEM MUST GO

Thinks It Is in Violation of Law and Has Written Railroad Commissioners—He Jumps a Stile.

District Attorney Gardiner has decided to fight the Elevated Railroad Company relative to the turnstile system which is gradually being put in use at statitons where traffic is not heavy. Mr. Gardiner had occasion to use the Franklin Street station of the elevated railway the other night, in company with Assistant District Attorney Osborne. He purchased two tickets of the ticket seller, and was requested to pass through the stile. The District Attorney then and there strenuously objected to expending any energy in turning the stile for the benefit of the company, and instead jumped over the stile, much to the discomfiture of the ticket seller, who saw in the failure to have the purchase registered a possible discharge. He implored Mr. Gardiner to return and register by passing through the stile, which the District Attorney flatly refused to do, stating that it was against the law to ask a passenger, after the legal fare had been exacted, to exert himself in the slightest to gain admission to the trains run by the company. The ticket seller in vain tried to convince the District Attorney that it would mean discharge to him if he permitted any one to board the train without registering, but his requests went unheeded. Mr. Gardiner explained at length that he knew his rights, and proposed to stand by them, and added that he would take the matter up with the State Railroad Commission and see if the law could be violated in such a manner. The ticket seller, in despair, invited the good offices of Mr. Osborne, who, good-naturedly registered himself and gave the stile an additional twist, thereby registering Mr. Gardiner.

The District Attorney upon arrival at his office the following morning at once dictated a letter to the Board of Railroad Commissioners relative to the alleged flagrant violation of the law by the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company in maintaining the stile system. In his letter to the commission he urged the fact for their consideration that the citizens of Manhattan who had occasion to use the elevated railroad should not and could not be compelled to act as detectives for the company by being compelled to turn the stile as a check on the ticket seller. The commission has not as yet answered the communication of the District Attorney. Inquiry at the offices of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company elicited the unofficial opinion that it was considered to be another attack of Tammany on the road. The Manhattan officials were non-communicative upon the subject, simply replying to all questions that they had nothing to say.

District Attorney Gardiner, when interviewed on the subject, said: "Aside from all personal sentiment in the matter, let me quote to you the law on the question. It reads: 'Any person who shall by any offensive act annoy or interfere with any person in any public place or with the passenger of any railroad or any other public conveyance, although such act or conduct may not amount to an assault or battery, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.' I think that the compelling a passenger to use exertion to turn that stile is certainly an interference with the passenger's right to obtain admission to the train uninterfered with or unannoyed.

"There is a further act in connection with the turning of the stiles that I am sure the general public will fully appreciate. Take the general run of the traveling public. First may come a workingman, who is employed, as a coalheaver or an oil handler, or in any trade or occupation that of necessity leaves its imprint upon the clothes. He presses against the stile. The next passenger is perhaps a woman in a light-colored fabric dress or a man with a light-colored suit. Each in turn has to press against the stile, and the imprint of the soiled garment of the previous passenger is of necessity communicated to their apparel, and a soiled suit or dress is the result. Why, then, should we, the citizens of this great metropolis, stand for such a condition of affairs for a moment, especially when it is for the purpose of reducing the operating expenses of this corporation. I shall make it my personal duty to follow this matter to the end in the interest of my fellow-suffering citizens.

"While I am on this subject, let me state that I propose, if possible, to correct another evil in the transportation way. Every person who has occasion to use the street railway cars has been the victim of the exasperating habit of the motormen of allowing you to stand on the corner with uplifted hand in a vain endeavor to stop the car so that you may take passage. The abuse became so flagrant several months ago that I had the matter brought to the attention of the Grand Jury, and the railroad officials promised to correct the evil. I think that for a while there was a change for the better, and that people were less troubled with being left standing on the street corners as car after car passed by, despite most energetic signals from would-be passengers. This morning I had occasion to use a street car, and stood on the proper corner and gave the proper signal for the motorman to stop the car. To my exasperation, the car passed on without any effort on the part of the motorman to stop it. I had the presence of mind to secure the motorman's number and the number of the car, and reported the incident to the company with the result that the motorman is to be discharged. This will not, however, end the matter. I shall again bring the subject before the Grand Jury in an endeavor to see if we cannot in some way have the rights of the public respected."

THE LOSS OF THE PORTIA.

Salvage Arranged and Efforts Making to Save Passengers' Baggage.

Bowring & Archibald, agents of the Red Cross Line, received yesterday afternoon a dispatch from Corbett & Co., Halifax agents of the line, relating to the wrecked steamer Portia, which reads as follows: "Arranged salvage on a basis of 50 per cent. net proceeds. Doing all possible to save the passengers' baggage."

Messrs. Bowring & Archibald have chartered from the Quebec Steamship Company the steamer Orinoco, which has been running between here and Bermuda. She will take the place of the Portia. The Orinoco is to sail from New York for Halifax on July 22, and has accommodations for 100 passengers.

HALIFAX, July 12.—The body of the Assyrian lad, Basha, the only victim of the steamer Portia disaster Monday night, was found by divers to-day in the second cabin of the Portia.

Bull and 22 Cows Chase a Man.

A herd of twenty-two cows, headed by a bull, broke loose from Samuel McKeary's place, near Flushing, in Queens Borough, yesterday morning and went to King's Pond to drink. While they were at the pond John Wetzel, a resident of the neighborhood, threw a stone which hit the bull. The animal immediately charged Wetzel, and the herd of cows followed at full speed after the bull. The nearest shelter was an eighth of a mile away, and Wetzel did some fast sprinting and beat out the bull.

The Price of Champagne.

Reports of an agreement entered into by the leading champagne agents of this city to maintain prices were current yesterday, and allegations were made that some dealers had been cutting the ordinary prices. At the office of one of the largest importers and sellers of champagne in this country, the statement was made yesterday that there had been no cutting of prices and consequently no agreement to maintain prices. "There has been no disturbance of the harmonious condition of affairs," said this representative, "and there are no indications of any differences nor of any agreements of any kind."

Must Abandon a Cemetery Building.

The regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday. The application of the Washington Cemetery Company for an extension of time to make repairs in the building occupied by the Superintendent was considered unfavorably. This building was inspected recently by Sanitary Superintendent Black and condemned. There was also a restaurant operated in the building. The action of the Health Board yesterday means that the restaurant must be closed at once and the use of the building discontinued.

THE CAREER OF COL. WALLACE.

Thirty-Seventh Regiment's Commander Has Had Active Service.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., July 12.—Robert Bruce Wallace of Helena, who was appointed by the President Colonel of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, is a native of New York, and was appointed to West Point from Montana in 1886, being graduated with honors in 1890. He chose the cavalry branch of the service, and was immediately assigned to the Second Cavalry, then stationed in the far Southwest. For a time he had command of an Indian company at Fort Wingate, N. M. His service in the Southwest was a specially active one. In four years' residence in that region he probably spent less than six months in garrison. His most notable service was a long chase while in command of a detachment after the "Apache Kid," a notorious renegade and murderer, whom he chased through Arizona and New Mexico, and even across the line into old Mexico. He and his detachment failed to catch him, but captured the "Kid's" squaw.

Lieut. Wallace accompanied Col. P. C. Corbin, then Assistant Adjutant General, in the Oraibi campaign in Arizona, which is given a place of some importance in the records of the War Department. Col. Corbin marched against the Moqui Pueblos in Keams Cañon with four troops and two Hotchkiss guns, the latter being under the command of Lieut. Wallace. The campaign was luckily a bloodless one, the Indians being intimidated by the display of force. The moral effect of the gun practice given by Lieut. Wallace with his guns had something to do with the success of the campaign. The practice was had solely with the object of impressing the Indians with the power of cannon, and it certainly had the desired effect.

In 1894 Lieut. Wallace was transferred into Montana to the Governor's staff to act as instructor of the National Guard of the State. He made his headquarters in Helena up to the time he left with the First Montana Regiment. In 1896 he took an examination at Fort Leavenworth for promotion, which he passed, receiving the rank of First Lieutenant in his old regiment. When war with Spain was declared he was made mustering officer in Montana. When the First Montana Regiment was organized he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel, and in that capacity has served up to the present time.

VOLUNTEER MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Assignments of Surgeons to Regiments at Various Posts.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Volunteer officers of the Medical Department have been assigned to regiments as follows:

To the Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, headquarters Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., Major Charles F. Mason, Surgeon; Capt. Frederick A. Washburn, Jr., Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. John E. Boyd, Assistant Surgeon.

To the Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, headquarters Camp Meade, Penn., Major Ogden Rafferty, Surgeon; Capt. James H. Hepburn, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. Leonard K. Gruves, Assistant Surgeon.

To the Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers, headquarters Camp Meade, Penn., Major Thomas C. Chalmers, Surgeon; Capt. S. Chase De Krafft, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. Allen J. Black, Assistant Surgeon.

To the Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, headquarters Fort McPherson, Ga., Major Charles L. G. Anderson, Surgeon; Capt. James C. Minor, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. Lomax S. Anderson, Assistant Surgeon.

To the Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, headquarters Fort Sheridan, Ill., Major John R. McDill, Surgeon; Capt. James J. Erwin, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. Albert H. Eber, Assistant Surgeon.

To the Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, headquarters Fort Thomas, Ky., Major Joseph N. Henry, Surgeon; Capt. Abram L. Haines, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. Ralph S. Porter, Assistant Surgeon.

To the Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, headquarters Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Major Frank C. Armstrong, Surgeon; Capt. John W. Hereford, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. William H. Cook, Assistant Surgeon.

To the Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers, headquarters Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Major Ira Albert Lieberman, Surgeon; Capt. W. E. Parker, Assistant Surgeon.

To the Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers, headquarters Fort Logan, Col., Major James E. Shellenberger, Surgeon; Capt. Frank W. Foxworthy, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. Patrick J. McKenna, Assistant Surgeon.

To the Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, headquarters Vancouver Barracks, Washington, Major Julius A. Schuelke, Surgeon; Capt. Luther B. Grandy, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. John A. Metzger, Assistant Surgeon.

THE NEW PAYMASTER GENERAL.

Col. A. E. Bates Succeeds Gen. Carey—Other Service Promotions.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The President to-day appointed Col. Alfred E. Bates, Paymaster General of the Army, to succeed Gen. Asa B. Carey, retired.

The appointment of Gen. Bates has resulted in the promotion of Lieut. Col. Charles I. Wilson to the rank of Colonel, and the promotion of Major George W. Baird to be Lieutenant-Colonel. These promotions made a vacancy in the list of paymasters with the rank of Major. This vacancy was filled by the President by the appointment of Capt. John Murphy of the Fourteenth Infantry, in recognition of his services in the Philippines, and at his own request Major Murphy was placed on the retired list, his health having suffered from hardships in the Philippines.

The vacancy caused by his retirement was filled by the appointment of Major Charles Newbold of the Volunteer Pay Department.

Col. Alfred E. Bates until recently was Military Attaché to the Embassy in London. He is a native of Michigan, and was graduated from West Point in 1865. He was appointed to the Second Cavalry, and in a few years attained the rank of Captain. In 1875 he was promoted to be a Major and Paymaster. In 1897 he was made a Lieutenant Colonel, and at the beginning of this year became a Colonel. He was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers during the war with Spain, but he did not leave London until this Spring.

Capt. Dickins to Fill Superior's Post.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Capt. Dickins will be Acting Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, during the coming trip to Europe of Admiral Crowninshield, Chief of the bureau, who goes to look into the European method of housing men in naval barracks, instead of in training ships. It is stated that Admiral Crowninshield's trip does not indicate any purpose to make a change in the bureau, and that he will resume his post at the close of his foreign trip.

Examining Board for West Point.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—A board of officers, consisting of Col. Dallas Bache, Major L. A. La Garde, and Capt. C. M. Gandy of the Medical Department, has been appointed to meet at West Point, N. Y., Aug. 22, for the physical examination of candidates for admission to the Military Academy.

MOLINEUX CASE TO COME UP.

Mr. Osborne Says It Will Go Before the Grand Jury To-morrow.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne said yesterday that it was certain the Molineux case would be presented to the Grand Jury on Friday. He had secured an order, which permitted the transfer of the case to the August Grand Jury, from Justice Werner of the Supreme Court.

"This order," said Mr. Osborne, "was secured only as a matter of precaution. We have many witnesses who live in distant parts of the country, and it was to provide against the possible contingency that we might not be able to subpoena them for this Grand Jury that I secured the order. The fact that the case will be presented to the Grand Jury Friday does not mean that the evidence will be presented on that day. The case will be brought before the jury, and that body will set a day to consider the evidence, which probably will be the middle of next week."

Merchants' Association Is Busy.

The Merchants' Association has begun its campaign for the Fall buying trade, and, by way of attracting merchants to this city, has issued circulars containing a series of dates for reduced railroad fares from the middle of July to the middle of September. In addition to these circulars, the officers of the association have sent out thousands of copies of its newly published booklet, "Summer Days and Nights in New York."

Mrs. Ramsey Indicted for Murder.

The Grand Jury yesterday indicted Mrs. Grace Ramsey for the murder of her husband at the Garden Hotel, at Twenty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue, June 23 last. She killed him with a razor while he was asleep. Mrs. Ramsey has been pronounced insane by three experts. A commission will be appointed to examine into her mental condition. She is now at Bellevue Hospital. She was taken thither from the Tombs Monday night.

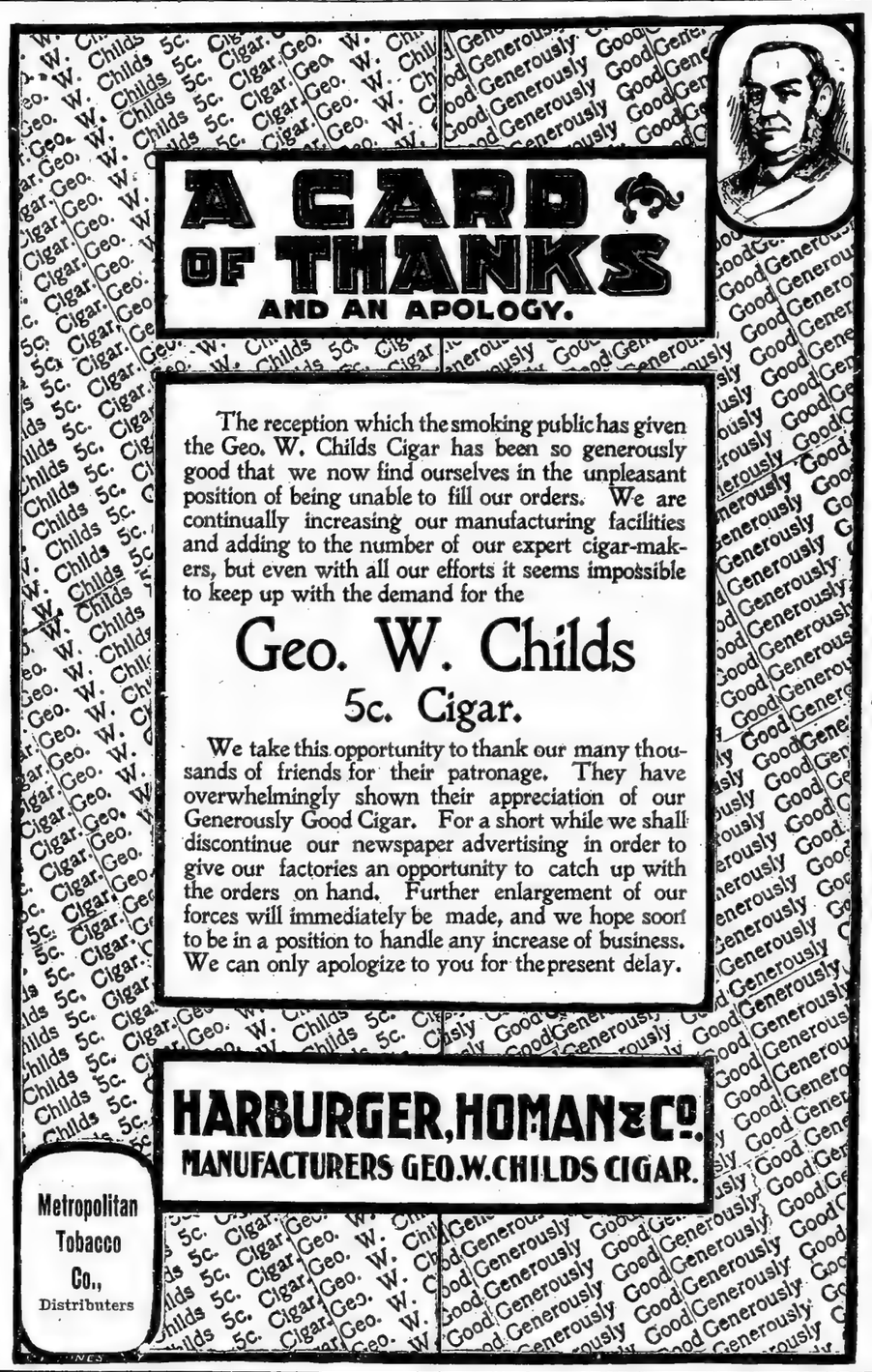

TEST OF AHEARN CLAIM ACT

City Sues to Determine Constitutionality of the Law.

IN CAPT. STEPHENSON'S CASE

His the Largest Claim Filed—Corporation Counsel's Contentions—No Provision for Heirs.

Justice Stover granted an order in the Supreme Court yesterday, on the application of Assistant Corporation Counsel Connoly in the matter of the claim of Police Captain John T. Stephenson against the city, to show cause why the Ahearn act should not be declared unconstitutional. The order is returnable Monday. It involves more than a million dollars of claims against the city.

The law known as the Ahearn act was signed by Gov. Roosevelt, May 25, and provides that "any official or officer of any city or county of this State who shall have been successful in any trial or proceeding commenced within the city or county for which such official or officer was appointed or elected, to remove him from office, or in which it is sought to convict him of any crime in the performance of or in connection with his official duties may, within three months after the passage of this act, apply to a Justice of the Supreme Court of this State assigned to or holding a special term for hearing enumerated or non-enumerated motions in the judicial district in which such trial or proceeding was commenced, for the appointment of a referee to hear, examine into, and report concerning the claim of the officer or official against the city or county in which the trial or proceeding against such officer or official was commenced, arising out of reasonable counsel fees and expenses paid or incurred by such officer or officials."

A number of claims, nearly all of which have grown out of the Lexow investigation, have already been filed. Mr. Connoly says in his affidavit that those filed up to yesterday morning amounted to $76,000, and that "he has heard of many others that are now in preparation." A number of additional claims were filed yesterday, after the granting of the order. Among these is one from Chief of Police Devery for $15,475.04. The claims are as follows: John H. Whalen, $1,150; Frederick Goetzger, $2,175; William H. O'Shaughnessy, $1,600; Mark Harrigan, $1,575; James J. Scanlon, $1,150; Charles McMorrow, $1,350; John Walsh, $1,450; Joseph E. Brady, $1,875; Charles Becker, $750; John A. Williams, $3,000; John Mohr, $1,850; Henry Woodley, $3,650; Frank P. Glennon, $750; Frederick Faulhaber, $1,250; Peter W. Connor, $1,250; Frank Derrich, $1,150; Charles Campbell, $1,150; William Keller, $1,150; Joseph Darcy, $1,150; John Schelberg, $1,150; David T. Moneypenny, $2,000; Frederick Wagner, $2,975; Joseph Winsler, $1,150; Patrick Cash, $3,350; Charles W. Sturgis, $1,350; Godwin J. Brophy, $3,150; James M. Harris, $2,500; Edward F. Judge, $1,725; Joseph M. Darby, $1,950; James Farley, $2,250; Michael Morgan, $1,150; David V. W. Wright, $1,150; Robert J. Woods, $1,158; Charles E. Clancy, $1,150; Andrew F. Donohue, $1,150; Nathan Straus, $5,000; William S. Devery, $15,475.04; Louis Wendel, $6,200; James S. Allen, $750; Joseph M. Garvey, $2,000; James J. Walker, $1,600; George E. Quimby, $100; James Carlin, $100; Eugene Masterson, $4,000; Jacob J. Kilbrick, $500; Edward Hahn, $4,000; Chester L. Sieford, $600; John Kavanagh, $900; John B. Sampson, $1,200; Emil Kashan, $2,000; John F. Farrow, $1,500, and Thomas J. Hogshett, $500.

ALL POLICEMEN BUT TWO.

All of these claimants, with the exception of Nathan Straus and Louis Wendel, are policemen or police officials. Mr. Straus was one of the Park Commissioners and was indicted with Commissioner Clausen, who has made claim for $12,000. Mr. Wendel, who is a well-known Tammany man, was a member of the boodle Board of Aldermen of 1884. His claim of $6,200 is $3,700 greater than that filed by ex-Alderman William P. Keck, who was indicted with him.

Capt. Stephenson's claim is for $14,556.90, and was selected as a test case, as it was the largest in amount of those filed at the time. This sum, the Captain alleges, was expended in defending himself against a charge of bribery, based on facts developed in the Lexow investigation. He was charged with having accepted four baskets of peaches from Martin N. Edwards, a produce merchant, as a bribe for allowing Edwards to keep his boxes and barrels on the sidewalk, in violation of the law. He was convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and sentenced by Judge Ingraham to three years and nine months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $1,000; but on an appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court the verdict was set aside, and he was restored to duty. He is now in command of the Macdougal Street Station.

In accordance with the provisions of the Ahearn act, Stephenson petitioned for an order of the Special Term of the Supreme Court to appoint a referee to examine his claim. Such an order was granted June 30, and the claim was referred to Francis B. Delehanty. The order was served on the Law Department of the city July 10, and the following day a notice was served for a hearing before the referee to-day. Justice Stover's order acts as a stay to these proceedings until the constitutionality of the Ahearn act may be tested.

The city's case is in the hands of Assistant Corporation Counsel Connoly. In his affidavit, Mr. Connoly claims that the act is unconstitutional for a number of reasons. He still holds other reasons in reserve, but he says that any one of the six he sets forth in his affidavit is sufficient, he thinks, to establish his contention.

CORPORATION COUNSEL'S CLAIMS.

Here are his reasons:

First—That the statute in question is in contravention of the provisions of Section 6 of Article 1. of the Constitution of the State of New York, that no person shall be deprived of property "without due process of law"; and in support of this objection the City of New York respectfully shows that the statute aforesaid does not provide for any notice of hearing to said City of New York, nor does it furnish to said city any opportunity to be heard.

Second—That the said statute is in contravention of the provisions of Section 20 of Article III. of the Constitution in that it was passed without the assent of two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature, the said statute being a bill appropriating the public moneys to private purposes.

Third—That the said statute is in contravention of Section 10 of Article VII. of the Constitution of the State, which provides that "no county or city shall give any money or property to or in aid of any individual," "nor shall any such county or city be allowed to incur any indebtedness except for county or city purposes."

Fourth—That the said statute is in contravention of the provisions of Section 6 of Article VII., that "the Legislature shall not audit, allow, or pay any claim which, as between citizens of the State, would be barred by lapse of time," and in support of this objection reference is made to the provisions of the statute which draw no distinction between demands which are barred and those which are not barred by the statute of limitation.

Fifth—That the said statute is in contravention of the Constitution of the State inasmuch as it is a method of taking the property of the City of New York and of its citizens and taxpayers, not for any public use, but for the benefit of private individuals.

Sixth—That the appointment of an auditor under Section 1 of said act is unconstitutional and in violation of Section 2 of Article X of the Constitution of the State, which provides that "all city officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution shall be elected by the electors of such city or appointed by such authorities thereof as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose."

John Vincent, counsel for Capt. Stephenson, said yesterday that he was quite ready to contend for the constitutionality of the Ahearn act. He did not know if any other claimants would join in the hearing, but his client, he said, would contest his claim to the end.

NO PROVISION FOR HEIRS.

It was learned yesterday that Abel Cook, an attorney in the Bennett Building, and an old friend and associate of the late Abraham B. Tappen, who was a member of the Park Board with Commissioners Clausen and Straus, had sent for a copy of the Ahearn law with a view possibly to instituting proceedings on behalf of Mr. Tappen's family for reimbursement of counsel fees and other expenses incurred in defending himself against the indictment brought against the Park Board, for giving contracts without public letting. Mr. Tappen felt very keenly the opprobium which he thought the indictment put upon him, and he continually worried over it, although the Legislature legalized the board's action and completely exonerated it from all blame.

In reference to this phase of the case, ex-Police Justice Koch, who drafted the law, said yesterday: "The law makes no provision for heirs to take advantage of it. It was drawn for live men, and I don't believe that Mr. Tappen's heirs could have any standing in court."

Mr. Koch explained that he had no interest in the bill, other than drawing it up, and, if occasion presented, acting as counsel for those whom it benefited. He had no personal claim against the city, as the Excise Board of 1894, of which he was a member, was fully reimbursed for its expenses after it had been exonerated by the Court of Appeals, sustaining the dismissal of an indictment brought after an acquittal in the lower courts.

The law, he felt, would successfully stand the suit brought to test its constitutionality, though in the Stephenson case, he thought that the improper course of applying for a referee had been pursued before formal demand for payment had been made upon the Controller.

Naval Cadets Here Again.

The senior class of cadets from the Naval Academy at Annapolis on board the schoolship Annapolis arrived off East Twenty-eighth Street last night at 8 o'clock. They were on their way down after their visit to West Point. None of the cadets received shore leave, and no visitors were allowed aboard ship.

COLONIAL SHIPS AND THE FLAG.

Rules for Vessels of Puerto Rico and the Philippines Promulgated.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—An order has been issued by the President extending the privileges and protection of the American flag to the shipping of Puerto Rico and the Philippines. All ships owned by residents of these islands at the time of the exchange of the ratification of treaties are included in the order.

The order of the President, issued through the War Department, directs officers of customs in Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands to issue certificates of protection to vessels of those islands. These certificates entitle the vessels to which they are issued to the protection of the flag of the United States on the high seas and in all ports under the following conditions:

1. The vessel must be owned by a citizen of the United States residing in Puerto Rico or the Philippines.

2. Natives of the islands may be given certificates for their vessels upon their taking the oath of allegiance.

3. If a resident of the islands named was a subject of Spain prior to April 11, 1899, and has abjured his allegiance to the crown of Spain and has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, he, too, shall be entitled to a certificate of protection.

The President's order further provides that the master and the watch officers of a vessel to which a certificate of protection is issued must also be citizens of the United States. In lieu of that they must take the oath of allegiance. It is, however, discretionary with the General commanding the forces of the United States in the islands named as to whether these special provisions shall be waived in whole or

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-town.....1,269 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
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FOURTEEN PAGES.

BUSINESS MUST GO!

The efforts of the new socialism to put a stop to business are meeting with notable success in States nearer and older than Texas. In the State of Ohio, the home of the President, a law is on the statute book which declares it to be a crime to do business except by methods which are satisfactory to the believers in the new socialism. The Attorney General of that State has been diligent in hunting down persons and corporations that have attempted to do business, and has met with remarkable success in one conspicuous instance. We quote from The Chicago Inter Ocean an account of his triumph.

The withdrawal of the Standard Oil Company from Ohio is announced. The cause of the removal is the series of onslaughts made on the corporation by the Attorney General of the State. The company has become tired of being treated as a public enemy. It will reorganize under the laws of New Jersey.

This withdrawal means a great deal more than the transfer of the corporate domicile. To be sure, such a transfer means that Cleveland, where the company has always had its headquarters, will lose a large office force and immense deposits of money; but these are small items compared with the great manufacturing plants which are to be abandoned. The refinery at Cleveland, the parent establishment, and the second largest of its kind in the world, is to be left idle. Its cooperage factory—the largest one ever operated—is already closed.

It is hardly too much to say that the Standard Oil Company is to Cleveland what the Union Stock Yards are to Chicago. Each concern is the head centre of one of the greatest industries of the times. There is a great deal of refining in other cities than Cleveland, as there is a great deal of packing outside of Chicago, but Cleveland is largely indebted to the manufacture of kerosene from petroleum for its extraordinary prosperity. It owes more to JOHN ROCKEFELLER than to any other dozen citizens.

The new socialists do not consider it a loss to a community to drive out of it a large employer of labor who pays out thousands of dollars every week and makes the place busy and prosperous. In their opinion these benefits are more than offset by that deadly but mysterious peril which none of them have ever yet satisfactorily defined of allowing business to be carried on on a large scale. They are determined to put a stop to business. They have won a great victory in Cleveland.

ENGLAND'S WAY AND OUR WAY?

Dispatches from London tell every day of the vigor of England's preparation to meet a possible grave emergency in the Transvaal. Thirty machine guns were shipped on Tuesday, and the Seventy-third Battery of Artillery got its orders to take ship, making the fifth battery of artillery under orders for the Cape. It was stated in London dispatches to THE TIMES on Monday morning that there were now in South Africa available for Transvaal service 40,000 British troops, or a number equal to the entire male Boer population above the age of sixteen and one-third of the males below that age.

England knows the Boers to be a formidable foe. Majuba Hill taught her that. But the thorough preparation she is making means much more than an attempt to provide a force big enough to whip the Boers. It does mean that, certainly. If there is to be fighting, she intends that there shall be no doubt about the result of it. But by the swiftness and extent of her preparations England means to put President KRUEGER out of all humor for fighting. A big and sufficient army, with many batteries and plenty of machine guns, powerfully promotes the success of diplomatic negotiations and smooths the way to the desired concessions. Arms go further than arguments. Having determined on the political policy she chooses to pursue in South Africa, the soundness and justice of which are not here under examination, nobody can deny the high wisdom of the military policy with which it is accompanied. It almost insures peace.

Our own operations in the Philippines offer a painful contrast to England's condition of splendid readiness at the Cape. In respect to numbers, equipment, and morale the army of AGUINALDO is very much inferior to the army of President KRUEGER. It is only in the climate and the nature of the country that we encounter in Luzon obstacles more serious than those which English troops would have to overcome in the Transvaal. Yet we have been fighting these Tagalos since February and we have not crushed them yet. The rainy season has compelled us to stop fighting and it is perfectly well known that AGUINALDO is prepared to give us a great deal more trouble when we are ready to go at him again.

Brig. Gen. HARRISON GRAY OTIS says that "with the small force operating in a strange and distant land against an enemy fighting on his own ground Major Gen. OTIS has accomplished great things." This is a deserved tribute, no doubt. But note the all-important adjective. It is a "small" force. England sends no small force to bring President KRUEGER to terms. It was our mistake and our terrible misfortune that we did send a small force to the Philippines. It is a mistake that might have been corrected before this time if the artifices of GORMAN had not defeated legislation which would have given us a seasoned army adequate for our undertakings.

But if we had had a sufficient army it is extremely doubtful whether we should at first have sent enough troops to the Philippines. There was a disposition in this country to look upon AGUINALDO as an Oriental George Washington, and to treat him as such. We were new to the business, and did not understand the nature of the people for whose good behavior we had become sponsors. The Tagal is in many respects different from the native of Massachusetts or Ohio. He doesn't understand what you mean by treating him like George Washington. He misconstrues your magnanimity as a sign of fear and presently you find him "acking at your 'ead."

AGUINALDO would never have hacked at our heads if we had sent forty thousand troops to the Philippines to establish American rule over him and his kind. His Oriental nature is entirely capable of understanding what an exhibition of force means. If you are going to take charge of savage and untractable races of men it is far cheaper to make them understand at the beginning that you are able to take care of them.

THE NEW PAYMASTER GENERAL.

The President's appointments to the enlarged army have been so evidently actuated by good motives and have been so freely praised by us that we may perhaps properly take note of the promotion of Col. BATES, over the head of his senior, to be Paymaster General of the Army.

We have not a word to say against Col. BATES, and it may turn out that his appointment will vindicate itself as another appointment has done which at first scandalized the army. We mean the appointment of Col. MILLS to be Superintendent of the Military Academy. That appointment was highly irregular, according to the standards and traditions of West Point. And yet it has been so fully vindicated that the very officers who might have been supposed to be chiefly aggrieved by it are among the most zealous approvers of it. An "irregular" appointment of which that can be said becomes thereupon regularized.

And yet there is a good deal to be said, in the army and in the navy, in favor of "seniority" as against "selection." Seniority at least does not "go by favor." And when selection comes in, about which the natural presumption is that it does go by favor, it should be made upon such grounds as to overthrow the presumption or the consequence will be the demoralization of that branch of the public service which you are handling. There are still officers of the navy who are wondering at the procedures of the department at the outbreak of the Spanish war and asking each other what was the matter with Admiral BUNCE, who had "served up" to the command of the Atlantic Squadron, and who was kept at the Brooklyn Navy Yard during the war fitting out the squadrons his juniors were to fight. Excellent officer as Capt. SAMPSON undoubtedly was, and as Admiral SAMPSON undoubtedly is, there are officers in the navy who insist that he owed his sudden promotion and prominence not to his professional standing, which was of the very best, so much as to his having recently served at Washington, and been, in spite of himself, a member of the "bureau ring."

Now, it is not wise or patriotic or decent for the Administration to encourage such inquiries as these. It is not good for the army or for the navy that when an officer is promoted "out of his turn" other officers should ask "Why?" That question ought to answer itself or else the jumping is not justified. When Gen. DAVIS is put in command of Puerto Rico, and other officers ask "Why," we really do not know what satisfactory answer can be returned to them. Neither do we know why Col. BATES should be jumped over the heads of his seniors. There was a rather unpleasant story of the Colonel and the President of the French Republic at the French manoeuvres last year, which we have seen in print and have not seen denied. That it should not be denied is quite proper. Officers of the army and navy of the United States are not yet required to promulgate unofficial statements of official matters for the interest or amusement of the public. So no conclusion unfavorable to Col. BATES can be drawn from the uncontradicted prevalence of the anecdote. But when we see him promoted out of his turn, we naturally ask why, and if we get no satisfactory answer we draw the conclusion that promotion in the United States Army may go by favor and not by merit. And the suspicion that that may be the case is not good for the United States Army.

THE PARIS AFLOAT.

That is really a wonderful "recovery" of the Paris by the salvagers. It has precedents, and some of them are more remarkable than itself as to the mere lapse of time between the wrecking and the recovery. The Amerique, which was "plied up" on the Jersey beach twenty-two years ago, lay there nearly twice as long as the Paris has lain on the rocks of the south coast of England, and was finally extricated in a serviceable and seaworthy condition. But there is probably no point at all on the south coast of England where a liner could lie so comfortably for weeks or months together as she could lie almost anywhere between Sandy Hook light and the Delaware Breakwater. The fact that at any point on the south coast of England a liner should be "plied up" on the 21st of May and be pulled off on the 11th of July, safe and sound, and capable, with comparatively trivial refittings, of taking and keeping the sea is an amazing fact.

It is doubtful whether such a thing could have occurred before the age of steam and steel. You cannot fancy one of the old "hearts of oak" being good for anything, after she had been exposed for so long, and in so helpless a posture, to the beating of the winds and waves of a "stern and rockbound coast." The modern seagoing machine has her disadvantages as compared with her predecessor. If a hole is stove in her, it cannot be repaired on board. The carpenter and the carpenter's mate are no longer so important as they formerly were. And the trouble of repairing the modern ship at sea is so great that it is no wonder that elderly seafaring men should maintain that the irreparable modern ship, of peace or war, being "vital in every part," is not, upon the whole so practical a seagoing machine as her reparable predecessor, which was built of wood and propelled by wind. It is, or at least it has been, quite true that an injury to the vitals of a modern liner, even if it does not sink her, leaves her a helpless hulk upon the sea, the sport and prey of winds and waves. The best thing that has been done to safeguard this vulnerability is the supply, which we believe to be an American invention, of a "repair ship" as an adjunct to a squadron.

But with all her vulnerability, consider what a combination of strength and lightness the modern ship, the modern liner, must be that she can endure the buffetings of one of the stormiest seas in the world for all these weeks without losing her capability of floating and moving, and safely transporting her passengers and her freight.

ANOTHER CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.

We lately received from an esteemed but anti-imperialist correspondent a communication in which THE TIMES was accused of being destitute of principle and the President of respect for the Constitution. We made no attempt to refute our correspondent's assertions, as we felt sure he took great pleasure in the belief that THE TIMES and the President are a bad lot. But our curiosity being powerfully aroused by the fact that in comparing AGUINALDO with WASHINGTON, the Savior, BOLIVAR, and WILLIAM TELL, he spelled the name of TELL in a manner foreign to American usage, WILHELM TELL, to wit, we ventured to inquire whether there was any psychological or racial connection between the anti-imperialistic cult and that way of spelling William; in other words, whether it was not probable that out of a hundred persons who habitually spell it Wilhelm there would not be a larger number of anti-imperialists than among a like number who spelled it William.

Our esteemed correspondent returns to the charge expressing great surprise—and also glee—that we declined to discuss the proposition that THE TIMES is devoid of principle and only "a mischief maker." We wish we could make him understand how perfectly insignificant and negligible are such questions as that compared to the deeply interesting peculiarities of his epistolary style, of which we find a further and startling example in the communication now under notice. In expressing his adherence to the principle, "no Government without the consent of the governed," he says:

> If I had the power I should use a certain poets wonderful device of tearing out with its roots the tallest pine in our forrests, dip it into the Sun and write that sentiment in lines of glowing fire across the darkening sky, so that every american, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, could plainly read it.

Surely here is matter for learned societies. This gentleman is an anti-imperialist. He spells William W-i-l-h-e-l-m. And he writes american with a small a. Which of these three peculiarities, we inquire, stands in a casual relation to the other two? Is the gentleman's anti-imperialism responsible for Wilhelm and american with a small a? Or do the anti-imperialism and the small a radiate from the Wilhelm as their point of origin? Given the point of view which leads to Wilhelm, will it not also yield anti-imperialism and american with a small a? We should highly prize the opinion of Admiral VON DIEDERICHS on that point of view.

An English gentleman who is equally distinguished in statesmanship, in literature, and in irreligion once attempted to destroy Christianity by writing a book in which the name of the Creator was spelled throughout with a small g. It was remarked by an American that this showed an imperfect sense of the adaptation of means to an end. But Mr. MORLEY spelled with forethought and intent. Our correspondent, we fear, unconsciously writes american in "lower case" throughout for the same reasons which would prompt him to write AGUINALDO in upper case throughout. No doubt he writes as he thinks. That is why we hesitate to accept his views about the President, and it is for that reason that we have but a limited confidence in him as an expounder of the Constitution and as a critic of American policy.

THE LATEST CHESS TOURNAMENT.

A good many years ago a disgusted practitioner of the law shook the dust of the small town in which he had been practicing for many years from his feet and betook himself to New York. Being expostulated with by a friend who pointed out to him that, after all, he had his pick of all the litigated business of the place, the disgusted jurist made answer: "Yes, but what litigated business? Two paupers fighting for a shilling!"

Somehow this anecdote is recalled by a perusal and replaying of the games of any modern chess tournament, of that which has just been finished in London not more and not less than any other tournament of recent years. To play over one of these games is to be powerfully reminded of the strife of the two paupers for the shilling. And this is indeed admitted, or rather proclaimed, by the leading expositor of the modern game. The modern game, Mr. STEINITZ observes, consists in "the accumulation of small advantages." Exactly. That is to say, each player strives to get a pawn the better of the other, to keep the pawn to the ending, and then to win with it. And it is in these pleasing processes that the modern game does, as its expounder says, chiefly consist.

And yet those curious creatures, the performers, think the public ought to take an interest in this performance, and every new "meister-tournament" that occurs they expect a boom in the game. The fact is that the more of these games are played, the less interest can any rational being take in the game, unless he be condemned, like the contestants, to play it for his living. It is no longer a game at all. It is a "cutthroat competition." There is really no interest in it except to the competitors, and their interest is not sportsmanlike, but commercial. Of course, there are brilliant finishes even in the modern tournament. A good circumspect, businesslike, commercial player is occasionally caught napping, and then his opponent pounces down upon him with alacrity, and does him up with gladiatorial ferocity and precision. But these endings are very rare in modern tournaments. There is often, in a whole tournament, not one of the brilliant finishes which the student can find in almost every recorded game of the old players who played chess for amusement and not for a living, as PHILIDOR and LABOURDONNAIS and MACDONNELL and MORPHY and ANDERSSEN. The usual thing is the "accumulation of small advantages" and the final winning by the accumulation on account of the inability of the other man to stop the progress of the odd pawn. It is "two paupers fighting for a shilling."

In other words, that has happened to chess which happens to every sport when it becomes professional. It is no longer a game, but a business. "I never was, I am not, I never will be, a professional player," wrote PAUL MORPHY. And that is partly why, as a recent commentator has said, there are more brilliant endings in MORPHY'S games than in all the rest of chess put together. It is instructive to observe how you cannot make a trade out of a recreation without destroying its interest and value as a recreation.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—According to reports coming from England, the speed of the Shamrock is to be concealed as carefully as her lines have been. And not only is it stated that her preliminary trials will not be real races at all, but the yachtsmen interested in her management are quoted as expressing the firm conviction that the recent contests between the Columbia and the Defender were intended, not to reveal the comparative merits of those two boats, but to deceive and mislead the public in general and the British yachtsmen in particular. We would be sorry to believe that practices of the kind indicated are either commended or excused anywhere by sportsmen who also call themselves gentlemen, and we more than doubt if the policy of secrecy is carried to any such length on this side of the ocean. Experts who watched with strained attention the trials at Sandy Hook and at Larchmont are convinced that the Defender was sailed as well as she could be sailed, and that the Columbia was sailed as well as the men on board could sail her. There was, indeed, some clumsy work on the new boat, but evidence of intentional mitigation of her speed, if it existed, escaped the eyes of the most experienced observers. If the owners of the Shamrock and the Columbia were men to whom yacht racing was a means to the winning of bets instead of glory, one could understand why they should keep the capabilities of their boats a mystery as long as possible, and for as many people as possible. In the existing circumstances, however, what on earth—or the water—is to be gained from deception or even from secrecy? The designers, who are business men in hot rivalry for profitable orders, have a sort of right to work in the dark, but the very idea that amateur sailors are not as eager to exchange information as courtesy is simply abhorrent.

—Though the loss of the steamer Paris is, in one sense, no longer a mystery, in another it is more mysterious than ever. Capt. WATKINS said in his report: "The accident was not due to any want of thought or anxiety about my vessel or her safety," and nobody will even dream of questioning the exact truth of this statement. But obviously not less exact is the assertion of the United States Inspectors that Capt. WATKINS did not act "with the necessary care and attention requisite in the navigation of his vessel." In other words, a thoroughly competent officer, acting with a full appreciation of his heavy responsibilities, made a blunder of the sort expected to result from combined carelessness and stupidity. How could he do it? To no one in the world probably is the difficulty of answering that question more apparent than it is to Capt. WATKINS himself, and, though of course he will not impugn the justice of his punishment, severe as it is, still deep down in his heart he will doubt if the fate which puts so lamentable an end to a long and honorable career was really deserved. And he has a right to doubt, for, as a matter of fact, his penalty was imposed, not because he was negligent, but because he is a man, and, like every other man, sure, soon or late, to find his skill at fault, his attention wandering, his judgment wrong. The Inspectors have performed their plain duty in suspending him, but, after all, he is the victim of a system which presupposes mortal infallibility, rather than of his own error. Nothing could illustrate more clearly than did the wreck of the Paris the need of reform in the methods of determining the course and position of merchant vessels when near the land. The miscalculation which sent this steamer ashore was one which any man might have made, but it was also one which it is hardly possible that two men, acting independently, could have made at the same time.

—Swords are implements which a considerable minority of male humanity once found of very practical use, but for a century past cold steel in this particular form has been degenerating steadily into a mere symbol of authority, and nowadays it is absolutely nothing else, even for real warriors engaged in real battle. This statement should be qualified a bit, perhaps, out of respect to the cavalrymen, who are still occasionally called upon to do a little cut and thrust work, but the occasions are so rare that they hardly count, and that modern sword wearer who is ingenious enough to find a real excuse for drawing his antiquated weapon deserves a large measure of credit. We note with extreme interest that this triumph has just been achieved by Lieut. ARCHIBALD HENDERSON SCALES, who this week deserted his country's service—by express permission, of course—long enough to come up from Annapolis to Bay Ridge and get married. Now, the Lieutenant holds at the Naval Academy the position of Instructor in Mathematics—a position which, while highly honorable and not less highly laborious, is one in which the problem of the sword must be especially difficult. An Instructor in Mathematics can hardly use his bright blade as a pointer with which to direct his pupils' attention to lines and angles on the blackboard, nor would it be allowable for him to stimulate their flagging energies by prods into or even at their arms and legs. There is no reason to believe that Lieut. SCALES inclined his mind to matrimony simply for the sake of utilizing the sword in some other way than as a superfluous and inconvenient article of wearing apparel, but the fact remains that the wedding did give him an opportunity for such utilization and that he took advantage of it with a promptness that hinted at deep study in the past of the sword in its relation to mathematical instructors. The chance came with the wedding breakfast, and without a moment's hesitation the Lieutenant drew his sword, handed it over to the bride, and with eyes gleaming gladness watched her as she cut the wedding cake with it. Of course, he would have been happy anyway, but one can't help believing that his happiness was appreciably increased by this public demonstration that the sword can still serve useful ends.

—A young officer who served under Gen. WOOD in the second battle of Santiago—that against disease—has returned with some stories and descriptions that throw new light, or at any rate more light, on the doctor-soldier who has won the whole country's enthusiastic admiration and confidence. "I saw Gen. WOOD," declares this officer, "at his desk for three days when, I really believe, he was the sickest man in Santiago. Once, going into the palace in the morning, I saw him lean against the wall for support, but in a moment he braced up again, and went on and worked just as hard that day as on any other. With chills shaking his entire body he would press his hand hard against the desk so as to stop the trembling while he wrote." Here, too, is a significant detail: "He is a man who talks with his eye, and you know what he means. Clear blue eyes they are, attractive in their mildness, but they can be 'cold enough to give you a chill,' as one of his men said." And the General not only works himself, which is no rare merit, but he inspires others with his own energy and forgetfulness of self. "Somehow or other," we read, "he makes you feel that the complaining man is a sickly sort of creature, undeserving of pity. I know of two instances of men who were born kickers and had the worst sort of reputation for fault-finding down in Alabama, where they came from, and if you were to see them now you would think that they would suffer the worst possible torture without an ejaculation. The change in their character has simply come about by their being brought into close contact with the General." Some day, perhaps, it will occur to the authorities at Washington that this man who has ruled one city so well would make a good ruler for several cities, a whole island, or even a whole archipelago.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HEALERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is full time some positive action was taken to stamp out the homicidal tendency of the Christian Science healers. This fanatical apostasy of religion and common sense has become a serious matter to society. What is the difference if you slay a human being in a moment of wrath or, under the guise of religion, put him to death by refusing the aid of a learned physician or a surgeon?

The following incident has recently come under the writer's personal observation: A lady of prominence in society fell heavily to the floor by accident, and was so injured that she could not rise, but was lifted into bed, where she remained helpless for many days. As soon as it became known that the accident might prove to be serious, Christian Scientist women began to flock to the house, and surreptitiously got to the bedside of the sufferer. The husband, learning of this, very peremptorily cleared his house of the harpies, and gave orders to the servants not to let one of them cross the doorsill. When medical aid was called in this lady, who had become a convert to the fanaticism through other women, who, under the guise of friendly or social intercourse, had artfully succeeded in working upon the fears and imagination of the wife, the husband not dreaming of the diabolical mischief going on, doggedly refused to receive any treatment whatever at the surgeon's hands. In this condition she lay for weeks, when she might have been relieved in a few days. Happily, no fracture of bones was developed, and the unfortunate lady is at last recovering.

Now, consider a moment the distress and worry brought into that family. Earnest entreaty, ardent prayers, fervid argument, were all used in vain by the husband, the son, the daughter, and the many friends of this family, but all in vain. No prescription whatever by the surgeon was permitted to be applied by the fanatical patient. If a fracture of the hip bone had taken place, this bedeviled and bewildered woman might have died.

Is there no remedy for this evil? Is there no protection to be found for families, for society, against such a crime—a crime which teaches and aids and abets deliberate suicide? Is there no law we can invoke for our protection against this insidious and common enemy of society? Why should not Mrs. Eddy be indicted before a court for aiding and abetting murder? Why should not any person who attempts the rôle of a healer and who teaches and preaches suicide be a legitimate object of public prosecution?

Moreover there is a tremendous moral question involved in this matter. Any one who looks into Mrs. Eddy's writings cannot fail to see that she is grossly guilty of blasphemy. She declares she has received a special inspiration from God to the work of Jesus Christ and to perform the miracles of His Apostles. Her book is the teaching of the grossest atheism and apostasy from the Christian Church. Not only courts, Judges, and public prosecutors, but every denomination of the Christian religion should make it its serious business to stamp out this abominable iniquity and protect the lives of estimable people.

I shall look with interest for the proceedings of the Medico-Legal Society, to be held on Thursday next. But there is reason to think that the summary method, by prosecuting those homicides for aiding and abetting murder, is the one that should be adopted. AN INJURED HUSBAND.

New York, July 11, 1899.

LOYAL ANTI-EXPANSIONISTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to relate a little incident which came under my observation this afternoon. Now, preliminary to its relation, let me say that, while I am, in every sense of the term, a stanch Administration man, and believe that the President's hands should be upheld, yet I do not believe in the so-oft abused dictum, "My country, right or wrong." My object, however, in writing this is to show that those expansionists who abuse all who are not in complete accord with their views—accusing them of not being patriots, &c.—are, it seems to me, entirely in error. For, let the consciences of the anti-expansionists go with the Government, and it will be found that they shall out-Herod Herod in their patriotic feelings.

But to the incident: A group of pronounced anti-expansionists chanced to be together this afternoon, when the news came through an early edition of a paper (whether true or not is not to the point) that Canada was about to send mounted police to Pyramid Harbor in Alaska, and that our Government had resolved to send troops to that place at once. Instantly these "unpatriotic" men (so called) were perfectly furious in their denunciations of the Canadian Government, and all resolved to uphold the United States to the utmost in its course. Nor was this stand taken merely on account of Canada, (because, as you might think, we do not particularly love that province,) for, had it been France, Germany, or any other foreign country when the right was with us the feeling would have been precisely the same.

All of which goes to show, as I say, that when the United States embarks in an upright war every one is a patriot.

WILLIAM L. STONE.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., July 11, 1899.

THE FIGHT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It might be interesting to those who write in opposition to our actions in the Philippines to know how one of their common every-day fellow-citizens looks at the question. They quote our struggles during the Revolution as resembling those of the Filipinos at present. The struggle is about the same, but how about the people engaged? Do they think, seriously, that the Filipinos are equal to the colonists in the capability of self-government? They might form a government to suit themselves, but for a government to suit the civilized world I don't think they are fit.

If it is right to send missionaries to change their form of religion, it is also right to change their form of government. To me it seems that an American's highest aim should be to have the entire world under as good a form of government as ours. And we should take every chance that came our way to make it so, even if some few millions do object. A class of people that will act as treacherously in warfare as the Spaniards and Filipinos have in shooting down ambulance bearers and their burdens, and in their treacherous use of flags of truce, deserves, in my opinion, the severest retaliation from our troops. Doctors and surgeons seem cruel in their efforts to benefit humanity, and our soldiers are fighting to that end.

AN AMERICAN FIRST, LAST, AND ALL THE TIME.

New York, July 12, 1899.

THE OPPONENTS OF EXPANSION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Fourth of July, with its popping of firecrackers and torpedoes, has passed and gone, but we are still reminded of it by the occasional cracking and sissing produced by a letter from one of the very small minority of your readers who oppose the Administration in its noble efforts to create a stable government represented by the Filipinos, and applaud the dictatorship which Aguinaldo is trying to force upon the inhabitants, nine-tenths of whom are opposed to him.

Your correspondent, "O. L.," incidentally remarks: "Let us clear our minds of cant." If "O. L." lives in a glass house, his bills for that useful article, glass, must come so frequently as to wear on his mind. "O. L." volunteers the remark that he has given up business and removed to the country. Can it be possible that his heart is wrung by the sufferings of the Filipinos in consequence of his losses in business produced by the war in the Philippines?

"O. L." truly states that a day of awakening may come. Yes! a day of reckoning will come, when the "old ladies" who now give aid and comfort to the enemies of our country will be the recipients of the same treatment that befell Tories during the Revolutionary War. History will put them in a pillory and their innocent descendants will shed bitter tears when the finger of scorn is pointed at them. And when they read "The sins of the father shall descend upon the sons, &c.," they will realize its bitter truth. J. A.

New York, July 10, 1899.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR COAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is asserted, and with truth, that the coal, so essential to our prosperity in the present era, will be entirely removed from the earth and consumed within a few centuries, and conjectures regarding the available substitutes for coal are often discussed. Various applications of electrical energy are readily conceivable in all cases except that of steamship propulsion, and in that case it does not seem possible to imagine the direct use of electricity in any form, storage batteries being enormously heavy and bulky and wholly unsuitable. It has occurred to me that in the liquefaction of gases we may have a solution of this important problem, and, as I have not seen the subject discussed in print, I have concluded to write to THE TIMES for the purpose of bringing the matter before the public. The method is simply as follows:

Resort is had to the multitudinous sources of power, at present being largely wasted, to run dynamos, the generated current being employed to decompose water into its two elements—oxygen and hydrogen. These gases are received in large gas holders, and from time to time drawn off and liquefied. The cylinders for conveying the liquefied gases on shipboard might be as long and capacious as possible and of small diameter, laid horizontally, the oxygen on one side and the hydrogen on the other, the gases conveyed by tubes to the grate surface and applied through numerous small jets playing upon some highly refractory substance, which is thus heated white hot and made to supply the place of a bed of coal under the boilers. The cylinders of liquefied gas could be inclosed within steel gas chambers, from which the tubes lead direct to the furnaces. The liquids ooze slowly from the cylinders, and their evaporation into gas within the chambers may keep the temperature sufficiently reduced to insure the maintenance of the liquid condition throughout the voyage. Tubes may lead to the ship's galleys, and steam for heating would be served as now by the boilers. It may be suggested that some gas, such as air, might be used directly to propel the engines, but in this case very much larger quantities would have to be carried and extra engines would be essential to develop electricity for cooking and heating. There is no reason why the same oxy-hydrogen system should not be applied to running engines everywhere if it should prove practical.

Perhaps the scheme is altogether impractical, but it certainly does not seem so, and, if once established, the method would endure indefinitely, as water power due to the sun's heat and the moon's attraction and water to be decomposed and subsequently reformed through the oxy-hydrogen flame are inexhaustible elements. It might almost seem as though arrangements could be made at the present time to perfect this method, at least for steamship motive power, as the saving in cargo space now occupied by coal would undoubtedly be very great, although I have not yet computed the comparative volumes occupied by thermal equivalents in the two systems. THOMAS L. CASEY.

Fort Monroe, Va., July 11, 1899.

THE DESTINY OF THE NEGRO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was very much surprised to read the letter in your Sunday issue of July 9 of the Rev. W. A. Wasson, rector of St. George's Church, Brooklyn, on the removal of the negro. He said the negro never ought to have been brought here and ought not to remain. I hold he has a better right here than the foreign element which came without being brought, through mercenary motives. True, as Mr. Wasson says, it was greed that brought the negro here and kept him ignorant while the white man ate the bread that was earned by the sweat of the black man's brow. I have known black men with whiter hearts than many men of whiter skin

The black man has never been found disloyal to the Stars and Stripes. He fought at Bunker Hill and in the civil war, and he has nobly distinguished himself in our war with Spain. I would like to know whether the Rev. Mr. Wasson believes there will be any distinction in the future world between black and white. Christ said: "He that would be greatest among you, let him be the servant of all." I think that Mr. Wasson's sentiments are as far from Christ's teachings as heaven is from hell.

A reader of your valuable paper.

C. B. MYERS.

Brooklyn, July 10, 1899.

The Automobile Discussion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I consider Lincoln King's letter in Monday's TIMES as closing the discussion regarding names for our new motor vehicles. The absence of the horse and the use of some other motive power will soon be a matter of course. Whether it be air, gasoline, or electricity is of no more consequence than the fact that we walk in black, tan, or canvas shoes; we will get there all the same, and the horse has got to go in a different sense than he did before.

In the meantime people who want to be exact during the brief present that the transition is taking place can be as elaborate as they please in the modus operandi of their car, cab, hack, or coupé. The simple-minded will insist on riding on the cable or the trolley, and they will gravely tell you that they took an open car or the bridge just as if they were speaking of taking something internally. CITIZEN V.

New York, July 12, 1899.

Courtesy in Street Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to support the views of "X." in the matter of "Courtesy in Street Cars." A gentleman who was just recovering from a severe illness and myself recently attempted to take a ride on a Sixth Avenue surface car. We needed the air, and are old persons. There was plenty of room when we got on. We had gone about ten blocks and all the seats were occupied, when two young women came stepping on our toes and stood directly in front of us. The heat was oppressive and the crowding most uncomfortable. We endured it for five blocks and then had to get off and walk home rather than repeat the experience.

"A. B." seems selfish to the verge of indecency. There is no excuse for not waiting till a car comes along. From two to five minutes' delay cannot make such a difference, and if it does people in such a hurry should start earlier. Being a woman myself I feel ashamed that one of my sex can express such opinion as does "A. B." C. M. G.

New York, July 10, 1899.

"Noisy Boys."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A word in regard to the article in your valuable paper of Wednesday last. I fully agree with the writer. The boys are "all right," and if the teachers of the public schools could be allowed to give them more good advice and some moral and religious training, instead of so many difficult studies, (which to the millions are useless,) the result would be marvelous.

The suggestion of half fare or less at certain times of the day would be a great scheme, and how many could avail themselves of it. The present charges, although low, are beyond the means of many honest, hard-working people. MRS. J. D.

New York, July 8, 1899.

Transfers to Broadway.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am moved by your editorial of July 1 on the "consideration for the convenience of their patrons which is characteristic of the Metropolitan Company," to ask when the aforesaid considerate company is going to give us west siders a transfer from the Twenty-third Street Cross Town to the Broadway line? To be sure, they give makeshifts of transfers to Fourth Avenue, but what we have been waiting for for years, and vainly, is a transfer to the Broadway line, so that we can go from Eighth and Ninth Avenues to Broadway and directly up or down that main thoroughfare without having to pay 10 cents. When will this imposition and oppression be lifted from the west side?

WEST SIDER.

New York, July 11, 1899.

Prisoners Who Get Smuggled Food.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We read in to-day's newspapers: "The Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Prison will investigate the charge that prisoners have received smuggled food." How silly this is! So long as they are locked up and can't injure their neighbors, and the smuggled food costs nothing to the State, who cares? Well, those care who want vengeance, who want to make other people feel bad, even when there is nothing to be gained by it. But those impractical people are decreasing in numbers. T. C. A.

Newport, R. I., July 10, 1899.

Independence for Puerto Ricans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial "Dependent Possessions" you agree with the definition given by the Insular Commission, "that we are at liberty to sell and convey the new possessions." I am sure that my countrymen (Puerto Rico) are willing to pay a reasonable sum of money by which they can proclaim their independence. At the rate of $2 per capital $1,600,000 would be a fair valuation. PUERTO RIQUENO.

New York, July 11, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Her Father Followed Them.

She—And did her father follow you when you eloped?

He—Yes; he's living with us yet.—Yonkers Statesman.

From the Other One's Point of View.

"What is your definition of the word 'fad'?"

"A fad," said Miss Cayenne, candidly, "is something which somebody else enjoys and I don't."—Washington Star.

Worse Fate.

He—Is there anything in the world that bores you more than flattery?

She—Only one thing that I now think of.

He—What is that?

She—Not to be flattered.—Detroit Free Press.

On the Wrong Scent.

A Spanish court-martial has decided that Cervera was not responsible for the destruction of the fleet under his command at Santiago last year. They were after the wrong man. Schley is the guilty party.—Topeka State Journal.

The Old Man's Retort.

"You don't have any ruins in this blawsted country," said the British scion to his future father-in-law.

"No," said the old man, "we don't. And you won't have any left in England if your noble army of titled paupers can marry enough rich Yankee girls to put new roofs on your old castles."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

CHRISTIAN (?) SCIENCE.

From The Chicago Living Church.

Oh, "God is so good,"
If we sit down and brood
On the goodness and "Allness," within and without us.
We need have no fear,
Our crackers and beer
Will flow from the "Allness," and goodness about us.

Of course "there's no evil,"—
God's not so uncivil
To make us imperfect and send us to thunder.
"There's nothing but love"—
In the heavens above,
The pockets of men, and the hearts that beat under.

"There can be no trouble"—
The body's a bubble—
It's all a "mistaken belief" and a dreaming.
God made us to fool us,
'Till some one should school us
To see what we see to be only a seeming.

"We're nothing but spirit"—
We really don't hear it,
Or see it, or taste it, or smell it, or feel it.
"There is no sensation"—
Except the temptation
To think what we think, when we think we can't heal it.

'Tis quite a mistaken
Idea we have taken,
That there's but one method of race propagation.
A child now to bother
About who's his father
Shows stubborn contempt for the new revelation.

"There's nothing but mind"—
Though created so blind,
We're all of us nursing some little "delusion";
But friends by the score
(For a dollar or more,)
Will kindly remove the distressing "illusion."

With best of intention,
The Lord failed to mention—
While healing the halt and the deaf and the blind—
The trick of His healing
Was simply revealing
A "mortal deception" of "immortal mind."

And that these signs and wonders
Arose from the blunders
The Father had made in creating mankind;
And, until He was ready
To send Mrs. Eddy,
The world must remain to His purpose blind.

PARIS SAFE IN HARBOR

Reached Falmouth Soon After Midnight This Morning.

IS TO GO TO SOUTHAMPTON

But Will First Be Temporarily Repaired After Being Run on a Sand Beach at Falmouth.

FALMOUTH, England, July 13.—The American liner Paris entered the harbor safely shortly after midnight.

As the Falmouth dry dock cannot accommodate the Paris it has been decided to run her on an unexposed sand beach in the tidal harbor, where temporary repairs will be made before the vessel goes to Southampton. Preparations are now being made to beach her.

It had been decided not to move the vessel till this morning, but owing to the favorable weather and the fact that such repairs as were left could be rapidly effected, the salvors last evening suddenly started, towing the vessel with five tugs, supported by three salvage boats.

Superintendent Aisbett, who has been in charge of the work of salving the Paris, is greatly elated at her refloating. He says it was accomplished with remarkable ease. The wind happened to make the tide a foot higher than expected, and, immediately after, it was perceived that the steamer was afloat. A steam winch connected with the hawser attached to an anchor astern was set in motion, and the Paris was speedily clear of the rocks.

During the night the vessel's pumps materially reduced the amount of water in her hold. Her fires were lighted to-day, and the Paris was herself able to cope with the pumping work, though there are still large holes in her bottom to be patched up. The worst of these is four feet square.

LONDON, July 12.—The Salvage Association says no specific sum has been agreed upon for the salvage of the American liner Paris, but that the wrecking companies will receive a stipulated percentage of the value of the steamer when it is placed in dry dock, the underwriters, of course, paying the bill.

The Salvage Association took the contract on the basis of the "no cure, no pay" principle. Hundreds of tons of rocks have been removed by dynamite until the channel made beneath the steamer ran practically the greater part of the length of the ship.

GLASGOW, July 12.—A special train having on board a large force of workmen left here to-night for Southampton, where the men will extensively overhaul the American Liner Paris.

PROPERTY OF THE UNDERWRITERS.

London Agent Says the Paris May Be a Good Boat for Another Line.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 12.—There is now no doubt that the American liner Paris will reach Falmouth safely.

When the representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES saw the agent here of the American Line to-day he said that the line had no further interest in the Paris. The underwriters had "paid their shot." She might make a good boat for some other line.

CAPT. WATKINS'S GRIEF.

The Verdict Against Him was Fully Expected in England.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 12.—Capt. Watkins of the American liner Paris is still with his vessel, and looks as if though shrunk to half his size.

The verdict of the United States Local Inspectors of Steam Vessels against him was expected by everybody here. Those who saw the Paris on the rocks said that she looked as if those in command considered her a hurdle jumper.

Nevertheless people remembered that this is the first accident for which Capt. Watkins is accountable.

THE FUTURE OF THE PARIS.

Mr. Griscom Says It Depends on the Extent of the Damage—Thinks Captains Are Not Overworked.

The report published yesterday morning that the American liner Paris, after her long imprisonment on the rocks off the coast of Cornwall, had been floated and was likely to be restored to usefulness, increased the interest felt in the misfortunes of the ship and her commander. A melancholy picture was presented of Capt. Watkins, with his license suspended, but still aboard his vessel, which he had been working for many weeks to save, and about to proceed with her to Southampton on what may be his last voyage in an official capacity. Manager Clement A. Griscom of the American Line said yesterday that it had been the intention of Capt. Watkins to retire in any event at the end of the present season and spend the remainder of his life at his former home, in Southampton. The Captain is a naturalized American citizen, and held a commission in the United States Navy during the war with Spain, but all his warmest attachments are with his English home.

Manager Griscom said that the future ownership and use of the Paris, provided she could be taken in safety to Southampton, would depend upon the extent to which she had been damaged while on the rocks. "In marine insurance," he said, "there are what are known as total loss and constructive total loss. The latter occurs when the value of a ship, after a disaster, is less than the cost of restoring her to her former condition. This is a question to be determined by a board of survey. In the case of the Paris, if it will cost more to repair her than she is worth in her present condition, she will become the property of the underwriters, and we shall get our insurance money. On the other hand, if she can be repaired for less than her present value, the underwriters will have to restore her to her former condition and turn her over to us, when, of course, she will resume her old place in our service. I hope this may be possible, but, knowing the experience she has been through since she went ashore, I am inclined to believe that she will be declared a constructive total loss."

Mr. Griscom's attention was called to the new rule of the Atlantic Transport Line, providing that the sailing course of each of its ships shall be fixed by the junior officer on watch and approved or altered by the senior officer, and finally by the Captain. He said that he did not care to discuss the question of the efficiency of such a regulation as a probable preventive of such disasters as those of the Mohegan and the Paris, further than to say that such rule would be adopted by the American Line. In his opinion there was nothing to be gained and much to be feared in dividing the responsibility for the command and safe conduct of a ship at sea. Mistakes would be made once in a while, of course, but on the whole there could be no improvement in the present system, under which observations are taken by several officers and reported to the Captain, who decides upon the course to be sailed and issues the necessary orders.

Concerning the opinion of John Lee, the representative of the White Star Line, expressed in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, that officers of steamships, and particularly the Captains, are overworked, Mr. Griscom said: "I cannot agree with that. On the contrary, it seems to me that the average Captain has a rather easy time of it. He is off duty for several days between voyages, and once or twice a year he has a vacation of several weeks while his ship is being overhauled. Of course, if he is sick he is allowed to lay off until he is in proper condition to take command of his ship, so that on the whole he is not actually on duty more than 60 per cent., and in many cases not over 50 per cent. of the time. The ordinary landsman would feel pretty well contented with such an arrangement.

"Of course there are times in stormy voyages when a Captain works under a great strain. At such times, and when approaching land, he is compelled to be on the bridge constantly, and sometimes goes without sleep for two or three days. Under such circumstances, which cannot be avoided, sufficient time should be and is allowed for him to recuperate. On ordinary voyages, however, the Captain has a comparatively easy time."

D. A. Nash, Secretary of the Board of Pilot Commissioners, said he approved the new rule of the Atlantic Transport Line as affording a check upon the course established for the sailing of a ship. He thought that in the cases of some Captains, who are gruff and self-willed and regard the suggestion of a subordinate that they are in error as a gross breach of discipline, some such check was necessary.

Capt. W. B. Hilton, one of the Pilot Commissioners, and a veteran navigator, also expressed approval of the new rule. He recounted several instances which had come under his observation where able navigators had made unaccountable errors resulting in disaster. In the case of the Paris, he thought that Capt. Watkins, in addition to his error in time reckoning, had failed to take into account the influence of the tides in the English Channel.

Capt. George L. Norton, the editor of The Marine Journal, also declared that some system ought to be devised whereby more than one officer on a ship would figure on the course to be sailed. He was not prepared without further study to say that the rule of the Atlantic Transport Line was the best that could be devised.

Capt. Peter C. Petrie, one of the United States Local Inspectors of Steam Vessels, who made the report in the Paris case, said that his official position would not permit him to discuss the probable effect of the new rule of the Atlantic Transport Line. "In a general way," he said, "I can say that if this new rule means that the Captain is expected to consult with his officers it will be in line with the best methods prevailing, and will prove a good thing. If it means that the Captain is to be shorn of any of his authority, while still held to the same accountability as at present, the Captain will not stand it. The Captain must be the absolute master of his ship while at sea. When I was in command of a ship it was my custom to have my officers, not only take observations to determine our position, but include in their reports to me a statement of the proper course to be sailed. I compared their reports with the orders I had prepared and found that this system worked satisfactorily."

The New York marine underwriters, who are interested in the ownership of the Paris, are awaiting mail advices in regard to the course to be pursued. The hull of the steamer was insured in London and in this city for about $1,000,000.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

It Will Endeavor to Fix Accurately Magnetic Variations at Sea.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Scientific men are manifesting much interest in the preparations now making by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, which is charged with the magnetic survey of the United States for determining accurately the deviation of the compass at sea.

Recent accidents at sea and the severe competition of ocean liners have called attention in a striking way to the need of accurate values of the deviation of the compass needle at sea. The values of the deviation of the needle generally used are almost wholly dependent on the observations made on land, and little has been done by the United States to secure observations at sea. The vessels of the Coast Survey are being fitted with special magnetic instruments for these observations, and it is hoped that within a very short time the survey may be able to furnish values of the magnetic variation at sea nearly equal in accuracy to those on land.

TO TAKE GUATEMALAN PORTS?

Reported that England and Germany Have Ordered Warships to Puerto Barrios and San Jose.

NEW ORLEANS, July 12.—The Picayune prints the following:

"News of the gravest import from Guatemala was brought to this city by the passengers on the Snyder steamship Breakwater, which touched at four or five of the leading Central American ports before putting in here late Monday night. The reports seem to be authentic in the main.

"'Just before sailing on the steamer for New Orleans,' said one of the passengers, 'I was informed by persons in the best of positions that probably before I could get back both England and Germany would make a naval demonstration at the two leading ports of the Republic of Guatemala. I investigated the information before sailing, and everything seems to point to its genuineness. A large amount of the Government debt, in the form of bonds issued by the Government of Guatemala, is held by English and German interests. These bonds have been practically repudiated; at least, they have sunk to nothing, and the German and English holders have protested vigorously to their Governments.

"'Four warships are said to have been ordered to Guatemalan waters, two German and two English. One of each flag will proceed to Puerto Barrios, and one of each will be sent to San José de Guatemala, which is on the Pacific side of the republic.

"'The point that most interests the United States is that if there should be a seizure of the Custom Houses, and this should result in a long holding of those ports in order that the amounts could be collected, it would be necessary for a protectorate to be established over the Republic of Guatemala while this was going on. In that case the natural course of affairs would be to turn to either Mexico or the United States for that protectorate. The first proposition would hardly be probable, because of the bad feeling existing between Guatemala and the Republic of Mexico over the boundary dispute.'"

WASHINGTON, July 12.—A cable message has been received at the State Department from United States Minister Hunter saying that the President of Guatemala has issued a decree extending until Oct. 31 next the time in which creditors may present their accounts against the Government for conversion into bonds.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

King Oscar Says He Hopes There Will Be a Complete Understanding.

MALMOE, Sweden, July 12.—King Oscar, when told of Emperor William's visit to the French training ship Iphigenie, at Bergen, Norway, on July 6, and of the exchange of telegrams between the Emperor and President Loubet, sent a letter to his Majesty expressing the great joy he experienced because this "first step toward a friendly rapprochement between the two most important States in Europe in respect to culture should have occurred on territory of the united kingdoms of Sweden and Norway." The King also expressed the hope that the step would lead to a complete understanding between the two countries, "upon whom the peace of the world mainly depends."

King Oscar sent similar congratulations to President Loubet through the Legation of Sweden and Norway at Paris.

Gen. Booth Was Not in Danger.

LONDON, July 12.—Brigadier Simpson, the private secretary of Gen. Booth of the Salvation Army, was questioned to-day regarding the dispatch from Stockholm, published in a New York newspaper, saying the General had had a narrow escape from assassination. The Secretary said there was no truth in the report. He added that he had received two telegrams from Gen. Booth this morning, reporting all well, and saying he had received a grand welcome at Stockholm.

Severe Storms in England.

LONDON, July 12.—Several thunderstorms, accompanied by a great downpour of rain, which flooded valleys and interrupted railroad traffic, occurred to-day in many parts of England. In Leeds and other cities total darkness prevailed for several hours. In Westmoreland and Lincolnshire a number of houses and seven persons were struck by lightning. Two persons out of the seven are likely to die.

Gen. San Giuseppe Rearrested.

ROME, July 12.—Gen. Giletta di San Giuseppe, the Italian officer who was released from prison, in connection with the celebration of the anniversary of the fall of the Bastile, after having been sentenced at Nice on June 20 to five years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 5,000 francs after having been convicted of espionage, was arrested on his arrival at Piacenza by order of the Minister of War, Lieut. Gen. Mirri.

The Venezuelan Commission.

PARIS, July 12.—At the session of the Venezuelan Arbitration Commission to-day Sir Richard Webster, the British Attorney General, in continuing his presentation of the case of Great Britain, brought his chronological review up to 1896. He will close his speech to-morrow.

Anti-Jesuit Riot in Lille.

LILLE, France, July 12.—Serious rioting has followed the acquittal of Father Flamidien of the School of the Christian Brothers here, who was charged with murdering a boy in that institution. Thousands of persons paraded the streets shouting, "Down with the Jesuits!" and smashing windows.

THE TREATMENT OF DREYFUS.

M. Lebon, Minister of the Colonies in 1896, Denies M. Havet's Charges —The Court-Martial.

PARIS, July 12.—André Lebon, the former Minister of the Colonies, has addressed a long letter to the Government in reply to the charges of Louis Havet, member of the French Institute, who accompanied Mme. Dreyfus to Rennes. M. Havet alleges that Dreyfus was cruelly treated in his island prison.

The former Minister says in reply that no one in 1896 questioned the justice of the verdict of the Dreyfus court-martial, and that in September, 1896, it was reported that an American vessel was about to rescue the prisoner, and there was some talk among the warders as to the possibility of his escape. Hence he, M. Lebon, became solicitous for the safety of the prisoner, and ordered Dreyfus to be confined in his hut with double-locked doors and with a sentinel inside, until the hut was surrounded by a palisade, when it might be opened. The building of the palisade occupied longer than was expected, but no harm to the health of the prisoner was reported.

M. Lebon denies tampering with the correspondence of Dreyfus.

RENNES, France, July 12.—Maitre Demange, counsel for Capt. Dreyfus, had a long conference this morning with the President of the court-martial regarding the procedure and the date of the trial, which is not yet fixed. The lawyer afterward had a two hours' interview with Dreyfus.

DREYFUS DECLINES SWORD.

Will Not Accept One from Jews in America, Zola Says.

The movement started among the Jews of this and other cities to present a jeweled sword to Capt. Dreyfus, a pen to Emile Zola, and a tribute of some sort to Col. Picquart, which was deprecated by THE NEW YORK TIMES as ill-advised and calculated to harm those it was intended to honor, has been the subject of heated discussion in the local Jewish papers. The Forward, which is published on the east side and is printed in Hebrew, has strenuously opposed the movement, and urged the return of the money contributed to the fund.

To settle the question as to whether the presentation of a sword would be acceptable to the ex-prisoner of Devil's Island and his family and friends, A. Feller, on Thursday last, sent the following cablegram to M. Zola:

American Jews wish present Capt. Dreyfus golden sword. Answer Jewish Forward whether it will not help anti-Semitism.

The following reply was received from M. Zola on Tuesday:

Dreyfus family consulted. Thank you, but impossible to accept.

Anti-Semites Not Arrested.

PARIS, July 12.—It was reported this afternoon that MM. Deroulede and Marcel Habert had been arrested, but the report was subsequently denied at the Ministry of the Interior.

THE FRENCH ARMY CHIEFS.

Pellieux's Relations with Esterhazy—Jamont Not to be Removed.

PARIS, July 12.—Gen. Duchesne has delivered to the Minister of War, Gen. the Marquis de Galliffet, his report of the relations of Gen. Pellieux with Major Count Esterhazy.

It is semi-officially denied that there is any intention of replacing Gen. Jamont, Commander in Chief and Vice President of the Supreme Council of War, who, it is added, retains the full confidence of the Government. It was rumored that Gen. Jamont was to be succeeded by Gen. Brugere, who last week succeeded Gen. Zurlinden as Military Governor of Paris.

THE GERMAN STRIKES BILL.

Emperor William's Message to Dr. Hinzpeter Has Caused Sensation.

BERLIN, July 12.—Emperor William's message on the unveiling at Bielefeld yesterday of the tablet commemorating his speech in 1897 promising protection to national labor has made a great sensation in political circles. It was addressed to his former tutor, Dr. Hinzpeter.

As it was at Bielefeld that he first announced a measure dealing with labor matters, the telegram is interpreted to mean that he does not intend to acquiesce in the Reichstag's rejection of the Strikes—or "Penal Servitude"—bill.

In the course of the telegram the Emperor expressed his intention of presenting to the city the cast of a statue of the Great Elector, as a memorial of his reception at Bielefeld and a reminder that he, like his great ancestor, had an inflexible will, so that, in spite of opposition, would "pursue to the out deviation a course once recognized as right."

TO BUILD WORKS IN ENGLAND.

Westinghouse Company Will Have Lord Kelvin as Adviser.

LONDON, July 12.—It is announced that the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company of Pittsburg will build works at Manchester and employ 5,000 men. George Westinghouse will direct the enterprise.

Lord Kelvin, Professor of Natural Philosophy at Glasgow University, who acted as electrician for the Atlantic cables, 1857-58 and 1865-66, for the French Atlantic cable in 1869, for the West Indian cables in 1875, and for the Mackay-Bennett cable in 1879, will be the technical adviser of the company in England.

Conference of Horticulturists.

LONDON, July 12.—The International Conference of Horticulturists, which was opened to-day in Westminster Town Hall, was largely attended. The delegates included Prof. L. H. Bailey, T. Fairchild, W. M. Hays, and H. J. Webber, special envoys on behalf of the United States Department of Agriculture. Prof. Bailey of Cornell University read a paper on "The Progress of Hybridization," and Messrs. Webber and Hays explained the work of the department with which they are connected.

Conservatives Win a By-Election.

LONDON, July 12.—A Parliamentary by-election was held to-day in the Eastern Division of St. Pancras, London, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation on July 2 of Robert Grant Webster, who had represented the constituency in the Conservative interest since 1886. Thomas Wrightston, the Conservative candidate, defeated B. F. Costello, the Liberal and Radical candidate, by 187 votes.

The Death of the Czarowitch.

THE HAGUE, July 12.—Owing to the death of the Czarowitch, the Grand Duke George, the hotel in which the Russian delegates to the International Peace Conference are residing has been draped in black, and the Russian flag flying over the building has been placed at halfmast. The other delegates have also caused the flags at their hotels to be placed at halfmast as a mark of respect to the late Russian heir apparent.

New Yorker Hurt In Western Wreck.

DETROIT, Mich., July 12.—A dispatch from Battle Creek says:—

"It transpires that the head-on collision on the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway at Penfield, Mich., last night was more serious than at first reported. There were several people seriously injured, among them being Mrs. D. Brown of 668 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, New York City, who had her left knee sprained and body bruised. It was at first reported that the damage was slight, and that no one was injured."

Alleged Miser Burned in His House.

RICHMOND, Mo., July 12.—The residence of Thomas Graves, eight miles southwest of Richmond, was burned during the night and to-day the bodies of Mr. Graves and his aged sister, Lucy, were found in the ruins. Graves was considered a miser, and it is the general belief that the two were murdered and the bodies and building burned to hide the crime.

Ocean Grove's Sunday School.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 12.—The Ocean Grove Sunday School Assembly was greeted with a large attendance this morning. In the morning Mrs. B. B. Loomis conducted the boys' and girls' hour in the Young People's Temple. Dr. B. B. Loomis gave a lesson in practical psychology. The Rev. J. F. Clyme spoke to a post-graduate class in the chapel.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The details of the coming trip around the world to be taken by Alfred Vanderbilt, Douglass Cochran, William P. Burden, and Adrian Iselin, Jr., which were received from Newport yesterday, recall the fact that when the announcement of this trip was first exclusively published in this column last January, the same newspaper which now gives the story such prominence, vigorously denied its truth. The news of the trip was first made known in this column and has been repeated several times since its first publication. Of course the republication of the story has revived the report that the engagement of Mr. Vanderbilt to Miss Elsie French, to whom he has long been attentive, will be made public at the picnic to be given to Mr. Vanderbilt and his companions by Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at Oakland Farm, near Newport, on Saturday. While it is possible that such announcement will be made, the declaration that it will be proceeds from the imagination of a yellow journal reporter

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The election of Col. Edward M. Neill as President of the Newport Reading Room for the unexpired term of the late Robert Gcelet, is a deserved compliment to one of the oldest and most popular members of this old organization. Col. Neill has resided in Newport for many years, and is admirably fitted for his new post.

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Mr. James J. Van Alen, Col. G. R. Cecil, United States Army; Miss Mollie Elliott Seawell, and Mrs. Frederic B. Esler, sailed for Europe yesterday on the New York, and as the steamer left the wharf a man on the after deck played as a cornet solo, "God Be With You Till We Meet Again." The Teutonic, which also sailed yesterday, had a long list of passengers, and the New York carried out 350 persons.

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Judge Truax and Mrs. Truax, who were to have sailed on the New York, have deferred their departure until next Wednesday. Among those booked to sail to-day on the Bremen for Southampton and Bremen are Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Brown, Miss Elizabeth W. Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Lewis, Bishop Littlejohn, Dr. Isaac Norris, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ogden, Mrs. Edwin P. Stone and Miss Stone, and Dr. Charles W. Shields.

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The weekly dances have begun at the Narragansett Casino. They are not well attended as yet The arrivals are still comparatively few at the Pier, but there is an indication of coming life at both the Casino and the Beach, and more yachts sail over from Newport, bringing merry parties every day W. G. Brokaw was at the Pier on the Amorita on Monday, and the yachts Duquesne, Saginaw, and Iroquois have also been anchored there of late.

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The report which recently came from London to the effect that the engagement of Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg and Mr. Ralph Ellis would be announced on Mrs. Ladenburg's return from Europe, is followed by Mrs. Ladenburg's denial that any engagement exists.

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The wedding of Mr. Francis Palmer and Miss Beatrix Bennet will be celebrated at New Rochelle during August. It had originally been set for November in this city.

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The Newmarket Race Meeting in England seems to have been more of a social success, if possible, this year than ever, and resembled a country garden party more than anything else. It is always a more informal affair than Ascot or Goodwood, and at this meeting, for the first time, the men lay aside the uncomfortable and absurd frock coat and top hat which custom makes imperative at the earlier race meetings, and appear in lounge suits, with straw hats and Panamas. The women, too, wear simpler gowns of muslin, and cool-looking lawns and serges. The Duchess of Devonshire was at the meeting in gray, with a gray hat, and a beautiful necklace of pearls. Mrs. Arthur Paget was in mauve and white flowered muslin, while the Duchess of Westminster was in creamy serge, and Lady Violet Brassey was in white serge coat and skirt, with a white silk and lace blouse over pale green. "Lily, Duchess," as Lady Dresscord is always called in English society, looked wonderfully well at this meeting in a striking gown of black which was only relieved by touches of white on the parasol. The prettiest gowns, however, at the meeting, were worn by Lady Feo Sturt, a lavender skirt with a blouse of lighter shade, topped by a large straw hat trimmed with mauve flowers and ribbon, and by Lady Mar and Kellie, who was in soft silver-gray cloth, with a white boa.

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Some of the presents given to Mr. Luke Harcourt and Miss Burns, who is a relative of Mr. Pierpont Morgan, and who were married in London July 1, were exceptionally fine. A Mr. Morfan gave the bride a superb diamond necklace, which at one time belonged to the French Crown.

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Mrs. Bradley Martin gave a luncheon party in honor of Mrs. Astor, Sr., just before the latter's departure from London. Among Mrs. Martin's other guests were Lord and Lady Craven, Lady Swansea and daughter, and Lady Winford. The concert given by Miss Lydia Eustis on a recent afternoon in London, was very successful. Miss Eustis was assisted by Signor Baldelli, and among the audience were the Italian Ambassador to England and a number of other titled Italians in London. Miss Eustis had the valuable assistance of Mrs. Ronalds in organizing her concert, which, of course, had much to do with its success, as anything that Mrs. Ronalds touches in a social way in London at present is favored by every one. She is busily engaged in aiding Mrs. Ogilvy Haig in the latter's concert, which is soon to take place. One of the London papers speaks very enthusiastic over Miss Eustis, and states that she has a magnificent and well-trained voice and a handsome appearance, and to say merely that the reception of her performance was enthusiastic is to understate the case.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Low—Hubbard.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Herbert Low of Brooklyn and Genevieve, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Hubbard, were united in marriage at 10:30 o'clock this morning at the home of the bride's parents, 30 Thirty-third Street. The wedding was set for this evening, and a number of invitations had been issued, but illness in the family of the bride prevented the possibility of a church wedding. The Rev. William White Wilson officiated, the Episcopal ring service being used. The ceremony was witnessed by only the immediate relatives of the contracting parties. Mr. and Mrs. Low will leave shortly for an Eastern tour, and after Aug. 1 will be at home at 177 Woodruff Avenue, Flatbush, N. Y. Mr. Low is instructor in history in Erasmus Hall, Brooklyn.

Graff—Brimson.

Miss Florence Brimson of Toronto, Canada, known in operatic circles as Mlle. Toronta, and C. L. Graff, business manager of the Damrosch Opera Company, were married last evening in Grace Church. The Rev. Mr. Carey, one of the assistants of the church, performed the ceremony, which was witnessed only by relatives of the young couple and a few intimate friends. The bride was given away by her father, William Brimson, of Toronto, Canada. She was gowned in white silk, ornamented with Brussels net and silver spangles. Stanley Graff was his brother's best man. The bride's marriage marked her farewell as a public singer.

Smith—Whitehill.

NEWBURG, July 12.—George Clark Smith, Secretary of the New York Law School and a member of the Newburg Board of Education, was married here to-night to Miss Addie M. Whitehill.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 12.—The promoters of the Newport Horse Show which will hold its third exhibition at the Newport Casino on Sept. 4, 5, and 6 have already disposed of a large number of the private boxes for that event, and the list of purchasers up to yesterday was as follows: Cornelius Vanderbilt, H. McK. Twombly, J. C. Gray, Nathaniel Thayer, Prescott Lawrence, E. T. Gerry, W. W. Sherman, E. L. Winthrop, W. R. Travers, Frederick Sheldon, I. Townsend Burden, F. H. Prince, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, H. A. C. Taylor, Center Hitchcock, George L. Rives, G. M. Hutton, J. B. M. Grosvenor, H. H. Hunnewell, Elisha Dyer, Jr.; George Peabody Wetmore, E. Rollins Morse, E. J. Berwind, Paul A. Andrews, George P. Eustis, William E. Carter, E. D. Jordan, Hamilton W. Cary, Harold Brown, S. F. Harper, A. T. Kemp, Pembroke Jones, Mrs. H. M. Brooks, Mrs. F. O. French, T. F. Cushing, Chauncey M. Depew, John Nicholas Brown, F. B. Swayne, Benjamin Thaw, James Stillman, Edward Morrell, John R. Drexel, George Meyer, Stanley Mortimer, Richard Mortimer, Richard McCreery, J. Bryce Allen, J. Deforest Danielson, Hamilton Webster, Mrs. Frederick Benedict, Clarence W. Dolan, William Grosvenor, F. M. Ware, and Mrs. George Kidd. The number of boxes has been increased from that of last season, owing to the demand last Summer for additional boxes. The ring has been increased twenty feet on the north end, and the reserved seats which were last season at the north end of the ring will at the next exhibition be erected on the east side of the ring or directly opposite the boxes and with double the capacity of those of last year. Quite a number of reserved seats have already been subscribed for. The outlook for the exhibition this season is bright and the best stock of the cottagers' stables will be on exhibition and competing for ribbons, as will the blooded stock of the country.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at The Breakers.

Max Agassiz has returned from New York.

Mrs. Edward S. Willing has arrived for the season.

A. Det Jones of New York is the guest of Miss C. O. Jones.

Miss Duer is the guest of Miss Clews at The Rocks.

L. L. White is the guest of Foxhall Keene.

Luncheons were given to-day by Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. F. O. French, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

Mrs. Edward Morrell gave her first entertainment of the season this evening at her cottage on the cliff with a dinner.

Mrs. C. C. Churchill entertained at luncheon this evening.

Mrs. Theodore M. Davis entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay entertained at dinner this evening.

The first evening concert at the Casino occurred this evening for the season by Mullally's orchestra. The attendance was quite large.

Col. R. H. I. Goddard has registered at the Casino for the season.

Dr. Russell Bellamy has declared his intention of becoming a citizen of Newport, and will hereafter make this place his permanent home.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan arrived here to-day.

Mrs. Edward J. Berwind gave a sailing party on the launch Truant this evening, and W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., gave a sailing party on the Carmita.

John N. A. Griswold has sold two and a quarter acres of land at Price's Neck to Mrs. Jessie L. Neilson of New York.

Mr. Pipkin of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Zabriskie.

George F. Parkman of Boston is at his cottage for the season.

Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce have arrived from New York for the Summer.

Ralph N. Ellis has returned from New York.

Mrs. Harriet Woodbury of Manchester, N. H., is visiting Mrs. A. Livingston Mason at Haldron Hall.

THE CASINO'S NEW SHOW.

A Bold but Lively Musical Piece from the French That Is Likely to Outlast the Summer.

Since Mr. Lederer has been Director of the Casino a midsummer production of operetta or musical farce, generally of a daring character as to plot and dialogue, always of considerable pictorial beauty, has been in order there. "The Rounders," a very free adaptation of "Les Fêtards," an ordinary French farce, by Anthony Mars and Leon Hennequin, made by Harry B. Smith, with music by Ludwig Englander; staged with some audacity in the matter of costumes, but with a liberal hand in the expenditure of money and much artistic taste; performed with skill and vivacity, is Mr. Lederer's midsummer offering this year. It was put forward last night while the thunder rattled and the lightning flashed, but the people crowded the auditorium in spite of the storm, and accepted the new entertainment from beginning to end without discrimination and without cavil.

The Casino, in fact, has never had a livelier "first night," and no piece of this frivolous character produced there since "The Whirl of the Town" has been nearly so well received at its first performance.

"The Rounders" is not nice, to be sure, though it is not intolerable stuff like "The Telephone Girl," and its audacity is, at least, droll. A few passages in the dialogue, which might be omitted without detriment to the general effect, will strike some of our graver country visitors as deplorable. A few "suggestive" situations (which are much like a hundred other "suggestive" situations in French plays) will be dwelt on with a hypocritical note of rebuke in those public prints which, under the pretense of condemning such things, describe them minutely for the entertainment of their depraved readers.

But the new Casino piece, to tell the truth, is neither worse nor better, morally speaking, than half a dozen other pieces which have preceded it on that stage, while in the matter of fun and tunefulness it excels all its recent predecessors—excepting the revived "Erminie," of course.

"Les Fétards" has been transformed, not translated. Its plot has been retained, but there is nothing new in that, for it reminds an old stager of a dozen plays, including Sardou's "Andrea" and Tom Taylor's "Unequal Match," which its Irish Pasha recalls. "The Veteran," and its toy song is reminiscent of "La Princesse de Trebizonde" and "The Geisha."

But these reminders matter not at all while the text is so well supplied with genuine wit and humor, and so many of the songs have life as well as form. Mr. Seabrooke's song about the Irish Pasha's harem has "go" that will catch the town, while Mr. Dan Daly's Sir Charles Coldstream ditty, and his trio with the Misses Gillman and Rankin about affinity and matrimony are both hugely satisfying. Miss Gillman, who has the sweetest and freshest voice in the company, lends its tone and color to some rather commonplace songs, too. The "coon" song allotted to Miss George is pretty in a rather feeble way, but there is no hint of feebleness in her dance with Mr. Daly.

Few phrases that would look well in print, and thus serve to commend the show, remain in the memory after the curtain has fallen. But there are probably fifty lines that call forth roars of laughter. But besides this verbal humor, and the general tunefulness, the comeliness of the ladies and the brevity of their skirts, the tasteful blending of colors, and the pretty light effects, the performance has that unsurpassable gravity and still amazing agility of Mr. Dalys, the improved brogue of Mr. Seabrooke, the breakneck German dialect and able concertina of Mr. Joseph Cawthorne to give it variety and vigor.

"The Rounders" is clearly a midsummer show. It is presented to a playless town, and will be supported, though the hot weather largely by rural visitors. But it will likely outlast the Summer and be a lively rival to some of next season's early plays. Some little criticism of its performance—serious critical consideration of its moral quality or even of its artistic claims as a play is quite out of the question—may not, therefore, be amiss. But such comments shall be brief.

Miss Gillman has youth and a fresh voice, and while youth and freshness last she will not lack applause. But she is not, now, in the way of improvement. She seems to be forgetting, already, the rudiments she learned at Daly's. Her diction is distressing. Miss Rankin, compelled to hide her little skill in mimicry, proves a dead-and-alive sort of coquette, while Mr. Harry Davenport is a "rounder" devoid of enthusiasm, fervor, and joyousness. While the sun shines on her pathway Miss George might try to learn a few more tricks of speech and gesture, and thus have at least a good bagful stored away to relieve the monotony of a rainy day.

But the artistic defects thus hinted at will not count with the multitude as objections to "The Rounders" as a sprightly entertainment.

The Duke du Paty de Clam.....Dan Daly
The Marquis de Bacarat.....Harry Davenport
Siegfried Gotterdammerung.....Joseph Cawthorne
A First Nighter.....Frederick Urban
Joseph.....Max Freeman
Maginnis Pasha.....Thomas Q. Seabrooke
Priscilla.....Mabel Gillman
Stella Gildege.....Marie George
Madame Seraphine.....Carrie Perkins
La Paloma.....Crisale Carlisle
Angelique.....Irene Bently
Adele Vere de Vere.....Susie Drake
Fanchonette.....Margaret Warren
Thea.....Phyllis Rankin

Changes in Pain's War Spectacle.

Several changes will be made Saturday night in Pain's open-air theatre at Manhattan Beach. Many of the displays which were given on the Fourth of July will be again offered. Several new specialty acts have been added to the variety portion of the show.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Francis A. Baldwin.

Mrs. Francis A. Baldwin, forty-five years old, and a sister of ex-United States Senator Call of Florida, died Tuesday in her home on the old Stites farm, three miles from Plainfield, N. J. She owned, it is said, a plantation of several hundred acres in the South, but was unable to secure much ready money from the property, and she lived quietly with a daughter. Negotiations had been progressing for the exchange of the Southern plantation for the Stites farm. Mrs. Baldwin came North a year ago. She needed a change of climate for a chronic complaint with which she was troubled. She was in a New York hospital for a while but several months ago went to the Stites farm.

Joseph Thompson.

Joseph Thompson, sixty years old, died at his home, in Sing Sing, N. Y., yesterday. Hemorrhage of the heart was the cause of death. Mr. Thompson was born in New York. Early in life he engaged in the printing ink business under the firm name of Joseph Thompson & Co., and supplied all the large users in and around New York. Later he entered the firm of Thompson, Beers & Co., dealers in French millinery. The firm was one of the largest in the country. He was at one time a Sergeant in the National Grays, which was later merged into the Seventh Regiment. He lived in Sing Sing for sixteen years. He was Treasurer of the Sing Sing Yacht Club, and a year ago became a member of the Board of Health of the village. About a month ago he was elected President of the board. He is survived by his widow and stepson.

Thomas P. Day.

Thomas P. Day, Vice President and Cashier of the People's National Bank of Pittsburg, who was injured at a grade crossing near Uniontown, Penn., last Saturday, died yesterday afternoon, never having regained consciousness. Mr. Day was Vice President and a member of the Executive Committee of the American Bankers' Association and President of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association. He was forty-seven years old and leaves a wife and two children.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES H. BIRD, President of the Asbury Park Board of Trade, died yesterday at Asbury Park, N. J., in his sixty-third year. Mr. Bird was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the old New York Volunteer Fire Department. Burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, on Saturday.

EARL C. STICKLE, a newspaper man, died Tuesday night at Saranac Lake, N. Y. He was a sufferer from consumption, and had spent the last years in California, Arizona, and Colorado. Until a year ago he lived in New York, where for seven years he represented Southern and Western papers as correspondent. The body will be taken today to Bennington, Vt., his native place, for burial. He was thirty-two years old, and is survived by a widow.

"KITTIE" RYAN WANTED TO DIE.

Found in Street Suffering from Starvation and Heart Disease.

Out of one of the ambulances that rolled up to Bellevue Hospital last night, the attendants carried a little old woman. She was thin and white.

"What is her name?" asked the clerk.

"What is your name?" repeated a nurse.

"Kittie Ryan. Just Kittie Ryan, that's all," muttered the sick woman, half incoherently.

"And your home?" asked the nurse.

"Home!" repeated the woman, half bewildered. "Home, is it? Sure I was the fool to leave it. Father and mother and all and come here. Yes, yes, all. And I'm alone now without chick nor child that cares for me."

In reply to more questions she said she was not married, and added with pride, "but I was not without the chance." She said she had no New York home, that she was put out of a Second Avenue tenement during the afternoon.

"They had no use for me. I hadn't the money for the rent," she told the nurse.

"Let me die," she pleaded; "there's no use curing me. Let me go to them that cares for me."

Dr. Stevens of St. Vincent's Hospital, who brought the woman in, said he had found her lying on the walk on East Ninth Street, with a crowd of people about her

RACES AT BRIGHTON BEACH

W. C. Hayes May Make No More Entries Until After Aug. 1.

ODOM WAS NOT ABLE TO RIDE

Dead Heat Between Theory and Hard Knot and Victories for Post Haste, St. Cloud, Big Gun, Greyfeld, and Dudley E.

"George Odom has a very large pain in his very small stomach." That was the first and most important news that welcomed racegoers at the Brighton Beach track yesterday. It set owners and trainers whose horses he was engaged to ride to hustling for other light-weight jockeys who could take his place. Such jockeys are about as common as hens' teeth or fruit baskets that hold the quantity they are alleged to hold. There isn't much of Odom, but all that there is is very, very good. That applies to him as a rider of racehorses. As such he has judgment.

But Odom is very young and his judgment in the way of ice-cream is not so good. It hadn't time to develop until yesterday. Then it developed amazingly. He ate a couple of plates of ice-cream after he had finished riding horses at exercise. It was taken as a remedy for excessive perspiration. To complete the cure little Odom took a sea bath. The perspiration habit was overcome. An hour later Odom found there were things worse than perspiration. Odom was doubled up with violent pains in his interior department. He was as completely disorganized as if he was a mere bad boy who had been eating green apples, instead of a "great" jockey for whose services a half-dozen owners are willing to pay $10,000 a year merely as a retainer. He howled in small boy fashion and was taken home to his mamma. There he had the usual applications of peppermint, Jamaica ginger, and other hot and nasty-tasting stuffs internally and hot plates and flannels and water-bags externally. And while he howled and writhed and ruminated over the perils of a combination of sea bath and ice-cream bulletins were sent to the track at intervals until there came the assurance that the rebellious stomach had been quieted, the lad's pains assuaged, and a fond mother's heart relieved. A paean of joy went up and racegoers and horse trainers alike breathed freer. No great grief but was its joy. Racegoers had their fun in the relief for one day from the yarns of the overworked press agents of Steve L'Hommedieu. These had no stories to tell of the half-dozen fortunes their chief had won during the day on Odom's mounts.

Incidentally there was horse racing at the Brighton track, and it was of the "bow-wow" order in the main. O'Connor was the "bow-wow" in the first race. He had the mount on Theory, and had practically won the race by the time the horses reached the head of the stretch. Then the youngster saw how easily he was winning. He likes to make "a grand stand finish," for he is as fond of applause as any actor that ever lived. He pulled up on Theory so as to make a tight fit of the finish, and so gain the applause and smiles, particularly those of a certain miss in the grand stand of whom he is specially enamored. While O'Connor was thus preparing to receive the sort of applause that usually goes to Odom, Wilson, who had the mount on Hard Knot, decided that he would like a little of that sort of thing himself. So he put spurs and whip to Hard Knot. Before O'Connor knew where he was at, Hard Knot had caught Theory, and the latter was in trouble. O'Connor went to work hard then, but he had been caught napping, and the result was that, instead of the easy victory he might have had, there was a dead heat. There was also an interview with the racing Stewards, at the end of which O'Connor found that he had been fined $100 and set down for three days for failing to win the race, as he could and should have done. As the lad had just ended a suspension of a similar term, the attempt to get a little applause ended rather disastrously for O'Connor, particularly as he lost the smiles of the girl he so longed for. She had bet on his mount, and had lost her winnings and her prospective new hat. Possibly, too, her smiles went to Wilson, who was the hero of the race.

Tarail, who, for a short time after "Skeets" Martin rode for John Daly and was released because he could not make His Royal Highness win his races, got square with the stable yesterday. Mr. Daly's colt Premature was made the favorite for the second race, at even money or less, and O'Leary rode the horse at that. Just when it seemed as if he would win the race, Tarail brought up the rank outsider, Post Haste, and, passing Premature by squeezing through next the rail, beat him home by a good length. There was 20 to 1 against Tarail's mount, and no one played him, while every one had plumped on Premature. It was not therefore a popular victory, except from the Tarail standpoint.

St. Cloud had an easy time winning the third race at a mile and a sixteenth, for which Merry Prince, with Doggett in the saddle, was a top-heavy favorite at the opening of the betting. His price went back from 4 to 5 to "1 to 1 just before the horses started, and Doggett rode him as the betting indicated he might, for Merry Prince was fourth at the end instead of first. In spite of St. Cloud's success, George Boyd would have won if he had had a competent jockey up instead of Brown. The latter was a hindrance rather than a help when George Boyd wanted to run in the last furlong of the journey.

Big Gun, who was a favorite, and Greyfeld, who was "a rare good thing," won the next two races very handily. O'Connor rode the latter and won by a half dozen lengths from Tyrshena, taking no chances of a dead heat such as he had in the opening race.

There was a hurdle race to wind up the day's sport, and it was won by Dudley E., one of J. W. Colt's surprises, such as he usually pulls off every season. There was 40 to 1 against the horse at the opening of the betting. Premier and Sister Stella were both so well backed that the bookmakers did not notice the small but steady play on the Colt entry until just at the close of the betting, when the odds against him went down with a rush to 20, then to 15, to 12, to 10, and finally to 8, at which price he was held when the horses went to the post. Dudley E. showed himself a good jumper and a fast horse on the flat, and won very cleverly from Howard Mann, who took so kindly to this new game for him that he was able to beat Premier out for the second money. The other good thing, Sister Stella, finished fourth.

And speaking of jumping horses, it may be stated that Mara, who rode Howard Mann, will not ride again until after the close of the Brighton meeting. He has been set down until that time for his peculiar ride on Perion at the Sheepshead Bay track on the last day of the meeting. Perion's performance then and his next one were so singularly different that Mara was held responsible, with the result named. Because of the very peculiar performance of W. C. Hayes's horse Trillion, in the last steeplechase at the Brighton track, entries from that owner will not be accepted until after Aug. 1 next. As Mr. Hayes's horses are engaged in stakes at the Brighton track and cannot of course be debarred from running for them, it will not be much of a punishment on that score. But Mr. Hayes has a certain social position among the "hunting set," so there will be for him a sting in the censure that will hurt far more than it would an ordinary and well-calloused horse owner of the common sort.

It was reported about the track that James R. Keene has already or is about to purchase the Brookdale training establishment in New Jersey, now owned by the Col. W. P. Thompson estate, and once the breeding establishment of the late D. D. Withers. This probably arose from the fact that Mr. Keene has engaged Fred Mossum, long attached to that establishment, to break the yearlings of Mr. Keene's Castleton stud in Kentucky, and Mossum has taken them to the Brookdale establishment for that purpose. The Messrs. Keene were not at the track yesterday, and the truth of the story could not be ascertained.

The Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $450; selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01 4-5.

*1—Theory, E. L. Grave's b. f., by imp. Esher-Morning Glory, $1,000, 114 pounds, 16 to 5 and even .....(O'Connor)
*Hard Knot, P. Dunne's br. c., by Duke of Montrose-Bow Knot, $1,000, 114, 9 to 2 and 8 to 5 .....(Wilson)
3—Meehanus, Westmore & Meehan's ch. c., 119, 12 to 1 .....(N. Turner)
*Dead heat. Money divided.

Bettie Gray, 114, 5 to 2, (O'Leary;) Dolly Welthoff, 114, 7 to 1, (Moody;) Florence Clark, 114, 30 to 1, (Bullman;) Mail Bag, 116, 50 to 1, (Clay;) Winepress, 115, 50 to 1, (Tarbi;) Prince of Wales, 114, 8 to 1, (McCue;) Chivalrous, 116, 50 to 1, (Clawson;) Lady Exile, 114, 30 to 1, (Mitchell;) Connover, 116, 200 to 1, (Hennessey,) and Lepida, 114, 60 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Driving finish; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:41 4-5.

1—Posthaste, O. L. Richard's b. c., by Uncas-Castana, 115 pounds, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1 .....(Tarail)
2—Premature, John Daly's b. c., 115, 9 to 10 and 2 to 5 .....(Doggett)
3—All Gold, J. J. Hyland's ch. c., 115, 200 to 1 .....(Fletcher)

Templar, 115, 30 to 1, (O'Connor;) John Fritz, 115, 10 to 1, (Bullman;) Bombshell, 115, 9 to 2, (McCue;) Sakhrat, 115, 7 to 2, (N. Turner;) Holto, 112, 60 to 1, (J. Slack;) Eileen Daly, 112, 30 to 1, (Doggett;) Descubridora, 112, 100 to 1, (Mitchell;) Lady Andrew, 112, 100 to 1, (Moody) and Hindus, 115, 30 to 1, (Clawson,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by half a length; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, only $5 if declared, of which $125 to the second and $75 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48.

1—St. Cloud, James R. Keene's b. c., 4 years, by Candlemas-Belle of Maywood, 113 pounds, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5 .....(McCue)
2—George Boyd, William Lakeland's b. c., 4, 96, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2 .....(Brown)
3—Glorian, W. B. Jennings's br. h., 4, 100, 6 to 1 .....(N. Turner)

Merry Prince, 6, 109, 7 to 5, (Doggett;) Marsian, 5, 89, 40 to 1, (Mitchell,) and Sir Hubert, 3, 97, 10 to 1, (Mitchell,) also ran and finished as named.

Won, ridden out, by a length; a similar distance between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:16 3-5.

1—Big Gun, McFadden & Allen's br. g., by imp. Artillery-Linda Vesta, 114 pounds, 1 to 2 and 1 to 4 .....(McCue)
2—Frelinghuysen, T. A. Magee's ch. c., 108, 3 to 1 and 7 to 10 .....(O'Leary)
3—Lady Contrary, W. P. Norton's br. f., 117, 10 to 1 .....(Turner)

Frandoo, 113, 30 to 1, (Mitchell;) Watercure, 113, 20 to 1, (Wilson;) Lady Massey, 110, 10 to 1, (Clawson,) and Lottie Sheville, 110, 40 to 1, (Brown,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length; two lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:41 4-5.

1—Greyfeld, R. A. Smith's ch. c., 3 years, by Azra-Anadein, $750, 90 pounds, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5 .....(O'Connor)
2—Tyrshena, C. Plate & Co.'s ch. c., 3, 85, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5 .....(Phelan)
3—Galathiee, W. M. Hayes's ch. c., 3, 106, 4 to 1 .....(Turner)

Gala Day, 4, 97, 7 to 5, (McCue;) High Jinks, 102, 8 to 1, (Mason;) Trianon, 5, 94, 300 to 1, (Weisse;) Rossiter, 5, 99, 100 to 1, (Mitchell,) and Fairy Dale, 4, 97, 300 to 1, (Wilson,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; a short head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap Hurdle race. Purse, $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, $5 if declared, of which $75 to the second and $25 to third. One mile and a half over six hurdles. Time—2:48 4-5.

1—Dudley, E. J. W. Colt's b. h., 4 years, by George Kinney-Hindoo Rose, 133 pounds, 20 to 1 and 7 to 1 .....(Finnigan)
2—Howard Mann, E. P. McDonald's b. h., 6, 148, 16 to 1 and 6 to 1 .....(Mara)
3—Premier, J. McLaughlin's ch. h., 6, 157, 13 to 10 .....(Slack)

Snowdown, 6, 149, 5 to 2, (Chandler;) Sister Stella, 5, 142, 7 to 2, (Cochrane;) The Parrot Mouthed, 5, 133, 40 to 1, (Hueston;) Merlin, 4, 131, 50 to 1, (Penn,) and Sanger, 4, 140, 50 to 1, (Brown,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length; a length and a half between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Bannockburn	127	Cambrian	106
George Keene	113	The Elector	104
Swiftmas	112	Tamor	97

SECOND RACE.—For fillies two years old, non-winners of $1,500; twelve pounds below the scale. Five and a half furlongs.

Star Chime	114	Theora	107
Shrove Tuesday	110	Jugglery	107
Fond Hopes	110	Lady Uncas	107
Prejudice	110	Liebe	107
Flower of Gold	107		

THIRD RACE.—For all ages; penalties and allowances. One mile.

Twinkler	119	Dr. Parker	107
Briar Sweet	114	Kinnikinnic	107
Formero	107	Cambrian	107

FOURTH RACE.—The Winged Foot Handicap, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Vulcain	122	Matchen	106
Prince of Melbourne	121	Nansen	105
Kentucky	117	Gonfalon	102
Captain Thomas	117	Decimal	95
Killashandra	116		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Kirkwood	100	Della B.	91
Ordeal	105	Diminutive	89
Fast Black	96	St. Lorenzo	89
Leando	95		

SIXTH RACE.—A welterweight handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Seven furlongs.

Intrusive	130	St. Lorenzo	118
Buela	130	Lady Lindsey	118
Formero	126	Oliver Mc	116
Glengar	125	Imperator	114
Tamor	123	Tanis	111
The Dauphin	120		

THE RACING AT NEWMARKET.

Tod Sloan, the American Jockey, Wins Two Plates.

LONDON, July 12.—At the Newmarket Second July meeting to-day, P. Lorillard's Illogic, ridden by "Tod" Sloan, won a selling plate. Roughside was second and Merry Buck third.

The Duke of Devonshire's Vara won the July Handicap. Lord William Beresford's Chinook, ridden by Sloan, was third.

The Zetland Plate was won by Lord William Beresford's chestnut colt Caiman, by Locohatchee-Happy Day. Beam was second and Damocles was third.

A two-year-old selling plate was won by T. Jennings, Jr.'s bay colt Caerleon, by Junior Carlton-Queen Agnes. Sloan rode Szanto, but was unplaced.

Lord William Beresford's Doric II., ridden by Sloan, won the Swaffham Welter Handicap Plate. L. Reiff, the American jockey, finished second on H. C. White's Form. R. H. Combe's Dynamo was third.

Ladies Play on the Fairfield Links.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 12.—The lady members of the Fairfield County Golf Club to-day started the contest for a cup presented by E. N. Norton, in a handicap, medal play match. Miss Baker defeated Mrs. Hilliard 3 up, and 2 to go. Miss Potter defeated Miss Hoyt 6 up and 4 to go. Mrs. Norton defeated Miss K. Rowland 5 up and 4 to go and Miss Janet Sheldon defeated Miss Mary Rowland 3 up and 2 to go. Miss Harriet Sheldon, Miss Frances Sheldon, Miss Elsie Martin, Mrs. J. W. Monteith, and Mrs. Lewis failed to score. To-morrow morning Miss Baker, Miss Potter, Mrs. Norton, and Miss J. Sheldon will compete in the semi-finals, and in the afternoon the finals will be played off. The final game for the Vice President's prizes will take place Friday.

SOFT-COAL MINERS AT WORK.

Settle Strike by Accepting Terms Offered Before They Struck.

DUBOIS, Penn., July 12.—The strike of the soft coal miners of this district was finally settled this afternoon. All the mines in this region will resume at once. The delegates were in session here two days with General Manager Robinson before a final agreement was reached.

The terms agreed upon are the same as the operators offered the miners at the beginning of the strike. An advance is given to 45 cents per ton for pick mining, and 22 1-3 cents per ton for machines. Drivers and laborers receive an advance of 10 per cent. The agreement is to continue in force for one year. It also provides that in the event of an advance in competing regions the miners of this region will be given a proportionate advance.

The scale agreed upon is the highest that has been paid in this region for several years. The resumption of operations will give employment to 10,000 miners and several thousand railroad men, besides 500 shopmen.

Tries Suicide from Iron Steamboat.

Mathew Linderbaum, forty years old, who said he lived at 127 West Twenty-seventh Street, one of the several hundred passengers on an iron steamboat of the Coney Island line that reached the pier at the foot of West Twenty-second Street at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, jumped overboard when the craft was about thirty feet from the pier. He was dragged out by William Anthony, a watchman on another steamboat of the same company, who jumped after him. He said he wished to kill himself because his wife was bad.

Fireman Severely Burned.

During a fire in the six-story building at 2 and 4 Montgomery Street, last night, Fireman Thomas Dougan of Hook and Ladder Company 6 was badly burned about the head, face, and hands. His wounds were dressed in Gouverneur Hospital. He was taken to his home. The flames were confined to the top floor. The damage is estimated at $7,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Pittsburgs Again Go Down Before the New York Players.

CHIEFLY A PITCHER'S BATTLE

Visitors Made More Hits Than the Locals, but Got Only One Run—Another Win for Brooklyns.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	50	23	.685
Boston	45	27	.625
Philadelphia	43	27	.614
Chicago	42	27	.609
St. Louis	41	31	.569
Baltimore	39	30	.565
Cincinnati	36	35	.507
Pittsburg	34	37	.479
New York	32	39	.451
Louisville	28	44	.389
Washington	25	49	.338
Cleveland	12	58	.171

Results of Yesterday's League Games.

New York, 4; Pittsburg, 1.
Brooklyn, 10; St. Louis, 5.
Boston, 4; Chicago, 1.
Philadelphia, 4; Cleveland, 2.
Louisville, 13; Baltimore, 3.
Washington, 10; Cincinnati, 5.

Games To-day.

Pittsburg in New York.
St. Louis in Brooklyn.
Chicago in Boston.
Cleveland in Philadelphia.
Louisville in Baltimore.
Cincinnati in Washington.

The Pittsburg baseball team was again defeated by the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, the visitors being clearly outplayed. Unlike Monday's game there was very little batting, and it was more of a pitcher's battle with some fielding of the sensational order.

Carrick, the local's pitcher, clearly outpitched Chesboro, the Pittsburg man. The locals made fewer hits than did the visitors, but the latter's were badly scattered, while on the other hand four of the New Yorks' six hits were made when they did the most good. These six hits counted for ten bases, while the eight hits of the Pittsburgs netted only nine bases.

Carrick was particularly effective when bases were occupied, and would have blanked the visitors but for two misplays—by Van Haltren and Gleason—which enabled them to score their only run. The hitting and general all-around playing of Davis was a notable feature of the game. T. O'Brien also played well. J. O'Brien played the best game for the visitors.

The locals' three runs in the first resulted from two-baggers by Van Haltren and Davis and errors of Clark and Williams. Tiernan's two-bagger followed by Davis's hit gave the locals their last run in the fifth. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. H'lt'n, cf.	1	1	5	0	1	Donovan, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Tiernan, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	McC'ry, lf.	1	0	3	0	0
Davis, ss.	1	2	1	5	1	Will'ms, 3b.	0	2	1	3	1
Doyle, 1b.	1	0	12	0	0	B'mont, cf.	0	2	3	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	3	6	1	B'w'man, c.	0	0	3	2	0
T. O'Br'n, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	Ely, ss.	0	2	1	2	0
Gettig, 3b.	0	1	1	0	2	J. O'Br'n, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0
Grady, c.	0	1	2	0	0	Clark, 1b.	0	0	10	0	1
Carrick, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Chesboro, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						*Tan'hill	0	1	0	0	0
Total.	4	6	27	14	5	Total	1	8	24	9	2

*Batted for Chesboro in the ninth inning.

New York .....3 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—4
Pittsburg .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

First base by errors—New York, 2; Pittsburg, 3. Left on bases—New York, 4; Pittsburg, 9. Base on balls—Off Chesboro, 1. Struck out—By Carrick, 2; by Chesboro, 2. Two-base hits—Van Haltren, Tiernan, Davis, Grady, Donovan. Stolen bases—Van Haltren. Double play—Gleason, Davis, and Doyle. Hit by pitched ball—Bowerman. Wild pitch—Chesboro. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and Hunt.

BROOKLYNS WIN AGAIN.

The St. Louis Team Easily Beaten at Washington Park.

The Brooklyn won easily from the St. Louis team at Washington Park yesterday. Sudhoff, who started in to pitch for the visitors, lasted for four innings and then gave way to McBride, formerly a pitcher at Manhattan College. He made a very good showing against the Broklyns for five innings and scored a home run hit in the fifth inning. Dunn, the local pitcher, was effective throughout and was ably supported. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	1	2	0	1	Jones, cf.	0	1	5	0	0
Heidrick, rf.	0	1	2	0	0	Keeler, rf.	3	2	2	0	0
Wallace, ss.	1	1	2	4	0	Jennings, ss.	2	2	0	1	2
Cross, 3b.	1	0	2	0	0	Kelley, lf.	2	2	3	0	0
McKean, 2b.	0	2	2	0	1	Dahlen, 3b.	2	2	2	1	0
Tebeau, 1b.	0	1	8	0	0	Daly, 2b.	0	1	4	3	0
Criger, c.	0	0	7	0	0	Anders'n, 1b.	1	0	7	0	0
O'Connor, c.	0	1	3	0	0	Smith, c.	0	0	2	1	0
Blake, cf.	1	1	2	0	0	Dunn, p.	0	0	1	1	0
Sudhoff, p.	0	0	0	4	0						
McBride, p.	1	1	0	2	1						
Total	5	9	24	10	3	Total	10	10	27	7	2

St. Louis .....0 0 1 2 1 1 0 0 0—5
Brooklyn .....1 0 4 3 1 1 0 0 .—10

Home runs—McBride, Dahlen. Three-base hit—Jennings. Two-base hit—Jones. First base by errors—St. Louis, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Brooklyn, 9. Struck out—By Dunn, 1; by Sudhoff, 1; by McBride, 2. Sacrifice hit—O'Connor. Stolen bases—Burkett, Heidrich, Tebeau, Blake, Keeler, Jennings, Dahlen, Daly, (2.) Bases on balls—Off Dunn, 3, off Sudhoff, 5; off McBride, 3. Double plays—Daly and Anderson; Dahlen, Daly, and Anderson. Passed ball—Smith. Wild pitches—McBride, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Boston, 4; Chicago, 1.

BOSTON, July 12.—The champions turned the tables on the Chicagos to-day and won a hard-fought game through bunching hits in the sixth inning. Both pitchers were very effective, while the fielding was sharp throughout. Score:

Boston .....0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0—4
Chicago .....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Base hits—Boston, 6; Chicago, 5. Errors—Boston, 2; Chicago, 2. Batteries—Boston, Killen and Bergen; Chicago, Taylor and Donohue. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

Philadelphia, 4; Cleveland, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The Philadelphias won a close game to-day by opportune hitting in the sixth inning. Score:

Cleveland .....1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2
Philadelphia .....1 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 .—4

Base hits—Cleveland, 8; Philadelphia, 9. Errors—Cleveland, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Cleveland, Knepper and Shrecongost; Philadelphia, Mayer and Douglass. Umpires—Messrs. Snyder and Latham.

Washington, 10; Cincinnati, 5.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—After gaining a lead in to-day's game Cincinnati, by consecutive errors on easy chances, permitted the Washingtons to win out in the ninth inning. Freeman of Washington to-day made his eleventh home run this season. Score:

Washington .....0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 6—10
Cincinnati .....1 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 0—5

Base hits—Washington, 12; Cincinnati, 9. Errors—Washington, 5; Cincinnati, 7. Batteries—Dineen and Kittridge; Cincinnati, Taylor and Wood. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Smith.

Louisville, 13; Baltimore, 3.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—The home team was easily outplayed by the Louisvilles today in an uninteresting game. Score:

Baltimore .....0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0—3
Louisville .....1 3 1 0 0 2 1 0 5—13

Base hits—Baltimore, 11; Louisville, 16. Errors—Baltimore, 2; Louisville, 1. Batteries—Baltimore, Nops and Crisham; Louisville, Cunningham and Zimmer. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr.

Baseball Club Wants Games.

The Arlington Baseball Club would like to arrange games with teams averaging seventeen years of age. Letters should be sent to Howard Wilson, 271 Skillman Street, Brooklyn.

Drowned Teaching Brother to Swim.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 12.—Fred Merrihue, aged twenty-one years, was drowned in the Saranac River here this evening. He was teaching his eight-year-old brother to swim, and had the small boy upon his back. Merrihue was taken with cramps and went down. His little brother's life was saved by bystanders, who were unable to save the other.

Lottie Levigne Dead.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 12.—Lottie Levigne, a burlesque actress, is dead at the Holy Ghost Hospital for Incurables. She was born thirty-six years ago in New Zealand. Her maiden name was Jessie Barnes. She was married at an early age to Charles Shipp. She leaves a son sixteen years old.

The Guarantee Clothing Company,

WHERE THE GREAT SALE IS BEING HELD.

BROADWAY, CORNER 8TH STREET.

Having purchased WETHERBEE & CO.'S entire stock of

CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS

AT

40c. on the Dollar!

Are selling this stock at EXACTLY HALF of wholesale cost, at Wetherbee & Co.'s old store,

BROADWAY and 8TH ST.

As STORE must be

Vacated by Saturday

you only have THREE DAYS more to take advantage of this great opportunity.

NOW or NEVER! Make it NOW! Don't let this chance slip from under your very nose. You've got only THREE days more. Never again will you get an opportunity similar to the one the great GUARANTEE CLOTHING CO. is offering. The bargains in clothing and haberdashery—only the finest makes—that may be had here (**Broadway, corner 8th St.**) until Saturday are simply and truly astonishing. We quote a few prices merely to prove that of all sales this sale is far and away the greatest in every respect.

MEN'S CLOTHING AT EXACTLY HALF WETHERBEE & CO.'S PRICES.

Men's Blue Serge Suits, wholesale price $9; sale price . . . $4.50
Fine Serge Suits, with double breasted vests, wholesale price $15; sale price . . . $7.50
English Ribbed Serge Suits, lined with pure silk, wholesale price $18; sale price . . . $9.00
Black Diagonal Dress Coats and Vests, wholesale price $10; sale price . . . $5.00
Fall and Winter Suits of undressed worsted, wholesale price $12; sale price . . . $6.00
Black Diagonal Dress Trousers, wholesale price $5; sale price . $2.50
Fancy Vests of silk duck and cassimeres, wholesale price $2.50 to $3; sale price $1.50, $1 and . . . 75c.
Striped Worsted (light colors) Trousers, wholesale price $3; sale price . . . $1.50
Covert Spring and Fall Overcoats, wholesale price $7; sale price . $3.50
Serge Coats, wholesale price $4; sale price . . . $2.00
Men's Crash Bicycle Suits, wholesale price $3; sale price . . . $1.75
Summer Cheviot Suits, wholesale price $8; sale price . . . $4.00
Vicuna Prince Albert Coats and Vests, wholesale price $22; sale price . . . $11.00
White Duck Pants, wholesale price $1; sale price . . . 50c.
Striped Worsted Dress Trousers, wholesale price $4; sale price . $2.00
All-Wool Cassimere Trousers, wholesale price $3; sale price . $1.50
White Duck Bicycle Pants, with cuffs, wholesale price $1; sale price . . . 50c.
Boys' Serge Suits, wholesale price $12; sale price . . . $6.00

Boys' Suits, Men's Bicycle Suits, Alpaca Office Coats, Crash Bicycle Suits, white and fancy Silk Vests—all at half of wholesale (cost) prices.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS AT EXACTLY HALF WETHERBEE & CO.'S PRICES.

B. Brand Collars, 10c. kind . . 5c
B. Brand Cuffs, 15c. kind . 7½c
Manhattan Shirts, sold at $1 . 50c
Fine Madras and Cheviot Pajamas, sold at $1.50 . . . 75c
Unbleached and fancy-striped Balbriggan Underwear, sold at 50c . 25c
French Flannel Bike Shirts, sold at $1.50 . . . 75c
Plain Tricot Mackintoshes, with strapped seams, wholesale price $5; sale price . . . $2.50
Plain White and fancy bordered Handkerchiefs, sold at 10c. . . 5c
Entire stock of 50c. fashionable Neckwear . . . 25c
Pure Rubber Mackintoshes, wholesale price $5; sale price . $1.75
Fast-Color Madras Negligee Shirts, sold at $1 . . . 50c
Black, tan and fancy Half Hose, sold at 25c. . . . 12½c
Elastic leather-end and cantab Suspenders, sold at 25c . . 12½c
Imported Sanitary Wool Underwear, sold at $1.50 . . . 75c

Broadway, corner 8th St.

Store Open Evenings Until 7.
Saturday—LAST NIGHT—Until 10.

BICYCLES. BICYCLES. BICYCLES. SPORTING GOODS.

Last 485 "Victors."

Last Chance to Buy.

THE END IN SIGHT!

THIS is a hurry call, as it were, to arouse New York men and women to the fact that of our 5,000 Victors bought five weeks ago only 485 are left with no possible chance of getting others. Adjectives, printer's ink, publicity of the widest kind can do no more for the "Victor" than it is doing for itself, namely, selling phenomenally at its new cut price and startling the riding world with the extraordinary value, science, skill, goodness and strength brought together into one Highest Grade Machine.

VICTORS, $28.00

4,500 HAVE ALREADY GONE.

THE makers' object is attained. Their surplus stock has been disposed of; the factory is empty. For our own part we have steadfastly refused wholesale offers for our "Victors," reserving them for our retail trade. We will not fill space with tedious technical lists of "Victor" points, or harp upon excellences that no other wheel enjoys. The name "Victor" and the price, $28.00, tell the whole tale—and we are on the last 485.

Only Model Made in 1899. Strictest Guarantees. All Sizes for Men and Women.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

19th Street. Sixth Avenue. 20th Street.

No Such Wheel for $28.00.

Best That Money Can Buy.

1899

"Fenton" Bicycles,

$22.00

To-day

We have secured and shall place on sale to-day *seven hundred* "Fenton" Bicycles, men's only, at $22.00.

The bare announcement should crowd our store all day long.

It is a "best" wheel at half the price of second grade.

No such opportunity ever occurred since bicycle selling began.

The "Fenton" is in all particulars a strictly *highest* grade wheel. It has not been so extensively advertised as some, but its reputation and quality are unsurpassed.

This opportunity is the result of "cash down"—the best result we ever saw obtained.

All are '99 wheels. Your choice of Goodrich or Hartford tires, of *Brown, Christy*, or *Messinger* saddles, adjustable handle bars and the best of pedals.

Schoverling, Daly & Gales,

302-304 Broadway, cor. Duane St.

TO RACE BRITANNIA ONCE.

The Shamrock Will Then Get Ready for Her Atlantic Voyage.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 12.—The cup challenger Shamrock will sail only one race with the Prince of Wales's cutter Britannia, and will then proceed to the Clyde, to be fitted out for her Atlantic voyage.

She is still in dock, with her so-called "petticoats" on. A fence has been built around the dock, and the gates, which are guarded by police, are kept locked.

BOY KILLED BY BOY FRIEND.

He Was Mistaken for a Robber and Received a Bullet in the Head.

PHOENIXVILLE, Penn., July 12.—Mistaking one of his companions for a robber, William Glackens, a boy from Philadelphia, to-day shot and instantly killed Robert Fiske, also of Philadelphia, at Perkiomen Junction, three miles below here.

The two boys with a couple of others arrived at Perkiomen last night, where they intended to spend a week camping. Early this morning Fiske awoke and left without arousing his companions. He returned later and Glackens, mistaking him for an intruder, seized a revolver and fired. The ball passed clean through Fiske's brain. Death was instantaneous.

The Deputy Coroner held an inquest and the shooting was declared to have been accidental.

Operative Potters Elect Officers.

TRENTON, N. J., July 12.—The annual convention of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, which has been in session since Friday, to-day elected officers. The proposed new scale of wages was referred to a committee with power to act. A resolution was adopted pledging the potters to support the Printers' Union in purchasing, as far as possible, only such books, papers, and periodicals as have been produced through the employment of union labor. The officers elected are: President—Albert S Hughes, East Liverpool, Ohio; First Vice President—Henry Rhead, Trenton, N. J.; Second Vice President—Jesse J. Jackson, Wheeling, W. Va.; Secretary—D. G. Duffy, Wheeling, W. Va.; Treasurer—Samuel L. Eardley, East Liverpool, Ohio.

The President's Visit to St. Paul.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The President has decided to postpone his trip to St. Paul until October if Mrs. McKinley's health will not permit him to go earlier, and he does not desire to go without her. In October he has made a positive engagement to attend the Chicago celebration, and if his St. Paul trip is postponed until that time he will extend his journey from Chicago to the Twin Cities.

TUBE COMPANY CONSOLIDATION.

The National Has $80,000,000 Capital and Will Employ 25,000 Men.

The consolidation of the National Tube Company, which has a capitalization of $80,000,000, equally divided as to common and preferred stock, was completed yesterday at the offices of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. and Sullivan & Cromwell. These

KEENE EXCELLED AT POLO

Wall Street Operator's Son Took Honors at Cedarhurst.

MEADOW BROOKS THE WINNERS

Most Exciting Play and Closest Finish Yet Seen in the Series—Collisions and Tumbles.

Polo of the most interesting type took place yesterday on the Rockaway field at Cedarhurst, L. I., between the Rockaway and Meadow Brook Club teams. The latter won after four periods of as dashing and lively polo as is ever seen, by ¼ of a goal. The score board recorded 8¾ goals for Meadow Brook to 8½ for Rockaway.

A foul, which cost the home club ½ goal, really lost them the game, and the fraction of Meadow Brook's score was due to the loss of the ¼ of a goal for a safety in the last period. Fully 1,500 persons saw the game.

Some of those present were Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, H. L. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver W. Bird, Miss May Bird, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Maxwell Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Edward La Montagne, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hazard, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Burrell, Mrs. John Cowdin, Miss Rosalie Francke, Mrs. H. M. Harriman, Winthrop Burr, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Force, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene S. Goodby, H. P. Case, Rene La Montagne, Mr. and Mrs. Amory S. Hodges, Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Talbot J. Taylor, Baron and Baroness Wardener, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chauncey, Mr. and Mrs. McPherson Kennedy, C. L. Perkins, Dr. and Mrs. S. O. Vanderpoel, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Rand, the Rev. Henry Mesier, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin B. Lord, T. T. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Stevens, Miss Jessie Voss, Richard A. Peabody, Newbold T. Lawrence, the Misses Tailer, Miss Tomlinson, Miss Esther Kennedy, Miss Alice Babcock, Miss Ethel Post, Dr. and Mrs. H. A. Griffin, P. F. Collier, C. H. Chapin, and Mrs. Wallach.

The line-up was as follows:

Rockaway.	H'cp.	MEADOWBROOK.	H'cp.
1. Stanley Mortimer...	4	1. W. C. Eustis.....	6
2. J. E. Cowdin.....	0-2	2. F. P. Keene.....	4
3. F. P. Keene.....	1	3. H. C. Baldwin.....	5
Back—F. S. Conover..	7	Back—H. P. Whitney..	7
Total.....	30	Total.....	26

Rockaway allowed their opponents four goals, and it proved to be a big handicap, as the Meadow Brook four put up a hot game from scratch. By earned goals Rockaway beat them by just the handicap, making 9 to 5 for the Hempstead men. Harry Payne Whitney was not as quick as he was one week ago, and more than once the ball was taken out of his hands. With a stronger man at No. 1 Rockaway might have forged ahead. Mortimer missed two or three good possibilities for goals at critical points.

Keene added the great brilliancy to the game. He showed more of his old-time dash and vim, and being superbly mounted his riding was good. Baldwin made the first goal for Meadow Brook in 15 seconds after the game started, and a few seconds later during some lively play his horse slipped and the rider slid completely over his head, but put hold of the bridle and jumped up smiling.

In the second period Cowdin went down, but was up at once, and Mortimer and J. B. Eustis came together in a collision which rolled both men out of their saddles. That was the foul that cost Rockaway half a goal. Immediately after this accident Keene got the ball and sent it like the wind toward the posts. His pony fairly flew after it and Keene's sheering shot made it a goal.

The last period was full of exciting and furious playing on both sides. Rockaway worked fiercely to win, but could only make two goals, Cowdin getting the last just as the gong rang. The score and summary by periods are:

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
1.	C. C. Baldwin, Meadow Brook		0:15
2.	J. E. Cowdin, Rockaway		6:45
3.	F. P. Keene, Rockaway		0:30

Knock-out, three-fourths of a minute over time.

SECOND PERIOD.

1.	W. C. Eustis, Meadow Brook		0:45
2.	F. P. Keene, Rockaway		0:15
3.	Stanley Mortimer, Rockaway		0:15
4.	H. P. Whitney, Meadow Brook		9:15
5.	W. C. Eustis, Meadow Brook		5:15

Played three-fourths of a minute over time. Penalty of one-half goal against Rockaway for a foul.

THIRD PERIOD.

1.	Stanley Mortimer, Rockaway		7:30
3.	Stanley Mortimer, Rockaway		2:45
5.	F. S. Conover, Rockaway		2:15
4.	W. C. Baldwin, Meadow Brook		3:50

Played one-half of a minute over time.

FOURTH PERIOD.

1.	Stanley Mortimer, Rockaway		8:45
2.	J. E. Cowdin, Rockaway		6:15

Penalty of one-fourth of a goal against Meadow Brook for a safety.

Goals earned—Rockaway, 9; Meadow Brook, 5. Allowed by handicap—Meadow Brook, 4. Lost by penalties—Rockaway, ½ for a foul; Meadow Brook, ¼ for a safety. Total score—Meadow Brook, 8¾; Rockaway, 8½. Referee—Charles Wheeler. Scorer and timekeeper—F. D. Pelton.

The next game will be on Saturday, between Meadow Brook and Devon.

CANADIAN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Whitman, Wright, Fischer, and Paret Will Be Left in Semi-Finals.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ontario, July 12.—The Canadian championship lawn tennis tournament was continued here to-day on the courts of the Queen's Royal Hotel. The weeding-out process was kept up all day, and before the sun had set a great many of the weaker brothers had fallen by the wayside.

In the championship singles only seven men remain in the hunt, and only four of these will survive to-morrow's play. These four who will meet in the semi-final round are expected to be the present champion, Whitman, Wright, Fischer, and Paret.

In the handicap singles there is an entry list of twenty-seven players, of whom more than half are Canadians. The odds range all the way from Whitman, at 40, to some of the poorest players, who have 30 already to their credit. To-morrow the championship doubles will begin, as well as the other two events, which will be continued.

The matches to-day resulted as follows:

Championship Singles—First Round—J. P. Paret bea George Wagner, 6–2, 6–4; E. P. Fischer beat Scott Griffin by default; H. E. Avery beat A. C. McMaster, 6–1, 5–7, 6–4; R. C. Wright beat E. R. Tate, 6–3, 6–1; E. R. Patterson beat E. C. Mann, 6–0, 6–3; M. D. Whitman beat J. Kirkland by default; W. C. Grant beat Bert Wright, 6–3, 4–6, 6–0.

Second Round.—M. D. Whitman beat W. C. Grant, 6–3, 6–0

Handicap Singles.—Preliminary Round—M. D. Whitman (owe forty) beat P. Wright, (scratch,) 6–3, 6–0; H. E. Avery (owe half fifteen) beat W. C. Grant, (owe half fifteen,) 6–4, 4–6, 6–4; J. Bissell (half fifteen) beat Guy Boughton, (half fifteen,) 6–1, 6–1; S. C. Wright (owe thirty) beat J. P. Paret, (owe thirty,) 8–6, 6–1; L. J. Grant (half thirty) beat Oscar McGaw, (thirty,) 6–0, 6–0; R. K. Little, (owe fifteen) beat George Wagner, (scratch,) 2–6, 6–4, 6–3; H. Dewitt (thirty) beat Philander Norton, (scratch,) 6–3, 6–1; J. Kirkland (fifteen) beat H. H. Whitman, (fifteen,) 6–4, 5–7, 6–2.

COLUMBIA TO START EAST.

Cup Defender Will Be Towed to Newport to Compete in Races.

The cup defender Columbia will start for Newport to-morrow. Orders were issued yesterday to the Captain of the tender St. Michaels to tow her. Carpenters were busy on the Columbia yesterday completing her interior cruising fittings for the crew. They are very plain and light. In the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Iselin left Premium Point in their steam launch and boarded the yacht, and soon after she started for a spin down the Sound. She slipped her moorings at 3 o'clock, and was out for two hours. There was a fresh breeze from the southwest, and she carried only mainsail, forestaysail, and jib. Under that canvas she lay well over, but presumably sailing on the lines which are said to be her best. It was a broad reach down the Sound, and a close-hauled reach returning.

The daily spins and drills are working wonders with the Deer Island boys, and in handling canvas yesterday their greater deftness was noticeable. The Columbia is to sail with the Defender in the regatta of the Newport Yacht Racing Association July 20, and in a series of five races before the end of the month.

The Defender at Bristol.

BRISTOL, R. I., July 12.—The yacht Defender arrived here from New York this forenoon. She will remain until her steel boom is repaired. The new steel mast for the Columbia probably will be finished in about ten days.

YACHT RACES AT NEWPORT.

Thirty-Footer Carolina Wins—The Defender Leaves for Bristol.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 12.—The thirty-footers raced from Beaver Tail and around Bishop's Buoy this afternoon, with the wind southwest. The start was made at 3:40 o'clock. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Carolina, Pembroke Jones.....	5:32:52	1:58:52
Wawa, Reginald Brooks.....	5:32:58	1:58:58
Asahi, Lloyd Warren.....	5:33:21	1:59:25
Vaquero II., Herman B. Duryea.	5:33:30	1:59:30

Royal Phelps Carroll took the Navahoe out yesterday for a tuning up trial with the new sails.

Race for the Alfred Roosevelt Cup.

A race for the Alfred Roosevelt Memorial Cup will be held in Oyster Bay on Saturday by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club. It is open to yachts of all rigs belonging to the club, and of thirty-six feet racing length and under, all sailing in a single class, with time allowance. The course will be twelve miles. The start will be one gun, with a five-minute preparatory signal, and will be at 2 P. M.

BANTAM WEIGHTS TO MEET.

Palmer and McGovern to Fight for the Championship on Sept. 1.

An international boxing match that will likely be of as much interest as a heavyweight championship battle was arranged yesterday at the office of William Gray, the matchmaker of the Westchester Athletic Club. The principals in the bout will be "Pedlar" Palmer, the champion bantamweight of England, and "Terry" McGovern of Brooklyn, who, by beating all comers in this country, has won the title of champion bantamweight of America. The fight will be for a purse of $10,000, a share of the gate receipts, and an interest in the picture profits, and with the decision of the referee will go the bantam championship of the world. The battle will be on the afternoon of Sept. 1 in the arena of the Westchester Athletic Club at Tuckahoe, N. Y.

In the event of the gate receipts being in excess of $20,000, the fighters will receive instead of a $10,000 purse 50 per cent. of the gross receipts. This is the largest purse ever offered for bantamweights.

Gentlemen Cricketers Beat Players.

LONDON, July 12.—The return cricket match between the Gentlemen and Players resulted to-day in a victory for the former by an innings and 59 runs.

Australians Beat Midland Counties.

BIRMINGHAM, England, July 12.—The Australians won the cricket match with the Midland Counties eleven by 44 runs.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.39⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	.03 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06
Sugar, granulated	.05⅛
Molasses, O. K. prime	.34
Beef, family	10.00
Beef, hams	26.75
Pork, mess	9.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05¾
Lard, prime	5.55
Butter, Western creamery	.18½
Iron, Northern No.1 foundry	19.50

CHICAGO, July 12.—Flour steady; No. 2 yellow corn, 34⅜@35⅝c; No. 2 Spring wheat, 72@73½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 70@72c; No. 2 red, 73½@75c; No. 2 corn, 34½@34⅝c; No. 2 oats, 25@25½c; No. 2 white, 25@27½c; No. 2 rye, 58@59c; No. 1 flaxseed, 98c; new prime timothy seed, $1.01½@$2.45; mess pork, per bbl, $8.40@$9.10; lard, per 100 lb, $5.25@$5.37½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.10@$5.25; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¼@5⅝c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.35@$5.40; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; sugars, cut loaf, unchanged.

COTTON.—The market for cotton futures was unsatisfactory. Accounts reaching New York from Texas were as badly mixed to-day as ever. There was very little reliable data, and the disposition to hold off something like official intelligence was widespread. The market started out with a steady tone at a decline of 1@2 points, gave way 2@3 points further, and showed some irregularity, with a generally weak undertone, cables being unsatisfactory and crop accounts, political and otherwise, outside of Texas, having a bearish average. Later, however, the market rallied a little on a special dispatch dated Navosta, Texas, published by a New York news agency to the effect that the cotton crop was dead from Waco to the Gulf, a distance of 400 miles; that there was not an acre that had not been overflowed, and that while farmers talked of replanting, most of them thought it was already too late. Creek bottoms were also reported to have been ruined by floods, and the loss in the State was placed at not less than 750,000 bales, after taking into consideration the benefits by rains in the uplands. Traders, however, remained very conservative, and the volume of business was small, with the entire scope fluctuations rarely a matter of 4 points for the day. The market was finally quiet and steady, 1 point higher to 1 point net lower. Public and private European cables reflected a bearish foreign sentiment, and a disposition to interpret the Weather Bureau's reports as favorable to the idea of lower prices, or at least against any advance. The selling for short account was not a feature, as spot markets were reported to be generally in a firm condition, with parties here claiming that the official figures on spot cotton were considerably below the actual selling worth of the staple. Encouraging accounts continued to reach this market from American cotton goods makers and markets. The disappointing feature of the English cables was the smaller business in spot cotton at a decline of 1-32d, this being regarded as a poor confirmation of claims put forth by the bull interest to the effect that the foreign demand for actual cotton was bound to remain full in order to satisfy orders already in hand for cotton cloths and yarns.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.50@5.52
August	5.52	5.54	5.51	5.53@ ..
September	5.54	5.56	5.53	5.54@5.55
October	5.60	5.64	5.60	5.62@5.63
November	5.64	5.67	5.64	5.66@5.67
December	5.69	5.73	5.69	5.71@5.72
January	5.74	5.77	5.74	5.76@5.77
February	..	..	..	5.79@5.80
March	5.80	5.83	5.80	5.82@5.83
April	5.86	5.86	5.86	5.86@5.87
May	5.87	5.90	5.87	5.90@5.91

Spot cotton in the local market closed steady, with prices unchanged, on the basis of 6 3-16c for middling upland and 6 7-16c for middling Gulf, as compared with 6 3-16c and 6 7-16c, respectively, a year ago. Total sales of 216 bales, including 116 bales for consumption and 100 bales on contracts. Spot cotton in Southern markets, (middling quoted,) was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: New Orleans, quiet, 5 11-16c; Mobile, nominal, 5½c; Savannah, steady, 5¾c; Charleston; quiet and nominal; Wilmington, steady, 5⅞c; Norfolk, nominal, 5c; Baltimore, nominal, 6¾c; Memphis, steady, 5⅝c; St. Louis, easy, 5¾c; Augusta, quiet, 6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, July 12.—Spot cotton easier; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 5,000 bales; American, 2,000 bales; middling upland, 3 5-16d. Futures opened steady, sellers 2-64d decline; closed quiet at 2@2 1-64d net decline. January-February, 12½@; February-March, 3.13½@; March-April, 3.14b; April-May, 3.15s; May-June, 3.15½b; July, 3.16½@; July-August, 3.16s; August-September, 3.15b; September-October, 3.14b; October-November, 3.13b; November-December, 3.12½b; December-January, 3.12½@. Manchester —Yarns steady; cloths move slowly.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	78 5-16	79	78 5-16	79
September	78 3-16	78 15-16	78⅛	78¾
December	80⅛	80⅞	80	80½
Corn—				
July	39¾	39¾	39½	39⅝
September	39 5-16	39¾	39¼	39½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	71⅞	72¾	71⅞	72¾
September	73 1-16	73¾	73⅛	73⅝
December	74⅞	75¾	74⅞	75⅝
Corn—				
July	33¾	34½	33¾	34⅜
September	33¾	34½	33¾	34⅜
December	33	33½	33	33⅝
Oats—				
July	23½	24	23½	24
September	20¼	20¾	20¼	20⅝
December	20⅝	21	20⅝	21
Lard—				
July	..	..	..	5.37½
September	5.42½	5.50	5.42½	5.47½
Ribs—				
July	5.20	5.20	5.17½	5.17½
September	5.17½	5.27½	5.17½	5.22½
Pork—				
July	..	..	..	9.07½
September	9.00	9.32½	8.97½	9.20

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The bull side of wheat derived positive impetus from an array of unfavorable crop news on both sides of the Atlantic that prompted vigorous covering among local shorts. At the close prices were ⅝@¾c above the previous night, and about top for the day. It was a very steady advance, the scarcity of offerings throughout the session preventing any setbacks of importance. Foreign houses bought a little, but room operators furnished most of the demand. Northwest houses sold, and St. Louis bought. Kansas, South Dakota, and Texas sent out complaints of unfavorable prospects. A millers' association in the former State estimated that only about 40 per cent. of the crop would be grown, with quality poor. The weekly Government report mentioned drought in South Dakota, and Texas confirmed its previously reported damage by heavy rains. In other parts of the belt conditions were favorable. Continental news again had a bullish tinge, notably Russia, and was supplemented by advances of 15 to 40 points in Paris wheat and flour. Liverpool was ½d higher on all months but July, which closed ½d net lower. Export demand at seaboard points fell behind; only 36 loads were reported at the close. At inferior points cash inquiry was liberal, but offerings light. Toledo houses wired they could sell New York a million bushels if the wheat were available. Nevertheless receipts at all primary points keep large in the aggregate, and so far this week have passed by 740,000 bushels the receipts of a week ago. Seaboard clearances were disappointing. Northwest arrivals were 413 cars, against 44 cars a year ago. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 80⅜c, spot; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 81⅝c, spot; No. 2 Northern Duluth, 77⅞c, spot; No. 2 Northern Manitoba, 78½c, spot; No. 1 hard Duluth, 84⅞c, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, 76⅝c, spot; No. 2 red, 78¼c, elevator.

DULUTH, Minn., July 12.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 76c; July, 75⅞c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 73¼c; July, 73⅛c; September, 72⅞c; December, 73⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 68¾c; No. 3 Spring, 66⅝c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 12.—Close: Wheat—In store—No. 1 Northern, July, 71c; September, 70⅝@70¾c; December, 71⅝@72c. On track: No. 1 hard, 72¾c; No. 1 Northern, 71¾c; No. 2 Northern, 70⅝c.

MILWAUKEE, July 12.—Wheat, ½c higher; No. 1 Northern, 74½c; No. 2 Northern, 73½c. Barley—Easier; No. 2, 41½c; sample, 40@41. Oats weak, 26½@27¼c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed 39⅝c, elevator; 40¼c delivered, and 40¾@40⅝c free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 30c; No. 3 oats, 29c; No. 2 white, 31¼c; No. 3 white, 30c; track mixed, 29½@31½c; track white, 31@30½c; No. 2 white clips, 31½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 65c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 64c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 59c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

BARLEY—Feeding, 42¼@43c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 48@52c, delivered, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Rye Flour—Good to fair, $3@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $2.10@$2.25, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, 90@95c; coarse, 70@80c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $15.25; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.75, lake and rail; sacks, spot, $15.75 @$16; coarse Winter bran, $16@$17, latter white; fine, $15@$15.50; middlings, $16@$18; city feed, $15.50@$16; hominy chop, $15@$15.50 bulk, and $15.50@$16 sacks; oil meal, $24@$25.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 12.—Flour—First patents, $3.70@$3.80; second patents, $3.50@$3.60; first clear, $2.70@$2.80. Bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $9.25@$9.75; family, $10.50@$11; short clear, $10@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $9.50@$10.50; packet, $9.50@$10.00; extra India mess, $14@$15. BEEF HAMS—$26@$27.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5¾c; 180 lb, 5¾c; 160 lb, 5¾c; pigs, 6¼c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 6¾c; 10 lb, 6@6¼c; 12 lb, 5½@5¾c; 14 lb, 5¼@5½c; pickled shoulders, 5½c; pickled hams, 10c; Western green, 9¼c, nominal; Western sal, 9¼c, nominal. TALLOW—City, 4¼@4 5-16c; country, 4¾c. LARD—$5.55; city lard, $5.05; refined lard, Continental, $6.25; compound, city, 4¾c; Western, 4¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6¼c bid; city lard stearine, 6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, July 12.—Beef—Extra India mess steady, 60s; prime mess steady, 55s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, firm, 45s. Lard—American refined, in pails, firm, 27s 6d; prime Western, in tierces, firm, 27s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, firm, 47s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, firm, 30s; short rib, 28 to 30 lb, firm, 30s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, firm, 29s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, firm, 29s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, firm, 28s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, steady, 29s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, firm, 29s 6d. Cheese—American, finest white and colored, firm, 53s. Cottonseed Oil—Hull, refined, July-August, dull, 15s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits firm, 33s. Resin—Common, steady, 4s.

COFFEE.—Brazilian coffee futures showed some speculative stir after the market had opened barely steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 5 points. Most of the regulation bearings were against the market, however, and while tolerably steady and quite active part of the time, no particular change was made in prices. Covering was something of a feature. The market was thought to have made a pretty good showing in view of the fact that Havre and Hamburg were partially lower, while Rio and Santos markets both reported lower prices and large receipts. The Brazilian movement, however, was not considered as large as it should be at this season of the year, especially in view of the large crop prognostications made early in the fore part of the season. The market in the afternoon was weaker under liquidation, and closed quiet at a net loss of 5@10 points. Sales, 17,250 bags. Spot Brazilian coffee quiet, but about steady at unchanged prices; No. 7 Rio, invoice terms, 6c, and 6¼c for jobbing parcels.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	..	..	..	4.45@4.55
August	4.55	4.55	4.50	4.50@4.55
September	4.70	4.70	4.65	4.60@4.65
October	4.75	4.75	4.70	4.65@4.70
November	4.80	4.80	4.75	4.70@4.75
December	5.15	5.15	5.10	5.10@5.13
January	..	..	..	5.15@5.20
February	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.20@5.25
March	5.35	5.35	5.30	5.25@5.30
April	..	..	..	5.30@5.35
May	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.35@5.40
June	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.40@5.45

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos—Coffee market quiet; good average Santos, 6¢300; receipts, 20,000 bags; stock, 294,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee net unchanged to ¼ pfg lower; sales, 6,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market net unchanged to ¼f lower; total sales, 23,000 bags; January, 34.75; February, 35.00; March, 35.25; April, 35.50; May, 35.75; June, 36.00; July, 33.50; August, 33.50; September, 33.75; October, 34.00; November, 34.25; December, 34.50. Rio—Coffee market weak; No. 7 Rio, 7¾50; exchange, 8 7-32d; receipts, 7,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 3,000 bags; cleared for Europe, nil; stock, 201,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 7-16c; muscovado, 3½c; molasses sugar, 3¾c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.50, and in bulk $5; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.45, and in bulk $4.95; refined, cases, $8.50; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10; deodorized, $10.50. Cottonseed oil—Prime crude, 21½c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 29½c; off Summer yellow, 25½@26c; butter grades, 29@32c; prime white and prime Winter yellow, 30@32c; linseed, American, raw, 39@40c; American, boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 43@44c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $19.50; Southern, No. 2 soft, $17.75; steel rails, $28; pig-iron warrants, $13.50; lake copper, ingot, $18.40; tin, $28; exchange lead, $4.57½; spelter, $5.15.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil, bbls, $3.62½; spirits of turpentine, 44@44¼c; resin, common to good strained, $1.32½@$1.35; E, $1.50; F, $1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.75; I, $1.80; K, $2; M, $2.25@$2.30; N, $2.60; W G, $2.80; W W, $3.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 12.—Turpentine, 39c. Resin, unchanged.

SAVANNAH, July 12.—Spirits of turpentine, 41c. Resin, unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 12.—Spirits of turpentine, 40¢@40½c. Resin, unchanged. Crude turpentine, unchanged. Tar, $1.35.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Common to choice steers, $4.70@$5.70; tops, $5.75; bulls, $2.75@$3.50; cows, $2@$4.05. CALVES—Veals, $5@$7.50; culls, $4.50; buttermilks, $2.75@$3.50; grassers, $2.50@$3; southern calves; $3.75; city-dressed veals sold at 9@11c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Common to choice sheep, $3@$5.10; common to choice lambs, $5@$7.40, 1 car, $7.42½; culls, $4.50. HOGS—Market higher at $4.50@$4.60.

WOOL.—BOSTON, July 12.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say to-morrow of the wool trade: The wool market is intensely active and increasing in strength. More than 9,000,000 pounds of wool have changed hands during the week. Much of it has been moved in large blocks, and among the purchasers have been consumers, large and small, and traders of every description. The buying has been of a more general character and there is no question that manufacturers are figuring more largely than formerly. A considerable portion of the business has been done in territory wools. A feature of the market has been the increased activity in fleeces, prices of which are very strong. The sales of the week in Boston amounted to 8,824,000 pounds, domestic, and 850,000 pounds foreign, making a total of 9,334,000 against a total of 5,639,000 for the previous week and a total of 1,586,000 for the corresponding week last year. Sales since Jan. 1, 1899, amount to 139,611,200 pounds against 58,404,310 pounds last year at this time.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Clark vs. Lyon.
2—Morse vs. Press Pub. Co.
3—Toplitz vs. Levering.
4—Heermance vs. Reardon.
5—People ex rel. Holt vs. Kearny.
6—People ex rel Byrne vs. same.
7—People ex rel. James vs. Scannell.
8—People ex rel. Luidder vs. same.
9—People ex rel. Coughlin vs. Lantry.
10—Thompson vs. Remsen.
11—King vs. N. Y. Novelty Co.
12—N. Y. Security & Trust Co. vs. Nesbit.
13—Miller vs. Allen.
14—In re Ogden Av. and 168th St.
15—Coleman vs. Hymes.
16—Rothschild vs. Moellgi.
17—Harper vs. Manhat. Ry. Co.
18—Engelbach vs. Engelbach.
19—Waldo vs. Rhinelander.
20—Butler vs. Harrell.
21—Masterson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
22—Fuller vs. Fuller.
23—In re Sprigg.
24—Palser vs. King.
25—In re Kautsky.
26—Becker vs. Weed.
27—Simon vs. Weiss.
28—Hartford Nat. Bank vs. Seldenberg.
29—Nat. Broadway Bank vs. same.
30—Third Nat. Bank vs. same.
31—Nat. City Bank vs. same.
32—Flynn vs. Standard Clothing Co.
33—Ex vs. Donovan.
34—People ex rel. State Board of Charities vs. N. Y. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
35—In re Fowler Switchboard & Telephone Co.
36—Schmitt vs. Schmitt.
37—Parke vs. Weilier.
38—Drachman vs. Goetze.
39—Cohen vs. Levy.
40—In re Gamewell Fire Alarm Tel. Co.
41—Hoag vs. Keating.
42—Krantz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
43—Bukatman vs. Kendzur.
44—Bucklin vs. Baldwin.
45—Reinhold vs. Seyd.
46—Megroz vs. Morison.
47—Jones vs. Brown.
48—Klein vs. Katz.
49—Van Horne vs. Van Horne.
50—In re Mintz.
51—Spring vs. Merrigan.
52—Becker vs. Weed.
53—Carr vs. Corcoran.
54—Worcester vs. Fierol.
55—Simons vs. Ferris.
56—Bradley vs. Cluff.
57—Gubar vs. Shorne.
58—Paul vs. Morton.
59—Bagnell vs. Wahle.
60—Wapler vs. Fine.
61—In re Hastings Card & Paper Co.
62—In re Wilmerding.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Recess until July 17.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Varnum, S. —Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1450—Contested will of Rachel Lenox Kennedy.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Charles C. Niebuhr.
Louisa H. Memmler.
Susan A. Ayres.
Fred P. Fitts.
Minna Oldenberg.
Elizabeth Hess.
Peter Fink.

At 11 A. M.
Clara T. Hewitt.
Robert V. Lynch.
—

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV. Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Grady, Blake, Herrman, and Gordon for the People.

1—James Martin.
2—The Henry Herman Lumber Co.
3—Michael H. Purtell, George Hartman, James F. Quinn, J. F. Gallagher.
4—Samuel Greenwald. Pleadings.
1—Grace E. Ramsey.
2—Samuel R. Stephens, George Schwander.
3—Max Schaffer, Frank Smith.
4—Michael Murphy.
5—George Williams.
6—Joseph Brandel.
7—George Gilman.
8—Charles Mitchell.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Blumenthal for the People.

1—William Bradley, Thomas Bennett.
2—Richard Cunningham.
3—Arthur Snyder.
4—Dominick De Angelo.
5—Joseph Porto.
6—Edward O'Brien.
7—Edward Meyer.
8—Jacob Kohler.
9—Max Schwartz.
10—John Shay, otherwise called John Shea; Kid Strobel.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J. J.—Matter of Smith—Augustus R. McMahon. Knickerbocker Trust Company vs. Moser—George B. Kent.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal calendar.—Part. I., Hurd, J. Continued.

Samuel Slutofsky and Joseph Buchanan.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Abbott, S.

The will of John M. Conklin.

The accounting of Henry P. Lugar, Robert Murrell, Martha E. McLaughlin, Jonathan Brownell, August Schwerter, (July 20;) Hannah B. Merritt, Augustus Smith, Jane Ann Bowdrey, William Adams, Martin Schaeffer, Bridget Boutcher, John B. Cotte, Charles Snedeker, Mary G. McCormick, (July 20;) Lusien Martin, James Mulanify, Samuel W. Woolsey, and Joseph S. Bebbler.

The administration of John McNamara.

The estate of Benjamin G. Swanton and Thomas McGee.

The real estate of Christopher Gray.

The transfer tax of Lydia Wood, Theresa L. Rust, Charles Hartleib, Catharine Lowrey, Doretha C. L. Tiedge, Bridget Boutcher, Joseph Hackett, Joseph Alexander, Amelia L. Darling, Francis A. Engel, Isabella M. Duff, Mary A. Brower, Edward J. Burns, Catharine P. Laurence, Anna Weh, Abraham Johnston, Michael Hynes, and Edward Keane.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Reiser & Co., importers and manufacturers of lace curtains at 473 Broadway, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. The partners are Henry J. Reiser and Marcus Kohner. The total liabilities of the firm are $125,328, of which $89,609 is secured, $33,000 unsecured, $2,300 accommodation paper, and $410 wages. The assets are $96,913, consisting of merchandise in their store, $64,282; fixtures, $416; book accounts, $32,056; notes, $79, and stocks, $80. In addition to these assets Mr. Kohner has some real estate at William's Bridge, the value of which is unknown, and is mortgaged to secure three creditors, the mortgages aggregating $28,522; also a claim in litigation for $17,934. The book accounts have been assigned to James Talcott, who also holds merchandise valued at $94,364, to secure his claim of $50,586. The real estate mortgages are to Heidelb

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

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VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
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Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

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BANKERS,
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Investment Securities.
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Loans made against approved collateral.
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New York Telephone. 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone. 3001 Brooklyn.

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DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
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44-46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.
For Investment or on Margin.
Members N. Y. Consolidated Exchange.

William T. Floyd, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange. Frederic P. Moore.
FLOYD & MOORE
Bankers and Brokers,
71 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY.
Northwest Corner Liberty St.
CAPITAL.....$2,500,000
SURPLUS ...$2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer, and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.
Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.
Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.
Transacts a General Banking Business
OFFICERS.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Sec'y.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
A. L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, WILLIAM BARBOUR, HENRY S. MANNING, SAMUEL A. MAXWELL, MYRON T. HERRICK, CHAS. F. CUTLER, EMERSON McMILLIN, E. C. CONVERSE, H. O. HAVEMEYER, JAMES M. DONALD, GEORGE CROCKER, J. WILLIAM CLARK, JOEL F. FREEMAN, WILLIAM E. SPIER, ANSON R. FLOWER, HENRY S. REDMOND, JOHN R. HEGEMAN, C. I. HUDSON, S. C. T. DODD, WILLARD BROWN, PHILIP LEHMAN, EDWARD F. CRAGIN, GEORGE BLUMENTHAL, EDWARD C. SCHAEFER.

Leavenworth, Topeka AND So. Western Railway
bondholders are invited to communicate with
C. H. VENNER & CO.
86 State St., Boston.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, HENRY H. COOK, } Vice Presidents.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

WANTED—A young man who has had considerable experience in the stock brokerage business, and thoroughly understands all the detailed office work in connection therewith; must come highly recommended. Address Stock Exchange, Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

$1,100,000
Rutland-Canadian R. R. Co.
4% 1ST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS

Guaranteed—Principal and Interest—by the Rutland Railroad Company, this Guarantee Being Endorsed on Each Bond. Dated July 1st, 1899. Due July 1st, 1949.

Interest Payable January and July 1st at the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, Trustee.

Having sold $500,000 of the above issue, we offer the remainder, subject to sale and change in price, at 101 and accrued interest.

These bonds are a first mortgage on forty-six miles of road now being constructed from Burlington, Vermont—the northern terminus of the Rutland Railroad proper—directly north, crossing the islands of Lake Champlain, to Rouse's Point—the eastern terminus of the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad—forming the connecting link of the Rutland Railroad system from Ogdensburg, N. Y., to Bellows Falls, Vt. The building of this line brings under one management 278 miles of road, and offers by connection with the Fitchburg Railroad at Bellows Falls a direct line of 392 miles from the Lakes to Boston. This route combines the shortest distance, with by far the most favorable grades.

The Rutland Railroad System
Ogdensburg to Bellows Falls,

IS AS FOLLOWS:

Component parts exclusive of sidings.	Rutland Railroad proper	120 miles
	Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain R. R.	118 miles
	Rutland-Canadian R. R. (in process of construction)	40 miles
	Total	278 miles

The stock of the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain R. R. and the Rutland-Canadian R. R. is held in the treasury of the Rutland Railroad. The bonded debt of the entire Rutland Railroad System as thus composed, with the interest charges against the debt, is as follows:

	Amount.	Interest Charges.
Rutland R. R. Consolidated 4½s	$2,100,000	$178,500
Rutland R. R. First 6s	1,400,000	
Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain First 4s	3,500,000	140,000
Rutland-Canadian First 4s	1,100,000	44,000
Total	$8,100,000	$362,500

The mortgage debt per mile of main track of the whole system is $29,100. The combined earnings of the old Rutland Railroad proper and the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain proper are as follows:

Gross Income.	Operating Expenses, Including Taxes.	Net Over Operating Applicable to Interest and Dividends.
$1,628,613.12	$1,035,514.01	$593,099.11

This statement is made up from the earnings of the Rutland Railroad proper for the year ending June 30th, 1899, and the average income statement of the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Road for eight years, ending June 30, 1899. The eight-year period taken in arriving at the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain earnings includes several years of business depression, and in addition to this the road has undergone frequent changes in management.

As seen above, the interest charges of the entire system are **$362,500.** The net earnings of only two component parts of the system, viz., the **Rutland R.R** proper and the **Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railway are $593,099.11; but still more significant is the fact that the net earnings of the old Rutland Railroad proper for the year ending June 30th, 1899, amounting to $388,982—as will be seen below—were alone sufficient to cover the interest charges of the entire system.**

It is a fair assumption that when the new Rutland-Canadian Road is completed, a sufficient percentage of the business arriving via O. & L. C. at Rouse's Point can be diverted by the Rutland-Canadian to the Rutland Railroad proper at Burlington, to increase the present gross earnings of the old Rutland Road to **$1,600,000 per annum.** It is even more apparent that the business now in sight for the Rutland-Canadian, figuring on only a reasonable percentage of the business arriving at Rouse's Point, will give to the new Rutland-Canadian gross earnings of **$300,000** per year, this being the average per mile earnings of the two roads which it connects.

This should produce substantially the following results:

Annual Gross Earnings.	Total.
Rutland Railroad	$1,000,000
O. & L. C. (1890-1897 ave	840,000
Rutland-Canadian Railroad (now being constructed)	300,000
Total	$2,140,000
Operating expenses (65 per cent.)	1,383,200
Net earnings from operation	$756,800

We give in full the following letter from Percival W. Clement, President of the Rutland Railroad Co.:

RUTLAND, Vt., July 5th, 1899.

Messrs. E. H. Rollins & Sons, No. 19 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen—In reply to your letter of June 26th. The Rutland-Canadian Road is building through the islands of Lake Champlain, from Burlington, the northern terminus of the Rutland Railroad, to Rouse's Point, the eastern terminus of the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railway, where it also connects with the Grand Trunk Railway and the Railway and the Railroad of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company; and from Alburgh to Noyan Junction, near the Canadian boundary, there connecting with the Canada Atlantic and the United Counties Railways of Canada; the total mileage being forty-six miles.

It is under contract to be finished October 1st, 1899, and will be entirely laid in eighty-pound steel rails, with steel bridges and stone sub-structures and causeways across the arms of the lake. The plans call for the structure to be entirely of steel and stone, excepting the ties.

In the letter I sent you last January, relative to the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railway bonds, I referred to the benefit which would be derived by the old Rutland Railroad proper through the ownership of the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Road. I assumed the management of the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railway on the 1st of February, and, although it has been necessary to transfer the through business between the Rutland R. R. and the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Ry. under conditions adverse to a favorable showing, the benefit to the Rutland Railroad proper is already apparent, as the following comparative statement seems to clearly demonstrate:

	1898.	1899.
Gross	$768,251.35	$827,149.80
Operating, including maintenance and betterments	455,813.25	438,167.80
Net	$312,438.10	$388,982.00

These are actual figures, except for the month of June, which is estimated.

These figures seem to confirm my statement made to you when you bought the O. & L. C. bonds last January, that the Rutland-Canadian Road will, when completed, not only enable the two roads which it connects to increase their earning capacity, but will participate in the benefits which accrue to both. If this is so, the Rutland-Canadian Road will earn on its own mileage over $300,000.00 gross, or about $100,000.00 applicable to interest on its bonds and dividends on its stock.

The estimated earnings of the Rutland-Canadian Road are based upon the average earnings per mile of the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Ry. and Rutland Railroad, projecting over the forty miles of the Rutland-Canadian between Rouse's Point and Burlington, to which will be added the traffic which the new line will receive from its Canadian connections, via Noyan Junction.

The new line will shorten the distance between Rouse's Point and Boston sixteen miles, while its maximum grade will be less than thirty feet to the mile.

The recent purchase by the Rutland Railroad of the control of the Ogdensburg Transit Company's line of steamers insures to the line, of which the new road is a part, a through communication from the western ports of the Great Lakes to New England. Yours very truly,

(Signed) PERCIVAL W. CLEMENT, Pres. Rutland R. R. Co.

The Board of Directors of the Rutland R. R. Co. is as follows:

Percival W. Clement, W. Seward Webb, E. V. W. Rossiter, George H. Ball, Horace G. Young, George Bird, John W. Stewart, Edgar Harding, Wallace C. Clement.

The policy of the men behind this system is to continue the present liberal expenditures for maintenance and betterments, and to bring the entire system to a high standard.

E. H. Rollins & Sons,
19 Milk Street,
Boston,

Dunscomb & Jennison,
2 Wall Street,
New York.

FINANCIAL.

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO., BOSTON,
AND
STRONG, STURGIS & CO., NEW YORK,

OFFER FOR SUBSCRIPTION

$8,600,000

First Mortage Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds
OF THE
American Writing Paper Company

Redeemable after Ten Years at 105

Dated July 1, 1899 *Due July 1, 1919*

Bonds in denomination of $1000 each, which may be registered as to principal

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST

OFFICERS.
ELISHA MORGAN, President.
BRADLEY D. RISING, GEORGE C. GILL, HENRY S. DICKINSON, } Vice-Presidents.
W. N. CALDWELL, General Manager.
GEO. B. HOLBROOK, Treasurer. WM. H. HEYWOOD, Asst. Treasurer.
R. F. McELWAIN, Secretary.

PROPERTY.

The American Writing Paper Company will own absolutely the following properties:—

Beebe & Holbrook Paper Co.	Linden Paper Co.
Chester Paper Co.	Nonotuck Paper Co.
Massasoit Paper Co.	Harding Paper Co.
Esleeck Paper Co.	Holyoke Paper Co.
Hurlbut Paper Mf'g. Co.	Dickinson Paper Co.
Hurlbut Stationery Co.	Riverside Paper Co.
Crocker Manufacturing Co.	Shattuck & Babcock Co.
Oakland Paper Co.	Albion Paper Co.
Springdale Paper Co.	Syms & Dudley Paper Co.
Parsons Paper Co. (except its Ledger Mill No. 2.)	Geo. C. Gill Paper Co.
	Connecticut River Paper Co.
Norman Paper Co.	Agawam Paper Co.
Platner & Porter Paper Mf'g Co.	Eaton, May & Robbins Paper Co.
Windsor Paper Co.	Geo. K. Baird Paper Co.

The returns show that for the year 1898 the above mills produced eighty-four per cent. of the fine writing paper out-put of New England (the chief seat of the industry) and over seventy-six per cent. of the entire out-put of the United States.

The new Company will begin business with a cash capital of $2,500,000, besides a full stock of merchandise, raw, wrought, and in process.

Most of these properties have been in operation for many years, and their trademarks and goodwill are established and very valuable.

The books of the Companies have been examined for us by Messrs. Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co., chartered accountants, who report to us that the average net earnings for the past ten years (which, it must be remembered, include the hard years 1893, '94, '95, and '96), after charging all expenses, wear and tear of plants and bad debts, and making a proper allowance for executive salaries, have been $1,250,620.38, and that the aggregate earnings for the first half of the current year are at least equal to this average. The combination of these companies will naturally result in extensive advantages, improvements, and economies, and our best advices from most competent men indicate that the net earnings of the new company will not be less than $2,200,000 (and this without increased output), which is equivalent to interest and sinking-fund of the bonds, seven per cent. dividend on the preferred, and three to four per cent. on the common stock. These advices and the auditors' report may be seen at our offices.

The authorized capital and bonded debt of the American Writing Paper Company is

$12,500,000 seven per cent. cumulative preferred stock, having preference both as to assets and dividends;

12,500,000 common stock, of which $3,000,000 will remain in the treasury of the Company;

17,000,000 first mortgage five per cent. sinking fund gold bonds, due 1919, interest payable January 1 and July 1.

Of the $17,000,000 bonds, $7,000,000 have been taken by the manufacturers and $1,400,000 have been privately sold. The remaining $8,600,000 are now offered for subscription at par and interest. All the stocks issued not used to cover the cost of consolidation have been taken by the manufacturers in part payment for the mills acquired.

Application to list these bonds will be made to the New York and Boston Stock Exchange.

Subscription books will be opened on **Monday, July 17, at 10 o'clock A. M.,** and will be closed on or before Tuesday, July 18th, at 3 P. M.

The right is reserved to reject or reduce the amount of any subscription.

Subscriptions must be accompanied by a deposit of five per cent. of the par value of bonds subscribed, for which a temporary receipt will be issued, and upon surrender of this receipt and payment of the balance of ninety-five per cent. and accrued interest, to the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, Mass., a negotiable receipt will be issued by said Trust Company, exchangeable for bonds when ready for delivery.

Copies of prospectus giving further particulars may be had on application.

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.,
44, STATE STREET, BOSTON.
STRONG, STURGIS & CO.,
36, BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

BOSTON, MASS., July 12th, 1899.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF

The American Spirits Manufacturing Company,
The Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Company,
The Spirits Distributing Company, and
The Standard Distilling & Distributing Company.

Referring to advertisement of the undersigned, dated June 20, 1899, notice is hereby given that the agreement dated June 21, 1899, under the terms of which a majority of the stocks of the above-named Companies have been deposited, is hereby declared binding, operative, and effective. **The organizers have agreed, in order to afford an opportunity for absent shareholders to deposit their holdings, to extend the time for deposit of stock until July 20, 1899.**

Central Trust Company of New York,
By F. P. OLCOTT, President.

The State Trust Company,
By WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

To the Stockholders of the
American Spirits Manufacturing Company.

Pursuant to a resolution passed at a meeting of stockholders of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, the undersigned have been appointed and have agreed to act as a committee to take such action as may be necessary to protect the interests of the holders of stock. Stockholders desiring to participate must deposit their stock with the **City Trust Company of New York, No. 36 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough,** who will act as depositary for the committee, and who will issue participation certificates against stock deposited. A payment of ten cents per share must be made at the time of the deposit of stock. All stock must be deposited on or before **July 21st, 1899,** after which date no stock will be received except upon terms to be imposed by the Committee.

Copies of the agreement may be had at the office of the **City Trust Company of New York.**

Dated NEW YORK, July 10th, 1899.

BERT REISS,
HUGH V. RODDY, JR.,
LEWIS W. BABCOCK,
Committee.

JAMES C. CHURCH,
WALLACH & COOK,
Counsel.

DEVLIN COAL COMPANY
6% Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated January 1, 1894, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 12 M. of the 15th day of July, 1899, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, secured by said deed, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of four thousand one hundred and sixty-four 50-100 ($4,164.50) dollars.

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY,
of the City of New York, Trustee,
No. 30 Broad St.
July 10th, 1899.

CHART MOVEMENTS
Safe and Sure Guides to SUCCESSFUL SPECULATION.
Fully explained and illustrated in my revised (Sixth) edition. Just out.
INS AND OUTS OF WALL STREET
Operators cannot afford to be without it.
13 Drawings. 100 Pages. 10c. stamps. Address
PUBLISHER, P. O. Box 196 New York.

FINANCIAL.

An Issue will be made in Berlin by Mr. S. Bleichroder, the Deutsche Bank, and the Dresdner Bank; in London by Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., also in Frankfort and in Amsterdam.

United States of Mexico
5% Consolidated
External Gold Loan of 1899.
£22,700,000.
R. Marks, 463,080,000.
United States Gold Dollars, $110,095,000.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, FREE OF ALL MEXICAN TAXES, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

In Bonds to Bearer, of the Denomination of £20, £100, £200, £500, and £1,000, and the Equivalents in Marks and U. S. Dollars.

Principal and interest of the bonds are payable in gold, free from all present and future Mexican taxes, at the option of the holder,—in New York in American gold of the present standard of weight and fineness at $4.85 per pound Sterling; in London in pounds Sterling; in Germany in Marks at Rm. 20.40 per pound Sterling, and in Amsterdam in Dutch Florins at the sight rate on Berlin.

23 Wall Street,
New York, July 12, 1899.

In connection with the above-mentioned Banks and Bankers and the National Bank of Mexico we have entered into a contract with the United States of Mexico for the conversion of its existing foreign debt, and pursuant thereto we are prepared to receive applications for bonds of the above issue at 99½% of their par value, together with interest accrued from July 1, 1899, to time of payment, to wit: $965.15 and interest per bond of $970 or £200.

Terms of payment are as follows:

5% on application (to be returned to the extent that bonds are not allotted.)

5% on allotment.

Balance at the option of the subscriber any time before September 1, 1899.

The right is reserved to reject any application, and to allot in any instance a smaller amount than the amount applied for. In default of payment in full by any purchaser, his allotment and any payments thereunder will be liable to forfeiture.

Pending the issue of the definitive bonds, transferable receipts will be issued for payments, and unless bonds of other denominations are asked for bonds of £200 ($970) will be supplied.

The bonds, or their proceeds, are intended exclusively to retire the existing foreign loans of the United States of Mexico, viz.: The 6% loans of 1888, 1890, and 1893, and the 5% Tehuantepec loan heretofore issued in London and Berlin.

The bonds are in coupon form, and are of the following denominations:

£20 equal $97 U. S. Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness.
£100 equal $485 U. S. Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness.
£200 equal $970 U. S. Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness.
$500 equal $2,425 U. S. Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness.
£1,000 equal $4,850 U. S. Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness.

The bonds offered are secured by special hypothecation of 62% of the import and export duties of the United States of Mexico. These duties are collected through the sale of customs certificates by the National Bank of Mexico and remitted direct to Mr. S. Bleichroder for account of the issuing houses by said Bank, the Mexican Government being pledged to maintain a margin of 10% above the amounts required and to make up any deficiency fifteen days before maturity of coupons due and bonds drawn.

The entire issue of bonds is to be retired within forty-five years at par by semi-annual drawings (the first drawing to take place in June, 1900,) or by purchases in the market if same can be made at under par.

After July, 1909, the amount of any drawing may be increased, or the entire loan may be paid off on three months' notice.

Interest is payable quarterly on January 1st, April 1st, July 1st, and October 1st in each year.

Of the above-described bonds, £5,000,000 are reserved for allotment in this country and in Holland. The issue in England and Germany at the present time will be limited in favor of holders of the existing bonds, who will be given a right of conversion.

The Custom House Receipts of the Mexican Government for a series of years back, as officially stated by the Financial Agent of the Government, have been:

1893-4, $16,359,031 silver, of which 62% would be $10,142,599 silver.
1894-5, $18,965,848 silver, of which 62% would be $11,758,825 silver.
1895-6, $22,571,072 silver, of which 62% would be $13,994,064 silver.
1896-7, $22,912,922 silver, of which 62% would be $14,206,011 silver.
1897-8, $22,582,437 silver, of which 62% would be $14,001,110 silver.
1898-9, (11 mos. only,) $24,709,076 silver, of which 62% would be $15,319,627 silver.

The annual interest and sinking fund requirements for the entire external debt of Mexico, as consolidated by the new issue of bonds, is only about $6,200,000 Gold, or at present exchange about $13,000,000 silver.

Applications will be made in due time for the listing of the bonds on the New York Stock Exchange, as well as on the Stock Exchanges of London, Berlin, Frankfort, and Amsterdam.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPEN AT OUR OFFICE AT 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1899, AND WILL CLOSE ON NOTIFICATION FROM BERLIN OR LONDON.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Colorado Gold Stocks
We are now selling a GOLD STOCK for
35 CTS. PER SHARE,
PAR VALUE $1.00,
That July 25 commences paying
Monthly Dividend of 1 Cent Per Share.
We Predict It Will Go to
PAR IN 90 DAYS.
For Particulars and Prospectus Address
Prentice Inv. Co. of New York,
44 Broad St., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking Railroad Company.

To the holders of the GENERAL MORTGAGE bonds of the COLUMBUS, SANDUSKY AND HOCKING RAILROAD COMPANY:

The undersigned Committee is still of the opinion indicated in the circular of the NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, dated November 19, 1898, that the legal status of creditors of the COLUMBUS, SANDUSKY AND HOCKING RAILROAD COMPANY and of the former sectional railroads is not yet sufficiently ascertained to justify the announcement of a definite plan of reorganization.

It has, however, in the interest of the GENERAL MORTGAGE bondholders represented by it, carried on active proceedings for some months in the courts in Ohio for the readjustment of claims and conflicting titles, the protection of the creditors and of the property, and the reorganization of the company on an equitable basis.

In calling now for the united support of all the GENERAL MORTGAGE bondholders, it seems fitting to announce:

That the Court of Common Pleas of Crawford County, Ohio, has by its order recently set aside the sale of the railroad property made October 19, 1895.

That it has reappointed its former Receiver, Mr. Monsarrat, to take charge of the property.

That the foreclosure proceedings in the United States Court are still held open by the intervention of this committee.

That the Reorganization Committee, which has acted heretofore through the Mercantile Trust Company, has by public notice abandoned its plan of reorganization, and invited depositors to withdraw their bonds.

GENERAL MORTGAGE bondholders are therefore urged to join without delay in support of the present movement for their protection, and for, that purpose to deposit their bonds with the **NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY,** 100 Broadway, under the agreement of November 19, 1898, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY.

Dated New York, July 11, 1899.

JOHN G. CARLISLE, Chairman,
No. 30 Broad St., New York.
CHAS. S. HINCHMAN,
No. 902 Provident Building, Philadelphia.
JOSEPH F. RANDOLPH,
No. 15 Broad St., New York.

Union Trust Company of New York

80 Broadway.
New York, March 23d, 1899.

The undersigned, the Trustee under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the CECILIA BRANCH, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from CECILIA STATION to LOUISVILLE, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage, providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this Company the installment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($55,000) due on March 1, 1899, and that the undersigned, not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, on notice and request by the undersigned, did, on the 23d day of March, 1899, at its office, in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of Fifty-five Thousand Dollars, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

6,	97,	203,	364,	532,	640,	764,	906,
8,	103,	234,	379,	544,	646,	772,	955,
31,	122,	242,	409,	572,	681,	794,	957,
64,	166,	251,	459,	577,	682,	805,	980,
70,	188,	257,	468,	582,	687,	874,	985,
74,	193,	309,	484,	608,	702,	901,	988,
77,	196,	310,	522,	628,	716,	905.	

Notice is hereby given that the principal of the said above mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned at its office, in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1899, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 5.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that twenty-four (24) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

36	212	375	525	844	941	1115
77	254	424	670	930	954	1163
184	297	425	825	933	1109	1182
136	335	498				

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due September 1st, 1899, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.
New York, June 8, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Twenty-four bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

T. STALLKNECHT,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
R. D. LANKFORD,
With Richmond and Danville R. R. Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing September 1, 1899, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of September, 1899, at par.
Central Trust Company of New York,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH OFFICE 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Management of ESTATES a SPECIALTY, for which REAL-ESTATE MORTGAGES are always kept on hand.
Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Sec. & Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Asst. Sec. & Treas.

NEW MEXICO LAND & IRRIGATION CO.
Reorganization Committee. 6% Certificates.

On and after July 1st, 1899, the whole of the above certificates outstanding will be paid at the Central Trust Company of New York according to the tenor of the bonds and of the indenture securing the same, namely, at 110 per cent. of the principal sum, adding interest accrued upon the bonds up to July 1st, 1899, after which date interest upon the bonds will cease.

JOHN GREENOUGH, E. C. STODDARD, JAMES BROWN POTTER, } Committee of Liquidation and Reorganization.
New York, June 28th, 1899.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY 5% LAND GRANT BONDS.

The Trustees under the Mortgage dated 1st September, 1881, securing the payment of Five Per Cent. Land Grant Bonds of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, desire to receive proposals for the sale to them of such Bonds up to the amount of $225,000 par value, funds for that purpose being in their hands from sales of lands.

The Mortgage provides that the Trustees may purchase Bonds at the lowest price offered, not exceeding 10% premium on the par value thereof and accrued interest.

Proposals addressed to Charles Drinkwater, Esq., Secretary Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Montreal, to be delivered at his office on or before the 8th day of August next, stating price asked in addition to accrued interest.

R. B. ANGUS, GEO. M. CLARK, JOHN TURNBULL, } Trustees.
Montreal, 10th July, 1899.

FINANCIAL.

PUBLICATION BY THE WEST SIDE BANK of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689 of the New York State Banking Laws of 1892:

Isaac Brown, Aug. 21, 1884	$86.18
Chas. Carew, March 11, 1883	335.02
Estate P. Pullmer, May 29, 1894	93.30
G. M. Hofman, April 14, 1894	93.91
Estate Catherine O'Neill, February, 1886	61.54

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.: Theo. M. Bertine, Cashier of the West Side Bank, New York, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief of the unclaimed moneys required to be published, according to Section 28, Article 1., Chapter 689 of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York.

THEO. M. BERTINE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of July, 1899.

NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr.,
Notary Public Kings Co., Certificate filed in New York Co.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Southern Pacific Company.
Notice of Special Meeting of Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at its office, No. 4 Montgomery Street, in the City of San Francisco, California, on the 26th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, to consider and act upon the question of the approval of the increase of the Capital Stock of said Company to the sum of $200,000,000, and of the action of the Board of Directors of the said Company in respect to such increase in said Capital Stock.

San Francisco, July 10th, 1899.
By order of the President,

E. C. WRIGHT,
Clerk and Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE

Northern Pacific Railway Company

MILLS BUILDING.
New York, July 12, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 3, 1899, the same to be paid September 5, 1899, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on August 10, 1899.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
By **GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.**

23 Wall Street,
New York, July 12, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1899.

On September 5, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway Co.
38 Broad St., New York, June 28, 1899.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the First Preferred Stock of the Company was declared, payable August 1st, 1899, to the holders of record of the First Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on July 15th, 1899.

The transfer books for First Preferred Stock will close July 15th, 1899, at 12 M., and will reopen August 2d, 1899, at 10 A. M.

W. S. WILSON, Secretary.

54 Wall St., N. Y., June 26th, 1899.

The above-mentioned dividend of ONE PER CENT. will be payable on August 1st, 1899, to holders of record at the close of business on July 15th, 1899, on the books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred Stock of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Company.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred Stock will close July 15th, 1899, at 12 M., and will reopen August 2d, 1899, at 10 A. M.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

MONTANA ORE PURCHASING COMPANY

The Trustees of the Montana Ore Purchasing Co. have declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 per share, ($80,000,) payable at the New York office of the Company on July 27th, 1899.

Books close July 17th, and reopen July 27th, 1899.

MONTANA ORE PURCHASING CO.,
STANLEY GIFFORD, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Malden Lane.
New York, July 7, 1899.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ PER CENT., and an extra dividend of 1 PER CENT., payable at the company's offices on Aug. 1, 1899. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, July 15, and reopened on Wednesday, Aug. 2.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.
New York, June 15, 1899.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO (2%) PER CENT. out of the net earnings on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable July 17, 1899.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on July 10, 1899, and reopen on the morning of July 18, 1899.

GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of the Board.

DIVIDEND.
Office of National Surety Company.
346 Broadway, New York, July 11th, 1899.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE has this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. (5%) on the capital stock of the Company, payable on July 25th, 1899. The transfer and registration books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on July 14th, 1899, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on July 25th, 1899.

BALLARD McCALL, Secretary.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey,
143 Liberty Street, New York, July 10, 1899.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable August 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 14th. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. of Friday, July 14th, till the morning of Friday, July 21st.

J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company,
Cincinnati, O., June 20, 1899.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after July 15th. The transfer books will be closed from July 1st to July 15th, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

Empire City Fire Insurance Co.,
80 WALL ST., NEW YORK, July 6, 1899.
NINETIETH DIVIDEND.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on demand.

DAVID J. BURTIS, Secretary.

Pacific Fire Insurance Company.
Ninety-fourth Dividend.

A semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. (5%) is payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 32 Pine Street, New York.

GEORGE JEREMIAH, Secretary.

New York, July 12, 1899.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,

S. E. Cor. 6th Av. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1899, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 17, 1899.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before JULY 10, 1899, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1899.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.

Certificate for 100 shares Arcadian Copper Co. No. D. 750. Transfer has been stopped, and application has been made for a new certificate. Please notify ROLSTON & BASS, 16 and 18 Broad St., New York.

BANKBOOK NO. 163,241; the Greenwich Savings Bank, 246 and 248 6th Av., N. Y. City; payment stopped. Please return to bank.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

40 WALL STREET.
New York, July 1, 1899.

Mr. George Parmly Day has this day been admitted to partnership in our firm.

CLARENCE S. DAY & CO.

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

American Biscuit bonds	107¼
Binghamton Gas 5s	92½
Penn. Coal Co	15
Journeay & Burnham	5
Journeay & Burnham pf	25
Marshal Mill	90
N. Y. Biscuit bonds	110½
Retsof bonds	75
Retsof stock	15
Whitney Safety Fire Arms	50
Cuban bonds, 1889	¾%
Cuban bonds, 1873	¼%
Cuban bonds, 1896	¾%

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

July 12	536,871
To date this year	104,213,589
Corresponding date last year	54,464,800

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 12	$3,348,500
To date this year	$572,998,480
Corresponding date last year	$425,002,220

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 4@5 per cent.; at three months, 3½@4 per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty and ninety days, 3½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf	½	Federal Steel pf	½
Am. Malting	½	H. B. Claflin	1
Am. S. & W. pf	½	Hocking Valley pf	¾
Am. Sugar Refs	1	Int. Paper pf	1
Am. S. Refs. pf	½	Lake Erie & West	1¼
Am. Tin Plate	½	Lake Erie & W. pf	1½
Am. Tin Plate pf	1	Louis. & Nash	1
Am. Steel Hoop	½	Mexican Central	⅞
At., Top. & S. F. pf	½	Minn. & St. Louis	½
Balt. & Ohio	¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	⅞
Brunswick City	1¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	1
Cent. Pac. as. paid	⅝	Mo. Pacific	1½
Chi., B. & Q.	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B	½	Nat. Biscuit	½
Chi., I. & L. pf	2⅝	Nat. Steel	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	N. J. Central	1
Chi., M. & St. P. pf	½	N. Y. Air Brake	19
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	¾	N. Y. Central	1½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	1¾	P., C., C. & St. L.	1
Col. South. 1st pf	1	Pullman Car	1
Col. & H. Coal & I.	2	Reading 2d pf	½
Consol. Ice	⅞	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Consol. Ice pf	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	½	St. L. & S. W. pf	½
Del., L. & West	½	St. L. Southwestern	⅛
Den. & R. G. pf	⅞	St. L. S. W. pf	½
Des M. & Ft. D	½	Stand. Dist. pf	⅝
Erie 1st pf	⅝	Western Un. Tel	1
Federal Steel	¾	Wis. Cent. pf., w. i.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelt. & R. pf	1¼	Knicker. Ice	1
Am. Tobacco	¾	Manhattan Con	⅛
Chi. & N. W.	½	Met. Street Ry	⅛
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1½	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	People's Gas, Chi.	½
Col. Southern	½	Philadelphia Co	8¼
Col. South. 2d pf	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Cent. Tobacco	2½	Texas Pacific	¾
Hocking Valley	2¾		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. & 9th Av. 5s	1	Mo. Pac. Tr. 5s	1⅞
Gal., H. & H. 5s	1½	Mo. Pacific coll. g. 5s	1
Gen. Electric deb	1	Tol. & Ohio Cent. 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1	Pacific Coast 1st	1

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

The tight-money bugaboo was not in Wall Street's view yesterday, and in consequence the whole stock market was in good form. Quotations generally advanced. Not only was there disclosure of orders from interests accumulating large lines of investment stocks, but there was evidence that speculators on the short side were covering

One indication was that many small traders of speculative instinct were getting into the market on a basis where thin margins were relied upon. This is about the only token of intrinsic weakness that anywhere appears in the market situation; but so generally have all the small fry of the Street suddenly whipped over to the bull side that it is a matter of openness that some conservative rules are being put aside—some little speculators tempting fortune by much overloading. Of course they have in their favor conditions that are exceptional. Business conditions reflect prosperity widespread. Business men are profiting and are confident beyond precedent. Not one element warranting discouragement shows anywhere; the entire record is all that can be asked. But even such a cheering situation is no excuse for speculators plunging recklessly.

***

Money market conditions are no longer a menace. There ceases to be apprehension of "squeezes" and "pinches" and similar disturbances. And this disclosed situation shows how much is the estimate of the cool-headed, calculating banker to be preferred to the hysterical, ghost-discovering speculator.

Much of the large volume of money advanced by New York to certain out-of-town industrial combinations is coming back. The new tube trust, the writing paper trust, and a number of other similar consolidations, with headquarters elsewhere, are finally at a stage where they are ready to cancel heavy obligations assumed through preliminary financiering operations here. It is a moderate estimate in banking circles that upward of $12,000,000 of out-of-town money has, on accounts of this sort, come back to New York this week; and this is used as a basis for cheerful forecasts of next Saturday's Clearing House statement.

With tight-money threats gone to join the fables of crop extermination, small measure of comfort remains for the professional bear of Wall Street.

***

In important quarters there continues in evidence the disposition of influential interests to change from high-priced stocks to those of smaller market value. One Standard Oil financier, for example, has converted his Consolidated Gas into Rock Island Railway shares; and investment demands are bringing out substantial lots of preferred stocks of the highest class, like St. Paul preferred and Northwestern preferred—the sellers taking the common shares of the same properties in exchange; and such common stocks are now, on a conservative basis, more attractive than the preference issues themselves were ten years ago.

CALL MONEY EASIER.

The call money market yesterday showed increasing ease, the bulk of the loans being made below 5 per cent. Brokers reported that they found it easy to fill all needs, and in the afternoon were inclined to hold off for lower rates. It was said that the greater part of the money involved in the recent New York City bond sale has been transferred, Farson, Leach & Co. paying it to the city and the city sending it to the depository banks, thus repaying the loans which had so much effect upon last Saturday's bank statement. This operation is expected to bring about a substantial decrease in the loan item next Saturday. The banks also reported a steady return of money sent out last week in connection with July disbursements. Out-of-town banks and other financial institutions again offered call money liberally at 5 per cent.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London again traded on both sides of the account yesterday, and was a small buyer on balance. The total of transactions for foreign account was about 30,000 shares. The arbitrage purchases were chiefly of Louisville, New York Central, Pennsylvania, St. Paul, and the Denver stocks, while the sales were heaviest in Atchison, preferred, Chesapeake and Ohio, Ontario and Western, the Union Pacifics, and Wabash preferred. Cables reported buying of Louisville in London by brokers identified with Rothschild interests. London seems to be placing much faith in rumors of an impending deal between New York Central and important coal interests (supposedly Delaware and Hudson) which have recently been published by newspapers there.

SOME INCREASED EARNINGS.

Many highly encouraging railway statements for the first week of June which came to hand during the day undoubtedly induced much commission house buying yesterday. Southern railroads made particularly good showings. Louisville increased $68,000; Southern Railway, $43,000; Missouri Pacific, $23,000; Wabash, $48,000; St. Louis Southwestern, $14,000, and Texas Pacific, $11,324. Of the Western roads, Chicago Great Western led with an increase of nearly $35,000. Hocking Valley gained nearly $24,000; Lake Erie and Western, $14,000; Minneapolis and St. Louis, $14,000, and Wisconsin Central, $11,000.

The semi-annual report of the H. B. Claflin Company was published during the day and reflected the prosperous state of mercantile business. The company's net earnings for the six months ended June 30 showed more than $607,000, against $241,000 in 1898 and $200,000 in 1897. The Claflin Company's position in trade circles makes this exhibit highly significant.

FEDERAL STEEL'S DIVIDEND.

Federal Steel common was influenced yesterday on statements that arrangements have been made with banking interests to pay the dividend on July 20 to recorded stockholders if the injunction is not dissolved before that date. The plan, it was said, is the same as that employed in the payment of the last dividend on the old Chicago Gas stock, on which an injunction was obtained. At that time a trust company paid the dividend to stockholders of record and was reimbursed by the company after the injunction was dissolved.

Federal Steel Directors met during the day and formally voted to set aside $581,653 for the dividend on the common stock, to be paid when the same can be done legally. The dividend for the year on the preferrd stock has already been set aside out of the earnings of the company.

After 3 o'clock it was announced that a ruling has been issued by Judge Thomas of the United States District Court directing the complainant to show cause why the Federal Steel injunction should not be dissolved. Hearing takes place Saturday at 11 o'clock in Brooklyn.

Federal Steel common advanced from 59 to 61 on transactions approaching 20,000 shares. Flower & Co. were heavy buyers.

GOULD CONSOLIDATION RUMORS.

Wall Street again heard many rumors of a proposed consolidation of the Southwestern Gould properties yesterday and the coincident strength of the several stocks was regarded in some quarters as confirmatory of the stories. The increased earnings reported by Missouri Pacific, Texas Pacific, St. Louis Southwestern and Wabash were also bull points on the stocks.

There were many predictions of the early absorption of Texas Pacific by the St. Louis and Iron Mountain, but the best information on the stock concerned earnings and dividend prospects. It is expected that next year the company will earn full 5 per cent. on the seconds and something beyond for the stock. There were also predictions that over 5 per cent. will be earned on St. Louis Southwestern preferred.

The stories of a proposed Missouri Pacific-Wabash merger met semi-official denials, but Wabash interests talked with enthusiasm on the outlook for earnings. President Ashley says the remaining $200,000 of that company's floating debt will be extinguished this autumn, as the notes mature. He says that the property is now in an up-to-date condition, and can compete with first class roads. Construction work on the Des Moines division is progressing steadily, and it is expected to be completed by September or October of this year. The net results for the year ended June 30 will superficially appear less favorable than is warranted, and this is because the company uses the net earnings in providing for monthly installments on rolling stock and improvements. Everything is charged in this way. The management has expended considerable sums on the Buffalo extension. The company in the last two years has purchased between 2,000 and 3,000 new thirty-ton box cars and a number of engines, and has laid about 20,000 tons a year of eighty-pound steel rails, all of which were bought at around $17 a ton.

NORTHERN PACIFIC BUYING.

Northern Pacific common was again active yesterday, more than 10,000 shares changing hands. It was apparent that inside interests were buyers on a large scale, but these purchases were made cautiously and with an evident disposition to accumulate stock rather than to put it out. Talk of another 1 per cent. dividend within a short time was again heard, and Directors were quoted as saying that, in view of the reserve held aside assuring dividends on the preferred, the road's big earnings warrant the early establishment of a 4 per cent. rate on the common.

Northern Pacific Directors met during the day and declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 5. Books close Aug. 10 and reopen Aug. 21

CHESAPEAKE DIVIDENDS.

In Wall Street quarters where Vanderbilt information is usually good there is expectation of a dividend of 1 per cent. on Chesapeake and Ohio early next month. The stock was notably strong yesterday, and more than 20,000 shares changed hands. Buyers stated that they had positive information upon the dividend. Morgan brokers were also quite bullish on the stock, although these interests put more emphasis on the possibility of a consolidation with Big Four than upon dividend talk. Big Four stock was steady between 58 and 59 on light transactions.

CENTRAL AND PENNSYLVANIA.

New York Central and Pennsylvania both scored advances on rather aggressive buying yesterday, the former selling at 140¼ and the latter at 137¼. Vanderbilt interests were credited with large purchases of both. It was said that New York Central's gross earnings in the first week of July increased $260,000 over the corresponding week of 1898. The road's June statement is expected to show a large increase over last year.

BRUNSWICK'S ADVANCE.

Brunswick stock came into prominence yesterday, running up sharply to 16⅞, and holding 1½ points of its gain to the close. Nearly 12,000 shares changed hands. The buying came from insiders and strong interests, such houses as Houseman & Co. and Van Emburg & Atterbury taking considerable stock on the advance. Inquiry among Brunswick interests brought out intimations that an important Southern railroad property is about to put into operation plans which will materially improve the standing of Brunswick as a port, thereby improving the outlook for the city's business and the value of its real estate. Much of the buying yesterday was undoubtedly based upon information regarding such developments.

NEW YORK AIR BRAKE.

New York Air Brake made one of its sensational spurts yesterday, running up from 188 to 204, and gaining nineteen points net for the day. Less than 2,000 shares were traded in and practically all of this came from inside interests who, in answer to inquiries, stated that their purchases were based on what they know of the company's earnings, present and prospective. New York Air Brake's June business was the largest in the history of the company. Recent intimations that the inside buying of the stock is based on anticipation of favorable decision in the pending litigation are ridiculed by interests identified with the property. They say that they are confident of winning their suits, but that they are buying the stock on known facts and not on probabilities.

ERIE AND WESTERN GOSSIP.

Lake Erie and Western preferred sold up to 78 yesterday on light speculative buying. There were reports that control of the property has passed to the Vanderbilts, and is to be placed in the hands of the Big Four management. Officers of the company refused to confirm this, but intimated that announcement will be made to-day or to-morrow of important developments in the company's affairs.

IN THE IRON TRADE.

Reviewing trade conditions the Iron Age will say to-day:

"Our usual monthly Pig Iron statistics show that production, while it continued to increase in June, was inadequate to meet the demand, the stocks having been further reduced. The production of the Coke and Anthracite furnaces expanded from 249,000 tons weekly on June 1 to 257,000 tons weekly on July 1, and yet furnace and warrant stocks fell from 215,000 to 149,000 tons, or four days' supply reckoned on the whole output. This figure is, however, somewhat misleading, since the stocks cover only the metal on hand at the furnaces running for the open market, representing about one-quarter of the output. But even making due allowance for this the stocks are at a very low ebb.

"It is true that a number of furnaces have started since the first of this month, and that others will be in before the beginning of August, but yet an easing in the situation is not yet in sight, particularly since an important group of furnaces in the Shenango Valley are banked on account of labor troubles. Although they are expected to start soon, a certain amount of tonnage has been lost.

"It has been a matter of surprise that thus far there have been few indications that high prices have adversely affected consumption. Probably the fact that deliveries have been at a much lower range of values may explain it. Quite recently, however, a number of instances of holding over enterprises have come under our notice. They are insignificant when compared with the large amount of new work coming up and in the fearful pressure of deliveries are lost sight of, but they may be the forerunners of more important developments late in the year.

"The pig iron markets have been fairly active, and in the East continue to display an advancing tendency. In Pittsburg there has been a moderate movement in Bessemer pig at $20.75, delivered.

"Some moderate sales of steel billets have been recorded, and there is now an inquiry in the Eastern market for a block of about 12,000 tons, for delivery during the current year.

"Reports have been current to the effect that a large block of ship plates had been purchased in Glasgow for shipment to this country. We are unable to verify these statements, which may be due to purchases by one large concern to fill earlier contracts, and thus obtain relief here. It is a fact, on the other hand, that a leading mill in the Central West has just made a contract for a very large tonnage of plates for the Clyde, the deliveries to run over a year or more.

"In regard to the contract for 180,000 tons of steel rails for Russia, we have it from a good source that the business is practically closed.

"Structural material has been advanced $5 per ton during the week, thus bringing that branch into line with other departments. Chicago reports the placing of an order for 10,000 tons for a Western railroad. In other parts of the country very large requirements are coming up.

"The sheet market has shown great activity, and a further advance has been made. One season contract calling for 4,000 tons was placed in Chicago this week.

"The latest dispatches from Chicago state that the conferences between the American Tin Plate Company and the Amalgamated Association have not yet come to an end. The reports indicate that an early settlement may be looked for."

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Increase of $107,024 in Mobile and Ohio's gross earnings for the month of June.

Lease of the Beaver and Ellwood Railroad taken by the Pittsburg and Lake Erie for a period of twenty years.

Actual value of domestic exports from the Port of New York for June, $39,878,884, against $46,391,985 in 1898, and $33,330,903 in 1897.

Reports received by officials of the Chicago, Minneapolis and Omaha, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and Illinois Central Roads, which agree in the assertion that enormous crops may be expected from Nebraska, South Dakota, and Northwestern Iowa.

Talk of dividends on Amalgamated Copper stock at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly.

Increase of $2,120 in Flint & Père Marquette's surplus for May, making an increase of $15,686 since Jan. 1.

Satisfactory progress of the fortnightly settlement in the London market.

Decrease of $3,087 in Santa Fé, Prescott and Phoenix net earnings for May, but increase of $16,302 since July 1, 1898.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in July showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$2,545
Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern	14,189
Chicago and Eastern Illinois	13,000
Chicago Great Western	34,845
Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling	5,653
Evansville and Terre Haute	143
Hocking Valley	23,898
International and Great Northern	322
Kanawha and Michigan	804
Lake Erie and Western	14,301
Louisville and Nashville	68,370
Minneapolis and St. Louis	14,054
Missouri Pacific	23,000
New York, Ontario and Western	5,652
Ohio River	3,721
Peoria, Decatur and Evansville	2,629
St. Louis and San Francisco	1,843
Southern Railway	43,727
Toledo and Ohio Central	4,197
Wisconsin Central	11,631
Total increase, 20 roads	$240,529
Increase previously reported	481,614
Total increase, 33 roads	$731,143

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The following showed decreases:

Central Branch, (Missouri Pacific)	$2,000
Evansville and Indianapolis	713
Kansas City Suburban Belt	522
Total decrease, 3 roads	$3,235
Decrease previously reported	41,938
Total decrease, 5 roads	$45,173
Net increase	$685,970

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 12.—American securities opened rather firmer in response to better overnight prices from New York. Prices were well maintained throughout, with St. Paul the feature. The final tone was firm. Business was light.

Consols for money, 106 7-16; for the account, 106⅝. Atchison, 20¾; Canadian Pacific, 100; St. Paul, 133¾; Illinois Central, 119; Louisville, 73⅞; Union Pacific preferred, 79½; New York Central, 142¾; Erie, 14; Erie first preferred, 38⅝; Pennsylvania, 60⅝; Reading, 10⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 78⅝.

Money, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 3 per cent.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £87,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 113.70; Madrid, 23.20; Lisbon, 35.00; Rome, 70.5. Gold bars are quoted to-day at 77s 9½d.

Bar silver quiet, 27 11-16d per ounce.

Spanish 4s closed at 59¼.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

40 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 400.

$1,000 Long Island Railroad 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1931, coupons January, April, July, and October, 125½.

$2,000 Central Railroad of New Jersey 5 per cent. bonds, due 1987, coupons January and July, 120¾.

$5,000 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad 5 per cent. bonds, due 1913, coupons May and November, 111⅝.

$5,000 Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1910, coupons January and July, 116½.

$5,000 St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad first mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds, due 1947, coupons February and August, 100¾.

$3,000 St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad general consolidated 5 per cent. bonds, due 1931, coupons April and October, 113⅝.

$4,000 Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1906, coupons June and December, 104½.

$5,000 St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad Company second mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1909, coupons April and October, 122⅝.

35 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 4003.

$124,000 Great White Spirit Company 6 per cent. bonds, due 1915; the said bonds are sold subject to the terms and conditions of a certain agreement of holders of bonds of the Great White Spirit Company, dated on or about Sept. 14, 1898, $1,500.

$3,000 Norfolk and Western Railroad (New River Division) 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1932, interest April and October, 133½.

25 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 161.

$4,000 Chicago and Erie Railroad 5 per cent. bonds, due May 1, 1982, 116.

$2,000 Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad 4 per cent. bonds, due August, 1936, 105.

50 shares Citizens' Insurance Company, $20 each, 117.

75 shares American Telegraph and Cable Company, guaranteed 5 per cent., $100 each.

1 share Parmachenee Club of Oxford County, Maine, (all dues paid,) $500, $150.

25 shares United States Trust Company, $100 each, 1,620 to 1,625.

25 shares Bank of America, $100 each, 435¼.

25 shares Franklin Trust Company, $100 each, 312.

100 shares American Bond and Mortgage Guaranty Company, $100 each, 150.

5 shares Fourth National Bank, $100 each, 192.

40 shares Mechanics' National Bank, $25 each, 206.

60 shares Citizens' National Bank, $25 each, 146⅞.

3 shares Produce Exchange Bank, $100 each, 130½.

20 shares Mutual Bank, New York, $100 each, 157½.

All right, title, and interest of the Northwest Copper Company and the Northwest Railway Company in and to $5,000 Northwest Railway Company bonds, due July 1, 1918, January, 1899, coupons on, $70.

66 shares National Park Bank, $100 each, 502.

5 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 263½.

10 shares State Trust Company, $100 each, 415¼.

50 shares International Trust and Banking Company, $100 each, 175.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, July 12, 1899.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
111	113	50	Adams Express	113	113	112	112	.....
15	15¼	615	Am. Car & Foundry	15¼	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	− ⅛
60	61	438	Am. Car & Found. pf.	60⅜	60⅝	60½	60½	+ ¼
30	30¼	2,810	American Cotton Oil	30¼	30⅞	30	30¼	− ¼
35½	36	300	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	35⅞	36	35⅞	36	.....
82	82½	940	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	83	83	82½	82½	−1¼
17⅜	20	100	American Malting Co.	19¼	19½	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
70	71	100	Am. Malting Co. pf.	70¼	70½	70¼	70¼	+ ⅛
6½	6⅞	200	American Spirits Mfg.	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6¾	.....
55⅝	55⅞	10,100	Am. Steel & Wire	56¼	56¾	55½	55⅝	− ⅜
96	90¼	220	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	96	96	96	96	+ ½
157⅜	157⅞	28,825	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	157½	159	157¼	157⅞	+1
117	118¼	150	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	118	118	118	118	+ ½
38	38¼	2,700	American Tin Plate	37	38½	37	38	+ ⅞
86	87	230	American Tin Plate pf.	87	87	87	87	+1
96½	97	3,300	American Tobacco	97¾	98¼	97	97	− ¾
29½	30	350	Am. Steel Hoop	29½	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
70¼	80	1,350	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	70¾	74¼	70¼	70¼	− ½
54⅜	54½	5,090	Anaconda Copper	53¾	55	53⅜	54⅝	+ ⅞
20	20⅛	4,660	At., T. & S. F.	20½	20⅝	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
62	62⅛	58,940	At., T. & S. F. pf.	62	62½	61⅝	62	+ ⅛
48¾	49	1,187	Baltimore & Ohio	48½	48¾	48¼	48¾	+ ⅜
72½	72¾	2,000	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	72¼	72½	72¼	72¼	+ ¼
		500	B. & O. S. W. pf., tr. r.	8¾	8¾	8½	8½	+ ⅛
115¼	115⅝	21,365	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	115⅝	116⅞	115¼	115¼	− ⅛
16⅜	16¼	11,620	Brunswick City	15¼	16⅞	15¼	16¼	+1¼
53	54	300	Canada Southern	54½	54¼	54¼	54¼	.....
52	52¼	1,800	Cent. Pac. ass't pd.	52⅛	52⅝	52⅛	52⅜	+ ⅜
28⅞	29	21,275	Chesapeake & Ohio	29¼	29⅜	28⅞	29	.....
56½	57¼	600	Chicago Con. Traction	56⅞	57	56⅝	57	+ ¼
137⅝	137½	17,500	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	136½	137⅝	136¼	137⅝	+1⅛
14⅜	14½	3,245	Chicago Great West.	14⅜	14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
68	68¼	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	68½	68½	68¼	68½	+ ⅛
30¼	31	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	30⅜	30⅜	30¼	30¼	.....
88	91	10	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	.....
9½	10	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9¾	.....
40	43	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	42¼	42¼	42¼	42½	+2⅜
132	132¼	30,460	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	131⅞	132⅞	131⅝	132⅜	+ ⅝
174½	175½	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	174½	175	174½	175	+ ½
160⅜	161¼	1,930	Chicago & Northw.	160½	161½	160¼	160½	− ½
117⅝	117⅞	17,786	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	117⅝	118¼	117⅝	117⅞	+ ⅝
14¼	14⅜	110	Chicago Term

tion on the matter of dividends. No doubt is expressed as to the declaration of the first quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock, but opinion differs as to the probability of a dividend being paid at this time on the common. Among the Directors of the company are some who, it is said, are much opposed to a dividend on the common stock on the ground that it is better policy to let the profits of the company accumulate for some time longer, thus strengthening the company's reserve. The National Salt stocks were not active yesterday, and were held considerably above the prices bid for them. The common stock closed at 42 bid, being held at 45, and the preferred stock was offered at 79, with bids as high as 78 for odd lots, though 76 was the best bid for full lots.

Rubber Goods preferred sold up to 81¾, and closed at 81½ bid, a net gain of 1½ points for the day. The common stock advanced slightly, closing at 26 bid. The preferred stock was the more active of the two issues. The Havana Commercial stocks, which broke sharply on Tuesday, were much firmer yesterday, and recovered some of their losses. The common stock, after selling at 24¾, the lowest point at which the stock has changed hands, advanced fractionally and closed at 25 bid. The preferred stock, which on the previous day was offered at 65, closed yesterday at 65 bid.

Worcester Traction common sold up to 28½, and closed at 28¾ bid, a net gain of 3¼ points. The strength of this stock is attributed to the report that a dividend will soon be declared on this issue. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	34½	35¼
Amsterdam pf	58½	59½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	103	105
Bay State Gas	2	2½

Industrials.

Beet Sugar	30	32
Beet Sugar pf	80	82
Distilling Company of America	24	26
Distilling Company of America pf	60	62
Electric Boat	10	12½
Electric Boat pf	40	45
Electric Vehicle	106	107
Electric Vehicle pf	120	125
Havana Commercial	25	26
Havana Commercial pf	65	66
International Power	80	82
International Pump	21	23
International Pump pf	65	68
Kentucky Distilleries	15	17
Kentucky Distilleries pf	53	57
National Gramophone pf., ex div	83½	84½
National Salt	42	45
National Salt pf	76	79
New York Air Brake and Coupler	83¾	89¼
Otis Elevator	31½	33
Otis Elevator pf., ex div	88½	89½
Republic Iron & Steel	15¾	16¾
Republic Iron & Steel pf	60½	61½
Royal Baking Powder pf	98	99
Rubber Goods Mfg	26	27
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	81½	82
Standard Oil Trust	455½	456
Union Steel & Chain	28	29
Union Steel & Chain pf	68	69
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	¾

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	97¼	97½
American Air Power	78	79
British Columbia Copper	10¾	11⅜
Electric Equipment, asset paid	1¼	1⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	24	26
General Carriage	34	37
Illinois Transportation	7¾	8½
Markeen Copper	7½	8½
New England Transportation	11¼	12½
New England Transportation pf	11½	12½
New York Transportation	25	25½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E	22½	23½
Tennessee Copper	19	20
Trust Company of America	271	273
United Verde Extension	5	6
*Wahnita Copper	6¾	7¼

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	239	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	115	118
Broadway Surface 1s 5s	115	120
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	240	249½
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	...
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	99	102
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	110	...
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	94	...
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	111	115
Con. Traction of N. J	59	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	111	112
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	84	88
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	117	119
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	94
Nassau Electric 4s	96	97
New Orleans Traction (new)	20	22
New Orleans Traction pf. (new)	96	97
Ninth Avenue Railroad	170	180
North Jersey Street Railway	3½	4½
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	92	94
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103½	104½
Steinway Railroad Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	116
Second Avenue Railroad consols	119	122
Sixth Avenue Railroad	190	200
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	199	200
United Traction, Providence	94	95
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	28½	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	105	107

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	36	38
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	95½	97
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	54	55
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	40½	42
Union Ferry bonds	101	102

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	9½	10¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	85	87
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	106½	107½
Citizens' Gas (Detroit) bonds	97	98
Consolidated Gas of Newark	55	60
Consolidated Gas bonds of Newark	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	87	90
Consolidated Gas of N. J	20	23
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	108	110
Essex & Hudson Gas	42½	44
Fort Wayne Gas	62	67
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	72	79
Indianapolis Gas	122	128
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	105	108
Lafayette Gas Co	65	70
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	84	85
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas	50	53
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	71	73
Mutual Gas of New York	260	310
Madison (Wis.) stock	66	67
New England Gas & Coke	22½	25
New England Gas & Coke bonds	80½	81½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co bonds	109	110
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	50	55
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	45	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	52	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	85	90
Standard Gas, New York	112	...
Standard Gas, New York, pf	135	138
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	19	20
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	81	85
Western Gas ex div	98	98½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	108	110

Industrials.

American Typefounders	49	51
Andersen Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith bonds	106	107½
Cramps' Shipyard	81	85
General Chemical	59	...
General Chem'l pf	100	102
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	54	56
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	96	...
Hudson River Telephone	109	115
Lorillard Company pf., ex div	116	117
Michigan Peninsular 6s	106½	107½
Standard Coupler	39	43
Trenton Potteries	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf	55	...
Union Typewriter	20	21½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	113	116
Union Typewriter 2d pf	117	120
Wagner Car Company	179	181
Worthington Pump pf	112	113

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	49	52
Central & South American Tel	113	114
Iron Steamboat	5	6½
Iron Steamboat bonds	60	70

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 4@5 per cent., closing at 5 per cent.

Time money, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 4 per cent. for four to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4¼@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $252,204,515; balance, $10,853,324; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $765,851.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was a shade firmer. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84¼@$4.84⅝ for sixty days, $4.87⅛@$4.87⅜ for demand, $4.87¾@$4.87⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.83½@$4.84¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.19¾ less 1-16@5.20 for long and 5.16¾ less 1-16 for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝@94 11-16 and 95 5-16, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40¼.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—15c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par @40c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 12.—Prices opened undecided and heavy on the Bourse to-day, improved slightly later, but closed dull. Kafirs were still weak, owing to the uncertainty in regard to Great Britain's action in the Transvaal. Three per cent. rentes, 101 francs 7½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 22½ centimes for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 59.90.

BERLIN, July 12.—On the Boerse to-day prices were quiet, but firm. American securities were harder on New York advices. Exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfenigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, July 12.—A firmer tone prevailed on the Boerse to-day as the result of the receipt of a letter containing Berlin advices. American securities were harder.

VIENNA, July 12.—Business was dull on the Boerse to-day.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
1st week July	$32,433	$29,008	27,162
BALTIMORE AND OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
1st week July	$121,028	$106,339	$110,194
CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	648	648	648
1st week July	$92,800	$79,800	$69,900
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	930
1st week July	$116,810	$81,905	$87,802
CLEVELAND, LORAIN AND WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
1st week July	$25,822	$23,169	....
EVANSVILLE AND INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
1st week July	$5,598	$6,411	$5,705
EVANSVILLE AND TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
1st week July	$21,846	$21,703	$20,677
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	346	346	346
1st week July	$68,662	$44,764	....
INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	745
1st week July	$43,607	$43,285	$45,842
From Jan. 1	$1,737,843	$1,705,077	....
KANAWHA AND MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
1st week July	$9,613	$8,809	$8,746
From Jan. 1	325,179	277,116	247,900
KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	32	32	35
1st week July	$8,786	$6,308	$6,119
From Jan. 1	276,943	234,188	175,417
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
1st week July	$67,400	$53,000	$56,679
From Jan. 1	1,780,127	1,698,938	1,687,776
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,985	2,985	2,975
1st week July	$469,185	$391,815	$372,355
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	507	366	370
1st week July	$48,880	$34,826	$38,870
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,038	4,038	4,938
1st week July	$385,000	$362,000	$352,000
From Jan. 1	12,911,948	12,690,463	10,972,147
Central Branch—			
Mileage	388	388	388
1st week July	$13,000	$15,000	$12,000
From Jan. 1	544,915	675,533	490,692
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	481	481
1st week July	$75,408	$69,756	$75,206
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
1st week July	$24,889	$21,168	$21,032
From Jan. 1	506,338	451,913	443,377
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	331	331	331
1st week July	$16,383	$13,704	$14,275
From Jan. 1	407,684	392,790	439,402
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,385	1,282	1,162
1st week July	$125,690	$123,842	$117,353
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	5,648	5,654	4,827
1st week July	$468,649	$424,922	$346,055
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	371
1st week July	$34,118	$29,921	$24,660
From Jan. 1	921,490	894,685	843,723
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	937	937	937
1st week July	$106,731	$95,100	$98,033
FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE for May—			
Gross earnings	$288,936	$235,794	$200,589
Op. expenses	212,753	180,835	157,318
Net earnings	56,182	54,936	43,271
Charges	52,863	53,757	52,746
Surplus	3,319	1,198	*9,475
From Jan. 1 to May 31—			
Gross earnings	1,326,494	1,193,874	1,102,118
Net earnings	283,649	270,653	259,105
Surplus	18,893	3,207	*6,451
*Deficit.			
INDIANA, ILLINOIS AND IOWA for May—			
Gross earnings	$88,102	$67,027	$61,642
Net earnings	38,991	18,809	16,666
Surplus	24,639	8,640	....
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	817,583	751,645	685,782
Net earnings	325,908	245,575	189,504
Surplus	170,574	132,405	....
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS for May—			
Gross earnings	$380,629	$398,929	$381,283
Op. expenses	276,734	277,505	265,540
Net earnings	103,895	121,424	115,743
Charges	116,692	118,891	121,098
Deficit	12,797	12,533	*5,355
*Deficit. ‡Surplus.			
From July 1 to May 31—			
Gross earnings	4,374,825	4,717,798	4,248,411
Net earnings	1,341,196	1,476,210	1,352,755
Surplus	62,848	180,203	68,311
SANTA FE, PRESCOTT AND PHOENIX for May—			
Gross earnings	$76,504	$74,100	$65,908
Op. expenses	39,227	33,736	26,079
Net earnings	37,277	40,364	39,829
From July 1 to May 31—			
Gross earnings	795,089	688,790	591,070
Net earnings	375,403	359,101	304,034

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 12.—There is very little change to note in the local condition of money. The supply continues exceedingly abundant, and there is little or no increase in demand. By reason of the firmer tone in New York time money is held a little closer, though borrowers are not inclined to meet the advance. Sterling exchange is weak in tone. Long bills have been reduced ½ cent by reason of firmer discounts in London.

Likelihood of the declaration of a 2 per cent. quarterly dividend on Amalgamated Copper the latter part of the month and the dividend on Quincy infused a little life into the copper shares. Montana jumped to 370, Quincy crossed 107, Butte sold at 81, against 78 Tuesday; Parrot, 53; Arcadian, 63; Calumet, 795; Santa Fé, 14, and Centennial crossed 34. Amalgamated was at 96¼ bid, 97 asked. Lawson was credited with buying Franklin, and the officers of the company with laughing at the bearish reports being circulated.

Curb prices were: Mayflower, 5¼@6; Elm River, 10½@11; New England Gas and Coke, 22½; 5s, 75½@80; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 3½s, 105¾@10⅝; Bay State Gas, 1 1-16@1⅛. The local railroads were all stronger.

Closing bid and asked:

MINING STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	9½	10	Old Colony	10	11¼
Allouez	N	3½	Old Dom	38½	39
Arcadian	61½	63	Osceola	89	90
Arnold	14⅞	15	Parrot	53	53½
Ash Bed	2	2¼	Pioneer	2¼	2½
Atlantic	30½	32	Quincy	165	167
Baltic	32	33	Rhode Isl'd	..	8½
B. & C'r. Ck.	..	25	Santa Fé	14	14⅜
Bost. & M	368	369	Santa Ysabel	13	14
Butte & B	79	81	Tamarack	217	220
Cal. & Hec	700	800	Utah Cons	43	43½
Centennial	34	34½	Washington	2	2½
Franklin	..	13⅜	White Knob	1⅛	8½
Humboldt	2½	3	Winona	13½	14
Isle Royale	46	..	Wolverine	45¾	46¼
Mohawk	26½	27			

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Bost. & Alb.	257	260	
Bost. & Law.	240	..	
Bost. & Me.	195	196	
Bost. & P.	..	300	
Bost. Elev.	107½	108¼	
Cent. Mass.	16	..	
Cent. M. pf.	65	70	
Fitch. pf.	117½	118	
N. Y. & N.	..	..	
E. 6s	113½	..	
N. Y. & N.	..	..	
E. 7s	..	..	118½
West End	95½	..	96

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Am. B. Tel.	345	346	
Bost. G. 5s	86	80	
Chi. S. Y.	145	146½	
Dom. Coal	54	54½	
Dom. C. pf.	116	..	
Erie Tel.	96½	..	
Lamson St.	35	..	
Mex. Tele.	3⅜	3⅝	
U. S. Oil	48⅝	48¾	
Westinghouse Electric	49¼	50½	

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$277,405,293
Gold reserve	246,037,424
Net silver	4,994,075
United States notes in the Treasury	15,184,700
Treasury notes of 1890	935,147
Total receipts this day	1,989,404
Total receipts this month	18,569,682
Total receipts this year	18,569,682
Total expenditures this day	2,087,000
Total expenditures this month	28,205,000
Total expenditures this year	28,205,000
Deposits in National banks	78,149,206
Silver bullion	963,898
National bank notes received for redemption	204,906
Government receipts from customs	894,816
Internal revenue	1,014,320
Miscellaneous	80,286

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times

CHICAGO, July 12.—Biscuit recovered a drop from 45½, and later 45⅝, to 45, and subsequently sold at the same figures, closing at 45½. Tin Plate common opened at 37 and had gained a point at the close. Match was more active and brought 150½@150, closing at the latter. Metropolitan bonds sold at 97½; the preferred stock brought 56@56¼. Lake Street Elevated securities were in demand on a narrow range. Other securities had fluctuations of an immaterial sort.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	32
C. & Chi., C. & D. Co	75
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	150
National Biscuit Co. common	43½
National Biscuit Co. preferred	98½
Chi. Brewing & Malting Co.	2
Chi. Brewing and Malting Co. pf	12
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Co	3
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Co. pf	18
Chicago Packing & Provision Co	12
Chicago Packigg & Provision Co. pf	30
N. Chi. Street R. R.	245
W. Street R. R.	123
South Side El. R. R.	97
Lake Street Elevated	18¾
Lake Street El. t. c.	16¾
Street's W. S. C. Line	20½
Regular stocks—	
American Linseed Co. common	98⅝
American Linseed preferred	44¾
American Tin Plate, common	38
American Tin Plate, pf.	86½
National Biscuit Co. common	45½
National Biscuit Co. preferred	98
National Carbon common	18
National Carbon preferred	80
National Steel common	51½
National Steel preferred	90
Diamond Match	150
West Chicago Street R. R.	122⅞

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.09	.07
Alpha Con	.05	.06
Andes	.17	.17
Belcher	.54	.27
Best & Belcher	.54	.52
Bullion	.07	.06
Caledonia	.04	.03
Challenge Con	.25	.26
Chollar	.24	.23
Confidence	.90	.90
Con. Cal. & Va	2.00	1.95
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.24	.24
Gould & Curry	.38	.38
Hale & Norcross	.36	.35
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.06	.07
Kentucky Con	.03	.02
Lady Washington Con	..	.01
Mexican	.55	.53
Occidental Con	.22	.22
Ophir	1.00	1.00
Overman	.13	.12
Potosi	.42	.41
Savage	.24	.23
Sax Belcher	.60	.06
Sierra Nevada	.62	.59
Standard	2.00	2.50
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.16	.16
Union Con	.37	.37
Utah Con	.14	.13
Yellow Jacket	.34	.32
Silver bars	60½	60½
Mexican dollars	47½@50½	47¾@50¼
Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Drafts, telegraph	.12½	.12½

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 12.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anaconda	47¼	49	46	49
Anchoria	75	80	75	80
Argentum	26¾	27½	26½	26⅞
Bacchus	20½	20⅞	20½	30
Columbine	10½	10⅝	10½	10¾
Consolidated	9½	10	9⅝	10
Damon	15½	15⅝	15⅜	15⅞
Elkton	90	91¾	91¾	91¾
El Paso	30¾	30½	31	31½
Findlay Consolidated	18½	18⅝	18	18⅞
Garfield	13¼	13½	13	13¼
Gibson	25	27	25	27
Golden Fleece	33	38	32½	40
Golden King	85	89¾	88	90
Gold Coin	200	210	200	210
Gould	23½	25	22¾	23
Isabella	78½	78½	78⅞	79
Independence	57½	58	57⅞	58
Jackpot	36	36½	36	36¼
Matoa	31	32½	32⅜	33
Moon Anchor	110	112¾	112	116
Pinnacle	17¾	17⅞	13½	13⅝
Pharmacist	4	4½	3¾	4
Portland	190	191½	191	194
Rawlings	40½	44	40½	42
Rosa	25½	27	25⅝	27
Work	26¾	27	27⅞	27⅝
Vindicator	93½	97	92	96
Work	22	22½	21⅝	21⅞

EXPORT FIGURES FOR JUNE.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The monthly statement of the exports for June of domestic breadstuffs, provisions, cotton, cattle and hogs, and mineral oils, issued by the Bureau of Statistics, shows as follows:

Breadstuffs, $19,781,057; decrease compared with June, 1898, about $9,321,000.
Cotton, $8,073,706; increase $547,000.
Cattle and hogs, $2,644,406; decrease $156,000.
Provisions, $15,056,528; increase $2,205,000.
Mineral oils, $5,481,991; increase $509,000.
Total, $51,037,748; net decrease $6,215,000.

For the last twelve months the statement is as follows:

Breadstuffs, $263,655,106, against $324,706,060 last year.
Cattle and hogs, $28,605,079; last year $36,910,482.
Provisions, $162,618,778; last year $158,090,561.
Cotton, $208,743,969; last year $229,940,477.
Mineral oils, $55,317,269; last year $55,171,000.
Total, $718,940,201; last year $804,818,581.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

Barker Avenue, Ollinville, southwest corner of Duncomb Avenue, 170 by 164 by 64 by 125, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mary L. Waters $800

By Peter P. Meyer & Co.

53 Wooster Street, 18 by 75, three-story brick building; partition sale, to Thomas Monahan 18,250

151 East Eighty-first Street, 25 by 100.2, three-story brick dwelling; partition sale, to S. Bloch 12,100

26 West Eighty-fifth Street, 20 by 100.2, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to E. W. Harris 27,900

249 Avenue A, 25 by 94, Astor leasehold, three-story brick building, with store; executors' sale, to L. Hahn 5,100

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Maurice Beyne, referee, 144 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, south side, 400 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, 28 by 118.5, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $1,160; subject to another mortgage for $12,500.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Philip M. Geelan, referee, 946 Second Avenue, east side, 24.8 feet north of Thirty-Second Street, 24.8 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $4,847; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

By Thomas Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, John B. Pine, referee, Broadway, King's Bridge, about 200 feet north of Weber's Lane, 200 by 386 by 200 by 404, three-story frame dwelling and stable. Due on judgment, $22,078.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene J. Pomeroy, referee, 542 East Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 161 feet west of First Avenue, 21 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,841.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, E. Jones and wife to City Real Estate Company, 252, 254, and 256 West Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 141.8 feet east of West End Avenue, each 16.8 by 100.11, three four-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $18,166.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 2,110 First Avenue, for a one-story brick workshop, 25 by 60; Frank Joos of 2,108 First Avenue, owner; Bernard J. Decking, architect; cost, $2,200.

No. 122 to 126 West Seventeenth Street, for a four-story and basement brick, granite, and limestone parochial school, 79.5 by 81, extension 11 by 36; Church of St. Francis Xavier of 30 West Sixteenth Street, owner; Little & O'Connor of 20 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $100,000.

Washington Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, for a four-story brick tenement, 30 by 74.6; John J. M. Dunlop of 734 East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $15,000.

Twelfth Avenue, northeast corner of Fiftieth Street for a two-story brick dwelling, with store, 40 by 70; Peter Doelger of 339 West One Hundredth Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, $15,000.

Alterations.

No. 710 Lexington Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; P. Combier, premises, owner; Wagner & Jahn, architects; cost, $900.

No. 153 East Sixty-second Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Ladies' Christian Union of 153 East Sixty-second Street, owner; Howard, Cauldwell & Morgan, architects; cost, $500.

No. 57 to 63 Greene Street, to a six-story brick warehouse; L. F. Dommerich of 314 West Seventy-fifth Street, owner; E. H. Kendall, architect; cost, $400.

No. 123 University Place, to a five-story brick store and lofts; William F. Bridge of 69 Wall Street, owner; J. C. Westervelt, architect; cost, $10,000.

St. Nicholas Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, to a five-story and attic brick school; city, owner; J. B. Robinson, architect; cost, $400.

No. 118 West Fifty-third Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of 55 Duane Street, owner; cost, $750.

No. 261 Broadway, to a six-story brick and iron office building; Elbridge T. Gerry of 261 Broadway, owner; J. B. Snook & Sons, architects; cost, $1,500.

Park Avenue, southeast of Forty-second Street, to a five-story brick hotel; Julia A. Shaw of 41 West Seventy-fourth Street, owner; Louis F. Heinecke, architect; cost, $300.

COLUMBIA TRADES PROPERTY.

College Gives Berkeley School for Apprentices' Library and Flats.

A trade has been negotiated between the Trustees of Columbia University and the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, by which the former disposes of the Berkeley School Building, 18 to 24 West Forty-fourth Street, and takes in payment the building 18 East Sixteenth Street, 37.6 by 140, occupied by the Apprentices' Library of the society and the three four-story flats, with stores, 711 to 715 Seventh Avenue, with an "L" extending to 168 and 170 West Forty-eighth Street. The Berkeley School property figured in the trade at $350,000, and the properties given by the Mechanics and Tradesmen's Society at about the same amount.

The Apprentices' Library will be transferred to the Berkeley School Building, and the various classes conducted by the society will meet there as soon as necessary alterations have been completed. Work will be begun immediately, and it is expected that the society will occupy the building not later than Oct. 1.

The Apprentices' Library building was purchased in 1877 for $55,000. The library itself was founded in 1820, and contains now about 100,000 volumes, with a yearly circulation of 250,000.

The Berkeley School building, which occupies a plot 100 by 100.5, was taken by the Trustees of Columbia University in part payment for the college's former site, at Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, Madison and Park Avenues. The trade with the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen was arranged by Brokers W. B. Taylor & Sons. The contracts were signed yesterday afternoon.

NEW YORK LIFE'S NEW MOVE.

Company Will Dispose of All Its Investments in Stocks.

The New York Life Insurance Company, at a meeting of its Board of Trustees held yesterday, amended its by-laws so as to provide for the disposal of all its investments in stocks. Hereafter its investments will be confined to bonds and mortgages on improved income-producing real estate, Government, State, and municipal securities, and bonds of corporations which have not defaulted in interest for three consecutive years.

The last report of the Insurance Department of this State shows that the life insurance companies held $69,890,966 in stocks, and very lately there have been quite a large number of investments made by them in the stocks of new corporations. The announcement of the New York Life that it will not hold or loan upon stocks of any kind is apt, therefore, to cause considerable discussion, and it may lead to the adoption of the rule by other companies.

The total assets of the New York Life Insurance Company on Jan. 1, 1899, aggregated $215,944,811, of which $6,050,831 represented the market value of its various holdings in the stocks of banks, trust companies, and railroads. Its holdings in stocks were divided as follows:

New York Security and Trust Company	$1,886,500
Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, preferred	1,650,000
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, preferred	913,500
Valley Railroad, 5 per cent., guaranteed, by Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	537

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold.

1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1333 Franklin.

REWARDS.

$750 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED for information that will lead to the recovery of the silks and satins stolen on July 4 from Rein & Fox, 123 and 125 Bleecker St.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS,
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway,
July 3d, 1899.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City for the year 1899 have been finally completed and have been delivered to, and filed with, the Municipal Assembly of said City, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the office of said Municipal Assembly for a period of fifteen days from the date of this notice.

Thomas L. Feitner, President; Edward C. Sheehy, Thomas J. Patterson, William P. Grell, Arthur C. Salmon, } COMMISSIONERS of TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CASPAR BUELLESBACH, HERBERT BUELLESBACH, and JOSEPH BUELLESBACH, individually and as partners in BUELLESBACH BROTHERS, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 906.

To the creditors of Caspar Buellesbach, Herbert Buellesbach, and Joseph Buellesbach, individually and as partners in Buellesbach Brothers, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Caspar Buellesbach, Herbert Buellesbach, and Joseph Buellesbach were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine St., New York City, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 12, 1899.

NO. 1,088.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH A. PHYSIOC, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph A. Physioc, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 11th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee.
New York, July 12, 1899.

NO. 1,092.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HARRIS W. SCHULMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Harris W. Schulman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 10th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee.
New York, July 12, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JACOB WEINSTEIN, Bankrupt.—No. 1,087.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Weinstein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 10, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.
New York, July 11, 1899.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE AMERICAN BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTY COMPANY, a domestic corporation, having its principal office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at Part II. thereof, in the County Court House, in the said Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 21st day of July, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the International Banking and Trust Company.—

Dated New York, June 23d, 1899.
THE AMERICAN BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTY CO.
By STEWART BROWNE, President.

IN THE MATTER OF THE VOLUNTARY DISsolution of the MILITARY CLUB OF NEW YORK.

The undersigned, Receiver of the above-named corporation, gives notice that a general meeting of the creditors of said corporation is hereby called to be held at the office of said Receiver, 35 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 26th day of July, 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place all claims and demands for and against said corporation and all open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of said Receiver declared.

Dated May 24th, 1899.
AVERY D. ANDREWS, Receiver of the Military Club of New York.
EDWARD WELLS, Jr., Attorney for Receiver, 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CAMPION, JEREMIAH J., Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Jr., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William C. Orr, No. 31 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated New York, the twenty-second day of March, 1899. JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, administrator. WILLIAM C. ORR, Attorney for Administrator, 31 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. m23-1awlimTh

DE LA VERGNE, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. DE LA VERGNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ashbel P. Fitch, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899. JACOB RUPPERT, CATHARINE A. DE LA VERGNE, Executors. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executors, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. de15-1awlm&d20

DENISON, DAVID STEWART.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID STEWART DENISON, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in the office of Logan, Demond & Harby, 27 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the tenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of March, 1899. IRENE DAYTON DENISON, JOHN M. DENISON, Executor and Executrix. LOGAN, DEMOND & HARBY, Attys. for Executor and Executrix, 27 William St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. m30-1awlmTh

DIMON, SUSAN M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN M. DIMON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1899. ROSALIE DIMON LOCKWOOD, LUDOVICA DIMON MORRILL, CHARLES L. DIMON, Jr., Executors. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executors, 45 Cedar Street, New York City. f16-1awlm6mTh

DRAPPELDREI, LOUIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS DRAPPELDREI, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 184 East 79th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of March, 1899. CLARA DRAPPELDREI and JOHN JOCHNER, Executors. CHARLES J. GERICH, Jr., Attorney for Executors, 184 East 79th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh2-1aw6mTh

FREEBORN, ELIZABETH L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH L. FREEBORN, formerly Elizabeth L. Cate, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of January, 1899. FRANK W. FREEBORN, Administrator. WELLMAN & GOOCH, Attorneys for Administrator, 15 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GAHREN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES GAHREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, the 21st day of February, 1899. AUGUSTE GAHREN, CHARLES F. BAUERDORF, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f23-1aw6mTh

GOODWIN, SAMUEL T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL T. GOODWIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Francis D. Haines, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 17th day of August next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of February, 1899. ALFRED J. GOODWIN, Administrator. FRANCIS D. HAINES, Attorney for Administrator, 150 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

GRAFF, PETER A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER A. GRAFF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at Johnstown, Fulton County, State of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New York, June 28th, 1899. STEPHEN GRAFF, Executor. WILLIAM KING HALL, Attorney for Executor, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je28-1awlmTh

HIGGINS, ELIZABETH P.—Pursuant to an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. HIGGINS, late of the City and County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James T. Lewis, his attorney, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1899. E. ELIOT HARRIS, Executor. JAMES T. LEWIS, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. je22-1awlimTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varum, a Surrogate of the County of New York. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES A. SACKET, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, the 31st day of May, 1899. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, ARTHUR D. WEEKES, Executors. JOHN A. WEEKES, Jr., Esq., Atty. for Executors, 58 Wall Street, New York City. je1-1aw6mTh

JENKINS, JOHN JAY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JAY JENKINS, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1899. WILLIAM P. GILLETTE, JAMES S. JENKINS, Executors. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. ja26-1aw6mTh

LAHEY, FRANCIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS LAHEY, late of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Francis Lahey & Sons, Number 162 East 86th Street, in said borough and city, on or before the 15th day of July, 1899.—Dated New York, January 13th, 1899. JAMES LAHEY, WILLIAM T. LAHEY, JOSEPH LAHEY, RICHARD LAHEY, and CHARLES S. GREGOR, Executors. W. B. HARISON, Atty. for Executors, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York. ja12-1aw6mTh

MATHEWS, JAMES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES F. MATHEWS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of September, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of March, 1899. JOHN VERNON BOUVIER, Jr., Atty. for Administratrix. KATE F. MATHEWS, Administratrix, &c. mh2-1aw6mTh

PALMER, ANN MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MARIA PALMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Foster & Thomson, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of February, 1899. EDWIN PALMER, GEORGIANA MACFARLAND, Executors. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. f23-1aw6mTh

PATTERSON, WILLIAM T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM T. PATTERSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of April, 1899. REBECCA PATTERSON, Administratrix. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Administratrix, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ap13-1aw6mTh

ROGERS, WILLIAM M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. ROGERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Chalmers Wood, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1899. MARGARET E. MINTON, Administratrix. CHALMERS WOOD, Attorney for Administratrix, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap27-1aw6mTh

RIEFFEL, MARIA E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA E. RIEFFEL, late of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business at the office of Frank L. Hall, her attorney, at No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1899.

AUGUSTA E. LEIES, Administratrix.
FRANK L. HALL, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. mh23-1aw6mTh

STARR, DANIEL E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL E. STARR, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of her attorneys, Messrs. Wolf, Kohn & Ullman, No. 203 Broadway, in the said Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of July next.—Dated New York, January 18th, 1899. PAULINE STARR, Administratrix.
WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 203 Broadway, New York City.

WADSWORTH, JOHN HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HENRY WADSWORTH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Gilbert M. Speir, No. 62 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of February, 1899.
WILLIAM P. WADSWORTH, Administrator.
GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Administrator, No. 62 Wall St., Manhattan, New York City. f12-1aw6mTh

WAGNER, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WAGNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of G. R. Westerfield, Room 905, No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of May, 1899. ANNIE M. GAGE, Executrix. G. R. WESTERFIELD, Attorney for Executrix, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my4-1aw6mTh

WALTERS, FRANK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK W. WALTERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 612 Ninth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of January, 1899. ANNIE M. WALTERS, Executrix. NEWTON WILLIAMS, Attorney for Executrix, 39 Liberty St., N. Y. City. ja26-1aw6mTh

WATROUS CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. WATROUS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at office of Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll, No. 16 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of February, 1899. GEORGE D. WATROUS, Administrator. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Administrator, 16-22 William Street, New York City. f23-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WOOLF, GEORGE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George C. Woolf, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Eustis, Foster & Coleman, No. 80 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1899. LOUVESA C. WOOLF, Administratrix.
EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. my11-2aw6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY RITCHIE BENNETT, Plaintiff, against ELIZABETH M. CARRINGTON et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 10th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the city, county, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, distant five hundred and fifty feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, (as widened,) running thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the way through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Forty-seventh and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Streets, running thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and along said centre line twenty-five feet, running thence southerly and again parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 11, 1899.
WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.
FRANK G. WILD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 15 Beekman St., Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York.

148th St.

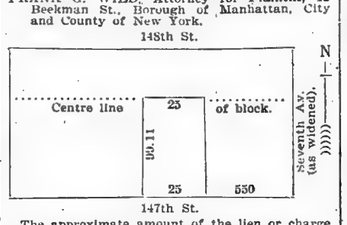

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $16,364.43, with interest thereon from July 7, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $385.23, with interest from July 11, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $[illegible] and interest.

Dated New York, July 11, 1899.
WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.

SUPREME COURT—NEW YORK COUNTY.—JESSE P. WHITON-STUART, plaintiff, against MARIA LUIZA DE FARIA et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of July, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly line of Tenth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and running thence southerly parallel to said Eighth Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly, parallel to said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street nineteen (19) feet and two (2) inches to the easterly line of Saint Nicholas Avenue; thence northerly along the easterly line of said Saint Nicholas Avenue to the southeasterly corner of said Saint Nicholas Avenue and said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, thirty-six (36) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 5th, 1899.
HENRY B. HEYLMAN, Referee.
E. H. MORRAY, Plaintiff's Attorney, 34 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

134th Street.

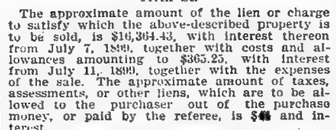

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $11,748.09, with costs and allowances amounting to about $491.76, together with interest from June 28th, 1899, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $900.

The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage to secure $42,500, with interest at five per cent. from December 31, 1898.

Dated New York, July 5th, 1899.
HENRY B. HEYLMAN, Referee.
jy6-2aw3wM&Th&fs27

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against CHARLES E. HOFFMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of June, 1899, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the said county, on the 1st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, on the 1st day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and described therein as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of West Sixty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-eight feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Tenth Avenue with said southerly line of West Sixty-fifth Street, and running thence eastwardly and along said southerly line of West Sixty-fifth Street eighteen feet; thence running southwardly and parallel with Tenth Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet five inches, to the centre line of the block between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Streets; thence running westwardly and along said centre line of the block eighteen feet; thence running northwardly and again parallel with Tenth Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the point or place of beginning."

The said premises being known as No. 160 West Sixty-fifth Street. JOHN M. GITTERMAN, Referee.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Sixty-fifth Street.

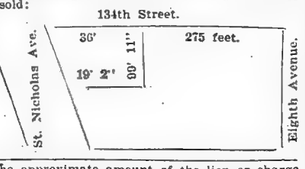

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $1,030.) with interest thereon from the 22d day of June, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and ninety-seven and 33-100 dollars, ($397.33,) with interest from the 1st day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is two hundred and ninety-six and 40-100 dollars, ($296.40.)

Dated New York, July 5, 1899.
JOHN M. GITTERMAN, Referee.
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. jy11-2aw3wTu&Th&au1

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—TIMOTHY MAHONEY vs. GEORGE BERNHARD et al.

To all creditors of the Murray Hill Bank:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an interlocutory judgment entered in the above-entitled action in the Clerk's office of the County of New York, on the 5th day of July, 1899, and among other things, appointing the undersigned referee to take proof, among other things, of the claims of the creditors of the Murray Hill Bank remaining unpaid, I, the said referee, will proceed under said interlocutory judgment at my office, No. 84 Cotton Exchange, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of July, 1899, at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

Notice is also given that all persons having claims against said Murray Hill Bank remaining unpaid are hereby required to appear and exhibit proofs of the same before me on or before the time above designated, or they will be excluded from the benefit of the said judgment and from sharing in the money or funds to be distributed in this action.—Dated July 7th, 1899.
WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.
jy10-2aw3wM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ADAM WEBER, plaintiff, vs. KATHERINE WEBER, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named for that purpose, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those two certain lots of land situate at Kingsbridge, in the City of New York, (late Town of Yonkers, Westchester County,) known and described as Lots 60 and 61, on a map made by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, entitled "Map of farm situated at Kingsbridge, in the Town of Yonkers, County of Westchester, belonging to Mary C. P. McComb," showing the same as subdivided in parcels, dated February, 1847, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County as Map No. 11, and which said lots, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, namely: Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of Broadway, (formerly the Post Road from New York to Albany,) distant one hundred and ninety-nine feet northeasterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northwesterly side of Broadway with the southeasterly side of a street laid down on the map aforesaid; running thence northwesterly on a line parallel to said street, and along the easterly side of Lot No. 59 on said map to a street laid down on said map, now known as Church Street; thence northeasterly along said Church Street one hundred and ninety-nine feet to the westerly side of Lot 62 on said map; thence southeasterly along the westerly side of said Lot 62 three hundred and ninety-six feet to Broadway, and thence southwesterly along Broadway one hundred and ninety-nine feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less. Together with one-half of said Broadway and Church Street, lying in front of and adjoining the above-described premises.—Dated New York, June 20, 1899.
JOHN B. PINE, Referee.

FORSTER, HOTALING & KLENKE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, (Office and P. O. Address,) 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. It is Lots 60 and 61 thereon, be the several distances and dimensions thereon stated more or less.

Church Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is twenty-one thousand seven hundred and forty 43-100 ($21,740.43) dollars, with interest from June 9th, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and thirty-seven 97-100 dollars, with interest thereon from June 19, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is one hundred and thirty-six 1-100 dollars and interest.—Dated New York, June 20, 1899.
JOHN B. PINE, Referee.
je22-2aw3wTh&F&fjy13

SUPREME COURT COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against HENRY A. BEYER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point of the westerly side of Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue, distant seventy-five feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; running thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, ninety feet; thence northerly, parallel with Park Avenue, twenty-four feet eleven inches; thence easterly, again parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, ninety feet to the westerly side of Park Avenue; and thence southerly, along the westerly side of Park Avenue, twenty-four feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.
BELA D. EISLER, Referee.
CHARLES E. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

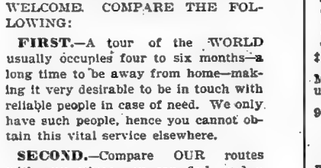

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,262.50, with interest thereon from the 24th day of August, 1898, less the sum of $445 paid on account thereof, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $310.80, with interest from August 25, 1898, less the sum of $100 paid on account thereof, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $454.38 and interest.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.
BELA D. EISLER, Referee.
jy10-2aw3wM&Th&au1

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM A. MARTIN, plaintiff, against ANN MITCHELL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 17th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and being part of lot known and designated as lot number two hundred and sixty-three (263) on a certain map entitled "Map of the village of Melrose, South, situated in the manor of Morrisania, Westchester County, New York," filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County as map number two hundred and thirty-eight, (238,) and which part of said lot is bounded and described, according to said map, as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Gouverneur (now One Hundred and Fifty-first) Street on the westerly side of lot number two hundred and sixty-four (264) on said map; running thence southerly along said lot number two hundred and sixty-four (264) one hundred and eighteen (118) feet five (5) inches, more or less, to lot number two hundred and twenty-three (223) on said map; thence westerly along the northerly side of said lot number two hundred and twenty-three twenty-eight (28) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Courtlandt Avenue, one hundred and eighteen (118) feet five (5) inches, more or less, to the southerly side of Gouverneur, or One Hundred and Fifty-first, Street and thence easterly along the same twenty-eight (28) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Ann Mitchell and James Hanson by Samuel B. Paul, Referee, by deed bearing date the 7th day of June, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on the same day, in Liber 23, Section 9, of Conveyances, Page 321, and indexed against Block No.

MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY SUED

Contractor Peirce of New Hall of Records Wants His Money.

ACTING ON COLER'S REQUEST

Local Legislators Must Show Cause Why a Peremptory Writ of Mandamus Should Not Be Issued.

The obstructionists in the Municipal Assembly who have been holding up bond issues on various pretexts ever since consolidation went into effect have at last got themselves into a lawsuit, in which the rights of the local Legislature over financial matters may be defined by the courts. The suit was brought by John Peirce, contractor for the new Hall of Records, at the request of Controller Coler, who feels that this is the only way in which the Assembly may be taught the impropriety of holding up bond issues to satisfy sectional grievances.

Laflin Kellogg of Kellogg, Rose & Smith, counsel for Mr. Peirce, appeared before Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, yesterday and applied for an order, which was granted, against the Council and Board of Aldermen, composing the Municipal Assembly; the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and Bird S. Coler, as Controller, commanding them to show cause on Wednesday next why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not be issued directing them to issue bonds for the payment of the relator for work upon the new Hall of Records. Each member of the Assembly and Board of Estimate was mentioned by name.

In the affidavit accompanying the petition Mr. Peirce recited the law under the authority of which the defendants are authorized to issue bonds. He also recited his contract, which is dated Dec. 17, 1897, and is for $1,397,300, and the fact that on Feb. 3 last the Board of Estimate and Apportionment appropriated $2,100,000 to pay for work upon the new Hall of Records. He then reverts to his contract, and quotes a clause which authorizes him to draw 85 per cent. of the value of all work done as it is done, upon the approval of the proper authorities.

Affixed to the affidavit were two accounts, one dated May 4 last, of $14,450, and another, dated June 8, of $19 805. Both of these were duly approved by the proper authorities—to wit, H. S. Kearny, Commissioner of Public Buildings; Chandler Worthington, Assistant Engineer; Bartholomew Donovan, Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, and Thomas J. Canavan, Examiner of Claims in the Finance Department. Notwithstanding this indorsement, however, the relator says he has been unable to obtain payment owing to the failure of the Municipal Assembly to authorize an issue of bonds, and hence was prompted to institute legal proceedings for relief. The papers in the case were served upon Controller Coler late yesterday afternoon.

The contract for the Hall of Records was let in December, 1897, the last month of Mayor Strong's administration. John Peirce, the successful bidder, was over $300,000 higher than the lowest bidder, but he received the contract because his bid was the most satisfactory. Mr. Peirce controls the entire product of the Hallowell granite quarries, and as the Board of Estimate preferred that stone to any other the contract was given to Mr. Peirce.

Immediately after the Tammany administration came into office an effort was made to rescind the contract, but after a long delay Corporation Counsel Whalen gave an opinion upholding its validity, and subsequently the Board of Estimate authorized the issue of $2,100,000 in bonds for the construction of the building. This issue has been fought tooth and nail by members of the Assembly from the Boroughs of Queens and Brooklyn, who have so far been successful in holding it up.

Controller Coler said that he was glad that a contractor to whom the city is indebted had nerve enough to bring proceedings against the Municipal Assembly. He hoped others would do the same. He said, and his only regret was that he himself had no ground on which to take similar action.

To Test Civil Service Rules.

It is likely that the new civil service rules made by the State Civil Service Commission will have to be submitted to the courts for final arbitrament. Since April 19, when the White act went into effect, there have been many city employes promoted or appointed, and it is held by many city officials that from the time the law went into effect until the new rules were issued there were no rules in force in the city, and that consequently all promotions and appointments are valid. Secretary Phillips of the Municipal Civil Service Commission said yesterday that in all probability the question of the validity of the promotions and appointments would have to be established by the courts.

STATE BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Sixth Annual Convention to Open To-morrow at Alexandria Bay.

The sixth annual convention of the New York State Bankers' Association will be called to order at Alexandria Bay, Thousand Islands, to-morrow by President Charles Adsit of Hornellsville and will end Saturday night. The programme has business and recreation features.

On Saturday these papers will be read:

"Outline of the Pennsylvania System of Taxation for State Purposes, with Especial Reference to the Taxation of Banks," Frank M. Eastman of Harrisburg, Penn., author of "Taxation for State Purposes in Pennsylvania," and for many years in charge of the tax correspondence in the Auditor General's office.

"Suggestions Concerning Corporate Taxation," the late John R. McPherson, Judge of the Tax Court and recently made Judge of the United States court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

"Branch Banks," W. S. Witham of Atlanta, Ga., President of over twenty banks in his State.

Many delegates from this city left for the Thousand Islands yesterday. Bradford Rhodes of Mamaroneck announced several days ago that he was not a candidate for the Presidency of the association this year. He declined nomination last year in favor of Mr. Adsit.

BRAVE GIRL FATALLY BURNED.

Rebecca Levin Showed Rare Presence of Mind and Fortitude.

Father and daughter were burned yesterday morning in a fire in the wall paper and print store of Samuel Levin, at 189 Avenue B. The daughter, Rebecca, thirteen years old, died later in Bellevue Hospital. The father was not seriously injured.

The father and daughter were in the store when a servant went into a back room with a lighted candle, and she set fire to the bed linen. Rebecca tried to beat out the flames with her hands. Her clothing caught fire. She did not scream, and acted with remarkable coolness. Her father tried to beat out the flames with his hands. The girl did not shriek or complain. She remained conscious and directed her father to be cool. When Dr. Anderson arrived from Bellevue, he asked her if she did not feel excruciating pain.

"Yes, doctor; it does hurt," was all she said.

TRUSTED CLERK IN JAIL.

Schultz, it is Declared, Cashed Fraudulent Checks for Nearly $10,000.

Solomon Schultz, a bookkeeper for Max Ernst, a clothing dealer, at 715 Boradway, was arrested yesterday and arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court on a charge of stealing a $100 check. Schultz is twenty-nine years old, and has been married only six months. He had been employed by Max Ernst for seven years. He obtained from one of the members of the firm a $100 check, made out to B. Cohen, a tailor, who works for the firm. It was discovered that the firm did not owe the tailor so large an amount, and Detective McGuire of the Central Office was called in. Schultz admitted that he was guilty and was arrested. He was held in $1,000 bail.

After his arrest, the firm looked over Schultz's accounts and checks, with the result that they found about seventy checks, aggregating nearly $10,000, which bore the indorsement of Max Ernst and had been cashed. The indorsements were not genuine, and Mr. Ernst returned to the court to ask for permission to amend the complaint by altering the charge to forgery. The amendment was allowed, and Schultz was held for examination.

Mr. Ernst said that the checks, which had been signed by him at the request of Schultz, were indorsed fraudulently, and that the firm is now indebted to many of the persons in whose favor the checks were drawn. "In some instances," he said, "the checks were made payable to persons to whom the firm, it had been found, was not indebted."

LEGAL NOTES.

FRAUDULENT BANKRUPTCY.—Hattie Hyman, in her petition made last January for discharge in bankruptcy, placed her liabilities at about $40,000. It appeared that she did not take personal charge of her business, which was carried on under the name of H. Hyman & Co., but that her husband, Samuel P. Hyman, represented her. Ex-Judge Ernest Hall, to whom the matter was referred, has reported to the United States District Court, recommending that Mrs. Hyman's application be refused. The referee finds that fraudulent business transactions were committed by the husband while acting as agent for his wife, and he decides that under these circumstances Mrs. Hyman cannot be discharged. In his opinion, Judge Hall says: "If, then, the wife can furnish the capital and establish a business, and appoint her husband as manager and agent, without control, and take no part in the business but keep herself in profound ignorance of all its affairs, and the husband can keep false books of account and so obtain a credit absolutely unjustified by the real state of the business, and can thus escape the responsibility imposed upon other debtors by the act, the provisions of the law, so far as they relate to grounds of refusal of a discharge, are nullified and set at naught, and a premium is offered to persons not to do business for themselves, but to employ agents who will take all responsibility and relieve their principals from all the penalties of the forbidden practices under the act. Such, in my opinion, was not the intention of the act. If the bankrupt saw fit to keep herself in ignorance of the condition of her business and of the manner of keeping books, she should suffer the consequences; the business was hers and the books were hers, and it was a duty which she owned to creditors to see that the books were properly kept, so that intending creditors might not be deceived, and for a failure to do this she should be held to the penalties prescribed by the act, and should not be discharged. It may be answered that by blindly trusting her husband she placed her capital at risk and has lost it, and she should not be subjected to any further penalty, but her blind trust has affected the creditors to the amount of more than double her capital." Judge Hall also finds that false books of account were kept in contemplation of bankruptcy. Blumenstiel & Hirsch represented the creditors who opposed the discharge.

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AGREEMENT AMONG BONDHOLDERS TO PURCHASE AT FORECLOSURE SALE.—The South Carolina Railway having defaulted in payment of interest on its bond issue of $5,000,000, and the company's property being about to be sold on foreclosure of the mortgage to secure the bonds, certain of the bondholders entered into an agreement with other bondholders, under which a committee was intrusted with the management and control of the bonds, with power to act within certain limits, and to call meetings of bondholders under certain conditions. In pursuance of this agreement the consent of a large number of the bondholders was obtained and an agreement was reached by which, under the terms of sale prescribed by the judgment of foreclosure, they were enabled to purchase the property. The agreement itself provided that it should not be effective until a majority of the bondholders had signed it. Joseph L. Morse, Jr., a bondholder who had not signed such agreement, brought suit in behalf of himself and all others as creditor and holders of the bonds against Peter Geddes and others for an accounting and for other relief. A demurrer to the complaint has been sustained by Justice Stover, who held that the plaintiff, a bondholder who had not signed the agreement, was not entitled to relief against such sale or for an accounting in the absence of actual fraud; and that a mere characterization of the agreement as "wrongful," without the allegation of any facts showing that it was such, was not sufficient to charge a wrong in fact. One bondholder was held not to be a trustee for another, as the result simply of a common interest in the mortgaged property. The court also held that the relief asked for in the present action should be denied on the ground of laches.

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WHEN ADVERSE POSSESSION IS ESTABLISHED BY OCCUPATION AND IMPROVEMENT.—In a suit brought by the Buffalo Creek Railroad Company to recover possession from Ann Collins and others certain real estate on Ganson Street, in the city of Buffalo, the main question related to the defense of adverse possession. Evidence was given that James Collins, during his lifetime, and his widow and heirs after his death, had continuously occupied the lot in question for more than forty years, during which time they had kept it substantially inclosed, improved it, and repaired buildings on it, the foundations of which, being in low lands, consisted mainly of posts set in the ground. At the close of the evidence each side asked the Court to direct a verdict in their favor, and neither asked to go to the jury. A verdict thereupon directed in favor of the defendants has been affirmed by the Third Appellate Division, the Court holding that the evidence was sufficient to warrant a jury in finding that such possession, although not bounded upon a written instrument, was under a claim of title. The fact that such persons did not assert in public in so many words a claim of ownership did not preclude them from setting up an adverse possession; nor was the inclosure by them rendered ineffectual, as to one asserting himself to be the real owner, by the fact that it included land not claimed by him.

COW BUTTS A TROLLEY CAR.

Passengers Returning from South Beach Almost Paniestricken.

A red cow of meek aspect was being led along Richmond Terrace in New Brighton, Staten Island, Tuesday night, when she became excited and tried to butt a trolley car off the track. At the foot of Franklin Avenue she and her custodian met the car, which was bound for Elizabethport ferry, and which was crowded with passengers who had been at South Beach. Without warning, the cow made a jump and dragged the rope out of her custodian's hands.

The cow then lowered her head and charged for the side of the car. Most of the passengers were women and children, and at the first charge there was almost a panic among them. Some one drew down one of the storm curtains and the second charge resulted in one of the animal's horns catching in this and ripping it. In the third charge the running board scraped the cow's knee and she fell back, but regained her pace and ripped another curtain. By this time the women were screaming and the children crying.

The conductor was shouting to the motorman to go ahead, but there was not a clear track, a truck being in the way. The truck driver finally got out of the way, and the car shot ahead. The cow gave the rear dash-board a bang as a parting shot.

The car gone, the animal started on a run up Franklin Avenue. Pedestrians ran into yards where there were fences and where there were none they kept right on into houses, in the rush to get out of the animal's way. After running half a mile the cow slowed down and jogged along. A couple of hours later she was caught in Hamilton Park, eating the plants in a flower bed.

W. W. ASTOR'S TAXES.

He Obtains a Writ Directing that a Recent Decision Be Reviewed.

William Waldorf Astor of London, England, through his counsel, Charles A. Peabody, yesterday, secured from Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, a writ of certiorari, directing the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments to review their decision in assessing his personal property here at $2,000,000. The writ is returnable on the first Monday in October in Special Term, part III., of the Supreme Court.

The grounds that are set up by Mr. Astor for the reviewal of the assessment are the usual ones that the books of the Tax Commissioners were open from the second Monday in January until May for the purpose of permitting any person assessed to object to the amount of his assessment. Mr. Astor further claims that he is a non-resident and that he does not possess the personal property upon which he has been assessed by the Commissioners. He says that he attended before the Commissioners and was examined as to his property, and testified that he was not the owner of the personal property on which he had been assessed. He claims that the assessment is unjust and illegal, and appeals to the Supreme Court to direct that it be rescinded.

Brooklynite Ordained to Priesthood.

Among those ordained to the priesthood in the Jesuit College, at Frederick, Mo., yesterday, was P. F. O'Gorman of 49 Clay Street, Brooklyn, who became famous fifteen years ago when he entered the novitiate in Frederick, Md., by organizing the Georgetown Glee Club, now one of the best-known clubs in the State. It is said that Father O'Gorman may be assigned to a professorship in the College of St. Francis Xavier when the Fall term begins.

Every boy that is a boy is hurrahing for the "Columbia" and clamoring for a sailor suit.

We can quiet about 400 of them.

250 blue serge sailor suits, sizes 3 to 10, $2.25; were $4.50 to $6.

150 sailor wash suits, same sizes, $1; were $2 to $5.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CONEY ISLAND PARK DELAY

Public Improvements Board Lays Plan Over Indefinitely.

MR. COLER MUCH DISAPPOINTED

Confident, However, of Ultimate Success—Mr. Grout Presents a Substitute Plan.

Controller Coler's plan for converting Coney Island into a park received a setback yesterday, when the Board of Public Improvements, by a vote of 9 to 5, laid it over indefinitely. The matter came up on a resolution authorizing the carrying out of Mr. Coler's project. President Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn, who has a plan of his own, moved as a substitute that his plan be inserted in the resolution, instead of that offered by Mr. Coler.

This move on the part of President Grout was not unexpected, and in order not to prolong the discussion, Commissioner Shea of the Department of Bridges suggested that the entire matter be laid over until the Controller should furnish a statement of the exact financial condition of the city and the Topographical Engineer should prepare an estimate of the cost of the improvement projected by each of the rival plans.

Objection to this first came from President Bowley of the Borough of Queens, who informed the board that his borough had no map. Persons who desired to open streets through their own property at their own expense, he said, could not do so because of the charter provisions, until this map had been prepared. Mr. Bowley declared that the park plan could wait until a map of Queens could be prepared. This, he said, was a necessity, and a cheap one, as it would cost only $200,000.

President Grout then offered to amend Mr. Shea's motion so that the Topographical Engineer, or some one else, should present to the board a list of all contemplated improvements and the cost of each, including the rapid transit tunnel and the new bridges over the East River.

"I can tell you what the cost of contemplated improvements are now," said President Holahan. "They amount to $28,000,000."

"Including the rapid transit tunnel?" inquired Mr. Grout.

"No," Mr. Holahan replied. "We can't get figures on that at present."

"I would cheerfully accept that amendment," Commissioner Shea said, "if it were not for its utter impracticability. It is impossible to give figures on the projected bridges. It would take months to estimate that."

Commissioner Kane of the Department of Sewers then moved that the consideration of the matter be indefinitely postponed. On this motion, Borough Presidents Bowley, Coogan, Cromwell, and Haffen, and Commissioners Kane, Keating, Kearny, and Dalton, and Corporation Counsel Whalen voted in the affirmative, and President Holahan, Controller Coler, President Grout, Commissioner Shea, and Acting Street Cleaning Commissioner Gibson in the negative.

After the meeting Controller Coler expressed his disappointment at the failure of the board to provide for the proposed park. He was inclined to lay the blame upon the hold-up combine in the Municipal Assembly, but he declared that he felt confident of the ultimate success of his plan.

"I was surprised at the action of the Board of Public Improvements," Mr. Coler said. "I can readily understand the reasons which actuated the members who voted against the Coney Island Park plan. Each Borough President and the heads of city departments who are members of the board are anxious to bring about speedily many improvements in their boroughs or departments. Many things that have been sought by them for a long time, and that are sadly needed, they have failed to obtain, and naturally, striving to accomplish everything that they can, they are anxious that no other enterprise is to interfere with the work in their own boroughs or departments.

"They miss the point, however. The purchase of Coney Island by the city would not interfere with them at all. The trouble that affects their departments arises entirely from the Municipal Assembly, which has been holding up appropriations for public improvements of all kinds for many months. Were it not for the action of the Municipal Assembly in this respect, I believe the Coney Island park project would have been reported favorably at the meeting to-day.

"I don't abandon the project by any means. I am satisfied that when the bond hold-up is brought to an end, enough members who voted to postpone the plan indefinitely will change their minds and vote to carry out this improvement, which the public so strongly demands. If the Municipal Assembly would act one way or the other on the bond issues now under consideration the whole situation would be very much simplified."

ON TANDEM TO THEIR WEDDING.

A Couple Who Said They Hailed from Newark Married in Hoboken.

A young man and a young woman on a tandem, accompanied by another couple, who were riding a tandem also, rode up to Justice George F. Seymour's office in Hoboken on Tuesday night. The first couple said they wished to get married, and the ceremony was quickly performed. The bride said she was Emily Blume, nineteen years old, of 327 William Street, Newark. The groom gave his name as Henry Edwards. He said he was twenty-seven years old, and lived at 242 South Fourth Street, Newark. The other couple, who acted as witnesses, gave their names as George Brown and Ella Smith.

NEWARK, N. J., July 12.—The addresses given by the couple married by Justice Seymour in Hoboken last night were not correct, even if the couple came from this city. There is no 327 William Street, and there is no South Fourth Street in this city or in East Newark, or in Kearny.

Funeral of Lloyd Aspinwall.

The funeral of Lloyd Aspinwall, who died Monday at the Metropolitan Hotel, Twenty-seventh Street and Broadway, took place yesterday from Grace Church, Tenth Street and Broadway. The Rev. Dr. Huntington, the rector of the church, officiated. There were few persons in the church. The mourners were William H. Aspinwall, brother of the dead man, and the Rev. John Aspinwall of Washington. A hearse and two carriages constituted the funeral procession. The two mourners got into the first carriage, but it was after a delay of several minutes that occupants were obtained for the second carriage. Burial was in Greenwood.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

UNDERWEAR FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

Silk, Balbriggan and Lisle Thread

Men's high grade Imported Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers. Shirts have short or long sleeves. Samples and broken lines from our wholesale department,

50 cents each;
Value 75 cents to $1.75

90 dozen Fancy Colored Lisle Thread Shirts and Drawers,—Blue, Heliotrope and Novia, high grade, silk finished goods,

65 cents each;
Value $1.25

Women's white ribbed Silk Vests, extra light weight,—low neck and sleeveless,—cool and elastic.

Fine French Balbriggan Vests,—samples and broken lines,

50 cents each;
Regular price 75 cents to $1.50

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

BROOKLYN ROADS MAY COMBINE

It Is Said the Rapid Transit Company Is Seeking to Purchase Coney Island and Brooklyn Line.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is said to be again negotiating for the purchase of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad, the only trolley system in Brooklyn not in the control of the Transit Company. The Coney Island and Brooklyn Company operates the Smith Street and De Kalb and Franklin Avenue lines. The Smith Street line is now the only independent road running to Coney Island. The Transit Company has several times negotiated for the purchase of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Company's property, but the shareholders of the latter company have steadily refused to sell out at the Transit people's price.

The Transit Company, however, has of late been vigorously competing for the Coney Island traffic of the rival road, and a threat to make the competition still more severe is said to have made the Coney Island and Brooklyn stockholders more willing to negotiate for a transfer of their interests. The old Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad, now controlled by the Transit Company, and which has been converted from a steam to an electric road, will be opened under its new management this month. This line runs from Ninth Avenue and Twentieth Street to the West End. Coney Island, and parallels the seaside route of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Company. The opening of this newly equipped road may cause a loss of traffic to the Coney Island and Brooklyn Company's line, and certain of the larger stockholders of the latter company are said to be averse to continuing what it is said they regard as a costly competition with the Transit Company.

When the Transit interests last negotiated for the control of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Road it is said that $300 per share was offered for the stock held by the controlling interests. This offer is said to have been met by a counter one to sell at $500 per share, a figure which the Transit people regarded as so excessive as to be prohibitive.

The chief shareholders in the Coney Island and Brooklyn Company are now said to be more agreeable to considering what the Transit Company views as a reasonable offer, although it is not known whether they have as yet given any assurance of a reduction of the price placed on their holdings.

BROOKLYN'S WATER SUPPLY.

Deputy Commissioner Moffett Declares that a Famine Is Imminent.

Lack of rain and inadequate distributing facilities have placed the Borough of Brooklyn in a serious situation as to its water supply. Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply Moffett declared yesterday that a water famine was imminent and that there was no prospect of an improvement of the conditions of things this Summer. Commissioner Moffett takes a gloomy view of the situation. The insufficiency of the means of distributing water, he says, is going to cause serious trouble for Brooklyn unless steps are taken at once to improve the condition of affairs.

The passage by the Council on Monday of the measure providing for the construction of filtering plants at the South Jamaica and Springfield ponds will increase the supply by about 6,000,000 gallons a day. But this provision will not relieve the present situation, as it will require three months' time to complete the filtering plants.

"Our two reservoirs would furnish a supply large enough, at any time, if we could but get at the water," said Commissioner Moffett, yesterday. "More conduits are needed and provision for their construction should be made without delay. More storage room is also badly needed. The proposition for a new forty-eight-inch main, I have good reason to believe, will be passed by the Municipal Assembly next week. It will take at least a year, however, to construct this main, so that the improvement can have no effect on the present situation."

BANK REPORTING METHODS.

It Is Said No Change Is in Contemplation by Bankers.

William Sherer, Manager of the Clearing House, said yesterday that a report that bankers have under consideration a plan to change the method of reporting the condition of the banks was untrue. No bank or banker, he said, advocated any change in the system of reporting on Saturdays the condition of the Associated Banks and non-member banks. The criticisms of the last few days had, he said, their origin in the way some viewed last Saturday's bank statement, which was a singularly unfortunate one, as it took in July 1, and the most active period of the July disbursements.

"That statement and every such statement," he added, "is an average statement—just what it purports to be. The criticisms of it were unjust. Some consider it a public exhibit. That is not the fact. Periodically, National and State banks make official reports to the several officials who have authority to call for them. The Clearing House statement is a report of averages made in good faith in the Association. The Clearing House controls it and in times of panic it has exhibited its authority in publishing only a summary.

"The statement is seldom found fault with except when it is considered by some as affecting what is known as Wall Street—the money market, stocks, and so forth."

SAYS DEEDS ARE FORGERIES.

Land of Mrs. S. Smith, 79 Years Old, Sold Without Her Knowledge.

Mrs. Sarah Smith of New York, who is seventy-nine years old, yesterday brought suit before Vice Chancellor Emery, at Jersey City, to have set aside two conveyances of property owned by her at Ridgewood, N. J., and which conveyances she claimed were forged.

Mrs. Smith's husband died several years ago. He left her a considerable amount of property, which she had cut up into plots, and a portion of which she sold. The deeds were drawn by her lawyer, H. Hoffman Brown, who has an office in Nassau Street. The local business was transacted by a Ridgewood real estate agent named Kruse.

A short time ago Mrs. Smith said she went to Ridgewood to see Kruse about disposing of what property she had left. To her great surprise he told her that all her land had been disposed of. She employed Judge Van Valen of Hackensack to make a search. He found that Kruse's statement was true. The last two plots of land owned by Mrs. Smith had been sold for $4,000 each, one to Thomas W. White, the other to Charles Maston, both of New York. The deeds were acknowledged before Mr. Brown.

Mrs. Smith denounced her signatures to them as forgeries. At the hearing yesterday, when Mr. Brown was asked on the stand whether or not Mrs. Smith executed the deeds he declined to answer on the ground that he might incriminate himself.

The case was thereupon adjourned to July 24.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

Always the popular styles.
Always hygienic & shapely.
Always great care in fitting.
Always all widths, AAA to E.
Always all sizes, 1 to 9.
Always the first quality.
Always the same price.

$3.50 per pair.

Sold at this store only

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

TUCKAHOE POOLROOM CLOSED.

Sheriff Molloy to Clear Westchester County of All Such Places.

Followers of the races who live in Yonkers, Mount Vernon, and other towns near Tuckahoe, N. Y., were obliged to find another place to put down their wagers on yesterday's races at Brighton Beach than the poolroom that has been running for some time in Tuckahoe. The room was not open yesterday, for William V. Molloy, the Sheriff of Westchester County, has determined to crowd the poolrooms out of Westchester County.

When New Yorkers who had attended the McGovern-Ritchie fight at the Westchester Athletic Club a few weeks ago learned of this decision of Sheriff Molloy, they wondered why he had been so tardy in deciding to close the Tuckahoe room. On the afternoon of the fight the poolroom was running in full blast, in a hotel a few hundred feet from the railroad station, and apparently every one knew of it.

The gamblers in Tuckahoe were not satisfied with the poolroom game. In addition to betting on races at three tracks, they had in a side room on the way into the poolroom a roulette wheel with two tables running, and in the centre of the poolroom between races, while waiting for the betting to be posted, the patrons might bet on a big bookmaking wheel.

MUSIC IN TWO PARKS.

Bands Will Play Beside the East River and in Madison Square.

There will be music this evening, beginning at 8 o'clock, in Madison Square Park, by Conterno's Fourteenth Regiment Band, and in the East River Park by Boswald's Military Band. The programmes:

MADISON SQUARE PARK.

PART I.

"The Star-Spangled Banner."
1. March, "Formation" ..... Conterno
2. Overture, "Zannetta" ..... Auber
3. Waltz, "Chimes of Normandy" ..... Planquette
4. Selection, "Telephone Girl" ..... Kerker
5. Cornet solo, "Our Navy" ..... Jaeger
William Jaeger.

PART II.

6. Fantaisie, "Il Trovatore" ..... Verdi
7. Characteristic, "Cocoanut Dance" ..... Hermann
8. Medley, "Popular Kentucky" ..... Stern
9. Selection, "Irish Airs" ..... Catlin
10. Two-Step, "The Wedding of the Chinee and the Coon" ..... Chattanay
"Home, Sweet Home."

EAST RIVER PARK.

PART I.

"The Star-Spangled Banner."
1. March, "Ragtime Skedaddle" ..... Rosey
2. Overture, "Festina" ..... Leuther
3. Waltz, "Visionen" ..... Fahrbach
4. Selection, "Popular" ..... Boettger
5. La Serenade, "Capolla" ..... Bach

PART II.

6. Solo for Cornet, "Alecia" ..... Seltzer
7. National Fantaisie, "America" ..... Bendix
8. Toreador song, "Carmen" ..... Bizet
9. Music from the opera "Geisha" ..... Jones
10. Finale, "Darktown Is Out To-night" ..... Marion

MORE ACCUSE JAMES DOUGLAS.

Brooklyn Boarding House Keepers Appear Against Alleged Thief.

In James Douglas, alias Maher, the well-dressed man who was arrested on Tuesday night after hiring a furnished room and then ransacking other rooms in the boarding house of Mrs. Mary Gorman, at 93 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, the police say they have in custody the boarding house thief who has lately committed many robberies. The fellow was yesterday arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court and committed in default of $500 bail pending a hearing next Monday.

After he was remanded, Mrs. M. Johnson of 461 Classon Avenue and Miss Jennie Maujer of 115 Taylor Street, both of whom have boarding houses, called at the court and identified Douglas as the man who had robbed them. Mrs. Johnson said that in the early part of June Douglas hired a furnished room from her and a few days later cleared out with jewelry and wearing apparel valued at $180.

Miss Maujer said that Douglas hired a room and board from her a month ago, and after remaining one week he decamped. He took with him jewelry and clothing belonging to another boarder.

$8,000,000 IN VEHICLES.

Electric Company Places Orders for 4,200 New Carriages.

Isaac L. Rice President of the Electric Vehicle Company, confirmed yesterday a report that he had placed orders for $8,000,000 worth of electric carriages, or about 4,200 vehicles, at an average cost of $1,900 each. Some of the carriages will be delivered in the beginning of August. The order was given to the Columbia and Electric Vehicle Company, and will be filled by it and allied corporations, among them the New Haven Carriage Company. The vehicles will go into service as quickly as delivered and were they all ready now they would supply a demand that is urgent.

Mr. Rice called attention to the fact that there has been no consolidation of companies, and that the Electric Vehicle Company is the parent company, the other companies being independent while receiving licenses from and paying rights to the parent company.

Women's and Children's Hats! | Women's and Children's Hats!

O'Neill's.

Unusual Values in Straw Goods!

GOLF HATS.
A choice assortment of
Fine Milan Golf Hats,
Black or white, bound edges, latest style and best quality, 2.48 each; worth 4.00
Rough and Ready Golf Hats, neatly trimmed, latest shape, 95c. each.

Quality considered, these Prices cannot be matched in any other store in New York.

WOMEN'S SAILOR HATS
Rough and Ready Braid, Newest Shape, splendid quality,
25c. to 75c. each,
worth 65c. to 1.85 each.

Fine Split Straw Sailors, elegant quality, worth 1.95 upward,
85c. each and upward.

Children's Trimmed Sailors.
Rough and Ready Braid, choice variety of colors to choose from, 65c. each; worth 1.45

Clearing out balance of our stock of
Dress Shapes Below Cost.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

LAVINIA DEMPSEY'S LOSS.

The Cross Given to the Queen of the Holland Dames by Prince Guy de Lusignan Is Missing.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Lost, Tuesday, July 11, about 2:30 P. M., supposedly on 6th Av., near 42d St., a Maltese Cross in white and red enamel, sword running through a circle in centre of cross, the words in French, "Pour bailler sa foi"; on the reverse, "Order of Saint Catherine, founded by Prince Guy de Luisingen, A. D. 1009"; the whole suspended from a royal crown in gold, which is again suspended from a dark red ribbon bordered in blue; large button of same; of no value except to holder of parchment conferring title and the sash accompanying same. Finder return to CHARLES L. HOERLEIN, 220 Broadway.

The above advertisement—a number of words in it are incorrectly spelled—was inserted in the papers yesterday at the instance of Miss Lavinia H. Van Westervelt Dempsey, Queen of the Holland Dames, the owner of the decoration, who is now in Maine, trying to recover from the shock of its loss. Miss Dempsey returned only a few days ago from Europe, where she went to thank the august donor of the cross, his Royal Highness Prince Guy de Lusignan, Prince of Jerusalem, Cyprus, and Armenia.

This cross has been a source of much tribulation and worry to the Queen of the Holland Dames since it was conferred upon her, in February last. On March 25 there was an elaborate ceremony at the Waldorf-Astoria, when in presence of her "subjects" the cross was formally presented to Queen Lavinia I. by an envoy of the Prince de Lusignan. The envoy arrived late, and this, and the fact that reporters were excluded and no information was vouchsafed, gave rise to the report that the whole thing was a hoax perpetrated upon her Majesty by one Brian G. Hughes, practical joker. It was alleged that he acted the rôle of the envoy, and that the decoration was a discarded star of a member of a defunct New Jersey police force that had been polished and gilded.

Queen Lavinia I. became the butt of all the joke-writers in the press throughout the country, and there was some talk about her being deposed by the Holland Dames. The Queen thereupon posted $50,000 with her brother, Sir Knight Guy Dempsey, to be divided among local charities if these allegations could be proved. They never were proved, for it has developed that there was no truth in them.

A reporter was yesterday privileged to see the announcement that the decoration had been conferred on Miss Dempsey, sent to her from Paris by the Grand Chancellor of the order, M. Baudouin, and also the patent conferring it signed by the Prince de Lusignan. These are elaborate documents, printed by Morris Père et Fils, 4 Rue Amelot, Paris, and are preserved in gilded frames. They are in French, of which the following is a translation:

Order of the Knights of Saint Catherine of Mount Sinai.
(1063-1891.)

Grand Master—H. R. H. GUY DE LUSIGNAN, Prince of Jerusalem, of Cypress, and of Armenia. Villa de Lusignan, 108 Avenue de Neuilly, Paris, Neuilly, February 20, 1899.

No. 861.

Mademoiselle—I have the agreeable mission to announce to you that His Royal Highness, Guy de LUSIGNAN, Prince of Jerusalem, of Cypress, and of Armenia, taking into consideration your merits, has deigned to graciously name you Cynoness of the Royal, Hospitable and Humanitarian Order of Saint Catherine of Mount Sinai.

His Highness is persuaded that this special mark of his benevolence will but fortify the sentiments of devotion and fidelity with which you are animated toward His Person and His House.

He does not doubt that you will continue to render yourself useful to Humanity, and especially to the good works placed under His patronage.

The post of this day will bring to you the patent consecrating your nomination.

Accept, Mademoiselle the Cynoness, the assurance of my very distinguished consideration.

The Chancellor of the Order,
M. BAUDOUIN.

Miss Lavinia H. Van Westervelt Dempsey, lady of good deeds, (dame de bien,) philanthropist, Canoness of the Royal Order of St. Catherine.

The patent itself bears the arms of the house of Lusignan and a reproduction of the cross of the order. It reads:

Order of the Knights of Saint Catherine of Mount Sinai.

Founded in Palestine in the year 1063 by Robert, Sire de Lusignan.

Reinstituted in the year 1891 by Guy de Lusignan, Prince Royal of Jerusalem, of Cyprus, and of Armenia.

We,
Guy de LUSIGNAN,
Prince Royal of Jerusalem, of Cyprus, and of Armenia. Grand Master of the Knightly Order of St. Catherine of Mount Sinai.

Appreciating the Merits, Virtues, and Talents of Miss Lavinia H. Van Westervelt Dempsey, and desiring to extend to her a special mark of Our Esteem and of Our Satisfaction, we have conferred and do confer by the present Patent and by the Rights which We hold from Our Ancesters, the Title and the Insignia of Canoness of the Royal, Hospitable and Humanitarian Order of Saint Catherine of Mount Sinai, in the hope that she will be faithful to the duties imposed by this Title and these Insignia, and which are summed up by the ancient Device of the Order:

Pour Bailler sa foi.

Given at Neuilly, Paris, in the Villa de Lusignan, February 20, 1899, and inscribed in the Gold Book under the No. 861.

The Chancellor, M. Baudouin. The Grand Master, Guy.

Queen Lavinia I., Canoness of the Royal Order of St. Catherine of Mount Sinai, lost the cross on Tuesday when descending from the elevated railroad, which plebeian means of transportation she had taken to go up town from the office of Mr. Hoerlein to inspect some of the scenery of her historical drama, "Neutral Ground," the plot of which is laid in New York in Revolutionary times, and which will be produced at a Broadway theatre at the latter end of February, after having been performed at Buffalo.

To Move Rutgers Slip Dry Dock.

The last dry dock on the East River side of Manhattan, the enormous sectional structure near Rutgers Slip, which has been a landmark on the East River for thirty years, will be moved to-morrow or Saturday to Erie Basin to make room for dock improvements projected by the city. The dock which will be moved was once the largest floating dry dock in the world. It is now said to be the widest sectional dock in existence, being capable of taking a vessel of 95 feet beam.

THE NEW YORK TIMES Illustrated Magazine Supplement of Sunday, July 16th, will contain among other features these: Full-page portrait, with accompanying sketch, of former Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, President of the Trust Company of America; some notable examples of the sculptures of Augustus Lukeman; photographs of a typical gypsy encampment near New York; illustrations of some of the principal telescopes and observatories now in existence, together with portraits of celebrated astronomers; types of Puerto Rican criminals; portraits of J. Walter Earle, new President of the American Society in London; the Rev. C. Campbell Walker, rector of Zion Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia; Edward Orton, Professor of Geology in the Ohio State University, and others; latest portrait of Gen. Porfirio Diaz, President of Mexico; portraits of Sarah Bernhardt and other theatrical celebrities; picture of the crack crew of the Lone Star Club, and double-page pictures of the Columbia and Defender during the recent races.—Adv.

NERVOUSNESS.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Strengthens and quiets the nerves.
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach. TO-DAY.
4 & 7 P. M

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT ONE CENT

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THE WEATHER.

Threatening; winds variable.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,448. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT { In Greater New York and Jersey City. / Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 80c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40¾c.; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

FOREIGN.—Late advices from the South African Republic state that the Volksraad has passed the preamble to the Franchise law, making the measure effective at once. Cape Town advices state that the Parliament which is about to open will witness exciting scenes. The Opposition now talks of impeaching the Premier, Mr. Schreiner, for his attitude regarding the Boer concessions. The Afrikander Party has been the exciting cause of disgraceful rows at Worcester, where loyalists who attempted to hold a meeting were roughly handled. The military authorities are engaged in sending arms and supplies to Kimberley. THE TIMES special correspondent in London reports the illness of the Marchioness of Salisbury at Walmer Castle. The Schlesische-Zeitung, at Breslau, publishes a report that the Grand Duke George of Russia was killed by a bicycle accident. The American Line steamer Paris while entering Falmouth Harbor became unmanageable, her stern striking the end of a pier where were gathered many spectators. A panic reigned for a moment. The Yale-Harvard athletes have begun practice work at Brighton. They have been cordially welcomed by the British press. Admiral Dewey has arrived at Port Said on the United States cruiser Olympia. The offer of the Queen Regent of Spain to give up another portion of her income from the civil list has been accepted by the Cabinet. The Imperial Government at Peking has issued an edict denouncing the frauds committed in collecting the revenues.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 2.

The Molineux case was yesterday presented to the July Grand Jury. Two witnesses were examined, when an adjournment was taken until Monday.

The dismembered remains found in the water near Bay Ridge June 12 have been identified by Mrs. Frederick Luneberg of 404 East Fifty-fourth Street as portions of the body of her husband.

Page 3.

It is denied that the Sprague Electric Company has absorbed the Stanley Electric Company, as reported from Pittsfield, Mass.

The formal dissolution of the Union Tobacco Company, which is now a part of the Tobacco Trust, was yesterday announced.

A glue trust, to control the trade of the United States and Canada, has been formed. The name of the concern is the United American Glue Company, and it is capitalized at $35,000,000.

The formation of the British Oil and Cake Mills, Limited, a British corporation, with a capital of £2,250,000, was announced in this city yesterday. The new company will control linseed and cottonseed oil in England, and it is said an agreement with American companies as to prices is not improbable.

Page 4.

More deaths from lockjaw are reported. The victims were boys who celebrated July 4.

Dry Dock No. 2 at the Brooklyn Navy Yard was badly damaged by a flood, resulting from Wednesday night's storm.

The reported project to lease the Vanderbilt road, the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, was not confirmed yesterday.

Page 5.

Francis Hager, a farmer of Mount Hebron, N. J., believes he has struck gold on his farm.

The cup defender Columbia took her final spin in the Sound yesterday before leaving for Newport.

The Atlantic City Horse Show opened yesterday. There are nearly 300 entries and the number includes many fine animals.

A New Jersey Central tower operator ditched a gravel train by turning a switch and thereby prevented a serious collision.

The American Woolen Company, on the opening day of its line of goods for next Spring's delivery, received orders amounting to $1,500,000.

The cup challenger Shamrock has left the dry dock at Southampton and is at her moorings at Hythe. THE TIMES special London correspondent says a report is current that Sir Thomas Lipton has promised each member of the crew a sovereign a week for life should Shamrock beat Columbia. All applications to go on board Shamrock are denied.

Page 6.

The letters of Dreyfus to his wife, written after his arrest and before his departure for Devil's Island, are about to be published by Harper & Brothers. Emile Zola has said of these letters that no guilty man could have written them.

Page 7.

Two peddlers were killed yesterday and a third injured by a trolley car in Brooklyn, which struck their wagon.

The American China Development Company and the British and Chinese Corporation, Limited, both of which are interested in railway concessions in China, have made an agreement to work together.

Page 10.

Carl Carlsen, the watchman of the Columbia Yacht Club, who was reported drowned, has turned up alive, much to the disgust of two undertakers who wanted the job of burying him.

Page 12.

The quarterly police report shows that 18,021 persons were arrested in all the boroughs.

John D. Davis and his wife started from Herald Square yesterday for San Francisco in an automobile.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Company has purchased the Fourth Street pier at Hoboken and is seeking to secure other adjacent property.

John C. Ellis, ex-proprietor of the "White Elephant," on Sixth Avenue, testified, upon examination in supplementary proceedings, that he had no property.

Work has been commenced on the proposed electric railroad, driveway, and cycle path between Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach, crossing Jamaica Bay.

Policeman James Regan has been arrested and placed in jail on a charge of beating and severely injuring Max Rosenberg, a tailor, who sues for $25,000 damages.

Writs of certiorari were granted yesterday to review the assessments of the Tax Commissioners on the property of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and the Hoffman House.

The Board of Estimate yesterday authorized the issue of $4,000,000 in bonds for the completion of the new East River Bridge, and an issue of bonds, amounting to $2,580,736, for the payment of unpaid assessments.

Surrogate Varnum yesterday admitted to probate the will of Mrs. Maria Elizabeth Cleveland, which was made in France. The testatrix left the bulk of her fortune to M. F. Scaife of Pittsburg, who saved her from drowning. The probate of the will had been disputed.

Everett P. Wheeler replied to Secretary Gage's statement on the civil service matter. Mr. Wheeler also said that he thought city appointments made in the absence of civil service regulations had been in violation of the White act. Contests in the courts over these appointments are expected.

Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies has given orders that all street lamp signs in the Borough of Manhattan shall be altered so that the name of any given street shall be at right angles to the street instead of reading along the street as heretofore. The Commissioner answers certain criticisms made in respect to the change.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
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Weather Report.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
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Markets.—Page 5.
Society.—Page 7.

MAN KILLED BY TROLLEY CAR.

Franz Kunst, a provision dealer of 16 Ten Eyck Street, Brooklyn, was run over and fatally injured by an east-bound electric car on East Twenty-third Street yesterday. Kunst was driving a provision wagon.

The car struck the vehicle and Kunst was thrown under the car wheels. His skull was fractured. He died in Bellevue Hospital last night.

RAILWAY RATE WAR AVERTED

J. Pierpont Morgan and James J. Hill Are in Harmony.

UNITED BY JOHN S. KENNEDY

Great Northern Director Elected to the Northern Pacific Board.

Announcement of His Election to be Made Officially To-morrow—An Old Breach Healed.

Official announcement is to be made tomorrow of the election of John S. Kennedy to the Board of Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. In the financial world there will be surprise. Railway managers will recognize astounding changes in Northwestern prospects. Of recent developments in American railway affairs, accomplished or predicted, none has been more important in its bearings.

Much official effort has been expended to keep quiet the negotiations that have led to Mr. Kennedy's election, and even up to last night no officer of the Northern Pacific Company could be induced to acknowledge that Mr. Kennedy had joined its board. That he has been formally chosen, however, is a matter of official record, and his acceptance will be on file to-day.

Under ordinary circumstances the acceptance of a railway Directorship by a rich man would be a matter of no unusual consequence, but in this incident the circumstances are extraordinary. This choice of a new Northern Pacific Director marks accomplishments that have been regarded as impossible. It is an event that heads off what has threatened to be a scourging Northwestern railway war; it is the bringing together, the joining for co-operation of two powerful railroads that have had opportunity and temptation to despoil each other dreadfully.

In railroad circles, where managers of most importance meet and confer candidly, there has recently been small doubt of the imminence of bitter fighting between the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern systems. Many and varied jealousies have been between them. In the same territory, with over half a hundred directly competitive points, they have had natural rivalries enough; but apart from such a situation has been another and much more consequential reason for war—the reason that the millionaire at the head of one system was out of sorts with the millionaire at the head of the other. James J. Hill, standing for Great Northern, was ill disposed to bow to J. Pierpont Morgan, the ruling power in Northern Pacific. It is an old and well accepted story—the differences between these two magnates—how friendly conferences ended in misunderstandings, disagreements, active antagonisms.

COMPETITION AND DEFIANCE.

Wall Street in a variety of exaggerated ways has heard of Great Northern-Northern Pacific troubles, of Clearwater Valley competitive routes, of warlike differentials, of snares on the one side, and outspoken defiance on the other. Two or three times have come representations that olive branches had met half way between Wall Street and St. Paul, and Mr. Hill has been quoted sometimes as being almost hopeful of Mr. Morgan's reformation. But quite independent of all report there has continued resolute independence upon the part of both of these strong men; and there has recently seemed scant prospect of anything akin to rapprochement.

When Northern Pacific was reorganized, influential interests were found in relations thereto suggestive of friendly intentions toward the Great Northern; but emphatic have been recent evidences that Northern Pacific control has been independent of any but Mr. Morgan's direction. Northern Pacific securities have had market courses influenced by what have been taken to be Mr. Morgan's intentions, and the general apprehension of Great Northern conflict has resulted in substantial declines for Northern Pacific shares. It has been recognized in Wall Street that in Mr. Morgan and Mr. Hill were met men of exceptional calibre—both successful in extraordinary degree by reason of their own individualism, each confident of his own judgment, each sure that his property was in superior position—determined in strong opinions diametrically opposed.

Here and there ambitious gentlemen have appeared willing to try to intervene, but thanks for pains have been their only compensation. Mr. Hill would not yield; Mr. Morgan was in Northern Pacific, as in all his record, a stalwart stayer. And from the Northwest have come frequent news tokens that competition was beginning to be aggressive. Over 2,000 miles of new road, so St. Paul dispatches have been proclaiming, were to be forthwith built for no better reason that that the two great sysems could forage in each other's territory.

And now the election of John S. Kennedy to the Northern Pacific Board ends the wars and rumors of wars.

MR. HILL'S CLOSEST FRIEND.

Of James J. Hill's personal friends, John S. Kennedy is probably the closest. Of his business colleagues Mr. Kennedy has been his chiefest. Theirs is not a new relationship. Years on years ago, when the present vast system of the Great Northern Company was but projected, John S. Kennedy, the cool-headed banker, of ripe experience, recognized in the hustling younger man a dreamer whose dreams had substance in them; and the Kennedy millions and the Kennedy influence at home and abroad were ready for Hill backing. Tremendous have been the resultant profits, and though in his rounded years John S. Kennedy has small care for business ins or outs he waives personal preference for inactivity in order to work with a will to clear a situation wherein his old-time friend has so much at stake.

Mr. Kennedy was at the birth of the Great Northern system, whose history is one of the marvels of American railway development. Five resolute men there were who took in fee simple to themselves the old St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Road, with small successes at the back of it, with chiefly the visions of James J. Hill ahead of it, the group comprising George Stephen, President of the Bank of Montreal, and now at last in Britain's peerage as Lord Mcntstephen; Donald A. Smith, now Lord Strathcona, and a hero in Scotch finance; Commodore N. W. Kittson, picturesque among Northwestern business pioneers; James J. Hill and his friend, John S. Kennedy. How far and how quickly realization outran their expectations and their hopes is railway history. Now the Great Northern has a capital stock of $80,000,000, with a current market value beyond $150,000,000, and its properties warrant the recognition of over $112,000,000 direct and indirect bonded obligations as gilt-edged investments. Its tracks run beyond 4,400 miles, traversing Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota, Montana, Oregon, and Washington. As a trunk line it extends from St. Paul across the great wheat belt of the Red River Valley, taps the mineral and timber districts that centre about Seattle and Spokane and Portland, holding in some important ways commanding influence upon Northern Pacific Coast traffic. Through its Northern Steamship Company it holds extraordinary advantages in trade to the Far East.

Northern Pacific's capital stock ($80,000,000 common and $75,000,000 preferred) has a market value approximating $96,000,000—somewhat over three-fifths of the market valuation of Great Northern's total share capital, the Northern Pacific system embracing about 5,000 miles—about 500 miles more than Great Northern. Its bond liabilities aggregate $159,000,000—not quite 50 per cent. more than Great Northern's.

Northern Pacific's route is through Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Washington. It crosses the richest mineral districts and foremost wheat fields of the Northwest. In its Board of Directors are C. S. Mellen, President; Daniel S. Lamont, Dumont Clarke, Charles H. Coster, R. M. Gallaway, Brayton Ives, D. Willis James, W. G. Oakman, Samuel Spencer, Eben B. Thomas, James Stillman, and Oliver H. Payne

In the great Northern Pacific Directory are Jacob H. Schiff, Henry W. Cannon, W. P. Clough, Samuel Hill, Edward Sawyer, J. Kennedy Tod, and James J. Hill.

BITTER WAR ANTICIPATED.

Such Directories are not readily moved. For such bodies to assume hostile attitudes signifies more than idle threatening—a fact which every comprehending Western railway manager has counted upon in forecasting as imminent a Northwestern railway war bitter and effectively damaging beyond past records.

John S. Kennedy, as a progressive man of business, has not much figured in the financial world as a pacificator. He has been far too busy to bother with the entanglements and antagonisms of his neighbors; and his appearance now as the mutual friend and peacemaker touching interests of such tremendous importance gives him new status. In all the list of strong men known to Wall Street, probably he alone could accomplish what is represented by his acceptance yesterday, at Mr. Morgan's invitation, of the Northern Pacific Directorship—not merely the disposal of prejudices and jealousies, but the ending of corporation collisions, the prevention of a railway war, already practically declared, whose results might have been destructive. It is seldom that in great corporation relationships such a position can be taken by any man.

Prior to the developments of the conditions which have been lately discouraging it was Wall Street anticipation that some time, in some way, there would be consolidation between the Great Northern and Northern Pacific systems, or what would in effect amount to consolidation, but there was an end to such views when it began to be whispered that Mr. Hill and Mr. Morgan were apart. Now, however, it may naturally be counted upon that all the old fashion of consolidation forecasts will forthwith appear again.

Through friendly alliance, by co-operating instead of fighting, both properties can score tremendous net gains immediately—such gains as will put at once beyond all doubt the position of Northern Pacific as well as Great Northern as big and sure dividend earners.

CAREER OF JOHN S. KENNEDY.

A Director in Many Financial and Railroad Corporations.

John Stewart Kennedy has had large business interests in this country since 1850, in which year he first came here from Scotland, where he was born, and where he was extensively interested in the iron trade. He was a partner in the banking firm of M. K. Jesup & Co. for ten years, and subsequently established the firm of J. S. Kennedy & Co., which he conducted until 1883, when he retired, leaving the business to be carried on by his partners under the name of J Kennedy Tod & Co.

Mr. Kennedy's financial interests are still very large. He is a trustee of the United States Trust Company, the Central Trust Company, and the Provident Loan Society. He is a Director of the National Bank of Commerce, the Brooklyn Manhattan Company, the Manhattan Company, the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Public spirited and generous, Mr. Kennedy has been actively engaged in philanthropic work for many years. He built the United Charities Building at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, and gave it to be used as the headquarters of the charity organizations in this city. He is President of the Presbyterian Hospital, and Vice President of the New York Historical Society. He is a member of many clubs and art and scientific associations.

Mr. Kennedy is credited with being the largest individual holder of Great Northern Railway securities, and he is said to hold over 50,000 shares of Northern Pacific.

A DEAL IN RAILROAD BONDS.

Pittsburg and Western Securities Held by the Baltimore and Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 13.—A leading official of the Pittsburg and Western Railway was asked to-night about the story from Wall Street to the effect that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company had secured the second mortgage bonds of the Pittsburg and Western Railroad, thus securing control in the reorganization. He said:

"The second mortgage bonds are the key to the reorganization. J. Pierpont Morgan holds the first mortgage bonds, $9,700,000, taken at par, and last October the Second Mortgage Bond Committee sold over $2,100,000 in bonds to the Brice syndicate at 87½, after they were offered to the Baltimore and Ohio Reorganization Committee. These are now worth par and accumulated interest. The Baltimore and Ohio interests hold a majority of the Pittsburg and Western common stock, $8,500,000, while the preferred stock, $5,000,000, is scattered. Pittsburg capitalists who hold preferred stock want the Baltimore and Ohio to continue in control."

The official did not know that the story from Wall Street was true, but admitted that the Baltimore and Ohio has been after the second mortgage bonds.

RAILROADS TO CONSOLIDATE.

Negotiations to Merge the Monon and Southern Nearing an End.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Consolidation has now reached the roads South of Chicago. From official sources it is learned that the big Southern Railway Company, reaching to Louisville, and the Monon, which connects that city and Chicago, will soon be under one ownership. The deal for the amalgamation of these two properties is said to be nearing a close.

In addition to the absorption of the Monon, the Cincinnati Southern is to be purchased by the Southern, or the syndicate representing it, which is believed to be the same one that bought the Alton, the St. Louis, and Northern Short Line, the Monon, and several other small lines.

When the syndicate has finished its work there will be only three or four of the large railroad systems running south and southwest from Chicago that will be without the fold.

If the Southern-Monon deal, which is the latest one, goes through the syndicate will control these two systems, the Missouri Pacific, St. Louis and Iron Mountain, Texas Pacific, St. Louis and Northern Short Line, the Alton, and the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf. The last-named road is now in the hands of receivers, but it is being reorganized, and will be bought in by the Harriman pool.

WANT SMOKELESS LOCOMOTIVES.

Company with $6,000,000 Capital Chartered in Delaware Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 13.—Capitalists from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Washington to-day secured a charter at Dover for the Locomotive Smoke Preventative Company, with a capital of $6,000,000.

The company's charter, which will cost annually nearly $900 in taxes, gives it especial power to manufacture and acquire patents and inventions for the prevention of smoke from locomotive engines and to encourage and produce economical results in the consumption of coal.

The company will have offices in New York, Boston, and Dover.

OMAHA TICKET BROKERS LOSE.

Court Decides Against Them in Case to Test Ordinance.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., July 13.—The local authorities have undertaken to regulate the Omaha ticket brokers, and to-day the District Court decided that the ordinance passed by the City Council on this subject was legal and constitutional.

The ordinance provides that every person engaging in that business shall give a bond for $2,000, signed by a reputable guarantee company, and the bond stipulates that every ticket sold is guaranteed, and if not guaranteed the money must be refunded. Further provisions were made in which no hawking of tickets upon the street was permitted, but all business had to be transacted at a regular place of business. The brokers made a test case with C. Larson. He was arrested, and filed a petition for habeas corpus. The court refused to grant the writ.

TO RECOIN CERTAIN MONEY.

Suggestion at Washington for Getting Rid of Spurious Silver.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—A suggestion attributed to the Treasury Department, but not sanctioned by any authority there, to get rid of an increasing number of spurious silver coins by recoining it in all denominations, was put forth to-day. The multiplication of counterfeit coins closely resembling the genuine is encouraged it is believed by the cheapness of silver, and the remedy offered for the consideration of the Mint officers is to recoin all the outstanding pieces in larger sizes, and thus shut out the accumulated counterfeit coins.

This notion, if approved at the Treasury office, would cause some loss to the Government, which would soon appear in the books, but it would keep the mints very busy, if Congress was willing to countenance a new ratio in this way. The Government, as well as the counterfeiters, would lose profits by a change in the weight of each of the silver coins.

RECRUITS COMPLAIN OF FARE.

New Yorkers En Route to Manila Say They Are Nearly Starved.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 13.—Recruits from New York object to the treatment received from the Government even at this early date.

"For heaven's sake, get some policeman to lock me up so I won't have to go to war," said a young recruit in Cincinnati this evening. He was one of forty men who passed through Cincinnati en route to Manila by way of San Francisco. The boys expect to be attached to the Twenty-first regulars. They were nearly all from New York, and they were homesick. Ten of the men had dropped out since the train left New York. One of them said:

"We have just come from Governors Island, where we were nearly starved. We had corn cakes for breakfast and leathery potatoes for dinner and supper. No towels or soap were given to us, and on the train we have had to shift for ourselves. I'm willing to fight, but don't like the way this is starting out."

AN ODD CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

Veteran Wants the Government to Pay for His Unharvested Crops.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—One of the oddest claims ever made against the Government was disallowed yesterday by the Controller of the Treasury on an appeal from a decision by the Auditor of the War Department. The claimant, whose name is withheld, wants the Government to pay for crops which ripened while he was in the army, and which he, therefore, did not have a chance to harvest. He fixes the value of the crops at $23,083.60.

The claimant lives in Colorado. He enlisted in Company G, Third Colorado Cavalry, in August, 1864. He says that he told the recruiting officer he did not want to enlist because he would lose his crops, and the officer said that would be all right, and that he could have leave of absence to harvest them. On this promise the trusting warrior enlisted. There was some unfinished business still on hand with the Southern Confederacy when his crops ripened, and in spite of his appeals his superiors thought he had better stay in the army and attend to it. He says that as wheat, corn, and vegetables were unusually high at that time this decision was a source of great pain and annoyance to him.

The Auditor holds that there is no appropriation out of which to pay for the failure of crops.

A WIDOW'S UNUSUAL SUIT.

Sued a Railroad for Not Returning Her Husband's Amputated Leg.

Special to The New York Times.

LANSING, Mich., July 13.—The Michigan Supreme Court has decided that a railroad company cannot be mulcted for damages for not returning to the widow for burial the legs of her husband, which had been amputated following his being run over by the company's cars.

The case was first tried in the Circuit Court of Grand Rapids, and resulted in the widow being given a judgment against the railroad company for $2,750. The Supreme Court itself is authority for the statement that it was unable to find an analogous case, and was therefore forced to determine the question as "one of first impression."

The amputation was performed by the company's surgeon, who cremated the limbs. The patient survived the amputation but a few hours, and after his burial his widow sued the company for damages for having been deprived of the right to give the remains of her husband a Christian burial.

The Supreme Court Justices were unanimous in the opinion that the company was not liable, having done no wrong.

National Museum Contributions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Paul Beckwith, who visited Puerto Rico and Cuba as the representative of the National Museum, to secure objects of interest to add to the historical collection now rapidly acquiring imposing proportions, has just obtained some contributions from the Reina Mercedes, including a rapid-fire gun, and will have them sent here from Norfolk. Two of the large collections of five-inch guns from the Cervera cruisers were given to the National Museum, but the Curator has not yet found space enough in which to exhibit them. The two objects which most interest visitors are the remnants of the steerage wheel of the Maine and the section of bronze ornamentation taken from the Cristobal Colon. Mr. Beckwith, who spent five months in Puerto Rico, says the climate is finer than that of Italy and the people friendly, intelligent, and not as ignorant as is popularly supposed.

At 3:30 P. M. every day but Saturday and Sunday, and every Saturday at 1:50 P. M., the New York Central's "Saratoga Limited" leaves New York. Empire State Express time; luxurious service; all Wagner cars.—Adv.

TO CHECK FAITH CURISTS

Meeting at the Waldorf Against Christian Scientists.

DRAFT OF A BILL PRESENTED

Opposition So Strong It Captured the Audience, and Nothing Definite Was Decided Upon.

A meeting was held at the Waldorf-Astoria last night to consider the preparation of a bill, to be presented to the next session of the Legislature, to regulate the practice of the mental healers and Christian Scientists. The attendance of the opposition was so large and its conduct was so aggressive that it may be said that the meeting was practically captured by mental healers.

The east room of the hotel was filled to the doors. Some of the men were in evening clothes and some of the women were elaborately gowned. Other sections of the audience looked as if they would feel more at home in Cooper Union, and there were costumes that might have caused the walls of the Waldorf-Astoria to bulge with surprise.

Theodore Sutro, President of the Medical and Legal Relief Society, presided, and George R. Phoebus, formerly a newspaper man and campaign orator, was made Secretary. Among those who signed the call were Dr. S. O. Vanderpoel, President of the New York County Medical Society; Edward Lauterbach, William Brookfield, John S. Wise, Abraham Gruber, Amos J. Cummings, John Sabine Smith, and Vernon M. Davis, but none of them was visible at the meeting. It is said that Gov. Roosevelt, Senator Depew, Bishop Potter, Mayor Van Wyck, Archbishop Corrigan, and Col. Robert G. Ingersoll were asked to be present to speak. They did not appear.

DRAFT OF A BILL.

Alderman Howard P. Okie addressed the meeting first. He submitted the rough draft of a bill for discussion, and moved that it be referred to a committee. On this motion discussion was invited, speeches to be limited to ten minutes.

The bill provides that whoever advises or persuades another against employing medical or surgical aid in case of illness or physical injury shall be guilty of misdemeanor; and in case the illness or injury results fatally shall be guilty of manslaughter, in case no medical or surgical aid has been received.

W. F. Lunt, United States Appraiser, attacked the bill fiercely as an assault against individual liberty. The audience began to applaud and laugh, which stimulated him to renewed fervor.

George E. Earle, editor of Philanthropy, who acted as master of ceremonies, interrupted the speaker to protest against the applause, because, he said, it occupied too much time, which should be devoted to discussion.

CALLED A SANDBAGGING MEASURE.

A double round of applause followed his remarks, and Mr. Lunt immediately elicited a quadruple round by describing the proposed bill as a sandbagging measure, and saying the next step would be to forbid people from employing any but allopath physicians.

"Have you any suggestions for the improvement of the bill?" inquired the Chairman suavely.

"The common law as it stands will do all that ought to be done," replied Mr. Lunt.

Dr. Edmund F. Smith inquired whether the bill would not restrain first aid to the injured if it became law.

Alderman Okie said Mr. Lunt had misstated the bill after reading it, and Dr. Smith had misunderstood it without reading it. He pointed out that it did not forbid Christian Scientists or anybody else from practicing—only forbade advising against the employment of a regular physician. He added that he wanted criticism which was intelligent, but could very comfortably dispense with such as was otherwise.

Dr. Axel Gustofson said that Christian Scientists deny the existence of the human body. He thought the best way to reach them would be to require all who attempt to treat the sick to have physicians' certificates and to forbid the issue of certificates to all who refused to acknowledge formally their belief in the existence of the human body. [Roars of laughter.]

Dr. Abram Brothers said the Christian Scientists had gained a certain vogue because diseases frequently cure themselves, as all sensible doctors know. He thought Christian Science should be put in the realm of quackery No doctor could promise to cure the sick. All he could do was to undertake that his patient should have the benefit of the accumulated medical knowledge of centuries. He did not pretend to understand the system of the Christian Scientists. [Derisive laughter.] He did think the people should be protected from those who proposed to ignore all the teachings of medical science and to leave diseases to kill or cure without intelligent treatment. [Applause.]

A SCIENCE NOT FOR THE POOR.

The Rev. Francis J. Clay Moran said he had studied Christian Science thoroughly, and had attended meetings and churches. The Christian Scientist began by denying that there is any body or sickness or evil or death. It was a curious thing that this religion calling itself of Christ proposed nothing for the poor. Mrs. Eddy's cheapest books were $3 and $4 each. When a reporter recently went to take a course in Christian Science he was charged $300 for his certificate, and told to collect fees always.

He had heard Mr. Norton at the Opera House say he could cure consumption, cancer, and blindness; yet an old, nearly blind man was in the audience who said he had paid Norton hundreds of dollars in vain, trying to regain his eyesight. It was another curious fact about Christian Science that it required always that there must be a man and a woman together. He favored the bill. He thought the time had come to quarantine against Christian Science as against any other public danger.

Mrs. Laura Lathrop, first reader of the Christian Science Church here, took the platform. She was handsomely dressed. Her hair was perfectly white and her complexion ruddy. She began by saying that she loved the doctors. She had been under their care twenty-three years, and knew it was not their fault that they could not cure her, for they did not know how. [Laughter.] She had proved her good-will by curing many of them. [Laughter.]

DEFENDS CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Mrs. Lathrop then began with a plea for Christian Science and an exposition of its principles. She said those who opposed it left God out of their calculations. The Christian Scientists did not pretend to cure. They left that to God.

Alderman Okie—Well, this bill does not affect you, then. It deals with the confidence steerers and bunko people who pretend to be able themselves to cure people.

Mrs. Lathrop—I don't know this gentleman, but he has so good and kind a face that I believe he would make a good Christian Scientist. [More laughter.] The money we get seems to trouble some people as much as if doctors never charged for their work or drugs. We do not deny the existence of the body. We say it is the product of the mind.

With a gentle smile Mrs. Lathrop went on to say that the reporter who said he paid $300 for a Christian Science certificate was many kinds of a liar and had told so many lies that it was impossible to meet them all. She then launched into an impassioned tribute to Mrs. Eddy. She did not assert, she said, that Mrs. Eddy was the second Christ, but her pure insight—

Dr. Bond Stow, from the rear of the room, said he wanted to hear the bill discussed. He hoped the lady would stick to the point. Mrs. Lathrop smiled benignly while the point of order was being stated and decided against her.

A WOMAN'S READY WIT.

Then she said the preceding speakers had gone so far from the point that she felt obliged to follow them, and there was more laughter. She denied that she ever advised people not to call a doctor. When she could not get patients into proper condition after four or five hours she let them call in doctors and drugs.

Alderman Okie: "Then you ought to indorse this bill."

Carroll Norton, the Christian Science leader, then spoke. He talked of mental therapeutics, mental anatomy, and causation and germs until the many wild looking people present looked yet wilder, and others stared bewildered.

He failed to answer directly when Mr. Okie asked him if he would be willing to receive an impregnation of leprosy and trust to Christian Science to heal him. Then they became involved in a discussion concerning the character of carbuncles and their relation to mental causation, and there was much confusion.

LOOKED LIKE A ROW.

Augusta E. Stetson, Christian Science reader, talked Christian Science, and Dr. Stow called her to order until it looked as if there would be a row. Mrs. Stetson was snappy and uncompromising, and demands to put Dr. Stow out came from several parts of the room. He is a very large man, however, and there was no action. She also became involved in a colloquy with the Rev. Mr. Moran.

Col. A. C. Butts spoke for the bill, and the Christian Scientists fell into fits of laughter when he said they were all people of abnormal intellects.

Dr. J. McCallum made a fiery speech against it, and John S. Crosby caused great laughter by saying that nobody would be safe under it in advising anybody, for everybody would die some time, no matter by whom treated. Henry L. Call also spoke against the bill, and so did several others.

At midnight debate was shut off, and the bill, with substitutes, was referred to a committee of nine, to be appointed.

Then the meeting adjourned, and the Christian Scientists held a jubilee among themsleves and exchanged congratulations.

FIRST COTTON BALE OF 1899.

Raised and Ginned in Texas, It Will Be Repeatedly Sold for the Benefit of Flood Sufferers.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 13.—Gov. Sayres received the following telegram this morning:

Sinton, Texas, July 13.

We send you by express to-day the first bale of cotton raised in and ginned in the United States this year for the benefit of the flood sufferers.

D. ODEN, L. N. SCOFIELD, S. G. BORDEN.

Immediately on arrival here the bale was ordered shipped to H. & B. Beers of New Orleans, who agree to pay the highest market price and $100 premium and send the bale the rounds of all the Cotton Exchanges of the country to be auctioned off to the highest bidder, all proceeds to go to the benefit of the Texas flood sufferers. It is expected that the aggregate amount of proceeds to be derived from these auction sales of the first bale will reach fully $10,000.

For the past several years Southwest Texas, whence this bale came, has held the first bale record. Last year the first bale was consigned to President McKinley, and auctioned off by H. & B. Beers in the interest of the Army Hospital Service, the total amount realized from the repeated sales being $8,500.

W. J. BRYAN SPEAKS FOR MONEY.

His Engagement for $250 To Talk at Scottdale Causes Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 13.—J. C. Morsow, ex-President of the Western Pennsylvania Firemen's Association, a Democrat, and others of the Entertainment Committee, recently engaged W. J. Bryan of Nebraska to make a speech at the tournament to be held in Scottdale, Aug. 8, for $250.

C. H. Sheets of Braddock, President of the Firemen's Association, when he heard of the move, declared himself in emphatic terms, and called a meeting of the Executive Committee at Latrobe to-night. The committee having the engagement of speakers in charge said they had also invited Gov. Stone to speak, and he had partially promised to attend, so that it could not be said that the association was being used for political purposes.

President Sheets said that the engagement of Bryan as a star attraction would cause a protest throughout Western Pennsylvania; that the firemen would injure themselves, and he urged the committee to cancel the engagement.

Democratic leaders are chagrined to learn that Bryan is to receive pay for his services, as it was the opinion that he is making a tour of the country with a view of securing the Democratic Presidential nomination. The three Scottdale fire companies have charge of arrangements, and the other members of the association can take no action except to vote to stay away from the tournament.

BIG SUM FOR MRS. TALMAGE.

Well-Known Clergyman's Wife Gets a $180,000 Check.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 13.—After a year of wedded bliss, the Rev. Dr. De Witt C. Talmage finds himself possessed of a wife with $180,000 more cash than when he married her. To-day Mrs. Talmage received a check for that amount from her brothers, her partners in the Lindsay McCutcheon cotton tie mill, for her interest in that concern.

Several weeks ago Thomas G. and James H. McCutcheon were approached by the new hoop trust, which offered them $650,000 for their mill. They accepted the offer, and to-day turned over $180,000 to Mrs. Talmage for her share of the property. She was the only daughter, and one of the three heirs of the late James H. McCutcheon, who established the business many years ago and died a millionaire.

INSURANCE COMPANIES LEAVE.

To Withdraw from Texas on Account of the Anti-Trust Law.

Special to The New York Times

AUSTIN, Texas, July 13.—Two insurance companies have officially advised the State Insurance Department of their withdrawal from the State on account of the new anti-trust law, which goes into effect Jan. 31, 1900. They are the Frankfort Accident of Germany and the Thuringia of Germany.

The department has also received unofficial information of the withdrawal from the State of the Transatlantic, the North German, and the Hamburg-Bremen Companies, all of Hamburg, Germany. The annual report of the State Insurance Department shows that all of these companies, with the exception of the Hamburg-Bremen, did a heavy losing business in Texas last year.

Don't overlook your country supply of "Otto Huber Beer."

Order 4 doz. (2 crates) at city prices, plus express charges. Write or telephone Brewery, Brooklyn, E. D.—Adv.

MANY HOLDERS OF STOCKS

Shares of Various Corporations Very Widely Distributed.

NUMBER STEADILY INCREASING

Comparatively Few Large Blocks of Stocks Held by Single Individuals —The Dividends Paid.

Inquiry among some of the largest corporations which do business in this country discloses the fact that the quarterly and semi-annual distributions of dividends are participated in by a vast and steadily increasing army of shareholders. In no case is it shown that concentration of control diminishes the number of shareholders in great business enterprises. The shares of stable, dividend-paying corporations are becoming more and more widely distributed each year, and in most cases the stock ledgers show that the majority of the stockholders are small investors. Although great capitalists control the properties, there are comparatively few large blocks of stocks held by single individuals.

Several years before he died William H. Vanderbilt sold about $50,000,000 worth of the stock of the New York Central Railroad because, as he then said, he believed it to be good policy to have railroad stocks as widely distributed as possible. Whether or not Mr. Vanderbilt's action stimulated the buying of railroad shares by persons of moderate means for investment, the fact is clear that in recent years there has been a constant and even rapid increase in the number of shareholders of dividend-paying corporations. Some of the big industrial corporations have increased the number of their shareholders 75 and 100 per cent. within a few years.

The payment of dividends by the large railroad and industrial corporations is not a matter that concerns the capitalist alone. By far the larger proportion of persons benefited by the distribution of dividends is men and women who are obliged to depend upon these dividends to meet, or help meet, their living expenses.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has the largest number of shareholders of any corporation in this country. There are about 30,000 holders of Pennsylvania Railroad stock, which is an increase of nearly 2,000 within five years. These holders are scattered over the United States and Europe, and since 1893 they have participated annually in the distribution of $6,465,250, being 5 per cent. on the outstanding capital stock of $129,305,000. In 1893 the Pennsylvania Railroad paid dividends at the rate of 8½ per cent. per annum. But that was only for one year.

WOMEN AS STOCKHOLDERS.

The stock of the Western Union Telegraph Company and its leased lines is distributed among 13,438 holders, according to the latest official record. The shareholders of the Western Union Tel

and the Michigan Central Railroads, there are about 1,350 other holders of stock in those two corporations. The $46,000,000 of Lake Shore stock and the $17,000,000 of Michigan Central stock which the New York Central owns are represented in the investment market by bonds which have a wide circulation among investors of moderate means. The Lake Shore Road pays 3½ per cent. dividends semi-annually on $50,000,000 of capital, and the Michigan Central pays at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on $18,320,000 of capital. The Canada Southern Railway, which is a part of the Michigan Central system, has about 1,000 stockholders. Its capital is $15,000,000, and the corporation pays 1 per cent. dividend every six months. Treasurer E. V. W. Rossiter said a few days ago that the New York Central shares were largely in the hands of small investors and savings banks. There were also many estates and trust companies among the shareholders.

There are nearly 13,000 stockholders in the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad corporation. These are widely scattered throughout this country and Europe. Holders of the preferred stock—which amounts to $131,000,000—number about 6,800, and in the current fiscal year these preferred stockholders are receiving semi-annual dividends at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. The 6,000 holders of common stock are not yet participants in dividends. The distribution of Atchison stock has increased steadily since the reorganization of the property a few years ago. Each succeeding year adds a few hundred to the aggregate number of Atchison shareholders.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Manhattan Railway Company distributes its dividends among nearly 2,000 stockholders. The number has increased several hundred within the past year, and dividend checks are sent to a great many small investors in this State and in New England. Dividends are now paid quarterly on $48,000,000 of stock at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. This means a quarterly distribution of $480,000. At the office of the Manhattan Railway Company in the Western Union Building the statement was made that the shares of the company were being divided up into small lots at a very rapid rate.

Within the past two years there has been a marked increase in the number of stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. A little more than a year ago there were 1,150 holders of Metropolitan shares. Now there are 1,500, among whom are distributed dividends, quarterly, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on $50,000,000. This makes a quarterly division of profits amounting to $875,000. Although a 7 per cent. dividend paying stock is regarded as a gilt-edged security by capitalists, there has been no apparent effort to concentrate this stock in the hands of fewer men. Most of the new names on the stock ledger are shown to belong to holders of small lots of the stock.

The Federal Steel Company, which is one of the newest of the big corporations, already has in the neighborhood of 5,000 shareholders. A large proportion of these is in New England. The distribution of stock is going on so steadily that the exact number of holders is not a fixed quantity. For instance, there are 50 per cent. more holders of the preferred stock waiting to participate in the current quarterly dividend than the whole number of participants in the previous quarterly dividend. Of the $200,000,000 of stock authorized the Federal Steel Company has already issued $55,000,000 of preferred and $46,000,000 of common. The latest quarterly dividend declared of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock is just now tied up by an injunction.

Although the Brooklyn rapid transit system has not yet begun to pay dividends, it has several thousand shareholders, who are expectantly waiting for the distribution of net earnings to begin. At this company's office in Brooklyn the statement was made that the exact number of shareholders could not be given, inasmuch as the stock was in the hands of a voting trust, which does not expire until next January, at which time new stock certificates will be distributed. The capitalization of the system is $45,000,000, and the number of shareholders is known to be increasing rapidly.

THE MOLINEUX CASE.

The Molineux case, in which Roland B. Molineux is charged with having caused the death of Katherine J. Adams, was again revived yesterday, when the District Attorney, through his assistant, Mr. Osborne, who has had charge of the case all through its many phases, presented evidence in the matter to the July Grand Jury. The consideration of the case yesterday was in the nature of a surprise, because of the explicit statement of Mr. Osborne on Wednesday night that the case would not be taken up before Friday, and that no evidence would be presented before next week. It is stated that the reason for its sudden presentation was a demand from the Grand Jury that the case must be presented at once, word to that effect being sent to Mr. Osborne. The utmost secrecy was observed during the presentation of the evidence.

Two witnesses were examined, William J. Kinsley and David N. Carvalho, who are handwriting experts, the former being the people's witness and the latter having testified in favor of Molineux at previous investigations. It is said that expert Kinsley claims that the writing on all the papers submitted in evidence is the same, while expert Carvalho holds that while the letter written to a Mr. Burns, a patent medicine manufacturer, is in Molineux's handwriting, the superscription on the "letter box letters" and upon the "poison package" is not that of Molineux. It was the evidence on this question which, it is said, was considered by the Grand Jury yesterday in a three hours' session, after which the investigation was adjourned until Monday.

It is current gossip in this connection that both Mr. Osborne and District Attorney Gardiner dreaded the possible effect on the case of the letter written by the Rev. Mr. Monroe, a Tombs missionary, stating it to be his belief from personal contact with Molineux while in the Tombs that he was innocent. District Attorney Gardiner was very indignant with Mr. Monroe's public expression in the matter, and he wrote to Francis Lantry, Commissioner of Correction, demanding that Mr. Monroe be excluded from the Tombs prison. He added that Mr. Monroe, being a public official and having expressed an opinion publicly, apparently desiring to influence the Grand Jury in the case of Molineux, should be punished. Mr. Lantry is not in the city and no official action has been taken in the matter.

Mr. Monroe was written to the District Attorney, stating that it was not his intention in writing the original letter to criticise the District Attorney or in any way to influence the Grand Jury.

TRACTION COMPANY'S TROUBLE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—Judge Dallas to-day, in the United States Circuit Court, granted a decree for the foreclosure of the mortgages and the sale of the property of the Pennsylvania Traction Company. The suit was brought some time ago by the Provident Life and Trust Company of this city, the trustee of the mortgages against George A. Lee of New York and the Pennsylvania Traction Company.

This company owns and operates a system of passenger railways in Lancaster County Penn., and has its principal offices in Lancaster. Having defaulted in the payment of interest on bonds, secured by various mortgages, proceedings for foreclosure were instituted, and considerable testimony was taken before a master, who recommended the granting of the decree.

PHILADELPHIA WANTS IRON.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—The announcement has been made in shipping circles that thousands of tons of iron ore have been purchased in Newfoundland by local capitalists for shipment to this port, to be manufactured into steel, and that already two schooners with sample cargoes of the ore are now en route to Philadelphia from Newfoundland. The German steamship Claudius, with a capacity of nearly 5,000 tons, has been chartered for the Newfoundland ore trade.

The demand for iron and manganese ores for the manufacture of steel is tremendous, and not only are the mines in distant British India and in the Black Sea and Mediterranean districts being drawn on to supply this demand, but shipments are being made from Rio de Janeiro and other quarters in Brazil.

At present there are twenty-six steamships on their way to this port with cargoes of either manganese or iron ore.

The Northern Pacific Wins Its Suit.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 13.—The Northern Pacific won over one million acres of land to-day in the suit of the Government to declare void part of the land grant of that road, which was based on the question whether the terminus of that road was at Duluth or at Ashland. The decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals was handed down this afternoon, and is in favor of the company's contention that Ashland is the terminus.

TAYLOR HEADS THE TICKET

Nominated for Governor by the Republicans of Kentucky.

NEGROES LIKELY TO BOLT

Platform Commends the President's Amendment of the Civil Service Rules—Refers to Trusts.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 13.—The Republican State Convention adjourned to-night, after being in continuous session since 9 o'clock A. M. What was called the Deboe-Taylor State ticket, for the most part, was ratified, the nominations being as follows:

Governor—W. S. TAYLOR, now Attorney General of Kentucky.

Lieutenant Governor—JOHN MARSHALL of Louisville.

Secretary of State—CALEB POWERS of Knox County.

Attorney General—CLIFTON J. PRATT.

Auditor of State—JOHN S. SWEENY of Bourbon County.

State Treasurer—WALTER R. DAY of Breathitt.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—JOHN BURKE of Campbell County.

Commissioner of Agriculture—JOHN W. THROCKMORTON of Fayette County.

Before the convention assembled to-day most of the delegates were for Taylor for Governor, and when the nomination for Governor was reached, about all of them were for Taylor. In the contests for minor places there was a vociferous flow of Kentucky oratory. In the contest for Attorney General there were forty-seven speeches by actual count, and during the day there were over three hundred speeches. The ballots were not counted completely. Counties would change their vote to the leading candidates, and then followed a series of speeches in withdrawing the names of those who ran behind.

The presentation of Taylor's name by his leading opponent, Col. S. H. Stone, and the seconding of the same by Judge Pratt, his other opponent, was a dramatic scene, but the most exciting time of the convention was during the contest for Attorney General. The Taylor men who had been making the race for that nomination objected to being sidetracked by one who had failed of another nomination, and they made an aggressive fight. Senator Deboe Gen. Taylor, and their close friends were active workers in the hall during the balloting for Attorney General. They wanted Judge Pratt on the ticket, and they finally nominated him by an overwhelming majority. Judge Pratt was the favorite of the colored delegates for Governor.

The closing hours of the convention were very stormy, and for more than an hour intense excitement prevailed because of an arbitrary ruling by Chairman Breathitt, but cooler heads prevailed, and the convention adjourned after passing a resolution thanking the City of Lexington for favors shown and Chairman Breathitt for fair and impartial rulings.

Some of the negroes of Lexington are still dissatisfied with the nomination of Gen. Taylor for Governor, and an effort will be made by them to defeat him. A number of promient negroes of this city and Louisville held a meeting this afternoon, and decided to place a negro ticket in the field this Fall. A conference will be held in Louisville next Friday, and a ticket nominated. They have no idea of winning, but they claim they will cause Taylor to lose the colored vote.

Among the declarations in the platform are the following:

We pledge the Republican Party of Kentucky to the enactment of all such laws as may be necessary to prevent trusts, pools, combinations, or other organizations from combining to depreciate below its real value, or to enhance the cost of, any article, or to reduce the proper emoluments of labor.

We congratulate the Republican Party that existing Federal legislation for the suppression of harmful trusts, pools, and combinations is the work of a Republican Congress, performed during the Administration of a Republican President, and we congratulate the country that in the suppression of injurious combinations Republican legislation has had in the past, as it will have in the future, due regard for the interests of legitimate business, the purposes of such legislation being the remedy for wrong, and not embarrassment to industry, enterprise, or thrift.

We indorse, without reserve, the Administration of President McKinley, and congratulate the American people upon the condition of prosperity and happiness resulting from the wisdom and patriotism which he has brought to the discharge of his public duties.

We declare our confidence in the policies adopted and the measures taken by the President to restore order and to establish progressive government in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, and we pledge him our continuous support until these objects are fully attained.

We reaffirm our adherence to the principles and policies proclaimed by the last National Republican Convention, except as to the civil service. We regard it as settled beyond dispute that the maintenance of a sound currency through Republican Administration and legislation is the foundation upon which rests the most remarkable period of industrial progress, commercial activity, and general prosperity within the experience of the people of the United States.

We commend the present amendment of civil service rules by the President, and declare our belief that further modifications of existing civil service legislation may be made with advantage to the public service.

A large part of the platform is devoted to denunciation of the Goebel election law, the McChord railway law, and other Democratic measures passed over the Governor's veto. The administration of Gov. Bradley is warmly commended.

W. S. Taylor, the nominee for Governor, is forty-six years old. He was a poor farmer boy and taught school before he became County Clerk in 1882. While in that office he studied law, and afterward was elected Judge. He has been a member of the Republican State Committee since 1886, and was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in Chicago in 1888. He was elected Attorney General four years ago, when William O. Bradley was elected Governor.

DR. WOODS DIES IN LONDON.

A Commissioner to the Last Exposition in Paris.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 13.—Marshall Woods, father of John Carter Brown Woods, died in London at noon to-day. Cablegrams to this effect have been received. The details are unknown. Dr. Woods was sent as a Commissioner to the last Paris Exposition, and became a member of the juries on fine arts, being later decorated with the Cross of the French Legion of Honor.

Dr. Woods in 1856 was made a Trustee of Brown University, and was made senior member of the corporation in 1892. Dr. Woods was also Treasurer of Brown University from 1866 to 1882, and a fellow of the Rhode Island Medical Society.

INHERITANCE TAX LAWSUITS.

Pullman Heirs Raise the Question of Unconstitutionality, But Lose.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 13.—The fights made in the County Court against the collection of the inheritance tax by the heirs of George M. Pullman and Albert M. Billings have both been lost, so far as the lower courts are concerned, and the collection of the taxes in question, amounting to about $200,000 in both estates, will be made unless the Supreme Court fails to sustain Judges Carter and Epler, who presided at the initial hearings.

Orders were entered to-day in both of the estates against the heirs to pay the taxes imposed by the County Treasurer under the new law. The heirs in both cases raised almost identical questions, attacking the constitutionality of the inheritance tax law on the principal ground, for the widows in both cases, that it was not proper to tax the widows' share of the estates under their dower rights. This is the first time that the question of taxing dower interests has been raised on the grounds alleged, unconstitutionality of the law. Both of the Judges decided that the law included the power for the proper officials to tax the dower interests, and that they were not exempt.

Both of these estates are very large. The Pullman heirs are taxed on the net value of the estate within the jurisdiction of this State, amounting to $8,182.24.

Judge Carter, in rendering his opinion on the right to tax the widows' dower, said: "If, under this law, the dower cannot be legally taxed, then the law is rendered very unequal in its operation and the purposes and objects sought are practically nullified."

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

BROOKLYN TROLLEY SITUATION

President Rossiter Says There Will Be No Strike, but Rumors of Trouble Continue.

President Clinton L. Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company yesterday characterized the reports of a threatened trolley strike in Brooklyn as stock-jobbing talk. Mr. Rossiter declared positively that there was no probability of a strike. He enjoys the confidence of the men, he asserted, and was satisfied that they were contented with their lot. The activity of Albert Johnson, formerly President of the Nassau Electric Railroad, in the interests of the men, Mr. Rossiter declared, was not due to motives of philanthropy.

"It will be remembered," said Mr. Rossiter, "that the Johnsons sold their interests in the Nassau Company to the Rapid Transit Company. In view of the conditions which existed among the men before the Johnsons got out of the Nassau Company, Albert Johnson's activity in other people's affairs can hardly be attributed to his philanthropy, as a reference to the Detroit press will show. Taken with other attempts which have come to the knowledge of the company, showing a determined effort to depress the price of Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock in Wall Street, the purpose of the attempt to induce dissatisfaction among the employes is apparent. The men themselves will now recognize the selfish origin of the attempt to breed dissatisfaction in the interest of Wall Street speculators."

In spite of the repeated denials of President Rossiter and other officials of the company, the talk of an impending strike will not down. The men are known to be meeting frequently, and it is said that a committee is preparing to wait upon Mr. Rossiter with a view to ascertaining whether the company intends to fulfill the promises said to have been made to the employes some time ago. Mr. Rossiter denies that any promises were made by the company, but the men assert differently. The latter declare that the company is rapidly weeding out the employes known to be affiliated with labor organizations and replacing them with new men, who are trained for service as motormen and conductors at a school maintained by the company. It is the purpose of the company, the employes declare, to avert a strike in this manner.

Albert Johnson admitted yesterday that his sympathies were with the men; they had come to him for advice, he said, and he had suggested that they see Mayor Van Wyck and try to enlist his sympathy. Mr. Johnson is said to have contributed $500 to the organization of the employes.

General Master Workman John N. Parsons of the Knights of Labor said last night that he understood that Mr. Rossiter had issued a statement in which he said that Albert Johnson had been consulting with him with a view to fomenting discontent among the employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. Said Mr. Parsons:

"This statement of President Rossiter is untrue. My position with regard to the actions of the Brooklyn employes, as represented in the organization, has been and is in opposition to a strike, and the officers of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company other than Mr. Rossiter are quite familiar with my position in that respect. I have held no conference with Mr. Johnson or anybody else in reference to a settlement of the differences between the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and its men, other than to urge a settlement of those differences with the least possible injury to the present owners of the property, being confident from the first—which confidence has not been shaken—that the slightest disposition on the part of the officers of the company to improve the condition of the men would result in averting a strike, in spite of any influence that desired to prompt it. My position in this respect is well known to the men and also to the officers of the company, and should a strike result, it will be entirely due to the failure of President Rossiter to carry into effect the assurances given the committee of his employes who waited upon him on July 3."

KNIGHTS OF LABOR ACT.

Will Give Financial Help to Discharged Metropolitan Employes—Want Motormen Licensed.

The local Knights of Labor are going to put their hands into their pockets to help out the thirty recently discharged employes of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, who, they say, lost their positions because of their efforts to get from the corporation better treatment for its men. Last night, in response to a call from General Master Workman John N. Parsons, representatives of eighty-one local assemblies of the Knights of Labor District Assembly 49 met in the office of Mr. Parsons, 110 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Mr. Parsons presided, and a resolution was passed pledging the active financial and moral support of the various local assemblies to the railroad employes in their fight. Mr. Parsons said after the meeting:

This means that the master workmen of the assemblies will get together and determine upon a per capita contribution. Then each assembly will contribute in proportion to its membership to the support of these men, who have been victimized by the railroad."

The meeting also appointed committees to wait upon District Assembly 253, the Building Contractors' District, at its meeting this evening in Central Hall, 147 West Thirty-second Street, for the purpose of securing the co-operation of that body in the movement to aid the discharged employes. Another committee was appointed to visit District Assembly 220 of Brooklyn on the same errand.

The assembled representatives also indorsed a project to have a measure drawn licensing all motormen operating cars in Greater New York and providing a qualification of citizenship in this city and ability to pass a thorough examination in the plan of the city's streets and the construction of cars. A committee was appointed to have such a measure drafted as an ordinance and presented to the Municipal Assembly and to urge its adoption. Mr. Parsons said last night that they might have some difficulty in getting a good man to introduce the measure, but the labor leaders hope great things from it. If it goes through, they believe it will be of great support to the trolley-road employes, as it would prevent, in case of a strike, the temporary importation of incompetent men from other cities to fill the places of the strikers.

The meeting also provided for the appointment of an organizer for each local assembly, to assist in completing the organization of the employes of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

It is expected that the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, which would have met yesterday but for the detention of Commissioner Webster in Buffalo, will meet to-day in the office of Commissioner Dehanty, at 220 Broadway. The Knights of Labor claim that if the board will agree to investigate the grievances of the Metropolitan Company's employes impartially, the latter will agree to abide by their decision.

LONGSHOREMEN WIN A STRIKE.

Old Dominion Line Advances Wages—Another Strike Expected To-day.

A strike of the night force of longshoremen on the Old Dominion Line steamship pier, No. 26, at the foot of Beach Street, at 7 o'clock last night, was won in twenty minutes. The men refused to go to work because they had received no reply from Superintendent Weeks to their demand for a rate of 35 cents an hour instead of 25 cents.

Capt. O'Brien of the Leonard Street Station sent Roundsman Londrigen and the reserves to the pier. A delegate who was accompanied by the roundsman went to see Mr. Weeks, who soon appeared and granted the demand. It is said that the day force will strike this morning for an additional three dollars a week.

Passaic Strikers Threatening.

PASSAIC, N. J. July 13.—There is a strike, with indications of serious trouble, at the worsted mills of the Botany Company, in the northeastern section of this city. This morning a big crowd, in ugly mood, stood about the buildings, and at one time the situation looked so threatening that the police had to draw revolvers to awe the strikers and keep them from an attempt to do violence to the company's property and to the workers still employed. There are about 200 men out, of the 1,900 employed in the works. This morning some of the strikers stopped the engineer and kept him a prisoner for some time, so that he could not go in to light the fires.

Young Hagan Has Lockjaw.

Another victim of lockjaw was received at Roosevelt Hospital yesterday afternoon. Leo Hagan, eleven years old, the son of Felix Hagan, a liquor dealer at 260 West Sixty-eighth Street, and a nephew of Warden Hagan of the Tombs, was admitted to the institution. Young Hagan lacerated his right hand by firecrackers on July 4. His condition is serious. Dr. Marzy, who has charge of the case, used some anti-toxin last evening.

NEW YORK LIFE'S ACTION

Equitable and Mutual Will Hold Their Stock Securities.

DO NOT DOUBT THEIR SAFETY

Each Company Holds Far More Than the New York, Which Has Decided Against Such Investments.

The action of the Board of Trustees of the New York Life Insurance Company in amending its laws so as to provide for the disposal of all its investments in stocks, was discussed yesterday by life underwriters generally.

J. H. Hyde, Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society made this statement: "Our Finance Committee has not in any way changed its rules or regulations regarding our investments, as we consider some stocks as good as bonds. We do not expect, because of the action of the New York Life Insurance Company, to alter our course in making investments, in which we are always as conservative as possible. We have no wish to criticise the action of the New York Life in any way."

Richard A. McCurdy, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, said: "The Mutual Life has not the slightest idea of selling its stocks, and will not adopt any such course as that taken by the New York Life. I have absolutely no comment to make upon the action of that company."

The by-law adopted by the Trustees of the New York Life is as follows:

"The funds of the company shall be, as fast as practicable, invested and kept invested in interest or income-bearing securities, as per provisions of the insurance law of the State of New York, to wit: In bonds of the United States or of the State of New York; in bonds of a county or incorporated city of the State of New York; in bonds and mortgages on improved, unincumered, income-producing real property in the State of New York, worth 50 per centum more than the amount loaned thereon. They may also be invested in or loaned on the pledge of any of the above securities or in public bonds of any one of the United States; in stocks, bonds, or other evidence of indebtedness of any solvent institution incorporated under the laws of the United States, or of any State thereof, or in bonds issued by any city, county, town, village, or school district of the State of New York. The company may, furthermore, invest the funds required to meet its obligations incurred in other States or foreign countries, and in conformity with the laws thereof, in the same kind of securities in such other States or foreign countries as the company is by law allowed to invest in the State of New York. The company may also lend on its own policies a sum not exceeding the reserve which it holds on any such policy and the accumulations thereof.

"It is especially stipulated that the company shall not purchase, hold, or grant any mortgage loans on unimproved or non-productive property, or on farms, hotels, theatres, churches, breweries, factories, or mining enterprises of any description whatsoever; nor shall the company make any loans on, or any investments in, what is commonly known as securities of industrial enterprises.

"As regards the investments in stocks, as permitted by the insurance law of the State of New York, it is hereby stipulated that the company's holdings of such securities shall, at no future time, exceed the amount now held by it, and the holdings of stocks in general shall be gradually reduced, each annual statement showing a lesser possession, until, in the company's annual statement to be rendered in 1902, no items of stock shall be taken up among its assets.

"Pursuant to the laws of the State of New York the company shall not acquire, by purchase or otherwise, any real estate except for the accommodation of its business or in satisfaction of debts due the company.

Vice President George W. Perkins of the New York Life said regarding the new by-law:

"This step was not a suddenly conceived act. Ever since John A. McCall has been President of the New York Life we have been diminishing our holdings of stocks in other companies. Mr. McCall has always believed that a life insurance company should not invest in stocks. This is now an international company, and it must have securities which can pass muster with every European nation.

"The insurance laws of Prussia, which forbid a life insurance company doing business in that country from investing its funds in stocks of other companies, are in accord with the policy of the New York Life. We have only $5,000,000 of stocks of other corporations, and it is likely that all of those stocks will be disposed of within a year. This company is obliged to make reports to eighty-one different Governments, counting each State in this Union. It is the purpose of the Board of Directors to raise the standard of security to the highest plane possible, and also to comply with the laws in the countries in which we are doing business."

The New York Life on Jan. 1, 1899, held stocks amounting to $6,050,851. The Equitable has holdings in stocks whose market value on Jan. 1, 1899, exceeded $17,000,000, and the stock holdings of the Mutual Life are in excess of $32,000,000.

PHILIPPINE WAR CONDEMNED.

Resolutions Adopted by German Citizens of Canton, Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

CANTON, Ohio, July 13.—Canton Germans are out in a set of resolutions expressing themselves opposed to the policy of the Government in prosecuting the Philippine war. To-day a translation of a resolution adopted at a mass meeting of the German organizations of the convention Wednesday was forwarded to the President. Copies have also been ordered sent to Senators Hanna and Foraker, and to every German society in Canton. The resolutions say, in part:

The German-Americans of Canton, Stark County, Ohio, here assembled, have with exalted indignation for the last twelve months followed the unjust attacks of the so-called yellow press against Germany and against the German-Americans, as well as the attempts made to entice our country with a treaty with England. We urge the wise council at Washington not to form alliances with England or any other nation, the result of which would entangle the country with useless wars. We condemn the Philippine war, and declare it a disgrace to our adopted country to meddle with the rights of other nations. We declare ourselves to be true and loyal citizens of this republic, whose true interest and welfare we are always ready to defend with word and deed. We shall endeavor with all lawful means to oppose at the election all those who will continue the miserable slanders and unwise alliance.

Death of John Calhoun Courtney.

Major John Calhoun Courtney, a Confederate veteran, President of the Virginia Society of Atlanta, Secretary of the Capitol City Club, and local manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died yesterday at his home in Atlanta at the age of sixty-five. Major Courtney was a native of Virginia. Early in life he entered the field of telegraphy and during the civil war was associated closely with Gens. Lee, Beuregard, and Johnston in establishing communication between the Confederate armies and headquarters. He delivered to Gen. Beauregard the first news of Gen. Lee's surrender, and also bore to President Jefferson Davis the dispatch from Gen. Breckinridge announcing the assassination of President Lincoln. Subsequently he was taken to Washington to corroborate this dispatch before the court-martial engaged in the investigation of Lincoln's assassination.

The Standard Fabrics
from the famous looms of the world—at moderate cost
Burnham & Phillips
Custom Tailoring Only,
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

MUTILATED BODY CLAIMED

Wife of Frederick Lunebery Says It Is Her Husband's.

NOT AT HOME SINCE JUNE 5

The Dismembered Remains Found Near Bay Ridge on June 12 Positively Identified.

There is now every reason to believe that the mutilated and dismembered body of a man that was found floating opposite the house of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge on June 12 was that of Frederick Lunberg, who resided at 404 East Fifty-fourth Street, this borough, a flathouse of which his wife, Charlotte Luneberg, is janitress. At all events Mrs. Luneberg is so positive that the body is her husband's that yesterday she made application at the Brooklyn Health Office for an order to have it removed from the Potter's Field, so that she and her son and two daughters might give it proper burial. Her application was granted and the body will be disinterred to-day.

The manner in which she identified the remains and the reason why she did not claim the body before were explained by Mrs. Luneberg last evening. "On Monday, June 5," said she, "my husband went out about noon and did not return to dinner, as usual. We sat up all night waiting for him, but he did not come. The week passed without his putting in an appearance, and I knew that something must have happened to him. You see, he had never been away from home before, and there was no reason why he should have gone away then. He was sixty-one years of age, weighed over 200 pounds, and for four years had not done a stroke of work. He did not appear to think that it was necessary that he should work, and I and my children kept him. I took in washing for my part.

"The Sunday following his departure we read in the newspapers about the finding of this body, and we felt that it must be his. The next day I went to the Morgue in Brooklyn. Upon the body, or rather portion of body, was a piece of gray undershirt which I at once recognized. I also recognized the tattoo marks upon the arm and hand. My husband, who was a native of Hamburg, was for fourteen and a half years a sailor in the German merchant marine, and it was during this period that he had the tattoo marks made. He had a tooth missing and one broken. So had the dead man. It is true that the section of face had no mustache, and that when my husband left home he wore a heavy mustache, but this proves nothing, for he frequently took it into his head to have his mustache shaved off.

"What rendered doubt impossible in my mind was a peculiar scar on the middle finger of the right hand, which resulted from an accident met with several years ago. I, however, resolved to wait before claiming the body to see whether the feet would be found, for the reason that my husband lacked three toes on the right foot. He lost them in an accident in a stoneyard where he was working twenty years ago.

"On the following Friday I went to see the body again, but the keeper of the Morgue in Brooklyn was very gruff and rude. He said to me: 'This ain't your husband. It's the body of a man from thirty to thirty-five years old. You don't want to see it.' I didn't. The next day Mr. Bisiegel, who had known this house and had known my husband for years, went in time to the Morgue. He met with an equally surly reception, but insisted upon seeing the body, and finally was allowed to do so. He also recognized it.

"Yesterday I went over to Brooklyn and inquired whether the feet had been found. I was told that they had not, and were never likely to be. I then decided to claim the body."

Mrs. Luneberg said she was married twenty-three years ago, and that the three children were her own and not her stepchildren, as had been asserted. Her husband, she said, was insured in the Hancock Life Insurance Company, but only for $50, which would scarcely defray the burial expenses. She had not been deterred from claiming the body before, as alleged, by the consideration that it would be cheaper to let it be buried by the city, but solely by the reasons given.

The idea that her husband was murdered is not entertained by Mrs. Luneberg. "Why should he have been killed?" she said. "He had no money, and he did not have any enemies that we know of." She inclines to the theory that he fell into the river accidentally, while under the influence of drink, perhaps, and that his body was dismembered and mutilated by the propellers or paddlewheels of passing vessels.

SPECIAL SESSION IN MICHIGAN.

Pingree Wants Legislature to Act on Municipal Ownership.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., July 13.—It was reported in Pingree circles this morning that the Governor, as soon as the Council finally adopts the municipal railway ordinances, will bend his energies to securing a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of providing for the submission of a Constitutional amendment to the people permitting the City of Detroit to go into the municipal ownership of street railways.

The Governor hopes to get the special session in operation some time before the November elections, and announcement of the plan will be formally made within a few days. The information comes from a close counselor of Mr. Pingree.

The Governor to-night issued a proclamation to the people calling attention to the efforts of the "enemies of the people" to defeat the three-cent fares for which he has been struggling for ten years, and appealing to them to stand by him in the great contest.

The Municipal Street Railway Company, headed by Gov. Pingree, has made a deal with the owners of the lines to inaugurate three-cent fares, commencing to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock, and notifies the public that the great blessing will be permanent unless defeated by the enemies of the people.

It is the last play in the great fight to secure the passage of the franchise ordinance by the Common Council. Three-cent tickets will be sold on all lines to-morrow, with universal transfers.

Moses Taylor Pyne Recovering.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, July 13.—Moses Taylor Pyne, who was kicked several times yesterday by a spirited horse at his stables on Moyer Street, is rapidly recovering from the injuries he sustained. The lower part of his right leg is quite badly bruised and his left knee slightly injured. He was not injured internally. Dr. Wickoff said to-night that Mr. Pyne would be as well as ever in a few days.

WALTHAM WATCHES
The best and most reliable timekeepers made in this country or in any other.
The "Riverside" (trade-mark) movement is jeweled throughout with rubies and sapphires.
For sale by all jewelers.

CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER.

President Ainslie Says a Syndicate Has Bought Its Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Regarding the report from New York that the Chicago Terminal Transfer Company has passed under the control of the Chicago and Alton syndicate, S. R. Ainslie, President of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Company, says:

"This deal has been foreshadowed for some time. I am inclined to believe that the report is true, as a syndicate has been buying heavily of Terminal stock for some time. The deal will include $14,000,000 of bonds, $17,000,000 common and $13,000,000 preferred stock. The Standard Oil Company and German capitalists at Berlin were the heaviest stockholders. It is likely that their interests have been purchased by the syndicate. The Terminal Company is a good investment. I do not look for any great change in the management."

CHICAGO BEGGAR'S INGRATITUDE

J. P. Byrne Feeds a Mendicant and Loses His Watch.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 13.—J. P. Byrne, while on his way to a meeting of the Musical Committee of the Fall Festival, on Wednesday evening, was the victim of a pickpocket for whom he had bought a meal.

At Jackson Boulevard and Wabash Avenue a beggar approached him and asked for alms. Mr. Byrne refused to give him money, but said he would pay for food if the man was hungry.

The offer was accepted and the two went to a restaurant. Mr. Byrne paid and left. He had not gone far, however, when he discovered his watch was gone and he hurried back to the restaurant. The thief, however, had fled.

MEMORIAL BRIDGE PLANS.

Four Engineers to Make Designs for the Potomac Structure.

WASHINTON, July 13.—It has been decided to limit the competition for designs for the proposed memorial bridge across the Potomac River to four prominent bridge engineers, instead of inviting plans and designs from fifteen engineers, as was originally intended.

The change in plan is due to the great cost involved in the preparation of plans for a structure of such an elaborate character, estimated at not less than $1,000 in each case, and the small amount of money available for the payment of such expenses. The appropriation for this purpose is $5,000. Under the new arrangement the competing engineers will be paid for their services in the order of merit as follows: First, $1,200; second, $1,100; third, $1,000, and fourth, $900, making a total of $4,200, and leaving a balance for other necessary expenses in connection with preparing the plans and report to Congress. The selection of the engineers has been practically made, but their names are withheld for the present.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

President Harper's Report Shows a Large Increase in Attendance.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 13.—President Harper's quarterly statement of the condition of the University of Chicago was published officially to-day. During the last year there has been a total enrollment of 2,959 students. On the footing of a nine months' school year, which is the basis for comparison with other colleges, the register shows a total of 1,942 students. This is a gain of many hundreds over the preceding year, and places the institution's attendance on a par with that of Eastern schools, allowance being made for the fact that the University of Chicago has no professional schools under its government. The Faculty numbered during the year 235 members. During the Spring quarter 923 books were added to the university libraries by gift and 1,146 by purchase.

Disappointment is in store again for those who expected that the feature of the announcement would be an addition to the endowment of the institution. The rumors of such donations which were rife prior to the convocation July 1 resulted in nothing more than Dr. Harper's postponement of his report until its publication. As it appears to-day, the document contains no reference to further gifts to the university, and is mainly concerned with the statistics of student attendance and other data of the growth of the college.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Capt. Ramsey, Glasgow, and J. R. Storer, Valparaiso.

BUCKINGHAM—Charles N. Nelson, Jr., St. Paul.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. F. Anderson, London; Col. J. G. Berret, Washington; Lewis Miller and R. H. Miller, Montrosse, Scotland.

GILSEY—D. F. Van Vleet, Ithaca.

GRAND—J. W. Fowler, Aiken, S. C.

HOFFMAN—Edward S. Langworthy, London; Joe Selby, San Francisco, and George Truesdell, Washington.

HOLLAND—O. T. Crosby, Washington; John G. Deshler, Columbus; D. R. Hanna, Cleveland; Sir Arthur Cowell Stepney, Waverly, Wales, and A. Russell Stevenson, Schenectady.

IMPERIAL—Ward Burnett, Montreal, and William A. English, Jamaica Plains.

MANHATTAN—William Appleton, Boston; George D. Barron, Mexico, and William G. Crocker, Minneapolis.

MURRAY HILL—Lewis A. Platt, Waterbury, Conn.; Robert Stevenson, Chicago, and William A. Taite, York, England.

NETHERLAND—Archbishop C. H. Gauthier, Kingston, Ontario, and Frank Mack, Cleveland.

NORMANDIE—Frank Pixley, Chicago.

PLAZA—J. J. Kenny, Toronto, Ontario.

SAVOY—John A. Graham, Savannah, Ga.

WALDORF—Dr. C. H. Andrews, United States Army; T. F. Cattley, Oxford, England; Senator J. B. Foraker, Ohio, and A. W. Pope, Boston.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Barnum, S. O., & Son, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. Carey, notions and handkerchiefs; Hotel Manhattan.

Bearse, Murphy & Co., Portland, Me.; T. J. Murphy, notions and fancy goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Crosby & Hill, Wilmington, Del.; W. H. Crosby, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Dodgson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; L. S. Donaldson, dry goods; F. Williams, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street.

Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; R. Birrell, carpets; 2 Walker Street.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; W. B. Reddon, carpets, 115 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. W. Frear, dry goods; W. H. Graham, furnishing goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; W. J. Corbett, shoes; Gerard House.

Frank & Co., Savannah, Ga.; I. M. Frank, notions and cloaks, 34 Thomas Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; B. Firman, shoes; 104 Worth Street.

Glick, S., Cleveland, Ohio; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Guldman, L. H., Denver, Col.; cloaks, linens, laces, furnishing goods, and millinery, 22 Howard Street; Hotel Netherland.

Harris, A., Tyler, Texas; notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Marl

THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.

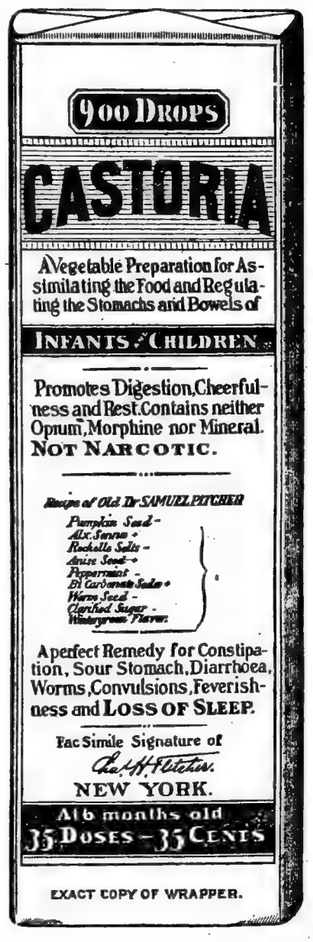

In Use For Over Thirty Years.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

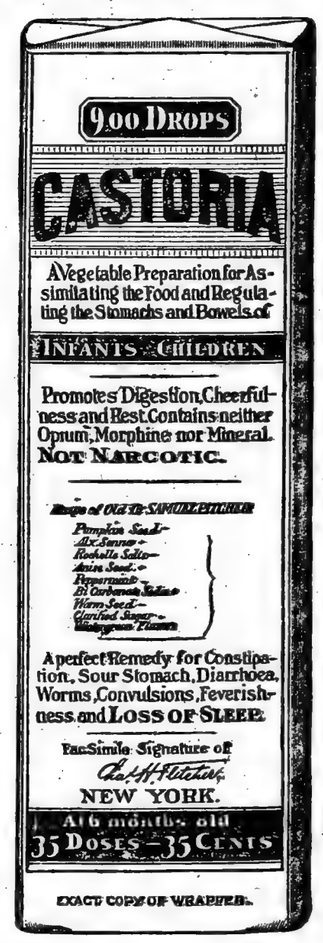

REPLIES TO MR. CHANDLER

Commissioner Brewer Talks About Gallinger Investigation.

DOES NOT FEAR THE SENATOR

Asserts He Did Nothing But Get Angry and Would Be Glad to Resign If the President Asks It.

CONCORD, N. H., July 13.—The Civil Service Commission investigation into the charges against Senator Gallinger is over so far as the City of Concord is concerned. The final act in the drama, on the local stage, was played this afternoon by Commissioner Mark S. Brewer, who gave a monologue to the members of the press who had reported the proceedings of the investigation.

Mr. Brewer invited the reporters to the suite of rooms in the Eagle Hotel, where the sessions had been held, and there he spoke for more than an hour in reply to charges made against him by Senator Chandler and Gov. Busiel, through the press. Senato, Chandler was invited by Mr. Brewer to be present, but declined. Mr. Brewer stated to the newspaper men that when the first letter came from Gov. Busiel, making the charges against Senator Gallinger, he was absent from Washington.

"Had I been present," he said, "my first suggestion would have been that Gov. Busiel should put the charges in form and present them to the District Attorney for the State of New Hampshire. Inasmuch as they seemed to indicate a violation of the statute, and not of the commission's rules, the District Attorney could have brought them before the Grand Jury of a Federal court and compelled the attendance of witnesses, which this commission could not do.

"I have had personal acquaintance for more than twenty years with both Senators from New Hampshire, and I have been on friendly terms with them. On account of those friendly relations, I did not desire to come here and try this case. I came simply because I was ordered to do so. Upon our arrival here my associates insisted that I must conduct the proceedings. This I did with as much vigor as I ever displayed in a trial in court. I have sought in every way to elucidate pertinent facts. I never have had a thought of screening anybody from trial or from conviction for any violation of the statutes.

In relation to the statement in the course of the investigation, that he himself had contributed to the campaign fund, Mr. Brewer stated that he had never contributed one dollar in violation of any statute. "I have accomplished ten times more for the cause of civil service than Senator Chandler ever dreamed of," remarked Mr. Brewer.

With reference to the fact that he notified witnesses that they were not obliged to answer certain questions, Mr. Brewer said he did only what any Judge in any court in the land would be expected to do, that is, inform witnesses as to their legal rights. Commissioner Brewer quoted Senator Chandler's remarks that the other investigators, Commissioner Harlow and Agent Wales, were "good fellows," and explained: "I did nothing here, except get angry, that has not met the approval of these two 'good fellows,' and I take the responsibility for getting angry. If Senator Chandler had continued those insinuations, I would have flung him out of the window. No man with a particle of self-respect could sit still and permit such allegations to be made by a gentleman of his position."

As to Senator Chandler's efforts tending toward his removal, Mr. Brewer said:

"Bless his dear heart. He knows nothing about my relations with the President, and no more about the Civil Service Commission than does the man in the moon. I am not filling the position at my own request and through my own seeking, but simply and solely because William McKinley sent for me and urged me to take it. If President McKinley should decide to take the advice of Senator Chandler and Gov. Busiel, and should ask me for the chair I have occupied for the past eighteen months, it would be almost as pleasant to me as to Senator Chandler.

"So Michigan is not going to be in it, Mark must get out. He is incapacitated. He is not a friend of civil service, but Senator Chandler and Gov. Busiel—they are the fathers of civil service reform. If they only could have the great Governor of my State of Michigan as a third member, wouldn't they make a Civil Service Commission?"

Turning from the jocose mood, Mr. Brewer said, seriously:

"I am earnestly desirous, as a member of the commission and as a citizen, of having the law and the rules thoroughly, honestly, and straightforwardly enforced in every State of the Union. Senator Chandler and I have long been friends, and will be again in a few days, I doubt not."

Senator Chandler, when seen later, said that his position is not at all changed by Mr. Brewer's statement. He will prefer charges against Commissioner Brewer, not on account of any personal discourtesy, but on account of the general misconduct of the hearing by the commission.

McLEAN APPOINTED SHERIFF.

Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey Named Him for Hudson County Office—Appointment Causes Row.

Alexander McLean of Jersey City yesterday received from Gov. Voorhees, who was then at Beach Haven, N. J., a telegram announcing that the Governor had appointed Mr. McLean Sheriff of Hudson County to succeed Mr. Heller, deceased. The formal commission was ordered issued at Ocean House, Toms River, last night.

Mr. McLean expects to receive the commission by mail in time to be sworn in to-day or to-morrow. Mr. McLean is fifty-five years old and is well-known throughout the State as a newspaper man, though most of his work has been done in Jersey City. In 1870 he was appointed Consul to Guayaquil, South America, by President Hayes. At the expiration of his term he returned to Jersey City and resumed his profession. For four years he has been a member of the Hudson County Board of Equalization of Taxes.

The First Ward Republican Club of Jersey City, whose President, John J. Erwin, was a candidate for the appointment as Sheriff, is greatly incensed at Gov. Voorhees because of his appointment of McLean. An impromptu indignation meeting was held last night at the clubrooms, in Gregory Street. A portrait of Gov. Voorhees which hung on the wall was torn from its hooks and thrown on the floor, where it was literally danced upon. Mr. Erwin, John Brennan, and William Eaton tried to prevent the indignity, but were powerless. Mr. Erwin is one of the three men who are talked of among the leaders for the Republican nomination for Sheriff this Fall. The others are Aaron S. Baldwin and John E. McArthur.

MISSISSIPPI SENATORSHIP.

Gov. McLaurin Is Said to Control the Situation.

ATLANTA, July 13.—A dispatch from Jackson, Miss., says: "Gov. McLaurin has attained such a lead in the country primaries that his election as United States Senator is practically certain. He has 72 votes in the primaries thus far held, and only 90 are required to elect.

"Private John Allen has a total in primaries of but 22. Even if he were successful in carrying all the northern counties, which are supposed to be solid for him, he could not possibly overcome McLaurin's lead. The primaries will not be concluded until Sept. 7. Ex-Gov. Lowrey is leading for the short term Senatorship, closely pressed by State Senator Sullivan."

Mr. Quigg Home from Washington.

President Quigg of the Republican Committee returned from Washington yesterday. Mr. Quigg joined Senator Platt in denying that Secretary Alger intended to leave the Cabinet, and declared that so far as he could learn, Mr. Alger is on the best of terms with the President. In reference to the proposed union between the Independents and the Republicans in the Fall elections, Mr. Quigg was extremely sanguine. He said that he was glad that Gov. Roosevelt had taken so much interest in the matter, and he felt that Republicans and Independents alike were in favor of united action against Tammany Hall.

Congressman Sherman in Washington

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Representative J. S. Sherman, who was a candidate for Speaker when he was last in Washington, was here again to-day. He has no opinions about the organization of the House for publication. Toward his opponent in the Speakership race he is friendly. "I am for Mr. Henderson for Speaker," he said. "I have changed my mind somewhat in that respect since I was last in Washington."

Massachusetts Republican Convention

BOSTON, July 13.—At a meeting of the Republican State Committee, held here to-day, Oct. 6 and this city were appointed as the date and place for holding the State Convention.

TIN PLATE WORKERS' WAGES.

Company and Association Agree on Uniform Increase of Fifteen Per Cent. to Take Effect July 1.

CHICAGO, July 13.—The officers of the American Tin Plate Company and the Wage Committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, who have been in daily conference for the past two weeks over the question of wages of the tin workers employed by the American Tin Plate Company, agreed on a scale to-day.

The scale, which was signed by the Tin Plate officials and the Amalgamated Association committee, grants a straight increase of 15 per cent. The increase takes effect July 1. The wage list as adopted is to be the minimum scale for the year ending June 30, 1900.

At last night's session bars instead of billets, and a ratio of 1-7 instead of 1-5, were practically decided on as a basis for figuring the scale of wages. This was abandoned at to-day's session, however, the scale as adopted being based on $4.25 as the selling price of a 100-pound box of coke tin plates. On each 10 cent increase in the price per box 2 per cent. advance on the scale as adopted will be paid, while for each 10 cents decrease a deduction of 2 per cent. will be made. Over thirty thousand tin plate workers are benefited by the increase.

MR. GARDINER AND THE STILES.

He Will Notify the Manhattan Company to Have Them Removed.

The State Board of Railroad Commissioners has notified District Attorney Gardiner that the Manhattan Railway Company had not applied for, nor had it received, permission to place turnstiles in its stations.

Mr. Gardiner stated yesterday that he would at once notify the Manhattan Company to have the turnstiles removed. He was not prepared to state what steps he would take in case the company did not take action in the matter.

The Department of Justice Building.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Department of Justice Building which was formerly the Freedman's Bank, must be demolished and removed within ninety days, and the contractor for its removal is expected to begin work to-morrow. The report by architects that it was unsafe led to the Congressional enactment authorizing the construction of a new building, and the work of the Attorney General and his assistants is now performed in the old Corcoran Art Building, a house formerly built by Senator Palmer of Michigan and afterward occupied by Senator Elkins, on K Street, and in another house on Lafayette Square. There will be an opening of competitive designs for the new building, which is to cost $2,000,000, on Aug. 1 or soon thereafter.

Knights of Zion Incorporated.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 13.—Knights of Zion, formed to promote good fellowship and social intercourse among its members, to voluntarily assist and aid distressed worthy brother members, and to inculcate a love for the Jewish faith in the hearts and minds of Jewish children, has been incorporated. The principal office is in New York City, and the directors are: Samuel W. Greenbaum, 1,872 Third Avenue; Maurice A. Hartogensis, 314 West Fifty-third Street; Nathan Greenbaum, 1,872 Third Avenue; Jacob Hamburger, 84 Columbia Street, and Herman M. Schaap, 313 East Seventy-ninth Street, New York City.

Catholic Society Incorporated.

ALBANY July 13.—Articles of incorporation of the New York Apostolate of the Roman Catholic Church were filed to-day with the Secretary of State. Its objects are for the advancement of religion and of the knowledge of Catholic truth, and in aid of general missionary work for those purposes. The directors are Archbishop M. A. Corrigan, Thomas F. Cusack, James T. McEntyre, William J. Gulnon, and Hugh O'Donnell of New York City.

Asks Clemency for Lorenzo Peak.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Representative Sherman went to the White House to-day to see the President, to obtain, if possible, Executive clemency for Lorenzo Peak, now seventy-five years of age and serving a term in prison for misappropriating the funds of a bank at Fultonville, N. Y. He is in poor health and likely to die.

ENGLISH OIL COMBINATION.

British Oil and Cake Mills, Limited, Formed to Control Linseed and Cottonseed Oil.

The formation of the British Oil and Cake Mills, Limited, a British corporation with a capital of £2,250,000, was announced in this city yesterday. The securities of the company will consist of £750,000 in 4 per cent. first mortgage bonds, £750,000 in 5½ per cent. cumulative stock, and £750,000 of common stock. The initial issue, all of which has been underwritten, consists of £550,000 of the bonds and £600,000 each of the preferred and common stock.

The corporation was organized through the efforts of John R. Bartlett and Edward Flash, Jr., of this city, both of whom have spent nearly a year in England. Mr. Bartlett, who was in charge of the financial part of the undertaking, was President of the American Cotton Oil Company at the time of its reorganization, and was afterward President of the Nicaragua Canal Company. He is still in England. Mr. Flash, who is Vice President of the Williams & Flash Company, and one of the best-known experts in the oil trade, was employed to inspect the plants of the companies and firms which have entered the combination. In an interview yesterday he said:

"The twenty-eight mills and twelve refineries already taken over are the largest and most important of their kind in the Kingdom, and have heretofore controlled nearly two-thirds of the linseed and cottonseed oil home and export trade. The aggregate crushing capacity of the company's mills will be upward of 500,000 tons of seed per annum, or over half of the total annual importation of oil seed into the United Kingdom. The advantages to be gained by the combination of the several plants will be the combined practical knowledge of the Directors, the adoption of the most approved methods of manufacture, the concentration in buying seed and supplies and the economies to be gained in selling and distributing. The Directors are all experienced men in the oil business, with the exception of the Chairman of the board, Hugh Collin Smith, formerly the Governor of the Bank of England.

"No American capital will be invested in the enterprise, but the formation of the company is of interest in this country because it will tend to prevent violent fluctuations of prices in the foreign trade. In England the same mills crush both linseed and cottonseed, while in this country the two lines of manufacture are distinct. The American trade in linseed oil and cottonseed oil is controlled by the American Cotton Oil Company, the Southern Cotton Oil Company, and the American Linseed Company. No agreement as to prices between these companies and the new British concern is in prospect at present, but such a thing is possible. But the American companies, which export large quantities of their products to Great Britain and the Continent, will reap an immediate advantage from the combination of the British manufacturers, which is certain to result in steadying prices in all the foreign markets."

RUMOR OF MERGER DENIED.

Sprague Electric Company Has Not Absorbed the Stanley Company.

"The Sprague Electric Company has not yet absorbed the Stanley Electric Company," was the only official statement obtainable yesterday in regard to a rumor of absorption which is said to have originated at Pittsfield, Mass., the headquarters of the Stanley Company. The qualified denial was made by John E. Searles, formerly of the American Sugar Refining Company, who, at the office of the Springer Company, is referred to as the only authority on the subject. A. B. Chandler is President of the Sprague Company, but he and other officers of the company refused to talk on the subject, saying that what Mr. Searles said was final. The rumor named the Produce Exchange Company as financing the deal, on the basis of $150 for each share of the Stanley Company, but the Trust Company's officers declined to discuss the story.

The Stanley Company has a capital of $500,000, and manufactures electrical machinery and supplies. The Sprague Company is a New Jersey corporation, with a capital of $5,000,000. In Wall Street a belief that the deal was on, but not consummated, was based on semi-official admissions not authorized by Mr. Searles.

GLUE TRUST FORMED.

Capitalized at $35,000,000 to Control American and Canadian Trade.

The formation of a glue trust was completed yesterday as a result of meetings which have been in progress this week at the offices of the United Tanners' Glue Company, 66 Broadway. The new concern, which aims to control the glue trade of both the United States and Canada, will be known as the United American Glue Company.

The officers of the new company are: President—D. Webster King of Boston; First Vice President—Frederick Vogel of Milwaukee; Second Vice President and General Manager—King Upton of Boston; Treasurer—Charles Delaney of Philadelphia. Louis C. Haughey of Chicago will have general charge of the manufacturing business.

The company begins business with an authorized capital of $35,000,000, divided into $15,000,000 preferred and $20,000,000 common. The company will retain in its treasury $5,000,000 of each class of stock.

UNION TOBACCO COMPANY.

The formality of dissolving the Union Tobacco Company, which was organized as a New York corporation Oct. 25, 1898, to compete with the American Tobacco Company, or rather with its plug tobacco interests, which became the Continental Tobacco Company, was effected yesterday at 111 Fifth Avenue in the office of the Continental Company. The Union had a capitalization of $24,000,000, and acquired or controlled important properties, including Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Company, the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company of St. Louis, the National Cigarette and Tobacco Company, and the North American Commercial Company.

At a time when the Union was reported to be active and prosperous in business it was absorbed by the Tobacco Trust on terms that have not been made public. The President of the Union was William H. Butler, and in its Directorate were Thomas F. Ryan, Frank Tilford, R. A. C. Smith, P. A. B. Widener, Anthony N. Brady, and W. Z. Elkins.

Confectioners Will Not Combine.

FRONTENAC, N. Y., July 13.—After various informal conferences held between the manufacturing confectioners of the United States in convention here it was practically decided to-day that the projected combination could not be pulled through. A New York broker who for several months has been trying to create the so-called "candy trust," came here on that errand, but it was almost unanimously stated to-day that an amalgamation of the large wholesalers was impracticable for the present. Nearly all of the large houses in New York, Chicago, Baltimore, Boston, and other cities had given options upon their plants, but these options expired July 1, and there seems little probability of the confectioners' trade being added to the combined industrials in the near future.

Iron Mines at Port Henry Sold.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 13.—It is reported on good authority that the American Steel and Wire Company has purchased the iron mines and mining property of Witherbee, Sherman & Co., at Port Henry, Essex County. The price paid is said to have been $1,500,000.

MAN WITH THREE MUSTACHES.

Many of the beardless youths connected with the clerical department of the Immigration Bureau were consumed with admiration not unmixed with envy yesterday when they gazed upon Tuccinardi Gaetano Columbo, who arrived from Naples on the steamship Ems. The most prominent feature, or features, about Columbo, aside from his names, is his amazing hirsute equipment. He has three mustaches adorning his countenance. Two of these spring from the ordinary position on the upper lip and sweep majestically away in long, glossy, undulating curves. There is a third, or auxiliary mustache, beginning at the side of the face a little below the cheek bone. This reserve appendage is but little behind its fellows in point of length and size, but, while the two regulars are black, the volunteer, as it were, is wiry and reddish in hue. Upon this one Columbo lavishes the greater attention, and it has been brought to a point like unto that of the finest cambric needle.

Columbo is going, with his mustaches, to friends who have a fruit stand at 74 Avenue A.

Wants Part of the Maine for a Bell.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Secretary of the Navy has received a request from an American citizen who is building a chapel in Mexico for 100 pounds of metal from the battleship Maine to use in a bell for the chapel.

Georgia University's New Chancellor.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 13.—The Hon. W. B. Hill of Macon was to-day elected Chancellor of the University of Georgia to succeed Dr. W. B. Boggs, who resigned several months ago.

KLONDIKE'S PARIS EXHIBIT.

Will Embrace $2,000,000 in Gold, Mining Methods, and Fossils.

SEATTLE, July 13.—The Klondike exhibit at the Paris Exposition in 1900 will dazzle the world. Virgin gold to be shown will weigh about four tons, and be valued at $2,000,000.

The exhibit will embrace all phases of primitive and latter day mining, from rudely constructed sluice boxes with willow riffles, down to the most modern thawers. Pans of gravel from bedrock, streaked with nuggets of gold averaging from $650 to the pan down to five cents, will serve to illustrate the values of northern placers.

The exhibit will also embrace every known botanical and geological specimen of the far north, and will include rare and valuable fossils of extinct animals and birds.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:41	Sun sets...7:30	Moon sets..10:34

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:45	Gov. Isl'd..12:06	H. Gate....1:15
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...11:40	Gov. Isl'd..11:56	H. Gate....2:02

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JULY 14.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Flaxman, La Plata	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Grecian Prince, La Plata	4:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Themis, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JULY 15.

Adirondack, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Queen, Antwerp	.....	.....
Campania, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Caribbee, Barbados	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Matanzas	.....	.....
Ems, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Francesco, Hull	.....	.....
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	.....	9:30 A. M.
Hubert, Para	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Knickerbocker, N. Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Normandie, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Leona, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
New Orleans, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

TUESDAY, JULY 18.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Prinz R. Luitpold, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship America Maru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 17 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 21 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 17 and up to July 21 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to July 17 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 26 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Maana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after July 21 and up to Aug. 4 at 6:30 P. M. on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive Aug. 4.

*Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JULY 14.

Algiers, New Orleans, July 8
City of Macon, Savannah, July 11.
Cufic, Liverpool, July 10.
El Monte, New Orleans, July 9.
Merida, St. Lucia, July 6.
Nutfield, St. Michael's, July 4.
Nymphae, Gibraltar, June 30.
Pollux, Hamburg, June 18.
Seguranca, Havana, July 10.
St. Andrew, Antwerp, July 1.
St. Paul, Southampton, July 8.

SATURDAY, JULY 15.

Clematis, Gibraltar, July 1.
Troja, Havana, July 10.
Prinz R. Luitpold, Bremen, July 4.
San Agustin, Havana, July 10.
Thingvalla, Copenhagen, June 28.
Umbria, Liverpool, July 8.

SUNDAY, JULY 16.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, July 13.
Croma, Dundee, July 2.
La Bretagne, Havre, July 8.

MONDAY, JULY 17.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, July 6.
Bovic, Liverpool, July 7.
Dominic, Para, July 5.
El Mar, New Orleans, July 12.

TUESDAY, JULY 18.

Alene, Port Limon, July 11.
Astrakhan, Shields, July 4.
Bulgaria, Hamburg, July 6.
Exeter City, Swansea, July 4.
Hudson, New Orleans, July 12.
Madiana, St. Thomas, July 12.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19.

Majestic, Liverpool, July 12.
Nueces, Galveston, July 12.

Arrived.

SS Nutfield, (Br.,) Fargher, Girgenti June 14, Messina 19th, Palermo 22d, and St. Michael's July 2, with mdse. to Hirzel, Beltman & Co.; vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.

SS Seguranca, Hansen, Campeachy June 30, Vera Cruz July 6, Progreso 8th, and Havana 10th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:12 P. M.

SS Prins William I., (Dutch,) Sorgdra, Surinam June 21, Demerara 23d, Trinidad 26th, Campano 27th, Cumana and Guanta 28th, La Guayra 29th, Puerto Cabello 30th, Curacao July 3, Aux Cayes 6th, and Port au Prince 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:05 P. M.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Haddock, Liverpool July 5 and Queenstown 6th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:28 P. M.

Ship Abner Coburn, (of Bath, Me.,) Butman, Manila, 118 days, with hemp to Henry W. Peabody & Co.; vessel to Pendleton, Garver & Nichols. Anchored off Clifton, S. I., at 7:15 P. M.

Bark Charles F. Ward, (of Boston,) Coombs, Port Spain, Trinidad, 17 days, with asphalt to the Columbia Asphalt Company; vessel to Miller & Houghton.

SS Agnes, (Nor.,) Alversen, Sanchez, San Domingo, July 6, with mdse. and passengers to Edgar C. Gedney. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah July 10, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Tromo, (Nor.,) Nilsen, Barbados July 4, with mdse. to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 8:30 A. M., ordered to Philadelphia, and proceeded, clearing the Bar at 10:08 A. M.

SS Gate City, Googins, Boston, to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Spliedt, Hamburg July 2 and Boulogne 3d, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Europe, (Br.,) Tubb, London July 1, with mdse. to the Atlantic Transport Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2:35 P. M.

SS Evelyn, Parse, Ponce June 30, Arecibo July 2, Humacao 4th, Fajardo 6th, and San Juan 7th, with mdse. to the New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Jefferson, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Bark Alert, (of St. John, N. B.,) Rice, Buenos Ayres, 55 days, with hides to order; vessel to Semmell Brothers.

SS Robinia, (Br.,) Lash, Messina June 19, and Palermo 21st, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., July 13, 9:30 P. M., southwest, light breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Pretoria, (Br.,) for St. Thomas, &c.
SS Gottfried Schenker, (Aust.,) for Marseilles, &c.
SS Bremen, (Ger.,) for Bremen, via Southampton.
SS Panama, (Fr.,) for Bordeaux.
SS Winifred, for New Orleans.
SS Orange, (Nor.,) for Puerto Cabello.
SS Belverton, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Santiago de Cuba, (Span.,) for Santiago, &c.
SS Antilla, (Br.,) for Nassau.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Obi, (Br.,) for Galveston.
SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.
SS Bramble, (Br.,) for Trinidad and Guanoca.
SS Asti, (Ger.,) for Pernambuco, &c.
SS Krim, (Nor.,) for Havana.
SS Ilsenstein, (Ger.,) for St. Jago, &c.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Simon J. Murphy, for ——.

Spoken.

Bark Garrymount, (Br.,) from Hull for New York, was spoken July 10 in latitude 50, longitude 9.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 13.—SS Den of Ogil, (Br.,) Capt. Singer, from Sourabaya for New York, passed Colombo yesterday.

SS Kentucky, (Dan.,) Capt. Caroc, from New York for Copenhagen, &c., passed Butt of Lewis yesterday.

SS Bremerhaven, (Dutch,) Capt. Ninnes, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Lord Warwick, (Br.,) Capt. Rawling, from New York for Newcastle, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Tuscarora, (Br.,) Capt. Payne, from New York for this port, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Aurania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York, arr. at Liverpool July 13.

SS Patria, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 12:05 P. M. to-day.

SS Charlois, (Dutch,) Capt. Peters, from Amsterdam for New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Capt. Hayes, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 1:49 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Straits of Dover, (Br.,) Capt. Halliday, for New York, sld. from Antwerp July 11.

SS Lisnacrieve, (Br.,) Capt. Lawson, from New York, arr. at Baltimore to-day.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Boujer, from New York, via Boulogne, sld. from Rotterdam at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Mesaba, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, for New York, sld. from this port to-day.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, from New York, arr. at Naples at 3 A. M. to-day and proceeded for Genoa.

The Wanamaker Store.

A Lost Art—Shoe Profits

ALL hope of profits—to the seller—is lost upon shoes that enter our fifth floor. And that causes its popularity. An extra session of the People's Congress of Shoe Buyers will convene this morning. Here follows the call:—

At One Dollar

Men's tan-grain and black satin oil calf-skin laced shoes. *Only three hundred and thirteen pairs;* nearly all sizes. Will be on sale at 9 o'clock.

At One Dollar and Forty Cents

Their peers bring $2.50 a pair everywhere. Women's brown kidskin laced shoes. Color rich and desirable. Soles flexible; thin edge. Toes, tipped, medium round. Their style indicates high-class shoemaking.

At One Dollar and Fifty Cents

Women's Oxfords of black kidskin. Patent leather and kid tips. Turned soles of oak leather. Shoes that were made for us, of leather bought to make the standard $3 kinds.

At One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents

Women's Oxfords of black kidskin, with welted soles. Light, stylish, sensible and fairly $3 shoes.

At Fifty Cents

Strong shoes for small boys. Of grain leather. Spring heels and oak leather soles. Calf tips. Sizes 6 to 12. These are $1.25 shoes as their value is generally determined.

At Ninety-five Cents

Children's shoes of tan Russia calf. Broad toes with tips. Some of maroon goat with round, tipped toes. All good, substantial shoes, properly valued at $1.50 and $2.

The regular Shoe Store, main floor, has a perfectly appointed and an absolutely complete stock of high-grade shoes for men, women and children.

Particulars of Summer Gowns We have much evidence of the deep interest awakened by the descriptions of the Summer gowns now selling here at half prices. Therefore we print the following:

At $62.50, reduced from $135—A charming gown of cream white, polka-dot batiste. Valenciennes lace is worked into zig-zag run-arounds on the sleeves and the waist, and the skirt has insertion and edge finish of the same. A foundation of light blue silk and a very decorative sash completes the ornamentation.

At $45, reduced from $75—Skirt of cadet Foulard with the latest figures, a bolero of black lace, sleeves of lattice work in narrow black velvet and lace—a combination of genius. The result, an exquisite dress.

At $75, from $160—A dressmaker's dream. The theme is gray liberty satin. The incidents are Persian silk over drapery, yoke of lace, pink taffeta scarf; three little flounces of accordion plaiting terminate the skirt. This merely tells you that the costume is rare—how rare you will know upon inspection, not otherwise.

At $60, from $125—A dress of linen batiste with embroidered and applique figures. A delicate pink foundation shimmers through the tone of natural flax, and violet velvet at waist and collar give the final and perfect touch of color.

The Dress and Wrap Store is vital with price interest.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Handkerchief Novelties For Men and Women Novelties emphatically. The latest Parisian decree. Brilliant stripes, plaids and figures; for yachting, golf or general outing wear. Delicate designs for "dress." Women's handkerchiefs in embroidered floral patterns, examples of actual art. A tempting glimpse:—

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

All-linen, hemstitched, beautifully combined colors and weaves. Also linen and silk interwoven; soft and elegant; 50c., 75c., $1 and $1.50 each.

FOR WOMEN

French embroidered, printed in colors on the sheerest of fine linen; perfectly hemstitched by hand from $1 to $10 each.

Men's and Women's Hosiery What is good in hosiery is here—in large and most varied supply. Prices are generally lower than elsewhere, frequently much lower. Two specimen values:

25c. pair—Men's light-weight half-hose; strong, durable, fast black cotton; double soles and heels spliced heels; fronts neatly embroidered with colored silk. Also of fast black lisle thread; colored stripes and silk clocks on sides; usually 38c.

38c. pair—Women's all-over lace and ribbed lisle thread stockings, light weight, fast black or assorted bronze and tan shades; easily worth 50c.

Broadway.

Little Priced Summer Gloves For Women Plenty of the more expensive sorts, of course. The Kayser and Amsterdam in numerous qualities and all the new shades. These, neat and durable, at less cost:

25c.—Silk-and-linen; tans, slates, black.
25c. Suede lisle; black only.
50c.—Suede lisle; white, mode, gray.
50c. Kayser silk gloves; guarantee ticket with every pair; black and white.

Tenth street.

Girls' Shirt Waists Another offering to maidens. As pretty, as satisfactory, as varied as its predecessors. Instances:

At 25c. each—175 waists; broken lots; cheviots and percales, sizes 8 to 14 yrs.; value 85c.
At 50c. each—100 waists; value $1.
At 75c. each—50 waists; value $1.50.

Second Floor, Fourth avenue.

Infants' Vests, 15c. Sensible, hygienic, well-woven; of light-weight cotton and wool. High-neck and short sleeves. A guarantee of comfort. Four sizes. 15c. each; used to be 35c.

Mirrors—Little Prices To help make beauty, to double it when made.

Wooden-back hand mirrors; light, easy to handle, good reflectors; 20c. and 30c. each.
Small triplicate mirrors for shaving, for traveling; 20c. each.
Standing mirrors, backs of oak and cherry; round, easily carried, 65c. to $1.50.
Shaving mirror, with bracket, $1.75.
Brass-framed mirrors, various sizes, elaborate designs, 75c. to $2.
Standing easel mirrors, with nickel frame, handsomely planned, $2 to $5.25.
Standing mirrors, quadruple silver plated frames, $3.25 to $4.
Triplicate mirrors, wooden frames, $1.50 to $10.50; brass frames, $6.50 to $10.75; nickel frames, $3.50 to $4.

Tenth street.

Men's Clothing: All Seasonable, All Bargains Summer suits. Business or bicycle. Cheviots and cassimeres—and serges. The last shall be first:—

At $15—A lot of serge suits in which every one is a good $20 value. Double and single-breasted sack coats. Some of Martin serge, others of fine domestic goods with silk linings. All blue.

At $10—Blue and black serge suits that were fairly priced a few days ago at $12 and $15.

At $10—Suits of fancy cheviots and cassimeres; also of black cheviots; many in this group sold earlier in the season up to $20.

At $5—Bicycle suits of stylish plaid cassimeres; these are the regular $8 kinds.

Boys' Clothing Store Full of Good Values. Advantageous offerings for the boys throughout a large stock. Some particularly low-priced clothing for present wear is mentioned below:—

Here are 100 pairs of washable knee trousers at 35c.

At $1—A suit, Sailor style of striped Galatea or of fancy linen. Ages 3 to 8; were $1.50 to $3.

At $2.50—200 sailor suits of fancy cheviots; all sizes, but limited lots; $4 to $6 values.

Double-breasted jacket suits of fancy cheviots at these changed prices:—
$2.50 to $3.50 suits now $2.50.
$5 to $6 suits now $3.50.
$7.50 to $10 suits now $5.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Madras Shirts, 50c. Seventy-five dozen of these, and better values we never presented in their class. Made from a good madras, in patterns that sensible and tasteful men can wear with an easy conscience. A really remarkable shirt at fifty cents. All sizes, from 14 to 17. One pair of cuffs and two matched collars with each shirt.

News of Men's Neckwear In the first place, regard these seventy-five dozen scarfs and keep in mind that the price is but 25c. each. The shapes are Imperials, Puffs and Tecks, the patterns are summery plaids, checks and stripes; the grade is a fair 50c. one, and the price is half that,—25c.

Next, these all-white puffs and flat scarfs. If you like white neckwear these will please. Made of cheviot lawn and pique and sold

Two for a Quarter

That is half-price for some and a quarter-price for others.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Men's Underwear Strong, comfortable, lasting underwear for all seasons. Summer-weight underwear for *now*. The kind you'll never complain of.

At 75c. each—Light-weight French balbriggan shirts and drawers; fine gauge; strong and well made; shirts, long or short sleeves; drawers, reinforced seats.

At $1 each—Light-weight French balbriggan shirts and drawers; shirts, long or short sleeves; drawers, long or short inseam with spliced seats and fronts.

At $2.50 each—"Regular made" and fashioned all-wool English shirts and drawers; medium weight; drawers have long or short inseams; seats spliced and reinforced.

Broadway.

Little Cost of Fragrance Lingering sweetness:—

Violet Soaps, 10c. box. Toilet Waters, small bottles, Blue Lillies, Violets of Sicily, 10c. a bottle.

Extracts by the ounce—we furnish bottles—25c., 29c. and 45c. These odors: Violet, Lilac, White Heliotrope, Jockey Club, Lily of the Valley, Carnation Pink, Crab Apple, Peau d'Espagne, Wood Violet.

Violet Toilet Water, 5c. oz.

Main floor, Tenth street aisle.

Odd Pieces of Silver Plated Ware Quick-Sale Prices Some of these goods are slightly marred, most of them are perfect; all are cheap. Previous and present prices:

15c.—Salt and Pepper Shakers; were 25c.
25c.—Flower Pots; were 50c. and 75c.
25c. and 50c.—Butter Plates; were 50c. and 75c.
25c. to $2—Trays; regularly 50c. to $5.
50c.—2 Salt Cellars in box; were $1.25.
75c.—Soda Glass Holders; were $1 and $1.25.
75c.—Gobiets, gold lined and engraved; were $1.50.
$1 to $2—Candle Sticks; were $2 to $4.
$3.50—Dishes with inside dish of agate; regularly $4.75 to $7.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th Sts., N. Y.

Woman Took Poison in Church.

NEWARK, July 13.—The worshippers in St. Mary's Church were shocked this morning by an attempt at suicide made by Mrs. Lizzie Geiger, twenty-nine years old, of 74 Ann Street. She walked into the church and took a place with several other persons in a pew. She knelt apparently in prayer, and then suddenly took a bottle from beneath her cloak and, raising it to her lips, drank the contents. A policeman was called, and found that she had taken carbolic acid. An ambulance was summoned and the woman was taken to St. Michael's Hospital. She is in a critical condition and probably will die.

Ex-Senator Gorman's Health Improves

MAGNOLIA, Mass., July 13.—Ex-United States Senator Arthur P. Gorman, who is staying here, and who has been somewhat indisposed, owing, it is said, to the change from his accustomed surroundings, was greatly improved to-day. His illness was not serious.

VOLUNTEER APPOINTMENTS

The President Names Many Officers for New Regiments.

NEW YORKERS ON THE LIST

Col. Robert W. Leonard of the Twelfth Regiment Gets a Colonel's Place —Recruiting Progressing.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The President to-day made the following appointments in the Volunteers:

COLONEL.

Robert W. Leonard, Colonel Twelfth New York Volunteers.

MAJOR.

Francis Ward, Lieutenant Colonel Two Hundred and Second New York Volunteers.

CAPTAINS.

William B. Gracie, Captain Twelfth New York.
William F. Judson, Captain Twelfth New York.
Walter F. Randall, Captain Two Hundred and Second New York Volunteers.
James M. Liddell, formerly Major Fifth United States Volunteer Infantry.
Samuel A. Price, formerly Major Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.
Devereaux Shields formerly Lieutenant Colonel Second Mississippi Volunteer Infantry.
Granville Sevier, formerly Captain Second Tennessee Volunteers.
Peter Vredenburg, formerly Major Third New Jersey Volunteers.
Charles E. Davis, formerly First Lieutenant First Maine.
Samuel D. Crawford, formerly Major Fifteenth Pennsylvania.
Lucius C. Bennett, formerly Captain Company F, Second Ohio.
Thomas W. Darrah, formerly Lieutenant Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, who specially distinguished himself in the Santiago campaign.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Philip S. Golderman, Second Lieutenant Two Hundred and Third New York.
James G. Hannah, First Lieutenant Two Hundred and Third New York.
John J. Kennedy, Sixty-ninth New York.
Theodore S. Pulver, Captain Two Hundred and Second New York.
Dexter Sturgis, First Lieutenant Two Hundred and Third New York.
Theodore B. Taylor, First Lieutenant Twelfth New York.
Oscar D. Weed, Captain Ninth New York.
Solomon Avery, Jr., Major Second Georgia Volunteers.
James H. Blount, Jr., formerly First Lieutenant Third United States Volunteer Infantry.
Willis P. Clark, formerly Lieutenant Third Georgia Volunteers.
Willis C. Davis, formerly Captain First Georgia Volunteers.
Wilson G. Heaton, formerly Captain Fiftieth Iowa.
James M. Kimbrough, Jr., formerly Captain Third Georgia Volunteers.
James Longstreet, Jr., formerly First Lieutenant Ninth United States Volunteers.
George D. Rice, formerly Chaplain Sixth Massachusetts.
Henry G. Crockett, formerly Captain First Maine Artillery.
Edgar S. Stayer, formerly Lieutenant Fifth Pennsylvania.
Stephen Ogden Fuqua, formerly Captain Second United States Volunteer Infantry.
Benjamin Stark, Jr., formerly First Lieutenant Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

John W. C. Abbott, Michigan.
Garrison Ball, Lieutenant Two Hundred and First New York.
John J. Byrne, Captain, Ninth New York.
Holt A. Bradford, Corporal Company H, Sixth Illinois Volunteers.
Edwin S. Brossard, Captain Company I, Second United States Volunteer Infantry.
Timothy L. Coughlan, Second Lieutenant Two Hundred and First New York.
Ursil L. Ferguson, Captain First New York.
Hilton Olin, Second Lieutenant Seventy-first New York.
John T. Ryan, New York.
Lee D. Fisher, formerly private Seventy-first New York Volunteers, Assistant Engineer United States Navy during Spanish war.
Robert H. Stillman, formerly Sergeant Astor Battery.
William S. Wells, Jr., formerly Captain Company F, Third Alabama.
Henry L. Jenkinson, formerly Captain Eighth United States Volunteers.
Lewis M. Clark, formerly of Company I, Sixteenth Pennsylvania.
Robert Corliss, formerly Sergeant Company B, Seventh United States Infantry.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Frederick Hadra, Captain and Assistant Surgeon.
William Bowen, Captain and Assistant Surgeon.
Richard S. Griswold, First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon.
George P. Peed, First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon.

There have been enlisted in the volunteer regiments 791 men As the recruiting has all been done at the regular stations, the result is considered very good at the War Department. The recruits by regiments are Twenty-sixth, 141; Twenty-seventh, 134; Twenty-eighth, 86; Twenty-ninth, 21; Thirtieth, 118; Thirty-first, 181; Thirty-second, 75; Thirty-third, 9; Thirty-fourth, 24; Thirty-fifth, 2.

CAREER OF COL. LEONARD.

He Has Had Long Service With Volunteer Regiments.

Col. Robert W. Leonard is a graduate of the Seventh Regiment, having enlisted in that command as a private in Company B on May 7, 1860 He remained in the company until Sept. 15, 1862, when he joined the volunteer army as Adjutant of the One Hundred and Sixty-second New York Volunteers. He was promoted to the rank of Major June 14, 1863, and left the service Feb. 5, 1864, with the rank of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, United States Volunteers. He was made Adjutant of the Fourth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and on April 18, 1887, was promoted to Major.

On Dec. 10 of the same year he was made Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, and on Feb. 1, 1868, was made Commissary of Subsistence of the Seventh Regiment. On Jan. 2, 1869, he became Major and Inspector of the Cavalry Brigade, and on Jan. 26, 1870, he attained the rank and grade of Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General of the Cavalry Brigade. He was made a Captain in the Twenty-seventh Regiment on Aug. 5, 1875, and on Oct. 6, 1887, became Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General of the First Brigade.

He was made Major in the Twelfth Regiment Jan. 6, 1890, and became Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment Dec. 18, 1896, when Col. Butt assumed command of that regiment, and when the latter was promoted to Brigadier General took temporary command of the regiment. On March 15, 1898, he was unanimously elected Colonel of the regiment.

Col. Leonard instituted many reforms in the regiment and brought the organization up to a very high grade of efficiency. He joined the volunteer service at the head of his regiment and remained at its head throughout its war experience. When the regiment returned last Autumn from garrison duty in Cuba and was mustered out of the volunteer service Col. Leonard attempted to re-enlist the regiment for service in the Philippines. He is one of the most popular Colonels that ever commanded a National Guard regiment in this city. Col. Leonard is about fifty-seven years old.

A RECRUIT KILLED IN OHIO.

Found With a Fractured Skull by a Railroad Track.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 13.—In the dead-room of the city hospital is the body of a young soldier who Wednesday night was westward bound from Governors Island, N. Y., to fight the foes of his country in the Philippines. Beyond the fact that he was a soldier absolutely nothing is known of him.

During the short time the recruits who arrived here Wednesday from New York were in Cincinnati they were around taking in the sights. Shortly before 8 o'clock Wednesday night the men were loaded upon Big Four Special No. 35 and left the city.

At 8:30 o'clock Attorney Charles Broer found an unconscious man lying alongside the Big Four tracks in Fernbank, Ohio. The man was dressed in the uniform of a regular soldier and his head was horribly crushed. Mr. Broer called assistance and the soldier was removed to Home City. There he was placed on a Big Four train and brought back to Cincinnati and removed to the City Hospital. An examination there showed that the man had sustained a fracture of the base of the skull. He was unconscious and every effort to revive him failed. At 4:40 A. M. Thursday he died without having spoken a word.

Asking Gov. Roosevelt for Places.

ALBANY, July 13.—Applications are pouring in on the Governor from young men of good families who are anxious to secure commissions in the army and serve their country in the Philippines. Already between seventy and eighty applications have been received by mail.

No Rough Rider Regiments.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-day said that no one had been authorized to enlist any of the three rough-rider regiments provided for in the Volunteer act. It would require the President's express direction before any step could be taken toward raising these regiments. The impression given by Gen. Corbin's remarks was that there is little likelihood of the organization of these regiments, even in the future.

FIGHTING REBELS IN BOATS.

MANILA, July 13.—Lake Laguna de Bay is being patrolled by three troops of the Fourth Cavalry, under Capt. McGraw, and the army gunboat Napidan, commanded by Lieut. Larsen. The force makes its headquarters on an island, living on cascoes, in which the men are towed about to make unexpected visits to towns where there are small forces of insurgents, for the purpose of keeping the rebels moving.

On Tuesday the troops had an engagement at Mantilupa, on the south shore of the lake. They found 500 insurgents there, intrenched near the shore. The Napidan shelled the rebels, and a party of American troops, numbering 135, landed and drove them by a sharp running fight to the hills, where they were too strongly intrenched for the small force to attack them.

Two of the cavalrymen were wounded, and the bodies of ten insurgents were found. It is supposed that the enemy's loss is thirty-five.

VOLUNTEERS ARE WORN OUT.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—Advices received by the transport Newport from Manila, dated June 11, are as follows:

"The volunteers are greatly debilitated in consequence of their hard campaigning through three months of tropic weather. Since the middle of May no volunteer regiment has had a sick list of less than 20 per cent. Most of them at present have 25 per cent. ill, and a few of the regiments have less than one-third of their number on duty. The Nebraska regiment has suffered the worst. It came in from San Fernando a few days ago with less than 200 men in the ranks. The South Dakota followed yesterday with 275 men on duty. The Montana and Kansas regiments, at San Fernando, have not more than 250 available men each. The morning after the Washington troops took Morong, a week ago, only 263 men responded to roll call. The Washington men have been engaged since March 12 in preventing the insurgent armies of the north and south from forming a junction in Laguna de Bay.

"Twenty-four of the Nebraska officers are on the sick list, and the Montana, Washington, and the South Dakota regiments show twenty or more officers in the hospitals or sick in their quarters. These regiments have borne the brunt of the fighting. Their losses in killed and wounded ranged from 160 in the Montana regiment to 280 Nebraska men. The loss of the Kansas regiment is second to that of the Nebraska, while the Washington and the South Dakota regiments follow closely, each with losses of about 200. The Oregon regiment suffered severely.

"Of the regulars, the Third Artillery is the heaviest loser, its killed and wounded numbering 123."

FILIPINOS ARE DEMORALIZED.

Gen. Summers Says Starvation Will Help to Conquer Them.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—Brig. Gen. Summers, in command of the Oregon Volunteers, in an interview, said:

"Aguinaldo's forces were badly demoralized when the Oregon regiment left, twenty-nine days ago. I am of the opinion that peace will have been obtained before the end of the next dry season. Of course, a much larger force is necessary in order that we hold the country and towns evacuated by the rebels. I am of the opinion that starvation will cut a large figure in bringing Aguinaldo's forces to terms. On account of the war the rice crop, on which the natives largely depend for food, is next to nothing this season."

Gen. Wheeler Misquoted.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., July 13.—Gen. Joseph Wheeler, who passed through this city to-day, made the following statement: "I was incorrectly reported in Chicago as to the Philippine insurgent army. In answer to a direct question I stated that I did not know the strength of Aguinaldo's forces, and that the published reports of our officers in Manila did not state them. I desire to state that no doubt these officers and officials in Washington are well informed, but I have never had a conversation with any official in Washington on the subject and am quite ignorant as to the extent of their information."

Bicycles for Employes in Havana.

HAVANA, July 13.—The State Department has provided bicycles for all employes living at a distance, with a view of insuring early morning arrivals.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Yosemite sailed to-day from Singapore for Manila, whence she will go to Guam.

The North Atlantic Squadron has arrived at Portland. It will go from there to Newport.

The Eagle has arrived at Gibara, and the Dolphin at Boston.

The Enterprise has sailed from Fort Monroe for New York.

West Point Epidemic Abated.

WEST POINT, July 13.—The scarlet fever scare has abated. No new cases were reported to-day. Dress parade was resumed this evening.

WHITNEY STABLES BURNED.

ROSLYN, L. I., July 13.—The stables and barns of William C. Whitney's country home, Wheatley, at Westbury, were destroyed by fire to-night. The stables, which were on a palatial scale, were only about 150 feet from the residence itself, but the latter was not injured in any way.

How the fire originated is not known, but it is supposed that it was started by incendiaries. It was discovered at 9:45, and first efforts were directed to getting the horses out. This was successfully accomplished. The carriages were also saved, but not before some of them were scorched by the intense heat. Most of the harness was burned with the other contents of the building.

Meanwhile help had been summoned from Mineola, Hempstead, Roslyn, and other places. All the companies except that from Hempstead responded. Wheatley, however, which is far from any railroad, in the midst of the woods and fields of a thousand-acre estate, could not be reached very quickly, and by the time the firemen arrived the blaze had made too much headway to be controlled. The men thereupon devoted all their energies to preventing the residence from catching fire.

Mr. Whitney's representative said to-night that although the building was insured, the loss to Mr. Whitney would be heavy.

Particular interest attaches to the stables from the fact that it was here that many fine racehorses were kept last year for the amusement of the late Mrs. Whitney. Mrs. Whitney, who was an ardent lover of outdoor sports and one of the best horsewomen in the country, was thrown while hunting at Aiken, S. C., in the Winter of 1898, and received injuries that rendered her helpless and eventually caused her death.

Mr. Whitney did everything possible to relieve the monotony of his wife's illness. He devised a plan for a private race track near to and in full view of the residence at Westbury, and spirited races by the best horses in the Whitney-Paget racing stable were run on it and witnessed by the invalid from her couch.

TAMMANY HALL AND CHICAGO.

Robert E. Burke, the right-hand man of Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago, who has been heralded as being on his way to this city for the purpose of effecting a political union of some description between the Chicago Democracy and Tammany Hall, arrived in this city on Tuesday. So well did he conceal his movements, however, that none of the reporters who were "camping on his trail" was able to discover him. Mr. Burke registered at the Broadway Central Hotel, with his wife and two children. He spent Wednesday at Brighton Beach, where it was said last night he had met several Tammany leaders, and yesterday morning he and his wife and children left the city for Philadelphia.

During his short visit here Mr. Burke told a friend that his trip had no political significance whatever. He and his family, he said, were merely East for pleasure. After a short stay in Philadelphia and Baltimore, he said, he would go to Boston and return thence to Chicago in time for the meeting of the Democratic National Committee.

John F. Carroll, the deputy leader of Tammany Hall, said last night that he had not seen Mr. Burke and that he had no idea of looking him up, as he had no knowledge of anything that he could do to further a combination with the Chicago Democrats, such as Mr. Burke was alleged to have in contemplation.

NAVY-YARD DOCK WRECKED

Dry Dock No. 2 Badly Damaged by Wednesday Night's Storm.

REPAIRS MAY COST $500,000

Facilities of the Yard for the Care of Warships Seriously Crippled by the Disaster.

The big timber dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard was found yesterday morning to be in a partly wrecked condition as a result of the storm of Wednesday night. The rush of water about the dock had washed away the earth filling behind the walls and caused one side of the structure to collapse. The damage is estimated at about $200,000. The dock, however, had been in need of extensive repairs for a long time, and it is believed that it will entail a total expenditure of nearly half a million dollars to put it in proper shape.

The dock is known officially as Dry Dock No. 2. It is situated between Dry Docks Nos. 1 and 3, and has been more generally used than any other at the yard, for the reason that it is best adapted for docking all vessels other than the larger cruisers and the battleships.

It is believed that one entire side of the dock will have to be torn out and rebuilt. The remaining sides have been carefully secured to prevent further damage. It is thought, however, that the right side of the dock, which is still standing, has been weakened and that there is danger that it will also slide in.

Chief Engineer Asserson, who has charge of the docks in the yard, had a gang of men at work all day yesterday cleaning away the ruins and bracing up the dock. Divers who examined the dock found that the wings which hold the caisson in place were solid, and that the sill was also in good shape. The dock was empty at the time of the accident, the cruiser Detroit, the last ship placed in it, having been taken out on Tuesday.

Dry Dock No. 2 is the second largest in the Brooklyn yard. It was built about ten years ago, and cost over $600,000. It is built of timber, and is 500 feet long, 52 feet wide at the bottom, and 86 feet wide at the top of the entrance. Congress some time ago appropriated $300,000 to repair the dock, but nothing had been done in this direction because of the war and for other reasons. This appropriation will now be used for rebuilding the dock, but an additional one will have to be asked for to complete the work, it is said.

Naval Constructor Bowles declared yesterday that the break in Dry Dock No. 2 would seriously cripple the docking facilities of the yard. The dock, he said, could be trussed up so as to admit of its being used until the proposed new dry dock at the yard is built. This new dock is to be the largest in the country, and is to cost about $1,000,000.

IN FAVOR OF TIMBER DRY DOCKS.

Marine Journal Opposes the Policy of Rear Admiral Endicott.

The Marine Journal has for some months been urging the superiority of timber dry docks to those constructed of stone. It has repeatedly criticised Rear Admiral Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, for what it claims is his evident preference for stone docks. It now charges Admiral Endicott with so wording the specifications for the Boston, Mare Island, and League Island dry docks that the cost of the two latter, which Congress ordered to be of timber, should be unnecessarily increased, while many things required for the Boston dock, which is to be of granite or concrete and granite, have been omitted. It is alleged that this is done in order to deceive the public as to the relative cost of timber and stone docks. In reply to the arguments of Admiral Endicott against timber dry docks, The Marine Journal said in a recent issue:

We deny that the timber dock is perishable. With ordinary care but slight repairs will be required for the first twenty years. It is true that the upper portion above the water line may, after the lapse of many years, require renewal. The expense of which is nominal, yet so will the frost throw out of place the heavy granite blocks composing the stone dock.

We deny that the timber dry docks at the League Island, Norfolk, and Brooklyn Navy Yards are in need of the repairs stated by Chief Endicott. The sum appropriated to be expended upon timber Dry Dock No. 2, at Brooklyn, is not required. The abutments are sound and serviceable, and to replace them with those of concrete would be a waste of money. Chief Endicott should state fairly that this sum is intended to build a new entranceway of concrete and to widen and deepen this dock, and not simply to repair it. The present Government timber dry docks at League Island, Norfolk, and Dock No. 2 at Brooklyn are all to-day safe and efficient. It is unfair to class these docks with the imperfect structure at Port Royal, S. C., and No. 3 dock at Brooklyn, neither of which was properly designed or built.

The testimony of private owners of dry docks all over the country is overwhelmingly in favor of the timber dry dock, its economy of maintenance, and operation.

REPAIRS FOR THE DEFENDER.

Her Mainsail Patched and a New Topmast Raised.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, July 13.—The Defender, now lying in the harbor, had a new topmast sent aloft this morning. The spar that has been in use on her ever since she went into commission this season was sent down yesterday and laid upon the deck. The new spar is the one that has been lying on the wharf for a week or more. It is of Oregon pine, and 51 feet in length over all.

Capt. Rhodes, when asked about the topmast, replied that the one sent down was all right. It was found necessary, he said, to have duplicate spars for the big racers, as it is never known how soon one will be needed.

William Butler Duncan came yesterday afternoon from Newport in a naphtha launch and spent quite a while talking with the designer in the sail loft and in the shipyards. Mr. Duncan ordered some of the lighter sails to be taken to the sail loft to be refitted. The mainsail is now at the sail loft being repaired. It was torn somewhat at Larchmont when the Columbia bent the main boom of the Defender.

The two pieces of the main boom of the Defender are laid out in the south construction shop with the gooseneck, and close to the water's edge. There is a space of about three or four feet between the two halves. The damaged part of the spar has been cut out and new plates are being turned and rivet holes punched.

Capt. Rhodes expresses regret at the manner in which some papers score Capt. Barr of the Columbia. He looks at the matter in the light that now it is Capt. Barr's turn, and his turn will follow. He thinks Capt. Barr is a smart skipper, and ought to be given a chance. Capt. Rhodes thinks the criticisms were severe and unnecessary.

KILLED FOR STONING A DOG.

R. M. Wiley Meets Death at the Hands of E. J. Brogan at Lancaster.

LANCASTER, Penn., July 13.—Edwin J. Brogan of Fulton Township, a carpenter, forty-three years old, with a wife and three children, came to this city to-day and surrendered himself to the District Attorney, the charge against him being murder.

On Tuesday evening R. Marion Wiley, aged twenty years, and a companion named John Wills, neighbors of Brogan, passed the latter's place and threw stones at his dog. They started to run, when the crack of a pistol was heard, and Wiley received a bullet in his left lung, and died yesterday afternoon.

Brogan claims he was justified in shooting, as the young men had been in the habit of annoying him.

New Yorker Stricken in Morristown.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 13.—James H. Meyers, fifty years old, a traveler for the Union Iron Works of New York, was stricken with apoplexy in the store of Fairchild & Oliver here to-day. He was removed to All Souls' Hospital. He is in a critical condition. He has been unconscious since the seizure. His home is in New York.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Reported Project to Lease New York, Chicago and St. Louis to the Lackawanna Not Confirmed.

The Cleveland story of a project to lease the Vanderbilt road, the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, which is controlled by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company was not confirmed yesterday. President William H. Truesdale of Lackawanna, also practically a Vanderbilt system, said that he was in entire ignorance of any foundation for such a statement, and had no knowledge of any plan to this end. Mr. Truesdale added that he possessed no information of a "contest" between Vanderbilt and Sloan interests for the ownership of a block of Lackawanna outside stock or of the probability, as suggested by a Newark rumor, that if the Sloan element won he was to be ousted from the Presidency by ex-General Manager W. F. Halstead, while if the Vanderbilt element carried the day Vice President E. R. Holden's direction of Lackawanna's coal business would end. Mr. Holden declined to speak on any of the subjects referred to, but remarked that the hard coal business at present was in fine shape.

All the rumors, it was stated on good authority, are mere gossip resulting from the recent change in the direction of Lackawanna and its new policy which upsets the paternal régime which existed under President Samuel Sloan and his old official associates. Mr. Truesdale vitalized the management of the system in the interests of the new controlling elements, the Vanderbilts, the First National Bank, and J. Pierpont Morgan, and Mr. Sloan was retired to the position of Chairman of the Board of Managers. Mr. Truesdale's activity and success have resulted in many rumors in regard to changes in the system, and the present esprit de corps of the employes. About the only result in the latter regard is an arrangement that the question of wages shall be discussed at Scranton next Tuesday.

FIGHT FOR IMMIGRANT FARES.

Southern Pacific Refuses to Close Its European Offices.

Chairman McLeod, Secretary Gibson, and several other members of the Advisory Committee of the Western Passenger Association yesterday met the representatives of the Steamship Conference Lines at the offices of the latter organization at 19 Broadway. A representative of the Southern Pacific Railway, which is not a member of the Western Passenger Association, also attended the conference.

It was learned that the leading question discussed was whether the steamship or the railroad companies are the more important factor in the transportation of immigrants. The Western Passenger Association has long had an agreement with the steamship lines whereby the latter, in selling a ticket to an emigrant, bound for an inland section of the United States, booked him through to his final destination, the ticket from New York overland being in the form of an order on any railroad in the association which furnished the most direct route.

The Southern Pacific made a deal two years ago with the steamship companies which resulted in its opening offices throughout Europe and assuming the same position toward the passengers that the steamship lines had previously occupied. To a passenger desiring to go to any point on the Southern Pacific lines a railroad ticket was sold, to which was attached an order on any steamship line selected, which order virtually amounted to a ticket. Recently the Southern Pacific from its European offices has sold transportation through to points in the West not touched by its lines. In this way the company has increased its proportion from 26 per cent. to 52 per cent. of the entire emigrant business.

The steamship lines are not satisfied with this arrangement, which reduces their profits. The Union Pacific Railroad Company, which recently became a member of the Western Passenger Association, is still less satisfied. Yesterday's conference was held to try to induce the Southern Pacific to give up its European booking business. The latter company, through its representatives, it was said, flatly refused to do this, and challenged the association to competition. The conference, which is said to have been very stormy, broke up without having accomplished anything.

The Atchison's Circular and Map.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway system issues from the office of Edward F. Burnett, General Eastern Passenger Agent, an interesting circular which gives a map of the system and complete information as to theatres and other places of amusement at every centre of population reached by the Santa Fé. The data are not only valuable to the traveler seeking information, but of service to theatrical representatives and agents for route makings and bookings

CHICAGO TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Eastern Men Were Ahead When Play Was Stopped by Rain.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Play in the Western championship tennis tournament closed to-day with a quarrel. A postponement, on account of rain, of the semi-final round of doubles, which is one of the most important matches of the week, called forth complaints from players and spectators, and may cause a rupture in the tournament. Sectional feeling entered into the matter, and, as the decision favored Western men, the impartiality of the tournament officials was brought into question.

Two matches in doubles were but fairly started when a drizzling rain set in, which grew heavier as play progressed. Two sets were played in the wet, both going to the Eastern team. When time was called for the fourth set Referee McClellan called a halt, claiming the courts were not in condition for play. With the chances in their favor for winning, the Eastern players entered a vigorous protest, claiming the courts were no worse than when the previous sets were played, and demanded that the match be finished. It took half an hour to finally decide the matter. The rain continued during that time and sustained the referee in his decision.

Hackett and Allen accused the local management of stopping the match to save the Western men, who were decidedly off in their game after the rain started. Bond and Collins, while admitting that it looked as if they were afraid to continue, fearing defeat, declared the grounds were unfit for fair playing and asked the referee to postpone the match. The teams were evenly matched, and before the rain played as fine tennis and furnished as pretty a contest as has ever been seen in a Western tournament.

The Easterners took the first two games. After their nervousness wore off the Western pair took the lead by winning three straight games. The next two games were divided and then Bond and Collins ran out the set. The second set brought out the best tennis of the day, and after a lot of sharp work was finally won by Hackett and Allen. The Eastern men won the third set with ease.

Semi-Finals.—Doubles—Hackett and Allen versus Bond and Collins, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1. Unfinished.

Play will begin to-morrow in the fourth round of singles. All the matches postponed from to-day will be played before the doubles. The unfinished contests in doubles will also be played off.

Bernard Courtney to Sheehan's Aid.

Bernard Courtney, Chairman of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Ninth Assembly District and an ardent admirer of John C. Sheehan, has sent to all the Democrats of the district a circular letter urging them to support Mr. Sheehan in the fight that is being made against him by Councilman Frank J. Goodwin. In this letter Mr. Courtney, speaking for the District Committee, urges "every Democrat and every citizen of the district to rise up to resist the attempt to impose upon them such unwarranted and highhanded methods, which find their culmination in an effort to deprive them of a leader selected by their votes, who seeks no higher reward than the welfare of the district, and force them to accept a person selected by a man who is not a resident of the district and who has no interest therein."

Lieut. A. J. Draper's Fiancee.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 13.—Miss Lillie Duncan Voorhees, who is engaged to be married to Lieut. Arthur Jay Draper, son of Ambassador Draper, is one of the most beautiful young women in Kentucky. She is twenty-two years of age, the eldest daughter of Charles Voorhees, cashier of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and Nannie B.

SHAMROCK AFLOAT AGAIN

To Pension the Crew Should She Beat Columbia?

YACHT VEILED IN MYSTERY

Sir Thomas Lipton Refuses Applications to Go on Board—Talk Regarding Shamrock's Seaworthiness.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 13.—The Shamrock was floated out of the dry dock at Southampton to-day.

Sir Thomas Lipton has been there nearly the whole of the week. He refused all applications made to go on board the boat, and, in fact, the precautions taken to shield Columbia from publicity are slight indeed in comparison to the efforts of her owner to shroud Shamrock in a veil of mystery.

Some most astonishing stories are current regarding Sir Thomas Lipton. It is said that he has promised each member of the crew a sovereign a week for life if Shamrock should beat Columbia.

This would mean an outlay of more than £75,000, as Shamrock has a crew of forty-two, all told. Sir Thomas Lipton gave £50,000 in charity and received knighthood in return. It seems improbable that he would give 50 per cent. more to bring back America's Cup, stupendous advertisement as such a proceeding would unquestionably be.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 13.—The cup challenger Shamrock has returned to her moorings at Hythe. The crew were not allowed to go ashore for the purpose of signing articles, but, instead, a Board of Trade official went on board the yacht for that purpose. An interesting clause in the agreement concerning prize money gives the first officer $200, the second officer $150, and the crew $140 each, which, it is asserted, they receive whether they win or lose. The two sailing masters of Shamrock have a private agreement with Sir Thomas Lipton in regard to prize money.

Experts are now asking whether Shamrock is not too frail to cross the Atlantic without sustaining damage.

THE COLUMBIA'S FINAL SPIN.

Cup Defender Tries Her Sails Before Leaving for Newport.

The Columbia yesterday took her last tuning-up spin on the Sound before returning to Narragansett Bay. After to-day she will not be seen in these waters until the regular trial races in September.

The crew had its customary drill yesterday morning, and the usual daily amount of time was spent overhauling canvas. It was 3:30 o'clock when Mr. Iselin went aboard the yacht. The wind was blowing fresh from the northwest, and the Columbia was headed toward the Long Island shore, running free but without spinnacker and carrying only mainsail, working topsail, forestaysail, and jib.

Off Hempstead Harbor she set a jibtopsail and headed down the Sound, making a broad reach of it. She returned at 5 o'clock. She had taken down her jibtopsail, though the wind had flattened out, and when a mile from the mark took in the staysail. Then she made a short hitch to fetch her buoy, getting in her jib as she came about the second time. She worked slowly up to the buoy, not lowering the mainsail till she had made fast.

It was expected that she would leave early to-day on her trip to Newport, accompanied by the St. Michaels, which will tow her part if not all of the distance.

LARCHMONT'S RACE WEEK.

Many Entries Have Been Received for All the Events.

Larchmont race week commences to-morrow and a programme for yachting and other aquatic sports has been arranged. Race week is designed to bring together the crack yachts of the coast and the Larchmont Yacht Club has issued invitations to the Captains of all of the important clubs from Marblehead to Philadelphia to be present, and extends to all of them and their guests the privileges of the club. There will be a regatta to-morrow open to all classes, a special race for schooners in one class, and a race for 21-foot and 25-foot knockabouts.

Many entries are being received for the events each day. There will be musical and dramatic entertainments each evening.

Tuesday will be marked by a ladies' reception, and the aquatic entertainment for that day includes gig, dinghy, and tub races and races for naphtha and alco-vapor launches. On the evening of Thursday there will be a ball and an illumination of the grounds and of the fleet.

The Wa Wa Wins at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 13.—The thirty-footers raced this afternoon from Bishop's Buoy to Jamestown, twice over, with the wind west. The start was made at 3:21 o'clock. The summary:

	Finish	Elapsed Time.
Name and Owner.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Wa Wa, Reginald Brooks	5:11:36	1:50:36
Vaquero II., H. B. Duryea	5:12:30	1:51:30
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	5:13:08	1:52:08
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	5:15:15	1:54:15

MISS BAKER WINS AT GOLF.

Defeats Mrs. Norton for the Norton Cup by 3 Up and 2 to Go.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 13.—Miss Ruth Baker is the winner of the E. N. Norton Cup, play for which began yesterday at the Fairfield County Golf Club, in a woman's handicap medal play, nine-hole match.

This morning the semi-final round match play, eighteen holes, was played. Mrs. E. N. Norton beat Miss Janet Sheldon, 4 up and 3 to go, and Miss Ruth Baker beat Miss Potter, 4 up and 2 to go. This afternoon Miss Baker and Mrs. Norton played off the final, Miss Baker winning by 3 up and 2 to go.

Saturday the second competition for the Secretary's Cup will be played in a men's handicap, eighteen-hole medal play.

CANADIANS LOSE AT TENNIS.

Americans Must Now Fight for Championship at Niagara.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ontario, July 13.—As the struggle in the Canadian championship at lawn tennis nears the crucial stage the interest increases, and to-morrow's matches promise to arouse the greatest excitement of the meeting.

All the Canadians have now been disposed of, and the title is sure to remain with an American. Champion Leo Ware of Harvard is expected here to-morrow, and he will defend his title on Saturday. Three men are left to play off for the honor of challenging him, two of them New Yorkers.

Whitman, the National champion, has earned his way into the finals, and he is a strong favorite for the title. Paret and Fischer, however, also have chances that must yet be disposed of.

The two New York experts meet to-morrow morning in the semi-finals, and the winner plays Whitman in the afternoon. The day's scores are as follows:

Championship Singles, Second Round—J. P. Paret beat Parke Wright 6—3, 6—1. E. P. Fischer beat H. E. Avery, 6—4, 7—5. B. C. Wright beat E. R. Patterson, 6—1, 6—1.

Semi-final Round—M. D. Whitman beat B. C. Wright, 6—4, 8—6.

Handicap Singles. First Round—S. P. Ware (owe half 15) beat E. R. Patterson, (scratch,) 6—4, 6—1. J. Littell (half 15) beat P. Winans, (15) 6—7, 7—5, 6—2. H. D. Whitman (owe 40) beat H. E. Avery, (owe half 15,) 6—4, 6—3. R. Bissell (half 15) beat Bert Wright, (scratch,) 5—7, 6—0, 6—0. A. C. McMaster (scratch) beat Beales Wright (owe 30) by default. R. B. Little (owe 15) beat C. Lewis, (half 30,) 7—5, 6—0. Kirkland (15) beat C. Dewitt, (30,) 7—5, 9—7. E. P. Fischer (owe half 40) beat E. R. Tate, (scratch,) 6—0, 6—3.

New Yorker's House Burned.

PATERSON, N. J., July 13.—The handsome new house of William Muller, a New York baker, at Oakland, Bergen County, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The occupants had to leap from a second-story window. They saved nothing but their night clothing. The loss is about $10,000, and is covered by insurance.

AMERICAN TEAM AT WORK.

Yale-Harvard Athletes at Brighton—Cordial Welcome Extended by the British Press.

BRIGHTON, England, July 13.—The American Yale-Harvard athletes have arrived here. They put in their first day's practice at Preston Park to-day. They are all in excellent health, but it was thought advisable to confine the work to short runs on the turf.

The team will go to London July 15 for a few days' work on the track of the Queen's Club, in order that they may accustom themselves to that track.

The team attended Barnum & Bailey's circus this evening, where the Americans were greeted with the National airs and a series of college melodies.

LONDON, July 13.—The newspapers here extend the most cordial welcome to the Yale and Harvard athletes. The papers express the hope that the visit of the Americans will be a success in every way, except in the contests, where, however, they admit the transatlantic university men will give a good account of themselves.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

New Yorks Lose Final Game of Their Series with the Pittsburgs—Bad Fielding the Cause.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	50	24	.676
Philadelphia	44	27	.620
Boston	45	28	.616
Chicago	43	27	.614
St. Louis	42	31	.575
Baltimore	39	30	.565
Cincinnati	36	35	.507
Pittsburg	35	37	.486
New York	32	40	.444
Louisville	26	44	.389
Washington	25	49	.338
Cleveland	12	59	.169

Results of Yesterday's League Games.

Pittsburg, 9; New York, 5.
St. Louis, 8; Brooklyn, 2.
Chicago, 9; Boston 4
Philadelphia, 5; Cleveland, 1.
Louisville-Baltimore and Washington-Cincinnati games postponed on account of rain.

Games To-day.

St. Louis in New York.
Chicago in Brooklyn.
Pittsburg in Boston.
Cincinnati in Philadelphia.
Cleveland in Baltimore.
Louisville in Washington.

The New Yorks lost a chance to win their third straight game from the Pittsburgs at the Polo Grounds yesterday because of the worst kind of fielding. The Pittsburgs made fifteen hits off Seymour, but this would not have been enough to win had there been clean fielding. Seymour, besides being hit hard, was the chief offender in the way of making the victory easy for the visitors. Gettig contributed a wild throw that enabled the Pittsburgs to score three runs. The Pittsburgs, on the other hand, did some good fielding, which at times was of a sensational kind. Ely, Williams, and O'Brien cut off apparent base hits, and the former was responsible for two runs being stopped.

Up to the seventh inning the locals could not bunch their hits. The Pittsburgs made two runs in the fifth, and added four more in the seventh, all of them being scored after Gettig made a high throw off Donovan's slow grounder. A good throw would have retired the batter and side. The locals did some great stick work in the seventh inning—three singles and a three-bagger, the latter by Van Haltren when two bases were occupied—netting three runs. The locals continued to hit the ball in the eighth, scoring twice.

In the ninth inning all chances were lost because of Seymour's poor work. The first two Pittsburg batters were easily retired, and the crowd was getting ready to "root" hard when the home team took its last turn at the bat. Bowerman, the next batter, made a single, his fourth hit of the game, and Ely followed with a scratch infield hit. O'Brien hit the ball to Doyle. Seymour was slow in getting to first to take the throw. Doyle took a chance while Seymour was racing to first, and the ball went wide. Bowerman had reached third in the meantime, and made a bluff to run home as Seymour pitched up the ball. Seymour threw the ball twenty feet over Grady's head, and Bowerman and Ely came home. O'Brien reached third, and when he took too much room Gleason threw to Gettig, who touched O'Brien., but dropped the ball. A moment later O'Brien scored on a wild pitch.

The New Yorks made a weak effort in their ninth. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Haltn, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	Donovan, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Tiernan, rf.	0	2	1	0	0	McCreery, lf.	1	2	2	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	3	2	8	0	Williams, 3b.	1	2	3	2	0
Doyle, 1b.	1	1	13	1	1	Beaumont, cf.	1	0	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	0	1	2	2	Bow'r'm'n, c.	1	2	4	4	0
T. O'Brien, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	Ely, ss.	2	3	3	2	0
Gettig, 3b.	1	0	1	1	2	J. O'Brien, 2b.	1	1	3	1	0
Grady, c.	0	0	2	6	1	Clark, 1b.	1	2	10	0	1
Seymour, p.	1	0	0	8	1	Tannehill, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Total.	5	12	27	21	7	Total.	9	15	27	15	2

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0—5
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	3—9

First base by errors—Pittsburg, 2. Left on bases—New York, 7. Base on balls—Off Seymour, 5; off Tannehill, 1. Struck out—By Seymour, 5; by Tannehill, 3. Three-base hits—Van Haltren, Williams. Two-base hits—Williams, Bowerman, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Seymour, Tannehill. Stolen bases—Doyle, Gleason, Ely. Double play—Williams, Ely, and Clark. Hit by pitched ball—Bowerman. Wild pitch—Seymour. Umpires—Messrs. Manassan and Hunt.

ST. LOUIS DEFEATS BROOKLYN.

The Visitors Secured a Winning Lead in the Seventh Inning.

Up to the seventh inning at Washington Park yesterday it looked as if the Brooklyns would beat the St. Louis team in another game. In this inning the visitors bunched four hits, which, aided by two bases on balls and two errors, gave them six runs and a lead which the Brooklyns could not overcome in the face of Powell's splendid pitching.

James McGuire, the veteran catcher of the Washington Club, has been traded to Brooklyn in exchange for First Baseman McGann and Catcher Smith. The score

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	3	1	0	0	Jones, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
McKean, 2b.	0	1	1	3	0	Keeler, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Cross, 3b.	1	2	2	3	0	And'son, lb.	0	1	9	0	0
Wallace, ss.	2	1	3	1	0	Kelley, lf.	1	1	3	0	1
Heidrich, rf.	0	1	3	2	0	Dahlen, ss.	1	1	3	2	1
Tebeau, lb.	1	1	7	1	0	Daly, 2b.	0	0	1	4	1	0
Criger, c.	1	1	5	1	0	Casey, 3b.	0	2	1	2	0
Blake, c.	1	0	5	0	0	Grim, c.	0	0	7	2	0
Powell, p.	1	2	0	2	1	Hughes, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total.	8	12	27	11	1	Total.	2	7	27	10	2

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	1	0—8
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hit—Daly. First base by errors—St. Louis, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Brooklyn, 6. Struck out—By Hughes, 1; by Powell, 1. Sacrifice hits—McKean and Criger. Stolen base—Criger. Bases on balls—Off Hughes, 2; off Powell, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Hughes, 1. Passed ball—Grim. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Chicago, 9; Boston, 4.

BOSTON, July 13.—The Chicagos hit Lewis's curves hard in the first two innings to-day, while Garvin, who pitched his second league game, kept the Bostons from bunching their hits except in the seventh. Score:

Chicago	3	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0—9
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0—4

Base hits—Chicago, 14; Boston, 11. Errors—Chicago, 2; Boston, 1. Batteries—Chicago, Garvin and Donahue; Boston, Lewis and Bergen. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

Philadelphia, 5; Cleveland, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—The game to-day was called at the end of Cleveland's seventh inning, owing to darkness. It looked like a shut-out for the visitors up to that inning, but a fumble by Cooley and two singles allowed them to score. Frazer, the home team's pitcher, was almost invincible. Score:

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—1
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0—5

Base hits—Cleveland, 3; Philadelphia, 12. Errors—Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Cleveland, Hughey and Shlecongost; Philadelphia, Frazer and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Latham.

Herald Ball Nine Wins Again.

The Herald baseball nine has yet to lose a game in the Morning Newspaper Baseball League. At Prospect Park yesterday it easily defeated the Journal team by a score of 20 to 15.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement. —Adv.

RACING AT BRIGHTON BEACH

O'Leary and McCue Each Ride Two Winners Over a Muddy Track.

FIVE FAVORITES SUCCESSFUL

Bannockburn, Prejudice, Briar Sweet, Killashandra, Kirkwood, and Intrusive Win the Six Races.

Form players at the Brighton Beach races were all at sea yesterday because there was a track that was both heavy and holding. It was, with the exception of one day at the Morris Park track, the only one this year on which horses have been asked to race in the mud since the beginning of the metropolitan racing season. Yet the fears of these players of form in racing were bugaboos. During the two previous days, with a dry and fast track, but two favorites proved successful in twelve races. Yesterday favorites won the first five races, and Intrusive, who opened favorite, but went back to 6 and 8 to 1, won the sixth. That was a record in the way of winning favorites for the season, in spite of the mud.

O'Leary and McCue each rode two winners, and Clawson and Taral scored one each, while Odom, who had recovered from his stomachache, didn't get a race.

The sport was tame, as in two of the races there were but three starters, and in another only four. Bannockburn, Prejudice, Briar Sweet, Killashandra, and Kirkwood successively made runaway affairs of their races. The last event, a welterweight handicap at seven furlongs, was the only race that had a semblance to a struggle. In that, Intrusive was successful only after a hard fight, first with Lady Lindsey and then with Tamor, who came very strong at the end. Taral and Intrusive fought each other for nearly a half mile, and then Taral got the best of the horse and managed to win with him by a length from Tamor. The latter just nipped Lady Lindsey for the second money on the post. Buela, the favorite, was a poor fourth.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse, $650, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. One mile. Time—1:42 3-5.

1—Bannockburn, P. Dunne's br. c., 4 years, by Hasden Edwards-Bettie Blaise, 127 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(O'Leary)
2—George Keene, Sydney Paget's b. c., 4, 113, 9 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Clawson)
3—Swiftmas, Delmel & Farrell's b. h., 4, 112, 13 to 5.....(McCue)

Won in a gallop by a length; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies two years old, non-winners of $1,500, 12 pounds below the scale. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to the second and $25 to the third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09 1-5.

1—Prejudice, J. W. Colt's br. f., by imp. Loyalist-Pride, 110 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(O'Leary)
2—Lady Uncas, Osceola Stable's b. f., 109, 40 to 1 and 10 to 1.....(Doggett)
3—Flower of Gold, W. B. Jennings's ch. f., 107, 3 to 1.....(McCue)

Shrove Tuesday, 110, 4 to 1, (Clawson;) Star Chime, 110, 3 to 1, (Mitchell;) Liebe, 107, 20 to 1, (Odom,) and Jugglery, 107, 100 to 1, (Moure,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For all ages. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:42.

1—Briar Sweet, W. B. Jennings's ch. m., 4 years, by Sir Modred-Sweet Briar, 114 pounds, 2 to 5 and out.....(McCue)
2—Formero, W. B. Sink, Jr.'s, ch. c., 3, 107, 5 to 2 and 9 to 20.....(Clawson)
3—Dr. Parker, T. F. Barrett's b. c., 3, 107, 12 to 1.....(Odom)

Won in a gallop by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Winged Foot Handicap, for two-year-olds. Purse, $1,000, added to a subscription of $30 each or $10 if declared by 2 P. M. the day before the race, of which $200 to the second and $100 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01.

1—Killashandra, Sydney Paget's ch. f., by imp. Goldfinch-Connemara, 116 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Clawson)
2—Prince of Melbourne, J. E. Madden's ch. c., by Bramble-Maid of Balgowan, 121, 3 to 1 and 9 to 10.....(O'Leary)
3—Vulcain, H. Eugene Leigh's ch. c., by Kingston-Arrowgrass, 122, 9 to 5.....(Odom)

Gonfalon, 102, 12 to 1, (McCue;) Matchin, 106, 50 to 1, (Swaim;) Kentucky, 117, 20 to 1, (Doggett,) and Decimal, 93, 60 to 1, (J. Slack,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; four lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Weights 7 pounds below the scale. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49 4-5.

1—Kirkwood, M. L. Hayman's ch. c., by George Kinney-Tocsin, 92,500, 109 pounds, 11 to 20 and out.....(McCue)
2—Diminutive, J. McLaughlin's b. f., 90, 4 to 1 and even.....(Swaim)
3—Fast Black, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, blk f., 96, 6 to 1.....(Wilson)
4—Ordeal, J. Boden's ch. g., 103, 12 to 1.....(O'Leary)

Won cleverly by a half length; eight lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—A welter-weight handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:30 4-5.

1—Intrusive, Gideon & Co.'s ch. c., 4 years, by Meddler-Frolic Grace II., 136 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Taral)
2—Tamor, F. R. and T. Hitchcock's ch. c., 3, 123, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(O'Leary)
3—Lady Lindsey, J. McLaughlin's b. f., 3, 118, 6 to 1 and even.....(McCue)

Buela, 5, 130, 11 to 5, (Clawson;) Imperator, 5, 113, 9 to 2, (Mitchell;) The Dauphin, 4, 120, 7 to 1, (T. Murphy,) and Oliver Mc., 3, 116, 8 to 1, (Hennessey,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length; a head between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Maribert	122	Midwood	112
Trumpet	122	Knightbanneret	112
Montanic	119		

SECOND RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward. Five furlongs.

Emigre	107	Belle of Erin	93
Landgrave	105	Sharpless	91
Article	99	Exit	90
Fairy Dale	97	Graham Bruce	88
Dalion	95	Uam Var	88
Decide	95	Rose Heimdel	88
Asthore	95	Our Annie	85
Aurum	98	Rose O'Lee	85
Athy	93		

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter.

Goodrich	117	George Boyd	109
Decanter	116	Lackland	108
Buela	113	Waverone	106
Knight of the Garter	112	Azucena	105

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling. Five furlongs.

Prestidigator	110	Sakhrat	96
Affect	110	Betsy Jane II	96
Shoreham	109	Frank Webb	96
C. E. Wightman	104	Belle of Orleans	95
Fluke	101	Mynheer	94
Waring	101	Monometallist	93
Mimiery	101	Pompadaura	93
Ross Clark	98	Prestige	93
Allowance	96	The Laurel	90
Salmagundi	96		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds. One mile.

The Kentuckian	116	Camatop	116
Onarastus	116	Disturber	113
Manilius	116	Mail Bag	113
Sir Hubert	116	Abusive	113
Waltnot	116		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Estaca	126	Captain Sigsbee	114
Onarastus	116	The Burlington Route	114
Approval	114	Grey Jacques	114
Kirkwood	114		

THE NEWMARKET RACES.

"Tod" Sloan Wins the Midsummer Stakes on Dominie II.

LONDON, July 13.—At the Newmarket second July meeting to-day the Reach Plate was won by Douglas Baird's Ardeer. Tod Sloan rode C. F. Dwyer's gray filly Peaches, but was unplaced.

A handicap plate was won by H. Barnato's bay mare Sweet Story. Sloan rode the Prince of Wales's Eventail, but was unplaced, in a field of seventeen.

In the race for the Midsummer Stakes, P. Lorillard's Dominie II., ridden by Sloan, beat Lord Dunraven's Morgante.

The Chesterfield Stakes were won by Leopold de Rothschild's Atbara, by Galopin-Elra.

The Highweight Handicap was won by St. Lundi. Sloan rode Red Queen II., and finished in second place.

Empty Cars Fall Into Chicago River.

CHICAGO, July 13.—A train of nine empty passenger cars plunged into the river from the Northwestern Railway bridge at Kinzie Street to-day. The conductor and brakeman saved their lives by jumping, the locomotive staying on the tracks. The train was backing into the yards to carry a crowd of excursionists to Elgin when the accident occurred.

STRIKING GLASSWORKERS RIOT

Attempt of a Bridgeton Company to Bring In Non-Union Men Meets Violent Resistance.

BRIDGETON, N. J., July 13.—The striking glassblowers here engaged in a riot this morning when the managers of the works tried to fill their places by importing non-union workers. About 6 o'clock this morning a special train arrived with sixteen non-union glassworkers from Indiana. They were accompanied by three detectives and Manager King of the Cumberland Glass Company. The plan was to run the car containing the men into the company's yard, but it failed. The train hands made repeated attempts, but the strikers would not permit the car to be shifted into the yard.

On the tracks directly over the switch stood fully 150 men and women, who refused to move when the train ran toward them. The train then started toward the railroad station. It was boarded by a number of the striking glassworkers, who forced an entrance into the locked car containing the non-union men. When the station was reached the car was surrounded by a crowd of fully 500 men and women. Bricks flew by the hundred until not a window of the car remained unbroken. Two of the union men who had boarded the car were cut pretty badly by flying missiles, while two of the detectives were struck and hurt.

Manager King of the Cumberland Company was roughly handled and badly hurt. He attempted to quell the riot, and was set upon by the strikers and their friends, and beaten with clubs and fists. His head was cut in several places, and he was bruised about the face and body.

The hack of Henry R. Fort stood at the station. In this hack, on a number of occasions, non-union men have been taken to the Cumberland Works. The strikers, supposing Fort was waiting for the purpose of transporting the non-union men to the factory, seized the hack and overturned it in the street. The non-union men, after the skirmish, were escorted out of the car, and taken in charge by the strikers, who conducted them to the union rooms.

Mayor Applegate has sworn in several special officers, but no arrests have been made. This is the first serious outbreak since the strike was begun, several months ago. No shots were fired on either side, bricks and stones being the weapons used. Now that violence has been resorted to, it is feared there will be recurrences of the trouble at intervals when non-union men are brought in.

BIG SALES OF WOOLEN GOODS.

Opening Day's Orders of the Trust Amounted to $1,500,000.

It is estimated that there are now in the New York market a larger number of buyers of fabrics from which men's clothing is manufactured than at the corresponding time in any previous season in the history of the trade. The Woolen Trust, commercially known as the American Woolen Company, capitalized at about $70,000,000, opened up a few days ago its line of piece-dyed samples for next Spring's deliveries. On the first day the goods were shown upward of $1,500,000 worth of business was placed on the books. Lines of merchants waited their turn at the salesrooms, on Worth Street, to have their orders attended to.

Salesmen representing the trust's productions started out yesterday, and it is predicted that the opening day's record will be broken before the first week that the goods are offered is over.

THINKS HE HAS STRUCK GOLD.

Francis Hager of Mount Hebron, N. J., Makes a Discovery on His Farm.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 13.—Francis Hager, a farmer of Mount Hebron, near this place, thinks he has a gold mine on his farm, and has dreams of riches. He was taking out dirt from his well to-day and noticed there was a sparkle in the mud. He caused some of the mud to be washed and true gold is said to have been found.

Persons who know this locality well are aware that there is gold all through the mountains from Paterson to Somerville, but in such small quantities as to be wholly unprofitable. Many times men have thought they had struck paying leads only to find that the supply gave out after a few days' work. The gold is generally found in small pockets and is a fine dust.

SPITE FENCE IN GREENPOINT.

Quarrel Between Neighbors Develops New Features.

A quarrel is going on between the owner of a billiard and pool room in Greenpoint, his next-door neighbor, and a club of young men. The feature of the misunderstanding is the building of a "spite fence," as one side terms it; "self-protection," it is called by the other side.

Alexander Campbell, a machinist, lives with his family at 615 Manhattan Avenue. Next door is a pool and billiard room, owned by Hathaway & Galgnar. On the third floor are the headquarters of the Manhattan Social Club. Campbell claims that the noise in the poolroom and in the club makes his home unendurable.

In addition to the noise was the nuisance of cigarettes thrown from the club windows into his back yard.

Campbell, on July 4, built a fence 10 feet high, but on the morning of the 5th he found it flat on the ground. Campbell declares that the fence shall go up again and that it will be watched.

SHOCK OR FALL CAUSED DEATH.

Lineman Killed in Brooklyn Probably Touched an Electric Light Wire.

Gustave Hanan, forty-nine years old, of 148 Forsyth Street, Manhattan, a lineman employed by the Edison Electric Light Company, was killed yesterday by falling from a pole at Grand and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn. His skull was fractured and he died instantly.

Ambulance Surgeon Knight, who examined the man, found that his hand had been badly burned. It is believed from this that he removed his rubber gloves while handling the electric light wires and was shocked, causing him to fall. It was not determined whether the fall or the shock caused his death.

HORSE SHOW AT ATLANTIC CITY.

The Entries Number Nearly 300, and Include Many Fine Animals.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 13.—The Horse Show opened to-day at Inlet Park under favorable circumstances. Fourteen classes were shown, embracing harness horses, ponies, saddle horses, and hunters, together with fire engines and delivery wagons.

The entries include many well-known animals and number nearly 300. The New York horses arrived at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and those from Baltimore and Philadelphia were on hand three hours earlier.

The judging commenced at 2 o'clock with pairs of harness horses between 14.1 and 15 hands. This event was won by Charles F. Bates's pair. John L. Conway's entry was second.

Mr. Bates's entry in the pony class, 13 to 14.1 hands, was second after a close contest with the Highland Farm's entry, to which the first prize went. The Chestnut Hill Stock Farm's entry was third.

In the roadsters class Charles Evans took the first prize with his bay and Jacob C. Meyers was second. In the next event single harness horses over 15 and not exceeding 15.3 hands. Charles F. Bates's entry was first and A. J. Nutting's second.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman's entry was first in the saddle horse class and W. Stanton Elliott's second.

Mother and Three Children Hurt.

BAY SHORE, L. I., July 13.—Mrs. Ardley Clark of New York, a Summer resident here, and her three children were thrown out of their carriage in a runaway to-day. Mrs. Clark was driving a spirited horse on the Boulevard, when the harness broke, and the animal became unmanageable. The carriage struck a post and the occupants were thrown out. Mrs. Clark was cut and bruised, and was seriously injured internally. One of the children also received internal injuries. The others escaped with cuts and bruises.

Lineman Killed by a Live Wire.

George Payne, thirty-five years of age, a lineman in the employ of the New York Fire Department, was killed yesterday afternoon while making repairs to a telegraph line on Vernon Avenue, Long Island City. Payne took hold of a live wire by mistake and received a fatal shock. He resided at 1,092 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

COLLISION NARROWLY AVERTED.

New Jersey Central Gravel Train Ditched by a Tower Operator.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 13.—A railroad accident which might have cost many lives was narrowly averted this morning at Elizabethport by the prompt action of the tower operator at that point. The junction of the Newark Branch of the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the main line at that place has long been considered a very dangerous crossing. This morning gravel train No. 65, with a long line of cars, neared the junction and at the same time that a train on the main line from Roscdale for New York reached the same point. The signals are said to have been set to permit the gravel train to pass and to hold the passenger train, but the engineer of the passenger train is said to have disregarded these directions.

The engineers on both engines whistled furiously, each seeming to claim the right of way. The passengers on the New York train, of whom there were several hundred, heard the noise and became frightened. It looked as if a crash was inevitable and many men and a few women jumped from the train. The engineer, however, had slowed down at the last minute and none of those who jumped was injured beyond a few bruises.

The trains would have crashed together had it not been for the action of the man in the switch tower, who deliberately derailed the gravel train by turning a switch. It ripped along on the ties until the engine pulling it was directly across the intersection of the two lines. The engineer of the passenger train had succeeded in bringing his train almost to a stop and the engines met with but a slight shock. The cowcatchers and part of the iron work on the front of both engines were torn away, but no other damage was received. The passengers on the New York train were badly shaken up and one woman fainted. The windows in the cars were shattered. Traffic on the line was delayed for an hour.

CITY MUST PAY MISS BELL.

Former East Chester School Librarian Wins a Test Suit.

WHITE PLAINS, July 13.—A suit has been decided by Supreme Court Justice Michael H. Hirschberg involving the liability of the City of New York for debt due or contracted at the time of the annexation of Westchester County territory to the city. The case was that of Miss Victoria E. Bell of Wakefield, town of East Chester. She was appointed librarian of School District No. 4 by the Board of Education of the town of East Chester for the term of one year, beginning with September, 1895, at a salary of $180 a year.

When the annexation took place she was informed by the Principal of the school that her term of office had expired, but she did not recognize any authority in him to discharge her, and remained her full year. She filed a claim with the City of New York for the salary due her, and it failed to pay, so she began suit for her salary, and it has been made a test case. Other suits are awaiting the outcome of this one.

The Judge finds that the City of New York confirmed and ratified the contract made with Miss Bell, and that she performed her work and the salary was lawfully due her. He decides that Miss Bell is entitled to judgment against the City of New York for $180, with interest from Jan. 22, 1897, the date of the filing of her claim, together with the costs and disbursements of the action, which bring the amount up to $390.11.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	80
Corn, No. 2 mixed	40½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	30
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	6 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	06
Sugar, granulated	05½
Molasses, O. K. prime	34
Beef, family	10.00
Beef, hams	27.25
Tallow, prime	4 5-16
Pork, mess	9.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	05¾
Lard, prime	5.55
Butter, Western creamery	18½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	19.50

CHICAGO, July 13.—

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW-YORK:
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-town.....1,289 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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STOCKS AND BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

The chief public importance of the resolution of the Board of Trustees of the New York Life Insurance Company to dispose of the company's holdings of stocks and to confine its investments in future to bonds and mortgage securities lay in the fact that it was liable to be gravely misunderstood. It is in the financial sense a matter of very little importance, the company having at present less than $5,000,000 of its total assets of $215,000,000 invested in shares of stock. The resolution was taken not as a change of policy, it appears, but merely as a step made necessary by the company's purpose to resume and extend its business in Prussia, where the laws do not permit insurance companies to invest their funds in the stocks of private corporations.

It was injudicious to make public announcement of the company's decision to sell all the stocks it holds and to buy no more, because of the risk that the action taken will be generally misunderstood as a declaration that the Trustees of this great financial institution have concluded that stocks are unsafe investments and that nothing but a bond and mortgage offers the complete security that the custodians of trust funds should demand. In Prussia, where industrial conditions are unlike our own, where business methods and the habits of investors are different, it may be a policy of wise conservatism to forbid insurance companies to invest their assets in stocks. There is no occasion for such a restriction here, and its imposition by law would lead to the greatest industrial and financial panic that has ever visited the country. Such a law would instantly discredit and depreciate something like one-half of all the billions of investment securities issued to provide the capital for our business and industrial undertakings.

The Trustees of the New York Life Insurance Company, having in mind their responsibilities as custodians of more than two hundred millions of dollars of trust funds invested in securities which would suffer an enormous shrinkage in value should the impression become general and fixed that the business and industries of this country are in an unsound condition and the shares of all our private corporations are of such uncertain value as to put them as a class outside the pale of safe investment, never intended, of course, to aid in creating that impression, nor is there the least reason to infer that their action was prompted by a want of confidence in corporate shares. They simply wished to do business in Prussia, and this was a necessary preliminary. In view of the obvious liability of their action to be misconstrued, it was unfortunate that its meaning was not explained with such fullness and precision as to preclude misunderstanding. Men are still organizing corporations in this country, and they wish to dispose of shares of stock at prices which will provide the necessary capital. Other men, well aware of the fact that we can make profitable use of more capital than we possess, are engaged from time to time in the effort to sell stocks of American corporations in the London, Berlin, or Amsterdam market. Some injury might be done in both cases by a report that one of our largest trust institutions had determined to throw over its share holdings and buy no more, unless it were well understood that want of confidence in stocks was not the motive of the action.

Some idea of the magnitude of the disaster that would be inflicted on this country by an intended and successful attempt to discredit corporate stocks may be formed from a glance at the figures of one class of corporations. Poor's Manual shows that in 1897 the capital stock of all the steam railroads in the country amounted to $5,458,782,046. The bonded debt of the same corporations amounted to $5,411,058,525. To say, then, that stocks are an unsafe investment would at once and very largely impair the market value of more than one-half of all the railroad securities in the United States. The stocks of other corporations to an amount probably as great would share in the general decline and the National wealth, as measured by investments in this class of securities, would undergo a diminution so serious that disaster and ruin to an immense number of persons and concerns would ensue.

We have no criticism to pass upon the laws of Prussia, but a law forbidding insurance companies here to invest in corporate shares would be incredibly stupid and contrary to public policy. It is not to be expected that trust funds shall be invested in securities of a speculative nature. For that reason such funds should not be drawn upon for enterprises of primary development and pioneer construction, since there is evident risk. It would have been impolitic for an insurance company to annbunce that it had subscribed to the stock of the Union Pacific Railroad when the road was first projected and begun. But where is the financial censor so stern that he would purse up his lips at such items as Boston and Albany, New York, New Haven and Hartford, or New York Central in the stock list of an insurance company? Take the list of stocks held by the Equitable and Mutual Life at the time of their last annual report. There were held by the two companies in all fifty-six different stocks, standing on the books of the companies at $37,039,404, but worth in the market $49,519,202. The increment of eleven and a half millions in the value of the stocks is the measure of their safety as an investment and of the good judgment shown in buying them. Out of the entire list of fifty-six stocks only five show a shrinkage in value, the total loss amounting to but $262,409.

From the point of view of life insurance, investment stocks, like bonds, are to be looked upon individually and not as a class. There are bonds that are as worthless as the worst stocks. But no insurance company need be uneasy about its stocks if care and financial knowledge have governed the buying of them. If great financial institutions should begin to show themselves to be afraid of stocks as a class, the public would presently share their distrust, and the consequence would be a check to development and a reduction of productive business. Great accumulations of capital have their manifest obligations to the public and to the country as well, as to their cestui que trusts. They are supposed to be managed by men of full and accurate knowledge, great financial experience, and sound judgment. The public are sure to be influenced by and in some measure to follow the policies they adopt. If they show confidence in the future of their country and in its business and industries, they contribute powerfully to make that confidence general. If they show distrust, inevitably the feeling spreads. It would be a sorry day for the United States if, after an exhibition of apprehension on the part of leading financial institutions, the entire investing public should take it into its head to throw over everything but its mortgage bonds. A mortgage bond represents the whole value of the property, while the capital stock represents only the equity remaining after the mortgage is satisfied, but to say that the equities of this country are worthless would be to say that foreclosure had been unduly delayed. Equities represent not only value, but confidence, faith, credit. About 95 per cent. of the business of the country is done on credit—that is, no actual money passes in that proportion of the total transactions. The United States would shrink commercially to the rank of Uruguay if the use of credit should be suddenly abandoned and the actual cash demanded in every transaction. A similar shriveling up would be observed if investors should cease to buy stocks. A nation cannot live on mortgages.

BAD REASONING.

According to the information of The Commercial Advertiser, there is a strong opposition on the part of Republican Senators to a genuine committal of the party by legislation to the gold standard. On the same authority, the President has discovered that he has no views on the subject, and is preparing to "leave it to the judgment of Congress."

The situation seems to be this: The committee of the House has agreed on three propositions: (1) The declaration of the gold standard—that is, that all the obligations of the United States shall be paid in gold; (2) that the gold reserve shall be set apart from the other money in the Treasury, not to be drawn upon for any purpose but redemption of the United States notes; (3) that no notes once redeemed in gold shall be paid out again except for gold. This is not a "radical" policy. On the contrary, it is the very least that the Republican Party can now adopt with decent respect for its promises and for the settled opinion of the country. It is also the very least that the President can accept from Congress with consistency and honor.

Now, what are the objections that the Senators who oppose this policy bring forward? They are too weak for a moment's consideration. These Senators, who are said to be about one-half the whole number, declare that such a policy will provoke debate in the Senate, and that the minority, under the rules of the Senate, can prolong the debate all through the session, disturb the harmony of the party, and endanger the success of the ticket at the elections of next year. They think it safer to go into the campaign on a purely negative record, to appeal to the country to defeat free silver, but not to raise the issue of the gold standard. In the face of this absurd and short-sighted argument, the President is reported to think that he had better not try to "dictate," but had better "lay low," as did Bre'r Rabbit, and let his party take its own way so long as it renominates him.

On the ground of party expediency, this whole business is stupid. There is not a vote to be got in the country against free silver that would not be given for the gold standard. There is much strength to be had for the Republican Party on a fair gold-standard platform, with a record of actual legislation behind it, and this strength cannot be had for a cowardly, shirking, compromising policy. The Republican Party has lost the prestige with the business men it once had from its protective tariff doctrines. It has made a good beginning in the character of the conservative party of the country in finance. But if, in the light of the experience of the last four years, it shall now confess that it is afraid of the gold standard, that it has not learned one thing from all the tremendous developments of that period, the confidence of the business world in its integrity and intelligence will be terribly strained. And does the President think that he can afford to treat such an issue as a mere counter in the vulgar game of politics? He could not make a worse mistake.

DIVORCE REFORM.

The particular evil aimed at by the law as to divorces proposed by Justice BEEKMAN is probably an increasing one. It is the evil of divorce by collusion. Certainly the number of cases coming to the attention of the courts is larger than in the past, whether or not they form a larger percentage of the total of marriages.

It is a peculiarly insidious and dangerous form of evasion of the essential requirements of the law. When the law, as in this State, limits the grounds of divorce strictly, its obvious purpose is to preserve the integrity of the married relation, and in cases of the violation of the law to visit on the offender the full consequences of the offense committed. For this purpose it relies on the interest of the innocent party; the law is enforced by civil procedure, the assumption being that the rights protected by it are such as the possessor will not voluntarily surrender. But it is found in practice that this motive is, in a certain proportion of cases, insufficient. Parties to the marriage contract who both wish to dissolve it, are able to do so by a form of legal proceeding which does not bring out the facts, and which, to all intents, converts the marriage relation into a sort of veiled concubinage, which is more injurious to society in some regards than open concubinage would be. In other words, the present state of things leaves the interests of society unprovided for.

What Justice BEEKMAN proposes is the appointment of an officer to be known as the Court Attorney who, under the direction of the court, shall be required to appear in uncontested matrimonial cases, to cross-examine witnesses, to subpoena witnesses on his own behalf, and in general to present proofs that the plaintiff is not entitled to judgment. Even in cases that are contested, the Court may direct this officer to intervene. The plan of Justice BEEKMAN is confined to the part of the State under the jurisdiction of the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department, and these Justices are to select the attorney and to enact the necessary rules and regulations for governing the powers and practice of the attorney. It is, perhaps, well to undertake such a reform within a limited area, but the principle is a sound one, and we have no doubt that if it can be applied in this department it will justify its extension throughout the State.

Of course the temptation to collusive divorces in this State comes chiefly from the ease with which persons who have been divorced here can marry in neighboring States, though they could not marry in this one. That temptation cannot be removed by any legislation of New York; but at least it may be made as difficult as possible to evade the law of New York as it actually exists. Nor can there be any just objection to the intervention in civil suits by a duly authorized officer of the State in order to protect the interests of society. The certainty of such intervention would give pause to many who would be quite willing to engage in secret and safe evasion of the law. If it shall be found that there are legitimate causes of divorce not now recognized by the laws of the State—we do not think that there are—the law can be amended, but nothing can be more mischievous than the trickery now so often and so securely practiced.

The comments of Mr. GAGE on the statement of Mr. MCANENY, the Secretary of the Civil Service Reform League, are far from adequate. Some of them are curiously misdirected. For instance, he gives a good deal of emphasis to the statement that Mr. W. C. FORD could have staid in the Bureau of Statistics had he desired to stay. But he does not explain in the least why Mr. FORD was displaced, nor why his post was filled "temporarily" without competitive examination, nor why this temporary appointment was renewed until finally the President's order exempted it from examination. This is an instance, perfectly specific, of precisely the things the President's order was devised to cover. It may be assumed that neither the President nor the Secretary knew fully how far the order went, and it is possible that Mr. GAGE did not realize what a mass of such things in his own department needed to be covered. Mr. MCANENY, with great care and in detail, and in an impartial and respectful manner, gave the facts. He and the league which he represents can have no pleasure in pointing out the dereliction of a public officer who has been a prominent advocate of the reform. The sole object of such exposure is to make clear the necessity of repealing the greater part of the President's order. Mr. GAGE does not seem to see that necessity, and devotes his attention to apology for the past. That is unfortunate, for public opinion, where well informed, is against the past. What he should do is to use his influence to remedy the mistake that has been made.

Mr. TERENCE V. POWDERLY, aforetime General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, is now performing the functions of Commissioner of Immigration, and they seem to have had a certain broadening and humanizing effect upon his mind. He is now seeking the co-operation of State boards having charge of labor statistics and the like, in the plan of distributing immigrants where they are most likely to find employment. In the earlier and cruder stages of trades unionism this policy would have been resisted obstinately. The theory then was that there is practically a stable demand for labor, and any increase in the number of men ready to work was a "wrong" to those previously in the field. This was the reasoning on which the landing of workingmen under contract was forbidden. There is in principle no marked difference between permitting workmen to come in under contract and using Government offices to find places for them. It is a question of degree, not of kind. But Mr. POWDERLY'S new idea is sensible and kind, all the same, and for the real advantage of all concerned.

Controller COLER will do well not to be discouraged by the set-back received for his plan of a public park at Coney Island. He is more likely to see a still more adequate plan carried out than to see this one finally rejected. Most of the objections made to it are of little weight and will tend to disappear under the pressure of public demand as time passes. There is none of the larger cities of the United States that has so good a chance to build up, at comparatively moderate expense, a pleasure ground of such noble character and extent. The real obstacle in Mr. COLER'S path is not the narrow obstinacy of the local boards, but the low standard of efficiency and honesty in the City Government which would have charge of the work of the expenditure. The Controller himself is not to blame for this, for his department is a sort of oasis in the savage Tammany desert. But he must feel more keenly than an outsider that if the whole city administration were like that department, public sentiment as to the Coney Island project would be far more energetic—would probably be irresistible.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Thanks to the manly frankness with which Capt. WATKINS has revealed exactly how the Paris came to be wrecked, the lesson of the disaster stands out simple and clear, and, fortunately, attention will not be distracted from it, as in previous cases of the same kind, by the memory of tragical scenes involving loss of human life and displays of heroism or its converse by passengers and crew. The Paris went ashore because she was steered there, and she was steered there because one man made a blunder of which nobody else on board knew or had a chance to know. If the plain teaching of this incident is heeded by shipowners no other vessel will ever be lost as the Paris was, and one by no means slight peril of the sea will be removed. The interviews which THE TIMES has published show that some of the steamship managers long since appreciated the danger, not of undivided responsibility, for the Captain's responsibility must always be undivided, but of unverified observation and uncorroborated deduction from it. Other managers have recently taken action to render impossible like mishaps to their own vessels, and all but a very few of them admit the instant necessity for such action, which is about the same thing as promising soon to take it. The plan adopted by the Atlantic Transport Company would seem to be an admirable one. It provides that the junior watch officer shall set the course, subject, as a matter of invariable routine, to approval or alteration first by the first officer and then by the Captain himself. Under this system no one of the three can err without instant discovery by the other two, and there is no infringement at all upon the Captain's dignity or power. This plan, or some modification of it, is an adequate and easy remedy for a known evil, and persistence in refusal to follow it will be hard to explain or excuse.

—This and other papers are recording daily the sufferings of people who think that they have been bitten by a newly invented insect. That the bites are inflicted by something is probably true, and there is no doubt at all about the tumefaction and the pain which the doctors are called upon to reduce and assuage, and yet there is not the faintest evidence to show either that a strange inseet has made its appearance in the country or even that some familiar one has become more fierce and venomous than usual. The entomologists unite in denying the existence of a "kissing bug," and though little creatures by the dozen of one sort or another have been submitted to these authorities as criminals caught in the very act of osculatory attack, still the learned ones refuse to be convinced, and not only give the accused names as ancient as they are long, but assert and, if need be, prove that the incriminated bugs couldn't bite if they would, and wouldn't if they could. The whole trouble seems to be the effect of misguided and overexerted imaginations. Charlatans of the species that has received genial mention once or twice in this osculumn claim that all, and occasionally demonstrate that a few, bodily ills can be cured by "faith." This "kissing bug" epidemic tends to show that "faith" can cause functional disturbances as well as remove them. But everybody knew that before.

—Certain remarks about anti-vivisection—or perhaps they were about anti-vivisectionists—which appeared in this column several months ago created a tumult of emotion in the minds of half a dozen people who before that had favored us with frequent communications on the wickedness of hurting animals for any purpose whatever, and especially for the purpose of increasing the knowledge of physicians and surgeons. While the tumult of emotion was at its height the half dozen solemnly informed us that THE TIMES was no longer a child of theirs, and that they would send it letters never again. The deprivation was a dreadful one, but as the weeks passed our sense of loss slowly diminished, and, to be frank, the whole subject had been happily forgotten, when yesterday there came from the President of the New York State Anti-Vivisection Society a communication of the suavest kind, evidently intended to intimate that our long-lost correspondents think we have been punished enough. This is most kind of the President, and to show that we appreciate it we hasten to extract from his letter and publish to a deeply interested world these facts: The New York Anti-Vivisection Society has not only done in the last two years as much as the four other American societies of the same kind in "circulating literature" and obtaining signatures to petitions for the abolition of every form of experiment upon living animals, but it has accomplished more than all of the other societies put together in this way, writing letters to the papers and getting them published. Just why we should be expected to announce facts like these is a rather dark mystery, for, believing very thoroughly in the usefulness of vivisection, and as thoroughly in the unwisdom of people who make abuses an argument against uses, we naturally lack sympathy with this society's work. Still, it is nice to be forgiven, and therefore do we feel that it would be ungraceful not to do what our correspondent wishes.

—It is Montreal's turn just now to discuss the familiar question of the nude in art, and Montreal is doing it in the familiar way—the way that has brought down upon so many American cities the scornful ridicule of the superior people who long ago ceased to be shocked by anything except possibly by bad grammar and their own countrymen. It seems that there is in Montreal both an Alderman and a park bearing the name of Gallery, and of course Alderman GALLERY is much interested in Gallery Park. The Alderman, in searching about for something with which to beautify the park, found stored away in the shops of the Water Department a statue of a Greek goddess. How or why it got there nobody knows, or at least nobody seems to know, but Alderman GALLERY decided instantly that the goddess was an admirable creature, even if she didn't have any clothes, and he proceeded to give her a place of honor and prominence in his park. There she has attracted much attention, and some of the attention has been the reverse of kindly. Hence letters to the papers, hence vehement petitions for the removal of the goddess, hence the disdain of divers people, who, if not deeply artistic, are willing to give that impression. Now, it's no doubt true that the horror which the statue excites is more or less ridiculous, but we do wish that the representatives of culture whom it amuses so much wouldn't talk of the incident as though such things couldn't happen except in this day and land. Statues have been denounced and rejected because of their nudity elsewhere and in other ages. Once upon a time, for instance, the residents of Cos, a people of no little cultivation, ordered an Aphrodite of no less a person than PRAXITELES, and when they saw the finished work they held up their hands in horror, blushed a deep scarlet, and told PRAXITELES to take both his statue and his bill somewhere else. We more than suspect that the Montrealers have an even better right to hide away their goddess than the Coans had to reject a statue by PRAXITELES.

EFFECT OF THE TRUSTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the issue of THE TIMES of July 4 a correspondent, Mr. Lewis, maintains the benefits of trusts by showing that they get rid of all superfluous labor and also middlemen, and in doing so give the public the benefit. Is this true? Truly, some people are very credulous. Mr. Lewis seems to be of that class. Is it not rather the motto of trusts to charge all the traffic can bear? And are they not prevented from further extortion because it would be disastrous to them?

When Mr. Havemeyer testified before the Senate Committee, he said that the trusts raised prices after consolidation, although they paid before that combine. Mr. Rice of Mareta, Ohio, showed in his testimony the conspiracy of trusts, and incidentally reminded us of Lincoln's speech on wealth and its dangers. Mr. Lloyd's book, "Wealth and Commonwealth," is also testimony to that effect. This ought to convince any man of the danger to the liberties of people, and to check this influence would be a step in the right direction.

Ethics demand that the producer get the benefit of his toil, but who in this case is the real worker? The Board of Directors, whose whole business is to receive the reports of their employes and adopt them? If any discharging is to be done, let us discharge this superfluity, who, in addition to this exploiting of labor, have bribed Senators and Legislatures, and have been at the bottom of all this social evil of the present day. M. GOLDSMITH.

New York, July 5, 1899.

A Third Term for Mr. Cleveland.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your criticism on Secretary Gage in to-day's issue of your paper is very good; but do you think it possible for President McKinley, surrounded as he is, "to turn squarely from the wrong path"? I think the remedy lies in a third term of the manliest and firmest President that has sat in Washington's chair. R. R.

Brooklyn, July 12, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Climax of Culture.

"What is a cosmopolitan?"

"He's a man who can go all around the world without buying a souvenir spoon."—Chicago Record.

Coming Hero.

Jimmy—Come an' see me fall in de river.

Sammy—Wot fer?

"A actor is goin' to be there an' jump in an' pull me out."—Indianapolis Journal.

Hardly.

Mr. Penn—One physician says that the tramp instinct is a disease.

Mr. Pitt—Does he recommend a change of scene as the remedy?—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Unappreciated.

Mrs. Long-Rich—Marie's great uncle gave her as a wedding present a hall clock over two hundred years old.

Mrs. New-Rich—The mean old rascal! Why, he's amply able to have given her a splendid new one!—Jewelers' Weekly.

WHEN I AM OLD.

From The Minneapolis Journal.

When I am old—
When snowy locks wave o'er my thoughtful dome,
And whiskers white as ocean's glistening foam
Sway in the winds that through them pirouette,
When eyes now bright as those of graceful fawn
Are blear and watery—all their beauty gone,
When every time I load my rations in
My nose comes down and hooks around my chin,
When I am old and quite played out,
Ready almost to be laid out,
I know just what I'll do.

When I am old, decrepit, senile, lame,
I'll sit before the gas log's cheerful flame
And tell the children, as they gather round,
Some tale that to my credit will redound.
If it be Winter and the north winds blow,
They shall recall how, many years ago,
On such a night, I was obliged to go
With bag of corn upon my back through snow
Fifteen feet deep and have it ground to make
My daily bread, that was just johnny cake.
If it be Summer, and the men afield,
I'll toddle out where they their sickles wield,
And there relate how, in the days gone by,
When I was young and vigorous and spry,
With my keen scythe I could cut all the grass
Upon one farm ere noon had come to pass.
And I'll lament that reapers ever came
To do such work, and deprecate the same.
On rainy days I'll tell of fish I've caught,
Of monstrous beasts with which I oft have fought;
Of deeds of knightly gallantry,
How maidens sighed and died for me;
And though I sometimes rouse up ire,
I'll be a garrulous old liar.

When I am old,
I'll do the very things that make me mad
As jehu now; I vow I will, by gad.
And I'll expect that those who hear me then
Will say I'm nothing but an old "has been,"
Just as I say it every day of those
Who come around and stick their peaked nose
Into my business every day or so,
And who lament for fear this world won't go
Its daily rounds when they are laid away
To wait the coming of the judgment day.
I'll fret and fume and kick and scold,
And raise the devil when I'm old.

THE PENSION INVESTIGATION.

Errors Found Are Not Chargeable to Evans — Gen. Palmer Says Grand Army Should Not Interfere.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—In spite of the efforts of a number of Grand Army politicians and pension attorneys to induce the Pension Committee to insist upon Commissioner Evans's removal, it is not likely that he has anything to fear from its report. The committee concluded its work to-day, and most of the members left for home. They all agreed that changes are necessary in the rulings of the Interior Department, but there is no probability that Commissioner Evans will be held responsible for them, or that any demand will be made for his punishment.

The committee visited and talked with Secretary Hitchcock, and were closeted for one hour and a half with the President. None of them would say anything about the nature of the conference. The conversation with the Secretary of the Interior related to the rulings complained of, which were all made before he assumed office.

It was learned before the committee's departure that when it arrived here it had a memorandum of about thirty cases in which the rulings had been criticised. The papers in these cases were sent for in regular order and, it is understood, disclosed substantially no foundation for the attacks on the official action on them.

The report will not be made up for some time. The members have not agreed upon it, and each will prepare a draft of his opinions and submit it to the whole committee and to the Commander in Chief. The report will be made up from these individual suggestions, after discussion.

Some of the men who have been most active in the interest of the pension attorneys, and who have been foremost in stirring up enmity to Commissioner Evans among Grand Army men, have been waiting on the committee with the utmost assiduity ever since it reached Washington.

Grand Army agitators have also been in close conference with the committee, and have made no secret of the fact that they were trying to get the members to demand Evans's removal. The opinion of the majority, however, was reflected in an interview with Gen. John Palmer, the New York member, to-night. When asked his views about the war on Evans, Gen. Palmer said:

"It is a fundamental rule of the Grand Army that it must not interfere in politics by urging the appointment of any man to political office. In my opinion, it would be just as wrong, and would be a violation of the spirit of that fundatmental rule to urge the removal of any man from office."

He was reminded that some Grand Army Posts had demanded the removal of Commissioner Evans, and replied, emphatically: "I know it, but it is all against the rules of the Grand Army."

WAR REVENUE LAW CHANGES.

Sales of Patented Article, Express, Telegraph, and Mutual Insurance Companies May Be Taxed.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—It is altogether probable that the next annual report of the Internal Revenue Bureau will recommend a number of changes in the War Revenue act. In the main, the law has worked satisfactorily and has produced almost exactly the amount estimated by the Commissioner. This, however, was something less than the estmates generally accepted by well-informed members of Congress.

The Internal Revenue officials are of the opinion that the law might properly be extended in certain directions, without becoming at all burdensome to the public, and in a way to produce a considerable revenue. One of the propositions now under consideration is to assess a tax on the sale or rental of all patent protected articles. In speaking of the matter to-day one of the officials spoke of the telephone companies in this connection, and at the same time said that there were many inventions producing an enormous profit, which could well stand a revenue tax.

It will probably be suggested to Congress that express and telegraph companies doing a money exchange business be required to pay an annual tax for the privilege. Although they now pay a tax on receipts and telegrams respectively, it is pointed out that bankers are required to pay a yearly tax of $50, which is regarded as a discrimination against them. It is probable that each express office and telegraph office in towns having over a specified population, if the views of the Treasury officials are approved by Congress, will be required to pay a fixed yearly tax for the privilege of doing an exchange business.

It is also likely that a modification of the law with respect to mutual insurance companies may be recommended. In the present act there is considerable obscurity with respect to the provisions as to these companies, both fire and life. It is pointed out that a number of the leading companies in the country are operated upon the mutual plan. Some of these are paying the tax without protest, but there is doubt of their liability in this respect. It is believed, however, that Congress clearly intended to make the exemption apply to local companies doing a strictly local business, without surplus or undivided profits or money at their command with which to pay large salaries to their officers.

Section 20 of the War Revenue act, defining what shall be taxed under Schedule B, has been a source of much trouble to the Internal Revenue officers. For instance, the whole group of coal-tar extracts have been decided by the courts to be not subject to the tax. A pound of phenacetin costs in Canada, it is said, from 12 to 15 cents, and yet the uniform price in the United States is $1 a pound. This drug, it is thought, could well stand a heavy tax.

There are several items in the old internal revenue law which, it is believed, should be eliminated or modified, and it is not improbable that Congress will be asked to appoint an expert commission to go over the ground thoroughly and recommend such changes in detail as experience has shown to be necessary.

Under the present law spirits can be sold only in packages of specified capacity. The Canadian Government, it is said, takes advantage of this restriction and prohibits the importation of spirits into that country except in packages of an unusual size. The result is that American distillers are compelled to ask authority to ship their goods in packages to comply with the Canadian requirement, thus destroying all marks and other evidences of age that is of value to them.

HERR ROSE AT WASHINGTON.

German Consul General in Samoa Talks of His Recent Acts.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Herr Rose, the German Consul General in Samoa during the recent exciting events there, arrived in Washington unexpectedly to-day and reported to the German Embassy. Ambassador Holleben was about to start for New York to meet Mr. Mumm, the official who has come from Berlin to act as Chargé d'Affaires this Summer, but before his departure he accompanied Herr Rose to the State Department and presented him to Secretary Hay and Assistant Secretary Hill.

This gave an opportunity for a rather extended conference on Samoan affairs, in the course of which Herr Rose defended his course during the troubles of last Spring and explained his view of many of the incidents in which he and Admiral Kautz and the various other officials at Samoa were concerned. The period of Herr Rose's service covered also the contention over Chief Justice Chambers's decision as to the right of Malietoa to occupy the throne of Samoa, and the clash with the natives following the questions raised as to this decision.

Herr Rose presented his version of these incidents quite fully. He will remain here for several days before going to Berlin. His visit to Washington is said to have no special significance, further than to meet the officials of the German Embassy and the State Department.

Samoan Commission to Leave Apia.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The naval transport Badger, which carried the Samoan Commission to Samoa, will sail for home to-morrow with the commission aboard.

An International Henry George Day.

George P. Hampton of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, at the request of that organization, yesterday mailed a circular letter to every civilized portion of the world, suggesting that hereafter Henry George's birthday, Sept 2, be made an international holiday. This date falls on Saturday this year. Tom L. Johnson is expected to arrive in New York soon, and he will confer with Henry George, Jr., and other single tax men to provide for the sending of telegraphic messages on the day of the celebration from each local meeting to every other meeting throughout the world.

DREYFUS TO HIS WIFE

Letters Which, Zola Says, No Guilty Man Could Write.

HIS WORDS TO HIS CHILDREN

Pathetic Plea to Clear the Mystery Which Involved His Honor as Man and Soldier.

Harper & Brothers are about to issue a translation of the letters of Dreyfus to his wife. This is how Zola described them:

"They are admirable. I do not know of any pages of a higher conception or more eloquent. They have attained the sublime in sorrow, and afterward will endure like an imperishable monument when our own writings, perhaps, shall have passed into oblivion. For they are the sob itself of all human suffering. The man who wrote these letters cannot be guilty."

The translation of these letters gives for the first time the story in the prisoner's own words. The arrest, which took place on the 15th of October, 1894, came upon Dreyfus like a bolt out of a clear sky. For almost two months the liberty of writing even to his wife was forbidden, but on Dec. 5 the longed-for permission was obtained; and thereafter letters passed between husband and wife daily, and sometimes almost hourly, until he was removed to Devil's Island. The letters to be published by Harper & Brothers cover the period from Dec. 5, 1894, to March 5, 1898. The extracts which this article contains will give some conception of their general character. It will be, perhaps, best to begin with the second letter of the series, dated Dec. 5, 1894, when Dreyfus as yet had hardly realized the danger that menaced him.

I am waiting with impatience for a letter from you. You are my hope; you are my consolation; were it not for you life would be a burden. At the bare thought that they could accuse me of a crime so frightful, so monstrous, my whole being trembles; my body revolts against it. To have worked all my life for one thing alone, to avenge my country, to struggle for her against the infamous ravisher who has snatched from us our dear Alsace, and then to be accused of treason against that country—no, my darling, my mind refuses to comprehend it! Do you remember my telling you how when I was in Mulhouse, ten years ago in September, I heard a German band under our windows celebrating the anniversary of Sedan? My grief was such that I wept; I bit the sheets of my bed with rage, and I swore an oath to consecrate all my strength, all my intelligence to the service of my country against those who thus offered insult to the grief of Alsace.

No, no. I will not speak of it for I shall go mad, and I must preserve all my reason. Moreover, my life has henceforth but one aim—to find the wretch who has betrayed his country, to find the traitor for whom no punishment could be too severe. Oh, dear France, thou that I love with all my soul, with all my heart! thou to whom I have consecrated all my strength, all my intelligence, how could one accuse me of a crime so horrible! I will not write upon this subject, my darling, for spasms take me by the throat. No man has ever borne the martyrdom that I endure. No physical suffering can be compared to the mental agony that I feel when my thoughts turn to this accusation. If I had not my honor to defend, I assure you that I should prefer death; at least, death would be forgetfulness. Write to me soon. My love to all.

ALFRED.

From the letter written on the day preceding his trial it is seen that he was still, after two months' imprisonment, sanguine and hopeful, with never a doubt about his ultimate acquittal. It is in striking contrast to the letter written after the trial, when the worst had happened and the nightmare had come true. Both letters are subjoined:

At last I am coming to the end of my sufferings, to the end of my agony. To-morrow I shall appear before my Judges, my brow high, my soul tranquil. The trial I have undergone, terrible as it has been, has purified my soul. I shall return to you better than I was before. I want to consecrate to you, to my children, to our dear families, all the time I have yet to live.

As I have told you, I have passed through awful crises. I have had moments of furious, actual madness at the thought of being accused of a crime so monstrous.

I am ready to appear before the soldiers as a soldier who has nothing for which to reproach himself. They will see it in my face; they will read my soul; they will be convinced that I am innocent; as all will who know me.

The letter written after his trial reads as follows:

I suffer much, but I pity you still more than myself. I know how much you love me. Your heart must bleed. On my side, my adored one, my thought has always been of you night and day.

To be innocent, to have lived a life without a stain, and to see one's self condemned for the most monstrous crime that a soldier can commit! What could be more terrible? It seems to me at times that I am the victim of an awful nightmare.

It is for you alone that I have resisted until to-day; it is for you alone, my adored one, that I have borne my long agony. Will my strength hold out to the end? I cannot tell. No one but you can give me courage. It is only from your love that I can draw it.

Above all else, no matter what may become of me, search for the truth; move earth and heaven to discover it; sink in the effort, if need be, all our fortune, to rehabilitate my name, which now is dragged through the mud. No matter what may be the cost, we must wash out the unmerited stain.

After his fate was sealed and he had been removed to Devil's Island, his determination that the truth shall be brought to light is stronger than ever.

I made for your sake the greatest sacrifice a man can make in resigning myself to live after my tragic fate was decided. I did this because you had inculcated in me the conviction that the truth must always come to light. In your turn, my darling, do all that is humanly possible to discover the truth. A wife and a mother yourself, try to move the hearts of wives and mothers, so that they may give up to you the key of this dreadful mystery. It will be the best, the only means of saving my life. Say to yourself that it is a question of life or death for me, as well as for our children.

And what could be more touching than the following letter to his little boy, written from Devil's Island:

Cher Petit Pierre: Papa sends good big kisses both to you and to little Jeanne. He thinks very often of you both. I trust you will show little Jean how to make big high towers of blocks, which it is such fun to tumble down. Be good children, and pet your mother when she is sad. Also be kind to your grandfather and grandmother, and play no bad tricks on your aunts. When papa returns from his journey you will come to meet him at the station with little Jeanne, with mamma, and all the rest.

More big kisses for you and for Jeanne.

YOUR PAPA.

The last letter but one that is concluded in the book is as follows:

I have written very many letters during these last months. To add anything to these would be superfluous. I have told you concerning all the appeals which I have written since last November to demand my rehabilitation, for justice at last to so many innocent victims. In one of my last letters I told you that the last appeal which I had just sent to the Government was stronger and more determined than ever. I am expecting every day to hear that my restoration has taken place, that our punishment, as terrible as it was unmerited, is at an end, that the day of justice has come for us. I desire to-day only that I may kiss you with all my heart as I love you, as also our dear and adored children. Your devoted

ALFRED.

In conclusion, if there existed the slightest doubt of Alfred Dreyfus's innocence the publication of these letters cannot fail, it would seem, to dispel it. As Zola says: "No guilty man could have written them." And his own view of the tragedy in which he was the silent hero: "You see, darling, a man of honor cannot live without his honor; it does no good to tell himself that he is innocent; he eats his heart out."

This thought is repeated again and again. It is the firm resolve that his honor must be saved that prevents him taking his life. Throughout he expresses the solicitude of a loving husband and father. He must live to save his honor and for the sake of his wife and children.

TO APPRAISE SPANISH CRUISER.

Value of the Maria Teresa to be Fixed for Prize Money Award.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Navy Department has ordered an appraisal of the captured Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa and of all the war material recovered from the other ships engaged in the battle of Santiago Bay. This step is due to a question raised as to the right of prize money growing out of the capture of this ship.

The Teresa was the one cruiser raised, and although she went adrift while on her way to this country and is an abandoned hulk on Cat Island, it is claimed in some quarters that the raising was sufficient to warrant the payment of prize money. The appraisal of the ship will be based on her value at the time she was raised. The property to be appraised includes the cannon and equipment recovered from the other Spanish ships.

The board which appraised the Spanish ship Reina Mercedes has reported her value at $73,000.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices:

Johnson, Antoinette Drake; Long Eddy, James E. Armstrong; Cramel, James E. Mann.

VOLKSRAAD AND FRANCHISE

Immediate Adoption of the Law Acted Upon Favorably.

EXCITEMENT IN CAPE COLONY

Talk of Impeaching Premier Schreiner —Afrikander Party Starts a Pro-Boer Agitation.

PRETORIA, July 13.—The Volksraad to-day adopted the preamble of the franchise law, which declares the necessity exists for the immediate adoption of the law, thus avoiding the three months' previous publication required by the Constitution.

The discussion of the articles of the law is now in progress.

CAPE PARLIAMENT TO OPEN.

Opposition Talks of Impeaching the Premier—The Afrikander Party Causes Disgraceful Scenes.

CAPE TOWN, July 13.—The Cape Parliament will open to-morrow, and exciting scenes are anticipated, owing to the attitude of the Premier, Mr. W. P. Schreiner, on the Transvaal question. A large number of the Opposition members favor his impeachment.

In the meantime the Afrikander party is working up a pro-Boer agitation and doing its utmost in this direction. An attempt to hold a Loyalist meeting at Worcester this evening was frustrated by the Afrikanders, who precipitated disgraceful scenes, forcibly dragging the Loyalist speakers from the platform and expelling them from the hall amid jeers and insults. It is reported that several Dutch members of the Legislature participated.

The publication of the text of the Transvaal Franchise law, now being debated at Pretoria, has accentuated the bitterness between the two elements.

The military authorities here are purchasing horses, mules, and wagons and preparing to forward supplies to Kimberley.

BRITISH COLONIES' ATTITUDE.

Suggestion that Canada Send Troops—The Premier's Reply.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 13.—In the House of Commons to-day Lieut. Col. Hughes suggested that Canada should follow the noble example of Queensland and offer one of its regiments for service on behalf of Great Britain in the Transvaal. He said that thousands would be anxious to go to fight for England.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that he hoped that the services of the Queensland troops might not be necessary and that no sword would be unsheathed in the present occasion.

Sir Charles Tupper agreed with what the Premier said, but the offer of troops from Queensland showed that the colonies were behind England if they were required.

AMERICANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

No Representations Regarding Alleged Avoidance of Boer Service.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—No representations have been made to the State Department as reported from Pretoria, touching the reported intention of American citizens in the Transvaal to become British citizens in order to avoid impressment into the Boer army.

REBELLION IN GUATEMALA.

A Report that the Uprising Against Cabrera, Which Began in Quezaltenango, Has Failed.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—The Evening Post is authority for the statement that a cablegram was received here to-day stating that the first attempt of rebellion in Guatemala against the Administration of President Cabrera had been made and had failed.

The cipher dispatch sent to a gentleman in this city states that the uprising occurred in Quezaltenango.

The Government, however, was advised in time to suppress the movement and, as a result, Feliciano Aguilar and sixty men were arrested and are now in jail.

The dispatch did not come from Quezaltenango, but from a northern section of Guatemala, and was carried across the border into Mexico to avoid the censor.

Felipe Galicia, Consul of Guatemala in this city, is very indignant at the reports of revolution and bankruptcy in Guatemala. He declares that there is no truth in any of the statements, and that they have been circulated by enemies of the Government, anxious to secure its overthrow. The report that foreigners have been persecuted in Guatemala he declares to be unequivocally false.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—It is problematical what attitude will be adopted by our Government in case an attempt should be made by European Governments to seize Custom Houses in Guatemala to collect money for bondholders. In the case of the Corinto landing a question of national honor was involved, an indemnity having been demanded by Great Britain for the ill-treatment of her Consular officers. But our Government heretofore, and notably in Mr. Blaine's time, has leaned to the belief that the holders of Government bonds, being individuals, took their bonds subject to the vicissitudes and chances of repudiation, the prices being regulated by the risks incurred.

AGAINST AMERICAN BEEF.

Importation of Live Cattle Into Belgium Causes a Prohibitive Decree in the Rhine Province.

BERLIN, July 13.—The Reichsanzeiger publishes a decree issued by Dr. Struckmann, President of the Rhine Province, at Aix-la-Chapelle, prohibiting the importation of fresh beef.

The decree, which is similar to the regulation adopted by the Oldenburg Government, is due to the fact that, Belgium having again permitted the importation of live cattle from the United States for slaughter, the meat found its way across the Belgian frontier into Germany in contravention of the existing law against such importation.

PERILS OF THE PARIS.

Becomes Unmanageable While Entering Falmouth Tidal Harbor—Dangerous Currents.

FALMOUTH, July 13.—On entering the tidal harbor to-day, the Paris, under the influence of the wind and tide, became temporarily unmanageable. Her stern swung round and struck the end of a wooden pier upon which a large crowd of people had assembled.

The pier shook from end to end, the spectators became panic-stricken and made a rush to escape. Ultimately control of the ship was regained and she was safely anchored.

Superintendent Aisbett of the wrecking companies gave a representative of The Associated Press to-day a contribution of a startling nature to the controversy as to the cause of wrecks on the Manacles. He said:

"In bringing the Paris to Falmouth she narrowly escaped a big Manacle rock. It was ebb tide, with a northerly wind blowing, which would naturally take the vessel south; but we found her getting nearer and nearer the Manacles, until within 400 yards of them, whereas we ought to have been a mile to the southward. Things looked queer for a time, but we altered our tactics and cleared the rock.

"From what I have seen during the past six weeks I am confident some mysterious current draws the vessels toward the rocks. While working on the Paris we warned numberless vessels of the danger they were in."

Germany's Exports to This Country.

BERLIN, July 13.—Germany's exports to the United States for the quarter ended with June last were $21,000,000, as compared with $24,500,000 for the corresponding quarter last year.

KEEL OF SHAMROCK.

LONDON, July 14.—With reference to the new challenger for the America's Cup, The Sportsman to-day says:

"It is stated that the Shamrock has a hollow keel, in which her cable is stowed. Remembering the difficulty and unpleasantness which arose regarding the Defender's shifting ballast, it will be interesting to know if this statement is correct and what American yachtsmen will have to say about it."

CRISIS IN SPAIN AVERTED.

MADRID, July 13.—Señor Silvela, the Premier, had a prolonged conference this evening with the leaders of the Opposition, who desire the consideration of the budget proposals postponed to October. Señor Villaverde, the Minister of Finance, had a similar conference.

At a late hour a Cabinet Council was called to consider the situation.

After the adjournment of the Cabinet Council the Minister of the Interior, Señor Dato, stated that the Cabinet had come to a complete and unanimous agreement; but declined to give the details.

It is generally believed that a crisis has been postponed, and the Government's projects have been maintained.

LORD SALISBURY'S WIFE ILL.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 13.—The Marchioness of Salisbury has suffered a second stroke of paralysis. Her condition is said to be improving, but her age and weight are unfortunate factors.

The Premier is with her at Walmer Castle. The Marchioness, like her husband, is of very full habit.

Georgina Caroline, Marchioness of Salisbury, member of the Royal Order of Victoria and Albert and Lady of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, is the daughter of the late Hon. Sir Edward Hall Alderson, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and a famous lawyer and Judge. She is a niece of the celebrated Mrs. Opie, the novelist, who was the daughter of Dr. Alderson of Norwich.

The Marchioness was married to Lord Salisbury on July 11, 1857. The latter was then Lord Robert Cecil, and had given few indications of the qualities which later obtained for him his high position. Four years before then he had been elected a Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford; and had been returned to Parliament for Stamford. The Saturday Review was started the year of Lord Robert's marriage, and he was a frequent contributor to it and other publications.

The young couple had not much money, what there was mostly coming from the wife's family. But they were favorites in society, and their little house in Mayfair was visited by personages whom wealth and even rank were often powerless to attract.

A great change in the prospects of Lord and Lady Robert Cecil occurred in 1865, when Viscount Cranborne, the eldest son of the second Marquis of Salisbury, died suddenly and unexpectedly. As he left no children, Lord Robert succeeded to the courtesy title of Cranborne, and became the heir to the Marquisate. It is from this date that his political career really began.

With that career, except so far as it concerns his wife, this article is not concerned. It is sufficient to say that she who was Lady Robert Cecil, then Viscountess Cranborne, then Marchioness of Salisbury, and last, the wife of the Prime Minister of England, has filled, in each station, its duties gracefully and ably. As she advanced in years and the cares of home occupied her attention she grew to care less and less for society and social functions. But she has never been remiss in her duties as a hostess, and these, when her husband is in office, are of the most onerous character.

To see Lady Salisbury at the Foreign Office receiving the guests at the Queen's birthday reception—the most brilliant function of the London season—is to witness a wonderful exhibition of tact and savoir faire. She has never been known to make a mistake in according precedence.

Lord and Lady Salisbury have five sons and two daughters. A third daughter died in 1867. The sons are Viscount Cranborne, born 1861, heir to the Marquisate; the Rev. Lord Rupert William Ernest Cecil, Lord Edgar Algernon Robert Cecil, barrister-at-law; Lieut. Lord Edward Herbert Cecil of the Grenadier Guards, and Lord Hugh Richard Heathcote Cecil, M. P. The daughters are Lady Gwendolen Cecil and the Countess of Selborne, formerly Lady Beatrix Maud Cecil.

Walmer Castle, Kent, is the official residence of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, an office held by Lord Salisbury. It was built by Henry VIII. in 1539, and commands a splendid view of the sea. The Duke of Wellington died there in 1852.

FIGHTING VENEZUELA'S CLAIM.

PARIS, July 13.—Sir Richard Webster, Attorney General of Great Britain, concluded, to-day, before the Venezuelan Arbitration Commission, his presentation of the British case.

During the course of his remarks he said it would be a deathblow to arbitration if the courts sanctioned such claims as advanced by Venezuela. It would, he added, in fact, imply that an unsupported claim amounted to a title.

The sessions of the commission were then adjourned until Wednesday next.

ADMIRAL DEWEY IN EGYPT.

PORT SAID, Egypt, July 13.—Admiral Dewey arrived here this evening on board the United States cruiser Olympia.

TO ABOLISH SUGAR BOUNTIES.

LONDON, July 14.—The French bounties on sugar, according to the Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail, will probably be abolished in October of next year.

EMPEROR'S MESSAGE DISCUSSED.

BERLIN, July 13.—The newspapers continue to discuss Emperor William's message on the unveiling at Bielefeld last Tuesday of the tablet commemorating his speech in 1897 promising protection to National labor, in the course of which he expressed his intention of presenting to the city a cast of a statue of the Great Elector.

The Vorwaerts says:

"The Great Elector, if inflexible, was not the less tyrannical to the people upon whose rights he systematically trampled, and this Emperor William evidently does not desire to be."

The National Zeitung endeavors to show that the telegram was quite devoid of political significance.

The Hamburger Correspondenz deplores the publication of the telegram, on the ground that it "undoubtedly bears on the Strikes bill and brings politicians face to face with an exceedingly unpleasant dilemma."

CITY BUILDING REGULATIONS.

The Building Code Commission, which has been at work for several months codifying the building regulations of the city, has prepared a tentative report, which has been printed. In this report are drafts of ordinances covering the entire scope of the commission's powers, and it is said many important changes have been made, especially in the sections relating to hotels, theatres, tenement houses, and fireproof construction.

The commission has held many meetings and given many public hearings since it was appointed, and the members, in order that they might devote a part of their time to their private business, have taken a recess until July 24, when public hearings will be resumed.

It was said at the office of the commission yesterday that at least three-fourths of the ordinances proposed by the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society had been adopted prior to the reception by the commission of the drafts submitted by the Charity Organization Society's committee.

HURT BY A BURSTING SHELL.

The bursting of a three-inch Hotchkiss shell yesterday at the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds resulted in the injury of two workmen, one of whom is seriously hurt.

The men are O'Neill and Czolgas. They and a workman named Robinson were reloading Hotchkiss ammunition in an open shed, adjoining the army magazine. The cartridges were being loaded with smokeless powder, while the shells were loaded with black powder.

The shell was being pressed into the case when the explosion occurred. Czolga's arm was terribly lacerated by bits of broken steel, and he was carried to the Fort Hancock Hospital. O'Neill was struck in the neck by a flying missile and badly cut, but he was able to walk to the hospital. Robinson was uninjured.

ANGLO-AMERICAN EFFORTS

Corporations to Work Together in the Development of China.

RAILWAY INTERESTS UNITED

Agreement of the American China Development Company and the British and Chinese Corporation.

At a meeting yesterday of the American China Development Company Frederick W. Whitridge was elected a member of the Executive Committee, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Calvin S. Brice. The committee now consists of Frederic P. Olcott, President of the Central Trust Company; Richard J. Cross, and Mr. Whitridge. After the meeting T. S. Beattie, Secretary and Treasurer of the company, made a statement in regard to it and its alliance with the British and Chinese Corporation, Limited, and made public an agreement between the two corporations.

The American China Company, Mr. Beattie said, has interested in it Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Morton, Bliss & Co., the Central Trust Company, H. A. Coster, Brown Brothers, Vermilye & Co., the Chase National Bank, the First National Bank, John Hegeman, Marcellus Hartley, J. Donald Cameron, Henry Wolcott, Hugh J. Grant, E. H. Harriman, George G. Haven, Thomas F. Ryan, Moore & Schley, the Carnegie Steel Company, Arthur Sewall, Clement A. Griscom, E. D. Adams, the Messrs. Rockefeller, the Manhattan Trust Company, and members of the Vanderbilt family.

Identified with the British and China corporation are some of the most important financiers in Great Britain, including Adolf Von Andrichin, Brothers, Baring Brothers, Sir John Barry, the Hongkong-Shanghai Bank, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ernest Cassel, the China and Japan Bank, Sir Auckland Colvin, Gibbs Brothers, Sir Edwyn Sandys Dawes, Hambro & Sons, the London and New Zealand Exploration Company, the Mercantile Investment Trust, Charles Morrison, Henry Oppenheim, H. Osborne O'Hagan, the Railway Share Trust, Lord Rothschild, Sir Thomas Sutherland, Henry Panmure Gordon, S. S. Gladstone, Sir Marcus Samuel, the Sassoons, and John Walter.

The contract between the British and American companies was made Feb. 1 last. The British company was organized to construct and maintain railways and other public works in the Empire of China—objects aimed at by the American company—and the merging of interests was to give and acquire mutual protection and insure unity of action. Under the agreement each company allots to the other one-half of the interest it may acquire in any business in the Empire of China. Section 2 provides:

In addition to the business to be hereafter acquired by the respective parties, this agreement shall apply to the preliminary contract which the Development Company already possesses for the construction of a railway from Hankow to Canton, and to the preliminary contract which Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., on behalf of the corporation, have entered into for the construction of a railway from Canton to Kowloon.

The other clauses of the agreement are in consonance with the general scheme of alliance and comity of interests. Mr. Beattie's statement says:

The contract with the Chinese Government calls for a survey of the line of the railway from Hankow to Canton, which has been made by W. Barclay Parsons, engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission. An agent of the syndicate is now in Shanghai in reference to some of the provisions of the contract. It is understood that the negotiations at Peking have reached a critical point, and that there is a disposition on the part of the Chinese Government, represented by Sheng Taojen, Director of Railways, to avoid the fulfillment of the same. Lord Salisbury has already instructed Sir Claude MacDonald to treat the contract now published as if it were a British contract, and urge the fulfillment of its terms upon the Chinese Government. The Development Company has asked the Government of the United States to take a similar position, and Mr. Parsons, who has recently returned from China, leaves for Washington to-day to present this request to the Government.

The Chinese Government, who are accustomed in dealing with foreigners to always meet the official representatives of the countries to which those foreigners belong, have been somewhat puzzled by the failure of the United States to take the same position in respect to these matters that the other Governments dealing with the Flowery Kingdom, and it is hoped by the American China Development Company that our Government will do at least as much for the American corporation as the British Government has already done in consequence of the signature of the company above stated.

THE CITY OF YORK WRECKED.

Lost Off Australian Coast—Part of the Crew Saved.

PERTH, Western Australia, July 13.—The British ship City of York has been wrecked off Rottnest Island. Fifteen members of the crew, including the first officer and the boatswain, were saved.

The City of York, Capt. Jones, sailed from San Francisco April 13 for Fremantle, near Perth, Western Australia. She was built at Glasgow in 1869, and was of 1,167 tons net register.

THE CARLISLE CASTLE LOST.

Wrecked Off Western Australia, and All on Board Perish.

PERTH, Western Australia, July 13.—The British ship Carlisle Castle was lost in a storm yesterday off Rockingham. The crew perished.

The Carlisle Castle, Capt. Lindsay, of 1,344 tons net register, left the Clyde March 21 for Fremantle, near Perth, Western Australia. She was built at London in 1868.

THE CZAROWITCH'S DEATH.

Bicycle Accident, One Report Says, Killed the Grand Duke.

BRESLAU, July 13.—The Schlesische-Zeitung declares the death of the Czarowitch, Grand Duke George, who passed away July 10, was due to a bicycle accident.

While wheeling over the hilly country about Abbas Tuman, in the Caucasas, the paper adds, a mishap caused him such loss of blood that the Grand Duke died on the spot of the occurrence.

AMERICAN FRUIT IN LONDON.

Successful Sale of California Products in Covent Garden.

LONDON, July 13.—There is general comment in commercial circles here at the remarkable speed with which the first consignment this season of Californian fruit was discharged from the American Line steamer St. Louis, which arrived at Southampton Wednesday evening, and was brought to Covent Garden Market, here.

All the fruit was sold before noon to-day. The prices realized were considered fairly good. The pears sold for from 6s. to 7s. 6d. per half box, the plums fetched 5s. to 8s. 6d. per package, and the peaches, which were in bad condition, only realized 3s. per package.

SPAIN'S CIVIL LIST REDUCED.

Cabinet Accepts Queen Regent's Offer Giving Up Two Millions.

MADRID, July 13.—The Cabinet to-day, after a long discussion, accepted the offer of the Queen Regent to assist the finances of the country by giving up another 2,000,000 pesetas from the civil list.

The King of Spain, Alfonso XIII., had a civil list, fixed by the Cortes, 1886, of 7,000,000 pesetas, or $1,400,000, exclusive of allowances to members of the royal family, the Queen Regent having the administration and usufruct of the said sum until the King becomes of age. The annual grant to the Queen, as mother to the King, was fixed by the Cortes, 1886, at 250,000 pesetas. The immediate successor was assigned 500,000 pesetas, and 250,000 to the second sister, they having been Princesses of Asturias. The parents of the late King, ex-Queen Isabel and her husband, have an allowance of 1,050,000 pesetas, or $210,000, and the four Infantas, his sisters, of 800,000 pesetas, or $160,000.

The total amount of the civil list and allowances to the relatives of the late King was fixed by the Cortes, 1876, at 10,000,000 pesetas, or $2,000,000; it was recently reduced to 9,500,000 pesetas, or $1,900,000.

Australian Cricketers' Scores.

BRISTOL, Eng., July 13.—The Australians, in the cricket match with a Gloucestershire eleven to-day, were all out in their first innings for 377 runs.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The "week end," as the English term the Saturday to Monday holiday, will see New York more deserted this week than at any time except over July 4 since the close of the Winter season. It is drawing near to August, that month most loved by Summer hotel proprietors, bank clerks, and devotees of yachting and outdoor sports, and most loathed by city hotel keepers and club stewards and House Committees. Although a few familiar faces are seen occasionally on the avenue, and one can always find people one knows at the big retail shops in the midday hours, the fashionable portions of the town are already beginning to be deserted, and only an occasional party on the roof gardens and at the Astoria and Delmonico's provides the missing link between New York and its fashionable residents.

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Most of the country houses in the nearer suburbs, and especially on Long Island, are still open, for this is the month when the owners or lessees of such houses have their friends stop with them before the latter as well as themselves depart for Newport, Narragansett, Bar Harbor, Southampton, and the mountains to spend the August days. Cedarhurst is at present the liveliest of the suburbs, and the many well-known young couples who have houses there are making the polo tournament, now in its second week, the excuse for a large amount of entertaining. There are dinners at several of the best-known houses every evening, while the entire colony assembles at the clubhouse at the weekly subscription dinner on Thursdays. This dinner last evening was exceptionally large and gay. The indefatigable Mr. Peter Collier is the feature of this polo tournament and of the gayeties at Cedarhurst. Next week, and with the close of the tournament at Cedarhurst, the ponies and their owners will go to Narragansett Pier, where the games for the Narragansett Cups will be played, and which games will really open the season at the Pier.

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The fact that the late Countess de Agreda, formerly Mrs. George Lorillard, and before that Mrs. Wright, left nothing to her last husband in her will seems to have stirred Boston and those of the Bostonese who know the widower, whose name was formerly Mr. Frank Morse, but who on his marriage changed said name of Morse to Mr. Morse de Agreda. The widower, it is now stated, is about to sail for London to make his permanent residence there. He has been living in New York for the past three or four years, and last Winter occupied a house on Riverside Drive, which was the scene of many beautiful dinners.

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Mrs. George Law, who was left a goodly fortune by her late husband, and who, through her entertainments and gowns, has been the most-talked-of woman in Paris in the American colony during the past year, is now in mourning temporarily for her sister-in-law, Mrs. George Haines, formerly Mrs. May, and who died on her way from Paris to her villa, on one of the Italian lakes, a few weeks ago. Mrs. Law is looking remarkably well, and the Parisians consider her almost as beautiful as Mrs. De la Mar, formerly Miss Nellie Sands of this city. Just previous to the death of Mrs. Haines Mrs. Law was one of the guests of honor at a beautiful dinner given by the American artist W. T. Dannat at the extremely fashionable Pavillon d'Armenonville, in the Bois, in honor of the Duchesse Paul de Mecklenberg. Mrs. Adolph Ladenberg, Miss Kling, Miss Reed, Miss Porter, Miss Cameron, Miss Hunt, and Gen. Winslow and Mrs. Winslow were the other Americans present at this dinner, at which forty-two covers were laid. After dinner there was a dance in the ballroom, and the entire affair surpassed in elegance of appointment the now famous cotillion and supper given by Mr. Howard Case of Auburn, N. Y., at the same place early in June.

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Although it is a little early as yet for any particular gayeties at Homburg, arrivals there are very numerous, and many Americans are to be met every morning in faithful attendance on "Lizzie's," as the old Elizabethan spring is affectionately called. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel, who have been seen at many fashionable functions in London during the season; Mr. F. Diodat Thompson, who has also been in London for the season, and Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Gilbert King are expected at Homburg this week. Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes and the Misses Stokes are already there. Ambassador Andrew White is due at Homburg from Berlin also this week. The officers' lawn tennis tournament will begin on July 24. There have been many improvements at Homburg of late, or since last season, and the interior dining room at Ritters's has been made into a large Louis XIV. terrace, with glass doors.

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Sir Roderick Cameron and the Misses Cameron, who are still at their country place, Clifton Burley, S. I., have had a succession of house parties during the past few weeks. A recent guest at Clifton Burley has been Miss Mary Turnure, who spent the early weeks of the Summer with her sister Mrs. Major Mallery at Lenox.

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The wedding of Mr. Sturgis at Boston and Miss Edith Barnes, which will take place at Lenox on July 26, will bring many of the owners of cottages at the Berkshire resort who have delayed going there to their homes. Among Miss Barnes's bridesmaids will be Miss Lucy Sturgis, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Christine Baker, and Miss Eunice Ives. This wedding promises to be the only matrimonial event of the Lenox season.

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The engagement is announced of Mr. Edgar Hatfield Booth, son of Mr. William T. Booth, and Miss Mary Coppell, and that of Mr. Allen Wardner, a nephew of ex-Senator William M. Evarts, and Miss Edith Coppell.

VALUE OF OLD ENGLISH SILVER.

Sale of the Dowager Duchess of Londonderry's Plate.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 13.—Silver is still valuable under certain conditions. At the sale of silver and silver gilt plate, the property of the Dowager Duchess of Londonderry, a hot water jug weighing thirty-four ounces brought $27 an ounce.

PECULATION IN CHINA.

Imperial Edict Denounces Frauds in Collecting the Revenue.

LONDON, July 14.—The Peking correspondent of The Times says:

"An imperial edict has been issued denouncing the universal peculation in the collection of the Chinese revenue, and appealing for a cessation of malpractices which are increasing the country's financial straits."

TITHE RENT-CHARGE RATINGS.

Government Forces the Bill Through the House of Commons.

LONDON, July 14.—The House of Commons in committee held an all-night session over the Tithe Rent-Charge Rating bill, the second reading of which was carried on June 29 by a majority of 314 against 176.

The Government forced the clauses through by means of the closure, the bill finally passing through the committee, which rose at 4 o'clock.

Ashburton Challenge Shield Won.

BISLEY, Eng., July 13.—The Ashburton Challenge Shield, open to the School Volunteer Corps, was won to-day by the Rossall School, with a score of 472 out of a possible 560. Twenty-seven teams competed for the shield. There were no important contests here yesterday.

In the unfinished competitions the highest possible scores were made this morning by Canadians, as follows: Association Cup, Robertson and Hogg; Premier Competition, Wilson.

Khedive's Yacht in Quarantine.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, July 13.—The yacht Mahroussa, with the Khédive and Khédiviah on board, has proceeded to Clazomene in order to perform twelve days' quarantine before disembarking the Khédiviah at the Island of Rhodes and taking the Khédive to Trieste.

Separatist Uprising in Peru.

LIMA, Peru, July 13.—The Separatist uprising in the southern provinces of Peru is spreading and the Government has sent 500 infantry and cavalry into the rebellious district.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 13.—Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are entertaining a house party of young people, who will attend the picnic which will be given Saturday at the Vanderbilt farm in Portsmouth in honor of their son, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, and the young men who will accompany him on his tour around the world. At the picnic only the young people will be present. In the evening Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt will entertain a large dinner party of the elder cottagers at the Breakers in honor of their departing son.

Austin Corbin, Jr., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Q. Jones.

Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs has joined the automobile enthusiasts.

Miss Lila Sloane and Miss Morton are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at the Breakers.

Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold have arrived at the Jay cottage for the season.

F. R. Swayne has returned from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. George Von L. Meyer have arrived at Nethercliff for the season.

W. P. Burden, who is to accompany Alfred G. Vanderbilt on his trip around the world, arrived this evening, and is Mr. Vanderbilt's guest.

Miss Mina W. Baldwin of Baltimore is visiting her aunt, Mrs. William Woodward, Jr., at Pinard Cottage No. 1.

William Cutting, Jr., entertained at dinner this evening at the Casino Grill rooms.

Some very large dinner parties were given this evening by the cottagers, among which were those given by Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Mrs. George P. Williams, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and Mrs. J. Nicholas Brown. On no other evening during the present season have there been so many.

Saturday promises to be very gay socially, as cards have been issued for a number of gatherings for both afternoon and evening, and on Sunday evening many dinner parties are to be given, especially at the Casino grill rooms, during the concert.

The breakers at Bailey's Beach at times are so loud that on various occasions the telephone bell could not be heard to ring, and in consequence a large gong such as is used in fire houses has been purchased. Now when the telephone calls this bell can be heard on the life raft.

Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks entertained at tea this afternoon at the Golf Club.

Capt. A. A. Barker, United States Army, left yesterday to join his regiment at Plattsburg, N. Y.

Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks entertained at dinner this evening in Rockhurst.

Tennis amongst the ladies has been revived with vigor at the Casino courts, and at one time this morning every outdoor court was in use. Work on the new squash court has begun in the bowling alley building.

The new part of the Casino grill room has been fitted with many small electric lights, which will be used for the first time Sunday evening.

Commodore G. P. Perkins, United States Navy, has arrived at his cottage on Bellevue Avenue, and will later be joined by Mr. and Mrs. Lars Anderson.

Major B. Reeves Russell, United States Marine Corps; Commodore G. H. Perkins, and Lieut. G. G. Mitchell, United States Navy; James Brown Potter, Clement Cleveland, Jr., and Mrs. H. C. Taylor are registered at the Casino for the season.

The mixed foursomes in the match series are now being played at the Mianetuck Golf Club.

The annual meeting of the Spouting Rock Beach Association will take place next month. It is understood that Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop and George L. Rives will be elected members of the Executive Committee.

Major Ferguson is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Whipple.

The Rev. Malcolm Maddin Hamilton has returned from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan of Philadelphia have arrived at Stone Villa in Bellevue Avenue, for the season.

Mrs. William G. Schermerhorn entertained at luncheon this evening, it being Mrs. Schermerhorn's first social function of the season.

The C. H. Malcolm is very ill at his home in Kay Street, and in consequence the street in close proximity to the cottage has been closed to vehicles.

The thirty-footer Esperanza, owned by H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., has arrived for the season.

Mrs. J. Amory Codman and Miss Codman have arrived at the Codman cottage in Bellevue Avenue for the season.

J. K. Duer of New York is here for a few days.

The first Casino hop of the season took place this evening and it was the largest attended first hop of the season in many years. The young people were decidedly in the majority, quite a number coming from the dinner given by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who chaperoned the party. A large number of the naval officers from the Training and Torpedo Stations were in attendance, as were those from the War College. The toilets of the ladies were gorgeous, and from the balcony quite a large number witnessed the brilliant social spectacle below.

Among the many present were Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt; Miss Lila Sloane; Miss Morton, daughter of ex-Vice President Levi P. Morton; Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay; Mrs. Frederic Neilson; Miss Burden; the Misses Taylor; George P. Eustis; Miss Eustis; Mr. F. H. Allen; Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan; James Brown Potter; Miss Potter; J. B. Stokes; Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Gammell; Miss French; Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs; Miss Oelrichs; Stuyvesant Leroy; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed; Miss Emma Sloane; J. P. Messervy; Mrs. John R. Drexel; Potter Palmer, Jr.; Honoré Palmer; H. Roger Winthrop; Miss Gray; Alfred G. Vanderbilt; Reginald Vanderbilt; Mrs. Walter L. Kane; Miss Kane; Miss Whiting; Miss Wolfe; Miss King; Mrs. A. Livingston Mason; Miss Mason; Mrs. Hugh Willoughby; Miss Willoughby; Miss Little; Paymaster Calhoun, and Miss Calhoun.

BAR HARBOR ENTERTAINMENTS.

Complimentary Dinners to Miss Elizabeth Jackson, a Prospective Bride.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 13.—Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest of New York gave a dinner at the Malvern to-night in honor of Miss Elizabeth Jackson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson of New York, and the Rev. William O. Baker, the young and newly appointed rector of the Episcopal Church of Bar Harbor. Miss Jackson and Mr. Baker are to be married here Aug. 3, and as the nuptials approach their friends are entertaining them liberally. Last Saturday evening a dinner was given in their honor by Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman; last evening they were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Francis Howe Johnson, and to-morrow afternoon a luncheon will be given in honor of Miss Jackson, at which the latter's intimate girl friends at Bar Harbor will be present.

At the Van Nest dinner to-night a novel feature was introduced, when Miss Davis, the Welsh singer, sang a number of sweet songs. The guests present were Miss Van Nest, Miss Varnum, Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatine, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Beales, and the Misses Knowlton, all of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Morgan G. Bartlett, Tuxedo Park, Harry Thorndike, Charles T. How of Boston, James Ross Todd of Louisville, Ky., and Reginald Johnson and Theodore Bjorkstem of New York.

MOTORMAN BADLY INJURED.

Knocked Unconscious by Brake Handle and Will Probably Die.

August Grube of 95 Driggs Avenue, Williamsburg, a motorman employed by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, received probably fatal injuries yesterday afternoon by being struck in the abdomen with the brake handle of his car. In starting his car at Graham and Skillman Avenues Grube let the brake swing around, and received a terrific blow in the abdomen from the handle. He fell backward in a semi-conscious condition, while the car proceeded on without a guide.

The passengers in the car, mostly women, became panic stricken, and much excitement followed. The conductor, realizing the danger, at once threw off the trolley pole and applying the brake succeeded in stopping the car. A call was then sent to St. Catharine's Hospital, and Surgeon Connor responded. He found that besides receiving internal injuries Grube had also had several ribs broken. The injured man was removed to his home, at his own request, where it was said he would probably die.

The accident caused a blockade on the line for more than half an hour.

No Pardon Asked for Mrs. Barrow.

ALBANY, July 13.—Pardon Clerk Joyce said to-day that no formal application for a pardon for Mrs. Barrow, the kidnapper of Marion Clark, had been received by him. He scouted the idea that any movement looking to the presentation of a petition in Mrs. Barrow's behalf was on foot, in face of the hue and cry that had been raised by the public to bring to justice the perpetrators of the crime of which she was convicted.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement. —Adv.

CHOCTAW INDIAN EXECUTED.

William Goings Put to Death Despite a Court's Injunction—Habeas Corpus Writ Defied.

GOODLANDS, I. T., July 13.—William Goings, "Walla Tonka," the Choctaw Indian, was shot at Alikichi, I. T., to-day, under sentence of the Choctaw Court for murder. Feeling among the Choctaws was aroused by a report that an attempt would be made to stop the execution by another writ of habeas corpus.

Application was made yesterday to Federal Judge John R. Thomas for a writ of habeas corpus by Goings's attorney. An order by Judge Thomas granting the writ was telegraphed from Tulsa, Indian Territory, last night. It directed the Indian Sheriff to have the body of Goings at South McAlester on July 22, and a Deputy Marshal arrived at Alikichi with the writ at daylight this morning. District Attorney Clay and Sheriff Thomas Watson were in consultation when it was presented.

The Sheriff refused to receive it. The District Attorney declared that "Judge Abner James, the Choctaw Judge, alone could stop the execution."

A runner was dispatched to Judge James, sixteen miles away, notifying him of the telegram from Judge Thomas. He was in bed sick, and sent a verbal message to go ahead with the execution. It was noon when the message was received.

The execution took place two hours later. A few minutes before Goings was led out, four Choctaws appeared bearing a coffin. It was deposited in front of the Court House. Near it a quilt was spread.

Goings knelt on the quilt blindfolded. The Sheriff bared his bosom, painted a spot over his heart, stepped back four paces, rested a rifle across a bench, and fired. The bullet entered the breast, but missed the spot. Goings fell backward and moaned for an hour before expiring. Water was poured down his throat a number of times to hasten death by strangulation.

KILLED IN TROLLEY WRECK.

Two men were killed and one man severely injured yesterday afternoon by a collision between a peddler's wagon and a trolley car of the Flatbush Avenue line of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The car, which was in charge of Motorman John H. Van Duzer and Conductor John Murphy, on its up-town trip, was nearing the Willink entrance to Prospect Park at the end of the long grade, when a peddler's wagon, which had turned to the down-town track to avoid another car, turned back in front of the up-town car.

The motorman put on the brake, rang his bell, and also shouted to the men in the wagon; but could not stop the car in time. The car crashed into the rear of the wagon, upsetting it. The wagon, which was driven by William Anderson, thirty-five years old, of 123 Boerum Place, Brooklyn, also contained Herman Kotch of Warren and Bond Streets, and Edward Rockefeller, thirty-nine years old, of 825 Quincy Street, Brooklyn.

The three men were thrown out of the wagon by the force of the collision. Anderson, whose skull was fractured, was picked up dead. Kotch sustained a fractured skull, and Rockefeller a compound fracture in the right hand and a scalp wound. The injured men were taken in an unconscious condition to St. John's Hospital, where Kotch died a few hours later.

The motorman was arrested and taken to the Flatbush Avenue Police Station. He will be arraigned this morning in the Flatbush Police Court on a charge of homicide. He denied that the car was running at an unusual rate of speed, and said that the collision was the fault of the peddlers.

THEATRE MANAGER IN JAIL.

William Lyttell, former manager of a "Greatest Manhattan" road company, was arrested yesterday and taken to Ludlow Street Jail, to satisfy a judgment obtained against him by Miss Lizzie Moore, who was a costumer in his company.

Miss Moore, alleging that she had not received all the money due her for services, brought suit some time ago under the working woman's act, for $37.16. Lyttell was not present

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,

EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.

Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.

Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.

BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Transact a general banking business.
Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

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BANKERS,
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.
56 Broadway, N. Y. 121 S. 5th St., Phila,
PRIVATE WIRE CONNECTION TO
Phila., Baltimore, Washington, Atlantic City.
SPECIALTY,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson

BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.

Branch Offices { 192 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 457 BROADWAY, Silk Exge Bldg 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

New York Telephone, 4014 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co

DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

HAVEN & STOUT

1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on the above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON AND GRAIN.

SIMON BORG & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of
1st Consolidated Mortgage 7% Bonds
OF THE
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company,

MATURING AUGUST 1, 1900.

The undersigned, under arrangements made with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, offer to holders of the above Bonds the privilege of refunding their bonds into **PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS DUE 1949, BEARING 3½% INTEREST P. A., FROM AUGUST 1, 1899. AT THE PRICE OF 101¼.**

The 7% Bonds will be taken in payment on a 3½% INTEREST BASIS to maturity, and the computation will be made as of August 1, 1899, viz.:

For every $1,000 7% Bond, with February 1, 1900, coupon attached, the holder will receive $1,000 of the 3½% Bonds, with interest running from August 1, 1899, together with a cash payment of $24.10, made up as follows:

$1,000. 7% Bond on a 3½% basis	$1,034.10
$1,000. 3½% Bond at 101¼..	1,010.00
	$24.10

Holders of the First Consolidated Mortgage 7% Bonds desiring to avail themselves of the privilege of refunding should surrender their Bonds to any of the undersigned, or to the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia, and will receive in exchange therefor the above cash payment and Temporary Receipts for the 3½% Bonds, to be exchanged against such Bonds when ready.

This offer will terminate July 15, 1899.

Speyer & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
30 BROAD STREET. 27 PINE STREET.
New York, June 15th, 1899.

We have opened a fully equipped Branch Office at the United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs, New York.

Talbot J. Taylor & Company,
Bankers and Brokers,
30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL.

An Issue will be made in Berlin by Mr. S. Bleichroder, the Deutsche Bank, and the Dresdner Bank; in London by Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., also in Frankfort and in Amsterdam.

United States of Mexico

5% Consolidated
External Gold Loan of 1899.

£22,700,000.

R. Marks, 463,080,000.

United States Gold Dollars, $110,095,000.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, FREE OF ALL MEXICAN TAXES, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

In Bonds to Bearer, of the Denomination of £20, £100, £200, £500, and £1,000, and the Equivalents in Marks and U. S. Dollars.

Principal and interest of the bonds are payable in gold, free from all present and future Mexican taxes, at the option of the holder,—in New York in American gold of the present standard of weight and fineness at $4.85 per pound Sterling; in London in pounds Sterling; in Germany in Marks at Rm. 20.40 per pound Sterling, and in Amsterdam in Dutch Florins at the sight rate on Berlin.

23 Wall Street,
New York, July 12, 1899.

In connection with the above-mentioned Banks and Bankers and the National Bank of Mexico we have entered into a contract with the United States of Mexico for the conversion of its existing foreign debt, and pursuant thereto we are prepared to receive applications for bonds of the above issue at 99⅝% of their par value, together with interest accrued from July 1, 1899, to time of payment, to wit: $965.15 and interest per bond of $970 or £200.

Terms of payment are as follows:

5% on application (to be returned to the extent that bonds are not allotted.)

5% on allotment.

Balance at the option of the subscriber any time before September 1, 1899.

The right is reserved to reject any application, and to allot in any instance a smaller amount than the amount applied for. In default of payment in full by any purchaser, his allotment and any payments thereunder will be liable to forfeiture.

Pending the issue of the definitive bonds, transferable receipts will be issued for payments, and unless bonds of other denominations are asked for bonds of £200 ($970) will be supplied.

The bonds, or their proceeds, are intended exclusively to retire the existing foreign loans of the United States of Mexico, viz.: The 6% loans of 1888, 1890, and 1893, and the 5% Tehuantepec loan heretofore issued in London and Berlin.

The bonds are in coupon form, and are of the following denominations:

£20 equal $97 U. S. Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness.

£100 equal $485 U. S. Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness.

£200 equal $970 U. S. Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness.

$500 equal $2,425 U. S. Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness.

£1,000 equal $4,850 U. S. Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness.

The bonds offered are secured by special hypothecation of 62% of the import and export duties of the United States of Mexico. These duties are collected through the sale of customs certificates by the National Bank of Mexico and remitted direct to Mr. S. Bleichroder for account of the issuing houses by said Bank, the Mexican Government being pledged to maintain a margin of 10% above the amounts required and to make up any deficiency fifteen days before maturity of coupons due and bonds drawn.

The entire issue of bonds is to be retired within forty-five years at par by semi-annual drawings (the first drawing to take place in June, 1900,) or by purchases in the market if same can be made at under par.

After July, 1909, the amount of any drawing may be increased, or the entire loan may be paid off on three months' notice.

Interest is payable quarterly on January 1st, April 1st, July 1st, and October 1st in each year.

Of the above-described bonds, £5,000,000 are reserved for allotment in this country and in Holland. The issue in England and Germany at the present time will be limited in favor of holders of the existing bonds, who will be given a right of conversion.

The Custom House Receipts of the Mexican Government for a series of years back, as officially stated by the Financial Agent of the Government, have been:

1893-4, $16,359,031 silver, of which 62% would be $10,142,599 silver.
1894-5, $18,965,848 silver, of which 62% would be $11,758,825 silver.
1895-6, $22,571,072 silver, of which 62% would be $13,994,064 silver.
1896-7, $22,912,922 silver, of which 62% would be $14,206,011 silver.
1897-8, $22,582,437 silver, of which 62% would be $14,001,110 silver.
1898-9, (11 mos. only,) $24,709,076 silver, of which 62% would be $15,319,627 silver.

The annual interest and sinking fund requirements for the entire external debt of Mexico, as consolidated by the new issue of bonds, is only about $6,200,000 Gold, or at present exchange about $13,000,000 silver.

Applications will be made in due time for the listing of the bonds on the New York Stock Exchange, as well as on the Stock Exchanges of London, Berlin, Frankfort, and Amsterdam.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPEN AT OUR OFFICE AT 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1899, AND WILL CLOSE ON NOTIFICATION FROM BERLIN OR LONDON.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

DEVLIN COAL COMPANY 6% Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated January 1, 1894, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 12 M. of the 15th day of July, 1899, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, secured by said deed, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of four thousand one hundred and sixty-four 50-100 ($4,164.50) dollars.

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY,
of the City of New York, Trustee,
No. 30 Broad St.
July 10th, 1899.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF

The American Spirits Manufacturing Company,
The Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Company,
The Spirits Distributing Company, and
The Standard Distilling & Distributing Company.

Referring to advertisement of the undersigned, dated June 20, 1899, notice is hereby given that the agreement dated June 21, 1899, under the terms of which a majority of the stocks of the above-named Companies have been deposited, is hereby declared binding, operative, and effective. **The organizers have agreed, in order to afford an opportunity for absent shareholders to deposit their holdings, to extend the time for deposit of stock until July 20, 1899.**

Central Trust Company of New York,
By F. P. OLCOTT, President.

The State Trust Company,
By WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.

To the Stockholders of the

American Spirits Manufacturing Company.

Pursuant to a resolution passed at a meeting of stockholders of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, the undersigned have been appointed and have agreed to act as a committee to take such action as may be necessary to protect the interests of the holders of stock. Stockholders desiring to participate must deposit their stock with the **City Trust Company of New York, No. 36 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough,** who will act as depositary for the committee, and who will issue participation certificates against stock deposited. A payment of ten cents per share must be made at the time of the deposit of stock. All stock must be deposited on or before **July 21st, 1899,** after which date no stock will be received except upon terms to be imposed by the Committee.

Copies of the agreement may be had at the office of the **City Trust Company of New York.**

Dated NEW YORK, July 10th, 1899.

BERT REISS,
HUGH V. RODDY, JR.,
LEWIS W. BABCOCK,
Committee.

JAMES C. CHURCH,
WALLACH & COOK,
Counsel.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R.R. Co.

Further deposits of stock and bonds above named will be received by The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York until further notice, under an agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company.

Securities may be withdrawn by non-assenting depositors if the Plan of Readjustment shall not prove to be satisfactory to them.

An amount equal to the interest maturing April 1st, 1899, will be advanced to depositing bondholders.

The Committee is of the opinion that no intelligent Plan of Readjustment can be formulated until a physical examination showing the needs of the property, and an examination of the accounts shall have been completed. The result of such examinations will form a proper basis for a plan. Until the recent changes in the personnel of this Committee and Receivership, satisfactory arrangements could not be made for such examinations. At the request of, and in conjunction with the representatives of the Amsterdam bondholders, expert accountants have been appointed to examine the books and accounts, and an expert has also been appointed for the physical examination. The plan will be formulated as soon as these examinations shall have been completed.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company, and application for their listing on the New York Stock Exchange will be made in due course.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.
W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company
Call for Offers of First Mortgage Bonds for Sinking Fund.

The Atlantic Trust Company, substituted Trustee, under the Indenture of Mortgage and Deed of Trust, bearing date the first day of August, 1875, made and executed by the Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company, as reorganized in 1874, to Edwin D. Morgan and Henry K. Sheldon, as Trustees, to secure the payment of its First Mortgage Bonds for one thousand dollars each, maturing on the first day of August, 1905, and therein more fully described, having on hand cash to the amount of seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000) applicable to the redemption of said bonds, hereby invites proposals for the sale and transfer to it as Trustee of the Sinking Fund thereunder of such amount of said bonds as the said amount of seventy-five thousand dollars so on hand shall be adequate to pay for.

The Trustee is only authorized to accept bonds offered hereunder at not exceeding ten per cent. above par. The bonds purchased hereunder are to be canceled as provided in said Indenture of Mortgage and Deed of Trust.

Proposals for such sales and transfer, in writing, inclosed in sealed envelopes, indorsed "Proposal for sale of Texas and New Orleans Railroad Bonds," will be received by the undersigned at its office, No. 39 William Street, in the City of New York, up to the 2d day of August, 1899, at noon.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
JNO. ALVIN YOUNG,
Secretary.

Dated New York, July 8, 1899.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and Its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO

35 WALL ST., NEW YORK, JULY 1ST, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD AND LAND GRANT GENERAL FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Holders of registered bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4 Per Cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of **$1,100 Prior Lien Bonds, for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.**

The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. S. MELLEN, President.

18 WALL ST., New York. 52 DEVONSHIRE ST., Boston.

H. W. POOR & CO., BANKERS.

New York, July 1st, 1899.

CHANGE OF FIRM NAME.

Notice is hereby given that the banking business heretofore transacted in New York and Boston under the title of POOR & GREENOUGH, will on and after this day be conducted in both cities under the firm name of

H. W. POOR & CO.

The partners are the same as before in both the New York and Boston firms, there being no change except in the title of the firms.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY 5% LAND GRANT BONDS.

The Trustees under the Mortgage dated 1st September, 1881, securing the payment of Five Per Cent. Land Grant Bonds of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, desire to receive proposals for the sale to them of such Bonds up to the amount of $225,000 par value, funds for that purpose being in their hands from sales of lands.

The Mortgage provides that the Trustees may purchase Bonds at the lowest price offered, not exceeding 10% premium on the par value thereof and accrued interest.

Proposals addressed to Charles Drinkwater, Esq., Secretary Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Montreal, to be delivered at his office on or before the 5th day of August next, stating price asked in addition to accrued interest.

R. B. ANGUS,
GEO. M. CLARK,
JOHN TURNBULL,
Trustees.

Montreal, 10th July, 1899.

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DIVIDENDS.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, July 7, 1899.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ PER CENT., and an extra dividend of 1 PER CENT., payable at the company's offices on Aug. 1, 1899. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, July 15, and reopened on Wednesday, Aug. 2.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Office of Wells-Fargo Co.,
43 Broadway,
New York, June 30, 1899.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable July 15, 1899, at our office, as above.

The transfer books will close June 30, 1899, and reopen July 17th, 1899.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
Office of National Surety Company,
346 Broadway, New York, July 11th, 1899.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE has this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. (5%) on the capital stock of the Company, payable on July 25th, 1899. The transfer and registration books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on July 14th, 1899, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on July 25th, 1899.
BALLARD McCALL, Secretary.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey.
143 Liberty Street, New York, July 10, 1899.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable August 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 14th. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. of Friday, July 14th, till the morning of Friday, July 21st.
J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Southern Pacific Company.
Notice of Special Meeting of Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at its office, No. 4 Montgomery Street, in the City of San Francisco, California, on the 26th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, to consider and act upon the question of the approval of the increase of the Capital Stock of said Company to the sum of $200,000,000, and of the action of the Board of Directors of the said Company in respect to such increase in said Capital Stock.

San Francisco, July 10th, 1899.
By order of the President,
E. C. WRIGHT,
Clerk and Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—Notice is hereby given that stock certificate No. A-1645, for seventy-five shares of common stock of the Federal Steel Company, standing in the name of John M. Laflin, has been lost. Transfer of this stock has been stopped upon the books of the company. Finder will please return it to A. BANKS & CO., 34 New Street, New York City, or CHARLES E. HILL, No. 141 Broadway, New York City.

LOST.—One hundred shares of Canada Southern Railway ctf. No. 24110, in the name of Lummis & Parsons. All persons are cautioned against negotiating same. A suitable reward will be paid on return to P. J. GOODHART & CO., 38 Wall St., New York.

THE WESTINGHOUSE COMPANY.

Denial that the American Corporation Will Build in England.

The cabled story that the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company of Pittsburg, Penn., will build works at Manchester, England, and employ 5,000 men, and that George Westinghouse will direct the enterprise, was not corroborated yesterday at the Westinghouse offices in the Equitable Building. An authority on Mr. Westinghouse's business said:

"Mr. Westinghouse is in Europe, and we know nothing of such a project. It may, however, be assumed or surmised that this company is not the one meant, but the Westinghouse Electric Company, Limited, of 32 Victoria Street, London, S. W., an English concern, which may have such a project in hand. We, of course, cannot speak of the report that Baron Kelvin is to be the technical adviser of the Manchaster company."

ELECTED TO THE EXCHANGE.

Mr. Thomas P. Hughes, who was yesterday elected a member of the New York Stock Exchange, has had a somewhat remarkable career. He came from Kentucky a few years ago with H. Victor Newcomb, ex-President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, subsequently entered the banking house of Simon Borg & Co., and latterly became interested in enterprises in Philadelphia, making that city his headquarters. He is understood to have made between $1,000,000 and $1,500,000 during the last year through the rise in the securities of companies organized by him. He is especially well known in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, and has a large acquaintance throughout the country.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 13	412,843
To date this year	104,626,332
Corresponding date last year	54,691,857

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 13	$2,819,000
To date this year	$575,817,490
Corresponding date last year	$428,955,220

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 3½@5 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty and ninety days, 3½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car. & Fdy.	1¾	Gen. Electric	1
Am. C. & F. pf.	1	Glucose Sugar	1
Am. Cotton Oil	1¾	H. B. Claflin	1½
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	¾	M. W. S. El. of Chi.	½
Am. Sugar Refs.	⅝	Mo. Pacific	¾
Anaconda Copper	1⅞	Mobile & Ohio	5
Brunswick City	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	6
Chi. Cons. Tract	½	Northern Pacific pf.	⅝
Chi. G. W. pf., B	1	Pitts. & West. pf.	1
Chi., I. & L. pf.	½	R. G. W. pf.	¾
Chicago & N. W.	⅝	St. Paul & Duluth	1⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	St. Paul & Omaha	2
Erie Tel. & Tel.	½	Twin City R. T.	⅞

Stocks Declined.

Am. Express	1¾	Del., L. & West	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	½	Hocking Valley pf.	½
Am. Steel H. pf.	1¼	Illinois Central	¾
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	1⅝	Lake Erie & West.	½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	2	Lake Erie & W. pf.	¾
Cent. Pac., ass't pd.	½	Met. Street Ry.	1
Chi., B. & Q.	½	Nat. Lin. Oil cfs.	1
Chi. G. W. pf., A	½	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Philadelphia Co.	1½
Col. & H. C. & Iron.	½	Quicksilver pf.	1
Consol. Gas	2	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅞
Cont. Tobacco	½	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Delaware & Hudson	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	2½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. of Ga. 2d pf., inc.	1	Mo., K. & E. 1st	2
E. T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	1	Mobile & Ohio 4s	1
H., E. & W. Tex. 1st	1	Pac. of Mo. 1st	1
		Tex. Pac. 2d cfs.	1½

There were no declines.

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Wall Street's frabricators were up and doing yesterday. They provided strikes for all the local street railways, had grave foreign complications, both political and financial; were informed of the impending collapse of a big new industrial corporation—and, incidentally, were mysterious about a long list of other things which will be discouraging, as soon as they come true.

Representations as to the future investment policy of an important life insurance company cut some figure in helping along depression at the market's opening, efforts being made by speculators to have it appear that the New York Life was doing something surprising, revolutionary; and that its example would be followed forthwith by the two other great life companies, the Equitable and the Mutual. But the misconception was not long influential, it being soon comprehended (even by the room traders of the Stock Exchange) that the New York Life's share holdings have always been inconsequential, while the Equitable and Mutual have no intention whatsoever to quit a policy whose results have for years on years been vastly profitable—a policy which has stood tests abounding in proofs of its conservatism.

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Before the day was over the market's quality was evident. Raids were ineffectual. Quotations most under pressure seemed to rally easiest. In many parts of the market buying appeared suggestive of the strong hand of such confident leadership as J. P. Morgan can provide should he choose. Orders were executed by brokers who are most active when there is campaigning of the best sort under way. Some of this buying appeared to be for European account; and, indeed, it will be no surprise to important bankers if now it should be disclosed that some recent extraordinary international exchange transactions (over which Wall Street for a while both worried and wondered) were really, after all, part of a comprehensive plan whose final results will show in an American security market developed into record-breaking activity—with London and Berlin openly taking our stocks extensively.

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The disposition to change from high-priced stocks to those at lower market figures continues and grows. It was notable yesterday in what developed touching Northern Pacific and in some of the other shares whose prospects warrant confident expectations.

One other noteworthy feature appears in the apparent readiness of the outside public to come again into the market. Commission house transactions extend largely.

As to the money market, almost everybody seems to have given up worrying over it. The bankers who have been sure that funds are to be plenty and rates reasonable abate none of their confidence—but their opinions are more popular.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London showed a disposition to sell stocks in this market yesterday, but because of the irregularity arbitrage houses found it hard to trade, and the transactions for foreign account were kept down to about 16,000 shares, of which some 12,000 were sold. These sales were in Chesapeake and Ohio, Northern and Union Pacific, Denver preferred, Anaconda, the Southern Railways, and Atchison preferred. London's purchases were chiefly of St. Paul and Ontario and Western.

The Bank of England's advance in its discount rate from 3 to 3½ per cent. was generally commented upon here, and traders tried to use it as an argument against values. It had but little effect in the London market, however, and local representatives of foreign bankers did not attach much importance to it. It was argued that no alarm should be felt over the advanced discounts, inasmuch as the Bank of England's weekly statement showed the proportion of reserve to be about 41.3, which is slightly above that of last week.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

A story published in one of yesterday morning's newspapers stating that a strike on the lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is inevitable and imminent was used as a basis for aggressive attacks upon the stock yesterday morning. For the time being, the attack was highly successful, Brooklyn breaking from 114½ to 111¾, a decline of 3½ points from Wednesday night's closing. Around 112, however, Flower brokers and some of the larger commission houses appeared with heavy buying orders, and their purchases resulted in a sharp rally in the stock, which held well around 113 and above during the rest of the day, despite repeated attempts to again mark the stock down. As usual, the stories of a strike were denied, Wall Street interests representing control of the property expressing confidence that the management will avert serious complications with the employes. President Rossiter's denial that the men have made any new demands or presented any new grievances, and his reported remarks accusing old Nassau Electric interests with fomenting the trouble with a view to influencing the market for Brooklyn stock, were disconcerting to the bears.

The heaviest selling of Brooklyn yesterday was attributed to Mr. Keene, who was said to have materially extended his short interest during the past two days. Keene brokers and the Keene following among the room traders were really the most conspicuous sellers of the stock.

It was stated during the day that negotiations are in progress for the acquisition of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad (known as the De Kalb Avenue system) by Brooklyn Rapid Transit. Efforts in this direction have been made before, an offer for the control of the road having been made some time ago and rejected by De Kalb Avenue interests. This offer, it is understood, was $300 per share, and the price asked for the control is said to have been $500 per share. Since that time, however, Brooklyn Rapid Transit has absorbed the Prospect Park and Coney Island Road, which parallels the De Kalb Avenue line, and this makes the transit company's position in the present negotiations much stronger than before. It is said that many De Kalb Avenue stockholders who held off for higher prices previously are now willing to sell out. With the De Kalb Avenue line in its possession, Brooklyn Rapid Transit will be absolutely in control of every street car line in Brooklyn.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Northern Pacific common showed much strength in the last half hour yesterday, running up to 51 and closing at that price. The Street attributed the stock's strength to dividend rumors, and while these received circumstantial confirmation, the best information on Northern Pacific concerned the entrance of new interests into the Board of Directors. There were intimations of this sort after the close.

Friends of President Mellen quote him as favoring an increase in the dividend rate on the common stock. They are highly encouraged by this, for, as they point out, Mr. Mellen is quite conservative as to dividends, his policy being to look out first for the physical condition of the property and for the opportunities for extensions into new territory before making any change in distributions to stockholders. And it is quite evident that Mr. Mellen has heretofore followed this policy closely. He has kept up improvements and betterments on a broad scale, and he has urged the building of extensions on the coast in Manitoba, and other sections that promise early development. Furthermore, it is known that Mr. Mellen has had the co-operation of Morgan interests in carrying out his plans for the betterments of the property, and if he now is in favor of paying more than 2 per cent. on the common stock, it is likely that the most conservative as well as the strongest of Northern Pacific interests are with him in that policy.

PITTSBURG AND WESTERN BONDS

The mysterious "pending development" which has been influencing the Lake Erie and Western stocks of late turns out to be the sale of the company's holdings of Pittsburg and Western second mortgage bonds to the Baltimore and Ohio. This sale was announced yesterday. The terms were not made public.

It has been the understood Baltimore and Ohio plan to secure the Pittsburg and Western property for the new company, and make it the northwestern division of the Baltimore and Ohio. Some time ago the Lake Erie and Western people, who owned a majority of Pittsburg and Western seconds, gave intimation that when the time came Baltimore and Ohio would be able to take the property on a fair basis. These second mortgage bonds practically control the property, and in order to get it away from the bonds it would have been necessary for Baltimore and Ohio, as the owner of a majority of Pittsburg and Western stocks, to pay up to par and interest at foreclosure sale for the bonds, which would mean a price of 120 or thereabouts. The sale which was announced yesterday, however, is understood to have been made at a considerably lower figure.

MANHATTAN JUDGMENTS.

Manhattan held well yesterday, despite continued aggressive selling by bear traders, conspicuous among whom were the Keene followers. The stock was broken down below 118 during the morning, when the raid upon Brooklyn Rapid Transit was in progress, but it recovered well later on and closed strong, with only a fractional loss for the day. During the stock's early weakness there was some signs of profit taking by commission-house clients, but good buying was in evidence throughout the drive, and the stock at all times found a ready market. The persistent buying of Manhattan stock by brokers supposed to be acting for Metropolitan Street Railway interests, which has been in evidence now for two or three weeks, is transforming into believers those people who have hitherto refused to admit the possibility of a closer alliance between the Manhattan and Metropolitan systems.

A development in Manhattan that caused much comment yesterday was the statement made by Mr. Russell Sage in which he told of the amount of old judgments for right of way which have been standing against the company in the courts for some time past. Mr. Sage stated that $6,000,000 of the proceeds of the road's recent sale of $18,000,000 new stock has been used for the purpose of paying off these old right-of-way judgments, which, he said, the company's lawyers had advised the management to pay and get rid of because they were drawing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. The remaining $12,000,000 of the $18,000,000, Mr. Sage said, has been loaned in Wall Street at a good rate.

The announcement of the recording of a forty-million-dollar mortgage by Manhattan gave the impression yesterday that this was a new mortgage. As a matter of fact it is an old one. The present consolidated mortgage for $40,000,000, as originally drawn, provided only for coupon bonds. Some of the large investors have demanded registered certificates, and to comply with these demands it was necessary to create a supplemental mortgage stating the total amount as being the sum in the original mortgage. Manhattan's indebtedness is not in any way increased by the mortgage just recorded.

NEW YORK CENTRAL IN JUNE.

New York Central's June statement, which was published late yesterday afternoon, was highly encouraging. Gross for the month showed a gain of more than $560,000, which is beyond recent expectations, predictions having mentioned $500,000 as the probable amount of the gain. New York Central stock held well around 139 yesterday, Vanderbilt brokers supporting it at that figure.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Apparently authoritative statements that a dividend of 1 per cent. is to be declared on Chesapeake and Ohio within the next thirty days have caused considerable commission house buying of the stock. It is understood that the dividend will be made not later than Aug. 1. Wall Street interests identified with the company will not say anything definite on the matter, but they do not deny that it is their plan to vote for a 1 per cent. distribution. They point out that the company can readily pay this amount, saying that considerably more than 1 per cent. will be earned this year, and that the prospects for business during the current year are excellent.

THE FEDERAL STEEL SUIT.

Federal Steel interests yesterday expressed confidence that the injunction against the payment of the dividend on the common stock will be dissolved when it is heard on Saturday. The stock was stronger than heretofore, getting up to 60¾, and there were predictions of new activity when the pending litigation is over.

COPPER STOCKS STRONG.

Anaconda Copper was one of the strongest stocks on the list yesterday, running up from 54½ to 57¼, and gaining nearly 2 points net. On the curb, Amalgamated was also buoyant. The strength of the two stocks was attributed to Standard Oil buying and to purchases by the Boston contingent headed by Mr. Thomas W. Lawson. Points were circulated during the day that the Amalgamated management has decided to acquire the outstanding minority of Anaconda stock. There was also talk of dividends at the rate of 8 per cent. on Amalgamated, to be begun in August.

IRON MOUNTAIN BONDS.

The recent activity and strength of the bonds and stocks of the Gould railroad properties in the Southwest lends interest to an elaborate circular prepared by Messrs. Fisk & Robinson upon the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern new 4 per cent. bonds, soon to be delivered under the Missouri Pacific's refunding plan. The circular says:

"The Iron Mountain Company now pays out as rentals for the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway, the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway, the Little Rock Junction Railway, and the Iron Mountain Railroad of Memphis an amount equivalent to the interest on the bonds of these corporations. These bonds, which bear 5, 6, and 7 per cent. interest, are to be acquired as soon as practicable by the issue of new 4 per cent. bonds of the Iron M

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, July 13, 1899.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16	16¾	1,845	Am. Car & Foundry...	15¼	16⅞	15¼	16⅞	+1⅝
61¼	62	785	Am. Car & Found. pf.	61	61¼	61	61½	+1
40⅝	40⅝	8,287	American Cotton Oil..	39	40⅝	39	40⅝	+1⅝
92	92½	110	Am Cotton Oil pf....	92½	92½	92½	92½	+ ⅝
137	140	145	American Express	138¼	138¼	138¼	138¼	−1⅝
69½	71	100	Am. Malting Co. pf...	70	70	70	70	− ½
6¾	7	130	American Spirits Mfg.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
55⅞	56	10,185	Am. Steel & Wire.....	55⅜	56⅝	55¼	55⅝	.....
95¼	96	270	Am. Steel & Wire pf..	95⅜	95⅜	95¼	95¼	− ⅛
157¼	157⅝	25,710	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	158	158½	156¼	157⅛	− ⅛
117¼	118¼	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	+ ¼
102¾	104½	29	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	104½	104½	104½	104½	.....
37⅜	38	300	American Tin Plate...	38	38	37⅝	37⅝	− ¼
20¼	20⅜	500	Am. Steel Hoop	20¼	20½	20¼	20¼	.....
77⅞	78	750	Am. Steel Hoop pf....	79	79	78	78	−1¼
97	98	859	American Tobacco	97¼	97½	97¼	97¼	+ ¼
35	36	650	Am. Smelt. & Ref.....	36	36	35½	35½	− ½
82	82¾	310	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	83	83¼	83	83¼	+ ¾
20	20⅝	1,870	At., T. & S. F.....	20	20¼	20	20¼	.....
61⅝	61¾	29,281	At., T. & S. F. pf....	61⅞	62¼	61⅜	61⅜	− ¼
56⅜	56⅝	21,030	Anaconda Copper.....	54⅜	57¼	54½	56¼	+1⅞
48¾	49	275	Baltimore & Ohio.....	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	.....
72¾	72¾	612	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	72½	72½	72¼	72¼	− ¼
113½	113⅝	61,400	Brooklyn Rapid Tran..	114½	114½	113⅜	113⅝	−1⅛
140	144	50	Brooklyn Union Gas..	142	142	142	142	.....
16⅛	16¼	2,804	Brunswick City	16	16⅞	16	16⅞	+ ⅝
71	75	100	Buff., Roch. & P. pf..	73	73	73	73	−2
54	54¼	100	Canada Southern	54⅝	54⅝	54⅜	54⅜	+ ⅛
52	52¼	500	Cent. Pac., ass't pd....	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	− ⅛
28¾	28⅞	9,495	Chesapeake & Ohio....	28⅞	28⅞	28	28⅝	− ¼
56⅝	57	700	Chicago Con. Traction.	57	57½	57	57½	+ ½
136¾	137	12,425	Chi., Bur. & Quincy....	137½	137½	136¼	136⅞	− ½
14¾	14¾	2,540	Chicago Great West...	14⅝	14⅝	14	14¼	− ½
68	68¼	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf. A.	68	68	68	68	− ½
30	31½	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	31	31⅜	31	31⅜	+1
10	10½	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
42	44	400	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	41½	43	41½	43	+ ½
131⅝	131¾	15,682	Chi., Mil. & St. P.....	131⅝	132⅛	131¼	131⅜	− ⅛
174	174½	422	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	174	174	174	174	−1
161¼	161½	570	Chicago & Northw.....	161	161¾	161	161¾	+ ⅞
194	198	29	Chi. & Northw. pf....	198½	198½	198¼	198½	.....
117⅛	117¾	6,320	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	117⅝	117⅞	116¾	117⅝	− ⅛
14¾	15	800	Chi. Term. Trans.....	15	15	14⅞	15	+ ¼
46	48½	25	Chi. Term. Trans. pf..	45¾	45⅞	45¾	45⅞	.....
58	58¾	900	C., C., C. & St. L....	58	58½	58	58⅝	− ⅛
45¾	46	350	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	45½	46	45½	46	+ ½
15½	17	52	Colorado Midland pf..	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	.....
4½	5	210	Colorado Southern	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
43½	44½	10	Col. Southern 1st pf..	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	.....
16½	17½	10	Col. Southern 2d pf....	16½	16½	16½	16½	.....
13	15	200	Col. & H. C. & I.....	14½	14¾	14½	14¾	− ½
181½	183	100	Consolidated Gas	181	181	181	181	−2
39½	39¾	4,480	Continental Tobacco ..	39½	40¾	39	39½	− ⅛
78	79⅜	100	Continental Tobac. pf.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	− ⅛
122¼	123⅝	800	Delaware & Hudson..	123½	123½	122½	122½	−1⅛
168	169	600	Del., Lack. & West...	168½	168¾	168¾	168¾	+ ½
21¾	21⅝	1,075	Denver & R. G.....	21½	21⅝	21¾	21⅝	+ ⅛
75¾	76¼	900	Denver & R. G. pf....	76	76½	76	76¼	+ ¼
13¼	14	60	Erie	13¼	13¾	13¼	13¾	.....
37	37¼	500	Erie 1st pf	37	37	37	37	− ⅛
97	100	100	Erie Tel. & Tel.....	97½	97½	97¼	97½	+ ½
59½	59⅝	9,425	Federal Steel	60¼	60⅝	59¾	60	.....
81¾	83¾	1,460	Federal Steel pf.....	81¾	84¼	80¾	83¼	.....
119¼	119⅝	870	General Electric	118¾	119⅝	118¾	119¾	+1
67	68	120	Glucose Sugar Ref....	67½	67¾	67¼	67¾	+1
170¾	171¼	300	Great Northern pf....	170½	170¾	170¾	170¾	+ ¼
116¾	117¼	500	H. & Chariton Co.....	116	117¾	116	117¼	+1⅛
56½	58	456	Hocking Valley pf....	57¾	57¾	57	57½	− ½
115	115¼	850	Illinois Central	115¾	115¾	115¼	115¼	− ¼
100	...	30	Ill. Cent., leased line..	103	103	103	103	.....
42¼	42¾	1,220	International Paper...	43	43	42	42¾	+ ⅜
79	80	10	International Paper pf..	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	.....
12	12½	100	Iowa Central	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
49	49½	100	Iowa Central pf.....	49	49	49	49	.....
7⅜	7½	300	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf...	7⅜	7½	7¼	7¼	.....
53½	55	200	Laclede Gas	54½	54½	54½	54½	.....
19	19¼	600	Lake Erie & Western..	19¼	19⅝	19	19	− ⅛
76¾	77¼	825	Lake Erie & West. pf..	78	78	77	77¼	− ⅜
72⅜	72½	2,710	Louisville & Nashville.	72¼	72¼	72	72⅜	+ ⅛
118¾	118½	15,210	Manhattan Con	119⅜	119⅜	117⅞	118½	− ⅜
153	153⅝	100	Met. W. S. El. of Chi.	153½	153½	153½	153½	+ ½
56	57	12	Met. W. S. El., Chi. pf	56	56	56	56	.....
222½	223	3,255	Met. Street Railway ..	222½	223¾	220	222¼	−1
153	153⅜	8,233	Mexican Central	153	154⅛	151	151½	+ ¼
111	...	15	Michigan Central	111	111	111	111	.....
98¾	99½	110	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	98¾	99¾	98¾	99¾	− ⅛
26	27	25	M., St. P. & S. S. M..	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	.....
12¼	12¾	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12	12	12	12	.....
34½	35	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	34½	35	34½	35	.....
48¾	48¾	44,545	Missouri Pacific	48¼	49	47¼	48¾	+ ⅝
44¾	45	2,900	Mobile & Ohio.....	41	45	41	45	+5
2	3	400	Nat. Linseed Oil ctfs..	2¾	2¾	2	2	−1
51¼	51½	1,060	National Steel	51¾	51¾	51¼	51¾	− ⅛
91	91¼	400	National Steel pf.....	91¼	91¼	91	91	− ⅛
117¾	118	10	New Jersey Central....	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	.....
200	210	1,125	New York Air Brake...	205	210	205	210	16
139¾	139¾	5,230	New York Central.....	139½	139⅞	138¾	139¾	.....
131	140	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L....	135	135	135	135	.....
26¾	26¾	2,250	N. Y., Ont. & West....	26½	26¾	26¾	26¾	− ⅛
20¾	21	500	Norfolk & Western....	21	21	21	21	.....
70¾	71	1,257	Norfolk & West. pf....	71	71	70⅝	71	.....
50¾	51	15,500	Northern Pacific	50¾	51	49¾	51	+ ⅜
77¾	77¾	730	Northern Pacific pf....	77	77¾	77	77¾	+ ½
75	77	200	Oregon R. & Nav. pf...	75	75	75	75	.....
48	48½	410	Pacific Mail	48	48¾	48	48	− ⅛
136	136¾	6,500	Pennsylvania R. R....	136¾	136¾	136	136¾	− ⅛
117⅝	117⅜	2,953	People's Gas, Chicago.	117¾	118¾	117	117¾	.....
89	90	100	Philadelphia Co.....	90	90	88½	88½	−1½
54	55	900	P. C. C. & St. L.....	55	55	55	55	+ ¼
9	10	200	Pitts. & Western pf....	9	9	9	9	+1
10¼	10⅜	100	Quicksilver pf	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	−1
20¾	21¼	200	Reading	21	21	21	21	+ ¼
6⅝	6¾	3,190	Reading 1st pf	6¼	6¼	6⅜	6¼	− ⅛
23½	23⅝	100	Reading 2d pf	23½	23½	23½	23½	− ½
79	80	100	Rio Grande West. pf..	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	+ ⅜
10¼	10⅜	100	St. L. & San Fran....	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	− ⅛
37½	37¾	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	37½	37¾	37¼	37¾	.....
13¾	14	930	St. Louis Southw.....	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	− ⅛
35	35½	3,550	St. Louis Southw. pf..	37¾	35½	24½	35	.....
53½	53¾	100	St. Paul & Duluth.....	53¼	53½	53¼	53¼	+1⅝
107	108	750	St. Paul & Omaha.....	107	108	107	108	+2
32	32½	2,100	Southern Pacific	32	32¼	31⅝	32¼	+ ⅛
11⅜	11½	200	Southern Railway	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	− ⅛
51⅜	51¾	1,500	Southern Railway pf..	51⅜	51¾	51⅜	51⅜	− ⅜
7⅜	8	100	Standard R. & T.....	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	− ⅛
69¾	70¼	9,425	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	70	70¾	69¼	69¾	− ⅜
22¾	23¼	1,150	Texas Pacific	22¾	23½	22¾	22¾	− ⅝
68¼	69½	500	Twin City R. T.....	67¾	68¾	67¾	68¾	+ ⅞
137½	140	10	Twin City R. T. pf....	139	139	139	139	.....
43¾	44	3,360	Union Pacific	43¾	44	43¾	43¾	− ⅜
77¾	77¾	2,314	Union Pacific pf.....	77½	77⅝	77¼	77½	.....
26¼	28	500	Union Bag & Paper Co.	26	26¾	26	26	.....
53	56	950	United States Leather.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	− ¼
70¾	70¾	300	U. S. Leather pf	70¾	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	.....
51¾	52¾	1,650	United States Rubber..	52	52¼	51¾	52¼	+ ¼
117	118	100	U. S. Rubber pf	118	118	118	118	−2¼
7⅞	8	100	Wabash	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
23¼	23½	7,050	Wabash pf	23¼	23⅝	23¼	23¼	+ ⅜
90	90½	187	Western Union Tel....	90¾	90¾	90⅝	90⅝	+ ⅛
8¾	9	300	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	8¾	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
15¾	16	340	Wis. Cent., when iss...	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
53	53¼	950	Wisconsin Central pf..	53½	53½	53¼	53¼	+ ⅜
Sales ...		412,843						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100¾	...	Knick. L. pf. 54	77	...
4s, r., 1918	108¾	109	Lac. G. L. pf. 95	100	210
5s, reg. 1908	109	109½	Lake Shore 200	210	...
3½, 1918, sm.	108½	109½	Long Isl'd... 70	74	...
4s, r., 1907	112	112½	Man. C. R. 100	...	...
4s, c., 1907	112½	113½	M. C. R. pf. 105	...	...
4s, r., 1925	130	130½	Man. Beach. 10	50	...
4s, c., 1925	130	130½	Mid. C. of N. 78	75	...
5s, r., 1904	112½	113	M. Nat. cfs. 50	87½	...
5s, c., 1904	112½	113	Mex. North. 48	...	...
D. C. 3-65s.	119	...	M. & St. L. 50	55½	...
Adams. Exp.	111	114	M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf. 86	68	...
Alb. & Sus.	105	...	Nat. Biscuit. 50	46	...
Am. Coal.	140	...	Nat. B. pf. 90	100	...
Am. Lin. pf.	33	...	Nat. Lead... 30	31	...
Am. D. Tel.	94	97	Nat. L. pf... 112	112½	...
Am. M. Co.	17½	20	Nat. Starch. 5	7¾	...
Am. S. pf.	28	30	Nat. Sta. 1st pf. 45½	59½	...
A. T. P. pf.	50½	57	Nat. St. 2d pf.	...	...
Am. Tob. pf.	142	147¼	N. Y. & H.	15	23
Ann Arbor...	18	19	N. Y. Coal.	37	39
Ann A. pf...	41	42	N. Y. & N.	2	3
B. & O. S.	33	...	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	68	72
B. & O. pf.	75	77	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31	34
B. A. L. pf.	106½	...	Norf. South.	66	75
B. R. & P.	32½	34½	North Am...	11	11½
B. C. R. & N.	...	...	Ont. Mining.	7½	8½
N.	100	...	O. R. R. & N.	...	...
Can. Pac.	97¼	98½	N.	30½	42
Cap. Tract.	93	96	Pac. Coast.	38	40
Cin. & Alton.	150	...	P. C. 1st pf.	84	90
C. & E. Ill.	73	74½	P. C. 2d pf.	56	60
C. & E. I. pf.	...	...	Penn. Coal.	375	...
C. C. C. & St. L.	121	124	P. C. & St. L.	38	40
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	98½	100	P. C. & St. L. pf.	84	90
C., L. & W.	8	11	P. D. & E.	2½	2¼
C., L. & W. pf.	...	...	Peo. & East.	3	5
C., R. I. & P.	37¾	41	P., Ft. W. & C.	...	...
Cleve. & P.	184	...	P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	56	58
C. C. & I. D.	1¾	2¼	P., Ft. W. & C.	184	...
C., L. & I. D. pf.	...	4	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	182	...
C. F. & I.	...	...	P. S. C.	50	51½
C. F. & I. pf.	105	108	P. S. C. pf.	82	82¼
Col. Mid.	7	9	Pull. Car.	160	161
Com. Cable.	170	...	Quicksilver.	2½	3
Consol. Coal.	50	59	Rens. & Sar.	191	...
Consol. Ice.	42½	43½	R. W. & O.	131	...
Consol. Ice pf.	80	92	Rio Gr. W.	33	40
D. M. & Ft. D.	20½	21½	R. G. W. pf.	79	80
D., M. & Ft. D. pf.	103	125	St. J. & G. I.	4	5
D., S. S. & A. pf.	10½	12½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	45	46
Fourth Ave.	380	...	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	12½	14
Erie 2d pf.	...	20½	St. L. & S. F.	70½	72
Ev. & T. H.	39¾	40	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	82	85
Ev. & T. H. pf.	82	85	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	102	104
F. & P. M.	30	32	St. P. & O.	...	...
F. & P. M. pf.	57	60	St. P. & O. pf.	175	190
Ft. W. & R. G.	24	26½	Stand. Dist.	14	16
Glucose pf.	107	107½	Stand. D. pf.	...	61
H. B. Claflin	...	...	Tenn. C. I. & R.	12	13
1st pf.	103	...	Third Av.	110	192
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	103	...	T. & O. C.	...	29
Hock. Valley.	21½	23	T. & O. C. pf.	...	40
Homestake.	73	75	U. B. & P.	76	78
Ill. C. L.	109	...	U. S. Exp.	48	50
Int. Silver.	12½	15	U. S. B. R.	170	...
Joliet & Chi.	180	...	W.-F. Exp.	125	181
Kan. & Mich.	10	14	W. & L. E.	...	4½
K. & D. M.	3½	4½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	50	53
K. & D. M. pf.	18	19	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	24½	25
Keok. & N.	35	50	Wis. Cent.	50	...
Knick. Ice.	50	53½			

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

Whitney S. F. Arms	50
American Biscuit bonds	107½
Binghamton Gas 5s	92½
Cuban bonds, 1868	2⅞
Cuban bonds, 1872	2⅞
Cuban bonds, 1896	2⅞
Fern. Coal Co.	15.00
Journeay & Burnham	5.00
Journeay & Burnham pf	25.00
Marshall Mill	90
N. Y. Biscuit bonds	110½
Retsof bonds	75
Retsof stock	15

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27⅜d per ounce, and in New York at 60c. Mexican silver dollars at 47⅝c.

On the Stock Exchange 200 shares of Breece sold at 2.00.

On the Consolidated Exchange 700 shares of Comstock sold at .05, 500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .09, 1,000 Pharmacist at .05, 600 Phoenix at .10, 300 Sierra Nevada at .69, 100 Small Hopes at 1.35, 200 Standard at 2.50, 400 Utah at .16, and 100 Yellow Jacket at .38.

On the Industrial Exchange 700 shares of Alliance sold at .14, 30,000 Cannon Ball at .007@.008, buyer 60, .008 buyer 10, and 725 Morenci Copper preferred at 1.50%@1.51%.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated and Industrial Exchanges:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Occidental	.18
American Con.	1.40	Plymouth	.10
Adams Consol.	.05	Phoenix G. Min. Co.	.09
Belcher	.30	Potosi	.38
Best & Belcher	.50	Quicksilver	2.15
Breece	1.60	Quicksilver pf	8.50
Brunswick Consol.	.15	Savage	.20
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Sierra Nevada	.68
Challenge Con.	.25	Standard	2.25
Crown Point	.22	Small Hopes	1.25
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.90	Union Consol.	.34
Com. T. Co. stock	.05	Utah	.12
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Victor	1.00
Com. T. Co. scrip	.07	Yellow Jacket	.30
Crescent	.15	Argentum Juanita	.23
Catalpa	.20	Alamo	.07
Deadwood Terra	.50	Anaconda	.44
Eureka Consol.	.20	Cripple Creek Cons.	.09
Father De Smet	.10	Creede & Cripple Ck.	.07
Gould & Curry	.25	Gold & Globe	.04
Hale & Norcross	.33	Golden Fleece	.30
Homestake	.60.00	Isabella	.75
Horn Silver	1.20	Mollie Gibson	.22
Iron Silver	.50	Mount Rose	.24
Julia Consol.	.02	Pharmacist	.04
Kingston & Pemb.	.20	Portland	1.80
La Crosse	.14	Specimen	.06
Leadville Con	.08	Union	.25
Little Chief	.20	Work	.20
Mexican	.60	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.14
Moulton	.30	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.13
Ontario	7.00	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.12½
Ophir	.90	Grey Forge	.12½

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

A. G. M. & M.	.13	Cannon Ball	.008
Burt Gold	.03½	Gold Coin, Gilpin	.35
Gold Magnet	.01	Jurtine	.01¾
Good Enough	.02¼	Mollie Gibson	.23
Gregory Gold	.03½	Mount Rosa	.25
Gilpin & Lincoln	.43	Old Gold	.01
High Five	.37½	Pande Basin	.40
Jennie Blanche	.53½	Sentinel	.02½
Morenci Cop. pf.	1.51½	San Juan Star	.04
Pilgrim	.002	Rosario Honduras	5.00
B. & B. C. C. Co.	2.50		

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 13.—American securities opened good, with prices for the most part above parity. Afterward they were below the best, with a disposition to wait to see what Wall Street would do. The settlement absorbed the attention of members. At the close the tone was dull.

Consols for money, 106 9-16; for the account, 106 11-16; Atchison, 20½; Canadian Pacific, 100; St. Paul, 125½; Illinois Central, 119; Louisville, 74½; Union Pacific preferred, 79½; New York Central, 142¾; Erie, 14; Pennsylvania, 68⅝; Reading, 10⅝; Erie first preferred, 38⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, 79½; Grand Trunk, 7⅞; Anaconda, 11¼.

Money, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 3⅜@3½ per cent.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £111,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 114; Madrid, 23.20; Lisbon, 35; Rome, 72.7. Gold bars, 77s 9½d.

Bar silver quiet at 27⅝d per ounce.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s		Mo Pac 1st col 5s	
1,000	96¾	10,000	96¼
Atch. Top & Santa Fe adjust 4s		10,000	97
2,000	85⅝	20,000	97¼
10,000	85¼	25,000	97½
54,000	85	2,000	97⅜
5,000	85¼	17,000	97½
1,000	85	20,000	97
14,000	85¼	Mob & Ohio gen 4s	
2,000	85	5,000	86
10,000	85½	43,000	86¼
10,000	85¼	23,000	87
Gen 4s		Morgan's L & T 7s	
6,500	102⅜	1,000	138
10,000	102½	N Y Cent 1st, coup	
6,000	102⅜	1,000	113
Balt & Ohio 3½s		N Y Cent & Hud, Lake Sh col 3½s	
20,000s20F	97⅛	9,000	101¾
20,000	97⅛	100,000	102
1,000	97⅛	4,000	101⅝
4,000	97¼	1,000	101⅞
Balt & Ohio 4s		N Y, Chi & St L 4s	
5,000	101	49,000	107½
51,000	101⅛	N Y, N H & H 4s, con deb ctfs	
1,000	101½	2,000	187½
1,000	101⅞	Norf & W Ry con 4s	
3,000	101⅜	5,000	95½
B'klyn Rap Tr 5s		20,000	95½
5,000	115¼	25,000	95½
B'klyn Un Elev 1st		Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
15,000	104	1,000	68
B'klyn Un Gas 5s		4,000	67⅝
3,000	118	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
Cahaba Coal 1st		5,000	103⅜
11,000	103	5,000	103¾
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		1,000	103⅞
28,000	90½	5,000	104
20,000	90⅝	1,000	103⅞
25,000	90⅝	20,000	104
20,000	90⅝	10,000	104⅛
10,000	90⅜	Ore R R & Nav 4s	
8,000	90⅞	1,000	102½
5,000b3	97	Ore Ry Line 1st con 5s	
1,000	90⅞	1,000	113⅞
10,000b3	97	Ore Sh Line 5s	
5,000	97	1,000	133⅛
6,000	97⅛	Ore Sh Line inc A, 5s	
10,000	97⅜	3,000	98
10,000	97⅝	Pac of Mo 1st 4s	
9,000	97⅝	2,000	100
42,000	97¾	Reading Co gen 4s	
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc 5,000	41¼	5,000	88¼
5,000	41	10,000	88¾
10,000	40½	1,000	88½
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc 2,000	13	2,000	88¾
Cent of N J gen 5s 5,000s20F	120%	Rio Gr West 1st 5,000	99¾
Ches & O gen 4½s 20,000	97½	St L & I M gen 5s 2,000	114¼
Chi, Bur & N 5s 5,000	106½	4,000	114
Chi & Erie 1st 7,000s20F	116	95,000	114⅜
2,000	116	10,000	114¼
Chi, M & St Paul, Chi & Pac West 5s 5,000s20F	121⅜	St L, I M & So 4s 10,000	85¾
7,000	122	500	85
Chi, M & St P gen 4s 55,000	108	10,000	85¾
Chi Term Tran 4s 3,000	99½	10,000	85¾
C, C & St L gen 4s 3,000	95½	10,000	85⅞
Col Fuel & Iron 5s 10,000	89½	30,000	86
5,000	89½	40,000	85⅞
5,000	89½	5,000	86
Col & South 1st 4s 25,000	80½	36,000	85⅞
Denv & Rio Gr 4s		55,000	86
2,000	100½	5,000b3	86¼
Denv & Rio Gr 4½s 5,000	100½	38,000	86¾
Detroit City Gas 5s 1,000	98	St L & San Fran 4s 5,000	87
Dul & Iron R 1st 10,000s20F	110	St L & S F g m 6s 5,000	124¼
Dul, S Shore & A 5s 10,000	113½	St L S'w'n 1st 15,000	96
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s 1,000	119	St L S'w'n 2d inc 3,000	63½
Erie gen lien 4s 10,000	72¾	18,000	63⅞
Erie 4s prior bds 10,000	92¾	5,000	64
10,000	92¾	50,000	63⅞
Evans & T H gen 5s 4,000	103	25,000	64
Ft W & D C 1st 11,000	80	10,000	63⅞
Gila Val, G & N 1st 5,000	105	25,000	64
5,000	105¾	15,000	63¾
Hocking Val 4½s 1,000

CARL CARLSEN NOT DROWNED.

Columbia Yacht Club Watchman Turns Up Alive to Disgust of Undertakers Who Wanted to Bury Him.

Carl Carlsen, the veteran watchman of the Columbia Yacht Club, was reported drowned on Wednesday night, but turned up alive, dry, and well, to the joy of the club and the disgust of two undertakers who were seeking the job of burying him.

Carlsen went out in a skiff just as the storm was kicking up a sea Wednesday evening, taking with him a number of lanterns to swing from the mastheads of the yachts. He failed to return, and, as his lights did not appear, it was believed that his light was permanently out. This opinion was confirmed when, after the storm, Carl Hanken, another employe, found Carlsen's skiff moored to the sloop Fleur-de-Lis and no sign of its owner. The supposed death was reported at the West One Hundredth Street Station, and there officially recorded.

In the club, members sat late and discussed the virtues of the watchman and the propriety of putting the flag at half mast in his honor.

After midnight Hanken was startled by a faint hail in a familiar voice from the yachts out in the darkness. He shivered and listened as the hails became louder and more imperative and insisted, in Swedish and English, that he should "come."

"Please, Carl, I kaint not coom now—I'm busy," he pleaded, desperately, holding tight to the railing.

But this elicited a reply in Swedish and English such as spirits are not supposed to use—not even spirit sailors at sea. So Hanken put out and found Carlsen, who had gone to the cabin of the Fleur-de-Lis to escape the rain and had fallen comfortably asleep.

A report was sent to the station house that the drowned man had been "found," and at 2 o'clock in the morning an officer was sent to take charge of the remains. He found Carlsen at the clubhouse, and, after looking around, said:

"I've come for Carlsen's body."

"Ay, vat have Carlsen done dat you vant him dis time by night?" Carlsen asked, much alarmed.

"Done?" the officer answered. "He ain't done anything but get drowned, and I've come for his body. What's the matter with you?"

Explanations followed, and the officer started back to the station. Before he got there, however, two undertakers, buttoning their collars run down to lead him to the Sergeant's desk. They watched each other suspiciously. First one of them and then the other proffered a cigar to the officer in charge and sought a private conversation and a hint as to the whereabouts of Carlsen's body. They waited until the officer returned with his report and then departed, going different ways, but both bearing evidences of deep dejection.

MISSING MISS COCHRANE FOUND.

Says She Is Happily Married, but Her Father Says She Was Hypnotized.

John W. Cochrane of 128 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, who was formerly private secretary to Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, has found his daughter, Adelaide, for whom he has been searching two months. He declares that she eloped with a man, who hypnotized and drugged her and then lured her away.

His daughter, however, says that she is perfectly happy with her husband, Charles M. Pond, Jr., to whom she was married in Jersey City, and ascribed her father's statement to a tendency of his to make peculiar assertions ever since he had the grip, about five years ago.

Mr. Cochrane said yesterday that his daughter was only twenty years old, and was engaged to John Ford, an instructor in the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association. She disappeared May 1, he said, and, when found, told her mother that Pond had taken her to the Sagamore Hotel, in West Sixty-fifth Street, and had given her whisky cocktails until she did not know what she was doing. He said also that he had been unable to find any record of the marriage in the Board of Health books or in the Hudson County records.

THE SEELY DIVORCE SUIT.

C. E. Fiske Says He Has Not Been Appointed Referee to Take Testimony.

Charles E. Fiske, a lawyer at 215 Montague Street, Brooklyn, who was reported to have been appointed as referee to take testimony and report to the Chicago court in a suit for absolute divorce said to have been brought by Mrs. Ida Bennett Seely against her husband, Samuel C. Seely, the Shoe and Leather bank embezzler, declared yesterday that he had not been so appointed.

Seely is now in the Kings County Penitentiary. Warden Hayes is said to have been ordered by Supreme Court Justice Jenks of Brooklyn to produce Seely before Lawyer Fiske on Aug. 22 next, with the record of his conviction for the theft of $354,000 from the National Shoe and Leather Bank of this city.

Mr. Fiske stated yesterday that he surmised that, as he is a notary public, he had been named by the Chicago court to take the facts as to Seely's conviction, which record would be used in Chicago on the trial of the divorce suit.

A FALL RIVER LINE RUMOR.

Story that the Company Would Have a Pier in the East River Denied.

General Passenger Agent Taylor of the Fall River Line yesterday denied the report that the company would build a pier at the foot of Rutgers Slip, in the East River, whence the big, sectional dry dock will be removed.

"We have ample docking facilities where we are," said Mr. Taylor, "and see no reason why we should move."

J. Sergeant Cram of the Dock Board said that, while he did not expect the immediate removal of the Fall River Line's headquarters, the Dock Board strongly favored the concentration of all the Sound lines on the East River. Mr. Cram asserted that no more North River piers would be leased to steamship companies doing business on the Sound, and intimated that the companies now landing on the North River would eventually have to move.

Japanese Emigrants for Hawaii.

The American Bible Society has received a report from the Rev. Mr. Loomis, its agent in Japan, in which he quotes a prominent Japanese as saying that the question of sending emigrants to the Philippine Islands was being considered, and if only a suitable opening is found there for the laboring classes a considerable number will be ready to go. Every vessel to Hawaii from Japan for some time past has taken emigrants and they still continue to go.

Buffalo Police Commissioners Here.

Police Commissioners George H. Cooper and Charles E. Rupp and Chief Detective P. V. Cusack of Buffalo are in the city on an observation trip. They are at the Imperial Hotel, where they were visited last night by Chief of Detectives George W. McCluskv. The Buffalo officials are seeking information concerning the methods employed by the New York police in handling concert halls and gambling places.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Yetor vs. Lewis.
2—People ex rel. Doane vs. Scannell.
3—In re Devery.
4—Stones vs. Stones.
5—Striker vs. Foerster.
6—Peartes vs. Bradley.
7—Larned vs. McCaffrey.
8—Diradoorian vs. Diradoorian.
9—United States Trust Company vs. Mogul Mfg. Co.
10—In re Whelan.
11—Pinner vs. Vanderveer.
12—Berger Mfg. Co. vs. City of New York.
13—Conner vs. Watson.
14—People, &c., vs. N. Y. & Boston Ins. Co.
15—Caldwell vs. Caldwell.
16—Altman vs. Kornfeld.
17—Emmet vs. Stevens.
18—Litt vs. Stewart.
19—Barnum vs. Barnum.
20—Malawista vs. Goodstein.
21—Murphy vs. Keller.
22—Davies vs. Clark.
23—Oppenheimer vs. Spaulding.
24—Grenner vs. Grenner.
25—Olmesdahl vs. Olmesdahl.
26—People ex rel. Welsa vs. Scannell.
27—In re Garniss.
28—Raphael vs. Cohn.
29—Yellow Pine Co. vs. Hallock.
30—Johnson vs. Bell.
31—Swerling vs. Levinberg.
32—Baldwin vs. Mitchell.
33—Treacy vs. Ellis.
34—Sill vs. Barnes.
35—In re Gallewski.
36—Bailey vs. Stokes.
37—Nesbit vs. Deegan.
38—Franklin Nat. Bank vs. Mogul Mfg. Co.
39—Reeb vs. Payne.
40—Tuttle vs. Tuttle.
41—Needle vs. Needle.
42—Kirschbaum vs. Wolpert.
43—Ellwanger vs. Ellwanger.
44—Dreshem vs. Dreshem.
45—Kiraify vs. Tompkins.
46—In re Klein.
47—Somerville vs. Naarden.
48—In re Bleber.
49—In re Sprige.
50—Hamilton vs. Luetke.
51—Shrady vs. Sarady.
52—Symonds vs. Symonds.
53—In re Hiedenheimer.
54—Nat. Central Bank of Cherry Valley vs. Heidenheimer.
55—14th St. Bank vs. O'Laughlin.
56—Weyrich vs. Weyrich.
57—Sutphen vs. Casper.
58—In re Steinway.
59—Hartmaur vs. Hofheliner.
60—Baldwin vs. Mitchell.
61—May vs. Sieghardt.
62—Pancoast vs. Hallett.
63—Tully vs. Tully.
64—Neale vs. McDonald.
65—Cavanagh vs. Cavanagh.
66—Reiner vs. Oelbaum.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Recess until July 17.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Varnum, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.: Case on.

1450—Rachel Lenox Kennedy. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Katherine Gross, Daniel Devanney, John J. Brunner,
Moses Berger, George W. Hyde, James Y. Bates, Mary Kedian, William Nukent, Louisa Henks.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV. Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Grady, Blake, Herrman, and O'Connor for the People.

Pleadings.
1—Gottlieb Schillhauser.
2—John Hammond.
3—Louis Brown. John Kisko.
4—William A. Cooke.
5—Samuel Greenwald.
6—William H. Purtell, George Hartman, James F. Quinn, J. F. Gallagher.
1—Grace E. Ramsey.
2—Arthur Solliday.
3—Charles Miller.
4—Harry Carinen.
5—William Ward.
6—Philip Resminsky.
7—Thomas F. O'Brien.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Recess until Monday, July 17.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Matter of Haskell—Max Altmayer. Matter of Meek—H. Cleiland Milnor.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Williams vs. Hawley—G. Woodward Wickersham. Kernochan vs. Livingston—William H. Willis.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Mary Conlan vs. Margaret A. McCaffrey—Warren Leslie. Samuel Johnson vs. Mattie A. Appleby—Edwin F. Stern.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Columbus Avenue Corner Sold—Other Dealings by Private Contract and at Auction.

A. E. & E. A. Karelsen have sold for Richard H. Clark, Jr., to Morris Nelman, for $100,000, the five-story factory building at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Columbus Avenue, now occupied as a knitting mill by the firm of M. Nelman's Sons. The buyer gives in part payment the five-story flat, with stores, at the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

Charles B. Faruolo & Co., together with H. Lear Rosenbaum, have sold for Bella Bergoffen to Mayer & Oppenheim, for $18,000, the five-story flat 104 Avenue B, 21 by 65. The buyers have leased the premises to H. Lear Rosenbaum for a term of twenty-one years.

Ranald H. Macdonald and J. Arthur Fischer have sold for Dr. Eliot Gorton to Charles E. Googins the three-story dwelling 156 West Fiftieth Street, 20 by 60 by 100.5.

In addition to its recent large purchase of 120 lots in the same neighborhood, the Manhattan Railway Company has just acquired twenty lots on the east side of Third Avenue, beginning about 50 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street.

John H. Loscam reports the sale of 172 East Third Street, a Winthrop leasehold, for Joseph Collett to Ignatz Martin for $8,500. The same broker has also sold for Ignatz Martin to Charles King, for $6,000, the four-story tenement 1,510 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.

Schmidt & Co., in conjunction with N. Weiss, have sold for Adelson & Slone to a builder, for improvement, 161 and 163 East Ninety-fifth Street, 50 by 100.

Mrs. J. J. Duffy has sold the three-story brick dwelling 235 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 16 by 50 by 100.

B. F. Hillery has sold for Charles Kaile to Lowenfeld & Prager the old buildings 84 and 86 Chambers Street, 37.6 by 96.

L. Shoemaker was the broker in the recent sale of the lots 312, 316, and 318 East Eighty-fourth Street to Emanuel and George Doctor.

Thorwald Stallknecht, who has been connected with the Central Trust Company since 1878, has been elected Second Vice President of the New York Realty Bond Exchange and Trust Company. Mr. Stallknecht will have charge of the trust business of that corporation.

Among yesterday's recorded mortgages was one for $200,000, covering property at the northwest corner of Central Park West and One Hundred and Second Street. The mortgage is made by Louis Mendelson in favor of Russell Sage and has five years to run at 5 per cent. interest.

Plans are now being prepared by C. P. H. Gilbert, architect, for the new residence to be erected upon the property 26 West Fifty-third Street, title to which was taken Wednesday by H. Shoemaker. The building will be five stories in height and will be built upon the American basement plan.

Charles M. Rosenthal yesterday sold the three lots on One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 75x100, 400 feet east of Lenox Avenue, to the Congregation Chaari Zedek of Harlem, who will erect a fine synagogue on the property.

A. L. Gruetzaner sold yesterday, for L. Voss, the five-story double flat, 25 by 85 by 100, at 463 West One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street. The property will be held as an investment.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

544 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 28 by 118.5, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to James Hanson.....$14,587

By William Kennelly.

586 Second Avenue, 24.8 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to David Rosenfeld..... 18,350

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

Broadway, Kings Bridge, about 200 feet north of Weber's Lane, 200 by 386 by 200 by 404, three-story frame dwelling and stable; foreclosure sale, to Wilson P. Marshbank..... 22,660

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

342 East Seventy-ninth Street, 21 by 100, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Jeremiah P. Robinson and others, trustees..... 10,000

By Herbert A. Sherman.

252, 254, and 256 West Ninety-ninth Street, each 16.8 by 100.11, three four-story brick dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Francis H Catlin..... 54,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, 241 East Fiftieth Street, north side, 174 feet west of Second Avenue, 17 by 100.5, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,601.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 115 Orchard Street, southeast corner of Delancey Street, 25 by 87.6, three-story brick and frame tenement on Orchard Street, two and four-story brick tenement at the rear on Delancey Street. Due on judgment, $14,969; subject to another mortgage for $22,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William G. Davies, referee, Thompson Street, east side, 150 feet south of Bleecker Street, 25 by 100, three-story brick store. Due on judgment, $16,992.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, 1 to 15 Union Court and 93 and 95 University Place, east side, 50 feet south of Twelfth Street, runs east 83.3 by south 150 by west 100 by northeast 107.10 by north 44 along University Place, fourteen three-story brick buildings, with stores on University Place, one-tenth part; 382 and 384 Broome Street, north side, 48 feet east of Mulberry Street, 35.3 by 97.2 by 26.6 by 90.10, two two-story brick buildings, with store in 382. Due on judgment on the foregoing, $2,293; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Cauldwell Avenue, west side, 47 feet north of Cedar Place, for four three-story frame flats, 21.4 by 65; William H. Ebling, Jr., owner; Samuel J. Best, architect; cost, $32,000.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 66 feet east of Seventh Avenue, for a one-story brick storage house, 35.6 by 110.7; Metropolitan Street Railway Company, owner; A. V. Porter, architect; cost, $4,500.

Decatur Avenue, east side, 238 feet south of Two Hundred and Fifth Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 15 by 30; A. M. J. Muller, owner; William H. Hallock, Jr., architect; cost, $1,800.

No. 106 to 112 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, for four five-story brick flats, 25 by 84.6; Edward Margolies, of 45 West Ninety-ninth Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $76,000.

Franklin Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, for two four-story brick flats, 20 by 65; Catherine McNulty, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $16,000.

Alterations.

Washington Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling and stable; John H. Reinken, premises, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, south side, 225 feet east of Jerome Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling; Madeline Spencer, premises, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $700.

Grand Street, north side, 25 feet west of Suffolk Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Joseph Lunitz, owner; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 26 and 28 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, to two five-story brick flats; Barnett Brisk, premises, owner; Matthew Turnbull, Jr., architect; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 1,476 and 1,478 Broadway, to a three-story brick restaurant; Astor estate, owner; Hammerstein & Denivelle of 120 West Fiftieth Street, architects; cost, $20,000.

No. 517 to 521 West Fifty-ninth Street, to a six-story brick store and stable; Lewis A. Cushman of 1,067 Lexington Avenue, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 62 Irving Place, to a six-story brick factory; John S. Huyler of 8 West Seventy-second Street, owner; Julius Kastner & Sons, architects; cost, $1,200.

No. 769 Westchester Avenue, to a two-story brick and frame warehouse; Armour & Co., lessees; G. H. Kennerly, Chicago, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 771 Westchester Avenue, to a two-story brick warehouse; Armour & Co., lessees; H. Flotron, architect; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, south side, near Courtlandt Avenue, to a four-story brick school; city, owner; C. M. Morgan, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 56 East Seventy-eighth Street, to a three-story brick and stone dwelling; William E. Rogers, premises, owner; Howard, Cauldwell & Morgan, architects; cost, $900.

Washington Avenue, west side, 145.2 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, to a one-story and basement brick church; First Presbyterian Church of Morrisania, owner; John Brandt, architect; cost, $3,500.

STREET OPENINGS AND ASSESSMENTS.

ASSESSMENTS COMPLETED.—Opening of East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street from St. Ann's Avenue to Willow Avenue. Report to be made to Special Term of Supreme Court, Part III., Oct. 10. Opening of Van Courtlandt Avenue from Jerome Avevnue to Mosholu Parkway. Report to be made to Special Term of Supreme Court, Part III., Oct. 10.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, July 13.

AMUNDSON AV, e s, 250 ft s of Randall Av, 50x100; Peter Pearson to Anna H. Wagner..... $1

ANTHONY AV, w s, 393.11 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 100.6x94.11x100.1x100; Daniel Burke to Roman Catholic Church of St. Philip Neri of Bedford Park..... 1

AVENUE A, s w corner of 80th St, 26.8x75.9; Jacob Schmidt to Eliza Schmidt..... 1

AVENUE C, n w corner of 94th St, 25.2 x75; 84th St, n w, 173.3 ft w of Avenue A, 18.9x102.2, Frank German to Margaretha Brinkmann..... 1

AVENUE C, n w s, 50 ft from Cedar St, 50x100; Susan Smith to Annie Smith... 1

BOSTON ROAD, n w s, 100 ft s w of 158th St, 25x100; 185th St, n s, 20 ft w of proposed Wadsworth Av, 50x61.1x50x60.4; Abraham Bennett to Harris B. Gutman..... 1

COMMONWEALTH AV, w s, 375 ft n of Mansion St, 25x100; Charles M. Curtis to Adolph L. Rake..... 1,600

COURTLANDT AV, 595, 29.7x100, 1-6 part; Helen M. Fritz, by guardian, to Melrose Turn Verein..... Nominal

COURTLANDT AV, 595, 29.7x100, 1-6 part; Emeline Phelan to Melrose Turn Verein..... 2,000

COURTLANDT AV, 595, 29.7x100, 1-6 part; Robert C. Fritz and others to Melrose Turn Verein..... 2,000

EAGLE AV, n e corner of 161st St, 100x100; Henry D. Cochrane, as executor, to Stephen G. Thomas and another..... 8,000

GRAND ST, 363 and 365, s s, 33.6x100.4 x33.4x100; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another..... 6,000

GRAND ST, s s, 66.8 ft e of Essex St, 33.6x100.4x33.4x100.8; Jonas Weil and another to Leopold Kaufmann..... Nominal

INTERIOR LOT, between 84th and 85th Sts, between Madison and Fifth Avs; Mary E. Graham to Charles Gulden..... 1

JEFFERSON AV, n w s, 487 ft n e of Locust Av, 25x200; Julius Schroeder to Catherine Schroeder..... gift

LOT 1, map of 65 lots, part of the Oak Tree plot, 24th Ward; Agnes Organ to Jefferson M. and L. Napoleon Levy..... 1

LOT 101, map Claremont, W. Stebbins Smith and wife to John Massimino..... 1

LOT 154 and south half of lot 155, amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook to Henry P. Mock and another..... 1,538

LOT 156, amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook to New York Realty Bond Exchange and Trust Company..... 1,575

LOT 156 and north half of lot 155, amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook to Arthur Hammerstein and another..... 1,538

LOTS 162 and 163, Block D, amended map of Mapes estate; H. P. Rose to John B. Conlon and another..... 1,100

MADISON AV, s w corner 84th St, 100.6 x138.11; Louis B. Hasbrouck to Samuel T. Busey..... 30,000

MATILDA ST, s e s, south ½, Lot 154, map Washingtonville, 25x100; Charles Brockman to William F. Miller..... 1

MORRIS AV, n w corner of 150th St, 50.2x100; Augustus Van Wyck to Leopold Hatter..... 11,825

NELSON AV, e s, 200.6 ft n of 164th St, 25x70.10x25x70.6; Joseph H. Jones to Daniel D. Denny..... 100

PARK AV, n e corner of 115th St, 75x72; Robert Selmer to Laura E. Smith..... 1

PELHAM AV, s w s, at n w s Lorillard St, 50x100; Ellen E. Kearns to John C. Heintz..... 6,500

PLOT CALLED OLD HUNT'S POINT Road, in 23d Ward, runs through and abutting lands of Paul Spofford; Hugh J. Hunt to George H. Church..... 1

PROSPECT AV, s w corner of 165th St, 94.11x86.3; May Halmel and others to Moses Mendelsohn and another..... 1

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 157th St, 25x100x25x25, error; Abram Abelman and another to Margaret Boughton and others..... 27,900

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 712, e s, 21x100; Chauncey S. Traux, referee, to Annie J. Kent..... 24,000

STANTON ST, 32, n s, 23x100; Annie Whittacker to Ivan Prince..... 1

UNION AV, n w s, at n e corner of Snyder tract, 125x100; Samuel L. Kennedy, Jr., and wife to Samuel Cowen..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, s w corner of 171st St, 150x150; David Quigley and wife to Albert C. Hopkins..... 1

WOOSTER ST, 141 to 145, w s, 75x100; Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, to Joseph Hamershlag and another..... 20,000

2D AV, 668, e s, 19.9x32.10; John Vincent, referee, to Ellen Oppenheimer..... 8,300

2D ST, n e s, 80 ft s e of Avenue A, 40x79.5; Solomon Bachrach and wife to Edward Inttner..... 10

3D AV, s e s, 162.7 ft s from the intersection of the s e s of 3d Av and e of Franklin Av, runs s e 99.6 x n e 62.6 x n w 99.4 to 3d Av, x s 57.8 to beginning; Charles M. Curtis and Adolphus L. Rake to Michael J. Cunniff..... 1

3D AV, n w s, 21.6 ft n e of 134th St, 47.8x100x irregular; James M. Veader, executor and trustee, to Charles A. Flammer..... 20,000

3D ST, s w s, 60; Lot 80, map of Mangle Minthorne; Leopold Kaufmann and wife to Jonas Weil and another..... 1

3D ST, n s, 120 ft e of Av B, 23x96.2; Morris Schlossman to Fanny Schlossman..... gift

3D ST, s s, 153 ft w of 2d Av, 20x61; John Beckel and another to Henry C. Botty..... 1

3D ST, s s, 155 ft w of 2d Av, 20x61; Henry C. Botty and wife to John Beckel and wife..... 1

6TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Av B, 40x97.10 x58x97.1; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to John J. Houlahan..... 1

7TH AV, w s, 26 ft s of 21st St, 20x71.11; Margaret C. Ralston to John T. Davidson..... 18,000

10TH ST, 379 East, 25x94.9; Charles Naarden to Jonas Weil and another..... 16,500

14TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 19x103.3; Gumpert Schloss George W. N. Baldwin..... 38,000

16TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 9th Av, 25x92; Grace C. Cudlipp to William C. Cudlipp..... 1

20TH ST, n s, 330 ft w of 5th Av, 28x92; Joseph S. Dodge, Jr., to Henrietta A. Webb..... 45,000

22D ST, 24 East, 25x98.9; Rosa R. Stratton to Stephen G. Thomas..... 100

22D ST, 166 West, 18.6x85.6; Enrique C. Basadre and another to Emma Barrenechea..... 1

45TH ST, s s, 500 ft e of 8th Av, 24x98.9; Abraham Perlman and others, executors, &c., to Eugene C. Ludin..... 16,000

53D ST, 423 West, 25x100.5; Mary B. Ryan to Bridget Tracy..... 1

53D ST, n s, 122.5 ft w of 3d Av, 27.7x100.5; Lambert S. Quackenbush, executor, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 20,000

58D ST, n s, 95 ft w of 3d Av, 27.5x100.5; Lambert S. Quackenbush to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 20,000

55TH ST, s s, 223 ft e of 6th Av, 18x100.5; Daniel B. Freedman to Rudolfo G. Barthold..... 1

57TH ST, 17 East, 16x100.5; Charles T. Parker to Richard P. Parker..... 20,000

62D ST, 363 East, 16x100.5; Julius Fiato to Mary E. Johnston and another..... 1

63D ST, 147, n s, 18.6x100.5; George V. N. Baldwin to Esther Seide..... 17,750

85TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 6th Av, 25x102.2; Charles Gulden to Julia E. Cameron..... 24,900

89TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.8; Abraham Levy to Samuel Johnpole..... 1

98TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.9; F. P. Kiersted to Joseph W. Kierst..... 1

103D ST, 153 East, 25x100.11; Bernhard Freund to Mary Bossert..... 100

109TH ST, 62 East, 17x100.11; Margaret T. Kearney to Richard B. Schoeler..... 1

115TH ST, n s, 220 ft e of 1st Av, 29 x100.11; Simon Epstein and another to Louis Epstein..... 1

116TH ST, 308 West, 18.9x100.11; Anna Wagner to Augusta Nelson..... 1

118TH ST, 417 East, 16.8x100.11; Jacques L. Felleman and others to Rose Reinach..... 1

121ST ST, s s, 225 ft e of Pleasant Av, 23x 80x irregular; William P. Crowell to Catherine Taylor..... 3,000

147TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Brook Av, 25x 100; John C. Davis to M. J. Davis..... 1

150TH ST, 528 West, 15x99.11; Sallie E. McCall to John G. Moore and another.. 1

179TH ST, s s, 102 ft e of Valentine Av, 50x99.3; Thomas McAdam, referee, to Julia A. Winsor..... 1,200

179TH ST, s s, 102 ft e of the old line of Valentine Av, 50x99.8; Julia Winsor to Frederick Emanuel..... 5,800

Recorded Leases.

BONNER, Hannah, to Frank Pennachio; Mulberry St, 109, 13 years, 10 months, 16 days..... $2,000

BUCKLEY, Daniel, to Henry Roberts; University Place, 121, and 37 East 13th St, 9 11-12 years..... 5,400, 6,000

FREUDENBERGER, David, to William Meyer; Chrystie St, 226, 2 years..... 480

HAFT, Dora, to Isaac Cohen; 36 Columbia St, 2 years, and 1 year renewal..... 2,700

KARSCH, Barnard, to John D. Huneke; 5th Av, 654, all, 5 years..... 2,400

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL SOCIETY for Promoting Religion and Learning, State New York, to Sarah H. Witthaus and others, trustees; Barclay St, 34, s s, 25x100, 16 years..... 1,550

SALOMON, Abraham, and another to Nathan Rosenzweig and another; Rivington St, 252, n e corner of Sheriff St, 5 years..... 1,440

STERN, Henry, and another to Christian Jacob; 3d Av, 739, 4 10-12 years..... 480, 540

Recorded Mortgages.

ADOLPHI, John, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 2d Av, n w s, 51.9 ft n e of 13th St, 25.9x112.6, 1 year..... $1,500

BARTHOLD, Rodolf G., to Henry A. C. Taylor; 55th St, s s, 223 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years..... 20,000

BERNARDIK, Jacob, to Mayer Katzenberg; 66 2d Av, 5 years..... 8,000

CUNNIFF, Michael J., to Charles M. Curtis; 3d Av, s e s, 162.7 ft s of Franklin Av, 57.8x99.4x62.6x99.6, 3 years..... 2,250

CUNNIFF, Michael J., to Adolphus L. Rake; 3d Av, s e s, 162.7 ft s of Franklin Av, 3 years..... 2,250

FOWLER, Clarence M., to Lewis B. Crane and another, executors; Prospect Av, 900, e s, 22.10x150, 3 years..... 4,500

GOODMAN, Aaron, to Eliza M. Zerega and others, trustees; 412 Cherry St, 5 years..... 25,000

GODFRAN, Aaron, to Eliza M. Zerega and others, trustees; 414 Cherry St, 5 years..... 25,000

HACKMANN, Herman, to the India Wharf Brewing Company; South St, 29, n w corner of Dunlop's Alley, demand..... 10,000

HAMMERSTEIN, Arthur, to New York Realty, Bond Exchange and Trust Company; Lot 156 and n ½ of Lot 155, amended map of Cammann estate, 3 years..... 1,150

HOULAHAN, John J., to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 6th St, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue B, demand..... 5,000

HUTTER, Leopold, to the American Mortgage Company; Morris Av, n w corner of 150th St, 50.2x100, 1 year..... 8,500

JACKSON, Andrew, to Mary J. Jackson; 111th St, s s, 152.6 ft w of 3d Av, 17.6 x100.11, 3 years..... 2,000

JACOB, August, to Samuel Riker; Gouverneur Place, n s, 92.8 ft w of Washington Av, ¼ year..... 12,000

JOHNSTON, Mary S., and another to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 62d St, 363 East, 16x100.5, 2 years..... 1,500

KAUFAMNN, Leopold, to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees; 60 East 3d Street, 2 years..... 30,000

KEARNEY, Margaret T., to Bennett J. King; 64 East 109th St, 4 years..... 8,000

KUHN, Frank, to Henry Arnold; 82d St, 166 East, 25.2x102.2, 1 year..... 1,000

LALLY, Mary E., to Mutual Loan Association; 249 East 121st St, assignment of rents, &c..... 150

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Henry F. Spencer and others, trustees, &c.; 363 and 365 Grand St, 2 years..... 60,000

KUNZ, Louise C., to Elliot Smith and others, trustees, &c.; 1st Av, w s, 41 ft n of 54th St, 5 years..... 7,500

LAPP, Michael, to Edward P. Schell; Spring St, n e corner of Mulberry St, 1 year..... 5,000

LAPP, Michael, to Sylvester Pope and others, trustees, &c.; Spring St, n e corner of Mulberry St, 3 years..... 40,000

LEFKOVICS, Bartholomeus and Cornelia A., to Paul Hellinger; 335 East 4th St and 301 East 10th St, 1 year..... 2,000

LOGAN, Andrew, to Jane E. Kimber; 26th St, s s, 425 ft e of 9th Av, due..... 1,000

LONGSTREET, Archibald C., to Henry E. Jones and another; trustees, &c.; 16th St, n s, 400 ft w of 6th Av, 5 years..... 6,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Lambert S. Quackenbush, Executor, &c; 159 and 161 East 53d St, 2 mortgages, 5 years, each..... 15,000

MARGOLIES, Edward, to Louis S. Finn; 109th St, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, demand..... 600

McKEAN, William G., and others to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; Columbus Av, w s, 20.5 ft n of 68th St, 40x80, 3 years, gold..... 30,000

MENDELSON, Louis, to Russell Sage; Central Park West, n w corner of 102d St, 5 years..... 200,000

MOCK, Henry P., to New York Realty, Bond Exchange and Trust Company; Lot 154 and south ½ of Lot 155, amended map of Cammann estate, 3 years..... 1,150

MONELL, Maude, to Herman Watjen; Madison St, 138, s s, 25x100, 1 year..... 5,000

NEWMAN, Caroline T., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 61 West 54th St, 3 years..... 17,000

O'CONNOR, George W. and Jennie, to Louise Randell; Jerome Av, n e corner of Southern Boulevard, 3 years..... 7,000

PARKER, Charles T., to Henry D. Winans; 17 East 57th St, 3 years..... 10,000

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALty Company to Charles Unangst; Lots 13 and 15, map of 155 lots of Charles A. Stadler, 2d Ward, demand..... 1,500

PHILLIPS, Willis R., to Robert F. Seiffert; Jackson Av, w s, 126.6 ft s of 156th St, demand..... 1,750

QUITTNER, Edward, to Solomon Bachrach; 2d St, n e s, 80 ft s e of Avenue A, 1 year..... 5,000

ROBERTS, Henry, to Daniel Buckley; 124 University Place and 35 and 37 East 13th St, leasehold, installments..... 18,000

SCHOELER, Richard R., to Bennett J. King; 64 East 109th St, 4 years..... 8,000

SCHWARZLER, Amelia, to Magdalena Endholz; Park Av, e s, 76.8 ft s of Gouverneur Place, new line, 1 year..... 4,500

SMITH, Laura E., to Robert Selmer; Park Av, n e corner of 115th St, 1 year..... 12,000

SCHAULI, Johanna, to Trustees of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, City of New York; La Fontaine Av, e s, 57.8 ft s of Quarry Road, 5 years..... 2,500

TAYLOR, Charles, to Daniel J. O'Connor; 121st St, s s, 225 ft e of Pleasant Av, 1 year..... 3,000

THOMAS, Stephen G., to Rosa R. Stratton; 24 East 22d St, 2 years..... 40,000

THOMAS, Stephen G., and George A. Macdonald to Alexander W. Fraser; Eagle Av, n e corner of 161st St, ¼ year..... 4,000

THOMAS, Stephen G., and George A. Macdonald to Roxanna N. Turner; Eagle Av, e s, 50 ft n of 161st St, ½ year..... 3,000

WHELAN, Michael J., to William W. Vaughan, trustee; Wales Av, w s, 312.7 ft s of Westchester Av, demand..... 5,800

Assignments of Mortgages.

BECKEL, John, to Henry C. Botty.... Nominal

BECKER, John, individually and as executor, to Henry C. Botty, (two assignments)..... Nominal

BOTTY, Henry C., to John and Elizabeth Beckel, (three assignments)..... Nominal

DUNHAM, Elizabeth G., to Jennie Orr, trustee, &c..... Nominal

DUNHAM, Elizabeth G., to Jennie Orr. Nominal

FANCHER, Eno

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway, Telephone 1338 Franklin.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

WOMAN'S CLUB HOUSE, 104 West 41st St.—Rooms for nurses, professional women, visitors to city accommodated. Telephone.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young Scotch woman as waitress in private family, and assist with chamberwork; city or country; city reference. 808 East 20th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

OFFICE WORK.—In banker's or broker's office or trust company; by young man with experience and reference. M., Box 191 Times Office.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone, 967 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED FOR A SPECIAL SUMMER campaign. THE SATURDAY EVENING POST—established by Benjamin Franklin in 1728—now published by The Curtis Publishing Company, proprietors of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, is offered to subscribers, for one year only, for $1.00—the regular price is $2.50. This offer is for the purpose of a quick introduction, and will be withdrawn September 1st. The regular price of $2.50 will be maintained after that date. We will give a good commission for every subscriber secured, and distribute $3,000 September 1st among the 176 best agents. $500 will be given the person sending the largest number of subscribers at $1.00 each per year. At this special low subscription price thousands can be easily secured. Address THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—First-class, clean-cut, able-bodied and intelligent men for conductors and motormen. Apply 40 State St., daily, in the morning, Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.
July 3d, 1899.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City for the year 1899 have been finally completed and have been delivered to, and filed with, the Municipal Assembly of said City, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the office of said Municipal Assembly for a period of fifteen days from the date of this notice.

Thomas L. Feitner, President;
Edward C. Sheehy,
Thomas J. Patterson,
William F. Grell,
Arthur C. Salmon,
COMMISSIONERS of TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, Part 1, thereof, held in and for the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 11th day of July, 1899.—Present: Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice.—In the matter of the petition of the HOME FOR FALLEN AND FRIENDLESS GIRLS, to assume as its corporate name the words "WASHINGTON SQUARE HOME FOR FRIENDLESS GIRLS."—Order.

On reading and filing the petition of the above-named corporation, The Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, verified the 23rd day of May, 1899 and the exhibits thereto annexed, and upon reading and filing the affidavit of David S. Owen, verified the 6th day of July, 1899, and the affidavit of Theodore L. Peverelly, verified the 5th day of July, 1899, showing the due publication of the notice of this application for a change of the corporate name in New York Law Journal and in The New York Times, respectively, being two daily newspapers published in the City and County of New York; and upon reading and filing the certificate of the Comptroller of the State, bearing date April 12th, 1899, and certifying that the name "Washington Square Home for Friendless Girls" which said corporation proposes to assume is not the name of any other domestic corporation or a name which so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive, and the Court being satisfied that said petition is true and that there is no reasonable objection to the change of name proposed, and that the petition has been duly authorized, and on due deliberation and no one appearing in opposition thereto, and upon motion of Manierre & Manierre, attorneys for the petitioner, it is

Ordered that the petitioner, The Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, shall, thirty days after the entry of this order, viz., upon the 15th day of August, 1899, assume as its corporate name "WASHINGTON SQUARE HOME FOR FRIENDLESS GIRLS," and it is

Further ordered that a copy of this order shall be duly published in The New York Times newspaper, in the County of New York, once in each week for four successive weeks immediately succeeding the entry of this order, and that this order shall be entered and the papers above mentioned shall be filed at once in the Clerk's Office of the County of New York, and that a certified copy of this order shall, within ten days after the entry thereof, be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

Enter, H. B., Jr., J. S. C.
MANIERRE & MANIERRE, Attys. for Petitioner, 31 Nassau St., New York City.
jy14-law4wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 23d day of May, 1899, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against Thomas P. O'Malley, lately doing business in Borough of Manhattan, New York City, that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Thomas P. O'Malley for the benefit of creditors, at his place of business, Room 1,041, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, June 1st, 1899.

PATRICK M. HANNIGAN, Assignee.
IRA BLISS STEWART, Assignee's Attorney, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT.—Plaintiff desires trial in the County of New York.—HOWARD THAYER KINGSBURY, plaintiff, against JOHN H. LEITH, Charles Glenn, Nellie Elizabeth Euphrat, and Theophile Euphrat, her husband; Henry Bätjer, Alfred Leeb, Ferdinand Hartwig, and Louis Nova, composing the firm of H. A. Bätjer and Co.; Henry R. Koecher, and Antonie Koecher, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated May 23d, 1899.

HOWARD THAYER KINGSBURY, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address No. 20 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendants Nellie Elizabeth Euphrat and Théophile Euphrat, Henry R. Koecher and Antonie Koecher: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 31st day of May, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County, City, and State of New York, which said complaint was originally filed on the 22d day of May, 1899.

Dated June 1st, 1899.

HOWARD THAYER KINGSBURY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
je2-law7wF

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of the petition of Thomas M. Blake and Herbert A. Post to declare as a bankrupt ALMIRA H. ZELIE.—Summons:

To the above-named Almira H. Zelie:

You are hereby summoned before the District Court of the United States of America, within and for the Southern District of New York, to be holden at the Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in said district, on the 22d day of July, 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to appear, plead, answer, or demur to the petition filed by Thomas M. Blake and Herbert A. Post in our said court, praying that you may be adjudged a bankrupt, and in case of your failure to appear, plead, answer or demur, adjudication will be made against you according to the prayer of the petition.

WILLIAM G. M. PHLIPPEAU, Attorney for Petitioners.
Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the above-named Almira H. Zelie:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Addison Brown, one of the Justices of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated the 7th day of June, 1899, and filed with the petition in the office of the Clerk of said court, in the Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

WILLIAM G. M. PHLIPPEAU, Attorney for Petitioners.

Dated New York, June 9, 1899.
jn8-law1wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BANKS, MILES.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Ernest Banks, Maude Ernestine Banks, and to any and all unknown heirs and next of kin of MILES BANKS, late of the County of New York, deceased, whose names and whose places of residence are unknown and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, the heirs and next of kin of Miles Banks, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Joseph F. Banks of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the eleventh day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Miles Banks, late of the County of New York, deceased. Therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 25th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York, to be hereunto af-
[L. S.] fixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 30th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
jy7-law6wF Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

BROSNAN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BROSNAN, late of the County of New York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Rastus S. Ransom, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of March, 1899. FRANCIS X. BROSNAN, Executor; MARY T. BROSNAN, Executrix. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Atty. for Executors, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh24-law6mF

DUNDON, ARTHUR H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR H. DUNDON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Eldridge G. Duvall, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1899. ANNA M. DUNDON, Executrix. ELDRIDGE G. DUVALL, Attorney for Executrix, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City. ap7-law6mF

GADE, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY GADE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 349 Broome Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM F. GAE, Executor. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executor, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. ap14-law6mF

HARDENBERGH, EMILY IRENE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of EMILY IRENE HARDENBERGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, viz., the office of Vernon M. Davis, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. HENRY J. HARDENBERGH, FRANK M. BAYNUM, Executors. VERNON M. DAVIS, Attorney for Executors, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je30-law6mF

KELLY, KATE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE C. KELLY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Philip J. Britt, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the thirty-first day of March, 1899. MARY T. CRAWFORD, Executrix. PHILIP J. BRITT, Attorney for Executrix, No. 290 Broadway, New York City. mh17-law6mF

LEGHORN, ISABELLA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to David Nevin, Jessie Nevin, Annie Nevin, Katherine Isabel Colmery, Mary Louise Colmery, Norman Leghorn Colmery, Margaret Isabella Scott, Isabella Mann, Sarah J. Clifford, United Presbyterian Church of Newburgh, New York, American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, St. Luke's Home and Hospital of Newburgh and New Windsor, Board of Foreign Missions of the United Presbyterian Church, Henry J. Robinson as trustee, and to all persons interested in the estate of ISABELLA LEGHORN, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twenty-fifth day of September, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry J. Robinson as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 59 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. jy7-law6wF

MARSHALL, OSCAR T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR T. MARSHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 17th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of April, 1899. MARY WALLACE, Administratrix. JOHN DELAHUNTY, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 220 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. a7-law6mF

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1,110.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS SILBERSTEIN, Bankrupt

Notice is hereby given that Louis Silberstein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 13, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.
New York, July 13, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ELIAS A. ROSENHAM and LOUIS E. RALSTON, (formerly Rosenham,) as co-partners and individually, Bankrupts.

You are hereby given that Elias A. Rosenham and Louis E. Ralston, (formerly Rosenham), bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated June 28, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN W. HOUSTON, Referee.
July 13, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ISRAEL SOLOMON, bankrupt.—No. 1,097.

Notice is hereby given that Israel Solomon, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 10, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 13, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—HYMAN HARRIS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Hyman Harris, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 24th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 13, 1899.

NO. 1,021.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—OSCAR SOLOMON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Oscar Solomon, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 12th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 2d, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee.
New York, July 13, 1899.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN WESTERVELT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the third day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described: All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of West End Avenue, distant sixty feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of West End Avenue with the southerly side of Eighteenth Street; running thence easterly parallel with Eighteenth Street and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with West End Avenue forty-two feet; thence westerly parallel with Eighteenth Street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the easterly side of West End Avenue; thence northerly along the easterly side of West End Avenue forty-two feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.
CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

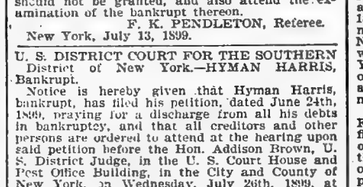

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $43,216.30, with interest thereon from July first, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $333.20, with interest from July 5th, 1899, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes and assessments and water rents which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $311.90 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage upon which is due the sum of $40,125 and interest from the 5th day of February, 1898.—Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.
jy7-2aw3wF&Tu

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1,044.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ALFRED D. BRINK, bankrupt.—No. 1,044.

Notice is hereby given that Alfred D. Brink, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 6th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 13, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—HARRIET E. GORDON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Harriet E. Gordon, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated July 10th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.
New York, July 13, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—HYMAN HARRIS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Hyman Harris, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 24th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 13, 1899.

NO. 1,021.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—OSCAR SOLOMON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Oscar Solomon, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 12th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 2d, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee.
New York, July 13, 1899.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN WESTERVELT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the third day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described: All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of West End Avenue, distant sixty feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of West End Avenue with the southerly side of Eighteenth Street; running thence easterly parallel with Eighteenth Street and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with West End Avenue forty-two feet; thence westerly parallel with Eighteenth Street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the easterly side of West End Avenue; thence northerly along the easterly side of West End Avenue forty-two feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.
CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $43,216.30, with interest thereon from July first, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $333.20, with interest from July 5th, 1899, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes and assessments and water rents which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $311.90 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage upon which is due the sum of $40,125 and interest from the 5th day of February, 1898.—Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.
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THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDWARD P. SIMMS, plaintiff, against JOHN McCORMICK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of June, 1899, I, J. P. Keenan, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the northwesterly side of William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and containing as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of William Street, distant two hundred and twenty-nine (229) feet nine (9) inches northeasterly from the northwesterly corner of John and William Streets; running thence northeasterly along the northwesterly side of William Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwesterly along the land now, or formerly, belonging to William Overdell, Robert Thompson, and the minister, elders, and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, ninety-five (95) feet six (6) inches; thence southwesterly along land lately belonging to the Trustees of the Methodist Church twenty-three (23) feet one (1) inch; thence northwesterly along said last-mentioned land two feet one inch (2 ft. 1 in.); thence southwesterly along land belonging to the said parties, the minister, elders, and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, and heretofore demised by them to John C. Brown, one (1) foot four (4) inches, and thence southeasterly along other land belonging to the said the minister, elders, and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, and demised by them to Hannah B. Merritt, ninety-seven (97) feet six (6) inches to William Street aforesaid, the place of beginning, be the said several contents and dimensions more or less as the same is described on a map of this and other adjoining lots fronting on William Street belonging to said minister, elders, and deacons of said Reformed Church, which map is in their possession.

That said property is leasehold premises, and is the same as described in a certain indenture of lease recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 2,063, Page 368 of Conveyances.—Dated New York, June 26th, 1899.

JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.
WELLS, WALDO & SNEDEKER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 34 Nassau St., New York City.

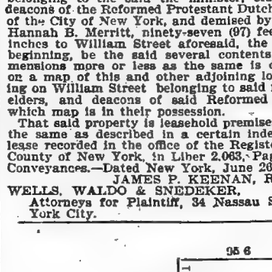

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,421.67, with interest thereon from the 16th day of May, 1899; together with costs and allowances amounting to $452.60, with interest from June 21st, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, ground rent, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the rereree, is $1,056.00 and interest.—Dated New York, June 26th, 1899. JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—HENRY W. SCHMIDT et al., plaintiffs, against MOSES KOENIG et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and fifty-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Avenue "A," running thence northerly and parallel with Avenue "A" one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Avenue "A" one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street; thence westerly and along said northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Subject, nevertheless, to any and all rights which the City of New York may have in and to the whole or a portion of said premises.—Dated New York, May 29, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 30 Broad St., N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,904.75, with interest thereon from the 12th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $155.05, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $600 and interest.—Dated New York, 29th day of May, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to August 1st, 1899, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, June 26th, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

NO. 448 EAST 146TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court—County of New York.—ENOCH C. BELL, plaintiff, against ANDREW KITCHEN et al., defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of July, 1899, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the twenty-eighth day of July, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street distant two hundred and forty-three (243) feet nine and three-quarters (9¾) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street with the easterly side of Railroad Avenue East; thence running southerly at right angles to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street ninety-five (95) feet; thence easterly parallel with said One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street fifty (50) feet; thence northerly at right angles to said One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street ninety-five (95) feet to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

LUCIEN OUDIN, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

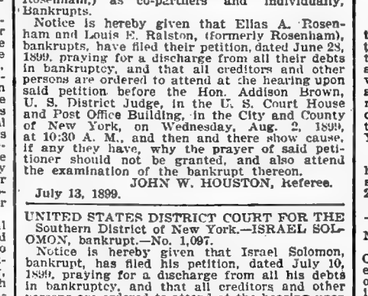

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $14,556.82, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $138.02. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $8,506.67.

LUCIEN OUDIN, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys. jy7-2aw3wF&Tu&jy28

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION.

Notice is hereby given that the "Hudson River Line," a corporation organized under the Laws of the State of New York, and having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held at the County Court House, in said County of New York, on the 15th day of August, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name from the "Hudson River Line" to the "Hudson River Day Line."—Dated New York, June 23d, 1899. HUDSON RIVER LINE,

By ALFRED VAN SANTVOORD, President.

ABM. VAN SANTVOORD, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. In the matter of the application of the H. STEARNS COMPANY, for leave to change its name.

Notice is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of August, 1899, at the opening of the Court on said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, praying for an order permitting the corporation the "H. Stearns Company" to change its name to the "STAR RIBBON MANUFACTURING COMPANY."—Dated New York, June 22d, 1899.

H. STEARNS COMPANY,
By HENRY KAMSLER, President.
HENRY MANNE, Attorney for Petitioner, 55 Liberty Street, N. Y. City. je22-law6wF

INSTRUCTION.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.

Founded by the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School, the corporation which maintains Trinity School, in order to provide for girls a thorough secular education, combined with sound religious training.

School year opens September 11, 1899.

For particulars address the Principal, EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., 257 West 93d St.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS.

109 West 54th St. 669 Madison Av.

Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. New Term opens Sept. 20; Branch School, Oct. 24.

JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,

Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
The Peebles and Thompson School,
Boarding and Day School for Girls,
30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

THE OSSINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 32d year begins Sept. 27.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN PRINTING half tone and line plates warrants our saying that you will be well pleased with our pressework. Our specialty, 2,000 printed linen note heads, $3.25. D. A. HUEBSCH & CO., Printers, 31 Rose St., City

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.
VIA SOUND LINES.
FALL RIVER LINE

For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape

THE NEW HALL OF RECORDS

Board of Estimate Votes to Reduce Interior Cost $1,000,000.

THINKS PLANS TOO ELABORATE

Other Architects Pass Upon Architect Thomas's Work—He Must Modify His Interior Plans.

The Board of Estimate, at its meeting yesterday, disapproved of the plans made by John R. Thomas, the architect of the new Hall of Records, for the interior finish and decoration of that structure and ordered him so to modify them that the cost of the completed building, estimated at about $4,500,000, would be reduced by about $1,000,000. This action of the Board of Estimate was based on a report by Horgan & Slattery, architects, to whom the Mayor submitted Mr. Thomas's plans.

Some time ago Mr. Thomas submitted to the board his plans and specifications for the interior work on the new building. These called for elaborate marble and mosaic finish, with numerous statues and groups of statuary, and massive and artistic marble staircases, and the most scientific systems of lighting, heating, and ventilation. Some little discussion was caused at the time by a report by Chief Engineer McLean of the Department of Finance, criticising Mr. Thomas because he desired to be empowered to select the mosaic artists and sculptors to make the designs for the ornamentation of the building. On the whole, however, Mr. Thomas's plans were commended, although the estimated cost of the interior work was about $2,500,000. Mayor Van Wyck, alone, felt that the expenditure of so much money was unnecessary, so he sent Mr. Thomas's plans to Horgan & Slattery for a report.

This report, which was read before the Board of Estimate yesterday, was a severe criticism of the plans prepared by the architect of the building. In the first place they declared that the marble decorations were too elaborate for a municipal building, though they would not be out of place in an office house. Twenty-four of the statues which Mr. Thomas desired to have scattered about the corridors, the report said, could be eliminated without detriment to the artistic effect of the building, and mosaic floors in the office rooms could be omitted, because most of them would be covered with carpets. In place of solid marble stairways, Horgan & Slattery urged that iron stairways with marble facings could be used. As a whole their report was in favor of a general cheapening of the structure. The cost of the interior finish and decoration, they declared, need not be over $1,175,000.

Mr. Thomas, who was present, listened to the reading of the report with evident distress, and at its conclusion he told the Mayor that the changes proposed would ruin the structure. His designs had been made with a view to giving the interior of the building a dignified, yet beautiful appearance, and nothing had been further from his mind than extravagance. He had been as economical as consistent with his desire to make the building an artistic success and a credit to the city.

Controller Coler suggested that the plans were too elaborate. He was convinced, he said, that the cost of the building would not be less than $7,000,000 if Mr. Thomas's plans were carried out. If had been his experience that estimates always ran below the actual cost of construction, and the Trustees of the new Public Library had found that out, he said. The latter building, if erected according to the plans, would cost nearer $7,000,000 than $2,500,000, the estimated cost.

"The Trustees of the library will never get $7,000,000 for that building," the Mayor declared decisively.

President Guggenheimer held the same views as the Controller, but Corporation Counsel Whalen alone stood by the architect. "We are a long way behind European cities," Mr. Whalen said, "in the matter of public buildings. When I looked over Mr. Thomas's specifications I felt that we had reached a new era in the construction of public buildings. I do not believe that we ought to let a few dollars prevent us from putting up a building of which the people of New York should be proud."

"The plans for the new Hall of Records were conceived in crime," the Mayor said. "When we came in we tried to remedy the faults of the reform administration, but we were unsuccessful. The people can't hold us responsible for them. Before this administration goes out of office I intend that work shall be begun on a building that will shelter all the city departments."

The Mayor then moved that the plans be rereferred to Mr. Thomas, with instructions to modify them so that the interior work would not cost more than $1,500,000. Controller Coler and President Guggenheimer voted with the Mayor on this motion, but Mr. Whalen was recorded in the negative.

Mr. Thomas, in apparent despair, arose and told the Mayor that it had taken him two years to prepare the plans and that it would require almost that much time to redesign them.

"Well," retorted the Mayor, "we don't want an opera house made out of what is intended to be an office building. If it's going to take you all that time to do this work we'll get another architect."

Horgan & Slattery, whose report on Mr. Thomas's plans was indorsed by the board, have fared extremely well at the hands of Mayor Van Wyck's administration. Shortly after the administration came in they were engaged to alter the Democratic Clubhouse, at 619 Fifth Avenue. Then Commissioner Landry of the Department of Corrections made them architects of the cell work on the new Tombs Prison, to succeed George C. Cook, who was appointed by Commissioner Wright in Mayor Strong's administration, and who resigned. Afterward they were made architects of the proposed new buildings on Blackwell's Island, and recently they were engaged to prepare designs for the stands along the route of the Dewey parade.

TWO BOND ISSUES AUTHORIZED.

Appropriation of $4,000,000 for Completion of New East River Bridge.

Besides dealing with the plans for the new Hall of Records, the Board of Estimate yesterday gave its attention to one of Mayor Van Wyck's pet measures, the New East River Bridge. Lewis Nixon, the President of the Bridge Commission, appeared before the board and asked for an appropriation of $4,000,000 for the completion of the bridge and the purchase of the necessary land.

"How long will it take you to complete the bridge if you get this money?" the Mayor asked.

"By the end of your term," Mr. Nixon replied.

"Then you'll get it promptly," said the Mayor.

The request was referred to the Controller, who reported favorably on it, and the issue of $4,000,000 in bonds was immediately authorized.

An issue of bonds, amounting to $2,880,796, for the payment of unpaid assessments was authorized, on the motion of President Guggenheimer, who declared that previous administrations had shirked their duties in not providing for the payment of bonds as they came due.

"I'm not in the confidence of former administrations," the Mayor said, with a sarcastic smile, "but I believe in correcting their mistakes."

Rapid Transit Commission Meets.

The Rapid Transit Commission held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce. After a private session lasting about ten minutes the Secretary announced that no report of the proceedings would be made public. The commission is awaiting the approval of the assessment rolls by the Municipal Assembly. It is expected that with the increased valuations the city will be able to issue bonds for about $40,000,000, and the Rapid Transit Commissioners are hopeful that under that authority the work of constructing the proposed underground road can be commenced.

Mr. Leland and the Hotel Gerlach.

The report was current in hotel circles yesterday that Warren Leland, landlord of the Hotel Grenoble, had reconsidered his intention of operating the Gerlach under the name of the Knickerbocker. The alleged failure of the proprietors of the Twenty-seventh Street property to make certain alterations is the reason given for the rupture. It was said at the Grenoble that Mr. Leland was out of town, but it was admitted there was a hitch in the proceedings between him and the owners of the Gerlach.

AUTOMOBILE OFF FOR THE WEST.

The Vehicle, in Which Are Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Bound to San Francisco.

Amid the cheering of a crowd composed mostly of small boys John D. Davis and his wife, Mrs. Louise Hitchcock Davis, at 11:01 o'clock yesterday morning, started from the Herald Building for a trip to San Francisco in an automobile. The trip will be the longest, if completed, ever made by an automobile. The automobile is equipped with a gasoline motor. Many other automobiles surrounded the one that was to make the long journey.

A long row of automobiles followed the venturesome couple. The Davis automobile will go to Albany, and then to Buffalo and along Lake Erie to Chicago and westward across the prairies to the Rocky Mountains by way of Boulder, Col.

QUARTERLY POLICE REPORT.

The Number of Arrests in All the Boroughs Was 38,921.

Statistics have been prepared in the Chief Clerk's office at Police Headquarters showing the number of arrests made by the police during the second quarter of this year, ending on June 30 last. During the three months comprising the second quarter the total number of arrests in all the boroughs of New York was 38,921. Of this number 21,258 males and 6,326 females were arrested in Manhattan and the Bronx. In Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond 9,529 males and 1,808 females were arrested. The total arrests in all the boroughs during the first quarter of this year numbered 31,640.

The following are some of the principal causes of the arrests during the last quarter: Assault, 2,407; assaults on policemen, 34; arson, 7; felonious assault, 328; abandonment, 433; burglary, 267; disorderly conduct, 8,944; gambling, 65; homicide, 102; intoxication, 11,362; disorderly house, 44; grand larceny, 840; petit larceny, 1,424; suspicious persons, 1,957; violation of corporation ordinances, 5,167; excise, 475; Sunday laws, 230. The number of arrests for felonies was 2,358.

During the quarter the police found 1,022 doors open, killed 106 mad dogs, handled 54 dead bodies, and 27 drowned persons, not included in the 54; picked up 336 stray animals, and took care of 1,345 lost children. There were 143 suicides reported.

PURCHASES A NEW PIER.

North German Lloyd Buys Property in Hoboken and Seeks More.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Company on Wednesday purchased the Fourth Street pier, Hoboken, and secured immediate possession of the property. The pier was owned by Campbell & Co., and was occupied as a bonded warehouse. Palmer Campbell of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, who acted as agent in the transaction, refused to name the price paid. He said the property was sold subject to a lease by which the Thingvalla Steamship Company occupied a part of the property.

J. D. Bedle, counsel for the North German Lloyd Company, yesterday submitted to Mayor Fagan a proposition to purchase from the city an adjacent piece of property designed to be used as a park by filling out to the shore line in extension of the present Hudson Square Park. Mr. Bedle said if this were done the company could have a waterway only fifty feet wide on one side of its new pier, which would not be sufficient for its purpose. Mr. Bedle said the company would like the city to cede enough property to enable it to make the waterway one hundred feet wide, which would afford ample room and insure the continuance of all the company's traffic at Hoboken.

Mayor Fagan will submit the matter to the Common Council at its next meeting with a recommendation that the city shall make the concession asked for on such terms as may be agreed upon.

MUSIC FOR THE PUBLIC.

Bands Will Play in the Seward and the Battery Parks.

There will be music at W. H. Seward Park, at Hester and Division Streets, this evening at 8 o'clock by Eugene A. Johnson's Military Band. The programme:

PART I.

"Hail Columbia."
1. March. "The Boston Traveler".....Tracey
2. Overture. "Lurline".....Wallace
3. Waltz. "Sweet Repose".....Witt
4. March. (characteristic.) "Whistling Rufus".....Mills
5. "A Hunting Scene".....Bucalosi

PART II.

1. Excerpts from "Bohemian Girl".....Balfe
2. Cornet Solo. "Baby's Prayer".....Halle
3. Mazurka. "La Czarine".....Ganne
4. "Gems of the Season".....Chattaway
5. March Hongroise. "Rakoczy".....Liszt

"Star-Spangled Banner."

There will be music at Battery Park by Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band this evening. The programme:

PART I.

American prelude. "The Star-Spangled Banner"..... Key
1. March. "The Bride Elect".....Sousa
2. Overture. "William Tell".....Rossini
3. Concerted terpsichorean gem. "Hourida".....Gillet
4. Solo for cornet, selected. Mr. Frank Martin.
5. Excerpts comique from "The Fortune Teller".....Herbert

PART II.

1. Fantaisie le grand. "Maritana".....Wallace
2. Romanza speciale. "L'Eclair".....Halévy
3. Descriptive morceau. "At the Grist Mill".....Muller
4. Highland paraphrase. "Ye Banks and Braes o' Bonnie Doon".....Kappey
5. Lyrical garland populaire. "Par Excellence".....Mackie

POLICEMAN REGAN ARRESTED.

Patrolman in Jail, Charged with Assaulting an Innocent Man.

Policeman James Regan of the Madison Street Station was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Walgering and locked up in Ludlow Street Jail on an order signed by Justice Stover in the Supreme Court in an action to recover $25,000 for assault and battery instituted against him by Max Rosenberg, a tailor at 64 Rutgers Street. Bail was fixed at $250, which Regan could not give.

Rosenberg alleges that on the evening of June 1 last he was sitting on a bench outside Rutgers Park, when Regan, who was, he says, under the influence of liquor, came along. Rosenberg asserts that Regan chased everybody out of the park, and then struck him several times on the head and back with his club and choked him. The people in the crowd begged Regan not to hurt Rosenberg. Regan's answer, so Rosenberg avers, was: "I'll shoot anybody who dares to come near me." He then pulled his revolver.

When the crowd drew back he replaced his pistol and held me by the throat with one hand and struck me violently with his other fist on the jaws, breaking them both," continues Rosenberg.

The Sergeant at the desk immediately discharged Rosenberg, who was taken to Gouverneur Hospital, where he was confined in bed for five days, and his head inclosed in plaster of paris.

"I have since been attended by Dr. Isaac Sossnitz and Dr. Steinberg of the Mount Sinai Hospital, and will have to submit to an operation on Friday, as one side of my jaw has festered and it may be necessary to remove part of the bone," Rosenberg states. Rosenberg then says that overtures were made to him by Regan to accept a monetary compensation for the injuries he had received. He agreed to take $500, and was arrested on the charge of blackmailing Regan, and haled before Magistrate Flammer in Essex Market Police Court. Magistrate Flammer, when he had heard his story, at once discharged him and denounced his arrest as an outrage.

Five Claims Under the Ahearn Act.

Only five claims under the Ahearn act were filed with the Controller yesterday. They were those of Patrick Farley, $2,000; George Weldecke, $570; Edward A. Gaus, $1,537; William Ketchell, $250, and William Doane, $250. The first three men named are policemen and the others are attendance officers of the Board of Education, who were removed and reinstated by the courts. Gaus is a Police Sergeant in Brooklyn.

New Brooklyn Directory Issued.

Lain & Healy have just issued their Brooklyn Directory for 1899. The book contains 271,797 names, an increase of 7,833 over last year, and 1,594 pages. Announcement is made by the publishers that they have decreased the bulk of the volume by cutting out over 200 pages of the advertisements of past years, thus making the book more easily handled.

VIEWS OF CIVIL SERVICE

E. P. Wheeler Criticises Secretary Gage's Statement.

RECENT CITY APPOINTMENTS

Mr. Wheeler Says They Have Been Made in Violation of the White Act—Contests May Follow.

Everett P. Wheeler, who reecntly wrote Secretary of the Treasury Gage a public letter on the subject of the President's order exempting certain positions from the competitive list under the civil service law, spoke emphatically yesterday on both the Federal and municipal civil service situations. The reply of Secretary Gage to George McAneny, Secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League, who the other day addressed a communication to Mr. Gage, aiming to show that the President's order had been ill-advised, was called to Mr. Wheeler's attention, and he was asked to express an opinion on it.

In reply to Secretary Gage's statement that the courts had upheld the Collectors in the Internal Revenue Service who maintained that the law gave them the right to appoint their deputies, Mr. Wheeler said:

"The courts have held that they would not interfere to prevent a removal, but they have not held that the removal was lawful, so far as I know. I am very sure that I should have known of it had they so held.

"As to the matter of appointments since the opening of the war with Spain," Mr. Wheeler added, "there is no doubt that a law was passed making possible such appointments without compliance with the civil service regulations. What we object to is, in the first place, that such a law was passed, and, secondly, that advantage was taken of it. The law was not obligatory. But it certainly did make it optional to mke these appoinments without reference to the civil service regulations.

"As to the payment of persons illegally appointed, I may say that the courts have uniformly held in this State that when a person has been illegally appointed there is no obligation to pay him his salary, and the United States have never, so far as I know, held otherwise. The refusal to pay illegally appointed persons is practically the only way we have been able in this State to enforce the civil service regulations. It is my opinion, as a lawyer, that if the Treasury Department had refused to pay the salaries of persons who had been illegally appointed to the Federal service, the United States courts would never have compelled it to pay those salaries. I am also clear that the Secretary of the Treasury would not be impeachable for refusing to pay a clerk or other official illegally appointed, and that his discretion in the matter would not be subject to the control of any of the officials in the Treasury Department." Secretary Gage had declared that the Controller of the Treasury was the interpreter of the law for him, and that he must pay the clerks whom the Controller decided should be paid, under pain of rendering himself liable to impeachment.

Mr. Wheeler also gave it as his opinion that the attitude of various officials of the municipal administration was opposed to the provisions of the White Civil Service act. This act went into effect on April 18, and the rules for which it provided, and which were to regulate the administration of the municipal civil service, were not promulgated until July 11. In the interim, the old rules being abrogated and the new ones not yet at hand, some of the heads of city departments decided that this situation left them free to make appointments as they saw fit, and without regard to civil service rules at all. Lee Phillips, Secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, said yesterday that such was the opinion held by some of the heads of departments, though he did not know what legal adviser stood sponsor for the view.

"Section 7 of the White act," said Mr. Wheeler, "when the matter was called to his attention, "covers the case, I think." The section is as follows:

> No officer or officers having power of appointment or employment shall select or appoint any person for appointment, employment, promotion, or reinstatement except in accordance with the provisions of this act and the rules and regulations prescribed thereunder.

"My opinion is that under that section," said Mr. Wheeler, "such appointments as those you refer to are not valid, because they are not made in accordance with the provisions of the act. I believe that it was the plain intention of the Legislature to prevent any such appointments, and to urge prompt action upon the municipal officials. They did not expect any delay resulting from a failure promptly to approve new civil service rules. The Municipal Civil Service Commission prepared certain rules which the State Board approved with amendments, and the Mayor then refused to approve. The State Board thereupon became empowered to prescribe rules. But the delay and refusal to approve the rules were all the work of municipal officials, and any deadlock resulting therefrom should be regarded as due to them. The section I have cited prevents any such appointments as have been made without regard to civil service rules."

"Can the persons so appointed be rightfully paid?" Mr. Wheeler was asked.

"I believe that they cannot," he replied. "No doubt they will contest their cases in the courts."

Mr. Wheeler also cited the following portion of Section 28 of the White act:

> All merit and eligible lists of persons examined prior to the passage of this act under the civil service rules and regulations in force at the time of such examinations shall be continued as if formed under the provisions of this act, subject, however, to such reasonable regulations and revision as the rules shall prescribe.

"Under this section," said Mr. Wheeler, "the municipal officials could have made their appointments from the eligible lists. That would have been, in my opinion, in accordance with the provisions of the act."

Lee Phillips also expressed the opinion yesterday that the cases of men appointed in the interim between April 19 and July 11 would be fought in the courts. Should the Controller pay one of these men and it be afterward found that he had no right to do so, he would have to make good the loss. The most noticeable of the appointments made on the theory previously mentioned, that the absence of civil service rules gave heads of departments a clear field, is that of Fire Chief Croker. He probably will have to fight for his pay.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission expects a copy of the new rules under the White law on Monday. In the absence of rules for its guidance under this law, it has made no requisition on the Corporation Counsel's office for legal opinions, but has contented itself with omitting to certify appointments made snce April 19, as made in accordance with the civil service regulations, inasmuch as no such regulations were in force, and it therefore did not feel justified in signing pay rolls.

Shortly after the White act was passed the commission, not yet being acquainted with its provisions, held a few examinations. This was stopped when the provisions of the law were learned. New examinations will have to be held.

TO REVIEW TAX ASSESSMENTS.

Writs to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and Hoffman House.

A writ of certiorari to review the assessment of the Tax Commissioners was granted to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company by Justice Stover in the Supreme Court yesterday. The Commissioners assessed the tax for this year on a valuation of $9,735,000. The company states its assets at $46,462,144, including $25,908,395 real property outside the State, and $950,000 in this City. Its personal property outside the State is placed at $3,850,531, and it holds stock in other companies, which is taxed in them as capital stock, valued at $5,863,098.

The company claims that its taxable balance amounts to $6,420,206, which cannot be taxed because its debts amount to $8,316,437, and alleges that the Commissioners refused to correct their assessment.

A similar writ was granted to the Hoffman House to review the assessment upon its realty, which was placed at $1,735,000. This is alleged to be $560,000 too high.

Sinking Fund Commission Meeting.

At the meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission yesterday an issue of bonds amounting to $2,300,000, for the use of the Dock Department in improving the North River water front, was authorized. Controller Coler was authorized to concentrate the entire auditing force of his department in the Stewart Building and do away with the offices of Auditors in the several boroughs. This will not affect the size of the force.

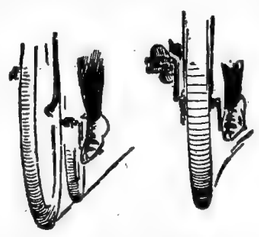

Bicycle-golf breeches $4.50.
The patterns are as unassuming as the price.
All three stores.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

WILL OF MRS. M. E. CLEVELAND.

Testatrix Left Bulk of Fortune to M. F. Scaife, Who Saved Her from Drowning—The Will Probated.

Surrogate Varnum yesterday, in admitting to probate the will of Mrs. Maria Elizabeth Cleveland, over which there was a contest before Surrogate Arnold, made several important rulings. The testatrix died in France, where the will was executed. The contestants claimed that there is no provision in the laws of this State authorizing the admission to probate here of a will of personal property executed in France in accordance with the laws of this State, and not according to the laws of France. The Surrogate overrules the objections, and decides "that the testatrix, although at the time of her death and for many years prior thereto, sojourning abroad, had not intentionally relinquished her residence and domicile in this State, and that therefore the Surrogate's Court had jurisdiction to admit the will to probate." Mrs. Cleveland, after making gifts to her sister and others, bequeathed the net income of her residuary estate to "my beloved friend, Marvin F. Scaife of Pittsburg, (who, at the risk of his own life, saved me from accidental drowning,) during his life. At his death the principal was to go to his children, if any, with a further provision that in case Scaife should leave no children, the principal should go, upon his death, partly to his widow, if any, and the balance to the Board of Relief for Disabled Ministers and the Widows and Orphans of Deceased Ministers of the Presbyterian Church, located in Philadelphia. In the event of the death of Scaife before the testatrix, without leaving widow or children, the principal of the trust fund was to go to the Board of Relief.

Surrogate Varnum holds that the objections are not well taken. "To effect a change of domicile for the purpose of succession," he says, "there must be not only a change of residence but an intention to abandon the former domicile and acquire another as the sole domicile. Domicile of origin is presumed to continue until a new one is acquired. Residence alone has no effect per se, except as a ground from which to infer intention. Length of residence will not alone effect the change. Intention alone will not do it, but the two must be concurrent to constitute a change of domicile. The intention may be gathered both from acts and declarations. Acts are the most important, and written declarations usually more reliable than oral ones. (55 N. Y., 556.) The facts in this case appear to be that the testatrix, with her husband, both citizens of the United States, left of the State of New York, went to Europe in 1865 and remained there until her husband's death, in March, 1878, living most of the time in Switzerland and France. She returned to New York in the Autumn of 1878 to attend the probate of her husband's will and settle his affairs, and duly qualified as his executrix Dec. 16, 1878, taking the usual oath that she was a resident of New York. She returned to Europe in October or November, 1879, and remained there continuously until her death, in March, 1897, occupying an apartment in Paris, and during part of the time an apartment at Baden-Baden, both furnished by herself, but also spending a considerable part of the time in traveling about Europe.

"It is clear from the evidence that the testatrix preferred living abroad after her husband's death for many reasons of habit, personal comfort, and health, but I find nothing to satisfy me that she had any intention of giving up her residence and domicile in New York, even though she thought it probable that she might never return there to live because of her increasing age and ill-health, and for other reasons given in her own letters in evidence, such as her dread of seasickness, the death of so many of her former acquaintances and friends, &c. Her associations abroad seem to have been chiefly with Americans; whenever she cnanged her will she consulted a New York lawyer, and when the last will was executed, in October, 1896, she went, of her own volition, to the American Consulate General at Paris and executed it in the presence of the Consul General and with two American attachés of his office and another American as subscribing witnesses. In the will so signed by her she is described as of the City of New York, and while this recital is, of course, not conclusive, (3 Miss., 206,) it could hardly have escaped her notice if she had formed a deliberate intent of legally changing her domicile. In addition, she names in her will a New York trust company as executor.

"The only question remaining is as to whether there was any undue influence exerted upon her to secure the execution of the will in question. Where a will is contrary to the dictates of natural affection, of justice, and of duty the burden is on the proponents of giving some reasonable explanation of its unnatural character, or, at least, that it was not the result of mental defect, obliquity, or perversion, (54 Hun., 132-138.) In the case under consideration the testatrix has not selected as the chief beneficiaries under her will her nearest blood relatives, but the principal object of her bounty is a young man who is not in any way related to her, but there is nothing in the evidence to satisfy me that the bequest to him was not made from the influence of gratitude, affection, or esteem, rather than from any influence exercised through coercion, imposition, or fraud, such as constitutes undue influence, (3 Keyes, 669.) Nor is there, in my judgment, sufficient evidence to sustain the contention that the testatrix had her faculties so impaired as to be readily subject to any controlling influence of hypnotism, force, imposition, or fraud, or that any such influence was actually exerted in connection with her execution of the will. Her will may not be such as some of us would consider wise and in accordance with the claims of her nearest relatives, but the principle is well settled that in the absence of clear proof of incapacity, fraud, or undue influence it is a testator's privilege to do as he will with his own." (34 N. Y., 197.)

LEGAL NOTES.

TRANSPORTATION OF COMMERCIAL TRAVELER'S SAMPLES.—A judgment against James Talcott on the trial in this city in 1895 of his action brought to recover from the Wabash Railroad Company the value of property destroyed while in transit from Chicago to New York in 1889, and which was affirmed by the late General Term of the Supreme Court, has been in part reversed by the Court of Appeals. The baggage agent of the company at its Chicago station, knowing that Mr. Talcott, holding a coupon ticket of the company for passage from Chicago to New York, had trunks containing commercial traveler's samples, demanded and received from the passenger desiring to have them checked to New York compensation for their transportation here as extra baggage. The company's road extended only to Detroit, and there connected with a series of roads to New York. The agent gave Mr. Talcott a check, stamped with the name of the company, bearing the words "From Chicago to New York." The trunks were shipped and were destroyed by fire while in transit upon another road. The Court holds, in an opinion by Judge Vann, that a question of fact was raised as to whether the defendant company agreed, aside from the contract to transport the passenger, for a new and independent consideration, to transport the trunks containing the merchandise; and a non-suit granted as to such cause of action constituted reversible error. There was a statement at the head of the ticket that the company "selling this ticket" acted "as agent," and that it did not intend to become responsible beyond its own line. The Court held that the plaintiff, who had paid through fare to the terminus of connecting railroad lines, and received a coupon ticket for New York from the Wabash, the first of the connecting companies, and intended to purchase a ticket that would take him over connecting lines, warranted the inference of notice to him, and raised a question of fact as to whether the contract was for through transportation or not; and a finding on that question in the negative prevented recovery, and called for the dismissal of the complaint as to the other cause of action for damages for loss of personal baggage of the passenger carried free as an incident of the ticket and destroyed by fire on another road.

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THROWN DOWN AN EMBANKMENT ON A HIGHWAY.—George W. Hewett was driving along a highway in the town of Thurman, Warren County, N. Y., on the night of June 11, 1897. The road for a distance of about sixty-six feet passed along the edge of a bank thirty feet high, the width of the roadbed from the inside of the road to the brink of the bank being about seventeen feet and from the outside track to the brink from two feet to three feet five inches. Hewett was thrown out of his wagon and down the embankment in consequence of the right wheel of the wagon dropping into a hole from eight to twelve inches deep, at the brink of the embankment, at a point where there had been no barrier for several years, the old barrier having rotted down. In Hewett's suit against the town for damages for the injuries he received the evidence tended to show that the night was so dark that, although familiar with the locality, he could not see the road, but depended on his horse, which was walking. There was a curve in the road at the place of the accident, and if the horse had gone straight ahead he would have walked off the bank, but neither the horse nor the wagon fell down the bank. The Third Appellate Division, reversing a dismissal of the complaint on the trial, held, by Justice Merwin, that the questions whether the Commissioner of Highways was negligent in failing to erect a barrier at that place and whether the accident was attributable to such negligence, and whether the plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence were for the jury. Presiding Justice Parker and Justice Herrick dissented.

More of Those
MEN'S
Imported Sample Socks
In a Choice Line of Fancy Stripes and Plain Colors.
On Sale To-day In Two Lots.

15c. pair,	19c. pair,
6 pairs for 85c.	6 pairs for $1.10
Value 25c. pr.	Value 35c. pr.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

GUARDED THE WHITNEY GRAVE.

Youth Accused of Turning from That Occupation to Burglary.

William Robertson, a young man who has been employed as a watchman at the grave of Mrs William C. Whitney at Douglaston, was held yesterday by Magistrate Healy, at Flushing, in $500 bail to await the action of the Queens County Grand Jury. He is charged with breaking into the station of the Long Island Railroad at Broadway, Flushing, Sunday night and stealing $43.

Robertson is only sixteen years old, and recently came from Scotland. He was formerly a caddie on the Oakland golf links.

SEEK TO PUNISH A SHERIFF.

Proceedings at White Plains Over Release of Mrs. Weeks from Jail.

An interesting case will come up before Surrogate Silkman at White Plains on Saturday morning, when show-cause orders obtained against Sheriff William V. Malloy of Westchester County and Lawyer David H. Hunt of William's Bridge and motions to punish them for contempt will be argued. Sheriff Malloy and Attorney Hunt are charged, the one with permitting the escape and the other with illegally obtaining the release from jail of Mrs. Susie Slater Weeks, confined in jail by the order of the Surrogate for non-payment of certain moneys.

If the decision be adverse to the Sheriff and the usual punishment in such cases (fine and imprisonment) be inflicted, it will present the rather unusual spectacle of a Sheriff being locked up in his own jail. Inasmuch as he can hardly imprison himself, the Coroner, who is the highest legal officer empowered under such circumstances, will be called upon to attend to that interesting ceremony, should judgment render it necessary.

Mrs. Weeks lives in Mount Vernon, is the wife of C. W. Weeks of that place, and the mother of three children. On April 8 last she was committed to jail by the Surrogate for contempt of court for failure to pay $933.53, as directed by a decree of the court. The amount was found to be due certain beneficiaries under the Slater will. Mrs. Weeks declared that she was penniless and unable to pay the sum ordered. She remained in jail from April 8 until May 31. She was then released as the result of habeas corpus proceedings.

AMERICAN SPIRITS INQUIRY.

Stockholders' Committee Promises a Searching Investigation.

Bert Reiss, Chairman of the Stockholders' Protective Committee of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, which opposes the plan of merger of the Distilling Company of America, issued a statement yesterday after a meeting of the committee. In it he said that the committee desired a thorough investigation of all the books, so as to be able to reconcile the present acts of the officers of the American Spirits Company with their previous statements that the company controlled 80 per cent. of the trade, that it was in splendid condition, that it had made valuable contracts with South American republics and secured valuable concessions thereby, that its business was daily increasing, and its future very bright. The committee will find out immediately why the Spirits Distributing Company, which is wholly dependent upon the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, is making money and pays a dividend, while its supporter never showed these returns, and also under what legal rights the former is using the most valuable properties of the latter, and whether it is true or not that the stock of the distributing company is mostly held by the managers of the manufacturing company.

The statement adds that the committee will find out what was done with the $2,000,000 working capital with which the manufacturing company started business, and why the Board of Directors failed to make an annual report, as required by statute, and that if by an examination of the books it is found that the company was mismanaged, its properties used for the benefit of others, and its business diverted for speculative and stock jobbing purposes, the committee will rigidly enforce its legal remedies.

Mr. Reiss hints at the possession of salient and important information of mismanagement, and concludes with this statement:

> We propose to obtain for the security holders all they are justly entitled to in every sense of the word, and have an accounting rendered whereby they will be able to judge for themselves the real, not the fictitious, value of their holdings.

Answers to Correspondents.

ALBERT B., BROOKLYN.—Tokens were issued between the years 1834 and 1841 during the bank troubles under the Jackson Administration. Your copper token with "Millions for Defence" on the edge and "Not a Cent for Tribute" on the face is probably dated 1841. Its value would then be 5 cents.

CONSTANT READER.—There were two distinct issues of 25-cent coins in 1853. The one having rays at the back of the eagle is rare and is worth from $5 to $10 according to condition. The other, without the rays, is quite common, and commands no premium.

Country Club at Bernardsville.

The large colony of wealthy New York and Newark business men of Bernardsville, Somerset County, N. J., is to have a new country club. Articles of incorporation have been filed with the Somerset County Clerk. The Trustees elected for the first year are as follows: George W. Ide, C. L. Blair, Henry R. Kunhardt, George H. Post of New York; Clarence E. Mitchell, Charles M. Chapin, Julius A. Starsberg, R. V. Lindabury, A. Wright Post, and Percy R. Pyne, of Bernardsville; Grant B. Schley of Far Hills; E. T. H. Talmage of Mendham, and Robert L. Stevens of Hoboken.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

O'Neill's.

Clearing Sale of Misses' and Children's
Summer Dresses!

Gingham and Percale Dresses trimmed with ruffles over shoulders and edged with lace or embroidery, 6 to 14 year sizes,
Formerly 1.50;
now 75c.

Eton Suits in fancy stripes, trimmed with embroidery, 6 to 10 year sizes,
Formerly 2.00;
now 1.59.

Misses' Eton Suits of Fine Cheviot, all neatly trimmed with fancy braid and buttons, Revers lined with silk, variety of colors, 14 to 18 year sizes,
Formerly 25.00 and 29.00;
now 12.50.

Also Great Reductions in Skirts and White Organdie and Point d'Esprit Dresses.

Golf Hats.

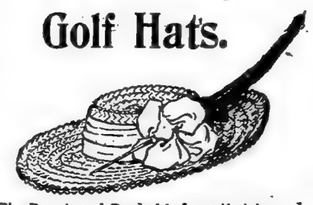

The Rough and Ready kind, neatly trimmed newest style, Black or White,
95c. each.

Women's Sailor Hats.
The largest and best selected stock in town to select from. The Prices range from
25c. upward.

A Sale of Women's Suits!
A special lot of Gray Homespun Suits with Fly-Front Jackets, lined with colored Taffeta and finished with White Pique Detachable Revers, also in Black Serge with black Taffeta lined Coat,
Special, 9.98.

Also some unusual chances in Skirts and Shirtwaists.

ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

KILLED ON BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

Trolley Car Runs Into Wagon and Injures Its Occupants, One of Them, A. U. Schlatter, Fatally.

A Greene and Gates Avenue trolley car wrecked a wagon on Brooklyn Bridge at 12 o'clock yesterday, causing the death of George A. U. Schlatter, fifty-six years old, of 130 Hopkins Street, Brooklyn, and injuring another man and a boy.

Mr. Schlatter was a tinsmith and cornice maker and owned the wagon, which is an open one, drawn by one horse. He was on the seat driving, and the foreman of his shop, Emanuel Filler, of 780 Broadway, Brooklyn, was sitting by him. Two boys, one of them Mr. Schlatter's son, George, twelve years old, sat in the body of the wagon taking care of the tools, pipe, and other material there. They were coming to New York to finish a job on the east side, down town.

As they came down the slope, about 300 feet west of the tower on the New-York side, the wagon was running with the inside wheels on the car track. Mr. Schlatter tried to turn out into the roadway, as he saw a car coming behind him, but was not quick enough. The car was running very fast, and it struck the back of the wagon at nearly full speed.

The occupants of the vehicle were all hurled out. Mr. Schlatter and Mr. Filler fell with the horse, which went down as if it had been shot through the head. Schlatter struck the cobblestones with much force and fell under the horse. He was picked up and sent to Hudson Street Hospital, where he died in the receiving ward two hours after he reached the hospital, having been crushed about the body, besides receiving several bad gashes on the head and face.

Filler's left arm was deeply cut near the shoulder, and he suffered from shock, but he was sent home after his injuries had been attended to by an ambulance surgeon.

George Schlatter, the younger, was scratched and bruised, but his injuries are not serious, and he was sent home. He narrowly escaped being plunged over the coping to the street below.

The motorman and the conductor of the car were arrested and taken to the bridge station house.

Schlatter leaves a wife and family.

STOLEN SILKS STILL MISSING.

Hein & Fox Offer a Reward of $750 for Their Recovery.

The police have not yet succeeded in recovering any of the $6,000 worth of silks and satins stolen in broad daylight on July 4 from Hein & Fox of 123 and 125 Bleecker Street. Three men were arrested in Philadelphia on suspicion of being concerned in the affair, and the police claim that they are the men wanted, but the owners of the stolen goods say that this is not by any means all they want done.

The robbery was committed by four young men, who drove a wagon to the building, in which Messrs. Hein & Fox have a loft, and calmly loaded on to the wagon a number of cases of goods that were standing near the elevator shaft. The goods were carried from the second floor down the stairway and through a vacant store to the street.

Frank Witt, an engineer, declares that he saw the goods being carted away, and, feeling sure a robbery was being committed, stopped Capt. Chapman, who was walking near by with another police officer. According to Witt, the Captain said he did not want to be bothered, and refused to listen to his would-be informant.

Hein & Fox have offered a reward of $750 and "no questions asked" for information that will lead to the recovery of the goods. Both partners speak bitterly about the police. They declare that there is an organized gang of young burglars which has been operating in the city goods district for months with absolute impunity. Mr. Fox said yesterday that he knew the names of the burglars and that they were in Philadelphia, but would not say whether the men under arrest were those he referred to. The burglars were, he remarked, so little in fear of arrest when the robbery was committed that they brought a second wagon, after they had filled the red one seen by Witt, and carried another load of goods away. The police had, he added, so far as he knew, made no attempt to trace the stolen property at pawnbrokers' establishments here or elsewhere. "I am willing," concluded Mr. Fox, "to pay the $750 to any one, a policeman or private citizen, who will help us to get our property back. Maybe that will do some good."

J. C. ELLIS SAYS HE IS POOR.

"White Elephant's" ex-Proprietor Up in Supplementary Proceedings.

John C. Ellis, formerly proprietor of the "White Elephant," on Sixth Avenue, was examined before Justice O'Dwyer in the City Court yesterday in supplementary proceed

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Fair; light westerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,449. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1899.—12 Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT {In Greater New York} Elsewhere and Jersey City. {TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:

TWELVE PAGES,

WITH

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks heavy.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 79¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40¼c; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

FOREIGN.—The special correspondent of THE TIMES in London reports that some excitement was caused yesterday by a dispatch from Johannesburg stating that the British Government had approved the Volksraad's franchise proposals. The report was denied by Mr. Chamberlain. The Parliament of Cape Colony was opened yesterday. Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner and Governor of the colony, was received with great demonstrations. In his speech he made no reference to the Transvaal crisis. He paid marked attention to United States naval officers. Pretoria advices state that the Volksraad, which is still discussing the franchise law, lays the blame for the present trouble upon Great Britain, and considers Mr. Chamberlain a prime mover. The franchise law when passed will be unalterable, it is stated. July 14 was marked in France by a great military review at Longchamps. The feature of the day was the signal ovation accorded Major Marchand, the hero of Fashoda, and his Soudanese contingent. Serious disorders took place at Cherbourg. The condition of the Marchioness of Salisbury, says THE TIMES's special correspondent, is not improved. It is reported that an Anglo-German naval demonstration against the Republic of Guatemala will be made in behalf of foreign creditors. Karl Neufeld, the ex-prisoner of the Khalifa, says THE TIMES's correspondent, is the lion of the hour in London. His story of the death of Gordon is awaited with interest.—Pages 1, 6, and 7.

Page 1.

An internal revenue order has been issued prohibiting banks from affixing stamps to unstamped checks presented for payment.

The Detroit street railways have adopted three-cent fares as an object lesson in connection with the municipal ownership fight.

The wife of Thomas McGuinness of Jersey City is suing him for divorce on the ground of cruelty. She claims he is wealthy.

Admiral Dewey has written to his brother, Charles Dewey, that he expects to arrive in New York on Oct. 1, or possibly a day or two earlier.

George M. Valentine, cashier of the Middlesex County Bank of Perth Amboy, N. J., and also Treasurer of the Perth Amboy Savings Institution, surrendered himself to a Sheriff yesterday, a confessed defaulter. A shortage in his accounts of about $125,000 has been discovered.

The Rapid Transit Board has addressed a memorial to the Board of Estimate, asking that body to delay the authorization of other debts on the part of the city to an amount sufficient to reduce the debt limit below the cost of the rapid transit road until there shall have been a reasonable opportunity for the letting of a rapid transit contract.

Page 2.

The Chicago Platform Democrats at a meeting last night decided to hold a big silver meeting in this city, or at one of the nearby Summer resorts, on Labor Day.

The Democratic organization in Brooklyn is uneasy over what it regards as a move by Tammany to deprive it of patronage. The unrest is due to the decision of Controller Coler to transfer the borough auditors to Manhattan.

Gov. Roosevelt yesterday held a conference with Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Speaker Nixon, and Harry H. Bender on matters relating to the State Capitol. Col. Roosevelt will to-day issue a statement regarding applications from residents of this State for commissions in the army.

The State Department and the President have decided that Mrs. Rich must be surrendered to Mexico for trial for the murder of her husband. This was done to establish a precedent in order that the United States should be able to demand the return of border thieves.

Page 3.

The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association has decided to place all of its future business as a legal reserve company.

The convention of the State Bankers' Association, now in session at Alexandria Bay, will consider proposed reforms in the State tax laws.

Three men were caught by the police early yesterday morning while they were trying to break into the house at 408 East Fifty-eighth Street, the residents of which are out of town.

A masked man, armed with a revolver, entered the house of Sylvester Faulkner at Wanaqua, N. J., when no one was in but Mrs. Faulkner. He tied her to a chair and then took $362 in cash and a pension check for $36.

A cry of "Mad dog!" caused a panic among the passengers on the ferryboat Flushing, bound to Long Island City, yesterday. The alleged mad dog was an inoffensive greyhound that wanted to get back to New York.

Under pretext of buying a hat two men went into the store of Miss M. E. Toye, a milliner, on West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and while one of the men engaged Miss Toye's attention, the other took $98 in cash that was in the till.

Two burglars entered the residence of Levi L. Brown, at 9 West Fiftieth Street, yesterday morning and locked Mr. Brown's grandson, Herman Brunswick Kipper, in a wardrobe, after robbing the place and taking supper in the company of their captive. Herman Kipper is a boy, and the only other person in the house was a servant, who heard nothing.

Page 4.

The cup defender Columbia left Premium Point yesterday for Newport.

An unusually large number of yachts has entered the Larchmont Club's races.

In an exciting practice game of polo at Cedarhurst yesterday George J. Gould's Lakewood team beat the Philadelphias.

The New York baseball nine was defeated at the Polo Grounds yesterday by the St. Louis team. At Washington Park the Brooklyns beat the Chicagos.

Montanic, Decide, Knight of the Garter, Waring, The Kentucklan, and Approval won the race at the Brighton Beach track yesterday.

John R. Thomas, the architect of the new Hall of Records, who has been requested to change the interior plans of the building, says the proposed changes will defeat one of his chief objects, namely, the making of the building as nearly fire-proof as possible.

Page 5.

The President announced further appointments in the volunteer army, including that of Webb C. Hayes, as Lieutenant Colonel.

Gen. A. G. Greenwood has arrived in the city from Cuba. He will go to Washington and endeavor to secure the support of the President for the construction of a railway in Cuba from Santa Clara to Santiago.

The Navy Department is considering the advisability of erecting shore barracks for sailors. Rear Admiral Crowninshield, who will sail for Europe on the Campania today, will study the foreign system of the housing of sailors in barracks.

Before adjournment of the National Educational Convention at Los Angeles yesterday President Jordan of Sanford University delivered an address, during which he replied to the critics who asserted that a university education is of no value in business.

Page 7.

Small bicycle dealers are congratulating themselves over the failure of the big manufacturers to form a trust. The plan to combine has been abandoned, at least for the present.

James McDonald, a chemist living at 195 Kent Street, Greenpoint, was shocked by lightning in Wednesday's storm. Yesterday morning he was found dead in the bathroom of his house. Heart disease was the cause of death.

An order has been obtained from Supreme Court Justice Dixon of New Jersey to restrain Judge Watson of the Passaic District Court, from acting in that capacity, as the Justices of the Peace claim his court cuts off their sources on revenue.

The State Department has been informed of the adverse influences working against the American railway concessionaires in China and has directed the American Minister at Peking to aid the company as much as possible. There is no Anglo-American agreement in connection with the matter.

New York sculptors who were invited to submit models for the statue of the late Senator Vance to be erected in North Carolina, were more than surprised when they received word that the award for the statue had been made to a Washington sculptor. The New York men say they were induced to present models under false pretenses, and charge the members of the North Carolina Committee with deceit and duplicity.

Page 12.

The annual meeting of the United States Paper Bag Manufacturers' Association was held in this city yesterday.

The will of Mary Johnson, over which there was prolonged contest before Surrogate Arnold, was yesterday admitted to probate by Surrogate Varnum.

Justice Thomas, in Brooklyn, has rendered a decision affecting the estate of Edwin F. Knowlton, to the effect that $42,000 in Government taxes was levied properly.

The Grand Jury yesterday further considered the Molineux case. It is said there is much friction between the jury and the District Attorney's office in respect to the matter.

Twelve additional claims for compensation under the Ahearn act were filed yesterday. Among these was that of Arthur J. McQuade, for $28,271.69, which is the largest claim yet filed. Chief Devery's claim will be argued on Monday with the Stephenson case.

John C. Sheehan, the Tammany leader of the Ninth Assembly District, secured an order from Justice Stover yesterday directing D. F. McMahon, Chairman of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee and the Police Board, to show cause why the election officers selected by Sheehan should not be appointed.

While on his vacation at Amityville, L. I., Edwin J. Stalker, Assistant Cashier of the Chase National Bank, rescued three men from drowning. Their boat had capsized, and they were nearly exhausted when Mr. Stalker, in a boat, in which were also his wife, his son, and two other boys, saw them and went to their assistance. The wind was very treacherous, and the trip was accompanied with much danger.

George Coster, a cashier at 82 John Street, and Frank Furst, a messenger boy, were injured by Broadway cable cars yesterday afternoon within a block of each other as the result of the same combination of circumstances, and practically within the same moment of time. The accidents created much excitement, and extra police were called out to keep in order the large crowds which gathered.

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PURSUIT OF SIOUX WARRIORS.

Three Parties of Indian Police Are After Swift Bear and His Band—An Uprising Feared.

Special to The New York Times.

PINE RIDGE, S. D., July 14.—Some apprehension is felt here of trouble with the Sioux Indians. Forty Indian police to-day started in pursuit of Swift Bear and his band of Sioux warriors, who defied Sheriff Demming of Converse County, Wyoming, to arrest them. Another posse, composed of thirty armed men, is following the Indians from Lusk, Wyoming, and forty men are after the band from Edgemont, S. D. The Indians are making toward the South Dakota Bad Lands. This is the place to which old Big Foot went before the uprising in 1891, and upon being driven from which he precipitated the Wounded Knee battle, in which his force was wiped out.

Swift Bear has with him nearly 100 desperate young bucks of the Sioux tribe. For several weeks they have been killing game indiscriminately in Wyoming. When Sheriff Demming started to arrest them and found their camp on Buck Creek, the Indians drew themselves up at Swift Bear's command, got out their guns, and dared the Sheriff to cross their path, under penalty of starting an Indian war. As the Sheriff had but ten men with him, he had to withdraw, and the Indians hooted at him and fired their guns in the air. The band started for the Bad Lands as fast as their ponies could travel, stealing on their way everything possessed by several sheep outfits.

This makes the situation serious, as the Indians would not commit these depredations unless they were in an ugly mood. The Indians know there are not any troops near enough to fight them. It is feared that if the Indians resist their pursuers, as they probably will, their relatives will come to their assistance and there will be an incipient uprising.

JURY BRIBING IN CHICAGO.

State Attorney Deneen Declares It Has Become a Fine Art.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 14.—State Attorney Deneen made the statement to the Public Service Committee of the County Board today that there were 100 authenticated cases of jury bribing that he intended to investigate, of which he had learned through the public disclosures in the Lynch and Coughlin cases. The statement was made in support of a request for an appropriation of $2,500 to pay the expenses of the Coughlin and Armstrong investigation. The State Attorney considers that the money advanced by the attorney for Thomas Carbine to pursue the investigation, as directed by Judge Tuthill, should be repaid by the county, and in his application for the $2,500 he included this expenditure. Mr. Deneen said:

"It seems that jury bribing has become a fine art in Chicago and Cook County, which is shown by the large number of mistrials. Something more than a confusion of ideas among the jurors brought about these results. There is evidence of 100 cases of jury bribing; at least, in my office, and of this number in twenty cases the informants give the names of the persons alleged to be guilty."

BANKS CANNOT STAMP CHECKS.

Unstamped Ones Hereafter Must Be Returned to the Drawers.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Commissioner Wilson of the Internal Revenue Bureau has issued a circular absolutely prohibiting banks from affixing stamps to checks unstamped when presented and requiring them to return the same to the drawers. In his circular to Collectors the Commissioner says:

You are directed to notify the banks that are guilty of stamping unstamped checks that if the practice is not immediately discontinued, they will be reported to the United States District Attorney for prosecution.

The instruction contained in Treasury Decision No. 19,606, under date of June 29, 1898, to the effect that there was no objection to the affixing by the bank of the requisite stamps to an unstamped check presented for payment, is hereby revoked.

This instruction was given to meet an emergency immediately preceding the taking effect of the Stamp act on July 1, 1898, in order to obviate the necessity of returning by the banks of thousands of unstamped checks issued by drawers in ignorance of the law. The law being now generally understood, there is no further need of such permission.

This action was taken upon information that certain banks had adopted the practice of not requiring stamps, so as to win patronage from rival banks.

Steamboat Men Are Incensed.

Special to The New York Times.

CLAYTON N. Y., July 14.—The managers of the Thousand Island Steamboat Company charge the special Treasury agents with overstepping their authority when they recently detained certain of the company's boats for several hours for alleged technical errors in their manifests. The managers are very indignant over the affair.

Muenchener, Bottled at the Brewery, $1.25 per case of 24 bottles. At grocers. Out of town orders promptly attended to. Mail orders or telephone, 164 W'sburgh. Otto Huber Brewery, Brooklyn.—Adv.

CHEAP RIDES IN DETROIT

Railway Lines Adopt Three-Cent Fares as an Object Lesson.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP FIGHT

Strong Opposition to the Proposed Transfer of Roads to a New Corporation for the City.

DETROIT, July 14.—"Three cent fares" were announced to-day on the fronts of Detroit street cars in the places where amusement advertising signs are usually carried. This sudden voluntary reduction was the result of a decision of Gov. Pingree and Tom L. Johnson to give the people an object lesson as to what they might look forward to if the plan for the sale of all the Detroit street railways to the Detroit Municipal Railway Company, in behalf of the city, is carried out. The three-cent tickets sold to-day at five for 15 cents are so worded that their use in full payment of fare can be stopped at any time.

The city is in a furor over the present situation. All the newspapers and nearly all the leading citizens are opposing the Pingree plan, and it is now claimed that the majority of citizens oppose it, on the ground that three-cent fares and quasi-municipal ownership will fail to pay the expenses and the $17,000,000 proposed to be paid for the roads, and that they will, if purchased, revert to the present owners. In the latter event, the roads would be operated under the security ordinance already passed by the Council, which permits the operation of all the roads at six-for-a-quarter fares for from thirty to forty-eight years. The Pingree people claim that the roads will certainly pay off their purchase price under three-cent fares. Gov. Pingree is having circulars distributed on the streets giving his side of the controversy.

A special meeting of the City Council was held this afternoon to consider a working ordinance granting the Municipal Company rights as to the operation of the roads. The proposed ordinance reserves to the city the right at any time to fix the rate of fare, the rate meanwhile to be 3 cents, with universal transfers.

The Council Chamber could not contain the crowd which pressed for admittance. Although the situation was strained, there were no sensational incidents, and the session lasted only fifteen minutes. The working ordinance had not been considered by a committee, and a motion to refer it to the Joint Committee on Streets and Ordinances, according to the Council's rule, after a brief debate, prevailed without a dissenting vote. It was suggested by some of the Aldermen that since the people are now getting three-cent fares, there was no cause for haste. It is doubtful whether the committee will report the working ordinance before the regular session next Tuesday, at which time the Mayor's veto of the security ordinance will be presented. Mayor Maybury has called a special meeting of the Council for to-morrow to consider the submission to a vote of the people of an amendment to the city charter requiring a popular vote on all questions concerning public franchises.

The Chamber of Commerce this afternoon adopted resolutions protesting against further action toward the street railway purchase as at present contemplated. Other meetings of protest were held this evening. Meanwhile the people are enjoying, temporarily at least, the benefits of three-cent fares.

RUSSIA BUYS AMERICAN BRAKES

Westinghouse Company Secures Contract to Equip All Railway Cars with Its Air Appliance.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 14.—George Westinghouse, Jr., yesterday cabled here from Europe that the Westinghouse Air Brake Company had secured a contract from the Russian Imperial Railway Commission to equip all its cars during the next four years with Westinghouse automatic air brakes. These are to be manufactured in Russia. The Westinghouse Company, of Pittsburg and London, controls the Russian concern, which is capitalized at 2,000,000 rubles.

The present Russian system comprises about 23,455 miles. The passenger coaches in use have already been equipped with air brakes. The Government is building about 12,000 additional miles of road, of which about 10,500 miles will be completed during the next four years.

Figuring on the basis of rolling stock such as is used by the railroads in the United States, which is about 708 cars to every 100 miles, the Westinghouse Company has secured a contract approximating about $12,042,325, covering a period of four years. The cost of air brakes, pumps, &c., for a freight car is $50, for a passenger car $100, and for a locomotive $350. It is doubtful if the Russian railroads will maintain as many cars per hundred miles as do railroads in the United States, but, in any event, the Westinghouse Company is assured of a contract approximating at least $2,500,000 per year during the next four years.

MARITIME LAW REFORM.

A Meeting in London to Effect Assimilation of the Statutes of All Countries.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 14.—Delegates of the States unrepresented at the International Maritime Congress met to-day. Chief among the reforms suggested are the assimilation and codification of all maritime laws.

It is obvious that if a collision occurs between vessels of different nationalities the verdict ought to be unaffected by the country in which the case is tried. Under present conditions this matter is of much moment, and injustice is often inflicted which the common interests of shipowners and shippers should have rendered impossible. This can only be accomplished by an international treaty to deal with all cases upon a uniform standard.

NO INTEREST IN VENEZUELA.

London Is Indifferent to This Question of Arbitration.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 14.—The Venezuelan arbitration tribunal has adjourned until Wednesday, after listening to Sir Richard Webster for thirteen days.

The matter excites no interest here.

CHICAGO SWINDLERS ON TRIAL.

Men Who Tried to Defraud New York Merchants Plead Guilty.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Alva W. Ketcham, Daniel P. Eberman, and Harry Leon were before Judge Baker to-day giving testimony on their pleas of guilty to a charge of conspiracy to obtain a large amount of jewelry from various New York City wholesale jewelry houses. Nearly $100,000 worth of property was involved in their transactions.

The men were first arrested four years ago, and March 15, 1895, admitted they had tried to obtain jewelry by false pretenses. Harry Leon told of a gigantic scheme for defrauding New York merchants. According to Leon's story he and his companions gave D. H. Toiman, a banker of Chicago, $750, and received from him a check for $20,000 on the claim that they wanted to establish their credit.

Leon was a diamond broker, with a large acquaintance among New York merchants, with whom he was in good standing. He represented to them that he had fallen heir to $40,000, and upon the credit thus established secured the diamonds and jewelry.

OLD QUARREL LEADS TO DEATH

Two Montana Stock Growers Meet in the Open Country and Fight—The Survivor Tells the Story.

Special to The New York Times.

LIVINGSTON, Mont., July 14.—As the result of a violent quarrel which took place on the range about forty-five miles up the Shields River Valley, W. D. Smith lost his life last night at the hands of Robert Stephens, his neighbor. The quarrel which terminated in the tragedy, was the outgrowth of a feud of long standing. The tragic event was enacted by the two men nearly a mile from any ranch, and was witnessed by no one.

Smith did not live to tell the tale of the contest, but the story told by Stephens is generally believed to be true. The shooting occurred about 6 o'clock last evening, and immediately after it Stephens rode to the nearest ranch and reported what had happened, and then rode all night, arriving at Livingston early this morning, when he gave himself up to the authorities. The story, as told by Stephens, is to the effect that Smith was the aggressor, and provoked the quarrel from the start. The two men met on the range and began to discuss the old trouble, when they both became angry, and Stephens rode away, but was followed by Smith, who insisted on renewing the quarrel. Stephens finally jumped from his horse, and drawing his revolver, warned Smith not to molest him. Smith then dismounted, and selecting two rocks, advanced toward Stephens. When about twelve feet away he attempted to throw one of the rocks at Stephens, who fired, killing him instantly. Stevens insists that the killing was done purely in self defense, and that if he had not taken Smith's life he would have suffered great bodily harm.

Both men were prominent stock growers in the Shields River Valley, and bore excellent reputations.

KARL NEUFELD IN LONDON.

Ex-Prisoner of the Khalifa Lion of the Hour—To Tell the Story of Gordon's Death.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 14.—Karl Neufeld, the German who was liberated at Omdurman by Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, is the latest lion here. He has sold the story of his captivity and torture, but submits to interviews.

Mr. Neufeld looks well and prosperous. He is rather melodramatic in his manner, but this will be forgiven when he tells his promised story of Gordon's death. None of his alleged black wives is with him.

Karl Neufeld was captured by the followers of the Mahdi, near Dongola, in the Summer of 1887. He was the last European prisoner of importance remaining in the hands of the dervishes at the fall of Omdurman. He was a medical student at Leipsic, and had to leave the empire on account of having severely wounded a fellow-student in a duel. Afterward he settled at Assouan, Upper Egypt, as a physician, and lived there from 1879 to 1881, when he was forced to leave because of the rising of the dervishes.

In 1888 Neufeld saved a detachment of English soldiers by giving false information of their route. For this service he was appointed surveyor to the British troops. In April, 1888, he set out on a journey, which was said to have for its object the rescue of Slatin Pasha, and was himself taken prisoner. Before going on this venture he sent his wife and child to Leipsic. While a prisoner he manufactured powder for the Mahdi and Khalifa, and decorated the tomb of the Mahdi, which Kitchener deliberately destroyed for political effect. He also edited the Khalifa's proclamation. It was reported that at the time of the fall of the Khalifa's power Neufeld had embraced Islamism and had several Mohammedan wives.

A PLAY BY CINEMATOGRAPH.

How the Ober-Ammergau Passion Drama Is Shown in London.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 14.—The Ober-Ammergau Passion Play has arrived here by cinematograph. The best feature of the play under such conditions is that there is no talking. There is, however, music by a boy choir at intervals. It is not treated as a sensation.

TO AMERICANIZE GERMANS.

New York Society's Representative Goes to See the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—In the interest of an organization whose object is to agitate for a thorough amalgamation of German-born citizens with the American people, Gustave A. Gayer of New York arrived here to-day. He intends to obtain an audience with President McKinley, and lay before him the organization's indorsement of the Administration.

Mr. Gayer's organization is the German branch of the American Patriotic League. The objects of this society are said to be to foster among German-Americans a love for their adopted country, to have them act in concert in securing good government in Nation, State, and municipality, and to instruct them in the language, laws, history, and customs of the Republic. It claims to have Theodore Roosevelt, Benjamin Harrison, and Abram S. Hewitt on its Advisory Board, and Admiral Dewey on its list of honorary members.

Mr. Gayer said to-day that in his capacity as President of the German branch he was trying to teach the true principles of American citizenship to his German countrymen. "If it were in my power," he said, "I would, next to God's Word, introduce the Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence into every country on the face of the earth. From the moment of my arrival in the United States, twenty years ago, I considered myself as much of an American as did Daniel Webster when he said: 'Thank God, I, too, am an American.' From that time on it became my sole ambition to help others of my countrymen here to become sons and daughters of the grandest country in the world."

ESTERHAZY IN LONDON.

Goes Under an Assumed Name and Has Grown Old.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 14.—I met Major Esterhazy in a London hotel to-night. He goes under an assumed name. He has grown a mustache and most accurate side whiskers.

Major Esterhazy looks years older than he did nine months ago. His stoop is most pronounced and he is seemingly not on good terms with himself or the world.

THE PENSION BUREAU INQUIRY.

Commissioner Evans Warmly Praised by Secretary Hitchcock.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Pension Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic has gone, and, though it is guarding against any intimation as to the nature of its report, the pension attorneys know enough to feel sadly disappointed.

The committee, which, in spite of all assertions to the contrary, came here with no feeling against Commissioner Evans, received no information likely to alter its opinions, except from the professional friends of the attorneys. When it interviewed Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock it heard the warmest praise of the Commissioner and his work.

One member of the committee says that in the long interview which President McKinley accorded them the President also expressed entire satisfaction with Mr. Evans and complete confidence in him.

Chautauqua Excursion.

$10.00 round trip by ERIE RAILROAD, July 28. Tickets good for return until August 27th.—Adv.

RAPID TRANSIT PROSPECTS

Commission Wants Contract Let Before Other Debts Are Made.

APPEALS TO ESTIMATE BOARD

Commissioners Fearful Lest the Debt Limit Should Be Reduced Below the Cost of the Road.

The Rapid Transit Commission yesterday mailed copies of a memorial, which it had prepared, to the Board of Estimate and to the Municipal Assembly, asking these bodies to delay the authorization of any increase of the city's debt so as to leave a margin available for the cost of a rapid transit road until there shall have been a reasonable opportunity for the letting of a rapid transit contract.

As a preface to this memorial, the Commissioners state that the assessment of the realty of the city for the year is $2,932,445,464, as against $2,528,533,441 last year, the result being that the City of New York now has a debt-incurring capacity of at least $40,000,000 above all existing debt.

In their memorial the Commissioners say: "The former City of New York, composing the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, in November, 1894, voted by a majority of 132,647 votes in the affirmative to 42,916 votes in the negative for municipal construction of a rapid transit railroad. Routes and a plan of construction of a rapid transit railroad were prescribed by this board on the 4th day of February, 1897. Thereafter and before the 20th day of April, 1897, they received the approval of the municipal authorities; and thereafter, and by order entered on the 6th day of April, 1898, they were approved by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Nothing then remained to be done except to prepare and duly advertise a contract for construction.

"On the next day, April 7, 1898, the rapid transit contract was, pursuant to law, submitted to the Corporation Counsel for his approval as to form. He has since had it under consideration, but has sent this board no communication with reference to it. This delay, the Rapid Transit Board assumes, has been due to doubt on the part of the Corporation Counsel as to the power of the city to incur the debt necessary for the construction of the rapid transit road. The contract had, however, been drawn, or, at least, such was the intention of this board as to meet that doubt and to prevent the city from seeking thereby to incur debt beyond its constitutional power. The Rapid Transit Board hoped that the provisions inserted for that purpose might enable the Corporation Counsel, whatever should be his doubt as to the amount of the debt-incurring capacity of the city, to return the contract with his approval so that there should be the least possible delay in proceeding with rapid transit construction. Now, however, the new assessment has removed this doubt and permitted the city to incur debt to the full extent necessary to the commencement of this construction, and the board assumes that the Corporation Counsel will without delay return the form of contract with his approval or with his suggested amendments, if he do not approve the form

"The Rapid Transit Board respectfully begs to point out to your honorable body that, until the board shall be permitted to make a contract, the proposed rapid transit debt of the city cannot be technically created and secure the legal precedence to which upon considerations of public good faith as well as public policy it is entitled, and that, until such precedence shall be secured, the creation of other debts to an amount sufficient to reduce the debt-incurring capacity of the city below the amount required for the commencement of the rapid transit road would effectually prevent its construction and effectually defeat the will of the city as represented by the vote of its people.

"The Rapid Transit Board respectfully asks your honorable body, therefore, to delay the authorization of other debts on the part of the city to an amount sufficient to reduce the debt limit below the cost of the rapid transit road, until there shall have been a reasonable opportunity for the letting of a rapid transit contract. That contract was sanctioned by popular vote nearly five years ago. No other public purpose involving the creation of debt not payable out of the current income of the city has either sanction or support or necessity equal to those which commend rapid transit to your honorable body."

Copies of a letter addressed by the board to the Mayor, dated May 19, 1899, and of a letter sent to Corporation Counsel Whalen on May 24 last, were sent with the memorial.

A WIFE'S STORY OF CRUELTY.

Mrs. McGuinness Sues for Divorce—Says Rich Husband Abused Her.

TRENTON, N. J., July 14.—Mrs. Mary Ellen McGuinness of Newark has filed in the Court of Chancery a suit for divorce from her husband Thomas McGuinness of Jersey City, in which she charges him with cruelty extending over their twenty years of married life. The two were married in St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church by the Rev. John Callahan on July 19, 1879. The wife alleges that McGuinness represented to her that he was a man of great wealth, and promised her that if she would marry him he would take her to live in New York, where he would surround her with every comfort. She avers that the inducements held out led her to accept him.

The husband, she bill says, possesses a fortune of at least $500,000. The wife avers that their first child lived but three months because of her husband's cruel actions. Afterward he took her to a New York boarding house, but his treatment, she says, was so brutal that she applied for a divorce. McGuinness expressed great sorrow for his conduct, and upon his promise to treat her more gently, she alleges, the divorce proceedings were discontinued.

Mrs. McGuinness charges that whenever she was sick her husband refused to allow her to have a doctor, and when his St. Bernard dog was indisposed he called in two doctors. The wife avers that without the least excuse her husband has circulated reports reflecting on her character. On one occasion, she says, he poured a kettle of boiling water over her, scalding her badly. About a fortnight ago, she alleges, he threw her against the wall of their room with such violence that she was seriously injured. She asks for separation and alimony.

At Mr. McGuinness's last known residence, on Grand Street, Jersey City, his present address was said to be unknown.

ALABAMA STILL FOR BRYAN.

Ex-Gov. Oates Sees No Sign of Change—Gen. Wheeler's Course Regretted.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Ex-Gov. Oates of Alabama, who has sometimes been spoken of as a promising candidate for Senator upon the retirement of Senator Morgan, was in Washington to-day. When asked concerning the dominant political feeling in his State, he said: "I think our State will send a Bryan delegation to the next Democratic Convention. I am sure the State would go for Bryan now, if the question should be put. I see no diminution up to this time of free-silver sentiment in Alabama."

"Isn't the State prosperous now?" he was asked.

"Well, in the mining section they are getting good prices for coal and iron, and the people there are doing well. But the agricultural portions of the State cannot be said to be prosperous while four-cent cotton is the word."

Ex-Gov. Oates said he did not know whether the Governor of the State would declare Gen. Wheeler's seat in Congress vacant or not. There was some talk of it, but he thought no decision had been reached. Gen. Wheeler's friends, he said, regretted exceedingly his going to the Philippines. They felt that the General had earned enough military glory and could not add to his fame. Beyond that, however, they thought Gen. Wheeler should have staid at home and made the race for the Governorship. His friends believed he could have united the warring factions among the Democrats and rendered valuable service to his party.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S MESSAGE.

Will Get a Clean Bill of Health at Trieste to Avoid All Delays Hereafter.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Secretary Long has received the following cable message from Admiral Dewey:

Port Said, July 14.

Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

Olympia in voluntary quarantine. As soon as coaled, proceed Trieste for pratique and recuperation, officers and men.

DEWEY.

Inasmuch as the Admiral is silent on the subject, it is assumed that no change has occurred in his health or that of his men since their departure from Hongkong, when all were reported well.

It is said at the Navy Department that the Admiral's reference to pratique means simply that he is going to Trieste to get a clean bill of health that will enable him to continue his voyage through the Mediterranean without delays from the health authorities at the various points.

LONDON EAGER TO SEE DEWEY.

Britons Hope the Admiral Will Visit an English Port.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 14.—The hope is expressed that Admiral Dewey will stop at an English port and come to London. He would be certain of an enthusiastic welcome.

DEWEY MAY BE HERE OCT. 1.

The Admiral Writes to His Brother, Charles Dewey, to that Effect.

Edward Wilkin Dewey, a cousin of Admiral Dewey, called on Gen. Daniel Butterfield yesterday and informed him that he had received a letter from Charles Dewey, the Admiral's brother, in which the latter said that the Admiral had written him stating that he would undoubtedly reach New York on Oct. 1, and possibly a day or two earlier. Gen. Butterfield at once apprised Mayor Van Wyck of the information he had received, and the Mayor cabled to the Admiral at Gibraltar, telling him that the City of New York proposed to give him a hearty welcome home and inviting him in the city's name to take part in the ceremonies.

The Press Committee of the Executive Committee met yesterday and decided to send a circular letter to every daily newspaper and every prominent weekly and magazine, inviting the editors or representatives to attend the reception at the expense of the city. A special boat in the visiting newspaper men will accompany the press boat in the water parade, and every facility will be afforded the visitors to see all parts of the demonstration on land.

Dewey Home Fund Now $14,120.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Contributions to the Dewey home fund to-day amounted to $411, making a total of $14,120.

Three Oaks Gets Dewey Cannon.

The village of Three Oaks, Mich., has won the cannon which Admiral Dewey sent from Manila for the Maine Monument Fund. The cannon was to be given to the city or village making the largest contribution in proportion to its population. Three Oaks, with a population of from 800 to 1,000 persons, raised $1,132, representing more than $1 per capita.

LADY SALISBURY'S CONDITION.

Wife of the Prime Minister of England Very Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 14.—Lady Salisbury's condition is unchanged.

When she was married to the Premier, then Lord Robert Cecil, his friends considered the match not a good one.

When they were first married he supplemented his small income by writing for the press. Now he is the most difficult man in the kingdom to interview.

GEN. MILES IS NOT SLIGHTED.

He Directs the War Department in Secretary Alger's Absence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Soon after the departure this afternoon of Gen. Alger for Long Branch a tide of inquiry washed through the corridors of the War Department and beat up against the door of the Adjutant General. No announcement had been made of the designation of anybody as Acting Secretary, and as Mr. Meiklejohn was still absent it was assumed that the War Department was to be without a head until Monday, when Gen. Alger is expected to return.

Trouble seekers at once concluded that Gen. Miles had been slighted by this neglect to trust the direction of affairs to him, but Gen. Corbin disposed of this worry to-night by saying that the Major General commanding the army had been designated to act in the absence of Secretary Alger.

TOWED A HEAVY MAN ASHORE.

Chicago Fishermen Twice in Danger Owing to His Weight.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 14.—A fishing party of five North Siders was upset in the lake last evening by the attempt of the heaviest man of the quintet to shift his position in the boat, and the cause of the accident was towed ashore after his boat had been righted, because he could not climb in without upsetting it again.

Nearly half a mile from shore Charles Barrinan, who weighs 225 pounds, arose to shift his position. In doing so he capsized the boat, and the five men were thrown into the water. Michael Zimay could not swim, and he had sunk once when Barrinan and a man named Wagner went to his assistance. They swam with him toward the boat, which the others had righted. Zimay was placed in the bottom of the skiff. Barrinan attempted to follow, but almost overturned the boat again, and for several minutes the four lucky occupants had all they could do to save themselves from another plunge while Barrinan attempted to get in. It was finally decided that he would have to be towed ashore. Accordingly, Barrinan swam to the stern, and, seizing a rope, attached himself to the boat, which was rowed ashore.

DELAWARE CONVICT'S FUNERAL.

Political Leaders Considered Cooper a Victim of Circumstances.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 14.—At Wyoming, a small town near Dover, the most remarkable funeral in the history of the State took place this afternoon. It was that of Col. Ezekiel T. Cooper, the lawyer and politician, who died in the Trenton Penitentiary on Tuesday night as he was about completing a term of eighteen months for complicity with William N. Boggs in the embezzlement of funds from the First National Bank of Dover. Many of the most prominent politicians of the State, including Democrats, Addicks Republicans, and regular Republicans, gathered about his bier.

Several ex-Judges and ex-Governors were there. Some men drove thirty miles to be at the funeral, for they believed that Cooper was a victim of circumstances, and became involved in trouble while trying to aid Boggs. Three Methodist ministers took part in the services. Levi C. Bird, ex-Attorney General John Biggs, ex-Gov. Reynolds, ex-Secretary of State Hawkins, and others of like prominence were the pall-bearers.

Cooper, before his conviction, was one of the most prominent Democratic politicians of the State.

"When the Sleeper Wakes."

H. G. Well's thrilling story—See it in TO-DAY'S EVENING JOURNAL.—Adv.

CASHIER WRECKS A PERTH AMBOY BANK

George M. Valentine Surrenders Himself to the Sheriff.

SAID TO HAVE TAKEN $125,000

Declares He Lost in Stock Speculation the Money He Stole.

Connected with Middlesex County Bank and Treasurer of Savings Institution—Depositors Will Not Lose Anything.

George M. Valentine, for the past six years cashier of the Middlesex County Bank, in Perth Amboy, N. J., and, for a briefer period, also Treasurer of the Perth Amboy Savings Institution, surrendered himself to a county Sheriff in New Brunswick yesterday afternoon, a confessed defaulter. He had not been in the bank since last Saturday, and an investigation by the State Bank Examiner had disclosed a shortage of about $125,000.

There was great excitement in Perth Amboy when a notice of the closing of the Middlesex County Bank was posted on the door of that institution early yesterday forenoon, and the news that Cashier Valentine was missing began to spread throughout the town. The bank had long been regarded as a very solid institution, and the cashier was a highly respected member of the community.

A crowd of a hundred or more persons speedily assembled in front of the bank building, and, mingled with the anxious inquiries from depositors regarding their chances of getting their money, there were indignant demands

the check stubs, in the ledger, and the returns from the National Park Bank were all directly controlled by Valentine, and he was consequently in a position to prevent the discovery of any irregularities so long as he was not interfered with.

One of the bank examiners said last evening that the defalcations did not appear to extend any further back than the first of January. The heaviest drafts on the funds of the bank were made by Valentine during the month of June. Accepting as true Valentine's statement that he lost the stolen money in stock speculation, the theory that presents itself to the bank officers is that he made desperate efforts last month to retrieve his losses and was unsuccessful. President Watson, beyond expressing the belief that the defalcation would amount to $125,000, declined to make any statement until after the official examination shall have been completed.

Valentine was under $20,000 bonds as cashier of the Middlesex County Bank and $15,000 bonds as Treasurer of the Perth Amboy Savings Institution. His bondsmen are the same in both cases, being his father, Robert N Valentine; his uncles, Mulford and Howard Valentine, and Patrick Connery of Perth Amboy. One of the bank officers remarked last evening that he had been informed that Cashier Valentine carried policies of life insurance aggregating $85,000.

HIS FATHER A DIRECTOR.

George M. Valentine's father had been connected as stockholder and Director with the two Perth Amboy banking institutions for several years. The Valentines are a numerous family, and have lived in the vicinity of Woodbridge for several generations. The defaulting cashier has some wealthy uncles, with whom his father is in partnership in the firebrick business.

After leaving school George M. Valentine obtained employment as a clerk in the National Park Bank of this city. Six years ago he was appointed cashier of the Middlesex County Bank, succeeding William Peterson, who died. Mr. Peterson had gone to the Middlesex Bank from the National Park Bank some years before. Soon after his removal to Perth Amboy young Valentine married Miss Clara Annis of Woodbridge, whom he had known from childhood. He at first established a modest and comfortable home in Perth Amboy, but a year or two ago he built an attractive Queen Anne cottage on High Street, which some of the Perth Amboy residents say is worth $8,000 to $10,000. It is believed to be mortgaged for a large amount, however.

The young couple lived in a style which attracted no particular attention until in recent months, when, in the language of one of his bank associates, "the cashier showed a disposition to spread himself a little. He bought a pair of horses, and was a little extravagant in the matter of clothing and jewelry."

COTTAGE AT ASBURY PARK.

Cashier Valentine bought a cottage at Asbury Park last Spring, and his wife and two young children went there to live during the Summer, he joining them after banking hours on Saturdays. The children are both girls, Helen being six years old and Dorothy three years. Soon after Valentine settled in Perth Amboy he was made Treasurer of the Savings Institution, which is practically owned and directed by the same men that control the Middlesex Bank. As cashier of the latter bank Valentine received a salary of $2,500 per annum; as Treasurer of the Savings Institution a salary of $1,500, and as a Notary Public his fees, it is alleged, aggregated $1,000 to $1,500.

Besides these sources of income the energetic cashier frequently made a little money in other ways. He was looked upon by most of the people of Perth Amboy as one of the best business men in the place, and as a man who could be trusted. Some time ago he was appointed receiver for Louis Briegs, a custom tailor and clothier of Perth Amboy, who went into voluntary liquidation. This receivership is believed to have put several hundreds of dollars into Valentine's pockets.

Young Valentine was elected Treasurer of the Perth Amboy Mutual Building and Loan Association, and also became the Treasurer of the Ramsay Dredging and Dry Dock Company. This latter office, it is understood, he held because of the relations between the dredging company and the bank.

During his six years' residence in Perth Amboy Valentine has taken an active interest in all local enterprises and institutions. Although not conspicuous in church work, he was very liberal in contributing toward church charities. He and his wife were attendants at St. Peter's Episcopal Church in Perth Amboy. In the various social diversions of the place both Mr. and Mrs. Valentine were quite popular. Mr. Valentine was a bulldog fancier, and some of his dogs have been seen at the New York bench shows.

ONE DEPOSITOR SUSPICIOUS.

It was along in January when some of the gossips in Perth Amboy began to talk of Valentine's extravagance. He was accused of keeping a coachman "besides two other servants." The belief got abroad that he was living beyond his means, and at least one of the older depositors of the Middlesex County Bank took alarm and drew all of his money out of the bank. This staid resident of Perth Amboy was one of the crowd in front of the closed bank yesterday, and he told about his shrewd measure of self-protection with much complacency.

The excitement among the despositors of the Middlesex Bank and of the Perth Amboy savings institution, which early in the day threatened to take the form of an aggressive demonstration, was considerably allayed by the repeated assurances of the bank Directors that the depositors of the Middlesex Bank would not lose a dollar, and that the Savings Institution was not affected to any extent by the defalcation.

Mr. Watson is President of both institutions, which are in the same building, and he asserted that the $500,000 deposited with the Perth Amboy Savings Institution was absolutely safe, and that no matter how badly the Middlesex County Bank might suffer, the savings institution would be able to meet any and all demands made upon it. These assurances, which were corroborated by the Directors individually, had the effect of checking the run on the savings institution. The force of policemen which was sent to the bank building early in the day to maintain order, had no trouble whatever after the first two hours.

BANK'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

The official report of the Middlesex County Bank, which was filed with State Bank Commissioner Battle on Dec. 31, 1898, showed that the resources at that time amounted to $433,422 in loans and discounts, $10,000 in bank property, $21,740 in other real estate, $105,834 due from banks and bankers, $12,325 in bonds and mortgages, $31,706 in United States currency an various other small items, making an aggregate of $630,358. The individual deposits amounted to $444,513 and the bills payable to about $25,000.

This bank was incorporated in 1872, under the State laws of New Jersey. Its capital stock is $50,000, and before the discovery of this defalcation its Directors believed that there was a cash surplus of about $30,000. The officers of the bank are: President—Uriah Burge Watson; Vice President—James T. Watson; Cashier—George M. Valentine; Directors—J. T. Watson, U. B. Watson; E. R. Pierce, Patrick Connery, Robert N. Valentine, J. L. Kearney, and Dr. J. G. Wilson.

The Perth Amboy Savings Institution was incorporated in 1869, and its managers are as follows: J. L. Kearney, Patrick Connery, William King, Jr., J. T. Watson, G. H. Tice, James Grouney, Dr. J. G. Wilson, R. H. Barnes, and Robert N. Valentine. The depositors in this institution are largely working people, men and women, who are employed in neighboring factories.

VALENTINE WELL KNOWN HERE

George M. Valentine is a nephew of F. F. Anness, the manager of Hudnut's pharmacy, at 265 Broadway, and is well known to all the employes there. When he was a clerk in the National Park Bank it was his custom to call at the drug store almost daily, and after he became cashier of the bank at Perth Amboy he continued to be a frequent visitor, as he often had occasion to visit the Park Bank, which is just across the street.

Mr. Anness, who lives at Woodbridge, N. J., was greatly astonished yesterday when he heard the report that his nephew was a defaulter, and left for home early in the afternoon. H. B. Littell, who is in charge of the store as receiver, gave an account of Valentine's last visit, which was on Monday.

"There was nothing unusual in his appearance," said Mr. Littell. "He always appeared to be in high spirits, and so he did on this occasion. He did not have any private conversation with his uncle or ask him for the loan of $200, as some of the papers have said, but, for that matter, he could have had all the money anybody in the store was possessed of if he had asked for it, because we all thought he was making lots of money and in a fair way to become a rich man, if he was not so already.

"While in the store he bought a brush and comb and put the package in his pocket. The report that he ordered the articles sent to the Waldorf-Astoria is untrue. He said nothing about going away or being at a hotel, and he had no satchel with him. We supposed he had been making one of his customary visits to the bank and had dropped in here in the usual way."

The employes in the drug store were well enough acquainted with Valentine's doings to know that he was living on a scale which could not be maintained by his salary. They knew he had a fine house, owned fast horses, and exhibited fancy dogs at the bench shows. He visited the city two or three times a week, and was what is known as a "good spender." They did not consider him a "fast" man, however, and were not aware that his habits were any worse than those of the ordinary "good fellow" with plenty of money at his command. They had no idea that he speculated in stocks, but thought his position in the bank afforded him many opportunities to make money in a legitimate way, and that he was rapidly accumulating wealth.

On Tuesday Valentine visited the office of a man who is frequently a guest at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and who has a home near Perth Amboy, and borrowed $1,000. He said he only wanted it for a few hours. The same man, whose name was refused, accidentally met Valentine on Broadway on Thursday and reminded him of the loan.

"Oh, I sent you a check this morning," said Valentine, who appeared quite cool.

"Then I will get it in this evening's mail," was the reply, and the men parted. The loser of the $1,000 told his story to a friend at the hotel after reading of Valentine's defalcation.

At the principal hotels all knowledge of Valentine was denied, and it was declared that if he had been at any of them he had been there under a fictitious name.

NATIONAL PARK BANK ACTS.

Gets an Attachment Against Perth Amboy Bank for $31,508.

Deputy Sheriff Maguire received an attachment yesterday against the Middlesex County Bank for $31,508 in favor of the National Park Bank of this city, which was the New York correspondent of the bank. The claim is for overdrafts. It was asserted that the Middlesex County Bank since Jan. 1 last had drawn checks on the Park Bank to the amount of $30,205 in excess of the amount to its credit, and that since June 1 the Park Bank had forwarded checks for collection to the Middlesex County Bank to the amount of $1,303, no part of which has been paid.

Louis F. Doyle, attorney for the Park Bank, also obtained an order of court permitting the Sheriff to break into the safe deposit box of the Middlesex County Bank in the safe deposit vaults of the Park Bank, where it was stated the Middlesex County Bank had a lot of securities deposited. Armed with the warrant and order, the Sheriff's officials, with the aid of a locksmith, opened the box and found $10,000 Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad 4½ per cent. bonds and a lot of mining stock, the latter said to be of doubtful value.

One of the bank officials said Valentine's record had always been considered good. "For a long time," said this official, "the Middlesex Bank has kept its accounts with us, in the nature, as it were, of a reserve fund. The average balance carried was $40,000, but we do not care to say anything as to whether or not the balance now is limited or otherwise, or whether on Monday the defaulter drew on that balance.

"Of course Valentine, as the authorized agent of his bank, could draw on the balance here at any time, and his demands would of necessity be recognized. The greater part of our business with him has, however, been conducted by mail. When he was employed by us he had an excellent reputation, and was accounted a good banker."

Savings Bank Sound.

PERTH AMBOY, July 14.—The examination of the affairs of the wrecked Middlesex County Bank will continue for at least another day. The examiners worked late into the night, and the President and many of the officers and Directors remained with them. President Watson late to-night gave out a short statement, in which he said that the Perth Amboy Savings Institution was in a perfectly sound condition, and had lost only about $7,000, which is fully covered by the surplus of $20,000. The total loss has not been fully computed, but the estimate given to-night by the examiners places it at about $125,000.

MRS. RICH IS EXTRADITED.

Will Be Returned to Mexico for Trial So that Border Thieves and Criminals May Be Claimed.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Mrs. Rich is to be surrendered to the Mexican authorities to be tried for the murder of her husband.

For days past telegrams and letters have been coming to the President and to Secretary Hay, some almost hysterical in the strength of their protests against the extradition of the woman. It has been represented that she is insane; that there are impending physical obstacles; that she is innocent of the crime charged against her, and, finally, that it would be an act of barbarism to place an American woman at the mercy of Mexican law and officialism.

All of these considerations have been weighed, and it has been decided that unless Mrs. Rich is surrendered there can be no hope of securing the surrender to our officers of the many Mexican border thieves and criminals who plunder on our side of the line and retreat into Mexico, so that the precedent will be established.

FRANK MOSS AS BONDSMAN.

Orin Booth, thirty-four years old, who, the police say, is a detective in the employ of the Mazet committee, was arrested last night. Policeman Schelkoe of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station was passing 208 West Thirty-eighth Street, when Booth came out and said he had been robbed by a colored woman. He said she had taken a bill that he had marked, and of which he knew the number. He demanded the woman's arrest.

The woman was found, and she surrendered the bill, which was marked as Booth had told. She denied having stolen it. Booth and the woman were arrested. Frank Moss, who was sent for by the prisoner, furnished bail for Booth. He gave his residence as security and placed its value at $11,500, and said it had no mortgage.

When Booth complained of losing his money, the police say, he proposed to the detectives that he wanted his money back only, and would not prosecute the woman if they could quietly arrange it for him. When they told him it was a case of arrest or nothing he grew nervous and wanted to pull out of the case, they say. They say the man is guilty of compounding a felony and that this charge will be preferred against him.

Capt. Cooney is convinced that a trap had then been laid for his men, the intent being to show that they acted in collusion with the keepers of disorderly houses. Capt. Cooney's men say the colored woman, who is charged with taking the money from the man, was evidently acting in collusion with Booth. They say she seemed too ready to surrender the money when asked for it.

THREE DEATHS FROM LOCKJAW.

Three deaths occurred yesterday from lockjaw, caused by accidents with blank cartridges on July 4. Samuel Greenberg, fourteen years old, of 136 Orchard Street, died in the morning in Mount Sinai Hospital. He shot himself in the hand.

Frank Troia, thirty-three years of age, of 23 Minetta Lane, was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday morning suffering from tetanus, caused by a wound in the left hand. He died soon afterward. Christian William Ritschel, fifteen years of age, died at his home, at 313 East Forty-third Street, as the result of a wound in the left hand.

There was a change for the better in the condition of the patients at Roosevelt Hospital treated with tetanus serum. They are Joseph Reinberg, twelve years of age, of 414 West Fiftieth Street, and Leo Hagan, eleven years of age, of 260 West Sixty-eighth Street. The latter is a nephew of Warden Hagan of the Tombs. Despite the improvement in their condition, it is stated that there may be a change for the worse at any time.

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TALK OF TROLLEY STRIKE

It Is Now Said Men in Brooklyn May Go Out Within 48 Hours.

EMPLOYES HOLD MEETINGS

A Committee Is Appointed to See Mr. Rossiter—The Latter and Mr. Johnson Criticise Each Other.

A meeting of the employes of the surface and elevated lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was held at Granada Hall, Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, last night, at which a joint committee of surface and elevated employes was appointed to wait upon President Rossiter this morning for the purpose of learning whether the company intends to keep the promises said to have been made by Mr. Rossiter to a similar committee two weeks ago, in regard to the observance of the ten-hour law. If a favorable response is obtained the committee is instructed to insist that the promises be placed in writing and signed by Mr. Rossiter.

Other meetings were held by employes in different parts of Brooklyn, and it was said that an unfavorable answer would result in a strike within a few days, perhaps in forty-eight hours.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company called on Mr. Rossiter yesterday afternoon. After the call, which was said at the company's offices to have been purely social, Mr. Rossiter met the Division Superintendents and went on a trip with them over the city in his private car.

The demands of the men, which will be presented again to-day, are that the time tables shall be arranged on all lines so as to comply with the ten-hour law, that the prevailing rate of wages for a full day's work shall be $2, trippers and overtime to be paid at a rate of 20 cents an hour, and that two-thirds of the cars shall be put on full-day runs.

President Clinton L. Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company firmly insists, in spite of all the rumors afloat, that there is no probability of a strike, and sticks by his declaration that stock jobbing interests are at the bottom of all the talk.

"I have had no complaints from any of my men," said Mr. Rossiter yesterday, "and I have received no intimation that a committee of them contemplates another call upon me. I am not aware that there is anything for them to talk to me about. The statements that I have discharged men right and left, particularly those taken over from the Nassau Road, are untrue. Furthermore, I am having the books of the Nassau Road examined, and from a rough estimate made to me by the men engaged in the examination I can say positively that at least 30 per cent. of the men on that road are making more money under our system than they were under Mr. Johnson. That certainly does not look like a cause for discontent, does it?"

Mr. Rossiter denied the report that he had offered a reward of $1,000 for the check for $500 given to the men by Albert Johnson, with a view to using it as an argument against the men in case of a strike.

Rossiter also said that if it should happen that the men allowed themselves to be guided by the persons who, he declared, were advising them against their best wishes, the company would not be unprepared for the trouble which might arise. That this is no idle boast is manifest in the fact that the company is busily engaging new motormen and conductors at the enlisting depot on State Street. More than 200 men applied at the depot yesterday for employment. Only a limited number of these applicants, it is said, are put to work immediately, the men so placed upon a waiting list, to be drawn upon in case of an emergency. This list is rapidly growing, and is already of such proportions as to cause the strike agitators no little concern.

Albert L. Johnson, formerly the head of the Nassau Railroad, made answer yesterday to some of the comments upon him by President Rossiter on Thursday.

"In answer to Mr. Rossiter's charge that I am interested in this matter as a stock jobber," said Mr. Johnson, "I wish to say that I will give $1,000 to any charity that may be named if Mr. Rossiter or any other person will show that I have made one single cent out of any slump in Rapid Transit stock by reason of this agitation among the men. Mayor Van Wyck or any fair-minded man may be the judge. I have bought bonds; I am not a speculator in stocks. Mr. Rossiter has never answered the chief grievance of the men, that he has cut their pay down 20 per cent. But this is true, and it can be easily proved. Mr. Rossiter criticises me for the interest I take in the men. Why should I not continue to be friends with my old employes? I understand the conditions under which they labor, and my sympathies are with them.

"The reference to me as a stock jobber, coming from Brooklyn Rapid Transit people, is funny. It reads like comedy. They are experts in that business, and I can't compete with them. I advised the men to go to Mayor Van Wyck because he is the head of the city and can do much toward having their condition bettered. I don't want the men to strike. A strike is a dangerous and costly thing. But there is no reason why the men should suffer reduction of pay. It has been said that I ran the Nassau Road in a bad way. Perhaps I did. But I could pay the men for what they did. If the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company can run the road so much better it ought to be able to pay the men as much as I did."

ARBITRATION BOARD ARRIVES.

State Officers Here to Mediate in Metropolitan Road's Labor Differences—Mr. Parsons Talks.

The Commissioners of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, whom the Knights of Labor employes of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company have asked to investigate their grievances, are in the city, and yesterday they met in the office of Commissioner Francis B. Delehanty in the St. Paul Building. Mr. Delehanty said that the Commissioners have been trying to see President Vreeland of the railroad company, but he has been kept away on account of his wife's illness. Mr. Vreeland's private secretary told the Commissioners that he will inform them as soon as Mr. Vreeland comes to town, and that he will be pleased to see them.

"The grievances of the men are already in our hands, and we know their side of the case," continued Commissioner Delehanty, "and now we want to know the company's side."

In regard to the affairs of the Brooklyn railroad employes, Mr. Delehanty said that as far as the Commissioners knew officially there were no troubles.

Mr. Parsons felt confident yesterday that there would be no strike on the Metropolitan lines, and that the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration would be able to bring about a settlement of the men's complaints. "The company," he said, "hates to have any inquiry made into the manner in which its men have been treated, and the board is bound to make an inquiry if no settlement is made. The case is now in its hands, and it can subpoena all the officers of the company and has all the powers of the Supreme Court in the matter of examining witnesses.

"I am inclined to believe that the company will make all the concessions that the men have asked. When the men first made their complaints public the company discontinued the extra trip on the Second Avenue line. About five days ago it made another concession.

"The mass meeting of Tuesday evening will be held in Cooper Union, and I have good reasons for saying that it will be one of the largest meetings ever held there. We will send an invitation to the Central Federated Union to attend.

"As regards Brooklyn, I still believe that President Rossiter will carry out his promises notwithstanding the fact that he denies having made any, and I do not believe that there will be any strike there.

"It is a fact that strenuous efforts are being made to cause trouble in Brooklyn for stock-jobbing purposes, and that speculators have been inciting the men to strike. Some of the men who have allowed themselves to be made tools of have been taken to certain newspaper offices to make statements of great dissatisfaction among the men and to talk of imminent strikes."

Mr. Parsons charged that the late Roswell P. Flower had made capital out of the last great Brooklyn railroad strike. "He sent the militia to suppress the riots and restore peace," said Mr. Parsons, "and the militia could have done that in forty-eight hours, but Gov. Flower kept the soldiers out for over a month, and at the end of the strike the Flower syndicate owned most of the stock of the Brooklyn railroads."

LONGSHOREMEN GO ON STRIKE.

One hundred longshoremen employed by the Maine Steamship Company on the company's docks at Pier 38, East River, went on strike last night and won within a few hours. The men have been receiving 25 cents an hour for night and day work. They demanded 35 cents an hour for day work and 45 cents an hour for night work. A temporary arrangement was made last night under which the men went back to work at the increased wages.

At about the same hour a similar strike took place at the Clyde Line docks on the North River. About forty men quit work, but the stevedores persuaded them to resume work pending the arrival of the officials of the company at the offices to-day.

SHOT AND KILLED A BOY.

PATERSON, N. J., July 14.—John De Young, fifteen years of age, was shot and instantly killed to-night by Garret Ratje, a young farmer of Carpenter's Lane, just on the outskirts of this city. De Young, with a crowd of other boys from People's Park, was annoying Ratje by running over his farm and stealing his fruit.

When ordered to go away the boys refused, and Ratje fired three shots into a crowd of them. One bullet hit De Young.

The news of the shooting spread and a crowd gathered. The crowd threatened to kill Ratje, and his brother hitched up a horse and drove him to the police station, where he surrendered to the authorities. He says he did not mean to kill De Young, but only shot to frighten the boys.

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CINCINNATI BOND BIDS HIGH.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—The City of Cincinnati made $23,939 by the sale of $1,000,000 worth of water works 3 per cent. bonds to-day. The bids were opened by President Herrmann of the Water Works Board at 12 o'clock. They were from eleven bidders, but represented only six bids. The highest bidder was the syndicate representing the Western German Bank, the Atlas National Bank, and Rudolph Kleybolte & Co. They obtained the bonds at the premium mentioned.

The bids were as follows: W. E. Hutton & Co., $1,007,690; Citizens' National Bank, $1,008,305; S. Kuhn & Sons, the Market National Bank, and Federal Holzman & Co., $1,009,635.95; German National Bank and Seasongood, Mayer & Co., $1,014,667; Briggs, Todd & Co., $1,015,205.75; Western German Bank, Atlas National Bank, and Rudolph K. Leibolte & Co., $1,023,939.

The bonds are the highest priced sold in the country up to the present time. They were sold on a 2.83 income basis. The bonds coming closest to this were those recently sold in Philadelphia on a 2.97 income basis, and those sold in New York last week on a 3.02 income basis. The bonds are redeemable in forty years, with the option of payment in twenty years.

COLD STORAGE TRUST SCHEME.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—The North American to-morrow will say:

"English capitalists are trying to buy the plant of the Philadelphia Warehousing and Cold Storage Company. They offer $2,000,000 in cash for the concern. If the deal is effected, it means a cold storage warehouse trust for the United States controlled by Englishmen, with a cash backing of $25,000,000.

For the past six weeks three representatives of the English syndicate have been in this country examining the various plants. They visited Buffalo, Chicago, Pittsburg, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. An option was obtained on the biggest concern in Buffalo. Four plants were scooped up in Chicago, while in Baltimore two were successfully negotiated for. Options were secured on five in New York and two in Boston. The options on these expire on July 20.

It is said that the success or failure of the trust hinges on the deal in this city. Some of the stockholders of the Philadelphia Warehousing and Cold Storage Company are anxious to sell because the syndicate has made them a remarkably good offer. An answer will be given to the syndicate within the next few days, and there seems to be no doubt among those interested that the Philadelphia deal will go through.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—W. A. Hopkins, Liverpool.

ASTOR—J. S. Balfour, Chicago; A. T. Nelson, Cincinnati.

EMPIRE—E. P. Brown, Indianapolis.

FIFTH AVENUE—Rear Admiral A. S. Crownshield, Washington; Capt. Edward Tyler, Anniston, Ala.; Dr. Albert Vanderveer, Albany.

GILSEY—The Rev. T. H. Malone, Denver; James Potter, Philadelphia.

GRAND—Dr. Compton Wilson, Acting Surgeon, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—Ex-Gov. James E. Campbell, Ohio; Virgil P. Kline, Cleveland.

HOLLAND—Thomas S. Arbuthnot, Pittsburg; Dr. Jerrold Ball, Toronto; Kenneth Castleman, United States Navy.

MANHATTAN—W. Brunt, Stoke-on-Trent, England; Peter Wagstaff, Fenton Staff, England.

MURRAY HILL—The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Cornwall-on-Hudson.

NETHERLAND—Sydney Paget, London; George W. Walker, Boston.

PLAZA—W. Borda, Puerto Rico.

WESTMINSTER—A. T. Maal, Bordeaux, France; F. M. Toro, Puerto Rico.

WALDORF—Olney Arnold, Newport; B. Engeroff, Madras; William E. Greene, United States Army; Richard Kerens, Jr., St. Louis; Gordon P. Paine, Baltimore; Henry Lane Wallace, Indianapolis.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Bunstein & Co., Easton, Penn.; H. Bunstein, millinery; H. A. Lathard, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Co., Worcester, Mass.; T. Clark, furnishing goods and ladies' wear; 2 Walker Street.

Cohn, J., Dallas Texas; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Globe Clothing Co., Anniston, Ala.; R. Hertz, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Heavenreich Bros., Saginaw, Mich.; C. Heavenreich, woolens and tailors' trimmings; Hotel Imperial.

Levy, Price & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; W. I. Levy, woolens; 49 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Lewis, O. J., Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; B. W. Clark, dry goods; 60 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Cassidy, umbrellas and mackintoshes; Hotel Imperial.

Meier & Frank Co., Portland, Oregon; L. Hirsch, cloaks, millinery, and ribbons; 708 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Murphy Dry Goods Company, Sherman, Texas; G. Murphy, notions and furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Mears & Hagen, Scranton, Penn.; J. A. Mears, notions; Hotel Rivers.

Oppenheim A. & Son, Bay City, Mich.; L. Oppenheim, clothing; Hoffman House.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Hollywood, carpets; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Gerard House.

Stark, B. & Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; B. Stark, wrappers; Hotel Cadillac.

Steely, J. G., & Co., Dayton, Ohio; J. G. Steely, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Simmons & Cohn, New Orleans, La.; N. Simmons, dry goods; 121 Prince Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Sonneborn, Henry, & Co. Baltimore, Md.; H. Sonneborn, woolens; 743 Broadway.

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; A. H. Crabb, furnishing goods; 60 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; Joe E. Forest, Jr., boys' clothing; 335 Broadway; Sinclair House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; William Sidebottom, clothing; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Martin.

Younker Bros., Des Moines, Iowa; M. T. Sherburne, carpets; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

Good Digestion makes pure blood. Strengthen the stomach with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It will cure your **Indigestion** and **Nervousness.** See that a **Private Revenue Stamp** covers the neck of the Bottle.

GOV. ROOSEVELT IN HIDING

Takes Measures to Side-Track Office Seekers at Oyster Bay.

OUTPOST AT RAILROAD STATION

Tells Inquirers Colonel Is Not Home and Servant at House Says the Same—A Statement To-day.

Gov. Theodore Roosevelt has gone to his home on Long Island for rest, and he is going to have it if it can be found in Sagamore Hill and in the purlieus of Oyster Bay. The first part of his holiday has been very busy and his quiet has been greatly disturbed by an invasion of office seekers and local politicians. During the next month he is going to have quiet and rest.

He established yesterday a system that he thinks will be proof against the devices of all comers, and guarantee a restful season amid the woods and grass of Sagamore. It is a sort of buffer system, where some one else sustains the shock and the intended victim escapes.

Ever since the Governor had his interview with McKinley, and there has been so much said about the probability of his succeeding Alger as Secretary of War, intending warriors have sought him out and followed him from place to place and are now laying siege to him on Sagamore Hill. Enough glory seekers have gone to Oyster Bay in the last week and asked the Governor to recommend their appointment as Captain or Colonel to officer all the regiments of this country and of two or three military despotisms in Europe besides.

They think the word of the hero of San Juan is of sufficient power to get them commissions. But it is not, and the Secretary of War is merely asking Col. Roosevelt for his opinion of men the War Department or the President has already selected. The military men have the persistency that the Colonel so warmly admired in other situations, and they threaten to hold their position all Summer.

The Colonel is now employing strategy against superior numbers. He has detailed an outpost, that stands guard at Oyster Bay. Whenever a man alights from a car who looks as if he was on the watch for glory and gold braid, the outpost marks him. A detail approaches him and asks in a kindly way if he wishes to go out to see the Governor. He confesses, and then the guard tells him there is no use in going to Sagamore Hill, as the Governor is not at home, and if he is at home he will see no one. Even the drivers of the crabbie vehicles that ply lazily between Oyster Bay and Sagamore Hill are asked not to take "suspects" out to the Governor's home.

This part of the system of defense has proved so effective that most of the ambitious warriors turn away disheartened and take the next train back to the city. If they rashly break through the first line of defenses and advance on the Hill they are repulsed there in great disorder and come back to Oyster Bay in utter rout. A maid servant guards the door, and smilingly says "The Governor is not in," or "The Governor is out rowing"—or fishing, or walking—or anything that comes to her fertile imagination at the supreme moment.

As a result of this stratagem the Governor had a quiet day yesterday, and saw only a few politicians and officials. To others he was rowing, and fishing, and sailing, until the military men, who compared notes, declared he was "like Cerberus—three gentlemen at once."

In the morning the Governor held a conference with Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Speaker Nixon, and Harry H. Pember, Superintendent of Public Buildings. They constitute the Board of Trustees of Public Buildings, and they met to discuss some minor matters about the changes in departments in the Capitol and the lighting of that building. The contract for lighting the Capitol until Jan. 1, 1901, was given to the Municipal Gas Light Company of Albany. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff remained to luncheon. There was, also, some informal talk of the political situation, but the Governor fought shy of doing or saying anything more than was absolutely necessary.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff later came to the city and left for the Adirondacks, where he will remain for a week, and Messrs. Nixon and Bender started for their homes. It was announced that Gov. Roosevelt this morning would issue a statement regarding applications from residents of this State for commissions in the army. This statement, it was said, would give the Governor's views, as well as those of the President, with whom the Governor recently consulted in regard to the matter.

CHICAGO PLATFORM DEMOCRATS.

They Are Making Plans for a Big Silver Meeting for Labor Day.

The Chicago Platform Democrats at their meeting last night adopted a resolution providing for a big silver meeting to be held in this city or at one of the nearby Summer resorts on Labor Day. At this meeting, if the wishes of the local silverites are carried out, addresses will be made by William Jennings Bryan, ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld, George Fred Williams, and Judge Tarvin of Kentucky. Mr. Williams has already announced his willingness to be present, and the strongest possible efforts will be made to secure the other speakers named.

One of the members of the Organization Committee of the Chicago Platform Democrats said last night that the meeting was intended to be an offset to the Tammany Hall affair. "That speech of Gov. Hogg," this man said, "convinced us that the rank and file of Tammany Hall is with us, despite what the leaders say. Just the same, we propose to whoop it up for silver and Bryan, if for no other reason than to show Croker and his friends what we can do. It isn't going to be an effort to get the Tammany leaders into harmony with us, but rather an attempt to show them that we want them to stay out."

BROOKLYN DEMOCRATS UNEASY.

The Organization Thinks Tammany Aims to Take Away Patronage.

The Democratic organization in Brooklyn is uneasy over what it regards as a Tammany move to deprive it of patronage. This disquietude is due to Controller Coler's decision to transfer the borough auditors to Manhattan.

The Brooklyn leaders are said to foresee in this the removal of all the Deputy Commissioners in Brooklyn to Manhattan, with the consequent weakening of the influence of the Brooklyn machine. What particularly grieves them is that Mr. Coler, a Brooklynite, should make the first move in this direction. Some of the Brooklyn leaders attribute Mr. Coler's suspected leaning toward Tammany to a Mayoralty bee, which they believe to be buzzing in his bonnet.

President Bernard J. York of the Police Board was in conference with ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin, the Brooklyn leader, yesterday, and it was understood that the Controller's action was under discussion. It was hinted afterward that Mr. Coler would be given to understand that the move was displeasing to the Brooklyn machine.

Ezra A. Tuttle Withdraws.

Ezra A. Tuttle has withdrawn from the committee of three appointed by the Chicago Platform Democrats last week to attend the meeting of the Democratic National Committee, in Chicago next Thursday, and Willis J. Abbott has been selected in his stead. "Orator" James R. Brown and Dr. George W. Thompson are the other members of the committee.

HIGHWAYMEN IN PIKE STREET.

Robbers Hold Up Frederick Ditner and Take Watch and Money.

Three men, one of whom has been captured, held up Frederick Ditner, a member of the firm of Ditner & Mankin, of 183 South Street, last evening, at Pike and Water Streets, and took from him a gold watch and chain and $47. Ditner, who lives with his wife at Roosevelt and Water Streets, was about to turn into Pike Street when he felt a hand on his shoulder. He was grabbed about the arms and told to keep quiet. A hand was put over his mouth by a second man and a third ransacked his pockets.

The performance was done so quickly that Ditner hardly realized what was taking place before he was released. He saw the men running up Water Street. He ran after the robbers and met Policeman Albert Stanley, who caught one of the robbers. He gave the name of Hugh Reilly, thirty-six years old, of 174 Madison Street. The watch and chain were found fastened to his suspenders. Reilly refused to tell who his companions were.

HERR ROSE'S SAMOA STORY.

Calls on Mr. McKinley and Describes Recent Events—Meeting of Royal Claimants.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Consul General Rose, the German official who has been one of the foremost figures in the recent events in Samoa, called at the White House to-day and was introduced by Secretary Hay to the President.

A brief talk on Samoan affairs occurred, and hopes were expressed on both sides that the causes of recent friction had disappeared. Herr Rose afterward saw a representative of The Associated Press and gave an interesting outline of the conditions up to the time he left Samoa.

"Prior to the arrival of the Samoan Commission," said he, "an armistice had been arranged with the native forces. Mataafa and his men were back of a line sweeping around the City of Apia and extending from the town of Falenia to Lantil. The Mataafa forces numbered about 2,500 men. Tanu and his men occupied the peninsula jutting out from the mainland near Apia. They numbered about 2,000 men. Both forces were fairly well armed, but the Tanua men had, in addition to their old arms, about 700 modern rifles furnished by the British ships at the time of the conflict.

"The Commissioners first turned their attention to disarming the native forces. As soon as they arrived Mataafa sent a letter of greeting, and said he would abide by any decision they might make. The commission then gave a hearing on board the Badger to each of the claimants for the Kingship, Mataafa being heard one day and Tanu another. They were addressed not as Kings, but simply as 'Sir.'

"As senior member of the body the American Commissioner, Mr. Tripp, asked some very direct questions of Mataafa and Tanu. He wanted to know if they were ready to give their support to the commission even if it determined to deny the right of one or the other of them to the Kingship or to abolish the Kingship entirely. Serious as these questions were to the two claimants for the throne, they promised to support the commission in whatever action was taken.

"Some days later the Badger went along the coast to Malie, where Mataafa headquarters were located. The native chiefs came alongside, and a formal surrender of 1,875 guns was made to the commission. Mataafa and his chiefs came aboard the ship and were entertained at a dinner. The Tanu party followed with the surrender of their arms a few days later, for while the decision of the Commissioners had upheld Tanu, it was felt that to be the interest of all concerned that the native kingship would be brought to an end, and that an administration by white men, at least over those localities where white interests are greatest, should be brought about.

"Tanu yielded to this decision, but for a time there was some prospect of trouble as the royal flags were kept flying over the Tanu headquarters, despite the fact he had surrendered the Kingship. This was a source of irritation to the Mataafa people, who considered it contrary to the understanding arrived at.

"Since arriving in this country, however, I understand that this source of difficulty has been removed, and that the Tanu flag is withdrawn and the Tanu forces dispersed. The Mataafa people have also gone back to the interior. With the natives disarmed, and both factors back to their homes

BURGLARS ENJOY A FEAST

Sit Down to Eat with Captive Inmate After Robbing a House.

TWO MEN ARRESTED BY POLICE

L. L. Brown's House on Fiftieth Street Entered by White Man and Negro —Locked Boy in Wardrobe.

To be hauled out of bed between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning by armed burglars, to be marched down to the dining room and made to sit at table while the intruders feasted upon the best cheer they could find in the house, and then to be locked by them in a wardrobe, was the queer and startling adventure that befell Herman Brunswick Kipper yesterday.

Kipper is a boy between seventeen and eighteen years old, and grandson of Levi L. Brown, President of the Windsor Company, paper and cloth manufacturers, of 320 Broadway. He lives at Morristown, N. J., but came to New York a few days ago and is staying at his grandfather's house, 9 West Fiftieth Street, where the burglary occurred. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are at their Summer cottage, at Adams, Mass, and the only other person besides young Kipper in their town house on Thursday night was a maidservant, who slept in a room on the top floor.

Young Kipper, who sleeps in a front room on the second floor, woke up soon after 3 o'clock yesterday morning with an instinctive feeling that somebody was in his room. He looked around, and in the dim light of the low-turned gas saw two men, one a smooth-faced white man, the other a masked negro, standing at the open door of his room. Each of the men had a revolver. Kipper uttered a yell of fright and sat up, whereupon the intruders rushed to the bed and pushed him down. The white man put his hand over the boy's mouth, and, thrusting the barrel of a revolver against his head, said: "Keep quiet, you fool! We ain't goin' to hurt you if you don't make any noise, but if you shout again I'll fill you full of bullets." Young Kipper says he realized that the burglar was in earnest, and that the best thing he could do was to keep quiet and still. What followed is best told in his own language:

"They asked me," said he to a reporter, "where the money and jewelry were kept. I said there wasn't any in the place that I knew of, except what was lying around in the room. The colored man, acting on instructions of the white man, then stood beside the bed with his revolver pointed at me, while his companion went through the pockets of my clothing. He got $5.50. He asked me where my watch was. It was under my pillow, and I gave it to him. He next ransacked the bureau in the room, took some jewelry that was in it, and then made me get up, after repeating his caution to me not to make any noise.

"They walked me down stairs, the white man going first and the negro following me, and still covering me with his revolver. We went through the drawing room into the dining room in the rear. The window of this room was open, as was that of the study adjoining. The gas was burning. They made me sit on a chair. There was some fruit on the table. The white man then went to the pantry and got some bread and meat and other things. They made me draw my chair up to the table, and then sat down themselves, the negro beside me, and the white man opposite to me. They laid their revolvers on the table and treated themselves to a hearty meal. They invited me to follow their example, and I ate a little fruit.

"While they were eating they chatted pleasantly with me. They had been through the lower part of the house, and questioned me as to whether there was anything to be got at the top.

"When they had finished eating they marched me up to the second floor again, where they locked me in a wardrobe, after telling me not to make any noise or attempt to get out. A few minutes afterward I heard the front door shut, and then I burst open the door of the wardrobe.

"I ran to the window and looked out. The men were walking eastward down the street. I called to Policeman M. Cassidy of the East Fifty-first Street Station to follow them, as they were burglars. He started after them, rapping and whistling for assistance as he ran. He chased the men up Fifth Avenue to Fifty-first Street, along Fifty-first Street to Madison Avenue, and that avenue to Fifty-second Street, and through this thoroughfare to Park Avenue. As they darted down Fifty-second Street the policeman fired his revolver at them, and at the corner they separated. The white man ran up Park Avenue and escaped. The negro leaped into the railroad cut, which is 10 feet deep, and there, after a hard fight, he was captured. Policeman George Holder and four or five more men who had been attracted by the pistol shot assisted in the capture."

The negro was taken back to the house, where young Kipper identified him. On him were found a pair of jet and gold earrings and an ivory and gold scarfpin taken from the house. A gold manicure set and Kipper's gold watch and chain were found in the railroad cut. The boy is unable to say what else was taken.

At the East Fifty-first Street Station the prisoner said he was Frederick Bend, twenty-two years old, but refused to give his address. He also refused to tell who his companion was. A ticket bearing the address, "John Williams, 321 West Forty-second Street," was found on him. Acting Captain Lantry took the card, and after a careful examination hazarded the opinion that it was the address of Bend's confederate.

At the Yorkville Court later in the day Magistrate Zeller remanded the prisoner until this morning.

Meanwhile Capt. Lantry had sent three of his men in plain clothes to shadow the house at 321 West Forty-second Street, and they watched all that day and about dark they saw a man come out and look anxiously about. Finding the coast clear, as he supposed, he started off briskly. He had not gone far when he was caught by one of the policemen. A fight followed, but it was quickly stopped by the other two policemen, and the fellow was handcuffed and taken to the station. He said he was the man Williams, named on the card, and gave his age as twenty-nine years. He admitted to Capt. Lantry that he had been arrested about a year ago for stealing an overcoat.

When he was searched several pawn tickets were found. One was for a gold chain, on which he got $6, and one for a gold pin, for which he received $3. He had $9 in money in his pocket. The police also found a gold whistle and a gold and ivory snuffbox of antique design.

Young Kipper, who was sent for, identified the whistle as his. He thought the box was his grandmother's. He said there had been a long gold chain worth $30 attached to the whistle, and the police think it will turn up when the pawn ticket is presented.

Kipper could not positively identify Williams as the other burgler, but the police say he is undoubtedly the man.

ROBBER TIED WOMAN TO CHAIR.

Thief in Home of S. Faulkner at Wanaqua, N. J., Secures $362 in Cash.

PATERSON, N. J., July 14.—The county authorities were to-day notified of a bold robbery at Wanaqua, which occurred on Monday, but for some reason was not reported to the county officers until to-day.

On Monday morning, as the story is told to the authorities, Sylvester Faulkner, Assistant Superintendent of the Pompton Powder Works, left home to go to the works. Soon afterward, while his wife was at work in the kitchen, she heard a noise behind her, and, turning, found a man standing with a revolver aimed at her head. The man wore a black mask and commanded Mrs. Faulkner to keep silence and take him into another room. This she did, and there the man fastened her to a chair with ropes. He then ordered her to tell where her money was hidden, displaying the pistol as an additional argument. As a result the robber secured $362 in cash and a pension check for $36 from under the carpet.

The robber told Mrs. Faulkner that he intended to rob the house on Sunday night. He said he hid in the barn Sunday night intending to kill Mr. Faulkner when he came to lock up, but that night Mrs. Faulkner did the locking up, and he did not have the heart to kill a woman. As Mrs. Faulkner did lock the barn, an unusual thing for her to do, she believes the man's story is true. It was almost an hour after the robber left before Mrs. Faulkner could untie the ropes which bound her.

TILL TAPPERS STOLE $98.

Robbed Miss M. E. Toye, a Milliner, Under Pretext of Buying a Hat.

Miss M. E. Toye, a milliner doing business at 32 and 34 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, is mourning the loss of

B. Altman & Co.

HYGIENIC UNDERWEAR.

"THE DEIMEL LINEN MESH,"
for
MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

$98, of which she was robbed on Thursday by two clever till tappers. As she was counting the day's receipts about 6 o'clock Thursday evening, she noticed two well-dressed men looking in the window. They seemed to be discussing the hats on show, and finally walked into the store and requested to be shown one of the hats in the window, saying that they wished to purchase it. Miss Toye said that the store was closed for business, but consented to exhibit the hat. On examination it did not suit, and others were brought out of the show case. One of the men stood near the cashier's desk, while the other engaged the milliner's attention overhauling the stock. After much hesitation a hat was found that suited, and the price fixed at $15. The man said he would call for it in the morning, and calling his partner, the two walked leisurely out of the store. A moment later Miss Toye discovered that the till had been robbed of its contents, $98, and the keys of the store.

Miss Toye ran to the street to give the alarm, but finding that the men were out of sight, decided to go to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station and report the matter. Yesterday she paid a visit to Police Headquarters, and in the Rogues' Gallery picked out a picture of a man who she is positive is the one who selected the hat. She gave a very accurate description of both men. The man whose picture is in the Rogues' Gallery has done several terms for theft, and is known as a till tapper and boarding-house thief.

WOULD-BE BURGLARS CAUGHT.

Were Trying to Force Entrance Into House on Fifty-eighth Street.

At about the time the two burglars were at work in the house of Levi L. Brown, at 9 West Fiftieth Street, yesterday morning, three other men attempted to break into another residence in the same precinct, namely at 408 East Fifty-eighth Street, and were caught in the act. Like most of the other houses in the neighborhood, the Fifty-eighth Street house was shut up, the occupants being out of town.

In consequence of the Summer exodus, the police are keeping a more than usually sharp lookout, and when Policeman James Shaw saw three men on West Fifty-eighth Street whose movements struck him as being suspicious he kept out of sight and watched them. The men stopped at No. 408. Shaw, hiding in a doorway at the corner of First Avenue, saw them force open the gate of the area and two of the men go inside. The other staid on the sidewalk, evidently acting as lookout.

Shaw ran to First Avenue while the watcher was looking the other way and summoned Policeman Francis B. Hicks. The officers then ran together around the corner into Fifty-eighth Street, and caught the two men before they could get out of the area. The man on the watch saw them coming, but it was too late, and while Hicks with his revolver kept in respect the men cornered in the area, Shaw caught the sentinel.

In the area a "jimmy," a pair of shears, and some skeleton keys were found. At the East Fifty-first Street Station the prisoners described themselves as Andrew Stark, twenty-nine years old, of 349 East Fourteenth Street; Charles Fisher, twenty-six, of 221 East Twenty-sixth Street, and George Williams, twenty-six, of 211 East Eighty-ninth Street. They were arraigned in Yorkville Police Court, before Magistrate Zeller, who remanded them until this morning at Acting Captain Lantry's request.

THE BAY RIDGE MYSTERY.

C. F. Hansen Thinks a Strange Woman Can Throw Some Light on It.

Carl Fischer Hansen, a lawyer, of 55 Liberty Street, thinks that the mystery surrounding the death of Luneberg, who was identified as the Bay Ridge victim, would be cleared up if the police could find a woman who called upon him about a week after the discovery of the body in the water off the Crescent Athletic Club's pier. Mr. Hansen says that this woman, who gave her name as Mrs. Lundberg, was of middle age and well educated. She was a younger and better-looking woman than Mrs. Luneberg, whom he had seen and talked with since the latter identified the remains found in the water as portions of the body of her husband.

The mysterious woman who went by the name of Mrs. Lundberg made two visits to the office of Mr. Hansen. He gives the following account of what happened on both occasions:

"The first time she came she was dressed in black and heavily veiled. She requested a private interview. She asked that the conversation be in Danish, as she wished to take every precaution. She started off by asking what could be done with a man who had murdered another man when insane, and in case a murder had been committed in self-defense if there would be much trouble to secure an acquittal. I asked her what she was driving at. She referred to the finding of the mutilated body, and in an abrupt manner arose to leave the office, saying that she would call again.

"In a few days she returned, and told me on this occasion her name was Mrs. Lundberg. She had a number of newspaper clippings referring to the finding of the mutilated body. She said that the police were getting closer and closer to solving the mystery, and that she expected an arrest would be made, but that the man who would be taken was not the one who committed the murder, but an accessory. She said the man whose body had been found and another man had had a quarrel over a woman, which resulted in murder, but the murderer was not the man the detectives were going to arrest. As he knew all about the case, the police thought that by arresting him he would tell who was the real murderer. I explained to her the provisions of the law relating to homicide, and she went away. I have never seen her again."

When Mr. Hansen saw the accounts of the identification of the body by Mrs. Lundberg, he supposed that she was his mysterious caller and thought it his duty to go to see her. To his surprise he found her to be an entirely different woman, and thereupon he informed the police of the statements made by his visitor.

Sheriff McLean Takes Office.

Alexander McLean, the new Sheriff of Hudson County, took the oath of office before Judges Lippincott and Blair in County Clerk Fisher's office, at Jersey City, yesterday. He then gave a bond of $50,000, which was approved by the Judges. The bondsmen are John J. Voorhees, William B. Garrison, and James G. Morgan, Democrats, and David W. Lawrence, James A. Gordon, and George F. Lahey, Republicans. Sheriff McLean at once entered upon his duties. His first official act was to reappoint John J. Heavey as Under Sheriff. Sheriff McLean said he would make no changes in his office until Monday.

No Scarlet Fever at West Point.

WEST POINT, July 14.—Lieut. Samuel C. Hazzard, Adjutant of the post, announced to-day that the supposed cases of scarlet fever at West Point are nothing more than a mild type of scarlatina, that there are only eleven cases, and that not the least danger is apprehended of the disease spreading. The hops and concerts have been resumed.

MERIDEN COMPANY,
Int'l Silver Co. Successor
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TRADE MARK

STERLING FINE

208 Fifth Avenue—Madison Square.

FACTORIES MERIDEN, CONN. CANADA FACTORY HAMILTON, ONT.

STATE BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

Convention at Alexandria Bay to Consider Proposed Reforms in the State Tax Laws.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., July 14.—The New York State Bankers' Association assembled here this morning for its sixth annual convention, with 125 members from all parts of the State in attendance. The leading topic announced for discussion was the present system of bank taxation by the State, and the recommendations to be made to the commission appointed by Gov. Roosevelt to suggest modifications of the existing laws. The opening address of President Charles Adsit of Hornellsville was devoted to this question. He said, in introducing the subject:

"The present laws are oppressive and prejudicial to sound and safe banking methods. With the constantly cheapening value of money to-day the banks cannot pay the present high taxes and exist. The time has come when a fight must be made. The Governor will stand by the banks and insist upon fair dealing with us, and we may rely upon him."

He produced the sworn statements of bank officers of the State to show the injustice of the existing laws, and the load under which the banks are struggling. Arguing from these statistics, he asserted that the average profits of all the banks outside of New York City and Albany were 3½ per cent. last year, and of the banks in these cities 5½ per cent., from which taxes amounting to 1¾ per cent. must be deducted. This meant that the smaller banks through the State were paying one-half of their profits to the State in taxes, and the larger banks of the metropolis nearly one-third. The trust companies, he said, paid only one-third of the tax paid by the banks, and this constituted unjust discrimination. Continuing, Mr. Adsit said that the Council of Administration of the association would lay these facts before the Tax Commission, and propose a system of taxation modeled after the Pennsylvania idea of indirect taxation. By this method, he said, the bank and the customer share the tax without grievous burden placed upon either.

The report of the Secretary, William I. Taber of Herkimer, showed that the association now has 421 enrolled members, representing over 90 per cent. of the National banks and private banking institutions of the State.

The election of officers will take place to-morrow. The only candidate now in the field for President of the association is ex-Congressman Henry C. Brewster of Rochester, President of the Traders' National Bank.

This afternoon the delegates, many of whom are accompanied by their wives, enjoyed a sail among the Thousand Islands. This evening they attended a reception held by the Thousand Island Yacht Club.

THE LASH FOR WIFE BEATERS.

A Boston Judge Would Ask for the Passage of Such a Law.

BOSTON, July 14.—Judge Joseph D. Fallon of the South Boston District Court, in a wifebeating case, expressed himself vigorously to-day. He said that he felt compelled to release the man, as he was the only support of the family, but he added:

"If I have any influence with the other Magistrates of this county and State, I will go to the Legislature and ask that a law be passed to allow corporal punishment for wifebeaters. I hope to live to see the day when I can order the lash to be applied to the naked back of men who assault their wives."

BURIED TREASURE IN MISSOURI.

RICHMOND, Mo., July 14.—Neighbors digging in the ruins of the house of Thomas Graves, near here, yesterday, dug up several jars of money, gold and silver, amounting to $2,100.

Graves and his aged sister, who lived with him, were murdered and the house burned to conceal the crime. The man was a reputed miser, and it is believed that murderers hoped to secure his hoard. The neighbors are still digging near the house in search of treasure.

LEFT MONEY TO CHARITY.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 14.—The will of Mrs. Horace H. Crary, late of this city, was admitted to probate this morning. Among other bequests are the following:

The Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, $25,000; the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, $10,000; the Methodist Episcopal Hospital of the City of Brooklyn, $25,000; the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Educational Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, $15,000, to be expended for the Morristown Normal Academy and School for Colored Persons at Morristown, Tenn., and the Trustees of the Wyoming Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, $10,000.

THE WHITNEY STABLE FIRE.

ROSLYN, L. I., July 14.—According to a statement made by one of the employes on the Whitney place this morning, none of the thoroughbred horses was burned last night in the fire which destroyed the stable. The seven or eight animals lost, he said, were used for general work about the place, and were of no special value. The large number of hired men on the estate, as well as some of Mr. Whitney's neighbors, did good service in rescuing the valuable horses and saving the most costly turn-outs.

The origin of the fire has not yet been learned. There was some talk that it was of incendiary origin, but up to the present time no evidence has been discovered to show that the building was set on fire. The Superintendent of the estate said that, in the absence of Mr. Whitney, he could not say just how much the loss was. It is estimated it will be under $25,000.

The insurance on the stables and barns of William C. Whitney at Westbury, L. I., was included in a schedule covering Mr. Whitney's entire property at Westbury, and amounting to $137,700, of which $22,000 applied to the buildings and contents of the stables, and was divided among the insuring companies in accordance with the following table of percentages: Union of London, 25 per cent.; Home, 15 per cent.; Commercial Union, 10 per cent.; Hartford, 10 per cent.; Royal Exchange, 10 per cent.; Sun, 10 per cent.; Lancashire, 10 per cent.; Transatlantic, 5 per cent.; Law, Union, and Crown, 5 per cent.

FIRE IN NEW JERSEY HOTEL.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., July 14.—The Hotel Essex, at the corner of Bloomfield Avenue and Washington Street, was nearly destroyed by fire this morning shortly after 3 o'clock. The fire, which was discovered by Policeman Gilbert Smith, is believed to have started in the shoe store of Joseph Lewis, in the building.

All the occupants of the hotel managed to escape with their effects. A half dozen streams of water were played upon the fire, which, however, had such a good start that for a long time little headway was made with it. The roof of the livery stable of Dr. Wilfred F. Harrison, adjoining, caught fire several times, but the blazes were extinguished before much damage was done.

Several firemen were cut by falling glass while they worked. It was nearly 6 o'clock before the last taps were sounded, and then the members of the hose companies remained pouring streams on the ruins. The early morning trolley cars to and from Newark were blocked for over an hour.

The stores in the building were occupied by E. Sobol, tailor; Joseph Lewis, shoe dealer; W. J. Miller, printer; Nathan Russell, real estate; Lung Wah, laundry, and J. S. Huyler, butcher. All of these places were either burned out or the contents ruined by water.

The loss of the storekeepers is estimated at $5,800, and the damage to the building and the hotel furniture and other property, $10,000. Almost all the loss is covered by insurance. The firemen believe the blaze was of incendiary origin.

Fatal Gun Fight in Texas.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—A dispatch from Texarkana, Texas, says that news of a fatal fight with rifles was received late this afternoon from New Boston, Texas, the county seat of Bowie County, during which Ira Smith was killed and Will Hayes, W. H. Hart, a merchant, and Joseph Manning, a lawyer, were fatally injured. The trouble is said to have been over a barbed-wire fence.

Alleged Diamond Thief Caught.

A dispatch yesterday from Chicago announces the arrest there of Abraham Gelula, who is wanted in this city on the charge of having stolen $1,800 worth of jewelry and diamonds from Michael Price, a jeweler of 146 Park Row. The robbery was committed on Jan. 21, and the detectives had been looking for Gelula ever since.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Statistics for 1898 Show Many Roads Taken from Receivers — Average Dividend Was 5.29 Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The report of railway statistics for the year 1898, compiled by the Inter-State Commerce Commission and made public to-day, shows that eleven roads went into the hands of receivers, and forty-five were taken out, while the mileage of receivership roads was reduced by 6,116 miles operated and 5,133 miles owned. There was a decrease in the capital stock of the roads in receivers' hands of $221,927,239.

The aggregate mileage of railways on June 30, 1898, was 247,532, an increase of 4,088 miles.

The total number of railway corporations in the United States was 2,047. The total number of locomotives in service was 36,234, an increase of 248 over the previous year. The total number of railway employes was 874,558, an increase of 51,082.

An interesting feature is a wage summary compiled from over 99 per cent. of the total employes. There was paid in wages $495,055,618, an increase for the year of $29,454,037. This sum represented 60.52 per cent. of the total operating expenses.

The total amount of railway capital outstanding on June 30, 1898, not including current liabilities, was $10,818,554,031. Of the outstanding stock, 66.26 per cent. paid no dividends.

Of the stock paying dividends, 6.63 per cent. paid from 1 to 4 per cent. There was 4.54 per cent. of the dividend-paying stock that paid from 7 to 8 per cent. The total in dividends paid was $96,152,380, being an average of 5.29 per cent. on all stock on which a dividend was declared.

The total number of passengers carried was 501,066,681, an increase of 11,621,483. The total number of tons of freight carried one mile per mile of line was 617,810, which was greater by 98,731 than in the previous year. The gross earnings of the whole mileage was $1,247,325,621, an increase of $125,235,848.

The total number of casualties for the year was 47,741. The aggregate killed was 6,859, and injured 40,882. Of railway employes, 1,958 were killed and 31,761 injured. The passengers killed were 221, and injured 2,945. The total number of persons killed, other than passengers and employes, was 4,680, and injured 6,176. This included persons classed as trespassers, tramps, and the like. One passenger was killed for every 2,267,270 carried, and one injured for every 170,141. One out of every 447 employes was killed, and one out of every 28 injured.

NEW POST FOR GEORGE W. RISTINE.

Colorado Midland President Will Enter the Alton Service.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 14.—From reliable sources it is learned that George W. Ristine, now President of the Colorado Midland Road and a former Chicagoan, has accepted an executive position with the Chicago and Alton. Just what office Mr. Ristine is to occupy with the Alton is not announced.

Mr. Ristine has just returned from New York, where, it is said, he was offered the Alton berth by S. M. Felton, who is Supervisor of Affairs for the Harriman syndicate. Mr. Felton and Mr. Ristine have been close friends for years, and the appointment will not surprise those who know of the feeling that exists between the two. When Mr. Felton was Vice President of the Erie system, Mr. Ristine was Assistant Freight Traffic Manager of the same company and General Manager of the Erie Dispatch, an auxiliary traffic company.

A TRANSCONTINENTAL SYSTEM.

Reported Arrangement in Which the Baltimore and Ohio Is Interested.

CHICAGO, July 14.—It is reported that the Great Northern and the Wisconsin Central Roads either will be consolidated or will enter into a close operating agreement. The alleged object of the alliance between these two companies is to form the long-talked-of connecting link between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Great Northern systems.

Such an arrangement would form a through system between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The Wisconsin Central is now in the hands of owners who are said to look with favor on the reported deal.

Fort Wayne Railway to be Sold.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 14.—A decree was handed down in the Circuit Court of this county to-day for the sale of the Fort Wayne Consolidated Street Railway to satisfy a mortgage held by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York for $724,000, and another held by the Guardian Trust Company of Cleveland for $2,085,321. Other claims against the road aggregate $100,000.

MUTUAL RESERVE'S NEW MOVE.

The management of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, which recently qualified in Massachusetts under the new Dewey law as a legal reserve company, has decided to place all of its future business on a similar basis. In a circular letter signed by President Frederick A. Burnham and Vice President George D. Eldridge the following explanation of the step is given:

"It has, for some months been the purpose of the management of the Mutual Reserve to introduce into all of its contracts the basis of reserve accumulation and to provide that such reserve should be held for the purpose for which accumulated. But for the probability of legislation during the late legislative season affecting this question, this change would have been made with the opening of 1899. It was deemed best to await such legislation before action was taken, and the result has been that the management is convinced that under the present conditions the basis of contract reserve to be introduced into its future contracts should be the Actuaries' Table of Mortality, with interest at 4 per cent."

Vice President Eldridge said yesterday: "The association will not effect reincorporation as an 'old line' company, so that the maintenance of this reserve will be a matter of contract and not a statutory obligation. We shall, however, carry this reserve in our statement as a liability, although we do not think that some of the State Insurance Departments, at least, will treat it as such within the cognizance of the law. Others undoubtedly will.

"The examination by the New York department, now in progress for purpose of verification at the instance of the management of the association, bears no relation whatever to our change to a legal reserve basis."

MISSOURI INSURANCE CASES.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 14.—The Supreme Court, en banc, to-day overruled a motion for rehearing in the cases of seventy-three fire insurance companies, against which a writ of ouster was issued by this court for violation of the anti-trust law. Attorneys Given Campbell and James R. Waddell, for the companies, then filed a motion for modification of the judgment, to allow the companies to do business "upon such terms as the court may deem just and proper in the premises." The court took recess to consider the motion.

After a consultation between the Judges it was decided by the court to modify the judgment against the companies. The order of ouster was recalled and the court will allow the companies in question to continue to do business in the State on payment of a fine of $1,000 each.

Life Underwriters Elect Officers.

BUFFALO, July 14.—The National Association of Life Underwriters resumed its business sessions this morning, when the following officers were elected: President—James L. Johnson, Springfield, Mass.; Secretary—E. W. Christy, Cleveland, Ohio; Treasurer—Eli B. Weeks, Litchfield, Conn.; Vice Presidents—B. B. Cantine, Albany; J. Kaufman, Minneapolis; D. C. Segog, Duluth; S. F. Habbe, Indianapolis; W. E. Hawkins, Atlanta; F. A. Stal, San Francisco; T. C. Thompson, Chattanooga; T. D. Chesney, Kansas City; J. S. Gay, Grand Rapids; J. Putnam Stevens, Portland; A. H. Babcock, Michigan. Executive Committee—H. S. Ayers, Pittsburg; J. W. Tredell, Jr., Cincinnati; C. H. Ady, Omaha; Col. H. S. Fuller, Milwaukee; Capt. E. A. Kendall, Cleveland.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Commissioner Stephens of the Michigan Insurance Department has issued a license to the State Fire Insurance Company of Liverpool.

It is practically certain that Manager William Grohnwaldt of the South German Reinsurance Company has decided to establish a United States branch on account of the number of States which have enacted statutes prohibiting reinsurance in unauthorized companies. It will, however, be some time before this entrance will have been accomplished, as the New York Insurance Department will be asked to examine the charter and papers of the company in a manner similar to that pursued in the case of the Bavarian Mortgage and Exchange Bank of Munich last year.

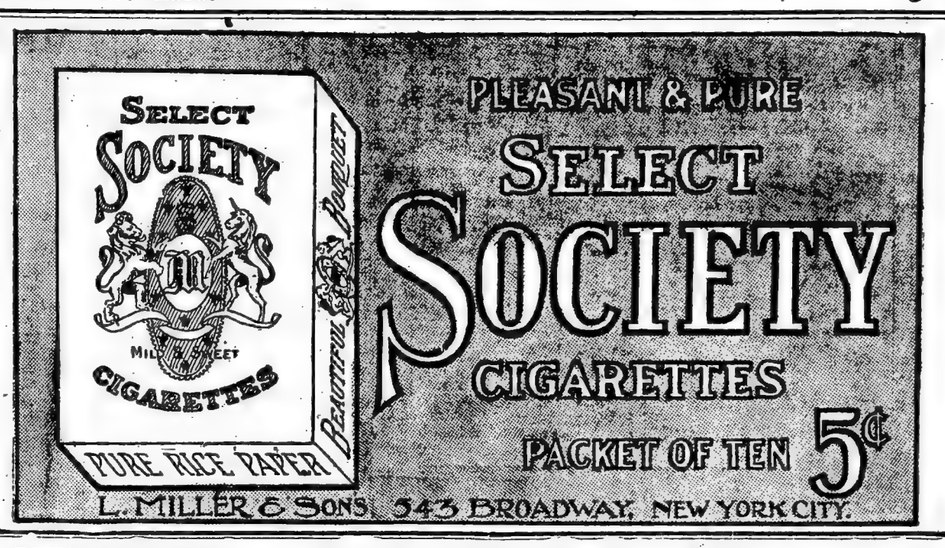

PANIC ON FERRYBOAT.

A cry of "Mad dog!" caused a panic on the ferryboat Flushing that left the foot of East Thirty-fourth Street for Long Island City yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. In an instant pandemonium reigned. The passengers who crowded the front of the boat dashed into the cabins and upon the trucks and other vehicles in the middle way, each for himself, regardless of his neighbor. The women in the cabin screamed and got up on the seats. The men then shut the doors and held them fast.

The animal which caused all this commotion was in point of fact a "mad" dog, but not in the Pasteur Institute sense of the term, and needed no such quietus as the bullet of a policeman's pistol. He was an inoffensive canine of the greyhound variety, and he was on the boat against his will. Never indeed did more reluctant passengers board any vessel on the East River than the dog in question and another greyhound when they started for Long Island City on the Flushing. They were in charge of two men, and they had to be dragged on the ferryboat.

Glass Blowers Plan an Affiliation.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 14.—The Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of America decided at its session to-day to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. The question of amalgamation with the flint glass workers was laid over one year. It was also decided that work should cease at 4 o'clock on Saturdays instead of 5.

Three Children Drown at Derby.

DERBY, Conn., July 14.—Annie and Lizzie Kinney, aged twelve and four years, respectively, daughters of Michael Kinney, and Julia Kinney, aged ten years, a daughter of Mrs. Owen Kinney, were drowned in the Housatonic River this afternoon. Their bodies were recovered. The children were playing on an improvised raft, which upset where the water is very deep.

Strife in the Paterson Silk Trade.

PATERSON, N. J., July 14.—A deadlock between the Broad Silk Manufacturers' Protective Association and the Weavers' Organization of this city is likely to result because of the strike now on at the mill of John Hand & Sons. Instead of being a dispute between the relatively small number of weavers who left their looms a month ago and their employers, it is a struggle between the larger organizations, of which each is a part.

On the Prins Regent Luitpold.

Among the passengers who arrived last night on the Prins Regent Luitpold were Alphons Mumm von Schwarzenstein, who will take the place of Baron von Hollen, German Amassador to the United States, during the latter's leave of absence; Consul Carl H. Arnal, William Eprichs, F. Feil, Leon Dankelmann, and T. G. Dodworth.

Consul Jones Dies at Tuxpan.

ANNISTON, Ala., July 14.—Col. Abram B. Jones of this city, United States Consul at Tuxpan, Mexico, died at Tuxpan this morning. The nature of his illness is not known. Col. Jones was born in Wales in 1845. He was appointed Consul to Tuxpan by President McKinley in October, 1897.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:41	Sun sets...7:30	Moon sets..11:00

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook.....	Gov Isl'd.....	H. Gate....1:52
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...12:32	Gov. Isl'd..12:49	H. Gate... 2:45

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 15.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ardes, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Queen, Antwerp	..	..
Campania, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Caribbee, Barbados	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Matanzas	.....	.....
Ems, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Francesco, Hull	.....	.....
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	.....	9:30 A. M.
Hubert, Para	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Knickerbocker, N. Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Normandie, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Leona, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
New Orleans, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grecian Prince, La Plata	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 18.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Chateau Yquem, ——	.....	.....
Excelsior, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Prinz R. Luitpold, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19.

Friesland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Finance, Colon	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seguranca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship America Maru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 17 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 21 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 17 and up to July 21 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to July 17 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeete, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 26 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Miaana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after July 21 and up to Aug. 24 at 6:30 P. M. on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive Aug. 24.

(Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 15.

Clematis, Gibraltar, July 1.
El Monte, New Orleans, July 9.
Nutfield, St. Michael's, July 4.
Nymphae, Gibraltar, June 30.
Pollux, Hamburg, June 18.
Prinz R. Luitpold, Bremen, July 4.
St. Paul, Southampton, July 8.
Troja, Havana, July 10.
Umbria, Liverpool, July 8.

SUNDAY, JULY 16.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, July 13.
Croma, Dundee, July 2.
La Bretagne, Havre, July 8.

MONDAY, JULY 17.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, July 6.
Bovic, Liverpool, July 8.
Dominic, Para, July 5.
El Mar, New Orleans, July 12.

TUESDAY, JULY 18.

Alene, Port Limon, July 11.
Astrakhan, Shields, July 4.
Bulgaria, Hamburg, July 4.
Exeter City, Swansea, July 4.
Hudson, New Orleans, July 12.
Madiana, St. Thomas, July 12.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19.

Majestic, Liverpool, July 12.
Nueces, Galveston, July 12.

THURSDAY, JULY 20.

Trave, Bremen, July 11.
Palatia, Hamburg, July 10.

Arrived.

SS Prins Regent Luitpold, (Ger.,) Walter, Bremen July 4 and Southampton 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M.

SS St. Andrew, (Br.,) Fitzgerald, Antwerp July 1, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 5:20 A. M.

SS City of Macon, Sagge, Savannah July 11, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Saratoga, Johnson, Guantanamo June 29, Cienfuegos July 4, Santiago 8th, and Nassau 11th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:40 A. M.

Bark Peerless, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Davis, Macoris, 17 days, with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong; vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig G. B. Lockhart, (Br.,) Sheridan, Curacao, sixteen days, with salt and passengers to Foulke & Co.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Dalldorf, Hamburg June 28, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS San Agustin, (Span.,) Quesada, Vera Cruz July 4, Progreso 6th, and Havana 10th, in ballast and with passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:35 A. M.

SS Christiania, (Ger.) Schomber, Stettin June 26, with mdse. to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1:45 P. M.

SS Jamestown, Davis, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS City of Philadelphia, Curry, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Laub, Copenhagen June 28, Christiania 29th, and Christiansand 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Punch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Goldsboro, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Myrtledene, (Br.,) Yule, Philadelphia July 13, in ballast to John C. Seager.

United States transport Burnside, Laffin, San Juan July 6 and Santiago 9th, with passengers and discharged soldiers to the United States Quartermaster's Department.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Lancaster, Liverp

Wanamaker's

Until Noon

WE close at twelve. A half-day for you, a half-day for us. Your half has these plums in it for the picking out:—

Shoes Men's shoes for $2.30 a pair that have all the characteristics and most of the qualities of good $4 grades. Tan and black shoes with full, broad toes.

Women's shoes at $1.70 a pair, that you'd pay $3 for, if it were asked, and never be sorry for your purchase. Of kidskin in all the good shapes; laced or buttoned.

Both of these are in the Fifth Floor Shoe Store, with many others.

Men's Summer Clothing Business and Sport The striped flannel suits—coats and trousers only—now in greater demand than supply can be found in good variety here. That is, the $10, $11 and $12 sorts can be. The imported ones at $20, are not so plentiful, but there's still good choice. Stylish suits, all of them, and moderately priced:

BICYCLE TROUSERS
At $2.50—Good values in a lot of fancy cassimeres.
At $2—White duck; new style.
At $2—Linen crash; riding breeches style.

Boys' Double-breasted Jacket Suits There are 200 suits here that are to be closed out in a hurry. All strictly all-wool. Values and prices:

Some at $2.50—With double seats and knees; extra well sewn with silk. They were low-priced at $5.
All that were $7.50 to $10 are now $5.
All that were $3.50 to $5 are now $2.50.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

White Lawn Shirt Waists It's economy to have good shirt-waists that will stand laundering. It's superlative economy when their prices are tiny. It's economy plus satisfaction when they are the prettiest waists possible All here:

65c.—Sheer drop-stitch lawn; full front, yoke and plaited back; detachable collar, laundered cuffs; were 81.
85c.—Full front, clusters of 8 plaits across bust; yoke and plaited back; detachable collar; laundered cuffs, value $1.25.
$1—White lawn in satin striped plaids on white muslins; full front on bias; yoke and plaited back; detachable collar; laundered cuffs.
$1.75—Round yoke back; full front of shirred plaiting; plaited back; detachable collar; laundered cuffs.
$2—Full front, 6 rows of fine embroidery insertion; yoke and plaited back; detachable linen collar; laundered cuffs.
$2.50—Full front; clusters of fine plaits; rows of embroidery insertion; plaited yoke back.
Others up to $6.50.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

WRECKED ON THEIR HONEYMOON

Mr. and Mrs. Perry of Brooklyn, Passengers on the Portia, Home Again.

Arthur I. Perry of 142 Rodney Street, Williamsburg, who was married two weeks ago yesterday returned from Halifax, Nova Scotia, with his bride, after a most exciting honeymoon. Mr. Perry is an assistant engineer in the City Works Department of Brooklyn. He was among the passengers on the steamship Portia, which went aground on Monday last off Nova Scotia.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry, in speaking of their experience last evening, said that great excitement followed among the passengers when the vessel struck the rocks. There was a heavy sea, and a dense fog on. But for the coolness of some of the passengers and crew, Mr. Perry says, there would have been a panic and probably great loss of life.

Mr. Perry and his bride returned to Brooklyn by train, not caring to make the trip by water. They lost their baggage on the Portia.

DEFENSE OF SECRETARY GAGE.

Controller Tracewell Says He Is a Friend of Civil Service Reform.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Mr. Tracewell, the Controller of the Treasury, has returned to the city after three weeks' absence in the West. He said to-day that he had heard that some member of the National Civil Service Reform League had criticised Secretary Gage in connection with the President's recent order exempting certain positions from the classified service, and added:

"These gentlemen apparently do not recognize their best friends, for Secretary Gage is and always has been a stanch friend and supporter of the civil service reform principle. I have watched his course carefully during the last two years and more, and I have never known of a single instance where he has made the least exception on account of the politics of a man he wanted for the service, and I venture the assertion that he has never made an appointment or approved a promotion that was not in his judgment for the good of the service. Republicans and Democrats have been treated to my certain knowledge with exact impartiality, and it is a mistake for any one to attack his course in the name of civil service reform."

CASE OF ROBERT J. LUSK.

Reduction of the Post Office Station Superintendent Sustained.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—First Assistant Postmaster General Heath announced today his decision sustaining the previous action in the case of Superintendent Robert J. Lusk of Station G of the New York City Post Office, whose reduction to an inferior place at $1,000 a year was made an issue by the Civil Service Reform League. The decision has an important general bearing.

Mr. Heath holds that after investigation the department finds nothing in the civil service rules relative to reductions, except that they cannot be based on political or religious opinions or affiliations. In the absence of any rule, the department has decided that a change in rank or compensation of any person within the classified service is within the discretion of the head of the department, subject to this political or religious limitation. Section 8 of Civil Service Rule II. is held to imply clearly that a reduction in compensation or rank is not a removal, as contemplated by the rules, and that all required of the appointing officer is to state upon his records the reasons for such changes, and he is not required to furnish the individual a statement and opportunity to answer.

Bicyclist Collides with a Team.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 14.—Henry L. Eckhard, aged forty-five years, a prominent merchant of this city, is in a critical condition as the result of a bicycle accident last night. He collided with a team, the shaft striking him in the breast, fracturing three ribs and injuring him internally. Two years ago Eckhardt ran for Mayor on the Republican ticket.

RACES AT BRIGHTON BEACH

Odom Rode Three Winners and McCue Rode Two.

FAVORITES WON THREE RACES

Montanic, Decide, Knight of the Garter, Waring, The Kentuckian, and Approval Got the Purses.

Odom was in good form yesterday, for he rode the winners of three of the races in which he had mounts, though he failed to get into the money in the other three. McCue also got a couple of races, Mitchell winning the other. Three favorites, Decide, The Kentuckian, and Approval, won their races, and two second choicers—Montanic and Waring—were successful. John E. Madden won two of the races with Waring and Approval. So, on the whole, it proved a satisfactory day's sport to the big crowd that was at the track.

Montanic had little trouble in defeating the pair that ran against him, Maribert and Trumpet, in the opening dash at three-quarters of a mile. Maribert was a hot favorite, but he was so badly ridden by Spencer, and so directly opposite to the orders given, that the Fleischmann people, who own the horse, asked the Stewards for an investigation. The sheets of the bookmakers were inspected to see if there was anything suspicious about the betting, and if any of the Spencer following had backed Montanic. That investigation was not completed at the close of the day's racing. The Stewards seemed pretty busy all day, in fact, for after nearly every race they had one or more jockeys haled before them. That caused a lot of gossip, but the explanation was that there was a lot of careless riding, for which the offending jockeys were reprimanded and cautioned to be more careful in future.

Two "good things"—Exit and Emigre—were cut loose in the second race, a five furlong dash. Both were beaten, however, by Decide, "Billy" Lakeland's gelding, who was just able to go the route, but would probably have been beaten had he been compelled to go a furlong further.

Knight of the Garter gave the crowd a surprising run by winning the handicap at a mile and a quarter. Michell took him to the front at the fall of the flag and kept him there to the end, winning by a length from Decanter, who beat George Boyd home in a struggle for the second money.

Odom and Waring beat Affect and McCue in the five furlongs selling race for two-year-olds, for which Affect was a strong favorite. Affect led for four and a half furlongs. Then Waring came with a rush and got the prize. Fluke was a good third, and the rest of the lot were beaten off and strung out for a sixteenth of a mile. Waring, entered to be sold for $1,125, was bid up to $2,000, and then bought in by Mr. Madden for the customary $5 bid.

C. L. Railey, the well-known saddle horse trainer and dealer, came very near to pulling off one of the best planned coups of the season in the fifth race. He had a colt, Wait Not, which, no one knew anything, entered to beat the hot favorite, The Kentuckian. Against Wait Not's chances the bookmakers laid 100 to 1 at the opening, but a small but steady play drove the price against him down to 20 to 1 at the close. Wait Not "took the track" at the start and held his lead to the last sixteenth pole. At that point, by a vast amount of hard riding, McCue managed to catch him with The Kentuckian and beat him home, as the distance proved just a trifle too far for Wait Not. But it was a close call for the favorite, and though the Railey party did not win quite so many thousands as they had expected to, they yet won about $50,000 by backing the horse for a place and to show as well as to win.

Approval won the last race easily from Captain Sigsbee, the second choice in the speculation.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Six furlongs. Time—1:14 3-5.

1—Decide, William Lakeland's b. g., 6 years, by Deceiver-Lucy Wallace, $500, 95 pounds, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(McCue)
2—Exit, T. E. Mannix & Co.'s b. f., 3, 92, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Mitchell)
3—Emigre, M. J. Cavanagh's b. g., 3, 108, 6 to 1.....(Turner)

Athy, 5, 93, 6 to 1, (H. Evans;) Article, 5, 94, 100 to 1, (Michaels;) Belle of Erin, 4, 93, 60 to 1, (Phelan;) Landgrave, 3, 105, 8 to 1, (O'Leary;) Graham Bruce, 4, 97, 15 to 1, (Wilson;) Cam Van, 3, 89, 25 to 1, (Fletcher;) Asthore, 3, 95, 300 to 1, (Oieson;) Rose O'Lee, 3, 85, 60 to 1, (Crosthwaithe;) Fairy Dale, 4, 98, 200 to 1, (Rowden;) Sharpless, 3, 94, 200 to 1, (Moody;) Dalion, 4, 95, 6 to 1, (Odom;) Our Annie, 3, 85, 200 to 1, (Ryan;) Aurum, 4, 98, 60 to 1, (J. Slack,) and Rose Heimdal, 5, 89, 200 to 1, (A. Hewitt,) also ran and finished as named.

Won driving by a length; a head between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $10 each, $5 if declared, of which $200 to the second and $100 to third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:06 2-5.

1—Knight of the Garter, P. S. P. Randolph's b. h., 5 years, by Knight of Ellerslie-Dearest, 112 pounds, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Mitchell)
2—Decanter, F. R. Hitchcock's b. c., 4, 116, 13 to 5 and even.....(O'Leary)
3—George Boyd, William Lakeland's b. c., 4, 109, 5 to 2.....(Clawson)

Azucena, 4, 103, 6 to 1, (McCue;) Lackland, 4, 108, 15 to 1, (Spencer;) Layerack, 4, 108, 8 to 1, (Mason,) and Goodrich, 4, 117, 10 to 1, (Odom,) also ran and finished as named.

Won ridden out by a length and a half; a similar distance between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01 1-5.

1—Waring, J. E. Madden's b. c., by Masetto-The Sweeper, $1,125, 101 pounds, 3 to 1 and even.....(Odom)
2—Affect, John Daly's br. f., 110, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(McCue)
3—Fluke, Hayman & Frank's ch. g., 101, 12 to 1.....(Bullman)

Ross Clark, 98, 30 to 1, (J. Slack;) Pompadoura, 93, 15 to 1, (Mitchell;) Mynheer, 97, 100 to 1, (Hercker;) Shoreham, 104, 5 to 1, (O'Leary;) Salmagundi, 96, 100 to 1, (Michaels;) Frank Webb, 95, 200 to 1, (J. Burns;) Belle of Orleans, 95, 15 to 1, (Moody;) Prestige, 93, 30 to 1, (Brennan;) G. E. Wightman, 104, 50 to 1, (Clawson;) Betsey Jane II., 96, 20 to 1, (Wilson;) Allowance, 98, 300 to 1, (Fletcher,) and Mimicry, 101, 300 to 1, (Garrigan,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a neck; five lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds which have run and not won in 1899, weights 10 pounds below the scale. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:41 2-5.

1—The Kentuckian, E. F. Sims's ch. c., by imp. Pirate of Penzance-Lizzie Mortrose, 116 pounds, 2 to 5 and out.....(McCue)
2—Waitnot, C. L. Railey's ch. c., 116, 30 to 1 and 7 to 1.....(Van Kueren)
3—Sir Hubert, C. Fleischmann's Sons' ch. c., 116, 15 to 1.....(N. Turner)

Manlius, 116, 15 to 1, (O'Leary;) Onomastas, 116, 2 to 1, (Odom;) Camotop, 116, 100 to 1, (Spencer;)) Disturber, 113, 300 to 1, (Moody,) and Mail Bag, 113, 100 to 1, (Clawson,) also ran and finished as named.

Won ridden out by three lengths; ten lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, for non-winners in 1899 of $750. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50.

1—Approval, J. E. Madden's b. c., 3 years, by Pessara-Ruperta, 114 pounds, 7 to 10 and out.....(Odom)
2—Captain Sigsbee, Turney Brothers' b. c., 3, 114, 7 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(O'Leary)
3—Grey Jacques, William Easton's gr. c, 3, 114, 30 to 1.....(Sims)

The Burlington Route, 114, 50 to 1, (N. Turner,) and Estaca, 5, 126, 75 to 1, (Spencer,) also ran and finished as named).

Won easily by three lengths; a head between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Welterweight handicap, for all ages. Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Maximo Gomez.....150	Marsian	130

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds that have not won a race of $1,000; allowances. Six furlongs.

Post Haste	122	Sodducee 119
Wax Taper	122	Narsen 115

THIRD RACE.—For all ages, non-winners since June 15; allowances. Five furlongs.

Imperator	126	St. Callatine	115
Voter	120	Satin Slipper	114
Abuse	120	Heliabas	113
Floronso	120	Lady Lindray	108
Opaque	120	Gaze	108
Merry Day	120	Decimal	87
Continental	120	Tenderloin	87

FOURTH RACE.—The Nautilus Stakes, for three-year-olds; penalties and allowances. One mile and a sixteenth.

Martimas	121	Little Saint	119
Captain Sigsbee	119		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have not won $500 in 1899; selling. One mile.

Marshall	108	Wolhurst	103
Utopia	107	Rossifer	103
Acrobat	107	Lansdale	103
Nautch Girl	107	Rare Perfume	102
Maurice	104	Gilathee	102
Rinaldo	103	St. Lorenzo	95
Zanone	103	Lepida	84

SIXTH RACE.—The Punchestown Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward. The full course.

Lion Heart	163	Kink T.	149
Dr. Catlett	159	Perion	138
Rhinestrom	152	Iranian	135
Decorod	150	The Tory	137

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have not won $500 in 1899; selling. One mile.

Twinkler	112	Mordecai	101
Hanwell	106	Theory	97
Maritl	105	Sister of Troy	95
Donation	105	Sister Fox	93
Barataria	103	Tyran	91
Sam McKeever	102	Diminutive	86
Blueaway	101		

Note.—The fifth race, having received twenty-seven entries, it was divided, the last half being run as the seventh race.

ATLANTIC CITY HORSE SHOW.

A Large Crowd on the Second Day, and More Prizes Awarded.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 14.—There was another large crowd at the Horse Show at Inlet Park to-day. The show has been such a success that it is almost certain it will be a permanent fixture of the season hereafter.

The first event of the day was the judging of omnibus horses. Miles Barnett's Nellie took first prize, with Levi Darby's Maude second, and F. H. Faries's Nellie third.

Single harness horses under 15 and over 14.1 hands brought out the fancy horses. C. F. Bates's Whirl of the Town took the first prize. J. L. Conway's U. I. G. was second, and the Chestnut Hill Stock Farm's Rushlight was third.

Master J. W. Maitland's saddle pony Skeesics took first in the event for that class; Highland Farm's Maude was second, and H. A. Little's Fiddlesticks was third. A. J. Nutting's tandem was the prize winner in the 15.1 and over class, and C. F. Bates's was second. The local owners had another class in the next event, which was for hotel coaches. G. Jason Waters's Winsor and Flanders won first prize, and Leeds and Lippincott's Puck and Judge second, while H. B. Cook's John and Charlie had consolation honors.

In the single harness animals class, horses exceeding 15.3, C. F. Bates's Applause won first prize. Chestnut Stock Farm's entry was second, and Mrs. E. H. Harriman's The Rook was third.

Duke and Holly, A. J. Nutting's entry in the harnes pairs, amateur owners, won the first prize in that event S. P. Hume's Lord Algy and Lord Overbrook won second, and J. L. Conway's U. I. G. third. T. Wyatt Jr.'s, Dot and Just in Time obtained a first in the class for ponies under harness. Maria A. Hirst's Belle Meade and John were second. Local roadsters had a class to themselves, in which Jacob C. Myers's Gold Wilkes carried off first honors, Charles R. Meyers's Almont R. second, and C. E. Scull's Gazette third.

Charles F. Bates scored another winner in the horses to runabouts with Whirl of the Town. James Hefferman's Fenton was second, and J. L. Conway's U. I. G. was third. Miss Marian Holloway's Ben Bolt was the first in the Ladies' Hunters Class. Elk Ridge Club's Fritz was second.

SLOAN WINS TWO RACES.

Flying Fox Adds the Eclipse Stakes to His List of Victories.

LONDON, July 14.—At the first day of the Sandown Park second Summer (Eclipse) meeting to-day Sir R. Waldie Griffith's Swirl, ridden by "Tod" Sloan, won the Ditton Selling Plate. Sixteen horses ran five furlongs. The betting was 100 to 12 against Swirl.

The twelfth renewal of the Eclipse Stakes of 10,000 sovereigns was won by the Duke of Westminster's Flying Fox, the winner of this year's Derby, Two Thousand Guineas, and Princess of Wales Stakes. Five horses ran about one mile and a quarter.

Sloan won the great Kingston two-year-old race (twenty-fourth renewal) of 500 sovereigns on Lord William Beresford's Blacksmith. Locasta was second and Bournebridge was third. Twelve horses ran five furlongs. The betting was 5 to 4 against Blacksmith.

FLAT RACING EXPLAINED.

A Book That Will Interest All Students of Horse Racing.

"Flat Racing Explained," a series of articles by the English turf writer, "Analyst," whose pen-name sufficiently indicates the character of his work, is published in book form to-day by Goodwin Brothers of this city, pubnishers of The Official Turf Guide, simultaneously with its publication in London. While the critical comments on breeding, handicaps, weights, courses, jockeys, and time tests are especially applicable to racing as conducted in England, there is very much in the work that can be read and studied to advantage by breeders, trainers, owners, handicappers, and jockeys in this country. "Analyst" has good reasons that he advances as to the fallacies of handicapping, the test of time in racing, and the need of intelligent training of specially constituted horses for special work, such as sprinting, distance running, hurdling, &c. There is a lot of good, hard common sense in the fifteen chapters into which the book is divided, and "Analyst's" theories are based on many years of practical observation and study. "Analyst" commends the American system of riding introduced in England by Sims, Reiff, and Sloan, and thinks it the scientific method that English jockeys will ultimately be compelled to adopt. His reasons for this belief are cleverly given in the chapter on jockeys, which shows a careful study of the American methods, and advances reasons that seem scientifically good, for their successes with horses on which English jockeys of equal skill, but with the wrong methods, have failed to win.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE TEAM.

Expect a Visit from the American Team—Hind Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 14.—The Oxford-Cambridge athletes are hard at work on the Queen's Club track to-day. The Harvard-Yale team is expected to-morrow.

All the men are well, except Hind, who hurt his back at the university cricket match. It is doubtful if he can start.

SHOOTING AT BISLEY.

Canada Wins the Colonial Prize in the Contests.

BISLEY, England, July 14.—In the contest for the Kolapore Cup, seven shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards, open to teams of eight, one team of volunteers from the mother country, one team from the militia or volunteers of each British colony or dependency, and one team from members of the India Staff Corps, India Service or India Volunteers, at the end of the 200 yards shooting, to-day, the scores were as follows:

Mother Country	243
Canada	240
Guernsey	237
India	236
Jersey	229

The best Canadian score was that of Rennie, 32; Simpson, Ogg, and Gilchrist each made 30.

In the 500-yards' competition for the Kolapore Cup, the scores were as follows:

Mother Country	265
Canada	263
Guernsey	258
Jersey	254
India	246

The best Canadian scores were those of Blair, Rennie, and Fleming, 34 each.

Simpson and Gilchrist each made 33.

The final scores in the Kolapore Cup competition were as follows:

Mother Country	768
Canada	759
Jersey	714
Guernsey	735
India	702

The Canadian scores at 600 yards were as follows: Simpson and Rennie, 34 each; Blair and Gilchrist, 33 each; Ogg, 32; Cartwright, 31; Bertram, 30; Fleming, 29.

Canada thus wins the Colonial prize of $400.

Shortage of Sea Bright's Collector.

SEA BRIGHT, N. J., July 14.—W. Fitzgerald Smith, the expert accountant who was recently appointed by the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Sea Bright, N. J., to examine the books of the Collector, Charles Desch, who disappeared on March 17, has submitted his report. Mr. Smith's examination covers the transactions of the Collector for years past. He found that Mr. Desch had kept his accounts loosely, and that no attempt at any method of bookkeeping had been observed. He fixes the total shortage at $1,570.55.

GOULD'S POLO TEAM WINS

Lakewood Men Take a Lively Game from the Philadelphias.

COWDIN PROVES TO BE A STAR

The Contest, Although Only for Practice, Develops Quick, Daring Riding, and Finesse.

Two days without a polo game proved to be too much for the enthusiasts who have been keeping the Rockaway Club field active during the past two weeks at Cedarhurst, L. I., so yesterday a practice game was arranged between the Lakewood and Philadelphia Country Club teams. The Lakewood men won by the score of 11 goals, to 2¾ for Philadelphia, the latter losing one-quarter of a goal for a safety in the second period.

In the absence of Robert J. Collier from the Lakewood team, who broke his collarbone a week ago, John E. Cowdin of the Rockaway team played for the New Jersey men, and his dashingly clever work gave five goals to the team. The teams lined up as follows:

PHILADELPHIA.	Hd'cp.	LAKEWOOD.	Hd'cp.
1..W. A. Hazard	4	1..George J. Gould	2
2..W. H. Smith	5	2..J. Dallett, Jr.	4
3..Albert E. Kennedy	6	3..J. E. Cowdin	9
Back..J. F. McFadden	3	Back..P. F. Collier	3
Total	18	Total	18

The handicap basis being even, practically made the contest a scratch affair. Cowdin and Dallett made three goals apiece in the first period, while Kennedy scored once for Philadelphia. This quick and pronounced lead by the team headed by George Gould seemed to take the snap from the Philadelphians. The summary by periods is:

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
No. 1	J. Dallett, Jr.	Lakewood	1:00
No. 2	J. E. Cowdin	Lakewood	3:45
No. 3	A. E. Kennedy	Philadelphia	0:30
No. 4	J. Dallett, Jr.	Lakewood	1:15
No. 5	J. E. Cowdin	Lakewood	1:00
No. 6	J. Dallett, Jr.	Lakewood	2:15
No. 7	J. E. Cowdin	Lakewood	5:00

Played three-quarters of a minute over time.

SECOND PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
No. 1	J. Dallett, Jr.	Lakewood	1:00
No. 2	E. Kennedy	Philadelphia	1:00
No. 3	J. Dallett, Jr.	Lakewood	1:00
No. 4	J. E. Cowdin	Lakewood	3:30

Knockout 1¾ minutes over time. Penalty of ¼ a goal against Philadelphia for a safety.

THIRD PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
No. 1	J. E. Cowdin	Lakewood	5:00
No. 2	W. A. Hazard	Philadelphia	5:30

FOURTH PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
No. 1	P. F. Collier	Lakewood	10:30

Played one and a half minute over time.

SUMMARY.

Goals earned—Lakewood, 11; Philadelphia, 3. Lost by penalties—Philadelphia, ¼ of a goal for a safety. Total score—Lakewood, 11; Philadelphia, 2¾.

Owing to the destruction by fire of the Whitney stables and the illness of C. C. Baldwin, the Meadow Brook team has given the contest which would have been held today to Devon by default. The final match for the Cedarhurst Challenge Cups will take place on Tuesday between Devon and the Philadelphia Country Club.

NEWPORT GOLF SEASON BEGUN.

First Mixed Foursome Match Played —Weekly Handicaps Planned.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 14.—In the mixed foursome match played this week on the links of the Mianetuck Golf Club, which was the first fixture of the season, J. S. Brown and Miss Martha Landers carried off the first prizes, and second honors were won by George F. Cozzens and Miss Myra Reynolds. The match was witnessed by quite a large number of members and was cleverly contested.

The links of the Newport Golf Club have been lengthened since last season. It is expected that the weekly handicap matches will be started next week. The following nominations have been made for officers of the club: President—Buchanan Winthrop; Vice President—William R. Travers; Governors—R. I. Gammell, John Bolt, Victor Sorchan, Arthur T. Kemp, and George Peabody Wetmore.

CANADIAN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

M. D. Whitman Defeats J. P. Paret in Final Round for Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ontario, July 14.—The climax of the Canadian Championship Lawn Tennis Tournament was reached here to-day, and a big crowd of enthusiastic people saw the matches played. To the surprise of all, J. P. Paret beat E. P. Fischer, his fellow-New Yorker and the holder of the Metropolitan championship, after a fast match, in the semi-final round of the championship singles. Paret showed the best form he has exhibited this season, and easily outplayed Fischer in the deciding set. Fast ground strokes and good smashing were responsible for his success.

Champion Whitman, who has all along been looked upon as a sure winner of the tournament, disposed of Paret in the afternoon in three straight sets. In the first set Paret made a splendid struggle, and forced the score up to 9—7, but after that he seemed too tired from his hard match of the morning to keep up his good defence. Whitman meets Ware to-morrow for the Canadian championship and the challenge cup. The day's scores follow:

Championship Singles.—Semi-Final Round—J. P. Paret beat E. P. Fischer, 6—4, 1—6, 4—1.
Final Round—M. D. Whitman beat J. P. Paret, 9—7, 6—1, 4—2.
Championship Doubles.—Preliminary Round—P. Norton and E. Waite beat Park Wright and Bert Wright, 6—4, 6—4.
First Round—E. P. Fischer and E. W. Grant beat A. McMaster and E. R. Patterson, 7—5, 4—6, 6—0. J. P. Paret and R. D. Little beat L. E. Ware and B. S. Ware, 6—4, 6—4. M. D. Whitman and B. C. Wright beat P. Norton and E. R. Tate; 6—1, 6—4. Scott Griffin and George Wright beat L. J. Grant and J. Kirkland, 4—2, 6—3, 6—4.
Semi-Final Round.—M. D. Whitman and B. C. Wright beat S. Griffin and G. Wright by default.
Handicap Singles.—Second Round—S. P. Ware, (owe half 15,) beat S. Little, (half 15,) 6—1, 6—3. F. Bissell, (half 15,) beat M. D. Whitman, (owe 40,) by default. R. D. Little, (owe 15,) beat A. C. McMaster, (scratch,) 6—4, 4—2.
Semi-Final Round.—F. Bissell, (half 15,) beat S. P. Ware, (owe half 15,) 6—2, 6—0.

KENWOOD TOURNAMENT GAMES.

Eastern Players Need One Game to Win Western Championship.

CHICAGO, July 14.—W. S. Bond went down before Sam Neel in the Western championship tennis tournament at Kenwood to-day. The defeat of the big Kenwood player, whom many picked to win first prize in the singles, was the surprise of the day.

Bond and Collins lost the final set in their match of doubles to the Eastern pair, Hackett and Allen. This leaves Myers and Wardner to contest against the Western title going East again. Both the Eastern players won their matches in singles.

CRICKET MATCHES TO-DAY.

Team A of the Knickerbocker A. C. to Meet the Manhattans.

What should prove the most interesting cricket contest played this season in New York will take place to-day at Prospect Park, when Team A of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club will play the Manhattans. The Manhattans have not yet sustained defeat in the championship games of the Metropolitan League. The Knickerbockers have gotten together their strongest eleven for the game.

The other matches in this vicinity to-day will be: Kearny vs. Kings County, at Kearny; Paterson, Team B, vs. Brooklyn, at Paterson; Brooklyn II. vs. Manhattan II., at Prospect Park; Staten Island vs. Montclair, at Livingston, S. I.; Newark vs. Yorkville, at Newark, and New York vs. Paterson, at Prospect Park.

Eton and Harrow Cricket Match.

LONDON, July 14.—The annual Eton and Harrow cricket match opened to-day at Lord's with brilliant weather and an immense attendance. There was the usual gay gathering of fashionable people, ladies predominating. A large number of luncheon parties were given on the grounds, which had the usual picnic appearance.

Eton won the toss, went to the bat, and at luncheon time had scored 212 runs for six wickets down.

Eton was all out, in the first innings, for 274 runs.

At the close of play, Harrow, in the first innings, had scored 200 runs for six wickets down.

LONGER BOOM FOR SHAMROCK.

First Trial Race of the Cup Challenger —Sir Thomas Lipton's Crew— He Shuns Reporters.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 14.—Shamrock in crossing the Atlantic will have a longer boom than she carries in the trial races. This will increase the spread of her canvas. The first trial with the Britannia will occur on Tuesday.

In spite of the name of the yacht, there is not an Irishman among the crew.

Sir Thomas Lipton has been at Southampton all the week. He lives on board the steam yacht Erin and shuns representatives of the press. Before he became a yachtsman he had a weakness for society journalists.

COLUMBIA OFF FOR NEWPORT.

Big Sloop Leaves Premium Point— Amusement Over a Cablegram.

The cup defender Columbia left her moorings off Premium Point at 5 o'clock last evening for Newport. She was in tow of her tender, the St. Michaels. C. Oliver Iselin and his usual party were aboard the tender, but Mrs. Iselin was not, and it was said that she would not go to Newport immediately. There is sadness in the hearts of New Rochelle boatmen, who have done a thriving business since the arrival of the Columbia. Hudson Port has also lost an attraction which has drawn an unusual number of persons thither during the last fortnight.

Considerable amusement was caused among yachtsmen yesterday by an extract from The Sportsman, cabled from London, to the effect that it was reported that Shamrock had a hollow keel in which it was proposed to stow cable, thus having a deep ballast which could be shifted. The big racers do not carry enough cable to serve any purpose as ballast, and, as storage space in the keel for ever so small an amount of steel cable, could only be secured by sacrificing an enormous weight of lead, the proposition was, of course, laughed at as preposterous.

GREAT NECK MODEL YACHT CLUB

New Organization Formed, and It Will Hold a Regatta on July 28.

Special to The New York Times.

GREAT NECK, L. I., July 14.—A new yacht club has been organized at this place, which is to be known as the Great Neck Model Yacht Club. The members are sons of well-known residents of New York and elsewhere, who have their Summer homes at Great Neck. The enrollment thus far includes James W. Alker, son of A. H. Alker of the Ward Steamship Company; James E. Martin, Jr., son of James E. Martin of Philadelphia; John B Hoyt, son of Hazen L. Hoyt; William B. Arnold, son of A. H. Arnold; William H. Williams, W. G. Holloway, grandson of William R. Grace, and E. P. Alker.

The officers of the club are: James W. Alker, Commodore; James E. Martin, Jr., Vice Commodore; John B. Hoyt, Secretary; William B. Arnold, Treasurer. The club has fifty boats of all classes on its lists.

An annual regatta will be held on July 28, when silver cups will be awarded to the winners in each class.

J. W. Alker has entered a new sloop, Columbia, which is considered to be one of the fastest models afloat.

DOROTHY WINS NEWPORT RACE.

The Vaquero II. Eight Seconds Behind—Yachts in the Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 14.—The Dorothy won a very pretty race in the thirty-footer contest to-day by a few seconds from the Vaquero II. The course was a triangular one from Bishop's Buoy to Beaver Tail. The start was at 3:31. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Dorothy, Harry Payne Whitney	5:29:40	1:58:40
Vaquero II., H. B. Duryea	5:29:48	1:58:48
Wa Wa, Reginald Brooks	5:29:59	1:58:39
Puck, Ed Morgan	5:30:32	1:55:32
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	5:31:30	2:00:30
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	5:35:15	2:04:15

The schooner yacht Fleetwing, with Capt. J. R. Delamar on board, arrived from New York to-day. The yachts in port include steamers Electra, Gretchen, Ballmena, Duquesne, Palmer, and Gladys; schooners Hildegarde, Alcaca, Priscilla, Esperanza, and Clytie; sloops Navahoe, Moccasin, Queen Mab, Zigeuner, Awa, Coya, Wenonah, and Carmita.

LARCHMONT'S RACE WEEK.

Many Schooners, Sloops, Yawls, and Knockabouts Entered.

Larchmont Yacht Club race week commences to-day, and yesterday afternoon nearly three score of entries had been received for the open events of to-day. The start will be at 11:30 A. M., and the yachts will sail over the club's regular course for their respective classes. The entries are as follows:

SCHOONERS—CLASS B, 65 FEET RACING MEASUREMENT.

No.	Yacht and Owner.	Length.
B 5	Colonia, C. A. Postley	93.13
B 4	Atlantic, W. Marshall	80.31

CLASS C, 85 FEET RACING MEASUREMENT.

C 2	Ariel, F. L. Leland	83.58

CLASS D, 75 FEET RACING MEASUREMENT.

D 1	Amorita, W. G. & R. L. Brokaw	74.86
D 19	Quisetta, H. F. Lippitt	71.10

CLASS D, CRUISING TRIM.

F 52	Katrina, R. E. Tod	73.14
F 54	Elsemarie, J. Berre King	

CLASS F, 65 FEET RACING MEASUREMENT.

F 46	Clorita, Philip Dodge	51.46
F 45	Uncas, Charles Buchanan	51.46

SLOOPS—CLASS G, 70 FEET RACING MEASUREMENT.

G 11	Vigilant, Percy Chubb	94.70

CLASS K, 51 FEET RACING MEASUREMENT.

K 34	Syce, F. M. Hoyt	50.86
K 48	Aqushla II., W. & A. Hanan	50.15
K 47	Kestrel, J. B. Mills	48.37

CLASS K, CRUISING TRIM.

K 19	Liris, T. J. McCahill, Jr.	48.00
K 4	Awa, T. L. Arnold	46.88
K 56	Klora, M. C. Parsons	46.50

CLASS L, YAWLS.

L 61	Albicore, S. J. Hyde	41.00
L 65	Sultan, C. S. Somerville	37.93

SLOOPS—CLASS L, 43 FEET RACING MEASUREMENT.

L 50	Tigress, C. A. Appleton	40.50
L 66	Fleet Wing, F. Valk	40.00
	Meira, Charles Lane

TEACHERS' MEETING ENDS

National Educational Convention at Los Angeles Adjourns.

ADDRESS BY DAVID S. JORDAN

Answers the Recent Assertions that a University Training Is of No Value to a Business Man.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 14.—The National Educational Association Convention finished its business and adjourned to-day.

A number of instructive papers were read by educators, one of the most interesting of which was that of President David Starr Jordan of Leland Sanford Junior University, who said in part:

"Now and then in these days some successful business man raises his eyes from his counter to question the American university's right to exist. 'Does higher education pay?' he asks, and from his own experience of tireless energy and from his own contact with the thin-legged, white-faced collegians seeking a job, he gives to this question a qualified negative. He further claims, should he care to pursue the subject at greater length, that opportunities for higher education are too widely diffused, and that the American masses are victims of overeducation.

"If all this is true, it is time to call a halt and take account of stock. We have invested too much in universities, love, and devotion, as well as bonds and gold, for us to be indifferent to their usefulness.

"It is certain that to speak of 'overeducation' is a misuse of terms. If education is rational and effective there cannot be too much of it. It is not men trained and efficient who enter into destructive competition. It is the ignorant and ineffective who make the struggle for existence so dire a battle. Whatever leaves men weak and ineffective cannot justly be called education. There is nothing more useful than wisdom, nothing more effective than training; nothing more practical than sunshine. Surely no one can claim that the American people are too wise, too skillful, or too enlightened for their own good. Yet to give wisdom, skill, and enlightenment is the main function of higher education. It cannot give brains, courage, and virtue where these qualities were wanting before. It cannot make a man, but it furnishes the best known means to help a man to make himself. The gain through self-building often outweighs in value the original material. It may be more important even than the finished product, as effort is a greater source of strength and happiness to a man than final achievement.

"What these critics usually mean to attack is misfit education—the training or straining of the memory rather than the acquistion of power to think and act. They mean that the colleges give schooling rather than training. They 'teach young people how to talk rather than how to live.' This is still true, to some extent, in some places, but the whole tendency of university movement is toward reality and practicality. These critics have not watched this movement. They do not draw their idea of a university from the powerful, well-organized institutions of the day, which lay hold of every various power of humanity and seek to draw it into effective, harmonious action. Rather they picture to themselves the starveling colleges of their youth, where callow boys were driven against their will over race courses of study, no part of which appealed to their own souls or was related in any direct way to their lives.

"Such colleges and such ideals of education exist in our time in certain forgotten corners, but they are in no sense typical of the American university of to-day. Harvard University, Cornell University, the great and growing State universities of the West, are as firmly and thoroughly devoted to the needs of American democracy as is the modern harvester is to the needs of the American wheat fields.

"Not all the critics in business life taken together have done one-tenth as much to make education practical as has one of the great university Presidents of our time. Under the hands of Eliot and White and Angell and Tappan and others like these the whole face of higher education in America has changed in the last twenty years, and the change has been in every way toward greater usefulness and greater practicality.

"The American college of the past was a feeble copy of the colleges of England. The American university of to-day draws its inspiration from the deeper, stronger currents of German scholarship.

"The college of the past dealt with records and tradition. It sought no new truth and coveted no action. The college life was a period of restful growth, to be cherished for its fragrant memories. It was not a time of forceful struggle, for heightened power and deeper wisdom.

"The university of to-day is alert to all the problems of social and political development. The poorhouse, the jail, the caucus the Legislature, the army, the discordant demands of freedom and order—all these call for closest attention of the university student. There are just as many classical scholars to-day as there ever were, but they no longer bar the way to men of other powers and tastes.

"To the university we must look for the promotion of true democracy. Its function as a part of public education is to break up the masses that they may be masses no more, but living men and women, to draw forth from the multitude the man. The mass is the real foe of democracy, for the slave in all ages has woven his own lash. Where men are driven or sold like sheep, there the tyrant rules. It matters not whether the tyrant be a King in velvet and satin or a ward boss in slouch hat and striped waistcoat, when individual intelligence does not rule, men are governed by brute force.

"The old education seemed to accentuate the inequalities among men. This was because it took the traditions from aristocratic England, though its real effect was to promote democracy. The great service of the State university, the cap-sheaf of the public school system, is that it carries the university into democracy without impairing the essential qualities of either. It furnishes a plain way to every student, the highest as well as the lowest, from the commonest schooling to the training that gives the highest power. So long as the grass does not grow in the path from the farmhouse to the university, to borrow Ian MacLaren's phrase, so long is the Republic safe. So long as the people can become enlightened and wise, rich and poor alike, so long shall government of the people, by the people, and for the people endure upon the earth.

"The universities of America have grown enormously in wealth and power within the last twenty-five years. The next twenty-five years will tell the same story. They have the confidence of the people because they deserve their confidence, and the good citizen of the Republic must give them trust and support. For it is in the university at last the history of democracy must be written."

MAY PAY DOUBLE TAXES.

New Jersey People Likely Swindled by Bogus Collectors.

Tax Collector Conlin of West Hoboken thinks he is on the track of an extensive swindle. Some years ago Jersey City and West Hoboken constructed a joint outlet sewer. Five years ago the assessments were laid on the property benefited, and the levy was made. According to the tax books in Jersey City a considerable portion of the assessment laid on property in that city remains unpaid, and the same state of affairs exists in Mr. Conlin's town.

A few days ago Mr. Conlin was approached by a property owner, who expressed regret she could not have paid the collectors and obtained the rebate of the interest which she owed on the assessment. Mr. Conlin knew of no collectors and no rebates.

Some months ago, the woman said, two men called on her and offered to compromise the debt she owed West Hoboken. They had with them a big book, in which they showed her the entry of her property, and the back assessment for the joint sewer benefit. They had a duplicate of the tax bill in her possession, and offered to accept the principal if she would pay then and there. This was a considerable reduction, as four years' interest was then due. The woman could not pay, much as she desired to, and is thankful now she could not.

Mr. Conlin says he believes the men were swindlers, and obtained an extract from the books filed at the Court House in Jersey City, and then made out the book they carried, which was a good imitation, as it is, described. Mr. Conlin will notify all those in his town still in debt to pay up, and then he expects to be flooded with the fraudulent bills receipted and signed.

VOLUNTEER ARMY OFFICERS.

Webb C. Hayes Is Made a Lieutenant Colonel—Other Appointments by the President.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Webb C. Hayes has been appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirty-first Infantry, one of the new regiments of volunteers. He was Major of the First Ohio, and saw service in Cuba and Puerto Rico.

The President has made the following other appointments in the volunteer army, each officer's former service being given:

MAJORS.

Lloyd H. Brett, Captain Second United States Cavalry.
Charles Ellett Cabell, Major Sixth United States Volunteer Infantry.
Elmore F. Taggart, Captain Sixth United States Infantry.

CAPTAINS.

Amos W. Brandt, Captain Seventh United States Volunteer Infantry.
Frank W. Eckers, Captain Fiftieth Iowa Volunteers.
William H. Gillenwaters, Captain Sixth United States Volunteer Infantry.
Frank M. Hime, Captain First Maine Artillery.
William M. Scofield, Captain First Ohio Cavalry.
Charles D. Roberts, First Lieutenant Seventeenth United States Infantry.
George T. Summerlin, Second Lieutenant Eighth United States Cavalry.
John D. Crossman, Captain Sixteenth Pennsylvania.
Charles S. Wood, Captain First Pennsylvania.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Allen T. Balentine, Third United States Volunteer Engineers.
Edgar N. Coffey, Captain First Mississippi.
Henry M. Fules, Captain Third New York Volunteers.
Julien E. Gaujot, Captain Second West Virginia.
Joseph W. Porterfield, Captain Ninth Illinois.
William Sullivan, Captain First New Hampshire Volunteers.
George I. Becker, First Lieutenant Fifteenth Minnesota.
Solomon L. Jeffers, Captain First Arkansas.
John H. Lewis, Captain Seventh United States Volunteer Infantry.
Henry Stroup, Captain First Arkansas.
Theodore Schultz, Captain Sixth Missouri.
Wilson B. Strong, in volunteer service.
Charles G. Allen, First Sergeant First Pennsylvania.
Alpha T. Easton, Captain Fourteenth Pennsylvania.
Harry Ashmond Porter, private First United States Volunteer Engineers.
Charles S. Tarlton, Captain One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana Volunteers.
John Teagarden, Captain of volunteers.
Grant A. White, Captain First Arkansas.
John A. Wagner, Captain First North Carolina.
Samuel L. Willetts, Captain Fourth Pennsylvania.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Holmes Conrad, Jr., Second Lieutenant Second North Carolina.
Albert J. Dillon, Lieutenant United States Volunteer Signal Corps.
Vincent M. Elmore, Jr., First Lieutenant Second Alabama.
Henry Gibbins, First Lieutenant Third Tennessee.
John P. Spurr, First Sergeant Fourth Tennessee.
Charles P. Hirst, Sergeant First California.
John W. Healey, Sergeant Major Twentieth United States Infantry.
Archie Miller, First Lieutenant Sixth Missouri.
Frank O. Graham, First Lieutenant Fourteenth Pennsylvania.
Robert S. Hansbury, Lieutenant Tenth United States Volunteer Infantry.
Rodman Jones, private First Pennsylvania.
Ralph M. Mitchell, Second Lieutenant Fourth New Jersey Volunteers.
George T. Newhall, private Battery A, Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Benjamin F. Wade, First Lieutenant Second Missouri Volunteers.
George W. Warner, private Sixth United States Cavalry.
Joseph C. Wilson, Corporal Tenth United States Infantry.

The reports from the recruiting stations show that 313 men were enlisted for the new regiments yesterday, making a total of 1,124 since the recruiting began.

Webb C. Hayes, who has been appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirty-first Infantry, is the son of the late President Hayes, and a lawyer by profession. When the war with Spain began last year he volunteered, and was made a Major of the First Ohio Cavalry. His regiment went to Tampa, and while it was under waiting orders there Major Hayes was detached and assigned to temporary duty on Gen. Young's staff. In his capacity of aide to the General he went to Cuba, and participated in the first day's battle at Santiago, on July 1. In the thick of the action his horse was shot under him, and he was wounded. His wound was not dangerous, however, and at this request no mention of it was made in the official dispatches. He remained in the hospital for a fortnight, and then once more reported for duty. After the Santiago campaign he went to Puerto Rico with the invading army under Gen. Miles.

TALK OF AN ARMY OF 100,000.

Volunteer Regiments May Be Added to the Regular Establishment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—There is some talk about the War Department to justify the report that the President is to ask Congress next Winter to permit the increase of the regular army to 100,000 men. Gen. Corbin has explained that one of the reasons for choosing the officers for the ten regiments of volunteers from men who have seen service is to qualify the regiments for acceptance later on. If Congressional consent is obtained, as part of the extended regular establishment. Before December—perhaps as soon as the ten regiments are filled—another call for ten regiments to be raised in like manner will be issued. They may be used for a time to take the places of regulars now in the coast fortifications or in Cuba and in Puerto Rico, and then, if the plans of the department are approved at the Capitol, they will be added to the regular army. With the 62,000 men already allowed to the regular establishment, these volunteers will nearly make up the 100,000 men considered to be necessary for the military purposes of the Government.

Wounded in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The War Department has received from Gen. Otis the following list of soldiers wounded:

Seventeenth Infantry—Corp. Christian Jenson, Company K, arm, slight, June 30; George W. King, Company E, thigh, severe, July 4; First Lieut. Ira L. Reeves, Company E, cheek, hand, and foot, moderate, July 11.

Fourth Cavalry—Frank Bouchard, Company C, hand, slight, July 5; Edward Reeves, Company C, foot, moderate, July 11; Aman Nall, Company C, abdomen, severe, July 11.

SHORE BARRACKS FOR SAILORS.

Navy Department Considering Advisability of Erecting Them.

The Navy Department has under consideration the housing of sailors in barracks on shore. Speaking on this subject, Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, United States Navy, who will sail on the Campania for Europe to-day, said:

"I am going to Europe primarily to see my family and incidentally to study the foreign systems of the housing of sailors in barracks. Continental countries long ago ceased to have the men sleep on board at home ports and Great Britain is also adopting the custom. Something will have to be done here in the same direction. We have a large building at Newport for use by boys in the training schools. This is to be materially enlarged and another is to be built near San Francisco.

"The men can be better cared for on shore, where it will be easy to give them sleeping quarters with 1,000 cubic feet of air, while on board ship and on the old hulks such a thing is impossible. I shall be absent about a month."

SHAFTER'S FRIENDS ARE ACTIVE

Trying to Prevent His Retirement on Account of Age.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—Major Gen. Shafter will have reached the age limit in about three months, and it is said his friends are working quietly, but none the less energetically, to secure his retention in the service a few years longer.

The friends of Gen. Shafter argue that since the Department of the Pacific has become so important by reason of the acquisition of the Philippines, it is inadvisable to make a change in its commander just at this time.

It is rumored that Brig. Gen. Merriam, at present in command of the Department of the Columbia, is likely to succeed Shafter in the event of his retirement.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The North Atlantic Squadron will leave Portland, Me., Sunday for Newport, arriving at the latter place on the 21st inst. The intervening time will be spent in drills at sea.

The Essex, with naval apprentices aboard, has sailed from Newport for Plymouth.

The Michigan has arrived at Detroit.

The Wilmington has sailed from Santa Catharina for Montevideo.

FOR A RAILWAY IN CUBA.

Gen. Greenwood Will Seek to Enlist the Support of the President—Says Cubans Want the Road.

Cuba, in the opinion of Gen. A. G. Greenwood, who wants to build a railroad from Santa Clara to Santiago de Cuba, is the most fertile piece of land under the canopy of heaven.

The General has just returned from Cuba on the Ward liner New York, and after two days in quarantine on Hoffman's Island came to the city, and is at the Hotel Imperial.

"Gens. Wood and Lawton," Gen. Greenwood said to a reporter yesterday, "granted me the necessary right of way for the construction of the proposed road, but thus far I have been unable to secure the approval of Gen. Brooke, who is in supreme control. I am on my way to Washington, backed by the petitions of thousands of Cubans, pointing out to the President not only the necessity for the road, but that the construction will furnish what is so badly needed—work to the thousands of idle Cubans.

"Gen. Brooke, it is understood, bases his opposition to giving permission to cross highways, roads, and streams to his desire to conform with the Senator Foraker resolution, which provides that no concessions for commercial enterprises should be granted to Americans pending American occupation of the island.

"The road with branches will be about 800 miles in length, 500 of which will be on the main line. The cost is estimated at $25,000,000, and Boston capital largely in excess of that sum is back of the enterprise. English capitalists are very anxious to secure the necessary concessions, but I don't believe they can get them.

"The construction of the Cuban Central Railroad means much to the people of Cuba. It will develop a large tract of fertile country, and afford greatly needed transportation facilities. We do not ask any subsidy, compensation, or assistance. Gen. Alger, at the outset, did not favorably regard our proposition, but he is our friend now."

Gen. Greenwood is a yellow fever immune. He commanded Confederate cavalry throughout the war and fought a battle, the last of the war, near Washington, Ga., after the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

CUBAN MALCONTENTS AT WORK

Address Issued in Matanzas Urging the Natives to Resist the United States.

HAVANA, July 14.—Many Cuban papers flatly deny the existence of "plots" against American visitors who remain here a few days and then return to the United States, but there is undoubtedly a considerable element endeavoring to sow dissensions among the Cubans and using every means to array them against the Americans. Even the Province of Matanzas, which is supposed to be the most peaceable in the island, has such malcontents within its borders.

Recently 2,000 leaflets were issued in the City of Matanzas containing an address to the people, as follows:

Cubans, you men of honor whom Spanish bullets respected and whom fever and hunger only served to make doubly strong, your mother country calls you to make her stronger and grander because there are those who wish to humiliate her. You who have been proved in fray and hardship, you who have helped to convert your family hearthstones into bread, clothing, medicine or arms; you who have been ready to give your very lives, even while you have left your adored ones to a miserable orphanage, to know only the pain of living by menial toil; their beautiful eyes full of tears; you, whose women were born to be happy only as their country is free—you that mother asks to be ready to hurl from its soil the country eagle, as you have removed the haughty and hungry Spanish lion.

Let one thought only be ours. So long as our flag does not flutter from Cape Maisi to Cape San Antonio, there will be only ruin, desolation, and vandalism for our fertile fields, our rich treasures, our wealth, and beauty. The Americans deceive us. They tyrannize over us. They are masters of our palaces and forts. They make a display of wealth and power and reduce us to the level of men without a country and without a faith.

No. This cannot continue. The intervening power must keep its promises or give quantities of blood to pay for its ambition. Be ready to answer the cry of the country. While we men do our duty, let our sisters, if necessary, convert their jewels into rifles and cannon, as they have already done. Let them at the same time make bandages of lint to stanch the blood of liberty. There will be with you all the soul of your chief.

BETANCOURT.

One copy of this pronunciamento is in the possession of Gen. Ludlow. The name Betancourt is common among the Cubans, and, while an address like this, though inflaming the passions of those who read it, scarcely points to any present danger, still, in the opinion of men prominent in Havana business circles, it indicates some possibilities of the future.

El Diario de la Marina complains that contracts are not given for public improvements which are recognized as necessary. It says: "The American intervention will leave behind the record of a sad, sickly, and incompetent régime of administrators, who have proved themselves wholly incompetent to grasp the situation and to take advantage of the opportunity to throw new life into the country and new energy into the people."

Other papers say that the American authorities are doing all that can be done, and point out that such utterances as those of El Diario only hamper the good intentions and work of the Americans.

RED CROSS WORK IN CUBA.

Miss Barton Has Established Twelve Asylums for Children.

HAVANA, July 14.—Miss Clara Barton of the Red Cross Society will leave for the United States to-morrow. She has established twelve asylums in this province, having obtained as many buildings from the Mayors. All are thronged with children, mostly orphaned reconcentrados. About three hundred are now under care in the various institutions, where they are kept clean and well fed. Cuban women brought their sewing machines and made the necessary clothing for the orphans, the Red Cross Society furnishing the cloth and the military authorities supplying the rations. Corporal punishment is not allowed in the asylums. The larger children are given tools and seeds, together with a small plot of land to be tilled; and many are already eating their own lettuce, radishes, and potatoes. Miss Barton expects to take up a hundred children weekly, until she has them all under tutelage.

Mrs. Julia A. M. Barton Dead.

OXFORD, Mass., July 14.—Mrs. Julia A. M. Barton, a cousin of Miss Clara Barton of Red Cross fame, died at her home here this morning at the age of eighty-six years.

LIEUT. M. S. MURRAY AT HOME.

Built the New Post at the Entrance to Cienfuegos Harbor.

Lieut. M. S. Murray, who was mustered out of the Third United States Volunteer Engineers at Cienfuegos on April 10, was a passenger on the Ward Line steamship Saratoga, which arrived from Cuba yesterday. Immediately after being mustered out Lieut. Murray was detailed to build a new post for the troops at the eastern entrance to Cienfuegos Harbor. The work was commenced on April 11 and completed on July 1, at a cost of $150,000.

The new post is known as Post Paso Cabellos, and it now houses the Second Cavalry and the Second Infantry. "The post is built on an excellent and healthy site," said Lieut. Murray. "The troops are in good health, and there was no sickness whatever when I left there. I sank a fine artesian well, which yields a daily supply of 75,000 gallons of lime-medicinal drinking water."

A TRICYCLE BUILT FOR SIX.

A Man, His Wife, and Four Children Travel on It from Philadelphia.

The sight of an entire family riding through the streets on a tricycle was enjoyed by numbers of people yesterday. The tricycle, with its riders, halted in front of "Andy" Horn's café, at the Manhattan end of Brooklyn Bridge, and in a few seconds the riders were surrounded by hundreds of curious onlookers, who blocked up the car tracks and caused a suspension of traffic for several minutes. On the tricycle rode a man, a woman, and four children. The man said his name was Warren, and that he had come from Philadelphia with his wife and children, and was bound for Yonkers, which he expected to reach today. After a short stay there the family will ride back to their home in Philadelphia.

The tricycle is composed of an ordinary tandem, to which is annexed a kind of box supported by a third wheel. In the box sit the four children, and there is also room for all necessary camping-out utensils, including an awning, which may be adjusted over the crib for protection against the weather.

NAVAL CADETS ON SHORE LEAVE

Temporarily Relieved from Duty on the Gunboat Annapolis They See the Sights of New York.

There are some individuals who declare that New York is a dull city in the Summer, and who betake themselves to Narragansett or Long Branch for recreation. The opinion of these persons would have been effectually and permanently changed could they have "gone around" with the naval cadets from the gunboat Annapolis who had shore leave yesterday.

The Annapolis is lying at anchor in the East River, opposite Twenty-sixth Street. It was not until yesterday morning, however, that any shore leave was allowed to the half hundred or so cadets on board. They were kept strictly to their duties, the only relief from the monotony being the visitors, who came in considerable numbers to look the vessel over. The cadets took turns in showing the land-lubbers over the gunboat and replying to questions. When an officer was within hearing the replies were severely technical. When this was not the case, they were less technical, more entertaining, and considerably Munchausenesque.

All but a few of the youngsters were set free yesterday morning. The unfortunates who had to remain on board made no attempt to conceal their disgust, and eyed their lucky messmates enviously. What made it all the harder for them was the fact that those who came ashore had a generous allowance of leave. They do not have to return to the Annapolis until to-day.

When, as has frequently been the case recently, a party of students from some college of divinity comes to the city, the young men keep together, and visit various places in order, they declare, to study practical sociology. The cadets did not keep together. They broke up as soon as they landed into parties of threes and fours, and they did not attempt to study sociology. Strange to say, however, they visited the same parts of the city and many of the same institutions as the divinity students. They were to be found on the Bowery, in Chinatown, on Broadway, in the Tenderloin; and in the evening the majority of them were divided between the two of the roof gardens. However, there was little rowdyism about them. They all wore Uncle Sam's uniform, and evidently felt sufficiently proud of it to refrain from anything that would bring discredit on it. There was therefore no "painting the town red," in the college undergraduate's acceptance of that term. The middies came ashore for a good time, and they had it, but they kept within bounds, and not active interest in their visit to the city was manifested by the police.

MR. FAUST SAYS HE IS POOR.

Minister Cannot Pay a Judgment—He and Adolph Benjamin Clash.

The Rev. Herman Faust was examined in supplementary proceedings in the County Court House yesterday on an order signed by Justice Stover, upon a judgment for $205.82, obtained against him by the Sun Printing and Publishing Company for costs. Dr. Faust was the plaintiff in an action for libel against The Sun, in which he sought to recover $5,000 damages. The suit resulted in a verdict for the defendant, which was awarded costs, and judgment was subsequently entered against the clergyman.

Mr. Faust, who was not represented by counsel, explained how he, being a converted Jew, and at present a Christian minister, affiliated with the Presbyterian Church, had been persecuted and opposed by the orthodox Jews of this city, which opposition resulted in the closing of his mission at 128 Forsyth Street. He claims he has no money.

During his examination Mr. Faust became very much excited on account of the presence in the room of Adolph Benjamin, who claims to be a journalist, and who, Mr. Faust alleges, has written several articles attacking him and his missionary work.

"You are not a reporter," Mr. Faust shouted to Benjamin, as he observed him taking notes of the proceedings. "Something terrible will happen if you do not get out of this courtroom. You are persecuting me." Here the clergyman shook his first at Benjamin and demanded that he be excluded from the room.

Oscar P. Willmann, who was examining Mr. Faust, said Benjamin was doing no harm. The examination was later adjourned for a week. As Mr. Willmann and Mr. Faust left the courtroom they encountered Benjamin in the corridor. Mr. Faust and Benjamin hurled bitter remarks at each other, and had it not been for the interference of bystanders they would have come to blows.

"Please remember, Faust, that I am released from the indictments you brought on me. This is not the last of our strife," shouted Benjamin, as Mr. Faust disappeared down the corridor.

OPEN-AIR CONCERTS TO-DAY.

Programmes of Music in Central, Crotona, and Cedar Parks.

There will be music in several of the city parks this afternoon at 4 o'clock. On the Mall, Central Park, the Seventy-first Regiment Band will give this programme:

National Hymn.
Overture, "Stradella".....Flotow
Fantaisie for Cornet.....Hartmann
Mr. W. Paris Chambers.
a. Danza Mexicana.....Chambers
b. Echoes of Arabic Song.....Schowkair
Fantaisie, "Rule Britannia".....Kappey
5 a. Dance-Lullaby, "Totin' de Picaninny".....Fanciulli
b. March, "Jeffersonian".....Fanciulli
Selection, "The Fortune Teller."....Herbert
Rhapsodie Hongrois, No. 2.....Lisza
Ballet Music from "William Tell".....Rossini
"Star-Spangled Banner."

In Crotona Park, Friedgen's Band will play these selections:

National Hymn.
March, "Washington Club".....Friedgen
Overture, "The Jolly Robbers".....Suppe
Gavotte, "Little Flatterer".....Eilenberg
Cornet Solo, "Fantaisie from Donizetti's "Anna Bolena".....Hoch
Theodore Hoch.
Caprice, "Le Trot du Cavalier".....Spindler
Overture, "Oberon".....Weber
a. "When Dewey Comes Sailing Home".....Mills
b. "Hello, My Baby".....Dreyfus
Concert di Valse, "Greetings".....Fahrbach
Grand Selections, "Lohengrin".....Wagner
Cake Walk, "A Hot Time in Mobile".....Carter
"Home Sweet Home."

Miller's Band will give this programme at Cedar Park:

"Star-Spangled Banner."
March, "The Gallant Seventy-first".....Fanciulli
Overture, "Lustspiel".....Kelar Veln
Waltz, "Rendezvous".....Rosey
Selection, "The Chicken Brigade".....Johnson
Cornet Solo, Selected
Mr. C. Maurer.
Overture, "A Trip Through Coontown".....Schattaway
Characteristics, "Arabian Knights".....Sachs
Descriptive Piece, "At the Race Course".....Puerner
Caprice, "Erminie".....Tobani
Finale, "When Dewey Comes Sailing Home".....Mills

Answers to Correspondents.

"J. H. McS."—In reference to the appointment of clerks in the various municipal departments, without regard to the eligible lists in existence, it may be said that the appointments have been made under a weird construction placed on the law by the heads of the various departments, who hold that in the interval between the enactment of the law, April 18, and the date the State Commission promulgated the new rules, July 11, there were no rules in effect in the city. This is at variance with the letter and spirit of Section 28 of the White law, which states explicitly, "All merit and eligible lists of persons examined prior to the passage of this act, under the civil service rules and regulations in force at the time of such examination, shall be continued in full force and effect as if formed under the provisions of this act, subject, however, to such reasonable regulation and revision as the rules shall prescribe."

JOHN K. MITCHELL.—"Ztlander," as applied to the people of the Transvaal, means a citizen, and "Uitlander" and "Outlander" indicate a foreigner.

JOHN CROSBY.—In reply to the question as to whether rattlesnakes are found in New York State, and especially in Sullivan County, these snakes are found in all parts of the United States. In Sullivan County the banded rattlesnakes, scientifically known as the Crotalus horridus species, are numerous. It is found in all the elevated portions of this State, and is particularly numerous in the hills in the vicinity of Lake Champlain. Rattlesnakes, however, are much scarcer than formerly in the State of New York. The banded rattler attains a length of 3 feet. It feeds upon small mammals and birds, and is a highly venomous species.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

A Number of New Roman Catholic Churches and Parishes.

THREE BUILDINGS COMPLETED

The Same Number to be Begun Shortly—St. Agnes's Church, Damaged by Fire, Being Restored.

Roman Catholics of New York are building new churches and establishing new parishes in all directions. They have three edifices just ready for the Archbishop's formal blessing, three more projected, and three new parishes are being formed. Besides all these, a new Polish immigration house is contemplated; the Poles of Bayonne are to build a new church, and the Jesuits are to erect in Seventeenth Street a school building to cost $100,000.

The three new churches to be blessed at early dates, which are among the finest Catholic edifices in the city, are the Church of the Holy Rosary, One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, between First and Pleasant Avenue; St. Jerome's, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Alexander Avenue, and the Holy Name, Ninety-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The Holy Rosary is Romanesque in architecture, and is said to be one of the most perfect specimens of its kind in this country. The material is New York marble on the front and brick for the side walls. The nave is 100 feet in length, while the transept is 107 feet long, which affords an unusual but not unsatisfactory appearance. The interior is of white plaster work, and is eventually to be decorated in gold. The windows are cathedral glass, and an organ is being put in that will cost $7,000. There are three altars and two shrines, all designed by Thomas F. Houghton. The church will seat about 1,000 persons, but the parish has a membership of about 6,000. The rector is the Rev. F. H. Wall.

St. Jerome's Church, of which the Rev. P. W. Tandy is the rector, is also of Romanesque style and is one of the few churches in the city built over a steel frame. The material is Georgia marble, with gray pressed brick to match. In the interior the pillars are of green Irish marble. The tower at the corner is 150 feet high. There are to be two fine transept windows, but plain colored glass is now being put in, to answer until stained glass can be afforded. A novel feature of the interior is the gallery at the foot of the nave. The parish has a membership of about 8,000, and the new church will seat 1,100. The four altars are to be of wood, but will eventually be replaced by marble.

The exterior of the Holy Name Church is of fifteenth century Gothic style, and the material is granite. The interior has an open ceiling of wood, which is among the finest of its kind in this city. The five altars are of marble and onyx, and are being made in Boston. On the Epistle side of the main altar is a dependent altar to St. Joseph, and on the Gospel side one to the Blessed Virgin. The altar in the north transept is to St. Ann, and that in the south transept to the Sacred Heart. The stained glass, which is from Munich, presents in the south side of the nave scenes in the private life of Christ, and those of the north side scenes of His public life. A feature of the interior is the series of stations of the cross. They came from Paris and are said to be among the finest in America.

The rector of the Church of the Holy Name is the Rev. M. J. Galligan. The building is eventually to occupy the whole Amsterdam Avenue front of the block, and to include a parish school. The present membership is about 6,000. The church is just completed, and will be blessed at the earliest date that can be arranged.

Work on the new St. Matthew's Church, Utica Avenue and Douglass Street, Brooklyn, has not been begun, but, it is said, will be started soon. The church is to cost $200,000, and in point of decoration it is to be among the finest in the city. St. Anthony's Polish Church, Newell Street, which was burned a year ago, has been rebuilt at a cost of $6,000, and is about ready to be reblessed. The Poles of Bayonne are considering the erection of a new church.

St. Joseph's German Catholic Church, in East Eighty-seventh Street, of which the Rev. A. Lammel is rector, is being enriched by three large mural decorations. Over the main altar, Lamprecht of Munich is placing a representation of "The Last Judgment," below it on the Epistle side "The Sacred Heart," and on the Gospel side, the "Holy Family." Three new onyx altars have been put into the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Fifty-fifth Street, near First Avenue. St. Agnes's Church, Forty-third Street, near Lexington Avenue, damaged by fire some months ago, is now in the hands of the decorators. It will be completed in August, and be ready for the ceremony of blessing early in September.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for July 23.

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SUBJECT—The Handwriting on the Wall.—Daniel v., 17-31.

GOLDEN TEXT—God is the Judge.—Psalms lxxv., 7.

Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, the captives in Babylon, were last week weighed before us, and found faithful. Belshazzar, the King of Babylon, is this week weighed, and found wanting. In both cases the balances were held by the hand of God. Both were judged by Him and not by men. The two incidents form a striking historical illustration of our Lord's saying, "Whosoever will save his life, shall lose it; but whosoever shall lose his life, for My sake and the Gospel's, the same shall save it." (Mark viii., 35.)

The position in life occupied by the King and by the captives was not a matter of their choice. That was of Divine appointment; "He putteth down one, and setteth up another" (Psalms lxxv., 7.) But how they looked upon life in the positions they occupied was a matter of their own responsibility. Shadrach and his companions chose loyalty to God and fellowship with Him. Belshazzar and his companions chose the pleasures, the companionships, and the honors of this world. Like all others, they were free to choose that which, at the time, seemed to them to be of the most importance.

This is the basis on which all moral questions are settled; whatever appears the most important to the mind of man will be chosen by the heart of man. For blinded by Satan men as a body will not fairly examine the relative claims of the world and of God. They will not think, and so the world appears the greater, and they give their hearts to it. A pebble held close to the eye will blot a full orbed sun.

For their decisions, however, all men are judged by God. Made in His likeness, they must be free to choose; but being His creatures, He must judge and pass sentence upon their choice. It was this judgment which made all the difference between Shadrach and his companions, on the one side, and Belshazzar and his companions on the other. When it was pronounced neither men nor angels had any difficulty in determining who had made the wiser choice.

This is the point to which our attention is directed in this lesson. Belshazzar was not now tested, but judged. He was suddenly summoned before the bar of God to hear the judgment which He pronounced against him. When thus summoned he saw Him in all the majesty of His sovereignty, and he saw himself in all of his true littleness and weakness. As he read the handwriting and understood its meaning, his countenance was changed, and his thoughts troubled him so that the joints of his loins were loosed, and his knees smote one against another." (v., 6.) This is always the case when God reveals Himself as the Judge of man. Belshazzar's fear and trembling is but a feeble picture of the effect of that great final judgment when men shall say "to the mountains and rocks: Fall on us, and hide us from the face of Him that sitteth on the throne, and from the wrath of the Lamb—for the great day of His wrath is come, and who shall be able to stand?" (Rev. vi., 6-17.)

THE OVERRULING HAND OF GOD.

The story of events accompanying this incident is striking and significant. It shows very clearly the overruling hand of God in the affairs of individuals and of nations, and how His providences fulfill His prophecies. The time is about forty years later than that of the incident brought before us last week. Daniel is now an old man of nearly, if not quite, eighty, and affairs in Babylon have greatly changed.

After a reign of remarkable brilliancy and of between forty and forty-five years' duration, Nebuchadnezzar died, leaving his great kingdom to his son, Evil-Merodach. For two years he ruled with extreme wickedness. "At the end of this brief space he was murdered by Neriglissar, a Babylonian noble married to his sister, who then seized the crown. According to Berosus, Evil-Merodach provoked his fate by lawless government and intemperance." (Smith's Dictionary.) Neriglissar, or, as he is called by Jeremiah, Ner-gal-sharezer, (xxxix., 3,) reigned apparently about four years, and, dying a natural death, was succeeded by his son Laborosoarchod. "This Prince, though a mere lad at the time of his father's decease, was allowed to ascend the throne without difficulty; but when he had reigned nine months he became the victim of a conspiracy among his friends and connections, who, professing to detect in him symptoms of a bad disposition, seized him and tortured him to death. Nabonidus, one of the conspirators, succeeded. (Smith's Dictionary.)

The reign of Nabonidus apparently was a very peaceful one, and lasted for seventeen years. During the latter part of it his son, Belshazzar, the King spoken of in this lesson, was associated with him on the throne. In the text Nebuchadnezzar is spoken of as his "father," or, as it is in the margin, as his "grandfather." The reference, however, is probably to his official relationship. He was his son, or grandson, only in the broad sense of being his successor. Some authorities, however, assert that Nabonidus, or Nabonnedus as he is sometimes called to strengthen his power, married a daughter of Nebuchadnezzar, and that she was the mother of Belshazzar, thus establishing a lineal descent.

At the time when the incident of this lesson took place, the "seventy years" spoken of by Jeremiah (xxv., 12) were nearing their completion, and the prophecies against Babylon must be fulfilled. Almost at the very beginning of the captivity of Judah, Jeremiah saw in his prophetic vision and proclaimed it as if it were a then present reality that the Lord had "raised up the spirit of the Kings of the Medes; for His device is against Babylon, to destroy it; because it is the vengeance of the Lord—the vengeance of His temple. For every purpose of the Lord shall be performed against Babylon to make the land of Babylon a desolation, without an inhabitant." (Jeremiah, li., 11, 32.)

More than a hundred years before Jeremiah, however, Isaiah had also declared the same purpose of God. (xli., 17-19.) He even named the then unborn King who would be the instrument in the hand of God to punish Babylon, and pointed out the method by which he would overthrow it. It was in his gracious prophecy of the redemption of God's people out of the hand of their enemies. "Thus saith the Lord, thy Redeemer, of Cyrus," the prophet said, "He is my Shepherd, and shall perform all my pleasure. Whose right hand I have holden, to subdue nations before him; and I will loose the loins of Kings, to open before him the two-leaved gates; and the gates shall not be shut." (Isaiah, xliv., 28; xlv., 1.)

A NEW WORLD-POWER.

The full story of the overthrow of Babylon is not given in the Scriptures, but from secular history we learn that at the time of this lesson a new world-power was beginning to assert itself. It was the kingdom of "the Medes and Persians." The great King whom Isaiah had seen in his vision —"Cyrus"—sat upon its throne, and had brought his army to the very gates of Babylon. Nabonidus was defeated, and obliged to shut himself up in the neighboring town of Borsippus, while Belshazzar, his son and associate King, guarded the capital. For a year or more Cyrus encamped in front of the city. This time he spent in disciplining his army and in digging canals, ostensibly for the purpose of irrigation, but really in preparation for the plan of attack which he was maturing.

In Babylon, Belshazzar strengthened the forts and felt perfectly secure. The city was surrounded by great walls said to be 300 feet high and 75 feet thick. They formed a square, each side of which was 15 miles long. Within their inclosure there was enough arable land to enable the population to stand a siege for an indefinite time, and this land was well watered by the River Euphrates, which ran directly through the city, passing under the walls at either side.

The occasion for which Cyrus waited was the "great feast" spoken of in our lesson. (v. 1.) It was a religious festival in honor of Nebo, or Mer

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-town.....1,209 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....513 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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RECKLESS AND DANGEROUS.

A man who would attempt to organize a strike among the employés of a large corporation in order that he might profit by the fall in the value of its shares in the stock market would be justly regarded as a public enemy. President ROSSITER of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company charges that the talk of a strike on the trolley roads in Brooklyn has been gotten up for stockjobbing purposes. It is an exceedingly grave charge, so grave that if true and capable of proof the company has a good cause of action which it would be a public service to begin and push with vigor to a trial.

The rumor mongers who, during the dark days of 1893, sought to increase the prevailing distrust and fear with their lying stories were generally detested, but they were far less dangerous than a market rigger who foments a strike or starts reports of a threatened strike in order to depress values. To organize a strike among the employés of a street railroad company might not be a difficult matter for an unscrupulous person. To arrest the strike, to set bounds to the destruction, violence, loss of property and of life of which it might be the occasion, would be quite beyond the power of its originator. It is an act of supreme recklessness to

let loose
Social forces that produce
The disorders of a gale.

Workingmen could have no worse enemy than a conscienceless and cold-blooded fellow who would set them at odds with their employers for his own gain, regardless of their interest and welfare. Outside agitation for a strike, not proceeding from the men themselves, is sufficiently pestiferous, but that is commonly the work of professional labor agitators. It lacks the heartless and base element which makes the stirring up of discontent for stock-jobbing purposes seem so abhorrent.

THE YEAR'S FOREIGN TRADE.

The Bureau of Statistics has just issued the figures of the imports and exports for the fiscal year closing June 30, corrected to July 13. The returns are also given by months for the past six years.

The one fact that stands out most impressively from this statement is the enormous excess of exports rolled up in the period covered. One year has varied greatly from another, but every year shows the balance on the side of exports. The following are the figures, beginning with 1894:

EXCESS OF EXPORTS, MERCHANDISE.

1894	$37,145,950
1895	75,568,200
1896	102,882,284
1897	286,263,144
1898	615,432,676
1899	530,366,037
Total	$1,847,658,271

During these six years the change in the amount of imports has not been very marked. We started in with $659,000,000 and we wound up with $697,000,000. The highest amount was reached in 1895—$780,000,000—and the lowest was in 1897—$616,000,000—but considerable as is this variation, it is no more than has occurred before with the sudden and unreasoning changes in the tariff. The changes in the exports have, however, been very striking. The three years ending with 1895 showed an average of only $862,000,000, while the succeeding three years gave an average of $1,170,000,000. The highest was the year 1898—$1,231,482,430—and last year almost equaled it, with $1,227,443,425.

Comparing the year just closed with the one preceding, we find that domestic exports fell off $5,921,608, while foreign exports rose slightly, by $1,882,703, to the figure not before reached, $23,073,120. The latter fact, though not important, discloses interesting evidence of the current tendency toward international trading. It is a part of the steady expansion of the commerce of the country. On the other hand, there is to be noted a tendency toward increased imports of dutiable goods and a decline in the imports of goods free of duty. In 1897 they were almost exactly equal. After the passage of the tariff of that year, the imports of dutiable goods exceeded those of free goods in 1898 by $33,000,000, and in 1899 by over $96,000,000. This was in part due to greater production in our own country and in greater part, probably, to the increased wealth of the country and the greater indulgence in semi-luxuries.

Within the past three years we have imported very large amounts of gold beyond the exports, as follows:

NET IMPORTS, GOLD.

1897	$44,653,200
1898	104,985,283
1899	51,432,517
Total	$201,071,000

During that period we exported some $80,000,000 of silver beyond the imports, so that our net exports of merchandise and silver were, so far as the Government statistics show, $1,510,000,000, and for this "favorable balance," in three years, we received $200,000,000 in gold, leaving $1,310,000,000 either settled in our securities shipped to us, or remaining to the credit of this country abroad. These figures throw some light on the amount of our securities purchased thus far, though, of course, they must be taken only as approximate.

It will not be denied by the most cautious that the figures above summarized justify a most hopeful view of the immediate future. A country that is able to sell in other countries a billion and a half more than it buys, the great body of the merchandise sold being the product of its own soil, has made a very great and solid advance in wealth. It is true that we cannot expect to continue business in this proportion, for we can count neither on the exceeding richness of our crops nor on the inability of other countries to produce. But what we have actually produced and sold has given us wealth that, invested or used with ordinary judgment, energy, and skill, will yield fairly. We shall have our lean years; but we have had marvelous prosperity recently, and it has placed us in a fortunate and commanding position, rendering the immediate future secure.

FREE SCHOOLS IN THE NEW POSSESSIONS.

Questions of grave interest relating to the administration of our new dependent possessions were raised by the resolutions adopted at the sixty-ninth annual convention of the American Institute of Instruction, in session at Bar Harbor during the past week. Many of the prominent educators of the country attended the convention, Presidents ELIOT of Harvard, BUTLER of Colby, HYDE of Brunswick, and President-elect HARRIS of Amherst, Prof. BASS of Columbia, and Gen. JOHN EATON, former Commissioner of Education, who has recently returned from Puerto Rico, where he was sent by the Government to inquire into the school system, being among the number.

The general public and the officers of the Government have been so fully occupied with the primary tasks of maintaining order and providing for the transaction of public and private business that thus far no great attention has been given to the problem of education in Puerto Rico and the Philippines. In the former island it is certain that we shall have to take serious thought for the proper training of the youth. The island is near to our shores, we shall have intimate relations with its people, and holding the views that all Americans hold as to the value of free schools and popular education, it becomes one of our obligations to provide for the educational need of the people who have come under our care. But we are confronted at the outset with problems of much difficulty and delicacy. Their nature is suggested by the resolutions adopted at the Bar Harbor conference, which we reproduce:

Resolved, That the educational policy of our new possessions be shaped, then educational interests be intrusted, and the educational affairs be administered by recognized educators.
That the schools be kept alienated from all sectarian interference and control.
That the principles of a free and democratic education be observed.
That the English language be introduced and become the common language of the schools in the most expeditious but frictionless manner possible, and,
That all funds appropriated and distributed by Government for school instruction shall be given only to those schools which are free and public, in which the English language is taught and used, and which are absolutely under the control of the Government.
That appropriations for education be in proportion to the importance and value of the subject as compared with all other interests.

CAESAR found Gaul inhabited by tribes differing in language, institutions, and manners. He left it a Roman province, where political homogeneity was ultimately established, and where Latin, undergoing the inevitable transformations, became the universal language of the people. But CAESAR was a man of genius for the management of provinces, and he did not have to deal either with an established religion or with free schools. Besides, it took centuries to transform Celtic, Cymric, and Germanic Gaul into Latin France. Can we hope to establish at once English, non-sectarian schools in Puerto Rico and to secure for them such a percentage of attendance of the children of the Spanish-speaking, Roman Catholic people of the island as will assure their usefulness as a regenerating educational force?

Practically, it is the American free school system as we have it at home that these Bar Harbor resolutions look to see established among this foreign people. English is to be made the common language, sectarian influences are to be rigorously excluded, and no public money is to be given to any school in which these conditions are not observed—for that is what is meant by the words "absolutely under the control of the Government."

The questions are, will the people of Puerto Rico send their children to non-sectarian schools, will the Church not at once establish parochial schools which a great majority of the youth of the island will attend if they attend any school, and will Spanish parents look with favor on an educational policy which in a generation or two would displace the native language and make English the common speech of Puerto Rico?

The success of our efforts to educate the Puerto Ricans and make them happy and contented under our rule depends largely upon the way we go about the establishment of a school system. There are two well known ways of governing a province. One is that of compulsory assimilation, changing with a strong hand the native habits, the customs, the laws, and the language of the people. The other is to favor the growth of advancement of the native population by encouraging their development in their own way under wise guidance and friendly stimulation. The Bar Harbor resolutions embody a policy which seems to us to belong to the first mentioned method of provincial government. Perhaps in actual practice and after further study it may be found wise not to attempt so rapid an assimilation of the Puerto Rican people. They will become fond of us and our ways in time, we trust, but if we offer them all or too many of our ideas and customs at once their political digestion will be overtaxed. It is important that American educators should approach the study of the school question for the new possessions with perfectly open minds. We do not permit sectarian teaching at the public cost, but if we altogether exclude the influence of the prevailing religion from our schools in Puerto Rico they may attract no pupils. The welfare of the schools and of their pupils should be considered without bias for or against any religious faith and with a willingness to inquire whether the rapid displacement of the Spanish language among a race of Spanish blood and habits is either possible or desirable.

"HORGAN AND SLATTERY."

Who are, or what is, "Horgan and Slattery"? That is a question that is coming to be viewed with more and more apprehension and alarm by the architects of the city and by the persons interested in the embellishment thereof. Whenever there is a decent and considerate project of architecture involved, Horgan and Slattery are invoked to give the weight of their professional opinion to the proposition that it is "no good."

But, then, is their professional opinion any good? Has it any weight? Does anybody know who they are or what they have done or why any human being should pay them a nickel each for their opinions on the art of architecture or even whether they exist? It is of course possible that there are two actual, concrete human beings who call themselves respectively Horgan and Slattery, and who call themselves artchitects. But why should this municipality call upon them for advice? Why should anybody attend to their opinion? Why should important works be held up because Horgan and Slattery say so?

The consulting architect is apt to be a grievous thing to the actual architect, unless it be the actual architect who has invoked his assistance, even when the consulting architect is a man known and respected. Even then, to make his appointment tolerable, the consulting architect has to be employed as a specialist. But why Horgan? Why Slattery? What has Horgan done that anybody should ask him what he thinks? What Slattery? It is said they have done the interior of the Democratic Club. But nobody can know anything about that but the "boys" and the reporters. And they are not specialists, but universalists. Mr. WITHERS the public and the profession know, and when he signs the plans for a prison the public and the profession are prepared to expect a good prison. The author of the Jefferson Market Court House and Jail could not be expected to do a bad one. Mr. THOMAS is an architect whom the profession and the public know. The author of the armory of the Eighth Regiment and Squadron A is somebody. But why Horgan? Why Slattery? Is there a Horgan who is a real architect or even a real artchitect? Or is there a similar Slattery?

These questions become the more pressing, as we have indicated, because a Horgan and a Slattery, assuming that they exist, are not called in as specialists, but as generalists. They are "the universal solvents." Whatever the specialty is, they are the men to meet it. They have never built any cells, so far as is commonly known, but when there is a question of cellular construction then it becomes the unanimous opinion of CROKER, per VAN WYCK, that Horgan and Slattery are the parties to solve it. They have never done any interior finish that has commended itself to disinterested students of architecture, but when a question of interior finish in a municipal building arises Horgan and Slattery is the solvent of that also. The thing is a joke, but it is already past a joke. How many people in New York know that there is an architectural Horgan, know that there is an architectural Slattery? And is there, or are there? Suppose that, for its own purposes, Tammany had invented an architectural firm which had no corporeal or personal existence, and called it, let us say, Organ and Flattery, and had used it to "hold up" every public building on which the "divvy" was not satisfactory to the organization! What would be the difference? Would not Organ command as large a degree of the public confidence as Horgan, and Flattery as Slattery?

AN HONEST PIRATE.

It is related that, years ago, when Judge MARTIN GROVER was not at all the "boss," but by dint of "light and leading" the leader of his party in his county, a young citizen of his party went to him to invoke his assistance in his canvass for the Assembly. Judge GROVER avowed his disbelief in his young co-partisan with that frankness which, carried to the point of naïveté, characterized his political and judicial conduct, and informed the aspirant of that want of confidence which he, the aspirant, inspired in him, the Judge, but finally and relentingly said: "Young man, if you will give me your word that you won't steal when you get to Albany, I'll see what kin be done about sendin' you there." The young aspirant drew himself up with great dignity and responded: "Judge GROVER, I go to Albany unpledged or I don't go at all."

As small politicians go, this young man was an honest pirate. And his honest piracy is recalled by the behavior of Mr. R. P. SCHOTT of Ohio, who has just announced his intention of conducting a canvass for Congress either on the lowest or the highest ethical plane that his competitors may choose.

When Mr. SCHOTT says that, if the bidding for a representation of the district is to be made at all, it should be made on an honest basis, and the highest bidder should win, he is undoubtedly himself on a sound as well as a businesslike basis. But when he says that if corrupt politics are to enter into the canvass he can outdo his competitors in corruption, he says what is only superficially attractive. He assumes the appearance of an honest pirate, and he would undoubtedly get some votes of those who were delighted with what they fancied to be his honesty, but was really only his impudence. The solemn fact is that a man who is willing to engage in a competition of corruption is not fit to fill any public office. "I resolved," said SAMUEL J. TILDEN on a famous occasion, and it was about the best thing he ever did say, "that if the Presidency of my country was to be disposed of at auction, I would not be among the bidders." The plain truth is that a man who avows his intentions to be "among the bidders" forfeits all his claims to represent his fellow-citizens in any public capacity. That he avows it may seem to some a sign of "slickness" and "smartness." But what a man is willing to avow he is almost invariably willing to do. And a man who is willing to conduct the representation of any American constituency on the basis avowed by Mr. SCHOTT of Ohio is simply not fit to represent any American constituency in the councils of the United States.

SQUABBLING SENATORS.

Possibly there are no two colleagues in the Senate, unless they be representatives of very untutored communities, whose public quarreling would attract less attention than the public quarreling of the Senators of New Hampshire. New Hampshire seemed to DANIEL WEBSTER, according to a popular legend, a good place "to emigrate from," and the present Senators of the Commonwealth have not promoted the notion that it is a good State in which to remain. There are few Senators who would give the public at large less pain by quarreling with each other and unloading their personal dignity in public than Senator CHANDLER and Senator GALLINGER.

Not that they are at all the same sort of person. Senator CHANDLER is a careless kind of Gallio, in spite of his political regularity, whose very existence is calculated to give pain to an earnest, narrow, and unintelligent political bigot like Senator GALLINGER. It is rather remarkable, and without doubt very creditable to the well-known "courtesy of the Senate," that they should not long ago have come to blows or even to blowings upon the floor of that body. It shows what a restraining influence is exerted upon headlong persons by the influence of the patient body to which they both belong. A legislative assembly which can stand Senator STEWART is without doubt "capable of much" in the way of passive endurance. It can stand Senator CHANDLER with comparative equanimity. And it has shown that its long-suffering is proof even against the eloquence of Senator GALLINGER.

Nevertheless, Senators really ought not to be bandying accusations of mendacity, even in the seclusion of their own States and of their own conventions. They should not threaten each other with what they will do "outside." The "here or elsewhere" business is not adapted to the latitude of their State. What BRET HARTE laid down long ago for the instruction of scientific gentlemen is equally applicable to political gentlemen:

Now I hold it is not decent, for a scientific gent,
To call another one an ass, at least to all intent;
Nor should the individual who happens to be meant
Reply by heaving rocks at him, to any great extent.

By the disregard of this elementary proposition both Senators have got themselves into positions which cannot be satisfactory to them, and they have also exhibited the Republican politics of New Hampshire in a far from pleasing light.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Natural irritation is manifested in the comments made in temperance circles on the efforts of the War Department to secure the opinions of army officers on the utility of "canteens." The advocates of total abstinence declare, justly enough, that Congress deliberately decreed the abolition of the "canteen," and that it is the duty of the War Department to enforce the law, not to find excuses, either real or imaginary, for continuing the sale of intoxicants at military posts. In the present investigation the reformers see only a confession that Attorney General GRIGGS's remarkable interpretation of the statute was without warrant in its terms. Nobody, however convinced that the action of Congress was unwise, can help sharing this view of the situation. There is no faintest doubt that the lawmakers intended to overthrow the "canteen" system. The Attorney General turned the law end for end and inside out, and by so doing has raised a new issue, on which the Prohibitionists can meet him successfully sooner or later. The New Voice defines the existing situation in the following way, certainly adroit, though full of characteristic exaggeration and overemphasis: "The only lawful rulers of this country, the people, have through the lawful mode of expression decreed the abolition of the beer-selling canteen; the War Department refuses to obey the people, and, abetted by the Department of Justice, is in actual rebellion against the lawful authority of the land—a rebellion vastly more dangerous to the Nation than that which we are fighting in the Philippines. The attempt to establish a species of propaganda in this country in behalf of the Philippine rebels met with prompt repression; the War Department's propaganda in defense of its own rebellion is fully as treasonable and worthy of at least equal detestation."

—While there is no doubt at all that the people who planned Thursday night's meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria are earnest and well intentioned, yet their campaign against "Christian Science" was organized and conducted on utterly false principles, and, except for the harm which was done to a good cause by making it momentarily ridiculous, nobody would need to regret the success with which the dealers in fly-blown miracles took control of the proceedings and brought them to less than naught. In the first place, it was simply silly to invite or permit representatives and exploiters of the Quimby-Eddy fraud to be present at the meeting and to take part in the discussion of devices for their suppression. Mr. OKIE and his friends, it is to be presumed, had already studied the workings and tendencies of "Christian Science," heard the arguments, or, rather, the assertions, by which it is defended, and convinced themselves that it is a gross and dangerous delusion, partly crazy and partly criminal, the only effects of which are the imperiling of the public health and the rapid transfer of money into the pockets of certain ignorant and unscrupulous quacks. Why, then, was time dedicated to the formulation of remedial measures wasted in listening to the glib eloquence of Nortons and Stetsons and Lathrops? Are burglars summoned to the counsels of property owners or maniacs to the deliberations of alienists? Still more injudicious was it to set up for inevitable overthrow so infirm a scarecrow as the law against giving bad advice which Mr. OKIE has drawn up. Of course, no such law could ever be passed, of course it couldn't be enforced if it were passed, and of course it would do more harm than good if it were passed and enforced. No wonder the voudou priests and priestesses laughed aloud and openly thanked fortune for the unwisdom of their antagonists. To put down "Christian Science" and all its variant humbugs not new laws are needed, but the enforcement, intelligent and courageous, of the existing laws against the practice of medicine by unqualified and unlicensed doctors. That and one thing more—a general recognition of the fact that liberty of conscience does not include the right to commit murder or to spread infection. Let the Medical and Legal Relief Society reflect long on the practical extinction of the old-fashioned quack doctors and upon the nature of the statutes by which that excellent reform was achieved.

—"Out of the East," as has long since been noted, "comes light." And stray beams sometimes go back there, too, clear proof of which assertion is to be found in the fact that upon The Boston Transcript, hitherto wrapped in the deepest darkness of anti-imperialism, and apparently content therewith, there has fallen a whole sheaf of rays, warm and vivifying, so that now our always loved but not always admired contemporary walks erect and vigorous in the Procession of Events. Instead of growling dolorously it now sings a new song—one "arranged" for male voices. Listen to a stave or two: "The agitation which they [the anti-imperialists] keep up very languidly has little or no effect in the United States. Recruits for the new regiments are being enlisted at the rate of 200 a day, and in a few weeks these organizations will be complete." And, standing in the light, one can see far—half way round the world. Listen again: "In the Philippines, however, the anti-imperialist agitation, being misunderstood and overestimated, has the effect of keeping many insurgents in AGUINALDO's ranks who believe that it portends the recognition of their independence. But for this agitation these men would go to their homes and accept our sovereignty." In the light, moreover, one can reason straight as well as shoot straight. For example: "When our authority is once established so firmly as to be beyond questioning, agitation as to methods of governing the Philippines will not only be beneficial but desirable. At present the agitation against continuance of our military operations in the Philippines has but the effect of causing more bloodshed by deluding the insurgents into believing that a great party in this country is coming to their aid and will secure for them their independence." All this, of course, is only the beginning of wisdom, quotations from the patriot's primer, but, contrasted with previous outpourings of The Transcript, it is not less significant than delightful. And how it must pain the firm of Atkinson, Norton, Winslow & Co.!

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article in this morning's issue under the caption of "Our Common Mission" is amusing. It is delightfully English. In gravely discussing the mission of America, not one word have you about the true mission for which the Republic was founded, the maintenance and perpetuation of Government by the people, which by its moderation, its enlightenment, its true liberty, and, above all, its justice, might be an example to all the other nations of the earth.

The Republic has been true to this mission; the unexampled, and withal peaceful progress of this, the greatest democracy the world has ever seen, has been a potent influence for good in all civilized countries the world over. It has been hated only by the despot; it has been the beacon light and the hope of struggling democracies in every civilized country; the case of the United States was an unanswerable argument, a demonstration of the blessings of popular liberty, and the "even-handed justice" of its foreign policy bade the weaker nations hope and the stronger nations pause in contemplated aggression.

These considerations have never weighed with England; aggrandizement and the possession of wealth were the dominant factors in her life.

Now you come out at the close of the nineteenth century and advocate that the United States come down from this high pedestal, enter the arena of the struggle for territory, attempt to elevate the world in general by spoliation and the subjugation of weaker races! A truly noble conception! Does it occur to you that the outrage upon God's justice, the destruction of every principle of right and honesty involved in this "missionary" work, is more demoralizing and accomplishes infinitely more harm than any possible good that can be accomplished through the medium of the "dum-dum" and the machine gun?

I presume it would be fair to take the "mission" of the English in South Africa as a sample of the work that you would have this country unite with England to accomplish. Your own very English London correspondent in your issue of this morning tersely and correctly describes the situation in regard to the Transvaal by saying that "England wants the country." Of course some excuses about the rights of the Uitlanders must be made preparatory to the disgraceful, cold-blooded, and atrocious slaughter and robbery of that peaceable and hard-working people which the world knows England is determined upon. Here is where the true mission of the American Republic should be operative. If, instead of the somewhat shame-faced and stammering approval which the English-American or "Anglo-Saxon" papers are, according to this unparalleled outrage, (for unfortunately it seems as if its perpetration were a certainty,) the traditional love of justice of the American people should cry aloud against such an act, and turn the lash of the public opinion of this country against it, England would hesitate.

It is not the "Anglo-Saxon alliance" that is most to be feared. It is the demoralization, the blunting of the sense of morality and right such as you evince in this case that would be the greatest calamity of this closer union with Britain. You were full of admirable human sympathy for Dreyfus, but you apparently have none for the Boers; British poets have waxed eloquent and become soul-stirring upon the spoliation of Poland—"Freedom shrieked when Kosciusko fell," "Is there no hand on high to shield the brave?" &c.—but as for the Boers, ah! that's another story.

I do not agree with all that is said against the Philippine situation, but when you, in discussing or referring to this subject, as you do in your columns to-day, speak about the "footing which we have obtained in the East through the fortune of war," I think it is another deplorable instance of moral obtuseness. Not a word about the rights of the Filipinos; oh! no; our "rights" only must be considered. Will this have the effect of "civilizing" that people and elevating their morals and sense of justice? Has any people ever been benefited by being robbed of their possessions, or has any country's morals ever been improved by an invading army, which is always notoriously immoral? Are the morals of the American soldiers superior to those of the Filipinos, or of the English to those of the Boers? Outside of "Anglo-Saxondom," the height of civilization is not measured by the altitude of the highest building or the length of the longest railroad.

If we are to join hands with England in a scheme of aggrandizement and spoliation, it is bad enough, but at least let us throw off this sickening hypocrisy and sycophancy about Christianity and liberty, and declare our purpose and motives openly.

W. J. B.
New York, July 10, 1899.

RECOGNITION FOR GEN. MILES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is with much satisfaction that we read of our Governor being called to advise with the President on the Philippine question. Many of our best people are thinking that the former Spanish Minister, Señor de Lome, was not far wrong in his famous letter when he said that President McKinley was "playing to the pothouse politicians," or words to that effect, because, if there are any "pothouse politicians" in this country, surely our present Secretary of War belongs to that class.

It is time that our best-trained soldier, Gen. Miles, should be placed where he belongs as Major General in command of the army. The people know that Miles saved the army before Santiago, when Shafter, through incapacity, military or physical, was about to retreat. After Miles had gone to Puerto Rico this same "pothouse politician," the Secretary of War, seemed determined to keep the army near Santiago to starve and die. It required a "round robin" to bring him to his senses. The time has come when the voters must "round robin" him out of Washington and put Gen. Miles where he should be—in charge of the army.

The people cannot much longer tolerate this condition of affairs, and stand by idle and see our best-trained soldier and Indian fighter doing nothing at a time when his services are needed.

The people know that he is the victim of political jealousy quite as well as they know that Alger, Eagan, Corbin & Co. are dragging the prosperity of the country into the mud by their mismanagement of affairs and destroying the faith of honest, loyal voters.

Allow me to suggest a plan. Let the press of the country request the voters to declare themselves, either by drowning the President with letters, or wear buttons or ribbons, similar to those used during a Presidential campaign with the inscription, "Discharge Alger and Corbin," "Miles to Manila." In this way public opinion would soon influence Governors, Congressmen, and Senators, until they would bring pressure upon the President to get rid of these obnoxious individuals, who carry such an odor of bad beef around with them that their presence is nauseating. VOTER.
New York, July 10, 1899.

Style of Bicycle for Women.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Until men get within "a hundred miles" of the modesty and purity of women, it is a waste of energy on the part of "J. G." and others to quibble over the style of bicycle that women shall ride. "J. G." wants a law to prevent them riding the diamond frame. He and his kind had much better interest themselves in the enforcement of the laws already existing, which are violated ten times by men to once by women. T. McG.
New York, July 11, 1899.

The Origin of the Game of Golf.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter signed "Civis," printed in THE TIMES this morning, attracted my attention. "Civis" writes that golf was played on Manhattan Island during the administration of Peter Stuyvesant. Conceding that to be true, it does not prove golf to be of Yankee origin. On the contrary, it is generally conceded to be the national game of Scotland, the same as cricket is in England and baseball is in America. If it was played here under Dutch administration, it has made mighty poor progress after all the years. A. E. WILKINS.
New York, July 10, 1899.

When Golf Was Played in Scotland.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The brave spirit of defense shown by "Civis" deserves commendation, and is appreciated fully by the writer, who none the less feels that some one ought to tell this young warrior that golf was a favorite game in Scotland in King James I.'s time—long before America was discovered. D. S.
New York, July 10, 1899.

NUGGETS.

A Summer Grievance.

"That's just like the Simpsons."
"What?"
"Teaching us how to swim and then letting their pond go dry."—Chicago Record.

More Information.

Tommy—Say, Paw.
Mr. Figg—Well?
"How big is the universe?"
"As big as all outdoors, of course."—Indianapolis Journal.

Philosophy.

Laugh and grow fat! The best advice
Philosophers declare it!
Already fat? In that event
Why, simply grin and bear it!
—Detroit Journal.

Her Chance.

"Do you," said the notary, "swear that you will tell the truth, the whole truth, and—"
"Oh, how lovely!" the fair witness interrupted; "shall I really be allowed to talk all afternoon if I want to?"—Chicago Times-Herald.

Fatal Hesitation.

"It appears that Charlie asked her to marry him."
"Yes."
"And she hesitated before she said 'yes.' Then Charlie said, 'Take a little time to think it over.'"
"Well?"
"And Charlie has never said anything more about it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

MEAGHER OF THE SWORD.

Aloft where bends Montana's sky
A monumental shaft of stone
Shall one day bear a name on high
In stately majesty alone.
But though to heav'n it lift that name
By Erin's faithful heart adored,
'Twere not so lofty as his fame—
The fame of Meagher of the Sword.

When Harp of Gold on Field of Green
Shone dimly through the shrouds of smoke,
When flash of sabre lit the scene,
And cannon's crash the echoes woke,
Where thickly fell the leaden hail,
Where deadly storm of battle roared,
Where e'en the bravest heart might fail,
Stood Meagher—Meagher of the Sword.

When loyal sons of Erin met
To tell the mournful story o'er
Of that dear isle they ne'er forget,
To whose green vales joy comes no more,
One ringing voice their pulses stirred,
Its magic tones sweet hope restored;
Its music thrilled through every word—
The voice of Meagher of the Sword.

No sounding epitaph we need,
No chiseled words of classic phrase,
Wherein the passing world may read
Of virtues which transcend all praise.
Love in our hearts hath graved that name
O'er which the light of glory poured;
Nor time nor change can dim his fame—
The fame of Meagher of the Sword.

M. E. TORRENCE.

LONDON FINANCIAL WORRY

Business Checked on Account of the Scarcity of Money.

ANXIETY ABOUT THE FUTURE

Bank of England Rate May Be Raised Again—Gold Shipments to the United States Predicted.

LONDON, July 14.—The Press Association to-day sent out the following statement, which is believed to be accurate:

"Business in financial circles is considerably checked owing to a certain anxiety as to the future and the remarkable reticence maintained in all quarters, the scarcity of money, and the recent large sales of consols. A block of £1,000,000 is reported to have been sold Wednesday. To add to the apprehension it is the season when the provinces require more money than usual in connection with the activity of trade. But, nevertheless, bankers and others are keeping large surplus balances for emergency purposes. It is well known that a considerable amount of German bills is held here at speculation rates, and that a large amount of credits is on a Berlin firm which recently failed.

"It is understood that a small financial house here arranged to take the bills as they arrive from the East through July at 1⅞, and as discount is 3½, this is a very serious matter for the firm. Vague rumors are therefore current of impending financial difficulties, and, in the circumstances, it is not surprising that banks and others are acting with more than usual precaution just now in keeping surplus balances well in hand."

The Statist, in its article on the money outlook to-morrow, will say:

"The Bank of England has raised the bank rate from 3 to 3½ per cent., and to 4½ per cent. for short advances. There was some question whether the general rate should be put up to 4, but it was finally decided that an advance of ½ per cent. would be sufficient for the moment.

"This step was practically forced upon the bank by further heavy reductions in the reserves of the New York banks from £9,000,000 to £1,000,000. This reduction not only made further gold shipments from the United States out of the question, but brought London to face the possibility of New York taking money from Europe as soon as wheat begins to move freely.

"The continued outflow of cash into the country, the French competition for gold in the London market, the inability of the Bank of England to obtain gold abroad to a greater extent than is necessary to meet interior requirements, and the ability of Japan to take gold away if she requires it—these are all additional factors for protecting the bank reserve. Since June 21 the reserve has declined by about £900,000.

"Will the present rate have to be further advanced is the question. Last year at this date the reserve stood at more than £25,000,000. Then we were calling in money from Germany, and the United States was taking payment for wheat and cotton largely in securities. This year we have no balances in Germany, and may be unable to pay the United States by selling stocks. Hence we must be prepared either to offer a discount rate sufficiently high to induce American banks to keep balances on this side or to send gold in payment for produce. We may consequently witness a 5 per cent. rate here and a higher rate in Germany than last year."

The Westminster Gazette this afternoon says that a call of £1,250,000 will fall due next Monday for payment on the Japanese loan and on various other issues of capital.

CAPE PARLIAMENT OPENS.

The British High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, Cheered—United States Naval Officers Honored.

CAPE TOWN, July 14.—The Parliament of Cape Colony was opened to-day. A large crowd of people assembled outside the Parliament building hailed the arrival of Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner and Governor of Cape Colony, with deafening cheers, after which "God Save the Queen" was twice sung by the people.

The speech of the Governor did not refer to the political situation, excepting that he said the relations between Cape Town and the States, colonies, and territories of South Africa were friendly.

By the invitation of Sir Alfred Milner, Rear Admiral Howison and the officers of the United States cruiser Chicago occupied seats on the floor of the Throne Room at the opening of Parliament. This is an unprecedented distinction for foreigners. They were greeted with the greatest enthusiasm.

VOLKSRAAD BLAMES ENGLAND.

Mr. Chamberlain Prime Mover in the Present Trouble, Say Members—Franchise Law Unalterable.

PRETORIA, July 14.—The Volksraad to-day adopted the first two sections of the Franchise bill.

During the course of the debate it was declared that Great Britain had caused the present trouble. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, being the prime mover. It was added that the new law was lenient and could not be altered

A JOHANNISBURG CANARD.

Mr. Chamberlain Denies Reported Approval of Transvaal Concessions.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 14.—Considerable surprise was caused to-day by the receipt of a telegram from Johannesburg, saying that the British Government had cabled its approval of the Volksraad's franchise proposals.

Mr. Chamberlain gave a prompt denial. The dispatch had no effect on the stock market.

LONDON, July 14.—The Digger News, the Boer organ in London, has received the following dispatch from Johannesburg, dated July 14.

"A cable dispatch from the British Government has been received by the Transvaal Government conveying a cordial message of warm approval of the Volksraad's franchise proposals.

"The message also suggests minor alterations and tenders friendly advice.

"The Transvaal, in replying, gratefully accepts the suggestions, and consideration of the Reform bill, now before the Raad, has been deferred in accordance with the British Cabinet's advice.

"As a result of this development the peace party has come out triumphant, and Lord Salisbury is acclaimed as the vindicator of the moderates."

FRESH PANIC IN BARCELONA.

BARCELONA, July 14.—Four bombs were exploded in different parts of the city this morning.

No serious damage was done, but the excitement is intense. The authors of the outrage are unknown.

TO THREATEN GUATEMALA.

BERLIN, July 14.—A dispatch from Kiel says the German cruiser Geier left Corinto, Nicaragua, for Guatemala, to join Great Britain in a demonstration in behalf of the foreign creditors of that republic.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Joaquin Yela, Jr., Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Guatemala, to-day notified The Associated Press that he had just received the following official cablegram dated July 13, from his home Government: "Peace and perfect tranquillity prevail all over the country."

Storm in the Peruvian Chamber.

LIMA, Peru, July 14.—There was a stormy session of the Chamber of Deputies to-day, caused by the declaration of the President of the Chamber, Señor Carlos Pierola, that he had incorporated several new Deputies against whose elections protests were pending, and by his refusal to entertain a motion on the subject.

To Convoy the Czarowitch's Body.

ODESSA, July 14.—Four ironclads and a flotilla of torpedo boats have started for Batoum to convoy the remains of the Czarowitch to Sebastopol.

FETE DAY OF THE FRENCH

Great Review at Longchamps and Ovation to Marchand.

M. LOUBET PRAISES THE ARMY

Deroulede and Members of the Patriotic League Makes a Mild Demonstration in Paris.

PARIS, July 14.—Magnificent weather today favored the National Fête Day. The public and many private buildings were decorated with flags. A feature of the day was the ovation accorded Major Marchand at Longchamps.

Enormous crowds wended their way toward Longchamps from early morning, in order to witness the military review. Stringent precautions were taken for the preservation of order. The Cabinet Ministers began to arrive at 3 o'clock. The President of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Deschanel, with the officials of the House, were welcomed with shouts of "Vive la République!" and "Vive l'Armée!" But there were isolated cries of a seditious character, which led to some arrests near the Carre-four des Cascades.

President Loubet left the Elysée Palace at 2:30 o'clock P. M. in a carriage drawn by four horses. He was accompanied by the Minister of War, General the Marquis de Galliffet, and Gen. Bailloud. In a second carriage were the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, and others.

Along the entire route the President was greeted with cries of "Vive Loubet!" and "Vive la République!" When he arrived at Longchamps the shouts were redoubled. After receiving the congratulations of the officials, the President turned toward the crowds and bowed repeatedly. Gen. Kermartin handed over the command of the troops to Gen. Brugere, the Military Governor of Paris, and the review began forthwith.

Gen. Brugere galloped along the front of the line, and the distribution of decorations followed. Then the General took up a position in front of the Presidential stand and the march past occurred.

As each regiment passed the Presidential stand its flag was dipped and the President rose and saluted the colors. Each time he was greeted with cheering for the army.

Suddenly a roar of applause ascended from the distant masses of spectators and increased in volume as Major Marchand, the African explorer and principal figure on the French side in the Fashoda incident, mounted on a superb black charger and surrounded by the Soudanese soldiers, who had accompanied him across the African Continent, appeared in view, and, amid increasing excitement, defiled in front of the President as the air rang with deafening cries of "Vive Marchand!" and "Vive l'Armée!" and hats and handkerchiefs were thrown upward on all sides.

As President Loubet arose the cheers were redoubled and continued until the little band of Soudanese disappeared in the distance.

The review was concluded at 4:20 P. M. President Loubet re-entered the Elysée Palace at 4:50 o'clock P. M., greeted with loud applause.

After the review President Loubet wrote a letter to the Minister of War, congratulating him upon the success of the military display and adding that it had been demonstrated that the training, bearing, and discipline of the army left nothing to be desired, and remarking that the hearty cheers of the people testified to the confidence of France in her national defenders.

The letter especially referred to the splendid appearance of the new artillery the organization of which had caused so much worry and labor.

MM. Déroulède and Marcel-Habert and several hundred members of the Patriotic League marched to the Place de la Concorde in the morning and deposited a wreath at the foot of the Strasburg Statue, amid cries of "Vive l'Armée!" "Vive Déroulède!" M. Déroulède, in turn, shouted: "Vive la République Française!" "Vive la Nation Française!" "Vive l'Alsace-Lorraine!" He then requested the leaguers to disperse. Some of them attempted to continue the demonstration, but the police scattered them.

Dispatches from various garrisons, including Rennes, report that the reviews were carried out without incident. The troops were acclaimed with the usual shouts of "Vive l'Armée!" "Vive la République!"

DISTURBANCES IN CHERBOURG.

Riotous Marines Rout the Police—The Town Occupied by Bodies of Troops.

CHERBOURG, July 14.—After the fireworks display this evening some soldiers belonging to the Marine Infantry destroyed the Venetian masts and the festoons and lanterns. The police interfered, but were beaten back and maltreated. Mounted gendarmes and troops were then summoned to restore order, but the disorders were continued to a late hour.

Sixty marines were arrested and taken to the depot. Here they became very violent.

Many people were injured during the affray. The town is occupied to-night by the military.

FRENCH FETE IN NEW YORK.

The Colony in This City Celebrates the Bastile's Fall with Merry-making.

The French national fête day was celebrated by the French colony in New York in characteristic fashion, for it amused itself for its own and at the some time for sweet charity's sake. The occasion was observed by a day and night fête champêtre in Harlem River Park, under the auspices and patronage of M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador, and M. E. Bruwaert, Consul General of France in this city, Presidents of honor. The profits are destined for the hospital and other good works of the French Benevolent Society.

It was a Neuilly Fair on a small scale, for there were shooting galleries, at which special prizes were offered; a merry-go-round, bowling alley, and all the games dear to the hearts of French children and adults, and without which no open-air fête would be complete. Then there was a concert in the garden by Max Schwab's orchestra from 5 to 6, another concert later by the orchestra of Gustave d'Aquin, an Edison projectoscope, a grand ball and kermesse for the children in the afternoon, a ball at night for their elders, a vaudeville entertainment, fireworks, brilliant illuminations, and last, but not least, a battle of confetti and serpentines.

Ambassador Cambon was unable to be present, but at 8 o'clock there was a reception by the Fête Committee to Consul General Bruwaert and the Vice Presidents of honor, who included M. W. Teplow, Russian Consul General; M. G. Bianchi, Italian Consul General; M. E. de Bocandé, General Agent of the French Transatlantic Company; M. L. A. Lurienne, Director of the French Cable Company; M. H. E. Gourd, President of the French Chamber of Commerce, and many others. They were met at the entrance to the park by the committee, composed of Lucien Jouvaud, President; J. De Grandmont, H. Vilcoq, C. Gericot, Louis Delemarre, L. Dartagnan, E. Blanc, G. Provot, A. Berard, and Valot Duval, and escorted to the large hall by a guard of honor, composed of the Lafayette Guards and the Rochambeau Grenadiers.

EARTHQUAKE ENTOMBS MINERS.

Felt in Herne, Westphalia, and in an Austrian Town.

BERLIN, July 14.—A slight earthquake to-day caused the collapse of a gallery in the Recklinghausen Mine, near Herne, Westphalia, entombing sixty miners. Several have been rescued, badly injured. The fate of the others is not yet known.

The shock destroyed walls and broke windows in Herne, and was felt as far as Munster. It was also noticeable at Lalbach, Austria.

Prince's Relative an Assassin?

BELGRADE, July 14.—Blazo Petrovics, a relative of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro, has been arrested on a charge of complicity in the recent attempt to assassinate former King Milan of Servia.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

International Commission of Inquiry Proposed by Mr. Holls—Other Powers May Support It.

LONDON, July 15.—The correspondent of The Times at The Hague says:

"With a view of adding a useful resource to the Arbitration Court, Mr. Holls of the American delegation has proposed an amendment which, it is understood, Great Britain and Germany, as well as some other powers, will cordially support.

"This is to the effect that the court shall be empowered at the close of the preliminary stage of the proceedings, with the consent of both parties, to order an International Commission of Inquiry whenever the facts or circumstances seem to warrant such a course."

LION DECLINES TO FIGHT BULL.

The Roubaix Ring Contest Proves a Complete Fiasco.

ROUBAIX, France, July 14.—The much-talked-of fight between a Spanish bull and an Abyssinian lion to-day proved a fiasco, although the seats in the bull ring sold at fabulous prices.

The lion, which is a splendid specimen, refused to fight until the bull gored him in several places. Then he sprang fiercely upon his foe and tore off one of the bull's ears.

For a few seconds there was a terrific fight; and then the lion retired to a corner, refusing to carry the contest further.

The audience, furious at being balked, became riotous.

AMERICAN MEAT PROHIBITED.

Further Decrees in Germany—The London Times Comment.

BERLIN, July 14.—The Reichsanzeiger today publishes further decrees issued by the various Federal States against the importation of fresh meats from Belgium into Germany.

LONDON, July 15.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times, with reference to the prohibition of fresh American meat from Belgium, says:

"The Government asserts that there is danger of the introduction of Texas fever. One would think this risk very slight. Prof. Ostertag, the veterinary authority, goes so far as to admit that infection is just conceivable, but there is little doubt that the prohibition was issued in the Agrarian interest, rather than for hygienic reasons. It is understood that Washington is communicating with Berlin on the subject."

Peary Steamer Diana to Sail.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 14.—The Peary expeditionary steamer Diana, Capt. Samuel Bartlett, will sail from this port to-morrow morning for Sydney, where she will take on board the exploring parties under Prof. Libby and Mr. Russell Porter, sailing thence, on Thursday next, for Greenland.

YELLOW FEVER IS ABATING.

Gen. Wood's Regulations Work Well—No New Cases in the Army—American Physician Is Arrested.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 14.—The strict enforcement of Gen. Wood's quarantine and sanitary order seems to be repressing the yellow fever outbreak. One death and three new cases were officially reported to-day, but there have been no new cases among the United States troops.

Many American and Jamaican vagrants have been arrested and taken to the detention camp.

Dr. Childs, an American physician, was arrested, subjected to the fumigation process, and locked up for concealing a case of the fever at his own residence. This patient, an English employe of the North American Trust Company, died to-day.

The troops at Songo and headquarters at Cristo are comfortable and generally in good health.

The weather is extremely hot and dry, but the city is in good sanitary condition.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Surgeon General Sternberg has received a letter from Major Havard, Chief Surgeon at Santiago, which gives an interesting review of the yellow fever situation there. The letter is dated July 5 and says:

"Fever broke upon us suddenly; almost without warning, the first case in a dirty lodging house in town, but the second and third cases almost simultaneously in the barracks. We have no doubt that the city is infected in various places, but especially in the barracks lately occupied by four companies and band of the Fifth Infantry, from which have come the great majority of our cases. The barracks and hospitals have been evacuated, as well as all other public buildings, and all our troops are in camps. The first two companies are now free from yellow fever, but the last two have continued to furnish many cases. On the 2d and 3d inst. these infected companies were disinfected and sent into the foothills, five miles away, where we expect good results. Up to this evening we have about 104 cases, including 15 civilians, with total deaths of 23.

"Our general hospital is now under canvas, but I hope to be able to have a frame structure put up. All our cases, with the exception of a Cuban and a Spaniard, are Americans, and as all our troops are out of the city we necessarily expect a prompt decrease of the epidemic for want of material to feed upon. I have nothing but high praises for all the medical officers on duty in this city."

THE DAVIS AUTOMOBILE TRIP.

Tourists Arrive at Poughkeepsie After Many Mishaps.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 14.—Mr. and Mrs. John D. Davis, who started from New York yesterday to make a trip to San Francisco in an automobile, arrived here at 7:45 this evening, having covered only fifty miles of their journey since early morning, and having passed an eventful day of little mishaps and delays. There was a third passenger in the automobile, in the person of a machinist whom Mr. Davis engaged at Peekskill to accompany him as far as Buffalo, to make repairs to the motor carriage en route.

The breakdowns are attributed to the fact that the machine is just from the shop, and Mr. Davis expects that when it is worn "down to bearings," as the machinists say, it will work all right. Until then he will be satisfied to make short runs each day. Mr. and Mrs. Davis left Tarrytown, where they stopped last night, at 5 o'clock this morning. They reached Peekskill at 8:40 o'clock, the rear cylinder having broken just as they were approaching the village. It was then discovered that a small pin in the crank shaft had also broken, rendering one of the clutches useless, and the rest of the morning was spent in patching up the injuries.

At 12:20 o'clock the automobile left Peekskill, followed by a crowd of wheelmen, who were astonished to see the machine climb the steep Nelson hill, a feat that no automobile had ever before accomplished. Next the travelers were misdirected, and went four miles out of their way on a wrong road. With only one cylinder in use it was 4 o'clock when they reached Matteawan, having then traveled thirty-four miles. At Matteawan and also at Wappinger's Falls, they were given hearty receptions by large crowds of citizens. At the latter place, the Rev. Michael Powers, an aged priest, gave the couple his blessing.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis were met by more than a hundred cyclists in the suburbs of Poughkeepsie and escorted into the city. The carriage will be thoroughly repaired before the journey is resumed to-morrow morning.

To Make Automobiles at Elgin.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Chicago business men associated with capitalists from Detroit and New York have formed a stock company for the purchase of a plant at Elgin, Ill., where automobiles are to be manufactured on an extensive scale. Howard H. Brown of this city and S. F. Kuhl of New York to-day completed the purchase of the building and plant of the Elgin Sewing Machine and Bicycle Company, which has been idle for some time. The machinery in the building, it is said, is suitable in many ways for the manufacture of automobiles, and the factory will be in operation soon, as the company claims to have an order for 1,000 horseless vehicles for use on the boulevards of Chicago.

A Victim of Lockjaw in Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 14.—Dominick Stanton of 521 Jackson Street, aged twelve years, died this morning of lockjaw, having been injured in the left hand on July 4 by a toy pistol.

THE CHINESE CONCESSIONS

Adverse Influences Working Against American Railway Plans.

NO AGREEMENT WITH ENGLAND

United States Minister at Peking Has Been Instructed to Aid the Concessionaires.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Secretary Hay received a call this morning from W. Barclay Parsons, the engineer representing the American railway concessionaires controlling the projected railroad from Canton to Hankow, China. Mr. Parsons explained at some length to the Secretary the obstacles that have been encountered by his company in carrying out its concessions. The Chinese Government is ostensibly held to be obstructing the concessionaires, but behind that Government, and urging it unwillingly on its course, are foreign influences, according to Mr. Parsons, which are striving to secure for themselves this concession.

Mr. Parsons represented that an English company holding the concession for a line from Canton to Kowloon was prepared to unite interests with the American corporation and effect a combination to maintain themselves against these foreign influences. The British Government would naturally look after the interests of its subjects, and the American corporation asks Secretary Hay to take similar action to require the Chinese Government to permit of the execution of the concession.

Secretary Hay promised to lay the matter before the President. The first step to be taken is to secure from United States Minister Conger, at Peking, an exact statement of the facts upon which to proceed. The Chinese Government has already been distracted by the rival claims of England and Russia to railroad concessions in Northern China, and the present conflict in the south promises to be quite as difficult of adjustment.

The American Minister in Peking has been instructed to use his good offices in all proper ways in behalf of the American company, and to prevent injury to its interests. There is no foundation for the report that this action is taken in concurrence with that of the British Government. There has been no communication between the two Governments in regard to the matter, no joint action has been asked for by the American company and none has been recommended.

The traditional policy of the Nation has been pursued in this as in other cases, the American diplomatic representatives being charged to assist in every way American interests in the countries to which they are accredited. In cases of competition between different American enterprises, the Minister is warned not to favor one at the expense of the other, but to exert his good offices in all cases of contracts and competitions, so that American interests shall have an equal chance with those of other countries.

The Chinese Minister, Mr. Wu Ting Fang, stated to-day that he had not been advised in any official way of the combination between the American and British companies having certain concessions in China, or of any appeal to the respective Governments, and he did not care to discuss the effect or significance of such moves until he had learned of them in an official manner. The Minister is deeply interested in everything that relates to the American concession, as it was granted through him in April, 1898, after extended conferences with several of the representatives of the late Senator Brice.

In the original concession granted to the American company, it is stated that a Chinese company is engaged in the construction of railways, under imperial sanction, with Shing Tagan as Director General. The latter gives Wu Ting Fang, Chinese Minister here, authority to make arrangements with American concerns. The agreement recites that the American-China Development Company "agrees to provide as a loan for the construction of the railway from the City of Hankow to the City of Canton the sum of £4,000,000, or its equivalent in American dollars, gold, or more if necessary, for the building and equipping of said road.

The £4,000,000 is to be paid in installments as the work progresses, and the first installment is payable when the report of the engineer in chief of the American company shall be accepted by the company and approved by the Director General, Shing Tagan.

Article II. of the concession provides "that to secure the amount of the loan Imperial Chinese gold bonds sufficient to net £4,000,000 shall be turned over en bloc to the American company. These are to be signed by the Director General of the Chinese company and by the Chinese Minister in Washington. The bonds are to draw 5 per cent. interest, and are to be "similar in form to the recent issue of bonds secured by the Imperial Chinese customs," except that they shall be a first mortgage on the railway instead of on the imperial customs. Provision is made at much length as to the building of the road, with due regard to the Chinese people and their customs and for the formal execution of the terms of the agreement.

SCULPTORS ARE INDIGNANT.

Local Men Say They Were Duped Into Submitting Models for the Vance Statue in North Carolina.

The North Carolina Committee having in charge the selection of a statue of the late Senator Zebulon B. Vance, will, within a day or two, receive a stinging letter from six sculptors in New York.

A fund of $25,000 has been accumulated for the statue, which will be placed at Raleigh, the State capital. Some time ago the committee appointed to select a design and award the contract for the work asked six sculptors of this city to submit models. These six are Philip Martiny, W. G. Hastings, and Messrs. Brewster, Zolney, Kitson, and G. Morretti.

Mr. Hastings said last evening that there was a distinct understanding that the competition was to be limited to these six. All sent models, several of them at considerable cost. Mr. Hastings spent $350 on his. Last week each of them received a polite note from Joseph G. Brown of Raleigh, representing the committee, saying that while his model had received favorable consideration, it had been decided to give the work to Mr. Ellicott of Washington.

"If we had known that it was a wide-open competition," said Mr. Hastings, "none of us would have entered it. Men who have reached a certain position in our profession do not care to present themselves in competition with everybody, including nobodies. The other five New York sculptors are all first-class men, and I was glad to compete with them. Certainly none of us would have entered an open competition. We consider that serious injustice has been done us, and we have been deceived to our cost in time and money.

"I would not have competed against Mr. Ellicott. We understand he has strong political influence at Washington, and that in a case like this other sculptors have no chance against him.

"We intend to file a very vigorous protest, which will be dignified and respectful, but will be in plain language. Sculptors suffer much from favoritism and 'pulls,' and the public suffers also. Crimes in bronze are in every part of the country now because committees trusted with money of the people have been governed by other than artistic reasons. The people have been deluded to know good work, and they should have the best their money can buy."

It is said to be likely that the protest of the sculptors will cause some commotion in North Carolina, where the affection for the memory of Senator Vance is great. The members of the committee are all prominent men, and the charge that they are guilty of bad faith and tricked the New York sculptors will naturally arouse public interest in that part of the country.

All the New York models have been shipped back to their makers.

Now Thinks Crossing Dangerous.

SAYVILLE, L. I., July 14.—The eastbound Sag Harbor express narrowly missed hitting Charles M. Aldrich at the Wheeler Road crossing this morning. Aldrich, with his team, drawing behind his coal wagon and mowing machine, drove up to the crossing. The rattling noise of the machine prevented him from hearing the train, and just as the horses were upon the track he saw the train was close upon him. He gave the team a cut with the whip. They jumped so suddenly that the rope attached to the mowing machine broke, leaving it in the middle of the track. The engine smashed it to pieces. Aldrich and the team escaped. Aldrich was a witness before the State Railroad Commissioners recently, and testified that he did not regard the crossing as a dangerous one. He has changed his mind.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The effect of the return of business prosperity, and particularly of the phenomenal bull market in Wall Street last Winter and Spring is plainly evidenced by the streets and avenues in the fashionable up-town districts that are unusually deserted for this time of the year, and the comparative absence of well-known men and women at the restaurants and roof gardens, where in ordinary Summers, and especially during the past three or four Summers, there was always a goodly sprinkling of fashionables during July at least. Much money has been made by many people during the past year, and with the comparatively dull market in Wall Street, more business men are taking long vacations than for many years past. The steamers for Europe today again sail with well-filled cabins, and the trains and boats to the suburbs and the Summer resorts yesterday afternoon were crowded with men and women going out of town for Sunday. To-day will be almost an entire holiday in Wall Street and in the business portions of the city, and with good weather the city clubs will be deserted to-morrow. The city has never seemed so quiet and dull in mid-July as at present.

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Among those booked to sail on the Campania to-day for Liverpool are Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dana, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Tailer, George A. Hearn, Frank Tilford, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Crosby, George P. Rockwell, Sir A. H. Stepney; Gen. John Gill, Mrs. Gill, and the Misses Gill, W. W. Spence, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Blackford, and George C. Jenkins, all from Baltimore; Mrs. Charles R. Hone, C. Russell Hone, Jr., Harold Hone, Mr. and Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Green, Edmund G. Howe, and Dr. A. G. Gerster. Among those booked to sail on the Ems for Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa to-day are Mrs. A. Boreel, the Misses Boreel, Emerson Latting, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Latting, and Charles H. Dickinson. On the Rotterdam, also to sail to-day, are booked Dr. F. P. Barnes, the Rev. W. F. Bishop, Dr. Talbot R. Chambers, Dr. W. H. Metcalf, Lieut. Commander H. N. Vail, United States Navy, and William J. Kennard. La Normandie, which sails to-day for Havre, has booked among a long list of passengers Albert Gautier, Mrs. R. M. Schofield and Miss Schofield, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Draper, Jr., the Hon. William Youngblood, and Mrs. and Miss Youngblood. The Graf Waldersee will carry among other passengers to-day Mr. C. B. Nichols, Dr. and Mrs. O. S. Hoffman, Prof. William James and Mrs. James, and Mr. and Mrs. John E. Powers.

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Returning steamers are bringing home numbers of well-known people who took their outings abroad at an earlier date. Mr. Oscar L. Richard returned on the Ems from Genoa on Thursday. Mrs. Richard, who has been spending June in Paris, has gone to Dinard for the rest of the Summer. On the Germanic, which arrived on Friday night, there came among others Mr. and Mrs. John Alden, Miss Cambioso, Mr. A. C. Cains, Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Eyre, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Holt, Mr. A. D. Irving, Jr., Mr. J. Pickett, Mr. Norman G. Johnson, and Mr. and Mrs. John A. Walker.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Tailer, who will sail to-day on the Campania, expected to have sailed two weeks ago with Mr. William H. Tailer, Mr. Tailer's brother. After a few days in London Mr. and Mrs. Tailer will start on a driving trip through Wales and the English lake country, and will then go to the Continent, returning in October.

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The engagement is announced of Mr. Robert Kelly Prentice and Miss Florence Delafield Benedict. Mr. Prentice is a graduate of Princeton and is well known in New York among younger society men. Miss Benedict is a relative of Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield.

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In January last there was published in this column an interesting and romantic story of the engagement and coming wedding of Mr. Joseph Muir and Mrs. Rudolph Wilhelm Schack, formerly Miss Minnie Livingston, a sister of Mr. James Duane Livingston, and a sister-in-law of Mrs. Archibald Gracie and Mrs. Augusta Temple Merritt. This story was ridiculed and the truth of the engagement was vigorously denied in two newspapers. It is now announced that the wedding will take place in this city on Tuesday next, and that Mr. and Mrs. Muir will then leave immediately for Japan, so that the truth of the story published exclusively in this column last Winter is now rather tardily admitted. It may be as well to repeat some of its details. Mr. Muir was a devoted admirer of Miss Livingston and a suitor for her hand some years ago. Upon her engagement to Mr. Shack, who died ten years ago after a few years of married life, Mr. Muir left his home and went out to Japan, where he amassed a fortune. Soon after Mr. Shack's death he began a correspondence with the widow, which he pursued unremittingly until last year, when he returned to New York to press his suit in person. Mrs. Shack suffered reverses of fortune after her husband's death, but her grief for Mr. Shack was so great that until last Winter she declined to consider another marriage. She then, however, consented, Mr. Muir having meanwhile returned to Japan. He has now come all the way back to claim his bride and to take her with him to his Eastern home.

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Mr. Reginald Ward, who returned from Europe last week, bringing with him as his guest the Irish Earl of Donoughmore, and who expected to start for Mexico with his titled guest this week, is at his home, in Boston, suffering from a slight injury to one of his eyes, which has compelled the postponement of the Mexican trip. The Earl of Donoughmore will go to Narragansett Pier on Monday, where he will be the guest for a week of Mr. Clark, Mr. Ward's partner.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 14.—The picnic at the Vanderbilt farm, in Portsmouth, in honor of her son, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, and his traveling companions will be given by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt to-morrow afternoon. The guests will be taken to the farm known as Oakdale on four-in-hand coaches and brakes. Two of the whips will be Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Robert L. Gerry. The luncheon will be served on round tables set under the tall trees on the lawn, while palms will be used for the surrounding decorations. Luncheon over, the young people will dance in the pavilion which stands close to the farmhouse. The young people will during their stay have an opportunity of seeing the various departments of the most complete model farm in this country.

The Newport clambake cozy quarters are in much demand this season, and thus far a number of very enjoyable private bakes have been given there by the cottagers.

The officers of the naval station will give a hop in the War College to-morrow afternoon.

The Rev. James Le Baron Johnson of Grace Church, New York, will preach in Emmanuel Church on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, with Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Miss Sloane, Miss Morton, and the guests at The Breakers went over to Narragansett Pier to-day via the Jamestown ferry.

Frederic Sheldon has returned from New York.

Henry H. Cook has returned from Europe.

William Auchincloss is the guest of his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Auchincloss.

Miss Marie Barna has as her guest at the Cliffs Hotel her sister, Mrs. J. C. Shainwald of Chicago.

Miss Susan O. Hoffman is visiting here.

It has been learned from one of the leading members of the Newport Fête Committee that for various reasons the annual fête, which is usually held during the first week in August, will not occur this Summer. This announcement will not be pleasantly received by the cottagers and the citizens of Newport. As to the cause of this action, one member of the committee stated that Newport had already had three celebrations this Summer, and it would be quite impossible to raise the necessary funds for another fête.

On Sunday evening next the first of the concerts for this season will take place at the Casino, and from present plans the grill rooms will be fully occupied by the cottagers who will entertain at dinner there. The grounds will be illuminated and there will undoubtedly be a very large gathering of the cottagers.

H. C. Ward entertained on board the Clytie yesterday.

Robert L. Gerry entertained at dinner on board the steam yacht Electra this evening in honor of Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

Arrivals from New York this evening include Stuyvesant Fish, H. R. Taylor, and George L. Rives.

Franklin A. Plummer of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

Mrs. Ogden Jones is the guest of Miss C. Ogden Jones.

F. L. V. Hopkin is the guest of Mrs. Burke-Roche.

Miss C. H. Smith is the guest of Miss Hattie Gammell.

George Griswold is here from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Olney Arnold, who have recently returned from Europe, are at their cottage in Washington Street.

Mrs. Admiral Baldwin and Mrs. Gambrill are registered at the Golf Club.

Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll and Mr. W. Forbes Morgan entertained at luncheon at the Golf Club to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Allen have arrived for the Summer.

Mrs. E. Livingston L. Ludlow entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Frederic Sheldon this evening gave a large dinner, her first social function of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dolan of Philadelphia, who are at Stone Villa for the season, gave a housewarming this evening in the form of a large dinner party. During the day a number of floral gifts were left at the cottage for Mrs. Dolan.

The report to the effect that T. Sandford Beatty is to be installed at Mrs. Potter Palmer's this season is denied here.

To-morrow evening promises to be the busiest of the season socially.

Mr. and Mrs. Silverman of Chicago are at the La Farge cottage.

To-day a number of boxes were sold for the Newport Horse Show, at the Newport Casino, in early September. The purchasers were Mrs. Edward S. Willing, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. J. J. Post, Mrs. William Thompson, Mrs. Ross R. Winans, Miss G. G. King, Major Theodore K. Gibbs, and Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss. The sale of these boxes leaves but six unsold.

Dinners were given this evening by Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. Edward Morrell, and Mrs. John A. Robinson.

Casino registers include Richard McCreery, Dr. and Mrs. D. Bryson Delevan, Hugo De Fries, and Harley T. Proctor.

Miss Julia Dent Grant will arrive here on Sunday morning from Saratoga and will be the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Potter Palmer, at Beaulieu.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Gordon Norrie have arrived at the Nerdwood cottage, in Parker Avenue, for the season.

MARRIED AFTER EIGHT YEARS.

Schneider and Miss Lark Quarreled, but Remembered Each Other.

Private Charles Schneider, Company D, Engineer Corps, married on Thursday evening, at Whitestone, Miss Nellie Lark, daughter of ex-Sergt. Lark of the Engineer Corps. Eight years ago Schneider became engaged to the young woman. His term of enlistment in the Engineers was then drawing to a close, and the couple planned to be married as soon as he was free from the army. It was his intention not to re-enlist. The arrangements for the wedding were made, but within a few days of the date of the wedding there was a lovers' quarrel, and the wedding was declared off. Schneider left as soon as his enlistment expired, went West, and enlisted in the Fifth Cavalry.

His last term of enlistment expired recently while he was with the regiment in Puerto Rico. He met old comrades of the Engineer Corps there, and they told him Miss Lark was still single. He then went to Whitestone and renewed his friendship with Miss Lark. The wedding took place Thursday night, because Company D of the Engineers, in which he re-enlisted, has been ordered to take the field at once.

SEES DANGER IN TRUSTS.

Ex-Mayor of Syracuse Says They Are Apt to Lead to a Serious Panic—Ship Canal for New York.

Ex-Mayor W. B. Kirk of Syracuse, for many years a member of the Democratic State Committee, talked on public questions with a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES at the Hoffman House last night. Mr. Kirk is a wealthy contractor, and has done much work for State and local governments.

"The trust business is being overdone," he said, "and it is apt to lead to a very serious panic. It is too often the case that plants owned by individuals are sold at sums largely in excess of their real value, and, in addition, a remunerative rate of interest is guaranteed all shareholders in the trusts. That state of things may be all very well so long as business is prosperous and times are good, but, with hard times and a tight money market, a panic is almost certain. Complications with labor may also bring dire results.

"The trusts probably will be the main issue in the next Presidential campaign. To my mind, Mr. Bryan will be the nominee of the Democrats, and he is the strongest man who can be named. Just now the re-election of President McKinley seems almost certain, but much can happen in a year to change the minds of very many people.

"Col. Roosevelt was elected Governor by a very slim margin—less than 20,000—yet he made his canvass fresh from the battlefields and when patriotism was strong, especially among the younger voters. Something must have occurred to reduce his plurality from that obtained by McKinley and Black in 1896. Under the circumstances, Roosevelt should have won by more than 100,000.

"I do not suppose that George W. Aldridge of Rochester will have much trouble on account of the canal scandal. The great trouble with Aldridge's administration was that political pressure caused the letting of canal contracts by piecemeal, and at many different points at the same time, so that this and that Senator and this and that Assemblyman could have work going on in his particular district. The work should have been begun at a given point and continued all along to the finish in an unbroken line.

"I have just returned from a trip through the big lakes, and I am surprised at the little knowledge which New Yorkers, as a rule, have of the immensity of the shipping interests there. The transportation business has made wonderful strides, and is on a paying basis. Much of this is the result of the improved condition of navigation made possible by the appropriations by the General Government and the liberality of many of the State Legislatures.

"The day will come when ships of great draught will be able to sail from Duluth clear through to New York. I may not live to see it, but a ship canal from Buffalo to New York is certain. I believe it would now be the subject of serious consideration but for the heavy expenses growing out of the Spanish war and the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. The latter, of course, will be built before the State ship canal is begun, but it has got to come.

"The public is awaiting with interest the outcome of the meeting of the Democratic National Committee in Chicago next week. It will be a serious mistake if it, as I understand it will, does away with the two-thirds rule regarding nominations in convention. Mr. Bryan will certainly suffer if he favors or permits the abolition of that rule."

END OF THE BICYCLE TRUST.

Small Dealers Delighted Over the Abandonment of the Scheme.

Small bicycle dealers, who were awaiting with anxiety the incorporation of the proposed bicycle trust, were set at ease yesterday by the announcement that the proposed combination had been abandoned. The promoters of the combination have been working for the past three months to get bicycle makers all over the country to come in with them. It was said that when A. G. Spalding went on a short trip to Europe some months ago, it was his purpose to interest European capitalists.

Almost every bicycle maker in the country has been present or has been represented at the meetings of the promoters held at the Waldorf-Astoria during the past few weeks. Public accountants and examiners had investigated the various plants that were to be taken in, and options had been obtained on most of the factories.

The plan was to open business on Aug. 1, and the money with which to buy up the various plants was to have been forthcoming on that date. The announcement by the Western Wheel Works, Gormully & Jeffrey, and the Indiana Bicycle Company on Thursday night that they were out of the combination made the scheme impracticable.

Letters on the Anti-Trust Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 14.—Attorney General T. S. Smith to-day received a letter from Attorney General Edward P. Rucker of West Virginia accepting the invitation to attend the anti-trust conference to be held at St. Louis, Sept. 20. Solicitor General Edward L. Bartlett of New Mexico writes that his information on the trust question is so limited that if he were to attend the conference he would not be able to take a very active part in the discussion.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gen. John B. Clapp.

Gen. John B. Clapp, aged fifty-seven years, one of the best-known military men in Connecticut, died yesterday at Hartford, Conn. Gen. Clapp was born in Wethersfield, July 14, 1842. He enlisted in the Fifteenth Connecticut July 21, 1862, and for bravery at Antietam was made a First Lieutenant. He was appointed Adjutant Jan. 9, 1863. At the siege of Plymouth, April 20, 1864, he received the brevet rank of Captain for meritorious conduct.

After the war he was appointed Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of Gen. C. H. Prentice of the First Brigade. In 1873 he was promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel of the First Regiment, and in 1874 became Colonel. He was appointed Brigade Inspector in 1878 on the staff of Gen. Stephen R. Smith, and was later promoted to the staff of Gov. P. C. Lounsbury as Commissary General.

Gen. Clapp held many city offices. One son survives him.

Russell Farnham Lord.

Russell Farnham Lord, a civil and mining engineer, who had been connected with important enterprises in the United States and South America, died on Wednesday at his residence, 304 West Fifty-sixth Street, at the age of sixty-one years. His body was taken to Port Jervis, N. Y., where the country home of the family is situated, and the funeral took place there yesterday.

Mr. Lord was the son of Russell F. Lord, Sr., of Honesdale, Penn. He was a graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, and after his course in that institution acted as assistant to his father. At the outbreak of the civil war he was appointed a Brigadier General of Volunteers by Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania. He served throughout the war as an organizer of reserve regiments.

At the close of the war Mr. Lord went West to follow the profession of a mining engineer. He remained there until 1886, when he was appointed Chief Engineer to the Government of Salvador. Six years later he went to Ecuador to develop the mining property of the Playa de Oro Company. In 1896, on account of failing health, Mr. Lord came to New York. He was about to return to Ecuador when an acute attack of Bright's disease caused his death. Mr. Lord married in 1860 Miss Mary Farnum of Port Jervis, who, with four children, survives him.

Charles M. Kinsey.

Charles M. Kinsey, ninety-five years old, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. W. H. Harrison, at 70 North Seventh Street, Newark, N. J. He had been ill and feeble for several months. Mr. Kinsey was born in Easton, Penn., Oct. 28, 1803, and moved to Mendham, N. J., early in life, where he engaged in the cotton business. He operated in that line for many years. He moved to Newark seven years ago, and since that time lived with his daughter. He married Margaret Hinds in 1829. They had twelve children. All are living. About fifty grandchildren survive him. Mr. Kinsey was a Republican since the organization of that party. When the Gubernatorial election took place he wanted to vote, and had a carriage summoned to take him to the polls, but when it arrived he was not strong enough to go out. Burial will be in Fairmount Cemetery.

Lieut. Col. Gilbert C. Smith.

Lieut. Col. Gilbert C. Smith, in charge of the United States Quartermaster's Department at St. Louis, died at his home there late Thursday night. Except for his housekeeper, nobody else was in the house, his wife being absent in Arizona, visiting a married daughter. Yesterday Col. Smith complained of stomach trouble, but he was apparently not seriously ill.

Col. Smith, who was born in New York, entered the service at the outbreak of the civil war as First Sergeant of Company D, Fifth California Infantry. At the close of the war he entered the regular service as Second Lieutenant of the Ninth Infantry. Soon after he was transferred to the Quartermaster's Department, advancing to his present rank. He had been stationed here for several years, during which time he handled millions of dollars.

Louis Henry Blakeman.

Louis Henry Blakeman, son of the late Birdseye and Anna M. T. Blakeman, died yesterday at Stockbridge, Mass. Mr. Blakeman was Vice President and a Director in the Spencerian Pen Company. He was a member of the Union League, Aldine, New York Athletic, Jockey, and Coney Island Jockey Clubs, the New England Society, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The funeral will take place

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.
PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

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BANKERS, 1 Nassau St. New York.
STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL and SCHOOL BONDS
Descriptive list furnished upon application. Correspondence invited.

Holmes & Co.,
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Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
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United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET,
ISSUES
Travellers' Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE
IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

New York Telephone, 4014 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
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DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
67 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Telephone 2712 Broad.
B. H. & F. W. PELZER,
44-46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.
For Investment or on Margin.
Members N. Y. Consolidated Exchange,

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.
Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
OFFICERS:
JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Assistant Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, 2d Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Wm. R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Wm. H. Gelshenen,	Peter Doelger,
Frank H. Platt,	Chas. W. Morse,
James Roosevelt,	Chas. V. Fornes,
Eugene Kelly,	Wm. Halls, Jr.,
George R. Sheldon,	Bernard M. Shanley,
Ed. N. Gibbs,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Edwin Warfield,	James D. Layng,
Edward Eyre.	James Ross Curran.

Leavenworth, Topeka AND So. Western Railway
bondholders are invited to communicate with
C. H. VENNER & CO.
86 State St., Boston.

FINANCIAL.

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO., BOSTON,
AND
STRONG, STURGIS & CO., NEW YORK,
OFFER FOR SUBSCRIPTION
$8,600,000
First Mortage Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds
OF THE
American Writing Paper Company
Redeemable after Ten Years at 105
Dated July 1, 1899 *Due July 1, 1919*
Bonds in denomination of $1000 each, which may be registered as to principal
PRICE PAR AND INTEREST

OFFICERS.
ELISHA MORGAN, President.
BRADLEY D. RISING, GEORGE C. GILL, HENRY S. DICKINSON, } Vice-Presidents.
W. N. CALDWELL, General Manager.
GEO. B. HOLBROOK, Treasurer. WM. H. HEYWOOD, Asst. Treasurer.
R. F. McELWAIN, Secretary.

PROPERTY.

The American Writing Paper Company will own absolutely the following properties:—

Beebe & Holbrook Paper Co.	Linden Paper Co.
Chester Paper Co.	Nonotuck Paper Co.
Massasoit Paper Co.	Harding Paper Co.
Esleeck Paper Co.	Holyoke Paper Co.
Hurlbut Paper Mf'g. Co.	Dickinson Paper Co.
Hurlbut Stationery Co.	Riverside Paper Co.
Crocker Manufacturing Co.	Shattuck & Babcock Co.
Oakland Paper Co.	Albion Paper Co.
Springdale Paper Co.	Syms & Dudley Paper Co.
Parsons Paper Co. (except its Ledger Mill No. 2.)	Geo. C. Gill Paper Co.
	Connecticut River Paper Co.
Norman Paper Co.	Agawam Paper Co.
Platner & Porter Paper Mf'g Co.	Eaton, May & Robbins Paper Co.
Windsor Paper Co.	Geo. K. Baird Paper Co.

The returns show that for the year 1898 the above mills produced eighty-four per cent. of the fine writing paper out-put of New England (the chief seat of the industry) and over seventy-six per cent. of the entire out-put of the United States.

The new Company will begin business with a cash capital of $2,500,000, besides a full stock of merchandise, raw, wrought, and in process.

Most of these properties have been in operation for many years, and their trademarks and goodwill are established and very valuable.

The books of the Companies have been examined for us by Messrs. Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co., chartered accountants, who report to us that the average net earnings for the past ten years (which, it must be remembered, include the hard years 1893, '94, '95, and '96), after charging all expenses, wear and tear of plants and bad debts, and making a proper allowance for executive salaries, have been $1,250,620.38, and that the aggregate earnings for the first half of the current year are at least equal to this average. The combination of these companies will naturally result in extensive advantages, improvements, and economies, and our best advices from most competent men indicate that the net earnings of the new company will not be less than $2,200,000 (and this without increased output), which is equivalent to interest and sinking-fund of the bonds, seven per cent. dividend on the preferred, and three to four per cent. on the common stock. These advices and the auditors' report may be seen at our offices.

The authorized capital and bonded debt of the American Writing Paper Company is

$12,500,000 seven per cent. cumulative preferred stock, having preference both as to assets and dividends;

12,500,000 common stock, of which $3,000,000 will remain in the treasury of the Company;

17,000,000 first mortgage five per cent. sinking fund gold bonds, due 1919, interest payable January 1 and July 1.

Of the $17,000,000 bonds, $7,000,000 have been taken by the manufacturers and $1,400,000 have been privately sold. The remaining $8,600,000 are now offered for subscription at par and interest. All the stocks issued not used to cover the cost of consolidation have been taken by the manufacturers in part payment for the mills acquired.

Application to list these bonds will be made to the New York and Boston Stock Exchange.

Subscription books will be opened on **Monday, July 17, at 10 o'clock A. M.**, and will be closed on or before Tuesday, July 18th, at 3 P. M.

The right is reserved to reject or reduce the amount of any subscription.

Subscriptions must be accompanied by a deposit of five per cent. of the par value of bonds subscribed, for which a temporary receipt will be issued, and upon surrender of this receipt and payment of the balance of ninety-five per cent. and accrued interest, to the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, Mass., a negotiable receipt will be issued by said Trust Company, exchangeable for bonds when ready for delivery.

Copies of prospectus giving further particulars may be had on application.

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.,
44, STATE STREET, BOSTON.
STRONG, STURGIS & CO.,
36, BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
The American Spirits Manufacturing Company,
The Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Company,
The Spirits Distributing Company, and
The Standard Distilling & Distributing Company.

Referring to advertisement of the undersigned, dated June 20, 1899, notice is hereby given that the agreement dated June 21, 1899, under the terms of which a majority of the stocks of the above-named Companies have been deposited, is hereby declared binding, operative, and effective. **The organizers have agreed, in order to afford an opportunity for absent shareholders to deposit their holdings, to extend the time for deposit of stock until July 20, 1899.**

Central Trust Company of New York,
By F. P. OLCOTT, President.
The State Trust Company,
By WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and Its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

You Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

To the Stockholders of the
American Spirits Manufacturing Company.

Pursuant to a resolution passed at a meeting of stockholders of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, the undersigned have been appointed and have agreed to act as a committee to take such action as may be necessary to protect the interests of the holders of stock. Stockholders desiring to participate must deposit their stock with the **City Trust Company of New York, No. 36 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough,** who will act as depositary for the committee, and who will issue participation certificates against stock deposited. A payment of ten cents per share must be made at the time of the deposit of stock. All stock must be deposited on or before **July 21st, 1899,** after which date no stock will be received except upon terms to be imposed by the Committee.

Copies of the agreement may be had at the office of the **City Trust Company of New York.**

Dated NEW YORK, July 10th, 1899.

BERT REISS,
HUGH V. RODDY, JR.,
LEWIS W. BABCOCK,
Committee.
JAMES C. CHURCH,
WALLACH & COOK,
Counsel.

DEVLIN COAL COMPANY
6% Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated January 1, 1894, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 12 M. of the 15th day of July, 1899, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, secured by said deed, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of four thousand one hundred and sixty-four 50-100 ($4,164.50) dollars.

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY,
of the City of New York, Trustee,
No. 30 Broad St.
July 10th, 1899.

CHART MOVEMENTS
Safe and Sure Guides to SUCCESSFUL SPECULATION.
Fully explained and illustrated in my revised (Sixth) edition. Just out.
INS AND OUTS OF WALL STREET
Operators cannot afford to be without it.
13 Drawings. 100 Pages. 10c. stamps. Address
PUBLISHER, P. O. Box 196 New York.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS & BONDS,
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Wednesday, July 19th, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
100 shs. American Sugar Refining Co. prefd.
50 shs. Home Insurance Co.
50 shs. Pacific Bank.
100 shs. Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.
$5,000 Pittsburgh & Western Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1917.
68 shs. Chic. & Northwestern R. R. prefd.
$7,000 State Louisiana 4 p. c. Bds., 1914.
$250 Montclair Club 2d Mtge. Bds.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
50 shs. National City Bank of B'klyn.
BY ORDER OF ELIJAH L. ROAKE, Assignee.
2 shs. Hormiguero Central Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
22 shs. Hanover Natl Bank.
5 shs. United States Trust Co.
20 shs. Central Trust Co.
40 shs. 42d Street, Man. & St. Nich. Av. R. R.
$3,000 Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. Coll. Trust 5 p. c. Bds., 1937.
$1,000 Long Island R. R. 5 p. c. Bd., 1934.
$190 Mobile & Ohio R. R. 4 p. c. Genl. Mtge. Bd. Scrip.
15 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
38 shs. Mechanics' National Bank.
$9,000 Toronto-Hamilton-Buffalo R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1946.
$8,000 Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Impt. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1928.
$4,000 Detroit City Gas Prior Liens 5 p. c. Bds., 1923.
$40,000 Ohio Mining & Manufacturing Co. 1st Mtge. Bds., (Trust Co. Ctfs.)
14 shs. Bank State of New York.
75 shs. Bowery Bank.
138 shs. Chatham National Bank.
4 shs. Continental Natl. Bank.
15 shs. 5th Avenue Bank.
10 shs. German Exchange Bank.
27 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Lincoln Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Trow Directory Printing & B. B. Co.
15 shs. Merchants' Refrigerating Co.
10 shs. Clev., Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis R.R. prefd.
1 share Bank of N. Y., N. B. A.
10 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
$2,000 2d Avenue R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1909.
15 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
1 share New York Life Ins. & Trust Co.
$2,000 Norfolk & Western R. R. Impt. & Extn. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1934.
$1,000 Plainview R. R. 1st Mtge. Guar. 7 p. c. Bd., 1908.
$1,000 Minn. Valley R. R. 1st Mtge. Guar. 7 p. c. Bd., 1908.
$1,000 Rochester & No. Minn. 1st Mtge. Guar. 7 p. c. Bd., 1908.
40 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
80 shs. Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. pfd.
10 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
71 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
8 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
27 shs. Natl. Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
14 shs. Nat. Shoe & Leather Bank.
20 shs. 9th Natl. Bank.
9 shs. Central Trust Co.
20 shs. Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.
$10,000 Bluff Point Land Impt. Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1940. Guar.
$13,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul Ry. Co. (Fargo & So. Div.) 6 p. c. Bds., 1924.
$10,000 University City New York (Washington Square Building) 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1920.
$5,000 Cedar Rapids & Missouri River R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1916.
20 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
60 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
40 shs. Natl. Surety Co.
15 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
$1,000 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1940.
$4,000 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1940.

Pittsburgh & Western Railway
PREFERRED STOCK.

A large number of the holders of the Preferred Stock of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company have appointed the undersigned a Committee to represent and protect such shares and, if practicable, secure proper recognition therefor in any scheme of reorganization of said Company. A very large majority of the preferred shares have been deposited with the **KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY** to the order of the Committee under such protective agreement. The holders of all outstanding Preferred Stock of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company are invited to deposit their certificates with the **KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY,** 66 Broadway, New York. To enable them to participate in any benefits to be secured by the Committee for such Preferred Stock, deposits must be made on or before **AUGUST 15, 1899.** Certificates now listed on the Stock Exchange will be issued for such deposits.

Each deposit will be subject to an assessment of not to exceed 25 cents per share to meet the necessary expenses of the Committee, such assessment to be paid from time to time as called for by the Committee.

The Committee will cause a thorough examination to be made of the physical and financial condition of the property and its earning capacity, and will then formulate and present to depositing stockholders some scheme of readjustment which will afford protection to the valuable equity which the preferred stockholders have in the property.

New York, July 11, 1899.

A. FOSTER HIGGINS,
J. HARSEN RHOADES,
CHARLES W. BAKER,
Committee.
WM. B. RANDALL,
66 Broadway, Secretary.
HENRY CRAWFORD, Counsel.

$4,000,000
New York City Gold
3½% BONDS,
Free from Taxes.
LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR TRUSTEES AND ADMINISTRATORS.
Maturing 1918 and 1929.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
Farson, Leach & Company,
35 NASSAU STREET,
NEW YORK.

NEW LOAN.
$400,000.00
KANSAS CITY, MO., GOLD,
3½% SCHOOL BONDS,
Dated July 1st, 1899, due July 1st, 1919. (Not optional.)
Principal and semi-annual interest payable in New York in gold.

Assessed valuation	$ 70,974,315.00
Real valuation	210,000,000.00
Total net debt, including this issue after deducting Water debt and Sinking Fund	1,946,006.85
	2¾ per cent.
Constitutional limit of debt	5 per cent.
Total School debt included in above	1,740,000.00
Value of School property	2,500,000.00

POPULATION 200,000.
Note: The Kansas City Sinking Fund has purchased $200,000 of this issue.
Price and July circular on application.
W. J. HAYES & SONS, Bankers,
111 Congress St., BOSTON, MASS.
313 Superior St., CLEVELAND, O.

MINORITY STOCKHOLDERS
Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company.

The undersigned have agreed to act as a committee to take such action as may be necessary to protect the interest of the holders of the minority stock. Stockholders desiring to participate must deposit their stock with Messrs. Rolston & Bass, No. 16 Broad Street, who will act as depositary for the committee, and who will issue participation certificates against stock deposited. A payment of ten cents per share must be made at the time of the deposit of stock. All stock must be deposited on or before August 1st, after which date no stock will be received except upon terms to be imposed by the committee.

Copies of the agreement may be had at the office of Messrs. Rolston & Bass, or from either of the undersigned.

Dated New York, July 1, 1899.

Committee: SIMON ROTHSCHILD, JOHN S. TILNEY, ALFRED SULLY.

DIVIDENDS.

AT A MEETING OF DIRECTORS OF THE International Steam Pump Company, held July 13th at their offices, 26 Broadway, a quarterly dividend of One and a Half Per Cent. was declared on the Preferred Stock of said Company, payable August 1st. Transfer books close July 20th. Open August 1st.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 14	336,050
To date this year	104,962,482
Corresponding date last year	54,911,797

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 14	$3,518,000
To date this year	$579,335,480
Corresponding date last year	$431,609,380

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 3½@6 per cent.; at three months, 3½@4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty and ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express	1¼	National Biscuit	½
Chi. G. W. pf., A	½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	2½
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	Nat. Lead pf.	½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	8½
Chi. Term. T. pf.	1½	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	½
Consol. Ice pf.	½	Pitts. & West. pf.	¾
Glucose Sugar	½	Third Avenue	5
Manhattan Con.	½	Twin City R. T.	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Foundry	⅞	H. B. Claflin	¾
Am. Car & F. pf.	½	Lake E. & W. pf.	1¼
Am. Sugar Ref.	1½	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
At., Top. & S. F.	⅝	Met. Street Ry.	½
A., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Mexican Central	½
Brook. Rap. Tr.	2¼	Minn. & St. Louis	½
Brunswick Co.	⅞	Missouri Pacific	1
Cent. Pac., as. pd.	⅞	Mobile & Ohio	1
Ches. & Ohio	¾	N. Y. Central	⅞
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	1	Penn. Railroad	½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	⅝
Chi. & Northwest	1¼	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅞	Pullman Car	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Quicksilver pf.	¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	¾	Reading 1st pf.	¾
Col. Mid. pf.	2¼	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1⅝	St. Paul & Omaha	1
Delaware & Hudson	1	Southern Ry. pf.	¾
Denver & Rio Gr pf.	¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅞
Federal Steel	¾	Union Pacific	¾
Federal Steel pf.	¾	Union Pacific pf.	1¼
General Electric	1	U. S. Rubber	1½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Detroit City Gas 5s	1
Det. & Mack. 4s	1
Mo. Pac. col g. 5s	1
N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1

Bonds Declined.

Toledo, Peoria & Western	2

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Rumors that $5,000,000 of gold will be exported by to-day's steamers did duty for bear speculators at the opening of yesterday's stock market. The names of bankers were freely reported as interested in shipments and various circumstantial details were quoted to give the story an authentic look. Effect was produced. No sharp breaks were brought about, but the market's advancing tendency was checked and throughout the day Stock Exchange tickers came pretty much to a standstill, for it was not till quite late in the day that there was official refutation of the tale. Then many losses scored in the early part of the day were recovered though bear speculators were still active up to the close of the day's business and further weakness was found at the close.

Various developments during the day indicated with what general uniformity progress is being made in the business world. A number of important railways issued earnings reports, and the exhibits were in practically every case favorable—general warrants for enthusiasm. Most of the gains in profits recorded through current railway operations are far and away beyond all that even the most sanguine of managers have anticipated.

But in Wall Street the professional contingent prefers to be bearish even in the face of record-breaking evidences of prosperity. And throughout yesterday there was worry and flurry on the Stock Exchange over what speculators on the short side profess to see impending in local street railway affairs. They were sure of strikes—even themselves declared two or three. Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Metropolitan Street Railway were particularly under pressure on this account; but the more curious phase of the situation was that the whole Stock Exchange list was assailed by professional speculators on the short side, for no other declared reason than that some street car conductors and motormen were in rebellion over in Brooklyn. This sort of thing would present a strange aspect out of Wall Street, but in Wall Street in these days it is no handicap to be ridiculous, if only you are willing to be bearish. And to be bearish on the present business situation necessitates being ridiculous.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London sold about 15,000 shares in this market yesterday, the arbitrage houses taking advantage of the strong opening here to unload stocks bought earlier in the London market by their correspondents. Most of this foreign selling was in Anaconda, Chesapeake and Ohio, Louisville, Union Pacific preferred, the Denver stocks, St. Paul, Southern Railway, and the Northern Pacific. London was quite a heavy seller of the latter stock.

GOLD EXPORT CANARDS.

Rumors of exports of gold by to-day's steamer were used by the bears to affect the market yesterday afternoon. It was reported that from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000 had been taken for shipment, and some of these stories went so far as to give the names of the shippers. Inquiry among the foreign banking houses, however, brought out the fact, that no exports whatever are likely. Authorities pointed out that posted rates of exchange are far below the exporting point, and that shipments could not be made unless Europe was willing to pay a substantial premium, which the foreigners show no disposition to do. The advance in the Bank of England's rate of discount has brought about a rise in sterling at Continental centres which operates against shipments of gold from New York.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the first week of July to-day will cover sixty roads, and will show 15.86 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

1st Week of July.	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ala. Gt. Southern	$32,453	$2,545	.....
Ann Arbor	27,383	4,186	.....
Balt. & Ohio Southw.	121,028	14,189	.....
*Buff., R. & Pitts.	35,866	.....	$40,060
Canadian Pacific	522,000	41,000	.....
Central of Georgia	99,148	4,407	.....
Ches. & Ohio	204,329	7,211	.....
Chi. & East Illinois	92,835	13,013	.....
Chi. Gt. Western	116,810	34,845	.....
Chi., Ind. & Louisv.	70,464	8,596	.....
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	792,241	203,822	.....
Chi. Term. Transfer	21,802	857	.....
Chi. & West Mich.	57,324	3,534	.....
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	28,822	5,653	.....
Col., Sandky & Hock.	14,984	.....	670
Denver & Rio Grande	138,500	.....	1,900
D., Gr. Rap. & West.	30,112	4,624	.....
Evansv. & Ind.	5,698	.....	714
Evansv. & T. Haute	21,847	145	.....
Flint & P. Marquette	62,279	11,461	.....
Georgia	24,744	.....	6,163
Grand Trunk— Chi. & Gd. Trunk. Det., Gd. H. & M.	451,694	33,140	.....
Hocking Valley	68,663	23,898	.....
Int. & Gt. Northern	43,407	322	.....
Iowa Central	29,883	9,464	.....
Kanawha & Mich.	9,613	804	.....
Kan. City Sub. Belt	8,736	.....	522
Lake Erie & West.	67,401	14,301	.....
Louis., Ev. & St. L.	30,665	4,050	.....
Louisv. & Nashville	460,185	68,370	.....
Mexican Central	295,997	95,949	.....
Mexican National	116,504	15,001	.....
Minneapolis & St. L.	48,880	14,054	.....
M., St. P. & S. Ste. M.	79,225	15,643	.....
Mo., Kan. & Texas	158,687	20,975	.....
Mo. Pac., Iron Mt.	385,000	28,000	.....
Central Branch	13,000	.....	2,000
N. Y., Ont. & West.	75,408	5,652	.....
Norfolk & Western	248,234	49,577	.....
Ohio River	24,889	3,721	.....
Ore. R. R. & Nav.	156,725	23,834	.....
Peo., Dec. & Evansv.	16,334	2,629	.....
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	54,563	27,708	.....
Pittsburg & Western.	55,389	.....	4,223
Rio Grande Southern.	7,303	.....	597
Rio Grande Western	54,300	13,200	.....
St. Jos. & Gr. Island.	25,350	8,800	.....
St. Louis & S. Fran.	125,801	1,848	.....
St. Louis Southw.	90,800	15,400	.....
Southern Railway	468,649	48,727	.....
Texas & Pacific	112,938	11,324	.....
Toledo & Ohio Cent.	34,118	4,206	.....
Tol., Peo. & West.	20,691	2,417	.....
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	36,371	466	.....
Wabash	267,021	48,146	.....
West. N. Y. & Penn.	71,300	15,100	.....
Wheel. & Lake Erie	31,408	780	.....
Wisconsin Central	106,731	11,631	.....
Total (60 roads)	$6,852,672	$995,193	$56,849
Net inc. (15.86 p. c.)	.....	938,344	.....

*Decrease due to strike at company's mines.

MR. KENNEDY'S ELECTION.

Wall Street was both surprised and encouraged by the disclosure by THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday that Mr. John S. Kennedy, who is prominently identified with the Great Northern, has been elected a Director of the Northern Pacific. Despite efforts to hide the fact, it was recognized in well-informed circles that this step clearly indicates a reconciliation between James J. Hill of the Great Northern and J. P. Morgan of the Northern Pacific.

News agencies and bear interests tried hard to detract from the importance of the development by pointing out that Mr. Kennedy merely succeeds the late John G. Moore in the Northern Pacific board, Mr. Moore also having been a representative of Mr. Hill. From this fact it was argued that Great Northern will have no more representation in the Northern Pacific's management than when Mr. Moore sat as a Director. Such arguments do not, however, take into consideration that Mr. Moore was only one of Mr. Hill's brokers, and was by no means an important Great Northern factor, as is Mr. Kennedy, who is one of the largest holders of the road's securities. Mr. Moore represented Mr. Hill in the Northern Pacific Directorate at a time when Hill representatives carried no weight in that council. Now, however, with the establishment of new harmonious relations between the two roads, Mr. Kennedy comes out of his retirement to become an active factor in Northern Pacific affairs, accepting a place made important by the reconciliation between Mr. Morgan and Mr. Hill.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was the feature of yesterday's market, being the most active stock on the list and one of the weakest. It was kept under pressure all day long, and with every new rumor regarding the strike on the company's lines, which was said to be near at hand, fresh drives were made against it. From 113⅝, Brooklyn dropped to 111½, where it closed, with a net loss of more than 2 points.

Under the leadership of some of the larger operators, the traders were heavy sellers of Brooklyn. Except for the little long stock liquidated by commission house clients who were frightened by the strike reports, the day's sales were for the short account. Professionals made much of the late reports that employes on the Nassau system would be ordered out at midnight, and some traders made themselves conspicuous by offering small bets that a general strike will be in progress before next Monday morning.

Wall Street interests identified with the property stood together in their statements that the company will attend to and remove any real grievances that the men may have. They declared positively that there is no reason for fearing a strike at present, or, in fact, at any time. Flower & Co. and other insiders bought the stock on a scale down, and talked significantly of the extended short interest.

MANHATTAN'S STRENGTH.

Despite the weakness of the other traction shares and of the general market, Manhattan Elevated advanced yesterday from 118¼ to 120, and was one of the few stocks that scored gains for the day. The buying of the stock was persistent and was again excellent in character. Commission houses, some of them often used by Vanderbilt interests, took round lots, and toward the close there were rumors of an early announcement of a change of control. Traders fought the advance on the theory that Manhattan should sympathize with the other tractions. Their selling materially increased the short interest, which is believed to be of large proportions.

PENNSYLVANIA'S POLICY.

There is a strong feeling among many of the large stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in consequence of the persistent refusal of the Directors of the company to open a transfer office in this city. The New York market for the stock has been broadening all the Summer, until now the price of the stock is virtually dictated by the dealings here. Notwithstanding this fact, brokers are put to the inconvenience and expense of sending stock to Philadelphia for transfer. This acts as something of a handicap on the freedom for trading and calls attention to the obstruction which the company's Directors seem disposed to put in the way of dealings in the stock. Millions of the company's bonds and bonds of its affiliated companies are listed on the Stock Exchange. One official, when asked why the company did not give its New York stockholders a transfer office, is reported to have replied that the company did not care to incur the expense. This excuse is regarded as very flimsy, in view of the millions of money which is spent in other ways.

A prominent member of the Stock Exchange, closely connected with the listing department, recently remarked that when the next application was made to list Pennsylvania Railroad bonds it was not improbable that the company would be asked by the Stock Exchange authorities for an explanation why it did not treat its stockholders in the same manner in which it treated its bondholders.—New York News Bureau.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The Committee on Stock List of the New York Stock Exchange, acting under authority from the Governing Committee, has added to the list for dealings the following securities:

Beech Creek Railroad—$165,000 additional guaranteed 4 per cent. common stock, making the total amount listed $5,765,000. The stock just listed has been issued in exchange for an equal amount of the capital stock of the Cambria County Railroad, extending from Patton, Penn., (about nine miles,) to Spangler, Penn., on the Cambria and Clearfield Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, over which division the Beech Creek Railroad has trackage rights. The latter's stock is guaranteed by the New York Central.

Hackensack Water Company, (reorganized)—$459,875 additional common capital stock, issued for construction and improvement purposes, making the total amount listed $1,225,000.

Southern Railway—$1,000,000 additional first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of 1994, making the total amount listed $28,559,000. Of the newly listed issue $813,000 represents practically the cost of properties and franchises of the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap and Louisville Railway and Knoxville Belt Railroad, the actual amount being $923,156; $

week about 50,000 shares of the stock bought last month, and is bound to sell more if its money market goes still higher."

DUN'S AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

Because every prospect pleases, it is the right time to watch most closely for signs of trouble. But it is not easy to find them when the volume of business is 63.7 per cent. larger than last year and 75.5 larger than in 1892, the best of all years except the last, or when failures continue the smallest ever known, or when the exports of staples begin to improve materially, or when railroad business is by far the best ever known, or when New York bankers appear in international operations, listening to a Russian inquiry and undertaking a Mexican loan. Even the industrial disputes incident to the season cause less trouble than usual, the largest of them having been settled Thursday by the Steel Plate Company. The Bank of England finds it difficult to borrow more from this side, and frankly raises its rate while this country begins to ship fresh crops for which Europe will run into debt.

Iron production in the first week of July was 265,363 tons, for the past two weeks less because a strike July 1 closed seven Shenango furnaces producing 1,200 tons daily, though it is expected to end to-day, and several other furnaces have begun production this month. The increase of 9,391 tons weekly in June, with decrease of 80,490 tons in unsold stocks not of the great steel companies, implies a production of about 1,128,680 tons in June. Consumption would be 1,220,030 tons, and in the half year 6,844,215, but for the fact that steelmakers have stocked heavily against orders running through most of the year, drawing from outside supplies, so that consumption may prove only 6,760,000 tons, or even less. Prices are climbing, but only for the trifling surplus not covered by contracts, so that quotations represent but an insignificant part of the actual business. It is of more importance that new orders, though very many, seem no longer equal to the weekly output, except in a few branches, while furnaces and other works practically abandoned for many years are being started again.

Copper is a shade weaker, at 18¼ cents for lake. Government reporting the output in 1898 at 526,375,591 pounds. The is strong, with London speculation 28.25 cents, and lead is advanced by the Smelting Company to 4.35. The largest shipments of boots and shoes in any year for the season—193,080 cases in two weeks—greater by 17.4 per cent. than last year, 8.6 per cent. than in 1897, and 29.4 per cent. than in 1892, result from very extensive pressure to anticipate orders for August and September, distribution far exceeding expectations, but there are reported with such appeals not nearly as large though numerous duplicate orders. Hemlock sole leather sells largely but some kinds slowly with slight yielding in prices.

Though cotton is steady, in spite of Texas floods, at 6.19 cents, and the general demand for cotton goods is full and sustains prices, a reduction of half a cent in some fancy prints is reported. Larger distribution is expected this month, and export demand increases. In wool, a great speculation is in progress, sales in two weeks reaching 22,261,100 pounds, against 24,572,500 in 1897, when the buying was to anticipate new duties. It is worth noticing that no purchases by manufacturers are mentioned, save one for 400,000 pounds, though there is much calculation that "the manufacturers must buy" at any price asked. Western frenzies sometimes make Eastern markets, but as a rule consumers make prices in the end.

Foreign trade is more satisfactory, exports for the week being slightly larger than last year. Exports of staples in June, though much smaller in breadstuffs, owing to low prices, were in all only $6,215,026 less than last year, while imports of dutiable domestic products increased $8,031,461, making the excess of exports for the month $35,137,937, and the excess of exports of merchandise and specie for the fiscal year $504,555,497. While exports of the chief staples have decreased $85,878,380, manufactured exports have increased nearly as much, making the total decrease only $5,921,608.

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Bradstreet's review of the state of trade will say to-day:

New features in the general trade situation this week are of an almost uniformly favorable character. So rare, indeed, are the disturbing and unsettling features as to necessitate considerable search to locate them. Additional statistics of past trade movements received are certainly of an encouraging nature, foremost among these being exceptionally good railroad earnings returns for June and the first half of the year and ascertained totals of an enormous export trade, practically equal to the phenomenal business of the preceding fiscal year. The record of railroad receiverships for the first half of the year bears a striking resemblance to the list of business mortalities, inasmuch as they are the smallest in number reported since receiverships first became prominent. Among current news features might be mentioned the quite favorable July crop report of the Agricultural Department, which, while confirming earlier advices of a more moderate yield of Winter wheat, and therefore of a smaller aggregate crop than that gathered last year, admitted, however, to have been largely underestimated, point to a large acreage in corn and conditions, which, if maintained, would easily result in a crop in excess of 2,000,000,000 bushels. Late unfavorable reports from Russia point to a still more pronounced diminution of crop yields in that country this year. Official French crop estimates also have been whittled down, and the outlook seems to favor the probability that Europe will buy nearly as much wheat in America as it did in the last fiscal year, when, it might be added, exports exceeded the totals of the boom year 1897-8.

The prices situation is naturally a strong one, wheat and coffee alone of all the prominent staples being lower on the week, and the former only fractionally so, owing to large receipts at the West and to the check to export demand caused by reaction from the price reached some time ago. All of the cereals are higher, as are also pork and dairy products. Cotton is also slightly higher, Bradstreet's estimate of damage to the Texas crop being generally regarded as conservative. Miscellaneous metals, notably copper, tin, and lead are all higher on the week, and the boom in tin is attracting attention second only to that noted in iron. Lumber continues in active demand, and white pine is higher at the West. Raw sugar is slightly lower in sympathy with foreign markets, but refined is selling in larger quantities than ever before known. The sugar war has been abandoned for the time being, and the margin between refined and raw is now nearly ⅜c. Distributive trade advices are favorable, particularly in dry goods, boots and shoes, and while Fall trade is not yet in full swing at all centres, the volume of business booked and the movement of goods to distributors are heavy. The finer grades of wool have been made advanced and clothing trades generally are encouraging. Advices from shoe salesmen are of liberal business at recent advances and some large sales of leather are reported at the West.

Bank clearings are of enormous volume for the season, aggregating $1,923,655,528 for the week, a gain of 17 per cent. over last week, of 61 per cent. over this week a year ago, of 102 per cent. over 1896, of 93 per cent. over 1891, and of 70 per cent. over 1892. Business failures number 174, against 136 last week, 228 in this week a year ago, 247 in 1897, 255 in 1896, and 214 in 1895.

June railroad earnings are not only the best of any reported this year, but show the heaviest aggregate gain reported since May, 1898, as a result of an unprecedented grain tonnage, marked industrial activity, and a large return movement of freight Westward. Gross earnings of 101 systems aggregate $45,438,393, an increase of 13.6 per cent. over June a year ago, comparing with a gain of only 7.7 per cent. in May, and the heaviest gain reported since May, 1898, when the gain was 13.7 per cent. The Grangers make the best showing, with an increase of 27.6 per cent. over June last year, followed by the gain of 14.5 per cent. by the Pacific roads, and 13.7 per cent. by the trunk lines. Increases by coal, Southwestern and Southern roads vary from 12 to 13 per cent., the central Western roads gain 10 per cent., and the Mexican group 14.5 per cent. Of 91 systems, 88 show increases, and in five groups of roads every company shows gains. For the six months 100 roads, operating 95,000 miles, show earnings of $277,398,315, a gain of 6.5 per cent. over 1898, and following progressive gains for five years past.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 3,263,815 bushels, against 3,758,972 bushels last week, 2,910,827 bushels in the corresponding week of 1898, 1,522,092 bushels in 1897, 2,963,949 bushels in 1896, and 1,052,892 bushels in 1895. Since July 1 this season the exports of wheat aggregate 7,010,787 bushels, against 5,639,469 bushels last year, and 4,024,698 bushels in 1897-8. Corn exports for the week aggregate 4,553,739 bushels, against 4,097,144 bushels last week, 2,822,848 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,723,510 bushels in 1897, 1,110,371 bushels in 1896, and 895,512 bushels in 1895. Since July 1 this season corn exports aggregate 8,650,883 bushels, against 5,233,520 bushels during the same period a year ago, and 3,546,227 bushels in 1897-8.

A FOREIGN COPPER REVIEW.

Messrs. James Lewis & Sons of Liverpool in their monthly copper circular dated July 3 say:

"There has been but little change in the value of standard copper during the past month, it evidently being the policy of the American Amalgamated Copper Company to maintain values at about their present level, any recession in the market being met by purchases of forward copper, while sales for early delivery are made when the demand warrants it. Production is also apparently being regulated, as although the supplies from Arizona and the smaller United States mines have increased considerably, the total American increase is but small compared with the same period last year. Opening at £74 for cash, standard copper fell to £74 10s 3d on the 7th ult., recovered to £77 on the 12th, but declined again to £75 8s 9d on the 14th, advanced to £76 5s on the 16th, and fell to £75 5s on the 20th. From this point it rose to £76 on the 23d, and fluctuated between this price and £76 10s up to the end of the month, the closing value to-day being £76 15s for cash, and £76 13s 9d for three months' prompt, after £77 7s 6d and £77 5s, respectively, had been paid. Notwithstanding the shipment of 1,500 tons Chile bars and 375 tons Rio Tinto ingots to New York, the public stocks have increased 548 tons during the month. It would appear that the object of these shipments is to reduce the quantity of copper available for speculative purposes in the London market, as the shipments from the United States to Europe continue large, and promise to amount to about 10,000 tons from Northern and Southern ports for the month of June."

FLATBUSH TRUST COMPANY.

New Financial Organization Formed with $200,000 Capital Stock.

The Flatbush Trust Company was organized Thursday evening at the company's office, 622 Flatbush Avenue, near Caton Avenue, Brooklyn. A very large block of the stock was taken by the Hanover National Bank. The officers elected are the following:

President—William Brown; Vice President—John Z. Lott, Second Vice President—John H. Ditmas; Third Vice President—Gustave A. Jahn; Secretary—Edmund D. Fisher, for ten years with the Brooklyn Trust Company; Directors—Homer L. Bartlett, M. D., William Brown, F. A. M. Burrell of Charles A. Schieren & Co., Pomeroy Burton, George C. Case, Warren Cruikshank of E. A. Cruikshank & Co., Joseph P. Curren, Henry B. Davenport, John H. Ditmas, Congressman Edmund H. Driggs, George H. Henderson, F. W. Holmes of F. W. Holmes & Sons, Gustave A. Jahn, John Lefferts, Jr., of Sutphen & Lefferts, John Z. Lott, G. W. Maynard, Mechanics' Bank; Theodore Maynard, Brooklyn Savings Bank; Lewis E. Pierson, cashier New York National Exchange Bank; D. S. Ramsay, President Hide and Leather National Bank; George H. Roberts, A. W. Schmidt, Treasurer Germania Real Estate and Improvement Company, and Henry W. Sherrill.

The members of the Executive Committee are William Brown, F. A. M. Burrell, Warren Cruikshank, Henry B. Davenport, John H. Ditmas, Gustave A. Jahn, John Z. Lott, Lewis E. Pierson, A. W. Schmidt, Henry W. Sherrill, and Richard Young.

The capital stock is $200,000 and surplus $100,000. The Hanover National Bank will be the reserve depository and the New York National Exchange Bank the Clearing House agent of the new company.

One of the reasons that led to the establishment of the company in Flatbush Avenue is that it is only fifteen minutes from Coney Island and Bergen Beach, and offers, the investors thought, a fine opportunity for a banking business.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Declaration of a dividend of 1 per cent. on Twin City Rapid Transit common stock.

Annual meeting of the Welsbach Light Company and re-election of the retiring Board of Directors.

Wagner Palace Car stock quoted for the first time in the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange, closing at 180 bid, 183 asked.

Rock Island's earnings for June expected to show a substantial increase over the same month last year.

Surplus of $5,230 shown by Chicago and West Michigan for May, against a deficit of $9,778 in the corresponding month of 1898.

Shipment of 324,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Increase of $302,219 in Great Northern's gross earnings for June, making an increase of $2,436,031 for the fiscal year.

Incorporation at Albany of the Niagara Falls Home Telephone Company with a capital of $100,000.

Decrease of $12,685 in Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western's surplus for May, making a decrease of $20,243 since Jan. 1.

Increase of $102,828 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with the previous week, and decrease of $92,331 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Distilling Company of America fully organized with a temporary Board of Directors in charge of affairs pending the naming of a permanent board next week.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 14.—American securities opened to-day depressed on lower overnight operations from New York, and prices remained down, with very little doing. The market was entirely controlled by Wall Street advices. The notable feature was Northern Pacific preferred. At the close the tone was steady.

Consols for money, 106 7-16; for the account, 106⅝. Atchison, 20½; Canadian Pacific, 96⅜; St. Paul, 135½; Illinois Central, 118¾; Louisville, 74⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 79½; New York Central, 143; Erie, 14; Pennsylvania, 68⅝; Reading, 16⅝; Erie first preferred, 38½; Northern Pacific preferred, 79⅜.

Money, 3@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for both short and three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £39,000. Gold premiums are quoted to-day as follows: Buenos Ayres, 114.50; Madrid, 23; Lisbon, 35; Rome, .727.

Bar silver quoted at 27⅝d per ounce.

Spanish 4s closed at 59¾.

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, July 14.—Business on the Boerse to-day was inanimate. Locals were easier and Northern Pacifics hardened. Exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, July 14.—On the Boerse to-day prices were quiet. Local shares were offered, and American securities were somewhat harder in sympathy with the New York market.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 14.—Indications of a tighter money market are wanting. At the Clearing House to-day money between the banks was in large supply at 3 per cent. A prominent bank official said it was almost impossible to find a borrower among the banks. New York funds were in better demand, with sales at 10 and 5 cents discount for cash and par for check.

The sales of Amalgamated at par, and that price later bid, lifted the coppers in the stock market. Quincy was up to 170 and Tamarack to 221; Montana crossed 373, Butte sold at 80, and Arcadian at 63. The other coppers averaged a point gain. Heavy trading in United States was a feature of the early market. Tennessee Copper was quoted at 20½ asked, and Mayflower at 5½ to 6. Bonanza was off to 1⅞. Weakness in Dominion Coal and United States Oil, strength in the local railway shares, notwithstanding Boston and Lowell, and fair trading in Atchison preferred, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and Sugar were about the only features in a dull market.

Closing bid and asked:

MINING STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	9½	10	Old Colony	10¼	11¼
Allouez	8	9	Old Dominion	38¼	38¾
Arcadian	63	..	Osceola	..	89
Arnold	..	15½	Parrot	53¼	54
Ash Bed	1⅞	2¼	Pioneer	..	2½
Atlantic	30	32	Quincy	165	177
Baltic	32	33	Rhode Island	..	8¾
Bos. & C. C.	25	27	Santa Fé	..	14½
Bos. & Mont.	365	370	Sta. Ysabel	18	18½
Cal. & Hecla	705	810	Tamarack	221	225
Centennial	43	44½	Utah Cons.	43½	44
Franklin	23	23	Washington	2	2½
Humboldt	2	3	White Knob	8	10
Isle Royale	46	47	Winona	13	14
Mohawk	165	165½	Wolverine	46	47

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Boston & A.	255	257	Cent. Mass.	16	..
Boston & L.	240	..	Cen. Mass. pf.	65	70
Boston & M.	196	..	Fitchburg pf.	117	118
Boston & P.	298	299	N. Y. & N. E.	6s, ...	113	..
Boston El.	107	109	West End	95	95½
Bost. Gas 5s.	86	89			

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Am. Bell Tel.	345	..	Erie Tel.	..	95½	96
Chi. Stk. Yds.	145	146	Mex. Tel.	..	3⅜	3½
Dom. Coal	..	52¾	53	U. S. Oil	..	47½	47⅝
Dom. Coal pf.	116	..	Westing. El.	49½	..

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, July 14, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16	16⅛	577	Am. Car & Foundry	16	16⅜	16	16	— ⅞
60	61	245	Am. Car & Found. pf.	61	61	60⅞	61	— ½
40½	40⅝	6,510	American Cotton Oil	41	41¼	40½	40½	— ⅞
92½	92⅝	404	Am. Cotton Oil pf	92½	92⅝	92½	92⅝	+ ⅛
137	140	100	American Express	139½	139½	139½	139½	+1¼
35⅜	36	1,805	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	36	36½	35½	35½	.....
83⅜	83½	1,520	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	83	83½	82½	83½	+ ¼
69	70	260	Am. Malting Co. pf.	70	70	70	70	.....
6¾	6⅞	450	American Spirits Mfg.	6½	6⅞	6½	6⅞	.....
55⅛	55⅜	3,300	American Steel & Wire	56	56⅞	55¼	55¼	— ⅝
95	96	400	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	95⅞	96	95½	95½	— ¼
155⅝	155⅞	18,090	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	157⅞	157⅞	155¾	156⅝	—1½
118	118¼	20	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	118½	118½	118½	118½	.....
37¼	38	2,600	American Tin Plate	38	38⅜	37⅜	37⅜	.....
84¾	85	900	Am. Tin Plate pf., ex d	84¾	85½	84¾	85¼	.....
97	98	1,500	American Tobacco	97½	97½	97	97	— ¼
145	147½	10	American Tobacco pf.	143½	143¾	143¾	143⅞	.....
75	76¼	300	Am. S. H. pf., ex div.	76½	76½	76½	76½	+ ⅛
19½	19⅝	2,000	At., T. & S. F.	20⅛	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
60⅞	61	19,430	At., T. & S. F. pf.	61⅞	61⅞	60⅞	61	— ¼
56¼	56⅜	10,605	Anaconda Copper	56⅜	57½	56	56¼	— ¼
48½	49	100	Baltimore & Ohio	48½	48¾	48½	48½	— ¼
72	72½	20	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	72½	72⅝	72½	72⅝	.....
111⅜	111½	40,125	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	113	113⅝	111⅜	111⅜	—2¼
15⅝	16	400	Brunswick City	16	16	15⅞	16	— ⅛
53½	54	500	Canada Southern	54½	54½	54	54	— ⅝
51⅜	51⅝	100	Cent. Pac., ass't pd.	51⅜	51⅝	51⅜	51⅝	— ⅜
27⅞	28	7,850	Chesapeake & Ohio	28½	28⅝	28	28	— ¾
57½	57⅝	700	Chicago Con. Traction	57	57½	57	57½	.....
135¾	136	13,015	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	136⅜	137	135⅝	135¾	—1
74	74½	75	Chicago & East. Ill.	74½	74¾	74½	74¾	.....
14⅛	14¼	900	Chicago Great West.	14¼	14½	14	14⅛	— ⅛
67¾	68¼	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	68½	68⅝	68⅛	68⅛	+ ⅛
30	31½	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
10½	11	360	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	10½	10½	10½	10½	+ ½
42	44	500	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	44	44	42¼	43½	+ ⅝
131¼	131¼	7,750	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	131⅝	131⅞	131⅛	131⅜	— ⅝
174	174½	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	174	174	174	174	.....
160	161	100	Chicago & Northw.	160½	160½	160½	160¼	—1½
116⅜	117	5,370	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	117¾	117⅞	116⅞	116⅞	— ¾
15¼	16	2,620	Chicago Term. Trans.	15	15⅜	15	15¼	+ ¼
48½	49½	500	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	47¾	49	47¾	49	+1½
57½	58	1,000	C., C., C. & St. L.	58	58	57½	57½	— ⅜
45¾	46	850	Colorado Fuel & Iron	45¾	45¾	45¼	45¼	— ¾
15¼	17	100	Colorado Midland pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½	—2¼
44	44½	100	Col. Southern 1st pf.	44½	44½	44½	44½	.....
13	15	100	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
181	182	415	Consolidated Gas	182½	183	181⅛	181⅞	+ ¼
90	92	100	Consolidated Ice pf	90	90	90	90	+ ¼
29⅜	33½	4,420	Continental Tobacco	30¼	40½	30½	39¼	— ⅛
79	79⅛	110	Continental Tobac. pf.	78½	79½	78½	79	— ⅛
121½	123	500	Delaware & Hudson	122¼	122¾	121¼	121½	—1
168	168½	200	Del., Lack. & West.	168½	169	168½	168½	.....
21¼	21⅝	600	Denver & Rio Grande.	21¼	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	— ⅛
75⅜	75⅝	776	Denver & R. G. pf.	75½	75⅝	75⅜	75½	— ⅛
36¼	36⅜	100	Erie 1st pf	36⅜	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝	— ¼
39¼	40	182	Evans. & T. H.	39¾	39⅝	39¾	39⅝	— ¼
59	59⅜	4,270	Federal Steel	60¼	60½	59¾	59⅝	— ¼
80½	81¾	570	Federal Steel pf	81½	81½	80¾	81¼	— ⅜
119	119½	200	General Electric	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	—1
67½	68	400	Glucose Sugar Ref.	68	68	68	68	+ ½
107	107½	100	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½	.....
168½	169	200	Great North. pf., ex d.	168½	168¾	168¼	168¼	— ¼
116½	117¾	210	H. B. Claflin Co.	117½	117¾	116¾	116¾	— ¾
115	115½	320	Illinois Central	115½	115½	115¼	115¼	+ ¼
100	..	26	Ill. Cent., leased lines.	101½	101½	101½	101½	.....
12	12¼	200	Iowa Central	12¼	12¾	12¼	12¾	.....
49	50	200	Iowa Central pf.	49	49	49	49	.....
7	7½	110	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	7½	7½	7½	7½	.....
75½	76	1,060	Lake Erie & West. pf.	76¾	76¾	76	76	—1¼
71⅝	71⅞	3,935	Louisville & Nashville.	72¾	72¾	71¼	71⅜	— ⅝
118¾	119	40,440	Manhattan Con.	118¾	120	118¼	118¾	+ ½
221¾	222	100	Met. Street Railway	222¾	223	221½	222	+ ½
14⅝	15	1,150	Mexican Central	15½	15½	14⅜	14⅜	— ½
3⅜	3⅝	25	Mexican National ctfs.	4	4	4	4	.....
54½	55½	100	Minn. & St. Louis	55	55	55	55	— ½
90	91	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	91	91	91	91	+ ¼
34¾	35	420	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	35	35⅜	35	35	.....
47⅜	47⅝	21,425	Missouri Pacific	49¼	49½	47½	47⅝	—1
43½	44¼	100	Mobile & Ohio	44	44	44	44	—1
45	45⅞	100	National Biscuit Co.	46	46	46	46	+ ½
98	100	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	100	100	100	100	+2½
29¼	31	100	National Lead Co.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	.....
112	112½	200	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	112¼	112½	112½	112½	+ ½
2½	5	200	Nat. Linseed Oil ctfs.	2	2	2	2	.....
51	51¼	1,960	National Steel	51¼	51½	51	51	— ⅛
91	91¼	310	National Steel pf.	91	91	91	91	.....
116¼	116¾	100	N. J. Cent., ex div.	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	+ ¼
217	218½	805	New York Air Brake	212½	218½	212½	218½	+8½
138½	139	1,430	New York Central	139¾	139¾	138½	138½	— ⅞
26¼	26⅝	910	N. Y., Ont. & West.	26⅝	26⅝	26	26⅜	— ¼
20¾	21	2,300	Norfolk & West. pf.	21	21¼	21	21	.....
70¾	71	850	Norfolk & West. pf.	70¾	71	70¾	70⅞	— ⅛
10⅞	11	20	North American	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	.....
51¼	51¾	31,200	Northern Pacific	51¼	51¾	50½	51⅜	+ ⅛
77⅛	78	2,500	Northern Pacific pf.	77⅞	78¼	77½	77½	+ ⅛
40¼	44	200	Oregon R. & Nav.	40	40¼	40	40¼	+ ⅛
47¾	47¾	1,150	Pacific Mail	47¼	48	47¼	47¾	+ ¼
135¾	135¾	4,300	Pennsylvania R. R.	137	137	135¾	135¾	— ¼
116¾	117	5,145	People's Gas, Chicago.	117¼	117⅝	116¾	116⅝	— ⅛
100	..	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. pf.	182	182	182	182	.....
23½	23¾	4,300	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	23½	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜	— ⅛
90	91	170	Pressed Steel Car pf.	91¼	92	90	90	.....
24½	25	116	Pullman Palace Car.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
..	..	100	Quicksilver pf.	15½	15½	15½	15¼	— ¼
53	53⅜	740	Reading, 1st pf.	53¼	53¼	53	53¼	+ ⅛
Sales.....		336,050	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	53	53¼	53	53¼	+ ⅛

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100¾	..	Keok. & W.	35	50
3s, r., 1918	108⅝	108¾	Keok. Ice	50	53¼
3s, c., 1918	109½	109⅝	Knick. I. pf.	74	77
3s, 1918, sm.	108½	109½	Laclede Gas.	53½	54½
4s, r., 1907	112	112½	Lac. G. pf.	95	100
4s, c., 1907	112½	113½	L. E. & W.	18¾	19¼
4s, r., 1925	130	130½	Lake Shore.	200	210
4s, c., 1925	130	130½	Long Isl'd.	70	74
5s, r., 1904	112½	113	m. r.	120	..
5s, c., 1904	112½	113	M. C. R. pf.	105	..
D. C. 3-65s	119	..	Man. Beach.	10	20
			Md. Central pf.	58	75
Adams. Exp.	111	114	M. W. S. El.		
Alb. & Sus.	105	..	of Chi.	15	15¾
Am. Coal	140	..	M. W. S. El.		
Am. Lin. pf.	43	46	of Chi. pf.	56½	57
Am. D. Tel.	34	39	Mex. North.	48	..
A. Malt. Co.	18	18½	M. St. P. & S. M.	26	26⅜
A. S. M. pf.	29	30	M. St. P. & S. M. pf.	66½	68
Am. T. & C.	102	104	Mo., K. & T.	12	13
Am. S. H.	29	29½	Nat. Starch.	3	7¼
Ann Arbor	18	19	N. O. & N. E.	45½	49½
Ann A. pf.	41	42	N. O. & N. E. pf.	6	10
B. & O. S. W. pf. ctfs.	7	10	N. Y. & H.	212	220
B. A. L. pf.	106½	..	N. Y. & N. H.	15	23
Bos. Un. Gas.	140	144	N. Y. & N. H.	37	39
B., R. & P.	52½	54½	N. Y. & N. H.	235	..
B., R. & P. pf.	71	75	N. Y. & N. H.	212	220
B., C. R. & N., ex div.	100	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13½	14
Can. Pac.	97	98	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	68	72
Cap. Tract.	93	96	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31	34
Col. & Alton	150	..	N. Y. Dock.	90	95
C. & E. I. pf.	122	125	Norf. South.	60	75
C. G. W.	90	90½	Ont. Mining.	7	9
C. & N. W. pf.	193	198	O. R. & N. pf.	75	77
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	98	99	Pac. Coast.	38	40
C., L. & W.	8	11	P. C. 1st pf.	84	90
C., L. & W. pf.	37¾	41	P. C. 2d pf.	56	60
Cleve. & P.	184	..	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	86	88
C. C. & I. D. pf.	1¾	5	P., Ft. W. & C.	184	..
C., P. & I. pf.	105	108	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. sp.	182	..
Col. Mid.	4	6	P. S. C.	50	51½
Col. South.	4¾	5	Quicksilver.	2½	3
Col. So. 2d pf.	16½	17½	Read'g 2d pf.	34	34¾
Conn. Cable.	179	..	R. W. & O.	31	..
Consol. Coal.	50	56	Rio Gr. W.	33	40
Consol. Ice.	43	43½	R. G. W. pf.	79	80
D. M. & Ft. D.	20½	21½	St. J. & G. I.	4	5
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	105	125	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf., ex d.	43	46
Eighth Ave.	380	..	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	12½	14
Erie	13¾	14	St. L. & S. F.	1st pf.	37¾	37¾
E. T. & T.	97	100	St. L. & S. F. pf.	37½	55½
Erie & T. H.	82	85	St. P. & D.	54	..
F. & P. M.	30	32	St. P. & D. pf.	102	104
F. & P. M. pf.	57	60	St. P. & O.	175	180
Ft. W. & R. G.	22¼	24	St. Sul. ctfs.	60	61
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	103	..	Sixth Av.	200	..
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	103	23	Stand. Dist.	14	16
Hock. Valley.	21½	58	Stand. D. pf.	61	63
Hock. V. pf.	56¾	77	T. P. L. Tr.	12	18
Homestake.	73	..	T. & O. C.	40	20
Ill. C. l. 1.	100	42¼	T. & O. C. pf.	175	40
Int. P. Co.	41¾	42½	U. S. Exp.	47	50
I. P. Co. pf.	79	79½	U. S. Leather	5¾	6
Int. Silver.	12½	15	U. S. Leather pf.	76	86
Joliet & Chi.	180	..	U. & B. R.	170	..
Kan. & Mich.	10	14	Wabash.	7¾	8
K. & D. M.	3½	5	Wag. Pal. C.	180	183
K. & D. M. pf.	18	19	W.-F. Exp.	126	131
			W. & L. E.	5¾	9
			W. & L. E. 1st pf.	50	58

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	.06 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06
Sugar, granulated	.05½
Molasses, O. K prime	.34
Beef, family	10.00
Beef hams	27.25
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	9.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.06
Lard, prime	5.65
Butter, Western creamery	.18½
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	19.50

CHICAGO, July 14.—Flour steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, 72½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 69¼@72c; No. 2 red, 74@74½c; No. 2 corn, 34⅜@34½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 35c; No. 2 oats, 24½@25c; No. 2 white, 28c; No. 3 white, 24@24½c; No. 2 rye, 55½c; No. 1 flaxseed, 91c; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.02; prime timothy seed, $2.45@2.50; mess pork, per bbl, $8.50@9.15; lard, per 100 lb, $5.25@5.45; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5@5.15; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5⅝@6¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.35@5.45; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; sugars, cut loaf unchanged; clover, contract grade, $6.50@8.75.

COTTON.—Business in cotton futures was of meagre proportions again. Speculation was slack and fitful. The local operators had the market pretty much to themselves all day. The absence of outside interest was explained by a popular preference to hold off for reliable data from Texas. News from the Brazos Valley was no worse, while from other parts of the cotton belt it continued positively favorable. The market here opened barely steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 1 point. Subsequent changes were small, but business dragged and the feeling was generally weak. At the lowest point prices showed a decline of 3@3 points. Liquidation was somewhat of a feature, notably in the way of August selling. The market was finally steady at a net loss of 2@4 points. Sentiment on 'Change is generally bearish, but most of the advocates of lower prices hesitate to sell any more futures, as their lines of shorts already quite as full a prudence would appear to justify. They are waiting for the longs to sell, while the latter are looking to the trade at large to realize what they claim to be the bullish character of the situation at large, with the crop outcome uncertain, and the demand for cotton goods heavy, while prices are abnormally low. Thus there is a stand-off, with no immediate outlook for speculative activity until something occurs to upset the calculations of either one side or the other. Lower cables are expected.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	5.50	5.50	5.48	6.47@5.49
August	5.53	5.53	5.48	5.49@5.50
September	5.62	5.62	5.58	5.58@5.59
October	5.64	5.64	5.60	5.62@5.63
November	5.68	5.68	5.65	5.66@5.67
December	5.73	5.73	5.70	5.71@5.72
January	5.77	5.78	5.75	5.76@5.77
February	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.79@5.81
March	5.84	5.85	5.82	5.83@5.84
April	..	..	..	5.86@5.87
May	5.92	5.92	5.90	5.90@5.91

Spot cotton in the local market closed quiet, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 6 3-16c for middling upland and 6 7-16c for middling Gulf, as compared with same prices a year ago. Total sales of 525 bales included 275 bales for export and 250 bales for consumption. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: New Orleans, quiet, 5⅞c; Galveston, quiet, 5¾c; Mobile, quiet, 5½c; Savannah, steady, 5¾c; Charleston, quiet and nominal; Wilmington, steady, 5¾c; Norfolk, nominal, 6c; Baltimore, nominal, 6⅜c; Augusta, quiet, 6¼c; Memphis, steady, 5⅝c; St. Louis, quiet, 5¾c.

LIVERPOOL, July 14.—Spot cotton, fair demand at full rates; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 11,000 bales; receipts, 3,000 bales; American, 3,000 bales; middling upland, 3 5-16d. Futures opened quiet, with sellers at last night's prices; closed quiet but steady; not unchanged to ½@¾d decline; January-February, 3.13b; February-March, 3.14s; March-April, 3.14½b; April-May, 3.15½s; May-June, 3.16b; July, 3.17s; July-August, 3.16½b; August-September, 3.15½b; September-October, 3.15s; October-November, 3.14s; November-December, 3.13b; December-January, 3.13b. Manchester—Yarns and cloths quiet but steady.

WOOL.—LONDON, July 14.—The number of bales offered at the wool auction sales aggregated 11,167. There was a good attendance present. The list consisted of a miscellaneous selection and included good New South Wales and Queensland geelongs, which were hotly competed for, mostly by the Continent. Crossbreds were in large supply. Medium greasy Cape of Good Hope and Natals were withdrawn, as they were evidently not wanted. Scoured sold at a full advance. The following is the sale in detail: New South Wales, 2,200 bales—Scoured, 7d@1s 11d; greasy, 4½d@1s 1d; Queensland, 1,000 bales—Scoured, 1s 1d@1s 11d; greasy, 9½d@1s 1½d. Victoria, 1,700 bales—Scoured, 10d@1s 10d; greasy, 6½@1s. New Zealand, 4,000 bales—Scoured, 7¼d@1s 10½d; greasy, 4¾d@11d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 800 bales—Scoured, 11½d@1s 9½d; greasy, 7½d@10d. Falkland Islands, 1,400 bales—Greasy, 5d@9d.

BOSTON, July 14.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin will say to-morrow of the wool market: The week is a record breaker. Not even during the wild boom of 1897 has a greater week's sales been recorded. The opening of lightweight goods at an advance of from 5 to 10 per cent. over last year's price seems to have encouraged manufacturers and they have rushed into the market. One house alone reports over 1,000,000 pounds of sales, and two houses report 1,000,000 pounds apiece. The market is still booming in Montana and 20c has been paid there this week. Fine and fine medium Territory has been selling in the original bags at a scoured cost of 52@53c. The American Woolen Company has been buying freely of Australian wool at full rates. Washed fleeces are less active than Territory wools, but even on these prices are strong and advancing. The sales of the week are 10,687,000 pounds domestic and 1,403,000 pounds foreign, a total of 12,100,000 pounds, against 6,555,000 pounds last week and 3,210,000 pounds for the same week last year. The sales to-day show an increase of 66,878,100 pounds domestic and 14,800,400 pounds foreign from the sales to the same date in 1898. The receipts to date show an increase of 164,995 bales domestic and 45,862 bales foreign.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	76¾	78¼	77 13-16	78
September	78⅝	78⅝	78⅛	78¼
December	80⅝	80⅝	79 13-16	80
Oats—				
July	..	..	..	39⅜
September	39⅜	39½	39⅜	39½
Lard—				
July	..	..	..	5.60

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	72¾	72¾	71¾	71⅞
September	73½	73¾	73¼	73½
December	75¼	75¼	74⅝	74⅞
Corn—				
July	34½	34⅝	33 15-16	34⅛
September	34 1-16	34 3-16	33⅝	34⅛
December	33⅝	33 3-16	32 13-16	33
Oats—				
July	24¼	24 5-16	24	24¼
September	20¼	20 9-16	20⅜	20½
December	20⅜	20 15-16	20⅜	20⅜
Lard—				
July	5.37½	5.45	5.37½	5.45
September	5.45	5.52½	5.45	5.52½
Ribs—				
July	..	..	..	5.15
September	5.25½	5.25	5.17½	5.20
Pork—				
July	..	..	..	9.10
September	9.20	9.27½	9.15	9.22½

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Neither side profited very much by the developments in wheat, as half a cent covered the entire range. If anything, the bears had the advantage as is frequently the case on so dull a market, and last prices of the day showed ⅝@½c net decline, after holding uncertainly around Thursday night's close most of the forenoon. From the weakest interval, shortly after midday, prices partially recovered on a report by Crop Expert Inglis declaring that wheat in Nebraska had been damaged by rust. Weakness again followed in the last half hour, however, under local realizing. Crop news from the North and Southwest was generally confusing. Authorities such as Snow, The Modern Miller, and The Northwestern Miller took a bright view of the wheat outlook, while many of the private dispatches were very pessimistic. There were showers in the Northwest, and some rust talk, latter confined mostly to North Dakota and Southern Minnesota. It was also showery in the Southwest, but not enough to seriously impede farm work, and the yield was reported equal to expectations and of good quality. The Illinois State report said that Winter wheat conditions had dropped 14 points since the first of May. Argentine shipments were reported at 1,000,000 bushels, against 1,088,000 bushels the previous week, and 120,000 bushels last year. There were no Danubian shipments. It was expected that the next visible supply would show a small increase compared with a two-million decrease a year ago. Northwest stocks will probably decrease about 850,000 bushels. Liverpool closed ½@¾d lower, influenced by private reports of fine weather in France and England and a poor demand for wheat. Receipts in the past six days at Liverpool were 892,000 bushels, with shipments 670,000 bushels American. Export business amounted to 20 loads all parts. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 79¾c spot; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 80¾c spot; No. 2 Northern Duluth, 76⅞c spot; No. 1 hard Duluth, 84⅝c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 77⅝c spot.

DULUTH, July 14.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 75c; July, 75¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 72¼c; July, 72⅜c; September, 72½c; December, 73c; No. 2 Northern, 67¾c; No. 3 Spring, 65¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 14.—Close: Wheat in store—No. 1 Northern, 70¼c; September, 69¼c; December, 71¼c; on track, No. 1 hard, 72c; No. 1 Northern, 71c; No. 2 Northern, 68¾c.

MILWAUKEE, July 14.—Wheat weak; No. 1 Northern, 74½@75c; No. 2 Northern, 73c. Rye lower; No. 1, 57c. Barley higher; No. 2, 42c; sample, 39@41c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed 39⅝c, elevator; 38¾c, delivered, and 40¼c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats, 30c; No. 3 oats, 29c; No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 3 white, 30c; No. 2 white, clipped, 31½c; track, mixed, 29½@31c; track, white, 31@36½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 64@64½c; No. 2 Western, 63@63½c; State rye, 58½c.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 49@52c, delivered.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3@3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $2.10@2.15, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, 90@95c; coarse, 79@80c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $15.25; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.75@16, lake and rail; sacks, spot, $15.75@16; coarse Winter bran, $16@17, latter white; fine, $15@15.50; middlings, $16@18; city feed, $16@16.50; hominy chop, $15@15.50, bulk, and $15.50@16, sacks; oil meal, $24.50@25.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 14.—Flour—First patents, $3.70@3.80; second patents, $3.50@3.60; first clear, $2.70@2.80. Bran—Dull and firm; in bulk, $10.75@11.

PROVISIONS.—Mess, $9.25@9.75; family, $10.50@11; short clear, $10@11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $9.50@10.50; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14@15. BEEF HAMS—$25.50@28. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5¾c; 180-lb, 5⅞c; 160-lb, 6c; pigs, 6¾c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7¾c, 10-lb, 6¼@6¾c; 12-lb, 6c; 14-lb, 5½@5¾c; pickled shoulders, 5¼@5½c; pickled hams, 9¾@10c; Western, green, 9¾c; Western, green, S. P., 9¾@10c; city, green, 9¾c. TALLOW—City, 4¾c; country, 4¼c. LARD—$3.65; city lard, $5.10; refined lard, South American, $6.50; compound, city, 4¾c; Western, 5c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7c; city lard stearine, 6½@6¾c.

LIVERPOOL, July 14—12:30 P. M.—Wheat—Spot dull; No. 2 red Western Winter, no stock; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 6s; No. 1 California, 6s 1½d@6s 2d. Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, new, 3s 5¼d; American mixed, old, 3s 5¾d. Linseed oil, 23s. Butter—Good United States, 62s. Petroleum, 6½d. Peas—Canadian, 5s 10½d. Beef—Extra India mess, 60s; prime mess, 53s. Lard—American refined, in pails, 28s; prime Western, in tierces, 27s 3d. Bacon—Long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 30s; long clear middles, heavy, 28 to 40 lb, 29s 6d; short clear backs, 26 to 30 lb, 29s. Cheese—American finest, white and colored, 42s. Tallow—Prime city, 22s 6d. Cottonseed oil—Hull refined, July and August, 15s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, 33s. Resin—Common, 4s.

COFFEE.—The Havre market was closed, to remain closed until Monday. This fact was against activity here. In view of this fact a tolerably respectable business was consummated in Brazilian coffee futures, although it is to be admitted that the day's transactions were mainly nominal, helped by exchanges, which included 2,500 bags September for 2,500 March. The total transactions reached 13,500 bags. The market made very little departure from the closing figures of Thursday, while showing, however, a rather easy undertone on account of larger receipts at Rio and Santos and unsatisfactory cable accounts from Brazil generally; these indicated a further decline of 100 reis at Santos and clearances from that port of 20,000 bags—10,000 per steamer Cyprian Prince July 12 and 10,000 per steamer Lassell July 13. The new crop movement, however, fails to measure up to the expectations and predictions of the bears, and the market has more or less support from parties inclined to cover. Speculation and investment demand, however, continued to hang fire. The market closed steady, net unchanged to 5 points lower. Spot coffee in the local market was dull and nominal, with quotations on the basis of 6c for invoice lots and 6¼c for jobbing parcels.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	..	..	..	4.50@4.55
August	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.50@4.53
September	4.65	4.65	4.60	4.60@4.65
October	..	..	..	4.65@4.70
November	..	..	..	4.70@4.75
December	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.00@5.10
January	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.10@5.15
February	..	..	..	5.15@5.25
March	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.20@5.25
April	..	..	..	5.25@5.30
May	..	..	..	5.30@5.35
June	..	..	..	5.35@5.40

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos coffee, good average Santos, 6@200; stock, 322,000 bags. Hamburg—Market, net unchanged; sales, 1,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market close until Monday. Rio—No. 1 Rio, 0@800 reis exchange, 8 7-32d; cleared for the United States, 7,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 2,000 bags; stock, 204,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅜c; muscovado, 3 13-16c; molasses sugar, 3 11-16c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.60, and in bulk $5.10; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.55, and in bulk $5.05; refined, cases, $8.60; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10; deodorized, $10.50. Cottonseed oil—Prime crude, 21½c; prime crude, free on board, Mills, 20c; prime Summer yellow, 28½c; off Summer yellow, 25½@26c; butter grades, 29@32c; prime white and prime Winter yellow, 30@32c; linseed, American, raw, 39@40c; American, boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard, oil, 43@44c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $19.50; Southern, No. 2 soft, $17.75; steel rails, $29; pig iron warrants, $13.50; lake copper, ingot, $18.40; tin, $28.90; Exchange, lead, $4.62½; spelter, $6.40.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar, oil barrels, $3.62½; spirits turpentine, 43¼@44c; resin, common to good strained, $1.30@1.32½; E, $1.50; F, $1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.75; I, $1.80; K, $2; M, $2.25@2.30; N, $2.60; W G, $2.80; W W, $3.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 14.—Turpentine, 39c. Resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, July 14.—Spirits of turpentine, 40c. Resin unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 14.—Spirits of turpentine, 39½@40c. Resin steady, 90@95c. Crude turpentine, $1.33, $2.20, and $2 20. Tar, $1.40.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Steers, $4.75@$5.70; bulls, $3@$3.20; cows, $2@$4.10. CALVES—Veals, $4@$6.50; tops, $6.02½; buttermilks, $2.75@$3; fed calves, $3@$3.50; city-dressed veals 9@16½c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.25@$5; choice wethers, $5.25; ordinary to choice lambs, $5.50@$7.37½; culls, $3.50@$4.50. HOGS—Receipts, 1,385 head; 32 head on sale; quoted higher at $4.70@$4.75.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

LEOPOLD GOLDHAMMER.—Judgment for $3,278 was entered yesterday against Leopold Goldhammer of 303 East Seventy-fourth Street, in favor of W. H. Beardsley, on two notes made in December last to the order of the New York Advertising Sign Company, payable at 32 Broadway.

MARY E. KERWIN.—Judgment for $2,982 was entered yesterday against Mary E. Kerwin, who formerly had a liquor saloon at 813 Third Avenue, in favor of the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company, for balance due on a chattel mortgage of $4,000 made on Nov. 17, 1897, and which has been foreclosed.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Jacques E. Karelson, Adolphus E. Karelson, and Frank E. Karelson filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $55,564 and no assets. They formerly did business under the style of E. Karelson, importer of precious stones, at 18 Maiden Lane, and also as E. Karelson's Sons' Shaped Seamless Stocking Company, with a factory at One Hundred and Seventh Street and First Avenue. They failed in September, 1890.

David Randell, dentist, at 141 East Fifty-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,323 and no assets. The debts include $453 for advertising, $1,000 loan from Jacob Levy, $800 loan from Frank Levy, $581 judgment for a gambling debt contracted in New Mexico in 1891, in favor of George S. Blunt of Albuquerque, and the balance for merchandise and rent.

Hirsch Newman, salesman, of 2,933 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,242 and no assets. He was formerly in the dry goods business.

Mendel Schulman, grocer, at Port Chester, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $868 and assets of $350.

Thomas J. McArthur, promoter, of 258 West Fifty-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $113,377 and assets consisting of stocks in two companies, nominal value $10,400, but which he considers are worthless. He has an annuity of $500 from the estate of Mary McArthur.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 174 failures in the United States during the week, against 136 for the previous week and 238, 217, 255, and 214 in the corresponding weeks of 1898 to 1895. The Middle States had 44, New England 33, Southern 9, Western 56, Northwestern 12, Pacific 11, and Territories 9. Canada had 27, against 25 for the preceding week. About 92 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 or less capital, and 4 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BARKER, Bryon—M. M. Govan	$404
BURKE, Margaret—C. H. Merriman	82
CLOONEY, Margaret E.—M. A. Dickson	231
CONNELLY, Ellen L.—Margaret Jackson	74
CUMING, Mari A.—G. W. Roderick, costs	122
DOMSCHKE, Rudolph P.—Annie Domschke	266
DE GRAFF, Edward T.—E. J. Willis	80
DAVIS, Lewis K.—P. Glatras	26
GOLDHAMMER, Leopold—W. H. Beardsley	3,278
GOLD, Benjamin—Saul Brothers	35
HARRIOT, John F.—Prince Line, 1895, Ltd., property or costs	172
HECKER, Guido—J. G. Laffargue and another	113
HELLER, Samuel—S. C. Welsh, executor, &c	51
HENNI, John—M. A. Young, and others, executors	1,348
HEIM, Morris—John Shea	209
JACOBS, Samuel E.—W. C. Loftus & Co	34
KOEHLER, Marie—H. H. Jackson, costs	154
KERWIN, Mary E.—F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company	2,982
KELLY, Michael—M. Groh's Sons	1,047
KATZENSTEIN, Benjamin—D. Allen and another	100
LINK, George L.—C. H. Gardner	53
LEVY, Jacob—J. Greenberg and another, costs	68
LEVY, Morris—N. Sussman	77
LIEBER, Nathan—S. I. Rochmovitz	121
LIEBER, Nathan—S. I. Rochmovitz	272
LINGEMANN, John A.—W. Buess	12
MARSARENE, William G. and Henry A.—W. Buess	49
McDERMOTT, Rody—W. Buess	23
McGUIRE, Bernard A.—W. Buess	24
PARKE, Katie E.—H. Weiller	729
RAPPE, Caroline F.—F. H. Leggett and others	169
SCHROEDER, Katie E.—E. Miehling	86
SCHANTZ, John S.—W. C. Reddy	192
SULZER, Katherine—P. Pohalski and another	139
STEINMETZ, John H.—Purcell & Fay Co	325
SCHAEFFLER, Joseph—W. Buess	8
SCHMIDT, Eugene—L. J. Schmidt	49
SMITH, Frank—Prince Line, 1895, Ltd., property or costs	172
TODD, Jean De R.—Anna C. C. Hays	535
THOMPSON, Aaron D.—Irving National Bank	1,102
VAN CLIEF, Joseph—A. M. Vernon	46
WASHBURN, Henry L.—Franklin National Bank	77
WORTHEN, Charles H.—John Bowes	76
WOLFSTEIN, August—M. C. Cunningham and others	92
WEISSENSTEIN, George—M. C. Cunningham and others	141
WACHSMUTH, Frederick—A. Happel	402
ZEHNDER, Henry G.—Isaac Feinberg	116
THE BANK FOR SAVINGS—Johanna Delaney	789
W. W. ALLISON, (Thompson Company)—Irving National Bank	1,102
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—F. Newman	74
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—H. S. Belmont	210
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Benner	370
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Tierney	205
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—A. Petterson	423
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and New York Elevated Railroad Company—Carl Hoffman	1,358

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Stover, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—SPECIAL TERM. O'Dwyer, J. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Miller vs. Allen—George G. Battle, Master of Bonstein—Lyman A. Spalding, Siegfried vs. Riehl—William H. Sage. Waldo vs. Rhinelander—Louis B. Hasbrouck. Bradley vs. Cuff—J. P. Solomon.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Colegate vs. Bennett—Wilbur McBride, Cody vs. Wilson—Samuel Wasserman. Matter of Bang—Washington Brauns.

SUPREME COURT—Kellogg, J.—Purcell & Fay Co. vs. Wachsmuth—S. Vilas Beckwith.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—William Rankin vs. James Tilson—John Patterson.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

One Hundred and Twelfth Street Lots Change Hands—Sales by Brokers and at Auction.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold for Janpole & Werner to Edmund Coffin the plot of about eight and one-half lots, 212 by 100.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 358 feet west of Fifth Avenue. This property is part of the old Polo Grounds, and the transaction completes the resale of the twenty-nine lots in this block recently bought by Janpole & Werner through Mr. Goldsticker.

E. De Forest Simmons has sold for Charles Buek to Douglas Henry a lot, 21 by 100, on the north side of Forty-ninth Street, just east of Madison Avenue, in the block which was formerly the site of Columbia College. The buyer will erect a high-class dwelling on the lot.

Samuel E. Jacobs has bought from Rosa Gundall and others 84 Avenue B, and from Rebecca Harris 86 and 88 Avenue B, making in all a plot 57.2 by 75.

It is reported that George Jonas has sold to Kempner Brothers the four-story brick tenement 276 Avenue B, 26 by 70.6.

The Bernstein-Marx-Nathan Company has sold the five-story flat at 224 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 99.11.

G. Nicholas has leased for H. A. Hutchins to Parsons, Scarlett & Wallender the store at Thirty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue for the term of five years at $6,000 per annum. Also basement store to F. Haas for the term of five years at $3,000 per annum.

B. A. Maclaire has sold 2,000 Tiebout Avenue to Mrs. Busch of 302 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, and also 2,003 Tiebout Avenue to Mrs. L. E. Bowen of 1,012 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street.

In taking title to a considerable part of the Cammann estate property at University Heights, the New York Realty, Bond, Exchange and Trust Company acted not as the purchaser, but simply as trustee for several buyers, thus obviating in a large measure legal complications which might be developed in future operations involving the property.

The report current early in the week that Mary G. Pinckney had sold her holdings on the west side of Seventh Avenue, between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets, was authoritatively denied yesterday.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

241 East Fiftieth Street, 17 by 100.5, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Jane M. Brooks $9,500

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

115 Orchard Street, southeast corner of Delancey Street, 25 by 87.6, three-story brick and frame tenement on Orchard Street, two and four story brick tenement at the rear on Delancey Street; foreclosure sale, to Samuel Mandel 37,505

By William Kernelly.

189 Thompson Street, 25 by 100, three-story brick store; foreclosure sale, to Martin J. Canning 18,100

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

1 to 13 Union Court and 93 and 95 University Place, east side, 50 feet south of Twelfth Street, runs east 83.3 by south 150 by west 100 by northeast 107.10 by north 44 along University Place, fourteen in all, with stores, to Delancey Street; foreclosure sale, to Isaac Stone to Abram Stone 100

1870 ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 125x100.11; Central National Bank of the City of New York to Globe Realty Company 100

122D ST, n s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 21x100.11; Carolina Boehm to Z. S. Schullenberg 1

124TH ST, 314 East, 10x100.11; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to Mary Smith and others, trustees 18,400

124TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Broadway, 100x100.11; John E. Falk to Lewis F. Mortimer 1

124TH ST, s s, 137.6 ft e of 2d Av, 19x100.11; Myer S. Isaacs to Rachel Fisher 14,000

127TH ST, n s, 215 ft e of 4th Av, 44x99.11; Mary Cahill to Martin Metzger 1

161ST ST, n s, 227.10 ft e of the Boulevard, 18.11x99.11; Sidney J. Cowen to Walter B. Horn 13,000

166TH ST, 463 West, 25x100; Lina Voss to Henrietta Gips and another 1

173D ST, 509 West, 18x100; Reginald H. Williams to Cornelia D. Stevens 1,500

Recorded Leases.

BEHNKEN, John, to Valentine Dietzel; Willis Av, 219, 5 years $1,200

DAVIES, Andrew M. to Frank W. Woolworth; 3d Av, 2,863 and 2,865, 2 years 8½ months 5,000

DUGLISS, Charles H., to Thomas C. Hepenstall; 76th St, 207 East, 2 10-12 years .. 360

MAJEWSKI, Anton, and another to the New York Dispatch and Delivery Company; Thompson St, 180, 5 years 1,800

MOORE, Clement C., to Lydia J. Roberts; 10th Av, w s, 75 ft s of 24th St, 24.8x100, 21 years 480

RUDD, Janet, as executrix, to James Nealis; 8th Av, 125 s w corner of 16th St, 5 years 3,600

RUDD, Althea C., executrix, to Thomas J. Shanley; Broadway, 1,212, 5 years 7,300, 8,000

SIMMONS, Henry B., to Helen S. H. Brown; 33d St, 20 West, 5 years 2,500

WALKER, Thomas S., to Abraham Meyer; 5th Av, 1,413, 5 years 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, Albert J., to Ella T. Stickney; 7th Av, s w corner of 25th St, 5 years ... 25,000

ARMBUSTER, Leopold, to Herman Gunther; Saratoga Av, s s, 100 ft w of Newport St, secures notes 1,000

ARTHUR, George W., to Frances H. Catlin; 98th St, s s, 75 ft e of Park Av, 5 years $11,000

ARTHUR, George W., to Frances H. Catlin; Park Av, s e corner of 98th St, 5 years 19,000

BARDSLEY, Joseph and William, to Brooklyn Savings Bank, 147 to 151 Baxter St, 1 year 45,000

BARRY, Maria T., to Adaline J. Cheney; 122d St, s s, 212 ft e of 7th Av; 123d St, n s, 90.9 ft w of 7th Av; Edgecombe Av, e s, 19.10 ft s of 137th St; St. Nicholas Av, w s, 88.10 ft s of 120th St, and Lenox Av, w s, 133.4 ft s of 137th St, 1 month 2,000

BELLOWS, Marietta B., to Mary H. Arnold, 195 2d St, installments 3,896

BELLOWS, Marietta B., to Harris and Rosie Fine; 109 and 111 Ludlow St, installments 3,250

BELLOWS, Marietta B., to Harris and Rosie Fine; 109 and 111 Ludlow St, secures notes 3,000

BENSON, Henry N., to John H. Oeters; 108th St, n s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 months 2,000

BOUIGUE, George R., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 61st St, s s, 107.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.6x100.5, 2½ years. 14,000

BROWNING, Theresa D., to James S. Herrman, trustee, &c.; Lalght St, 1, and 396 and 398 Canal St, 3 years 30,000

CLEARY, William H., and others to New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations; 47 and 49 King St, 3 years 2,000

CRANTZ, Elizabeth, to Philip D. Kerrison; Findlay St, s s, 233.4 ft w of Washington Av, 16.8x100, 5 years 3,000

CRANTZ, Elizabeth, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Findlay St, s s, 200 ft w of Washington Av, 16.8x100, 5 years 2,500

CRANTZ, Elizabeth, to Frank E. Bliss, guardian; Findlay St, s s, 216.8 ft w of Washington Av, 16.8x100, 5 years 3,000

DEWEY, William C., to Louise P. Norton; 14th St, n s, 92 ft e of 5th Av, leasehold, installments 16,000

DEERE, Mary, to Abbie H. Wightman; Strong Av, n e s, 175 ft s or e of Forest Av, 1 year 700

DORMANN, Conrad, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 11 Bowery, 1 year 1,000

DREYFUS, Julius, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 14th St, 316 and 318 East, 45x103.3, demand 48,000

EISNER, Abram L., to New York Building-Loan Banking Company; Crotona Av, w s, 50 ft s of 170th St, 25x125.6x27.2x113.2, installments 8,340

GALLAGHER, Thomas F., to Margaret Zentgraf; Lot 172, second map of Neill estate, 24th Ward, 3 years 2,000

GLOBE REALTY CO., to Central National Bank; 118th St, s s, 142, 183 and 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years, 3 mortgages, each 12,500

GRAHAM, Chauncey B., to Oliver J. Wells; 726 to 730 8th Av, leasehold, 1 year 16,000

GUGOLZ, Sophie, to David G. Wylie; Lafontaine Av, e s, 77.8 ft s of Quarry Road, 5 years 2,500

HANSON, Sarah and James, to Terry Parker; Briggs Av, n w s, 202.4 ft n e of Travers St, 2 months 3,000

HAVENS, James H., to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; West End Av, e s, 50.11 ft s of 100th St, 3 years 90,000

HEPENSTALL, Thomas C., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 76th St, 207 East, demand. 400

HOLSTEIN, Mary G., to New York Realty Bond Exchange and Trust Co.; Lots 104, 112, and 113, map of the Cammann estate, 3 years 2,900

HORCHER, Carolina, to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; 54th St, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years 9,500

HOROWITZ, Isaac R., to Isidore Jackson and another; Avenue B, s w corner of 6th St, demand 25,000

HUEBNER, Louis, to the German Savings Bank; 2d St, n e s, 200.7 ft n w of Avenue B, 1 year 5,000

HUNTER, Aaron, to John A. Bank; Avenue A, e s, 100 and 125 ft n of McGraw Av, (50x100, 2 mortgages, 3 years, each 2,300

HUNTER, Aaron, to John A. Bank; Saxe Av, e s, 100 and 125 ft n of McGraw Av, 50x100, 3 years 800

JACOBSON, Morris, to Edward N. Tailer, trustee, and another; Goerck St, w s, Lot 33, map of lots of Abraham Cannon, 5 years 25,000

JACOBSON, Morris, to Louis Lese; 58th St, 228 East, 20x100.5, 3 years 2,500

JENKINS, Ella, to William C. Renwick and others, executors, &c.; 112th St, s s, 118 ft e of Manhattan Av, 8 years 25,000

KLEM, Benedict A., to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; Allen St, 137 s, 20x70; Allen St, 139, w s, 20x70, demand 14,000

MAY, Herman, to James C. Gaffney; Intervale Av, e s, 100.1 ft n of Westchester Av, installments 2,000

MARANO, Joseph, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 2,244 1st Av, saloon lease, demand 3,000

MARGOLIES, Edward, to John Davidson; 109th St, s s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, secures material of four buildings 4,200

MARGOLIES, Edward, to James C. Crawford; 109th St, s s, 150 ft w of Columb

EXCURSIONS.

NEW YORK'S OCEAN TRIP
THE FAMOUS CAPE MAY IRON STEAMER
REPUBLIC
Leaves Pier 10 E. R., (above South Ferry,) 8:30 A. M., 1 and 5:30 P. M. daily (including Sunday,)
For LONG BRANCH.
Leaves Long Branch 10:30 A. M., 3:15 P. M. 7:45 P. M.

Trolley connection with Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and other New Jersey coast points. Theatricals, Restaurant, Lunch, Oyster Bar, &c.

☞ROUND TRIP FARE, 75 CENTS.☜

The REPUBLIC offers the finest trip for amusement and health-giving recreation, with all the beauties of the Bay and Harbor, the Forts, the ever-changing scene upon the ocean, and a grand view of the Navesink Highlands, and 95,000,000 candle power lights, Sandy Hook, and the cottage cities on the Jersey coast.

The 8:30 A. M. trip gives nine hours at Long Branch.

The 1:00 P. M. trip gives four hours and a half.

The 5:30 trip gives ease and comfort after a day's work, showing the panorama of sea and shore in the early evening, and the return, with the immense Highland Lights, the illumination of the Staten Island and Long Island shores, and the Great City, with its millions of lights, its bracelet of lights across the Brooklyn Bridge, and a scene not to be forgotten.

The REPUBLIC has every comfort for those who travel on her. Excellent restaurant at popular prices. Splendid saloon and saloon deck, and the hurricane deck entirely roofed over, giving protection to all without forcing her passengers to lose the view either by day or night.

A miniature theatre on the main deck has a refined vaudeville performance, without extra charge on each return trip. Concerts on down trip.

The REPUBLIC was the favorite boat at Philadelphia, and she is already the favorite in New York waters.

W. F. Russell, Mgr., 1,181 B'way. Phone, 211 Mad. Sq.

All the World in Miniature, and a Veritable Filipino Village.

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, Bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.

GLEN ISLAND

TIME TABLE—ST. JAMES LEAVE
Cortlandt St. piers, 8.45, 10.00, 11.0[illegible] A. M., 1.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 6.30 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for East [illegible] and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M., 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

EXCURSION TO NEWPORT, R. I.
SUNDAY, JULY 16th,
Via LONG ISLAND R.R. ROUND TRIP, $1.50.

A special train (parlor car attached) will leave Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, 8:25 A. M.; Franklin Ave., Bedford station, 8:30 A. M., and leave New York at 8:37 A. M. Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., 8:39 A. M. Leave L. I. City, 8:30 A. M., connecting at Greenport with the STEAMER "CITY OF WORCESTER."

Due at Newport, 3:15 P. M. Returning, leave Newport, 5:15 P. M. Two full hours at Newport.

Tickets on sale Friday, July 14th, at 120, 350 and 1,313 Broadway, and foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y.; at L. I. City, and at 333 Fulton St., 118 Broadway, and at L. I. R. R. station, Brooklyn.

Table d'Hote Dinner and Music on Boat.

If the weather is stormy excursion will be postponed and tickets purchased in advance will be redeemed.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half-hourly 1:10 to 3:40 P. M.; 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:50 P. M.

Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10 and half-hourly 1:10 to 9:10 P. M., 10:10 P. M.

Leave foot Whitehall St. (Battery) via 34th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, daily *7:00, and hourly 8:00 A. M. to 1 P. M., and every forty minutes, 1:40 to 9:40, and *10:20 P. M. *Week days only. EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, *1:50, 2:20, *2:30, 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 6:50, 7:20, *8:20, 9:20, 10:50, 10:00 P. M. Last train returning 10:40 P. M.

Trains marked * runs Saturday only and Sept. 4. EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

DIRECT TRAINS FROM BROADWAY FERRIES VIA BROOKLYN UNION "L" L. R. R., week days leave Broadway Ferry 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 A. M., and half-hourly from 9:34 A. M. to 9:34 P. M. Last train from Rockaway Beach at 10:37 P. M.

FARE 15 CENTS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" New York, Pier 22d St. Pier...9:00 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

50c. POPULAR SUNDAY OUTING 50c.
UP THE HUDSON
by the Long Island Sound Steamer
"CITY OF LOWELL,"
SUNDAY, JULY 16, FROM PIER 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., at 10 A. M. Music. Refreshments. No liquors. Table d'Hote Dinner until 3 P. M. A la carte after 3 P. M. Tickets and staterooms in advance at Pier 36.

Iron Steamboat Co.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Leave 22d St., N. R., every 45 minutes, 9:00 A. M. to 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier 1, N. R., every 45 minutes, 9:30 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
Leave New Iron Pier, Coney Island, every 45 minutes, 10:40 A. M. to 10:40 P. M.
Excursion Tickets, 25 Cents.

GRAND DAYLIGHT EXCURSION
TO GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

On every Monday during July and August the elegant steamer SHINNECOCK will make a daylight excursion through Long Island Sound, Plum Gut and Gardiner's Bay to Greenport and Sag Harbor, leaving New York, Pier 15, foot of Wall St., E. R., at 8 A. M., arriving at Greenport about 3 P. M., giving passengers about 3½ hours to visit Shelter Island and adjoining places, and arriving at Sag Harbor about 4 P. M.

Returning leave Sag Harbor at 5 P. M., Greenport 6:30 P. M., arriving in New York early Tuesday morning. Excursion tickets, $2.00.

ROCKAWAY BOATS.
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Steamers GEN. SLOCUM & GRAND REPUBLIC. West 20th St. 8:40 A. M., 10:00 A. M., 1:35 P. M.; Christopher St. 8:50 A. M., 10:15 A. M., 1:45 P. M.; Battery Landing 9:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M.; Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:20 P. M. Return at 11:30 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.

Week days, Round Trip. 40c.
Sun. & Holidays, 50c. Music.

COOK'S TICKETS
AND TOURS
FOR PARTIES AND INDIVIDUALS.
Europe—America—Round the World.
Nova Scotia, Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf, Montreal, Lakes George and Champlain, etc. Special 11-day trip, Everything included, $50. Leaves Thursday next.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,225 B'way; N. Y.

CONEY ISLAND
VIA
CULVER ROUTE.
FROM FOOT OF WHITEHALL STREET, N. Y., via 39th St., Brooklyn, Ferry, every 20 minutes (on the even hour) from 1 P. M. until 7 P. M. Good service all other hours. Steam express trains connect with each boat; time, 30 minutes.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers and other standard : makes rented $3.00 per : month. Stands, ribbons, and : inspection service free. F. : S. WEBSTER COMPANY, : 317 Broadway. Telephone : 1338 Franklin.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PECK, NELLIE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NELLIE W. PECK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George S. Hamlin, his attorney, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 221 day of April, 1899. ELIAS R. PECK, Executor. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Atty. for Executor, 18 Wall St., N. Y. City, Manhattan.
ap22-law6mS

SCHRAG, PHILIP.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP SCHRAG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business No. 545 Pearl Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of March, 1899. EBERHARD FABER, Executor. FORBES & HAVILAND, Attorneys for Executor. mlO-law6mS

BYRNE, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 6th day of April, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. BYRNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM G. BYRNE, Executor. MOSS & FEINER, Attorneys for Executor, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

BURR, AARON H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AARON H. BURR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 12th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1899. WALLACE S. JOHNSON, LIZZIE M. SAYRE, Executors. DAYTON & SWIFT, Attorneys for the Executors, No. 20 Broad St., N. Y. City.

DE SIMARD, EMILE VINCENT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILE VINCENT DE SIMARD, Vicomte de Pitray, late of the Republic of France, deceased, to present the sam., with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 1508, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1899. JULIUS GOLDMAN, Ancillary Administrator.
ja21-1aw6mS

ELSWORTH, RANDOLPH M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANDOLPH M. ELSWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Murphey & Metcalf, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the thirteenth day of January, 1900, next.—Dated New York, June 13th, 1899. SOPHIE V. R. ELSWORTH, Administratrix. MURPHEY & METCALF, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
jy8-law6mSa

ENSIGN, HERMON L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMON L. ENSIGN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in the office of Abram Kling, 96 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 20th day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1899. ABRAM KLING, LEWIS M. SEAVER, Executors. CHARLES H. DANIELS, Attorney for Executors, 95 Nassau St., New York City.
ap15-1aw6mS

EVANS, THOMAS W.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Rudulph H. Evans, Kate G. Muller, Charles F. Muller, Marion M. M. Heberton, Anna E. M. Heberton, Anna E. Miller, Juliette C. Henderson, Clara E. Davis, Katherine E. Whelen, John Roland Enos, Thomas B. Enos, Charles H. Enos, Horace Enos, the heirs and next of kin of THOMAS W. EVANS, deceased, send greeting.

Whereas, Horace Ely of The City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated August 26, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Thomas W. Evans, late a non-resident of the County and State of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy1-law6wSa

GIESER, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. GIESER, late of Cos Cob, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of April, 1899. HENRY S. CLOVER, Executor. RICHARD L. SWEEZY, Atty. for Executor, 62 William Street, New York City.
aps-1aw6mS

GREGOR, CHARLES R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES R. GREGOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 314 Columbus Av., in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of February, 1899. CHARLES S. GREGOR, Executor. W. B. HARRISON, Attorney for Executor, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
f25-1aw6mS

MATTHEWS, LOREE SCHUYLER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOREE SCHUYLER MATTHEWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Edward Hassett, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of July next.—Dated New York, this 7th day of January, 1899. RUTH K. HODGMAN, Administratrix. EDWARD HASSETT, Attorney for Administratrix.
ja14-law8mS

MOEHRING, SOPHIE.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Marie Hill, Herman G. Moehring, Josephine Stephani, Maria J. Lawrence, Sophie E. M. Leith, Marie Hill, as administratrix with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits of SOPHIE MOEHRING, deceased; Ludwig Dreyfuss, and Samuel Sachs and to all persons interested in the estate of SOPHIE MOEHRING, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting: You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 25th day of July, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Julius Goldman, as administrator with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 24th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy1-law6wS

MOONEY, CHRISTOPHER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTOPHER MOONEY, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas J. Purdy, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of January, 1899. WILLIAM MOONEY, CHRISTOPHER MOONEY, WILLIAM MOONEY, Executors. THOMAS J. PURDY, Atty. for Exrs., 132 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
f4-1aw6mSa

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CLINTON, HENRY L.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lauren Clinton Brown, George A. Bevins, Le Grand Bevins, Ann Carpenter, and Jane Bowen, the heirs and next of kin of HENRY L. CLINTON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Elizabeth S. Clinton of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Henry L. Clinton, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 21st day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 26th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy1-law6wSa

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—LOUIS ARONOWITZ, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Aronowitz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 24th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH COAR, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Joseph Coar of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Joseph Coar was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 14, 1899.

No. 1,239—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy. In the matter of CHARLES F. FESSENDEN and JOSEPH F. NACHBOUR, bankrupts trading as FESSENDEN & NACHBOUR, bankrupts.

To the creditors of Charles F. Fessenden of the City and County of New York and Joseph F. Nachbour of Decatur, Ill., individually and as partners, in the late firm of Fessenden & Nachbour, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1899, Charles F. Fessenden of the City and County of New York and Joseph F. Nachbour of Decatur, Ill., individually and as partners in the late firm of the said Fessenden & Nachbour, were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 15th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISIDOR Z. GARFIELD, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Isidor Z. Garfield of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Isidor Z. Garfield was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 14, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LIVINGSTON KEYES, (formerly known as W. J. D. KEYES,) Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,250.

To the creditors of Livingston Keyes, (formerly known as W. J. D. Keyes,) bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Livingston Keyes, (formerly known as W. J. D. Keyes,) of the County and State of New York, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, July 13, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN J. MACDONALD, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John J. Macdonald, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 6th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

New York, July 14, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—EDWARD N. HURLBUT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Edward N. Hurlbut, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 7th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

New York, July 14, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS KAPLAN and REBECCA KAPLAN, trading as L. & R. Kaplan, Bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis Kaplan and Rebecca Kaplan, trading as L. & R. Kaplan, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Louis Kaplan and Rebecca Kaplan were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 14, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MOSES F. GOLDSTEIN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Moses F. Goldstein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 5th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

New York, July 14, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARVEY L. PENCE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Harvey L. Pence of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Harvey L. Pence was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 14, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM B. TREMAINE, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William B. Tremaine, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said William B. Tremaine was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 14, 1899.

TO THE CREDITORS OF GEORGE MEYER, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of July, 1899, the said George Meyer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 237 Broadway, N. Y. City, on the 27th day of July, 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 14, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROBERT HOFFMAN, individually and as partner of the firm known as HOFFMAN & OEHNINGER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,188.

To the creditors of Robert Hoffman, individually, and as partner of the firm known as Hoffman & Oehninger, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Robert Hoffman, individually and as partner of the firm known as Hoffman & Oehninger, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, July 8, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—LEONARD F. PITKIN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Leonard F. Pitkin, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 10th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS A. PRINCE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis A. Prince, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 14, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

New York, July 14, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS SCHLESINGER, bankrupt.—No. 1,245.

To the creditors of Morris Schlesinger of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Morris Schlesinger was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated July 14th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—DAN SCHWARZKOPF, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Dan Schwarzkopf, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 11th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

New York, July 14, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JACOB SHENFIELD and JOSEPH SHENFIELD, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Shenfield and Joseph Shenfield, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated July 12, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

New York, July 14, 1899.

No. 1,102—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JAMES E. ZARR, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that James E. Zarr, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 11th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

New York, July 14, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HENRY M. BRISTOL, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry M. Bristol, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 14, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy; and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

New York, July 14, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—EDWARD STAVENHAGEN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Edward Stavenhagen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 5th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HERMANN WEISSTOCK and SAMUEL GERHAT, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Hermann Weisstock and Samuel Gerhat, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated July 11, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

New York, July 14, 1899.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Advertising Literature depends greatly upon the printer. "We print everything" attractively, thus exciting attention—a paying quality in your circulars, booklets, or catalogues. Our specialty: 2,000 printed linen noteheads, $3.25. D. A. HUEBSCH & CO., 31 Rose St., City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—New York County.—In the matter of the application for the voluntary dissolution of MERRIAM COMPANY.

In pursuance of an order duly made in the above-entitled action by Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of said Court, on the 14th day of June, 1899, notice is hereby given to all creditors of said corporation, to wit, Merriam Company, and of said John de C. Ireland, as receiver of said corporation, that they are hereby required to prove their claims with John de C. Ireland, receiver of said corporation, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Dowe, Murray

J. C. SHEEHAN GOES TO LAW

Carries His Fight for Election Officers Into the Courts.

ORDER FROM JUSTICE STOVER

D. F. McMahon and Police Board Must Show Cause Why Relief Asked For Should Not Be Granted.

The controversy in the Tammany Hall organization in the Ninth Assembly District reached an acute stage yesterday, when an order issued by Justice Stover of the Supreme Court was served upon Daniel F. McMahon, Chairman of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee and the Board of Police Commissioners, citing them to show cause on Tuesday why the relief asked for by John C. Sheehan, the Tammany leader in the Ninth District, and who brings the action, should not be granted. This relief, in brief, is that Mr. McMahon be directed to authenticate the list of candidates for election officers for the district that Mr. Sheehan filed with him, and that the Police Commissioners be ordered to appoint such officers from this list. Ex-Justice Roger A. Pryor and Chauncey S. Truax appear as counsel for Mr. Sheehan.

In his complaint Mr. Sheehan says that for the orderly and systematic transaction of its business the Democratic Party in this city "has adopted certain principles which by long usage and custom have become and now constitute the rules and regulations of said political party; that said rules and regulations are, by virtue of the primary election law, of full force and effect and binding in law and in equity upon said political party, its members, officers, committees, and all its agents and agencies."

It is further set forth that a party rule establishing the Assembly District as the unit of representation in the party's management is on file in the office of the custodian of primary records in the Bureau of Elections. The process of the selection of the various committees in the organization is then explained, and it is then declared that by ancient usage and custom the District Committees have the privilege of the selection of the members of the party who are to serve as election officers in their districts.

The complaint then alleges that in all the other Assembly districts of New York County the method of preparing and forwarding the required lists was identical with the method pursued under Mr. Sheehan's auspices in the Ninth Assembly District; that Chairman McMahon recognized the regularity of the methods and agencies in all said other Assembly districts by authenticating and filing the regular lists he received therefrom, but acted differently as to the Ninth District.

It is then alleged that no one in the Democratic organization in the Ninth District except John C. Sheehan, has claimed title to the office of executive member for the district, and that no person except Richard Courtney has ever made claim to the title of Chairman of the District Committee. According to the party's custom, it is claimed, the official blanks for election officers were delivered to Mr. Sheehan by Chairman McMahon, and that the District Committee met on June 29 last and appointed a committee, which selected the names of men whom it desired made election officers, and that on June 24 Mr. Sheehan filed the list so made at the office of the Democratic Party.

It is then charged that Mr. McMahon, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, failed and neglected to authenticate and file with the Police Board the list of election officers received from the duly constituted agencies of the party for the Ninth District, and that such omission was in flagrant defiance of his duties as prescribed by the usages and existing rules of the party and in open violation of his duties as imposed upon him by statute, and was "an unwarranted and inexcusable discrimination against the constituted agencies of the district."

Further on, the complainant avers that Mr. McMahon, "as an individual, and on his own personal responsibility, but wrongfully assuming to act in his official capacity, concocted a list of names for the Ninth District and gave it his official mark of authentication, and filed it with the Police Board, as if it were of legitimate origin." In doing this, the complainant declares, McMahon has "wantonly made a spurious list appear to be genuine, and has thereby worked a wrong upon the Police Board, and done an injury to the Democratic Party," and has, "by his personal assumption of organic power, and his misconduct generally as a party officer, departed from the usages of the party, and has assailed the party rights and privileges, and the political liberties" of its members.

The action is for a summary review of the matter, and is brought under Section 11 of the new primary law. This is the first time the law has been taken into the courts, and it may, therefore, be considered as a test as to how far it applies to political parties. Tammany Hall has no rules or regulations on file in the Bureau of Elections as has the Republican organization, hence the reference to the customs and usages of the party.

Mr McMahon declined last night to discuss the suit, and the only comment that Frank J. Goodwin, Mr. Sheehan's rival for the leadership, would make was, "Now I'm sure we will win."

PAPER BAG MANUFACTURERS.

Annual Meeting of the United States Association in This City.

The members of the United States Paper Bag Manufacturers' Association held their annual meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. There are nine concerns in the association, and the daily output is between 12,000,000 and 15,000,000 bags.

When the Union Paper Bag Trust was organized the manufacturers outside the trust met and perfected an organization and made what they termed "a gentlemen's agreement," which, it is said, has been faithfully observed.

H. Winslow White of the Columbia Paper Bag Company, who is President of the association, said to a reporter: "We have had a fairly prosperous year. The schedule of prices arranged at the time of our organization has been faithfully maintained, and no changes have been made. The report of Treasurer Hugh McGinnis shows we are in a prosperous condition and have a comfortable balance in the treasury. We make what is known as the old-style flat bag. The concerns in the association are the Columbia of New York, Columbia of Baltimore, Hercules of Reading, Penn.; National of Bridgeport, Conn.; Universal of New Hope, Penn.; Wardlow-Thomas Company of Middletown, Ohio; Elsas Paper Bag Company of New York, Continental of New York, the Wortendyke Manufacturing Company of Richmond, Va., and the Atlanta Paper Company of Atlanta, Ga.

"We organized for self-protection, but thus far the trust has not yet sought to capture us so as to crowd the self-opening square 'S. O. S.' bags down the throats of consumers."

Claim for Nursing Dismissed.

The report of Hamilton Odell, the referee appointed by the Supreme Court to pass upon the claim of Henrietta L'Hommedieu against the estate of George Ledger, for having nursed into physical health the woman whom Ledger subsequently married, was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday. Mr. Odell dismisses the complaint, holding that recovery is barred by the statute of limitations, and that, besides, the evidence presented to him would not warrant him in giving judgment for the amount claimed against the estate. Ten years ago, the plaintiff alleged, she was asked by Ledger to take care of a woman named Ann Eliza Ryerson, who was in delicate health, and nurse her until she became well enough to marry him. If she succeeded in doing so she was to receive a sum of $5,000 and any expenses she incurred in her treatment of her patient.

Old Steamboat Squad Re-established.

The Police Board yesterday passed a resolution establishing a new precinct, to be known as the Eighty-first Precinct. It practically re-establishes the old steamboat squad, which used to have charge of the river front, but which was done away with in 1896. Policemen will be stationed at all piers of the North River front from Thirtieth Street down, and from the Battery to Gouverneur Slip, which will take in the new precinct. The new precinct will begin its regular business next Thursday, and will have a separate commander, probably Capt. Allaire, who used to command the old steamboat squad. The board is considering the advisability of establishing such precincts in Brooklyn and Queens.

THE WILL OF MARY JOHNSON.

Charitable Bequests Not Made Under Undue Influence Because Testatrix Was at Times Profane.

The will of Mary Johnson, over which there was a prolonged contest before Surrogate Arnold, the evidence covering 1,175 typewritten pages, was yesterday admitted to probate by Surrogate Varnum, before whom it was brought, as Judge Arnold's successor. Mrs. Johnson was fifty-six years old when she died, on March 10, 1897. Her estate consisted of about $50,000 personalty and $500,000 realty. "She was a woman of fair intelligence," Surrogate Varnum says, "but of humble origin and little education and coarse manners and speech, who had emigrated from Ireland when quite young, and who seems, from the evidence, to have been from about the time of her arrival in this country indifferent, if not even hostile, in feeling toward nearly all her blood relatives, on account of the treatment she received from them when she came to the United States.

"There was, however, one exception, her brother, Stephen Lovejoy, who predeceased her, in 1893, and from whom she inherited the bulk, if not all, of her large fortune. Subsequent to his death, and on Feb. 14, 1895, she executed a will, which is substantially like that now presented for probate, except as to the residuary legatees and devisees, who are, however, in both wills charitable and religious corporations. The will now under consideration was executed April 25, 1895, and a codicil thereto on the day of her death, March 10, 1897. Legacies are given by the will to several Roman Catholic priests and to a number of relatives, friends, and servants, and the residue of the estate is given to the executors in trust, to convert into money and apply the same (including the proceeds of the real estate) to the payment of the legacies before referred to, as well as moneys subsequently specified, principally to Catholic charitable and religious societies.

"The residue is to go, one-third each to St. Joseph's Seminary and the Church of All Saints, and one-ninth each to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, the Roman Catholic Protectory, and the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin. The Rev. James W. Power and Peter Condon were named as executors. The codicil makes several unimportant changes in the will, confirms a deed of real estate before given to Father Power, and then provides for the substitution of Daniel J. Quinlan in place of Peter Condon as executor. The probate of the will and codicil was contested by sundry of the heirs-at-law and next of kin of the deceased, upon the usual grounds, and the codicil alone by Peter Condon, the executor who was superseded by its provisions."

Surrogate Varnum says that, having carefully considered the voluminous evidence, he finds "that the testatrix had full testamentary capacity at the time the will was made, that it was executed in conformity to law, and was not executed under undue influence." He also finds that there was no satisfactory evidence of the abuse by Father Power or any one else of any confidential relations.

"The mere fact, moreover, that the testatrix was not considered a very devout or religious woman, that she sometimes indulged in profane and irreligious language, does not convince me that her charitable and religious bequests were made under any undue influence. It is a well-known fact that many people, and especially those in the same class in life to which the testatrix, by origin, education, and condition belonged, even though they may not themselves live up strictly to the teachings of their religion, are nevertheless strongly influenced in life and in any testamentary disposition that they may make, by their traditional or sentimental associations with the Church in which they have been brought up, and especially in cases of testatmentary disposition where there are none of their own kith and kin in whom they are especially interested, which was certainly the fact in the case now under consideration."

The Surrogate finds that the codicil was not executed under undue influence, and says the testimony reveals reasons quite sufficient, in his judgment, for the change made by the testatrix in one of her executors. "The question of testamentary capacity is more serious in this case than in that of the will, as the codicil was executed on the day of Mrs. Johnson's death. Learned experts on each side give diametrically opposite opinions, as usual, as to the probability of her testamentary capacity, in view of her bodily ailments.

"I am of opinion, after very careful consideration of their views, and of the other testimony, as to the conversations and actions of the testatrix on that day, that she was quite in possession of all her faculties and understood perfectly and was quite competent to understand the action she was taking."

INTEREST IN A TAX DECISION.

Justice Thomas Denies Claim of Immunity Advanced by Executors.

A decision was rendered by Justice Edward B. Thomas, in the United States Circuit Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, which will be interesting to all estates affected by the provisions of the Federal inheritance tax law, and which, it is thought, may facilitate a final decision as to the constitutionality of the law. The action was brought by the executors of the estate of Edwin F. Knowlton, in which a tax on about $2,500,000 is involved. Collector of Internal Revenue Moore was made defendant in the suit, which was for the recovery of $42,000 Government taxes on the estate, the payment of which he compelled. The estate claims that the inheritance tax was a direct tax, the same as the income tax, which has been declared unconstitutional.

Justice Thomas decided that the complaint was insufficient; that the tax was not a direct tax, but an excise tax. He dismissed the complaint with costs. The case will be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

LEGAL NOTES.

LEVY UPON COUNTY MONEYS.—When Mr. Flummerfelt, Treasurer of Kittitas County, Washington, sent moneys to the Chemical Bank, in this city, for payment of interest upon coupon bonds of the county, payable at the bank, the fund was levied upon under an attachment, secured by Frank Van Horn in a suit against the county. Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court was asked to set aside the attachment and the levy, it being claimed that the defendant, while capable of being sued, could only be impleaded in actions brought within its own State, and that at any rate these moneys having been raised by the levy of a special tax, for payment of interest on the outstanding bonds of the county, and were treated as constituting a fund specially pledged for that purpose, were not subject to levy. Justice Beekman has decided that, though the question was not free from doubt, the right to sue the defendant, a right created for the benefit of the debtor, may be exercised by him in the courts of this State. With the right to sue here, the plaintiff had also the right to apply for an attachment, and the papers upon which the writ was granted being sufficient to sustain it, Justice Beekman denied the motion to vacate it. The court holds, however, that this money not being the property of the county, in any private or proprietary sense, but having been acquired by it for a public purpose, in the exercise of its political powers, it was not subject to levy. "The fund in question," Justice Beekman says, "held as it is by the bank, as the agent of the defendant, is still, in contemplation of law, in the treasury of the county." The motion to vacate the levy was therefore granted.

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FRANCHISE TAX.—The Jerome Park Villa Site and Improvement Company purchased real estate between September, 1867, and February, 1873, for which it issued $750,000 of capital stock. The company held its real estate, mainly leasing it for racing purposes, until June, 1895, when it was condemned and appropriated by New York City for aqueduct purposes. The condemnation proceedings resulted in an award, made July 17, 1896, which, with interest, was paid Jan. 1, 1897, amounting to $1,100,630.89. The company subsequently made no use of the property and did no business except such as was incident to its corporate organization, and distributed the greater portion of the award among its stockholders. It retained a balance of $27,989.75, and reduced its capital stock from 7,500 shares to 250 shares. The Controller, after an investigation, assumed that the amount distributed among its stockholders in excess of $750,000 was a dividend, and imposed a tax for the year ending Nov. 1, 1897, upon a dividend of 17½ per cent., making the tax $3,281.25. The Third Appellate Division, on a writ of certiorari, held that the Controller was not justified in that course, and the tax was reduced to $63.75, being upon the actual cash value of the company's 250 shares.

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COW CARCASSES FOR CANNING.—In the Summer of 1895 Loren A. and Orin Fletcher, who were engaged at Champion, N. Y., in farming and dealing in live stock, contracted to sell and deliver to the Jacob Dold Packing Company, engaged at Buffalo in packing and canning meat, 2,000 cows known as "canners," for 2½ cents a pound for carcasses and the market value for the hides. On the trial of an action by the Fletchers against the company for breach of the contract, evidence was given of the average weight of 883 "canners," which the plaintiff purchased for delivery under the contract, before the defendant refused to perform, coupled with evidence that they intended to and could purchase the remainder of the "canners" in the same locality. Judgment given for the plaintiff was affirmed on appeal by the Fourth Appellate Division, which held, by Justice Follett, that this evidence was sufficient to constitute a basis on which the jury might estimate the weight of the 2,000 canners, in order to assess the plaintiff's damages. A letter written during the existence of the contract by the defendant, stating that it was paying but 2 cents per pound for "canners," was held to be competent, when offered in evidence by the plaintiff, upon the question of market value at that time.

DEVERY'S AHEARN ACT CLAIM.

Will Be Argued on Monday with the Stephenson Case—Twelve Additional Claims Filed.

Chief William S. Devery's claim for compensation under the Ahearn act came up in the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice Bischoff, in the shape of an application to compel the Corporation Counsel, on behalf of the City of New York, to show cause why a referee should not be appointed by the Supreme Court to inquire into his claim, which amounts to $15,475.04. Assistant Corporation Counsel Connoly asked for an adjournment until Monday, when he said the motion in the Stephenson case, which involved the constitutionality of the law, would be argued. He said he looked on the Devery case as a good test case, and it would be an advantage to argue both cases together.

Abram I. Elkus, on behalf of Chief Devery, asked that the referee be at once appointed. He said he could have had the referee appointed in Special Term, Part II., of the court, on an ex parte application, and without any notice to the Corporation Counsel "We did not wish to do so," Mr. Elkus said, "because we desired the counsel for the city to be in full possession of every step we were about to take, for our demand is so fair and reasonable that it can hardly be contested.

"If this is to be made a test case, it can be tested just as well by allowing the referee to be appointed, and I will guarantee that we take no proceedings whatever before him until the Corporation Counsel has appealed from your order and obtained a decision on the question."

Mr. Connoly objected to any such order, and again asked for an adjournment until Monday. Justice Bischoff granted the Corporation Counsel's application.

Twelve additional claims under the act were filed in the office of Controller Coler yesterday. Among them was that of Arthur J. McQuade, for $28,271.69, who was a member of the "boodle" Board of Aldermen of 1884. McQuade's is the largest claim yet made against the city under this act.

In his demand on the Controller for payment of the claim, McQuade, through his counsel, John Foley, sets forth that he expended in counsel fees $18,131.69, divided as follows: Benjamin F. Tracy, $3,500; R. S. Newcombe, $6,391.69; Thomas F. Grady, $540, and John Foley and others, $7,500. He asks $10 a day for 275 days of his own time which he used in preparing for trial and discussing his affairs with his counsel. He also demands $1,200 for the expenses of his private bookkeeper, in visiting him while in prison in Sing Sing, and wants $2,000 for the expenses of his second trial at Ballston Spa.

McQuade was indicted and convicted of bribery in connection with the granting of the franchise for the Broadway street railway, and was sentenced to a term of ten yearsr in Sing Sing. After he had served nearly two years of his term, he secured a new trial, which, on his demand for a change of venue, took place at Ballston Spa. This second trial resulted in an acquittal.

The other claims filed were those of Michael J. McManus, $1,500; George Blonk, $600; James Tucker, $600—all policemen dismissed from the force and reinstated by the courts; Anna C. Cary, a matron in the Health Department, $127.71; Walter Lake, an examiner in the Department of Charities, $231.66; John T. Eagen, a storekeeper in the Department of Charities, $1,015.77; William O. Payne, an Inspector in the Department of Water Supply, $376.50; Frank M. Reynolds, also an Inspector in the Department of Water Supply, $208.50; Charles Cook, a surveyor in the Fire Department, $491.66; Albert W. Baillie, an oil collector in the Fire Department, $474.80, and Owen Egan, same occupation, $450.67.

POLICEMAN DUGGAN ACCUSED.

First Charge Against an Officer Growing Out of Mazet Testimony.

The first charge against a policeman growing out of the testimony before the Mazet investigating committee has been made against Policeman William H. Duggan of the Bronx Park Station. Duggan is accused by Mrs Bridget Sheedy of 352 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. He was formerly a Roundsman, but was reduced.

In the affidavit made by Mrs. Sheedy she states that on April 15 of last year Duggan told her he could get her husband, Roger, appointed on the force for $300 through a man named Hart, who, she says he told her, is a brother-in-law of Commissioner York. Mrs. Sheedy said that Duggan called again soon after that and told her it would cost her $400 to have her husband appointed.

She said that on May 18 she drew $400 and met her husband and Duggan at Sixty-third Street and Columbus Avenue. At the suggestion of Duggan, she goes on to state, she handed the money to her husband. The two men went to a house on Sixty-third Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, and she waited. When they returned she says Duggan told her that "that was the best investment she had ever made."

President York of the Police Board said that charges had been preferred against Duggan on the affidavit of Mrs. Sheedy and that the trial would begin Monday. The charge against Duggan is conduct unbecoming an officer.

President York said that he has no brother-in-law. He stated that the attention of the board had been drawn to the testimony in the Mazet inquiry in which Duggan was concerned, and the board had sent for Mrs. Sheedy.

WANTS DEAD MAN REINSTATED.

Administrator of T. P. Doane's Estate Seeks Arrears of Salary.

Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, was asked yesterday to issue a peremptory writ of mandamus to restore a dead man to his position of surveyor in the Bureau of Combustibles in the Fire Department. The dead man is Thomas P. Doane, and application was made in behalf of his brother, William Doane, who is administrator of the estate of the decedent.

Thomas P. Doane passed a civil service examination during Mayor Strong's administration and was appointed a surveyor. He was removed by Commissioner Scannell on Sept. 14, 1898. He at once brought proceedings in the Supreme Court for his restoration on the ground that he had been illegally removed. His application for a mandamus was denied by Justice Kellogg, and the Appellate Division confirmed Justice Kellogg's ruling. The case was brought to the Court of Appeals, which reversed the decision of the courts below.

While the case was pending in the Court of Appeals, and before the decision of that tribunal had been announced, Doane died on Jan. 11 last. The proceedings on his behalf were then dropped, but after his brother was appointed as his administrator the action was revived in his name, with the view of compelling the city to pay him the arrears of salary due to the decedent from the time of his removal to the date of his death.

The application was opposed by the Corporation Counsel, who contended that Doane could not recover any arrears of salary. Justice Bischoff took the matter under advisement.

Ready to Move the Big Dry Dock.

Six tugs will at 5 o'clock this morning begin the task of moving the big sectional dry dock from Rutgers Slip to the Erie Basin. The work of removal will be in the hands of Hazard & Brainerd. Capt. Linnekin, Superintendent of the Sectional Dry Dock Company, denied the story that the city had bought the dock. He said the company would continue to operate it at its new moorings.

It is risking too much to use haphazard remedies. In cases of Cold, see the doctor, or take the doctor's prescription—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. —Adv.

True Economy

The difference of cost between a good and a poor baking powder would not amount for a family's supply to one dollar a year. The poor powder would cost many times this in doctors' bills.

Royal Baking Powder may cost a little more per can, but it insures perfect, wholesome food. In fact, it is more economical in the end, because it goes further in leavening and never spoils the food.

Royal Baking Powder used always in making the biscuit and cake saves both health and money.

You cannot, if you value good health, afford to use cheap, low-grade, alum baking powders. They are apt to spoil the food; they do endanger the health. All physicians will tell you that alum in food is deleterious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE MOLINEUX CASE.

It Is Said There Is Much Friction Between the Grand Jury and the District Attorney's Office.

The Grand Jury held a three hours' session yesterday, half an hour of which was devoted to a discussion of the evidence of the handwriting experts called Thursday before the jury in the case of the People vs. Roland B. Molineux, charged with the murder of Katherine J. Adams. More witnesses in the case will be called to testify at Monday's session.

It is reported that there is considerable friction in relation to the case between the District Attorney's office and the Grand Jury, and that the Grand Jury on Thursday took the initiative in summoning witnesses to testify, in the face of the statement from the District Attorney's office that the case would not be formally presented until yesterday. While the evidence of the witnesses summoned by direct request of the Grand Jury was being considered, it is said, an assistant in the District Attorney's office appeared before the Grand Jury and informed it that it was considering the matter illegally. The reply of the jury, it is understood, was that consultation would be had with some Justice of the Special Sessions as to whether it was illegally considering the case.

District Attorney Gardiner, when asked whether there was friction between his office and the Grand Jury did not reply directly, but answered that when the case was over the public would be given to understand fully why the District Attorney had necessarily to observe secrecy in the matter. It is said in this connection that the Grand Jury has taken pains strictly to enjoin the District Attorney's office from giving out to the press or elsewhere any of the developments in the case until final action has been taken. It is also said that the District Attorney has asked the assistance of the Central Office detectives in guarding the Grand Jury room and witnesses and other persons connected with the case from coming in contact with representatives of the press or outsiders. Chief McClusky had a long consultation with Mr. Gardiner yesterday, which it was understood was upon this question, made necessary because of what the District Attorney thought was a premature publication of the Grand Jury's doings in the case Thursday.

In the case of Chaplain Monroe of the Tombs, whose dismissal the District Attorney asked because he wrote a letter stating his belief in Molineux's innocence, it is believed that the explanation forwarded to the District Attorney Thursday closes the incident, as Mr. Monroe was admitted to the Tombs yesterday without question.

UNDERGROUND CREEK FOUND.

Discovered Twenty Feet Below Surface at McCready Building Site.

In excavating for the foundation of the McCready fourteen-story office building, on the southeast corner of Twenty-first Street and Fifth Avenue, the employes of John F. O'Rourke came upon the bed of a well-defined creek at a depth of twenty feet below the surface of the roadway. There was little water in it, and Foreman Wolven, while ignorant of the name of the stream, said it ran due west, and, crossing Minetta Lane, emptied into the North River. Eighteen caissons will be placed in the excavation, and two of these are already in position.

In excavating for the Mrs. Elliot F. Shepard house, on Fifth Avenue, some years ago, workmen for the same firm suddenly struck a portion of a pond of deep water thirty feet below the surface.

ACCIDENT TO A BRIDGE TRAIN.

Axle of a Motor Car Breaks and Causes Excitement.

Traffic on the bridge was delayed during the rush hours yesterday morning by the breaking of an axle of one of the motor cars. The car was drawing a train out of the Brooklyn terminal. The car jumped the rails, bumping over the beams and stretchers a distance of about forty feet.

The train was crowded with passengers, who became greatly excited, but no one was injured. The track and cable pulleys were considerably damaged. A shuttle train was run on one track, and the disabled car was pulled back to the yard.

Car Run by Compressed Air.

Announcement was made by officials of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company yesterday that at an early hour of the morning a car operated by compressed air was dispatched from the power house, at Twenty-fourth Street and North River, to Twenty-third Street, east to Broadway, to South Ferry, and return. The car, it was said, was sent on schedule time, with but a single charge. This is the longest trip ever made in this city by an air-propelled vehicle, the Metropolitan officials say.

New Savings Bank President.

Peter A. Welch of the Produce Exchange firm of Welch & Welch has been elected President of the New York Savings Bank, at Eighth Avenue and Fourteenth Street. Mr. Welch is identified with several other financial organizations, among them the Greenwich Bank, of which he is a Director. The New York Savings Bank was established in 1854. Its assets to-day are over $16,000,000, with a surplus of $2,179,877.97.

TWO HURT BY BROADWAY CARS.

Almost at the Same Minute a Man and a Boy Were Caught Between Platforms of Cable Vehicles.

George Coster, cashier of the Gilbert & Barker Manufacturing Company, 82 John Street, and Frank Furst, fifteen years old, a messenger, were injured by Broadway cable cars yesterday afternoon—one at John Street, the other at Cortlandt, within a block of each other—as the result of the same combination of circumstances and almost within a minute of each other. In neither case was the accident fatal. Coster suffered a severe gash in the right leg and a bad bruise on the thigh, while Furst escaped with a slight abrasion of the left leg and a general shaking up.

The two accidents, coming so close together, both in point of time and of place, created much excitement in Broadway, and police reserves were summoned to disperse the crowd.

The accidents happened indirectly as the result of a broken strand on the southbound track of the cable system, which parted about 1:20 o'clock. This caused a blockade on the down-town track practically from Fourteenth Street to the Battery. At a few minutes after 2 o'clock one of the cars at Spring Street caught the "live" cable, and commenced to push the cars ahead of it toward the Battery. As fast as the cars were caught up with they were pushed along, until nearly thirty cars were in an unbroken line. The line of cars had reached John Street and was just about to pick up another car ahead when Mr. Coster attempted to pass between the first car and the car ahead. He was caught between the two, and was thrown to the ground. He quickly rose, however, when it was seen that blood was streaming from an ugly wound in his right leg. Dr. Baily of the Hudson Street Hospital bandaged the wound.

In the meantime the line of cars had been shoved down to the next street—Cortlandt—where, in endeavoring to pass between the cars as Coster had done, young Furst was injured. He also was attented to by Dr. Baily. Later both Coster and Furst were taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, and afterward taken home. Mr. Coster, who is about forty-five years old, lives at 821 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and Furst at 965 Third Avenue.

No arrests were made. The block was relieved at about 2:30 o'clock.

CAR WRECKS A FUNERAL COACH.

Three Persons Hurt at Third Avenue and Thirty-second Street.

The mourners' coach of an Italian funeral was wrecked in collision with a cable car yesterday morning at Thirty-second Street and Third Avenue. Three persons were injured, none of them seriously.

The funeral was that of Antonio Cotrina, late of 176 Seventh Avenue, and consisted of a hearse and several coaches. The hearse had crossed the tracks, and the first coach, which contained the widow, Mrs. Rosina Cotrina; Dominico Raymond of 165 Chrystie Street, and three children of Mrs. Cotrina, was close to it.

Just as the coach got on the track a northbound cable car struck it and dashed it up against an elevated road pillar, badly smashing it. When the inmates were taken from the wreck Raymond was found to have received a contusion of the left knee and some other bruises. Mrs. Cotrina's left arm was bruised, and one of her children had a cut over the left eye.

Dr. Holden of Bellevue dressed their injuries, and they returned home, the funeral proceeding to Calvary Cemetery without them. Policeman Byrnes arrested the driver of the carriage and the gripman of the car. When arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court each one blamed the other. They were discharged.

Dr. Baldwin May Be Insane.

Dr. Charles S. Baldwin, the dentist, of 233 West Fifty-first Street, who charged John T. Ramsay, a truckman, of 104 East Twenty-first Street, with throwing chlorine gas in the air in Madison Square Park Thursday night and choking him, was arraigned before Magistrate Olmstead in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning, together with Ramsay and George H. Booth of 557 West Twenty-seventh Street, the corroborating witness, all of whom were arrested by Officer Burke of the West Thirtieth Street Station. Magistrate Olmstead dismissed the case, saying that even if chlorine gas had been released no offense was committed, as it was not a deadly poison. Dr. Baldwin was committed by the Magistrate on complaint of Ramsay for examination as to his sanity.

To Talk on Reform.

The Sunday night conference on "Practical Sociology" at the Social Reform Club, 45 University Place, will continue its review of the Buffalo Conference on Reform to-morrow evening. The special speakers will be Elitwzed Pomeroy, the Rev. Francis J. Clay Moran, and Mr. Straubel.

Thomas L. James Going Abroad.

Thomas L. James, President of the Lincoln National Bank, will sail for Europe on the White Star Liner Majestic Aug. 25. Mr. James will be absent from the city about six weeks. During his stay abroad he will visit places of interest in England and Wales.

MR. STALKER AS A LIFE SAVER.

The Assistant Cashier of the Chase National Bank Rescues Three Men from Drowning.

Edwin J. Stalker, Assistant Cashier of the Chase National Bank, returned to duty yesterday after a short vacation at Amityville, L. I. His outing gained him an adventure in which he, his wife and son, and two other lads saved three lives at no small risk to themselves.

Mr. Stalker owns a stanch catboat, The Joker, and on Thursday the crew and passengers consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Stalker, their son Glen, sixteen years old; Clarence Hutchinson, seventeen, son of Henry G. Hutchinson, President of the Brooklyn Bank, and Eugene Harrison, fifteen years old.

The wind was variable and squally, and at times the boat required very careful handling. On the run home Mr. Stalker saw a catboat a couple of miles away, which was sailed in a fashion that was dangerous in such squally weather. Suddenly she went over and did not right, and it was plain that there had been an accident and that succor was needed. Mr. Stalker hesitated about placing his wife and the two boys not of his family in danger, and so sounded them on their wishes in regard to the captized craft. All urged him to get to the boat as quickly as he could; and he accordingly began to beat up the channel in the Great South Bay to reach them. It took one hour to do this, and for half that time three men were in the water, desperatingly while they clung to the boat which was on her beams end, were in sight. Mr. Stalker, owing to the treacherous character of the wind, had to run clear of the wreck, then run down to it and drop anchor so as to let his catboat swing and drop down to those in peral. The second attempt was successful, the three men being hauled over the stern of The Joker.

The men, who were nearly exhausted when rescued, were two farm hands from Farmingdale and a friend from New York.

Many friends of Mr. Stalker called at the Chase Bank yesterday and congratulated him on his success as a lifesaver. His act, it is said, will be officially recognized, while he claims as much credit for his wife and the three lads as for himself.

JERSEY CITY'S SCHOOLS.

Education Board Fearful Lest Needed Appropriations Be Withheld.

Members of the Board of Education of Jersey City allege that the Board of Finance in its efforts to bring the tax rate down to $28.30 per $1,000 for the new fiscal year, proposes to curtail the appropriation for schools to an extent that will impair their efficiency. At a meeting of the School Directors, held Thursday night, President Mulvaney said the estimate of the School Board in the matter of repairs, &c., had been sent in on May 21, but that the first action taken by the Board of Finance in the matter was on July 5, when the board appointed a man to decide what repairs were necessary. Mr. Mulvaney objected to the selection for the reason that the man chosen was a good mason, but knew nothing about building trades.

All the Directors indorsed the statements made by President Mulvaney, and the board finally adopted a resolution protesting against the action of the Board of Finance and demanding the appointment of an architect.

Distilling Company Begins Business.

The Distilling Company of America, whose capital is $125,000,000, and which is a merger of the American Spirits Manufacturing, Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse, Spirits Distributing Company, and Standard Distilling and Distributing Companies, began business yesterday at 100 Broadway in the offices of the State Trust Company, with which it deposited $1,500,000. It was officially announced that under the deposit agreement the plan of merger was acquiesced in by a minimum of 80 per cent. and a maximum of 95 per cent. of stock deposits. It was also announced that at Philadelphia yesterday afternoon the company paid for the Hannis Distilling Company of Philadelphia and Baltimore. Permanent directors and officers of the Distilling Company will be elected next week.

Commission Merchant Found Dead.

John Buckwell, a commission merchant at 28 Harrison Street, was found dead in his bed, at the Star Hotel, 316 Greenwich Street, yesterday afternoon. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of death. Mr. Buckwell leaves a sister-in-law, Mrs. Mary Buckwell, at Galway, N. Y., which was his home until about forty years ago, when he came to this city to embark in business.

THE NEW YORK TIMES Illustrated Magazine Supplement of to-morrow will contain among other features these: Full-page portrait, with accompanying sketch, of former Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, President of the Trust Company of America; some notable examples of the sculpture of Augustus Lukeman; photographs of a typical gypsy encampment near New York; illustrations of some of the principal telescopes and observatories now in existence, together with portraits of celebrated astronomers; types of Puerto Rican criminals; portraits of J. Walter Earle, new President of the American Society in London; the Rev. C. Campbell Walker, rector of Zion Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia; Edward Orton, Professor of Geology in the Ohio State University, and others; latest portrait of Gen. Porfirio Diaz, President of Mexico; portraits of Sarah Bernhardt and other theatrical celebrities; picture of the crack crew of the Lone Star Club and double-page pictures of the Columbia and Defender during the recent races.—Adv.

To-day's picture symbolizes three ideas:
Stores cool and refreshing.
Wide open only till 12.
Clothing for any boy or man needing clothes.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

For Nervous Exhaustion
there is no remedy equal to
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH To-Day
2 P. M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND
8 P. M. PAIN'S SPECTACLE & FIREWORKS.
4 & 9 P. M. PRIMROSE AND DOCKSTADER'S MINSTREL CARNIVAL.

THE NEW YORK! B'way, 44 & 45 Sts. Cooled by Iced Air! Mat. To-day! One Adm. price to all shows. The Great Golden Spectacle! 500 People!
The Man in the Moon!
Roof-Covered Aerial Magnolia Grove Vast Vaudeville! 150 Artists! & "The Fashion Show" in The Promenade de Luxe

KOSTER & BIAL'S 34TH ST. near B'way.
MUSIC HALL & ROOF GARDEN
Vaudeville—Specialties—Novelties.
MATINEE TO-DAY! MATINEE TO-DAY!
THE CASINO'S Wittiest Hit!
"Audacious"! "Dainty"! "The Rounders!"
"Baneful"! "Ludicrous"!
Roof To-night! Lederer's Roof Festivals!

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN
66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
GREAT SUCCESS!!
Kaltenborn's Orchestral Concerts.
40 MUSICIANS, RAIN OR SHINE, 25c. and 50c.

LION ROOF GARDEN PALACE.
110TH ST. AND WESTERN BOULEVARD.
Gertrude Rutledge, Paul Nickerson and others.

Hammerstein's Venetian Terrace, 42 St. B'y. & 7 Av.
VICTORIA ROOF GARDEN
Greatest Place & Greatest Show in N. Y. In Case of Rain, Perf. in Music Hall.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. 12:30 TO 10:45 P. M.
THE GREAT KARA.
GILMORE & LEONARD. FAVOR & SINCLAIR.

AMERICAN ROOF GARDEN.—McIntyre & Heath, Caron & Herbert, Jess Dandy, EVG'S, 8:30. and 10 Big Acts. Gen'l Adm., 25c.

Baseball, Polo Grounds To-day, 3:30 P. M. ST. LOUIS vs. NEW YORK. Adm., 50c.

THE TURF.

BRIGHTON RACES Daily at 2:30 P. M. Rain or Shine.
Concert by Lander. Take any Coney Island route.

Racing Express Trains
via Kings County "L" will run through from BROOKLYN BRIDGE TO BRIGHTON EVERY 15 MIN. On race days between 12:15 and 2:15 P. M. Time, 30 minutes. Stops only at City Hall, Brooklyn.
Also via 5TH AV. "L" LINE and CULVER ROAD Electric Elevated Train Service. Take SEA VIEW Road to race track.
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

STATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Erastus Wiman Says Freightage on Flour Is Exorbitant.

The State Commerce Commission appointed to inquire into the falling off of the commerce at the Port of New York held another meeting at the Produce Exchange yesterday. The Commissioners present were Charles A. Schieren, who presided; C. C. Shayne, Alexander R. Smith, and Hugh Kelly.

President Burgess of the International Elevating Company was called to the stand, but Lawyer Dyckman interposed and said he represented the witness. He said that the suppena calls for books that would fill a truck and for information that would take years to compile. "I think time would be saved," said Mr. Dyckman, "if the suggestion I made to the counsel for the commission were adopted."

B. L. Fairchild, counsel to the commission, said that he had been invited to visit the offices of the elev

JULY 1899

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1899. SIXTEEN PAGES.

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The New York Times,
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art,
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

The London Bible Society has begun to publish in its magazine the letters which passed between George Borrow and the society, and which Dr. Knapp failed to secure for his "Life of George Borrow," published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. These letters are particularly interesting as they are said to disprove Dr. Knapp's dicta. It now seems that the conjecture that Joseph John Gurney first introduced Borrow to the Bible Society is wrong. It was the Rev. Francis Cunningham of Lowestoft. In the Rev. Mr. Cunningham's letter of introduction Borrow is thus described: "He is independent in circumstances, of no very exactly defined denomination of Christians, but I think of certain Christian principle. I shall make more inquiry about him and see him again. Next week I propose to meet him in London, and I could wish that you should see him, and, if you please, take him under your charge for a few days. He is the middle order of society, and a very producible person." Borrow was communicated with and negotiations followed which ended in his employment by the society.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will present in book form some time this month "The Reminiscences of Julia Ward Howe," which has for some months formed an engaging feature of The Atlantic Monthly.

Mr. C. F. Kenyon, a friend of Mr. Hall Caine, rises to explain the remarkable parallel between the passage in "The Christian" and a passage in Swift noted in these columns last week. Mr. Kenyon writes: "Mr. Caine acknowledged to his readers through the medium of interviews, &c., that he had used freely extracts from books, newspapers, diaries, letters, and many other quite legitimate sources of information for the purpose of making his book as true and lifelike as possible." This explains the "coincidence," of course, but it would seem that the author owes some explanation to the readers of "The Christian," who are not perusers of interviews. Even a more remarkable "coincidence" has been noted in Mr. Baring-Gould's "John Herring," published in 1883. This novel is said to be nothing less than an English adaptation of Maurus Jokai's romance "Az Arany Ember," ("Timar's Two Worlds.") Like Mr. Hall Caine, Mr. Baring-Gould is silent. Possibly some one familiar will arise to explain away this "coincidence" also.

Dodd, Mead & Co. have secured the American rights to "A Son of the State," by William Pett Ridge, and to "Romance of King Ludwig II. of Bavaria," by Frances A. Gerard, which will be published in the early Autumn. Mr. Ridge, like the writer of "No. 5 John Street," has drawn upon the lowest stratum of London society for the hero of his story, who is a "ward," so to speak, of charitable institutions. Mr. Ridge wrote "Mordemly," which was published in America under the title of "By order of the Magistrate." Miss Gerard has written "Angelica Kauffman" and "Picturesque Dublin." Her new novel treats of the romantic and tragic life of the mad King of Bavaria, who as a patron of Wagner was the original promoter of the composer's great music dramas as produced at the theatre in Baireuth.

Edgar Stanton Maclay, author of "A History of the United States Navy," has just completed for D. Appleton & Co. "A History of American Privateers." The importance of the theme is emphasized by the value of the prizes and cargoes captured by American privateers in the Revolution and in the war of 1812. In the latter war it is interesting to note that, while 517 privateers were afloat, there were only 23 warships in the United States Navy. In the Revolution the difference was still more marked. The author bases his narrative on forgotten monographs, the records of societies, unpublished logbooks, and data drawn from descendants of noted privateersmen.

The custom of multiple reviewing as indulged in by several literary critics in London is not the only grievance that the British author has against his "censor"—in the Latin sense. Mr. Andrew Lang, in writing in the current number of Longman's, points out a grievance which certainly seems evident enough in literary criticism, not only in England, but in this country as well. He writes: "The funniest way of reviewers is when criticising one book to disparage another book before it is published." Mr. Lang then proceeds to particularize. This method of criticism must certainly seem unjust, especially to a modest author. It is a contest between prophecy and fact, in which the author as the natural referee can have no possible share in the decision.

One cannot help wishing that there were two Mr. Rudyard Kiplings, one to tell the world the story of the feelings of an author who has hitherto lived in decent privacy, and now finds himself in his own country made the subject of advertisements disguised as "reading matter." It is enough to give him something infinitely worse than pneumonia to find half a column in the London daily papers describing his mustache, his eyebrows and his traveling costume, his servant, his children, their clothes and their manners; his wife and her manner; and, again, himself and his manner, and his long briarwood pipe, the whole a mere framework for the name of his publisher, and a song of praise for the publisher's brilliant success in keeping the American reporter away from Mr. Kipling. There are worse fates for a man than to fall into the hands of the American reporter. Mr. Charles Dudley Warner hints at one of them in "That Fortune." Mr. Kipling will know many of them soon, and—what is he going to do about "it," as the spider said to the fly.

A curious symposium has just been presented in La Revue Blanche of Paris. It deals with Hamlet's physical proportions, apropos of a recent duel fought over Sarah Bernhardt's interpretation of the melancholy Dane. Max Nordau leads the list. To him Hamlet was red-haired, clean-shaven, "stout, short, and thirty"; he was also a great drinker. M. Louis Esnault defines him as "tall, stooping, fair, and eighteen." Signora Diligenti declares him to have been "fair, fat, and twenty-five," while Mme. Rachilde loves to think of him as "small, dark, subtle, and ugly, with the experience of sixty Summers—or less."

Mme. Thérèse Blanc, the accomplished Frenchwoman, who in the literary world is known as Th. Bentzon, has translated into French Mr. Aldrich's "Story of a Bad Boy." She declines to recognize the descriptive truth of this title and calls her book, "Un Ecolier Américain." The title page states that this is "a book honored with the indorsement of the Minister of Public Instruction, adopted for school and popular libraries, and selected by the City of Paris for distribution as a prise." The story has reached the fourth impression in Paris.

NEW BYRON LETTERS.

Over 100 in Mr. Prothero's Third Volume—Several to His Wife Before Marriage—One From Scott.*

Mr. Rowland E. Prothero, in his third volume of "The Works of Lord Byron," presents many letters which have never before been published. The period embraced is between January, 1814, and November, 1816. There are not less than 233 letters, of which 118 are new.

How did Byron make Miss Milbanke's acquaintance? Was the volatile Lady Caroline Lamb the medium? It seems that Lady Caroline had given the critical Lord Byron some of Miss Milbanke's verses to read. He was not apparently flattered, for he wrote: "You will say as much of this to Miss M. as you think proper. I have no desire to be better acquainted with Miss Milbanke. She is too good for a fallen spirit to know, and I should like her more if she were less perfect." But possibly the young lady's coolness excited his curiosity, for such a woman as was Miss Milbanke Byron had not met. Anyhow, the two knew one another before long, and at once there was gossip—a poet was to marry a rich heiress. But the course of true love did not run smooth.

There was mutual indifference. There were estrangements. Byron liked to paint himself as a wicked man, and this naturally alarmed the decorous young lady. There is a letter of Byron's to Miss Milbanke of Aug. 25, 1813, which shows great coolness and circumspection on his part. The letter begins:

I am honored with your letter, which I wish to acknowledge immediately. Before I endeavor to answer it, allow me—briefly as possible—to advert to the circumstances which occurred last Autumn. Many years had occurred since I had seen any woman with whom there appeared to me a prospect of rational happiness. I now saw but one, to whom, however, I had no pretensions—or, at least, too slight for even the hope of success. It was, however, said that your heart was disengaged, and it was on that ground that Lady Melbourne undertook to ascertain how far I might be permitted to cultivate your acquaintance, on the chance (a slender one I allow) of improving it into friendship and ultimately to a still kinder sentiment. In her zeal on my behalf—friendly and pardonable as it was—she in some degree exceeded my intention when she made the more direct proposal, which yet I do not regret, except in so far as it appeared presumptuous on my part. That this is the truth you will allow, when I tell you that it was not till lately that I mentioned to her that I thought she had unwittingly committed me a little too far in the expectation that so abrupt an overture would be received. But I stated this casually in conversation, and without the least feeling of irritation toward her or pique against yourself. Such was the result of my first and nearest approach to that altar, to which, in the state of your feelings, I should only have led another victim. When I say the first, it may perhaps appear irreconcilable with some circumstances in my life, to which I conceive you allude in part of your letter. But such is the fact. I was then too young to marry, tho' not to love; but this was the first direct or indirect approach ever made on my part to a permanent union with any woman, and in all probability it will be the last.

It certainly does not read nicely, inasmuch as Byron intimates that he might have been inveigled into marriage by Lady Milbanke, but then he warms up at the conclusion in this manner: "I must be candid with you on the score of friendship. It is a feeling toward you with which I cannot trust myself. I doubt whether I could help loving you."

There was a reply, for, in a week or so afterward, Byron writes again, and to us this particular letter has a cynical tone. Miss Milbanke had written on the emptiness of life; that is, with such a partner as Byron intimated he was:

After all, bad as it is, it has its agrémens. The great object of life is sensation—to feel that we exist, even though in pain. It is this "craving void" which drives us to gaming, to battle, to travel, to intemperate but keenly felt pursuits of any description, whose principal attraction is the agitation inseparable from their accomplishment. I am but an awkward dissembler; as my friend you will bear with my faults.

The conclusion of this letter is:

When you can spare an instant I shall, of course, be delighted to hear from you; but do not let me encroach for a moment on better avocations.

On Sept. 26 Byron writes again, a long letter this time. Evidently Miss Milbanke was interested in him. "De l'intérêt c'est l'amour," says a French maxim. The lady had evidently been asking him some questions of a personal kind. His reply is:

On my return to town I find some consolation for having left a number of pleasant people in your letter—the more so as I begun to doubt if I should ever receive another. You ask me some questions, and, as they are about myself, you must pardon the egotism into which my answers must betray me. I am glad that you know any "good deed" that I am supposed ever to have blundered upon, simply because it proves that you have not heard me invariably ill spoken of.

*THE WORKS OF LORD BYRON. A New, Revised, and Enlarged Edition, with Illustrations, Letters and Journals. Vol. III. Edited by Rowland E. Prothero, formerly Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford. John Murray.

If true, I am sufficiently rewarded by a short step toward your good opinion. You don't like my "restless" doctrines—I should be very sorry if you did; but I can't stagnate nevertheless. If I must sail, let it be on the ocean no matter how stormy; anything but a dull cruise on a land lake without ever losing sight of the same insipid shores by which it is surrounded. * * * I now come to a subject of your inquiry which you must have perceived I always hitherto avoided—an awful one—"Religion." I was bred in Scotland among Calvinists in the first part of my life, which gave me a dislike to that persuasion. Since that period I have visited the most bigoted and credulous of countries—Spain, Greece, Turkey. As a spectacle the Catholic is more fascinating than the Greek or the Moslem; but the last is the only believer who practices the precepts of his prophet to the last chapter of his creed. My opinions are quite undecided. I may say so sincerely, since, when given over at Parga in 1810, I rejected and ejected three priests loads of spiritual consolation by threatening to turn Mussulman if they did not leave me in quiet. I was in great pain and looked upon death as in that respect a relief—without much regret for the past, and few speculations on the future. Indeed, so indifferent was I to my bodily situation that, though I was without any attendant but a young Frenchman as ill as myself, two barbarous Arnauts, and a deaf and desperate Greek quack—and my English servant (a man with me) within two days' journey—I would not allow the last to be sent for—worth all the rest as he would have been in attendance at such a time, because—I really don't know why—unless it was an indifference to which I am certainly not subject when in good health. I believe doubtless in God, and should be happy to be convinced of much more. If I do not at present place implicit faith in tradition and revelation of any human creed, I hope it is not from want of reverence for the Creator, but the created, and when I see a man publishing a pamphlet to prove that Mr. Pitt is risen from the dead, (as was done a week ago,) perfectly positive in the truth of his assertion, I must be permitted to doubt more miracles equally well attested; but the moral of Christianity is perfectly beautiful—and the very substance of virtue—yet even there we find some of its finer precepts in the earlier axioms of the Greeks—particularly "do unto others as you would they should do unto you"—the forgiveness of injuries and more which I do not remember.

Then it may be that Byron was curious, too, for London gossip had assured him that Miss Milbanke had suitors. In one letter he writes:

I have heard a rumor of another added to your list of unacceptables, and I am sorry for him, as I know that he has talent, and his pedigree assures him wit and good humor. You make sad havoc among "us youth." It is lucky that Mme. de Staël has published her "Anti-Suicide" at so killing a time—November, too!

The letter of Nov. 30, 1813, is well known and often cited. Byron refers "to the oddness of the situation.' But after that, Byron, when his marriage was near, seems to have been in love. Here is a portion of a letter of Oct. 22, 1814, and he writes: "I am sure we shall be a very happy couple." In the last letter of the series, dated Oct. 22, 1814, he says, "Do you think, my love, that happiness depends on similarities or differences in character? I doubt it," and in the same epistle he exclaims, "Happy with you! Nay, if you doubt, at least do yourself justice and reverse it." The two people, so entirely different in character and education, were married on Jan. 2, 1815.

Although there may be nothing novel in these letters, we appreciate more fully the exact situation. In the volume are letters from Hogg the Shepherd and from Leigh Hunt, which are new, and interest is excited by a series of letters written to Byron by Jane Clairmont, William Godwin's stepdaughter, and the mother of Allegra, Lord Byron's illegitimate daughter. The final rupture between Lord and Lady Byron is found in the volume.

In a letter addressed to Lord Byron, the date of which is Jan. 5, 1816, (Byron was then a member of the committee of Drury Lane Theatre,) Sir Walter Scott writes:

My Dear Lord Byron: I had an early visit from a fair lady this morning, who is in great anxiety lest a paragraph which has appeared in one of the papers should appear to Lady Byron or you to have been inserted with her knowledge, or with the presumptuous purpose of converting your kindness into the foundation of a theatrical puff. Mrs. Henry Siddons, who thinks on this and other subjects very like a lady, seems particularly distressed at the indiscreet zeal of the friend who, in a sincere wish to serve her, has injudiciously and, as she thinks, indelicately brought into view circumstances of private attention, which, while she feels the honor attending them, are not proper to be paraded before the public. I had no hesitation to say that I thought it impossible your Lordship or Lady Byron would attach any consequence to this blunder of a good friend of mine, who is a zealous admirer of Mrs. Siddons and the drama, as well as of your Lordship, and would, to my knowledge, be the last man upon earth to be guilty of disrespect to you or indelicacy to her.

Having thus far pleaded my cause like a good advocate, before I was in possession of facts, I have just got the paragraph, which I inclose, and, unless the thoughtless mention of Lady Byron's name, I think you will not find much to complain of, since it only represents your Lordship as anxious to do your duty in securing to the public of London an actress of Mrs. H. Siddons's eminence. However, she is unhappy lest your Lordship should misinterpret this unlucky paragraph into an abuse of Lady Byron's goodness and yours, and you will do a great kindness in reassuring her on the subject by a few lines addressed either to her or to me.

I have got a most enthusiastic letter from our Irish tragedian, almost mad with gratitude for your kindness. Hogg, after playing a great part in the grand drama of football, which was enacted in the open air by 2,000 performers, has retired to his cottage among the hills, and is there, I suppose, smoothed up with snow, and living beneath the wreaths like an Esquimo. Jeffrey is well, drinking champagne and writing criticisms. I don't know any other person here that your Lordship cares for.

My best respects attend Lady Byron, and I am always, my dear Lord, most truly yours, WALTER SCOTT.

All good things attend you through 1816.

Should you meet Lady Compton in society, pray be acquainted with her; it is worth while, for she is a very clever young woman, and skilled in legendary lore.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. McCrady's History of It Under the Royal Government.*

Mr. Edward McCrady in a first volume showed what were the very beginnings of South Carolina, and now in a second volume he opens with the overthrow of the Proprietary Government, generally spoken of as "the Revolution of 1719." Did the movement originate with the colonists? History seems to show that a Collector of the King's customs, one Edward Randolph, began the agitation. The policy of Charles I. and Charles II. was not that of the future Kings of England, and they began to convert "all Proprietary into Royal Governments." There were good reasons why both the people and the officers of the King should complain. "From the first settlement of the province," writes the author, "there had been one continuous struggle between the proprietors and the colonists. Charges against the proprietors were many. Some of them were due to the prejudices of the times; generally it was the incompetency of the proprietors themselves which brought about faultfinding. The people had no protection from their enemies." When the trade of the province was broken up and plundered by pirates, the colonists could obtain no assistance from their warships, nor would they allow the laws made by the colonists for defraying the expenses of the defenses which the colonists had themselves provided.

Would the Government lessen the powers of the proprietors? In 1719 Col. Rhett in prophetic language had written that if this "revolt is not crop't in the bud, they will set up for themselves against her Majesty."

Mr. McCrady follows step by step the changes carried out in South Carolina. Robert Johnson was the last of the Proprietary Governors. In March, 1720-21, came Capt. Hildejly of his Majesty's ship the Flamburgh, who seemed inclined to insist on the right of the proprietors, but later arrived Sir Francis Nicholson, and royal authority was enjoined, and the people received Sir Francis with "the most uncommon and extravagant demonstrations of joy."

Murmurs and discontent, together with fears of danger and apprehension, were now banished from the province. Happy under the royal care, they resolved to forget all former animosities and divisions, and bury all past offenses in eternal oblivion. They vied with each other to show who should be the most faithful subject of his Majesty and the most zealous in promoting the unity, peace, and prosperity of the settlement.

All the governmental details relating to South Carolina are presented in separate chapters, in which the circumstances happening in the two or three years are given. Mr. McCrady is particularly happy when he describes the social condition of South Carolina, and particularly of the Charlestonians, or those living on plantations near the city. The period between 1725 and 1763 was one of unprecedented prosperity and remembered as the "good old time."

Society at that time, it was said, was precisely in that state which is the most favorable to the enjoyment of life. The luxuries of the day were within the reach of a moderate fortune, and few could be said to be elevated above one common level. * * * The colonists enjoyed the protection of Great Britain, and in return she had a monopoly of their trade. The mother country received great benefits from this intercourse, and the Colony under her protecting care became great and happy. The Carolinians were fond of British manners, even to excess. * * * Though unsuited to the climate, the models of their houses were after those of the houses in London and the English country seats. Their furniture and carriage horses, chaises, or coaches must all be imported. * * * Households were organized on the English model except in so far as it was modified by the institution of slavery, which modifications were chiefly in the number of servants.

Mr. McCrady's description of the leading servants in a well-ordered "big house" during the "good old times" served for models for properly organized establishments in South Carolina up to the civil war.

There were three high positions, the objects of ambition of all the negroes of the plantation. They were the butler, the coachman, and the patroon. The butler was the chief of all about the mansion, usually the oldest negro man servant in the premises. His head was often white, the contrast of which with the dark skin was striking and added much to the dignity which it was always his care and pride to maintain. His manner was founded upon that of the best of the society in which his master moved, and withal he possessed much greater ease than is usual in a white man occupying the same position.

This little trait the author does not overlook, and it accounted in the past for the excellent manners of Southern-bred people when at table.

He [the butler] was authority upon matters of table etiquette, and was quick to detect the slightest breach of it. He considered it a part of his duty to advise and lecture the young people of the family on the subject. He often had entire charge of the pantry and storeroom keys, and was usually faithful to his trust.

After the butler came the coachman. He took the utmost pride in the horsemanship of his young masters. It was his great glory to drive the family coach. Oftentimes the planter and his wife and children would take long journeys from Carolina to Virginia, even to Pennsylvania. Then the safety and comfort of the master, the mistress, and the children depended on him.

*THE HISTORY OF SOUTH CAROLINA UNDER THE ROYAL GOVERNMENT, 1719-76. By Edward McCrady. With maps. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.50.

One personage then, the patroon—the name being brought from the West Indies—the man in charge of the boats—passed away long before the war. The oldest plantations in Carolina generally faced a river, and the big house was never very far distant from it. The patroon was the "naval officer." There was the "periago," a kind of craft almost forgotten to-day, and the long cypress canoes.

The patroon had charge of the boats, and the winding of his horn upon the river told the family of the master's coming. He, too, trained the boat hands to the oar and taught them the plaintive, humorous, happy catches which they sang as they bent to the stroke, and for which the mother of the family often strained her ears to catch the first sound which told her of the safe return of her dear ones.

The South Carolinian, "like a true Englishman, was devoted to field sports." It was unquestionably from Virginia that came the original stock of horses. These were Spanish horses derived from Florida, and when these were crossed with English blooded stock, a breed of great beauty and speed was the result. Fox hunting was difficult in the lowlands around Charleston, and so the huntsmen followed the deer. The records of old Charleston tell of the races run and the prizes awarded. When the war of the Revolution came, Sir Henry Clinton lost his cavalry horses at sea and looked around him for remounts. At one fell swoop Tarleton captured 400 South Carolinian horses. We can understand how a sporting English officer was eager to secure the native blooded stock. There is a pretty story of the devotion of a negro jockey for his master, Major Harleston's, famous racer Flimnap. Andrew, the colored man, under whose care was the horse, was actually hanged and left for dead by a detachment of British troops, "because he would not tell where his horse was hidden." Fortunately Andrew was cut down in time, and lived on after the Revolution, the recipient of his master's bounty.

The planter did not live the year round, where rice or cotton or indigo was grown. Malaria drove the master to Charleston, and there he remained from the time of the blooming of the magnolia until there was a hard frost. This collection of planters and their families during the Summer months produced a society of wealth and leisure for which there must be provided entertainments, but that was of a domestic character. Public balls, concerts, and races took place then as now during the winter season.

Mr. McCrady cites the theatres and the performances, musical or otherwise, beginning as far back as 1733. There was a theatre in Charleston in 1735, and it was called The New Theatre, clearly implying that there had been one before. There were musical performances, too, for in 1737 there is an announcement that the 12th of November, being St. Cecilia's Day, there would be held a concert of vocal and instrumental music. This was probably the origin of the St. Cecilia Society, which was not organized until 1762. John Quincy gives in his diary (1773) an account of a St. Cecilia concert attended by him, and he was highly pleased. "The music was good; the bass viols and French horns were grand." The gentleman from Boston, who was used to good society, was amazed at the number of fine ladies present who for loftiness of headdress and elegance of dress surpassed their sisters in the North. Then again to their credit it was, he said, that they were quiet during the music, but when it was over "in noise and flirtation pretty much on a par with New England women." "The gentlemen, many of them, were dressed with richness and elegance uncommon with us. Many with swords on." That St. Cecelia Society is in existence to-day.

The gentlemen of the "good time" certainly amused themselves, and English officers visiting the colony told of the hospitality of Charleston. "It is a common belief that at convivial parties among gentlemen in the last century there was a great deal of heavy drinking, and there is no doubt much truth in it but there was little drunkenness." We do not know whether we can exactly accept this dictum of the historian. The probability is that the gentlemen of South Carolina had no stronger heads than those of Massachusetts. Examining the wine imports of South Carolina there is a goodly showing of the pipes and casks of wine these South Carolinans absorbed. Let it be mentioned with becoming pride that Charlestonians knew early how good was Madeira, and the English officers, returning home from a visit, spoke of the peculiar excellence of this wine, and so Madeira was introduced into England. Alas! Madeira when the last cellar in South Carolina was pillaged, became a wine of the past.

The merchants and planters of South Carolina sent their sons abroad for education, and from that arose what the historian calls "the seeds of dissatisfaction." Perhaps the young men on coming home were no longer to their ease. The Government was not to their taste. They wished to occupy leading positions, and this was denied them.

Mr. McCrady is particularly interesting when describing the manners and customs of the aristocratic South Carolinians before the Revolution, and he thinks, and rightly, "that society was in a more developed condition, perhaps, than that of any city in America, unless it was that of Philadelphia." The reasons are obvious. Charleston was a rich city; its merchants and planters had ample resources. Boston was poor, and New York before the Revolution had rather a struggling existence. It was overshadowed by Philadelphia. Is Lecky an authority? He says: "Of all the American towns, Charleston is said to have approached nearer to the social refinement of a great European capital."

In the concluding chapter the conditions of South Carolina in 1775 are carefully presented. "The people of South Carolina arose under Sumter, Marion, and Pickins, overthrew the forces of the enemy, and redeemed the State. * * * It was * * * by the uprising of the people of South Carolina that the time was gained, so essential to the whole American cause, while Washington awaited the release of Rochambeau at Newport, and the coming of the second French fleet to render Yorktown possible."

Very curious are the estimates of population of South Carolina from 1719 to 1775. Take the year 1721. There were 9,000 whites and 12,000 slaves—a total of 21,000 souls. In 1775 there were 70,000 whites and 104,000 slaves—a total of 174,000.

In the examination of the names of South Carolinians distinguished in the past, when searching for those of French or Huguenot origin, the quest is a difficult one. Certainly the Huguenots were honest people, but they were the true workers. They had tended the vine in France and were the artificers in the colony. They did not bear aristocratic names. In time these names became Anglicized. Rossignol, for instance, was translated "Nightingale." Chappelier, the hatmaker, became Chapel. The Manigaults show their French origin, and so do the de Saussures, only the de has been merged into the final Saussure. Such agglutinations are common. Legaré is changed to Legree. Gaillard keeps sturdily to its original French, as do Gervais, Dupont, Bonnetheau, Peronneau. But the Scotch-Irish have anchored their original names with true persistence.

Mr. McCrady's history of his native State is a highly creditable performance, showing a most thorough acquaintance with the subject.

Lewes's "Robespierre."

The new edition of Lewes's "Life of Robespierre" is so clearly "occasional" and apropos of Sir Henry Irving's production of Sardou's "Robespierre" that a list of the personages in the drama as it is now performed at the London Lyceum, and will be given here next Autumn, is appended to the volume. This is not without interest, of course, though it serves to commend the book chiefly to theatregoers, who are not, we make bold to declare, in a majority among readers of historical narratives. For the rest the new edition contains a portrait after David, a reproduction of a quaint old print representing the capture and attempted suicide of Robespierre, and the original text without alteration or emendation.

Lewes wrote this biography in 1840, after ample and diligent research, inspired with the idea that no sufficient biography of the most flamboyant and nearly the most fanatical of the leaders of the French Revolution was then in existence. The Revolution of 1848 had brought the doctrines of Robespierre again into "alarming prominence," and made them and him, consequently, "topics." Lewes was a born investigator of literary matter, and he let nothing of value relating to Robespierre that had been printed in France escape him in collecting his material. From the somewhat dubious Charlotte Robespierre Mémoires and Charles Reybaud's fictitious narrative to Carlyle, Thiers, Michelet, and Allison, and the "History of the Girondins," by Lamartine, he ransacked every available chronicle and put to use, also, much unprinted matter.

The result is a well-rounded and exceedingly interesting account of the life and deeds of Robespierre, which is of as much value to-day as ever it was. To be sure, from first to last Lewes holds a brief for his hero and argues each disputed point in his favor (or as much in his favor as possible) with all his eloquence. He tries to be fair to the others—Danton, Desmoulins, and the rest—but he feels bound to touch lightly and gently upon Robespierre at all times. Thus the "Acte d'Accusation" against the Girondins "was little more than a bitter reproduction of the pamphlet of Camille Desmoulins called 'Histoire de la Faction de la Gironde'"; the story (believed by Allison and others) that Robes-

*THE LIFE OF MAXIMILIEN ROBESPIERRE; with extracts from his unpublished correspondence. By George Henry Lewes. New edition. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

1899

pierre would have spared Philippe Egalité's head if that base Prince had given his daughter's hand to the revolutionary leader, and the somewhat similar tale of the Duchesse d'Angoulême, are "atrocious slanders." Yet he does not attempt to defend him for the execution of Danton, or to absolve him "from the horrible responsibility of the Terror."

To be sure, to such a mind as Lewes's, sane and well ordered, if not always in harmony with the mere conventions of society, defense of Robespierre is not equivalent to eulogy. That Robespierre was a great and good man is not his argument, but he is sure the man was something better than an altogether infamous and bloodthirsty monster. Robespierre was, first of all, a fanatic. His was perhaps the greatest intellect exerted in the whole revolutionary movement in France between the hour of Mirabeau and that of Bonaparte. But all the same, he was a weak and vain man.

Becke's South Sea Tales.*

With our fresh interests in the South Seas the popularity of Louis Becke ought to grow in America. He knows the Pacific and the islands thereof from Hawaii to the smallest group in Polynesia as one knows a book. The Samoans, the Malays, the Maoris he knows as no other writer of his present distinction knows them. The white beaches, the transparent waters, the cocoanut palm groves, the robber crabs, the mutton birds, the Katafa and the Kanapu, the heat, the pestilence, the storm, are all graphically described in his books. Reading him may help one to understand, somewhat, the kind of people we have to deal with in the furthest away of our new possessions. Because Becke relies more on his observation and knowledge than on his poetical instincts and his imagination.

Of the twenty-odd stories and sketches collected in this volume not one could be fairly called "important," but there are few among them that do not generously repay perusal. The subjects relate to life in Australia, Samoa, the Carolines, and other islands, and on shipboard in the South Seas. Some of the sketches are merely descriptive of places, and make no pretense to rank as stories.

But the drama of savage life in conflict with civilization runs through them, and the savage, not the white man, is the hero. This savage is shown at his best in Ridan of St. David's Island, and at his worst, perhaps, in Bobaran of Kabaira Bay. The white men who come into contact with these are often mere derelicts. Mr. Becke has much to say of the convicts and their descendants in New South Wales, and of the hopeless wanderers the sea-faring man encounters in remote posts.

His literary style is not to be commended as a model, but he expresses himself coherently and often with irresistible power. His book is full of humanity, the work of a whole-souled, sound-minded man who understands his fellows and likes them.

An Epic That Leaves Other Poets a Chance.*

Many have wondered when the great epic of the war would be produced, and most have believed that it would be some years before the poet's contemplative vision would be given sufficient perspective to enable it to view artistically the events of our conflict with Spain. No one dreamed that the eagle eye of Theodore F. Price was on the waters Nevertheless, like the heroes celebrated by Ossian, he "rode on the clouds, dwelt in the thunder, and went with the winds." In his "Heroes of the Spanish-American War" Mr. Price has cleaned up the whole stack of ore. Not a hero head has escaped his notice. If any one did anything whatsoever in or around the waters of Manilla Bay that time the immortal Dewey made mincemeat of Montojo's fleet, Mr. Price made a note of it and has catalogued it in his verse. Here is a fair specimen of the poesy of this industrious person:

> The Admiral dwells not in gloom,
> Whose place, demeanor scarce allow
> Approach from those who much assume.

The clear, incisive meaning of these lines cannot fail to convince the reader that Mr. Price knows what he is talking about, even if others do not. That he will be hailed as the American Browning in some quarters is hardly to be doubted. Again he writes thus:

> Like men the great Napoleon chose
> To honor with field Marshal's place,
> Somewhat the Roman type of nose
> Gives character to that strong face.

This shows that Mr. Price is as good a judge of character as he is of rhyme, for the discovery that the character in Admiral Dewey's countenance was due to its most prominent feature is quite as notable as the selection of the word "nose" for a rhyme in an epic. These are little things, but they show the nature of the poet. But let us look further.

> The cutter, Hugh McCulloch, bears
> Dispatches, when the reed appears;
> And, later on, the trip makes short
> To Hongkong's most convenient port;
> Commissioned for her swift lines neat,
> The messenger to serve the fleet.

Here again we meet with that same unerring poetic insight. The McCulloch bore dispatches only when the need appeared; she never did it when there was no necessity. And she also made the trip short between Hongkong and Manila. If Mr. Price had only explained how she did that! But, of course, every poet is licensed to indulge in a little mystery. Yet there is ground for suspicion that in passages such as this Mr. Price is only toying, that he has not yet let loose the full strength of his poetic powers. And the suspicion proves to be well founded, for when he sings of the Nation's gratitude to Dewey, he bursts into such a paean of triumph as was never heard before:

> Dewey's sword! What magnificence!
> Gold-handled, traced; blade damaskened;
> Inscriptions exalt elegance;
> Mong rare and glittering gems entwined:
> "To Admiral George Dewey: This
> Gift of your grateful country is."

After such an outburst as that let humbler poets hide their heads in shame, and reviewers content themselves with the remark that for originality and boldness Mr. Price is simply a "corker."

A Poet Who Elects to Remain Gentle.*

At a time when the immense influence of Rudyard Kipling is making itself felt throughout the world of letters, when timely topics allure the poet's fancy, and the whole machinery of the classic period seems on the point of going to pieces, it is by no means unpleasant to meet with a book of verses by a poet who elects to linger under the hawthorn bush and celebrate in his own gentle manner the song of the thrush and the bloom of the rose. In his "Myth and Romance," Madison Cawein goes on singing in his own style, familiar to lovers of minor verse, the beauties of nature and the old themes beloved of pastoral rhymers from Theocritus down. He sets forth a conception of his theory in the prefatory rhymes of his volume:

> There is no rhyme that is half so sweet
> As the song of the wind in the rippling wheat;
> There is no metre that's half so fine
> As the lilt of the brook under rock and vine;
> And the loveliest lyric I ever heard
> Was the wildwood strain of a forest bird.

After reading a poem containing these lines one turns hopefully to the book itself and finds matter containing much fancy. Perchance it may be objected that Mr. Cawein does not strike the grand note. The same objection was made to the songs of Anacreon, yet they are still read. The old Greek poet himself grieved that he could not tune his harp to heroic lays. "I wish to sing of Atrides, but the lyre sings always of Love," he said. Mr. Cawein is wise in his day and generation. He sings what is in his heart, and is true to himself. His fancy is rich and his utterance is musical. In the titular poem of the book this is the second stanza:

> Or, haply, 'tis a Naiad now who slips,
> Like some white lily, from her fountain's glass,
> While from her dripping hair and breasts and hips
> The moisture rains cool music on the grass.
> Her have I heard and followed, yet, alas!
> Have seen no more than the wet ray that dips
> The shivered waters, wrinkling where I pass;
> But in the liquid night, where she doth hide,
> I have beheld the azure of her gaze
> Smiling; and, where the orbing ripple plays
> Among the minnows I have heard her lips,
> Bubbling, make merry by the waterside.

Perhaps the reference to the minnows may suggest to some readers that the Naiad's lips might have a fishy taste; but let that pass. It is a small lapse from purity of fancy, and the verse in its entirety is good. In the matter of word music Mr. Cawein is a master. He writes in rhythms familiar in the verse of Swinburne, yet there is seldom an echo of the Swinburnian voice. In his adaptation of ancient metres to modern verse he is especially happy. Here is an example from a poem called "Tempest":

> Wrapped round of the night, as a monster
> is wrapped of the ocean,
> Down, down, through vast storeys of darkness, behold in the tower
> Of the heaven the thunder! on stairways of cloudy commotion
> Colossal of tread, like a giant, from echoing hour to hour
> Goes striding in rattling armor
> The Nymph, at her billow-roofed dormer
> Of foam; and the Sylvan—green-housed—at her window of leaves appears;
> As a listening woman, who hears
> The approach of her lover, who comes to her arms in the night.

This is musical, well made, and readable; and there are many more passages quite as pleasing. A man might do worse in the drowse of a Summer afternoon than to betake himself to a hammock with a judiciously loaded pipe and Mr. Cawein's "Myth and Romance."

Lever's "Gerald Fitzgerald."*

A new book by Charles Lever, the author of "Harry Lorrequer," is a novelty of a unique sort indeed. It comes before one with a little shock and make him feel as if he were looking at a new volume of poems by George Gordon, Lord Byron, or a new essay by Thomas Babington Macaulay. But though "Gerald Fitzgerald" is new in book form, it cannot be set forth as a novel hitherto unpublished. The story originally appeared as a serial in The Dublin University Magazine, which at the time was just changing hands. Lever's old friend and publisher, James McGlashan, had just died, and Lever, having some misunderstanding with the new publishers of The Dublin University Magazine, decided to lay "Gerald Fitzgerald" aside.

When he was arranging a new edition of his novels just before his death he omitted this and certain other stories from the collection. His daughter, Mrs. Nevill, who died recently, and who assisted him in making the collection, was unable to account for the omission of "Gerald Fitzgerald." The decision as to its republication was left by her to the present publishers, and they concluded that, while the work would not rival Lever's earlier productions, it was worthy of a place among the author's books. These facts are embodied in the preface to the present edition.

"Gerald Fitzgerald" is a story of the last of the Stuarts, a son of Charles Edward, by a secret marriage with an Irish girl of good family. The author, according to an appendix, obtained the suggestion of the existence of such a personage from the correspondence of Sir Horace Mann. The incidents of the story are such a wondrous mixture of fact and fiction that it is not worth the reader's while to endeavor to separate the true from the fanciful. The Prince Charles appears as one of the characters, and is made to recognise the youth Gerald as his son. Whether anything of the kind ever occurred it is impossible to tell, and in view of the perfect security of the Hanoverian succession at the period in which the story is placed it is a matter of little moment.

Historical persons teem in the pages of this vigorous yet overwrought and overelaborate tale. The poet Alfieri is dragged into the story with little or no purpose, and Mirabeau appears in several chapters, a gloomy and portentous figure. Even the grim figure of Marat stalks briefly across the stage of action, and passes away into the world of spectres. Other historical personages come and go, and some of the characters who are undoubtedly fanciful are identified with historical occurrences. The book can hardly be said to have a heroine, yet if there is one, it is Marietta, a gypsy. She is identified with Gabrielle, the mysterious love of Mirabeau, and is also pictured as the woman who posed as the goddess of Reason in the Revolution.

The tale is a rambling one, and is incumbered with endless details and with personages having little or no real relation to the vital incidents. Yet there are passages of immense power, and there is constant evidence of a supreme mastery of the art of realizing imaginary incidents. Those who are fond of novels of intricate plot and abundant action will find this minor work of Lever's well worth reading.

Buffalo Bill.*

Who questions Col. W. F. Cody's gallantry? His title as a scout was well earned, and he has a perfect right to call himself "the last of the great scouts." Mrs. Helen Cody Wetmore tells the story of her brother's life, and shows at the outset of his career what was his pluck. Col. Cody was a child when partisan strife raged in Kansas, and the boy had to fight for his father's life. Will was eight when he gave his services to the overland freighters, whose headquarters were at Leavenworth, and his name was registered on the company's roll. He was the "boy extra." His first fight with the Indians on the Platte took place then, and the white men being attacked there, the "boy extra" dropped his first redskin. Cody served with the pony express. Mrs. Wetmore explains how her brother came to be called Buffalo Bill. The story is told, too, of the hunting party of which the Grand Duke Alexis was a member, and in which Cody played so conspicuous a part.

The origin and beginning of Buffalo Bill's theatrical venture is fully explained. Col. Cody may pride himself as having served, and well served, under such brave officers as Phil Sheridan, Sherman, Hancock, and Custer. It is Gen. Miles who is Cody's special favorite, and he writes: "For cool judgment and thorough knowledge of all that pertains to military affairs none of them, in my opinion, can be said to excel Gen. Nelson A. Miles."

"The Last of the Great Scouts" does occupy a unique place in the portrait gallery of famous Americans.

*RIDAN THE DEVIL, and Other Stories. By Louis Becke. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

*HEROES OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, and Love and Sword of Spain. By Theodore F. Price. New York: Published by the Author.

*MYTH AND ROMANCE. Being a Book of Verses. By Madison Cawein. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

*GERALD FITZGERALD, the Chevalier. By Charles Lever. London: Downey & Co.

*LAST OF THE GREAT SCOUTS. The Life Story of Col. William F. Cody, (Buffalo Bill,) as told by his sister, Helen Cody Wetmore. The Duluth Press Printing Company, Duluth, Minn.

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500 WORDS.

A Selection That Puzzles and Bewilders.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Ever since the first issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, I have taken a great interest in the remarks and opinions of your informal correspondents. In THE REVIEW of June 24 there is a letter from a professor of languages, accompanied by two lists of words, which he maintains make up the elements of conversation. May I be allowed a few words of comment on the learned professor's selections?

The learned professor's selection of compounds and phrases is somewhat puzzling, not to say bewildering. The learned professor includes in his first list the very necessary article salt, and then he gives us a saltcellar to hold it. As in the same group of words we have pepper, why not pepperduster? If egg, why not eggcup? If milk, why not milkman, or milkshake, or milkpunch? The learned professor provides us with a chair, a rocking-chair, and an arm-chair; why does he not swell his list and add to our comfort and luxury by including steamer-chair, park-bench, camp-stool, tête-à-tête, and high-straightbacked-thin-gilt-legged-uncomfortable-parlor-chair? I have seen such as this last even in the homes of men "of no education," though perhaps uncivilized men do not know them. The learned professor calls chest of drawers a word, and includes it in his vocabulary. Then why not the very common article paper of pins, or piece of bread, or pint of beer, or professor of languages? The learned professor's list includes how much and how many; why not where abouts and under what circumstances? It includes too much; why not not enough? It includes to the right and to the left; why not up stairs, and down in the cellar, and across the street, and around the corner, and over the bridge? It includes the same thing, not yet, and long ago; why not something else, or a different thing, or what's the difference, or pretty soon, or after a while, or when the days grow longer, or in the dim distant past? I think we can see the source of the learned professor's fondness for compounds and phrases by a glance at his appellation. His name is a compound, hyphenated; his title is a phrase, unhyphenated.

The learned professor's child or uncivilized man wears an overcoat, but no undershirt; he uses tooth-powder, wears eyeglasses, after luncheon he uses a toothpick; he eats cucumbers, and is miserly. (The word generous is not in his vocabulary.) I had thought that corsets and suspenders were an invention of an adult civilization, but evidently I was mistaken, for the learned professor's child or uncivilized person wears them, or at least converses freely about them. It would be interesting, too, to know which wears the waistcoat and carries the cane; is it the child or the uncivilized man or woman?

When the learned professor's child grows up, and when his uncivilized person becomes uneducated, he is entitled to new rights, privileges, and immunities. From such common fare as beef, pork, and potatoes, he is advanced to a diet of cutlets, steaks, berries, (four varieties,) almonds, honey, and horseradish. The grown-up child and the uneducated person can talk of pigs, geese, spiders, mosquitoes, and jackasses, while in his previous immature or benighted state he was limited to gossip about his parents and relatives and neighbors and the common tradespeople. (See the learned professor's forty-first decade and the following.) But the chief advantage of being advanced to the second list is that the promoted child or uncivilized person becomes the proud possessor of two residences, (he had one in the first list, and there is another in the second,) and he is allowed the invaluable privilege of doing, acting, and being acted upon. The learned professor provides him with a number of verbs, without which no parts of speech was wholly denied him in the first list.

It may be inferred from these criticisms and suggestions that I do not think the selection made by the learned professor of languages a very judicious one. I think that, notwithstanding his twenty years' experience and notwithstanding his diligence and "considerable knowledge of the subject," and his hyphenated name and unhyphenated title, the learned professor of languages has failed "to satisfy the persistent searcher for accurate information."

H. A. K.

New York, July 3, 1899.

About 850 Words in a Classical Primer.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have been much interested in the discussion in your SATURDAY REVIEW columns as to the number of words used by the ordinary person in general conversation. Perhaps an interesting side light upon the question, as far as educated persons are concerned, may be furnished by the number of Latin and Greek words that the schoolboy is expected to know when he leaves school. The number of words, Latin or Greek, in the Primer or First Lessons which is put into his hands is about 850. This figure is the average of five primers in use at the present day, three Latin and two Greek.

WILFRID LAY.

Bayport, L. I., July 3, 1899.

Couldn't Say "Run for the Doctor."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have enjoyed Prof. Charles Feeney Robinson's joke about 500 words in your two-column communication from him of June 17. As poss'bly I am one of the few readers who have read the two lists through, I hope the good professor will pardon me if I beg to inquire of him how his "child" or "uneducated man or woman" would say "run for the doctor!" in case it were necessary to frame such a sentence? The utility of such lists, I think, is commensurate with their frequency. At least I never saw such a list before, and it certainly is of no value whatever to anybody.

The learned professor says that "he has found that for average conversation a certain number of words will satisfy." O most startling discovery! If that "certain number" should be Shakespeare's twenty-one thousand, or Milton's seven thousand, or the average business man's four thousand—no doubt! Doubtless Shakespeare, Milton, and even an average business man could manage "an average conversation"! or even "Run for the doctor" on emergency!

JOHN BONFIELD.

New York, June 30, 1899.

The Death of Lady Shelley.

The death of Lady Shelley is announced. She was the widow of the Hon. C. R. St. John, and in 1848 she married Sir Percy Shelley. Sir Percy took slight interest in his father, but Lady Shelley was devoted to the memory of her father-in-law. It was at her suggestion that Mr. Thomas Jefferson Hogg wrote in 1858 "The Life of Shelley." But Mr. Hogg's work did not suit Lady Shelley's taste, and so the Hogg life was not finished. Lady Shelley withheld certain important documents. Then she set about the work herself, and produced a volume with the title "Memorials from Authentic Sources."

Lady Shelley's mistake was to shield Percy Bysshe Shelley from all charges made against him, such as his having broken his marriage vows when he left his first wife, the unfortunate Harriet Westbrook, and lived with Mary Godwin, the daughter of William Godwin and Mary Wollstonecraft. Entirely blinded as to the true conditions, Lady Shelley built up many impossible theories, and made the assertion that she held the documents which would clear up the poet's moral character. Finally the documents were given to Prof. Dowden, and the result was fatal. Shelley was not exactly a hero of romance.

We cannot but admire the devotion of Lady Shelley. She cared for Mary Shelley, the second wife the poet took after Harriet had drowned herself. At Bascombe Manor she kept the Shelley relics. There were even the fragments of the wreck which floated on the sea after Shelley's drowning, and in one precious glass case there were the locks of hair of those who were once Shelley's friends.

As to the late Sir Percy, the summary of his character is wanting. Sons do not always inherit their father's or their mother's talents. Some one has written of Lady Shelley that she cared "less for Sir Percy than for the memory of his father."

To Lady Shelley is due the memorial of the poet in Christ Church Minster, and the one recently erected at University College, Oxford. Recently Lady Shelley gave to the Bodleian some of the most precious of her relics. Her life was one devoted to the rehabilitation of Shelley, nor shall we question the nobility of her motives.

The Merrymount Press.

We have received specimen pages of the work of the Merrymount Press, which were exhibited at a recent show in Boston. The work is beautifully done in every respect—the arrangement of the page and the proper proportion of margin being particularly good. The specimens show a wide variety of type, beautifully designed and cast, especially one font used in a page for a Latin book, which shows an unusually perfect letter. Another specimen, a small catalogue made for an exhibition of Colonial pictures, under the auspices of the Colonial Dames of Massachusetts, has a fine title page in black and red—a heavy black border of conventionalized floral design, with basket of flowers in red at bottom of page. The catalogue is attractively bound in old style marbled paper, and has, altogether, an old-fashioned flavor, which is particularly appropriate. An announcement of Bach concerts shows beautiful type of quite another variety, which, with a large pictorial initial in red, makes a very beautiful page; while another specimen shows a solid-faced black-letter type, printed in double columns, with red title and chapter headings, and blue initials at the beginning of each paragraph. The prospectus of a musical club in Boston shows a vase of flowers in red, on the outside title.

The work is all beautifully and cleanly printed, and shows great care in the selection of all details, the tone and quality of the paper, for instance, blending perfectly with the style and color of the type. Readers of Mr. Eliot Gregory's "Worldly Ways and Byways," which is a very characteristic specimen of this press, will remember how thoroughly the make-up of that book suits the style of the essays. This general relation between the text and its outside appearance would seem to be one of the principal objects for which Mr. Updike, the manager and owner of the press, is striving.

Bernhardt and the Clergyman.

That Sarah Bernhardt has much "toupet" (to be translated "cheek") need not be insisted upon. M. Huret in his monograph on Sarah presents an example of this, and maybe the wonderful actress was not so much in the wrong after all: "One day Mme. Bernhardt happened to enter a Protestant church and heard the minister denounce her as an 'imp of darkness, a female demon sent from the modern Babylon to corrupt the new world.' Before the day was over the clergyman received this note:

"My Dear Confrère: Why attack me so violently? Actors ought not to be hard on one another.

"SARAH BERNHARDT."

MR. KIPLING'S SUIT.

The Messrs. Putnam Make Reply to His Statement Cabled Last Week to The Times Saturday Review.

In last week's cable letter to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW was given a statement which Rudyard Kipling had made in The Author, a monthly periodical published in London, in regard to his suit against Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons. A few days ago the Messrs. Putnam issued a statement in parallel columns giving THE SATURDAY REVIEW's dispatch and their reply to each item in Mr. Kipling's complaint. Below we reprint the statement entire, giving first a paragraph from the dispatch in solid type and then the reply to the same by the publishers in leaded type following, and in this order giving the entire statement of the Messrs. Putnam.

MR. KIPLING AS QUOTED IN THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

Mr. Kipling writes in this month's Author a long statement of his action against G. P. Putnam's Sons. He traverses the Putnams' allegation that he refused specifications, adding that at any time between March 18 and April 22 a settlement could have been made if such had been desired by the Putnams.

ANSWER BY THE MESSRS. PUTNAM.

Extract from letter of March 31, from Mr. Kipling's lawyer: "I have had an interview with Mrs. Kipling and find that she is extremely reasonable, although righteously indignant over the appropriation of Mr. Kipling's property by your clients. I am authorized to say that no settlement can be made nor is there any use in discussing the question of settlement, excepting on a basis of reasonable but substantial damages to be paid to Mr. Kipling for the injury done him."

Extract from letter from Putnams' lawyer to Mr. Kipling's lawyer, dated April 4, suggesting arbitration, and concluding: "We do not care to limit our concessions to Mr. Kipling's claims to a strictly legal one, and are quite willing to have the case considered from the broadest possible view of fair dealing between authors and booksellers."

(To this there was no response until the notice of suit, April 22.)

MR. KIPLING.

They have, under cover of following the routine of trade, produced an incomplete set of books, which they wish the public to accept as a complete edition of my books.

MESSRS. PUTNAM.

The set contained all of Mr. Kipling's writings that had been published in book form under his authorization. It did not contain "Out of India," "American Notes," "City of Dreadful Night," and some other works which we understood Mr. Kipling did not wish preserved. The set as it stood was more complete than any other that had been offered for sale.

MR. KIPLING.

They have attempted, both by the title they selected for their edition and by placing on every volume my autograph in fac simile and an imitation of an elephant's head, which is the distinguishing mark of my Outward Bound Edition, to make the public believe that their venture had my sanction.

MESSRS. PUTNAM.

The sets were bound in a variety of styles. Just fifteen sets, and no more, were put up in buckram with the elephant's head, and it has been shown that neither was the elephant's head in any way an imitation of the cameo on the Outward Bound Edition, nor was the general appearance of the binding in any sense an imitation of the binding of the Outward Bound Edition.

MR. KIPLING.

They have used, in part, matter written and authorized by me, in part matter written but not authorized, in part matter neither written nor authorized by me.

MESSRS. PUTNAM.

The make-up of the set is as follows:

1. Plain Tales from the Hills.
2. Life's Handicap.
3. Soldiers Three.
4. Under the Deodars.
   All in the regular Macmillan edition, entirely unchanged, with the Macmillan imprint on the title-page of each volume.
5. Many Inventions.
   The regular Appleton edition, entirely unchanged, with the imprint "D. Appleton & Co." on the title-page.
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12. Ballads
    Regular edition, entirely unchanged, with the imprint of Macmillan & Co. on the title-page.
13. Departmental Ditties
    Sheets, entirely unchanged, of the edition published in 1891 by the Lovell Company, by arrangement with Mr. Kipling; an edition on which, we are informed, a regular royalty was paid, and which, at the time of its publication, was advertised as the "first authorized American edition." For some reason unknown to us and never announced to the public, when Mr. Kipling reissued his books through Macmillan & Co., he did not reprint this volume.
14. Seven Seas.
    Regular edition, with the imprint of D. Appleton & Co. on the title-page. At the back of this volume were bound in the two leaflets that had been printed separately and widely sold, "The Vampire" and "The Recessional." These leaflets were the ones printed by The Critic Company in 1898, with the full knowledge of Mr. Kipling, and without any indication of his disapproval. They bear the imprint of The Critic Company.
15. A Ken of Kipling, and a General Index.
    The former, as previously stated, is a sketch of Kipling by Mr. Clemens, together with some newspaper anecdotes. One or two of the latter have been stated to be inaccurate. The little work was purchased by us from the New Amsterdam Book Company, and bears their title-page and imprint, unchanged, and has no indication of being issued under the authority of Mr. Kipling.

MR. KIPLING.

They have appropriated copyright material for their own uses in their specially prepared index.

MESSRS. PUTNAM.

The index was purely and simply a general index to the stories and poems, and an index of the first lines of poems. We do not think it has ever before been claimed that the printing of titles in this way constituted an infringement of copyright.

The only publishers' names appearing anywhere on the volumes are those from whom we purchased the unbound sheets.

MR. KIPLING.

They have tampered with a copyrighted book three years after publication.

MESSRS. PUTNAM.

This refers to putting "The Vampire" and "The Recessional" at the back of the "Seven Seas."

MR. KIPLING.

They have made me responsible before a public to whom I do peculiarly owe the best and most honest work that I can turn out for an egregious, padded fake.

MESSRS. PUTNAM.

Can a set made up as indicated above be fairly characterized as an "egregious, padded fake?"

MR. KIPLING.

And all these things they did, taking advantage of that public's interest in my illness when I lay at the point of death.

MESSRS. PUTNAM.

The sets originally made up were put in hand in the early Fall; and the later ones were started some time before Mr. Kipling's illness—namely, in early January. As there was delay in securing the sheets of certain of the books, which the publishers were reprinting, the books were not ready for sale till the middle of March.

A New Edition de Luxe of Lamb.

A new édition de luxe of the "Life and Works of Charles Lamb" is to be edited by the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Master of the Temple. Canon Ainger is one of the best-known of Lamb authorities, and the present edition will include the introductions and notes which have appeared in Mr. Ainger's previous editions of this author. There will also be a number of new letters, including twenty-one from Charles Lamb, which were recently made known to us in a volume entitled "Charles Lamb and the Lloyds."

This édition de luxe will be limited to 675 copies, of which 150 have been subscribed for by A. C. Armstrong & Son of New York, the English edition being published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co., Limited. The edition will be in twelve volumes, the first two of which will appear in October of this year, the publication continuing at the rate of two volumes a month until the set is complete. Subscriptions will be taken for complete sets only, and the volumes will be uniform in size and style with the recently published de luxe Tennyson, which is now quite out of print. The English edition is offered at 10s. 6d. net per volume, while the American copies will probably be held at $3 per volume.

Hugh Miller's Cottage.

There is a strange bit of romance about the house in Cromarty where Hugh Miller was born. From the latest account the house is falling into ruins. This is the story about this cottage: Long years ago one John Feddes, a ne'er-do-well, wanted to marry a pretty girl, Jean Gaille. Parents interfered and Jean married some one else. On her wedding night Feddes disappeared and it was believed that he had drowned himself. Jean's married life was unhappy, and at her husband's death she was so poor that she suffered from hunger. Then one fine day John Feddes turned up. He was a rich man now, and he married Jean. The story goes that on the night of his disappearance he became a smuggler, then graduated as a buccaneer, and it was by means of Spanish gold that Feddes built the cottage for his first love. John and Jean were Hugh Miller's great-great grandparents.

Mommsen Still at Work.

That grand old man Mommsen is still an active worker. Quite recently some one described him "as a white-haired old man with keen eyes looking through large spectacles," poring over the manuscripts in the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris. His day is a long one, for he keeps reading from 9 in the morning until the lights are extinguished. Mommsen has been recently in Rome, interested in the Forum excavations.

GOLD.

Prof. Heilprin's Book on Alaska and the Klondike Country.*

No one could be more competent than is the Professor of Geology at the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia to write about Alaska relative to its geology. In addition, however, to his scientific knowledge, Mr. Angelo Heilprin has keen observation, has visited many strange and remote portions of the globe, and has an easy and interesting method of describing what he sees. Innumerable have been the publications issued during the last eighteen months on the Klondike, but the major part of them, filled with personal adventure, gave scant practical information. There has been a want of a book, not of fancy but of fact, free from exaggeration, and the work now under notice is unquestionably a reliable one.

The world is a trifle less hypocritical than it was. We do not go to the arctic circle to save men's souls or Christianize the aborigines, but we are penetrating the Far North for gold. It is, then, our pushing into the North, "one of those periodic movements in the history of peoples which mark the progress of the world and have their source in a sudden and unlooked-for discovery," and the discovery was gold.

What, then, has been brought about is "the geographical setting" of a place called Dawson, and Dawson is in the Northwest Territory of Canada, "situated at a point 1,330 miles as the crow flies from Seattle." If not within the arctic circle, it lies close to it, being 500 miles nearer to it than St. Petersburg. By Dawson streams one "of the mighty rivers of the globe," hurrying on the ocean, "but not too swiftly to permit of 1,000 miles of its lower waters being navigated by craft of the size of nearly the largest of the Mississippi steamers, and 500 miles above by craft of about half that size." This is the far northern land, where the longest day is of twenty-two hours of sunlight, and where, too, for the same number of hours, the night drags on.

Most of us, ignorant about climate, know nothing about what are the thermometrical indications of this region. In Summer the heat is almost tropical, so it is said; then, as a set-off, in Winter the cold is of a Siberian rigor.

Mr. Heilprin writes that while he was at Dawson, from Aug. 6 to Sept. 20, the temperature was from 80 to 82 degrees in the shade. The author puts no credence in a statement published by the United States Geographical Survey declaring that at Fort Yukon, directly under the arctic circle, on American territory, the mercury has been known to register 112 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade. Mr. Heilprin quietly states that when he was in the Northern Sahara in 1896, during the very hottest month of the year, the temperature was 116 degrees Fahrenheit, and he adds: "It would require more than passing evidence to convince me that these most diversely placed regions enjoyed equal extremes of heat." Our appreciation of heat is a source of error, and so Mr. Heilprin recalls how oppressive it seemed to him to be when, on the Bonanza Trail, the mercury only stood at 74 degrees. Peary, certainly a careful observer, notes in North Greenland, fully 900 miles nearer the pole, 52 degrees Fahrenheit in August, (1891-2,) and 59 degrees during the same month a year later. Baron von Toll, working his way over the arctic lowlands of Siberia, cites, however, the extraordinarily high temperature of 93 degrees Fahrenheit in latitude 72 degrees north.

Now, as to the Winter. Either instruments are defective, or the observers' eyes are prone to exaggerate what they see. There are so-called "official" records of —70 degrees and —75 degrees, but Mr. Heilprin rejects these, and he writes:

> My own experience of what seems to be most reliable testimony would lead me to believe that the lowest registry of the thermometer was —63 degrees or —58 degrees Fahrenheit, the same as Mr. Peary experienced in the far north of Greenland, and even this was the extreme. From —20 degrees to about —40 degrees or —45 degrees Fahrenheit appears to be the dominant cold of the coldest months. Very remarkable, nearly the coldest days that have been recorded were days in the latter part of November, (1897 and 1898.)

Mr. Heilprin tells of special thermometers for sale in Dawson, guaranteed to register —90°, and believes that some one will be certain to declare before long that such a low temperature was reached. Nevertheless —40° or 45° F. is not a comfortable congenial climate. The author declares that the Dawsonites made no moment of low temperature, and he writes "that furs were used in but insignificant quantity, and the much-vaunted sleeping bag was very generally replaced by a good outfit of double blankets. The ears, nose, and toes are the articles of tender mercy which have to be specially guarded, for they have a method of leaving one without putting out anticipatory signals of distress." After all, the best judgment of what are temperatures such as exist at Dawson and the surrounding country may be had from Lieut. Richardson's observations made at Fort Yukon covering the period from November, 1847, to July, 1848. The coldest day was Jan. 16, when the thermometer registered —62° F.

The various routes to the Klondike Mr. Heilprin describes. The misfortunes the pioneers meet with, he thinks, arise from their overburdening themselves with loads, and consequent break-downs.

Prof. Heilprin described the conditions of gold working in the Klondike placers. He says:

> Practically all the gold that has thus far been obtained in the Yukon region, whether in the Klondike or on the American side, is alluvial gold—that is, gold from river and creek bottoms and the adjacent loose hillsides, (benches, terraces.) The reports that have from time to time been circulated and gained credence regarding the discovery of reef or vein gold, and of an almost ubiquitous "mother lode," are founded either on fancy or on the anticipatory realization of a wish and hope that stand unsupported. * * * The Klondike placers partake in their broader characteristics of the structure of placer deposits generally, although superficially masked, and present anything but a "prospect" to the searcher after gold. The dense overgrowth of trees, bushes, and moss have largely buried them out of sight, and one could readily travel the region from end to end without suspecting the wealth that was contained within it, or even noticing the conditions that allied it with other gold producing regions of the globe.
>
> The old California miner looked with disdain on what he called "moose pastures." There was no sign. The bedrock which stops the gold lies far beneath, sometimes at a depth of thirty feet. Then bedrock is sometimes deceptive. "The great bulk of the placer deposits is in a frozen condition, and it is this which makes extracting gold here, as in Siberia, so laborious a work. The frozen earth begins in places hardly more than a foot from the surface, elsewhere at two feet or thereabout, and continues, Summer and Winter, down to the bottom of the penetration." The process of "burning down" we are by this time familiar with. It has been carried out for years in Siberia. Not one single fire is built and allowed to burn, but many fires are erected and consumed over the same place, and the digging out is a continuous process. Placer mining, so far as the water adjuncts or the after processes go, presents nothing novel.
>
> The grand gold exploit of the future will be a direct attack on the streams of the Yukon and the Klondike, and their overhauling by dredging of their bottoms. Where does the gold come from? Where is the mother lode? Whence the source of gold incalculable? Is it further north? It is but speculation as yet, nor can Mr. Heilprin solve it.

The author gives an estimate of what may be expected from these northern gold fields for 1899. Taking the calculations of an expert, the summary is $10,000,000 worth of gold. Guesses about such things are not worthy of much attention, for it looks as if this total will be exceeded.

The chapter on the physical history and geology of the country is excellent. If speculative to the non-scientific reader, it may be stated that it could not have been otherwise. At the conclusion may be found what is of the greatest practical usefulness —observations on the laws governing placer mining in the Yukon district, and finally the recent changes made by Orders in Council in the regulations of the Yukon territory.

'Tis not the vale of Cashmere, this wild Yukon region, but Mr. Heilprin tells of the wild roses, and he writes, "Along some parts of the Upper Yukon the rose bushes are so thick that they actually form the carpet of the soil, and I am told that large areas of the deeper interior are similarly covered." Summer is short, the sun is long, acts vigorously, and so grass is described "fully six feet and more in height." We have much to learn about this northern land, and Prof. Angelo Heilprin's work will act as an excitant. The maps in the book are very good, as are the photogravures.

*ALASKA AND THE KLONDIKE. A Journey to the New Eldorado, with Hints to Travelers. By Angelo Heilprin, F. R. G. S., F. G. S. A. Illustrated. 12. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Biographies to Carry in the Pocket.*

Hitherto the graces of bookmaking have been denied to condensed biographies, apparently on the presumption that they would be read but once and then cast aside forever, but the Beacon Biographies, of which five volumes are now almost ready to appear, have been prepared as carefully as if they were so many imperial quartos, instead of being so small that they may be carried in the pocket. Printed from new type, with one or two peculiarities agreeably visible to the practiced eye; with a cover design drawn by Mr. Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue; an engraved title page by the same artist—a title page suggesting the English annual in the days when each publisher challenged his rivals with every possible device of elegance—and with paper not suggesting that it was not born to carry its own weight, but honestly substantial, the little books are armored against anything but respectful regard and usage.

The editor, Mr. M. A. De Wolf Howe, is the author of the first volume, "Phillips Brooks." He has not, he says in the preface, touched the subject "with any hope or wish of doing what a clergyman might do with it." If there is too little of theology, he adds, he trusts that there is not too much of Phillips Brooks. In truth, the story is exactly what would meet the need of the Philadelphian, the Bostonian, or the Harvard man of whom a stranger should ask, "Who was this of whom I find so many legends among you?" A chronological table of the great churchman's life precedes the biography, and a bibliography follows it, so that the volume is a key to the whole subject. This general plan is pursued with the other books, and all have portrait frontispieces in photogravures.

Admiral Farragut finds a biographer actually delighting in his subject in Mr. James Barnes, whose preface declares him "a man in the finest and noblest sense of the word," and reckons "He is like Farragut" as the highest praise that lips can speak of any naval officer to-day. President Trent's preface to the third volume, "Robert E. Lee," begs forgiveness for errors, if he have made any, but asks more for enthusiasm, "although it is a serious fault in these critical days." He has learned the full greatness of Gen. Lee's powers, as he has studied his life closely, and he finds him "not merely a great American, in whom citizens of every section may take just pride, but * * * a supremely great and good man, whose fame should not be limited by the characteristic conceptions of patriotism so rife among us to-day, but should be as wide as humanity: or, better still, as his own exquisite spirit of charity and brotherly love."

If any child of "these critical days" be afflicted by these warm-hearted words, he can possibly discover solace in the preface written by Mr. Edward Everett Hale, Jr., for his "James Russell Lowell." "A keen observer has said," he remarks, "in speaking of Lowell as a man, that you had to surrender yourself to his influence before he approved of you and allowed you to get his best. * * * I am not quite sure that I have submitted to his influence. I rather hope not. But I also hope, all the same, that, in a way, I have got the best of him that is now possible." It is to be hoped that Mr. Hale is wrong in this second hope, for his Lowell is a Lowell with the scholarship and critical quality present in very small measure, and by no means a Lowell of very great consequence. That "Lowell was already a classic" when Mr. Hale first became interested in literature does not distinguish his point of view from that of the world in general. Lowell has been a classic for forty years, but to say, as Mr. Hale says, that he "can no longer be a living force" or "a present inspiration," is going too far, unless it is written in Tupperian literalness, in which case it is undeniable, for Mr. Lowell is certainly not living in the body. Let any American who fancies that he is not a living force sit down in the silence of his own chamber and try to read the "Commemoration Ode," or even its last hundred lines, aloud, and see if his quivering lips will let him deny that Lowell lives!

The series will be continued by lives of Audubon, by Mr. John Burroughs; Edwin Booth, by Mr. Charles Townsend Copeland; John Brown, by Joseph Edgar Chamberlin; Aaron Burr, by Mr. Henry Childs Merwin; James Fenimore Cooper, by Mr. W. B. Shubrick Clymer, and Benjamin Franklin, by Mr. Lindsay Swift. Others will follow.

*THE BEACON BIOGRAPHIES. Edited by M. A. De Wolfe Howe. 16mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 75 cents per volume.

Brooks on Zoology.*

"The Foundations of Zoology" seems rather a formidable title to the general reader; but when opening the book carelessly the first thing his eye falls upon is the remark: "What a difference between a kick against a dog and one against a stone!" he is interested into seeing what may follow, and finds a great deal of both fact and philosophy. Zoology, and the whole of the life of which it treats, are founded, in the view of Dr. Brooks, in the orderliness of nature.

That life is response to the order of nature he declares to be the underlying theme of most of the lectures (out of which this book has grown) and the foundation of the study of living organisms. Hence it becomes a necessary part of the student's work to examine deeply that nature to which life responds. Thus the province of the zoologist is as broad as the earth, for the inter-relations of the animate and inanimate worlds are limited only by the extent of physical nature, not, indeed, even by that, since mind and will must be included in this broad view of zoology. Indeed, some of the most interesting facts and reasoning in this book are in references to the physiological effects that result from mental stimuli; and much light is thrown upon the origin, nature, and value of instincts.

The most novel and entertaining part of the book, perhaps, is the ninth lecture, entitled "Natural Selection and the Antiquity of Life." It was a stumbling-block to Darwin that the oldest fossiliferous rocks contained a wide diversity of apparently ready-made types of animal life, and he could only say that there must have been a vast era of life previous to these Lower Cambrian deposits, of which no remains have been preserved. Geologists have no more proof of this hypothesis now than they had when the "Origin of Species" was written; but Dr. Brooks attempts to show how Darwin's explanation is indisputably the true one, by the evidence of embryology—and of analogy with conditions on the modern deep-sea floor; and asserts that, while animal life was abundant long before the Cambrian age, the evolution of animals likely to be preserved as fossils took place with comparative rapidity. The zoologist, he says, feels absolutely certain that the stems of the types of distinct and well-advanced animals of the oldest fossiliferous age run back into the remoter past until they reach minute floating ancestors that bore no resemblance to themselves, although each really contained characteristics which natural selection had already acted upon, and ultimately converted into the types whose fossils have been preserved.

The book is a substantial addition to the American literature of philosophical zoology; and it is as handsomely made as are the other volumes in the admirable series to which it belongs, but has the sad defect of being without an index.

*THE FOUNDATIONS OF ZOOLOGY. By William Keith Brooks, Ph. D., LL. D., Professor of Zoology, Columbia University Biological Series. V. 8vo. Pp. 338. 1899. New York: The Macmillan Company.

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WATTS.

A Talk With the Artist at His Home in London.

When the passengers on the busses from Charing Cross have been riding for a long time westward without a turn, and Hyde Park has passed into Kensington Gardens, and the long stretch of green has been almost forgotten in a new crowding of houses on either side, then the visitor to the home of George Frederick Watts, the artist, ought to alight. Melbury Road begins quite insignificantly at the edge of the garden of Holland House, with the high wall of the park on one side and such low houses on the other as would be lived in by those who have to be satisfied with a blank wall for view. But the road improves rapidly. A turn at the left only a few yards from the corner takes one down the street where Sir Frederick Leighton lived. Holland House over the wall is rich in history, while, if one still cares more for the nobility of intellect than for that of blood, there are the houses that once were the homes of Thackeray, Macaulay, and Isaac Newton—still so much in the neighborhood that their present occupants must often walk along Melbury Road. It is a pleasant walk. The street describes a full right angle as it curves around the edge of Holland Park. The blank wall gives way to houses that stand back from the street in gardens full of flowers. Tall trees hang over the little walls, and on either side the luxuriant ivy's witchery hand turns fine town houses into villas.

The artist's house is No. 6, and because the house next to it has a great deal of skylight, you cross the road and think you must have reached it. But "Little Holland House," as Mr. Watts has named his unpretentious brick house, whose rambling character and unexpected angles yet offers much of interest, is still beyond. The front porch is almost on the street. The back somehow suggests a garden without revealing it with certainty. A daintily capped maid opens the door and says she believes Mr. Watts is at home. The visitor enters a room on the right. It is a small room, full of flowers and of pictures. A centre table with a white cloth and a little silver reveals the apartment's purpose. A window seat, looking out on the street, but so filled with plants that one cannot sit there, shows where the keenest hunger lies, and a crowd of the artist's paintings on wall and mantel and floor reveals the room's constant use. In a moment the maid returns. Mr. Watts will be down presently, and she opens a door at the end of the room. You pass down two or three steps and find yourself in a large apartment lighted from above and filled with the paintings of Watts on easel and wall. This is the well-known gallery of "Little Holland House." A moment of waiting and looking and then a soft step is heard on the stair. A slight, old man, with his white hair half hidden by a red velvet skullcap, comes forward. He has a white beard, well trimmed, and clear, small eyes. A long coat that, buttoned up close in the neck in a half-clerical fashion, left scant room for a glimpse of a waistcoat that seemed worldly and up to date. George Frederick Watts is shaking your hand and bidding you welcome.

A commonplace remark about the pleasure his pictures gave, and the greater privilege to meet the artist, brings forth a little bow, half comic and deprecating. "I have done only what I can in my own small way to keep art faithful to her ideals," he says. "It is a difficult task these days, and there are few who attempt it. Art's golden age is past, with the great opportunities—now that painters no longer have public buildings and churches to work for. Do you catch my meaning? Our private houses are not fitted now for large pictures or for serious ones. Consequently, where is the encouragement for a sincere artist, since as a rule, artists must live?" He smiled at his humorous qualification and his eyes twinkled as if he were playing for an instant with an obvious thought to justify it, but which he had not need to express. Then he went on, his eyes falling on a portrait. "Most of us artists are driven to painting portraits more or less. It is interesting work, but not the highest form of art. That, as I take it, is to embody a thought, an idea, that shall give the observer something to think about, something larger and higher than technique. Art deserves to be on a plane as high as music and poetry, and given something more than harmony."

Asked for his opinion of the relative educational value to "the people" of an art gallery and art in a public building, he went on: "But, you know, we hardly have the latter now. As to a gallery, it is necessarily a complex collection, without connection between the pictures, so that I think visitors are apt to miss a very definite impression. There is a tendency also for them to be of a class especially interested in art, just as visitors to a music hall are interested in music, and so its principal educational value is to those who already have a start. And yet you must not misunderstand me. Every beautiful thing has value, and it is very precious now that the effort all around us is for social position or wealth, and that science and industry have suddenly put into our hands so many facilities for producing wealth by ugliness. An art gallery is a protest against all this, and from such a point of view it has a value that is incalculable."

"What about the new mural paintings in the Royal Exchange, are not they put there through a joining of public spirit and artistic aspiration?"

"Yes, that case is, indeed, one of those rare ones which are offering real opportunity. In that respect it is good, as far as it goes. It makes at least a step in the right direction but it seems to me one is hardly to praise it further than that point, for, after all, historical painting is not high art. One may have admiration, of course, for well-written history, but the picture of a historical scene is really not much more, do you think so, than a costume picture?" He repeated the definition as though he would give it emphasis.

He was asked to remember the new Church of the Ascension on a busy thoroughfare of London, where it is intended that the only sermons shall be those of the paintings on the walls—where art, according to the donor's purpose, is to give the inspiration and to loosen the floodgates of comfort. "I know the plan," he said. "I know. But I have not been to see the work. Do you know, I rarely visit new work? I don't want to have to pass judgment on it. If I can say that I haven't seen it, queries stop there; but if I have seen it, then I am required to give an opinion, and if I should attempt to be silent, it would be thought that I condemned. So I do not go around much to see what is new. If it's good, I say I am glad to hear it. If it is not, I don't care to see it. Criticism would only cause unpleasant feeling."

So there is one of the penalties of attaining greatness and having a kindly spirit. No doubt distinguished men in whatever sphere have often to pay it.

The question now arose as to the use of allegory in paintings that were designed to embody a thought that should make a beholder think. "Allegory is a word often misused," said Mr. Watts, "and a term that I have grown almost to dislike, so repeatedly do unthinking people apply it erroneously to my own work. Of course, the use of the word is a little matter, but one might as well be right as wrong. I do frequently use symbolism, but I never use allegory. Out at Windsor there is a picture of one of the Kings leading his army to battle. So far the painting is in the realm of fact, but above the King there is floating a phantomlike figure of Fame. At that point truth and phantasy are mixed, and the painting becomes allegorical. Allegory always mixes the real and the unreal—and that is why I do not use it."

He led the way across the room to a picture upon which the last touches are yet to be put. A heavy robe of gold had broken down the limb of a tree. The robe stood for wealth and the tree for life. On the right a broken cogwheel and other industrial appliances lying on the ground indicated the interruption of industry. A champagne glass faintly seen in the verdure represented intoxication, and gambling was represented by two horse's hoofs that were filled with dice. Under the broken bough lay a skeleton, and in Saxon letters, not easily to be deciphered, was the query, "Shall dead bones arise again?" "There," said Mr. Watts, "the whole thing stands for my opinion of the civilization of the present time when viewed from an artistic standpoint. Yes, oh! yes, it is certainly pessimistic. But I have to be, for I can't see how the tendency of our age, how its mammonism, is to be overcome."

To a suggestion that if there were more artists with as high an ideal of art as his, the prospect might be brighter, he demurred. "Oh, but I have not done much," he said. "I have tried much, and I hope it may be said that my work has in it some thought, moral, spiritual, or intellectual. I say 'spiritual,' but I have barred out the merely religious. As to what I have accomplished, however, what is that? Sacrifice is required in doing even a little of this kind of painting. I have given up a very large fortune for it, in the pictures presented to cities and to the nation. And there are others which the nation is yet to have. When the addition to the Tate Gallery of British Art is finished, two large rooms are to be set aside for my work, and then I shall be able to add to the pictures I already have there, but what a little check all this makes to the drift of the times, what a poor, one-man protest!"

The talk rambling on through the art world, touched a moment on impressionism. "I don't believe in it," he said. "People come to me sometimes full of talk about impressionism, and when I tell them what I think of it they gasp and then whisper 'Turner' as a charm. 'Yes, Turner,' I reply. 'Turner used impressionism because he had to, to get his effects. He used it where it ought to be used, and where it reproduced what he saw. But when he had a subject which did not require those methods, Turner left them alone.'"

We walked slowly around the room, the artist pointing out various pictures and features of them. "And now how do your conceptions come to you, Mr. Watts? Do they come at once, rich in detail, or do you work them out as you paint?"

"They do not 'come,'" he said. "I have them always, and I have never been without them. My head is full of them, and they undergo no change, so that I can return to a picture long afterward and resume work just where I left it off, making no essential alterations, only deepening a shadow perhaps or moving a line; but that is all. No, my visions, my ideas, cannot be said to 'come.'"

So this man, whose kindly advice or generous example, like pebbles tossed into a pool, has set wide rings in motion, thinks only of the littleness of his pebbles and is sorrowful. He has grown old and does not know, as no man can know, how wide their influence is.

CHARLES MULFORD ROBINSON.

London, June 26.

On a column close to the supposed tomb of Romulus an archaic Latin inscription has been found, and it is a subject now under discussion at the Academia dei Lincei, which in Italy corresponds with the Institute of France. Signor Gamarrini, who had before read an inscription on the celebrated vase of Formellius, said the characters on the column were the same. Supposably the column was erected in the first half of the sixth century B. C.

LITERARY WOMEN AND MATRIMONY.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Claiming your indulgence for the third time, I would like to open a discussion if you think the subject of sufficient interest to your readers; namely, Does a literary life lessen a young woman's chances of matrimony, and, if so, shall the intellectual aspirations be relinquished? The latter half of my question seems well-nigh absurd, yet there are those who, feeling that wifehood and motherhood are the natural and highest conditions of a woman's existence, (to which I agree,) do not deem it wise for a girl to adopt the writer's profession if she possess the advantages of a comfortable home, fearing the opposite sex may be intimidated and that she herself may be too absorbed in her work to care to change her condition.

I am not of that opinion, and, though the field is decidedly overcrowded, yet here, at least, other literary breadwinners do not suffer thereby. Good work is "available" somewhere, and perseverance counts in the end. It takes years to establish a reputable name, and there are vexations and disappointments to be confronted, but, withal, there is no life offering so many compensations, containing so much that is spiritual and soul-elevating, as the intellectual life. It is the surest antidote against ennui. I believe I could write at length upon the art of not being lonely, so happy have been the hours spent at my desk and among my books and music. Yet it should not make us selfish. Home duties should be first and foremost with the daughters of the house; they teach us self-denial, for any one who handles the pen knows how difficult it is to be summoned into earthly regions below stairs to discuss topics relating to the kitchen. Though there may be others of the family to share the domestic tasks, it is not always possible to set a regular time for daily desk work. Nor should the literary desires lead us to isolation. We need interchange of thought to create thought anew, but let us affiliate ourselves as far as circumstances permit with men and women who think, read, and digest.

Man at best is fastidious through causes too varied to expatiate upon at present. He stamps the female literary worker with a name whose meaning conveys the opposite of everything sweet and womanly. He singles her out as an object to be avoided when it comes to "popping the question." He fears his home may be neglected, his breakfast coffee cold; he dreads the quotation served with his dessert.

To look at the subject from a reasonable standpoint, is it not far healthier for a young woman to fill her mind with strong, inspiriting thoughts than to drift hitherward and thitherward, often ending in becoming morbid over the fact that no lover is forthcoming?

In passing, I must not neglect the philanthropic worker, of whom there are many among our young women. She, too, is very happy—but the good she accomplishes is recognized by the "men folks." She is considered approachable.

Never mind how late the man of all men offers his heart and hand providing he be her affinity, the healthy-minded girl will prove herself the loving woman every man desires for his mate. To be self-reliant implies no absence of the gentler qualities of womanhood. Let him who will, seek the pretty face and smiling eyes; the earnest, truth-seeking soul will have none of him

LA GIOCONDO.

Atlantic Highlands, N. J., July 12, 1899.

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL QUARREL.

Nothing is more persistent than archaeological jealousies, and when Assyriologists have a row it always is of a rancorous kind. The English explorers at Susa, in Persia, complain of the "French pin pricks." The old capital of the Chaldean Kingdom, which is Susa, has been given up to a "Delegation Scientifique Française en Perse." An archaeological Marchand was there, and arranged a treaty between the French and Persian Governments. The French have the exclusive right to carry on researches in Persia, but the stipulation is that half of the finds are to belong to Persia. As the relics are dug up they are sent to Teheran and there shared. The Persian Government puts no value on such finds, but only on the money they will fetch, and so sells its quota to dealers. Of course, much that is valuable will be scattered by this method. The interest which centres in Susa consists in this, that it was once the most important city in the Old World, and that, compared with it, Babylon and Nineveh were as if of yesterday. It was then the great nucleus of prehistoric civilization. In the British Museum the Susa incident becomes secondary to the Fashoda one.

At the close of the last fiscal year of the State there were 261,458 volumes in the State Library, which dates its existence back to 1818, when it had a total of 656 volumes, 405 in the general and 251 in the law department. In 1892 the traveling libraries were started with 333 volumes, which have been added to until the number has reached 43,525. The law library has 60,245 volumes and the general library 157,688 volumes. The additions in 1898 amounted to 37,710 volumes. Of these 6,929 were by gift, exchange, or binding, and 3,070 by purchase for the general and law libraries; 10,086 by purchase for the traveling libraries, and 17,625 were duplicate volumes. The total number of duplicates is 120,118 volumes. The best estimates available indicate that there are upward of 250,000 manuscripts crowded into an unventilated storeroom.

1899

SALES.

The Marlborough Gems.

In many respects the sale made by Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods of the Marlborough gems was a most remarkable one, and sure to be cited in the future. The gross total of the sales realized £34,823. Some twenty-four years ago the collection was sold en bloc for £36,750.

Among the gems which reached four figures were a cameo, nearly three inches in height, with head of the deified Augustus, with the radiate crown, a gem of the early empire, set in a chased and elaborate framework, £2,350. The next was a cameo representing Claudius Caesar, to the left, with an oaken crown and the paludamentum, cut on a sardonyx 2⅞ inches high by 2 inches wide, the flesh rendered in a porcelain-white layer, probably contemporary work, set in a gold mount, the back of which is pierced à jour with an elaborate arabesque design richly enameled in colors, £3,750, and the third was a cameo on a unique semi-oval sardonyx, 5¾ inches wide by 6 inches high, with a pair of imperial heads confronted, designated as Didius Julian and Manlia Scantilla, and probably contemporary with the sovereigns it represents, in a silver-gilt frame, £3,300.

A portrait in profile of Marcus Junius Brutus, a beautifully worked intaglio on a little sard, in enameled gold ring, from the Chesterfield collection, £31; a small statuette bust, cut out of a hyacinthine sard, probably meant for Julius Cæsar, a work of the cinque-cento period, £44; a fragment, being part of a portrait of Augustus in the character of Hermes, £30—the Duke of Marlborough gave 23 guineas for this; a cameo representing probably Augustus deified, a Roman work, 1¾ inches high by 1 inch wide, £40; a cameo, in very high relief, apparently representing Augustus when young, crowned with a laurel wreath, 1½ inches high, 1 inch wide, £80; a cameo representing Augustus laureated in a clear amethystine chalcedony, £42; a bust of Livia, veiled and represented as Ceres, a cameo on a sardonyx, in very high relief, 1¾ inches high, £105; a cameo of great beauty and interest, Livia and the young Tiberius, in green turquois, of the Augustan age, £330; a cameo probably meant to represent Tiberius, 3 inches high by 1⅝ inches wide, mounted on a molded gold rim, £60; a cameo on a sardonyx, with head of Agrippina the elder to the right, richly worked hair and laurel wreath, a gem of the Augustan age, set in gold mount, 1⅞ inches high by 1¼ inches wide, £370; a cameo bust of Claudius on a fine sardonyx, 2⅛ inches high by 1⅝ inches wide, probably a contemporary portrait of the Emperor, £100; an extraordinary sardonyx, with portrait of Andrea Carafa, Count of Sanseverino, Viceroy of Naples 1625-1526, 3¼ inches high by 2⅝ inches wide, in elaborate openwork frame of gold, set with peridot, &c., £310; an intaglio on a hyacinthine sard, the renowned bust of the daughter of Titus by Nicander, the upper part of the head and the headdress restored in gold, £70; an intaglio head of Sabina on a red sard, fine contemporary work, £92; a full-faced representation, carved in the round, of Marciana, the sister of Trajan, in apotheosis, on a mottled yellowish chalcedony, 3 inches high and wide, an important gem once in the Medina collection, £620; a sapphire ring, engraved with the intaglio portrait of Faustina the elder, £46; a front-faced cameo in nearly full relief, of Faustina the elder, on a blueish translucent chalcedony, nearly 2 inches high, £100; a very fine sardonyx, with a fine head of Commodus to the right in a cameo, 2½ inches high, £320; an intaglio bust of Julia Domna, on a beryl, set as a seal, £100; an intaglio portrait of Caracalla, to the left, ⅝ inch high, ½ inch wide, £45; a fine cameo portrait of Julia Paula on a sardonyx, 3½ inches high by 2½ inches wide, apparently an important contemporary work, £420; a cameo profile portrait, of probably Julia Mammaea, a sardonyx of three layers, 2¼ inches by 1¾ inches wide, £50; fine profile portrait, probably of Maecenas, a sardonyx, 1⅛ inches high by nearly 1 inch wide, £48; an intaglio, representing the head and bust of Antinous with a spear on his left shoulder, £60; cameo on a sardonyx, bust portrait, probably of some Oriental Prince, £45, and a cameo of an ecclesiastic, good cinque-cento work, £35.

One intaglio of great interest was cut in a large carnelian, 1⅜ inches in diameter, with Jove with his eagle, and with Mercury on the one hand and Mars on the other, with Neptune below, a subject of which a representation exists on a gem in the French Imperial Cabinet. It realized £900. An antique cameo, representing a bust to the right of Omphale, cut in a double nicolo, of indubitable antiquity. This gem is of considerable historic interest. It was presented by Charles V. to Pope Clement VII., and by him subsequently to the Piccolomini of Siena. It is mounted in a broad gold setting, with eight table diamonds and rubies. It realized £483, the purchaser being Mr. Reid, who bought it for the British Museum.

A fragment of an extraordinary cameo, a Silenus pushed along by a running satyr, a fine Roman work of the imperial age, £74 10s.; a cameo lifting along Silenus, with a Bacchanta, £50; a little intaglio deeply cut in a minute sard, bust of youthful satyr in front face, £39; a satyr reposing, leaning on a pillar, from the Chesterfield collection, £50; a satyr pouring out a libation, an intaglio deeply engraved in a long oval carnelian, £70; a cameo with a bacchanal subject, wrought in a beautiful porcelain-white upper stratum of a sardonyx, the work probably by an ancient artist of a noble school, £380; a very fine shallow intaglio, of a Bacchante in ecstasy, of very fine workmanship, probably by a Greek artist of the third or fourth century B. C., £62; a good intaglio in sard, apparently representing Proserpine, £40; a cameo in a beautiful little sardonyx, a wingless Victory crowning a warrior in a biga, once the property of Cardinal Albani, £40; the renowned intaglio, profoundly cut, the head of the dog Sirius, £110; Aurora in a biga, wrought on a sardonyx in extraordinary relief and with transluscent excellence, £88; a fine cameo with the same subject as the last, similarly treated, a beautiful gem cut in a jasper onyx, £800; a seated Harpocrates, his forefinger on his lip, his left hand holding a cornucopia, a cameo in the highest relief, £60; the celebrated Hercules bibax, a fine gem cut in not very deep intaglio on a slightly convex sard, £63; a Roman intaglio, representing Hercules wrestling with Antæus, mounted in a ring, £44 2s; a cameo cut in a white layer with a dark ground, Hercules bibax with cupids, £44 2s; a cameo of rare beauty, with an Amazon supporting her dead comrade, £68; two figures engraved in intaglio on a very fine and large yellow sard, representing probably Paris and Oenone, £40; an intaglio on a deep-colored sard of the large dimensions of ¾ inch by 1 1-16 inches, representing Diomed and Ulysses seizing the Palladium, a work probably of the age of Hadrian, £185; a very fine shell cameo of Laocoön, the work probably of the seventeenth century, £335; a cameo head of Alexander the Great to the right, helmet ornamented in very low relief, £165; a portrait of Demetrius III., Philopator, cut in a shallow manner on a sard, £52; a small cameo, intended for the last of the Ptolemies, £40 19s., and an Egyptian Queen, in the vulture headdress, as a priestess of Isis, £60 18s.

The one particular gem which excited marked attention and to be classed among the most famous of antiques was the cameo representing the hymeneal procession of Eros and Psyche, which, in point of technique, has never been surpassed in any age. The gem itself was in the possession of Lord Arundel early in the seventeenth century, and it eventually passed, with the other gems in the Arundel collection, into the possession of the Duke of Marlborough. It was engraved by Bartolozzi for the sumptuous publication privately printed by the Duke in 1780-1791, as well as by Tassie and by Slosch, and the design has been reproduced—notably by Wedgwood—in all sorts and material of art, perhaps oftener than any other similar subject. That it should prove to be the principal object is not surprising, and the price paid for it was £2,000. This is the cameo which supposably is to find a final resting place in an American museum.

Art Objects Sold in London.

Some of the prices of the objects belonging to the Forman collection, as sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, were exceedingly large—in fact, record ones. Among the leading objects were:

A pair of iron stirrups, partly plated with silver, parcel gilt and chased, the sides of semi-circular form, connected at the bottom by a flat plate with pierced rosette in the centre; on each of the outer sides is an exquisite border of translucent Cloisonné enamel on gold, divided into a number of compartments, with strap and arabesque design colored in green, blue, and white upon a ruby ground; this border of enamel is continued down the centre, forming two spaces of triangular shape, each containing a medallion of niello, with elaborately foliated arabesques. They are of Italian workmanship of the latter half of the fifteenth or early sixteenth century, and it is suggested that they had been made for Mathew Corvinus, King of Hungary. They were sold for £2,700.

Other items disposed of were:

A series of thirty-nine onyx cameos of the Renaissance, with scenes in the life of our Lord, £154; a silver gilt tankard and cover of hexagonal form, of Augsburg workmanship, circa 1550, £400; a standing cup and cover of silver of tulip-bud form, the entire surface elaborately decorated in niello, with scrolls and arabesques, a piece of Augsburg work of the highest quality, £1,100; a standing cup and cover, formed as a hawk, the body a carved cocoanut mounted in silver partly gilt, German work of the fifteenth century, £180; the historical piece known as the Cup of St. Goar, £160; a small table fountain, with the following inscription: "Given by the Emperor of Morocco to the Giffard Family in the Fifteenth Century, and descended from them through the Bucklers to Sir John Hesketh Lethbridge, of Sandhill Park, Somersetshire," £120; a silver-gilt girdle, formed of five segments, hinged together and ornamented with an appliqué design in high relief, composed of flowers, &c., £144; a pair of beautifully carved bellows of walnutwood, the centre having a medallion with the Judgment of Paris, surrounded by a border of two youths, four amorini, and scroll work in high relief, Italian work of the fifteenth century, £220; a carved ivory case for dagger, &c., mount and shape of silver, decorated with arabesques in niello, £400 10s.; a carved ivory tankard mounted in silver gilt, £107; a morion, richly damascened with gold, the subjects repoussé, £1,400; an iron door of an ambry or locker, the background of open flamboyant tracery, made up of three pierced plates to give the effect of molded work, in the centre is the Crucifixion between figures of the Blessed Virgin and St. John, all under elegant Gothic canopies, the whole of exceedingly fine work, (French, circa 1430,) £520; a casket of ebony, with domed lid, covered with bands of iron, elaborately damascened in gold and silver, with arabesques and medallions, £400; a large bronze pail or mortar, the upper portion decorated with a band, with trophies in compartments, divided alternately by a double eagle and mask of Pan, with foliage, &c., in relief, Italian work of the sixteenth century, £950; a brass salver, the entire surface covered with finely engraved work, being compositions from Roman history and medallions containing portraits of Roman Emperors, &c., Venetian work of the sixteenth century, £115; a snuff box of octagonal form, mounted and lined with gold, the top having a painting on ivory in grisaille representing a sacrifice to Priapus, with blue enameled border, £100; a gold ticket for Vauxhall presented by Jonathan Tyers, proprietor of the Gardens, to Hogarth, portrait of Tyers by Watteau, and an autograph letter by Tyers to Hogarth, £310.

The Thynne Collection.

The Messrs. Christie sold one portion of Lord Thynne's collection. Some of the prices for furniture were at the high-water mark. The principal lots were: Sèvres eventail jardinère, 7½ inches high, 280 guineas; set of three ditto, 7¼ to 9⅝ inches high, 1,000 guineas; Chinese globular bowl, 19⅛ inches, 450 guineas; Louis XVI. clock and barometer, 26 inches high, 370 guineas; Louis XVI. upright secretaire, 57 inches high, 480 guineas; Louis XV. oblong marqueterie table, 470 guineas; Louis XVI. mahogany commode, 450 guineas; suite of Louis XV. furniture, consisting of a pair of small sofas, six large fauteuils, and a pair of tabourets, 500 guineas; another suite, four fauteuils; a sofa, and six small chairs, 1,450 guineas; a table of antique Egyptian porphyry, 150 guineas; a Louis XV. screen, three-leaved, carved and gilt, 380 guineas.

Coins.

The Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold a collection of English coins, brought together by Lord Kesteven. The following were the more important: Henry I., penny, crowned bust facing, sceptre in hand, Carlisle mint, very fine and a unique type of this extremely rare mint, £10 5s.; Stephen, penny, crowned bust facing, annulet over each side, fine and rare, £11 10s.; Perkin Warbeck, groat, 1494, lion passant to left, probably the finest known example of this extremely rare coin, £18 10s.; Edward IV., sovereign, fourth coinage, crowned three-quarter figure to right, £9; Mary, sovereign, Queen enthroned, portcullis at feet, very fine and rare, £12; James I., thirty-shilling piece, King enthroned, portcullis at feet, very fine, £12 5s.; Charles I., three-pound piece, Oxford mint, half-length figure of King to left, crowned, holding sword and laurel branch, £9 5s.; another, type of preceding, but of finer and neater style, £11 15s.; and the following Anglo-Gaelic gold coins: Edward III., guyennois, struck at Rochelle, King armed cap-a-pie, £13; two of Edward the Black Prince, hardit, struck at Bordeaux, half-length figure of the Prince to front, very fine and rare, £9 9s., and guyenno's, also struck at Bordeaux, King standing to left, very rare, £10 2s. 6d.

The Birket Foster Pictures.

American art, illustrative and otherwise, some forty-odd years ago took much of its quality from the work done by the late Birket Foster. Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods disposed of many pictures, drawings, and sketches of Birket Foster. The leading works were "Dedham," 9⅝ inches by 13½ inches, 44 guineas; "The Lock," 9½ inches by 14 inches, 48 guineas; "Hounds Breaking Cover," 42 inches by 36 inches, 155 guineas; watercolor drawings—"Eton College," 4 inches by 5½ inches, 43 guineas; "At Fangford, Isle of Wight," 7¼ inches by 9⅝ inches, 30 guineas; "Busse's Cottage, Hambledon," 7 inches by 9½ inches, 110 guineas; "Walberswick, Suffolk," 7 inches by 11 inches, 90 guineas; "On Hambledon Common," 7 inches by 10 inches, exhibited at Brussels, 1897, 85 guineas; "The Weald of Surrey," 10 inches by 14 inches, 165 guineas; "Southwold, from the Black Ferry," 7½ inches by 12 inches, 82 guineas; "Rocks at Boscastle, Cornwall," 8 inches by 14 inches, 46 guineas; "Loch Awe," 9 inches by 13 inches, 40 guineas; "Girl Washing at a Brook Near Loch Awe," 9¼ inches by 7½ inches, 85 guineas; "Cottages at Balmacara," 7 inches by 10½ inches, 44 guineas; "Waterfalls, Loch Achray," 12 inches by 10 inches, 58 guineas; "Loch Maree, from the Poolewe Road," 9½ inches by 15½ inches, sketch for the large picture painted for Mr. J. H. Foster, 48 guineas; "Old Mill, Near Braemar," 11 inches by 8⅝ inches, 95 guineas; another on the same subject, 8¾ inches by 11 inches, 94 guineas; "Hayfield, Tayrfuilt," 6¼ inches by 10½ inches, 70 guineas; "Highland Cottages, near Tayfuilt," 8 inches by 10½ inches, 160 guineas; "The Hermitage Bridge, Dunkeld," 21½ inches by 17 inches, 170 guineas, and "Loch Awe," 11 inches by 17½ inches, 170 guineas.

The water-color drawings included the following: "Roses in a Blue Vase," 8 inches by 6¾ inches, 62 guineas; "Procession on Pardon Day, Quimper, Brittany," 16 inches by 21½ inches, 152 guineas; "An Italian Lake Scene," 17 inches by 27 inches, 100 guineas; "In the Gardens of the Alhambra," 8½ inches by 33 inches, 50 guineas; "A Market in Seville," 23 inches by 33 inches, exhibited at Liverpool, 200 guineas; "An Illustrated Paper," 6 inches by 7½ inches, the last drawing that the artist finished, 63 guineas; "The Kitten," 8 inches by 10 inches, one of the drawings in hand at the artist's death, 86 guineas, and "The Drinking Trough," 6 inches by 8 inches, one of the artist's last finished drawings, 80 guineas.

Stuart Relics.

Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods have sold some important articles in silver and silver gilt, some Stuart relics, and a variety of objects of art. Among the objects were a Jacobean silver-gilt goblet, with deep bell-shaped bowl engraved with scroll and foliage and cone ornament on a matted ground, 8 inches high, 1610, 10 ounces, at £7 15s. per ounce; a large Russian parcel-gilt tankard and flat cover, the lid inlaid with a medal of Gustavus Adolphus by Sebastian Dadler, 1699, 9⅝ inches high, 63 ounces, £200; a Charles II. oval sideboard dish, the centre embossed with Nessus and Dejanira in high relief, 17⅝ inches by 13¾ inches, 1676, 34 ounces, at £4 11s. per ounce; a portion of the cloak worn by Charles I. at his execution, of crimson cloth, £37—this lot was in the property of the late Rev. J. Walcot of Bitterley Court, near Ludlow, Salop, one of whose ancestors, William Walcot, was Page of Honor to Charles I., whom he attended on the scaffold; the King's cloak was divided between Walcot and his fellow-page, (afterward Sir Thomas Herbert,) the other half was sold to Princess Charlotte, daughter of George IV. The tapestry sold by order of the Gallowtat House, Rutherglen, Glasgow, included a large oblong panel of Gobelins tapestry, with a Karmesse after David Teniers, 10 feet by 23 feet 4 inches, 480 guineas; an oblong panel of the same, with an extensive harbor scene, 8½ feet by 16 feet, 100 guineas, and a set of four panels of old French tapestry, 205 guineas, (Hamburger.)

"The Sacrifice of Silence," by Edouard Rod, which G. W. Dillingham Company is publishing in a translation prepared by John W. Harding, is the study of a woman's heart. The author shows by two widely contrasting examples that silence under certain conditions constitutes a heroic sacrifice. The translator has written a preface.

SVEABORG.

From the Swedish of J. L. Runeberg, by

Montague Donner.

Johan Ludvig Runeberg, (1804-1877,) surnamed the Homer of Finland on account of the vividness and power with which he describes the heroic sufferings and fortitude of the Finlanders in the war thrust upon them by Russia in 1808, treats in the following poem of the most noteworthy incident of that war, which put an end to Swedish rule in Finland, and brought the country into union with the Muscovite empire.

Despite the great disparity in numbers and the fact that Russia poured her troops across the border without any previous declaration of war, the contest was carried on with unflinching courage by the small Finnish army, who, despite their first incompetent commander, the Swedish General Klingspor, afterward superseded, gained a series of brilliant victories under their own Generals Adlerkreutz and Sandels and the Swede von Döbeln, till fairly overwhelmed by numbers.

Meanwhile for many months the fortress of Sveaborg, built by the Swedish engineer Ehrnsvärd, on one of the islands guarding the entrance to the splendid harbor of Helsingfors, successfully defied all efforts on the part of a large Russian force to capture it. At length, what might of arms had failed to accomplish treachery brought about: Count Cronstedt, the Swedish commander of the impregnable fortress, the "Gibraltar of the North," as it was and is still called, accepted a large bribe, admitted the Russian troops, and so earned the undying execration of the Finnish people.

The Russian Government refused to permit the publication of the poem, but it was widely circulated throughout Scandinavia in the form of leaflets.

I have rendered the poem into English in the form and metre of the original; so, of necessity, literal translation has had to yield in some passages to the spirit and wider meaning of Runeberg's immortal poem:

We sat indoors in converse gay—
Old Ensign Stal and I—
As was our wont at close of day,
The ruddy hearth fire by.
The time sped on in chat and game,
When Sveaborg I chanced to name.

The word occurred in passing speech,
Yet grave became our mien.
"Hast on the wave-encircled beach
Great Ehrnsvärd's fortress seen,
Gibraltar's sister of the North?"
The old man asked, then thus spake forth:

"Looks out o'er sea its granite eye
And spacious land-locked bay.
Gustavus' sword it lifts on high
And dares advance who may!
Nor need it fail to strike the rash—
It withers with its lightning flash.

"Beware to rashly near the isle,
When war has loosed his reins;
Nor dare disturb the Sea Queen while
The fight her wrath unchains:
Her thousand guns with fiery breath
Hurl forth the messengers of death.

"Forced back was Finland's little troop,
The Polar ring o'erstept,
Yet did our spirits never droop,
Our courage never slept.
O'er all misfortunes rose our powers
So long as Sveaborg was ours.

"Clear was each eye and raised each head
Whene'er that name was heard;
All murmurs hushed, all sorrow fled,
Nor cold nor want deterred—
The Finnish bear strode on again,
And shook his paw and struck amain.

"The earth our bed, how oft at night,
I heard that potent name
From some gray warrior, come to fight
So far afield for fame;
From cold it was his shelt'ring wall,
In danger's hour his hope, his all.

"Then in our ranks a whisper woke,
A rumor from the South,
Of shame, of treachery it spoke,
And passed from mouth to mouth—
Where'er on scandal's wings 'twas borne,
It met with proud contempt and scorn.

"Ne'er be forgot in future years
That day like darkest night,
When like a thunder clap our ears
The news confirmed did smite—
O'er Sveaborg, our last hope's shore,
The Swedish standard waved no more.

"Is it, to ocean's vengeance vowed,
Engulfed within the main?
Has lightning forked from thunder cloud
The strong walls reft in twain?
Was none for freedom left to die?
Mute anguish was the sole reply.

"But deep from many a hardy breast
A smothered sob broke low,
And many an eye by tears unblest
Now let the flood o'erflow:
Our land was dead; too late to save—
We stood and wept beside the grave.

"O God! the man whose dastard crime
Caused all these tears to run
Once gained a victory fair as Time
E'er saw by hero won.
Svenksund, that king of victories
Of Swedish naval might, was his.

"Yet though a world had owed renown
And glory to his blade;
Though suns had paled before his frown,
Name him a renegade!
Such the reward of that base knave
Who sold his land o'er Ehrnsvärd's grave.

"Thou lovest, boy, the notes of song;
Our history lovest thou—
Maybap thou'lt sing the grievous wrong
That I relate thee now.
Then give his deed of darkness fame,
But hide, like me, his guilt-stained name.

"Curst let him be, his race concealed!
To him cling all the shame!
Let none blush—the crime revealed
Shall taint alone his name.
He who his country's cause betrays,
No claim to sire nor kin may raise.

"Call him alone by traitor's name—
Appointed Finland's stay—
Incarnate crime, disgrace, and shame,
Yes, all that shuns the day—
Only as such of him to speak,
And spare the hearer's reddening cheek.

"Take all the darkness of the tomb,
And all life's bitterest spleen,
And form with them a name to doom
To shame that traitor mean!
It cannot pain the true heart more
Than that on Sveaborg he bore."

The New York Times
Saturday Review of Books and Art.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1899.

"THE IDLE SINGER OF AN EMPTY DAY," INDEED!

The more one reads Mr. Mackail's biography of William Morris, of which a second notice is printed elsewhere in this issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, the stronger the impression it leaves, not only of William Morris's versatility, but of the ardor with which he threw himself into each new pursuit and the patient zeal with which he followed it up until he had reached a result as near perfection as possible. From his early college days, when the young men of his set were full of the monastery they were to found with Morris's money, down to the actual starting of The Oxford and Cambridge Magazine, for which he was not only financially responsible, but for which he was also obliged to write the larger part of the contents, he was always a leader. He was the originator and prime mover in all Morris & Co.'s new ventures, and, no matter how serious the difficulties he encountered, such were his patience and enthusiasm that they were sure to be finally overcome.

Perhaps Morris's efforts to improve the art of dyeing is the best illustration that could be chosen to show the methods he adopted. The art of dyeing had fallen into a most deplorable condition with the introduction of aniline colors, and as the artistic production of all colored stuffs, printed, woven, or embroidered, depends first of all on the color of the dye, it was a very important question. Morris made a thorough study of all that could be gathered from books on the subject, supplementing this knowledge by experiments in his own small vats, but was still far from satisfied. He then resolved to learn the art practically and thoroughly in the Staffordshire Dye Works. On every side he met new difficulties—material which would not take a good color and color which in itself was very poor. The coarse serges which were used as the ground for embroidering could only be dyed a bright aniline or a quiet color which was muddy and characterless. In the early days Morris used peacock blue, rusty reds, and olive greens, not because they were his ideals, but because they were the best he could get. Later, when he had his own dyehouses, he used indigo blue, madder red, weld yellow, &c., and with them produced the Hammersmith carpets and Merton tapestries and chintzes.

The results of all his experiments in dyeing Morris embodied in an essay, "Of Dyeing as an Art," contributed to the catalogue of the Second Arts and Crafts Exhibition. Morris's first dyeings were all done with his own hand, with no help but that of an errand boy. So well was he prepared, however, that not a single experiment was a failure. Morris's account of his trials and triumphs among the dye vats is as interesting as a novel. His favorite pupil, and the one who did the finest embroidery, Mrs. Holliday, says:

> There was a peculiar beauty in his dyeing that no one else in modern times has attained to. He actually did create new colors; then in his amethysts and golds and greens, they were different to anything I have ever seen. He used to get a most marvelous play of color into them. The amethyst had flashings of red, and his gold, one especial sort, when shaken out in the large rich hanks, looked like a sunset sky. * * * When he ceased to dye with his own hands I soon felt the difference. The colors themselves became perfectly level and had a monotonous, heavy look; the very lustre of the silk was less beautiful.

We all know the charm of Morris's work in literature—in prose, verse, essay, and translation—and the success of the Kelmscott Press was phenomenal. Another side of Morris's character is shown in the enthusiastic work he did for the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, a society which owed its very existence to his efforts. A great deal of thought and personal work went into the manufacture of the Hammersmith rugs and carpets, which he stated in a circular was "the result of an attempt to make England independent of the East for carpets, which many claim to be considered works of art." The Hammersmith works were completely outgrown, and Morris, wishing to add weaving, dyeing, and cotton printing, with the necessary bleaching sheds, to his other work, required new buildings; so these were all established at Merton Abbey, on a large flower and tree embellished lawn. A few items from a catalogue will show the variety of the work done there: "Painted glass windows; Arras tapestry, woven in the high-warp loom; carpets, embroidery, tiles, furniture, general house decorations, printed cotton goods, paper hangings, figured woven stuffs, furniture velvets and cloths, and upholstery."

Morris lived up to his ideals and to his professions, and often refused orders on what he considered good grounds. In another circular he states: "He is prepared to give estimates for windows in churches and other buildings, except in the case of such as can be considered monuments of ancient art, the glazing of which we cannot conscientiously undertake, as our doing so would seem to sanction the disastrous practice of so-called Restoration." On this ground Morris refused to execute a window for Westminster Abbey.

Another interesting side of Morris's character is revealed in his fondness for Ireland, his travels there, his study of its language, and his delight in its old sagas, which he, more than any one else, has made known to the world. His lectures on art were another outlet for his activity, and his interest in Socialism certainly took a practical form when Morris so far denied his own tastes as to sell his valuable books for the benefit of his brethren, all the while doing quantities of active work as a Socialistic speaker, as well as on the Executive Committee of the league.

Had William Morris never done anything else, the illuminated manuscripts he made for his friends in his leisure moments would certainly have won him lasting fame. These beautiful manuscripts were not entirely his own work, because Morris thought that to produce a painted book, in the full beauty of which it is capable, a division of labor is necessary. A side issue of this work in illuminating was the fact that Morris finally succeeded in inducing an English paper maker to try all sorts of experiments, finally crowned with success, to make vellum as good as that manufactured in Rome.

The establishment of "The Arts and Crafts Society," with its successful exhibition, is due to Morris's efforts, although men like Walter Crane, Cobden Sanderson, Mr. Heywood Sumner, and others helped materially to make the society what it is. Another side of this many-sided character is shown in his fondness for old music. During Morris's last days, Mr. Arnold Dolmetsch brought down a pair of virginals to Kelmscott House, and played sixteenth century music for him, Mr. Morris especially enjoying a pavan and galliard by William Byrd.

Surely Morris may be conceded to have had a very wide influence, his work all being done in accordance with a maxim of his own: "No work which cannot be done with pleasure is worth doing." Of a certainty Morris ought never to be called again, "The idle singer of an empty day."

AMERICAN HISTORICAL NOVELS.

The past season, which has brought such enormous successes to American interests, both commercial and industrial, seems also to have wrought something of a revolution in the tastes and sympathies of readers of books of the day. This is particularly true of novels.

American writers, dealing with the various phases of our National life, past and present, are now decidedly on the top wave of popular approval, and there is a corresponding eclipse of what has been aptly termed "the kailyard school of fiction.' Dear old kailyarders! They held a very close grip on their public while the taste for that kind of literature lasted, and reaped a munificent reward.

One of the most gratifying aspects of this change in public taste is the success of books in which American historical scenes and personages have a prominent place. The story of our National life as a whole is in itself a romance which far surpasses anything yet produced by a romance-weaver's pen. It abounds in episodes and figures which only need the magic touch of the literary master—be he novelist or dramatist—to compel them to come forth from their present shadowy and almost legendary existence and take a permanent place in the affections of the people, who shall thus have their hearts touched, as it were, with a live coal from the altar of our National faith.

That the reading public wants and will freely purchase publications devoted to these subjects has been amply demonstrated by the pronounced success of such books as Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's "Hugh Wynne," James Barnes's "For King or Country," Molly Elliot Seawell's "A Virginia Cavalier," Archdeacon Cyrus Townsend Brady's "For Love of Country," pen pictures of life in the times of the Revolution; Thomas Nelson Page's "Red Rock" and George W. Cable's "John Marsh, Southerner," both dealing with life in the South during the reconstruction period succeeding the civil war; Charles Egbert Craddock's "Story of Old Fort Loudon," a charming tale of the pioneer settlers in Tennessee; Mrs. Alice Morse Earle's books on the social customs and every-day life of the Colonial period, and Winston Churchill's recent book, "Richard Carvel," in which America's first and probably—excepting, of course, the peerless Dewey—best-beloved naval hero, Paul Jones, figures.

As for the magazines, two of them, The Century and McClure's, put the matter to a popular test in their illustrated lives of Lincoln, and their circulation simply went forward with leaps and bounds.

The early missions of the Jesuits in Canada and the great Northwest, the rebellion of the Colonies against the oppression of the mother country and the consequent seven years' war, pioneer life in the settlement of the Western States and the Pacific Coast, the civil war, and the hardships and sudden leaps from poverty to wealth in the mining camps—just to mention a few of the most available subjects—what a mass of material lies ready to hand for the use of American writers, and on subjects, too, which cannot fail to win popular applause and large remuneration for the skilled narrator and enduring fame and a fortune for the literary genius.

MARY JOHNSTON, AUTHOR OF "PRISONERS OF HOPE."

How many times within the century—nay, within its last quarter—has the world of letters seen a foremost place taken by an author coming from some Nazareth whence nothing was expected, and bringing sheaves reaped in home fields richer and more beautiful than any standing orderly in the public lands, their growth watched and known from blade to ear? The answer would be a recitation of the names of the most brilliant and original of general historians; of the sailor who has given the navy its proper place in the conception of human activity; the studious youth who sounded the depths of ward and State political corruption; the quiet banker, whose dying fingers clung to his pen until he had conquered a competence for his dear ones; the boy who, quietly assuming the man's burden of independence, made himself, all unaided, a world power with which rulers and rebels must reckon. One and all have been unexpected and unheralded, none more completely than Miss Mary Johnston, whose first book came to Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. from Birmingham, Ala., with no introduction but its own merit, and was promptly accepted, although the title, with which the rejected suspect that publishers' readers begin and end their labors, was altered, "Prisoners of Hope," (Zachariah, ix., 12) being substituted.

In both style and substance the book revealed its author as unspoiled by the trivialities and commonplace of miscellaneous reading, with a mind bent upon noble and beautiful things, unstirred by discontent with the world or with the time, untortured by thirst for notoriety or for applause, quietly assured of position, and working with serenity upon beloved and familiar topics, and happily bringing them into artistic correlation. Dates and names it did not furnish; that minuteness of exposition is given only to Shakespeare as interpreted by Mr. Ignatius Donnelly, and it was from other sources that a few were gleaned. The planter, the soldier, the legislator, the minister, are found in the direct line of Miss Johnston's male progenitors, which begins in 1727, with Peter Johnston, Virginian settler, whose lands included the site of Hampden Sydney, his gift to the cause of learning. His son Andrew was educated at this college, and became a planter like his father, but his grandson, John Nash Johnston, became a minister, not a Presbyterian as might have been expected from the family connection with Hampden Sydney, but a Baptist, and he espoused Miss Eliza Ogilvie Bell, the daughter of a Scottish minister of the same denomination. Their son, Miss Johnston's father, adopted the law as his profession, but leaving it for arms at the outbreak of the civil war, has since been concerned in business enterprises of many sorts. While building the Georgia Pacific Railroad, some thirteen years ago, he found it convenient to live in Birmingham, Ala., and has remained there.

Miss Johnston was born in Buchanan, Botetourt County, Va., her mother belonging to one of the many Scotch-Irish families of West Virginia, the Alexanders of Moorefield, and she will complete her twenty-ninth year Nov. 21, 1899. There are five younger children, and since her mother's death, nine years ago, she has been at the head of the household, her writing being, to use her own phrase, fancy work to be picked up at odd moments when nothing more pressing engages her attention. Among the family legends which may at such times press upon her to give them literary form is the story of the burning of her home during Hunter's raid in 1864; the history of that ancestor on the maternal side who helped to close the gates of Londonderry; of the great-uncle who was one of Light Horse Harry's lieutenants, and of his brother, captured by the Shawnees and kept among them for a while; of the great-great-grandfather, Nash, of Templeton Manor, who fought them in 1758, when they outdid themselves in cruelty, and was delegate to the Richmond Convention and member of the Virginia House of Delegates. For woodland scenery, she can draw upon her own memories, for the town in which she was reared was remote from any railway, with nothing more modern than a stage coach and a canalboat to connect it with the world, and she and her sisters explored the woods and climbed the hills and traced the streams of the neighborhood, and knew them intimately. At home, she studied and read, blessedly unconscious of books written for children, strengthening her mind by contact with mature authors, and not trammeled by any course of study. The library and the forest "made a lady of their own," but four years in New York have given her acquaintance with cities, and balanced her well-stored mind.

Thus equipped, it is not strange that her book and "To Have and to Hold," her story now publishing in The Atlantic, should be both strong and finished, for she had had nothing to unlearn; she had not been compelled to expend her powers upon the avoidance of triviality acquired by contact with the lower forms of literature, and she had no "mission" and no "views." "Life," she has just said in her Atlantic story, "is like one of those endless Italian corridors, painted, picture after picture, by a master hand, and man is the traveler through it, taking his eyes from one scene but to rest them upon another. Some remain a blur in his mind; some he remembers not; for some he has but to close his eyes and he sees them again, line for line, tint for tint, the whole spirit of the piece." The true author, the artifex, sees all the pictures in the lives of his characters with this same vision of the Claude Lorraine glass, and can place it before the duller eyes of the multitude in such words as to make them fancy that they, too, have the gift. Such an author Miss Johnston is proving herself to be.

Mark Twain's Speech on the Fourth

At the American banquet in London on July 4, one of the speakers was Mark Twain, who in speaking to the toast, said the previous speakers had left him little to say, but he noticed that they had considered the day from one side—its sentimental, patriotic, and poetical side. That was all right, but it had another side. It had a commercial side, a business side, and that side needed reform. They had heard nothing but compliments of the Fourth of July, and the Fourth of July was entitled to those compliments. Referring to its historical side, he took occasion to humorously criticise the use of the word "an" in English. He did not see why their cousins should continue to say an hospital, an historical fact, an horse, and it seemed to him that the Congress of Women, now in session, should see to it, for "an" was having too much to do with the matter. This all came from habit. This reminded him of an incident at a luncheon the previous day.

A great Church dignitary went away half an hour before anybody else, and he carried off his (Mark Twain's) hat. Of course, in going out first he had the choice of hats. It was an innocent act, and was perhaps due to heredity. His head was no doubt full of ecclesiastical matters. He was absorbed in something that would benefit the Church, and when a man was in that condition he would take anybody's hat. It was just a recurrence of a long-abandoned habit of an ancestor, and he would not trust an ancestor with a hat or anything else. For five hours he (Mark Twain) was under the influence of the clerical hat, and during that time he could not tell a lie. In conclusion, the speaker said he hoped that the time would come when, wherever English and Americans found themselves together, they would feel that they were not aliens or strangers, but kinsmen, of the same blood.

Dr. Parkin's Life of Thring.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your editorial article dated July 8 you speak of a New York newspaper which thinks that Dr. Parkin has been remiss in leaving uninterpreted certain statements in his interesting "Life, Diary, and Letters of Edward Thring," late Headmaster of Uppingham School. I wish simply to protest against this dictum. I have read carefully the two volumes of this book, and I think that Dr. Parkin has done the work with great skill, leaving nothing to be desired except more space in which to give further facts. I doubt if those who are familiar with the subject will agree with the anonymous critic of a "New York newspaper."

ARTHUR GILMAN.

Cambridge, Mass., July 11, 1899.

A Russian Poet's Centenary.

Charles Edward Turner, English Lector in the University of St. Petersburg, has produced a volume of poems, translations from the works of Poushkin, the Russian poet and novelist, whose first centenary was celebrated last week all over Russia. American readers know very little about Poushkin, but in Russia his is a hallowed name, even more so than Tolstoi, Tourgénieff, and Dostoieffsky. Among the features of the commemoration in Russia was the raising of large sums of money to found scholarships, libraries, and schools in Poushkin's name.

WILLIAM MORRIS.

Phases of a Life Crowded with Varied and Beneficent Results.*

[SECOND ARTICLE.]

This biography was undertaken at the request of Sir Edward Burne-Jones, and much of it was prepared under his guidance and encouragement. Mr. Mackail also acknowledges his indebtedness to the Morris family, William Morris's executors, many of Morris's old friends, and to the surviving partners in the firm of Morris & Co. Mr. Mackail sums up the aims and purposes of his book as follows:

> Poet, artist, manufacturer, and Socialist; author of "The Earthly Paradise." This terse, unimpassioned entry in the "Fasti Britannici" sums up in a form of words which he would himself have accepted as substantially accurate the life and work of a remarkable man. What place he may finally occupy in the remembrance of the world, how long or how distinctly his unique personality may stand out above the smooth surface of oblivion, under which, sooner or later, the greatest names are overwhelmed, together with the least, it does not rest with his contemporaries to determine. But those who knew him, unite in desiring that some record may descend of one who, in an age of transition and confusion, set a certain ideal before him, and pursued it through the many paths which it led him with undeviating constancy; the impulse of whose life had, before his death, wrought a silent revolution in those arts which he practiced and transfigured, and the whole of whose extraordinary powers were devoted toward no less an object than the reconstitution of the civilized life of mankind.

The Morris family were of Welsh descent, of middle-class origin. William Morris, the elder, was a member of the firm of Sanderson & Co., bill and discount brokers. The business of the firm, as well as Mr. Morris's private ventures, all prospered, and he became a wealthy man. Our William Morris was born at Elms House, Walthamstow, on the 24th of March, 1834. The Morris family were not strong, both the father and grandfather dying young, but the Sheltons, Morris's mother's people, were long-lived and of powerful physique. In his early childhood, Morris was only kept alive on jellies and beef tea, but he afterward developed unusual physical strength. The picture Morris draws of the natural surroundings in "News from Nowhere," is substantially that of the country in which he grew up. He was a very happy child, a great reader, eagerly devouring "The Arabian Nights" and "The Old English Baron," and before he was seven years of age, finishing the Waverley novels, and many of Capt. Marryat's works. He seemed to learn to read naturally, but until he became interested in illuminating and writing manuscripts his writing was of the poorest, and he never really learned to spell. In later years several sheets of the "Life and Death of Jason" had to be canceled and reprinted, because of mistakes in spelling of common English words, the printer's readers thinking the spelling must be intentional, because the words were so ordinary. Gerard's "Herbal" was also a favorite book of his boyish days, and its illustration gave him many a hint for his early designs in flowered wallpaper and the background of designs for glass and tapestry.

In 1844 Mr. Morris, the elder, became interested in a copper mine, the shares of which were worth £1 each. Mr. Morris held nearly 300 shares, which rapidly increased in value, until at one time his holdings were worth about a million dollars, claiming a place beside literature with these young men, who were reading Shelley, Keats, Tennyson, and Ruskin, and growing enthusiastic over Fouqué's "Sintram," which latter introduced them to Dürer. The book, however, which had the most influence upon this entire group of young men was "The Heir of Redclyffe." Mr. Mackail says: "In this book, more than in any other, may be traced the religious ideals and social enthusiasms which were stirring in the years between the decline of Tractarianism and the Crimean war. The young hero of the novel, with his overstrained conscientiousness, his chivalrous courtesy, his intense earnestness, his eagerness for all such social reforms as might be effected from above downward, his highstrung notions of love, friendship, and honor, his premature gravity, his almost deliquescent piety, was adopted by them as a pattern for actual life, and more strongly, perhaps, by Morris than by the rest, from his own greater wealth and more aristocratic temper. Canon Dixon, in mentioning this book, which seemed to him greatly to influence Morris, pronounces it, after nearly half a century's reflection and experience, as unquestionably one of the finest books of the world."

When Morris came of age he had an income of about $5,000 per annum, which was great wealth for the Oxford of his day. Socialism in a hundred forms was in the air, as, for instance, monastic, industrial, and kindred shapes, and the result was the establishment of a sort of brotherhood among the young men of this set. For a time their religious struggles threatened to draw both Morris and Burne-Jones into the Roman Church, but this feeling was gradually overcome. There was also a strong probability that Morris would devote his entire fortune to the establishment of a monastery which would combine the characteristics of a college, a monastery, and a workshop. About this time Burne-Jones writes: "Learn Sir Galahad by heart, he is to be the patron of our order. I have enlisted one in the project up here, heart and soul." Again he writes: "We must enlist you in this crusade and holy warfare against the age."

In 1855 the Brotherhood, as they now called themselves, came up to Oxford full of fresh ideas and enthusiasms, which took definite shape—the monastic idea being fully given up—in a resolution to found and conduct a magazine of the same high class and quality of Blackwood's or Fraser's, the leading monthlies of that time. Co-operation was invited from Cambridge, and the magazine bore on its title-page, "Conducted by members of the two universities," but in reality it was entirely managed and largely written by the Oxford group.

The names and much of the work of the pre-Raphaelite school were known to Morris and his friends, and a copy of "The Germ" had fallen into their hands, which, containing "Hand and Soul" and "The Blessed Damozel," they read and reread, with the result that Rossetti ranked easily first in their estimation.

Morris had already begun writing; "Topsy," as his friends called him all his life, from his mass of dark curly hair, read aloud to his friends his first poem, which was received with great enthusiasm

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, by

William L. Alden.

LONDON, July 4.—Of course you have learned already that the "Choate Jest Book" has been suppressed. It is asserted that Mr. Choate bought up the entire English edition before it saw the light. This ought greatly to encourage the compiler, and lead to an extensive imitation of his methods. He has shown struggling authors how to sell an entire edition of a book before it is published. An easier road to successful authorship can hardly be imagined. Mr. Choate, as we all know, has said any quantity of witty things, but wit is not generally regarded as one of the essential qualifications of an Ambassador. The publication of the "Choate Jest Book" would not only have been a very serious annoyance to him as a gentleman, but it would unquestionably have done him much injury. Minister Schenck's famous "Handbook of Poker" amazed the diplomatic world, for up to that time it was not supposed to be part of a Minister's duty to teach the art of poker. But Ambassador Choate's "Jest Book" would have been far worse. Beyond a doubt it would gravely have compromised his usefulness as Ambassador. It was rather hard that he should have been compelled to buy up the edition, but he really had no choice. The book had to be suppressed at any cost.

Now that the compiler of the "Choate Jest Book" has pointed out the way to fame and fortune, we may expect to see any quantity of books written for the sole purpose of being suppressed. Mr. Tom C. Robinson will hasten to compile the "McKinley Unintentional Jest Book," and thereby compel the President either to buy the whole edition or to give up all hopes of a renomination. Mr. Jim H. Brown will prepare the "Joe Chamberlain Humorist," and thereupon the Colonial Secretary will either buy all the copies of the book or will promptly retire from public life. Mr. Sam K. Smith will announce the approaching publication of "Clerical Conundrums," by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and when the Archbishop has sadly bought up the edition and committed it to the flames, Mr. Sam K. Smith will joyfully depart for Monte Carlo. The author of the "Choate Jest Book" deserves immortal fame as the pioneer of a new path in profitable literature. He has only to follow it in order to become a millionaire.

The dark side of the affair is that it will inevitably deter public men from indulging in the slightest display of wit. Their only safety will lie in studied dullness. If a public man ever says a witty or humorous thing he may expect that it will be seized upon by some Tom, Dick, or Harry of the pastepot and scissors and made part of a book which he will be compelled to suppress. Probably Mr. Choate will hereafter follow the plan of never saying a witty thing. It would be easy to compile a second and a third "Choate Jest Book," and even an Ambassador's salary would be insufficient to pay the cost of constantly suppressing undesirable books.

Up to the present moment Mr. Hall Caine has made no reply to the request that he would explain the close resemblance of a paragraph in "The Christian" to one by Dean Swift. He will probably do well to maintain a contemptuous silence, for his explanation might fail to meet with general approbation.

Those people—and there are many thousands of them—who fancy that an author who is so prolific and so successful as Mr. Hall Caine would be capable of the folly of plagiarism would never accept what is unquestionably the true explanation of the resemblance between the two paragraphs referred to. That Mr. Caine could not have written his paragraph without having previously read that of Dean Swift seems certain. But that he remembered the Swift paragraph and deliberately copied it is incredible. The explanation undoubtedly is that he had read the Swift paragraph and had so utterly forgotten its origin that he wrote his own paragraph in perfect good faith, imagining that it was wholly his own. I have known precisely such cases. I knew a man who wrote a poem that he could have sworn was entirely original, and when the editor to whom it was submitted pointed out that it bore a close resemblance to one of Owen Meredith's poems, the man was indignant. He was absolutely certain that the poem was wholly his own, and, moreover, he had no recollection of ever having read the volume of Owen Meredith in which the poem referred to by the editor had appeared. However, the man procured the volume and found that the editor was right. The resemblance in subject and treatment between his own verses and those of Meredith was so close that no one could read the former without charging the writer with plagiarism. The explanation was that the man read Meredith's poem and that it had sunk into his memory. In course of time he had completely forgotten it, as he supposed, and when one day something happened which suggested the same subject to him, he wrote a poem, which virtually reproduced that of Meredith.

Since this case, and one or two others came to my knowledge, I have been slow to accuse any man of plagiarism, unless he had copied the exact words of another writer. Mr. Hall Caine is not one of my favorite authors. Indeed, I have so far been entirely unable to read "The Christian." But that Mr. Caine is capable of the inconceivable folly of plagiarism is simply unthinkable. To imagine that he knowingly copied the essence of what Swift had previously written is as absurd as the suggestion made some time ago that Mr. Kipling owed the idea of his "Brushwood Boy" to Du Maurier's "Peter Ibbetson."

The Anglo-Saxon Review, conducted by Lady Randolph Churchill, starts well. It is a handsomely bound book, sold for a guinea. Its contributors include the names of several well-known writers, together with an assortment of knights and noblemen. Although it is an excellent first number, and if it had been stitched in paper, sold for half-a-crown, and edited by some one without a title, it would have been received with universal approval.

There are people who insist that because a man is a millionaire, or because a woman has a title, neither he nor she ought to have any connection with literature. Mr. Astor, for example, is constantly sneered at in certain American papers because, being a millionaire, he has the audacity to spend his money in making the best evening newspaper and the best monthly magazine in England. The Pall Mall Gazette had little merit and small circulation when he bought it. Since then it has had two editors, Mr. Cust and Sir Douglas Straight. Both of the gentlemen were selected by Mr. Astor and neither of them had had any previous experience in the editorship of a great newspaper. But the result showed the soundness of Mr. Astor's judgment. Under Mr. Cust the Pall Mall Gazette speedily became the leading evening newspaper, and under his successor it has fully maintained its reputation. As for the Pall Mall Magazine, no one can deny that it is admirably conducted, and that Mr. Astor spends money without limit in making it worthy of the place which it has won. I can hardly imagine a more creditable way in which a millionaire could use his wealth, but the reward that Mr. Astor receives at home is far from a pleasant one. That a quiet, inoffensive gentleman should choose to spend his money in journalism and literature instead of spending it in buying Legislatures, seems to be regarded as conduct wholly unworthy of a millionaire. Americans ought to be proud of Mr. Astor as a representative of America in England; but, having the misfortune to be a millionaire, he is the natural target for the sneers of a certain class of people. In like manner simply because Lady Randolph Churchill happens to have a title, her appearance as the conductor of a review is treated as if it were the mere fad of a rich woman with plenty of time on her hands. Those who know her assert that she is a woman of unusual cleverness, and that her review will be very far from being the amateur publication which many people assume that it is. She is certainly entitled to fair play, and most of all from Americans, for in spite of her marriage she is and always will be an American.

Mr. Harold Frederic's posthumous novel, "The Market Place," is meeting with even more success than his "Illumination." It is an instance of the irony of fate. For twenty years or so poor Frederic labored to become a successful novelist, and when, after half a dozen failures—that is to say, financial failures—he finally made a brilliant success, he suddenly died. And now after his death comes the still greater success of "The Market Place."

Mr. Kipling has returned to his home at Rottingdean. He is said to be looking much better than it was feared he would look. Perhaps the sea voyage has done him much good. He was compelled to steal away from London in order to avoid being mobbed at the station by his innumerable admirers—a fact which goes some way to indicate his enormous popularity. Beyond all question he is to-day the most popular man in England.

W. L. ALDEN.

JOHN HOLMES, BROTHER OF "THE AUTOCRAT."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In an article about Col. Higginson's "Old Cambridge, on Page 435 of your last issue, it is stated that "the Rev. Abiel Holmes, D. D., author of the 'Annals of America,' came to Cambridge as pastor of the First Church in 1800, and both his sons became well-known authors." O. W. Holmes, of course, was one of the sons. Concerning the other, named John, who died recently, I remember reading in some newspaper notice that he had never published anything, and was totally indifferent to literary fame. If this was not the case, please mention what he wrote, or was there really a third brother to whom you refer.

GEORGE L. FREEMAN.

Glen Head, L. I., July 1, 1899.

Abiel Holmes had only the two sons, Oliver Wendell and John. To the latter will be found numberless references, a few of which may be given here. Of the two, Mr. Higginson says ("In Old Cambridge":) "The one, being known to all English readers, while the other, with perhaps greater original powers, was known only to a few neighbors." In "James Russell Lowell and His Friends," Edward Everett Hale writes of "the group of men of letters at Cambridge and Boston, before and after James Lowell's time, Samuel Eliot, William Orne White, James Freeman Clarke, Charles and James Lowell, John and Wendell Holmes," &c. "In Oliver Wendell Holmes," by William Sloane Kennedy, is a long extract from a paper called a "Sketch in Sentimental Antiquarianism," in "The Howard Book," "written by our genial friend, John Holmes, the brother of the poet." This sketch gives a very good picture of the informal features of commencement day, which it would be delightful to quote were it not too long. In the same book will be found a letter from John Holmes to the publishers of The Atlantic Monthly on the occasion of the breakfast given by them in honor of "The Autocrat's" seventieth birthday. Declining the invitation, John Holmes writes: "As on a former occasion, I feel unwilling to seat myself among our littérateurs on the score of my scant authorship—even with the added plea of brotherhood to your guest." In the same book will be found the following:

Lowell has aptly called John Holmes "one of those choice poets who will not tarnish their bright fancies by publication." And, indeed, those of us here in Cambridge who have had frequent tastes in social circles of the "Iambick quintessence of John," feel pretty confident, and dare maintain it, too, that, as for the rich, sunshine and the pure honey of artless humor, we are not poorer than Boston; that city possesses Oliver Wendell Holmes and Cambridge has his fraternal counterpart. He has not published much, but that little is choice.

In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW for Feb. 11, 1899, on the editorial page, will be found an interesting account of Mr. John Holmes, which incidentally describes a sketch of his entitled "A Cambridge Robinson Crusoe," which pictures "a Cambridge boy, wrecked on his first sea voyage about the year 1820, returning after fifty or sixty years to his early home." This sketch, which pictured the Cambridge of that early day, was printed in a little book published to aid the Cambridge Hospital, in an edition of 500 copies.

Doubtless many other references might be found of John Holmes and his writings, but we instance these as sufficient proof that Mr. Higginson is quite justified in calling John Holmes a well-known author.

CAMBRIDGE EPITAPHS.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Will you please inform a reader who was the son of a Harvard College librarian, who is mentioned in your issue of July 1, in noticing Col. Higginson's "Old Cambridge," as being the compiler of a book of epitaphs in Cambridge Cemetery. Hoping that you will pardon my ignorance, I remain yours truly,

DANIEL PARISH, Jr.

New York, July 8, 1899.

We have looked through quite a number of books, hoping to find some mention of the name of the compiler of the book of epitaphs mentioned above. In "Old Cambridge," by T. W. Higginson, will be found the only reference we have been able to find, which is as follows: "All these men we Cambridge children knew, not by their writings, from which we happily escaped, but from their long-winded Latin inscriptions on the footstones in the Cambridge Cemetery. These we studied and transcribed, and, with a good deal of insecurity, translated; indeed, one boy, whom I knew well, son of the college librarian, made a book of them all, which is still known to collectors." If the writer of the above query will address Col. Higginson, care of his publishers, the Macmillan Company, New York, he will doubtless answer the question asked to the writer's satisfaction.

"E'EN THOUGH VANQUISHED, HE COULD ARGUE STILL."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

As one who was reckoned a sound classical scholar at Cambridge, England, nearly forty-three years ago, I do not come under the category of one of the "products of the new classical training," which believes in shallowness, such as H. M. of Boston holds in contempt. You will remember that I headed my first letter "Columbia's Latin"; the change to "Dean Van Amringe's Latin" was not mine. I did so because Columbia, as "Magister" testifies, is in the habit of misusing the pronoun "iste" in the diplomas she issues. This is what I meant to find fault with, and what I continue to find fault with—the lack of nicety of discrimination in the use of Latin pronouns. "H. M.'s" Bostonian "minute training" and "deep reading" are not present.

W. R.

New York, July 10, 1899.

ONE THING MADE CLEAR.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The sundry letters criticising and defending Dean Van Amringe's Latin upon what appears to the writer to be a very trifling point proclaim the fact, nevertheless, that THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW has many Latin scholars among its readers. Will one of them tell him the meaning of the Latin motto which may be seen carved upon the mantelpiece in the dining room of the Staten Island Cricket Club at Livingston? These are the three words, "Insignia fortunae paria." We all know the literal translation of the words, but what does the sentence mean.

CRICKETER.

New York, July 8, 1899.

The vast improvement which has been made in the art of bookmaking is one of the most notable and most gratifying signs of the times in the publishing world. It can no longer be said with truth that Paris and London surpass us in the various details, mechanical and artistic, which go to make the perfect whole as presented in the bound volume. The ancient and proverbial sneer of our British cousins, "Who reads an American book?" was long ago silenced by the excellence of the work produced by American writers; but it must be acknowledged that in certain details of bookmaking the French and the British were our superiors. To-day—and this is probably owing to the infusion of new blood to which the publishing business has been subjected in the last few years—this is all changed, and the American bookmakers' product—in typography, illustration, paper, presswork, binding, and general artistic effects—is the equal and in some respects the superior to the books put upon the market in the various publishing centres of Europe.

SHAKESPEARE.

Sec's Light Irving Failed to Give.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have waited for some time to see if some one more competent than myself would reply to William L. Stone's contention about the inconsistency of Shakespeare, but I cannot find any comments upon his letter. About three years ago I was present at a lecture on the great dramatist's works, and I asked the same question of the lecturer that Mr. Stone now propounds, why it was that Hamlet should speak of the grave "from whose bourne no traveler returns," whereas the very action of the play depends upon the revelations of such a traveler. The gentleman told me that what Hamlet meant was that the traveler did not return in the flesh, but only in the spirit. I do not consider this explanation satisfactory, and would be very glad if some of your readers would kindly throw some light upon the subject. I once wrote to Henry Irving, asking him this question, but did not receive an answer.

I am of the opinion that the ghost of Hamlet's father never appeared, but that some of the guards witnessed the poisoning of the King, and, fearing to lose their places, or perhaps their lives, by revealing openly what they saw, impersonated the ghost and conveyed the information to Hamlet in this manner who, being of a highly nervous and susceptible temperament, was easily deceived.

PERCY A. SANGUINETTI.

New York, July 8, 1899.

To Be Settled Without Much Trouble.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your issue of to-day a correspondent, William L. Stone, asks an interesting question concerning the inconsistency of Shakespeare's "Hamlet." The first part of his inquiry is debatable, but the second portion of it, pertaining to the ghost existing as a delusion in the brain of Hamlet, is a point which can be settled without much preamble.

I hold that Shakespeare did really intend to convey the idea that Hamlet saw the ghost of his father; firstly, because the guards upon the wall or terrace (?) of the castle also beheld the apparition, and it is not likely that they were deceived, for they agreed upon the point, and, not being, as I suppose, men of weak natures, it is not to be conjectured that their brains were overheated to such an extent that their minds would play them tricks.

Secondly, if I recollect rightly, the ghost warned Hamlet of certain things, (past, and, I believe, to come,) which Hamlet had been thoroughly and completely ignorant of, and those counsels, coming in opportunely, and being proved by subsequent events, how is it possible that Hamlet could delude himself so completely as to follow implicitly the advice of a fantasy of his brain? Again, how is it to be explained that Hamlet conceived the truth concerning something which troubled him without the aid of the King (reigning at the time) or the Queen, his mother, to whose interests it was to hide their actions behind the mantle of secrecy?

And even if we admit that all, the truth of the spectre's assertions, the agreement on all points between guards, the material voice of the ghost, were merely coincidental, we cannot conceive how Shakespeare could "stretch" his drama to such ridiculous lengths, and then not explain the causes of the wonderful phenomena. "William" was not such a foolish man as that would proclaim him to be.

Will some reader tell me where to procure Goldsmith's criticism on the "Soliloquy"?

WILLIAM J. S.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 24, 1899.

Hamlet Using Pure Reason.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Mr. William L. Stone asks the question, whether Shakespeare was not inconsistent when in the first act of "Hamlet" he causes the ghost to appear, and yet subsequently in the "soliloquy" he makes Hamlet say, "That undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns."

Rev. H. N. Hudson says: "Hamlet means that no one comes back to the state of mortal life." Coleridge says: "No traveler returns to this world as his home or abiding place."

Sir Thomas Browne says: "I believe that those apparitions and ghosts of departed persons are not the wandering souls of men, but the unquiet walks of devils." Hamlet in his soliloquy, ending the second act, says: "The spirit that I have seen may be a devil," and he does not feel sure that it was his father's ghost until after the player scene. He, Hamlet, then says to Horatio: "I'll take the ghost's word for a thousand pounds." Hamlet in his soliloquy (Act III., Scene 1.) is trying to fathom the mystery of pure reason, and consequently is neither inconsistent nor contradictory.

WM. CHRYSTIE MILLER.

The Cycle Path Clubhouse, Coney Island, July 5, 1899.

Nothing to Do with Immortality.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your issue of June 24, I note a communication from William L. Stone, wherein the writer intimates that Shakespeare is either inconsistent, where he makes Hamlet speak of "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns;" or else he intended the ghost who appears in the first act to be a figment of Hamlet's imagination. The latter could not be true, because three others besides Hamlet saw the apparition. In Act I., Scene 1, Bernardo and Marcellus claim to have seen it on two consecutive nights; and while they are talking about the marvel, as Bernardo is about to tell Horatio what they had seen, the ghost appears again, and is recognized by Horatio as the King himself.

Marcellus asks him, "Is it not like the King?" And Horatio replies: "As thou art to thyself; such was the very armour he had on when he the ambitious Norway combatted; so frowned he once, when in an angry parle, he smote the sledded Polacks on the ice. 'Tis strange."

To which responds Marcellus, "Thus, twice before, and just at this dead hour, with martial stalk hath he gone by our watch."

The next day Horatio tells the tale to Hamlet, who declares his intention to watch and see for himself. So said, so done; and at midnight Hamlet, Horatio, and Marcellus are on guard when the ghost appears again and tells to Hamlet the dread story of the royal murder. So the apparition could not have been a figment of Hamlet's brain, for Marcellus saw it four times, Bernardo saw it three times, Horatio twice, and Hamlet once.

The question of inconsistency has just about as little foundation. Hamlet says in the soliloquy, "That undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns."

That has nothing really to do with immortality; for as one writer says, Hamlet means no traveler returns to live here; or as Coleridge says: "No traveler returns to this world as to his home or abiding place."

Thus does the suspicion of inconsistency fall to the ground, for a belief in immortality does not necessarily imply a belief in ghosts; nor does a doubt as to these spectral visitants imply a doubt of life beyond the grave.

EDMUND A. ANGELL.

New York, June 26, 1899.

Lexicons, Like Poets, Take Naps.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

"Unhousel'd, disappointed, unaneled."

Of this line, taken from the first act of "Hamlet," I recently offered a tentative emendation. I proposed to read—

"Unshriven, unhousel'd, unaneled."

This does not suit "C. C.," who thereupon treats us to some tall talk about bad spelling and the Century Dictionary.

With "unhousel'd" and "unaneled" I have no quarrel. But the word "disappointed" cannot possibly be right. Nay, situated as it is between "unhousel'd" and "unaneled," it must be doubly wrong.

The Ghost is speaking of the last sacraments of the Catholic Church. They were, and are, three. To two of these Hamlet's father directly refers. Of the third—the most indispensable of all—the traditional text of Shakespeare makes no mention whatever. There must, I say, be some error in "disappointed," for, of a surety, not even the great Century Dictionary can enable us to see in that word any possible allusion to sacramental absolution.

By the way, the definition of "unhoused" quoted by "C. C." from his favorite dictionary goes far to show that certain great lexicons, like certain great poets, are not above taking an occasional nap.

JOHN BAXTER.

Hoboken, N. J., July 4, 1899.

Early English Handwriting.

At the recent meeting of the Bibliographical Society in London, Sir E. M. Thompson read a paper on early "English Handwriting." Present common forms of letters, Sir E. M. Thompson thought, were due in no small part to old Irish teachings. The subject matter of the lecture had mostly to do with handwriting from the eighth to the fourteenth century. Specimens of seventh century Irish handwriting having been thrown on the screen, the lecturer saw in it resemblances to the Roman, then prevalent on the Continent. The following is a brief synopsis of the lecture:

The famous school of Lindisfarn turned out some grand MSS., examples of which were in the British Museum and at Durham. The northern style of handwriting spread to Canterbury, where the early MSS. were clearly imitative. The cursive or pointed hand soon spread in England, and a fine example of it was seen in Bede's "Ecclesiastical History," now at Cambridge. Passing to the tenth century, they found the cursive hand of the Anglo-Saxon took a more rounded form. The ornamentation of that period was probably imitated from the Continent, and interesting examples of initial letters and borders were thrown on the screen, together with a very curious drawing of "St. Michael and the Dragon," in the Cotton Library. These crude drawings really founded the Anglo-Saxon school of ornamentation. In the Bodleian Library were MSS. which were of a mixed character, showing the struggle between the Roman and Anglo-Saxon styles. With the Conquest the Anglo-Saxon characteristic practically disappeared, and MSS. became mixtures of of French, English, and the Low Countries. A page of Domesday Book showed quite a different calligraphic character from the MSS. which preceded it. The ornamentation of the thirteenth century was richer and fuller, though not so broad and straggling as that of the twelfth century. The same characteristic was apparent in the handwriting of the period, which became smaller and neater. It was curious to note that although the Anglo-Saxon writing ceased to exist at the time of the Norman Conquest, certain native letters remained, as was seen in MSS. in the Bodleian. The fourteenth century showed a decadence in the literary hand, which gradually merged into the rounder hand of the charters of the period. There was an affinity, they would note, between the style of writing of the fourteenth century and the printing of Caxton, which, of course, could be easily read at that time.

In the current number of The Critic is presented M. H. Spielmann's attack on the authenticity of the Thackeray papers and illustrations now appearing in that periodical. In the same number Mr. Dickson, who owns the original collection, replies to his critic and answers Mr. Spielmanns' charges one by one. Mr. Dickson has long been known to Thackeray lovers as possessing one of the largest and best collections of Thackeray editions, manuscripts, and "ana" in America.

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SOUTH AFRICA.

Canon Knox Little's "Sketches and Studies."*

Taking into consideration the condition of the European Uitlanders in the Transvaal, and believing that had we as Americans lived there, (that is, in as large a proportion as are the Englishmen,) a conflict would have taken place long before this, Canon Little's recent study of Southern Africa brings vividly before us the exact situation.

The Canon journeys through Natal, goes to Johannesburg, visits the Transvaal, and Rhodesia. Why should a dignitary of the Church of England, a Christian gentleman, have prejudices? At once he declares that the situation is intolerable, and he writes:

We first realized fully that we had reached the Transvaal at Heidelberg. Everything marked the fact that this country, which our Government had, in misguided benevolence, presented to a people as unfit to govern anything or anybody as the Boers are by nature, was different in many ways from the colony we had left. Hollander officials were everywhere on the railways. Mr. Krüger—who is said to hate Englishmen with a hatred of the sort said to be felt by those who, it is said, when they owe gratitude to others, cannot endure the persons who have placed them under an obligation, and who is too acute a person to trust his own Boers—has placed Hollander officials in every possible post of importance. The Boers, it is affirmed, greatly dislike them, and are jealous of their advance; but they suit the policy of the President and are his docile creatures, and against the word of the autocrat of Pretoria even the law-hating Boer is practically powerless. At Heidelberg, too, we became conscious of the sway of a paternal Government. Everything was doubled in price. The idea of a penny for a newspaper was absurd! Threepence in silver was the lowest coin accepted in exchange. As for copper, "it was nothing accounted of" in those parts!

The Canon has no love for President Krüger. He declares him to be crafty, and agrees with Mr. Bryce, who wrote that though Oom Paul was uneducated in statecraft, he is "able to foil the statesmen of Europe with their own weapons." The Boers very generally the Canon has little respect for.

They detest progress of any kind, are frequently regardless of truth, and unfaithful to promises when falsehood or betrayal of engagement will suit their purpose. They are subject to alternations of lethargic idleness and fierceness of courage which characterize many wild animals. Some of them are, of course, not bad fellows to get on with, if there is no reason for crossing them. They delight in isolation, detest work, dislike paying taxes, hate all progressive ways, cling to the most wretched stationary stage of semi-civilization with unparalleled tenacity, and love what is called "independence"—that is, selfish self-seeking up to the verge and over the verge of license. They are utterly uncultured—indeed, have no conception of what culture means; their very language is incapable of expressing high philosophical ideas, and the pastoral home life so much insisted upon by their panegyrists thinly veils in many cases—such is the testimony of the many credible witnesses who have lived among them—the most odious vices.

Our author goes so far as to insist that there is no question of "right" as to the Boers holding the country.

The Boers held the Transvaal—in so far as they did hold it—by the right of "might" by defeating some of its previous possessors, by the right of a just and good administration they have never held it, and do not hold it now. The only "right" by which they held it they forfeited to the English. We delivered them from the Zulus, who would have annihilated them, and we acted with justice while we held it, although a speedier fulfillment of our promise of self-government would have avoided many evils. The Transvaal was justly ours. The sooner, probably, it is ours again, the better for itself and for South Africa.

Questions are raised as to the honesty of the Transvaal Government.

There can be little doubt now that the corruption of the Transvaal is deep and far-reaching. For any desired object there, it is very generally asserted that money, administered in prescribed doses, must be forthcoming. Corruption is a thing obviously hard to bring home. There are methods and methods of bribery, and the Pretoria Government are masters in these. Cases are known in which large sums of money honestly offered as a proper quid pro quo to indemnify the Government for the surrender of certain rights in property have been refused because the money would go, of course, into the Treasury, and smaller sums have produced the necessary effect when they have been paid in the form of douceurs to influential persons, so that they went into private pockets. Honest and upright men have begun their careers with the firm determination to stand firm to principle and resist the use of such means, but they have found the thing impossible. * * * It is probable that even the most corrupt of the South American republics cannot surpass the Government of the Transvaal in wholesale corruption. There is a difference, however, and one which tells favorably for the South American States. There the thing is fairly open and above board. In the Transvaal these things are better managed.

Though fond of praying and preaching, Canon Little questions the religious sincerity of the Boers. To the Boer the African native is an animal and nothing more, and he is either to be worked out or killed off.

To these people, not altogether so gentle, simple, and religious as some philanthropists supposed, the Government of 1881 handed over the natives of the Transvaal without appeal. Probably no more inhuman mistake has ever been committed, with not only a calm unconsciousness, but even with a flourish of trumpets as to transcendant morality, by any body of well-intentioned and misinformed men. The British colonial policy has much, indeed, to answer for, but we cannot wonder if many in South Africa consider that it never, probably, has had to answer for a sin of such dimensions, as—in spite, too, of being done in the name of high moral principle—the surrender after Majuba Hill.

Cecil Rhodes never found a stronger advocate than is the Canon Residentiary of Worcester.

*SKETCHES AND STUDIES IN SOUTH AFRICA. By W. J. Knox Little, Canon Residentiary of Worcester. Isbister & Co.

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WHAT READERS THINK.

Men of the North—Letter from Mrs. Dixon.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The very courteous and kind review of "The Missouri Compromise and Its Repeal," which appeared in THE TIMES of June 10, contained a statement which the author begs leave to correct in as kind and courteous a spirit as that in which the review was written. It is this: "She [Mrs. Dixon] seems to see but little good in the men of the North, except Webster."

In truth, my book was not intended as a eulogy of men, but only a fair presentation of their acts and motives so far as I could judge. I had thought of the matter only in this light, truth and justice being my aim as I wrote. Upon examining my history, however, with a view to this point, as carefully as very trifling eyes will permit, I find expressions of admiration for various Northern men besides Mr. Webster. On Page 98, Mr. Hemphill of Pennsylvania is commended as "a very superior man." Page 243, Mr. Meigs of New York is spoken of as "that truly good and great man." Pages 127-8 and 239 the Hon. Gerritt Smith and Mr. Greeley are recognized as "sincere and humane men." Page 596 the Hon. Hamilton Fish is mentioned as one for whom Mr. Dixon "entertained a warm friendship." Next, Pages 563-5, see what is said of bluff old Ben Wade of Ohio, who was honesty itself; of Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire, soldier, patriot, President; from Page 133 to 595—but especially 408-9—of Mr. Hale, the "humorist of the Senate," (whom I always liked, though entirely opposed to his politics,) also from New Hampshire, Pages 233-8. Then there was Mr. Holmes of Massachusetts, who speaks for himself, Pages 58, 62, and 63, and Mr. Clarke of New York, who was "willing to see justice done as far as possible, and anxious to preserve peace," Pages 110-11.

Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Brodhead, Charles Brown, and John G. Flower of Pennsylvania, James Brooke, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Livingston, Gov. Marcy, John C. Storrs, and Mr. Vanderpool of New York, Gen. Cass and Mr. Stuart of Michigan, Walker of Wisconsin, Norris and Palmer of New Hampshire, old Truman Smith, and Mr. Tomlinson of Connecticut, Davis, Winthrop, and Eustis of Massachusetts, Dodge of Iowa, and Taylor and Mohle of Indiana, were all "men of the North" whom I should have praised for their integrity and patriotism had I been writing eulogies. Upon them and such as they were I could and would pass no strictures; for in all and each of these men I "see" much "good." There is also Stephen A. Douglas, from that eminently Northern city, Chicago. For my opinion of him see Douglas's own words as applied to Mr. Webster, the comparison drawn between the two, or rather the picture of "the sad close of the lives of these two gifted men; both sacrificed on the altar of their country's welfare"—Pages 422-3. And for the opinion of one far better able to judge of men see letter of Archibald Dixon, Page 445-9.

Of John Quincy Adams: In my judgment of him I was influenced by no "sectional bias" whatever. If I had ever heard him denounced as the author of the "agitation of '36," as it was called, I did not remember it. It had fallen on childish, unheeding ears. I had thought of him only as a great statesman and patriot. When I read his correspondence with the Spanish Minister, previous to the treaty by which we acquired Florida, and our southern boundary was fixed at the Sabine River, I formed the highest opinion of his ability, his boldness, his talent for statecraft, and his love of country. Afterward, however, when I came to that period of his political career succeeding the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency, when I read his speeches in Congress, the various motions he made, the petitions he presented for a dissolution of the Union; when I read all these I could not but feel that he was actuated not by love of country as he had evidently been before his nature was warped by hatred of Jackson and his own disappointment, but rather now by an intense ambition to obtain the Presidency, (an ambition which has wrecked the lives of many American statesmen,) and to gain which he did not hesitate to adopt that policy which did more to bring about ill-feeling between the two sections of our country than any course he could have chosen for that purpose. I confess to an astonishment only equaled by my regret in being compelled to resign the admiration I had felt for a man who should have been great to the end of his life. No, it was no "sectional bias," but his own words, his own declarations, that satisfied me as to the melancholy decline of John Quincy Adams from high patriotism to mere selfish ambition.

You will find in my work very sincere and outspoken criticisms of some other "men of the North" whom my reading of the records taught me to believe selfish rather than patriotic, ambitious for their own promotion rather than for the welfare of their country; men whose great abilities should have placed them far above all insincerity, all political intrigue and subterfuge; and who might have occupied the highest places on the roll of their country's honor had they but pursued the straight path of true patriotism instead of the crooked one of self-interest. But you will find nowhere any criticism in an unkind spirit of any men whom I believed to be true and sincere patriots, no matter how much their ideas might differ from mine or how far north their homes may have been. When one attempts to write a political history the question of political integrity must ever be first; and historical truth must rise above all "sectional bias" or sectional prejudice.

SUSAN BULLITT DIXON.

Big Stone Gap, Va., July 6, 1899.

"Collectors and Department Store Books" in Philadelphia.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In reading your editorial on "Collectors and Department Store Books" in Saturday's issue, I am impelled to enter the lists in defense of at least one department book store, in the which I am employed. I feel it only justice to myself and to my fellow-clerks to enter a protest against some of the statements in your article, and in particular the one which I most resent—that department store book clerks "regard books as something to be sold, and know one book from another simply by its binding."

Now, I really love every book under my care, and though I have very little leisure, utilize every moment of it in trying to get a little knowledge of their contents. We do sell "countless books," probably more than any retail book store in the country, but our sales are by no means confined to bargains, nor even to the popular novels of the day. I am sure no book store in the city can show so large and carefully selected a stock in social science, pedagogy, psychology, and literature, and people from all over the country send to us continually for advice in choosing books on special subjects, which advice some of our clerks are well fitted to give. As to the delight of browsing among books in a bookish atmosphere, either our customers find our books sufficiently attractive without the required atmosphere, or some of the latter has stolen in upon us unawares from a near-by regular book store; for we have dozens of real book lovers and collectors, too, who spend hours with us looking over the shelves and tables, (where, by the way, the books are attractively arranged and not "piled up like dry goods") often chatting about the recent publications, and many times giving us very valuable information on some pet subjects.

In regard to the sale of our books depending upon their popularity and upon advertisements, we have recently had an experience which disproves this. When "Richard Carvel" was published some of our clerks had read the story, and recognizing its singular merit recommended it very highly to our customers, who do rely upon our judgment in such matters, and succeeded in disposing of a very large order of the book in less than a week after its issue, although up to that time there had been no important reviews of it, and no advertisements, to my knowledge, in Philadelphia.

No doubt there are numbers of department book stores to which your article fully applies, but there is at least one which is trying to do good, conscientious, intelligent work, which is run upon the plan of a regular book store by a man of life-long experience in the business, where clerks are retained from year to year and so acquire a general knowledge of authors and titles, and in many cases much more than this, and for this department book store and any others like it I enter a plea for justice.

I feel I must thank you for the pleasure and profit derived from reading THE SATURDAY REVIEW. I know of no literary journal to compare with it for either book buyers or book sellers. G. HALL.

Philadelphia, July 5, 1899.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of July 1 I read an article on "Collectors and Department Store Books." It would seem as if the article were written by a person who never had the advantage of visiting a first-class department store.

In going through the book department of the largest store in Philadelphia one is struck by two things—the neatness of everything and the way the books are arranged, and not piled up "like so many dress goods." Each person who has charge of the different stocks not only knows the books by their binding, which, by the way, is a good way to know them, but also the criticisms on them.

The article also states the sale of a book is governed by its popularity, not by its merit, but is this not so the world over? The trade is not governed by its petty sales, but by regular customers, who buy from ten to five hundred books a year, and seem to be contented with the "bookish atmosphere" found there. Almost every book published can be found on the shelves the day of publication.

As for cutting in prices, that is business; but one never hears of a price like 69 cents there. There is not a retail book store in America that can compete or do the business this "department" does. Very truly yours, HAROLD C. KINSEY,

2,431 North Eighth Street.

Philadelphia, July 8, 1899.

Markham's Poem and Gray's "Elegy."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The "Man With the Hoe," by Edwin Markham, now published in book form with other poems by the same author, has attracted considerable attention by its expressive force and poetic quality. Upon reading and noting the import of this poem one may perceive the fiery message thundered from the poet's heart, decrying man's inhumanity to man and picturing the wrongs of the downtrodden laborer, the lowest type of the human race. There is another poem famous the world over for more than a hundred years from which may be drawn a striking and somewhat confusing contrast to "The Man With the Hoe." That poem is Gray's "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard." I select a verse from each of these poems, both dealing with the humble, illiterate "tiller of the soil," between which the contrast may be more apparent:

"Let not Ambition mock their useful toil,
Their homely joys and destiny obscure,
Nor Grandeur hear, with a disdaining smile,
The short and simple annals of the Poor."
GRAY.

"How will it be with kingdoms and with kings—
With those who shaped him to the thing he is—
When this dumb Terror shall reply to God
After the silence of the centuries?"

In the "Elegy" Gray speaks of the poor as leading happy, ideal lives, content to exist in unassuming simplicity, unruffled by ambition's mocking voice or grandeur's disdaining smile; a life void of care, full of "homely joys," in close touch with nature and with God, exulting in their "useful toil" and regarding their so-called advanced brothers with unenvious and disinterested eyes, neither asking nor accepting any aid tending toward the bettering of their condition socially.

In the "Man With the Hoe" Markham takes a decidedly different view. He speaks of the poor as being shamefully treated by men of broad and higher intellect; suppressed, abused, and made as base as the animals of the field. He thinks of them as "dumb terrors," who will at the last day break the silence of the centuries by appealing to an avenging God to punish men for their indifference to his lot. "How will it be with those who shaped him to the thing he is?" the poet asks. As to that, my opinion is that if there are any such "terrors" really in existence—which I doubt very much—God in His Almighty wisdom has shaped "him" to the thing he is, just as He has molded all classes of society in the human race. Really, I believe Markham's fiery poem has no vital significance to mankind, and I fully agree with Gray's view of the poor man's situation.

ALBERT E. McKAY.

Brooklyn, June 27, 1899.

A Joke for a Joker.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Some remarks to-day of a mutual friend led me to scan again "Authors at Home," in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of June 17. Among its interesting notes I see that Mr. Bangs is at a loss for a name to his house, and has been on the brink of an error in thinking of "Windyhaugh." This is Scotch, and haugh means low lying, which Mr. Bangs's house is not, by a long way; and though such a name might serve for a standing joke, dulce domum is no joke.

May I offer a suggestion through you, Mr. Editor? It is very simple, so apparent that the "wayfaring men, though fools, shall not err therein." (Isa., xxxv., 8.)—Bangs' 'All.

If it were Bangs' Hall, those who drop the "h" would say Bangs all. Bangs means beats, hence beats all, or bangs all. The Century has it, and quotes "that bangs Banagher, and Banagher bangs the world." If you think the joke may pass, well and good. MORIO.

Fool's Paradise, Irvington, N. Y., July 4.

As a Humorist.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Can it be that your correspondent, Charles E. Savage, is a humorist, or does he seriously believe that there is in the English service such a body of men as the "Royal Horse Marines"? unless, indeed, it be on board the well-known Gilbertian ship, Pinafore. If so, he will, I fancy, have a difficulty in explaining the part the horses play in the daily routine of a British man-of-war. The marines are divided into two corps, the Royal Marine Artillery and the Royal Marine Light Infantry, R. M. A. and R. M. L. I., and it is to the latter branch of this distinguished service that Major W. P. Drury, author of "The Bearers of the Burden," "The Tadpole of an Archangel," and other naval stories belongs. It would interest your readers to know that Major Drury, now serving on board her Majesty's ship Camperdown, was in command of the marine detachment landed at Candia during the late Cretan trouble. He has seen much sea service in her Majesty's ships Caroline, Edinburgh, and Camperdown, and it was in the Edinburgh that the writer had the pleasure of serving with him in the latter part of 1880. He had not then commenced his literary work, which has procured for him in England the title of "The Naval Kipling," but he was well known as a talented black-and-white artist, his sketches of naval life appearing frequently in The London Graphic. He is also a gifted musician, acting as President of the Ship's Band Committee, leader of the choir, &c.; while his brother is a well-known London actor. In conclusion may I add my small tribute of thanks for the pleasure your SATURDAY REVIEW has given me?

WALTER S. ATKIN.

R. M. S. Teutonic, New York City, July 10, 1899.

Henry Van Dyke's "Little Rivers."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Some may appreciate most fully the luxuriant ease of a well-appointed den or library mid the privacy of their own home; others may feel the appropriateness of that effient repose that ushers one to the roomy seats and tables of a public or semi-public library, but as for me, the manifold pleasures of sight and sound that await the country visitant provide me with a background against which the pencilings of fancy and the master strokes of fact take on a softer and a bolder hue. Here in this volume of Henry Van Dyke's, which he calls "Little Rivers," can be found still invoke the charm and language of many a frolicsome brook; here in his most attractive guise sits the wayfaring story teller, and the learning that is absorbed from a deep intimacy with Mother Nature looms from out the book like a glorious sun upon a foggy morn.

If I have ever read a piece of more winning and winsome prose than his introduction, I fail to remember it. There is a tingle and sense of fullness that seizes upon the mind and heart when we throw ourselves in abandonment upon the mercies and resources of the genii of field, forest, and lake. We vaunt and romp, whistle and leap, and peril puts on a shyness 'neath our gaze.

To live a joyous youth even within narrow boundaries is possible to all, and the requirement of full physical vigor so often emphasized pales in value at times before the keen sensibilities of invalidism. The necessity is not to be questioning and ever-curious, but trustful and full of hope. When we fish, let us do it with might and main, and not have an eye on the artistic effect we'll create on our friends with a string of bought or borrowed fish. There are a few fish stories here told inimitably by Van Dyke, who is a veritable raconteur. They are told with ease, with unction, and delight, and no imaginary tale can boast of such accompaniments because they are the result of sincere enthusiasm born in the atmosphere of fact. It is well for the student of English literature to turn from the brilliant word play and marshaling facts of Macaulay to the terseness and precision of Bacon; so, also, if we wish to get the humors and thought of the poet-naturalist, we should variously bestow our time between Burroughs and Van Dyke, choosing the former's "Wake, Robin," and the latter's "Little Rivers" for our study.

New York, July 2, 1899. J. F. F.

Miss Harraden's "The Fowler."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I am very much interested in all criticisms relating to modern fiction, and would heartily welcome any opinions concerning "The Fowler," by Miss Harraden, author of that popular book, "Ships that Pass in the Night." These two novels have certain things in common; both prove the influence one person may assert over another, and both stories are told in the same simple, attractive style. In the earlier work the "disagreeable man" succumbs entirely to the softening influence of a girl whom suffering has only humanized and ennobled, whereas in "The Fowler" a bright, whole-hearted, happy young woman is mentally wrecked by a despicable cynic, who gains such ascendency over her mind that he poisons it with his own misgivings and pessimisms. So completely does he control her that every vestige of her gallant womanhood is destroyed and she renounces even friends and family ties for his sake. This, in short, is the rather unworthy theme of a deeply psychological novel, and, although it awakens one's interest, it does not enlist one's sympathy. It is hard to imagine that a self-reliant person of great intellectual achievements could be so completely dominated by such a miserable specimen of mankind. Had the author not hated her hero so much and had made him a little less despicable, the complete subjugation of Nora's mind would have been easier to account for. The best bits of the book have nothing to do with its development, and Miss Harraden shows a felicitous touch in her portrayal of country life. The wooing of two rival innkeepers and the bickerings between Mary Purrington's great-uncle and great-great aunt Rebecca, aged ninety-six, are deliciously humorous and well drawn. On the whole, however, I think one closes the book with a feeling of depression and a sense of relief, anxious to learn what others may think.

INQUIRER.

New York City, July 2, 1899.

Marinus Willett's Home and Its Garden.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In reply to Walter Scott Jarvis of 75 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, let me say that the old Willett homestead and its old-fashioned garden belong, alas! to the things of the past. The widow of Col. Marinus Willett of Revolutionary fame died there in 1866 at a great age. Soon after the property was sold, and the quaint old farmhouse was torn down. Tall tenements were reared on the Lewis Street side and on Cannon Street the Catholic Church St. Rose of Lima was erected, and later the large clergy house. The three brick houses on Delancey Street belonging to the Willett estate were also demolished after a time, and on their site is a parochial school. Tenements occupy the place where the Willett coachhouse and garden were on the same street.

The inclosed poem was suggested to the writer upon hearing that the approach to the new East River Bridge would span a part of this historic spot, so well remembered and beloved for its old-fashioned garden, which she has attempted to describe, and where so many happy days were spent in early life.

Feeling quite sure—indeed, knowing—you have many readers who remember and loved this old city garden, she trusts that the little memorial of it many find a place in THE SATURDAY REVIEW.

ANNIE EHNINGER DE FRIESE.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 11, 1899.

AN OLD CITY GARDEN.

A MEMORY.

Its fence rose high, its solitude to keep,
And shut its fragrant silence closely in;
The old house, like a watchdog fall'n asleep,
Heard not the city's din.

Like Cerberus guarding the Hesperides,

1899

The grim old keeper watched this garden fair,
Lest to despoil it some young Hercules
Should enter unaware.

Yet oft a sprite, urged on by circumstance,
When the old sentinel fell in a doze,
Stole slyly in the garden, where, perchance,
She plucked its choicest rose.

Or bolder truant spied, with curious eye
Press'd to a peephole, fruit in tempting reach,
Quick scaled the fence with ape's agility,
And snatched a luscious peach.

Its winding walks among green shrubberies
Were sweet with mint, sweet marjoram, and box,
And the delight of humming-birds and bees,
Balm, gilly-flowers, and phlox.

Its roses! golden, crimson, pink, white,
Their secret fragrance to the night unbound,
Illumined by the full moon's magic light,
It seemed enchanted ground!

Ah me! the ruthless change that put to rout
This dear old garden's sweet and stately pride,
Since from an open casement there looked out
The fair face of a bride,

Who in this garden saw an Eden fair
With tempting fruits by tempter unassailed,
And bordered paths between the flowers, where
No serpent ever trailed.

'Twill never bloom again. Where in its charm
Grew modest flowers, sweet herbs, and stately plants,
Breeds alien life, and human creatures swarm
Like colonies of ants.

And none of all who crowd each narrow street
Within what once was that fair garden's bound
Knows that beneath his hurrying, heedless feet
Is consecrated ground.

And none within those stifling walls that frown,
Refusing welcome to the sun and air,
Knows where their shadows fall so blackly down
Once bloomed a garden fair.

Yet soon above these walls a bridge shall span,
When they, like Babel towers, are overthrown.
Ah me! alas! this is the work of man.
The garden was God's own.

ANNIE EHNINGER DE FRIESE.

Books For a Fire Company.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In the column of questions and answers I notice the request of U. F. I. from Ansonia, Conn., for a list of ten or twenty best books for a fire company. Having been a member of the fire department in my own town for fifteen years, I feel sure the following list is a good one. F. H. H.

Thomaston, Conn., June 17, 1899.

"Harold," by Bulwer Lytton. Period, Saxon England, eleventh century.
"Ivanhoe," by Walter Scott. Period, Third Crusade, twelfth century.
"Last of the Barons," by Bulwer Lytton. Period, War of the Roses, fifteenth century.
"The Cloister and the Hearth," by Charles Reade. Period, the Reformation, sixteenth century.
"Westward Ho!" by Charles Kingsley. Period, Queen Elizabeth, sixteenth century.
"Guy Fawkes," by W. H. Ainsworth. Period, Gunpowder Plot, seventeenth century.
"St. George and St. Michael," by George McDonald. Period, Civil War, seventeenth century.
"Lorna Doone," by R. D. Blackmore. Period, James II., seventeenth century.
"For Faith and Freedom," by Walter Besant. Period, Monmouth Rebellion, seventeenth century.
"Henry Esmond," by W. M. Thackeray. Period, Queen Anne, eighteenth century.
"Captain Singleton," by Daniel Defoe. Period, George I., eighteenth century.
"Waverley," by Walter Scott. Period, George II., eighteenth century.
"The Virginians," by W. M. Thackeray. Period, George III., eighteenth century.
"Ravenshoe," by Henry Kingsley. Period, Crimean War, nineteenth century.
"Hugh Wynn," by Dr. S. W. Mitchell. American Revolution.
"The Great Salt Lake Trail," by Inman and Cody.
"The Rough Riders," by Theodore Roosevelt. War with Spain.
"David Harum," Westcott.
"Prisoners of Hope," Mary Johnson.
"A Dash for a Throne," A. W. Marchmont.

"Stevenson's Edinburgh Days."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I am sure it must have been a slip of the pen that caused you to write in your Review of Miss Simpson's "Stevenson's Edinburgh Days," "her [Miss Simpson's] father being well known to us as the discoverer of chloroform." Dr. Simpson did not discover chloroform, nor did he ever pretend to claim to have done so. Chloroform was discovered and manufactured in 1831 by Samuel Guthrie of Sacket's Harbor, N. Y. Liebig in 1831 mentions this discovery. Soubeiran also discovered it independently of Liebig and Guthrie, but after Guthrie had announced his discovery. Dr. N. B. Ives of Yale College used it, as made by Guthrie, in 1831, and Dumas of Paris named it (chloroform) in 1835. Dr. Simpson heard of it, he says, from a Mr. Waddle, and on Nov. 10, 1847, wrote his first paper on its use. He sent a copy of that paper to Dr. C. L. Jackson of Boston in December, 1847, who had it published here together with a paper by Dr. Ives, that gave the credit of its discovery to Samuel Guthrie and stated that Mr. Guthrie had brought it to his notice sixteen years before Dr. Simpson had heard of it. Give honor to whom honor is due.

J. A. EVANS.

Chicago, Ill., July 5, 1899.

P. S.—A son of Mr. Guthrie lives here and has papers that fully substantiate all I have stated above.

This was not a slip of the pen. Probably a misconception of Miss Simpson's meaning caused the statement. Miss Simpson is not to blame in the matter, except that her statement may be said to be a little ambiguous. She writes: "Ten years before the time when Louis tossed restless with fever, hearing all night 'the wind intone' in that house, early one morning, after much search, my father found the blessed anaesthetic qualities of chloroform, and was lulled by this syrup of sleep into controllable unconsciousness for the first time."

Four Good Novels.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Just a word to admirers of the romantic school. The four books mentioned in the list herewith, viz.:

"The Honor of Savelli," by S. Levett Yeats;
"The Courtship of Morrice Buckler," by A. E. W. Mason;
"An Enemy to the King," by R. N. Stephens, and
"A Man-at-Arms," by Clinton Scollard,

while they have not excited much comment seem to the writer to be far superior to and certainly much more readable than a great number of the novels put before the public during the last few years, but that have been better "log rolled" and boomed as the best-selling books of the day.

How many novels equally good as the ones named above, and as little celebrated, are on the shelves of readers of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW? Possibly the publication of this will evoke hints of some such; if so they will be welcome to ROMANTICUS.

Rome, N. Y., June 17, 1899.

French Books for Girls.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Mothers ignorant of French frequently ask for names of books in that language suitable to give their daughters, who wish to supplement their studies by reading. It has occurred to me that a list of such books might be of use to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, and I herewith send some titles which lay no especial claim to literary excellence, for the books are merely selections from the very inferior stock of a third-rate circulating library in a country town of Northern France, but they are entirely free from the ordinary moral blemishes of their class:

"Le Pêcheur d'Islande," Loti.
"L'Abbé Constantin," Halévy.
"Eugénie Grandet," Balzac.
"Le Rêve," Zola.
"Valliant," Jacques Vincent.
"La Neuvaine de Colette," Jeanne Schultz.
"Le Foyer Breton," Souvestre.
"En Bretagne," Souvestre.
"Joconde Berthier," M. Uchard.
"Marcof le Malouin," E. Capendu.
"Le Marquis de Loc-Ronan," E. Capendu.
"La Grande Marmère," G. Ohnet.
"Le Maître des Forges," G. Ohnet.
"La Chevelure de Madeleine," J. Rameau.
"Dosia," H. Gréville.
"La Mare au Diable," George Sand.
"Graziella," Lamartine.
"Roman d'un Pauvre Jeune Homme," Feuillet.
"Columba," Prosper Mérimée.

It would be very easy to make a second list free from serious objection, but containing passages more freely expressed than is usual in English, and such a series might be made to include works of far greater power than many of those here given

M. J. A.

New York, July 4, 1899.

Awaiting the Sifting Process of Time.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

A few extracts from "The London Literary Letter," expressing the views of William L. Alden, while showing that he has the courage of his convictions and the audacity to state them, also shows that his zeal is not according to knowledge. In your issue of March 25 he writes, referring to the death of Cavendish: "Whist will remain what Cavendish made it. I do not forget the important modification of leading fourth best. That any other modification of the game will ever be made there is not the slightest reason to suppose. Whist has reached perfection; it will never alter its character so long as it is played." This sounds prophetic, though only based on human ken, and seems to most whist players not up to date in view of the variety of leads and methods of play in vogue since Cavendish wrote his book.

In your issue of May 27, referring to Cunningham Graham's "Ipané"—"I pity the man who does not read it. He will lose an opportunity which will never again occur, for it is to the last degree improbable that there will ever be a second Cunningham Graham"—does he wish us to take him seriously or does he mean that there is no second edition of a personality when planted in the ground. A difference of opinion as to the productions of any author does not warrant a basis for pity any more than one's taste for meat warrants pity from a vegetarian. So many illustrations of the difference of taste in literature have been already furnished in "The London Literary Letter," notably in this same issue of the 27, that W. L. Alden would do well to follow his own advice and await the sifting processes of time.

A. H. ROSS.

Newark, N. J., June 21, 1899.

"Harum" and "Holley."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

A noted artist has said—with a suggestion of scorn in his remark—"that the art critic often reads into pictures high thoughts and exalted meanings utterly unthought of and entirely unintended by the artist." This by the way. But perhaps it may be true that the literary critic in the case of "David Harum" possibly had nothing to evolve from his own inner consciousness, and the homely picture of provincial life as represented by the homespun David presented nothing to his mind.

Did "Holley" see nothing but "third-rate matter" in the pathetic story of David's broken home, in the death of his wife and child? His little boy dying with a finger—so to speak—on his "daddy's" hand, though that father was far away? The return of David, to read in the face of his friend and sister that his arms must be empty of child love and he must face a lonely future? Can the critic read all this and pass it without a full heart? Can he fail to fathom the cause of the success of the book with such "bits" before him? That touch of nature in the death of a little child marks the book like a prophecy of its sure success, and success must follow any human interest and goodness such as David's. And the wife—while she did not die precisely of too much bonnet—women often threaten to die of too little—she in a way was as richly and individually a character study as her husband, and her passing out of the world with her longings unfulfilled finds a counterpart in many women shut away in lonely hamlets and shut out of the brightness and growth such as come to women of larger opportunity and cultivation. So the book lives because the characters are alive. Think of a man like David tuned to fine instincts being criticised and misunderstood for his speech and habits, merely an outcome of his lack of education and the out-of-the-way town in which he lived. His nature is sweet. His mind is wholesome, though his mode of expression was provincial, sometimes coarse, and lacking entirely the veneer the uneducated city man often takes on.

You feel a sort of shame, as though he must know and be hurt by such criticisms touching him so nearly, so personally. Sentiment? Certainly, but the world is sweetened by sentiment, and if there were more David Harums the faith in human kindness would not die out. Again, not only is the dialect true to that locality, but the naturalness of the brother and sister's conversations runs so smoothly that you feel they might have been taken down verbatim. Perhaps this very naturalness, this simplicity, is what deceives the critic. Simplicity is very often taken for vacuity, but beware, simple cloud forms sometimes contain electricity, and the uncouth dialect of a David Harum often holds such immensity of thought as may change the policy of a nation. Think of Lincoln, and who remembers his style of conversation, his mannerisms, to criticise them? What is remembered is the matchless splendor of his thought, in his conceptions for the betterment of his country. The comparison may be unequal, but it conveys the same idea. Anyway, I think "Holley" is only trying to start a fuss! He is likely being very much amused by this outcry against him, and is glad to give spice to thought even at his own expense. Certainly, it is one of the charms of the paper that just such criticisms are aired.

AUGUSTA S. BRYANT.

Webster Groves, St. Louis, Mo., June 15, 1899.

"The Heart of Denise" and Other Tales.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Macaulay deplored the circumstances and the hour that installed Frances E. Burney, the authoress of "Evelina," as Lady of the Bedchamber to the pitiless Queen Charlotte. To be effectually hid among the fopperies and littleness of Court life meant to a person of her attainments and capacities intellectual starvation. But the mania of fascination that surrounds royalty is responsible for such self-immolation. A. L. Yeats in his "Heart of Denise" gives a striking phase of Court intrigue, gathered from the feudal history of France under Navarre. A Chevalier of the Lance, M. de Lorgnac, undertakes to perform a dangerous mission for the King for which hazard he is promised the hand of Mlle. de Mieux. Her large estates will also be forfeited to his keeping and she must perforce surrender her heart, freedom, and person to his care. Even while she utters the words that show a regard for her future lord she despises him utterly and a loathsome horror of her probable slavery seizes upon her soul.

Suspicion, misjudgment, and prejudice lurk like ominous shadows over de Lornac's career, while his valor, knightliness, and intrepidity are suffered to pass unnoticed.

The drawing of de Clermont is a superb piece of painting. A being gifted, but perverse, formed by nature to great achievements, yet lacking the moral stratum of righteous impulse, his life can only be utilized as a warning to others. He must woo not for honorable purposes but for a pastime, and the necromantic power that he exercised over his fair victim has its existence in fact. Trustful womanhood tempted by a fair exterior and the blandishment of superior manners and courtliness seeks not for the under surface of such armor but gives a voucher for gold where tinsel and brass abound. The death of this vagabond is fitting, a thrust from a common ruffian, and the day of misdeeds exists no longer for him. The author has shown in Denise a personality winning and tender, full of trustfulness toward God and man, with a vein of true piety running through her soul. Through each entanglement we hope, pray, and look with expectancy for her issue therefrom unscathed and adorable as ever. And when she discovers the latent nobility of her husband's conduct, so misunderstood, she has learned the lesson of love and is happy.

The other tales in this volume are sprightly and clever and possess more than momentary interest. "Captain Moratti's Last Affair" is like a catalogue on brigandage, relieved by the softening influence of repentance at work on the heart of a "knight of the road." "The Treasure of Shaqui" has embalmed in its slender outline the possibilities of "A New Arabian Nights" with its particular references to India. If S. Levett Yeats would but accept the task. In the event of his occupying a platform, I should assuredly wish to be one of his audience.

J. F.

New York, June 14, 1899.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

Items Gathered During This Week's Tour of the Publishing Houses.

I. NEW YORK.

Among recent English writers there is no one of whom so much has been expected as of Neil Monro. His volume of short stories, "The Lost Pibroch," certainly justified the public's expectations. These were, in a measure, fulfilled in "John Splendid." His new book, "Gilian the Dreamer," still further confirms them. This story will shortly be presented in book form from the press of Dodd, Mead & Co.

J. C. Snaith, author of "Mistress Dorothy Marvin" and "Fierce Heart, the Soldier," has written a new novel for D. Appleton & Co., entitled "Lady Barbarity." This is a comedy of the most romantic days of the eighteenth century; it will be published toward the last of the month of August.

The sales of "David Harum" have averaged 2,000 a day for every business day so far in July. On a single day this week the orders reached 7,000.

Possibly no novel has received such an extraordinary diversity of criticism as the last book by Mrs. Henry Dudeney, entitled "The Maternity of Harriott Wicken," of which a new edition has just appeared from the press of the Macmillan Company. As the title indicates, it is the kind of a book that is bound to be attacked or praised, according to the liberalism or conservatism of the reviewer. The author's art, too, has aroused varied discussion.

Charles Scribner's Sons have just disposed of a large edition of Richard Harding Davis's "Soldiers of Fortune," bound in paper, to the American News Company. The edition, which is limited to 10,000 copies, is similar to one of Mrs. Hodgson-Burnett's, "A Lady of Quality," brought out in the same way not long ago. In this item may be recognized the signs of a movement tending toward the popularization of standard works of fiction which may be observed among publishers in many quarters.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are about to issue a collection of drawings by Michael Angelo Woolf, some of which have appeared in Life, Judge, &c. The volume, which will be entitled "Sketches of Lowly Life in a Great City," will also include some original drawings furnished by the relatives of Mr. Woolf, which have never before been reproduced. Mr. Woolf's nephew, Mr. Henius, is the editor of the book.

Fergus Hume, the author of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," has a new book of adventure in press at the New Amsterdam Book Company. It is entitled "The Expedition of Captain Flick." The book relates the disappearance of an island in the Indian Ocean by means of an earthquake and the hairbreadth escapes of a party of English yachtsmen form the basis of the narrative.

A volume of short stories by Julian Ralph will be published before long by Harper & Brothers. The volume is to be entitled "A Prince of Georgia and Other Tales." This firm has almost ready in book form Senator Lodge's "War with Spain," which has been running as a serial in Harper's Magazine. The work will be presented with eighty-two full-page illustrations by various artists.

Mr. Joel Benton, one of the best-known critics of poetry in this country, has just collected his articles upon Poe and his shadowy double, Thomas Holley Chivers, which will be brought out in book form by M. F. Mansfield & A. Wessels. The volume, which will be entitled "In the Poe Circle," will be provided with portraits and other appropriate illustrations. The same publishers are about to present an enlarged edition of Mr. Benton's "Emerson as a Poet," which will contain a new essay on "Emerson's Later Poems" and valuable additions to the Emerson bibliography.

T. Gallon has a new novel in press at D. Appleton & Co.'s. It is as yet unnamed, but those persons who have seen the manuscript pronounce it a worthy successor to "Tatterly," "A Prince of Mischance," and "The Kingdom of Hate." It is on the theme of altruism, but presented in a peculiarly fresh and striking style. The early chapters show the author's intimate knowledge of the phases of child life, which surround the original plot that is later developed until there is unfolded a moving drama of self-sacrifice. The book will be presented in August or September.

In the July number of The International Studio, just published by John Lane of the Bodley Head, Gabriel Mourey continues his series, "The Art of 1899," with an interesting article on "The Paris Salons." The text is illustrated with several pages of half-tone reproductions. The frontispiece of the number is a reproduction in color of "The Violinist," by Kate Cameron. The other colored reproductions include "Vieux Pérron à Bruges," by Le Sidanier; "Design for a Bath in Mosaic," by E. M. Simas, and a reproduction of a painting by Byron Shaw. Horace Townsend has an illustrated article on "American and French Applied Art at the Grafton Gallery." "Studio Talk" from the great art centres of the world forms a particularly newsy and entertaining feature of this month, as does the American Supplement.

A fourth edition is announced by the New Amsterdam Book Company of Charles Lever's novel, "Gerald Fitzgerald," which was only presented three weeks ago.

Cyrus Townsend Brady, Archdeacon of Pennsylvania, and for some time Chaplain of the First Pennsylvania Regiment in the Spanish-American war, has made his reappearance in literature. It may be recalled that Dr Brady published some time ago a story of life at the United States Naval Academy through Charles Scribner's Sons. He has now completed a new romance of the war of 1812, which will be entitled "For the Freedom of the Sea," in which will be followed the fortunes of "Old Ironsides." The tale will first make its appearance as a serial some time in September in the columns of The Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia.

Brentano's have just received from Paris "Les Femmes en Culottes," by John Grand-Carteret; "L'Amour Criminel," by M. Garon, formerly Chief of Police; "Histoire et Philosophie des Styles," by Henry Havard; "Hommes et Choses d'Outre Mer," by Paul Hamelle; "Leurs Soeurs," by Henry Lavedan; "Reflets sur la Sombre Route," by Pierre Loti; "Le Poste de Neiges," by Paul and Victor Margueritte; "Mémoires du Temps de Louis XIV.," by du Cause de Mazelle; "La Pacification de l'Europe et Nicolas II." by Nicolas Notovitch, and "Au fond du Gouffre," by George Ohnet.

"Tales of the Trail," by Col. Henry Inman, has just been published by Crane & Co. of Topeka, Kan. Col. Inman is the author of "The Old Santa Fé Trail," "A Pioneer from Kentucky," and "Salt Lake Trail." In his new book the author gives his personal recollections of such men as Custer, Sheridan, Forsythe, Buffalo Bill, Kit Carson, and others. The same publishers have also presented a new book by "Buffalo" Jones. To this unique character the world is indebted for almost every one of the three hundred buffaloes left. Mr. Jones speaks of the passing of the buffalo and of their age, and of his romantic search after the almost extinct musk ox of the arctic regions.

Now that a war cloud seems to be hovering over the Transvaal, it may interest some persons to know that a capital description of the forefathers of the Boers in South Africa, before they began their great "trek" to the north, is given in H. A. Brydon's "An Exiled Scot," published this week by the New Amsterdam Book Company.

A second edition of R. V. Risley's volume of "Men's Tragedies" is on the press of the Macmillan Company for immediate publication. It is also reported that Mr. John Lane of the Bodley Head is contemplating another edition of the collection of short stories by the same author, entitled "The Sentimental Vikings." This volume was first published about four years ago. The contents were collected from the author's work in The Yellow Book, and from other English periodicals.

The promises of the publishers of Lippincott's Magazine for a "new" Lippincott in July have been emphasized by the contents of the August number. The complete novel will be by Sarah Barnwell Elliott, the author of "The Durke Sperrit," and "An Incident and Other Happenings." It is entitled "Fortune's Vassals." The brief fiction will be represented by "The Court of Judge Lynch," by Maurice Thompson, author of "A Tallahassee Girl"; "The Illumination of Lee Moy," by Dr. C. W. Doyle, author of "The Taming of the Jungle"; "Noah's Ark," by I. Zangwill, and "Woman: a Phase of Modernity," by Ellen Olney Kirk. George F. Barker will have an article on "Wireless Telegraphy Through Scientific Eyes," while Anne Hollingsworth Wharton will present a second paper on "The Salon in Old Philadelphia." "The Devil's Bridge," by Charles M. Skinner, is a Philippine legend and study for a forthcoming volume.

A companion volume to Esther Singleton's "Turrets, Towers, and Temples," with numerous illustrations, will shortly be issued by Dodd, Mead & Co. It will be entitled "Great Pictures Described by Great Writers." Raphael's "Sistine Madonna," is described by Hans Andersen; Botticelli's "Birth of Venus," by Walter Pater; Guido's "Portrait of Beatrice Cenci," by Shelley; Rubens's "Descent from the Cross," by Sir Joshua Reynolds; Tintoretto's "Paradise," by Ruskin, and Paul Potter's "Bull," by Thackeray.

The characters and setting for Henry Van Dyke's story in the fiction number of Scribner's August entitled "Vaillantcoeur," come from the Lake St. John region of Quebec. A guide narrates the tale to Mr. Van Dyke as they travel through Lac Moise. Walter Appleton Clark illustrates the story.

"Richard Carvel" is now in its seventh edition. Since its day of publication it has sold at the average rate of over 1,000 a day. In the Macmillan Company's mail one morning early this week there were orders for 4,000 copies of "Richard Carvel." Nearly every large city in the Union and Canada was represented, not to mention England, to which two editions have already been transported. Strange as it may seem, not a single copy has yet been ordered from the author's own birthplace, St. Louis, thus fulfilling the adage that "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country."

New and important evidence of England's influence on the Continent during the Reformation period is presented in Canon Pennington's new historical work, "The Counter-Reformation in Europe," which has just been presented by Elliot Stock of London.

In Collier's Weekly, published to-day, are photographs of the Rough Riders' convention, at Las Vegas, New Mexico. There is an article on the return of the cruiser Philadelphia from Samoa, including photographs of the cruiser herself, the officers and crew, and Lieut. Lansdale and Ensign Monaghan, who were killed near Apia. Walter Camp tells about the Yale-Harvard boat races and the Poughkeepsie races. The front page shows a picture of the United States cruiser Brooklyn, photographed May 20, from the Brooklyn Bridge, 135 feet above the river level, a few minutes before the cruiser struck on a shoal or something else which stove in her bottom and sent her to the navy yard dry dock.

D. Appleton & Co. have secured from Lamson, Wolffe & Co. the publishers' rights of David Parker's novel, "The Pomp of the Lavilettes," which will shortly be republished uniform with other of Mr. Parker's novels.

The sixth edition is announced of Prof. Julius Silversmith's "Practical Handbook for Miners, Metallurgists, and Assayers." The publisher is D. Van Nostrand. Prof. Silversmith was at one time a lecturer on mines and mining in Armour's Institute, Chicago. The new edition of his work will be augmented by many illustrations and a description of all the latest methods and systems and improved machinery and appliances for the treatment of ores of metals.

The little volume called "Don't Worry Nuggets," published by Fords, Howard & Hulbert, is to lead a series, of which three of the volumes are "Patriotic Nuggets," compiled by John R. Howard; "Educational Nuggets," also compiled by Mr. Howard, and "Philosophic Nuggets," which includes selections of Carlyle, Ruskin, Charles Kingsley, and Amiel, by Jeanne G. Pennington.

"Square Pegs," a new novel by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, will be published in the Autumn by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. It will be illustrated by the author.

E. P. Dutton & Co. will shortly publish "Robert Raikes: The Man and His Work," with an introduction by Dean Farrar, D. D. Robert Raikes has been called the founder of the Sunday school. He began his great work in 1780, collecting a few poor children and giving them instruction on Sundays.

"The Carpetbagger," a novel by Opie Read and Frank Pixley, will shortly appear from the press of Laird & Lee of Chicago.

A third edition of "Ben King's Verse," completing 5,500 copies, has just been issued by Forbes & Co. Over 4,000 copies have been sold to date. It was published last September, and the demand has steadily increased. This seems to be an unusual sale for the work of a humble American rhymster. Mr. King's sense of humor was thoroughly American. Many of his verses still survive in garbled form on the American variety stage. The editor of the book has seen fit to change the name of "The Sum of Life" to "The Pessimist," ignoring the pun on Longfellow's poem implied in the earlier title. Here is one quatrain, which is probably familiar to music hall habitués in some form or other:

> Nothing to do but work,
> Nothing to eat but food,
> Nothing to wear but clothes,
> To keep one from going nude.

Arrangements have been made to translate into French Mr. Brooks Adams's work on "The Law of Civilization and Decay," which is published by the Macmillan Company. It is now in its second and revised edition. It is proposed to use it in economic courses in several of the larger universities in France.

II. BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 13.—Miss Alice Brown's "Meadow Grass," thirteen tales of New England life, now in its tenth thousand, and "The Road to Castaly," her first volume of poems, have been transferred from the list of Messrs. Copeland & Day to that of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., the publishers of her latest book, "Tiverton Tales." This volume is selling very well, for Miss Brown's work has that pleasant quality of friendliness which attracts those truly gentle readers who are repelled by the blunt, unkempt coarseness often called strength.

It may not be generally known that Miss Brown was the original discoverer of Miss Mary E. Wilkins, to whom some eighteen years ago she awarded the prize of $50 offered by The Boston Sunday Budget for the best short story. This was a genuine contest, not one of the species requiring competitors to subscribe for the paper, and the editor, Mr. W. A. Hovey, (Causeur), requested Miss Brown to examine the stories. She decided in favor of Miss Wilkins. This success brought the new writer's name before Messrs. Harper & Brothers, and before Mrs. Charles Stuart Pratt, (Ella Farman,) who encouraged her to send stories and verse to Wide Awake, the children's magazine then issued by Messrs. D. Lothrop & Co.

Th. Bentzon has translated Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich's "Story of a Bad Boy," and given it the title of "Un Ecolier Americain," which seems rather grave for Tom, the friend of Pepper Whitcomb. Still, when one considers the composition on the horse, with its warning, "The way of the transgressor is hard," one is thankful that the sage of the Temple Grammar School does not appear in Paris is "Le petit philosophe de l'Embouchure." The book is "approved by the Minister of Public Instruction, adapted for schools and public libraries, and selected by the City of Paris for distribution as a prize," and it is in its fourth impression.

The next volume of the American Statesman Series is to be "Salmon P. Chase," by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University. Its publishers, Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., will also issue a life of the Rev. Dr. Horace Bushnell, one of Dr. Holmes's "three-deckers" among old-fashioned ministers, one who not only spoke as having authority, but had it. Another preacher's memories will be found in "The Reminiscences of Julia Ward Howe," reprinted from The Atlantic Monthly, but Mrs. Howe's work in the preacher's desk is but a small part of her varied public labors.

"Square Pegs" is the title of Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney's coming novel, to be published in the Autumn, and it appears to indicate a story of a different temper from her former books, in which the pegs are either round by nature, or rounded by events before the closing chapter.

The house which furnishes both the scenes and the speakers for the Rev. Samuel Child's "The House with Sixty Closets," to be published in the Autumn, by Messrs. Lee& Shepard, is in Fairfield, Conn., and was built by Judge Roger Sherman, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Gen. Sherman's grandfather. Many old portraits and relics of the family still remain in the house, and on these and some lately discovered manuscripts of Judge Sherman the story was based, and sent to the publisher in June, 1898.

A "popular" edition of Miss Selma Lagerlof's "The Miracles of Antichrist" is announced by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. Cause: The pirate whom we have always with us and readers without consciences.

ART ABROAD AND AT HOME.

The Season in London.

LONDON, July 5.—The art season here reaches its height simultaneously with the social season, and declines with the latter, so that it is now on the wane. It has not been as important in many ways as usual, but there have been and continue to be a number of interesting exhibitions, and the crowds which attend them indicate that the public interest in art in England is even more keen than ever. The disappointment of the Royal Academy, whose show is not up to the standard this year, has been compensated for by the displays of the British Society of Water Colors, the extremely choice exhibition of old masters at Agnew's, and by a number of novel and important little exhibitions of all kinds. Benjamin Constant has been showing a number of his recent portraits, while the little exhibition of the new English Art Club and of the International Society of Sculptors, Painters and Engravers is exceptionally good. It must be extremely gratifying to Mr. Whistler, the President of the International Society, and the other officers of the society to find so much public interest in their display. Mr. Whistler himself sent no less than six important examples, among them his striking "Carmen Qui Rit." Other portraits which call for mention in this display are William Nicholson's "Mrs. Nicholson," James Guthrie's "Portrait of Mrs. Watson," Alexander Mains's "Portrait of a Lady," these last two very forceful and full of individuality; Harrington Mann's "Mrs. Lymington and Her Daughter Sybil," and J. G. Shannon's "Portrait of Three Children." It was a pleasure to see Cecelia Beaux's clever portrait of Mr. Richard Watson Gilder's little daughters, and which attracted so much attention and favorable notice at last Autumn's portrait show in New York, as greatly admired by the English public. There are groups in front of it all the time. Of works other than portraits in this display I was particularly struck by W. H. Bell's "May Morning," A. K. Brown's "In Shadow," Arthur S. Haynes's "Study of a Chalk Pit," and two remarkably clever landscapes by Alfred Withers, "The Turret Mill" and "A Breton Road."

The Messrs. Agnew have made much talk in art circles by their display of some selected old masters which have lately come into their possession. Some of these, and notably one of the examples of Raphael, are more important than any shown in many a year. I spent an entire afternoon in their gallery last week and found myself well repaid.

John S. Sargent, whose death was reported by cable in America in May last, is busily at work in his studio at Chelsea. I visited him there one morning last week and found that he has just completed a portrait of a little girl, standing, with riding whip across her knees and clad in a white frock and a red jacket and hat. The figure is life size and full face, and in virility and that remarkable lifelike quality which Mr. Sargent gives to his work is the best canvas he has painted since his famous "Man with a Poodle," by which title his portrait of the London art dealer Mr. Asher Wertheimer is generally known. This child's portrait is superior to Mr. Sargent's well-known one of little Beatrix Goelet and is the best one of a child he has ever painted. He is also at work upon a full-length portrait of an extremely tall woman well known in London society, and another feminine portrait of a young woman walking on a river bank with a decorative landscape background. Mr. Sargent works in a studio in a house in Tite Street, Chelsea, formerly occupied by James McN. Whistler. He is in vigorous health and took the false news of his death as a good joke. He is much pleased with the success of the recent exhibition of his works in Boston.

American visitors to London, most of whom, of course, visit the National Gallery, but only a few of whom, I regret to say, find their way to the Tate Gallery, with its important collection of old and modern pictures, are seemingly not aware of the fact that the old Guild Hall contains a collection of Turners equal, if not superior, to those in the National Gallery. I found a study of these Turners well worth the time spent in getting to and from the Guild Hall, which is in the city, and which, with the present congested condition of London streets, is not an easy place to reach.

Most of the more prominent New York dealers are now here and I am told that several of them have made important purchases for the New York market next year. Mr. Augustus Tooth found an extremely interesting exhibition in progress at the London house of Arthur Tooth & Sons on his arrival. I saw there, among other exceptionally good canvases, a large and superior example of Harpignie's. C. W. Kiackner has a number of interesting pictures on view at his house here, and Roland Knoedler, who has been at many of the larger art sales of the Paris season, has just reached here. T. J. Blakeslee, who spent May and early June in Paris, where he secured some good pictures, was in London only a few days, and is now rusticating at the picturesque little village of Cookham, on the Thames. I recently enjoyed a walk through the beautiful Cleveden woods on a perfect June evening with him. C. W. Kraushaar and other New York art men are also here.

C. Melville Dewey and Mrs. Dewey have settled down for the Summer at Fairford, near Oxford, and R. W. Van Boskerck is painting in Sussex.

The report cabled to New York a few weeks ago that Mr. Pierpont Morgan has purchased the remarkable examples of Fragonard recently found in a peasant house at Grasse, France, is correct. Doubts were expressed as to its truth at the time.

Mr. Morgan paid $60,000 for these pictures, which will be seen in New York this Autumn. Here, as in France, the artists are busily engaged in painting or putting the finishing touches to their canvases to be shown at the Paris Exposition next year.

JAMES B. TOWNSEND.

New York Art Notes.

It now seems certain that the statue of Lafayette, subscribed for by the school-children of the United States, will be completed in time for the Paris Exposition of next year. The sculptor of the figure, Paul W. Bartlett, and the designer of the pedestal, George G. Barnard, both have their work well in hand, and though, of course, it cannot be expected that a finished bronze statue will be produced in time for the exposition, it is certain, unless unforeseen accidents occur, that the models of the statue and pedestal will be seen by the visitors to Paris.

The memorial of Heine, after all the stress and storm which has assailed it, has at last found a resting place in the Borough of the Bronx. It is sufficiently far removed from the crowded city streets to satisfy those who opposed its presence where urban crowds might view it, and it is sufficiently near New York for inspection by those who are willing to believe that its admirers and defenders are right. Such a result of all the quarrels and bickerings of the opposing critics is almost ideal. Everybody is satisfied, and nobody is injured. Besides this, the location of the fountain is in every way the best that could have been suggested for its somewhat rococo style. The sylvan glades and flowery meadows of Bronx Park are a fitting foil and contrast for the multitudinous details of Herr Herter's work. It is not likely that opinion will be agreed as to the Lorelei for many years to come. It cannot be gainsaid that the modeling of the figures at the base is masterly. The rock on which opinion splits is the central figure, the "Lorelei." She is altogether too healthy and solid and muscular for any but a Teuton ideal. She is a shock to Latin nerves. The light, graceful, exquisite form which one associates with the water fairy, the Undine of legend and romance, converted into a German peasant woman, coarse and healthy, and of too solid flesh—harmony of feeling on this point is hopeless.

Artistic Copyright.

Mr. Gerald Robinson, President of the English Society of Mezzotint Engravers, appeared lately before the select committee of the House of Lords, and protested against certain clauses in the proposed artistic copyright bills as they had been formulated. Mezzotints and photographs, Mr. Robinson said, were classed in the same line as to copyright, and that if mezzotints were put on a level with photographs, it was as much as insisting "that engraving was not a fine art."

The Chairman of the committee then asked if Mr. Robinson objected to the proposed definition of an engraving, and his reply was:

Yes; we think that the definition of engraving being so comprehensive and covering all kinds of photographic engraving, and every kind of process work, levels all the distinctions which exist between artistic engraving and mechanical engraving, so called. I suggest that process work should be defined and put in Section 4; and we say that Section 4 will not work without it. We argue against the principle of the bill altogether, because we say it deprives the engraver of any status at all practically and puts him on a level with the process worker. The whole point, almost, with us is to get a definition of "process work."

Mr. Robinson then added that he wanted it to be held as a penal offense for anybody to pass off process work as engraving, and he said: "For the protection of the public, an artist ought to have copyright as far as possible in his own pictures; and then, if cheap reproductions were allowed, it should be an offense to represent them as other than what they were. The signing of these things was the important matter. Process work was not permitted to be signed as if it were a mezzotint engraving."

Columbia University Library.

The additions to the library during the past college year, ending June 30, 1899, were 26,404 bound volumes, of which 18,288 were derived from purchase or exchange, 5,141 volumes from gift, and 1,975 from the incorporation into bound volumes either singly or by subjects of pamphlets and other material received unbound during the year or already in the library in unbound form. This is the largest annual growth which the library has ever made, the nearest approach to it having been in 1894-5, when 24,839 volumes were added.

It may be interesting to give in brief the additions to the library of the university during the past fifteen years. There were added to the library during the five years ending June 30, 1889, 35,836 volumes, the additions for the following five years ending June 30, 1894, were 80,031 volumes, while the number added the third period of five years ending June 30, 1899, was 98,966.

The number of books in Columbia University Library in 1883, when the various libraries belonging to Columbia were consolidated in what was then the new library building under Melvil Dewey, was less than 50,000 volumes. In May, 1889, when Mr. George H. Baker, after about a year's service as acting librarian, was chosen librarian in chief, the library numbered a little above 92,000. It now contains, July 1, 1899, above 278,000 volumes, and is thus exceeded in numbers by no university library in America, except that of Harvard College, the unfortunate and undeterminable extent of the Chicago University Library should be thought to exceed the above figure.

Many additions have been made during the past year in French and German history, together with more than 2,200 volumes in philosophy and education, with large developments in many other directions. Among other special purchases was a collection of more than 1,100 pamphlets issued during the French Revolution, consisting of reports and other official and semi-official documents addressed to the legislative bodies in France during the years 1789-91. Also a large body of dissertations in Greek literary history and archaeology was acquired. Following the interest and importance which the subject has assumed, an unusually rich collection of material on the Philippine Islands has been formed, including many Spanish works and books printed in Manila.

There have been made and added to the general catalogue during the past year 61,034 new cards, and the number of cards incorporated with the catalogue for a number of years has an average of 50,000 annually. The growth and the use of the library as indicated by the loans of books to be used out of the building has shown a notable increase from year to year during the past ten years. The number of books loaned in 1888-9 was 11,325, the following year it rose to 16,004, and it has annually increased until the record for the past fiscal year is 77,200 volumes loaned, or between six and seven times that of ten years ago.

Columbia University Library now consists, as far as the public is concerned, of a general reading room, the Law Reading Room, the Avery Architectural Reading Room, 18 special reading rooms or seminar rooms in the library buildings, and 20 departmental libraries of greater or less extent, each with certain reading-room facilities.

Mr. George H. Baker, who resigned from the library on July 1, has been succeeded by Dr. James H. Canfield, late President of the Ohio State University, who has commenced his work.

John Newbery's Publications.

The treasures of the private collections of the City of Boston have recently been augmented through the acquisition, by Mr. D. C. Heath, the well-known publisher of that city, of the library of children's books and educational works issued by the house of Newbery from 1740 to 1800, which was brought together by Mr. Charles Welsh when he was writing the biography of John Newbery, Oliver Goldsmith's friend and publisher, and the founder of the famous publishing house which for nearly 150 years was at the corner of St. Paul's Churchyard, London. These are the books to which Washington Irving referred in his preface to "Bracebridge Hall" when he said:

"Nor was it without a recurrence of childish interest that I first peeped into Mr. Newbery's shop, in St. Paul's Churchyard, that fountain-head of literature. Mr. Newbery was the first that ever filled my infant mind with the idea of a great and good man. He published all the picture books of the day; and, out of his abundant love for children, he charged 'nothing for either paper or print, and only a penny-halfpenny for the binding!'"

At the end of his "Bookseller of the Last Century" Mr. Welsh brought together a catalogue of the chief publications of the house of Newbery, which is of immense value to the bibliograph, the student of books for children, and of the educational literature of the last century. Many of the little books there enumerated have disappeared entirely, for nothing vanishes so completely as the children's books of bygone times, which were thumbed until they were worn out and useless. But the collection which Mr. Heath has acquired and which is now being catalogued and arranged is as fully representative as any collection is ever likely to be. It contains some unique treasures, and forms an instructive object lesson in the evolution of children's literature and of the school book. Besides a collection of chapbooks for children—several battledores, (the successors of the hornbooks,) some rare primers—a thoroughly representative collection of fiction for children—of early toy books, and of those books in which the pill of information is gilded in a fashion which is very curious to those who are familiar with present-day methods of conveying instruction, there are in the collection first editions of Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," "The Traveller," and "The Deserted Village," and of other works by Goldsmith and Dr. Johnson, as well as many other rare treasures.

Ill-Natured Verse in Blackwood.

We may be entirely wanting in a proper sense of humor, and confess to have found nothing amusing in certain verses printed in Blackwood's Magazine for June, entitled "The Kentucky Girl."

The poet tells of a "Yankee" officer fighting in the Philippines amid a shower of bullets, "and one of them plugged hotly in the centre of the brain" of "the gallant Colonel." When "the fair Kentucky damsel" learns that her lover has been killed, then "she tumbled dead."

Exactly where the laugh comes in here we fail to see. We are positive that we have yet to read anything published in this country holding those English officers who took part in the battles of the Soudan in a ridiculous light. The incident W. H. H., the writer of "The Kentucky Girl," describes—"the plugging" of a soldier—might pass muster, but what is singularity indecorous is to be found in the refrain which follows each of the six stanzas. Here the name of a gentleman who holds the highest position in England the Government of the United Kingdom—is treated in disrespectful manner.

Blackwood's Magazine has been considered as the type of conservatism, or at least possessed of good manners, but this, as a departure from common decency, should be decried.

If the source of the verses be American, which is possible, the acceptance of "The Kentucky Girl" shows a singular want of discrimination on the part of its editor.

Quoting Mommsen.

A Viennese paper, The Workmen's Journal, was bold enough to print a quotation from Mommsen's "Roman History," whereupon the police seized and confiscated the paper. This coming to the attention of Mommsen, he made use of Goethe's epigram:

One thing alone I dread for my dear poetical venture,
Lest the Vienna censure should pass it unglorified by.

And wrote the following characteristic letter: "I ventured to hope that I might enjoy the same distinction, and am the more grateful for the honor in that it was wholly unexpected. The epigram dates from 1797, and this suggests a question whether culture has made much progress in Austria during the century. Let me express a hope that beneath the persistent barbarism, or, should I say, 'rebarbarism,' of the upper strata of society, the natural power of the subsoil is at work, and will cause many green shoots to spring up under the dry old timber above."

The Dante Society.

At a meeting of the Dante Society in London the Baron de Rensis, the Italian Ambassador, was one of the speakers. Somehow it had been announced that the Baron de Rensis had chosen for his topic, "Dante as a Business Man." The Baron repudiated any idea of this kind. In the course of his address he said:

Dante was an exceedingly bad business man, and he was bitterly opposed to the accumulation of wealth, which he regarded as a symptom of the decadence of his beloved City of Florence. He had a passion for poverty, which he idealised until he used language in speaking of it of almost amorous admiration and devotion. For the sinful and erring he had a tender heart; his malediction, when it was uttered, was always accompanied by forgiveness. But for avarice, fraud, simony, usury he had no pity, and when he had exhausted all the vehemence of his invective in denouncing those who were given to these vices, he directed against them that irony which was his greatest and most formidable instrument. In Dante form and thought were alike great; he was the high priest of truth and beauty. While he was a pure Catholic, the weapons from his arsenal were those by which the Papacy had been most severely scourged. He had the greatest, purest, and best of thoughts, but no one had ever been able to surpass the force and incisiveness of his invective.

A New Library's First Year.

The Richmond Hill Library, recently organized by the Ladies' Twentieth Century Club of Richmond Hill, L. I., has just made its report to the Regents of the University at Albany. This library was opened to the public on April 8 and makes its annual report at this early date because June 30 marks the expiration of the official library year, (for annual reports.)

This new library has been very popular from the first and has already demonstrated its usefulness. Beginning with 1,418 volumes, its circulation is already 4,132, within less than three months. The librarian, Miss Harlette M. Easby, is in close touch with the citizens of this neighborhood, particularly the younger element, and not a little of the success of the library is due to her large acquaintanceship and her patient and kindly regard for the needs of the younger readers who frequent the reading room and the library. Many of the recent publications have lately been added to the library, and another large addition of current works of literature will soon be placed upon the shelves.

In this library "open shelves" is the word, free access to all the books on all the shelves being enjoyed by every visitor, old and young. No complaints have been made to the Trustees of any abuse of this privilege, while there is no doubt that ease of accessibility, the privilege of handling the books, of delving in them, goes a long way toward awakening and confirming the reading habit in individuals, and toward increasing the number of confirmed readers—the enlightenment of the community.

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MISS JOHNSTON'S novel of Colonial Virginia has advanced steadily and surely in popularity as its uncommon power, historic imagination, clear discrimination of character, its most interesting love story, and its literary charm have gradually become more widely known. *The States*, of New Orleans, in the following paragraphs indicates the sources of its popularity:—

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"Miss Johnston has selected for the scene of her sprightly tale the Virginia of old colonial days, and few writers have given us a more delightful picture of the period, or better drawn, in light and shade, the exclusive society of the time.

"The aristocratic refinement of the stately mansions in which the action moves at times, the culture of its lords and masters, the beauty and grace of its maids and mistresses, are presented with a deftness of skill that distinguishes the finished artist; yet when the thread of the tale winds in among the rougher path of insurrection and bloody strife, there is not wanting the vividness of description that thrills and enchains.

"The tale is of interest rarely so well sustained. One moves into it fascinated from the beginning. It is notably strong in description. The relation of the thrilling experience of Landless and Patricia on the bosom of the storm-tossed Chesapeake, the graphic story of the battle without quarter between the besieged colonists and their loyal help on the one side and the slaves and Indians on the other, Miss Johnston has done with genuine cleverness. The tale is not less admirable in the delicacy of its sentiment."

Of Miss Johnston's New Story

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD,

Now appearing in The Atlantic Monthly, The Critic, speaking of the earlier chapters, said: "It is one of the best first installments of a novel that I have read in many a long day. * * * I cannot think of any other of recent days that opens with more picturesqueness and 'go,' or that piques curiosity to the same extent."

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TWO OUTDOOR BOOKS.

Ornamental Shrubs.*

It often happens that the author of a book is a very selfish person. He is, of course, interested in the books he is writing himself, and if others are not, so much the worse for them. Because of this we frequently find a book crowded with technical terms and expressions familiar enough of course to those who have studied the things of which the author writes, but are all Greek to the lay majority. The present volume offered exceptional opportunity for the introduction of botanical technique that should awe, if it did not inspire; but if the present author was tempted thus, he has for the most part resisted the temptation manfully, and the result is that we have a book prepared especially for the large number of people who, though interested in plants and flowers, have little or no knowledge of botany, and neither time nor inclination to acquire it. The book was written in Newport, where, perhaps to a greater extent than elsewhere in this country at least, are to be found in practical use the combined horticultural treasures of the world. The revival of gardening is among the most interesting movements in the outdoor life of modern England and America. The famous Newport gardens derive their chief beauty and glory from what are known as hardy plants. In almost every instance the chief reliance for both flowers and foliage is upon sarubs and herbaceous perennials. In Newport and the various estates there have been assembled the newer as well as the older hardy exotics from all parts of the world. They have been grown alongside our native plants, and their relative merits fully determined. Mr. Davis has been able to study the processes of growth and cultivation on most of the Newport estates during extended periods, and writes with authority upon his chosen theme. The field is a broad one, and in his pages we have contact with all the old favorites and many new ones. Landscape gardening signifies a combination of utility and beauty in the use of tree and shrub mediums, and a shrub that will answer very well in certain places and soils will not do at all with conditions only slightly changed. Again, ornamental shrubs well suited for large grounds will not lend themselves to places more restricted as to size.

To the novice the mass of possible material is simply bewildering, but in the hands of the practical man much is rejected as unfit without the trouble of consideration. Flowering shrubs and those with brilliantly colored foliage are to ornamental gardening what the finishing touches are to the painted picture or the final polish is to the sparkling gem. There is a color value to shrubs and to otherwise tame garden work they are a distinct gain when the color is carefully and intelligently chosen.

Among the many shrub forms of merit may be named Azalea, Barberry, Dogwood, Filbert, Japanese Quince, Deutzia, Silver Thorn, Rose of Sharon, Hydrangea, Rhododendron, Honeysuckle, Mock Orange, Magnolia, Sumac, Elder, Spiraea, Snowberry, Hawthorn, Indian Currant, Chinese Lilac, Japanese Snowball, Roses, and Syringa, as a few of the more familiar and popular varieties. Generally speaking, shrubs with a green foliage have a superior value over those in which the purple predominates. Red berries are exceedingly effective as Autumnal effects. Patience, care, and vigilance are all required of the successful landscape gardener. It is not enough to know plants, their habits, their fertilizing requirements, the exact amount of moisture they must have, but, knowing all this, to apply it and then to be constantly on the alert to guard against seemingly trivial and unimportant conditions, that are after all far-reaching in effect. The cultivation of plants and flowers is a fascinating occupation. Alexandre Dumas has given us suggestions of the great possibilities in this direction in his story of "The Black Tulip." It is a mistake to hold to the one-time theory that American trees and shrubs should, to a great extent, inhabit American lawns. Some persons have been fanatical enough to hold that nothing but American trees suit American lawns, but the continued employment of such trees as the Norway maple will serve to disprove the universality of such a theory. There is no good reason for rejecting an ornamental tree or shrub that is suited to a certain soil solely because it is not American. It is better to lay hold of any good thing, whenever and wherever it may have originated and to naturalize it. The book is full of information upon the subject of which it treats, and it contains many suggestions that will prove helpful and valuable. The illustrations in the volume, otherwise typographically praiseworthy, are somewhat disappointing.

Insects That Are Our Friends.*

When you study insects you will quickly learn in what marvelous ways their structure is fitted to the surroundings amid which they live. You will be amazed at their strange manifested instinct, so close in some of its revelations to what is called reason. It will be impossible not to observe how important a part is borne by insects in the economy of nature and how closely related are insects, plants, and birds, or entomology, botany, and ornithology. The present book is the result of the author's realization of the lack of such information as now enters into the book's text, when in her youthful days of enthusiasm such a book was entirely unavailable to her. She has tried to do for young students of the present day what was not done for her. The child who finds an interest in the ants, the beetles, the worms, and caterpillars is assisted and encouraged by the present writer. Ways and means of finding various insects are pointed out, and instruction follows as to treatment of secured specimens. Personal interest and knowledge characterize and lend a sparkling charm at least to the earlier pages, and the recommendations of the writer are perspicuous and practical. Nature study will be stimulated and encouraged on the part of the young, for whom the volume is intended, and into whose hands it will doubtless go. In entomological studies, to get the best results and to secure the most accurate knowledge, it is needful that the student should come into personal contact with the things about which he studies. No closet naturalist can ever acquire the results that easily come from field work. To study insects properly, therefore, and to be able to recognize insect friends from foes, one must collect them. Now, collecting insects, as the book well suggests, signifies something more than merely gathering specimens with faded color, broken legs, bruised wings, or missing antennae. First, catch your insects truly, but catch them with net and wide-mouthed bottle carefully, so as not to crush and spoil them, and having caught them you must either know or learn how to mount and preserve them. There are certain rules agreed upon by entomologists, so that your specimens shall be individually fit either for study or for exhibition, with which your collection, as a whole, shall be valuable and attractive, but lacking which your collecting labors will have been in vain. It is estimated that the animal kingdom comprises more than 1,000,000 species, and that insects constitute one class of this animal kingdom, than which there is no other class more numerous. The classification followed by Miss Cragin is largely that of Comstock's Manual, though place is sometimes given to a classification derived from sources less reliable. There are, it is true, certain blemishes in the book, and the enumeration of families in the various orders is not always complete. Accuracy is at times also lacking, but with all its faults the book will do a certain good. It will have a tendency to inspire youthful but original research. It will keep the student, under its influence, out of mischief, and with growing knowledge, the errors of text arising from the occasional lack of personal acquaintance with the zoological facts presented and a consequent dependence upon the reading of conflicting authorities will pass away.

The illustrations are confined entirely to black and white. This would not of necessity imply an absolute lack, even if we admit the value of color in the cases of the pictorial representation of insects, moths, butterflies, &c., but unfortunately there is, in point of fact, an indifference, if not an actual badness, about the pictures that strongly suggests the work of an artist who never saw the specimens themselves. In these days of photography and of half-tones this is the more lamentable, as it is of the highest importance that illustrations should convey the greatest and most detailed accuracy. A glance through the book reveals the frequent lack of clear definition in the pictures, which cannot be ascribed to the presswork. The list of "Books of Reference" given in the Cragin book leaves much to be desired. As an inspiration and as a stepping stone to something else, and an introduction to the methods of collecting and preserving insects, the book will admirably serve, but unfortunately that is about all.

Cromwell Childe has compiled and arranged a valuable little work which will be issued the first of next month by Bonnell, Silver & Co. It is entitled "A Pocket History of the American Navy and Naval Commanders." It is a comprehensive little handbook of the men and deeds of the United States Navy, together with many interesting details as to sea power. The book is intended for popular reference, and has been compiled from the best naval authorities. An interesting feature of it is the records of the famous ships of the various wars.

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*ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS FOR GARDEN, LAWN, AND PARK PLANTING. With an Account of the Origin, Capabilities, and Adaptations of the Numerous Species and Varieties, Native and Foreign, and Especially of the New and Rare Sorts, Suited to Cultivation in the United States. By Lucius D. Davis. Fully illustrated. Cloth. Decorated cover. Gilt top. Rough edges. Rubricated title. Large octavo. Pp. 338. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

*OUR INSECT FRIENDS AND FOES. How to Collect, Preserve, and Study Them. By Belle S. Cragin, A. M. With 255 Illustrations. Cloth. Decorated cover. 12mo. Pp. 372. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

TOM HUGHES.

The Unveiling of a Statue of Him at Rugby.

At Rugby the statue of Thomas Hughes has just been unveiled, and the occasion brought together all Rugbians. The statue is of marble. On the pedestal is the name of Thomas Hughes, with the date of his birth and death, with the notification that he was the author "Tom Brown." Underneath this is the inscription, "Watch ye, stand fast in the faith. Quit you like men; be strong." The project of erecting this statue originated among the old Rugbians in London.

The ceremonies were presided over by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who, in an eloquent address, told of the services that Arnold had rendered. The Archbishop said that it was reserved for Tom Hughes to tell them what Arnold was as a schoolmaster, and how, in the school, he bestowed himself on his duties in such a manner as to reveal to all who came within knowledge of his work and into contact with his personality what sort of teacher was required for the education of English lads. In the school they saw how Arnold's nobility of mind penetrated into the character of his boys. They saw how, singly, by his persistence in the discharge of duty, by his appreciation of truth and high principle, by the steady way in which he kept all those whom he taught perpetually penetrated with the thought of pursuing the highest aims, he impressed, not only those who had great abilities, but average boys, in something that lifted them far above what they would have been without his teaching. They saw how he made the ordinary schoolboy feel that there was something better to live for than merely the enjoyments of the moment, and there was a dignity in human character and conduct. * * * He taught them there to enter into the spirit of humanity in general, and that even those who had no very great ability had a part to fill in the workings of the world. He taught them that whatever little they might be able to do, it was still worth doing. It was good that the statue of Hughes should stand among them to remind them of what such a man could be, to remind the whole school of what the school Arnold taught was really like, to remind them of that wonderful past when, under Arnold's inspiration, Rugby School became, although the world did not know it at the time, a model for the future of English education, and in many ways took the lead in all great and real aims, for he made England feel that which was best worth having in the teaching of the young, even, above all, the knowledge that could be given to them was nobility of character, truth, devotion to high service, and that which made one worthy to be called a man. Tom Hughes, in his account of the school where he was brought up, had shown to them what was the magic charm which acted upon him as it acted upon others. He doubted if there lived any man who could so vividly have portrayed to them all that that great school became under its great headmaster—the master to be reverenced.

Mr. Goschen, in his concluding speech, paid a glowing tribute to the memories of Tom Hughes and Dr. Arnold. Mr. Goschen said:

He had had sent to him a beautifully bound and illustrated French translation of Tom Brown, with pictures illustrating the costume of the schoolboys of the day. Tom Hughes's character was essentially a British character. The Archbishop of Canterbury had presented to them Tom Hughes as a scholar and disciple of Arnold. But he possessed something which no schoolmaster, no great man, could have given him, and that was the peculiar temperament and constitution of his own nature. That nature combined to an extraordinary degree the tender heart of the girl with the splendid courage of the man. Sympathy was one of Hughes's chief characteristics. As Lord Cross had truly said, he hated sham, and he embodied in the schoolboy life that hatred of anything that was untrue and dishonorable, that was unworthy of his idea of school life, and he showed what it was most important to show, that the highest intellectual development which was at that time introduced into our public schools did not develop into priggishness, but into a fine, healthy, intellectual schoolboy character. He was a hero in his way, and he represented a peculiar kind of heroism. It was a moral heroism, ready to battle against all that was inglorious or mean in the world. His was a heroism modest and simple, and not vain-glorious, and there he stood now, looking over that close which he loved so well, and where he developed those fine physical qualities which accompanied his moral and intellectual qualities. That model schoolboy, with all the splendid moral influences of Arnold upon him, was also an athlete. He distinguished himself at football, and rowed with Oxford on the famous occasion when Oxford beat Cambridge with seven oars in the boat. Then he passed from Rugby to Oriel College and into the life of the world. When in the world what was one of his characteristics? He assisted Morris and others in their efforts for improving the condition of the working classes and instilling something brighter into their lives.

Tom Hughes, Morris, and others were the pioneers in those workmen's clubs and polytechnic institutes which now did so much for a great portion of the nation. He brought to them not philosophy, not literary ability, but that invigorating freshness which permeated what those good men did in those days. Then he passed into the House of Commons, where his honesty, his cheerfulness—for Tom Hughes was nothing if not fresh and cheerful, full of hope, and never discouraged—always led him to believe the best of all men. He was ever sanguine in disposition—sanguine that men could accomplish something in this world if they put their shoulders to the wheel. He terminated his Parliamentary life by an act of self-sacrifice in withdrawing in favor of some other candidate. So he closed his Parliamentary life, but the whole of his life, from the time when he was there at Rugby, when he left Parliament, and afterward did good and honest work as a Judge—that life was a fine English life—a life to which every Rugbian might look with pride. If they wanted the embodiment of what such a life had been, if they wanted Rugby School which molded him, to be represented, they should turn not to mythological figures, and not to any of those feminine statues which sometimes were emblematic of nations—if they wanted a man to represent the character of Rugby, that man was Tom Hughes, and there he stood.

Thomas Hughes was fully entitled to that reference to him Mr. Goschen made. "The most distinguished schoolboy who ever lived." Many become great in after life, but it is rare praise for a lad to have won the love of his schoolmates, not for his talents alone, but because he was honest, unselfish, and above all, so manly. And may "Tom Brown" long remain the book of books for our own American schoolboys.

NEW SUMMER NOVELS

THE NAKED TRUTH. By ALBERT ROSS. The charming style of Mr. Ross's novels is familiar to millions of readers. This book is written in his best vein, and will be very popular among those who enjoy stirring, realistic incident, heartfelt situations and scenes. The first edition of 30,000 copies are all ordered on publication day.
Cloth bound, $1.00; paper cover, 50 cents.

THE SLAVE OF THE LAMP. By HENRY SETON MERRIMAN. Author of "The Sowers," "Young Mistley," "Dross," etc. There is a ring and thrill to this story due in part to its unusual theme. It is written with all the characteristic power of the author, and will meet a tremendous sale.
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THE SACRIFICE OF SILENCE. By EDOUARD ROD. Translated by JOHN W. HARDING. The writings of this prominent French author are original and wonderful. He does not follow the beaten path in fiction, but has a peculiar style of his own. In portraying the emotions of the heart he is entirely without a peer, and the theme of this particular book is one as yet untouched by modern writers. This work will have a place with the literature that is lasting.
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A PRINCESS OF VASCOVY. By JOHN OXENHAM. Author of "God's Prisoner." A story that will win thousands of admirers. It is an artistic conception; a true romance, which has about it a quality of real life. It is a dramatic tale equal in many respects to the "Prisoner of Zenda," and fully as interesting. Cloth bound, gilt top, $1.50.

HATS OFF. By ARTHUR HENRY VEYSEY. Author of a "Cheque for Three Thousand," etc. A splendid story for Summer reading. Are you tired, blue? Read HATS OFF! Do you want a story for the hammock? Read HATS OFF! Do you want a story with "go," with an original plot? Read HATS OFF! Do you want to laugh? Read HATS OFF!
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THE MAN WHO DARED. By JOHN P. RITTER. Mr. Ritter has achieved a work of rare interest. It is a great historical picture of the time of Robespierre, in which fact and fancy are welded together in a fine realization of the spirit of the times. It has all the elements of a genuine romance, and is an unusually fascinating historical romance.
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Snow on the Headlight.

A Story of the Great Burlington Strike. By CY WARMAN, author of "The Story of the Railroad," etc. 12mo. Cloth, $1.25.

In writing his new novel of railroad life, "Snow on the Headlight," Mr. Cy. Warman has pictured the intimate and usually unknown phases of a great railroad strike. As a man who has worked upon railroads, and has known railroad officers and employes in their daily life, Mr. Warman has already demonstrated the knowledge and broad sympathies which have aided him to become the foremost American writer of railroad stories. In this novel, which represents his strongest sustained effort, Mr. Warman's keen perception, thorough understanding of the situation, and his appreciation of dramatic effects have enabled him to present a picture of the acts and experiences of officials and of strikers which will be received with profound interest. If is a story which has not been told, and for the telling no one is better qualified than Mr. Warman.

The Game and the Candle.

By RHODA BROUGHTON, author of "Dear Faustina," "Scylla or Charybdis," etc. No. 268, Appletons' Town and Country Library. 12mo. Cloth, $1.00; paper, 50 cents.

Miss Broughton's new story shows the hand of the practiced novelist, trained in construction, and assured in the maintenance of interest. "Nothing could be more clean-cut and suggestive of future drama than the opening chapter," writes the critic of the London Academy, who elsewhere dwells upon the author's art in the presentation of landscape. The ingenious plot of the story will tempt the jaded novel reader to enjoyment of one of the best examples of the author's work.

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THE WEATHER.
Showers in the afternoon; light to fresh southerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,449. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 16, 1899.—22 Pages and Supplement. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks heavy.

FOREIGN.—THE TIMES's special correspondent in London cables that the chief topic of discussion in the British capital is the Transvaal crisis. British opinion, it is believed, does not uphold the Government or Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, in hostile preparations against President Krüger. In certain influential circles the concessions granted by the Volksraad are considered sufficiently broad to conciliate the Outlanders if they should be properly presented to them. The true cause of the crisis is alleged to be the machinations of those who, disappointed in Rhodesia, are eager to seize the far more desirable Transvaal. THE TIMES's correspondent gives a graphic account of a trial spin of the Shamrock in deep water. One trivial accident is recorded. No attempt at speed was made, but the cup challenger showed commendable obedience to her helm. A review of the London theatrical world shows a fairly successful season, with a notable share of popularity for American companies and their plays. London is now full of Americans, one and all predicting triumph for the cup defender and the Yale-Harvard team. Mr. Kipling is having trouble over copyright in England. Mme. Dreyfus yesterday visited her husband, and was afterward greeted by a company of Rennes ladies, who offered their sympathy. Dreyfus was also visited by his counsel. Many people were wounded in the riots at Cherbourg on July 14. An affray occurred at Canea, Crete, between French and Italian soldiers. One Frenchman and one Italian were fatally wounded. El Liberal of Madrid announces the discovery of a deficit of 2,750,000 pesetas in the accounts of the Northern Railway Company, due to embezzlements.—Pages 1, 7, and 17.

Page 1.

American tin plate was advanced yesterday in Pittsburg from $3.87 to $4.37 a box.

Fifteen Austrian miners, who went to Iowa seeking work, were taken manacled to Chicago yesterday, and are being sent here for deportation for violating the alien labor law.

President Watson of the Middlesex County Bank, in Perth Amboy, which was wrecked by its cashier, George M. Valentine, admitted yesterday that it was unlikely that the institution would be able to resume business. It is now said the depositors may not be paid in full.

President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company yesterday refused to accede to the demands of the committee of employes who called to demand adjustment of alleged grievances. The men said there was nothing left for them to do but back down or tie up the roads.

Page 2.

Chicago's 800 lodging houses have been put under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Health to prevent the colonization of voters.

It is reported in Washington that Secretary Alger has intimated that he would be disposed to resign if the public censure of him cannot be stopped. The stories that Gen. Miles has been slighted while performing his duties as Acting Secretary of War are untrue

Page 3.

A mob lynched a murderer in the jail at Gainesville, Ga., getting into the prison by a ruse.

Frank J. Goodwin declared last night that he felt certain that he would win in his fight against John C. Sheehan.

Major J. L. Fowler of the Tenth United States Cavalry died on July 11 on the steamer Ella, on the voyage from Gibara to this city.

A large bronze tablet commemorating the action at Tarrytown in the War of the Revolution was unveiled at Tarrytown yesterday. There was a large attendance.

The voting trust of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company has been dissolved, and the stockholders will, at the annual meeting on Sept. 4, have the right to elect Directors who will elect an official board by the dissolution the control of the concern passes to the Union Pacific.

Gov. Roosevelt gave out a statement yesterday warning those who have been applying to him for recommendation to the War Department for positions in the volunteer army that their requests are in vain, as he has simply been asked by the War Department to give information regarding the men who have been selected by the department.

Page 4.

The Oiseau outsailed the rest of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian fleet of small boats in the race off Oyster Bay yesterday.

The opening day of the race week of the Larchmont Yacht Club brought out many of the crack boats, and some good races resulted.

Harry Elkes won the twenty-five-mile motor-paced bicycle race at Manhattan Beach yesterday. Two riders were injured in a fall on the track.

Page 7.

Frank Campbell, the New York member of the Democratic National Committee, attended a conference yesterday at the Elberon home of ex-Senator Murphy, and it was decided that Mr. Campbell should attend the meeting of the Democratic National Committee in Chicago.

Page 6.

James A. Tyng and L. B. Garretson and A. H. Bond made good golf scores at Morristown, N. J., yesterday.

At the Polo Grounds yesterday the New Yorks beat the St. Louis baseball nine, and at Washington Park the Brooklyns won from the Chicagos.

At the Brighton Beach races yesterday, Dr. Catlett won the Punchestown Steeplechase, Martimas the Nautilus Stake, and Marsian, Sadducee, Voter, Zanone, and Sam McKeever the other races.

Page 10.

The Charity Organization Society has reported to Controller Coler the systems in vogue in other cities for extending public aid to private charities

Orin B. Booth, the detective employed by the Mazet Committee who was arrested Friday night, was discharged in the West Side Police Court yesterday.

It is announced that British capitalists have recently invested $5,000,000 in oil lands in Ohio and West Virginia. Count C. F. Z. Carraeristi, a mining and oil expert, who put through the deal, arrived from Europe on the American liner St. Paul yesterday.

Supreme Court Justice Maddox, in Brooklyn yesterday handed down a decision declaring the Ahearn law to be unconstitutional. He holds its purpose is to make gifts, and that the Legislature is not empowered to authorize taxation for gratuities to private individuals. It is also objected to the act that the claims under the act may be audited without notice to the city.

Page 11

The Bellevue Hospital attendants object to the new khaki uniforms prescribed by the Charities Commissioners. They would not don them yesterday.

Thirteen writs of certiorari have been issued by Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, to corporations and individuals who desire their assessments to be reviewed.

It is said that the Metropolitan Railway Company has bought from the New York and Harlem Railroad Company the car stables on the east side of Park Avenue and also those on the west side of Madison Avenue.

Page 13.

The salaries of 300 employes of the Post Office have been raised by Postmaster Van Cott, in accordance with instructions from Washington.

Page 14.

Isaac Margolius, thirteen years old, and Moses Schlesinger, eighteen years old, of this city, were drowned on Friday at Plum Island by the capsizing of a boat in which they were. The boys were members of the Young Men's Educational Club, which had a Summer camp at the Island.

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SHAMROCK HAS A DEEP WATER SPIN

British Torpedo Boat Destroyers Make Way for Her.

ESCAPES CARELESS STEAMER

Sir Thomas Lipton Watches His Yacht From the Erin.

No Attempt Made at Speed, but the Cup Challenger Answers Her Helm in a Taking Way—One Trivial Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 15.—The Shamrock is the centre of the attractions at Southampton water at present. Since she left Thornycroft's she has lain at her moorings, some distance off Hythe Pier, with her skippers and crew aboard, and under the eye of Sir Thomas Lipton, who is making the steam yacht Erin his home while Shamrock is got ready for her trials. This morning Southampton, Hythe, and Cowes were thrown into a state of mild excitement by signs of unusual activity aboard the Shamrock, and there was a report that a deep-water spin was contemplated. The Erin early got under way. Further out lay Satanita ready to play her part.

No boats were permitted alongside the Erin and Shamrock, and people flocked to the waterside to see the cup challenger under sail for the second time in her existence. The breeze was fickle, but a fresh tide ran treacherously in the confined waters and Southampton water was crowded with craft.

Sir Thomas Lipton and a few guests went aboard the Erin and watched the preparations for what was supposed to be a preliminary trial. About 9 o'clock the Shamrock slipped her mooring, and under her mainsail and foresail, accompanied by the Erin, made off. She appeared higher out of the water than is usual in a racing craft, possibly lacking proper ballast, and slipped along in a style that pleased the onlooking watermen.

When fairly under way a Cowes passenger steamer blundered across her path and for some moments there was danger of a collision, but the Shamrock came to and smartly slipped under the stern of the guardship Australia, and, answering her tiller in a taking style, spun round almost in her own length, her skipper shouting "All right!" to the steamer. No attempt was made at speed.

After clearing the steamer, the Shamrock met a flotilla of eight torpedo-boat destroyers in line abreast across the narrow waters going at a great pace. Their commander, seeing Shamrock, ordered a line stem and stern, letting the cup challenger through. Shamrock had a full racing crew, and under easy sail went as far as Hurst Castle, a very short spin.

She did nothing by which her quality could be judged. She is to do her first trial with Britannia on Tuesday; that may tell the tale, though the Prince's boat is an old stager now. Yachting men see little that is different in Shamrock above the water line to the ordinary racing craft of her size. It is believed that she can beat Britannia twenty minutes over the cup course, but nobody knows.

Sir Thomas Lipton is making himself popular by his boundless hospitality, except so far as Shamrock is concerned. She is wrapped in mystery—for what purpose is not obvious. T. B. F.

SHAMROCK'S ACCIDENT.

Her Halliards Carried Away Off Benbridge, but It Is Not Considered Serious.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 15.—Shamrock returned to her moorings from her spin today with her mainsail damaged.

The accident is not looked upon as being of a serious nature. The yacht was returning from the Warner Lightship in a good southwesterly breeze, when, opposite Benbridge, her main throat or peak halliards were carried away, and she had to be brought up into the wind.

Shamrock was trying a lighter set of running gear aloft as an experiment, and it was apparently unable to stand the strain.

The yacht has not been docked, but remains moored off the Hythe pier.

The Satanita accompanied the challenger on her spin.

COLUMBIA REACHES NEWPORT.

The Yacht Will Go to Bristol for Slight Repairs Before Again Racing with the Defender.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 15.—Shortly before noon to-day the sloop yacht Columbia arrived, under mainsail and all headsails, and anchored to the west of the Torpedo Station. She was preceded by the tender St. Michael's.

The Columbia will go to Bristol for some slight repairs, and later will return to Newport for her daily tuning-up trials with the Defender, and on the 22d of this month the two boats will meet for a series of five races for the trophy offered by the Newport Yacht Racing Association, of which Messrs Woodbury Kane, Ralph N. Ellis, and H. B. Duryea have charge, as the Regatta Committee.

Everything on board is in the best of shape. Since the Columbia has been away from Newport her upper body has been painted, as was the boom. On the Columbia, besides Mr. Iselin, Mr. Iselin has as his guest Mr. Newberry D. Thorne. Mrs. Iselin remains on the tender St. Michael's. The report to the effect that the crew of the Defender is to be changed for that of the Columbia is not corroborated here.

During the day Capt Woodbury Kane joined Mr. Iselin, and they had a talk regarding the coming race with the Defender.

BRISTOL, July 15.—The new steel mast for the cup defender Columbia is fast being finished up in Bristol, and from an estimate obtained two days ago it will be completed soon. The derrick lighter Archer, Capt. Terry, is expected from Fall River about that time to take the big spar on her purchase and step it. This steel mast is very nearly all plated, there being but a couple of plates yet to be attached to the step and the masthead. There are yet many hundreds of rivets to be driven. It will hardly be ready for stepping before the first race for the Citizens' Cup at Newport between Columbia and Vigilant, which is now billed to take place next Friday. The new steel mast was plated by beginning in the middle and working toward both ends. When the mast is out of the hands of the steel workers it will have to be painted, and then the shrouds and other steel wire rigging will be hung from the masthead.

The length of the mast is 100 feet 9½ inches. These figures give it a length 8 feet 2½ inches greater than Defender's spar, the latter being 100 feet 7 inches over all. The greatest diameter of Columbia's steel mast is 22½ inches. This is nearly midway from the after end. From there it tapers gradually both forward and aft. The greatest diameter of the Defender's steel mast is 21¼ inches, an inch less than the Columbia's. Instead of these measurements being taken from the inside of the plating they are taken from the outside. The greater length and diameter of the spar over the Defender's at once suggests a vastly greater sail-carrying power than does the Defender's mast. The mast setting in the Columbia will be similar to that of the Defender's. The plating on Columbia's steel mast is eight-fortieths of an inch in thickness.

The weight and strain to which Defender's steel mast has been subjected since the boat has been in commission is proof sufficient to show that a steel mast is a success in big sloops. The Defender has sailed in pretty rough weather at times without a rivet or brace of the new mast being started. There is now no question about a steel mast being an improvement in rigging Columbia. It will reduce the weight above the line of the deck something over a ton. This will make the boat stiffer, and she will not heel as much as she has in carrying the Oregon pine spar. The tendency has been for the Columbia to heel to leeward a trifle more than does the Defender. With the steel mast this defect will be remedied. The riveting on the mast plates has been pushed along pretty briskly all the week, in order to have the steel spar ready for Columbia when she races off Newport.

The new topmast of the Defender that was sent aloft on that boat last Thursday is a fine-looking spar, although the one taken down was not a bad one. A few days ago the injured mainboom of the Defender had the iron bracings placed inside. A few days ago the Defender's steel boom had new iron bracings inserted in place of those that were bent nearly double by the Columbia. The workmen began yesterday fitting the plates over the part of the boom where the break was made. In a day or two the boom will again be ready for service, and the mainsail that has been in the sail loft for a week will also be ready. Every day since the arrival of the Defender in Bristol the crew has been busy fitting her up for the races off Newport.

Spoiled Fruit in a Jam Factory.

LONDON, July 15.—A Magistrate to-day ordered the destruction of fourteen tons of spoiled fruit seized in the boiling room of Sir Thomas Lipton's jam factory.

LIGHTNING STRIKES MONUMENT.

Not Uncommon for a Bolt to Descend the Washington Shaft.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—During a sharp thunderstorm on Friday afternoon a bolt of lightning flashed down the shaft of the Washington Monument and gave a start to the few persons who happened to be in the tower at the moment.

The elevator was stopped for a time, and on examination it was found that the wires used to give signals to the elevator conductor had been burned out, but no other damage was discovered. There are 180 lightning catchers at the top of the monument, and they are attached to wire conductors that are run down the inside of the shaft to the ground. It is not uncommon for lightning to descend with the guiding help of the conductors.

While the inside of the monument is not a comfortable place in a thunderstorm, no one has ever been injured in the structure by lightning.

THE KENTUCKY REPUBLICANS.

John W. Langley Says They Are Well Organized and Will Win.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—John W. Langley, appointment clerk of the Census Office and a prominent Kentucky Republican, who was defeated as a candidate for Congress from the Tenth District, brings back to Washington an enthusiastic account of the convention that recently nominated Gen. Taylor for Governor, and says that the Republican Party in Kentucky, notwithstanding accounts to the contrary, is well organized in the State and hopeful of success in the coming contest. They are encouraged also by the divided condition of the Democratic Party. There are many declarations of refusal to support the Goebel ticket, based upon dissatisfaction with the methods of the Democratic Convention with the friends of the successful candidate.

Referring to the general political situation in the State, he said that the Republicans were better organized than they ever had been, and it looks for great returns in the coming elections. The policy of the Administration, he said, was warmly commended on all sides, and the large majority of the people were in favor of expansion. The policy of the President regarding the Philippines had met with the warmest approval wherever he had been, and with the "break-up" in the Democratic ranks he believes the Republicans will make a better showing than ever before.

KENTUCKY DEMOCRATS DISAGREE.

The "Jo Blackburn Club" Opposes the New State Ticket.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 15.—At a meeting of the "Jo Blackburn Democratic Club" last night, steps were taken looking to the nomination of a Democratic ticket in opposition to the one headed by William Goebel for Governor

Resolutions were adopted denouncing the action of the recent State convention, and appointing a committee to co-operate with dissenting Democrats in other parts of the State.

MRS. KATE SANFORD INSANE.

Widow of Victim of William Goebel, Nominee for Governor of Kentucky, Loses Her Mind.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 15.—Mrs. Kate M. Sanford, aged sixty, was adjudged a lunatic here this afternoon by a jury in County Judge Bullock's court. She is the widow of Col. John Sanford, a distinguished Confederate soldier, who was killed by William Goebel, now Democratic candidate for Governor of Kentucky and author of the famous election law which bears his name. She was in such serious mental trouble that her physicians made affidavit that it would be dangerous to bring her into court and she was not present.

The jury thought the proceedings formed a part of a plan of her relatives to get control of her estate, which amounts to about $40,000, but the testimony showed that the reason for her being adjudged insane by legal process was to permit the appointment of a commission to take care of her estate. She would check her money out of bank and waste it on trifles. Her family had taken her to Florida last Winter, but when they brought her home to Covington she began talking to her friends about the tragedy in which her husband was killed. She became so violent that she was brought here last April and placed in a private sanitarium, where she now is. For twenty years she has been a sufferer from epilepsy.

Mrs. Sanford's husband was killed by Senator Goebel on April 11, 1895, in front of the bank in which he was cashier. Sanford had taken a strong interest in Covington and State politics, and was a warm friend of ex-Senator Joseph Blackburn. At that time Goebel was opposed to Blackburn, and in The Covington Ledger he wrote an article on the local political situation which was disgustingly defamatory to Col. Sanford. It became generally known that Goebel was the author of the article. On the morning in question Col. Sanford approached Goebel and asked him if he was the author of the article. Goebel replied that he was, and as Sanford made a motion to draw Goebel shot him dead. He was acquitted on the examining trial.

DEWEY HAS LEFT PORT SAID.

The Hero of Manila Is on His Way to Trieste and Will Then Come Direct Home.

PORT SAID, July 15.—After a strict quarantine the United States cruiser Olympia sailed to-day for Trieste, where she will have free pratique. After a short stay there she will proceed direct to New York.

TRIESTE, July 15.—The United States cruiser Olympia is due to arrive here July 19.

LONDON, July 15.—According to information obtained from British naval sources, Admiral Dewey's reception at the various British stations was no more cordial and in no way different from that accorded to Admirals of other fleets. Admiral Dewey's visit to the Island of Malta is likely to be very quiet. The Governor is in deep mourning owing to the death of his wife. The British fleet left Malta last Sunday on its Summer cruise, and half the officers of the garrison and English residents are absent, the former on furlough and the latter in Great Britain or traveling on the Continent.

Admiral Dewey's Claim for Bounty.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Admiral George Dewey to-day filed in the Court of Claims, through his attorney, his claim for naval bounty growing out of the battle at Manila Bay, May 1, 1898. This is the first of this class of claims filed in this court, and it is anticipated that there will be between 4,000 and 5,000 of them altogether. The purpose of the reference of the claims is to get a judicial determination by the court of the rights of all the parties interested.

HEAVY ADVANCE IN TIN PLATE.

The Price of the Product of the American Company Put Up from $3.87 to $4.37 a Box.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 15.—The heaviest advance in the price of tin plate in one day in the history of the industry in America was made to-day by the American Tin Plate Company. The advance is from $3.87 to $4.37 a box of 100 pounds. Brokers contend that the advance is out of proportion to the advance given to the wage earners and the increased cost of raw material.

In the past six months the price of tin plate has increased over 65 per cent. In January tin plate was selling at $2.65 a box of standard size. The increase to $4.37 shows a total increase in the price of $1.72. For the past month the American Tin Plate Company has refused to quote prices beyond the month, and four days ago stopped selling entirely.

Prices in America are still below the figures at which Welsh tin plate could be imported and sold at a profit. The Welsh product is now set down at the seaboard at $3.75 a box. The duty is $1.15, which raises the price above that quoted by the American Company, not including the cost of ocean freight.

Pig Iron Reaches $20 a Ton.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, July 15.—For the first time since the present boom began pig iron reached $20 a ton in the Schuylkill Valley to-day. During the past few days the price was $19.50, and to-day $20 was offered, but the supply is so limited that few orders can be filled for immediate delivery. The Reading Iron Company's furnaces are unable to turn out all that its mills consume, and the erection of another anthracite blast furnace is projected.

TO DISCUSS BANKRUPTCY LAW.

Referees to Meet for the First Time Since It Went Into Effect.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Referees in bankruptcy will meet at the Chicago Beach Hotel next Tuesday for the first time since the law went into effect. The object is to make uniform the practice before the referees in various districts, to discuss topics connected with bankruptcy legislation, to suggest to Judges changes in the rules, and to recommend to the proper committees of Congress such changes in the law as may seem to the convention wise.

In this latter connection it is not unlikely that the referees will suggest that bankrupts be not discharged so easily from the courts. However, some of the referees are of the opinion that, as they are connected with the administration of the law only, it is outside their province to make any recommendations about its general policy, and that it would be better for them to confine their discussions to the practical working of the laws as now in effect.

In order to secure the greatest results from their discussions the referees have invited all the Federal District Judges and their clerks, together with the members of the Finance Committees of the State and the House of Representatives, to attend the meetings.

MENTOR SUES FOR HIS PAY.

F. S. Dietrich Says He Watched Over Harry Watson at Harvard.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 15.—Frederick S. Dietrich, an attorney of Boston, who is the son of an engineer on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and lives in New Brighton, Penn., to-day entered suit in the local courts against Samuel Watson, an attorney of Pittsburg, to recover $500.

The plaintiff alleges that while a student at Harvard College Mr Watson commissioned him to take care of his son, Harry Watson, and to keep him from drinking, for which Mr. Watson agreed to pay Mr. Dietrich $500. The latter alleges he took good care of young Watson, but on demanding his money the elder Watson refused to pay it.

Sentenced to Attend Sunday School.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Justice Levere of Evanston to-day imposed a sentence of "six months' attendance at Sunday school," upon "Sonny" Dixon, when the young colored boy, with three companions, was arraigned for stealing Dr. Herbert Fisk's green apples. Marshall Cannon, Harry Johnston, and Joe Herens were with Dixon when he partook of the forbidden apples. The boys were discharged after "Sonny" had promised faithfully that he would attend Sunday school.

Mr. Carnegie's Gift to East Liverpool.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 15.—Andrew Carnegie to-day cabled his Pittsburg representative that he had donated $50,000 toward the erection of a public library building at East Liverpool, Ohio. When a boy, Andrew Carnegie lived two years in the town with his uncle, Senator William Morse, hence his gift to the Pottery City. The usual stipulations that the city donate the site are appended.

Building and Loan Co. in Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 15.—Henry L. Gray, State Supervisor of Building and Loan Associations, to-day closed the Phoenix Building and Loan Association of this city, appointing Graham G. Lacy and Harry M. Tootle receivers. The association has been doing very little business for several months, and no objection was made to the appointment of the receivers. The assets are about $700,000. A large number of law suits are threatened, and this hastened the action taken to-day.

Standard, Bottled at the Brewery.
$1.10 per case of 24 bottles. At grocers. Out of town orders promptly attended to. Order by postal or telephone, 164 Wilsburgh. *Otto Huber Brewery Brooklyn.*—Adv.

TROLLEY STRIKE IN BROOKLYN

All of the Rapid Transit Cars Stopped This Morning.

ORDER WENT INTO EFFECT 2:15

A Thousand Policemen Sent from Manhattan to Preserve Order.

Employes' Demands Were Again Rejected By President Rossiter, and the Men Took Action Quickly.

A general strike was ordered at 2:15 o'clock this morning on all the trolley lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

A conference of delegates from the local assemblies to which the men belong decided upon this measure at that hour. The conference decided that the strike should begin at once.

No cars would be taken out this morning it was announced. There are more than 6,000 men affected by the order to strike.

General Master Workman Parsons said that the decision to strike was unanimous.

Master Workman Pines will open strike headquarters at the Clarendon Hotel, in lower Fulton Street, at 9 o'clock this morning. He will direct the strike.

COMMITTEE TO RUN THE STRIKE.

He will appoint a committee of seven men representing the seven local assemblies, one man from each, to conduct the strike.

General Master Workman Parsons made this statement after the meeting:

"From the first and until the last our position has been against a strike.

"I have no doubt that I would have been successful in having the men act upon my advice except for the fact that Mr. Rossiter had seen fit to start in with wholesale discharges of men on all the lines, leaving it impossible for any one's advice to be taken other than for the men to adopt such means as would call the public's attention to the way they have been treated."

Mr. Rossiter's action in discharging men, he claimed, had precipitated the strike.

Mr. Rossiter, when told that the men had decided to strike, said that he did not think the strike would amount to much, excepting as regards the old Nassau lines. He had faith, he said, in the loyalty of the men employed on the old Brooklyn Heights Road.

SAYS MEN ARE LOYAL.

He said the loyalty of many of the Brooklyn Heights men had been demonstrated to him several times lately, and that he had received assurances from many of them that they would remain faithful to the road in any trouble.

The roads affected include, according to the men, all the lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, which embraces the Brooklyn Heights system, that of the Nassau Railroad, and the Brooklyn and Kings County Elevated Roads. All of these lines will be tied up this morning the men say.

If this is so, the only roads running will be the three lines of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, which are the De Kalb Avenue, Franklin Avenue, and Smith Street lines.

If the men carry out their purpose of tying up the Rapid Transit system, the Smith Street line will be the only trolley road running to Coney Island to-day.

POLICE HOLD A CONFERENCE.

A conference was held last evening at Brooklyn Police Headquarters to take measures in anticipation of trouble. At this conference were President Bernard J. York of the Police Board, Chief Devery, Deputy Chief Mackellar of Brooklyn, Deputy Chief Clayton of Queens Borough, and Inspectors Rhodes, Brennan, and Murphy of Brooklyn. Orders were issued to the precinct commanders to have all of their men in readiness in the event of any serious trouble, which might arise this morning.

President York said: "The Police Department is prepared to protect railroad property and all other property as well as the lives of citizens, and will be ready to preserve order in emergency."

Chief Devery said: "The force can very easily cope with any situation which may arise. Should serious trouble come men will be transferred from Manhattan and Brooklyn to Queens in order to insure the car barns and shops of the trolley company."

It was reported at 1 o'clock this morning that Chief Devery had perfected all arrangements for the transfer of 1,000 men from Manhattan to Brooklyn to-day, if necessary.

Five carloads of police from Manhattan went over the bridge at 1:20 o'clock this morning. Two carloads were sent to Flatbush and the three other carloads to Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street.

BOATLOADS OF POLICE.

Boatloads of policemen crossed the East River during the night making for the Brooklyn shore. A roundsman and thirty-two policemen left the Church Street Station about 12:40 this morning. They marched through Broadway and Park Row to the bridge entrance, where they stood in waiting.

There was a large Saturday night and Sunday morning crowd of returning excursionists at the bridge, and some excitement was caused among them by the presence of the policemen and the rumors they had heard of the threatened strike. They plied the Roundsman and policemen with questions, but they did not get a satisfactory answer in any instance.

It was learned during the night that Chief Devery gave orders to Inspector Donald Grant of the Eleventh Inspection District, which takes in Queens County, to report at his office in Queens County at once. The order was sent to him through the Bronx Park police, in which precinct Inspector Grant lives.

It was 11:15 o'clock when this order was sent. At 11:30 o'clock, when Inspector Brooks arrived at Police Headquarters, he was joined by Acting Inspector Kane and Deputy Chief Cortright. All the men went into the office of Inspector Brooks, where they held a conference. Inspector Kane had a long talk over the telephone with somebody, but with whom is not known.

Capt. Delaney was in charge of the Headquarters Building for the night, but he would not say anything about the situation, referring all questioners to his superior officers.

FEW POLICE IN TENDERLOIN.

The men who were to relieve the men coming in were turned out on the floor and the roll called, but they were then sent back to the guardroom. The other men came in one by one in a hurry. It took about fifteen minutes for all the men to get into the station house. Not a man went out.

This left the entire Tenderloin Precinct with few policemen to guard it. This famous district, known all over the world, was left without police protection after midnight. Up to 1 o'clock the men had not been sent out of the house. The district extends from Fourteenth Street to Forty-second Street and from Madison Avenue to Sixth Avenue.

The first or outgoing platoon of the West One Hundredth Street Station got ready to leave for the Hamburg Avenue Station, in Brooklyn, at 12 o'clock. They had been ordered there by Chief Devery, Sergt. Wilson and Roundsman McGuire were in charge of the men, who numbered 60, or all the reserves in the precinct.

At 1 o'clock the fifty men from the West Thirtieth Street Station started for Brooklyn in charge of Roundsman Quilty. All the other men who had come off post at 12 o'clock were sent back again to stay on all morning. The precinct by that time had been left unguarded for an hour. Not a patrolman was in the streets during that time.

At 1 o'clock fifty policemen of the West Sixty-sixth Street Station, in charge of Sergt. Russell and Roundsman Train, started for Brooklyn. They had been ordered by Chief Devery to go to the Bergen Street Station.

At the same hour fifty policemen in charge of Roundsman Wood, started from the East Twenty-second Street Police Station. It was not made known to what station in Brooklyn they were going.

EARLY DAY PROCEEDINGS.

A committee of fifteen of the employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company called upon President Clinton L. Rossiter yesterday with a second document setting forth the grievances and demands of the men.

The grievances which they presented were virtually the same as those submitted to Mr. Rossiter on July 3, and which the men claim he promised to correct. The committee was in conference with Mr. Rossiter and other officials of the road for more than an hour. When the men came out of the President's office they were angry. Mr. Rossiter, they declared, had refused positively to comply with any of the demands presented to him.

After the committee from the employes had left his office President Rossiter had a typewritten statement prepared, which he issued to the newspaper men. The following is a copy of the statement:

MR. ROSSITER'S STATEMENT.

"A committee of five Brooklyn Heights Railroad employes, two from the Brooklyn Elevated and eight from the Nassau Railroad, called on me this morning. I first received its Chairman, Mr. Mackenzie, whose statement I took and who filed with me a statement on behalf of the other members of the committee. I asked him if he had anything further to state and upon his replying in the negative he retired and the remainder of the committee were then called in and stated their individual grievances. There was considerable desultory talk, some specific grievances being pointed out, which I promised to inquire into, and, if the facts were as stated, to correct any injustice that might have been unintentionally done.

"The men finally stated they were here for me to sign the agreement, which their Chairman had left. I told them I had not looked at it as yet. At their request I took up the different parts of the agreement, as follows:

"'1. That the time tables be arranged upon all lines so as to comply with the ten-hour workday law.'

"I informed them that this was being done on every line on the company's system.

"'2. That the prevailing rate of wages shall be $2 for each full day's work and trips and overtime to be paid at 20 cents per hour.'

"Our rate of wages is $2 per day on every line in the system. All overtime over thirty minutes is being paid for, and had been paid for over a year past at the rate of 20 cents per hour.

"'3. That two-thirds of the cars shall be full day cars.'

"On the existing time tables to-day 62 per cent. of the total runs on the Brooklyn Heights lines are full day cars, receiving $2 per day each, and 55 per cent. on the Nassau lines are full day runs, receiving $2 per day.

"That as to the balance of the runs on the entire system our time tables are so arranged that no man receives less than $1.50 a day, while on the Nassau lines when the time tables were turned over and before we commenced active operation it was found that over 50 per cent. of the men received less than $1.50 for the day's work, and that 30 per cent. received less than $1.25 for the regular day's work.

"'4. That the company shall receive committees of their employes representing the men; that no employe shall be discriminated against for acting on such committee.'

"This has been the practice of the company ever since I assumed charge, and certainly will be continued.

"'5. That no man shall be discharged without just and sufficient cause, and only after he has had an impartial hearing.'

DISCHARGES OF MEN.

"I stated as to this that no man had ever been discharged from the company, and no one would be without good and sufficient reason, and that if any case of injustice was brought to my attention it had always received and would receive immediate attention.

"'6. Extra brakemen on the main line; First—Fifteen to report for work at 4:40 A. M. Balance at 5:30 A. M. All brakemen to be paid from fifteen minutes after their reporting time when marked up for runs. When extra brakemen be held for Rockaway or Coney Island runs, that they be paid for all time over one hour. That all brakemen, agents, gatemen, and platform men be paid 20 cents per hour or any fraction thereof.'

"I merely dismissed this, and stated that, in view of the present condition, I could not consent to any increase of wages, but that the matter of arranging time tables would be looked into, with a view of remedying any reasonable cause for complaint that now exists.

"I am sorry to say that the attitude of the committee impressed me as being the attitude of men looking for a grievance. When individuals on the committee tried to address me at length, as I was glad to have them, the leaders attempted to deter them, and the effort of the leaders seemed to produce trouble.

"This attitude, however, will make no difference in the feelings or attitude of the company. We have the true interests of our employes closely at heart, and we will willingly allow no condition to exist which will give rise to a reasonable complaint. We are willing and desirous of hearing genuine complaints, and I think our men generally feel so, as indicated by the loyalty of the great majority, who have been with us for four years and more.

ALABAMA MINERS FIGHT.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 15.—A dispatch from Ishkooda, Ala., says: Two negroes were killed outright and another fatally shot in a one-sided battle here to-night between striking miners and negroes who have been imported to take their places. After the first brush the firing became almost general throughout the mining camp, and the deputies hurriedly sent to the spot have not had time to investigate. Many shots were fired after the first three negroes fell, and it is almost certain that more were hit.

For four weeks the miners, composed in the main of blacks, and belonging to the Knights of Labor, have been on a strike. During the past week negroes have been imported from Georgia and other Southern States to take their places. Deputies have been constantly on duty and the strikers have been in an ugly mood. To-night about 9 o'clock, a party of about twenty-five or thirty negroes were gathered in one of the large dining halls of the camp, eating watermelons. The house was suddenly fired upon and the walls were riddled. Negroes scattered in every direction. When the deputies reached the house, they found the bodies of two negroes shot all to pieces. Sixteen bullets had penetrated one. A third was found in a dying condition.

Shooting occurred at intervals for an hour or more but the damage done, if any, is not known.

At 3:30 P. M. every day but Saturday and Sunday, and every Saturday at 1:30 P. M., the New York Central's "Saratoga Limited" leaves New York. Empire State Express time; luxurious service; all Wagner cars.—Adv.

STORY OF CASHIER VALENTINE'S FALL

Perth Amboy Bank Wrecker Confessed He Stole Over $100,000.

INSTITUTION NOT TO RESUME

Dramatic Meeting in the Office of Lawyer Edward S. Savage.

Defaulter Made a Final Plunge Monday in Wall Street in an Effort to Recoup His Losses.

President Uriah B. Watson of the Middlesex County Bank, in Perth Amboy, N. J., admitted yesterday afternoon that it was unlikely that this institution would be able to resume business. Although the official inquiry into the extent of Cashier George M. Valentine's defalcation has not been completed, enough has been learned to show that the capital and surplus of the bank are not only wiped out, but that there will be a considerable deficit in addition. The facts already disclosed indicate that young Valentine's peculations aggregate about $125,000, including $7,900 which is missing from the cash box of the Perth Amboy Savings Institution, of which Valentine was also Treasurer. One director said he thought the sum might reach $140,000.

Valentine's wife and children visited him yesterday in the County Jail in New Brunswick. He seemed much calmer after they left. He looked, the Warden said, like a man just recovering from a long debauch, with his nerves all unstrung, but he seemed to have regained the power to think clearly, and asked for certain newspapers to be ordered for him. He had up to that time glanced at several newspapers containing the story of his crime, but had not apparently understood what he was reading. His hands and voice were tremulous, and he shook as if he had an ague.

It is now evident that when he walked into the Public Prosecutor's office at New Brunswick on Friday and said, "I have been robbing the Middlesex Bank," it was the culmination of months of constant and constantly increasing strain, during which time every minute brought its dread of exposure and disgrace. He was afraid to go to the bank and afraid to be away from it an hour.

It is now recalled at Rahway that the morning of the big storm of last February he reached there from New York. All the trains were blocked, but he insisted on going through to Perth Amboy immediately. To all persuasions that he should wait for a train he replied: "I must get through." He could not find a man in the town who would go with him, and at last had the strongest horse that could be obtained harnessed to a light sleigh. He said to the liveryman as he drove away:

"I will probably have to kill your horse to get through, and if I do kill him I will pay you for him." His wife went with him, and they were the only two persons who traveled that road that day.

He denied yesterday briefly the truth of a story printed in an afternoon newspaper that he had been leading "a double life," and had maintained fine apartments in this city without the knowledge of his wife or friends, but refused to say anything more.

MR. SAVAGE'S STORY.

Edward S. Savage, who has been many years counsel to the Valentine family, and on whose urgent advice Valentine surrendered, told the story of the circumstances leading to the disclosure. It is thought he did this after consultation with members of the family and with their consent.

On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Savage received at his office, 31 Nassau Street, a telephone message from Howard Valentine of Woodbridge, the uncle of the defaulter, saying that Robert N. Valentine, the father, was in trouble and wanted to see him. He took the next train for Woodbridge. There he found Robert Valentine almost prostrated. Mr. Valentine said that Mrs. George M

make a lucky gamble and win enough to pay back everything."

"Then I was going to stop. My ruin dates back to when I received a 'gilt-edge' tip on gas stock by a man who should have been in a position to know, and who said that it was going way up. I took $25,000 from the bank funds. I lost it all almost in a day. From that time until I made my last gamble, on Monday, when I lost $8,000, which I took from the Perth Amboy Savings Institution, I tried to catch up on my losses. Of course, I failed. All I have in the world of my own as I stand here is 6 cents.

"For many months I have not slept four consecutive hours. The nervous and moral strain have been intense. I have been on the verge of prostration many times. For weeks, as I approached the bank mornings, I have expected to see the Bank Examiners in charge. When I left on Saturday I felt that the end was near. On Monday morning I left Ocean Grove with my wife and little children, and started for the bank.

"When I got to the Perth Amboy station I had not the courage to go to the bank and boarded another train and came to New York. I went to an obscure hotel that night after losing my last dollar in Wall Street, and staid there until Wednesday morning. Wednesday night I had no dinner and no money with which to pay hotel bills. I was obliged to walk the streets.

ONLY A FEW CENTS LEFT.

"I went from saloon to saloon, stopping in each a short time to rest. And then I went from doorway to doorway. I had a few cents left, and when I was ready to drop with fatigue, I boarded a south-bound trolley car, and went as far down town as Grand Street, and then returned to Harlem. By this time it was morning. In the afternoon I picked up a copy of the newspaper which had the personal notice in it. Like a flash it came upon me that the notice contained a promise of possible help out of my difficulty, and I at once telephoned to the number given.

"Now I am ready to give myself up if you think that I should, and expiate my crime. I cannot say anything now about how I feel in regard to my wife and children. It is too much. I am overwhelmed."

When he finished Valentine broke down. As he had no money, his father-in-law supplied him with sufficient means to enable him to secure lodging, breakfast and what he needed for his personal appearance. He was directed to go to a hotel and to return in the morning.

Before he left the office he spent an hour alone with his wife. At its expiration both were on the verge of collapse.

On Friday morning he appeared again at Mr. Savage's office, and in the afternoon of that day he went to New Brunswick, accompanied by Mr. Dobbin.

In talking over the case afterward, Valentine said as the time approached for the filing of the sworn semi-annual statement of the condition of the bank with the State authorities on July 1 he felt the meshes of the law drawing closer about him.

NO CHANCE TO AVOID DISCOVERY.

To make up an apparently honest statement from the falsified books was an easy matter for him, but in order to file it with the State Bank Commissioners it would be necessary to have it certified to by three of the Directors of the bank.

Valentine said he knew that he could get three Directors to certify to any statement that he might make out, but he did not want to drag innocent men into an unlawful act. He realized what he had done, but could not bring himself to the point of allowing men who were willing to trust to his word to be disgraced. The young cashier said that he actually made up a falsified statement to be sent to Trenton on July 1, but at the last moment concluded not to send it.

He saw no chance to avoid discovery, and prepared for the worst. In order that his wife might be removed from the scene of his crime, he hired a small cottage at Ocean Grove for the use of herself and the children. He took pains to declare that he had not bought any cottage at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

Valentine is not in the common prison, but occupies a witness's cell over the women's cells. His wife and two children, his cousin Howard Savage and Mr. Savage were his only visitors yesterday. Mrs. Valentine bore herself well, but was heavily veiled. She spent nearly two hours with her husband and children, and then returned to her cottage at Ocean Grove. It is understood that she has nothing of her own, and will live with her father-in-law.

The maximum punishment for Valentine's crime is seven years in State Prison, with or without hard labor, and a fine, if he demands a jury trial he will remain in jail until September, when the next term of court will be held. If he prefers to waive his right of trial by jury he may go before a Judge, plead guilty, and receive his sentence to-morrow. He has given no intimation of what his course will be. Judge J. K. Rice of New Brunswick is his counsel.

Young Valentine's downfall is explained by his Perth Amboy acquaintances on the ground of an inordinate ambition to be rich. Within the past two days half a dozen persons have narrated conversations had at different times with Valentine, in which he spoke confidently of being in a way to make large sums of money. "I am going to make $100,000 out of this scheme," he is alleged to have said to a friend who advised him to be cautious about getting too deeply involved in the Ramsay Dredging Company's contract for dredging the harbor of Portland, Me.

PORTLAND DREDGING SCHEME.

Hugh Ramsay, an ex-shipbuilder and old resident of Perth Amboy, had had large dealings with the Middlesex County Bank, and in settling accounts a year or two ago the bank took a mortgage on his property. Some time in 1898 Ramsay and his brother Oliver thought there was a good chance to make money by bidding on a Government contract for dredging the harbor of Portland, Me. A company was organized, and George M. Valentine took a very active interest in it.

Perth Amboy people expressed opinions at the time that young Valentine had merely gone into the enterprise to see if he could not even up the bank's account with Hugh Ramsay. The Ramsay Company's bid was surprisingly low—about 9½ cents per cubic yard for the dredging—and the contract was awarded to this company, which was capitalized at $150,000.

Valentine, who was the largest stockholder, negotiated the company's paper, raising large amounts of money on notes. It was about this time that his friend warned him against getting too deeply involved in the scheme. So far as is known, no profits of any account ever came out of the Ramsay dredging affair, and yesterday in Perth Amboy the assertion was flatly made that Cashier Valentine had been obliged to find the money to take care of some large notes which the company was unable to meet. One of Valentine's closest personal friends avows that it was this dredging business that got the ambitious cashier into financial straits originally.

SAVINGS BANK TO CONTINUE.

President Watson was at the wrecked Middlesex County Bank all of yesterday with the State Bank Examiners. Late in the afternoon he said that no important disclosures had followed the discovery that the Middlesex Bank owed the National Park Bank of New York $31,000 in place of having a credit of $80,000 there, as was supposed. Mr. Watson said that he could not tell just how much of a shortage there was in his bank, and therefore was not prepared to say whether anybody besides the stockholders would lose anything. He did not think the Middlesex Bank would resume business, but said that the Perth Amboy Savings Institution would go on without any trouble as soon as the official examination was completed.

The City of Perth Amboy was the largest depositor of the Middlesex County Bank, having in the neighborhood of $100,000 cash in that institution. Inasmuch as the bank's losses are now admitted to exceed the combined capital stock and surplus, officers of the city government are not sanguine that the depositors will be paid in full. Should the bank's loss reach $125,000, as is generally believed, the depositors will have to stand about $25,000 of the loss.

A score or more of the Middlesex Bank depositors stood in front of the building yesterday in the hope that they might get some encouraging news, but President Watson did not think it wise to encourage them until he was in possession of all the facts. Under the banking laws of New Jersey a holder of State bank stock is not liable for any more than the face value of his stock.

NO DELAY IN PAYMENT OF WAGES.

The report that the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company had $40,000 on deposit in the Middlesex County Bank was pronounced untrue by President Watson, who said furthermore that he knew of no instances where the payment of wages due to working people would be delayed because of the suspension of the bank. He did not think that any of the city pay rolls would be affected by the tying up of the city funds in the Middlesex County Bank.

Mr. Watson has ascertained since Cashier Valentine's defalcation that the cashier had stock dealings through the Wall Street firms of Clark, Ward & Co. and Henry T. Chapman, Jr. Mr. Valentine's handsome Queen Anne house in Porth Amboy is mortgaged for $6,000, which is about one-half of the amount he is believed to have expended on the property.

Ex-Mayor E. R. Pierce of Perth Amboy, who is President of the savings institution and a Director of the Middlesex Bank, was taken to his home ill on Friday in consequence of the disclosures at the bank. He was reported to be slightly improved yesterday. One of the most substantial financially of the Directors of the Middlesex Bank is Patrick Convery, ex-Sheriff and ex-County Clerk of Middlesex County. He was also a candidate for Congress last Fall. He declined to discuss the bank's misfortune at the present state of affairs.

Much interest was manifested by Perth Amboy business men over the report from Washington yesterday that the United States Controller of the Currency had authorized the First National Bank of Perth Amboy, N.J., capital $100,000, to do business. This is a new banking institution believed to have been started by the Lewisohn Brothers, proprietors of the Raritan Copper Works of Perth Amboy.

CHICAGO STREET RAILWAYS.

Assessors Fix Valuation of Consolidated Lines at $24,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 15.—According to rough estimates made at the Board of Assessors' office, it is figured that the total valuation of real and personal property belonging to the Chicago City Railway Company and the West Chicago and North Chicago Street Railroad Company, including all lines entering into the Chicago Union Traction Company consolidation, will approximate $24,000,000, distributed as follows:

Chicago City Railway Company, personal	$6,000,000
Chicago City Railway Company, real estate	4,000,000
North Chicago Street Railroad Company, personal	4,000,000
North Chicago Street Railroad Company, real estate	2,000,000
West Chicago Street Railroad Company, personal	5,000,000
West Chicago Street Railroad Company, real estate	3,000,000
Total	$24,000,000

The reason for the advance in the Chicago City Railway Company's assessment is said to be the fact that its equipment is in better condition than the equipment of the other companies.

The Board of Assessors is in a quandary as to what disposition to make of the elevated railways.

GERMAN OFFICIAL ARRIVES.

Ambassador Von Holleben's Substitute May Have Treaty Plans.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Mumm von Schwartzenstein, until recently one of the Under Secretaries of the German Foreign Office, arrived here from New York at 4 o'clock this afternoon in company with Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador, who will soon leave for Germany for his Summer's vacation. During his absence Mr. Mumm will act as Chargé d'Affaires. Owing to fatigue from his journey, he excused himself to callers and retired early.

It is recalled that during Mr. Harrison's term as President, Mr. Mumm negotiated with Mr. Blaine a reciprocity treaty between this country and Germany, and his coming at this time has created some interest in official circles, as it is thought that he may be under instructions from his Government to revive negotiations on the pending treaty which has for some time been in abeyance.

Nothing definite on the subject is known, however, and it is not probable that he will make known his purpose until after he has been formally presented to the President. This formality is likely to take place early in the coming week.

LOSE THEIR EGGS AND SUIT.

Albany Firm Sues a Storage Company, but the Defendant Wins.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 15.—Referee Isaac Lawson has just filed his report in the case of Isaac R. Sutherland and Charles F. Rushmore, doing business as Sutherland & Co., against the Albany Cold Storage Company, brought to recover damages for the loss of a quantity of eggs stored by the plaintiffs in the warehouse of the defendant.

Mr. Lawson finds that in April, 1894, the warehousemen received 778 cases of eggs, containing 30 dozen each, for storage at a temperature no higher than 40 degrees Fahrenheit. In September of the same year a number of cases were withdrawn, leaving 551, valued at $3,014.10. That thereafter the temperature rose to 52 degrees, rendering 7,680 dozen worthless, and depreciating the value of 10,050 dozen. The report, however, holds that the ice in the warehouse melted in the month of September from natural causes and the plaintiffs having a knowledge of this fact were negligent in not removing the perishable property. Therefore the referee finds for the defendant in the sum of $800.69 and dismisses the plaintiffs' complaint. So far as is known, this is the first suit of this nature ever brought by produce men here.

EVANSTON'S LANDMARK MUST GO

Modern Edifice to Displace Church of Historical Interest.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The first church building erected in Evanston, which has stood near the corner of Church Street and what is now known as Sherman Avenue, for forty-two years and which is the oldest landmark in the suburb, is to be torn down by decree of the Trustees of Northwestern University. Within thirty days it must be razed. It is claimed that a new business block is to occupy the site and that the Trustees propose to have it completed before Winter.

The old edifice has been known for many years as the Norwegian-Danish Church, although it was erected by the First Methodist Society several years before the first university building was planned. In it many of the interesting events of the early history of the suburb took place. From its platform Abraham Lincoln twice addressed Evanstonians.

When the civil war broke out a large number of the male members of the congregation answered the pastor's appeal and signed the muster roll, which had been spread upon the altar.

In the village days of Evanston the church was the gathering place of the villagers on all public occasions.

The graduating exercises of Northwestern University were had in the church, and Frances Willard stood upon its platform and read her graduating address.

A BIG STEEL PLANT FOR LYNN.

Part of General Electric Company to Move from Schenectady.

Special to The New York Times.

LYNN, Mass., July 15.—A deal is now in progress, with indications pointing to a successful ending, by which this city will have one of the largest steel plants in the country, besides an extensive growth in the electrical industry. The deal is being put through by representatives of the General Electric Company, and in the interest of that concern, and it is given out in circles of unquestioned authority that the company has purchased sixty acres of land near its present works, and that after buildings have been erected thereon a great part of the work which is now done in Schenectady, N. Y., will be done here. The present plant consists of about twenty four-story brick buildings, exclusive of the auxiliary structures located about the plant, and the buildings which constitute the iron and steel works that are located in West Lynn on the banks of the Saugus River.

There are many advantages to be gained by the company in establishing the proposed extensive steel plant on the marsh land recently purchased. In the first place, it is adjacent to the water and to railways, and is located near the proposed freight yard of the Boston and Maine Railroad. Its close proximity to the Saugus River will be of great advantage to the company as soon as the channel is declared sufficiently deep to allow large vessels to sail into it.

The reason assigned for the company's moving a portion of its works from Schenectady is that many of the buildings in that town are situated upon leased land, and these leases are expiring. The owners of this property, believing that they are in a position to dictate terms to the company have demanded exorbitant prices for a renewal of the leases, and it is said the company has concluded not to deal with them, but instead, to add to their present plant here.

If the deal, as contemplated, is carried through, it will result in a great industrial boom to this city, and to the whole of New England, and will probably mean the employment of thousands of additional hands.

Prosperity in Kansas.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 15.—Reports made public to-night show Kansas to be enjoying greater prosperity than ever before. Taxable property has increased $2,500,000 in a year, while deposits in State and private banks have increased $500,000 in four months. Present prospects indicate that the State will harvest over 800,000,000 bushels of corn

BEST & Co

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

This Pretty Dress for 85c.

Is an example of the economy and satisfaction of clothing children at the Children's Store.

Made of fine nainsook, with yoke of narrow tucks and three insertions, each insertion finished on both sides with a dainty ruffle of embroidery; full skirt, deep hem, neatly made. Sizes 6 months to 2 years.

Perfect safety of our Baby Clothes is assured by their being made in light, clean, well-ventilated workrooms, which are in striking contrast with the tenement-house surroundings amid which so many such articles are made.

Improved machinery, division of labor, and other economies of manufacturing in the large quantities required for our business, account for the low prices.

60-62 West 23d St.

ATTITUDE OF MR. ALGER

Said in Washington that the Secretary Is Likely to Resign.

GEN. MILES NOT SLIGHTED

Stories that His Duties at the War Office Were Nominal Untrue—Alger's Visit to the Vice President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—According to the account given by a friend of Mr. McKinley of the situation between the President and Secretary Alger, the Secretary is speaking correctly when he says that he has not offered to resign and that the President has never requested or suggested his resignation. Contrary to the general opinion, however, it is asserted by this same authority that the matter has been the subject of conversation between the President and the Secretary, and that the latter has intimated that he would be disposed to resign if the public censure of him cannot be stopped.

One or two members of the Cabinet with whom Mr. Alger has discussed the matter have, it is said, hinted to him that it would be better for all concerned if he would sever his relations with the Administration, and they have obtained the impression that the Secretary has latterly been less resolute in his determination to remain, even until the end of the year. They fancy that the unpleasant notoriety caused by the announcement of the Pingree-Alger combination has had more to do with convincing Mr. Alger of the awkwardness of his further association with the Cabinet than anything that has been said before concerning his mismanagement of the War Department.

In the absence of Secretary Alger and Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn Gen. Miles is Acting Secretary of War, and the dissension provokers of the capital have been busy all day constructing a story that he has been slighted and insulted. Before nightfall elaborate details had been created to the effect that Gen. Miles was not even allowed to see the mail or to enjoy the pleasure of signing his name. According to this artistic fabrication not a single paper has been presented to him for signature, and all the mail has been held up to await Mr. Alger's return on Monday. Secretary Alger is said to have arranged yesterday for all the business to be done during his absence, and Gen. Miles is pictured as a lonely and forlorn figurehead, sitting impotently in his office amid grinning clerks.

The fact is that, whether or not the hostility to Gen. Miles has been abated, there is no disposition to harass him by any petty persecution of this kind. He has fulfilled the routine duties of the day as any other Acting Secretary of War would have done. In the course of the day he has signed warrants amounting to over $1,000,000, and has discharged all the other duties of the office. As to the allegation that the department mail has been held up, Gen. Miles said: "If anybody has done that, I would like to know who it is. I have too much faith in human nature to believe that anybody would commend a work of that kind. If it were done, it would be in disobedience to the orders of the President."

Gen. Miles was designated by President McKinley over a year and a half ago to be Acting Secretary in the absence of Mr. Alger and Mr. Meiklejohn. Army officers who listened yesterday and to-day to the idle stories about the "slighting" of Gen. Miles, when they found that he was actively signing his name to official papers, said that it really looked as if Mr. Alger, in going away without waiting for the return of the Assistant Secretary, and knowing that Gen. Miles would be 'in the way of doing business which had been kept out of his reach for many months, was showing indifference to the details of the War Department.

A Michigan man, who is rather inclined to defend Mr. Alger, said to-night that he believed the principal reason of Mr. Alger's going to Vice President Hobart's home was to obtain advice as to the course he should pursue. Mr. Alger has great confidence in the judgment of Mr. Hobart, and would be more willing to listen to him than to any of the men with whom he has been surrounded in Washington.

ALGER AT LONG BRANCH.

Will Be Vice President Hobart's Guest Until To-morrow.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 15.—Secretary Alger and his wife arrived at Normandhurst last night from Washington. They were met at the train by Vice President Hobart's carriage and driven to Norwood, where they were received by Mr. and Mrs. Hobart.

The Secretary of War was engaged all last evening with the Vice President, and would see nobody unless on urgent departmental business. Mr. Alger was feeling poorly, and the journey had fatigued him. He will remain at the Hobart cottage until Monday.

Vice President Hobart and his guests, after a long drive to-day, returned to Norwood. The Secretary still refused to see reporters. He sent word that he had a great deal of private business to occupy his day. There were many callers, but only a few intimate friends succeeded in seeing him.

Presidential Boom for Senator White.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 15.—Robert P. Troy, formerly of San Francisco and more recently of Washington, D. C., arrived from the East to-day. Mr. Troy was formerly Secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee. He is working up a boom for Senator Stephen White for the Democratic Presidential nomination. He said: "The Senator could, in my opinion, easily secure the nomination. He is looked upon in the East as one of the National leaders of the party and he is the only man who could give William J. Bryan any serious trouble in next year's convention."

Bryan to Speak in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 15.—William Jennings Bryan will speak on the results of industrial and financial combinations to the conference on trusts to be held in Chicago Sept. 13 and 14, under the auspices of the Civil Federation. He has been appointed by the Governor of Nebraska as one of the delegates to represent that State at the conference.

Lese Majeste in the Home.

"Fortunately we don't have such a thing as lèse majesté in this country," said the bachelor.

"Oh, I don't know," replied the benedict. "My wife seems to regard any comment on her cooking as somewhat in that line."—Chicago Post.

MORE OFFICERS APPOINTED.

Additional List of Volunteer Commissions for the New Regiments—Recruiting Progressing Fairly Well.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The following appointments have been made in the volunteer army, their former service being designated:

CAPTAINS.

Adam C. Carson, Captain, Company F, Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry.
Henry A. Peed, Captain, Company L, Fourth Missouri.
William J. White, Captain, Company K, Second Ohio.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Charles W. Barber, Captain, Company H, Fourth New Jersey.
Frederick J. Barrows, Captain, Company H, Fifteenth Minnesota.
Cyrus Gray Bossieux, Captain, Virginia Volunteer Infantry.
John M. Dunn, First Lieutenant, First Delaware.
Richard Drum Laird, First Lieutenant, Tenth Pennsylvania.
Daniel J. Moynihan, Second Lieutenant, Company I, Second Massachusetts.
Frederick B. Nellson, Philadelphia City Troop.
William J. Sewell, Jr., Captain and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers.
Edward Hill, Captain, First North Carolina Volunteers.
Edward R. Tompkins, Sergeant Major, Second South Carolina Volunteer Infantry.
Charles O. Thomas, Jr., Captain, Tenth United States Volunteer Infantry.
George P. Whitsett, Captain, Fifth Missouri.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Samuel S. Archibald, Sergeant, Fourth Virginia.
George W. Cochmower, private, Company E, First Illinois.
John Alden Degen, Corporal, Company M, Seventh United States Infantry.
Clark R. Elliott, Second Lieutenant, Fifteenth Minnesota.
Roy L. Fernald, Company C, Seventh United States Infantry.
Albert U. Faulkner, private, Troop C, New York Cavalry.
Francis Wharton Griffin, First Lieutenant, Third United States Volunteer Infantry.
Carl Hard, Corporal, Troop I, Second United States Volunteer Cavalry.
Robert S. Knox, Second Lieutenant, Virginia Volunteer Infantry.
Louis St. Clair Munford, Second Lieutenant, Second Alabama.
Frederick Harvey Plummer, Second Lieutenant, Fourth Virginia Volunteer Infantry.
Max Wagner, Second Lieutenant, United States Volunteer Signal Corps.
John N. Wright, Second Lieutenant, Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry.
Guy A. Boyle, First Lieutenant and Adjutant, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana.
William B. Eulass, Company A, First Ohio Volunteers.
Thomas S. Mormon, Jr., First Lieutenant, Second South Carolina Volunteers.
James A. Simpson, First Lieutenant, Fourth Kentucky.

The reports from the recruiting stations show that 388 men were enlisted yesterday for the new regiments, making a total of 1,512 for the ten regiments. So far Col. Seltus's regiment, the Thirty-first, at Fort Thomas, Ky., leads with 322, Col. Bell's Twenty-seventh, at Camp Meade, coming next with 293, and Col. Rice's Twenty-sixth, at Plattsburg, N. Y., with 251.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR MANILA.

Gen. Shafter Reports the Sailing of the City of Para.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Gen. Shafter, under date of July 14, telegraphs the War Department the following details of the recent departure of troops from San Francisco:

"Transport City of Para sailed yesterday evening with Major Augur and two troops Fourth Cavalry, 4 officers, 179 men, headquarters band, and four companies Twenty-fourth Infantry, 14 officers and 342 men; Company B, Engineers, 3 officers and 150 men, 180 rounds calibre 30 ammunition per man. With troops, 6 Assistant Surgeons, 10 Acting Assistant Surgeons, 19 men hospital corps, 1 officer and 21 men signal corps, 86 assigned men, Twenty-fourth, and 7 Twenty-fifth Infantry. Passengers—Gen. Scawan and aide, Col. Carpenter, Eighteenth; Bisbee, Thirteenth; Major Lee, Ninth, and Capt. Batchelor, Twenty-fourth Infantry."

SPANIARDS HATE AMERICANS.

Feeling Has Grown Bitter Because Prisoners Are Not Released

LONDON, July 15.—A private letter from Madrid says the feeling there against Americans is growing very bitter on account of the Philippine prisoners, and the position of Americans at Madrid is very unpleasant. When Mrs. Bellamy Storer, wife of the United States Minister, recently saw the Queen Regent, the latter, with tears in her eyes, said:

"What is past is past, and we can bear that, but the Americans ought to help us liberate our people who are held prisoners. The uncertainty as to their fate and sufferings is torturing their relatives and my whole unhappy country."

All classes are now taking the matter up. Some letters from the prisoners have reached Madrid saying they number 7,000 and are in the most miserable condition, without sufficient clothing or food. National subscriptions are being organized to help them.

The Spaniards say the Americans would not allow them to remain on the islands and rescue the prisoners, and that the Americans do not or cannot liberate them.

HIGH EXPLOSIVES TESTED.

Experiments of a Very Satisfactory Nature at Sandy Hook.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The War Department has recently concluded an exhaustive series of experiments at Sandy Hook with high explosives and light field guns that promises to mark a material advance in the artillery branch of the service. The experiments were under the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, composed of both line and staff officers, and of which the Major General commanding the army is Chairman. The recommendations of the board are in shape to be presented to the Secretary of War, and if adopted, will result in arming the troops in the Philippines with the most advanced type of light field guns in the world.

The board has decided on a type of field gun which can fire fifteen aimed shots per minute, which can be operated by one man, and which its full crew can take to pieces in thirteen seconds for loading on mule back for transportation wherever needed. It is three-inch calibre, can carry solid shot, shrapnel, or a bursting charge of high explosive which will kill by concussion in a radius of 200 feet.

The high explosive has been tested for a year, and is said to be superior to either lydite, the British, or melinite, the French high explosive.

Post Offices Named for Funston.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Kansas is not to have a monopoly of the business of doing honor to Gen. Funston. Kentucky has entered the list, and to-day persuaded the Post Office Department to name a Post Office in Pulaski County after Kansas's great swimmer. Another Post Office has been named after Admiral Schley. Strange to say, it is not in Maryland, but in Elbert County, Colorado.

Storms Hold Transports at Manila.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The War Department has received the following cablegram:

Manila, July 15.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Twenty inches of rain July, attended by typhoons, made leaving of transports impossible. At Negros impossible to unload Sixth Infantry until last day or two. California is now loading; Colorados leave tomorrow on Warren; Idahos, North Dakotas, and Wyomings next week, soon as transport Grant can be coaled. OTIS.

Filipino Junta May Leave Hongkong.

MANILA, July 15.—It is reported that the Filipino Junta will be moved from Hongkong to the Island of Labuan, a British colony, six miles from the northwest coast of Borneo, as the American officials have watched the members of the Junta so closely at Hongkong that the latter have found it impossible to supply the insurgents with arms.

Americans Leave Manila.

MANILA, July 15.—The transport Warren will sail Sunday with the Colorado regiment, Major Putnam Bradlee Strong, and Major Young of the Supreme Court, who is going to Utah for a vacation, on board. Prof. Schurman will arrive at San Francisco on board the China.

After a hearty dinner at night, Drink "Zoo-lak" in the morning. Soda Fountains—Druggists.—Adv.

CARRYING FOOD TO PEARY

The Diana Sails from St. John's to Aid the Explorer.

CREW OF ARCTIC NAVIGATORS

Expedition Under the Auspices of the Peary Arctic Club—Plans for the Trip.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 15.—The Peary expedition steamer Diana sailed for Sydney at 11 A. M. to-day She has supplies for two years and carries a crew of eighteen men, well accustomed to arctic navigation.

The expedition is under the auspices of the Peary Arctic Club, of which President Morris K. Jesup of the New York Chamber of Commerce is President, and Henry W. Cannon of the Chase National Bank, Treasurer.

The project of the expedition was defined by Explorer Peary before his departure last Summer. It is a constituent part of his general plan of operations for reaching the pole. The Diana is of 473 gross and 273 net tons, has 70 horse-power engines, with an average speed of eight knots, and is considered especially well adapted for the trip. The expedition will be under the personal direction of the Secretary of the Peary Arctic Club, Herbert L. Bridgeman, of The Brooklyn Standard Union, who was a member of the Peary auxiliary expedition in 1894. Capt. Samuel W. Bartlett is master of the ship. He is of the well-known Newfoundland family of explorers.

The Diana's first stop will be at Disco, in Northern Greenland. The next stop will be at Upernavik, and from there across Melville Bay and beyond Cape York to Peary's former headquarters at Bowdoin Bay, in Inglefield Gulf. Should no tidings of Peary be found at any of the points stopped at the course will be laid to Littleton Island, at the entrance to Smith Sound. Supplies will be deposited for Peary at Bowdoin Bay if a landing can be effected, if not at Littleton Island. The prime object of the expedition is to deposit against all contingencies an ample supply of food, and to inform Peary of the fact, so that in case disaster drives him back he may find subsistence at Inglefield Gulf.

In addition to the proposed work of the expedition, three parties will be taken on the Diana—one headed by Prof. William Libbey of Princeton, for deep sea scientific work; one by Russell W. Porter of Boston, of sportsmen, and one by Robert Stein of Washington, to remain in Ellesmereland for a Winter or two.

The passenger list of the Diana is as follows:

Scientific Party—Prof. William Libbey, Princeton, N. J.; Prof. Charles F. McClure, Princeton, N. J.; Prof. Charles A. Wyckoff, Princeton, N. J.; Dr. A. E. Ortman, Princeton, N. J., and C. F Silvester, Princeton, N. J.

Sportsmen's Party—Russell W. Porter, Boston, Mass.; Charles W. Shaw, Boston, Mass.; Edward J. House, Pittsburg, Penn.; Fullerton H. Merrill, Bangor, Me.; E. D. Kernan, Jr., New York City, Harvard; Arthur S. Knudson, Honolulu, Hawaii, (College of Physicians and Surgeons,) and Frederick R. Sears, third, Harvard.

Stein Expedition—Robert Stein, Washington, D. C.; Leopold Kann, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., and Samuel Warmbath, Boston, Mass.

The voyage of the Diana is likely to be fraught with very much more than usual public interest. In addition to her own experiences, she will probably bring back full news of the fate of the Windward, Peary's ship of last Summer, from which nothing has been heard since she left Etah to attempt the passage of Smith Sound to land the explorer north of Sherrard Osborne Fjord, and also information concerning the Norwegian party in the Fram and its work during the past Winter.

Nothing has been heard from Peary since his departure from Sydney, Cape Breton, July 7, 1898, with the exception of two letters received by the Arctic Club—one dated Cape Yorke, July 26, 1898, and the other Etah, Aug. 13, 1898. Peary gives a graphic description of his voyage up to that time. The first ten days of the trip of the Hope had been without especial incident, but on the eleventh day the battle with the ice began, and she was several times nipped in floes. The trip across Melville Bay was the longest and most difficult that Peary had ever encountered. Arriving at Cape York, the settlement was found to have been deserted by the natives.

Peary found the first natives at Saunders Island. They had a goodly supply of dogs, but were otherwise impoverished. A walrus hunt resulted in putting twenty-three walrus on the Hope's deck. In concluding the letter dated Aug. 7 Mr. Peary says:

"Wednesday morning the Hope started for Littleton Island, and at 9 P. M. joined the Windward, anchored off the deserted settlement of Etch, in Foulke Fjord. Both ships are now here, the Hope landing some eighty tons of coal for the Windward's use on her return. This coal is being landed on the point just west of the iglos of Etah on the north shore of the fjord. To-morrow the Hope will start south and the Windward north. In passing north I shall land some provisions on Littleton Island for use in case the Windward is crushed going up. I have on board now ten Eskimos (five couples) with their sledges, tents, kayaks, and belongings, about sixty dogs, arctic walrus, and a fair supply of extra clothing.

"I feel confident that the desired object will be gained, and the world's last great geographical prize won for the Stars and Stripes."

GLACIER EXPLORERS' PLANS.

Henry G. Bryant Hopes to Ascend Mount St. Elias, Alaska.

BANFF, Northwest Territory, July 15.—Henry G. Bryant of Philadelphia, the explorer and mountain climber, who led the search for Lieut. Peary in arctic waters a few years ago, and who has in view the ascent of Mount St. Elias, in Alaska, left today for Mount Assiniboine to make preparations for the ascent of that peak. Prof. Bryant, who has lately been honored by the Royal Geographical Society, together with Walter D. Wilcox of Washington, D. C., have for some time been considering the ascent of the great peak of the Assiniboine. They will be accompanied by Swiss guides from Interlaken, recently introduced at the Selkirk glacier and other mountain points for the benefit of Alpine clubs.

Prof. Charles E. Fay of Tufts College, Boston, a glacier explorer of note, is expected to join the party about Aug. 1.

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN.

Managers Call for Applicants for Appointment as Superintendent Under Civil Service Rules.

HUDSON, N. Y., July 15.—The Board of Managers of the House of Refuge for Women met at that institution this afternoon. There were present Mrs. Marcia C. Powell, Mrs. C. Herbert Halcomb, Dr. Thomas Wilson, Fulton Paul, and Herbert E. Mills. The board was organized by the election of Herbert E. Mills of Poughkeepsie, President; Mrs. Marcia C. Powell of Ghent, Secretary, and Fulton Paul of Hudson, Treasurer.

The resignation of the Superintendent, Mrs. Francesc O. Abbott, was received and accepted, to take effect Aug. 1, but Mrs. Abbott was relieved of any further duties in the institution. Pending the appointment of a new Superintendent from the civil service list, Miss Sarah E. Henry, one of the officers of the institution, has been appointed Acting Superintendent.

The State Civil Service Board has been asked to prepare an examination with the view of filling the vacancy. The salary of the position is $1,500 and maintenance. The board is anxious to have the examination taken by any one who may feel qualified to fill the position in order that the most suitable person possible may be obtained for office. All applications must be made to the State Civil Service Commission, which will inform the candidates of the scope of the examination.

A resolution was unanimously adopted forbidding all corporal punishment in any form. It is the purpose of the new board to work in conformity with the Controller, the State Board of Charities, the Civil Service Commission, and all the State departments.

Detention of Thousand Island Boats.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Spalding said to-day that he had no knowledge of the detention of boats of the Thousand Island Steamboat Company by Special Treasury Agents. No report of the occurrence has been received at the Treasury Department. Mr. Spalding said it was the duty of agents to look out for frauds and errors, but he had no idea of the cause of the alleged detention.

In Summer time

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is the vital principle of bliss. It cures Sunburn, Chafing, Mosquito Bites and all Pain. Look for the buff wrapper. Better sure than sorry.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Ave., New York.

Pond's Extract Ointment cures Piles. Price 50c. per jar. Trial size, 25c. All Druggists.

CHICAGO'S LODGING HOUSES.

All of Them Put Under Jurisdiction of the State Board of Health to Prevent Colonization of Voters.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Chicago's 800 lodging houses passed under the supervision of the State Board of Health to-day, in accordance with the amendment to the Medical act, adopted by the last General Assembly.

The law in question provided that all lodging houses in cities with a population of 100,000 and over shall be subjected to the inspection and visitation jurisdiction of the State medical authorities.

The sections which compel proprietors of lodging houses to keep a public register and file with the County Clerk such information as may be required by the State Board of Health were added for the avowed purpose of preventing colonization. If properly enforced, the law will do much to discourage colonization, and civic reformers expect great results from the new regulations. The law will drive many lodging house keepers out of business and compel others to make extensive alterations in their places.

LOCOMOTIVES TO GO ABROAD.

Thirteen for Finland, Forty for Asia, Ten for France, and Others for England and Russia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—The Baldwin Locomotive Works has just received an order for thirteen consolidation engines for the State railways of Finland. These locomotives are to be ready for delivery by Jan. 1, 1900. A number of engines included in the various foreign orders received by the firm during the past six months are now completed, and within the next ten days eighty of them will be shipped to their destinations.

The steamship Puritan is taking on forty engines for the Chinese and Eastern Railway, and thirty-one more are to be built and ready for shipment by the beginning of next year. The ten locomotives for the French State Railway, the first American engines ever exported to France, are being loaded on the steamship Panama, which leaves for Bordeaux in a few days. The second lot of ten engines for the Midland Railway of England will leave New York in a few days on the steamship Creig Earn, and twenty more will be shipped about July 24 on the steamship Uplands for the Moscow, Klev and Voronej Railway.

NOT BUYING MORE LAND.

W. Rockefeller Says He Has All the Adirondack Property He Wants.

MALONE, N. Y., July 15.—William Rockefeller was interviewed while he was on a visit to his preserve in Brandon relative to his reported additional purchases of Adirondack land. He disclaims any intention of acquiring more property in that section and says his holdings in Townships 16 and 17 are all he desires to manage as a preserve, and that he bought the De Bar mountain tract from a purely business standpoint. It is likely, he added, that the marketable timber will be taken off.

Mr. Rockefeller's Malone attorney, John P. Kellas, says he has been deluged with letters from parties who wish to sell Adirondack land. One party, who owns a few acres adjoining the preserve in Santa Clara, offered to sell out at a good round figure, and added that in case the purchase was not made he expected to open up a saloon in close proximity to Mr. Rockefeller's property.

DETROIT STREET RAILWAYS.

Certain that the Purchase Plan Has Failed—Aldermen Accused.

DETROIT, July 15.—It was conceded on all sides this afternoon that the Pingree-Johnson plan for the purchase of the street railways is defeated. There is now no possibility of mustering enough votes of Aldermen to pass the desired ordinances over the Mayor's veto. Several of the Aldermen who voted for the security franchise have now decided that the risk of failure to pay for the roads out of 3-cent fare receipts is too great to incur with reasonable safety. Another attempt in the same direction will doubtless be made at some future time.

The Evening News says: "Acting on certain information, the Police Commissioners have instructed Capt. McDonnell

STATEMENT BY ROOSEVELT

Warns Would-Be Army Officers It Is Useless to Bother Him.

CANNOT MAKE ANY SELECTIONS

War Department Merely Wants His Opinion of Men Chosen—Callers May Drive Colonel Away.

William J. Youngs, secretary to Gov. Roosevelt, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday and gave out the following letter and statement from Gov. Roosevelt, intended to be read by the many persons throughout the State who have been applying to him for recommendation to the War Department for positions in the volunteer army or who are thinking of asking him for one. The Governor, who has been overrun by applicants at his Summer home in Oyster Bay, wants it understood that he is not in a position to make recommendations, and has simply been asked by the War Department to give some information regarding men whose names have been selected by the War Department as appointees.

"I am directed," said Mr. Youngs, "by the Governor to say that, owing to the multitude of callers at Oyster Bay on every conceivable subject, Gov. Roosevelt has been reluctantly forced to decline absolutely to receive anybody at his residence except by written appointment with his secretary. It will be a great saving in time and trouble, therefore, for any persons who have legitimate business upon which they wish to see the Governor if they write to the Executive Department at Albany and procure an appointment card."

Many of these visits to the Governor are upon matters relating to appointments in the army, Mr. Youngs said, and in reply to all letters received by him in that regard the Governor has written as follows:

Replying to your letter of recent date asking me to indorse your application for a commission, permit me to say that such a multitude of requests have been made of me that I went to Washington and saw the War Department to find out what action to take. There is no use in my giving isolated letters of recommendation to the men who happen to ask me, no matter how good they are; for, in the first place, even though I recommended good men, I might fail to recommend the best men.

I accordingly told the War Department that if they desired, I would carefully go through the records of the volunteer forces sent by New York into the late war and would recommend a list of the best men, so far as I could find out who the best men were. The War Department, however, has notified me that they wish to make the selection themselves, and that they will merely submit to me the names they have chosen for my comments. This being so, I have to decline in any case to do more than the War Department is willing to have me do, and that is, to give my judgment upon the men they select.

It is not necessary to say I shall pay no earthly heed to politics or anything else except the good of the military service in my recommendations. The War Department has felt that it could best eliminate politics and secure thoroughly fit men by taking the initiative and merely getting my judgment upon the men already chosen, and I may add that I consider this course eminently wise and proper.

The Governor also made the following personal statement:

In view of the statements made in certain morning papers, I wish it distinctly understood that my functions regarding the appointments from New York were limited to passing upon the names submitted to me by the War Department. There is that was submitted to me which I went over with Adjt. Gen. Andrews. Concerning half of the men I could find nothing. I notified the War Department that I could find out nothing and knew only what the War Department records show. Concerning the other half, I procured additional facts, which I reported.

There were no Seventy-first men on the list, and accordingly I put one or two on. Aside from this my function has been as explained in my letter above, absolutely limited to giving information concerning men chosen by the War Department, and a great many of the appointments were made without any consulation with me at all.

Concerning the statements made in some of the morning papers that an air of mystery appeared to surround the meeting held at Oyster Bay Friday, the Governor's secretary said: "This meeting was absolutely for no purpose whatever except to let out certain contracts in the Department of Public Buildings and to arrange for the rooms to be occupied in some of the departments. There was no mystery or secrecy of any kind about the matter, nor was there any conference concerning politics or anything else except the business in hand concerning the Public Building Department."

Secretary Youngs said that Gov. Roosevelt would stay at Oyster Bay for the greater part of the Summer unless the rush down there to see him continued. "If it does," said Mr. Youngs, "he'll go away somewhere—to Europe if he can't get away from the crowd any other way. They are running him to death."

A. H. ALDEN HOME FROM EUROPE

He Says Richard Croker Is Confident of Democratic Success.

A. H. Alden, the Treasurer of the International Automobile and Vehicle Tire Company, in which Richard Croker is largely interested, returned from Europe on the American Line steamer St. Paul yesterday. Mr. Alden said that the American tires seem to have the preference on the other side, as their make is lighter and better qualified for both endurance and safety. The company has made arrangements to take space at the Paris Exposition in 1900, and will also open European offices in different parts of the Continent.

Mr. Alden said: "Mr. Croker has fully regained his health and has been cured of the carbuncles which annoyed him just before he left for Europe. Regarding politics, Mr. Croker said that the Democrats will surely win this Fall, and in 1900, if the Democratic Party will eliminate the silver issue to one question, they will be sure to carry every State in the Union. Mr. Croker will return the latter part of August."

Walnut Club's Excursion To-morrow.

The Walnut Club of the Twelfth Assembly District, one of the oldest Tammany organizations in that section of the city, will give an excursion to College Point to-morrow. Alderman James J. Smith, the district representative in the Municipal Assembly, is in charge of the arrangements of the affair.

L. H. Wager Will Go to Chicago.

Leonard H. Wager, for several years Sergeant at Arms of the Democratic State Committee, will leave for Chicago to-night to attend the meeting of the Democratic National Committee at the Sherman House, in that city, next Thursday. Mr. Wager, it is said, has a strong backing for the position of Sergeant at Arms of the Democratic National Convention. He was First Assistant Sergeant at Arms at the convention in Chicago in 1896.

To be Deputy Factory Inspectors.

Included in the list of those who have successfully passed the civil service examination for Deputy State Factory Inspector are four men from this city—William Ford, J. M. Brady, E. A. Havens, and George A. McKay. There are fifteen vacancies, and as these four men are among the first fifteen they will be appointed.

SAMOAN COMMISSION'S WORK.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—It is stated in quarters intimately acquainted with the recent conduct of Samoan affairs that the abolition of the Kingship in Samoa has advanced considerably further than a provisional arrangement by the Samoan Commission and that the three Governments have so far acquiesced that this feature is assured as a part of the permanent system for the government of Samoa. It is said also that the report of the Samoan Commission is likely to be unanimous, so that further action by the three Governments in framing a treaty will be largely a formality.

CHICAGO, July 15.—A special to The Record from Victoria, B. C., says:

Advices received by the steamer Aorangi, just arrived, indicate that the Samoan Commission has established peace in the islands. Mataafa has surrendered 1,850 rifles and the loyalists have given up 2,000. After June 20 a heavy penalty will be enforced upon natives found with rifles in their possession. Mataafa has promised to turn in more weapons. The natives have returned to their homes. Dr. Wilhelm Solf has been authorized to act as President of the municipality of Apia. The Commissioners expect to leave on June 28, but they have requested Chief Justice Chambers to remain.

King George of Tonga, whose efforts to secure a wife were the talk of two continents a few months ago, has at last succeeded, his bride being Princess Lavinia and not Princess Offa, whom he first declared to be his choice.

THE FIGHT AGAINST SHEEHAN.

Mr. Goodwin Declares the Ex-Leader Is Certain to be Defeated.

The suit brought by John C. Sheehan to compel the substitution of his list of election officers for the Ninth Assembly District in the place of those chosen by his rival, Frank J. Goodwin, has not caused the latter, or his friends, any trouble. Mr. Goodwin expressed himself last night as being confident that Mr. Sheehan would be unable to win his case, and that, in any event, he would be defeated at the primaries in September.

"We have expected that Mr. Sheehan would take the matter into court," Mr. Goodwin said, "and when the case comes up we will present a defense that we believe cannot fail to give us the victory. It isn't my place to say what this defense will be. I leave that to the lawyers who will represent us. Even if Mr. Sheehan should be successful in this case it does not end the fight. In fact, this is the smallest end of it. However, I am sure he won't win, for we can disprove many of the allegations in his complaint."

The members of both factions claim that they are gaining strength daily, and both headquarters are nightly crowded with members of the rival organizations. At the Pequod Club last night Senator Louis Munzinger, who is managing Mr. Sheehan's campaign, said that he was confident in the success of his candidate, and that until after the present case is decided, he would have no statement to make.

THE ISSUES IN THE DISTRICT.

J. J. Russell Accuses Mr. Sheehan of Treachery and Want of Loyalty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every reader of THE TIMES, and every member of Tammany Hall, can now plainly see that John C. Sheehan's former claims to being a loyal Tammany Hall man were false; that every position he has taken since he commenced his fight for political survival has been against the organization and against its executive officers, and not against Richard Croker alone, as he contended. His legal proceedings recently brought against Mr. McMahon, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the organization, are ample proof of his want of loyalty, and, I might say, of his treachery to the organization. Can it be truly said of a man that he is loyal to a political organization while he at the same time has a suit pending against it in the courts, seeking to compel it, by law, to do an act against its will and against what it deems its best interests?

If he were a loyal adherent of Tammany Hall he would have accepted the defeat he received at the hands of the Executive Committee of the organization, and not try to seek redress in another forum. This committee is composed of the representatives of thirty-six districts. A list of qualified persons to act as Election Inspectors was presented to this Executive Committee by each one of two factions composing the local General Committee of the Ninth Assembly District. Mr. Sheehan presented one list and Frank J. Goodwin presented the other, on behalf of their respective constituencies. The list presented by Mr. Goodwin met the approbation, presumptively, of thirty-five out of thirty-six members of the Executive Committee, while the Sheehan list received only his own support. This list of names for election officers of the Ninth District was adopted by the Executive Committee and regularly certified to by its Chairman, Mr. McMahon. The law authorizes the Chairman of this committee to make the certification, and such power being vested in him, his act is the act of the committee, and the act of the committee is the act of the party, and no court has any power to question the right of the political organization to select one set of men in preference to another set of men to discharge certain duties which are prescribed by law.

I am confident that the court will make short and quick work of Mr. Sheehan's case; that the court will not "go behind the returns"; that it will look at the law to see who is clothed with authority to make the required certificate, and, finding it to be the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and finding further that Mr. McMahon is and was such Chairman at the time of the certification complained of, this will be an end of his case. Mr. Sheehan has lately been indulging in rather an ingenious argument, but he will find that it is one which, like a two-edged sword, cuts both ways. He says he is in favor of home rule, and opposed to "one man power." His notion of home rule now seems to be that there shall be no outside interference from Tammany Hall in the affairs of the Ninth District; that this district is his particular hunting ground; that he made it, and therefore should rule it, and no other should lay hands upon it. Suppose now that he should succeed in making a majority of the Democratic voters of the district believe in his theory, and by their votes elect him as their future leader, (which they will not do,) then what will happen? The answer is easy to any thinking man. It is that Sheehan will have won an empty victory, while his supporters will have sustained an overwhelming defeat. By sustaining him they will have cut themselves off from close communion with the organization and allied themselves with its enemies, and naturally thereby lessened their chances to obtain favors through its influence. Mr. Sheehan is opposed to one-man power unless he can be that man. When Henry D. Purroy undertook to "down" Tammany Hall three years ago, Sheehan was in power, and every one knows how savagely he attacked him and how unmercifully he disciplined him and his friends. Purroy fought the organization then, Sheehan is fighting it now. Purroy went down as Sheehan will go down also, as will any man who foolishly lets his ambition get the better of his judgment and conceives the idea that a part is greater than the whole.

I am inclined to think that Mr. Sheehan's reckless statements in regard to the number enrolled at the Pequod Club will hurt him very much. The enrollment of 914 persons at our headquarters, as shown by the affidavits of four different Commissioners of Deeds, conclusively proves that if the two hundred or more that first enrolled with him and afterward came down and had their names placed upon our books at our headquarters we will have of the recently enrolled vote as it now stands about two to his one. When the voters, however, realize that they have all to lose and nothing to gain by supporting Mr. Sheehan, it is my opinion that he will be beaten ten to one.

Sheehan, as leader of the district and in accord with the organization, amounts to something. Sheehan, as leader and in opposition to the organization, amounts to nothing.

JAMES J. RUSSELL.

New York, July 15, 1899.

LYNCHING IN A GEORGIA JAIL.

A Mob Gets Into the Gainesville Jail by a Ruse and Shoots a Murderer While Asleep.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., July 15.—A mob of about thirty men surrounded the Hall County Jail early this morning, and by a clever ruse tricked the Sheriff into admitting them into the jail. Five of them went to the cell of "Si" Smith, the murderer of W. B. Bell of Atlanta, and shot him to death, riddling his body with bullets and spattering the cell walls with his blood.

The mob pretended to be a Sheriff's posse from Gwinne, that county, with a prisoner, whom they wanted to lodge in the Hall County Jail for safe-keeping. The leader of the mob said he was a Sheriff, and the unsuspecting Sheriff of Hall County, W. B. Munday, admitted the men.

After completing their bloody work, the mob quickly dispersed. The Governor will be asked to offer a reward for the capture of the men composing the mob. There is great indignation here among the people because of the crime.

Smith was asleep when the mob entered. Without warning or arousing him, one of the mob deliberately leveled his pistol at the sleeping form and fired. One of the first bullets pierced the heart of the victim. The other men opened fire on the prisoner, and when they ceased firing the victim's body had been riddled.

The Sheriff said the leader of the mob was about fifty years of age, and the others were young men, all well dressed.

The Coroner of Hall County summoned a jury this morning and held an inquest, but no verdict was reached.

Smith was recently captured in Habersham County, and was brought here and lodged in the jail for safe keeping. He was held for the murder of W. B. Bell, who formerly traveled for an Atlanta drug house.

New Paltz School Trouble Ended.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 15.—Dr. Frank S. Capen has resigned as Principal of the New Paltz Normal School in compliance with the request of the local Board of Managers. By his resignation Dr. Capen has brought to an end a controversy which has existed for several years. His successor has not yet been appointed.

POLITICS IN THE WEST

Prominent Party Leaders Think the Administration Is Indorsed.

EXPANSION IN PACIFIC SLOPE

Senator Scott Thinks If Bryan Should Not Be Nominated Western Democrats Will Favor Senator Morgan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Senator Scott of West Virginia and ex-Senator Dubois of Idaho, both of whom have been in the West recently, have some interesting things to say about the political drift in that part of the country. Scott is a strict Republican, and Dubois was in 1896 a Silver Republican. Senator Scott says: "If by any chance Bryan is not nominated at the next Democratic Convention, I should not be surprised to see the West come in line for Senator Morgan of Alabama as the Presidential nominee. At any rate, it is worth your while to keep your eye on Senator Morgan."

Mr. Scott found the friendliness for Morgan attributable to his advocacy of the Nicaragua Canal, his interest in Hawaiian annexation, and his broad patriotism. He did not hear much about Col. Bryan. There was certainly, so far as he had opportunity to observe, no general or widespread enthusiasm for him. Advocacy of expansion he found not confined to one party, the commercial agencies of that policy appealing strongly to the people of the Pacific Coast. It is the general opinion that Gen. Otis has failed to grasp the importance of calling for a large army to promptly close up the work to be done in the Philippines.

"I regard the Pacific Slope States as absolutely certain for McKinley next year," said the Senator, "even if the money question be the chief issue. Personally, I will vote for a single gold standard, but I doubt the wisdom of making a single gold standard declaration in the Republican National platform. I think we ought to promise to continue our efforts to secure bimetallism through co-operation with other nations.

"The time is too short and the lines too well defined for either McKinley or Bryan to be successfully opposed," says ex-Senator Fred T. Dubois, in answer to a request for his views upon the political outlook. He expects the Republicans to "eliminate the myth of international bimetallism and stand squarely for the single gold standard in their next National Convention," but adds that as the gold standard, expansion, and protection cannot go together, the Republicans will abandon the latter policy, substituting an internal revenue tax plank. The Democrats, in his opinion, will declare strongly for bimetallism, will incline toward protection, and will oppose expansion. Both parties will declare against trusts, "and the individual citizen," says Mr. Dubois, "must determine for himself which is most likely to combat them."

Mr. Dubois predicts that the bimetallic candidate of the Democrats will receive more votes next year than he secured in 1896, and that this increase will come from the Republicans, who believe in an enlarged use of silver.

Ex-United States Senator Wilson of the State of Washington also talks interestingly of the political tendency along the Pacific Coast.

"The majority of the people of the State of Washington," said he to-day, "are in favor of expansion. It is not a party question with us. The Governor of the State, who is a Populist, has declared for expansion, and I have no doubt a large following in his own party, Democrats, are of the same mind.

"The greatest enthusiasm has been aroused by the gallant work of the Washington regiment in the Philippines, and the whole State is proud of them. I believe the feeling in support of the military operations is general on the Pacific Coast."

"How about free silver in your State?"

"Don't hear anything about it at all, any more than you hear talk of the tariff in the East. Our people are prosperous and contented. We have fine crops, prices are good, mining properties are in fine shape, and everybody is working along. We have liquidated our debt, have gotten over the boom season, and settled down to steady progress.

"Washington will go Republican, and I believe the other two coast States will follow suit. I don't know so much about Montana, but I am confident of the people on the other side of the mountains."

"Is Bryan popular among the Democrats?"

"Not nearly as popular as he was in the last campaign. I think he is losing strength all through the West. It may sound strange to people in this part of the country, where they say he is strong, but I don't believe Bryan will be nominated by his party. They are beginning to think about it already, and they foresee certain defeat with Bryan at the head of the ticket."

POPULISTS FAVOR BRYAN.

Wisconsin Leader Says His Party May Fuse with Democrats.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 14.—Robert Schilling, Chairman of the State Central Committee of the People's Party and the Wisconsin member of the National Committee, is of the opinion that the People's Party will fuse with the Democrats in 1900 if William J. Bryan is nominated by the National Democratic Convention. Mr. Schilling said:

"If there should be any prospect of the Democratic Party failing to nominate Mr. Bryan, I am positive our party will insist on a separate nomination, and will fight tooth and nail for his election."

ROBERT E. BURKE EXPLAINS.

Chicago Politician Says He Came East for Rest, Not Business.

Robert Emmet Burke, the Chicago politician, who was accused of having come to this city with the intention of arranging a combination between the Chicago Democracy and Tammany Hall, said at the Broadway Central Hotel last night that the motives which prompted his visit have been greatly misunderstood; that he had come here for a rest, and that he had neither the intention nor the desire to meet and treat with local politicians.

"I don't know how the report got abroad," Mr. Burke said, "that I was to engineer any political deal. I've been through three hard campaigns in two years, and I have really come East to get away from politics and politicians."

"Have you seen any of the Tammany leaders?" Mr. Burke was asked.

"No," the Chicago man replied. "That is, I've seen some of the boys—not the leaders. I haven't managed to connect with 'Johnnie' Carroll nor any of the big men of the party, and I don't see what I could accomplish if I did."

Mr. Burke was asked what the prevailing sentiment in Chicago was as to the course the Democratic Party should pursue in selecting a candidate for President. In reply he said: "The Chicago Democracy stands by the platform of 1896 until another has been constructed. We will support the ticket, no matter who is named. Eastern Democrats must not allow themselves to be misled by Altgeld and the other cranks of the party. Altgeld is a dead letter, and he cannot give any aid to any candidate. Just now there is considerable talk about ex-Justice Van Wyck as a Presidential possibility, but I am not at liberty to say what our organization will do at the convention—it's too far off."

VICIOUS DOG'S MANY VICTIMS.

Fox Terrier in Newark Has Bitten a Dozen People in Three Weeks.

NEWARK, N. J., July 15.—A fox terrier, the property of Charles Long of 83 Little Street, has bitten a dozen persons during the last three weeks. Long to-day said that his son, after receiving numerous complaints, had killed the animal. His neighbors, however, say this is not true.

The latest victim of the dog's attacks is William Sauer of 87 Little Street, who shows three ugly looking wounds on his left kneecap. He came in contact with the dog on July 6. Sauer got a gun, and last night made three attempts to kill the animal, but was prevented by its owner. This morning the dog seized a child by the dress, and had to be beaten off with a stick.

Extradition Warrant for Mrs. Rich.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The State Department to-day issued the formal warrant for the surrender of Mrs. Rich to the Mexican authorities, and the papers were forwarded to the Mexican Embassy, temporarily at Manchester-by-the-Sea.

Beginning To-morrow

We close out every inch of our remaining stock; at an average reduction of 25%. This comprises a range of the very choicest fabrics imported for high-class work.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only,
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Voting Trust of Oregon Navigation Company Dissolved, Passing Control to the Union Pacific.

The voting trust of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company has been dissolved, and the stockholders will, at the annual meeting, on Sept. 7, have the right to elect Directors, who will elect an official board. The trust was dissolved on Friday, under circumstances of much secrecy, at a meeting held in the rooms of E. H. Harriman, in the offices of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, between the voting Trustee, the Central Trust Company, and the Executive Committee of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company. Acting on the dissolution of the trust, the trustee company will at an early date receive the voting trust certificates assigned to it and give temporary certificates until the original stock can be restored to the owners. This will take about three weeks.

The voting trust agreement was reached Aug. 19, 1896, between the Reorganization Committee of the old Navigation Railway Company, consisting of Alfred S. Heidelbach, W. L. Bull, George Coppell, C. S. Fairchild, Arnold Marcus, John C. Brown, A. A. H. Boissevain, and H. B. Reed, the Central Trust Company, and the new Navigation Railroad Company. Under the agreement, 240,000 shares of common and 100,985 shares of preferred Navigation stock were trusted to the Central Trust Company. The agreement was to remain in force until Aug. 17, 1906, but might be terminated under any of these methods:

A. By the consent of the holders of two-thirds of each class of certificates of the Voting Trustee issued under this agreement, given at meetings of the holders of such certificates.

B. If and as soon as the aggregate amount of dividends declared and payable by the railroad company upon its preferred capital stock shall equal 20 per cent. of the par value thereof, whether such dividends are declared successively or not, and without regard to the several amounts of the dividends so declared and payable.

C. If and when prior to such time a deposit shall be made with the Voting Trustee of such amount or amounts less a discount of 6 per cent. per annum as hereinafter provided, as together with the aggregate amount of dividends upon the preferred stock theretofore paid to the Voting Trustee prior to such deposit shall equal the gross sum of 20 per cent. of the par value of such preferred stock, said amount is to be paid by the Voting Trustee as soon as deposited to the holders of its certificates representing preferred stock.

D. If and when a guarantee shall be given by either the American Surety Company of the City of New York, or by the Lawyers' Surety Company of the City of New York, or if and when a guarantee shall be given by any other person or other corporation of the City of New York, which is satisfactory to the Voting Trustee, guaranteeing for the benefit of the holders of such preferred stock either in the way of dividends or otherwise, the payment of such sum of money as shall, together with the aggregate amount of dividends paid to the Voting Trustee thereon prior to such guarantee, be equal to 20 per cent. of the par value of such preferred stock, being understood that any such guarantee shall be for the payment on the first day of each successive calendar year thereafter, at the rate of at least 4 per cent. per annum, of the balance of the 20 per cent. theretofore unpaid.

The agreement gave the preferred stockholders two-thirds of the Navigation's Board of Directors, and its annulment on a guarantee that 10 per cent. of the remaining interest on the preferred stock will be paid, places the holders of common stock in the majority. This means the control of Navigation by Union Pacific, as the latter through the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, controls through common stockholdings the Navigation, and that the interests of Great Northern and Northern Pacific will be in the minority as holders of preferred stock.

The present Board of Directors of Navigation consists of W. L. Bull, Chairman; H. W. Corbett, Henry Falling, W. M. Ladd, W. B. Ayer, W. W. Cotton, A. L. Mills, A. L. Mohler, W. McIntosh, A. S. Heidelbach, E. D. Adams, C. H. Coster, W. G. Oakman, M. C. Moore, and Samuel Carr. The officers are: President—A. L. Mohler; Secretary—W. W. Cotton; Assistant Secretary—H. C. Tracy; Treasurer—A. Marcus; Assistant Treasurer—G. E. Withington.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC OFFICIALS.

They Arrive in the City and Will Confer with C. P. Huntington.

A number of the officials of the Southern Pacific Railroad reached the city yesterday, and are at the Holland House. They include Vice President J. C. Stubbs of San Francisco and Messrs. J. M. Brewer, William Sproule, E. O. McCormick, H. A. Jones, and W. G. Gardiner, connected with the freight and passenger departments. It is said they have been summoned here by President Collis P. Huntington to discuss ways and means for meeting the cut-rate war.

Mr. Stubbs said yesterday to a reporter for THE TIMES: "We have come to see Mr. Huntington, but our visit has no special significance. We make occasional trips for the purpose of 'cleaning up things.' No radical change in rates or management is contemplated.

"Business on the Pacific Coast this year has been very fair. There is a moderately good grain crop. The green fruit crop is up to the average, but the expected increase did not materialize. The orange crop will be very large, and it is predicted that California will ship 30,000 carloads of oranges this year.

"While they are a little late, I never saw finer looking crops in Nebraska, Iowa, and Illinois, especially in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. General business is very good in all that section."

Pennsylvania's New Waiting Room.

The new waiting room of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Jersey City was completed and thrown open to the public at 9 o'clock P. M. yesterday. It was not until nearly midnight, however, that the ticket offices, news stand, and information bureau were fully equipped and ready for business. The interior is finished in white and gold, and the Pennsylvania officials claim that it is the finest building of its kind in the United States. It is in almost direct communication with all the ferry slips, and has two commodious stairways leading to Jersey City. When the station is completed, it will be equipped with a corridor over 600 feet long, leading from the Brooklyn Annex ferry on the south to the Twenty-third Street slip on the north.

In Memory of President Thomson.

A memorial resolution has been entered on the minutes of the Trunk Line Association and its Western connections regarding Frank Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who died recently. This memorial was framed at a meeting of Presidents and chief executive officers, and a typical paragraph is as follows: "From out of all the wranglings and strife of our modern competitive life, no memory remains of this gentle, loving man but that which is sweet and precious to those of us who remain."

Fitchburg Passenger Agent Resigns.

BOSTON, July 15.—General Passenger Agent James R. Watson of the Fitchburg Railroad Company, after sixteen years of service in this position, has resigned and will retire Aug. 1. No reason for the resignation is made public.

Trans-Missouri Competition.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The committee of Presidents appointed at the St. Louis meeting to consider the question of competition by the Gulf lines on trans-Missouri business will meet in New York next Friday to bring the difficulties, if possible, to an end.

Denial by William K. Vanderbilt.

MILWAUKEE, July 15.—William K. Vanderbilt to-day wired The Milwaukee Journal saying there is absolutely no truth in the report that the New York Central, which he controls, and its allied companies are planning to obtain control of other lines of railroad in order to make a through line from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

FOURTH OF JULY IN HAWAII.

Celebrations at Honolulu and All the Principal Towns of the Islands—Decorations Profuse.

HONOLULU, July 4, via Victoria, B. C., July 15.—The first Fourth of July under the American flag was ushered in with a National salute at sunrise. At 8:30 there was a monster civic and military parade. At 11 there were literary exercises in the Opera House, at which the principal address was made by Rabbi M. S. Levi of San Francisco.

Special Agent of the United States Harold M. Sewell also spoke. The afternoon was given up to field sports, and in the evening there was a grand public ball. There is scarcely a business house or private residence in the whole city that does not display the American flag, and some of the decorations are elaborate. Celebrations are being held in all the principal towns of the islands.

SUGAR EXPORTS FROM HAWAII.

Large Increase in the Output Over the Preceding Year.

HONOLULU, July 4, (via Victoria, B. C., July 15.)—The exports of sugar from the Hawaiian Islands of the first six months of this year show a gain of about 26,000 tons over the corresponding period of last year. The figures are for the first six months of 1898, 171,000 tons; for the first six months of 1899, 197,000 tons. According to the Custom House valuation, the value of sugar for these two periods is $12,500,000 for 1898 and $16,000,000 for 1899. All ports show an increase except Hilo, which shows a slight falling off.

During the same period the excess of immigration over emigration has been 7,513. By far the largest portion of this gain has been in Japanese. The total number of arrivals has been 12,095 and the departures 4,582. The number of Japanese arriving has been 9,195, Chinese 511, and whites 2,398.

Wireless Telegraphy in Hawaii.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 15.—Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy is to be put in operation in Hawaii as a means of communication between the different islands of the group. An organization has been formed, capital is subscribed for the project, and some material for the system is already on the way. There is only one channel between islands in the group than is wider than the English Channel. That is the one between Oahu and Kauai, and to the minds of the promoters of the enterprise communication across this is the only part of their plan which is problematical.

DEATH OF MAJOR J. L. FOWLER.

Well-Known Officer Dies on the Voyage from Gibara to This City.

The Munson Line steamer Ella, that arrived yesterday from Baracoa, Gibara, and Nuevitas, brought the body of Major J. L. Fowler of the Tenth United States Cavalry, who died on the journey on July 11 of gastritis. He had been ill for some time previous to his departure from Gibara.

Major Fowler was fifty-two years old, and was born in this city. He was appointed to the Military Academy from this city Sept. 1, 1864, and was graduated June 15, 1868, when he was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Second United States Cavalry. He served on frontier duty at Fort D. A. Russell in 1868. He was promoted to be First Lieutenant Nov. 4, 1869, and was in barracks in Nebraska until May, 1871. He served in Nebraska until January, 1872. Later he served at Fort Laramie, Wyoming; Fort Sanders, Wyoming, and was sent to regimental headquarters on Sept. 15, 1874. He subsequently served at Fort Custer. He was made Captain in the Second Cavalry on Oct. 26, 1881.

SAILORS HAVE A BOAT RACE.

The New York's Men Beat Those of the Indiana and Texas.

PORTLAND, Me., July 15.—A boat race between crews of twelve men each and a coxswain, from the New York, Indiana, and Texas, was the chief feature of the visit of the North Atlantic Squadron at this port today. The course was about two miles long. The New York crew won by a length from the Indiana crew. The Texas crew was a quarter of a mile behind.

This afternoon 700 sailors were entertained at Peak's Island with a clambake and various athletic sports, and the officers of the fleet were given a reception by the Cumberland Club.

The fleet is expected to sail at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

To Inspect Portsmouth Navy Yard.

BOSTON, July 15.—The dispatch boat Dolphin, with Assistant Secretary Allen on board, sailed to-day for Portsmouth, where the Secretary is to inspect the navy yard.

Stone Dry Dock for the Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The immediate result of the accident to Dry Dock No. 2 at the New York Navy Yard has been the determination of Secretary Long to seek authority from Congress at the earliest moment possible for the construction of a stone dock of the largest type at the New York Navy Yard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Newark sailed yesterday from Coquimbo for Iquique on her way north to San Francisco.

The Glacier has arrived at Manila with her cargo of refrigerated meat.

The Bennington has sailed from Hongkong for Manila.

The Mercedes Appraised at $73,000.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The captured Spanish warship Reina Mercedes has been appraised at $73,000 by a special board. The appraisement was not made as a basis for the sale of the ship, but to enable the Navy Department to determine whether or not the Mercedes is worthy of complete repairs. The result confirms the department in its decision to expend only a sufficient sum to preserve the ship.

The Chicago's Movements.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Chicago, with Admiral Howison aboard, will sail from Cape Town about Aug. 1, going first to St. Helena, and thence to Rio. Admiral Howison has been instructed to be at Rio in time to reassemble his squadron about Sept. 5. Besides the Chicago there will be the Montgomery and the Wilmington.

BICYCLIST'S SKULL FRACTURED.

Burton Ran Into a Colored Woman, but She Escaped Injury.

Gladman Burton, twenty-four years old, a clerk of 129 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, had his skull fractured last night in a bicycle accident. He was removed to the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital.

Burton was riding a wheel on Broadway, at Ninety-fourth Street, when Sarah Small, a colored domestic of 230 West Ninety-fifth Street, started across the street. She carried a bundle of dry goods, and she was slow in moving.

Burton was going at a high rate of speed, and he ran into the woman. He went over the handlebars, striking his head on the road. The woman was knocked down, but she got up herself, more frightened than hurt.

Burton was unconscious when picked up. The bicycle was wrecked. The colored woman refused aid and went home.

TARRYTOWN TABLET UNVEILED.

Commemorates the Action at That Place in War of the Revolution.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 15.—A large bronze tablet on the front of the railroad station, erected by the Sons of the Revolution and citizens of this place to commemorate the action at Tarrytown, which took place July 15, 1781, was unveiled here to-day.

The dedication services were of a becoming and very interesting character, and the Sons of the Revolution of the State of New York took a principal part. The services opened with a salute, followed by an overture by the orchestra. Then came prayer by the chaplain, after which came the unveiling of the tablet by the ex-President of the village, D. O. Archer. The presentation address was made by Mr. D. Raymond, the dedication address by President General F. S. Tallmadge, and the historical address by the Rev. D. J. K. Allen of the Reformed Church.

A luncheon was served later at Lyceum Hall, followed by toasts and short speeches. Many patriotic societies were present.

The inscription placed upon the tablet is as follows:

This tablet, erected by the Sons of the Revolution and citizens of this vicinity, on July 15, 1899, commemorates the action at Tarrytown, which occurred near this spot on July 15, 1781, and also the heroism of Col. Sheldon and Capt. Hurlbutt of the Second Regiment of Dragoons,

B. Altman & Co. MONDAY, JULY 17th.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

SIX THOUSAND YARDS CHOICE SUMMER SILKS, INCLUDING PRINTED FOULARDS (NAVY AND WHITE, BLACK AND WHITE, AND OTHER COLORS), FANCY TAFFETAS, ETC., . . 78c.

TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED YARDS, 20-INCH, IMPORTED WHITE TAFFETAS, . 72c.

THREE THOUSAND YARDS, 23-INCH, BLACK TAFFETAS, ... 68c.

COTTON DRESS GOODS.

SIX THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED YARDS WASH FABRICS, IN CHEVIOTS, PIQUÉS, STRIPED AND LACE ZEPHYRS, ORIGINAL PRICES, 25c. TO 75c. AT 10c., 15c. & 19c.

(Counter Rear of Rotunda.)

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS.

IMPORTED DOTTED PERCALE WAISTS, PINK OR VIOLET; VALUE $1.85, 95c.

COLORED STRIPED MADRAS TUCKED WAISTS; VALUE $2.65, $1.25

EMBROIDERED WHITE LAWN WAISTS, $1.10 & 1.50

LADIES' SUMMER DRESSES.

FIGURED OR DOTTED DIMITY, LACE TRIMMED, . . $8.50 & 10.75

COLORED SWISS, VELVET RIBBON TRIMMED, 12.50

COLORED DIMITY, LACE TRIMMED, . 13.75

(SECOND FLOOR.)

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

Capt. Lieut. Miles of the artillery, and Lieut. Shaylor of the Fourth Connecticut Regiment, who received the particular thanks of Gen. Washington in the public orders of the army for their "gallant spirited exertions" on that occasion.

"Spite Fence" at Patchogue.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., July 15.—Considerable opposition has been raised to a so-called "spite fence," now being erected at the foot of Ocean Avenue, opposite the Ocean Avenue Hotel. The fence obscures the view of the bay from the hotel veranda, and it is believed a lawsuit will follow. The fence is being erected by Mrs. Ruth N. Smith on her property as a billboard. The boatmen are strongly opposed to the fence, and one of them said to-day: "A good night wind will pull that fence down in a hurry."

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Underwriter Company of New York; capital, $500. Directors—William Miller, John R. Perrier, and William E. Lowin.

Rochester Store Company; capital, $5,000. Directors—Frederick Klein, Frederick Klein, Jr., and William F. Klein.

Niagara Cider and Vinegar Company of Tonawanda; capital, $50,000. Directors—Abraham Snyder, George H. Lamy, Philip Dohn, Henry L. Schaefer, Charles P. Stein, John E. Oelkers, and Paschal S. Humphrey.

Peek Oil and Gas Company of South Dayton, Cattaraugus County; capital, $4,000. Directors—Frank S. Peek, S. E. Smith, and Andrew G. Drummer.

Elmira Realty Company; capital, $50,000. Directors—E. A. Swan, Joseph H. Pierce, Patrick Murray, Edward L. Smith, E. Floyd Kisser, and U. U. Fell.

Milwaukee Brewing Company of New York; capital, $500,000. Directors—Clark D. Rhinhardt, J. Clifton Hopkins, Warren G. Abbott, William A. Hallahan, and Philander B. Armstrong.

E. Cushman Company of New York, to conduct a general bakery business; capital, $5,000. Directors—Clarence J. Baker, Henry S. Baker, and John T. Grieve.

National Fair Company of New York; capital, $6,000. Directors—D. S. Ritterband, Jehiel T. Hurd, and William S. A. Hunter.

O. Dennins's Sons of Lansingburg, to deal in brushes, mirrors, and novelties; capital, $80,000. Directors—James F. Denan, J. Thomas, William H., Fred C., Francis J., Charles P., and E. Augustus Dennin, and Mary E. Kent.

Incorporated in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., July 15.—Certificates of incorporation were filed with the Secretary of State today as follows:

W. J. Brush & Co. of New York, for the manufacture and distilling of fruits and perfumeries; capital, $500,000.

Hopper Situation Company of New York; capital, $100,000.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

**Miniature

LARCHMONT CLUB'S RACES

Opening Day of Race Week Brings Out Many of the Fine Boats.

QUISETTA SHOWS UP WELL

She Is a Two-Time Winner, as Is Colonia—Syce Wins Over Kestrel—New Latona Has a Sail-Over.

The Larchmont Yacht Club's race week opened yesterday with a good list of entries, including most of the crack boats in schooner and sloop classes. The start was delayed, owing to a fla' calm, but the wind, which had been idling in a quarter west of south and somewhat shifty, gave indication that it was ready for a moderate kind of business at about 1 o'clock, and the start was made at 1:05 P. M. A match had been arranged for Colonia and Ariel, Colonia allowing fifteen minutes, and Colonia sailed besides in her own class, with Ariel, and also in a one-class schooner race, in which were entered Amorita, Quisetta, and Ariel. As Amorita and Quisetta, sailing also in their own class, started at 1:10 P. M., the others waited and went over after the signal for starting the latter class. The other divisions followed at five-minute intervals.

The course for the schooners and Classes K, L, M, and N was east-northeast three miles from off Larchmont to a buoy off Rye Neck, south three and seven-eighths miles to Prospect Point, and northwest three and seven-eighths miles to starting line—twice around, twenty-one and a half miles.

The other boats made the No. 9 Course, one and three-eighths miles east-northeast one-quarter east to Scotch Caps Reef Buoy, one and seven-eighths miles south of one-half east, and two miles northwest—twice over, ten and a half miles.

It was a broad reach, a beat, and a broad reach home. The yachts went over with booms to port in the following order: Amorita, 1:11:52; Colonia, 1:12:05; Quisetta, 1:12:50, Ariel, 1:15:10; Latona, 1:16:00, and the others following in this order: Syce, Kestrel, Liris, Anoatok, Possum, Siren, Sultan, Lorelei, Eurybia, Tigress, Possum, (yawl,) Marguerite, Fleet Wing, Hussar, Ditto, Edwina II., Kittie, Spindrift, Mongoose, Folly, Midge, Kittywink, Thelga, Kit, Windora, Win or Lose, Qui Vive, Florence, Vera, Kenwood, Lobster, Ka-Za-Za, Ox, Bogey Spunk, and Bouncer.

The times at the first mark on the longer course were as follows: Amorita, 1:57:00; Latona, 1:59:00; Syce, 1:59:20; Quisetta, 1:59:40; Colonia, 2:01:30; Kestrel, 2:03:00; Ariel, 2:04:25; Anoatok, 2:04:00; Liris, 2:05:00, Possum, (sloop,) 2:05:10; Albicore, 2:05:30; Marguerite, 2:08:10; Sultan, 2:09:25, and Lorelei, 2:09:40.

The wind had freshened and the yachts were making good time. Amorita lost part of her lead by holding too long on a leg which took her well over the Long Island shore In all classes the boats were splitting tacks and became pretty well spread out over the Sound.

The boats rounded the second mark, off Prospect Point, in the following order: Amorita, 3:40:25; Quisetta, 3:42:01; Colonia, 3:44:44; Possum, (sloop,) 3:45:15; Syce, 3:50:20, and Latona, 3:51:50.

At the home mark, first round, they were timed as follows: Amorita, 4:13:10; Quisetta, 4:14:13; Colonia, 4:15:35; Latona, 4:21:18; Syce, 4:22:50; Ariel, 4:27:04; Possum, (sloop,) 4:24:48; Kestrel, Anoatok, 4:30:31.

The yachts making the shorter course finished the first round as follows: Spindrift, 3:39:00; Folly, 3:39:36; Windora, 3:41:08; Mongoose, 3:42:18; Kittie, 3:42:48; Win or Lose, 3:42:12; Kit, 3:42:50; Qui Vive, 3:34:32; Ka-Za-Za, 3:37:00; Spunk, 3:37:10; Kenwood, 3:37:45; Bouncer, 3:43:32; Midge, 3:42:30; Ditto, 3:42:50; Thelga, 3:54:05; Lobster, 3:45:26; Vera, 3:46:46; Kittywink, 3:47:50, and Ox, 4:10:20.

The yachts jibed around the buoy and, setting balloons, started off on the second round, the big fellows rounding the first mark in this order: Amorita, 4:36:38; Quisetta, 4:37:14; Colonia, 4:38:02; Latona, 4:42:42; Syce, 4:45:54; Ariel, 4:46:56, and Possum, 4:50:28.

In this round Colonia, followed by Latona, Syce, and Ariel, stood over furthest toward the Long Island shore. Amorita, profited by her first experience and did not go so far. Kestrel tacked immediately on rounding the buoy and stood up the Sound on the port tack till nearly opposite Hempstead Harbor before going about to stand over to the Prospect Point buoy. Syce was hopelessly ahead of her.

They rounded the second buoy timed as follows. Colonia, 5:20:36; Amorita, 5:22:29; Quisetta, 5:24:03; Syce, 5:36:44; Latona, 5:36:50, and Ariel, 5:37:22; Kestrel was not timed.

The finish times were as follows: Colonia, 5:57:52; Amorita, 5:48:23; Quisetta, 5:49:46; Latona, 6:05:34; Ariel, 6:06:01; Syce, 6:09:53; Kestrel, 6:24:34; Possum, 6:33:30; Anoatok, 6:30:19; Marguerite, 6:50:28; Hussar, 6:51:48; Liris, 6:55:04; Lorelei, 6:59:40; Sultan, 7:05:09; Tigress, 7:07:00; Siren, 7:26:22; Albicore, 7:36:16, and Eurybia, 7:39:00.

The smaller course yachts finished: Kit, 1:42:32; Windora, 4:11:14; Spindrift, 4:49:14; Mongoose, 4:53:24; Qui Vive, 4:55:12; Kittie, 4:55:38; Win or Lose, 1:56:24; Folly, 4:58:15; Ka-za-za, 4:59:32; Ditto 5:00:18; Spunk, 5:01:22; Kenwood, 5:02:02; Kittywink, 5:06:00; Vera, 5:06:12; Thelga, 5:06:20; Bouncer, 5:11:30, and Lobster, 5:19:10.

The summary follows:

SCHOONERS IN ONE CLASS.

Start, 1:10 P. M.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time. Length. Feet.	Corr'd Time. H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Colonia, C. A. Postley	93.13	4:32:17	4:53:47
Ariel, F. L. Leland	83.53	4:50:54	4:50:25
Amorita, W. J. Brokaw	74.86	4:36:31	4:27:18
Quisetta, H. F. and R. L. Lippitt	71.10	4:36:36	4:25:02

SCHOONERS—MATCH RACE.

Colonia Allows 15 Minutes.

Colonia, C. A. Postley	93.13	4:40:52	4:40:52
Ariel, F. L. Leland	83.53	5:01:04	4:50:42

CLASS D, 75 FEET RACING MEASUREMENT.

Start, 1:10 P. M.

Amorita, W. J. Brokaw	74.86	4:38:23	4:38:23
Quisetta, H. F and R. L. Lippitt	71.10	4:39:46	4:37:25
Latona, Dr. H. C. Eno	74.42	4:55:34	4:55:34

SLOOPS, CUTTERS, AND YAWLS.

Start, 1:15 P. M.

CLASS K—51-FOOT RACING MEASUREMENT.

Syce, F. M. Hoyt	50.86	4:53:53	4:53:53
Kestrel, J. R. Wills	49.37	5:09:34	5:09:34

CLASS C—CRUISING TRIM.

Start, 1:15 P. M.

Liris, T. J. McCahill, Jr.	48.00	5:40:04	5:40:04

CLASS L—YAWLS.

Start, 1:15 P. M.

Albicore, S. J. Hyde	41.00	6:21:16	6:21:16
Sultan, C. S. Somerville	37.03	5:50:09	5:50:09

CLASS L—43-FOOT RACING MEASUREMENT.

Start, 1:15 P. M.

Tigress, C. A. Appleton	40.50	5:52:43	5:52:43
Fleetwing, F. Valk	40.00	Did not finish.	
Hussar, J. M. Baird	39.03	5:39:48	5:39:48
Eurybia, C. Pryer	40.02	6:21:00	6:24:00

CLASS M—36-FOOT RACING MEASUREMENT.

Start, 1:20 P. M.

Siren, C. V. Wigand	33.00	6:06:32	6:06:32
Anoatok, O. Sanderson	34.00	5:16:19	5:14:58
Possum, J. A. Maywell	34.23	5:13:30	5:13:30

CLASS N—30-FOOT RACING MEASUREMENT.

Start, 1:25 P. M.

Marguerite, O. H. Jennings	27.20	5:25:28	5:25:28
Lorelei, Alfred Peats	28.54	5:34:40	....

CLASS M—YAWLS.

Start, 1:20 P. M.

Possum, R. N. Bavier	33.11	Did not finish.	

21-FOOT KNOCKABOUTS.

Start, 1:35 P. M.

Kittie, Hazen Morse	21.00	3:20:38	3:28:38
Spindrift S. C. Pirie	21.00	3:14:16	3:14:16
Mongoose, Simeon Ford	21.00	3:18:24	3:18:24

RACING KNOCKABOUTS.

Start, 1:35 P. M.

Midge, F. W. Boyer	21.00	Did not finish.	
Kittywink, W. L. Bull	21.00	3:31:00	3:31:00
Thelga, A. P. Thayer	21.00	3:34:20	3:34:20
Folly, A. De Navarro	21.00	3:23:15	3:23:15
Ditto, H. F. Redmond	21.00	3:25:18	3:25:18

CLASS Q, 20-FOOT RACING MEASUREMENT.

Start, 1:35 P. M.

Edwina II., J. N. Gould	16.00	Did not finish.	

MAINSAIL YACHTS, CLASS S.

Start, 1:40 P. M.

Windora, W. L. Ward	29.62	3:04:14	3:04:14
Kit, James Dunne	30.00	3:02:32	3:02:32

CLASS T, 25-FOOT, RACING MEASUREMENT.

Start, 1:40 P. M.

Kenwood, —— Corrie	22.37	3:22:02	3:22:02
Qui Vive, G. A. Freeth	24.87	3:15:12	3:12:12
Florence, A. H. Alker	22.04	Did not finish.	
Vera, A. M. Bradley	20.07	3:29:12	3:29:12
Win or Lose, J. S. Appleby	23.50	3:16:24	3:14:11

CLASS V, 20-FOOT RACING MEASUREMENT.

Start, 1:45 P. M.

Spunk, C. E. Silkworth	19.00	3:16:22	3:16:22
Ka-Za-Za, T. J. McCahill, Jr.	17.32	3:14:33	3:14:32
Bogey, G. P. Vail	17.10	Did not finish.	
Ox, R. N. Bavier	19.14	3:17:50	3:17:50

CLASS W, SPECIAL.

Start, 1:45 P. M.

Lobster, T. J. S. Flint	15.00	3:34:10	3:34:10
Bouncer, A. D. Prince	15.00	3:26:30	3:26:30

The winners were as follows :

Races for schooners in one class, on elapsed time, with time allowance on actual measurement—Quisetta won from Amorita by 2:16, from Colonia by 8:45, and from Ariel by 21:23.

Special handicap races, Colonia allowing Ariel 15 minutes—Colonia won by 3:50, corrected time.

Class B—Colonia won from Ariel by 18:50.

Class D—Quisetta won from Amorita by 58 seconds. Latonia had a sail over.

Class K—Syce won from Kestrel by 15:41.

Class L, cruising trim—Liris had a sail over.

Class L, yawls—Sultan won from Albicore by 31:07.

Class L—Hussar won from Tigress by 21:46 and from Eurybia by 44:12.

Class M—Possum won from Anoatok by 1:28, and from Siren by 58:02.

Class N—Marguerite won from Lorelei, by 9:12.

21-foot Knockabouts—Spindrift won from Mongoose by 4:08; Mongoose won second prize from Kittie by 6:22.

21-foot Racing Knockabouts—Folly won from Ditto by 2:08; from Kittywink by 7:43, and from Thelga by 11:06. Ditto won second prize.

Class S—Kit won from Windora by 1:42.

Class T—Win or Lose won from Qui Vive by 1:01; from Kenwood by 7:51, and from Vera by 15:01.

Class V—Ka-Za-Za won from Spunk by 1:50. Spunk won second prize.

Class W—Bounce won from Lobster by 7:40.

OISEAU OUTSAILS THE FLEET.

The Maxwell Boat First Over the Finish Line in the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Race in the Sound.

Seven of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club's fleet of small boats—those under thirty-six feet, racing length—started out from a point off the clubhouse, on Centre Island, in Oyster Bay, yesterday afternoon on a twelve-mile race for the Alfred Roosevelt Memorial Cup. Their task of making twelve miles before darkness came over the bay seemed at the time of the start almost hopeless. There was scarcely enough wind to swell out their sails, but later a generous southwesterly wind sprang up.

Oiseau, a shapely looking boat, owned and designed by Henry S. Maxwell, and the Crane boat Momo, both measuring 23.3 feet, had the race for the cup practically to themselves from start to finish, and at the end Oiseau, which proved to be the better boat in a strong wind, won by almost five minutes. Two of the other starters, Infanta and Bee, finished within a reasonably short time of the two leaders, while of the others Spider put into anchorage in a disabled condition, and Dovekie and Tosto were still trying to finish when darkness came over the bay. Messrs. Wetmore, Kerr, Crane, De Forest, and Sherman were the Race Committee.

The signal for the start was given at 3:55 P. M. Oiseau and Momo went over the line almost together, the latter having a slight advantage, and spinnakers were set at once to catch all of the breeze that could be had. The two leaders made for Plum Point, where the first turn was made, and they were still about on even terms. On the run from the turn over to Middle Ground Shoal, when another buoy marked a turn, they were together again, with spinnakers set. Oiseau, however, was the faster of the two in a strong wind, and won by about two minutes, there being no difference in the time allowances of the two boats. The summaries:

Name and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Oiseau, Henry S. Maxwell	6:45:03	2:50:03
Momo, H. M. and C. H. Crane	6:46:58	2:51:58
Infanta, W. H. Burgess	7:03:12	3:08:12
Bee, Nelson B. Burr	7:30:40	3:35:40
Dovekie, Thomas S. Young	Did not finish.	
Tosto, Lloyd M. Scott	Did not finish.	
Spider, Clinton Work	Did not finish.	

THE VAQUERO II. WINS AGAIN.

Leads the Fleet of Thirty-Footers in a Race Off Newport.

Special to The New York Times

NEWPORT, July 15.—The fleet of thirty-footers had the best race of the season this afternoon, eight boats being in the contest. The Dyer's Island course was used. The summary:

Names and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Vaquero II., H. B. Duryea	5:31:36	2:17:36
Dorothy II., H. P. Whitney	5:32:01	2:18:01
Wa Wa, R. Brooks	5:33:04	2:19:47
Esperanza, Theodore Havemeyer	5:33:47	2:19:47
Ha Ha, E. D. Morgan	5:34:09	2:20:09
Asahi, L. Warren	5:34:29	2:20:29
Vesta, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5:37:53	2:21:53
Carolina, P. Jones	5:39:08	2:22:08

The start was made at 3:14 o'clock, with a good wind from the west.

ROWING ON FLUSHING BAY.

Good Races at Long Island Association's Annual Regatta.

The fourteenth annual regatta of the Long Island Rowing Association was held yesterday afternoon on Flushing Bay. Weather, wind, and tide favored the oarsmen, and the races, which were spirited and well contested throughout, were witnessed by several thousand persons.

The course, which was a mile straightaway, was staked out along the south shore of the bay, the finish line being in front of the Seawanhaka Boat Club house. There were seven entries in the junior single scull event, the first race on the card. R. Crawford, N. Y. A. C., won by two lengths; second, M. Hirsch, Wyanoke B. C.; third, F. Boure, Bohemian B. C. Time—6:34.

The junior double g'g event was won by the Nonpareil Rowing Clubs' crew, made up as follows: Bow, Charles Hoffmann; stroke, F. Crawford. Much interest was centred in the junior four-oared shell race for the Eagle Cup. It was won by the Nautilus Boat Club's crew, as follows: H. K. Zust, bow; A. H. Gilmour, No. 2; C. F. Gaetjens, No. 3; J. O. Mackin, stroke. The intermediate double scull event, with two entries, was an easy race for R. E. Farnam and T. Voesseler of the Seawanhaka Boat Club, who defeated G. Bittes and W. Naughton of the Nonpareil Rowing Club.

One of the liveliest races of the day was the junior four-oared gig event with entries from the Harlem Rowing Club, Nassau Boat Club, and Nautilus Boat Club. The Nassau crew, composed of Ed Smith, bow; O. H Osenkap, Jr., No. 2; Fred Brenel, No. 3; C. A Cool, stroke, and G. Warren Fyfe, coxswain, won handily. The Harlems were a close second.

A Nassau Boat Club crew, composed of Harry L. Powers, bow; H. B. Cleaver, No. 2; W. Mehrhoff, No. 3; George Jacoby, stroke, and George Wiemans, coxswain, also captured the intermediate four-oared gig event, which carried with it the Flushing Cup.

The junior eight-oared shell event was won by the Union Boat Club's crew, which was composed of F. Scanlan, bow; J. Puller, No. 2; R. E. Corbett, No. 3; M. Alleman, No. 4; M. Effinger, No. 5; J. Stein, No. 6; W. Rogers, No. 7; H. L. Connell, stroke; J. Magoun, coxswain.

The four-oared barge race was almost a walk-over for the Rosedale Boat Club crew, composed of A. Buchlein, bow; E. J. Lane, No. 2; L. Reinhardt, No. 3; J. Damm, stroke; F. De Largy, coxswain.

C. F. BATES'S MANY PRIZES.

The New Yorker's Horses Win Ribbons at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 15.—The feature of the closing day of the Atlantic City horse show was the exhibition given by two classes of jumpers. The winner of the high jump was Tornado, who cleared the bar at six feet. Ben Bolt, owned by Miss Holloway, and ridden by Sydney Holloway, at the last jump did not clear the bars and threw the rider. Mr. Holloway was bruised, but not severely injured. The gate receipts aggregated $12,000, sufficient to pay all expenses and leave a surplus in the treasury Treasurer Walters announced this afternoon that the show will be an annual event. The summaries:

For pairs in harness, over 15 hands 3 inches.—Charles F. Bates's Hi and High Tide won first prize, and Conqueror and Only One, also owned by Mr. Bates, took second prize.

For pairs of ponies in harness, above 13 hands and not exceeding 14 hands 1 inch.—First prize went to Flirt and Fiddlestick, owned by Henry Ashton Little.

In the class for combination saddle and harness, N. Stanton Elliott's Flash Light took first prize, and The Rook, owned by Miss E. H. Harriman, second.

For tandems, amateur wheeler to exceed leader.—The first prize went to Duke and Holly, owned by A. J. Nutting, with Ugi and Hot Stuff, owned by John L. Conway, second.

The first prize for maiden harness horses, 15 hands or over, was won by Confidence, owned by Mrs. E. R. Newberger. C. Wistar Evans's Jerry took second prize.

For pairs of maiden harness horses, first prize went to Oxford and Cambridge, owned by Mr. Bates. Confidence and Contest, owned by Mrs. E. R. Newberger, secured second prize.

In the class for harness horses not over 15 hands, Mr. Bates's Coxey secured first prize, and his gelding Whirl-of-the-Town took second. He again came to the front in this class for pairs of harness horses, open to all, and not exceeding 15 hands 1 inch, winning first prize with Hi and High Tide, and taking second prize also.

Tornado, owned by J. Holloway, won first prize for the high jump. For hunters and jumpers, the Chestnut Hill Stock Farm's Pennbrook secured first prize.

Little Bay Perfect, owned by Mr. Bates, won first prize for ponies in harness.

Whirl-of-the-Town and Sporting Life, and Coxey and Brown Donna, owned by Charles F. Bates, took first and second prizes in the class for pairs of harness horses exceeding 15 hands 1 inch, and his gelding Conqueror won first prize in the class for harness horses having taken first prize in any show in single harness.

ELKES WINS BICYCLE RACE

Glens Falls Youth Takes the 25-Mile Event at Manhattan Beach.

BEATS PIERCE AND STEVENS

First Three-Cornered Motor-Cycle-Paced Contest Held in America—Riders Are Hurt in a Fall.

The first three-cornered motor-cycle-paced bicycle race ever seen in America was the feature at the Manhattan Beach track yesterday afternoon. Harry Elkes of Glens Falls was the winner and covered the twenty-five miles in 45:11 3-5, crossing the tape a lap and a half ahead of Burns Pierce and over two miles in the lead of Earl Stevens. The pacing machines numbered five, two of which were held in reserve, and the metallic clicking of their motors as Elkes pulled in for the last lap well justified their title of "infernal engines."

The race had been discussed for days in bicycle circles, and odds were about evenly divided on Elkes and Pierce. Elkes is the middle-distance champion of America and Pierce the winner of the recent twenty-four-hour race in Boston. Who was to enter as the third contestant was the question that caused trouble, but it was thought that a worthy rival had been found when the committee hit upon "Doggy" Stevens of Buffalo. He holds the twenty-four-hour championship of America, and has a record of 459 miles in that time without leaving the saddle. But all those who backed him yesterday wish they had never heard of his record.

Elkes took the lead in the very beginning and kept it for the first four miles, when Pierce managed to forge ahead and cross the five-mile line just a length in front. After that Elkes had it all his own way. In the twelfth mile he had gained three laps on Stevens, who had been slow from the start, and before the thirteenth mile was reached Pierce was a lap in the rear. From then until the finish Elkes's victory was assured, and the whole race showed that he was far above the class of both his opponents.

Frank L. Kramer and W. H. Wahrenberger, the old-time rivals, met again in a one-mile match race, and, as usual, excited much enthusiasm. The race was divided into three heats, the first beginning with a start from the tape, with a single pacemaker to lead, and in the second the riders started from opposite sides of the track. The style of the third heat was to be decided by lot, if a tie resulted in the first two. Kramer won the first by a length, making it a 2:02 2-5. In the second Wahrenberger came in 75 yards ahead, his time being 2:10¼. When the lot was cast for the third Kramer won, and chose his favorite style of a standing start from the tape. For the first time Wahrenberger won from him at his own game and passed the line one and one-half lengths in the lead.

Other events of the afternoon were the Schofield two-mile handicap for amateurs, a half-mile exhibition race by Charles T. Earl of the King's County Wheelmen, an amateur third-mile dash, and a display of trick riding by George Parker of New York. In the final heat of the two-mile amateur handicap five of the riders met with an accident, which left one with a fractured wrist, and another with his forehead gashed and the flesh of his arms torn Twenty men were racing, and they were just completing the last lap but one, when Peter Van Cott tumbled awkwardly in the middle of the track George Schofield, P. O. Mundt, and three others fell headlong on top of him, and when the mass was disentangled Mundt was lying unconscious and limp, and Schofield's wrist was fractured. Mundt soon recovered consciousness.

The summary of scores follows:

Schofield Handicap, Two-Mile Amateur.—First Heat—Won by George Schofield; second, P. Van Cott; third, J. H. Lake, fourth, P. O. Mundt; fifth, L. Lippmann. Time—4:38 1-5. Second Heat—Won by George Reith; second, H. Welsing; third, F. Sly; fourth, J. H. Lake; fifth, T. F. Flandreau. Time—4:15 3-5. Third Heat Won by J. G. Hunter; second, A. W. Ross; third, F. A. Munz; fourth, Henry Behlert; fifth, F. L. Fisher. Time—4:36 1-5. Final Heat—Won by J. G. Hunter; second, F. W. Rieth; third, L. F. Lake. Time—4:35 1-5.

One-Mile Match Race, Amateur.—First Heat—Won by F. L. Kramer. Time—2:09 2-5. Second Heat—Won by W. H. Wahrenberger. Time—2:10 4-5. Final Heat—Won by W. H. Wahrenberger. Time—2:11 4-5.

One-third of a Mile Dash, Amateur.—First Heat—Won by J. H. Lake. Time—0:48 1-5. Second Heat—Won by F. L. Kramer. Time—0:44 3-5. Third Heat—Won by George Schofield. Time—0:48. Fourth Heat—Won by P. G. Van Cott. Time—0:44 1-5. Fifth Heat Won by A. G. Nye, Jr. Time—0:43 1-5. Final Heat—Won by A. G. Nye, Jr.; second, F. L. Kramer; third, J. H. Lake. Time—0:44 1-5.

Half-Mile Exhibition Race, Amateur.—By—C. T. Earl, to beat the record of 50 seconds. Time—0:51 1-5.

Twenty-Five-Mile Paced Race.—Won by Harry Elkes. Time—45:11 3-5. Second, Burns Pierce. Time—46:06 3-5.

Total number of entries in the races, 40. Attendance, 3,500.

A NEW MILE BICYCLE RECORD.

Joe Downey Rides the Distance in 1:16 2-5 on a Public Street.

NORWOOD, Mass., July 15.—A big slice was cut off the world's mile bicycle record to-day by Joe Downey, a sixteen-year-old lad of Jamaica Plain, who, paced by a motor tandem, made the distance in 1 minute 16 2-5 seconds. The race against time was run on a public highway, the mile being straightaway, and slightly down hill. Downey has won a number of local bicycle events, and lately has entered the professional ranks. The best previous time for a mile straightaway was 1:28, made by H. B. Freeman of Portland, Oregon.

Walpole Street, in which the time was made was macadamized last year, and the mile was laid off on it by a competent surveyor. Downey made one attempt this afternoon, but the officials were dissatisfied, although the time was given out as 1:25.

About 4 o'clock he mounted his machine again, and tacked on to the tandem about an eighth of a mile from the starting line. Downey never wavered from behind the pace, clinging close to the rear wheel. The race was run under the auspices of the National Cycle Association.

CONCESSIONS TO CYCLISTS.

President Keenan of the L. A. W. Has Secured Many Benefits Abroad.

Col. T. J. Keenan, Jr., President of the League of American Wheelmen, arrived on the steamship St. Paul yesterday. He went to Europe several weeks ago to attend the convention of the International Touring Associations, and to make arrangements for wheelmen who intended to visit the International Exposition at Paris next year. He says that he has been remarkably successful, and has secured concessions for the wheelmen which he hardly anticipated when he left this country. These concessions will include reduced rates at hotels, the services of interpreters, route books in whatever country the wheelmen may be traveling, and many courtesies which money alone could not secure. In addition, President Keenan says, there will be a special building set aside at the Paris Exposition next year for the League of American Wheelmen visitors.

President Keenan has appointed special Consuls of the League of American Wheelmen in most of the large cities on the other side of the Atlantic who will look after the interests of members of that organization. Dr. Turner of London, a leader in athletic and cycling matters in Europe, has been appointed the special racing representative of the League of American Wheelmen abroad. Col. Keenan left for Pittsburg last night.

PRACTICE POLO AT CEDARHURST.

Teams Chosen from the Rockaway Club Play a Close Game.

A practice game between two teams of Rockaway polo players was held yesterday at the Rockaway Club, Cedarhurst, L. I. The teams, designated as the Blues and the Whites, lined up as follows:

BLUES.		WHITES.	
1, W. A. Hazard	4	1, Raymond Herbert	2
2, F. D. Savage	4	2, McPherson Kennedy	2
3, F. S. Conover	7	3, J. E. Cowdin	9
Back, Rene La Montagne	2	Back, H. L. Herbert	2
Total	17	Total	15

Three periods of fifteen minutes each were played. Conover made two goals in the first period and Savage made one in the second, while Cowdin scored twice for the Whites in the last period. This gave the Blues a total of three goals earned to two for the Whites. The latter, however, were allowed two goals by handicap, and were penalized one-fourth of a goal for a safety, giving a total of three and three-quarter goals for the White team, making them the victors by the margin of three-quarters of a goal.

WOMAN CASHIER ARRESTED.

Pauline Smith Charged with Robbing Her Employers.

Pauline Smith, twenty-three years old, who said that she was the sole support of her widowed mother at their flat, at 107 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, was arrested at the sporting goods store of Goodkind & Wood, 65 Cortlandt Street, last night, and locked up in the Church Street Police Station on the charge of petit larceny.

Mr. Goodkind of the firm of which she was the cashier was the complainant. Detectives said that the woman, who when her pedigree was being taken showed no signs of remorse or penitence, had been robbing the firm for nearly all of the six weeks that she has been employed there. Thirty dollars and ninety-seven cents was found in her purse, all but the change being in gold. Among the pieces was a ten-dollar gold coin which the detectives had marked. A well-dressed man who said he was her accepted suitor and who gave his name as George W. Du Frane of 590 Hudson Street, and employed by the International Advertising and Trading Company, entered the station house and asked to see the prisoner. His request was refused.

DENIES CYCLE TRUST IS DEAD.

Member of the American Company Says the Combination Will Be Made.

The report that the proposed combination of bicycle manufacturers throughout the United States had come to an end has been denied by several of the most prominent makers in this city. One, who has been identified with the American Bicycle Company since its inception, gave out the following statement last night:

"There is not a word of truth in the report that the American Bicycle Company had been abandoned or was in any danger of collapse. There is an enormous amount of work connected with the launching of such a large industrial enterprise, and it cannot be consummated in a minute; and on account of the nature of the work it cannot be fully discussed in the papers, except by those who are 'knocking' the scheme in every possible way for selfish purposes. Some of the cycling trade papers whose propositions to sell out to the so-called trust, which have not been favorably considered, are largely responsible for these misleading rumors. Nearly all the manufacturers connected with the American Bicycle Company are enthusiastic about it and its possibilities, and, if necessary, will take the entire stock themselves rather than have it fall through."

There will probably be a meeting of the manufacturers next week to complete the organization, this authority said.

FRANK ROCKEFELLER SUED.

E. C. Garlick Says He Loaned Money to Pay Mine Hands.

CLEVELAND, July 15.—Frank Rockefeller was sued in the Common Pleas Court to-day by E. C. Garlick for $25,000.

The petition says that in September, 1898, Mr. Rockefeller went to Garlick and told him that the Franklin Iron Mine was mortgaged for $150,000 and that his brother, John D. Rockefeller, held the mortgages. It is also said that Rockefeller said he was hard pushed for money. Garlick made good the pay roll for three months.

Later it is claimed that Rockefeller decided to sell the mine, that the price was fixed at $350,000, and Garlick retained to make the sale. He was to get $20,000 for selling the mine, but he says in his petition that up to the present time Rockefeller has not paid the amount. The other $5,000 is for money loaned to meet the pay roll.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Negro Caught, and, If Found Guilty, Will Be Lynched.

RICHVIEW, Ill., July 15.—The body of Mrs. C. Meyers, a wealthy widow, living near Irvington, was found yesterday in the ruins of her barn, a charred mass of flesh and bones. It was thought her barn caught fire and that in an attempt to save her horses she fell and was burned to death.

Soon afterward a neighbor of Mrs. Meyers went to Irvington and had a warrant issued for a negro who was working for her, charging him with killing her and then burning the body in the barn to hide his crime. The negro was caught and given a preliminary examination. If he is found guilty he will probably be lynched.

ALLEGED BEQUEST TO GOMEZ.

A Havana Rumor Concerning the Will of H. B. Plant.

HAVANA, July 15.—El Reconcentrado says that Capt. Curtis, aide to Gen. Gomez, is going to Washington upon an important mission. The purpose of his visit to the American capital, the paper says, is to deliver letters to Mr. Porter and Señor Quesada and, incidentally, to make an investigation regarding a cable dispatch published two days after the death of President H. B. Plant, of the Plant System, in the English columns of La Lucha.

According to this dispatch Mr. Plant left Gen. Gomez $50,000. If the report proves to be true, Capt. Curtis, the paper says, is authorized to give a receipt for that amount. The same report has it that Gen. Lee was given $500,000; Mr. Springer, $5,000, and other prominent persons in Havana various sums.

Legs Broken by Soda Tank Explosion.

NYACK, N. Y., July 15.—While John Perrie, employed in L. A. Robertson's bakery and confectionery in this place, was charging one of the tanks for the soda fountain last night he got the pressure too high and the tank exploded. Perrie's left leg was blown off and his right leg was broken at the knee. The tank flew through a window twelve feet distant, breaking out part of the brick wall and landing in a brook several feet away. Perrie was taken to St. Francis's Hospital, Jersey City, where he is now in a critical condition. He is forty years old and unmarried.

Mr. Davis's Automobile Damaged.

HUDSON, July 15.—John D. Davis and his wife, who are journeying from New York to San Francisco in an automobile, left Poughkeepsie at 9 o'clock this morning and did not reach Hudson until 5 o'clock this afternoon. When Red Hook was reached the machine was thrown into a ditch on account of the bad condition of the roads, and was considerably damaged. Temporary repairs were made, enabling the tourists to reach this place, where permanent repairs are being made.

Steamship Merrimac Goes Ashore.

QUEBEC, July 15.—A gulf service report from Jeath Point, Anticosti Island, says that the steamship Merrimac, (Br.,) from Bristol for Montreal, went ashore at Gulf Cliff Bay at 5:25 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A thick fog prevailed at the time. The steamship Savoy has left English Bay for the scene of the wreck. No further particulars have been yet received.

Young Woman Mysteriously Murdered

MASON CITY, Ill., July 15.—Lena Elmere, daughter of a prominent citizen, was murdered near here last night. She went for a drive with Roy Sutton early in the evening. At midnight Sutton returned alone, badly wounded. Miss Elmere's body was found in a cemetery. A pistol lay near by. Sutton, although fatally wounded, was arrested charged with killing the girl, who, it is thought, refused to marry him.

Wanted for Stealing Carranza Letter.

MONTREAL, July 15.—A warrant was sworn out this afternoon against George F. Bell, the man who alleges that he stole the Carranza letter. The warrant charges Bell with the theft of the letter. Bell had not been arrested at a late hour to-night, but it is expected he will be. A Sunday newspaper editor caused the warrant to be issued.

Natural Gas Near Saratoga.

SARATOGA, July 15.—At the country place of A. Lawson Trask of Brooklyn a vein of natural gas was to-day developed at a depth of 500 feet.

Injured Golf Player Better.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 15.—Davidson Kennedy of Philadelphia, who was hit by a golf ball on the Quaganapoxet links yesterday, was unconscious all night, and several physicians were with him constantly. This morning he gradually recovered consciousness, recognized his friends, and was able to converse. While his condition is serious the doctors think he will recover.

A CUMBERLAND JULY 4TH

How the Day Is Celebrated in the Tennessee Mountains.

REVOLUTION NOT FORGOTTEN

A Defiance to the British—The Dancing Squire—A Beauty That Fades When Seen Patching Fences.

The National anniversary of the greatest event in American history has different appellations to different sections. In staid New England it is "Independence Day." In cities and towns of the South and West it is a plume from the pinion of the orator in his flight—"the glorious Fourth!" In rural regions generally it is plainly and simply the "Fourth of July!" But on the Cumberland Mountains, in Tennessee, it is "Picnic Day!" And for weeks previous to the occasion the first question after "Howdy?" and "How's yer folks?" when two mountaineers meet, is, "Air ye gwine to the 'Picnic'?' The usual reply is a characteristic specimen of Cumberland wit:

"If my crap don't ax me to stay, I think I'll be thair!"

And this remark is usually followed by a smile, indicating that the condition of going is not likely to interfere with patriotic intentions on the morning of the Fourth.

The celebration of the Declaration of Independence which we attended was held at a point known on the Cumberlands as the "Devil's Race Tracks."

The Tennessee mountaineer, as portrayed in the tales of Charles Egbert Craddock and Will Allen, together with what we ourselves had seen of him, made us desirous of seeing how he would celebrate this event of his Nation's history.

Accordingly we started early and arrived at the grounds between 8 and 9 o'clock, but the inhabitants of the settlement had already gathered, and when we were some hundreds of yards distant, the sound of the fiddle and banjo harmoniously mingled, joyously and exultingly greeted us, and through the branches of the intervening trees we descried the forms of young men and women on a huge, flat rock, engaged in a wild mountain dance.

Joining the company we found almost ideal realizations of our conceptions of the Cumberland mountaineers. Groups of old-time men and women were seated here and there relating incidents of their lives on like occasions long ago. And from the mouths of the women protruded just such huge tooth-brushes as we had expected to see. Four or five cases

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co

SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN

Another Grand Opportunity to Get Fine China & Glassware

for your Summer Home at Prices Way Below Manufacturer's Cost. Before Stock-Taking we make the following ridiculous prices to close out surplus stocks. **Not Odds and Ends, but all New Goods.**

$23.00 DINNER SETS of finest thin Austrian china, 102 pieces, including soup tureen, pink spray decoration, embossed edge plates and gold traced, complete for . . . **13.50**

$25.00 DINNER SETS of fine thin Austrian china, 102 pieces, including soup tureen, large floral decorations in natural colors and gold lined, special to-morrow at . . . **13.50**

$9.00 TEA SETS, 56 pieces, new shapes, of fine thin French china, Lanternier's best, newest floral decorations in natural colors and gold traced, special at **4.50**

15c. CUPS AND SAUCERS of fine thin English porcelain, large tea size, handsomely decorated in Cobalt blue, to go Monday for **5c**

50c. WATER TUMBLERS, finest quality thin lead blown glass, full size, special, per doz., at . . . **25c**

$4.50 TOILET SETS, 10 pieces, of thin porcelain, new, large shape Ewer and Basin, handsomely decorated in newest designs, natural colors, heavily stippled with gold, a great variety of patterns, special for Monday at . . . **2.65**

BRIC-A-BRAC.—We have selected a very handsome assortment of pieces from our regular stock; specimens of English, German, French, Austrian and Hungarian artists, also a number of Japanese pieces, and classified them in three lots, to go at prices FAR BELOW COST.

Lot No. 1—$3 to $5 VASES; your choice to-morrow at **1.00**

Lot No. 2—$6 to $8 VASES; your choice to-morrow at **3.00**

Lot No. 3—$9 to $12 VASES; your choice to-morrow at **5.00**

$1.75 UMBRELLA STANDS, large size, in Japanese terra cotta color with raised designs, or in rustic finish; choice at **95c**

20c. and 25c. PLATES of real china, tea size, richly decorated, large assortment of band decorations and gold traced, at **5c**

$1.00 CABARETS of fine German china, with handles artistically decorated and gold traced, large variety of decorations; your choice at . **45c**

45c. CUSPIDORS, large opening, new shapes, richly tinted in soft new Rookwood effects; Monday, your choice at . **19c**

50c. JARDINIERES, assorted colors and shapes; Monday, choice at **19c**

$2.50 LAMP and GLOBE, a fine assortment, metal and decorated columns, fitted with best No. 2 centre draught burners, complete with ring, chimney and decorated globe; Monday at . . **1.25**

$1.00 LAMP GLOBES, regular size, handsomely decorated and richly tinted; your choice at **25c**

20c. JELLY TUMBLERS, of best quality glass, with tight tin covers, special, each, at . **1c**

40c. AND 50c. MASON FRUIT JARS, fitted with porcelain lined metal tops, best quality of glass, pints or quart size, special, per doz., at **25c**

Great Shirt Waist Bargains.

TO-MORROW (MONDAY) we offer choice of our entire stock of Ladies' Shirt Waists, made of percale, Madras and woven fabrics. All new 1899 styles and materials and sold regularly for 50c., 75c., 98c., $1.25, $1.50, $1.95, $2.25 and $2.50. Choice of the entire stock at three remarkably low prices.

Lot 1—50c and 75c. Waists for **21c**

Lot 2—98c and $1.25 Waists for **69c**

Lot 3—$1.50, $1.75, $1.95, $2.25 and $2.50 Waists for . . **95c**

Great Bargains in Ladies' Summer Dresses.

TO-MORROW (MONDAY) we offer for special sale and at greatly reduced prices 200 Summer Dresses, made of plain and colored lawns, dimities and organdies, as follows:

Lot 1—Regular $5.90, $6.50, $6.95 and $7.50 Dresses at . **4.95**

Lot 2—Regular $8.25, $10.50, $13.50 and $15.00 Dresses at **7.50**

Lot 3—Regular $18.00, $20.00 and $22.50 Dresses at . . **12.00**

Also a Special Wrapper Offer.

TO-MORROW (MONDAY) we offer special value in Ladies' fine quality Wrappers, of percale, in light and dark colors, trimmed with ruffle around skirt and collar, also braid trimmings, value $1.25; special price for Monday **75c**

Women's Undermuslins.

Small lot of choice styles, things that by virtue of fine quality, extreme good taste and low prices sold faster than other styles, will be closed out on Monday

at great reductions.

WOMEN'S FINE MUSLIN SKIRT CHEMISES, yoke trimmed with tucking and Hamburg insertion, sleeves, neck and skirt finished with cambric ruffle, headed with three rows of tucking, special at . . **39c**

WOMEN'S HIGH NECK MUSLIN GOWNS, yoke trimmed with six clusters of tucking, neck, front and sleeves finished with cambric ruffle, special at . . **39c**

WOMEN'S FINE CAMBRIC DRAWERS, full umbrella ruffle, finished with four-inch Duchesse lace; special at . **39c**

WOMEN'S UMBRELLA DRAWERS, trimmed with wide embroidery and yoke band; special at . . **65c**

WOMEN'S V-NECK CORSET COVERS, trimmed with wide embroidery perfect fitting and regularly sold for 25c.; Monday at **12c**

WOMEN'S FINE NAINSOOK CORSET COVERS, French front, tucked back, neck and sleeves trimmed with Point de Paris lace; regularly sold for 50c; Monday at . . **39c**

WOMEN'S EMPIRE or High Neck Gowns, of fine muslin, front and revers trimmed with embroidery insertion, neck, revers, front and sleeves trimmed with embroidery of same or Hubbard yoke of solid tucking, neck, front and sleeves finished with fine embroidery; regularly 89c., Monday at **65c**

WOMEN'S FINE CAMBRIC EMPIRE GOWNS in two styles, neck, revers, front and sleeves elaborately trimmed with torchon lace and finished with ribbon bow, or neck, revers and sleeves trimmed with valenciennes lace, regularly $1.25, Monday at . . **85c**

Three Exceptional Values in Seasonable Dress Silks.

NO. 1—3,000 YARDS National Blue and White "Heavy Twill" Printed Foulard Silks. Six stylish and very pretty designs, warranted all pure silk and equal to anything offered this season anywhere at 49c. per yd., for Monday special at **29c. per yard.**

NO. 2—SMALL LOT of Striped India Pongees of a very superior quality, National Blue and White only, almost one yard wide, and regularly valued at 60c. per yd., for this special sale at **35c. per yard.**

NO. 3—40 PIECES all white Corded Japanese Wash Silks, a large variety of checks and stripes, the most desirable goods of the season for Waists and Dresses, will be offered for this sale special at **39c. per yard.**

Men's Through and Through Worsted Suits, Monday for $8.

It's a most phenomenal bargain, for every suit in the lot is worth either $12.50 $15, $18 or $20. We sold them at these prices throughout the season, and we sold so many that their value must have been very generally appreciated. We have but 500 of them left, perhaps 20 different patterns, and to make a quick final clearance

We have cut the price to Eight Dollars.

You may rest assured that it will be many, many months before another equal bargain will come your way.

Have You Seen the Pure Food Show? If Not--Why Not?

The Pure Food Show

enters upon its second week to-morrow with all the attractions of the past week and some added ones for this.

The School of Chefs gives two lectures a day this week—forenoons at 10, and afternoons at 2 o'clock. Prof. Frank Hoy gives hourly entertainments with his famous Marionette Minstrels, which delight the ladies and children.

The Two Bands give Morning and Afternoon Concerts. The "Old Kentucky" Quartet sings all the old familiar melodies. Major Criqui, the smallest man in the world, 22 years old and only 3 feet high, holds hourly receptions, and all the big food manufacturers have bright people here to tell you all about their foods and how to prepare and use them.

A special feature to-morrow will be THE DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF OUR BEAUTIFUL SILVER SOUVENIR SPOONS, THE FAMOUS 1847 ROGERS BROS. MAKE, TO THE FIRST ONE THOUSAND LADIES ENTERING OUR SIXTH AVENUE DOOR AFTER 8:30 A. M.

And another handsome array of bargains has been prepared for you. Look over this list and see how easily you can save money and still enjoy the best and purest Foods in the World.

SUGAR: Best Domestic Granulated Sugar, 20 per cent. better and sweeter than foreign, 19 lbs. **1.00**

BOTTLED GOODS: Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce or Crosse & Blackwell's English Pickles, bot. . . **16c**

BUTTER: Elgin Creamery Butter, sweet, fresh pack, with that fine grass flavor, 5-lb. pail **89c**

PROVISIONS: Armour's Special Mild Cured Hams or Bacon, lb. . **11½c**

LARD: Hazel Double Rendered Leaf Lard, in 10-lb. pails, lb. . . **7½c**

SPICES: Strictly pure fresh ground Pepper, Ginger, Mustard and Allspice, lb. **17c**

EXTRACTS: Milford Brand Extracts, full pound bottles, Vanilla, 65c; Lemon **50c**

TEAS: 500 packages 50c. grade Green, Black, Mixed or Ceylon Teas, 10 lbs., $3.50; lb. **36c**

COFFEE: Mocha and Java, fresh roasted hourly, in any quality, lb. . . **28c**

BAKING POWDER: Royal or Cleveland's Baking Powder, ½-lb. tins . . **15c**

COCOA: Suchard's Imported Swiss Cocoa, ¼-lb tin **17c**

COCOANUT: Desiccated Cocoanut, lb. **10c**

CANNED VEGETABLES: N. Y. State Sugar Corn or Succotash, doz., 70c.; can **6c**

TOMATOES: New Crop solid hand packed Tomatoes, doz., 80c.; can . . **7c**

Asparagus Tips, all tips, not stalks, doz., $1.40; can **12c**

MILK: Gail Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk, can **12½c**

Superb Cream, can **6c**

BAKED BEANS: Boyer's Brand Baked Beans, plain, doz., 80c.; can . **7c**

CANNED FRUITS: Baltimore Peaches, just packed, 2-lb. can, doz., $1.35; can **12c**

California Peaches, Pears or Apricots, extra selected, ½s, doz., $1.75; can . **15c**

DRIED FRUIT: Choice New Crop, large meaty California Prunes, lb. . **7½c**

Evaporated Apples, lb. **10c**

MARMALADE: Hartley's Scotch Marmalade, jar **13c**

CATSUP: Sunnyside or Milford Tomato Catsup, bot. **10c**

CEREALS: Fancy Large Head Crop Rice, lb. **6c**

N. Y. State Pea Beans or Kiln Dried Rolled Oats, 10 lbs. **19c**

MACKEREL: Choice New Crop, 10-lb. kit **95c**

BOTTLED GOODS: Finest selected Spanish Queen Olives, gal. . . . **30c**

Hazel, Snider's or Campbell's Beef Steak Tomato Catsup, made from selected Jersey Tomatoes, bot. **15c**

40-grain Cider Vinegar, gal., including jug **23c**

Beaumarchand's Finest Selected Olive Oil, from Bordeaux, France, qt. bot. . **49c**

Domestic Salad Oil, qt. bot. . . **16c**

Rose's Lime Juice, bot. **25c**

Hazel Improved Root Beer, one bottle makes 5 gals., bot. **12c**

PRESERVES: Dunbar's Preserved Figs in glass jars, extra selected . . **58c**

Milford Pure Fruit Jams, 1-lb glass jars, assorted **13c**

PUDDING: Hazel Plum Pudding, made from selected seeded raisins and English currants, 1-lb. can . . . **19c**

CANNED FRUIT: Milford brand extra California Peaches, Pears, white and black Cherries, Apricots, Egg and Green Gage Plums, doz, $2.00; can . . **19c**

CRACKERS: Ginger Snaps, nic-nacs, lb. **5c**

CANNED VEGETABLES: Hazel or Lewis brand Boston Baked Beans, doz., $1.40; can **12c**

Gold Dust Asparagus, fully matured large stalks, doz. cans, $2.50; can . **22c**

Hazel Brand Marrowfat Peas, extra selected, uniform size, delicious natural flavor, doz., $1.30; can **11c**

Booth's Bacon and Greens, full 3-lb. can, doz., $1.40; can **12c**

IMPORTED GOODS: Mushrooms (Champignons) 1-lb. cans, Dalidet French Peas, Haricot Verts (String Beans), 2-lb. cans, per doz., $1.50; can . . . **13c**

CANNED MEAT: Armour's Corned Beef, 2-lb. can, doz., $2.25; can . **19c**

CANNED FISH: McGowen's or Hazel Brand Columbia River Salmon, doz., $1.75; can, ... **15c**

SOAP: Armour's Woodchuck Soap, a good housekeeping soap, box . . **$1.90**

Hazel Soap, acme of purity, 60 bars in box, per box, $2.65; per cake . . **4½c**

Fairbank's Gold Dust Washing Powder, 4-lb. pkge. **14c**

Siegel-Cooper Co.'s Scouring Soap, 10 cakes **25c**

STARCH: Gloss Starch, 40-lb. boxes, $1.35; lb. **3½c**

Wines and Liquors.

THE SPECIAL SALE 300 barrels of High Class California Wines still continues, and never was such value offered. Every item is worth double the price asked during this sale Satisfaction in every respect guaranteed or money refunded any time within ten days

First Quality Claret, in jug (jug free), per gal., 55c.; in bbl. (bbl. free), per gal. **45c**

Extra Quality Claret, in jug (jug free), per gal., 75c.; in bbl. (bbl free), per gal. **65c**

Double Extra Quality Claret, in jug (jug free), per gal., $1.05; in bbl. (bbl. free), per gal. **95c**

First Quality Port Wine, in jug (jug free), per gal., 75c.; in bbl. (bbl. free), per gal. **65c**

Extra Quality Port Wine, in jug (jug free), gal., 95c.; in bbl. (bbl. free), gal. . **85c**

Double Extra Quality Port Wine, in jug (jug free), gal., $1.15; in bbl. (bbl. free), per gal. **1.05**

First Quality Sherry, in jug (jug free), gal., 75c.; in bbl. (bbl. free, per gal. . **65c**

Extra Quality Sherry Wine, in jug (jug free), per gal., 95c.; in bbl. (bbl. free), per gal. **85c**

Double Extra Quality Sherry, in jug (jug free), gal., $1.15; in bbl. (bbl. free), gal. . **1.05**

David Mayer Brewing Company's Celebrated Palest, Amber and Bavarian Beer, case 24 bottles, delivered free to any part of the city or Brooklyn . . . **1.00**

Special Brew Export Beer, equal to any made in America, per doz. . . . **80c**

Double Stout, equal to imported, per doz. **90c**

XXX Cream Pale Ale, equal to imported, per doz. **1.15**

Creme de Menthe, Dorval Pere & Fils, per bot. **60c**

Liebig's Malt Extract, fine for medicinal purposes, per doz., 1.25; per bot. . **12c**

Sauterne, Castle A, imported in glass, per case, 12 qts. **5.75**

Rhine Wines, Hochheimer, imported in glass, from Mainz **6.00**

Moselle Wines, Traubener, imported in glass **75c**

Zeller, imported in glass . . . **6.00**

Maryland Rye Whiskey, per gal. . **2.25**

Pepper Whiskey, according to age, **3.00, 2.85, 2.50**

Ramsay's Scotch Whiskey, per gal. . **4.15**

Jameson's Irish Whiskey, per gal. . **3.00**

Imported Kiderlin Gin, per gal. . **3.00**

Unconditional Clearance Sale of Men's, Women's and Children's

Underwear and Hosiery,

Also of Men's Shirts and Furnishings.

It's the great half-yearly event—the one sale of all sales—where price profit, former selling price, in fact, every other consideration will be disregarded for the one, all-important and paramount object—CLOSING OUT OF STOCKS.

Read the items, reflect over them, or better yet, compare them with elsewhere prices You'll be astonished at the great money saving this sale means.

CLEARANCE SALE of Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, worth 35c., at . **15c**

CLEARANCE SALE of Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, in plain and fancy colors, nicely finished and well made, all sizes, fully 50c. values, at . . **25c**

CLEARANCE SALE of Women's Swiss ribbed cotton and lisle Vests, all beautifully trimmed, white, ecru and fancy colors, all sizes, worth every cent of 25c., at . **12½c**

CLEARANCE SALE of Women's Combination Suits, made of Maco cotton, all sizes, would be cheap at 39c., for . **19c**

CLEARANCE SALE of Children's Gauze Vests and Pants and Drawers, in all sizes, heretofore sold at 35c., for . . **15c**

CLEARANCE SALE of Men's Negligee Shirts, made of good madras cloths and percales, all sizes, fully 50c. value for **25c**

CLEARANCE SALE of Men's Negligee Shirts, made of fine madras, French flannel and cheviot cloths, all sizes, none worth less than $1.25, for **50c**

CLEARANCE SALE of Men's Neckwear, beautiful tecks, four-in-hands and imperials, at the remarkable price of . **15c**

CLEARANCE SALE of Men's finest 50c. Neckwear, the newest and prettiest imperials, tecks and four-in-hands at half price **25c**

CLEARANCE SALE of Men's Madras string ties, band bows and shield bows, worth 10c. each, for **3c**

CLEARANCE SALE of Men's Imported Pajamas, of finest Madras cloth, great assortment of patterns, all sizes; fully $2.00 value for **1.25**

CLEARANCE SALE of Men's Cambric Nightrobes, beautifully trimmed, cut very full, all sizes; at least 75c. value for **45c**

CLEARANCE SALE of Women's Fast Black seamless Hose, the sort that sells the world over for 12½c., at . . **6c**

CLEARANCE SALE of Women's Imported Lisle and Cotton Hose, in black, tan and fancy work effects, heretofore sold for 25c. to 39c. a pair, for **19c**

CLEARANCE SALE of Men's "Mercerized Silk" Half Hose, in black, blue, tan and cardinal colors, all sizes, never heretofore sold for less than 25c.; Monday at **15c**

Women's Untrimmed Hats

At prices almost ridiculous.

WOMEN'S COLORED SAILOR HATS, of finest split straw, have double brim, are correct in shape and absolutely flawless; our best $1.50 hats reduced for Monday to **59c**

WOMEN'S COLORED JUMBO SAILORS, the most popular Sailor of the year, fitted with pure silk bands and real leather sweatbands; our best $1.25 hats reduced for Monday to **50c**

Framed Pictures.

Odd Lots to be sold at Cut Prices!

250 ARTOTYPE ENGRAVINGS and Etchings, fitted with mats, in Florentine open work gilt frames, size 20 by 24 in., usually considered very cheap at $1.50; special for Monday at **75c**

1,000 ENGRAVINGS, fitted in 1-in. gilt frames, with matched metal corners, size 13 by 16, all the latest popular subjects; easily 50c. value; special at . . . **25c**

Midsummer Sale of Carpets.

Tremendous price cutting for this week only, to reduce stock and make room for new Fall patterns. Buy your carpets now and save from 25 to 50%. See our styles, qualities and prices, and you will be convinced of the great values which we offer at this sale.

GREAT VALUES in Velvet Carpets, 55 styles, about 3,500 yards, best quality Wilton Velvet, all the standard makes, extra high pile with and without borders, also Hall and Stair patterns; the low price on these goods is $1.25 per yard; sale price, **75c**

36 STYLES, about 2,300 yards of the cheaper quality Wilton Velvet, exclusive styles and colorings, a very durable carpet, sold regularly at 95c. per yard; special sale price, per yard **60c**

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS at less than wholesale prices. Compare our prices and qualities and you will not be in doubt as to where to buy your carpets.

SMITH'S AND SANFORD'S Tapestry Brussels Carpets, handsome styles, and colorings, the 60c. quality; our price, per yard **35c**

22 PATTERNS, 85 rolls, Smith's and Sanford's Tapestry Brussels Carpets, a variety of styles to choose from, actual value 75c per yard; special for this sale . **45c**

190 ROLLS DOUBLE extra quality Tapestry Brussels, nothing better made, Smith's and Sanford's best goods, in blues, greens, mediums and light grounds, nine and ten wire quality, worth 85c. and 90c.; to move these goods quick we make the price, per yard **50c**

A Peremptory Clearing Sale of Lace Curtains and Upholstery.

The close of the busiest upholstery season in our history finds a quantity of desirable merchandise which has survived the rush and yet remains to be sold. We are determined not to inventory these goods, as the space is required for new fall purchases soon to arrive. One week's selling must reduce this surplus to a minimum. To accomplish this we offer for one week our *tremendous stock of Lace Curtains and Upholstery* at prices

Positively Lower Than Ever Offered.

No ordinary reductions these, but deep cuts to

One-Half, One-Third and One-Quarter Former Prices.

Almost every article in this department has been marked down to well-nigh ridiculous figures. Here are a few quotations:

Curtain Price Marvels.

RUFFLED ETAMINE CURTAINS, 3 yds. long, former price 75c., now . **39c**

RUFFLED FRENCH NET CURTAINS, that were $2.50, now **1.25**

RUFFLED EXTRA FINE SWISS CURTAINS, $3.00 kind, now . . **1.25**

BOBINET CURTAINS, with lace insertions and edges, values $3.00 to $4.25, now **1.95**

BOBINET CURTAINS, as above, with wider and better laces, with and without ruffled edges, worth $3.50 to $4.75, now . **2.25**

TAMBOUR MUSLIN CURTAINS, exquisitely worked, values $5.50, to $7.50, to close **3.45**

SNOW FLAKE CURTAINS, the regular $1.50 and $1.75 kind . . . **95c**

GRENADINE CURTAINS, never before offered under $2.50, now . . **1.35**

SILK STRIPED GRENADINE CURTAINS, 12-inch stripes, reduced from $3.75 to **1.45**

Nottingham Lace Curtains.

Not a single curtain in this lot that sold for less than double these prices! Per pair . . 49c., 69c., 1.25, 1.95, 2.65

SWISS TAMBOUR LACE CURTAINS. Every pair we have at $9.00 to $11.50 to close at **$6.40**

SIMPSON'S CRETONNE, worth 15c., per yard **5c**

FRENCH CORDED and English Cretonnes, worth 39c. to 50c. per yard . . **19c**

BOKHARA DRAPERIES, value 25c. to 39c. per yard **18c**

JAPANESE SILKS, 32-inch, 50c. value, per yard **25c**

EMBROIDERED SWISS, 27 inches wide, very fine and sheer, beautifully embroidered, value 30c. and 40c. per yard . **10c**

BRUSSELS SASH LACE, with heavy applique borders, reduced from 45c. to, yard **19c**

FIGURED SWISS, 45 inches, colored dots, 20c. kind, per yard . . . **12½c**

40-INCH SWISS, with very fine lace insertions and edges, former price 40c., now **19c**

MAGNIFICENT BOBINETS, with fine lace insertions and edges, were 60c., now, per yard **29c**

Irish Point Lace Curtains.

Not a curtain that has not been reduced. Not an importer that can match these values! See them and ask yourself if it will pay to buy them for fall.

Prices are **2.05, 3.35, 4.25, and 5.75.**

DUCHESSE POINT, LOUIS XIV AND BRUSSELS CURTAINS, over 500 pairs, worth $12.50 to $15.00; sale price Monday **8.75**

Portiere Sacrifice.

ARMURE TAPESTRY PORTIERES, that were $2.75, now **1.50**

TURKISH TAPESTRY PORTIERES, that were $3.00, now **1.50**

FRENCH TAPESTRY PORTIERES, that were $5.75, now **3.50**

EXTRA HEAVY TAPESTRY PORTIERES, that were $7.00, now . . **4.40**

BAMBOO AND BEADED PORTIERES, that were $2.95, now . . . **1.75**

In Home Decorations.

CUSHION SLIPS of figured Cretons and Sateen, finished with double ruffles, value fully 25c. Special for Monday at **17c**

STAMPED CUSHION TOPS, with backs, also some with ruffles, regularly sold for 30c Monday at half **15c**

EXTRA LARGE Laundry Bags, plain or figured materials, positively 59c. values. Monday at **35c**

Dress Trimming

FANCY BELT BUCKLES, steel effects, very pretty designs for crushed silk belts, at **12c**

FANCY BELT BUCKLES, in daisy designs for crushed silk belts, at **19c**

WHITE PEARL BUTTONS, 16 to 24 line, Monday, per doz., at **3c**

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co

SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN

Closing Out Children's Carriages and Go-Carts.

FULL-SIZE CARRIAGE, with finely finished golden oak and reed body, cane bottom, upholstered with best quality detachable cushions and pillows of Bedford cords, plushes, &c., have the best hardwood gear, rubber-tire wheels, lace-covered parasols with adjustable rods; the regular selling price was $12.00; to close out to-morrow, choice at **7.50**

GO-CARTS, made in artistic designs, of hardwood, with reed bodies nicely finished with shellac, have adjustable reclining back, making them comfortable SLEEPERS; the regular selling price was $8.50; to close out to-morrow, choice at **4.25**

SALE OF SLIGHTLY SOILED DOLLS.—Finest quality of Kid Dolls, with bisque heads, moving eyes and good wigs, also fine Jointed Dolls, Papa and Mamma Dolls, &c.

The 50c., 75c. and $1.00 Dolls go to-morrow at **25c**

The 75c., $1.00 and $1.50 Dolls go to-morrow at **50c**

The $1.75, $2.25 and $2.50 Dolls go to-morrow at **$1.00**

In the Jewelry Store.

CRUMB TRAY AND SCRAPER, quadruple plate, satin finish, with heavy rococo border; regular value $1.25, sale price **95c**

CHILD'S CUP, quadruple plate, fancy pattern, gold lined, satin or bright finish, really worth 75c., to-morrow at . . . **27c**

CLARET OR LEMONADE PITCHERS, an excellent imitation of cut glass, with quadruple silver plated rococo pattern top, actual value $1.25, to-morrow at **65c**

SUGAR BOWL, quadruple plate, large size, satin engraved fancy rococo border, gold lined, worth $3.00, sale price to-morrow . . **1.35**

QUADRUPLE PLATED BERRY SETS, gold lined, consisting of bowl, sugar and creamer, bright finish, with beaded border, regular value $7.50; special to-morrow at **3.95**

SHEARS AND SCISSORS of good quality steel, 6 to 9 inches, with nickel handles, worth 50c., sale price . **23c**

IN POCKET KNIVES, the biggest bargain ever offered, a sample line of about 500 two, three and four bladed knives, best quality of steel, extra fine quality pearl or genuine stag handles, worth up to $2.50 each; choice to-morrow of the entire lot, at . **75c**

Leather Goods

Never before in all our experience—never before in all your experience—were such low prices quoted anywhere.

DRESS SUIT CASES, Muslin Lined, inside shirt straps, Leather-covered corners, Brass Lock and catches, 24 inch . . **98c**

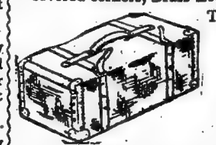

TELESCOPE CASES, made of extra heavy canvas, Muslin Lined, two heavy Leather straps and stitched Handle, Leather covered Corners, at very special prices, Monday,

16 inch **48c**

18 inch **59c**

22 inch **89c**

CLUB BAGS, of Genuine Alligator, made of the choicest Alligator Skins, all Leather Lined, with inside pocket, Leather Covered Frame, Vienna stitched Handle, Brass plated Trimmings,

14 inch **3.50**

16 inch **4.50**

17 and 18 inch . . . **4.85**

IMPORTED NICKEL METAL DRINKING CUPS, large size, nickel or gilt lined, in cases, each **25c**

5,000 LADIES' LEATHER BELTS, in real Morocco, calf or grain leather, black, white and colored with plain, covered or fancy buckles; choice of a dozen styles, all 50c. belts, Monday for **25c**

Dress Goods Prices Cut to the Core.

There is no dull season in *this* dress goods store. When advancing season diminishes business we reduce prices and so keep up trade. Just see the really wonderful things we propose to do Monday! Can you resist such offers?

10c. a yard for 21 pieces of Check Suitings, several pretty styles, sold regularly for 25c.

15c. a yard for 30 pieces of Cheviot Suitings that were heretofore considered bargains at 35c. a yard.

19c. a yard for 10 pieces of Black Storm Serge, 40 in. wide, worth 35c. a yard the world over.

25c. a yard for 14 pieces of Black Storm Serge, strictly all wool and strictly 45c. value.

29c. a yard for 8 pieces of Black Crepon overshot with green, red, orange or blue, value all of 49c.

45c. a yard for 25 pieces of Invisible Plaids, in blue, green, brown, and tan, heretofore sold at 75c.

45c. a yard for a miscellaneous lot of Summer Novelties, all the newest colorings, imported to sell at $1.25.

Linens and Towels.

Unquestionably the greatest values of the season—every item a bargain gem of the purest white.

CRASH TOWELING, for use in kitchen, for cleaning, for roller towels or glass and silver; all remnants from 2 to 8 yard lengths; Monday at a saving of . . . . . **10 to 25%**

Some of them at 5c. a yard; others up to 12½c. a yard—all worth very much more!

100 DOZEN all linen Napkins, hemstitched, reduced to, per dozen **1.50**

100 PIECES all linen Bleached Damask, reduced to, per yard **33c**

400 DOZEN all linen fringed Fruit Doylies, reduced to, each **2c**

25 VERY FINE Hemstitched Dinner Sets, 2½, 3 and 3½ yards long, and also one dozen large size napkins to match, reduced from $25.00 a set, special for Monday, to . **10.00**

Pillow Cases.

A SPECIAL LOT of over 1,000 dozen to be sold Monday at a great bargain. They are made of short ends of famous muslins, such as Utica, Pequot, Wamsutta, Anchor and other equally fine brands, size 45x36; regularly sold for 16c. each: special for Monday at, each, **10c**

HEMSTITCHED PILLOW CASES, 45x36; special for Monday at . . . **9c**

Dress Linings.

WE WILL close out Monday all the shades we have left of our entire immense array of 40-inch Lining Lawns, sold throughout the season for 12½c. a yard, at **5c**

Cotton Dress Goods Monday at Half Price.

DUCK SUITINGS, plain colors, at, per yd.	7½c	Every One of Them Worth Fully Double.
DOTTED MULLS, light and dark colors, at, per yard	7½c	
FINE ORGANDIES, very sheer, at, per yd.	10c	
BATISTE, a handsome fabric, at, per yd.	12½c	
PIQUES, hundreds of patterns, at, per yd.	5c	
BEST QUALITY FRENCH ORGANDIES, at, per yd.	19c	
INDIA DIMITIES, (for mourning wear), at, per yd.	9c	

SEVEN RACES AT BRIGHTON

Maximo Gomez Disqualified After Winning the First Race.

ZANONE WON IN A MILE RACE

The Punchestown Steeplechase Was Won by Dr. Catlett and the Nautilus Stake by Martimas.

Seven races were on the card for the racing at the Brighton Beach track yesterday. Probably the largest crowd that has ever been at the track was there to see the sport. But the card was a fearfully one-sided one. In two of the races there were but two starters, in another but three, and in the third but four. There were good-sized fields in the other three, however. Spencer and Mitchell each had two races to his credit at the end of the day's sport.

Four favorites won their races, but one of these, Maximo Gomez, winner of the first race, was disqualified, and the race given to his competitor, Marsian. That was because in making the first turn Maximo Gomez was allowed to run into Marsian and almost throw him to his knees as well as to cut him badly about the off hind leg. The Stewards thought there was no necessity for this collision, and so took the race away from Gomez and fined the rider of the horse, Williams, $200 and suspended him for the rest of the meeting. That decision pleased the "punters," as Marsian was a "long shot," at 3 to 1, while Gomez was such a hot favorite at 1 to 4 that they could not back him at the price, and played Marsian so as to have an interest in the race.

Martimas was the winner of the other two-horse race, beating Little Saint, the only other starter. He was a red-hot favorite. So, too, was Sadducee, the only unbeaten two-year-old of the year, who won the three-horse race, in which he had Nansen and Wax Taper running against him. Of course, he won as he pleased, and in a gallop, for the colt is certainly the highest class horse about here, and probably in the country.

Most picturesque of all the races was the steeplechase, for which there were but four starters. One of these, King T., did not even have a chance to take the first jump. He had run less than a quarter of a mile, when he stepped on a bad place in the turf, crossed his legs, and went down with his rider, Harry Smith, who owns the horse. It looked a nasty fall for the single gentleman jockey in the race, but Mr. Smith was up in a minute and found to be unhurt. After that, Rheinstrom, Dr. Catlett, and Perion made the circuit of the full course in the order named, all of them jumping cleverly and well. When the horses left the turf for the dirt track Dr. Catlett easily outran Rheinstrom and won the race, much to the delight of the crowd, as he was the favorite.

Most sensational of the flat races was the fifth, for which Maurice was made the favorite, Matt Corbett's mount Zanone was the winner. People said that Zanone could not go a mile and win, as six furlongs was supposed to be the limit of his distance. But he did go a mile, and he was going much faster at the end of the route than any other horse in the race, thanks to the really skillful fashion in which Odom rode him. Zanone was in front all the way, but after he had got a good lead at the end of five and one-half furlongs, Odom rested him a bit and gave him a chance to get his second wind. With his lungs full of air again, he came at the finish as if he had but just begun racing, and was able to stall off the rushes made by Nautch Girl, Rare Perfume, and Galathee, and won easily by a couple of lengths, the challengers finishing in the order named. Corbett and his friends had no faith in their horse going the distance, and so missed an opportunity for the biggest winning they have ever had with him. Zanone, opening at 5 to 1 in the betting, went to 12 to 1 at the close, and Mr. Corbett was one of the crowd that backed Maurice to beat Zanone. His tears were salt ones when he ate dinner last evening.

In the other race for the selling platers at a mile Sam McKeever won very easily from Mariti, while Blueaway, the favorite, could get no part of the money.

The other race was a lively dash for sprinters at five furlongs, for which Gaze was the favorite and Voter the real good thing. The latter got the money by a head from Heliobas, on which latter the Western crowd bet pretty heavily, though there was as good as 4 to 1 against him for a place when he went to the post. Gaze ran very disappointingly and finished fifth.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Welterweight handicap for all ages. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:53.

*1—Maximo Gomez, Mr. Clancy's ch. g., 4 years, by Victory-Quesal, 130 pounds, 3 to 10 and out.....(R. Williams)

2—Marsian, P. S. P. Randolph's ch. g., 6, 113, 3 to 1 and out.....(Mitchell)

Won in a gallop by two lengths.

*Disqualified for fouling.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds that have not won a race of $1,000. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:15 3-5.

1—Sadducee, Kensico Stable's ch. g., by Rathampton-Sadie, 119 pounds, 4 to 12 and out.....(Spencer)

2—Nansen, H. Eugene Leigh's ch. c., 115, 25 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(N. Turner)

3—Wax Taper, W. Easton's b. c., 122, 12 to 1.....(Sims)

Won in a gallop by two lengths; a head between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For all ages, non-winners since June 15. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01.

1—Victor, J. R. Keene's ch. h., 6 years, by Friar's Balsam-Mayourneen, 120 pounds, 14 to 5 and even.....(Spencer)

2—Heliobas, Brophy & Co.'s ch. c., 3, 113, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(O'Leary)

3—Abuse, Fred Foster's b. h., aged, 120, 8 to 1.....(Taral)

Merry Day, 4, 120, 10 to 1, (Sims;) Gaze, 3, 108, 7 to 5, (McCue;) Lady Lindsay, 3, 108, 8 to 1, (Clawson;) Opaque, 4, 120, 10 to 1, (N. Turner,) and Tenderloin, 2, 88, 100 to 1, (R. Lewis,) also ran and finished as named.

Won ridden out by a head; three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Nautilus Stakes, for three-year-olds. Purse $1,200, added to a subscription of $35 each, $10 forfeit, of which $200 to the second and $100 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48 1-5.

1—Martimas, W. Hendrie's ch. c., by Candlemas-Bigonet, 123 pounds, 2 to 9 and out.....(Taral)

2—Little Saint, Richard Croker's ch. c., by Friar's Balsam-Little Emily, 119, 4 to 1 and out.....(McCue)

Won in a gallop by a head.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have not won $500 in 1899. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. One mile. Time—1:40 2-5.

1—Zanone, M. Corbett's br. g., 6 years, by Black Jean-Arrowgrass, $500, 103 pounds, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Odom)

2—Nautch Girl, James R. Keene's ch. m., 4, 107, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Spencer)

3—Rare Perfume, J. Underwood & Co.'s b. c., 3, 102, 25 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(Mitchell)

Galathee, 3, 102, 8 to 2, (Crowhurst;) St. Lorenzo, 3, 95, 8 to 1, (McCue,) Wolhurst, 5, 103, 8 to 1, (Wilson;) Maurice, aged, 108, 11 to 5, (Clawson;) Rinaldo, 4, 102, 3 to 1, (O'Leary;) Acrobat, 4, 107, 12 to 1, (Turner;) Lansdale, 6, 103, 100 to 1, (Sullivan;) Rossifer, 5, 103, 200 to 1, (R. Lewis;) Utopia, 6, 111, 20 to 1, (Hennessey,) and Lepida, 3, 84, 300 to 1, (Brennan,) also ran and finished as named.

Won handily by two lengths; a similar distance between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—The Punchestown Stakes, a handicap steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward. Purse $750, added to a subscription of $35 each, or $10 if declared by 2 P. M. the day before the race, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. The full course. Time—5:05 2-5.

1—Doctor Catlett, J. W. Colt's ch. g., 5 years, by Candlemas-Allerna, 159 pounds, 9 to 10 and 1 to 4.....(Finnigan)

2—Rheinstrom, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. g., by Spokane-Blanchette, 5, 152, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Cochrane)

3—Perion, F. Gebhard's ch. g., by The Sailor Prince-Perception, 5, 138, 12 to 1.....(Hector)

King T., 6, 149, 7 to 1, (Mr. Smith,) also started, but stumbled and fell before reaching the first jump.

Won easily by a length and a half; ten lengths between second and third.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have not won $500 in 1899. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:42.

1—Sam McKeever, Foster & Hackett's b. c., 3 years, by Sam Lucas-Etta McKeever, $1,000, 102 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Mitchell)

2—Mariti, H. Seradina's br. m., 105, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Crowhurst)

3—Twinkler, 4, 112, 5 to 1.....(Clawson)

Baraturin, 4, 103, 20 to 1, (Bradford;) Blueaway, 4, 101, 5 to 2, (Wilson;) Donation, 6, 105, 40 to 1, (Peterman;) Belle of Troy, 3, 95, 6 to 1, (H. Evans;) Sister Fox, 3, 93, 7 to 1, (Moody;) Mordecai, 4, 101, 12 to 1, (McCue;) Diminutive, 3, 86, 10 to 1, (Ryan,) and Tyran, 3, 91, (A. Hewitt,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by four lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

New Turf Guide.

No. 7 of Goodwin's Official Turf Guide, containing all races run up to date of issue, was published yesterday.

HAGGIN'S SALE AT NEWMARKET

Several Yearlings to Race in England Bought for W. C. Whitney—London Truth Discourages Buying.

LONDON, July 15.—The sale of Haggin's yearlings at Newmarket Tuesday attracted much attention and realized £10,789, averaging £121. In only one instance was a really good price reached, namely 1,850 guineas for a Goldfinch-Fleurette colt. The late Bruce Seaton's American yearlings averaged 127 guineas. On Thursday a number of yearlings were bought by Purcell Gillpin, who will train and race them here for Mr. William C. Whitney. A Goldfinch-Fleurette colt, and also a filly by St. Simon-Ornis were bought for Mr. Whitney.

Truth says: "There has been a great deal of crack-brained trumpeting about American-bred yearlings. A mighty fuss was raised about a large consignment of yearlings from the United States, sold at Newmarket last Autumn, when high prices were realized, but not one of the animals which then changed hands has won a race so far, and they appear to be practically worthless for racing purposes. When asinine enthusiasts indulge in laudatory rants about American horses because Lord Beresford won a number of important races with animals from the United States, they forget his horses were all bred by Mr. Lorillard, who has the finest stud in America."

CROKER RETURNS IN AUGUST.

London "Man of The World" Says He Will "Not be Missed."

LONDON, July 15.—According to The Man of the World, the mid-week edition of The Sporting Times, and a recognized sporting authority, Mr. Richard Croker returns to New York in August.

The paper adds that Mr. Croker has signally failed in his avowed object of "knocking the stuffing" out of the Tattersalls ring, and that when he returns to the United States he will "not be missed."

SLOAN WINS AT SANDOWN.

Rides Pedometer and Democrat to Victory—Reiff Also Wins.

LONDON, July 15.—At the second day of the Sandown Park second Summer meeting to-day, the Cobham Plate, distance five furlongs, was won by Richard Croker's Knickerbocker, ridden by L. Reiff, the American jockey. This race is of 200 sovereigns, for two-year-olds and upward, the winner to be sold by auction for 100 sovereigns. Knickerbocker was sold after the race for 588 sovereigns.

Mr. P. Lorillard's chestnut colt Democrat, ridden by Tod Sloan, won the National Breeders' Produce Stakes. Forfarshire was second and Salina, with L. Reiff up, was third. Eleven horses ran five furlongs. The betting was 7 to 4 against Democrat.

The Warren Nursery Stakes, five furlongs, was won by Lord William Beresford's Pedometer, with Sloan up. Sixteen horses ran. The betting was 100 to 30 against Pedometer.

Noted Turfman Dies in Saginaw.

SAGINAW, Mich., July 15.—Major James W. Quinby of Scranton, Penn., one of the most noted men of the turf and a prominent poolseller for many years, was found dead in his bed at the Hotel Vincent to-day. He sold pools last evening, as usual, but complained of not being very well. Major Quinby was about sixty years of age.

CHAMPIONSHIP CRICKET GAMES

The Manhattans Suffer Their First Defeat in the Metropolitan League Series.

A large crowd witnessed the cricket match at Prospect Park yesterday between Team A of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and the Manhattans, which resulted in the first defeat of the season for the Manhattans in the championship series of the Metropolitan League, of which the Knickerbockers are champions.

The contest was an interesting one, but the Manhaftan batsmen were not in form, and the Knickerbockers won by 28 runs and 8 wickets to spare. J. Adam and J. Flannery alone of the Manhattan team scored double figures, but for the Knickerbockers, M. R. Cobb played a fine innings of 41, J. F. Curran exhibited great patience for 32, not out, and C. P. Hurditch hit hard for 22. The totals were: Manhattan, 83; Knickerbocker Athletic Club, 111 for 8 wickets.

The second team of the Manhattans had better luck in their game with the Brooklyns, and they won easily by 80 runs. The game was remarkable for the bowling of H. Carrington of the Manhattans, who took 6 wickets for no runs. A. W. Cherrington contributed 41 runs, and J. P. Kelly 30, for the Manhattans, and both retired; while the other double figure scorers of the game were H. O. Wilkinson, with 18, for Manhattan, and W. Baldwin, with 12, for Brooklyn. The totals were: Manhattan II., 123; Brooklyn II., 43.

The Montclair Athletic Club visited Livingston for a game with the Staten Island Cricket Club, and suffered a bad defeat, by 210 runs, after Staten Island had declared their innings closed, with 9 wickets down. W. Williams hit with great effect for 95 for Staten Island, and he was well backed up by W. S. R. Ogilby and N. S. Walker, Jr., who added 65 apiece. The totals were: Staten Island, (declared,) 264; Montclair Athletic Club, 54.

The New York and Paterson teams met at Prospect Park, and the latter won an unexpectedly easy victory by 51 runs. W. Clarkson bowled in rare form for Paterson, and secured 6 wickets at a low cost, while he was well backed up by J. Hooper. The latter also obtained the top score of the game, with 34. W. Rance, who added 13, was the only other double figure scorer in the game. J. E. Roberts doing great execution with the leather for New York. The totals were: Paterson, 79; New York, 28.

The Caribbeans expected a visit from the Newark Cricket Club at Central Park, and were much disappointed when the Jersey men failed to appear.

The Kings County Cricket Club visited Kearny yesterday for its association championship game with the local team. The Kings County team won by the narrow margin of four runs. G. Williams and F. E. Fisher were the chief contributors for Kings County, with 17 and 11, respectively, while J. Allen scored 20 and R. E. Torrence 15 for Kearny. The totals were: Kings County, 67; Kearny, 63.

Eton and Harrow Draw at Cricket.

LONDON, July 15.—In the annual Eton and Harrow cricket match, which began yesterday at Lord's, Harrow, in the first innings, was all out to-day for 283 runs. Eton, in the first innings yesterday was all out for 274 runs. In the second innings, Eton made 264 runs for two wickets down and then declared the innings closed. Harrow, in the second innings, made 133 runs for five crickets down, this constituting a drawn game.

Australians Win at Bristol.

BRISTOL, England, July 15.—In the cricket match with the Australians, which began here Thursday, the Gloucestershire eleven was all out to-day in the second innings, for 164 runs. The Australians won by six wickets. On Thursday the Australians made 377 in the first innings, and yesterday the Gloucestershire players in the first innigs made 240 runs.

Mrs. Henry to Talk to Merchants.

There will be a meeting at noon next Tuesday at the rooms of the Merchants' Association for the purpose of giving Mrs. Guy V. Henry, the wife of Gen. Henry, an opportunity to address the merchants on the condition of affairs in Puerto Rico. Ex-Mayor William L. Strong will preside. Mrs. Henry is the President of the Colonial Aid Society, formed to give aid to a society of the same name in Puerto Rico, to alleviate suffering. An arrangement was made with the War Department by means of which goods intended for aid to the poor in Puerto Rico may be admitted free of duty. The New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company will carry the goods free.

Essex Troop on Practice March.

NEWARK, N. J., July 15.—Forty-four officers and privates of New Jersey's crack cavalrymen, the Essex Troop, left their armory in the city to-day for a week's practice march under Capt. Parker. The trip is to be made under the same conditions that would prevail in an enemy's country. Col. Quincy O. M. Gilmore, the State Military Instructor, accompanied the men. The troopers are going to Green Pond, and Col. Gilmore will give them instruction in field tactics and rifle practice.

OUR ATHLETES IN ENGLAND

Yale and Harvard Men Practice at the Queen's Club Grounds.

AMERICANS IN GOOD CONDITION

Englishmen Admit They Are Better Trained than Their Opponents—Sprinters Do Some Good Work.

LONDON, July 15.—It would be difficult to imagine a more charming picture than the Queen's Club grounds presented this afternoon when the American University athletic teams made their first appearance upon the scene of next week's contest. It was a typical English day, with balmy air and a half-clouded sky, which combined to make athletics a pleasure.

"The Queen's Club is undoubtedly the most complete athletic grounds ever seen," said Manager Wendell. "We know the charms of Travers Island and Bergen Point, but nothing could equal those of the Queen's Club. It is delightful to know that the Oxford and Cambridge managers appreciate our desire to free amateur sports from the charge of professionalism. The attention paid us here has exceeded anything we could desire."

Mr. Walter Camp, the well-known college athlete, who accompanied the teams across the Atlantic out of love of sports, watched the events to-day and expressed satisfaction with all the arrangements and the form of the Americans.

"I do not know what next week may do," said he, "but there is every indication now that the Americans will enter the contests in the finest of form, and ready to meet their opponents fairly and squarely, irrespective of results. This is the charm of amateur sports, which we are fighting so hard to impress upon the American public. The only fault we find is that the public, anxious to see the best, fastest, and strongest of all things, has not learned to differentiate between amateur and professional sport. We are rapidly overcoming this, and frequent contests in England will do much to bring about the result which amateurs in both countries so much desire."

The presence on the grounds of half a score of the Oxford and Cambridge teams added to the interest of the afternoon. Mr. C. N. Jackson, the Honorary Treasurer of Oxford, and Capt. Hunter of Cambridge were presented to the Americans, and assured them of the sincerity of the English welcome. The English athletes refrained from any performance until the retirment of the Americans to Brighton, when they indulged in a number of creditable tests.

The combined teams made their first appearance in the afternoon. They had a number of trials.

In the first sprint, of fifty yards, C. Dupee, (Yale,) Boardman, (Yale,) F. J. Quinlan, (Harvard,) and F. A. Blount, (Yale,) Quinlan won in 5 3-5 seconds.

Another fifty-yard sprint, between Dupee, Quinlan, and Blount, was also won by Quinlan in 5 4-5 seconds.

W. M. Fincke (Yale) and J. W. Hallowell (Harvard) started in a 120-yard hurdle race. Hallowell won in 16 1-5 seconds, but the two men were so near a dead heat that it was difficult to name the winner or tell which was the better man. Then F. Z. Fox (Harvard) did the 120-yard hurdle, paced by Hallowell on the outside, in 15 4-5 seconds.

Morse, (Yale,) Daly, (Harvard,) and Harrington (Harvard) tried broad jumping in order to test the ground, and performed very creditably, though the distances were not measured.

Clarke, (Harvard,) Foote, (Harvard,) and Palmer, (Yale,) jogged a couple of miles.

Ten members of the Oxford-Cambridge team did a little dilatory work, and while it is too early to discriminate between the contestants, the Englishmen do not appear to be in as good condition as the Americans. Bevan, (Cambridge,) who is slated for the long jump, is manifestly out of condition. The Americans, all round, are younger and lighter, but they are in excellent form.

Among the Englishmen, Hunter, (Cambridge,) booked for the mile run; Davison, (Cambridge,) who is to start in the quarter-mile run, and Vassall, (Oxford,) who will take part in the long jump, did creditable work.

Mr. C. N. Jackson, Treasurer of the Oxford Athletic Club, who has charge of the English team, was among those who watched the performances. He said:

"It is too early to predict, but both teams seem in excellent condition. All the prospects for July 22 are most flattering."

Although a lawn tennis tournament was proceeding, the work of the Americans proved more attractive to the large crowds assembled in the grounds, who closely watched the performances.

Chairman Wendell, Chairman of the Yale-Harvard Committee, superintended and timed the contests, assisted by Secretary Becks of the Queen's Club, all the members of which did everything in their power to make the visitors feel at home. Mr. Wendell, in behalf of the team, expressed his delight at the condition of the grounds and tracks, all of which he thought superb. He said that so far as the team was concerned it had found the climate, thus far, most exhilarating, and as the contests in America usually occurred in mid-Summer, the warm weather was altogether in their favor, and if the next week continued warm, the Americans would certainly have no ground for complaint against the climate.

Secretary Becks of the Queen's Club, who is making every effort for the success of the contests, expressed great delight at the prospect of successful games and exhibited the arrangements that had been made for the accommodation of the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, and other notable people who will witness the contests.

The fact that English sprinters run with the right hand on the inside of the track, the opposite direction to the Americans, is regarded by many as a serious handicap upon the latter. Mr. Wendell says, however, that the Americans will be put in training in that direction, and he thinks that the question of direction will make no material difference.

Holcombe J. Brown, W. A. Boal, and J. W. Hallowell of the American university athletic team, under the care of Trainer Lathrop, were practicing this morning at the Queen's Club. They are all greatly pleased with the track and attentions paid them. The rest of the team is expected here this afternoon. They are all very fit.

The American athletes went to Brighton to-night, but will come up again Monday and probably Thursday or Friday.

BAR HARBOR GOLF TOURNAMENT

A. D. Childs Wins on the Kebo Valley Links, with a Score of 78.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 15.—The second handicap golf tournament on the Kebo Valley links was won by A. D. Childs of Englewood, N. J., whose score was 88 gross, 78 net. Mr. Childs is a Princeton man, class of 1901, and a member of the Princeton golf team. His playing to-day was steady and consistent throughout. Mr. A. Howard Hinckle, the winner of the tournament last week, was not up to his usual good form, but the playing of his son, A. Howard Hinckle, Jr., and his daughter, Miss Hinckle, were features of the tournament, Miss Hinckle playing a remarkable game.

Mr. Arden Robbins, who was a contestant in the National tournament last week, played in to-day's tournament. In a game played Friday he made the remarkable score of 81, the bogey being 79. In his playing this morning he had considerable trouble in putting, and his score was 88 gross, 93 net, he playing five below scratch. The score:

Name.	Total.	Net.
Arden Robbins	88	93
T. G. Condon	102	102
George Ingalls	103	100
G. Robbins	103	97
Edmund Pendleton	101	95
Franklin Ellis	109	101
A. D. Childs	88	78
S. S. Brigham	120	108
J. C. M. Biddle	130	104
A. E. Childs	130	112
A. Howard Hinckle	124	104
A. Howard Hinckle, Jr.	118	98
Gist Blair	126	108
R. H. Gallatin	110	90
Miss Hinckle	123	103
L. White	106	94

T. G. Condon played scratch.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY GOLF GAMES.

Findlay Douglas and Mrs. Palmer Win Mixed Foursome Match.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 15.—The last of the mixed foursomes for the Vice President's Cup were played at the Fairfield County Golf Club yesterday, when Findlay Douglas and Mrs. Palmer scored six points and won the prizes. Mrs. Alexandre and Paul Bonner scored five points, J. M. Mason and Miss Kate Rowland three points, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Monteith one point, and Mr. Carhart and Miss Potter one point.

Next Thursday the ladies of the Fairfield County Golf Club will play a bogey sweepstake, and the following week will go to Englewood to play a return game there.

It has been decided not to allow the men to play for the Secretary's Cup, but to have the ladies play for it later in the season.

TYNG PLAYS GOOD GOLF.

Morris County Clubman Makes Two Excellent Scores at Morristown—Garretson and Bond Tie.

James A. Tyng, who was the leading Morris County Club representative in the recent amateur championship golf tournament at Chicago, played two excellent rounds over his club links yesterday at Morristown, N. J. As the only scratch competitor in the members' handicap match he made the lowest gross record of the day—86 strokes—the next best being 95, made by both W. Y. Marsh and Charles F. Watson.

In the afternoon Tyng played a game with W. Alston Flagg, Captain of the club, to whom he gave half a stroke a hole. Tyng won in 85 strokes, one less than in the morning. The finish was worthy of a championship match, for on the last four holes Tyng had to make two of them in three strokes each and two in four strokes each, in order to win.

L. B. Garretson, who has just finished his studies at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and will enter Princeton in the Fall, and A. H. Bond tied for first prize in the handicap event with a net score of 85 strokes. The men will play off for the first cup this week. The loser will take the second prize, and Tyng receives the third prize.

The contestants in the handicap, with scores, were:

	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
L. B. Garretson—			
Out	4 6 5 7 5 6 5 6 6—50		
In	5 5 6 5 5 5 5 5 5 6—47		
Total	97	12	85
A. H. Bond—			
Out	6 4 5 5 6 5 6 4 6—47		
In	6 6 7 2 4 5 5 7 5—52		
Total	99	14	85
James A. Tyng—			
Out	6 4 4 5 4 4 6 4 5—42		
In	4 5 5 7 7 5 4 5 4—44		
Total	86	0	86
C. F. Beckwith—			
Out	6 5 5 5 6 5 7 4 6—49		
In	5 6 6 7 5 6 5 5 5—50		
Total	99	12	87
S. H. Plum, 2d—			
Out	7 4 5 4 5 6 6 5 8—50		
In	5 6 8 7 5 4 4 6 6—51		
Total	101	14	87
W. Y. Marsh	95	7	88
Charles F. Watson	95	6	89
J. S. Todd	115	26	89
W. Allston Flagg	98	7	91
George T. Little	104	7	97
L. M. Brinley	110	12	98
R. B. Lyon	121	19	102

GOLF ON THE ARDSLEY LINKS.

Three golf competitions were held on the Ardsley Club links, near Dobbs Ferry, yesterday. The men's Class A handicap was won by J. Sandford Barnes, in the net score of 78 strokes, and his gross score of 87 strokes was also the lowest of the day.

J. F. Plummer, Jr., won the Class B event, and the ladies' putting match was won by Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane, who holds the ladies' championship of the club. The players and scores are:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
J. Sandford Barnes	87	9	78
William Christye	91	10	81
L. B. Churchill	92	9	83
F. R. Eldridge	96	6	90
H. B. Gayling	97	7	90
J. W. Jaffrey	110	11	99

CLASS B.

J. F. Plummer, Jr.	104	28	76
H. M. Cowperthwait	98	18	80

Ladies' Putting Match—Mrs. A. De W. Cochrane, 44; Miss Clarkson, 44; Mrs. J. C. King, 45; Miss W. C. Fargo, 45; Miss F. B. Williams, 47; Miss A. B. Fatherlee, 47.

GAMES ON OTHER GOLF LINKS.

The bogey competition by the members of the Marine and Field Club on their links near Bath Beach yesterday resulted in a close finish, Arthur P. Clapp winning by one point over H. N. Curtis. Clapp did the course in 86 strokes, and was 6 holes down to bogey, while Curtis did 87, and was 7 holes down. Clapp and Curtis were the only contestants rated at scratch. F. H. Wilkins was third, and among the other players were H. B. Boyd, P. S. Mallett, and J. E. Tarbell.

The members of the Nassau Country Club, at Glen Cove, L. I., played an eighteen-hole handicap competition yesterday. W. B. Cocks won first place, in a score of 117, 24, 93. S. P. Hopkins was second, in 104, 9, 95, and H. S. Beard came third, in 112, 16, 96. Howard Maxwell made the lowest gross score—103 strokes.

The Richards Cup, at the Staten Island Cricket Club, yesterday, on the new golf links at Fox Hills, was won by C. A. Blyth, whose score during the week for 54 holes was 316 strokes, handicap 45, net 271. E. J. Shriver was second, with a net score of 279.

The Richmond Hill golf team yesterday defeated the Harbor Hill Club of Staten Island, by 48 holes to 18. The match was played on the Richmond Hill links, Long Island. Fourteen men were on each team, the winning side being composed of J. A. McCord, C. W. O'Connor, Arthur Mann, E. W. Van Vleck, W. H. Rachau, Arthur Nicds, O. G. Smith, S. D. Miller, H. E. Mooney, Franklyn Paddock, Alger C. Gildersleeve, Kenneth Torrance, R. O. Ives, and G. F. Smith.

The third medal play in the contest for the Flushing trophy, on the links of the Flushing Golf Club yesterday, resulted in a tie between R. H. E. Elliott and H. M. Hubbell for the best gross score, but Hubbell's handicap of 22 strokes placed him at the head of the division, with a net record of 71. W. C. Ferguson leads in the score by points.

WHITMAN IS THE CHAMPION.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ontario, July 15.—The Canadian championship lawn tennis tournament was brought to a most successful finish here to-day, with the challenge for the Dominion championship.

Whitman beat Ware in easy style, taking three straight sets without deuce games in any of them, and he thus added the Canadian championship to the American Middle States, New York, and Massachusetts, all of which he already held. In the doubles the champion added another victory to his score, and he and young Beals Wright, the interscholastic champion, beat Paret and Little in the final of doubles, after one close set and two easy ones. The day's scores follow:

Championship Singles.—Challenge Round—M. D. Whitman (challenge) beat L. E. Ware, (holder,) 6—2, 6—3, 6—4.

Championship Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—J. P. Paret and R. D. Little beat E. P. Fischer and W. C. Grant, 7—5, 6—1.

Final Round.—M. D. Whitman and B. C. Wright beat J. P. Paret and R. D. Little, 7—5, 6—2, 6—2.

Handicap Singles.—Second Round—E. P. Fischer (owe half 40) beat J. Kirkland, (15,) 6—0, 6—0.

Semi-Final Round.—R. D. Little (owe 15) beat E. P. Fischer (owe half 40) by default.

Final Round.—R. D. Little (owe 15) beat F. Bissell, (half 15,) 6—0, 6—1, 6—4.

INTER-STATE TENNIS MATCHES.

There was exciting play yesterday in the second meeting of the New Jersey and New York Tennis League on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, at Eighty-ninth Street and Central Park West. Of the five clubs composing the league, only four sent representatives, the Orange Lawn Tennis Club having drawn a bye for the day's play.

The schedule of matches for the following clubs included singles and doubles: West Side Lawn Tennis Club vs. Montclair Athletic Club, Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club vs. Morristown Field Club.

The doubles were productive of the most stirring sport. For the West Side Club Hugh Tallant, the veteran Harvard expert, and Harry Avery, the Detroit crack, won a fast and hard-fought match against the Montclair team, the Hinck brothers.

Ogilby and Von Bernuth, the Staten Island pair, played a speedy net game against the Morristown players, Gillespie and Walker, but the latter won by steadiness at the critical points. The scores follow:

Championship Singles.—S. Battelle, Staten Island C. and B. B. C., beat O. B. Smith, Morristown F. C., 6—8, 6—4, 6—4; Calhoun Cragin, West Side T. C., beat R. M. Boyd, Jr., Montclair A. C., by default.

Championship Doubles.—Hugh Tallant and Harry B. Avery, West Side T. C., beat O. H. Hinck and A. J. Hinck, Montclair A. C., 6—4, 13—11; S. H. Gillespie and H. M. Walker, Morristown F. C., beat J. D. Ogilby and Oscar M. Von Bermuth, Staten Island C. and B. B. C., 6—3, 6—4.

The clubs now stand:

	Singles. Games. Won.	Lost.	Doubles. Games. Won.	Lost.
West Side T. C.	1	0	1	0
Morristown F. C.	1	2	1	0
Staten Island C. and B. B. C.	1	1	1	1
Orange L. T. C.	1	0	0	1
Montclair A. C.	0	2	0	2

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

The New Yorks Defeat the St. Louis Nine at the Polo Grounds.

CARRICK PITCHED FINE BALL

Visitors Do Nothing with His Delivery and the Locals Back Him Up Well—Brooklyns Win Again.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	52	24	.684
Philadelphia	46	27	.630
Boston	47	28	.627
Chicago	43	29	.597
Baltimore	42	30	.583
St. Louis	43	32	.573
Cincinnati	36	37	.493
Pittsburg	35	39	.473
New York	33	41	.446
Louisville	30	44	.405
Washington	25	51	.329
Cleveland	12	62	.162

Results of Yesterday's League Games.

New York, 3; St. Louis, 0.
Brooklyn, 5; Chicago, 2.
Boston, 1; Pittsburg, 0.
Philadelphia, 4; Cincinnati, 2.
Louisville, 4; Washington, 1.
Baltimore, 10; Cleveland, 0, (first game.)
Baltimore, 5; Cleveland, 0, (second game.)

Game To-day.

New York vs. St. Louis at Weehawken, N. J.

The New Yorks gave a splendid exhibition of baseball at the Polo Grounds yesterday, defeating the St. Louis team by a score of 3 to 0. The game included some sensational fielding and the best kind of pitching. The visitors were outplayed at every point.

Carrick pitched a masterly game, and, with the support he received, the visitors never had a chance to win. During the nine innings only two of the visiting players connected with third base. Tebeau was one of these. He tried to score in the fifth on a grounder to Davis, but the latter made a lightning throw to Warner, and the St. Louis manager-Captain was caught a yard from the plate. Sudhoff, or "sawed off," as the bleacherites called him, because of his size, pitched well, but two hits off his delivery resulted in runs. Still, had the visitors fielded cleanly the score would have been 1 to 0, as two of the locals' runs were helped across the plate by errors.

The local aggregation did some good baserunning, and as a whole played the kind of baseball that will win nine out of ten games. Every one was likely and scooped up difficult grounders and caught fly balls that were hard to judge. Only one error was charged against the team. This was an excusable fumble by Davis of a very difficult bounder in the second inning. Davis atoned for this when the next batter came up by taking a prominent part in a quick double play. Grady was played at third base because Gettig's work was not satisfactory. Grady made a splendid showing, although the position was entirely new to him. O'Brien again played a star game in left field. In the sixth inning Burkett hit a foul that was about to drop into the open stand. O'Brien started with the ball and ran about 100 feet and, reaching over the fence, caught the ball. He carried off the batting honors with a single and a two-bagger and scored one run. Cross and Wallace played the best game for the visitors.

In the second inning O'Brien began with a hit. Grady filled out. Warner was hit by a pitched ball. A passed ball advanced both runners a base. Van Haltren hit a long fly to Heidrick, scoring O'Brien. In the third inning Van Haltren hit to Burkett, who dropped the ball. A passed ball enabled Van Haltren to reach second. Tiernan went out without helping the base runner. Then followed a splendid piece of base running by Van Haltren. Davis hit a grounder to Wallace, and while the batter was being retired Van Haltren sprinted around from second, scoring the run by a close margin. The last run was scored in the eighth. O'Brien led off with a two-bagger. Doyle's sacrifice sent him to third. Gleason hit the ball straight into the centrefielder's hands, and as O'Brien started for the plate, Blake made a good throw to stop him, but Criger dropped the ball.

It was learned yesterday that Seymour was fined $25 for his indifferent work in the game against the Pittsburgs last Thursday. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	0	2	2	0	1
Heidrick, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Wallace, ss.	0	0	1	5	0
Cross, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0
Parent, 2b.	0	0	1	1	0
Tebeau, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0
Blake, rf.	0	1	5	1	0
Criger, c.	0	0	1	0	1
Sudhoff, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	0	5	24	10	2

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E

BANKERS DISCUSS TAXES

State Convention Considers Plans for Reducing the Burden.

URGE CURRENCY LAW CHANGES

Ask that All Government Obligations Be Paid in Gold and Redeemed Notes Be Not Reissued.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., July 15.—The second and last day of the New York State Bankers' Association opened here to-day with an address by Frank M. Eastman of Harrisburg, Penn. Mr. Eastman's subject was the Pennsylvania system of taxation for State purposes, with special reference to the taxation of banks.

Mr. Eastman was asked to address the convention because he is the author of a book upon the subject. He described the taxation laws of Pennsylvania at considerable length, and severely criticised the methods of taxing corporations in New York State. He stated that among the numerous advantages enjoyed under the Pennsylvania plan, a taxpayer there could not swear off taxes on his personal property as he apparently can in New York. His recommendations, which were well received, regarding the remedy for alleged existing evils in bank taxation were in part as follows:

"If you contemplate agitating a change, as I understand is the case, I would assuredly recommend to you something like the Pennsylvania plan, embracing the following features: Exemption from all local assessment and from all local taxation, except upon real estate. State taxation by means of sworn reports made by you to State officers at Albany, said officers to have the right to examine your books and papers whenever they may deem it necessary to verify your reports; the rate of tax should, of course, be fixed, otherwise you would not only gain the very doubtful privilege of being taxed on real values, while other corporations were taxed on assessed ones. You can either impose the tax as we do, on the aggregate of the paid-in capital, surplus, or undivided profits, or you can impose it upon the actual value of your stocks as shown by the average price of sales for a year, or some similar method. It seems to me that the latter plan is more just to the State, and perhaps, to all parties. Tax trust companies precisely as you tax banks, though I think we are quite right in taking them at a higher rate than we tax banks, but you will probably do well to limit yourselves to bringing them up to your own basis of taxation."

This speech was followed by a discussion. Judge John R. McPherson of the United States Court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, was the other principal speaker at the morning session. His subject was "Suggestions Concerning Corporate Taxation." Judge McPherson spoke in the same strain as Mr. Eastman. He discussed the Pennsylvania tax system in detail, and advocated its adoption in case of a change in the New York method. He declared himself in favor of exempting banks from local taxation, except on real estate. He disagreed with Mr. Eastman regarding taxation of trust companies, maintaining they should be taxed under the proposed statute at a higher rate than banks. The franchise of a trust company, Judge McPherson said, was more valuable than any other except those of public and semi-public corporations, such as transportation companies.

At the afternoon session W. S. Witham of Atlanta, Ga., addressed the convention upon "Branch Banks." Mr. Witham is the President of over twenty banks in his State. He described the system upon which branch banks were started in Georgia. He stated that these institutions were all independent, one of the other, and maintained that this was the right method to manage them. He enumerated the advantages of such institutions, saying:

"There is no capital stock on which to pay tax, they increase the deposit of the parent bank, they save a considerable amount of expense, they meet the political demands in keeping rural districts supplied with cash that would otherwise be concentrated in cities. It is almost impossible to create a run on these country banks."

Gen. Barnes of the Astor Place Bank, New York City, urged the enactment of legislation to relieve what he termed the excessive taxation of banks, and promised the co-operation of the New York City bankers to secure it.

Seymour Dexter of Elmira recommended immediate agitation of the tax question before the Legislature, saying that if the matter would ever be settled it would be done while the present Legislature was in existence.

"Do not," he said, "let us stop in our efforts this time simply because we are told that one man says such a law cannot be passed."

The following resolution was passed:

The New York State Bankers' Association has always firmly placed itself on record in favor of a sound money and currency reform, and the members, in convention assembled, desire to urge upon Congress prompt action along some definite lines; therefore be it

Resolved, That we approve and ask the adoption by Congress of the following changes in our currency laws:

First—That all the obligations of the United States shall be paid in gold coin of standard value.

Second—That legal-tender notes, when redeemed by the Government, shall not be reissued except on deposit of gold coin.

Third—That National banks shall be allowed to take out notes to the par value of Government bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States.

Resolutions were passed empowering a committee of nine to present the subject of bank taxation to the State officials, and urging the American Bankers' Association to adopt the statement blanks now used by the State Association.

The following officers were unanimously elected: President—H. C. Brewster, Rochester; Vice President—W. H. Ralney, Kinderhook; Treasurer—L. J. Clark, Pulaski; Secretary—E. O. Eldredge. The convention then adjourned until next year.

INDIANS GOING TO BAD LANDS.

Swift Bear's Band, Pursued by Three Posses, Flying to Cover, and Committing Depredations on the Way.

Special to The New York Times.

PINE RIDGE, S. D., July 15.—The Pine Ridge posse of police in pursuit of the Sioux band of Swift Bear, which has defied the authorities, and is being chased by three posses from as many different directions, has sent in a courier who says the Indians are making for the Bad Lands as fast as their tough little ponies can travel.

On the way the band is committing every species of depredation except murder, and some of the sheep herders, whose camps have been robbed of all the food and arms in sight, assert that if they had resisted they would have been killed, as they could tell from the manner of the redskins that they were not in a mood for fooling. Swift Bear seems to have perfect control of the band, and in every instance where it has been heard from it has shown the same hostile disposition.

The band has a start of fifty miles ahead of the posses, and it does not look as if it will be overtaken before it reaches the Bad Lands. In that event it will take soldiers to get the Indians out, provided they show fight.

The other Indians who have been informed of the flight of Swift Bear and his gang do not appear to take the interest in the situation that was feared. The Indians here have made many inquiries as to whether there has been a fight, and when told no they have shown no further interest in the situation.

The scouts express the belief that if the Indians are permitted to get back to the agency without being arrested that will be the last of the incident, as the Agent can then arrest them at his leisure. They think now that the Indians are defying arrest, as a matter of pride.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM TETANUS

Warden Hagan's Nephew Dies at Roosevelt Hospital.

Leo Hagan, eleven years old, of 210 West Sixty-eighth Street, who had been receiving the serum treatment at Roosevelt Hospital for lockjaw, caused by an injury from a blank cartridge on July 4, died at the hospital yesterday afternoon. He was a nephew of Warden Hagan of the Tombs.

Joseph Reinberg, twelve years old, of 414 West Fiftieth Street, another victim of tetanus at Roosevelt Hospital, was in a serious condition last night. Joseph Meehan, eleven years old, of 84 Amsterdam Avenue, who was also injured by the explosion of a blank cartridge on July 4, was taken to the institution yesterday. The anti-toxin serum was injected into his brain.

DEMANGE VISITS DREYFUS.

Women of Rennes Sympathize with Mme. Dreyfus—De Beaurepaire Can Make No Fresh Charges.

RENNES, July 15.—Maitre Demange interviewed Capt. Dreyfus to-day from 10 o'clock until 1, after which Mme. Dreyfus visited her husband for several hours. On leaving the prison she was greeted by seventy Rennes society ladies, who had assembled to testify their sympathy with her.

PARIS, July 15.—At a Cabinet meeting this morning the Minister of War, Gen. the Marquis de Gallifet, announced that the President of the Rennes court-martial had decided that M. de Beaurepaire, the former President of the Civil Section of the Court of Cassation, would be allowed to appear only as a witness on questions the Court of Cassation referred to the court-martial, and that he would not be permitted to formulate fresh charges.

FRESH DISORDER IN CRETE.

Serious Affrays Between French and Italian Soldiers with Fatalities Occur in Canea.

CANEA, Island of Crete, July 15.—An affray occurred here last evening between French and Italian soldiers, in which four of the combatants were injured. One Frenchman and one Italian are in a dying condition from the result of wounds sustained during the fighting. Other less serious affrays also took place.

The Island of Crete, taken by Turkey in 1669, was held as an Asiatic vilayet under direct Turkish rule until 1897, when, after eighty years of almost continuous insurrection, an agreement was made between the intervening powers and the Porte that autonomous government should be granted to the island under the suzerainty of the Porte.

For the preservation of order the ports have, since 1896, been occupied by the naval and military forces of Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy, (Germany and Austria having withdrawn,) but by November, 1898, the Turkish forces had left the island, a provisional scheme of administration had been put in force, and a Governor with the title of High Commissioner had been appointed. The executive power is vested in the High Commissioner, Prince George of Greece, who is assisted by responsible Councillors.

FOREIGN IMPLEMENTS EXHIBIT.

William Harper's Collection and His Comments on American Trade.

LONDON, July 15.—Mr. William Harper of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, who is just completing a two years' tour of the world, collecting samples of the chief articles of the various nations' imports is about to forward to the United States a collection of the most remarkable sample cases ever amassed.

During the course of his quest Mr. Harper penetrated to the most remote corners of Russia, Asia, Africa, Australia, and South America, and compiled a vast amount of information as to the requirements of the various countries, samples of goods, models of implements, and photographs and specifications of all the leading articles of trade, all of which will be on exhibition in Philadelphia during the month of October.

"It is a 50,000 sample case," said Mr. Harper to a representative of The Associated Press, "and I do not think its like is equaled in the world. It contains engine models from France, hayrakes from Russia, textiles from Aleppo and Central Asia, cottons from Hongkong, and mining tools from the Transvaal. Undoubtedly America has immense possibilities for developing her exports, and I believe the results of my researches will greatly aid therein.

"As regards the growth of American exports to England, I believe it is largely due to the fact of the increased consumption of the world generally. England is probably supplying the same as before, but America is supplying the surplus. While Scotland is standing still we are growing. The question of speed is also a great factor. America manufactures in such quantities that she can produce a completed article phenomenally quick. The point is well exemplified by the following statements:

An official of Baldwin's Locomotive Works wrote me that they had locomotives lying around on the shelves, and that it was only necessary for a machinist to put the parts together, while a French engineer told me a few days ago that of fifty engines he built recently no two were alike.

"In the course of my journeyings I have given the American Consular service considerable study, and while the tenure of office of the English system makes Consuls better linguists and diplomatists, they are often lacking in business qualifications. As commercial missionaries I believe the American Consuls are the most efficient."

SPANISH RAILWAY SHORTAGE.

Northern Company Loses Millions of Pesetas by Embezzlement.

MADRID, July 15.—El Liberal announces the discovery of a deficit of 2,750,000 pesetas in the accounts of the Northern Railway Company, due to embezzlements.

Complaint has been lodged with the authorities, and an inquiry will be instituted to determine who is responsible for the shortage. Some of the papers this evening publish contradictions of the report.

THE RIOTS AT CHERBOURG.

Marines Commit Outrages in the Streets—Many Wounded.

CHERBOURG, July 15.—Many people were wounded during the rioting yesterday, but there were no fatal cases reported.

The riotous marines, among other excesses, stripped a woman in the middle of the street, in spite of the efforts of the populace to rescue her.

Among those injured were a number of infantrymen.

Early this morning more arrests were made, owing to the police station being besieged by a party of marines, who demanded the release of their comrades. The windows of the station were broken.

Soldiers, with drawn swords, pursued men who were engaged in tearing down lanterns after the national fête.

The disturbances in several places attempted to provoke the infantry of the line by insulting cries. The troops, however, remained calm.

CRISIS IN GUATEMALA.

Washington Receives No Advices of An Anglo-German Demonstration.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Neither the British nor German Embassies here have received a word concerning Guatemalan affairs, and the reported purpose of a united movement by these countries to exercise force if need be, to compel Guatemala to observe her obligations to foreign bondholders.

There is the same lack of official confirmation of the report that the German cruiser Geier had been ordered to proceed to Guatemala. In the absence of any instructions to the foreign representatives here, there has been no step up to the present time toward co-operation with the United States authorities as to Guatemala.

Mr. Hunter, our Minister to Guatemala, has been instructed to keep a close watch on American interests there.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S PLANS.

Secures Garrick Theatre in London—To Present Mme. Bernhardt.

LONDON, July 15.—Mr. Charles Frohman, before sailing for New York from Liverpool on the Cunard Line steamer Lucania to-day, secured the Garrick Theatre from next April for the balance of the season. Mr. Frohman will present there Mrs. Carter in "Zaza."

He has also arranged with Maurice Grau to present Mme. Sarah Bernhardt in America in 1900, beginning the season at the Garden Theatre New York City.

PEACE CONFERENCE WORK.

Some Proposed Arbitration Amendments to Protect Minor Powers.

THE HAGUE, July 15.—The Sub-Committee on Arbitration held a short session today in order to clear up the objections of the minor powers to the arbitration scheme prior to the sitting of the Plenary Committee on Monday next.

The amendments proposed are calculated simply to protect the minor powers, so that they will not be forced to accept arbitration unwillingly at the hands of stronger nations.

FRENCH SHORE QUESTION.

British Warships Are Gathering for a Naval Demonstration at St. John's, N. F.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 15.—British warships are gathering for a naval demonstration here next week. The cruisers Comus and Columbine are already here, the Alert and the Buzzard are due from the French Shore on Monday, and Admiral Bedford, with five ships, will arrive to-morrow, making nine war vessels in all.

The Colonial Government has summoned here Inspector O'Reilly, in charge of the anti-French bait service, for a conference with the Admiral.

TROUBLES IN SAN SALVADOR.

Ernest Schernikow, Vice Consul of the Republic of San Salvador, whose office is at 18 Broadway, yesterday received the following cablegram:

San Salvador, July 15, 1899.

This Government, after notifying the Consular Corps and commerce established in this country, has been compelled to declare martial law to-day in the Department of the Capital only, while the origin of a conspiracy—frustrated a few days ago—is being investigated. Order, however, has not been disturbed, and business has continued without any interruption. JOHN J. CARRAS,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Schernikow's knowledge about the condition of affairs in San Salvador is very meagre. "There have been rumors for some time of trouble there," he said, "and it seems as if there were some foundation for them. I suppose the conspiracy spoken of was an attempted revolution—the 'Outs' trying to get in."

He said there are two parties in the country—the Conservatives and the Liberals. Which of the parties is in control and which one elected the present President, Tomas Regalado, Mr. Schernikow said he did not know.

THE CZAROWITCH'S DEATH.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 15.—The following details of the death of the Czarowitch appear in The Official Messenger:

The Czarowitch went for a ride on a benzine motor at 9 o'clock in the morning of July 10 from Abbas Tuman. He went very fast for two versts and then turned. A peasant woman passing noticed that as he turned the machine he slackened its pace and was spitting blood. He stopped and alighted, swaying as he did so.

The woman ran up, supported him, and asked what was the matter. The Prince replied, "Nothing." The woman offered him water, and the Prince made an affirmative gesture. She bathed his temples and mouth. Death then supervened, peacefully and painlessly.

The remains were taken to the palace. The place where he died has been inclosed by a railing.

The Dowager Empress has gone to Novorossisk, on the eastern coast of the Black Sea, to which place the remains of her son, the late Czarowitch, will be conveyed by a man-of-war, and thence brought to this city, which will be reached on Monday. The funeral of the Czarowitch will take place on Tuesday.

AMERICAN ARTIST IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, July 15.—Miss Kussner, the young American who has achieved a high reputation in Europe and America as a miniature painter, recently returned here from Russia, where she had most interesting experiences. She went to St. Petersburg to paint a miniature of the Grand Duchess Vladimir, and had only been there a few days when she was summoned to the Winter Palace to paint a likeness of the Czarina. Before she had finished the Czar ordered a miniature of himself. Miss Kussner speaks with much enthusiasm of the kindness and consideration with which she was treated by the Imperial couple, and of their simplicity and unaffectedness of their life.

Her first sittings were at the Winter Palace, St. Petersburg, and the last at the Summer Villa, at Zarskoe-Selo. While the palaces bristled with soldiers and police, both the Emperor and Empress almost daily drove out unattended even by a footman. Both of their Majesties are immensely popular with the people. The Czar gave Miss Kussner eight or nine sittings of several hours each, and talked most freely with her. He is a great admirer of America and Americans, whom he told Miss Kussner, he admired for their intelligence and independence.

"You do not bother about what other nations think," he said.

It will interest American editors to know that everything affecting Russia or the Czar's family appearing in the prominent American newspapers finds its way to the Czar's desk and is read by him. His familiarity with American affairs and Americans of note is remarkable.

The Czar spoke warmly of Admiral Dewey, discussing his career with great interest and saying: "His victory at Manila was a splendid achievement."

The Czar is not so enthusiastic concerning American land operations in the Philippines. He seemed to think we had our hands full there.

Miss Kussner is contemplating a tour around the world, but will return to Russia for several months next Winter.

Victoria Receives New York Soldiers.

LONDON, July 15.—The Queen this afternoon presented a new stand of colors to the Scots Guard, at Windsor Home Park. At the conclusion of the ceremonies her Majesty intimated that she wished to receive publicly the two Captains of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., who were among the guests, whereupon Capt. De Witt C. Falls and Capt. Francis G. Landon, wearing the uniform of their regiment, were presented to her Majesty, who addressed to them a few kindly words.

The Franco-American Treaty.

LONDON, July 16.—The Observer's Paris correspondent says the Franco-American treaty will be discussed by the Cabinet Council on Tuesday next, and will be presented to the Chamber of Deputies for ratification in October.

Woman's Rights Champion Dead.

BERLIN, July 15.—Jeanette Schwerin, the most prominent representative of the Woman's Rights movement in Germany, is dead.

MR. GORMAN NOT IN POLITICS.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 15.—The Baltimore Herald will say to-morrow:

"In view of the many contradictory reports concerning the state of ex-Senator Gorman's health, and of the various published rumors concerning his political plans in this State and in National politics, The Herald telegraphed to Mr. Gorman, who is now at Magnolia, Mass., requesting a statement from him regarding his physical condition and his future movements."

Here the text of ex-Senator Gorman's message is given, in which he says:

"I have no definite plan other than abstaining from all work, both political and private, for the time being. My refusal to be interviewed has resulted in our ingenious friends of the press drawing all sorts of fancy pictures in regard to my health, and when they tire of this they insist that I am engaged in political plans, either to advance my own ambition, or to thwart the aspirations of others.

"I have concluded to say that I have not, am not now, nor do I expect to, in the near future, take any part in shaping party policies or selections of candidates in Maryland, or on broader fields. My movements and occupations during my absence from home will relate solely to my personal comfort and affairs.

"I hope, however, that my health will be such when I return to Maryland in the Fall that I can contribute something to the success of the Democratic Party in Maryland."

Manager Peel in the Hospital.

Frederick Peel, thirty-eight years old, manager of the Broadway Theatre, is a private patient in Roosevelt Hospital. He is suffering from stomach trouble. He went to the hospital Friday in a coach with Alexander W. Dingwall of 1,402 Broadway.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Charles Frohman, who has been in Europe since May 10 looking after the London theatres under his management, has sailed for home. He left yesterday on the Lucania.

Terrace Garden, Michael Heumann's resort on East Fifty-eighth Street, is doing its share of the Summer evening amusement business. The musical entertainment is provided principally by a large detachment of Victor Herbert's Twenty-second Regiment Band.

The Lion Palace Roof Garden, at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Western Boulevard, is meeting with success. A high class vaudeville entertainment is given every evening. The programme this week contains Gertrude Rutledge and Paul Nickerson.

DOWN-TOWN CHURCH WORK

Dr. A. J. Kerr Tells of the Need of More Missions.

SAYS FIELD IS NEGLECTED

Philanthropic Energy of Mrs. Howard Gould and Miss Helen Gould—Future of Spring Street Church.

At a meeting of the congregation of the Spring Street Presbyterian Church on Wednesday night a committee was appointed to take action on the resignation of the Rev. Dr. A. W. Halsey, who has been pastor of the church for seventeen years, and is leaving it to fill the position of Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. A committee was appointed to act with Dr. Halsey before the Presbytery in dissolving the pastoral relations. The future of the church was discussed, but definite action was postponed until the next meeting, which will be called for the second Wednesday in September.

The question confronting the church is whether it shall retain its family character or branch out into a distinctively mission church. The latter course probably will be adopted. It is felt by many that the large and important field now presented by the down-town districts demands it, and the generous support of and active interest taken by certain wealthy and charitable-minded persons in mission work down town is a powerful incentive to carrying it on on a larger scale than heretofore.

Mrs. Howard Gould, for instance, who, previous to her marriage at the end of last year was well known as Katherine Clemmons, is emulating her sister-in-law, Miss Helen Gould, as an unostentatious, practical benefactor of the poorest of the down town poor. Just before her departure for Europe with her husband on their yacht a few weeks ago she placed at the disposal of the New York City Mission the wherewithal to provide excursions down the bay for 1,600 women and children, regardless of expense.

Two excursions were consequently organized. The first of these was enjoyed a week ago by the large sewing class of the De Witt Memorial Church, on Rivington Street, the girls being accompanied by their mothers and very young sisters and brothers. There were 800 all told. The second excursion took place yesterday when the party of 800 was made up of women and children gathered together by the Italian Evangelical Church, which holds its services at the Broome Street Presbyterian Church, and of which the Rev. Antonio Arrighi is the pastor.

Mrs. Howard Gould had given carte blanche to an uptown caterer to provide an ample and elaborate luncheon for the excursionists. Everything was of the best, and the quantity of ice cream and cake consumed on each trip was enormous.

The Rev. Alexander J. Kerr, pastor of the Broome Street Tabernacle, spoke in glowing terms last night of the good work that Mrs. Howard Gould and Miss Helen Gould have been doing.

"We have a large sewing school, which is attended by girls belonging to the very poor families in one quarter," said he. "Not long ago Mrs. Howard Gould, who takes a lively interest in the school, sent invitations for sixty of the girls to spend a whole Saturday afternoon with her in her house uptown. The children went, and she entertained them royally. Punch and Judy shows and other amusements had been provided for them, as well as good things to eat. Mrs. Gould herself also did everything she possibly could to amuse her guests. She allowed them to romp through her drawing room, dining room, and halls to their heart's content. It was a new sensation for the youngsters, and a very delightful one, but none seemed to enjoy the afternoon more than Mrs. Gould herself."

In her philanthropic efforts Mrs. Gould has the approval and active co-operation of her husband.

Miss Helen Gould, as is well known, has long taken a large and very active interest in mission work, and especially in providing recreation for poor children. What is not so generally known, for Miss Gould is reluctant that publicity should be given to her charitable deeds, is that she maintains her estate at Tarrytown as a fine home devoted exclusively to poor children in need of rest and to those who are convalescing from sickness.

This home, which was at first open only in the Summer, is now kept open all the year round. Attached to it is an efficient staff of matrons, nurses, cooks, and servants, whose mission it is to care for the little ones and provide amusement for them. Miss Gould, however, does not leave the direction of the home to others. She gives her own special attention to it, visiting it almost daily, and giving instructions that she sees are carried out. Sometimes she sends for convalescents. At others she calls for parties of twenty boys or girls who will be all the better for a fortnight or so spent amid such comfort and surroundings, and she sees to it that her visitors derive the utmost possible amount of benefit from their stay.

Speaking of the outlook for extended church work downtown, the Rev. Mr. Kerr last night said that whatever might be the conditions confronting the Presbyterian churches on the upper east side, some of which have been compelled to give up owing to the large Jewish population that has settled in that district, the situation downtown, which used to be similar, is undergoing a radical change.

"The opportunities for work now are unequaled," said Mr. Kerr. Since 1872 thirty-five Protestant churches and chapels south of Fourteenth Street and east of Broadway have given up, almost exclusively owing to the influx of the Jews. None others have taken their places, unless we except the De Witt Memorial Church, on Rivington Street; the Broome Street Tabernacle, between Mulberry and Centre Streets, and the Olivet Memorial Church, on Second Street, between First and Second Avenues, and missions such as those of the Salvation Army. The only Presbyterian churches left are the Church of the Sea and Land, and the Fourteenth Street Church. The Allen Street Church was consolidated last Winter with the Fourteenth Street Church.

"Most of the thirty-five churches mentioned moved up town, a few went out of existence, yet during this time the population in the district has been increasing by leaps and bounds, and now the Jews, who formerly predominated overwhelmingly, are being crowded out by Italians. An officer of the Allen Street Church stated at a public meeting that 90 per cent. of the surrounding population was Jewish. This was a mistake. The percentage is really from 60 to 70.

"From Eighth to Fourteenth Streets on the east side there is a large American population, the majority Protestants. From Eighth to Houston, Germans predominate. A large proportion of these are Protestants, but, as most of them come from South Germany, there is an important Roman Catholic element, and two strong churches of that denomination are maintained. The section from Houston to Rivington Streets is in a state of transition, being crowded by the Jews from other sections, who are being pushed up by the Italians. South of Rivington and east of the Bowery is owned by the Jews, except along the river front, where the Irish are in possession. The Irish extend along the river front from Fourteenth Street as far south as it is populated.

"On the west side, from West Broadway to Macdougal, and from Canal to Washington Square, there is a large Italian population. This field was formerly occupied by colored people, but they have been entirely driven out. The influx of Italians during the past few years has been very great. For the most part their attitude toward religion is one of great indifference. The vast majority, while Catholics, are not Roman Catholics. In the struggle for Italian unity in which Garibaldi took so leading a part, there was a tremendous breach made, which still exists, between the Pope and the Italian people.

"That is one of the reasons why the beautiful statue of Garibaldi in Washington Square is hardly ever without an appreciative wreath of some kind. I conclude from these facts that there is no population that has come to these shores that is so open to the influences of evangelical Christianity as the Italians. This is particularly seen in the success of the Italian Protestant churches that have been established in this and several other cities.

"On the whole I think down town here there is a splendid opportunity for Protestant church work, and that the field is really neglected. Where there is one mission there ought to be at least ten."

Arthur H. Blair a Bankrupt.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Arthur H. Blair, a broker living at 437 Irving Avenue, has filed in the United States District Court a petition, in which he places his indebtedness at $76,336, with no assets. Most of the debts were contracted in 1896, when the petitioner was in the lumber business as a member of the firm of Vining, Blair & Co. The only large creditor is William McHugh, for $35,000.

FOUND AFTER A LONG SEARCH.

Body of George Coates, Which Was Found in December, Identified by Photograph at the Morgue.

After a long search, or since December of last year, Charles Coates and Miss Katherine Klopfer, of 232 East Nineteenth Street, found the body of George Coates last night through a photograph in the Morgue. The man was found with a gash in his forehead, Dec. 7, in a basement at 34 Division Street, and it may be that the man was murdered.

The body was found at the foot of a flight of steps in the area of 34 Division Street by a policeman. There was a gash in the forehead which it was believed could not have been caused by a fall down the steps, but which seemed to be the impression of some blunt instrument. The man's neck was broken by the fall.

The body was sent to the Morgue, where it was kept for seven days. It was not called for. An autopsy was performed by a Coroner's physician, and he found that the man's neck had been broken.

The body was removed to Potter's Field, where it was interred. The Morgue keeper photographed the body before the burial, and he kept the photograph with about 5,000 others that have been taken of bodies since 1863.

Coates and Miss Klopfer called last night and asked to be shown the photograph of the man found on Dec. 7, in the basment of the Division Street house. Acting Morgue Keeper Cunningham showed the photograph to them and the young woman exclaimed: "Oh, it's George."

She did not betray any great emotion, and she would not explain whether or not any relationship had existed between her and the dead man. Coates explained that the man was his brother and that he used to live in the same house as they. He had disappeared on the morning of Dec. 7 last and had not been heard of since. Coates, he said, was an expert accountant.

Coates said he would have the body exhumed as soon as possible. At the time the body was found there was no explanation of the man's wound to be had, and no clue to any solution of the mystery. An investigation will be made.

AUSTRIAN MINERS SENT BACK.

Fifteen, Who Go to Iowa for Work, Are Arrested for Violating the Alien Labor Law.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Fifteen Austrian miners, who were supposed to have been imported into America in violation of the alien contract labor law, arrived in Chicago to-day, in custody of Federal officers. They are on their way to New York City to be deported. It was reported that they were engaged by a labor agent to come here to take the places of striking coal miners of the Star Mine at Rathbun, Iowa. The men, manacled together, were taken to the Harrison Street Police Station for safe-keeping.

When the Austrian Consul heard that none of the men could speak English he called on them and found they were being deported under a misapprehension. The men had read in an American paper that miners were wanted in the West, and paid their fare and came over at their own risk. The Consul will appeal to the Washington Government to have the order for their deportation rescinded.

LOST IN COLORADO CANON.

Daring Rescue Party Hopes to Find W. W. Russell Still Alive.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, Neb., July 15.—A capitalist of this city, W. W. Russell, was Thursday lost in the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, near Ash Fork, Arizona. It is not believed that he is dead, but that he has managed to reach a rock or the cliff on the side of the cañon and is there awaiting rescue. His companions are preparing to make a daring effort to save his life. It is impossible for him to escape without assistance, even if he has not yet perished.

Mr. Russell was prospecting in that section with A. B. Gibson and Charles H. Gibson, representatives of a New York mining syndicate; George D. Roberts, expert mining engineer; T. A. and George Fleming, and W. W. Bass, the celebrated guide of that section. They were at the foot of Bright Angel Trail, and there the whole number made an effort to cross the Colorado in a canvas boat. The frail craft capsized and all managed to reach the shore and escape but Russell, who was carried into the cañon and beyond the sight of his companions. He was clinging to the boat, and the guide believes he managed to reach one of the precipicelike sides of the cañon. He can have nothing to eat but prickly pears, lizards, and frogs until rescued.

To-day the party was to make a daring effort to go through the Cañon on a great raft, equipped with ropes, and a great horn to attract Russell's attention if he be still alive. Boating is known to be dangerous through the place, but it is a most hazardous undertaking. The current is twenty miles an hour, and the stream is filled with great rocks. The party is provided with ropes, grab hooks, and other necessary material for landing, if the lost man is found. The place of the daring attempt is ten miles from Ash Fork, and Russell's family here is being kept advised of the progress of the rescue party. Their raft entered the cañon at noon, and they cannot be heard from for at least a day, as the raft must travel 100 miles to pass through the cañon. Bass, the guide, has charge, and three men accompany the daring expedition.

THE VANCE STATUE.

Senlptor Hastings Explains Some Remarks Attributed to Him.

W. Granville Hastings, the sculptor, writes regarding an interview with him respecting the award of the Vance Statue at Raleigh, N. C., printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday:

"I was quite satisfied, and only talked with your reporter in a general way, expressing general sentiments in regard to competitions in ordinary, which are too often unfair, as can be cited quite easily, and not specifying this particular competition.

"I did not make use of the words 'wide open,' but said 'unlimited,' my reason being that a sculptor cannot afford to enter every open competition when he is fairly busy and does not need to look around for work.

"Again you quote me: 'None of us would hae entered.' This is untrue. I could only speak for myself, and did so only speak. I made use of the expression that men in my profession, having reached a certain height, did not care to go into general competition. This is quite true, although I was not arguing in a specific manner in this either. In reply to a question, I stated that I was perfectly willing to go into competition with the men named; that they were good men, and I was satisfied that it was all right, and the statement 'certainly none of us would have entered an open competition' is untrue.

"I could and did only speak for myself on that point. That we were 'deceived to our cost in time and money' was only true so far as supposing that there were only six in competition—not in any other way. I did not state that I would not have competed against Mr. Ellicott. Whatever my opinion might be in relation to his political powers, I would not have stated, nor did I state, that.

"I did not intend, nor do I know of any other person intending, to file a vigorous protest any more than I had already done. As to all other matters in your statement, they are mere generalities, and said in a general way, and not as applying specifically to this case."

NUNEVAK AT DUTCH HARBOR.

Frail Revenue Cutter Successfully Makes the Outside Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Capt. Showaker, Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, has just received word of the safe arrival at Dutch Harbor, Unalaska, of the revenue cutter Nunevak, on her way, in tow of the Rush, to St. Michael.

The Nunevak was constructed at San Francisco, at a cost of $40,000, expressly for the Yukon River service. For a sea voyage she is a shell, being like Western vessels in general, for shallow water use, drawing but two and one-half feet of water, and having a stern wheel. The outside voyage from San Francisco to Sitka was considered dangerous, but from that point to Unalaska the trip was made under the shelter of the chain of islands along the coast.

There is still a bit of open water to be covered, but at this season of the year the weather is unusually mild, and Capt. Showaker believes that by this time the Nunevak is at her destination. She is designed to travel 1,000 miles up the Yukon.

WALBRIDGE A. FIELD IS DEAD.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts Succumbs to Heart Disease.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 15.—Walbridge A. Field, Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, died of heart disease tonight at his home, 43 Rutland Square. Death had been approaching gradually for the last three weeks, and at 9:45 o'clock the end came.

When he died Mrs. Field, who was Miss Frances E. Farwell of Rockland, Me., and his two daughters, Mrs. A. F. Pittsbury of Minneapolis and Miss Elizabeth Field, together with Dr. W. Littler, were by the bedside.

About six months ago Judge Field was stricken with vertigo in Park Street, and since that time he has done no work. His case was not regarded as serious by his physicians, and it was thought that he would soon regain his normal health. But about three weeks ago kidney trouble set in aggravating the weakness of the heart.

Judge Field was born in Springfield, Vt., April 26, 1833, and was one of the three graduates of Dartmouth College who were marked perfect in all their courses. The other two were Rufus Choate, (1819,) and John N. Putnam, (1843.) He came to Boston in 1855, studied law, and was admitted to the bar.

He was elected to Congress in 1876, and occupied his seat till it was given to Mr. Dean by a Democratic Congress, March 28, 1877. At the next Congressional election Mr. Field was returned. He declined to be a candidate again, although strongly urged to do so. His course in Congress was particularly satisfactory to his district. He was appointed to the bench of the Supreme Court by Gov. Long in February, 1881.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Barre.

Ex-Register William Barre of Brooklyn, who died at his Summer home at Babylon, L. I., yesterday, was a public official in Brooklyn for about half a century. He was seventy-two years old, and held the position of Deputy Register of Kings County at the time of his death. Mr. Barre was a native of Brooklyn. Except for three years, when Samuel Richards was Register, his service in that office as Register or Deputy Register was continuous. He was appointed deputy by William Marshall, his political opponent but personal friend, who was the first Register of Kings County. Mr. Barre served as deputy until after Hugh McLaughlin's term, when he was himself twice elected Register. Mr. Barre was a lifelong Democrat, but he was continued in office under both Democratic and Republican administrations. He was a member of the Brooklyn Club and also of the Holland Society and the Society of Old Brooklynites. His health had been poor for several weeks, but his death was unexpected. Mr. Barre leaves a widow and three daughters, one of whom is the wife of Supreme Court Justice Almet F. Jenks of Brooklyn. The arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made, but services probably will be held in Plymouth Church, of which Mr. Barre was a member for many years.

Ellen M. Bigelow.

Ellen M. Bigelow, seventy-three years old, widow of Merritt C. Bigelow, died yesterday at the residence of her son, Walter S. Bigelow, 207 West Fifty-fifth Street. She was a daughter of the late David and Marie Stanton Scott, and a granddaughter of the late Gen. Phineas Stanton, a veteran of the war of 1812. Mrs. Bigelow was educated at Ingham University, Leroy, N. Y., founded by her aunt, Mrs. Stanton, and had been a member of the Ingham University Association of New York City. Two brothers, a sister, and two sons survive her. Burial will take place Monday at Attica, N. Y.

Mrs. George F. Betts.

Mrs. George F. Betts, widow of a merchant of this city who died two years ago, died at her residence, 102 Madison Avenue, yesterday, at the age of seventy-one years. Mrs. Betts was Miss Ellen Porter. She is survived by several children, among whom are Samuel F. Betts, a lawyer and clubman; Mrs. Porter, and Mrs. Tileston Wells. The funeral will take place at her residence Tuesday morning next at 10 o'clock.

Obituary Notes.

Judge L. W. KING, a prominent lawyer and Republican politician well known throughout Ohio, died yesterday morning at Youngstown, Ohio, after an illness of several months. He was forty-five years old.

A. S. DELANO State Vinegar Inspector of Middleport, died last night at Lockport, N. Y., from a bilious attack. He was eighty-nine years of age and leaves two daughters and one son, W. R. Delano of New York City.

The Hon. W. B. IVES, formerly President of the Privy Council, died yesterday morning at Ottawa, Ontario, from the effects of a paralytic stroke received several days ago while en route from the Pacific Coast.

ANNA M. SINEY, wife of John S. Siney, died on Friday at the home of her daughter, 181 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, of pneumonia. She lived at 243 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Siney was sixty-eight years old. She was a member of the Wyckoff family of Gravesend, and was a descendant of the original settlers of that town. Mrs. Siney is survived by her husband, John S. Siney, and by her two daughters by a former marriage. The funeral services will be held this afternoon at 181 St. John's Place.

CAMPBELL SEES MURPHY.

Committeeman to Go to Chicago as Result of Talk with ex-Senator—Says Bryan Can't Carry New York.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 15.—Frank Campbell, the New York member of the Democratic National Committee, attended a conference at the Elberon home of ex-Senator Murphy to-day, and it was decided that Mr. Campbell should attend the meeting of the National Committee at Chicago next week. It is understood that ex-Senator Hill was of the opinion at first that it would be better for New York not to be represented, but as the Chicago Platform Democrats are to send a delegation, ex-Senator Murphy thinks it well that the New York member should be on hand.

It is said a representative of "Boss" McLaughlin and Augustus Van W

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Rumors in the Custom House District the Liveliest Feature.

GENERAL MARKET STILL DULL

Latest Sales by Brokers—Little Business at Auction—This Week's Schedule for the Salesroom.

If ever there has been a time when talk has been cheap in the real estate market it has been during the last six days. A week ago it became known that a realty corporation had acquired over a million dollars' worth of property in the block bounded by Broad Street, Exchange Place, William and Beaver Streets. Since that time rumor has busied itself with almost every parcel in the easterly part of that block, and there seems to have been an uncontrollable tendency to proceed on the basis that because the Custom House is no longer the property of the Government all other real estate in that section should immediately change hands.

That the sale of the Custom House to the National City Bank will have a very desirable effect upon that neighborhood nobody will deny. Perhaps 56 to 60 Wall Street, running through to 59 to 63 Pine Street, and 47 to 53 Beaver Street have been sold, but diligent inquiry fails to reveal any such fact, and it is significant that in the case of all of these properties the reported purchasers deny all knowledge of the transactions. It is under these conditions that talk has been cheap, and until more definite information is at hand it may be just as well not to give a fictitious importance to the boom in the Custom House district.

Aside from these features the market has shown little that might be expected in the middle of July. The trade between Columbia University and the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen seems to have been to the advantage of both parties. The society has secured in the Berkeley School property a building admirably adapted to its purposes. When Columbia took the Berkeley School in part payment for its former site at Madison Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, one of the Trustees of the university was asked whether his associates regarded the deal as altogether favorable. "Well," he replied, "we know that we are taking a small 'elephant,' but we are getting rid of a big one." He spoke wisely, for it turns out that within a year the small "elephant" has been exchanged for what is at least more negotiable property in the shape of the Apprentices' Library Building, at 18 East Sixteenth Street, and several Seventh Avenue flats.

A report was in circulation yesterday to the effect that the properties on Broadway between the Manhattan Life Insurance Company's building, No. 66, and that of the Union Trust Company, at No. 80, now owned by George Crocker and Peter Marié, were about to be taken over by a purchaser or purchasers, who will erect a new office building on the site. None of the parties mentioned in connection with the deal could be reached yesterday.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Details of the reported purchase of the car stable properties at Fourth Avenue and Thirty-second Street and at Madison Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street will be found in another column.

George F. Langbein has sold to Norman A. Lazar the three-and-a-half-story brownstone-front dwelling, 315 West Eighty-ninth Street, 20 by 100.

Samuel Mandell has sold to Mrs. Margaret Jaeger the six-story tenement 161 Orchard Street.

J. Roberts has sold for Albert Erdman the property recently purchased by him, 274, 276, and 278 First Avenue, northeast corner of Sixteenth Street, to Samuel A. Robinson.

Dolstein & Feinberg have sold the six-story tenement 242 Madison Street, 25.6 by 92.

John Ottendorfer has sold the five-story flat 1,221 Park Avenue, 25.8 by 90.

William Hennessey has sold for Louis Knecht to Jacob Heller, for $20,000, the old building 30 Stanton Street, 25 by 100.

The Auction Room.

The unbroken line of small properties under foreclosure is the story of another week in the salesroom, although for a number of parcels outsiders have been good bidders and have added not a little interest to what promised to be very formal proceedings.

Two sales furnish practically the only features of the schedule for a month ahead. On July 26 the holdings of the late George Blake Grinnell, on Broadway and the Boulevard Lafayette, near One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, Audubon Park, will be sold, and for Aug. 3 there is announced the sale of 33½ acres belonging to the estate of the late Justice James T. Advey, situated between Bronxwood Park, White Plains Road, Williams Bridge Road, and the William Augustus Spencer property. Bronxwood Park was formerly a part of the Advey tract.

There were recorded last week 461 mortgages, for $1,895,279; of which, 192, for $1,236,000, were at 5 per cent.; 176, for $1,230,579, were at more, and 92, for $1,927,800, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 372 mortgages, for $2,227,938; of which 98, for $830,859, were at 5 per cent.; 102, for $700,089, were at more, and 82, for $637,000, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JULY 17.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee, 10 Beekman Place, west side, 75 feet south of Fifteenth Street, 18.10 by 90, five-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,461.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, M. L. Phillips, referee, 36 Vandewater Street, south side, 107.5 feet west of Pearl Street, 17.1 by 50.2 and irregular, five-story brick building. Due on judgment, $4,061.

TUESDAY, JULY 18.—By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, George E. Mott, referee, 161 East Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,183.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, St. George's Crescent, west side 355.6 feet from the southeast corner of Van Cortlandt Avenue and Cordova Place, 25.4 by irregular and irregular, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,489.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis C. Conlon, referee, 225 West Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 362.6 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 12.6 by 98.9, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,567, subject to other mortgages for $10,500.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, James W. Hayes, referee, 40 and 71 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, each 25 by 100, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $10,595.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 160 to 166 East Eighty-first Street, south side, 120.5 feet west of Third Avenue, each 20 feet 4 inch, four-story stone-front dwellings; all title and interest of Alberta P. Tracy, on May 3, 1899.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, referee, 102 and 104 Fulton Street, south side, about 75 feet east of Dutch Street, 49.8 by 90 by 50.1 by 80.4, seven-story brick building, with stores. Due on judgment, $147,389.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19.—By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry M. Whitehead, referee, 163, 165, and 167 West Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 174 feet east of Tenth Avenue, each 18 by 100.5, three four-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment on each, $17,762.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles D. Oberndorf, referee, 306 West Two-hundred-and-twenty-ninth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 18.9 by 98.9, leasehold, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,714.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Howard Hasbrouck, referee, 7 East Broadway, south side, 75.6 feet west of Catharine Street, 25 by 74.7 by 25 by 71, leasehold, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $8,559.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney A. Cowen, referee, 91 and 95 East One Hundredth Street, south side, 73.3 feet west of Park Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $44,782.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David Swanson, referee, Park Avenue, formerly Railroad Avenue East, 62.2 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 62.2 by 129 by 59.2 by 151.3, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,777.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, westerly half of Lot 38 on the map of the Village of Wakefield, Twenty-fourth Ward, being on the southerly side of Fifteenth Street, 52.6 by 114, vacant; all title and interest of Frank P. and Teresina Dursie on Jan. 22, 1898.

By Solomon De Wallbaums, foreclosure sale, John Jeroloman, referee, 432 East Seventy-sixth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Avenue A, 25 by 102.2, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $14,977.

THURSDAY, JULY 20.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James P. Keenan, referee, 133 William Street, northwest side, 229.9 feet northeast of John Street, 25 by 97.6 and irregular, leasehold, five-story iron-front building. Due on judgment, $18,874.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis P. Lowrey, referee, 2,109 Second Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Ninth Street, 26.3 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $26,804.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles D. Cleveland, referee, 202 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 37.6 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $14,823; subject to another mortgage for $27,000.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, James M. Ward, referee, 539 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 225 feet east of the Boulevard, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $15,585.

FRIDAY, JULY 21.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, 62 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, south side, 200 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 25 by 99.11, three-story brick building with one-story frame building at the rear. Due on judgment, $6,398.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas E. Murray, referee, 773 St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, 20.5 feet south of West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 20.5 by 105.6 by 20 by 101.2, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,964.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas E. Murray, referee, St. Nicholas Avenue, southwest corner of West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 20.5 by 101.2 by 20 by 96.10, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,214.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Selah B. Strong, referee, 116 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $24,595.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Columbus Avenue, south side, 90 feet west of Bronxdale Avenue, 20 by 30, for a two-story frame dwelling; Joseph Diamond, owner; Bernhard Ebeling, architect; cost, $3,500.

West Street, southeast corner of Morton Street, for a two-story brick and stone dwelling and store, 50 by 65 by 62.5; Bauher estate of 176 Broadway, owner; Small & Schnaman, architects; cost, $20,000.

Third Avenue, west side, 108 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 91; Henry S. Dederick, Jr., owner; Edwin S. Coy of 49 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $17,500.

Manhattan Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, for a seven-story brick flat and bachelor apartments, 120 by 75.11; Hyne Construction Company of 803 Boulevard, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $250,000.

St. Raymond Avenue, south side, 125 feet east of Lafayette Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 35; James Conway of 749 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $1,000.

Manhattan Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, for a seven-story brick and stone flat, 70 by 75.11; Hyne Construction Company, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $150,000.

Broadway, northwest corner of Ninety-eighth Street, for a seven-story brick flat, with stores, 100.11 by 95; Emilio Vigna of 238 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $275,000.

Seventh Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, for a seven-story brick and stone flat, 95.11 by 95; Hugo F. Hoefler, owner; William H. Rahman of 146 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $250,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 50 feet west of Westchester Avenue, for a four-story brick and stone flat, 27.6 by 96.6; James A. Meehan of 995 Dawson Street, owner and architect; cost, $18,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, northwest corner of West Chester Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, with store, 87 by 54 and 112.6; James F. Meehan, owner and architect; cost, $50,000.

Tinton Avenue, west side, 21.7 feet north of Westchester Avenue, for four four-story brick flats, 27 by 100; James F. Meehan, owner and architect; cost, $72,000.

Nos. 233 and 235 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, for a six-story brick flat, 50 by 64.6; Thomas Nastvogel of 257 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owner; Robert T. Lyons of 41 Union Square, architect; cost, $25,000.

Alterations.

No. 26 West Eleventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; William Sharp of 26 West Eleventh Street, owner; William Craig, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 335 Lexington Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; William M. Laffan of 335 Lexington Avenue owner; William Craig, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 2 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, to a three-story brick stable; Mrs. Helen Scoville, lessee; William B. Tuthill, architect; cost, $2,000.

St. Nicholas Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, to a five-story brick hotel; Sarah A. Hewitt of 9 Lexington Avenue, owner; J. Murickwitz, architect; cost, $7000.

Washington Avenue, east side, 82 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Barbara Pflomm of 1,948 Washington Avenue, owner; Thomas S. Clark, architect; cost, $1,000.

Riverside Drive, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fourth Street, to a three-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; Emerson McMillan of 175 West Fifty-eighth Street, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 1,044 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street to a three-story frame tenement; Frank Newman of 1,044 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $800.

No. 123 East Forty-sixth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; John B. Shea, owner; Frank A. Rorke, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 7 West Thirty-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; estate of John C. Brown, Providence, R. I., owner; Charles A. Berg, architect; cost, $9,000.

Four New Apartment Houses.

At the Building Department yesterday plans were filed for four new seven-story apartment houses. Two of these will be built by the Hyne Construction Company, at a cost of $400,000—one at the northeast corner of Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, on a plot 120 by 95.11, and the other at the southwest corner of Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, on a plot 70 by 95.11. Another of the structures, to cost $275,000, will be erected by Emilio Vigna, on a plot 100.11 by 95, at the northeast corner of Broadway and Ninety-eighth Street. The southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street will be similarly improved by Hugo F. Hoefler at an outlay of $250,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, July 15.

DECATUR AV, e s, 118 ft s of Travers St, 37.2x100.7; J. Homer Hildreth, trustee, to Ernst C. Nordstrom..... 600

COMMERCE ST, s s, 149.10 ft e of Bedford St, 25.1x67.5x25.1x64.6; Chatham Realty Company to Agnes M. Mott..... 1

HUGHES AV, w s, 71.6 ft n of Oak Tree Place, 25x95; New York Building Loan Banking Company to Patrick D. Corcaran and another..... 4,500

LEGGETT AV, n w corner of Hewitt Place, 28.8x86.2x36.8x69.6; Samuel Cowen to Simon Danzig and another..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 32.9 ft s of 40th St, 16.8x70; Honor E. Woolley to Alida J. Woolley and another..... 1

LOTS 1 to 4, Block 24, on the map of Pelham Park, 24th Ward; Henry H. Smith to Alonzo K. Lynch..... 1

LOTS 62, 63, 70, 71, 84, 85, 106, 107, and 116, on map of the Arden property, Westchester; Annie M. Costello to Walter W. Taylor..... 1

PLOT BEGINS 170.3 FT E OF THE lands of Robert Bogardus and 55.10 ft n of 183th St, 19.10x47.4x19.10x47.2; John P. Leo to Mary A. Fawcett..... 1

RAILROAD TERRACE, w s, 800 ft n of 29th Av, 100x100; Francis Crawford to John Schrader..... 63

RYER AV, n w s, 175 ft s w of Irving St, 50x100; Catharine A. Hurley and others to William S. Hurley..... 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVAYRD, w s, 75.11 ft n of 184th St, 25.4x105.5x25x100.3; Albert Blechner to John J. Warner..... 1

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 157th St, 25x100; Abram Abelman and another to Margaret Boughton and another..... 1

STANTON ST, s e corner of Forsyth St, 48x irregular; the Alsemeine Verein to the Church of St. Stanislaus....Order of Court.

VALENTINE AV, e s, 258.6 ft n of 179th St, 16.8x154.9x16.8x152.6;; John H. Metzler to James A. Wilkinson..... 4,000

9TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x92.3; Augustus Van H. Stuyvesant to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer..... 1

14TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 7th Av, 25x103.3; Louis A. S. Bodine to Alice M. Bodine, L. Part..... 1

23D ST, n e s, 83 ft s e of the centre line of the block between 9th and 10th Avs, 23x117.6; Clement C. Moore to Sallie S. McLaren..... 1

47TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Thomas A. Nevins to Esther M. Nevins..... 1

54TH ST, n e s, 450 ft n w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Sarah Strauss, as guardian, to Marion Strauss..... 1

56TH ST, s s, 178.8 ft e of 5th Av, 21.6x85; William B. Thom to Bertha T. Buckley..... 71,750

58TH ST, 238, s s, 430 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Louis Lese and another to Morris Jacobson..... 1

63D ST, n s, 425 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Phil M. Leakin, referee, to Babette Cohen..... 4,000

79TH ST, 342 East, 21x100; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to Jeremiah P. Robinson and another, as trustees, &c..... 10,000

89TH ST, n s, 220 ft w of West End Av, 20x100; George F. Langbein to Norman A. Lawlor..... 1

91ST ST, s e corner of Madison Av, 36.8x100.8; Mary Owen and another to Samuel Weingart..... 1

91ST ST, s e corner of Madison Av, 36.8x100.8; Mary E. and Edward J. Flanagan to Samuel Weingart..... 1

91ST ST, s e corner of Madison Av, 36.8x100.8; William E. McMann and another, executors of Edward Flanagan, to Samuel Weingart..... 72,000

96TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.8; Simon E. Bernheimer and another to Roswell D. Williams..... 1

108TH ST, n s, 20 ft e of Madison Av, —x50.11; Morris Evans to Joseph W. Weltzer..... 1

118TH ST, s s, 360 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to Cornelius F. Kingsland..... 20,000

121ST ST, s s, 185 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Jane E. Leddy to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager..... 1

140TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Broadway, 16.4x99.11; William Moores to Jane E. Cronin..... 1

179TH ST, s s, 81 ft e of Webster Av, 18.6x100; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Jacob A. Zimmermann; (July 14)..... 2,000

Recorded Leases.

BLEECKER ST, 157; David Silberstein to Enrico —, 4 years..... $1,800

TREMONT AV, 749; Catharine Fox to Caroline and Max Uhly, 5 years..... 4,800

67TH ST, 224 West; Clara Busch to Michael J. Flynn, 3 years..... 420

68TH ST, 15 West; Morris Adler to Max Nathan, 2 11-12 years..... 2,100

Recorded Mortgages.

BAUMANN, John A., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 191 Broome St, 5 years..... 12,000

BICKFORD, Mary M., to Cynthia C. Porter; 13th St, Lot 342, map of Unionport; also Jefferson St, n e corner of Railroad Av, 1 year..... 1,200

BLOOMFIELD, James M., to Louis E. Kelley; 853 St, s s, 258 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year..... 2,500

BOHM, Leopold, to Emilie Stehr; 3,492 and 3,494 3d Av, 1 year..... 1,300

BURNS, or Byrnes, Mary, and Charles, to John Van Gelder; 247 East 126th St, 2 years..... 6,000

BUTLER, Jacob D., to the American Mortgage Company; St. Nicholas Av, e s, 50 ft s of 153d St, 1 year..... 6,000

CORCORAN, Patrick D., and Patrick J. McDonnell to the New York Building Loan Banking Company; Hughes Av, w s, 71.6 ft n of Oak Tree Place, installments..... 4,800

COSTELLO, Annie M., to Walter W. Taylor; Lot 93, map of the Arden property, 2 years..... 544

CROWNAN, or Cronin, James, to Alletta Kreemer; Webster Av, e s, 95.1 ft n of 173d St, 3 years..... 1,100

CRONIN, Jane E., to Charles E. and Edgar S. Appleby, trustees, &c.; 550 West 140th St, 3 years..... 9,000

DIVERS, Agnes, to James A. Deering; 139th St, n s, 175 ft e of 12th Av, 1 year. 1,000

DREYFUS, Julius, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 22d St, s s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, demand..... 21,000

FRIEDMAN, Kevy, to Marie Robert; 214 Madison St, 5 years..... 30,000

GAFFNEY, John C., to John F. Steeves; 167th St, n e s, 60.4 ft s w of 169th St, 4 months..... 2,500

HEILNER, Emanuel, and Moses J. Wolf to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 28 West 26th St, 5 years..... 27,500

HENCKEN, Henry, to Frederick W. Richter; 339 East 65th St, 2 years..... 2,000

HERRMANN, Carolina, to Harlem Savings Bank; Beeler Av, Lots 190 and 191, map of Washingtonville, 1 year.... 6,000

HOHMANN, Franceska B., to Ashbel P. Fitch; 397 Pearl St, 1 year..... 1,000

HUNTER, William, to James V. Lawrence; St. Nicholas Av, s e corner of 120th St, 1 year..... 3,500

JARMULOWSKY, Sender, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Orchard St, w s, 35 ft n of Rivington St, 5 years..... 18,000

JARMULOWSKY, Sender, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Orchard St, w s, 60 and 85 ft n of Rivington St, 5 years, (two mortgages,) each..... 18,000

KEMPNER, Julius, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 14th St, s s, 346 ft e of Avenue A, 5 years..... 7,000

KITCHEN, William R., to William W. Vaughan; 148th St, n s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, demand..... 3,000

LAWLOR, Norman A., to George F. Langbein; 89th St, n s, 220 ft w of West End Av, 3 years..... 1,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to the American Mortgage Company; 238 East 125th St, 1 year..... 6,500

MARTY, Werner and Martha, to William J. Roesch; Clinton Av, as widened, w s, 72.7 ft s of Jefferson St, 3 years..... 4,500

MEYER, Peter, to Alonzo Van Deusen and another, executors, &c.; old w s of Union Av, 324.9 ft n of 163d St 3 years..... 5,000

MEYER, Peter, to John H. Corwin; Union Av, old w s, 306.6 ft n of 165th St, 3 years..... 5,000

MILLER, Mary E. and Charles W., to Louise M. Pollock; 188th St, n s, 137 ft e of Boston Av, 3 years..... 7,000

MOTT, Agnes M., to William E. Parsons; Commerce St, s s, 149.10 ft e of Bedford St, 3 years..... 7,000

MULLER, George and Julie, to John and Matthias Hiffen; Lots 77 and 80, map of a portion of the Hunt estate, 1 year..... 3,500

ODELL, William H., to Mary C. Crane; 2d Av, s e s, 327 ft n e of High Bridge St, 3 years..... 4,500

PHETSCHER, Martin and Elise, to William J. Boesch; Clinton Av, widened, w s, 96.7 ft s of Jefferson St, 3 years..... 5,000

RHOADES, Philip F., and Stephen W. Floyd to Bernheimer & Schmid; 2,776 Broadway, soiton leases, demand..... 2,000

ROSENBERGER, Margaretha, to Charles F. Schirmer; 1st Av, w s, 49.2 ft s of 87th St, 4 years..... 8,000

KING, Eleanor R., and others to the Teachers' Building and Loan Association of New York City; Rockfield St, s s, 373.6 ft w of Mosholu Parkway, 5 years..... 2,900

SCHARMANN, Margaretha, to John and Bridget O'Brien; 110th St, s s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 1,000

SCHUBACH, John, to Amelia A. Fassitt; West End Av, e s, 25.2 ft s of 95th St, 5 years..... 35,000

SHIELDS, Annie V., to Lewis Hahn; Bathgate Av, n e corner of 172d St, 2 years..... 1,000

SIGNELL, John V., to Henry and Herman Rauber; 5th Av, w s, 45 ft n of 115th St, 1 year..... 2,500

SIGNELL, John V., to Laura Wheeler; 5th Av, w s, 45 ft n of 115th St, 3 years.. 30,000

SIGNELL, John V., to Emily D. Wheeler; 5th Av, w s, 75 ft n of 115th St, 3 years. 21,000

SIGNELL, John V., to Edward Corning, trustee, &c.; 5th Av, w s, 73 ft n of 115th St, 3 years..... 9,000

STEWART, Perez M., and H. Ives Smith to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Riverside Drive, n e corner of 106th St; also 106th St, n s, 107 ft e of Riverside Drive, ½ year..... 30,000

STRAUSS, Marion, to Francis H. Page, trustee, &c.; 54th St, n e s, 450 ft n w of 9th Av, 3 years..... 14,500

TALBOT, Peter, to Nathaniel Covert; Riverside Drive, e s, 76.2 ft s of 95th St, secures notes..... 4,525

THE NEW YORK CITY CHURCH EXTENSION and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 337 to 341 East 17th St, 1 year..... 11,000

VAN VALZAH, William W., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Lexington Av, e s, 87.2 ft n of 73d St, 3 years..... 8,000

VOGEL, Max, to the Nineteenth Ward Bank; 112th St, n s, 203.9 ft w of 2d Av, secures note..... 250

WALKER, Louise and Christian, to Mary and Theresa Millig; 153th St, n s, 100 ft e of Forest Av, 3 years..... 5,500

WARNER, John J., to Albert Pelechner; Southern Boulevard, w s, 75.11 ft n of 184th St, 1 year..... 500

WARNER, John J., to Caroline B. Royce; Southern Boulevard, w s, 75.11 ft n of 184th St, 3 years..... 3,000

WEINGERT, Samuel, to the Home for Incurables; 91st St, s e corner of Madison Av, 5 years..... 50,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

DUFFEY, Samuel E., to Mary J. Hill... $1,000

HOME FOR INCURABLES to the American Mortgage Company..... 20,000

HUGO, Josephy, to Jacob F. and Joseph F. Cullmar..... 1,600

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Mutual Life Insurance Company..... 200,000

MEEKER, Lillian P. and Harry, to Austin B. Pressinger..... 10,225

PALEN, George, to Moses and Sigmund Mendelsohn..... 2,250

TODD, Robert W., to Martha E. Decker.. 1,500

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 131st St, 100x100; the Vermont Marble Company against Van Orden & Wetterer, owners and contractors..... 81

RAILROAD PARK, or Fleetwood Av, w s, 48 ft s of 162d St, 42x90; Berger Manufacturing Company against Hattie Hoffman, owner; Andrew Clancy, contractor.

ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of 158th St, 100x100; the Vermont Marble Company against Abram Abelman and Kate Rosenbaum, owners and contractors..... 126

STANTON ST, s e corner of Forsyth St, 48x irregular; the Alsemeine Verein to the Church of St. Stanislaus..... 63

VALENTINE AV, e s, 189 to 179th St, 16.8x154.9x16.8x152.6; John H. Metzler against Wilkinson, owner; Van Orden & Wetterer, contractors..... 136

17TH ST, 16 East; A. B. See Manufacturing Company against Luke Healy and others, owners and contractors..... $1,062

83D ST, 217 East; Don A. Gaylord against Margaret F. Thornton, owner and contractor..... 176

98TH ST, 49 and 21 East; Henry Alman against Joseph W. Kierst, owner; John J. Kierst, contractor..... 175

140TH ST, s s, 102.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x85; Louis D. Retman against Meyer Beyer, owner and contractor..... 300

163D ST, s s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 108x112; Fritz Wurslin against Van Orden & Wetterer, owners and contractors..... 134

163D ST, s s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 108x112.6; White, Van Glahn & Co. against Ernest Wetterer, owner; Van Orden & Wetterer, contractors..... 22

Lis Pendens.

CLINTON AV, n s, 150 ft w of 2d St, 50x200 to Willard Av; Harriet A. Myers against Alice E. Barbour, as administratrix, &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. V. Edwards.

DRY DOCK ST, 15 and 17; Magdalena Buhler against Abraham Bernstein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

1ST AV, 2,279 and 2,281; Lena Grossman against George Jenkins and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. C. Steffen.

84TH ST, 123 East; Jacob and Margaretha Schmidt against Franz Seer, individually and as administrator, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. Sattler.

Belmonts on Babylon Jury List.

BABYLON, L. I., July 15.—The jury list to be used in drawing trial jurors for the coming three years has been prepared. Among the 204 names on the list are Perry Belmont, August Belmont, Harry L. Nicholas, ex-Senator Richard Higbie, and Charles L. Tappin, the amateur golfer.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

SUN RAY COMPANY.—Schedules of the Sun Ray Company, manufacturers of a cure for rheumatism at 7 Beekman Street, show liabilities of $6,469, nominal assets of $3,022; actual assets of $366.

JAMES S. DAY.—Judgment for $2,815 was entered yesterday by default against James S. Day, broker at the Produce Exchange, in favor of Catharine Owen, who claims that he received $1,050 from her to pay certain debts of hers, but did not do so, and that she also delivered to him seven shares of Western Union Telegraph Company stock, which he refused to return. Execution was issued to the Sheriff.

MARCUS B. BOOKSTAVER.—Marcus B. Bookstaver, grocer, individually, at 295 Spring Street and 2,289 Third Avenue, and as a partner in the firm of Bookstaver & Brown, grocers, at 1,550 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Byron Rawson. Mr. Brown did not make an assignment. Mr. Bookstaver has been in business about fifteen years, and has had stores in various parts of the city. Mr. Brown bought a half interest in the business at 1,550 Broadway on June 1, it was said, for $2,500 cash.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Daniel McKeever, residing at 2,625 Marion Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $78,861 and assets nominal. He has a fourth interest in 200 acres of land at Nantucket, valued at $2,500, pledged to John Firth of South Orange, a creditor for $11,500; a life insurance policy of $20,000, and stock, $2,500, all pledged to J. S. Bache & Co., creditors for $31,625, balance due on stock transactions, and notes, $1,500. Among the other creditors are Adolph Hoeland, $16,894, judgment for money loaned, and Abram S. See Depew, $7,800, also for money loaned.

Charles H. Boaz of 101 West Eighty-fifth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $69,428 and nominal assets $2,000 in stocks, pledged to a creditor, whose claim is $10,500. Among the creditors are the First National Bank of Pittsburg, Kan., $11,811; First National Bank of Chattanooga, Tenn., $6,121; James Palmer, Pittsburg, Kan., $15,000, and William Dickinson, Cincinnati, $9,508. All his books and papers were destroyed in the fire at 258 Broadway on Dec. 4 last.

Max Zagat, druggist, of 581 Ninth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $28,676 and nominal assets $2,549 in notes.

Sophie Schwab of 100 East Sixtieth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $12,003 and no assets. Of the debts $6,271 is a judgment in favor of Mortimer Stiefel, as receiver for the return of money paid to her by the New York Novelty Company, and $5,000 for rent of store at 4 East Fourteenth Street.

Nathan Rogers, manager, at 16 Bowery, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $45,275 and assets $1,297, in worthless accounts.

Willard B. Adriance of 21 West One Hundred and Sixth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $16,610, contracted at Fort Plain, N. Y., and no assets. He was of Adriance & Taylor, who dissolved in January, 1897.

A Switchboard Company Dissolved.

Judge Bischoff of the Supreme Court has granted an order dissolving the Fowler Switchboard and Telephone Company in proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation, which were begun in January last. The company is solvent, and all its debts have been paid.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BLOOM, Edward N.—William H. Doughty.	$472
BRUNER, Marie L.—G. L. Storm and another	72
BROSNAN, Francis X.—P. J. Kellner	91
BOLGER, Kate—J. A. Zimmermann	691
COX, Henry D.—A. Kullman, costs	106
DAY, James S.—Catherine Owen	2,815
DONOHUE, Laurence F., and William T. Doyle—The Fred Opperman, Jr., Brewing Company	881
FARRELL, Hugh F.—Septimus W. Granger	1,360
GOLDBERG, George W.—H. Katzenstein and others, costs	37
GOLDBERG, George W.—H. Katzenstein and others, costs	27
GOLDSTEIN, Mary L.—A. Guedalia, and others, costs	83
GRUBERT, James—Jacob Ruppert	881
HAASE, Minnie—Max M. Weintraub	723
HARRISON, Louis B.—J. Edward Ogden	224
JONES, Charles—P. J. Kellner	91
MARSLAND, Frank E.—C. F. Rabell	129
McMONEGAL, Morgan D.—Herman Cottek, as guardian	16
McGUIRE, Margaret—B. R. Glenmore, as administratrix	109
MURPHY, Joseph H.—Wilson Catherwood and another	793
O'HALLORAN, John—Thomas Kent	124
RAMBAUT, Thomas D., assignee—Irving National Bank	90
REITER, Anne and Samuel—Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company	139
ROHRIG, William F. and Annie—The German Exchange Bank	2,293
REILLY, Joseph H.—Thomas Kent	124
SAGE, James H.—James D. Westervelt, as surviving partner	109
SCHER, Beckie—P. Ginsburg	126
SHIRK, Lena—Nicholas Wapler	70
STERN, Dora—Anna McNally	171
THIEL, Helene—B. L. Brandner	262
TAYLOR, Thomas—Holmes & Philbrick	388
VON SCHUCKMAN, Gustave—George Clemens and another	194
WALKER, John—R. E. Thibaut	162
WEIFFENBACH, Charles—National Wall Paper Company	638
WHITNEY, Edward C.—Henry Schultz	175
WIESE, Hugo—R. Peabody	101
WORMSER, Maurice S.—F. W. Hermann-Graeff	5,220
WORMSER, Maurice S.—George B. Weaver and another	5,220
ZELLER, Lorenz—John M. Graff and others	489
PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF New York—Louis Silverman	663
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—H. Brisco	511
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—Trustees of the Congregation Beth Hamedrash	1,218
THE MANHATTAN ISLAND CORPORATION—George Grey	156
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—William J. Kinsley	1,733
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Albert Munster	455
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—P. Hendrickson	49
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. McElroy	214
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—T. B. Reilly	198
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—F. J.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

Extraordinary, Indeed, Are These Values in Women's Washable Dress Skirts.

Only two items are mentioned below, but they're sufficiently attractive to induce any woman who wants an up-to-date Summer Skirt to hurry here to-morrow. They're beyond a doubt the best values that have been offered this season.

Tailor made Skirts of double shrunk pure linen, made in plain effect and finished with deep hem. go at **79c**

1,000 Washable Skirts of pique and linen—some plain, others elaborately trimmed with braid and insertion—well made and correctly shaped, worth from $3.25 to $6.00—go at . **$1.79** & **$1.98**

Second floor.

The Sale of the Season in Women's Shirt Waists.

The great Shirt Waist business we've been doing this season—by far the largest we've ever done—has not come to us by chance, but is the logical result of selling worthy and desirable goods at uncommonly low prices. Yet, not withstanding the many remarkable value-givings which this great selling indicates, we're prepared to offer to-morrow better bargains than any you've yet had from us.

White Waists.

1,000 White Lawn Waists, made with sixteen rows of space tucking and two rows of insertion; also insertion in the yoke. Another style in plain white lawn, with hemstitched fronts and five pleats in back. These are regular $1.25 Waists, but they go at **55c**

1,500 White Lawn Waists, with entire front tucked and hemstitched, others with tucks and embroidery, also very pretty tailor finished Dimity Waists, worth $1.75, go at **97c**

Very special values are also offered in handsome white Waists, at **$1.29, $1.59, $1.98** and up to **$5.98.**

300 white Waists that have been soiled from handling will be sold at less than cost of the material.

Colored Waists.

1,200 percale Waists, with pleated backs and full fronts, in pretty Bayadere effects, value 69c., go at **29c**

750 Waists of the "Derby" make, of fine imported madras, in check and stripe design, value $1.50, go at **55c**

Our entire line of fine colored Waists has been reduced to one-half the original prices.

Second floor.

An Unusual Glove Chance for Women.

Women's fine quality Kid Gloves in white and delicate tints, with 3 clasp and 4 pearl buttons, up till now $1.50 pr.—go at. **98c**

Women's kid and lambskin Gloves, the balance of special sale goods priced heretofore 79c., 98c., $1.25 pr., will be closed out at. **64c**

Women's Jersey lisle Gloves in black, tan, mode and slate, 25c. quality, go at. **19c**

Women's lisle Gauntlets—correct cycling style, half priced, at. **19c**

Main, right.

Three Great Bargains in Men's Balbriggan Underwear

It is impossible to impress the importance of this opportunity upon you with mere words. You must see the goods, handle them and wear them to fully appreciate their worth. Then you'll agree with us that better Underwear bargains were never offered.

Men's grey striped Balbriggan Undershirts and Drawers—Shirts have French necks and are finished with pearl buttons—Drawers have French extension bands, suspender tapes and they're finished with double stitched seams and double reinforced gussets. They'd be excellent values at 45c., but you can buy them at, per garment . . . **24c**

Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers of fine combed yarn—Shirts are finished with silk binding, pearl buttons, French necks with sloping shoulders and curved arm holes—Drawers have suspender tapes, French extension bands, pearl buttons, taped seams and they're double crotched. They're first class 50c. garments—will sell them at **29c**

We've also about 1,100 separate Balbriggan Undershirts, in sizes 40 & 42 only. They come in brown and pink colors and some are finished with satin fronts and pearl buttons—Take your pick at . . . **19c**

Main front, left.

The Best Offer Yet in Men's Negligee Shirts.

Many have been the bargains you've had from us in men's Negligee Shirts, and to say this offering o'ertops them all is to claim a great deal. But we do say it and the goods will substantiate the statement. These shirts are of the kind that earlier in the season were considered tip top value at 98c.—to-morrow you can buy them at **37c.** each.

They're made of good madras in nobby striped and plaid patterns. They're finished with felled seams, gathered yokes, pearl buttons, laundered neck bands, and one pair of detachable link cuffs goes with each shirt.

Main, front, left.

Men's Unlaundered Dress Shirts at 25c.

About 700 unlaundered Dress Shirts, mostly white, although there are a few with fancy bosoms. The white Shirts are made of good muslin with linen bosoms and they're finished with felled seams. Because the size assortment is broken we've marked them for quick clearance at . . . **25c**

Main, front, right.

Men's Socks.

Men's fast black cotton Socks in light and heavy weight with double heels and toes; sizes 10 and 10½ only; go at per pair . . **9c**

Men's fast black cotton Socks with unbleached split double soles, double heels and toes; at per pair **19c**

Main, front, left.

Women's $3.00 "Mannish" Oxfords at $1.65 Pr.

These Oxfords are made of box calf, a leather that is both popular and unsurpassed for service—and they are designed especially for outdoor wear. They've welted soles, with extension or regular edges and military heels. The soles are plain for walking and corrugated for bicycling or golf use. The last is the newest "mannish" effect and they're finish with the stylish straight tips. Box calf will take a polish that will rival patent leather and it will not scuff nor peel off—a decided advantage in shoes used for outdoor wear. At $3.00 these Oxfords would really be cheap, for you could pay $3.50 or even $4.00 a pair and not get better style or better service. Yet you can have any size or width at, per pair . **$1.65**

Second floor, New Building.

Another Great Tailoring Chance for Men.

We've 30 styles of fine foreign and American fancy Worsteds—fabrics from which we've been making suits to order at $28.00 to $38.00—They include some of the handsomest suitings that have been produced this season and the patterns will meet every requirement of good taste and good style.

There are only a few suits of each style left, so we've determined to close out the lot in a hurry. You can therefore choose from the assortment and your selection will be made up into a sack or cutaway suit as desired—for

Twenty Dollars.

The tailoring will be just as good as when we charged the higher prices—It will be satisfactory in every particular.

Second floor, New Building.

Stylish Foulard Silks at Less Than Cost.

This offering ought to interest every woman with a desire for a silk dress or waist, as it presents a splendid opportunity for securing the goods at very low prices—at less than actual cost in fact.

2,000 yds. of 24 inch fine twill printed Foulards, in a variety of very pretty designs and desirable colorings, an excellent quality, worth 59c. yd.; go at . . **39c**

2,500 yds. of 24 inch printed Japanese Foulards, in the newest designs and best colors, including Yale blue and white, navy and white and black and white, have been selling at 69c. and 79c. per yard; all go now at . . . **49c**

Also about 1,200 yds. of superior quality 24 inch black French Taffeta, with brilliant luster and fine finish, at **55c**

New Building, main floor.

32 in. Striped Ginghams, at 5c. Yd.

3,000 yards of 32 in. Ginghams of fine quality, principally in striped patterns, the same class of goods as was recently sold by ourselves "as a bargain" at 10c. yd.; will go on sale to-morrow at . **5c**

New Building, main floor.

Upholstery Suggestions That Deserve Attention:

White Nottingham Lace Curtains, reproductions of Irish Point, Renaissance & Tambord Lace, assorted designs, with new button hole worked edge, per pair... **$2.25**

Bobinet Lace Ruffled Curtains with 6 in. ruffle trimmed with lace edge and insertion, for French sash or cottage draperies, pair. **$1.98**

Colored Cross Stripe Curtains for portieres or cottage window curtains, pair.. **$1.35**

Odd pairs of Lace Curtains at half regular prices.

Oriental Cross Stripe Tapestry Curtains, heavy fringe throw over, for portieres, per pair. **$3.48**

Extra Heavy Cotton Tapestry for furniture covering, assorted designs and colors $2.00 quality, per yard. **98c**

Tapestry and Damask Squares for pillow tops or chair seat covers, at **19c., 24c., 34c., 48c**

Mosquito Canopies ready to hang.
9 yds. around x 90 in. deep. **$1.30**
10 yds. around x 100 in. deep. **$1.70**
11 yds. around x 108 in. deep. **$2.00**

Reupholstering Furniture at Reduced Prices.

As an incentive to purchasing Furniture Coverings from us now, we will reupholster your furniture during this month and next at a decided reduction from our usual low rates. The work will be done in the best possible manner, too.

Third floor.

Women's Ribbed Undervests 15c. Each.

Expect to get a better Undervest than has ever before been sold for fifteen cents, and you'll not be disappointed. They're made of lisle thread in shaped and straight effects with low neck and short sleeves or sleeveless—and they're finished with silk ribbon and silk edging around neck and arms. Some cotton Vests are also included in the offering—take any of them at **15c**

Main, front, right.

Women's Stockings.

Women's fast black cotton Stockings, some light and heavy weight, with double soles, heels and toes. **12c**

Women's fast black lisle thread Stockings, Richelieu and Rembrandt ribbed, with white tipped heels and toes, also plain lisle thread Stockings. **19c**

Women's fast black Richelieu and Rembrandt ribbed lisle thread Stockings, with white split soles. **24c**

Main, front, right.

Children's Stockings.

Children's fast black cotton, lisle thread finished, ribbed stockings, with double knees, heels and toes, **12 1-2c**

About 1,800 pairs of Children's fast black ribbed cotton Stockings and about 300 pairs of tan Stockings, in broken sizes, with double knees, heels and toes, that have been sold by us from 10c. to 12c. pair, will be closed out at, per pair, **5c**

Main, front, right.

Strikingly Good Values in Women's and Misses' Straw Hats.

A "Rough and Ready" Sailor Hat for Misses and Women, trimmed with black and navy bands, that has been sold regularly as an especially good value at 45c. We have taken the balance of the manufacturer's stock and that's why we are able to offer it at **19c**

Fine quality short back sailors, picot braid crown, with fancy brim, in white and black. The regular 65c. Hats; go at . . . **29c**

Rough braid Golf Hats for women and misses, the correct shape, trimmed in black or white mull and long quill **55c**

All that are left of our stock of colored dress shapes and English made Hats go at . . . **25c**

Main, left.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

BOYS' CLOTHING

To Dress Boys neat and cool for little cost, we offer the following specials for this week.

Washable Knee Pants, neat stripes, dark blue, 3 to 14 years, **25c.**

Crash, Linen and White Duck Pants, 3 to 16 years, elegant quality, **49c.**

Wash Suits, dark neat stripes, white embroidered shield, 3 to 10 years, **69c.**

Wash Suits, white duck, U. S. N. on shield, 3 to 10 years, **69c.**

Double Breasted Crash Suits, cool outfit, 7 to 16 years, special **$1.50.**

Knee Pants, strictly all wool, patent waistbands, 3 to 16 years, at **39c.**

A splendid assortment of fine all wool Double Breasted Suits, at **$1.98.**

Our $4.50 Very Fine Dress Suits, from 7 to 16 years, reduced to **$2.98.**

Vestee Middy Suits, 3 pieces for little boys 3 to 8 years, choice at **$1.98.**

Blue Serge Long Pants Suits, very fine quality, all wool, 14 to 20 years, at **$5.95.**

Sailor Suits, blue Summer weight Tricot Serge, 3 to 8 years, at **$1.98.**

Little Boys' Tan and Blue Reefers, for country, 3 to 7 years, special sale **$1.98.**

We have a large variety in Bathing Suits and Alpaca Coats for Men and Boys.

Boys' Blouses and Boys' Shirt Waists, in many styles, at low prices.

Boys' White and Fancy Duck Tam o' Shanters, at **19c.**

—Clothing, 2d Floor.

CHOICE GROCERIES.

Flour Special—Pure Food Brand, the perfect flour; price for Monday **$4.45** per barrel.

New Lobster—June Picking, Canadian catch; pound flat can, **28c.**; half pound, **15c.**

Tobasco Pepper Sauce—Bayles'; per bottle, **25c.**

Bordelaise Sardines—a rich bit of truffled and mushroomed sardines; can **15c.**, per dozen, **$1.75.**

Essence of Anchovies—a rich sauce or dressing for meats and fish; half pint bottle, **29c.**; pint bottle, **49c.**

Claret Lemonade—diluted with 3 or 4 parts water makes a pleasant drink; pint bottle, **25c.**

Butter—a quality we take pride in; full weight pound bricks, **22c.**

Coffee—Three kinds, three good qualities: Araboga, the World's best, pound, **30c.**; Morning Glory, next best, **25c.**; fine coffee in the bean, **15c.**

BLACK PEAU DE SOIE.

New Black Dress Silks. The Silk for the coming season.

24-inch (all silk) Double Face Silk, perfect black; **98c., $1.25, $1.49** and **$1.85** per yard.

WASH FABRICS.

7,500 yards of printed dotted mull, nice sheer fabric, white ground with plaid effect, figures, stripes and floral designs, all this season's styles, early part of season 12½c., are now on sale at **6½c.** per yard. Greatest bargain offered this season.

The best quality genuine French organdies, some Satin Bar effect, printed in the most beautiful designs, always 35c., now on sale at **12½c.** per yard.

LINEN SUITINGS.

Brown Blouse Linen, 32 inches wide, at **12½c., 15c.**, and up to **25c.** per yard.

Brown Linen Duck Suiting, already shrunk, at **25c.** per yard.

48-inch Brown Silk Mixed Linen Batiste, value 75c.; sale price **39c.** per yard.

Two and Three Tone Effect Linen Suiting, in six different colorings, value 49c., sale price, while they last, **29c.** per yard.

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS.

250 dozen of Absorbent Crash Towels with colored borders, guaranteed all linen, 18 inches wide, 36 inches long, at **10c.** each, or **$1.15** per dozen

25 pieces of Cream Color Linen Table Damask, 56 inches wide, six choice patterns to select from, at **26c.** per yard; value 35c.

350 dozen of All-Linen, Satin Finish, Damask Napkins, 18 inches square; a regular $1.25 article at **89c.** per dozen.

175 dozen Extra Quality, Satin Finish, Damask Napkins, 20 inches square; a regular $2.00 article, while they last at **$1.49** per dozen.

MID-SUMMER SHOE CLEARING

At a Big Sacrifice in Prices.

Ladies' Russet Shoes and Ties, all vici kid and vesting tops, width B to EE, sizes 2½ to 8; $3.00 quality to close at **$1.69.**

Ladies' Kid and Russet Oxford Ties, hand sewed, three assortments of toes; $2.00 quality, at **$1.29.**

Misses' and Children's Tan Patent Leather Shoes, button and lace; $2.00 and $2.50 quality, at **$1.50.**

Boys' Calf Lace, Dongola Top, Yale Toe; sizes 13 to 5½; $1.50 quality, at **$1.00.**

One lot of Ladies' Russet Hand-Sewed Oxford Ties, $1.50 quality at **85c.**

Men's Embroidered Slippers, sizes 8 to 10; 98c. value at **45c.**

EXCURSIONS.

NEW YORK'S OCEAN TRIP

THE FAMOUS CAPE MAY IRON STEAMER

REPUBLIC

Leaves Pier 10 E. R., (above South Ferry,) 8:30 A. M., 1 and 5:30 P. M. daily (including Sunday.)

For LONG BRANCH.

Leaves Long Branch 10:30 A. M., 3:15 P. M. 7:45 P. M.

Trolley connection with Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and other New Jersey coast points. Theatricals, Restaurant, Lunch, Oyster Bar, &c.

☞ROUND TRIP FARE, 75 CENTS.☜

The REPUBLIC offers the finest trip for amusement and health-giving recreation, with all the beauties of the Bay and Harbor, the Forts, the ever-changing scene upon the ocean, and a grand view of the Navesink Highlands, and 95,000,000 candle power lights, Sandy Hook, and the cottage cities on the Jersey coast.

The 5:30 A. M. trip gives nine hours at Long Branch.

The 1:00 P. M. trip gives four hours and a half.

The 5:30 trip gives ease and comfort after a day's work, showing the panorama of sea and shore in the early evening; and the return, with the immense Highland Lights, the illumination of the Staten Island and Long Island shores, and the Great City, with its millions of lights, its bracelet of lights across the Brooklyn Bridge, and a scene not to be forgotten.

The REPUBLIC has every comfort for those who travel on her. Excellent restaurant at popular prices. Splendid saloon and saloon deck, and the hurricane deck entirely roofed over, giving protection to all without forcing her passengers to lose the view either by day or night.

A miniature theatre on the main deck has a refined vaudeville performance, without extra charge on each return trip. Concerts on down trip.

The REPUBLIC was the favorite boat at Philadelphia, and she is already the favorite in New York waters.

W. F. Russell, Mgr., 1,181 B'way. Phone, 211 Mad. Sq

All the World in Miniature, and a Veritable Filipino Village.

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, Bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.

TIME TABLE.—Steamers leave Cortlandt St. piers, 2.45, 10.00, 11.00 a. M., 12.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.15 P. M. Bo. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.20, 11.20 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 3.00, 3.50 P. M. East 92d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 1.30, 3.15, 4.15, 5.15 P. M. Leave GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for East ... St. and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M., 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only, 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS. Including Admission to all Attractions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave foot of 34th st., E. R., N. Y., Sundays, 6.50, 8.40, 10.10, 11.10 a. m., 12.10 and half-hourly 1.10 to 9.10 p. m., 10.10 p. m.

Leave foot Whitehall st. (Battery), via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, daily (7:00 a. m. week days only), and hourly 8.00 a. m. to 1:00 p. m., and every forty minutes 1.40 to 9.40 p. m.

EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave foot of 34th st., E. R., N. Y., Sundays, 7.00, 8.30, 9.20, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.40 a. m., 12.10, 12.50, 1.10, 1.40, 2.00, 2.20, 2.40, 3.10, 3.40, 4.10, 4.30, 5.00, 5.50, 6.20, 6.50, 7.20, 7.40, 8.10, 8.50, 9.20, 10.20 p. m. Last train returning leaves Rockaway Beach at 11.30 p. m.

EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

DIRECT TRAINS FROM BROADWAY FERRIES, VIA BROOKLYN UNION "L" R. R., on Sunday leave Broadway Ferry 6.04, 7.04, 8.04, 9.04, 9.34 a. m., every twenty minutes from 10.04 a. m. to 9.44 p. m. Last train from Rockaway Beach at 11 p. m.

FARE 15 CENTS.

Iron Steamboat Co.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave 22d St., N. R., Half Hourly, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Leave Pier 1 N. R., Half Hourly, 9:30 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.

Leave New Iron Pier, Coney Island, Half Hourly, 10:40 A. M. to 11 P. M.

Leave Yonkers, 10:45 A. M.

Leave Coney Island for Yonkers, 7:40 P. M.

Excursion Tickets, 25 Cents.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 " " New York, West 22d St. Pier..9:00 " Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

50c. POPULAR SUNDAY OUTING 50c. UP THE HUDSON

by the Long Island Sound Steamer

"CITY OF LOWELL,"

SUNDAY, JULY 16, FROM PIER 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., at 10 A. M. Music, Refreshments. No liquors. Table d'Hote Dinner until 3 P. M. A la carte after 3 P. M. Tickets and staterooms in advance at Pier 36.

GRAND DAYLIGHT EXCURSION

TO GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

On every Monday during July and August the elegant steamer SHINNECOCK will make a daylight excursion through Long Island Sound, Plum Gut and Gardiner's Bay to Greenport and Sag Harbor, leaving New York, Pier 15, foot of Wall St., E. R., at 8 A. M., touching at Greenport about 3 P. M., (giving passengers about 3½ hours to visit Shelter Island and adjoining places,) and arriving at Sag Harbor about 4 P. M.

Returning leave Sag Harbor at 5 P. M., Greenport 6:30 P. M., arriving in New York early Tuesday morning. Excursion tickets, $2.00.

ROCKAWAY BOATS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Steamers GEN. SLOCUM & GRAND REPUBLIC, West 20th St. 8:40 A. M., 10:00 A. M. Week days, M., 1:35 P. M.; Christopher St. 8:50 A. M., 10:15 A. M., 1:45 P. M.; Battery Landing 9:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M.; Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:20 P. M. Return at 11:30 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.

Round Trip. **40c.** Sun. & Holidays, 50c. Music.

COOK'S TICKETS

AND TOURS

FOR PARTIES AND INDIVIDUALS.

Europe—America—Round the World

Nova Scotia, Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf, Montreal, Lakes George and Champlain, etc. Special **11-day trip,** Everything Included, **$95.**

Leaves Thursday next.

THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.

Founded by the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School, the corporation which maintains Trinity School, in order to provide for girls a thorough secular education, combined with sound religious training.

School year opens September 11, 1899.

For particulars address the Principal, EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., 257 West 93d St.

LANGUAGES.

BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.

1122 B'way, N. Y., and Asbury Park, N. J.

Special Courses for Summer in all languages. Best instruction, moderate fee; also English lessons to foreigners, and books for self-instruction in French, Spanish, and German.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS.

109 West 54th St. 669 Madison Av.

Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. New Term opens Sept. 20; Branch School, Oct. 2d.

JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,

Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

STAMMERING

successfully treated by a physician. Circulars: Dr. F. A. BRYANT, 105 West 72d St., New York.

THE OSSINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.

Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 32d year begins Sept 27.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Morris K. Jesup, and many other prominent people.

J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert,"

215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1613.

MATTHEWS

Every day this week will be bargain day in all departments for

CLOSING OUT SUMMER STOCK

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Streets,

BROOKLYN.

HERO OF THE CIVIL WAR

Lieut. Cushing's Daring Exploits in Blockade Running Days.

HE DISLIKED THE LANDSMEN

Government Was Hampered by Lack of Fast and Light Draught Vessels—Foundering of the Monitor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—To those who have read, within a year, the accounts of the celerity with which the navy carried out orders for blockading and other service against Spain, and to all who are familiar with the utter destruction of Spain's sea power in three months, the work of the navy in that period of the rebellion between Sept. 5, 1862, and May 4, 1863, by the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, may impress the reader of the eighth volume of the "Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies," soon to be published, as very ineffectual and full of disappointments.

The service was not lacking in energy and ability, but it was sadly short of the sort of vessels needed to maintain the blockade which President Lincoln had proclaimed, and which Rear Admiral Lee, succeeding Rear Admiral Goldsborough, was endeavoring to make effective. But the number of cruisers employed along the coast protected by the North Atlantic Squadron was not large enough, and those that were in use were often less speedy, and at the same time of heavier draught, than the specially built blockade runners that sometimes glided by them in the early gray or at dusk, so swiftly and silently as to escape observation and capture.

Admiral Lee and the commanders of his ships were provided from time to time by Secretary of the Navy Welles, with lists of blockade runners in England or the West Indies, getting ready to rush in at some poorly blockaded port, and the utmost vigilance was demanded. In spite of all watchfulness, the reports of failures were too frequent and the gratification of the Confederates too substantial to permit the commanding officers to escape without sharp criticism.

All the blockade runners did not get through, however. On Sept. 28, 1862, Commander James F. Armstrong, with the State of Georgia, captured the British steamer Sunbeam, loaded with gunpowder and army stores. She resembled a gunboat, and had a speed of thirteen knots. On Oct. 22 Commander Ronckendorff, in the San Jacinto, reported the capture, on the same day, by Commander Clitz, with the Penobscot, of the British brig Robert Bruce, trying to reach Wilmington with a cargo of clothing and medicines. She was taken to New York by Lieut. F. M. Bunce. On Nov. 4 the United States ships Mount Vernon and Daylight chased aground, near Masonborough Inlet, the British bark Sophia, loaded with salt, saltpetre, soda ash, three brass field pieces, gun carriages, trucks, &c., and set her on fire. The wreck was in the breakers, and in the effort to rescue some of the men sent ashore the boats were lost, and three officers and eighteen men were captured by the rebels.

CAPTURE OF A VALUABLE PRIZE.

Another capture of a prize, with an attendant capture by the rebels of United States officers and men, was reported by the Cambridge, commanded by Commander W. A. Parker. The British schooner J. W. Pindar was run ashore on Nov. 17, off New Inlet, and a boat under command of a master was sent to board her if the surf was not too high. The men reached and burned the Pindar, but their boat was swamped in trying to reach the Cambridge, and they were picked up, after spending three hours on the beach, by a party of rebel cavalry. William B. Frost, one of the prisoners, took the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy.

This exploit was dull and unimportant as compared with the capture of the British steamer Nicolai I., from Nassau to any port she could make in the Confederacy. At 9 o'clock, or thereabout, on March 21, 1863, the United States steamer Victoria and the schooner William Bacon sighted through the rain and mist a large side-wheel steamer, painted lead color, with only a small foremast. The two United States vessels gave chase. In an hour they came up with the blockade runner, which hoisted English colors, hove to, and was boarded. The crew was in a great state of excitement, evidently from the free issue of grog, and was destroying the cargo. Acting Master Everson of the Victoria, on going below, caught one of the firemen of the prize as he was about to throw a keg of powder into the furnace. Everson shot him. The cargo was made up of ammunition, dry goods, medicines, and other things needed in the rebel States.

The Nicolai I. had tried to get into Charleston on March 19, and had been driven away. After the attempt to destroy the vessel, all the men who had been employed below were removed from the prize, and the vessel was sent to New York for condemnation. This was a very rich prize, the value of the cargo alone having been estimated at $500,000 in London.

Against this record of captures stands the account of the successful entrance into Southern ports of several richly laden and specially constructed ships, some of which had been carefully described and their departures anticipated in Consular and diplomatic letters sent to the Navy Department.

THREE RUNNERS IN ONE DAY.

Notwithstanding the greatest watchfulness, Admiral Lee was obliged to report, on Sept. 21, 1862, the escape of the cotton-laden Kate from New Inlet. This escape led to the admonition to Commander G. H. Scott to make better disposition of his vessels, in order to prevent further escapes. Increased diligence was the result, but on Jan. 12, 1863, Admiral Lee wrote to Secretary Welles to inform him, through rebel sources, of the arrival at a Southern port of the Giraffe, one of the expected blockade runners, a vessel of high speed that had been sighted several times off the coast and driven off by our cruisers.

On March 2, 1863, Commander A. Ludlow Case of the Iroquois "regretted to report" to Admiral Lee that on March 1 an English steamer had entered by New Inlet to the Port of Wilmington. There were five United States steamers on duty off the inlet at the time, but when this "long, low, paddle-wheel steamer, with two pipes and two masts without yards" crept along from the northward and eastward, close to the shore, the steamers that were inside waiting to break out made a feint, the incoming vessel made a dash, and before the blockading squadron could find out what was hapening the runner had run in under the protecting guns of Fort Fisher and was safe. Later on it was discovered that this was the Cornubia, of which notice had been given by Consuls as early as October, 1862, and after that from time to time. She had been in and out before, having arrived in Bermuda Harbor on April 19 from Wilmington with 200 bales of cotton, which she was unloading in order to return.

A mortifying escape into Wilmington was reported on April 23. Commander J. F. Armstrong of the State of Georgia again "regretted to inform" Admiral Lee that two vessels, supposed to be the Merrimac and the Eagle, had pushed their way past the blockaders in safety, but not without firing by the United States ships and from rebel batteries on shore. The first vessel that tried the blockade that day just rushed past the Penobscot and Mount Vernon and crossed the shoal in security, with the rebel flag flying all the time.

The other vessel, approaching from the northward carried the British flag. She was close in shore, and pursued by the State of Georgia, Florida, and Daylight. She ran aground, when two rebel batteries came out to support her. They had long-range Whitworth guns, and kept the United States ships so far away that they did not succeed in burning the blockade runner. By and by she floated, changed the British flag for the Stars and Bars, and proudly sailed in under the guns of Fort Fisher. The Union report was unpleasant enough, but the report of the rebel Brig. Gen. W. H. C. Whiting showed that the day was a poorer one for the United States service than was supposed, for Gen. Whiting reported to Major Gen. Hill that on April 22 three vessels came in.

"We had quite a spirited engagement," he reported. "As you expected, my 30-pounder Parrott burst in the engagement. The Merrimac brings me three splendid Blakely guns, 8-inch rifled 30-pounders. Two of them are for this place; one gone to Mississippi."

CAPTURE OF JACKSONVILLE.

Few persons are mentioned more frequently, or with such constant credit, in this volume of the Naval War Records, as William B. Cushing, then a Lieutenant who had attracted the favorable attention of Rear Admiral Lee, who, on Oct. 26, 1862, commended him to Secretary Welles as the commander of the gunboat Ellis, as a man who "is increasing his reputation by active operations." He had won his command at Franklin, where the navy co-operated with the army in an attack, and on Oct. 22, while off Beaufort, with the Ellis, he ran to New Topsail Inlet, boldly entered the inlet at full speed, caught the schooner Adelaide with 600 barrels of turpentine and thirty-six bales of cotton as cargo, and finding he could not tow her away, destroyed her by fire.

On Oct. 29 he revisited the same inlet and destroyed salt works big enough to supply "all Wilmington." A short time after he manifested anew that boldness of spirit that has made him famous. He went into New River Inlet, with the intention of reaching Onslow or Jacksonville, destroying all vessels he could not bring away, taking the Wilmington mail, and fighting his way out again. He overtook and burned a vessel going up the river, and at Onslow took possession, capturing twenty-five stands of arms, quite a large mail, two schooners, confiscated some negroes, and in the afternoon started back.

The Ellis was then attacked, and while Cushing was making a warm fight to keep his ship and her prizes, the Ellis ran aground. Having silenced a rebel battery on shore, he put a party from the Ellis on shore to take the abandoned guns, but they had been taken away overnight. He loaded one of his prize schooners with everything he could remove from the Ellis, and then, after fighting the rebels, who had appeared in force with a battery of heavy guns, set fire to her and defiantly sailed for Beaufort, bringing away all his men, his rifled howitzer and ammunition, the ship's stores and clothing, the men's bags and hammocks, and a part of the small arms.

Commander Davenport suggested to Admiral Lee that "the course of this young man should meet with the commendation of his superiors," and Admiral Lee forwarded the report with the indorsement: "With the expression of my admiration of Lieut. Cushing's coolness, courage, and conduct."

CUSHING AT CHUCKATUCK.

Cushing's audacity was next manifested in his proposition to take the prize schooner Home into New Inlet, apparently chased by a United States vessel, to wait for pilots to come out to take him in, and then to run off with the pilots. He disguised the schooner to suit his purposes, but after he had started the vessel was three times becalmed and his mission thwarted. But he went to a pilot station thirty miles below Fort Caswell, was attacked by a company of riflemen on shore, landed, boldly rushed a fort he had discovered, and drove off the infantry that had occupied it.

His energy and ingenuity next found play while he commanded the Commodore Barney, in the Nansemond River. His report of a fight on the Nansemond, on April 13, in which his ship lost three men killed and seven wounded, was full of spirit. On April 17, at 10 o'clock at night, he wrote a dispatch to Admiral Lee to tell him about the failure of an expedition to capture rifle pits "in consequence of the army men being frightened at nothing." They numbered 200 men, who "remained on shore five minutes and saw three rebel pickets running away, which so frightened them that they returned without firing a shot."

A brilliant exploit was his landing at Chuckatuck village to recapture a boat's crew, made prisoners by treacherous methods. He organized a boat expedition, landed seven boats and ninety men, advanced on the village, met and drove off a cavalry party of forty men, took the town, lost one man killed, and killed two of the enemy, and returned with compliments for everybody except the fifteen soldiers in the party, whom he was obliged to threaten in order to make them do their duty. Later on, in a letter to Admiral Lee, he again complained of the cowardly conduct of the Fourth Rhode Island, and gave some circumstances to illustrate his complaint.

The record shows that Cushing was held in great respect by Secretary Welles, who wrote him on May 4, 1863, to tell him that his "gallantry and meritorious services" in the Nansemond campaign were "entitled to the especial notice and commendation of the department." Reference was made in that letter to his "gallantry and enterprise" at Chuckatuck. He was a rising man, fully in the confidence of the department, and preparing the way for greater renown in his courageous attack upon the Albemarle.

THE MONITOR'S FATE.

Disaster overtook the Monitor early in 1863. The Navy Department decided to send her, with another vessel of the same class, to Beaufort. The Monitor and Passaic went out from Hampton Roads on Dec. 29, in tow, and on Jan. 3 news was received of the foundering of the Monitor on Dec. 30, off Hatteras. Commander Bankhead, who had succeeded to the command of the Monitor, had left port with good weather, which continued until the 30th, when there was an increase of wind and swell, and the sea began to break over the pilot house. As night came on all the pumps had to be set at work, the vessel began to yaw and take in quantities of water at the turret and blower pipes, and, with an increased swell, she pounded hard. The Rhode Island, which was towing, tried the experiment of stopping, but that only allowed the Monitor to fall into the trough of the sea and roll heavily.

The water continued to gain, in spite of the steady working of all the pumps, and at 11 o'clock, the sea still breaking heavily over her, Commander Bankhead cut the hawser connecting her with the Rhode Island, steamed closer to that vessel, made a signal of distress, and undertook the hazardous task of saving his crew. The sea was breaking over the deck as the two vessels touched, and the Rhode Island prudently drew away. She lowered her boats, however, and Commander Trenchard sent them to the Monitor to take off her crew. The Monitor let go her anchor, Commander Bankhead ordered the twenty-five or thirty men still on board to leave, and did not himself leave the ship until everything had been done which was expected of him. Soon after the rescued officers and men reached the Rhode Island the Monitor went down where she had been anchored.

Among those who received commendation for particularly good conduct during the trying moments before the loss of the ship were the late Lieut. S. Dana Greene and Acting Master Louis N. Stodder. The Monitor had been in commission less than a year when she went to the bottom, but in that short time she had acquired a deathless fame. E. G. D.

HORSES JUMP INTO A TRENCH.

Big Crowd Gets the Runaways Out After a Long Tussel.

A team drawing a coupé ran away up Broadway last night, and at Ninety-ninth Street jumped over a rope into a trench being excavated by the Third Avenue surface line for its electric road. The team and coupé were owned by George Poole, a livery stable keeper of 267 West Eighty-seventh Street, and were driven by John Culvert of the same place.

The team became frightened at a large white sign of a bicycle dealer, and as Culvert thought he could master them by cracking his whip he used the lash, but instead frightened the animals more and they ran away. A block further on they swerved suddenly and leaped over the rope of the trench at the side, which was about 10 feet deep. They fell to the bottom, while the coupé was half dragged over the side.

The horses got wedged there, and a crowd of several hundred persons collected. Roundsman Mason of the West One Hundredth Street Station and some policemen and citizens took possession of two of the bridges over the trench and fastened them together. They ran one end down the trench and then cut the harness apart, and after an hour and a half's work led, pushed, dragged, and coaxed the horses up the bridges. The animals were scratched and bruised in a number of places, but neither was seriously injured. The coupé was damaged to some extent.

Well-Known Horseman Dies Suddenly

TOWNSEND, Mass., July 15.—George S. Upton, President of the Townsend Driving Park Association, died suddenly of heart disease on the track this afternoon. He had been a prominent horseman in this section for many years

RULING ON AHEARN ACT

Supreme Court Justice Maddox Holds It Unconstitutional.

PURPOSE IS TO MAKE GIFTS

Legislature Not Empowered to Authorize Taxation for Gratuities to Private Individuals.

Supreme Court Justice Maddox, in Brooklyn yesterday, handed down a decision declaring the Ahearn law to be unconstitutional. The decision was made on the application of A. Lawrence Jensen, who was Warrant Clerk in the office of the Controller of the then City of Brooklyn, for a referee under the Ahearn law to pass upon his accounts for expenses incurred by him in his successful defense against an indictment for felony.

Justice Maddox declares that the Ahearn law is unconstitutional for the reason that it violates Section 6, Article I., and also Section 10, Article VIII., of the Constitution. The Constitutional point in the Jensen case was raised by Assistant Corporation Counsel Carr about three weeks ago.

Justice Maddox's decision is, in part, as follows:

"The constitutionality of this act having been attacked, we are thus called upon to determine whether its enactment was a valid exercise of legislative power, or whether it is violative of some constitutional provision.

"Every intendment is in its favor and to be held to be in contravention of the Constitution it must plainly be at war with the fundamental law. (People ex rel. Sinkler vs. Terry, 108 N. Y., 7.) The term 'person' in the constitutional provision for the protection of life, liberty, and property, relates to municipal corporations in their private capacity. (10 Am. and Eng. Enc. Law 2d Edition, 298.) and such a corporation has the right, for the protection of its property, to avail itself of all the rights and remedies afforded to individuals. (Buffalo vs. Bettinger, 76 N. Y., 393; Woods vs. Supervisors, 136 N. Y., 411.)

"Due process of law implies notice and a hearing or opportunity to be heard, and this is not required or yet provided for by the act in question. True, notice of this application has been given, but the test is not what has been done under this act, but however, what may be done thereafter, and, consequently, a claimant may proceed to and including the audit of his claim without giving notice to the city.

"To be able so to do and thereupon to compel the issuance of revenue bonds for the payment of such a claim would, in my opinion, deprive the city of its property without due process of law.

"There is the constitutional inhibition against the city giving money or property to or in aid of an individual, and also against the city incurring any indebtedness except for city purposes. (Article VIII., Section 10.)

"Can it be said that the issuing of revenue bonds 'for the purpose of the payment of the respective claims allowed and audited,' as provided for by said act, would be for a city purpose? True, the bonds are to be issued in anticipation of the collection of the taxes, and the amount of the bonds is included in the tax levy.

"As said in Bush vs. Supervisors, 150 N. Y., 216: 'The power to impose taxes, general or local, which rests with the Legislature, is without express restriction in the Constitution, and yet even this power cannot be said to be absolute. On general principles it has at least one limitation, and that is that the money to be raised must be required for some purpose that, in some sense at least, can be said to be public. The Legislature cannot authorize taxation for the purpose of making gifts or paying gratuities to private individuals.'

"As also said in that case, so here, the individuals for whose benefit the act was passed have no claim, legal or equitable, against the city where the money is to be raised by taxation.

"There is, so far as I have been able to find, no judicial definition of the phrase, 'city purposes,' except as to certain specified purposes, and that in Sun Publishing Association vs. the Mayor, 152 N. Y., 264, the Court says, 'Generally, we think the purpose must be necessary for the common good and general welfare of the people of the municipality; sanctioned by its citizens, public in character, and authorized by the Legislature.'

"Can the purpose here to be subserved be considered public in character or necessary for the common good and general welfare of the taxpayers of the Greater New York? Can it be said to be sanctioned by the citizens of this city? The only answer to both questions, in my judgment, is No, and the real purpose is seemingly plain and clear, to make gifts to those who have by their conduct in official life and in the performance of official duty invited the attention of a Grand Jury of the vicinage from time to time.

"In view of the conclusions I have reached, as above expressed, the consideration of the other questions presented upon the argument is made unnecessary.

"I have intentionally refrained from considering the validity of the remainder of the statute, that which applies to the State, since that question was not before me, and I express no opinion whatever.

"'The court should never legislate to interpose the barrier of its judgment against the operation of laws which distinctly contravene Constitutional rights.'"

MORE CLAIMS FILED.

One of Them, from the Tappen Estate, Is for the Sum of $10,000.

Notwithstanding the decision of Justice Maddox, more claims under the Ahearn act were filed yesterday. A claim for $10,000 was filed by the widow and the daughter of Abraham B. Tappen, who was a Park Commissioner in Mayor Gilroy's administration, and who was indicted in 1894 with Commissioners Nathan Straus and George C. Clausen for violating the law by awarding paving contracts without public bidding. These indictments were never tried, and the Legislature subsequently legalized the act of the Park Board, upon which they were based. Mr. Clausen has filed a claim for $12,000, and Mr. Straus one for $5,000.

In addition to the claim of the Tappen estate, these claims were filed yesterday: Police Capt. George Smith, $3,000; Police Inspector Adam A. Cross, $7,765.28, and these policemen of Queens Borough: Charles I. Finch, $880.50; Ludwig Schmitt, $885.50; James Mulligan, $877.25; Edward McDonald, $888.50; John A. Wanacker, $795.78; Thomas J. Rigney, $795.78; Joseph Digilio, $885; Joseph M. Reynolds, $885.50; James J. Rooney, $865.50, and Arthur G. Brief, $866.50.

FUNERAL OF BERNARD PETERS.

Impressive Services in All Souls' Universalist Church, Brooklyn.

The funeral of Bernard Peters, who died last Thursday at his Summer home in Marbledale, Litchfield County, Conn., was held last evening in All Souls' Universalist Church, South Ninth Street, Brooklyn. The Rev. John Coleman Adams, pastor of the church, officiated. The church was decorated with floral pieces from the employes of The Brooklyn Times, of which paper Mr. Peters had been publisher, and the Trustees of the Nassau Trust Company, of which he was a Trustee. The Trustees adopted resolutions of condolence yesterday morning, which will be engrossed and sent to Mrs. Peters.

The pall bearers at the funeral were B. W. Wilson, Felix Campbell, Edward Merritt, John Mollenhauer, George H. Fischer, Darwin R. James, Col. Andrew Baird, Gen. C. T. Christensen, William Dick, Arthur C. Thomas, William Lamb, J. W. Van De Water, Francis N. Young, George B. Whiting, and George Ockford. The interment, which will be private, will take place this morning in the family plot in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Died Before He Could Take Steamer.

Vincenzo Grandinetto of Pittsburg, Penn., arrived in Hoboken on Friday night, intending to sail for Italy by the North German Lloyd steamship Ems yesterday. He went to the Amsterdam Hotel. During the night he was taken sick, and died before a physician could be summoned. Death was caused by hemorrhage of the lungs. The body was sent to the morgue. So far as can be learned, Grandinetto has no relatives in this country.

New York Cloakmaker a Suicide.

TORONTO, July 15.—W. Weiss, a cloakmaker, who came from New York with others to secure employment with the T. Eaton Company, but who joined the strikers on finding upon his arrival that a lock-out existed, loaded his pockets with stones and jumped into the bay last night. The body was recovered.

LEGAL NOTES.

POWERS OF HOTEL CLERKS.—The Hoffman House of New York was defeated on the trial, in the Sixth Municipal Court, of its action to recover from Joseph V. Jordan for board furnished to him some time ago, when the hotel was under a different management, and its shares belonged to different owners, but to practically only two persons, one or whom was the President and the other a Mr. McDonald, who held half the stock, and was a Director. The defense was payment. The testimony was substantially undisputed that when Mr. Jordan referred, in the hotel office, to the fact that he owed a bill there, Mr. McDonald, who was largely indebted to him, said to the hotel clerk, "Charge that to my account." Mr. Jordan, being doubtful whether McDonald had the right to do that, appealed to the President, who answered, "It will be all right. It is a corporation technically, but we own the stock between us two." On appeal it was claimed for the Hoffman House that even if Mr. McDonald told the clerk to charge Jordan's bill to him, and the clerk acceded to the instructions, although he did not so make it on the books, such action did not bind the corporation. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment. Justice MacLean, giving the opinion, said, in part: "One's travels need be neither frequent nor far for him to know that the hotel clerk is accredited with and permitted to assume large authority. He decides whether guests without luggage shall be received without a deposit, assigns accommodations, bargains as to the terms, adjusts disputes about the bill, and upon its settlement gives the directions which release and deliver the luggage. He is the ordinary representative of the house, and ordinarily the only representative with whom the guests come in contact. They do not need to inquire into his authority. His very position betokens that. He is invested with apparent authority to represent the proprietor, and that proprietor, whether a natural person or a corporation, is bound by what takes place in the usual course of business, and persons dealing with him as such agent may rely upon his apparent authority. The transfer of one guest's bill to another is of such common occurrence at the desk of inns that the power to make it might well be presumed in the clerk, if he assume to exercise it, and if, upon his order therefor, the luggage was delivered to the departing guest. Here, however, the President of the corporation, upon information of the facts, affirmed the clerk's action, whether called payment or novation, and estopped the corporation from claiming otherwise, by preventing the defendant from revoking his arrangement with McDonald."

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HORSE BECOMING FRIGHTENED AT RAILWAY CROSSING.—Alexander Wilson was driving southerly over Genesee Street in the town of New Hartford, in company with his wife, on Oct. 8, 1894, in an open buggy. He was a man about seventy-six years of age, in feeble health, and he was driving a single horse, which had never before been driven by him and which he had hired for the occasion. The West Shore Railroad crosses the street at a little distance from the southerly boundary of the City of Utica, and this crossing was protected by gates which were operated by a gateman. As the couple approached this crossing a repair train was standing upon the side track, the engine projecting a short distance into the highway. Mr. Wilson, who was driving the horse with one hand, attempted to pass in front of the engine, and as he did so there was a sudden escape of steam from the locomotive, at which the horse became frightened and started to run. The wagon was overturned and Mr. Wilson, who was thrown out, sustained bruises from which erysipelas resulted and he died a few days afterward. In Mrs. Wilson's suit, as administratrix against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for damages, a judgment given in her favor on the trial was reversed by the Fourth Appellate Division, which held, by Justice Adams, that where a person, as in this case, familiar with the crossing, knowing that a locomotive was liable at times to eject steam, attempted to drive over the crossing while the locomotive projected a short distance into the highway in plain sight, assumed the risk of his horse becoming frightened by steam escaping from an automatic safety valve of the locomotive not controlled by the engineer. The danger being obvious, the fact that the gates of the crossing were raised was not an assurance of safety.

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POLICIES THAT DO NOT INSURE.—A judgment recovered in a Municipal Court, by Robert Liston, in a suit upon a policy issued by the New York Casualty Company, in January, 1894, whereby it insured him, among other things, against total disability caused by sickness, and in that event agreed to pay him $10 a week against resulting loss of time, has been reversed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. One of the conditions indorsed upon the policy was that "no disability shall constitute a claim * * * where the claimant is able to leave his bed or house, nor during any period of convalescence, nor when the attendance of a physician is not required every second day at the bedside." The action was to recover for twenty-two weeks of alleged disability. The only witness for the plaintiff was his wife, who testified that he was taken sick on the 6th of September, 1898, and confined to his bed ten weeks. During the remaining period of alleged disability he occasionally returned to bed, and at times went abroad "for air and recreation," and in December, 1898, made a visit of several months to his daughter in East Orange, N. J., "on account of his sickness and for his health." He was attended by a physician on but one occasion. Justice Leventritt, in giving the opinion of the Appellate tribunal, said: "While it would indeed be venturesome, under the nice and elaborate restrictions of the whole policy, to assert under what circumstances an insurer would not be met by some condition to bar recovery, it is certain that this plaintiff did not adduce testimony to meet the requirements of the provisions of the policy. He saw fit to enter into an agreement so phrased, that his obligations were positive and that of the defendant was optional."

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THE COMPANY WAS NOT AT FAULT.—Florence Hart was awarded judgment, in the Second Municipal Court, in her suit against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for damages for personal injuries, on her testimony that after the car on which she was a passenger had come to a full stop, in response to her signal, as she was in the act of stepping from it to the street, and while one foot was on the step of the car and one foot on the ground, the conductor rang the bell, the car suddenly started, and she was thrown violently to the ground. Testimony was given on behalf of the company by the conductor, motorman, and three passengers, that when the plaintiff fell the car was motionless; that it had come to a full stop before she attempted to alight and did not move until after she had fallen and had been assisted to her feet; that she fell as she was in the act of stepping down from the car, and that the fall was from a cause other than that given as the reason by her. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court has directed a reversal of the judgment, holding, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Freedman, that the preponderance of evidence was clearly in favor of the defendant.

Sneak Thief Robs Matron's Room.

Matron Latherman of the Raymond Roth Home, in the Greenville district of Jersey City, is mourning the loss of a jewel bag containing articles valued at several hundred dollars, which was stolen by a sneak thief from her rooms in the institution yesterday. Early in the afternoon an honest-looking young man rang the bell, and when admitted said that he was from the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company and had been sent to make some changes in the telephone instruments in the building. After saying it would be unnecessary for the matron to accompany him, as he could find everything that he wanted, he passed up stairs. He cut all the wires in the house, so that no communication could be had in a hurry with the police, and then sneaked into the matron's rooms and took the jewel bag.

To Stop Gambling at Rockaway.

Sheriff Baker of Queens County yesterday decided to take energetic measures to suppress gambling at Rockaway Beach to-day in case the police do not do so. Yesterday he instructed Under Sheriff Methven to take twenty men to Rockaway and to suppress all games on the beach that were contrary to law. Sheriff Baker said numerous complaints had reached him during the week in regard to the way the visitors were fleeced last Sunday. The police denied that any gambling took place.

It is risking too much to use haphazard remedies. In cases of Cold, see the doctor, or take the doctor's prescription—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. —adv.

AID FOR PRIVATE CHARITIES.

A Report Received by Controller Coler on Extending Public Help to Charitable Societies.

Controller Coler several weeks ago asked the Charity Organization Society of New York to give him the benefit of its expert opinion as to the method the Board of Estimate and Apportionment should adopt in making appropriations to private charities. The society made the result of its investigations known yesterday. The report states that it is the principle of cities and towns in the United States to give public money to public agencies only. Aside from this city, the most notable exceptions are Washington, Baltimore, and Richmond. Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, and many smaller cities give nothing to private charities. The society, after advising against any "sudden or reckless change of system" in this city, makes the following suggestions:

1. That present appropriations should be limited to such classes or agencies as children's institutions and hospitals.

In view of the recent policy of the State in regard to medical dispensaries, it would seem clearly advisable to discontinue appropriations to dispensaries.

An important question arises concerning industrial schools which receive appropriations through the estimates of the Board of Education, but which are maintained by two societies of long and valuable experience in educating the children of poor families. Our belief is that as rapidly as possible these schools should be assimilated fully with the public school system, and that appropriations to the private societies concerned should be continued only during the transitional period in which such change is taking place.

We believe that the city should not make appropriations to pay for investigations in Police Magistrates' Courts conducted by private societies, or for any form of fresh-air work carried on by private societies; nor do we discover any justification for appropriations to homes for fallen women, relief societies, nurseries, shelters, and other miscellaneous charities that have heretofore shared in the distribution of public funds.

2. That appropriations to foundling asylums and to children's institutions should be upon a per capita and per diem basis, and inmates should be accepted by the Department of Charities in advance of payment by the city. The Department of Charities should be able to investigate all applications for such institutions on some such plan as that now actually in force for children's institutions. The per capita rate should certainly not exceed and should preferably be less than the cost of similar care for the same class of dependents in public institutions of the Department of Charities. Advantage should be taken of the present opportunity to make uniform the rate of payment to private institutions for the care of children. While we are not prepared to recommend the exact rate which should be adopted, it should, of course, be less than the actual cost to the institution, leaving a reasonable amount to be provided from private sources.

3. That the aggregate amount contributed to hospitals should be apportioned on a per capita and per diem basis for free patients, and to be divided proportionately to such service among all incorporated and well-managed institutions.

Appended to the society's letter is the following list of appropriations made during the past fiscal year by various cities to private institutions:

City.	Amount.
Chicago, Ill., (from fines)	$2,796.00
Philadelphia, Penn	151,020.00
St. Louis, Mo	22,579.30
Baltimore, Md	227,350.00
New Orleans, La	30,110.00
Washington, D. C	194,500.00
Detroit, Mich	8,081.00
Newark, N. J., (annually)	7,500.00
Minneapolis, Minn	2,000.00
Kansas City, Mo	3,500.00
Providence, R. I	8,000.00
Denver, Col	9,000.00
Indianapolis, Ind	600.00
Albany, N. Y	74,295.56
Toledo, Ohio	900.00
Richmond, Va	7,875.00
New Haven, Conn	5,500.00

NEW YORK LIFE AND STOCKS.

Company's Decision to Reduce Its Holdings Not Due to a Change of View as to Their Value.

A prominent officer of the Equitable Life Assurance Society said yesterday that the action of the New York Life Insurance Company in deciding to reduce its holdings of stocks should not be accepted by the public as indicating a settled policy on the part of that company nor as an indirect estimate of the value of stocks as a source of investment.

"The New York Life," he said, "has not changed its view as to the value of stocks as investments, but it has suddenly found itself confronted by an awkward dilemma. Some time ago, it will be recalled, that company was forced out of Prussia by the provisions of the insurance laws of the kingdom, which forbid a life insurance company doing business in that country from investing its funds in stocks of other countries. We did not try to conform to the requirements of the Prussian law, because we considered that we knew our own business about as well as the Prussian officials, and wished to do it in our way and not in theirs. Consequently, we voluntarily withdrew from Prussia.

"The New York Life, however, was anxious to remain in that kingdom, and applied for reinstatement. At the time, as an officer of the company told me, it did not know the full requirements of the Prussian insurance law. After making its application the New York Life did not want to suffer the chagrin of failure. The only way to get back into Prussia was to give up its stocks, and it has decided to give them up.

"That is all there is in the story. The New York Life's Trustees are men of too much shrewdness and sense to believe for a minute that stocks are not a good and safe investment. As a matter of fact, the company held little stock, and it is not under compulsion to get rid of all that it holds.

"But the Board of Trustees owed it to the public, I think, to say clearly exactly what it was doing and why it was doing it. If it had said plainly, 'We are getting rid of our stock holdings merely to comply with the requirements of the Prussian law, so that we could re-enter that country,' the public would have understood it all, and there would have been no danger of anybody citing the action of a big company to justify a belief that stocks are no longer a good investment.

"I have been assured that the New York Life would have been glad to withdraw its application to resume business in Prussia, but it considered that of the two evils it would be better to choose the abandonment of its holdings of stock than to submit to the chagrin of failure to regain admission into the Prussian Kingdom.

"I notice that the by-laws adopted by the Trustees of the New York Life state rather conspicuously that the company will not 'purchase, hold, or grant any mortgage loans on farms,' &c. This was unnecessary, and might cause some feeling against insurance companies if it were not pretty generally understood that few of the large insurance companies make loans on farm property. The New York Life made such loans some years ago, but abandoned them. The Equitable does not make such loans. It is the usual practice, and is in no sense a discrimination against the farmers, but the business has been found to be unprofitable.

"We want our money invested in securities that can be realized on at once; and farms do not answer this requirement. Several associations that had invested in farm mortgages have gone to the wall, merely because they could not get their money when they wanted it. It is not a new policy, and it does no good, and may do harm, presenting it in this way, as if it were new."

Hudson County's Budget.

The Finance Committee of the Hudson County Freeholders, at a meeting held Friday night, filed its estimate of the appropriations needed for the fiscal year beginning Dec. 1. Although the bond redemption account is increased by $15,041.75, the Sinking Fund by $27,000, and the expense for maintaining the Hudson Boulevard and making new branches by $50,000, the committee has succeeded in making a reduction of $6,017.32 on the total expenditures as compared with the current year. As appears by a resolution subsequently adopted by the board, the total amount asked for by the committee is $967,499.88.

Has a New Picture of Gov. Voorhees.

The First Ward Republican Club of Jersey City, which on Thursday night destroyed a picture of Gov. Voorhees that hung upon its walls, has repented its action. At a meeting held Friday night a new picture of Gov. Voorhees was put in place of the old one and the club adopted resolutions declaring that the original picture had not been destroyed. They admitted, however, that the picture was taken down and that in its removal the glass was broken and the frame damaged. The resolutions conclude by declaring the club's loyalty to Gov. Voorhees and to the Republican Party.

Stern Brothers

To-morrow, in their

Misses' Dep'ts

Separate Skirts of Fine Linens and Piques, 10 to 18 yrs., at 95c / $1.59
Heretofore $2.25 to $3.95

Silk Waists of Plain & Fancy Taffetas, 14 to 18 yrs., at $2.95
Heretofore $4.98 to $7.50

Sailor and Eton Suits also Guimpe & High-neck **Dresses** of Linens, Piques and Ginghams, 3 to 14 yrs., at 98c / $1.95
Heretofore $2.25 to $4.98

Boys' Dep'ts

Washable Suits of Imported Galateas, Linens and Duck, 3 to 12 yrs., at 95c / $1.98
Heretofore $1.98 to $4.98

Sailor & Middy Suits of English Serges, 3 to 12 yrs., at $3.75
Heretofore $6.50 to $7.95

School, Golf and Three-Piece Suits of Cheviots & Cassimeres, 8 to 16 yrs., at $3.65
Heretofore $5.75 to $7.50

Stern Bros

will offer to-morrow in their

Ladies' Cloak Dep'ts

Golf Capes in many new shades, suitable for seashore or mountains, $5.95 / $8.75 / $11.95
Heretofore $8.50 to $19.75

Also a new collection of

Red Coats for golf, riding or driving, $8.75 / $13.50

Stern Bros

will place on sale Monday

150 Doz. Ladies'

Shirt Waists

of French Lawns, Scotch Madras and Batiste, with fine white embroidered and tucked lawn yokes, at 95c & $1.25
Heretofore $2.25 to $3.25

Also a choice collection of White Embroidered and Swiss Lace All-over

Waists

Stern Bros

To-morrow, Monday

An entirely new importation of high-grade

Lyons Printed Foulard Silks

36 in. wide in Navy and White, and Black & White, at 98c yd.
Actual value, $1.35

And in addition several thousand yards of this Summer's **Fancy Silks**, at 59c yd.
Formerly 75c, 98c & $1.25

West 23d St.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 15.—To-day was by far the busiest day socially thus far this season. Never before in the history of the golf club have there been so many players on the links as this afternoon.

In the early morning Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a picnic at their farm in Portsmouth, known as Oakland. Many of the guests went to Portsmouth in a four-in-hand and a break, driven by Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Robert T. Gerry, respectively, while others journeyed in an automobile, handled by Reginald Vanderbilt.

Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt joined the gathering at about 1 o'clock. There was dancing in the round pavilion close to the farm, and between the dances the guests had an opportunity to inspect one of the finest model farms in this country. Luncheon was served under the trees near the dancing pavilion, on round tables, which were hidden from the avenue by large palms from the Vanderbilt greenhouses. After the picnic the guests were driven to the golf club.

Among those present were Miss Lila Sloane, W. P. Burden, Douglas Cochran, Ernest Iselin, Miss Morton, Miss French, Frederick W. Davies, Miss Goddard, Miss Oelrichs, Miss Stone, Miss Burden, Miss Winthrop, Miss Eustis, Miss Kane, Miss Gerry, Miss Whiting, Miss Barger, Paul d'Heuteville, Miss Paulding, H. Roger Winthrop, Miss Twombly, William T. Burden, Potter Palmer, Jr., H. Palmer, Miss Maude Wetmore, Miss Taylor, and Miss Gray.

The dinners given this evening were numerous. Among those who entertained were Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. J. F. Lanier, Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. R. H. I. Goddard, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Mrs. Theodore Gibbs, Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore.

To-morrow evening Mrs. Potter Palmer will entertain at dinner in honor of her niece, Miss Grant, who will arrive for the season to-morrow morning.

Arrivals at the Cliffs Hotel include C. C. Williams, W. S. Curry, J. W. Havilland, and L. M. Haviland of New York, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Green of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Rogers of Iowa, and N. Wanbe of Tokio, Japan.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Hopkins of Worcester, Mrs. W. L. Brayton of Providence, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Phinney, Mr. and Mrs. Hammond M. Whitney, and Mrs. H. L. Perry of Boston have arrived at the Kay Street House.

The Newport Clambake Club held its annual election last Friday at the clubhouse at Easton's Point, when the following officers were elected: President—Center Hitchcock; Secretary and Treasurer—Frederick H. Paine; Executive Committee—H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., William R. Travers, H. F. Eldridge, and Louis Q. Jones. There were no new members elected, as there were no vacancies in the membership list of fifty.

Word was received here to-day that W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse has been suddenly afflicted with blindness in Europe and that he has gone to Wiesbaden, Germany, to consult an eye specialist there. It is now hardly possible that he and his family will return to Newport for the season.

T. F. Cushing and Miss Cushing have returned from Europe and are at their cottage for the season.

All the tables at the Casino grillrooms have been engaged for Sunday evening, when the first Sunday concert of the season will be given. Senator Depew is among those who will entertain at dinner there.

H. L. Dyer has sold for the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia the property known as the Peterson estate, on Bartlett Road and Cliffs Avenue, with the mansion house and other buildings, to Dr. Richard V. Mattison of Ambler, Penn.

Miss Bessie Smith is passing a few days with Miss Gammell, at Ocean Lawn.

Ex-Alderman Robert Hall, who was seriously injured in a carriage collision in New York recently, is here for the Summer.

Frederick W. Davies is the guest of Alfred G. Vanderbilt at The Breakers.

Word has been received here to the effect that Julien T. Davies is very ill, and that word has been cabled to his wife and family, who are in Europe, to return to this country.

Lawrence Godkin of New York is at the Berkeley.

F. K. Pendleton is registered at the Casino.

The naval officers gave a hop at the War College this afternoon.

Robert Goelet is the guest of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.

Mrs. Chadwick of Boston is the guest of Mrs. G. W. Wales.

The Marquis de San Vito is here for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Graham of Philadelphia and R. R. Remington of New York are at the La Forge cottage.

Dr. Nevins of Rome is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer at Beaulieu.

A victoria automobile has arrived for Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, which makes two automobiles at the Whitney villa.

Harry Lehr of Baltimore is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., at Wayside.

The Rev. Dr. Braddin Hamilton has joined Mrs. Hamilton here.

E. J. Berwind and Benjamin T. Haw have returned from New York.

Ernest Iselin, who is to accompany Alfred G. Vanderbilt round the world, arrived this evening at The Breakers.

MAZET AGENT BOOTH RELEASED

Moss Says He Has a Splendid Case Against the Police—Arrest of Henry Burr Made Public.

Orin B. Booth, the detective employed by the Mazet Investigating Committee who was arrested Friday night on a charge of being found in a disorderly house at 208 West Thirtieth Street with six colored women, one of whom he accused of stealing a marked dollar bill from him, was arraigned in the West Side Court yesterday and discharged by Magistrate Brann. Mr. Moss appeared for him. The women, who were also arrested, were fined $10 each for disorderly conduct. Booth made no complaint against the woman he accused of robbery.

Mr. Moss, when seen later, was jubilant over the experience of Booth.

"As matters have turned out," he said, "the police have put themselves in a nice hole. Mr. Booth has a splendid case against the police. Now, Mr. Booth is a Rescue Mission worker, and has been one for years. Why, last night when he met those women he was on his way to a meeting, and, as a matter of fact, after getting out of the station house he went and made arrangements for the rescue of some unfortunate girl.

"I instruct all of my men that they must keep their eyes open, and to note and report anything they see that is not right. When Booth was going down this street, the character of which he knew very well, having been working in the neighborhood for two days, he prepared himself for any emergency and marked the money in his pockets.

"When that colored woman accosted him he determined to see it through. What happened the papers have told. I am surprised that he had the courage to go into such a place alone. Why, he may never have come out alive. It shows his devotion to duty."

"Why did the policeman arrest him?" Mr. Moss was asked.

"For no reason at all," was the reply. "They say they arrested him as an inmate of the place. To be sure he was in the place when arrested, but he had gone back with the officers after complaining to them of the robbery. The fact that Mr. Booth would not make a complaint against the woman does not affect the case, for it is not our business to make complaints.

"The police had all the evidence placed in their hands, and it was their business to make complaint, yet in court not one said he had any complaint to make against the women, and fining them was altogether the idea of the Magistrate. He did not want to let the women go without being punished, and on hearing that they had been noisy he imposed the fine for disorderly conduct."

It was learned yesterday that Henry Burr, Superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, was some months ago arrested, locked up, and later discharged without the matter becoming public.

Mr. Burr went into a resort with an assistant to serve a summons upon a man who was wanted as a witness in a case of a policeman who was accused of stealing two watches from an old Scotchman, who had just come to this country. The policeman has since been dismissed from the force.

There were fifteen or twenty men in the place, and Mr. Burr, being somewhat fearful of results, waited for some time before serving the summons upon the man, who was behind the bar. The man showed no intention of leaving the place and finally the summons was served. The crowd fell upon Mr. Burr and his companion and threw them out on the street. Mr. Burr's companion, who had a police whistle, blew it, and this brought a couple of officers. When some of the offenders were pointed out they were arrested.

At the station house the Sergeant in command, after hearing the story, declared that he believed Burr and his assistant were drunk, and said: "If one of these men will make a complaint against you I will lock you up."

One of the prisoners took the hint and made a charge of intoxication, and Mr. Burr was locked in a cell. Burr's assistant was allowed to go, and he summoned Frank Moss. Before Mr. Moss arrived the Captain of the precinct came in and he saw at once that the Sergeant had made a mistake. As the charge had been entered he could not release the prisoner, but he did the next best thing, and personally obtained a bondsman for Mr. Burr. Burr declined to leave his cell, however, until some one whom he knew offered to go on his bond. He declared that if he accepted the Captain's offer he would place himself at the mercy of the men who had assaulted him. Mr. Moss reached the station house later and gave bonds for Mr. Burr. The Captain apologized for the "mistake," and the Sergeant expressed his contrition. In the police court the next day the complaint was not pressed, and Mr. Burr was allowed to go, and all knowledge of the affair was kept out of the newspapers.

At the time the assault was made, it was explained yesterday, Mr. Burr was aiding the District Attorney and Chief Devery to discover witnesses against the accused policeman. Several of the witnesses of the robbery, however, escaped from the jurisdiction of the courts, and the policeman, although indicted, could not be convicted.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Streets.

BLACK SILKS.—Our reputation for selling reliable Silk Fabrics is well known in every State and city of the Union. Fortuitous circumstances place us in a position to fill all purchases and mail orders for the following desirable weaves during the next four days, viz.:

19-inch Black Taffeta, made expressly for lining purposes, very strong - - - - - - - - - - 39c. per yard

Brilliant Black Lyons Taffeta, imported at a much higher cost - 20-inch, 55c. yard. 21-inch, 65c. yard

24-inch French Surah, soft and heavy, value 85c., at 59c. yard

21½-inch rich Black Peau de Soie, beautiful soft finish, at 95c. yd.

New designs in bright Black Corded Taffeta at - 95c. per yard

20-inch heavy lustrous Black Satin Duchesse for Skirts and waists - - - - - - - - - - - - 68c. per yard

Black small figure and Polka Dot Taffeta Brocades at 48c. yd.

COLORED SILKS Closing Sale of all Summer Silks. Prices made to effect a rapid clearance.

The Largest Sale yet of TAILOR-MADE SHIRT WAISTS

(White and Colored.) Perfect Fitting With Stitched Backs.

$1.25 and $1.35, reduced to	98c. each	$2.25 and $2.35, reduced to	$1.98 each
$1.58 and $1.75 "	$1.25 "	$2.75 and $2.98, "	$2.50 "
$1.98 and $2.10 "	$1.75 "		

GAGE ON CIVIL SERVICE.

He Replies to the Open Letter Addressed to Him by Secretary McAneny of the Reform League.

Secretary of the Treasury Gage has written a letter to the National Civil Service Reform League, which will appear in the next issue of The Independent, in reply to the open letter addressed to him by Secretary McAneny of the league, in which he makes some comments in addition to the statements made by him last Wednesday to the Washington correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES upon Mr. McAneny's letter. As regards the statement of the Secretary of the league that "since the opening of the war with Spain, the number of appointments in the Washington offices of the Treasury Department through competition under the civil service rules has been insignificant," Secretary Gage says:

"Suppose that only fourteen clerks have been drawn from the commission's eligible lists; as the Secretary of the Civil Service Reform League he [Mr. McAneny] must know that there are eligibles under the civil service law other than those whose names stand on the eligible lists of the Civil Service Commission. How many soldiers eligible for reinstatement have been restored as opportunity offered? How many transfers, under the law, have been made from other departments to the benefit of the service, affording some promotion to deserving and experienced clerks just as eligible to appointment by transfer as any of the candidates whose names are on the waiting lists of the commission? It is not worth the time to look up the data, but this I assert, that every appointment to the classified service in the Treasury Department has been made either by taking 'eligibles' from commission lists, by reinstating 'eligibles,' or by the transfer of 'eligibles'—in one of these three ways, and none other.

"The Secretary of the league confuses this question with quite another question—i. e., the appointment of temporary clerks, made necessary by the late war. These appointments have absolutely nothing to do with the question of whether or not this department has violated the civil service law, and I fail to understand the motive of the league's Secretary in reviewing them, except it be that he is put to extremes to obscure former misrepresentations which were made with precipitancy.

"Let me say that, when the act of March 31, 1898, was passed, providing for sixty-five additional clerks in this department, it contained no specific provisions as to how the appointments should be made. From that date to July 7, 1898, every appointment to the class indicated was made in strict accord with the civil service law. On July 7, 1899, however, Congress provided that these employes should be appointed without compliance with the conditions prescribed by the Civil Service act. Even after that law was passed, this department construed its provisions to mean that the appointing power could go where it wished for clerical material, barring, of course, the commission's list. Instead of resorting to the country at large for this entire temporary force, I conceived it to be my privilege, under the law, to transfer from the regular department service a number of experienced and valuable clerks. They had come into the Treasury Department in strict accord with the civil service law, and when they were transferred to the temporary roll they left vacancies which could only be filled in accordance with the civil service law."

Secretary Gage states that he believes in the principles which the Civil Service Reform League is intended to foster and protect, and that he keenly regrets that, instead of receiving sympathetic encouragement from that body, only captious criticism is accorded. Continuing, he says:

"I might with propriety inquire as to the bearing of your Secretary's statement that a son of an Assistant Secretary was appointed on the temporary roll, exempt as it was by law from the classified service. Has the fact—if it be a fact—anything to do with the observation, or the violation, of the civil service law? I respectfully submit that such evidences are a poor support to his main proposition and justify suspicion as to the sincerity of his purpose."

LOCKJAW AND ITS CAUSE.

A Specialist Says Analysis of Cartridges and Powder Used in Toy Pistols Would Be a Good Thing.

The prevalence of lockjaw in this city since the Fourth of July has led Henry Glick of 330 Seventh Avenue to address a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, in which he suggests that an investigation on the part of experienced physicians of the cartridges or caps used in toy pistols might do much to prevent the spread of the disease. Many of the recent victims of tetanus have brought on the malady by injuries resulting from the use of toy pistols. "If by experiment," says Mr. Glick, "the cause can be traced to the powder or cartridge, the remedy is at hand, and if the incubation of the germ can be checked before the alarming symptoms arise all cases of tetanus may not necessarily become fatal."

This subject was called last night to the attention of a well-known specialist on face and jaw diseases, who has treated many cases of tetanus with good effect, having studied it for many years. He said that the idea of an investigation such as that suggested by Mr. Glick seemed to him a good one, but he had not heard of any such being set on foot.

"Is there any method by which it would be likely to be done, except in the case of some individual physician sacrificing time and effort to it?" he was asked.

"No," he replied, "I don't know that there is. It certainly would be a good thing to determine just what is contained in the cartridges and powder used, for a clean instrument never causes tetanus. It is an infectious disease, and its germ is never found in maiden soil, but only in soil that has been worked.

"A man stepping on a clean knife or running a clean nail into his foot would not be in the slightest danger of tetanus. It is the rusty nail, out of some old fence or railroad tie that is coated with tetanus germs, and a splinter can produce the disease just as readily as a nail or knife. The germ is carried into the blood and all through the body, and to the fourth vent

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The New York Times.

Part Two
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NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

Is Gen. Corbin Responsible for Errors Charged to Mr. Alger?

DEMOCRATIC POLICY IN DOUBT

Republicans Think They Have a Chance in Montana, but the President's Visit There Is Doubtful.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Secretary Alger, who has again been the subject of much comment this week, and who has been occupied much of the time in denying the renewed assertions that he is to go out of the Cabinet, unquestionably dislikes the persistent disposition to induce him to retire. He has characterized some of the reports about him as "cruel," with rather more feeling than he is accustomed to show, for he is not a demonstrative person, although he is not thin-skinned. But his objection to criticism as "cruel" did not seem to touch a responsive or sympathetic chord. Some of those who noticed this characterization suggested that it was an infantile plea for a cessation of attack. No one has intimated that it was cruel to the President, yet everybody knows that the President, who is powerless to stop criticism of Gen. Alger while he continues to permit him to be a public officer, knows that if the punishment was greater than the offenses of the man are believed to deserve, would either protest in some effective way or relieve Mr. Alger from the necessity of further putting up with censure that is largely, if not altogether, directed to him in consequence of the unsatisfactory manner in which he has discharged the duties imposed upon him by the President.

Yet there are undoubted friends of the President who say that it would not add much to Alger's opportunities for leisure if he were to surrender the war portfolio, as the burden of that office has been and is now borne chiefly by Adjt. Gen. Corbin. When the Secretary left town a day or two ago, with Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn absent, no designation of any Assistant Secretary was made, yet the business of the office, with a plentiful supply of rubber signature stamps on hand, went on just as if there had never been a Secretary of War. When D. S. Lamont was Secretary of War he sometimes asked Gen. Schofield to act in his absence. He did not often impose serious duties upon Doe, who was Assistant Secretary, and he manifested just as little inclination to put the War Office in the hands of Gen. Miles as Secretary Alger is disposed to do. Of course Gen. Corbin is better acquainted with the business than Alger. It may turn out some day that he is responsible, in fact, for some of the things for which Alger is condemned. When the time comes for him to explain, he may be depended upon to do so without whimpering or stumbling.

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The decision of the President not to go to the Far West until October makes it plain that he has abandoned the projected visit to the Yellowstone Park. Before the 1st of October, usually, the snow has fallen in the park in sufficient quantities to block the roads and make traveling too difficult for pleasure. The mean altitude of the park is about 7,000 feet above the sea, and even in early September water freezes overnight in basins and pails.

The postponement of the Yellowstone visit may throw it over until after 1900, for it is not believed that such a trip will be made during a campaign. The candidate will be in demand in other places which can be visited more profitably. Still, Senator Carter, who pressed the visit upon the President, does not give up hope of having him in Montana, where he is very desirous of being to welcome home the volunteers who distinguished themselves in the Philippines. The Montana visit, if made, will be an extension of the trip to Minnesota, where the interest in the troops is intense.

Senator Carter has his personal concern in the President's appearance in Montana. Carter would like to be re-elected to the Senate. It was a Bryan State in 1896, but it has recovered somewhat from the nightmare of that year, and is not deemed beyond complete recovery by the Republicans. The war is not denounced there as severely as it is in Massachusetts, and the State is unquestionably as prosperous as it was expected to be had Bryan been chosen President. Should Mr. McKinley hold the State in 1900, it would not be at all astonishing to see a Republican majority in the Legislature, and Carter will take his chances with a Republican Legislature. Populist rule and Democratic feuds in Montana have, to a considerable extent, educated public taste against the Bryanism and Populism that have convulsed the politics of the State. Silver is still plentiful enough to make strong the cause that is the battle cry the appreciation of the price of silver, but, as only a few of the Montana people have mines, and the bulk of the population desires general prosperity, it is assumed by the Republicans that with continued activity in general business the chances for Republican success will be greater than those of either of the other parties.

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The confusion of the Democratic mind of the country as to a National policy and candidate has been illustrated here during the week. Senator J. T. Morgan and ex-Senator Pugh, both of Alabama, have made announcements, one of which has had wide publicity. Senator Morgan sees that there is likely to be a conflict before and at the National Convention of the Democratic Party over Col. Bryan. Success, and not individual success, but the predominance of the party is what he thinks the Democrats should cultivate. He is not quite sure, as some Democrats are, that Col. Bryan will command greater confidence in 1900 than he did in 1896. Therefore, in order to bring warring Democrats together, by eliminating Col. Bryan, he would be willing that the convention should meet with the idea of nominating a man of no prominence. As he suggested, a man like Polk or Pierce, both of whom made respectable Presidents. There is not much doubt that this sentiment is shared by many Southern Democrats who have not spoken it as frankly as has Mr. Morgan. Some of the Texas Democrats, who were never quite convinced that Col. Bryan was the best thing to take, would be glad of a change of remedies for chronic exclusion from the White House.

Mr. Pugh's opinions are different. He likes a fight, evidently, not so much for what is to be won as for the excitement of a conflict. He has no patience whatever with Morgan's willingness to drop a silver dogma and a dogmatic candidate in order to win. He insists that the party shall drop nothing from its platform, and that it shall keep Col. Bryan as a candidate. Not that Pugh dislikes to reap the fruits of success. He has as keen a taste for those luxuries that follow the election of a Democratic President as Morgan has, and when opportunity offered he gratified that taste. Possibly he is more willing than Morgan to admit that there is small chance to win in 1900, either with or without Bryan, and believes that acceptance of the Chicago platform and candidate will promise quite as great assurance of victory as any less radical platform and less distinguished candidate.

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In consequence of some widely circulated stories to the effect that the keepers of United States cemeteries, and particularly the cemetery at Arlington, were permitting the graves of Confederate soldiers to be neglected and to look as if the dead were without friends to care for their graves, a statement was recently authorized from the War Department in flat contradiction of the unpleasant story of neglect. Those who occasionally go to Arlington know that there was no ground for complaint against the keepers there, as the general maintenance of all graves is careful, and evidently without regard to sentiment, so far as the actual keepers are concerned. They simply pay attention to instructions to keep everything in the inclosure in the same good order. If some of the names of dead Confederates are not given, the same is true of some Union soldiers who lie in the long rows of named and unnamed dead.

But the complaint about alleged neglect of the Confederate dead buried in Arlington was less objectionable than that recently made by a writer who found fault with the appearance of the graves of the recently buried dead brought from Cuba and Puerto Rico. The writer of this complaint was himself injured in a Cuban fight, and is a forcible writer, so that his criticisms were put in rather convincing shape. He found subject for remonstrance in the rows upon rows of fresh graves showing nothing but the red Virginia earth and the litter left by the men who had spaded back the earth upon the caskets. The description was true. The condition of those graves is still about the same. It will be the same until next Fall, or even next Spring. The reason for it may be seen by anybody who will visit the cemetery to-day. With settlement helped by rain, the graves are sunken, some more, some less, and if they had been covered with sod or sown with grass seed the labor would have been wasted. With a little time the graves of all the dead of the war of 1898 will be green, and will be as eloquent of the care of the Government as the graves of the brave men who died during the war of the rebellion.

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Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith has not been long at the head of the department over which he presides, but he has succeeded in managing it without attracting to it the attention of persons who have been informed of the existence of that department in the past by the controversies of the Postmaster General with its patrons. When he entered the service he found ready for his signature some contracts for the supply of envelopes. He looked into them and did not sign, the result being a readvertisement of the wants of the Government and a contract that Mr. Smith believes was very advantageous. Coming into the service without knowledge of it, Mr. Smith was very much concerned in ascertaining whether a busy citizen, interested theoretically in all the business of the Government, could acquire a useful knowledge of its details by application. He finds that he has succeeded reasonably, but he has opinions about the needs of the department.

"It is too much to expect," said he, "that a man drafted from some other business can master the Post Office Department in all its details in a single term. If our system would permit the retention for a long term of an officer who was interested in the details of this great service, and who would be willing to retain control of it, it would be greatly to the advantage of the service and the country to retain him permanently. As it is, we go on getting new men from time to time, and when each new Postmaster General has been instructed as to the needs of the service his term ends, and a new man is introduced to be educated into the affairs with which he naturally is not at all acquainted."

This suggests the adoption, to some extent, of the practice of Great Britain of keeping what corresponds to the Postmaster General in office permanently, while the political Postmaster General changes with the changes of the Ministry. Postmaster General Smith says that he has not been troubled much with pressure for the establishment of postal savings institutions, about which Postmaster General Wanamaker was greatly concerned during his administration.

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Brig. Gen. Ainsworth, Chief of the Record and Pension Office of the War Department, is hoping to get out the last volume of the rebellion records of the Union and Confederate Armies some time next year, and the prospect for accomplishing that desirable end is excellent. He will soon address a circular to the persons entitled to receive the rebellion record that may clear up a matter that has seemed to them very mysterious, and that has given the Record and Pension Office no end of correspondence. Those who have received the volumes of the record have noticed that they were supplied with the volumes having the serial number 111, and that then the first volume of Series II. came along with the serial number 114. The impression was obtained that Nos. 112 and 113 had been lost or stolen, and the question asked most frequently was whether the missing numbers were to be sent to them. At present there are no volumes with those numbers. Under the management of a former compiler it was planned to stop the publication with No. 114. Two volumes were reserved for the index. Then it was found that an additional series was necessary, and it was begun with No. 114. When the circular is issued it will probably notify the persons entitled to receive all the volumes that the missing numbers will be reserved for the use of any matter omitted from other volumes in Series I. and that the serial numbers will be continued unbroken to the conclusion of the different series, the whole number of volumes probably reaching 131. At one time it was the intention to dispense with Series II. and III., Series II. relating to prisoners of war. That idea was abandoned upon further consideration, and the tendency to overexpansion of the two latest series was overcome, the delayed work was expedited, and much superfluous matter has been excluded, both because it was proposed to republish matter already published, and because the "padding" of the volume would delay completion of the work.

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A short time ago the Treasury dispensed with the use of time clocks to keep track of the incomings and outgoings of clerks. The day before the clocks were to be taken out a woman who was on her way home in a street car made a very public announcement of her intention to celebrate the removal of the odious check by coming down fifteen minutes late. This information was carried to the head of a division by an alert passenger, also employed in the Treasury, and the woman who had threatened was advised to postpone her celebration until there was less likelihood of observation. She was as prompt next morning as if the clocks were still on duty, and in that division the average of promptness in arriving has been maintained as well as it was before the clocks were prohibited by Congress, which in ejecting them seems to have had an idea of encouraging tardiness and slack performance of duty.

E. G. D.

WANTS POLLING PLACES CHOSEN.

Police Board Begins Making Arrangements for Election.

The Police Commissioners have adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Elections be directed to communicate with the Chairmen of the Democratic and Republican Parties, respectively, within the counties of the City of New York, and request that the Democratic Party submit to the police a place for general election in each of the even numbered election districts within the City of New York; and that the Republican Party submit to said Board of Police a place for holding the general election in each of the odd numbered election districts within the City of New York, and such places be submitted to the board not later than the 1st day of August, 1899, and upon failure upon the part of either of said parties to submit places on or before said date, the board shall make the selection without reference to that party.

The Superintendent of Elections was also directed to cause the places so submitted to be examined as to their compliance with the general election law of the State.

The Attempt at Train Wrecking.

Three boys were arrested July 6 on the charge of attempting to wreck the Congressional Express on the New Haven Road by placing a rail on the track in the Westchester yard. Another arrest was made yesterday, detectives taking into custody Charles Schatzadel, eighteen years old. Schatzadel lives at 451 Robbins Avenue. He was one of the five boys seen about the yard before the attempt to wreck the train. He declares that he left the boys before they planned the job and that he knew nothing about it. He says he went on a visit to Philadelphia the same day, and only returned Friday night. He was remanded, in the Morrisania Court, for a hearing today.

A Bride's Answer to a Magistrate.

Morris Kriegsman, thirty years old, of 315 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, and Ella Waechtler, twenty-four years old, of 406 Shore Road, New Brighton, S. I., were married by Magistrate Flammer, in the Morrisania Court, yesterday morning. The Magistrate had promised to marry them, and they had followed him to his court. The Magistrate performed the ceremony. When he got to the point of asking the bride "if she took this man to be her husband," she exclaimed, "Certainly; that's what I came here for."

St. Bartholomew's Cadets Off to Camp.

St. Bartholomew's Cadets, seventy-five strong, left the pier at the foot of East Thirty-first Street yesterday afternoon on the steamer Idlewild, to go to camp at Sands Point. The camp, where the boys will experience some of the realities of a soldier's life for the next week, will be known as Camp Greer.

THINGS HEARD IN CHICAGO

Drainage Canal to be Opened in November Despite Protests.

THE DEMOCRACY AND SILVER

Fall Festival Will Have to Get Along Without Its Stadium—Dan Coughlin Forfeits His $15,000 Bail.

CHICAGO, July 15.—What with the City of St. Louis threatening to go into the Federal courts to restrain the waters of Lake Michigan from being turned into the big drainage canal, with the commission in charge of the construction of the same in a row with the Canal Trustees, who are in charge of the other artificial channels in the State and at outs with several sets of contractors, who are behind with their work, the prospects for opening that great sewer during the present year have been decidedly unsatisfactory for a few weeks past. But it is now given out that the canal will be ready to receive the flow of water in November, and that it will be in full operation before Congress meets, a fact which will materially decrease any efforts the people of St. Louis may make against it. Settling the differences with the contractors and with the Canal Trustees were expensive, as they will aggregate, in one way or other, nearly $300,000.

If the completion of the canal had been delayed until the opening of Congress there is no question that St. Louis would have sought to introduce a bill that would have hindered and delayed and perhaps permanently estopped the use of the big ditch, for which the people of the sanitary district have paid no less than $30,000,000. So, in order to forestall St. Louis the Drainage Board obtained permission from Secretary of War Alger to open the canal before Dec. 1, and they think the sums they are now compelled to pay the contractors, although high for the work to be done, cheap for the delay it will head off and for securing the use of the canal promptly.

With the canal in operation, the Commissioners believe it will be demonstrated that much of the opposition that now exists in the valleys of the Illinois and Mississippi will vanish. It was definitely settled Wednesday, after two days of hard work, that the ditch will positively be ready to have the water turned on in November, and there is not much fear expressed that St. Louis will be able to make much headway in its opposition in the courts.

FALL FESTIVAL TROUBLES.

The Stadium, which is to furnish such a great feature of the annual Fall festival, is still without a home, and there has been so much bitterness of feeling generated over the selection of a site for it that it would not be surprising to many if the big building is dispensed with for the present year.

When the City Council adjourned for the Summer months last week it was an almost foregone conclusion that the Stadium was to go to the West Side. The people of the North Side, who were supposed to be in the lead, were naturally disappointed when the Council, through the efforts of West Side aldermen, got in a large majority, refused to grant permission for lines of transportation to be laid to the site selected on the North Side. The West Side was then offered the building if it could offer a satisfactory site and raise about $50,000. Its citizens raised over half of this sum without making any great effort, and the Commissioners of the West Side park system promptly voted the use of a part of Garfield Park for the purpose.

All seemed smooth sailing, as most property owners on the West Side and in the vicinity were more than ready to sign for the proposition. The site was near the section where the horses used to run before a bloody triple tragedy in Garfield Park Race Track practically put an end to that sport within the limits of Chicago. That property belongs to Judge Lambert Tree, a North Side man, and, perhaps on account of his own division of the city being slighted, he announced, just at the time the hopes of the West Side promoters were at their highest pitch, that, as the largest owner of real estate in the district, he would positively refuse to give his sanction to the building of the coveted structure near his property. The ambitious West Side men tried to find another site, but finally gave it up altogether.

This narrowed the contest down to the North and South Sides once more, with the chances in favor of the old site where the former Coliseum stood. But the City Council has been asked to hold a special session to give the North Side another show. All that is needed is a transportation line or lines to the site selected there. In general way, the North Side would be much the more convenient, being so much nearer to the down-town district.

Meanwhile the claim is being pressed in the papers, or some of them, that no great building intended to care for thousands of persons must be run up in a hurry and made a death and danger trap. Chicago will, however, soon have another large hall for entertainments on the former site of the Libby Prison.

MAYOR'S POLITICAL BELIEF.

The politicians, and especially those of the Democratic persuasion, are looking eagerly forward to the meeting of the National Committee, to be held here next week. Quite a full attendance of members is looked for, and, besides, Mr. Bryan and many of his most stanch friends will be on hand. A great side feature of the meeting will be the gathering in the Auditorium. This is being managed, in the main, by ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld and his lieutenants, but Mr. Altgeld will not be one of the speakers. The entente between himself and Mr. Harrison is so badly strained that it is practically agreed that there would not be room enough for them both on the same platform. Mr. Altgeld's views on the silver question need no rehearsing, although there is not such a positive certainty as to Mayor Harrison's opinions on the same subject. So, while the meeting is to be, to all purposes, managed by the Altgeld contingent, a special invitation will be extended to Mr. Harrison. The hope of the managers is that they will be able to hear from him unequivocally on the subject of free silver. But it is predicted that the young executive will not accept an invitation so palpable in its purposes. And still no one is to be found who will say that Mr. Harrison is not all sound on the Chicago platform of 1896 except the real rabid Altgeld partisans. But as a matter of truth, he has not been saying much on that or any other subject that is not strictly a local issue. The local issue is the young Mayor's strong point.

THE SUMMER EXODUS.

Chicago people are taking more and more to the Summer vacation idea, and it is said that a greater number of homes will be closed for the Summer months than ever before in the history of the town. The dark and forbidding shutters which form so extensive a feature of the heated term in New York and other large Eastern cities have heretofore been almost unknown in Chicago, but this year there are a number of homes closed up tight. More Western people are seeking the breezes of the seashore for long periods than ever before, but the principal increase is of out-of-towners to those who have established "cottages" near the lakes in Michigan and Wisconsin. The Summer cottage referred to in this connection is rather primitive, compared with the same sort of establishment known in the East. But in one point they excel, and that is in their mosquito-proof qualities. The Jersey mosquito joke is almost as popular in the West as it is on its native heath, but, as a matter of fact, when it comes down to persistency and general and invading curiousity, the mosquito that buzzes around the lake regions of the Northwest is more penetrating and powerful than the Jersey article. The ordinary bar will not prove a barrier to it, and the only netting at all popular is the mental one.

LIEUT. PAGUE'S TRAGIC END.

The death, evidently by his own will, of Lieut. S. S. Pague, formerly of the Fifteenth Infantry, United States Army, was one of the late interesting stories of the city. It was Pague who attempted to shoot Col. Crofton, at Fort Sheridan, one of the incidents of scandal that resulted in the transfer of that regiment from the fort, which is the favorite of all the posts of the army. Just previous to the shooting Pague had been disciplined for overindulgence in liquor, and, returning to his home, found his Colonel paying a visit to his wife. The shooting resulted in the discharge of Pague from the service, and all the efforts of his friends failed to secure him another trial, even during the troublous days of the war with Spain. He was a splendid physical specimen, and had a knack in a literary way that he tried to turn into a means of livelihood, without any great measure of success, and when death came he was practically one of the derelicts of the great city. The cheap hotel at which he died was at one time a palatial gambling house, and the passing away of Lieut. Pague was not the first taste it had had of the tragedy of life. His death has recalled the incidents in which he figured to his misfortune, and public sentiment does not harshly proclaim that he alone was to blame.

"PROMINENT" CITIZEN DISAPPEARS.

Dan Coughlin, the former city detective who was once sent to the penitentiary for complicity in the death of Dr. Cronin, and who is now under indictment on a charge of conspiracy and attempted jury bribing, is missing, and his bail of $15,000 has been declared forfeited. Moreover, bills describing him have been sent in all directions, asking for his detention. His failure to respond for trial has led many, even of those who are most conservative in such matters, to feel that Coughlin did not profit by his former rather thrilling experiences in the criminal courts. The State's Attorney is, on account of Coughlin's failure to face the music, more impressed than ever with a belief that it will not be impossible to eventually get in touch with the men who have been systematically furnishing the funds for use in the manipulation of juries. Coughlin's bartender, Armstrong, is also absent, making in all three men who are keeping out of the reach of the courts on account of charges of jury bribing within the last eight months. It seems hardly possible that a man who attained as much fame or notoriety, or whatever it may have been, as Coughlin did in the Cronin case will be long able to keep out of the clutches of the minions of the law. On account of his disappearance, the charges against him have assumed more importance than they enjoyed when they were first preferred.

R. B. P.

FIRE IN A GREENPOINT MILL.

Dwellers in Houses Near by, Overcome by Smoke, Had to be Helped Out.

A fire from an unknown cause did damage to the extent of more than $10,000 yesterday in the large planing and molding mill of John Fallon, at 665 and 667 Manhattan Avenue, Greenpoint. These buildings were only part of the plant. The plant itself has a frontage of more than 200 feet on Manhattan Avenue, and has been established for more than thirty years. All around it are thickly populated tenement dwellings, and particularly in the rear, where the houses all front on Lorimer Street.

Policeman Rudden of the Greenpoint Avenue Station, while passing the mill shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday morning, discovered the fire, and after turning in an alarm, roused the inmates of the surrounding tenement dwellings. The smoke from the fire was so dense that it affected many of the occupants of the apartments. Some of them were so overcome that they had to be helped out of their homes.

The flames spread to a two-story frame extension in the rear of the mill and to a three-story brick building at 661 and 663 Manhattan Avenue. Two additional alarms of fire were turned in, and on the arrival of additional apparatus the fire was prevented from spreading beyond the three buildings. Mr. Fallon placed his loss at $10,000, and the firm of Gaites, Peace & Co., at Nos. 661 and 663, at $1,000.

BICYCLE THIEF CAUGHT.

His Poor Riding Excited the Suspicion of a Policeman.

A young man rode a woman's bicycle through Third Avenue, past the corner of Fourteenth Street, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. At the corner stood Policeman Pitcho of the Fifth Street Station. He noticed that the bicyclist was not much of a rider, and wobbled considerably. When half way down the block between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets the young man turned and looked back at the policeman. This aroused Pitcho's suspicion, and he called to the rider to halt.

Instead the bicyclist pedaled all the harder. Pitcho gave chase. He threw his nightstick at the man on the wheel. It missed its mark, but the noise it made striking the cobblestones reached the ears of Policemen Geisler and Burke. The latter ran through Twelfth Street to Third Avenue, while the former came up Third Avenue. The three patrolmen surrounded the bicyclist, and as one of them was about to seize him the young man put his hand toward his right hip pocket. A blow from a policeman's club prevented him from reaching his pocket, and in another instant he was a prisoner.

In his hip pocket the policemen found a new fourteen-inch jimmy, on one end of which was stamped the name "William Schmitt." The young man and the wheel were taken to the Fifth Street Station, where the prisoner described himself as Joseph Cohen, eighteen years old, a baker. He refused to give his address. The prisoner admitted that he had stolen the wheel. He would not say where he got it.

In the pockets of the prisoner were found two letters in one envelope. One was addressed to I. L. Gibbs, 136 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, and the other to Louis Gibbs, 174 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street. Magistrate Zeller, in the Yorkville Court, remanded Cohen until this morning.

CAR STABLES REPORTED SOLD.

Metropolitan May Have Bought Park and Madison Avenue Properties.

It was reported yesterday that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company had acquired from the New York and Harlem Railroad Company the car stable property on the east side of Park Avenue between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets and also that covering the block front on the west side of Madison Avenue between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth Streets. Both properties have been under lease to the purchasing company for several years. These leases expired on July 1, and at the same time options of purchase held by the Metropolitan people also ran out. None of the officials of either company could be found yesterday who would say positively whether the properties had changed hands. One of the attorneys for the Metropolitan Company, however, confirmed the fact in regard to the expiration of the option, and intimated that the purchase was undoubtedly a fact. Whether any change in either of the properties is contemplated could not be learned.

The Madison Avenue stables front 204.4 feet on the avenue and 220 feet on both Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth Streets. The Fourth Avenue property occupies the entire block bounded by Fourth and Lexington Avenues, Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, with the exception of three lots at the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Thirty-second Street.

The neighborhood around the Madison Avenue property has been within the last two or three years the centre of considerable speculating and building, and the report of the purchase of the stables by the Metropolitan Company may have a depressing effect upon values in that district. It is intimated, however, that the company can ill afford to use such valuable land for a car shed and will in the near future embark in a little real estate speculation of its own by reselling the lots.

Wind Velocity at High Altitudes.

BAYONNE, N. J., July 15.—By means of a balloon it was discovered yesterday that the difference between the wind velocity on the surface and at a high altitude was great. William A. Eddy sent up his third balloon to determine the wind velocity. It left the earth at 7:36 P. M., and was found at Brady's Lake, near Fort Wadsworth, nine minutes later, after having traveled four miles. This is at the rate of about twenty-seven miles an hour. At the Weather Bureau in New York the wind velocity registered at the same time was eleven to fourteen miles an hour. This demonstrates, it is said, that the wind velocity at a high altitude can be depended upon to foretell the approach of a storm. The balloon ascended to a height of 2,300 feet.

COLONIES OF THE DUTCH

Successful Management of Their Densely Populated Islands.

MANY LIBERTIES ALLOWED

Thirty Thousand Hollanders in Java Dominate the 25,000,000 Native Javanese—The Dutch System.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, July 4.—In governing its new possessions in the Far East the United States has much to learn from the Dutch, who have long since solved the problem of how successfully to rule a Crown colony. It certainly is a matter for wonder that the little Dutch people should be able to maintain their authority over the 35,000,000 inhabitants of the East Indies. The question has often been asked how the 30,000 Hollanders of Java could dominate the 25,000,000 native Javanese, and how a handful of officials can govern the densest population in the world. (10,496 inhabitants per square mile.)

The secret of the successful Dutch system is to be found in the liberal régime adopted by the home Government. This régime is diametrically opposite to the colonial systems of other European powers. The absolute respect for all native customs and traditions is the secret of Holland's success in the East Indies.

In connection with the Dutch Indies, the work recently published by M. Jules Leclercq, "Un Séjour dans l'Ile de Java," is of prime importance, being the first complete work on Java published for many years. M. Leclercq gives a detailed account of his various expeditions in Java, with descriptions of the natives, their customs, and manner of living. By far the most interesting chapter of the work is, however, the one devoted to the Dutch colonial system of government. M. Leclercq begins by saying that, when, after his return from Java, he was asked by the Dutch people what he considered of most striking interest in the colony, he felt inclined to answer that the most wonderful fact, in his opinion, was that the Dutch should have been able to remain in possession of the island. And M. Leclercq is not far wrong.

When the English gave back Java to the Dutch in 1816 it is probable that they were unaware of the fact that they were giving up the finest colony in the world. As England is not in the habit of relinquishing conquered territory, it is doubtful if she would have returned Java to the Dutch—as she did after Waterloo, out of gratitude to Holland—had she known what great natural wealth the island contained.

The executive power of the Dutch Indies is placed in the hands of a Governor General, who resides at Batavia, the capital of Java. This Governor General wields practically absolute power. He is Commander in Chief of the colonial army and navy, and exercises supreme control over the various departments of the Government. He declares war and concludes treaties of peace and of commerce with the natives. He makes all appointments in the colonial army and civil service. He has the power of pardon; and no sentence of death can be carried out without his consent. One of his most important duties is the protection of the natives. He may, if he deems it advisable, expel any foreigner from Dutch territory. In fact the representative of the Crown is invested with absolute power and is really King of the Dutch East Indies.

There is it is true, under him an Executive Council, consisting of a Vice President and of four members, but this is merely a deliberative body, whose advice the Governor General asks, without being compelled to follow it.

HOW JAVA IS GOVERNED.

The Island of Java is divided into twenty-two provinces; at the head of each of these is a "resident" appointed by the Governor. These officials, who have been trained at Delft or at the University of Leyden, are highly educated, capable men, who have passed special examinations, drawn up by the Minister of Colonies. The real duty of these residents consists in concealing their authority, by giving the native Princes the illusion of power and the people the conviction of relative independence. Under the "residents," who are all Dutch, come the "regents," who are all natives, and often of princely birth. The natives are placed under the power of the regents.

The "residents" are considered as kind of "elder brothers" of the regents; in this capacity they give "good advice," and it is in this manner, a most pleasing one to the natives, that the island is governed.

The "regent," moreover, enjoys a number of compensations attached to his office. Everything that can dazzle the multitude is given him. He has a luxurious Asiatic Court, is better paid than the "resident," and has the right of precedence over all public officials, excepting his "elder brother." The regent is always chosen from among the nobles who governed the province before the Dutch conquest. Under him is a "wedono," a district chief, likewise a man of noble birth, chosen by the natives, under approval of the resident.

Instead of following the example of other European nations, and doing away with the language of the natives, the Dutch have found it a better policy to learn the language of their East Indian subjects. This, in Java, is a somewhat complicated matter, for there are four dialects in the island, each with a language of its own—Malays, Soendanese, Javanese, and Madoerese. Many "residents" in Java are obliged to speak these four languages fluently.

But, to give the Javanese still more the illusion of their semi-independence, the Dutch, besides the native chiefs of the various provinces, have also retained the Emperor of Soerakarta. This monarch rules over a small empire, that of Vostenlanden, the area of which is about one-fifteenth of the entire island, last vestige of the once powerful Kingdom of Mataram. The territory of Vorstenlanden is divided into two districts, governed respectively by the Emperor of Soerakarta and by his Sultan. Formerly the Vorstenlanden country formed but one province. But at the end of the last century the Emperor Hameng-Koe, unable to quell a Chinese insurrection, called upon the Dutch for assistance. Shortly after the insurrection had been put down by the Dutch troops, the Emperor's brother claimed half of the empire for himself.

The Dutch were then asked to act as arbiters between the two brothers, and settled the matter in a manner most advantageous to themselves by dividing this powerful native State into two kingdoms. Of these, the larger was given to the Emperor and the smaller to his brother. It is from these two Princes that the present Emperor and Sultan are descended. The Emperor is looked upon as the Sultan's "elder brother."

SULTAN KNEELED TO EMPEROR.

In this connection, a typical anecdote is related of the clever method of Dutch colonial government. Formerly the two sovereigns, Emperor and Sultan, had an annual interview at Gavan, near Djokjakarta. This meeting took place with great pomp, and the Sultan paid his respects to his feudal lord by removing his sandals and kneeling before him. But as this ceremony brought together a large number of natives, the Dutch thought it prudent to put an end to it.

For this purpose they persuaded the Sultan that it was beneath the dignity of a really independent Prince to kneel before any human being. Consequently, at the next annual fête, the Sultan refused to go through the traditional custom, and treated the Emperor as an equal, not a superior. Deeply offended, the Emperor smothered the insult, but that meeting put an end to the annual interviews between the two Princes. Thus the Dutch achieved their purpose.

The population of Java consists of 25,000,000, divided as follows: 24,500,000 natives, Javanese, Madoerese, and Soendanese; 260,000 Chinese, 50,000 Europeans, 17,000 Arabs, and 3,000 Japanese.

The foreign trade of Java is of great importance. Naturally, the principal importing country for Javanese products is Holland; then follow British India, China, and the United States. The chief exports are coffee, sugar, tobacco, indigo, spices, and swallows' nests.

The Javanese roads are, perhaps, the finest in the world. They are all highways, built by the Government at the beginning of the present century, and are divided off into two portions, one for cattle and heavy traffic, the other for ordinary traffic. The first railroad on the island was inaugurated in 1534 between Batavia and Buitenzorg. Since then several other railways have been built, from the coast to the interior of the island.

The first European conquerors of Java and the East Indian Islands were the Portuguese. In the sixteenth century they had the commercial monopoly of all the products from these islands. For many years the Dutch went to Lisbon for all the East Indian products which they required. But when Philip II., King of Spain, annexed Portugal, he decided to revenge himself upon his former Dutch subjects by closing all the ports of the peninsula to them. The Dutch then decided to go to the East Indies themselves. It was, however, necessary to find the ocean route, the secret of which the Portuguese carefully kept to themselves. After two unsuccessful attempts in 1594 and 1596, Capt. Cornelis Houtman succeeded in buying some Portuguese maps, and thus ascertained the true route around the cape. A Dutch East Indian Company was at once formed by ten merchants of Amsterdam. From that time on the trade relations between Holland and the Indies increased rapidly. Later on the Dutch Government was obliged to intervene to protect Dutch colonists from the Portuguese; and thus, in time, Java and the adjoining islands came into the possession of Holland.

Mr. Leclercq's work is illustrated with various typical scenes from Javanese life, and specimens of natives, among them the Emperor of Soerakarta.

BRADFORD COLT DE WOLF.

CIGARETTES KILLED OLD JIM.

Jersey City Cat Could Not Survive in Room with Men Smoking Them.

Jim always hated cigarettes, so all who knew him say. He was a Maltese cat. James McDonald, the sexton of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, on Baldwin Avenue, Jersey City Heights, who was Jim's master, says that the cat lived with him twenty-three years. Jim's death a few days ago is attributed by Sexton McDonald to cigarettes.

Jim's eyesight had failed some, but he could see well enough to catch a mouse. Some young men who were smoking in a rear room of McDonald's store on a recent evening closed the door, and all smoked cigarettes vigorously for the purpose of having fun with Jim.

The old cat immediately sniffed the odor, and made frantic efforts to find an exit, but his tormentors disregarded his piteous meows. Finally Jim lay down under a table, and his crying ceased. When a young man went to blow smoke into Jim's face Jim was dead. McDonald is sure that it was the cigarettes that killed his old pet.

OBJECT TO KHAKI UNIFORMS.

Bellevue Employes Dissatisfied with Their New Suits.

The first Bellevue attendant to don the new uniform prescribed by the Charities Commissioners made a brief appearance yesterday. The jeers and guying of his fellow-workers were more than the man could stand, and he fled to his room to remove the uniform.

There is great dissatisfaction among the employes who have been designated to wear the canvas suits, and it manifested itself particularly yesterday, the day appointed by the Commissioners for the employes to put on the suits.

The blue and khaki suits are at the hospital awaiting claimants. Gatemen, stretcher carriers, ambulance drivers, orderlies, attendants, and stablemen are required to wear the khaki suits, while all men doing clerical work and all holding executive positions appear in the blue. Each man is required to have two suits, each costing $7.50, and some of the men do not receive more than $10 per month.

THE MOLINEUX CASE.

It Will Be Continued To-morrow Before the Grand Jury.

The case of Roland B. Molineux, charged with causing the death of Katherine J. Adams, will be continued before the Grand Jury to-morrow. It was stated at the District Attorney's office yesterday that the consideration of the case would not take as much time as when presented to the two previous Grand Juries, on account of the elimination of a large amount of testimony.

It is said that the testimony of handwriting experts will be limited to three witnesses. Two of these, Carvalho and Kinsley, testified before the jury Thursday, and the third expert is to be called to corroborate Expert Kinsley's testimony. The enlarged photographs of the handwriting exhibits in the case, which were made by Dr. Lederle of the Health Board, will be in the Grand Jury room for examination by the jurors during the investigation.

The principal witness before the jury to-morrow will be H. C. Cornish, to whom Molineux is alleged to have mailed the poison which afterward caused the death of Mrs. Adams. A subpœna was issued for him yesterday to secure his attendance at to-morrow's session. In addition to his testimony it is expected the jury will examine the minutes of the last trial of Molineux and consider other evidence. On Tuesday a number of witnesses will be examined, and it is considered possible that all the evidence in the case will be disposed of by Tuesday night.

ADVENTURES OF A GOAT RIG.

The Motor Power Blocks a Trolley Car for Five Minutes.

James Donohue, twelve years old, of Grove and Seventeenth Streets, Jersey City, owns a pet goat. Its name is William. The boy yesterday conceived the idea of breaking William to harness. The boy thought it great fun, but William didn't. When he found himself hitched to a small wagon he kicked.

Young Donohue attempted to cure his kicking by a liberal application of a small whip. Then William ran away. Before he had gone a block the Donohue goat rig ran into a peddler's wagon. After that Donohue had no wagon. He lay sprawling on the street, and the goat went ambling along the North Hudson County Railway track until it met a trolley car.

The goat condescended to stop, but it would not get off the track. The motorman brought the car to a standstill. Then he tried to induce William to abandon his right of way, but William closed his ears to moral suasion.

Then the motorman resorted to a switch iron, but five minutes of patient and industrious prodding with that handy weapon produced no effect on William. He would not budge. The delayed passengers cheered the goat and laughed at the motorman until he lost his temper.

Then the motorman took the goat by one horn and the tail and lifted him to one side of the track. Then William skeltered away into a swamp, and young Donohue and his friends spent a vigorous half-hour in catching him.

TO REVIEW TAX ASSESSMENTS.

Thirteen Writs Issued to Corporations and Individuals.

Thirteen writs of certiorari were issued by Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, yesterday to corporations and individuals who desire the assessments placed on their real and personal property by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments to be reviewed on the ground that they are too high. All the writs are returnable on Monday, Oct. 2, when the courts will resume business.

The Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad Company complains that its realty in Brooklyn has been assessed at $800,000 instead of $435,730. Edward H. Van Ingen says his property at 1,352 to 1,360 Broadway, 103 to 111 West Thirty-sixth Street, and 617 to 623 Sixth Avenue has been assessed at $750,000, which is $200,000 more than the assessment of 1898. He also alleges that the Commissioners have admitted they were mistaken in several of the first assessments, and mentions the Casino, the assessment on which was reduced from $615,000 to $450,000, and the Empire Theatre, where the assessment was reduced to $260,000 from $300,000.

The New York, Brooklyn and Manhattan Beach Railway Company claims that the assessments on its Brooklyn property should be reduced from $880,000 to $493,475, and its real estate in Queens from $80,000 to $

SPAIN HONORS VELASQUEZ

Tercentenary of the Famed Painter of the King's Court.

THE CELEBRATION AT MADRID

Gossip from the Art Galleries of the Spanish Capital — Velasquez "The King of Painters."

Foreign correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

MADRID, June 19.—The death of Castelar is said to be the first unifying force that has acted upon Spain since the war. Although the royal house held aloof and certain Jesuit organs foamed ridicule and abuse, there has been a remarkable unanimity in the mourning and a wholesome renewal of national pride in the contemplation of Castelar's genius and character. Still the daily paper brings accounts of new veladas in his honor, now in seashore Corunna of Phœnician foundation and Invincible Armada memory, now in Tarragona, with its Etruscan traditions and frowning heaps of Roman ruins, now under shadow of the Moorish walls and tower of Lorca; but of late these notices are pushed into inside corners by the columns upon columns in commemoration of Velasquez.

Again the national chord is touched and the Spanish heart thrilled with the sense of Spanish glory. In the Museo del Prado Spain does not surrender to the United States. While we were nailing wolves' heads on Barnstable meeting houses—having no Gothic cathedrals at hand—and fighting the forest with axe and hoe, the Court painter of Philip IV. was swiftly coloring those canvases which, after 300 years, remain the delight and the despair of art.

The celebration, as planned, was comparatively simple, but enthusiasm has so grown with what it fed upon that various impromptus have enriched the homage. The Knights of Santiago held the first place upon the programme, for into that high and exclusive order the artist had won entry by special grace of Philip IV. Even Spain has been affected by the modern movement for the destruction of traditions, and certain erudite meddlers, who have been delving in the State archives, declare that there is no truth in the following story, which, nevertheless, everybody has to tell.

LEGEND OF VELASQUEZ

The legend runs that Velasquez became a Knight of St. James by a royal compliment to the painter of "Las Meninas." This picture, which seems no picture, but life itself, eternizes a single instant of time in the palace of Philip IV., that one instant before the fingers of the little Infanta have carved about the cup presented by her kneeling maid, before the half-awakened, grand old mastiff has decided to growl remonstrance under the teasing foot of the pretty dwarf, before the reflected face of King and Queen have glided from the mirror, that fleeting instant while yet the courtier passing down the gallery into the garden, turns on the threshold for a farewell smile, while yet the green velvet sleeve of the second dwarf, ugliest of all pet monsters, brushes the fair silken skirts of the daintiest of ladies-in-waiting, while yet the artist, so much more royal than royalty, flashes his dark-eyed glance upon the charming group.

But if Velasquez looks prouder than a King, Philip proved himself here no uninspired painter. Asked if he found the work complete, the monarch shook his head, and, catching up the brush, marked the red cross of St. James on the pictured breast of the artist. So says the old wives' tale. At all events, in this way or another, the honor was conferred, with the result that on the three hundredth birthday of Velasquez Dukes and Counts and Marquises flock to the church of Las Señoras Comendadoras, where the antique Gregorian mass is chanted for the repose of their comrade's soul.

By the latest theology, the "Master of all God Workmen" would not have waited for this illustrious requiem before admitting the painter to "an aeon or two" of rest, but the Knights of Santiago have not yet accepted Kipling as their Pope.

THE NEW VELASQUEZ GALLERY.

On the afternoon of this same June 6 the Sala de Velasquez was inaugurated in the Museo del Prado, taking, with additions, the room formerly known as the Sala de la Reina Isabel, long the Salon Carré of Madrid, where Raphaels, Titians, Del Sartos, Durers, Van Dycks, Correggios, and Rembrandts kept the Spanish masters company. Doric and halls were adorned in honor of the occasion, a bust of Velasquez, embowered in laurels, myrtles, and roses, was placed midway in the Long Gallery, fronting the door of his own demesne; but the crown of the fiesta consisted in the new and far superior arrangement of his pictures.

The royal family and chief nobility, the Ministers of Government, the Diplomatic Corps, and delegations of foreign artists made a brilliant gathering.

The address, pronounced by an eminent critic, reviewed what are known as the three styles of Velasquez. Never was a lecture more fortunate, for this Museo, holding as it does more than half the extant works of the great realist, with nearly all his masterpieces, enabled the speaker to illustrate every point from the original paintings. A rain of aristocratic poems followed, for a Spaniard is a lyrist born, and turns from prose to verse as easily as he changes his cuffs. These Dukes of Parnassus and Counts of Helicon did homage to the painter in graceful stanzas, not without, many an allusion to the trouble present. If only, as one sonneteer suggested, the soldiers of "Las Lanzas" had marched out from their great gilt frame and gone against the foe! A programme of old-time music was rendered, and therewith the Sala de Velasquez was declared open.

To this, as to all galleries and monuments under State control, the public was invited free of charge for the week to come. The response was appreciative, gentility, soldiery, ragamuffins, bevies of schoolgirls with notebooks and families of foreigners with opera glasses grouping themselves in picturesque variety, day after day, before the art treasures of Madrid, while beggars sat in joyful squads on the steps of the museums, collecting the fees which the doorkeepers refused.

A WEEK OF FESTIVITIES.

During these seven days artistic and social festivals in honor of Velasquez abounded, not only in Madrid, but throughout Spain. Palma must needs get up, with photographs and the like, a Velasquez exposition, and Seville, insisting on her mother rights, must arrange a belated funeral, with mass and sermon and a tomb of laurels and flowers, surmounted by brushes, palette, and the cloak and helmet of the Order of Santiago. Here in the capital the Circulo de Bellas Artes sumptuously breakfasted the artists from abroad.

The dainties were spiced with speeches, guitars, ballet, gypsy songs and dances, congratulatory telegrams, and a letter posted from Parnassus by Don Diego himself.

Two valuable new books on Velasquez suddenly appeared in the shop windows, and such periodicals as La Ilustracion, Blanco y Negro, La Vida Literaria, and El Nuevo Mundo vied with one another in illustrated numbers, while even the one-cent dailies came out with specials devoted to Velasquez biography and criticism. The Academy of San Fernando rendered a musical programme of Velasquez date, the Queen Regent issued 500 invitations to an orchestral concert in the Royal Palace illustrating the development of Spanish music through the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, and there was talk, which failed to fructify, of a grand masquerade ball, where the costumes should be copied from the Velasquez paintings and the dances should be those stepped by the court of Philip IV.

UNVEILING OF THE STATUE.

The closing ceremony of the week was the unveiling of the new statue of Velasquez. Paris owes to Fremiot an equestrian statue of the painter, who, like Shakespeare in his Paris statue, is made to look very like a Frenchman, but the horse is of the most spirited Spanish type. A younger Velasquez, wrought by Susillo, may be seen in Seville, at home among the orange trees, and the Palacio de la Biblioteca y Museos Nacionales in Madrid shows a statue from the hand of Garcia. Still another, an arrogant, striding figure, stands in the studio of Benliure, ready for its journey to the Paris exposition. This tercentenary statue, by Marinas, is also true to that haughty look of Velasquez. It represents him seated, brush and palette in hand, the wind lifting from his ears those long, clustering falls of hair, as if to let him hear the praises of posterity. Little he cares for praises! That artist's look sees nothing but his task.

The unveiling took place late last Wednesday afternoon, in front of the Museo del Prado, where the statue stands. A turquois sky and a light breeze puts all the world in happy humor. The long façade of the museo was hung with beautiful tapestries. Handsome medallions bore the names of painters associated in one way or another with Velasquez—Herrera el Viejo, his first master in Seville; Pacheco, his second Sevillian teacher, and also his father-in-law; Luis Tristan, strong in chiaroscuro, for whom he had an enthusiastic admiration; El Greco, that most startling mannerist, whose penetrating portraiture of faces, even whose extraordinary effects in coloring were not without influence on the younger man; Lurbaran, his almost exact contemporary, enamored no less than Velasquez himself of the new realism emanating from the great and terrible Ribera; Murillo, whose developing genius the favored Court painter, too high-hearted for envy, protected and encouraged, and Alonzo Cano, the fire-tempered artist of Granada, to whom, too, Velasquez was friend and benefactor.

Spanish colors and escutcheons were everywhere. In decorated tribunes sat the royal family and the choicest of Madrid society, with the members of the Circulo de Bellas Artes, who were the hosts of the day, and distinguished guests from the provinces and abroad. Señor Romero y Robledo, as President of the Society of Fine Arts, welcomed the Queen, closing his brief address with the following words: "Never, Señora, will your exalted sentiments be able to blend with those of the Spanish people in a nobler bond than this, commemorating him who is forever a living national glory and receives enthusiastic testimony of admiration from all the civilized world." Their Majesties drew upon the cords, the two silken banners parted, and the statue was revealed to the applauding multitude.

While the royal group congratulated the sculptor, the Ambassadors of Austria and Germany laid magnificent wreaths, fashioned with a due regard to the colors of their respective nations, at the feet of Velasquez.

The eminent French artists Carolus Duran and Jean Paul Laurens bore a crown from their seething patria, and delighted the audience by declaring that "the painter of the Spanish King was himself the king of painters." Nothing has gladdened Spain more than the presence and praises of these two famous Parisians; the reverence of Madrid for Paris is profound. The tributes of Rome and London excited far less enthusiasm. Still more wreaths, and more and more were deposited by a procession of delegates from the art societies of all Spain, headed by Seville, the bands playing merrily meanwhile, until that stately form of bronze seemed to rise from out a hill of laurels, ribbons, and flowers.

A TREASURE HOUSE OF ART.

This is the first Velasquez celebration which has had universal recognition. The painter was hardly known to Europe at large until the day of Ferdinand VII., who was inspired to send the pictures from the royal palaces, all those accumulated treasures of the Austrian monarchs and the art-loving Philip V., to the empty building, designed for a Natural History Museum, in the Prado. This long, low edifice is now one of the most glorious shrines of art in the wide world.

It is a collection of masterpieces, showing the splendors that are rather than the processes by which they came to be. There is only one Fra Angelico, but there are ten Raphaels and four times as many Titians. In the Netherlands, no less than in Italy, the Spanish sway gathered rich spoils. There are a score of Van Dycks, three-score of those precious little canvases by Teniers, while as for Rubens, he blazes in some sixty-four Christian saints, heathen goddesses, and human sinners, all with a strong family resemblance.

But although the Italian and Flemish schools are so magnificently represented here, the wealth of Spanish painting is what overwhelms the visitor. Here are four rooms filled with the works of Goya, whose bones, by the way, arrived in Madrid from France for final sepulture a few days ago. Little more heed was paid to this advent than to that of the United States Ambassador, who, it may be noted, was not presented to the Queen until the Velasquez jubilee was well over. But as for Goya, this unnoised entry serves him right, for he, whom De Amicis has called "the last flame-colored flash of Spanish genius," used, during his later life, to make the long journey from Bordeaux to Madrid every week for no other purpose than to gloat upon the Sunday bullfight, coming and going without speech or handshake, only a pair of fierce, bloodthirsty eyes. This famous Aragonese painted bullfights, battles, executions, and Inquisition tortures with blacks that make one shudder and reds that make one sick. He painted the brutal side of pleasure as well as of pain, filling broad canvases with dancing, feasting peasants—canvases that smell of wine and garlic and all but send out a roar of drunken song and laughter.

Goya lived in the day of Charles IV., whose Court painter he was and against whom he must have borne a savage grudge, so cruel are his portraits of the royal family, but his genius is allied to that of Velasquez's powerful contemporary, Ribera. The Museo del Prado has abundant material for a Ribera sala, since it possesses no less than fifty-eight works of Lo Spagnoletto, but the official put in charge of it would probably go mad. The paintings are mercifully scattered and, well for such of us as may be disposed to flight, can be recognized from afar by their dusks and pallors—ascetic faces gleaming out from sable backgrounds, wasted limbs of naked saints tracing livid lines in the gloom of caverns, and against an atmosphere dark as the frown of God, the ghastly flesh of tortured martyrs and dead Christs drooping stiffly to the linen winding sheet.

ENTRANCE TO THE GALLERY.

You are appalled at the entrance of the Long Gallery by the two vast, confronting canvases of Prometheus, who is less a Titan than a convulsion of Titanic agony, and Ixion, crushed not only beneath the wheel, but under that cold, tremendous blackness of hell made actual. Far down one side of the hall they stretch, those paintings upon paintings of torment, emaciation, the half-crazed visionary and the revolting corpse. But there is no escape from Ribera.

Turning back to the Spanish cabinets that open from the vestibule we come upon a piteous Sand Sebastian, the blanched young form bound fast, and already nailed by arrows, to the ebon-hued trunk of a leafless tree. Descending the staircase to the Sala de Alfonso XII., we must pass an attenuated old anchoress, whose sunken face and praying hands have the very tint of the skulls that form the only ornaments, almost the only furniture, of her dreary cave. We may as well brave the terrors of this first half of the Long Gallery, where El Greco's sickly greens will at least divert attention, and where, opposite the collection of Riberas, wait the gracious Murillos to comfort and uplift.

Yet Ribera is not solely and exclusively a nightmare artist. He could give sweetest and most tranquil color when he chose, as his "Jacob's Dream" here testifies, with the dim gold of its angel-peopled ladder, and for all the spirit of bigotry and cruelty that clouds his work, there is Catholic fervor in these pictures and masterly truthfulness up to the point where the senses need the interpretation of the soul.

There is more than anatomy, too, in these starved old saints; there is the dread of judgment. Ribera depicts the supernatural terror, where Goya shows the animal shock of death. Another Spanish phase appears in "Zurbarán." In his most effective work he have not Goya's blood color, nor Ribera's blacks, but the grays of the monastic renunciation; the twilight that is as far from rapture as from anguish. His gowned, cowled, corded figures pass before the eye in the pale tints of the cloister. The shadow of cathedral walls is over them.

The Prado has been strangely indifferent to Zurbarán, who is far more fully represented in the galleries of Andalusia; but it has in its baker's dozen two important and characteristic works—both visions of San Pedro Nolasco. In one the entranced saint whose figure might be carved in stone—stone on which ray from stained-glass window never fell—gazes upon an angel, whose vesture, crossed by a dark-green scarf, is flushed with the faintest rose. In the second the sombre cell is illuminated for an instant by the apparition of St. Peter the Apostle, head downward, as in his crucifixion, his naked form dazzling against a vague redness of light, like a memory of pain.

One glance at a wall aglow with madonna blues reminds us that Spanish sacred art does not culminate in Ribera or in Zurbarán. The Christian faith has had as pure, poetic, and spiritual an utterance in the land of the Inquisition as in Italy itself. This is not Murillo's hour; it is the triumph of Velazquez and the realists that Spain is celebrating to-day; but none the less it is a joy of joys to walk by the Murillos on the way to the laureled bust and the crowded sala.

These are the pictures that are more in Heaven than earth, where Mary, divine in her virginal loveliness, is not upborne among the golden clouds, the radiant-plumed angel kneels on her cottage floor and the wings of the descending dove beat whiteness through the air. Here is realism and more.

The Mater Dolorosa has those luminous sea-blue eyes of Andalusia, but they tell of holy tears. The Crucified is no mere sufferer, but the suffering Son of God, and the crown of thorns, while dripping blood, haloes his brow with the redemption of the world.

THE "KING OF PAINTERS."

The genius of Velasquez dwelt not above the earth, but upon it, in the heart of its most brilliant life. He was no dreamer of dreams; he "painted the thing as he saw it," and with what sure eyes he saw, and with what a firm and glowing brush he painted! His sala surrounds us at once with an atmosphere of brightness, beauty, elegance, variety, delight. His work is so superb, so supreme, that, like perfect manners, it puts even the humblest of us at our ease. We are not artists, but we seem to understand Velasquez.

Of course we don't. No knight of the palette would admit it for an instant. What can the rabble know of the mysterious compoundings and shadings from which sprang these splendors of color that outshine the centuries? Young men with streaming hair are continually escorting awed-looking señoras about the room, discoursing with dramatic vehemence on the "periods" of the master's work. As a youth at Seville, they explain, Velasquez had of necessity taken religious subjects, for the church was the chief patron of art in Andalusia; but his natural bent even then displayed itself in tavern studies and sketches of popular types, as the "Water Seller of Seville" and the "Old Woman Frying Eggs." Of his early religious pieces the Archbishop's palace of Seville keeps "San Ildefonso Receiving the Chasuble from the Hands of the Virgin," and the National Gallery of London secured "The Adoration of the Shepherds," but "The Magi" hangs here at our right as we enter the Velasquez sala. A little stiff, say, these accomplished critics, with a suggestion of the dry manner of his master, Pacheco, but bear you in mind that this is the production of a youth of twenty. It is obvious, too, that Andalusians, not celestial visions, served him as models.

A longing to see the Tintorets and Titians, those starry treasures of the dark Escorial, drew him to Madrid at twenty-three. Here he was fortunate in finding friends, who brought his portraits to the notice of Philip IV., a dissolute boy ruled by Olivares. Youth inclines to youth, and Velasquez was appointed painter to the King at the same salary as that paid to the royal barber, and henceforth he had no care in life but to paint. And how he painted! His first portraits of Philip show a blonde young face, with high brow, curled mustache, the long Hapsburg chin, and eyes that hint strange secrets. Again and again and again Velasquez traced those Austrian features, while the years stamped them ever more deeply with lines of pride and sin—a tragic face in the end as it was ill-omened in the beginning.

WORK OF VELASQUEZ.

But the masterpiece of Velasquez's twenties is "The Drunkards," a scene of peasant revelry where the young are gloriously tipsy and the old are on the point of maudlin tears. Here it is, "Las Borrachos," further to the right. In looking on it one remembers that a contemporary realist, in the Protestant island which has been so sharp a thorn in Spain's side, likewise crowned the achievement of his Springtime by a group of topers, Prince Hal and Falstaff and their immortal crew.

Not the influence of Rubens, who spent nine months in Spain in 1628-29, painting like the wind, nor a visit to the Holy Land of Raphael and Michael Angelo could make Velasquez other than he was. This "Vulcan's Forge," which we see here, painted in Italy, is mythological only in the title. Back he came, at the royal summons, to paint more portraits—Philip over and over, on foot, on horseback, half length, full length, all lengths; the winsome Infante Baltasar, as a toddling baby with his dwarf, as a gallant little soldier, hunter, horseman, and in the princely dignity of fourteen, when he had but three more years to live; the sad French Queen, the King's brother, magnificent figures of Olivares, the sculptor Montañes, Counts, Dukes, buffoons.

Within these twenty years Velasquez produced his two most famous works of religious tenor—"Christ Bound to the Column," a "captani jewel" of the London National Gallery, and a majestic "Crucifixion," before which many Spaniards in the Prado bare their heads. But the crown of this period is "Las Lanzas," or "The Surrender of Breda," which holds the place of honor on the wall fronting the door. Yet is vivid past all praise, and nobler than any battle scene in its beauty of generosity and peace.

The influence of Italy had told especially on Velasquez's backgrounds. The bright, far landscapes opening out beyond his portrayed figures, especially those on horseback—and his horses are as lifelike as his dogs—give to the sale an exhilarating effect of free space and wide horizons.

In 1650 he made his second visit to Rome, where he portrayed Pope Innocent X. Nine years of glorious work in Madrid remained to him. Still he painted the King, even at his royal prayers, for which there was full need, the young Austrian Queen, who had succeeded that dead mother of the dead Baltasar. On that happy left-hand wall of the sala shines, in all its vigorous grace, the Mercury and Argos, but if the hundred eyes of Argos are ready to close, their place is taken by the terrible scrutiny of that row of portraits, embarrassing the boldest of us out of note taking. How those pairs of pursuing black eyes, sage and keen and mocking, stare the starers out of countenance! The series of later dwarfs is here, old Aesop and Menippus, and the sly buffoon, "Don Juan of Austria." Of the two wonder-works, "Las Meninas," "The Maids of Honor," has a room to itself, and thus "Las Hilanderas," "The Weavers," becomes the central magnet of this returning wall. A saint picture and even a coronation of the Virgin cannot draw the crowds from before this ultimate triumph of the actual—this factory interior, where a group of peasant women fashion tapestries, while a broad shaft of sunshine works miracles in color.

And this, too, is Spanish. Cervantes is as true a facet of this many-sided Spain as Calderon, and Velasquez as Murillo. With all the national propensity to emotion and exaggeration, Spaniards are a truth-seeing people. The popular coplas are more often satiric than sentimental. They like to bite through to the kernel of fact, even when it is acid. Velasquez, with his rich and noble realism, is of legitimate descent.

"In this sala," I heard a gentleman say, "I am once more a Spaniard." And indeed it almost seems as if, in this past month, what with Castelar and what with Velasquez, the Spanish nation had begun to find itself again. The press makes fewer epigrams at the expense of the Government and people, and formulates more plans for sounder life. A sonnet written by the Duke of Rivas for the opening of the Velasquez Sala so well illustrates the prevailing tone at present that I venture to offer a rude Yankee translation:

It is a sombre and a weeping sky
That lowers above thee now, unhappy Spain;
Thy 'scutcheon proud is dashed with dimming rain;
Uncertain is thy path and deep thy sigh.
All that is mortal passes; glories die;
This hour thy destiny allots thee pain;
But for the worker of thy woes remain
Those retributions slowly forged on high.

Put thou thy hope in God; what once thou wert
Thou yet shalt be by labor of thy sons
Patient and true, with purpose to atone;
And though the laurels of the loud-voiced guns
Are not with us to-day, this balms our hurt—
Cervantes and Velasquez are our own.

KATHARINE LEE BATES.

Old Thirteenth Street Church.

The Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Congregation, which has been threatened with disruption and a majority of which sought consolidation with the Fourth Avenue Church, declares through its minority that it is in excellent condition and not seeking consolidation with anybody. At a meeting of the congregation, presided over by the Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley, pastor of Faith Presbyterian Church, the session was filled to its regular number. The following named were chosen Elders and Deacons respectively: Elders—Edward Gridley, Dr. L. B. Sherman, Arthur W. Bouton, John T. Grieve, and Henry O. Roberts; Deacons—Levi S. Hulse, George W. Bouton, A. V. H. Ryerson, Charles Sanderson, and Le Roy E. Franklin.

These ten men were ordained immediately after their election by the Rev. Dr. Hoadley, and the Treasurer of the session then made a report which showed that all debts of the church are paid and there is a balance in the Treasury. The meeting decided to keep the church open throughout the Summer, a service and sermon in the morning, and a Christian Endeavor service in the evening. The Sunday school will continue, but its hour has been changed from 2:30 to 3 o'clock. The preacher to-morrow will be the Rev. George Kennedy Newell of Paterson, N. J.

Silk Mills Close at College Point.

The Rhenania Silk Mills, at College Point, shut down yesterday for an indefinite period. More than three hundred hands are thrown out of employment. It had been expected for the past few months, as business had been very dull. Hugo Funke, the proprietor, said that in his thirty years' experience he had never known the condition of the industry to be so deplorable. The increase of 40 per cent. in the price of the raw material had not been met by a like increase in the price of the manufactured ribbons. "The fashion is against us," Mr. Funke said, "and there is no indication of a betterment of conditions for at least six months."

ROYAL ACADEMY PICTURES

Fashion Journal Criticises Art from Tailor's Standpoint.

ARTISTS SLIGHT CLOTHES

Costumes Are Portrayed with Binding on the Sleeves, and the Buttons Are Uniformly Missing.

From The London Art Fashion Journal.

One of the leading events of the London season is undoubtedly the opening of the Royal Academy for the display of those of the pictures of the year which have been deemed worthy by the selection committee of Burlington House.

It has been our custom for some years past to pay an early visit to these galleries in the interests of tailoring, and as on former occasions we have called attention to those points wherein the artists have portrayed our work, so we again offer our opinion of their skill in this direction. We are quite aware that it is very easy to find fault, and that there are few things which can be more readily accomplished than destructive criticism.

We therefore wish that on this occasion we could pass a better opinion than we have done before, but it seems to us that to a very large extent those artists who attempt to paint portraits treat the subject of ordinary clothing with supreme contempt.

The tailor has to study how he can introduce effect into the costume of his customer in such a way as to emphasize the points of beauty and hide any features of ugliness that may exist. In the majority of the portraits to be seen on the walls of Burlington House on this occasion we feel that as tailors we have been grossly libeled. There is a lack of harmony in the outline, a disregard of seams, an irregular placement of buttons, and a use of ornamentation which is altogether grotesque. We should be very sorry to think that any of these portraits are to be handed down to posterity as a representation of nineteenth century tailoring skill. There are, of course, a few notable exceptions, but these mostly refer to the more picturesque costumes, such as those worn by academy robes, military and naval costumes, &c., but when we come to the more prosaic frock coat, morning coat, lounge, or reefer there is, generally speaking, a lamentable absence of detail.

Entering Gallery No. 1, the first portrait which attracts our attention is No. 10—C. S. Burton, Esq.—who is attired in a black morning coat with flat braided edges, the sleeves of which are very large, and have the appearance of being bound round the bottom, a mode of finish which is never resorted to except by some good housewife who repairs the worn-out cuffs of her husband's coat in this style. The white vest worn by this gentleman is very high in the neck, and can hardly be looked upon as a good fit.

On No. 29 we have a portrait of Signor Carlo Albanesi, who is attired in a D. B. reefer, the two top buttons of which are nicely placed, and there is a suggestion of a second button on the right side, but that is all, so that if this is a faithful portrait his coat was evidently a button short. By the side of the central picture on the north wall we have a portrait of Frank Parish, Esq., (No. 58.) He is attired in a double-breasted frock coat, the lapel of which is wide and irregular, and not far from this we have a portrait of the Right Hon. Lucius O'Brien, (No. 62.) who is represented in a fishing dress of very extraordinary design. There are a drab jacket and knickers, but in painting the coat the only button-hole that is visible is one which has been placed in the right lapel, which, as our readers are perfectly aware, is the wrong side. In this gallery there are also a number of juvenile portraits, and of the costumes worn by these we may speak in more approving terms.

Entering the second gallery, we are face to face with a large picture representing the view in front of St. Paul's on the occasion of her Majesty's diamond jubilee. The portraits in many cases are good, but there can be no two opinions that the attractiveness of the picture is due to its excellent representation of the ecclesiastical and academic robes, and the military, livery, and official costumes which are there represented. On either side of this we have portraits 102 and 106, the former portrays Peter Russell, Esq., who is wearing a double-breasted frock coat, the sleeves of which are too short, and with a collar, the left crease row of which looks more like a horse collar than that of a gentleman's coat. Certainly a good two inches might be taken out at the panel with advantage. No. 106 gives a portrait of Dr. W. W. Baldwin, who is attired in what suggests the outline of a morning coat, the edges of which twist and squirm in such a fashion as would disgrace the cheapest factory labor. The waist seam is conspicuous by its absence. A button-hole is placed in the lapel, but nowhere else. There is also in this gallery a portrait of Lord Kelvin, (No. 87,) who is attired in a black morning coat, on which is placed one very large button, which looks as if it had originally formed part of a heavy overcoat. The breast pocket is placed far too low, the vest is too short, and the watch chain is being worn on the wrong side. The trousers he is wearing are innocent of seam, or any mode of fastening. We suppose he must have grown in them.

In Gallery No. 2 there is quite an array of full-length portraits, in addition to a considerable number of half and three-quarter figures. Each of the four corners of this gallery is occupied by some representation of present-day dress. No. 139 is a full-length figure in shooting dress; No. 170, unofficial Court dress; No. 207, officer of the Life Guards; No. 222, Lord Chancellor's robes; No. 159 is one of the best representations of ordinary dress in the Academy this year. The jacket and vest are made from drab cheviot, covered with a large blue check. There are flaps to all the pockets, including the breast pocket, and the vest is made in the single-breasted no-collar style. The breeches are represented as being made from cord, split falls, strapping on the inside of the leg, and the style quite in keeping with the present-day sporting dress, the brown-topped boots making an excellent finish in this costume. On the opposite corner, George Marshall, Esq., is portrayed in unofficial Court dress of black velvet, silk buttons, lace, &c., a very good costume. Of the other portraits in this room we notice No. 160, Sir Charles Scotter. He is attired in a double-breasted frock coat, which is quite innocent of buttons or buttonholes. The silk facing on the lapels is put on in a style which is certainly novel, but is not a true representation of what is being worn.

No coat would ever leave a tailor's shop finished in such a way. No apprentice boy would finish a coat as here shown. Probably one of the worst portraits, so far as the representation of costume is concerned, is No. 175, the Right Hon. Gerald Balfour, the only indication of style being of the most indefinite character. There is just a suggestion of the frock coat lapel, but the sleeves are more indicative of a robe, or some old-fashioned lady's jacket, so that we are unable to form any definite opinion of what this terrible medley is intended to represent, especially as the lower portion of it vanishes into indefinable nothingness. Lieut. Col. Clifford Probyn (No. 203) is portrayed in Sheriff's robes of red cloth and black velvet, worn over a Court dress of velvet and lace, and makes a very picturesque portrait. The details of the dress of No. 207 (Siward Surtees) are very well portrayed, as also the robes of the Right Hon. Lord Ashburn, (No. 222.) No. 243 gives us a brown study. Here we have a sandy man in a sandy suit in a red chair, with one button on his coat and no buttonhole, some stitching represented on the lapel, but plain fronts.

We wonder if artists will ever learn the lesson that the edges of a garment should all be finished in harmony. No. 248 gives us a very pretty picture of the costumes of a century ago, and it seems to us as if artists pay more attention to the details of garments that are obsolete than they do to the clothing of to-day. Surely it is worth their while to pay attention to these features if only for the sake of heightening the effect that would be produced in their pictures.

Of the remaining galleries, we can only say that taking the portraits generally, they display the same defects which are noticeable in those we have already described, and we cannot recommend our readers to attend the Academy with a view of learning either style or art in the production of men's costumes. From the improvement which was visible in last year's exhibition, we had hoped to have been spared the painful duty of finding fault, and we regret to have to give as our verdict that there is a distinct falling off in the matter of attention to the details of present day dress.

Big Dry Dock Successfully Moved.

The huge sectional dry dock which stood at the foot of Rutgers Street, on the East River, was successfully moved to the Erie Basin, in Brooklyn, early yesterday morning. The tugs President, Charm, Wallace B. Flint, and N. D. Starbuck towed the structure across the river without incident in two hours and a half. Besides the crews of the four tugs, there were twenty-five "dock wallopers" stationed at various points on the dock.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

A supply of Sibley tents is being issued to the various commands of the National Guard, and the same will be kept on storage at the several armories for emergency. As field ovens and other equipment are now on hand, each command of the Guard will be able to move promptly, thoroughly equipped for field service, whenever ordered.

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Another new amendment to the Military Code of importance to Guardsmen is that relating to the enlistment and employment of cooks. This is the amendment:

"Upon the application of the commanding officer of a regiment, battalion not a part of a regiment, squadron, signal corps, separate troop, battery, or company, the Governor may authorize the enlistment of cooks in addition to the strength of organizations fixed in this article not exceeding two for a company, troop, or battery, one for the field and staff of a regiment, battalion, or squadron not part of a regiment, one for the hospital corps of a regiment, one for the field music of a regiment, and one for a signal corps. A cook when on duty for which pay is allowed under the provisions of this chapter shall receive the duty pay of a Corporal. The Governor may authorize the employment of cooks in number as hereinbefore provided, in organizations in which their enlistment has not been authorized, when such organizations are on duty under his orders or are called upon in aid of the civil authorities and cooked rations are not issued. The Governor, under like circumstances, may authorize the employment and prescribe the number of cooks for the headquarters of the National Guard or of a brigade. A cook so employed shall receive as compensation for his services, while so employed, the duty pay of a Corporal to be paid in the manner that the officers and enlisted men with whom he serves are paid, and during such employment shall be subject to all the laws and regulation for the government of the National Guard.

"The Governor may authorize the employment of cooks by troops on duty under his orders or called out in aid of the civil authority, when such troops do not receive cooked rations, and such cooks shall receive as compensation for their services the pay of Gun Captains, second class, while thus employed, paid in the manner that the officers and enlisted men with whom they are serving, are paid. The number of cooks that may thus be employed shall not exceed two to a division. For the headquarters of the Naval Militia and of a battalion the Governor may prescribe the number of cooks that may be employed. And these cooks shall be subject while in uniform to the Military Code, the articles of war, and the regulations as if they were regularly enlisted men of the Naval Militia."

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The Second Battery, Brevet Major David Wilson, has succeeded in winning the Flanagan Trophy in competition with the several other batteries of the State with field pieces, using service charges. The battery was so far ahead of its competitors that it practically had a walk-over. Major Wilson's artillerymen are very happy in consequence.

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In connection with the annual shooting contests open to guardsmen from all over the United States, to be held at Sea Girt, N. J., from Sept. 4 to 9 inclusive, the Executive Committee announces the following:

"The New Jersey State Rifle Association has purchased from the State of New Jersey sufficient ammunition, in original packages as issued by the Government, and has set the same aside for use in the matches referred to. This ammunition may be purchased at the range by Team Captains at $20 per 1,000, or it will be exchanged for the service ammunition in equal quantities. This ammunition will not be sold or exchanged until the beginning of the match in which it is to be used, and the original packages will be deposited at the firing point in a conspicuous place. Competitors will take cartridges from the box singly immediately before firing. To promote perfect fairness, at the commencement of firing each match, sufficient boxes will be taken from the magazine and Team Captains will draw by lot for enough packages to supply the members of their teams for pool shots and shots in the competition about to be begun."

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Lieut. Col. H. S. Clark, Assistant Adjutant General First Brigade, transacts his official business during the Summer on Tuesday afternoons at Brigade Headquarters.

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Major Charles O. Davis, Thirteenth Regiment, and Regimental Quartermaster John J. Gibson, Forty-seventh Regiment, have passed the brigade examining board.

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Col. Eddy of the Forty-seventh Regiment is satisfied with the progress that his command is making, which under the circumstances is considered satisfactory. The coming drill season, it is expected, will see a large number of recruits in the regiment. Capt. Frank Maier of Company K, who was recently elected, has been commissioned. Private P. J. Engelhardt of Company F has been promoted Corporal.

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The Ninth Regiment will be represented by a team at Creedmoor this season. The regiment has not had a team in the field for many years, and much interest will be centred on its work.

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If present plans are carried out, the Twenty-second Regiment, when it takes part in the parade incident to the reception of Admiral Dewey, will appear in new red coats. This will be the first appearance of the entire regiment in its new uniform.

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The board of officers of the Ninth Regiment will present handsomely engrossed resolutions to the families of Lieut. Emott Seward, Jr., and Charles W. Seward, who died while in the service with the volunteer regiment from disease contracted at Chickamauga.

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In the Twelfth Regiment Lieut. John P. Benkhard, who served in the volunteer regiment, has been elected Captain of Company G in place of Capt. Dyer, promoted Major. Capt. Benkhard first joined the military as a private in Company K of the Seventh Regiment. He was elected a Second Lieutenant in Company G of the Twelfth in April, 1898, and in May of the same year was commissioned a Lieutenant in the volunteer regiment. Lieut. Col. Charles J. Seiter has returned from Europe and has again reported for duty. Company D has elected John M. Knapp a First Lieutenant. He began his military service as a member of Troop A in May, 1880, and served as a Lieutenant in the One Hundred and Twelfth Provisional Regiment. In the annual Fall matches at Creedmoor this season the team of the Twelfth, which proved the victor of the last contest, will this year have to drop, according to the rules of the match, four of its crack shots. This is considerable of a handicap, but Capt. Stebbins, the team captain, is in nowise cast down.

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At a meeting of the officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment it was decided to have the regiment represented this year by a rifle team at Creedmoor, and steps will be taken to select a team without delay. Col. Duffy has appointed a committee to draw up new by-laws for the Board of Officers, the committee consisting of the following: Capt. Oswald, Chaplain Daly, and Lieut. Sullivan.

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Company M of the Fourteenth Regiment has decided to arrange for a three days' march out, and in this connection the following committee has been appointed to arrange the details: Privates Fallon, Monroe, and Pupke.

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A general court-martial will meet in the armory of the Fourteenth Regiment next Tuesday night for the trial of a number of enlisted men of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Regiments. The men are charged with conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

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Company D, Seventy-first Regiment, will hold an election for Second Lieutenant next Tuesday, the only candidate being First Sergt. Maxwell, who carried the colors of the regiment during its campaign in Cuba. Major Bates, who commands the regiment at present, has appointed former Adjutant J. W. Dowling, who served under Col. Francis, Regimental Adjutant. He is known as a very efficient officer. In order not to embarrass the new administration in any way the following officers, who served on the staff of Col. Francis, have applied to be relieved from duty and placed on the supernumerary list: Capt. H. H. Skinner, Quartermaster; Lieut. W. H. Whittal, Battalion Quartermaster; Lieut. R. C. Daniel, Battalion Quartermaster; Capt. C. F. True, Commissary; Capt. C. H. Hoyt, Inspector of Small Arms; Capt. L. T. Lewald, Assistant Surgeon, and Chaplain A. H. Bradshaw. Lieut. J. Muller, Jr., who was detailed to Company K, has also applied to be rendered supernumerary. Major Bates, it is understood, will make a request to have some of the above officers redetailed to duty under him. The Major is particularly pleased with the excellent manner in which Col. Francis turned over the Seventy-first to him upon his retirement from the service. Company H, Capt. McLeod, will hold a clambake and a reunion at Rye Beach on Aug. 29. Major Bates has appointed the following committee from among the Board of Officers: Armory—Capts. Wells and McLeod and Lieut. Williams; Examining Board—Capts. Bruch and Hill and Lieut. Beekman; Long Service Medals—Capts. Linson and Hazen and Lieut. Williams; Music—Capt. Bleecker. Lieuts. Crockett and Trull; Library—Lieuts. Robertson, Maslin, and Olin.

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In the First Naval Battalion the First Division has challenged the remaining three divisions of the battalion for a race in cutters under sail. The rules governing the race are that the boats to be used must be the new cutters of the battalion; the sails must be the Sliding-Gunter; the crew to consist of fourteen men, who must be members of the battalion. The course to consist of three leagues, viz.: Two-mile beat to windward, two miles running, and one mile reaching, to be sailed in the order and

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

Midsummer Theatrical Entertainment in New York.

NEW SHOW AT THE CASINO

Changes in the Music Halls—Gossip About Music at Home and Abroad.

The new musical and spectacular farce at the Casino, which bids fair to equal any production made in that Temple of Folly for many years, so far as merely pecuniary success is concerned, is devoid of novelty in its plot and of striking originality in its music. But it does not bore anybody, and its fun hits the mark. Its silliest joke does not miss fire. Its scenic effects are simple, but they suffice. The costumes and light effects are in the Casino's best style.

It is not the custom, in reporting theatrical events in this newspaper, to dwell, in a hypocritical mood, lingeringly and lovingly on supposedly salacious details. Every person of mature years who is likely to go to the Casino knows something of the quality, moral and artistic, of the shows given there. It may be honestly said of this entertainment, however, that its very worst is not worse than habitual theatregoers have often encountered here and elsewhere; its license is not greater than that of countless farces and comedies acted, with public approval, in the palmiest of palmy days. There is no indication in this performance that the stage is degenerating or that society is losing its conscience. It is frivolous and bold, and will best suit the fancy of folks in a frivolous mood.

Mabel Gilman appears as an American young woman, born in Philadelphia with the proverbial gold spoon in her mouth, who is of a supposedly austere character, and is therefore exhibited in very scant attire. She sings well. Marie George is a slangy New York girl with nimble feet. Phyllis Rankin is a French ballet dancer, and the light that lies in her azure eyes is supposed to have been the undoing of many a soul.

Thomas Q. Seabrooke is an Irish Pasha, and his rôle was clearly modeled on that John Brougham used to play in "The Veteran." He sings a flippant song about his hundred wives, wears Turkish trousers and a fez and a Titian beard, and gets intoxicated in his approved "Isle of Champagne" manner. Dan Daly is a grave idler, very tired of life, who conceals himself in a cupboard, falls over much furniture, dances with vehemence, and sings in a sepulchral voice. Joseph Cawthorne is a German musician who talks like a combination of Sam Bernard, Weber, Fields, and the Rogers brothers and plays the concertina like a magician.

Carrie Perkins, Crissie Carlisle, Margaret Warren, Susie Drake, and many others are employed in the performance to good advantage. Miss Perkins's extravagant burlesque of the ravings of a jealous woman pleases many.

The widely advertised determination of Beerbohm Tree to produce "King John" at his theatre, in London, next Winter, is likely quickly to bring about a revival of that much-neglected historical play in America. Theatre managers are frankly imitative. Besides, the temptation to avail himself of the advantages of a vast amount of free advertising is irresistible to the wide-awake impresario. Already the English newspapers are printing wise and learned "King John" paragraphs of historical, literary, and archaeological import, and the cable correspondents are beginning to quote from them.

"King John" was acted at Booth's Theatre, in this city, in May, 1874. The memory of Charles Kean's production was then reasonably fresh. Junius B. Booth, Edwin's oldest brother, was the King, Agnes Booth Constance, and John McCullough Faulconbridge. Latterly, Richard Mansfield has often thought of John Lackland, the bold but craven King, as a fit rôle for his repertory. Constance, Faulconbridge, Hubert, and Arthur are all exceedingly attractive rôles; Cardinal Pandulph, the French King, the Dauphin, old Elinor, and Salisbury demand good actors. It would be no easy task to cast "King John" well, while the mounting, to satisfy the demands of contemporary theatregoers, would have to be very elaborate and expensive.

A noteworthy incident of Mr. Tree's revival of the first drama in Shakespeare's historical cycle will be the reappearance of Kate Bateman (Mrs. Crowe) in the rôle of Elinor of Aquitaine, the warlike mother of the King.

"Queen Fiametta," which that fluent and imaginative writer of English verse, John Davidson, has undertaken, on commission from Charles Frohman, to adapt to the use of Julia Marlowe, is a brilliant but exceedingly uneven work by the erratic Frenchman Catulle Mendes, who calls it a "dramatic tale." It is an odd mixture of fantasy, romance, tragedy, and melodrama. It surrounds a tragic story with an atmosphere of mirth and melody. Fiametta, the Queen, and Danielo, sworn to assassinate her, but transformed into her lover before the deed is accomplished, are the chief figures.

The rôle of Fiametta will be different from any Miss Marlowe has yet assumed, but it is more than likely that Davidson will modify and tone the drama of Mendes.

E. A. D.

NOTES OF THE SUMMER SHOWS.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The one serious item in Keith's big bill this week will be Robert Downing in the arena scene from "The Gladiator," and the list includes Reno and Richards, Bessie Bonehill, Kara, the juggler; Ryan and Richfield in a new farce by Herbert Hall Winslow, called "A Headless Man"; the three Hawaiians, and a large troupe of trained birds.

VICTORIA ROOF GARDEN.—The Venetian Terrace Garden, on top of the Victoria, played to full houses last week, and pleased large audiences. This week the programme is improved, and includes among the attractions the Rappo sisters, the Russian dancers, who have become popular in New York, and Bartho in new Parisian dances. Other attractions offered are Astarte, the flying bird; the Three Rios, Johnson brothers, Galletti's monkeys, the famous four Nelson sisters, and the Lilliputian circus.

AMERICAN THEATRE ROOF GARDEN.—The Pantzer brothers, head-to-head balancers, have been secured as the acrobatic feature of next week's bill at the American. Jess Dandy, the Hebrew impersonator, and Elizabeth M. Murray, who sings "coon" songs, have established their popularity with the patrons, and will remain another week. Others on the bill are Al Wilson, the German monologist; Ruth White, singer; the Althea twins, dancers; Marie Sterl, vocalist and violinist, and Mordo, the clown juggler.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN AND THEATRE.—The roof garden on the Casino starts in to-morrow night under the management of E. E. Rice, who will endeavor to give a series of "Summer Nights" similar to those he gave last year. Among those who will appear are Pilor Morin and company, Stedman's dogs, the Jenny Eddy Trio, the Phasevs, Alma Doerge, Annabelle Moore, American Musical Three, Williams and Hood, Charles B. Wardle, The Bowery Boy," Willie English, Bigger and Dreher, Cooper and Reynolds, the Harvey sisters, Ruth White, Nellie Hawthorne, and Amorita, the fawn. In the theatre "The Rounders" is playing to packed houses every night, and will run indefinitely.

KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN.—Following out the determination to present a strict vaudeville entertainment, and to put the reputation of Koster & Bial's where it was some years ago, Carver Cline has engaged an entire new set of performers this week, and there are no holdovers. He has also done away with Sunday night concerts, which are tame affairs when run in accordance with the regulations. In this week's bill at Koster & Bial's are Pearl Hight, Anna St. Tell, Hanson and Nelson, French quadrille dancers, and Neapolitan Troubadours, singers and dancers; Ed Estus, Harding and Ah Sid, Mlle. Olive, Conture brothers, and Silbern and Emerie, jugglers, acrobats, and equilibrists.

NEW YORK THEATRE AND ROOF GARDEN.—Fay Templeton and Cissie Loftus head the olio at the Aerial Magnolia Grove to-night and to-morrow night. The special features include George Fuller Golden, Smith and Campbell, and the Stewart sisters. Others in the programme are the four French Talkers, the Manhatton Trio, William Mozambique English, Maude Courtney, the Phaseys, Erna's dogs, Walton's monkeys, and the Miles-Stavordale Quintet. The feature of this week's entertainment is the appearance of Mme. Adelaide Herrmann, widow of the famous magician, and it is said her tricks are as wonderful as were those of her husband. Mlle. Lotty and the Ronay sisters are held over for another week. In the theatre "The Man in the Moon" continues to play to splendid houses.

MUSICAL MATTERS AT HOME.

Dexter Brigham Hathaway, the oldest clarinet player in the United States, celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday at North Grafton, Mass., on Thursday. He was born in Westborough, and ought to be a member of Mr. Samuel Franko's American Symphony Orchestra.

Alexander Lambert, Principal of the New York College of Music, is running his motor launch on Lake Hopatcong.

Basta Tavary, once a grand opera prima donna, is singing in the vaudeville show at the Duquesne Garden, Pittsburg. She and Mr. Pete Baker are the stars of the entertainment.

The Lombardi Opera Company is singing in San Francisco at the Alhambra. The basso Travaglini is highly praised for his Mephistopheles in "Faust."

Worcester's enterprise in musical maters is so well known that most people will not be surprised to learn that the latest musical organization formed in that city is a female quartet. The idea is not a new one in other cities, where such organizations have flourished for some time, but it is new for Worcester, and is likely to prove a great success. The originator and prime mover of the scheme in that city is Miss Viola King, 11 Montague Street, who will also act as manager until permanent organization is effected. The quartet is made up as follows: Miss Alice Mitchell, first soprano; Miss Emma Mitchell, second soprano; Mrs. Goodwin, first alto; Miss Viola King, second alto.

Worcester may hear a series of concerts by the Royal Wermland Regimental Band of Sweden in the Fall. Axel Swensson, musical director of the regiment, has written to John A. Oderman, double B tuba player in Battery B Band, asking his opinion of the probable success of a tour of the band through the United States, much after the fashion pursued by Sousa's Band and the Banda Rossa.

MUSICAL MATTERS ABROAD.

M. Henri Sellier, formerly a tenor of the Paris Opéra, died in Paris recently, in his fiftieth year. More than twenty-seven years since he came up from his native Yonne, and found employment as potman to a publican in the Place Saint Georges. Edmond About, novelist, dramatist, and journalist, was passing by the tavern one day, when he heard the notes of a splendid voice issuing from the establishment. Delighted and surprised, the author stepped into the wineshop and asked the proprietor who owned the beautiful tenor voice. "It's my potman," promptly answered the Bonifface; "he's down in the shades, bottling wine. He amuses himself by singing like that." "Why, his throat is worth a million," said About, who then and there asked to see the vocalist.

The potman was told to put on his Sunday suit for the following day, in order to be introduced to Ambroise Thomas at the Conservatoire. Sellier was admitted to that establishment, but he was unable to master the technicalities of music. Being uneducated, he failed at the examinations. Despite this check, Sellier continued to study under efficient masters, and Halanzier, then manager of the Opéra, having tried him in some airs from Meyerbeer and Rossini, gave him an allowance and sent him back to the Conservatoire, whence he emerged in 1876 with a first prize for singing and a second for operatic work. In 1878 he was tried at the Opéra as Arnold in "William Tell," and his voice at once commanded success. After that he went through nearly all the repertory. For years he shared with Lassalle the favor of the public. In 1878 the ex-potman or cellarman was earning nearly $15,000 a year at the Opéra, and he had all his family up from the Yonne. Of late years he left his engagement at the Opéra, but sang occasionally with great success at Marseilles and at the Brussels Monnaie.

"Le Chalet" and "I Pagliacci" were performed at Windsor on July 4 by the Grau Company, before her Majesty. The Queen's visitors included Prince and Princess Christian and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, (attended by Baroness von und zu Egloffstein and Colonel the Hon. C. Eliot,) the Duchess of Albany and Princess Alice of Albany, (attended by Miss Maxwell and Miss Potts,) Prince Arthur of Connaught, Princesses Margaret and Victoria of Connaught, (attended by Mme. and Miss de Morinni,) the Duke of Albany, Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Louis of Battenberg, the Hon. Ethel Cadogan, the Hon. Alexander Yorke, Earl de Grey, and Mr. Maurice Grau. Most of the royal guests and the ladies and gentlemen of her Majesty's household were present at the opera. The Queen, attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, proceeded after dinner to the Waterloo Chamber, the audience, upward of a hundred in number, rising and the orchestra playing the national anthem when her Majesty entered the apartment. The Queen's libretti of "Le Chalet" and "I Pagliacci" were printed upon white satin bound in Garter blue and ornamented with the royal arms, a separate gilt-edged card programme being also provided for her Majesty. The entertainment commenced a few minutes after her Majesty had taken her seat. The programme was as follows: "Le Chalet"—Daniel, M. Cazeneuve; Max, M. Plançon; Betty, Mlle. Leclerc; conductor, M. P. Flon. This was followed by Leoncavallo's opera, "I Pagliacci," with Signor Ancona as Tonio, Signor de Lucia, Canio; M. Cazeneuve, Arlequino; Mme. Suzanne Adams, Nedda; M. Jacques Bars, Silvio; Signor Mancinelli, conductor, and M. Pierre Baudu, regisseur. Special scenery was painted for the performance by Mr. Bruce Smith. Signor Leoncavallo, who was to have conducted "I Pagliacci," was suffering from his eyes and unable to attend, and the opera was performed under the direction of Signor Mancinelli.

According to an English contemporary, a series of regrettable disputes has arisen regarding the wealth which Johann Strauss had accumulated. The chief effort to dispute the legality of Strauss's will is to be made by his second wife, from whom he claimed that he was divorced. When Strauss contracted his second marriage, both he and his wife were Roman Catholics, and were united in a Catholic Church and with the rites of that religion. He seceded from Roman Catholicism and became a Protestant, then emigrated to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, resided there for a period, obtained an absolute divorce from his wife, and married a third time. This evasion of the Austrian marriage laws deprived Strauss of the Court favor which he had enjoyed, and it seems certain that in the strict legal sense his second wife, who now earns her living in a photographic studio in Berlin, is his rightful widow, whereas his third wife, for whom he has provided, had no authentic claim on him.

In Paris, at the Opéra Comique, Leo Délibes's charming opera, "Le Roi l'a dit," will shortly be revived. Monuments to this distinguished French composer have recently been erected, to the accompaniment of much musical ceremony, at the village of La Flèche, where he was born, and at the neighboring town of St. Germain La Foa. His work is best known in America by his opera "Lakmé" and his ballet "Sylvia."

The current number of Le Menestrel is responsible for the statement that the German Emperor has blossomed forth in one more direction. This time he has written the libretto of a religious oratorio which will be produced at Berlin in the Autumn. It is not stated whether the Kaiser will compose the music for his poem. It is at any rate certain that among his multifarious journeyings and occupations he cannot have had time to study music theoretically or thoroughly. We still have memories of his fearsome "Hymn to Aegir."

Puccini's "La Bohème" was produced at Covent Garden on July 2. Mme. Melba was very successful as Mimi, and Mlle. de Lussan made a great success as Musetta.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

Mr. Sousa's programmes for to-day are very interesting, as may be gathered from a perusal of the composers' names and their compositions. The soloists for the two big concerts to-day are Miss Elizabeth Northrup, concert soprano, in numbers by Arditi and Schubert, with Mr. Herbert L. Clark, cornetist, at the afternoon concert, and Mr. Arthur Pryor, solo trombone, at the evening concert. Both programmes are admirably varied, and offer a plenty of light and graceful music, with a soupçon of the classics in Wagner and Bizet.

Franz Kaltenborn, the conductor of the orchestral concerts at the St. Nicholas Garden, West Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue, has arranged another attractive programme for to-night. The character of the compositions to be played will appeal to those who believe that Sunday concerts should receive special consideration. The work of providing good music for his patrons is pursued with zeal by the enterprising young composer. The concerts are beginning to attract the people for whom they were designed. Meritorious scores by American composers will be played from time to time during the season. At the concert next Tuesday evening Carl Oscar Klein, the son of Bruno Oscar Klein, will make his début as a violinist.

Minstrelsy at Manhattan Beach.

Primrose & Dockstader, with their blackface show, continue for another week at the Manhattan Beach Theatre, presenting to-morrow night for their second and last week a new bill. Primrose will present the origin of the cakewalk, with new scenery painted especially for this occasion, showing an old-time darkey plantation "Down on the Bayou." He will be assisted by the pickaninnies who danced with him last week, and who will make their entrance in the new act out of a large mechanical watermelon. Dockstader will spring a new speech dealing largely with Gov. Roosevelt and his alleged Presidential aspirations, and a few other public characters, such as Alger, Croker, Mazet, &c. The Quaker City Quartet, composed of men who are singers and comedians as well, John Pierl, Harry Earnest, Edward Hansen, and B. S. Carnes, will introduce a new act entitled "The Musical Blacksmiths"; Larry Dooley and Jim Tenbrook will sing duos from grand operas in imitation of the de Reszke brothers, and Primrose will continue to sing the popular song, "Get Your Habits On."

The De Angelis Opera Company, headed by Hilda Clark in the Julian Edwards-Stanislas Stange comic opera, "The Jolly Musketeers" is booked to follow the minstrels at the Manhattan Beach Theatre commencing July 24.

Many Visitors to Glen Island.

Glen Island season has so far this year surpassed all records. It was estimated that 150,000 persons visited this resort in a week, and the big attendance still continues. The Filipino village, with natives in their peculiar costumes, games, and amusements, has proved a strong attraction. The reproduction of the Fort of Cavite is also examined with interest.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

There will be a number of concerts in the public parks this afternoon at 4 o'clock. On the Mall, Central Park, the Seventy-first Regiment Band will give this programme:

"Star-Spangled Banner."
Overture, "Robespierre," (the last day of the tenor) ..... Litolff
Aria, (cornet,) "Inflammatus," "Stabat Mater" ..... Rossini
Suite d'Orchestra, "Peer Gynt" ..... Grieg
SYNOPSIS.—1. Morning. 2. Death of Asa. 3. Anitra's Dance. 4. Dance of Imps in the Hall of the Mountain King.
Fantaisis for trombone .....
Mr. B. Smith.
Grand Potpourri from Opera "Babylon" .. Mussi
Mussi
Fantaisie, "La Moraima" ..... Espinos
Descriptive Fantaisie ..... Fanciulli
"A Trip to Manhattan Beach."
DESCRIPTION.—Break-of-day. Sunrise. Waking up. Hurrying to the boat. Barcarole down the harbor. Rush for the cars. Railroad ride. Glorious day. Gambling on the Sands. Sea Nymphs' Dance. Flirtation Fire-works, after which all return to "Home, Sweet Home."
"Doxology."

In Claremont Park Helm's Band will play these selections:

"Star-Spangled Banner."
March, "Kiss Me Honey, Do," (Dinah) ..... Stromberg
Overture, "Zampa" ..... Herold
Waltz, "Geschichten and in Wiener Wald" ..... Strauss
Piccolo Solo, selected .....
R. Hamann.
(a) Intermezzo, "Cavalleria Rusticana," .. Mascagni
(b) Serenade ..... Moscowski
" Storm" ..... Schalk
" Musician Lost in the Forest" ..... Benard
Quartet from Opera "Rigoletto" ..... Verdi
" Olivette" selection ..... Audran
" American Patrol" ..... Tobani

Usher's Band will give this programme in Bronx Park:

"Star-Spangled Banner."
March, "Soldiers in the Park" ..... Carlyle
Overture, "Orpheus" ..... Offenbach
Concert Waltz, "Tout a Vous" ..... Waldteufel
Selection, medley, "Game of the Season" .. Chattaway
Cornet Solo, "Victory" ..... Jaeger
William Jaeger.
Grand Fantasia, "Sounds from the Emerald Isle" ..... Godfrey
(a) Patrol, "The Blue and the Gray" .. Dabley
(b) Fantasia, "My Old Kentucky Home" .. Langey
Selections, "Clorindy" ..... Boettger
Idyll, (descriptive,) "The Mill in the Valley" ..... Ellenberg
Finale, "Flag of Victory" ..... Von Blon
"Home, Sweet Home."

In St. Mary's Park, Hager's Band, this programme is offered:

March, "The Baltimore Centennial" .... Herbert
Overture, "Stradella," (request) ..... Flotow
Waltz, "Artist's Life" ..... Strauss
Selection, "Runaway Girl," (request) .. Mockerton
Trumpet Solo, "Inflammatus" ..... Rossini
A. Bode.
Grand Selection, "Der Freischutz" ..... Weber
(a) Song from "Gay Paree," "Love Letters" ..... Englander
(b) "Pilgrims' Chorus" from "Tannhauser" ..... Wagner
Characteristic, (a) "Charge of the Light Brigade" ..... Paull
(b) "McAlheeny's Cake Walk" ..... Belfmoor
"Introduction and Bridal Chorus," "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Selection, Popular Airs ..... Beyer

Stover's Band will play these selections in Pelham Bay Park:

"Star-Spangled Banner."
March, "Oh! Ebenezer" ..... Boettger
Overture, "Oberon" ..... Weber
Song, "Flower Song" ..... Lange
Selection, Popular Music ..... Boettger
Cornet Solo, "Columbian Polka" ..... Rollinson
Overture, "All Hands on Deck" ..... Suppé
Waltz, "Grafensteiner" ..... Rinner
(a) "Cavalleria Rusticana," intermezzo ... Mascagni
(b) Krieger's "Hochzeitstanz" fantaisie.
Romance, "Astray in the Forest" .... Hermann
Finale, "Smoky Mokes" ..... Holzmann

This programme will be given at Prospect Park by the Forty-seventh Regiment Band:

Salutation—"Star Spangled Banner."
1. Grand War March of the Priests; from "Athalie" ..... Mendelssohn
2. Overture to "Tannhäuser" ..... R. Wagner
3. Finale from the Opera "Aeriele" .... E. Bach
4. Adagio from Sonate "Pathetique" ..... L. von Beethoven
5. Grand Fantasie from "Lohengrin" .. R. Wagner
6. Cornet Solo—Selected ..... Bode
7. Overture—"Mignon" ..... A. Thomas
8. Romance—"Narcissus" ..... Nevin
9. Fackeltanz No. 1 ..... Meyerbeer
10. March—"Dewey's Return" ..
(New; composed by Mr. William Keller, member of the band.)
Finale—"America."

The Remnant Sale is still on. We keep filling up the vacancies made during last week. Suits to order, $14.00. Former prices from $16.00 to $30.00. Trousers, $4.00. Former prices from $5.00 to $10.00.

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The salaries of 300 employes of the Post Office have been raised by Postmaster Van Cott in accordance with instructions from Washington. These increases amount in some cases to $100 and in others to $200 a year.

In explaining the matter yesterday, Postmaster Van Cott said that politics had nothing to do with the increases, but that they were based on reports made by the Superintendents of Division as to the efficiency and long service of the men. The appropriation for the fiscal year of 1899, he said, became available on July 1, and as this provided for an increase in the salaries of the employes of the office, the extra amount was apportioned among them as far as was possible. The Postmaster declared that personally he was greatly in favor of raising the salaries of all the employes of his office, and he expressed hope that sufficient money would be appropriated by the next Congress to make the increases general.

Hudson River Day Line's Folder.

The Hudson River Day Line has issued a folder on the beauties of the Hudson River and the advantages of travel by its steamboats to West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, the Catskills, and points diverging from Albany.

Kindergarten License Examination.

An examination will be held on Sept. 1 by the Board of Examiners, at the Hall of the Board of Education, for New York applicants for license as kindergarten teachers. The examination will be both written and oral, and will embrace the theory and practice of kindergarten teaching, free-hand drawing, physical exercises appropriate to the kindergarten, and singing and piano playing. The applicants must be at least eighteen years of age, and will have to pass a physical examination. The licenses issued will be for a period of one year, to be renewed for two successive years, after which they may be made permanent by the City Superintendent of Schools.

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8:40 A. M. ALB

THE BERLIN PRESS FABLES

Prince Bismarck Had Little Chance of Becoming Chancellor.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S SPEECHES

Von Ballestreni's Ruling May Tend to Make Them Fewer—Stucken's Latest Volume on "Astral Myths."

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 7.—Soap bubbles are among the chief products of the Berlin press, and they have been blown very freely during the week through Prince Herbert Bismarck's pipe. It is undeniable that the son of the Iron Chancellor retired with regret from the State service, and that the Emperor would be glad to bury the hatchet permanently. Consequently nobody acquainted with the methods of Berlin journalism was surprised that the announcement of a meeting between the Emperor and Prince Herbert at Travemünde, near Lübeck, should furnish occasion for most gigantic and gorgeous soap bubbles. Thus the Berlin Tageblatt declared that the "little Bismarck" is to succeed Baron von der Recke as Prussian Minister of the Interior and direct the electoral campaign should the Midland Canal bill be rejected, and a dissolution of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies thus be rendered inevitable. The next morning the same newspaper was able to acquaint its readers, on the authority of "well informed circles," that in the course of the morning the Emperor would offer Prince Herbert no less a post than that of Chancellor of the empire. Berlin was convulsed with laughter by this joke, for it appeared to everybody to be incredible that, with such men as Count von Bülow at his service, the Emperor would select a political failure for the highest office in the empire.

On Saturday evening the Tageblatt chuckled and said that the Lübeck people, no longer "well-informed," who believed that Prince Hohenlohe's mantle is to fall on Herbert Bismarck's shoulders, would probably receive a speedy and categorical contradiction. On Sunday morning the reference in a cursory manner to the Travemünde interview, and said that Herbert Bismarck's commission to the State or Imperial service would, if it occurs, be the first instalment of the "compensation" meted out to the Conservative-Agrarian Party for abandoning opposition to the Kaiser's canal scheme.

The Tageblatt's stories naturally evoked much comment, and the Kreuz-Zeitung declared that the Tageblatt had broken the record for sensationalism. This is rather unfair, for the Tageblatt's editor, Dr. Arthur Levysohn, is the most competent journalist in Berlin, and his paper is usually reliable. It is true that the Tageblatt once described The New York Sun as a "yellow paper," but New York is beyond the ken of the cafés where the cognoscenti in Berlin journalism congregate. "Errare humanum est." The Tageblatt's soap bubble was, if somewhat bigger, not less transparent than those launched at the same time by other Berlin papers, and may have been purposely magnified in order to convince William II. that [illegible] personal coterie considers Prince Herbert Bismarck's services of much value either to the Emperor or to the empire. Prince Herbert Bismarck is not without qualities. He can talk at length without saying anything of importance, as his speeches in the Reichstag testify. He possesses the gift of attracting general dislike, as the general verdict of Friedrichsruh and Hamburg residents proves. He can be studiously impolite to crowned heads and unstudiously so to journalists. He also bears an honored name, and is a man of fine figure. As a diplomat these qualities would stand him in good stead, as would his ability to make or keep friends. If the Emperor decides to give him a Government post, an embassy would be most appropriate. The telegraph enables modern Governments to control the actions of their representatives abroad and quickly to correct any errors. But as a Prussian Minister, Herbert Bismarck would become speedily unpopular, and as Chancellor of the empire he would endanger the edifice erected by his father.

THE KAISER'S SPEECHES.

I mentioned last week Count von Ballestrem's important ruling that a speech of the Emperor's reported in the Government gazette may properly be quoted in the Reichstag. The official record of debates in the German Parliament is not published within a few hours, as is the case in Paris, but appears seven or eight days after the speeches recorded have been delivered. Therefore, scarcely anybody takes the trouble to read the stale official record. Some eccentric individuals, however, looked at the record of Count von Ballestrem's epoch-making ruling, and discovered that a phrase had been interpolated which represented Count von Ballestrem as saying that a speech of the Emperor's could be referred to, provided that it had been published in the official section of the Government gazette. Speakers often make small changes in their orations before the official record is printed, and it looked, at first sight, as if the President of the Reichstag had intentionally limited the signification of his original ruling, for the Emperor's speeches are always printed in what is termed the unofficial portion of the Government gazette, the official portion being mainly reserved for decrees, speeches from the throne, &c. But this hypothesis was disproved by a signed statement from Count von Ballestrem, declaring that the alteration had been unfortunately [illegible] effected without his knowledge by the Reichstag bureau. "Forgery of the records" was a phrase much used in Liberal organs the next day. The official organs replied that the alteration had been made by a "corrector" in the printing office, who had received a reprimand. Now this statement merely proved that hoodwinking as a fine art is not understood by the inspirer of the "reprimanded corrector" story. The men employed in the Reichstag bureau are [illegible]-headed experts, who correct grammar, but who would not dream of falsifying an speaker's stenographed utterance. The corrector's question can only have acted under superior orders. Just from what source those superior orders originated is what the political world of Germany wants to know.

EMPEROR MAY TALK LESS.

Unfortunately this incident has brought to the fore the issue of the propriety of the Emperor's political orations. I say unfortunately, because of the possibility that the upshot of the affair may be that the Emperor may henceforth speak less often and less openly on the political topics of the day. To admirers of eloquence, as distinguished from advocates of expediency, this would be a matter for deep regret. Eugen Richter is taking text of the Ballestrem-Brefeld altercation, to argue that constitutionalism and ministerial responsibility are terms not understood in Germany. In other words, they are not fundamental factors of government in this country. All verbal and written declarations of the Emperor concerning public affairs are acts of government, and the Chancellor of the Emperor is constitutionally responsible for them. If he does not care to assume the responsibility toward the Reichstag he should tender his resignation. If the monarch's speeches on public affairs cannot be criticized by the Parliament, the scope of parliamentary criticism becomes narrower than that of any newspaper or any club orator. It is not an affair of respect due to the Emperor or of parliamentary dignity, but a question of constitutional right.

If William I.'s opinions were kept out of the Reichstag debates, it was because he was always very reserved in his public utterances. Under the changed circumstances of to-day, should the Reichstag continue to observe its former attitude. Its importance in the eyes of the Nation must diminish proportionally as the personality of the Emperor comes forward in public affairs. Other critics point out that the inexorable logic of facts makes it impossible that the Reichstag should fail to take cognizance of the words and deeds of a sovereign who sends telegrams to Krüger which almost bring about a war with England, or who makes speeches threatening strike agitators with penal servitude.

AN ARMY OFFICER'S BAGGAGE.

Military attachés and others who have followed the big army manoeuvres in Germany invariably express astonishment and amusement at the variegated assortment of private belongings that the officers trail after them. The baggage of a young officer is especially voluminous. Unless he is practically penniless he takes with him his private tent, bedstead, bedding, easy chair, table, cooking utensils, and a hundred other articles that appear out of place on a battlefield, even if it be but a sham one. To these impedimenta the more prosperous add a carefully selected stock of wines, and their patriotism is not of the kind which forces them to drink the inscrutable product called German champagne, in preference to Pommery or Perier-Jouet. Ordinarily the officers have a very enjoyable time at the manoeuvres, though some of them look rather seedy at the end of the five days' camping out.

The Emperor, however, is trying to put an end to the pleasantest features of the manoeuvres. He has issued instructions which aim at ending abuses of the baggage facilities. Officers' furniture and private tents are to be excluded, and "large supplies" of drinks are to be things of the past. That an imperial order regulating the officers' baggage should be necessary indicates what a serious condition of things would be presented in time of war by the luxurious tastes of modern German officers. It is an axiom of military science that the effectiveness of an army increases in ratio to its independence of slow-moving, cumbrous baggage trains. The Prussian Army of 1866 was rendered practically useless by its immense transport requirements, and the Emperor does well in combatting the evil before it becomes ineradicable.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS DEFEATED.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies offers an unflinching resistance to all endeavors to obtain any recognition of "women's rights." On Tuesday the Freisinnige Party made an effort to incorporate in the statutes under revision a clause empowering women to act as members of Municipal Orphanage Councils. Dr. Wiemer, Dr. Langerhaus, and Herr Brömel pleaded for the resolution, but the House remained obdurate. Herr Schönstedt, the Minister of Justice, did not deny that the care of orphans offered a good field for women's activity, but he nevertheless begged the House to reject the proposal, while Herr Bröse, a Conservative, bluntly declared that woman's place is in her own home, not in the Orphanage Committee. There was a good deal of laughter during the brief debate, and four-fifths of the members were evidently convinced that the apparently harmless Freisinnige resolution was but the thin edge of a wedge.

STUCKEN'S LATEST VOLUME.

Eduard Stucken, the Assyriologist, has just published the third volume of his "Astral Myths of the Hebrews, Babylonians, and Egyptians." In this volume he claims to prove that the Biblical patriarch Jacob was a mythological person, identical with David, likewise a myth. The history of both of these Biblical characters originated, according to Stucken, in the mythology from which sprang the folk-lore of the Egyptians and Babylonians. The Aryan Sagas, notably the Greek and Indian, have the same source.

To make good his theory, the author compares the Biblical stories with the Perseus legends, the Peleus legends, the legends of the brothers of Guatemala, (Quiché,) the German brothers' legends, (Grimm,) the Lands of the Egyptian brothers, (the d'Orbigny papyrus,) the Wieland legends, and the Theseus legends. There are some twenty motive characteristics common to these stories. For instance, one is the refusal of the promised bride. Merab, promised to the slayer of Goliath, was given Adriel to wife. Rachel was refused to Jacob after he had served seven years for her. The Wieland, Perseus, Peleus legends contain the same motive. Theseus, after conquering the minotaur, did not become the husband of Ariadne. Another parallel brought out is that of "unfounded jealousy," Potiphar's wife. Just as Joseph, the son of Jacob, was falsely accused in the Biblical narrative, so was Theseus's son, Hippolyte, falsely accused by Phaedra. In the Nimrod epic Ishtar makes the declaration of love, and there are identical features in the legends of the Egyptian brothers and of Peleus.

Stucken finds some astonishing parallels between the Biblical stories and the Greek legends. The story of Joshua's command to the sun to stand still finds its counterpart in the story of Atreus, in whose favor Zeus commanded the sun to return eastward. The Rig Veda contains a similar story. Naturally the author's conclusions are the subject of much criticism.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

"Elsenzahn" has been mercilessly dissected in the latest issue of the Zukunft by Maximilian Harden, whose acrimony is the greater because he has been given to understand that the municipal clerk, Maximilian Porkeles, who figures so discreditably in the Hohenzollern play, is a poetical portrait of himself. Harden tries to get even by relating the story of the bottle of Steinberger cabinet wine sent to Bismarck by the Emperor to seal the so-called reconciliation that took place a few years ago. Bismarck kept the bottle until Harden visited him, and then the pair drank it to the Emperor's health. When inviting Harden to share the rare nectar, Bismarck said: "It is very fitting, as we both have the same opinion of the Emperor." Harden's present incarceration for lèse majesté lends additional zest to the tale.

Joseph Kainz made his farewell appearance on Friday at the Deutsche Theater as the King in Grillparzer's "Jüdin von Toledo." Kainz is a son of Vienna, and, although he has been the Berlin public's idol for years, believes that "there's no place like home." Without Kainz and without Sorma, the Deutsche Theater seems to be no longer the Deutsche Theater.

Mme. Nevada has received a flattering offer from the Theater des Westens, and it is hoped that she will consent to sing in Berlin during the season.

Melba is to visit us in the Autumn, when she will make her début before the Berlin public.

Réjane will return to us in a few months, and will probably reappear at the Lessing Theater, where she met with such phenomenal success two seasons ago.

J. PARSLOW.

BOYS DROWNED AT PLUM ISLAND

I. Margolius and M. Schlesinger of the Young Men's Educational Club.

Word was received in this city yesterday of the drowning of Isaac Margolius, thirteen years old, of 121 Suffolk Street, and Moses Schlesinger, eighteen years old, of 61 Clinton Street, at Plum Island, on Long Island Sound, Friday. Both boys were members of the Young Men's Educational Club, one of a number of similar organizations which have united in establishing a Summer camp at Plum Island.

A party of forty-two boys left for the camp on Thursday. Soon after the arrival of the steamer on Friday morning, six boys ventured out in a rowboat. A short distance from shore the boat capsized. All the boys were saved except Margolius and Schlesinger. A dispatch received yesterday at the Hebrew Educational Alliance Building, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, said that the bodies had not been recovered.

The Republic's Trip to Long Branch.

The Long Branch ocean route, with the Cape May and Delaware Bay Navigation Company's steamer Republic, making three trips every day from Pier 10 East River, has a service that it has never had before. The Republic leaves New York at 8:30 in the morning and at 1 and 5:30 in the afternoon. The morning trip gives nine hours at Long Branch, the early afternoon trip over four hours, and the boat is back at New York at 10 o'clock in the evening, after leaving Long Branch at 7:45. For a quick sail down and back she leaves the Iron Pier at Long Branch at 10:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.

Contributions to a Poor Family.

The following amounts have been received by the United Hebrew Charities of the City of New York in response to an appeal for $400 to settle a poor family in the country on account of the man and wife having both become chronic invalids through overwork in the city: Simon Rothschild, $25; Nathan Bijur, "Anonymous," $20 each; Mrs. Sol Stein, Mrs. A. Steinman, Joseph L. Buttenweiser, $10 each; S. Korn, Abe Bernhard, "G.," "S. H. F.," "Walter M. G.," "Won on Jeffries," L. Kahn, Herman & Lichten, Mrs. Julius Laubheim, Otie and Edwin Marks, $5 each; Morris Koblenzer, in memory of his wife, $3; "I. L.," "H. S.," $1 each.

Second Battery Wins Flanagan Trophy

The Flanagan Trophy, which was competed for by the First, Second, and Sixth Batteries, has been won by the Second Battery, Capt. David Wilson. The First Battery competed at State Camp June 22, the Second at State Camp June 29, and the Sixth at camp near Binghamton June 22. The firing was with shell and shrapnel at 1,000 yards, and the scores were: First Battery—Shell, 55; shrapnel, 215. Second Battery—Shell, 170; shrapnel, ₹249. Sixth Battery—Shell, 25; shrapnel, 1,070. The possible score was: Shell, 250; shrapnel, 2,000.

An Appeal for Colored Children.

Vacation sessions of the Lincoln School for Colored Children are now being held at 1,690 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. The school is in charge of Mrs. Lillie R. Owen. It is conducted under the auspices of the Woman's Auxiliary of the City Mission, but receives aid from the industrial branch of the Home for Destitute Children. A light luncheon is furnished the children at noon. Bread and butter have already been given and donations of milk are now wanted to complete the luncheon.

GERMAN ANTI-STRIKE LAW

Emperor's Message Referring to Proposed Measure Criticised.

GERMANY AND PEACE CONGRESS

Opinion Freely Expressed that the Results Will Be Considerable—Work of Americans Commended.

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BERLIN, July 15.—Emperor William's telegram to Dr. Hinzpeter, the former tutor of his Majesty, furnishes the press with welcome relief from the midsummer dullness. His Majesty's assertion of his unshaken determination to continue, in spite of all resistance, in the way he considers right is generally interpreted as referring to the Anti-Strike bill, but it is not believed the Emperor's words will help the measure, which all agree is buried beyond hope of resurrection. The telegram has not been well received outside of the Conservative press. It is generally considered another of his Majesty's unfortunate meddlings with party politics.

The Pan-Germanic Deutsche Zeitung regrets the telegram, while sympathizing with its object, and asks why the responsible Ministers do not take such work off the Emperor's shoulders. It also questions whether the personal utterances of his Majesty tend to promote the interests of the bill and denies that these utterances promote the welfare of the monarchy.

The Conservative Post regards the telegram as a symptom of the Imperial Government being determined not to leave the path the late Prince Bismarck followed in dealing with labor and social questions.

The National Zeitung calls the telegram a purely personal and private utterance.

The Tageblatt attempts to emphasize this view by printing the telegram under the heading of Court news, and affects to regard it as of no political importance, and as sent from the imperial yacht without the presence of a responsible Minister.

The Socialist press at once seized upon the telegram as excellent agitation material for the Social Democracy.

The Vorwaerts regards it as the Emperor's answer to the Reichstag's vote on the Anti-Strike bill, adding:

"The Emperor has not been convinced by the sentiments of the people, and is following aims to which the people are passionately opposed, and which even the Ministry unwillingly indorse."

The Vorwaerts also interprets the incident as showing that the struggle against the bill has only begun, and says that his Majesty's words have "produced waves in the stream of constitutional life which will not soon disappear."

Now that a plan for arbitration has been adopted at The Hague and the articles regulating warfare on land have been published, the press is devoting much attention to the work of the Peace Conference. Notwithstanding the tone of skepticism with which the conference is generally treated, the opinion is freely expressed that the results will be considerable and permanent. It is admitted that the exaggerated hopes indulged in by some that the conference would do something to make war well-nigh impossible in the future have not been fulfilled, but it is pointed out that the conference is not therefore a failure by any means.

The Cologne-Gazette says:

"Although the conference does not offer a guarantee against wars, it has erected a barrier which in many cases may prove effective."

The Pan-Germanic Deutsche-Zeitung, referring to the arbitration plan, is exceedingly uncomfortable over the thought that Germany may be "caught in this trap," and says it thinks the Permanent Bureau will "become the arena for English intrigues."

In treating the question some of the papers point out that the United States and Great Britain have not shown in practice as much zeal for arbitration as they have displayed at The Hague. The refusal of the United States to arbitrate the case with Spain and Great Britain's refusal to so settle the Transvaal difficulty are mentioned by the Kreuz Zeitung and National Zeitung as inconsistent with their position at The Hague.

The papers also comment on the United States' refusal to arbitrate the Hazelton (Penn.) affair, as requested by Austria, as being inconsistent with the attitude of the American delegates. Otherwise the work of the American representatives is referred to in complimentary terms.

Great Britain's rôle at The Hague is commented on with much less approval. The refusal to abandon the dum-dum bullet causes bitter remarks on the subject of what the papers style "England's uncivilized methods of warfare."

GERMANY AND AMERICA.

Increase in United States Exports Again Causes Comment—Praise for Mr. McKinley — Bismarck Unpopular.

BERLIN, July 15.—The Cologne Gazette calls attention to the continuous increase of exports from the United States, while the imports are continually declining, and confesses that the United States is growing more and more independent of foreign countries. It says:

"In the iron industry already the United States is strong enough to beat England and Germany."

The Agrarian Deutsche Tages-Zeitung prints an article claiming that the asserted superiority of American agricultural methods is an error, adding that the only advantage the American has over the German farmer is in the abundance of virgin soil and lower taxation.

The publication of President McKinley's letter at the dinner given in New York to the German Insurance Commissioners has been received here with great satisfaction. The fact is especially emphasized by the Tageblatt that the President's words are all the more valuable as they were spontaneous.

The announcement that Russia is about to order field guns in the United States is received with doubt here. The Neuesten Nachrichten, owned by several large manufacturers, claims to know from a reliable source that the report is utterly untrue, asserts that it is the product of American imagination and love of advertisement, and adds:

"The Russian Artillery Staff is too serious and well informed to go for guns to a land that in this branch of manufacture has not yet thrown aside its baby shoes."

GERMAN EMPRESS GREETED.

With Her Children at Berchtesgarden —Prince Bismarck Unpopular.

BERLIN, July 15.—The Empress of Germany arrived at Berchtesgaden Wednesday, where she will spend some weeks with her children. She traveled incognito as Countess von Ravensberg. Her Majesty was received at Berchtesgaden by 200 children in Alpine costume.

Since the death of his father Prince Herbert Bismarck has been doing much to make himself unpopular. Hamburger excursionists to the Saxon Forest complain that many of the favorite paths are now forbidden to the public, and that the only walk whence a view of the castle and room in which Prince Bismarck died could be had has been closed. The ladies of Hamburg raised 14,000 marks for a wreath of silver oak leaves for the Bismarck mausoleum, but when they took it to Friedrichsruh Prince Herbert refused to accept it, explaining that no wreaths were to be laid on his father's grave. He offered, however, to take it for the Bismarck Museum at Schonhausen. This the ladies declined, and have decided to hang the wreath in the City Hall of Hamburg.

The Summer exodus from Berlin has assumed unusual proportions. The schools were closed a week ago, when the rush of teachers and parents to the seaside and mountains began on an enormous scale. The number of extra trains for the Alps was unprecedented. From July 8 to July 10 100,000 persons left Berlin.

Fifty bronze cannon captured in Cuba arrived at Hamburg the other day, on their way to Silesia, where they will be sold to the bell foundries to be cast into church bells.

The officials for the Carolines and other islands have already been selected. They sail from Genoa July 25 by the North German Lloyd Line, via Singapore, whence they go to the Bismarck Archipelago, where they will raise Melanesians as troops for use in the Carolines.

The number of women studying in the universities is steadily increasing. At ten Prussian universities during the last Winter six months they numbered 414, against 308 during the previous six months. Three years ago only 105 women students were at these universities.

The casting of the Bismarck Monument, which is to be unveiled in front of the Reichstag in 1901, is nearly finished. The figure is twenty-six feet high. Herr Begas will receive 500,000 marks as the artist of this monument.

The North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American Companies have undertaken to transport 100,000 tons of railway material to China for the construction of roads in the German possessions. They will have to put on an extra steamer.

Elberfeld and Barmen are to be consolidated into a city containing 800,000 souls.

The exports, as reported from fourteen United States Consulate and the Berlin Consul Generalship, to the United States for the fiscal year were $48,726,718, against $42,306,334 for the previous year.

ODDITIES OF WASHINGTON.

Queer Things That Impressed a New Yorker on a Recent Visit to the Capital City.

A New Yorker who recently returned from Washington says he was much impressed by the peculiarities of the capital city. He kept a notebook while he was there, and here are some of the queer things he saw. He headed the notebook "Oddities of Washington":

Every paper costs a cent more than its price. A two-cent paper costs three cents, a one-cent paper two cents.

Policemen are polite, and are not globular in formation.

Everybody is good-looking. The old men are stately, the young men handsome, and the women both.

This is the only city where everybody takes off his hat when a woman enters the elevator. In New York the proportion is 50 per cent., in Brooklyn 25, and in Jersey there is no per cent. whatever.

The Washington costume is comfortable, funny, and becoming. Saw a young man escorting a pretty and well-dressed girl. He wore a short frockcoat of white flannel, brilliant-hued golf stockings, and a straw hat with a rainbow-colored band, and the beauty of it was that he looked well dressed.

The hatless girl prevails here to an unprecedented degree. Unhatted, she rides in electric cars, on bicycles, and in carriages, and when in the last named she is invariably accompanied by a man with a silk hat. When hatless she is always otherwise perfectly costumed.

The Washington car conductor is a lusus naturae. He remembers where you want to get off, and stops the car in front of the house.

The saloons close at 12 o'clock. This is not remarkable, but the astonishing thing is that they do actually close at 12 o'clock.

The restaurant, like the flat, is not indigenous to Washington. You are supposed to eat in a lunchroom, where the "regular dinner" is 25 cents. The waiters, however, always say "Coffee!" instead of "Draw one!" If you don't want a "regular dinner," you are supposed to go to a hotel.

The flat is also an exotic. The few flats in Washington are among the sights of the town, and are pointed out to strangers, like the Capitol and Congressman Sulzer. Renting a flat is an impressive ceremony, compared with which the coronation of a Czar is an informal affair. You have to sign papers, furnish references, and take an oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States. When you tell the natives of the simple and primitive customs of New York in this respect, they look at you suspiciously, and think you are a humorist or a confidence man.

When there is a piece of ground that Washington doesn't know what to do with she plants grass on it instead of dead walls.

In rainy weather it is customary to hold the skirt higher than is usual in New York.

It is rumored that there are good cigars in Washington, but this allegation is looked upon with suspicion by those who have never bought their cigars at a hotel.

One of the curiosities of the city is a horse car loaded to the footboards with women only, all young and half of them standing. The motorman, who is the only person on board of the unimportant sex, looks as much out of place as a prizefighter on Cleopatra's barge.

Everybody rides bicycles. Nobody scorches. Nobody has a monkey back.

The streets are so beautifully paved that wheelmen refuse to ride on Belgian block. They look upon it as cobblestone, and get off and walk.

Whenever you want anything, go to a hotel.

Washington is broad, beautiful, well-paved, well-parked, and is a standing satire on New York.

STOLE $1,200 WORTH OF GLOVES.

Same Detectives Arrest Bert Wilson for the Second Time.

While walking up Ninth Avenue, near Thirty-sixth Street Friday afternoon, Detectives Reap and Holland saw Bert Wilson, alias Bert Popper, an ex-convict, with a package under his arm. They placed him under arrest and found that the box contained a number of pairs of gloves, which Wilson confessed finally to have stolen from the store of Abbigg & Rusch, 90 Grand Street.

Wilson said he made a raid on the store every morning. He represented himself as a salesman, and while the clerks were busy he would slip packages of gloves into a box he carried under his arm. The value of the goods taken was about $1,200. The detectives recovered most of the goods, which Wilson had sold to small dealers.

The same two officers in 1893 arrested Wilson on a charge of bigamy. He was convicted and sent to Sing Sing for two years and six months. When arraigned before Magistrate Cornell, in the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday on the charge of larceny, he was held in $1,500 bail.

New York Caledonian Club.

The New York Caledonian Club will hold its annual games this year on Monday, Sept. 4: Labor Day, on the new grounds known as the Washington Park and Casino, situated on Grand Street, Brooklyn, between the towns of Newtown and Maspeth. There are an athletic field, a race track, two dancing pavilions, a dining room, bowling alleys, and shooting gallery there. The committee considers the grounds well adapted for the games.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Minneapolis agency of the Aachen and Munich Insurance Company of Germany has been transferred to the Minneapolis Trust Company.

The Louisiana Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents has adopted resolutions, pledging its members not to sign the 15 per cent. commission agreement of the Southeastern Tariff Association, (fire underwriters.) on the ground that the latter organization has failed in the past to afford protection to those agents who have pledged themselves to a 15 per cent. commission rule.

Commissioner Giljohann of the Wisconsin Insurance Department has notified Superintendent Payn of the New York Department that he will so construe the statute enacted at the last session of the Wisconsin Legislature, providing for the taxation of life insurance companies upon the basis of their gross premium receipts, as to permit the companies to deduct from the returns made for the purpose of taxation all premiums paid by non-residents of Wisconsin to agents of that State.

Several of the New York fire insurance managers yesterday commented unfavorably upon the $1,000 fine imposed by the Missouri Supreme Court Friday as a modification of the writ of ouster issued against seventy-three companies for violation of the anti-trust law at St. Joseph. They had anticipated a fine but little, if any, in excess of $100. Representatives of the following companies, however, have already announced unofficially that they will pay their respective fines and remain in Missouri: German-American; Hartford, Lancashire, London and Lancashire, Manchester, National of Hartford, North German, Northern of London, Orient, Pennsylvania, Phenix of Brooklyn, Queen, Royal, Springfield, Sun, Traders' of Chicago, and Transatlantic.

The Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange has been criticised during the last few days for not acting upon several important reports of violations in large brokerage offices. A member of the Executive Committee said yesterday that the Brokerage Committee was hampered by its critics, because the latter neglect for the sake of business considerations to file with the committee the necessary information and charges. The "Brokers' Column" of The Surveyor in its last issue contained a statement to the effect that if the present attitude of the members of the Exchange be accepted as final, the Exchange cannot continue, because "any tariff association that handles the brokerage question so loosely as it is now handled cannot last." This opinion is regarded by underwriters as somewhat extreme.

WHAT IS ORANGEINE?

"Orangeine" is a carefully thought out physician's prescription, combining both schools of medicine and remedies delicately proportioned by many years' careful practice. While perfectly harmless, its agencies quickly stop pains and aches without reaction and through their action on nerves, stomach and liver prevent and cure many forms of disease. The buoyant influence of one powder normally relieves exhaustion and checks incipient disease.

It has been found especially successful in curing and relieving:

Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism,

and other "Every Day Ills," including

Grip, Colds, Catarrh, Sea Sickness and Hay Fever.

As a safe reliever from exhaustion and "tired feeling" it is without an equal—and in many families has become a veritable "Pocket Physician." It can now be found at all druggists in small packages for 10c and large packages 25c.

Lady Stanley said.

"I have allowed my private expressions to be widely published *because* I consider it my duty to let everyone know what wonderful relief, comfort and health they can find in 'Orangeine.'" Thus replied LADY STANLEY, the wife of the great explorer, to an inquiring American in London last week.

Lady Stanley wrote:

"The 'Orangeine' powders I think are wonderful and I should not like ever to be without 'Orangeine' for an emergency, such as having a severe headache and feeling tired out. I wish the powders could be got in England, but I am glad to inclose the equivalent for $3.75, for which kindly send me more packets."

The "God Bless Yous" which now reach us by every mail are full of like testimony and prove that "Orangeine"

"BEARS THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN"

as a sure relief from bodily pain and a positive cure for many every-day ills.

Demand Orangeine from your Druggist. There is nothing can take its place.

Not a Secret Remedy.

We are always ready to inform physicians and individuals just what ingredients compose "Orangeine."

Orangeine Chemical Co.,
15 Michigan Av., Chicago.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 22d, 1899.

Dear Sir: I took home sample of "Orangeine." My wife was suffering with severe headache, "nearly crazy," to use her own expression. I said to her: "Here's a sample of something it says it's good for headache. Want to try it?" She says: "Yes, try anything, can't make it worse." She was on sofa with her head done up. Say, in fifteen minutes that headache was gone and she was around all right. That was two weeks ago and she has had none since. Simply wonderful. God bless "Orangeine." Yours,

J. K. PARSONS,
Western Union Telegraph Co.

CANALS OF THIS STATE

The Future of the Many Miles of Waterways in New York.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE ERIE

Its Transformation Into a Ship Canal Generally Regarded as the Most Advantageous Plan.

New York is the great canal State of the Union. It has nearly 1,000 miles of these artificial waterways, which, together with the favorable location of its lakes and rivers, afford facilities for inland navigation unequaled in any other State and unsurpassed in any other part of the world except in Holland and in portions of China and France. But while these canals have, to quote the report on "The Water Resources of the State of New York," prepared by George W. Rafter for the United States Geological Survey, "guaranteed commercial supremacy for the State," there is now a very apparent drift of policy away from them and toward their rivals, the railways. This drift is so marked and so persistent that it has been frequently observed that the day of the small inland canal has passed, and that only ship canals and isthmian waterways will hereafter prove profitable or advantageous in any way.

The question is a big one and involves considerations of the most favorable tracks of commerce, the cheapest mode of transporting freight, the dispatch demanded in handling certain kinds of freight, and the economic question of the development of the interior of the State by means of such waterways as afford apparently the cheapest means of making small shipments between not distant points. This last consideration is one that peculiarly affects the farmers and smaller merchants of the interior, although experience has shown that these classes have not availed themselves to any large extent of the State canals. It is doubtful, however, even if the canals prove to be somewhat unprofitable institutions, whether the State of New York would seriously consider the proposition to abandon them. They are too closely bound up with the history and tradition of the State and too much money has been expended upon them to give them up as failures, until ingenuity has been exhausted in discovering new uses to which they may be put and in finding methods for their more economic navigation, so that they may be kept equal to every demand of modern commerce. As this latter policy is evidently the one to which the State Government seems now committed, it becomes interesting to review the very thorough report, already referred to, upon the water resources of the State, with especial view to the canals and their future.

THE ERIE CANAL.

The Erie Canal, of course, takes precedence in such a consideration, and dwarfs all the others. It was for years the one great commercial artery of the State. It alone opened the vast basins of the lakes to the enterprise of the East, and gave a free channel for the transportation of the products of the Central West, which came into the lakes and thence through the canal to the Port of New York. It was an important link in a chain of waterways that united the two sections, and opened the West to the Atlantic and to the world beyond.

From the earliest settlement of the interior of the State, the more enterprising traders conceived the idea of a great waterway that should connect the great lakes with the Atlantic or with the Hudson River, thus opening the route to the ocean. The St. Lawrence interrupted at two points by rapids, was also objectionable to the people of New York, as well as to those of the Western colonies, because it took their traffic too far to the north and away from the common routes of trade. Later this route became still more objectionable, because it led through foreign territory. Besides the St. Lawrence, there were two routes that have been followed by the flow of trade from West to East, and which have been long considered as practicable routes for a great ship canal. These are the route by way of Lake Champlain and the route now practically followed by the Erie Canal. The Champlain route has the same objections that have been found to the St. Lawrence, although it would finally bring the traffic back to the soil of the United States and to the Port of New York, and the time of the passage, aided by the more rapid transit possible on the river itself, would be about what it would be over the Erie, if it should be transformed into a ship canal. The first effort at canal building, therefore, was naturally along the route since followed by the Erie. It is a little remarkable that, after many years of study of the most feasible routes for canals between the great lakes and the sea, the consensus of opinion is still in favor of the route selected by the sober common sense of the early traders and of the three men who suggested the cutting of the first waterway. The United States Government, in 1895 and again in 1897, had surveys made of the routes deemed most practicable for a ship canal from the great lakes to the sea, and the result of both approved the judgment of the first projectors of the thin waterway which cut the State of New York in two and made it the most prosperous portion of the Union.

FIRST PLANS PROPOSED.

The Erie Canal was first proposed by Sir Henry Moore, Governor of the Colony of New York, in 1768. His idea was to improve the navigation of the Mohawk River at Little Falls by a sluice on the plan then used on the Languedoc Canal in France. In 1788 Elkhannah Watson proposed to establish water communication between the Hudson River and Lake Ontario by way of Oneida Lake, Oneida River, and Oswego River, connecting Wood Creek with the Mohawk River by a canal, and improving the Mohawk with locks. Three years later, in 1791, Gov. George Clinton urged the improvement of the natural water channels in order to facilitate water communication with the frontier settlements, and in March, 1791, an act was passed by the Legislature authorizing a survey the extravagant sum of $500 being appropriated for this purpose. The construction of the canal was, however, due to the labors of De Witt Clinton, who presented a memorial to the Legislature from the City of New York in 1810, urging action toward the building of a canal that would connect the Hudson and the lakes. Finally the act of April 15, 1817, was passed creating a permanent Board of Canal Commissioners. Ground was broken at Rome July 4, 1817, and a boat passed from Rome to Utica Oct. 22, 1819. Champlain Canal was also opened for navigation the same year, on Nov. 24.

The value of these and other canals to the State before the era of the tremendous development of the railroads may be seen from a survey of the receipts of the State from tolls. The total amount expended on all the canals, including original construction, extensions, maintenance, repairs, and interest on loans, to the end of 1834 was $13,798,438, and the total amount of tolls received from 1820 to 1834, inclusive, was $10,000,730.97—that is to say, at the end of ten years from the original completion of the Erie Canal the amount returned to the State was nearly 78 per cent. of the total cost to that date.

In 1833 the development of the railways began to attract attention, and John B. Jervis, Holmes Hutchinson, and Frederick G. Mills, who were the principal canal engineers of the day, were directed to report on the relative cost of transportation on canals and railways. They maintained that the cost of transportation was materially greater by rail, and laid down two principles that have been pretty generally accepted, up to quite recently, with regard to canal transportation. These principles are:

"A canal may be compared to a common highway on which every man can be the carrier of his own property, therefore creating the most active competition, and thus reducing the expense of transportation to the lowest rate. The farmer, merchant, and manufacturer can avail themselves of the advantages of carrying their own produce to market in a manner best comporting with the interest of each individual.

"Much of the property carried on the canals is carried by transportation companies, although the largest portion is carried by individuals and small associations. The individual who becomes the carrier of his own product has the advantage of paying nearly one-half of all the expense of transportation in the regular course of his business, and the cash disbursements do not often much exceed the payment of the tolls. To the farmer the profits on return freight, in many instances, give a full indemnity for the expense of taking his cargo to market. On railroads, on the other hand, the proprietors must necessarily be the carriers."

COMPETITION OF RAILWAYS.

This report was made in 1835, but in a short time thereafter the competition of the railways began cutting into the profits of the canals, and reducing the cost of transportation by water as well as by land. By 1883 this competition became so sharp that it was found that no freight could be handled on the canals if toll were to be exacted, and the canals were made free by legislative enactment. But this has not resulted in regaining for the canals the business they lost. In 1837 the State canals carried 1,171,296 tons, valued at $55,809,288. By 1865, when the canals reached their highest figures, they carried 4,729,654 tons, valued at $256,237,104. In 1893 they carried only $3,714,894 tons, valued at $100,039,578. The total cost of the canal system of the State, up to 1892, was $138,666,774; total revenue, $135,738,746. The Chenango, Crooked Lake, Chemung, and Genesee Valley Canals were abandoned in 1877. They had cost the State $20,823,867, and the total loss on them was $18,648,620. The loss on the whole system, from its inception to Sept. 30, 1892, was $2,928,028. Of the Erie and Champlain Canals, it should be said that their total cost was $99,271,435, and revenue, $128,191,068, showing a gain of $28,919,633.

To make the Erie Canal more serviceable and capable of taking vessels of deeper draught the work of improving it was undertaken in 1895, at an expense of $9,000,000. As it has been found that this appropriation will fall short by at least $7,000,000, the work of only slightly improving this waterway, still leaving it very far from meeting any of the requirements of a ship canal, will be $16,000,000, thus eating up most of the profit the State has already obtained. Major Thomas W. Symons of the United States Corps of Engineers, who surveyed routes for a ship canal across this State for the Federal Government in 1897, estimated that it would cost $200,000,000 to make a ship canal out of the Erie, which he considers the best route for such a waterway. He does not think, however, that the benefits would be commensurate with the cost. He advises the enlargement of the Erie Canal so that it could take large barges, and the making of such alterations in the alignment as would give a continuously falling course from Lake Erie to the Hudson. This

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY

Mid-July has arrived, and the Summer season at the watering places is still lacking in life and movement. One reason for this is the absence in Europe of an unusually large number of people, and, although the return tide of travel across the Atlantic has set in, it will be some weeks yet, especially as the outgoing steamers are still crowded, before any appreciable difference will be felt from the return of these voyagers. The European Summer exodus this year began later than usual, but is keeping up well, and the ebb and flood tides have met. It is difficult to know how many of those who are now sailing can return earlier than November, at least, for there was much excitement in London and Paris among the Americans now in those cities some three weeks ago, when the fact developed that those who wished to return home between Sept. 1 and Oct. 15, and who had not previously booked their passages, could not obtain a single berth on any westward-bound steamer of any line between those dates. As a result of these conditions, numbers of people are coming home even now, and will be obliged to sail, unless they can adjust their plans so as to remain until late November or early December, by Aug. 15 at the latest.

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Most of the ultra-fashionables who went abroad in March and early April have returned, and are now at Southampton, Newport, and Bar Harbor, or in their Adirondack camps. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, who are expected to sail to-day, are about the last of this very fashionable contingent. If they come next week, they will go at once to Newport for the remainder of the Summer. As will be seen from the Newport letter the season has begun there with the first of the Casino dances, which are now held weekly instead of semi-weekly, as heretofore; several dinners, and a picnic given yesterday at Oakland by Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt for their son, Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt. These picnics are now a feature of the Newport season, and will be frequently held during the next six weeks. That of yesterday was for the younger element. The older people at Newport have been enjoying themselves at dinners and in driving, while luncheons and dinners at popular Gooseberry Island have been numerous and frequent.

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Matters at Narragansett are still quiet, and there has been nothing going on there during the week of any particular note. Southampton has also had rather a quiet week, following a fortnight of unusual gayety. There have been several dinners given at the leading cottages, and one in particular, given by Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll in honor of the birthday of her husband on Wednesday, was an unusually handsome affair. The first large and notable event of the Southampton season will be the Trustees' ball at the Golf Club next Saturday evening. At Bar Harbor the opening reception at the Ladies' Club, and the dinner given by Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest in honor of her niece, Miss Elizabeth Jackson, who is soon to marry the Rev. Mr. Baker, were the events of the week. The detailed accounts of these past events as well as the gossip regarding those yet to take place will be found in the correspondents' letters which follow this column.

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The gayest of the suburbs during the past fortnight has been Cedarhurst, where a polo tournament has been in progress. This tournament has been well contested and has been the excuse for daily gathering of all the members of the fashionable Summer colony on "Long Island's sea-girt shore," while there has been a constant round of luncheons and dinners since the tournament began. The large contingent of people who are interested in this game either as participants or onlookers will now transfer themselves to Narragansett Pier, where the games will be resumed this week. The polo tournament at Narragansett really opens the season there, and from this date on the hotels will be crowded to overflowing until September. The Pier is to have a titled visitor this week in the person of the Earl of Donoughmore, who is to be the guest of Mr. Clark at the latter's cottage on the Cliffs. Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, with their daughters, and Miss Edith Speyers, who have been abroad during the past two months, are expected home on Wednesday, and will go at once to Southampton. Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Tailer and Mrs. Paul Dana, Mr. J. J Van Alen, and Mr. Clarence H. Mackay were among those who sailed for Europe during the week.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman De R. Whitehouse are spending the Summer at Westbury, L. I. Mrs. Whitehouse's mother and sister are visiting her. She has entirely recovered from the injuries received in her runaway accident last Spring and is looking remarkably well. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stevens were due to arrive yesterday from their short trip abroad and will also spend the Summer at Westbury.

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Recent visitors in London were disappointed not to see Mrs. Harold Baring, formerly Miss Marie Churchill of this city. Letters recently received state that Mrs. Baring preferred not to be presented this year and to regain her strength after her illness of a year ago before risking the fatigues of a London season. She has therefore remained quietly at her husband's country place, where her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. John Churchill of this city, are visiting her. Mr. and Mrs. Myring, formerly Miss Estelle Schuyler, of this city, are now in Paris, as are also Mr. and Mrs. James Clinch-Smith. Mrs. Myring has not been at all well, and is now under treatment in Paris, where she is fast recovering. Messrs. Harry and Frank Watson are in Paris, and their sister, Mrs. Wesley Watson, is entertaining many American friends at her beautiful house in London, 53 Cadogan Gardens. Mr. and Mrs. Watson expect to return to this country in September, and will probably spend most of the Winter here.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt reached London last week and are contemplating a trip to the North Cape on Mr. Vanderbilt's steam yacht Conqueror, which preceded them to Europe. Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt has been fishing on the Restigouche, but is expected soon at Southampton, where he may remain for some weeks.

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Mrs. James Brown Potter is receiving much attention in London this season. She attended a dinner at Marlborough House ten days ago, where she wore so stunning a gown as to excite the attention of the English women, who have not ceased commenting upon it since. They are telling a good story at Mrs. Potter's expense in London, which runs as follows: A Westerner at the recent Charing Cross Bazaar bought the fair actress to make him a cocktail, in her capacity as barmaid at the American bar. She did so, making the decoction as is customary in England, with Scotch whisky. As she handed it to the Westerner, he inquired the price. "Ten shillings," said the fair barmaid, but, drawing it back, and taking a sip herself, she added, "Now it's a guinea." "All right," said the Westerner, throwing down the money. "I want a new cocktail and a clean glass." It is not on record as to whether his request was complied with, but the story has gone the rounds of the London drawing rooms.

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Miss Lydia Eustis has made quite a success in London society this season with her singing, and Miss Beverly Sitgreaves has also scored a hit by her clever imitation of Sarah Bernhardt in Hamlet. One hears little, however, of Miss Julie Opp, who was the rage last season. She recited the familiar "Birth of the Opal" at Mrs. Ronalds's on a recent Sunday afternoon.

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London society is even more fickle than that of New York as regards the artists which it pays to entertain its members. In the great houses the more noted singers appear as they do here in the season, and Melba, Plancon, and Paderewski were at W. W. Astor's recent concert, at which Mme. Sarah Bernhardt also gave a monologue.

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The Newmarket race meeting is over and that at Goodwood will close the season's race meetings, and then there will be an exodus from London to Cowes for yachting week. Some of the late entertainments of the London season were Lady Jane Lindsay's dance and Lady Henry Gordon Lennox's concert. The last was a particularly beautiful affair. The house was transformed into a bower of roses. Among the guests were the Duchess of Cleveland, Lord and Lady Eustace Cecil, Lady Muncaster, the Countess de Casa Valencia, in black with diamonds, and her daughter in blue; Lady Bule, in black and diamonds, and her daughter in blue; the Dowager Lady Mayo, Lady Arthur Hill and Miss Hill in white, and Lord and Lady Mayo, and Lady Howard of Glossop, with a striking gown of black lace over white satin. The concert, produced under the direction of Mr. Raphael Roche, was excellent. Mme. Thénard gave some of her best recitations and a little play, in which she was ably seconded by Mlle. Combier. Signor Baldelli, who is to Madrid opera what Jean de Reszke is to London, scored his greatest success in Pergolese's "Povero Truculio." Señors Gaetary, Rubio, and Arbos also gave great pleasure by their various performances, as did also Mme. Elsa Savil with her birdlike notes. Lady Jane Lindsay accompanied Señor Rubio's 'cello on the piano, for she is not only a great lady but a great artist, and she is also a model hostess.

Lady Henry Gordon Lennox's evening party followed the royal dinner. The band of the First Life Guards performed on the terrace, where also was stationed a palmist, whose tent was crowded all the evening. A concert of excellent music was held in the large drawing room. Supper was served at 12 o'clock. Every conceivable delicacy was provided, and the table decorations (always a notable feature at Lady Henry's) were exquisite. They consisted chiefly of orchids in baskets suspended invisibly from the ceiling, and also arranged on the dinner table. There were nearly 700 guests, but there were so many parties that people kept coming and going, and this prevented a crowd. Lady Henry was, as usual, beautifully dressed. She wore some of her lovely jewels, chiefly diamonds and pearls, and her famous pearl necklace of many rows.

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The Paris season is now well over, although it lasted longer after the Grand Prix than usual. The Americans who have been there have pretty well scattered to the various spas, although Aix and Hombourg are the most favored. The season at Dieppe has opened well, and there are many Americans there, as well as at Dinard and Trouville.

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The St. Paul and the Umbria, which arrived yesterday, brought over an unusually large number of passengers for this time of the year, and the St. Paul in particular had on her list numbers of well-known names. Among these were A. T. Van Laer, the artist; William Miller, Miss Ellen Arthur, Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell, Prof. and Mrs. Buell, Thomas F. Cushing, Miss Cushing, Mrs. Leslie Cotton, Count C. F. Z. Carraristi, Mr. and Mrs. Jay B. Cozzens, Mrs. W. B. Dinsmore, Miss Dinsmore, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Duryea, Capt. J. S. Davidson, W. B. Flint, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Grand d'Hauteville, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. George Haven Putnam, Miss E. Pillsbury, Benjamin Parmly, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Herbert D. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Thomas Shepherd, Eugene von Schalick, Baron and Baroness Louis A. von Horst, and Miss Louise and Miss Emma Sands.

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The engagement is announced of Mr. Guy Richards, son of Mr. Benjamin Richards, of New York City, and Miss Alice Reese, a daughter of Mr. W. Henry Reese of New Hamburg, Dutchess County. The wedding will take place at Zion Church, near New Hamburg, on Wednesday, Aug. 9, at 4:30 o'clock.

NEWPORT.

This resort has been fairly gay during the week, and although there have been no dances, except informal ones following dinners, the large number of well-known people here have found plenty of occupation, and the days have passed only too swiftly, with boating, yachting, fishing, picnics, luncheons, the first of the Casino dances, and a number of informal affairs. It looks as if the season would be more filled with open-air entertainments than usual. Dinners are being served more and more upon the verandas and even the porches of villas and cottages.

The little set which includes Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay is having the gayest time of the early season. Hardly a day passes when they are not entertaining each other. All have villas and cottages well fitted for entertaining, and with numbers of horses and traps, and at least one automobile apiece, they spend much of their time in driving.

Senator Depew, who arrived here on Saturday last from Europe, purposes spending three days of each week here. He went to New York on Wednesday afternoon to attend the welcoming dinner of the Republican Club, which is tendered him each year on his return from his annual trip abroad. Mr. Depew's son, who was very ill abroad, and who is now with him, is gaining strength rapidly. Miss Paulding presides, as last Summer over Senator Depew's household. Mr. William M. Kingsland of New York also arrived last week at one of the Pinard cottages.

The governors of the Casino have very wisely substituted one weekly dance for the semi-weekly ones which were held in former seasons. This is to take place on Thursday night, and the first dance was held this week. They have decided not to hold the annual Casino subscription ball this year, giving as their reason the number of private balls which now take place each season and which make a Casino ball superfluous.

There is a report in circulation that Mr. James J. Van Alen, who sailed for England on Wednesday to spend the Summer there with his daughters, will not again return to Wakehurst, but will take up his permanent residence abroad. This is probably a revival of an old rumor, and does not rest on any foundation that can be ascertained. Whenever a well known man or woman comes or goes here all sorts of rumors and plans regarding their plans and movements are put in circulation.

The trial races between the Columbia and Defender, which will begin here on Saturday next, will attract a large fleet of yachts, and will open the yachting season here.

Five Newport young men have formed a mandolin quintet, and find their services in great demand. They go to the functions, where they play in an automobile.

Mr. Joseph Widener of Philadelphia, who is said to contemplate taking a villa here next season, is now visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Carter of Philadelphia, who occupy the villa Quatre Foil on Narragansett Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. William L. Elkins of Philadelphia will be here later in the season.

Miss Julia Dent Grant, who will spend the Summer as usual with her aunt, Mrs. Potter Palmer, is expected here next week. Prince Cantacuzene, whom Miss Grant is to marry in September, is expected here late in August.

The automobile fad grows daily, and the carriages are now driven by women as well as men. If the company established here could fill all the orders it has received thus far, Newport would be well filled with these vehicles. It is doubtful, however, if the orders can be filled completely until the cottagers reach their Winter homes, so great has the demand become. The various rigs have been seen in use, but the golf rig appears to be the favorite, and, although the company has rigs for rainy weather, few of these have been seen on the avenue. The ladies who handle the automobiles most skillfully thus far are Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll. The chauffeurs are few in number here, and it is doubtful if this class of vehicle will ever become popular, as they cause runaways.

The morning concerts at the Casino began last Monday and the evening concerts on Wednesday evening, while the first Casino hop took place on Thursday evening, and, for a first hop, was quite well attended. The Casino grillrooms on Sunday evening are well patronized by the cottagers, and if the Casino Governors would have more music there at night the pretty place would be more largely attended.

There is to be a barn dance given here next month by a prominent woman, but the arrangements are being kept a profound secret. An amateur circus is also rumored, but it is doubtful whether it will materialize. Miss Baldwin, the feminine fencing teacher from Boston, has arrived and is forming a class for the Summer among young society women here.

The annual parade of the Coaching Club, which will take place in August, promises well, and some of the younger whips will be in line with coaches. Messrs. W. W. Sherman, George Peabody Wetmore, Harold Brown, Prescott Lawrence, Eugene Higgins, Ogden Mills, and Col. William Jay will be among the participants.

Mrs. R. I. Gammell will give a large reception on Saturday afternoon, July 22, to introduce her daughter, Miss Virginia Gammell. Miss Gammell is a great heiress.

The Newport Golf Club is very prosperous this season, and the links are constantly covered with players. The Country Club, which owns the house and property, has met with a number of heavy losses in the past few years, but is now more prosperous. The committee is arranging for the purchase of an electric lighting plant to be soon installed, and which will permit the holding of more entertainments at night at the clubhouse.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McKay Twombly have opened their villa, Vineland, and next week Mrs. Twombly will begin the first of a series of dinners. Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene have arrived for the season.

NARRAGANSETT PIER.

Mid-July at Narragansett finds the season well advanced, and the past week has been fairly gay. The water has been unusually cool for bathing up to the present week, but on Thursday the temperature recorded was 86 degrees, and as a result the beach was thronged with bathers. Several novelties in headgear are seen this season. Two fair maids are daily seen on the beach, clad in the regulation bathing suit of blue, trimmed with white, but wearing pink sunbonnets to shield them from the sun. Another innovation in headdresses is a white golf hat, adorned with a huge turkey feather, which has been worn by several bathers this week. This novel bathing hat was first worn by a young New York woman. Mrs. C. Edmonds Coudert of New York and Miss Florence of the same city are among the best women swimmers at Narragansett this season. Mrs. Coudert, who is here with her brother, Mr. P. G. Coudert, has rooms at the Little Casino.

The second Saturday night dance at the Casino was not a conspicuous success on account of a violent rainstorm, which had a dampening effect on the pretty gowns and Summer lingerie worn by the few dancers who ventured out. Only a few dancers assembled at the Casino. At the Mathewson there was also an informal dance on this night, which was participated in by many of the guests of the house, who had planned to go to the Casino. Wednesday and last night there was a good attendance at the Casino.

The Schubert Imperial Orchestra plays at Sherry's this year instead of the Hungarian band which was here last Summer. All the large hotels have orchestras this year, and several are planning to have dance nights.

The Senators who have been in conference at the Little Casino concluded their session here this week. On Sunday evening Senator and Mrs. Burrows of Michigan were among those present at the Mathewson concert. The soloists were Miss Florence Boese, soprano, of New York, and Mr. Purdon Robinson, baritone. After the concert the Senator and Mrs. Burrows visited the Casino. W. Gould Brokaw visited the Pier Monday, sailing over from Newport on his yacht Amorita. He was accompanied by B. M. Taft and John B. Buchan. The Amorita returned to Newport Tuesday morning. T. R. Hoadley's yacht Duquesne anchored at the Pier Tuesday. The torpedo boat Dupont visited the Pier from Newport Tuesday. W. G. Roelker of Providence has given a number of yachting parties on the Iroquois this week. The Sagamore has been a frequent visitor to the Pier of late.

New York arrivals at the Rockingham include E. S. West, Mrs. H. S. Alexander, Mrs. J. H. Alexander, and Mrs. J. G. Barrows. At the Matthewson: J. L. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Van Nostrand, Master Van Nostrand, Mrs. F. W. Bangs, George E. Batcheller, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Husted, New York, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lee.

LENOX.

About 2,000 invitations have been sent out for the Barnes-Sturgis wedding, which is to take place at Trinity Church, in Lenox, on the 26th. The invitations include the large number of relatives and friends of the bride and bridegroom all through the country. Nearly all the Lenox cottagers are invited, besides many from New York, Newport, and other places, and a number of invitations go abroad. Trinity Church will be beautifully decorated, and the reception at Coldbrooke will include about half the guests invited to the church. Mr. S. Warren Sturgis, the bridegroom-elect, is in Lenox this week, and he and Miss Barnes are being given a round of entertainments. They are at the golf links occasionally. It has been an excellent week for driving, and they and their friends have taken advantage of it and had several driving parties. The out-of-town bridesmaids, including Miss Lucy Sturgis, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Eunice Ives, and Miss Christine Baker, will arrive in Lenox soon to be present at the entertainments which will take place between now and the wedding.

The annual meeting of the Mahkeenac Lake Boat Club was held at the Lenox clubhouse on Monday, when the officers were elected and other business transacted. Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes is the President, Mr. David Lydig Secretary, and Mr. John S. Barnes Treasurer. The Governing Committee consists of the officers and Mr. William D. Sloane, Mr. John E. Alexander, Mr. Joseph W. Burden, Mr. George G. Haven, Mr. John E. Parsons, and Mr. John I. Kane. The members of the club talked over matters connected with the entertainments at the boat clubhouse, which will be given this season, and also arranged a series of sailboat races with the new half-raters which were recently put on the lake. It is proposed to have these races over the eleven-mile triangular course, which has been staked out, as often as once a week, on Tuesdays, on their merits as to speed. Later in the season arrangements will be made for a regatta, in which all the craft on the lake will take part. There are several fine private sailboats on the lake, as well as rowboats, shells, and canoes. Some of the young women are very skillful with the oars, and can pull a rowboat or a shell across the lake in quick time.

Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes, who has been spending some weeks in the West, has returned to New York, and is expected at Shadow Brook in a few days. Mrs. Stokes, two of her daughters, and the youngest son are in Europe, and are not expected to return until September. Anson Stokes, Jr., is with the Baroness Halkett and Miss Helen Stokes at Pearl Island, Lake Clear, in the Adirondacks. He will make an address at the dedication of the new Presbyterian church, which the Stokes family have been interested in building there. The exercises will take place next Monday.

Dr. W. Seward Webb has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane. He went to Shelburne House, Vermont, in his private car on Monday. Miss Bend, who has also been a member of the Sloane house party, has returned to New York.

Mrs. Carlos De Heredia gave a dinner Wednesday evening of a dozen covers. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barnes, the Rev. and Mrs. Harold Arrowsmith, Miss Parsons, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dixey.

Mr. George G. Haven and family will remain at Sunnycroft until after the Barnes-Sturgis wedding, when they will go to Newport, returning to Lenox about Sept. 1.

Mr. John Sloane and family, who are now in Europe, are expected to return on Aug. 30, and occupy Wyndhurst for the Autumn.

Mr. William C. Whitney is expected to return soon from the other side, and come to his large estate on October Mountain. Some of the house servants have already arrived there.

A series of stag dinners is in progress in Lenox just now. The first was given on Tuesday evening by Mr. Giraud Foster. They will be given at short intervals by other of the cottagers, including Mr. Joseph W. Burden, Mr. S. Howland Robbins, Dr. Greenleaf, Mr. David W. Bishop, Jr., Mr. Samuel Frothingham, and Mr. John E. Alexandre. Miss Kate Carey was out on her four-in-hand on Monday, driving bay leaders and gray wheelers, a little variation from her usual cross-matched team. She had Mr. Hamilton Cary on the box seat with her. Miss Lila Sloane went to Newport on Wednesday to visit her uncle, Cornelius Vanderbilt. W. S. Gurnee, Jr., is on a salmon-fishing trip to the Restigouche. He has sent home some fine salmon. The golf links have been well patronized during the present week, and the weather has been cool and delightful for the sport. Among the players in the weekly handicap tournament are Mr. Samuel Frothingham, Mr. David W. Bishop, Jr., Mr. David T. Dana, Mr. Lindsay Fairfax, Mr. William D. Sloane, Mr. S. Howland Robbins, and Mr. S. Parkman Shaw. Mr. F. Augustus Schermerhorn, who has been in Lenox for the past three weeks, has returned to New York and will soon go on a yachting trip.

SOUTHAMPTON.

The only dance of the week was that at the Meadow Club on Friday evening. There were no large dinners to speak of preceding the dance. Mrs. Julian W. Robbins presided over the largest table of the evening. The dancers tired early. Mrs. Henry May's dinner on Tuesday was of twelve covers. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mr. Nathan H. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, Mrs. and Miss Merriam, and Mr. George Hellen. Mr. Hellen has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. May for the past two weeks. Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll's birthday occurred on Wednesday, and was made the occasion of a small dinner of fourteen covers. Mr. Peter Marié, who left for New York with Mr. John C. Wilmerding, returned to Southampton as the guest of Mr. J. Bowers Lee, during the early part of the week. Mr. Marié left Mr. Lee yesterday, however, to accept an invitation from ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, with whom he will probably stay until Monday, when he may again leave for New York. Miss Helen Peabody, who has been the guest of the Misses Edgar for the past two weeks, left yesterday for New York.

Southampton society will be reinforced by the expected arrival this week of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, who have been abroad for some time past. Mr. and Mrs. Robb sailed last Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan were the only arrivals among the cottagers last week. They are occupying the Duer cottage, in the Old Town portion of Southampton. Mr. Victor Morawitz arrived here on Thursday evening as the guest of Mr. James C. Parrish. The Meadow Club had several new arrivals during the week, among them being Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Gregory and the Misses Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. F. Kingsbury Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Erhart, Dr. Charles Townshend Dade, Mr. Myles Standish, and Mr. and Mrs. John T. Baker. The Trustees' ball at the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, next Saturday evening, is at present the principal topic of conversation, and it is doubtful if any other social function ever stirred the cottagers to such an extent. As was originally feared, the object of the affair, namely, to erect some new horsesheds, has caused much adverse comment. The sum needed to defray the expense of the proposed improvement is said to be only about $700 or $800, and many find it difficult to understand why it should be necessary to promote an elaborate affair, the tickets for which are selling for $5 apiece, to raise the necessary amount, when the prosperity of the club last year justified the Directors in seriously contemplating the declaration of a large dividend on the club's stock. While there has not been a great demand for tickets up to the present, still, it is generally understood that there will be a large attendance. Mrs. Walter G. Oakman and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor will receive the guests, and the cotillion will be led by Mr. Charles Henderson and Mrs. Trevor.

The polo field next to the Meadow Club has at last been cleared of the long grass and weeds, and is in readiness for the daily expected arrival of the different teams. As was predicted in these columns some time ago, the efforts of the horsey and ultra-sporty element to revolutionize Southampton and convert it into a sporting centre have been frowned upon by the more staid old-timers, who condemn any attempt to remove from the place the charm of its rural simplicity. Vigorous action was taken last Saturday morning, when a meeting of the original cottagers was held at the residence of Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas. After a lengthy discussion a committee of seven was appointed to take the matter in hand. It will wait upon the projectors of the polo enterprise and deliver the ultimatum of the cottagers, which is to the effect that all events horsey and sporty are to be taken under the patronage of the select element, who will impart to them a proper dignity and keep them within proper bounds. Refusal to obey this mandate will subject the unruly ones to social ostracism of the strictest sort. Both clubs are working together in perfect harmony, and there will be wholesale blackballing if the horsey set do not submit to proper authority. There is to be a horse show or fair some time during next month, and this is to be taken from the hands of the invaders.

BAR HARBOR.

The burning down of the Kebo Valley Clubhouse has made it necessary to formulate new plans for the Summer's entertainments. The first Malvern dance will occur next Wednesday evening. It will be preceded, as the Monday night hops of previous seasons, by a number of large dinners. A similar affair will be given the following Saturday night, and then through the remainder of July and August there will be dinner dances twice a week. Diners de luxe will also be given every Sunday evening throughout the season at the Malvern. A palm garden is now being built on to one wing of the inn for this purpose, and it will be completed in time for the opening dinner, on July 23.

Gen. William Draper, Ambassador to Italy, and Mrs. Draper are expected shortly at the Malvern. They belong to the old-time Bar Harbor days. They were here for a short while three years ago. Mr. and Mrs. George Draper of Hopedale, Mass., are expected on the 29th inst. Mrs. Jules Reynal of New York will be here in about two weeks. She has taken Corners Meet, a pretty little cottage on Mount Desert Street.

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Jackson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson of New York, and the Rev. William O. Baker will take place here on Thursday, Aug. 3, at noon. The ceremony will be performed in the Church of St. Savior's, of which young Mr. Baker is the newly appointed rector. The maid of honor will be Miss Van Nest, daughter of Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest of New York, and a cousin to the bride. The bridesmaids will be Miss Van Rensselaer, Miss Maccullouch-Miller, Miss Mary Brown, and Miss Vibbert. The best man is to be the Rev. Murray Bartlett of Rochester, N. Y., and the ushers Mr. Richard Irvin, Mr. Oswald Jackson, a brother of the bride; Mr. Reginald Johnson of New York, and Mr. Cobb. There will be a general invitation to the church wedding, after which a wedding breakfast will be served at the Jackson residence, Llangollen, at which only the families and a few intimate friends will be present. Immediately after the wedding, the young couple will leave for a short trip, and will then return to live at the handsome parsonage, adjoining the church, built for them by Mr. and Mrs. Jackson. Miss Jackson and Mr. Baker have been fêted on every side this season. Thursday evening of this week Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest of New York gave a large dinner for them at the Malvern.

Yesterday Mrs. Van Nest gave a luncheon in honor of Miss Jackson, at which a number of the latter's girl friends were present, including Miss Vinnum, Miss Cochran, Miss McLane, Miss Lawrence, Miss Fox, Miss Palmer, Miss Patterson, and Miss Van Nest. Mr. and Mrs. Francis Howe Johnson of New York gave a dinner in honor of Miss Jackson and Mr. Baker Wednesday evening. Among the guests present were Miss Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Miss Morris, Mr. Gouverneur Morris, and Mr. Reginald Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Stewart of New York are at the Malvern. Mr. J. J. Emery of New York has been elected Director of the Kebo Valley Club to fill the place of Mr. A. C. Barney, who will not be here this season. Mr. E. G. Fubbri of New York has been elected a member of the club.

Mrs. William P. Draper of New York gave a dinner at the Bowider Monday evening, and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer of New York a dinner at Sunnyside. Arden M. Robbins arrived this week and is at his mother's cottage for the season. The Hinkle Cup tournament at Kebo this season has been set for Aug. 22. De Witt Cuyler of Philadelphia arrived this week. He is to occupy the handsome Summer residence of Morris K. Jesup of New York.

LONG BRANCH.

The sixth annual horse show will open at Hollywood on July 27. Many preparations are being made by the association for this event. General Manager Walter E. Hildreth and Secretary P. J. Casey are busily engaged getting the grounds in readiness and looking after the sale of boxes, there being a great demand this season for the latter.

The decision which has been recently rendered in the Supreme Court, holding hotel owners liable for loss of property of their guests, has caused considerable uneasiness among the proprietors of the hotels here. There has been a small claim made at one of the large hotels here by a prominent New York woman. She claims some person entered her room and took a ten-dollar bill from a pocketbook, that also contained a gold watch valued at $135, but did not disturb the watch.

The "Tacie Harper Wing," the new addition to the Monmouth Memorial Hospital at this place, will be dedicated with interesting ceremonies on Wednesday next at 3 o'clock. Many invitations have been issued to the Summer people, and the occasion promises to be one of special interest to the community. The new wing is named in honor of its efficient superintendent, Mrs. William D. Harper of New York, who is summering at Norwood Park. The new wing, when furnished, will cost over $10,000. Gov. Voorhees and other distinguished persons have been invited to take part in the ceremonies.

Herman Newcomb is occupying the cottage belonging to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Newcomb. Congressman Belden, with his family, is occupying a cottage at Allenhurst this season.

Supreme Court Justice Jonathan Dixon has taken a cottage at Allenhurst.

Mrs. S. A. Harris of New York gave a delightful lawn party at the Garfield Inn a few days ago in honor of her friend, Miss Lillian Palmer. The young folks were enjoyably entertained from 2 until 6. Those present were: Sadie Davis, Mildred Murphy, Madaline Wallack, Marion Frank, Florence Palmer, Albert Palmer, George Palmer, Henry Stokes, and J. Hollander.

Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, the Summer pastor of the Taylor Memorial Church at Elberon, who is in Europe at present, is expected home next Friday, and will occupy the pulpit on the following Sunday.

D. C. Calvin, ex-Surrogate of New York, is at the Brighton Hotel.

Col. M. J. O'Brien, the new President of the Southern Express Company, took possession of his Summer home this week, The Lodge at Hollywood. The engagement of Mrs. Henry Roos of New York, to Henry Prince of New York, has been announced. The young couple are guests at the West End Hotel.

Next week the Ladies' Cup, which is presented by Alfred Nathan, one of Hollywood Golf Club members, will be played for on the Hollywood grounds, and the Vice President's Cup, for the men, will be played for in two weeks. The cup will be presented by Mr. M. M. Sternberger. C. S. Haight and family, who have been occupying the Mark Hoyt cottage at Elberon, left Wednesday for Greenwich, Conn. G. Blumenthal of Elberon is spending the week in Cincinnati. Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Seasongood, who were recently married, returned from their honeymoon this week, and are at the Sternberger cottage, West End. No country club along the Atlantic Coast can boast of a finer membership than that at the exclusive resort, Monmouth Beach. The Fourth of July marks the time when the list of associate members for the season is made up, and the management this year was fortunate in getting the Hon. Garret A. Hobart to head it.

The Monmouth Beach Golf Club has elected the following officers: President—Col. William Barbour; Vice President—Walter Watson, Jr.; Secretary and Treasurer—Paul Walton; Captain—L. S. Kerr. Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Fargo left Monmouth Beach this week for Lopn Lake, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Bowles Colgate have left Monmouth Beach for the White Mountains.

L. A. Ledwith and family of New York were among the cottage arrivals at Norwood Park during the week. They take possession of the last of twenty-six handsome cottages that are to let during the Summer months at that place. Judge and Mrs. J. H. Siner of New York are at the West End. Gen. J. B. Frisbie of Mexico is at the West End. Dr. and Mrs. E. Richards, J. H. Kahn and family, Irving Bacarach and family, Mrs. Charles S. Baum, Miss Rose Baum, J. Hellman and family, and H. Cohn and family, all of New York, are guests at the Scarborough Hotel.

ASBURY PARK.

To-night the fashionable hotels are comfortably filled, and there are thousands of promenaders on Founder Bradley's board walk. The usual Saturday night hops were given at the leading hotels, the ballrooms at the West End and the Lafayette being especially attractive. Another attraction this evening was the "electric light" bicycle meet, given by "Zimmy" at the athletic grounds in North Asbury Park. In addition to the bicycle contests, there was a vaudeville show, and the combined attractions drew thousands of hotel guests to the track.

There is a faint possibility that President McKinley will come to Asbury Park early in August, when he makes his promised visit to Vice President Hobart at Norwood Park. A committee from the Board of Trade recently visited Mr. Hobart, and the latter assured it that the Chief Executive would certainly favor the Park with a brief visit, providing Mrs. McKinley's health would permit. Should he do so, the city will tender him a reception in the Auditorium, near the beach, and the Governors of New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania and the officials of all the near-by cities will be invited to participate in the demonstration. Special trains will be run from New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, Trenton, and Philadelphia to accommodate the thousands would want to go to the season and greet the head of the Nation.

The formal opening of the clubhouse of the Deal Country Club on Thursday evening was the social event of the week for the cottagers in the immediate vicinity. The club is composed of well-known New Yorkers, who were present at the "opening" and entertained their guests lavishly.

The Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association will meet here next week in annual session to the number of 1,000. Business sessions will be held during the day, and the delegates will be banqueted and cared for in other ways each evening by the New Jersey councils of the rapidly growing fraternal order. The headquarters of the association will be at Sunset Hall, where a number of the delegates are now stopping. The Supreme President of the association is Mrs. E. B. McGowan of Buffalo. Following the ladies will the Commercial Law League of America, which will assemble in annual convention the following Monday and be here for a week. The lawyers will talk during the day and feast and dance at night. The features of the convention will be the address of Gov. Voorhees to his fellow disciples of Blackstone, and a clambake at Scotty's, down on Shark River.

"Founder" Bradley has issued his annual edict forbidding amateur photographers using the beach cameras on the beach without a special permit issued by Capt. Rogers, the head of the beach police force. This precaution is taken to prevent strolling photographers "snapping" female bathers and selling the photographs thus surreptitiously obtained. Amateur artists with credentials will be given a permit, but strolling professional kodakers are barred from the beach property owned by Mr. Bradley.

The Rev. Dr. Abbott spent several days in the Park this week. May Irwin is spending a few days at The Farm, on the banks of Deal Lake. Charles H. Hoyt, the comedy writer, is enjoying a brief outing in the Park. Mrs. J. Beattie and daughter of New York City are at the Hotel Lafayette. Charles Welsbacker of New York has rooms at the West End. M. L. Skinner of New York City is with Mrs. Skinner at the Albion. Miss Helen Dingee of New York is at the Lafayette. Miss J. J. Morgan is at the Lafayette. Miss Ellen C. Miller of Washington is at the Albion. William H. Bingham and wife of New York City are among the late arrivals at the Albion.

Late arrivals are as follows: West End Hotel—W. G. White, T. A. Corbett, A. Bendheim, J. B. Maxwell, F. S. Radiker, J. S. Newton, S. V. Balster, B. H. Cohn, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Lynch, J. Bash, H. Wells, T. R. Thorns, W. G. White, Frederick A. Williams, H. W. Matthews, W. S. Raymond, Charles Weisbacker and family, D. J. Randall, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Howes, James A. Browne, Arthur Livingston, E. D. Wiswell. Hotel Lafayette—Mrs. J. Beattie and daughter, Charles Laing and family, Mrs. Smyth and daughter, George Watkins, D. Lewis, F. B. Banker, Solomon Needle, C. W. Tripler, W. E. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Aiken, A. Holzinger, F. Rudolphy, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Tripler, Walter Van Raalte, Mrs. F. Kline, Mrs. Ann McDonough, Miss Anna Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Leggett, Mrs. S. J. Morgan, G. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Van Ranlte. Albion Hotel—Mrs. Fred Pifer, Mr. and Mrs. Wise, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Steiner, I. A. Cohn, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bingham, A. Frander A. Spencer, Alvin Katze, and George E. Simms.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 16, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-to-vn.....1,269 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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THRASH IT OUT.

The Bryan men have started out to have a mass meeting in this city or at some near-by pleasure resort on Labor Day, at which their leader will plead his cause to the workingmen. This is to be the defiance of the free-silver men in this State to the leaders of Tammany. It is bold and it is manly. No true friend of sound money will object to it.

It is plain now that the issue of the gold standard as against every form of repudiation and inflation will have to be met in the elections of next year. It was the judgment of those most strenuously engaged in the fight for sound money in 1896 that the issue could not be settled until it was settled rightly by the complete establishment of the gold standard. Had the Republican Party leaders kept their pledges during the past three years and put in force a law fixing the standard and providing for its firm and steadfast maintenance, the question would not now be open, and the country would be saved the burden of carrying on another Presidential campaign to determine it. If the party has the courage and sense to enact the required legislation at the approaching session of Congress, the campaign will still have to be carried on, but the issue will be so plain and the result so certain that there will be but little disturbance.

If the party refuses to do that, if it is guilty of the senseless cowardice of trying again to shuffle and shirk, as it did in 1896, why, the work will all have to be done over. The country will be left to the risk of an attack on the National credit through the standard value whenever there is a reverse in the business world, such as is sure to come soon or late, and the fight will have to be renewed when it will be the hardest. There is no lasting security for the business interests of the country except in the unqualified establishment and the complete maintenance of the gold standard.

LET THEM SPECIFY.

In defending a suit in which a Baltimore trust company as executor under a will was the plaintiff ex-Senator WILLIAM PINKNEY WHYTE of Maryland made an attack on all trusts and trust companies as a menace to the Government and the welfare of the people. "These colossal combinations of capital" should be "curtailed," he declared, if our institutions are to be preserved.

The fault to be found with this arraignment, which was uttered in court and not on the stump, is the fault that is common to all the denunciations of trusts and combinations. It is as vague as the winds and waves of ocean of which no man can say whence they come or whither they go, only that they raise a commotion. How are the trust companies a menace to our institutions? What peril hangs over us on account of the trusts and combinations of capital? Are all the trusts abhorrent and dangerous, or only certain wicked ones among them? Why not specifically call the bad and dangerous trusts by name so that we can all know that they are the ones to be shunned?

A decent respect for the opinions of mankind demands that the denouncers of trusts should give us this information. They ought to tell the public in the first place whether all the trusts without any exception whatever are a menace to the community. If they are not all monsters then they must see that distinctions should be made. If there are reasonable and beneficent combinations of capital that reduce prices and save the consumer's pocket it is unjust to go on giving them a bad name along with the greedy and shameless trusts. Moreover, the people cannot be fooled in this matter. They know a good trust from a bad one, and their votes will not be influenced by ignorant, sweeping denunciation. A man of ex-Senator WHYTE'S standing and intelligence ought in justice to himself and the cause he believes in to make it clear what trusts he is attacking, and what they have done to deserve attack.

An ambitious statesman from the State of North Carolina who recently visited this city, describing himself as an "anti-trust, free silver, barefooted and bare-headed Democrat," delivered the following powerful observations on this great Democratic issue:

The greatest evil, which is growing and daily assuming large proportions, is the formation of trusts. Like a gigantic octopus, the immense aggregation of capital in the East is spreading out its long, moneyed tentacles, to gather in and feed upon all sections in defiance of the people, the law, and the Constitution. Almost everybody is compelled to pay tribute. When the necessaries of life are high and farm products are sold at a loss, agriculture, the strong backbone of the country, must groan and bleed beneath the double burden. The trusts are unquestionably responsible for much of the trouble with which we are now afflicted. Where the evil will end none can say.

This is the pure barbaric yawp of the political orator who is out for votes and a reputation as the people's friend. We should naturally expect a person who described himself as a barefooted and bare-headed Democrat to talk in that wild, loose way. But when the North Carolina statesman had pronounced this fine piece of demagogy he actually ventured to formulate his and the country's grievances against the combinations of capital. Here are his specifications:

The revenues of railroads are swallowed up, the existence of towns even has become precarious, the extreme limits of hunger, nakedness, and deprivation that men can bear and yet continue to be available working machines, are coolly calculated, to profit by, if need be. At the same time we are told that our export trade will be the greatest in the world, because the trusts have found a way to reduce the cost of labor on a par with or below the pauper's wages in "foreign" lands.

This is really wilder and looser than the general charge made in the extract first given. It is notorious that the high rate of wages which prevails in this country is one of the impelling reasons for the concentration of capital and energy and skill, in order that by economies our manufacturers may continue to pay American wages yet compete abroad with European goods made with cheap labor. But the North Carolina statesman did not know that. Nobody had told him. And blunders like his, instantly detected by intelligent wage-earners and consumers, will continue to be made by Populist and anti-business orators until the foes of trusts like ex-Senator WHYTE condescend to tell the public explicitly what the dangers are that lurk in the great combinations of capital. There are trusts that are known to be greedy and harmful. Why not be specific and give their names, as well as the cure for the evils of which they are the parent?

MODERN SCULPTURE.

Two current periodicals contain this week illustrations which give rise to various reflections upon the art of sculpture as it is practiced in our day. One of them is Harper's Weekly, of which the frontispiece is a reproduction of the group representing "The Navy," designed by Mr. MACMONNIES for the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument in Brooklyn. The other is The Anglo-Saxon Review, of which the frontispiece is a reproduction of the portrait bust of Queen VICTORIA by Mr. ONSLOW FORD, R. A.

The technical proficiency of these works may be considered as equivalent. At least it is in each case quite adequate. But with respect to the end to which technique is a means, to the view which the two sculptors have taken of the object of their art, there is no resemblance whatever. Mr. MACMONNIES's composition is a group, or it would be more accurate to say a row, of sailors with an officer at the centre. They are apparently portraits, at any rate they are very realistic in effect and they are very successful representations of the actual American sailor whom we all know. More than one of them is surprisingly successful. On the whole they are worthy representations of the American sailor, and are not only actual but typical. They are, however, detached and not assembled in effect. Instead of being grouped in the performance of some common action, like the figures in RUDE'S groups on the Arch of the Star in Paris, or like those in St. GAUDENS'S Shaw on Boston Common, each one of them seems to be engaged on some "job of work" of his own without reference to his companions. But thus far the group, if it does not tell a story, if there is nothing about it thrilling or inspiring, is at least interesting by dint of the spirit and success with which the individual types are presented. What makes the work most striking and greatly impairs the measure of success it would otherwise attain is the floating or rather the suspended or propped female figure above the figures of the sailors. This figure must be supposed to be "ideal," though it is in fact most grossly, not to put too fine a point upon it, most nastily real. What it is meant to represent we do not undertake to say. Possibly the genius of the American Navy, in which case we are bound to say that it is an insult to that body. The slim and "chic" young person whom the same sculptor chose to typify Columbia in his graceful composition for the fountain at the Chicago Fair was irrelevant from any but a purely decorative point of view. But she was not disgusting. The question raised by such a work of art as this is really a question of public decency. When the British matron or the Philadelphian matron raises a protest against such a work of art she is entirely within her rights. And we should expect her protest in this case to be backed by the officers and gentlemen of the American Navy who are misrepresented. It is not easily conceivable that an American sculptor who lived and worked at home should have produced such a piece of decadent work in ostensible honor of his native land.

The bust of the Queen shows so different a view of the proper function of the art of sculpture as to suggest that it was conceived and executed in a purer air. To make a lot of "Jackies" look like a lot of Jackies, even to make a naval officer look like a naval officer, is not a triumph of sculpture, while to surmount them with a repulsive woman who quite looks it is a degradation. But to make an old lady who is also a Queen and who does not altogether look it fully look like a Queen without ceasing to look like herself, that is a high and difficult achievement. That is one of the things for which the art of sculpture exists.

THE PERTH AMBOY BANK.

The story of the looting of the Middlesex County Bank at Perth Amboy has a familiar sound, but it is one not so often heard in these days as formerly. There is a convenient law in the investigation of the history of the race which enables us to trace conditions in the past by studying conditions in the backward communities of the present. Forty years ago the great body of banks throughout the country were organized and run much as this Perth Amboy bank appears to have been. Each State had its own laws, some good, some bad, some only indifferent, and each little centre of trade had its bank managed by the leading business men of the place with more or less care and skill, as these men happened to be of a higher or lower type. Fairly definite and adequate conventions as to how a bank should be conducted existed in some regions; in others they were lacking. But the general clear and vigilant public opinion on the matter which now prevails in all the larger cities had not then been formed, as it evidently has not been evolved in Perth Amboy.

A bank with some half million of deposits is practically turned over to a well-connected young man at a salary of $2,500, and he is permitted to handle both the money and the books without any check or efficient supervision. By the simple device of drawing big checks as cashier and entering small amounts on the stubs and in the accounts, he manages to draw out nearly 40 per cent. of the total deposits, which he says that he lost in stock gambling. With part of the proceeds of his theft he lives, not very extravagantly, perhaps, but quite beyond what his known income would warrant. But neither the other officers of the bank nor his well-to-do relatives, who are on his bond, seem to have harbored any suspicion of what he was doing in his position of trust. He is amiable, persuasive, energetic, always in good spirits, and his confiding family and associates seem to have believed that he had plenty of chances to make money and brains enough to use them, so that his way of life did not disturb them.

Being the sort of man he is, the wonder is, not that he robbed the bank so easily—there was really, as the Yankee said of Niagara, "nothing to hinder"—but that he did not do it more cleverly and get away where he could dictate terms and retain some of his plunder. The temptations to which he was subjected were, for one of his character, very great. We do not see that his story is likely to be very instructive as a warning. Business men who are as grossly negligent and foolish as were his associates, who seem likely also to be his chief victims, will always have such chances to lose their money and will take them. Fortunately they are in these days very rare. It is only in places of very low development that such preposterous swindling can take place. Had this youngster been an officer of a corporation in a large city, his bondsmen would not have been his relatives, but some fidelity assurance company, and the signs that he was spending more money than he was earning would have been promptly known and followed up, and, though no considerable business can be done without confidence in those by whom it is done, no one man would be likely to be trusted so completely. Society, as it grows, learns to protect itself. The Jersey cashier had the luck—good or bad—to live where society is, as yet, not very highly developed.

SUMMER NIGHTS CONCERTS.

A certain number of persons in this town, whose tribe we trust may increase, are glad to know that there is once more a place where they may spend their Summer evenings and enjoy the entertainment they like, instead of having only the choice between the entertainment they don't like and none at all. An old concertgoer was heard to say, at the opening concert of Mr. KALTENBORN, that he felt a great relief in the prospect of these concerts because he was "leg-weary." Doubtless he expressed the sentiments of many. Vaudeville is very well for those who like it, but as the late Bunsby would have observed, it is not good at all for those who do not. And we may say about orchestral music, as the immortal WEBSTER about Dartmouth College, that "there are those who love it."

In fact, the existence of an effective demand for music is attested by those who even like it with their meals, and prefer it to the sound of their own voices and of those of their friends, to say nothing of the clatter of dishes. They are so numerous that almost every enterprising keeper of a table d'hôte finds it necessary to cater to them with a more or less expensive and more or less tuneful band, and that the people who no more want music with their food than they want a Raines law sandwich with their drink complain, again in the language of the godlike DANIEL, "Where am I to go?"

But evidently those who like music should prefer a large and good orchestra, such as they now have the chance of hearing every evening, to one smaller and less good. Perhaps it is the want of a suitable place that has deprived them so long. Madison Square Garden, admirable for so many purposes, is an abominable place for orchestral music, whether in the auditorium, so called, or on the roof. It is a curious instance of the condition of the science of acoustics that the place in which the Kaltenborn concerts are given, having been designed for a skating rink, without the least thought of acoustical qualities, turns out to be a very good place to hear in. Other architects should take this hint, and when they have theatres to build pretend they are building something else. The result could not be worse, and we see it may be better than in many of the cases in which the architect has given his best endeavors to the production of a room that should be acoustically perfect.

There was something pathetic in the wild enthusiasm with which the people of Paris acclaimed Major MARCHAND at the Longchamps review, as, mounted on a superb black charger and accompanied by a guard of Soudanese cavalrymen, he came upon the field. So far as the Major himself is concerned, he appears always to have acted like a loyal and brave soldier in circumstances of great embarrassment, and he won the hearty admiration of the British officer to whom he was compelled to yield the fanciful claims of his Government. At the same time, the enterprise in which he was engaged was an entire failure and was, moreover, entirely unjustified. It was of the kind that no Government should undertake unless it is prepared to back it with war, and the French Government was not at all prepared to do that. It was largely due to the wise mingling of magnanimity with great firmness by the British Government that the Fashoda incident of which Major MARCHAND was the "hero" did not result in humiliation for the French. The applause at Longchamps was given not to a successful soldier, but to one who amid the apparent demoralization of the officers of the army has been faithful to its best traditions, and especially who has modestly refused to accept for himself any of the admiration his character has excited, but has credited it all to the army of which he is the representative.

Secretary GAGE is not happy in his latest apologist, Mr. TRACEWELL, Controller of the Treasury. This gentleman has just returned to Washington, and given out an interview in which he warmly defends the Secretary against charges that have never been made, but omits to say anything about the disagreeable matter in which he has himself involved his chief. Mr. TRACEWELL is the author of a remarkable opinion, in which he holds that if an appointing officer violates a civil service rule made by the President, he must be assumed to be acting as the agent of the President, and, with his authority, suspending the rule that he is violating. It makes no difference to this amazing interpreter of the law that in violating such a rule the law itself is violated in its most express provisions, or that the law gives no discretion to any appointing officer, or that the rules cannot be changed by the President himself except in the manner provided by law and with the same formality that is required in making the rules. Mr. GAGE having accepted Mr. TRACEWELL'S view of the law and acted on it, and undertaken to shield himself behind its authority, it is natural that Mr. TRACEWELL should do all he can to uphold the Secretary. But, obviously, the Secretary might well wish for a more disinterested and weighty defender.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Cordial commendation is deserved by Commissioner HENRY S. KEARNY of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies for instituting a long-needed reform in the method of placing street names on lamp posts. In at least ninety-nine cases out of every hundred people know the name of the street along which they are moving and are in need of information only about the names of the streets crossing that street. Yet the signs have always been arranged for the convenience of the hundredth case. To Commissioner KEARNY has come the bright idea of turning the lamp tops a quarter way 'round, and so adding materially to the comfort of the ninety-nine people hitherto ignored. Thanks to him, passengers riding up or down town on the street cars will no longer be irritated by the sight of legends telling them that they are on this or that avenue—of which fact they were perfectly well aware—but by a single glance can discover just how near their journey's end they may be. The idea, though bright, is by no means new. It was suggested in this column years and years ago, but till now a foolish dread of the short period of confusion that follows every change in familiar things, no matter whether the change is for the better or the worse, prevented its adoption. Late is a vast improvement on never, however, and Commissioner KEARNY, in instituting this small but widely beneficial innovation, has performed a real service to the metropolitan public. He wants to hurry, though. It will be a dreadful state of affairs while we are all in doubt as to whether any particular sign has been turned or not.

—Soldiers ought to be brave, of course, and it is most pleasant to know that American soldiers always have been, and still are, as brave as the bravest, but it grieves us deeply to be forced to record that there are in our army a few men who carry courage altogether too far. He certainly is overreckless who signs his name to another man's verses and accepts the praise and fame which the verses may elicit. For thievery of that sort is sure to be followed by speedy detection and by the contemptuous laughter which is, of all deserved punishments, the hardest for a real man, however wicked, to endure. We are moved to make these remarks because in yesterday's Sun, and over this signature, "ARTHUR J. MEKEEL, private, Company C, Eleventh United States Infantry, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico," there appeared a poem entitled "The Reg'lar Army Man." The verses would never have been written had not RUDYARD KIPLING first raised his voice in laudation of him who is "soldier and sailor, too," but they are pretty good verses, and original enough to make it not at all mysterious why The Sun and other papers should find room for them in their columns. Our clear realization of the poem's merits caused us to reprint it about a year ago, soon after it was first published by The League of American Wheelmen Bulletin. In that paper it bore the signature of "Tom Lincoln," the real or pen name of the veritable author. Since then "The Reg'lar Army Man" has had wide circulation, and that it struck the fancy of those whom it describes is proved only too well by the fact that several of them have imperiled their reputations for honesty by writing it out and sending it to their home papers as a specimen of their own literary prowess. Not long ago The Minneapolis Times credited the lines to "HARRY A. BARR, Sergeant, Company F, Second United States Infantry," and in other papers different paternities which we now forget have been ascribed to them. This is poor business for soldiers to be engaged in. Inability to write verse is no disgrace, but it is very disgraceful indeed to indulge in barefaced plagiarism.

GENERAL NOTES.

There is a family of seven big brothers, born in Kentucky and nearly all living in that State, whose average weight, with that of their father, is 207 pounds. They claim to be the biggest family in the State.

* * *

San Francisco has raised some $32,500 of the desired $100,000 for a monument to Admiral Dewey to be set up in that city. Now it asks the rest of the State of California to come in and help make up the fund.

* * *

Another of the old alumni is Samuel P. Bishop of Cincinnati, who has just attended the commencement exercises of Hamilton College, at Clinton, N. Y. He is ninety-two years of age and was graduated in the class of '20—seventy-three years ago.

* * *

The last negro militia company in Connecticut, that in New Haven, has been disbanded by order of the Adjutant General of the State. One white company has also been disbanded, and it is announced that other white companies will be if they cannot come up to the standard required.

* * *

The former residence of the late Theodore Parker, the liberal Unitarian preacher, in West Roxbury, Mass., has been sold to Archbishop Williams, and will, probably, be occupied by a Roman Catholic priest. On the land adjoining a Catholic church is to be erected. The house was built ninety-nine years ago, and Mr. Parker lived in it from 1837 to 1846.

* * *

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has sustained the action of a lower court in awarding $10,000 to a little girl against the Boston Ice Company for the loss of one of her feet as the result of a cake of ice falling upon it from a cart as she was crossing a street in company with her five-year-old sister, the injured child at the time lacking two months of being three years old.

THE TRUSTS AND SALESMEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Notwithstanding that business has very much improved, it is just as hard to-day for a salesman to find a position as ever before.

I am in the dry goods line, and it seems that for every vacancy there are 500 applications. Formerly a salary was paid, and if references were satisfactory a yearly contract given. To-day sales are based on commission only, and in many lines the salesman is expected to pay his own traveling expenses. This is particularly hard when goods are sold on future deliveries and an accounting cannot be had for three or four months. Under the present high tariff and the formation of trusts the majority of houses want cheap men. I know large woolen houses dealing in the woolen piece goods business who had formerly salesmen earning from $1,800 to $5,000 yearly. These same firms send out boys now, paying from $10 to $15 weekly. Knowledge of goods, experience, tact are of no value. Merchants are forced to buy from trusts, and if the Washington Mills will send around their porters among the clothing manufacturers they will get the orders just as well.

As in politics, it takes a pull to-day to get a position in a leading house. No responsible firm—and there are but very few exceptions to this rule—advertises, if they need a salesman. All they have got to do is to let it be known in the house among their friends; the news soon will spread, and the man who can produce the most pull will get the place.

To answer advertisements is only time lost. The majority of the advertisements are fakes; as stated previously, responsible firms rarely advertise for salesmen, or for porters, either. If you make an inquiry among the leading wholesale dry goods or commission houses, my statement will be verified.

Very many inexperienced salesmen who seek positions sacrifice their last cent and put an "ad." under "Situations Wanted," hoping for the best. The only answers they ever receive come from book or insurance agencies.

The outlook for traveling salesmen under the present régime is very gloomy, and I doubt that Mr. McKinley will get next year very many votes from the fraternity. They will pool their issues next year with the small tradesmen all over this country; the small people, who suffer, likewise. The issue for them is neither expansion nor imperialism; their issue is, Live and let live. The vote of the small tradespeople went the last election for Mr. McKinley. I doubt if they can be induced to give it a second time. SALESMAN.

New York, June 13, 1899.

AN OPEN-CAR NUISANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There seems to be an epidemic of grievances against our excellent surface car service, and I would not swell the chorus by captious complaint, but there is one that is deserving of downright reprobation. It is the taking of passengers into the cross-seat cars when the seats are already crowded by five occupants, when four is the comfortable quota, and permitting them to stand in front of the seated passenger. It is so common a practice that I have counted several consecutive cars so obstructed. It is not necessary to say why it is an offense against good manners, comfortable travel, and, in some cases, common decency.

The remedy is not far to seek. It is for the seated passenger to request any one who stands in front of him to move away, and to insist on his doing so, calling on the conductor to enforce the request. It may seem ungracious to exact it, but which of the two passengers has prior right to consideration from the company or its immediate representative? F. B. F.

New York, July 14, 1899.

CIVIL SERVICE REMOVALS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If my recollection serves me right, it was that adept in the wiles of diplomacy, Talleyrand, who said that the purpose of language was to conceal thought. The statement of Secretary Gage in regard to the administration of the civil service law in his department, published in your issue of yesterday, causes the writer to believe that, as diplomat, the Secretary would certainly be a success.

In alluding to the case of Mr. Worthington C. Ford, who, the Secretary says, was not "removed," he uses the following words: "He was a good officer, but there were reasons not affecting his integrity that led me to inform him after a while that his resignation would be acceptable." Nothing could better illustrate the difference in persons. If Mr. Richard Croker had been speaking of a matter of this kind, he probably would have said something like this: "Senator Boss came to me and asked me for this position for a friend of his, and I accordingly informed the occupant that for reasons not affecting his integrity he would have to get out." It is of course difficult for the public to judge what is behind the remarks of the Secretary, but this phrase, "reasons not affecting his integrity," surely is a most convenient one, and may well cover a multitude of sins.

But seriously, Mr. Editor, the official career of Secretary Gage certainly has been a great disappointment to those who had high expectations as to his conduct. Knowing that he had previously been thoroughly independent in politics and that he had shown abilities of a high order as the head of a large financial institution, and, further, that he was under no obligation to the President for his appointment, the conservative element which acknowledges no slavery to party had reason to think that he would make an ideal Cabinet official. It would almost seem, however, that in a certain blind devotion to the President the Secretary had seen fit to close his eyes to much that was going on around him and endeavored to stifle the memories of oft-repeated expressions of attachment to the principles of civil service reform. Surely no man went into the McKinley Cabinet with fewer strings on him, in a political sense, than Secretary Gage. He was not indebted to any boss for his advancement and did not seek the office, if accounts be true. It seems clearly a case of "follow my leader." Because the President has not been able to withstand the pressure brought to bear upon him by Senators, Representatives, and other bosses, large and small, and has accordingly seen fit to break his pledge to maintain an honest, non-partisan civil service, it appears that all of his official household must turn in and use every possible means and argument in attempts to justify what cannot possibly be justified.

Taking it altogether, Mr. Gage's reply to Mr. McAneny is a very labored effort, which would convince nobody, and which rather leads the reader to think that the speaker is trying to persuade himself and has difficulty in doing so. But, at all events, we do know one thing, and that is that if good officers have been removed from the Treasury Department, it has been for "reasons not affecting their integrity."

EDMUND H. TITCHENER.

Binghamton, N. Y., July 14, 1899.

SOME ANTI-EXPANSIONISTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in this morning's TIMES a letter which tries to show by means of a very far-fetched incident that anti-expansionists are ultra-loyal Americans. Your correspondent hardly proves his case. He states that a group of "antis" became "perfectly furious" upon receipt of news that Canada had sent mounted police to Pyramid Harbor. What he proved to me was that his particular group of worthies was a very excitable and prejudiced lot, ready to believe any evil of neighbors they disliked and indifferent as to facts. Nobody knows to whom Pyramid Harbor belongs, and if Canada were to send every mounted policeman west of Winnipeg to Pyramid Harbor, it would not constitute a force worth considering numerically.

It strikes me as peculiar that instead of growing "perfectly furious," the patriots do not offer the Government their services in the army and navy, instead of permitting the humiliating spectacle of the United States Government agents scouring the Canadian Provinces for naval recruits, while having 75,000,000 people at home to draw upon. KANUCK.

New York, July 13, 1899.

Thinks Anti-Imperialists Useful.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is nothing like a fool for some purposes, particularly when he finds the right place, such as, for instance, when he becomes an organ for the Anti-Imperialist League. If all did as well as he, we might congratulate ourselves on having found out what these fools were made for. As representing the official brains of the Anti-Imperialist League, (not an inordinate cargo for any head,) what could prove a more valuable public service just now than for him to butt against the army and navy of the United States?—the organizations of which the majority of American people believe that they have unqualified and almost unlimited cause to feel proud and grateful toward.

I am only afraid that the brave letter writer may lose his useful position. More power to his elbow! "Hit him again—that military head!" VIDI.

New York, July 12, 1899.

RETRIBUTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No one who reads your editorials on the subject of the war and on Mr. McKinley's conduct thereof can help being impressed with their charitableness toward him. Many people to-day wonder why he should have selected as head of the War Department the only prominent man in the country whose record in the civil war is disgraceful. Recommended for dismissal by all his superior officers, he throws himself on the mercy of President Lincoln, and finally succeeds in being allowed to resign. Little did Mr. Lincoln realize how many precious lives that tender-hearted act would cost. It is well known that previous to the Republican Nominating Convention at St. Louis Mr. Alger, with a Presidential bee in his bonnet, visited the South and secured the control of many colored votes (they come cheaper than white votes.) Finding he had no chance of being nominated, he shrewdly figured to get his money back, and traded off his votes to McKinley for a place in his Cabinet.

I wonder whether Mr. McKinley can read the word Retribution now for this corrupt bargain. If not, the time is not far distant when he will. I am a Republican, and heartily supported him, but never more, and I am one of thousands upon thousands—enough to defeat him if nominated again, though any clean Republican of prominence can and would be elected. Mr. McKinley's acts and appointments all go to show that he looks to the professional politicians of the country for a renomination, and has no fear that retributive justice will overtake him at the hands of the people.

In 1863, when Mr. Lincoln wished a renomination in order that he might finish the great work in which he was engaged an intimate friend (Mr. Leonard Swett) advised him that he could strengthen himself greatly by advocating a Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery.

Mr. Lincoln's reply was: "I have never done an official act with a view to my own personal aggrandizement, and I shall not begin now."

Now how would Mr. McKinley appear under this test, in view of his appointment and retention of Alger, of his destruction of civil service as far as possible, of his appointments of officers of the Port of New Orleans, (the effect of another corrupt bargain at the St. Louis Nominating Convention,) the persecution of our ablest General (Gen. Miles,) the whitewashing (at his suggestion) of the conduct of Alger, Corbin, and Eagan in the Commissary Department, the rewarding of Eagan with six years' full pay "for conduct unbecoming a gentleman and an officer," the keeping in inefficient officer in command in Manila, and holding Gen. Miles at home, for fear he might whip Aguinaldo so quickly as to make him a dangerous rival in the Nominating Convention. His holding back Gen. Miles from the front until forced to send him to avoid defeat of our army under Shafter, and so on ad infinitum. DISGUSTED REPUBLICAN.

New York, July 15, 1899.

LAX POLICE DISCIPLINE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much has been written recently and said regarding New York's being "wide open" and the way all sorts of vice seem to be rampant and unchecked. It is with regret that respectable people are forced to admit the truth of this condition and the apparent failure to correct the existing evil. It is attributed to many causes, prominent among which is the re-establishment of Tammany's sway in this cosmopolitan centre, and the object of this communication is to call particular attention to the noticeable lack of discipline which prevails among the police of this city. When the present Executive of this State was identified with the police force of New York, every one commented, and with pride, upon the behavior of the men. Would that he were identified with it now! Many times within the past few weeks the writer has noticed in the vicinity of his residence, on Murray Hill, policemen standing on street corners chatting with friends or with the Roundsmen of the next beat, or standing by stoops talking with servants left in charge of houses. More often the policemen have been seen talking with women, which is contrary to all rules of the department, and should not for one moment be tolerated.

If any one will explain how it is possible for the guardians of the city's peace to know when their services are required if they are engaged in occupations similar to those just referred to, the writer would be glad, as one of the citizens of New York, to hear it. It would seem that a general overturning of existing methods in the Police Department would have a beneficial effect, and that the streets of the present wide-open New York should assume a cleaner and purer atmosphere.

It is to be hoped that your paper will use its influence to correct, and that right speedily, what is proving to be a disgrace to the metropolis of this country.

CHARLES M. JESUP.

New York, July 15, 1899.

The Effect of Trusts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest your editorial "Is It an Unmitigated Misfortune?" on Mr. Hornblower's address to the Pennsylvania Bar Association, as the point he makes is apparently a very strong one. Supposing—and the supposition is not extravagant—that trusts controlling the various necessaries of life placed in each town one or more selling agents, driving out of business the retail merchants who now contribute so largely to a town's welfare and prosperity, would the few cents gained by the individual by the elimination of the retailer compensate the community for the loss caused by throwing out of employment the clerks and others who contribute no small portion of it? On most commodities the small reduction of cost to the consumer which trust economies may be able to effect, but do not always—witness the increase in price of nails since the formation of the Nail Trust—would not seem to offset the loss caused by such methods as closing factories, &c., which they so frequently use. In fact, business combination appears to be not unlike some drugs—remedies in small doses, but poisons in large.

T. H. ANGELL.

Harrisburg, Penn., July 12, 1899.

The Mustered Out "Immunes."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Only a very few months ago the Government mustered out of service the ten regiments of United States Volunteers generally known as "immunes" and composed of colored troops, officered above the grade of Captain with white officers, many of whom were from the regular army. These regiments during the period of their service became highly trained and well fitted for active campaigning; indeed, it is stated that some of them were among the best drilled of the volunteer forces. An exaggerated account of some disorders caused by them was printed, but it is understood that they occurred chiefly on account of outside interference and the conditions of things about them toward the end of their service; at any rate these regiments were up to any volunteer standard so far as physical quality and training were concerned, and highly valuable for war purposes when discharged. Negro troops are admittedly wanted for the Philippines on account of the climate. These regiments were disbanded but recently and in the face of this urgent demand. They were, or the majority were, it was stated, anxious for continued service in the army.

It is difficult to understand why such excellently trained regiments of the very kind of troops most needed in the Philippines, ready and begging for retention, should have been discharged so recently in view of the present "hurry call" for new regiments of volunteer troops. In a year from now, and not sooner, can the new organization be as fit for service as the late immunes were. CITIZEN.

Cincinnati, July 9, 1899.

Points Out Tammany Inconsistency.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is proposed by the eminent firm of Horgan & Slattery to cut off from Mr. Thomas's design for the Hall of Records something like one and a quarter million dollars. This is done, of course, as the result of the long and varied experience of these soi disant architects. But on the other hand, mark the difference: In the City Prison, where through the influence of politics, they have in the work on the interior supplanted the regularly appointed architects, it is quite a different matter altogether. In this case, where they will get a fat commission, they make the cost of the cellwork double what was originally proposed, and the same with the steamheating, plumbing, &c., so that in the end the building will cost a quarter of a million dollars more than there is any necessity for.

A. I. A.

New York, July 15, 1899.

The Mayor and the Hall of Records.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Above all things I do admire consistency, but what consistency there is in that dummy in our City Hall called our Mayor I have yet to discover. Authorizing without a wink $4,000,000 for his pet hobby, the new Brooklyn Bridge, but cutting down with his brutal coarseness $1,500,000 on the interior work of our new Hall of Records, designed by such an architect as John R. Thomas, to try to clear the way for his henchmen, Horgan and Slattery. This city should have buildings beautiful in exterior and interior, and can afford them, and it would be a matter of pride with an intelligent public-spirited Mayor that we should have them, but, alas! not with this one. His statement that the plans of the new Hall of Records were "conceived in crime," he should be compelled to prove.

TAXPAYER.

New York, July 14, 1899.

The Silver Quarters of 1853.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your answers to correspondents in to-day's issue you are in error. There were two issues of silver twenty-five-cent pieces of the year 1853. The one with rays at back of eagle is very common, and can be picked out of change almost daily. The valuable one is the one without rays. This particular coin is hard to get among loose change, and in order to get one it is necessary to pay a premium. S. E. CLAIRMONT.

New York, July 14, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Kindly.

"Why did you laugh at that joke?"

"Well, I expect to be old myself, some time."—Detroit Journal.

The Popular Novel.

"I'm so glad you liked my novel."

"Oh, it was charming! I read all of the last chapter; how did it begin?"—Collier's Weekly.

Colors.

Some women's costumes which are described as symphonies in color might better be classed, if one may judge from their loudness, as Wagner overtures.—Philadelphia Record.

Wise Abstention.

"Oom Paul is a man of few words," remarked the man who talks wise.

"Well," answered the flippant friend, "you take a look at some of the words in a Dutch dictionary and you won't blame him."—Washington Star.

Quite Likely.

"Who do you think will run in next year's campaign?" asked the political boarder.

"Aguinaldo!", promptly responded the fighting boarder, "if the Philippine campaign is still going on."—Chicago News.

THE FUTURE.

From The Denver News.

The world is young.
'Tis but the morning of the human race.
The nightlike ages that have passed away
Do they seem long? They are the merest span,
A moment in Eternity, an hour
In the full day of human destiny.

The world is young;
The Golden Age lies onward, not behind.
The pathway through the Past has led us up.
The pathway through the Future will lead on
And higher. We are rising from the beast
Unto the Christ and human brotherhood.

The world is young;
And the New Time is filled with glorious days.
We've tarried in the wilderness of wrong
And worshipped there an image made of gold;
But now we leave it for the mountain tops,
To see the promised land of better things.

The world is young;
And God is good; and Truth, victorious;
And Right and Love and Virtue stir us yet!
And Christ is living and we follow Him.
See, brothers, see, the night is on the wane,
And all the hills are blossoming with morn.

The world is young.
Why should we be the slaves of ancient wrong,
Why manacled by old and outworn lies,
When all the morrows hang upon to-day?
We, being slaves, enslave the coming years.
Then let us rise to manhood and be free.

The world is young.
A voice from out the Future, trumpet clear,
Is calling: "Rise and smite the tyrant down,
The tyrant Greed, that rules o'er all the earth,
The foe of Love and Good and all things high.
O, rise and smite him down and save mankind!"

The world is young;
And still the voice from out the Future calls:
"Think on your children. Save them from your wrongs.
Let not the curse that falls on you reach them.
O, rise and battle for the yet unborn,
For they are helpless and depend on you."

The world is young.
The voice from out the Future calleth yet!
"O, leave the Past and turn to me. The Past
You cannot help; but all I am to be
Is subject unto you, to make or mar.
O, build me noble, full of Love and Truth."

The world is young.
The sun is rising on the Golden Age,
If we but do our part to make it so.
If we but fight the wrong and keep the faith
And battle for the Future, all mankind
Will bless us in the days that are to come.

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

England Does Not Favor War with President Krueger.

NEW DIPLOMACY CRITICISED

Volksraad Proposals Might Pacify Outlanders if Properly Presented.

Rhodesia's Captors, Dissatisfied, Now Eager to Seize the Transvaal — Dreyfus Case Loses Interest in London — Prince of Wales's Tact.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 15.—The only question of real importance to Englishmen today is the possible outcome of negotiations between their Government and the Transvaal Executive. Before any result is attained political changes here are by no means unlikely. Liberals and Radicals generally express the opinion that President Kriiger's concessions are not unfair. Here and there a Radical paper hints that unless he is more amenable to reason England may show her teeth. The Conservative press supports Mr. Chamberlain, but when he breathes war the nation is not behind him.

War with the Transvaal would create no popular furore. There would be no uprisings in music halls such as happened when the German Emperor sent his innocent telegram to Oom Paul a few years ago, and "Rule Britannia" would not be shouted from Land's End to John o' Groat's by every British man. There is a feeling that the Lion has insufficient reason for his sudden thirst for gore. Even some hardened Tories express the opinion that the old diplomacy is preferable to the new in some respects. The old diplomacy at least taught the virtue of a closed mouth. What has the new given them? they ask. The answer is that Mr. Chamberlain, strong as he is, is not as strong as he desires. He receives credit for all his good points, but there is a feeling that his cleverness might not inaccurately be better described by a word not quite so respectable. He plays too much to the gallery, it is universally admitted. He is in the ruling class, but few of the latter, if their hearts were laid bare, would own that he was of it.

Colonial Secretary's Weakness.

Even the masses feel this in the instinctive way they have of detecting the difference between good and doubtful coin. The Colonial Secretary showed the weakness of his hand yesterday, being moved to wrath over the telegram from Johannesburg that the Home Government was in accord with that of the Transvaal regarding the latter's procedure. He had asked for a draft of the franchise law and an elucidation of certain clauses, and suggested:

"If the new law is meant to effect a settlement of the situation the debate in the Volksraad might be postponed until I have had an opportunity of studying the proposals."

The answer was that the Volksraad had affirmed two clauses, and the debate could not be stopped, but President Krüger intimated that "any suggestions made in a friendly spirit will be received by the Government." The difference between President Krüger's offer of the franchise in seven years and Sir Alfred Milner's irreducible minimum of five years is so small that the point was almost surrendered, and the fight is now made for lack of proper representation to the Outlanders. Even Sir Alfred Milner admits that he is ignorant how many Outlanders are now entitled to the franchise. Besides, these Outlanders who want England to fight for them and refused to fight for themselves would not be Britons if they were naturalized Transvaalers.

The fact is that much inside history in South Africa in the last few years remains to be written. The men who wiped out the Mashonas and the men at Matabele want the Transvaal. In capturing Rhodesia they thought they had got several Transvaals. They discovered their mistake long ago. The public who subscribed for the shares of the Chartered Company may be in blissful ignorance and believe that the country is full of gold. Cecil Rhodes and Company do not believe it. I know a mining expert who traveled in Rhodesia as an expert would. There is gold there, he says; but adds, so there is everywhere, even in Wales and Ireland, but not in paying quantities.

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Preparation for War.

Ministers and ex-Ministers seldom fail to support each other here, but Sir William Vernon Harcourt lost the chance of a lifetime when he whitewashed Mr. Chamberlain in the Parliamentary investigation of the Jameson raid. One of the four men who went out to Johannesburg to meet Jameson told me that President Krüger made the great mistake of his life because he did not stand the invaders up in line and shoot the lot, the speaker included. The act might have caused some unfavorable comment, but there is ground for it, and certainly it would have prevented the difficulties the republic is now compelled to face.

Though every man you meet will say war is impossible, the preparations for it continue. Some hundreds of men were entrained at the Waterloo station to-day for Southampton. "Where are ye going, Bill?" shouted a friend to a departing Tommy Atkins. "To pull Krüger's beard," was the reply. "There's not many of ye," shouted the man on the platform. "There's lots ahead of us," was the soldier's answer; and they all laughed.

The Continental press is beginning to take an interest in the situation, but they seem to know little of it, and prophecies of possible and probable combinations are worthless if England is determined not to wait until the Outlander vote has caused another Boer trek. Europe is not likely to interfere with her, particularly while she has the friendship of the United States. Any interference would be unfortunate for the whites in South Africa and Africa generally. The moment the whites begin fighting will be the signal for the blacks to make an effort to recover their country. There are still a few blacks in Africa, and they are not quite so harmless as when they made their first acquaintance with the white man.

Dreyfus Case Loses Interest.

The interest in the Dreyfus case has taken a slump here at present. The date of the trial is uncertain, and nothing of importance is now coming from Rennes. M. Lebon, the ex-Minister of the Colonies, who ordered the confinement of Dreyfus in irons, says his action was prompted by a reported plot to rescue Dreyfus by an American vessel. I know nothing of that plot, but a section of the clever division of London devised a plot to extract a goodly sum from Mme. Dreyfus. They offered to rescue her husband for £30,000. The negotiations lasted some time, but the offer was not accepted, happily, by Mme. Dreyfus. The rogues insisted on the money first. They intended to keep it and do nothing. They are still flourishing more or less in London.

That cheerful production The British Medical Journal says the bubonic plague will reach Europe and become epidemic. In this case Europe would mean also America.

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Max O'Rell presided at a dinner of the Sans Souci Club on the 14th of July. The dinner was given at the Cecil Hotel. It is described as being more English than French. O'Rell made several short speeches. In one of them he described the horror of his mother when he told her he was going to America. "What language do they speak?" she asked.

"English," he replied.

"What!" she exclaimed with incredulity, "do Americans speak English?"

O'Rell answered: "I believe so; fairly well." She did not wish him to go, but said as he had signed a contract, he must, but assured him she would not let any one in town know he had gone. I thought Max O'Rell had always been well treated in America, after he had been compared to Shakespeare. O'Rell, according to one of the principal London dailies, "made some playful but appreciative remarks about his wife." Considering that she has put his books into English and is a charming as well as a clever woman, his condescension may not have been without cause.

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M. Claretie's Lecture Fails.

Jules Claretie's lecture on Shakespeare and Molière succeeded in drawing an audience that made the Lyceum Theatre feel cold in July. The English rather fancy they know Shakespeare. Besides they probably put M. Claretie on the plane occupied by the average theatrical manager, this country not knowing him as a brilliant littérateur. The lecture was worth hearing, but was a frightful frost.

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At frequent intervals stories descriptive of the tact of the Prince of Wales are told. The latest relates to the presentation by him of a gold medal to the winner at a Highland show at Edinburgh. A well-known North Country flockmaster won the medal, much to his surprise. He had gone to the show in a check suit of knickerbockers. On being awarded the championship, he telegraphed for the regulation frock coat and top hat, as the directors said these were de rigeur. His wife telegraphed back: "Wear your knicker suit, it becomes you better." The flockmaster obeyed orders, and when he was presented to the Prince he got a handshake that convinced him his suit had done him no harm in the eyes of the Prince. T. B. F.

LONDON LITERARY NEWS.

Kipling's Troubles with Copyright in England—A Joke on the Editor of Punch.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 15.—Kipling is having trouble in England, too, with his copyrights. He has been mildly advertised by big prices, but big prices have turned on him. Kipling has been trying to buy himself, and finds himself too dear. Years ago he wrote "Departmental Ditties," and sold the copyright outright to Thacker, the Indian publisher, for $150. For years Thacker made $200 profit annually on the book, but three years ago the yearly profits jumped to $2,500. Lately Kipling authorized his agent to buy back the copyright. Sir George Newnes, who, after Lord Dunraven's failure, wished to challenge for the America's Cup, but was prevented, wanted the copyright of the "Ditties," and in a wild bidding bout against Kipling, he is now paying Thacker $10,000 cash. Kipling is angry but helpless, and the "Ditties" are on sale at sixpence everywhere.

Punch has discovered a joke on its editor, F. C. Burnand, who, besides carrying the terrible responsibility of publishing Punch weekly, writes what are called on the playbill comic operas. He suddenly discovered that Punch was not only ancient but decrepit. In his enthusiasm he concluded to make instant changes, and chancing upon Wells's "Wheels of Chance," published a long time ago, Mr. Burnand thought the work rather clever, and invited the author to contribute for the revived Punch. At the same time he printed in Punch an enthusiastic criticism of the book, heralding to the world a new author. He had only a dim recollection of the name of the author, so, picking up a literary dictionary, he looked over the letter "W," and came upon Wills.

Delighted to find his man, he wrote Dr. Wills, prolific, sad, learned discourser on things doctrinal as well as fictitious. Mr. Burnand said he had read some works of his which were good, and asked the doctor to contribute to Punch. Dr. Wills thought recognition had come at last and wrote two articles. Mr. Burnand read them through and rather thought that they were not so imaginary and gamesome as he expected, but, realizing perhaps that the humor was too butterfly-like for him to see, he had the articles set up. Not till they were paid for at £30 each did Mr. Burnand discover that he had invited the wrong man. The tales have not yet appeared. Dr. Wills is rather different from the man who wrote the war with Mars.

T. B. F.

Lady Salisbury Is Recovering.

LONDON, July 15.—Lady Salisbury passed a good night, and is making progress toward recovery.

AMERICANS CROWD LONDON HOTELS

They Predict Victory for the Cup Defender.

AMBASSADOR CHOATE BUSY

Friends Fear He Ages, But He Will Soon Rest.

William Waldorf Astor Goes to Marienbad for the Gout—Mr. Hanna's Tour—Mr. Croker Enjoying Life in the Country.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 15.—It is generally supposed here that the United States are depopulated. The opinion at the Embassy is that there are 40,000 Americans resident in London; add another 40,000 for recent arrivals, and the supposition is not difficult to imagine. Americans are seen as well as heard even in so huge a city as this. Still, London is like all cities in one respect—one meets every one in a comparatively small radius. The average American is like the average Englishman, blessed with unconsciousness. The latter is of two brands: The Englishman is apparently unconscious of every one but himself. His manner is magnificently placid, and he has as much variety of expression as an iron door. The American is conscious of everybody and everything except himself. His manner is alert. He is interested in all things, and announces his likes and dislikes in tones distinctly audible within a four-mile radius. He tramps on one's toes in the most casual way, but is quick to apologize.

Upon irrefutable evidence, at present there are two subjects upon which Americans of both sexes display a cast-iron confidence. These are the results of the America's Cup races and the Harvard-Yale Oxford-Cambridge sports. Regarding the former, the English have little to say; about the latter they are outwardly non-committal and inwardly triumphant. Personally, I think, the American team has a good chance. If good wishes can produce confidence, its members ought to feel certain. The Stars and Stripes will be largely represented at the Queen's Club next Saturday. Its adherents are easily distinguishable, the men by their fearful enthusiasm, the women in a hundred ways, but particularly from the manner in which they carry their dresses. Why they carry them that way is a subject of deep thought here. The method leaves little doubt as to the avoirdupois of the wearer.

Though there are thousands of Americans here, thousands have gone to the Continent. Senator Hanna and his party, convoyed by Consul General Osborne, departed for Aix-les-Bains. They stopped at Claridge's, the most exclusive hostelry in London, the favorite of foreign royalties and provincial notabilities of ancient lineage and long purses.

Mr. Croker is enjoying life at his country place. He was astonished to-day by winning a selling race with Knickerbocker. Ambassador Choate is hard at work. He attended the International Maritime Congress yesterday. His friends think he is aging under his labors. He will get respite in a week, for everybody will go to Goodwood.

Then the season ends, and Cowes has a week of brilliant gayety, for yachting attracts the attention only of those seriously interested in the sport. The races generally start at 8 o'clock in the morning, and seldom do more than a hundred persons witness them from the shore.

Mr. William Waldorf Astor will not visit the Isle of Wight. In the course of the week he will go to the Continent for his annual visit to Marienbad. He has been bothered with the gout for some years, and for three weeks per annum he lives according to his doctor's rule. The thing he misses most during this annual privation is his champagne.

Capts. Falls and Landon of the New York Seventh Regiment, the principal object of whose visit was to witness the review of 30,000 volunteers by the Prince of Wales, describes the review as a wonderful sight. They went to Henley, and will never forget the sight. They admit there is nothing like it in America. In this their judgment is absolutely accurate. They visited Bisley as the guests of Sir Henry Fletcher. They saw some fine shooting, and would not have been sorry to see the Canadians win the Kolapore Cup, which they lost to England by only nine points. The Canadians are doing some fine shooting, especially Capt. Rennie. They have been entertained in London by several volunteer regiments. Sir Howard Vincent acted as special host in return for these courtesies. The Canadians gave a dinner to many English officers, and Mr. Choate was present. They went to Windsor to-day as the guests of the Scots Guards, to whom the Queen presents new colors. This is a brilliant function. The Queen's guests are numbered at 600. Capt. Landon goes to Germany to-morrow; Capt. Falls remains for the 'Varsity sports. The Harvard-Yale boys practiced at the Queen's Club to-day. All are in good trim. T. B. F.

SALVORS OF THE PARIS.

They Will Get £75,000 for Floating the Steamer.

LONDON, July 15.—It is said the salvors of the Paris will get £75,000, or half the value of the steamer.

As the expenses are reported to be only about £4,000, it was apparently a profitable job.

JAMAICA AND RECIPROCITY.

Gen. Otis Protests in Favor of California Fruit Growers.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, who has been in New York for some days on private business, returned here to-day to protest against certain features of the reciprocity agreement, tentatively negotiated with Jamaica.

The California citrus fruit growers believe that the free entry of oranges, lemons, &c., from Jamaica would injuriously affect their interests, and it was in their behalf that Gen. Otis to-day saw the President and Secretary of State.

THEATRICALS IN LONDON.

Play Houses Full in Spite of the Heat —Success of the American Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 15.—In weather such as we have been enjoying plays are enduring according to temperaments, our optimism or pessimism and our meagre or generous habits of body to think of the theatre is to think of perspiration. Nevertheless, several are full and nearly all are open. One may say that the comparatively recent spread of taste for playgoing among large masses of people who never, or very seldom, went to the theatre before has not declined.

The cultivated and intellectual inhabitants of London use the theatre little. Every now and then some play comes within their horizon and some go to see it; many more say that from the accounts in the papers it seems nonsense. Those eager for amusements go to the play a good deal—well-to-do stock brokers, solicitors, and the like, especially to farces and light musical plays. People who are still by convention, which becomes more arbitrary every year, called the lower orders, have always gone much to certain theatres devoted to farce and melodrama, and to the music halls, when they can. But the great middle classes, from the sober, comfortable merchant who lives in the suburbs, down to his butcher and baker in the same place, have for the last few years gone to the play to an extent of which their grandfathers and even, their fathers never dreamed. It is to them that the multiplication of new theatres in the centre of London and the introduction of theatres into the suburbs are due. But they have nothing startling to talk about just now.

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The Influence of Ibsen.

The influence of Ibsen, whose material and methods, to be frank, were adopted to some extent by a few playwrights of mental calibre and knowledge of life hardly equal to their undertaking, is for the time dormant, and serious plays in general are a little "off." At the Lyceum there is, to be sure, "Robespierre," which has some accidental importance as being written by a great French dramatist for a great English actor, but which is not in itself a remarkably fine drama, though a better drama than history. There is "The Only Way," an adaptation of Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities," at the Prince of Wales's, a play in which Martin Harvey has come to the front suddenly for most of the public, but not unexpectedly to a few critics who had seen him in "Sweet Nancy" and "Mariana," a play of the Spanish author Echegaray some years ago.

There was a week ago Alexander's mediaeval play at the St. James's, hardly a serious play in the sense of the sternly intellectual, and then we come to "The Gay Lord Quex," which has such serious interest as may be given to a play by its denunciation by a Bishop. It is an amusing comedy, not very noble in its motive, but remarkable for a very strong and original piece of acting by Irene Vanbrugh, another player who has made a sudden move to the front, in this case, without question, to the very front rank.

And then we get down to comedies with a dash of farce in them, like Jones's "Manoeuvres of Jane," at the Haymarket. It is now played altogether like a farce, and is a play with really funny bits in it. "Wheels Within Wheels," at the Court, is notable for its funny contrast of character. The parts of a noisy young man and a statesmanlike young man are played by Bourchier and Lewis, and are played very well. It is a play about intrigues, a (to be accurate) contemplated infidelity, as was "The Cuckoo," which Hawtrey ran for a while at The Comedy and The Avenue. Both are amusing plays, but it is pretty certain that the English public will like such motives only for a brief spell, and one may prophesy innocent domestic emotions and simple situations for the most popular view.

Such domestic emotion, but hardly plausible or lively enough, is in Conan Doyle's "Halves," which Mr. Hare has produced at the Garrick, and in "The Tyranny of Tears" at the Criterion; but that is coming to a close and the best of our mature comedians is to leave the pleasant little theatre where one has seen him so many years for a theatre of his own, where may good luck attend him.

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American Companies Succeed.

The American company which includes Nat Goodwin and Maxine Elliott has made a success. An American girl is a popular sort of person just now in England. Another American company continues to delight crowds with "The Belle of New York," that curious mixture of silliness, buffoonery, good acting and good jokes, which brings us to the musical farces, "The Gaiety Girl," "The Runaway Girl," and so on. "Pinafore," by the way, whose tunes haunted our childhood, has been revived. One has to deal with details, since in general there is nothing to be said of the stage. It goes on its old way. Acting tends to improve in delicacy, and the likeness to real life to lose in strength. Plays grow a little, very little, more like life. For good plays we still go back in the main to Shakespeare, and Beerbohm Tree will produce "King John" later in the year; and of theatres that is enough to say.

Coquelin said good-bye to England to-night. Speaking of theatricals, I might mention that American theatrical managers here are too numerous to mention at cable rates. Playwrights also abound. Mr. Belasco is in Paris. Mr. Frohman was much surprised that he was unable to secure the Adelphi Theatre for three months. The English proprietors do not believe in short leases. The case of the late Augustin Daly against George Edwardes may be tried before the long vacation, but I hardly think so. The case for Mr. Daly's executors is in the hands of the Hon. Eric Barrington, one of Lord Salisbury's secretaries, who has Mr. Daly's power of attorney. He and Mr. Daly were great friends. Miss Ada Rehan has generally stopped with the Barringtons in Cadogan Square. T. B. F.

Sir Robert Peel's Family Heirlooms.

LONDON, July 15.—Judgment was given to-day in the long-pending application of Sir Robert Peel to sell his family heirlooms for the support of himself and family. The Court directed the sale of plate valued at $100,000, but refused to denude Drayton Manor of historical heirlooms valued at $500,000.

ALASKAN ISSUES DISCUSSED.

They Give Rise to Some Anti-American Comments in a London Paper.

LONDON, July 15.—There is a recrudescence of anxiety regarding the Alaska dispute in political circles, though the general public does not attach much importance to the matter. The Saturday Review grasped the opportunity to re-air its anti-American proclivities. The Review thinks that, as the time for the Presidential nominations approaches, President McKinley may "find the Cleveland precedent overtempting and launch an arrogant Alaskan message against England, the reception of which would be very different to the success attending the Venezuelan."

After asserting that the Canadians desire to finally decide the matter by impartial arbitration, while the United States demands a tribunal which will be either a farce or unlikely to settle anything, The Review says:

"We cannot concede more to the United States without Canadian acquiescence, and our own experience in that direction does not give much hope of the efficacy of concessions even if we do."

In conclusion The Review remarks: "If the Anglo-Saxon entente does nothing to modify the American attitude towards Alaska it will have proved more useless and evanescent than the bubbles of the champagne on which it floated into existence."

THE CANADIAN COMMISSION.

Nothing Definite Agreed Upon as to the Next Meeting.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Ex-Secretary John W. Foster returned to Washington this morning, and called upon Secretary Hay to ascertain what the prospects are for the reassembling of the Joint High Canadian Commission, of which he is a member, on Aug. 2. The Secretary was unable to assure Gen. Foster on this point, and it was decided that he should remain in Washington until Senator Fairbanks's arrival next week, when a conference will be held to finally determine upon a line of action and to frame formal notice to the British Government respecting the reasons for a declination on the part of the American Commissioners to be in Ottawa on Aug. 2.

The officials are rather expecting a counter-proposal from the Canadian contingent, looking to a postponement of the meeting until the Fall.

Inspecting British Pacific Defenses.

BANFF, N. W. T., July 15.—Lieut. Col. Kitson, Commandant of the Royal Military School at Kingston, Ontario, and Lieut. Col. A. H. Lee, Military Attaché of the British Embassy at Washington, left here to-day for Esquimault, Victoria, Seattle, San Francisco, and other Canadian and American coast points. British defenses, including the North Pacific Station on Esquimault, will receive a great share of attention, but on the subject of their trip to coast points both were non-committal.

ENGLAND WINS ELCHO SHIELD.

Two Canadians Make a Clean Score in Other Competitions.

BISLEY, England, July 15.—England won the Elcho Shield competition with 1,577; Scotland made 1,541, and Ireland 1,511. Wales was not represented. In the first stage, 800 yards, Ireland scored 516, Scotland 508, and England 505.

In the Association Cup contest Blair of the Canadian team scored 35, the only highest possible score yet made in this contest.

In the unfinished "experimental" competition Huggins (Canadian) made 35, the highest possible score.

ITALIANS AND FRENCH CLASH.

Two Persons Stabbed and Gendarmes Needed to Stop Rioting.

PARIS, July 15.—A conflict between Frenchmen and Italians occurred at Aubagné, a town ten miles east of Marseilles, Thursday. During the fighting a Frenchman was stabbed by an Italian, and the latter subsequently was killed by an infuriated mob.

Yesterday, at the close of an Italian open-air concert, a young Frenchman was stabbed by an Italian. Gendarmes were summoned from Marseilles to assist in subduing the Italian population of the place.

ELECTRIC PLANTS IN ENGLAND.

American Company Organizes a British Branch for Competition.

LONDON, July 15.—The announcement of the formation of the British Westinghouse Company, with a capital of $1,500,000, caused the usual expressions of pained surprise in the English newspapers and in commercial circles, although they must be aware that most of the finer electrical appliances used in England are of American make.

The Pall Mall Gazette complains that the Board of Trade returns do not afford the opportunity of estimating the magnitude of these imports, and condemns the lack of enterprise of the home electricians in permitting Americans to beat them on their own ground.

The Bont Doree Spoken.

ANTWERP, July 15.—The Dutch steamer Bremerhaven, Capt. Ninnes, from New York June 29, which arrived here yesterday, reports that she spoke the boat Doree July 1, in latitude 40 north, longitude 63 west, and that the latter was making fair way.

The Doree, Capt. William Andrews, sailed from Atlantic City June 18 to cross the Atlantic. Her first stop is to be at the Azores.

Delegates from Peru to Philadelphia.

LIMA, Peru, July 15.—The National Mining Society has appointed John A. Loredo, an engineer, and the Lima Commercial Exchange has appointed Messrs. A. G. Hetherington and J. Mesterm delegates to the Philadelphia Commercial Museum. The State Government will render the delegates every assistance, but will not appoint an official representative.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Announcement Made of Some New Features Which Will Be Seen There.

Some interesting features about the Paris Exposition of 1900 were announced yesterday by the United States commission to the fair.

The Navy Department is to exhibit models of the battleship Maine, Dewey's flagship Olympia, and the Oregon. A number of American plays will be produced in Paris while the fair is in progress, among them "Zaza," with Mrs. Leslie Carter in the title rôle. The American Federation of Labor is to have an exhibit of the history, modes of organization, and aims and work of American trades unions. American athletics will not be without representation, as the University of Pennsylvania will enter an athletic team in the Olympian games.

Among the novelties of the exposition is to be a building 400 feet high, which will spin around like a top, at the rate of three miles an hour. This building will have twenty-three stories, each one given over to some attraction. The big wheel of the exposition has been completed. It is to contain a series of wheels within wheels, various cafés and restaurants, and a dance hall. R. E. Sherman of Chicago will exhibit a gigantic umbrella, over 350 feet high, which he has invented. On each rib of the structure will be suspended a car, which will convey passengers from the ground to the top of the umbrella and back. An electric road a mile long, between the Seine and Vincennes Park, will be installed, over which cars will be run by the various manufacturers in America for prizes to be awarded by the exposition authorities. This road will be five miles out of the main ground, and will be reached by boats over the Seine.

An extensive chart of Russia will be on view, showing the different trades taught in Russian schools. There will be a representation of the new Siberian railway. The Canadian fisheries will also be well represented.

Nassau County Bonds Awarded.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 15.—The Nassau County Supervisors have decided not to wait for the decision of the Court of Appeals in any appeal that may be taken by the City of New York, from the decision of Charles F. Brown on the division of the county debt of old Queens County. At a short meeting held yesterday, the question of bonding the county came up, and a resolution was passed accepting the offer of the firm of Seymour Brothers & Co. of New York, who bid 102.400 for $100,000. The bonds will bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum and be payable thirty years from date of issue.

AN ITALIAN AUTHORESS

Mlle. Serao Has Scored a Great Triumph in Paris.

HER NOVELS VERY SUCCESSFUL

Her Grasp on the Various Phases of Life Due to Training Obtained in Newspaper Work.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 4.—In the past three weeks Mlle. Mathilde Serao has been the literary lioness in Paris. There is an old feud between French and Italians, and until quite lately nothing Italian was palatable to French taste; but "la Duse" enthralled us, and then D'Annunzio arrived, and the charm of his manner, his wit, his indisputable genius, his profound admiration for what is admirable in French literature, his position as a great Latin thinker and writer completed the victory.

So Mlle. Serao had no great difficulty in finding here the sympathetic reception which she certainly deserved. For I doubt whether in any country in the world a more remarkable authoress is living than Mlle. Serao. She may be ranked with George Sand and George Eliot; for she possesses precisely those masculine qualities as an artist which distinguished her two great predecessors of the same sex. Just before meeting Mlle. Serao I had finished reading, in Mme. Charles Laurent's translation, "Adieu, Amour," (Good-Bye, Love,) and I was principally struck by the vigor of the writer's manner. The plot is drawn in with bold and masterly draughtsmanship. The characters live and breathe. The tragedy moves forward with the statelliness and inevitableness of true tragedy. One really finds these qualities but seldom in woman's work, be it said, with all due respect to a sex so infinitely superior in many things outside of the artistic sphere.

Mlle. Serao lacks something of the ironic humor of George Eliot, but I fancy her grasp of life and its verities is truer, and she reminds one more particularly of George Sand, to whom she is not, I think, intellectually inferior.

In person Mlle Serao is short and plump; the mother of a family, as she informed me with pride, and vivacious as only Neapolitans can be. Her head is the head of Balzac—with a big, towering forehead, prominent beetling brows, and black Latin ox eyes. She has no neck to speak of, but wonderful black hair, which must have been her chief beauty when she was younger. Her conversation is fluent and agreeable, her French almost perfect.

Quite early in life she plunged into journalism, and her talk has that practical, somewhat cynical nuance which reveals the experienced journalist.

I have a notion that if George Eliot had had a journalistic training her grasp of life would have been truer; she would not then have written "Daniel Deronda." Journalism has clearly taught Mlle. Serao much, and I doubt if life still has many secrets which she has not unraveled. Her début, she told me, was made in the columns of the Rome and the Capitan Fracassa, where among her colleagues were many young writers who have since won distinction, including Gabrielle d'Annunzio and Eduardo Scarfoglio. The last named she eventually married. Scarfoglio is now the most eminent journalist in Italy, and it was with him after her marriage that Mlle. Serao founded the Corriere di Roma, which was not very successful. The couple betook themselves subsequently to Naples, where they founded with the help of the rich Levantine banker, Schilizzi, the Corriere di Napoli. But quarrels arose with the proprietor, and so Mlle. Serao, aided by her husband, Scarfoglio, founded the Corriere di Mattino, which is a very prosperous enterprise.

MLLE. SERAO'S WRITINGS.

Mlle. Serao's chef d'oeuvre is the novel entitled "Il Paese di Coccagna." ("The Country of Cocaigne,") which has been translated into French by Mme. Paul Bourget. It describes the dreadful lottery mania which prevails in Naples, and its tragic consequences. It supplies the most intense description of modern Neapolitan peasant life which Italian literature can show. And yet it was not a success, a fact which supplied one of the chief topics of the conversation which I had with its gifted authoress.

"'Il Paese di Cocagna,'" said Mlle Matilde Serao to me, "was not a peculiary triumph, as most of my other books have been, but it was a good novel. I can say that without being accused of self-conceit. I know what it cost to write it, and I can tell a good book from a bad one. It failed—relatively, at any rate—and forgive me if I seem paradoxical, because it had a motive, a moral. People, my dear Sir, do not want morality in art; they want passion and beauty—not exclusively one or the other, but both. They want something which reflects their own life to them, their own ambitions and dreams, in an agreeable way, and they want the artistic beauty of form. My revelation of all the horrors of the Italian lottery system has not put a stop to the lotteries. The Italian Government is poor; it draws a certain number of millions from its lotteries; and, really, if it were to deprive itself for moral reasons of this sum it might not be able to get on at all.

NOVELS WITH A MORAL.

"So you see, novels with a purpose rarely effect any actual good, and they mostly fail as works of art. There is 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' which you will say brought about the suppression of the slave trade; but, apart from the fact that it is a very mediocre work of art, and as a work of art cannot live, I doubt whether the suppression of the slave trade can be attributed to Mrs. Beecher Stowe's book. The country was ripe for abolition just at that time, and Mrs. Stowe's story voiced the opinion of the majority.

"Naples was not ripe for the suppression of lotteries when my 'Country of Cocaigne' appeared, and so the motive of the book was disregarded. Still, I think that a novel to be successful ought to appeal in some measure to the moral sense. I cannot quite agree with those who worship only beauty of form. I am a very great admirer of D'Annunzio, who is our prophet of beauty in Italy, but I fancy that of late years he has lost touch with the human heart; he has become obscure, because he is not sufficiently human. And obscurity is unpardonable in a Latin, in a devotee of beauty. We Latins, after all, are the guardians of that great art treasure which has been handed down to us from the times of the ancient Greeks and our immediate ancestors, the Romans—namely, style. And without style it is impossible to achieve artistic beauty in literature."

I asked Mlle. Serao what she thought of the present movement in French literature.

"It seems to me," she replied, "if you will not mind my speaking frankly, to be chiefly marked by sterility. I do not see that it will have any profitable outcome for the human intellect. France has lost her three greatest writers of modern days—Taine, Renan, and Littré—and I do not observe that their mantles have fallen on any one in particular; their thrones are still unoccupied. The French seem to me to be forgetting that they are Latins, and that their literary mission is the cultivation of style. Zola has high qualities, humanely speaking. His "Assommoir" is his chef d'oeuvre, but its motive failed; it no more put a stop to drunkenness than my "Country of Cocaigne" abolished lotteries, and its style is not sufficiently good to give it artistic immortality.

FRENCH LITERATURE FAILING.

"What I fail to see in modern French literature is the great humane and intellectual impulse wedded to immortal style, as was the case with Renan, Taine, and Littré.

"France, however, has the advantage over us that she has in Paris an artistic and literary, as well as a political capital. This makes Paris the capital, in a great measure, of Latin thought, and explains the great influence Paris continues to exercise over Italian literature. Italy is still a federation. There is at the present moment not one single writer of any eminence in Rome, Florence, Naples, Milan, all have their literary lights, their literary life apart even, and if I myself live long enough—and authoresses, as a rule, live very long—to complete my new novel of Roman life, I shall have performed a patriotic and national work more than anything else. Roman life is not typical Italian life, but typical only of the life in Rome. Nothing will ever prevent Rome from being essentially the city of the Pope. It is not the city of the King—for, you see, in the Summer the King goes away—runs away from the heat. The Pope always stays. And Rome is a great caravansary, a museum which attracts foreigners. But its purely Italian life is not as intense or pulsatory as that of many other Italian cities, notably, Naples, to mention only one. Perhaps you may see now some of the reasons which militate against Italian literature assuming the sceptre which is hers by hereditary right, as queen among the Latin tongues. We lack centralization, but by remaining faithful to the great traditions of humanity and love of beauty of form, which have been handed down to us by such writers as Dante and Petrarch, our authors will be worthy of the grand line we spring from."

ROWLAND STRONG.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE MARQUISE DE MORES DEMANDS FURTHER INVESTIGATION CONCERNING HER HUSBAND'S MURDER.—An event has just occurred in Paris which is said to throw considerable light on the genesis of the Dreyfus case. The Marquise de Morès has addressed an appeal to the Criminal Chamber of the Cour de Cassation bringing serious charges against the Court of Algiers, which conducted the investigation of her husband's murder, and against Commandant Rebeillet and M. René Millet, whom she declares to be accessories before the fact. It will be recalled that the papers of June 18, 1896, announced the news that the Marquis de Morès had been murdered by some tribesmen on the Tripolitan frontier. It is now charged that the Marquis was sent on his mission by officers, who must have known that he was going to certain death. It will also be recalled that in December, 1897, Lieut. Col. Georges Picquart was sent on a similar mission, but was very probably saved from assassination by his immediate commanding officer, who recalled him just before he had reached the frontier. The Marquise de Morès was a Miss Mendora von Hoffman, daughter of Louis von Hoffman, a banker of this city. Notwithstanding his alliance by marriage with a Jewish family, the Marquis de Morès was one of the most violent anti-Semites in the French Army. He was a close friend of Esterhazy, and with the then commandant, the Marquis du Paty de Clam, one of the first accusers of Dreyfus in 1894. It was he who inaugurated the anti-Semitic riot in Paris in 1892 that occurred on the occasion of the wedding of M. Gustave de Rothschild's daughter. One of the duels that grew out of the event was fought between M. Drumont, editor of La Libre Parole, and Capt. Crémieu-Foa, a Jewish officer of dragoons. In this duel Esterhazy was the second of the Jewish Captain. He later sought to obtain large remuneration for his services. Another duel was fought between the Jewish Captain Mayer and de Morès. De Morès killed his man. On May 28, 1892, La Libre Parole published the following note:

"If the Jewish officers in the army feel themselves wounded by our articles, let them choose by lot among themselves as many champions as they like, and we will meet them with an equal number of French bladers."

This challenge was signed, "Morès and his Friends." This was apparently a provocation to civil war, but its evil effects were cut off by the resolute action of M. de Freycinet, then Minister of War, who, in the course of a long speech addressed to the Chamber, said:

"In the army we know neither Jews, Protestants, nor Catholics, but only French officers without question of their origin. * * * To excite citizens one against the other is always a mischievous thing, but to arouse dissensions among officers is worse—it is a crime against the nation."

Should the Cour de Cassation investigate the charges presented, the Marquise de Morès, it is said, has abundant evidence in the shape of witnesses and documents to prove the existence of a plot to have her husband put out of the way on the ground that "he knew too much."

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GEORGES PICQUART TO BE REINSTATED IN THE FRENCH ARMY.—It is reported on semi-official authority in Paris that the official reporter of the Council of State will call for the quashing of Gen. Billot's decree placing Lieut. Col. Georges Picquart on the retired list of the army. Picquart, it will be remembered, was expelled from the French Army Feb. 24, 1898, after he had delivered his sensational evidence inculpating Esterhazy. The charge against him was that he had betrayed to unauthorized persons the secrets of his office as chief of the Secret Intelligence Department. His subsequent prosecution is of recent record in the newspapers.

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THE DUKE OF ALBANY AND THE SAXE-COBURG SUCCESSION.—The latest advices from Gotha are that the Diet there has approved the act of renunciation presented by the Duke of Connaught, who has unconditionally relinquished his right of succession to the throne of the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, while his son Prince Arthur has reserved to himself the right to ascend the throne in the event of the death of the Duke of Albany or the extinction of the latter's male line. The hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg is to act as Regent in the event of the Duke of Albany succeeding to the Duchy in his minority. The Duke of Albany is the posthumous son of Leopold, Duke of Albany, brother of the Prince of Wales. He was born in 1884. The youth will immediately go to Coburg with his mother and receive a German education there; later he will go through a course of studies at a German university, and enter the German Army. Herr Strenge, Minister of State, in explaining the matter to the Diet, said that the Duke of Connaught was compelled by the position he held in England to reside in that country, but was finally sensitive of the justice in having the future heir to the throne receive a German education. Herr Strenge added that Queen Victoria and other members of the British royal family fully sympathized with and recognized the wishes of the people of Coburg, and appreciated the touching connection between the native country of the late Prince Consort and the imperial dynasty.

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DEPLORABLE STATE OF AN EX-DERVISH CAPTIVE.—La Tribuna di Roma prints a touching story of the sad straits of an Italian, Giuseppe Cuzzi, who for more than fifteen years was a prisoner at Omdurman. When Lord Kitchener overthrew the Dervishes, a year ago, Cuzzi regained his liberty, only to face an accusation of having contributed to the fall of Berber in May, 1884, at which time he was acting as British Consular Agent. Signor Cuzzi succeeded in proving his entire innocence of the charge of treason, and has now sent in a claim to the Anglo-Egyptian Government for £3,000 as arrears of pay since the period of his capture. For some reason or other the authorities are contesting this claim. In the meantime Cuzzi is almost dying from hunger in Cairo. In order to get bread he has been forced to enter the service of a traveling show, where he exhibits himself in Dervish costume. When the unfortunate Italian speaks of what he has to do in order to keep life in his body, he cannot restrain his tears. "I found more pity among the Dervishes," he says, "than in Europe."

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A DEADLY MOTOR QUADRICYCLE.—Military Attachés in London have expressed considerable interest in a military motor quadricycle which is a feature of the automobile show in the old Deer Park at Richmond. The machine is driven by an automatic petroleum motor, and m

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

"If all other resources fail," says a Western girl, "I am sure that among a certain set of people I have a sufficient reputation to get a position as a cook. If it is a picnic cook, so much the better, for it was at picnics that my reputation was made. At home the particular set of young people to which I belong is devoted to picnics. We have at least one a week, on an average, throughout the Summer. There are a number of places where there are ideal picnic grounds near the city. Sometimes we take a boat up the river, sometimes we go by car and then take rowboats and cross the river, and sometimes we drive. But whichever way we go, we take the materials for a substantial supper. And I always cook the steak. In the first place, I buy it, and I know just where to get a first-class cut. Then, when we reach the picnic grounds, we build a great fire over the stones, and as soon as they have been made broiling hot, they are rolled out, rubbed clean with papers, then I rub them thoroughly with some of the fat from the steak, and broil it. There is nothing like steak cooked in that way. Then we have coffee—doesn't it smell good? That is the only time I ever drink it. We have taken creamed potatoes, which we heat over, and we roast corn over the open fire. It must be understood that our picnics are not all-day affairs. We do not start until about 5 o'clock in the afternoon; then we get our supper as soon as we reach the picnic grounds, and sit around the fire and sing until late in the evening. That is an ideal picnic, without any of the discomforts of going out in the middle of a hot day. Then it doesn't interfere with other things."

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It seems that there are as many women in England as in America who forget their housekeeping qualities at picnics. Complaint is made by the English papers that all the most charming spots along the Thames are ruined by the torn papers, boxes, and bottles left by picnickers.

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A surprise awaited a minister who made his appearance—perhaps a first one—in New York the other day. He had evidently come in by train, for he boarded the Madison Avenue car at Forty-second Street. There were two women sitting at the end of the seat where he decided to find a place, and he thought, as undoubtedly many people have thought before, that if the two women would move along it would be much easier for him to get in than if he crowded past them. So, standing on the step of the car, with a little bend of the head and wave of the hand, he indicated to the woman who occupied the extreme end of the seat that it would please him if she should move.

"What a very strange man," thought the woman to herself. "It is very evident that he does not understand New York street car etiquette."

She made no remark openly, however, and with an amused smile on her lips, looked past the minister into vacancy, while he crowded past her into the third seat. He was a fine-looking man with an iron-gray beard, a high black clerical vest, and a tall hat. Two peculiarities of costume may locate him and the city where polite travelers give up the best seats to the last person who gets into the car. The narrow band around his hat was fastened with a small black buckle and shining brilliantly out from the black wool of his clerical vest was a solitaire diamond. But if the minister was a stranger, he was intelligent, and that one lesson was enough to teach him the ways of New York. Climbing over the two women on the end he had become the third on the seat, and there was room for one more person between him and the woman at the other end. The fifth person to get in was another woman, and of course it would have been a little easier for her if the clergyman had moved along and given her third place, but did he? Not a bit of it. There was nothing in church etiquette or the remembrance of the politeness of his own townspeople to make him do it now that he had learned New York ways, and the woman crawled over him to her seat as he had crawled over the others in getting in, and he did not move a muscle.

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If the interest in natural history increases in the public schools as it has been doing, the city will in time be saved much trouble and expense in looking after insect depredators. Running along by the east wall of the Park on Fifth Avenue the other day was a little girl. Every few steps she would stop and take something from the wall. Closer observation showed that the somethings were ugly little caterpillars and cocoons in which the inhabitants had not yet settled down to sleep and which were still in an unpleasant state of life. The child had a maple leaf in one hand and with the other she picked up the caterpillars and cocoons and transferred them to the leaf.

"What are you going to do with them?" asked a woman who was passing.

"Take them to my teacher," said the little girl.

Now that school has closed, the children have more time for these things, and enthusiastic teachers do not mind having them brought to their own homes.

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The school children are visiting the museums, too, now that they have more time. The other day four little girls appeared at the art museum, but alas! of all the days in the week they had chosen Monday, one of the pay days.

"Didn't you see the sign outside?" asked the man at the entrance to the museum. "That says you have to pay 25 cents to-day."

"But we came from way the other side of the bridge," said one little girl, who was the spokeswoman of the party.

"Where is that?" asked the man.

"One Hundred and Forty-second Street," said the child.

Then some one was sympathetic, and the children did not have to go home without visiting the museum.

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They were evidently little girls with housekeeping tendencies, for some time later they were to be found on one of the upper floors, and the spokeswoman was saying to one of the museum men:

"Mister, will you please tell us where the dishes are?"

Dishes is a somewhat plebeian word for the museum collection of china and pottery, but it was expressive to the children, and they started off with delight in the direction in which the man indicated they would find the museum china closets.

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"People seem to think houseboat housekeeping is very difficult," says the houseboat woman, whose water home is lying just off South Brooklyn. "They think it must be such a trouble to row to shore every morning to do the marketing or such a bother for my husband to carry the things back and forth before he goes to business. They would not think so if they knew the shore along here and saw all the water delivery boats. If a houseboat is anchored in a place where there are many yachts there will be no trouble. When you see a little naphtha launch traveling around in and out among the boats, painted at one end 'John Smith, Grocer and Butcher,' you know why my marketing is no trouble. All the large stores around here have their delivery boats as much as their delivery wagons, and they come around to take orders and then fill them just exactly as my grocer does when I am living on land."

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A plainly dressed, ordinary-looking woman left a street car the other day at the same time that a younger woman did so. The older woman had an anxious, rather worried look on her face, and it was apparent that either she was at the wrong place or that she was not sure in what direction to turn to reach her destination. There was something certainly that for the time being troubled her.

"Will you tell me," she said, approaching the younger woman, who, comprehending what was wanted, was just ready to give her the desired information, "will you tell me," she repeated, the anxious look still upon her face, "if my bonnet is on straight?"

The young woman, a little surprised, reassured her.

"Well," she said, the troubled expression vanishing, "I have been sitting so long in that windy car that I was almost sure that it wasn't."

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The mail order departments in the large stores do a big business, and usually not a paying one. The expense of putting up the goods and sending them off, many of them small orders, is done at an actual loss, but it is an accommodation to the customers and it is good policy. It gives a special department for women in some stores. They carry the orders from the office where they are received to the different departments where they are to be filled. It is shop Post Office work on not a small scale, and the women are the postmen. They have leather bags, which they wear hanging from a strap as they make their rounds. Each bag is marked "Mail Order Department."

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The man who has just returned from a somewhat extended trip on his wedding tour says that the most interesting thing he saw on the journey was the politeness of the street car conductors of Newport. If a woman with a bag was at one corner of the street and the car stopped at the other the conductor was sure always to run back, take up the bag, help his passenger into the car and then touch his hat. He never once said "Step lively"; he always loaded on the baggage, and he never failed under any circumstances to touch his hat. Now that man wants to know the reason why, and wonders if Newport air affects people in that way.

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There was a little ex-typewriter girl in a popular down-town luncheon room known from the number of typewriting young women who visit it as the Typewriters' Exchange one day last week. She wore a bright new wedding ring on her left hand, and if this had left any doubt as to why she was an "ex" her conversation would not. In the short time she sat at luncheon she gave as full an account of her brief married life as it was possible to do between the times of a consumption of Boston beans and ham, cocoa, and plum pie. She had fortunately met a friend to whom she could talk, but she would have talked anyway.

"I am in such a hurry," she said, with a little consequential air. "I am going shopping with my mother. I haven't seen her for two or three days, and she thinks it is dreadful if she doesn't see me very often. Yes, it was a surprise, I suppose. I had only known him nine months. That was pretty quick work, wasn't it? Well, I don't believe in keeping company for a long time. I never did do it"—the little lady looked as if she might be about eighteen. "If a man intends to marry you, why, very well, but if he doesn't, why, then let him go.

"Yes that's his picture. Yes, he does look like an actor, like Chauncey Olcott, doesn't he? Only he has a mustache. It is only a little one, but it took him two months to grow it, and he had to put vaseline on then.

'Oh, dear, I wish that girl would bring my cocoa, I am in such a hurry. You drink tea, but I never do. I can't take anything strong. When we have tea at home we have only a little bit of tea in the bottom of the cup and fill it up with milk and five lumps of sugar. I drink two quarts of milk every day, and I am growing so stout that my clothes will hardly fit me.

"Yes, I have a flat in a beautiful location. It is just delightful there. We have five large rooms. We pay an awful rent for it, too, just on account of him and his mother. We pay $18. But of course it is on the west side and very pleasant. No, I don't suppose we could get it any cheaper—not for such accommodations as those.

"I have a little girl of sixteen to do the work. To be sure, she is not much younger than I am. She's a splendid cook, too. I pay her $5 a month and give her her clothes.

"No, we don't go down to the island on our wheels. We go down by boat—down to Manhattan evenings two or three times a week. We have a tandem. I have a handsome new drop-frame wheel, too—a lady's wheel, you know. There, I don't know what time I'll meet my mother. I don't go out very often unless I go with her. He doesn't let me out. But I enjoy it. Good-bye."

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Statistics presented recently to the English Board of Trade show that in Great Britain there were employed in 1891 1,748,954 women and girls as domestic servants, making that not only the largest women's industry, but the largest single industry for either men or women.

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A woman who keeps a lunchroom, and whose sign consequently invites many beggars, says that there are innumerable women who visit her, and never one who comes asking aid—men or women, for that matter—whose breath does not smell strongly of liquor.

"They don't any of them want to work," said a man who heard this remark. "I don't think they would go across the street for a dime. A man came to ask me for money the other day as I was standing on the house steps. As he came up my hat blew off, but he did not make an effort to get it, and I went out in the street and picked it up myself.

"'I won't give you a cent,' I said to him when I came back. 'You had a chance to earn a nickel then and you were too lazy to do it!'"

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"There's no use talking," said the young woman in the car, watching a cross baby drag and pull at its mother's hat, nearly tearing the trimming off, "children can be taught not to do that, and I would never stand it. I have a little nephew who tries it, and his mother says he is too little to understand. But he never tries pulling and tearing with his father, because he is afraid. He knows better than to undertake it. I picked him up the other day to save him from a fall, and he grabbed my nose so hard that it hurt. He won't do it again, though, for I held him so hard and tight for a minute that he was frightened. Very little children understand perfectly, I find."

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"The greatest annoyance I had on my bridal tour," said the bride just returned, "was the trunk. You see, while Jack and I had separate traveling bags we used the same trunks; it seems it is the proper thing to do on a wedding journey. But the idea of having your trunk filled with other people's clothes. But I had my revenge one day. Jack was off for a time, and I amused myself by trying on every one of his scarfs. I must say he has showed very good taste in most of them. But such wild extravagance! Talk about women spending money. It is the men who never think of the cost. There was one pink one that made me wild. It matched a waist of mine exactly. I took the first opportunity to put on that waist, and then I groaned because I hadn't a scarf to match it.

"'You might wear one of mine,' said Jack in fun.

"He has never had any sisters, and he hasn't the slightest idea of what women wear.

"'Oh, could I?' I said, making believe I was greatly relieved.

"Then he pulled out his scarfs and handed over the pink one—it's a wretched thing for him to wear, anyway—and I put it on, and it looked so well that he was immensely pleased. Now I have to confess my duplicity some day. It really is hard for a girl to marry a man who has had no sisters. She has to do so much in the way of educating him."

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There is one woman who believes with Emerson that the prayer of the sower is when he sows his seed. She does things when she wishes them done. She does not believe in alcoholic drinks, and the man who wanted to be her husband was put on probation for some time before the wedding day was set. For six months he must not touch anything alcoholic, and as far as she knew he did not, and the wedding came off. Then after a time there was a relapse. Not a very serious relapse, but no one could tell what it might become, and the woman decided to act. Breakfast and dinner the man took at home, and there was no danger then, but at luncheon there might be. Hence, without regard to the inconvenience it might be to her, the wife who believes in deeds, not words, goes down town every day to take luncheon with her husband.

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It is what men call a woman's penny wise and pound foolish policy. There is a nice little woman who has for a number of years kept a Summer house at the seashore, which is very popular on account of its beautiful location. Last year, however, she did not have an altogether satisfactory season. The month of July found her house comparatively empty, and she felt that she must make up her loss in the following month. Perhaps she did. Her guests had an idea that she did. In the first place, one of them, when she engaged board—the same rooms that she had in previous years—found that the price had advanced.

"Why is this?" she asked. "I have always had the rooms for that price."

"Yes," said the little woman, "but July was a bad month, and I must make up now what I lost then."

It was not an altogether satisfactory thought to the woman who took the rooms that she was paying for the boarders who did not come the month before, but she did not say anything further. But as the Summer went on it was noted that the table was conducted on economical principles, and there were sundry complaints, though it became generally known that the fault was not with the head of the house, but with the unwilling guests who had staid away the month previous. This year the people who liked that particular part of the seashore looked for rooms in another house, because they do not feel that they can afford to pay for other people's delinquencies, and the second loss of that woman may be more serious than the first.

IN SAMPLER TIMES.

Little Matilda Mary Jane
  My great-great aunt was she;
Her sampler hangs upon the wall,
  Of queer embroidery.
She didn't spell her sampler words
  As it at school am taught,
They sound oh, very different,
  And don't look as they ought:
  "Alle daye doth toyle Ye busie Bee,
  And I like Him wil iver B."

A wreath of roses green and blue
  Grown 'round these queer-spelled words,
And two red things with purple spots—
  (I think they're meant for birds.)
A funny little willow tree
  Droops down on either side;
I never saw a tree like that,
  With leaves so long and wide.

And down below a mournful cow,
  With legs of blue and red
Looks at a strange, fat, three-legged sheep
  With bristles on its head.
I wonder when I see those bird,
  And that queer sheep and cow
If little girls, like other things,
  Were different from now?

It seems to me it must be so,
  Or else how could it be
That little Aunt Matilda Jane
  Who seems quite young, like me—
Her picture's in the library
  Hung high upon the wall—
Should be, they say, my great-great aunt
  When oh, she looks so small?

—ABBIE FARWELL BROWN in Boston Beacon.

GIRLS AT THE ART MUSEUM.

Students Who Go There to Copy—One Makes Her School Expenses.

This is the time of the year when the Art Museum has the largest number of copyists on the two days when admission is charged—Mondays and Fridays. When the art schools are closed many of the students who spend the Summer in the city and those who do not go away until late make their way to the museum to take lessons from the master painters by copying. It is necessary for the would-be copyist to have a certificate of competence, and then the permit is readily granted. The certificate keeps out the host of people who might like to make experiments and gives the real students a better opportunity for work.

The museum furnishes the easels and stools for the painters and a room in which to keep the unfinished paintings. There are not many restrictions. The copy must be several inches larger or smaller than the original, and it is passed upon by the museum authorities before it can be taken from the building, that they may see if all the regulations have been complied with. What becomes of the pictures after they leave the museum no one knows except the owners.

The majority of the artists are women. Men have to look more after the bread and butter side of life perhaps, and unless they possess great talent thew do not give their time to painting. Last year 471 permits for copyists were given out by the museum authorities. This Summer there are not as many artists as usual painting. They are not all students. Some of the women are professional copyists, who have been visiting the museum for years. Some of the students from the art schools are very young.

One of them, a little German girl who does excellent work, does not look more than sixteen. She comes almost as soon as the museum is open in the morning, and stays until time for closing at night. She has painted two pictures in the museum already. Now she is doing landscape, where browns run into greens, and there is a lack of definiteness which makes the picture difficult to copy. One picture she did in seven days' work, but this one she paints in and out again in trying to make a copy which she considers satisfactory.

She is a clever little artist, and in the Summer paints pictures of different kinds in addition to her museum work and sells them, making money enough to cover the expenses of her art studies in the Winter. Some of the young women who are copying expect to go abroad some time. They want the "atmosphere" and the freedom from outside distractions, they say. All the copyists are at least industrious, working steadily from morning until night, and many of them do really good work.

The museum artists do not affect an artist's working dress, and the big sleeved aprons are not in vogue there. There are long aprons and short ones, blue checked aprons and white ones, some more and some less spotted with paint. The girl artist, like every other girl, wears a shirtwaist. Some of the girls wear cool, linen skirts, and the outing skirt proves that it has still another use, for it makes a good painting skirt. It is light, easy to work in, and being short it does not take any dust that may happen to be on the floors.

An English Joke.

From The London Daily Telegraph.

It was at a children's party, and 9 o'clock had barely struck its last chilling stroke, when Master Pastern, of racing extraction, was "called for."

"Master Pastern's nurse is here," gently hinted the butler.

And Master P. replied, as well as he could while burying his ninth mince pie:

"All right. Throw a rug over her and let her wait."

ANIMAL MILLENNIUM AT HAND.

The League for Their Protection Organized by Mrs. Myles Standish Is Doing Wonderful Work—Incidents.

People passing along one of the city streets the other day were surprised to see a laboring man jump down suddenly from a cab, lift his hat with great respect, and shake hands with a lady who was standing on the sidewalk, and with the air of one who felt that he was greatly honored. It was one little incident out of many in a great work that is going on in this city, or, rather, all through the country.

In the first place, the people who were interested had seen that the woman, with a quick, intelligent eye, had noted that the bit in the mouth of the horse the man was driving was too high for the comfort of the animal. She explained this gently, but the man could not seem to understand. She went into more detail, and still he did not see. Then, suddenly, he caught a glimpse of a shining bit of gold on the lady's gown—a badge—and he was off his seat in a flash, his hat in his hand.

"Do you belong to that league?" he asked, rather indefinitely.

"Yes," answered the lady, with a smile, understanding at once. "I happen to be its President."

"Well, my little girl belongs to that," he said, "and I want to thank you." Then the laboring man and the high-bred woman shook hands, and it was surprising what a short time it took to make clear in the man's mind what was the matter with the horse's bit and how easy it was to put it right.

It was Our Animal Protective League to which the man referred, and the woman who was interested in the horse's bit was Mrs. Myles Standish, the mother of the idea of the league, its organizer, originator, and the league itself, at first, though now it has grown so many thousand strong that she could not count the members.

It is the merest baby, this league, taking out its official papers the 1st of May, while the idea was not put in action until last Fall. Its work is to protect horses, dogs, and cats from willful and ignorant cruelty, to teach the care of them and of cattle. It is a progressive and educational movement on a strong and common-sense basis. It has spread in New Jersey, there are organizations in Philadelphia and in the West. John H. Patterson of Dayton, Ohio, the philanthropist, is a life member, and has introduced the league to the employes in his big manufacturing establishment, where hundreds of men are interested in it.

In New York City there are fifty bands of children organized, dozens of clubs of men, and the women and girls are organizing, each miniature organization belonging to the large one, having its officers and special field of work. One band of girls—children belonging to the wealthier classes—have an organization which meets once a week, when papers are read upon subjects relating to the work, for which the members have made special research. Mrs. Martin of Jamaica has organized a large club of women in that place, and the very latest organization is one composed of nineteen of the men who met in the yard of Mr. Mooney, the expressman, recently to hear Mrs. Standish talk about the care of horses and to see the pictures with which the talk was illustrated.

There are no classes of people to which the work does not appeal and it seems, just now, that there is nothing in which the city at large is so much interested as animals. One poor woman came to Mrs. Standish recently to give her a dollar. She was a self-supporting woman, she said, but she was fond of animals, and she lived in a neighborhood where she saw much cruelty to them, and she wanted to give a dollar a month for the league work. She is also to organize a club.

The different organizations regulate their own dues, and one club of small boys announced to the President of the league that they were to pay 20 cents a month each.

"Isn't that a great deal for you to give?" asked the President, realizing that $3.60 a year was a large sum of money to be given by one family where money was not too plentiful.

"No, we can give it," said the small boy. "My father and mother can't give it to me, but I am going to earn it."

The work of the league members is to write stories about animals, to get pictures to help in carrying on the work, and arouse interest and to see that animals that come within their range of vision are never ill-treated. This is largely to be done by a knowledge of the needs of animals and what is cruelty to them. This Mrs. Standish and the workers under her are teaching by means of lectures and illustrations. Mrs. Standish has a harness belonging to one of her own horses, which she takes to the lectures and shows practically what a harness is, how it should be put on and properly adjusted, and illustrated lessons are given in the anatomy of the horse. It is to ignorance, Mrs. Standish believes, that much of the cruelty to animals is due.

She explains to a workingman how by careful attention and proper food he can get the greatest amount of work from his animals, and he is glad to learn. Then the badges are a help. A bit of metal with the name of the league on it means that there is something back of the individual and it has influence. It was the badge which she wore that attracted the attention of the driver whose horse's bit had interested Mrs. Standish.

These badges are pretty things. Large ones, for the boys, are of some gilt metal, well finished and bearing the name of the league. Each member buys one at a small cost—5 cents—which covers the expense of production. The women's badges are in the nature of stick pins, so that they can be worn at times, and they are less conspicuous than those of the boys.

The women and girls are as enthusiastic as the men and boys. "I can tell you all about the horse's harness," a small girl said to the league organizer the other day. So stepping up to a horse on the streets she described everything about the harness correctly. This organizer is having a hard time now, though in a way that is most satisfactory, for so many new organizations are forming that she has not a minute to herself, but is kept going constantly from one place to another. Mrs. Standish has been working ceaselessly since she began to develop the work of the league in the Fall. She has not time for vacations, and the hot weather finds her in town and at her desk in the United Charities Building.

They tell an interesting story about Mrs. Standish and her first interest in horses. She was a delicate baby, whose one object in life it seemed was to cry. But one day when she was six months old she saw a horse, and immediately recognized it as something in which she was interested. She stopped crying immediately, and from that time on was entirely happy when she was with animals. Taking her out among the horses became a regular practice, and she was always contented with them. Her father had a large farm at Lenox, and she grew up with the horses, learned everything about them, how to harness them, how they should be shod, the best way to feed and care for them, and what to do for them when they were ill.

She knows at a glance whether a horse is tired, when it is hungry, when it is ill, and when it is suffering from defects of the harness or faults of the harnessing.

Some of the things that Mrs. Standish advocates through the league in the matter of harness is to have the check taken off or loose, never an overdraw check, and the side check, if one is used, very loose; to have the collar and saddle perfectly adjusted, to prevent chafing and galls, and the crupper not too tight; long tails for horses always, and they must be shod properly, the shoes not too tight and not too many nails in them. Then, above all things, the horses must be given plenty of water—eight or ten times a day is not too often to give them fresh, cold water.

There are no politics in the league and there is no bribing. That is one thing that a strong stand is taken against. Children are not offered money for bringing in animals that are ill-treated. They will work for the advancement of the cause, in which a live interest is kept up by work and the illustrated talks. Leaflets are to be issued monthly, well printed and well edited, with stories and thumb-nail illustrations.

People are sending in money already to advance the work, poor people as well as rich, and no one has sent less than a dollar, though anything is acceptable.

It looks now as if the animal millennium was at hand, and with the interest increasing as it is at present there is a prospect of a city with animals better and more hygienically treated than its human inhabitants.

Mrs. Myles Standish is President of the league; William Howe Tolman, Vice President; Mrs. John Greenough, Secretary, and Henry Whitney Monroe, Treasurer.

SARAH BERNHARDT'S BEAUTY BATH.

It is a how-to-be-beautiful-though-tired bath, and Bernhardt, the wonderful French actress, says there is nothing like it. It is warranted to bring back all the roses to the face of the girl who is twenty, but looks forty, just because she is worn out with having too good a time.

"Eau Sédative," Bernhardt calls the preparation, and this is the receipt: Two ounces spirits of camphor, two ounces spirits of ammonia, 1½ cups sea salt, two cups of alcohol.

Put all into a quart bottle and fill with hot water. Give the mixture a thorough shaking before using. In bathing, apply with a soft sponge, dipped into the undiluted mixture, and dry, with a slight friction, with a soft towel. After the bath the stiffness and soreness of fatigue disappears, the circulation is stimulated, and a gentle languor is induced, followed by a desire to sleep. The Medical Review considers Bernhardt's Eau Sédative worthy of a place in its pages.

THE TELEPHONE GO-BETWEEN.

What the Girl Who Does the Rest After You Ring the Bell Says About Her Work—She Never Listens!

"No," said the little lady at the telephone, "it is absurd to think that a telephone girl listens to the conversations that are going on over the wires. At the central office each girl has fifty wires, and you may imagine she is too busy to pay any attention to anything that is said except as she catches a word here and there. You have to keep going over the wires to listen and see if people are talking still, if they have the people they wish, or if they have finished. But when you are going constantly from one to the other of the fifty you may be sure that you do not get a very connected idea of what is going on.

"Then you are not supposed to listen. There is always some one looking after the girls at the central office, and if they were found listening to the conversation they would be discharged—not the first time perhaps, but after once or twice. Then, a telephone girl can't talk over the wires to any one on her lines except to answer questions, and she can't answer back if people get cranky. She can't tell anything that goes on over the wires, either, if she happens to catch any of it. There are a great many important things that are said one way and another.

"I knew one girl though, who used to get good tips for the races, and she used to play them, too. I don't know how she did it. I shouldn't understand it. I used to tend that wire sometimes, but I never knew what they were talking about. The only time when a girl might have a chance to listen at all if she wanted to would be Saturday afternoon, when there is not much going on, only a few girls at the office, and the wires are quiet. I knew one girl who was a switchboard operator, who had a man talk over her lines with his girl. One day she got the line for him, and he was telephoning and Central called her up.

"'Did you hear what that man was saying?' she asked.

"'No, she said, 'I wasn't paying attention.'

"'He called me up,' said Central, 'because he didn't get the connection right. You ought to have heard all he had to say to that girl.' Then she told her what it was.

"'Can Central hear me when I am talking?' asked the man when he came out of the telephone box.

"'Oh, no,' said the girl, 'Central can't hear.' But she did that time.

"It is to get to be a switchboard operator that most telephone girls try, though all the managers at the central office are pleasant and easy to get along with they like the work there. A telephone girl likes her work, anyway. She is kept busy all the time, and she doesn't know where the time goes to. She is sorry to stay at home.

"There are a great many large business firms that have switchboard operators now. They have anywhere from a dozen or more rooms in a building to be connected, so that when a man wants to talk to any one in the building he doesn't have to go up or down stairs, and a number of people can be talking outside at the same time over the four trunk lines.

"The switchboard operator's work is easy compared with that of a telephone girl at the central office. Where the central office girl will have fifty wires to attend to, and is rushing all day from one to the other, she will have only ten, and part of the time she doesn't have anything to do. It is pretty hard for her at first when she makes the change, and it is all she can do to keep awake with so little to do. But it is very satisfactory, for the switchboard operator has all the holidays; she never has to work on Sundays, she is responsible only to the firm she works for, and the rules are not so strict. Most of the girls try to get switchboard positions. Usually the firm that wants an operator sends to the central office, and they send some one. I knew one girl who got a position for herself. The firm that she went to sent up to the central office and asked them if they would send down Miss Smith.

"'She's no operator,' they said there; 'we will send you some one else who is first class.'

"'We don't care about the operating. We can judge about that ourselves,' said the firm, and she got the position.

"No; wearing the receiver is not annoying, and telephoning doesn't affect the hearing, at least it never affected mine. I have known some girls whom it made deaf. Sometimes it makes your ear sore to wear it. They are training some girls now to wear the receiver on the right ear, so that they can use that ear in receiving. I don't believe I could hear except with my left ear, I am so used to taking the messages on that side. That is most convenient, too. You always see people use the other kind of a receiver with the left hand; and put it to the left ear. Then you have the right hand free to write and the wire is not in the way.

"To be a first-class operator a girl ought to be calm and self-possessed, one of the kind who never gets rattled or loses her head. It is a strain when you have fifty wires to attend to, with people talking on all of them at once, some of them complaining that they don't get the people they want, while you are shutting off this one and putting on someone else.

"Then business men are pretty apt to be cranky. They are nervous and in a hurry, and they don't see why they can't get the man they want to speak to first thing. They don't understand how things are. They don't realize that Central has forty-nine other wires and can't give them her undivided attention. Some girls will sort of jolly a man along when he is cranky, and say, 'Number, please,' amiably and get him in better temper, but if a girl is nervous and the man who is cranky calls up she is apt to snap out, 'Number,' as hatefully as she can.

"The telephone girl gets to know in a little while the people on her lines who are always pleasant, and she does the best she can for them always, though I must say the man who is very cranky gets waited on as soon as possible, for the girl is anxious to get him out of the way. But one day of trouble for her if she is reported in any way, and she likes her work and will do the best she can to keep it.

"The telephone girl doesn't hear enough of the conversations that go on over her wires to know the business of the different people who are on the wires the most often unless she happens to see something about them in the papers, and then she remembers the names and knows who they are. She doesn't get any of the general information that any one else coming in contact with so many different kinds of people would get."

THE GINGERBREAD MAN.

The Ginger-bread Man was a handsome chap
As he lay in the pan in dough jacket and cap.
He'd a rasin mouth and black currant eyes,
And his hands and feet were prodigious in size,
  Such a comely Ginger-bread Man.

Now this Ginger-bread Man was not well-bred,
But he had a good deal of ginger instead,
For he thought, of course, it would be good form
To stay for a while in the oven warm,
  This so clever Ginger-bread man.

But when he was stood on the shelf to dry,
He saw Mabel pass, and she took his eye,
So naturally being much of a flirt,
He fell toward her, struck the floor and was hurt.
  This silly young Ginger-bread Man.

But Mabel saw him with glad surprise,
And she picked him up and picked out his eyes;
Then she bit one hand and a leg or two,
And she bit his body through and through,
  And swallowed the Ginger-bread Man.

—JOHN S. BARROWS in Boston Journal.

AN OLD "AUNTIE'S" TRIBUTE.

Wept on the Grave of a Woman Who Adorned a President's Cabinet.

Not long ago I stood by the grave of a woman who was one of the brilliants of a recent National administration.

An old black mammy trundling a baby wagon stopped at the grave, placed some flowers upon it, and cried.

"Did you know her, Auntie?" I asked, because—well, because.

She said she knew the "dear child in Washin'ton," several years ago.

"Lived in her house?"

"No, M'am, but neah wha she lived. But I knowed what everybody said about her, Ma'am, and what she done to make so many folks, white and black, happy. She was allus tryin' to find out who it was dat was in trouble. It was mighty lonesome in Washin'ton when she went away. She was dat charitable and kind, Ma'am, dat de very stones in de street praised her for her upright goodness."

How cold the shaft above this grave seemed, how meaningless, when set beside the sincere tribute of this old black woman for the virtues of a woman who adorned a President's Cabinet.

AMY GRIDLEY AYER.

"SHE."

From The London Globe.

Inspired by Miss Octavia Bates, B. A.; LL. B., and Dr. Mlle. Marie Popelin at the Women's Council.

O woman once content to be
A pleasant pourer-out of tea,
To sit and sew and cook and see
That children learnt their A B C.
Who knew what foods with men agree,
And studied home economy,
And always wast content that we
Were masters of the family.

Now, O w. at change has come to thee,
Since thou hast taken thy degree,
As bold B. A. and LL. B.!
Thou hop'st to pouch the lawyer's fee,
To don the silks of the Q. C.
To doctor thy divinity—
Who sits at home and mourns that he
Hath lost his ear "unlettered" She!

FEMININE FRILLS.

"Funny, isn't it," said the woman, "that the men who are discussing in old maidenly fashion whether or not women shall or shall not wear divided skirts, and whether they shall or shall not ride a drop-frame wheel or the man's wheel, never seem to think that they are discussing something with which they have absolutely nothing to do any more than a woman has a right to decide whether a man shall wear a negligée shirt or a swallow-tail coat on the street. That was a satisfying answer that Henry Ward Beecher gave to the man who met him on the street and asked concerning his spiritual condition.

"'Are you a Christian?' asked the man who had nothing to do but look after other people's affairs, speaking with great solemnity.

"'That,' said Mr. Beecher, cheerfully, 'is none of your business.'"

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The women having no pockets and so carrying their so-called pocket handkerchiefs in that one of their possessions called from long use a pocketbook, the latter article has now been made in a style that will admit of their doing so without detriment to either. The pockethandkerchief-pocketbook—Oh, depth of sarcasm!—is in the market. It is made with a last compartment, the one in which the woman usually tucks her handkerchief, open at one end, so that the handkerchief can now go in at the side, or her gloves, or both if she likes. This compartment is liable to tear down anyway, so it behooves the economical woman to get one that is ready in the first place. The pocketbooks can be bought at any price from less than half a dollar to several dollars.

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A charming effect in color is produced on a white tea gown or negligée, which is trimmed with black lace, by putting a bit of colored silk under the centre of the flower in the pattern. One of these pretty garments has a fichu effect, the fichu having long ends hanging straight half way to the hem of the skirt. Around the edge of this and at the head, on the edge of the ruffle, on the two ends of the ruffle, in the neck, and sleeves is appliqued black lace of a marked pattern. Under the centres of the flowers of this lace, which are about as large as a quarter of a dollar, is put a little piece of rose silk. The effect is somewhat Oriental, and it gives a little touch of color to the gown that makes it becoming, and which has to be seen to be appreciated. It is a hint which can be carried out in many ways. The original is, of course, French.

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Bright pink, blue, red, and white ties, each a solid color, are selling for 50 cents a dozen, and the women who look at them say they are "sweet." With the bright colors that are worn this year, they can be worn with all pink, blue, red, or white suits with good effect.

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Solidified alcohol is something comparatively new which one woman says she is going to use with her chafing dish. It is recommended for heating curling tongs and water, melting sealing wax, or any of the thousand and one things for which a woman wishes a little heat in her room even in Summer. The solidified alcohol is most convenient. It comes in small tin boxes, possibly two inches in diameter, little round boxes in which there is a paste. To use it all that is necessary is to remove the cover to light the paste, and one box will burn for an hour and a quarter. Three little tin prongs called a tripod fit on over the box if a small flatiron or a kettle of water is to be heated. For curling the hair the irons are put in the flame. When the water has boiled or the iron been heated the flame is blown out, the cover put on the box, and it is ready for another occasion. The boxes can be bought at six for 50 cents. The material is said not to be explosive.

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The photograph or portrait ornament is becoming very prevalent. The wealthy woman has it in a fine cameo or painted miniature, but the typewriter girl who goes to Coney Island wears a tintype photograph showing a group, in which she and her intimate friends figure. One pretty girl had a little round picture pin to hold up the stray locks at the back of her head, and one that locked very much as if it were her own portrait. That is a convenient fashion which is satisfying for curious individuals. If the back of the head is interesting it only requires a glance at the picture to know if the face is equally so. The Brooklyn man who has the pictures of his twelve children representing the hours on the face of his watch is one of the most advanced of those who have the picture habit.

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A young and pretty woman, who was standing near the City Hall Park, presumably waiting for a Broadway car, one day last week, was strikingly dressed. Her gown was of black broadcloth, fitting from head to foot without a wrinkle, and absolutely plain. It had the effect at first of a Princess gown, but it was made with a bodice and skirt. Both of these were fastened in the back by tiny black-cloth buttons running from the neck to the end of the skirt, which was long. The bodice had a tiny point in the back and front, and every part of the gown was absolutely plain. The woman looked as if she had been melted and poured into it, or, as is more often done nowadays, the gown steamed into shape after she was in it. The effect was excellent, as the woman's figure was absolutely perfect. She wore with the gown a white sailor hat with a black band, a black vail, and white gloves.

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Extra wide tulle veils have dots over the half of the veil which goes over the face, the other half of the veil, being of extra width, plain and covers the hat as a matter of protection.

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Gray in pique is attractive, and it is trimmed very satisfactorily, as is cream, with white. Cut work in cream over white is effective, or cream lace over white, and a gray pique with white facings trimmed with black braid makes a ladylike and stylish gown.

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Pretty and satisfactory corset covers, in that they take up very little room and fit snugly, are of undervest material, the finer ones of silk, cut with square neck or pointed back and front. The whole upper part of the pointed ones are of open work in the material, with insertions of lace gathered on top of the shoulder and tied with little ribbons. In some of the corset covers the bust is composed entirely of point de esprit.

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It is getting past the time for strawberry shortcake, but the peach shortcake days have arrived. A strawberry or peach shortcake dish is shaped like a soup plate, but made on an extra large scale.

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Pretty stand covers for Summer houses are English. They are cotton, stamped on a white ground with large, effective-looking flowers, tiger lilies, in delicate shades of purple, blue, and other colors.

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Yokes of lace on which chenille in colors is dotted in the shape of flowers are pretty.

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Hand brooms now come in the shape of the hand brushes of hair which are used for brushing bare floors, the broom corns twisted into a handle at the side.

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Nothing too large can be worn in the way of flowers for the hats for midsummer. Exception is taken to nothing, not even the sunflower, though that is not used in a state of full bloom. Autumn fruits and berries will come in with the Autumn flowers for Fall hats.

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An English writer says that the ideal draping of the smart figure of to-day makes it look like a loosely rolled umbrella, only with the outward flow at the base, as an umbrella would be with a frill around it.

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Members of the nobility in England make a good deal of pocket money by writing for the papers and magazines. One of these writers is Lady Violet Greville, and according to her the American women are responsible for the extravagance of English women to-day. Ten or fifteen years ago, she says, the American women, "fragile, beautiful creatures," appeared in England wearing Paris gowns and beautifully coiffured, and society succumbed to them. That was the end of dinner dresses that lasted for years and trousseau gowns that were worn for a lifetime. Then was the beginning of frowns and discontent and debt on the part of the Englishman, but the English woman was patriotic—that's the way Lady Violet puts it—and was not to be outdone by the Yankee millionaires, and she took to good gowns. The American woman really deserves credit if she did this missionary work, but that story about wearing a trousseau gown for a lifetime sounds very much like Cranford.

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Waffles are not a fruit supposed to grow in this weather, but then they are good at any time, especially on a cool evening in a mountain or seaside cottage. Here is a recipe for waffles, which The Cincinnati Enquirer says are "the best on earth." It is the recipe of Mrs. "Senator" Walter S. Plum's waffles, and as it is published with her picture as a guarantee it must be worth repeating. Here it is:

One quart of sweet milk; pinch of salt; butter, size of egg, (melted;) one-half cup sugar; three eggs; beaten separately; two teaspoonfuls Royal

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

Mine Enemy.

Once in my pride I judged a man,
With eyes austere I looked him through,
I said, "Here failed he."—span by span.
I measured all his faults anew.

And thenceforth marked in bitter mood
The manner of his life, intent
To find therein such constant food
That my just heart might not relent.

I probed his thoughts, his motives weighed;
And yet as on his hopes I peered,
Though some I might have crushed, I stayed
My hand—they were so humbly reared.

And keeping watch with doubtful eyes
On all his actions, I began
To mark with measureless surprise
How very human was the man!

Till, by a casual cross-wind blown,
Came word of trifling acts of his—
Poor common things—in which was shown
His touch with common charities.

Then seeing how much I had denied,
Who loved the name of Charity,
I bowed my head with shame and cried,
"Forgive me, O mine enemy!"
—W. G. HOLE in The Spectator.

Aguinaldo. His Cabinet.

Major Gen. Merritt in The Youth's Companion.

Through the efforts of one of my staff officers I was able to gain some knowledge of the personal attributes of Aguinaldo and his so-called Cabinet. Aguinaldo was described to me as thoroughly honest and sincere; not well educated, but a natural leader of men, and possessing considerable shrewdness and ability. He was very popular among the common people, who had implicit confidence in him; but the opinion among the better classes was that he had not sufficient education or experience to make a suitable President. He was at one time Governor of a small town in one of the provinces, and it is said that he was formerly a school teacher.

The position of Secretary of State was at this time being held open for a prominent native citizen, Arellano, reputed to be the foremost lawyer of the Islands. He was not at Manila at this time; although he had been repeatedly sent for, he could not get through the Spanish lines. He was reported to be an avowed annexationist, who had little faith in the ability of the Filipino people to govern themselves.

Next to Aguinaldo in point of popularity was one Mariona Trias, Secretary of the Treasury. He had been Vice President of a former revolution. A former schoolmaster, a cousin of Aguinaldo, and a man of little or no ability, was Secretary of War; and the Secretaries of the Navy and of the Interior were reported to me as honest, capable men. Aguinaldo had gathered about him as personal advisers and counselors quite a number of efficient men, principally lawyers, more or less qualified, naturally or by education, to fill the positions assigned to them. My informant designated one of the Cabinet officers as a "swelled dunce," and one of Aguinaldo's foremost Generals as a "vicious, uneducated ignoramus and highway robber"; from which it will be seen that the personnel of Aguinaldo's Cabinet was not such as to give us much confidence in it.

What Helps Ireland.

From The Catholic World.

The poor Irish boys who toil and sweat on the streets of Chicago and in the mines of Montana, and the poor Irish girls who are to be found in the kitchens from Connecticut to California, toil and sweat, and give of their flesh and their muscle, and their spirit, that they may win the yellow gold which will keep the hearth warm and the meal-kist full at home, put a shawl on their mother, and a new coat on a father who has not known the luxury since he began the desperate struggle that the upbringing of them, his children, demanded. The "Amirikay letther" comes daily to one house or other in each townland, is borne in in triumph and opened with joy, and the much-needed money order which it always contains is passed around the circle of hastily gathered neighbors, amid exclamations of joy, and ejaculatory prayers for those Shasse among the sthrangers, may God bliss an' inspoke her every day the sun dawns on her!"

It is difficult to estimate the proportion of Ireland's present-day prosperity which is the direct result of the wages earned by Irish boys and girls in America—but the proportion is much higher than is generally suspected. In the poorer parts of Ireland every family must wind up its nightly Rosary with a "Wan Father-an-awvy now for poor Pathrick (or Shusie) in Amirikay. May Almighty God guard, guide, and protect him; keep him from all sin and harm, parils and dangers; may He comfort his heart among the black sthranger, strengthen his arm, and prosper whatsomever he puts his hand till." And the murmurous Pater and Ave which in response rolls up straight from their pure and fervent hearts to God's throne ever seems to have been hearkened to.

An African Pocket Handkerchief.

From "The Kingdom of the Barotsi," by A. Bertrand.

I must not forget one particular, unique of its kind, of the most simplified toilet of the Barotsi: the pocket handkerchief. This consists of a thin blade of iron, finely wrought, with the handle of the same material. The whole is perhaps four or five inches long by one or two inches wide, and is hung round the neck by vegetable fibres or tendons. In blowing their noses they use it as a spring with an extreme dexterity, which I can say from experience is not a pleasant thing at a camp fire.

The Marks on Dresden China.

From "Lady Louisa Stuart."

The witty Prince de Ligne, when dining with Frederick at Potsdam in 1780, pretended to mistake a plate of Berlin porcelain for Dresden, and expressed surprise that the mark was only one sword, and not the usual Dresden mark of two swords crossed. Frederick explained that the mark was not a sword, but his sceptre. "Je demande pardon à votre majesté, mais il ressemble si fort à une epée qu'on pourrait bien s'y méprendre."

To Save One's Bacon.

From Notes and Queries.

The earliest occurrence of this expression I have ever met with is in the old Latin poem of "Ysengrimus," more commonly known, (in this country, at all events,) by the title given to it without any authority by Mone, "Reinardus Vulpes." It was written some time in the thirteenth century, and the passage to which I allude is in the account of one of Reynard's adventures with the wolf. They meet one morning on the verge of a forest, when both are setting out on a foraging expedition in search of food, and, after a long discussion, agree to work together for mutual benefit. The fox sees a countryman in a cart, and immediately follows him, and, jumping up behind, finds a flitch of bacon in the cart, which he quietly throws out, unnoticed by the driver, intending, of course, to have his share of the spoil; but the wolf is too sick for him, and before Reynard has time to rejoin him his companion has devoured the whole, leaving nothing but the string and the greasy stick (virga) on which the bacon was hung. The fox forthwith remonstrates, whereupon another long-winded discussion follows, in the course of which Isengrim taunts him with this insulting jeer:

Pace mea potuit salvo mihi virga bacone
Cortice plus medio rosa fuisse tibi.

i. l., "So long as I have the bacon safe you are welcome to gnaw the stick as much as you like."

Nationalities in Peking.

From The Fortnightly.

As there is no spot on the world's surface so truly cosmopolitan as London, so there are few spots where specimens of so many different distant nationalities may be seen as in Peking. Besides the native Chinese, Manchus, and Mongols, in their varied and gay costumes, members of embassies from Lhassa, Korea, Turkestan, and Nepaul may constantly be seen in the capital, their costumes further enhancing the brightness of the kaleidoscopic Peking streets. The hated European alone, with his shabby, ungraceful dress, as rigid and angular as his perversely situated heart, is out of place, and no hospitality is shown him. Whether the story of how when he dared to attempt an invasion of the holy city, he was ignominiously driven back to his ships after a few days' stay on the confines of the city, still inflames the imagination of the Pekingese, or whether the contemptuous distance at which the high Chinese officials hold our resident representatives, who are now, after thirty years' patient pleading, still vainly knocking at the outside door and begging the favor of a "celestial glance," we know not; but certain it is that in no other spot on the globe that I have visited have I felt myself such an object of contempt as in Peking.

Sir Harry Parkes happily characterized this bad aspect of Peking in the words: "Dirt! Dust! and Disdain!" Here is at least one point, viz., in its treatment of strangers, in which London bears the palm. And yet, notwithstanding all, we cannot but be fascinated by Peking; being there we are set back a thousand years in history, and can see with our eyes living pictures of the Middle Ages, which here have been handed down intact for our special edification. We can realize what was the aspect of the cities of Europe, with their gabled houses and gaily dressed inmates, their dirt and squalor, their towering walls, and their peaceful lives, and interrupted, as here, at long intervals, by fierce convulsions. Japan, the last stronghold of picturesque aestheticism, is fast slipping from our grasp, and rapidly incasing herself in the Philistinism of modern comfort and ugliness. China yet remains, and though we rail at her conservatism, let us be thankful for it.

The Library of a Man of Taste.

From Harper's Magazine.

Nothing is in itself more unsystematic and more uncontrollable than the aspect of a large collection of books, for no intelligent reader would think of arranging them on any other system than that of convenient reference; even the most ardent lover of interior decoration would bow to that necessity. Some books will inevitably be clothed

In red morocco's gilded gleam,
On vellum rich as country cream,

but even the cloth-bound books may keep their inferior clothing until it grows too shabby, and the compromise of buckram will be accepted for many a heavy quarto. Yet nothing is more beautiful than such a library in the sense of its combined appropriateness and actual comeliness of aspect. The book-room of a man of taste and feeling is one of his most beautiful rooms, no matter what his expenditure might be elsewhere, or what artistic skill should be brought to bear. Books are most attractive when they present themselves to the eye without the refracting medium of glass, and offer themselves freely to the hand. Yet in a city room protection is necessary, and no one knows, until he has tried it, how effective is the filling of bookcase doors with glass in small pieces held in lead sash, the glass being very slightly tinted, and of rough and irregular surface.

Union of the Anglo-Saxon Family.

From The Contemporary.

Europe has a surplus of non-food-producing labor, enhanced by non-productive armies, but a constant and growing deficiency in her domestic food supply. With the utmost possible endeavor, with the wisest and most successful economic revolution, this condition of affairs cannot be greatly modified in a generation. In addition to this, the greater portion of the world's supply of cotton, rice, and coffee is in Anglo-Saxon hands; three-fourths of the gold and silver output, and a great preponderance of the coal and iron beds whose products vitalize the commerce of the world are in their possession. They have no great armies, no camps fed by forced conscription of millions of their sons, but no enemy ever found them wanting in defenders. Between Europe and the Orient, where the great armed powers are now struggling for a foothold, stretches the American Continent, every foot of which is practically under the protectorate of these powers. Already the inexhaustible mines of South America are being developed by English and American capital and opened by railways which are triumphs of Anglo-Saxon engineering. In Africa, where soon another chapter of economic progress must be unfolded, Great Britain holds the two extremes of intercontinental communication—Egypt and the Cape of Good Hope, the one practically meaning control of the products of the Nile, the other of the gold and diamond fields and grassy veldts of South Africa.

In case of war, the Suez Canal is practically within Great Britain's power, while in some near to-morrow the American Republic will in like manner have possession of the trade route between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Because of these conditions, an alliance between the great branches of the Anglo-Saxon family means the creation of a world-power against which it is not only impossible that any European combination should make head, but which will have such control of the commercial and economic resources of the world as to enable them to put an end to war between the Continental powers themselves without mustering an army or firing a gun. It is to such a union that the lesser Governments of Europe must look for safety when the policy of military engorgement has made conflict inevitable, and which alone can save the commerce of the world from loss by war which the policy of military absolutism has made imminent.

Parting.

Overhead, a great aurora,
Flashing all among the stars,
From its wide arch in the northward
Flinging up its opal bars.

Round the dim lights of the city,
Distant sound of harp and song,
Sat we in the shadowed garden
Speaking of our parting long;

Wondering of the unknown future,
What for us it held in store—
Sweetest meeting like the present,
Or farewell for evermore?

Whether, with earth's lights around us,
We should clasp each other's hand;
Or, beyond these narrow limits,
In yon vast mysterious land,

Spirit met with spirit, knit up
Threads of life that broke below,
Telling in each other's bosom
All the trouble and the woe?

Happy in the recollection
Of the fated hour we met,
Perfect love and peace succeeding
Every longing and regret.
—T. P. JOHNSTON in Chambers's Journal.

The English Racehorse.

From The Saturday Review.

There can be little doubt that, even in the time of the Roman occupation, England possessed a fine breed of horses, due in a great measure to the suitability of the climate, yet it is nevertheless true that our ancestors were continually desirous of improving the native breed, and from very early times Eastern blood appears to have been the most popular cross. It is not until about the reign of James I. that any material improvement in our thoroughbred horses can be traced to Arab blood, yet the attempt to acclimatize Eastern horses was made many years previously. Severus may or may not have raced real Arabs in Yorkshire; but it is not until the time of King John that we find any mention made of running horses, and that monarch, who was a liberal importer of Eastern blood, had a breeding stud on a rather large scale at Eltham, on the very paddocks afterward occupied by Mr. William Blenkiron, who bred among other horses Hermit, Mr. Chaplin's "best friend," and Galopin, whose death has lately been announced.

The superiority of the English racehorse of to-day has been conclusively proved, and it would certainly be a backward step to again have recourse to Eastern blood. It is laid to the charge of our racehorses that they cannot stay, and if it be admitted that a certain number are bred for pace rather than for stamina, it must be remembered that long-distance races are so few in number as not to make it worth while to give a horse a special preparation for them. So much more money can be won over courses from five furlongs to a mile that it is unlikely horses will be trained for long-distance races. If they were they would no doubt give a good account of themselves, for when a thoroughbred is trained for steeplechasing, where the distance is never less than two miles, he stays well enough, and the Grand National times show very plainly that our modern horses are quite as good as those which have gone before, while it may be questioned whether Flying Childers ever ran the Round course at Newmarket (3 miles 4 furlongs 139 yards) in 6 minutes 41 seconds, or the Beacon course (4 miles 1 furlong 143 yards) in 7 minutes 30 seconds as reported.

Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

From The Spectator.

Directly opposed to the principles of equality is the Order of the Legion of Honor; yet all Frenchmen covet it. The red ribbon, or, better still, the button, is their dream, and, once acquired, their delight. Counts and Barons are still courted. And although the republic recognizes no titles, it nevertheless sent a representative to the funeral of the young Duc d'Uzès (who died of fever in the Congo in 1833) to "express the unanimous sorrow of the nation for the Duc d'Uzès, who had displayed exceeding strength of character in foregoing the life of a favorite of fortune, his wealth, and the splendor of his great name having already realized for him the dreams of human ambition."

Fraternity: It is not in the Palais Bourbon, or in the press, or in anybody who makes patriotism a profession. Ferocity is the distinguishing feature of these combinations. Passions and prejudices inflame them; they are not responsible for what they do or say. Each has patriotic fever; each a patriotic pulse. Each, convinced that his purpose is patriotic, is haunted by the notion that that of his opponents is not. So the word "traitor" flies about, preceded by the "immonde" or a "vile"; and honorable men are said to be paid and to be bought. So leagues come into existence to watch and protect the interests of the country and to persecute from patriotic principles an innocent and heroic race. So sinister little posters appear that portray this people being chased with bludgeons through the streets; from trees swing the bodies of other "traitors," M.M. Clémenceau and Yves Guyot.

The Song of the Axe.

This is the Song of the Axe!

Fathered who I by the forge,
Cradled in leaping flame,
Lulled by the clink and the clang
Of hammers beating in turn.
Now in the hewer's hand,
Tempered and polished and edged,
Swing I all day in the sun,
Swing I and chant this song!

High on the mountain crest,
Where the great winds pipe and swirl,
Tower the ancient pines.
Rooted a thousand years.
Myriad Summers have waxed
And waned in their odorous shade;
Snows immemorial
Drifted their branches through;
Still their exultant heads
Rise to the limpid blue,
Still they fearlessly lean
To the surge of the swinging gale,
And shout down the trail o' the blast
Paeans Aeolian!
Old they seem as the stars,
Moveless as living rock,
Lasting as earth itself!

Lo, then come I, the axe!
Hover a moment aloft
In eager and breathless poise,
Then in a circle of light
Leap to the cedars' root.
Deep and deeper I bite
To the heart of the virgin wood,
And the scent of its bloodless wounds
Fills all the air with balm.
Sudden a tingling shock
Thrills up the living trunk,
Pulses along the boughs,
Shivering prescience of death.
Vainly the mighty mast
Wrestles in agony,
Then with a stormy sigh
Trembles and yields and leans,
Sweeps with thunderous crash
Down to the bruised earth!

Lo, 'tis myself I sing,
Feller of oak and ash!
Brother am I to the sword,
Red-edged slayer of men!
Side by side have we hewn
Paths for the pioneer
From sea to sun-smitten sea!
Hark to my chanted praise!
Wild cascades in the hills,
Winds in the straining pines,
Voices of woodmen all,
Swelling in unison vast
Shout through the sunlit days,
Sing through the starlit nights,
The sounding song of the axe!
—WILLIAM LUCIUS GRAVES in The Youth's Companion.

Woman's Inhumanity to Man.

From Scribner's.

It must be owned that there is too much truth in it. Woman's inhumanity to man is a good deal in evidence. The late Senator Morton of Indiana was, it will be remembered, an invalid and a cripple. He came into a company at the capital one day in a state of great indignation because, in a street car crowded with young women, not one had offered him a seat, and he had been compelled to make the journey painfully and precariously supported upon his crutches. The like of this may very often be seen. Humanity, consideration for weakness and helplessness, is the root of which chivalry is the fine flower.

It is a startling proposition that man's inhumanity to man is less than woman's, but the time seems to give it some proof. At any rate, a man evidently disabled would not be allowed to stand in a public conveyance in which able-bodied men were seated, even in the most unchivalrous part of our country, which I have given some reasons for believing to be the City of New York. And, if that be true, it seems that the assumption of the right of an able-bodied woman to remain seated while a disabled man is standing is an assumption that the claims of chivalry are superior to those of humanity. On the other hand, if may fairly be said that the selfishness of women with regard to the wayfaring man is more thoughtless and perfunctory than the selfishness of men with regard to the wayfaring woman. In this country, at least, this latter is in all cases felt to be a violation of propriety and decency. The native American feels himself to be both on his defense and without defense when he is arraigned for it.

Former English Population.

Rider Haggard in Longman's.

Thé Denton house on it is very ancient, probably early Tudor; indeed, some very beautiful oak paneling that I removed from it to this place can scarcely be later than that date. From the shape of the portion that is now standing, I imagine it to be the remains of a larger building, of which parts have been pulled down as it fell into disrepair. Such fragments of houses are common about here; indeed, there is one of them at my own gate, which is so old that it had to be strapped up in 1613, as is proved by the "anchors" let into the wall, whereof the faces fashion that date in wrought iron. I suppose that all these dwellings in the times of the Plantagenets and the Tudors were the homes of yeomen who owned or farmed from one to three hundred acres of land. Or, possibly, they were in many cases the farmhouses let with the holding. That tenant farmers were common so early as 1560 we learn from Thomas Tusser's rhymes, for he talks of the taking over of farms at Michaelmas as a familiar thing.

At Michaelmas lightly new farmer comes in,
New Husbandry forceth him new to begin;
Old farmer still taking the time to him given,
Makes August to last until Michaelmas even.

* * * * * * * * *

Good farm and well stored, good housing and dry,
Good corn and good dairy, good market and nigh;
Good shepherd, good tillman, good Jack and good
Make husband and huswife their coffers to fill.

Nor does the country—he farmed in Suffolk and at East Dereham, in Norfolk—seem to have been so lonely as might be imagined, for he talks of journeys to market and of the visits of chapmen or dealers. Indeed, I believe that the enormous increase of the population in England has taken place in the towns only, and that the country was almost as thickly populated in the times of the Henrys as it is to-day. The size and number of the churches show it, as do the death entries in the earlier registers.

The Russian Bastile.

Prince Kropotkin in The Atlantic.

Here Pe[illegible] I. tortured his own son Alexis and killed him with his own hand; here the Princess Tarakánova was kept in a cell which filled with water during an inundation—the rats climbing upon her to save themselves from drowning; here the terrible Minich tortured his enemies, and Catherine II. buried alive those who objected to her having murdered her husband. And from the time of Peter I., for a hundred and seventy years in succession, the annals of this stone mass which rises from the Neva in front of the Winter Palace were annals of murder and torture, of men buried alive, condemned to a slow death, or brought to insanity in the loneliness of the dark and damp dungeons.

Here the Decembrists, who were the first to unfurl in Russia the banner of republican rule and the abolition of serfdom, underwent their first experiences of martyrdom, and traces of them may still be found in the Russion Bastile. Here were imprisoned the poets Ryléeff and Shevchénko, Dostoévsky, Bakunin, Chernyshévsky, Pisareff, and so many others of our best writers. Here Karakozoff was tortured and hanged.

Here, somewhere in the Alexis ravelin, is still kept Nechâyeff, who was given up to Russia by Switzerland as a common-law criminal, but is treated as a dangerous political prisoner, and will never again see the light. In the same ravelin are also two or three men whom rumor says Alexander II., because of what they know and others must not know, about some palace mystery, ordered imprisoned for life. One of them, adorned with a long gray beard, was lately seen by an acquaintance of mine in the mysterious fortress.

All these shadows rose before my imagination. But my thoughts fixed especially on Bakunin, who, though he had been kept in an Austrian fortress for two years, chained to the wall, after 1848, and then handed over to Nicholas I., who kept him here, yet came out, when the Iron Czars death released him after an eight years' detention, fresher and fuller of vigor than his comrades who had remained at liberty. "He has lived it through," I said to myself, "and I must, too; I will not succumb here!"

Count Ito's Wife.

From The Cornhill.

A Japanese lady is noted for her courage, her strength of mind, and self-possession. It is wonderful to think what physical trials and dangers these fragile little creatures will undergo in an emergency. The late Prime Minister's life was saved by the courage and presence of mind of his wife.

Many years ago, when quite a young man, during a rebellion, Count Ito was hiding from his enemies, who, having tracked him to his house, sent a band of "soshis" to assassinate him. On hearing his enemies approaching, and trapped like a rat in its hole, the Count drew his sword, and prepared to die, but the Countess whispered, "Do not die, there is hope still," and, removing the 'hibatchi,' or fire-box, and lifting up the mats and the planks beneath, she induced her husband to conceal himself in the hollow space which exists under the floor of all Japanese houses. The murderers broke into the room just as the fire-box had been replaced, and commanded of the Countess their victim. In vain they threatened and cruelly ill-treated her, dragging her about the room by her long black hair. But it was of no avail; they could not shake her resolute fidelity. Thanks to her courage Count Ito escaped, and has lived to give to his country a new constitution, and become one of the greatest statesmen of modern Japan. I often wonder when I see the Countess, now a delicate, gray-haired little lady, at the courage and presence of mind that she displayed at that critical moment of her life.

Do Women Incite War?

Baroness von Suttner in The North American Review.

The New Woman alone will work successfully for the abolition of war. The woman of yesterday, in spite of isolated complaints and warnings, did the contrary; she incited silently or aloud to war—silently by the admiration which she cherished for heroism, and the pleasure which she found in uniforms; aloud by direct encouragement to fight.

The following episode has been related to me. It was before the Polish insurrection, in the year 1863. In the house of an aristocratic lady the élite of Warsaw society were invited to dinner. After the meal, in the smoking room, the gentlemen were talking over the political situation. The leaders of the subsequent insurrection were among those present. The question was seriously discussed whether it was possible to enter upon a movement of insurrection with any prospect of success. The conclusion was arrived at that under the existing circumstances a movement would be hopeless, and would only result in bloody massacre and increased severity instead of deliverance, all agreeing that the plans for a rising must be given up, at least for the moment. Nothing was to be said to the ladies of this resolve on returning to the drawing room, for it would certainly incur their disapproval. One of the gentlemen, however, was faithless to this resolution. He let the secret out. "What! not possible!" cried the women in chorus. "That can only be a jest—no Pole is capable of such cowardice! Who could propose anything so disgraceful?" "Of course it was only a jest," agreed the others, who would have found the contempt of the women intolerable, and the following, during the revolution, which resulted so unfortunately for Poland, was set in motion by the same men who had resolved among themselves not to attempt a rising, but who could not endure to displease their wives.

Correcting Newspaper Proofs.

From Cassell's Magazine.

When the manuscripts are set up in type a proof is pulled by a handpress and dispatched for corrections—sometimes to the editor or sub-editor, sometimes to the leader writers, and always to the proof correctors, who sit in narrow cells, like bathing machines, and look out for mistakes in the columns submitted to them. No easy task is the correcting of errors in print! There are so many blunders possible—blunders literary and grammatical, blunders telegraphic and of translation, blunders literal and of lifting, of which more hereafter. We have all seen many in the press, but their scarcity is far stranger than their numbers. Some of them are humorous enough, and, though the editor may tear his hair at sight of them, the public laughingly forgive.

Take, for example, the paper which described a celebrated General as a "battle-scared" instead of a "battle-scarred" veteran, and subsequently apologized to the "bottle-scarred" warrior for the first misprint; or the even more painful mistake made in the announcement of a death, which concluded, "Friends are requested to accept this, the only intimation"—the falling out of one letter having led to an appalling result. Sometimes when the type is pulled about to correct an error the lines become transposed in such a manner that the last state is worse than the first. Notice, for instance, a case where two paragraphs became intermingled, with this result: "A large cast-iron wheel, revolving nine hundred times a minute, exploded in this city, after a long and painful illness. Deceased was a prominent member of the local temperance association."

No Thorns.

I carried the old Bishop a bunch of roses this morning,
And when I handed them to him he said,
"Wait, my daughter, there are thorns upon them."
Then he took out his knife, saying,
"Give me one at a time."
I watched him while he carefully cut away each thorn.
"Do you always cut off the thorns, Bishop?"
He looked at me with an appreciative twinkle in the dark of his eye.
Set deep under the shaggy brows, and said,
"Yes; don't you?"
"No," I said; "I am a woman;
I only hold my rose tight, and smile,
And let the blood trickle, and say,
'My rose has no thorns!'"
—From The Klote.

A Fishing Adventure.

From Forest and Stream.

One afternoon, about 3:30 o'clock, while fishing for tarpon, I received a terrible blow in the back of the head which threw me out of the boat into the water and almost stunned me. I was pulled back by my guide into the boat, which was floating full of water, and found, lying full length in it, a porpoise about nine feet long, which probably weighed over five hundred pounds. Of course this fish never struck me, or he would have broken me to pieces. What happened was: He jumped high in the air, as they frequently do, and landed, head first, at my feet in the stern of the boat, knocking a hole through the ceiling and bottom of the boat and stunning himself. The blow I received was caused by his body falling upon me.

The nearest rowboat was several hundred yards off, and as we feared the porpoise might recover at any moment and smash the boat to pieces with his tail, my guide, Santi Armeda, tried to push the porpoise over the edge of the boat, but was unable to do so, owing to the fish's weight. Rather than take the consequences of what might happen if the porpoise came to before we were taken out of the boat, we slipped into the water and rolled the boat over, losing everything in the boat, but glad to do so, as it included the porpoise. We then turned the boat right side up and crawled into its inside, which, although full of water, floated and supported us, and especially protected us from the possibility of being bitten by sharks, of which there are a great many large ones in the pass. I have heard that these sharks will not tackle a man; but it is my opinion that a shark which can tackle and swallow a tarpon would not hesitate much at a man. I did not intend taking any risks, and was very glad to find myself inside the boat again. Very soon afterward a rowboat came to our help, taking us on board and rowing us ashore. Of course I got no more fishing that trip; my neck felt almost broken, and all the muscles of the neck and back were terribly strained and sore.

The Stock of Iron.

George H. Hull in The North American Review.

It is profitable to carry lumber for seasoning purposes, hence we have a stock of two or three years' production piled up in every town, city, and village; extraordinary demands can be made on this stock without inordinate advances in price. The output of brick and stone can be increased quickly to meet any demand, by increasing the force in the brick yards and stone quarries; buildings can be put up to-day, exclusive of the iron used, at an advance of 5 to 10 per cent. It is not food or clothing; there is no great advance in any of these articles. Pass in review every other article, and you find no such famine and famine prices as take place in pig iron from time to time. The more it is studied, the more one will be impressed with the conviction that the unnatural price attained by iron is the cause which puts a stop to our natural flow of prosperity.

Every great staple, except iron, is either carried in large quantities, or its output can be increased to any desired degree at short notice; consequently we have no famine or famine price in the other staples. The average stock of iron carried in the United States during the last ten years has been less than twenty-three days' product, and it takes practically a year to build new furnaces. What wonder, then, that as the books of consumers fill up with orders for months ahead, they become alarmed about the supply of iron, and in the scramble that each one makes to get enough to supply his individual wants, the price is carried to enormous figures.

"Grace for Light."

When we were little childer we had a quare wee house,
Away up in the heather by the head o' Brabla' burn;
The bares we'd see them scootin', an' we'd hear the crowin' grouse,
An' when we'd all be in at night ye'd not get room to turn.

The youngest two She'd put to bed, their faces to the wall,
An' the lave of us could sit aroun', just annywhere we might;
Herself 'ud take the rush-dip an' light it for us all,
An' "God be thanked!" she would say—"now we have a light."

Then we be to quet the laughin' an' pushin' on the floor,
An' think on One who called us to come an' be forgiven;
Himself 'ud put his pipe down, an' say the good word more,
"May the Lamb o' God lead us all to the Light o' Heaven!"

There' a wheen things that used to be an' now has had their day,
The nine Glens of Antrim can show ye many a sight;
But not the quare wee house where we lived up Brabla' way,
Nor a child in all the nine Glens that knows the grace for light.
—MOIRA O'NEILL, in The Spectator.

The Divine Sarah in a Row.

From "Sarah Bernhardt," by Jules Huret.

"Less than a year after my début at the Théâtre Français my sister Regina one evening accidentally trod on Mme. Nathalie's train. Mme. Nathalie, who was one of the leading ladies, pushed the poor girl so roughly that she knocked her head against a corner and the blood came. I immediately 'went for' Mme. Nathalie, gave her a resounding smack, and called her a great stupid! The men were delighted, but the affair created a terrible scandal. The manager told me I must apologize to Mme. Nathalie. I replied:

"'I will apologize to Mme. Nathalie if she will do the same to my little sister.'"

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.
VIA SOUND LINES.
FALL RIVER LINE
For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland and Seashore Points Steamers PRISCILLA and PILGRIM in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19 N. R. foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 6.00 P. M. Steamer from New York, Sundays only, touches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line eastward steamer stops at Newport.

PROVIDENCE LINE
For Newport, Providence, Boston, the North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R. foot of Murray St., week days only at 5:00 P. M., touching at Newport, R. I., (Monday mornings excepted.) On Monday mornings Fall River Line steamers touch at Newport.

STONINGTON LINE
For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers NEW HAMPSHIRE and RHODE ISLAND, Leave Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 6:00 P. M. Sunday night westward trips will be made by this line until September 10 inclusive. Saturday night westward trips will be omitted during same period.

NORWICH LINE
For New London, Worcester, Boston, and the East. Steamers CITY OF LAWRENCE and CITY OF WORCESTER. Leave Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 5:30 P. M. On Sundays until September 10, inclusive, Stonington Line westward steamer will touch at New London, leaving there at 10:15 P. M. for New York.

FOR BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND, SOUTHOLD AND SAG HARBOR, VIA
MONTAUK STEAMBOAT CO.'S LINE.
Steamer leaves Pier 15, E. R., (foot Wall St.,) daily (except Sundays) at 5:30 P. M., on Saturdays at 1:00 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays steamer stops at Southold and Orient Point. On Mondays steamer Shinnecock will make a daylight excursion to Greenport and Sag Harbor, leaving Pier 15, at 8 A. M. Excursion tickets, $2.00, good to return same day.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS.
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson. Through tickets and baggage checked to destination.

Albany Evening Line
Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32 N. R., Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Summer Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M. On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Trains for Cairo-Palenville, Otis Summit, Kaaterskill, and Haines Corners connect.
Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken.
Descriptive folder mailed free.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS
leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.
Also Saturdays, Steamer ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

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VACATION TRIPS TO NOVA SCOTIA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.
RED CROSS LINE,
STEAMERS ORINOCO AND SILVIA,
sail from New York every Saturday at 4 P. M.
St. John's, N. F., and return.....$60.00
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MARQUETTE.....July 22d
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MANITOU.....Aug. 5
ALL NEW STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO FENCHURCH STREET STATION, LONDON, FOR $50 EACH AND UPWARD.
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Between San Francisco, Honolulu Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
JAPAN, CHINA, and PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
EMPRESS OF INDIA.....July 31, Oct. 9
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....Aug. 21, Nov. 6
EMPRESS OF CHINA.....Sept. 11, Dec. 4
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NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG, S'HAMPTON, BREMEN.
Sailing at 10 A. M.
*P. R. Luitpold..July 18|Lahn.....August 8
Trave.....July 25|†Kaiser W. d. Gr.Aug 15
*Twin-screw Steamer. †Twin-screw Expr.Steamer.
SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
Barbarossa.....Thursday, July 27, 10 A. M.
Koenigin Luise.....Thurs., Aug. 3, 9 A. M.
Frederick der Grosse.Thursday, Aug. 10, 10 A. M.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Sailing at 11 A. M.
Aller.....Aug. 12|Ems.....Sept. 9
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.

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FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.
St. Paul.....July 19|St. Paul.....August 16
New York.....August 2|New York.....August 23
St. Louis.....August 9|St. Louis.....Aug. 30
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
Friesland.....July 19|*Southwark....August 2
Aragonia.....July 26|Westerland.....Aug. 9
*This steamer carries cabin and third-class passengers at low rates.
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Twin Screw Express Line to Cherbourg (Paris), Southampton (London), Hamburg
F. Bismarck, Ju. 27, 10 AM|Patria, Aug. 12, 8:30 AM
A. Victoria, Aug. 10, 10 AM|Columbia, Sept. 14, 10 AM
F. Bism'ck, Aug 24, 10 AM|F. Bismarck, Sep. 21, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg. Also N. Y.-Hamburg Direct.
Penn'lva., July 22, 5 AM|Patria, Aug. 12, 8:30 AM
Palatia, July 29, 10 AM|Patricia, Aug. 19, 3:30 PM
Pretoria, Aug. 5, 5 AM|Wald'see, Au. 26, 9:30 AM
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Will take the place of
S. S. PORTIA
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CAPITAL $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

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Continental Trust Company
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Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

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Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

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FINANCIAL.

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H. W. POOR & CO.,
BANKERS.
New York, July 1st, 1899.

CHANGE OF FIRM NAME.

Notice is hereby given that the banking business heretofore transacted in New York and Boston under the title of POOR & GREENOUGH, will on and after this day be conducted in both cities under the firm name of

H. W. POOR & CO.

The partners are the same as before in both the New York and Boston firms, there being no change except in the title of the firms.

MINORITY STOCKHOLDERS
Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company.

The undersigned have agreed to act as a committee to take such action as may be necessary to protect the interest of the holders of the minority stock. Stockholders desiring to participate must deposit their stock with Messrs. Rolston & Bass, No. 16 Broad Street, who will act as depositary for the committee, and who will issue participation certificates against stock deposited. A payment of ten cents per share must be made at the time of the deposit of stock. All stock must be deposited on or before August 1st, after which date no stock will be received except upon terms to be imposed by the committee.

Copies of the agreement may be had at the office of Messrs. Rolston & Bass, or from either of the undersigned.

Dated New York, July 1, 1899.

Committee: SIMON ROTHSCHILD, JOHN S. TILNEY, ALFRED SULLY.

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$40,000
Chic. & N'west R'way (Mad. Ext.) 1st Gold 7s

$30,000
Chic. & N'west R'way (Men. Ext.) 1st Gold 7s

$45,000
Mil., L. Shore & West. (Ash. Div.) 1st Gold 6s
(Assumed by Chic. & North W'n Ry.)

$65,000
Mil., L. Shore & West. (Mich. Div.) 1st Gold 6s
(Assumed by Chic. & North W'n Ry.)

$25,000
Winona & St. Peter 1st Mtge. Ext. Gold 7s
(Guar. by Chic. & North W'n R'way.)

$30,000
St. Paul & Sioux City R.R. 1st Mtge. Gold 6s

$100,000
Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha Consol 6s

$500,000
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy New Mtge. 3½s

$40,000
NewYork Cent. & H.R.R.R. Reidg. Gold 3½s

$250,000
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Consol. 5s

$20,000
Mahoning Coal Railroad 1st Mortgage 5s
(Guar. by Lake Shore & Mich. So. R'y.)

$20,000
Mich. Cent. R.R. (Grand Riv. Val. Div.) 1st 6s

$20,000
Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chic. 1st & 2d Mtge. 7s

$40,000
Cleveland & Pittsburg Gen'l Mtge. Gold 4½s
(Guaranteed by Penn. R. R.)

$75,000
Allegheny Valley 1st Mortgage 7s
(Guaranteed by Penn. R. R.)

$200,000
Pennsylvania R.R. Rolling Stock Trust 3½s

£15,000
Pennsylvania R.R. Gen. (1st) Mtge. Sterl'g 6s

$15,000
Greene Railroad Company 1st Mortgage 7s
(Guar. by Del., Lack. & West. R. R.)

$150,000
Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y. 1st Mtge. 7s
(Guar. by Del., Lack. & West. R. R.)

$40,000
Morris & Essex R. R. Co. 1st Mortgage 7s

$75,000
Morris & Essex R.R. Co. Consol. Mtge. 7s
(Guar. by Del., Lack. & West. R. R.)

$80,000
N. Y., Lack & Western R. R. 1st Mtge. 6s
(Guar. by Del., Lack. & West. R. R.)

$15,000
Delaware & Hud. Canal Co. (Penn. Div.) 1st 7s

$50,000
Rensselaer & Saratoga 1st Mortgage 7s
(Guar. by Del. & Hudson Canal Co.)

$40,000
Alb. & Susquehanna Consol. (1st) Mtge. 6s
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$20,000
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(Guar. by Buff., Roch. & Pitts. R'y Co.)

$15,000
Ill. Cent. (Main Line) 1st Mtge. Gold 3½s

$50,000
Ill. Cent. (L'ville & St. L. Div.) Gold 3½s

$35,000
Cleve., Col., Cinn. & Ind. Consol. Mtge. 7s

$250,000
Baltimore & Ohio Prior Lien Gold 3½s

$250,000
Baltimore & Ohio 1st Mortgage Gold 4s

$750,000
Central Pacific 1st Mortgage Gold 4s
(Deliverable when issued.)

$200,000
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$35,000
Chic., Mil. & St. P. (So. West. Div.) 1st Mtge. 6s

$40,000
Chic., Mil. & St. P. (Mineral Pt. Div.) 1st Gold 5s

$100,000
Chic., Mil. & St. P. (Wis. & Minn. Div.) 1st Gold 5s

$50,000
Chic., Mil. & St. P. Terminal Mtge. Gold 5s

$100,000
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. 2d (now 1st) Gold 6s

$100,000
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. Consol. Gold 6s

$250,000
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. Consol. Gold 4½s

$200,000
Erie Railway 1st Consol. Mtge. Gold 7s

$20,000
Buffalo, New York & Erie 1st Mortgage 7s

$20,000
Long Dock Co. Consol. (1st) Mtge. Gold 6s

$30,000
Minneapolis & St. L. (Pac. Ext.) 1st Gold 6s

$30,000
International & Gt. Northern 1st Gold 6s

$40,000
Norfolk & Western Gen'l Mtge. Gold 6s

$35,000
Norfolk & Western Imp. & Ext. Gold 6s

$100,000
Oregon Short Line R'way 1st Mtge. Gold 6s

$25,000
Louisv. & Nash. (St. Louis Div.) 1st Gold 6s

$40,000
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$400,000
Missouri Pacific Consol. Mtge. Gold 6s

$100,000
Third Ave. R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Gold 5s

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Goldman, Sachs & Co.,
BANKERS,
31 Nassau Street, New York.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R.R. Co.

Further deposits of stock and bonds above named will be received by The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York until further notice, under an agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company.

Securities may be withdrawn by non-assenting depositors if the Plan of Readjustment shall not prove to be satisfactory to them.

An amount equal to the interest maturing April 1st, 1899, will be advanced to depositing bondholders.

The Committee is of the opinion that no intelligent Plan of Readjustment can be formulated until a physical examination showing the needs of the property, and an examination of the accounts shall have been completed. The result of such examinations will form a proper basis for a plan. Until the recent changes in the personnel of this Committee and Receivership, satisfactory arrangements could not be made for such examinations. At the request of, and in conjunction with the representatives of the Amsterdam bondholders, expert accountants have been appointed to examine the books and accounts, and an expert has also been appointed for the physical examination. The plan will be formulated as soon as these examinations shall have been completed.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company, and application for their listing on the New York Stock Exchange will be made in due course.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.

W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary. 120 Broadway.

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We are now selling a GOLD STOCK for
35 CTS. PER SHARE,
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That July 25 commences paying
Monthly Dividend of 1 Cent Per Share.
We Predict It Will Go to
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For Particulars and Prospectus Address
Prentice Inv. Co. of New York,
44 Broad St., N. Y.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and Its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were row to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST BECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
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WE OFFER
A Moderate Amount of Shares of
THE H. B. CLAFLIN CO.
First Preferred Cumulative
5 % Stock.

First Preferred	$2,600,300
Second Preferred	2,570,600
Common	3,829,100
Total capitalization of the company	$9,000,000

Price and Particulars on application
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SPECULATORS

Have you lost money honestly through legitimate speculation or have you been Robbed? Write us about the Fakes and Swindlers in Wall Street, Chicago, Boston, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Washington and other cities. Beware of Skin Information Bureaus and Agencies. Send 10c. for copy latest edition ON 'CHANGE, 16 pages, which gives list of alleged Bucket Shops and alleged Bankers and Brokers here and other leading cities. Read about leader of Big Brokerage concern now a United States prisoner and in Ludlow St. Jail for fraudulent use of mails. Other Swindlers now under arrest. Bucket Shop Keepers recently convicted. Red hot talk on evils of

BUCKET SHOPS.

Bail bonds of the Notorious Dean Gang fixed at $7,500 each. How Fools and their money were separated by a Wall St. firm of Bankers. How member Chicago Board of Trade worked the public. Up to date news for Investors. Find out whom you are dealing with. An Exchange membership, a good Financial rating, fine promises, elaborate literature are no protection. We know the honest from the dishonest Brokers. Reports on Brokers (one report) $2. Additional reports $1. Collections of accounts lost through Brokers a Specialty. Accounts examined and investigated. References 15 Exchanges and 500 legitimate Brokers in U. S. Correspondence confidential. Write or call. Address E. L. BLAKE & CO., 20 Broad St., N. Y.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus.....$3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Prest. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Prest.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
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Orders solicited for purchase or sale of STOCKS and GRAIN for investment or on margin of 3 to 5 per cent.
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30 West 23d St., Adjoining Stern Bros.
ON PARLE FRANCAIS, SE HABLA ESPANOL.
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Special Ladies' department at Branch Offices.
DAILY MARKET, LETTER and SPECIAL REPORTS issued to present and prospective customers. Out of town accounts a specialty.
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PROFITS
on these stocks.
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Stock speculation explained by an experienced operator. Send 10 cents in coin or stamps to
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AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.
The Arbutus Tunnel Gold Mining and Milling Co., Denver, Col., offer, subject to prior sale, a limited amount of non-assessable treasury stock at $1 per share; par value, $5. Company owns property exceptionally located in richest portion of the State, equal to 30 mining claims. Stock is bound to appreciate in value rapidly. Money received from sale of treasury shares will be used in development work. Reference: Any individual, firm, or bank in Denver. Address the company, 819 17th St., Denver, Col.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
Office of National Surety Company.
346 Broadway, New York, July 11th, 1899.
THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE has this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. (5%) on the capital stock of the Company, payable on July 25th, 1899. The transfer and registration books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on July 14th, 1899, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on July 25th, 1899.
BALLARD McCALL, Secretary.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey,
143 Liberty Street, New York, July 10, 1899.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable August 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 14th. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. of Friday, July 14th, till the morning of Friday, July 21st.
J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

Empire City Fire Insurance Co.,
50 WALL ST., NEW YORK, July 6, 1899.
NINETIETH DIVIDEND.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on demand.
DAVID J. BURTIS, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—Notice is hereby given that stock certificate No. A-1645, for seventy-five shares of common stock of the Federal Steel Company, standing in the name of John M. Lafin, has been lost. Transfer of this stock has been stopped upon the books of the company. Finder will please return it to A. BANKS & CO., 34 New Street, New York City, or CHARLES E. HILL, No. 141 Broadway, New York City.

LOST.
Certificate for 100 shares Arcadian Copper Co. No. D. 750. Transfer has been stopped, and application has been made for a new certificate. Please notify ROLSTON & BASS, 16 and 18 Broad St., New York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

40 WALL STREET.
New York, July 1, 1899.
Mr. George Parmly Day has this day been admitted to partnership in our firm.
CLARENCE S. DAY & CO.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$279,100,214
Gold reserve	245,910,147
Net silver	5,220,140
United States notes in the Treasury	15,190,024
Treasury notes of 1890	936,538
Total receipts this day	1,823,992
Total receipts this month	24,015,012
Total receipts this year	24,015,012
Total expenditures this day	1,798,000
Total expenditures this month	34,158,000
Total expenditures this year	34,158,000
Deposits in National banks	78,563,890
Silver bullion	971,156
National bank notes received for redemption	256,195
Government receipts from customs	452,031
Internal revenue	1,063,551
Miscellaneous	118,410

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

It has been a long while since so many anxieties have attended waiting and watching for a bank statement as yesterday were in evidence. Wall Street long in advance of its issuance had forecasts of it in variety—one group of prophets having it altogether rosy, while the bear contingent was no less industrious in scattering predictions of a deplorable exhibit. Throughout the week the Stock Exchange market fluctuated more or less upon the pivot of what might be or could be in this one particular. In large majority the professional talent of Wall Street counted upon greatly decreased reserves, and their security market commitments were made upon that hypothesis and no other.

Thus, when finally an exceptionally good bank statement appeared, the trading element evinced much surprise. But for vanity's sake—or for the reason, perhaps, that the market was so far oversold as to make it difficult to turn promptly—raiding processes continued; and the market, showing buoyancy, had to face a stubborn bear attack to the close. During the week New York Clearing House banks increased their surplus reserves over $5,600,000, recent exceptional loans being liquidated to an extent of over $17,000,000. The gain in reserve was far in excess of what even the most hopeful calculator had forecast, and in banking circles the statement was quoted as disposing of recent hysterical talk about grave money market troubles.

From not one business interest, from no quarter whatsoever, came reports that are discouraging. Uniformly business statements are favorable, and generally they warrant enthusiasm. Even in the wool and cotton trades improved conditions rule. In so far as industrial and commercial affairs are involved, the showing is all inspiriting. It is difficult to find in any part of the country any business man who is aught else than confident not only that good times are here, but that they are here to stay a long time. If sentiment be important among factors controlling in the speculative field, it cannot be figured how other than most optimistic opinions can prevail, for nine out of ten active men of affairs are agreed in the view that improvement at hand is but suggestive of greater improvement ahead.

These bugaboos recently tramping Wall Street—crop destruction, railway rate wars, European absorption of American gold, money market squeezes—are eliminated. In order to help along speculative gain by depression bears have accomplished little beyond holding the security market for a while in check. Their raids have not been effective in any demoralizing way; they have not scared actual owners of stock into liquidation. And in this fact are suggestions further reaching than may superficially be discovered—more than suggestions—absolute evidence—that the holders and owners of American securities to-day are resolutely sure of their position, not merely indisposed to listen to foolish attacks upon the properties in which they are interested, but safeguarded by the fact that they know they have widespread business prosperity in their favor. In practically every business quarter the record is clear of values multiplied. Taking iron, for example, it is not left to theory or guesswork or hope for the investor to make his calculations; market quotations show daily advances, show that even crudest products doubled and quadrupled in market value since New Year's; and indisputable is the evidence that such advances are apart from everything that is special or artificial, for the tremendous current advances are easily and directly traceable to the extraordinary consumption demands created by the country's rushing busines activity.

Railway earnings improve in face of the fact that Wall Street authorities only a little while ago were lamenting prospects and regarding as a certainty that decreases must be forthwith shown. Properties like St. Paul, New York Central, and Rock Island are putting all past records far in the shade. This is almost uniform as to gross earnings, while net results are likely to make even more inspiriting exhibits. During the past year or two it has been the rule of American railways to turn extraordinary charges into operating expenses to an extent hitherto never approached. As a rule, large lists of expenditures have been paid for out of current earnings that could fairly be charged against capital account. Still, the rule pursued is a rule which, all in all, tends to eventual better results; and recent policy is not open to such criticism as it would be had the opposite custom been followed of overcharging construction account in order to relieve operating expenses. This latter rule once prevailed to an extent that precipitated many a receivership, and the recoil from it is not hurtful. In many instances properties so helped recently have thus been brought into physical superiority which will make them henceforth better earners. In Atchison and some other reorganized properties, for example, it is estimated that 10 per cent. or more can from this time forward be saved in operating expenses through the recognition in such accounts of only what are actual liabilities there.

Especially encouraging are indications that crowd forward testifying to a general disposition upon the part of the country's foremost men of affairs to "get together" and to work in harmony as well as with energy. Illustrative of this, and significantly exceptional, was the acceptance a few days ago of a Northern Pacific Directorship by the venerable John S. Kennedy. On Wall Street's roster of real men—workers, comprehenders, accomplishers—no name is clearer written than that of John S. Kennedy. In his day no one has worked with more devotion toward National development. His resources and his energies were always ready. His calculations were never in narrow, selfish spirit; he planned and he executed broadly. And he earned the right to realize that his was a Wall Street career well rounded out and entitled to compensations of rest and comfort and inactivity. He has been putting business cares aside; Directorships and Trustee posts and engagements of every sort he has been passing over to the juniors; in the ripeness of his years he has been insisting upon relief from all things involving responsibility. Yet the record of the past week is that this veteran has resolutely come again into the business arena. Not millions, but tens of millions, represent his interest in two Western railway properties that have been in collision. At the head of Great Northern his friend James J. Hill, and in control of Northern Pacific his friend J. Pierpont Morgan, have been disagreeing as to Northwestern policy, as to the duties they owe to their respective corporations, as to what is proper governing policy. And a railway war of extraordinary consequence has been impending—a fact denied and deniable only in quarters where obeisance to rich men gives voice to hypocrisy. Empty phrases and explanatory subterfuges have been attempting somewhat to gloss over Northern Pacific-Great Northern snarls; but the truth has been amply obtrusive, and they who most have known the exact facts have been chiefly worried, for it was hard to realize that much else than disaster could result from a contest where such resolute leaders as Mr. Hill and Mr. Morgan were in antagonism. Yet something else than disaster does result, and this better result is due to the interposition of the venerable banker of Wall Street, once again assuming duties and responsibility and the wearing cares of a great corporation's Directorship in order to bring his two friends and through them two great properties into accord. In American financial history few instances are more unique or more worthy of applause than this wherein John S. Kennedy figures safeguarding American investment interests.

What is the public's disposition toward the security market appears with clearness in the testimony of representative commission houses that out-of-town inquiries and out-of-town orders are abundant, and that such clients show readiness to act upon advices to buy. Only the professional talent of Wall Street seem able to find reason for business worries.

SATURDAY.

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 15	125,669
To date this year	105,088,151
Corresponding date last year	55,007,747

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 15	$904,000
To date this year	$580,249,420
Corresponding date last year	$432,722,880

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 4 per cent.; at three months, 3½@4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty and ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	1¾	Hocking Valley pf	½
Am. Steel Wire	½	Manhattan Con.	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1¼	Met. Street Railway	½
Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	1½	Or. R. & Nav. pf	2
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅝	St. Paul & Omaha	1
Cont. Tobacco pf.	½	South. Ry. pf.	⅝
Delaware & Hudson	1	Union Pacific	½
Glucose Sugar	½	Union Pacific pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	½	M., St. P., S. S. M.	1⅝
Anaconda Copper	½	N. J. Central	¾
Balt. & Ohio	1	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	Third Avenue	2
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	2	Twin City R. T.	2
Evans. & T. H.	¾		

There were no changes in bonds amounting to 1 per cent. or more:

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Wall Street waited patiently for the publication of the weekly bank statement yesterday, showing an indisposition to do anything in the market until that uncertainty should be cleared up. The traders talked confidently of a bad showing, and much of the stock sold by the professionals in the morning was put out on the theory that the weekly Clearing House figures would be disappointing. When the statement was published, however, it was found to be very much better than was expected, and this was a signal for a general covering movement, which in the last half hour carried the market upward. In this rally the leaders were those stocks in which the short interest is largest.

The statement showed an increase in reserve of $5,636,000 and a gain in cash approaching $2,000,000. The important feature of the statement was the decrease in the loan item of more than $17,000,000. Deposits decreased more than $15,000,000. The heavy contraction in loans was quite a surprise. It represented the liquidation of loans made in anticipation of July disbursements and the repayment to the banks by New York City of the money which was borrowed pending the marketing of the recent bond issue.

According to yesterday's figures the New York banks now have a total reserve of more than $23,000,000, which is about $10,700,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits aggregating $887,000,000 and loans outstanding to the amount of $776,000,000.

Yesterday's statement was well received, and was regarded as likely to inspire confidence, showing as it does that the banks are rapidly gaining in strength. Bankers state that a further return of money should occur during the coming week, and are of the opinion that next week's Clearing House exhibit will show substantial gains in cash.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Confident predictions of Wall Street prophets that Brooklyn Rapid Transit employes would strike at midnight on Friday somehow went awry, and consequently Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock showed strength yesterday, advancing from 111 to 113, and gaining 1½ points for the day. The failure of the predictions and newspaper intimations that the trouble between employes and management would in all likelihood be settled without a strike led to short covering and some commission house buying for the long account. Bear interests, however, maintained their short position, and extended their predictions of a general tie-up in Brooklyn, so as to cover Monday morning. Insiders reiterated their assurances that all difficulties will be overcome and all differences with the men amicably settled. Flower & Co. were moderate buyers of the stock during the day.

OREGON NAVIGATION.

Wall Street yesterday received the news of the dissolution of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation voting trust with a good deal of enthusiasm. This development was looked upon as being in line with Morgan-Hill plans, and as indicating the early settlement of the Clearwater controversy. The latter was unofficially denied, but the Street was not inclined to credit the denial. The Oregon Navigation development seems all the more significant because it follows so closely upon the announcement of Mr. John S. Kennedy's election as a Northern Pacific Director.

Oregon Navigation preferred ran up 2 points on sales of 500 shares yesterday, selling at 77. There was buying of Northern Pacific common and the Union Pacific stocks by interests identified with the several properties.

MANHATTAN'S STRENGTH.

Manhattan Elevated held strong around 119 yesterday, closing at 119¼, with a fractional net gain for the day. There was some little short covering, but the greater part of the buying came from banking and other interests now identified with the company. The trading contingent which sold Brooklyn Rapid Transit also sold Manhattan, but in neither stock was this activity effective. There was no news whatever concerning the property, although in some quarters there were predictions of important developments during the coming week.

GRANGER BULLISHNESS.

The strength of St. Paul and the other Granger stocks yesterday came from buying by the larger commission houses, which was evidently based on advices as to good weather for the crops. St. Paul was directly influenced by Chicago dispatches to the effect that the annual statement of the company, which is due this week, will show gross earnings of about $38,000,000, net earnings of more than $14,000,000, and a surplus, after dividends, of about $2,300,000. If these estimates are correct, St. Paul's gross for the year will show an increase of nearly $4,000,000, the net an increase of $1,000,000, and the surplus an increase of $1,000,000. Within a day or two St. Paul's statement for the second week in July will be published, and, according to predictions, it will go far beyond record figures. Sentiment on the Grangers in high quarters seems to be altogether bullish, and among the larger commission houses there is expressed confidence that all of the group are bound for higher figures.

BOSTON AND ALBANY.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin says:

"Large interests in Boston and Albany from Worcester, Springfield, and Boston have held several conferences in this city during the week, and the result will appear probably in the early part of next week through the announcement of a committee formed to look after the interests of such stockholders as are opposed to the lease of the road to the New York Central.

"The daily press erroneously stated that Richard Olney was counsel for this opposition, but the movement up to date had not assumed such shape as to admit of the employment of counsel, and we understand that Mr. Olney simply represents a certain large individual interest in the property who is opposed to the action of the Directors.

"The names and object of the committee will, according to present knowledge, be announced next week.

"The writer of this column can state on authority that the protective committee was formed yesterday with six of the strongest financial men in the city as members. A circular will be issued next week outlining the grounds for the opposition to the lease and requesting stockholders to send in proxies to the committee for use at the September meeting. The make-up of the committee, which we are not allowed to publish to-day, is such as to make the chances of a ratification of the lease extremely doubtful."

INDUSTRIALS INACTIVE.

None of the industrial stocks showed much activity, and about the only feature of the group was Sugar Trust, which, toward the close, developed strength and ran up to 157¼. The buying came chiefly from shorts. American Steel and Wire was kept strong on scattered commission house buying. There was a general indisposition to do anything on one side or the other in Federal Steel common because of the pending injunction suit against the dividend. The suit came up for argument before Judge Thomas in Brooklyn yesterday, but nothing had been heard from it up to the time of the market's closing, and Federal Steel interests were inclined to doubt that any decision would be handed down until Monday. The Federal Steel people were very confident yesterday that the injunction will be dissolved, and said that their lawyers felt sure that a brief argument before the court would result in the defeat of the complainants.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London did very little in this market yesterday. Early cables showed prices close to the New York parity, and, after the execution of a few orders in the first half hour, the arbitrage houses stopped cabling. The heaviness of the London market, which was based on the ordering of troops to Cape Colony and the anxiety over the money situation, did not seem to affect foreign sentiment on American securities. Foreign houses, however, look for some selling by London in this market during the early part of this wek.

CHICAGO GAS EARNINGS.

Discussing the rumored Chicago gas war and its probable effect upon People's Gas earnings, The Chicago Economist says:

"There is little doubt that the Ogden Gas Company will demand a larger field than it now occupies, but even that may not lead to a war. The gas business in Chicago is naturally increasing rapidly. For example, in 1887, the earliest period for which a report is available, the gross receipts of the principal gas companies, then embraced in the Chicago Gas Trust, were $3,228,480, against $7,265,526 received by the People's Gas Company last year, the latter including $1,141,899 from the sales of natural gas. The People's Gas Company might therefore be minded to give the Ogden some more territory. It is of course idle to speculate on the results of a war between the two companies. It may be pointed out that the operating expenses of the big company have remained remarkably steady as to the ratio to receipts. Thus in 1887 the operating expenses were 51 per cent. of the gross earnings, in 1897 52 per cent., and in 1898 52 per cent. Excluding the natural gas fixtures, it would probably be found that it cost the People's Company 45 to 50 cents to make and distribute each 1,000 feet of manufactured gas, this including all expenses. The fixed charges of the People's Company, however, amounted to 30 cents per 1,000 feet on its 1898 output, so that 75 cents per 1,000 feet would fairly represent the cost price of gas, including bond interest."

CHICAGO OPINION.

Herewith are the opinions of leading Chicago stock brokers on the immediate market outlook:

F. G. Logan—The advance in the Bank of England rate and the decision of the New York Life Insurance Directors not to invest more in railroad stocks against market, but the continued good earnings and refusal of other life insurance companies to follow the lead of New York, together with the Gould combination talk, have resulted in a trading market, with the advantage rather to bulls on cheaper money.

Alfred L. Baker & Co.—We do not expect any bull market of any magnitude, and believ

York Central and Pennsylvania under one policy. These roads have been sharp competitors in the past, and the ostensible purpose in uniting them more or less closely would be to do away with competition. The dissolution of the Joint Traffic Association—as a result of its being declared illegal by the United States Supreme Court—has, it is claimed, rendered the rate situation precarious. The trunk lines have been feeling the effect of very acute competition, and rates have fallen heavily in consequence. The great roads east of Chicago have suffered much more heavily in this respect than those west of that centre, as will be seen from the following hastily compiled table, showing the rate per ton per mile and per passenger per mile in 1897 on three representative systems west of Chicago and three east of that point:

WEST OF CHICAGO.

	Per Ton per Mile. Cents.	Per Passenger per Mile. Cents.
Atchison	1.070	2.393
Northwest	1.00	2.04
St. Paul	1.01	2.28

EAST OF CHICAGO.

	Per Ton per Mile. Cents.	Per Passenger per Mile. Cents.
Baltimore & Ohio	0.54	1.65
New York Central	0.68	1.80
Pennsylvania	0.536	1.948

"Now it is possible that the New York Central people have formed the purpose of counteracting this tendency in rates. If they have the co-operation of J. P. Morgan & Co. they are in a position to effect a radical change in the character of the Eastern railroad systems. We have mentioned above the various properties which these two interests are alleged to control. The Jersey Central is in the hands of the First National Bank crowd of New York, and could presumably be counted on in a Vanderbilt-Morgan deal. The Baltimore and Ohio is said to be now in the hands of 'Jim' Hill and Armour. If the Pennsylvania could be swung into line by the Vanderbilts, it might safely be inferred that the capitalists who control the Baltimore and Ohio would be persuaded to identify that road more or less closely with a concerted movement to put rates on a better footing.

"To those not in the secret it is yet a mystery how the problem would be worked out. It is hardly conceivable that the Vanderbilts own enough of the stock of the Pennsylvania to outline the policy of that company, but there is no telling what they may be able to do through alliances with other heavy interests. In short, it might not be rash to predict that something in the nature of a trust is contemplated among the Eastern lines. The connection of J. P. Morgan with an attempt to settle the rate problem might, perhaps, be considered presumptive evidence of trust methods."

MINING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New York Industrial Exchange yesterday the question of official quotations on mining shares was the subject of discussion. The Exchange has recently received many inquiries from representatives of prominent Stock Exchange houses as to whether official quotations were made on one-hundred-share or on one-thousand-share transactions. The Directors have therefore adopted the following rule:

"On all stocks selling under 10 cents per share the official quotation will be made on one-thousand-share lots. At 10 cents and above, one-hundred-share lots will make the quotation."

WHEAT MARKET SITUATION.

The Chicago and local wheat markets were yesterday, at the actual close, weaker than at any other time within the last three months. At the so-called noon close there were, in the opinion of those whose wish was father to the thought evidences of a rally, but in an hour quotations shrank more than ¾c, and the trading ended in bear sentiment ruling a very limp market. The transactions were nervous, and at Chicago the range in September contract wheat was from 72¾c to 73 7-16c. December closed at Chicago at 74@74 16c. Corn at Chicago held firm, but its range for the September option was from 72¾c to 73 7-16c. The dealings of the entire week lacked activity, except for a slight rally on Wednesday. The European markets were apathetic and disappointing, and every item of bullish news in the shape of figuring on the Winter wheat crop defect was discounted by reports that were intended to show, and appeared to establish, that the farmers, prosperous as they are, were letting go, and that the grain-carrying railroads have done and are doing, and are likely to do, a rushing business. Even the money market, in a negative fashion, helped to lower prices, because of information that a sharp demand for money to move cereals will be made in a few days, while the showing of Western banks establishes that the bulk of cash there is in the pockets of the agriculturists, whose two years of prosperity have put them in the enviable position of not needing bank accounts to meet notes. No large interest in any trading of importance last week. One factor of importance to the bear side was the almost uncontradicted reports of the most favorable conditions everywhere for Spring wheat, conditions that should largely offset any bull estimate of the Winter wheat shortage. With these elements in favor of lower prices were confirmation of reports of increased stocks at primary and distributing points here and abroad and Argentina shipments holding up beyond estimates.

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The course of the leading wheat and corn futures at Chicago and New York during the past week is shown in the following tables of actual closing quotations:

CHICAGO FUTURES.

	July 8.	10.	11.	12.
Wheat—				
July	72¾	74¼	73¾	72¾
September	73 5-16	73	73¾	73¾
	July 13.	14.	15.	
July	72¾	71⅝	71¾	
September	73⅜	73⅛	72 13-16	
Corn—	July 8.	10.	11.	12.
July	33⅜	33⅝	34¾	34¾
September	33 15-16	33⅜	34¼	34¼
	July 13.	14.	15.	
July	34	34¼	34 1-16	
September	34	34⅛	33 11-16	

NEW YORK FUTURES.

	July 8.	10.	11.	12.
Wheat—				
July	78¾	78¾	78¾	79
September	78¾	78⅛	78⅛	78¾
	July 13.	14.	15.	
July	78¾	78	77 15-16	
September	78½	78⅛	77 13-16	
Corn—	July 8.	10.	11.	12.
July	38 15-16	39¼	39⅝	39⅝
September	39⅜	39¼	39¼	39⅝
	July 13.	14.	15.	
July	39⅜	39¾	39½	
September	39½	39½	39⅝	

At Chicago the decline in wheat during the week was: July, ¾c; September, ¼c. and New York: July, 13-16c, and September, 11-15c. Corn advanced, Chicago, July, ¼c, and declined, September, ¼c. New York corn advanced, July, 5-16c, and was unchanged, at 38¾c, for September. On the local post-market curb privileges, September wheat were: Puts, 77½c, and calls, 78¼c. September wheat held at the 1 P. M. close quotation, 77 13-16c.

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The bear card of the week was that of The Cincinnati Price Current, which said:

Past week highly favorable for growing crops. Corn making good progress. Wheat turning out about as previously expected. Oats mature under favorable circumstances and a good crop is expected as to quantity and quality. Four months' wheat distribution, together with March and July stocks in farmers' hands, imply that 52,000,000 bushels are to be accounted for otherwise—partly by underestimate of crop, reduced quantities of flour, and overestimate of bread consumption.

McIntyre & Wardwell's Friday's circular said:

Naturally the Government report was the feature of the trade the early part of the week. The statement was a disappointment, showing a better condition of Spring wheat than last month, and only a slight loss in Winter wheat. The indicated outturn as figured out by the statistician of the Produce Exchange indicates an outturn of 560,000,000 bushels for the crop. This estimate is based on the more accurate returns of the last five years, while the estimates of about 520,000,000 bushels are based on the average meaning of 100 during the past ten or fifteen years, and which includes the less accurate returns of the early nineties, when the Government returns were generally discredited. The movement of wheat continues very heavy at Western centres, and there is no doubt of a great deal of satisfaction, with the promise of the Spring crop particularly. The estimate of the amount of wheat in farmers' hands, given by the Government, makes a total of 64,000,000 bushels, while the amount outside of farmers' hands, in the visible supply, in the shape of flour, &c., makes the total amount of old wheat in the country 125,000,000 to 135,000,000 bushels, so that the new crop and the old supplies make an aggregate not very far short of last year. Exporters have been moderate buyers, and there has been some talk during the week of damage to the French and English crops, as well as a repetition of the reports regarding the Russian and Danubian crops. The estimate of the world's crop is about 550,000,000 bushels short of last year, but about 90,000,000 bushels of this shortage is made up by the increased supply of old wheat in this country, and it is quite possible that a part of the balance may be offset by the larger stocks on hand on the other side.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $10,018,882. The imports of specie were $181,144, and exports of specie $965,915.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, July 15, 1899.

Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
112	114	25	Adams Express	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	.....
42	42¼	2,975	American Cotton Oil	40⅝	42¼	40⅝	42¼	+1¾
92½	92¾	10	Am. Cotton Oil pf	93	93	93	93	.....
137	140	25	American Express	140	140	140	140	.....
17½	19	10	American Malting Co.	19	19	19	19	.....
69	71	10	Am. Malting Co. pf.	70	70	70	70	.....
6¾	6⅞	100	Am. Spirits Mfg.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	.....
55⅜	55⅞	1,500	Am. Steel & Wire	55⅜	55⅞	55	55⅜	+ ⅛
156⅞	157	9,220	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	155½	157¼	155	157	+1¾
75	76¼	100	Am. Steel Hoop pf	75½	75½	75½	75½	−1
37¾	38	500	American Tin Plate	38¼	38¼	37½	37½	− ⅛
84	84¾	110	Am. Tin Plate pf	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	− ½
97	97¼	220	American Tobacco	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	+ ¼
35⅞	36	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	35½	35½	35½	35½	.....
83	83½	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	83½	83¾	83½	83¾	− ¼
55⅜	55⅝	3,970	Anaconda Copper	56	56	55¾	55⅞	− ½
19⅛	19⅝	265	At., T. & S. F.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	.....
61¾	61¾	9,505	At., T. & S. F. pf.	60⅞	61¼	60⅞	61⅛	+ ⅛
47¾	48	765	Baltimore & Ohio	48¼	48¼	47⅝	47½	−1
71⅜	72¼	420	Baltimore & Ohio pf	71⅝	72	71⅜	72	− ½
112⅝	113	19,610	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	111	113	111	112⅞	+1½
54	54½	20	Canada Southern	53½	53½	53½	53½	.....
51¼	52	100	Cent. Pac., ass't pd	51½	51½	51¼	51½	+ ⅛
87¾	88	2,750	Chesapeake & Ohio	27⅞	28	27⅞	28	.....
135⅛	135¾	6,735	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	135⅜	136¾	135⅜	135⅝	− ⅛
57⅜	57⅝	200	Chicago Gas Trust	57½	57⅝	57⅜	57⅝	+ ⅛
141	143	300	Chicago Great West	143	143	143	143	+ ⅛
131¼	131⅝	6,080	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	131	131½	130⅝	131⅜	+ ⅛
117	117¼	2,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	117	117⅝	116⅝	117	+ ⅛
15⅝	15⅞	600	Chicago Term. Trans.	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ⅛
57⅜	58	400	C., C., C. & St. L.	57½	57¾	57½	57⅝	+ ⅛
98	100	165	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99	99	99	99	+ ½
45⅞	46	400	Colorado Fuel & Iron	45¾	45¾	45¾	45⅞	+ ⅛
45	45½	200	Colorado Southern	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	.....
42	44⅝	110	Col. Southern 1st pf.	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	− ¼
16⅜	17½	10	Col. Southern 2d pf.	16½	16½	16½	16½	.....
390	395	1,230	Continental Tobacco	39⅛	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝	+ ½
79	79⅝	200	Continental Tobac. pf.	79	79	79	79	+ ½
122½	122⅝	500	Del. & Hudson	121½	122½	121½	122½	+1
75½	75¼	500	Denver & R. G. pf.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	− ¼
8½	11	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	9	9	9	9	−2
97	100	200	Erie Tel. & Tel	97½	97¼	97¼	97¼	− ¼
39	39½	200	Evans. & T. H.	39	39	39	39	− ¾
59	59⅜	675	Federal Steel	58⅝	59¼	58¼	59¼	+ ⅛
80¾	81⅜	100	Federal Steel pf.	81¼	81¼	81¼	81½	.....
118¾	119	150	General Electric	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	+ ⅛
68¼	68¾	710	Glucose Sugar Ref.	68	68½	68	68¼	+ ⅛
116⅝	118	230	H. B. Claflin Co.	116⅝	117	116⅝	117	+ ¼
21¼	23	100	Hocking Valley	22	22	22	22	.....
57	58	130	Hocking Valley pf	58	58	58	58	+ ½
42	42¼	30	International Paper	43	43	42¼	42¼	.....
78½	79½	81	International Paper pf.	80	80	79½	79½	.....
71½	72	500	Louisville & Nashville	71¾	72	71¾	72	+ ¼
119½	119⅝	8,490	Manhattan Con	119¾	119⅝	119¾	119⅝	+ ⅛
222½	222⅝	257	Met. Street Railway	222½	222¾	222½	222½	+ ⅛
14¾	15	200	Mexican Central	15	15	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
3⅝	3⅞	100	Mexican National stfs.	3½	3½	3½	3½	.....
90	91	220	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	90	90	90	90	−1
25	27	100	Minn. S. P. & S. S. M.	25	25	25	25	−1
34¾	35	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	34½	35	34½	34⅝	− ⅛
48	48¼	7,175	Missouri Pacific	47⅝	48⅜	47⅝	48	+ ⅛
45¾	46	660	National Biscuit Co.	46	46	45⅞	46	.....
208	209	100	National Lead Co.	209½	209½	209½	209½	− ¼
112	112½	20	National Lead Co. pf.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112⅝	.....
51	51½	1,700	National Steel	51	51	50⅝	51	.....
90¾	91½	800	National Steel pf	91	91	90¾	90¾	− ¼
116	116⅜	200	New Jersey Central	116	116	116	116	− ¾
216	218	800	New York Air Brake	218	218	215	217	−1½
138⅜	139	1,530	New York Central	138½	139	138½	138⅞	+ ⅜
26	26½	750	N. Y., Ont. & West	26	26¼	25⅞	26⅛	.....
21	21½	200	Norfolk & Western	21	21	21	21	.....
70⅜	71	1,011	Norfolk & West. pf.	70½	70⅝	70¼	70⅜	− ⅜
50⅝	51	5,250	Northern Pacific	51	51	50½	50⅝	− ⅜
77½	77⅝	220	Northern Pacific pf	77½	77½	77½	77½	.....
76½	77½	500	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	77	77	75	77	+2
38	39	94	Pacific Coast	40	40	39½	39½	.....
56	60	66	Pacific Coast 2d pf	55	55	55	55	.....
47	47¾	110	Pacific Mail	47½	47½	47½	47½	− ¼
135⅜	136	2,910	Pennsylvania R. R.	135¾	136¾	135¾	135⅝	+ ⅛
117⅜	117½	1,300	People's Gas, Chicago	117	117½	117	117½	+ ⅜
54	55½	20	P., C. C. & St. L.	54	54	54	54	.....
89	93	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	89½	92½	89½	89½	.....
160	161	25	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	161	161	161	161	.....
20⅜	21	200	Reading	21	21	21	21	.....
60½	60¾	600	Reading 1st pf	60¼	60¾	60¼	60¾	+ ¼
70	71	10	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	.....
14½	14⅝	650	St. Louis Southw	14¾	14½	14	14¼	+ ¼
35¼	35⅞	700	St. Louis Southw. pf.	35	35¼	34⅞	35	.....
107	109	200	St. Paul & Omaha	108	108	108	108	+1
31⅜	31⅞	300	Southern Pacific	31⅜	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	− ⅜
11⅛	11⅜	500	Southern Railway	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
51½	51¾	500	Southern Railway pf.	51½	51⅝	51½	51⅝	+ ⅛
7¾	8	100	Standard R. & T.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	.....
69	69½	1,930	Tenn. Coal & Iron	68⅝	69½	68½	69	+ ⅛
22⅝	23	1,475	Texas Pacific	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
187	190	100	Third Avenue	190	190	190	190	−2
67½	68½	200	Twin City R. T.	67½	67½	67½	67½	−2
42½	43¾	2,450	Union Pacific	43	43¾	43	43¾	+ ¼
76⅜	76⅞	1,850	Union Pacific pf	76½	77	76½	76⅝	+ ½
5⅝	6	50	United States Leather	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	.....
71	71⅜	335	U. S. Leather pf	71	71	71	71	+ ⅛
49¾	50	1,050	United States Rubber	50	50¾	49¾	49¾	.....
7¾	8	55	Wabash pf	7¾	8	7¾	8	.....
23¾	24	500	Wabash pf.	23½	23¾	23¼	23¾	+ ⅜
125	131	20	Wells-Fargo Express	130	130	130	130	.....
90	91	15	Western Union	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	.....
...	...	115	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	53	53	53	53	− ¼
Sales		125,669						

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY.							
Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$160,000	$1,087,087.00	$20,345.00	$89,596	$111,606.00	.....	$1,164,948.00
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,343,761.57	54,251.01	70,065	217,316.07	.....	1,549,636.61
Gansevoort	200,000	736,221.89	6,624.42	51,993	97,885.89	$32,481.33	627,552.27
Hamilton	200,000	1,245,500.00	58,800.00	87,500	138,400.00	.....	1,329,500.00
Hide and Leath.	500,000	2,339,500.00	145,300.00	255,800	151,300.00	.....	1,828,600.00
Home	100,000	585,512.94	60,231.79	42,407	45,681.13	727.48	606,251.13
Mutual	200,000	1,183,948.73	31,561.24	96,408	198,588.71	182,121.53	1,366,072.11
Riverside	100,000	889,183.20	13,674.65	50,560	64,182.28	.....	891,131.50
State	100,000	2,203,600.00	142,000.00	71,000	453,000.00	159,000.00	2,476,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,148,600.00	24,500.00	150,400	228,400.00	33,300.00	1,710,200.00
Union Square	200,000	2,392,041.43	51,951.31	204,793	350,352.76	.....	2,849,750.24
19th Ward	100,000	872,220.00	23,060.00	97,965	111,086.00	205,180.00	1,312,695.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,198,875.00	25,129.00	99,487	82,904.00	100,000.00	1,311,617.00
Broadway	100,000	1,336,538.20	25,776.40	132,357	155,218.14	.....	1,439,230.53
Eighth Ward	100,000	300,900.00	12,500.00	23,400	67,600.00	1,000.00	281,700.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	590,100.00	31,100.00	25,100	56,400.00	39,000.00	507,700.00
Mfrs.' Nat.	252,000	2,467,000.00	274,300.00	289,100	550,600.00	.....	2,973,500.00
Mech. & Trd's'	300,000	979,410.73	27,898.00	51,298	93,478.88	9,713.15	930,929.64
National City	300,000	3,987,000.00	211,000.00	248,000	572,000.00	44,000.00	4,319,000.00
National City	300,000	2,652,000.00	148,000.00	275,000	332,000.00	19,000.00	2,964,000.00
North Side	100,000	725,262.51	10,620.48	47,007	18,805.14	878.33	614,622.95
Sprague Nat.	200,000	1,071,595.42	108,204.22	5,000	242,556.02	3,500.00	1,043,610.08
Union	100,000	320,981.00	7,519.00	15,040	36,892.00	15,084.00	292,966.00
Wallabout	100,000	553,368.00	12,630.00	40,902	67,300.00	148,410.00	681,668.00
17th Ward	100,000	472,270.00	9,883.00	37,934	60,004.00	24,930.00	435,163.66
26th Ward	100,000	510,970.00	8,003.00	20,331	86,865.00	2,243.00	523,574.00
Borough of Queens.							
Queens County	100,000	2,117,966.06	101,624.85	128,873	357,899.58	95,489.19	2,590,844.10
Borough of Richmond.							
Bank of S. I.	25,000	474,944.00	15,460.00	24,597	81,978.00	675.00	540,259.00
First Nat., S. I.	100,000	659,850.00	24,410.00	28,330	145,328.00	.....	689,086.00
Hoboken.							
First National	110,000	1,630,600.00	116,300.00	27,000	135,800.00	514,800.00	1,909,700.00
Second National	125,000	976,733.00	59,800.00	46,200	66,300.00	30,900.00	907,500.00
Jersey City.							
First National	400,000	4,420,300.00	125,700.00	293,800	450,000.00	874,200.00	5,813,800.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,071,194.00	93,723.00	75,615	152,920.00	60,880.00	1,821,020.00
Second National	250,000	1,337,000.00	57,000.00	40,600	254,900.00	.....	1,194,400.00
Third National	200,000	872,677.18	22,778.50	72,051	101,856.37	7,650.91	792,469.71
$47,500,000	$62,957,300	Total, National Bks.					
11,422,700	14,425,300	Total State Banks.					
$58,922,700	$77,382,600	Total					

*As per official reports—44 National Banks, June 30, 1899; 19 State Banks, June 14, 1899.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits of the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Reserve to Deposits.
$2,000,000	$1,880,600	Bk. N. Y., N. B. A.	$15,750,000	$2,900,000	$1,020,000	$15,960,000	24.6
2,050,000	2,266,000	Bk. Manhattan Co.	18,826,000	3,378,000	2,003,000	20,991,000	25.6
2,000,000	1,657,600	Merchants' National	13,957,800	4,304,500	1,356,200	20,314,500	28.1
2,000,000	1,744,400	Mechanics' National	12,637,000	2,356,000	719,000	12,768,000	24.1
1,500,000	2,786,700	Bank of America	23,291,200	5,161,900	2,086,300	27,697,000	26.2
1,000,000	222,500	Phenix National	5,100,000	970,000	290,000	5,132,000	24.6
1,000,000	4,748,900	National City	91,789,800	24,275,200	4,575,400	115,160,600	25.1
300,000	6,516,200	Chemical National	25,966,800	5,895,800	1,964,700	27,470,100	28.7
600,000	183,500	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	5,312,200	1,158,700	465,000	6,157,800	26.3
1,000,000	1,715,000	Gallatin National	8,303,000	1,329,700	601,800	7,178,800	27.5
300,000	72,600	Nat. B. & Drovers'	1,068,800	205,900	92,100	1,198,700	24.9
400,000	114,100	Mech. & Traders'	1,987,000	284,000	165,000	2,106,000	21.7
200,000	129,300	Greenwich	944,200	115,500	43,400	956,900	17.1
500,000	481,400	Leath. Mfrs.' Nat.	4,227,200	531,600	459,500	3,958,300	25.0
300,000	164,200	Seventh National	3,023,200	720,800	158,000	3,853,600	22.2
1,200,000	514,300	Bk. State of N. Y.	4,336,300	508,500	348,000	3,766,600	22.7
5,000,000	2,584,200	American Ex. Nat.	26,745,000	4,313,000	2,851,000	23,045,000	31.1
5,000,000	3,432,900	Nat. Bk. Commerce	27,428,700	1,704,000	3,948,300	21,854,700	25.9
1,000,000	1,560,000	National Broadway	7,099,400	1,349,500	171,700	6,566,900	23.2
1,000,000	1,010,200	Mercantile National	12,408,500	3,379,600	754,800	14,002,400	29.5
422,700	487,300	Pacific	3,345,100	330,200	354,200	3,590,100	19.1
1,500,000	876,100	Nat. Bk. of Republic	22,215,700	5,782,700	564,200	25,073,500	25.3
450,000	982,100	Chatham National	6,778,700	957,100	878,000	7,047,300	25.8
200,000	290,400	People's	2,917,300	384,900	288,200	2,947,700	23.5
1,000,000	1,220,800	Nat. Bk. of N. A.	12,666,600	3,005,200	800,600	14,783,000	25.7
1,000,000	2,521,500	Hanover National	39,770,900	11,635,000	2,436,400	51,699,500	27.3
500,000	362,500	Irving National	4,200,000	737,400	526,500	4,735,000	26.6
600,000	366,200	National Citizens'	3,015,600	566,400	129,000	3,135,000	21.9
500,000	253,200	Nassau	2,776,400	416,500	276,200	3,042,500	18.5
300,000	155,100	Market & Fult. Nat.	6,400,200	1,088,600	611,500	6,755,500	25.2
1,000,000	137,000	Nat. Shoe & Leather	4,057,000	807,400	406,000	4,749,300	25.6
1,400,000	1,738,900	Corn Exchange	14,050,000	2,731,800	1,461,000	17,293,400	25.7
1,000,000	603,000	Continental Nat.	5,680,700	1,408,800	395,200	6,984,700	25.8
300,000	409,400	Oriental	2,054,000	181,400	274,300	1,940,100	23.5
1,500,000	5,648,200	Imp. & Trad. Nat.	25,014,000	4,468,000	1,488,000	24,818,000	23.9
2,000,000	3,382,200	National Park	45,673,000	13,321,000	2,577,000	57,282,000	27.8
250,000	148,800	East River Nat.	1,427,200	223,600	161,100	1,428,400	26.9
3,000,000	2,046,100	Fourth National	25,262,000	5,901,300	1,714,200	28,287,500	27.4
1,000,000	485,700	Central National	11,400,000	3,025,000	946,000	14,355,000	26.6
300,000	735,200	Second National	7,783,000	1,609,000	503,000	7,642,000	27.6
750,000	196,600	Ninth National	3,094,300	828,000	239,300	3,642,000	29.3
500,000	7,707,600	First National	38,142,100	9,164,000	984,700	40,476,100	25.1
300,000	63,700	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	2,152,800	141,500	493,300	2,312,500	27.4
250,000	654,400	Bowery Bank	3,105,000	535,200	318,800	3,617,000	23.6
200,000	407,300	N. Y. County Nat.	3,331,300	654,200	327,100	3,953,700	24.8
750,000	306,600	German-American	2,293,600	620,200	354,200	3,330,500	28.2
1,000,000	1,412,100	Chase National	40,430,500	9,520,800	4,621,900	52,089,900	27.1
100,000	1,175,000	Fifth Avenue	8,674,800	2,196,300	449,700	10,017,600	26.4
200,000	551,200	German Exchange	2,306,100	260,200	573,000	3,144,800	26.5
200,000	757,200	Germania Bank	3,008,300	555,500	381,900	4,526,500	20.7
300,000	788,700	Lincoln National	10,053,600	2,901,800	357,200	12,056,000	27.0
200,000	329,500	Garfield National	2,149,200	1,366,500	484,500	7,477,800	24.7
200,000	329,200	Fifth National	2,232,300	474,900	134,600	2,409,800	25.3
300,000	874,100	Bk. of the Metropolis	6,191,600	1,176,700	495,900	7,060,300	23.7
200,000	880,200	West Side	2,025,600	432,000	340,000	2,961,000	26.1
500,000	523,500	Seaboard National	10,649,000	2,246,600	1,034,000	12,953,000	25.4
2,100,000	1,066,800	Western National	37,446,800	10,867,700	1,498,600	46,466,800	26.2
200,000	207,500	First National, Bkn.	4,467,000	514,000	854,000	4,993,000	27.4
1,200,000	1,205,700	National Union	17,036,600	4,826,400	480,800	19,300,700	27.4
500,000	407,200	Liberty National	4,164,800	961,800	216,600	4,938,700	23.9
1,000,000	341,100	N. Y. Produce Ex.	3,789,200	651,500	296,100	3,383,300	28.0
250,000	244,000	Bk. of N. Amsterdam	3,654,100	892,600	144,500	4,744,500	25.0
350,000	163,000	Astor National	3,788,800	698,200	322,300	4,014,000	24.9
$58,922,700	$77,382,600	Total	776,672,200	176,318,200	56,107,000	880,905,800	26.2

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows an increase in reserve of $5,636,275. The banks now hold $10,698,-750 in excess of legal requirements.

The following is

GOSSIP OF THE HORSEMEN

Grand Harness Racing Circuit Opens To-morrow at Detroit.

PACING RECORD THREATENED

John R. Gentry's Recent Work Gives Promise of a 1:59 Mile During the Season—Big Trotting Stakes.

The Grand Circuit will open to-morrow at Detroit, and trotting and pacing men from all parts of the country will be in attendance at the "Blue Ribbon" meeting. The programme for the week's meeting is a splendid one, the best that the Detroit Driving Club has ever been able to offer, for there are 336 candidates entered in the various events, and among them are really the pick of the light harness horses in the country. Almost every prominent harness horse in the country, with, of course, the exception of the few good ones that are now in the East at the New England meetings, or those who are lying up in preparation for the Empire City Driving Club's big meeting near Yonkers this Fall, are in attendance.

The race of chief interest at the Detroit meeting will be the Manufacturers and Merchants' Stake of $10,000, for the 2:24 trotting class, and where there is such a rich prize in sight for the winner, the chances that the time will be far below 2:24 are excellent. There are nineteen candidates for this event, and among the best of these are Baron March, by Delmarch, the bay gelding Chain Shot, by Red Heart; the chestnut gelding Dan Wilkes, by Kitchell's Red Wilkes; the bay gelding Kingmond, by King Darlington; the chestnut mare Lady Wellington, by General Wellington; the bay horse Royal Baron, by Baron Wilkes; the chestnut gelding Stormont, by Parlmont, the black mare The Queen, by Chimes, and the bay stallion Willask, by Wilton.

Still another event, which is calculated to bring out faster time than the horses eligible have to their credit, is the Chamber of Commerce pace for 2:24 performers. There is a long list entered for this event, among the candidates being that fleet mare Maud Emperor, and The Coney, the supposed pacing crack of California. The 2:07 pace has a strong list, including such well-known performers as Ananias, Bright Regent, Charley B., Giles Noyes, Egozen, Lady of the Manor, Miss Logan, Prince Alert, Sherman Clay, and William Wallace.

The 2:08 trot should be a battle royal, as in the list are Eagle Flanagan, Elloree, John Nolan, Kentucky Union, Monterey, Mattie Patterson, and The Abbot. This is not a large field, but it is replete with quality and speed. It is hard work to pick the winner in this small list, though the light will probably be between The Abbot, John Nolan, and Monterey. The 2:04 pace should also furnish a great race, as Flora Bogash, Prince Alert, and Sherman Clay are matched. Charles Direct, Flora Bogash, Prince Alert, and Sherman Clay. In the 2:10 trot there is a great field, consisting of Battleton, Dollie J., Caracalla, Dare Devil, Dione, Dan Cupid, Elloree, Gayton, Louise Mac, Mattie Patterson, Philonides, Pilatus, and Tommy Britton.

***

From Detroit the Grand Circuit will move on to Cleveland, Ohio, where the meeting opens on July 24. The meeting at Cleveland, which is the harness racing centre west of the Alleghanies, should be productive of grand sport. H. K. Devereux will be the presiding judge at the meeting, and Frank B. Walker will handle the starting flag. After the Cleveland meeting the circuit will move to Columbus, Ohio, and then East to Buffalo.

***

John R. Gentry, the pacer who held the world's record until Star Pointer covered the same distance in better than two minutes, is again going at top speed, and his owner confidently believes that before the season is over the bay son of Ashland Wilkes will have wrested back the championship record. On Tuesday, at Highland Park, in Detroit, the famous pacer was set to the task of beating 2:02, but although he failed, his effort under the circumstances was a creditable one, and it was moreover the fastest mile of the year up to date. Gentry was set up as a drawing card at the Highland Park meeting in a special race against time, and the grounds were crowded as a result. The footing was none too good, and to make him finish as well as he did, his driver, William Andrews, had to rate him along carefully. The stallion paced the mile in 2:02¾, but some parts of the distance were traveled at a pace which if it had been uniform throughout, would have clipped a full second from Star Pointer's mark, and made the record about 1:59. The finish of the race was an exciting one, even though the pacer had no running mate to struggle against. Andrews got him going along in splendid shape after the sixth furlong had been covered, and from the three-quarter-mile post to the end, the pacer made a spurt in 29¾ seconds. The time for the race by quarters was 0:31, 1:01½, 1:32, 2:02¾.

***

Lovers of the harness races who went to Readville, Mass., after the Charter Oak meeting closed, enjoyed splendid sport all of the past week, and incidentally they saw Ruby, one of the best mares of the year, turn a mile in 2:11¾, with little or no effort. They furthermore saw a track that was so well prepared that fast time was the order of the meeting, and on the whole the managers of the meeting and the patrons as well had cause to be cheerful.

The winning of the mare Ruby was one of the best performances of the meeting. She captured the 2:14 trot in 2:11¾, and if it had been necessary she could probably have reeled off the mile in 2:10. The daughter of Independence was the favorite for the race, and at no time did she show a disposition to break the trust reposed in her. She went down to the three-quarter pole in 1:37¼, and she showed no signs of slackening up until the horse behind her pulled up admittedly beaten, and then her driver checked her. Even by making the mile in 2:11¾, she cut off two seconds from her previous record.

***

Secretary S. S. Toman of the Empire City Trotting Association was tendered a pleasant little dinner by Ed Tipton and a number of friends at Plavano's a few nights ago, and at the same time was presented with a handsome split-second gold watch.

Mr. Toman has issued the following list of declarations from the Empire City Club's Fall events:

The Manhattan, free-for-all trotting stallions. No declarations.

The Empire City, 2:12 class, trotting. No declarations.

The Bronx, 2:16 class, trotting. Crescent, Amby, Georgena.

The Van Cortlandt, 2:20 class, trotting. Bell Riehl, Norvalene, Executrix, Trappe.

The Hudson, 2:25 class, trotting. Winwood, Frank Creamer, Red Tape, Dainty Duffo, Dominant, Mabel Amber and Dorothy Redmond, The Dutchman, Valentine and Jean O., Solitaire and Addacetes.

The Dunwoodie, 2:10 class, pacing. No declarations.

The Mosholu, 2:15 class pacing. Miss Dillard.

The Pelham, 2:25 class, pacing. D. S. and Cambia, Hal Almont, Sweet Director, Martina and Paddock, and Mellette.

Fourth payments to the above events will be due on Monday, Aug. 21.

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The report that the Two-Minute Stock Farm, at Cleveland, owned by W. J. White, would cease to exist has been confirmed. After the Grand Circuit meeting in Cleveland the famous farm will no longer be the home of a single horse of note. The sale is to take place the last week in July. Of the 300 or more horses at the farm Mr. White will retain only a few. He intends to take Star Pointer East and use him as a road horse on the New York boulevards. Manetta, 2:10¾, will also go along as a road horse, and Ruechin, a trotting filly, will be another addition to the Eastern road fliers. Guy Wilkes will be retained, and so will several mares already bred to him and to Star Pointer, but all the other horses in the Two-Minute string will be sold.

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Dandy, a brown pacing gelding by Monte Cristo, is heralded as a coming wonder in the pacing classes. He has been in training at the Lexington track, and he has yet to face the starting judge, although he is seven years old. Dandy recently showed a quarter in 0:30¾, the last furlong in 0:15 flat, and he promises to be able to hold his speed for a mile. Up to this year he was used only as a roadster, but he was placed in the hands of Richard Curtis a few weeks ago, and that astute trainer gave him his first trial to a sulky.

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American Girl, by Toronto Sontag, dam Laura Keene, died recently at Palo Alto. From 1878 to 1898 she had a foal every year, except 1886, making twenty foals out of a possible twenty-one, an unequaled record. Her only performer in the list is Antinous, 2:28¾, but he is a producer, as is her son Liberty Sontag. Her daughter, Argo, produced Crafty, 2:09½, and her daughter Molly Cobb was dam of Cobwebs, 2:12.

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The injury to Ben H. at Hartford last week was not so bad as at first reported. Instead of breaking down, he wrenched one of his hind ankles, which "Charley" McDonald says has improved so rapidly that he expects to start soon.

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M. H. Goodwin will shortly make an attempt to drive his pacing team, Brightlight and Bellewood A., over the Belmont track, to beat the track record of 2:08½, held by Robert J. and John R. Gentry.

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Heir-at-Law, with several others, has been shipped back to Village Farm by Geers, not quite answering expectations. It will be something of a disappointment to Mr. Hamlin, who had fond hopes of the speed of Heir-at-Law at the trot.

AMONG THE OARSMEN.

The entries for the annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, to be held at Boston on Friday and Saturday, July 28 and 29, closed on Friday. According to a statement made by Secretary Fred R. Fortmeyer, local rowing clubs, and especially those along the Harlem River, will be unusually well represented in the various events, while the number of entries far exceeds those of previous years. The card of events arranged includes the following races: Single sculls, intermediate; association senior single sculls, championship senior single sculls; double sculls, intermediate; double sculls, senior; pair-oar shells, senior; four-oar shell, intermediate; four-oar shell, senior; four-oar shell, senior, international; eight-oar shell, intermediate; eight-oar shell, senior.

At a meeting of the members and delegates of the Harlem Regatta Association held Thursday night Secretary Buckley reported that the expenses of the Decoration Day regatta were about $1,051, and that the receipts from entrance fees, dues, and gifts would cover this amount. This report was very satisfactory to the members, as it showed a revival of interest in the sport, for in previous years there has usually been quite a deficit to meet.

Frank Ruddock, the Harlem boat builder, is building a new cedar pair-oared shell for Exley and Monoghan of the Pennsylvania Barge Club of Philadelphia, who are entered in the National regatta. Last year Exley and Scott won the National championship under the colors of the same club. Exley and Monoghan are considered a better crew than Scott and Exley were, and their chances of winning are very good. Portsmouth Athletic Club boats have been entered for the events of the Long Island Regatta. At the quarterly meeting of the club held Wednesday night five new members were elected and several proposed.

The recently organized Hoboken Amateur Rowing Association will hold its first annual regatta on Saturday, Aug. 19. The races, which will be all one mile straightaway, will be rowed over the Guttenburg course. Following are the events: Junior single gig, senior single gig, junior pair-oared gig, senior pair-oared gig, junior double gig, senior double gig, junior four-oared barge, senior four-oared barge, and eight-oared barge. All the events will be closed except the senior four-oared barge and the eight-oared barge events, in which various local clubs will be invited to enter crews. It is expected that entries will be received up to within a day of the regatta. Medals and banners will be awarded the winning crews in each event.

The First Bohemian Boat Club had no crew in the four-oared barge event of the Long Island regatta, owing to the fact that it was unable to obtain a suitable barge.

For the first time in many years the Nonpareil Boat Club will not be represented in the National regatta. Several crews were contemplated, but their work did not show enough improvement to warrant their being entered.

The New York Athletic Club will be represented by the following crews at the National regatta: Intermediate and senior eight, R. R. Wallace, bow; D. Campbell, No. 2; M. Bryant, 3; M. Rowell, 4; B. L. Zinn, 5; C. V. N. Radcliffe, 6; F. Cobb, 7; J. R. Anderson, stroke, and D. G. Smyth, coxswain. The substitutes are C. H. Turner, G. Thompson, A. G. Keane, and E. A. Freshman. The substitutes have been rowing a four-oared shell and have been entered in that event. Their positions in the boat are as follows: Turner, bow; Freshman, No. 2; Keane, 3, and Thompson, stroke. Both crews are in excellent condition and are rowing a very fast stroke. They will leave for Boston on July 25, accompanied by a large delegation of members.

The Harlem Regatta Association has appointed a committee to wait upon C. H. Sherrill of the New York Athletic Club and endeavor to induce him to give a cup for some other race than that of junior eights. He offered a cup for this race some time ago. The Harlem Association decided to accept the offer of another Koch Cup on the same conditions as those of the present trophy, which was won finally by the New York Athletic Club crew last Decoration Day, after a hard race with the Columbia, Weld, and Union Boat Club crews.

A great race is predicted at the National this year in the senior single event between Ten Eyck, the ex-Henley champion, and Joseph Maguire of the Bradford Boat Club of Boston. Maguire is training daily on the Charles River, with May, the Australian professional as his coach. He is said to be in prime condition, while Ten Eyck has done very little training and the National will mark his first appearance this season. Many oarsmen are of the opinion that Ten Eyck will be defeated.

Several changes for the better have been made in the Pennsylvania Barge Club's champion eight for the National regatta, and it is believed that the crew will be retained in the following positions: McClosky, bow; Dempsey, 2; Scott, No. 3; Reugenberg, No. 4; Kunzig, No. 5; Exley, No. 6; Monoghan, No. 7; Juvenal, stroke, and Klages, coxswain. Kunzig rowed in the Yale freshmen crew and Reugenberg in the Pennsylvania 'Varsity eight.

The Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia has decided to withdraw its letter of resignation sent to the Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen in 1897, but never acted upon. It will re-enter the association and has entered Carr and Loeffler in the pair-bared event and intermediate and senior eight-oared crews. The make-up of the eights is about the same as the crews who rowed in the People's Regatta, at Philadelphia, on July 4. They will go to Boston on July 24 and train on the Charles River under the direction of Capt. Haggerty in order to become familiar with the course.

Secretary Boland of the Middle States Regatta Association has announced that entries for the annual regatta by the association to be held on the Schuylkill River Labor Day will close Aug. 23. Many Harlem River oarsmen are not pleased at the idea of rowing the race held on Philadelphia, and there is much dissatisfaction over the announcement made by the Regatta Committee to the effect that the single and double shell and gig events will be a mile and a half, with a turn, and the fours and eights a mile and a half, straightaway. Harlem River oarsmen have seldom rowed mile and a half races, and never with a turn. There is a division of opinion among oarsmen in general as to the value of races with a turn. Some claim that a race with a turn shows the oarsmanship and ability of a crew to handle their boat to a better advantage, while others claim that speed and time is lost in making a turn, and that accidents are more frequent than in straightaway races.

Frank H. Croker, a son of Richard Croker, has been elected a member of the Nassau Boat Club. The present membership of the club is now eighty-eight.

The Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen will hold its annual regatta on the St. Lawrence River at Brockville, Ontario, on Aug. 3 and 4. Entries close on July 20, and the events include junior and senior single shells, junior four shells, junior and senior eights.

The Nassau Boat Club will make a trip to College Point, L. I., to-day in its four and eight oared barges. On July 25 the club will give a moonlight barge party.

For several years past the Harlem Regatta Association and the Passaic Association have been holding their regattas on Decoration Day. This has not been very beneficial to the sport, as it deprived both regattas of many entries. At the last meeting of the Harlem Regatta Association a committee composed of James Pilkington of the Harlem Rowing Club, W. Chrastil, First Bohemian Boat Club; David Brown, Atalanta Boat Club; J. J. Murphy, Nonpareil Rowing Club, and A. Hofer, Lone Star Boat Club were appointed to confer with the officials of the Passaic Association in regard to the matter. The Harlem Association has full power, and will if necessary abandon Decoration Day.

JOY IN THE GOLF WORLD

Wide Satisfaction in the American-Bred Amateur Champion.

BUSY DAYS AT THE SEASIDE

Scores of Players Along the New Jersey Coast — Connecticut State Championship This Week.

"Hail to the American champion, Herbert M. Harriman," has been the keynote in the song of praise among all golfers throughout the United States during the past week. The merits and ability of the former champion, Findlay S. Douglas, are not belittled in the least, and, in fact, it is a source of pride that Harriman met the previous champion in the final round, and showed by his magnificent game that he was worthy to hold the highest honors America can bestow upon a golfer.

The former champions, Douglas, Whigham for two years, and Charles B. Macdonald, have all been foreign-bred golfers, who learned the game early in life, and therefore have had many more years' practice than any of our native players. Whigham represents the English golfer, having acquired his game on the Hoylake links, near Edinburgh, while Macdonald and Douglas trace their knowledge back to the famous old St. Andrews links in Scotland. These three men won their past honors by superior play, which merited the approbation of all, for no true sportsman would like to see even one of his own countrymen win at the expense of poor play by his opponent.

Despite the interest in an American champion, this spirit was well exemplified at the Rockaway Hunt Club during the last day of the Chicago tournament, when one of the clubmen brought down the news late in the afternoon that Harriman was eight up in the morning round.

"Well, that fixes the American champion all right," was one firm remark.

"Yes, it seems to," was the reply, "but I wouldn't want to see Harriman win by any such score as that."

Events proved that he did not, for Douglas was game in the afternoon, and cut the lead down so the winning figures were 3 up and 2 to play

HARRIMAN'S GOLF CAREER.

Harriman began playing in 1895 on the Meadow Brook links, and for two years he was a frequent player there, as well as at Shinnecock, Oakland, and Knollwood. He never had a mania for entering every open tournament on the schedule, but when he did he showed up well. In 1897 he went to the championship at the Chicago Golf Club, only to be beaten by the late W. Rossiter Betts, the Yale man, who was runner-up to Whigham in the finals. His entry received too late for the championship last year, but his grand playing in April at Garden City, when he won the Metropolitan championship, is well known.

Harriman's physique is well adapted to such a nerve and physical trying contest as is the amateur championship, with its thirty-six-hole round every day for six successive days. His strength enables him to drive a long and powerful ball, while in genial good-nature he is the embodiment of what a true gentlemanly golfer should be. Findlay Douglas took his defeat good-naturedly, and had no hesitancy in saying that Harriman's game entitled the latter to win. In speaking of his game afterward to a Chicago friend he said:

"All I can say is that I simply had a streak during the final match with Harriman and I could not overcome it, and that accounts for my poor putting. I occasionally get these streaks, and no matter how hard I try, I cannot overcome them. If my match with Harriman had been earlier in the week, I could have played better golf. I began to feel better in the second round and improved in my play, but it was too late."

Golf on local links is beginning to experience the customary quietude of Summer. On the Jersey coast the sport will be lively, with team matches and members' handicaps at Seabright, Monmouth Beach, Hollywood, Norwood Park, Deal Beach, and other resorts down to Atlantic City and Cape May.

ACTIVITY AT MONMOUTH BEACH.

Louis H. Kerr, one of the prominent Stock Exchange golfers, is Captain of the Monmouth Beach Club, and he has arranged matches with nearly all of the neighboring clubs. Next Saturday he will take a team of from fifteen to twenty golfers to Deal Beach. Among the active Monmouth players are Walter Watson, F. W. Sanger, Hugh Miller, W. S. Eddy, H. Dally, Jr., Pierre Proal, W. Fuller, F. W. Vanderhoff, and H. Tripp. Matches are held every week for women, and three of the recent victors were Miss Hilda Fairchild, Miss Edith Fairchild, and Miss Gossler.

Red Bank has recently joined the golfing fraternity and a club with the following officers has just been formed: President—C. W. Cutting; Vice President—Mrs. Isaac H. Adlem; Secretary—Robert C. Harce; Treasurer—Mrs. Harry J. Payne. The members have leased the house and grounds of the Shrewsbury Yacht Club, and a nine-hole course is being laid out, as well as tennis courts and a croquet lawn. Over 100 members are in the club.

The last women's contest until September on the Morris County links at Morristown, N. J., will be played next Wednesday, being one of the series of games now being held for the Long Course Cup. Men's medal play handicaps are scheduled for both Saturdays of this month, and they may be continued during August. There will be plenty of playing, however, on local links, even though the regular tournaments are somewhat less in number for the coming six weeks.

The Connecticut golfers have an interesting event in store for them this week, being the first championship contest under the auspices of the Connecticut Golf League. It will begin Tuesday and continue through Saturday on the links of the Brooklawn Golf Club at Bridgeport. Over a dozen clubs will be represented. The qualifying round for the State championship will be eighteen holes, the best sixteen to qualify. There will also be a consolation match for the second sixteen, besides a foursome competition and a team championship contest each club to be represented by a team of six men.

WATCH HILL LINKS POPULAR.

A number of New Yorkers will be seen frequently this Summer on the Misquamicut links, at Watch Hill, R. I. Since the course was laid out, about three or four years ago, by Willie Park, Jr., it has become one of the most popular Summer resort headquarters for golfers, and tournaments for men and women are held every week. The course now has eighteen holes, about two miles in circuit. Willie Anderson, now of Baltusrol, was the club professional last year, but Henry Reddie has charge this season. The present officers are: President—Sherman W. K. Nevals of New York; Vice President—Robert F. Ballantine; Secretary—Robert K. Clark of Westerly; Treasurer—Nelson Perrin of Cincinnati; Captain—Frank B. Wesson of New York. The longest hole on the course is 466 yards and the shortest is 113 yards in length.

Reginald V. Buckley, one of the new players in the Philadelphia Cricket Club, has just won the golf championship of that club, beating the former holder, Howard W. Perrin, by the narrow margin of one hole in a thirty-six-hole contest. By strokes Buckley took 169 and Perrin 172. The game was one of the most exciting ever played on the Cricket Club links.

H. V. Croker, a son of Richard Croker of this city and London, has been playing golf with considerable success at South Poland, Me., and he won the Fourth of July contest in the net score of 81 strokes from 10 handicap. Harris Fenn, son of the former amateur, Arthur H. Fenn, now a professional, made the lowest gross record—90 strokes. Fenn formerly had charge of the Poland Spring course, and it is in excellent playing condition.

W. L. Thompson, one of the Stock Exchange golfers, and who will play this Summer from the Litchfield Club, Connecticut, received many congratulations during the week for his victory of the President's Cup at the Morris County Club. In the final thirty-six-hole round he beat H. Ward Ford by two holes. The trophy was the gift of George Frelinghuysen, and is the handsomest prize played for at the club this year.

John Reid, Jr., the intercollegiate champion, and who just missed getting in the semi-final round in the Chicago championships, sailed for Europe last week, and during his tour he will visit all of the popular golf clubs of England and Scotland. W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., and H. B. Hollins, Jr., are also to make a foreign tour, and they will surely do a little practicing on the old country links before returning.

NEW CLUB AT SPRING LAKE.

The Summer residents of Spring Lake, N. J., have become infatuated with golf, and, desirous of emulating their neighbors at other localities along the coast, have recently organized the Spring Lake Golf and Country Club. The following officers have been elected: President—Lemuel E. Wells; Vice President—H. M. Rollin; Secretary and Treasurer—Charles L. Taylor; Directors—The officers and Harrison Townsend, A. F. Jamieson, Welling G. Sickel, William S. Freeman, J. H. Blackwell, and Frederick P. Taylor. The Chairman of the Greens Committee is Harrison Townsend, and on the House Committee are Mrs. Harrison Townsend, Mrs. S. E. Urie, Mrs. William L. Abbott Miss Audenreid, and Miss Kirkbride.

Golf has never before been so lively at Cape May as it is this season, and the weekly competitions for both men and women always have a large number of entries. A Ladies' Cape May Golf Association was formed a few days ago for the encouragement of the game and to provide social entertainment among the members. The President is Mrs. Frank Shattuck; Secretary, Mrs. Louis H. Ayres; Treasurer, Mrs. James C. Corry. The Executive Committee of fifteen having charge of the golfing and social events of the season consists of Mrs. J. Ernest Smith, Mrs. George D. McCreary, Mrs. H. C. Scott, Mrs. Samuel Bispham, Miss A. Gertrude Craig, Mrs. Louis H. Ayres, Mrs. Thomas W. Eastwick, Mrs. Edwin F. Cook, Mrs. Joshua L. Shoemaker, Mrs. James W. Mills, Mrs. Frank R. Shattuck, Mrs. Luther C. Ogden, Mrs. James C. Corry, Mrs. James M. E. Hildreth, and Mrs. William C. McDonnell.

The cup, which N. M. Griscom, President of the Marine and Field Club, has presented to the members, will be continued in competition until Oct. 14, when the four men making the highest number of points will play for the trophy in a round of thirty-six holes, and the final round will come on Oct. 21. The contest is arranged in ten-day periods, each member being allowed to turn in but one score during that time. Three points are awarded to the leading man in each of these periods, two to second, and one point to the third man.

BASEBALL NEWS AND NOTES.

The Philadelphia team is making a bold bid for the pennant. This team has made a wonderful showing during the past six weeks. In May the Philadelphias were not considered a factor in the race, but they have upset all calculations, and from now on the Brooklyns will have to put up the best article of baseball to retain their lead. The Bostons are also still very much in the fight, and they, too, will take a lot of beating.

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Manager Hanlon is not taking any chances. He apparently sees the danger of losing first place, and has set to work strengthening the Brooklyn team for the home stretch, so to speak. The Brooklyn Club's officials are giving Hanlon every encouragement in the way of funds. They started out to win a pennant this year, and will land one if such a thing is possible. New players are being secured. Hanlon made an excellent move when he secured McGuire of Washington to help out Catcher Farrell, he sacrificing McGann, a good first baseman, and Catcher Smith to secure the Washington player. It is Hanlon's intention to keep Anderson at first base. He probably does not play as well as McGann at present, but under the care of a manager of Hanlon's ability he should develop into a good baseman. McGann was only a second-class baseman when Hanlon first secured him. Anderson is a far better hitter than McGann, which is the main reason that he is being retained at first. Another move now being made by the Brooklyn manager is to secure Wagner of St. Louis for Jennings. The latter has undoubtedly seen his best days. His arm is in bad shape. Wagner is a young player, who is improving with every game. He would just fill the bill at short stop for the Brooklyns.

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The New Yorks have shown a little improvement during the past week, but not enough to bring out the usual crowd. The team is fielding well, but their batting in some games is not heavy enough to win from a team of semi-professionals. Manager Hoey hopes to finish in a better position than at present. He has become very popular with the players

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The locals easily outplayed the Pittsburgs in two games, and would have made it three straight had Seymour and Gettig played carefully. The first St. Louis game resulted favorably for the visitors. This was attributed, according to many, to illluck. This is hardly so. It is true that the team made nearly three times as many hits as St. Louis, but three of the latter's four hits were made when they were needed, while not one of the locals' thirteen hits helped a runner to cross the plate. It was not hard luck but poor batting.

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Umpire Manassau, who made his first appearance in New York during the past week, has shown himself to be an excellent judge of strikes. He renders his decisions quickly, and bids fair to become as popular among the players and with the patrons of the game as Emslie and Lynch.

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There will be no game at the Polo Grounds to-morrow. The game between the New York and St. Louis teams scheduled for to-morrow will be played in Weehawken, on the grounds of the West New York Field Club, this afternoon. The game will begin at 3:30.

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Clarke Griffith of the Chicago team is one of the best pitchers the game has ever known. Griffith, like all common-sense and thinking pitchers, gets his skill from purely practical methods. Instead of keeping his eye fastened to the home base while in the act of delivering the ball, he picks out his catcher for a mark and gauges the distance and location by the position of his backstop. The majority of young pitchers are handicapped by the habit of keeping their eye on the home base, and the result is that they lose control of the ball. If they would single out their backstop and pitch at him, regardless of the home plate, they would lose fewer balls and add to their effectiveness. When Clarke Griffith was signed by Comiskey, in 1891, he had the habit of all youngsters, and couldn't keep his eye off the home rubber, till "Dick" Buckley drummed a little common sense into his head. Clarke was a persistent chap, and was out every morning before the other players, practicing with Buckley who, by the way, was a valuable coach for young catchers, and gave "Reddy" Breitenstein his first instructions in the A B C of major league pitching. Though Griffith was gradually gaining control of the ball under Buckley's direction, his arm got lame and he was released by Comiskey, who was then manager of the St. Louis team. He then went with the Milwaukee team and became the most valuable pitcher on the team. Like Al Maul and Weyhing, he has brought his arm back to shape by careful nursing and light training. Griffith has a change of pace that baffles the best batters in the league.

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Alexander M.: The Spalding ball is the regulation league ball and must be used in all league games.

LARCHMONT YACHT RACES.

Annual "Race Week" Began Yesterday with Large List of Entries.

The Larchmont Yacht Club began its race week yesterday with a larger list of entries than has marked the opening of any of its race weeks since "race week" was instituted five years ago. This evening there will be a sacred concert at the club, and the programme for the rest of the week is as follows:

Monday—Special race for schooners in racing trim, in one class; race for Class D and F of schooners; race for Class K, 51-foot racing length; race for 21 and 25 foot knockabouts. Evening—Local talent.

Tuesday—Four-oared gig race for Hen and Chickens' colors, presented by ex-Commodore Gillig; two-oared gig race for Dauntless colors, presented by Mr. H. B. Seeley; dinghy race for Execution colors, presented by Mr. H. B. Seeley; race for open naphtha and alcohol vapor launches, exceeding 21 feet load water line; race for open naphtha and alcohol vapor launches, 21 feet load water line and under; tub races and water sports. Afternoon—Ladies' reception and band concert. Evening—Ball and illumination of clubhouse and grounds.

Wednesday—Open regatta for all classes; race for Special 30-Foot Class; race for 21 and 25 foot knockabouts. Evening—Minstrels.

Thursday—Race for Class K yachts with cabin trunks 51-foot racing length; race for Class M 36-foot racing length; race for 21 and 25 foot knockabouts; race for cabin cats all in one class; resailed race for Class F. Evening—Magician.

Friday—Schooner race all in one class; race for Class F schooners; race for Class K, 51 feet racing length; race for Class M, 35 feet racing length; special race for yawls under 43 feet racing length, all in one class. Evening—Dramatic spasms.

Saturday—Open regatta for all classes; special race for schooners in one class; race for Special 30-Foot Class; race for 21 and 25 foot knockabouts. Evening—Music and a pyrotechnic display.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Use the Celebrated Carlsbad Pine Cone Soap.

Candy Store and Soda Fountain in the basement.

Rivers of Merchandise Contributing to a Sea of Opportunities.

It was a wise old answer centuries ago which that great Egyptian monarch Amasis made to him who bade him drink up the sea: "Yes, willingly, if you will stop the rivers that flow in." It is the rivers of fresh, bright, newest, attractive goods that keep steadily flowing into this store that make it an inexhaustible sea of opportunities. Particularly now, in these summer months, it's almost surprising how anxious manufacturers are to dispose of surplus stocks. Being between seasons, big sales are an important factor to them. Not a day passes on which we are not approached with offers bordering on the sensational. The many we refuse are those which do not come up to our standard of quality; but the worthy and dependable things, the things we can really conscientiously give you at a great saving on original prices, we buy, and pass them along to you at a ridiculously small profit. Never have the rivers of the best flowed in more steadily than during this past week, expanding a sea of the greatest opportunities we've ever offered.

We will deliver all purchases Free of Charge to any Railroad Station within a radius of 100 miles. When the purchase amounts to $5.00 or more the goods will be sent Free of Charge to any Railroad Station in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. And we will deliver at your door Free of All Charges purchases for any part of Long Island reached by the Long Island Express.

Midsummer Sale of Men's Negligee Shirts.

Reductions of 33⅓ to 66⅔ Per Cent.

This is a case of taking time by the forelock and making preparations a long time ahead. We've made several very large special purchases of Men's Negligee Shirts—the fine, fashionable, exclusive kinds—at from ⅓ to ½ regular prices, and in addition add all of the little lots of our own regular numbers which have been left over from the largest and most satisfactory shirt-selling season in our history. The prices run from ⅓ to ⅔ their regular values. The materials are the very kinds you like—Madras, Oxfords, Percales and Cheviots. Also a splendid lot of Silk-Front Shirts, with zephyr weight cambric bodies.

Every arrangement has been made, both in space and salespersons, to give you quick service in this great shirt event. The prices are briefly as follows:

39c. for Shirts regularly worth up to $1.00.
59c. for Shirts regularly worth up to $1.25.
69c. for Shirts regularly worth up to $1.75.
95c. for Shirts regularly worth up to $2.00.

Now Underwear at Half Price.

AT 12½c., REDUCED FROM 19c.—Women's Richelieu Ribbed White Lisle Thread Vests, an excellent quality, handsomely trimmed at neck and arms, cheap at 19c.—to-morrow 12½c.—Sizes are 4, 5 and 6.

AT 25c., REDUCED FROM 50c.—A Chance for Men.—Colored Balbriggan Shirts, very fine grade, with long sleeves, sizes 34 to 44, and drawers to match in sizes 30 to 40.

AT 3 FOR $1.00, REDUCED FROM 65c. EACH.—These are an exceptional lot of Men's Imported Balbriggan Shirts, French neck and long sleeves, sizes 34 to 44, and Drawers with suspender tapes and strap backs, made from combed Egyptian yarn, sizes 28 to 42.

Umbrellas for $1.00, Hard to Get for $2.00.

A dollar saved for a rainy day will save another dollar if you spend it for one of these umbrellas. In fact, they are the kinds that are cheap at $2.00; regular 26-inch umbrellas for men and women, covered with the very finest quality of Union Taffeta—the good, serviceable Taffeta that won't crock or cut. The handles are of imported Cape Horn, Dresden, Natural Woods, and also black ones for mourning. One dollar each, not two.

A Sensational Offer of Separate Skirts.

69c. to $2.25 for regular $1.25 to $7.50.

There are 3,400 of these at a fraction of their regular worth, a skirt sale that is sure to prove historic, for the prices are really startling. It comes about in this wise: A well-known manufacturer made a mistake in over-producing, and by taking the whole lot we got them at our price, and let you have them the same. The skirts are all newly made, in perfect condition; shape, quality and tailoring cannot be excelled; all finished with deep hems that they may be relaundered; made of Piques, Denims, Linen, Crash and other wash materials. Perfect assortment of sizes as follows: Waist bands from 22 to 30 inches; skirt lengths from 40 to 44 inches.

AT 69c., 95c. AND $1.79, REDUCED FROM $1.25, $2.25 AND $3.50.—Made of Plain Pique.

AT $2.25, REDUCED FROM $4.50 AND $7.50.—In White Pique or Natural Linen, a variety of 12 different styles, elaborately trimmed with insertions of Swiss embroidery. In the majority of these our prices simply the cost of embroidery.

AT 85c. AND $1.25, REDUCED FROM $1.35 AND $2.75.—Made of Natural Linen.

AT $1.10, REDUCED FROM $2.25.—In Natural Linen, Delft or Navy Blue Duck, trimmed with straps of duck in contrasting colors.

AT $1.90, REDUCED FROM $3.50.—In Blue Denim or Linen, various styles, handsomely trimmed with straps of white pique.

Seasonable Silks at Unseasonable Prices.

AT 49c. INSTEAD OF 69c.—1,250 yards of 27-inch Black Japanese Habutai Silks, pretty as a picture even though they are Black.

AT 59c. INSTEAD OF 85c.—36-inch Printed Japanese Silks, the newest shades of blue and white and a perfect assortment of black and white. Full one yard wide. You know it only takes ten yards to make a dress.

AT 65c. INSTEAD OF 89c.—1,500 yards of 36-inch Black Japanese Habutai Silks, the lightest and coolest of summer silks. You know it only takes ten yards of one yard wide silk to make a dress.

AT $1.00 INSTEAD OF $1.50.—1,000 yards 36-inch Imported Printed Foulards, not the smooth kinds, but twilled like a serge. The very best quality, the very newest ideas in designs and a perfect assortment of blue and white and black and white. You know it only takes ten yards of one yard wide silk to make a dress.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

Preparations Completed for the National Meet at Boston.

SUNDAY RACING OPPOSED

Harlem Wheelmen the First Local Club to Forbid Members Participating in Sunday Exhibitions — Notes.

Some cyclists treat their machines as if they never needed any attention, and this carelessness causes a lot of inconvenience and unnecessary expense. Riders become so accustomed to seeing the machine perform wonders that they look upon it as a matter of course. These careless riders never think of looking after the machine while it performs its allotted work without a hitch. Then when the machine goes wrong the owner is surprised, and invariably places the blame on the manufacturer. Any other piece of machinery is looked after with extraordinary care. The same applies to a bicycle in order to guard against accidents while on the road.

Half the bicycles, dealers claim, are ruined by carelessness alone. Beginners, a majority of them, jump on a machine just as they receive it from the factory, without taking the trouble to have it properly adjusted to suit their own requirements. This causes strains on parts where they never fall, and sooner or later the rider finds a breakage. Other machines are ruined because a rider will allow dirt to accumulate in the hubs and bearing cups. Another thing that destroys a machine is for a rider to use it when spokes are missing. Some riders think that the absence of one or two spokes will not make much difference. It does, however, as sooner or later it will throw the wheel out of gear, ruining the axle and bearing cups.

Another thing which riders do not give enough attention to is tires. These should be carefully examined and cleaned after every ride. Often a tire is covered with mud which may contain bits of glass. If the wheel is used without cleaning these hidden pieces of glass are liable to be forced through the tire, and the rider finds that he has a punctured tire, and is probably miles away from a repair shop. Care should be taken when oiling the different parts. Oil dropping on tires injures them. A rider who examines his machine carefully before and after a ride enjoys the sport more than careless riders. It insures safety and an easy-running machine

***

Numerous letters have been received during the past week from wheelmen contemplating going to the National meet at Boston next month regarding railroad rates. The committee has secured a one-rate fare for the round trip from all parts of the United States. This is one of the strong inducements for wheelmen to take part in the annual event. The Entertainment Committee for the meet is working assiduously completing the details of the entertainments and has recently added a water carnival to the programme. The all-night smoker will be held in Mechanics' Pavilion, one of the largest buildings in Boston, and the programme for it is now complete.

The League of American Wheelmen claims the following distinguished members: Gov. Roosevelt, Mayor Van Wyck, Mayor Taggart of Indianapolis, Gov. Rollins of New Hampshire, Mayor Hayes of Baltimore, Mayor Quincy of Boston, ex-Secretary of the Navy W. C. Whitney, Richmond Pearson Hobson, Gen. Miles, Gen. Roy Stone, Col. John Jacob Astor, John Wanamaker, Edouard Deville, Surveyor General of Canada; Lieut. Gov

JULY 1899

The New York Times.

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

Copyright, 1899,
THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. XLVIII....No. 15,449.
SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIXTEEN PAGES. JULY 16, 1899. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

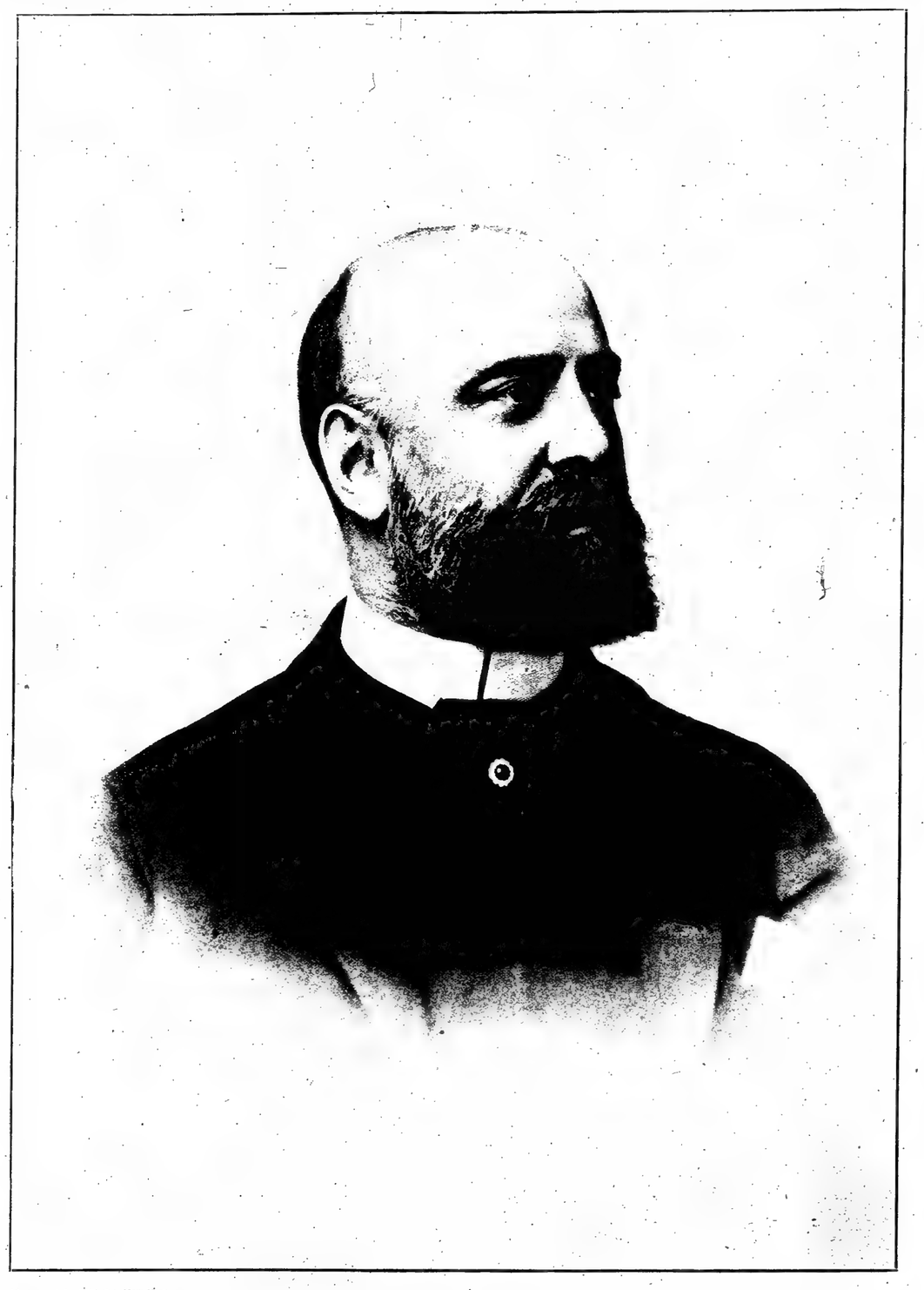

Photograph by Wilhelm, New York.

ASHBEL P. FITCH,

EX-CONTROLLER OF THE CITY AND NOW PRESIDENT OF THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA.

The New York Times.
Illustrated Magazine Supplement.

JULY 16, 1899.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

Within only a decade what a change has taken place in the dormitories of the greater American universities! Within a half century a complete and wonderful transformation has been wrought. It is related that Edward Everett when at Harvard used to walk to Boston, when practicable, on Saturday mornings, carrying the week's soiled clothes in a bundle to be washed, and bringing back the bundle of clean clothes in the evening. There was not then a carpet, a window curtain, a sofa, or an easy-chair in any student's room; and nearly all the young men brought their supply of water from the pumps and trimmed their own lamps. Ten years ago the student's room presented the appearance of a place of convenient, comfortable toil. To-day not a few of them are salons of luxury. They are no longer "rooms," but "suites," and an elevator conveys the tired occupant thither. And below there is a billiard room where he can put into practical use his lessons in physics and geometry. The privileges of this retreat are open to those students who have a liberal allowance. Education under such conditions is a mere item of requirement. It was a luxury to be toiled for in Everett's day.

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It is not often that juries are called upon to decide questions of religion, yet that is what one had to do a short time ago in the town of Athol, Mass. The case had been pending for over a year. It consisted of a suit brought by a woman against the local horse railway company for damages received one Sunday while coming home from a spiritualistic séance. As the counsel for the horse railway company maintained, the law makes all traveling on the Sabbath for amusement illegal, and he set up as defense that the spiritualistic meeting was nothing but a place of amusement. The plaintiff declared that she had visited the séance for the purpose of religious devotion. The Judge charged that every one had a right to worship according to conscience. The $5,000 verdict seemed to give general satisfaction, except to the Directors of the horse railway company. Of course the State of Massachusetts cannot afford to deny religious toleration and freedom of conscience so long as private decency and public morality are not outraged, but we wonder what a Boston jury would have done had the affair occurred there, and the meeting, instead of a spiritualistic séance, had been a gathering of Christian Scientists.

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It is perhaps a question whether quarreling propagates or destroys amicable sentiment. There is something to be said on both sides. "He is too happy to know anything of the passions," once wrote Walter Savage Landor about Thompson the poet. There are some natures so harmoniously balanced as to be naturally averse to incidental and abnormal excitement. There are others, again, in a state of perpetual and sudden alternation, flying to extremes, especially in emotional directions.

Quarreling in normal temperaments is generally considered wholly a blunder if for no other reason than it wastes time, embitters the mind, antagonizes friends, disturbs the system, and destroys the digestion. Yet we have heard of several rural couples who have passed years of marital felicity through the very fact that they had daily quarrels. Their natures appear to be made of such curious elements that they were brought nearer together when they seemed to the outsider to be drifting furthest apart. Many people old in years regard with regret how the necessary evils of existence have been added to and multiplied by quarrels. The greatest objection to cultivating a quarrelsome disposition is that you are not always sure of your opponent. At best quarreling in normal temperaments is an indulgence, and therefore should be enjoyed with great circumspection. A little of it acts like a moderate amount of wine; more of it acts like more wine. The line of demarkation must be sharply drawn between stimulation and profitless irritation.

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A Boston woman found herself guilty of larceny the other day under rather peculiar circumstances. She was riding in a crowded "electric" through the subway and occupied a seat before and behind which were packed in as many passengers as could possibly find foot room. Like a great many other women of Boston's old aristocracy, she wore curls—her own hair of course, but it was not fastened on strictly according to nature's programme. The car swerved and swayed in its flight through the tunnels, and presently she felt something falling about her face and neck. It probably flashed through her mind that her switch and curls had become detached, for she quickly passed her hand to her neck and seizing the capillary ornaments found there conveyed them to her pocket. She made a hurried exit at the next station. Her astonishment must have been great a few moments later when she started to repair damages to behold her reflected face with curls in proper position. An examination of her pocket must have revealed curls of a different hue than her own. They had belonged to the elderly lady who had clung frantically to the strap over her head. Boston's much-lauded subway has some disadvantages, it seems, particularly to ladies of quality.

ASHBEL P. FITCH.

IN every sphere of duty to which he has been called Ashbel P. Fitch has shown ability, integrity, and determination. Whether as a legal practitioner, Member of Congress, City Controller, or President of a trust company, his course of action is strongly marked by these qualities. He is moreover a sturdy American citizen, not only patriotic, but helpful in his devotion to his country. His sound judgment, keenness of observation, and allegiance to principle have thus far contributed to a very successful career in dealing with public affairs.

As Controller of the City of New York Mr. Fitch was an uncompromising foe of dishonesty, extravagance, and carelessness in the administration of the municipal government. While he was at the head of the finance department he gave his time and his ability without stint to the upbuilding of the city's credit. It was a matter of strict duty with him to see that the city funds were properly applied, according to law, for the benefit of the people. He had the confidence of the community during the four years of his Controllership, beginning Jan. 1, 1894.

Of distinguished Revolutionary ancestry, Ashbel Parmelee Fitch was born in Moores, Clinton County, this State, on Oct. 8, 1848. He came to New York with his parents while quite young, and his rudimentary education was obtained in the common schools here. He was a pupil of Thomas Hunter, now President of Normal College. His father, who was a law partner of Gov. Myron H. Clark, sent him to Europe to finish his studies, and Ashbel spent some years in the Universities of Jena and of Berlin. Upon his return to this country he took a course at the Columbia Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1869. He practiced his profession diligently up to 1884, when his public career practically began.

BRONZE RELIEF ON A MEMORIAL TO DR. ZACHARIAS, AT FREDERICK CITY, MD.
By Augustus Lukeman.

Professionally, as well as in other respects, Mr. Fitch has been a successful and a progressive man. His thorough familiarity with the German language and literature has enabled him to render valuable services to German citizens and institutions of this city. He became counsel for the Germania Bank and the Brewers' Board of Trade, two responsible posts which he has held for a number of years. So loyal was he to his business interests that on two or three occasions he declined to listen to suggestions from his neighbors and friends that he take an active part in political affairs. Once he did enter the public service he applied himself to his duties with a rare degree of conscientiousness.

Mr. Fitch's Congressional career was remarkable for the courage as well as the ability displayed by him. Elected to the House of Representatives as a Republican from the Thirteenth Congressional District of this city in the Fall of 1886, he soon found it necessary, in the vindication of his principles, to part company with his party organization. There was no taint of faithlessness in his conduct, for he was elected by Republicans after the frankest avowal of his opposition to the Republican policy of protection. In 1884 Mr. Fitch declined the Republican nomination for Congress on the ground that he was not in sympathy with the high protection doctrines of the Republican Party. In 1886, however, Gen. Egbert L. Viele was nominated for Congress by the Democrats in Mr. Fitch's district. Gen. Viele was a firm believer in high protection, and when the Republican district leaders asked Mr. Fitch if he would run against Viele, the answer was in the affirmative.

After a spirited campaign, in which both candidates discussed the tariff with more or less freedom, Mr. Fitch was elected over Gen. Viele by a majority of 3,672, and in December, 1887, he took his seat as a member of the Fiftieth Congress. He was placed on some of the most important committees, and he did effective work in the interests of New York City. Besides securing appropriations for the Harlem River Improvement, Mr. Fitch was particularly active in bringing about the repeal of the Federal election laws, which he regarded as interfering with the freedom of election in New York City. At this session of Congress President Cleveland submitted his notable message on the necessity for a reform of the tariff.

Being heartily in sympathy with the principles and views enunciated by President Cleveland, Mr. Fitch was one of three Republicans who refused to be bound by the party caucus, and who voted for the Mills Tariff bill. He made a forcible speech on the floor of the House on May 16, 1888, in advocacy of the Mills bill. He made a special point of urging a reduction of the tariff in the interest of the working people of the City of New York. This speech attracted National attention. It was subsequently issued in pamphlet form, and some hundreds of thousands of copies were circulated by the Reform Club of New York and other organizations. In the two Presidential campaigns which followed successively Mr. Fitch's speech was reprinted in German and English by the Democratic National Committee, and more than 1,000,000 copies were distributed.

Mr. Fitch's independent course with regard to the tariff naturally irritated the Republican leaders in New York as well as elsewhere, and in order that he might not occupy a false position, Mr. Fitch wrote a letter dated Aug. 13, 1888, resigning his position in the Republican District and County Committees and practically severing his connection with the Republican Party. Three thousand of his constituents signed a "round robin" shortly afterward approving his Congressional acts and his position on the tariff. There was a popular demand for his return to Congress, and in October, 1888, he was renominated jointly by Tammany Hall and the County Democracy. James Otis Hoyt was pitted against him by the Republicans, and was defeated, Mr. Fitch's majority being 9,168—more than double his majority on the occasion of his first election.

In the Fifty-first Congress Mr. Fitch was appointed a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and he retained his connection with that committee throughout his Congressional career. He also served as Chairman of the Committee on the National Election Laws and on the Committee on Private Land Claims. During his first term he obtained an appropriation of $75,000 for the Harlem River improvement; in his second term he secured $350,000 more, and in his third term he induced Congress to make a still further appropriation.

Always a sound money man, Mr. Fitch never lost an opportunity of combating the silver theories and arguments as they came up in the House of Representatives from time to time. He took part in several stirring debates on the silver question. He vigorously opposed the McKinley bill, and was a powerful influence in the fight for the international copyright law. In the Fall of 1890 Tammany Hall and the County Democracy again nominated Mr. Fitch for Congress, and he was elected by a majority of 16,448, which was the largest majority given to any candidate for Congress in the United States at that election. His constituents commemorated the event by publicly presenting to their popular Representative a punch bowl, the specimen of American silverwork which received the first prize at the Paris Exposition. Mr. Fitch's fourth election to Congress was as a Tammany candidate from the Fifteenth Congressional District of New York. On that occasion (November, 1892,) he received a majority of 10,977, the largest given to any Congressman in the city at that election.

Mr. Fitch was nominated for Controller of this city by Tammany Hall, and he was elected by a large majority. His independent course while in the Controller's office, however, did not please the dominant powers in Tammany Hall, and they were apparently glad of a pretext to drop him from their list of candidates when they made up their city ticket for the first election in the consolidated city. The pretext of which the Tammany leaders availed themselves was the fact that the Republicans placed Mr. Fitch on their ticket for City Controller without waiting to see what the Democrats were going to do. The Republicans took this action in deference to a very pronounced public sentiment in Mr. Fitch's favor. Chauncey M. Depew, in placing the retiring Controller in nomination on the Republican ticket, said of him:

"Whatever may have been the difference of public expression at to who was the best man to be the first Mayor of Greater New York, there never has been any question in Republican, or Democratic or financial newspapers, but that the best man for the first Controller was Ashbel P. Fitch. Mr. Fitch has five times submitted himself as a candidate for the suffrages of the citizens of this community and never has been beaten. He has received during the discussion of candidates and tickets an unsolicited tribute never before paid to the financial officer of a municipal corporation. The managers of the banks, the trust companies, the savings banks, and the life insurance companies; the men who are intrusted with the deposits of the business community and with the investment and care of the savings of the thrifty workers—both men and women—whether in their party affiliations they be Republicans or Democrats—have unanimously called upon the political parties of this city to unite upon Controller Fitch."

In spite of his personal popularity and the high esteem in which his administration of the Controllership was held by New York business men, Controller Fitch was washed out of office by the Tammany tidal wave. Without a murmur of discontent, Mr. Fitch retired from the department which he had administered so ably and returned to the practice of his profession. The business ability which he had developed, however, was of such a quality that when a number of influential New Yorkers recently organized a new trust company they prevailed upon the ex-Controller to accept the Presidency of it.

Socially, Mr. Fitch is genial and popular. He has a well-stored mind, and is a most engaging conversationist. Although always a very busy man his remarkable ability to dispose of work quickly as well as thoroughly enables him to preserve the demeanor of a man who takes things easily. His normal condition is cheerful, and he dispenses a great deal of cheerfulness as he goes through life.

AMERICA! WHY WAIT?

In statesmen's prose and poet's rhyme,
Petitions for "Alliance" come:
And unctioned with the hope of State,
And cheered by tune and beat of drum,
And peal of bells in frenzied chime:
America! why wait?

The world shall heed the English tongue!
Hands off! ye foes to brother-vow.
The guards are stanch at every gate.
The time were ripe—the time were now.
Kiss! Britain old, Columbia young:
America! why wait?

And Liberty's exhaustless mines
Shall lend the glow of glory's beam—
The prophecy of ceaseless Fate.
Your land shall realize her dream—
Your statesmen read between the lines:
America! why wait?
—From the Poetical Works of Willis Arden.

Posthumous.

From The Richmond Dispatch.

Carp—What do you understand to be meant by the term "posthumous poetry"?

Sharp—It is a term which is latterly used to apply to poetry accepted by magazines which pay on publication.

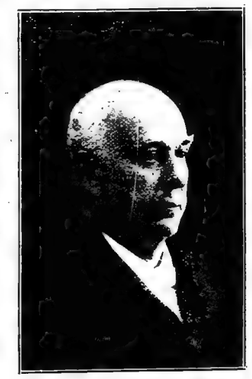

Prof. Edward Orton, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Geology in the Ohio State University.

The New President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

AN AMBITIOUS YOUNG SCULPTOR.

A LITTLE boy born in Richmond, Va., but living in New York, happened by mere chance to look in at a boys' club and reading room and became one of its constant visitors. The philanthropic people who established the place had engaged a sculptor, who fitted up in the rooms a little workshop where he modeled in clay and carved in wood. The boys looked on, fascinated, and were encouraged to try their hand. This was the beginning of sculputre for a young artist who is rapidly making his mark in his profession.

H. Augustus Lukeman was the boy's name; he is a living proof of the wisdom of teaching all young children to use their hands and eyes, just as they teach it on a larger scale at the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, and many other schools in this city, Boston, and Philadelphia. As he grew older he passed through many phases of schooling and work. He studied at the schools of the Cooper Union and the Academy of Design, passed four years at the iron and bronze foundry of John Williams, and was a foreman of sculptors at the World's Fair. He entered the studio of Launt Thompson as a boy, and followed thus the footsteps of the old sculptors and painters who began their careers by preparing clay or rubbing up colors for their masters. At present he is competing for the Reinhart Scholarship, which gives the winner a long term of work and travel in Rome, Greece, and France, with headquarters at the American School in Rome. The subject given out for competition in this scholarship is the meeting between Achilles and his mother, when Achilles has lost his armor along with Patroklos, his friend, and his mother, the sea goddess Thetis having begged of Jupiter new arms for her son, brings them to him fresh from the workshops of Vulcan. This scene is to be modeled in almost complete relief on a scale of half the life. If Mr. Lukeman is successful, he will gain an experience of the Old World such as many a sculptor twenty years his senior might envy. The scholarship, which is called the American Prix de Rome, has been held lately by McNeil, whose imaginative bas-relief "Out of Chaos Comes the Dawn" was recently shown in New York.

Mr. Lukeman is well prepared for his career by the thoroughness and variety of his early training. He was one of the sculptors chosen to supply figures in marble for the new Appellate Court on Madison Square. His ideal statue of Manu, the mythical law-giver of the Hindus, which is reproduced here from the clay, can be regarded as one of several elaborate sketches made while groping his way to the figure for the Appellate Court. This was discarded for some design that seemed more appropriate to the building. Perhaps he found that the raised right arm was too violent and too beckoning a gesture for a statue among many cresting the sky-line of a building, or it may be that the committee of artists who assist the architect with their advice, or perhaps the architect himself, thought the movement too lively for the grave lines of the architecture. Be that as it may, this is not the statue which will stand on the Appellate Court.

A bust of Mrs. Charles Perkins, a daughter of William M. Evarts, shows Mr. Lukeman's power to produce the impression of life and express the distinction in the head of a member of a distinguished family. In the round bronze bas-relief here reproduced we have a portion of a memorial to Dr. Zacharias at Frederick City, Md. The bronze is fixed to a slab of colored marble, carved with a good deal of taste on antique lines to form something like a classic stela. The wings of the kneeling female genius or angel are decorative and handsomely composed, but the relief loses somewhat of its beauty when separated from its marble background. A relief that won some applause at the last exhibition of the National Sculpture Society is the bronze here reproduced of a seated female figure, representing a daughter of Mr. E. A. Caswell; it is in Greenwood Cemetery.

Some years ago Mr. Lukeman thought it well to get the benefit of the art atmosphere of Paris, and went to France with letters for M. Falguière, the sculptor. There he studied in the Beaux Arts, and on his return, after working for D. C. French on various monuments, opened a studio of his own. Equipped as very few in his profession and taught in the rude school of self-help for years before he could obtain orders for statuary, Lukeman has an excellent prospect of reaching distinction.

CHARLES DE KAY.

MANU, THE LAWGIVER,
From a Sketch Model, Heroic Size, by Augustus Lukeman.

PORTRAIT RELIEF PLACED IN GREENWOOD CEMETERY, NEW YORK,
By Augustus Lukeman.

OCEAN GAMBLING.

Not many years ago gambling was carried on to such an extent on board Atlantic liners, says Chambers's Journal, as to call for prohibitive action on the part of the various companies concerned. Card playing, not only in the smoking rooms, but also in private cabins, was indulged in to a simply ruinous extent. Organized gangs of sharpers continually traveled back and forth between New York and Queenstown, and doubtless made a handsome living out of their profession, for profession it was, needing an expert handling of the cards, only to be gained by long and constant practice, a cool head, and quickness of perception in reading character.

In consequence of the concerted action of the companies high gambling apparently disappeared; the only practical results obtained, however, being surface ones, as passengers now, instead of openly throwing gold coins or notes on the table, use only silver or copper coins, these acting simply as counters, representing whatever value the players assume to them at the beginning of the game. "Nap" and "poker" are the two favorite games—the former for the younger men as a rule, the latter for the more seasoned heads; and play still goes on merrily, even though some one lands penniless in New York in consequence.

THE LIGHTHOUSE OF MINOT'S LEDGE.

Three leagues from the shore in Boston Bay,
On a rocky, ragged ledge,
There rises, grim and gaunt and gray,
The Lighthouse of Minot's Ledge;
And the great Atlantic's rolling tide
Breaks over it, foaming high,
As it sends a warning far and wide
O'er sand and sea and sky.

Ere that tower was raised, in the olden days,
Another lighthouse stood,
Propped on the rock upon iron stays;
And the keepers deemed it good.
Both wanderers, they, from a distant strand,
Far over the alien seas:
A fair-haired son of the Fatherland
And a dark-eyed Portuguese.

But there came a day when a storm befell
That baffled human guile,
And all day long the powers of hell
Beat on that doomed pile.
And all day long the folk on the beach
Gazed on the awful sight,
And moaned that no mortal help could reach,
And shuddered to think of night.

Night fell; and the storm raged on apace,
But the lamp was lighted true;
And the winds and the waters ran their race,
As the tide rolled thundering through.
Ah! the shocks were hard and the strain was long,
And the swaying stanchions broke;
But the lamp shone on, now dim, now strong,
For the foam rose up like smoke.

Then the great weird fog-bell, struck by the sea,
Rang out its own death-knell,
And tolled for the souls that escaped and were free,
When their faithless dwelling fell.
Then the lamp went out in that awful rout,
And the bell tolled on through the night;
One corpse was washed on the shore at morn,
One never came to light.

Their alien names are forgotten quite
By an English-speaking race,
But the fame of their gallant watch that night
Still clings to their ancient place;
And they talk in the great strong tower on the strand,
When the storm-wind rides on the seas,
Of that fair-haired son of the Fatherland
And the dark-eyed Portuguese.

—S. CONSTANCE ISABELLE BRIGGS in Chambers's Magazine.

THE ALERT LITTLE CHIPMUNK.

An acquaintance surprised me the other day, says a writer in Lippincott's, by the question, "What is a chipmunk—how does he differ from a squirrel?" I thought everybody knew this gay sprite of the roadsides. He is a true squirrel, about the size of the common red one, and of the same reddish tone, which, like the brother of the trees, is much brighter in Winter than in Summer, when the long, warm, handsome fur, suitable for cold weather and the nuptial time, is replaced by a warm-weather suit of a cooler, shorter, and paler sort. His distinguishing marks are two white stripes along the side of the back from the fore-shoulder to the root of the tail, each bordered by a black line, making him the prettiest of our lesser quadrupeds, and giving to him, as with erect ears and trailing, bushy tail he scuds along the fence or scampers in and out of a brush-pile—for he is a true ground-squirrel, rarely going even upon the trunk of a tree—an air of dandy pride and alertness that is most engaging. In the Far West there are four-lined and checkered ones.

Our chipmunk is the familiar of the old stone wall, and where in some parts of the country these are disappearing, the chipmunk is disappearing too, while many a skunk and woodchuck also find themselves dispossessed.

Portrait Bust of Mrs. E. C. Perkins, Daughter of William M. Evarts.
By Augustus Lukeman.

IN A GYPSY CAMP.

"NEPPERHAN WAYS" lies in the valley west of the high hill that is the pride of Yonkers. A countryside of cottage, meadow, and winding road, it might well be a spot in some English upland did not a modern villa or two obtrude with their new paint and carpenterlike architecture. However, the ambitious builder who suggests that every one shall "own his own home" has not spoiled quite all of Nepperhan. He has left, for one thing, in all its perfection, a tiny dell, just below the roadside, thicketed with fine old trees, and here it was that Plato, a real gypsy king, the seventh son of a seventh daughter, was dwelling with his own seven daughters.

No theatric, grim, and grimy imposter this old man, with his tightly knotted blue and white neckerchief, his battered hat, his rough, worn suit of clothes. Surliness marked every line of his gruff old face, picturing forth the reserve of the "Rommany" when a "gorgio" stands before him. It was not that old Plato talked the "Roman," the gypsy tongue. Much better English than one ordinarily hears from an uneducated man, indeed, came from his lips the rare moments he opened them. But his face showed the gypsy blood; the delicious, barbaric, and gorgeous costuming of the younger women of the camp showed it. Here was a page of George Borrow come to light again, changed, of course, Americanized, shorn of many of its features. But yet George Borrow's people, if but in a measure! Jasper, Ursula, Mrs. Petulengro, and the "rye." From old recesses of the memory the song came stealing:

The Rommany chi
And the Rommany chal
Shall jaw tesauler
To drab the bawlor
And dook the gry
Of the farming rye.

That is to say, the Rommany youth and the Rommany girl shall go to-morrow to poison the sty and lead off by bewitchment the farmer's horse. And again:

Here the Gypsy Gemman see,
With his Roman jib and his
rome and dree,
Rome and dree, rum and dry,
Rally round the Rommany rye.

"Babble, the Egyptian," too, who befooled the "Little Minister," and "Aylwyn," with Sinfi and that romance of gypsydom, added their memories. Invitingly the "dingle" spread out, with its tents, its gay wagons, its groups of strange folks. What if some of the gypsy charm had vanished by rubbing against the hard and prosaic corners of American country life! What if the dialect, as was probable, had gone! A moment later the man who had anxiously approached, with Rommany in his thoughts, was off the high road and half way down the slope, asking his fortune of a gypsy, her hands just out of a washing tub that stood upon the grass.

Swarthy and yet not unpleasing of face and figure was this, the fourth daughter of the seven. Curls of a raven blackness clustered about her head. There was something of the peasant woman of Austro-Hungary about her looks, an accent that was Hungarian (it seemed) about her tones. Into the shadow of her tent she drew the inquisitive man. Here was gypsydom to the life. Boxes set around the tent's edge inside displayed on corners of white cloth toilet articles, dishes and glassware, provisions, picturesquely heaped together. A baby in a red dress in a high "baby cart," slept peacefully, a length of mosquito netting thrown over him. At one side was a mass of bedding and pillows, the brilliant red of their covering conspicuous through their adornment of coarse linen lace.

The surroundings, the quaintness of the tone in which the seeress delivers her prophecies, are what give a gypsy fortune its charm. The phrases of this young gypsy matron slipped somewhat too glibly over the tongue; they were almost too parrotlike. It was the same old fortune people like so much to hear—of speedy prosperity, of a certain date that must be guarded against, of four wishes, of men for whom a care must be had. Only odd little sayings marked its delivery, curious movements. A phrase that was uttered a dozen times or more ran something like this: "Don't be insulted, don't be offended at what the gypsy says. Mustn't mind my asking you."

Quaint foreign mannerisms accompanied every uttered word. The climax was reached when it came to the incantation for the fulfillment of the wishes. Into the palm of the hand she held—the left hand—she directed that a few coins be poured. Still holding this hand, she muttered, pointing to the north, south, east, and west of the palm, gypsy word after gypsy word. Curious, unusual, the brain of the man who heard them retains no distinct memory of what they were. He recalls only a softly modulated jargon, a survival, doubtless, of some ancient phrases of gypsy rite.

Perhaps it was the scene itself, the very stage setting, that gave so much of romance that morning to this gypsy camp and these gypsies. A sky of filmy gray, now and then clearing into a blue, then sinking back into gray once more, hung over all. The camp was framed thickly with trees, rarely beautiful in their foliage. To the back a high hill climbed, green carpeted, with many a tree here and there. This was the background for the tents of grayish white, the innumerable wagons. Rather in front of each tent than within it was the "home," for here on the bare ground stood the cooking stove of each household, a tiny affair, fit to be packed away readily into wagons, its chimney frequently steadied by a pole. In the face of this modern, genuinely American improvement of gypsydom, no stove lacking even its little oven, the gypsy pot hung over a gypsy blaze had, of course, vanished.

By the side of these stoves each household washed its dishes, the matrons squatting by the tent flaps. When dish washing time came, each husband and father, the sons-in-law of old Plato Bucklin, would arouse themselves from their postures of ease, (the gypsy "chi" of past and present living by his wits, not by his muscles,)

"AUNT BETSY," THE GYPSY "QUEEN" AND HER KITCHEN.

AN HEIR PRESUMPTIVE TO THE GYPSY THRONE.

and sally forth with the water pail, sometimes with even two pails. The food for each and every tented ménage was drawn as needed from nooks and crannies under the canvas, from behind boxes, from—it cannot be told where. Right merrily, heedless of what might come to-morrow, were these gypsies living, traditionally, as thorough-paced gypsies should. Though the sun beat upon the gray-white walls of that camp, there was not the sign of an ice chest or a solitary bit of ice within its bounds.

It was not poverty or shiftlessness, nor was there dirt, as dirt is known in the slums. The camp even rioted in a certain luxuriousness. A gypsy mother, another of the seven daughters, returning from a journey to Yonkers, brought with her many parcels, one containing large sections of pie for her plump and good-natured offspring. The pie was promptly distributed, and the small tanned faces gleamed with appreciation.

Here, there, everywhere in the "dingle," nevertheless, all else faded into insignificance before the slow-moving figure of the "gypsy king." Advisedly he has this name, and an absolute monarchy is that of old Plato Bucklin. Eleven years—and some of his "subjects" sixty fourteen—he has been roaming over the country, leading the real old-time gypsy life. As time has gone on, daughter following daughter has married, some to the "hired men," others to outsiders, until four out of the seven have been "united" by gypsy rites, all, however, remaining in the clan, inducing such of their husbands as came from outside to become gypsies in fact.

Nearly forty, all told, children in arms at the one end, Father Plato, the "old man," and "Aunt Betsy," his wife, at the other, now make up this band of wanderers that started in England years ago, sprung from gypsy stock, and has journbyed all through the East, from Maine to Georgia, inland as far as Ohio. Save for the sons-in-law, who have become the best, (i. e., the most indolent, of gypsies,) and the "hired men," all are descendants of the silent old man who knows so well how to rule.

The picture here of the "gypsy king," seated in his wagon, shows him to be a character of characters. His dress is prosaic, except for the neckerchief, yet in other regards it is a quaint, unusual figure. Vividly he steps from out of the pages of George Borrow. Under his old hat there is a wisp of white whisker on either side. The skin of the face is like creased and darkened parchment, the result of wind and sun. It is the face of a man who despises all besides himself, who wants nothing else than his little world, a Rommany, genuine, and brought down through the years.

The "gorgio"—he who does not happen to be a gypsy—finds his opportunities of conversation limited with old Plato. The younger of these American Rommany will talk, they will lazily tell of their deeds at horse trading, their only work. But Plato has few remarks to make. A sage of the dell, he ruminates hour after hour, chewing on a straw, watching his womenkind at work, and making clothespins, or, as the gypsies call them, "clothes pegs."

Since the gypsy of to-day, outside of his native commons at least, no longer makes a point of stealing and poisoning, as some of the guild did, with astute cleverness in the old days, many an odd and end of work that will bring in a few cents of profit is taken up by these fascinating people. Old Plato has chosen the "clothes peg" industry. He makes these with surprising neatness and skill, and sells them incredibly cheap. Whittled out of soft wood, they have a band of tin two-thirds of the way up their length, and they will not break. Plato sells them for 5 cents a dozen, each two dozen neatly strung out on a strip of wood, and Sampson, one of his sons-in-law, is authority for the statement that the old man frequently makes two gross a day. A grain of salt is needed here.

The camp's other employments are the horse trading, the only occupation of the men, besides caring casually for the wagons, and (for the women) housekeeping, washing, fortune telling, lacemaking, basketmaking, and the hieing forth to sell baskets and lace along the roadside and in the suburbs of the nearest city. A penny here and a penny there, with a great family community working in genuine co-operation, means in all a snug little sum continually, providing with ease "all the comforts of (gypsy) home." Horse trading is not an exhausting task, as the farmers are generally only too willing to "swap," with a consideration now, and for a something to boot then, as the case may be. The gyp-

A LITTLE LABOR TO WHILE AWAY THE TIME.

THE HOME OF THE "KING" OF A GYPSY BAND.
The "King" at His Cooking Stove.

sies, whatever else any one may say of them, are shrewd traders, and the bargains they make are invariably excellent ones—for themselves.

Money comes in as the result of this horse trading, and the stock of horses, thirty to forty being the average number carried, is kept on the same plane. At times a burly farmer or some crabbed country resident will come back to the camp, bitterly inveighing against the horse that has passed from gypsy hands into his own. It is then the gypsy's powers of cajolement are seen at their best. Eventually the farmer is sent away perfectly satisfied, or at least grumblingly silent, talked to a standstill by his gypsy friend, perhaps allowed to replace the horse he has taken a dislike to by another—probably a worse one—on a deal even more unfavorable to himself. Farmers and others do not usually come back after trading with gypsy folks, however, for he who trades with a gypsy "chi" knows beforehand the chances he must run.

When no horse deal is on the cards the masculine gypsy lazes luxuriously. No man of fashion ever had the art of doing nothing more comfortably. Hours flit by, the sun hangs high in the heavens, and Plato's sons-in-law are in the delights of the dolce far niente they have been enjoying all the morning. One of the photographs taken by the writer in this gypsy camp shows one of these young men perched on the shafts of an empty wagon. An uncomfortable position it would seem, but the young gypsy never moved an inch for three hours. Nor did he even turn his paper. He simply sat placidly there, occupied in no manner or shape whatever. And his male relatives were little better. They wandered at times aimlessly over the camp, here perhaps on a short job of painting wagons, now sawing a little wood. But for the greater part their employment was simply watching their womenkind work.

The women in gypsy land, if this camp may be taken as a fair example—and undoubtedly it may—have no such easy days. Any way it is looked at theirs is a life of toil. It is not hard, unremitting toil; there are lights ome pleasures scattered through every day, but the gypsy woman must work. She is the mainspring of the camp's fortunes. It is she that attracts visitors, that sells the gypsy wares, that cooks, washes, and irons. Like their fathers, the boys stroll aimlessly about, but the little girls from their earliest years must fetch and tend, mind the babies, and become generally useful from a gypsy point of view.

Womenkind in this camp were led by "Aunt Betsy," grandmother and mother, old Plato's wife—Mrs. Bucklin by courtesy, but in reality the gypsy queen. She, too, was a traditional gypsy, though of her ancestry she would not speak. But gypsyhood was apparent in her plaited, rough black hair, her roughened olive skin, and her barbaric costume. A woman of close to seventy, the nomadic life had made her spry and flexible far beyond her years. She moved briskly over the camp, her cooking stove, merrily at work, was the centre of the clan's life, and, as she sat cross-legged before a pan rinsing and drying plates, cups, and saucers, she made altogether an impressive and curious figure.

Any one more in actual keeping with the landscape of this dingle it would have been hard to find. One single loop of gold dangled from one ear. Her coarse hair was touched only by a piece of red stuff in lieu of a ribbon. About her neck was a brilliant red kerchief. A cotton skirt and waist and a great apron completed her garbing. Under a tent near by sat another of the seven daughters, a massive bunch of fatness, crouched in comfort upon the tent's floor. She alone among the women was idle this livelong day. From the depths of her sleepy eyes, encased in ridges of fat, she looked out upon the camp, never rising, lifting her voice on occasions in vociferous slang. Yet somehow she remained the gypsy before all.

The younger daughters—and the statement is made veraciously, without a word of exaggeration—were such Southern beauties that it was hard to imagine them the English girls that they really were. 'Gypsydom seems to have no country; the types, whenever one meets them, are unvaried. These girls had the rich, full olive of Europe's south, a cast of feature that was markedly un-British, that tended mightily toward the Hungarian. And their array was gorgeous. First seen as they were starting out in two wagon loads, laden down with baskets and lace to sell—the baskets at 25 cents apiece, the linen lace at 50 cents a yard, they presented brilliant spectacles. Enormous red hats, flowered in red, sat on their black hair, their waists were of the gayest red cotton, made with many a furbelow, huge of sleeve, flamboyant, altogether stunning. They would have "carried the act" on any variety stage here, surprising figures against the green of the camps. A spectacle of drama on the dusty road, they dazed the eyes and bewildered the senses.

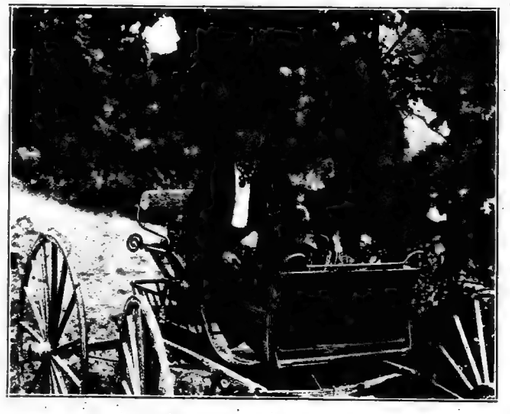

PLATO, THE GYPSY "KING."

Plato, it was evident, knew a thing or two. It was these gorgeously arrayed daughters that he sent out to scour town and country by day, to advertise the nearbyness of his camp. No better avant courlers could have been selected. These were the brilliant butterflies of gypsydom, animated posters of the "old man's" encampment. One could imagine how in country and in town they wheedled and cajoled, how quarters and half dollars were drawn from the pockets of yokel and town boy, country maid, and town matron. The red about them was dazzling and fairly dramatic.

The romance of these was added to by their hair. In camp these locks were oftener than otherwise let fall. A mane of manes dropped well below the waist. It was always black, but a black that had many a light and color in it, a black full of charm. Dainty and graceful, too, were the movements of these girls. Their features were coarse, but it was the coarseness of vigor and freedom, not the artificial coarseness of the slums, but the lack of "drawing-room refinement," the vogue of the high road, the dell, and the forest.

All the colors of the rainbow adorned the gypsy wagons. If the gypsy daughters were gay they were, perforce, compelled to take second place to these. A circus chariot is hardly a circumstance to a genuine gypsy coach in commission. A gypsy tale related in the camp says that it costs very nearly $100 to paint one of these brilliant, many-tinted vehicles. Again, a grain of salt. But certainly with its many panels, the pictures on its sides, the narrow strips of its interior each a different color, the cost cannot be in any way light nor the bills moderate.

A gypsy wagon is a second home of the tribe. Each holds not only the household goods of each tented family, but provides sleeping accommodation. They are close quarters, but comfortable. The back of each wagon is a bed, the front end a sofa, dressing table, parlor combined. Pillows, mats, dry goods, more things than can well be imagined, crowd this front end. Like the exterior of the wagon itself, the inner fittings are of barbaric colors, not a tint or a tone of the spectrum or its graduations being omitted. The result is an indescribable wonder, a hodge-podge of all that is curious, a combination unique and suggesting nothing, reminding of nothing besides itself.

Unfettered, left to their own happy devices, the children of the camp, children of the children of the gypsy King roved. Dogs of all breeds and all conditions of life trotted from tent to tent. In a neighboring field, rented while the camp was pitched here, the horses of the tribe nibbled at the fresh grass. Children, horses, and dogs alike drank in the happy hours of primeval simplicity. Gypsyland for them meant much. Healthy, sturdy specimens of humanity and beasthood, they were the foundation stones of old Plato's migratory kingdom.

CROMWELL CHILDE.

The Money Question.

From The Chicago News.

Some men can make a little money go a long way. A mechanic recently drew a copper cent out into 5,700 feet of wire.

THE GYPSY WOMEN ARE WORKERS.

A GYPSY'S RUSTIC SEAT IN THE WOODS.

THE DRAMA

Toole as Paul Pry.

MLLE. JEANNE DORTZAL is a young actress who will make her début at the Vaudeville Theatre, in Paris, next year. She has just been awarded the first prize in the beauty competition organized at the Olympia Theatre, in Paris, by the staff of the Gil Blas. She was born in 1878 at Nemours, in Algeria. An Arab sheik fell in love with her when she was quite young, and because her parents opposed the match the sheik got himself killed in a duel with the father of a French naval officer. Mlle. Jeanne Dortzal was greatly upset, for she was passionately attached to the sheik. She wanted to go on the stage, but her father refused his permission. She and her mother then left the paternal roof and came to Paris. The father was struck down with paralysis on hearing of his daughter's departure, and died of grief. Mlle. Jeanne studied at the Conservatoire and also with M. Guillemot of the Odéon. She has already figured as the heroine of a novel, "L'Heure Bleue," by M. Pierre Guedy, which is illustrated with photographs of Mlle. Jeanne in varied postures.

The second prize was awarded to Miss Elise de Vere, an English girl of twenty, a "chanteuse excentrique," who has appeared with success in Berlin, Vienna, Paris, &c.

R. S.

Toole as Paul Pry.

Since John Lawrence Toole's practical retirement from the stage, "Paul Pry" has passed into disuse. His personal humor and popularity kept Poole's old play in the London bills long after its prime. In this country "Paul Pry" has not been acted in the memory of the present generation of playgoers. Burton, Warren, Davidge, John S. Clarke, and John Owens were all esteemed in the rôle by our fathers and grandfathers. The original actor of Pry, the busybody and eavesdropper, was the famous Liston, who took part in the first performance of Poole's play in 1825. The costume and "make-up," including the topknot, eyeglasses, beaver hat, umbrella, and trousers stuffed in the boot tops, was hit upon more by accident than design. But all the Paul Prys of stage history have clung to them.

Bernhardt's Hamlet Again.

No apology is needed for recurring to the subject of Sarah Bernhardt's portrayal of Hamlet. It is the all-dominating topic in theatricals just now. Even Irving's Robespierre and the naughtiness of "The Gay Lord Quex" have given place to it in London theatrical talk. In the Paris theatres nothing of like interest has been seen since Coquelin produced "Cyrano de Bergerac." The picture herewith given shows the Prince of Denmark in his first scene with Polonius:

"What do you read, my lord?"

"Words, words, words."

Hamlet throws himself nonchalantly upon a couch and assumes an attitude of careless indifference which, Mme. Bernhardt's sterner critics declare, is not like a Prince.

Shakespeare as a Soldier.

A new charge has been made against Shakespeare. He has been proved a lawyer, a physician, a Greek scholar, and lots of other things. Now Mr. George C. Miln, whom we remember here both as preacher and actor, declares that the poet was also a soldier. Before the Shakespeare Society, in London, Mr. Miln advanced this new theory. There was a gap in Shakespeare's biography (said the lecturer) between 1585 and 1589 which no one had successfully filled. At that very time the Earl of Leicester, to whose "company of players" Shakespeare belonged, was absent on a military expedition in the Low Countries. It was not unlikely that the poet accompanied him and there witnessed and participated in war.

An Aged Critic's Memories.

Dr. J. E. Neild, described as the oldest dramatic critic in Australia, has published in Melbourne a book of reminiscences. Born in Yorkshire seventy-five years ago, and educated at University College, London, Dr. Neild has successfully combined medicine and journalism in Melbourne. He gravely asserts that he has seen a hundred Hamlets. He awards the palm to that of Walter Montgomery, who mysteriously shot himself in London two days after his marriage. The finest Othello was, the veteran thinks, G. V. Brooke, who went down in the wreck of the steamship London.

Another Play by Aubrey Boucicault.

"A King and a Fool" is the title of another new play by Aubrey Boucicault, whose "Court Scandal" has been successful in London, and will be acted here next season. Like its predecessor, this is a dramatization of the elder Dumas. Chicot, the misshapen jester, is its central personage. Chicot's boy, as well as Chicot's wife, is torn from him and is taken to Gascony, (from which soil the Chicots sprung.) He is brought back to Court at twenty, and is sent on a genealogical mission to the Pope. Chicot, believing the envoy to be Mayenne, the object of his hatred and the seducer of his wife, relentlessly pursues the youth, and is about to dispatch him in the last act, when the fact that he is his own son is revealed to him.

SARAH BERNHARDT AS HAMLET.
Act II.—Scene 2.

DENSE IGNORANCE.

It is almost impossible to imagine an ignorance so dense as that said to be possessed by the average French conscript from the provinces. Did it not exist, however, his comrade from the city, who writes about garrison life would hardly have told about it. One day a fiery Adjutant questioned Jacques, the provincial: "Come!" he said, "you are a Frenchman—a soldier; do you know why you are here instead of working in the fields? I ask you why you are here—a soldier? You give no answer. Have you never heard of the Germans?" "No, my Adjutant." "You have never heard of the Germans? What is Germany?" "I don't know." "Are you a Frenchman or a German?" "I don't know." "This is wonderful! Where were you born?". "At Vaucouleurs, my Adjutant." "At Vaucouleurs, and not a patriot! Did no one ever tell you of the invasion?" "No, my Adjutant." The clerks in the registration offices in many American cities relate wonderful tales of the ignorance of would-be American citizens, still it is doubtful whether any one of them has had to deal with a Jacques de Vaucouleurs.

MLLE. JEANNE DORTZAL,
Who Won First Prize in the Paris Beauty Competition.

ELISE DE VERE,
Who Won Second Prize in the Paris Beauty Competition.

JULY

The MUSICAL GAMES of ANTIQUITY.

WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES BY

J. F. ROWBOTHAM, M. A.
Author of "The History of Music."

WE have changed for the worse in modern times, since we have abolished or rather suffered to languish into oblivion those interesting and excellent pastimes of antiquity which were known as "musical games." At the present hour, if we search through the whole hemisphere of innocent pleasure, we shall look in vain for anything approaching them in character or in designation, excepting always the rustic and time-honored sport of the "musical chairs," which belongs too much to the nursery to be allowed to count.

The world has become considerably the poorer by this dropping out of a delightful and artistic species of recreation, which is but ill-replaced by the bagatelle cue, the card table, and the game of Halma.

The most popular musical game of antiquity was that known as "The Cottabos." Its origin is very difficult to trace; also from what country it was primarily derived. But in Greece in the early classical times it was already very popular, and became more and more so as the luxury of cities advanced and wealth brought leisure to the citizens.

In many parts of the Greek world, but more especially in Sicily, where magnificence and expense reached their height in the great cities of Tarentum and Crotona, buildings used to be erected like English racquet courts and fives' courts, and of about the same size as the former, for the express purpose of playing this musical game, although it was also played in private houses as well. All day long the game proceeded, being taken up by various parties of players, who succeeded one another in their tenancy of the court, which was constructed as follows:

The arena was a broad open space, exactly like a racquet court, but toward one end, and in the centre toward that end, was fixed a large marble basin full of water. Floating in this marble basin was a small vase or basin of metal, often silver, and sometimes of the best bronze. At so many paces away from the marble basin a chalk line was drawn on the floor, and the players when they commenced to compete, toed it. A band of flute players stood by awaiting the signal to begin.

When this signal was given, the flutes struck up, and the players, seizing cups and dipping them into a large vase containing wine, stepped forward one by one to the chalk line with the intention of throwing the wine through the air into the metal basin afloat on the water. This was a great feat to accomplish successfully. An unskillful thrower would so handle his wine that it would fly out in a broad sheet and be all scattered in the air long before it reached its mark. An unsteady thrower would perhaps hurl the wine, but deposit it in the water instead of in the basin. The crack cottabos player avoided both these faults. "grasped the cup," we are told, "with well-crooked fingers, like a flute player holding his flute," directed his wine through the air in a compact collected cloud, and landed it full in the metal basin, which was the mark he aimed at.

The flutes, which were warbling all the time the players were getting ready, stopped directly a throw was made, and all ears were eagerly intent to listen what sort of a splash the wine made in the basin—for the beauty and music of the splash determined the success of the player.

He whose wine, coming in a firm and swelling cloud, fell with a full sound on the silver, producing a crisp, sharp musical note of fine timbre, was accounted a better player than the thrower whose wine made an uncertain noise, or, being too much shaken out, splashed like falling rain on the metal, giving only the pitter-patter of a drizzle.

Not only was the skill of the thrower concerned in the extraction of a pure musical tone from the metal vase, but the quality of the wine had something to do with it. The Prammian wine was reputed to give a crisper splash than the Chian wine. The wine of Lesbos likewise was said to have more body in its tone than the wines of Thasos. Everything was studied, all arts were enlisted and made use of to achieve a pure and brilliant musical note when the wine fell and send the sound ringing from the silver. And, considering what countless variations of timbre there must have been, and what untold delicacies of modulation in the ring, we may well be surprised that such niceness of ear should have been so common a thing, and that in a game which, in its repute and its associations, was entirely popular so much acoustic acumen could have been exercised.

But the Greeks were a musical nation. They could find music in the trickle of a waterfall, which we pass by unnoticed. The songs of birds so charmed them that all the legends and all the chosen ability of these sylvan singers were invented and conferred by the Greeks. They delighted in hearing a musical voice, and a main part of their education was devoted to acquiring a round and clear delivery. And in the same way they could listen to and detect the discrepancies of the cottabos, which our duller ears would fail to recognize.

Plato, the comic poet, tells us that the popularity of the game was so great that, not content with playing it in courts and in public, "people must needs be always at it in private houses—after dinner, or even before it." In one of his plays he gives us a whole scene of this private cottabos, which perhaps we might do worse than reproduce here.

"All the guests have finished dinner," says the master of the house. "Come, remove the tables, and bring water for them to wash their hands in, and have the floor swept. Then we will have the cottabos."

"Are the girls ready with the flutes?"

"Yes."

"Very well, then, we are just on the point of beginning, and they must come in to accompany us."

"My friend, will you please pour some perfume into the wine while I go and distribute garlands among the guests?"

"I will do just as you want and attend to all your directions."

The master of the house then takes a cup of wine and pours a libation to Bacchus. The scoliuni—which was a sort of short and pithy epigrammatic song—was next sung by some of the company. Then "Everybody is ready," he says, "and the young men are toeing the line. And here is the girl with her flute striking up a Carian song, and another girl will be here in a moment with an Eastern harp to join her."

Now the players have filled their cups, and they begin throwing in turn. And as each throws he pronounces the name of his lady love. "Here's for Glycera!" "This one for Scione!" "This throw for Callistium!" "Here goes for Phanostrara!"

"And how do they manage to throw it so cleverly, and how do they hold it?" asks a novice of a bystander. "Why, you must crook your fingers round the cup, like a flute player holds his fingers round his flute Then pour in a little wine—not much. And then let fly."

"Yes, but how?"

"Why, look here—in this way."

"O Neptune! What a height you throw it."

In private houses this musical game was played for prizes. In Athenaeus's banquet we are told that the prize of one cottabos which he describes consisted of three ribbons, five apples, and nine kisses. And kisses were a very general prize, it seems. For in the comic poet Cratinus a guest coming late to a banquet is made to say: "Hollos! I hear the sound of kissing, so I suppose the conqueror of the cottabos is getting his prize."

Next in celebrity and popularity to the cottabos was the "ball dance," a species of beautiful game which has entirely vanished from human memory. The balls were made of scarlet purple leather and filled with flour or feathers, grass, wool, figseeds, or sand. They were small, and the object of covering them with such a bright color was that they might flash and look bright in the sun, and be easily seen when they were thrown.

The players were generally girls, dressed in the Dorian costume, which can best be reproduced to the fancy by remembering the attire of Diana in the well-known group of her and the stag. Their dress was short, barely reaching to their knees, and their arms were bare, the dress being fastened at the shoulder with gold or silver studs.

They stood at angles—sometimes, however, in two sides—and on the commencement of the music, which was contributed by a lyre player, who sat on a seat near, they began to weave all sorts of fanciful steps in time and measure to the melody.

Then the ball was taken by the leader of the game and thrown to one of the girls, who caught it while she was dancing, if possible while her feet were both off the ground, and almost immediately flung it to another, who received it and dispatched it in a similar manner. This bounding and throwing communicated an aspect of the most airy lightness to the game, equaled only, we imagine, by that common spectacle of the modern ballet, when a dancer whose belt has been previously attached to a wire is caught up aloft as if she were flying. The same feeling of airy grace must have been communicated to the Greek spectators when the girls were at the ball dance—bounding high in the air, catching the flying ball as it fluttered through the sky, and never seeming to touch the earth, except only for a moment, during the whole of the play.

Homer describes the game thus in the "Odyssey," and according to his account the ball was sometimes flung so high in the air that it was almost lost to sight. When it appeared as a speck from cloudland, the player whose turn it was to catch it seemed to rise to meet it, and, taking it, tossed the ball once more to the heavens, so that it soared about like a bird. Alternately with this the players, standing closer, flung the ball from one to the other with such lightning-like rapidity that it made men dizzy to look.

When we consider that during these intricate movements and complicated figures there was a constant stream of music swelling on and never stopping, and that every step taken in the game was to the measure of a musical bar, we must confess how much enhanced would be the beauty of the game for the eyes of onlookers, and how marvelously smooth and symmetrical must have been the actions of every one that played it. "Sometimes," says a Greek author, "they would throw the ball from one to the other at short distances. And then they must use their hands alone. But at longer distances they might use their arms to fling it with, standing easily but firmly in one spot, and arching their bodies in a thousand graceful flexions to catch the bouncing ball."

Nausicaa, one of the heroines of the "Odyssey," danced the ball dance on the seashore at Phaeacia which is the modern Corfu. The shore was yellow, and the bright blue sea, like a sheet of sapphire, surrounded it. Nausicaa was a King's daughter, and she played the game with a golden ball. Those who played with her were her handmaids and attendants. She was a tall girl, exceeding them all in height and beauty and majesty. And her poese in the ball dance were like those of Diana herself, as she treads the heights of Taygetus, hunting the boars and the swift-footed stags.

If we pass now from the games of girls to the festival of the Olympic games, where men contended for the prize of victory, we shall find that even here the favorite pastime of the "Musical Game" insinuated itself, and that the athletes performed one most popular exercise of this character which was in very great favor with all the spectators. This was the Pancratium, as it was called, which was a mixture of boxing and wrestling, every blow being delivered in time to a musical melody, and every grip or throw in the wrestling being responsive to a musical chord.

The blasé sightseers of London have most of them looked with interest on what is called the "Musical Ride" of the military tournament. Infinitely more musical, because the countless gestures of the human body followed the meter, not merely the evolution of a few horses, was the Pancratium of the Olympic games. When it began, we read, the spectators, leaving all other attractions, crowded round to see this, and could never be torn away, with their applause and their fascinated gaze, until the contest was over.

Lucian describes the game thus: "When they have locked hand in hand," he says, "and give blows and take them, the fight floats off into a dance." They menace each other as deadly enemies, yet there can be no hostility in their threats, for their feet are perpetually beating the rhythms, and their ears are open to catch the slightest variation of the music, that they may express the melody by their motion.

Another musical game, and the last we need allude to, among the Greeks, was the Flower Game, which was played very much in the manner in which our country dances are performed. The girls arranged themselves on one side in a long line, the youths and men on the other. The former held flowers—principally roses and violets—in their hands, and thus equipped the two lines of players danced up to one another in time to the music. The youths and men on coming close to the line of their fair vis-à-vis, sang—

Where are my roses? And where are my violets?
And where is my beautiful parsley, too!

In connection with the intrusion of the parsley—most unromantic of herbs in our conception!—among the poetical violets and roses, we must explain that parsley was with the Greeks a very different plant—or perhaps we should say a plant held in very different esteem—from what it is with us. It formed the crown of the conquerors at many of the national games, such as the Olympic and Isthmian. And the young men, in asking the girls for parsley, were in fact requesting them to wreathe crowns of conquest or of favor, and place them upon their heads.

Such were the words, then, with which one side of the players, so to speak, challenged the others. And it was left to the girls to reply:

Here are your roses, and here are your violets;
And here is your beautiful parsley, too.

One of the maidens here handed a flower or a parsley wreath to her lover, with which, well contented, he and the other men retired with dancing steps to the time of the music, while she, overwhelmed with confusion, retired with the maidens.

This approach and retreat was again repeated as often as a girl had anything to give, or as long as a girl was left whose favors, typified by the flowers, were as yet unbestowed on a lover. What shyness! what bashfulness! what timid reluctance, at times blossoming into the most desperate courage, did this game not suggest and evoke! The musical measures of the melody were meanwhile of a most intricate and elaborate nature, so that the most ardent lover, the most timid and bashful maiden, must not forget the steps for all his ardor or her timidity, and must ever remember that this pretense of wooing and making love was not an actuality, but only a musical game

Musical games of a still more extraordinary description meet us somewhat later in history—that is to say, passing from the time of the Greeks and coming to the early Middle Ages. A most grotesque form of the ball dance—utterly ludicrous and with not the vestige of a pretense to anything artistic—was commonly practiced in the cathedrals (!) of the early mediaeval times. On Easter Day, after the long austerities of Lent were over, the cathedral became the scene of a carnival. A large ball was solemnly given to the Dean of the cathedral at the conclusion of service on that festival, and directly the organ struck up the closing voluntary the Dean threw it to the nearest chorister, who at once buzzed it to another, and he to a third; until what with the excitement and the disorder which the game occasioned, the whole church became a scene of confusion and uproar.

Another very favorite musical game of the same epoch was the "Burial of the Alleluia." Odd and profane though this ceremony may seem, it was yet gone through with great gravity and earnestness, and was greatly enjoyed by the onlookers, although generally speaking they were not allowed to participate in the game.

It took place in the churches in the Middle Ages on Septuagesima Sunday. After the blessing all the boys of the choir came down the church, some whipping tops on which the word "Alleluia" was written, others carrying turfs on which the name was cut. Followed by the congregation, they proceeded to the churchyard and buried the tops and turfs with a great deal of grotesque horseplay, which we should deem irreverent, but which in those days was esteemed excellent drollery. And with this odd pendant to our list we close our account of the musical games.

AT THE OPERA.
From the Painting by Carle J. Blenner.

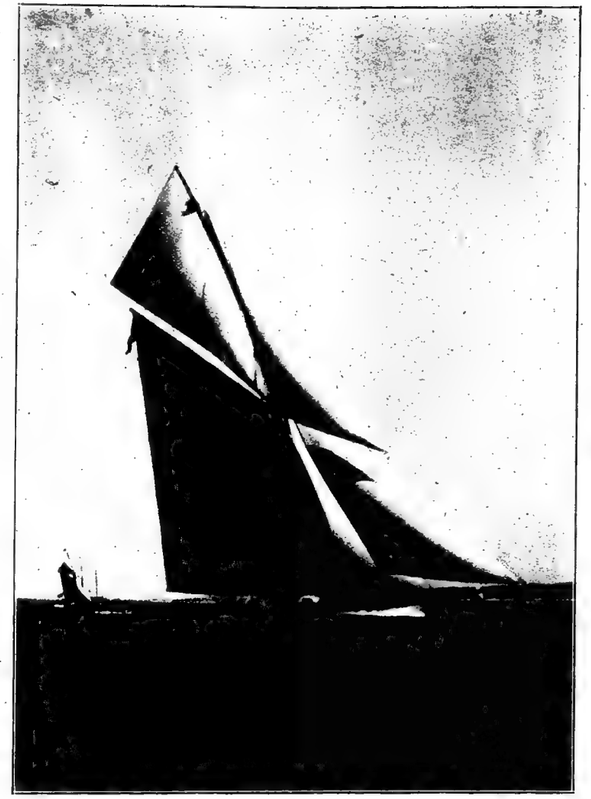

THE COLUMBIA ON THE WIND OFF SANDY HOOK.

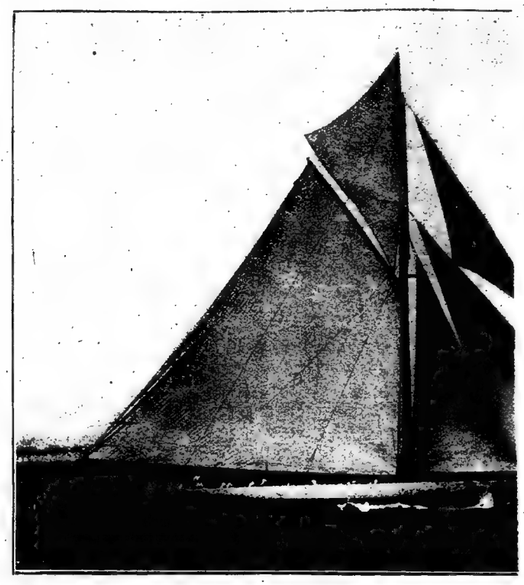

THE DEFENDER WITH HER NEW STEEL MAST.

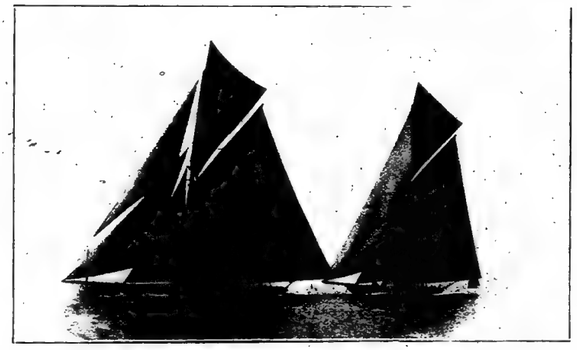

THE START OF THE LARCHMONT RACE—THE DEFENDER LEADING THE COLUMBIA ACROSS THE LINE.

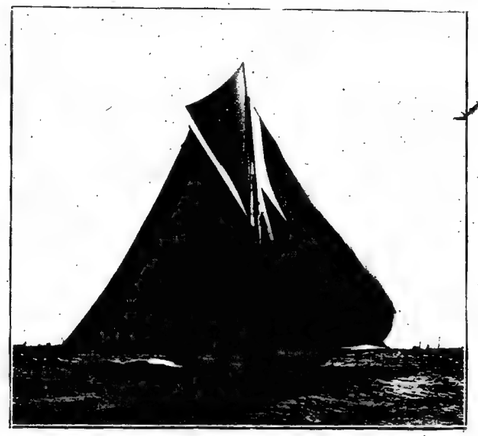

THE COLUMBIA TAKING IN HER SPINNAKER ON THE RUN HOME AT LARCHMONT.

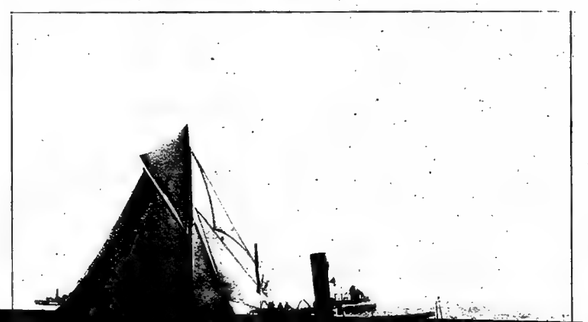

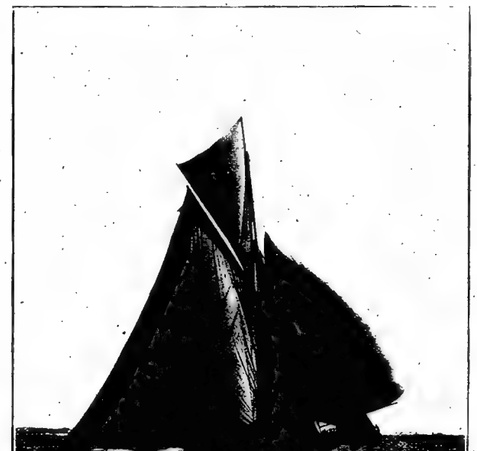

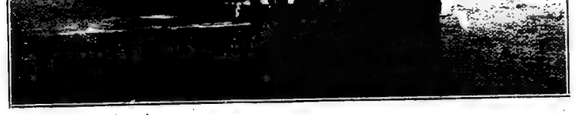

THE COLUMBIA CROSSING THE FINISH LINE AT SANDY HOOK, 3:35 MINUTES IN THE LEAD.

THE DEFENDER SETTING HER SPINNAKER FOR THE RUN HOME AT LARCHMONT.

PICTURES OF THE COLUMBIA AND

1899

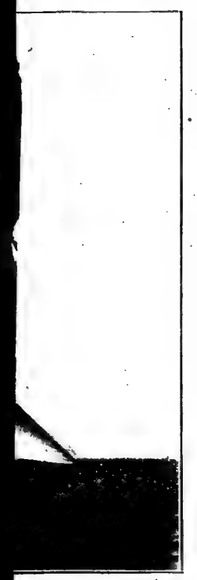

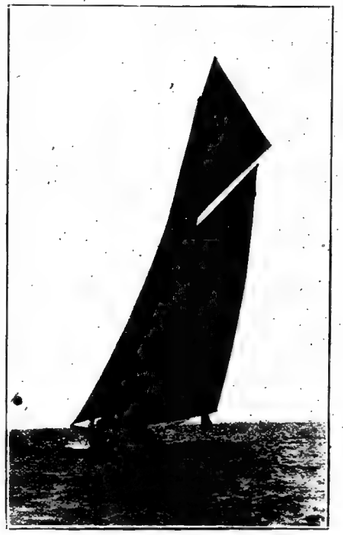

THE DEFENDER AT THE FIRST STAKE BOAT IN THE LARCHMONT RACE.

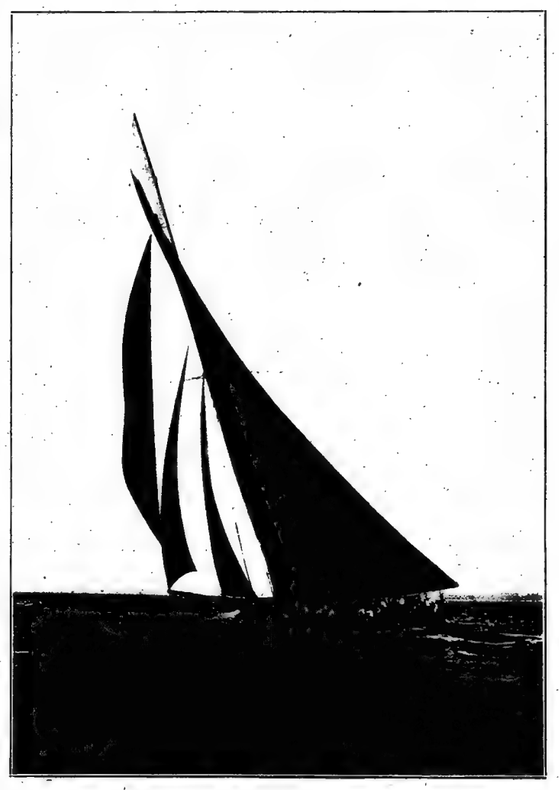

THE COLUMBIA TURNING THE FIRST STAKE IN THE LARCHMONT RACE.

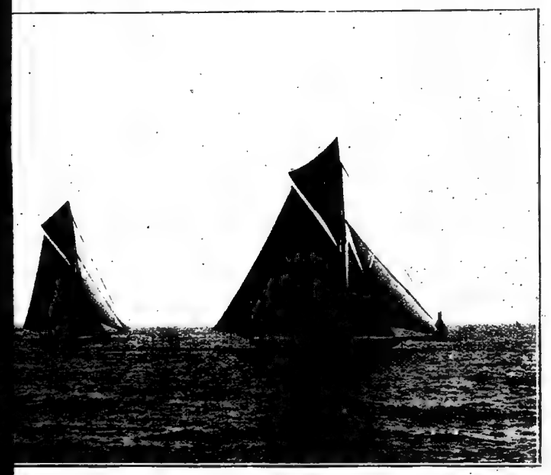

THE START OF THE SANDY HOOK RACE—DEFENDER LEADING COLUMBIA.

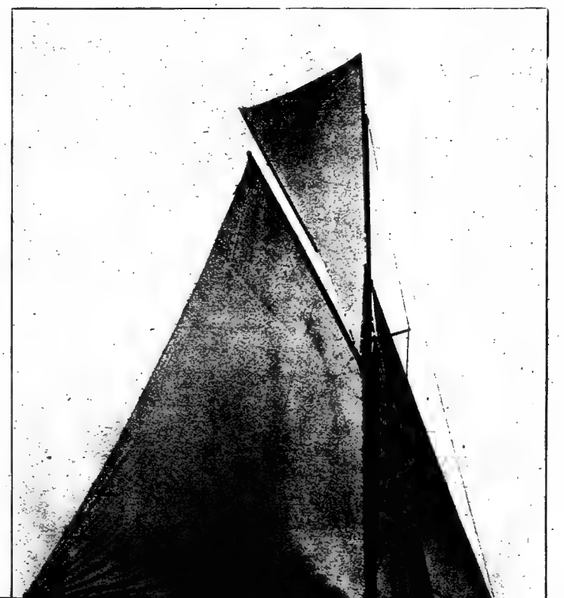

COLUMBIA LEADING THE DEFENDER ON THE SECOND LEG AT SANDY HOOK.

THE COLUMBIA APPROACHING THE STARTING LINE AT SANDY HOOK.

ENDER DURING THE RECENT RACES.

STARS AND THEIR INVESTIGATORS.

DAVID P. TODD, Professor of Astronomy in Amherst College, has written, and Little, Brown & Co. have published, a peculiarly attractive handbook on astronomy that is both popular and instructive. It is called "Stars and Telescopes." The author cites frequently William Thynne Lynn's "Celestial Motions" and gives appropriate credit for the excerpts taken. The work contains many illustrations in half-tone and line drawing, including not only the reproductions of photographs of heavenly bodies but portraits of distinguished and humble astronomers, of the makers of telescopes, together with pictures of the telescopes themselves. In a word, the book covers the story of the study of the material bodies in space from the first records down to the present day. The text is emphasized by about 300 illustrations.

A perusal of the introduction reveals to the layman the enormous amount of material that the author must have absorbed in order to tell about a science which, for all it appeals to the average man, is included pretty much between the yellow paper covers of the almanac. And even the schoolboy, who can name the planets "beginning with the sun," considers the science purely as a fascinating study of stars and their motions. He is made to learn by heart certain figures connected with material and movement; he is taught certain facts concerning the physical composition of this material. But how these figures and facts were obtained he is not informed; while their importance to the dwellers of the planet Earth is usually dismissed with a few general remarks about the tides and navigation.

"Astronomy," writes Prof. Todd, "may be styled a very aristocrat among the sciences; but, while its cosmic conceptions never fail to arouse the broadest general interest, it is an interest that has by no means led to a knowledge of this engrossing science proportionately widespread."

As is intimated above, the general knowledge of astronomy is usually confined to matters of utility. It was so with astrology before it. The ancient mystical science dealt with human destinies; the modern practical science concerns natural phenomena. Until the elder Herschel set up his forty-foot telescope the science was purely one of celestial motions. With the latest and best lenses and with photography it has become a scrutiny of material.

Prof. Todd's first chapter deals with the "Outline History of Astronomical Discovery." He does not enter into a discussion of the extent of knowledge of the science possessed by the Egyptians and Babylonians but first mentions a Greek named Eudoxus, who was born in Cnidus, in Caria, about B. C. 409. "His works have not come down to us; but it is known that one of them was a description of the constellations, which is versified in 'Phainomena' of Aratus of Soli in Cilicia, and is the work quoted by Paul in his speech before the Areopagus at Athens." And so in chronological order are treated the labors and ambitions and achievements of Hipparchus, Ptolemy, Albatenius, Peurbach, Müller, Galileo Galilei, Newton, the Herschels, and a host of others that are to the layman mere names, and of others still unknown, whose discoveries have remained while their names have been comparatively forgotten.

In this brief sketch of a very detailed and, to the amateur, exhaustive work, it has been deemed best not to attempt a further description of the plan of the book, but only to bring prominently forward certain general characteristics in the light of the accompanying illustrations which we are permitted to reproduce. The exact story of scientific endeavor is quite out of the question here. A pen description of the beautiful pictures of celestial bodies is equally impossible. And as to the author's programme of entertainment, a glance at the table of contents will reveal that: Outline of Astronomical Discovery, The Earth, The Moon, The Calendar, The Astronomical Relations of Light, The Sun, Solar Physics, Total Solar Eclipses, The Solar System, The Planets, The Ruddy Planet, Comets, Meteoric Bodies, The Constellations, The Cosmogony, The Fixed Stars, Telescopes and Houses for Them, Table of the Small Planets, and an exhaustive index.

Everybody who has read even casually in astronomy is acquainted with what are called Kepler's Laws. But it is not usually related that Kepler owed the bases upon which his rules rest to the laborious researches of Tycho Brahe. Brahe is perhaps a unique figure among the early modern astronomers. He was born Dec. 14, 1546, at Knudstorp, in Sweden. He studied under private tutors and was educated for the law. At an early age he developed a great desire to learn about the heavenly bodies. At that time astronomy was scarcely a lucrative profession, and an indulgence in it was forbidden the youthful student. In 1562 he was sent by his uncle to Leipsic to study law; but astronomy wholly engrossed his thoughts, and he spent all his pocket money on books on his favorite science. Once he procured a small celestial globe, and, waiting till his tutor went to bed, he examined the constellations and learned their names. In 1571 his uncle, Steno Belle, favored him with a convenient place at his castle of Herritzoad, near Knudstorp, for making observations. In 1574, by royal command, he read some lectures at Copenhagen, and the year following set out on a long journey through Central Europe. At one time Tycho Brahe wished to establish himself at Basel; but Frederick II., unwilling that Denmark should lose the honor of his residence, bestowed upon him for life the Island of Huen, in the Sound, for the erection of an observatory and laboratory, and conferred on him a fee in Norway, a pension of 2,000 crowns out of the Treasury, and the canonry of Roschild, which brought him 1,000 more. It is not generally known that James VI. of Scotland, soon to become James I. of England, visited the astronomer in his retirement at Uranienburg and wrote verses in his praise. On the death of King Frederick the pensions were cut off, and Brahe, unable to meet the expenses of his observatory, was forced to go to Copenhagen. Later he removed to Rostock, met Rudolph II., who was so struck by his individuality that he gave him a magnificent house till he could procure for him one more suited to the requirements of an astronomer. Brahe did not long live to enjoy the fruits of his good fortune. He was buried with imposing ceremonial under the principal church in Prague, where a beautiful monument was erected to his memory.

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THE PARIS OBSERVATORY.

The goal of the ambition of Sir William Herschel seems to have been a knowledge of the construction of the heavens. He undauntedly essayed a tedious series of "gauges," of counts, of the stars visible in different parts of the sky in the field of his twenty-foot reflector. "Twice the breadth of the field reached across the moon's diameter; and the field itself contained about 1-830,000 part of the area of the whole celestial sphere. Herschel actually counted therein nearly 3,500 such fields, and the number therein ranged all the way from 0 to nearly 600. These gauges were distributed all around the sky, along a galactic meridian inclined about thirty-five degrees to the celestial equator, Sir John Herschel continuing his father's work at the Cape of Good Hope." * * * It was thus that the fixed stars and masses of nebulae that make what is commonly called the Milky Way were located.

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FORTY-INCH TELESCOPE OF THE YERKES OBSERVATORY.

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THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.

"Stretching across the sky in clear nights is seen a band or zone of luminous matter, which was a great enigma to the ancients, and received the name of the Galaxy, or Milky Way. As soon as Galileo applied his telescope to the heavens, he saw that this appearance is produced by millions of stars apparently scattered like dust along the black ground of the sky. Analogy led many to suppose that the nebulae or smaller patches of luminous matter brought into view by telescopes are also masses of stars, resembling on account of their greater distances, portions of the Milky Way as seen by the naked eye—and, indeed, many of these were resolved into stars by more powerful telescopes; but it is now known, from modern observations with the spectroscope, that many of the nebulae are wholly or in part irresolvable. The improbability of the older view had been shown by Sir John Herschel's observations of those remarkable celestial objects in the southern hemisphere which, from having been first noticed by Magellan in the earliest voyage made to the Pacific Ocean, are called the Magellanic clouds. * * * The labors of the two Herschels greatly increased the number of known nebulae, and many more have been discovered since their time. About 10,000 are now catalogued, and their distribution over the celestial vault—by no means uniform—manifests a marked tendency to avoid the zone of the Milky Way, and to aggregate north and south of it, near the poles of the galactic circle. This is additional proof that the nebulae are connected with the general system of the stars, and do not form other systems, as was formerly thought, at immense distances beyond it. Sir John Herschel noticed that one-third of the nebulae catalogued by him, chiefly from his father's and his own observations, are congregated in a portion of the heavens occupying about one-eighth of the celestial sphere, extending from Ursa Major in the north to Virgo in the south. If the irresolvable nebulae are not placed at distances from us immensely greater than are those that have been resolved into clusters of stars, what is the alternative? Simply that the irresolvability of the former arises, not from the greater distance of the stars comprising them, but from their actually smaller size, which prevents their being seen separate, even under the highest telescopic power."

The attribute that the author pays astronomy as "the very aristocrat among the sciences," is not without reason. Unlike surgery, physics, and chemistry, it is a clean science, while M. Flammarion, in his fascinating books, shows to what extent it kindles the imagination and invites romance. The eye must be true, the fingers that guide the lenses must be steady, there is much figuring to be done, and conclusions to be drawn that rest on quick apprehension quite as often as on mathematical calculations. It is not singular that among the ranks of astronomers are to be found many women who have achieved signal successes in their favorite science. Among the women of America who have thus become known to the world through their tireless researches or startling discoveries, is Maria Mitchell, who at Nantucket, Oct. 1, 1847, discovered a comet of one apparition only. Mme. Rümker also discovered it independently at Hamburg ten days later. A recent discussion of its motion, by Miss Margaretta Palmer of the Yale Observatory, assigns to it a hyperbolic orbit. To Miss Mitchell was awarded a gold medal by Christian VIII. of Denmark for her achievement. The names of women are principally associated with the discovery and rediscovery of comets, and Prof. Todd, in his chapter devoted to these strange periodical visitors to our

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Alvan Graham Clark.

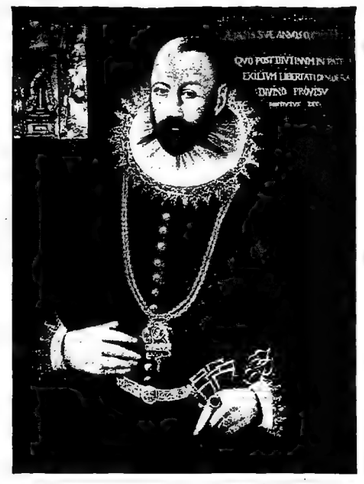

From "Stars and Telescopes."
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Tycho Brahe.

celestial sphere, gives all the known data concerning them.

What are the tools of the astronomer? These are innumerable. A description of only a few, without full explanations, which the limitations actually forbid, would simply confuse one. But without dwelling upon the delicate instruments which are in use to-day, a few words may be of interest concerning the great fundamental instrument of all celestial investigation, the telescope. This is a subject that should particularly appeal to Americans, for in Cambridge, Mass., are made the largest and finest lenses in the world. There the Clarks for several generations manufactured the astronomical tools which have caused them to be known all over the world. Every schoolboy knows that Galileo was the first man to apply the telescope to the higher purpose of astronomical observation. Before his day, not only were no bodies attendant upon the planets known, save our moon, but many of the planets were themselves unknown; nor was it possible to ascertain the dimensions of those that were known. Galileo, in using the principle of optics, was rewarded by the supreme discovery of the satellites of Jupiter. Since then nothing new has been found out concerning this principle, and yet its improved applications have revolutionized astronomical research. Foremost among the names of those whose labor and inventive genius have been invaluable auxiliaries to the student astronomer is that of Alvan Clark. Writes Prof. Todd:

"Of all makers of telescopes, Alvan Clark attained the greatest celebrity. A portrait painter in Boston in 1844, accident drew his attention to the construction of a small reflector, the success of which led to his making refractors. Two years later he was established in the business of telescope construction with his two sons, Alvan Graham and George Bassett. Clark's first refractors were introduced to astronomers by Dawes, who purchased five of them and subjected them to the most critical tests. Above the aperture of six inches, the Clarks made in all about seventy-five objectives, with mountings for the most of them. Their objectives are optically more perfect than the atmosphere in which they can generally be used, bearing a hundred diameters of magnifying power for each inch of aperture, and separating the components of close double stars up to the limit set by Dawes's empiric formula.

"Clark telescopes have not only a world-wide fame but a world-wide distribution. Between 1860 and 1892 the Clarks were five times called upon to construct 'a telescope more powerful than any now in existence'; and each time the advance was from one to six inches in excess of the aperture of the then greatest glass. These were, in order, the 18½-inch, now at Evanston; the 26-inch at Washington, a duplicate of which was built by them for the University of Virginia; the 30-inch for the Imperial Observatory at Pulkowa, near St. Petersburg; the 36-inch for the Lick Observatory, and the 40-inch, still the largest refracting telescope in the world, for the Yerkes Observatory of the University of Chicago. Among other great refractors of their construction are a 23-inch for Prof. Young at Princeton and a 24-inch for Mr. Percival Lowell, now mounted in his private observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona. This glass and the Yerkes objective were the last work of Alvan Graham Clark, his constant coworker being Mr. Carl Lundin, an able optician who has served a quarter-century apprenticeship under the Clarks, and still continues in business at Cambridge.

"The Lick thirty-six inch lenses are mounted in a cast iron cell faced with inlaid silver where the glasses rest against it. The weight of the objective in its cell is about 700 pounds, and its cost was $53,000. An additional lens, or photographic corrector, of thirty-three inches aperture, was provided at a cost of $13,000. The focal length of the visual object glass is fifty-six feet; forty-eight feet when the photographic corrector is applied. The Yerkes objective weighs about half a ton, and its crown lens is three inches thick at the centre. The total cost of this telescope, inclusive of its mountings, was about $125,000.

"Alvan Clark was in 1867 awarded the Rumford medal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences for the perfection of his optical surfaces. The completion of the thirty-inch Russian object glass brought the Clarks the signal honor of the golden medal of the Empire, conferred for the first time by Alexander III."

The above extracts are intended to give a general idea of the scheme of departments into which "Stars and Telescopes" is separated, with the exception of the strictly scientific data and the stories of discovery. These must be read in full to be appreciated. An advancing future of astronomy depends upon the construction of larger telescopes than any yet in use. Two American opticians of wide experience and high competency stand ready to undertake them if only the funds are forthcoming. Six years ago the younger Clark wrote these words, a remarkable union of fact and prophecy: "The increase in size of even our present great refractors is not a possibility but a fact, and with this will come large acquisitions to our present stock of knowledge. The new astronomy, as well as the old, demands more power. Problems wait for their solution, and theories to be substantiated or disproved. The horizon of science has been greatly broadened within the last few years, but out upon the borderland I see the glimmer of new lights that wait for their interpretation, and the great telescopes of the future must be their interpreters." W. L.

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Sir John F. W. Herschel.

The Skylark of the Old World Acclimated.

The city residents have but a limited acquaintance with bird life, unless they can go beyond its paved streets. An occasional migrant in Spring or Autumn will light on a tree or tarry a short time, hoping to find food or congenial environment. Their stay is temporary, for they soon pass on to fields and woods that are adapted to their requirements. The exception is the English sparrow, which finds city life entirely congenial. These sparrows are wanderers, but have no migratory habits.

It will doubtless be of interest to your readers to know that on the outskirts of Brooklyn skylarks of the Old World have been successfully introduced. From present indications they are likely to remain and be a part of the bird life of this country.

Grain-eating birds can find a living in Winter where insectivorous birds would starve. It is seldom that the snow is so deep that some sheltered place cannot be found, or weeds standing above the snow, where seed-eating birds can find enough for a scanty meal. The food of the skylark consists of both seeds and insects, making living possible through our Winters.

Many years since there were liberated a number of these birds at Flatbush. For the first two years they were seldom seen, and it was feared the experiment would prove a failure. When the blizzard of 1888 came, it was thought the colony was lost. A few, however, survived the storm, and of late years, having become accustomed to our climate, they are now increasing rapidly.

The skylark, unlike our familiar meadow lark, is a small bird, little larger than the English sparrow, of a light brown that assimilates well with the color of the ground or dead grass, which serves as a protective coloring. Its attraction is its song, and that song is a madrigal of love to its mate in Springtime.

It was in May last when we visited the fields, or, more properly, city lots, at Vanderveer Park, in Brooklyn. Arriving at the fields we were told to listen for the song of these birds. It was but a few moments before we heard the notes of a lark, not of our native meadow lark, whose notes we well knew, but a note more musical and varied, full of joyousness and inspiration. It came from the sky. We strained our eyes looking and looking; but still no bird was visible. At last we saw a speck, a fluttering object, that seemed balancing itself in mid-air, pouring forth the most charming melody. It was the skylark, which Shelley so beautifully described as singing and soaring to the skies. It is the skylark that helps to make Springtime so glorious in our fatherland. If we have hardened our hearts against that enforced migrant, the English sparrow, I am sure we will give to the English skylark a welcome that has no limitation.

We made frequent visits to this locality last Spring, and never failed to be rewarded by hearing their song. Inquiring of some of the residents of the locality, now being fast converted into rural homes, we were informed that several broods of young were successfully reared on the vacant lots but a few blocks from Flatbush Avenue.

The skylark is a native of Italy as well as of England. Italian workmen who were employed in that locality last Summer would stop their work and listen with rapture to their song, awakening as it did loved memories of their native land. These charming birds have demonstrated their capability of living in our climate, and may be considered as having come to stay. We will give them a hearty welcome.

J. D. HICKS.

HARNESSING A HORSE.

It is strange, but is nevertheless true, says a writer in Our Animal Friends, that almost every one who has had any experience—however slight—in harnessing a horse believes that he understands thoroughly how to do it. A very simple rule for fitting the bridle is that the bit should touch the corners of the horse's lips without dragging upon them; but too frequently this is disregarded, and the horse suffers a deal of misery from that error alone. Again, and sometimes in conjunction with the mistake we have just mentioned, the brow-band is so short that it draws the metal rings of the rosettes against the roots of the horse's ears, where their pressure causes acute pain. All metal ornaments of any weight at the top of the crown piece, behind and between the ears should be removed because of their pressure upon the base of the brain.

If blinders are used care should be taken that they stand well out from the horse's eyes, otherwise by pressing upon the eyeballs they cause intense pain and also obscure the range of vision. In all cases—unless the horse is so accustomed to blinders that it is absolutely unsafe to drive him without—they should be dispensed with, for they add nothing to a horse's appearance and he is much more comfortable without them. In fact, colts should be trained to drive with an open bridle, and it were well if laws were enacted to that effect.

From "Stars and Telescopes."
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Maria Mitchell.

A Sure Way.

From The Chicago News.

"I am just thinking how I can encourage my boy to cut out a name for himself."

"Give him a sharp knife and a school desk."

The English Skylark.

Type of the Songster That Has Been Successfully Acclimated in the Neighborhood of Flatbush, Long Island.

LIFE AND TIME.

Time sits in silence, patient, at his loom,
And throws untired his shuttles of moon and sun,
And weaves with flying strands of dark and light,
And weaves again for ever, as it wanes,
His pageant of the living hours that die—
Night treading lonely through a land of sleep;
Dawn that has dreams of Night within her eyes;
Day with the bloom of Morning on her cheeks;
Day flushed from labors in the stress of Noon;
And Eve whose eyes are sad with dreams of Day.

And circling in the dazzle and the dark,
In all the ever-fading, growing gloom
And glory, swings the clamorous world of men:
Clamor of Peace, who sows her happy fields
Or feasts with all her sons at harvest-home;
Of War, that wields his lightnings like a god
And thunders god-like from his clouds, and swirls
His red rain on the fields that Peace has sown;
Of Joy, who brims his cup and shouts his songs
Exultant in a bubble-heaven that bursts;
Of Death, who snows his Winter where he will,
And walks amid a wailing as of winds;
Of Hope, who, blinded by his first sunrise,
Waits for the slow to-morrow and dies to-day;
Of Love, whose earth and hell and heaven are one;
Of Loss, that whimpers at the heels of Love;
Of Pity and Hate, of Anguish and Despair—

Clamor of all the voices of the world
Moan to him like a murmur of his loom;
But heedless whether men may laugh or weep,
And careless ever though they live or die,
Time sits in silence at his spanless web
And throws untired his shuttles of moon and sun,
And weaves anew his pageant as it wanes—
Dawn that has dreams of Night within her eyes;
Day with the bloom of Morning on her cheeks;
Day flushed from labors in the stress of Noon;
And Eve whose eyes are dim with dreams of Day;
And Night who loiters saddening still for Dawn.

—A. ST. JOHN ADCOCK in Chambers's Journal.

The First Thought.

From Tit-Bits.

Tommy—Grandpa, are Kings and Queens always good?

Grandpa—Not always, my boy; not when there are aces out against them.

From "Stars and Telescopes." Copyright, 1899, by Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

THE LICK OBSERVATORY, MOUNT HAMILTON, CALIFORNIA.

A ROMANCE OF PORTHAVEN HARBOR.

WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

BY VICTOR L. WHITECHURCH.

THERE are scarcely any such houses as Mark Allen's left in Porthaven Harbor now. The little back street in which it stood fifty or sixty years ago has long since been swallowed up in an Admiralty dockyard, and evil-looking torpedo boats are launched into their element at the very spot where Jenny Allen used to look through the lattice window and watch the stately three-deckers of old shake out their white plumage and go gliding out of the harbor.

It was a quaint little house. The front door opened into a narrow little back street running parallel with the harbor, the back of the house overlooked the harbor itself, with its forest of tapering masts around. The principal room was at the back, with its window only a few feet above the level of the water at high tide, and when there was a breeze from the westward the wavelets would come splashing against the wall of the house beneath. Just below the window was a little wooden stage, where sometimes, it was said, Mark Allen landed a parcel or so from his boat that was shaped more like a keg than anything else.

For Mark Allen did not bear the best of names at Porthaven. Half boatman, half longshoreman, he plied a trade that was varied in the extreme. One day he would be seen pulling a midshipman in brand-new uniform, and his chest, to a frigate in the offing, grinning over the expectation of the guinea he was going to fleece from the young greenhorn; the next you might have come across him with a group of paid-off seamen, assisting them to get rid of their cash even more freely than their natural inclinations prompted them; or perhaps you might have picked up a mysterious story of how he got a deserter clear away on the very day his ship was to sail. Anyhow, it was said that very little came amiss to Mark Allen so long as there was a chink of white or yellow metal in it.

But they didn't say the same of his daughter. Every one knew that Jenny was as honest as she was bonny, just like her poor mother, who, it was rumored, had died of a broken heart. And in spite of her father's questionable ways Jenny observed the fifth commandment bravely, and kept as comfortable a little home for her old dad as any in Porthaven. Not but what she might have had another home if she had wanted one, for there was many a fine fellow on shore or sea whose heart had been set a-fluttering by Jenny's auburn red locks and sparkling eyes.

And, indeed, she formed a pretty picture as she stood one morning leaning out of the window overlooking the harbor, watering a pot of white carnations that stood on the windowsill. She paused for a moment to gaze out into the offing, and a slight shiver seized her as her eyes fell upon an ugly black craft that lay at anchor there.

"Poor chaps," she murmured, "it's no homeward bound voyage you'll be having, I reckon. It's good-bye to the old country for ever for most of you when you step aboard."

She was thinking of the passengers more than of the crew, for the vessel was a convict ship on the point of sailing for Botany Bay, with a human cargo of misery and despair under her hatches.

Even as the girl spoke there came a sound as of a regular splash of oars from up the harbor, and, turning her head, she saw a galley approaching with half a dozen convicts under an armed escort in the stern sheets. The boat was passing very close, only about twenty yards from where she was standing, and more than one oarsman looked out of the corner of his eyes at the fair lassie in the window. She did not notice them, however. Her eyes sought the little group of convicts, and lighted upon one in particular, a pale, handsome young fellow, who looked the very picture of despair. Wandering aimlessly, his eyes suddenly caught those of the young woman. He gave a start, seemed to remember what he was—a disgraced outcast—and buried his head in his hands from very shame. The girl watched him curiously—watched him till she saw him slowly raise his head again and look around for a moment at her.

"Poor fellow," she sighed with a genuine feeling of pity, "he don't look as if he'd done anything very terrible. I wonder what they've transported him for?"

Mark Allen was late back that evening, not an uncommon occurrence. And he was just as likely as not to be drunk when he did return. His daughter generally sat up for him till 11 on these occasions.

It was a very dark night, and a breeze that had been freshening since sunset was making the lattice rattle and the little waves splash outside. About 10 o'clock Jenny opened the window for a moment to freshen the room. Suddenly she heard in the distance one or two sharp cracks—the reports of muskets—and caught a flash or two of light from the offing. Wondering slightly what it could mean she shut the window and took her seat again by the fire.

It was after 11 and Jenny was just thinking of retiring when her ear caught a sound above the rattle of the lattice and the splash of the water. She started to her feet, her heart palpitating wildly, and listened. Some one was surely climbing up the staging outside—ah!—and was tapping at the window. Her first impulse was to fly out into the street. Then, setting her lips tightly together, she drew the red curtain that hung before the window and opened it. There was a man outside, his hands clung to the window sill, and she could just see his pale, dripping face.

"For God's sake let me in," he entreated in a hoarse whisper.

"What do you want?"

"I swear I won't hurt you—I'm nearly dead. I've been in the water over an hour."

"Who—who are you?"

"You needn't be afraid, I've far more cause to be alarmed than you."

And without waiting for further permission he drew himself up and came clambering in at the window, a dripping wet object—a miserable, escaped convict!

Jenny gave a little shriek.

"Ah," said the man with a bitter laugh, "you see what I am now, then? But I'll do you no harm—even the worst of men wouldn't hurt a girl who gave him such a pitying look as you did me this morning."

Jenny looked at him hard.

"Why," she said, "you're the man that I saw go by in the boat."

"Exactly. And you probably never thought to see me again. But the moment of luck came, and a dive overboard from the vessel out yonder—a splashing of bullets and a lowering of boats—a swim for life and freedom—the recognizing your cottage in the darkness—these are the results."

"But—but," faltered the girl, "what are you going to do—what—"

"Throw myself on your mercy. In the name of pity hide me and give me a change of clothes!"

"'FOR GOD'S SAKE LET ME IN,' HE ENTREATED IN A HOARSE WHISPER."

"But 'twould be against justice—"

"Justice! Yes, I am a criminal. I acknowledge it. I am sentenced for forgery; and yet the temptation was strong, and I wanted the money—now, I swear before Heaven if I had a fresh start I would retrieve my evil name. I would give the world to be innocent once more."

"What am I to do—how can I help you?"

"I've told you—don't waste time. Hark! What's that?"

"It's my father—hide—get out of the window—ah, it's too late!"

For Mark Allen had entered the room—sober, too, sober as a Judge. Just one moment did he pause on the threshold to take in the scene—just one glance did he throw toward his daughter, and then he sprang forward and seized the dripping, shivering wretch by the collar.

"An escaped convict, eh?" he cried. "What's the meanin' o' this?"

"Oh, dad, save him," said Jenny, scarcely knowing what she was saying.

"Save him? What's he to do wi' you, then, my gal?"

"Nothing," said the convict; "I forced myself upon your daughter and demanded her help. Now I ask the same of you."

"Help, eh?" sneered Mark Allen. "Ay, I'll help ye back to them as'll take good care of ye, I'll warrant."

"Oh, father!" gasped Jenny, whose womanly sympathies were now thoroughly aroused.

"And why not, gal? It's only justice, ain't it? Besides, there's money in this job. There'll be a reward."

A gleam of hope shone on the face of the convict.

"If it's money you're after," he said quickly, "it may be better worth your while to hide me."

"Wot d'yer mean? I reckon you ain't got a long purse, eh?"

"Perhaps not. But there are those who would pay you well to help me, all the same."

Mark Allen looked at the convict critically. He began to regard his visitor more in the light of a speculation.

"What's your name?" he asked.

"Henry Sinclair. I'm the son of Sir John Sinclair of Reading. God knows I've disgraced him, but he'd act the father to me still, and he'd pay you well to get me out of this."

"How am I to know that?" said Mark Allen, surlily.

"Oh, father," said Jenny, "can't you trust him?"

"Seems to me you take a mighty interest in 'im, Jenny," snarled her parent; "no, I can't trust 'im. You'll have to prove this, young man."

"Willingly. Let me send a letter to my father asking him to come here. Will that do?"

Mark Allen scratched his head reflectively for some minutes before he answered. Then he said:

"Done! I'll agree to help you on a consideration. You'll stop with me and write for yer father, tellin' 'im to bring a hundred pounds along o' 'im. If your father turns up in three days—all right. If he don't, why, then I'll hand ye over to the friends ye've just left. Now come along o' me, and get some dry togs on."

And, never letting him out of his sight, Mark Allen took the man into another room and rigged him out as a longshore boatman. All that night he lay in the same room with his captive, who was certainly too tired to make any attempt at escape even if he had wanted to, and the next morning the young man wrote to his father and Jenny went out to post the letter.

In the afternoon Mark Allen went to converse with a pal in the street, first warning Sinclair that it would be useless to try and bolt. So Jenny, perhaps not entirely against her will, was left with the young convict. He told her the story of his crime, how he had contracted "debts of honor," until, at length, he had, in a moment of despair, set the signature of a friend to a check and cashed it.

"My life is ruined, anyway, now," he said. "Even if I'm not caught I'll have to change my name and live as an outcast."

"Oh," said Jenny, "what does that matter if you're free and honest? Don't be afraid, Mr. Sinclair, I'm sure it'll be all right."

Something in the simple earnestness of the girl's tone touched him.

"Ah," he said, "you give me fresh hope. I shall never forget getting eyes on you from the boat yesterday morning. You made me feel more ashamed of myself than anything that's happened to me yet. May God help me!"

"He will," said Jenny, "and I'll often pray for you. Dad don't pray much—I wish he weren't so fond of money."

"Perhaps it's lucky he is. Otherwise he wouldn't have helped me."

"Oh, Mr. Sinclair, I wish—he'd—he'd help you without. I would!"

"You have helped me, Jenny. If I get clear out of this you'll have helped me to be a better man—you'll have given me a new life. And that's more than money can do."

And the girl smiled at him in grateful thanks.

Mark Allen kept a sharp lookout after his prisoner until in a couple of days' time Sir John Sinclair appeared. He had posted all the way from Reading, taking the precaution to enter Porthaven in disguise. His greeting with his son was of the coldest nature.

"I am willing to help you, of course," he explained, "and we must at once arrange some means to get you out of the country. But you must perfectly understand that you have disgraced your family, and that it is my wish you should never return home."

"I'm not likely to do that," said his son. "And as I shall take another name, I shall soon be forgotten."

"That is sensible," replied his father. "And of course you will not attempt to hold any communication with home."

"Never!"

And Jenny, who overheard, somehow, flushed red with indignation—not against the criminal.

At length it was finally settled that Henry Sinclair, under the name of Marsh, should go to the Cape. Mark Allen undertook, for the sum of £100, to get his passage booked in a vessel that was about to sail thither from Porthaven, a merchant ship captained by a friend of his. With a promise to lodge some money at a bank in Cape Town, and a parting gift of a couple of ten-pound notes to his son, the stiff old baronet took his departure. Two or three nights afterward Mark Allen brought his boat silently against the little stage beneath his window. The lattice was opened, and the escaped convict carefully let himself out. Standing for a moment on the rough planks, he gazed upward at a face that was looking down on him through the darkness.

"Good-bye, Jenny," he said. "I shall send you word, somehow, to let you know how I am getting on."

"Good-bye."

"Come along," muttered her father.

The young man reached up, took one of Jenny's hands in his, and gently kissed it. She said nothing, but in reply plucked a single carnation blossom from the flower pot and gave it him.

A minute later and she saw the little boat disappear into the darkness.

"Ah," she said, as she closed the window, "why should I think of the likes o' him? He's a gentleman. * * * God help him and prosper him."

And he, as the outline of a brig loomed before him, and the muffled oars were tossed aboard, prayed God to keep her—till he returned, to keep her—well—Jenny Allen, still.

When Mark Allen came home late that night he counted out 100 golden sovereigns on the table and gloated over them. Then he put five in his pocket, locked up the rest in his stout sea chest, and said to his daughter:

"I've got sick o' bein' cooped up all these days, Jenny, and I'm a-goin' to enjoy myself. Likely I'll not be back till to-morrow night."

"Oh, father," said the girl, "how could you take all that money?"

"Hold your tongue. 'Taint no concern o' yours."

And he slammed the door and went out into the night, nor did his daughter see him again till the following evening, when he was brought home drunk.

When he was gone Jenny did a curious thing. She unlocked her little money box and counted the contents. Two pounds in gold and a few odd shillings, all the girl possessed in the world. The two sovereigns she locked in a workbox, the contents of which she emptied; the silver she replaced.

From that day forward Jenny seemed as bent on getting cash as her father. She took in some odd jobs by washing for the neighbors, she turned her hand to dressmaking—to anything that came to hand by which she could earn an honest shilling. Time after time, when she had saved a pound in the money box she changed the silver for a golden sovereign and deposited it with the remainder. The little pile grew and grew, until, more than four and a half years after the convict had so unceremoniously entered the cottage, she counted out 100 glittering coins.

"At last," she said, with a sigh of relief. "And now to wait!"

From that day her passion for accumulating wealth seemed to have gone, and she no longer worked early and late at tub or needle. Her self-imposed task was completed.

Three or four times she had heard from Henry Marsh—as he was now known. Not long letters, but cheerful ones, always winding up with the promise that one day he should return to thank her.

And he did return. Nearly five years after he had sailed for Africa Jenny heard her name called through the window from the harbor. Looking out, she saw a local boatman landing a handsome bearded gentleman on the old stage.

"Jenny," he cried, "I couldn't help coming in this way—there, let me climb up—for the second time," he added, as he entered the room.

Then he put both his hands on the girl's shoulder and kissed her. She blushed.

"Oh—Mr. Marsh—is it really you?" she said.

"Yes. Do you remember the last time I came? Wasn't I a pitiful object then?"

She glanced at him now—an honest, broad-shouldered, happy man—and thought of that night when he stood shivering and dripping—a hunted convict!

Suddenly he grasped her left hand and looked at it. A sigh of relief escaped him.

"It's all right," he muttered beneath his breath. "Where's your father?" he asked.

She pointed up stairs. A tear moistened in her eye.

"Ill?"

"Dying."

He stood for a moment in silence. She broke it

"Before anything else I want to give you something," she said. "Wait a minute."

She disappeared, to return presently with a workbox. Opening it she poured forth on the table a heap of sovereigns. He looked on in astonishment.

"They are yours," she said.

"Mine?"

"Yes. I could not bear father to take the price of your blood—that's what it seemed like. So I've worked and earned these for you."

"Jenny!"

"They're yours. I can't be happy if you don't take them."

"Oh, Jenny—what can I say? I don't need them."

"You must take them."

"But listen. I am well-to-do now, Jenny. I've paid back my father anonymously all the money he spent that time, and I've paid back all that I robbed. I've waited to do this before I returned for something else."

"Oh," said the girl, "and I wanted you to have them. I'd have sent them if I'd had any one I could trust."

"I'll take them on one condition, Jenny."

"What?"

"That you give me something else with them!"

"What?" said the girl softly.

"Can't you guess? Something I've come back on purpose to win. Some one who gave me new hope and love—yourself, Jenny, darling."

And a couple of months afterward a good ship carried the outcast, Henry Marsh—a happy outcast—and his happy bride to their home in the new life he had made for them both.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS OF PUERTO RICO.

The dockets of Puerto Rican criminal courts are a fair epitome of the instincts that govern a class deficient in mental and moral force. Authentic statistics are so lacking in the island that even the accurate number of population is unknown, but whatever it may be, the surface indications are that fully 80 per cent. of it is of African or mixed blood. It is the misfortune of the small remnant, the pure-blooded Puerto Ricans, that they are so largely outnumbered by this hybrid race, and the general public judgment is necessarily based upon the class which constitutes the great majority.

Larceny is the common, overweening, overwhelming crime, and the edict has gone out misguidedly that the whole population are "negroes and thieves." Naturally no small degree of resentment is felt by the better class at the reports which have at times appeared in the American press placing all under the same ban without distinction or favor.

The general depression of business in the island during the past year has produced much want and poverty among a people already poor, and the instinct to steal has been fostered and developed. Also the disorganization of an ad interim period has brought to the surface all the outlawry that the discipline of settled government can keep in reasonable check, especially with a people not naturally bold, adventurous, or calculating. The Americans have therefore come upon the scene when the worst conditions prevailed, hampered by unfamiliar Spanish laws and precedents and obstructed by slow-moving Spanish courts.

The police tribunals take cognizance only of small disorders and misdemeanors, and everything partaking of the nature of crime, however petty, is thrown into the criminal courts. The result is that the dockets are glutted and offenders are obliged to spend months in jail waiting trial. The Judge Advocate, Major A. C. Sharpe, has recently recommended the discharge of a number of prisoners whose incarceration far exceeded the punishment due their crime before even a chance of trial, such as for stealing an empty sack, a set of weights, chickens, odds and ends of clothing, &c., the time of imprisonment varying from twelve to sixteen months.

There are eleven principal jails, corresponding to our county jails, and sixty-nine detention jails in the island. An examination of their registers do not show an excess of the graver crimes, though some brutal atrocities have been committed. Perhaps, taking the population as estimated, at from eight to nine hundred thousand, the proportion of serious crime does not reach that of a like number in as compact a body in our own country. There are, in fact, almost no systematically planned crimes, perhaps because the criminal population is of a low order of intelligence, lacking in invention and tenacity of purpose.

There have been some instances of stupendous thefts successfully devised and executed, such as diverting 500 sacks of coffee, wagons, packhorse, &c., but in these some master hand is suspected not belonging to the known criminal order, and the perpetrators are believed to be paid tools; such, too, is supposed to be the motive power of the brigandism that for a time terrorized some sections of the island.

Murders are usually the result of impulse, or revenge for a real or fancied injury, and are generally brutal in execution, that of Private Burke of the Forty-seventh New York being one of the most revolting in the history of crime.

Murders for money seldom occur, and it is said that before the disorganization brought about by the war owners of hacendas and other business agents traveled over the country, passing through lonely mountain trails alone carrying large sums of money for paying off laborers, &c., and were never molested.

The criminal calendar is evidence that for so large a population the race is comparatively an inoffensive one, excepting in the matter of petty crimes. In that of theft the record is so large as to have practically branded the whole island, however unjustly to its respectable class. It is so common and extends so generally to every thing portable as to have become ludicrous. It is no unusual thing for the doormats to have to be chained to a staple to prevent their being carried off. A prominent army officer had four lamps stolen successively from the vestibule of his house, until in desperation he was obliged to allow it to remain in darkness. An American woman came home from market to see a new kitchen range, temporarily placed in a landing, being bodily carried away. Men had been hired to load it in a wagon, but the real thief was standing off on a corner of the street, and when he detected evidences of discovery took to his heels. Americans have been "good picking" for this class, and few have escaped some loss.

A look, however, at the physical characteristics typical of the criminal class will force upon any one the conviction that many of them are of defective mentality and perhaps better subjects for insane hospitals than for jails. What the future will

THE MURDERER OF PRIVATE BURKE OF THE 47TH REGIMENT, NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS, AT CAGUAS, PUERTO RICO.

A DRUMMER OF TRUSTS.

It is seldom that manufacturers get together of their own impulse and form a trust, according to a writer in Lippincott's. The combination is in a great measure urged upon them—old to them, if you please—by an expert drummer, the promoter, who possesses an order of twentieth-century ability that is not machine-made. His vocation is one for which there is no training school. He is neither born nor made. He evolves—usually from some manufacturer aspiring to activity in a new, a broader, field. Sometimes he is a manufacturer, who, moved by a single purpose, to better the conditions of the trade to which he belongs, has begun as a genuine pioneer in the cause of consolidation. Before his task is finished, however, the golden opportunities of the trust-maker opening before him not infrequently dwarf his inceptive aims, and he becomes the ardent champion of a trust, irrespective of the trade interests at stake; or, let us say, he puts the success of his trust-building project first, and leaves the trade benefits to be derived to take care of themselves after the combination shall have been effected. No argument will he permit to stand unanswered that breathes against the "inestimable advantages of union." Needless to add that the zeal which has taken such a one-sided turn is accounted for by the magnitude of the emolument awaiting him in the event of success.

There is no reason to believe that the average American promoter will aim at profits a whit inferior to those realized by the ingenious Mr. Hooley in his English operations of similar character. He was able to appropriate as personal profits about 60 per cent. of the amount of capitalization. But the gains of the American promoter of the class under notice have not as yet reached that absurd proportion.

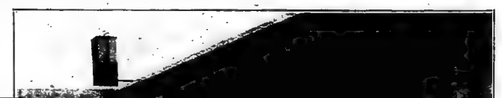

The Rev. C. Campbell Walker, Rector of Zion Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia.

Who Has Been Called to the Rectorate of St. John's Church, Staten Island.

THE SOUTHERN ALPS AFTER RAIN.

The dew clings to the myrtle, yet glistening with rain;
The mist clings to the mountain, expelled from the plain;
The clouds rise to the high tops, but the highest is clear;
And a rare gleam on the snow field says, sunshine is near.

Now the sheep left in the sheepfold are munching their hay,
And the shepherd, wrapped in his long cloak, does not lead them to-day;
While the dog sits by the fold gate with a watch-keeping eye,
As he looks oft to his master, who nods, "By and by!"

And the sun stares through its vapor, like a moon hid in mist,
With a wan eye as a lover who has failed in his tryst;
And the old sit in their corner, and tell old tales anew;
And I sit in the corner, and dream of home and you.

Then the traveler paces the gallery, impatient of rest;
And the lover scrawls on the window the name he loves best;
One takes up a thrice-read paper, but flings it away;
Not China, and not Fashoda, can hold him to-day.

But a bird sings in the garden; 'tis the first we have heard;
He tells, what his God has told him, the harbinger's word;
And a break comes in the distance; lo! a strip there of blue;
'Tis a rent torn in the cloud veil, and an Eye looks through.

And the mists roll up the mountains, persistent if slow;
Like dull guests at a banquet, at length they will go;
And the sun will return to-morrow, and clouds disappear;
But still I shall dream of you, love, and long you were here.

There are clouds still to be melted, ere Summer has come;
There are leagues still to be traveled, ere the exile is home;
There are foes still to be conquered, ere life's work is o'er;
But the worst way is behind us; hope shines on before. A. G. B. in The Spectator.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY.

THE election of M. J. O'Brien to the Presidency of the Southern Express Company to succeed the late Henry B. Plant, founder and President for thirty years, was nothing more than was expected in transportation circles. Mr. O'Brien for a number of years had been Vice President and General Manager of the company, and was one of Mr. Plant's closest advisers in all those frequent conferences by which the owners of great properties are guided in shaping the destinies of colossal industries. Never was there a more picturesque instance of a man growing up with a great enterprise which he in his daily toil was all the time helping to build. Mr. O'Brien as a young man became associated with the express company of which he has just been made the head.

Born in Baltimore in 1838, he first started life as a clerk in a printing house. Not long after he served for a while as clerk in a drug store. But these lines of business were too lethargic, too somnolent for the wide-awake, athletic young man, and he determined to start in a humble rôle in the express business, which to him at that time (and very correctly, too,) seemed to be the business most vigorous of growth and most far reaching in the great work of building up the commerce of the thriftiest Republic of the world. He did not have to labor long in the humbler rôles, however, for his indomitable energy and stubborn resolution to succeed soon caused the higher officers of the Southern Express Company to find him out, and the late Henry B. Plant, who had been the pioneer in netting the Southern country with express lines, ordered Mr. O'Brien from Memphis to New Orleans to become cashier of the office there. This was just prior to the civil war, and when the clouds of civil strife eventually lowered and the flush of war was on throughout the South, Mr. O'Brien responded as a volunteer in the service of the Confederate Navy. He served under Commodore Poindexter until his fleet was destroyed to prevent capture by the Federal Navy, and then reported to the Secretary of the Navy of the Confederacy at Richmond for further duty.

Instead of being sent again upon the high seas, he was at the request of Mr. Memminger, Secretary of the Confederate Treasury, sent to resume connection with the express company, which at that trying period in the South's history was a system of vital arteries, indeed, for it was a season when quick transportation facilities were of greatest need.

When Sherman had swept Atlanta almost from the face of the earth in his march to the sea, M. J. O'Brien was one of those left there in the Southern Express Company's office, but he soon went from there to Augusta to become confidential clerk of the late Henry B. Plant, who was then President of this important part of the South's scattered industries.

Thus Mr. O'Brien has been with the Southern Express Company from the time it rocked the cradle of the new South's infant commerce, and ever since the trying ordeal of civil strife has been close to the affairs of the President's office. He was chosen General Superintendent by Mr. Plant himself, and then became the active man of the business, living a most vigorous life, traveling all through the Southern country building up the company's interests, establishing lines over all the thousands of miles of railway as rapidly as they were built in the onward march of Southern development; placing offices here and there; closing contracts with railroads; getting franchise rights from various States—and, in fine, creating the vast system for Mr. Plant, which at the time of the latter's death covered well-nigh 30,000 miles of railway in the South, and linking every important town and village from Texas to Virginia with a complete system of rapid express transportation.

In late years Mr. O'Brien has been Vice President and General Manager of the Southern Express Company, and his duties have been lighter because of the admirable way in which he had built the foundation of the vast network of the system and because of the incomparable loyalty of the various officials he had appointed to aid him in the work. Mr. O'Brien has received many tempting offers from bank, railway, and steamship companies to accept conspicuous places in their management, but has always declined them, preferring to remain in his chosen line of work and with the system of which he had become so strong a pillar and foundation.

M. J. O'BRIEN,
The New President of the Southern Express Company.

THE SPIDER'S WEB.

"Sweet bird!" she said, but sweeter she
  Who spoke—what could I but rejoice?
  There was such music in her voice,
And none to hear but me—but me!
Her sweet tones sounded to my ear
  Like tinklings of a fairy bell,
And all so clear, I did not hear
  The magic song of Philomel.

"Look, look!" she whispered, pointing where
  Amid the chestnuts in the glade
  The moonlight woven splendors made,
But though she bade, I looked not there.
I saw the eyes she turned on me,
  I looked in them to know my doom,
And dazed, ah me! I did not see
  The moonlight on the chestnut's plume.

A wind came wanton from the south
  To kiss her hair; she did not speak,
  But turned to me and on my cheek
I felt the warm breath from her mouth.
It thrilled me, made by senses reel,
  And ran like flame my pulses through:
Mad with love's zeal, I did not feel
  The soft south breeze as past it blew.

And skill-less then of woman's craft,
  I flung to her my soul and heart
  And craved of hers some little part,
But she—she took the gifts and laughed.
She took the gifts and well I trow
  She holds and slowly kills them yet—
For my heart's woe I did not know
  That thus her snares for men are set.
—Pall Mall Gazette.

From a photograph taken last May.

GEN. PORFIRIO DIAZ,
The President of Mexico.

MEXICO AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

The successful administration of the pacificator, Gen. Porfirio Diaz, President of Mexico, is inviting the attention of scientists, investors, and settlers the world over.

For the Mexico of to-day is a complete transformation from the old, whose condition beggared description. Within the last twenty years a vast reform has dawned upon the country. As a writer has recently said, "She is no longer old Mexico."

Wonderful as our material progress has been, the political and social progress of Mexico has been as great. Thirty years ago the country was in a state of anarchy, and brigands were rampant. Nowhere was travel more unsafe. The brigands even invaded the cities, and robberies and murders were nowhere regarded as anything unusual or remarkable. There were not ten miles of railroad or telegraph wires in the country. It is almost impossible for any one who did not know Mexico in the old days to conceive the change which has taken place. Nowadays Mexico is as safe as any State in this country, and to President Diaz must be given the credit for its remarkable advancement.

Mexico had sixty-two Viceroys in 286 years, and in fifty-nine years of this century has had fifty-two Presidents, Emperors, and other rulers. And yet for the last twenty years there has been but one President. This shows more clearly than anything else the country's changed condition. In that time forty railroads have been built, with nearly 7,000 miles of track. The country is netted with telegraph wires, and a remarkable thing about the telegraph service is that the tariff is less than that in this country. Post Offices and schools have been built where such things were never known before, and every person, no matter how humble, has the utmost freedom of speech.

Few people, comparatively, are aware that Mexico has produced over one-third of the silver in existence. It may be interesting to know that silver to the value of no less than $70,000,000 was mined in the year 1896. Those who followed the campaign speeches of 1896 will not need to be told that Mexico is on a silver basis. The American dollar is valued there at $2 in Mexican currency, and yet one of Mexico's dollars will buy as much there as one of our dollars here.

For a dollar silver, in the City of Mexico, any one can eat in the best hotels as good a dinner as one could get here in some of the best appointed restaurants, and in some of the interior States living is still more reasonable.

Mexico's reputation as an unhealthy country has long since been dispelled. Indeed, the country has a number of health resorts patronized to a considerable extent by foreigners. Hot and cold water springs abound in the country, and the land rises to all degrees of altitude, from sea-level to 9,000 feet. The climate during the Summer months seldom averages above 63 degrees Fahrenheit.

The Mexican peon or day laborer, if he is lucky, can earn 25 or 30 cents a day. Yet, so low is the cost of living that he is generally contented with his lot. Carpenters, masons, and machinists get $1 or so a day, and some of them get $1.25. Job printers usually earn $2 a day.

The reason for such low wages is easily found in the way the natives work and live. Enormous quantities of natural produce, such as mahogany, pine, bamboo, and cotton surround them on all sides within a day's travel, and the cost of the transportation of the raw material is thus reduced to a minimum, and there is no long Winter to bring hardship to the laborer, so that he works in the open country the year round.

Thus it is that Mexico has become well launched on the road to prosperity through the direct results of the Government's liberal policy toward foreign capitalists and immigrants, the suppression of disorder, the means of communication, and the extension of its railroads.

It is an interesting commentary that at the time when Mexican dollars began to depreciate in value, a rise in the price of all imported articles began in the republic. From this era dates the development of the country's wool and cotton industries.

The Constitution of Mexico and that of the several States is very much like that of the United States. The courts are organized on the plan of ours, although the practice tends more to the Roman than to the English common law.

MOON-DAISIES.

The white sea gleams and glances,
  The white sea sways and swings,
Breaks into airy dances,
  Fluttering wings.

A white sea swinging, swaying,
  All in the country green
In maying-time and playing
  When Flora's queen.

No dancing daffodillies
  More airy show and light;
No heavenly field of lilies
  More white, more bright.

Within those crystal closes
  The lark has wrought his nest;
His bed's more sweet than roses
  In his love's breast.

The lark 'twixt sea and heaven
  Swings by a golden thread
Till all the songs of even
  Are sung and said.

White sea, the white moon's daughter,
  With softest rush and roar
Breaks into silver water
  On a green shore.
—Pall Mall Gazette.

O'ER LAND AND WATER

BOATING ON THE HARLEM.

ROWING seems to be a source of more than usual enjoyment this year to the New Yorker. Its votaries are to be found among the best classes of citizens. This season several half-expiring clubs have assumed new life, and in early morning and late in the afternoon, provided the day be pleasant, their clubhouses assume an animated appearance. There is no danger now that the sport will be relegated entirely to the hands of professional scullers. The business man now takes his constitutional on toe water as formerly he took an early morning horseback ride. In the evening the shells are discarded for the barges, and gay parties sing or chatter as they glide along under the clear moon-lit sky. Some excitement was created on the Harlem the other morning by the attempt of an enterprising boatman to introduce the English sport of punting. But whether the Harlem mud proved too dense or the water too deep, it is hard to say. He received a ducking, much to the amusement of the spectators gathered on the bank. The Harlem is not the Thames. The chances that punting will become popular here are slight. However, a vista of enjoyable experience is opened to the legitimate oarsman and his friends. The revival of the sport should meet with every encouragement.

BICYCLES IN TRANSPORTATION.

It frequently falls to the lot of the wheelman to take his bicycle with him by train. When he does so the trainmen seek to impress on him the fact that it is at the "owner's risk." This belief has been assiduously fostered by the railroads, with the result that those persons whose machines have suffered not only trivial but serious injuries have submitted tamely to the loss and inconvenience. We do not know whether a test case has yet been made. Very probably the chances of the railroad's responsibility is a question for future settlement.

In England until quite recently the same general belief in the non-responsibility of the carriers obtained there. Over there the bicyclist subscribes to certain conditions laid down in black and white on a special ticket. But it has just been discovered that the signing of such conditions does not absolve the company from making reasonable provision for the safe carriage of the machine. No doubt, even with a knowledge of these facts, the majority of travelers whose bicycles get damaged will prefer to submit to the inconvenience and loss rather than resort to the arbitrament of the law with a wealthy company as opponent; but, provided that they can adduce evidence to show that the latter has been negligent in its performance of the contract, they will have no difficulty in making good their claim, "owner's risk" notwithstanding.

A typical case, says The London Field, came before Judge Smyly, in the Derby County Court recently, in which Miss E. Pheasant sued the Midland Railway Company for injuries to her bicycle. The plaintiff was returning from Yarmouth to Manchester in September last, and on her arrival at her destination the machine, for the carriage of which she had paid 3s. 6d., was found lying on the floor of the brake van with two heavy boxes upon it. It was so badly damaged that it could not be wheeled, and the repairs cost £4, for which she sued, in addition to £1 for the hire of another machine. The defense was that the journey was partly over other lines, and there was no evidence to show where the damage was sustained. An adjournment was asked for, but this the Judge refused, saying that in the circumstances in which the machine was found a prima facie case had been made out, and he granted the full damages.

A. Alonzo Stagg,

Who Will Have Charge of the American Athletes Who Are to Take Part in the International Games at the Paris Exposition.

AUTOMOBILES IN ENGLAND.

The Automobile Club of London began an imposing show a fortnight ago at the Old Deer Park, Richmond. Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar opened the exhibition. The club is now about two years old, and is founded on similar lines to the clubs of Paris, Vienna, Geneva, &c., and at present has its headquarters at Whitehall Court, with a membership of between 400 and 500. The exhibits, of which there were a good many, were driven by electricity and oil, and while the majority of the oil motors were driven with light oils, a few were shown which need heavy oils. Under certain circumstances the light oil machines seemed superior to the heavy oil ones.

Among the features of the exhibition was one automobile driven by electricity, having been constructed for and used by the President of the Paris Club. It was furnished with electric light; the steering handle (to which is attached the foghorn-like arrangement) lifts up, and continues in a straight line with the rod, so as not to inconvenience passengers getting in or out of the vehicle, while one revolution of the controller gives one speed, so that it is not possible to start the carriage at full speed with one revolution of the wheel. There is a foot brake, which, until the lever reaches a certain point, simply shuts off the motive power, but after that point a powerful brake is put on the hind wheels, while there is an arrangement by which, when descending a hill, the brake puts the machine out of gear, and, to a certain extent, makes more electricity.

Not a few well-wishers of motor cars are of opinion that victory will ultimately rest with steam-propelled vehicles, of which several were catalogued, among them being the Lavalette, in which liquid fuel is used. The Motor Manufacturing Company had nearly a score of exhibits, which include a motor tricycle, a Beatrice motor victoria, a motor char-à-banc, and others. The International Motor Car Company were also well represented, and they claim that theirs are the only motor cars which have been in constant use for over eighteen years. La Société des Voitures Automobiles des Etablissements Decauville aîné contribute some specimens priced at sums ranging from £140 to £180. In addition to steam, petrol, and electric motor cars, there were many stalls at which tires and all kinds of accessories are shown. Storage batteries, ball and roller bearings, manufacturing machines, and various other industries in connection with motor cars were shown. In the course of the first day a great many machines of all sorts and sizes were running about the track.

The motor car has made considerable strides since it first came into use, but it requires to be improved in several respects before it can come into general use; the vibration observed in some when standing at rest must sooner or later be remedied. The Richmond catalogue shows how many firms there are abroad and at home ministering to the wants of the users of these machines, so perfection or something very near it should not be far distant.

THE SINKING OF THE "WHITE SQUADRON."

HERE AND THERE.

The accident to Robert J. Collier while playing in the polo game on Friday at the Rockaway Hunt Club, Cedarhurst, L. I., in which he was thrown from his horse and had his collarbone broken, recalls a somewhat similar accident, but with much more serious results, which happened at South Jacksonville, Fla., last Winter. In a polo game on the grounds of David Mitchell, son of the present United States Senator of that name, young Mitchell, who is about twenty-five years old, was thrown from his horse in a collision and received a fractured skull. He lay unconscious for more than a week after the accident, and when he recovered his mind was temporarily affected. He is now, however, slowly regaining his full mental faculties. He was accounted one of the most daring polo players in the country, and had no fewer than nine polo ponies.

* * *

The story is told of Robert Bonner, the well-known horseman who died some days ago, that in all his life he made only one wager—and that not on a horse race, but on his ability to set 24,000 ems of type in twenty-four hours. The wager was for $10, and Bonner, then a young man, won, setting 25,500 ems in twenty hours and twenty-eight minutes. All he had to eat and drink during that time were two-thirds of a lemon pie and two cups of coffee. The strangest part of the story, however, is that Mr. Bonner's principles were so set against wagers that he refused to take the $10 which he had won.

* * *

One of the gratifying signs of the times is the great interest—greater this year than ever before—which is being taken in golf, polo, cricket, and other outdoor sports. The result is that the one-time strictly "National" game of baseball is obliged, in the matter of public attention and popular interest at least, to hide its diminished head, while the other games are more and more engaging the public. In truth, golf is now so generally played, and is so rapidly and so surely growing in public favor, that in time it promises to come to be our second National game. When the golfing element and the baseball element are contrasted, there will be many who will cry "Hasten the day," for "National" though the game of baseball be at present, it is only so in name and not in character. Cricket has not been growing as much as it might; but still the growth has been fairly progressive. The truth is, however, that it is too slow for the average American, and will never become popular here as in England, though one of the most delightful games in the world if properly played. Polo, in the nature of things, is rather "a rich man's game," but it also has had its growth.

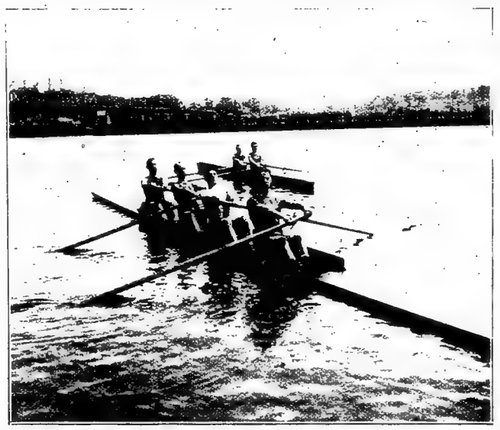

THE CRACK CREW OF THE LONE STAR CLUB OUT FOR A SPIN ON THE HARLEM.

* * *

The victory of B. H. Howell, the American oarsman, in the Diamond Sculls at Henley, in which he defeated his opponents with comparative ease, makes him a two-time winner of the race, having been victorious last year. His victory, too, marks the third successive American victory for the Diamond Sculls, Ten Eyck having captured the trophy in 1897. Inasmuch as Howell is a New Yorker, the son of Frederick H. Howell of this city, his victory is all the more gratifying. He is a young man yet, and may be heard from in even more important events.

* * *

The struggle this year for the cricket championship of New York promises to be a keen one. Already some very well-contested games have been played, and as the season advances even better performances may be expected. In the Metropolitan League there are six teams, to wit: The Knickerbocker Athletic Club, Team A; the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, Team B; the Manhattans, the Staten Islands, the New Yorks, and the Newarks. Just at present the struggle seems to lie between the Manhattans and the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, Team B; but there is no knowing what changes will come to pass in the next month or two. In the New York Cricket Association there are also six teams, as follows: Paterson, Team A; Paterson, Team B; Brooklyn, Kearney, Manhattan No. 2, and Kings County. Thus far the Paterson, Team A, and the Kearneys have made the best showing.

* * *

The presence of the various Toronto (Canada) crews at the Henley regatta, and the very creditable showing they made, recalls the fact that it was from Toronto that Edward Hanlan, for many years the world's champion oarsman, hailed. In his day Hanlan was the acknowledged champion, and wherever he went, whether in Canada, England, Australia, or this country, he was able to carry off the honors, though in the end it was from the most unexpected quarter—Australia—that he finally met his defeat. His races in this country with Gaudaur, Hosmer, Courtney, and others will still be remembered by lovers of aquatic sport. Hanlan, by the way, still lives in Toronto and is even yet in superb physical condition.

A STATE CHARACTERISTIC.

She—Why did your horse shy when he passed that puddle of water in the road?
He—You forget he was raised in Kentucky.

So He Did.

From Tit-Bits.

"Why did Parker appear on the golf links with his coachman this morning? Want him for a caddy?"

"No; some one told him the rules required him to start off with a driver."

Hurling Back the Lie.

From The Syracuse Herald.

Wife (at head of stairs, sarcastically)—I suppose you have been to the lodge, or hard at work, or to a political meeting!

Hubby—M' dear, I wash no' thosh plashes. I wash out merely gettin' liquor.

THE FUNCTION OF THE MODERN PROFESSOR.

You are aware that the pedagogue is no longer treated with that deference and respect which he feels to be due to his love of learning, says a writer in Appleton's Popular Science Monthly. Past is all his fame. Past is the day when the village all declared how much he knew. Nowadays he is accustomed to be told by the rustics, who once gazed and wondered, that he is old-fashioned and out of place in our modern world; that he does not represent the Nation; that the love he bears to learning is at fault, and that the university the people want must be universal like an omnibus, with a place for all, either for a single square or to the end.

He is also used to hearing from those successful people of whom all must speak with reverence—those who have demonstrated their superiority by laying their hands on everything they think worth the getting—that he is a mere "bookish theorist," and that they are much more able to show him the path to success than he to tell them anything to their advantage.

Unless he can minister to their comfort or entertainment, or make smooth the royal road to learning, or at the very least help to maintain the Patent Office, he is told to be content with such treatment as they think good enough for him, and keep himself to his work of teaching the lower classes to be lowly and reverent to all their betters.

An Awkward Feature.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

Crimsonbeak—It will be rather awkward when this wireless telegraphy comes into general use.

Yeast—Why so?

"Well, it would sound funny to ask a man to send you a wireless wire."

CASTORIA

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Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over

CASTORIA

Willing to Try.

From Tit-Bits.

Fond Parent (wishing to console his widowed daughter)—No wonder you grieve for him, my child; you will never find his equal.

Afflicted One—I doubt if I—I can, but I'll do my best.

THE CLEVER SCHOOL CHILD.

"I was told the other day," said Mr. Hare, "of a school child, who, on being asked to illustrate a certain hymn, came up with a little sketch representing a woman carefully nursing a little bear, under which were written the lines:

"'Can a woman's tender care
Cease toward the child She-bear?'"

—London News.

L. Shaw

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Posted.

From Tit-Bits.

Nobody can deny that postage stamp collecting is a great help in teaching boys geography. Jack showed his at school, when the teacher asked him where Nicaragua was and what it produced chiefly.

"It's on Page 98," said Jack, "and it produces more sets of stamps than any other country of its size in the world."

NIAGARA FALLS 9 HOURS FROM NEW YORK VIA NEW YORK CENTRAL.

N. Y. J.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Showers: brisk southerly winds becoming westerly.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,450. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 17, 1899.—10 Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

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WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

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FOREIGN.—The special correspondent of THE TIMES in London cables that Shamrock is ready for her trial race with Britannia to-morrow. The accident which happened during the cup challenger's spin on Saturday was of little consequence. Many Englishmen competent to judge athletic events admit that there is at least doubt of an Oxford-Cambridge victory over the American team. A meeting of the Joint Committee of the Anglo-American teams took place at Brighton yesterday. The utmost good feeling prevailed. The status of Hurke and Quinlan was declared to be satisfactory to the English university authorities. Lord Francis Hope, who married May Yohe, will not be permitted by the courts to sell the Hope diamonds. Susan B. Anthony, according to THE TIMES'S correspondent, will not be satisfied until she has secured woman suffrage. She says the foreign element in the United States is a foe to woman. General the Marquis de Gallifet, French Minister of War, has ordered an investigation into the conduct of Gen. de Pellieux in connection with the Dreyfus case. It is expected that Gen. de Pellieux will be dismissed from his official post. M. Paul Déroulède continues his agitation in Paris. He lectured yesterday in the French capital in favor of a plebiscitary republic. Slight disorders occurred on the streets after the dismissal of his hearers. The British steamer Holbein picked up Capt. William A. Andrews, the "Lone Navigator," on July 12. He was exhausted. His little craft, the Doree, was left adrift.—Pages 1, 4, and 7.

Page 1.

Joseph Devlin, a landscape gardener of East Orange, N. J., was choked to death at the breakfast table yesterday by a piece of beefsteak.

M. E. Ingalls, President of the Big Four and Chesapeake and Ohio Railroads, is about to resign from both to become arbitrator for the Pennsylvania, Vanderbilt, and Morgan railroad interests.

Page 3.

It is thought in Chicago that William J. Bryan has cast his fortunes with ex-Gov. Altgeld as against Mayor Harrison.

Mr. Croker's business interests in the automobile are being used as argument against him in the Sixth District by ex-Assemblyman W. A. Walker, the leader of the district, who recently joined the Sheehan forces.

George P. Keeney, President of the Association of National Silver Clubs, is making a tour of this portion of the country. He says there is a decided revolt against Bryan in the South and East. Mr. Keeney believes that ex-Senator Gorman is stronger than he is usually considered.

Page 4.

At the bicycle races at Vailsburg, N. J., yesterday Charles M. Murphy rode an exhibition mile paced by a motor tandem. His time was disappointing.

Three hundred 'longshoremen employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's piers Nos. 27, 28, and 29, North River, struck yesterday for an increase of wages.

Fire in one of the storehouses in the Brooklyn Navy Yard last night destroyed the entire top floor of the building and damaged over a million dollars' worth of sailors' clothing and several hundred thousand dollars' worth of stewards' provisions stored in the building.

A man who claimed to be a Christian Scientist and "divine healer" managed in some unexplained way to get into Bellevue Hospital yesterday. He was selling salve, which he said would cure everything, when he was discovered and ejected. His visit greatly excited some of the patients.

Page 5.

The St. Louis baseball team defeated the New Yorks at Weehawken yesterday by a score of 10 to 2.

Page 7.

A further examination of the books of the Middlesex County Bank, wrecked by Cashier Valentine, was made yesterday. It is announced that the savings institution may resume this week.

A New York and New Haven car transport ran into a rowboat on the Harlem River off One Hundred and Twelfth Street last night. Mrs. G. Sullo, one of the occupants of the boat, was instantly killed by being hit by the prow of the transport. The other occupants were saved.

Page 10.

Coroner Zucca will hold an inquest on Friday in the case of George Stettheimer, who died on July 1, and who, it became known yesterday, committed suicide.

John Davis, who gave his address as 208 Eighth Avenue, and who has been wanted by the police for some time for stealing goods by the wagon load, was held for examination yesterday in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

The new treaties of Japan with the United States and the other principal nations of the world, by which foreigners residing in Japan become subject to the same laws as natives and enjoy the same privileges, go into effect to-day.

May Sullivan, twenty years old, the daughter of P. J. Sullivan, a keeper in Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday charged with stealing a gold watch from a house where she had sought employment. The girl admitted the theft, and the watch was recovered.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 5.

GEN. CORBIN AND GEN. ALGER.

Reported that the Secretary Distrusts His Adjutant General.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Since the beginning of the attempt by citizens of this country in all parts of it to induce the President to fill the office of Secretary of War with some one else than Gen. Alger, nothing could have exceeded the discretion, loyalty, and industry with which his Adjutant General, Brig. Gen. H. C. Corbin, has discharged the many and arduous duties of his office. When ridicule of and opposition to Alger has been heard at the very door of the War Office, Corbin has gone on making strictly business replies to all censorious remarks, keeping close his knowledge of events, with which he was thoroughly familiar.

But this faithful service, it is ascertained from men who have learned it accidentally, has not been requited with a return of confidence by the Secretary. An army officer who was recently on duty at the department, and who has just passed through this city, declares that he knows that not long ago Secretary Alger upbraided several officers on duty near him, including Gen. Corbin, for feeding the popular outcry against him. This sounds something like the complaint published in the West from Alger that Secretary Gage was urging his resignation, and that he was responsible for the newspaper publications about Alger's alleged forthcoming resignation.

Later on Alger admitted that he had been mistaken in attributing the publication of the reports to his associate in the Cabinet. It is reported that when Mr. Gage heard of Alger's statement concerning himself he remarked that if Alger was stating the truth, it was time for one of the two to get out.

Victim of Lockjaw in Connecticut.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 16.—John Dowd, aged eleven years, son of Thomas Dowd, of Hawthorne Street, died to-day from lockjaw. The boy shot himself in the hand with a blank cartridge pistol July 4. The wound was a small one and no attention was paid to it at the time.

Golden Rod, Bottled at the Brewery, $1.20 per case of 24 bottles. At grocers. Out of town orders promptly attended to. Mail orders or telephone, 164 Williamsburgh. *Otto Huber Brewery, Brooklyn.*—Adv.

PLACE FOR M. E. INGALLS

Arbitrator for Pennsylvania, Vanderbilt, and Morgan Interests.

RESIGNS TWO PRESIDENCIES

Head of the Big Four and Chesapeake and Ohio Roads Coming Here at a Salary of $75,000 a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—M. E. Ingalls will soon resign the Presidency of the Big Four and Chesapeake and Ohio Railroads. He will go East to fill a new position in the railroad world that has been created for him, the title of which has not been determined. His duties will be those of arbitrator for the leading railroads of the country. He will be identified with the Pennsylvania and the Vanderbilt and Morgan interests, and will act as the arbitrator for all the roods represented. It is said that his salary will be $75,000 a year.

An effort was made to reach Mr. Ingalls to-night to obtain his confirmation of the story, but he is out of the city, and no statement could be obtained in regard to his new position. While the matter had been in negotiation for some months, the final offer and acceptance of the position came rather suddenly, and only a few closely interested persons were informed of the arrangement.

When the change is made it will create vacancies in the Presidencies of two of the largest railways entering the city and endless changes in minor positions in the service of both the Chesapeake and Ohio and Big Four Roads. As yet nothing has been done toward selecting his successor by either road, as the matter could not be taken up until Mr. Ingalls had decided upon his future course. The change will necessitate the removal of Mr. Ingalls from Cincinnati, and he probably will live in New York.

Melville E. Ingalls is one of the best-known railroad officials in the country. He was born in Maine, and is a lawyer by profession. He practiced several years in Boston, and was elected to the Massachusetts Legislature, and at the time was the youngest man who had ever been so honored.

When twenty-eight years of age he went to Cincinnati in the interest of the bondholders of the old Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Road, of which company he was receiver and President until the company was reorganized, in 1880, under the name of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago. He served as President of the new company with signal success until the Big Four and the Bee Line were consolidated, since which time he has been President of the consolidated lines. For a couple of years Mr. Ingalls was President of the Kentucky Central Road.

Probably his most pronounced success as a railroad man has been with the Chesapeake and Ohio, of which company he has been President since 1889. When he took hold of the property it was sadly run down, while to-day it compares favorably with any of the trunk lines in physical condition. Its gross earnings under his management increased from $4,500,000 in 1889 to $10,000,000 in 1898.

CINCINNATI MAN'S BIG SALARY.

Standard Oil Company to Pay Mr. McDonald $200,000 a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—Alexander McDonald of this city has accepted the First Vice Presidency of the Standard Oil Company and will remove to New York.

The position accepted by Mr. McDonald carries with it a salary of $200,000 a year.

GRAVE RIOTS AT KIAO-CHAU.

Italian Squadron Manoeuvring on the Yellow Sea and the Chinese Authorities Are Alarmed.

TACOMA, July 16.—The Olympia brings the following mail advices:

Serious riots occurred near Kiao-Chau June 26. Thousands of armed peasants rose by preconcerted signal and attacked the railway now being actively pushed in the vicinity. The rioters offered determined resistance to the German infantry and nine were killed. It is expected the military will be able to restore order without further bloodshed.

Two Russian engineers and ten Cossacks have been killed by brigands near Kirin.

The Italian squadron is manoeuvring in the Yellow Sea, and the Chinese authorities express anxiety as to its intentions. The representatives of the powers do not, however, believe Italy will take any decisive action against China.

The British and American residents of Kinning district have been advised by their Consuls to leave Foo-Chow in order to escape further attacks.

The Chinese Minister at Berlin has been instructed to contract with the Vulcain Works at Stettin, Germany, for the construction of two armorclads of about 8,000 tons, and six protected fast cruisers of 3,500 tons, to be completed within thirty months, for 10,000,000 taels. An order for fifty quick-firing field guns will also be placed in Germany.

A BOSTON WOMAN INJURED.

Mrs. T. Denny Boardman Thrown from Her Carriage and May Die.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 16.—Mrs. T. Denny Boardman, one of the leading society women of Boston, well known also in New York, is dying at Manchester-by-the-Sea from the effects of a frightful accident last evening. She was driving with Miss Lucille Thornton, a guest at the Boardman cottage, when the coachman lost control of his horses. Both women jumped, Miss Thornton escaping with a bad shaking up, but Mrs. Boardman was unconscious when picked up and has remained so up to 10 o'clock to-night. Mr. Boardman is a prominent real estate broker, with offices in the Ames Building, in Boston.

Their only daughter, Miss Madeline, is still confined to her home from the effects of a recent runaway accident. Miss Thornton was in this runaway also. The Boardman cottage, The Chubbs, is one of the finest in Manchester, and the family has entertained a great deal.

CHOKED AT BREAKFAST TABLE.

Piece of Beefsteak Causes Death of an East Orange Man.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE N. J., July 16.—Joseph Devlin, a landscape gardener of 9 Oak Street, East Orange, was eating breakfast with his family this morning when he suddenly choked and grew black in the face. His wife pounded him on the back, while another member of the family telephoned for Dr. Stephen G. Lee. Before the doctor arrived Mr. Devlin was dead.

Dr. Lee made an examination and said that Mr. Devlin had choked to death on a piece of beefsteak. Mr. Devlin was fifty-five years old, and leaves a wife and several grown children.

Polygamous Mormons in Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, July 16.—Several years ago prominent officials of the Mormon Church of Salt Lake City visited Mexico, and obtained from the Mexican Government a concession for the establishment of large Mormon colonies in this State. The colonists came direct from Utah, and located north of here. It having been reported that members of the colonies were practicing polygamy contrary to the Mexican law, an investigation of the matter has been ordered by the Mexicans. The colonists number about 10,000. As a rule, they are prospering.

LONE NAVIGATOR PICKED UP.

The Holbein Finds Capt. Andrews Exhausted Off the Irish Coast—The Doree Left Adrift.

LIVERPOOL, July 16.—The British steamer Holbein, Capt. Sherlock New York July 1 for Manchester, which arrived here to-day, picked up Capt. William A. Andrews, known as the "Lone Navigator," who left Atlantic City on June 18 in a little craft named the Doree, barely twelve feet in length, to attempt to cross the Atlantic.

Capt. Andrews was found exhausted on July 12 about 700 miles from the Irish coast. His boat was left adrift.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 16.—Capt. William A. Andrews sailed from here June 18 in the Doree. Before leaving he had agreed to take with him Miss Belle Shinn, a young woman from Norristown, Penn. After she had made all preparations for the venturesome voyage with Capt. Andrews, the day before his start he positively and firmly refused to allow her to accompany him.

Miss Shinn and several friends persistently pressed the Captain for his reason for refusing to take her, but he maintained silence, and at the time it was surmised that Capt. Andrews had a foreboding that his trip across in the little boat would not be successful. On the day he sailed Miss Shinn followed him out to sea in a rowboat and begged the Captain to carry out his promise. When he finally refused she became hysterical and wept bitterly while being rowed ashore.

Miss Shinn had received a great number of gifts from friends to take on the voyage. There were souvenir army hats and patent medicines, and even a pair of rubber boots. When the Captain left port she obtained a position in a store.

SHAMROCK READY TO SAIL.

Trivial Accident to the Cup Challenger Will Not Delay Her Race with Britannia.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 16.—The cup challenger Shamrock is ready for her trial race with Britannia on Tuesday. The trivial accident which happened to her in the trial spin yesterday will not delay matters in the least.

This accident, which was greatly exaggerated in early reports, was of little consequence. The main halyard purchase gave way and let down the mainsail.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 16.—Shamrock has four mainsails, and will bend a new one to-morrow.

Sir Thomas Lipton was on board at the time of yesterday's mishap, but has since expressed himself as very well pleased with the yacht's performance.

COLUMBIA-DEFENDER CONTESTS.

First of the Series of Races Off Newport to be Sailed Friday.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 16.—Woodbury Kane, Ralph M. Ellis, and Herman B. Duryea, who constitute the Regatta Committee of the Newport Yacht Racing Association, after another conference with C. Oliver Iselin of the Columbia and W. Butler Duncan of the Defender, have arranged that the first race of the series of five off this port under the auspices of the association shall be sailed on Friday. The start will be from the Brenton's Reef Lightship at 11 A. M., and the course will be a triangular one. The date of the second race has not been fixed. The judges' boat will be a private yacht, which will be placed at the disposal of the judges by the owner.

The Columbia will leave to-morrow for Bristol, where the Herreshoffs will make a few repairs, and very likely she will be docked before her trial races with the Defender off this port.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY'S PURPOSE.

Will Not Be Satisfied Till She Obtains Woman Suffrage—Foreign Element Its Foe.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 16.—According to Susan B. Anthony, who is ventilating her views on woman here at present, she will not be satisfied till she has obtained the suffrage for women. It means, Miss Anthony declares, adequate pay for woman's work. This has been demonstrated, she adds, in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, and Idaho.

The foreign element in the United States, Miss Anthony affirms, is a foe to woman. The majority of native Americans and superior men of all nations favor woman suffrage. The ballot, in her opinion, can do little for individual woman, but much for the sex.

KIPLING BITTEN BY A DOG.

Carries His Arm in a Sling—Not Seriously Injured.

LONDON, July 16.—Mr. Rudyard Kipling's right thumb has been bitten by a dog and is considerably inflamed.

He carries his arm in a sling, but it is not thought that the injury will have serious consequences.

PRESIDENT'S PLANS FOR 1900.

Will Not Make Speeches at Canton or Elsewhere If Renominated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—It is a long time before the campaign of 1900, but some of the Republican contrivers of the next campaign, moved thereto by reports from Ohio of the intended purchase of a house by the President, are declaring that no porch will be needed in Canton next Summer, as in the event of Mr. McKinley's renomination he will continue to live at the White House and cannot be expected to use the porch of that building from which to address visiting delegations.

The announcement was not needed, according to the friends of the President, that he will not depart from the custom of Presidents who have been renominated in declining to speak in his own behalf during the campaign. Neither will he make tours of the country or visits to distant places that can be suspected of being campaign exhibitions. For that reason it is concluded that unless the President makes a visit to the West this Fall he will defer it until after 1900.

TELEGRAPH FIGHT IN KANSAS.

Plan to Proceed Against the Western Union on the Plea that It Is a Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, July 16.—The fight against the Western Union Telegraph Company to compel it to submit to the reduced schedule fixed by the Legislature has taken a new turn.

To-morrow Attorney General Goddard will be asked to proceed against the company on the plea that it is a trust. Attorney McKeever has collected evidence to show that the Western Union has absorbed a score of smaller companies. Mr. McKeever will go to New York to take further depositions.

There are 500 damage suits in the various courts of the State against the Western Union.

Domestic Trouble Causes Suicide.

PEORIA, Ill., July 16.—A. Van Boening, State Grand Master of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, aged forty-six years, committed suicide this evening by throwing himself from the steamer Bald Eagle, three miles above the Copper Creek dam. Domestic trouble is supposed to have caused the act. Mr. Van Boening was also a State official in the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

New Fast Train to Detroit.

The New York Central's "Detroit Special" stops at Garrison's, Fishkill, Poughkeepsie, Rhinecliff, Catskill, Hudson, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, &c. Sleeping and Parlor Cars. Connects at Albany for Saratoga.—Adv.

BROOKLYN TROLLEY LINES CRIPPLED

Strikers, However, Cause Little Trouble During the Day.

BOTH SIDES REMAIN FIRM

President Rossiter and Mr. Parsons Express Confidence.

POLICE KEEP ORDER

Gen. McLeer Thinks It Will Be Unnecessary to Call Out the Militia—Cars Run Under Protection.

The strike of motormen and conductors of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's car lines, which began yesterday morning, is a failure unless the conditions change materially. The companies affected ran from half to two-thirds their usual number of cars during the day under strong police protection. President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company peremptorily rejected an offer from State Arbitration Commissioners Webster and Delehanty to arbitrate.

Some cars were run over every line in the city, but the numbers varied according to local conditions. The cars which ran most frequently were those going through quiet residence or business districts. The most infrequent trips were through the poorer districts. There was special shyness of the Red Hook or warehouse district, where longshoremen are abundant and where some of the most violent outbreaks of the last strike occurred, and of the Greenpoint section.

Throughout the day there were scenes of disorder and occasional incidents of violence in the tenement districts and the neighborhoods of some of the power houses and depots, but the police acted promptly and effectively, and prevented extensive rioting.

The leaders of both sides express the utmost confidence in ultimate victory. No accurate estimate can be made of the proportion of the 8,000 employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system who have gone out on strike. The strikers claim 7,000 are out, while the railroad people say only 1,000 men have quit work. At midnight last night the system was tied up, with the exception of a few cars on minor lines. The prospects of trouble which were imminent during the day had passed, and the city was profoundly quiet.

The indications are that the fight will be renewed this morning, and that the final result will be very clearly indicated within a few hours. President Rossiter insists that he will move the enormous travel between this borough and Brooklyn as expeditiously as usual. Mr. Parsons, the leader of the strikers, ridicules this assertion.

The temper of the people in some parts of the Borough of Brooklyn is decidedly ugly, but the police are confident that with the large force they have and the care with which it has been distributed they will prevent any serious disturbance.

Gen. McLeer visited Brooklyn Police Headquarters yesterday, but insisted that his visit was one of inquiry, and to enable him to pay his respects to Deputy Chief MacKellar, and that so far as he could see there was not the least reason to suppose that there would be any call for the militia.

The lines affected by the strike extend with many ramifications from Greenpoint on the north to Coney Island on the south and to East New York on the east. They are 178 miles long and employ more than 8,000 men and more than 3,000 cars.

STRIKE BEGAN VERY QUIETLY.

Mr. Rossiter Discharges All Men Who Did Not Take Out Their Cars.

The strike began very quietly. Most of the men simply turned in their cars as they reached the depots early in the morning, all of them having received notice from representatives of the Knights of Labor, who boarded their cars as they went in. No attempt was made to injure the cars or any other company property. The men were confronted at the depots by the following, conspicuously posted:

"Any conductor or motorman failing to take his regular car out on the regular run assigned to him, unless properly excused, will be considered as having left the service of the company.

"His run will be given to the man next in order, who will hold the run permanently.

"This order takes effect immediately.

"CLINTON L. ROSSITER,
"President."

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit lines were at their best at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The Gates Avenue, Putnam Avenue, and Fulton Street lines of the old Brooklyn Heights system were run regularly all day, and, in fact, made some trips early in the evening, being apparently the only lines of the rapid transit system that made any serious attempt to keep moving.

The other surface lines of the Rapid Transit System—formerly the Nassau, Brooklyn and Brighton Beach, Prospect Park and Coney Island, Sea Beach, and Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban—fared variously. The Fifth and Seventh and Marcy Avenue lines of the former Nassau system, running to Coney Island and other seaside resorts, suffered worst. During the forenoon they ran very irregularly. The elevated lines were not affected seriously.

The reason the cars were withdrawn at night, it is said, was because the force available was insufficient to run the usual night schedules, and for the additional reason that the company did not care to invite attack by running its cars through remote or disturbed sections in the darkness.

The Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad system, including the Smith Street line, Manhattan to Coney Island; De Kalb Avenue line, Manhattan to Ridgewood, and Franklin Avenue line, Broadway Ferry to Coney Island, ran its cars all day and all night on double schedules to meet the rush of business. This system is not affected by the strike, except that it had a tremendous increase in its travel, and the men were not asked to join in it.

AT BROOKLYN END OF BRIDGE.

Around the Brooklyn end of the bridge there were no signs of the strike, for while cars were not so many as usual there were many of them, and the familiar ceaseless clanging and jingling of bells and grinding of wheels seemed to be as loud as ever. Most of the motormen and conductors wore well-worn uniforms, and the cars were all well filled—many of them so jammed that closely packed rows of men were ranged along the footboards. Only the invariable appearance of police helmets at the front and rear indicated uncommon conditions.

On the corners of all the business streets within a dozen blocks of the bridge groups of men were gathered all day, and in this neighborhood newsboys yelled and howled frantically sensational announcements of the contents of their wares, but in most of the business districts and those occupied by residences and the better kinds of flats the Sunday was quieter than usual.

The storm centres were in the tenement districts in South Brooklyn, Ridgewood, and East New York—Seventh Avenue from Third Street to Twentieth; Third Avenue, from Eleventh Street to Twenty-fourth; Hamilton Avenue, near Hamilton Ferry, and the Bush Street depot of the company, where several roads converge.

In these districts the signs of trouble were abundant. The roadways, sometimes for blocks, were littered with obstructions taken from the trolley tracks and thrown to the side. Discarded wire bed springs seemed to be the favorites of these. On Seventh Avenue of them were counted in four blocks. Sometimes they had been put across the track loaded with stones. Sometimes they were thrown down loosely, probably with the hope that the wire would tangle in the wheels.

Boulders weighing from ten to a hundred pounds had been put at many places. Besides these were such things as beams, railroad ties, stumps of trees taken from vacant lots, heavy wagons which had been backed across the tracks, and long planks.

CHILDREN EAGER FOR TROUBLE.

In the tenement districts the people seemed to be unanimously in sympathy with the strikers and bitterly hostile to the men at work. They were on the sidewalks nearly all day, and the cars going by were greeted with hisses and shouts of "Scab!" and "Come off that car!" from both sides for many blocks. These cries came almost entirely from boys and girls from five to fourteen years old, who ranged themselves along the edges of the gutters and seemed to be eager to do mischief, but were restrained by the policemen posted in pairs at each cross street.

Children of three to five years walked across the roadway and dropped pebbles or bits of tin on the tracks, in the hope that they might cause some damage or annoyance. In some places they deliberately squatted on the tracks, amid the laughter of their elders, forcing the cars to stop until they could be removed. Behind the rows of children were scattered detachments of half-grown boys or young men. The older men and the women—many of them with babies in their arms or in carriages—stood or sat in front of their doorways and looked on.

Occasionally a woman, usually with a German accent, would shriek some abusive epithet at a car going by, but this was not frequent. Except for the children the people usually contented themselves with the exchange among themselves of derisive remarks about the men at work, the trolley car company, or the police. The squads from Manhattan, as they marched along, were welcomed with laughter. A favorite way of annoying them seemed to be for boys and girls to range in line, point fingers at them and count them as they passed:

"One, two, tree, four, five, six, siving—oh, what a fat cop!"

A series of counts showed an average of about 300 people to the block in the disturbed districts, about two-thirds women and children. The younger men who stood about, some of them half-intoxicated, were in ugly temper evidently, but sullenly quiet. They were, generally, decidedly tough-looking. Some of them wore their Sunday clothes; others were in shirt sleeves or jumpers.

PARSONS AND ROSSITER TALK.

Labor Leader Says the Strikers Will Win—Railroad President Satisfied with Situation.

General Master Workman John M. Parsons was seen yesterday afternoon at the Grenada Hotel, 118 Myrtle Avenue, where the headquarters of the strikers is supposed to be. Mr. Parsons gave his views upon the strike very freely, and expressed confidence that the men would win.

"The company," said he, "is making a splurge by showing a number of cars in operation on the main thoroughfares, but the public will not be deceived. The men running the cars are the usual class of scabs that follow railroad disturbances, and were furnished by agencies, whose business it is to gather men for the purpose of breaking strikes and shipping them to places where their services may be required. These substitutes are entirely in the hands of the agencies, which are conducted along lines similar to the padrone system.

"The strike could easily have been averted. The responsibility for it rests entirely upon the railroad company, and it is due to the attitude of the latter that the men turned out. There was no alternative. They will not suffer more by being on strike than by being discharged on the wholesale scale on which they have lately been dropped.

"Within the past few days no fewer than 336 have been sent away without any reason being given. Mr. Rossiter can say what he likes, but the strikers will not budge an inch. They will not receive any money this week, but when the necessity arises they will be supported, the Knights of Labor having sanctioned the strike; and ample funds will be placed at the disposal of District Assembly 75.

"It remains to be seen how long the public will tolerate such a car service as they are now getting in consequence of the strike. They will side with the men when they are acquainted with the facts of the case. If we had a District Attorney who was good for anything we would see how long such a state of affairs could exist.

"One good effect of the strike will be to call attention again to the matter of the franchises held by these autocratic corporations and advance the cause of city ownership. Meanwhile I see no reason why the trolley roads should not be operated under a yearly agreement with the employes similar to that which obtains on all the big trunk lines that leave the city."

Mr. Parsons denied that the attack on the ampere was made by the strikers. "We advised the men not to loiter near the car barns," said he, "and not to interfere with the men who may run the cars. The disturbances that have occurred or may occur will be caused by toughs and former employes, who have suffered at the hands of the company and unwisely take advantage of this opportunity to repay their grudge against it."

President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company expressed himself as being well satisfied with the situation. "The Brooklyn Heights employes," he said, "have proved their loyalty to the company, and we have to-day been able to run all the old lines of the company, and, moreover, have opened up a new line to Coney Island over the Culver route. I can assure the people of Brooklyn that they will be able to go to and from their places of business and residence to-morrow without let or hindrance."

These two interviews express the opinions of the opposing leaders. Neither man would give any details or figures. President Rossiter resolutely refused to say how many of his men had gone out or how many cars he was running.

GEN. McLEER SEES MACKELLAR

Brigade Commander Thinks, However, It Will Be Unnecessary to Call Out the Militia.

In the afternoon Gen. James McLeer, who is in command of the Second Brigade of the National Guard, dropped into the office of Deputy Chief MacKellar, where President York of the Police Board, Commissioners Hess and Sexton, and Deputy Chief McLaughlin were holding a council. Gen. McLeer remained for some time, and when he came out was questioned as to the object of his visit, which had given rise to the rumor that there had been serious trouble somewhere, and that the National Guard was to be called out.

The General explained that his visit had no particular significance. He had merely considered it his duty to call and acquaint himself with the situation and outlook. "As far as I am able to judge, there will be no necessity for calling out the National Guard," he said. "I sincerely hope there will not be any. The strikers, on the whole, are conducting themselves in a quiet and peaceable manner, and there does not appear to be much disposition to resort to violence. I think the police are fully able to cope with the strike."

Commissioner Hess subsequently said there wasn't any likelihood that the services of the Guardsmen would be needed. "I think unruly members of society are more afraid of the policeman's club than the Guardsman's bayonet," he remarked, laconically. Concerning the attack on the car Ampere, Mr. Hess said he thought it was very indiscreet on the part of the officials of the company to run it. "It was like flaunting a red rag at a bull," he commented.

While Gen. McLeer was in Deputy Chief MacKellar's office President Rossiter arrived. He had just rejected an offer of their services sent to him by Arbitration Commissioners Delehanty and Webster, who had been in consultation with Grand Master Workman Parsons. Mr. Rossiter responded to the offer of the Commissioners that there was nothing to arbitrate.

RIOTS DURING THE DAY.

Testing Car Ampere Attacked by a Mob of 500 Men—Railroad Officials Narrowly Escape.

The first riotous demonstration of serious proportions occurred at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-second Street at noon, when a mob of about 500 men attacked the testing car Ampere, in which were several of the railroad officials and a number of detectives. The Ampere started from the square at the Borough Hall in the morning for Coney Island on a trip of inspection. On the car were Chief Engineer Breckinridge of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, W. W. Wickes, President Rossiter's private secretary, and Detectives Reynolds, Stoddard, Harrington, and Gray of the Brooklyn headquarters squad.

As the car was returning from Coney Island it was met by a mob of about 500 men, strikers and their sympathizers. A passenger car traveling ahead of the inspection car had been held up by the mob, and the motorman, Howard Jackson of 108 Fifty-seventh Street, was being threatened. As the inspection car came up the mob closed in about the two cars and stones were thrown.

A stone struck Jackson on the jaw, and he was knocked from the car. Bernard Higgins, a striker, thirty years old, of Forty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, started to attack the fallen motorman, it is alleged, but Mr. Wickes leaped from the inspection car and sent the striker staggering back with a blow in the face. The detectives jumped from the car after Wickes and beat back the crowd after a hard fight. The rioters were evidently in fear that the detectives would use their revolvers.

SEVERAL ARRESTS MADE.

The detectives arrested Higgins and John Ashe of 62 Fifteenth Street, Henry Carlin of 304 Thirty-eighth Street, Thomas F. Morrison of 222½ Twenty-first Street, and Thomas Condon of 62 Fifteenth Street, and they were locked up in the Fifth Avenue Police Station.

Jackson, the motorman, was found to be suffering from contusions of the head and face and a sprained ankle. He was attended by an ambulance surgeon and taken to his home. All of the men arrested were strikers.

The car made a second run over part of the system in the afternoon with Assistant Superintendent Van Cott and a number of Central Office detectives on board. The car went to Coney Island. On returning from the trip Mr. Van Cott declared that he found everything comparatively quiet along the lines traveled over and that there was very little delay in the operation of cars.

While the Ampere was returning on Third Avenue it was stoned by a number of boys at Twenty-first Street. Several panes of glass were broken. Two of the boys were arrested and locked up in the Fifth Avenue Station. They were Peter Swank, eleven years old, of 568 Vanderbilt Avenue, and John Nolan, twelve years old, of 599 Vanderbilt Avenue.

BOY FATALLY INJURED.

What will prove to be the first fatality growing out of the strike occurred at Driggs Avenue and North Thirteenth Street in the afternoon. Peter Spada, a messenger, twelve years old, of 118 Broadway, was struck over the eye by a stone, and was taken to the Eastern District Hospital with a fractured skull. It is said he cannot live.

The boy was riding on a Greenpoint car. When the car reached Driggs Avenue and North Thirteenth Street, a crowd of men and boys swarmed about it, and stones were thrown at the motorman and conductor. One of the stones struck young Spada just over the right eye. He fell insensible on the floor of the car.

Policemen from the Bedford Avenue Station drove the crowd back and arrested two men suspected of stoning the car. The prisoners gave their names as John Buckley, twenty-two years old, of 101 Dupont Street, and John D. Kelleher, twenty-six years old, of Fifty-sixth Street and Third Avenue.

Young Spada was removed to the Eastern District Hospital in an ambulance. There it was found that his skull had been fractured and his right eye badly injured. An operation was performed on him, but the hospital physicians say he will die.

A row occurred last night on Georgia Avenue, near the car house of the Fulton Street line, between a number of strikers and several men who had been taken on in their places. Ernest Vantvertz, a motorman, of 365 Central Avenue, was arrested, charged with attempting to shoot Michael O'Brien of Jamaica, L. I., with a revolver.

THE POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

Devery Says Every Man Is on Duty and Manhattan Is Well Protected Despite Force Sent Away.

The police authorities had received plenty of notice that a strike was possible, and were fully prepared for it. The necessity for action early yesterday morning was, however, somewhat a surprise, but when it was known that the strike was a certainty that action was prompt and effective.

Capt. Delancey was on duty at Police Headquarters at midnight on Saturday when Inspector Brooks walked into the office. The somnolent patrolmen, detectives, and reporters on duty were all awake instantly and on tiptoe to know what this portent might mean. Inspector Brooks told the newspaper men that he couldn't sleep and came around for the sake of having something to do.

This ingenuous statement, however, became hardly credible when, a few moments afterward, Deputy Chief Cortright and Acting Inspector Kane also appeared. All the officers went into a room to confer, and would say nothing as to what their intentions were. Before long, however, the results of the conference were apparent in various parts of the city.

From all quarters squads, large and small, were marching in the direction of the Brooklyn Bridge and the ferries. Chief Devery was in Brooklyn on Saturday, and late in the evening had become convinced that the strike was going to occur. He therefore telephoned orders that 1,500 men be sent across the river.

The sending of the men resulted in some confusion. It is declared, although the police officials themselves deny it, that Manhattan was without police protection for over an hour early yesterday morning. The story goes that the men on patrol duty, who ordinarily wait until they are relieved, received orders to report to their station houses as soon as their time of duty had elapsed, and that the men who should have relieved them were also detained at the stations.

BUSY AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

Yesterday was the busiest Sunday Police Headquarters has known for several years. Chief Devery arrived from Brooklyn early in the morning and remained on this side of the river until 8 o'clock last night, when he started again for Brooklyn. However, during the time he was at Headquarters the telephone wires were kept busy continually, and he knew exactly what was going on in every locality, every street and avenue affected by the strike. He took no sleep until after 10 o'clock yesterday morning, when he went home for just four hours. While he was away the management of affairs was left in the hands of Deputy Chief Cortright.

At a little after 10 o'clock a squad of fifteen mounted patrolmen from the East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station House galloped up Mulberry Street and stopped at Headquarters. They were sent on to report to Deputy Chief MacKellar at the Brooklyn Police Headquarters. This made the number of mounted patrolmen sent over an even 100.

As the hours went by various squads of policemen, chiefly consisting of men usually on duty in police courts and places closed on Sunday, arrived at Headquarters. As parties of fifty or so were made up they were sent across the river. A few, however, were detailed to down-town station houses, where they were held in reserve, being able to reach Brooklyn quickly. Acting Deputy Chief McLaughlin and Inspectors Brooks and Harley were among the high officers assigned to duty in Brooklyn. Capt. McClusky was at headquarters all day and ordered the entire force of detectives to go on duty. Fifty were sent to Brooklyn in plain clothes to watch for criminals trying to profit by the crowds.

CHIEF DEVERY'S STATEMENT.

After the Chief returned, at 2 o'clock, he made a statement to the crowd of reporters at Headquarters, as follows: "I should have been very glad to have had the strike settled by arbitration, and wish we had not been brought into it, but there is nothing we cannot overcome in that line. Sunday is a heavy day for a strike. Nobody is working, and irresponsible persons are more inclined to acts of violence than on any other day, but I have heard of no serious casualties so far.

"The fact is that the entire police force of New York is on duty, even the men detailed to clerical work, and who, perhaps, have not had on a uniform in years. Men on vacation have been called back to duty, and all the resources of the department have been called into play.

"Twenty-five patrol wagons have been sent to Brooklyn, while two others have been standing at the Mott Street entrance to Police Headquarters here all day to-day ready for

tion of affairs, could have told that anything unusual was pending from appearances at the entrance to the bridge. During the time from 1 to 5 o'clock nearly 1,000 Manhattan policemen passed over the structure. About 1,500 in all were sent to Brooklyn. A very few went by way of the ferries.

The scene at the bridge entrance was an animated one after the policemen began to arrive. There was a good deal of confusion between 2 and 3 o'clock, when the greatest number came, and many of the men had to wait a long time before they could be taken across. By 5 o'clock, however, the last of them had disappeared. None of the policemen traveled on the same cars as the public, but waited until special cars arrived.

Most of the motormen and conductors at this time wore a distinctly worried look. However much they were determined to strike when called upon by the organization, it seemed evident that there was nothing particularly agreeable for them in the prospect. It was easy to tell the married from the unmarried men. The latter, who were in the minority, displayed none of the uneasiness shown by the others. They enjoyed the prospect of a "scrap," and laughed and joked with the policemen on the cars.

MORE POLICE THAN USUAL.

After the police had been taken to Brooklyn the Manhattan end of the bridge presented its usual appearance. There were more patrolmen than usual on the roadway, as some fear had been expressed that an attempt might be made to cut the trolley wires, but no such action was resorted to by the strikers or their sympathizers. There were also two or three additional policemen at the bridge entrance.

After 5 o'clock the Rapid Transit Company's cars arrived less frequently, and at about 6 o'clock they stopped for a time altogether. The few persons who were about at that hour knew then that the strike had begun. The fact, however, that it was a Sunday made the cessation of the service of little account, at any rate as far as the traffic from Manhattan was concerned. A few belated "rounders" were inconvenienced and grumbled because they expected to have to do some walking.

Later some early holiday makers appeared, and seemed very much surprised when an inspector told them that they could not travel on any of the elevated lines. However, it soon looked as though even the minor inconvenience of an interrupted outing need not occur, as at about 7 o'clock one or two of the Rapid Transit Company's cars began to come in.

A Bergen Street car ran round the loop with policemen alongside the conductor and motorman. Other cars made their appearance at intervals, until at 10 o'clock nearly every line into which the strike was represented. On many of these cars inspectors of the company acted as conductors and motormen. There were very few passengers, but 125 more policemen were taken across. They all carried their night sticks. Shortly afterward a Nassau car containing twelve policemen appeared. One of them said that some strikers tried to board the car and offered to pay fares, but were not allowed on it.

By 9:30 the cars of the Brooklyn Heights system were running regularly. On all of them were two or more policemen, and on most of them inspectors took the places of the conductors and motormen. The ordinary Sunday traffic had begun by then, and the passengers had no trouble in getting whatever cars they wanted.

NO APPROACH TO A TIE-UP.

There was no approach to a tie-up of traffic at the Manhattan end of the bridge at any time of the day. It was lucky for the company that the weather was damp and hot and generally unpleasant, as this kept away the usual big Sunday crowds of pleasure seekers. Probably also the announcement of the strike in the morning newspapers had the effect of keeping many persons at home. The cars after about 10 o'clock had just about as many passengers as they could comfortably handle, no more and no less.

There was naturally a large number of persons at the bridge entrance who waited, as a New York crowd will wait patiently for hours, for something exciting to happen. They were disappointed. One or two "incidents" occurred in the course of the day, but nothing which could be regarded as a sensation. There were a number of strikers standing around, pretending to be waiting for cars, who plucked up enough courage to call one meek-looking conductor a "scab."

The meek-looking conductor immediately jumped from his car and was with difficulty restrained by a policeman from assaulting one or more of those who had hurled the epithet at him. After this they subsided. An attempt was made by the police, at the command of Capt. O'Brien, to clear the entrance of all those who were not waiting for cars, but, as was to be expected, it was not successful for long.

Persons bound for Coney Island took the Smith Street cars, which line is not affected by the strike. The cars on the Fifth Avenue line were the most infrequent of all, and when they came in the police on them reported various obstructions. A patrolman reported on his arrival on a car of the Flushing Avenue line the tearing away by a crowd of the trolley pole of Car No. 1,579 of that line.

In the afternoon the cars of the Third Avenue line, running to Coney Island, became more numerous, and the number of passengers from Manhattan also increased. The Bergen Street and Douglass Street lines had about half as many cars as usual running. On the Greene and Gates, Putnam and Halsey, Flatbush, Fulton, Myrtle, and Flushing Avenue lines cars ran with increasing frequency.

NUMBER OF CARS DECREASES.

Shortly after 9 o'clock there was considerable speculation among those at the approach to the bridge owing to the arrival of about 100 more policemen, who crossed the structure on special cars. All sorts of rumors were current soon after this. It was said by some that the strikers had attacked a car near the Brooklyn end of the bridge, and that there had been a pitched battle in which, after severe fighting, the police had been driven off.

There was no truth, however, in the report. It probably grew out of the circumstance that several passengers on a Smith Street car who had been to Coney Island and were intoxicated had insisted on annoying the other people in the car, and that they had been ejected by the police. This was done just before the bridge was reached, and the unruly passengers were taken to a police station.

After 10 o'clock the number of cars to reach the Manhattan end of the bridge grew less and less. Only two cars on the Flushing and North Beach line of the Brooklyn Heights system had arrived after 8 o'clock, and at 10 o'clock it was declared that the running of the cars on that line had been discontinued owing to its exposed condition along the whole route.

At 11 o'clock the Gates Avenue and Fulton Street cars ceased running, and early this morning only the Smith Street and De Kalb Avenue cars reached the Manhattan side of the bridge. The Smith Street cars coming from Coney Island were crowded. It was noticeable that many of those who arrived by these cars looked as though they had walked instead of riding, and some persons said that they had gone long distances on foot before finding a car.

ARRESTS MADE BY THE POLICE.

Number of Persons Taken Into Custody for Stoning Cars—Several Passengers Injured.

The arrests growing out of the strike made by the police during the day were as follows:

Thomas Flynn, nine years old, of North Sixth Street, near Bedford Avenue, arrested at Bedford Avenue and North Seventh Street, charged with placing obstructions on the car tracks.

Arthur Brooks, nineteen years old, of 608 Third Avenue, arrested on Third Avenue, charged with putting obstructions on car tracks.

Michael Frost, twenty-six years old, of 134 Twenty-first Street, arrested on a charge of assault.

Edward Zaugh, twenty-three years old, 235 Cook Street, charged with placing obstructions on the tracks at Bushwick and Flushing Avenues.

Patrick Rooney, sixteen years old, 223 Palmetto Street, arrested at Gates and Knickerbocker Avenues, charged with throwing stones at a car.

John Buckley, twenty-two years old, 101 Dupont Street, arrested at Driggs Avenue and North Thirteenth Street, charged with stoning a car.

John D. Kelleher, twenty-six years old, of Fifty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, arrested at the same place on the same charge.

Henry Carlin, twenty-two years old, 364 Thirty-eighth Street; Thomas F. Morrison, twenty-eight years old, 222½ Twenty-first Street; Thomas Condon, twenty-three years old, 62 Fifteenth Street; John Ashe, twenty-five years old, 62 Fifteenth Street, and Bernard Higgins, thirty years old, Forty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, arrested at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-second Street charged with disorderly conduct.

William Rohburg, forty-two years old, 58 Rapelye Street, arrested at Hamilton Avenue and Columbia Street, charged with stoning a motorman of a car.

Thomas Wellinsky, thirty-eight years old, of 128 Twenty-first Street, arrested on a charge of stoning a car at Third Avenue and Seventeenth Street.

Frank Fraskowski, thirty-two years old, of 65 Jackson Avenue, arrested on a charge of assaulting the conductor of a Lorimer Street car, at Lorimer and Withers Streets.

Salvini Perialo, sixteen years old, of 39 North Portland Avenue, was arrested at North Portland and Flushing Avenues charged with placing obstructions on the car tracks.

Richard Whealan, twenty-five years old, of 321 Fourteenth Street, arrested on charge of stoning a car in South Brooklyn.

Peter Swank, eleven years old, of 568 Vanderbilt Avenue, arrested for stoning special car Ampere at Twenty-first Street and Third Avenue.

John Nolan, twelve years old, of 599 Vanderbilt Avenue, arrested with Swank for same offense.

Albert Fisher, thirty-two years old, of 636 Third Street, arrested for stoning a car on Fifth Avenue.

James Fitzgerald of 71 Eagle Street, arrested on charge of obstructing the track at Third Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street.

James Maliff, arrested for stoning a car in South Brooklyn.

Michael J. McDonahue, thirty-five years old, of 30 Garnet Street, arrested on charge of obstructing cars on Court Street.

Peter Frankman, 299 Hamburg Avenue, arrested for obstructing cars on that avenue.

THOSE WHO WERE INJURED.

The following persons were injured during the day as a result of the strike trouble:

Howard Jackson, motorman, 108 Fifty-seventh Street, struck on the head by a stone and sprained his ankle by falling.

George Davis, twenty-five years old, of 809 Fulton Street, struck by a stone at Union Street and Third Avenue and received a severe scalp wound.

William Cornelius, motorman, 3,208 Fulton Street, attacked on his car by strikers, cut and bruised about the head.

Peter Spada, twelve years old, of 118 Broadway, struck on the head by a brick while riding on a Greenpoint car; received a fracture of the skull; will die.

Woman, name unknown, struck on head by a stone while riding on Third Avenue car; declined medical attendance.

MRS. PARSONS ON THE STRIKE.

Says Women Would Have Pulled President Rossiter's Hair Out.

Mrs. John M. Parsons, the wife of the General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, has decided views on the subject of the rights of labor. She said last night that the time was coming when the Government would take all the railroads and when men would receive a fair proportion of the wealth they created.

"I think," said she, "that the men are behaving much better than women would do under the circumstances. The woman who has to scrimp and save out of her husband's small salary understands these things better. I believe the women are much more radical, and that if it had been a delegation of women who had called upon President Rossiter with a list of grievances, he would not have a hair left in his head."

THE EFFECT ON THE FERRIES.

Big Decrease in Number of Passengers on the East Tenth, Houston, and Grand Street Lines.

The strike in Brooklyn had a noticeable effect yesterday on the traffic of most of the ferries that run to different points where the car lines concerned carry most of the ferry passengers after they have landed. The effect was most noticed on the East River ferries above Grand Street.

On the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry the gateman said the traffic was about as usual. There was a slight falling off, that might be accounted for by the weather. The ferry got a lot of the beach traffic that usually goes down by trolley cars, and for this reason should have had a largely increased traffic generally.

Large decreases in traffic were reported on the Tenth Street, Houston Street, and Grand Street Ferries. One these alone the falling off was estimated, one way, to be upward of 30,000. There was a noticeable decrease in the traffic of the East Tenth Street Ferry. At the East Houston Street Ferry two men are usually placed at the ticket boxes on Sunday to handle the crowds that go over to Brooklyn to take trolleys to the big cemeteries and to Coney Island.

Last Sunday an extra boat alternated trips with the regular boat after 10 o'clock at night to carry the people across. Yesterday the man took things easy with the passengers who came over, and the regular boat was all that was needed last night. From noon till 10 o'clock last night the falling off in the passengers was thought to be about 10,000. The traffic from Brooklyn to Manhattan was correspondingly light. At the Grand Street Ferries there were corresponding reports. It was estimated that more than 20,000 persons less than usual crossed from Manhattan to Brooklyn.

The strike in Brooklyn had a corresponding effect on the horse car traffic on the east side. It was said by men about the ferry and on the horse cars that the Sunday schedule was not being run up to, only about two-thirds of the cars being out that are usually required on a Sunday.

The ferries further down town did not seem to feel the difference so much. At the Catharine, Roosevelt, and Fulton ferries about the usual Sunday traffic, taking the gloomy day into consideration, was reported. One reason why the traffic on the Catharine Street ferry was not disturbed was that the only lines running to the Brooklyn ferry house are the Smith Street and De Kalb Avenue lines, which are not affected.

At the Fulton ferry it was said that the traffic was about as usual for a Sunday, where, as a rule, there is little traffic. "Wait till to-morrow morning," said a ticket seller, "to see how the strike hurts us."

Down at the South ferries the traffic was generally increased by the strike. The Thirty-ninth Street Ferry did a rushing business all day and night long. This was accounted for by the facts that steam railroads of the Long Island Road, as well as the striking trolley lines, meet the boats of this line.

The Atlantic and Hamilton Avenue ferries also did a good business. Trolley lines meet these boats, both the striking and the other lines. It was said that the business during the penny ride hours—from 5 till 7:30 o'clock—was much larger than usual for some reason and there was no appreciable falling off on the two-cent tickets.

The Staten Island ferries did not profit greatly by the falling off in traffic of the east side ferries. It was thought that the rain in the morning shut off the rush for Midland and South Beaches.

QUIET DAY AT CONEY ISLAND.

Trolley Service Somewhat Crippled, but There Was No Disorder—Crowd of Visitors Small.

The trolley strike, aided by the weather, made yesterday one of the dullest midsummer Sundays endured at Coney Island in many days. According to the estimate of the police, there were only about one-third as many excursionists on hand as on the previous day. The crowds who ran the gantlet of the strikers in the morning to get there seemed desirous of getting back to the city before dark in anticipation of trouble, and the resort last evening presented for it a somewhat deserted appearance.

The sudden strike on the lines early in the morning left, according to a police estimate, 1,000 belated excursionists on the island. These were from districts not reached by either of the lines of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad, the only trolley company not affected by the strike. Some set out to walk home, others obtained such rude sleeping accommodations on the island as their unprepared holiday purses would permit, while many hundreds who had only a five-cent piece reserved slept, hungry, on the sand and awaited the resumption of travel.

Contrary to the general expectations of the police, the Coney Island termini of the various affected lines were the scenes of no disorder whatever during the day. Capt. Kenny, who was a leading figure in the police operations during the big trolley strike of 1895, and is known as one of the most resourceful and determined leaders in the department, was not supplied with any extra men for the occasion, but his entire force of sixty-one men was kept constantly on duty. Capt. Kenny retained personal command of the reserves.

STRIKE CAME WITH QUIET.

The strike came with absolute quiet at the island shortly after 4 o'clock in the morning. The trolley men arriving before that hour had been tipped off as they passed the power houses on the way out, and it was hardly known at the island even by the police just which cars leaving the terminals there were to be the last. A squad of policemen was stationed at the rapid transit company's terminals shortly after midnight, however, ready for any emergency.

There was some grumbling and bewailing of their fate by the belated excursionists when it became apparent that no more cars were coming in, but there was no disorder. The crowds were kept moving about by the police. The Fifth Avenue and Marcy Avenue lines were completely tied up throughout the forenoon and afternoon so far as the Coney Island terminal was concerned, and the big station was practically deserted except for policemen throughout the day.

The Third Avenue line began getting cars through during the forenoon, but at irregular intervals. These cars brought few passengers, most of those who did arrive being men. The service on this line improved rapidly as the day wore on, however, and by 3 o'clock in the afternoon the company succeeded in getting cars through at intervals averaging from five to fifteen minutes. At this hour the usual schedule is two cars per minute. The incoming cars were not greatly crowded. The more frequent arrivals of cars on this line, however, increased the public confidence, and the outgoing cars were well filled.

CARS' DESTINATION NOT SHOWN.

The destination of the cars was not shown as usual, and the starters, with barefaced mendacity, assured all comers that each car went direct to Manhattan. As a matter of fact, a majority of the cars stopped at Sixty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, and the passengers were compelled to alight. The empty cars were then run to the stables. No clear explanation was given for this by the officers. The disembarked passengers received transfers, and were compelled to wait from fifteen minutes to three-quarters of an hour for other cars.

The Fifth Avenue elevated trains were running as usual and carried large crowds. The greater number of excursionists who visited the island, however, came by boat and over the Franklin Avenue and Smith Street lines of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad. These two trolley lines were overwhelmed with traffic throughout the day. The iron steamboats brought larger crowds than usual, but, strangely enough, not as many as they could have accommodated.

The trains over the Culver route from the Thirty-ninth Street ferry brought increased quotas of passengers, but there seemed to be a general disinclination to visit the island, possibly through a vague fear of disorder growing out of the strike. Children haven't been so scarce on the island in years. Notwithstanding the increased vigilance of the police, or possibly because of it, not a single arrest growing out of the strike had been made at Coney Island up to a late hour last night.

POLICE ON WILD GOOSE CHASE.

There was a flurry of excitement at the Coney Island Police Station in the forenoon, when a boy rushed breathlessly into the station house and announced that strikers were tearing up the car tracks on the Third Avenue Company's bridge crossing Coney Island Creek in the flatlands. The reserves were tumbled out on the double quick, and, with Capt. Kenny at their head, started on a dead run for the scene, drawing their clubs and revolvers as they ran. The policemen were followed by a tremendous crowd of the curious anxious to be in at the death.

Arriving at the bridge, Capt. Kenny and his panting followers learned with disgust that some fishermen had their lines tied to the sleepers of the bridge and were reaching down untying them when the imaginative boy espied them from afar and gave the alarm. The police are now looking for the boy.

"The only information I have as to the progress of the strike," said Capt. Kenny late in the afternoon, "is from the newspapers. We can hardly realize from the developments here that the strike is on. There has been no disorder of any kind at the terminals here of the affected lines. There have not been even verbal threats made against the motormen and conductors by the crowds, such as might be expected, and my men have thus far had practically nothing to do."

THINK STRIKERS NOT PREPARED.

Labor Men Say They Have Not Money Enough to Insure Success.

While delegates of other trades unions sympathize with the railroad employes they regard the strike in Brooklyn as altogether too hurried and premature. The strikers, they argued, were hurriedly organized, and did not have sufficient money in their treasury to keep up the strike long enough to insure success. Many of them had never been in trades organizations before, and were utterly inexperienced in that line.

They ought to have had at least $10,000 on hand to intercept motormen who would naturally flock here from all directions, and pay their fares back after persuading them not to take their places. They failed to make provision for this. It is true, the delegates said, that the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor had offered assistance, and has appealed to all in the order for monetary aid, but before such assistance can arrive the strikers will most probably have lost courage and will flock back to work.

A delegate of the electrical workers feared that this strike would injure the men of his trade. Motormen, he said, knew something about electrical work, and were rushing to New York. After the strike is over, he said, there will naturally be a large surplus of motormen, and these will be willing to do electrical work for whatever they could get. The delegate said that the men of his trade had been injured after the last car strike in Brooklyn by motormen who had come to take the places of the strikers.

RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY'S LINES.

Inconvenience That Would Result If All Were Tied Up.

In the apparently unlikely event of the strike spreading to the whole of the surface system of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company over 8,000 men would be involved, and, should the trouble spread to the elevated railroad, about 2,000 more would turn out, making an approximate total of 10,000. The enormous extent of the inconvenience that would result will be realized when enumeration of the lines affected is made. The Brooklyn Elevated lines are the Myrtle Avenue, Broadway, Fifth Avenue, and Lexington Avenue. The surface lines are:

Bergen Street, Bergen Street and Liberty Avenue, Bergen Street and Broadway Ferry, Butler and Douglas Streets, Butler Street and Washington Avenue, Canarsie Line, Coney Island via the West End Line, Coney Island via Fifth Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, Thirty-ninth Street Crosstown to Rockaway Avenue, Fifth Avenue, Fort Hamilton, Hicks Street, Hoyt and Sackett Streets, Liberty Avenue, Marcy and Rogers Avenues to Sheepshead Bay, Manhattan Beach, Coney Island and Sea Gate, Park and Central Avenues, Park and Vanderbilt Avenues, Seventh Avenue, Fifteenth Street, Furman Street, Bay Ridge, Bath Beach and Bensonhurst to Ulmer Park, Brighton Beach, Bergen Beach, Bowery Bay, Brooklyn Hills, Broadway and Jamaica Avenue, Bushwick-Meeker, Calvary Cemetery, Corona, Court Street, Coney Island, (Sea Beach,) Crosstown, Cypress Hills, Cypress Hills extension, East New York, Elmhurst, Flatbush Avenue, Flushing Avenue to Flushing, Fort Hamilton, Fulton Street to East New York, Forest Park, Fresh Pond, Graham Avenue, Grand Street, Ridgewood, Greenpoint, Greene and Gates Avenues, Glendale, Hamilton Avenue, Holy Cross Cemetery, Kingston Avenue, Lorimer Street, Lutheran Cemetery, Manhattan and Nassau Avenues, Metropolitan Avenue, Montague Street, Myrtle Avenue, Nostrand Avenue, Putnam Avenue and Halsey Street, Ralph Avenue, Reid Avenue, Richmond Hill and Jamaica, Sumner Avenue, Coney Island and Brighton Beach, Third Avenue, Tompkins Avenue, Union Avenue, and the various small branch lines. The only cars to cross the bridge would be the Smith Street and De Kalb Avenue cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company.

THE MEMORABLE STRIKE OF 1895.

Began as the Present One, in a Relatively Orderly Manner.

In the memorable Brooklyn trolley car strike in January, 1895, nearly 7,000 men turned out. It began, like the present one, in a relatively orderly manner. On the fourth day serious trouble began, and several cars were stoned. The police were powerless to deal with the situation. Rioting became general, and the First and Second Brigades of the National Guard had to be called out. This was on Jan. 19. The mob defied the Guardsmen and was fired upon, two men being killed. There were also several bayonet charges which resulted in bloodshed. Two attempts were made to burn the car barns on Vanderbilt Avenue, but were frustrated by the Guardsmen. There was some savage fighting in the streets before the rioters were suppressed. The troops occupied the streets from Jan. 19 until Jan. 31.

Some of the strikers were taken back by the Brooklyn Heights Company. Most of them, however, went over to the Nassau Company, which lately was absorbed by the Brooklyn Heights Company, and it is among these men that the present trouble is said to have originated.

RUMORS OF A SETTLEMENT TO-DAY.

Mr. Parsons Denies, However, Any Immediate Prospect of One.

Assembly No. 7 of the Knights of Labor, which comprises the Fifth, Seventh, and Ninth Avenue divisions, was in session all day and all night at Carey Hall, Sixth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn. A good deal of wild talk was indulged in, and the advisability of resorting to wire cutting was discussed

Chairman Edward J. Brown said last night: "The boys are in good spirits and are confident of success. We learn from an authoritative source that a settlement may be reached by to-morrow morning."

Grand Master Workman Parsons denied that there was any immediate prospect of a settlement. "There is one way in which a settlement could be forced very promptly, however," he went on. "This is by the District Attorney taking out of the pigeonholes the indictments found against the officers of the company for violations of the ten-hour law, for which we are fighting, and by a Judge with sand enough to try the cases coming forward. But they wouldn't dare do it. Besides, there is a District Attorney to be elected in the Fall.

"The strike will last as long as the citizens and business people of Brooklyn will tolerate it. As far as the men themselves are concerned they will, if necessary, keep the fight up to election day, and carry it to the polls."

STRIKE RUMORS IN MANHATTAN.

Metropolitan People Scout Idea Trouble Is Imminent on Their Lines.

There were persistent rumors on Saturday night and all day yesterday that a strike on the lines of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company was imminent. Where these rumors originated cannot be learned. The officers of the company scout the idea of a strike, and said they would surely have heard of it either directly or indirectly had anything of the kind been in contemplation.

A committee of five striking employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, headed by Chairman P. J. Callan, called to see General Master Workman Parsons at his office in East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street last evening at 11:30 o'clock in order to solicit him to order a sympathetic strike among the men of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. Up to midnight they had not been able to find Mr. Parsons, Mr. Parsons, however, said earlier in the day he would do all he could to prevent a strike on the Metropolitan system.

There were also rumors that a strike of the employes of the Manhattan Railway Company was not unlikely. This rumor, however, can be dismissed as altogether without foundation. The elevated road employes are for the most part satisfied with their positions, and even if they were not they have no organization whatever. A conductor said yesterday: "We get 18½ cents an hour, and have ten hours' work a day, and the conductor on the first car of each train gets 23 cents an hour. When we work extra time we are paid for it. You may take it as certain that we are not going to strike."

The employes of the Metropolitan Company do not seem equally well satisfied with their positions, but the majority seemed to think that the Brooklyn men made a big mistake in striking, and did not seem at all inclined to follow their example.

Chief Devery seemed somewhat anxious about the possibility of a strike on the Metropolitan Company's lines, but would not give any reasons to justify the impression his manner created. He said if one occurred the police would be ready to cope with it.

STRIKE TALK IN QUEENS.

Rumored That Trolley Road Employes Will Go Out in Sympathy at Noon To-day.

The employes of the New York and Queens County Electric Company may quit work at noon to-day out of sympathy with the Brooklyn strikers. The Queens County men have no particular grievances of their own, and they are not thoroughly organized, but the strike may be called to aid in the Brooklyn fight and to tie up as much of the city as is possible. The Company operates all the trolley lines in the upper portion of Queens Borough.

A meeting of the representatives of the conductors and motormen of the road was held last night, at which a committee from the Brooklyn strikers was present. After an hour's secret session men began to leave Nolan's Hall, where the meeting was in progress, and board the cars of the Queens County Company as they passed. These men would talk with the men on the cars. The Queens County men are outspoken in expressing their sympathy with the Brooklyn strikers, and it is thought 80 per cent. would favor a strike.

It was learned on good authority at an early hour this morning that the sympathetic strike is to go into effect at noon to-day. Detective Peter Kelly of the Seventy-fifth Precinct this morning arrested Frank Martin and Walter S. Chase, two of the men who were boarding cars on Jackson Avenue and holding short conversations with the motormen and conductors on them. Kelly heard one of the men say, he claims, that the strike was to go on at 12 o'clock.

Martin and Chase were seen, it is alleged, to board car after car and speak a few words with each of the men on the car and then alight. As all but one of the branches of the road pass through Jackson Avenue the word was thus easily passed for the strike. Capt. Lynch of the Seventy-fourth Precinct is on guard with all his available men, but as his precinct was stripped to give aid to the Brooklyn men he is in a bad way. Some of his men patrolled the streets all of Saturday night and then were out all day handling the crowds passing through the city, and then had to turn out last night either on patrol or on duty near the headquarters of the employes or at the power house and car house.

Martin and Chase, who were arrested, were both prominent in the 1895 strike in Brooklyn. They were then employed on the cross-town line. Both claim that their actions last night and this morning had nothing to do with any proposed strike, but it is said there is strong evidence against them.

The Brooklyn City line notified the hotel proprietors at North Beach yesterday that the last car would leave the beach at 7 o'clock last night, and it did. Those who remained after that hour had to return as best they could by boat or Queens County trolley.

MEETING OF ELEVATED ENGINEERS.

A meeting of the engineers of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad was held yesterday afternoon at the Triangle, Halsey Street and Throop Avenue, to consider the offer made to them by President Rossiter to continue in the employ of the company as "electrical engineers" at wages of $2.25 a day when the motive power is changed from steam to electricity. At present the men as locomotive engineers are earning $3.50 a day. General Master Workman Parsons was present at the meeting.

The euphemism of "electrical engineers," by which it is proposed they shall be known, instead of plain motormen, like the drivers of the surface roads, does not act as a very effective coat of sugar to the pill, and the speakers expressed their unqualified dissatisfaction with the terms offered to them.

No decision was reached. The men are not affiliated with the Knights of Labor, but are a branch of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and the matter was referred to Chief Arthur of that organization. They will probably follow the advice of their Executive Council, whatever it may be. Sympathy with the strikers of the surface roads was expressed.

The guards of the elevated road are also dissatisfied because they are to have new cap badges served out to them for which they will have to pay $2. "The badges look like coffin plates more than anything else," said a disgusted guard last night, "and even if they were artistic it would still be unjust to charge us $2 when we had already paid a similar sum for the old ones."

Sympathy for the Strikers.

The Social Reform Club, at a meeting held last night at 45 University Place, adopted resolutions of sympathy with the Brooklyn street car strikers. Elitweed Pomeroy, the promoter of the recent Buffalo conference of reformers, and the Rev. Dr. J. T. Moran, who attended that meeting, were present at last night's meeting, and told of the work done there.

Tin Plate Men Resume Work.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 16.—The tin plate workers throughout the country to the number of nearly 50,000 will resume work to-morrow after an idleness of two weeks. The scale fixed at Chicago is based on the price of bars, and the minimum advance over last year's scale is placed at 15 per cent., which will prevail until June 30, 1900. In addition to the 15 per cent. advance the men will receive a further advance of 2 per cent. because of the recent advance of 50 cents per 100 pounds on the price of tin plate.

GEN. FUNSTON FOR PEACE

In Favor of Diplomacy in Dealing with the Filipinos.

DECLARES AGAINST EXPANSION

Can See No Benefit, Except to Big Syndicates and Capitalists, in Retaining the Islands.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—Rounseville Wildman, Consul at Hongkong, during a visit to Manila interviewed Brig. Gen. Funston of the Twentieth Kansas. Gen. Funston is reported as speaking as follows referring to the subjugation of the Filipinos:

"I believe that there should be a little less gunpowder and more diplomacy. Filipinos are no doubt impressed by the former in a manner they will remember. I think that we should consider them as children, and treat with them accordingly—grant them some concessions which are seemingly of great importance to them; give them some assurance and actual demonstration of our good will and friendship for them and their welfare; win them into our confidence. It can be done, and in such a way that never again will there be rebellion against us in the islands.

"I believe the backbone of this insurrection is broken; in fact, we have given the insurgents such a sound whipping that with any other people the trouble would be ended. If the Filipinos do not give up by the end of the rainy season I am in favor of the Government bringing 100,000 men here and making short work of ending any further resistance, though I believe a little diplomacy at this time would go a long way toward settling the trouble and bringing peace and consequent prosperity to these unfortunate islands.

"Strange as it may seem, I am almost a 'peace at any price' man. When life and property can be saved it is almost crime not to follow that rule, whatever the circumstances be arguing against it. I am a Republican, but I am an anti-expansionist, though not a bitter one. Big syndicates and capitalists will be greatly benefited by the retention of these islands, but outside a few exceptional individual cases I can see no advantage in their possession by the United States. The islands are so thickly populated and labor so cheap, there certainly is no inducement for the American laborer."

THE JEWISH CHAUTAUQUA.

First Meeting of the New Organization at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 16.—The National Jewish Chautauqua Association held its first business session to-day in the Synagogue here. This is the first meeting of this society, which was instituted through the instrumentality of Dr. Berkowitz of Philadelphia.

The programme to-day consisted of the President's address by Daniel P. Hays of New York, the Chancellor's greeting by Dr. H. Berkowitz of Philadelphia, and an address, "Religious Education from the Viewpoint of Pedagogy," by Prof. G. Bamberger of Chicago. In the evening a popular lecture was given by Simon Wolf of Washington.

VICTIMS OF LOCKJAW.

One Death is Reported and Another New Case Develops.

Patrick Condon, twelve years old, of 566 Greenwich Street, died of lockjaw yesterday afternoon, at the Hudson Street House of Relief. The lockjaw resulted from a pistol-shot wound received on July 4.

Antonio Bianchi, eighteen years old, of 22 James Street, a barber, was removed from his home to Gouverneur Hospital last night suffering with a well-developed case of tetanus.

The young man injured himself on the Fourth of July, shooting off a part of his left hand little finger. He was treated ever since in the Hudson Street Hospital Dispensary, but tetanus developed yesterday.

There is no tetanus antitoxine in the city, as the demand had exhausted the supply. Dr. Shields has charge of the case, and says Bianchi has no chance of life.

FOR SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

Meeting Held by the Sabbath School Workers at Ocean Grove.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, July 16.—Sabbath school workers and friends of the Sabbath observance movement, turned out in force at the several meetings held here to-day, the morning sermon being preached to the graduates of the Ocean Grove Sunday School and Chautauqua Assembly, now in annual session, and the evening meeting being in the interest of Sabbath observance reform.

There were over 5,000 present at the morning preaching service in the Auditorium. Bishop Fitzgerald presided. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Thomas O'Hanlon, President of Pennington Seminary. In his petition to the throne of grace, Dr. O'Hanlon prayed fervently for President McKinley and the American soldiers "who are fighting not only for their country, but to make others free and give them the Bible and advanced Christian civilization."

The Rev. Dr. I. W. Hathaway of New York City, General Secretary of the American Sabbath Union, preached the baccalaureate sermon to the graduates of the Sunday School Assembly from the text "Remember the Sabbath Day to keep it holy."

During the service Bishop Fitz Gerald referred to the fact that the Rev. Dr. Elwood H. Stokes, the beloved President of the Camp Meeting Association, passed away two years ago to-day. As a tribute to his memory, the Bradford Trio rendered one of Dr. Stokes's most popular hymns, "Fill Me Now," the congregation singing the chorus

Over 2,000 scholars attended the Sabbath school, and Dr O'Hanlon's Bible class, and there were 8,000 present at the surf meeting held at 6 P. M. on the beach at the foot of Ocean Pathway.

The meeting this evening was in the interest of Sabbath observance. Bishop Fitzgerald presided, and addresses were made by Prof. B. B. Loomis, the Dean of the Sunday School Assembly; Mrs. Wellington White of Newark, and the Rev. Dr. Hathaway. The sessions of the Sunday School Assembly will be resumed to-morrow and continue until Saturday.

Arrested on Charge of Blackmail.

Charles Corborsier, a jeweler, was yesterday arraigned before Magistrate Worth in the Gates Avenue Police Court on a charge of blackmail. The prisoner lives at 69 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn. He was arrested Saturday night as he was leaving the Brooklyn Post Office with a decoy letter which had been sent by Joseph King, the Superintendent of the Anglo-Swiss Milk Company, at Gates and Ralph Avenues. King received a letter a week ago, in which he was directed to send $20 to a certain place under penalty of being exposed for being a gambler. The letter was signed "Nellie Elsemere." King took the letter to the police, and was by them directed to send a decoy letter to the place specified. This he did, with the result as stated. Corborsier was remanded for a hearing.

Murder at Pensacola.

PENSACOLA, Fla., July 16.—M. H. Athey, night watchman on Perdido Wharf, was murdered early this morning while on duty. It is supposed that the murderer crept up behind him and struck him on the head with an iron bar. Athey had been close on the trail of a gang which had been robbing freight cars and stealing brasses from locomotives. It is thought one of this gang murdered him.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

BALTIMORE GIRL ABDUCTED.

Divorced Wife of William Yates Perot Takes Their Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—Baltimore society was treated to a sensation to-day when it became known that Mrs. Lettie S. Perot, the divorced wife of William Yates Perot, had come on from London and abducted her eleven-year-old daughter Gladys from the home of W. H. Perot, the child's grandfather, at Woodbrook, Baltimore County. The child's father is a well known club and society man of this city.

When a young man Mr. Perot traveled through South America, and while in Demarara he met Lettie Spinegal, the handsome daughter of a shop owner, whom he married. Mrs. Perot became prominent in Baltimore society, and there was much surprise about seven years ago when the couple were divorced, the father obtaining the custody of the child. Mrs. Perot left the city immediately and was rarely heard from afterward.

The family were in New York on a visit when the abduction took place.

Detectives were put to work on the case, and are directing their energies toward Montreal, Canada, where they think the woman has gone.

NEW FURNACES IN ALABAMA.

Twelve Old Plants Will Be Repaired and Put to Work.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 16.—By September there will be twelve more furnaces in operation in Alabama than there were last year. Repairs are already in progress on two furnaces long out of blast, and during the past ten days orders for repairs on ten more furnaces have been given. These furnaces include two at Ironton, one at Gadsden, one at Talladega, one at Birmingham, one at Vanderbilt, and one at Ensley.

In several instances the furnaces to be repaired had been out of operation for several years and had been practically abandoned until the recent formation of syndicates, which have bought old furnaces and will rebuild and modernize them. When rehabilitated, these furnaces will have a daily capacity of about 175 tons, and the total additional furnaces will turn out about 1,000 tons of pig iron per day.

It is estimated that they will increase the State's output 200,000 tons over last year. The furnace yards are almost empty, and there is a demand for all the additional pig iron that the furnaces can make. Most of the repair work is being done at machine shops and foundries in this city, the contracts calling for about $200,000 worth.

CARTRIDGES SAVED BLOODSHED.

Indiana Man Used the Wrong Kind in an Attempt to Kill His Family.

MARION, Ind., July 16.—James B. Crosby, a wealthy manufacturer of Marion, attempted to shoot his wife and family about 1 o'clock to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Crosby had domestic trouble and separated last January.

Previous to the separation Crosby transferred to his wife stock in the Crosby Paper Mills and the Marion Strawboard Mills, which are both owned by him, that he might better fight the American Strawboard Trust. After defeating the trust he demanded the return of his stock, but his wife refused to surrender it.

He visited his wife's home to-day while she and her six children were eating dinner, and again demanded the stock. She refused, and he pointed a revolver at her and pulled the trigger. The cartridge failed to explode, and he tried the second.

Mrs. Crosby ran from the house. A son about eighteen years old attempted to strike his father with a chair, and the father attempted to shoot, but the revolver was a centre-fire and the cartridges were rim-fire, preventing a tragedy. The son obtained two revolvers and pursued his father down the street, but was caught and held by a neighbor.

Crosby was arrested, and afte apreliminary hearing was placed under a heavy peace bond. A board to examine into his s

ALTGELD SEES NO CHANGE

Declares the Entire Democracy Is for the Chicago Platform.

SAYS TAMMANY HALL IS TRUE

Cites the Demonstration Created by Mr. Hogg of Texas as Proof of the Sentiment in New York.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Ex-Gov. Altgeld has made the discovery that Tammany Hall is for Bryan. He told about his find this afternoon when he addressed 300 of his followers, who are arranging a big silver mass meeting for Thursday of the coming week. This is the way the rival of Carter Harrison for the Democratic leadership in Illinois put it to his friends:

"A year ago we were made to believe that the great principles of the second declaration of independence—the Chicago platform—were about to be repudiated. Recently, however, the people have given a little expression to their sentiments, and I want to say the sentiment for the Chicago platform is just as strong to-day as it ever was.

"Six weeks ago we were told that St. Louis was a good place to get sidetracked, and that the party would dump its old principles and take up some new ones. But the old train came down the track and never noticed the siding.

"A few weeks ago there was a meeting at Louisville, Ky., of the National Bimetallic League. We had been told that there was not a silver Democrat in the town of golden-hued Mr. Watterson. When we got there we did not find a gold Democrat.

"About a week ago they held a dollar dinner at Columbus, Ohio. When the atmosphere was cleared it was found that the sentiment of the people there was unanimously for the old platform.

"My friend, ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas, started out to celebrate the Fourth of July down in New York, where they had arranged to launch a boom. They were going to propose a very distinguished man from New York as a Presidential candidate on a gold platform. They sent down to Alabama for a launcher, and when he got through launching the five-minute fellows were called on.

"Ex-Gov. Hogg came along with just a five-minute cracker, but it blew up the whole boom. It demonstrated to the American people what some of us had known before—that the rank and file of Tammany are as true to Bryan as the Democrats elsewhere. Politicians who maintain their power by blackmailing corporations and levying tribute upon office-holders may favor somebody else, but the Democratic heart of New York is for Mr. Bryan.

"I think it is right to give the people of Chicago an opportunity to hear distinguished Democrats from abroad, and I am glad to know that the meeting you are arranging promises to be a gigantic success. It is one preliminary to the mighty struggle that confronts us next year. If some men are there who give expression to sentiments of which you do not approve, I hope you will treat them respectfully, for that is democratic. It is democratic for a man to express his views."

A REVOLT AGAINST BRYAN.

Eastern and Southern Democrats Decidedly Against Him, Saye George P. Keeney—Talk of Gorman.

George P. Keeney, President of the Association of National Silver Clubs, is making a tour of this portion of the country to learn more about the political situation. He had his headquarters in this city during the campaign of 1896, and worked jointly with the Bryan forces. Mr. Keeney represents the out-and-out free silver faction of the Democratic Party. In speaking of the situation last night, he said:

"I do not think that free silver coinage will be made the principal issue in the platform the Democrats will adopt next year. If Mr. Bryan obtains control of the convention, he will, of course, see that silver has a prominent place in the platform; but no man or faction can, I believe, force that issue back into the prominence it had in 1896. The party fears it would have no chance of winning on that old issue. Besides, there is a clamor for new issues and a fight along new lines.

"I do not believe that anti-imperialism will be made the chief or even a conspicuous plank. The best men in the Democratic Party either approve the policy of the Administration or feel that the present course has been inevitable and must be fought through to success. It will not do for Bryan to put himself against the brains and patriotism of the country. Many of his friends have felt that he is only losing ground by his present policy of attacking the Administration's position, and have advised him to fight on ground where he can easily score a victory. We have urged him to attack McKinley for the palpable errors in the conduct of the war. He could score a hit by showing that it was due to the Administration's inefficiency that so much fighting and slaughter has been necessary, and by showing that our soldiers were actually starved in the field. Anti-expansion won't do. We succeeded last year in electing one Democrat in California merely because he favored the annexation of Hawaii.

"Again, the trusts are not going to be played very heavily as a political card. The Democrats recognize that the trusts have come to stay. They are also confused by the action of such capitalists as Havemeyer and Huntington, and there is a feeling that the trusts have at last got a pretty good stake in the Democratic Party."

Mr. Keeney said that there is a very decided revolt in the South and East against Bryan.

"Gorman is stronger than he is usually considered," he said. "There is strong disposition on the part of Eastern and Southern Democrats to try an Eastern man next year, and Gorman may prove to be a very powerful factor in the result. The Southerners are repeating that the Western combination failed in 1896 and in 1898, and that the chief consideration at this time is success. They will, I believe, demand a Democrat who will unite the East and South, and one who will not in himself revive the old issues upon which we have met only defeat and disaster."

CHICAGO FACTIONS AND BRYAN.

The Nebraskan Thought to Have Cast His Fortunes with Altgeld as Against Harrison.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 16.—William J. Bryan has thrown his fortunes with the Altgeld wing of the Illinois Democracy. A telegram received by the ex-Governor yesterday told the story. It said: "I will be glad to speak at the Auditorium meeting July 20."

This pleasantly worded acceptance of the invitation to the Chicago platform mass meeting is taken by the politicians in this city to mean that the Nebraska apostle of silver is smiling on Altgeld, with his back to Mayor Harrison. On the ground that the Auditorium meeting next Thursday is to be distinctively an Altgeld affair, the chief supporters of Mayor Harrison had hoped Mr. Bryan would not attend. They regard the meeting as simply a prospective demonstration by the Altgeld faction—a phase of the local Altgeld-Harrison fight—and a complication in Illinois Democratic affairs which will be by no means soothed by the presence of the former Presidential nominee.

It is known that a member of the Mayor's Cabinet, once leader of the Populist Party in this State, sent Mr. Bryan a strong letter two or three days ago, setting forth reasons why he should not speak at the Auditorium meeting. Whether Mr. Bryan received that letter is not known to any one in Chicago. Fearing it might not reach him before he received the Altgeld invitation, H. S. Taylor telegraphed him on Friday, asking him to make no reply until the letter which had been mailed should reach him in Lincoln. As his message to Mr. Altgeld was dated from Lincoln July 14, it is possible he had not received Mr. Taylor's message before sending it.

Mayor Harrison has also been invited. The invitation to him was prepared yesterday and mailed, a copy to his residence in Schiller Street and a copy to his office in the City Hall. The Mayor has been fishing for a couple of weeks, and will not return home until to-morrow. It is not yet known whether he will attend the mass meeting.

MAYOR HARRISON A BRYAN MAN.

CLEVELAND, July 16.—Vincent H. Perkins of Chicago, who has been mentioned as the successor of Carter H. Harrison for the Mayoralty of that city, is visiting in Cleveland. In an interview to-day he said that Mayor Harrison was loyal to William Jennings Bryan, and would support him for the Presidency next year. "Mayor Harrison," he said, "will be a candidate for Governor of Illinois to succeed Gov. Tanner, and in 1904 he will be a candidate for the Presidency, and will be nominated."

Mr. Perkins expressed the opinion that ex-Gov. Altgeld had had his day in politics.

CONGRESSMAN DRIGGS TALKS.

Brooklyn Member Visits Washington to Seek Army Appointments—His Views on Politics.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Congressman Edmund H. Driggs of Brooklyn, who arrived at the Ebbitt House to-day, will see the President to-morrow and lay before him Brooklyn's claim to appointments in the army. "Brooklyn," he said to-day, "sent out between 5,000 and 6,000 men in response to the President's call for troops, and I think that her prompt and generous response merits some recognition. Yet only two appointments have come her way—those of Beecham of the Astor Battery, and Faulkner of Troop C. The State of New York seems to be getting her share of the appointments, but Brooklyn has been overlooked."

In speaking of the political outlook in Kings County, Mr. Driggs said that the Democrats had never been in such good shape for a campaign. "They are thoroughly united and harmonious," said the Congressman, "while the Republicans are split into quarrelling factions. Mr. Atterbury's plea for independent support does not seem to be meeting with any response. The Democratic administration from Mayor Van Wyck down has been vigorous and efficient, and the independents are satisfied with it. I notice that the Republicans are much pleased with the accession of ex-Mayor Schieren. Now Mr. Schieren is not an independent. He is a stanch Republican, and always has been, though he voted for Seth Low like other stanch Republicans. How can Mr. Atterbury and Mr. Quigg expect to secure a single independent Democrat by promising to name a few lukewarm Republicans to office?"

Mr. Driggs said that the silver issue was dead. He was the only Democratic candidate for Congress in Kings County in 1898 who proclaimed himself to be a gold man. "I hope," he said, "the Republican majority will bring forward a currency bill, so that I can get a chance to vote on it. The Teller resolution put Democrats in a bad position, and I hope they will have a chance to set themselves right."

MR. CROKER'S AUTOMOBILES.

Richard Croker's business interests in the automobile, it is said, may cost him something politically. It is reported that ex-Assemblyman William A. Walker is using Mr. Croker's connection with the horseless vehicles to defeat the Tammany interest in the former's district, on the west side.

Walker is the leader of his district. He lives at 6 Leroy Street, and is sometimes called the "Little Giant" of the river front because of the influence and popularity he has acquired by favoring the pleasure pavilions on the river. Recently he has joined the forces of John C. Sheehan, and has issued a circular to the voters of his district, in which he says he is the anti-Croker leader, as against Councilman Ryder.

In Walker's district a great percentage of the voters of both parties is truckmen. Walker, it is said, has captured most of them by saying that Mr. Croker's automobile company will put them all out of a job in the near future, when the auto-trucks come in.

A cartoon is being circulated in the district showing Croker and the Prince of Wales riding together in an automobile, while truckmen and their horses are in idleness.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. A. Kelly, linens and white goods; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Stein, Bloch Co., Rochester, N. Y.; L. N. Stein, woolens; 718 Broadway; Holland House.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. S. Marsden, neckwear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Richardson-Roberts-Byrne "Dry" Goods Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; J. L. Roger, furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; C. N. Hanna, notions, ribbons, and furnishing goods; 53 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Woodward, boys' clothing; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.
Carl, Knott & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; S. S. Carl, millinery; Hotel Rivers.
Abrahamson Brothers, Oakland, Cal.; H. Abrahamson, notions and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Stuart House.
Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; L. W. Lear, domestics and white goods; 396 Broadway; Grand Hotel.
Olds & King, Portland, Oregon; W. P. Olds, cloaks and suits; 438 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.
Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; W. H. MacInnes, woolens and furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Normandie.
Fourqurean, J. M., & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. M. Fourqurean, carpets, upholstery goods, furnishing goods, ladies' and infants' wear; R. S. Gray, notions and fancy goods; 38 Crosby Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Kuhn, A. A., Vicksburg, Miss.; notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Davis & Dozier, Dawson, Ga.; W. H. Davis, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Feinberg, L., Mansfield, Ohio; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Fein, M., Milwaukee, Wis.; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Sisson Bros. & Weldon, Binghamton, N. Y.; J. S. Copeland, silks; St. Denis Hotel.
Gutman & Son, Wheeling, West Va.; L. Gutman, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.
Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; F. P. Long, dry goods; 51 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Wolf, D., Camden, S. C.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Hibben, John H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Hess, millinery, laces, and ribbons; 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. B. Kenyon, silks and velvets; 115 Worth Street; Westminster Hotel.
Garvin, M. T., & Co., Lancaster, Penn.; M. T. Garvin, notions and furnishing goods; Westminster Hotel.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; M. Benson, carpets and upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street; Westminster Hotel.
Well, S., Danville, Penn.; clothing; Union Square Hotel.
Bacon, Chappel & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; D. A. Brown, dry goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Bareford & Lawson, Louisville, Ky.; C. H. Bareford, millinery and fancy goods; 621 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Bartel, Adam H., & Co., Richmond, Ind.; John W. Coats, domestics, linens, white goods, furnishing goods, and cotton piece goods; 61 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.
Hale Brothers & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; C. H. Janes, cloaks and suits; 258 Church Street; Hotel Albert.
Newberger, B., St. Joseph, Mo.; millinery; Hotel Albert.
Marks, Rothenberg & Co., Meridian, Miss.; L. Rothenberg, furnishing goods and clothing; 22 Howard Street; Hoffman House.
Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; C. M. Radford, shoes; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Lazard, C., Company, New Orleans, La.; P. Capdan, furnishing goods; 99 Franklin Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; S. Folz, flannels, blankets, and woolens; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Mayer, Scheuer, Offner & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; T. Mayer, dress goods; Hoffman House.
Bryce Bros. & Co., Columbus, Ohio; T. C. Bryce, millinery; Hoffman House.
Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. M. Robinson, shoes; 396 Broadway, Hoffman House.
Gans Bros., Baltimore, Md.; C. Gans, umbrellas; Hotel Marlborough.
"Globe, The," Harrisburg, Penn.; B. Strouse, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Rubens, C., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. Rubens, tailors' trimmings; Hotel Imperial.
Krause Bros., Wheeling, West Va.; D. Krause, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Newberger, G., Parkersburg, West Va.; clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Eiseman Bros., Washington, D. C.; L. Eiseman, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

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NEGRO LIFE IN THE SOUTH

A Study of the Residents of the Georgia "Black Belt."

MUCH DEPRAVITY IS FOUND

Whisky, Tobacco, and Snuff Used to Excess—The People in the Towns Better than in the Country.

A recent bulletin of the National Department of Labor contains a social study of "The Negro in the Black Belt," by W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, Ph. D. The section selected for this study, Dekalb and Newton Counties, Ga., is not generally, however, considered in "the Black Belt," which is usually indicated, in Government and other maps, as passing through Georgia some little distance to the south of this country. It is noteworthy that the information upon which the study is made was gathered by the members of the senior class of the Atlanta University, a negro institution.

Eleven negro families were selected as typical of a section of country about Doraville, a small village seventeen miles from Atlanta. "In general," says Dr. Du Bois, "these negroes are a degraded set. Except in two families, whisky, tobacco, and snuff are used to excess, even when there is a scarcity of bread. In other respects also the low moral condition of these people is manifest, and in the main there is no attempt at social distinctions among them."

In the eleven families there were 131 individuals, an average of nearly twelve to the family. One family had twetny-one members. The report continues:

"The fecundity of this population is astonishing. Here is one family with 10 children—14 girls and 5 boys, ranging in age from 6 to 25 years. Another family has a set of triplets, 2 sets of twins, and 4 single children. The girls of the present generation, however, are not marrying as early as their mothers did. Once in a while a girl of 12 or 13 runs off and marries, but this does not often happen. Probably the families of the next generation will be smaller.

"Four of the 11 heads of families can read and write. Of their children a majority, possibly two-thirds, can read and write a little. Five of the families own their homes. The farms vary from 1 to 11 acres in extent, and are worth from $100 to $400. Two of these farms are heavily mortgaged. Six families rent farms on shares, paying one-half the crop. They clear from $5 to $10 in cash at the end of a year's work. They usually own a mule or two and sometimes a cow.

"Nearly all the workers are farmhands, women and girls as well as men being employed in the fields. Children as young as six are given light tasks, such as dropping seed and bringing water. The families rise early, often before daylight, working until breakfast time and returning again after the meal. One of the men is a stonecutter. He earns $1.50 a day owns a neat little home, and lives comfortably. Most of the houses are rudely constructed of logs or boards, with one large and one small room. There is usually no glass in the openings which serve as windows. They are closed by wooden shutters. The large room always contains several beds and home-made furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, and chests. A few homes had three rooms, and one or two families had sewing machines, which, however, were not yet paid for."

So much for negro life in the country. The next study is of negro life in a village, Lithonia, the rock quarry of the South. The place is twenty-four miles east of Atlanta, and has a population of between 800 and 1,200. "Nearly all the workingmen of the town," says the report, "are employed in the rock quarries, which furnish the chief business of the village. The negro stonecutters here used to earn from $10 to $14 a week, but now they receive from $5 to $8.50 a week." Less than a dozen houses, it is said, are owned by the negroes. There are two negro schools.

In this community sixteen negro families were studied. These averaged only six to the family. Six families owned homes.

The "study" neglects to show the results of a sharp and instructive competition in this town between the negro laborers and the stonecutters tnat were brought over from Scotland. These Scotch cutters were expert, and could by a single blow of a stone hammer do more toward breaking up a big block of granite into paving bricks than a negro could accomplish in a dozen much harder strokes. The negroes could not readily acquire the knack of doing this work. The result was that they could not earn and did not get the good wages—ranging from $3 to $4 a day—paid to the Scotchmen.

As to the moral and intellectual condition of the negroes in Lithonia, Dr. Du Bois says:

"The morals of the colored people in the town are decidedly low. They dress and live better than the country negroes, however, and send their children more regularly to school. There are three churches—two Baptist and one Methodist—whose pastors are fairly intelligent."

In Covington, Newton County, Georgia, fifty families were studied out of about 300. They averaged only three and three-quarters persons to the family. The men usually earn from $10 to $12 and the women from $4 to $6 a month. There are four negro preachers, who earn about $400 a year, with house rent. There is a great deal of idleness and crime. The mass, however, is said to be composed of "hard-working people with small wages."

Somewhat better conditions were found to exist in Marietta and Athens, Ga., which are larger and more prosperous towns, and where there are a number of industries in which negroes are employed at a fairly good wages for that section. "The average negro family can live," says the study, "on from $2 to $4 a week," and the negro hands can earn from 50 to 75 cents a day.

The report sums up the results of this local study of the negro as follows:

"The communities fall easily into three classes: A country district of 131 persons and 11 families; a small village of 101 persons and 16 families; town and city groups of 688 persons and 168 families. In the first class is had a glimpse of the deepest of the negro problems, that of the country negro, where the mass of the race still lives in ignorance, poverty, and immorality, beyond the reach of schools and other agencies of civilization for the larger part of the time. Small wonder that the negro is rushing to the city in an aimless attempt to change, at least, if not to better, his condition. Perhaps, on the whole, this is best; certainly it is if this influx can be balanced by a counter migration of the more intelligent and thrifty negroes to the abandoned farms and plantations. In the second class we catch a glimpse of the small village life with one industry, more material prosperity, but traces of shiftlessness and thrift, immorality and a better family life, curiously intermingled. In both these classes the sketches furnished are, unfortunately, meagre. In the third class we have a wider field of observation—four thriving Southern towns—but here, again, there is a limitation. We have studied that part of the population which has succeeded best in the struggle of town life, and have seen little of the crime, squalor, and idleness of some of the rest of the negro population. Nevertheless, these 168 families have a peculiar interest. They represent, so far as they go, a solution of the negro problem, in that they are law-abiding, property holding people, marrying with forethought, careful of their homes, working hard in new lines of economic endeavor, and educating their children."

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—P. L. Van Alstyne, Sandusky; George H. Lovejoy, Cincinnati; F. J. Lambert, Norwich, England; Frederick Edwards, England; Robert J. Thompson, Chicago.

HOLLAND—Horace N. Allen, Minister to Seoul, Korea; David Cornfoot, London; Andrew Hall, London.

MURRAY HILL—Randolph Buck, Baltimore; H. S. Brooke, Cleveland; Arthur Thomas, Mexico.

PLAZA—Luther L. Kountze, Omaha; W. J. Stocker, England; H. Freytag, Basel, Switzerland.

MANHATTAN—James McCabe, London; A. Eggert, Berlin.

ALBEMARLE—Senator W. B. Allison, Iowa.

FIFTH AVENUE—L. G. Fisher, Chicago.

ASTOR—O. O. Dixon, United States Army; John Hoadley, Trinidad.

HOFFMAN—B. S. D. Martine, Montreal; E. C. Jackson, Hartlepool, England; Judge Samuel H. Beardsley, Utica.

GRAND—E. H. Dodd, United States Navy.

GILSEY—J. Tinline, New Zealand; C. I. Maddox, England.

STURTEVANT—A. H. Woodhull, London.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., July 16.—Last night twenty-seven business houses here were destroyed by fire, which started at midnight. Loss, $50,000.

INQUIRING INTO THE TRUSTS.

Civic Federation of Chicago Sends a Circular Letter to Various Persons Asking Many Questions.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The general Committee on Arrangements for the conference on combinations and trusts, called by the Civic Federation of Chicago, has mailed circular letters to 650 trusts and combinations throughout the country, asking twenty-six questions, such as the number of organizations included in the consolidation, the number yet outside, total original capital of the various concerns now merged, and the present capital employed by the combination, and the effect on prices of products, and the effect on labor as to displacement and rate of wages.

Of the labor unions in the various crafts employed in these combinations, questions are asked as to the effect on wages, hours of work, and the number thrown out of employment by the organization of the trusts. The questions addressed to the 500 National and local traveling men's organizations throughout the country are as follows:

1.—How many commercial travelers in your immediate vicinity have lost their positions owing to trust consolidations?
2.—How many of those discharged belong to your local organization?
3.—What effect have these combinations had regarding the salaries of commercial travelers retained in their employment?
4.—Estimate the number of commercial travelers residing in your locality.
5.—What is your opinion of trusts and industrial combinations, and what is the general sentiment expressed regarding them?

The commission hopes the employment of this system will be that each set of replies may operate as a check upon the others, so that the final result will be an unquestionably accurate lot of data on the essential points at issue in the trust problem—material which will provide basis for argument in the conference. The six questions addressed to the wholesale dealers are as follows:

1.—Are any or all of the articles in which you deal manufactured by a "trust" or combination?
2.—If any, please state what.
3.—To what extent are you able to buy these goods from sources outside of the combination?
4.—What has been the course of prices since the combination on the goods you sell? Please give as full statistics of prices before and after combination as you can, to support your statement.
5.—To what extent do you ascribe the changes which have occurred to the fact of combination, and to what extent are they due to other causes? Give any figures that you can of increase and decrease in supply and demand, in support of your views.
6.—What is your opinion of the general effect of the combinations on your line on (a) the trade —the distributor—and (b) the public—the consumer?

A MEDAL FOR MISS GOULD.

Sixth Ohio Soldiers Grateful for the Cots She Gave Them.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 16.—During the war with Spain, Miss Helen Gould of New York furnished a number of cots for the soldiers in Cuba, part of which were received by the Sixth Ohio Regiment of this city. The men fully appreciated the gift of Miss Gould, and they at once decided to show their regard for her. The Corporals of each company commenced the raising of funds among the men, and with this money a magnificent medal will be bought and presented to Miss Gould. The design for the medal is a minature canteen, on one side of which will be engraved:

"Presented to Miss Helen Gould by the enlisted men of the Sixth Ohio" and "In recognition of the patriotism of an American woman."

On the other side of the medal will appear a miniature tent, showing the cots instead of the usual bare floor tent. The boys started the fund in Cuba, but the officers did not hear of it until to-day.

BIG VERDICT AGAINST CHICAGO.

Jury Awards Contractors $619,038.81 and One Juror Is Accused.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Weir, McKechnie & Co. have won their suit against the city. The jury that heard the evidence in Judge Haney's court returned a verdict last night awarding the contractors $619,638.81. The final day's proceedings were made sensational by the repeated and vain efforts of Corporation Counsel Walker and his assistants to have the whole case taken away from the jury on the ground that the actions of Juror J. D. Tobey had been suspicious. After the verdict had been announced, the Corporation Counsel again denounced Tobey, and said that the evidence against him would be submitted to the State's Attorney. Notice of appeal from the verdict was given.

The firm of Weir, McKechnie & Co. constructed 20,000 feet of what is known as Station 3 of the Northwest Land Tunnel. This tunnel extends from near the Lake Shore to Springfield Avenue and Bloomingdale Road near Humboldt Park, where it is to connect with the pumping station. It is asserted by the contractors that the grade of the tunnel was changed twice without due notice. They allege that, owing to these changes, which they were finally compelled to adopt, the tunnel had to be run through a shale deposit, which was exceedingly expensive to work. They requested the city to allow them extra money. This demand was refused, and the contractors quit work on the tunnel, alleging that the change in plans made the contract unprofitable. They then brought suit for $1,000,000 against the city.

The city itself is now carrying on the work of completing the tunnel.

Striking Glassblowers Upheld.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 16.—Strong resolutions in support of the striking glassblowers at Bridgeton, N. J., which were adopted at yesterday's session of the Bottle Blowers' Association of America, now in session in this city, were given to the public to-day by the officers of the convention. The resolutions declare that the strike is justified, and was provoked by the manufacturers, who brought it on with the intention of gaining public sentiment. The convention affirmed the rights for which the strikers are contending, and pledged themselves to support the strikers and their cause to the end.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

8:10 A. M.—192 Waverley Place; G. Zunnstag; damage, $50.

1:35 P. M.—902 Lexington Avenue; M. Banks; damage, $25.

5:30 P. M.—122 East Twenty-third Street; Bruneck's photograph studio; damage, $1,000.

7:50 P. M.—26 Madison Street; A. Le Briala; damage slight.

8:05 P. M.—203 Stanton Street; unknown; no damage.

9 P. M.—56 Beach Street; Edward Mulligan; damage $1,000.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Showers, brisk southerly winds, becoming westerly.

Thunderstorms and rain have occurred from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast; rain has also occurred in the Red River of the South Valley and in the Middle Rocky Mountain region. The storm, central Saturday night in the Upper lake region has moved to New Foundland, Sydney reporting 3.30 inches, or a raise of .26 since Saturday night. Excessive temperatures have been recorded as follows: Charlotte, 100; Augusta and Nashville, 98; Raleigh, Atlanta and Montgomery, 96; Lynchburg, Norfolk, Jacksonville, Memphis, Knoxville, and Louisville, 94. This heat has been broken in Tennessee, North Carolina, and Virginia by thunderstorms, and will be broken in the remaining districts by thunderstorms this afternoon or to-night. Showers may be expected to-day in the North Atlantic, Middle and East Gulf States, and on the Middle Atlantic Coast, showers to-morrow in the Southern portion of the East Gulf States, and generally fair elsewhere. Fresh to brisk southerly winds will prevail on the North Atlantic Coast, and variable winds on the Middle and South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	72	71	76
6 A. M.	70	71	75
9 A. M.	76	70	78
12 M.	83	78	89
4 P. M.	87	81	89
6 P. M.	86	83	87
9 P. M.	76	79	81
12 P. M.	72	76	80

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	81½
Weather Bureau	76½
Corresponding date 1898	77¾
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	74

The maximum temperature yesterday was 84 degrees at 6 P. M., and the minimum 70 degrees at 8 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 100 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 75 per cent.

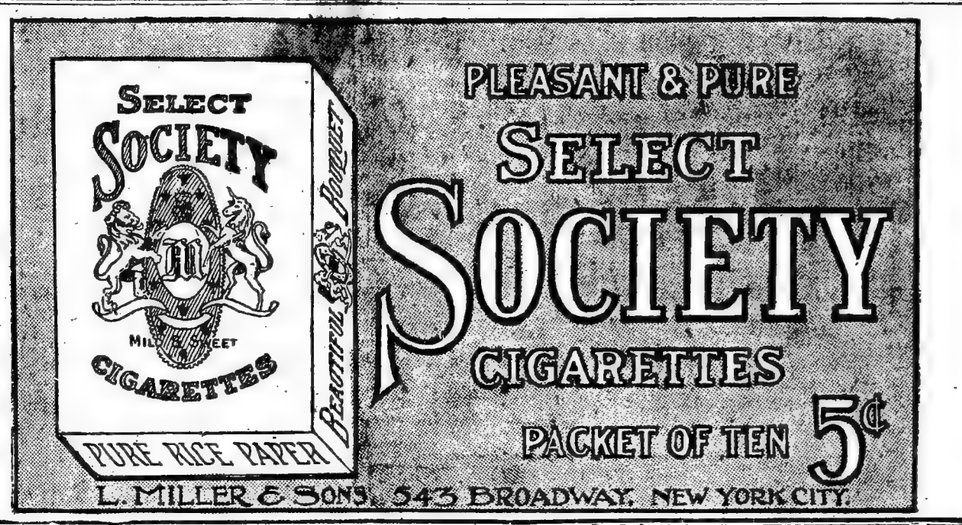

HOW CAPT. TILLY MET DEATH.

Letter from the Philippines Gives Particulars of the Killing of the Signal Corps Officer.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., July 16.—James Swan of Helena to-day received the following letter dated Iloilo, May 31, giving the details of the death of Capt. George H. Tilly of the Signal Corps, who was killed in the Philippines on May 28 last:

"On May 21 Capt. Tilly, as guest of the English Cable Company, on board their cable ship Recorder, left for Cebu, situated south of here. They were to repair the cable, and on their return home stopped at Escalante, a small town on the Island of Negros. The Captain of the steamer Recorder asked Capt. Tilly to change his uniform for that of a civilian, but Capt. Tilly had been told before leaving Iloilo that the citizens of Escalante were very peaceful and loyal to the United States, so did not think it was necessary to change his clothes. This was on the 27th of May.

"They were given a fine reception on shore. Provisions and wine were offered them, and while making some changes in the power house the natives lent a hand and helped them lift the cable. All at once, without any warning, a volley was fired at them from ambush. Capt. Tilly and three men started to swim across a small river to gain shelter from the insurgents, while the Captain of the Recorder ran toward, and got into his launch. Cutting the fastening with an axe he immediately started for his ship to get his crew and arms. Of the three men who accompanied Capt. Tilly one escaped. The last he saw of Capt. Tilly was the Captain swimming very feebly in the water and being rapidly overtaken by a canoe load of natives.

"Upon the return of the Recorder's crew armed, and asking for Capt. Tilly, about 200 insurgents armed came down the beach and said that Capt. Tilly was all right. 'Come ashore and get him,' they shouted. As the Captain only had twenty men, he returned to the Recorder and started full speed for Iloilo for reinforcements. Upon his arrival here Gen. Smith, with one company of the Eighteenth Regular Infantry, immediately started for Escalante. Upon their arrival there the body of Capt. Tilly was the first thing discovered floating in the water. It was bloated, and the face was pounded all to pieces, one eye being gouged out, and his face and head one mass of cuts and bruises. It seems that the insurgents had beaten him to death with their paddles when they overtook him in their canoe."

W. B. Boulter, the writer of the letter, is Sergeant of the corps formerly under Capt. Tilly's command.

DEMANDS OF CUBAN OFFICERS.

One Wanted a Position and Another Came Down from $75 to 10 Cents.

HAVANA, July 16.—A Cuban Major called at the palace yesterday to ask an interview with the Governor General, whom he said he would ask to give him an appointment in the Custom House. Lieut. Castle, of Gen. Brooke's staff, informed him that he must make his application in the usual way, setting forth his qualifications, and submitting a certificate of good moral character. To this the Cuban officer replied that he had earned the position by fighting for the revolution, and that, if he did not get it, he would take to the woods, as several others had done.

In the afternoon another applicant, a negro Lieutenant, insisted on seeing Gen. Brooke, in order to make a personal demand for $75. He said he needed the money, and insisted upon waiting. After an hour or so the man, who looked fat and happy, asked Lieut. Castle for the loan of 10 cents.

WANT MILES SENT TO MANILA.

Bostonians Vote to Send a Letter to the President.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 15.—The Sunday afternoon "patriotic meetings," which are now held in Berkeley Temple instead of the People's Temple, are a Boston institution. They were originally anti-Roman Catholic meetings, and they now very often partake of that character. Often other topics of a political or semi-political nature are taken up, and to-day this meeting, which is always attended by 2,000 or more people, unanimously adopted this resolution, amid great applause:

"Resolved, that a letter be forwarded to President McKinley asking that Gen. Miles be sent to take command in the Philippines until such time that the islands are fit for freedom."

CUBAN AND AMERICAN IDEALS.

A Havana Paper Says Money Rules in the United States.

HAVANA, July 16.—El Diario de la Marina says:

"If the human ideal is material interest, then the United States possesses the highest form of civilization; but, thank God, the Spaniards and Cubans have been taught in a nobler school. The predominating influence in the United States is capital. Monopoly, coupled with the use of machinery, has only served in the United States to curb personal intellectual endeavor, to disappoint such ambitions, and to make culture and knowledge hardly worth the candle.

"It is only necessary to glance through the columns of the American newspapers in order to find letters and interviews from returned officers which have gradually changed the entire American sentiment toward Cuba. While the Americans may be richer, stronger, more active, and more businesslike than ourselves, they cannot claim to be cultured, not even to the degree of Spain's Cuban offspring."

CUBAN BANK'S GOLD DIVIDEND.

Spanish Institution Decides to Pay in American Coin.

HAVANA, July 16.—The Banco Español, the largest financial institution in Cuba, announced recently a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., payable in American gold. The Advisador Comercial, the leading finance journal, which professes to be shocked at this sudden change of policy on the part of the bank, says:

"Its capital is Spanish. Why is not the dividend made payable in Spanish gold? Certainly the idea must be to please the Americans in order to gain future banking favors. For no other reason can we see why the bank did not declare 3.85½ per cent. in Spanish gold."

A prominent banker says the real reason of the bank's action is a desire to place its capital upon an American basis, particularly since Spanish silver is greatly inflated. He thinks it will be only a matter of months before silver is reduced to its former level, and that it is better to get upon the American basis before that reduction is accomplished. It is understood that for several weeks the bank has been getting rid of a large deposit of silver, and has consequently made immense profits. The Santiago branch bought last Autumn more than $1,000,000 in silver at 50 cents on the dollar. This now stands at 84.

Favors Killing Cuban Banditti.

HAVANA, July 16.—The Commercial says: "The worst method of treating the banditti is the legal method, as it puts honest men at the mercy of robbers and frontier law. The best method is to capture them, let them try to escape, and then kill them. The reason why Mexico now has immunity from bandits is that she has followed this course."

KILLED THE "MISSING LINK."

Showman Now Says It Was a Monkey, but Is Held for Murder.

CHICAGO, July 16.—A dispatch from Bonesteel, S. D., says:

"Upon the question whether his victim was brute or human depends Archie H. Brower's guilt or innocence of the crime of murder. Brower was one of the owners of a small tent show which came here for exhibition. Among their attractions was a creature of seemingly a higher form of animal life than a monkey and lower than a man. Brower and his partner called the animal the "missing link," and laid great stress on the alleged fact that no one was able to say whether it belonged to the human or the brute creation.

"Brower now avers that the freak was a monkey. In a scuffle with it the showman became angry, and, seizing a heavy club, dealt his antagonist a hard blow over the ear, from the effects of which it died in a few hours. The local authorities immediately placed Brower under arrest on a charge of murder. At the preliminary hearing his lawyers set up the defense that their client did not take the life of a human being, but the Magistrate bound him over to the Grand Jury."

SOLDIER'S MOTHER WAS DYING.

He Violated Orders and Left His Regiment to See Her.

ALBANY, Ore., July 16.—Frank M. Girard, a member of Company I, Oregon Volunteers, has arrived here from San Francisco in violation of orders. On reaching San Francisco Harbor, and while still on shipboard, he received a telegram that his mother, who resides near Monmouth, was dying, and asking him to come at once. He applied to the officer for a furlough, offering the telegram as a reason, but it was refused. By the aid of a sympathetic comrade he was let down by a rope into a small boat and went ashore, taking the train at once for home. He says that he will return to his regiment in a few days.

Tarantula's Bite May Prove Fatal.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 16.—Mrs. Andrew J. Hammond, wife of a grocer, is critically ill as the result of having been bitten this morning by a tarantula, which was in a bunch of bananas. The creature fastened itself to her index finger and inflicted several bites. Mrs. Hammond f

The Wanamaker Store.

Par Value of Words

IN this business the advertising is kept under a severe management that forbids inaccuracy. Any mistake or lapse from truth would be quickly detected by our own inspection and adequately punished.

Few business people understand the true values of words—exaggeration rules at large. To make you comprehend that fancy never poses as fact under our trade-mark is the mission of this column.

There is much yellow journalism in advertising. The accurate advertiser suffers for it. When the world accepts our words at par—their true value—the old Stewart Store will not contain our customers.

It is now midsummer. But enough will believe the following to fill the store to-day.

Household Linens

Heaps of proof tell us that New York has discovered that we keep a Linen Store. Experts in linens are scarce. Often buyers of big stocks are fooled about flax. That's why there are so few stocks of pure linens.

All our linens are made of pure flax—we know that's true.

To-day we offer Housekeeping Linens at losing prices. Irish, Scotch and Germans share the losses with us. Prices advancing in Europe. Prices declining at Wanamaker's. Spare the paradox. Take the bargains.

TABLE LINEN. By the yard.
36c. yd.—Almost white; 63 in.; 40c. kind.
45c. yd.—Full bleach; 58 inch; 67 in.; 50c. kind.
50c. yd.—Cream; 72 in.; 60c. kind.
62½ yd.—Full bleached; 67 in.; 80c. kind.
85c. yd.—Irish and German; 71 in.; $1 kind.

NAPKINS
90c. doz.—Grass bleached; 18 in.; $1.15 kind.
$1.10 doz.—Pure white Scotch; 20 in.; $1.75 kind.
$1.80 doz. for the 20 in.; were $2.25.
$2.50 doz. for the 24 in.; were $3.50.
$2.50 doz.—German, 26 in.; were $3.25.

TABLE CLOTHS
$1.50—Grass bleached German; 69 x 70 in., $1.85 kind. 70 x 72 in. size at $1.85 instead of $2.50.
$4.50—Double damask, Irish; 2x3; $7 kind.
$5.50—Double damask, Irish; 2½x3; $8.50 kind.
Napkins to match, at $6 doz.; were $9.
$5.50—Bleached, Flemish; $8.50 kind.
$6.50—Bleached, Flemish; 2 x 3½, 2½ x 3; $10 kind.
$8.50—Bleached, Flemish; 2½ x 4; $11.50 kind.
$5.50 doz.—Napkins to match; $7.50 kind.
$1—Fringed, colored borders; 66x70; $1.50 kind.
$1.40—Fringed, colored borders; 66x88; $2 kind.
$1.30—Fringed, colored borders; 66x103; $2.50 kind.

TOWELS
60c. doz.—Knife cloths, unhemmed; $1.20 kind.
72c. doz.—Bleached huckaback, 16x18 in.; $1 kind.
96c. doz.—Bleached, fancy weave; $1.20 kind.
$1.20 doz.—Glass towels; colored stripes; unhemmed; $1.02 kind.
$1.50 doz.—Irish huckaback; hemmed; $1.80 kind.
$1.50 doz.—Huckaback, fringed; fine or heavy weaves; $2.10 kind.
$1.80 doz.—Turkish bath; heavy quality; $2.16 kind.
$2 doz. Roller crash; 17x88 in.; $3 kind.
$2.16 doz.—Huckaback; hemmed ends; $2.75 kind.
$2.16 doz.—Damask, [illegible]
$2.25 doz.—Twilled stable rubbers; $3 kind.
$2.50 doz.—German, fancy weave; $3 kind.
$2.90 doz.—Basket weave; German; $3.60 kind.
$3.90 doz.—Bath towels; snow white; $4.80 kind.
$6 doz.—Bleached huckaback; hemstitched; satin borders; $7.20 kind

TOWELING
7c. yd.—Bleached twilled; 10c. kind.
8c. yd.—Plaid glass; 10c. kind.
9c. yd.—German damask; 14c. kind.
11c. yd.—Bleached huckaback; 13c. kind.
12½c. yd.—Bleached twilled; 16c. kind.

HEMSTITCHED BED LINENS
Pillow Cases, 25c. and 35c. each.
Bolster Cases, 90c. each.
Sheets, ¾-bed size, $1.50 each; double-bed size, $1.75 each; double-bed size, extra long, $2 each.

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Fourth avenue.

Boys' Clothing

Healthy boys destroy clothes and thus establish their human rights.

Handsome boys should be well dressed. Homely boys should be still better dressed.

The buying of boys' clothes usually affects the rotundity of the pocket-book like an elephant's tread.

Here's to the boy, his clothes, and his father's pocket-book! The beauty of the clothes will give the boys "style," the quality will challenge service, the prices will lift up the father's heart with joy.

Our eldest advertiser never expected to make an offer on boys' clothing like the following:

At $2.50—Suits with double-breasted sack jackets, sizes 7 to 16 years. Honest and handsome—double would be fair for many of them.

At $3.50—Similar shape and sizes to the foregoing. English and Scotch styles with all the impress of high-cost custom tailoring.

At $5—Similar shape and sizes to the foregoing. Very choice imported stuffs.

At $8.50—Similar shape and sizes to the foregoing. Highest grade boys' clothing in the market.

For Small Boys

At $5—Norfolk suits, very elegant, 3 to 10 years. Sorts that by every claim of equity should cost you $8.50 to $10.

At $4—Sailor suits. A collection from the best absolutely; sizes 3 to 12 years. They ought to cost you $6 and $7.

At $3—Sailor suits of blue serge, sizes 3 to 12 years. They are variously trimmed, afford an excellent choice and should cost at least $4 to $4.50.

Second floor.

Dress Silks Being anxious to close many small lots of French, Swiss, Italian and American dress silks, we have cut them into waist, skirt and dress lengths and they will be sold at half prices.

They include Brocades, Taffetas, Satin Duchesse, Gros-grain Brocades, rich gray and write Brocades, fancy satin and silk stripes. A splendid collection of high-class goods.

Also will be first shown to-day four special bargains in Japanese and India Silks that by their cheapness will command your interest:

First—Black Japanese Silk at
30c., instead of 50c. yard.
Admirable quality, infinitely soft, fine, long-wearing; expressive of elegance. 600 yards.

Second—Black Habutai Silk at
40c., instead of 50c. yard.
The strongest quality; as effective as taffetas for linings, and more durable; decorative for trimmings, delightful for cool dresses, waists or petticoats; 3,700 yards. All of best Lyons dye, all carefully selected; no "seconds."

Third—Black Japanese Silk at
50c., instead of 65c. yard.
Serviceable, fashionable, in pronounced favor.

Fourth—Printed India Silks at
40c., instead of 65c. yard.
44 designs; nearly all new; pretty; figures, stripes and polka-dots in varied combinations. String as cotton, light, cool, almost diaphanous. One-third of them subject to the inconsiderable imperfections in printing—you'd find it hard to discern them. The rest absolutely perfect. Some few were offered Saturday at 55c. All 65c. values. Treasure troves at 40c. a yard.

Main Aisle

Low-Water Mark On Cotton Dress Goods Prices Here's a list of the stuffs—all fresh, desirable fabrics—with their former fair prices and the present cost to you. Compare them and find saving:—

6c. yd.—Printed Batists; 10c. and 12½c. qualities.
8c. yd.—36-in. Colored Crashes; 20c. quality.
10c. yd.—Woven Striped and Plaid Pique; 30c. quality.
10c. yd.—Solid Colored Fancy Madras; 25c. quality.
15c. yd.—Irish Printed Dimities; 25c. quality.
18c. yd.—Scotch Striped Galateas; 30c. quality.
20c. yd.—Scotch Oxford Cheviots; 30c. quality.
25c. yd.—Printed Swiss Muslins; 45c. quality.
25c. yd.—Printed Organdie Raye and Carreaux; 37½ and 40c qualities.
25c. yd.—Lace Striped Piques; 75c. quality.
25c. yd.—Embroidered Polka Striped Gingham; 63c. quality.
25c. yd.—Lace Striped Polka Dot Gingham; 63c. quality.
25c. yd.—Embroidered Polka Dot Cotton Canvas; 70c. quality.
25c. yd.—Brodie Bayadere Striped Shepherd Check Gingham; 50c. quality.

Rotunda and Fourth avenue.

A Clear-Up Of Silk Waists Two lots that include numerous excellent bargains. Good styles, all of them, but some are soiled or mussed just a bit—not nearly enough to make such changes in their prices as these that follow:—

$2—Solid color taffeta and satins; some with plaited, others corded fronts; turquoise, red, cerise, and navy blue. Values $4 and $5.
$3—Taffetas, solid colors, and fancy stripes on light or dark grounds; various styles of plaiting and cording; 12 attractive styles. These were $7.50 to $9.

Girls' Shirt Waists Half Prices Winsome waist for maidens. Percales, cheviots, madrases, ginghams, in girlish patterns. Made to wear, designed to attract. Cool, well fitting, shapely, at

Half Prices and Less

Take note:
At 35c. each—175 waists; broken lots; cheviots and percales; sizes 8 to 14 yrs.; value 85c.
At 50c. each—100 waists; value $1.
At 75c. each—50 waists; value $1.50.

$1 Shirt Waist For 65c. Another prize shirt waist:

Sheer drop-stitch lawn; full front, yoke and plaited back; high detachable collar; laundered cuffs; cool, well-made, durable; were $1; now 65c.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Shoes Why do shoes go down while leather goes up? Never mind why. Take the shoes and be thankful.

Some women's shoes offered to-day, made in latest shapes and of best leathers, are at prices that make traders wonder.

Women's shoes of black kidskin, flexible soles, button and lace; all sizes but lacking the narrow widths, and for that reason to be sold at

90c. a Pair

Women's shoes of black kidskin with fancy cashmere tops, cool and elegant; only laced. They are shoes that we have sold at $2.50, and are to be closed at

$1 a Pair

Men's Shoes 250 pairs men's tan colored shoes that are splendid for country uses and are of full $3 quality. All sizes in the broader widths. They are to be sold at

$1.40 a Pair

Fifth floor.

Parasols and Umbrellas at Reduced Prices Powerful cheapness in each item. In the various groups mentioned below are sunshades for every taste. And umbrellas, neat and worthy.

FOR WOMEN
At $1 each—150 parasols. Values up to $2.50.
At $1.75 each—300 umbrellas and parasols. Values, $2.25 to $3.

FOR CHILDREN
At 50c. each—100 parasols; various kinds; India or Taffeta silk. Values up to $1.

On sale at 10 A. M.

Broadway.

Hosiery and Underwear Men's and Women's All of this is seasonable wear, all of desirable styles and qualities. Note these reductions:

WOMEN'S HOSIERY
3 pairs for 50c.—Fast black lisle thread, ribbed, some with colored silk-embroidered fronts. Also fast black cotton, fine gauge. Were 25c. and 38c. a pair.
At 25c. a pair—Fast black lisle thread, embroidered in colored silks; plain, ribbed or with lace ankles; were 50c. a pair.

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR
At 15c. each—White ribbed vests; low necks; genuine Swiss cotton or lisle thread; were 25c. each.
At 35c. each, 3 for $1—Low-neck vests, Swiss ribbed cotton or silk-mixed; lace trimmed; all silk, plain; were 50c., 75c. and $1.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR
35c., 3 for $1—Shirt and drawers, silk finished balbriggan; pink, fawn and lavender; and mercerized cotton; sky blue and flesh color. All sizes in stock, though not all in each kind. Were 75c. and 85c. a garment.

On sale at 9 A. M.

Broadway.

Dressmaking to Order In the dressmaking parlors on the fifth floor are some twenty models of costumes and waists—all new and original. They are to be sold at half. This notice is distinct from the several recently printed about Paris costumes.

Popular Book-buying There is a wealth of information in our little catalogue of "Books for Summer Reading;" mailed to any address upon request.

The rainy day, the quiet evening, the nook in the woods call for books. Many now on sale here are so cheap that if lost you'll not miss the cost. Good literature, too.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Half Prices for Bedroom Chairs And Rockers Over six hundred pieces—all brand new, fresh from factory, bright, good-looking, high-grade pieces,—and yet half prices. It's the fact that will interest you. Never mind the why or wherefore. These kinds:

CHAIRS.
At $1.75, were $3.50—Maple or mahogany finish; fancy turned spindled back and back posts; hand caned seats.
At $1.75, were $3.50—Oak, birch or mahogany finish; banister back, hand-caned seat.
At $2, were $4—Birch or mahogany finish; fancy turned-spindled back; hand-caned seat.

ROCKERS
At $2.25, were $4.50—Oak, birch or mahogany finish; banister back; hand-caned seat.
At $2.50, were $5—Birch or mahogany finish; turned spindled back; hand-caned seat.

Fourth floor.

Lace Curtains 1,200 pairs of fresh and perfect Lace Curtains upon which large price reductions are made merely to stimulate mid-season sales. We cannot replace these goods at the prices, but our policy demands activity, and if needful we will make losses to keep the store hustling:

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS
$1.85 to $1.20, $2.25 to $1.50, $2.65 to $1.75, $3.15 to $2, $3.50 to $2.35.

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS
$3.75 and $4 to $2.75, $5.50 to $3.75, $6.50 to $4.25, $8 to $5.40, $9.75 to $6.50, $10 and $10.50 to $7, $12.25 to $8.25.

BRUSSELS LACE CURTAINS
$9.75 to $6.50, $10 to $6.75, $19.50 to $13, $21 to $14, $25 to $16.50, $26 to $17.35.

Third floor.

Aprons To grace mistress or maid at the household tasks:—

WHITE LAWN
At 25c.—Satin stripe border; deep hem; wide sash
At 40c.—Deep hem; bib front and bretelles embroidery trimmed.
At 50c.—Deep hem; nine fine plaits; wide sash.
At 65c.—Deep hem; bib and square bretelles hemstitched.
At 85c.—Deep hem; bib front; bretelles; insertion; wide sash.
At $1—Deep hem; plaited bib front; straps; edged with embroidery.

GINGHAM
At 18c.—Checked; brown or blue.
At 25c.—Very wide; pocket; broad sash.
At 40c.—Very wide; bib front and large pocket.
Maids' Caps, 10c. to 65c.
Nurses' Caps, 15c. to 75c.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Typewriters Whenever an intelligent typewriter operator carefully investigates the Wanamaker-Wellington a convert is made. It combines strength, durability, simplicity and ease of action. Therefore it heads the list of *Standard Writing Machines*. Price, Sixty Dollars.

Refrigerators The Odorless Refrigerator has the factors of perfection. A perfect circulation of cold dry air; butter or milk rests uncontaminated next fish or cheese. Greatest economy in the use of ice. Price $15 to $41.25. Other good models:—

"The Eddy," $15 to $65.
"The Puritan," $7.25 to $27.
Ice Chests, $3 to $21.

Fifth Floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

AMERICAN TEAM'S CHANCES

Englishmen Admit Doubts of an Oxford-Cambridge Victory.

A JOINT COMMITTEE MEETING

Burke and Quinlan's Status Declared to be Satisfactory—Harmonizing Anglo-American Rules.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 16.—The coming contest between the Oxford-Cambridge and the Yale-Harvard teams excites a great deal of discussion as to the result. As I cabled yesterday, there is not an American here who is not ready to wager all that the American team will win.

Englishmen are weighing the chances very carefully. In the opinion of those I have sounded who may be considered good judges of such events, the result is doubtful, and this is admitting much for Englishmen. A great deal, these observers believe, will depend upon the sprints.

BRIGHTON, England, July 16.—The joint committee having charge of the forthcoming athletic contests between the teams of Yale and Harvard and Oxford and Cambridge Universities at the Queen's Club, West Kensington, London, held its first official meeting at the Hotel Metropole this afternoon.

The Englishmen came from Eastbourne and took luncheon with the Americans. Mr. Evart W. Wendell of Harvard presided, and among those present were Messrs. Joseph B. Morrison, Charles H. Sherrill, and Holcombe J. Browne, on behalf of the Americans, and Messrs. C. N. Jackson, T. C. Vassall, and A. Hunter, on behalf of the home team.

The meeting proved most satisfactory, the greatest good feeling being displayed on both sides.

The status of Messrs. Burke and Quinlan of the American team was thoroughly discussed, and the conclusion arrived at was that no objection to them would hold for a moment. Mr. Jackson was very emphatic in denouncing the English newspapers that originated the controversy.

He asked the Associated Press to make it plain to the American newspapers that neither he nor his colleagues would in any circumstances have considered any objection to either Mr. Quinlan or Mr. Burke.

"The fact that these gentlemen, Mr. Wendell and his fellow-committeemen, who are of such high standing in amateur athletics, vouch for them is entirely sufficient," said Mr. Jackson, "and if any objection should be raised again to either, it will not proceed from the Oxford-Cambridge officials, and will not have the sympathy of Oxford or Cambridge men."

The main object of to-day's meeting was to harmonize the Anglo-American amateur athletic rules, which vary in some minor particulars. In order that the contests may be carried out under conditions that shall be indisputable, it was agreed that the hurdle races should be run under American conditions, over loose instead of fixed hurdles, and that each side should follow its own custom in hammer throwing. It was also agreed that the high jump should be taken from the turf in the centre of the grounds, instead of the cinder path. Some minor details with regard to the long jump were also adjusted.

The order of events has yet to be arranged. On the American side there has been no definite choice of the actual competitors for the hundred-yard and hurdle races. It is possible that in these cases alternate names may appear on the programmes.

The sports will begin punctually at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, as the Prince of Wales will be obliged to leave at 5 o'clock for his yacht in the Solent.

The committee will meet again at the Queen's Club next Tuesday to complete the final arrangements.

The American team did not practice today. The men went to church in a body this morning, and went for a drive this afternoon. To-morrow morning they will leave for London, and will take their further practice at the Queen's Club.

YALE-HARVARD MEN PRAISED.

Sporting Life Gives High Compliments to the Americans.

LONDON, July 17.—The Sporting Life this morning speaks in the highest terms of the appearance and performances of the Yale and Harvard men, and says:

"The English athletes will have to wake up if they wish to get anywhere near the American hammer throwing record. The hammer of our visitors appears to have a decided advantage over our style of implement."

The paper expresses disappointment at the style of Messrs. O. B. Spitzer and P. Smith of Yale.

The Sportsman is also immensely taken with the splendid physique of Messrs. W. A. Boal and H. J. Brown of Harvard. It says that Boal especially "looks good enough to shine at anything." But it admires most of the American team, remarking that the difficulty will be to select the competitors where all are so good.

The Sportsman specially mentions Messrs. Burke and Quinlan and lays stress upon "the splendid manner in which the Americans have been drilled in starting."

AMERICAN WHIST CHAMPIONS.

Ninth Annual Tournament Comes to an End at Chicago—Buffalo Whist Club Wins a Trophy.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The ninth annual congress of the American Whist League came to an end early this morning at the Auditorium Hotel. The Hamilton Club Trophy and the championship for teams of four go to the Buffalo Whist Club; the Chicago Duplicate Whist Club secures the Minneapolis Trophy and championship for club pairs, and the American Whist League Challenge Trophy becomes the prize of the St. Paul Club. These are the principal trophies for which the expert whist players have contended during this tournament, the East being pitted against the West.

The contest for the Minneapolis trophy was the last to be determined. So close was the playing of the eight pairs entered in this contest that a difference of only 5½ points stood between the lowest score and that of the winners.

The contests for the Hamilton and American Whist League Trophies were also closely contested, three clubs being tied in the former and two in the latter. The three leaders in the race for the Hamilton Club Trophy were the Buffalo Whist Club, the Philadelphia Whist Club, and the Heyer Club of Racine, Wis. Buffalo secured the prize, defeating Racine by four tricks, and then vanquishing Philadelphia by three tricks. In the contest for the American Whist League Trophy the St. Paul Club defeated the Athenaeum Club of Toronto, its closest competitor, by thirteen tricks.

Canadians and Philadelphians to Row

It was unofficially announced yesterday by an official of the Middle States Regatta Association that a special match race had been arranged between the senior eights of the Pennsylvania Barge Club of Philadelphia, and the Argonauts of Toronto, who are now in England. The Pennsylvanians have decided to make the race, and the Canadians have sent word they will row. It is proposed to make the race the feature of the Middle States Regatta on Labor Day, and John Wanamaker will give a $1,000 cup to the winning crew.

ROCKAWAY PARK TROLLEY ROAD

Injunction Vacated, Workmen Began Last Night to Lay the Tracks.

Two hundred men, under Contractor Edward Roache, at 9 o'clock last night began to lay tracks for a trolley road through Rockaway Park, Queens Borough. In April last the New York and Rockaway Beach Railroad began to construct its road through the Rockaways. August Weidemann, representing the Rockaway Park Improvement Company, obtained an injunction forbidding the work through property in which the company was interested. On Friday last Justice Maddox, sitting in Brooklyn, vacated the injunction, and last night the work of getting down the rails was begun. The road is to be finished, or nearly so, by the time court opens this morning. Two policemen are on guard to prevent trouble.

"TOD" SLOAN'S MISFORTUNE.

Reported for Disobedience, His Backers Want Him to Return to the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 16.—"Tod" Sloan, who won two races on Saturday, has been reported to the Stewards of the Jockey Club. He is charged with disobedience at the post. It is stated that his backers wish him now to return to the United States. It is apparently felt by them that his standing has been somewhat injured by his misfortune and that his popularity is waning.

THE CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Team B of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club Has a Clear Lead.

The tie for the cricket championship of New York has at last been broken, and Team B of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club has now an undisputed lead for first place. The defeat sustained by the Manhattans on Saturday was a costly one for them, for it reduced their standing in the championship race from a tie for first place to third.

In the individual records, M. R. Cobb's big batting average has been reduced to 72.25. H. C. Wright, C. H. Clarke, and F. F. Kelly have all averages over 50, and of the men who have played in at least two innings thirty-one have got into the double-figure list. The records:

METROPOLITAN LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	D'wn.	P.C.
Knickerbocker A. C., Team B	5	4	0	1	1.000
Knickerbocker A. C., Team A	6	4	1	1	.800
Manhattan	6	3	1	2	.750
Staten Island	5	2	3	0	.400
New York	5	1	4	0	.200
Newark	5	0	5	0	.000

NEW YORK CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	D'wn.	P.C.
Paterson, Team A	4	4	0	0	1.000
Brooklyn	7	3	3	1	.500
Kearny	5	2	2	1	.500
Manhattan	4	1	1	2	.500
Kings County	7	2	3	2	.400
Paterson, Team B	5	1	4	0	.200

Paterson Cricket Team Defeated.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 16.—The Brooklyn Cricket Club, champion of the New York Cricket Association, gained a victory over the local eleven here yesterday by the narrow margin of 14 runs, thereby advancing its chances considerably for this year's pennant. R. Harrand bowled in capital style for the winners, and J. Pedlow made a fine stand for 31. For Paterson, the best work was done by J. Forrest, with 21, and F. Hilton, with 13. The totals were: Paterson, Team B, 60; Brooklyn, 74.

BICYCLE RACES AT VAILSBURG.

Murphy's Exhibition Ride, Paced by Motor Tandem, a Disappointment.

The usual Sunday afternoon bicycle races, under the direction of the New Jersey Racing Association were held yesterday afternoon at Vailsburg, near Newark, N. J. About 5,000 people attended. Charles M. Murphy was the star attraction. He gave an exhibition on the wooden track, paced by C. S. Henshaw and J. W. Judge, on the recently imported French motor tandem. The run was one mile, and the time was one minute and fifty-four seconds, or nearly one minute more than it took Murphy to go a mile when he was paced by a Long Island locomotive. The motor tandem had no wind shield, and it is claimed the pacing was very irregular. The motor tandem went half a mile alone in forty-eight and three-fifths seconds.

The races began at 3 o'clock and were well contested. The summaries:

Quarter-Mile Novice—In Five Heats.—Won by Floyd Krobs, Wyoming, N. J.; W. J. Keefe, Newark, second; William Hummel, Union Hill, third. Time—0:32 1-5.

Quarter-Mile Open, Professional.—T. F. Fisher, Chicago, first; Owen S. Kimball, Louisville, Ky., second; Iver Lawson, Chicago, third. O. V. Babcock, New York City, fourth. Time—0:32 1-5.

Half-Mile Amateur Handicap.—W. E. Mosher, New York, first; A. W. Ross, Harrison, N. J., second; J. H. Hunter, Kearny, N. J., third; C. E. Ayres, Newark, fourth. Time—0:59 3-5.

Two-Mile Handicap Race, Professional.—J. Eaton, Lorraine, N. J., first; O. V. Babcock, New York, second; A. B. Stone, Denver, Col., third; O. S. Kimble, Louisville, Ky., fourth. Time—4:20.

Two-Mile Amateur Handicap Race Between a Triplet and Three Tandems.—Won by A. W. Ross and J. H. Hunter, Newark; triplet ridden by G. C. Schrieber, J. H. Lake, and W. E. Mosher of New York, second; tandem ridden by Wahrenberger and Nye of Newark, third.

LONGSHOREMEN GO ON STRIKE.

Employes of the Pennsylvania Ask for an Increase of Wages.

About 300 longshoremen, loaders and freight handlers employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's Piers Nos. 27, 28, and 29, North River, went on strike yesterday afternoon, demanding an increase of wages from 17 cents to 20 cents per hour. Agent Townsend, in charge of the piers, received his first intimation of the strike when a delegation of workmen called at his office about 5 o'clock yesterday and made their demands. Mr. Townsend told them that he was unable to accede to their demand until he had communicated with his superiors, and asked the men to return to work at the old rate for a week, pending his efforts to have the increase granted them. The delegation retired and went across to West Street, where a crowd of 700 men were congregated. The strikers then decided to refuse to go to work, and together with their sympathizers made demonstrations which required Capt. O'Brien and twenty-five policemen from the Leonard Street Police Station to suppress.

There was much perishable freight on the bulkhead and in the cars on floats moored alongside the piers, and these, it was said, would be taken back to New Jersey, where the cars would be unloaded.

SMOKE IN TUNNELS.

Compressed Air Used for Its Prevention in Italy.

From The Worcester (Mass.) Spy.

Prof. Mosso talked interestedly on his latest work in Italy, that of clearing the railway tunnels of smoke and bad air. "Genoa, in Italy," he said, "is the finest harbor of the country, and a great deal of shipping is done to and from Southern Germany, Austria, and points in Italy by rail. There is a long tunnel not far from Genoa, through which about 200 trains a day pass. These necessarily leave an immense amount of smoke in the tunnel, and as the air is bad, the coal does not burn well, filling the tunnel with poisonous gases. I was asked what could be done to prevent this.

"We tried two methods. First, we experimented with compressed air, having large cylinders of steel filled with air at the pressure of 50 atmospheres. The cylinders were about five feet long and two feet broad, made to resist the enormous pressure. These we placed in the tender of the locomotives, and in passing through the tunnel allowed the air to escape. This pure air blew back the smoke and cooled and purified the atmosphere.

"The second method was with compressed pure oxygen. This was allowed to escape from the cylinders into the fires of the engines, causing a complete combustion of the coal, and preventing the formation of dangerous gases, as well as making the air purer by the addition of oxygen.

"They will use the compressed air method, as it is cheaper and almost as good as the oxygen. You have in this country some tunnels, but not so many trains pass through them in a day. Genoa is becoming the greatest seaport on the Mediterranean, surpassing Marseilles in France. All the exports from South Germany, Austria, and North Italy go to Genoa. The day I finished that work I left for America. It was my last labor in Italy before leaving, and was a great experiment."

David Copperfield.

From The Philadelphia Record.

It is known among literary people that Charles Dickens considered "David Copperfield" the best of his novels, but occasions when he actually expressed that opinion are so rare that it is worth while to recall an incident which happened while he was in Philadelphia. Mr. Chapin, father of Dr. John B. Chapin, the expert on insanity, was at that time at the head of the blind asylum here. Raised type for blind reading was just coming into vogue, and, desiring to have one of Dickens's books printed in that way, Mr. Chapin took advantage of an introduction to the great novelist to ask him which of his works he considered the best, and mentioned the reasons why he wanted to know. Dickens answered "David Copperfield."

Don't Be Asleep!

Think of it! The suit of clothes usually sold for $30, and which we never made for less than $15, made to your order until Sept. 10 for $12.00.

STOCK includes the newest novelties shown this season, amongst which are the new Bradford check and stripe, wide and narrow ribbed serges in all colors. Hot weather Heather Fabrics and Homespuns.

Suit to Order for $12.00 at the 60-Day Sale.

These are tailor clothes, made by men tailors, made in clean workrooms on our own premises.

July 10 to Sept. 10—No longer.

Cohen & Co., TAILORS. *Northwest Corner Nassau & Ann Sts., N. Y. (Entire Building).*

Famous for Half a Century

as a remedy for Gout, Enlarged Joints, Rheumatism, etc.

Londonderry Lithia Water

a pure, natural, mineral spring water. Endorsed and prescribed by leading physicians, and sold everywhere.

Nature's Tonic for the Weak.

FERRATIN "FEED THE BLOOD" TABLETS

50 tablets in a box. Sold by all Druggists.

Ferratin Tablets put iron in the blood; this increases the blood's oxidizing power; appetite is stimulated, every function of the body reaches its normal standard, weight and strength increase, and perfect good health results quickly. Prescribed by Physicians Everywhere.

FIRE IN NAVY STOREHOUSE.

Many Thousand Dollars' Worth of Clothing Damaged by Flames and Water in the Brooklyn Yard.

Storehouse No. 33 in the Brooklyn Navy Yard caught last night at 9 o'clock and burned for an hour. Many thousand dollars' worth of sailors' clothing and of stewards' provisions, stored in the building, were damaged by water.

The fire, the origin of which is unknown, was first discovered on the top floor of the building, used as a workroom. Two alarms of fire called out the fire reserve from the cruiser Detroit and receiving ship Vermont, the fireboats Van Wyck and Boody, and half a dozen engines from Brooklyn. The entire top floor was destroyed by the fire, but the other damage was all from water and smoke. The watchman in the building did not know that it was afire until the alarm was sounded.

The building during the daytime is in charge of Storekeeper Putnam. It had been closed all day yesterday.

"DIVINE HEALER" IN BELLEVUE

Sold Salve to Excited Patients Until Discovered and Ejected.

In some unexplained way a man who claimed to be a Christian Scientist, a "divine healer," and able to cure every disease that flesh is heir to, got into Bellevue Hospital yesterday. He told the patients that the physicians of Bellevue were their worst enemies, and were merely using them as experiments for the benefit of the "better element."

The man, who wore many diamonds, large and small, had some small boxes of salve which he wanted to sell at 50 cents per box. He also had a lot of elaborate cards; on the back of each was a cross in red with the name "P. J. Dervin, 285 Bowery." On the back of his card, also, was the announcement that he and the Saviour were able to cure every manner of disease.

Dervin got one poor fellow in the last stages of consumption worked into a fever of excitement by the promise of a cure in three days if he would get out of the hospital and give him $50 for his salve.

Dervin had managed to get through several of the wards and sell some of his "medicine" before he was discovered. He then left the hospital by the most direct route, and he was handled none too gently. Superintendent O'Rourke said he would have thrown the fellow out of the nearest window if he had found him. The patients were all more or less excited over the visit.

SHERIFFS VISIT ROCKAWAY.

No Gamblers Found, but Excise Violators Were in Evidence.

Under Sheriff William Methven, with Chief Deputy Joseph De Bragga and a number of Deputy Sheriffs from Sheriff Baker's office, visited Rockaway Beach yesterday in search of gamblers, but found none. Under Sheriff Methven, after a tour of the beach, said he never in his experience saw it so orderly and so little violation of the law. The visit was the result of the claim that gambling games were run on the beach without the police interfering.

The police of the precinct made four arrests for excise violations. Those arrested, it is claimed, served beer and ran concerts at the same time.

GIRL STUNNED BY LIGHTNING.

Bolt Which Struck House in Far Rockaway Ran Down Chimney Into Room.

Lightning struck the chimney of Dr. William H. Nammack's house at Far Rockaway, Queens Borough, yesterday afternoon and tore the chimney to the mantel in the parlor. The mantel was wrecked. Dr. Nammack's daughter, who was in the room, was partly stunned. The house was filled with an odor of sulphur, but did not take fire.

The flagpole on the public school was also struck. The trolley station was struck twice within a few minutes, and all the fuses were blown out, but no serious damage was done.

Time for American Unity.

From The New Haven Register, (Dem.)

As it is evident that Aguinaldo represents only a section of the Filipinos, and in fighting the United States is animated chiefly by a desire to establish himself and his immediate followers in control of the islands, why should there be any disagreement among the American people as to the necessity of putting down the revolt of which he is leader, and establishing order in the Philippines? We hear that outside of Luzon there is a friendly disposition toward the United States, and also that other Filipino leaders would like to accord with us, but hesitate to do so through fear of Aguinaldo. Between suppressing the revolt and abandoning the archipelago to the mercy of a desperate faction of the islanders, there appears to be no honorable middle ground for American occupancy.

It is certainly no time to counsel evasion of the new and heavy responsibility imposed upon us by the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain. From such shirking of a plain duty to the millions of people in the Orient with whom we are forced by circumstances to deal, only National disgrace can come. We are bound to do our best to make them sharers with us in the benefits of a higher civilization than they have ever before known. It goes without saying that to the accomplishment of this result the restoration of order in the islands is an indispensable preliminary. On this point there should be no important difference of opinion among Americans. The thinking people of the country must see that the present is a good time to "get together."

INCREASED LAKE TRAFFIC.

Business Exceeds Expectations of Ship Owners—More Coal and Ore than Can Be Carried.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The Lake Marine News Bureau to-morrow will say:

"The boom in lake traffic has at midsummer exceeded even the expectations of the most sanguine vessel owners at the opening of navigation last April. The advance in rates has been steady from week to week, first in one great line of traffic and then another, until it has reached the highest figures paid during the Summer months in this decade. Still, with the advancing carrying charges, freight has steadily accumulated. There is more coal to be carried than there are ships to take it; there is more ore to go from the mines to the furnaces than vessels, and were it not for the new position of the great trunk lines of railroads from Chicago to the seaboard, grain would be accumulating at upper lake ports for lack of tonnage to carry it to Eastern and foreign markets.

"Wages on lake vessels and on docks have been advanced from 10 to 15 per cent. Practically every demand of the labor unions, excepting that of the grain shovelers at Buffalo, has either been granted or a satisfactory compromise reached.

"The direct cause of the boom in lake business is the great activity in the iron and steel trade. The iron mining companies are putting forth every effort to get down all of the ore possible from the mines before the close of navigation. Notwithstanding their efforts, the movement of ore is not sufficiently large to meet the demand of the furnaces. The Illinois Steel Company, at South Chicago, is 250,000 tons short of what it ought to have at this time of the year. The great steel plants in Ohio and Pittsburg are little better off, but they will need every ton they can secure. Less than three months ago even vessel men believed a dollar rate from Lake Superior was a thing of the past, yet the iron mining companies are now paying that figure for ships outside of their own fleets.

"It seems likely that the Northwest, supplied with coal from Lake Superior, will be in a bad way for fuel owing to the steadily advancing figure in coal freights from Ohio ports. Instead of moving their stocks early in the season, the coal shippers pursued the tactics which had been so successful in the years of depression. They got together and made an agreed rate, more than which they would not pay. The result was that when the coal ought to have been going forward, ships were running back to Lake Superior without cargoes. At last, when the coal shippers found that

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Lost to St. Louis Team on Weehawken Grounds.

BARELY ESCAPED A SHUT-OUT

McBride's Pitching Baffled the Local Players, Who Fielded Poorly—Score 10 to 2.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	52	24	.684
Philadelphia	46	27	.630
Boston	47	28	.627
Chicago	43	29	.597
Baltimore	42	30	.583
St. Louis	44	32	.579
Cincinnati	36	37	.493
Pittsburg	35	39	.473
New York	33	42	.440
Louisville	30	44	.405
Washington	25	51	.329
Cleveland	12	62	.162

Games To-day.

Chicago in Brooklyn.
Pittsburg in Boston.
Cincinnati in Philadelphia.
Cleveland in Baltimore.
Louisville in Washington.

The New York and St. Louis baseball teams played before a good crowd at the grounds of the West New York Field Club, in Weehawken, yesterday, the locals being outplayed. Unlike the game of Saturday, some of the New York players made errors on the easiest chances, and this, coupled with indifferent pitching, gave the Westerners an easy victory. Colcolough pitched for five innings. Gettig relieved him, and did fairly well until the last inning, when the St. Louis team enjoyed a batting matinée.

McBride, a youngster who was formerly a member of the Manhattan College team, pitched for the Westerners and baffled the locals. He became a bit unsteady in the third inning, enabling the locals to save themselves from a shut-out. Blake played a brilliant fielding game for the visitors. In fact, they all fielded well. Davis, Gleason, Van Haltren, and Grady did the best work for the locals.

The Westerners were the first to score in the third inning. After Blake and McBride were retired, Burkett lined a clean single to left. Childs got a base on balls and Heidrick hit safely, scoring Burkett. In the New York's half of the third inning they got 2 runs. After two were out, Tiernan reached first on Wallace's fumble. Davis was hit by a pitched ball, and Doyle got a base on balls. Gleason rapped the ball past first for two bases, scoring Tiernan and Davis. O'Brien got a base on balls, but the inning ended when Grady forced O'Brien at second.

St. Louis's fourth inning netted 3 runs, due to wretched fielding. Cross got a base on balls, and O'Connor followed with a hit to left, quick fielding holding Cross on second. Cross reached third when the ball was thrown by second to catch him napping. Criger hit an easy grounder, which Doyle fumbled, allowing the batter to reach first and Cross to score. Doyle picked up the ball and threw wildly to second, intending to catch O'Connor. The latter reached third and Criger second before the ball was recovered.

O'Connor scored on Blake's long fly to Van Haltren, and Criger by good sprinting reached second before the ball was returned. McBride got a base on balls and was forced at second on Burkett's grounder to Gleason. The play enabled Criger to reach third. Burkett started for second, and when the ball was thrown to Davis, Criger started for the plate. Davis returned the ball, and Warenr touched the runner before he reached the plate, but dropped the ball. Childs got a base on balls, but Heidrick ended the fun by hitting to O'Brien.

St. Louis got a run in the fifth through the poor fielding of Colcolough. With one out, Cross got a base on balls and reached second on a wild pitch. Grady made a brilliant stop of O'Connor's fast grounder, but Doyle dropped the ball, although Grady made a good throw. The error enabled Cross to reach third. It was at this stage that Colcolough made a blunder.

Criger hit the ball straight to the pitcher. He had plenty of time to stop Cross from scoring, but lost his head and threw to second instead, forcing O'Connor. Blake ended the inning.

Gettig went in to pitch in the sixth, and the visitors were easily disposed of. In the following inning hits by Heidrick and Wallace, aided by the former's steal, counted a run.

Three baggers by Heidrick and Wallace, singles by Childs, O'Connor, and Blake, and Grady's error gave St. Louis 4 runs in the ninth inning. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E
V.Hren, cf.	0	1	3	0	0		Burkett, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	
Tiernan, rf.	1	1	2	0	0		Childs, 2b.	1	1	3	4	0	
Davis, 1b.	1	1	5	3	0		Heidrick, rf.	2	3	2	0	1	
Doyle, ss.	0	1	2	0	3		Wallace, ss.	1	2	2	2	1	
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	2	3	0		Cross, 3b.	3	0	0	2	0	
O'Brien, lf.	0	0	2	0	0		O'Connor, 1b.	1	3	10	0	0	
Grady, 3b.	0	2	1	5	1		Criger, c.	1	0	3	1	0	
Warner, c.	0	0	3	1	1		Blake, cf.	0	1	6	0	0	
Colcolgh, p.	0	0	0	0	0		McBride, p.	0	0	0	1	0	
Gettig, p.	0	0	0	0	0								
Total.	2	7	27	17	5		Total.	10	11	27	10	1	

New York	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
St. Louis	0	0	1	3	1	0	1	0	4—10

First base by errors—New York, 2; St. Louis, 3. Left on bases—New York, 2; St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Colcolough, 5; off McBride, 4. Struck out—By Colcolough, 1; by Gettig, 4; by McBride, 4. Three-base hits—Heidrick, Wallace. Two-base hits—Davis, Doyle, Grady, Gleason. Stolen bases—Gettig, Burkett, (2,) Cross, Heidrick. Double play—Childs, Wallace, and O'Connor. Hit by pitched ball—Doyle, Davis. Wild pitch—Colcolough. Passed ball—Warner. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald. Attendance, 2,500.

Other Games.

Rochester, N. Y.—Rochester, 2; Worcester, 0.
At Minneapolis—Buffalo, 7; Minneapolis, 2.
At Albany—Albany, 8; Auburn, 1.
At Montreal—Springfield, 10; Montreal, 7.

ROWING ON THE HARLEM.

Many Oarsmen Who Took Part in the Long Island Regatta Were Out.

Harlem River oarsmen were unusually active yesterday, considering the fact that the majority of them spent Saturday on the water taking part in the Long Island Regatta. The activity, however, may be ascribed to the fact that the majority of the events in the regatta were won by Harlem River crews, and yesterday visits and congratulations were in order. The Nassau Boat Club, whose junior and intermediate crews won the events in which they were entered, kept open house all day, and there were many visitors to see the eleven cups, which include the Eagle and Rogers, and the two banners which they captured.

Both crews were in the water yesterday, and Capt. Mackey said that they would probably be entered in the Middle States Regatta with the Powers brothers, who will row junior double, and William Mehrhoff, who will row junior single.

At the Harlem Rowing Club's house the members were not quite so hilarious, as their four was beaten. Jack Nagle, however, announced that he would enter the same crew in the National Regatta. This crew and Mulcahey and Kafka of the Dauntless Rowing Club are the only entries from the Harlem for the National.

The Atalantas, Metropolitan, and Lone Star Boat Clubs held barge parties during the day, and the Nassau Boat Club surprised the frequenters of "Scullers' Row" by launching an eight-oared shell, which was manned by the following crew: Toop, bow, Osenkop, No. 2; Cox, 3; Breuel, 4; Edward Smith, 5; De La Vergne, 6; Frank Smith, 7; Harold Cleaver, stroke, and Capt. Mackey. The Nassaus very seldom launch their eight shell, but now that their crews have met with so much success both in the Harlem River and in the Long Island Regattas there is some talk of organizing a junior eight crew.

The Harlem Rowing Club's eight barge made a trip up the river manned by a crew composed of T. McKnight, bow; W. Gearon, No. 2; M. Davis, 3; G. Thompson, 4; C. Maise, 5; G. Sommers, 6; W. Williams, 7; J. Nagle, stroke, and Heraty, coxswain. The club will give a barge party and dance at the boathouse Saturday evening.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee, 10 Beekman Place, west side, 76 feet south of Fiftieth Street, 18.10 by 90, five-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,832.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, M. L. Hollister, referee, 36 Vandewater Street, south side, 107.8 feet west of Pearl Street, 17.4 by 50.2 and irregular, two-story brick building. Due on judgment, $4,461.

BIG TROTTING MEETING.

Grand Circuit Horses to Contest on the New Clark Track Near Yonkers—Many Big Purses Offered.

The first big trotting meeting that New York has known for years will open at the new track built by ex-Corporation Counsel Clark between Yonkers and Mount Vernon on Monday, Sept. 4, and will continue for the balance of the week. It will be a Grand Circuit meeting, and more money will be distributed among the owners there than ever before at a trotting meeting.

The track, on which 1,500 men have been working to have it ready, is nearing completion, and the builders guarantee that it will be one of the fastest as well as the handsomest in the country.

Secretary Toman has arranged the following programme for the six days:

MONDAY, SEPT. 4.

The Manhattan, all trotting stallions; closed; $5,000.
2:18 Class, pacing; purse, $1,500.
The Van Cortlandt, 2:20 trotters; closed; $3,000.
The Mosholu, 2:15 pacers; closed; $3,000.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 5.

The Speedway, Greater New York Speedway trotters; prize, cup.
2:07 Class, pacing; purse, $2,000.
2:14 Class, trotting; purse, $2,000.
Dash, one mile and an eighth; (particulars announced later;) purse, $700.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT 6.

2:04 Class, pacing; purse, $2,000.
2:22 Class, trotting; purse, $1,500.
2:13 Class, pacing; purse, $1,500.
Dash, one mile; (particulars announced later;) purse, $600.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 7.

The Empire City, 2:12 trotters; horses to be named Aug. 21; closed; $5,000.
The Pelham, 2:25 pacers; closed; $3,000.
The Bronx, 2:16 trotters; closed; $3,000.
Dash, one mile; (particulars announced later;) purse, $600.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 8.

The Dunwoodie, 2:10 pacers; horses to be named Aug. 21; closed; $5,000.
The Hudson, 2:25 trotters; closed; $3,000.
Dash, one mile and a quarter; (particulars announced later;) purse, $800.
2:18 Class, trotting; purse, $1,500.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 9.

Free for all, trotting; purse, $2,500.
Dash, one mile and a half; (particulars announced later;) purse, $800.
2:10 Class, trotting; purse, $2,000.
Reserved for classes to be announced later; purse, $5,000.

The Speedway race will be one of the most interesting on the programme, for it will bring out a large number of well-known men in this city who are regular road drivers, and who will not allow expense to stand in the way, if they can win. Already several fortunes have been spent by the members of the Speedway brigade for horses that will enter the contest. It will bring out in the sulky such men as Nathan Straus, Albert Kerker, John Rudd, and numerous others. The race is open to all trotters owned in New York City that have not been started in a public race in 1899, and the conditions are: "Only amateurs to drive, and an amateur is interpreted to be a person who has never driven race horses as a means of livelihood, nor ever accepted compensation for driving; drivers to carry weight; mile heats, best two in three, to road wagon; entrance free; five to enter, three to start; prize, a silver cup, value $500.

Card at Brighton To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. Six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Montanic	126	Avenstoke	112
Maribert	123	Peaceful	111
Vulcain	122	Frelinghuysen	110
Big Gun	117	Frank Webb	106
Goldone	110		

SECOND RACE.—For fillies two years old, nonwinners of $500 to carry 105 pounds. Five furlongs.

Her Ladyship	105	Pompadoura	105
Smoke	105	Diffidence	105
Flower of Gold	105	The Laurel	105
Cheesestraw	105	Mimicry	105
Be Be S.	105	Lady Uncas	105
Elfin King	105	Druid	105
Jugglery	105	Leon d'Or	105
Iloilo	105	Indian Fairy	105

Also eligible to start should any of the above scratch:

Swift Water	105	The Amazon	105
Eileen Daly	105	Calea	105
Lindemere	105		

THIRD RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Impartial	105	Halo	100
Asthore	105	Exit	100
Morose	103	Waterhouse	97
Emigre	102	Touraine	97
Disturber	102	Al Reeves	97
Cavalleria	102	Sagasta	97
Veracious	100	Klondyke Queen	95
Lioness	93	Saccharine	93

Also eligible to start should any of the above scratch:

Sunny Stream	102	Ann Belle	100
Kilarma	102	Lady Harriet	100
Inneennamara	100	Miss Annie	95
Whim	100	Rose O'Lee	95

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Merry Prince	126	Lackland	114
Glorian	124	Formero	113
Maxine	123		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Five and one-half furlongs.

Moronso	125	Judge Tarvin	120
Momma	125	Gala Day	120
Blarneystone	125	Tabouret	117
Imperator	125	Mail Bag	115
Bob White	122	Winepress	113
Larva	122	Emigre	115
Utopia	122	Bettie Gray	112
Athy	120	Peace	108
Princess Bonnie	120		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

Handsel	108	Barataria	103
Estaca	106	Rare Perfume	98
The Dauphin	106	Hard Knot	97
Marshall	106	Bona Dea	96
Charentus	104	Sky Scraper	95
Greatland	104	Pell Mell II	95
Mariti	103	Ed Tupton	94
Rossifer	103	Handcuff	94
Toddie Ladle	103	Tyrshena	89

STATE PARK AT WATKINS GLEN.

Commissioners Have Been Appointed to Make the Survey of Lands to be Opened to the Public.

Special to The New York Times.

WATKINS, N. Y., July 16.—A new era has dawned upon the famous Watkins Glen at this place by the process of creating this natural wonder into a free State park reservation.

At the last regular session of the Legislature a preliminary bill was passed, which has become a law, under which Commissioners have been appointed to make a survey of the Glen, and such adjacent woodlands on either side as they may deem desirable to have embraced in the proposed park. They are also to ascertain the prices at which the Glen and other properties can be purchased, and report their proceedings to the next Legislature for final action.

To those who are unfamiliar with Watkins Glen it may be said by way of explanation that it is a wild, irregular, winding, and wonderful gorge, with rocky walls on either hand, 150 to 300 feet high, and steep wooded banks, rising hundreds of feet above its highest towering cliffs and beetling crags.

Through this rugged and narrow chasm, ranging from about 50 to 350 feet wide, courses a mountain stream of crystal-clear water, which is broken into numerous falls and cascades of indescribable beauty, and among its many other marvelous features are numerous mysterious and curious rock cuttings and carvings, the work of thousands of years, weird grottos, narrow rock channels and rapids, and many pools in the bed of the stream, some of which are fifty feet deep.

This Glen, with its manifold scenic attractions and charms, seems indeed well worthy of being transformed into a State reservation park, for the free delectation of all the admirers and lovers of nature. It was first opened to the public, as a Summer resort, July 4, 1863, and has since been visited annually by thousands of people from all sections of the country and many from foreign lands. When it becomes a State reservation park the number of its visitors will, as a natural consequence, be greatly increased from year to year. Prof. Agassiz, the distinguished scientist, visited Watkins Glen several years before his death, carefully noted its geological features, and expressed the opinion that it had taken 250,000 years for the stream that flows through it, aided by the wintry frosts and other corroding elements of nature, to carve out and form this wondrous mountain gorge.

Glen Bridge crosses Watkins Glen over a mile and a half west of its entrance. It is an all-steel structure, 165 feet above the Glen stream and 450 feet long, presenting a startling picture of great interest to Glen visitors.

The Village of Watkins, the locality of the celebrated glen bearing its name, is situated at the head of Seneca Lake, in Central Southern New York, and is the county seat of the County of Schuyler. It has a population of 3,000, and, in part because of its proximity to the lake and glen, is a very attractive village. It has all the modern village improvements, and contains many princely residences.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	79¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	40⅜
Oats, No. 2 mixed	30
Flour, Minnesota patents	3.95
Cotton, middling	6 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06
Sugar, granulated	.05½
Molasses, O. K. prime	34
Beef, family	10.00
Beef, hams	27.25
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	9.50
Hogs, dressed, 100-lb	.06
Lard, prime	5.55
Butter, Western creamery	18½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	19.50

CHICAGO, July 15.—Flour steady; patents, $3.50@$3.60; straights, $3.20@$3.30; straights, Minnesota, $3.10@$3.30; straights, bakers, $2.30@$2.45; clears, $3@$3.15; Spring wheat, specials, $4.35; hard, patents, $3.60@$3.70; soft, patents, $3.30@$3.40; No. 2 Spring wheat, 73½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 71@71½c; No. 2 red, 73½@74c; No. 2 corn, 34½c; No. 2 oats, 24¾c; No. 2 white, 28@28½c; No. 3 white, 25½@27½c; No. 2 rye, 57c; No. 1 flaxseed, 98½c; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.02½; prime timothy seed, $2.45@$2.50; mess pork, per barrel, $8.50@9.05; lard, per 100-lb, $5.25@5.37½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5@$5.15; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¾@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.35@5.40c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon $1.26; sugars, cut loaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $6.50@$6.75; No. 2 yellow corn, 34½c.

COTTON.—The market for cotton futures was a very narrow one. The variations for the day were only a matter of 2 points, the market at the weakest interval showing a decline of that amount on some of the more active positions; most of the months, however, scarcely changed more than a point, and a few of them not at all, except as indicated by bids. The market was finally steady at a net decline of 1@2 points. The lower ruling of prices was due to unsatisfactory cable accounts and continued favorable advices from nearly all sections of the cotton belt. According to The Chronicle, in a few districts in the Atlantic States and along the Gulf rain would be beneficial. Its Selma., Ala., correspondent states that there are some complaints of rust. As a whole, however, the reports of this authority indicate that the crop is doing well generally; the water is rapidly receding from the flooded sections of Texas, but the extent of the damage is as yet unknown. A leading banking house commenting upon the favorable character of The Chronicle's reports says: "Nevertheless at this season in 1896 reports were favorable, and not until the end of the month did any real damage become apparent. We cite this simply to show that existing conditions do not necessarily indicate another big yield." To-day's market was almost entirely local and of a waiting character.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	..	..	..	5.46@5.47
August	5.48	5.49	5.47	5.47@5.48
September	5.52	5.52	5.50	5.50@5.51
October	5.62	5.62	5.60	5.61@5.62
November	5.66	5.66	5.65	5.65@5.66
December	5.70	5.71	5.69	5.70@ ..
January	5.75	5.75	5.74	5.74@5.75
February	..	..	..	5.78@5.79
March	5.82	5.82	5.81	5.82@5.83
April	..	..	..	5.85@5.87
May	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.89@5.90

Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged, on the basis of 6 3-16c for middling uplands and 6 7-16c for middling Gulf. Total sales were 527 bales; all to spinners.

LIVERPOOL, July 15.—Spot cotton quiet and unchanged; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 5,000 bales; receipts, 4,000 bales; American, 4,000 bales; middling upland, 3 5-16d. Futures opened quiet; sellers at last night's prices; closed dull at ½-64d net decline. January-February, 3.12½d; February-March, 3.13½s; March-April, 3.14b; April-May, 3.15s; May-June, 3.15½b; July, 3.16½s; July-August, 3.16b; August-September, 3.15b; September-October, 3.14½s; October-November, 3.13½s; November-December, 3.12½b; December-January, 3.12½b.

WOOL.—LONDON, July 15.—At the wool auction sales to-day there was a good attendance of buyers. The number of bales offered was 10,281. The list was of a miscellaneous character, and included a few lots of New Zealand, Melbourne, and Tasmanian merinos. Crossbreds were strongly competed for by Yorkshire and the Continent. A small supply of scoureds sold briskly at the highest rates of the series. Lower medium crossbreds were in steady demand. America securing greasies. A fair selection of Punta Arenas wools was taken freely, and finer grades were slightly dearer. The number of bales catalogued during the series aggregated 226,000, of which 8,000 had not been offered, 11,000 were withdrawn, 145,000 taken by the home trade, 48,000 by the Continent, 2,000 by America, and 19,000 bales were held over. The sales opened good, and competition ocmpared with the May finals. Merinos and fine crossbreds advanced 5 per cent. and coarse wools declined 7½ per cent., owing to the paucity of merinos. Crossbreds soon showed a further improvement of 5 per cent, caused by the eagerness of the Continental representatives, who operated more freely. Yorkshire wools were occasionally 12½ per cent. over the May figures and closed firm. Medium merinos and fine crossbreds showed an advance and most mediums were lower. The opening decline of 7½ per cent. caused frequent withdrawals, but latterly grew steadier, operators purchasing more freely. Occasional purchases of deep grown wools were made by America, and mediums closed at from par to five per cent. above. Coarse grades closed 10 per cent. below May's rates. South Africans were strong through-out, and small supplies of scoureds closed at 1d advance. The next series of sales is scheduled to begin on Sept. 19, and will conclude on Nov. 28. The following is the sale in detail: New South Wales, 300 bales; scoured 1s@1s 10d; greasy, 5½d@11½d. Queensland, 900 bales; scoured, 1s 6d@1s 11d; greasy, 9½d@1s ½d. Victoria, 400 bales; 1s 1d@1s 5½d; greasy, 5d@1s 2d. South Australia, 200 bales; scoured, 8d@1s 8½d; greasy, 5d@11½d. Tasmania, 1,000 bales; greasy, 5½d@1s 1½d. New Zealand, 5,000 bales; scoured, 7½d@1s 9d; greasy, 4@11d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 100 bales; greasy, 7½@9d. Punta Arenas, 2,200 bales; scoured, 9½d@1s 1d; greasy, 5½@9d. The arrivals to date for the next series, amount to 148,500 bales, of which 48,000 were forwarded direct. The imports for the week were: Melbourne, 3355 bales; South Australia, 126 bales; New Zealand, 4,264 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 1,314 bales; Bussorah, 884 bales, and elsewhere, 953 bales.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	78⅝	78¾	78	78⅛
September	78⅜	78 7-16	78 1-16	78⅛
December	80¼	80	80 1-16	80⅛
Corn—				
July	..	..	..	39¼
September	..	..	..	39¾
December	..	..	..	38½
Lard—				
July	..	..	..	$5.60

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	72	72¾	71 31-16	71¾
September	73⅜	73 7-16	72¾	72⅞
December	75¼	75¼	74½	74½
Corn—				
July	34 3-16	34¼	33 15-16	34
September	34 3-16	34 3-16	33 11-16	33¾
December	33⅛	33⅛	32 7-16	32½
Oats—				
July	24 5-16	24½	24¼	24¼
September	20¾	20¾	20⅝	20⅝
December	21	21	20¾	20⅝
Lard—				
July	..	..	..	$5.37½
September	$5.50	$5.50	$5.45	5.45
Ribs—				
July	..	..	..	5.10
September	5.17½	5.20	5.15	5.15
Pork—				
July	..	..	..	9.00
September	9.15	9.20	9.10	9.10

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Speculative interest in wheat on Saturday was extremely slow. Prices displayed the same narrow, uneventful range that traders have become accustomed to all the week, and although closing officially ¼c net higher, did not reflect particular firmness, and on the subsequent curb sold off to 77⅝c for September, closing at 1 o'clock 77⅞c asked. Better cables at Liverpool than expected, partially ¼d higher than the previous night, joined with adverse crop news from the West in starting our market a little steadier, but realizing developed soon after and the rise was lost, to be partially regained just before the close on a moderate demand from shorts. Private advices noted rain in both the north and southwest sections of the country. This increased the apprehension existing in regard to Spring wheat outlook and created a fear that Winter wheat harvest might be delayed. In Kansas the rainfall was heavy. Two points in the situation, however, tended to partially offset these factors and encourage local opposition to an advance. The Northwest sold wheat in spite of rain news, and a Manitoba dispatch claimed that a bountiful yield might be expected from that country. Dullness in the export department and predictions of a million bushels increase in New York and Baltimore stocks for the week also fortified the bear position. The world's shipments were estimated at about a million bushels smaller than the previous week, while a small gain was expected in the next visible supply statement. Export business amounted to about 5 loads, all ports. No. 2 red wheat quoted at 79¼c, free on board, afloat, and 77⅝c, elevator; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 80⅜c, free on board, afloat.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 15.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Western, July, 70 1-5c; July, 69⅜c. On track: No. 1 hard, 71¼c; No. 1 Northern, 70⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 69¼c.

MILWAUKEE, July 15.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 75½c; No. 2 Northern, 72½c. Rye—No. 1, 56c. Barley—No. 1, 42½c; samples, 38@42c.

DULUTH, Minn., July 15.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 74¾c; July, 74¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 72c; July, 72c; September, 71⅞c; December, 72½c; No. 2 Northern, 67½c; No. 2 Spring, 65c.

CORN—No. 2, 39½c, elevator; 39¾c, delivered, and 40¼c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—The market was quiet and about steady; exporters took 100,000 bushels: No. 2, 30c; No. 3, 29c; No. 2 white, 31¼c; No. 3 white, 30c; track mixed, 29½@31c; track white, 31@36½c; No. 2 white, clips, 31½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 64@64¼c; No. 2 Western, 63@63½c, both free on board, afloat; State rye, 58¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 49@52c, delivered, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.10@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.25, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, 90@95c; coarse, 79@80c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $15.25; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.85@$16, lake and rail; sacks, spot, $16; coarse Winter bran, $16@$17, latter white; fine, $15@$15.50; middlings, $16@$18; city feed, $16@$16.50; hominy chop, $15@$15.50; bulk, $15.50@$16; oil meal, $24.50@$25.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 15.—Flour and bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $9.25@$9.75; family, $10.50@$11; short clear, $10@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $9.50@$10.50; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15. BEEF HAMS, $28.50@$28. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5¾c; 180-lb, 5¾c; 160-lb, 6c; pigs, 6¾c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 7¼c; 10-lb, 6¼@6½c; 12-lb, 6c; 14-lb, 5¾@5¾c; pickled shoulders, 5¼c; pickled hams, 9¾@10c; Western, green, 9¾c, nominal; Western green S. P., 9¾@10c; city green, 9¾c. TALLOW—City, 4⅜c; country, 4¼c. LARD, $5.55; city lard, $5.10; refined lard, South American, $6.50; compound, city, 4½c; Western, 5c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7c; city lard stearine, 6¼@6¾c.

LIVERPOOL, July 15.—Beef—Extra India mess steady, 60s; prime mess steady, 55s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, firm, 50s. Lard—American refined in pails, steady, 28s 6d; prime Western, in tierces, strong, 27s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, firm, 48s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, firm, 32s; short rib, 18 to 20 lb, firm, 31s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, firm, 31s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, firm, 30s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, firm, 29s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, firm, 31s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, firm, 27s. 6d. Cheese—American finest, white and colored, firm, 42s. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, July-August, dull, 15s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits steady, 32s 9d. Resin steady, 4s.

COFFEE.—The market for Brazilian coffee futures was the slowest of recent weeks. Only two lots changed hands, and these were for September at 4.60c. Friday's closing price as officially reported, the market opened quiet at unchanged prices, and closed inactive at unchanged prices. Total sales, 500 bags. The market had a barely steady undertone in the absence of outside speculative support, and being without the usual cable information from Rio, Santos, and Havre, while the Hamburg market was unchanged. The whole situation was featureless. The demand for spot coffee in the open market was very slack; attention was confined exclusively to parcels required for present wants. The market closed on the basis of about 6c for No. 7 Rio, invoice lots, and 6½c for jobbing parcels.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	..	..	..	4.50@4.55
August	..	..	..	4.50@4.55
September	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.60@4.65
October	..	..	..	4.65@4.70
November	..	..	..	4.70@4.75
December	..	..	..	5.05@5.10
January	..	..	..	5.10@5.15
February	..	..	..	5.15@5.20
March	..	..	..	5.20@5.25
April	..	..	..	5.25@5.30
May	..	..	..	5.30@5.35
June	..	..	..	5.35@5.40

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos, holiday; receipts, nil. Hamburg—Coffee market net unchanged; sales, 5,000 bags. Havre—Holiday. Rio—Holiday; receipts, 10,000 bags.

SUGARS.—Centrifugal, 4⅜c; muscovado, 3 3-16c; molasses sugar 3 11-16c.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls, $7.80; in bulk, $5.10; Philadelphia, bbls, $7.55, and in bulk, $5.05; refined, cases, $8.80; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10; deodorized, $10.50. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, 21½c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 26½c; off Summer yellow, 25½@26c; butter grades, 30c; prime white and prime Winter yellow, 30@32c; linseed, American raw, 39@40c; American boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 43@44c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $19.50; Southern, No. 2 soft, $17.75; steel rails, $29; pig iron warrants, $13.50; lake copper, ingot, $18.40; tin, $28.90; Exchange lead, $4.62½; spelter, $6.40.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil, bbls, $3.62½. Spirits of turpentine, 43½@44c. Resin—Comon to good strained, $1.30@$1.32½; E, $1.50; F, $1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.75; I, $1.80; K, $2; M, $2.25@$2.30; N, $2.60; W G, $2.80; W W, $3.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 15.—Turpentine, 39c. Resin, unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 15.—Spirits of turpentine, unchanged. Resin, unchanged. Crude turpentine, $1.35, $2, and $2.10. Tar, $1.40.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 15.—Spirits of turpentine, 39c. Resin, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Nothing doing; feeling steady. CALVES—Veals, $3.50@$6.25; buttermilks, $2.75; city-dressed veals, 8@10c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$5; lambs, $5@$7.25; culls, $4.50. HOGS—$4.70@$4.80.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Matter of Devery.
2—Isaac vs. A. D. Farmer & Son Type Founding Co.
3—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Broadbelt.
4—Tully vs. Tully.
5—U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co. vs. Koster, Bial & Co.
6—Davies vs. Clark.
7—People ex rel. State Board of Charities vs. N. Y. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
8—Drachman vs. Goetz.
9—Weiss vs. Schopper.
10—Brennan vs. McDonald.
11—Reilly vs. Met. Life Ins. Co.
12—Friedman vs. Friedman.
13—In re Crosby Electric Co.
14—Brady vs. Ohlson.
15—In re Stephenson.
16—In re Arion Cabinet Co.
17—Gearhold vs. Krahuke.
18—Meyers vs. McLellan.
19—Seymour vs. Wunderlich.
20—Masterson vs. 3d Ave. R. R.
21—In re Fouster.
22—Hinze vs. Wimmel.
23—Wimmel vs. Wimmel.
24—Gason vs. Kraatz.
25—Bagnell vs. Wahle.
26—Greenwood vs. Pettit.
27—In re Erster Buczaczer Unterstuetzungs Verein.
28—Con. Trust Co. vs. Man. Ry.
29—Kessler vs. Kessler.
30—Sands vs. Sands.
31—In re O'Hara.
32—In re Corey.
33—In re McEnvoy.
34—Cohen vs. Cohen.
35—In re Appleby.
36—Courtney vs. Dempsey.
37—Stuart vs. Stuart.
38—Rothlein vs. Ginsberg.
39—In re Strahan.
40—Taussig vs. Schulter
41—Van Horne vs.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 17, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-town.....1,289 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
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THE BROOKLYN STRIKE.

A strike which necessarily involves large numbers of men and interferes with the daily life of the people of a great city, like the one "declared" in Brooklyn yesterday, depends on two conditions absolutely for its success. It must have behind it a very strong and united organization of the workmen, and it must have the substantial sympathy of the community because of general knowledge that the demands of the strikers are reasonable.

Neither of these conditions is met by the Brooklyn strike. The Knights of Labor seem to embrace only a minority of the men of the consolidated rapid transit lines, and a very small minority on the old Brooklyn Heights system. They were not able to secure anything like a general stoppage of the cars, while a very considerable proportion of the men are clearly convinced that they are treated well, and have a feeling of personal good-will toward President ROSSITER. With much more serious grievances than they allege the strikers would stand little chance of winning in a contest of strength and endurance, which is what every strike necessarily is.

There is, moreover, no evidence of any considerable sympathy with them in the public mind. There can be none when so many of the workmen themselves are openly opposed to the strike as needless and foolish.

The police of the city are deserving of credit for the promptness and vigor with which preparations were made to preserve order and protect property.

A PROGRAMME OF IMBECILITY.

There is no law compelling a United States Senator to talk sensible politics in midsummer. Accordingly the report of a brief interview with Senator JOHN T. MORGAN at Selma subjects him to no penalty save the pain of having his want of sense exposed, which to an old hand like him is a matter of little consequence. It is a matter of some consequence to the Democratic Party that its leaders should be so hopelessly muddled about its principles and policies.

Asked to set forth the views of the coming Presidential campaign, the Alabama Senator says there will be many of them, of which he names four, the tariff, free silver, the income tax, and Republican reapportionment in the Southern States, where, in one way or another, the negroes have been disfranchised.

This last-named "issue" is a matter of the greatest moment for the South, and its determination will deeply and permanently affect the fortunes of the Democratic Party. But a policy of resistance to this Republican plot is absolutely incompatible with the advocacy of free silver. These two "issues" can never be, in logic or sane tactics, a part of the same party programme. The Democrats would not cut a more absurd figure if they declared in their platform for an alliance with England and war with Canada; for the suppression of trusts and the maintenance of a prohibitory tariff; for a Gormanized army and a vigorous prosecution of the war in Luzon. The continued advocacy of free silver and the maintenance of the present representation of the Southern States in Congress are issues that mutually exclude and destroy each other. The time has come to say good-bye to free silver or good-bye to the 153 Democratic votes of the solid South in the Electoral College.

In the Congressional reapportionment based on the new census the Republicans will certainly deprive the Democratic Southern States of a large number of seats and will proportionally increase the representation of the Republican Northern States, provided they get control of the House in the Fifty-seventh Congress, and also elect their candidate for President next year. Surely and beyond all doubt they will elect the President and a majority of the Congressmen if the Democrats make their canvass with a free-silver candidate on a free-silver platform.

How can a seasoned politician like Senator MORGAN wander so far into the realms of political madness as to tell a reporter that the Democratic Party is going to load its campaign ammunition train with dynamite and live coals? The man is clean daft or grossly duped who says this country will ever be carried for free silver; and the Democrat who thinks it will be time enough to fight out the reapportionment issue when the Republicans have brought in their partisan and revolutionary bill is a fatal adviser for his party.

The Republican disposition was abundantly made known by their force bills. They look upon the Democratic Party as upon a dangerous wolf that it is fair to fight by any means. Let them get the animal trapped and strapped once more, and they will leave him not a tooth in his jaws nor a claw on his foot. And the Southern Democrats, who are three-quarters of the wolf, are tumbling over each other in their mad rush to put their share of his feet into the trap. One more campaign with W. J. BRYAN, and free silver and the party will be reduced to a state of diminishment and impotence that will make its subsequent nominations and platforms a matter of so little popular interest that the report of the proceedings of their National Convention would be "crowded out" of any live newspaper by the simultaneous occurrence of a great railroad disaster or a high-class yacht race.

THE AHEARN LAW.

The famous Ahearn law, under which so many of our citizens were expecting and preparing to draw larger or smaller amounts of money from the Treasury, has come to sudden and probably fatal disaster. Justice MADDOX of the Supreme Court has decided that the law is without warrant in the Constitution and contrary to one at least of its fundamental provisions.

The Justice treats the law with scant respect. He finds in the first place that it provides for taking the property of the corporations known as cities "without due process of law." "Due process of law," he says, "implies notice" of any suit begun for the satisfaction of a claim, and though, as a matter of fact, notice to the city was given in the case before him, the law in question does not call for notice, and the suit might have been brought without it, and the claimant might have proceeded to the audit of his claim with no notice whatever to the city. On this ground, if there were no other, the law is contrary to the Constitution.

There is, however, in the opinion of the court, another ground equally fatal to the law. There is the "Constitutional inhibition against the city giving money or property to or in aid of an individual, and also against the city incurring any indebtedness except for city purposes." This inhibition the Justice thinks applies clearly to the payments authorized by the Ahearn law.

"The real purpose" of the law "is seemingly plain and clear, to make gifts to those who have by their conduct in official life and in the performance of official duty invited the attention of a Grand Jury of the vicinage from time to time."

Unless this judgment is reversed by the higher courts, it must stand, and it is not easy to see any flaw in the reasoning of Justice MADDOX, at least as far as concerns the failure of the law to require "due notice" of action to the city. The other point is not so clear. If a city officer has unjustly been accused of wrong, and is obliged to go to expense, often heavy, to defend himself against the unjust accusation, compensation for this expense, when the facts have been duly established and within a reasonable time, cannot strictly be taken to be a mere gift. It would be, under these conditions, the satisfaction of an equitable claim. It is true that these claims are of an unusual nature and that there is great risk of abuse in seeking to provide for them. That is ground for extreme caution and for surrounding the compensation with strict safeguards, but it is not ground for condemning the claims and repudiating the equity altogether. There can be no doubt that the Governor, in signing this bill, believed that it was a just bill, and had no intention to authorize "gifts" to a class of persons particularly unworthy of them, as indicated in the language of Justice MADDOX. If the judgment of the Justice holds, it may be found that the city is incapable of righting real wrongs.

THE BOER AND CIVILIZATION.

It now seems inconceivable that peace can be prolonged for any great length of time in South Africa. The most recent acts of the British Government clearly point to only one alternative: The Boers must admit the Uitlanders to the privileges of citizenship or these privileges will be established by the force of British arms. In either case the hitherto offensive and obnoxious individuality of the Boer would be swallowed up by the civilizing influences of the majority. The Boer knows this.

Sentimentalists who have read the story of Poland may shudder at this imminent assassination of a nation. But the analogy is far from perfect. Poland was the victim of personal ambition and greed. The South African Republic would cease to be because her misguided, stubborn people had sought by the most deplorable methods entirely to absolve themselves from the obligations that a civilized community owns. The alien, whose energy and enterprise have developed the enormous resources of the country, is forced to contribute the major portion of the support of the Government, in the administration of which neither he nor his sons born on the soil can have a voice. The Uitlander in fulfilling the conditions that bind him is protected neither in life nor property. The dispatches from Johannesburg that are daily appearing in the most honorable and trustworthy newspapers of London can leave no possible doubt.

But the sentimentalists may say: The Boers own their own country, why not let them alone? Why should they be made to sacrifice their integrity simply because the wealth of the community is in the possession of foreigners?

The answer to the first question is best found in a little book by Canon KNOX LITTLE, recently published in London. The Canon speaks with the authority of the scholar and the discriminating observer when he writes:

> The Boers held the Transvaal—in so far as they did hold it—by the right of "might," by defeating some of its previous possessors. By the right of a just and good administration they have never held it and do not hold it now. The only "right" by which they held it they forfeited to the English. We delivered them from the Zulus, who would have annihilated them; and we acted with justice while we held it, although a speedier fulfilment of our promise of self-government would have avoided many evils.

For the answer to the second question, let the Boers and their friends who invoke the principle of "sacred right" turn to St. Luke, xix., 12-25. How has the Boer fulfilled the obligations of the trust conferred upon him? Not only has he hindered by every means in his power the transfusion of civilization in South Africa; not only has he cunningly thwarted the scheme of binding Cape Town to Cairo by ways of communication and transportation, but, sheltered in his isolation, he has attempted to turn the enormous resources of his own territory to the sole gratification of self, without even the excuse of ambition. It is a slothful self that absorbs without producing. "There are methods and methods of bribery," writes Canon LITTLE, "and the Pretoria Government are masters in these. * * * It is probable that even the most corrupt of the South American republics cannot surpass the Government of the Transvaal in wholesale corruption. There is a difference, however, and one which tells favorably for the South American States. There the thing is fairly open and above board. In the Transvaal these things are better managed."

The same long-suffering patience which characterized the attitude of the United States Government toward the Spanish control of Cuba has been exercised by the British Government toward the administration of the Boers in South Africa. But if the sufferings of the miserable Cubans moved the American people to action, how much more should the persecution of British subjects in the Transvaal move their compatriots in England to demand justice for them? The fate of the Transvaal seems indeed sealed.

THE PASSING OF COL. GARDINER.

The war between the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company, the corporation the properties of which extend through this town, and Tammany, the corporation the proprietors of which go through this town, reached a physical, or acrobatic, stage when District Attorney ASA BIRD GARDINER, representing Tammany, defied and climbed over a turnstile, representing the Manhattan, at the Franklin Street station of the Sixth Avenue line. He announces in an official communication to the railroad commission his unalterable determination not to do the work of recording himself as a paid passenger, which the company should, he contends, hire a man to do. He submits as a legal proposition that no corporation has the right to require a patron "to exert any more physical effort in proceeding to its train than may be necessary for his individual propulsion."

The censorious may marvel that a man of Col. GARDINER'S political environment should object to a machine intended to promote indefinite registration. It is not likely, however, that he will heed any of these criticisms or objections. His career as District Attorney has not impressed him upon the public mind as a man of convictions, perhaps, but he is a man of opinions, and in matters of opinion he will not turn, not even a stile. We may look to see him continue to climb into eminence over the Franklin Street turnstile, to baffle all his political competitors by the organization of an obstacle race.

As is said in Tammany circles, it is now "up to" the Manhattan to meet Col. GARDINER'S defiance. We may imagine that the station agent observes the conditions without concern, as each man who climbs over his turnstile leaves him with a nickel for which he is not charged, and his daily surplus will increase as Col. GARDINER'S followers become more numerous; but the company may feel impelled to act. It may endeavor to baffle the Colonel by continually increasing the height of its turnstile, and in that case we may look to see New York's District Attorney toiling laboriously up the stairs of the Franklin Street elevated station with a stepladder of daily increasing length, determined that he shall not be required to exert any more physical effort in proceeding to a train than may be necessary for his individual propulsion. On the other hand the company may yield and establish at this station a ticket chopper whose privilege and duty it shall be to chop the daily ticket of Col. ASA BIRD GARDINER while the masses of mere people, who are habituated to passing through turnstiles at places of open-air public entertainment and to whom that operation seems to involve no more physical exertion than the dropping of a ticket into a box and less than the regular fight for a place within a car, go on their subservient way producing clicks and registering themselves. The Colonel will not be part of "the push," in any event. His purposes are declared.

Those unhappy people who persist in being serious may find cause for mourning rather than mirth in the spectacle of a District Attorney of the greatest city of the world's greatest country whose vaulting ambition o'erleaps a paltry brass turnstile at an elevated railway station, and whose conception of the dignity befitting his age and office does not prohibit him from leap-frog in public with an inanimate albeit an offensive "back." Yet few of Col. GARDINER'S fellow-citizens are able to take him seriously. The popular judgment accepts him as a person to be observed but not considered, and insists on viewing him humorously. Therefore we may assume that the war he leads, presumably in behalf of Tammany against the Manhattan turnstiles, will, in the public estimation at least, be distinctly a merry one.

PUBLIC BENEFACTORS.

Our Wilmington dispatches have announced the granting of a Delaware charter to New York, Philadelphia, and Boston capitalists organized as the Locomotive Smoke Preventive Company. They propose to acquire patents and manufacture devices for preventing smoke from railway locomotives and to encourage economical operation of engines and small coal consumption.

We hope these gentlemen will succeed and make money fast. They will deserve not only 5 per cent. quarterly dividends, with an annual scrip "sweetener," but resolutions of thanks from mass meetings and bronze statues of heroic size if they can show the lethargic railway people how to dispense with smoke-stacks.

Every passenger knows that the soot, cinders, gases, and grime from coal combustion are the chief terror of railway travel in hot weather. Mere heat may be tempered with the palliation of cooling draughts of air through open windows, but with coal-burning locomotives of the present pattern this comfort is denied to the passenger. Through every open window fly in the demons of asphyxiation and intensified misery from the belching smokestack. The smoke, dust, and cinders are the worse infliction, insomuch that experienced railway travelers prefer to sit and bake, wilt and stifle in the hot box of a car rather than seek the assuagement of window draughts. Some railroads, notably in New England, where they used to burn wood, seem to seek out the nastiest coal in the world and load their tenders with it. A puff of that smoke in the face of a perspiring passenger fills him with murderous thoughts toward the officers and managers. Besides, an examination of the deposit that coats his moistened surfaces shows him that it is largely composed of particles of unconsumed carbon. Instead of being applied to the boiler, the heat units are allowed to fly up the chimney. It is a wasteful, wretched, inhuman, abominable way to run a locomotive steam engine.

A few years ago a great and good man discovered that crude petroleum, evenly and liberally sprinkled on the roadbed, was a permanent remedy for the twin nuisance of surface dust, which had been only in part abated by stone ballasting. This oil sprinkling is now coming into general use. A railroad that does not employ it owes an apology and reduced rates to its passengers. With smokeless locomotives and an oil-coated roadbed railway travel would become luxuriously comfortable, even in the nineties. Thousands of persons ride on the open trolley cars on hot days and nights to get relief from the heat. Steam railways will be able to make their cars not less cool and comfortable when the use of electric or other non-smoke-producing locomotives and oiled roadbeds permit wide open doors and windows, and perhaps special devices for cooling aeration.

We think the time has already come when combustion should be forbidden in the tunnel through which the New York Central, the Harlem, and the New Haven Railroads enter this city. We are too near the twentieth century to put up with defective and uncomfortable methods that have been endured in the nineteenth only because invention had devised nothing better. Already there are electric locomotives perfectly adapted to the work of hauling trains through the tunnel. The smoke and steam from coal-burning locomotives are a source of needless torture in Summer and of serious danger in Winter. It is time for a change.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Curiously enough there are often to be found in the Boston papers jeers at the typical Bostonian that sound exactly as though they had been evolved by a jealous and malignant critic in New York or Chicago. The Boston Journal, for instance, runs on in this most unfeeling way as to the behavior of two average Bostonians, strangers to each other, when brought into enforced proximity at a Summer inn: "They study each other for several days without a word, or even a formal recognition at breakfast. Often they pass a month without the exchange of four sentences. One fears that the other may live in the South End; the other is afraid lest the other thinks he lives there. There may be an accidental explanation before the departure of one or the other. An outsider may say, 'Why, Mr. X., don't you know Mr. Y.? You are from the same city. Mr. Y. is the author of "Grandfathers Whom I Have Met."' Mr. X. unbends; he converses guardedly for the few days remaining; and when he meets Y. in Boston he cuts him dead. And yet Y. has an old maiden aunt in Brimmer Street, and is on the waiting list at the Somerset Club, while X. is a lodger in Rutland Square, and often dines at the Providence Station." Here are revelations indeed, presumably The Journal is recording facts, and not, as is the lamentable habit of outer barbarians, manipulating anew a concept which in their hearts they credit with but oblique and distant relations with reality. So, perhaps, after all, the Boston of jest and anecdote does exist, and the compunctions which at least one occasional contemner of the modern Athens has felt were the products of overscrupulosity. If that's true, what consolation it spreads over the past, what license it gives for the future!

—Cruel as the world, and especially the world of business, is to old age, there is reason at least for asking whether it is not in cases not a few more kind than wise. Dr. NORMAN BRIDGES, writing for The Medical Age, declares that it is "the oldest and most trusted employé who is more likely to bring on a frightful accident than the youngest one who has attained the same service and rank." Disasters on land and sea, he holds, result much oftener from "mental abstraction" than from carelessness or incompetence. "The startling thing," Dr. BRIDGES adds, "is that such lapses often come to the oldest, most sedate, and correct and most tried and trusted employés, and at times when there is not the slightest reason to doubt their usual efficiency, when they are neither sick nor tired nor overworked, nor disturbed by any distracting influence which their fellows know about." Commenting on these remarks, The Philadelphia Medical Journal makes the important point that old age, with its accompanying mental sclerosis, is as frequently a product of exposure or long-continued overexertion as of years. It says, for instance—a most timely instance—that sea Captains are as a rule even older than they seem, and thus explains the psychological condition of men who give no outward signs of physical degeneration: "Flexibility of mind, alertness of attention, and all the qualities that insure the safety of the ship, the engine, &c., have, by habit, been blunted and pounded, as it were, into a sort of insensitiveness that is highly dangerous. We think that men who since youth have been subject to constancy of mental strain, continuously long periods of attention, coupled with much physical exposure and hardship, should be retired and pensioned, at least at the age of fifty. They should be given higher wages, insured against want in old age, and for this the community could most well afford to pay—even if it gave these men what to them would be riches." There is much of suggestiveness in all this, and even more in what Dr. BRIDGES says about the efficacy of vacations, change of duty, and the like, in warding off the automatism that follows expertness and familiarity.

—We mourn. One who says that he or she is an "ardent and sincere admirer" of THE TIMES—but who forgets to sign his or her name—declares that he or she suffered great agony of mind, the other day, because of a phrase which appeared in this column. Therefore do we mourn, for, though the infliction of deserved or useful pain is a task not entirely disagreeable, the very thought of hurting a friend to no good purpose is repugnant to all except moral monsters and small boys. Now, there can be no possible profit to us in using phrases that torture, or even bother, "ardent and sincere admirers," and it is our earnest aim to avoid doing anything of the kind as much as possible. What is a phrase, however dear, that it should be allowed to harrow the feelings of a person obviously most virtuous and intelligent? We will not pause for a reply, for none can possibly come, but proceed at once to reveal the particular locution which evoked the piercing shriek of the ardent and sincere anonymity mentioned aforetime. It was this: "No explanation as to how the mistake came to occur was vouchsafed." There it stands, in all its horror, and, since it grieved a friend, would, O would, it had never been printed! So much in token of repentance. BUT—in the name of hypercriticism, is the sentence quoted so very, very awful? To be sure, it lacks elegance and is slightly open to the charge of redundancy. Those, however, be faults, not crimes, and really we don't see why they should cause even the ardent and sincere to ululate. Our correspondent says: "Surely there is no excuse for such construction as 'came to occur,' and one does not need to be a purist to shudder at such lapses." Perhaps not, but just how would one express in any other way exactly the shade of meaning which "came to occur" briefly, and to the instant comprehension of every speaker of English, transfers from mind to mind? "How the mistake came to be made" or "was made" is only an approximation, but is not quite right. Nevertheless, we mourn.

—MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN has often evidenced the possession of a skin thick enough to enable him to endure unmoved scarifications that other men would deem severe, but it is doubtful if even he read with composure a description of himself which Mr. A. J WILSON has contributed to The Investors' Review. Readers of THE TIMES know from the dispatches on financial topics which Mr WILSON has been sending to it from London that even on the gravest subjects he writes vigorously and picturesquely, but it seems that he needs the inspiration of political enmity to develop all his talents. He had that inspiration when he dealt with Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. The Colonial Secretary's present policy is but the result of personal ambition turned sour. "Look what a failure his career has been," we read; "since he came up fresh, with his orchids and his nice new clothes, from Birmingham to take his seat in the House of Commons. Then he was the hope of the hottest Radicals in the land, a man prepared to go any lengths in order to secure supremacy of the democracy over the classes. He is despised and hated by his former allies, all the principles that he professed, even those of free trade, are forsworn and spat upon. He mocks at every principle he once upheld, and brazenly maintains its contrary. Yet he is not happy. No great body of politicians hates him with anything like the intensity of the old Conservative Party, the followers of Mr. BALFOUR and Lord SALISBURY. To them he is the renegade whom nobody can trust. To them also he represents the gushing insolence of the upstart, and his glibness of tongue and smartness in debate cause them to mingle fear with their hate. But they only wait for him to trip up to turn and fling him outside their ranks where he has always been an unwelcome intruder." Mr. WILSON sees no future for his enemy. "With all thoughtful people, and with honest people of every political creed, he is a man without influence, dreaded but not loved. The poor see in him their betrayer, who dangled before them the bauble of old age pensions when it served his purpose to catch votes, and left them in the lurch when once office had been attained. A plausible, shallow, and ignorant man, filled with a cunning ambition turned sour, what chance has he left except that of creating a diversion in his favor by a war?" Possibly all this might have been condensed into a doubt of the unwisdom of going to war with the Boers.

GENERAL NOTES.

"Supine negligence" has cost the guardian of some minor children in Pittsburg, Penn., $2,000, by decree of Judge S. L. Mestrezat of the Orphans' Court.

* * *

A New Orleans man is said to have invented a sugarcane planter, in the form of a wagon, that with three men and four mules will do the work heretofore done by nine men and nine mules.

* * *

The young man who won in the competitive examination of thirty aspirants for the West Point cadetship from Congressman Joy's Tenth District of Illinois bears the somewhat appropriate name of James A. Mars.

* * *

Four agents of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad measure in height, respectively, 6 feet 3 inches, 6 feet 3 inches, 6 feet ½ inch, and 6 feet 3¼ inches, and their aggregate weight is 1,018 pounds. They have been photographed together, and would like to hear from any other railroad that can furnish a group of four their equals in feet and pounds.

* * *

The Poughkeepsie Eagle is much affronted at an oft-published report that Congressman Ketchum, who has served in thirteen Congresses, has never made a speech. It calls to mind instances when he has spoken at considerable length, but says that in late years the deafness caused by his army experience has increased so that he has taken no active part in debate.

* * *

New England friends of liberal education are pleading that ten leading colleges of that small section of the Union now need an addition of at least $25,000,000 for the carrying out of projected plans. Two million dollars is wanted for library purposes alone, and Harvard University would like to have one-half this sum. The question is asked, Who will be the Stanford of the East, the Rockefeller of New England? As yet he hasn't answered audibly.

As to Letters from Readers.

Nearly every day THE TIMES is in receipt of communications which do not contain the proper names and addresses of the writers. All, or nearly all, are consigned to the waste basket unread, in accordance with the rule of newspaper offices. None is printed. A number, also write at too great length, and consequently have their letters returned to them. THE TIMES is pleased to hear from its readers, and is only too willing to print their communications, provided they are couched in temperate, and not too much, language. Whether our readers agree with our opinions or not is immaterial, as far as giving publicity to their views is concerned.

PRIVILEGES GRANTED IN CUBA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there such a firm as Alger, Griggs & Co., and if so, has the United States Government "farmed out" to it the privilege of disposing of the various rights in Cuba and our other newly acquired territory? According to the protocol and proclamation of the President, all existing laws, property rights, and privileges in effect under the Spanish régime were to be respected by the American Government, and the spirit of this is shown in Articles 8 and 9 of the treaty of peace made between the Governments of the United States and Spain, proclaimed at Washington on April 11, 1899, to which I respectfully refer the War Department. I would also state that Gen. Brooke, in his first proclamation as Governor General of Cuba, particularly promises that all personal rights existing at the time of occupation by his Government should be respected, and, as I remember it, refers to President McKinley's proclamation as an additional assurance.

The attitude of the Government in suspending (as it styles it, but which, in reality, is a "holding up" of,) contracts and grants now belonging to American citizens, who have a right to the support and protection of their own Government, looks a little "shady," to put it mildly, the more especially as grants and contracts held by foreigners (notably English) are duly respected, as they should be.

Another condition that exists, which prevents small investors from settling in Cuba, is the fact which, unfortunately, is shown in a number of instances, that unless a sufficient "pull" is arranged with the powers that be, either by having a relative as Director or counsel for the corporation or individual, the said corporation or individual will find its or his interests and rights declared "invalid and improper," and itself or himself deprived of the benefits therefrom, and to suddenly awaken to realize that when the same interests and rights from which it or he have been deprived are conferred upon a company or individual having the necessary "pull," the Government immediately turns to the right about and, presto, change! the grant or privilege becomes in all respects "good and valid," and the rights and interests absolute. I am induced to write the foregoing, because of having read of the Dady contracts for the paving of Havana. It was, and I hope still is, the intention of this Government to turn Cuba over to the Cubans as soon as they have shown a disposition and capacity to organize a Government of their own. What I desire to know is, If our Government should declare that the Dady contract is valid, will it sustain him in his rights as against the successor Government, should such successor decide unfavorably to Dady, and if it will not sustain him, by what right does our Government question his position? If the authorities will not sustain him when he is right they certainly should not exercise the authority of declaring him in the wrong.

The late reports from Washington to the effect that the Secretary of War will not resign while under fire certainly indicate that he is more valorable when bullets are in question—or possibly he has become hardened since the civil war. Gen. Merritt and others are in evidence that I then thought differently. We certainly are unfortunate in our handling of newly acquired territory, and all because of our having an incompetent (and many believe worse) at the head of the War Department. If the President reads the newspapers he certainly must know that he is carrying too heavy a load. This Dady matter would make it appear that Secretary Griggs is a partner, and suspicious people might be inquisitive as to the name of the silent partner. History teaches us that as great a man as President Grant was compelled to dispense with the services of some of his friends in the Cabinet for malfeasance alone. When to it is added the charge of poisoning our soldiers with embalmed beef, how can Mr. McKinley hope to retain his friends in office?

New York, July 15, 1899. AMERICAN.

TAMMANY AND PROGRESS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your sarcastic editorial in to-day's TIMES on a rising young firm of architects may seem smart to some people, but to all right thinkers it tells its own story. You mean to imply the action of our city authorities is just like Tammany. Is it? Look at the County Court House and its cost. Didn't they get the money for that and something besides? Isn't it considered one of the most beautiful buildings in the city? And if the improvements are left to the rising architects, won't we have more of them, not forgetting the Criminal Court House, in Centre Street, which I consider unique, and it should remain so.

Why is it that the much-needed viaduct on Riverside Drive at Ninety-sixth Street shows no progress, and that at Claremont is not yet finished and progresses as if somebody had got in the way of it? Would you suggest that it was because Tammany men and engineers are not the designers and contractors? Do you remember the million dollars appropriated by the Legislature for the purpose of giving help to the laboring poor, and wasn't it spent on the poorest lot of laborers you ever saw? And wasn't the magnificent work done all destroyed afterward by the so-called reform crowd, and in this way making the expense double and so giving more work to the laborer, and shouldn't Tammany have credit for that?

I am a reader and admirer of your paper, but I cannot let such an article pass without protest, and I assert without fear of denial that in matters where art and beauty and honesty are concerned, Tammany, like war, is ——, and you know it. And it is in evidence that our worthy Mayor, with his sturdy Dutch blood and urbanity, will always be in the way of progress.

BATTERY.

New York, July 15, 1899.

A MODERN PARABLE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

And it came to pass that a certain company journeyed from the Land of Unrest, until they came to the City of Haste.

And they were for the most part women. And they sat themselves down in the city and viewed the land.

Soon wearying of this diversion, they with one accord lifted up their voices and wept at the dullness of existence. And as they all wept, behold a certain woman of their number arose and cried out with a loud voice, saying, "Hearken unto me, sisters and brothers! for verily I have found the truth! Behold, I will lead you into a better land!" And as she spake she raised not her eyes above, but bent them upon her own person.

But the eyes of the multitude were holden that they did not see her gesture.

And they all rose up and followed her. And they called her "Mater," and Ego reigned supreme.

And it further came to pass that one of their number fell sick of a fever and was nigh unto death.

But she lay not upon a couch, but rather journeyed with them. And as she lay down at night to rest and could not rise up again, the Mater stood beside her and thus spake, "Know that the creative energy of the universe causes you to rise up. Hold this in thought. Have kind feelings toward yourself and remember that the limbs which you fancy are aching are not limbs at all."

And the disciple pondered, but remained. For the pain remained also.

And on the second day the company journeyed on. And it fell out that on the third day a good Samaritan passed that way. And seeing the sick woman he ministered unto her, and straightway called for a physician.

And the physician brought physick, the use of which had been divulged to him by science from his Creator, and he gave unto her and she recovered.

And behold as she lay convalescing the Samaritan came unto her and placed a Book in her hand. And her eyes were opened as she read:

"Keep that which is committed to thy trust, avoiding profane and vain babblings and oppositions of science falsely so called."

EDITH HARMAN BROWN.

New York, July 13, 1899.

THE DOLLAR COINED IN 1804.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to the article by D. Proskey, manager of the New York Coin and Stamp Company, in yesterday's issue of THE TIMES, in which he claims that no dollars bearing the date of 1804 were coined in that year, I would beg to say I have before me the catalogue of Messrs. Bangs & Co. containing the sale of the Linderman collection on Feb. 28, 1888, wherein a dollar of the 1804 mintage is offered for sale. THE TIMES the following day, commenting on the sale, said, "The prices realized were good except in the instance of the 1804 dollar, which went for the low figure of $470. At previous sales inferior specimens of the same coin have brought from $1,000 to $1,200. The one sold yesterday is the finest known specimen of the 1804 mintage."

Again, if Mr. Proskey will consult the mint records issued for any year he will find under the year 1804 that 19,570 pieces, or dollars, were coined. It is true the mint records were not kept then as now, the year ending in December, whereas prior to 1820 it was June to June, when the outputs of one year could be restruck for the succeeding year, as is instanced by many coins up to 1820, after which the dies at the end of each year were destroyed. I doubt if the official reports of the Government are wrong and your correspondent right, but perhaps he may have something further to explain.

S. M. DAVIDSON.

Fishkill-on-Hudson July 11, 1899.

Aims of Certain Politicians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your "Mugwumps and Regulars," in yesterday's issue, I trust, has been read by every independent voter in Greater New York. It will give that backbone which is so many is essential. Was not it one Lauterbach, erstwhile leader (?) of the machine here, who once exclaimed when the same subject of affiliation was mooted: "No, ten thousand times, no. Better to go down with our colors flying than such a union," or words to that effect? Well, Lauterbach had his day and Quigg is having his. He now would fawn about the Governor, lick his boots if necessary, were he only able to win over enough Mugwumps to carry his point, at least that of the boss. Quigg's point is to get back into Congress, and how he gets there will not worry him. He had rather "deal" with Tammany as before if he could. Platt's is to gather in all the places for his ever faithful machine. S. E. E.

New York, July 12, 1899.

Pronunciation of Automobile.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The suggestions in THE TIMES of a name, short and correctly formed, for a self-propelling vehicle, have been very interesting, but they all seem to be of little practical value, inasmuch as "automobile" is the word which the public, as usual without any good reason, has already accepted, and when a word has come into general use it is well-nigh impossible to substitute a new one for it. The public may cut off a couple of syllables, making it "tom" or "autom," but that is as much of a change as will be accepted. It appears to me that the method of pronouncing the word "automobile" is the vital question. Every one seems to have a different way, and THE TIMES would, I believe, be conferring a great favor on the public by settling the question and publishing the correct pronunciation.

B. H. STUART.

Brooklyn, July 12, 1899.

Another Name for Automobile.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We speak of cars, cabs, hacks, vans, and 'buses without question as to their significance as practical names. And yet they are merely syllables, arbitrarily taken from the words carriage, cabriolet, hackney-caravan, and omnibus. Similarly I suggest the last syllable of auto, and the first of mobile, making tomo, as the every day name of an automobile. The word is short and catchy, easily pronounced and remembered, begins with a consonant, forms its plural in "s," and is moreover an unmutilated and suggestive part of the original, quite the equal of "bike." BROOKLYN.

New York, July 13, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Sure Hit.

"The best way to tickle a man's vanity," says the Manayunk Philosopher, "is to tell him he hasn't any."—Philadelphia Record.

Inconceivable, in Fact.

It is difficult to conceive of a girl marrying a man by the name of Dillingham Montmorency Van Alstyne and omitting cards.—Detroit Journal.

Particular About His Cigars.

Mrs. Church—Is your husband particular about the brand of cigars he smokes?

Mrs. Gotham—Very; he always locks them up.—Yonkers Statesman.

Columbus's Oversight.

That was a wise schoolboy who, when the master asked, "Why was it that his great discovery was not properly appreciated until long after Columbus was dead?" promptly replied: "It was because he didn't advertise, Sir."—Richmond Religious Herald.

Reading Makes a Full Man.

"Quigbee is a queer sort of a chap. He told me yesterday that when he feels particularly blue and melancholy, he always sits down and reads a book of poems."

"And when he gets hungry I suppose he sits down and reads a cook book."—Baltimore Jewish Comment.

THAT VACATION TRIP.

From The Chicago Record.

Now is come the vexing season when a fellow's very reason
Totters to the verge of madness, and his thoughts become a crime,
At the old, recurring question, "Shall I flee from the congestion
Of the city, in the country spending my vacation time?"

And he vows he will not waver—he's determined not to favor
Once again the coaxing spirits of the forest, field, and farm,
(Bugs and snakes that wait to fill him full of poison and to kill him
Are some pleasures that impress him with a total lack of charm.)

When the place had been selected (and his board had been collected)
On his last trip he recalls the fact of bunking in a room
Where through ceiling, walls, and flooring came an awe-inspiring snoring,
Imitative of the advent of the distant crack of doom.

While with fierce intent to ravage came a horde of hungry, savage,
And uncouthly rude mosquitoes, sipping madly through the dark,
O'er his blood raising contention with some things I wouldn't mention,
But the whole of which considered him a nice and juicy mark.

When he fished how hotly broiling was the sun as he came toiling
Seven miles along a dusty, crooked, crazy country road;
In his speech loud objurgation, in his heart prevarication—
'Twas three scraggly catfish that comprised his piscatorial load.

Much more pleasant it is, very, in the city now to tarry,
Lolling round, he holds, in negligee, and taking things at ease,
Than to rustle for diversion on a most absurd excursion,
For the craze of leaving town, he says, is simply a disease.

Hé proclaims it's nicer resting in a quiet flat, digesting
Coolly, calmly, undisturbedly, his little old two weeks;
While serenely contemplating with a smile the enervating
Wild and foolish hurly-burly of the country-going freaks.

Though he makes these sage pretenses, when his fortnight off commences
With the details of a country trip you'll find him all aflame;
And he'll go. (To come back "busted," nearly dead and all disgusted—
It was thus last year, and every year it's just the very same.)

GULLED DE BEAUREPAIRE

The True Story of His "Evidence" Against Dreyfus.

HAD NO EXISTENCE IN FACT

Report of Proof Against Prisoner Manufactured by "Karl," Who Exposed His Victim.

The Figaro of July 5 reveals the true nature of the evidence that for more than a month M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire has been announcing that he possessed against Dreyfus.

It will be recalled that soon after M. de Beaurepaire resigned his position as President of the Civil Section of the Cour de Cassation he began an anti-Dreyfus campaign in the columns of L'Echo de Paris. When, a few weeks ago, Gen. Mercier announced that he had no doubt of the guilt of Dreyfus, M. de Beaurepaire added that documentary evidence in the case would soon be revealed

The Figaro publishes documents in fac simile, showing that the ex-Judge has been most stupidly and fatuously "taken in." It seems that on June 2 a stranger, calling himself "Karl," called on M. de Beaurepaire at 4 Place Possoz and declared that he had absolute proofs of the prisoner's guilt in Capt. Dreyfus's own handwriting. The documents, which he enumerated, he affirmed were at Basel, and he suggested that M. de Beaurepaire should go to that town to obtain them. The ex-Judge, however, decided that "Karl" should go, and for the expenses of his journey he handed him 250 francs and told him to address all communications to Mesdames Chevreau, schoolmistresses, 26 Rue de Lubeck.

"Karl" immediately went home to his wife. Together with a friend they spent a holiday in the country. There it was decided that the ex-Judge was too "good a thing" to be thus dropped. The next day "Karl" wrote to M. de Beaurepaire, saying that he had left Paris, as per agreement, but that in order to secure the documents he must have a further sum of 300 francs. The letter was presented by the friend of "Karl's" wife at 26 Rue de Lubeck. The reply which the ex-Judge transmitted is reproduced in fac simile in the Figaro and reads as follows:

"I have received Karl's letter. Let him lose no time, for we are counting the days. I send him 200 francs in addition to what we agreed upon for the expenses of the journey. If he brings back what he has promised—that is to say, the sans réplique—I will immediately appeal to my friends, who are already informed, and he shall have a fine reward. (Signed.)

"The Man on Whom Karl Called Twice."

Further negotiations followed, being conducted by "Karl" with redoubled mystification, and the ex-Judge was induced to part with more money. At length "Karl" wrote that he had secured the documents and had had them photographed. This letter, like the others, was transmitted through the medium of the family friends. Thereupon M. de Beaurepaire addressed a long letter, referring to the supposed return of "Karl" to Paris, which ended with the words:

"Bring the documents to Paris to my house, or to the neutral house where you sent your messenger, or to a carriage, which is a good plan, for I can wait for you anywhere you like in a closed cab. * * * Why do you not leave the train at some station, like Courcelles, for instance? I would wait for you in a closed carriage, with my arm carelessly protruding from the window. This would be very safe."

"Karl," having obtained abundant evidence of the ex-Judge's naïveté, sold the story to the Figaro, and returned the money advanced to M. de Beaurepaire, with excuses for his frivolity, adding, "But I am convinced of this—à tout malade il faut un médecin."

DE PELLIEUX AND DREYFUS.

Marquis de Gallifet Orders Investigation Into the General's Conduct.

PARIS, July 16.—The Minister of War, Gen. the Marquis de Gallifet, has ordered a new inquiry into the connection of Gen. de Pellieux with the Dreyfus affair.

It is expected that this will result in his dismissal from the post of Governor of the Military District of Paris.

M. DEROULEDE'S AGITATION.

Speaks in Favor of a Plebiscitary Republic—Trifling Disorders.

PARIS, July 16.—M. Paul Déroulède, chief of the League of Patriots, has resumed his agitation in favor of a plebiscitary republic.

He lectured on the subject to-day in one of the city theatres, which was crowded with a demonstrative audience. There were trifling disorders when the meeting broke up.

LADY SALISBURY'S CONDITION.

Her Children at Walmer Castle—Liberal-Unionist Dinner Postponed.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 16.—The condition of Lady Salisbury remains about the same as at the date of my last cable. She is little better. All her children, except one son, who has gone to the Cape, are in attendance at Walmer Castle.

Lady Salisbury's illness has been the cause of indefinite postponement of the Liberal-Unionist dinner. It was to have occurred on Wednesday.

UNITED STATES AND ARGENTINA

New Treaty Reduces Duties on Sugar, Hides, and Wool.

LONDON, July 17.—The Buenos Ayres correspondent of The Times says that the new treaty between Argentina and the United States gives reductions in the duties on Argentine sugar, hides, and wool, and on American canned goods, timber, and certain farinaceous foods.

AUSTRIAN MINERS PROTEST.

Consul General Nuber Is Investigating the Party's Deportation.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Fifteen Austrian coal miners that are being deported from Rathbun, Iowa, to their Croatian homes on the charge of having violated the contract labor law, left Chicago for the East to-day, but Consul General Nuber of the Austrian-Hungarian Empire was at the station to investigate the rumor that the men were being unjustly returned to their native land.

Deputy United States Marshals, acting for the United States Immigration Commissioners, refused to allow the Consul to delay the scheduled departure of the immigrants. The Consul General was told that the Federal authorities have a clear case against the miners, who had come to this country in answer to a newspaper advertisement.

Mr. Nuber wired Acting Consul General Freyesleben at New York to investigate the case thoroughly with a view to preventing the deportation of the fifteen men if they are found to have been dealt with unjustly. The party left over the Lake Shore Road in charge of five Deputies.

FRANCO-AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Protest Against Proposed Convention as Injurious to France.

PARIS, July 16.—La Republique Française, commenting upon the "danger in which the proposed Franco-American commercial convention will place our national productions," says:

"The project provokes legitimate protests. The agriculturists of Ain Department have already remonstrated, and others will follow, as all parts of the country will be affected."

No Spanish Railway Shortage.

MADRID, July 16.—El Liberal, which yesterday published a statement to the effect that a deficit of 2,750,000 pesetas had been discovered in the accounts of the Northern Railway Company, due to embezzlements, publishes a retraction to-day, admitting that the story was false and apologizing.

French Squadron at Barcelona.

BARCELONA, July 16.—A French squadron, consisting of twenty ships, arrived here to-day.

BUBONIC PLAGUE ON SHIPS.

City of Peking and American Maru in Quarantine.

TACOMA, July 16.—The officers of the Olympia bring word that the City of Pekin is quarantined at Nagaski and the American Maru at Yokohama, both of San Francisco-Oriental lines, with cases of the bubonic plague aboard.

There have been two deaths aboard the American Maru.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Small States to Have Representation in the Arbitration Court.

THE HAGUE, July 16.—The sub-committee of the Arbitration Section of the Peace Conference at yesterday's meeting adopted a resolution that the permanent Court of Arbitration should consist of the Ministers accredited to Holland, instead of the Ministers resident at The Hague.

This will have the effect of bringing in the smaller States whose Ministers are accredited to two or more countries simultaneously.

LORD FRANCIS HOPE ENJOINED.

Husband of May Yohe Cannot Sell the Hope Diamonds.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 16.—The efforts of Lord Francis Hope, who married May Yohe, to retrieve his fortunes to some extent by the sale of the famous Hope diamonds, have been frustrated by the courts. The diamonds cannot be sold.

To add to the chagrin of the noble Lord and presumptive heir to the Dukedom of Newcastle, the judicial refusal is made more bitter by a statement that the financial straits of Lord Francis are due to his own extravagance and lack of forethought.

COREAN PREMIER ATTACKED.

Explosives Thrown at His Residence—American Legation Guarded.

TACOMA, July 16.—Mail advices state that on June 14 at Seoul, explosives were thrown at the residence of Premier, Pak Chong, and Pak Hwi Yang, wounding one person severely.

The Emperor has removed to the newly built library, but the Russian and American Legations are closely guarded. Some thirty persons were arrested. They are suspected of being connected with conspirators in Japan.

A telegram from Chemulpo June 19 says two Captains in the Korean Army and two other persons have been apprehended on a charge of plotting to put to death the present Emperor

Japan's Plan for Care of Prisoners.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 16.—Japanese advices say, with regard to the treatment of foreign criminals after the new treaties become operative, that the Prison Bureau of the Home Department has decided to detain such criminals in different prisons from those occupied by Japanese. Cells are to be furnished with a wooden chair. Buttoned clothes and wooden-soled sandals will be provided. The diet of prisoners is to consist of boiled rice, barley, and vegetables. Rigid instruction will be given to them by clergymen who understand their language. As foreigners are not skilled in any handicraft work, some other kind of labor will be specially provided for them.

Fatal Accidents in Japan.

TACOMA, July 16.—Mail advices state that on June 14 a great quantity of gunpowder exploded in a go-down of the military division at Shinkei-Yei, Japan, and over 300 houses surrounding the place were destroyed and thirty lives lost.

A coal mine in Takawa Gori, Japan, became filled with poisonous gas, and about 100 miners were suffocated.

American's Claim in the Transvaal.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 16.—United States Consul Smith of this city is said to have forwarded to the American Government a memorial from R. E. L. Brown, an American mining engineer, requesting the Government's intervention to secure Brown's claim against the Transvaal Government for damages rising out of the well-known Witfontein case, in which Brown secured a judgment for $1,812,000.

TRANSPORT SINKS ROWBOAT.

Mrs. G. Sullo, One of the Occupants of the Boat, Instantly Killed.

A north-bound New York and New Haven car transport ran into a rowboat on the Harlem River off One Hundred and Twelfth Street last night, capsizing it, and throwing its occupants into the water. One of them, Mrs. Geleste Sullo, twenty-seven years old, of 65 Mott Street, was hit by the prow of the transport and was instantly killed. Her skull was crushed.

With her in the boat were her husband, Carmen Sullo, twenty-eight years old, his eighteen-months-old daughter, Jennie, and Frederick O. Beangise of 227 Sullivan Street, a friend. None of them could swim.

John Murray of 1,446 Park Avenue and Michael Flynn of 1,857 Third Avenue, who were in a small boat, saw the accident. They pulled out as quickly as possible and rescued the two men and baby, and, securing the body of the woman, towed it ashore. The child, suffering from the water it had swallowed and shock, was taken to the Harlem Hospital. The men went to their homes, and the woman's body was sent to the Harlem Margue. No arrests were made.

About 2,000 persons were on the recreation pier at One Hundred and Twelfth Street at the time of the accident. The crowd was thrown almost into a panic by the shrieks of those in the water. Women and children ran about screaming to the men to save the lives of the struggling people, and not until the rowboat returned to shore did the excitement subside.

It is said there was no policeman on the pier, owing to the strike in Brooklyn, and there was an hour's delay in calling an ambulance.

HE SWAM THE RIO GRANDE.

One of the Kansas Boys Writes to His Grandparents About It.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

Ed White and Bill Trembly undoubtedly were the heroes of the Twentieth Kansas fight at the Bagbag. White has written to his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. James Nevill, of Seneca, an account of their exploit, and from it we extract as follows:

"I can say with pride that I have not missed a volley fired by the company, that I have never been sick or given out, and that I have never weakened or complained at the trying marches. I guess you have read in the papers about me swimming the river. All the papers here have been very profuse in their remarks relating thereto, and all of a complimentary nature, and have reproduced my picture in their publications, and intimate that Congress will vote a medal in recognition of the act. I lost all my clothes, gun, and equipage in the river. I advanced with the firing line just the same my entire wardrobe consisting only of a coat. I acted doctor and carried water for the wounded. In this capacity I was frequently subjected to a rain of bullets. Poor niggers, so many were killed and wounded!

"It wasn't long before I took a pair of shoes from a dead man, a hat from a nigger, a gun from another, and then went into it. I could write for a week trying to describe the battle. Col. Funston went with me across the river. Bill Trembly and I swam with the rope. Others followed in a boat, but the boat sank in the middle of the river, and down went our guns and everything we had. I swam out and saved two men from drowning. I was in the water for an hour. Will tell you all about it when I come home. Over 2,000 men watched us swim the river right up to the insurgent trenches and tie the rope before they knew it; and then I thought I was gone. We swam the river just at noon; it took forty-five minutes. I hit a nigger with a hunk of mud, and you ought to have seen him go. The Colonel called for volunteers and no one seemed to care to go.

"Just another little reference. A bridge set afire by the insurgents was to be saved if possible, and we had just about completed the task when the niggers opened fire and twenty-nine of the Kansas boys went down all around me. I didn't receive a scratch. Five fell in Company B. We charged them, and when we quit niggers were piled up all around us. We ran up to their trenches and used the bayonets. This is only one of a dozen fights of the same character. I am certainly very fortunate. These niggers can't hit me. They have tried it for four months, during which time hardly a day passed that we have not been under fire. I think my old gun has sent a few niggers to roost."

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

MLLE. CHAUVIN MAY PRACTICE LAW IN PARIS AT LAST.—One of the last acts of the French Chamber of Deputies before being prorogued was to pass M. Viviani's bill empowering duly qualified women to practice as lawyers. It may be recalled that a year ago a young woman named Mlle. Chauvin, who had passed the requirements of the French bar, was denied enrollment as an advocate of the Appeal Court. It is the consensus of opinion in Paris that the Senate will offer no objection to passing M. Viviani's bill, thus making it a law. Mlle. Chauvin will file a new application for enrollment among the barristers of the Appeal Court next October, and it is considered as quite certain that her example will be followed by other women who, like her, have passed the rather severe examinations of the law school. Although not admitted as a barrister, Mlle. Chauvin has for some months been established as consulting lawyer at Passy. In her rooms at the Villa de Medicis she gives consultations daily to anybody who chooses to utilize her profound knowledge of the codes. Most of her clients are of her own sex, but she is frequently consulted by barristers for whom she prepares cases.

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THE FINAL END OF THE CERRUTI AFFAIR.—La Voce della Verita, a clerical paper of Rome, announces that the famous Cerruti affair, or, in other words, the controversy that has been going on between Italy and Colombia for the last fifteen years, is finally and absolutely settled. La Voce, commenting on the settlement, says that, though the Italian Government may be satisfied, it remains to be seen whether equity and justice have not been violated. The final act of the settlement has been brought about by the payment by the Government of the United States of Colombia to the British Minister at Bogota of 144,000 piastres in gold in acknowledgment of the claims of those creditors of Signor Ernesto Cerruti who had not previously come to an agreement with the Central American Republic. A sum of 314,000 piastres had already been paid, besides the indemnity of $300,000 awarded by President Cleveland to Signor Cerruti himself. The creditors are paid at the rate of the total capital claimed by them as indemnity, together with 20 per cent. extra as interest on their money. The Government organs in Rome praise the action of the Italian Government in forcing things to an issue, and assert that it is doubtful if the affair would ever have been settled except for the energy of Admiral Canevaro, who a year ago sent Admiral Candiani with a fleet bearing an ultimatum to Cartagena. This upset the equilibrium of the Colombian Government and the intrigues of its clerical supporters. It is now broadly hinted by the Government papers in Rome that the Vatican was more responsible for the protracted delay and for the necessity of sending a fleet than anything else.

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THE INTRICACIES OF "MENAGE A QUATRE" IN PARIS.—A good subject for the French novelist is offered by a curious episode of Parisian domestic life, which has just been revealed by the courts. Two families living in the Rue Rivoli determined to join forces and set up housekeeping, thus lessening the expenses of the "ménage." The arrangement did not last long. There was a general grand break up, and each husband went off to live in undisturbed felicity —with the other man's wife. Double divorces were soon obtained and two fresh marriages celebrated. After this exchange of partners things in their outward course went smoothly for awhile. Finally the children in the case constituted the element of dissension in the harmony of the new arrangement. One of the husbands who had three of his own by his first wife, and who seems to have been largely endowed with the bump of parental affection, volunteered to take the two children of his second wife by her first husband also under his care. But before long the fond father and foster father began to find that his household was rather expensive, and, after trying in vain to have the other couple contribute their share for the support of the children, brought an action against his former wife and his wife's former husband, suing the former for 20,000 francs and the latter for 25,000 francs, the total being half the amount expended by him on the children since the two divorces and subsequent weddings. About ten days ago the court dismissed the claim on the ground that "the duty devolving on parents of bringing up their children is not a matter of solidarity, and that which ever parent has voluntarily carried out that duty singly has no case against the other parent for not fulfilling his or her share of the obligation or contributing part of the expenses incurred." It is thus seen that the fond father and foster father, if he desires to keep all five children, will have to go on paying the expenses of the family out of his own pocket.

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CAMILLE FLAMMARION AND SPIRITUALISM.—Camille Flammarion, the well-known astronomer and writer of romances, the scene of the action of which takes place among the stars, has just delivered a severe blow to the Spiritualists of Paris, including the disciples of the famous Allan Kardec and his wife. Kardec it seems wrote a book called "Genesis," which he presented to his disciples and to the public as being partly the work of the long-departed Galileo radiating information from the outer world through the mediumship of Camille Flammarion. The latter has lately denied the authenticity of M. Kardec's information. It is impossible, he says, that Galileo could have made the mistake of saying that Jupiter had four satellites instead of five and that Saturn had eight instead of nine. M. Flammarion even goes further and avers that all his efforts to ascertain the identity of the spirit failed, and he accounts for his mediumship in connection with Galileo by saying that his utterances in that capacity were mere reflections, emanations, or ejections of his own brain worked upon by circumstances. It is the consensus of opinion among the writers of Paris that Kardec's greatest disciple is having considerable fun with the master. In the meantime the will of the Spiritualist's wife has become the subject of bitter contestation. Her last will, leaving a huge legacy to the Société Spirite, has been annulled by the Tribunal of the Seine. She made another will, however, in which she stated that if the spiritualistic society could not receive the legacy the legatee should be M. Joly, a former disciple of her husband. Direct descendants of the testatrix have now intervened and dispute M. Joly's claim. The matter will be decided this week.

FIREMAN SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Henry F. Shanahan Fell Down a Staircase of a Burning Building.

Fireman Henry F. Shanahan, twenty-seven years old, living at 193 Franklin Street and attached to Engine Company No. 27, was seriously injured at a fire which occurred at 56 Beach Street last evening. He was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital, and doubts are entertained of his recovery.

The fire started on the third floor, as the result of an explosion of an oil lamp. Shanahan entered the building, and in coming down stairs ran into the banister. It was an insecure affair, and it gave way, one of the posts entering the fireman's abdomen. Shanahan was carried from the building in an insensible condition and hurried away in an ambulance.

The total loss on the building, which is owned by the Trinity corporation, will be about $1,000.

Chaplain Jones Will Speak.

Chaplain Jones of the United States battleship Texas will be the speaker of the evening to-night at the tent meeting conducted by the Rev. M. George Coker at the Mariners' Temple, off Chatham Square.

Camphor Trees in Florida.

From The Jacksonville Fla.) Times-Union.

Gen. Swindley, a retired English Army officer, is fully convinced that camphor can be profitably produced in South Florida. On his home place, two miles west of Orlando, he has several acres planted in camphor trees of different sizes. He is adding to the number each year. The trees are hardy and not injuriously affected by heat or cold, excessive moisture or extreme drought. They thrive without artificial fertilization, and form heads that are a joy to look at. The trunks are short, or almost entirely absent, branches putting out close to the ground. The tops are in the form of a rounded cone, symmetrical and shapely. Others in this vicinity are planting to some extent, and it is probable that camphor trees will receive a good deal of attention during the next few years. The large trees bear an abundance of seed, which germinate readily.

THE PERTH AMBOY BANK.

Further Examination of Its Books Made—Savings Institution May Resume This Week.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., July 16.—One clerk worked all day to-day on the books of the Middlesex County Bank, which has been wrecked by its cashier, George M. Valentine, but what the result of his investigations is has not been made public.

The Board of Managers of the savings institution will meet to-morrow or Tuesday and discuss the affairs of the savings bank. Arrangements are almost completed to reopen the bank. This will occur some day next week. It is expected that there will be a run on it, and preparations have been made to pay the every cent on deposit if this should be needful.

Valentine's father went to New Brunswick to see him to-day. Ross Valentine, the cashier's uncle, turned over a bundle of papers to Chief of Police Burke to-day. The package is addressed to Sheriff Litterest, but what its contents are is not known to any outsider. Mrs. Valentine, Jr., is still at Ocean Grove.

The Perth Amboy City Council will meet to-morrow evening to take action. One hundred and twenty-nine thousand dollars of the city's money is tied up in the bank, and the city is left without ready money to pay its bills. Of the $120,000, $40,000 is from the sale of bonds for the high school. The Aldermen will authorize the issuance of short-term bonds in anticipation of taxes to meet the obligation of the city. Only about $2,200 worth of these will have to be sold at once, and later the bonds can be sold to meet bills as they come due.

Valentine's Quiet Day.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 16.—George Valentine passed a very quiet day in the county jail here to-day. He was visited by his mother, father, and wife. He saw none but these.

BAG OF JEWELRY MISSING.

Property Said to be Worth $2,000 Lost at Narragansett Pier.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 16.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Gross of New York, who recently came here from Saratoga Springs, where they have a cottage, lost a chamois bag containing jewelry yesterday, and this morning caused an announcement to be posted in the lobby of the Mathewson House, where they are guests, offering a reward of $300 for the return of the missing jewels or information leading to their recovery. The estimated value of the property is $2,000. It is supposed that the jewels were lost somewhere in the vicinity of the beach or between the beach promenade and the hotel. Several pieces of jewelry left in the rooms of Mr. and Mrs. Gross, on the third floor of the hotel, were found untouched, which is considered good evidence that the property was not stolen from the room.

Following is the list of the lost articles: Diamond necklace, fifteen stones; two solitaire stickpins, opal stickpin, with diamonds; crescent pin, with seven diamonds; small crescent pin, three diamonds; large old-fashioned gold ring, solitaire diamond ring, two marquise rings, one with sapphires and one with rubies; turquois diamond ring, gold fancy ring, with rubies; fancy diamond ring, with green pearls, and gold stickpin, with diamonds.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 16.—Miss Julia Dent Grant arrived from Saratoga this morning. She will be the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Potter Palmer, until her marriage in September to Prince Cantacuzene. This evening Mrs. Palmer entertained at dinner in honor of Miss Grant. The guests included the Baroness D'Erlanger, Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, Miss Madeline Goddard, Miss Amy Townsend, Dr. Nevins of Rome, and Potter Palmer, Potter Palmer, Jr., and Honorie Palmer. Egyptian lotus was used for table decorations.

Dinners were given this evening by Mrs. Frederick Sheldon, Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, and by William K. Vanderbilt on board the steam yacht Valiant, which has a delightful orchestra on board. The yacht, which has been overhauled during the past two weeks, arrived early this morning from New York.

Despite the inclement weather to-day there were several of the cottagers out in their automobiles, but the greater number were not in evidence. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has received a new automobile carriage.

Thus far there are but two women here who operate the automobiles without an attendant, and they are Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Miss Daisy Post, both being skilled drivers of this style of carriage. The women who are still under instructions with the automobiles are Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish. The gentlemen who are using these carriages are Arthur T. Kemp, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Harry Payne Whitney, William R. Travers, Pembroke Jones, Reginald Vanderbilt, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, and the Hon. George Von L. Meyer. There have been several brushes between them with their carriages, and H. Roger Winthrop still holds the Ocean Drive Casino time record. At the end of the week an attempt to lower the Ocean Drive record will be made by two gentlemen among the cottagers.

Mr. and Mrs. F. G. D'Hauteville have arrived at their cottage from Europe. During their absence their cottage has been materially improved and enlarged.

Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan entertained at dinner this evening at Stone Villa.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt entertained at luncheon and dinner at the Breakers today.

Ex-Gov. Francis of Missouri, who has been passing a visit with his family at Jamestown, has returned to his home on a business trip.

The steam yacht Intrepid arrived yesterday.

The Hon. Mrs. Fitzgerald of England is at the New Cliffs Hotel. The house party which Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are entertaining at The Breakers is now complete, and is made up of these young people: Miss Morton, Miss Sloane, Miss Iselin, and the Messrs. F. M. Davies, W. F. Whitehouse, Jr., N. S. Iselin, Douglass Cochran, Munson Morrison, and William P. Burden.

The bad weather of this evening seriously interfered with the first Sunday evening concert at the Casino, and many of the dinners which were to have been given at the grillrooms were postponed. Senator Chauncey M. Depew gave his first dinner of the season, and Messrs. William Cutting, Jr., and Harley T. Proctor also gave dinners there.

Reuterdahl—Stephenson.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The marriage of Henry Reuterdahl, a well known New York artist, to Miss Gyda Pauline Stephenson, daughter of the late Thorvaldur Stephenson, was celebrated this afternoon at the residence of the bride's sister, Miss Sarah Stephenson, 1,400 North Sawyer Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Reuterdahl will reside at 62 South Washington Square, New York.

Entertainment in Y. W. C. A. Rooms.

A stereopticon exhibition will be given to-night at 8:15 o'clock in the rooms of the Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East Fifteenth Street.

Silk Weaver Commits Suicide.

Francis Lomeyne, fifty years of age, a French silk weaver living at 423 Union Street, Union Hill, N. J., shot himself through the heart yesterday with a revolver. He was found dead last night by his friend Joseph Rousset of 213 Franklin Street, Union Hill. The dead man had no relatives in this country.

Schooner John A. McKie Ashore.

The Ship Bottom Life Saving Station reported at 9 o'clock last night that the schooner John A. McKie of Boston, Capt. Erb, from St. John, N. B., June 29, for Philadelphia, loaded with lath, was ashore off that place.

Gypsy Moths in New Fields.

From The Boston Transcript.

A new colony of the gypsy moth is reported at Georgetown, Mass., a district which heretofore has been far outside the so-called infested territory. Three acres on Long Hill already are stripped bare of foliage. A member of the committee who has inspected the district says that the colony is one of the worst he has seen. The infested territory is said to include forty acres, and the discovery is expected to insure another long struggle by the Board of Agriculture's gypsy moth committee.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

SAMPSON AND SCHLEY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES of this date contains a dispatch from Washington in which it is stated that the Acting Controller of the Treasury has rendered the following decision:

"Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson was advanced eight numbers and appointed as Rear Admiral in the navy 'for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle,' under the provisions of Section 1,506 of the Revised Statutes, from Aug. 10, 1898, and an ad interim commission was issued from that date. This advancement the Senate failed to confirm prior to adjournment."

And very justly did the Senate thus act, for there is no recorded instance of any act on the part of Sampson which, by the most elastic conscience and enthusiastic admiration, could be distorted into "eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle," and if any of the many more or less veracious historians of the war know of any such occasion they have failed to make mention of it in their screeds.

Could it have been upon that memorable day when the squadron under command of Capt. Sampson achieved that glorious victory at Matanzas and succeeded in annihilating that noble defender of his home—the immortal Spanish mule?

Or could it have been upon that historic morning of July 3, when Sampson, with full knowledge of the impending sortie of Cervera's fleet from Santiago Harbor, (for he had been so informed some days before,) saw fit for the sole purpose of transporting himself to Siboney, but eleven miles distant, to weaken the blockading and fighting strength of our force, by taking away from it the fleet and powerful warship New York? Why did he not resort to one of the many smaller craft under his command?

Certainly, the bombardment of San Juan afforded Sampson no opportunity for the display of "eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle," and I can recall no other occasion which afforded the Secretary of the Navy and the President the opportunity for asking the Senate to make Sampson a Rear Admiral under the law, or for the acceptance by Sampson of such nomination when made.

The question naturally arises as to the reasons for, and the legality of, the attempt by the Secretary of the Navy and the President now upon Sampson a rank to which, by law, he had no claim or right whatever, and it is very gratifying to one citizen, at least, to know that Sampson's illegal claim for the pay of a Rear Admiral for seven months prior to his becoming such is denied him.

I have seen it stated in print that Sampson's share of the prize money to be distributed to the officers and crews of the ships engaged in blockade duty was something like $90,000. Were it but a part of this sum one would think that he received pretty full pay for services rendered. Much stress has been laid upon the alleged wonderful services of Sampson in the distribution of the warships about the mouth of Santiago Harbor, and the wonderful success of his plans for the engagement with Cervera's fleet.

To a landlubber it seems as if the placing of ships about the mouth (and that a very narrow one) of an invested harbor was a matter which might with safety be committed to the youngest middy in the service, for there was but one thing to do, or that could be done, if they were there at all. Again, what possible plan could be made in advance upon which lines a naval fight should be conducted as the enemy had considerately informed Sampson of his intentions and of the various positions to be assumed by the vessels of his fleet, it is possible that directions might have been issued to the attacking fleet in accordance. But Admiral Cervera did not acquaint Sampson with his intentions, and it seems to me that, until he made them known by actual demonstration, our ships' commanders and the flag officer in command of the fleet, Commodore W. S. Schley, could have had no knowledge whatever as to the course to pursue. That they then knew and acted accordingly, with most satisfactory results, is now history, and, too, the other fact that Acting Rear Admiral Sampson, chief in command, was at Siboney, eleven miles away, and reached the scene of the engagement one hour too late to participate, although not too late, as the Captain of the New York seems to think for his (the latter's) participation in the prize money.

One newspaper here, with characteristic disregard of all decency and truth in its persecution of Rear Admiral Schley, tags on to the dispatch (concerning Sampson's failure to get Rear Admiral's pay while only a Captain) this statement:

"Rear Admiral Schley has drawn the increased pay of his grade ever since his advancement, but it was not until a few weeks ago that Rear Admiral Sampson applied for the larger pay to which he had apparently been entitled since Aug. 10 last—1898."

Admiral Schley has drawn the pay of a Rear Admiral since his confirmation as such on March 3 last, but only as provided under the law existing before the passage of the Personnel bill. By that law he became a Rear Admiral of the first class, with pay corresponding to that of a Major General in the army, which went into effect upon the 1st of the present month only. Schley was nominated a Rear Admiral, as was Sampson, on Aug. 10, 1898, but he has never presented any claim for pay as such until his confirmation on March 3 last. If Sampson has not drawn pay as Rear Admiral (under old terms) since March 3 last, it was because he would not accept it, (for checks are sent officers,) but preferred to await the results of his claim to have pay of that grade since Aug. 10, 1898.

The facts mentioned as to Admiral Schley are unquestioned, as they were so stated to the writer by the Admiral himself a few weeks ago. JUSTICE.

New York, July 7, 1899.

RESPONSIBILITY IN NAVIGATION

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Nothing could so startle or shock the amour propre of a master mariner of even the present time, as the idea of a divided responsibility in the navigation of a vessel under his command, while in looking back a generation we can hardly imagine the scornful wrath with which such a proposition would have been received by such old "seadogs" as Judkins or Murphy of Cunard fame, or by Cameron, Walker, or McKay of the present time. Indeed, any one familiar with the autocratic position assumed by the commander of the ocean liner toward his subordinates, with whom he rarely, if ever, exchanges a word, save in the strict line of duty, must realize the absurdity of a divided responsibility. But the phenomenal increase in the speed, in the size, and in the draught of water of the ocean steamer, as well as the vast amount of property and the many human lives involved in her safety may eventually, if not in the near future, demand a check upon the one man's responsibility in her safe conduct.

Human judgment is fallible, even when fortified by years of successful experience, notably in the case of the Paris, and that the brain may be overworked or overstimulated, as was the case with the Captain of the Mohegan, there is ample evidence, and in view of all this, the several interviews reported in THE TIMES of this morning with some of our principal ship agents will be read with great interest by the seafaring community as well as by all those who are in the habit of crossing the ocean or who have relatives who cross the deep.

According to your report of an interview with the Manager of the Atlantic Transportation Company, (owner of the ill-fated Mohegan,) the board has issued an order to the Captains of its vessels to this purport, that the courses of their vessels must in future be "set" by the junior officer and submitted by him to the commander for approval; and this step is evidently taken under the presumption that his superiors would not hesitate to criticise his action, whereas if the courses laid down by the commander were ordered to be submitted to his subordinates, any one who knows anything of the autocratic bearing of the commander of an ocean liner toward his subordinates, and especially what it would be toward a junior officer who would venture to differ with him, would realize the impracticability of such an order being carried into effect.

In fact, the circumstances attending the loss of the Mohegan plainly demonstrate the position of the subordinate to his commander, when, as it is alleged, the officer of the deck saw the danger, but did not dare to alter the course. Such, indeed, is the awe which the commander of a steamship inspires. Mr. Lee, the Manager of the White Star Line, would seem to be diametrically opposed to the views of the agent of the Transportation Company as propounded in the order of his board, Mr. Lee holding that the Captain, and the Captain only, is responsible for the safe conduct of the ship, and that his subordinates may only act in an advisory capacity; and Mr. Gustav Schwab, Manager of the North German Lloyd, seems entirely to agree with him, while Mr. Emil Boas, Manager of the Hamburg Line, takes a more conservative view, as follows:

"On our own line the chief officer is held jointly responsible with the Captain for the navigation of the ship. They act together in establishing the courses, and in case they disagree, while the Captain's orders are obeyed, the chief officer is compelled by the rules to enter his objections in the log. The other officers are expected to take observations."

I believe, however, that the French Line has adopted the divided-responsibility plan, as this company is reported as carrying both a Captain and a Second Captain, as also the usual complement of officers, the Second Captain presumably being the navigating officer. Any plan, however, of delegating the duties of a navigating officer of an American or of an English merchant vessel to a junior officer would meet with the most unqualified opposition both ashore and afloat, but I am of the opinion that the appointment of a navigating officer, whose duties would be confined to the chart room, and who would be subordinate to the commander, would be hailed by him as a relief from responsibility, and in nowise would detract from his supremacy or his dignity, any more than in the case of the navigating officer of any or of all war vessels.

T. R. W.

New Brunswick, N. J., July 13, 1899.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter you print in to-day's issue under the heading "England and America," from your correspondent "W. J. B.," is typical of the England hater, also the small American who always has "the equality of man" on the tip of his tongue, while in his heart he knows that, however nice the phrase sounds, it is only a big bluff and a question of cold, hard cash all the time the world over. As far as worldly possessions go, the man who owns a dollar is that much ahead of one who has nothing. Now, I am an Englishman who hails from London, and do you know, Mr. "W. J. B." that since I have been in New York I have been trying to find where all the freedom is that Americans have which we poor devils of English have not; but I find things much the same as in England—the more money a man has the more freedom he can enjoy.

"W. J. B." is a humorist; even a slow-going Briton can see how funny his jokes are. For example, in telling the world about the Transvaal, he quotes your London correspondent as saying "England wants the country," and in eloquent language gives his opinion of the "true mission of the American Republic," which he reckons is to turn the lash of public opinion against England for being so naughty. Of course, he is only jollying John Bull, while as an American he helps grab Cuba, the Philippines, &c.

Now, "W. J. B.," I like you because you are, I presume, a citizen of these United States, one of 70,000,000 people who live under conditions which allow of each individual getting as much enjoyment and happiness from life as is possible. But don't be selfish; if your country is generous enough to give other people the same benefits which you enjoy, don't kick and worry about America following in the footsteps of England. Be broad-minded and liberal, as I know you really are, except in regard to my country, which you seem to think is very bad. Act up to your principle that every man is born equal and do not grudge or get disgruntled over the fact that the great heart of a mighty nation is not content with its own enjoyment of advanced civilization, but, in its large sympathy to all, is anxious to confer the same benefits upon the whole world, if possible.

America is a second edition of England. It may be brought up to date and bound in better style, but the contents, the guiding principles, the mutual longing for independence and freedom, the generosity which seeks to give these gifts to all men—well—are the best attributes of the Anglo-Saxon.

A MAN FROM LONDON.

New York, July 15, 1899.

COL. W. P. JOHNSTON DEAD.

President of Tulane University, New Orleans—Was Captured with President Jefferson Davis.

LEXINGTON, Va., July 16.—Col. William Preston Johnston, President of Tulane University, New Orleans, died at the home of his son-in-law, the Hon. Harry St. George Tucker, to-day.

Col. Johnston went to Virginia Hot Springs the latter part of June, and about a week ago came here very ill, hopeful that this climate would restore his health. His condition became serious yesterday. He was cheerful up to the hour of his death, and his mind was perfectly clear. At his bedside were his wife and daughters, Mrs. Tucker of Lexington and Mrs. Richard Shaep of Wilkesbarre. He died in the same bed in which he was born sixty-seven years ago.

William Preston Johnston was one of the most prominent educators in the South. He was born in Louisville, Ky., Jan. 3, 1831, and was a son of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, who commanded the Confederate forces at Shiloh and was killed in that battle. After attending the best schools in Kentucky, young Johnston was sent to Yale, where he was graduated in 1852. He was graduated at the Louisville Law School the following year, and in 1854 married Miss Rosa Duncan of New Orleans. He

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The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
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49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
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Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
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Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

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Investment Securities
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Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
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LOCAL SECURITIES,
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MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

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Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON,
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E. C. POTTER & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
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Members of New York Stock Exchange

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $3,000,000
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.

DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND GERMANY BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE. TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.

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J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.
WM. C. EDWARDS, 2d Asst. Treas. and Sec.
JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Dept.
DIRECTORS:

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, jr.,
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LONDON BRANCH,
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Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities of the world, collects dividends and coupons without charge, issues travellers' and commercial letters of credit, receives and pays interest on deposits subject to cheque at sight or on notice, lends money on collaterals, deals in American and other investment securities, and offers its services as correspondent and financial agent to corporations, bankers, and merchants.

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BANK OF ENGLAND,
CLYDESDALE BANK, Limited,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited,
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Solicitors,
FRESHFIELDS AND WILLIAMS,
London Committee,
ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, Chairman,
DONALD C. HALDEMAN.

WRITE FOR INFORMATION OF THE NEW investment to W. J. MADDEN, Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO., BOSTON,
AND
STRONG, STURGIS & CO., NEW YORK,

OFFER FOR SUBSCRIPTION

$8,600,000

First Mortage Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds
OF THE

American Writing Paper Company

Redeemable after Ten Years at 105

Dated July 1, 1899 *Due July 1, 1919*

Bonds in denomination of $1000 each, which may be registered as to principal

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST

OFFICERS.

ELISHA MORGAN, President.
BRADLEY D. RISING, GEORGE C. GILL, HENRY S. DICKINSON, } Vice-Presidents.
W. N. CALDWELL, General Manager.
GEO. B. HOLBROOK, Treasurer. WM. H. HEYWOOD, Asst. Treasurer.
R. F. McELWAIN, Secretary.

PROPERTY.

The American Writing Paper Company will own absolutely the following properties:—

Beebe & Holbrook Paper Co.	Linden Paper Co.
Chester Paper Co.	Nonotuck Paper Co.
Massasoit Paper Co.	Harding Paper Co.
Esleeck Paper Co.	Holyoke Paper Co.
Hurlbut Paper Mf'g. Co.	Dickinson Paper Co.
Hurlbut Stationery Co.	Riverside Paper Co.
Crocker Manufacturing Co.	Shattuck & Babcock Co.
Oakland Paper Co.	Albion Paper Co.
Springdale Paper Co.	Syms & Dudley Paper Co.
Parsons Paper Co. (except its Ledger Mill No. 2.)	Geo. C. Gill Paper Co.
	Connecticut River Paper Co.
Norman Paper Co.	Agawam Paper Co.
Platner & Porter Paper Mf'g Co.	Eaton, May & Robbins Paper Co.
Windsor Paper Co.	Geo. K. Baird Paper Co.

The returns show that for the year 1898 the above mills produced eighty-four per cent. of the fine writing paper out-put of New England (the chief seat of the industry) and over seventy-six per cent. of the entire out-put of the United States.

The new Company will begin business with a cash capital of $2,500,000, besides a full stock of merchandise, raw, wrought, and in process.

Most of these properties have been in operation for many years, and their trademarks and goodwill are established and very valuable.

The books of the Companies have been examined for us by Messrs. Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co., chartered accountants, who report to us that the average net earnings for the past ten years (which, it must be remembered, include the hard years 1893, '94, '95, and '96), after charging all expenses, wear and tear of plants and bad debts, and making a proper allowance for executive salaries, have been $1,250,620.38, and that the aggregate earnings for the first half of the current year are at least equal to this average. The combination of these companies will naturally result in extensive advantages, improvements, and economies, and our best advices from most competent men indicate that the net earnings of the new company will not be less than $2,200,000 (and this without increased output), which is equivalent to interest and sinking-fund of the bonds, seven per cent. dividend on the preferred, and three to four per cent. on the common stock. These advices and the auditors' report may be seen at our offices.

The authorized capital and bonded debt of the American Writing Paper Company is

$12,500,000 seven per cent. cumulative preferred stock, having preference both as to assets and dividends;

12,500,000 common stock, of which $3,000,000 will remain in the treasury of the Company;

17,000,000 first mortgage five per cent. sinking fund gold bonds, due 1919, interest payable January 1 and July 1.

Of the $17,000,000 bonds, $7,000,000 have been taken by the manufacturers and $1,400,000 have been privately sold. The remaining $8,600,000 are now offered for subscription at par and interest. All the stocks issued not used to cover the cost of consolidation have been taken by the manufacturers in part payment for the mills acquired.

Application to list these bonds will be made to the New York and Boston Stock Exchange.

Subscription books will be opened on **Monday, July 17, at 10 o'clock A. M.**, and will be closed on or before Tuesday, July 18th, at 3 P. M.

The right is reserved to reject or reduce the amount of any subscription.

Subscriptions must be accompanied by a deposit of five per cent. of the par value of bonds subscribed, for which a temporary receipt will be issued, and upon surrender of this receipt and payment of the balance of ninety-five per cent. and accrued interest, to the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, Mass., a negotiable receipt will be issued by said Trust Company, exchangeable for bonds when ready for delivery.

Copies of prospectus giving further particulars may be had on application.

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.,
44, STATE STREET, BOSTON.

STRONG, STURGIS & CO.,
36, BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF

The American Spirits Manufacturing Company,
The Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Company,
The Spirits Distributing Company, and
The Standard Distilling & Distributing Company.

Referring to advertisement of the undersigned, dated June 20, 1899, notice is hereby given that the agreement dated June 21, 1899, under the terms of which a majority of the stocks of the above-named Companies have been deposited, is hereby declared binding, operative, and effective. **The organizers have agreed, in order to afford an opportunity for absent shareholders to deposit their holdings, to extend the time for deposit of stock until July 20, 1899.**

Central Trust Company of New York,
By **F. P. OLCOTT, President.**

The State Trust Company,
By **WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.**

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and Its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

To the Stockholders of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company.

Pursuant to a resolution passed at a meeting of stockholders of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, the undersigned have been appointed and have agreed to act as a committee to take such action as may be necessary to protect the interests of the holders of stock. Stockholders desiring to participate must deposit their stock with the **City Trust Company of New York, No. 36 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough,** who will act as depositary for the committee, and who will issue participation certificates against stock deposited. A payment of ten cents per share must be made at the time of the deposit of stock. All stock must be deposited on or before **July 21st, 1899,** after which date no stock will be received except upon terms to be imposed by the Committee.

Copies of the agreement may be had at the office of the **City Trust Company of New York.**

Dated NEW YORK, July 10th, 1899.

BERT REISS,
HUGH V. RODDY, JR.,
LEWIS W. BABCOCK,
Committee.

JAMES C. CHURCH.
WALLACH & COOK.
Counsel.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Orders solicited for purchase or sale of STOCKS and GRAIN for investment or on margin of 3 to 5 per cent.
Six per cent. interest allowed on funds received on deposit and rates for carrying stock never to exceed six per cent.
Dealer in HIGH GRADE MUNICIPAL AND STREET RAILWAY BONDS.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 and 34 BROADWAY.
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30 West 23d St., Adjoining Stern Bros.
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STOCKS, BONDS, and GRAIN.
EDWARD T. GALWEY, Manager.

FINANCIAL.

To the holders of our certificates of deposit for Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the

Baltimore Belt Railroad Company

issued under bondholders' agreement dated November 1st, 1897:

Referring to our circular dated London, June 22, 1898, we now beg to notify you that pursuant to the arrangement therein stated, The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has now elected to exercise the option thereby granted to it to purchase the deposited bonds at par and accrued interest on September 1st, 1899.

We have obtained from The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company authority to offer to such of the holders of our certificates of deposit for the above bonds as shall accept the same on or prior to July 20, 1899, to give in exchange for their bonds new First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, bond for bond, carrying all coupons maturing on and after October 1, 1899, the overdue interest upon your old bonds being paid in cash, as hereinafter more particularly stated. Holders of our certificates who desire to accept this offer of the Railroad Company must signify their acceptance in writing on or before **JULY 20,** 1899, and we will thereupon exchange the original bonds for the new Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds, and will deliver the same, together with the interest to be paid in cash, upon the surrender of our certificate of deposit therefor.

Unless on or before the 20th day of July, 1899, we shall receive from you a written acceptance of this offer we will carry out the original agreement and will sell your bonds of the Baltimore Belt Railroad Company at par and interest, and will pay over to you the amount so received on surrender of our certificate of deposit for your bonds.

In case you accept the offer to exchange, the holder of each certificate for a deposited bond will be entitled to receive from us on and after August 1, 1899, one First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bond of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, with coupons attached maturing on and after October 1, 1899, and in cash the amount of overdue interest upon said bonds at five per cent. up to July 1, 1898, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on said overdue interest from the respective dates of maturity of the instalments thereof up to August 1, 1899; also the amount of interest in cash at four per cent. per annum upon said bonds from July 1, 1898, to April 1, 1899, from which date the new bonds bear interest with interest at 4 per cent. upon the overdue instalments up to August 1, 1899.

In case you do not elect to exchange your bonds, but elect to sell the same for cash, you will receive for the principal of said bond one thousand dollars in cash, and you will also receive in cash the overdue interest on said bond up to July 1, 1898, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, together with interest upon said overdue interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum from the respective dates of maturity of the instalments thereof up to September 1, 1899, and also in cash interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum upon said bond from July 1, 1898, to September 1, 1899, with interest upon such overdue instalments at four per cent. to September 1, 1899.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company also offers to such holders as prefer to sell their bonds for cash to anticipate the cash payment therefor, and to make the same at any time on or after August 1, 1899, interest being adjusted to the date of purchase instead of September 1, 1899, when the sixty days' notice required would expire. Holders desiring to accept such payment in cash prior to September 1, 1899, will please notify us accordingly.

We earnestly request a prompt reply.

London, June 30, 1899.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

HOLDERS IN THIS COUNTRY MAY SIGNIFY THEIR ACCEPTANCE OF THE ABOVE OFFER OF EXCHANGE TO EITHER OF THE UNDERSIGNED, AT WHOSE OFFICES FORMS OF ACCEPTANCE AND COPIES OF CIRCULAR MAY BE OBTAINED UPON APPLICATION.

JULY 1ST, 1899.

Brown Brothers & Co.,
N. Y., Phila., and Boston.
Alex. Brown & Sons,
Baltimore.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
STOCKS AND BONDS
OF THE

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R.R. Co.

Further deposits of stock and bonds above named will be received by The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York until further notice, under an agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company.

Securities may be withdrawn by non-assenting depositors if the Plan of Readjustment shall not prove to be satisfactory to them.

An amount equal to the interest maturing April 1st, 1899, will be advanced to depositing bondholders.

The Committee is of the opinion that no intelligent Plan of Readjustment can be formulated until a physical examination showing the needs of the property, and an examination of the accounts shall have been completed. The result of such examinations will form a proper basis for a plan. Until the recent changes in the personnel of this Committee and Receivership, satisfactory arrangements could not be made for such examinations. At the request of, and in conjunction with the representatives of the Amsterdam bondholders, expert accountants have been appointed to examine the books and accounts, and an expert has also been appointed for the physical examination. The plan will be formulated as soon as these examinations shall have been completed.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company, and application for their listing on the New York Stock Exchange will be made in due course.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.

W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

North American Trust Company
NEW YORK, 100 BROADWAY.
London, 95 Gresham Street.
Capital Paid In.....$1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits. 500,000
ALLOWS interest on deposits.
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT and Travellers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Registrar and Transfer Agents.
Collects incomes for persons residing in foreign countries.
FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES for the Island of Cuba. Branches at SANTIAGO and HAVANA. CUBAN EXCHANGE and COLLECTIONS.

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ALVAH TROWBRIDGE.....President
HEMAN DOWD.....Vice-President
S. L. CONKLIN.....Secretary
JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON...Trust Officer

We have opened a fully equipped Branch Office at the United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs, New York.
Talbot J. Taylor & Company,
Bankers and Brokers,
30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY.
ST. PAUL BUILDING.
222 BROADWAY NEW YORK.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Committee, Trustee, Receiver, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on certificates of Deposit.
TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL ESTATE.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR RAILROAD AND OTHER MORTGAGES.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, } Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Cord Meyer,
Anson R. Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne,	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Dessar,
Percival Kuhne,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtiss,	John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard
	W. Seward Webb.

TO HOLDERS OF
San Francisco and North Pacific Railway
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, hereby gives notice, pursuant to the Sinking Fund provision of the said Mortgage, that the following Twenty-three Bonds have been designated by lot for Redemption at 110 per cent. and interest to February 8th, 1900, viz.:

Nos. 26, 169, 557, 702, 713, 731, 763, 1121, 1407, 1814, 1930, 2622, 2805, 2946, 3194, 3361, 3391, 3504, 3506, 3715, 4101, 4204, 4245.

The above Bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Trustee, in the City of New York, on February 8th, 1900, at which date interest thereon will cease.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
No. 120 Broadway, New York, July 17th, 1899.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY 5% LAND GRANT BONDS.

The Trustees under the Mortgage dated 1st September, 1881, securing the payment of Five Per Cent. Land Grant Bonds of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, desire to receive proposals for the sale to them of such Bonds up to the amount of $225,000 par value, funds for that purpose being in their hands from sales of lands.

The Mortgage provides that the Trustees may purchase Bonds at the lowest price offered, not exceeding 10% premium on the par value thereof and accrued interest.

Proposals addressed to Charles Drinkwater, Esq., Secretary Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Montreal, to be delivered at his office on or before the 8th day of August next, stating price asked in addition to accrued interest.

R. B. ANGUS, GEO. M. CLARK, JOHN TURNBULL, } Trustees.
Montreal, 10th July, 1899.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company

Mills Building, New York, June 14, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the net earnings of the Company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, the same to be paid August 3, 1899, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on July 11, 1899.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on July 11, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on July 24, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By **GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.**

23 Wall Street,
New York, June 14, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on July 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 24, 1899.

On August 3, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Oregon Shortline Railway Company
First Mortgage 6% Bonds.

Coupons due August 1st, 1899, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, July 24, 1899.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Company.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.
Office of National Surety Company,
346 Broadway, New York, July 11th, 1899.
THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE has this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. (5%) on the capital stock of the Company, payable on July 25th, 1899. The transfer and registration books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on July 14th, 1899, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on July 25th, 1899.
BALLARD McCALL, Secretary.

National Salt Company.
26 Broadway, New York, N. Y., July 14th, 1899.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of NATIONAL SALT COMPANY has this day declared a QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. to the holders of its PREFERRED STOCK of record July 20th, payable July 24th. The transfer books of the PREFERRED STOCK will close at 3 P. M. July 20th and reopen at 9 A. M. July 25th. Dividend checks will be mailed.
C. L. PAAR, Asst. Secretary.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, July 17, 1899.
The interest due August 1st, 1899, on the LAKE SHORE COLLATERAL BONDS and the MICHIGAN CENTRAL COLLATERAL BONDS will be paid at this office on and after that date. The transfer books will close at three o'clock P. M. July 20th, and reopen at ten o'clock A. M. August 2d, 1899.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey,
143 Liberty Street, New York, July 10, 1899.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable August 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 14th. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. of Friday, July 14th, till the morning of Friday, July 21st. J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 42 & 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, July 7, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ PER CENT., and an extra dividend of 1 PER CENT., payable at the company's offices on Aug. 1, 1899. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, July 15, and reopened on Wednesday, Aug. 2.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Globe & Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.,
Nos. 80 and 82 William St.
New York, July 11, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable July 20, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from July 15th to July 20th, both inclusive.
WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

Pacific Fire Insurance Company.
Ninety-fourth Dividend.
A semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. (5%) is payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 32 Pine Street, New York.
GEORGE JEREMIAH, Secretary.
New York, July 12, 1899.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—Notice is hereby given that stock certificate No. A-1645, for seventy-five shares of common stock of the Federal Steel Company, standing in the name of John M. Laflin, has been lost. Transfer of this stock has been stopped upon the books of the Company. Finder will please return it to A. BANKS & CO., 34 New Street, New York City, or CHARLES E. HILL, No. 141 Broadway, New York City.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FORTY-SECOND STREET, MANHATTANVILLE AND ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE RAILWAY COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 118-120 East 42d Street, on the 19th day of July, 1899, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of said company from two million five hundred thousand dollars, ($2,500,000,) consisting of twenty-five thousand (25,000) shares of the par value of $100 each, to seven million five hundred thousand dollars, ($7,500,000,) to consist of seventy-five thousand (75,000) shares of the par value of $100 each; and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

New York, June 24th, 1899.

Henry Hart,	G. Howland Leavitt,
Edward Lauterbach,	John H. Waydell,
Albert J. Elias,	John Byrns,
Charles Remsen,	Alexander Hadden,
David C. Andrews,	Samuel Riker,
John E. Parsons,	Directors.

D. C. ANDREWS, Secretary. ALBERT J. ELIAS, President.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of The Third Avenue Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 1,119 Third Avenue, on the 19th day of July, 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of said company from twelve million dollars, ($12,000,000,) consisting of one hundred and twenty thousand (120,000) shares of the par value of $100 each, to forty million dollars, ($40,000,000,) to consist of four hundred thousand (400,000) shares of the par value of $100 each; and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

New York, June 24th, 1899.

Henry Hart,	G. Howland Leavitt,
Edward Lauterbach,	John H. Waydell,
Albert J. Elias,	John Byrns,
Charles Remsen,	Alexander Hadden,
David C. Andrews,	Samuel Riker,
John E. Parsons,	Directors.

WM. N. AMORY, Secretary. ALBERT J. ELIAS, President.

Southern Pacific Company.
Notice of Special Meeting of Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at its office, No. 4 Montgomery Street, in the City of San Francisco, California, on the 26th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, to consider and act upon the question of the approval of the increase of the Capital Stock of said Company to the sum of $200,000,000, and of the action of the Board of Directors of the said Company in respect to such increase in said Capital Stock.

San Francisco, July 10th, 1899.
By order of the President,
E. C. WRIGHT,
Clerk and Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Hammond Typewriter Company for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 403-405 East 62d St., in the City of New York, on Friday, the 21st day of July, 1899, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. J. M. BANCROFT, Secretary.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in the reserve of $5,636,275. The banks now hold $10,698,750 more than the legal requirement. The change in the average show a decrease in the loans of $17,180,700, a decrease in specie of $509,400, an increase in legal tenders of $2,237,400, a decrease in deposits of $15,273,100, and an increase in circulation of $1,800.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	July 15, '99.	July 8, '99.	July 16, '98.
Loans	$776,672,200	$793,852,900	$639,853,500
Specie	176,318,200	176,827,600	176,766,400
Legal tenders.	56,107,000	53,779,600	62,046,000
Net deposits.	886,905,800	902,178,900	767,786,300
Circulation ..	13,626,000	13,624,200	14,538,800

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	July 15, '99.	July 8, '99.	July 16, '98.
Specie	$176,318,200	$176,827,600	$176,766,400
Legal tenders.	56,107,000	53,779,600	62,046,000
Total reserve	$232,425,200	$230,607,200	$238,812,400
Reserve required ag'st deposits	221,726,450	225,544,725	189,446,575
Excess of reserve above legal req'rements	$10,698,750	$5,062,475	$49,365,825

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$23,530,375	$22,264,575	$43,991,450
Jan. 14	23,263,075	25,988,775	52,172,725
Jan. 21	34,093,975	31,275,200	57,067,800
Jan. 28	39,232,025	35,639,450	59,148,250
Feb. 4	37,452,075	34,781,625	54,540,050
Feb. 11	35,511,825	32,437,050	51,873,225
Feb. 18	34,373,925	28,958,450	55,635,950
Feb. 25	30,334,900	22,959,325	57,520,975
March 4	24,578,125	20,823,500	55,556,925
March 11	28,203,000	22,721,425	52,863,550
March 18	19,074,175	28,060,100	48,105,975
March 25	18,657,425	33,851,475	48,893,750
April 1	15,494,850	36,720,800	47,686,575
April 8	15,018,825	35,720,800	47,686,575
April 15	19,471,525	37,346,075	46,986,900
April 22	24,175,900	43,525,100	49,257,900
April 29	25,524,675	44,504,375	48,917,625
May 6	19,551,950	43,916,475	44,095,975
May 13	27,137,625	46,997,225	44,400,500
May 20	34,031,525	50,715,250	45,998,950
May 27	43,933,725	53,704,600	46,616,100
June 3	42,710,600	52,249,700	45,220,825
June 10	39,323,100	53,841,100	47,691,475
June 17	30,003,200	55,272,800	48,390,950
June 24	25,697,800	62,206,250	49,239,150
July 1	14,274,550	62,013,550	41,384,875
July 8	5,062,475	53,345,300	41,361,375
July 15	10,698,750	49,365,825	46,036,900

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$10,698,750	1894	$73,941,375
1898	49,365,825	1893	4,289,100
1897	46,036,900	1892	20,207,150
1896	21,773,025	1891	18,489,675
1895	38,491,125	1890	5,702,400

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The course of this week's security markets is not unlikely to be influenced somewhat by advices from abroad. Professional Wall Street became persuaded a fortnight ago that grave complications were appearing in business at Berlin and some other foreign centres of a character and consequence which might have bearing here. So far all the discouraging predictions have come to naught, but the bear contingent has set this week for one more trial date for grave international disclosures. Nobody of genuine importance in Wall Street has any knowledge whatsoever of any probable or possible developments on the other side of the ocean which threaten financial embarrassment here, but this lack of knowledge (where there ought to be knowledge if any facts there be) does not prevent bear prophecies galore.

International bankers insist that representations about money market crises abroad are unwarranted. Neither London, Berlin, nor Amsterdam are demoralized over the recent fluctuation of New York bank reserves.

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Saturday's Clearing House statement was no more a surprise to Wall Street bears than it was a relief to interests on the bull side. Silly misrepresentation has been given currency over the recent "depletion" of New York bank reserves, and falsehoods in Wall Street can be made effective when persistently circulated, and it is indisputable that recent security market weakness has been traceable largely to misconceptions as to what really has been going on in the local financial world. Outside of Wall Street there has been no mistaking the object lesson of tremendously extended loans, of large general demand for funds. The business man of the country understands clearly that such developments are the tokens of trade increased in volume and of opportunities for profit enlarged exceedingly. Instead of warrant for worry there is reason in such situation for confidence, for jubilation. With the country's general business rushing, Wall Street may for a time hold back and affect to be dejected, but actual conditions are always in the end dominant; and Wall Street perverseness never yet was able to

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 15th day of July, 1899:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$154,645,010.31		
Gold bullion	123,895,525.86		
		$278,540,536.17	
Outstanding gold certificates	$34,287,819.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,657,430.00		
		32,630,389.00	$245,910,147.17
Standard silver dollars		$407,851,942.00	
Outstanding silver certificates	$406,648,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	4,016,702.00		
		402,631,802.00	
			5,220,140.00
Silver bullion		.....	971,156.41
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$8,939,098.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	84,324,182.00		
		$93,263,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	.....	93,263,280.00	
United States notes		$34,905,024.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$21,705,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	1,990,000.00		
		19,715,000.00	
			15,190,024.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$936,558.00		
National bank notes	3,689,416.54		
Fractional silver coin	5,690,528.09		
Fractional currency	56.71		
Minor coin	237,968.40		
Deposits in National banks	78,563,890.25		
Bonds and interest paid	4,888,539.12		
		$94,006,967.11	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$9,268,927.17		
Outstanding checks and drafts	8,538,702.27		
Disbursing officers' balances	54,301,416.53		
Post Office Department account	7,758,642.51		
Miscellaneous items	2,330,521.84		
		82,198,210.34	
			11,808,746.77
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$279,100,214.35

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$452,031.29	$8,091,773.72	$8,091,773.72
Internal revenue	1,053,551.00	14,688,230.93	14,688,230.93
Miscellaneous	118,410.00	1,235,007.88	1,235,007.88
Total receipts	$1,623,992.29	$24,015,012.53	$24,015,012.53
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	338,000.00	7,153,000.00	7,153,000.00
War	655,000.00	10,035,000.00	10,035,000.00
Navy	100,000.00	2,610,000.00	2,610,000.00
Indians	5,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
Pensions	400,000.00	10,260,000.00	10,260,000.00
Interest	300,000.00	3,800,000.00	3,800,000.00
Total expenditures	$1,798,000.00	$34,158,000.00	34,158,000.00
Excess of expenditures over receipts	174,007.71	10,142,987.47	10,142,987.47
Receipts last year—			
Customs	795,419.24	7,197,582.79	7,197,582.79
Internal revenue	877,440.96	12,997,033.29	12,997,033.29
Receipts from all sources last year	1,736,461.08	21,833,203.99	21,833,203.99
Expenditures last year	4,580,000.00	36,814,000.00	36,814,000.00

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits under act July 14, 1890	6,340.00	604,940.00	604,940.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	31,485.00	576,948.00	576,948.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$536,008,637.00	$99,847,771.00	$635,856,408.00
This fiscal year	555,021.00	337,079.00	892,100.00
This month	555,021.00	337,079.00	892,100.00
This day	66,253.00	34,578.00	100,831.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

The Manchester Market.

MANCHESTER, July 16.—The market continues good, with important sales for China of shirtings and sheetings. Bombay is a steady buyer of Indian specialties, especially light goods. South America is also doing well, and the Levant is daily a small buyer. The home trade keeps excellent. Broadly speaking, most of the looms are sold out to the end of the year, and some well into next year. Prices are strong. Yarns are less active, but well engaged.

The Lancashire holidays, which begin next week, will reduce consumption for a couple of months. Most of the mill dividends already declared are 10 per cent. or more.

Gladbach reports quietness with some heavy, exceptional speculative purchases of yarns. The district is suffering from overproduction, which is depressing prices to a losing basis. A number of mills are preparing to reduce their outputs. South Germany, however, is doing better.

France reports a good current business at firm prices.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers and other standard : makes rented $3.00 per : month. Stands, ribbons, and : inspection service free. F. : E. WEBSTER COMPANY, : 317 Broadway. Telephone :1338 Franklin.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK.—By excellent cook; both city and country references; all kinds of family cooking; soups, fish, meats, and game; country preferred. 345 West 24th St.,

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; by day or week; best city reference. Z., 830 6th Av.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—By French Swiss maid; private family; good packer; dressmaker; city references. M. L., 434 West 58th St.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORONE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone, 967 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED FOR A SPECIAL SUMMER campaign. THE SATURDAY EVENING POST —established by Benjamin Franklin in 1728—now published by The Curtis Publishing Company, proprietors of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, is offered to subscribers, for one year only, for $1.00—the regular price is $2.50. This offer is for the purpose of a quick introduction, and will be withdrawn September 1st. The regular price of $2.50 will be maintained after that date. We will give a good commission for every subscriber secured, and distribute $3,000 September 1st among the 176 best agents. $500 will be given the person sending the largest number of subscribers at $1.00 each per year. A special low subscription price thousands can be easily secured. Address THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—First-class, clean-cut, able-bodied and intelligent men for conductors and motormen. Apply 40 State St., daily, in the morning, Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

WANTED—By a reliable law firm, an experienced and wideawake gentleman to solicit business; terms liberal. Address B. R., Box 194, Times Office.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT—NEW YORK COUNTY.—WILLIAM A. HAZARD, plaintiff, against LIZZIE SCOTT, ADAM MORAN, and WINNIFRED MORAN, defendants.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June —, 1899.

FRANKLIN W. MOULTON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Post Office address and office, No. 59 Wall Street, New York City.

To the defendant Lizzie Scott: The foregoing summons is served on you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Martin L. Stover, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 14th day of July, 1899, and on the said 14th day of July, 1899, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County, City, and State of New York, which said complaint was originally filed on the 13th day of July, 1899.—Dated July 14, 1899.

FRANKLIN W. MOULTON,
jy17-law6wM&au28 Plaintiff's Attorney.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS,
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway,
July 3d, 1899.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City for the year 1899 have been finally completed and have been delivered to, and filed with, the Municipal Assembly of said City, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the office of said Municipal Assembly for a period of fifteen days from the date of this notice.

Thomas L. Feitner, President;
Edward C. Sheehy,
Thomas J. Patterson,
William F. Grell,
Arthur C. Salmon,
COMMISSIONERS of TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEACH, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BEACH late of Evanston, Illinois, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at Room 49, No. 51 Chambers Street, in Manhattan Borough of the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New York, June 30, 1899. CATHARINE BAGOT TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney for Executors, 51 Chambers St., N. Y.
jy10-law6mM

BEEBE, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT BEEBE, late of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Benjamin B. Kenyon, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, January 28th, 1899.

ARCHIBALD N. BEEBE, Executor.
BENJAMIN B. KENYON, Attorney for Executor, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ja30-law6mM

CUMING, JAMES R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES R. CUMING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard W. Freedman, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 23rd day of July, 1899. LETITIA CUMING, ALMON GOODWIN, HENRY THOMPSON, Executrix and Executors. RICHARD W. FREEDMAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 2 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.
jy8-law6mM

GILBOUGH, JOHN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN W. GILBOUGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of ADAMS & ADAMS, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1899. EMILY T. GILBOUGH, Executrix, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City.
my13-law6mM.

GOLDMAN, MANASSAH L.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MANASSAH L. GOLDMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 806, No. 123 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1899. EDWARD GOTTLIEB, Executor. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
my1-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH F. JENNINGS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, May 29th, 1899.

MARY J. RYAN, Executrix.
PATRICK J. JENNINGS, Executor.
BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executors, No. 54 Wall Street, (Manhattan,) New York City.
my29-law6mM

KYLE, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KYLE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the ninth day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of May, 1899. THOMAS H. KYLE, Executor. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Executor, Borough of Manhattan, 206 Broadway, City of New York.
my29-law6mM

MADDEN, MARY M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY M. MADDEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Reid, Esselstyn & Ketcham, No. 35 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 1st day of July, 1899. WILLIAM H. PORTER, Executor. REID, ESSELSTYN & KETCHAM, Attorneys for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York City.

MAZAS, CAROLINE, or KUNIGUNDA MAZAS, or KUNIGUNDA ELLRODT, or MARY C. ELLRODT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE MAZAS, or KUNIGUNDA MAZAS, or KUNIGUNDA ELLRODT, or MARY C. ELLRODT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers hereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of L. P. Mingey, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New York the 28th day of January, 1899. MARY LORENTZ, Executrix.
L. P. MINGEY, Attorney for Executrix, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
ja30-law6mM

SARRA Y VALLDEJULI, JOSEFA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEFA SARRA Y VALLDEJULI, late of Havana, Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of Lanman & Kemp, Nos. 68 and 70 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 21st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899.

CELIA HERNANDEZ DE SARRA, Ancillary Administratrix.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attys. for Ancillary Administratrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y.

SCHMITT, GEORGE, JR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE SCHMITT, Jr., late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Marshall, Moran, Williams & McVickar, her attorneys, No. Thirty Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York the twenty-eighth day of January, 1899. CLARA E. SCHMITT, Administratrix.
MARSHALL, MORAN, WILLIAMS & McVICKAR, Attorneys for Administratrix, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
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SURROGATE NOTICES.

THEES, JOHN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. THEES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Sackett & Lang, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1899. ANNA THEES, OSCAR D. THEES, JOHN D. THEES, Jr., Executors. SACKETT & LANG, Attorneys for Executors, 99 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
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REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY RITCHIE BENNETT, Plaintiff, against ELIZABETH M. CARRINGTON et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 10th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City, county, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, distant five hundred and fifty feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, (as widened,) running thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the way through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Forty-seventh and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Streets, running thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and along said centre line twenty-five feet, running thence southerly and again parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 11, 1899.

WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.
FRANK G. WILD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 15 Beekman St., Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number is 287 West 147th St.

148th St.

Centre line	25	of block.
	100.5	
	25	550

Seventh Av. (as widened).

147th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $16,364.43, with interest thereon from July 7, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $365.25, with interest from July 11, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $44 and interest.

Dated New York, July 11, 1899.

WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.
jy13-2aw3wTh&M&au3

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LUTHER KOUNTZE, as surviving executor and trustee, &c., plaintiff, against EMILY GLUF, (formerly Emily Beaver,) and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 24th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, (now in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York,) and known as Number eight (8) Livingston Place, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Livingston Place distant seventeen (17) feet and six (6) inches south from the southeast corner of said Livingston Place and East Sixteenth Street, and running thence eastwardly and parallel to said East Sixteenth Street and part of the distance through a party wall eighty-four (84) feet; thence southwardly parallel with Livingston Place seventeen (17) feet and two (2) inches; thence westwardly parallel with East Sixteenth Street and part of the distance through a party wall eighty-four (84) feet to the east side of Livingston Place, and thence northwardly along Livingston Place seventeen (17) feet and two (2) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 14th, 1899.

LAWRENCE GODKIN, Referee.
GEO. W. VAN SLYCK, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

E. 16th Street.

Stuyvesant Square.	Livingston Pl.	17.6	N
		17.2	84
		17.2	

E. 15th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,882.50, with interest thereon from 19th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $318.82, with interest from May 24, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $44 and interest.

Dated New York, July 14th, 1899.

LAWRENCE GODKIN, Referee.
jy17-2aw3wM&Th&au7&9

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM J. McGUIRE, plaintiff, against JOHN P. MORGAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot of ground situate in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, known and designated on a map on file in the office of the Department of Taxes and Assessments for the County of New York as "Map prepared under Chapter 411 of Laws of 1876," Vol. 5, Page 2, as Lot Number 54 on block Number 1,467, which said lot is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of the intersection of Samuel Street with Mohegan (formerly Grant Avenue; running thence northwesterly along the southwesterly line of Samuel Street, seventy-five 9-100 feet (75.09;) thence southwesterly and parallel with Mohegan Avenue, one hundred and thirty-three 16-100 feet (133.16;) thence southeasterly, parallel with Samuel Street seventy-five 9-100 (75.09) feet, to Mohegan Avenue; and thence northeasterly, along the northwesterly line of Mohegan Avenue, one hundred and thirty-three and 16-100 (133.16) feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 13th, 1899.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.
EDWARD H. KELLY, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Southern Boulevard.

E. 179th Street.		133.16	
	75.00		75.09
		133.16	Samuel (Jr. 180th) St.

Mohegan Ave.

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $3,534.76. There are no taxes, assessments, or other liens against said premises.—Dated New York, July 13th, 1899.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.
EDWARD H. KELLY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—TIMOTHY MAHONEY vs. GEORGE BERNHARD et al.

To all creditors of the Murray Hill Bank:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an interlocutory judgment entered in the above-entitled action in the Clerk's office of the County of New York, on the 5th day of July, 1899, and among other things, appointing the undersigned referee to take proof, among other things, of the claims of the creditors of the Murray Hill Bank remaining unpaid, I, the said referee, will proceed under said interlocutory judgment at my office, No. 84 Cotton Exchange, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of July, 1899, at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

Notice is also given that all persons having claims against said Murray Hill Bank remaining unpaid are hereby required to appear and exhibit proofs of the same before me on or before the time above designated, or they will be excluded from the benefit of the said judgment and from sharing in the money or funds to be distributed in this action.—Dated July 7th, 1899.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.
jy10-2aw8wM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—HENRY W. SCHMIDT et al., plaintiffs, against MOSES KOENIG et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and fifty-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Avenue "A," running thence northerly and parallel with Avenue "A" one hundred feet five inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Avenue "A" one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street; thence westerly and along said northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Subject, nevertheless, to any and all rights which the City of New York may have in and to the whole or a portion of said premises.—Dated New York, May 29, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 30 Broad St., N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

56th St.

Avenue A.	25.	
	100.5.	
155.		25.

55th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,904.75, with interest thereon from the 12th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $155.05, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $600 and interest.—Dated New York, 29th day of May, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to August 1st, 1899, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, June 26th, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against HENRY A. BEYER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point of the westerly side of Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue, distant seventy-five feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; running thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, ninety feet; thence northerly, parallel with Park Avenue, twenty-four feet eleven inches; thence easterly, again parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, ninety feet to the westerly side of Park Avenue; and thence southerly, along the westerly side of Park Avenue, twenty-four feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

BELA D. EISLER, Referee.
CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

24th St.	90	
	90	
75		Park Avenue.

127th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,262.50, with interest thereon from the 24th day of August, 1898, less the sum of $445 paid on account thereof, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $310.80, with interest from August 25, 1898, less the sum of $100 paid on account thereof, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $600 and interest.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

BELA D. EISLER, Referee.
jy10-2aw3wM&Th&au1

FORTY-SIXTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—WILLIAM WICKE and others, plaintiffs, against MINA DUNCAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of July, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., all my right, title, and interest in and to the following judgments obtained by me as receiver of the New York Novelty Co.:

Frederick Shanning, City Court of New York, June 7, 1895, $162.93; Myer Kaletzki, Supreme Court, March 9, 1895, $298.61; Abraham Schwab, Supreme Court, June 12, 1895, $7,236 15; Gabriel Schwab, Supreme Court, June 12, 1895, $6,062.51; Leo L. Schwab, Supreme Court, June 13, 1895, $2,026.32; Nathan Schwab, Supreme Court, June 13, 1895, $2,997.44; Isabella Schwab, Supreme Court, March 16, 1899, $13,500, and interest from July 16, 1894, and allowance of five per cent. thereon, and for costs jointly with Sophia Schwab, $421.55, without prejudice, however, to the rights of the receiver to the collection of the joint judgment for costs against Sophia Schwab.

Dated New York, July 15, 1899.

MORTIMER STIEFEL, Receiver.
EDGAR J. LAUER, Attorney for Receiver, 87 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

WOMAN'S CLUB HOUSE, 104 West 41st St.—Rooms for nurses, professional women, visitors to city accommodated. Telephone.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART II., OF THE Supreme Court, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of April, 1899. Present: Hon. Henry W. Bookstaver, Justice.

In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the Teachers' Provident Association of the United States.

On reading and filing the petition of James Cruikshank, W. C. Sandy, Arthur Cooper, Abner B. Hilley, Heman P. Smith, Phillippine Hoffman, William A. Owen, Edward Bush, and Frank K. Perkins, verified the 15th day of April, 1899, whereby it appears that said petitioners constitute a majority of the Directors of the Teachers' Provident Association of the United States, a corporation created under the laws of the State of New York, having its principal office located in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and the schedule thereto annexed, duly verified by the petitioners on the 15th day of April, 1899, and on motion of Edward S. Peck, attorney for the petitioners, it is hereby

Ordered that all persons interested in said corporation show cause at a Special Term, Part I., of this court, to be held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of July, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why the said corporation should not be dissolved.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the said 24th day of July, 1899, in THE N. Y. DAILY TIMES, a newspaper published in the County of New York, and in the New York Law Journal, a newspaper published in the County of New York. Enter.

H. W. B., J. S. C.

To the creditors, members, and all persons interested in the Teachers' Provident Association of the United States:

Please take notice that an order, of which the within is a copy, was this day duly filed and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on April 21, 1899.

EDWARD S. PECK,
Attorney for Petitioners, No. 100 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FRANK KING, plaintiff, against THE NEW YORK NOVELTY COMPANY, defendant.

In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., dated July 13, 1899, I will sell at public auction at the office of Edgar J. Lauer, 87 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 25th day of July, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., all my right, title, and interest in and to the following judgments obtained by me as receiver of the New York Novelty Co.:

Frederick Shanning, City Court of New York, June 7, 1895, $162.93; Myer Kaletzki, Supreme Court, March 9, 1895, $298.61; Abraham Schwab, Supreme Court, June 12, 1895, $7,236 15; Gabriel Schwab, Supreme Court, June 12, 1895, $6,062.51; Leo L. Schwab, Supreme Court, June 13, 1895, $2,026.32; Nathan Schwab, Supreme Court, June 13, 1895, $2,997.44; Isabella Schwab, Supreme Court, March 16, 1899, $13,500, and interest from July 16, 1894, and allowance of five per cent. thereon, and for costs jointly with Sophia Schwab, $421.55, without prejudice, however, to the rights of the receiver to the collection of the joint judgment for costs against Sophia Schwab.

Dated New York, July 15, 1899.

MORTIMER STIEFEL, Receiver.
EDGAR J. LAUER, Attorney for Receiver, 87 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.
VIA SOUND LINES.
FALL RIVER LINE
For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland and Seashore Points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19 N. R. foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 6.00 P. M. Steamer from New York, Sundays only, touches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line eastward steamer stops at Newport.

PROVIDENCE LINE
For Newport, Providence, Boston, the North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only at 5:00 P. M., touching at Newport, R. I., (Monday mornings excepted.) On Monday mornings Fall River Line steamer touches at Newport.

STONINGTON LINE
For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers NEW HAMPSHIRE and RHODE ISLAND. Leave Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 6:00 P. M. Sunday night westward trips will be made by this line until September 10 inclusive, Saturday night westward trips will be omitted during same period.

NORWICH LINE
For New London, Worcester, Boston, and the East. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Leave Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 5:30 P. M. On Sundays until September 10, inclusive, Stonington Line westward steamer will touch at New London, leaving there at 10:15 P. M. for New York.

FOR BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND, SOUTHOLD AND SAG HARBOR, VIA MONTAUK STEAMBOAT CO.'S LINE.
Steamer leaves Pier 15, E. R., (foot Wall St.,) daily (except Sundays) at 5:30 P. M., on Saturdays at 1:00 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays steamer stops at Southold and Orient Point. On Mondays steamer Shinnecock will make a daylight excursion to Greenport and Sag Harbor, leaving Pier 15, at 8 A. M. Excursion tickets, $2.00, good to return same day.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS.
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yon

STATUS OF JAPAN RAISED

New Treaties Place Her on a Par with Other Nations.

CONSULAR COURTS ABOLISHED

Foreigners Become Subject to the Same Laws as Natives and Enjoy the Same Privileges.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—A new treaty between the United States and Japan will go into effect to-morrow, at which time also new treaties between Japan and nearly all of the countries of Europe and one South American republic also will become operative. The new treaty between this country and Japan is one of far-reaching importance, as it does away with practices which have been in vogue for nearly fifty years, and substitutes entirely new methods of procedure. The same is true as to the relations of Japan with other countries. Taken as a whole, the treaties place Japan on an entirely new footing with the world at large, as she is recognized for the first time as an equal in every respect.

The treaty with this country was made Nov. 22, 1894, in Washington between Secretary Gresham and Minister Kureno, who then represented Japan here. The changes it made were so far-reaching that it was determined that the treaty should not go into operation until July 17, 1899. Jutaro Komura, the present Japanese Minister in Washington, to-day gave an outline of the more important features of the new arrangement. He said:

"The 17th of July marks the turning point in the diplomatic history not only of Japan but of the Oriental countries in general. It will be the first instance in which the Western powers have recognized the full sovereignty of an Oriental State. This action of the enlightened nations of Europe and America shows that if any country is ready to assume a full share in the responsibility and affairs of the world at large these old and enlightened powers are ready to admit such a country to full comity among nations So we regard the advent of this treaty as a very important step, not only for Japan, but for all the nations of the East.

"The countries with which Japan has made new treaties are the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Austria, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, and Peru. All of these go into effect to-morrow, except the with France and Austria, which are deferred until Aug. 4. With most of these countries Japan had treaty relations before, but they were crude and unsatisfactory.

"To understand the change it is necessary to look at the system under the old treaties. This was essentially based on two principles: First, that foreign residents in Japan should enjoy the privileges of extra-territoriality—that is, they should be amenable to the laws and jurisdiction of the Consul of their own country, and not to Japanese jurisdiction, and, second, that foreign residents in Japan should be confined to certain open ports, outside of which foreigners could not reside, own property, or engage in trade. The result was, in effect, about fifteen or sixteen systems of courts in Japan for the purpose of trying foreigners committing offenses in Japan. Furthermore, most of the powers claimed that Japanese laws were not binding upon foreigners. For instance, take our quarantine law. While it protected us as against our own people, there was no protection in the case of an infected foreign ship. The only exception to this refusal to recognize Japanese laws was the United States, which recognized from the first their binding force.

"One of the bad effects of this system was that foreign residents had entire immunity from taxation, the Japanese paying all the taxes. All this has now disappeared, and foreigners have the same privileges as well as the same obligations as the Japanese citizens—no more and no less. The first step in the new system is to put an end to the old fiction of extra-territoriality, by which foreign citizens were judged by different standards from Japanese.

"The second essential thing is the opening of the entire interior of Japan to foreign residents and trade. Until now there have been only five treaty ports—Yokohama, Nagasaki, Kobe, Hakadote, and Nigata. In these places foreigners had been able to live, to purchase property, and to trade, but outside of these they could not even travel without a special permit. These five places are an insignificant part of Japan. Henceforth the entire interior of the empire, with its populous cities and inviting fields of industry, is thrown open to foreigners. They may live anywhere, engage in any kind of business, and will be sure of the same protection to life and property that is given to the Japanese.

"In bringing about the new system of treaties Japan naturally feels most friendly toward the United States, because she always has shown a most sympathetic interest in Japan's desire to adopt modern methods and to deal on even terms with the rest of the world. The messages of several of the Presidents have spoken in most friendly terms of this matter. And so, as the Government and people of the United States have taken such friendly interest under the old system, I hope and believe that the United States Government and people will take a most friendly interest in the carrying out of the new treaty."

Rushing Freight to Japan.

TACOMA, Wash., July 16.—The steamship Olympia of the Northern Pacific Line arrived to-day from China and Japan with 3,000 tons of the new crop of tea. She began discharging immediately, and will hasten back with freight that importers are attempting to rush into Japan before the new duties become effective. Several cars of tobacco await shipment here.

EXEMPT FIREMEN NETTLED.

New York Men Want Trustees on Board of the Hudson Home.

A largely attended meeting of the Exempt and Volunteer Firemen's Association of the City of New York was held yesterday afternoon in the association's rooms, 10 Greenwich Avenue, for the purpose of taking action to secure representation on the Board of Trustees of the Firemen's Home, at Hudson, N. Y. By reason of the fact that the up-State delegates were numerically much stronger than the New York Association, they have heretofore chosen the Trustees of the home from their own numbers, not giving the New York men proper representation, it is claimed. This has been particularly aggravating to the local men, it is said, who last year contributed almost $10,000 of the $15,000 required to support the home.

The meeting yesterday was in response to a call sent out by John H. Waydell, President, and H. K. Woodruff, Secretary, of the New York organization, and it was decided to take steps to secure recognition from the hands of the delegates to the annual State Firemen's Convention, to be held at Yonkers next month. The local men will go to Yonkers a day in advance of the opening of the convention and begin a vigorous campaign. In themeantime they will send out circulars to all the firemen's associations in the State, setting forth their claims.

Three men chosen at yesterday's meeting will be put up as Trustees. They are John Croak and Charles C. Gildersleeve of New York and J. Alexander Houston of Yonkers.

RUN DOWN BY RECKLESS DRIVER

Absence of the Police in Brooklyn Gave Horsemen Too Much Freedom.

John Fournier, thirty-five years old, of 619 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street was seriously injured at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue yesterday afternoon by being run down by a team which was racing with another team. Fournier is internally injured, but how seriously the physicians at Manhattan Hospital, to where he was removed, cannot say.

There is always one and usually two policemen Sunday afternoons at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, which is a great resort for persons having fast horses. The police were absent yesterday in Brooklyn, and the place was left without protection. As a result there was much reckless driving. The man driving the team which injured Mr. Fournier did not even slacken his speed to see what damage had been done. No arrest was made.

MISTAKES OF SEA CAPTAINS.

The Paris Accident Recalls to Capt. W. B. Hilton Unaccountable Errors Made by Other Officers.

Capt. W. B. Hilton, a member of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, and a veteran navigator, in speaking the other day of the report of Capt. Watkins on the Paris disaster, said that it reminded him of several other cases which had come under his observation in his seafaring career where Captains had made mistakes for which they could offer no explanation. The only explanation possible, in the speaker's opinion, was that a Captain's mind was as liable as that of any other man to become dazed or confused to such an extent as to prevent him from realizing the imminence of danger.

"There was the case of the Captain of a Baltimore and Ohio lighter which I observed right in this bay," said Capt. Hilton. "The lighter was coming up the bay at full speed when the Captain suddenly gave an order to let go the starboard anchor. He never realized what he had done until the anchor struck bottom, and the ship suddenly swung around with a jerk almost enough to throw the sailors off their feet The lighter was surrounded by other shipping, and it looked as though a collision could not be avoided, but fortunately no harm resulted. The engines were stopped and the lighter swung around in a narrow circle, and when she had returned to about her original position the port anchor was let go, and she came to a stop.

"At another time, when I was in the harbor at Key West, I saw Capt. Rollins of the steamer Isabel run his ship into a wharf in the most extraordinary way. The steamer came into the harbor under good speed, with the Captain standing like a statue on the bridge. He gave no order to slacken speed or to alter the course, and the steamer went right ahead until she struck the wharf, badly damaging it and herself. The Captain apparently was looking right ahead, but he said afterward that the time just before the crash was a blank to him, and that he had no idea what was going to happen until the shock brought him back to himself.

"In one case that I remember the Captain not only made an inexcusable mistake in fixing his course, but was too obstinate afterward to change it, even when warned that he was in danger of running his ship aground. The steamer was the Persian Monarch, now called the May Flint, and was coming in from Europe under command of Capt. Bristow. Pilot Jackson was taken aboard out near the eastern end of Long Island, but was told that his services would not be required until the ship reached Sandy Hook. The pilot was on deck, and when the steamer got along near Shinnecock he noticed that the course being steered was one that would ground the steamer in a few minutes if it was not changed. Of course he had no authority, but he thought it his duty to speak to the first officer, who was on the bridge, the Captain being in his cabin. The first officer was very reluctant to say anything to the Captain, but the pilot was so vehement in declaring that the ship was in danger that he finally sent for him. When the Captain reached the bridge and heard what was the matter he ridiculed the idea that he could be mistaken regarding the course. 'I have sailed these waters for years, and am well acquainted with them,' he said, with a self-satisfied air. 'You'll be better acquainted in five minutes if you don't shift your helm,' was Pilot Jackson's reply. And, sure enough, in less than five minutes the Persian Monarch was hard and fast aground, and the wreckers had a tough job pulling her off. The Captain lost his license for a few months."

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

Bishop Seymour Urges the Insertion of a "Saving Clause" in Canon Dealing with That Subject.

Bishop Seymour of Springfield adds to the discussion of the subject of marriage and divorce by the publication of a letter in which he urges the insertion of what he calls a "saving clause" in the canon dealing with that subject. The Bishop will present his view of the matter before the next General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and will ask that it become a part of the ecclesiastical law of that body. His letter, addressed to the editor of The Churchman, is as follows:

"Marriage is a contract, and by God's fiat is indissoluble; but, like all contracts, it may be vitiated and made null and void by fraud, by violence, or by ignorance. In such cases there was never any real marriage. The service and declaration created a legal status of man and wife in the eye of the law and the general public, but as before God there never was a sacramental union in the bonds of holy matrimony, and therefore the parties, or one of them at least, was has been the victim of deception or force, is free to marry whomsoever he or she pleases.

"But in such cases the action of our courts, by which legal redress is given to the injured party, is called 'divorce.' This is a misapplication of the term, but we can protect the innocent or the wronged by the introduction of a clause in our canon, which in no way affects the principle that marriage is indissoluble, but simply removes from the operation of the canon such cases of alleged and legal marriage as are null and void ab initio, or, in English, are in no sense a marriage.

"If we could induce our courts and Judges to frame their decrees in such cases, so as to read that the parties named in the suit are separate and single, inasmuch as they were never really and truly married, and that the said marriage is declared to be 'null and void ab initio,' then all would be well; but we cannot hope to do this. We are forced, then, to provide against the difficulty by so framing our canon as will guard these parties for whom we plead, and this we can do without detriment to any other interest whatsoever. Let the canon run in this way, and all the cases where the marriage has been null and void from the beginning will be guarded for specific consideration as they offer themseives to the Bishop or priest officiating, and the general principle will be asserted just as firmly and clearly as ever."

Bishop Seymour then announces the construction of the proposed canon in these words: "'No minister of this Church shall solemnize the marriage of any person who has a divorced husband or wife still living if such husband or wife has been put away for any cause arising after marriage. But this canon shall not be held to apply to parties once divorced seeking to be united again, and in all such cases the officiating minister shall use only so much of the marriage service as shall satisfy the legal requirement as to the proclamation that the parties are in the eyes of the law man and wife, and invoke upon them the nuptial benediction."

"The clause which I hope to see inserted, the Bishop continues, 'is this, 'if such husband or wife has been put away for any cause arising after marriage.' I may be mistaken; but I feel confident that, if this matter is understood, there will be no opposition to the saving clause, which guards the rights of those who both God and man say may marry if they wish."

OPEN-AIR CONCERTS TO-DAY.

Programmes for Washington Square and Corlears Hook Parks.

There will be music at Washington Square Park by the Eighth Regiment Band to-day at 8 P. M. The following is the programme:

March, "Charlatan" ..... Sousa
Overture, "Contrabandista" ..... Sir A. Sullivan
Valse, "Wedding Chimes" ..... Wieland
Songs of the Heart, by Stephen Foster ... Herman
Album Leaf, "Butterfly Ballet" ..... Kela Bela
Cornet Solo, "Harlequin" ..... Seltzer
Performed by Mr. Frank Seltzer.
Reverie, "Visions in a Dream" ..... Lumbye
Favorite Sonnets:
"Just as the Sun Went Down" ..... Mackie
"Hannah's Promenade" ..... Dicey
Selection, "Idol's Eye" ..... Herbert
Galop, "Bombasto" ..... Selwin

At Corlears Hook Park Ward's Military Band will play these selections:

Preiude, "The Star-Spangled Banner" ..... Key
March, "Soldiers in the Park" ..... Caryl
Overture, "Raymond" ..... Thomas
Romance, "Erin's Green Shore" ..... Moore
Selection, "A Little of Everything" ..... Dewitt
Cornet solo, "Army and Navy" ..... Jaeger
By Mr. William Jaeger.
Fantaisie, "The Ragged Earl" ..... Boettger
Cake Walk, "Ragtime Skedaddle" ..... Stern
Intermezzo, "Salome" ..... Loraine
Characteristic, "Pickles' Jubilee" ..... Hall
Selection, "Roof-Garden Gems" ..... Mackie
Finale, "Smoky Mokes" ..... Feist
"Home, Sweet Home."

Tried to Save Trunk While Fire Raged

An explosion of chemicals caused a fire yesterday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock in the five-story brownstone building at 122 East Twenty-third Street. The building is occupied by artists, engravers, and printers, and on the top floor is the Brunack Photographic Studio, where the explosion took place. The fire was confined to the top floor, and the damage is placed at $1,060. A Miss Ross and a Miss Peck occupy a studio together on the second floor. Both were at home. Miss Ross delayed in packing her trunk, and when she was finally brought out she was almost overcome by the smoke. Three artists asleep in the adjoining studio on the third floor were aroused with difficulty.

IN THE TEXTILE MARKETS

Big Sales in the Wool Department at Advanced Prices.

GOOD BUSINESS IN MEN'S WEAR

Cotton Goods Market Firm in Spite of Reductions in a Few Lines—Outlook for Knit Goods.

The textile markets have been growing in activity and interest all of the past week, and they have assumed a condition of life that is more on a par with the month of June. Buyers are in the city and preparing to do business. They have not placed many orders as yet, but have devoted the week to "shopping," and will begin their buying as soon as they have made the rounds of the commission houses where their interests lie.

The only point that shows a weakness, and that is only on the surface, is the cotton goods market, where some reductions have been made during the week. The knit goods market is a little slower than the others, but this is a fault that will be rectified in a short time. This business is for the most part on a healthy basis, and will undoubtedly have a good season. Some of the cheap fleeces are troubling the agents and the buyers alike.

The situation in the wool market continues to improve, and enormous sales have been made at advanced prices. There is a decided scarcity in the world's supply, which accounts for the activity to a great extent, and there is undoubtedly considerable buying for speculation. This is to be discountenanced as far as possible, and the agents are endeavoring to check it as far as possible.

About 10,000,000 pounds of wool changed hands last week, and while this movement is due partially to speculation it is also a fact that there is a strong demand for manufacturing purposes. The thing that governs the market is the scarcity of wool all over the world. Fine Australian wool has advanced until it is only 4 cents a pound (clean price) below the importing price, and it is freely predicted that before the year is over the United States will be importing again, although it was only a few weeks ago that this wool was being exported to Europe.

On account of this condition, domestic wools and fleeces have lately been sought for more than formerly, and Ohio delaine has in particular sold at better and firmer figures. The demand is, of course, strengthened by the increased prosperity evident in the market for the finished product, which affords increased encouragement every day. The mills are as a rule loaded with orders.

MEN'S WEAR DEPARTMENT.

The interest in the men's wear department of the woolen goods market is divided between the present business in heavyweights and the new Spring season which is about to open. All interested in the situation are carefully weighing in the balance every influence which will tend to have any effect on the market either in regard to the amount of business, styles, or prices. The market is too firm to be influenced adversely by any minor cause, but, on the other hand, is ready to respond to any hardening influence that may appear.

This is evidenced by the further advance which the American Woolen Company placed on their clays of 2½ cents per yard. There would seem to be no question of a considerable advance in the new Spring weights, because wools have been advanced 20 to 30 per cent., dyestuffs have felt the hardening influences, and yarns have advanced. The wages in many of the mills have been advanced also.

The lightweight business develops slowly, and aside from some special business in cassimeres and fancy worsteds there has been but little effort made by the commission men to place their goods on the market. The business that has been accomplished so far in fancies has been done from the blanket, but the majority of the agents prefer to wait until they get their samples cut and bound before launching them.

The worsted manufacturer is looking forward with confidence to the Spring season. The manufacturer of cassimeres also hopes much from the season, but is not quite as certain as the worsted man. In the Spring weight serges there has been a considerable business in lines from 55 cents and upward.

There is a continuance of the business for heavyweight suitings, particularly worsted fancies. Clothiers are urging early deliveries, but the manufacturer is unable to rush his looms more than they are. The clothiers are paying from 5 to 15 cents per yard more for their goods now than they would have had to if they had bought earlier in the season, but they bought then with that particular moment and its needs in view, and let the future take care of itself.

The business in overcoatings is not very lively, though there is a fair demand for some lines. The cheap and medium covert is doing undoubtedly the best so far, but there are some others that also bid well for business. All rough-faced goods are quiet.

DRESS GOODS FAIRLY ACTIVE.

There has been little change to report in regard to dress goods except a fair amount of business from the West. The duplicate orders are not individually large, but the aggregate is good. The jobber is going to run short this season unless he is especially lucky. The mills will not be able to supply his wants. Crepons are prominent in the orders that are coming forward now, as are also serges, broadcloths, plaid fabrics, and homespuns.

Cloakmakers are doing very little, not knowing just what they want for the season. The style and length of the garments, which determines the fabrics that they will buy, is not settled and until it is, they must wait. There is some expectation that the long Newmarket will be popular, and in that case there will be a demand for coverts such as was never known before. The little demand that there is coming forward is for staple fabrics. Kerseys, coverts, and Venetians are the sellers at the present time.

COTTON GOODS FIRM.

There was a sensation among the buyers of cotton goods who had arrived in the market during last week when they learned that some of the five-and-a-half-cent fancy prints had been reduced to 5 cents per yard. They took this to be an unexpected sign of weakness, and forthwith set about bearing the whole market, or trying to, only to be greatly disappointed. Nothing could be firmer than the cotton goods market today, in spite of the reductions mentioned. The prints reduced are the Windsor Epatant Fancy Prints, Manchester Amazonas, Pacific Parthians, and Cocheco Amaranths. This movement has ended the unusual condition which has existed this season, and business will move along in a smoother channel with all. The break was naturally a disturbing factor in the market during the whole of the week, but is now assuming a normal condition, and it was at no time at all serious. It is being used by the buyers in their efforts to pound other prices, but unsuccessfully.

There has been a much better spot business to be noted in the market than has been the case for two or three weeks past. The market can hardly be termed active as yet, although there are many buyers to be seen, and they are doing business. It is probable that another week will see things rushing, more or less. Holders are very firm in all of their prices, and bids have been turned down for good quantities where there was only a difference of 2 per cent. between the asking price and the bid.

Staple cottons show a business somewhat above the average. Heavy brown sheetings and drills are now steadier, the lines that were to some extent neglected and consequently showed irregularities in price are now in better demand and have steadied down. There is no change in four-yard sheetings and lighter weights. Orders for bleached cottons are being received in fair numbers, but they are for small lots each.

Some excellent orders are being received for staple ginghams, but the generally oversold condition of the market makes it difficult to do much business. Madras fabrics have sold well to the manufacturing trades for Spring, and percales also. Indigo blues, turkey reds, mournings, &c., are being taken in a moderate way, and prices rule steady.

Treat & Converse have just placed on the market a new line of fancy prints at 5 cents per yard. They are called the "Arctiques." These are full standard cloths, fast color, acid-discharge work. The plans for consolidating the cotton duck mills are approaching completion, and subscription to the stock will be taken next week.

KNIT GOODS.

The underwear departments are now preparing for the opening of the new lightweights for next Spring. From early samples seen it is evident that fancies in single and grouped stripes and tints will figure largely in the season's business. Fancy balbriggans for men, to retail at from 30 to 75 cents, are expected to do a big business. There will also be a large variety of lace effects. Last year there was not nearly enough to go around, and the manufacturers are prepared to meet the demand this time.

The manufacturers of fleeces, both cotton and wool, have done a big business for Fall, and already they are practically sold up for the season. The retailers have sold large quantities of fancy goods, and will buy heavily when it comes their turn. The jobbers know this and will prepare their stocks accordingly.

The thorough way in which the lightweight stocks have been cleared out this season, and the fact that the mills have been forced to manufacture lightweight goods far later than is customary makes it probable that there will be a scarcity of lightweight goods, and the far-sighted buyer will place his orders as early as possible, and for as large quantities as he really feels he can use during the season. This does not mean that it would be wise to speculate, but to use good judgment in regard to early purchases.

There is a very limited business coming forward for imported underwear. The deliveries are just beginning to be made of goods ordered for Fall. The retail trade is calling for some goods to fill out the remainder of the season, and reassort their stocks of merino, gauze, and Swiss ribbed goods. There is every reason to expect an active Fall business, much larger than in previous seasons.

HOSIERY.

The importers of hosiery have received quite a number of good orders during the past week to finish up the season's business, and the prospects are that this will continue throughout the present month and possibly into August. The principal demand for domestic goods during the past week has been for lines that will retail at from 25 cents and under. In seamless hosiery business is tending strongly toward better grades.

THEFTS BY THE WAGON LOAD.

John Davis, Who Has Been Sought for a Long Time, Finally Captured—Ex-Policeman Also Arrested.

John Davis, who gave his address as 208 Eighth Avenue, was arrested on Saturday under the name of John J. McAgnes, in company with an ex-policeman named William Marsh of 221 West Twenty-first Street, charged with stealing lead pipe, and with being suspicious persons generally. Detective Sergeants McConville, McGinnis, and Pepperted were put in charge of the case, and they found that Davis, or McAgnes, had been wanted for several months for larceny.

Last September, it is alleged, Davis took a big truck full of goods he was supposed to be delivering for R. H. Macy & Co. in the near-by New Jersey towns. Davis was put under bond, and it is said he furnished a bond indorsed by a Mrs. Eubank of 337 West Twenty-eighth Street, whose name was forged.

Davis started out with a wagon full of goods from Macy's on Dec. 9. He never came back. Macy's complaint department was overrun with work for the next two months looking up claims for goods that had never been delivered to people who bought them and to persons to whom they had been sent as Christmas presents. About a week afterward the rig Davis drove was found near Hackensack.

W. D. Martin of 87 Avenue A got Herbert Shear, an expressman, who has a stand on West Fourteenth Street, on March 1, to take two trunks and a valise for his brother, who had been visiting him from Montana, from his house to the Pennsylvania Station. They were to be checked to their destination. Shear didn't hear from Martin for some time for the reason that Martin's brother thought his things were on the train till he got to Chicago, and then wrote back. The trunks were never seen again.

The same driver who took Martin's trunks was sent, a day or so later, down to George W. Meserve of 79 Leonard Street, with a wagon and team to get three trunks, a valise, and a hatbox, and take them to a Seventy-ninth Street storage house. The driver didn't come back.

Mr. Shear got a notice from the police next day that a wagon and team that seemed to belong to him had been found without a driver in the streets, and he found that it was the one this driver had been sent with. The trunks were not found.

About three days later Shear heard from Martin, and he went to Police Headquarters and gave a description of Davis. The police recollected the Macy case, and found that the descriptions tallied.

Davis, however, was not caught till Saturday, when Detectives Livingston and Baxter of the West Twentieth Street Police Station, picked him up with Marsh and sent him to Headquarters. Here Davis was found to answer the description well, and he was held on that charge. He at first denied that he knew anything about the thefts, but later said that Macy's wagon had been driven off by somebody while he was in a house, and he knew it was useless for him to go back and try to keep his job, so he remained away.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday Davis said that he could get some witnesses who would corroborate his statements, and he was held in $2,000 bonds for an examination Friday. Marsh was also held on the lead-pipe charge and as a suspicious person. The police think they may connect him with some of Davis's doings.

TREMONT AVENUE WIDENING.

Bronx Taxpayers Will Protest to Board of Public Improvements.

A large delegation of Bronx Borough property owners will attend the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements on Wednesday to make a protest against the widening of Tremont Avenue from 75 to 100 feet, in case such a proposition comes up for consideration. Plans providing for such an improvement were prepared several weeks ago by Chief Engineer Louis A. Risse, but they did not meet the approval of the taxpayers, and were disapproved by the Local Board of Improvements.

The local board, however, adopted resolutions providing for the widening of the roadway of Tremont Avenue by taking three and a half feet off each sidewalk from Third Avenue east as far as Boston Road. This met with the unanimous approval of all interested in the subject, and resolutions in favor of the project were adopted last week at a meeting of the Tremont Taxpayers' Association, of which William J. Cameron is President.

There seems to be some misunderstanding among property owners as to whether Engineer Risse's plan or the local board's resolution is to come up for a hearing before the Board of Public Improvements on Wednesday, and they fear that if the question of widening the roadway alone comes up, an amendment to widen the avenue from 75 to 100 feet will be introduced and railroaded through the board unless there is determined opposition.

The accepted time for "bathing trunks," swimming suits—every sort of watery suit.

As usual our stock comprehends everything worth having.

For men $1 to $6.50.
For boys 50c. to $2.50.

You know of course that everything for land wear is here.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

NOW FOR ECONOMY.

Every visitor to our warerooms now will think himself blessed with the purse of Fortunatus—such sweeping reductions have we made in all our Summer furnishings—the coolest, most comfortable and artistic that any Summer has seen.

Purple Reed Suites, - $35.00
3 pieces, cushioned seats and backs. Reduced from $48.00.

Green Enameled Suites, - $36.00
3 pieces, cushioned seats and backs. Reduced from $43.00.

Also odd chairs and divans; airy sofa cushions in abundance, whose colors run the whole gamut from the richest to the daintiest tints—all greatly reduced to make room for Autumn novelties.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

CHURCH MORTGAGE LIFTED.

T. P. Campbell Surprises St. Paul's, East Orange, with a $5,000 Check.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 16.—About five years ago the congregation of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of East Orange built a pretty little stone edifice in Prospect Street and a correspondingly picturesque parish house adjoining. All the members subscribed liberally, but when the subscriptions were counted there was $5,000 remaining unpaid, which has been in existence in the form of a mortgage since. Struggle as he would, the rector, the Rev. John W. Williams, could not lift the mortgage, and he worried not a little about it.

The church members were as much distressed over the mortgage as the rector, and there was much surprise and rejoicing at the service in the church this morning when the rector read a letter from Walter Kerr, Treasurer of the Building Committee, stating that the $5,000 had been given to the church by T. Pearsall Campbell, one of the church's wealthy members, and that the mortgage had been lifted yesterday.

Treasurer Kerr told the story of how he had received the donation at least a score of times after church this morning. He was sitting in his office, at 52 Wall Street, New York City, when Mr. Campbell walked in and asked if there was not a mortgage of $5,600 on St. Paul's. Mr. Kerr admitted that there was.

"Why don't you pay it off?" asked the visitor. Mr. Kerr retorted that five-thousand-dollar checks were not growing on bushes, even in East Orange.

"Well, here's one you might use for the purpose," suggested Mr. Campbell, handing the Treasurer a check for the full $5,900. The church people will give a big reception in a few weeks to celebrate the occasion.

THE MOUNT OLIVET CHURCH.

No Reference Made by the New Pastor to the Trouble in the Congregation.

The Rev. Charles T. Walker of the Tabernacle Baptist Church of Augusta, Ga., ex-Chaplain of the Ninth Immune Regiment, United States Army, delivered the morning sermon yesterday at the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, the pulpit of which he will occupy permanently from Oct. 1.

The Rev. D. W. Wisher, the former pastor of the church, preached to his followers at West Side Lyceum Hall, where the new congregation, called the Tabernacle Baptist Church, is worshipping.

The Rev. Mr. Wisher is preparing a letter for general publication, in which he relates how he, from a membership of twenty-one, with a fund of $5, developed a congregation in the course of twenty-one years to what it is, the membership at the time of his resignation being 1,300, with over $500,000 capital. The Rev. Mr. Wisher's sermon yesterday was delivered upon the subject, "Our Love for Christ." "Is it love for Christ," he asked, "that is manifested by a pastor that will lead a church the members of which have accused me, their benefactor, of every sin in the world but murder? I refrain, as a gentleman and a Christian, to say anything in regard to the recent trouble within the Mount Olivet Church—the majority of the hearts of its congregation I am still confident are with me—until my history of the many years I led that church and the subsequent trouble is made public. All I will say is that I am not guilty of any of the offenses of which I stand accused. They owe me $1,050, for which I am now suing them. Politics, I presume, was the sole cause of my resignation."

The Rev. C. T. Walker, in his sermon, made no reference to the church trouble.

A Call to the Rev. Mr. Bodley.

The Rev. Harry I. Bodley, Acting Secretary to Bishop Potter during the absence of the Rev. Dr. George F. Nelson, who has gone to Alaska as Chaplain of the Harriman exploration expedition, has received a call to the rectorship of St. Mark's Church, New Britain, Conn. Mr. Bodley is expected to assume charge of his new duties next month. Dr. Nelson will return early in August.

DEATH OF GEORGE STETTHEIMER

Records in the Coroners' Office Show He Committed Suicide.

Coroner Zucca will hold an inquest on Friday in the case of George Stettheimer, the circumstances of whose death on July 1 were not made public until yesterday. In the records of the Coroners' office the case is entered as one of suicide, with an interrogation mark after the cause of death. Mr. Stettheimer, who lived with his two brothers, Charles J. and Joseph, at the Nevada apartment house, Broadway and Sixty-ninth Street, died from the effects of a pistol-shot wound in the head, supposed to have been inflicted by his own hand. The certificate of death was made out by Coroner's Physician Williams.

It is reported that Mr. Stettheimer was engaged to marry Miss Ruby Eiseman of Allegheny, Penn., and that their marriage was to have taken place on the Monday following the day of his death, which was Saturday. As far as can be learned, both his family and hers approved the match, and nobody has been able to assign any reason for the prospective bridegroom's act.

Coroner Zucca was not in the city yesterday, having gone to his Summer residence, at Woodmere, L. I., where his wife is reported to be dangerously ill. There was nobody at home when a reporter called at the Stettheimer apartments yesterday. The servants in the house knew of Mr. Stettheimer's death, but the fact that it was a case of suicide had been kept even from them.

Mr. Stettheimer was engaged in business as a merchant, as are his two brothers with whom he lived. Another brother resides in Troy N. Y.

RUMOR OF DEATH ON ANNAPOLIS

Reported Suicide Not Verified—Accident to Master at Arms.

There was a rumor last night that some one aboard the United States steamship Annapolis, used as a training ship for the naval cadets, had committed suicide. The Annapolis last night lay off in the stream opposite the foot of East Twenty-ninth Street, and it was impossible to get to her.

William Manning, a longshoreman, who makes a little money by rowing people out to look at warships and other floating objects of curiosity, said he had heard of no attempt at suicide or suicide aboard the Annapolis. He said that at 9 o'clock the Master at Arms of the Annapolis came down to the dock, and asked him to row him to the Annapolis. Manning said he consented.

The Master at Arms got into the boat. When a few yards out from the dock the Master at Arms accidentally overturned the boat, and both of the men were tumbled into the river. They were pulled out, and taken in a boat back to the dock. Manning finally got the Master at Arms aboard the vessel. He was thanked, and allowed to dry his clothes in the engine room of the Annapolis. If there had been any suicide on the Annapolis Manning thinks he would have heard of it.

O'Neill's.

Women's Sailor Hats.

A choice assortment of Split Straw Sailors, like cut, choice quality, worth 1.95 upward,

85c. each.

In Rough and Ready Braid, 25c. to 75c.

A large assortment of

NEW GOLF HATS

in the latest effects at unusually low prices

Women's Wash Skirts.

White wide wale Pique Skirts, full width, finished with deep hem, regular value 1.98,

Special 98c.

Blue Denim Dress Skirts, entirely men tailored,

Special 1.98

Black Pique Skirts, with small White Figure and finished with double row of White Insertion, regular value 3.98,

Special 1.98

Black Serge Dress Skirts,

New Habit shape, Percaline lined,

Special 5.00

Women's Serge Suits.

Black Serge Suits with jaunty Fly Front Walking Coat and full circular shape Skirt, entire suit lined with Colored Taffeta, at

15.98

Also Exceptional Values in Women's Shirtwaists.

All Cash Purchases (except Bicycles and Sewing Machines) delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City.

Embroideries!

The Big July Sale still continues, with the greatest bargains ever offered in New York. These goods are all new and the patterns are exceptionally pretty. It's the best offering of Embroideries we have ever made.

CAMBRIC INSERTION,
Regular value 15c. to 20c. yard, now on sale at

8c., 9c. and 10c. yard.

NAINSOOK EDGES,
Formerly 18c. to 40c. yard, may be purchased at this sale at

12c., 15c. and 20c. yard.

Garden Hose and Equipments.

Twenty-five feet of Garden Hose, fully warranted, with couplings,

1.50

Hose Reels, the best kind, 48c.
Nozzles, 25c.

LAWN MOWERS.

A Twelve-inch Lawn Mower, fully warranted, neatly finished,

1.40

Other sizes at prices in proportion.

HAMMOCKS!

Mexican Grass Hammocks, full size, very strong,

65c. each.

Closing out a few broken lots of Woven Hammocks at prices ranging from 1.25 upward.

Hammock Supplies of every description at the Lowest Prices.

The Best Bicycle Offer in New York!
Two Great Bargains!

The Mentor at $22
The O'Neill at $27

Both of these wheels are guaranteed by us. They are beautifully finished, light running and thoroughly up to date in every part—all sizes of frame, both for ladies and men.

Everything in Sundries at Close to Cost Prices.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

UNIQUE MIMIC WARSHIP.

Olympia the Second, Built of Sundry Odd Things on Dewey Heights.

Olympia the Second is the name which a number of would-be jack tars in the Borough of the Bronx have bestowed on a mimic warship they have built on Dewey Heights, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street and Elton Avenue. The hull of the craft, which is built of square granite blocks taken from a foundation, is about 15 feet long and 6 feet broad, and, considering the material used, is remarkably well modeled.

A glance at the craft is all that is necessary to convince one that the neighborhood has been scoured by the crew for the outfitting of its vessel, and that minor articles, such as stovepipes, clothes lines, clothes poles, baskets, and garden hose, are missing from nearby woodsheds and backyards. The two masts are made of clothes poles, and the crow's nest on the forward one is fashioned out of a grocer's quart measure. Clothes lines answer for rigging, and from the end of the bowsprit flies a union jack, while aft the American flag flies. On the deck are pivot guns of iron pipe, and two revolving turrets, both fashioned from old tin wash boilers. An old piece of a sewing machine does service as an anchor, while sand thrown about the hull answers for water.

The model as it stood yesterday, with its flags flying, attracted much attention, and the work was favorably commented upon by many. The plan was first conceived by Joseph Cohen of 696 Elton Avenue, H. Wenke, Joseph Meyer, and several other boys. Now they have elected officers, and have a crew to handle the rigging and guns.

YOUNG WOMAN STOLE A WATCH.

May Sullivan Took It from a House Where She Had Sought Employment.

May Sullivan, a neatly dressed and comely woman of twenty, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detectives Becker and Mitchell of the Ralph Avenue Station, Brooklyn, on a charge of grand larceny preferred by J. Reilly of 172 Ralph Avenue. In a newspaper last Sunday Mr. Reilly advertised for a servant girl, and at about 1:30 that afternoon the Sullivan girl appeared in reply to it. She talked with the mistress of the house for a few minutes, when the latter was called to another part of the house, and left the girl in the room alone. When she returned the applicant for the position declined it for some reason, and left. Shortly afterward, a gold watch that had been in the room was missed, and as no one else had been in the room, suspicion fell upon the girl. The police were notified, and at their suggestion a decoy advertisement was inserted in the same newspaper yesterday directing the applicant to call upon Mrs. Bennett, at 752 Hancock Street. Mr. Reilly was there, and so were Detectives Becker and Mitchell. The same girl applied, and she was promptly arrested. She gave her name and her address as 1,864 Dean Street. She admitted the theft, and will be arraigned in court to-day.

The father of the girl is P. J. Sullivan, a keeper in Raymond Street Jail. Miss Sullivan told the police that the watch was at her home, and when they went there they found it. It was surrendered to them by the girl's mother, who told the detectives that her daughter had said that it was a present to her, and that the father had since been wearing it.

HEAT AND HUMIDITY.

A Hot Wave Strikes the City Unexpectedly and Causes Suffering.

Unostentatiously and with little heralding by the Weather Bureau a heat wave came upon the city yesterday and very nearly smashed a few records. The strong point about this particular hot spell was the humidity, which at 8 A. M. was 100 per cent., and which never went lower than 75 per cent. during the day. The sun, which did not have a fair show during the forenoon, owing to lowering clouds, began the day with a temperature of 70 degrees, and improved each shining hour up to 6 o'clock, when the thermometer registered 84 degrees.

This melting combination of heat and humidity did not kill anybody, so far as reported, but it drove the inhabitants from their homes by thousands, especially in the tenement districts, and caused universal suffering. Early in the day the crowds began to swarm

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended July 15...	2,357,338
Same week last year.....	1,395,893
Stocks to date this year....	105,088,151
Corresponding date last year.	55,007,747
Bonds for the week.....	$15,425,600
Same week last year.....	$23,902,200
Bonds to date this year....	$580,249,420
Corresponding date last year.	$432,722,880

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 3@7; at three months, 3½@4; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

MONEY MARKET IS FLURRIED

The Transvaal Situation Not the Source of the Pressure, but the Activity of Internal Trade and Past Extravagance—Other Markets Also Tight—A Few Minor Failures Not Unlikely.

Cable Correspondence.
Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES

LONDON, July 16.—This has been a week of flurry in the money market. All anticipations of ease have been completely falsified, and discount houses have been badly caught. Instead of the market escaping from the grasp of the Bank of England it continues so dependent that the bank for the last few days has done nearly all the fine discount business, other credit establishments being half paralyzed by fright. No appreciable calming effect has yet been produced by the advance in the rate to 3½ per cent., for the Bank of England is not only discounting at that figure but still lending small amounts at 4½ per cent.

Why has this sudden transformation happened? A variety of causes have been at work. Political fears engendered by the Transvaal dispute induce caution, but that, though it has been blamed, is not the true source of the existing pressure, for such fears usually tend to make money easy. If people are not inclined to use credit, credit cannot become dear, unless holders lock it up, which they have not yet begun to do. Credit is really more in demand and more employed than ever, because internal trade is so active. I say internal, because our foreign trade, although expanding, is not yet so much larger than a year ago as to make appreciable inroads on banking reserves.

It is otherwise with domestic business, thanks to the enormous outlay of the Government on warlike preparations, especially ironclads. All the dockyards are excessively busy, and all armor-plate works, all blast furnaces, and all engine shops accordingly. The result has been an unprecedented demand for currency with which to pay wages, and for banking credit in every branch of business. Nothing proves this better than the fact that sovereigns are still being dispatched to Scotland instead of coming to the bank. More than the amount of the new gold bought by the Bank of England is passing into circulation in this and other directions. The consequence is that the London credit market is unusually pinched for means at the moment when the demand upon it is much in excess of previous experience.

Then, also, we begin to suffer from the effect of the reckless extravagance of the past few years, and several minor and one important credit institution this week have been whispered against, for no discovered reason. Our commitments in support of the German bankers are still enormous, and will Chicago please note that Germany is no nearer quiet times than before. Each Stock Exchange settlement that comes round furthermore reveals greater depths of involvement in unplaced loans, new company capital issues, and general financial and share-rigging commitments. The sight of this condition of affairs induces the more observant bankers to exercise caution and quietly accumulate a little cash against contingencies, thereby increasing the strain on the Bank of England supply.

At all points, therefore, the market is being pulled upon, and I should not be surprised to see the bank rate 4 per cent. next week. The discount houses are quoting 3⅝ to 3¾ per cent. There would be nothing deadly in that were our market alone rather hard up, but it might be productive of considerable mischief from the mere fact that all markets are alike incapable of rendering each other assistance. It is strange that in spite of the enormous production of metal the scramble between the markets for it should threaten to become so intense in the coming Autumn as to upset the coach somewhere.

No failures have been announced, but do not be surprised should some occur. Several small discount firms competed last month for bills to arrive in July, until they drove the rate below 2 per cent., and one house at least contracted to buy Indian Bank bills arriving all through July at 1⅞. Heavy loss is inevitable from this sort of trading. Then, also, more than one bad squall has already happened on the Continent by which our market has been hit. Still, I look only for minor failures, and even these may not immediately happen. The one thing certain is that there is much inflation and rottenness abroad, and no real boom is now possible until we know through failures or otherwise just where we are.

A. J. W.

The Money Market.

The money market was the centre of Wall Street attention during the week just ended. At the beginning, call rates were high and time rates were firm. In the call department 6 per cent. was the general figure, and some loans were made as high as 7 per cent. The operations of New York City, the financing of an industrial corporation and an Eastern traction company, and the withdrawals from the banks to meet July dividend and interest disbursements were the causes which led up to this state of affairs. During the week the two former transactions were completed and disbursement money began to return to New York from all sections. Out-of-town funds were also attracted here by the high rates. Consequently, the tendency of the market was toward easier conditions, and rates declined substantially by the end of the week, call money being loaned on Friday in volume at 4½ and even 4 per cent. There were, in fact, some call loans made at 3 and 3½ per cent., but these represented brokers' balances and were made at times when the general demand had been filled.

In the time department there was a natural hardening of rates in sympathy with the call figures in the early days of the week, long time loans commanding from 4 to 4½ per cent. on Monday and Tuesday. These figures brought out liberal offerings, however, from both local and out-of-town banks and trust companies, and as the week drew to a close an easier tone was evident. The banks kept up their discrimination between railroad and industrial collateral, demanding about one-half of 1 per cent. more for loans secured by trust stocks than for transactions where railroad and mixed collateral was used.

The quiet that prevailed in the commercial paper department was natural, in view of the condition of the time-loan market. The demand dropped off and the supply increased. Banks were not as eager to get paper as heretofore, because of the opportunities afforded to put out money on collateral at profitable rates. It was not hard, however, to find buyers for such choice paper as was offered. Rates were only slightly firmer. Brokers report a better supply of fair names than for some time past and believe that within the next week or two these bills will again meet with a ready market.

Among authorities it is believed that further ease will be shown in all departments of the money market during the coming week. Saturday's statement demonstrated that the banks are rapidly gaining in strength, and the return of money from the interior is expected to be heavy during the next few days. Bankers say that rates are not likely to drop immediately to their old low level, but that the tendency will probably be downward for some time to come.

The Steel Stocks.

There has recently been considerable quiet buying of American Steel and Wire, Federal Steel, Tennessee Coal and Iron, and other steel stocks by people who are in a position to understand the benefits which the companies are receiving from the steady increase in the price of iron. The Tennessee Coal and Iron Company is now said to be selling its products at the highest prices ever known to the company, and the same can be said of all the other properties. It was reported in Street gossip last week that a leading Wall Street house identified with one of the companies received from the management a statement of the business of the company making such phenomenal showing that the statement was returned for verification. When it was sent back with the comment that it was true as stated, the house, according to the story, immediately began to buy the stocks of this company.

Anthracite Dividends.

Some of the larger Wall Street interests are said to be planning a movement in the anthracite coal stocks as soon as money becomes permanently easy and the public's confidence is again restored. Reading first preferred, Jersey Central, and Delaware and Hudson seem to be favorites among a large class of speculators who base their calculations not only on the pending anthracite deal, but also upon present conditions. Delaware and Hudson is said to be doing an excellent business, and there is talk of an increase in the dividend rate. Refunding plans are about completed, and will probably be announced within the next few weeks. Both Jersey Central and Reading first preferred are coming in for dividend talk. Philadelphia interests who have been persistent buyers of the latter for some time past say that the declaration of the initial dividend on the stock is not far off.

Wheat and Iron.

Mr. J. Stephens Jeans, Secretary of the British Iron Trade Association, contributes to The Manufacturers' Record an elaborate article on the situation and the outlook in the iron trade. He attributes the present activity to the opening up of new countries and the demands for railways created thereby in China, Japan, India, Australasia, Canada, Brazil, Peru, Central America, Siberia, and South Africa, the development of the world's commerce causing a demand for greater tonnage and naval defenses, the increase in the United Kingdom alone for the coming year being estimated at more than 2,000,000 tons in merchant vessels and 500,000 tons of displacement in ships of war, while activity is noted in the United States, and in Germany, France, and other Continental countries, and to the general revival of industry and commerce marked by mechanical advances, such as electric lighting plants, electric railways, and industrial equipment of various kinds. Mr. Jeans, while favoring if possible an avoidance of a continuation of high prices for iron, regards the outlook as exceptionally promising the whole world over, and as suggesting the likelihood of a continuance of activity in most branches of the iron trade.

In this activity, acording to his figures, the United States will have the lion's share. Estimating the excess of pig iron produced in 1898 over that produced in the previous year at 2,500,000 tons, he shows that the United States and Germany together contributed 2,472,000 tons of the excess, the output of the United Kingdom being hampered by a prolonged strike, compelling the blowing out of furnaces. He estimates the increase of 1899 over 1898 at 4,500,000 tons, of which more than 2,250,000 tons are to be supplied by the United States.

Outside Securities.

The event of greatest interest in the market for outside securities during the past week was the renewed activity in Amalgamated Copper. Apart from the trading in this stock, which on several days was active to the extent of three or more thousand shares, the market did not show much activity, and there was no indication that the dullness which has prevailed for many weeks past is likely to be soon supplanted by activity. Some observers of the market expected that by the middle of the present month the curb market would again become active, but thus far there is no indication of such a change. This dullness, however, is not accompanied by weakness; on the contrary, prices as a whole, though on a lower level than during the activity of last Spring, are firm and in many prominent issues prices are gradually improving. During the past week substantial gains were made by a number of industrial and other stocks, and most of the net losses for the week were in stocks that are more particularly speculative.

Selling pressure showed in a few stocks, but in general the offerings of stocks were very light, and in most instances the demand was as large as the supply. Traders are not active in the market at present, but the dullness is due rather to the absence of much public interest in the market. Every one seems to be waiting in the belief that soon

Continued on Page 7.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 15, 1899.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Sat. July 15. Bid.	Closing Sat. July 15. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended July 15, 2,357,338.	Amount Capital Sto'k Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ended July 15. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End July 15, 1899.
117⅞ February 28.	108¾ January 16.	112	114	..	Adams Express	$12,000,000	June 1, '99.	2	113	113¾	112	113¾	101	84
21¾ May 25.	15 June 15.	16	16⅛	..	American Car & Foundry Company	29,000,000	.....	..	15⅝	16⅞	15¼	16	....	3,837
65 May 25.	56⅝ June 16.	60	61	..	American Car & Foundry Company pf.	29,000,000	July 1, '99.	1¾	60	61¼	60	61	....	2,112
39 April 20.	25 July 6.	36	36⅜	— ⅛	American Smelting & Refining Company	27,000,000	.....	..	36⅜	36⅝	35¼	35¼	....	5,685
94½ April 20.	80 May 31.	83	83½	— ⅝	American Smelting & Refining Company pf.	27,000,000	.....	..	83¼	83⅝	82½	83½	....	3,150
41¼ May 3.	24 May 24.	29	29½	+ ½	American Steel Hoop Company	10,000,000	.....	..	29¼	29⅝	29	29½	....	2,250
85¼ May 4.	70 May 13.	75	76¾	+ 2¾	American Steel Hoop Company preferred	14,000,000	.....	..	79	79⅝	78¾	79½	....	2,917
45¾ July 15.	33¾ March 6.	42	42¾	+ ¾	American Cotton Oil	30,297,100	Dec. 1, '98.	2	39	42¾	38½	42¾	20¾	24,404
95 May 9.	88¼ January 5.	92½	92⅝	..	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,000	June 1, '99.	3	92¼	92⅝	92¼	92⅝	75	669
145 January 9.	128 June 19.	137	140	..	American Express Company	18,000,000	July 1, '99.	3	138¾	139¼	138¾	139¼	132	270
17¾ January 24.	17¼ May 27.	17¼	19	+ ¼	American Malting Company	14,500,000	.....	..	18½	19¼	18¼	19¼	25	210
87½ January 26.	70 July 7.	69	71	— 2	American Malting Company preferred	14,460,000	July 15, '99.	1¾	70	70½	70	70	77¾	230
15½ March 18.	6 June 30.	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛	American Spirits Manufacturing Company	27,986,300	.....	..	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	12¼	930
73 May 4.	45 February 8.	55¾	55¾	+ ½	American Steel & Wire	47,100,000	.....	..	55¾	56⅜	55⅛	55⅜	61	45,380
108¾ March 13.	82¼ February 8.	96	96	— ¼	American Steel & Wire preferred	36,150,000	July 15, '99.	1¾	95¾	96	95¾	95¾	90¼	2,000
182 March 20.	128¾ February 4.	156⅞	157	— ⅞	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,080	July 3, '99.	2	157	159	154⅝	157	133¼	142,755
128 March 20.	110 January 16.	118	119	+ ¼	American Sugar Refining Company pf.	36,968,000	July 3, '99.	1¾	117¼	118¾	117¼	118¼	114	690
105 April 18.	99½ March 2.	....	....	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	June 1, '99.	1¼	104	104¾	104	104¼	94¼	80
42¾ April 4.	33 May 24.	37¾	38	..	American Tin Plate Company	23,000,000	.....	..	36¼	38¾	36¼	37½	....	7,120
92½ February 8.	81 June 1.	84	84½	+ 1	American Tin Plate Company preferred	18,000,000	Apl. 20, '99.	1¾	85	87	84¾	84¾	....	1,200
125¼ April 8.	85¼ June 21.	97	97¼	+ ¼	American Tobacco Company	34,500,000	[May 1, '99.	2	97	99¾	95¾	97¼	113¾	18,710
150 March 6.	132 January 4.	147	148	..	American Tobacco Company preferred	14,000,000	May 1, '99.	3	145¼	148¾	145¼	145¾	127	10
24¾ February 28.	17 May 8.	19¾	19⅝	— ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	102,000,080	.....	..	20¼	20¾	19¾	19⅝	13⅜	28,354
67 February 23.	50¾ January 7.	61¼	61¾	— ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred	114,196,800	Jan. 20, '99.	2½	61¼	63½	59¾	61¾	54½	236,815
70 April 26.	42½ March 22.	59¾	60¼	— ½	Anaconda Copper Mining Company	30,000,000	May 1, '99.	$1.25	56¼	57¾	56¾	56¾	....	69,055
61¼ April 12.	48¾ June 23.	47¾	48	— 1¼	Baltimore & Ohio	25,050,000	.....	..	48¾	48¾	47¾	47¼	....	3,947
79¼ January 27.	67⅞ June 21.	71¾	72¼	— 1¼	Baltimore & Ohio preferred	25,000,000	.....	..	73¾	73	71¾	71¾	....	13,907

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 15, 1899.—Continued.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Sat. July 15. Bid.	Closing Sat. July 15. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Capital Sto'k Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ended July 15. First.	Week Ended July 15. High.	Week Ended July 15. Low.	Week Ended July 15. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End July 15, 1899.
9⅝ April 12.	7⅞ June 22.	...	...	..	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern pf., t. r.	19,787,300	.....	..	8½	8½	8⅝	8½	...	500
137 April 15.	77⅞ January 3.	112⅞	113	− 3¼	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	42,000,000	.....	..	116¾	116⅞	111	112⅞	54½	210,826
160 March 17.	135 June 5.	140	144	+ 2	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '99.	3	142	142	142	142	123½	375
17¾ January 31.	9½ May 9.	15¾	16	+ 1	Brunswick Dock & City Improvement	5,000,000	.....	..	15¾	15⅞	15¾	16	11¼	14,824
78 January 14.	69 May 9.	73	75	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg preferred	6,000,000	Feb. 15, '99.	1	73	73	73	73	...	100
76 January 23.	50¼ June 2.	54	54½	− ¼	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '99.	1	54⅝	54⅝	54	54	53	1,220
99¾ May 31.	84⅞ March 15.	96⅝	97⅝	− 1⅝	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Apl. 1, '99.	2	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	83⅝	400
53⅜ May 17.	45⅞ May 9.	51½	53	− ⅝	Central Pacific, assessment paid	65,870,000	Jan. 3, '99.	½	52½	52⅝	51⅝	51¾	...	5,940
31¼ February 2.	23½ May 31.	27⅝	28	− ⅜	Chesapeake & Ohio	65,535,400	.....	..	28½	29⅜	27½	28	22⅜	70,940
69⅝ April 26.	56¾ July 12.	57½	57⅝	+ ⅛	Chicago Consolidated Traction	15,000,060	.....	..	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	...	2,590
140¾ February 18.	124½ January 7.	135¾	136⅝	− ⅛	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	98,730,200	June 15, '99.	1½	136	137¼	134¾	135¾	105¼	91,785
79½ May 1.	59¾ January 4.	74	75	− ½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	July 1, '99.	2	74	74	74	74	55⅞	175
20⅜ January 23.	13 June 1.	14¾	14⅝	− ⅛	Chicago Great Western	21,238,000	.....	..	14⅜	14⅝	14	14⅜	14⅛	19,022
73¼ February 24.	50⅜ January 5.	63½	63⅝	− ⅛	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,384,600	Jan. 31, '99.	2	63	63⅝	63	63½	33	510
37⅝ March 28.	28 June 22.	30½	32	+ ½	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,489,100	.....	..	30¾	32½	30	32¼	...	925
93⅜ February 15.	83¾ January 3.	90	90⅜	− ⅜	Chicago Great Western debenture	12,470,800	July 15, '99.	2	91½	91¾	91¼	91¾	71¼	10
17¼ April 25.	7⅞ January 4.	10¼	11	− ⅛	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	.....	..	9¾	10¼	9¾	9¾	7⅞	690
45⅜ March 6.	31 January 4.	43	44	+ 3⅜	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	5,000,000	Mch. 20, '99.	1	42½	44	41½	43½	30½	1,000
183⅜ February 20.	120½ January 3.	131¼	131⅝	− ⅛	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,924,200	Apl. 20, '99.	2½	131	132⅜	129⅝	131⅝	98½	129,312
175¼ July 1.	166¼ January 3.	174	175	− ½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	35,595,400	Apl. 20, '99.	3½	175	175	174	174	152	832
186 March 29.	141¼ January 4.	160	161	..	Chicago & Northwestern	89,116,300	July 6, '99.	2½	159¼	161½	159	160¼	126½	3,840
200 June 27.	188 January 19.	193	198	..	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,396,800	July 6, '99.	1¾	196½	196½	193½	196¼	172½	29
122¾ January 27.	107¼ May 13.	117	117¼	− ⅛	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	May 1, '99.	1½	116½	118¼	115⅝	117	95½	53,051
25¾ March 27.	7½ January 6.	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer	13,000,000	.....	..	15	15⅝	14½	15¼	8¾	5,430
56½ March 27.	26½ January 3.	48	49	+ 2½	Chicago Terminal Transfer preferred	17,000,000	.....	..	47	49	45¼	49	29	4,050
63⅞ April 10.	42½ January 4.	57⅝	58	− ¼	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Aug., '93.	1¼	58½	59	57	57⅝	40⅝	8,165
102⅜ January 26.	94 May 10.	98	100	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	10,000,000	Apl. 20, '99.	1½	98½	99	98½	99	87	315
5⅝ April 21.	1½ January 17.	1⅝	2¼	− ⅛	Colorado Coal & Iron Development	5,500,000	.....	..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	...	100
55 April 21.	30½ February 8.	45⅞	46	+ ⅛	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000	.....	..	45¼	46⅜	44	45⅞	14⅜	7,390
22¾ January 9.	15½ July 14.	...	...	..	Colorado Midland preferred	4,264,800	.....	..	15½	15½	15½	15½	20	202
5⅞ January 6.	4¼ July 12.	4⅝	5	− ⅛	Colorado & Southern	30,305,000	.....	..	5	5¼	4⅝	4⅝	...	3,610
55⅛ March 17.	41⅞ June 16.	43	44½	− ¼	Colorado & Southern first preferred	8,500,000	.....	..	43½	44½	43	44¾	...	1,430
25 March 22.	16 June 2.	16½	17½	..	Colorado & Southern second preferred	8,500,000	.....	..	16⅝	17	16⅜	17	...	380
18 April 19.	6½ February 5.	13⅝	13¾	+ 1⅜	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000	.....	..	13¾	15¼	13	14⅞	...	1,805
68 January 27.	38 June 23.	39¾	39⅞	+ 1⅝	Continental Tobacco Company	43,845,700	.....	..	40¼	40⅞	39	39¼	...	26,655
98¾ March 15.	78 June 20.	79	79⅞	− 1	Continental Tobacco Company preferred	43,845,000	.....	..	80	80¾	78½	79	...	1,510
223¾ March 11.	163 June 6.	181½	184	− 2⅞	Consolidated Gas	39,078,000	June 15, '99.	1½	183	183	180	181½	196	2,100
50¼ January 31.	40⅜ May 31.	41½	43¼	+ ⅞	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	May 17, '99.	1	42¾	43¼	42¾	43¼	37½	630
97 March 13.	87 July 5.	90	92	+ 2	Consolidated Ice preferred	3,500,000	July 15, '99.	1½	93½	93½	93½	93½	90	200
125¾ April 20.	106½ January 3.	122¾	122⅞	− ⅞	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	June 15, '99.	1½	122⅜	124½	121½	122¼	103½	6,075
179 April 4.	157 January 7.	168	170	− 1⅜	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	Apl. 20, '99.	1½	168½	169	166½	168½	106¾	1,400
25⅜ April 27.	18½ January 7.	21¼	21⅝	− ⅜	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	.....	..	21¼	21⅜	20⅝	21⅜	...	8,755
80 April 27.	68½ January 11	75⅝	75¾	− 2⅜	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,630,000	July 17, '99.	2	75¼	76¼	74⅜	75¾	48	4,826
23¾ January 3.	13½ June 1.	20⅜	21	− ⅛	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	1,263,100	.....	..	21½	21¼	20¾	21	16¾	1,100
14 April 22.	7⅞ January 4.	8½	11	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic preferred	10,000,000	.....	..	9	9	9	9	...	100
16¼ January 19.	12¼ June 23.	13¾	14	..	**Erie**	112,232,700	.....	..	13¼	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅜	60
42 January 24.	33½ June 21.	36	37¼	− 1¼	Erie first preferred	42,844,000	.....	..	38½	37⅞	36½	36⅝	34½	1,310
99 July 5.	*92¾ January 14.	97	100	− 1⅝	Erie Telegraph & Telephone	5,000,000	May 15, '99.	1	97	97½	97	97¾	...	400
41½ June 9.	36 March 28.	39	39½	− 1	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Aug., '93.	7½	39	39	39	39	26	382
73 April 3.	46⅞ February 8.	59	59¾	+ ¾	**Federal Steel Company**	46,484,300	.....	..	58	61	57¼	59½	...	42,598
93½ April 3.	72½ May 13.	80⅞	81⅝	+ ½	Federal Steel Company preferred	53,261,100	Apl. 5, '99.	1½	81	81⅝	80	81¼	...	9,542
66 May 19.	43½ January 3.	57	60	..	Flint & Pere Marquette preferred	6,500,000	Feb. 15, '99.	1	57	57	57	57	...	200
122 April 17.	96¼ January 3	118½	119	+ ⅝	**General Electric Company**	18,276,600	July 15, '99.	1½	118¼	120¼	118	119⅝	...	5,965
76¾ March 20.	62½ April 7.	68¾	68⅝	+ ½	Glucose Sugar Refining Company	24,027,300	June 1, '99.	1½	67¼	68½	66¼	68½	...	1,710
110 January 12.	106⅜ May 31.	107	107½	..	Glucose Sugar Refining Company preferred	12,619,300	June 1, '99.	1½	107½	107½	107½	107½	...	805
196 March 13.	142¾ January 6.	168¾	170	− 2⅝	Great Northern preferred	89,389,000	May 1, '99.	1½	171	171	169¾	169¾	127	2,370
117½ July 13.	97 January 3.	116¾	118	+ 1	**H. B. Claflin Company**	3,829,100	July 15, '99.	2	114	117¼	114	117	88	1,250
29 April 27.	22 July 12.	23½	23	..	Hocking Valley	6,000,000	.....	..	22	22	22	22	...	200
60¼ April 27.	54½ May 13.	57	58	+ ¾	Hocking Valley preferred	10,000,000	.....	..	58	58	57	58	...	899
74¼ June 30.	60½ February 10.	73	77	..	Homestake Mining	12,500,000	June 26, '99.	50c	75	75	75	75	...	10
122 January 23.	110 June 1.	115	115¼	− 1	**Illinois Central**	52,500,000	Mch. 1, '99.	2½	116	116⅝	114½	115¾	109	3,945
*103 July 13.	*99¾ June 12.	100	...	..	Illinois Central leased line	10,000,000	July, '99.	2	103	103	101½	101½	...	56
68½ January 23.	35 May 13.	42	42½	− 1½	International Paper Company	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	43¼	43¼	40¼	42¾	...	5,881
95 January 5.	73 June 10.	78½	79½	− ⅛	International Paper Company preferred	22,539,100	July 1, '99.	1½	79¾	79¾	78	79¼	...	1,233
13⅝ April 28.	10¼ March 7.	12	12¼	+ ⅛	Iowa Central	8,488,800	.....	..	12¾	12¾	12	12¼	9¼	700
51½ February 15.	42½ May 31.	48¾	50	− ¼	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,600	Mch. 1, '99.	1½	49	49	49	49	32½	725
18 January 6.	7 March 15.	7¾	8	..	**Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf**	23,000,000	.....	..	8	8	7¾	7¾	17	2,260
63½ February 23.	45 April 7.	48	53¼	..	Knickerbocker Ice Company (Chicago)	4,000,000	July 1, '99.	1½	51½	51½	50½	50½	...	200
57½ January 9.	51 March 4.	54	55	..	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Mch. 15, '99.	1½	54½	54½	54½	54½	50¼	300
22⅝ January 27.	14¾ June 9.	18½	19¼	+ 1⅜	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	.....	..	18¾	20	18¾	19	14¾	3,600
78 July 12.	60 January 15.	75	76	+ 2½	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¼	73	78	73	76	69½	7,455
85 April 4.	56¼ January 5.	70	74	..	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	70	70	69¼	69¼	50	62
72⅜ July 7.	63 March 6.	71⅞	72	+ ¼	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Feb. 10, '99.	1½	71⅝	72¾	70⅝	72	52¾	36,315
133⅜ April 3.	97 January 4.	119¼	119⅞	..	**Manhattan Consolidated**	48,000,000	July 1, '99.	1	118½	120	115½	119¼	105¼	154,685
269 March 28.	187¾ January 11.	222¼	222½	− 1½	Metropolitan Street Railway	40,000,000	July 15, '99.	1½	219¾	225⅞	218⅝	222½	153	19,287
17½ April 27.	6 January 7.	14⅝	15	+ ⅜	Mexican Central	39,000,000	.....	..	14½	15⅜	14½	14⅝	...	20,068
4⅞ April 26.	1 January 6.	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	.....	..	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	...	495
116 January 24.	112 January 13.	...	...	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 28, '99.	2	111	111	111	105	105	15
16 May 5.	14 April 25.	15	15⅜	..	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago	7,500,000	.....	..	15¼	15¼	15¼	15½	...	119
58 June 6.	44½ May 5.	56	57	..	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago pf.	9,000,000	.....	..	56	56	56	56	...	12
62½ April 28.	35¼ January 6.	54½	55	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	.....	..	54½	55¼	54	55	38¾	1,000
96⅝ May 5.	73½ January 10.	90	91	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	July 15, '99.	2½	90¾	91	90	90	88	1,230
37½ May 18.	8¼ January 24.	25	27	− 1⅜	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie	14,000,000	.....	..	25¾	28⅝	25	25	...	560
72 May 18.	33 February 10.	65	68	+ ⅞	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie pf.	7,000,000	.....	..	67⅜	67⅞	67⅜	67⅜	...	300
14⅞ January 30.	11¾ May 10.	12	13	− ⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000	.....	..	12	12	12	12	11½	600
42¾ April 3.	30½ May 31.	34¾	35	− ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	.....	..	33¾	35½	33¾	34⅝	24	5,770
52½ April 4.	38¾ June 1.	48	48¼	+ 2½	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	45¾	49⅛	44⅝	48	34⅞	148,690
49⅝ April 17.	32 January 3.	42½	44	+ 4	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	40½	45	40	44	26	3,200
62 January 21.	41⅝ May 16.	45⅝	46	+ 1	**National Biscuit Company**	20,000,000	.....	..	45⅞	46	45½	46	...	970
107½ January 18.	97½ July 7.	98½	102¼	+ 2½	National Biscuit Company preferred	23,000,000	Mch. 31, '99.	1¾	98⅝	100	98⅝	100	...	220
40¾ January 20.	28 June 1.	28¾	30	− ¾	National Lead Company	14,305,400	Mch. 1, '99.	1	30½	30⅝	29½	29½	33¼	530
115 January 21.	111¼ June 14.	112	112¼	+ ½	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	June 15, '99.	1¾	112	112½	112	112½	107½	490
8⅝ January 7.	2 July 13.	3	4	..	National Linseed Oil certificates	.....	.....	..	3	3	2	2	...	825
63 April 24.	45¾ June 2.	51	51½	+ ⅞	National Steel Company	32,000,000	.....	..	50⅝	52	50	51	...	8,440
95 March 28.	83 May 15.	90¾	91¼	+ ½	National Steel Company preferred	26,000,000	June 30, '99.	1¾	91	91¼	90⅜	90⅝	...	3,025
122⅜ April 22.	97 January 3.	116	116⅜	1	New Jersey Central	26,936,300	May 1, '99.	2	117	118	116	116	88¼	2,836
218½ July 14.	112 January 3.	216	218	+20	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	184½	218½	184¾	217	45½	5,585
144⅜ March 20.	121⅜ January 3.	138⅜	139	+ ½	New York Central	100,000,000	July 15, '99.	1	138	140¼	136¾	138⅞	117⅞	37,535
19⅜ January 23.	12 June 29.	13½	15	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	..	13½	13½	13½	13½	15	100
41 January 23.	29½ May 4.	31	33½	+ 2	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	11,000,000	.....	..	32½	32½	32½	32½	37⅛	100
28⅞ March 27.	18⅝ January 3.	26	26¾	− ⅝	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900	.....	..	26⅝	26¾	25⅞	26⅛	14⅜	14,671
22⅜ April 27.	17⅜ March 17.	21	21¼	..	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	.....	..	20⅝	21¼	20¼	21	14	9,475
71⅛ July 5.	61⅜ January 6.	70¾	71	− ½	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Feb. 24, '99.	2	70½	71¼	69⅝	70½	51	9,354
12⅝ April 19.	6⅞ January 6.	11	11½	− ½	North American	31,776,300	.....	..	11¼	11⅝	10⅞	11	6½	1,520
55½ February 16.	42⅜ January 7.	50⅞	51	+ ⅜	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Feb. 3, '99.	1	49⅞	51⅜	48⅞	50⅜	28¾	84,025
81⅛ February 23.	73 June 1.	77¼	77⅜	− ⅜	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	June 5, '99.	1	77¼	78¼	76¼	77½	69½	9,314
52 January 23.	33 June 2.	41	46	+ ⅜	**Oregon Railroad & Navigation**	24,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	40	40¼	40	40¼	...	500
77 July 6.	68¾ June 16.	76½	77½	..	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	11,000,000	July 1, '99.	2	76	77	75	77	71	1,330
51 January 26.	38 May 11.	38	40	..	**Pacific Coast**	6,809,600	Apl. 17, '99.	1	37½	40	37½	39½	34¾	144
67⅜ February 21.	58½ July 5.	56	60	..	Pacific Coast second preferred	3,914,400	Apl. 17, '99.	2	55	55	55	55	...	66
65 January 30.	43¾ January 4.	47	47¾	− ½	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	June 1, '99.	1½	47¼	48⅜	47	47¼	28⅝	5,600
142 January 23.	122⅞ January 3.	135¾	136	− ½	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,363,250	May 31, '99.	2½	135⅜	137¼	134	135⅜	116¾	56,552
129⅝ April 3.	101 May 13.	117¾	117¾	− 2¾	People's Gas, Chicago	28,668,800	May 25, '99.	1½	117	118⅜	116¾	117½	97⅞	42,760
3½ April 27.	1 January 10.	2¼	2¾	− ⅜	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,460,000	.....	..	2¾	3⅜	2½	2⅜	1¾	200
102 March 23.	88½ July 13.	...	...	..	Philadelphia Company	7,500,000	July 15, '99.	1¼	99	99	88½	88½	...	800
68 January 23.	43 May 11.	54	55½	+ ⅛	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,387,100	.....	..	54	55¾	54	54	43¾	1,700
93 January 23.	80 February 10.	86	88	..	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,640,200	Mch. 20, '99.	1½	87	87	85	85	...	20
59½ April 13.	44¾ June 1.	49	51½	..	Pressed Steel Car Company	12,500,000	.....	..	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	...	50
90 April 13.	78 May 25.	82	83	..	Pressed Steel Car Company preferred	12,500,000	July 10, '99.	1¾	82½	83⅝	82½	82½	...	400
13 May 1.	7 May 18.	9	10	..	Pittsburg & Western preferred	5,000,000	.....	..	8	8⅝	8	8⅛	...	1,050
164⅞ January 4.	156 January 21.	160	161	..	Pullman Palace Car Company	54,000,000	May 15, '99.	1½	160	161	159⅞	160	209¼	1,280
14 April 13.	8 June 7.	10	11	..	**Quicksilver** preferred	4,291,300	May 15, '99.	½	11⅜	11⅜	10	10	...	410
23 January 24.	10⅜ May 13.	20¾	21	− ⅝	**Reading**	63,900,000	.....	..	20⅞	21	20⅜	21	16¼	920
68½ April 4.	51⅜ January 7.	60½	60¾	− ⅝	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	.....	..	61	61¾	60¼	60¾	39	17,885
38⅝ March 22.	26½ January 7.	34	34½	+ ⅛	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	.....	..	34⅛	34⅜	33⅝	34½	19½	2,770
80 June 8.	66 January 3.	79	80	..	Rio Grande Western preferred	6,500,000	May 1, '99.	1¼	79	79¾	79	79⅜	67¼	250
45 January 7.	38½ May 24.	43	46	+ 3	**St. Joseph & Grand Island** 1st preferred	5,491,000	Jan. 3, '99.	2	47	47	46	46	60	200
17½ January 9.	9 June 1.	12½	14	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d preferred	3,500,000	.....	..	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	21	100
14⅞ February 1.	8⅝ January 6.	10	10½	− ½	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,980	.....	..	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	7½	410
75⅜ January 26.	64 May 15.	70	71	..	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	July 6, '99.	2	71½	73	70⅝	70⅝	61¼	530
44⅝ January 31.	33¼ January 5.	37	38	+ ¼	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	Mch. 3, '99.	1	37¼	37⅜	37	37⅜	28½	1,425
15 April 28.	6¾ January 4.	13¼	14¼	+ ½	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	.....	..	13½	14¼	13¼	14¼	5	5,545
35⅜ July 14.	17 January 3.	33¾	33¼	+ ⅜	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	.....	..	32¾	33¾	32¾	33	11½	30,085
68 July 1.	36 January 3.	53½	53¾	+ 1⅝	St. Paul & Duluth	4,662,200	July 5, '87.	3	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	...	100
109⅜ June 27.	91 February 8.	107	109	+ 2	St. Paul & Omaha	21,463,200	Feb. 20, '99.	3½	106	108	106	108	83¾	1,250
44 January 31.	27 May 9.	31½	31⅞	− ⅝	Southern Pacific	126,527,100	.....	..	31¾	32⅜	31½	31⅝	20	13,135
14 January 16.	10¼ January 3.	11½	11⅝	− ⅛	Southern Railway	119,000,000	.....	..	11¾	11¾	11½	11½	8¾	2,160
55 April 22.	40⅞ January 24.	51½	51⅝	− ⅝	Southern Railway preferred	60,000,000	Jan. 20, '99.	1	51⅞	52¼	50⅝	51⅝	30¾	15,453
62½ January 10.	57½ June 28.	60	61	..	Standard Distilling & Distributing Co. pf.	8,000,000	July 10, '99.	1¾	61	61	61	61	...	100
12 January 10.	7 June 1.	7¾	8	..	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	..	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	6	910
71¼ July 12.	36 January 9.	69	69½	− ½	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	69	71¼	67¾	69	24⅝	47,925
25⅞ March 1.	17¼ January 3.	22¾	23	+ 1⅜	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	.....	..	20⅜	23½	20⅜	22¾	12½	43,680
192 February 27.	163½ January 25.	187	190	+ 3	Third Avenue	12,000,000	May 31, '99.	1¾	187	187	187	187	174	300
73 April 17.	38 January 3.	67½	68½	− ½	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,400	.....	..	67⅞	69¼	67½	67½	...	1,100
141 February 24.	117½ January 6.	...	...	..	Twin City Rapid Transit preferred	2,692,200	July 1, '99.	1¾	139	139	139	139	...	10
50⅝ February 21.	38¼ June 20.	43½	43⅝	− ¼	**Union Pacific**	87,514,800	.....	..	43½	44⅝	42	43¼	23⅜	33,425
84⅛ January 23.	72 June 1.	76¾	76⅞	− ¼	Union Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Apl. 19, '99.	1½	77	78¾	77½	76⅝	60	30,994
45 March 28.	24 June 1.	25½	27½	..	Union Bag & Paper Company	16,000,000	.....	..	26	26¾	25¾	26	...	1,700
89 March 29.	76 May 31.	76	78	+ ½	Union Bag & Paper Company preferred	11,000,000	July 1, '99.	1¾	78¾	79½	78¾	79½	...	115
60 January 11.	48 May 31.	47	50	..	United States Express	10,000,000	May 15, '99.	1½	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	42	20
8 January 23.	5⅜ June 21.	5⅞	6	− ½	United States Leather	61,509,900	.....	..	6	6	5⅝	5⅝	7¼	700
78 April 4.	68 June 1.	71	71⅛	− ½	United States Leather preferred	60,909,900	July 1, '99.	1¼	71¼	71¾	70	71	65¼	3,700
57 April 5.	42⅝ January 3.	49¾	50	− 2⅝	United States Rubber	23,666,000	Feb. 15, '97.	2	53¾	53¾	49¾	49¾	28⅜	10,015
121 July 8.	111 January 3.	115½	118	− ½	United States Rubber preferred	23,525,500	Apl. 20, '99.	2	118	118	118	118	89¼	260
8⅞ January 24.	7¼ June 19.	7⅜	8	..	**Wabash**	28,000,000	.....	..	7⅜	8	7⅜	8	7⅜	375
25½ April 5.	19 May 24.	23⅜	23¼	+ ½	Wabash preferred	24,000,000	.....	..	22½	23⅝	21½	23¼	18⅜	23,685
*131 June 30.	*125 February 10.	125	131	..	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 15, '99.	3	130	130	130	130	...	20
98⅛ January 24.	87¼ June 1.	90	91	− ⅝	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	July 15, '99.	1¼	90⅜	91	89⅜	90⅝	92¼	1,750
11⅛ May 9.	8¼ June 1.	8⅜	9	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie	15,000,000	.....	..	9	9	8⅞	9	...	900
32⅜ May 13.	21½ June 23.	24¼	25	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie second preferred	7,000,000	.....	..	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	...	116
16⅝ June 13.	13½ May 24.	15	15½	− ½	Wisconsin Central, when issued	.....	.....	..	15½	15⅝	15¼	15½	...	1,072
65½ June 13.	48¾ May 26.	...	...	− ½	Wisconsin

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending July 15, 1899.

BONDS.	Week Ending July 15. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Sales Week Ended July 15. $15,425,600					
Adams Express 4s	107	107	106½	107	27
American Dock & Improvement 5s	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	5
American Tobacco scrip	102	102¼	102	102¼	*16
Ann Arbor 4s	96⅞	96⅞	96¾	96⅞	46
Atchison, Colorado & Pacific 1st 6s, tr. r.	63	68	63	63	3
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	102½	102⅝	102	102	339
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	85	85½	84½	84⅞	687
Austin & Northwestern 1st 5s	97¾	98	97½	98	37
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	97¼	97½	96½	97	410
Balt & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	94¾	94¾	94½	94½	170
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	101⅝	101½	101	101¼	323½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	115	115½	115	115½	40
Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban 5s	107½	107⅝	107	107¼	44
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	104	104¼	104	104	66
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	118	118	118	118	3
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	90	90	90	90	6
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	2
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern col. tr. 5s	116	116	116	116	10
Cahaba Coal 1st 6s	103	103	103	103	11
Canada Southern 1st 5s	108¼	108¼	108	108¼	18
Canada Southern 2d 5s	111	111	111	111	5
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	96½	97½	96½	97½	547
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	40	41¼	40	40½	34
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	12	13	12	13	14
Central of New Jersey general 5s	120½	121	120½	121	20
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	119	119½	118	119½	2
Central Pacific 1st, when issued	101¾	101⅞	101	101	84
Central Pacific 3½s, when issued	87⅞	87⅞	87¼	87¼	45
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	97	97½	97	97¼	215
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	9
Chesapeake & Ohio consolidated 5s	119¼	119¾	119	119⅝	19
Chicago, Burlington & Northern 5s	106½	106½	106¼	106½	5
Chi., Burlington & Quincy debenture 5s	112⅝	112⅝	112½	112⅝	5
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	113	113⅜	113	113¼	17
Chi., Bur. & Quincy consol. 7s	114¼	114¼	113⅞	113⅞	29
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	114	115	114	113	13
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	116	116	116	116	12
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. 5s	122	122¾	122	122⅝	15
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi. & Mo. River 5s	123	123	123	123	5
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	144¾	145⅝	144¾	145⅝	16
Chicago & Northwestern debenture 5s, 1900	109	110	109	110	9
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	108	108½	108	108	243
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	137½	137½	137½	137½	5
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	100	100⅜	99¾	100⅜	28
Chicago & Western Indiana general 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis general 4s	95½	96¼	94¼	95¼	66
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	5
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	8
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	89½	89¾	89½	89½	51
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	72	72	72	72	1
Colorado Midland 2-4s	63	64	62	63½	98
Colorado Southern 4s	89¾	89¾	89⅜	89⅜	127
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	126	126	126	126	1
Denver & Rio Grande 4½s	109¾	109⅞	109½	109½	31
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	106	106	106	106	6
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	18
Detroit City Gas 5s	97¾	90	97¾	99	96
Detroit & Mackinac 4s	68	60	68	69	8
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette l. g. 3½s	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	22
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	10
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 6s	113	114½	113	114½	53
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	118	120	118	119	27
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. divisional 5s	116	116	116	116	14
Elmira, Cortland & Northern 5s	101	101	100⅞	100⅞	13
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern 5s	100	100	100	100	2
Erie 3d ext. 4½s	116¼	116½	116¼	116½	1
Erie prior lien 4s	92¾	92⅞	92½	92½	80
Erie general lien 4s	72¾	72⅝	72½	72⅝	62
Erie 1st consol. 7s	144½	144½	144½	144½	10
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	103	103	103	103	8
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	122	122	122	122	5
Flint & Pere Marquette 5s	106	106	105¾	105¾	5
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	80⅝	81	79½	79½	82
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 2-4s	64½	64½	64½	64½	3
Gal., Har. & San. An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	104	104	104	104	20
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s	105½	105½	105	105	20
General Electric debenture 5s	119	119	119	119	1
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern 1st 5s	105½	105½	105	105½	20
Hocking Valley 4½s	101⅜	102¼	101½	102	26
Houston, East & West Texas 1st 5s	103	104	103	104	20
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	89½	89½	89¼	89⅝	47
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3½s	103½	103½	103½	103½	5
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3s	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	26
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	103½	103¼	103	103¼	34
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	124	124	124	124	1
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	92¾	93	92⅝	93	25
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	64½	64½	64	64	85
Iowa Central 1st 5s	113	113¾	113	113	10
Kansas City, Pittb. & Gulf 1st 5s	60	60⅝	60	60⅝	50
Knickerbocker Ice Co. of Chicago 1st 5s	98	98	98	98	8
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	119½	119½	119½	119½	5
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	109½	109½	109½	109½	32
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s	100½	100½	100½	100½	1
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 5s	125½	125½	125½	125½	5
Long Island Ferry 4½s	101	101	101	101	5
Long Island consol. 5s	124½	124½	124½	124½	5
Long Island general 4s	100	100	100	100	5
Louis., Ev. & St. Louis con. 5s, tr. rects	56	56	56	56	8
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	99⅝	100¼	99⅝	100¼	29
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 4s	100	100⅞	99¾	100	40
Louis. & Nash. N. O. & Mobile 1st 6s	131½	131½	131½	131⅝	5
Louis. & Nash., N. O. & Mobile 2d 6s	121½	121½	121½	121½	1
Louis. & Nash., Nash., Fl. & Shef. 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Louis. & Nash., Ev., Hend. & Nash. 1st 6s	113	113	113	113	1
Louis. & Nash., St. Louis Div. 2d 3s	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	6
Louisville & Nashville gold 5s	109	100	109	109	10
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	2
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	118½	119	118½	119	51
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	2
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	123¼	124	123¼	124	94
Mexican Central 2d income	12⅝	13¼	12½	12⅝	816
Mexican International consol. 4s	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	88
Met. West Side Elevated, Chicago, 4s	96¼	96¾	95¾	95¾	29
Milwaukee & Northern 1st consol. 6s, 1913	125	125	125	125	3
Minn. & St. Louis, 1st Iowa extension 7s	121	121	121	121	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	115½	115½	115½	115¾	2
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st and ref. 4s	90	90	85¾	86½	8
Missouri, Kansas & Texas extended 5s	90	90	88½	89¼	27
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	88	91	88	90¼	106
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	93¼	93⅝	93	93¼	77
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	87½	88¼	87¼	88¼	62
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	96	96	96	96	272
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	119¾	119½	119	119¼	105
Missouri Pactic trust 5s	98	100¼	98	100¼	894
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	96	97½	96	97	100
Morgan, Louisiana & Texas 6s	138	138	138	138	1
National Starch Mfg. 6s	101½	101½	101¼	101¼	6
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	102⅞	102⅞	101¾	101¾	229
New York Central, Mich. Central 3½s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	2
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	113	113	113	113	5
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	107½	107½	107½	107½	85
New York & Harlem 1st 7s, coupon	104	104	104	104	3
N. Y., N. H. & H. con. deb. 4s	157½	157½	157¼	157¼	3
New York & Northern 1st 5s	123	123	123	123	5
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	106¾	106½	105¾	106⅜	14
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 5s	101	102	101	102	95
New York, Sus. & Western, refund. 5s	110	110	110	110	11
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	95	95½	94¾	95⅜	819
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	67¾	68	67¾	67¾	173
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	105¾	106¾	105¾	106¾	2574
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, registered	103	103	103	103	1
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 1st 6s	112	112	112	112	3
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	102¼	102¾	102	102¾	83
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	2
Oregon Short Line 6s	132½	132½	132½	132½	1
Oregon Short Line income A	96	96	96	96	14
Oregon Short Line Income B	72	72	72	72	5
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	103¼	106½	106¼	106½	3
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	109	109	109	109	1
Pacific of Missouri 2d ext. 5s	111¼	111¾	111¼	111¼	4
Peoria & Eastern 1st	85¾	86	85¾	86	20
Pittsburg & Western 4s, trust receipts	90	90¾	90	90¾	21
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	118	118	118	118	4
Reading general 4s	90	90	88	89⅝	250½
Reading general 4s, registered	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	5
Rio Grande Western 4s	100	100¼	99¾	100	12
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol. 5s	120	120	120	120	1
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	77½	77½	77½	77½	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 2d ext. 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 4s	95¼	97½	95¼	97½	1,482
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	112¾	113¾	112¾	113¾	253
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	118	119½	118	119½	38

BONDS.	Week Ending July 15. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 4s	87	87	87	87	8
St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s	106½	109⅛	108½	109	24
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class C	114	114	114	113	10
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 5s	96¼	96⅝	95½	95⅝	377
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	61⅝	64½	61⅜	64¼	1,515
St. Paul & Duluth consol. 4s	100⅝	101	100⅝	101	22
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., East. Minn. 6s	111½	111½	111½	111½	1
St. Paul, Minn., & Man., Montana ext. 4s	106	106	106	106	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. consol. 6s	143½	143½	143	143	12
St Paul, Minn. & Man. consol. 4½s	117	117	117	117	20
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	80	80	80	80	2
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	100¼	100¼	100	100	13
Southern Pacific of California 5s	108	108	108	108	10
Southern Pacific of California 6s, stamped	107½	109	107½	108⅝	230
Southern Pacific collat. tr. 4s, when issued	84½	85	84½	84⅞	40
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	112¼	112¾	112¼	112¾	44
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	1
Southern Railway 5s	109¾	109¾	108⅞	109⅝	80
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	85⅞	86	85⅞	86	7
Standard Rope & Twine income	25	25	25	25	16
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, De Bard. 6s	106⅞	107½	106¾	107½	53
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, Birm. Div. 6s	106	106	106	106	10
Texas Pacific 1st 5s	114½	116⅞	114½	116¾	114
Texas Pacific 2d inc. 5s, tr. rects	55½	56½	55¼	56½	106
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	104	104¼	103½	104	64
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	4
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	81	82	80	80	7
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 1st 6s, tr. r.	117	117	117	117	7
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo 1st 5s	99	99	99	99	5
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	103	103½	103	103½	9
Union Pacific new 4s	105½	106	105¾	106¾	272
Union Pacific new 4s, registered	106	106	106	106	3
Virginia Midland general 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	6
Wabash 1st 5s	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	6
Wabash 1st, Detroit & Chicago ext. 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	12
Wabash 2d 5s	102½	102¾	101½	102¾	23
Wabash debenture, Series B	36¼	37	35	36⅞	858
West Shore guaranteed 4s	114⅝	115	114⅝	115	28
West Short gtd. 4s, registered	113¾	114	113¾	114	1
Western New York & Penn. gen. 5-4s	70	70	70	70	1
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	114½	114½	114¼	114½	2
Western Union coll. trust 5s	115¼	115½	115	115	19
Western North Carolina 1st 6s	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	1
Wilkesbarre & Easton 1st 5s	106	106¾	106	106¾	7
Wisconsin Central 1st, trust receipts	76¼	76½	76⅜	76¼	20
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s, when issued	95	95	94½	94⅞	226

Total sales.....$15,234,600

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 15, 1899.

United States 2s, registered	101½	101½	101½	101¼	1
United States 5s, coupon	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	20
United State 4s, 1925, registered	130½	130½	130½	130⅝	20
United States 4s, 1907, registered	112⅝	112⅝	112¼	112¼	52
United States 3s, coupon	109¼	109¼	109	109	54
United States 3s, registered	108½	108½	108½	108¼	20

Total sales.....$167,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 15, 1899.

Tennessee settlement 3s	97¼	97¼	97	97	17
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	85⅞	86⅛	85⅛	86½	7

Total sales.....$24,000
Grand total.....$15,425,600
*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	101½	July 7	99	Feb. 3	101¼	July 15
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114	June 20	111	Mar. 2	112⅝	July 10
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114½	June 23	112½	Jan. 3	112⅝	July 5
United States 4s, 1925, registered	130⅝	May 24	128	Feb. 14	130¾	July 10
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	131	June 2	128	Feb. 10	130	July 8
United States 5s, registered	113½	Apr. 8	111⅝	Feb. 6	112⅝	May 24
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113½	Apr. 3	111⅜	Mar. 8	112⅝	July 6
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	106½	May 31	106⅝	Feb. 23	109	July 15
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	106½	July 11	106⅝	Jan. 5	108¼	July 11
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg.	109¾	June 5	106½	Jan. 4	108½	July 15

Last sales in 1898 of Government bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

U. S. Currency 6s, 1899.....102½ Oct. 17 | District of Columbia 3-65s....118 Nov. 28

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	113	June 1	110	Feb. 27	112⅝	June 5
Louisiana consolidated 4s	110	Apr. 24	106⅝	Jan. 30	110	Apr. 28
Louisiana consol. 4s, small	109½	Feb. 27	109½	Feb. 27	109½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consol. 4s	108	June 30	96¼	Jan. 13	97	July 12
Tennessee settlement 3s	99	June 30	96¼	Jan. 13	99	June 30
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	96	Jan. 20	96	Jan. 20	96	Feb. 27
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9	Mar. 15	6	Mar. 4	8	June 1
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	87	Jan. 27	82¼	Jan. 3	86½	July 14

Last sales in 1898 of State bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

Alabama, Class A, small	105	Aug. 10	Alabama, Class C	104	Nov. 30
Alabama, Class B	108	Sept. 26	North Carolina 6s, 1918	128	Feb. 23

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended July 14, 1899	$10,018,882
Week ended July 15, 1898	9,022,276
From Jan. 1, 1899	284,713,489
From Jan. 1, 1898	220,551,643

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended July 11, 1899	$9,554,744
Week ended July 12, 1898	9,828,722
From Jan. 1, 1899	245,439,796
From Jan. 1, 1898	294,195,888

Imports of Gold.

Week ended July 14, 1899	$100,581
Week ended July 15, 1898	10,483
From Jan. 1, 1899	7,154,405
From Jan. 1, 1898	65,309,863

Exports of Gold.

Week ended July 7, 1899	$6,788
From Jan. 1, 1899	25,277,104
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,634,699

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1899	$17,332,596

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended July 14, 1899	$86,743
Week ended July 15, 1898	10,483
From Jan. 1, 1899	64,336,198

Imports of Silver.

Week ended July 14, 1899	$80,613
Week ended July 15, 1898	20,776
From Jan. 1, 1899	2,097,100
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,364,427

Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 14, 1899	$638,127
Week ended July 15, 1898	302,003
From Jan. 1, 1899	28,466,149
From Jan. 1, 1898	23,554,127

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 14, 1899	$557,514
Week ended July 15, 1898	281,229
From Jan. 1, 1899	26,462,049
From Jan. 1, 1898	22,189,710

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 14, 1899	$965,815
Week ended July 15, 1898	902,023
From Jan. 1, 1899	51,685,153
From Jan. 1, 1898	26,188,828

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 14, 1899	$794,771
Week ended July 15, 1898	870,740
From Jan. 1, 1899	41,725,645

Total Net Imports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1898	42,135,474

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
July 13, 1899	£22,220,066	.....
July 14, 1898	26,548,627	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
July 13, 1899	78,227,401	$48,366,151
July 14, 1898	74,864,525	49,458,871
BANK OF GERMANY.		
July 13, 1899	28,423,000	28,041,000
July 14, 1898	26,766,000	25,758,000
RUSSIA.		
July 12, 1899	95,650,000	5,421,000
July 14, 1898	11,250,000	4,413,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
July 13, 1899	36,514,000	12,794,000
July 14, 1898	34,583,000	13,927,000
SPAIN.		
July 12, 1899	12,065,000	13,620,000
July 14, 1898	10,000,000	4,777,000
ITALY.		
July 13, 1899	15,107,000	3,008,000
July 14, 1898	14,917,000	1,982,000
NETHERLANDS.		
July 13, 1899	5,180,000	5,125,000
July 14, 1898	7,251,000	3,541,000
BELGIUM.		
July 15, 1899	4,200,000	1,600,000
July 14, 1898	4,000,000	1,200,000
Total this week	301,736,467	169,145,151
Total previous week	301,736,467	169,145,151
Corresponding date last yr.	275,486,525	167,023,871

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending July 15, 1899.

	Range for Year 1899. High	Date	Lowest.	Date	Last Sale.	Date	Bid.	Asked.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928	102½	Jun 15	98	Feb 15	101	June 19	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	96¾	Jul 12	87¾	May 10	96¾	July 12	96	97
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	103½	May 31	96¾	Apr 7	103½	July 15	103	103¼
Do. registered	102½	Jan 23	100	Jan 20	101	Mar 29	..	..
Do. adjustment g. 4s, 1995	85¼	Jul 8	78	Jan 6	84¾	July 15	84½	84¾
Do. do. registered	85¼	Feb 63		Feb 20	86	Feb 20	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan 20	106	Jan 9	110	Jan 20	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	103	May 19	100¾	Jan 19	102	June 5	99½	100½
Baltimore & Ohio—								
Balt. & Ohio prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	100¾	May 29	96¼	Jul 11	97	July 15	96¾	97¼
Do. mtg. gold 4s, 1948	102¾	May 25	100¼	May 12	101¼	July 15	101¼	101½
Balt. Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990	106½	Mar 8	106½	Mar 8	106½	Mar 8	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	....	..	....	105¼	Oct., 98	..	..
Monongs. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	104¾	July, 92	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	113	Feb 15	108¾	Jan 11	111	June 5	..	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s, 1980	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	..	..
Col. & Cin. Mid. 1st ext. 4½s, 1939	85	Jan 19	85	Jan 19	85	Jan 19	..	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	..	....	..	....	107¼	Jul 28, 98	..	..
B. & O. SW. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	111	Feb 3	107¾	Jan 12	108	Mar 13	..	..
Do. 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1998	94	Jan 23	87¾	Jan 23	94	Jan 23	..	..
Do. do. trust receipts	94	Jan 27	94	Jan 27	94	Jan 27	..	..
Do. 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	32½	Jan 11	32	Jan 11	32¼	Jan 11	..	..
Do. do., Series B, 2043	12½	Jan 26	10¾	Jan 16	12	Feb 23	..	..
Do. do. trust certificates	11¾	Feb 10	11¾	Feb 10	11¾	Feb 10	..	..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911	130¾	Jan 30	123	Apr 11	128½	May 22	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	128¾	May 24	126	Mar 15	123	June 7	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	106	Jan 30	103	Mar 17	104½	May 19	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	106	Apr 28	102½	Feb 25	105	June 5	..	..
Do. 1st con. 4s, 1947	112	Jan 30	108¾	Jan 6	112	Jan 30	..	..
Do. 1st gen. 5s, 1932	89	Feb 4	89	Feb 4	89	Feb 4	..	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	116½	Jul 14	102¾	May 13	115½	Jul 14	115	116
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	117½	Apr 6	117½	Apr 5	117½	Apr 5	114½	..
Bkyn, Q.Co. & S. 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1941	108½	Apr 20	105¾	Jan 4	107¼	July 15	106½	107
Brooklyn Union El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950	104½	Jul 8	103¾	Jun 29	104	July 14	103¾	104¼
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	....	..	....	74	Sep., 96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	111	Feb 20	107½	Jan 7	110¾	June 27	108¾	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	129	Jun 28	127¼	Mar 15	129	June 28	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1922	130¼	Jul 6	129	May 15	130¼	July 6	..	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	103	Ap 14, 97	130	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	....	..	....	100	Feb., 96	..	..
Buff., St. Mary's & Southwest. 5s, 1927	105	Feb 17	101¼	Feb 8	105	May 12	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	108½	May 15	106	Jun 10	108	May 12	108	..
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	117½	May 19	111	Jan 7	116	July 11	115½	117
Do., do., registered	110½	Feb 4	110¼	Feb 4	110½	Feb 4	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 14, 97	..	..
C. R., I. Falls & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	..	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111¼	Jun 12	108	Jul 5	108¼	July 15	108¼	106½
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	112	Feb 24	109	Mar 9	111	July 11	111	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106	Ja 30, 97	..	..
Central Br. Union Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	93¾	Jan 31	91	Mar 28	91½	May 12	88	89½
Cen. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	98	Apr 29	95	Jan 18	98	Apr 28	98	100
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	120	Jun 29	110½	Mar 28	120	June 29	..	..
Do. con. g. 5s, 1945	100¼	Apr 29	91¾	Jan 31	97¾	July 15	..	..
Do. 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44¼	Feb 23	38	Feb 8	40½	July 13	40	41
Do. 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15	Feb 20	11	Apr 10	13	July 14	..	..
Do. 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	7¼	Feb 27	6	May 31	6	June 16	6	6¾
Do. Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	..	....	..	....	95	De 23, 98	..	..
Do. Middle Ga. & Atl. 5s, 1947	102	Jun 29	102	Jun 20	102	June 29	..	..
Do. Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	..	....	..	....	99	Jul 6, 98	..	..
Cent. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	112	Jan 11	106¼	May 3	110	June 6	110	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	112½	Mar 20	112½	Mar 20	112½	Mar 20	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	122½	Jan 24	113¼	Jan 4	121	July 15	121	121½
Do., do., registered	121	Jan 14	112½	Jan 4	119¼	July 14	..	..
Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal con. as. 7s, 1900	102½	Apr 1	99¾	Jan 7	100½	July 13	..	..
Do., 5s, 1912	100	May 6	87¾	Jan 7	100	May 6	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116¼	Jul 11	114	Apr 27	116¼	July 11	115	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	....	..	....	104	No 13, 97	..	..
Cen. Pac. ext. g. 5s, Ser. A, B, C, D, 1898	..	....	..	....	103	Fe 24, 98	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	..	....	..	....	102	Fe 21, 98	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1899, Speyer certs	109	Jun 6	103¾	Mar 20	108½	June 29	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1901, Speyer certs	107½	Feb 24	103	Mar 20	103½	Mar 23	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. cts. dep. E, 1900	..	....	..	....	103	Oct 20, 98	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	108¾	Mar 11	105¼	Feb 23	108½	Mar 29	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	113¼	Jun 15	112¾	Jun 19	112¾	June 19	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939, Speyer certs	125¾	May 27	112¾	Feb 16	125¼	June 7	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	110¼	Mar 14	107	Apr 10	107	Apr 10	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	112	Apr 19	112	Apr 19	112	Apr 19	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	122¼	May 27	120½	May 19	122¼	May 27	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	121¾	Jun 19	121¾	Jun 19	121¾	June 28	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	105	Mar 10	103	Jan 19	104¼	Apr 5	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	109½	Jun 2	105¼	Apr 15	108¾	July 7	..	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	....	..	....	98	Au 6, 97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	105½	De 19, 98	..	..
Ches. & Ohio g. 6s, Series A, 1908	116½	Jun 14	117	Apr 14	119¼	June 14	117	..
Do., g. 6s, 1911	121¼	Feb 21	118½	Mar 2	120	June 28	118	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	121	Apr 25	117¾	Jan 3	119¾	July 15	119¾	120
Do., do., registered	118¾	Mar 15	117	Jun 3	117	June 2	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	97½	Jul 12	90¾	Jan 4	97¼	July 15	97¼	97¼
Do., do., registered	92¾	Jan 18	92¾	Jan 18	92¾	Jan 18	..	..
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	108	Jun 27	105	Jan 5	104¾	July 14	104¾	..
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	100	Jun 19	100	Jun 19	100	June 19	99	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	..	....	..	....	95¼	My 27, 98	..	..
Warm Springs Valley 5s, 1941	101¼	Apr 29	101	Apr 28	101¼	Apr 29	100	102
Elizs., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902	104	Feb 7	101¾	Apr 7	103	July 6	..	..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	110¾	Apr 19	108	May 5	109	June 12	108½	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	107½	Jan 6	104	Feb 1	104	Feb 1	106	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	106¾	Feb 24	106¾	Feb 24	106¾	Feb 24	105	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	105¾	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy 7s, 1903	117¾	Jun 29	113¾	Jul 8	113¾	July 12	113¾	114
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	105	Mar 16	104¾	Feb 15	105	Mar 16	103¾	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	113	Apr 24	109¼	May 10	112¼	July 15	..	..
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	151½	Feb 18	125¾	Jan 6	137¾	July 6	..	148
Do., Iowa sinking fund 5s, 1919	116¾	Jun 12	115¾	May 4	116¾	June 12	117¾	..
Do., do., 4s, 1919	106½	Jun 28	105	Feb 27	106¾	June 28	106¾	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	105	May 28	101¾	Jan 26	105	June 28	104	..
Do., 4s, 1921	103	Feb 3	100	Apr 11	100	Apr 11	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	..	....	..	....	107½	Jan., 96	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	113¾	Jul 11	106¾	Jan 3	113¾	July 12	..	..
Do., do., registered	111¾	Jun 2	111¾	Jun 2	111¾	June 2	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	124	Jul 6	120	Mar 13	124	July 6	123	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	108	Mar 24	105¾	Apr 27	106¼	July 13	..	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	110¾	Apr 3	114	Jul 5	114	July 5	114¾	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	136	Jan 3	134	Jan 25	138	June 30	137	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	117¾	Jun 13	109¾	Jan 16	115	July 11	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103¾	No 18, 98	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	107	Feb 23	107	Feb 23	107	Feb 23	106½	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	118¾	Jun 9	114½	Jan 17	118¾	June 9	..	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	106¾	May 17	92	Jan 10	107¼	June 19	..	..
Do. refunding g. 6s, 1947	110½	Jun 9	104	Jan 4	113	July 7	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	171½	Jun 9	169¾	Jan 7	170	July 6	..	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	103¾	Apr 10	103¾	Feb 16	103¾	Apr 10	..	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	168¾	Apr 12	160½	Jan 10	168½	May 20	..	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	171½	Jun 9	160	Jan 3	171	June 9	..	..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	171	Jun 17	161	Jan 11	170	July 6	..	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	122¼	Jun 8	112¾	May 13	123¾	July 5	119½	..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	115½	No 30, 98	119¾	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	123½	May 12	118¾	Jan 11	123¾	June 1	120½	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	132½	May 25	129	Jan 10	132¾	May 25	129¾	131
Do., 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	109½	Dec 7, 98	112	113¾
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	123	May 2	121½	Feb 24	123	May 2	121¼	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	124	May 26	118¾	Jan 3	122¾	July 14	121½	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	125¾	Jun 16	118¾	Jan 10	123	July 10	122½	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	112¾	Apr 18	110	Mar 14	112¼	Apr 18	112	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	122¾	Jun 3	122½	Jun 3	122¾	June 1	120¾	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	122	Jun 19	119	Apr 3	122	June 19	121	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	118¾	May 18	115	Feb 1	118¾	May 18	115¼	..
Do., Far. & So. asau. g. 6s, 1924	..	....	..	....	127½	Ja 27, 98	135	138
Do., con. sinking fund 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	106¾	Jul 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	115¾	May 12	112½	Feb 9	115¾	May 12	116	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	111¾	May 4	108¾	Jan 11	114¾	June 26	111¼	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	105¼	Fe 19, 98	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	121	Jun 10	121	Jun 10	121	July 1	121	..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	126	Jan 30	125	Jul 10	125	July 10	124	..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145¾	Jul 11	142¾	May 4	145¾	July 11	..	..
Do., gold 7s, 1902	115	May 24	111¼	Jun 3	112¾	July 7	112½	..
Do., do., registered	113	Apr 14	113	Jan 12	114	Apr 14	..	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	122¼	Mar 13	116	Jan 6	122¾	Mar 13	..	118
Do., do., registered	116	Jun 14	116	Jan 14	116	June 14	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	110¾	Mar 10	103¾	Apr 12	107	June 19	107½	..
Do., do., registered	100	Feb 3	105¾	Mar 28	106¾	Mar 28	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	123	Jan 30	121½	May 4	122¾	June 30	122¼	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	119¼	De 27, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	111½	Mar 28	108	May 12	110	July 10	109	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109¾	Mr 10, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	118	Feb 9	117¼	May 22	118	June 17	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	117¾	Feb 7, 98	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	100	Feb 1	100	Apr 3	100	May 9	..	..
Do., registered	106¾	Feb 20	106¾	Feb 20	106¾	Feb 20	..	..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987	110¼	Jun 24	102¾	Jan 3	110¼	July 5	..	110½
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103	No 10, 98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	107¾	My 26, 98	104¼	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	102¼	Ap 12, 98	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	121	Jun 19	121	Jun 19	121	June 19	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117¾	Feb 6	117¾	Feb 6	117¾	Feb 6	113¾	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	111	Jan 3	111	Jan 3	111	Jan 3	113	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	113	Apr 24	113	Apr 24	113	Apr 24	113	..
Iowa Midland 8s, 1900	..	....	..	....	108	Oct 21, 98	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	143	Jul 7	139¾	May 3	143	July 7	141	143
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	....	..	....	105½	Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do., ext. and imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	125¼	May 23	117¾	Feb	125¼	June 23	125	126
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	..	....	..	....	138	De 18, 98	145¾	147¾
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	146	Jul 6	140	Mar 6	146	July 6	145	..
Do., incomes, 1911	114¾	Jun 17	114¾	Jun 17	114¾	June 17	..	..
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, 1917	130¾	Jun 27	131½	Jun 10	130	July 7	132½	..
Do., do., registered	124½	May 19	132	Jun 6	133¾	June 13	131	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988	110¾	May 17	104¾	Jan 4	108	July 15	107¾	108
Do., do., registered	107¾	Apr 6	105¾	Mar 7	107¾	Apr 6	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	95½	Apr 27	98	Jan 9	98½	May 1	98	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	85	Feb 4	83	May 9	85	June 14	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1905	98½	May 18	100¼	May 18	98½	May 18	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	114	Apr 25	109¾	Jan 12	114	June 27	..	114

	Range for Year 1899. High	Date	Lowest.	Date	Last Sale.	Date	Bid.	Asked.
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	100	Ap 15, 97	..	..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	141	May 11	138	Jan 9	137½	July 12	..	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	138	Mar 27	134½	May 8	134½	June 21	..	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	134	Jan 12	131	Apr 18	132¾	July 7	133	..
Northern Wisconsin 1st 6s, 1930	140	Mar 28	140	Mar 28	140	Mar 28	..	..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	..	....	..	....	106	Jul 22, 97	104¾	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	123	May 4	120¾	Jul 11	120¾	July 11	120	..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947	102¾	Jun 5	93¼	Jan 3	100¾	July 14	99¼	..
Chi. & W. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921, coupon off	99½	Jun 28	99¾	Jun 28	99¾	June 28	..	..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	119	Oct 28, 97	119	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	....	..	....	103¾	Mr 18, 97	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	118	May 5	112	Feb 9	113	May 5	114	..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	105¾	Apr., 98	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st 5s, 1917	91	Mar 30	70¾	Jan 26	91	June 9	..	..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	98	Jan 26	87¾	Jan 12	95¼	July 14	93	..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	97	Jun 20	95¾	May 27	97	June 20	..	97
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	103¾	Feb 3	93¾	Jan 7	102¾	July 12	103	..
Do., do., registered	99	May 4	99	May 4	99	May 4	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	87	Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	87	Au 31, 98	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	97	Apr 22	95	Feb 21	96¼	Apr 24	..	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	104	Jan 27	102	Jan 3	103¼	Mar 30	104	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev., con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	118½	May 31	118¼	May 31	118½	June 14	116¾	..
Ind., Bloom. & W. West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	103½	Apr 29	103¼	Apr 29	103¼	Apr 29	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	88¾	Jan 28	82¾	Apr 7	86	July 12	85	88
Do., income 4s, 1990	33	Jan 10	22	Jan 3	30	June 30	29	30
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	102¾	Jan 3	102	Jan 28	102¾	Feb 10	..	..
Do., con. g. 7s, 1914	138½	Jul 6	135¼	May 11	138¾	July 6	135¾	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	137½	Jun 23	134½	Jul 6	134½	July 6	..	..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s, 1901	108¼	Feb 10	108¼	Feb 10	108¼	Feb 10	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	108	Jul 11	106	Jul 11	108	July 11	..	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	134¼	Jun 16	128	Feb 15	134¼	June 16	130	..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947	69	Jan 12	62	Jul 11	63¼	July 14	63	64
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947	76	Jan 12	70¾	Mar 18	72	July 14	72	73
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	90	Jan 13	83¼	May 18	88¾	July 15	88¼	89¼
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	126¾	Jun 15	126¼	Jun 15	126½	June 15	125	..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906	124½	Jun 7	124¼	Jun 7	124¾	June 7	..	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 28	142	May 4	142	June 17	..	..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	109	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	111	Mar 14	108¼	May 3	108½	June 28	..	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	145½	May 1	143	Jan 20	143	June 6	..	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	140	Oct 29, 98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	142½	May 18	138	Feb	9	142	June 27	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	118½	Apr 5	117	Feb 8	118½	Apr 5	..	..
Do., term and improvement 4s, 1923	106½	Jun 20	108¼	Jun 20	108¾	June 20	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	108	Aug 1, 98	..	..
Del. & Hud. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	..	....	..	....	146	Sep 15, 98	142	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	143	May 4, 97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	120½	Apr 21	120¼	Apr 21	120¼	Apr 21	124½	..
Do., registered	122	Jun 6	122	Jun 6	122	June 6	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	117¾	Feb 21	115	May 2	116	June 9	116	..
Do., do., registered	117½	Jan 28	114¾	Apr 17	116¼	June 16	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	153	Mar 20	150½	May 31	150½	May 31	153½	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	141	May 6, 98	..	..
Den. & Rio Grande 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	104	May 31	100	Feb 27	100¼	July 15	..	..
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	109	Feb 20	105¾	May 4	105¾	May 25	..	..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	108¾	May 25	102¾	Jan 3	108	July 12	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 4½s, 1936	112¾	Jun 13	103¾	Jan 9	109¼	July 14	..	..
Denver Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s, 1933	92	Jan 24	90	Jan 19	92	Jan 24	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	108	Apr 27	107¼	Apr 25	108	Apr 27	108	..
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s, 1995	69	Jul 14	68	Jul 12	69	July 14	68	70
Det., Mack. & Mar. 1d. gt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	24	Jan 17	17¼	Mar 25	18¾	July 12	..	..
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	111	Mar 23	105	Jun 13	110	July 6	..	..
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	92¼	Fe 11, 98	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	116	Jun 14	111¾	Jan 16	114	July 14	114	116
Elgin, Jol. & East. 1st g. 5s, 1941	110	Apr 25	104¾	Jan 3	109	July 14	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	118	Jun 22	115¼	Feb 15	118	June 22	..	121
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	121	May 25	121	May 25	121	May 25	121½	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	116¼	Jul 11	116¼	Jul 11	116¼	July 11	115½	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	122½	Mar 30	121	Jan 20	121	June 21	121½	..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	106¼	Apr 14	105	Apr 4	106¼	Apr 14	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	145¾	Jan 26

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s,1936	109¼	May 1	106½	Jun 7	109	June 23	..	..
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1987	97	Jun 5	91	Jan 10	97	June 24	96	97½
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g.5s,1930	..	....	..	....	109	Mr 19,98	..	..
L. & N. L. C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	..	....	..	....	103	Ja 18, 98	..	..
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	112¾	Apr 3	95	Jan 3	110	July 7	109½	110
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	121¾	Jun 14	116	Jan 14	119	July 12	..	..
Do. 2d 6s, 1899	105¾	Apr 1	100¾	May 1	101¾	July 12	..	..
Metro. St. Ry gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	121	Jan 26	118¾	Jan 4	124	July 15	123½	124½
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	123¼	Jan 30	121	Jun 9	123	June 20	123	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	127	Jan 11	123½	Jan 3	128	July 12	125½	126½
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd.g.5s,1993	126¾	Feb 7	124	Mar 2	126	July 12	125½	126½
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	77	Jun 23	68¾	Jan 4	77	June 23	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	27½	Apr 27	16¾	Apr 3	29¼	June 14	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	14¾	Apr 27	8¾	Apr 18	12¾	July 15	12½	13
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	88¾	Feb 24	84½	Jan 6	88¾	July 15	86	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	....	....	....	....	90	Mar., 96	103	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1927	....	....	....	....	15	Dec 7, 98	..	..
Do. 2d income g. 6s, B, 1927	14	Apr 5	14	Apr 5	14	Apr 5	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	....	....	....	....	100	Ja 30, 97	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	150	Apr 20	145	Jan 6	150	Apr 20	..	..
Do., 1st con g. 5s, 1934	115½	Jun 27	110¾	Jan 18	115¾	July 12	..	..
Do., 1st and refunding g. 4s, 1949	99	Jun 29	98¾	Jun 20	98¾	July 13	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	125	Jan 27	121	Jul 12	121	July 12	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	127	Jan 27	127	Jan 27	127	Jan 27	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	....	....	....	....	128	De 12, 98	..	..
Mil. El. Ry & Light 1st con. 5s, 1926	105½	Feb 16	103¾	Feb 4	105½	Feb 16	..	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	96	May 25	91¾	Jan 3	93¾	July 14	93	93½
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	71	Jan 6	65¾	May 9	68¾	July 15	68	68½
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	91¼	Apr 27	82	Jan 19	88¾	July 15	88	88½
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	91	Jul 14	86	Jan 19	90½	July 14	89½	90½
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	82	Jan 21	75¼	Jan 5	79	July 1	..	..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	93	Feb 27	85	Jan 21	93	Apr 27	..	..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	107½	Jul 13	101¼	Jan 3	107½	July 13	..	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	121¾	Apr 28	108¾	Jan 9	119¼	July 14	119	119¾
Do. 3d 7s, 1906	117	May 17	114	May 1	115	June 16	..	120
Do. trust g. 5s, 1917	100¼	Jul 14	91½	Jan 3	100¼	July 15	100¼	100¼
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	98	Jul 14	88	Jan 3	98	July 14	97¼	97¾
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	109	Jul 13	106	Feb 20	109	July 13	..	..
Do. 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	115	Apr 20	111¾	Jan 17	111½	July 10	..	..
St. L. & Iron Mount. 1st ext.4½s,1947	106¼	May 29	105¾	Feb 6	106¾	May 23	..	..
Do. 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	107½	Jan 16	105	May 20	105¾	July 11	..	..
Do., Arkansas Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	106¾	Apr 6	103¾	Jan 16	106¾	Apr 6	..	..
Do. gen. con. ry & ld. gr.g.5s,1931	114¾	Jul 14	105	Jan 3	114¾	July 15	114	114¾
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	111½	Jan 31	110	Jan 31	111½	July 5	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	130¼	May 9	125	Jan 9	127½	June 30	..	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	122	May 23	117	Feb 21	121¾	June 30	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	88	Feb 27	82½	Jan 4	87	July 14	..	..
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	109	Jun 2	106	Jan 4	109	June 13	107¾	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	....	....	....	....	84	Apr., 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	132¾	Feb 14	131¼	Jul 8	131¼	July 8	130	..
Do. 2d 6s, 1901	....	....	....	....	105¾	De 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	105¾	Mar 28	105¼	Apr 22	105¾	June 22	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Al.,1917	....	....	....	....	108	Mar., 98	..	..
Jasper Branch 6s, 1923	116	Mar 22	115	Mar 22	115	Mar 22	..	..
No. O. & N. East. prior lien 6s, 1915	....	....	....	....	103¾	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	117½	Jan 31	113	Jul 13	113	July 14	..	113
Do., do., registered	117¾	Jan 30	112	Jun 27	112	June 27	..	113
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	113¾	Jan 30	107½	Apr 28	108¾	July 7	..	..
Do., do., registered	113¾	Jan 26	113¼	Jan 26	113¼	Jan 26	..	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	....	....	....	....	108½	Fe 21, 98	..	..
Do., debentures g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	May 3	103¼	Jun 26	103¾	June 28	..	..
Do., do., registered	....	....	....	....	104¾	Feb 5, 98	..	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	107⅝	Feb 2	103¼	Jun 26	103½	June 26	..	..
Do., registered	....	....	....	....	104⅝	Jne 30,98	..	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	113¼	Jun 12	110¼	Jan 12	110⅝	July 7	110	111½
Do., do., registered	112½	Apr 14	111½	Feb 17	112½	Apr 14	..	..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s,1998	102	Jan 28	98	Jan 6	101¾	July 12	101¾	..
Do., do., registered	100	May 25	97¼	Mar 15	100	May 25	..	..
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	103	May 25	99¼	Jan 4	101¾	July 15	101½	102
Do., registered	103	Jun 26	98	Jan 6	102½	July 7	..	..
West Shore 1st g. 5s, gtd., 2361	117¾	Jun 29	110¾	Jan 3	115	July 13	..	115
Do., registered	115¾	Jun 15	109¾	Jan 3	115	June 29	..	..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s,1936	....	....	....	....	108	No 5, 98	110	..
*Do., registered	....	....	....	....	108	Jne 17,98	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g.4s,Ser.A,1940	....	....	....	....	95	Jul 28,98	..	..
Do., do., registered	....	....	....	....	104	Jul 24,97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jan 12	103¾	Jun 14	104	July 11	104	..
Do., do., registered	100¾	Jan 27	103	May 10	104	June 27	104	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	....	....	....	....	103	May 7,97	104	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	132	Jan 18	128¼	Apr 12	129	July 10	..	..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	....	....	....	....	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	113	Apr 13	113	Apr 13	113	Apr 13	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	....	....	....	....	107	Au 13, 98	110	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s,1991	....	....	....	....	100	Mar, 98	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	123	Jun 16	123	Jun 16	123	July 14	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Detroit, Mon & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	123	Jun 13	123	Jun 13	123	June 13	123	..
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, 1900	107¼	May 4	103¾	Jul 8	103¾	July 8	..	..
Do., do., registered	106¾	Feb 20	105¼	Jan 3	105¾	June 15	..	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	117¾	Mar 29	114¼	Jan 20	115	June 26	115	..
Do., do., registered	116½	Jan 5	114¼	Jun 6	114½	June 15	..	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	112¾	May 5	106	Jan 3	111¾	June 27	110½	112½
Do., do., registered	111	Apr 27	103	Jan 3	111	Apr 27	..	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M.7s,1901	....	....	....	....	108¾	Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal RR. 1st 5s, 1934	....	....	....	....	121	Oct 24,98	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	112½	Apr 27	100	May 1	110¾	June 30	..	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	103	May 6	103	May 6	103	May 9	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	....	....	....	....	122	Fe 25, 98	120	..
Do., 5s, 1931	....	....	....	....	121¼	Jne 21,98	128	..
Do., do., registered	....	....	....	....	125¾	Ja 20, 98	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	....	....	....	....	106	Fe 25, 98	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	108	Jan 26	105¾	Apr 3	107½	July 14	107	..
Do., do., registered	106½	Apr 19	105½	Apr 19	105½	Apr 19	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	....	....	....	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	191	Apr 21	173	Jan 6	187¾	July 13	..	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	184	Apr 20	172	Jan 19	184	Apr 20	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	....	....	....	....	126¾	Au 26,98	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	....	....	....	....	125¾	Feb 6, 97	117¾	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	121½	Jun 20	117¾	Jul 6	117¾	July 6	117¾	..
Do. 1st 6s, 1905	115	May 11	113¼	Jul 1	113¾	July 1	113	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	105¾	May 25	108	Jan 4	103¾	May 27	..	..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	106½	Jun 1	103	Apr 12	106¾	July 14	106¼	106½
Do., do., registered	....	....	....	....	101½	No 30, 98	..	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 11	114½	Jan 3	119¼	Apr 12	..	..
Do., do., registered	....	....	....	....	117	Oct 25,98	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	131¼	May 15	131¼	May 15	131¼	May 15	134	..
Do., do., registered certificates	....	....	....	....	130	Sep 28,98	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry prior lien 4s, 1997	103¾	Jun 14	101¾	Jan 5	103¾	July 15	103½	104
Do., registered	104½	May 12	102	Jul 14	102	July 14	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	70	Jan 21	65½	May 9	67¾	July 15	67½	67¾
Do., do., registered	68¾	Jun 17	65½	May 18	68¾	June 17	..	..
Washington Central 1st g. 4s, 1948	96	May 5	90	Jan 27	95	May 11	..	..
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s,1933	119	Apr 21	112	Jan 6	119	June 15	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	107¾	Jun 22	107½	May 22	107¾	June 22	..	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	135	Jun 19	130	Feb	135	June 19	..	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	....	....	....	....	128	No 25,98	..	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	....	....	....	....	117½	Au 30, 98	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1952	....	....	....	....	101	Fe 23, 97	..	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	101	Apr 22	96¼	Jan 16	100	July 13	..	..
Nor. & West Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	96	Mar 27	88¼	Jan 7	95¾	July 15	94¾	95¼
Ogden. & L. Champ. 1st con. 6s, 1920	....	....	....	....	94	Apr., 96	..	..
Do., do., small	....	....	....	....	82	Feb., 97	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	....	....	....	....	102¼	Ja 26, 98	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	....	....	....	....	82	De 17, 97	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1001	85	Feb 7	86	May 24	75	May 25	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sink. fund g. 6s, 1909	114	Apr 28	100	Feb 10	112	July 11	..	..
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	105	May 31	100¼	Jan 3	102¾	July 14	..	..
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922	133¼	Jul 13	128	Mar 1	133¼	July 13	132	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	....	....	....	....	121	Jne 18,98	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	....	....	....	....	102	My 24,97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	116	Jun 28	108	Jan 7	113¾	July 13	..	..
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	96	Jul 7	85	Jan 7	96	July 13	..	..
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	74¾	Apr 13	65¼	Jan 4	73	July 11	..	..
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	108	Mar 16	103¼	Jul 12	103½	July 12	104	105
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	....	....	....	....	101½	Dec., 90	105	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	118	May 22	114¼	Feb 15	118	June 9	115½	..
Do., do., registered	115¼	Mar 9	115¾	Mar 9	115¾	Mar 9	..	..
Do., do., gtd. 3½s, tr. reg. cts., 1937	....	....	....	....	102	No 11, 98	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd.g.4½s,1940,Ser.A	118	Jul 14	114¼	Apr 13	118	July 14	117½	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	119	Jun 13	114	Apr 11	118½	June 30	117¾	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	....	....	....	....	113	No 23,98	113	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	....	....	....	....	107	De 30, 98	108	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	107⅞	Jan 6	105¼	Mar 15	105¾	Apr 13	..	..
Do., do., registered	....	....	....	....	100¼	Ap 23, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	141	Mar 29	136¾	Jan 6	141	Mar 29	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	147	May 1	140½	May 1	140½	May 1	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	135	Jun 7	135	Jun 7	135	June 7	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	....	....	....	....	114½	Jul 8, 97	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	108	Apr 19	108	Apr 19	108	Apr 19	..	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	121	Jul 5	121	Jul 5	121	July 5	121½	..
Gen. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	115¾	Jun 21	118¾	Jun 21	118¾	June 21	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	....	....	....	....	102	No 10, 97	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	....	....	....	....	108	My 12,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	....	....	....	....	115½	Fe 24,98	116½	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1926, t. r.	101	Feb 20	99	Jan 10	100¾	June 20	..	..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	....	....	....	....	100	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs.	97	Jan 28	98½	Apr 3	94½	May 5	..	..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s,1926	....	....	....	....	17	My 23,98	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	....	....	....	....	23	De 20, 98	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	126	Apr 28	126	Apr 28	126	Apr 28	125	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	100	May 9	100	May 9	100	June 3	100	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	....	....	....	....	127	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	....	....	....	....	107½	Oct 21,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	....	....	....	....	121	No 26, 98	..	..
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B,1928	....	....	....	....	114	Mar., 93	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	....	....	....	....	117	Mar., 89	130	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	90	Jun 24	90	Jun 24	90	June 24	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	115¾	Jun 23	113	Jan 5	115¾	June 23	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	....	....	....	....	98	Jul 14,98	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	100	May 24	98	Jan 5	100	June 9	99½	100
Do., do., J. P. M. certificates	100¼	Jun 28	98¾	Jan 31	98¾	July 14	99½	100
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	91⅝	Jun 16	85⅝	Jan 7	88⅝	July 15	86½	89
Do., do., registered	89½	Jun 23	86¾	Jan 4	86¾	July 13	..	..
Rio Grande Western 1st g. 4s, 1939	102¾	Jan 30	91	Jan 4	100¾	July 13	99½	100
Utah Central gtd. g. 4s, 1917	89¾	May 11	87¼	Apr 20	89	June 27	..	85½
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	104½	Jan 24	102¾	Feb 20	104	May 8	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 5s, 1940	74½	Jan 20	72½	Feb 17	74¼	June 20	73	74

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	84	Jan 27	79¾	Jul 11	79¾	July 11	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	114¾	Mar 2	112¾	May 9	112¾	May 9	114	..
Do. 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	115¼	Mar 25	112¾	May 5	114	June 12	114	..
Do. 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	115	Mar 24	112¾	May 5	114	July 14	114	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	....	....	....	....	113¾	July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	126⅝	Jun 27	121	Jan 3	124¾	July 15	124¼	124½
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	112½	Jun 30	107	Jan 5	109	July 15	109	109¾
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	105½	Mar 27	100¾	May 23	101	June 23	..	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	....	....	....	....	105	Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. RR. g. 4s, 1996	89	Jun 15	82	Jan 4	87	July 13	..	..
St. L. & S. F., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	102	Mar 16	98	Jan 12	100	July 8	..	101
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	96½	Jul 8	84¾	Jan 4	95¾	July 15	95½	96
Do. 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	64½	Jul 14	40¾	Jan 4	64¼	July 15	64¼	64½
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	108½	Mar 9	108	Mar 7	108½	Mar 9	111	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	122½	Jan 19	120	Feb 8	120	Feb 8	120	..
Do. 2d 5s, 1917	115	Jan 20	113	Feb 8	113¾	July 7	113	116
Do. 1st con. 4s, 1968	102	May 18	100	May 2	101	July 15	100¼	101½
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1900	124½	Feb 20	121	Apr 3	122	June 7	122	..
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	125½	Jan 24	122½	May 2	123¾	June 21	122½	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	140⅝	Jun 21	133¾	Mar 8	143	July 13	143	145
Do., do., registered	137¾	Feb 23	137¾	Feb 23	137¾	Feb 23	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	119½	Jun 29	112¾	Jan 5	117	July 14	116½	117½
Do., do., registered	....	....	....	....	106½	My 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	105½	Apr 14	104¾	Jan 25	106	July 13	106	..
Do., do., registered	104	Jan 24	104	Jan 24	104	Jan 24	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	....	....	....	....	122½	Jan 13,98	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	137½	Jun 23	134¼	Mar 18	137¾	Jun 23	..	..
Do., do., registered	....	....	....	....	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	117½	Jun 28	113¾	Jan 24	117¼	June 28	..	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	113¾	Mar 2	110¾	Apr 17	111¾	July 10	111½	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	120	Apr 17	115	Apr 10	120	Apr 17	..	..
Do., do., registered	....	....	....	....	115	Ap 24, 96	..	..
S. Fe, Pres. & Phenix 1st g. 5s, 1947	106½	May 4	95	Mar 13	106¾	May 12	105	107
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	....	....	....	....	100	Oct 20,97	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	125¼	Feb 15	125¼	Feb 15	125¾	Feb 15	128	..
Do. 1st g. 5s, 1934	112	Mar 17	112	Mar 17	112	Mar 17	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	....	....	....	....	104⅝	Feb 5, 97	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass.pd.	....	....	....	....	80	Ja 25, 98	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	114	Apr 28	113¾	Jun 6	113¾	June 6	113	..
Do. 2d g. 7s, 1905	110¼	Feb 3	110	Feb 27	110	Feb 27	107	110
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g.5s,1931	106	Apr 28	100½	Jan 6	104	July 11	101¼	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st. W. & N. 7s,1903	....	....	....	....	102	Nov., 94	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	113½	Jun 26	107	Feb 21	113¾	June 26	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	112	Mar 17	111	Mar 27	111	May 31	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	90	Feb 16	87¼	Apr 27	89¾	July 15	88	..
Morgan's La. & Texas 1st g. 6s, 1920	....	....	....	....	114	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	139	Jan 20	138	Jul 6	138	July 13	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	105	Mar 18	97	Jan 3	105	Mar 23	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	88	Feb 28	77¾	Jan 6	80	July 14	80	81
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	....	....	....	....	118	De 14, 98	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	....	....	....	....	103½	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	106½	Jun 17	102	Jan 3	104	July 15	102½	..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	115	Jun 28	109¼	Jan 3	112¾	July 15	110	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	122	Apr 20	122	Apr 20	122	Apr 20	111¼	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	....	....	....	....	102¾	No 11, 98	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd.5s,1905-37,stpd	109¼	Apr 21	106	Jan 4	108¾	July 15	108¾	109
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	101	Apr 5	90	Jan 3	98	July 11	97	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	....	....	....	....	113¾	No 23, 98	..	..
Gila Val., Globe & N. 1st gtd.g.5s,1924	105½	Jul 12	104¾	Jun 30	105¾	July 13	104¾	105¼
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	132½	Jun 29	103¾	Jan 3	109¾	July 14	109	110
Do., do., registered	....	....	....	....	98	Oct 31,98	..	..
Memphis Div. 1st gtd. 4-4½-5s, 1996	110½	Jun 13	107½	Jan 4	110¾	June 13	..	..
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	110	Jul 8	106	Mar 3	110	July 8	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	....	....	....	....	112¾	Au 17,97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	115¾	Jan 8	117	Mar 18	118¾	June 8	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	105⅞	Jun 12	104¼	Feb 1	105¾	June 12	98⅝	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	118½	Jun 28	114¼	Jan 14	116	July 11	..	118½
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	120	Jul 14	115	Jan 6	110	July 15	118	..
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	123½	Feb 21	123	Jun 3	123	June 24	120	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	125	May 10	119	Jan 9	124¼	May 19	..	..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	126⅞	Jun 24	123	Jan 31	126⅜	June 24	123	..
Do., equip. sink. fund g. 5s, 1909	100	Mar 17	100	Mar 17	100	Mar 17	..	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	110	Jun 2	108	Apr

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, July 15, total transactions included 2,357,338 shares of stock, $15,234,600 bonds, with $167,000 Government and $24,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, are:

STOCKS.

	July 16,'98.	July 15,'99.	Increased.
R. R. & M.	1,396,893	2,357,338	961,445
Banks	127	.....	*127
Mining	5,109	875	*4,235

BONDS.

	July 16,'98.	July 15,'99.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$28,677,360	$15,234,600	*$8,642,860
State	25,000	24,000	*1,000
Government	.....	167,000	167,000

*Decrease.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

Following is a list of the stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	4	Lake Erie & W. pf.	2¼
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1	Missouri Pacific	2½
Brunswick City	1	National Biscuit	1
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	3½	National Biscuit pf.	2½
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	2½	N. Y. Air Brake	29
Col. & Hock., Coal & Iron	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	8
Consol. Ice pf.	2	St. Paul & Duluth	1½
H. B. Claflin	1	St Paul & Omaha	2
Lake Erie & West	1¼	Texas & Pacific	1¼
		Third Avenue	3

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelt. and Ref.	1¼	Erie 1st pf.	1¼
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	2½	Evansville & T. H.	2
Am. Malting pf.	2	Great Northern pf.	2½
Baltimore & Ohio	1½	Illinois Central	1
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1½	International Paper	1½
Brook. Rap. Tran.	3½	Met. Street Ry.	1½
Brooklyn Union Gas	2	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	1½
Canadian Pacific	1½	N. J. Central	1½
Continental Tobacco	1½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1	People's Gas, Chi.	2½
Consolidated Gas	2½	U. S. Rubber	2½
Del., Lack. & West.	1½		
Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	2½		

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Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brooklyn Rap. Tr. 5s	2¼	Mo. Pac. Tr. 5s	2½
Chi., M. & St. P. 1st C. & Mo. River 5s	2	Mo. Pac. 1st col. 5s	2
Col. 9th Av. 5s	1	Mob. & O. gen. 4s	1
Detroit City Gas 5s	1	N. Y. S. & W. gen.	1
Dul., S. S. & A. 5s	3	St. L. & I. M. 5s	1¾
Gal., H. & H. 5s	1	St. L. S. W. 2d	2½
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st	1	So. Pac. con. gtd. 5s, sta.	1¼
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	1¼	Texas Pac. 1st	1½
Met. Elevated 1st	1	Tex. Pac. 2d, t. r.	1
Mo., K. & E. 1st	2	Tol. & Ohio Cent. 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	2	Pacific Coast 1st	1
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1	Tex. & N. O. con.	2
Iowa Central 1st	1	T., St.L. & K. C. 1st	1
Mex. Int. 1st	1		

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, July 17.

American Tobacco Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Canada Southern Railroad—Books open.
Denver and Rio Grande Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad—Books open.
Michigan Central Railroad—Books open.
Montana Ore Purchasing Company—Books close.

Tuesday, July 18.

Denver and Rio Grande Railroad—Books open.
East Pennsylvania Railroad—Dividend payable.
Spirits Distributing Company—Books close for dividend on first preferred.

Wednesday, July 19.

Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad—Special meeting.
Standard Distilling and Distributing Company—Special meeting.
Third Avenue Railroad—Special meeting.

Thursday, July 20.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Binghamton (N. Y.) Gas Works—Dividend payable.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Dividend payable.
Federal Steel Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred. Payment on the common stock restrained by an injunction.
Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Company—Dividend payable.
Harrison Brothers & Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Homestake Mining Company—Books close.
International Pump Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
National Salt Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad—Dividend payable.
Quincy Mining Company—Books close.
Spirits Distributing Company—Dividend payable on first preferred.
Texas Pacific Coal Company—Dividend payable.
Western Gas Company—Dividend payable.

Friday, July 21.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway—Books open.
Central Railroad Company of New Jersey—Books open.
Madison (Wisconsin) Gas Company—Dividend payable.

Saturday, July 22.

Columbus (Ohio) Street Railway—Books close.
Henderson Bridge Company—Books close.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, July 16.—On the Stock Exchange last week Americans were irregular and closed weak, the dealings being small. Among the declines were Union Pacific preferred, which fell 1 point; Union Pacific ordinary, ½; New York Central and Hudson River, ⅜; Louisville and Nashville, ¾; Northern Pacific, ⅝; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred, ¾; Erie preferred, ⅜; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, ⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, ⅝; Southern preferred, ⅜; Denver and Rio Grande, ⅜; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé ordinary, ⅜; Central Pacific ⅜; Norfolk and Western preferred, ⅝, and others from ⅛ to ¼.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 69@69¼.

Bar silver in London was 27⅝d per ounce, and in New York 69c. Mexican silver dollars at 47⅛c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 554,200.49 ounces of silver bullion.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	112	115
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	107	..
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	95	100
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	38	41
Bleecker St. & F. F'y 1st 7s	102	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	115	118
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	120
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	101	..
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	117	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	249	251
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	116	120
Brooklyn El. bonds	103	103½
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	100	103
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	116	..
Central Crosstown	250	270
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	190	..
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	111	113
Christopher & Tenth Street	170	175
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	105	107
Coney Island & Brook. stock	300	320
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	103	106
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	89	90
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	111	112
Columbus (Ohio) stock	94	..
Columbus (Ohio) 5s	111	115
Columbus Crosstown 1st 5s	103	104
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	150	165
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	118	125
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	102	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad	385	..
Eighth Avenue 6 per cent. scrip	108	..
42d St. & Grand St.	400	420
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	84	88
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	117	119
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	90	94
Kings County El. 4s, (new)	94½	95½
Louisville St. Railway com.	42	44
Louisville St. Ry. pf.	111	113
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (Bklyn).	113	..
Nassau Electric 4s	95	97
New Orleans Tr. com., (new)	20	22
New Orleans Tr. pf., (new)	96	97
Ninth Avenue	170	190
North Jersey Street Railway	34½	35½
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	92	94
North Shore Traction, com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103½	104½
Rochester Railway	19	22
Rochester Railway con. 5s	107	110
Sixth Avenue stock	203	220
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s	115	120
South Ferry 1st 5s	110	113
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	116
Twenty-third Street	390	405
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	106	108
Union Railway	190	200
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	116
United Traction, Providence	96¾	97¾
United Trac., Prov., bonds	115	116
Worcester Traction common	29	29½
Worcester Traction pf.	105	107

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry, new	53	55
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	36	38
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry 5s	95½	97
Union Ferry	40½	42
Union Ferry bonds	101	102

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	215	225
Atlantic	210	230
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	295	310
Brooklyn	110	..
Central	1900	2010
City	385	400
Colonial	425	450
Continental	300	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1425	1450
Fifth Avenue	400	..
Franklin	305	..
German-American	35	..
Guaranty	600	..
Hamilton	285	..
Kings County	345	..
Knickerbocker	360	..
Lawyers' Surety	102	108
Lawyers' Title Insurance	145	155
Long Island Loan & Trust	250	260
Manhattan	235	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	240	..
Mercantile	350	..
Metropolitan	390	..
Nassau	175	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	600	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1450	..
People's	305	320
Produce Exchange, (new stock)	200	205
Real Estate Trust Co.	300	..
Standard	220	..
State	400	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	395	405
Trust Company of America	275½	277
Union	1400	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	485	..
United States	1610	..
Washington	300	..
Williamsburg	220	230

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked
Citizens'	115	120
Commonwealth	100	106
Continental	512	..
Eagle	245	250
Empire City	90	100
Farragut	110	..
German-American	515	..
Germania	275	..
Greenwich	165	170
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	175	185
Home	210	230
Kings County	180	..
Nassau, Brooklyn	155	..
New York	100	110
Niagara	180	..
North River	140	..
Pacific	175	180
Peter Cooper	120	125
Phenix, Brooklyn	195	205
Rutgers	..	100
Stuyvesant	70	80
United States	117	123
Westchester	300	..
Williamsburg City	430	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	430	..
American Exchange	181	..
Astor National	400	..
Bowery	290	310
Broadway	235	..
Butchers & Drovers'	80	..
Central	180	190
Chase	400	..
Chatham	310	325
Chemical	4100	..
Citizens'	142	..
City	1975	2050
Colonial	240	..
Columbia	160	..
Commerce	205	..
Continental	130	140
Corn Exchange	360	..
East River	135	..
Eleventh Ward	165	..
Fifth Avenue	2750	3100
Fifth National	225	..
First National	3250	..
Fourth National	185	..
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Gallatin	375	..
Gansevoort	..	85
Garfield	1500	..
German-American	115	..
Germania	380	..
German Exchange	240	270
Greenwich	155	..
Hamilton	125	..
Hanover	720	740
Hide & Leather	117	..
Home	100	..
Importers & Traders'	530	..
Irving	165	..
Leather Manufacturers'	200	..
Liberty	225	..
Lincoln	750	..
Manhattan	250	..
Market & Fulton	225	..
Mechanics'	200	215
Mechanics & Traders'	..	101
Mercantile	190	..
Merchants'	175	..
Merchants' Exchange	120	..
Metropolis	415	..
Mount Morris	225	..
Mutual	135	145
Nassau	152½	..
National Union	330	..
New Amsterdam	400	..
New York	245	..
New York County	1500	..
New York National Exchange	116	..
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
Ninth National	90	95
North America	180	..
Oriental	190	..
Pacific	170	..
Park	500	520
People's	200	..
Phenix	107	114
Plaza	400	..
Produce Exchange	125	..
Republic	190	..
Riverside	190	..
Seaboard	225	..
Second National	550	..
Seventh National	160	..
Shoe & Leather	103	108
State of New York	123	130
Twelfth Ward	130	..
Union Square	210	230
Western	320	..
West Side	300	..
Yorkville	210	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	98	101
Amalgamated Copper	99	99½
American Air Power	..	70
American Bank Note Co.	49	52
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	7
American Press Association	100	107
American Soda Fountain	5	10
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	45	50
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	10	15
American Typefounders'	49	51
American Graphophone	125	130
American Graphophone pf.	130	140
Anderson Tobacco	10	12
Barney & Smith car	22	25
Barney & Smith pf.	80	85
Barney & Smith Car 6s	106	107
Beet Sugar	32	34
Beet Sugar pf.	79	81
Bliss, E. W.	132	140
Bliss, E. W., pf.	125	130
British Columbia Copper	10¾	11½
Carter-Crume pf.	60	80
Celluloid Company	88	92
Central & South American Tel.	113	114
Central Fireworks	13	15
Central Fireworks pf.	59	62
Chesebrough Mfg.	340	345
Ches. & Potomac Tel. stock	75	80
Consolidated Car Heating	48	55
Consolidated Fireworks com.	5	..
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	65	70
Cramps' Ship and Eng. Bldg.	81	85
Distilling Company of America.	20	23
Distilling Co. of America pf.	59½	61
Eastman Kodak Co.	100	110
Electric Boat	..	18
Electric Boat pf.	..	46
Electric Vehicle	100	103
Electric Vehicle pf.	115	125
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid.	1	1⅛
Empire & Bay State Tel.	76	..
Erie & Western Trans.	85	95
Flemington Coal & Coke	24	28
General Carriage	34½	37
General Chemical	50	..
General Chemical pf.	99	101
General Electric Automobile	..	23
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	116	120
Havana Commercial	31	33
Havana Commercial pf.	70	70½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	54	56
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	96	..
Hoboken Land & Imp.	110	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	105	115
Illinois Transportation	6¾	7¼
International Power	..	80
International Pump	24	..
International Pump pf.	66	..
Iron Steamboat	5	6½
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	70
J. B. Stetson com.	75	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	115	..
Journeay & Burnham com.	5	..
Journeay & Burnham pf.	25	..
Kentucky Distilleries com.	15	17
Kentucky Distilleries pf.	53	57
Lanston Monotype	90	96
Lorillard pf., ex-div.	115¾	117
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	35
Markeen Copper	8	10
Mergenthaler Linotype	200	210
Michigan Pen. Car bonds	106¾	107½
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	..	100

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
National Gramophone	88	94
National Salt	40	45
National Salt pf.	78	78½
National Wall Paper deb. stock	70	80
New England Transportation	10¾	11¾
N. Y. Biscuit bonds, 6s	111	115
N. Y. Electric Brake	..	68
N. Y. Transportation	24½	25½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	180	190
Nicaragua Construction, new	..	10
Old Dominion Steamship	90	..
Otis Elevator	32½	36
Otis Elevator pf., ex div.	89	90
Penn. Salt Mfg.	109	..
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	132	140
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	22	25
Pratt & Whitney com.	4½	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Procter & Gamble	370	380
Procter & Gamble pf.	190	200
Republic Iron & Steel	15	15¾
Republic Iron & Steel pf.	60¼	61
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	25	..
Royal Baking Powder, ex div.	98	98¾
Rubber Goods	26	27
Rubber Goods pf., ex div.	81½	82
Safety Car Heating & Light	150	155
Simmons Hardware com.	140	145
Simmons Hardware pf.	125	130
Singer Mfg. Co.	490	510
Standard Coupler	..	30
Standard Oil	456	458
Susquehanna Coal 6s	120	..
Swift & Co.	101¼	102
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	108	110
Tennessee Copper	20	20½
Texas & Pacific Coal	62	66
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	107	..
Trenton Potteries com.	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	..	55
Trow Directory, new	54	62
Union Steel & Chain	27⅜	27¾
Union Steel & Chain pf.	68	69
Union Switch & Signal	83	88
Union Switch & Signal pf.	120	123
United Shoe Machinery com.	35	37
United Shoe Machinery pf.	25	27½
Union Typewriter com	20	21½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	113	116
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	117	120
United States Envelope 1st 6s	111	112½
United States Glass	33	35
United States Glass pf.	80	85
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	¾
United Verde Extension	5	6
*Wahnita Copper	6¾	7¼
Westinghouse Air Brake	440	450
Worthington Pump pf.	112	113

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	67¾	68¾
Baltimore 1st 5s	111	113
Bay State	2	2½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with int.	85	87
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8¾	9½
Central Union Gas bonds	106½	107½
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	108	109
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 5s	103½	106
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	108	..
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	106	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. con 6s	116	126
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104½	106½
Citizens' Gas (Detroit) bonds	97	98
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	45	50
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	101	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark	58	60
Consol. Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	19	20
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	84	88
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	90	94
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	108	110
Essex & Hudson Gas	42½	44
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	60	65
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	76	79
Grand Rap.ds stock	103	105
Grand Rapids bonds	103	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	59	62
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	71	74
Indianapolis stock	110	120
Indianapolis 1st 6s	104½	106
Lafayette (Ind) stock	60	65
Lafayette 1st 6s	80	84
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	48	52
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	67	70
Madison (Wis.) Gas	68	67
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	105	100
Mutual of New York	200	210
New Amsterdam	21	21½
New Amsterdam pf.	88½	90
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	102½	103
New England Gas & Coke	20¾	22
New England G. & C. bonds	79½	80
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
N. Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109
Ohio & Indiana stock	48	52
Ohio & Indiana bonds	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	45	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	55
St. Paul Gas bonds	85	90
Standard Gas, New York	112	..
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	135	138
Standard Gas, New York 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	19
Syracuse Gas 5s	79	83
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	98	98½
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	108	110
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlanta & Charlotte	127	..
Bald Eagle Valley	200	..
Boston & Providence	300	..
Cayuga & Susquehanna	200	..
Columbus & Xenia	214	217
Delaware & Bound Brook	175	185
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	102	..
Erie & Pittsburg	155	165
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	138	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	120	..
Grand River Valley	113	..
Inter-Ocean Tel. Co.	120	..
Kansas City, St. L. & C. pf.	150	..
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	145	..
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	175	..
Naugatuck	252	265
New York & Harlem	390	..
N. Y., Lackawanna & Western	133	135
Northwest Tel. Co.	115	..
Norwich & Worcester pf.	208	..
Old Colony, ex div.	202¼	..
Oswego & Syracuse	209	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough	140	..
Providence & Worcester	275	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	175	..
Utica, Chen. & Sus. Valley	150	154
Unit. N. J. R. R. & C. Co., ex d.	274	..
Valley of New York	112	..

Outside Securities.

Continued from Page 1.

prices will reach a higher level and the general condition of the market improve. Several companies the stocks of which are traded in on the curb, declared dividends during the past week, and in this was found another cause of firmness. The question of dividends is gradually becoming a more important factor in the curb market than it has been heretofore, as many of the stocks that were most active during the last half year have not yet been or were only recently placed among dividend-paying stocks.

The most potent factor in the course of Amalgamated Copper during the past week was the probability that a dividend will soon be paid on this stock. It was reported that the first dividend on Amalgamated Copper will probably be a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., and may be declared before the close of the present month. On this report Amalgamated sold up to par, but at that figure a good deal of stock appeared in the market, and there was a sharp reaction, which carried the stock back to 98. On Saturday the offerings of the stock became very light, and it recovered 1 point, closing on that day at 99 bid, a net gain of 2¾ points for the week. In all 10,000 shares or more of the stock changed hands during the six days' trading. The other copper stocks were irregular, and none of them made a net gain for the week.

Among the out-of-town traction stocks that advanced last week were United Traction of Providence and Worcester Traction common. The strength of the latter, which closed at 29 bid, a net gain of 4½ points, is due to the probability of a dividend being before long declared on that stock. Brokers said to be acting for insiders were the principal bidders for Worcester Traction. United Traction of Providence advanced from 94 to 97, and closed at 96¾ bid, a net gain of 2¾ points. The advance is attributed to excellent reports of the company's business, which shows a very large increase over last year. It is said that the company's earnings for the month of June were $30,000 in excess of the earnings for the same month of last year. For Columbus Street Railway stock 94 was bid without calling out any amount of stock.

Among the industrial stocks Rubber Goods, Otis Elevator, and Havana Commercial were strong at the close, and all ended the week with net gains. Early in the week Havana Commercial was offered down, and the common sold below 25 and the preferred at 65. These declines, however, were quickly followed by a reaction brought about by the report that the consolidation of the Henry Clay-Bock Company with the Havana Commercial Company, which had been under consideration for some time, had been completed. This consolidation puts the latter company in complete control of the Havana tobacco business.

Republic Iron and Steel common was under selling pressure and lost 2 points net for the week, closing at 15 bid. The transactions in the stock were very light. The preferred stock advanced fractionally, ending the week at 60¼ bid. Otis Elevator common gained 1½ points, closing at 32½ bid, and the preferred stock closed 1 point higher, at 89 bid. Rubber Goods preferred closed at 81½ bid, an advance of 2½ points. The common stock remained firm at about the previous Saturday's closing bid. The reports of Rubber Goods' earnings show a very satisfactory ratio of profit on the company's stock, and friends of the company are predicting much improvement in the price of both issues of stock.

Changes in the New Amsterdam Gas issues were fractional and irregular, the preferred stock advancing, and the common stock and the bonds showing net losses for the week. Both issues of Standard Gas stock showed improvement. At the end of the week 112 was bid for the common stock and 135 for the preferred.

Trust Company of America stock was actively traded in on the curb during the past week, and the price of the stock advanced from 268 to 275½, showing a net gain of 12½ points. The stock was said to be in very good demand, and on some days as much as 200 or 300 shares were traded in. Standard Oil was not very active, and it lost 2 points, closing at 456 bid.

National Salt preferred gained 3 points net, closing at 78 bid. On Friday a dividend of 1¾ per cent. was declared on this issue, and a statement issued to the effect that the common stock is earning more than 10 per cent. A dividend of 1½ per cent. was declared on International Pump preferred, which closed as on the previous Saturday at 66 bid.

Trusts and Money.

The organization of trusts and industrial combinations is causing a revolution in financial conditions which the bankers in the smaller cities are realizing fully as much as bankers in the large reserve cities. In practically all of the recent company promotions the capitalization has been sufficient to wipe out the floating indebtedness of the various companies combined, and to give the resultant corporation a good working capital. Independent plants in the smaller cities have been merged with concerns having their headquarters in the large reserve cities. The first effect from a financial standpoint has been the transfer of funds from the small cities to the big money centres. The piling up of funds has had a similar effect on money rates as the building up of a "visible supply" of grain is popularly supposed to have on grain prices. The outside banker has realized this reduction of deposits by reason of transfer of funds to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago, and he is beginning to realize that his loaning facilities are not improved. The creation of a lot of local capitalists in the person of parties who have sold out manufacturing plants to newly formed trusts is simply one incident. The elimination of commercial paper from the market is another. The banker in an interior town who has been accustomed to carry the paper of a local manufacturing concern finds that the consolidation of this concern with others has cut off the supply. The consolidated company has been so financed that it is not in the market with its paper anywhere, and least of all anywhere outside reserve centres. The outside banker will find that his opportunities of doing business with the manufacturing concern are slim unless in loans to stockholders of the various companies, and this will require in addition to the care in selection of individuals some exact knowledge as to the value of securities. Local bankers figure that a continuance of the combination movement will temporarily at least eliminate commercial paper from the market. Just what will develop when the new condition of affairs becomes settled and the new corporations find need for additional capital for extension of business or carrying stocks of goods is something to be decided several years later.—Chicago Tribune.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1899 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing July 15. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
195	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,500,000	July, 1899	3½	*206½	May 11	*206½	May 11	*206½	May 11, 1899
..	..	American Bank Note	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	*43	Mar. 5, 1898
140	..	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1899	5	*140	Feb. 17	*130	Feb. 3	*140	Feb. 17, 1899
..	..	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	May 15, 1899	1	52½	Mar. 3	36	Jan. 3	38	July 1, 1899
..	..	American Linseed Company	13,000,000	.....	..	10	June 21	8½	June 20	10	June 21, 1899
43	44½	American Linseed Co. pf	13,000,000	June 15, 1899	1¾	45½	June 8	44¼	June 20	*44½	June 27, 1899
29	30	American Spirits Mfg. Co. pf	6,096,000	.....	..	41½	Mar. 13	29	June 1	30	June 30, 1899
18	19	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	..	17½	Jan. 14	14	Apr. 20	*16	June 10, 1899
41	42	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000	.....	..	43½	May 23	36	May 8	41	July 6, 1899
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1899	3	..	.....	..	.....	*121	Nov. 28, 1898
106½	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	July, 1899	1	..	.....	..	.....	100	Oct. 31, 1898
..	..	Boston Air Line pf	1,426,000	July, 1899	2	..	.....	..	.....	106¾	Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf. Series B	5,000,000	.....	..	21	Feb. 15	21	Feb. 15	21	Feb. 15, 1899
32½	34½	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	6,000,000	.....	..	35	Jan. 3	30¼	Mar. 25	35	June 6, 1899
100	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Feb. 1, 1899	4	110	Jan. 31	100	Jan. 17	*110	May 22, 1899
93	96	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	July 1, 1899	75c	*92	May 26	85	Feb. 28	*92	May 26, 1899
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
150	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	Mar. 1, 1899	1¾	175½	Mar. 25	168	Jan. 11	171	April 5, 1899
..	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	Mar. 1, 1899	1½	*190	Feb. 10	*192	Jan. 30	*198½	Feb. 15, 1899
122¼	125	Chicago & East. Ill. pf	5,830,700	July 1, 1899	1½	125	Mar. 2	112¾	Jan. 3	122½	July 6, 1899
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1899	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	July 1, 1899	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	June 4, 1898
8	11	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	..	16¾	Jan. 25	9	July 5	9	July 7, 1899
37¾	41	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct., 1896	1½	45	Apr. 26	37½	June 23	37½	June 23, 1899
134	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	June 1, 1899	1¾	*188¼	June 28	184⅝	Mar. 6	*188¼	June 28, 1899
..	5	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf	500,000	.....	..	8⅞	Apr. 21	2	Apr. 14	*6	May 10, 1899
105	108	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1897	4	115	May 11	88	Jan. 6	109	June 26, 1899
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	.....	..	8⅜	Jan. 7	7	Feb. 6	*5	June 14, 1899
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf	336,700	.....	..	30	June 9	*10	Feb. 25	30	June 9, 1899
170	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	July 1, 1899	1¾	189	Jan. 26	188	Jan. 26	189	Jan. 26, 1899
50	56	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb., 1899	2	56	Mar. 23	52	Mar. 7	52½	May 1, 1899
105	125	**Des Moines & Ft. D.** pf	763,000	Aug., 1898	6	110	June 13	80	Jan. 3	110	June 20, 1899
..	5	Detroit City Gas	4,313,000	.....	..	85	May 12	63	Jan. 4	85	May 12, 1899
2½	4½	Dul., South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	.....	..	5⅝	Apr. 20	3	Apr. 14	4	June 26, 1899
330	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July, 1899	3¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	*362½	Oct. 3, 1898
..	..	Erie 2d pf	16,000,000	.....	..	22½	Jan. 30	16¼	May 8	*18¾	June 30, 1899
82	85	Evans. & Terre Haute pf	1,284,000	Apr. 15, 1899	2	85	June 13	70	Jan. 7	*80	July 7, 1899
30	32	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	3,298,200	.....	..	32¼	May 15	17	Jan. 4	31	July 8, 1899
..	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898	2	25	Jan. 5	15	June 6	15	June 6, 1899
22	24	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	.....	..	30	Mar. 28	14	Feb. 1	20¼	June 9, 1899
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel**	5,000,000	July, 1899	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899	1½	*30	Mar. 23	*30	Mar. 23	*30	Mar. 23, 1899
103	..	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf	2,600,800	May 1, 1899	1¾	*101	June 6	*99½	Jan. 31	*101	June 6, 1899
103	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,600	May 1, 1899	1¾	*100	Feb. 28	*100	Feb. 28	*109	Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	Harlem	8,628,650	July 1, 1899	2	*390	Mar. 14	*360	Jan. 25	*390	Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	.....	..	120½	May 2	57½	Jan. 3	*105	May 20, 1899
12½	15	**International Silver**	10,000,000	.....	..	35⅞	Feb. 4	10	May 6	15	July 6, 1899
10	14	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.....	..	15	Mar. 22	7¾	Jan. 13	18	July 5, 1899
3½	5	Keokuk & Des Moines	26,000,000	.....	..	5½	Feb. 1	3	May 9	3½	June 20, 1899
18	19	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,521,600	Apr. 15, 1899	½	18	July 5	16	May 2	18	July 5, 1899
35	50	Keokuk & Western	4,500,000	Jan. 1, 1899	1	*32	Jan. 25	*30½	Jan. 16	*22	Jan. 25, 1899
74	75	Knickerbocker Ice (Chl.) pf	3,000,000	July 1, 1899	3	84	Feb. 17	72	June 24	74	July 7, 1899
95	100	**Laclede Gas** pf	2,500,000	June 15, 1899	2½	102½	May 18	95	Mar. 9	*100	July 8, 1899
200	210	Lake Shore & Michigan So	49,466,500	Jan. 28, 1899	3½	208	Jan. 24	196½	Jan. 5	201¾	June 30, 1899
10	22	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	..	39	Apr. 25	5	Feb. 25	16	June 29, 1899
58	75	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	July 1, 1899	2½	60	Apr. 25	58	Apr. 24	59	Apr. 29, 1899
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June 30, 1899	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	*132	May 31, 1899
..	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, 1899	3½	*185	June 1	176	Jan. 3	*185	June 1, 1899
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	*72½	Nov. 21, 1898
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	.....	..	9½	Jan. 14	3½	June 9	3½	June 9, 1899
5	7½	National Starch Mfg	5,000,000	.....	..	8⅞	May 3	4½	Mar. 17	*5½	May 9, 1899
45½	50½	National Starch 1st pf	3,000,000	May 1, 1898	2	50	Mar. 18	43	April 20	43	Apr. 20, 1899
15	23	Nat. Starch Mfg. 2d pf	2,500,000	Jan., 1896	6	22	Feb. 9	13	Mar. 17	*15	Apr. 4, 1899
37	39	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 3, 1899	2	42	Jan. 25	37¼	Apr. 24	*37	May 11, 1899
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & Western	10,000,000	July 1, 1899	1¼	133	June 7	129¾	Jan. 27	133	June 7, 1899
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 10, 1899	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	*350	Nov. 16, 1897
68	75	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar., 1898	2	79	Jan. 23	68	Mar. 7	68	June 29, 1899
212	220	N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	52,308,600	June 30, 1899	2	222	Apr. 20	199	Jan. 19	*217½	July 1, 1899
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	July 15, 1899	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
66	75	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	July 10, 1899	1	70½	June 2	70	May 15	70½	June 2, 1899
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	.....	..	*5	May 26	*5	May 26	*June 26, 1899	
7½	9	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 31, 1897	75c	10½	Apr. 27	6	Mar. 23	8	June 2, 1899
84	90	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf	1,515,500	Apr. 17, 1899	2½	90	Feb. 20	84½	Apr. 18	*86	July 6, 1899
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*95	Sep. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf	5,000,000	June 1, 1899	1¾	*110	June 26	*110	June 26	*110	June 26, 1899
375	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	May 1, 1899	4	*375	June 17	*362	Feb. 16	*375	June 17, 1899
3	5	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	..	7	Jan. 10	4	May 27	4	June 19, 1899
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	July 1, 1899	2	121	Jan. 16	*117	May 16	*117	May 16, 1899
184	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago	19,714,200	July 1, 1899	1¾	*188¼	June	180	Jan. 10	*188¼	June 9, 1899
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough	4,000,000	July, 1899	3	*137	Mar. 3	*137	Mar. 3	*137	Mar. 3, 1899
2½	3	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.....	..	4	Apr. 13	2¼	June 14	2¼	June 14, 1899
191	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1, 1899	4	*194	May 11	*187	Feb. 14	*193	June 28, 1899
33	38¾	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sep. 30, 1898	2	43½	Feb. 3	25½	Jan. 4	*36	May 3, 1899
131	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	10,000,000	May 15, 1899	1¼	130½	Jan. 26	125¾	Mar. 1	*131¼	June 5, 1899
4	5	**St. J. & Grand Island**	4,600,000	.....	..	6	Jan. 9	3¾	June 24	3¾	June 24, 1899
102	104	St. Paul & Duluth pf	4,099,000	Mar. 1, 1899	3½	108	Jan. 23	98½	Jan. 5	103	July 1, 1899
173	190	St. Paul & Omaha pf	12,646,800	Feb. 20, 1899	3½	182	June 29	170	Jan. 16	182	June 29, 1899
60	61	Silver Bullion certificates	.....	.....	..	65	Apr. 28	60	Apr. 21	60¼	June 29, 1899
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1899	3½	*200	Mar. 2	*200	Mar. 2	*200	Mar. 10, 1899
14½	16	Stand. Dis. & Distributing Co	10,000,000	.....	..	25½	Jan. 14	12½	June 2	15¼	July 6, 1899
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	June 30, 1899	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	June 30, 1899	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	539,525	July, 1899	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Tenn. Coal & Iron** pf	1,000,000	July 15, 1893	1	145	Mar. 28	111	Jan. 4	*140	June 12, 1899
..	..	Texas Central	2,849,400	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	July 28, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 16, 1899	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
..	..	Texas Pacific Land Trust	10,370,000	.....	..	15½	Jan. 17	11¼	June 19	12½	June 26, 1899
..	20	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1893	1	25	Jan. 25	20	Jan. 21	20	Apr. 4, 1899
..	40	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	3,705,000	July 25, 1898	1¼	42	Mar. 22	35	Jan. 25	42	Apr. 8, 1899
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	July 1, 1899	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July 10, 1899	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,225,000	June 1, 1899	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	155	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1899	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*174	Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,180,000	May 15, 1899	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	94½	Dec. 27, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23, 1897	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	Apr. 15, 1898
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg	8,813,006	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	*88	Sep. 23, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1899	3	36¼	Jan. 24	35½	Mar. 6	*56	Mar. 15, 1899
50	55	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf	2,500,000	.....	..	64	Jan. 30	50	June 29	*52	June 30, 1899
..	..	Wisconsin Central 2d in. paid	3,067,900	.....	..	8¾	June 27	8¼	June 27	8¼	June 27, 1899
..	..	Wisconsin Central pf., t. f.	2,549,200	.....	..	5	Mar. 15	1⅞	May 26	3	June 14, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Sale seller 30 days.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, July 16.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, increase, 1,931,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 4,315,000 pesetas.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 3@7 per cent., closing on Saturday at 4 per cent.

Time money 3¼ per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

The Bank of England lost $96,613 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 41.25, became 41.39 per cent. The rate of discount was advanced from 3 to 3½ per cent. The Bank of France gained 3,975,000f gold and lost 6,775,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market irregular. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88¼ for demand. Actual rates were $4.84 for sixty-day bills, $4.87¾ for demand, $4.87½@4.88 for cable transfers, and $4.83⅞@4.84½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.17½ for short; reichsmarks at 94⅝ and 95¼@95 5-16, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—10@5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½@ premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16@ discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks par@10c discount; over counter, 25c premium. St. Louis—15c discount.

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,

BANKERS, 41 WALL STREET, N. Y.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.

DEAL IN

HIGH-GRADE INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Lists of current offerings sent on application.

Philadelphia Correspondents, GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

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BANKERS.

Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission

DEALERS IN

Investment Securities.

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Cable Address, "Goskite." 57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK.

The Mercantile Trust Co.

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

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JOHN T. TERRY, } Vice Presidents.
HENRY C. DEMING, }
GEO. H. SQUIRE, Treasurer.
ERNEST R. ALEE, Secretary.
J. D. OSTRANDER, Assistant Secretary.
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THE STATE TRUST CO.

100 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000

Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates. Interest allowed on deposits.

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CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.

36 WALL STREET.

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ARTHUR TERRY, Assistant Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, 2d Asst. Secretary.

STATEMENT JUNE 30TH, 1899.

RESOURCES.

N. Y. City Bonds		$1,421,842 91
Other Bonds and Securities		184,215 00
Bond and Mortgage		20,000 00
Loans on Collaterals		8,876,421 57
Bills Purchased		100 959 00
Cash in Vault and Banks		1,922,415 42
Furniture and Fixtures		12,210 48
Interest, Commissions, etc., Receivable		41,891 05
		$12,639,916 43

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,000,000 00
Surplus		1,000,000 00
Undivided Profits		41,029 75
Deposits:		
General	$10,471,744 17	
In Trust	87,922 00	
		10,559,666 17
Interest, Taxes, etc., Payable		39,220 51
		$12,639,916 43

Legal Investments March 1, 1899

Syracuse Rap. Trans. Ry.
Rochester Railway.
Buffalo Railway.
Globe Street Railway.
Milwaukee Elec. Ry. & Light Co.
Denver Union Water Co.
} 3Securities

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Capital paid in	$1,000,000
Surplus	500,000

Entire Capital Invested in New York City 3½ Per Cent. Bonds.

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The National Newark Banking Co.

NEWARK, N. J., June 30, 1899.

Loans and discounts	$2,497,177.27
U. S. bonds	200,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.,	83,100.00
Cash and exchange	764,707.14
Banking house	60,000.00
Other real estate	8,300.00
	$3,613,284.41
Capital stock	$500,000.00
Surplus and profits	478,479.08
Circulation	177,900.00
Deposits	1,988,539.71
Due banks	468,365.62
	$3,613,284.41

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Based upon MUNICIPAL FRANCHISES Equitable and Strong in their terms and of Long Duration.

We own and offer the following Corporation Bonds, secured by mortgage on properties operating under favorable Municipal Franchises, at prices yielding investor **an interest return of about 4 1-2 per cent.:**

$500,000 Central Union Telephone Co. Consolidated Gold 5s, Due 1919-1909.

This Company serves the State of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, with the exception of a few of the larger cities, and is the largest sub-company of the American Bell Telephone Co., and is under its direct supervision, insuring careful and progressive management. The stock of the American Bell Telephone Co. is quoted at about 340, or **240 ABOVE PAR.** Net earnings for 1898 were $462,890, with interest charge of $156,000. The business of the company is increasing rapidly, as shown by increase of about 9,000 subscribers in 1898 over the year 1897.

200,000 Edison Electric Co. of New Orleans, La., 1st Gold 5s, Due 1929

Escrow Bonds for Delivery about Aug. 1st.

The Edison Electric Company of New Orleans controls the entire electric lighting business of the city, serving a population of over 250,000. The plant of the Company is thoroughly equipped, and equal to the present and future needs of the city, and one of the best of its kind in the country. The franchise rights of the Company are liberal in their nature and claimed to be perpetual. THE NET EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY ARE EQUAL TO NEARLY THREE TIMES THE INTEREST CHARGES ON ITS BONDS.

100,000 Missouri Edison Electric Co. Gold 5s, Due 1927.

This Company does about 75 per cent. of the entire electric lighting and power business in the CITY OF ST. LOUIS, and has net earnings largely in excess of its bond interest requirements. The franchise rights of the Company are favorable, and unlimited as to time. The property and plant have been examined by Samuel Insull, President of the Chicago Edison Company, who reports favorably upon the security.

100,000 Cincinnati Edison Electric Co. 1st Gold 5s, Due 1917.

The Cincinnati Edison Electric Company was formed in 1890 and acquired the interest of the Edison General Electric Company. Later it acquired the plant and property of the Queen City Electric Light Company. The proceeds of the $1,100,000 outstanding bonds have been applied to the refunding of the bonded debt and to the building of the new station. *The Company has liberal franchises for overhead wires and has a franchise, confirmed in the local courts, giving it perpetual rights for underground conduits.* The Company's wires as now laid are practically all underground.

100,000 Terre Haute (Ind.) Water Works Co. 1st Gold 4½s, Due 1919-1909.

The Terre Haute Water Works Company has been in successful operation for twenty-five years, and has a clean financial record covering that period. The Company operates under a FAVORABLE FIFTY-YEAR FRANCHISE dated March 31, 1871, and its earnings have shown a steady and constant increase.

50,000 Metropolitan Street Railway Consl. Gold 5s, Due 1910.

This Company controls practically the entire street railway traffic of KANSAS CITY, MO., Kansas City, Kan., and suburbs—operating a gross single mileage of 138.3 miles, and serving a total population of about 250,000. The franchise of the Company extends until 1925, or fifteen years beyond the maturity of these bonds. This system has been successfully operated by the present management for the past twelve years, and has paid dividends on the capital stock every year, but one, since its incorporation.

Circulars giving complete data and exact prices for the different issues, on application.

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Capital,	$1,500,000
Surplus	1,400,000
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NO. 1 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Fair; light to fresh northwesterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,451. NEW YORK. TUESDAY. JULY 18. 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 77½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39⅞c; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

FOREIGN.—The special correspondent of THE TIMES in London states that much interest is taken in the British capital in the newly inaugurated national life of Japan, which has formally taken its place among civilized lands. It is believed that foreign capital will still find a good field in aiding in the national development. The Transvaal crisis has grown less acute and some members of the British Parliament indulge in humor over the situation. The Boers are engaged in making dynamite mortars at Johannesburg. The fighting strength of the Transvaal, including that of the Orange Free State, is estimated at about 37,000 men. The Outlanders are estimated at 50,000 men. Advices from Pretoria state that the Volksraad will adopt a seven-year franchise with retroactive force. THE TIMES's correspondent quotes an appreciative article in The Westminster Gazette on the appearance of officers of the Seventh Regiment at Windsor and their reception by the Queen. The American delegates to the International Peace Conference at The Hague have won a point in practically securing revision of arbitral awards. A clause prohibiting the use of asphyxiating bombs, explosives as thrown from balloons, and explosive bullets in war has been rejected by the First Committee. Vienna advices state that United States representatives in Austria will go to Trieste to greet Admiral Dewey. Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy of India, accompanied by his wife, formerly Miss Leiter, will start on a tour of Central India in the Autumn.—Pages 1, 5, and 7.

Page 1.

George Slocum nearly strangled at Atlantic City yesterday by partially swallowing his false teeth.

Page 4.

Special correspondents of American newspapers stationed in the Philippines with the army of the United States have issued a statement denouncing the censorship of news dispatches.

In a statement issued from Army Headquarters yesterday official letters are quoted to the effect that Gen. Miles requested a number of troops for Philippine service larger than recommended by Gen. Merritt, but that the latter asked for more regulars.

Page 2.

The London Daily Mail discloses what it calls the secret of the construction of the cup challenger Shamrock. The London Times says the yacht has shown marvelous sailing powers in very light airs.

Page 5.

Maxine, Hard Knot, and Oread, favorites with the talent, won yesterday at the Brighton Beach races.

In the races of the Larchmont Yacht Club yesterday Colonia outsailed Amorita, and Quiseta and Syce beat Kestrel.

Employes of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad have complained of recent changes in runs, pay, and other matters, but no strike is anticipated.

The first day's card of the Grand Circuit at Detroit was postponed until to-day on account of the heavy rain, which began as the horses were scoring for the 2:09 pace.

Walter S. Swayne, a New Haven chemist, has made an affidavit that he sold poison to one "H. Cornish," but the District Attorney puts little faith in it as a clue to the Molineux case mystery.

Page 7.

Charles H. Hass started to take his wife's bicycle back to where she bought it yesterday, and 300 persons in Long Island City aided her in regaining it. He objected to his wife riding.

W. C. Ford, whose removal from office is the main charge against Secretary Gage made by George McAneny, yesterday said that his resignation was demanded by Mr. Gage one year after he came into office, to make room for another man. That O. P. Austin had been appointed five times before the office was made exempt from civil service rules.

Page 8.

The Brooklyn baseball nine won the final game of the present series from the Chicagos yesterday, at Washington Park.

The Directors of the Germania Bank of St. Paul yesterday requested that the institution be closed, and the State Examiner is in charge.

Engelhart Bieber, a discharged soldier, attempted to kill Charles L. Rockel, a New Orleans bank runner, but the bullet was stopped by Rockel's suspenders. Bieber said that he had given Rockel his deposit book for $505, and the latter had drawn the money.

Page 9.

Simon Buttner, who gained notoriety as proprietor of the Broadway Garden, has filed a petition in bankruptcy.

Page 12.

The vacation schools in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx opened yesterday with an attendance of 6,000 pupils.

Timothy J. Hogan, a notorious criminal, who escaped from an Ohio penitentiary, was captured in Second Avenue last night.

The Manhattan Club took possession of its new quarters in the old house of the University Club, Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue.

The regulations recently adopted by the State Civil Service Commission were received by the local commission, which made them public.

But for the fact that Henry A. Meyer insisted that a Manhattan Beach express train should slow up, lives probably would have been lost in a collision at Vanderveer Park yesterday.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Pages 9 and 10.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 8.
Markets.—Page 10.

AMERICAN TEAM AT WORK.

Yale and Harvard Athletes Practice—Making Selections for the Great Contests.

LONDON, July 17.—The members of the athletic teams representing Yale and Harvard Universities were at practice this morning at the Queen's Club. J. T. Harrington (Harvard) and Morse (Yale) tried the long jump, F. Z. Fox (Harvard) went over the hurdles, and C. K. Palmer, (Yale,) H. W. Foote, (Harvard,) and H. P. Clarke (Harvard) ran the three miles.

During the afternoon there were a number of contests with a view to the selection of the final team for the 100-yard dash. J. F. Quinlan, (Harvard,) C. Dupee, (Yale,) F. A. Blount, (Yale,) and J. T. Roche, (Harvard,) finished in the order named. Time, 10 1-5 seconds. Quinlan and Dupee were selected to run in the dash July 22.

A quarter-mile was run by T. R. Fisher (Yale) and D. Boardman (Yale.) The first-named led for three-quarters of the way, when Boardman spurted splendidly and won by two yards. Time—0:50 4-5.

In the hurdles, 120 yards, J. W. Hallowell (Harvard) beat W. M. Fincke (Yale) by a yard. Time—0:16. Although the question has not yet been finally decided, probably Hallowell will be Fox's partner in the running next Saturday.

CHOKED ON HIS FALSE TEETH.

George Slocum, at Atlantic City, Nearly Strangled While Asleep.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 17.—A set of false teeth slipping down his throat while he slept almost resulted fatally for George Slocum, proprietor of a mineral wafer establishment on the board walk, this morning.

Slocum was asleep, when a plate with four front teeth became loosened and lodged in the æsophagus. He was awakened by feeling a strangling sensation. He succeeded in alarming others boarders.

While awaiting a surgeon's arrival Slocum alleviated his sufferings with copious draughts of oil, but was purple in the face when medical aid arrived. Forceps removed the teeth from the throat, which was badly lacerated.

Muenchener, Bottled at the Brewery, $1.25 per case of 24 bottles. At grocers. Out of town orders promptly attended to. Mail orders or telephone, 164 W'sburgh. Otto Huber Brewery, Brooklyn.—Adv.

METROPOLITAN MEN MAY GO ON STRIKE

General Master Workman Parsons Makes a Distinct Threat.

MR. VREELAND STANDS FIRM

He Meets the Board of Arbitration and Refuses Concessions.

Employes Not to Quit Work Until the Effect of To-night's Mass Meeting Is Seen.

General Master Workman John N. Parsons was in conference for several hours last night with the Executive Committee of the employes of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company in McMahon's Hall, in West Fifty-third Street.

After the conference Mr. Parsons practically announced that a strike of the Metropolitan Company's employes was inevitable unless President Vreeland should recede from the position he has taken. He said, however, that no action would be taken until after the mass meeting to be held to-night in Cooper Union.

"I believe," said Mr. Parsons, "that President Vreeland's action in refusing to consider the direct charges of the employes that the ten-hour law is being violated or to permit the officers of the State to investigate the same places him squarely in the position of refusing to recognize the statutory law of the State of New York.

"This will, I am confident, justify me in appealing to organized labor in both Manhattan and Brooklyn to join with their brothers in the employ of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to compel Mr. Vreeland and his company to obey the law which they are so ready to invoke when others transgress its limits.

"We will give organized labor a chance to prove what can be done, and we will demonstrate to President Vreeland and his backers at our Cooper Union meeting to-night that we are done with trifling. He has declined to meet the committee of his employes, and he has declined to permit the legalized officers of this State to investigate the grievances complained of. He has positively defied the law.

"He will doubtless be permitted to continue to defy as many laws as he wishes by the officers of the present city government, but we feel confident that the time is here when the people must ask themselves what they are going to do about it? We believe they will answer the question according to the dictates of law and justice. There cannot be one law for Mr. Vreeland and another for his employes if this is a Republic."

The scope of the mass meeting to-night has been so enlarged as to take in addresses by President Samuel Prince of the Central Federated Union, President William J. O'Brien of the Board of Walking Delegates, Edward King of the Social Reform Club, and President James P. Farrell of Typographical Union No. 6.

BOARD OF ARBITRATION ACTS.

The members of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration devoted their time yesterday to the threatened trouble between the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and its employes, ignoring the situation in Brooklyn. Commissioners Webster of Buffalo and Gilbert of Syracuse appeared early in the forenoon at the office of Chairman Francis B. Delehanty, in the St. Paul Building. Mr. Delehanty communicated by telephone with President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Company, who was at his Summer residence at Brewsters, and after a brief conversation over the wire announced that a conference between Mr. Vreeland and the members of the board would be held in the afternoon.

The members of the board left Mr. Delehanty's office about noon and did not return until after 4 o'clock. An hour later they issued the following statement:

By arrangement the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration met President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway system in the office of H. D. Macdona, its attorney. The board was very cordially received, and had a conference of fully two hours in discussing the pending railway trouble in this city.

The board stated to Mr. Vreeland that the Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor had called upon it early last week, claiming to represent a large number of dissatisfied employes in the Metropolitan system, and had presented a list of alleged grievances, signed with four names of men claiming to represent the Second, Sixth, Eighth, and Fourth Avenue divisions.

Mr. Vreeland explained in detail to the commission the system under which the time tables of the road were made up, and the rules and regulations under which the road was operated. He stated, among other things, that the wages paid on the Metropolitan system were the highest paid in any system except Boston, with which city the rates were uniform. He had in his possession, and presented to the board for inspection, a list signed in person by over 2,700 of its employes, stating that they had no cause to complain of their work, wages, or the management of the road.

Mr. Vreeland further said, in view of the fact that a large majority of the employes repudiated the action of the few discontented men represented by the Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor, that it did not appear to him that there were any claims to be arbitrated between the railroad corporation and its employes. He further said that if at any time a majority of the employes were dissatisfied with the rules and regulations of the company, and would present their grievances to him, he would be only too happy to consider them, and rectify the same if possible. He claimed that, in view of the fact that 90 per cent. of the total number of employes affected by the alleged grievances had signified their satisfaction with the rules, wages, and management, he considered there was no trouble between the Metropolitan system and its employes.

Mr. Vreeland's position makes it clear to the board that it will not be possible in the present status of affairs to have recourse to arbitration, and the board does not therefore, deem it advisable to take further action at this time.

In giving out the statement Mr. Delehanty said that all the members of the board would remain in the city, so as to be prepared for any emergency that might arise. At present there seemed to be nothing for them to do with reference either to the strike in Brooklyn or the situation in Manhattan. The board had power, Mr. Delehanty said, to summon witnesses and make an inquiry into the causes of the trouble in both boroughs, but it would not decide upon its course of action until the situation in Manhattan had developed further.

STATEMENT BY MR. PARSONS.

While the members of the board were in conference with Mr. Vreeland, General Master Workman Parsons of the Knights of Labor was at Mr. Delehanty's office anxiously awaiting news of the result of the meeting. When the members of the board returned he spent about ten minutes in private conversation with them. Upon coming out he declined to be interviewed, saying he would have no statement to make for publication until after the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan employes in the evening.

While awaiting the coming of the Arbitration Commissioners from Mr. Macdona's office Mr. Parsons talked freely of the situation on the Metropolitan lines. He said that, in the event of a strike, it would affect only the cars propelled by electricity. There was no intention of ordering out the men employed on the cable lines on Broadway, Lexington Avenue, and Columbus Avenue, as it was well known that the company was about to change the motive power on those lines to electricity, and it would not regard an interruption of traffic by a strike as unwelcome under such circumstances. He asserted that the organization would be able to tie up the electric lines of the company effectually, and that the company would be unable to obtain men anywhere to operate the motor cars in case of a strike. He said that 750 out of about 1,200 motormen in the employ of the company were members of the organization, and that at least 50 per cent. of those who were not members were ready to go out whenever the order was issued.

Mr. Parsons was asked if another committee of the employes would be sent to Mr. Vreeland with a view of adjusting the trouble. He replied: "Not while the men are working."

The General Master Workman said that a committee of the Brooklyn strikers had met a committee of the Metropolitan employes in the morning to discuss the possibility of a strike in this borough. In the event of a strike on the Metropolitan lines, he said, the men in Brooklyn and Manhattan would work together.

Mr. Parsons said that the arrangements had been completed for the mass meeting to be held this evening at Cooper Union to protest against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company's treatment of its employes. He intimated that a decided political tinge would be imparted to the proceedings, and that the local authorities would be denounced for failure to enforce the provisions of the ten-hour law.

MR. VREELAND CONFIDENT.

At the offices of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company yesterday afternoon, it was said that there was practically no danger of a strike on either the cable or electric divisions of the system. It has been represented that the motormen and conductors on the sub-trolley lines on Second, Fourth, Sixth, and Eighth Avenues were dissatisfied, and that unless the grievances which they complained of were adjusted they would strike. To this statement President Vreeland replied that he had been assured by the Division Superintendents that no such danger existed and that, from his own knowledge of the employes of his company, he was positive that no trouble would ensue.

President Vreeland spoke freely on the subject of the alleged trouble on his road. He had every confidence in the good sense of his men, he said, and he knew that good sense would show them how futile a strike would be. While a disturbance would cause a suspension of traffic for a time on the lines on which it took place, no lasting injury could accrue from it, unless by some chance all the lines in the borough were tied up. This, however, he felt to be entirely improbable if not impossible.

"I speak from an accurate knowledge of our men," Mr. Vreeland said, "as well as a tolerably intimate knowledge of the conditions existing in the transit business in New York. As a matter of course, there are men in our employ who have been able to become dissatisfied with some detail of the service. It would be utterly impossible to find so large a body of men in the employ of any business firm or corporation without some discontented ones. As a rule, however, our men are content, and their relations with the management are cordial. This has been proved by our experiences in the past.

"During the Brooklyn strike of 1895 it was freely asserted that there would be a tie-up on our lines. I said then that we would have no trouble, and events proved that I was right. In the following year an unauthorized effort was made to cause us to reinstate discharged employes, and again many persons predicted that our men would go out. Again I declared that I knew this was not so, and again the result justified my words. I say now that there will be no strike on the Metropolitan, and I base this statement on what I know is going on. If any one knows differently and events prove him to be right, he, and not I, should be President of the road."

WHAT THE EMPLOYES SAY.

Among the employes of the Metropolitan Company there seemed to be no idea yesterday that a strike would be ordered. Of a half dozen conductors, gripmen, and motormen with whom a reporter talked, not one expressed sympathy with the men who have been urging a strike, and not one was willing to admit that he would join such a movement. An interview with a conductor on the Madison Avenue sub-trolley line is a sample of several which were had. This man pointed to three bars on his coat sleeves to prove his assertion that he had been in the employ of the road for nearly four years, and said: "The only strike talk I hear is what the men say after reading the newspapers."

"Has any one a right to call you and your companions out?" was asked.

"No. I don't belong to any organization except the benefit association, and no one in that has a desire to call a strike, nor has he the right to complain of his treatment. It's this way with the men: They'll kick, anyway. Some don't like the inspectors, others object to buying uniforms, and still others find fault with some of the little rules of the company, but it is my belief that not one would be willing to lose his job simply because he finds fault with small matters."

"Are there many members of the Knights of Labor among the company's employes?" was asked.

"Not many," was the reply; "none that I know of. At any rate, there isn't any organization of the Knights. There isn't going to be a strike if the men alone are consulted. I know that I can't easily get a job there. I'll make as much money as I do here. I have a friend who is a 'tripper' who makes $2.47 a day, and that is better than most laboring men make. If he and I quit, we're out of it. We may have to wait months for work, and who will take care of us during that time? No, Siree, I ain't going to strike, no matter what comes."

One of the motormen who was seen said: "I can't say I like the hours of work very well, but there isn't any reason to strike on that ground. I guess the company will fix that up some time or other. At any rate, the men themselves don't care to make the hours the basis of a strike."

A SOLDIER'S WIFE'S EXPEDIENT.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 17.—When the Nineteenth United States Infantry passed through here early this evening a woman was put off the train. She was a stowaway. Her husband, from Martinsburg, West Va., had enlisted in Company K, and at Camp Meade she dressed in one of her husband's uniforms and passed the conductor of the first division of the road. The conductor on the second division counted one too many in the car and ordered the company commander to stand his men up in line, when she was detected. She had a slouch hat drawn down over her eyes.

She was put off the train at Pittsburg after bidding her husband an affectionate adieu, and was weeping when the train pulled out. She left for her home in Martinsburg in her soldier togs. She refused to give her name, and the commanding officer would not tell her husband's name.

KIPLING DISCARDS HIS SLING.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 17.—Neither the name nor the breed of the dog that bit Kipling is known. Much surprise is expressed that the man who has written so much of the inner life of the animal kingdom should come out second best in an altercation with one of that kingdom.

Mr. Kipling has discarded his sling, but still wears a bandage on his hand.

BLACK SNAKE CHASES A GIRL.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, July 17.—While Daisy Hoffman, daughter of George Hoffman, residing near Willow Glen, Becks County, Penn., was picking blackberries to-day on the farm of Dr. D. H. Plank, she was startled to see a few feet away an immense black snake, coiling itself as if about to spring. The forked tongue of the snake, its glaring eyes, and immense size terrified the girl, and she dropped her berry basket and ran.

The snake started in pursuit, and after Daisy had run along a path a short distance, she was horrified to see two more large snakes directly in front of her. This was too much for Daisy, and, with a scream she fell to the ground, rolling into an excavation. Her shrieks brought her sister, who was near-by, and Dr. Plank to the rescue, and upon their appearing the snakes took to the bushes.

Daisy was found suffering intensely from fright and a sprained ankle.

At 3:30 P. M. every day but Saturday and Sunday, and every Saturday at 1:50 P. M., the New York Central's "Saratoga Limited" leaves New York. Empire State Express time; luxurious service; all Wagner cars.—adv.

BROOKLYN STRIKE LOSING SUPPORT

Many Desert from the Ranks of the Dissatisfied Men.

CHARGES AGAINST LEADERS

They Are Accused of Starting the Movement Too Early.

NO SERIOUS DISORDER

Threatened Attack on Mr. Rossiter Last Evening—Possibility of Calling Out Troops.

The strike on the lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system has not ended, but the strikers lost much ground yesterday. Their ranks were depleted in the morning by the return to work of a number of men, and some of these men report that much dissatisfaction exists among their fellows, who feel that they have been tricked into a movement for which they were not prepared and before proper opportunity had been given for peaceful adjustment. Nevertheless, enough men remain out to seriously cripple the general operation of the lines of the system.

The principal lines moved their share of the travel between Brooklyn and New York and from the suburbs yesterday with little delay or inconvenience to the public, but they appear to have done it by concentrating all their resources on the daylight hours and on the chief thoroughfares. The minor lines were neglected, some of them abandoned. Many more cars were run yesterday than the day before, but only two or three lines re-established their usual schedules. The others were more or less crippled. Last night all traffic was again stopped.

The temper of many of the strikers is becoming more bitter, and there is yet an ugly feeling among the people in the tenement and manufacturing districts who sympathize with them. President Rossiter made a personal appeal to a number of the men gathered at Flatbush and Vernon Avenues late last evening, but was insulted and defied and barely escaped being mobbed.

Representatives of the two sides continue to make public claims of gains, which they do not substantiate with figures or detailed facts, and which the known conditions do not justify.

Minor disturbances, assaults on motormen and conductors and attempts to obstruct tracks, continued in different parts of the borough yesterday, and there was some wire cutting early in the morning. The damage was easily repaired, and the police scattered all dangerous or disorderly gatherings and made all necessary arrests with ease. No fatalities or very serious injuries to person or property have yet been reported, and general commercial business has not suffered.

The police continued yesterday in charge of the cars running through disturbed and dangerous districts and occupied the power houses and depots of the system. Large reserves are held ready to meet emergencis, and there is confidence on all sides that there will be no general rioting.

At 11 o'clock last night Gen. James McLeer, commander of the Second Brigade, was at Police Headquarters at the same time that President Rossiter was there. It is not known whether they were in conference, but the fact that they were there simultaneously with Gen. McLeer's subsequent refusal to contradict the surmise that he had notified all the troops under his command to hold themselves in readiness is taken to be significant.

THE WAY THE CARS WERE RUN.

Inhabitants of Brooklyn Found No Trouble in Reaching Manhattan or Returning to Their Homes.

The first thought of several hundred thousand people in Brooklyn Borough yesterday morning was the strike on the lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system of trolley roads, the only means many of them have, the most convenient means many others have, for reaching their business in Manhattan. The familiar buzzing and singing and grinding of the trolleys was a comforting sound to all these, giving them promise of coming over the bridge with speed and comfort. There was anxious thought on the Manhattan side, also, for the absence here of the people who sleep in Brooklyn would very seriously hamper business in Manhattan.

The authorities of the Rapid Transit system were stirring early in the morning—long before daybreak. There is reason to believe that some active canvassing was done during the night by both sides, and that men who were doubtful about going to work were argued with by representatives of the company and the strikers. Cars were started from every depot by 6 o'clock. Some were out as early as 4:30.

On the Brooklyn Heights lines of the rapid transit system there was comparatively smooth sailing. These lines include the Court Street, Fulton Street, Putnam Avenue and Halsey Street, Flushing and Graham Avenues, Myrtle Avenue, Third Avenue, Greene and Gates, Broadway and Jamaica, Reid Avenue, Nostrand Avenue, and Flatbush Avenue. On these the available force was concentrated, apparently little attention being given to the long and dangerous Cross-Town line and the minor ramifications. Over these main lines of this part of the big system cars were run regularly and fast, and they carried swarms of rejoicing people.

On the Nassau system there was more trouble. This includes the Fifth Avenue Line to Coney Island, Seventh Avenue to Greenwood, Marcy Avenue to Manhattan Beach and the ferries, Park Avenue to Canarsie, Butler and Douglass Streets, and Bergen Street. Some showing of cars was made on all of these, but on some of them it was a poor one. The Bergen Street and Seventh Avenue service was merely nominal after the first few cars had been sent out to carry the rush-hour traffic.

FEW HAD TO WALK THE BRIDGE.

Very few people from any part of Brooklyn had to walk over the bridge. This was a disappointment to the business men in the streets near the bridge, who had anticipated a large trade from the pedestrians. They united in saying that the number of persons who crossed the bridge on foot was not greater than usual, morning or evening. There was a very considerable increase, however, in the number of bicycle riders. These crossed the bridge in swarms, and seemed to enjoy the opportunity of going to business that way.

The ferries reported their business about as usual, except for the unusually great number of wheel taken aboard the boats. It is evident that the streets cars carried little less than their usual freight; but it is equally evident that the Brooklyn and Coney Island lines—the Franklin Avenue, Smith Street, and De Kalb Avenue—carried very much more than their usual share of the whole. These cars were packed as never before, and ran on a double schedule.

It was impossible to get from anybody any figures of the numbers of men and cars on the different lines or the proportion that number bore to the usual forces. All concerned, from highest to lowest, talked loosely and colored their estimates according to their sympathies.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock 114 Rapid Transit cars passed the City Hall, counting only those going one way. These were as follows: Crosstown, 10; Court Street, 14; Greenpoint, 6; Flatbush, 8; Fulton Street, 22; Putnam Avenue, 20; Greene and Gates, 16; Third Avenue, 18.

Between 7:30 and 8 o'clock—half an hour—the cars passing the City Hall from the bridge were: Third Avenue, 3; Fulton Street, 16; Putnam Avenue, 9; Court Street, 3; Greene and Gates, 3; Ralph and Myrtle, 9.

In the same time the De Kalb Avenue line, which is not affected by the strike, ran twelve cars by the same point. This indicated that at that time the Fulton Street, Ralph and Myrtle, and Putnam Avenue and Halsey Street lines were running practically on a full schedule, while the others were seriously crippled.

THE LINES NOT OBSTRUCTED.

The lines were not hampered by physical obstacles. Early in the morning the repair cars were run over all the lines and gathered masses of stones, wire, and spring mattresses and other stuff that had been dumped on the tracks during the night. Some of the smaller wires had been cut, evidently by skilled hands and with proper tools, but the breaks were located so promptly and repaired so quickly that they caused no hindrance.

There was no wire cutting and little attempt at other obstruction during the day. The mounted police, patrolling constantly along the more turbulent streets, prevented all such mischief. In many of these streets the children who had taken such active part the day before seemed to have forgotten all about it and were busy playing. There remained, however, the larger boys, who, for pure joy of insulting somebody with impunity, shouted "Scab!" and obscene epithets or expressions at all passing motormen and conductors.

Drivers of carts, too, seemed to take keen pleasure in getting in and staying in the way of the cars as much as possible, and frequently as they drove away turned their heads to say over their shoulders, "Aw, ye dirty scab!"

The motormen invariably looked straight ahead from under the peaks of their caps with impassive faces, as if they did not hear. Frequently as they passed each other they exchanged grins and inquiries: "Well, how d'ye like it?"

No women were taking part in the abuse of the men on the cars yesterday. "Too busy wid de wash" was the explanation given of their disappearance.

MEN ANXIOUS TO RETURN.

There is no doubt that a number of men who struck on Sunday returned to work yesterday, and that many others sent word or wrote to the Superintendents that they wanted to return, but were afraid to do so. Some who did return were very bitter against the strike leaders, and said they had hurried and harried the men into stopping work against their will.

"It was a few men," said an old conductor with a brogue. "Most of us didn't want to go out. We wanted to wait until we were better fixed and to give Mr. Rossiter time to fix his time tables. We were all mixed up, and when he got the word to quit, we quit because we didn't know what else to do. But when I find how things were I saw it wouldn't do.

"I told the Superintendent I didn't want to lose me job or to lose me head. He said, 'You won't lose your head.' I wanted time to think, an' just then I saw a man four trips behind me put on a car ahead of me, an' I jumped in an' took me place. I was out in 1895, and wasn't around from January to May. I'll take some chances rather than do it ag'in."

All last evening and night the two sides continued their boasts of the situation and optimistic predictions for to-day. Brooklyn as a whole believes that the strike is practically over, and this general belief is likely to have its effect on men who are weak-kneed.

So far as could be learned there were no authentic instances of men who were at work on Sunday or yesterday morning quitting. The strike leaders said there were 1,000 of these; the trolley line authorities denied it. The men on the cars said they knew of no such cases.

MANY WILLING TO WORK.

The recruiting office of the Rapid Transit system in State Street was crowded all day with men desiring work. Most of them were turned away, for deficient eyesight, physical inferiority, lack of intelligence, or other reasons. Some scores, however, received printed slips which will entitle them to further examination as to their qualifications.

The Brooklyn strike has taken all available motormen and conductors employed as extras on the trolley lines on Staten Island. These men do not belong to any union. The electric cars on Staten Island were operated yesterday by their regular crews, who were unable to find "extras" to relieve them for meal hours.

The officials of the North Jersey Street Railroad Company denied yesterday that they had given any aid to the Brooklyn company. The rumor that men had been broken in on North Jersey cars for work in Brooklyn was pronounced false.

When Secretary T. S. Williams of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was asked last night for a statement of the situation, he said that though the company had stopped all the trolley cars for the night, the headway on the elevated road had been made more frequent to meet the situation. "To-morrow," said he, "we shall start in even a little better."

Mr. Williams was asked whether there was any truth in the report from Philadelphia that men were being enlisted there to take the places of the strikers. "No," said he; "there is not. There are plenty of men at hand here. We can't use all that want to work"

In his denial that 300 men will come from Philadelphia, Mr. Williams was apparently misinformed, as President Rossiter admitted yesterday that these men were being recruited, and added that many of them were men who were discharged from the Brooklyn lines in the strike of 1895. No large body of motormen and conductors passed through Jersey City last night from Philadelphia, bound for Brooklyn. If the men have reached the city, they came singly by different routes and trains. Early this morning it was thought possible they might come in on one of the morning trains.

MANHATTAN END OF THE BRIDGE.

An inspection of affairs at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge bore out President Rossiter's statement that the cars were running across it at good intervals. There was, in fact, just about the same sort of a scene there as used to be found before the strike was thought of. The only difference was the presence of a little larger number of policemen than usual, with the crowning dignity of a Police Captain, duly ornamented with gold braid.

Police Capt. Dean of Westchester, who came on duty there at 4 A. M., was found yesterday afternoon looking longingly forward to his relief, though in an amiable mood. "I'm hoping to get off," said he. "There's forty other Police Captains in this city, and some of them ought to have a chance. No, there hasn't been a bit of trouble here all day."

With the exception of the Nassau lines, the cars of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company appeared to be on time at the New York end of the bridge between 5 and 7 o'clock—the rush hours. The public patronized the cars liberally. The only evidence of a strike during these hours of heavy traffic was the presence of a policeman in uniform on each car.

During the crush at 6 o'clock a woman fainted. She was taken out of the crowd by a policeman and revived quickly. She would not give her name. William Carmichael, twenty-six years old, of 23 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, fell off a Smith Street car coming to Manhattan about the same time. He hit his head on the bridge girders and received four scalp wounds. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where twenty-six stitches were put in his scalp. He was then locked up in the Oak Street Police Station.

The traffic fell off rapidly after 7 o'clock in the evening. At 10 P. M. word came over the bridge that President Rossiter and his officials, after conferring with the police, had decided not to run any cars after midnight. This left the De Kalb Avenue and Smith Street lines the only ones in operation.

STATEMENTS OF BOTH SIDES.

President Rossiter Says the Strike Is a Failure—Quiet Day at Strikers' Headquarters.

From the standpoint of the officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company the strike situation yesterday was highly satisfactory. They declared, in discussing the state of affairs with newspaper men, that the "backbone" of the strike had been "broken," and that it had only resulted in the calling out of a small proportion of their surface road employes in the first instance. At 10 A. M. President Clinton L. Rossiter had a statement prepared for the representatives of the press, in which he declared that the company considered that there was no strike at that time on the Brooklyn Heights lines and the bridge and elevated divisions of the system, the trouble being confined to the Nassau lines. The statement said in part:

The reports sent in from the various depots from 2 o'clock this morning up to the present time—10 o'clock—are almost without exception very encouraging. On every line throughout the entire system cars are being operated. On some of the Nassau lines the headway is long, but as the early runs are returning to the depots they are bringing additional regular employes, who have informed the depot masters and Superintendents that the reason they did not report earlier was entirely due to the fact that they had been prevented by bodily interference. The hourly reports sent in of cars crossing the bridge show that on every line in the system, beginning at 6 o'clock, cars were running to New York, and between 6 and 10 an excellent headway was maintained on nearly all the lines, and in some cases more cars were running than ordinarily. The riding appeared to be excellent, and an outside observer, noting the cars operated throughout the city, would scarcely credit the fact that any interruption to the regular service had occurred.

The division Superintendents and depot masters have been instructed to afford the fullest possible protection to those who desire to return to work. The prompt action of the police in the first instance, in sending over an adequate force of additional officers from New York, gave the loyal employes to understand that they would be protected in performing their usual duties, and to this action and the loyal attitude of the men who reported on time and took out their accustomed runs regularly, can be attributed the fact that the backbone of the so-called "strike" can be said absolutely to be broken.

As an instance of the methods which the strikers are pursuing, information has just reached me that one of the committee which waited upon me at my office was last night arrested for pulling down an overhead wire in the Eastern District, and has been held in $1,000 bail. This is the character of the interference which the strikers are depending upon for success.

ACCUSATION NOT VERIFIED.

The accusation which Mr. Rossiter made in this statement against an unnamed member of the committee that waited upon him on Saturday, and who, he said, had been arrested for pulling down a wire in the Eastern District, was not verified in the Police Captains' returns. There were sixteen men on the committee he referred to. The returns of the Police Captains filed in Brooklyn Police Headquarters, giving all the arrests in Brooklyn precincts in the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, did not show the names of any of these sixteen men. Patrolman M. Kelly and C. O'Keefe of the Sixty-first Precinct, in the Eastern District, arrested Henry Thomas, a striking conductor, and Christopher Schud, a striking motorman, shortly before midnight on Sunday on Driggs Avenue, near Lorimer Street, for trying to pull down the overhead trolley wire of the cross-town line, which runs through Driggs Avenue at that point. The men are each twenty-four years old. They were armed with a rope and hammer. One of these men may have been meant in Mr. Rossiter's statement.

At the office of the General Superintendent of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company late yesterday afternoon, the statement was made that out of the company's 5,000 employes, only 1,200 had left work. "Of this number," said a representative of the General Superintendent, "there are 900 who were employed on the Nassau lines, so that there were only about 300 of the men on the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company who did not remain loyal to us. On the Grand Street and Ralph Avenue lines not a man has gone out, while at the Halsey Street depot, where 240 men were employed, just one motorman has quit work."

The statements of the leaders of the strike and of some of the men who are at work varied considerably. Some of the men who were spoken to asserted that they had practically been forced into the strike against their will by a limited number of hot-headed, aggressive members who were unacquainted with the true situation, and were simply determined to have their own way without taking into consideration the future welfare of their fellow-workingmen and their families.

A man on a Myrtle Avenue trolley said early in the afternoon that there had been a stampede of the strikers on that line early in the morning and a rush back to work. Those who arrived at the depot first were employed either on regular cars or "trippers," as fortune favored them, but the places of many of the strikers had already been taken, and they were left out in the cold.

FEW OBEYED ORDER TO STRIKE.

"There are 800 men on this line," continued the employe, "and of this number only eighty-three obeyed the order to strike. Hardly any of us knew that there was going to be a strike, and nearly all believed that the trouble would be settled, as Mr. Rossiter had promised to change the time tables, and he was doing so. Why did they not give him time to do so? In our depot all the agitation was done by a few men, who seemed bent on forcing all into the fight. Very few of us knew late on Saturday night that a strike was to be ordered, and even after it was ordered many knew nothing of the decision until they were told not to handle the cars. The few agitators had rushed off to the meeting of the local on Saturday night, and of course they voted in favor of the strike. That was the case on all the other lines except among the men of the Nassau lines, most of whom, I believe, wanted to strike. The trouble is that the men were not half organized, but the hot-headed fellows thought they could force all into the union and into the strike instead of going slowly."

At the headquarters of the strikers, at Grenada Hall, 118 Myrtle Avenue, things were rather quiet during the day. Charles W. Mackenzie of the Strike Committee said he had good reason to believe that fully two-thirds of the 6,500 trolley employes in the city were on strike. He continued:

"We are holding our own. Every man in the old Nassau system is out, and so is every union man of the Brooklyn Heights system. Last night we took the elevated railroad employes into the union. Most of the engineers, it is true, belong to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, but the old Knights of Labor Assembly composed of that class of men, which was organized ten years ago, never lapsed. It remained as a nucleus, which has lately been joined by many of the engineers and firemen. These elevated men are in sympathy with us."

Master Workman Pines made a tour over the roads yesterday and called for a few minutes at headquarters after 3 o'clock. He said: "I have just been over the lines and find them tied up tighter than ever. About twenty-three cars started out on the Flatbush Avenue line this morning, and now there are only three. I am confident that by to-morrow the number of men on strike will be still further increased. Many of the men now running cars are extras, and inspectors and switchmen are also acting as motormen and conductors. This proves that Mr. Rossiter is only bluffing when he says that he has all the men he needs."

General Master Workman Parsons of the Knights of Labor made several visits to Brooklyn in the course of the day. Late in the afternoon he said:

"There are not as many cars running in Brooklyn as usual. No line is running on schedule. All you have to do is to stand at the end of the bridge in New York and count the cars. Just time the trips and you will see that the cars are not making their regular trips. They have no destination on them, either.

"I understand that men have been introduced in Brooklyn to stir up strife. If my information is correct I want to be free from all responsibility for any violence."

SOME ELEVATED TRAINMEN OUT.

No Indication Early This Morning that Traffic Would Cease.

In regard to the train hands on the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, Mr. Pines, leader of the trolley strikers, said yesterday that most of them had struck on Sunday and the company had put a lot of bootblacks and tramps in their places. These strikers met last evening at Elbert Hall, at Elbert Street and Willoughby Avenue, and telephoned down to Mr. Pines that they were making great progress and would soon succeed in getting out the remainder of the union train hands and th

the turbulent Nassau districts, in South Brooklyn. The details of men in that section, particularly along Fifth and Seventh Avenues, were strengthened and no loitering was permitted at any place. Large forces of men were kept on duty in and about the car sheds near Greenwood Cemetery, on Fifth Avenue, at Third Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, and at Flatbush.

Picturesqueness was lent to the police arrangements by the employment of mounted men and bicycle policemen as couriers and scouts and for patrolling the car tracks in outlying sections. Many of these men were drawn from the Manhattan force. A force of mounted police and foot reserves, together with a number of patrol wagons, were kept in the yard adjoining the Municipal Building and at the Adams Street Station nearly all day yesterday and last night ready to be sent to any point where serious trouble might arise.

A Third Avenue car on its way to Bath Beach from the bridge was held up by a crowd of several hundred men at Eighty-sixth Street and Twenty-fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon. A number of men jumped aboard the car and dragged John Cleary, the conductor, into the street. Cleary was being roughly handled when a squad of police from the Eighty-sixth Street Station came up on the run and beat the strikers off. A number of arrests were made. The prisoners were locked up in the Eighty-sixth Street Station. They were Charles Murgee of 342 Seventeenth Street, John Hartigan, 270 Fifth Avenue; William Farnham, 207 Ninth Avenue; Henry F. Doyle, 12 Garnet Street; Thomas Burns, 117 Nelson Street; John Lambert, 239 Forty-fifth Street, and George J. Bennett, 1,278 Third Avenue.

A FIERCE FIGHT IN GREENPOINT.

Shortly after 3 o'clock a riot occurred near the depot of the Greenpoint and Crosstown lines which is situated along Manhattan Avenue from Box to Clay Street, Greenpoint. William Osborne, a motorman on the Crosstown line, was horribly beaten by the mob, and but for the charge made by the police Osborne would probably have been killed. Early in the afternoon the streets in front of the depot were filled with a defiant mob numbering a thousand men and many women and boys.

The strikers had gathered to try and induce the men who had not gone out to join them. As each car came into the depot the motormen and conductors were approached, but refused to abandon their cars. The mob then became angry, and Police Captain Reardon of the Greenpoint Avenue Station, who was stationed at the depot with about thirty men, telephoned to Police Headquarters for aid. Two patrol wagons, with thirty men and two Roundsmen, were hurried to the scene from the Herbert Street Police Station. While awaiting the arrival of the extra force, Capt. Reardon and his men kept the mob from charging upon the depot.

During this excitement Osborne came along with his car and went to the terminus of the road, two blocks away from the depot. He had been one of the strikers, but returned to work yesterday. While Osborne was adjusting the fender the mob attacked him. Osborne used his switch bar to defend himself, but this was quickly taken from him, and he was knocked down. While the mob were kicking and beating him Detective Behlen of the Greenpoint Avenue Station fought his way through the crowd and threw one of the mob to one side just as he was about to crush the helpless motorman's head with a stone.

While Behlen was holding the mob at bay, Capt Reardon, with several men, charged on the crowd. While police and mob were at battle the reserves arrived from the Herbert Street Station, and charged with drawn clubs, dispersing them after a few minutes' battle.

The following arrests were made: George Gerity of Corona, L. I.; Frederick Howard, 424 East Eighty-sixth Street, Manhattan; George Lyton, 44 Clay Street, Greenpoint, and John Pirgue, 24 Cheever Place, Brooklyn.

MOUNTED POLICE CHARGE A CROWD.

One of the most violent outbreaks of the day occurred late in the afternoon at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, near the Nassau car sheds. A great crowd of men and boys had gathered at that point to make things interesting for the motormen and conductors who engaged to take cars out of the sheds.

The crowd became so ugly and demonstrative that the force of policemen stationed at the car sheds charged them. But the onslaught of the bluecoats had no effect upon the mob. Finally a squad of mounted policemen came up on the gallop with clubs drawn and charged straight at the mass of howling men and boys.

Men who had stoutly resisted the officers on foot gave way before the horses, and a wild stampede followed. The street was cleared, and the strikers and their friends were prevented from gathering there again.

WIRES STRETCHED ACROSS TRACKS.

One of the most significant exhibits of feeling on the part of people sympathizing with the strike was detected in the vicinity of Third Avenue and Twelfth Street, yesterday evening. It was nothing less than the stringing of strong wires across the street along which trolley cars ran, at a height to catch a motorman in the face or throat.

The wires were found by Roundsman Corbett of the mounted squad of Central Park police. A detachment of seventeen of these mounted policemen had been sent to Third Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street to see about an overturned trolley car. They found it had been due to a misplaced switch or some such accident, and was not the work of rioters.

On the way back they swung into Fourth Avenue, and about Twelfth Street Roundsman Corbett and Mounted Patrolman McCarthy happened to notice a crowd of people a block away in Third Avenue, and galloped down there to see what the matter was. They found that Roundsman Gilhooley and three patrolmen in citizens' clothes were trying to disperse a crowd of strike sympathizers, and in doing so had met with stout resistance. These four policemen had each a prisoner in hand, and were struggling with an angry crowd.

Corbett and McCarthy drove their horses into the crowd, clearing a space about the policemen, and a short time afterward the fifteen other members of the mounted squad came up. They were joined shortly by Sergt. Eagan, who is in charge of the mounted police, and six more men. An extremely lively scrimmage ensued, the mounted police riding against the crowd to drive it back, and even riding their horses up on the sidewalk, and it took a good deal of effort before the rioters were dispersed. The police got away with eight prisoners.

When Roundsman Corbett came to examine the ground he found that about eight of the trolley poles galvanized wires were stretched at just about the height to catch a motorman across the face or throat. They were as thick as an ordinary clothes cord, and might readily put out the eyes or cut the throat of the unfortunate man who should meet such deadly weapons from the platforms of motor cars. The policemen unwound the wires and threw them away into what they said was a "swampy place" near by.

Ell Duper, motorman of a Third Avenue car, was attacked on his car at Hamilton Ferry yesterday afternoon and the bones of his right arm were broken by a switch-iron. When President Rossiter was told of Duper's injury he sent $25 to the motorman.

MR. ROSSITER ALMOST MOBBED

An Angry Demonstration Takes Place When He Attempts to Address the Men.

President Rossiter was almost willing to meet the men half way yesterday afternoon. He went so far as to go out and meet the men to address them personally, and was nearly mobbed by the fire-eaters among the strikers.

Mr. Rossiter had let it be known that he would speak to the men at the Vernon Avenue stables, at Vernon Avenue and Flatbush Avenue, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He started out in a carriage, accompanied by Assistant General Superintendent Wheatley and Director Kiely.

In the meantime a crowd of over 500 strikers and sympathizers had gathered about the stables. Many of them were in a very ugly mood, and hooted and jeered at the motormen and conductors on passing cars, shouting at them all sorts of epithets and advising them to get off the cars and join them.

"Come off the cars and hear what Rossiter has to say to us. He'll be here directly," they shouted, and several motor men and conductors ran their cars into the stables and joined the crowd.

The carriage with President Rossiter and his party arrived a few minutes after 3 o'clock. His arrival was heralded by the crowd with

"Here comes the boss. He won't give us our rights."

"Let's hear what he has to say."

"No. He can't talk to us; let him speak to our committee."

"Shame! Let's receive him like a gentleman, since he has come."

Several of the crowd pressed round the carriage with threatening gestures, while others plied the President with various questions and urged him to sign an agreement with the union.

POLICE PROTECT MR. ROSSITER.

A squad of policemen drove back the throng that had clustered round the carriage, and helped Mr. Rossiter and his companions to leave their carriage. Mr. Rossiter, in alighting, remarked to the crowd that he had come in the interests of peace.

"Oh, you can't talk to us. Talk to our committee, and they'll tell us," shouted a burly man, from whose florid face the perspiration was pouring. There is a saloon at the corner, and the proprietor was doing a flourishing business, while the men who trooped in and out were steadily working themselves up into higher stages of excitement.

Mr. Rossiter was led up a flight of stairs on the outside of the building that runs to the left, and immediately behind him pressed scores of excited men, impeding their own progress and swearing at each other. They crowded into the loft after him, and immediately filled it to suffocation.

Mr. Rossiter got on a box, took off his hat, mopped his head and face, and then stood a few minutes waiting for the noise to calm down.

"I have come here to speak to you on the situation," began Mr. Rossiter as soon as silence was restored.

"No, we don't want to listen to you! Speak to the committee that we have appointed; they will act for us!" yelled several voices.

"I have come here to speak to you personally, my men and I wish you would listen to me," continued Mr. Rossiter.

"Oh, say, what are you giving us! We don't want any of your jolly. Give us the truth," came from the men.

"Engles, come here," said Mr. Rossiter, addressing some one in the crowd.

A little nervous man stepped forward with the words, "Yes, sir."

"Engles," asked Mr. Rossiter, "did you ever know me to tell a lie? We have known each other for several years."

"No, sir, you never told a lie," replied Engles. "You have always told the truth."

"Hooray for Rossiter!" shouted scores of men, while others jeered and hissed and groaned.

PRESIDENT AND COMMITTEE CONFER

"We won't hear you. Talk to our committee," cried the hissers, seeing that Mr. Rossiter was beginning to make an impression upon some of the men. The din was kept up for some time some of the men shouting for Mr. Rossiter to speak, while the others screamed, "See our committee and talk to them!"

Finally Mr. Rossiter agreed to speak to the committee, which gathered around him. It consisted of B. Conlin, John Ronan, Oscar Goetz, Alfred Smith, Alfred Sweeney, and Thomas Hall. They and Mr. Rossiter retired to a corner and held a long consultation, and then one of the committeemen came forward and said that Mr. Rossiter would speak to the men.

The crowd made a rush forward as far as it could, some of the men calling on Mr. Rossiter to speak and others calling on the committee to make a report. "We don't want to hear Rossiter now," they shouted. "He ignored us when we called on him."

"Behave like gentlemen," cried the serious men. "Mr. Rossiter is our President, and has come to see us. Let us treat him with respect!"

Master Workman Smith beckoned to the men to keep silence, and as soon as he could make himself heard he said: "Mr. Rossiter has come here to try and settle the strike. He has talked to the committee, but we have been unable to reach any conclusion, and so it was decided that he should speak to the men themselves."

Bedlam broke loose again as soon as Mr. Smith stopped talking.

"We don't want to listen to Rossiter," shouted scores of voices, while the shouters gesticulated wildly and shook their fists at him. "Let him settle with the committee or get out. Put him out, put him out. He'll only jolly us, and we don't want any of his jolly," they cried with increased vehemence.

"I hope you people will act like gentlemen. You should be ashamed of yourselves," cried Master Workman Smith. "Treat Mr. Rossiter with respect."

"Yes, sure. Mr. Rossiter is treating us like gentlemen, and we should treat him like one," echoed the sober men in the crowd who had been touched by Mr. Rossiter's words and attitude.

MEN TOLD THAT STRIKE FAILED.

The angry men quieted down again, and then Mr. Rossiter said, "I need not tell you about the situation for you know it as well as I do. I was told on Saturday that all the lines would be tied up by an outside association. I waited to see what would happen, but on Sunday all the lines were running. To-day still more cars are running full trips," and here Mr. Rossiter enumerated the lines that were running full trips.

"It's a lie!" shouted a dozen voices.

"That is about all I have to say now," continued Mr. Rossiter.

"We're going to win," shouted the angry men

"You will not lose if you act properly," retorted Mr. Rossiter.

The angry men roared and swore again, and the committeemen called loud and long for order, and when some degree of quiet was restored Mr. Rossiter spoke again.

"I have been with you five years," he said. "I am not one of those Presidents who spend their time in the offices. I have often visited the depots and power houses and have looked personally after the lines. I wanted to take entire charge of the time tables. Some of them are wrong and will be corrected. My assistants are men who have been promoted from the ranks. There is Superintendent Bolan, who was master workman, and Robbins has also been promoted from the ranks."

"Hooray for Robbins! He's a good fellow," cried the crowd.

"George Goodwin and Webb were also promoted," said Mr. Rossiter, and there were more cheers, and then Mr. Rossiter went on to say: "I have been to all the depots, and the cars are running all right."

"It's a lie! They are tied up," again yelled the angry men. "They are manned by the inspectors."

AN OFFER TO HEAR GRIEVANCES.

"If the men send in their grievances, they will be heard," went on Mr. Rossiter.

These words were followed by more noise. "You did not redress our grievances, so what's the use sending in any more? We'll strike till we win," they shouted.

Then one of the committeemen said that Mr. Rossiter would sign an agreement to work the men only ten hours.

"Let him sign at once!" cried one man.

"He must reinstate the men and sign the agreement," cried another.

Mr. Rossiter said he would not sign an agreement. The men knew that he always kept his promises.

"Oh, we knew he would not sign. He's only jollying us," came from the crowd.

When Mr. Rossiter had another chance to speak, he said: "Everything will be forgotten if you return to work to-day. I shall give you time until 6 o'clock this evening to return to work, and if you do not return to work by then, your places will be given to other men."

With these words, Mr. Rossiter started to go out. Many cheered him, while others reviled him and threatened to throw him down stairs. The committee surrounded him and escorted him into the street.

Here the palace car "Ampere" was waiting, and Mr. Rossiter and his companions got in. The ugly element of the crowd surrounded it with threats, and some advised pulling him out and mobbing him, but the policemen who were present scattered them. Several policemen entered the car and remained on board it on its way to Mr. Rossiter's office. Soon after another car went out of the stables and proceeded up Flatbush Avenue. It was attacked by the crowd, but a starter fired a pistol into the ground and the policemen made a rush, and the crowd scattered in all directions.

STRIKE SYMPATHIZERS IN COURT.

Many Prisoners Are Arraigned for a Variety of Offenses.

The general composition and character of the disturbing element of the strike in Brooklyn were developed yesterday morning when the many alleged stone throwers, wire cutters, rioters and like offenders gathered in by the police on Sunday were arraigned before the local Magistrates. All of the courts wherein there were strike cases were crowded with the friends and relatives of the prisoners, and a variety of scenes, from the pathetic to the laughable, was presented.

Many of the prisoners arraigned were boys, and these were one and all tearfully repentant. But not in every case were the Magistrates moved to leniency by demonstrative grief on the part of juvenile prisoners, even when supplemented by appeals from their anxious mothers. When a prisoner, man or boy, was let off with a reprimand or a light fine, he immediately became an object of hero-worship on the part of his fellows gathered outside for his temporary loss of liberty as a result of his overenthusiasm in the cause of the "men behind the dashboards."

In the Flatbush Police Court six prisoners were arraigned. Luke Hand, thirty-eight years old, of 497 St. Mark's Avenue, charged with violating a corporation ordinance, was discharged with a lecture.

Peter Ryan, twenty-four years old, of 228 East New York Avenue, charged with obstructing traffic at Rockaway and Sutter Avenues, was held in $1,500 bail for examination.

George Watson, sixteen years old, living on Bristol Street, East New York, charged with violating Section 635 of the Penal Code, was held in $500 bail for examination.

Charles Schwarzman, sixteen years old, of 204 Powell Street, charged with disorderly conduct, was fined $10.

Louis Ratner, forty years old, and Paul Buchtell, both of 186 Thatford Street, charged with interfering with an officer in the discharge of his duty, were held for a hearing.

There were several arraignments of strikers in the Gates Avenue Court. John Dietering of 141 Montrose Avenue was charged with interfering with conductors and motormen on the Halsey Street line. He was placed under a bond of $100 to keep the peace for one month.

Capt. James Ennis of the Ralph Avenue Station appeared against Thomas Brenner, a motorman, of 801 Third Avenue, whom he charged with placing a large boulder on the tracks of the Ralph Avenue line. Brenner was held for examination in default of $1,000 bail.

Ernest Von Penz, a motorman, living in Ridgewood, was accused of threatening to shoot Michael O'Brien, a striker, of Jamaica, L. I., in East New York on Sunday night. He was held for examination on a charge of assault.

George Allen, arrested on a charge of obstructing the car tracks on Fulton Street, was held for examination.

In the Myrtle Avenue Court, Frederick Maplebrook, twenty-six years old, of 266 Ninth Avenue, and Frank Robbins, twenty-five years old, of 550 Seventh Avenue, were held for examination on a charge of wire cutting. The men were found perched among the branches of a tree on Vanderbilt Avenue, near Prospect Place, early yesterday morning, by Policeman Rush of the Bergen Street Station. They were arrested, and when searched at the station a pair of wire clippers was found on one of them. A pair of rubber gloves was found in the branches of the tree, and the insulation of the trolley feed wires at that point was also discovered to have been cut.

Solomon Perlale, sixteen years old, of 30 North Portland Avenue, was charged with placing cobblestones on the car tracks on Flushing Avenue. Sentence was suspended.

Robert Downing of 219 First Street and John D. Amant of 223 Twenty-third Street were charged with loitering on the street during a disturbance at Third Avenue and Union Street. They were held for examination.

Charles McNichols of 278 Union Street, arrested on the same charge, was discharged.

In the Adams Street Court, James Dempsey, forty years old, living in Manhattan, was held for a hearing on a charge of assaulting an officer.

George W. Jackson, twenty-nine years old, of 120 High Street, and Dennis McMahon, twenty-seven years old, of 294 Hudson Avenue, were held for examination on a charge of obstructing cars on Nassau Street.

More than fifty prisoners, whose arrests were directly or indirectly connected with the strike, were arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court. In most cases the prisoners were held. Some of the less serious cases were disposed of by imposing fines of from $1 to $10.

John D. Kelleher, twenty-eight years old, of Fifty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, and John Buckley, twenty-two years old, of 100½ Dupont Street, were held to await the result of injuries of Peter Spada, a messenger, twelve years old, whose skull was fractured by a stone while he was riding on a Greenpoint car on Sunday. The prisoners were charged with the stone throwing. The boy is in the Eastern District Hospital. He is in a serious condition.

In the Ewen Street Court Magistrate Lemon disposed of a large number of prisoners who were gathered in by the police on Sunday for stone throwing, wire cutting, obstructing the tracks, and similar offenses. Most of the prisoners were held for examination.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was represented in all the police courts by counsel, who looked after the interests of the company growing out of the strike.

WORK OF THE POLICE PRAISED.

Chief Devery and President York Pleased with the Situation.

The work of the police was a subject on which the officials at Police Headquarters were enthusiastic yesterday. Chief Devery and President York both declared that they had every reason to feel satisfied with the ability manifested by the men in handling the crowds in Brooklyn, and they expressed themselves as confident that no matter if the trouble were augmented by a strike on the Metropolitan system in this borough they would be able to cope with it successfully. Chief Devery, who has been on duty most of the time since the strike began, went to Brooklyn early in the afternoon, after ordering 300 of the reserves to relieve an equal number who had been in Brooklyn on duty since Saturday night. At 5 o'clock the Chief telephoned to Deputy Chief Cortright that there were no disturbances, and that he wanted to keep as many men in Brooklyn as had been there on Sunday.

Deputy Chief Cortright, when asked how the Borough of Manhattan was protected in the absence of 1,400 patrolmen in Brooklyn, replied: "There are just as many men on duty here as any other time. The force, under ordinary circumstances, is on duty half the time. That is, one-half patrols the streets or is on reserve, and the other half is off. During this trouble all men are on duty or on reserve all the time. With the addition of the detail men we have just as many men on duty to-day as we had this day a week ago. No part of the city is left without patrolmen. In a general way the conditions to-day are just as safe as on election day, when two men are detailed to each polling place.

"The relief sent over to Brooklyn to-day will give 1,000 men, who have been on duty steadily for thirty-six hours, twelve hours in which to return to their homes and rest. At the end of that time they will relieve others, and meanwhile other relief details will be sent over the bridge. It's hard on the men, but they expect it—it's a part of their life.

"In Brooklyn the police are working 'turn and turn,' in six-hour tricks. They work six hours, and then rest six hours. We have them housed in police stations and car stables. Hundreds of them slept on car seats yesterday, and none of them is any the worse for it.

Forty detectives were sent from the Central Office yesterday afternoon to relieve those who went to Brooklyn on Saturday night.

The entire police force in the Borough of Richmond was held in reserve yesterday, by an order from Chief Devery, in order to be ready to respond to a hurry call should their services be wanted in Brooklyn. The sanitary squad was also held in reserve, and at noon several members of the squad were detached to duty in Brooklyn.

SHOPPING DISTRICT ACTIVE.

The Strike Thins the Crowds Out a Trifle, but Does Not Hurt Trade Seriously.

The effect of the surface car strike in the shopping district of Brooklyn, to which thousands of prospective purchasers are daily carried over the trolley lines, and where a tie-up would be expected to produce disastrous effects as soon as anywhere, was not remarkable yesterday. The crowds of shoppers which parade Fulton Street, near the big department stores, were not quite so thick as usual, but a stranger, nevertheless, would have taken it for a very busy thoroughfare. The trolley service on the whole was good in this district. The appearance of a number of well-filled cars of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, without the precaution of policemen to guard the occupants from possible attack, was not an uncommon thing, and served as a straw to show how lightly the wind of popular apprehension blew.

Most of the dry goods and department stores were not greatly affected by the strike, in spite of the fact that women, who might be expected to show timidity, furnish most of their custom. At one of the big stores, however, that of John M. Conklin & Son, it was said that the strike had made a serious difference in the day's trade. Mr. De Marrais, the Superintendent, frankly declared that there had been a shortage of at least 50 per cent. in the day's dealings, attributable directly to the strike. "Naturally enough," said he, "there has been a falling off in the attendance at our store. Many of those with whom much of our business is done live in the districts largely affected by the strike. I don't blame them for not wanting to take the risks. I shouldn't want to put my head in close proximity to a brick—would you?"

At the establishment of Abraham & Straus a different situation was reported. Mr. Blum of the firm said he had spent a good deal of the day on the floor, and had noticed no difference from the business of an ordinary day. Mr. Leghorn, the Superintendent, said: "We were agreeably surprised to-day. We rather expected trouble, but the fact is that the store has been well filled right through the day."

In the office of A. D. Matthews & Son it was said that the strike had had little effect there, and that while there might have been a slight thinning out among the day's customers, the firm's business had not been materially affected.

Superintendent W. G. Cooper of Frederick Loeser & Co. said that the effect of the strike had not been felt in the morning. "The morning's sales," said he, "showed an excellent Monday, and until 4 P. M. we noticed no effect of the car strike in our trade. At that time there was a slight falling off, due, I suppose, to the strike. We let those of our employes who live in the neighborhood of Bensonhurst go about 5 o'clock, as the traffic might be interfered with later. They all got here about 8:30 A. M. to-day in spite of the car strike."

"Did they experience any trouble in reaching the store?" Mr. Cooper was asked.

"No," said he, "not a bit. The company transferred them from the Third Avenue trolley cars at Sixty-fifth Street and Third Avenue to the elevated trains at that point for a single fare. This was done to enable them to get by the car stables without danger, as it was feared there might be some disturbance there."

The Brooklyn Elevated Road, owned by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, to which the transfers referred to by Mr. Cooper were made, turns into Fifth Avenue at Thirty-sixth Street, and has a station at Fulton Street, a short distance from the store to which these girls wanted to go. It also conveys passengers to Manhattan, so that those on the trolley cars who wanted to get across the bridge were able to do so by transfer. The car stables referred to are at Fifty-sixth Street and Third Avenue.

HOPEFUL VIEW IN WALL STREET.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Declines Less Than One Point.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was the one feature of yesterday's stock market. Bull and bear speculators were alike surprised by the firmness shown by the stock in the face of the strike news, and its resistance to pressure in the late afternoon strengthened the Wall Street belief that the strike will be of but short duration.

The opening sales were reported as 4,500 shares, at from 112 to 111. The stock received good support at the lower figure, and did not decline further until the Street heard of more rioting, when it sold at 110⅝. Subsequently the stock got up to 112, and, after holding firm at that price for quite a while, advanced to 112⅝ in the last hour. The close was at 112, a net loss of only ⅞ for the day.

Inside buying was in evidence all day, and many of the larger commission houses took large blocks below 112. There was more or less covering, the greater part of which was attributed to Keene and other shorts. Fears that the strike will spread and the strikers do serious damage to the company's property alternated with a feeling that the whole affair is a failure and will soon be settled. The rank and file of the Street apparently deemed it wiser to watch the stock than to risk margins on it.

At the office of Flower & Co. it seemed to be the feeling that the worst was known, and that from this time on developments would be helpful to the stock. Anson R. Flower, who had been away from the city for some time past, returned to town during the day, and, after communicating with President Rossiter and other officers, talked confidently of the outlook for an early settlement of all difficulties. Mr. Flower did not regard the situation as serious, and expressed the belief that the entire system would be running as usual within a few days.

TOM L. JOHNSON IS SILENT.

He Refuses to Say a Word About the Strike in Brooklyn.

Tom L. Johnson, ex-Brooklyn railway owner, single tax advocate, and iron manufacturer, is in town and as silent as the Sphinx. Mr. Johnson is at the Waldorf-Astoria, where he was seen last night by a reporter. Mr. Johnson, who had been informed in writing that information was desired from him relative to the Brooklyn railroad strike and what action, if any, he proposed to take concerning the remarks made about himself and his brother Albert by President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and others, said:

"I have not a word to say on either subject for publication. I cannot give you a minute or say a word."

"But the general public would be very much interested in anything you might say, Mr. Johnson," said the reporter.

"I can't help that. I won't say anything to you, and I won't say a word to anybody else, so you need have no fear of any one getting a 'scoop' on you. I can't be more positive, can I? I want to be as amiable as possible, but once for all, I will not talk to reporters on the questions you have asked me."

HARVEST FOR THE STEAMBOATS.

Bath Beach People Reach the City by the Water Route.

As a result of the trolley strikes the various steamboats running to near-by Long Island points are reaping a golden harvest. The Iron Steamboat Company, which usually runs its boats to and from Coney Island, was overwhelmed with telephone messages on Sunday evening from the residents of Bath Beach, beseeching that a boat be sent to that point yesterday morning to transport business men to their offices here. It was finally decided to send the steamer Pegasus there at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Pegasus took on board nearly 1,000 men and women, who were so elated at being delivered from Bath Beach for the day that they gathered on the shore side of the vessel as she was leaving and cheered exultingly, not noticing the fact that their combined weight was sinking that side of the steamer into the mud. The Pegasus was ashore several minutes before the officers could get the crowd distributed over the vessel. The Pegasus made the return trip to Bath Beach at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, carrying fully 1,000 passengers. She will make the same trips daily as long as the strike lasts.

The steamer Florence made three round trips to Bath Beach during the day, and was loaded down with passengers each time.

The Governor Watching Events.

OYSTER BAY, July 17.—Gov. Roosevelt refused to-day to have anything to say relative to the strike in Brooklyn. He has taken no action whatever in the matter, but it is known that he is kept informed of the progress of events. It was said to-day that he was well pleased that the police had the situation so well in hand.

THINKS MEN WORK TOO LONG.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As Chairman of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, (C. A. I. L.,) I called on Mr. Clinton L. Rossiter, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and had a brief interview with that gentleman, in which he was exceedingly courteous. I told him that I came on behalf of my society to urge him to submit the case of himself and his employes to the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, as in that way the true facts of the case would be ascertained. He said he would under no circumstances arbitrate, and that there was nothing to arbitrate if he were disposed to do so, as he was on very friendly and affectionate terms with his men on the Nassau division, all of whom he meant to get rid of. I said, "At least, Sir, there is the question of the hours of employment, according to the laws of the State." He said "Oh, I have settled that with the men, and will pay the men for their time. All our cars are running on nearly full time."

I followed the car system to East New York and back to South Brooklyn, and found the cars very infrequent and travel very light, and the sad sight of a policeman with a "night stick" prominently shown on every car.

The men whom I talked to (many of them) were quiet and calm in their attitude, and deprecated any approach to violence, and wished much for the State Arbitration.

Do, Sir, use your good offices for this end, as the men undoubtedly have a serious grievance in the time they have to waste in waiting about the barns, and in many cases because of the excessively long hours they are employed, which certainly places them in a condition unfit to run the cars with safety to the public.

FRANCIS J. CLAY MORAN, B. D.
New York, July 17, 1899.

Established 1823.
WILSON WHISKEY.
That's All!
THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.,
Baltimore Md.

THE STRIKES AT THE PIERS.

Freight Handlers Shut Out by the Pennsylvania Company—Ruse Defeats Fruit Handlers.

The 375 freight handlers on the Pennsylvania Railroad Company piers, at the foot of Hubert Street, North River, who struck on Sunday evening for higher pay, practically were shut out yesterday, as the railroad company announced that there will be no more night work on the piers. In the future the cars will be unloaded in Jersey City by the consignees.

Fifty policemen of the City Hall Station arrived at the piers at 7 o'clock yesterday evening, prepared to spend the night there. Assistant Superintendent Nelson said that no outgoing freight had been received at Piers 27, 28, and 29 during the day, and that what incoming freight was brought over from Jersey City was taken away by the consignees.

There was also a strike yesterday on the same company's piers, 1, 4, and 5, North River, where the bulk of non-perishable freight is handled. The agent of these men said last evening that he had 100 men at work. The work on the piers was progressing slowly.

A new phase of the New York fruit handlers' strike developed in Jersey City yesterday morning. A train of cars loaded with fruit arrived on the Pennsylvania Railroad and was put on a float and sent to New York to be unloaded. There the strikers would not handle the fruit nor allow the non-union men to do so. The cars were therefore shipped back to Jersey City and trucks were sent over from New York together with the non-union fruit handlers, and the cars were unloaded in the yards and, fruit sent across the river again to New York.

The longshoremen's strike epidemic broke out early yesterday morning on the Central Vermont Railroad pier 30, East River, where 130 freight handlers quit work. The regular men wanted $15 a week, an advance of $1 per week over the wages they had received heretofore, while the extra men wanted an increase of pay from 30 to 35 cents an hour for day work and an increase of 10 cents an hour for night work. The company refused any advance and announced that night work would be discontinued. It was announced by the company officials at the pier last night that the men would return to work this morning.

About 100 men on the Clyde Line pier at the foot of Roosevelt Street went out with the Central Vermont strikers. These men asked for a rate of 35 cents an hour. That was conceded, but the strikers then demanded 45 cents an hour, and the officers of the company told them to stay out.

OHIO'S ANTI-TRUST FIGHT.

Attorney General Monnett After the National Steel Company.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Attorney General F. S. Monnett of Ohio through Sheriff Magerstadt, has had service secured on William E. Reis, President of the National Steel Company, that action may be taken against that corporation under the anti-trust law of Ohio. The service was secured to-day, and the papers returned to Attorney General Monnett.

In the notification that action will be brought against the National Steel Company, Attorney General Monnett says: "I am informed that your recent corporation, which has been effected under the laws of the State of New Jersey, is such a combination of capital and acts as constitute you a trust, as defined by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio known as Senate bill 336, passed April, 1898."

DRAWN TO DEATH BY UNDERTOW

George Wickson Lost His Life While Swimming at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 17.—This afternoon George Wickson, who was formerly second man for Perry Belmont, and the chef, Julius Ponse, at present in Mr. Belmont's employ, went for a swim from the steps on the cliff near the foot of Marine Avenue, but the two men evidently did not allow for the heavy undertow at this point. Ponse felt himself being dragged out to sea, and after a hard struggle managed to cry for help, which came from the head gardener at John R. Drexel's villa, who, with others on the place, dragged the almost exhausted man to the rocks.

It was after Ponse had been landed that his companion was missed, and not until 7 o'clock was the body discovered and hauled on the cliffs, where the medical examiner gave permission for its removal.

The deceased had been in the employ of Mr. Belmont for one month, and had come to Newport to bid good-bye to his friends before sailing for Europe this week. He is supposed to have been married, with his wife living in New York.

CHESS GAMES IN LONDON.

Special to The New York Times.

Appended are the scores of two games played in the London international chess tournament last week:

KING'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Tschigorin. White.	Maroczy. Black.	Tschigorin. White.	Maroczy. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	18. P—QR4	P—QKt3
2. P—KB4	B—B4	19. R—R	K—Kt2
3. Kt—KB3	P—Q3	20. K—B	KR—Q2
4. Kt—B3	Kt—QB3	21. K—K	Q—R1
5. B—Kt5	B—KKt5	22. Q—Kt3	P—Kt3
6. Kt—QR4	Kt—K2	23. PxF	PxP
7. P—B3	P—QR3	24. K—B2	P—B4
8. BxKtch	KtxB	25. RxR	PxR
9. KtxB	PxKt	26. Q—B3	Q—R3ch
10. Castles	Q—Q2	27. Q—Kt3	QxKP
11. P—B5	CastlesQR	28. QxKtP	Q—K7ch
12. Q—K	P—B3	29. K—Kt3	P—B5ch
13. Q—R4	RxKt	30. K—R3	R—Q3
14. RxB	P—B5	31. Q—Kt5	Q—K5
15. Q—B2	Q—B2	32. P—Kt3	P—B6
16. R—Kt	R—Q6	33. Q—R4	Q—K7
17. P—QKt4	KR—Q	Resigns.	

IRREGULAR OPENING.

Mason. White.	Showalter. Black.	Mason. White.	Showalter. Black.
1. PQB4	P—K3	27. Kt—B3	B—B4
2. Kt—QB3	P—Q4	28. Kt—Q	P—Q5
4. B—Kt5	B—K2	29. Kt—B2	P—KR4
5. P—K3	QKt—Q2	30. PxP	QxP
6. Kt—B3	P—QR3	31. Q—K2	P—B5
7. PxP	PxP	32. R—B3	P—QKt4
8. R—B	P—B3	33. K—Kt2	P—R4
9. B—Q3	Castles	34. KtxP	BxKtch
10. Castles	Kt—K5	35. QxB	QxQch
11. BxKt	BxB	36. RxQ	R—Q7
12. B—Kt	B—R3	37. K—R3	RxP
13. Q—B2	P—KKt3	38. P—QR4	R—Kt6
14. QR—Q	P—KB4	39. R—B2	P—B6
15. P—KKt3	Q—K2	40. PxP	RxP
16. Q—Kt3	K—R	41. P—K6	KR—B4
17. KR—K	B—Kt2	42. K—K7	R—K
18. Kt—K2	Kt—B3	43. R—K3	K—Kt2
19. Kt—K5	Kt—K5	44. QRxP	RxR
20. P—KB4	B—K3	45. RxR	RxP
21. R—QB	QR—B	46. R—R3	R—R7
22. BxKt	BPxB	47. R—R4	K—B3
23. Q—B3	BxKt	48. K—R4	K—B4
24. QPxB	P—B4	49. P—R3	R—R3
25. P—QR3	KR—Q	50. P—Kt4ch	PxP
26. Q—Q2	Q—Q2	51. PxPch	K—B3
		Draw.	

Killed in a Mine by Gas.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 17.—To-day Will C. Campbell and four other boys entered an abandoned mine of the Riverside Iron Works. When foul air was encountered all escaped except Campbell. Many unavailing attempts have been made to recover his body, and at midnight one of the searchers named Semon is missing and is supposed to have been overcome by the gas.

Secret of Health

Science has proved that almost every ill flesh is heir to originates in a weak stomach. From this knowledge resulted Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, one of the greatest cures ever known for constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness and nervousness. It is a purely vegetable invigorant, which permanently braces up and sustains the weak and debilitated. See that a Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

Be sure You get the Genuine

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HOW SHAMROCK IS BUILT

Secret of Her Construction Disclosed by a London Paper.

THE TIMES ON HER SPEED

Cup Challenger Shows Marvelous Sailing Powers in Very Light Airs —Her Owner's Plans.

LONDON, July 18.—The Daily Mail, which gives what it calls the "secret of Shamrock's construction, hitherto carefully guarded to prevent it being utilized by America," says:

"Shamrock is designed with swan-like lines, rounded in such a way as hardly to cause a ripple in her wake. She displaces the smallest possible amount of water. Her keel is shaped almost like a thick letter T, so that she can turn as if on a pivot. It is claimed and proved that she is two seconds faster than Columbia in stays.

"The secret was, therefore, an extension of the theory that the yacht should endeavor to slide over, instead of cutting through, the water. Those in charge of Shamrock doubt whether Columbia has proved her superiority to Defender, and consider it quite on the cards that Shamrock will have to meet the latter.

"Erin will accompany Shamrock in crossing the Atlantic. Sir Thomas Lipton will not sail in Erin, but will leave for the United States on Aug. 26."

The Times says:

"Saturday's mishap to Shamrock was nothing more than the drawing of the splice of a wire whip which held the throat halyard. The new sail of diagonal cut, with cloths running from luff to leach, bent and sapped to perfection during yesterday's trial. She was taken first on a long turn to the windward,

POINT WON AT THE HAGUE

Revision, Practically, of Arbitral Awards Secured by Americans.

EXPLOSIVES NOT PROHIBITED

Committee Rejects a Clause Regarding the Use of Asphyxiating Bombs and Explosive Bullets.

THE HAGUE, July 17.—The Third Committee, or Arbitration Commission, of the International Peace Conference held a plenary meeting this afternoon, discussing international commissions of inquiry and adopting, with certain amendments, Article 56, respecting the expenses of the tribunal.

The section of Article 54, providing for the revision of arbitral awards, which the Americans had succeeded in adding to the original project, was the subject of a long debate on the motion of H. de Martens of the Russian delegation to eliminate the amendment. Messrs. Holls and Low of the American delegation made long speeches in defense of revision.

Mr. Holls, whose remarks were rapidly translated into French by M. Destournelles, declared that the Americans would be unable to agree to the arbitration scheme if revision were stricken out, unless they received further instructions from Washington.

This announcement created a sensation.

Prof. Asser of the Dutch delegation presented a fresh draft proposal which he vigorously supported.

Mr. Holls finally accepted an amendment providing that the disputing parties can reserve the right of revision by special agreement.

Thus the Americans practically won their point.

The first committee of the conference met in the morning to discuss H. Van Karnebeck's report on the first four points of M. Muravieff's circular.

The first committee rejected the recommendation of the sub-committee that a clause should be appended to the Declaration of St. Petersburg of 1868, prohibiting the firing of explosives from balloons, and the use of asphyxiating bombs and explosive bullets. Many delegates seemingly had left the room, not knowing the question at issue.

When the Czar issued his rescript regarding the International Peace Conference it was accompanied by a circular drawn up by by Count Muravieff, setting forth the principal questions that might come before the Conference. The first four sections of this circular were as follows:

"First—An understanding not to increase for a fixed period the present effective of the armed military and naval forces, and, at the same time, not to increase the budgets pertaining thereto, a preliminary examination of the means by which a reduction might even be effected in future in the forces and budgets above mentioned.

"Second—To prohibit the use in the armies and fleets of any new kind of fire-arms whatever, and of new explosives, or any powders more powerful than those now in use either for rifles or cannon.

"Third—To restrict the use in military warfare of the formidable explosives already existing, and to prohibit the throwing of projectiles or explosives of any kind from balloons or by any similar means.

"Fourth—To prohibit the use in naval warfare of sub-marine torpedo boats or plungers or other similar engines of destruction; to give an undertaking not to construct vessels with rams in the future."

PROTOCOLS AT WASHINGTON.

Delegates to be Empowered to Sign the Preliminaries.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Secretary Hay has received all of the protocols of the proceedings of The Hague conferences. Included among the papers is the draft of the arbitration and mediation treaty, which is regarded as the most important achievement of the conference.

The document, like all of the proceedings, is in French, the diplomatic language always used on such occasions, and translations are now being made at the State Department. As there is occasion for the utmost haste in completing the work of the conference, our Government has concluded not to depend upon the slow-going mails to communicate to its delegates its approval of their work, but will by cable empower them to sign the protocols in the name of the United States.

The treaties will, of course, require to be submitted to the Senate for its approval.

RECEIVER FOR MIDDLESEX BANK

Defaulting Casaier, It Is Said, Will Plead Guilty.

PERTH AMBOY, July 17.—Vice Chancellor Pitney has appointed James Maguire, Cashier of the National State Bank at Elizabeth, as receiver for the wrecked Middlesex County Bank of this place. The application for the appointment of a receiver was made on behalf of the Perth Amboy Gaslight Company. The Perth Amboy Savings Bank Institution will reopen its doors in a few days. The bank will enforce the sixty-day rule, and by that time it is expected there will be a subsidence of the flurry caused by the wrecking of the Middlesex County Bank and that the withdrawals will be few.

It is now generally believed that George Valentine, the defaulting cashier, will not wait for the Grand Judy to meet, but will waive his right of jury trial and plead guilty to a charge of embezzlement before the Court of Special Sessions and allow sentence to be passed upon him. Former Judge A. Kearny Rice, his counsel, is said to advise this course.

SAFE BLOWERS AT DEMAREST.

Burglars Visit a New Jersey Hotel and Get Valuable Property.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., July 17.—At 2 o'clock this morning an explosion of great force awakened the hundred or more guests in the Highview Hotel, at Demarest, four miles from here. The proprietor, Charles Kemp, raised the window in time to see two men running through the hotel grounds toward the road. He fired two shots at them, and although neither stopped running, he thinks that he struck one, who stumbled and then went on. One of the men was about six feet tall and heavy, and the other was of medium height and build. As their backs were toward Mr. Kemp as they ran, he could give the police no better description of them.

An investigation was made, and it was found that the doors of the large safe had been blown across the hotel office, and that the thieves had obtained $300 in checks, all of which were indorsed, and also $450 in cash, besides several envelopes containing jewelry belonging to guests, the value of which is not known. They left behind them part of a set of burglar's tools. The windows and furniture in the hotel office were shattered by the explosion and the room was wrecked.

FATAL DUEL IN CHICAGO.

Saloon Keeper and a Traveling Salesman Fight Through a Glass Door.

CHICAGO, July 17.—With the glass doors of a saloon between them, William Van Alen, a saloon keeper, and Frederick Gondoff, a traveling salesman, fought a duel to-day to the death. Gondoff was mortally wounded, and Van Alen was shot through the left thigh.

The men were business partners some time ago, but the business was broken up, and there has been bad blood between them ever since. A telephone message was received by Van Aen from Gondoff saying that he was coming down to "do him up." An hour later Gondoff entered the saloon, and Van Alen pushed him out on the sidewalk.

Both men drew revolvers and commenced firing through the glass door, which was shivered to pieces. When the shooting was over, Gondoff was found to have been shot through the groin and in the small of the back. He was taken to the hospital in a dying condition. Van Alen, whose wound is not serious, was arrested.

Plays with Gun, Kills His Brother.

LEWES, Del., July 17.—At Rehoboth Bay to-day a son of James Mitchell, residing there, shot his brother with a gun loaded with large shot, causing his death in an hour. The boys supposed the gun was not loaded. The boy who was killed was seventeen years old.

JEALOUSY CAUSES A TRAGEDY.

One of Two Rivals Murdered and the Other May Die.

CHESTER, Conn., July 17.—Harry Chadwick, aged twenty-four years, of New Britain, who came here Saturday night to visit a young lady to whom he was paying attention, and started for home on his bicycle last night, is missing, and Joseph Hough, a rival in the love affair, is so severely cut that he may die.

For some time Chadwick has been paying attentions to Mary Smith of this place, and Saturday night he came here from his home, in New Britain, to spend Sunday. Joseph Hough, about thirty years of age, boards with the Smith girl's family, and it is said he has also been paying attentions to the young lady.

Chadwick left the Smith house about 10:30 last night on his bicycle, and that was the last seen of him. This morning a ladder was found leaning against the window of the room occupied by Hough. There were spots of blood on the ladder, and when the man's room was entered he was found lying on the bed in a pool of blood. He had a cut five inches long in his neck. His bicycle was also found to be covered with blood, and an investigation was immediately started.

Late this afternoon it was stated that Hough had admitted to Alden Smith, a brother of the girl, that he killed Chadwick and threw his body into the Connecticut River. He is said to have stated that he went to Clark's Creek to scare Chadwick, and that an altercation resulted, during which Chadwick drew a razor and cut him on the side of the face. He then choked Chadwick until, as he supposed, he was unconscious, but later found he was dead. He then dragged the young man's body to the river, where he threw it in. Riding home he took his own razor from a drawer, intending to commit suicide, when he felt himself growing faint and called for help. When the family entered his room a razor was found in his hand. He is in a critical condition.

TRAINS COLLIDE IN NEW HAVEN.

Misplaced Switch Causes Wreck of Two Passenger Trains.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 17.—The Boston and Washington Colonial Express train on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road, which was due here from New London at 1 o'clock P. M., collided at 1:03 o'clock this afternoon with a Willimantic passenger over the Air Line Division of the road, leaving New Haven at 12:55 o'clock. The two trains, because of a misplaced switch, crashed together in a cut in the heart of the city, under the Fair Street bridge. The collision was head on and of great force.

So great was the violence of the meeting that the pilot of the accommodation train plowed its way three or more feet into the works of the express locomotive. Aside from a slight cut sustained on the head by W. C. Ticknor of New Haven, an express messenger on the Willimantic train, no one was injured.

The tender of both engines telescoped five feet into their respective baggage cars, smashing bicycles and other baggage.

The engineer of the Colonial had been given a "clear" signal to proceed to the cross-over whereby trains are passed from the eastern to the western tracks, just below the bridge. On nearing the cross-over he discovered the Air Line train crossing over on his track.

Immediately after the wreck Mortimer Moriarty, a yard switchman, to whom was intrusted the work of manipulating these particular switches, went to the Central Police Station, announced that he alone was to blame, and surrendered himself. The police, ascertaining that there were no fatalities, allowed Moriarty to go on his own recognizance.

Train Wreckers' Plans Miscarry.

MUSKOGEE, Indian Territory, July 17.—At Wybark, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad last night a freight train was wrecked and Engineer McCune killed. The switch lock had been battered to pieces, the switch turned, and the signal light set to indicate a clear track. It was doubtless the work of men who had intended to wreck the passenger train which, if on time, would have preceded the freight.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW OVERRULED.

The Colorado Supreme Court Decides that It Is Unconstitutional.

DENVER, Col., July 17.—The Supreme Court to-day decided that the eight-hour law is unconstitutional. The law, which was enacted by the last Legislature, applied only to mines, smelters, and plants for the reduction of ores.

The refusal of the American Smelting and Refining Company to pay the same wages for eight hours as had been paid for ten and twelve hours caused its smelters to be closed on June 15, when the new law became operative. This company, which is known as the Smelter Trust, will now endeavor to reach an agreement with its former employes as to wages and hours of labor and to reopen its smelters.

LYNCHING IN THE SOUTH.

Young White Woman's Sensational Speech to Negroes in Boston.

BOSTON, July 17.—Miss Lillian Clayton Jewett, a young white woman, addressed a meeting of colored people in St. Paul's Baptist Church last evening on "Lynching in the South," and created a sensation by offering to go to Charleston, S. C., and bring to Boston the family of the murdered Postmaster, H. M. Baker, who was lynched some time ago, for the purpose of creating sentiment in the North in favor of the Southern negro.

The church was packed to the doors, and all the principal colored organizations of the city were present. There was the greatest enthusiasm, and in the speeches that followed the young woman was referred to as the new Harriet Beecher Stowe, as one who had been sent in answer to the prayers of the colored race, and eulogized as the first white woman who had come out publicly as the defender of the colored people of the South who are being made the victims of lynching.

After the meeting almost half of those in the church went to the front to meet her and thank her, and it is a long time since there has been such a demonstration among the colored people of Boston.

JUSTICE GARRETSON A PRISONER

New Elevator in Long Island City Court House Stuck Fast.

Supreme Court Justice Garretson, sitting in Long Island City, in Special Term of the Supreme Court, was held prisoner yesterday for more than half an hour. Meantime a luncheon was growing cold on a table, where it had been placed for him.

An elevator was placed in the Court House in Long Island City recently. It was in operation for the first time yesterday. When the Justice adjourned court for the noon recess he and four others stepped into the new elevator to ascend to the lunch-room on the top floor. When seven feet from the main floor the elevator stopped. It could not be made to go up or down. The door on the main floor was opened, and then the Justice dropped down until he hung suspended from the front edge of the car by his hands. Men below took hold of him so he could not fall if he missed his footing. Then he dropped. The others followed in the same manner. The elevator was put in working order later.

Hospital Officers Clash.

Dr. Brady of Roosevelt Hospital last night took three women patients suffering with minor chronic ills from Roosevelt to Bellevue Hospital. Night Captain John McHale of Bellevue says Dr. Brady declined at first to give him the record of the cases. A wordy dispute followed, and Dr. Brady finally gave the desired information. McHale says he will to-day make a written complaint against Dr. Brady to the authorities of Roosevelt Hospital. Dr. Brady says McHale is much excited over a trivial misunderstanding.

Popular Hospital Nurse Resigns.

Miss Eva G. Foster, who for the past three years has been supervising nurse in Harlem Hospital, has resigned her position to accept a similar situation at the New York Infant Asylum, Mount Vernon. During Miss Foster's stay in Harlem Hospital she had made many friends, who regret to see her leave that institution.

Drink Dr. Dadirrian's "Zoolak," new trade name for his original matzoon. Refreshing.—Druggists.—Adv.

STANDARD OIL STEAMER SUNK.

The Maverick, Which Left New York Thursday, Wrecked and Burned in Halifax Harbor.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 17.—The Standard Oil Company's tank steamer Maverick, which arrived Saturday from New York with a cargo of oil, lies sunk in this harbor. She was taken to a pier this morning and pumping of the oil from the ship's hold to the oil tank on the shore was commenced, a six-inch pipe connecting the tanks. During the pumping the pipe burst and the oil flowed down into the engine room and became ignited. The steamer's crew made efforts to subdue the flames which followed, but were obliged to leave the ship to save their lives.

In a short time sheets of flame were rising from the steamer in several places. The city fire brigade was called out, fearing a general conflagration. This danger was averted by an explosion which blew a hole in the ship's side. She careened and gradually filled with water and sank. She now lies submerged, only her masts being visible. About two-thirds of the cargo remained in the vessel at the time of the disaster, and this was destroyed. The accident occurred in an arm of the harbor known as Bedford Basin. A large area of water is covered with the blazing oil, and thousands of people have been attracted to the scene.

The steamship Maverick, with two oil barges, left this port on Thursday last, bound for Halifax. The barges contained oil in bulk, while the steamer, it is understood, carried case oil principally. The Maverick, which is owned by the Standard Oil Company, and commanded by Capt. Fossett, is a 1,516-ton steel vessel, built in 1890 by the Columbian Iron Works of Baltimore. She is 229 feet long, 36 feet beam, and 27.8 feet deep. She is fitted with three-cylinder compound engines and has nine bulkheads.

POVERTY IN THE KLONDIKE.

Hundreds of Men Stranded at St. Michael and More Coming.

SEATTLE, July 17.—James E. Kelly, who has just arrived from the Klondike, estimates that there are now at St. Michael between 200 and 300 stranded prospectors who do not know where their next meal is coming from.

The Government station on the island is besieged with piteous appeals for aid, and steamship companies can obtain any number of men who are willing to go into the hold and work their passage down.

This state of affairs is likely to continue all Summer, as rude improvised craft from various river ports drift into the harbor every day laden with stranded men.

BIG PAPER PLANT SOLD.

Drexel & Co. Buy the Jessup & Moore Company's Interests.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—Drexel & Co., bankers, have purchased the extensive plant of the Jessup & Moore Paper Company of this city, the Drexel Company holding the entire capital stock of $2,000,000. The ownership in the plant was previously vested in the estates of the late Bloomfield Moore and F. W. McDowell, and the transfer was made by Clarence Moore, executor of his father's estate.

Mr. Moore said to-night that so far as he knew the Drexels will hold the stock, but the operation of the plant will continue in practically the same hands as at present. Mr. Moore will resign the Presidency of the company in a few days, and W. H. Scharp, at present the Treasurer of the company, will assume the position. Mr. Moore will continue to be a Director.

SENATE REFORM IN CANADA.

A Movement Looking to More Perfect System of Popular Government.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, July 17.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has given notice of his Senate reform resolution asking for the change of the British North America act respecting the powers of the Senate so as to bring into harmony with the people a popular Government. The resolution provides that when the Senate rejects, or fails to pass, or amends a measure in a way not accepted by the House of Commons, then if the House of Commons at the next session pass such a bill and the Senate again rejects it, the Governor General, by petition, can convene one or more joint sittings of the members of the two houses, when the fate of the bill will be decided by a majority of those present from both chambers and become law.

The resolution takes the shape of a petition to her Majesty for the changing of the Constitution.

ATLANTA'S STREET PREACHERS.

They Protest Against Police Interference and Are Upheld.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 17.—The tempest which has raged in religious circles the past week over an attempt to regulate street preaching was stilled to-night by the City Council refusing to pass an ordinance restricting the spread of the Gospel to those who secured permits from the Mayor. Marietta Street, one of the thoroughfares, is nightly the rendezvous of these preachers, explaining their creeds, and on Saturday and Sunday the pastors of several of the churches addressed the people from Gospel wagons.

The Police Commission several days ago decided that street preaching is a nuisance. There were complaints filed with the Chief of Police, and after a conference between the Chief and the Police Board it was decided that in future street preaching would be regulated by the Mayor, a permit being first secured from the Mayor as to who would preach and where they would talk.

This the Baptist preachers, who conduct six meetings every Saturday night, decided was a blow at religious liberty. Under the leadership of Dr. Broughton the ministers of this denomination appeared before the City Council this evening and succeeded in having the newly-formed ordinance regulating street preaching killed.

Chaplain Jones at a Gospel Tent.

Chaplain Jones of the United States battleship Texas spoke to about fifty persons last night in the Chatham Square Gospel tent, attached to the Mariner's Temple in Oliver Street. The chaplain said he did not agree with the pessimists who contend that the world is growing more evil. He knew that the world is better than ever, and that the churches are doing more to convert men to Christ than ever before. He said the press is doing a great work in helping with the spread of God's Word, and he believed the people at large are fully aware of this.

Upper Leather Trust Forming.

Despite recent statements that the efforts to form an "upper leather" trust had met with failure came the announcement yesterday that all preliminaries to the organization of such a combination have been completed. The new company, it was said, will be in full working order before the end of August. It is claimed that about thirty of the leading tanners of the country will be represented in the company, which will be capitalized at $70,000,000, of which $30,000,000 will be preferred stock and the balance common stock.

Man Shot in a Hotel Fight Dying.

Henry Dascher, who was shot two weeks ago in a fight with James Clifford, a hotel proprietor of Stapleton, S. I., last night was reported as dying in the S. R. Smith Infirmary, at New Brighton, S. I. It was found necessary yesterday to amputate his leg. Clifford was at liberty on $2,000 bail, awaiting the result of his victim's injuries, but last night was rearrested, by order of District Attorney Rawson.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

4 A. M.—214 West Thirty-third Street; H. F. Brake; damage slight.

8:15 A. M.—604 West Fifty-second Street; Delke & Son; damage $800.

11 A. M.—3,418 Railroad Avenue; E. Farewell; damage slight.

4:45 P. M.—16 Clinton Street; Tony Cattano; damage slight.

5:35 P. M.—11 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Charles Barrett; damage, $75.

7 P. M.—20 West Third Street; McKee, Owens & Co.; damage, $250.

8:15 P. M.—264 Rivington Street; owner unknown; no damage.

8:20 P. M.—75 East Tenth Street; Dunham Manufacturing Company; damage slight.

HARRISON TO DEMOCRATS

Mayor of Chicago Declines to Attend the Meeting July 20.

HE SPURNS HIS INVITATION

Says the Meeting Was Not Organized by Democrats of Regular Type—Blow at Altgeld.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Mayor Carter H. Harrison to-day sent the following letter to the committee in charge of arrangements for the Democratic meeting at the Auditorium July 20:

W. F. Cooling, Esq., Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

Dear Sir: Replying to your favor of the 14th inst., in which you ask me to deliver an address of welcome at the Auditorium July 20 to the National Democratic Committee and a "large number of other prominent Democrats of America," I regret my inability to accept. In ordinary circumstances I should be only too glad, both as Mayor of Chicago and as a Democrat, to welcome the National Committee or any number of prominent Democrats to Chicago, the city in which the platform of 1896 was framed and in which W. J. Bryan was elevated to his present leadership of the National Democracy.

"I cannot but think, however, it would be an absurdity to welcome these distinguished men under the auspices of a self-constituted committee, whose personnel is too obscure to be known even in its home city. Had this meeting been organized under the direction of Democrats of regular type and known party standing, it would have afforded me great pleasure to be present. In the existing circumstances, while thanking you for the honor, I must beg leave to be excused. Respectfully yours,

"CARTER H. HARRISON."

When a copy of Mayor Harrison's letter was shown ex-Gov. Altgeld, the latter said: "I am sorry the Mayor looks at it that way. He has made a grave mistake. He has lost a golden opportunity. Should he come to the meeting and make a rousing Democratic speech he would place himself at the head of the Democratic Party of the State, but he has lost the chance now. I'm sorry for it."

When Mr. Cooling read the Mayor's letter he made the following statement: "We have given the young man in the City Hall the opportunity of his life, which he has failed to appreciate. There is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood leads on to fortune—the son of Carter Harrison has ceased to be a Democratic possibility."

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

Mr. Kerr Thinks that Democrats, Aided by Anti-Quay Republicans, May Elect the Next Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—A union of Democrats and anti-Quay Republicans, which will elect a Democratic Legislature in Pennsylvania, is regarded as probable by ex-Representative Kerr, who is in Washington to-day.

"If the Republicans," he said, "nominate Gen. Hawkins for State Treasurer his connection with the war may give him enough strength to secure his election, in spite of the anti-Quay feeling in the State; but the prospects seem very good for the election of the Democratic candidate.

"It is thought that the Democratic candidate will get a very heavy vote from those Republicans whom the Quay people call insurgents. It is not likely that there will be an extra session of the Legislature. The election of a Senator to succeed Quay will go over to a new Legislature. Quay controls the Republican machinery, and will name the candidates for the Legislature, who will be Quay men, and this will mean that many of them will be defeated by Democrats.

"I think the anti-Quay Republicans fully realize that the only way to succeed in this fight is to join with the Democrats against Quay. I think many of them will vote against the Quay legislative candidates, and the Democrats are likely to get control of the lower house. There is a possibility that the result might be the election of a Democrat. At all events, it does not seem possible that Quay can be elected."

Mr. Kerr thinks that the Pennsylvania delegates to the next Democratic National Convention will be found in the Bryan camp.

"A majority of the delegates," he said, "will be favorable to the Bryan organization, and will favor permitting the platform of 1900 to be written by the friends of the 1896 platform. There will be some gold men in the delegation, but if the unit rule is enforced, as usual, the delegation will vote for Bryan and let the Bryan people write the platform.

"Democrats who are true to the party do not feel that the next platform should be written by those who refused to support the party on the 1896 platform. A majority of the Pennsylvania delegation will favor the platform being written by those who wrote it in 1896, and will trust to them to adapt it to the present conditions."

CONGRESSMAN RAY'S AMBITION.

Senator Platt Opposed to His Going on the Supreme Court Bench.

Congressman George W. Ray of Chenango County came to town yesterday. He was accompanied by Railroad Commissioner George W. Dunn of Broome, State Committeeman from the district. They had a talk at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday with Senator Platt relative to the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench in the Sixth District, caused by the death of D. L. Follett.

Mr. Ray would very much like the place, but Senator Platt wishes him to forego his claims in that direction because he wants to keep him in the House of Representatives, and fears that his elevation to the bench might create a factional fight in Chenango County. Judge Gladding of that county also wants to step into Justice Follett's shoes, to say nothing of others in other parts of the district. Congressman Ray, when questioned concerning the matter, said:

"Nothing has been settled about the Follett vacancy yet, and I am not prepared to say what my action will be in the premises. I am going to Elmira to-night on some legal business, and perhaps on my return I may know just what I shall do. That is all I care to say now."

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Republican Members to Meet at Manhattan Beach To-day.

The Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee will meet at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, to-day to resume consideration of the new currency bill which is to be presented to the coming Congress as a party measure.

Senators Aldrich, Allison, Burrows, Platt, of New York, and Platt of Connecticut, are expected to attend the meeting. Messrs. Thomas C. Platt, Allison, and Burrows were at the Oriental last night, and the other two will probably arrive this morning.

When the committee adjourned recently at Narragansett Pier, there was a difference of opinion on important points to reconcile which is one of the objects of the present sitting. Senator Thomas C. Platt, when asked about the meeting yesterday, did not seem especially sanguine as to the success of this effort. He thought it very unlikely that the committee would complete its work this time.

EX-SENATOR GORMAN'S PROXY.

Col. Baughman Will Attend Democratic Meeting at Chicago.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—Ex-United States Senator Arthur P. Gorman will not be able to attend the coming meeting of the Democratic National Committee, which will take place in Chicago on Thursday next, but will be represented in the meeting by Col. L. Victor Baughman of Frederick County, who holds Mr. Gorman's proxy for this occasion.

Col. Baughman filled a similar position shortly before the last National Democratic Convention, at which William J. Bryan was nominated, and on that occasion acted in concert with ex-Senator David B. Hill, W. C. Whitney, and other gold-standard Democrats.

L. MILLER & SONS, 543 BROADWAY, N. Y.

SCHEME OF PENSION LAWYERS.

Believed They Started a Gubernatorial Boom for Commissioner Evans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—A story originating in Tennessee has been telegraphed over the country to the effect that Pension Commissioner H. Clay Evans is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of that State. The Commissioner laughed at the story when told of it to-day, and said it was untrue. "I tried that once," he said, "and had enough of it. I don't want to try it again."

The boom which the Commissioner thus squelches in its infancy is not born of any overweening friendliness for Evans. It is regarded here as the offspring of the pension attorneys and their friends, who are now convinced that the President will not help them to get rid of the Commissioner, and who would be glad to see him engaged in official duties as far away as Tennessee, or even further. Since they cannot have him dismissed, they would be well pleased to get rid of him by kicking him up stairs, or, rather, across country. An effort will be made by the handful of anti-Administration Republicans in Tennessee to prevent the Commissioner from going to the next National convention as delegate at large. This movement, in which Foster J. Brown is prominent, is not worrying Mr. Evans.

CONGRESSMAN GROSVENOR HERE

He Says that Ohio Democrats Want Bryan Nominated.

Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio, President McKinley's representative on the floor of the House of Representatives, will sail for Europe on the St. Paul to-morrow.

When seen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night Gen. Grosvenor said:

"There is little to be said about the political situation in Ohio. It can hardly be said that there is a situation in the Gubernatorial race as yet, because the Democrats have not had their convention. I suppose John R. McLean will be their nominee for Governor.

"I can say, though, that all the unhappiness there is not confined to the Republicans. The Democrats have factional troubles of their own, as any one knows who has heard of the troublous Senatorial conventions. The Ohio Republicans are all right.

"As to the Bryan and anti-Bryan sentiment among the Democrats I know little, but it is my belief that a majority of the Ohio Democrats hope to see Bryan renominated for the Presidency."

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; light to fresh northwesterly winds.

The area of high pressure central Sunday in North Dakota has moved to Missouri, increasing in magnitude, and covers the country from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic Coast, except a slight depression over New England. Storms have occurred from the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys to the Atlantic Coast.

The temperature has fallen in the Middle Gulf States and Western Georgia; it has risen in the Missouri Valley, the Middle and Northern Rocky Mountain regions, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Showers may be expected in Texas, on the South Atlantic Coast, in Florida, and in New England, and generally fair weather elsewhere.

Fresh to brisk northerly winds are indicated on the North Atlantic Coast; light to fresh northwesterly winds on the Middle Atlantic Coast, and variable winds on the South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	70	75	78
6 A. M.	70	78	78
9 A. M.	74	79	90
12 M.	78	85	95
3 P. M.	77	83	92
6 P. M.	74	79	89
9 P. M.	71	77	82
12 P. M.	69	75	78

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....85½
Weather Bureau.....78½
Corresponding date 1898.....72⅞
Corresponding date for last twenty years....74

The maximum temperature yesterday was 85 degrees, at noon, and the minimum 72 degrees, at 5 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 74 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 67 per cent.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—George W. Dunn, Binghamton; Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island; W. B. Stone, Springfield; Gen. C. H. Grosvenor, Athens, Ohio.

GRAND—A. F. Lippincott, Philadelphia; J. R. Sayre, Montgomery, Ala.

HOLLAND—A. Howard Hinkle, Bar Harbor, Me.; Thomas Johnson, Columbus, Ohio; Col. Samuel P. Colt, Providence.

MANHATTAN—F. P. Evarts, Meriden, Conn.; W. F. Hitt, Washington; Maxwell Tod, London; William D. Sloane, Lenox.

MURRAY HILL—Guy Ayrault, Groton, Mass.; Robert Andrews, Lenox; Fred. T. C. Crump, England; W. T. Stutz, London.

NETHERLAND—F. C. Brown, Chicago; J. H. S. Eteen, London.

WALDORF—Baron S. A. Erlanger, London; Dr. B. L. Milliken, Cleveland; E. A. Matthews, Shanghai; Lionel Harris, London; Alfred Bishop Mason, Mexico; Major Madigan, England.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MOUNT VERNON, Ind., July 17.—The Peerless Mill was destroyed by fire to-day, together with the warehouses, elevator, and office building. Loss, $100,000.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—The large plant of Sommers Brothers, manufacturers of horse collars and leggins, in North Broadway, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The damage is estimated at $75,000, covered by insurance.

GALLATIN, Tenn., July 17.—Last night the entire south side of the Public Square was destroyed, entailing a loss of at least $75,000. The principal block destroyed is that of the Tompkins Opera House. The Post Office was also burned, but the mail and records were saved.

Wm Vogel & Son
Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Furnishings.
Everything for Men's attire.
Broadway and Houston St.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. B. Thomas, shoes; 2 Walker Street.

Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; O. Steinwedel, notions; 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. D. Saunders, millinery; 57 White Street; Hotel Vendome.

Baird, D., & Son, Louisville, Ky.; W. J. Baird, millinery; 622 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; J. J. Wheaton, carpets and upholstery goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Beall, G. S., Columbus, Ohio; dress goods, silks, and velvets; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. Wilson, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Bernheimer, G., Brothers & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; S. Ewing, hosiery and underwear; 258 Church Street; Gerard House.

Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Lambert, hosiery and underwear; A. K. Hone, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Biermeister Bros. & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., piece goods; 539 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. L. Ledger, notions and furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Berringer, M. M., Eufala, Ala.; dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

Barnard, Sumner, Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. D. Putnam, dry goods; F. A. Hawes, domestics, white goods, laces, and embroideries; E. A. Sadd, carpets and upholstery goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Bloch, A., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Bloch, woolens; 84 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Barnum, S. O., & Son, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. P. Barnum, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

"Curry Cash Store," Key West, Fla.; G. H. Curry, notions and fancy goods; W. P. Curry, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Chapman, T. A., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; R. G. Wagner, cloaks and suits; Hotel Cadillac.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. H. Mengle, dress goods; 115 Worth Street.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; F. A. Norway, carpets; 2 Walker Street.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; G. E. McFarlin, crockery; 2 Walker Street.

David & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; E. E. David, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; A. F. Gordon, boys' clothing; A. R. Murphy, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Stuart House.

Ellis, A. C., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; R. J. Geddes, millinery; A. C. Ellis, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Eilel, Loucheim & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. A. Loucheim, woolens; Hotel Cadillac.

Eiseman Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. B. Eiseman, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Erlich Brothers & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; A. Katz, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; F. L. Sturtevant, housefurnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. R. Wiley, dress goods; Mr. Loper, foreign dress goods; 104 Worth Street.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; F. L. Sturtevant, housefurnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Friedlander, S., & Co., Washington, D. C.; S. Friedlander, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. M. Garson, woolens; 722 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Freudenthal, linens and white goods; Miss Allenbough, millinery; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. J. Noelfe, dry goods; L. H. Gimbel, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway; Stuart House.

Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. W. Hart, millinery; 621 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 526 Franklin Street.

Harmon, F. S., & Co., Tacoma, Washington; F. S. Harmon, furniture; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hoosier Manufacturing Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.; J. P. Evans, piece goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kerngood & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Kerngood, buttons; Hotel Marlborough.

Klee, J., Sons & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; S. J. Klee, woolens; Hotel Cadillac.

Loeb, H. & I., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Loeb, woolens; I. Loeb, woolens; Hotel Albert.

Lewman's Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. J. Lowman, furnishing and piece goods; 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Lippincott, Johnson & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. F. Lippincott, woolens; Grand Hotel.

Lindeke, Warner & Schurmeier, St. Paul, Minn.; A. H. Lindeke, domestics; 51 Leonard Street.

Lebeck Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; M. S. Lebeck, domestics, linens, and white goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel Vendome.

Macauley & Co., Detroit, Mich.; R. H. Macauley, millinery; 621 Broadway; Stuart House.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; L. E. Sage, upholstery goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Macauley, G. T., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; G. T. Macauley, millinery; 621 Broadway; Stuart House.

Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; H. B. Scott, cloaks and suits; 341 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Wanamaker's

In Hot Weather

THE hotter it grows, the more you need Wanamaker's. First, because it has everything that the hot weather demands for your comfort. Second, because it's a cool place.

Moreover, it's a place for little prices and high values, because that is the mercantile nature of things at this season, and Wanamaker's generally has its first choice of whatever chances the market holds.

Like these, among others:—

Bathing Suits. The bathing suit is a union of antagonistic characteristics. Most people wish theirs to be different, yet not conspicuous; quiet, yet effective; striking, but unobtrusive.

See these new styles of ours. They reconcile the conflicting requirements so far as may be. Moreover, prices have been cut:

$2.25—Navy blue flannel; effectively trimmed with white braid.
$3.50—Two styles of navy blue flannel; both prettily braid-trimmed.
$4—Two styles; one mohair, one flannel, trimmed with braid.
$4.50—Fine quality mohair, blue or black; vest and broad white sailor collar, trimmed with braid.
$6—Fine, well-woven, water-shedding serge.
Other prices to $10.

Children's Dresses Reductions that are themselves attractions on suits that were attractions unreduced. The irresistibility of that combination is your advantage. These suits—well-shaped skirts and handsome jackets—are extraordinary. A word of price and description:

Reduced from $5 to $3.50—Striking little suits of novelty goods in blue and green checks; white cloth yoke, trimmed in black braid and white; sizes 8 to 12 years.
Reduced from $10 to $5—Eton and sailor suits; blue, brown, or red; silk and braid trimmings; sizes 8 to 12 years.
Reduced from $13 to $7.50—Smart tailor-made suits; serge or lady's cloth, blue, brown, green, or grey, Eton or double-breasted jackets; sizes 8 to 1. years.

Second floor, Broadway.

Separate Skirts Still leading upward in value, downward in price. A display of separate skirts that fashion and little prices make alluring. Especially timely in midsummer when the wardrobe needs replenishing. Note:

$1—Duck or pique, white, black, red, navy, or cadet blue. Many worth double.
$2—Pique, all white or polka-dots; trimmed to suit various tastes; values up to $4.50.
$2.50—Pique; handsomely trimmed; many with fine insertions.
$3—Piques; ornate in braid or insertion; burlaps and canvasses; values up to $9.
And others in harmony.

Second Floor, Broadway.

The Cotton Dress Goods Serial *Finis* must soon be written. The interesting continued story that's been running in this column day after day has been told—all but a chapter or two. More handsome Summer cotton dress stuffs are bidden good-bye with scant courtesy in to-day's installment. Read further as to the manner:—

At 25c yd., the 45c. quality—Pineapple Grenadine, an ideal Summer cotton, in 35 pretty patterns of checks and stripes. Crisp, glistening, firm, and durable.
At 18c yd., the 35c., 37½c., and 40c. qualities—Printed Organdie Pekin, Printed Organdie Raye, Printed Organdie Carreaux, Printed Organdie Lasse; 40 handsome floral designs on white and tinted grounds.
Novelties in Embroidered Swiss Muslin come under this price reduction, too:—
At 37½c.—Embroidered Figured Plaid Swiss Muslin; the 75c. quality.
At 50c. yd.—Embroidered Bayadere Stripe Plaid Swiss Muslin; the $1.25 quality.
At 50c. yd.—Embroidered Figured Swiss Muslin; the 85c. quality.
At 75c yd.—Embroidered Striped Swiss Muslin; the $1.50 quality.

Rotunda and Tenth street.

Fine Embroideries, Prices Lowered 50 Per Cent. Beautiful work, all of these. Made on hand machines, made to wear, made to wear this season. We will help them find their way into channels of usefulness with just half prices.

Broadway.

Tumblers, 15c. Doz. Here are seven styles, good, serviceable tumblers, prices of which were, up until to-day, 20c. to 40c. a doz., and cheap when priced so. Most of this collection comprises the 25c. and 40c. kinds. 1,000 dozens in all. Choice at 15c. doz.

Main aisle and Basement.

Shoes for Women and Children Priced Very Low Fifth floor offerings again.

To many readers that mere fact contains its own sufficient inducement. Two values here on par with numerous fifth floor shoe store's previous bargains:—

$1.50—Women's low, black kidskin shoes; neat, correct toe shapes, and various styles of heels. $3 is their fair value.
$1.25—Small boys' shoes of box calf; stout, soft, smooth; all spring heels; 9 to 13. Easily worth $1.75.

Night Gowns 38c. Is this unusual? Your choice of three styles of comfortable, roomy, well-made gowns, plaited and beruffled and trimmed in lace or insertion, at 38c. each.

Men's Summer Suits The most suitable, the most fashionable, and really the most popular of all Summer clothing this season are the striped flannel coats and trousers.

WANAMAKER'S

A second shipment has just arrived. They're not plentiful in the market, and the exclusive clothiers who have them ask more money than these will cost you:

In blue and gray mixed Herringbone; extremely stylish; double-breasted, at $11; single-breasted, at $10.
On blue ground, with white stripe, double-breasted, at $12.
In light gray, with narrow dark gray stripe, at $10 and $11.
Some very stylish imported ones at $20.
SERGE SUITS—In good taste and popular always. Here's a lot, all blue, $12 and $15 kinds, from which to choose at $10.
LINEN CRASH SUITS—100 of them. Cool, stylish, inexpensive. Decidedly so now. All the $4 and $5 qualities are marked $3.
Second Floor, Fourth Avenue.

Men's Pajamas, At 75c. We have been selling this same quality and style at $1 which was reasonable. Now come 600 suits 25 per cent. cheaper. Cheviots and madras, stripes and plaids, solid colors, white corded frogs.

75c. Each.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth Street.

Outing Hats Soft, light felt in cool, effective shades—notably maple-brown and argent. Broad, graceful, sloping brims; bands or knots of silk, and long, dashing quills. Chic and picturesque. In outline:

At $2—Black, argent or maple with white edgings; knot of corded white silk; quill.
At $2.50—Broad brim; argent with long, wide white quill. $2 without quill.
At $3.50—Extra broad soft brim; wood color or argent; long quill.

Second Floor, Tenth Street.

Colored Wrappers The hot days' urgent demand,—roomy, cool, light, well-constructed, well-made wrappers. In all manner of pretty color design. All Summery. Prices:

$1—Striped percales; full front, fitted back; round yoke front and back; 3 rows of braid.
$1.25—Sheer lawn, figured; full front; Watteau back; bretelles, collar and sleeves edged with lace.
$1.75—Striped lawn, white; yoke front and back; full front and plaited back; bretelles edged with embroidery.
$2—Light striped gingham; yoke back and front, edged with embroidery; bretelles, collar and sleeves embroidery trimmed.
$2.25—Striped lawn; yoke front, plaited back; wide bretelles and collar trimmed with fine embroidery.
Others up to $4.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Ribbons To meet the insatiable demand for light ribbons. Beautiful garnitures for hat, shirt waist or frock. Ribbons that are worth proclaiming.

New Summer shades; just enough for a day's selling; values up to 20c.; price

8c. a Yard

Taffeta ribbons, white, pink, blue; unusual values, prices: 3½ in. wide, 14c. yd.; 4 in. wide, 18c. yd.; 4½ in. wide, 20c. yd.

A Sale of Framed Pictures Water colors, artotypes, platinos, colored photographs and photogravures, between 700 and 800 of them. We pass them out to you at less than half value. All are fresh and perfect. 25c. buys some kinds, and other sorts run up to $5. Whatever the price it's less than half regular.

Main floor, Tenth street aisle.

Travelers' Essentials Little conveniences that prevent big inconveniences; small accessories that ensure large comfort. All Wanamaker, all reliable.

Collapsing Cups, leather cases, 25c.; alligator skin cases, 45c.
Chamois Safety Pockets, satin and silicia lined; 50c. to $2.50.
Safety Bags for jewelry, chamois, 35c.
Medicine Cases, 45c. to $4.25.
Telescope Dressing Cases, holding hair, tooth and nail brushes and comb, 55c. to $2.
Folding Dressing Cases, $1.75 to $25.
Travelers' clocks, leather cases, $1.50 to $2.75.
Dashboard clocks, cases in pigskin and patent leather, $1.25 and $1.35.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A SLAVE ON THE AMAZON.

Indiana Adventurer Says He Was Sold in Bondage There.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 17.—G. T. McKim, a prominent citizen of Thornton, has received a letter from Steve Fell, from California, which says that for twelve years he was a slave in a tribe on the Upper Amazon, in South America. He started with two other men, Messrs. Edwards and Boynton, one of whom died from a snake bite and the other from fever. Fell survived an attack of the disease, but the natives charged him so much for their services that he was unable to pay and he was sold into slavery.

He bore years of hardship until in final desperation he decided to escape or die and succeeded in freeing himself, slew his guards, and got away on a raft. Then he found a canoe and made his way down the river until he found a priest who helped him to Rio Janeiro, where he shipped for San Francisco.

In concluding Fell writes: "I am now on a farm, my health much improved. I hope to reach home this coming Winter. I have had one letter from home since arriving here—a message of sadness, indeed—father, mother, one sister, and one brother have died."

KILLED HIMSELF IN ARIZONA.

Dr. F. M. Endlich Had Relatives of Prominence in Pennsylvania.

TUCSON, Ariz., July 17.—Dr. F. M. Endlich, a prominent mining engineer, shot and killed himself to-day at the Orndoff. The cause for the suicide was despondency. Dr. Endlich had relatives at Reading, Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., July 17.—Dr. F. M. Endlich, whose death at Tucson, Ariz., was reported this afternoon, was a son of the late John Endlich, at one time a United States Consul to Switzerland. Dr. Endlich was a brother of G. A. Endlich, at present additional law Judge of the Berks County Penn.)) Court. He was a highly educated and brilliant man.

Canal Investigation Testimony.

ALBANY, July 17.—Gov. Roosevelt, through his private secretary, Mr. Youngs, to-day announced that he would make no comment on the report of Messrs. MacFarlane and Fox, the special counsel appointed by him to review the testimony taken by the Canal Investigation Commission, which will be made public next Thursday. On the same day Attorney General Davies will give out the report of his deputy, Mr. Shove, which will differ in some respects from the report made by the Governor's special counsel.

Heat Causes a Train Wreck.

Special to The New York Times.

GLASGOW, Mont., July 17.—A Great Northern work train was wrecked last night and five of the railroad's employes were hurt. The accident was due to the great heat, which had expanded several tight rails and caused them to spread.

MILES ANSWERS CRITICS

Says He Wanted Largest Number of Troops for Philippines.

QUOTES OFFICIAL LETTERS

Statement Says Gen. Merritt Desired More Regulars, but the Entire Command Asked For Was Smaller.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—This statement was prepared at Army Headquarters to-day and given out for publication:

"There has been some discussion in the press recently relating to an alleged difference of opinion regarding the number of troops to be sent to the Philippine Islands in the first instance.

"Immediately upon receiving the news, through press dispatches, of Dewey's victory at Manila, Gen. Miles recommended the dispatch of a military force to the Philippine Islands. The following is his letter:

Headquarters of the Army,
Washington, D. C., May 3, 1898.

The Honorable the Secretary of War:

Sir: I have the honor to recommend that Gen. Thomas M. Anderson be sent to occupy the Philippine Islands, in command of the following troops: Two battalions Fourteenth Infantry, two troops Fourth Cavalry, one regiment of infantry, California Volunteers, two batteries heavy artillery, California Volunteers, one regiment of infantry, Oregon Volunteers, one regiment of infantry, Washington Volunteers, the troops to go with all the necessary appliances, supplies, and equipment. Very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES,
Major General Commanding, U. S. A.

"The force above designated was, approximately, 5,000 men, and the recommendation was approved by the President as follows:

Executive Mansion,
Washington, May 4, 1898.

The troops designated by Gen. Miles, if approved by the Secretary of War, should be assembled at San Francisco, Cal., for such service as may be ordered hereafter.

WILLIAM McK.

"Up to this time no communication had been received from Admiral Dewey, his first dispatch, dated May 1, not reaching Washington until May 7. Later the following dispatch was received from him:

Hongkong, May 15, 1898, (Cavite, May 13.)
Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

* * * I am maintaining strict blockade of Manila by sea, and believe the rebels are hemming in by land, although they are inactive and making no demonstrations. Great scarcity of provisions in the city. I believe the Spanish Governor General will be obliged to surrender soon. I can take Manila at any moment. To retain possession and thus control Philippine Islands would require, in my best judgment, well-equipped force of 5,000 men, although United States troops sent by Peking will be very useful to relieve the Olympia of guarding Cavite. United States troops should make provision for extremely hot, moist climate. Spanish force is estimated at 10,000 men. The rebels are reported 30,000 men. DEWEY.

"On May 16, 1898, after seeing the above dispatch from Admiral Dewey, Gen. Miles made the following recommendation:

Headquarters of the Army,
Washington, May 16, 1898.

The Honorable the Secretary of War:

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following: In order to make the United States force as strong and effective as possible, with a view to its maintaining our possession and our flag on the Philippine Islands, and at the same time relieve our navy as speedily as possible, I suggest that the command sent there consist of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth United States Infantry, two squadrons of Fourth Cavalry, one battery of heavy artillery from the Seventh, and two batteries of light artillery from the Seventh, and in addition 12,975 volunteers from California, Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Oregon, Utah, Washington, North Dakota, South Dakota, Idaho, Wyoming, and Minnesota, already designated. I also recommend that two twelve-inch guns, two ten-inch guns, with disappearing carriages, and eight mortars, to be disgarnered; also two eight-inch guns now at Benicia Barracks—all to be placed on board ships at San Francisco and sent to Manila, there to be mounted as speedily as possible for the defense of that harbor, and used together with any rapid-fire guns that can be spared from the fleet now at that place. When this is accomplished, the fleet can be released for more important service. The guns and mortars referred to should be replaced as soon as possible by others sent to San Francisco from the gun foundries and arsenals on the Atlantic Coast. Very respectfully yours,

NELSON A. MILES,
Major General Commanding U. S. A.

"The troops designated in the above communication numbered 15,425 men, which was over 10,000 more than Admiral Dewey had asked for, but notwithstanding this it was Gen. Miles's opinion that, in view of the Admiral's statement that the Spanish force was estimated at 10,000 men, it would be advisable for us to have a preponderating force.

"In the meantime Gen. Merritt had been selected to command the expedition for the Philippines, and in a letter to the President, dated May 13, 1898, he submitted an estimate of troops necessary to constitute such expedition, comprising 14,400 men, of which number 3,000 were regulars. On May 15 he supplemented this by an estimate for a siege battery and a small ordnance detachment.

"Gen. Miles had not seen Gen. Merritt's estimate when he wrote the letter of May 16, given above. This letter was referred to Gen. Merritt for remark, and was received back with the following indorsement:

Headquarters Department of the East,
Governors Island, May 17, 1898.

Respectfully returned to the Adjutant General of the Army. I consider the composition of the force outlined by the Major General commanding the army as unsuited to the ends to be accomplished, and insufficient in efficiency for the expedition to the Philippines.

Two regiments of regular infantry, two-thirds of a regiment of regular cavalry, and two light batteries is a very small proportion of the forty-two regular regiments in the army when the work to be done consists of conquering a territory 7,000 miles from our base, defended by a regularly-trained and acclimated army of from 10,000 to 25,000 men, and inhabited by 14,000,000 people, the majority of whom will regard us with the intense hatred born of race and religion.

Besides if I am not greatly mistaken, the suggested command is only on paper, as the Fourteenth Infantry is only partially available. My letters of May 13 and 15 give the composition and minimum strength of the regular force I deem necessary. W. MERRITT,
Major General Commanding.

"It was then referred to Gen. Miles for further remark and was indorsed by him as follows:

Headquarters of the Army,
Washington, D. C., May 18, 1898.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War:

The reference to the Spanish troops is believed to be very much exaggerated. No reports have been received thus far that there is anything like the number indicated in the above endorsement, while the population of that territory is probably nearer one-half the number stated. The number of troops already ordered to the Philippine Islands is three times as many as Admiral Dewey called for. The force ordered at this time is not expected to carry on a war to conquer an extensive territory, and the chief object of the within letter was to suggest a means of quickly establishing a strong garrison to command the harbor of Manila and to relieve the United States fleet under Admiral Dewey with the least possible delay. This, in my judgment, is of pre-eminent importance.

The troops mentioned in the within letter as available to send to that department number 15,425. The Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, ordered to-day, will be approximately 1,000 more. These troops, in my judgment, are all that it would be advisable to send to the Philippine Islands at this time. If it be deemed advisable to send additional regiments, they can be sent from New Orleans or Tampa, but the force now ordered to be sent is, as already indicated, 10,000 more than will be required for the purpose.

It is, however, in my judgment, of the highest importance that orders should be sent to place the six high-power guns and eight 12-inch mortars, with at least fifty rounds of ammunition per gun and mortar, on vessels at San Francisco, and possibly Puget Sound, with the least possible delay, and sent to the harbor of Manila and mounted as speedily as possible. It may be advisable to send additional guns. These orders should be sent by telegraph, and the Engineer and Ordnance Departments should be directed to expedite the work by every possible means.

NELSON A. MILES,
Major General Commanding.

"It thus appears there was no controversy regarding the number of troops to be sent, Gen. Miles, in fact, having designated more than Gen. Merritt called for, but only a difference of opinion as to the composition of the force, Gen. Merritt desiring to have more regulars than were designated by Gen. Miles.

"Certain newspapers have attempted to show that Gen. Miles did not want more than 6,000 troops to be sent to the Philippines under Gen. Merritt, but the above official correspondence shows this not to be the fact."

Ships Race from Hawaiian Islands.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—A race of 15,000 miles for a prize of $1,000 terminated at the Delaware Breakwater yesterday upon the arrival of the ships I. F. Chapman and W. F. Babcock and the bark St. Catherine from the Hawaiian Islands. All three are American-built and American-owned vessels, and are commanded by American skippers. It was while the three vessels were taking cargoes of sugar in this country's newly acquired possessions that their masters arranged the race. Allowance was made for the difference of time in the departure of the vessels, but notwithstanding over two weeks elapsed before the departure of the first, the Babcock, and the last, the St. Catherine, all three vessels arrived within a few hours of each other, with the St. Catherine a winner.

PENDING RECIPROCITY DEALS.

Time for Concluding Treaties Will Expire July 24—Herr von Mumm Says Nothing of Reciprocity.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The present week closes the period of two years prescribed by Section 4 of the Dingley tariff law within which reciprocity treaties may be negotiated, and, as a result, there is much activity in the foreign quarters having reciprocity negotiations pending.

The most important negotiations are those of the Franco-American treaty. Last week the negotiations had reached a rather critical stage, as neither side was quite satisfied with what had been given. But today the prospects have brightened materially, and it is said in high official quarters that there is every prospect of a final and satisfactory conclusion of the negotiations.

Three treaties with Great Britain, relating to the West Indian colonies of Jamaica, Bermuda, and Guiana, also remain to be signed. The treaties were concluded some time ago between Mr. Kasson and the British chargé, Mr. Tower, but the formality of signing them was deferred until the British Foreign Office and the three colonies had expressed approval. It is understood that Mr. Tower is now prepared to proceed, and that the final formalities will be carried out within the next few days.

A treaty with the Argentina Republic is also likely to result. These negotiations have been carried on in Argentina by Minister Buchanan. Unofficial cable advices from there indicate that the treaty is closed and that Argentina secures concessions on sugar, hides, and wools, and that the United States receives concessions on canned goods, certain food products, and timber.

Reciprocity with Italy will probably be concluded at an early day.

The German Ambassador, Baron von Holleben, to-day presented to the President Herr Mumm von Schwartzenstein, who has just arrived from Germany and who is to act as ad interim Ambassador during the absence of the Ambassador in Germany.

Ordinarily, the arrival of a Chargé d'Affaires is not of special significance, but in this case it has been thought that Herr Mumm had a special mission as to reciprocity. He made no mention of this during his calls to-day, as they were entirely social. All the indications, however, are that he will not make any active efforts on reciprocity, for the present, at least. This view appears to be borne out by the fact that he will leave Washington next week.

MONEY FOR TIPS ON WEATHER.

The Government Bureau Is After a Clever Swindler.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Acting Chief of the Weather Bureau requests publication of the following:

"The Weather Bureau is advised through the official in charge of its Ohio section of the climate and crop service that a number of firms in the western part of that State have been victimized by a person obtaining money upon promise of furnishing weather forecasts. As all information at the disposal of the Weather Bureau that is of interest to the public is gratuitously given so far as the facilities of the bureau will permit, and as no one is authorized to arrange for supplying such information for money consideration, any person soliciting compensation for such service should be arrested upon charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

"Action will be taken by the bureau to apprehend and prosecute the guilty parties."

OREGON TROOPS ARE COLD.

Shivering in San Francisco, They Ask the President for Overcoats.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—President McKinley received a telegram from San Francisco to-day saying that the Oregon troops at the Presidio were without overcoats and were suffering from the weather and in danger of pneumonia. The dispatch stated that having just returned from a tropical climate they could not withstand the cold, and that there were plenty of overcoats in the Quartermaster's Department. President McKinley directed that such clothing as was necessary for the comfort of the troops be issued to them. It is stated at the War Department that the matter of clothing for the troops was at their own disposal.

Each man is allowed $100 annually for clothing, and if he does not use the whole amount he draws the residue. The Oregon men can draw upon this clothing credit if they want to and get overcoats or other things, but it will be charged to their clothing account and taken out of the money paid them when they are mustered out.

IDAHO MINERS PROTEST.

Call on the President to Discuss the Situation at Wardner.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—President McKinley to-day was called upon by Senator Carter of Montana and Senator Heitfeld of Idaho, accompanied by Edward Boyce of Butte, Mon., President of the Western Federation of Miners, and W. R. Goldensmith, Secretary of the Local Miners' Union at Wardner, Idaho. The last-named gentlemen are a committee representing the miners lately engaged in the strike at Wardner, which resulted in calling out troops under Gen. Merriam at the request of the Governor of Idaho.

The interview with the President lasted some time, and the entire situation was thoroughly discussed. The committee informed the President that the necessity for the troops had been represented in a false light, and added that, in their opinion, the Federal authority was being used in an illegitimate manner. The President told the committee that the troops had been sent only upon the request of the Governor, and were there for no other purpose than to preserve the peace.

After the interview both members of the committee expressed themselves as entirely satisfied with the attitude of the Administration, which, they asserted, had been misrepresented by the local authorities.

EXAMINER McGAY NOT GUILTY.

Commission Finds He Made Errors, but Is Honest and Competent.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Treasury commission engaged in investigations at the Appraiser's Stores, New York, has submitted a report to the Secretary of the Treasury upon the subject of charges against the examiner of tea, Isaac McGay.

The commission finds that widely divergent views are expressed by importers and others in the tea trade concerning the competency and efficiency of the examiner. A number declared that McGay was incompetent; others are quite as positive that he is well qualified for the position, and still others express the opinion that, while the examiner has made mistakes, the fault is really in the law itself.

The commission reports that under the operation of the tea act, teas which are low grade, but are pure and wholesome, have been refused admission solely because they did not equal the standard in point of cup quality, strength, and flavor. In the opinion of the commission there has been rigid enforcement of the tea act at New York. It is concluded that Examiner McGay is honest and qualified by experience to determine whether or not a tea is pure and wholesome and fit for consumption, although he has unquestionably made mistakes in passing upon the relative excellence of tea—errors which are not to be altogether avoided, even by the selection of the best expert in the country to serve as examiner.

The question is presented by importers whether or not the word "quality," considered with "purity and fitness for consumption," is synonymous with wholesomeness. If no teas should be excluded when they are as pure and fit for consumption as the Government standard—and many importers contend that that is the intent of the tea act—then the tests for quality should be discontinued.

Suggestions are made concerning the method of selecting witnesses in the hearing of protests. No action, if any is contemplated by the department, has yet been taken on the reports.

Young Man Drowns in an Oxford Pond

OXFORD, Mass., July 17.—Assistant Postmaster Clarence L. Darling of this town was drowned while trying to swim across Lowe's Pond here shortly before noon today. It is supposed he was attacked with cramps. Darling was one of the most popular and highly respected young men of Oxford. He was graduated from the Oxford High School two years ago.

Mrs. Boardman Dies of Injuries.

MANCHESTER-BY-THE-SEA, Mass., July 17.—Mrs. T. Dennie Boardman, who was seriously injured in a runaway accident here Saturday evening, died early this morning. Mrs. Boardman did not regain consciousness after the accident. She suffered from a fracture at the base of the brain.

OTIS'S REPORTS DENOUNCED

Correspondents Draw Dark Pictures of the Philippine Situation.

BLAME PLACED ON THE CENSOR

Specify Suppression of Defeats, Underestimation of Filipinos' Tenacity of Purpose and American Losses.

MANILA, July 11., via Hongkong, July 17.—The constantly increasing strictness of the censorship of the press dispatches from Manila, which has prevented the cabling to the United States of anything that did not reflect official views of important events and conditions, resulted in a united effort on the part of correspondents here to secure an abatement of the rigor of the censorship.

The initiative in this direction was taken a month ago, and resulted in the framing of a statement, which was presented on Sunday, July 9, to Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, commanding the military forces of the United States in the Philippine Islands, with a request for permission to telegraph it to the United States. The correspondents also asked that they be allowed to cable to their respective papers all facts and the different phases of events as they transpired here.

The correspondents had two long interviews with Gen. Otis, in the course of which they complained that the evident purpose of the censorship was, not to keep information from the enemy, but to keep from the public a knowledge of the real condition of affairs here. It was also asserted by the correspondents that newspapers printed in Manila, which reach the enemy quickly, are permitted to publish statements similar to those which correspondents are forbidden to cable. It was made clear to Gen. Otis that the objection was to the system, and not to the censor.

Gen. Otis finally promised greater liberality, agreeing to pass all matter that he might consider not detrimental to the interests of the United States.

Gen. Otis appointed Capt. Green of his staff censor.

The statement of the correspondents is as follows:

"The undersigned, being all staff correspondents of American newspapers stationed in Manila, unite in the following statement:

"We believe that, owing to official dispatches from Manila made public in Washington, the people of the United States have not received a correct impression of the situation in the Philippines, but that these dispatches have presented an ultra-optimistic view that is not shared by the general officers in the field.

"We believe the dispatches incorrectly represent the existing condition among the Filipinos in respect to internal dissension and demoralization resulting from the American campaign and to the brigand character of their army.

"We believe the dispatches err in the declaration that "The situation is well in hand," and in the assumption that the insurrection can be speedily ended without a greatly increased force.

"We think the tenacity of the Filipino purpose has been underestimated, and that the statements are unfounded that volunteers are willing to engage in further service.

"The censorship has compelled us to participate in this misrepresentation by exercising or altering uncontroverted statements of facts on the plea, as Gen. Otis stated, that 'they would alarm the people at home' or 'have the people of the United States by the ears.'

"Specifications: Prohibition of hospital reports; suppression of full reports of field operations in the event of failure; numbers of heat prostration in the field; systematic minimization of naval operations, and suppression of complete reports of the situation.

"John T. McCutcheon, Harry Armstrong, Chicago Record.
"Oscar K. Davis, P. G. McDonnell, New York Sun.
"Robert M. Collins, John P. Dunning, L. Jones, The Associated Press.
"John F. Bass, Will Dinwiddie, New York Herald.
"E. D. Skeene, Scripps-McRae Association.
"Richard Little, Chicago Tribune."

FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

War Department Concerned Upon Receipt of Correspondents' Manifesto —Army Officer's Opinions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The War Department was manifestly a good deal exercised this morning when the copy of the Manila Round Robin was received. For many weeks it has been known at the office of the Secretary of War that there was objection among the correspondents at Manila and elsewhere in the Philippines to the rigidity of the censorship exercised there by the General in command. Inquiries concerning allegations that the army dispatches were doctored have been uniformly sneered at, and the assurance has been given that only such information was suppressed as would, if published, afford advantage to the Filipinos.

One officer near the Secretary of War said that the issue of the statement made it plain that the men who wrote it are convinced that their usefulness in the campaign is at an end. Under the regulations all newspaper men are camp followers, having the status of other civilians allowed to travel with an army. They are subject to the orders and regulations of the army in camp, and may be subjected also to trial by court-martial for violations of the articles of war and the regulations governing all officers and men.

"Now," said he, "these correspondents, whether right or wrong, have done something calculated to subvert discipline. To overrule the General commanding after his action has been commended, in consequence of this complaint, would have an unfortunate effect upon the army. Either Gen. Otis or the correspondents must command hereafter.

"If there was any intention of displacing Otis—which I do not believe has been the case—this performance is not likely to hasten it. Otis has not done anything to entitle him to be humiliated as well as superseded."

There are two views, however, of the matter here, as was soon discovered. An officer who is disposed to regard the information contained in the statement of the correspondents at Manila as most impressive talked about it this afternoon in a somewhat different way from the officer just quoted.

"I should assume," said he, "that the circumstances must have been very urgent to lead to such unanimity. It is true that correspondents are camp followers and subject to military discipline while accepting the privilege of living with the army. These gentlemen have evidently dared to do their duty to the newspapers they represent, even at the risk of being sent out of the Philippines, as it is possible Gen. Otis may decide that they shall be. The transgression is plain.

"But what have they said that the people here ought not to know? Have they said anything that most of us have not already known? Aside from the offense of having positively asserted that many soldiers are dying of heat and disease and that some of them do not care to remain longer with the army, all of these things have been asserted over and over. There is nothing very offensive in their statement, except that they have not followed military methods in sending it.

"The paper ought to have been submitted to Gen. Otis for transmission, and it seems to me he could not have refused to advance it to the department. If he did not, then it would have been proper, if the men were prepared to be replaced by others who had not made themselves personally objectionable to the commanding General, to adopt the method they have chosen of getting their status before the people of the United States.

"As for the necessity of increasing the army in the Philippines, the President and the Secretary of War have been aware of that for some time. I know that Gen. Miles has so advised both the President and Secretary of War. The correspondents cannot be accused of desiring to aid the Filipinos by their objections to the censorship of their dispatches, for we have long been informed that the Manila newspapers have printed news and criticism day after day that Gen. Otis would not permit to be sent to the United States. The correspondents must have been exasperated by that discrimination. It seems to me they should not have been provoked to issue such a statement."

THE CABINET TO ACT.

Newspaper Men's Round Robin to be Considered at Once.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Manila dispatch sent from Hongkong by the newspaper men will be taken up by the Cabinet tomorrow.

So far as can be learned, nothing has been done or decided on concerning the communication.

LONDON TIMES ON GEN. OTIS.

Declares He Might as Well Cease Playing the Ostrich.

LONDON, July 18.—Most of the morning papers comment upon the joint statement of the American correspondents in Manila regarding the censorship there.

The Times says:

"Gen. Otis cannot conceal or explain away the great fact that he fails to bring the war to an end. He might just as well cease playing the ostrich and allow the correspondents to tell the public what they see."

The Daily News says:

"The moral of it is that the correspondent will turn when you tread too hard upon him, and that his determination to let the cat out of the bag may still prove a blessing to modern States."

GEN. CORBIN'S STATEMENT.

Declares the Complaints of Correspondents Are Without Basis.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Regarding statements that cable dispatches received in Washington and other news regarding the war had been censored, contrary to the usual custom, Adjt. Gen. Corbin said today:

"Yes, these complaints have been brought to my notice. A word of explanation is perhaps due the country, no less than the department. The enormous amount of work the office has been called upon to perform has taxed to the limits the endurance of the clerks, who, by the way, are as competent as any that can be found anywhere.

"Complaints were made by several of the assistants and clerks that our clerks were being annoyed and their time taken from legitimate work by direct application for information from people in no way connected with the office or the public service. As a matter of protection of the public interests and good administration the order of June 22 was issued.

"The censure of the so-called censored press is without just cause, and evidently made under misapprehension of facts. There has been no information received from Gen. Otis that has not been given to the press promptly on the bulletin board in the hall of this office; every fair-minded representative of the press will bear witness to this statement. What would the manager of any one of the complaining papers say if information concerning the business of the paper was inquired for of the printers, rather than at the business office of the paper? This is a case exactly in point.

"The standing instructions of the President and Secretary of War are that the public shall be given all information we receive; this has been done and will continue to be done. Of course, plans of campaigns that would be of help to Aguinaldo and other rebels have not and will not be promulgated, but all facts regarding events that have transpired have been given in fullness."

GEN. OTIS REPORTS DEATHS.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The War Department has received advices from Gen. Otis, giving the following list of deaths since his last report:

Dysentery—July 8, James J. Higgins, Corporal, Company H, Thirteenth Regiment Infantry; George W. Warrington, Company I, First Colorado; Ernest Weldoff, Company I, Third Regiment; Ludwig P. Mohlin, Company B, Twelfth Regiment; July 14, Harry J. Reisig, Company M, First Colorado.

Drowned, Accidental—June 24, Michael Sullivan, Company M, Ninth Infantry; July 4, George J. Wilson, Company E, Sixteenth Infantry.

Death from Typhoid Fever—July 7, August Nolfe, Company A, Fourth Infantry.

Nephritis—John Quinlan, Sergeant, band, Eighteenth Infantry.

Hemiplegia—July 13, William Hodge, Company C, Fourteenth Infantry.

From Wounds in Action—June 28, Frank A. Duval, Company F, First Colorado. Death occurred on Relief, at Nagasaki.

CANNON ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Representative Cannon is evidently not seeking the approval of the anti-expansionists. He visited the War Department to-day to make inquiry about some Illinois appointments to the new volunteers. He went about his business cheerfully and hopefully, and, when stopped to get his opinion about the Philippines situation, he wagged his left hand in his customary fashion when about to address the House, and answered, without hesitation:

"We have acquired certain treaty obligations in the Philippines. We must establish law and order over there, whether it takes 50,000 or 500 men. Sensible people take that view of it; damn fools are on the other side."

FATALLY HURT NEAR WABASH.

Special to The New York Times.

WABASH, Ind., July 17.—Bertha Enyart was fatally injured this morning at 4 o'clock in a crossing accident on the Erie Railroad, between Boliver and Laketon, this county.

With Arthur Millironson, a postal clerk on the Wabash Railroad, she yesterday drove to North Manchester, and as they were driving over the track they were caught by a passenger train, which wrecked the buggy, killed the horse, and threw the young man and woman sixty feet. Millironson recovered sufficiently to be brought home here this afternoon, but the girl, who is under the care of the Erie surgeon at Laketon, is bleeding internally and will die.

WASHINGTON STREET CLEANERS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Albert Daggett and his partner, Dugan, who have a contract to clean the streets of Washington, have been criticised by the Superintendent of Street Cleaning, who alleges that the contractors have violated the terms of the contract in several particulars, chiefly in not employing the number of men contracted for, in only half doing the work, and, incidentally, for not providing the cleaners with squeegees.

The contract required, among other things, that each sweeper shall be furnished with a squeegee for use in wet or slippery weather. The recommendation of the Superintendent that the contractors be required to show cause, by next Friday, why the contract shall not be suspended is approved by the Commissioners of the District.

DIAMOND THIEF CONFESSES.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 17.—"Abe" Gelula, the jewelry salesman captured in Chicago by Detective Herman and held for the theft of $8,000 worth of diamonds from Michael Price & Co. of New York City, has confessed to the police, and informed Detectives Herman and Flynn that the greater portion of the stolen goods are in Chicago. Gelula sold all save a few of the stolen jewels to a man in business on the West Side. He sold others in Philadelphia on his way to Chicago.

Price, accompanied by Sergt. John Fogarty of the New York Police Department, has arrived here, identified the prisoner, and will take him back.

Gelula made a full confession. He told the detectives he sold the diamonds to P. H. Hatowski of 408 Jefferson Street, and his brother, Boas Hatowski, of 182 West Twelfth Street. The stones he said he sold here are one three-stone diamond lace pin, one eight-carat solitaire diamond ring, one pair of earrings, weighing a total of six and one-half carats; one pair of diamond bracelets, nineteen stones each, weighing a total of nineteen carats.

The Hatowskis admitted having bought jewels from Gelula, but would not admit having bought any diamonds answering the description of the stolen gems. They were arrested on their refusal to show the articles they purchased from Gelula. The detectives are confident they will recover the property.

Steam Yacht Avenel Ashore at Salem.

SALEM, Mass., July 17.—The steam yacht Avenel is ashore on Eagle Island Bar, in this harbor. The Avenel is 125 feet long. She is owned by Mr. Spaulding of the firm of Nash, Spaulding & Co., sugar refiners, of Boston. The yacht is not severely damaged, and will probably float off at high tide. She went on in a fog.

GEN. LUDLOW'S CRITICISMS.

Says American Papers and People Do Not Know the Cubans.

HAVANA, July 17.—Gen. Ludlow, Military Governor of Havana, thinks that the American press and people scarcely realize the wonderful development which the last six months have wrought in Cuba. During the progress of the insurrection an important section of the American press was in the habit of describing the average Cuban as very little short of an angel. Then came the reaction, during which some journals described him as an untamed savage. These extremes are equally far from the truth.

Another thing he criticises is the disposition of some American papers to call the widest attention to the foolish actions of non

LARCHMONT YACHT RACES

Colonia Outsails Amorita and Quisetta in the Sound.

SYCE TOO SPEEDY FOR KESTREL

The Raceabout Spindrift Wins from Mongoose by a Good Margin—Wind Shifty and Streaky.

Light, streaky winds marked the second regatta yesterday of Larchmont race week. The results of the races were, therefore, due no less to good fortune in getting the streaks than to handling and merits of the boats. There was a good representation of schooners, most of them sailing in a one-class race as well as in their own racing classes, and in the 51-foot sloop class the Syce and Kestrel had for companion the Acushla II., which managed to go through the race without a breakdown.

When the preparatory signal was given at 11:30 A. M. the wind was shifty, backing and hauling between southwest and west-northwest. The course for the schooners and big sloops had for outer marks the Parsonage Point buoy off Rye Neck, and the Red Spring buoy at Hempstead Harbor, the starts and finishing line being between two stake boats off Larchmont Harbor. This three times around gave a course of 32¼ nautical miles, the points of sailing being a broad reach, a close reach, and a beat. The schooners Colonia, Amorita, Quisetta, Latona, and Atlantic made the three rounds, while Uncas and Clorita and the sloops went twice around.

For raceabouts and knockabouts the course lay in the same general directions, the length twice around being 10½ miles.

The start was at 11:35 for the big schooners, the other starts following at five-minute intervals. The yachts crossed with booms to starboard and carrying their ballooners. The order and time of crossing the starting line was as follows:

Schooners.—Colonia, 11:35:40; Quisetta, 11:35:40; Amorita, 11:35:40; Latona, 11:30:10, and Atlantic 11:39:48.
Schooners, Class F—Clorita, 11:41:45, and Uncas, 11:42:00.
Sloops.—Acushla II., 11:45:10; Kestrel, 11:46:08, and Syce, 11:46:13.
Raceabouts.—Spindrift and Mongoose.
Knockabouts.—Thega and Midge.

Colonia led throughout the race. Amorita rounded the first mark before Quisetta, and she continued to increase her lead, being favored by streaks of wind, and also being noticeably better handled. Sharing interest with Amorita and Quisetta were the fifty-one-footers. Particular attention was given to Acushla II., which was skillfully handled by Wilmer Hanan. In so light a wind there was little to fear from weakness in her rig, which was the cause of her being disabled in the first two races in which she entered. The centreboard lost in her third essay at racing had been replaced. She had got away first, and she led the way throughout the first round, Syce close at her heels, while Kestrel dropped astern. There was some jockeying for the windward position in rounding the home mark. Acushla II. got around first, but before she had got up her balloon jiptopsail for the broad reach, Syce rounded into the windward position, and, setting a big jibtopsail, a luffing match followed, which took the two boats nearly over to Flagler's Point. Kestrel, profiting by this, picked up her loss, and rounded the first mark on the second round over six minutes in the lead, the other two coming up before the wind with spinnakers set. Acushla II. led here by ten seconds, but she lost it all in the close reach to the second mark, where Syce led her a half minute. Kestrel's lead was diminished on the close reach. For the rest of the course Acushla II. proved disappointing, and she finished last. The yachts were timed at the various marks as follows:

SCHOONERS—SPECIAL RACE.

	First Round		
	First Mark.	Second Mark.	Home Mark.
Colonia	11:54:51	12:19:19	12:59:09
Amorita	11:56:19	12:21:36	1:07:28
Quisetta	11:56:14	12:22:13	1:11:18
Latona	11:56:30	12:24:56	1:14:55
Atlantic	12:02:33	12:30:26	1:23:09
	Second Round.		
Colonia	1:20:34	1:51:03	2:25:38
Amorita	1:37:10	2:06:51	2:46:16
Quisetta	1:29:39	2:10:29	2:54:52
Latona	1:45:06	2:17:53	3:11:23
Atlantic	Time not taken	2:26:52	3:21:23

Following in the same order the schooners made these marks on the third round, Colonia rounding the first mark at 2:46:26 and the second mark at 3:16:10. They finished as follows: Colonia, 4:06:53; Amorita, 4:26:07; Quisetta, 4:33:21; Latona, 4:58:30, and Atlantic, 5:07:00.

SCHOONERS—CLASS F.

	FIRST ROUND.		
	1st Mark.	2d Mark.	Home Mark.
Uncas	12:08:47	12:41:54	1:35:06
Clorita	12:07:00	12:38:18	1:37:28
	SECOND ROUND.		
	1st Mark.	2d Mark.	Finish.
Uncas	2:08:34	2:43:57	3:57:47
Clorita	2:08:50	2:39:33	3:55:55

SLOOPS—CLASS K.

	FIRST ROUND.		
			Home Mark.
Syce		12:43:10	1:29:38
Acushla II.		12:42:15	1:29:23
Kestrel		12:44:44	1:32:02
	SECOND ROUND.		
	1st Mark.	2d Mark.	Finish.
Syce	2:08:24	2:36:37	3:34:11
Acushla II.	2:08:14	2:37:08	3:40:33
Kestrel	2:02:51	2:35:15	3:38:39

21-FOOT RACEABOUTS.

	FIRST ROUND.		
	Home Mark.	Finish.	
Spindrift	1:05:15	2:16:00	
Mongoose	1:14:00	2:21:13	

21-FOOT KNOCKABOUTS.

	FIRST ROUND.	
	Home Mark.	Finish.
Midge	1:14:20	2:26:50
Thelga	1:20:13	2:32:51

The summary follows:

SCHOONERS—SPECIAL RACE.

Start 11:35 A. M.

	Length. Feet.	Elapsed Time.	Cor'd Time.
Yacht and Owner.			
Colonia, C. A. Postley	93.53	4:31:53	4:31:53
Atlantic, W. Marshall	86.81	5:32:00	5:27:21
Amerita, W. G. Brokaw	74.86	4:51:07	4:37:17
Quisetta, H. F. and R. L. Lippitt	71.10	4:58:21	4:40:59
Latona, H. C. Eno	74.42	5:23:39	5:09:22

SCHOONERS—HANDICAP RACE.

Start 11:35 A. M.

Atlantic, W. Marshall	86.31	5:27:12	5:17:12
Latona, H. C. Eno	74.42	5:22:29	5:22:29

SCHOONERS—CLASS D—75-FOOT RACING LENGTH.

Start 11:35 A. M.

Amorita, W. Gould Brokaw	74.86	4:51:07	4:51:07
Quisetta, H. F. and R. L. Lippitt	71.10	4:58:21	4:54:49

SCHOONERS—CLASS F—65-FOOT RACING LENGTH.

Start 11:40 A. M.

Clorita, Philip F. Dodge	51.46	4:15:55	4:15:55
Uncas, Charles Buchanan	51.46	4:17:47	4:17:47

SLOOPS—CLASS K—51-FOOT RACING LENGTH.

Start 11:45 A. M.

Syce, F. M. Hoyt	50.86	3:49:11	3:49:11
Kestral, J. B. Mills	48.37	3:53:39	3:53:39
Acushla II., W. and A. Hanan	50.15	3:55:53	3:55:53

21-FOOT RACEABOUTS.

Start 11:50 A. M.

Spindrift, S. C. Firle	21.00	2:26:00	2:26:00
Mongoose, Simeon Ford	21.00	2:31:13	2:31:13

21-FOOT KNOCKABOUTS.

Start 11:58 A. M.

Midge, F. W. Boyer	21.00	2:28:50	2:28:50
Thelga, A. P. Thayer	21.00	2:34:51	2:34:51

The winners were: Special schooner class—Colonia won from Amorita by 5:24, from Quisetta by 9:06, from Latona by 37:29, and from Atlantic by 55:28; Amorita won from Quisetta by 3:42; Clorita won from Uncas by 1:52; Syce won from Kestrel by 4:28, and from Acushla II. by 6:42; Atlantic won from Latona by 5:17, Latona allowing ten minutes' handicap.

Spindrift won from Mongoose by 5:13, and Midge won from Thelga by 6 minutes.

Changes in Yachts Placed Saturday.

The following changes were announced by the Larchmont Regatta Committee yesterday on the results of the Saturday race: The Knockabout, sailed by C. M. MacLellan, returned as not having finished, took second prize. Thelga was returned as beaten by Kitty Wink. Kitty Wink did not sail the course.

Esperanza Outsails Vaquero III.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 17.—In a very light wind this afternoon, the fleet of thirty-footers raced over a sixteen-mile course in Narragansett Bay. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	5:40:27	2:13:27
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	5:41:58	2:14:58
Hera, R. N. Ellis	5:42:16	2:15:16
Asahhu, L. Warren	5:42:31	2:15:31
Carolina, P. Jones	5:43:47	2:16:47
Wa Wa, R. Brooks	5:45:26	2:18:26
Puck, E. D. Morgan	5:50:26	2:23:26

Start was made at 3:27 o'clock, with the wind in the southwest.

CHICAGO TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Hackett and Allen Win the Championship in Doubles.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Hackett and Allen today won the right to hold the title of Western tennis champions in doubles and to represent the West in the National Championship Tournament at Newport. They defeated Myers and Wardner in an exciting contest. The latter team put up a strong fight, and although Hackett and Allen won in straight sets they were compelled to work hard for their victory. In the semi-finals in singles, Allen defeated Sam Neel, and Hackett went down before the old Western champion, Carl Neel, who played in the same great form to-day that he showed two years ago when he won the championship. He beat Hackett without the slightest difficulty. Neel and Allen will meet in the finals to-morrow. Summaries:

Finals in Doubles—Hackett and Allen beat Myers and Wardner, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2.
Semi-finals in Singles—Allen beat Sam Neel, 6—4, 3—6, 6—1; Carl Neel beat Hackett, 6—1, 6—2.

NEW HAVEN RAILROAD ORDERS.

Employes Resent Changes in Runs, Pay, and Other Matters—No Strike Anticipated.

Certain changes in matters of discipline, running time, and pay, recently ordered by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad management, have caused widespread discussion and more or less grumbling on the part of the men, who are disagreeably affected. Informal conferences that have been held by some of the employes at different places along the line have given rise to rumors that a strike was being planned. At the offices of the company, in the Grand Central Station, the statement was made yesterday that there was no expectation of any trouble and not the slightest fear of a strike.

The changes recently ordered, it was explained, were made in the interest of greater facility and uniformity in the operation of the road. While some of the men felt themselves aggrieved for the time being, an equal number, it was asserted, were distinctly benefited. For instance, in order to equalize the rates of pay on the Eastern and Western divisions, the wages of some men have been raised while the wages of others have been lowered. On the Eastern division some of the conductors will receive a slight advance, while on the Western division some of the conductors will receive less. In the cases of the brakemen and baggagemen on the two divisions the conditions are reversed; on the Western division the pay goes up and on the Eastern division the pay goes down. According to the executive officers this rearrangement of pay rates is entirely impersonal and will in the end be to the general advantage of the employes. It is asserted that in this rearrangement the expense to the company has been considerably increased.

There has been a rearrangement of runs, which has caused much dissatisfaction because it has changed the hours of a large number of men. The company's representative in this city declares that on the Western division the changes made in this respect will in the main lessen the number of working hours for the trainmen.

One of the most grievous causes of complaint is the recent order requiring some of the employes to procure new uniforms of a standard quality and color. The General Manager justifies this order on the ground that it is designed to secure uniformity in the appearance of the train and station men. There is nothing new in the requirement that the conductors, brakemen, and station agents must wear uniforms. They have been doing that for several years, but the company desires all the men to have uniforms of the same color and style.

There was some talk among the employes yesterday of formulating their grievances and sending them to the President and General Manager at the main office of the company, in New Haven. No complaints, either verbal or written, had been received at the Superintendent's office, in this city, up to last night.

NEW STRIKE IN CLEVELAND.

Street Car Employes Withdraw Again and a Tie-Up Follows—Only One Line Operated.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 17.—The inauguration of a second strike by the employes of the big Consolidated Railroad Company was a complete surprise to the public this morning and nearly so to the company. Ever since the men returned to work three weeks ago, under an agreement prepared by a committee of the City Council and signed by representatives of the strikers and of the company, there had been frequent complaints on the part of the men that the company was not living up to the agreement. Several conferences were held, the last about a week ago, and it was then announced that everything was satisfactory or would be as soon as the company had been given ample time to adjust its schedules and arrange the runs.

The presence on cars of the non-union men who were retained after the settlement of the strike was still a bone of contention, however, and a crisis was reached yesterday, when, it is claimed, a number of union men were discharged for refusing to go out on cars with non-union men. A meeting followed last night, and at 3 o'clock this morning the decision to strike was reached. All the lines were tied up from 5 o'clock until after 8, when the operation of the Euclid Avenue Line with non-union men under police protection was undertaken. Cars were out at five-minute intervals on that line until evening, but no attempt was made to move cars on other lines.

Henry A. Everett, President of the company, issued a statement this evening, in which he says the terms of the agreement with the strikers had been strictly adhered to, but that it was impossible to inaugurate all the reforms promptly, because of the continued interference with the non-union crews, and he holds the union men directly responsible for this.

He attributes the present strike to a feeling of disappointment on the part of the union men because the non-union men have not been "mobbed and beaten out of the company's service." He says that he will operate the cars if he is given police protection. Protection has been promised by Mayor Farley, and it is said that the militia will be called out if the police are unable to preserve order.

There has been a little disorder to-day, but nothing of a serious nature.

CHICAGO BOILERMAKERS OUT.

Nearly All the Plants in the City Tied Up by Strikers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Fifteen hundred members of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders struck to-day for more pay and less work, causing most of the big boiler manufacturing establishments to shut down and suspend operations. The strikers are demanding 30 cents an hour for an eight-hour day and a half holiday Saturday. The scale now provides for nine hours' work, with a wage rate ranging from 20 to 30 cents.

Last Monday the ultimatum of the workmen was given to the employers, with the announcement that the union would expect communications in regard to the demand during the week. The employers ignored the men. Only two manufacturers answered the manifesto, and they refused to grant the demand; consequently the unionists fulfilled their threat, and to-day not one of the 1,500 boilermakers and helpers "showed up" at their places.

MRS. SEELEY WANTS A DIVORCE.

Wife of New York Bank Defaulter Will Sue for Freedom.

Special to The New York Times.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., July 17.—Mrs. Seeley, wife of Samuel C. Seeley, who robbed the National Shoe and Leather Bank in New York, and who is now in prison for the crime, is at Fishlake, west of here.

She admits that the report that she was about to sue for divorce was true, but denies that she expects to marry J. W. Fowler, formerly a wealthy car manufacturer of Brooklyn, who is with her. She says Mr. Fowler is her half-brother, and that she is not engaged or has any idea of remarrying. They have spent their Summers at this lake for two seasons.

RACING AT BRIGHTON BEACH

Maxine, Hard Knot, and Oread, Popular with the Talent, Won.

THE PROGRAMME WELL FILLED

Montanic and Maribert Withdrawn from the First Event, but Are Entered to Meet on Thursday.

Light fields and such unsatisfactory races as those run on Saturday are not calculated to draw out large crowds, and the Brighton Beach Racing Association learned as much yesterday when its gate receipts for the day were counted. The bare spots in the grand stand and the easy freedom with which one could move through the betting ring was all in marked contrast with the crowded stand and betting ring of Saturday, even though the programme for the day was a well filled one.

The racing was not high class, for most of the good horses on the metropolitan circuit have been shipped to Saratoga, but there was enough of interest in the day's sport to satisfy the crowd. The track was cuppy and thick.

The opening race of the day, a handicap for two-year-olds at three-quarters of a mile, promised to decide a question that has bothered racegoers since Montanic beat Maribert last Friday. Both horses were entered for this race, and as the distance was the same as on Friday, and many contended that Maribert should have won on that occasion, it was thought that the matter of superiority would be definitely settled. Both were withdrawn, and so was Vulcain, but there will be a test on Thursday, for a special race for two-year-olds at three-quarters of a mile has been arranged, and Montanic and Maribert have been named to start. There will be probably additional entries, but if the two named do not go there will be no race. The association will add a suitable purse to the $500 entrance fee of each starter.

The racing of the day was commonplace, but satisfactory generally to the public, for three favorites won, and the public benefited thereby. Two well-played horses, Hulo and Avenstoke, and an outsider, Mail Bag, at 40 to 1, won the other three races.

The favorite, Maxine, led all the way in the handicap at a mile and a sixteenth, and won handily from Lackland, while Formero, who was considered fast enough to have a good chance of beating Maxine, showed well for six furlongs, and then dropped far to the rear, badly beaten. Hard Knot, another winning favorite

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-town.....1,289 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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THE OUNCE OF PREVENTION.

General Master Workman PARSONS of the Knights of Labor has curious opinions regarding the functions of the police in a free community. He has entered his formal protest against the course of the authorities in ordering to the various parts of Brooklyn enough policemen to keep order. He thinks that there was no occasion and no excuse for this display of force; he declares that the Knights of Labor, who are the only strikers, are peaceful and lawabiding, and are doing their best to prevent all disturbance, and he denounces the policy of the Police Department as calculated to bring "constituted authority into discredit."

Why? If the Knights of Labor are not disturbers of the peace they will not come in conflict with the police. If they are trying to prevent disturbance they will find the police a great aid. If lawless persons are ready to seize this opportunity to indulge in violence the more complete the preparation to quell them the less likely they are to make trouble and the less odium will be cast on the Knights of Labor with whom they pretend to be in sympathy. The first duty of "constituted authority" is to keep order. That is even more important than the duty to restore order when it has been disturbed, for if the first duty is performed with sufficient vigor the second will not have to be performed at all. The only way in which "constituted authority" can be "discredited" is by failing to do this plain duty. Does not Mr. PARSONS see this?

His talk is an injury to the men he nominally represents. The only apparent motive any man can have for objecting to ample preparation to preserve order is a desire for disorder. Possibly that is not Mr. PARSONS's motive, but nine men out of ten will believe that it is. The prevalence of such a belief is a grave injury to the Knights of Labor. They should repudiate and condemn their leader's ill-advised and mischievous protest. In a civilized community any class that is suspected of a desire to attain its ends through violence is distrusted and deeply disapproved. This suspicion the General Master Workman invites for the Knights. They should rid themselves of it. The quickest way would be to rid themselves of him.

MILES FOR MANILA!

Perhaps the source of the suggestion that Gen. MILES be sent to Manila to take command of the American forces does not especially commend it to sober people. A Sunday afternoon meeting of patriotic persons, even in Boston, regularly called to discuss questions of patriotic interest, and largely, it seems, to thwart the machinations of the Pope of Rome, is not, as WEBSTER said about the Senate, "a body to which the country looks with confidence for wise, moderate, patriotic, and healing counsels." It is true that it is gratifying to know that there are public meetings in Boston that want any military men sent to Manila. The more chronic promoters of public meetings in Boston are given rather to demanding that not only shall no more soldiers, of any rank, be sent there, but that those shall be taken away who are there already. Nevertheless, it is not to be endured that the army of the United States shall be run by town meeting.

And yet we are bound to admit that there may be worse ways of running the United States Army than by town meeting. A decent town meeting at least does not "go by favor," nor is it moved by private considerations. It is scarcely an open question whether it were not better that the army should be run by town meeting than to be run by Secretary ALGER. The announcement that that wonderful man and the Adjutant General have "fallen out" will be received with an astonishment not unmixed with hope. For it is undoubtedly to the experience and knowledge which Gen. CORBIN has brought to his service that the Secretary has owed a good deal of his power of mischief. And it is extensively suspected in the army that the Adjutant General has seized the occasion of having an Alger as his nominal superior to promote some personal likes and dislikes of his own. The absurd system by which the staff of the army is rendered practically independent of the Commanding General was strongly illustrated by EAGAN when he denied that Gen. MILES was his superior officer, with power to reprimand him.

The same system makes it almost impossible that the chief of the staff and the chief of the line should not be personal enemies. And for the various indignities to which he was subjected during the Spanish war it is likely that Gen. MILES holds Gen. CORBIN to a greater responsibility than that officer's nominal superior.

Certainly it seems proper that where the army of the United States is, there should its chief be also, especially as there is so little for him to do in Washington. And whatever may be said about Gen. MILES in other respects, he is certainly respected throughout the army as a fighting General. The situation in Luzon is distinctly discouraging. The strongest proof we have had of that is the protest of the special correspondents stationed at Manila. Several of these are men well known throughout the country as men of candor, character, and intelligence. When they unite in a protest against the censorship as forcing upon the American people a too optimistic view, their protest will be considered with respect. It seems clear that the situation is serious and that Gen. OTIS is not the man to deal with it. He could be relieved without humiliation if the Commanding General of the army assumed command. There is force in the suggestion that comes from Boston, even though it proceeds from a town meeting.

HOW TO EXAMINE.

In commenting on the Fourth of July speech of Senator GRADY, allusion was made in THE TIMES to recent action by the State Commission intended to make civil service examinations more practical tests of fitness for employment. Mr. WILLIAM MILLER COLLIER, a member of the commission, has since sent us a copy of the report made by him on which this action was taken. It is an excellent report.

The fundamental position taken by Mr. COLLIER is thus defined:

> I believe that the commission should be scrupulous in confining its examinations to subjects a knowledge of which is essential to the successful and proper performance of the duties of the position for which the examined party is a candidate, and the degree of knowledge of any subject required should be confined within the same limits. Every question asked in the civil service examination should be stricken out, in my opinion, unless we can say either that a knowledge of it is absolutely necessary to enable the candidate to do the work that he aspires to do, or unless it can be said that ignorance of it is conclusive of a deficient mental attainment. If at the present time we go beyond this and endeavor to erect and maintain a high standard of scholastic ability, we subject the system of appointment to the civil service as a result of examination to general criticism.

This is scund, but it might be carried a little further. No questions are needed not relating to subjects that a man must know in order to do his work well. None certainly are needed to show "deficient mental attainment." That can be tested by questions relating to the subject matter of the duties of the office. This is the rule followed in the examinations in this city, and they are adequate beyond all doubt.

Another point in Mr. COLLIER'S report, and the one on which the commission took action, was co-operation between heads of departments and the examiners. Resolutions were adopted by the State Commission directing the Chief Examiner, before holding examinations, to ask from the heads of the several departments "schemes of examinations," giving subjects, tests of experience and practical ability, and the weight properly to be given to each, together with "sample questions." Not receiving these, the Chief Examiner is to frame such "schemes" and request the heads of departments to approve them, in writing, or to give, in writing, suggestions and criticisms.

This also is a good principle, if carefully applied. There will for some time always be risk that officers thus consulted will use the knowledge they obtain of the specific nature of an approaching examination to help their favorites pass it with a high mark. But so long as the examiners retain discretion as to the adoption of suggestions made to them, and so long as specific questions are neither adopted from appointing officers nor communicated to them, this risk can probably be avoided. The process of co-operation or consultation should never, however, be carried to a point that would impair the undivided responsibility of the commission and its examiners. Divided responsibility is no responsibility at all. And it must always be kept firmly in mind that the object in making tests of fitness "practical" is to secure with absolute impartiality the best person for each place. Any change that admitted the influence of political or personal favoritism in deciding the relative standing of applicants is not practical because it defeats the essential object of the system.

SENATOR HOAR'S SUCCESSOR.

BOSTON, July 16.—The Republican State organization is looking about for another candidate for the United States Senate when Senator HOAR'S term shall expire next year. The organization is a unit in favor of supporting the McKinley Administration, and feels that it is for the good of the party in this State that the senior Senator should not be re-elected. Senator LODGE, who is now in Europe, is said to have started the opposition to work before he went abroad. Among the possible candidates are Gov. WOLCOTT, Secretary LONG, Gen. DRAPER, and Congressman MOODY.

The Old Commonwealth is traditionally censorious toward her Senators. She denounced WEBSTER, her Legislature formally censured SUMNER, and now she proposes to lay GEORGE F. HOAR on the shelf.

But stay. It is not the Old Commonwealth, not even the Great and General Court that is concerned in this "looking about" for Senator HOAR'S successor. It is only the Republican organization, the machine, that is uneasy about renewing the Senator's license to oppose the Administration. That is a very different thing, for the machine may be set in motion against Senator HOAR by the rival ambition of some younger Republican—possibly Gen. DRAPER, who is weary of waiting, while it is notorious that in the State of Massachusetts what the Senator himself calls the populace—that is, the College Presidents, the clergy, the Judges, the essayists, the philosophers, the poets, and CHARLES ELIOT NORTON—are swayed only by the purest and the sternest considerations of ruthless duty.

We do not think the populace of Massachusetts have yet tired of Senator HOAR. If The Boston Transcript and The Springfield Republican have any influence, they must be sick to death of the Administration and ready to canonize the Senator for his stalwart anti-imperialism. He was the chief opponent of the ratification of the treaty and bears his share of the responsibility for bringing on the war with the Filipinos, but we have never heard that the people of Massachusetts love him any less for that. He has made many speeches that tended to make it more difficult for the Government to do its duty in the Philippines, but no resolution of censure has been adopted in any mass meeting in Massachusetts. On the whole, we presume the Old Commonwealth is content with her senior Senator and will see to it that he is returned for a sixth time.

Why should they wish to displace him by a feebler and less eminent man? Not one of the men mentioned as his possible successor is fit stuff to take his chair so long as he is able to sit in it. We admit that he is often narrow, we know that he is an extreme partisan. His views about the Philippines are unworthy of an enlightened and patriotic American. But why should his constituents discard him for speaking his mind about a passing question of policy? With all his faults and limitations he is a very vigorous, able, and engaging old man. He has had a world of experience, knows a lot, and in the dispatch of public business he has a readiness and capacity that any successor would be years in acquiring. His withdrawal from the Senate Chamber would be a distinct loss to the country, to the press, and to the Congressional Record. But when Massachusetts must fill that vacant place, let her not use it to gratify the vanity of some protected and opulent manufacturer, or to comfort the declining years of any of her great number of little men, but confer the honor, the opportunity, and the obligation upon some young man with brains and steadiness enough to grow up to them all.

THE PLANT ESTATE.

On July 11 The Journal of this city, under the title "Some One Must Earn $90,000,000," published the following eloquent remarks:

> HENRY B. PLANT is dead. He leaves $10,000,000. His will provides that the estate must not be divided until his grandson, now four years old, shall be of age. By the time the estate is divided it should amount to $100,000,000. Somebody will have to earn that extra ninety millions between now and the baby's coming of age.
>
> Money, or rather the property which it represents, is made by human effort. Somebody, or rather a vast collection of "somebodies," have got to make $90,000,000 worth of human effort that a four-year-old baby may, after seventeen years of idleness, get more money than any man should have.
>
> Does it seem to you that a system of this kind needs a change, or is it anarchy to suggest any change? In the latter case the men who founded this country in which you take such pride were Anarchists, for they legislated especially against the piling up of great fortunes for future generations.
>
> With this idea in mind, they forbade the entailing of estates, although their wildest dreams never included a $100,000,000 fortune as a possible result of entail.

It is, perhaps, a matter of minor importance, but the figures in the above calculation seem to be grossly exaggerated. If an estate of only $10,000,000 were held in trust and invested in securities such as the law allows for trust investments, the rate of return could hardly be more than 3 per cent., and this at compound interest would in seventeen years only double the principal, so that the increase would amount to but $10,000,000 instead of $90,000,000. Or if the estate is left invested as it was at the time of the death of the testator, and the return were as high as 10 per cent., compounded annually—and this would be a very high return—the $10,000,000 would in seventeen years become only $40,000,000, and the increase would be but $30,000,000, or one-third the amount stated in The Journal. As the offense in the eyes of The Journal consists in one person getting "more money than any man should have," the amount is of some consequence. We do not know exactly where the line should be drawn, and it may be that the stern censor who kicks at $90,000,000 increase would not insist on confiscating $30,000,000.

Apparently, however, the fact which renders The Journal indignant is that somebody or "a vast collection of 'somebodies'" will have to earn the increase. There is another side to that. If this estate is undivided for seventeen years and is invested either in securities or in the properties created and administered by the late Mr. PLANT, a chance will be given to a "vast collection of somebodies" to earn whatever their services may be worth. If the estate is invested in securities, every dollar will be necessarily contributing to the employment of labor. There is no other way of making money yield interest, except in the case of money loaned to a Government, and even then, if it is a civilized and decent Government, it contributes, by its functions, to the employment of labor by the security it affords. If the estate is invested in business such as that carried on under the able direction of Mr. PLANT, it will contribute still more largely and directly to the profitable employment of human labor. If, as The Journal would seem to desire, the estate must by law be divided immediately, and its increase through business be prevented or hampered, the properties in which it consists would be seriously affected, and might easily be injured so that they could not afford any such opportunity for employment as they have afforded in the past. Who are the somebodies that would benefit by this?

There is another phase of this matter that it is worth while to consider. Mr. PLANT began life with few or no advantages for the making of money. If the law had not permitted him to own and dispose of the money that he could make, would he have been incited to the intelligent and effectual efforts by which his fortune was acquired? His work was peculiarly productive and creative. It required the constant employment of large numbers of men and women in various forms of honest industry at wages that were at least sufficient to secure a good many excellent workers. If there had been no inducement for him to engage in these enterprises, who would have been any better off? It is true, as The Journal says, that "money is made by human effort." If you destroy or diminish the motive for effort, do you make it easier for any one to make money?

REGULARS AND VOLUNTEERS.

It is not likely that Gen. FUNSTON, if he had obtained the desire of his boyhood, an appointment to West Point, and had gone through that institution, would have delivered himself so freely as he has been doing upon the political aspects of the war in the Philippines. Without doubt his colleagues of the regular service would regard such freedom of communication as "unsoldierly," and would not indulge in it themselves, however many allowances they may be willing to make for a gallant volunteer, and however they may privately rejoice that that has been put before the American public which they would not have felt at liberty to put before it themselves.

Without doubt the view of the regulars is that which most conduces to the efficiency of armies. As Mr. BALFOUR said the other day, speaking of Lord KITCHENER, the efficiency of an army can be preserved only by keeping it out of politics, and when a soldier expresses in public his opinions on political questions, or for that matter on military questions, he is undoubtedly started on the road to politics. But the strict observance of the proprieties of the service, which professional soldiers have the habit of observing and citizen soldiers of disregarding, may have its inconveniences.

In the present case if happens that the best judges of the political conditions, as well as of the military conditions in the Philippines, are the men engaged in fighting our battles there. With the exception of a few official civilians and a few unofficial, like the war correspondents, they are the only eye-witnesses, and consequently the only informants. Who does not feel that he would be in a better position to form a sound judgment on what ought to be our policy there if he could have the advantage of free conversation with intelligent officers? In fact, how can the public opinion of the country be informed if the best sources of information are closed to it?

The corollary seems to be that it is the business of the Administration to have a policy in respect to the Philippines. The President's policy of "keeping his ear to the ground"—that is to say, of finding out what the country really wants and doing it—is the best possible policy when the country has found out, upon good information, what it really does want. But it is not applicable to a case where the President has access to information which is concealed from the people, and ought to be. There is not an officer in the army who is either bound or entitled to withhold his information or his opinion, upon any matter of public concern, when it is asked for by the Commander in Chief. It is the President's business, it seems to us, to find out for himself what ought to be done, and not to wait to be told by a public which cannot possibly know. The public will acquiesce in the conclusions to which his better information has led him, if it is satisfied of his disinterestedness and his patriotic motives. And it will be the President's own fault if the American people are not satisfied on those points.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—English yachtsmen, or, at any rate, the English papers that deal with amateur sports, show a disquieting ingenuity in imagining methods and devices by which unfair advantages may or might be secured. Not only do they discuss the evil things against which the owners of British boats would do well to be on their guard while in American waters, but they do not recoil with any visible horror from the thought that English gentlemen are themselves capable of tricks much more crafty than admirable. The silly story about the Shamrock's cable well illustrates this wretched and ignoble tendency to mention sport and cheating in the same breath. Very few American papers, and not one American yachtsman, gave that story a second thought, for it was too absurd to merit more than one brief and contemptuous denial; but in the land of its origin it apparently gets serious consideration. As to what this difference of feeling means, we can only be sure that the easiest deduction from it is the wrong one.

—From all along the Jersey coast come loud complaints that the sea this year is phenomenally and painfully cold. The more scientific members of the Summer colonies ascribe the unusual chilliness of the water to some mysterious disarrangement of the ocean currents, as a result of which the Gulf Stream has been pushed further to the eastward, giving the product of melting icebergs and ice floes a chance to make the reluctant acquaintance of shores which they never reached before. This is good enough as a theory, but it states, rather than explains, and the would-be bather, as a rule, finds it more satisfactory to express his opinion in simpler terms. These terms, while he is in the water, are usually innocent because inarticulate, but what he says when safe on land again can be praised only for its force and directness. And the fishermen are lamenting even more bitterly than the vacational multitude, for they find that, though the fishing is as good as ever, the fish are—somewhere else. As fishermen detest fishing above all things, and are but partially reconciled to it by fish obtained quickly and in large numbers, they, too, display much conversational vigor in debating this newest freak of the ever-mutable main. A curious feature of the case is the suddenness with which the frigid infliction has descended upon the coast after the genial influences of Summer had begun to do their work. Early June saw the water as warm as usual in that month, and, though that isn't saying much, it was a good beginning, and everybody expected to be happy later. Then came the cold wave, or, rather, the cold waves, and at present woe is unconfined.

—That disquietingly excellent paper, The Star of Hope, continues to demonstrate that, whatever else the inmates of the State prison may lack, they are well supplied with intelligence and with the power to express their thoughts in good, straight English. The last number of their "organ" contains several notable articles—notable, that is, considering what and where the authors are—and perhaps the ablest of all the contributions is one entitled "Convicts Viewed from a New Point," and signed "Clinton, 3,489." The essay is, in effect, a protest against the general assumption that the man who has once been convicted of crime can never be trusted again, and a plea to the public to cease holding up before the discharged prisoner the hard alternative of steal or starve. Incidentally, No. 3,489 asserts that sentences under the New York law are harsher than in any other State, and that "commutation for good behavior" is a custom vastly kinder in theory than in practice. "It is claimed," says the philosopher in stripes, "that the large commutation makes up in a measure for the severity of the sentence. This looks plausible, but the commutation is given under such conditions that 'twere better it were not given at all, for the reason, if for no other, that all Judges figure sentences at the commuted time. This they are obliged to do to prevent the men being discharged during the Winter months, so that if a Judge wishes to sentence a man to three and one-half years in the State prison, he passes a five-year sentence, which is near enough; but if the man is rearrested within the seventeen months commuted time, he is obliged to serve this time, that he has fairly and honestly earned, in addition to his new sentence, in spite of the Judge's first intention that he be sentenced to serve three and one-half years. Is there anything fair in this one-sided deal?" There is a fallacy not very deeply hidden beneath this argument, but nevertheless there is something in what the man says. And he can suggest as well as criticise. To reduce crime to a minimum, he says, four things are necessary—make all sentences except those for capital crimes indefinite, pass a parole bill for the benefit of convicts now in prison for other than capital crimes, abolish life sentences, and provide employment for released convicts. There is much to question in this programme, and yet it shows that convicts do think.

—There is to be held at Huntsville, Ala., next September, a convention of a novel and interesting kind. Its object is to get suggestions as to how the industrial condition of the South can be improved, and representative men from all that part of the country have been invited to be present and take part in the discussion of many important subjects. The programme that has been prepared is a varied one, and before the convention closes it is expected that valuable information will have been secured with respect to the present and future of every Southern resource and industry. Cotton and cotton factories, iron, wool, timber, phosphates, railroads, dairying, legislation affecting capital and corporations, poultry, stock, silk culture, banking, the press, minerals, and pottery are all listed for investigation, and papers are expected on the race problem, education, law and order, diversification of industries, and immigration. In accepting an invitation to attend the convention, Gov. ATKINSON of West Virginia says: "I am in deep sympathy with any movement that will advance the industrial progress of the entire South. I have always held that the South should be, and will be, the manufacturing section of our great Republic. If the South years ago had taken up the question in its proper light, and had undertaken to manufacture its own raw material on its own soil, employing its own labor, thus keeping its own money for distribution in its own territory, it would have been far in advance of what it is now. The South has the advantage of the Northern States both in soil and climate, as well as its natural resources; therefore, if proper enterprise is shown by our Southern people, they will have transferred during the next generation practically all of the manufacturing establishments from the northern and central portions of the Republic to the southern, where they ought to have been for a hundred years." It will easily be seen that the North, too, has reason to give careful attention to the meeting at Huntsville.

—Those two Seventh Regiment Captains seem to be having a really delightful time in England, and perhaps the most enjoyable feature of their experience there is its marked contrast with certain recent experiences in this country. London listened without a smile, or at least with no other smiles except those of pleased approval, when one of the Captains rose at a public dinner the other day and promised that English and American soldiers would fight side by side as soon as an opportunity arrived. Just how the speaker knew what our men of war will and will not do is considerable of a mystery, and American auditors, hearing such a promise from such a source, might have betrayed a most embarrassing knowledge of modern history. Then, how queer, not to say funny, it was for Messrs. FELLS and LANDON to be summoned to meet the Queen, and in her presence play the rôle of types of America's citizen soldiers. Of course, they are both good men and brave, and thoroughly able to wear a uniform with a noble air, but we who remember a certain call to arms that was answered by a display of intense devotion to something called "the organization," can with difficulty refrain from believing that these Captains might well avoid making themselves specially conspicuous while abroad.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Dominion of Canada has its own "Geographic Board," to which are referred all questions concerning the spelling, &c., of geographic names in the Dominion, and its decisions are final with all departments of the Government.

* * *

A Georgia paper asserts that quite a number of politicians of more or less prominence in the State remained away from the Bryan speaking the other day because they are shrewd enough not to jump before they know just where they are going to land.

* * *

Kentucky is expected to contribute liberally for the $10,000 monument to "Silver Dick" Bland, to be erected over his grave in Lebanon, Mo., because the late Congressman was a native of the Bluegrass State and had many political followers as well as personal friends there.

* * *

A large collection of mineralogical, zoological, geological, and botanical specimens, which the late Chancellor George Woods of the Western University, at Pittsburg, had been engaged half a century in gathering, has been presented to the Carnegie Museum in the Smoky City.

* * *

People interested in coincidences are noting that Raphael Semmes's Confederate vessel, the Alabama, which was sunk by the Kearsarge, was numbered 190 by the English builders, and that the United States battleship Alabama, now being built at Cramps' shipyard, bears the same builders' number—190.

* * *

Blasej Meneywor tore down and destroyed an American flag in Chicago a few days ago, and Judge La Buy fined him $100 and costs, the full penalty for disorderly conduct. The flag had been nailed by a tenant to the window sill of a house Meneywor owned, and the latter asserted that the nails damaged his property.

* * *

Capt. N. M. Dyer of the cruiser Baltimore is to go to Baltimore Sept. 12, and will then be presented with a sword by the city. The date is memorable for the battle of North Point, now a portion of Baltimore, in 1812, and it was on the night of that day that Francis Scott Key wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner."

* * *

Caterpillars are driving loiterers from Boston Common, and are becoming more and more of a pest every day. To women and children especially the enforced banishment from the popular little park brings much regret for the time being, and they are blaming the destroyers of the English sparrows last Spring for the infliction.

* * *

After a convict has served out his time in the State prison of Maine and has donned the suit of clothes given to him by the State he is required to sit for his photograph, and it is kept for future use, should his subsequent career call for it. Heretofore only the picture taken upon commitment has been kept, and this has often been found of little avail in later years.

OUR COINAGE SYSTEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of July 14 there is "a suggestion attributed to the Treasury Department" that it would be well to recoin silver money in all denominations. It is to be hoped that some action will follow this suggestion, as the present weight and bullion value of our silver coins, as issued, offer a premium to and an encouragement of counterfeiting.

The designs, weight, and value of the metal in our silver coins make them easy and profitable to copy and impossible of detection when the same weight and quality of metal are used. That the same weight and quantity of silver are used in the manufacture of large quantities of the smaller coins will be found to be the case when the Treasury Department calls them in.

The coinage and coins of a great Nation like the United States should be representative of that Nation in the matter of design, weight, and value, and the metals used, especially in the one-cent, two-cent, and five-cent pieces, should be of alloys that represent the progress of our country in metallurgy.

Aluminium bronze would make clean one and two cent coins; an alloy of nickel and aluminium would make a cleaner and less weighty five-cent coin. But, of course, a study of the alloys would soon determine the best composition of metals for these coins of small value.

As regards our silver coins they should be entirely remodeled not only as to weight and bullion value, but as regards design. Could we better mark the beginning of the twentieth century than by a complete change in the designs of our coins?

Instead of more or less beautiful heads of Liberty or goddesses with pinheads seated, or the unimaginative V on the nickel, or impossible heraldic eagles, why not use medallion heads of the great men who have made this Republic possible, and symbols that represent our material progress? Surely, the head of Franklin on our one-cent coin would be a continual reminder of the importance of saving your pennies. The head of Washington on our dollar would make it a real daddy dollar; the half and quarter dollar and the dime could carry medallions of our greatest financiers, and the nickel, used so freely for transportation purposes, should be decorated with the head of our greatest electrician.

Furthermore, the weight and diameter of the different coins could be made respectively units of weight and measure in the metrical system of weights and measures that has so long been in process of introduction.

The designs for a new coinage should not be left to the Treasury officials, no matter how clever they may be, but should be a matter for the consideration of the best art ability obtainable throughout our land, so that the coins when finished would be truly representative of the people and the country from which they emanate.

BENJAMIN DAY.
Hague, N. Y., July 15, 1899.

AMERICA VS. ENGLAND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter in this morning's issue of your paper, signed by "A Man from London," is very sensible as well as truthful. I am not an Englishman; I have been twenty years in this city, and am taking a somewhat active part in reform work. Previous to my arrival here in 1879 I had lived for sixteen years in Liverpool, and have traveled over a great part of England in that period. I love the United States, but I can say with "A Man from London" that I have found no freedom, no rights, no protection here, which I have not found in equal measure in England, except perhaps it be that sort of freedom, sometimes called personal liberty, which allows men to violate prescribed laws and do as they please. I believe there is more protection for peaceful, law-abiding citizens in the large cities of England than there is in the great cities of our own country.

The reason for this is very clear; in English cities there are more policemen in proportion to population and territory than here, and laws there are made to be enforced and are enforced. There are police precincts in Greater New York containing as many as 80,000 and 90,000 population, whose protection is left at certain times to less than a dozen policemen. Yet if your correspondents who write so bitterly against England—some of whom know so little about the country—would only remember that legislators, Aldermen, and members of City Councils there hold their positions, not for salaries, but for the public good, and that the laws they frame and enact are respected by the great mass of the people, by the police and the Judges and Magistrates, that offenders are punished and the law rigorously enforced.

In this country an enormous amount of money is paid for our State and city Governments, laws and ordinances are passed which are not enforced, partly because there are not enough policemen to enforce them, partly because politicians interfere with their enforcement and encourage the violation of laws, partly because some of our politicians are our worst citizens, men whose entire ambition is to make money, and who care very little for the public welfare, partly also because some of our City Magistrates do not punish offenders, and, to sum all up, because our whole system of law and order in our City Governments is a bungled piece of political trickery and knavery. I say, if your correspondents would only remember these facts they would see a great deal more in England worth admiring and emulating, where they now see only a few things which call for their condemnation. M. R. BIRNIE.
New York, July 17, 1899.

SIGNS IN STREET CARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company should mark its Second and Fourth Avenue cars inside over the windows "Second" and "Fourth" Avenue respectively. Very often passengers jumping on these cars, especially during the busy hours, when people do not pay any attention to outside signs, get on the wrong car, and do not notice the error until they ride several blocks. Then they are forced to get out, often after having paid their fare, and wait for the right car. At night you don't see the outside signs, and if they had inside signs over the windows a great deal of trouble would be avoided.

I witnessed a scene in a Second Avenue car early one morning at Grand Street and the Bowery, when a crowd of Italian laborers got on the wrong car. There were fifteen or twenty of them. The conductor started to collect the fares, and when he came to the last man the latter asked:

"Is this a Second or Fourth Avenue car?"

The conductor said "Second Avenue." He had not rung up the fares, as they generally do, and as he was a good-hearted fellow, he gave these poor laborers back their money and they all got off and waited until a Madison Avenue car came along.

I think that all the steady patrons of the line will support my suggestion, and I hope that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company will accept my proposition. They are always glad to make any improvement for the convenience of the public, and this would be a great improvement.

ISIDOR GARFUNKEL.
New York, July 17, 1899.

"WHO IS HORGAN, WHO SLATTERY?" ANSWERED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read your editorial query of Saturday, and think I can give you some of the information desired concerning these "Tammany architects."

The firm of Horgan & Slattery, with an office at 1 Madison Avenue, is composed of Martha W. Horgan and Fannie G. Slattery.

Of course, their husbands, Arthur J. Horgan and Vincent J. Slattery, are the real principals in the building business, but dare not use their own names in business on account of the thousands of dollars' worth of judgments and other claims against them.

Prior to the time Tammany Hall took them up some months ago, their business consisted of building tenement houses, and, from what is generally known, have had no special training as architects.

The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, Yellow Pine Company, the Graves Elevator Company, the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, and many others of this city hold unpaid judgments against these "Tammany" pets.

It will thus be seen that the city's architecture is at the mercy of two irresponsible, incompetent men, who are doing business in their wives' names.

Neither of the two is what might be called courteous. Mr. Slattery especially is brutal in his manners and dealings with others. JAMES S. ALDERDICE.
302 Broadway, New York, July 17, 1899.

Plush Cushions in Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the subject of your article "Public Benefactors" is fresh in the minds of your readers, will you permit reference to that abomination, the plush cushion coverings of the seats of railroad cars? Can you mention a single device of what we complacently call modern civilization quite so inherently filthy or one so fitted to harbor and disseminate disease? The dust of the roadbed and the sooty emanations of the engine are bad enough, and more power to the elbows, say we, of those who have undertaken to suppress them; but, at their very worst, these are clean dirt in comparison with the insidious germs harbored in the plush cushion. Of their own volition, railroad Directors will do nothing, but how are we to explain the inaction of our Boards of Health? If cleanliness be the test of civilization, at what stage thereof does the plush cushion place us?

GEORGE HENRY KNIGHT.
New York, July 17, 1899.

Justice Beekman's Divorce Bill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The proposed bill of Justice Beekman will not accomplish its intended purpose unless it shall provide that plaintiffs in undefended divorce cases shall file with their calendar notice an affidavit stating the names and addresses of all their witnesses and the testimony which is expected to be given by each of them; otherwise the "court attorney" will be unadvised of the matter he is expected to sift, and unprepared at the trial. But even then the law will prove ineffectual, because it will simply convert an undefended collusive suit into a defended one. Collusive defendants will only need to hire a lawyer to interpose some answer, and then to consent to a trial out of court before some referee.

I fear the only actual result of the law will be the creation of another tax-eating, high-priced functionary, with eventually an unknown number of salary-grabbing assistants and clerks. More patronage for friends of the appointing power who are unable to provide for themselves! Is the game worth it? B. L.
Lebanon Springs, N. Y., July 14, 1899.

NUGGETS.

The Spirit of a Dewey.

A boy doesn't have to go to war to be a hero. He can say he doesn't like pie when he sees there is not enough to go 'round.—Atchison Globe.

No Luck in a Horse Shoe.

"Do yer belave there's luck in a horse-shoe, Dennis?"

"Not a bit, Norah; hung wan over the childer's cradle an' it fell an' bruk his nose."—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Parried.

Grimes—Look here, Smith, why didn't you call last night? I told you my daughter was going to sing some of her new songs, and you appeared delighted.

Smith—I was delighted—to know she was going to sing.—Boston Transcript.

The Iowa "Peasant."

If Edwin Markham was shooting at the Iowa farmer in his poem, "The Man with the Hoe," he missed his target. Any efforts in that direction should be addressed to "The Man with the Riding Plow, the Cultivator, the Self-Binder, and the Steam Thrasher."—Sioux City (Iowa) Journal.

His Absentmindedness.

A little girl, who was trying to tell a friend how absentminded her grandpa was, said: "He walks around, thinking about nothing; and, when he remembers it, he then forgets that what he thought of was something entirely different from what he wanted to remember."—Boston Christian Register.

OLD BILL JONES.

From The Denver Evening Post.

He loafed around the diggin's on the head o' Roarin' Fork,
Too shiftless fur to draw his breath, too lazy fur to work—
A slouchy, good-fur-nothin' cuss, dressed like a ornery tramp;
A sort o' wart upon the face of a respected camp.
His worldly goods war' jest an ol' prospectin' pan an' pick,
With which he ust to of'n say he'd some day turn a trick,
But all us miners laughed at him, an' in disdainful tones
Allowed thar' wa'n't a bit o' nerve wrapped up in ol' Bill Jones.

Kep' trampin' up an' down the creeks an' climbin' up the hills
An' scratchin' 'round in lazy way 't'd give a man the chills,
An' talkin' 'bout the way hard luck had biffed him with a club,
An' bummin' Whisky Jack fur booze an' bummin' us fur grub.
If you should offer him a job he'd sort o' sneer an' say
He calkilated he'd be hirin' men himself some day,
But as fur him, hard labor war' too tryin' on the bones,
An' quite antagonistic to the tastes of ol' Bill Jones

We stood it till the camel's back war' broke, an' tol' the scamp
He'd better hit a easy trail an' nose it out o' camp,
An' jest as an incentive to accelerate his gait
I slung my boot out with a kick that wa'n't no featherweight.
He only scowled in lazy way an' said that he war' ust
To rough ol' knocks, an' he had heerd that chicks come home to roost,
An' then along the Ouray trail he dragged his weary bones,
An' Roarin' Fork war' purged at last of shiftless ol' Bill Jones.

We thought it war' the richest joke a goin' when we heard
That he had struck a fissure vein that war' a golden bird,
But down in Denver t'other day I saw a clean-shaved face
That had a durned familiar look I somehow couldn't place.
He lolled back in a kerridge dressed as nobby as a King,
The driver togged in uniform, the hosses jest the thing,
An' when I asked a feller who it was he said: "He owns
Clus onto half this town, I guess; that's Colonel William Jones."

JAPAN'S NEW CIVIL LIFE

Legal Statistics Prove that Foreigners Receive Exact Justice.

QUESTION OF FOREIGN TRADE

Outside Capital Still Needed, It Is Believed, to Aid Development in the Country.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 17.—Japan made her bow to-day as one of the civilized powers. In the last thirty years she has jumped from obscurity into full view in the eyes of the world.

Foreign residents have expressed fears of the result of such a consummation. As evidence that there is no ground for such fears, it is stated that out of 100 cases tried in the Yokohama courts last year, 36 were decided in favor of foreign plaintiffs, twenty in favor of Japanese defendants, 34 were settled out of court, and the rest compromised.

A doubt is expressed as to whether Japan will afford as favorable a field for foreign enterprise in the future as in the past, but it is considered improbable that the country will be able to develop its resources without help. The Japanese, however, have succeeded in doing this, so far as the carrying trade is concerned. In the last twenty years this has trebled, while foreigners engaged in it have increased only 6 per cent.

Evidently there is room for capital in Japan, as the banks pay 7 per cent. on current accounts.

YOKOHAMA, July 17.—The triple murder of an American named Ward and two Japanese women, supposed cause being jealousy, brings an American sailor named Miller under the Japanese law as the suspected murderer. This is the first case under the new treaties, which come into force to-day.

PLANS OF LORD CURZON.

With Lady Curzon He Will Travel Through Central India.

SIMLA, July 17.—Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy of India, will start on a tour of Central India on Oct. 20.

Lady Curzon will accompany him.

MAJOR ESTERHAZY'S MAXIMS.

Why His London Host Objects to Him as a Guest.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 17.—The London press is commenting freely upon the personal and moral maxims of Major Esterhazy, who, as I cabled you last week, has been living here under an assumed name. The Major's London host says in this connection the only deeply rooted objection he had to the Major was his hatred of a bath.

The host adds that the Major had both hot and cold water at his disposal, but for a fortnight he refused to use either.

CAPT. ANDREWS'S PLIGHT.

Semi-Delirious and Exhausted When Rescued by the Holbein.

LIVERPOOL, July 17.—The steamer Holbein, which arrived in port yesterday, having on board Capt. William A. Andrews, who set out from Atlantic City, N. J., on June 18 to cross the ocean in a dory twelve feet in length, reports that when off the Banks of Newfoundland the watch noticed Andrews's boat. The sea was rough at the time, and some difficulty was experienced in getting Andrews aboard the Holbein.

Andrews was semi-delirious, and replied to questions incoherently. He evidently had undergone much privation and suffering. He has partially recovered.

SHOOTING AT BISLEY.

Competition for Queen's and Alexandra Prizes—Canadians' Scores.

BISLEY, England, July 17.—The rifle-shooting contest for her Majesty the Queen's Prize began to-day. The match is open only to volunteers and retired volunteers, and is in three stages, tre first being at 200, 50, and 600 yards. At 200 yards the Canadian, Bertram, and several others scored the highest possible, 35.

Of the other Canadians, Cartwright, A. Robertson, and Huggins scored 33; Rennie and Wilson, 32; Gilchrist and Wetmore, 31; Blair, Graham, Ogg, and Fleming, 30; Brayles, Weatherbie, Simpson, and Buckley, 29, and Heller and Ross, 27.

The shooting in the second stage was at 500 and 600 yards—ten shots at the first distance and 15 shots at the second distance.

In the competition for the Alexandra prize, at 500 and 600 yards, some of the marksmen scored the highest possible at 500 yards, including the Canadian, Rennie.

The scores of the other members of the Canadian team were: Gilchrist, Buckley, Wilson, Robertson, and Simpson, 34 each; Heming and Wetmore, 33; Sharpe, Bertram, and Cartwright, 32; Crowe, 31; Blair, 30; Huggins, 28; Heller, 26; Ogg, 34; A. Robertson, 30; Graham, 27.

At 600 yards the Canadians scored as follows: Bertram, Simpson, and Wilson, 34.

Sergt. Graham of the Border Rifles won the Alexandra Prize with a score of 69 points.

The Bishop of Limerick Dead.

LIMERICK, July 17.—The Right Rev. Charles Graves, D. D., D. C. L., Bishop of Limerick, died to-day in his eighty-seventh year.

The late Bishop of Limerick, who was born in Dublin Nov. 6, 1812, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he was appointed Professor of Mathematics in 1843, a post he held for nineteen years. From 1861 to 1866 he was President of the Royal Irish Academy, and during the greater part of that interval, Dean of Chapel Royal, Dublin, and Chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Among his publications are "Two Geometrical Memoirs of the General Properties of Cones of the Second Degree, and on the Spherical Conics," and "Suggestions with Respect to the Publication of the Brehon Laws."

Sale of Java and Assam Teas.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 17.—Fourteen thousand cases of Java and Assam teas were offered for sale to-day. The prices obtained were low, though an extra pound was allowed. Buyers claim the first blood.

Yellow Fever on the Ringhorne.

LONDON, July 17.—Advices have been received here that the Norwegian bark Ringhorne, Capt. Noordland, from Rio Janeiro June 5 for Sapelo, arrived off Pernambuco on July 1 with yellow fever on board. The Captain, second mate, and carpenter had died of the fever on June 16.

Italian Steamer Disabled.

ST. VINCENT, Cape Verde Islands, July 17.—The Italian steamer Centro America, from Montevideo June 30 for Genoa, with 620 passengers, has been towed here for a distance of 300 miles, having been disabled by the loss of her propeller.

American Killed in the Engadine.

BERNE, Switzerland, July 17.—Eugene Staub of Baltimore, Md., in descending from the Royal Hut, near Pontresina, in the Engadine Valley, fell over a precipice and was killed.

Venezuelan Commissioners Dined.

PARIS, July 17.—M. Mallet-Prevost entertained the members of the Venezuela Arbitration Tribunal at dinner this evening.

Tourist Killed in the Alps.

VIENNA, July 17.—A Viennese tourist was killed while climbing the Planspitz, in the Austrian Alps, by a falling rock.

QUEEN HONORS AMERICANS.

Westminster Gazette on the Appearance of Capts. Falls and Landon at Windsor.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 17.—The Westminster Gazette says in its issue to-day:

"A quite unexpected but none the less pleasing incident marked the close of the brilliant ceremony at the Home Park at Windsor on Saturday, when the Queen presented the new colors to the Scots Guards, whose Colonel is the Duke of Connaught. Among the favored few who watched the solemn and impressive scene from the presentation ground were two American army officers dressed in their quaint gray uniforms, with white spats and gendarme hats. They were members of the Seventh New York State Regiment, and appeared particularly struck by the way in which the British troops marched by in review order.

"When Her Majesty made a sign to them to approach the royal carriage the Americans showed appreciation by their beaming faces and the reverential bow they made to the Queen on presentation; nor did the two visitors withdraw until the sovereign had graciously addressed them and inquired their opinion of the military spectacle."

The two officers were Capts. Falls and Landon.

Anglo-Australian Cricket Match.

MANCHESTER, July 17.—The fourth test cricket match between England and Australia was begun here to-day in the presence of 25,000 spectators, and with brilliant weather. The interest in this match was intense, as, should the Australians win, it would decide the championship in their favor.

England won the toss and elected to bat. When the game was suspended at lunch time, England had scored 122 runs for five wickets down.

The England eleven were all out for 327 runs.

When the play closed for the day the Australians had scored one run for one wicket down.

Wheat Yield in England.

LONDON, July 17.—Harvesting commenced in the rye fields of Great Britain this morning. The oats crop will be cut a week hence, while the cutting of wheat will commence in the southeast district of England by July 31. The Mark Lane Express says that wheat promises a full average yield and barley an average, and that the oats crop is distinctly deficient.

Fierce Thunderstorms in Germany.

BERLIN, July 17.—A heavy thunderstorm prevailed throughout the country this evening. The storm was accompanied by a fall of hailstones, some of which were as large as walnuts. Immense damage was done. Five persons were injured by lightning near Berlin, and one was killed.

"TARANTELLA" IN CHICAGO.

Edward Jakobowski's New Opera Presented Successfully There.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 17.—"Tarantella," an opera by Edward Jakobowski, the book by Alfred Murray, was produced for the first time in this country by the Castle Square Opera Company at Studebaker Hall tonight. The scene is laid in Naples during Lord Nelson's operations there. The plot is somewhat hard to follow, as it is complicated and full of very rapid action. The Tarantula and the weird Tarantella—the music supposed to cure the insect's bite—play an important part in the story. There is much intrigue, changing of clothes, mistaken identity, and sword fighting in it.

The general tone of the opera is tragic and the undertone of the mystic tarantella runs through it all for a motif. The choruses and the tarantella music are striking and beautiful. The audience to-night, which was very large, praised the work with enthusiasm, and recalled many of the principals. Mr. Roberts, Miss Millard, Miss Quinlan, and Mr. Moulan were the especial favorites. The scenery is excellent.

NOTES OF THE SUMMER SHOWS.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN AND THEATRE.—Full houses still greet "The Rounders" every night, while the roof garden draws well with Pilot Morin, Stedman's dogs, Jenny Eddy Trio, the Phaseys, Annabelle Moore, and other attractions.

VICTORIA ROOF GARDEN.—The Rappo sisters, the Russian dancers, and Batho, the Parisian dancer are performing on the Moorish Terrace Garden at the Victoria Theatre. Galletti's monkeys, the flying bird, Astarte; the four Nelson sisters, and the Lilliputian circus are other features.

KOSTER AND BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN.—An entirely new programme is running at Koster and Bial's this week. The attractions include Pearl Hight, the eccentric dancer, and Fialkowsky, the animal imitator. Besides those there are jugglers, singers, dancers, and novelty performers of various sorts.

AMERICAN THEATRE ROOF GARDEN.—This week's bill at the American is a combination of popular pieces held over from last week, with the addition of several new and attractive performances. The Pantzer brothers, head-to-head acrobats, make a drawing card, and the "coon songs" of Elizabeth M. Murray are popular.

NEW YORK THEATRE AND ROOF GARDEN.—The feature this week at the Aerial Magnolia Grove is the appearance of Mme. Adelaide Herrmann, who is announced as the world's greatest prestidigitatrice. Her lantern dance has been seen in New York before. In the theatre "The Man in the Moon" continues to draw large crowds.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Robert Downing, in the arena scene from "The Gladiator," appears as the feature at Keith's this week. Other performers are Reno and Richards, Bessie Bonehill, Kara the juggler, and the three Hawaiians. Ryan and Richfield appear in a new farce called "A Headless Man," by Herbert Hall Winslow.

LION PALACE ROOF GARDEN.—Proprietor Maus inaugurated last night an entire high-class vaudeville performance in connection with his band concert at the Lion Palace Roof Garden. Mr. Maus has entered into a combination with several down-town aerial gardens, by which he will play the same attractions that they are presenting. In last night's programme the Squadron A Band was supplemented by the singing of Miss Gertrude Rutledge and a cornet solo by Miss Jessie Miller, both of whom met with great success. Other performers were the Angela sisters, Paul Nicholson, Jr., Miss Jessie Highlands, Miss Rena Aubery, and Miss Henrietta Dreher.

BOYS LOOT A LIQUOR STORE.

They Drink Freely and Thus Give a Clue to the Police.

Magistrate Cornell of the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning held Peter Mooney, fifteen years old, living at 90 Greenwich Street, and Joseph Fitzgerald, seventeen years old, living at 62 Broad Street, in $1,000 bail each for breaking into the store of Bitterman & Kraemer, 30 Water Street.

Both boys made a full confession. Sunday morning they entered the store through the scuttle and made off with several bottles of liquor. Before leaving the place they turned on the cocks of several whisky casks and when the proprietors arrived yesterday morning they found the floor flooded with liquor.

Detectives Quigley and Edwards of the Old Slip Police Station soon learned that young Peter Mooney had been carried home intoxicated from the neighborhood of the store by his parents on Sunday afternoon. Following this clue up, they found the youngster in bed recovering from his debauch. He was quite ill, but confessed, and also implicated Fitzgerald. They were both taken to court, and Mooney was sent in default of bail to the boys' prison in the Tombs, and Fitzgerald was turned over to the Gerry society.

East and West Freight Differentials.

CHICAGO, July 17.—W. W. Finley, Third Vice President of the Southern Railway, will be one of the arbitrators for the Presidents and executive officers of the Eastern trunk lines and their Western connections to consider a new basis of differentials, excess fares, and concessions. Commissioner F. C. Donald and Chairman J. F. Goddard, who were elected June 28 to arbitrate the question with a third man whom they were to name, have secured Mr. Finley's acceptance, and will hold their first meeting at the Waldorf Hotel, in New York, Thursday. Mr. Donald will leave for the East to-morrow.

TRANSVAAL EXCITES WIT

Questions in Parliament Regarding President Krueger's Offer.

DYNAMITE MORTARS FOR BOERS

Fighting Strength of the South African Republic and the Uitlanders—Transvaal Outlet Seized.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 17.—Some members of Parliament are growing humorous over the Transvaal difficulty. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Liberal member for the Cockermouth Division of Cumberland, to-day asked the Parliamentary Secretary for the War Office, Mr George Wyndham, if the three batteries of artillery recently ordered to the Cape were going as reserves or reinforcements.

Mr. Wyndham said the batteries would act as reserves unless otherwise required.

Mr. G. Lambert, Liberal, Devonshire, South Molton District, asked Mr. Chamberlain for the number of Outlanders who would receive the franchise within a reasonable time under the Volksraad's new concessions. Mr. Chamberlain said that a "reasonable time" was a vague expression, but he understood that half as many Outlanders would receive it under President Krüger's scheme as under that of the Governor of Cape Colony, Sir Alfred Milner. The Outlanders might be able to command further representation and they might not.

Mr. Michael Davitt asked how soon half the people of India would be admitted to the franchise.

Mr. J. G. Swift MacNeill, Irish Nationalist, Donegal, South, shouted, "Hear, Hear!" There was laughter, but no answer.

Meanwhile the Boers are making dynamite mortars at Johannesburg. It is estimated that the fighting force of the Transvaal Boers is 22,000 and of the Orange Free State 15,000. Certainly there are 80,000 Outlanders in the Transvaal capable of bearing arms. They were there at the time of the Jameson raid.

The Boers are not in better humor to find that Great Britain has taken possession of the territory between Swaziland and the sea, the Transvaal's only possible outlet. Still, matters wear a more peaceful aspect.

VOLKSRAAD'S NEW CONCESSIONS.

May Agree to Seven-Year Franchise, with Retroactive Force.

PRETORIA, July 17.—The First and Second Raads sat in secret session all day.

It is believed that the Volksraad will adopt a seven-year franchise, with retroactive force, and agree to other conditions and concessions, in order to terminate the unsettled state of public affairs in the Transvaal.

Scots Guards Ordered to the Cape.

LONDON, July 18.—The Daily Graphic this morning publishes a rumor that a battalion of the Scots Guards and a battalion of the Grenadiers have been ordered to the Cape.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 17.—James T. Woodward of New York has arrived at Pinard Cottage No. 1 for the season.

The heat to-day was intense, and at noon the thermometer on Bellevue registered 85 degrees in the shade. The humidity was at times almost unbearable, being 91 per cent. at noon. During a part of the afternoon the rain fell in torrents.

The yawl Rosiline arrived, and the Navahoe sailed to the westward to-day.

Miss Marie Winthrop has gone to Bar Harbor for a visit.

Arrivals from New York this evening included Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., Arthur T. Kemp, and John Bolt.

The Misses Lena and Helen Morton, daughters of ex-Vice President Levi P. Morton, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.

Mrs. Sarah Livingston of South Carolina and Miss Bertha Nichols of Cambridge are the guests of Miss Sanborn.

Mrs. N. D. Clapp and Miss Clapp are passengers on the steamer Lucania, which is due in New York Saturday. They will come to Newport immediately, and will be the guests of J. Burke Wolfe.

So great has been the demand for automobiles among the cottagers both by day and night that the depot has been compelled to remain open at all times to accommodate the cottagers who are driving in this class of carriages.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt will start on his trip around the world on the 26th inst. in company with N. Iselin, Douglass Cochran, and Williams P. Burden. The young men will go to New York from Newport, and thence to San Francisco, from which city they will go to Vancouver, where they are to meet a steamer bound for the Orient.

Frederick M. V. Davies will shortly sail for Europe to join his parents there.

Miss Mary D. Skinner has gone to Twilight Park for the Summer.

C. Ogden Codman is at the Fadden cottage for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Tompkins have returned from New York.

To-day workmen began the work of adding to the north and south wings of the horse show boxes, where twenty-four extra ones will be added. The reserved seat stand, which is this season to be erected directly opposite the boxes, will also be enlarged. By this arrangement the north and south ends of the show ring will meet and the ring will be materially lengthened, and in every way improved. The stands and other seating arrangements for the coming show will be erected at once, and as soon as the tennis tournament is completed a small army of mechanics will be employed to put the Newport Horse Show in "commission."

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Andrews have returned from Europe and are at their cottage, Sunset Lawn.

Miss Kendall has arrived from New York for the season.

The sloop Awa has gone on a cruise.

Edward Burgess, son of the noted yacht designer, was here to-day on the sloop Helena with a party of friends.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt entertained a large party at dinner this evening at The Breakers.

The largest bass caught during this season weighed sixty-three pounds and was landed at the West Island Fishing Club by one of the members, who is believed to have been William Post.

Extensive alterations and improvements have been made at Willow Bank, Mr. Hodgeson's cottage, in Morton Avenue, which Mrs. Ladenburg has leased for a term of years.

Mrs. W. C. Schermerhorn entertained at dinner this evening.

Casino registers: George Von L. Meyer and E. Rollins Morse.

Mrs. John R. Drexel is planning to give a series of musicales at her villa, on Ochre Point.

M. B. De Long Still in Contempt.

Supreme Court Justice Garretson yesterday refused an application to set aside an order of contempt of court against Martin B. De Long of Utica. Justice Wilmot M. Smith, fined De Long $250 several months ago for failing to turn over certain moneys to Gertrude Tallman, daughter of Edward A. Tallman, who died and left an estate worth $200,000. De Long was made trustee for the estate, and refused to give Gertrude her share—$76,200. When he refused, upon the order of the court, he was put in contempt and fined. Then he gave up the moneys demanded, but the contempt and the fine remained against him. Justice Garretson not only refused yesterday to annul the fine, but ordered De Long to pay the cost of the hearing of the application to recall it.

Boy Murdered by Boys.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 17.—Ralph Schelly, eight years old, lies dead in his home, at Montpelier, as the result of a vicious attack on him by four of his playmates. The boys were all playing together when some difficulty arose over a trifling matter, and the four combined to thrash him. Two of them held Ralph Schelly while the others kicked him and pounded him on the neck, head, and back with stones. Lockjaw followed, and then death.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Sunday, which was one of the most uncomfortable days of the Summer thus far, saw the fashionable residential districts of the city completely deserted. The clubs were empty all day and well into the evening, and not a familiar face could be seen at any of the fashionable restaurants. Although weather conditions were slightly better yesterday, the majority of those who went out of town on Friday and Saturday remained away, and business men fled to the country again last night after their hours of work were over. There is absolutely nothing in New York to keep any one here who can possibly get away, for, as said above, the clubs and restaurants are deserted, and a course of the roof gardens, with their trained animals and coon songs, which form the major part of the bill at all of them, would soon drive the sanest man or woman into an asylum.

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The wedding of Mr. Jacob Mur and Mrs. Rudolph Schack, formerly Miss Minnie Livingston, will be celebrated very quietly this afternoon at Mrs. Schack's apartments, 126 East Twenty-seventh Street, and to-morrow the couple will leave for Japan, where Mr. Mur is in business and where they will permanently reside. There will be no one at the wedding this afternoon except the bride's relatives, Mr. and Mrs. James Duane Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Gracie, and Mrs. Augusta Temple Merritt, and perhaps two or three intimate friends of the couple. The Rev. Dr. Mottet, rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, will officiate. Mr. J. S. Dickson of Washington will be the best man, and there will be no other attendants.

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The story from Baltimore published yesterday in THE TIMES to the effect that Mrs. Lettie S. Perot, divorced wife of William Yates Perot of that city, who recently arrived from London, had abducted her daughter Gladys, a child of eleven years, from the residence of Mr. Perot's father, W. H. Perot, at Woodbrook, Baltimore County, was read with surprise and interest by many New Yorkers, and will also be read with interest in London and Paris when it reaches those cities. Mrs. Perot, who it is now thought has gone to Montreal with her daughter, was Miss Lettie Spenigal, and was born in Halifax, N. S. She went as a young girl to Demerara, where Mr. Perot, who is a member of a prominent Baltimore family, met and married her about twelve years ago. They came to Baltimore to live, and about seven years ago Mr. Perot obtained a divorce, the courts giving him the custody of his two children. Several prominent society men in Baltimore were reported to have been connected with the case, which was hushed up as much as possible. Mrs. Perot, who is an extremely pretty woman, still comparatively young, and who dresses with rare taste, went immediately to Paris, where she resided for some time with her sister. She has been living in England the last two or three years, where her beauty has attracted much attention. Among her friends there was Sir George Ewen Smith, the hero of Tangier. Mrs. Perot left London suddenly on July 1, and came over on the Campania on that steamer's last westward trip, having among her fellow-passengers Mrs. Astor, Senator Depew, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison B. Moore, and the Earl of Donoughmore. She was quite a belle on the Campania, and on arriving in New York, went almost immediately to Baltimore. The sequel of her trip is this abduction of her daughter. The matter has made a decided sensation in Baltimore, and detectives have been called in to ascertain the whereabouts of the fair abductress. Mr. Perot is in British Columbia.

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The Umbria did not land her passengers until noon on Sunday, and brought quite a large list for this time of the year. Among these passengers were Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Clarke, Mr. Horace Howard Furness, Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Richard, Mr. C. M. Spencer, and Mrs. Casper Wister. On the St. Paul, which will sail for Southampton, there were booked among others Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Miss Woodford, Robert Goelet, the Hon. Morris S. Wise and Mrs. Wise, the Rev. R. H. McKim and Mrs. McKim, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. McCurdy, Col. James N. Whelan, military attaché United States Legation at The Hague; Gen. C. H. Grosvenor of Washington, J. S. Auerbach, Calvin R. Armstrong, Mrs. F. J. Barrett, Miss Barrett, Mrs. C. F. Berwind, Lieut. G. Bettin, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Chamberlain, Mrs. F. Courtney, A. G. Cumnock, Mrs. E. F. Cumnock, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Elkins, Jr., the Misses Elkins, Robert Emmet, Miss Emmet, Alexander W. Fraser, Miss L. M. Fraser, H. H. Gardiner, C. F. Halstead, George F. Halstead, James G. Janeway, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. J. Redmond, Mrs. Henry Sedley, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. George Burroughs Torrey, John C. Waterbury, and F. H. Whitridge. The Prinz Regent Luitpold, sailing for Bremen and Southampton to-day, has booked among other passengers Miss Martha Washington Beckel, Col. Samuel Colt, Dr. von Holleben, Dr. E. H. Wilson, Effingham Wilson, Mrs. Effingham Wilson, Harold Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Zabriskie, and Miss Madeline Zabriskie.

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The funeral of Mrs. George F. Betts, who died at her residence, 102 Madison Avenue, will take place there this morning at 9:30 o'clock. Mrs. Betts's eldest daughter, Miss Amy Betts, married Mr. John Addison Porter, private secretary of President McKinley.

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Morristown has been one of the gayest of the New York suburbs this season, and children's parties have been particularly in favor. Mrs. Charles Scribner and Mrs. Marmaduke Tilden each gave dances for children last week; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Stevens Lewis have been visiting Gen. Walker and the Misses Walker, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Bard McVickar, who now reside in the Adirondacks, on account of Mr. McVickar's health, have been visiting Mrs. McVickar's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Macculloch Miller, at the Knoll.

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Cards have been received from Miss Sarah Lazarus, who was formerly so well-known in New York society, announcing the marriage of her sister, Miss Annie Lazarus, to John Humphreys Johnston. The wedding took place in Venice on Tuesday, June 22. Of the Lazarus sisters, Miss Emma, the poetess, is dead, Miss Agnes, now Mrs. Montagu Marks, resides in London with her husband, and Miss Sarah will presumably now live abroad with her recently married sister.

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The last London papers received state that Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck is still very ill, but that Mrs. Ritchie is now convalescent. The young Duke of Manchester met Mrs. Cora Potter at the Charing Cross Bazar, which, by the way, finally realized £15,000, and has been paying the fair actress quite devoted attention ever since. Recently he broke the English automobile record with Mrs. Potter, the couple speeding in an automobile from Maidenhead to London, twenty-four miles, in 36 minutes. The Countess of Essex, formerly Miss Adele Grant of New York, is reported as being seriously ill in London with nervous prostration. The Misses Parkinson Sharp, who gave a cotillion recently in London in honor of Lady Bache Cunard, who is now her guest, and at which the unique and remarkable Mrs. Hwfa Williams led the "myriad of mazes," was formerly Mrs. Hutchins of New York.

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Although it is reported that Mr. Clarence Mackay, who went abroad last week, will remain only three weeks, the London papers state that he has leased Ardan House for three months. After her long mourning Mrs. Mackay has at last reopened her hospitable doors and given two large dinners. Her guests have included Prince and Princess Hatzfeldt, Lord and Lady Lawrence, Lady Romney, Lord and Lady Edward Spencer Churchill, Emme Lady Osborne, Lady Aylesford, Count du Pontavice de Heussey of the French Embassy, and Lord Wandsworth. The dinners were followed by very beautiful music, though there was no reception, and the singers included Miss Yaw, who has had such a phenomenal success this year; Herr Forsell, a Swedish operatic singer; Mlle. St. Andre, Mr. Andrews, and among others a delightful violinist. Mrs. Mackay's house is the most beautiful one in Carlton House Terrace, with the famous marble staircase, which is said to have cost £60,000, and some very fine tapestries and pictures.

Quigg Urges Volunteer Appointments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—President Lemuel E. Quigg of the New York Republican County Committee visited the President today to urge some appointments which the organization is backing. Some of them are army appointments. Mr. Quigg would not divulge the names of his candidates.

FORD DISPUTES MR. GAGE

Asserts He Was Removed from Office Without Cause.

RESIGNATION WAS DEMANDED

Says His Successor Was Appointed Five Times Before Office Was Taken from Civil Service List.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 17.—Worthington C. Ford, former Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, whose dismissal is one of the main charges brought against Secretary Gage by George McAneny, Secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League, says that Mr. Gage in his denial is guilty of misstatement of facts.

Secretary Gage has attempted to defend the recent order of President McKinley exempting some 4,000 offices from the civil service list, and has taken the ground that the order was consistent with the highest conceptions of true civil service reform.

Mr. Ford, whose name has been brought prominently into the controversy by the allegation that he was removed without cause, is at present employed in the Boston Public Library. He expressed surprise when shown Secretary Gage's reply to Mr. McAneny's charges, in which the Secretary said the allegation "is wholly untrue," and asserted the Secretary had misrepresented the facts. He made this statement:

"It was either the 5th or 6th of May, 1898, a little over a year after Secretary Gage took office, that he sent for me, and the first thing he said when I entered his office was that he wanted my resignation. He said he wanted the place, not that he loved me less, but the other men more, showing that another man had been selected. He made no further excuse for requesting my resignation, and I said it would be sent in. There was no option, as a request from the Secretary is equivalent to a demand. I did not see Secretary Gage after that, and two days later I resigned and left the office.

"The office was one considered so important by President Cleveland that he placed it under the civil service so as to prevent a change in the head of the department every four years. The statistics which are compiled in the bureau relate principally to our commerce with foreign countries, and are compiled from the reports which are sent to the Treasury Department by the Collectors of Customs, and the publication of a monthly report covering all these commercial returns. There were thirty-six clerks in the bureau, nearly all of them men long in the service, as it has been one of the established bureaus of the Government.

"There have been three or four changes among those who were immediately connected with the chief.

"O. P. Austin, a Washington journalist, took my place. He didn't pass a civil service examination. He got what is known as an emergency appointment, which lasted ninety days, and has been reappointed five times in that way, but since the recent order of the President this office is exempt from civil service rules, so his last appointment becomes, in a sense, a permanent one.

"The Civil Service Bureau prepared an examination for Austin, and appointed two different dates for him to take it, but each time it was suspended because of a fear that he could not pass. The examination consists of simple questions relative to statistics of foreign countries. The salary of the office is $3,000."

Mr. Gage Receives McAneny's Letter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Secretary Gage has received from Mr. McAneny, Secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League, a letter containing a copy of the letter addressed to the Secretary which he read in the newspapers and which he has already answered in the same way. Mr. McAneny explained the premature receipt of the letter by the press by the statement that he had overlooked the fact that he had not sent it to Secretary Gage. Mr. Gage says he has no more to say about the arguments and assertions contained in Mr. McAneny's letter to the public, but he may write to him personally.

SALT CURE FOR DROWNING.

Harbormaster Sutton at Washington Will Make the Test—Drowned Animals Have Been Restored.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Harbor Master Sutton is looking for a stray dog. If one should happen to stroll into the neighborhood of the Harbor Master's headquarters, he will be immediately apprehended and drowned, and then buried in dry salt.

No affront to the dog will be intended by this apparently unfriendly reception. It will all be done in the interests of science. The Harbor Master has long been an interested student of plans for resuscitating the drowned, and he has lately been much wrought up over a report which has reached him from England of the scientific experiments of a man named Mansfield. This thoughtful person, who is a mechanic by profession, is said to have carelessly thrown a drowned horsefly into some salt with which he was preparing fish. It is believed that the fish was not intended for Mansfield's own consumption.

At any rate, in a few moments the deceased fly moved its wings, came out of the salt, looked contemptuously at Mansfield, and flew away. Mansfield, who had an inquiring mind, was struck with the circumstance. It occurred to him that the salt might have something to do with the resurrection, and he tried the salt cure on other flies, always with the same result. Then he experimented with beetles, keeping them under water for two hours. It never took more than a few minutes to resurrect them.

Encouraged by these results, the horny-handed scientist caught a mouse, drowned it for two hours, and then packed it away in a salty tomb. There was no doubt that the mouse was thoroughly deceased. In ten minutes, however, the salt began to stir and shake, and presently the mouse emerged, stared around with an interested expression, and scampered away.

Mansfield's next experiment was with a cat. He lay in wait for a cat which had made herself peculiarly aggressive and offensive in the backyard when Mansfield was trying to get to sleep, and taking the view that even if the experiment did not work in this instance society would suffer no loss, soused the cat under water and kept her there for two hours.

When he took her out she was as dead as Adam. He put her away in the salt mausoleum, and it was with mingled feelings that he saw her emerge, in full strength and voice, in precisely half an hour. She hastily left the premises in a southeasterly direction, and at the rate at which she was going Mansfield estimates that she must be somewhere in the neighborhood of the Dardanelles by this time. He does not expect to see her again.

Lastly, Mansfield tried the process on his pet retriever. He hesitated at first, being fond of the dog, but he was so confident now that he would have been willing to try the experiment on any of his wife's relations. None of them were within reach, and he was therefore obliged to content himself with the dog. He kept his pet in the bottom of a tub filled with water for two hours, and when he took it out it was dead and gave no sign of regaining life.

Mansfield duly entombed it, but when half an hour had passed and not a grain of salt had stirred he became alarmed. For the moment he regretted that the ardor of scientific investigation had made him act so hastily, and that he had not waited for some of his creditors to come in. But he examined the salt and noticed that it had become damp, saturated with the moisture from the dog's body.

Then the secret of the mystery flashed across his mind. He changed the salt and saw to it that the substitute was thoroughly dry, and in fifteen minutes Fido came out, shook himself, and barked reproachfully at his master.

Harbormaster Sutton has a supply of dry fish salt on hand, and will use it on the next drowned man he finds. A negro named James Colbert fell off the steamer Harry Randall on July 7 and was drowned, and the experiment would have been tried then if any salt could have been secured. All the approved methods, of course, will be tried first.

Aged Man Killed by a Train.

BATAVIA, N. Y., July 17.—William R. Bosworth, eighty-nine years old, one of the most prominent residents of this town, was struck by a Lehigh Valley train this evening while driving across the tracks and fatally injured.

HUSBAND TOOK WIFE'S WHEEL.

Mrs. Hass Cried "Stop Thief!" to Man Who Objected to Her Riding and a Mob Aided in His Capture.

There was excitement at the Long Island City end of the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry yesterday afternoon, when Charles H. Hass, forty-nine years old, of 178 Eighth Street, Long Island City, was arrested upon a charge of stealing a bicycle. A woman chased Hass as he hurried along the street with the bicycle. She shouted, "Stop thief!"

A crowd joined in the pursuit. By the time the ferry was reached 300 persons were following the cyclist. Policeman Flattery stopped Hass at the ferry and took him and the woman to the Seventy-fifth Precinct Police Station.

The woman asserted that the bicycle had been stolen from her, and the Sergeant was about to take a charge against the prisoner, when Hass told his story. The woman, he said, was his wife. He was opposed to her riding a bicycle, as he did not think any married woman should ride one. In spite of his objections, she went to Manhattan and bought the wheel. She paid the first installment, and yesterday Hass said he received a notice that the second one was due. He then started to take the wheel back to the firm from which it had been purchased.

The woman admitted that this was true in every detail, and the Sergeant ordered the pair out of the station house. Mr. Hass on leaving said he would at once return the wheel to the firm from which it had been purchased.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

George Mark.

George Mark, one of the best-known Upper Hudson steamboat men, died at his country seat, Valley View, Colonie, N. Y., yesterday, after a lingering illness. He was born in the town of Watervliet in 1829, and was the eldest son of George Mark, Sr. He received a common school education up to fifteen years of age, when he went to work on his father's farm. In 1856 he formed a copartnership with Milton St. John to carry on the operations of a quarry in Maine. The venture was successful. Since the early seventies Mr. Mark has been identified with steamboating. He was a stockholder in the Troy and West Troy Ferry Company, acting for a number of years as its Superintendent. He also for many seasons was President of the Troy and Albany Steamboat Company, owning a large block of its stock.

One of the most remarkable lawsuits in that section was that brought by Mr. Mark against the Hudson River Bridge Company, New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, for damages to the ferryboat George Mark. During a freshet the vessel was broken loose from her moorings and carried down the river in a floe of ice. She struck against one of the spans of the upper bridge of the two owned by the company, dislodging it, so that it fell upon and wrecked the ferryboat. The case was in the courts for over a decade, when finally Mr. Mark recovered judgment for an amount between $27,000 and $28,000. He was President of the Long Island and College Point Ferry Company, and was interested heavily in the Boston and Portland Steamship Company and the Boston and Nantasket Steamboat Company. He was a large stockholder in the Troy Telephone Company, the American Bolt and Rivet Company, and in a freight fruit line to the West Indies.

Several years ago Mr. Mark virtually retired from active business, though he kept constantly in touch with his interests. As a diversion he raised ducks, his hobby being to keep them under glass and away from water. He was a member of the Reformed Church, and a Free and Accepted Mason. His wife and one daughter, Mrs. John J. Zimmerman, survive him.

Seymour Van Nostrand.

Seymour Van Nostrand, United States Vice Consul in Saxony for many years, died at the Clark Hotel, Elizabeth, N. J., Sunday night from a complication of diseases. He was fifty-nine years old and a bachelor. One brother survives him. Mr. Van Nostrand was the son of James Van Nostrand, President of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank in New York during the civil war. He was graduated from Columbia College, where he studied in the School of Mines. He also studied in Saxony and Dresden, where he lived for several years. He was a member of the St. Nicholas Club and the St. Nicholas Society of New York, the Matano and Elizabeth Athletic Clubs of Elizabeth, and the Anglo-American Club in Dresden. He was also a Vestry Clerk in the American Church in Dresden. Mr. Van Nostrand was popular in literary and club circles. He retired wealthy several years ago, and had lived in Elizabeth for twenty years.

Col. Henry D. Stanwood.

Col Henry D. Stanwood, who died on Saturday at his home, 177 Congress Street, Brooklyn, was buried yesterday. Col. Stanwood was the eldest son of the late Eben C. Stanwood of Boston, and was born in that city in 1845. He was a nephew of the late James G.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Brooklyns Take the Final Game of the Series from the Chicagos.

HOME TEAM BUNCHED HITS

Hughes's Pitching Was a Potent Factor in Winning the Contest for the Local Men—Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	53	24	.688
Philadelphia	47	27	.635
Boston	48	28	.632
Chicago	43	30	.589
Baltimore	43	31	.581
St. Louis	41	22	.570
Cincinnati	36	38	.486
Pittsburg	35	40	.467
New York	33	42	.440
Louisville	30	44	.405
Washington	25	51	.329
Cleveland	13	62	.171

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Brooklyn, 7; Chicago, 4.
Boston, 9; Pittsburg, 5.
Philadelphia, 3; Cincinnati, 2.
Cleveland, 7; Baltimore, 2. (First game.)
Baltimore, 21; Cleveland, 6. (Second game.)
Washington-Louisville game postponed on account of rain.

Games To-day.

Chicago in New York.
Pittsburg in Brooklyn
St. Louis in Boston.
Louisville in Philadelphia.
Cincinnati in Baltimore.
Cleveland in Washington.

The final game of the present series between the Brooklyns and Chicagos, at Washington Park yesterday, resulted in another victory for the Brooklyns. The contest was not as cleanly played as the two previous games between these teams. The Brooklyns fielded better than their opponents, and also hit the ball harder.

Hughes pitched a fine game, allowing the Chicagos six hits. Three of these were bunched in the second inning. At other times Hughes was very effective, the two runs scored by the visitors being no fault of his. Daly and Ryan made these runs possible by missing easy chances to field the ball. Garvin, a former Atlantic League pitcher, occupied the pitcher's box for the Chicagos, and with the exception of the third inning performed well. In this inning the Brooklyns made five hits, including two doubles, which, aided by a base on balls and a wild throw by Donahue, enabled the home team to score five runs, a lead the visitors could not overcome. Casey easily carried off the fielding honors for the home team, while Dement did the best work for the visitors. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P	O	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	I B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf	1	0	0	0	0	0	Ryan, lf	1	1	1	1	0	0
Keeler, rf	1	1	0	0	0	0	Green, rf	0	2	0	0	0	0
Kelley, lf	2	2	2	2	0	0	Lange, 1b	0	0	9	0	0	0
Daly, 2b	0	0	2	5	2	0	Wolverton, ab	0	0	0	4	0	2
Anderson, ss	0	0	1	0	4	0	Mertes, cf	0	0	1	4	0	0
Dahlen, ss	0	1	2	2	1	1	McC'm'k, 2b	1	1	3	2	1	
Casey, 3b	1	1	1	1	3	0	Dement, ss	1	1	4	5	0	
McGuire, c	1	2	4	1	0	0	Donahue, c	0	0	3	1	1	
Hughes, p	1	1	2	0	3	0	Garvin, p	1	1	0	2	0	
							*Chance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	10	27	17	3								
							Total	4	6	24	12	4	

*Chance batted for Garvin in the ninth inning.

Brooklyn	0	0	5	1	0	0	1	0	—7
Chicago	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	—4

First base by errors—Brooklyn, 3; Chicago, 3. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Chicago, 6. Bases on balls—Off Hughes, 1; off Garvin, 2. Struck out—By Hughes, 5; by Garvin, 2. Three-base hits—Ryan, Green. Two-base hits—Keeler, McGuire, Hughes, Dement. Stolen bases—Keeler, (2,) Daly, Dahlen, Casey, Donahue. Umpires, Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt. Attendance, 2,200.

Boston, 9; Pittsburg, 5.

BOSTON, July 17.—The champions won their third straight game from Pittsburg to-day through the ineffective pitching of Sparks and the magnificent fielding of Hamilton. Score:

Boston	0	3	1	5	0	0	0	0	—9
Pittsburg	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	—5

Base hits—Boston, 8; Pittsburg, 12. Errors—Boston, 2; Pittsburg, 3. Batteries—Boston, Lewis and Clarke; Pittsburg, Sparks, Hoffer and Bowerman. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Philadelphia, 3; Cincinnati, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—The Philadelphias defeated the Cincinnatis to-day in an exciting eleven-inning game. The Cincinnatis made their two runs in the fifth inning on three singles and a thrown ball which got away from McFarland at the plate. The Philadelphias tied the score in the ninth on Thomas's single, Delehanty hit by pitcher, an out, and Flick's long fly. In the eleventh Thomas doubled, and Delehanty sent him home with a hit to the clubhouse in centre field. Fourteen put outs by Shortstop Cross of Philadelphia are noteworthy. Score:

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—3

Base hits—Cincinnati 8; Philadelphia, 9. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Cincinnati, Phillips and Wood; Philadelphia, Donahue and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and Smith.

Baltimores Win and Lose.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—The poor playing of the Baltimores, combined with Hughey's excellent pitching, gave Cleveland the first game at Union Park this afternoon. Bates was an easy mark for the home team in the second game, and the contest soon developed into a farce. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Baltimore	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Cleveland	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	—7

Base hits—Baltimore, 7; Cleveland, 12. Errors—Baltimore, 5; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Baltimore, Nops, Kitson and Crisham; Cleveland, Hughey and Shreeongost.

SECOND GAME.

Baltimore	2	1	6	9	0	2	1	0	..	—21
Cleveland	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	—6

Base hits—Baltimore, 24; Cleveland, 12. Errors—Baltimore, 3; Cleveland, 7. Batteries—Baltimore, Howell and Robinson; Cleveland, Bates, Schmidt and Shreeongost. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

FIERCE BATTLE WITH OUTLAWS

Sheriff Killed and Several of the Posse Wounded by Bandits at Cimarron, New Mexico.

EAST LAS VEGAS, N. M., July 17.—A pitched battle took place to-day at Cimarron between a Sheriff's posse and a gang of outlaws. Marion Litrell, a live stock inspector, who arrived here to-night, gives details of the fight as he learned them at Springer.

"It occurred this morning," he said, "in the cañon above Cimarron in a very rough piece of country. The news was telephoned to Springer from Cimarron just before I left there. The posse was led by Sheriff Ed Farr of Walsenburg and United States Marshal Foraker of New Mexico. The posse numbered six men. The force divided, advancing upon the outlaws from three directions.

"Sheriff Farr was killed, and Henry Love and a man named Smith, members of the posse, were wounded. Foraker returned to Cimarron and telephoned that all of his posse had been wounded."

The identity of the outlaws is not known, but little doubt is entertained of their being the men who held up the train at Folsom a few days ago, and also a year or more ago. Their camp, it is believed, was two or three miles from Cimarron. The outlaws have been noticed hanging around in the vicinity for some time past. It is thought that one or more of them, who are three in number, have been wounded by the officers.

Sheriff Ed Farr was well known among live stock men. He had extensive cattle interests in Southern Colorado and Northern New Mexico.

Among those in the Sheriff's posse was F. H. Smith of New York, who volunteered to join the attacking party.

YELLOW FEVER AT SANTIAGO.

One Death, but the Situation Continues to Improve.

SANTIAGO, July 17.—The yellow fever situation continues to improve. One death was officially reported to-day. The victim was a soldier in the hospital at Boniato Camp. Only one new case is reported for the day. This is a volunteer nurse in the yellow fever hospital, who was supposed to be an immune.

On Saturday last two cases developed in the city proper. The sufferers are American employes of the local asphalt company. Headquarters will remain at Cristo and the camp continue at Songo until November. Gen. Wood and the members of his staff, however, are living in the city.

AMERICAN WORK IN KOREA.

The United States Minister to the Hermit Nation Talks—Bad Start of a Trolley Road.

Horace N. Allen, United States Minister to Korea, arrived with his family on the Umbria on Sunday, and is at the Holland House, where he was seen last night by a TIMES reporter.

"Korea—erroneously spelled Corea by some—is an independent empire," said Mr. Allen. "Its area is about 100,000 square miles. Its population is ten or twelve millions. It touches Russian Siberia on the north, and is separated from Japan on the south by the narrow Korean Straits.

"It is an agricultural country, very mountainous, and rich in minerals. The United States was the first of Western nations to make treaties with Korea. America is held in great regard by the Koreans, as we have always shown a friendly interest in the welfare of the peninsula. Americans are conducting the most considerable financial undertakings in Korea. We had the first concession of any consequence ever granted to any nation. One was for the first steam railroad ever built in that country. The American concessionaires sold out, however, to the Japanese just before the completion of the railroad. Americans built the first street railroad constructed in Korea. It is an overhead electric trolley road, six miles in length, and runs through Seoul, the capital.

"An American syndicate, headed by ex-State Senator J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira, N. Y., and Leigh Hunt of Seattle, Washington, has a concession for a large district in the richest gold region of Korea. They are working large mills with forty or more American overseers and several thousand Korean miners. Their prospects are sufficiently good to induce them to buy up the Government's interest for a good round sum, and to embark upon enlarged expenditures and developments. These mines will undoubtedly be heard from in the near future.

"I am not supposed to discuss politics. I left Korea about the 1st of April, and have been traveling through Asia and Europe on my way back to my post, where I am due about Oct. 1. As I have heard nothing regarding any new complications in Korea, I suppose all is quiet and as usual. I have lived in Korea fifteen years, and was Secretary of Legation under both President Cleveland and President Harrison. President McKinley promoted me to the post of Minister.

"Korea is a good place to live in after one gets used to it. It has a fine climate, good shooting, and a good bicyclist can ride everywhere by following the narrow footpaths. I am a great bicycle enthusiast, and now many of the Koreans are taking it up. American wheels are used almost exclusively, though there was much prejudice at first.

"The trade of Korea for last year was about $11,000,000 United States money. Of that we had about a half million gold. English goods take the lead at present, but American goods are coming in in increasingly large quantities.

"One of the largest concerns doing business in Korea is an American firm, Messrs. Townsend & Co., of Chemulpo. There are about 250 American residents in Korea. The large proportion are missionaries and are a particularly high class of people, men and women of education, ability, and good sense. They have a fertile field for work and have no time for cant and nonsense. The Methodists have about a thousand communicants, I believe, and the Presbyterians have upward of 7,000.

"I received a letter from Seoul this morning telling me of the trouble that marked the opening of the trolley road. A child was run over and killed and the natives, who had never seen a trolley car in operation, regarded it as a too dangerous vehicle to be tolerated. They wrecked the car and started for the power house to demolish that, but before doing any further damage the rioters were quelled.

"I don't think there is much danger of the sliding up of Korea. Too many outside nations have important interests there to permit of it.

"I am going to my old home in Delaware, Ohio, and then shall proceed to Washington.

"It is true that I stopped at Manila on my way here, but it would be highly improper for me to discuss the Philippines, especially for publication."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

CALIFORNIA TRAFFIC DIVISION.

Southern Pacific and Santa Fe Men to Hold a Conference.

Several officials of the Southern Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad systems are in the city. Vice President Stubbs and several other officers of the former arrived on Saturday, Paul Morton, First Vice President of the other road, came yesterday, and President Ripley is expected to-day.

While the officials will not discuss the matter, there is a story that there will be a conference between them to-morrow relative to California business. The Atchison Company has almost completed its road into San Francisco, and it will be open for business before the end of the current year. The provisions of the Inter-State commerce law would prevent any open agreement, but it is hinted that a scheme to divide California business is to be arranged.

Corn, Cotton, and Orange Crops Good.

"Kansas has the biggest corn crop in sight in the history of the State," said Paul Morton, Vice President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company, at the Waldorf-Astoria, yesterday. "Give us three weeks more without hot winds, and the corn crop of Kansas will reach 300,000,000 bushels—double that of last year. Business in the localities traversed by our system is excellent. There is promise of a fine cotton crop, while if the promises concerning the orange crop are fulfilled it will be twice as large as last year, when our road alone carried 15,000 carloads of oranges."

Denial from Mr. Ingalls.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—M. E. Ingalls, in response to a query as to the report that he was about to leave the Big Four Railroad to become the arbitrator for the Pennsylvania and the Vanderbilt and Morgan interests, telegraphed to-day from Hot Springs, Va.: "There is not a word of truth in the report."

RUNAWAY IN BROADWAY.

Horse Attached to a Hansom Frightened and the Driver Hurt.

Elevated trains frightened a horse attached to a hansom cab at Broadway and Thirty-third Street last night, and the animal ran southward on Broadway. At Thirty-second Street a collision with a cable car was narrowly averted, and at Thirty-first Street two citizens were almost run over. The horse swerved to the west side of Broadway at Thirtieth Street and the hansom hit an electric light pole, throwing the driver and owner, Peter Morris, to the pavement. He received a severe scalp wound.

The harness parted and left the horse clear. It ran to Twenty-third Street, where it was stopped by a policeman. The injured driver was taken home. Concussion of the brain is feared.

New Sheriff Makes Several Changes.

Sheriff McLean of Hudson County, N. J., yesterday made several changes in his office and at the county jail. George W. Patterson succeeded Michael G. Lennon as Warden of the jail. Miss Rose Murray, the matron appointed by Sheriff Heller, will be retained. Charles Mason and Oscar Gardiner will take the places of Peter W. Wedin and Frederick W. Campbell, clerks. A. E. Overend will be bookkeeper in place of Ambrose Lynch. Several new deputies were appointed, but none was removed.

Janitor Killed by a Fall.

Richard Kanbach, thirty-two years old, janitor of the apartament house at 121 West Twenty-seventh Street, fell over the balustrade from the first floor of the house yesterday and died shortly afterward from a fractured skull. Kanbach a few minutes before had been commenting upon the accidents of a similar nature which were occurring daily.

Child Dies in Her Mother's Arms.

Maria Schussler of Belleville, N. J., came from that place to Bellevue Hospital yesterday carrying her sick baby, which she wanted the Bellevue physicians to treat for cholera infantum. The baby died as she entered the hospital yard, but the mother did not know it until an hour later, when she felt its cold face, and a doctor then told her the child was dead. The child's body was sent to the Morgue and Mrs. Schussler went home.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

INCREASE IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a late issue of one of our dailies I read what purported to be an extract from a speech by Senator Tillman of South Carolina, wherein he said that he believed the present Administration at Washington was increasing the regular army for the purpose of upholding the trusts. Now, while I do not entirely agree with the Senator, I would like to present some facts to your readers from which they can draw their own conclusions. One important question first suggests itself:

Can the trusts be suppressed by law? Let me take an example from history. The monasteries of England were a species of monopolists in land, and at one time were said to own two-thirds of all the real estate of that kingdom. For three centuries the Commons fought them by law and legislation without success. Statutes were passed, but they were readily evaded by the skill and learning of the able lawyers retained by those religious bodies. At last Henry VIII. resorted to confiscation, which, of course, could not be gainsaid. The writer of this believes that those monasteries did much good and does not believe in confiscation.

Now, as to the present increase of our regular army. Those who will consult the records of any of our newspapers will find that this Administration at the commencement of the Spanish war recommended an increase of our regular army to 200,000 men. A bill for that purpose was introduced in Congress. When it was offered De Armond of Missouri and other members of Congress spoke of our State volunteers, of neighbors and friends going together from one locality officered by men of their own selection and in whom they confided, of the pride the State had in its own organizations and of the emulation between the different States of the reputation made for the State by its volunteers, and much more to the same effect. The Congressional records say that this regular army bill was hastily withdrawn and another one substituted authorizing a call on the States for volunteers and as a sop allowing the regular army to be increased to 65,000 men.

Those who have kept pace with the Spanish war will recollect that our regulars were all armed with the improved rifles and smokeless powder, and that all the State volunteers were armed with the old Springfield muskets of the civil war and the old-fashioned powder used in those days. As Roosevelt called it, the volunteers were armed with "archaic weapons." The object no doubt was to discredit the volunteers and raise the reputation of the regulars, which had suffered by comparison during the civil war. Miles is what may be called a volunteer. At least he does not come from the charmed circle of West Point, and cannot be relied upon to act with this Republican Administration in emergencies and to use such means as those employed by Gen. Merritt lately in Idaho, or go to the extremes of the board of regular army officers who pretended to examine the embalmed beef scandal. Now we have an order from this Administration to raise a number of regular regiments which they call "United States Volunteers." This is a shrewd idea emanating from the brain of some trust lawyer. It is a page taken from history after the manner of Augustus Caesar. He will borrow the name and fame of the old State volunteer, and yet he will be in fact and in purpose nothing more than a regular.

The men who framed our Constitution of 1787 thought that they took care to have it understood that there was to be no standing army in this country. Recognizing the fact that calls upon the States for militia were often not promptly responded to and also the necessity for skilled officers, they incorporated in our Constitution a provision giving to our General Government the power to "organize, arm, and discipline the militia, reserving to the States the appointment of the officers," &c. This provision points out the only method of raising armies and by necessity excludes all others. Of course, in ignoring the States, all the officers of the new regiments will be good Republicans. Republican Governors may be consulted, but not Democrats. This plan is no doubt the expression of the combined wisdom of the President, the Attorney General, and the Adjutant General. The question naturally arises, what is the object of those extreme measures and this departure from the way we were accustomed to doing during the civil war? Are they merely precautionary or is there a deeper purpose?

This army will represent the General Government, but certainly no part of it will represent any of the States. Some of these facts and a persistent purpose in one direction may at least give us food for thought.

VOLUNTEER OF 1861.

New York, July 11, 1899.

"AN UNMITIGATED MISFORTUNE."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is seldom that I have occasion to dissent from the editorial expressions of THE TIMES, but I must make an exception to your article in issue of 10th inst. antagonizing the views of the Hon. William B. Hornblower as expressed before the State Bar Association of Pennsylvania, wherein he characterized the prevailing ascendancy of trusts, combines, and monopolies, affecting the manufacturing and general trade industries, as "injurious to the small manufacturers and traders as well as to the commission man and the commercial traveler, and drew the conclusion that "this is an unmitigated misfortune to the country."

A very large proportion of the readers of THE TIMES will indorse the views of the eminent jurist and political economist. That this indorsement is shared by a large portion of the intelligent people of Pennsylvania is asserted by the conservative Philadelphia Ledger when it says: "The large audience was in thorough accord with the speaker."

You have failed to demonstrate wherein these latter-day "trusts, combines, and monopolists" have benefited the people or the country at large. It is not many years ago that a young man of energy, ability, and good character, with small capital, or even no capital except his established integrity, could commence business on a small scale, gradually build it up until it became prosperous, lucrative, and finally extended to a public benefaction. "The commission man and the commercial traveler" have become the importer and the jobber; the "agent" has become the large manufacturer, and even the pack peddler and the steamboat deckhand have become millionaires!

Your trusts, combinations, and monopolies destroy these opportunities for the ambitious and aspiring man of to-day. Had the business conditions that now exist prevailed half a century ago, what would have become of the hundreds of millionaires of your city and other cities at the present time, whose public spirit, enterprise, patriotism, and benevolence are an enduring honor to them and their country?

The ancestors of the most opulent families that flourish in this generation arose from humble positions in life. They had "a fair field," improved the opportunities, and through energy, enterprise, and thrift won wealth, honor, and social position—for their posterity!

But how is it to-day? Let a man of ability, tact, and energy, with a few thousand dollars capital, start in business, and by the time he has fairly established its success the trusts, combines, and monopolists "call him down," and he must obey or "go to the wall." He must put his capital and earnings in "the pool" of the extortionists or he is crushed. If he yields, capital and earnings are absorbed, and he is crushed out anyway.

These trusts, combines, and monopolies are the highwaymen of commerce and industries, who demand of the smaller manufacturers and industrial concerns to "stand and deliver!"

It has always been the case, to a certain extent, that "the big fish swallow the little fish, and the sharks swallow them all," but it will indeed be "an unmitigated misfortune to the country" when this principle becomes the rule by legislative and judicial sanction. It is open, honest competition, not monopolies, that stimulates trade and regulates prices to a fair and reasonable value.

The homely phrase "Live and let live" should be as applicable to the struggling men of this generation as it was to the poor and struggling ancestors of the Kings and rulers of the trusts, combines, and monopolies of to-day.

We have been taught that "there is no royal road to learning." There should be no royal road to wealth.

M. PARKER WILLIAMS.

Hudson, N. Y., July 12, 1899.

Projected Small Parks Improvements.

The resolution adopted by the Board of Public Improvements requesting the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to Appropriate $250,000 for the improvement of Coney Island, Concourse, Dyker Beach, Fort Hamilton, and Sunset Parks has been allowed by Mayor Van Wyck to progress by default, he declining either to veto or sign it. The resolution now goes to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for final action.

THE VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

Criticism Because Other than Trained and Experienced Men Have Been Appointed to Command.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—A few days ago the statement was made that Gen. Corbin, in announcing some of the appointments of officers to the new regiments of volunteers, suggested that care was being taken in providing the officers, that the regiments might later on be merged in the regular army, if Congress should give its approval to the proposition to increase the regular force to 100,000 men. The selection of regular army men to be Colonels was alluded to as showing the disposition of the Administration in the War Department to recognize training and merit in the service by getting the commanding officers from the army, and by giving places below the rank of Colonel to officers who had won distinction in the war.

"The selection of army officers as Colonels of the new regiments was well enough," said a prominent officer this afternoon. "But I fear that unless greater regard for the army is shown in choosing the Lieutenant Colonels and Captains very grave injustice will be done to deserving officers who do not seem to be able to "catch the eye" of the President or the Secretary of War.

"I do not wish to mention names, but I may allude to one Lieutenant Colonel recently appointed. He has been in the service, but I am told he has never commanded men in action; that he was in Puerto Rico without a command, and in no action, and that he has no military knowledge or training. Yet the army is full of fine officers, some of whom wear medals of honor, but who still remain Lieutenants.

"It seems to me a shame that these excellent and brave men should be menaced by subordination to gentlemen, possibly very admirable in their way, even though not military men, who are selected merely for sentimental or political reasons. Should the new regiments be merged into the regular army, the officers who are now Captains and Lieutenants would be injured in their care, by the appointment of men of no experience whatever, or possibly with the brief experience of a short campaign in Cuba or Puerto Rico.

"If my advice were asked, which may not be the case, I would advise, in justice to the officers trained for the service of the United States Army, in appointments to the ten new regiments now being recruited, and for the ten that may be later on, that the higher officers be selected from the senior officers of known merit, Lieutenant Colonels and Majors and Captains, and that if any other appointments remain to be made for outsiders they shall be for the places of Lieutenants. The country is entitled to the best services of men for whose training it has paid. The officers are entitled to consideration for the services they have rendered in hard-fought Indian campaigns, in which some of them have won fame and advancement at great risk."

A FRENCHMAN WOULD ENLIST.

He Makes a Strange Application for Service in the United States Army —A Burglar Applies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Among many strange applications for permission to enter the army received by Secretary Alger is one from a Frenchman at Brussels, who suggests that the "Citizen Minister" telegraph the Consul at Brussels to give him "a free-cost ticket and an indemnity of passage" to America. In mentioning his qualifications for military service, he says: "I have visited the immense mainland discovered by Christopher Columbus, from South even to the Dominion of Canada, and before to come back to Europe I have sojourned about three months in New York."

He admits that Frenchmen have a bad reputation in America, "made without reason by certain newspaper writers that not rise my admiration and my good sentiments with regard to the United States." In spite of this, he declares, there are in America "numerous persons who know well France, who always chant her, who always greet her.

"I am thirty-eight years old," he says, "and experimented in full strength and health and believe me able to become, no another Lafayette, but a distinguishing soldier." He supports his plea by quoting a poem by John Jerome Rooney, in which France is praised.

Another application is from a burglar serving a term in the Missouri Penitentiary, who says that members of his "profession" are brave men, who have faced death too often in the practice of their occupation to fear "risking their lives in a nobler cause." He ingenuously adds: "We are accustomed to strict discipline, and would not find garrison duty irksome as compared with our present status."

Nineteenth Infantry Starts for Manila.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 17.—The movement of the First and Third Battalions of the Nineteenth Infantry from Camp Meade to the Philippines, via San Francisco, over the Pennsylvania Railroad, started this morning.

VOLUNTEER ATTEMPTS MURDER.

Accused Bank Runner of Robbery—Bullet Stopped by Suspender.

NEW ORLEANS, July 17.—Charles L. Rockel, a runner for the Metropolitan Bank, had just entered the bank to-day to begin his duties, when Engelhart Bieber, a discharged soldier, slipped up behind him and, taking deliberate aim, fired.

The bullet struck the juncture of Rockel's suspenders and carried it into his back. When the suspenders were pulled from the wounded man the bullet came out with them.

Bieber says that when he went to the war he gave his deposit book for $805 to Rockel, and the latter drew out the money and refused to return it to him. Rockel is painfully wounded, but will recover.

EMPLOYE ACCUSED OF ARSON.

Giefer, Who Worked for a Brooklyn Wood Polisher, Arrested.

An attempt to burn a two-story frame building in the rear of 800 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, owned and occupied by Henry Schnitzspan, a wood polisher, resulted yesterday in the arrest of John Giefer, an employe, on the charge of arson.

Policeman Maxwell, early on last Friday morning, was attracted to Schnitzspan's shop by seeing Giefer leave. He discovered in an upper room a pile of paper and waste, all of which had been saturated with fish oil. Beside the paper was a can containing five gallons of turpentine, and near by were matches which had been lighted. The pile of waste looked as if it had been set on fire and gone out.

SALT WATER FISHERMEN MEET.

Protective League Incorporated Yesterday Elects Officers.

The Protective League of Salt Water Fishermen held a meeting last night at 106 West Thirty-first Street. This was the first meeting of the league held under its new constitution, articles of incorporation having been filed at Albany yesterday. The league has been organized for some time, but its rapid growth made it advisable to have it incorporated.

The principal objects of the league are to obtain the passage and enforcement of laws for the protection of salt water fish from destruction by nets and traps and to prevent the pollution with chemicals of the bays, harbors, and rivers in and about New York City.

At the meeting the following officers were elected: President—Theodore Biedinger; Vice President—Albert Baywood; Treasurer—Thomas Reilly; Financial Secretary—Charles S. Crane; Recording and Corresponding Secretary—Eugene Fliedner; Board of Directors—Alfred Rogers, Frederick Etz, Frederick Hochgraef, Sr., J. F. Millikin, Edward Shott, William Roeber, and Rudolph Hoffman.

The league has at present a membership of 350. The President announced that there was every prospect of favorable legislation being passed at the next session of the Legislature. It was voted to instruct the Directors to secure permanent quarters for the meetings of the league. The office of the league is located at present at 30 Bond Street.

Davis Automobile at Amsterdam.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., July 17.—Mr. and Mrs. John D. Davis arrived here with their automobile at 6:55 P. M. They made the run from Schenectady in two hours. They will pass the night at the Hotel Warner here. They will leave here at 5 o'clock tomorrow morning, and it is expected they will succeed in reaching Utica by to-morrow night.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank — 270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce — CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. — 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank — Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Hanover National Bank — CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000. — 9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank — 320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company — 30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company — CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000. ST. PAUL B'LD'G. — 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company — Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank — Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

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P. J. Goodhart & Co.,

Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and Its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were row to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

35 WALL ST., NEW YORK, JULY 1ST, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD AND LAND GRANT GENERAL FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Holders of registered bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4 Per Cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of

$1,100 Prior Lien Bonds, for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.

The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. S. MELLEN, President.

MINORITY STOCKHOLDERS
Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company.

The undersigned have agreed to act as a committee to take such action as may be necessary to protect the interest of the holders of the minority stock. Stockholders desiring to participate must deposit their stock with Messrs. Rolston & Bass, No. 16 Broad Street, who will act as depositary for the committee, and who will issue participation certificates against stock deposited. A payment of ten cents per share must be made at the time of the deposit of stock. All stock must be deposited on or before August 1st, after which date no stock will be received except upon terms to be imposed by the committee.

Copies of the agreement may be had at the office of Messrs. Rolston & Bass, or from either of the undersigned.

Dated New York, July 1, 1899.

Committee: SIMON ROTHSCHILD, JOHN S. TILNEY, ALFRED SULLY.

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WILLIAM A. NASH, HENRY H. COOK, } Vice Presidents.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking Railroad Company.

To the holders of the GENERAL MORTGAGE bonds of the COLUMBUS, SANDUSKY AND HOCKING RAILROAD COMPANY:

The undersigned Committee is still of the opinion indicated in the circular of the NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, dated November 19, 1898, that the legal status of creditors of the COLUMBUS, SANDUSKY AND HOCKING RAILROAD COMPANY and of the former sectional railroads is not yet sufficiently ascertained to justify the announcement of a definite plan of reorganization.

It has, however, in the interest of the GENERAL MORTGAGE bondholders represented by it, carried on active proceedings for some months in the courts in Ohio for the readjustment of claims and conflicting titles, the protection of the creditors and of the property, and the reorganization of the company on an equitable basis.

In calling now for the united support of all the GENERAL MORTGAGE bondholders, it seems fitting to announce:

That the Court of Common Pleas of Crawford County, Ohio, has by its order recently set aside the sale of the railroad property made October 19, 1895.

That it has reappointed its former Receiver, Mr. Monsarrat, to take charge of the property.

That the foreclosure proceedings in the United States Court are still held open by the intervention of this committee.

That the Reorganization Committee, which has acted heretofore through the Mercantile Trust Company, has by public notice abandoned its plan of reorganization, and invited depositors to withdraw their bonds.

GENERAL MORTGAGE bondholders are therefore urged to join without delay in support of the present movement for their protection, and for that purpose to deposit their bonds with the NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, 100 Broadway, under the agreement of November 19, 1898, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY.

Dated New York, July 11, 1899.

J

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 17	337,948
To date this year	105,426,099
Corresponding date last year	55,158,305

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 17	$1,660,500
To date this year	$581,909,920
Corresponding date last year	$434,850,880

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2@4½ per cent.; at three months, 3½@4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty and ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Smelt. & Ref.. ¾	Am. St. Hoop pf.... ½
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.. ½	Con. Tob. pf..... ½
Am. Steel & Wire.... ⅝	Nat. Biscuit pf..... ½
Am. Steel & Wire pf. ¾	St. L. So. W'n pf.. ½
Am. Tin Plate..... ½	St. Paul & Duluth...1⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf..1	Nat. Steel.....1
Am. Malting.....1½	N. Y. Central.....1
Am. Sugar Ref.....½	Northern Pacific pf..½
Am. Steel Hoop.....½	Phila. C. C. & St. L.1
Brook. Rap. Tran....⅞	Reading 2d pf..... ⅝
Chi., Ind. & L. pf....1	St. Paul & Omaha...1
Col. & H. C. & I....⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron...1
Del., Lack. & West..½	Union Pacific..... ½
Des M. & Ft. D.....½	Union Bag & P..... ½
Erie 1st pf.....½	Louis. & Nash..... ½
Federal Steel.....1½	Manhattan Con..... ½
H. B. Claflin..... ½	Met. Street Ry..... 2¼
Illinois Central..... ½	Mexican Central..... ½
Int. Paper..... ½	Minn. & St. L.....1
Lake Erie & W. pf.. ½	Mobile & Ohio.....1

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

St. L. & S. F. 2d Gs, Class A.....1¼

Bonds Declined.

Col. Mid. 1st 4s.....1	Tol., St. L. & K. C.
N. Y., Lack. & W.	1st, t. r.....1
1st 6s.....1	West. N. Y. & Penn.
Reading general 4s..1	inc.....1¾

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Does it pay to sell the stock market "short" on strikes? Almost uniformly the past record has been that no profit comes that way. But professional Wall Street is hard to convince; and the whole Stock Exchange list has lately been under pressure because of threats that local street car employes might "go out."

Yesterday's market served as a test for the workers on the bear side. They had sold volumes of stocks they did not own and were waiting to try to get them back at concessions. Their expectation was last week that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit strike would be so sweeping in its bearings that the market not only for local traction stocks would be sharply affected, but that other securities out of sympathy would go tumbling also. One speculator of some Wall Street prestige was credited with short accounts including 30,000 shares of Brooklyn Rapid Transit and 20,000 Metropolitan and 10,000 Manhattan.

At the opening of the market quotations were the lowest of the day, though till the very close of business quotations were kept under continual severe pressure. Actual owners of stock were nowhere disclosed as sellers. Ninety per cent. of the sales of the conspicuous stocks under attack were for the professional short account. And this adds but one more proof of the fact that the investors of the country are not nervous, are not to be easily scared and shaken out of their holdings.

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Incidental to all their strike hullabaloos the bear contingent have been laying stress upon what they have professed to regard as the certainty of tight money; and yesterday some rather adroit efforts were made to rig rates, but the result was failure dismal enough. Interest rates actually fell, and advices from the banks were generally to the effect that money market crises were past, that no bearishness on that account could find any excuse. Complaint is heard of the scarcity of notes and bills throughout the country, but even that drawback will be soon remedied. Secretary Gage is to make an important move in that connection.

***

Meantime every business report practically is a good report. Activity increases. Prosperity gets faster and faster upon safe and lasting basis. From not one single business quarter comes a wail; the record uniformly is of confidence and satisfaction. And Wall Street holding back in the face of such a condition can hold back but temporarily.

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It may be that more gold is to go abroad—a fact which figured somewhat yesterday as a bear "argument." Exchange rates are far from stable. But in this situation is no factor that can be taken fairly even to suggest remotely that this country is in any unhappy position.

It is Europe, not the United States, that shows need in the gold movement. Exigencies exist on the other side of the ocean which are making several financial centres bid against one another for gold. Here—and here only—are stores of the yellow metal to spare. And that explains just how it is that our bankers talk about further shipments. If it be weakness to be able to be an international lender, there is weakness here. If becoming the creditor Nation of the world involve embarrassment, we are involved. Otherwise? Then Wall Street gold export worry is wasted.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London operations in this market yesterday were small and not at all effective. Not more than 6,000 shares were traded in by the arbitrage houses, and most of these were purchases taken on the early decline. Houses with London connections reported very dull markets abroad on account of the high rates for money.

CALL MONEY LOWER.

Call money rates weakened and declined sharply toward the close yesterday, funds being offered liberally after 2 o'clock as low as 2 per cent. Earlier in the day, however, rates were held firm, and the bulk of the loans were made at 4 and 4½ per cent. The decline in the last hour was due to heavy offerings, chiefly by a prominent foreign house that is usually foremost in making gold shipments. Because of the character of this source, the lower rates did not improve sentiment as was expected.

AS TO GOLD EXPORTS.

Talk of further gold shipments was revived in Wall Street yesterday, and had considerable effect upon sentiment. Opinion as to the probability of exports before the end of the week conflicted, but many bankers were frank enough to say that they will not be surprised to hear of engagements. The rumors that something like $2,500,000 had already been engaged, however, were promptly and emphatically denied.

The advance in open market discounts at London, which places the private rate there above the Bank of England's minimum figure, and the belief that the bank will raise its rate next Thursday were naturally disquieting. Exchange authorities argued that the current quotation for demand sterling is still considerably below the shipping point, and said that unless there is a substantial decline in money rates here, or unless London offers concessions, exports of gold are improbable. The decline in money in the afternoon was therefore disturbing.

MANHATTAN'S STRENGTH.

Manhattan Elevated surprised Wall Street yesterday by rallying sharply from an early break in sympathy with Brooklyn Rapid Transit and getting up above Saturday's closing price. The advance was due to buying by shorts, who seized upon the actual beginning of the Brooklyn strike as an opportunity to cover their contracts in the traction shares. In Brooklyn Rapid Transit they found this easy, but in Manhattan the supply of stock was limited, and buyers who wanted any amount were obliged to "climb" for it.

In the afternoon a drive was made upon Manhattan, and it was knocked back to 118, near which price it closed. On this decline brokers who have been active in the stock recently were again conspicuous as buyers.

METROPOLITAN SELLERS.

Metropolitan Street Railway was weak on scattered selling, induced by fears that a sympathetic strike will be ordered on the company's lines. Comparatively little stock was offered, however, and below 220 there were indications that some shorts wanted to cover. The selling of Metropolitan during the day was so light that it was regarded as liquidation of small lots that were being carried in unimportant speculative accounts.

ST. PAUL'S SECOND WEEK.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the second week in July were made public after the close of business yesterday. They aggregated $782,210, and showed the following comparisons with the same period in preceding years:

Increase over 1898	$231,523
Increase over 1897	184,389
Increase since 1896	228,152
Increase over 1895	279,133
Increase over 1894	459,503
Increase over 1893	197,606
Increase over 1892	129,890

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For the month to date St. Paul's gross earnings compare as follows with preceding years:

Increase over 1898	$435,345
Increase over 1897	352,907
Increase over 1896	405,692
Increase over 1895	558,473
Increase over 1894	939,427
Increase over 1893	342,437
Increase over 1892	238,117

THE GOULD SHARES.

The Gould shares were less active and weaker yesterday than heretofore. Missouri Pacific dropped below 47, but rallied before the close. Texas Pacific sold down to 21¾. The Wabash stocks made fractional losses. St. Louis Southwestern preferred, however, was firm, selling at 36 and showing a net gain for the day at the close.

The rather heavy selling of Missouri Pacific was said to be liquidation of the last of a block of stock acquired some time ago by a speculative interest that was active in advancing the shares to their recent high price. In Texas Pacific there was pool support around 22, but these interests did not seem to want the stock made active. The buying of St. Louis Southwestern preferred was by houses whose bullishness on the Gould stocks has lately been most rampant and whence most of the consolidation talk has come.

STRIKERS' CLAIMS NULLIFIED.

Yesterday's strength in the American Smelting stocks was due to buying induced by dispatches from Denver, stating that the Colorado Supreme Court has decided the eight-hour law to be unconstitutional. This, it was held, means the end of the smelters' strike. Denver and Rio Grande common and preferred were bought in the last hour on statements by officers of the road that ore shipments, which were interrupted by the strike, will now be resumed to the usual amount. It is understood that large quantities of ore were kept back at the mines when the strikes began.

PLENTY OF SMALL BILLS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip returned to duty to-day from a long trip to the Pacific Coast. His attention was directed to a dispatch from Omaha carrying the information that there was a scarcity in that section of small bills. Other intimations of a similar scarcity in other places have been made. Referring to these complaints, Mr. Vanderlip says:

"The Treasury is well prepared, perhaps never better prepared, to supply small bills to bankers or National banks. In anticipation of a demand for currency at this time the presses were increased in number, and men were employed in providing notes in different denominations in sufficient quantity to meet all calls for exchange or redemption.

"The Treasury will at any time gladly meet any request for the exchange of large notes for small ones or small for large notes. It is not asking for gold, and no one is sending to the Treasury for gold. Of course, we must have something for our notes. But no one who has the wherewithal to give for them need complain of a lack of small bills. Those we have now have been 'cured' for some time, and are ready and in good condition for use as soon as delivered. The new bills will not cost anything except the sending of the money for which they are to be exchanged."

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Vote of the stockholders of the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad to lease their road to the Brooklyn Heights Railroad.

Purchase by the Bank of England of £75,000 of gold from Australia and £26,000 in bars in the open market.

Increase of $14,310 in Lake Erie and Western's surplus for May, making an increase of $23,017 since Jan. 1.

Prospectus issued by the Continental Cotton Oil Company, capital stock to be $6,000,000, divided equally into common and preferred.

Deficit of $122,383 shown by Missouri, Kansas and Texas for May, an increase of $24,625 as compared with the same month last year. Surplus of $595,953 shown for the eleven months of the fiscal year, a decrease of $6,375.

Listing on the London Stock Exchange of $154,000 New York Central additional 3½ per cent. gold bonds.

Increase of 16,597 tons in eastbound shipments of dead freight from Chicago as compared with the previous week, and increase of 56,521 tons as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Near completion of the preliminaries for the launching of the New American Hide and Leather Company.

Deficit of $150,025 in reserve, as shown by statement of outside banks.

First sale on the Stock Exchange of Wagner Palace Car stock, 100 shares changing hands at 181.

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday: American Biscuit bonds, 108; Binghamton Gas 5s, 92½; Fern. Coal Company, 15; Journeay & Burnham, 5; Journeay & Burnham preferred, 25; Marshall Mill, 60; New York Biscuit bonds, 110½; Retsof bonds, 75; Retsof stock, 15; Whitney Safety Fire Arms, 50; Cuban bonds, 1889, ¾ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1872, ½ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1896, 7 per cent.

No Gold Shipments Announced.

Several rumors in regard to gold shipments were current yesterday, but no decision by any bank or exporting house to send gold abroad this week was disclosed. Lazard Frères said that a report that they would ship $1,000,000 to-morrow was at least premature, as they had made no such arrangement. At the National City Bank it was asserted that no arrangement had been made to ship gold, and that the rate of demand sterling exchange, $4.87½, was prohibitive unless the transaction was special.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, July 17, 1899.

	Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
	15¼	16	400	Am. Car & Foundry...	16	16	16	16	.....
	59½	60	532	Am. Car & Found. pf.	60¼	60¼	60	60	—1
	42½	42¼	7,010	American Cotton Oil.	42½	42½	41½	42	— ¼
	92½	93	400	Am. Cotton Oil pf.....	92¾	93	92¾	93	+ ⅜
	36¼	36¾	1,950	Am. Smelt. & Ref....	36	37	35½	36¼	+ ¾
	84	84½	1,605	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	83½	84¼	83¼	84¼	+1
	17½	19	100	American Malting Co.	18	18	18	18	—1½
	70	71	210	Am. Malting Co. pf...	70	70	70	70	.....
	6¾	7	1,245	American Spirits Mfg.	6¾	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
	55½	55⅝	2,780	Am. Steel & Wire....	55	55⅝	55	55½	+ ⅜
	96¼	97	460	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	95¾	96¼	95¼	96¼	+ ⅜
	156¼	156⅜	25,710	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	156½	156⅝	155¼	156½	— ½
	118	119	185	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	118½	118½	118½	118½	+ ¼
	38¼	38¼	1,035	American Tin Plate...	38½	38½	38	38	+ ½
	84	84¾	100	Am. Tin Plate pf.....	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	.....
	96	96½	700	Am. Tobacco, ex div..	96	96	95¾	96	+ ¾
	143	147	20	Am. Tobacco pf., ex d.	143	143	143	143	.....
	29	29½	900	Am. Steel Hoop.....	29	29	28½	29	— ½
	74½	75	15	Am. Steel Hoop pf....	76	76	76	76	+ ½
	19⅝	19¼	4,120	At., T. & S. F.....	19⅜	19⅝	19⅛	19½	— ⅛
	60⅝	60⅞	26,314	At., T. & S. F. pf....	61	61¼	59⅞	60⅜	— ⅝
	55⅞	55¾	9,850	Anaconda Copper.....	55½	56¼	55	55½	— ¼
	47	47¾	110	Baltimore & Ohio.....	47½	47½	47½	47½	.....
	71½	72½	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	.....
	111⅞	112	64,073	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	112	112¾	110⅝	112	— ⅞
	138	144	50	Brooklyn Union Gas..	142	142	142	142	.....
	15½	15⅞	200	Brunswick City	16	16	16	16	.....
	52	52½	800	Agents Pac., ass't pd..	51¼	51⅝	51¼	51⅝	+ ⅛
	27⅝	27¾	3,400	Chesapeake & Ohio....	27¼	28	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅛
	..	..	300	Chicago Con. Traction.	57⅝	57¾	57⅝	57¾	+ ⅛
	135½	135⅝	17,060	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	135⅝	136½	134⅝	135½	— ⅛
	73¾	74½	100	Chicago & East. Ill...	74	74	74	74	.....
	14¼	14⅜	200	Chicago Great West..	14½	14½	14¼	14½	— ¼
	30	31	60	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	31¼	31¼	31⅛	31¼	.....
	10	10½	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	10½	10½	10½	10½	.....
	40	42	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	42½	42½	42½	42½	—1
	131	131¼	20,525	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	130⅝	131¼	130¼	131	— ⅜
	116¾	116⅞	6,307	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	116¼	117	116¼	116¾	— ¼
	14¼	15⅜	100	Chi. Term. Trans.....	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
	48	49	160	Cri. Term. Trans. pf.	49½	49¾	49½	49½	+ ⅛
	57½	58	100	C., C., C. & St. L....	57½	57½	57½	57½	— ¼
	46	46¾	1,900	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	45½	46¼	45	46⅜	+ ¼
	43	44	18	Col. Southern 1st pf..	43	43	43	43	.....
	16½	17½	18	Col. Southern 2d pf...	16½	16½	16½	16½	.....
	13	14	200	Col. & Hock. C. & I...	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
	181	184	470	Consolidated Gas	180¼	181	180¼	181	— ⅛
	39¼	39½	1,215	Continental Tobacco..	39¼	39¾	38⅞	39¼	— ⅛
	70½	70⅝	110	Continental Tobac. pf.	70⅝	70⅝	70½	70⅝	+ ⅛
	122	122½	300	Delaware & Hudson ..	121⅝	122⅝	121⅝	122⅝	— ⅛
	168	170	230	Del., Lack. & West...	168	168	168	168	— ½
	21¾	21⅝	1,000	Denver & R. G.....	21¼	21¼	21	21¼	— ⅝
	75⅜	75½	200	Denver & R. G. pf....	74⅝	75	74¾	75	— ⅛
	20⅜	20⅝	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅝	— ⅛
	36¼	..	200	Erie 1st pf	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
	59¼	58⅝	5,690	Federal Steel	59¼	59¼	57¾	58⅝	—1¼
	90⅝	81	3,045	Federal Steel pf.....	80⅝	80⅝	80	80¼	— ¼
	118½	120	50	General Electric	118½	118½	118½	118½	.....
	68½	69½	200	Glucose Sugar Ref....	68½	68¾	68½	68½	.....
	116¼	117½	200	H. B. Claflin Co.....	116½	116½	116½	116½	— ½
	21	25	40	Hocking Valley	21	21	21	21	.....
	114¾	115¼	225	Illinois Central.....	115	115	115	115	— ½
	41	42	320	International Paper ..	41¼	41½	41¼	41¼	—1⅛
	78½	79½	110	Int. Paper pf	79¼	79½	79¼	79½	— ⅛
	11¾	12¼	600	Iowa Central	12	12	12	12	— ⅛
	7⅝	7¾	60	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf...	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	.....
	75	75¾	380	Lake Erie & West. pf.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	— ⅜
	71½	71⅝	2,095	Louisville & Nashville.	71½	71½	71⅛	71½	— ⅛
	118	118¼	25,570	Manhattan Con	118¾	119⅜	117⅞	118¼	— ⅛
	220½	221½	2,550	Met. Street Railway ..	219½	221	219¼	220¼	—2¼
	14¾	15	1,350	Mexican Central	14½	14¾	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
	3⅜	3⅝	100	Mexican National ctfs.	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
	54	..	100	Minn. & St. Louis.....	54	54	54	54	—1
	90	91	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	90	90	90	90	— ⅛
	34½	34½	350	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½	— ⅛
	47⅝	47¾	13,055	Missouri Pacific	48	48¼	46⅞	47⅞	— ⅛
	43½	44½	100	Mobile & Ohio.....	43	43	43	43	—1
	45⅝	46½	210	National Biscuit Co...	46¼	46¾	46	46	.....
	99	100	150	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf...	100½	100½	100¼	100½	+ ½
	112	112½	150	Nat. Lead Co. pf.....	111¾	112¾	111¾	112¼	— ¼
	49½	50	1,300	National Steel	50¾	50¾	50	50	—1
	90	90½	706	National Steel pf.....	90⅜	90⅜	90	90⅜	— ⅜
	116	116½	320	New Jersey Central...	116½	116⅝	116	116	.....
	215	218	2,736	New York Air Brake..	216	217	205	217	.....
	137⅞	138	6,169	New York Central.....	138½	139¼	137¼	137⅞	—1
	25⅝	26	1,775	N. Y., Ont. & West...	26¼	26⅞	25⅝	25⅞	— ¼
	20¾	21¼	350	Norfolk & Western....	20¾	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	— ⅛
	70	70¼	740	Norfolk & West. pf...	70½	70¼	70¼	70½	.....
	10¾	11	100	North American	11	11	11	11	.....
	50⅜	50½	10,195	Northern Pacific	50¾	50¾	49⅞	50⅜	— ⅜
	78⅝	77	126	Northern Pacific pf...	77	77	77	77	— ½
	47¼	48	650	Pacific Mail.....	47½	47¾	47	47½	.....
	135½	135⅝	8,600	Pennsylvania R. R....	135½	135¾	135	135⅝	— ¼
	116⅞	117¼	2,890	People's Gas, Chicago.	117	117½	116½	116⅞	— ¼
	2	2½	500	Peo., Dec. & Evan....	2½	2½	2½	2½	— ¼
	53	53¼	500	P., C., C. & St. L....	54	54	54	54	—1⅛
	80	86½	200	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	85½	85½	85½	85½	.....
	82	83	25	Pressed Steel Car pf..	83¾	83¾	83¼	83¾	.....
	160	161	60	Pull. Pal. Car Co....	160	160	160	160	.....
	60	60¼	3,300	Reading 1st pf	60¼	60¼	59½	60¼	— ¼
	33½	33⅝	500	Reading 2d pf	33½	33⅝	33½	33⅝	— ¼
	10¼	10½	400	St. Louis & San Fran.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
	14½	14¼	450	St. Louis Southw.....	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
	35½	35¾	3,240	St. Louis Southw. pf..	35⅜	36	35¼	35½	+ ¼
	53½	55¼	100	St. Paul & Duluth....	55	55	55	55	+1⅞
	107	107½	100	St. Paul & Omaha....	107	107	107	107	—1
	31¾	31⅞	2,550	Southern Pacific	31½	31¾	31¼	31¾	+ ⅛
	51¾	51⅞	2,112	Southern Railway pf..	51¼	51⅜	50⅝	51¼	— ⅜
	7⅞	7¾	410	Standard R. & T.....	7½	.7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅛
	68	68¾	6,155	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	69	69⅜	68	68	—1
	22⅝	23¼	2,000	Texas Pacific	22	22½	21¾	22½	— ¼
	185	190	100	Third Avenue	190	190	190	190	.....
	67¼	68	100	Twin City R. T.....	67½	67½	67½	67½	.....
	42¾	43	4,700	Union Pacific	43¼	43¾	42½	43	— ½
	76¼	76⅜	2,810	Union Pacific pf.....	76⅜	76½	75⅞	76⅜	— ¼
	25½	26	125	Union Bag & Paper....	25½	25½	25½	25½	— ¼
	5¾	6	100	United States Leather.	6	6	6	6	+ ¼
	71	71½	1,500	U. S. Leather pf.....	71¼	71¼	71	71	.....
	49¾	49⅝	2,760	United States Rubber.	49¼	49⅝	48¾	49¼	— ¼
	116¼	117¼	210	U. S. Rubber pf	117½	117½	115⅝	115⅝	— ⅜
	7¾	8	100	Wabash	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
	22¾	22⅞	2,675	Wabash pf	23⅛	23⅛	22½	22⅞	— ⅜
	180	183	100	Wagner Palace Car...	181	181	181	181	.....
	90	91	427	Western Union Tel....	90¼	90½	90¼	90½	— ⅛
	15	15½	200	Wis. Cent., when iss...	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
	52¾	53¼	350	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss..	53	53	52¾	53	.....
	Sales.....		337,948						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100¾	..
3s, r., 1918	108⅜	108⅝
3s, c., 1918	109½	109⅝
3s, 1918, sm.	109½	109⅝
4s, r., 1907	112¼	112½
4s, c., 1907	112½	113½
4s, r., 1925, ex int	129	129½
4s, c., 1925	130	130½
5s, r., 1904, ex int	111¼	111¾
5s, c., 1904	112¾	113
D. C. 3-65s	119	..
Adams Exp	112	114
Alb. & Sus	195	..
Am. Cot. Oil	140	..
Am. Linseed	9½	10
Am. Lin. pf.	40	45
Am. D. Tel.	30	39
Am. Exp	137	140
A. S. M. pf.	29	30
A. T. & C.	..	104
Ann Arbor	17½	18½
Ann A. pf.	41	42
B. & O. S. W. pf. ctfs.	7½	10
B. & L. E. pf.	106½	..
B. R. & P.	32½	34½
B., R. & P. pf.	73	75
B., C. R. & N.	100	..
Can. South.	53½	54
Can. Pacific	96½	97½
Cap. Tract.	93	96
Chi. & Alton	150	..
C. & E. I. pf.	122	125
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	68½	69½
C. G. W., d.	89½	90¾
C. M. & St. P. pf.	173½	174½
C. & N. W.	160	160½
C. & N. W. pf.	193	198
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	98½	99½
C., L. & W.	8	11
C., L. & W. pf.	37¾	41
Cleve & P.	184	..
C. C. & I. D.	1¾	2¼
C. C. & I. D. pf.	..	5
C. F. & I.	103	105
Col. Mid.	4	6
Col. Mid. pf.	15¼	16½
Col. South.	4⅝	5
Com. Cable	179	..
Consol. Coal	50	55
Consol. Ice	42¼	43½
Consol I. pf.	90	92
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	106	125
Eighth Ave.	380	..
Erie	18¾	14
E. T. & T.	96	100
Ev. & T. H.	39	39½
Ev. & T. H. pf.	82	85
F. & P. M.	30	32
F. & P. M. pf.	57	62
Ft. W. & R. G.	22	24
Glucose pf.	107	107½
Gt. Nor. pf.	167	169½
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	103	..
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	103	..
Hock. V. pf.	57	58
Hawaiian S.	72	76
Ill. C., l. l.	100	..
Int. Silver	13½	15
Iowa C. pf.	48½	49
Joliet & Chi.	180	..
K. & D. M.	3½	4½
K. & D. M. pf.	18	19

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27¾d per ounce, and in New York at 60¼c. Mexican silver dollars at 48c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Breece sold at 2.10, 100 Comstock at .05, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.95, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .08, 2,500 Croesus at .01, 100 Deadwood Terra at .80, 100 Mollie Gibson at .23, 500 Mount Rosa at .22, and 500 Work at .02.

On the Industrial Exchange, 600 shares of Alliance Gold sold at .14@.15, 9,750 Burt Gold at .03½, 10,000 Cannon Ball at .008, 7,500 Good Samaritan at .02¾, 6,000 Gregory Gold at .03¼@.03¾, 350 Gilpin and Lincoln at .43¼, 1,250 High Five at .37½, 520 Jennie Blanche at .53½, and 490 Morenci Copper preferred at 1.51¼@1.51½.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated and Industrial Exchanges:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Occidental	.20
Am. Coal	1.40	Plymouth	.10
Adams Consol	.05	Phoenix G. Min. Co.	.08
Belcher	.50	Potosi	.50
Best & Belcher	.50	Quicksilver	2.10
Breece	1.60	Quicksilver pf	8.00
Brunswick Consol	.15	Savage	.25
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Sierra Nevada	.55
Chollar	.27	Standard	2.30
Crown Point	.24	Small Hopes	1.20
Con. Cal. & Va	1.90	Union Consolidated	.34
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Utah	.12
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Victor	1.00
Com. T. Co scrip	.04	Yellow Jacket	.32
Crescent	.15	Argentum Juanita	.25
Catalpa	.30	Alamo	.07
Deadwood Terra	.50	Anaconda	.43
Eureka Consol	.80	Cripple Creek Cons	.09
Father De Smet	.10	Gold & Globe	.04
Gould & Curry	.38	Golden Fleece	.22
Hale & Norcross	.30	Isabella	.75
Homestake	65.00	Mollie Gibson	.23
Horn Silver	1.20	Mount Rosa	.23
Iron Silver	.50	Pharmacist	.04
Julia Consolidated	.02	Portland	1.80
Kingsford & Pemb	.20	Specimen	.03
La Crosse	.16	Union	.25
Leadville Con	.08	Work	.21
Little Chief	.20	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.14½
Mexican	.56	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.13¼
Moulton	.30	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.12½
Ontario	7.00	Grey Forge	1.25
Ophir	1.00		

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

A. G. M. & M. Co.	.14	Jefferson	.04
Anaconda	.45	Justine	.01
Anchoria	.75	Mollie Gibson	.24
Burt Gold	.03¼	Morenci Cop. pf.	1.51¼
Cr. Ck. Con	.09	Mount Rosa	.23
Cannon Ball	.007⅞	Old Gold	.01
Elkton	.35	Pande Basin	.40
Gilpin & Lincoln	.43¼	Portland	1.00
Gold Coin Cr. Ck	1.80	Rosario Honduras	5.00
Golden Fleece	.25	Sentinel	.002
Gold Magnet	.01	Sup. & B. Cop	.04
Good Samaritan	.02¼	Union Gold	.22
Gregory Gold	.03¾	Waldorf	.01½
Isabella	.75	Work	.20
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cigar trade for fifteen years, and is now manager for his wife, to whom he transferred the business, consisting of stock $2,000 and accounts $6,000, in March, 1897, to secure her claim of $8,600 for borrowed money. He also transferred to her a patent on an apparatus to manufacture acetylline gas and $3,000 stock in the New York Fireproof Stabling Company, of which he was President. His full name is Otto L. Tauscher de Sieghardt.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Charles Andruss, manager, of 156 Fifth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $103,378 and no assets. He was formerly of the firm of A. A. Andruss & Son, builders, who made an assignment on March 1, 1894, and their assets realized $10,446. A. A. Andruss died on June 24, 1897. All the debts were on account of the firm.

Samuel Karger of 200 Delancey Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,322 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $4,462 is a deficiency judgment.

Schedules of the Manhattan Steamship Company of 11 Broadway show liabilities of $74,329, of which $3,372 are for wages, $750 for taxes, and $69,908 for merchandise, loans, &c. The assets are $384. The bank balance is 22 cents.

SIMON BUTTNER A BANKRUPT.

One of the Few Assets of the Saloon Keeper Is a Set of Prayer Books.

Simon Buttner, liquor dealer and restaurant keeper, who has done business at the Broadway Garden, Broadway, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets, and resides at 154 East Forty-eighth Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday.

His total liabilities are $33,335, of which $9,750 are called secured, $23,085 unsecured, and $500 indorser on a note. There are $11,122 due to twenty-seven creditors in this city, chiefly for liquors, cigars, &c., purchased by him this year; $10,984 due to thirteen creditors contracted at Easton, Penn., in 1898-99, and $999 to two creditors in South Bethlehem, Penn., contracted in 1891. Some of these old claims are in judgment. The secured creditors are David Decker, $4,500, mortgage on real estate, and Lembeck & Betz, brewers, Jersey City, $9,000, chattel mortgage. Among the unsecured creditors are Max Gombossy, $4,000, Flegenheimer Brothers, $1,100; Francis M. Valk, $935; John Baer, $815; Hugh Hall, $625; Henry Hunnecke, $651; H. Clausen & Son, $500; William Keubler, Easton, Penn., $1,485, and Adolph Keubler, Easton, $1,973.

Mr. Buttner's assets consist only of clothing, household furniture, thirty volumes of books for his children, and one set of Prayer Books, all valued at $234, and for which he claims exemption under the laws of this State.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AXMACHER, Rosa and Mary—S. Gumpert	$42
BLUMENTHAL, Abraham L.—G. Schaefer	982
BODE, John—F. R. Norton and another	94
BENNETT, Louisa L.—Journeay & Burnham	159
BILLINGS, John H.—C. R. Dilworth	457
BRINS, or Younking, Gertrude—I. Kauffman and another	52
CARR, Patrick—P. W. Engs & Sons Co	141
COLE, Charles A.—Grace Ensinger	1,004
CASEY, William—M. C. Meagher	31
CLARK, Sidney R.—R. M. Saxton	97
CRUIKSHANK, Annie C., executrix, &c.—David Thomson, as trustee	17,068
COHEN, Sarah—S. Hegar	70
CARLSCARI, William H.—J. R. Watkins	85
DELICATI, Iolh—M. C. Meagher	40
DUCKER, William M.—James D. McIntosh	874
DIOSSY, George S. and Robert D.—G. J. Smith and another	472
FAUSSNER, Oscar N.—Oppenheimer	99
FORSMAN, Edgar—S. Waltes	48
GALLIGAN, Thomas P.—James Huggins and another	1,100
GOULD, Jay A.—D. S. Alspaugh and another	234
GOLDSTEIN, Louis B. E. Adams	224
HUMPHREY, Henry J.—Charles M. Allen, assignee, &c	463
HEALY, Cora M. and John—Grace Ensinger	1,004
KOLB, Emil—G. Gissehl	195
MADDEN, Michael—M. C. Meagher	31
MANWARING, David W.—K. Reilly	98
MARANSKI, William—C. Brensher	70
MEYER, Isaac T.—Nathan Straus	139
MEIL, Jacob—J. S. Heath and another	477
McMANUS, James—P. W. Engs & Sons Company	141
NEDERBURG, Samuel—T. B. Heilden	27
OELSON, Leonard—F. T. Van Woert	53
O'ROURKE, Michael—M. C. Meagher	31
OHAAN, Albert M.—C. Frueklyn and another	78
PARSONS, William H. L.—A. J. Ponet	207
RUSSELL, Charles T.—Postal Telegraph Company	75
READ, Anna H.—C. S. Hunter	2,594
STERNBERG, Jennie S.—J. F. Rogers and another	142
SCHEUFELE, John G.—The Hannis Distilling Co	252
SMITH, James—D. S. Alspaugh and another	234
SMITH, John H.—T. Dillon and another	119
UPPER, T. Joseph—A. Garovi	477
WILSON, Emma S.—P. H. Donahue	109
WOLFF, Max—H. Mesinger and another	105
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY CO. AND The Metropolitan Elevated Railway Co.—B. Greenberg	281
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY CO. AND the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Co.—J. Koenig and another	266
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY CO. AND the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Co.—C. Witt	136
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY CO. AND the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Co.—B. Marks	332
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—M. Fagan	185
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—John J. McKone	400

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Furniss Estate Sells a West End Avenue Block Front—Vacant Property Active—Auction Dealings.

The Furniss estate, represented by Miss Sophia R. C. Furniss, has sold the plot of twenty-six lots, occupying the block front on the west side of West End Avenue, between One Hundredth and One Hundred and First Streets, and extending 325 feet along either street. Miss Furniss declined to be interviewed in regard to the transaction last evening, and the name of the buyer of the property could not be learned. Presumably the purchase is made for improvement. No price has been mentioned in connection with the sale, but estimates of the value of the property range from $300,000 to $350,000.

The holdings of the Furniss estate in this section were acquired over fifty years ago, and consisted originally of many acres. Sales of large plots here and there have considerably reduced the tract in recent years. The original Furniss homestead formerly stood just south of One Hundred and Third Street. The present one is situated just south of One Hundredth Street. The estate still owns the block between West End Avenue, Riverside Drive, Ninety-ninth, and One Hundredth Streets. The plot which has just been sold has been used as a market garden for many years, but the proprietor of it has received notice to vacate on Sept. 14.

L. J. Phillips & Co have sold for Samuel M. Cohen, to the Globe Realty Company and others, the plot southwest corner of One Hundred and Second Street and Park Avenue, 181 feet on the former by 100 feet on the latter.

Wilkins & Clark sold yesterday, for the Moore estate, to Mitchell A. C. Levy, the plot, 421 to 425 West Broadway, 75 by 100, now occupied by old buildings. The price was about $70,000.

T. Scott & Son report the sale of a plot of four lots in Eighty-second Street, near Second Avenue, to the Emanu-El Sisterhood. It is understood that the plot will be the site of a new building for that institution, which is now located at 223 East Seventy-ninth Street.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway confirmed yesterday the reported purchase by that corporation of the car stable properties at Thirty-second Street and Fourth Avenue and at Eighty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue.

Samuel A. Robinson has bought from Albert Erdman the brick buildings at the northeast corner of First Avenue and Sixteenth Street, 69 by 94.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

28 Vandewater Street, 17.4 by 50.2 and irregular, two-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to Catharine Walsh..... $8,925

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

10 Beekman Place, 18.10 by 90, five-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Susan Daab..... $8,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, George E. Mott, referee, 161 East Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,183.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, St. George's Crescent, west side, 355.6 feet from the southeast corner of Van Cortlandt Avenue and Cordova Place, 23.4 by 115.8 and irregular, three-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $3,489.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis C. Contine, referee, 233 West Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 362.6 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 12.6 by 98.9, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,567; subject to other mortgages for $10,500.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, James W. Hawes, referee, 69 and 71 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, each 25 by 100, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $10,505.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 160 to 166 East Eighty-first Street, south side, 130.3 feet west of Third Avenue, each 20 by 104.4, four three-story stone-front dwellings; all title and interest of Alberta P. Tracy, on May 3, 1899.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, referee, 102 and 104 Fulton Street, south side, about 73 feet east of Dutch Street, 49.8 by 80 by 50.4 by 80.4, seven-story brick building, with stores. Due on judgment, $147,389.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Valentine Avenue, east side, 301 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, for three two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 52; John H. Metzler of 2,050 Valentine Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $9,000.

No. 7 East Seventy-eighth Street, for a five-story brick dwelling, 25 by 80.2 by 102.2; Percival Kuhne of 22 West Fifty-sixth Street, owner; Hoppins & Koen, architects; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Eighth Avenue, for a six-story brick and stone flat, 40 by 89.11, Emil Engelman of 564 Amsterdam Avenue, owner; Henry Andersen of 1,180 Broadway, architect; cost, $84,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 285 feet east of Lenox Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 86; Michael J. Whelan of 52 Fountain Street, Brooklyn, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $44,000.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 150 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, to a one-story and attic frame dwelling; Jacob Debold of 614 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; A. Pfeiffer, architect; cost, $900.

Nos. 877 and 879 Broadway, to a five-story brick store and lofts, 55 by 95; S. Loeb of 37 East Thirty-eighth Street, owner; De Lemon & Cordes, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 129 Lexington Avenue, to a brick and stone clubhouse; Students' Club, Young Men's Christian Association, owner; Bannister & Schell, architects; cost, $4,600.

Robbins Avenue, west side, 375 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a three-story frame tenement; Christopher Cassans, owner; Alexander Fowler, architect; cost, $400.

No. 545 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Raphael Furelli of 545 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; Alexander Fowler, architect; cost, $350.

Main Street, east side, 50 feet south of Halpine Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Mrs. Louisa Sprague, owner; Charles R. Baxter, architect; cost, $365.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, July 17.

BLEECKER ST, 137, 25x100; Adolph M. Rendheim to Joseph O. Clement..... 100

BROAD ST, n w corner of Water St, 31.6 x74.3x irx6.3; Elizabeth N. Butler to William Brewer..... 100

BROADWAY, 176 and 178, 73.1x irregular; John A. Vanderpoel to Emily M. Vanderpoel, ½ part..... 1

DIVISION ST, 18, 13.7x15.11x12.2x122.4; Amelia K. R. Regli to Ida Weinstein.. 13,250

HEATH AV, s s, 242 ft of Boston Av, 25 x86.4x25x84.6; Samuel A. Berrian to Helena A. Whelan..... 900

HEATH AV, w s, Lot 7, map of property of McDonald estate, 25x85.4x25x84.6; Elizabeth McDonald to Helena A. Whelan..... 1

JEFFERSON AV, n w s, Lots 49 and 50, map of Samuel Ryer homestead, 50x200; Mary M. Bickford to Ignatz Modry..... 1

LENOX AV, n w corner of 113th St, 100.11 100; John Casey to Isaac Mayer..... 100

LENOX AV, s w corner of 141st St, runs w 400x s—x e 25x s— to 140th St x e 735 to avenue x n to beginning; Thomas L. Watt to Hyman and Henry Sonn and Solomon Rothfield..... 100

MADISON AV, s e corner of 36th St, 34.6 x118x irregular; Thomas H. Mason and others, executors, &c., to Emma J. Mason..... 150,000

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 151 ft n of 105th St, 16.8x75; Estelin Seymour to Annie E. P. Allin..... 15,000

MORRIS AV, e s, 644.8 ft n of 196th St, 50x100.4; New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association to Edith V. Kraemer..... 5,600

ORCHARD ST, 164, 25x87.6; Samuel Mandel to Margaret Jaeger..... 1

POPLAR ST, n s, Lots 66 and 67, map of property of J. J. Gleason; John J. Gleason to Charles Monroe..... 1

TRINITY AV, 983, 25x100; Patrick J. Owens to Helene W. Ellenberg..... 9,500

UNION AV, w s, 170.9 ft n of Cedar Place, 25.6x80x irregular; Ludwig A. Rohte to Anna B. Johnsen..... 1

UNION AV, w s, 170.9 ft n of Cedar Place, 25.6x90x irregular; Emil Grohmann to Anna B. Johnsen..... 1

WEBSTER AV, 1,357, w s, 286.5 ft s of 170th St, if prolonged, 25x100; Maria A. and Adolph J. Wurtack to William F. Schneider..... 100

1ST AV, s e corner of 125th St, 25.6x75; Solomon D. Cohen to Robert L. Knaggs.. 1

1ST AV, s e corner of 108th St, 100.11x95; Richard Handley to Simon Epstein and others..... 1

1ST AV, 2,261, n w corner of 116th St, 22x 78; Alexander Cameron to John C. Wetter..... 1

3D AV, s e s, 162.7 ft s of Franklin Av, 37.8x69.4x irregular; Michael J. Cunniff to Jefferson M. and L. Napoleon Levy.. 1

3D AV, 75 to 63, e s, 84.1 ft n of 10th St, 105.6 ft to 11th St x80; Nicholas Fish and others, executors, &c., to Michael J. Adrian..... 105,000

10TH AV, n e corner of 36th St, 98.9x100; 10th Av, e s, 47.4 ft n of 18th St, 22.4x 100; 23d St, s s, 400.8 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Maggie E. Newhall to Frederick P. Forster..... 1

47TH ST, 318 East, 18.9x99; Josef Lustig to Herman Gottlieb..... 12,700

7TH ST, n s, 35.1 ft e of Avenue C, 18.1x 48.9; Frederick Klooz to Simon Katzenstein and others..... 10,250

50TH ST, 241 East; Edward D. O'Brien, referee, to Adeline M. Brooks, executrix, &c..... 9,500

78TH ST, s s, 193.9 ft e of Madison Av, 18.9x102.2; Marcella F. Free, administratrix, &c., to William E. Rogers..... 22,500

83D ST, 60 East, 19.6x102.2; Hyman Warner to Mary A. McLaughlin..... 36,000

84TH ST, 314 East, 25x102.2; Eliza B. Lynch to Peter Schaeffler..... 10,300

96TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.8; Francis P. Lowrey to Aline M. Rossi..... 25,000

117TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x 100.11; George M. Van Hoesen to J. Allen Townsend..... 10,000

136TH ST, n s, 41 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 75x100x133x115; William H. and Caroline Taubert to Paul Mayer..... 100

153TH ST, n s, 270.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; Johann F. Schmidt to Christian W. Schmidt..... 100

Recorded Leases.

ARTMANN, Margaretha, to Continental Hygeia Ice Company; 443 and 445 East 9th St, 5 years..... $900

BACON, Francis, to Henry Breitenbruch; 306 and 308 Mott Av, 6 years..... $420

CARRARD, Frederick, to Samuel Victor; Madison Av, s w corner of 115th St, store, &c., 2 9-12 years..... 1,500

FIRUSKI, Fannie, executrix, &c., to Joseph Ucben; 382 Grand St, store, &c., 3 years..... 1,140

FLORA, Luigi, to Anna M. Angino; 2,054 to 2,058 1st Av, 10 years..... 1,300

STONE, Abraham, and others to Joseph Fischman; 444 East Houston St, store, &c., 3 years..... 660

Recorded Mortgages.

ADLER, Simon and Fannie, to Pauline Rapp; 77th St, s s, 157 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 2,000

ADRIAN, Michael J., to George G. Upham; 55 to 63 3d Av, 2 years..... 30,000

BAIRD, Charlotte M., to Selmar Hess; 104th St, s s, 120 ft w of West End Av, 2 years..... 15,000

BOHNE, Ludwig A., to Albert Rothermel; St. Ann's Av, w s, 84 ft n of Westchester Av, 2 years..... 4,000

CAHILL, Susanna V., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 2,140 5th Av, 3 years..... 11,000

CLEMENT, Joseph O., to Adolph M. Bendheim; 137 Bleecker St, 1 year..... 18,000

CLEMENT, Joseph O., to Adolph M. Bendheim; 137 Bleecker St, 1 year..... 12,000

DREYFUS, Julius, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 147 and 149 East 22d St, demand..... 47,000

EPSTEIN, Simon, and others to Richard H. Handley; 1st Av, s e corner of 108th St, 1 year..... 25,000

EVERDELL, William K., to Samson Lachman and another, executors, &c.; Broad St, n w corner of Water St, 2 years..... 43,000

GERETY, Mary E., and others, by guardian, to George H. Byrd; 125th St, n s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 3 years..... 39,000

GOLDNER, Emil, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lots 13 to 17, Block 2,912, map of 176 lots of Bathgate estate, 1 year..... 35,000

HAFT, Dora, to Philip and Katharina Weber; 36 Columbia St, 5 years..... 2,000

HERRMANN, Katherina, to James Suydam; 269 Av..... 11,000

HYMAN, Gerson, to Sender Jarmulowsky; 12th St, n s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year. 30,000

JAEGER, Margaret, to Samuel Mandel; 164 Orchard St, 1 year..... 2,000

KATZENSTEIN, Simon and Bettly, and others to Frederick and Eliza Kloos; 7th St, n s, 35.1 ft e of Avenue C, 1 year.. 1,250

KEEFER, Adam, to Harlem Savings Bank; Villa Place, s s, 150 ft e of College Av, 1 year..... 1,000

KRAEMER, Edith V., to New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Kirkside Av, e s, 644.9 ft n of Wellesley St, installments..... 4,500

MAYER, Isaac, to John Casey; Lenox Av, n w corner of 113th St, 1 year..... 63,000

MAYER, Paul, to Julia D. Plaut; 138th St, s s, at s e s Southern Boulevard, 2 years..... 15,000

MOORE, Ida E. and H. M., to August Oppenheimer; 7th Av, n w corner of 111th St; also 111th St, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, demand..... 6,500

OTTENBERG, Herman, to Harriet Bartlett and others, executors, &c.; 293 and 295 Monroe St, 4 years..... 20,000

PARSELL, Henry V., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 9th Av, s w corner 18th St, 5 years..... 22,000

RADFORD, Walter, to The Irving Savings Institution; 745 Washington St, 1 year..... 2,000

ROGERS, William E., to Martha P. Free, administratrix, &c; 50 East 78th St, 3 years..... 16,000

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Burghard; College Av, s e corner of 143d St, 1 year..... 3,500

SCHMIDT, Peter, to Elizabeth Schmidt; Tompkins St, e s, 70 ft s of Rivington St, 5 years..... 4,000

SONN, Hyman and Henry, also Solomon Rothfeld to the Mutual Life Insurance Comany of New York; Lenox Av, s w corner of 141st St, 1 year..... 25,000

SONN, Hyman and Henry, also Solomon Rothfeld to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 141st St, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 18,000

SONN, Hyman and Henry, also Solomon Rothfeld to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 141st St, s s, 250 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 18,000

SONN, Hyman and Henry, also Solomon Rothfeld to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 140th St, n w corner of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 22,000

SONN, Hyman and Henry, also Solomon Rothfeld to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 140th St, n s, 400 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 14,000

SONN, Hyman and Henry, also Solomon Rothfeld to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 140th St, n s, 525 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 14,000

STELLING, Diedrich, to Samuel Greenbaum and another, trustees, &c.; 1st Av, n w corner of 92d St, 5 years..... 19,000

STEERS, Anna M., to the American Savings Bank; Grand Boulevard and Concourse, n e corner of 182d St, present lines, 1 year..... 10,000

TULLOCH, David, Jr., to Isaac R. Robinson and another, trustees, &c.; 108th St., s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years.... 50,000

WINTERROTH, Anna M. and Emil J., to New York Savings Bank; 72d St, s w s, 294.6 ft n w of 2d Av, 5 years..... 15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAUMANN, Ludwig, guardian, &c., to Moses Froehlich, 1-3 part..... Nom.

DENTER, Alice M., to Minna Loewenstein..... $1,500

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to People's Trust Company..... 75,000

HALL, Lotta C., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee 8,000

KILBORN, Mary D., to Minna Loewenstein..... 750

LASPERGES, Salvator, to Frank Abate.... 425

SIRE, Meyer L., to Charles H. Stein..... 1,000

THE HAMILTON TRUST COMPANY to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company..... 35,000

WIEHE, Christina, to Emily Cook..... 1,523

Mechanics' Liens.

BROWN AV, w s, 225 ft n of Sagamore St, 50x150; George Mackenzie against Catherine A. Gillingham, owner; H. R. Gillingham, contractor..... 369

MADISON ST, s s, 52.2 ft w of Jefferson St, 26x100; Solomon Multz against Lena Price, owner and contractor..... 270

THOMPSON, Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Lutz against William H. White and another, owners; Dionisio Cataist and another, contractors..... 27

WASHINGTON ST, 378; Philip Bierschenk against John Walker, owner and contractor..... 210

89TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100; Michael Sexton against Samuel John Pole, owner; Michael Bowler and William B. Tuthill, contractors..... 131

122D ST, 222 to 228 West; Simons & Mosenfelder against Leah Zimmerman and Gabriel Valente, owners and contractors..... 738

156TH ST, 974 to 978 East; J. Casmento & Co. against the Lutheran Church, owner; John Fury, contractor..... 100

190TH ST, s s, 98 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x98; Charles Eggers against Mary Redican, owner; Louis G. Leyrer, owner and contractor..... 165

Lis Pendens.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 25 ft n of 117th St, 75x100; Charles Eggers against the New York Security and Trust Company and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, B. J. Kelly.

62D ST, s s, 225 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; William W. Vaughan against Morris Mandelstein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Edwards & Bryan.

115TH ST, n s, 525 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x 100.11; John Wood against James M. Lockwood and others, (partition;) attorney, R. K. Brown.

115TH ST, 118 West; Charles B. Mayer against Hortense Clark, (specific performance;) attorney, C. J. Kracht.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	77½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	39⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	29½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.85
Cotton, middling	6 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06
Sugar, granulated	05½
Molasses, O. K. prime	.34
Beef, family	10.00
Beef Hams	27.25
Tallow, prime	.04⅞
Pork, mess	9.50
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb.	.06
Lard, prime	5.65
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	19.75
Butter, Western creamery	.18½

CHICAGO, July 17.—Flour weak; No. 2 Spring wheat, 71½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 69⅝@70c; No. 2 red, 73¼@73½c; No. 2 corn, 33@33½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 34⅜@34½c; No. 2 oats, 24½@24¾c; No. 3 white, 25⅛@27¾c; No. 2 rye, 55c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1@$1.01; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.03@$1.03½; prime mess pork, $2.45@$2.50; mess pork, per bbl, $8.50@$9.10; lard, per 100 lb, $5.27½@$5.40; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.05@$5.20; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¾@5½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 40@45c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; sugars, cut-loaf, unchanged; clover, contract grades, $6.50.

COTTON.—Speculation picked up a little in cotton futures and the market was considerably more active and firmer, advancing 5@7 points, chiefly on covering and buying by the arbitrage people. A feature of the market was some buying for good Wall Street interests; but this was not prominent. The cause of the buying was largely a better class of cable news than had been expected. At the same time crop accounts were less uniformly bullish. The market opened steady at an advance of 1@3 points, and closed steady, 2@6 points net higher.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	5.50	5.50	5.49	5.48@5.50
August	5.50	5.52	5.49	5.49@5.50
September	5.51	5.54	5.51	5.52@5.53
October	5.63	5.66	5.63	5.66@5.67
November	5.68	5.71	5.68	5.70@5.71
December	5.73	5.76	5.74	5.75@5.76
January	5.77	5.80	5.77	5.80@
February	5.81	5.85	5.81	5.84@5.85
March	5.88	5.88	5.86	5.87@5.88
April	5.88	5.92	5.88	5.91@5.92
May	5.92	5.95	5.92	5.94@5.95

LIVERPOOL, July 17.—Spot cotton steady; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 11,000 bales; receipts, 14,000 bales; American, 14,000 bales; middling uplands, 3 5-16d. Futures opened steady, unchanged; closed steady at ½@1-64d net advance. December-January, 3.13½s; January-February, 3.13½s; February-March, 3.14s; March-April, 3.15s; April-May, 3.15½d; May-June, 3.16½s; July, 3.17½s; July-August, 3.17b; August-September, 3.16b; September-October, 3.15b; October-November, 3.14b; November-December, 3.13½s. Manchester—Yarns quiet, but steady. Cloths, small inquiry.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	77½	77½	76½	76½
September	77 7-16	77 7-16	76½	76½
December	79⅝	79⅝	78⅜	78⅜
Corn—				
July	38¼	38¼	38⅛	38⅛
September	39	39	38½	38½
December	38⅛	38⅛	37¾	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	71⅞	71⅞	70⅝	70⅝
September	72⅝	72⅝	71⅞	71⅞
December	74¼	74¼	73⅛	73⅛
Corn—				
July	34	34	33	33
September	33⅝	33⅝	32 15-16	33
December	32⅝	32⅝	31¾	31¾
Oats—				
July	24½	24½	24	24
September	20⅝	20 7-16	20 1-16	20½
December	20⅜	20¼	20¾	20⅜

BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat.—Except for a brief period of steadiness at midday, when the visible supply showed a smaller increase than expected, the wheat market declined steadily all day, and closed 1⅜c under the 1 o'clock prices of Saturday. The two principal points of weakness were bearish cable advices and heavy liquidation. Liverpool's decline of ½@1d was supplemented by cables stating that the Russian crop outlook had improved in the last fortnight. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 77½c spot; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 78⅝c spot; No. 2 Northern Duluth, 74½c spot; No. 1 hard Duluth, 82¾c to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, 74c spot.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 17.—Wheat—In store, No. 1 Northern, July, 68½c; September, 67⅞c; December, 69¾c. On track, No. 1 hard, 70½c; No. 1 Northern, 69½c; No. 2 Northern, 67⅞c.

DULUTH, July 17.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 73½c; July, 73; No. 1 Northern, cash, 70⅝c; July, 70½c; September, 70⅜; December, 71¼c; No. 2 Northern, 65⅞c; No. 3 Spring, 63⅝c.

MILWAUKEE, July 17.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 74c; No. 2 Northern, 72@72½c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed at 38½c, elevator; 38⅝c, delivered, and 39½c free on board, afloat. OATS—No. 2 oats closed at 29½c; No. 3 oats, 29c; No. 2 white, 31c; No. 3 white, 30c; track, mixed, 29½@31c; track, white, 31@87c; No. 2 white clips, 31¼c. Exporters took 350,000 bushels.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 64c, and No. 2 Western, 63c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 58c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 41¼@42c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 47½@52c, delivered, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.75@$3.90; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.50; Winter patents $3.75@$4; Spring clears, $3@$3.15; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.45@$2.50; low grade, $18.15@$18.25, to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.10@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $2.10@$2.25, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white, and yellow, 90@95c; coarse, 79@80c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $15.25; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $13.85@$16, lake and rail; sacks, spot, $16; coarse Winter bran, $16@$17, latter white; fine, $15@$15.50; middlings, $16@$18; city feed, $16@$16.50; hominy chop, $15@$15.50, bulk, and $15.50@$16 sacks; oil meal, $24.50@$25.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 17.—Flour—First patents, $3.70@$3.80; second patents, $3.50@$3.60; first clear, $2.70@$2.80. Bran—In bulk, $10.75@$11.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $9.25@$9.75; family, $10@$11; short clear, $10@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $8; family, $9.50@$10.50; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15. BEEF HAMS—$26.50@$28. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5¾c; 180-lb, 5¾c; 160-lb, 6c; pigs, 6¾c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7¼c; 10-lb, 6@6½c; 12-lb, 6c; 14-lb, 5¾c; pickled shoulders, 5½c; pickled hams, 10@10¼c; Western, green, 9¾c; Western, sugar-cured, S. P., 10c; city, green, 8¾c. TALLOW—City, 4⅜c; country, 4½c. LARD—$5.65; city lard, $5.95; refined lard, South America, $6.50; Continent, $5.90; Brazil, kegs, $7.60; compound, city, 4¾c; Western, 5c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7@7¼c; city lard stearine, 6¾@7c.

LIVERPOOL, July 17.—Beef—Extra India mess, 60s; prime mess, 53s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 50s. Lard—American, refined, in pails, 28s 3d; prime Western, in tierces, 27s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 49s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 32s; short rib, 18 to 20 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 31s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 30s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 31s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 27s 6d. Cheese—American finest, white and colored, 42s 6d. Cottonseed oil—Hull refined, July and August, 25s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, 32s 6d. Resin—Common, 4s.

COFFEE.—The market for Brazilian coffee futures opened quiet, with prices unchanged, and scarcely made the sign of a change for the rest of the session. Trading was very slow all day. Cables brought generally unsatisfactory advices from Europe and Brazil. Sales on the call were 1,000 bags; up to 12 M. 2,000 bags and for the entire day 4,000 bags. The market was finally quiet, net unchanged to 5 points lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	..	..	..	4.45@4.55
August	..	..	..	4.50@4.55
September	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.55@4.60
October	..	..	..	4.65@4.70
November	..	..	..	4.70@4.75
December	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.00@5.10
January	..	..	..	5.10@5.15
February	5.15	5.15	5.10	5.10@5.15
March	..	..	..	5.15@5.20
April	..	..	..	5.20@5.25
May	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.25@5.30
June	..	..	..	5.30@5.35

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 6$200; receipts, 29,000 bags, (two days;) stock, 341,000 bags. Hamburg—Net unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower; sales, 8,000 bags. Havre—½f lower; total sales, 14,000 bags. January, 34.25; February, 34.50; March, 34.75; April, 35.00; May, 35.00; June, 35.25; July, 35.00; August, 33.00; September, 33.25; October, 33.50; November, 33.75; December, 34.00. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 6$800; exchange, 9¼d; receipts, 5,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 14,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 1,000 bags; stock, 203,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅝c; muscovado, 3 13-16c; molasses, 3 11-16c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.60, and in bulk, $5.10; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.55, and in bulk, $5.05; refined cases, $8.60; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10; deodorized, $10.50. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, 21½c

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE.

751 5TH AVE. at 58th St.
1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St.
HEAD OFFICE 10 WALL ST.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS,
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway,
July 3d, 1899.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City for the year 1899 have been finally completed and have been delivered to, and filed with, the Municipal Assembly of said City, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the office of said Municipal Assembly for a period of fifteen days from the date of this notice.

Thomas L. Feitner, President;
Edward C. Sheehy,
Thomas J. Patterson,
William F. Grell,
Arthur C. Salmon,
} COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

LEGAL SALES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE assignment of SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 11th day of July, 1899, the undersigned will sell at public auction, under the direction of Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on the 4th day of August, 1899, at 12:30 P. M., all the right, title and interest of the firm of Sawyer, Wallace & Co., lately carrying on business in the City of New York, and all interest of the undersigned as assignee of said firm, in and to the following stocks, notes, judgments, and book accounts, to wit:

STOCKS.

Indian Springs State Co., 361 shares; Star Oil Company, 100 shares Northwestern Rolling Stock Co., 8 shares Summer Rolling M. Co., Cross Creek Mining Co., 600 shares Michigan Grape Sugar Co., 15 shares Kent Mining Co., 39 $1,000 bonds Washington & Western Ry. Co.

NOTES.

Balance on note P. V. & H. V. Duncan, $4,684.21; balance on note of F. M. Newton, $851.96; balance on two notes of C. J. Campbell, $627.32; note H. W. Parish, $808.96; note Charles J. Carriere, $626.08; Wm. A. Gunter, note, $2,256.67; Wm. A. and H. Gunter, note, $2,051.88; 5 notes of Contissini & Co., $129.61; 2 notes M. Jenkins & Co., aggregating $268.91; note Wm. Richard, $152; note J. Collin Vincent, $2,586; note Thorne & Edwards, Sabine, O., $317.65; note Thos. Edwards, Sabine, O., $300; 15 notes Jacob Steiner, Fes., $146,643; note John Dewenny, $1,095.50.

JUDGMENTS.

J. W. Bomgardner of Atchison, Kan., $13,510.86; Wm. McLane Franklin, O., $226.47; W. D. Tolman, Kan., $56.95; Chas. Aubrey, $95.85; B. B. Fickien & Sons, $16,199.22, Fredericksburg, Va.; T. J. Temple & Co., $3,404, Kansas City, Mo.; Potter, Titus & Bradenbaugh, $16,824.60, St. Louis, Mo.

BOOK ACCOUNTS.

Jardine Wallace, $378.85; Limgo & Wright, $891.40; George A. Newman, $21,386.43; W. B. Wilson, Jr., $27.52; G. V. Bryan, $506.06; Otto P. Kaufman, $285; F. A. Fisher, $32.01; Fulton Milling Co., $255.33; W. L. Black, $1,017.64; S. L. McAdams, $1,074.80; R. T. Wilson, $84.98; J. B. Oliver, $2,097.19; M. H. Gunther, $496.89; Herbert Ellerbee, $579.61; Charles Spear, $3,568.78; J. T. F. Owen, $686.25; J. A. Thorburn, $2,270.50; A. Bock, $262.07; R. R. Magnus, $645.40; G. Diehl and Mary Diehl, $10,000; E. H. Ehlers, Hamburg, $5,728.26; N. G. Miller, $11,598.20.

BOOK ACCOUNTS IN LOUISVILLE, KY.

T. J. Bailey, $60.50; M. E. Burke, $1,314.50; T. Carmondy, $893.21; J. N. Furguson, $2,681.18; C. L. Gray, $536.17; F. A. Goodpaster, $1,675.01; Edward Hawkins, $785.52; S. O. Hawkins, $115.37; J. M. B. Lucas, $294.80; I. Landrum, $117.20; J. & J. M. McCutcheon, $164.56; J. W. Mitchell, $832.14; W. B. Taul, $463.16; Dudley Talbott, $228.39; J. N. Walters, $100; H. F. Wilson, $65.12; Waldron & Thixton, $23,382.49.—Dated New York, July 17, 1899.

MARSHALL AYRES, Assignee.
CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Assignee, 120 Broadway, New York. jy18-2aw2wTu&F

LEGAL NOTICES.

MASTER'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND LIENHOLDERS OF THE COLUMBUS, SANDUSKY AND HOCKING RAILROAD COMPANY, ON THE SECOND ORDER OF REFERENCE.

At a stated term of the Circuit Court of the United States, within and for the Sixth Judicial Circuit and Eastern Division of the Southern District of Ohio, begun and held at the Court Rooms, in the City of Columbus, on the first Tuesday of June, being the sixth day of that month, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine, and in the One Hundred and Twenty-third year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Present, the Hon. William H. Taft, Circuit Judge.

On Saturday, the eighth day of July, 1899, among the proceedings had were the following, to wit:

THE METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, &c., complainant, vs. THE COLUMBUS, SANDUSKY AND HOCKING RAILROAD COMPANY and others, defendants. No. 867.

Upon motion of the plaintiff, it is ordered:

1. That all persons claiming a lien upon or preferential right in the property in the possession of S. M. Felton, as Receiver of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad Company, prior to the lien and mortgage of said Company to the Mercantile Trust Company, dated November 9th, 1895, or of its mortgage to the Metropolitan Trust Company dated November 11, 1895, present their claims on or before August 25, 1899, to H. M. Butler, Special Master, at his office in Columbus, Ohio; and that in default of such presentation all such claims be forever barred. Said order shall not apply to persons claiming a lien or preferential right on account of material, supplies, labor, or other services rendered to said Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad Company within six months prior to the appointment of said Felton as Receiver thereof, or on account of traffic balances with other Railroad Companies accruing within said six months, the presentation of such claims having been called for by the former order of this court entered on February 20th, 1899. And it is also ordered that all claims of all persons covered by said order of February 20, 1899, which have not been presented to the Master in accordance with the terms thereof, be, and the same are, hereby forever barred.

2. That said H. M. Butler, be and he hereby appointed Special Master for that purpose, determine and report to the court whether any of the following persons have a lien or preferential claim upon said property, to wit: Jonas M. McCune, Jacob Klee, The Second National Bank of Sandusky, Ohio, Ed. H. Gurhorst, Hewson L. Peeke, Frank Stang, James Flynn, John J. Waginet, D. L. Ransom, guardian; the holders of receiver's certificates issued by N. Monsarrat under the orders of the Court of Common Pleas of Oxford County, Ohio; persons who furnished supplies, labor, or other services to said Railroad Company within six months prior to the appointment of said Felton as receiver thereof, and railroad companies and other persons claiming traffic balances accruing within six months those claims have been filed with said Master under said order of February 20th, 1899; any and all other persons who may present claims, as provided in Paragraph 1 of this order.

3. The Master shall report the amounts and priorities of all such claims, the dates on which they accrued, and whether the consideration therefor, as well as the amount and priorities of the liens of said mortgages to the Mercantile Trust Company and to The Metropolitan Trust Company. He shall hear and determine said matters upon the pleadings and evidence heretofore filed in this cause, the claims and evidence heretofore submitted to him under said order of February 20, 1899, and upon such order evidence introduced in the form of affidavits or otherwise as may be presented to him on or before August 25th, 1899. He may consider as evidence the sworn statement of the Auditor of the Receiver made up from the books of said Railroad Company, which statement said Auditor is hereby directed to file with the Master as soon as practicable, but not later than August 15, 1899, showing (1) the dates on which the several claims included in Exhibit A of the report heretofore filed by said Master, and the several items constituting the same, originated, in arriving at which dates he shall be guided as far as possible by the dates of the invoices; (2) the nature of the consideration for said claims; (3) the amounts thereof having special reference to the amounts originating before and after December 1, 1896. Said statement when filed with the Master may be inspected by any claimant.

4. After August 25th, 1899, the Master may hear counsel on behalf of any claims until September 10th, 1899, and shall file with the Clerk of this Court on or before September 25th, 1899, his report, together with all the evidence produced before him. Exceptions to said report may be filed with the Clerk of this Court by any of the claimants affected thereby on or before October 9th, 1899, the same to be heard by the court at Cincinnati October 12th and 13th, 1899.

5. The report heretofore filed by the Master under said order of February 20th, 1899, is referred back to him, for the further that he may file a single report covering all of the matters included in this order.

6. The Master will mail copies of this order to each party to this suit, or his attorney of record, and to all persons who have filed claims with him under said order of February 20th, 1899, and shall publish its substance once a week for two consecutive weeks in one newspaper of general circulation published in Columbus, Ohio, and in one newspaper of general circulation published in New York City.

7. This order shall not apply to persons to whom S. M. Felton is indebted or liable as Receiver upon Receiver's certificates or otherwise.

July 8th, 1899. H. M. BUTLER.
Special Master,
35½ N. High St., Room 5,
Columbus, Ohio.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action, on the 5th day of June, 1899, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of the NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY to exhibit and prove their claims against said company before me, the undersigned, the receiver of said company, at my office, No. 95 Nassau Street, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 15th day of December, 1899, and that creditors making default in so doing will be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and from any distribution which shall be made thereunder.

—Dated New York, June 12th, 1899.
CHARLES H. DANIELS, Receiver.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—To all persons interested in the estate of AARON KOHN and MOSES G. ROSENBLATT, composing the firm of Dreyfus, Kohn & Company, assigned to Levi L. Gans and Oscar E. Rosenheim, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the County of New York, to be held in Part I. thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 31st day of July, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the account of Levi L. Gans and Oscar E. Rosenheim, as assignees of Aaron Kohn and Moses G. Rosenblatt, composing the firm of Dreyfus, Kohn & Company, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignees' account.

In witness whereof, I have caused the seal of the Supreme Court to be hereto affixed.

[Seal.] Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said court, this 2d day of June, 1899.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Assignees, 20 Broad Street, New York City. je6-1aw6wTu

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—In the matter of the general assignment of LOUIS J. PONVERT for the benefit of creditors.

Notice is hereby given that I shall expose for sale at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, on the 19th day of July, 1899, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., the following property, assigned to me for the benefit of creditors, to wit:

Two shares of capital stock of the Hormiguero Central Company, of the par value of $100 each.

Dated New York, July 1, 1899.
ELIJAH L. ROAKE, Assignee.
189 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The sale pursuant to the foregoing notice is hereby adjourned to July 26, 1899, at same hour and place.

ELIJAH L. ROAKE, Assignee.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

TO THE CREDITORS OF ALPHONSE GALLO and MICHAEL GALLO, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of June, 1899, the said Alphonse Gallo and Michael Gallo were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 237 Broadway, New York City, on the 1st day of August, 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE,
July 17, 1899. Referee in Bankruptcy.

TO THE CREDITORS OF LOUIS GOLDSTEIN and NATHAN SHAPIRO, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of July, 1899, the said Louis Goldstein and Nathan Shapiro were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 237 Broadway, New York City, on the 4th day of August, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE,
July 17, 1899. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACQUES E. KARELSEN, ADOLPHUS E. KARELSEN, and FRANK E. KARELSEN, trading under firm names of E. Karelsen, E. Karelsen's Sons, and The Shaped Seamless Stocking Company, (unincorporated,) Bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Jacques E. Karelsen, Adolphus E. Karelsen and Frank E. Karelsen, trading under firm names of E. Karelsen, E. Karelsen's Sons, and The Shaped Seamless Stocking Company, (unincorporated,) in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Jacques E. Karelsen, Adolphus E. Karelsen, and Frank E. Karelsen were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 17, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ALEXANDER REIMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Alexander Reiman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 17th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts and liabilities; and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

TO THE CREDITORS OF JULIUS ROTHSCHILD, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of May, 1899, the said Julius Rothschild was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 237 Broadway, New York City, on the 28th day of July, 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE,
July 17, 1899. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MONTAGUE SIMPSON, Bankrupt. No. 1,122.

Notice is hereby given that Montague Simpson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 15, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States District Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.

TO THE CREDITORS OF MANDEL WALK, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that on the day of 1899, the said Mandel Walk was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 237 Broadway, New York City, on the 1st day of August, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE,
July 17, 1899. Referee in Bankruptcy.

TO THE CREDITORS OF BENJAMIN S. WISE and LOUIS HEIN, composing the partnership firm of BENJAMIN S. WISE & CO., Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of July, 1899, the said Benjamin Wise and Louis Hein were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 237 Broadway, New York City, on the 4th day of August, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE,
July 17, 1899. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL C. WOLF, JACOB KAMSLER, and HENRY KAMSLER, (trading as Relsmak Cigar Company, and Kamsler Brothers & Co.,) Bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Samuel C. Wolf, Jacob Kamsler, and Henry Kamsler, (trading as Reismak Cigar Company, and Kamsler Brothers & Co.,) of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Samuel C. Wolf, Jacob Kamsler, and Henry Kamsler were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1899, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated July 17, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BOETTNER, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. BOETTNER, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1899. CHARLES J. KROEHLE, CONRAD D. ORTH, Executors. ISAAC KUGELMAN, Attorney for Executors, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je27-1aw6mTu

BRAUTIGAM, ADAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADAM BRAUTIGAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Paskusz & Cohen, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1899. IDA BRAUTIGAM, PAUL BRAUTIGAM, EDWARD J. BIEDERMANN, Executors. PASKUSZ & COHEN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. mh21-1aw6mTu

FIGUEROA Y VELIS, JUSTO RAFAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUSTO RAFAEL FIGUEROA Y VELIS, otherwise known as Rafael Figueroa, late of Cienfuegos, Island of Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1899. ANTONIO TOMAS, Ancillary Administrator, c. t. a. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Admr., 71 Broadway, New York City. jy11-1aw6mTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BURT, HENRY D. W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY D. W. BURT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of R. & E. J. O'Gorman, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1899. LOWELL LINCOLN, ALFRED ROELKER, Executors. R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja24-1aw6mTu

BROWN, RHEUA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RHEUA S. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, to wit, the office of John Burke & Co., Nos. 106 and 108 Reade Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1899. JOHN BURKE, JAMES R. HOGG, Executors. WM. J. FANNING, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my16-1aw6mTu

MARTIN, MARY JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY JANE MARTIN, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, at the law office of C. & T. Perry, No. 72 Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn, New York on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of January, 1899. ROBERT J. ANDERSON, Executor. C. & T. PERRY, Attorneys for Executor. ja24-1aw6mTu

McHENRY, JR., ALEXANDER R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER R. McHENRY, JR., late of the County of New York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the offices of Shepard & Prentiss, his attorneys, No. 10 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of September, 1899.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1899. EDWARD O. McHENRY, Executor. SHEPARD & PRENTISS, Attorneys for Executor, 10 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh7-1aw6mTu

PROUDFIT, ALEXANDER M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER M. PROUDFIT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New York, the first day of May, 1899. JNO. McL. NASH, Executor. CHAS. L. JONES, Attorney for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City. my2-1aw6mTu

PRYIBIL, HERMAN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN D. PRYIBIL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1899. ROBERT PRYIBIL, Administrator. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja24-1aw6mTu

STEVENSON, MARGARET S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET S. STEVENSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 229 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1899. JOSEPH N. GOLDBACHER, Executor. DAVID D. ACKERMAN, Attorney for Executor, 280 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City. ma21-1aw6mTu

SCORGIE, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET SCORGIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of No. 32 Nassau Street, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1899. HUGH McCULLOCH, JAMES WARD, HAYDEN & SATTERLEE, Attorneys for Executors. 120 Broadway, New York. my9-1aw6mTu

WADSWORTH, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. WADSWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Gilbert M. Speir, No. 62 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of April, 1899.

WILLIAM H. WADSWORTH, Administrator, with the will annexed.
GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Administrator, No. 62 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap25-1aw6mTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN WESTERVELT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the third day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described: All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of West End Avenue, distant sixty feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of West End Avenue with the southerly side of Eightieth Street; running thence easterly parallel with Eightieth Street and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with West End Avenue forty-two feet; thence westerly parallel with Eightieth Street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the easterly side of West End Avenue; thence northerly along the easterly side of West End Avenue forty-two feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.
CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

80th Street.

West End Avenue.	60		
	42	125	Nos. 408 and 410 West End Avenue.
		125	
	42		

79th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $43,216.30, with interest thereon from July first, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $333.20, with interest from July 5th, 1899, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes and assessments and water rents which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $311.90 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage upon which is due the sum of $40,125 and interest from the 5th day of February, 1898.—Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.
jy7-2aw3wF&Tu jy7-2aw3wF&Tu&jy28

REFEREES' NOTICES.

95 AND 97 LIBERTY STREET.—NEW YORK Supreme Court, County of New York.—ROBERT E. DOWLING, plaintiff, against THOMAS R. WHITE et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Tuesday, the 8th day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All those certain lots of land, with the buildings thereon, situated in the Third Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the northerly side of Liberty Street, between Broadway and Greenwich Street, now known as Numbers Ninety-five and Ninety-seven Liberty St. and taken together bounded and containing as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Liberty Street, distant two hundred and thirty-seven feet and eight inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Broadway and Liberty Street, (being the southwesterly corner of lot known as Number Ninety-three Liberty Street, now or lately belonging to the estate of John Hone,) running thence northerly along the westerly line of the lot now or lately belonging to said estate of John Hone, forty-eight feet and three inches, more or less; thence northerly still along said lot now or lately belonging to the estate of John Hone, fifty-three feet and seven inches to land formerly belonging to the estate of Jacob Abramse, deceased, and now or late of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank; thence northerly along said last mentioned land sixteen feet and eight inches to land now or late of William Banks; thence westerly along said last mentioned land now or late of William Banks, thirty feet to a strip of land heretofore agreed to be sold to Amos R. Eno, and conveyed by George S. Murfey and wife and James M. Benedict and wife to Barak T. Nichols; thence southerly along said lot or strip of land, one hundred and nineteen feet one inch, more or less, to the northerly side of said Liberty Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of said Liberty Street, thirty feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 18th, 1899.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

Church Street.	119.1	118.6	Broadway.
	30	30	237.9

Liberty Street.

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $119,007.05. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $310,414.17.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys. jy18-2aw3wTu&F&au8

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against CHARLES E. HOFFMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of June, 1899, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the said county, on the 1st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the twenty-eighth day of July, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of West Sixty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-eight feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Tenth Avenue with said southerly line of West Sixty-fifth Street, and running thence eastwardly and along said southerly line of West Sixty-fifth Street eighteen feet; thence running southwardly and parallel with Tenth Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet five inches, to the centre line of the block between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Streets; thence running westwardly and along said centre line of said block eighteen feet; thence running northwardly and again parallel with Tenth Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the point or place of beginning."

The said premises being known as No. 160 West Sixty-fifth Street. JOHN M. GITTERMAN, Referee.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Sixty-fifth Street.

Amsterdam Avenue, formerly Tenth Avenue.	100 ft. 5 in.	228 ft.	18 ft.

Sixty fourth Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is nineteen thousand and thirty dollars, ($19,030,) with interest thereon from the 22d day of June, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and ninety-seven and 33-100 dollars, ($397.33,) with interest from the 1st day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is two hundred and ninety-six and 40-100 dollars, ($296.40.)

Dated New York, July 5, 1899.

JOHN M. GITTERMAN, Referee.
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. jy11-2aw3wTu&Th&au1

NO. 448 EAST 146TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court—County of New York.—ENOCH C. BELL, plaintiff, against ANDREW KITCHEN et al., defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 6th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the twenty-eighth day of July, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, distant two hundred and forty-three (243) feet nine and three-quarters (9¾) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street with the easterly side of Railroad Avenue East; thence running southerly at right angles and the said southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street ninety-five (95) feet; thence easterly parallel with said One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street fifty (50) feet; thence northerly at right angles to said One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street ninety-five (95) feet to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

LUCIEN OUDIN, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

146th Street.

East.	243.9¾	50	
Railroad Av.	95	95	
	50		

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $14,556.82, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $138.02. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $8,506.67.

LUCIEN OUDIN, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys. jy7-2aw3wF&Tu&jy28

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RANFT, RICHARD.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Martha Louise Canzler, William Richard Steinway, Theodore Edwin Steinway, and Maude Emily Louise Steinway, the heirs and next of kin of RICHARD RANFT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Richard Ranft of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Richard Ranft, late of Dresden, Kingdom of Saxony, Germany, deceased. Therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 17th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten

CIVIL SERVICE RULES HERE

New Regulations Now in Hands of the Local Commission.

EXEMPT POSITIONS LESSENED

Reductions Made in Ratings—Many "Confidential" Appointees Placed in the Competitive Class.

Copies of the new rules for the conduct of the city's civil service, as adopted by the State Civil Service Commission, were received from Albany yesterday and made public by the Municipal Civil Service Commission. The new regulations are much more rigid than the old, and their effect will be to transfer to the competitive class many places that are now exempt.

The number of positions to which appointment may be made without examination, under the existing regulations, is estimated by Secretary Lee Phillips of the Municipal Commission at about eight hundred. The new regulations prescribe the exact number of exempt places in each department, and the total is 416, indicating a cut of almost 50 per cent. in the number of positions for which examinations are not required.

The most important change of this nature is the transfer of the Chief of the Fire Department from the exempt to the competitive class. Had the appointment of Edward F. Croker as Chief been delayed until these rules became operative, he would have had to stand an examination before he could have secured the place.

The local commission some time ago submitted a draft of rules to the Albany Commissioners, which was disapproved. Then the two bodies got together and reached an agreement on a set of rules, which Mayor Van Wyck would not agree to. Secretary Phillips of the local board said yesterday that the rules as finally promulgated are more liberal in some points than those agreed upon by the two commissions.

The chief changes made from the old regulations are in the direction of preventing the violations of the spirit of the civil service law, which have, in the view of the advocates of civil service reform, largely nullified its operation under the Tammany administration. Regulations are provided which will prevent the appointment of numerous "confidential" clerks and assistants, the transfer of men from the grades for which they were examined to higher salaried grades, without competition, the carrying on the pay rolls of laymen as assistants to the Corporation Counsel, and other schemes for avoiding examination which, it is alleged, have been practiced by Tammany appointing officers.

In the classification, the principal change is the division of Schedule A into two parts, Part I. being the exempt class, and Part II. the non-competitive, which includes such positions as are not in the exempt or labor class, and which it is "impracticable to include in the competitive class."

A reduction is made in the requirements for candidates for promotion, who are required to make 80 per cent. instead of 85, for all grades up to and including second, and 85 per cent. instead of 90 for all higher grades. Appointments must be made from "those graded highest on the eligible lists, whereas under the old regulations, the appointing officer could take his choice from the three highest.

Strict limitations are provided as to the instances in which appointments may be made without examinations to positions in the competitive class, as follows:

"First, to positions in the competitive class where peculiar and exceptional qualifications of a scientific, professional, or educational character are required, upon satisfactory evidence that for specified reasons competition in such special case is impracticable and that the position can be best filled by the selection of some designated person of high and recognized attainments in such qualities, and where the Municipal Commission, with the approval of the State Civil Service Commission, has suspended the rules requiring competition. But no such suspension shall be general in its application to such place, and all such cases of suspicion shall be reported to the State Civil Service Commission in the annual report made to them with the reasons for the same.

"Second, whenever there are urgent reasons for filling a vacancy in any position in the competitive class, and there is no list of persons eligible for appointment after competitive examination, and then only in accordance with the provisions of Rule 34."

Another amendment provides that a person appointed as Assistant Corporation Counsel shall be a regularly admitted member of the bar of this State.

The eligible lists completed and in force on April 19 are continued for the remainder of the one-year period of eligibility, and lists from examinations completed prior to that date, on which the results had not been tabulated, are put in full force for one year from the date of the new rules, or from the completion of the lists.

A new rule requires that the heads of departments must certify that the men on their pay rolls have discharged the duties for which they are employed before their salaries can be paid.

The Corporation Counsel is allowed to appoint seventy-five assistants without examination, but they must all be lawyers. In the office of the Controller the positions of Deputy Auditor, Disbursing Clerk, Paymaster's Clerk, Deputy Collector of City Revenues, Assistant Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears, Assistant Deputy Receiver of Taxes, Assistant Cashier, and Examiner of Accounts of Institutions are all transferred from the exempt to the competitive class.

The private secretary, Chief Clerk, Superintendent, and Engineer in Chief of the Dock Department, who are now exempt from examination, are put in the competitive class by the new rules.

A large number of positions in the Department of Education, which are now competitive, are exempted by the new regulations. The chief changes in the other departments are as follows:

In the Building Department the Chief Clerk, confidential stenographer to each Commissioner, and the Confidential Inspectors, of whom there are many, now exempted, are included in the competitive class.

In the Department of Charities these places are taken from the exempt and put into the competitive class: Treasurer's Clerk, Purchasing Agent, Superintendent of Hospital, Almshouse, Asylum, or School, and Superintendent of Training School.

In the office of the Supervisor of The City Record, the Deputy Supervisor and private secretary are placed in the competitive class.

In the Health Department the Chief Clerk, the heads of bureaus, chiefs of divisions, Assistant Registrar of Records, stenographer to the sanitary committee, and 235 minor positions in the hospitals for contagious diseases are taken from the exempt schedule and made competitive.

The Chief Clerks of nearly all the departments are removed from the exempt and included in the competitive schedule.

The general effect of the changes made by the new regulations had been discounted by the passage by the last Legislature of the White civil service law, on which they are based. One purpose of that law, it was not disguised, was to take it out of the power of the Tammany administration in this city to control the city patronage. It was pointed out by some office holders yesterday, however, that Tammany has already filled the offices with its own men and that the effect of the new rules will be to protect many of these men from removal in case of a change of administrations. There was considerable dismay, nevertheless, on the part of many clerks and other subordinates in the city bureaus at the prospect of having to stand examinations for the places they are now holding, and the office of the Municipal Commission had many inquiries during the day as to what positions had been taken out and what put into the competitive class.

Secretary Phillips is having the new rules printed, and until that is done and the copies distributed, the heads of departments will not know what they are expected to do to carry them into effect. Secretary McAneny of the Civil Service Reform Association, had not seen the new rules when asked about them yesterday and was not prepared to express an opinion on them.

Fatal Lockjaw from Toy Pistol.

The death of James Gearns, fifteen years old, of 6 Albany Street, from lockjaw following a pistol shot in the hand received while celebrating the Fourth of July, was reported yesterday. Dr. Charles C. Page of 127 Liberty Street, who attended the boy, said Gearns's case was a very acute one. He administered four injections of the antitoxin serum and kept the patient under chloroform. Nourishment was given by artificial means. He said it was the first case in which he had tried the serum, and he thought that for the serum to be efficacious it must be given in larger doses than prescribed hitherto.

ROYAL
BAKING POWDER

Imparts that peculiar lightness, sweetness, and flavor noticed in the finest cake, short cake, biscuit, rolls, crusts, etc., which expert pastry cooks declare is unobtainable by the use of any other leavening agent.

Made from pure, grape cream of tartar.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

MANHATTAN CLUB AT HOME.

Old House of the University Club at Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue Again Occupied.

The new home of the Manhattan Club, the house formerly occupied by the University Club, at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, was opened last evening, and many members of that organization were on hand to participate in the housewarming. Perhaps not a housewarming, for this building has been warmed for club purposes by three other organizations—the Union League Club, the Turf Club, and the University Club—but the Manhattan Club men felt that their occupation was sufficient cause for a little jollification.

That the event was wholly informal added to the evening's enjoyment, and in small groups throughout the house the members discussed the new quarters and the general outlook for the club. Everybody seemed to be pleased with the house, and there was nobody who would say that the club was not more comfortably housed than it had been in the Stewart mansion, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street.

The general plan of the house has not been materially changed since the University Club had it, but what with some minor alterations and a good deal of redecorating and refurnishing the club made by some of the Manhattan men last evening that they now have one of the most attractive and comfortable houses in the city is certainly not a boast. The dining room, with its lofty ceiling, on the third floor attracted general attention. The portraits of the club's Presidents and several other large canvases belonging to the club occupy commanding positions in the library and reading rooms. Much of the carved furniture—bookcases, tables, cabinets, chairs—upon which the late A. T. Stewart spent thousands of dollars, and which the club purchased from the Stewart estate, has been transferred to the new house.

There was good fellowship to spare last evening, and the general feeling seemed to be that the Manhattan is entering upon what will be the most successful era in its existence. Among those who were seen at the house were John D. Crimmins, Francis A. Dugro, William S. Rodie, David B. Gilbert, Ashbel P. Fitch, Charles W. Dayton, Charles H. Truax, Henry D. Macdona, Judge Alton B. Parker of the Court of Appeals, James H. Parker, and John Von Glahn.

LEGAL NOTES.

THEY WERE NOT FELLOW-SERVANTS.—Daniel McTaggart, while employed as hod carrier in some temporary work of repair or new construction by the Eastmans Company of New York, was directed by the company's foreman to carry bricks up a ladder placed in an alley or passageway through which trucks passed, and through which the company's wagons were being driven at the time. The ladder was struck by one of the wagons, while McTaggart was descending with his face to the wall, and he was thrown to the ground and injured. In his suit in the City Court against the Eastmans Company, McTaggart recovered judgment, which was affirmed by the General Term of that court. On further appeal to the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court it was urged that plaintiff could not recover, because he and the driver of the wagon were both in the employ of the defendant, and were therefore fellow-servants. The judgment was affirmed, the Court holding, by Justice MacLean, that the two men were, however, "employed under such different capacities and different classes of work, that they were not to be deemed fellow-servants engaged in the same common work, and performing duties and services for the same general purposes, so as to relieve a common employer from the consequences of the neglect of either."

***

THE WIFE WAS LIABLE.—Catherine Mayer got a verdict in her favor in the Municipal Court, Seventh District, in her suit against Mollie Lithauer, for material furnished and used in a silk dress made for the defendant, and for services in making it. Mrs. Lithäuer is living with her husband, and it was urged on her behalf, on appeal, that the dress ordered by her being in the nature of a necessity, the husband was presumptively liable for the material furnished and the services rendered, except by an express promise on her part to pay. Presiding Justice Freedman, giving the opinion of the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, affirming the judgment, said: "While an action may be maintained against a husband, under certain circumstances, for goods sold or services rendered to the wife, an action of that character may be brought against a married woman. (Chapter 272, Laws 1896.) Moreover, from all the facts and circumstances, the jury might properly have found that the defendant had a separate estate, and that she was directly liable under her contract made with the plaintiff."

***

PHYSICIAN AND PATIENT.—John Keefe, who resided in the town of East Greenbush, Rensselaer County, N. Y., in 1883, devised his whole estate, except $1,000, to the one of his two sisters who lived with him then, and until his death. On June 3, 1898, and while in his last illness, he, by a new will, devised his real estate to the wife of his attending physician. Two days later, and while suffering greatly from heart disease, he made a third will, by which he devised nearly his whole estate to her. He died two days subsequently, aged eighty years, and was unmarried. Surrogate Comstock, of Rensselaer County, has revoked the probate of the will, holding that the presumption of undue influence which exists between physician and patient had not been overcome, that no sufficient explanation had been given for the exclusion of the sisters to the advantage of a stranger, and that the probate allowed without contest must be revoked.

Lawyer W. H. Phillips Accused.

W. H. Phillips, a lawyer with offices at 40 Broadway, was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Magistrate Pool, charging him with grand larceny. The complainant is Dr. John C. Pearson of 5 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, who asserts that the lawyer has failed to account for money placed in his hands. Phillips was held in $1,000 bail for examination by Magistrate Hogan of the Harlem Court. The amount Phillips is alleged to have stolen is $337.

Dewey Committee to Meet.

The Committee on Plan and Scope of the Dewey reception will meet on Thursday at 2 o'clock. One of the suggestions that will be considered is to have the celebration last three days instead of two, the first to be devoted to a naval parade, the second to a military procession, and the third to a civilian demonstration. The committee will, it is said, veto the proposition to invite the newspaper men of the country to attend the celebration as the guests of the city.

VACATION SCHOOLS OPENED.

More Children Apply for Registration than Can Be Accommodated—Swimming and Drawing to be Taught.

The vacation schools of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx opened yesterday with an aggregate attendance of 6,000 pupils. There are ten schools, and they will remain open from 9 o'clock until noon each weekday for five weeks. This is the second year of the vacation school system, and the work has grown beyond all expectations.

Associate Superintendent Seth T. Stewart, who has charge of the system, said yesterday that the registration of pupils was far beyond the capacity of the appropriation set aside for the work. There are only 175 teachers for the ten schools, and the number of pupils had to be limited to 600 for each building. One Principal reported that if he had kept his registration books open as long as originally intended he would have had 3,000 names of children who wanted to attend. The books were all closed in advance of the specified time, with the following results: School No. 1, Henry, Catherine, and Oliver Streets, 888; No. 2, 116 Henry Street, 1,420; No. 7, Chrystie and Hester Streets, 1,046; No 20, Rivington, Forsyth, and Eldridge Streets, 1,655; No. 34, 108 Broome Street, 875; No. 42, Hester, Orchard, and Ludlow Streets, 742; No. 75, 25 Norfolk Street, 867; No 92, Broome and Ridge Streets, 1,367; No. 147, Henry and Gouverneur Streets, 876, and No. 160, Rivington and Suffolk Streets, 1,097.

In the schools there are four branches: Kindergarten, taking children from five to six years old; the primary, taking children from six to ten years old; grammar, art, with pupils from ten to twelve years old, and industrial, taking children between the ages of twelve and fifteen years. The indoor gymnasiums used last year have been supplemented this year with five out-door ones. In addition to the out-door gymnasiums the other features in the shape of swimming and sketch schools have been added this year. The fifteen free pools, operated by the Dock Board, will be opened to the public for the vacation schools, and instructors for boys will be in attendance at each on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and for girls on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Prof. Gus Lundstrom of the New York Athletic Club will be in charge of the swimming teachers. The sketch classes, composed of boys and girls over twelve years will operate in Central and other parks, each one day for five weeks. The boys' sketch class meets every morning in School No. 86, Lexington Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street, and the girls' class, in School No. 37, in East Eighty-seventh Street, and proceeds to some park for work. In case of rain they work inside the school buildings from models. The library work will also be continued this year.

COLER AND McLAUGHLIN CONFER

The Brooklyn Boss Objects to Some of the Controller's Plans.

Hugh McLaughlin, the Democratic leader of Brooklyn, went to Jamesport, L. I., yesterday afternoon for the season. He was accompanied by Mrs. McLaughlin, his daughters, Miss Laura McLaughlin and Mrs. W. J. Courtney, and Mr. Courtney.

Before leaving the city Mr. McLaughlin had a long talk with Controller Coler. It was stated after the conference that the Controller's plan to transfer the Auditing Bureau of Brooklyn to Manhattan was discussed, and that Mr. McLaughlin told Mr. Coler that the move greatly displeased him. Mr. McLaughlin, it was said, also expressed opposition to other proposed changes in administration affairs, which he is understood to regard as attempts to deprive Brooklyn of the autonomy it now enjoys. The Brooklyn leaders were of the opinion that the Controller would abandon his plan as to the Auditing Bureau, in deference to the wishes of Mr. McLaughlin.

REFUSED TO CARRY A BODY.

Hoboken Man Complains Against the D., L. and W. Railroad.

William Kenny of 1,308 Washington Street, Hoboken, yesterday made a complaint to President Helfer of the City Health Board, against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. Mr. Kenny's two-year-old son Phillip died on Friday of membraneous croup. He arranged to have the body taken to Morristown, N. J., on Sunday for interment. Although the body was incased in a metallic coffin the company refused to transport the body, and it was taken to Morristown in a hearse.

The company based its refusal on the law which, the officials said, forbade it to transport over the road the body of any person who had died from a contagious disease. Mr. Kenny claims that he had complied with the law when he incased the body in a metallic coffin, and that the company, being a common carrier, had no right to refuse transportation. President Helfer will make an investigation.

MAY DANCE ON ASPHALT.

Jersey City's Chief of Police Has a New Plan for Popular Amusement.

Jersey City being deficient in the matter of public parks, Chief of Police Murphy has hit upon a new plan for providing out-door recreation for the poor. He proposes that the asphalt pavements shall be utilized for dancing purposes.

"What I suggest," said Chief Murphy, yesterday, "is that a block of asphalt pavement shall be selected in different parts of the city for different nights. This block, wherever it may be, shall be swept clean and roped off, so that all vehicular traffic shall be suspended for the evening. Music may be provided by subscription, and all who choose shall be permitted to dance on this asphalt, say from 8 o'clock P. M. until midnight.

"I think it would be popular, because I got the idea from seeing children dance on the sidewalk to the music of strolling hand organs. If the idea of taking up a subscription for the music is not favorably received, then perhaps an arrangement could be effected with the band that the city has hired to give a free concert in Van Vorst Park once a week during the Summer. The dances could be made weekly and take the place of the concerts."

Chief Murphy said in conclusion that he would make an effort to have his idea carried out.

Snatched Money from Marshal's Hand.

Emanuel Pepperman, twenty-seven years old, a druggist at One Hundred and Eighth Street and Lexington Avenue, was locked up in the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station yesterday afternoon, charged with stealing $2 from City Marshal Max Gross, attached to Judge Goldfogle's court. Gross had been sent to Pepperman's store to make a levy. He entered the store and, going to the money drawer, took all the money he could find, which consisted of a two-dollar bill. The Marshal was holding the money in his hand, when Pepperman jumped up and snatched it, running to the street. He was caught and taken to the station house.

"The flight of Mid Year is always marked by a disturbance in values."—*New York Times.*

Golf-bicycle coats and breeches are now very much agitated.

887 pairs of men's breeches, many big sizes, $2.50; were $4.50 to $9.

213 coats matching breeches in cloth but not always in size though big sizes are plenty, $3.50; were $5.50 to $13.

139 pairs of men's washable breeches, $1.

125 coats, young men's sizes—32 to 34—$3; were $4.50 to $10.

233 pairs of young men's breeches, $2; were $3.50 to $8.

At Prince St. and Leonard St. stores only.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

MISTAKE SAVES LIVES.

Mr. Meyer Insists that a Manhattan Beach Express Shall Stop, and So Few Are Hurt in a Collision.

The insignificant circumstance of a man getting aboard the wrong train probably averted a fatal wreck on the Manhattan Beach division of the Long Island Railroad yesterday afternoon. There was a wreck, but no one was seriously injured.

A collision occurred at Vanderveer Park, Flatbush. A passenger train, loaded with racegoers and pleasure seekers, crashed into two freight cars. The passenger train, which consisted of an engine, six coaches, and a parlor car, was bound from Long Island City to the Brighton Beach race track and to Manhattan Beach. The cars were crowded with passengers. The train was an express.

One of the passengers was Henry A. Meyer, President of a real estate company in Brooklyn, who lives at Vanderveer Park. Mr. Meyer had boarded the train, thinking that it would stop at Vanderveer Park. When told by the conductor that the train was an express, he insisted on being let off at his station. The conductor finally agreed, and slowed the train as it approached Vanderveer Park.

Just before reaching the station at that place there is a sharp curve in the road. Rounding this curve at greatly decreased speed, the train ran into two freight cars, part of a freight train, the other cars of which were being pushed into a coal yard nearby by an engine. The two cars had been left standing on the main track, and, it is claimed, no effort had been made to warn the engineer of the express of the danger ahead of him.

The engine of the express was thrown from the track and smashed. The freight cars were wrecked. The engineer, Alexander Brown, and the fireman of the express were slightly injured and all of the passengers received a severe shaking up.

The wreck caused a block on the road for more than an hour. Many of the passengers returned to town by carriage or trolley.

A BELT LINE CAR HELD UP.

Two of the Passengers Robbed by Six Highwaymen.

A Belt Line car was held up at Cherry and Corlears Streets early yesterday morning, and two of the passengers, Herman Gerken and Abraham Desch of 1,096 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, were robbed, respectively, of a gold watch and a scarfpin. None of the thieves were caught, though John Carey, thirty-eight years old, of 246 Cherry Street, was arrested later. Neither Gerken nor Desch could identify him in the Essex Market Court, and he was discharged.

According to the story of Desch and Gerken, two of the men held the horses' heads, while four others got on the front platform. Gerken and Desch stood on that platform, and as soon as the first man stepped up he seized Gerken's watch and chain. The second man up had noticed a cheap scarfpin in Desch's scarf. He took it out deftly, and put it into one of his pockets.

The other men entered the car, but as soon as the passengers noticed that a robbery was going on, they began to shout. The thieves had evidently made no provision for such an alarm, and they themselves grew frightened and left the car, and with the two men who had held the horses' heads, ran into the marble yard at one corner, through it, and disappeared.

COVERED A STATUE WITH MONEY

Italians Make Large Offerings to a Harlem Church.

The feast day of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, which was celebrated yesterday and the day before, drew to the church at One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Pleasant Avenue a great throng of Italians from this city and vicinity. Many came even from New England and from places as far West as Chicago.

This is always a memorable occasion in the life of the Italian citizens. The day before the feast crowds of devotees begin to assemble in the vicinity of the church, and for several days there is a scene of brilliant color and festivity. The celebration of the feast this year was especially enthusiastic. Men, women, and children vied with one another in the brightness of their costumes. Some women were rainbows of color, flaming in scarlet and gold and purple, while many of the men wore costumes that had witnessed many a festive scene in Italy, and seemed bizarre and gaudy among plain American clothes. A large number of the pilgrims, especially the children, bore enormous candles, which they afterward carried lighted in the processions in the church and let burn to the last splutter in honor of the saint.

One feature of this celebration gave a somewhat political aspect to it. The picture button has found its way into religious circles. Hundreds of persons wore on their coats or on the breasts of their dresses immense buttons having a picture of "Our Lady." Vendors of these buttons passed to and fro through the throng and sold their wares as fast as they could make change.

Over the celebrants floated an enormous banner with a picture of the Madonna, which was covered by bills of money that had been pinned to it by those who had brought them as gifts for the church. The feast day is also collection day, and every one contributes something. Usually the image of the Virgin is covered up in a pile of these offerings. This year, in addition to hiding the image under their gifts, the devotees also covered the Virgin's banner and picture—for Little Italy is prosperous. It was said to have been the most successful feast day in the history of the Church of Mount Carmel.

Mrs. Ramsey Sent to an Asylum.

Mrs. Edith Grace Ramsey, who killed her husband, Harvey J. Ramsey, in the Garden Hotel, Madison Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, by cutting his throat while he was asleep, was placed on trial yesterday before Judge Blanchard and a jury, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. Two witnesses were sworn, Dr. J. R. Campbell, the Tombs physician, and Dr. Reginald Sayre, who testified that the woman was insane. The jurors, without leaving their seats, announced a verdict of insanity, and Mrs. Ramsey was committed to the Matteawan Asylum.

Dr. McCorn Admitted to Bail.

Dr. Edward McCorn of the Rivercrest Sanitarium, Astoria, who shot and killed Clifton Smith, a youth who was stealing cherries from the grounds of the institution a few weeks ago, was admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000 yesterday by Judge Moore of Queens County. The doctor says he fired to scare the boys, and that the bullet must have been deflected. The Coroner's jury exonerated him, but he was rearrested at the instance of the District Attorney.

Ladies' Shirt Waists.

Second Floor.

Made of finest quality cotton or silk and cotton novelty Madras,—and dotted piqué,—in the latest cut and design,—tailor finished,—all the fashionable shades,—oblique and vertical stripes,

75 cents;
Formerly $1.50 to $2.00.

White Lawn, Madras or Piqué Waists,—plain or fancy materials,—trimmed with tucks and embroidery insertions,

$1.00 to $3.00

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

NOTORIOUS CRIMINAL CAUGHT.

Timothy J. Hogan, Who Smuggled Himself Out of Ohio Penitentiary, Captured in Second Avenue.

Timothy J. Hogan, thirty-two years old, who escaped from Blackwell's Island Penitentiary on Jan. 4, 1897, and who got away from the Columbus (Ohio) Penitentiary on May 2 last, was arrested last night at Fortieth Street and Second Avenue by Deputy United States Marshal McAveeny, Post Office Inspector Jacobs, and Assistant Superintendent George S. Dougherty of Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, representing the American Bankers' Association. There was a reward of $400 for Hogan's recapture—$100 by the American Bankers' Association, $250 by the Post Office authorities, and $50 by the Warden of the Columbus (Ohio) Penitentiary.

Cigars are shipped from the Ohio prison, and Hogan, after training himself down to proper weight, secreted himself in one of the cases, and was shipped to liberty as a case of cigars. The man has always been engaged with expert thieves, his specialty being the rifling of Post Office letter boxes. His band operated extensively, dressed in the uniforms of letter carriers. In 1890 Hogan was arrested here for the theft of a mail pouch in the Grand Central Station. For this crime he served a sentence of four years. On the night of Dec. 11, 1895, he and an associate, Charles Carleton, were in Thornton's restaurant, Third Avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Both men were drinking and insulted some women at a near-by table. The escorts of the women resented it and a scuffle ensued. Hogan and Carleton drew revolvers and began firing promiscuously.

A waiter was struck and a panic ensued. The two men escaped, followed by a furious mob. The men fired a fusillade into the crowd following them. Policeman Howard and a citizen were seriously wounded. Both men were captured and Carleton was sentenced to fifteen years in Sing Sing. Hogan, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to five years on Blackwell's Island, from which he escaped within a few months. He next showed up in Columbus, Ohio, where, with two pals, "Peggy" Real and Frank Baxter, he rifled many letter boxes, cashing the checks found therein at various banks. He was arrested, and after pleading guilty was sentenced a year ago to five years' imprisonment. From Columbus, whence he escaped last May. The Pinkerton Agency has been tracing him ever since, and finally located him at his mother's home, 752 Second Avenue. The detectives watched the house from a building opposite for a week before their man arrived. The Hogans live on the top floor, and the corresponding floor at 750 is vacant. The two buildings are connected by a fire escape. On the first landing they met James Hogan, a brother of the fugitive, who pulled a cord connecting with a bell on the top floor.

Hogan heard the alarm and fled to the fire escape and into the vacant building, where he was received by the detectives waiting there. He admitted his identity. He was dressed in the full uniform of a volunteer soldier in the Two Hundred and Second New York Regiment. He was taken to Ludlow Street Jail, and will be returned to the Ohio Penitentiary on Thursday.

SUB-TROLLEY LINE EXTENSION.

Fourth Avenue Cars to Run to the Post Office.

Orders were given by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company yesterday for the iron work, rails, and switches to be used in the completion of the tracks of the Fourth Avenue line, which is to be extended to the Post Office, as a result of the recent amicable arrangement between the Metropolitan and the Third Avenue Railroad. The nature of this arrangement involves the use of the cable loop at the Post Office by the Fourth Avenue line.

The latter line formerly possessed two lines on Park Row, south of the bridge, but permitted the Third Avenue Railroad to replace its south-bound track with a cable road. When the sub-trolley was introduced on the Fourth Avenue line, the Third Avenue Company refused to allow any interference with its tracks, compelling the trolley line to stop at the bridge. The new arrangement, readmitting the Fourth Avenue line to Park Row, followed the plans for changing motive power on the Third Avenue line to electricity.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

Bands Will Play at Mount Morris and Tompkins Square.

There will be music at Mount Morris Park by Lederhaus's Squadron A Band, and at Tompkins Square Park by Philip Wagner & Son's military band, this evening, beginning at 8 o'clock. The programmes:

At Mount Morris Park—

Star-Spangled Banner.
1. March, (a) "Sunny South," (b) "Picaninny Skaters"..... E. V. A. Dayton
2. Overture, "Rienzi"..... R. Wagner
3. Polka humoresque, "Marriage Life"..W. Papp
4. Potpourri, "Military and Civil"..... Titze
5. Cornet solo, "The Girl I Love in Sunny Tennessee"..... Carter
Mr. A. Beringer.
6. Overture, "Franz Schubert"....F. V. Suppé
7. Waltz, "La Carmela"..... Witmark
8. Andante Religioso, "Virgo Maria"... Oberthur
9. L'aventure du Paladin..... Th. Oesten
10. March, "Oceanic"..... Witkens

At Tompkins Square Park—

Star-Spangled Banner.
1. March, "True to the Flag"..... F. v. Blon
2. Overture, "Fest"..... Leutner
3. Waltz, "Soldiers' Songs"..... Gungl
4. Selection, "Robin Hood"..... R. de Koven
5. Cornet solo, selected..... Chattaway
Mr. Finkelstein.
6. Overture, "Lustspiel"..... Bach
7. Selection, "Plantation Echoes"..... Coates
8. (a) "Hearts and Flowers," Tobani; (b) "Uncle Josh's Huskin' Dance"..... Dewitt
9. Popular airs, "Gems of the Season"... Chattaway
10. Finale, "I Guess I'll Have to Telegraph My Baby"..... Mackie
Home, Sweet Home.

Meeting of the Bicycle Trust.

There was a meeting of the American Bicycle Company, which is the recently organized bicycle trust, at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 59 Cedar Street, yesterday afternoon. Reports circulated a few days ago stated that the trust would probably end in a fizzle. Just what took place at the meeting could not be learned. The meeting will continue to-day, when the fate of the new company will be known. It was rumored that the company would be reorganized with Charles R. Flint as a member. The latter is interested in the rubber trust, and as the company intends to produce 500,000 wheels annually, this would mean 1,000,000 rubber tires. The company was incorporated for $80,000,000, and it is thought that there is some difficulty in securing the capital to buy the various plants on which A. G. Spalding has secured options. Lee, Higginson & Son of Boston, and the United States Mortgage and Trust Company are the present underwriters.

Directory for the Building Trades.

The Building and Engineering Trades Directory for 1899 has just been issued by the F. W. Dodge Company. It contains complete lists of architects, builders, engineers, contractors, and all trades and professions identified with the construction interests, together with the manufacturers and dealers in all materials and supplies used in the construction and equipment of engineering and building projects.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Bargains for the Economical.

In a large business like ours there is a constant accumulation of odd pieces—some are now slightly shopworn, others as bright as a new dollar—but as we need the space they occupy for Autumn Novelties, have lowered even factory prices. A special lot of

PARLOR TABLES REDUCED.

$3.50 to $23.00.

(Former prices, $5.50 to $27.00.)

Some heavy and carved; some daintily inlaid, others with the simple dignity of Colonial designs, but all artistic and substantial, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET.

AGAINST THE MUTUAL RESERVE

Superintendent Payn Is Asked to Investigate the Affairs of the Life Association.

A petition was filed at Albany yesterday with Superintendent Payn of the State Insurance Department asking for an investigation of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, and for a report of the facts to the Attorney General for the purpose of putting the association in the hands of a receiver. The petition was filed by Frederick Seymour of the law firm of Seymour, Seymour & Harmon, on behalf of Mrs. M. L. Spencer of East Orange, N. J., whose husband, J. W. Spencer, was insured by the Mutual Reserve for $5,000. Mr. Spencer died early in March of this year, and the proper proofs of death were filed on April 8.

Mr. Seymour said yesterday: "The ninety days named in the policy as the period from the date of the receipt of the proofs of death within which the claim must be paid expired July 8. I have accordingly filed this petition. I have also brought suit against the association in the United States Circuit Court for $5,000, the amount of the policy. Both actions will be pressed, a reasonable time, of course, being allowed for an answer."

Mr. Seymour said further that the association approved the papers on June 28, and had notified him to the effect that, according to their custom, the ninety days allowed for payment would begin at that date, and not upon the receipt of the proofs. He stated that he had also received a letter from Superintendent Payn informing him that Deputy Superintendent Hunter is giving his personal attention to an examination of the Mutual Reserve now in progress.

Frederick A. Burnham, President of the Mutual Reserve, said yesterday that there is not the slightest probability of that company being put into the hands of a receiver. He said that any report of a receivership for the Mutual Reserve is "utterly absurd."

"We began business in 1881, eighteen years ago," said he, "and there has been a rumor of this sort started every day in that time. Some persons would be glad to have the reports they start prove true, but they will be disappointed. We are $7,000,000 further from a receivership to-day than we were, and our business is so prosperous that our policies are considered as good and worth as much as those of the 'old line' companies."

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Frank L. Mowry has been appointed Minneapolis agent of the United Firemen's Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

Fisher, Martin & Wurtz of Chicago have been appointed Cook County agents of the Insurance Company of the State of New York.

John Martin of Springfield, Ohio, has been appointed special agent of the Ohio Farm Department of the Home Insurance Company of New York.

The special Prussian Insurance Commissioners, who recently concluded their examination of the New York Life Insurance Company, have begun an investigation of the affairs and condition of the Mutual Life Insurance Company upon the invitation of the management.

Secretary R. S. Brannen of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents, has issued a statement favoring the designation of Milwaukee as the meeting place of the annual convention of the association in 1900. The convention this year will be held at Buffalo, beginning Aug. 9.

A convention of the agents of the Equitable Life Assurance Society will be held in this city July 24, 25, and 26, to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the society. Delegates from the different States and Canada, who will be present, earned their right to represent their districts by competition, which resulted in the writing, on July 5, of policies in excess of $7,000,000, which is said to be an unprecedented record in the history of life insurance industry. The convention will terminate with a dinner, to be held on the evening of July 26, at the Waldorf-Astoria, at which there will be present 600 delegates. The dinner will be presided over by James W. Alexander, President of the society, and addresses will be made by Bishop Henry C. Potter, ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, ex-Secretary Bliss, and ex-Judge Howland, upon the various phases, commercial and philanthropic, of the society.

Absorbed by Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

Stockholders of the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad met yesterday in the office of W. H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad Company, in the Mutual Life Building, and ratified the agreement to lease the road to the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. This formality completes the merging of the Prospect Park and Coney Island line into the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system. The ratification of the lease, which is for 999 years, on terms that have not been made public, required a two-thirds vote, and the proxies represented four-fifths of the stock, $250,000.

Stricken on an Elevated Station.

Dr. J. William Niedecker of Bergen Street and Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, was stricken with apoplexy on the elevated railroad station at Fifth and St. Mark's Avenues, that borough, yesterday, and died in a few minutes. He ran up the station stairway to catch a train, and it is believed the effort hastened his death. Dr. Niedecker was born in Cleveland, Ohio, and was thirty-eight years old. He was a graduate of Columbus College and of the Long Island Medical College. He began practice in Brooklyn about nine years ago. He leaves a widow and four sons.

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Smith, Gray & Co.

NEW YORK STORE. BROADWAY, COR. 31st ST.
BROOKLYN STORES. Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

Fast-selling

prices, this morning, on many of our best Trousers and Wash Waistcoats for men.

Why? Because many sizes are wanting—your size is here in more than one line, though.

Trousers

$4.

Were $5.50, $6, $6.50 and $7.

Figured Wash Waistcoats

$1.50

Were $2.50, $3, and $3.50.

Prompt attention to post orders.
At Our New York Store Only.
BROADWAY, Cor. 31st St.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH To-Day
4 & 7 P. M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND
8 P. M. PAIN'S SPECTACLE & FIREWORKS.
9 P. M. PRIMROSE & DOCKSTADER'S MINSTRELS. New programme. Matinée Saturday at 4.
NEXT MONDAY, JULY 24. JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS OPERA CO. THE JOLLY MUSKETEER.

THE NEW YORK! B'way, 44 & 45 Sts. Cooled by Iced Air! One Adm. price to all the shows. The Great Golden Spectacle! 500 people! Inc. S. Bernard.
The Man in the Moon!
Roof-Covered Aerial Magnolia Grove Vast Vaudeville! & "The Fashion Show" in The Promenade de Luxe 150 Artists!

THE CASINO'S Wittiest Hit!
Tremendous Houses! "The Rounders!"
ROOF TO-NIGHT! Music in the Air! RICE'S Summer Nights!

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN
66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
GREAT SUCCESS!!
Kaltenborn's Orchestral Concerts.
40 Musicians, Rain or Shine, 25c. and 50c.

KOSTER & BIAL'S 34TH ST. near B'way.
MUSIC HALL & ROOF GARDEN
Vaudeville—Specialties—Novelties.

LION PALACE ROOF GARDEN, 110th St. & Western Boulevard.
Gertrude Rutledge, Jessie Millar,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Fair; fresh to brisk westerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,452. NEW YORK. WEDNESDAY. JULY 19. 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks dull.
Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 77⅝c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39½c.; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

FOREIGN.—The cup challenger Shamrock beat Britannia in her first trial race yesterday by more than 16 minutes. Her full sailing powers were not exerted to the utmost. THE NEW YORK TIMES's special correspondent in London gives new theories regarding the construction of the Shamrock. The Volksraad has adopted the seven-year franchise proposition. It was strongly recommended by President Krüger. It is believed in London that a satisfactory solution of the Transvaal crisis is at hand. Mr. Cecil Rhodes, ex-Premier of Cape Colony, was received enthusiastically in Cape Town yesterday. The court-martial of Capt. Dreyfus will begin, it is stated, on Aug. 10. Major Esterhazy has again made a statement, in which he says he wrote the bordereau at the order of Col. Sandherr. He accuses Mercier, Boisdeffre, and Gonse of knowledge of the forgery. Because of the objections of Great Britain at the International Peace Conference, Capt. Mahan of the American delegation has withdrawn his naval war amendments. The speech of Mr. Holls of the United States delegates to the Peace Conference secured the acceptance of provisions for revision of the arbitration tribunal's decisions. It turns out that ex-King Milan arranged the recent attempt on his life. Austria may request him to leave Servia.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Fire in Grace Hotel, Milwaukee, last night destroyed the structure, and several firemen who were on the roof fell with the walls and sustained serious injuries. It is feared that five cannot recover.

Page 2.

There was a big meeting in Cooper Union last night of sympathizers with the striking trolley men. Few noted speakers were present.

More longshoremen went on strike yesterday along the river piers, but no disturbance was reported. Italians took some of the vacant places.

The Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association began its fifth biennial session at Asbury Park yesterday. The financial reports show that the association is in a flourishing condition.

Municipal ownership of street railways in Detroit was practically defeated yesterday, when the Aldermen tabled all ordinances under which the city would be authorized to purchase and hold the roads.

Page 4.

The President and Cabinet decided to take no notice of the statements of the newspaper correspondents at Manila regarding the conduct of the campaign in the Philippines. Encouraging news was received from the Philippine Commission.

The Devon polo team defeated the Philadelphia Country Club men at Cedarhurst yesterday. A pony was killed and a stable attendant rendered unconscious by an accident.

The special correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES at Manila describes the departure of Admiral Dewey for home and gives a list of the officers of the famous Olympia.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of citizens appointed to further the Dewey testimonial and fund was held yesterday afternoon at the Astor House. A committee of three was named to communicate with Admiral Dewey to ascertain his sentiments on the matter.

Page 5.

Ethelbert won from Martimas yesterday at the Brighton Beach races. Imp, the Suburban winner, was a popular favorite, and won her race.

Both of the Greater New York baseball nines lost yesterday. The Chicagos defeated the New Yorks and the Pittsburgs beat the Brooklyns.

Members of the International University Advisory Committee met yesterday at the Queen's Club, Brighton, to complete arrangements and decide upon the order of events for the athletic contests between the Yale-Harvard and Oxford-Cambridge teams on Saturday.

Page 6.

An Administration official predicted that Secretary Alger would resign, under pressure, before the meeting of Congress.

A report was circulated in Washington that the action of Congress in raising the pay of the employes in the Government Printing Office was brought about by the use of a corruption fund.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday affirmed the decision of the Circuit Court in favor of the New York Air Brake Company in the suit brought against it by the Westinghouse Air Brake Company for an alleged infringement by the New York company of Westinghouse patents.

Page 7.

The organization of the American Bicycle Company was finally agreed upon yesterday by the representatives of forty-five concerns at a meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria. The company will be capitalized at $40,000,000, instead of $80,000,000, as originally contemplated. A. G. Spalding probably will be President.

Page 10.

Plans were filed yesterday by the estate of John Jacob Astor for a three-story studio and store building to be erected at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, at a cost of $70,000.

Page 12.

The Grand Jury yesterday listened to further evidence in the Molineux case. Among the witnesses examined was H. C. Corlish.

McFarlane Anderson says he was assaulted on board his yacht at McGowan's shipyard, Brooklyn, by men sent by A. Perry Bliven of Manhattan to regain possession of the boat.

In the suit brought by George B. McLellan against Nat C. Goodwin, the actor, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has dismissed McLellan's complaint as well as Mr. Goodwin's counter claim of $14,000.

George M. Valentine, the defaulting cashier of the Middlesex County Bank, at Perth Amboy, was sentenced yesterday to six years in State prison. Great dissatisfaction with the sentence was expressed by depositors of the wrecked bank, who may prosecute the officers.

The effort of the Tammany leaders to break the bond issue hold-up in the Council was repeated yesterday, on the motion to authorize the issue of $250,000 of bonds for the Croton watershed, and again it failed. It is said no vacation will be taken till the hold-ups are broken.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday laid on the table the memorial from the Rapid Transit Commission requesting that the Board of Estimate refrain from increasing the debt of the city, so as to permit the construction of the underground road.

Mrs. Guy V. Henry wife of Gen. Henry of the United States Army, addressed a meeting of down-town business men, in the rooms of the Merchants' Association, yesterday, on Puerto Rico and its needs. Mrs. Henry said that business in the island is at a standstill; that many of the inhabitants are starving, and that instant relief is necessary.

A New York Central lighter on Monday, when off Guttenberg, N. J., ran down a rowboat containing three boys. The lighter put about after the accident, but people who witnessed the accident from the shore say they do not know whether the boys were saved or not. The boat was left adrift.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
New Corporations.—Page 3.
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Weather Report.—Page 3.
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Markets.—Page 9.

Matteawan Hatter Inherits $25,000.

Special to The New York Times.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., July 18.—Leonard Livingston, a young hatter, employed in one of the shops here, has just fallen heir to $25,000 through the death of an aunt. The money will be paid to him this week. Some years ago Livingston's uncle was pastor of a church at Glenham. The pastor became well-to-do, and on his death left his estate to his sister. She died, and Leonard Livingston becomes the sole heir of the estate.

Standard, Bottled at the Brewery.
$1.10 per case of 24 bottles. At grocers. Out of town orders promptly attended to. Order by postal or telephone, 164 Williamsburgh. *Otto Huber Brewery, Brooklyn.*—Adv.

CUP CHALLENGER BEATS BRITANNIA

More Than 16 Minutes Ahead in the First Trial Race.

YACHT'S OWNER IS PLEASED

Shamrock's Sailing Powers Not Exerted to the Utmost.

Prince of Wales Boards Britannia to Witness the Spin—New Theories About Shamrock.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 18.—The first trial race between Shamrock and Britannia took place to-day. The result was a victory for the cup challenger, which won easily, beating Britannia by 16 minutes and 25 seconds. Both yachts were handled with admirable skill. The Prince of Wales was on board Britannia.

There was much excitement on the Solent over the race. From early morning crowds watched the preparations on board both yachts, while the whole fleet from Southampton, Cowes, and other points made for Ryde. The scene at Ryde Pier was most animated. Long before the start crowds of fashionable visitors had arrived.

The Shamrock was towed from Southampton, the Erin following with Sir Thomas Lipton and a distinguished company. The weather was hot and slightly hazy, with a slight southeast breeze, which promised to last through the day. The course was from the Ryde Pierhead eastward around the Nab Lightship, leaving it on the starboard hand; then back past Cowes to a buoy on the Solent bank, rounding the buoy on the starboard, and finishing at Cowes opposite the Royal Yacht Squadron's house. The course sailed was about forty miles.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Southampton at 11 o'clock, wearing a yachting suit, and immediately embarked on board the Admiralty yacht Fire Queen. From the Fire Queen he was transferred to Britannia.

As the starting gun boomed Britannia immediately crossed the line, Shamrock following in a way to give the impression that she had no objection to giving Britannia a slight lead. The latter, however, did not long maintain the advantage.

It was a dead beat to windward, and little distance was covered before Shamrock, which started on the short leg to port, overhauled her, and on the following long leg to starboard Shamrock forged ahead rapidly. It was at once noticed that she was sailing nearly half a point nearer the wind than Britannia. Shamrock was carrying her mainsail jibheaded, topsail, jib, and foresail. Britannia carried the same canvas, but, in adution, her clubtopsail. Shamrock was half a mile ahead passing Warner.

Hogarth was at the helm of the cup challenger. The boat held up admirably, and there was not a drop of water adeck. She proved extremely quick in putting about, only taking ten and one-half seconds.

On rounding the Nab Lightship both yachts set their spinnakers for the run back.

The only mishap of the day was that when Shamrock's sail began to fill the top caught in the crosstrees. The huge canvas flopped flat, and then suddenly burst, like a balloon, and a big rent became visible in the upper part, where a long strip had been torn out, leaving a hole big enough for a man to crawl through.

Shamrock's speed naturally suffered somewhat from this accident.

Both boats soon set their topsails, and later their balloon foresails. The yachts jibed to port near Ryde. They were then traveling at such a rate that the press boat, going at a speed of eleven knots, was unable to keep the pace with Shamrock, though the wind lightened considerably after leaving the Nab Lightship.

Britannia appeared to be holding her own for a short spell before she reached Ryde, but Shamrock again crept slowly ahead, widening the gap.

The scene at this time was an inspiriting one. Both yachts, under a cloud of canvas, were gliding on even keels.

As the Shamrock rounded Old Castle Point and came into full view of the crowds on the Cowes esplanade, she had all sails full set, showing an immense stretch of canvas and affording a splendid sight, which drew hearty cheers from the assembled spectators.

The wind freshened after passing Cowes, and both boats took in their spinnakers and started on the broad reach to the Solent buoy. After jibing around they reached back, finishing with a short tack to make the home mark.

The corrected times at the finish were: Shamrock, 3:43:50; Britannia, 4:00:15. The times passing the buoy on the Solent bank were: Shamrock, 3:15:45; Britannia, 3:25:04.

Experts were satisfied that the Shamrock will be able to give a good account of herself in the contest for the America's Cup.

Both yachts were admirably handled, but the Shamrock had a clear advantage throughout.

COWES, Isle of Wight, July 18.—On the actual difference in the times of Shamrock and Britannia at the finish of to-day's race, it does not appear that Shamrock has a great chance of winning the America's Cup. These signs, however, may be deceptive.

It was the opinion of those who closely watched the race from the steamer following the yachts that Shamrock was never pushed to her utmost in to-day's trial, and that Mr. Fife, the designer of the yacht, who practically engineered the contest on behalf of Sir Thomas Lipton, merely desired to ascertain whether Shamrock could show Britannia a clean pair of heels. He had no desire, however, to let every one into the secret of the actual merits or best speed of the challenger.

Confirmation of the foregoing opinion is found in the fact that, while Britannia carried every possible stitch of canvas, Shamrock was running before the wind from Nab Lightship to the Solent bank buoy, and only had her jib headed with the topsail instead of the clubtopsail, like Britannia, and that on the broad reach home from the Solent buoy Shamrock lowered her jibtopsail, which would have been of material assistance had her skippers really wished to show her at her best.

Mr. Fife and Mr. Jameson were on board Shamrock, but Sir Thomas Lipton followed on board the Erin, which, with a few yachts and one solitary but crowded excursion steamer, escorted the racers around the course.

The fresh breeze that was blowing at the start dropped somewhat, but revived sufficiently to bring the racers home at a spanking pace, and proved an excellent wind from the racing point of view, as it enabled the cracks to be tested as to three points, namely, beating to windward, running, and reaching.

Shamrock showed to the best advantage beating to windward, and gained six minutes on Britannia in the eight-mile beat to the Nab Lightship from the start, although beating is considered one of Britannia's strong points.

On the run back to Cowes Shamrock's gain was less perceptible, considering the distance, about fifteen miles, but Shamrock did not set her clubtopsail, and so did not do her best. On the reach home Shamrock did better, and could evidently have done the distance in much shorter time if she had been put upon her mettle.

Shamrock is decidedly the fastest boat ever launched in these waters. No other craft ever gave Britannia such a beating on a fair sailing trial. There was considerable manoeuvring of the yachts before the start, and the opinion was freely expressed that Shamrock did not appear to be so well handled as Britannia, which was in the hands of the veteran, Carter, who skippered her successfully against Vigilant in 1894.

Britannia was sailed beautifully, and excited general admiration among the immense crowds of fashionable people who witnessed the return of the boats from every point of vantage.

MORE SHAMROCK THEORIES.

Cup Challenger's Mast and Boom May Be Made of Pressed Fibre of Wood.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 18.—Shamrock was tested by Britannia to-day. The result is considered most satisfactory to Sir Thomas Lipton and others who are anxious to see the America's Cup return to this country.

A friend who was on board Britannia telegraphed me to-night:

"Shamrock is a real flier and good at all points. She gave Britannia the start and beat her by six minutes in a dead beat to windward of eight miles. She gained ten minutes in straight run of fourteen miles. In a light breeze she played with Britannia. In an eight-mile run home she gained three minutes. If desirable, she could have won by thirty minutes."

The man who sent this is an experienced hand, but perhaps he is enthusiastic, still his opinion is entitled to respect.

To-day's experience at least shows that Shamrock is able to beat Britannia more than twenty minutes over the cup course. This proves little, as Britannia is an old boat, and may have deteriorated, but as stated, Shamrock may be a flier, and for reasons just discovered by THE TIMES's correspondent.

MYSTERY IN HER CONSTRUCTION.

It will be remembered that every detail connected with the building of Shamrock was shrouded in mystery. This was not so in the case of any other yacht designed for the purpose of recapturing the America's Cup. Shamrock was put together in a building especially erected, and absolutely closed to the public. It was locked at night, and with a special key in the possession of one man.

None but Sir Thomas Lipton and a few friends saw the launching. The yacht took the water in petticoats, so that the few spectators who could not be shut out saw nothing, even of her outlines. The sails were made in a special building, and at the close of the day every scrap was picked up, put into bags, and burned. The sails were packed in bags, which were sealed until morning.

It was hinted more than once that a new kind of material was to be used in Shamrock. Nothing more than this was made public. The spars were made at Glasgow and shipped thence.

But why were they made in Glasgow?

It is in connection with the mast and boom that the supposed new material plays the principal part. It has been said that the mast and boom were to be of steel, lighter though perhaps not so elastic, as wood.

Here enters the new material. A short time ago a syndicate was formed for the purpose of exploiting a new invention. Today I met one of the original Directors. He had, he considered, been ousted unjustly from his position. He spoke of this without intending to reveal what was possibly a secret, but when he said that the invention had been taken advantage of by Sir Thomas Lipton his revelation became more interesting than he was aware. He described the new invention or material as about a quarter of the weight of steel and much stronger.

"Why," he said, waxing enthusiastic, "you could make no impression on it with an axe, and the only shipment made was for Glasgow and, I believe, for Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht."

DESCRIBES THE MATERIAL.

He mentioned the name of the syndicate, which is a limited company. I called upon the manager. I said I had heard that he owned an invention which for certain purposes would supersede steel. He admitted this, and gave me the following explanation:

"We have acquired patents for manufacturing a tubing from wood fibre, whereby the natural fibre and grain of various woods are utilized to construct tubes and cylinders of any size and shape so as to obtain strength and lightness and cheapness in production. This accomplished, we use thin sheets of natural wood of veneer grain, the outermost and innermost layers running parallel to the longitude of the tube, while the intervening layers are placed with the grain crossways, spirally, diagonally, and in transverse order. These several layers are cemented with special material impervious to moisture, and molded by means of mandrils of the required size and shape."

"What do you propose to do with the invention?"

"It will revolutionize and practically control the cycle trade of the world," he said.

There were cycles made of the material on the premises. He lifted one with his finger.

"What else is it useful for?" I asked.

"It will," he replied, "be the only material used for yachts' masts."

Had he made any? He refused to say yes or no, but admitted that he had shipped a lot of the material to Glasgow. Then he grew enthusiastic and said:

"Owing to the peculiar construction of the compound tubing, the strength of the natural grain and the fibres of the various woods are preserved and utilized in a compound manner, while the tendency to split or snap is entirely obviated, thus making the tubing practically unbreakable. It is one-fourth the weight of steel tubing, yet of the same diameter. The strength and cheapness of the material and the simplicity of its construction render its manufacture inexpensive, and adapted to the masts of ships, the construction of boats, and larger vessels, cycles, poles, shafts, and all articles requiring strength and lightness.

"By the use of paint the exterior tubing is protected from atmospheric change and moisture, while the use of an insoluble damp and steam proof cement renders the tubing impervious to the attacks of heat, moisture, and insects."

TESTS OF THE NEW TUBING.

Had he tested the strength of the tubing? He showed me the opinion of an expert, who said: "I have tested two samples of the patent wood tube. It stood 500 pounds of pressure to the square inch with no visible sign of fracture. It stood a pressure of 735 pounds before it showed any signs of expanding or bursting. There is no doubt that the tube is immensely strong. A steel tube of the same diameter and of equal weight would not have stood a pressure of more than 400 pounds."

The manager further said that the machine used by his company shaved the wood as thin as a ribbon and almost as thin as paper. The compressed combinations of these ribbons make the material of extraordinary strength and toughness. He was surprised that I had heard of it.

He would not say the Shamrock's mast was made of the material, but admitted

Continued on Page 3.

POSTSCRIPT

3:30 A. M.

TWO EXPLOSIONS IN BROOKLYN

Attempt Made This Morning to Blow Up the Fifth Avenue Elevated Structure at Thirty-sixth Street.

An attempt was made at 1:45 o'clock this morning to blow up the station of the Fifth Avenue Elevated Railroad at Thirty-sixth Street, Brooklyn. It is supposed to have been the work of some of the strikers.

Heavy charges of dynamite were placed at the bases of two pillars and exploded simultaneously. The bottoms of the pillars were wrecked, and some of the steel plates blown out.

The structure was much weakened, and all traffic on it was stopped, as it was not thought safe to run trains over that section.

One piece of iron was hurled more than a block through the side of a vacant house. Windows were shattered in the neighborhood, and plaster was dislodged from the ceilings and walls. No one was injured, however.

It had been quiet in the neighborhood up to that time, and the explosions caused great excitement. Two policemen who were several blocks away hurried to the scene, but when they arrived they could find no trace of any one, the men responsible for the explosions having made their escape in the darkness.

When the explosions were reported at the Brooklyn Police Headquarters ten detectives were immediately dispatched to the scene in a patrol wagon. They found nothing to do, however, when they got there.

Repairs on the structure, it was said, would be begun at once, so that the traffic during business hours to-day would not be impeded.

NO STRIKE ON METROPOLITAN.

Result of a Conference Held in the Office of General Master Workman Parsons This Morning.

At 2:30 o'clock this morning a caucus of about fifty men was held at the office of General Master Workman Parsons, 110 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

The men began to arrive at about 1:30 o'clock in couples and fours. Among the number, it is said, were several Brooklyn men, and it is hinted that something decided may develop sooner than had been expected.

It was said after the meeting that it had been decided there would be no strike on the Metropolitan system, and that the efforts of the several Brooklyn men who were present to influence the Metropolitan men to strike had failed.

HOTEL FIRE IN MILWAUKEE.

Firemen Fighting Flames on the Roof of Grace Hotel Fall with the Walls —Five of Them May Die.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 18.—Fire tonight destroyed the Grace Hotel, a four-story brick structure, at the corner of Park and Reed Streets, on the South Side. About twenty-five firemen were injured, of whom five may die. The pecuniary loss will be small.

Among the injured are Chief James Foley, Capt. P. J. Linehan, Capt. John Wolf, Assistant, and Chief Clancy. It is feared that Capt. Linehan and Capt. Wolf cannot recover.

Two alarms were sent in, owing to the dangerous locality. At a time when the fire seemed to be under control, and while several firemen were in the structure to subdue what little flames were left, with ten others on the roof, the structure collapsed and nothing but a mass of débris was left.

The firemen on the roof and those on the ladders and within went down with the ruins. It was an unexpected catastrophe, and the crowd groaned as one man when they realized what had happened. The work of rescue then began, and as quickly as the injured could be gotten out, ambulances and other conveyances hurried them to the Emergency Hospital.

MRS. PEROT OFF FOR EUROPE.

Woman Who Abducted Her Daughter in Baltimore Sailed with the Child from Montreal.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—Mrs. Letitia A. R. Perot, divorced wife of William Yates Perot, who abducted her eleven-year-old daughter Gladys last Thursday and hurriedly left Baltimore, is now on the ocean, having sailed last Saturday from Montreal. Mrs. Perot obtained a divorce from her husband about one year ago. The latter's father, William H. Perot, was appointed by the court custodian of the couple's two children, Arthur and Gladys.

On Wednesday of last week Mrs. Perot, who had been living abroad for several years, came to this city and registered at the Stafford. She communicated with her father-in-law and requested him to bring her children to the hotel to see her. This Mr. Perot did on Thursday, and at the entreaty of the mother he left the girl at the hotel for the night upon her promise that the child would be sent to his home the following day. About dusk Thursday evening Mrs. Perot and her daughter left the Stafford and were driven to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, where they took a train for New York. They were lost sight of for several days, and the police of various cities were notified to look out for them.

News was received here to-night that Mrs. Perot and her daughter took passage under the names of Miss R. Pierce and Miss V. Pierce on the steamship Cambroman of the Dominion Line, sailing from Montreal on Saturday. They were accompanied by an Englishman, whose name on the passenger list was given as Neptune Blood.

The Truth from Manila.
An interesting series of letters now running in The Evening Post—a particularly strong one will appear in to-day's issue.—Adv.

Chautauqua Excursion.
$10.00 round trip by ERIE RAILROAD, July 28. Tickets good for return until August 27th.—Adv.

BROOKLYN STRIKERS LOSE MORE GROUND

All-Night Service for the First Time Since Trouble Began.

LABOR MEN STILL CONFIDENT

Say They Are Gaining Recruits in Spite of Indisputable Facts.

Operation of the Trolley Lines More General than on Monday, but Far from Complete.

The striking employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit trolley road system lost more ground yesterday, but have not yet formally surrendered, nor has there been the stampede to make peace which was looked for after the good showing of ability the managers made to operate their lines on Monday. The strike appears to be disintegrating slowly and gradually.

The strike leaders continue to assert, in the face of evident and indisputable facts, that they are gaining recruits and have been continuing their efforts to have the men on the elevated roads of the system join the surface road strikers. They have received some encouragement in these efforts by individual accessions from the elevated roads, but from those roads there has been no general movement of employes, and there has been no appreciable delay in the running of trains.

The Rapid Transit authorities continue to assert that the strike is over and that they can run their cars on schedule, but they fail to make their boasts good. The operation of their lines yesterday, while more general than on the day before, was far from complete.

Cars were run on Rapid Transit surface lines all night for the first time since the strike was declared. This service, which was attended with minor disturbances, was irregular and desultory, and included only five or six lines. There were indications, however, that there were men enough to give better service who were ready to work, but were afraid of the night runs.

An uncertain number of men from Philadelphia were added to the force of workers, but they were of no practical value, as few of them knew the city and each of them who went on a car was accompanied by an experienced conductor to "break him in." The presence of these new men did not provoke any special outbreak or violence.

While the strike is obviously waning, the feeling against the men at work is intensely bitter. It was expressed in assaults of various kinds, from the throwing of an egg by a boy at the corner to apparently concerted rushes by mobs composed of scores of men. These incidents were numerous in South Brooklyn and East New York and in the suburbs of the borough.

The Board of Aldermen adopted three separate resolutions bearing on the strike, one of which expressed the sympathy of the board with the strikers and called on the railway managers to submit to arbitration. The other resolutions appealed to the city and county authorities for the enforcement of the labor laws.

NO CARS ON FULL SCHEDULE.

Bridge Traffic However Handled with Considerable Success—Men Going to Work.

All the Brooklyn street car lines of the Rapid Transit system were in operation yesterday, but none of them was run on full schedule all day, and on many of them the operation was merely nominal.

The trolley is such an important part of Brooklyn life that the strike remained the absorbing topic of conversation among all kinds and conditions of people, and there continued to be much inconvenience and delay in getting from one part of the borough to another.

The great bridge traffic was handled even more successfully than on the day before, but ordinary travel was impeded. The people generally accepted the conditions with good humor.

Recruits consisting of strikers came back, old men formerly discharged for various causes, and some available new men were received at all the stables. It was again impossible to secure accurate figures of the numbers of these.

Strikers and their sympathizers who were questioned on the subject invariably said that more men had gone out than had returned. Division Superintendents, Depot Masters, and other executive officers of the Rapid Transit system just as invariably said that nearly all the men had returned and that they had full forces.

The Flatbush and Flushing Avenue cars reappeared on better headway than the day before, and the Fifth, Third, and Seventh Avenue lines bettered their schedules apparently at the expense of the Fulton Street line, which ran cars at wider intervals than the day before.

The Court Street cars continued to be very slow and rare, and by night were practically withdrawn. Between 7:30 and 8 o'clock last night thirty-six cars of the Rapid Transit system passed the Court House against forty-eight in the same hours of the night before, but they were more evenly distributed among the lines.

DISTURBANCES OF THE DAY.

Rioters Attack a Fifth Avenue Car and Several Persons Are Injured —Policeman Fires to Hit.

The most serious outbreak, by all odds, which has resulted from the strike, occurred about 6 P. M. yesterday at Fifth Avenue and Sixth Street. One man went to the Seney Hospital with a broken arm as the result of a furious riot, and three others were injured. It took several pistol shots to disperse the crowd, and one of these came near causing a tragedy, for it was fired to hit and not to scare.

The point where the riot occurred is not far from Washington Park, which is at Third Avenue and Third Street, and the fact that the crowds were leaving the grounds after the ball game about that time contributed largely to the trouble that arose. Another fact that had something to do with it was the presence of a number of the employes of the Ansonia Clock Company, which has its factory at Seventh Avenue and Twelfth Street, who were on their way home after the day's work. The neighborhood where the row occurred is thickly populated with the families of these employes and of employes of the Nassau line.

Trolley Car No. 2,208 of that line was on its way to Manhattan Borough, along Fifth Avenue, under charge of R. E. Latham, motorman; James F. Mulcahy, conductor, and Patrolmen Brown and Michael Byrne of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, in Manhattan. As far as can be ascertained, there were few passengers aboard. The crowd was a large one, and the car stirred it as a red flag stirs a bull. The fact that there were only two policemen to protect it led the strike sympathizers to believe that they could easily "do up" the motorman and conductor, and that they started in to accomplish.

"Kill the scabs!" some one shouted. "Stop de car and trow 'em off it, boys! We'll knock de bloody heads off'm!"

RIOTERS BOARD THE CAR.

The mob went afire at once, and immediately began to head off the car, which slowed down. Some commenced to pile rubbish upon the tracks, and others caught up stones brickbats, and any missiles that were handy and began to hurl them at the uniformed men on the car, which was an open one. The motorman shut off the power and the policemen sprang to their feet, grasping their sticks.

Then the crowd came on with a roar, most of its members young fellows, wildly excited, and cursing the "scabs" as they drew near. The passengers sprang out of the car and got away to comparative safety, not escaping occasional thumps as they beat their retreat, and then the rioters boarded the car and commenced a fierce assault on the policemen, motorman, and conductor.

Latham and Mulcahy used their fists as well as they could, and the patrolmen laid about them lustily with their sticks, but the policemen had a force of some 150 men to fight, and did well to protect themselves, to say nothing of helping their charges. Both Latham and Mulcahy were dragged struggling from the car and beaten fiercely, while the mob shouted, "Kill them! kill them! kill them!" "Cut their throats, the — scabs! Knock — out o' them! Aw, you're the people to take away a man's job! Kick the stuffin' outer them, boys!"

Latham was thrown upon the ground, and some of his assailants started to take their own advice, and kicked him in a way that threatened to stave in his ribs. He would probably have met his death if left to their tender mercies, but Detective Sergeant Henry Metcalfe, who lives in Fifth Street not far from the scene of the disturbance, happened to be walking down the avenue on his way home to supper, in citizen's clothes, and he ran to the rescue of the prostrate man.

He shoved his way through the crowd in short order and caught hold of a man who was in the act of kicking Latham and dragged him away. The crowd melted a little away from him as he drew his revolver, which he held in his right hand, keeping the prisoner with the left. Latham turned on his side and groaned feebly.

MISSILES FLY THROUGH THE AIR.

Bottles, pieces of brick, stones of all sizes, sticks, and tin cans were now flying through the air. Shouts of "Kill them! Don't let 'em get away! Kill the cops!" mingled with inarticulate roars, but the crowd backed somewhat away from the place where patrolmen's clubs were whipping through the air. The blows grew less and the missiles increased. Then Sergt. Metcalfe dodged in time to let a bottle fly by his head. "That came purty near you!" said a small boy with a grin. The Sergeant didn't grin.

Another bottle stirred his wrath, for his left hand, still firmly clutching the prisoner, was already swelling from the impact of a stone and another missile had skinned his right ankle. He saw across the street the man who had thrown the bottle at him, and took deliberate aim and fired at him. The bullet did no damage, but the bottle thrower made himself scarce.

Rescue was at hand in short order, however, for Patrolman Mullen of the Forty-fourth Precinct, who was on post in the vicinity, had hastened to the signal box at Fifth Avenue and Fourth Street, and sent in to the station house at Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, the news that a car was being held up. The message came in at 6 P. M., when a row of patrolmen was lined up for the night shift in front of the desk, and they were sent out instantly in the patrol wagon to the scene of trouble, with Capt. Lawson at their head.

The number sent is variously reported as being from eight to twenty-five. At all events the wagon reached the car on the dead run in a few minutes, there being little traffic in the streets and the police fell upon the crowd with their sticks. Under Lawson's orders two or three of the men fired over an unoccupied house to scare the mob.

MOUNTED POLICE ARRIVE.

These shots awakened the attention of a body of twelve or fifteen mounted policemen, attached to the Prospect Park squad, and they also came up. Sergt. Metcalfe's prisoner, who proved to be a striking motorman, Charles E. Simms, thirty-three years old, of Court and First Streets; two other prisoners, Harry Sauers, twenty-six years old, of 249 Twenty-third Street, also strikers, and Frank Hofer, nineteen years, of 238 Eighth Street, an employe of the Ansonia Clock Company, were all piled into the patrol wagon.

The motorman and conductor were also put in the wagon, which then started for the station house in charge of several policemen. This was all done in fifteen or twenty minutes after the wagon had arrived. The policemen who remained behind spent a good while longer in dispersing the crowd. Another motorman and conductor were secured somewhere, and the car was sent on its way to this borough.

At the station house ambulance surgeons from the Seney Hospital attended the wounded. Latham, whose left arm was fractured, and who was badly bruised about the nose and face, was sent to the hospital. Sergt. Metcalfe went home, and went on duty later. Mulcahy, the conductor, whose nose and face were bruised, and Patrolman Byrne, whose lower lip was cut, and who had lost some his teeth at the scene of action, went to the car stables at Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, where they went on duty.

Sergt. Metcalfe was asked last night whether he had fired his shot in the air. "No," said he, grimly. "I fired to hit. A man threw a bottle at me, and I fired at him. But I didn't hit him. If we had had five policemen there at the start with night sticks, we could have handled the whole crowd. But it was a pretty hot fight."

The crowd that filled the streets to watch the fight was a large one, and one eye-witness of the scene said that from Fifth to Ninth Street the avenue was black with people.

THREW BRICKS AT CAR.

The police brought into the Adams Street Station yesterday two prisoners, striking Nassau employes, Philip Casper, twenty-one years, of 223 Twenty-third Street, a former switchman, and William Weidler, twenty-four years old, of 276 Twenty-second Street, a former motorman. They were accused of throwing bricks at a trolley car.

The men were arrested about 2 P. M. They had entered a flathouse at Twenty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, armed with brickbats, and had mounted to the top floor, where a ladder communicated with the roof. From the roof they started a fusillade of bricks at Fifth Avenue trolley cars. They hammered Trolley Car No. 2,200, north bound, with good effect, striking the roof with their missiles and smashing windows.

Patrolman Turner, who caught sight of the men on the roof, had the car stopped and, drawing his revolver, entered the house to get the two offenders. He found Weidler coming down, and collared him in the hallway. Weidler was turned over by Turner to Patrolman McGowan of the West Forty-seventh Street Station in Manhattan, and Turner entered one of the flats in search of Casper, who had fled thither. He found Casper under a bed, and made no effort to drag him out. He simply poked the end of the revolver under the bed and remarked:

"Hey! come out o' there!"

Casper backed sheepishly out from under the bed and submitted to being taken down stairs. When he got into the street, and Turner enjoined him to "git into that car and be quick about it," he thought the hour was ripe for resistance. So he grasped Turner's stick and tried to pull it away. In the struggle between the two men another pane of glass in the car was broken. But Turner, to use his own expression, "poked him in the face," with such effect that Casper let go of the stick and consented to go along.

The Fifth Avenue cars run right by the Adams Street Station, and to that station the prisoners were taken. They were arraigned before Magistrate Bristow in the Magistrate's court in the same building and held in $500 bail each, in default of which they were locked up.

"There were six passengers in the car," said Turner afterward, "and they didn't any of 'em seem to be afraid. Two of 'em was women, and they weren't any more scared than the rest. They're friends of the strikers, and they seemed to like it."

A "DYNAMITE BOMB."

The police of the Adams Street Station had an interesting case which had a bearing on strike news. It was a far-famed "dynamite bomb," which proved on examination to be nothing more dangerous than a fragment of a bicycle lamp.

This object was discovered on Monday night lying across a trolley car rail on Adams Street, near the junction of Concord Street, on a line traversed by several lines of cars of the Nassau branch. It was taken to the Adams Street Station, and laid aside there until 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Then it was handed over to Patrolman Mannix, who is the general utility man at the station, for dissection.

Mannix was afterward reported in print as declaring that the bomb contained an explosive powerful enough to blow the station house off the block, and the spreading of this somewhat startling intelligence brought a number of visitors to view the infernal machine. Mannix guffawed heartily at this report, and explained:

"Why, that is nothing but one o' those electric bicycle lamps."

It was indeed a portion of a bicycle lamp and contained some calcium carbide. The lamp was of the acetylene gas variety, and the calcium carbide was used in the generation of the gas which furnished the light. "It had some kind of acid in it," said he, as he exhibited the fragment, with four little glass tubes sticking in a bit of cork, which had been placed in one end of the lamp.

"See," he said, "the acid stained my pants down there by the heel." The "dynamite bomb" had done about as much mischief as it was capable of. It is thought that the fragment either dropped out of a bicyclist's lamp or was placed on the track by a practical joker on some one who wanted to annoy a motorman.

Daniel H. Stewart of 3,467 Atlantic Avenue, conductor of a Lexington Avenue train on the elevated road, was attacked by five men on his train early in the day. The men boarded the train at the Nostrand Avenue station, dragged Stewart on to the station platform and down the stairs to the street. His assailants were punching and kicking him when a policeman came running up and the men fled. One of them was caught. He gave his name as John Smith, no address. He was locked up.

The first woman to be arrested in connection with the strike was taken into custody yesterday evening by the police of the Hamburg Avenue Station. She is Henrietta Brennan, thirty years old. Henrietta vented her opinion of the situation in general by throwing stones at a passing trolley car at Hamburg Avenue and Grove Street, in which she recognized no friendly faces. She was taken to the Gates Avenue Station, where they have a matron, and locked up for the night.

An attempt to wreck a car on the steep hill on Thirty-ninth Street, near Fifth Avenue, was made in the morning, but the strikers were frightened off before they could complete their work. The plot was a well-laid one. Near the foot of the hill are several blind switches, which are intended to throw cars from the main track in case they should get beyond control while descending the hill. The switches are of the spring kind and always open, motormen being obliged to stop when approaching them and get off and close them.

Car 2,219 of the Coney Island line was descending the hill when the motorman found that the brakes would not hold well. He discovered that the right rail had been thickly greased. The strikers, however, had not had time to grease the left rail, and by applying the reversing lever the motorman stopped the car just at the first switch. Here it was discovered that the switch had been plugged.

ATTACKS ON THE NIGHT CARS.

Crowds Gather Along the Streets Placing Obstructions on the Tracks and Throwing Stones.

All night cars were run by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company last night for the first time since the strike was declared. They were run under protection of policemen, and in some instances were stoned and assaulted by mobs of strikers and sympathizers. No serious outbreaks, however, were reported, the policemen on the cars being able to handle the crowds.

Cars of the Bergen Street line of the old Nassau system ran at irregular intervals up to midnight. They were not interfered with, as a rule, except by the small boys of the neighborhoods through which they ran. An occasional stone was thrown, and at one place a piece of wire was strung

heard of more than one case of an assault on an employe of ours to-day. One motorman was struck in the head, I understand, with an old tomato can, or something of the sort."

"What proportion of your 1,100 cars has been running to-day?" Mr. Rossiter was asked.

"About 80 per cent.," said he. "The greatest deficit is on the Nassau lines, and there we have men enough to run 40 per cent. of the cars in the twenty-four hours."

"Is there any truth in the report that seventy-five men have left work at your Maspeth depot?"

"None," said Mr. Rossiter, smiling. "But I'll call up Maspeth and get some definite facts for you."

He thereupon called up the Maspeth depot over the telephone, and as a result of his colloquy with Mr. Holland, the Superintendent, announced that not a run was off there and that every run was being made on schedule time, just as the case was a week ago.

Mr. Rossiter then went into the question of the men's pay, and maintained that he had always paid the men overtime. One of the grievances of the strikers is that, while schedules are made out by which a man ostensibly can do a day's work in ten hours, thus complying with the ten-hour law, in actually carrying these schedules into effect it was found that it took the men from one to three hours longer to do the day's work, and that they lost this much extra time.

PAYS MEN OVERTIME.

"No road in the United States could get along without paying its men," said Mr. Rossiter. "If our men were not paid overtime, they wouldnt stand it. Every one of them has been paid for all his overtime over thirty minutes, right along. At present all the men in our employ who said with us are being paid double." Mr. Rossiter explained that he meant by this that they were being paid for all the time spent in the station house after reporting, or spent taking meals, as well as the time actually consumed in making trips.

"How many men have come back to work to-day?" he was asked.

"About 150," was the reply. "We want all the men back. I don't want new men. I've sent out messengers everywhere to try to get the old men back, and told the motormen and conductors to ask the other men to think it over. But they must come back as new men, with the same indorsements that we would require from new men."

"Does your offer to take back the old men apply to those of the Nassau lines?"

Mr. Rossiter shook his head. "We've got the wheat," said he. "We don't want the chaff. I don't care to get back any of the Nassau men, and they will not be accepted if they want to return. 'Al' Johnson can have the chaff if he wants it. I wonder whether he will pay the Nassau men what they were getting, 800 men at $2 a day, $1,600 a day. [This was an allusion to the financial help Mr. Johnson has given the men.] I'd have paid it to them if they'd stand by me."

Mr. Rossiter also said that twenty-six of the old men had been taken back yesterday at the Vernon Avenue depot, having made application on the previous day through Police Capt. Knipe, for reinstatement. "I'm glad to have them back," said he. "I'm sorry they ever left. They're splendid, sterling fellows," and he repeated, "I want them badly."

NO INCREASE IN WAGES YET.

Mr. Rossiter's attention was called to a statement he made a number of months ago that it was not unlikely that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company Directors would increase the pay of the men in the not far distant future, and he was asked what he took the present attitude of the Directors on the matter to be.

"I have'nt talked with but two Directors since the strike," said he, "though they have been sending all sorts of congratulatory messages to my office. But if we did intend to increase the wages of the men it wouldn't be wise to say so now.

"I want to introduce in time on the Brooklyn rapid transit some such graded service as the Metropolitan system has, so that the man who jumps on a car as a motorman to-day will not have equal standing with a man who has given us good service for years. But just as present it is impossible for us to spend much money in increasing wages.

"When I took hold of this road four years ago what sort of a condition was it in? The cars were in poor shape, and the rails were not fit to ride on. A good many of the men were without uniforms. We have built it up and put it in good shape, and spent a lot of money in doing so, and we haven't paid any dividends. We cannot talk about increasing wages just now.

"The Board of Directors of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company were due to hold a regular meeting to-day. They decided not to hold it simply because if they did some newspaper would distort the matter, and make out that the Directors did not approve of my course. The fact that they omitted this meeting, as they thoroughly approve of the way I have been doing things, I take as a very great compliment."

There has been published a story that the engineers had been promised that their pay would not be reduced from $8.50 to $2.25 per day when they run the electric motors on the elevated road in place of the steam engines. Is it true that they have won that concession?"

"The story is an absolute fake," said Mr. Rossiter.

Mr. Rossiter displayed a table which, he said, proved that the trolley cars of his system made in the twenty-four hours ending at midnight Monday 3,727 trips. On ordinary days the trips would run from 6,000 to 7,000.

STRIKE LEADERS LOOK ANXIOUS

Master Workman Pines, However, Says He Feels Confident—Declares the Police Are Too Rough.

The headquarters of the strikers, at Grenada Hall, continued to be quiet yesterday, although it was visited by more strikers than on Monday. Some came and lounged around for a while, asked those who were present for news of the strike, and then went out, only to be replaced by other arrivals.

General Master Workman Parsons said: "I consider the position of the strikers is becoming stronger every hour. This is evidenced by the necessity President Rossiter finds to visit the meetings of the men, where he gets receptions such as tendered to him at Flatbush yesterday. This division at Flatbush is in the Brooklyn Heights system, where it was reported by Mr. Rossiter that no dissatisfaction existed; that these men were his friends. If that be true, they have a curious way of showing their friendship."

District Master Workman Pines still says that he feels confident the men will win, but nevertheless he appears greatly worried and depressed. He and other leaders undoubtedly foresee that the cause is lost, and their manner indicates that they would be glad if the strike could be declared off. They are sober-minded men, but the influence of the hot-tempered men, whose minds have been further inflamed by mixed ale, was still in the ascendant yesterday, and so the leaders had to swim with the tide.

Mr. Pines asserted that the company had not as many cars running yesterday as it did on Monday and that lines were being closed up. At the Fifty-eighth Street and Fidgewood depots especially," continued Mr. Pines, "we have had great success. Yesterday they were our weak points, but to-day they are among our strongest centres. We have made steady gains since Sunday. Mr. Rossiter says that the strike is broken. When he went up to the Flatbush stables yesterday to harangue the men and beg them to go back to work, that showed that the strike was in a very flourishing condition and that he felt its force."

When asked whether the leaders thought of calling the strike off and letting the men take their chances of getting back, Mr. Pines emphatically declared that there was no such thought among them. The strike, he said, was crippling the company, which was losing many thousands of dollars, and he felt sure that the stockholders of the company would soon realize that Mr. Rossiter had made a great mistake by acting in such a manner as to force the men to strike.

NO STRIKE FUNDS RAISED.

It has been the custom among the better organized trade organizations to raise strike funds in times of peace. The money thus raised is used to support men called out on strike, and also to intercept and send back to their homes men who come from other cities and towns to take the strikers' places. It had been reported that the Rapid Transit Company had engaged a lot of motormen in Philadelphia to take the strikers' places, and that the first sixty-five of them had arrived by train yesterday morning. Mr. Pines was asked whether the striking locals had adopted those measures.

Mr. Pines replied in the negative, and said that if they had millions in their treasury they would not have done so, because it was regarded as bad policy.

In regard to the Lexington Association of Trainmen on the elevated lines who had also been ordered to strike on Sunday morning, Mr. Pines said that many of them had actually gone out, and some of them had returned to work so as to carry on missionary work among those who had remained. Since then more and more of them were coming out daily.

However, there exists a great deal of indecision and hesitancy among the trainmen. One of them who runs on the Fifth Avenue line said yesterday that he and his mates would like to go out on strike if they saw any chance of success, because the "trippers" had grievances, but they were afraid that the strike was already lost.

Mr. Pines was asked about the complaints that were made by the men about the severity of the police. "It is a fact," he said, "that the police have shown much brutality, and have clubbed innocent persons. The men o the Canarsie and East New York Local Assembly held a meeting last night. After the meeting, while the Secretary was gathering up his papers, and half a dozen men were waiting for him, there was some disturbance in the street. Several policemen rushed in and clubbed the Secretary on the head. He was covered with blood, and was so badly injured that he had to be taken to the hospital in an ambulance. Many other men who had not done anything were arrested merely on suspicion and others were clubbed."

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN ACTS

Expresses Sympathy with the Brooklyn Strikers and Asks that the Ten-Hour Law Be Enforced.

Three separate resolutions bearing on the Brooklyn street railway strike were adopted by the Board of Aldermen yesterday. One expressed the sympathy of the board with the strikers and called on the railway managers to submit to arbitration, while the others appealed to the city and county authorities for the enforcement of the labor laws.

Alderman Jacob J. Velton (Dem.) of Brooklyn led off with the following, which was adopted without an opposing vote:

Whereas, The employes of a number of surface railroads in the Borough of Brooklyn, because of unjust treatment and the payment of inadequate wages, have declined to longer serve the masters of said railroads unless their grievances shall be adjusted in a fair and equitable manner; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York hereby extends its sympathy to the striking railroad employes in their efforts to secure better wages and shorter hours, and requests the managers of the said railroads on which strikes are occurring to agree that all differences between employer and employes be adjusted by arbitration.

Alderman Emil Neufeld (Dem.) of Manhattan followed with a resolution in this form:

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be and is hereby requested to take such action as will compel the railroad companies doing business in New York to live up to the ten-hour law.

This was adopted off-hand and witnout discussion by a viva voce vote, in which there were no negatives, but in which few Aldermen participated.

Not content with these expressions, Alderman Francis P. Kenney (Dem.) of Brooklyn asked the board to adopt the following resolution, which it did, as it had the others:

Resolved, That the District Attorneys of the several counties within the City of New York as now constituted be, and they hereby are, respectfully requested to proceed at once legally against all railroads which have violated and are now violating the ten-hour law relating to labor.

Not a word of debate was indulged in on any of these resolutions, nor was there any roll call to put the members on record.

THE WORK OF THE POLICE.

Officers Constantly on the Alert—Brooklyn Men Jealous of Their Manhattan Brethren.

While there was comparatively little rioting during the day, the activity of the police was not in the least diminished. The 3,000 or so men said to be on duty in Brooklyn were kept constantly on the alert and prepared to suppress disorder at the first sign of an outbreak. It is apparently the purpose of the department, where possible, to prevent small disturbances from growing to serious proportions by prompt and determined work at the first indication of trouble.

The same arrangements as to the policing of the borough in force on Monday were continued yesterday. Deputy Chief McLaughlin directed the movements of the force from the local headquarters during the day. McLaughlin breakfasted with President Rossiter at the Hamilton Club, in Remsen Street, and later in the day went to Brighton Beach with Mr. Rossiter on the special car Brighton, where the two dined.

In nearly all the stations, particularly in those situated in the troublous districts, large forces of men were kept constantly in reserve all day and last night, ready for emergencies. All of the detailed men in the stations are working double time and are not allowed to go home unless specially relieved. Nearly all of the men of the Brooklyn force on vacation have been recalled for duty, and these men particularly are expressing sentiments more forceful than polite anent the strike.

BROOKLYN POLICE COMPLAIN.

Aside from the general ugliness of the force due to continuous duty, anything but an amiable feeling is said to exist between the Brooklyn men and their blue-coated brethren from this side of the river. The Brooklyn men declare that the Manhattan men appear to be possessed of the idea that the local force is a sort of rural constabulary, and that Brooklyn is a flag station on the road to Manhattan.

The Brooklyn bluecoats also claim that the Manhattan men are being treated with more consideration by the heads of the department; that while the greater part of the credit for the work done during the strike is being given to men from Manhattan, these men also enjoy all the comforts in the situation. There has been no real friction as yet, but the Brooklyn men are not attempting to conceal their feelings in the matter.

Additional work was imposed upon the already wearied police yesterday by the probability of trouble on the lines of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, which is a part of the Rapid Transit Company's system. Men were detailed for duty on the stations along these lines to prevent possible disturbances. Altogether the police side of the strike situation is daily becoming more disagreeable and trying.

Deputy Chief Mackellar, for the first time since the strike began, enjoyed a rest at his home. He had been on duty incessantly at headquarters. Deputy Chief McLaughlin relieved him yesterday, and he went home for a few hours' sleep.

DEVERY THINKS TROUBLE OVER.

The entire force of 1,400 policemen from the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx will, according to Chief Devery, be continued in service in Brooklyn until every semblance of trouble has passed away. During the day half of the force detailed to Brooklyn was relieved for a period of six hours, in which the men availed themselves of the opportunity to return to their homes, change their clothes, and get a brief rest. After that they went back to the scene of trouble.

Chief Devery said that this arrangement would continue throughout the duration of the strike, though events might lead him to call back a part of the Manhattan force. This, however, would only be done when the extent of the strike had diminished sufficiently to enable a small part of the extra force to command the situation. Chief Devery was inclined to look upon the strike as about over, and he expressed the hope that he would be able to withdraw the Manhattan policemen entirely within a day or two.

Throughout the day the Chief was in telephonic communication with Deputy Chief McLaughlin, who was in command in Brooklyn. At 4:30 o'clock, however, he left headquarters in his carriage, saying that he intended to go to Brooklyn and "look around a bit."

Chief Devery returned to Police Headquarters from Brooklyn at 1 o'clock this morning, and stated that the police arrangements in connection with the strike were being carried out smoothly. Most of the lines were running cars, he said, and would continue to do so all night.

NUMBER OF ARRESTS GROWS LESS.

Policemen Arraigned in Court for Unprovoked Assaults.

The arrests made by the police in connection with the strike were fewer yesterday than on either Sunday or Monday, although the number was considerable. As all were not reported to Headquarters from the various precincts, the exact number could not be determined. As on the first two days of the strike, most of the prisoners gathered in by the police were charged with stone-throwing, obstructing traffic, interfering with or assaulting motormen and conductors, and like offenses.

The Magistrates sitting in the local courts were busy disposing of strike cases. As on Monday, the prisoners charged with more serious offenses were in most cases held for examination. The minor offenders were either fined, sent to jail for brief terms, or discharged with reprimands.

In the Butler Street Court Roundsman James L. Fogarty of the Forty-third Precinct was arraigned on a charge of assault, preferred by William McVeigh, a striking motorman, residing at Thirty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue. McVeigh was unable to appear in court because of his injuries, it was alleged, and the case was adjourned. McVeigh accuses Fogarty of beating him brutally and without provocation on Fifth Avenue on Monday night.

Another policeman, Roundsman Burke of the Manhattan force, was accused by a striker, William E. Walsh, in the Gates Avenue Court, with unprovoked and brutal assault. Walsh charged Burke with beating him about the head with his club at a meeting of strikers in a hall at Atlantic and Rockaway Avenues, on Monday night. Walsh secured a summons for the policeman's appearance in court.

"He Laughs Best Who Laughs Last."

A hearty laugh indicates a degree of good health obtainable through pure blood. As but one person in ten has pure blood, the other nine should purify the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then they can laugh first, last and all the time, for

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

ROOSEVELT AND ANDREWS CONFER.

Adjutant General Says National Guard is Ready for Any Emergency.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 18.—It is learned from a reliable source that Gov. Roosevelt, at Oyster Bay, and Adjt. Gen. Andrews have been in consultation over the possibility of the need of assistance of the National Guard in maintaining order in the Borough of Brooklyn during the strike on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system.

Adjt. Gen. Andrews to-day received an inquiry from the Governor as to whether the military authorities were preparing to act if called upon by the development of any unforeseen circumstances. The reply to this question was that the guard was fully prepared for any emergency which might arise.

Queens Men Decide Not to Strike.

The motormen and conductors of the New York and Queens County Railway Company met in Nolan's Hall, Long Island City, yesterday and voted not to go out on a sympathetic strike. The men said they had no grievances and they did not think they would be justified in going on a strike merely as an expression of sympathy with the strikers in Brooklyn.

Arbitrators Await Developments.

The State Board of Mediation and Arbitration took no action yesterday, either with reference to the strike in Brooklyn or the threatened trouble on the lines of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. No meeting of the board was held, and Commissioners Webster and Gilbert did not even visit the office of Chairman Francis B. Delehanty. The latter said that no further communications had been received from any of the parties involved in the local labor troubles, and that in the present status of affairs the board could only look on and await developments.

CLEVELAND STRIKERS QUIET.

Do Not Molest Non-Union Men—No Prospect of Arbitration.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 18.—Whether or not the quiet that has prevailed to-day precedes a storm to come in the street-railway strike is the question that everybody is asking.

The strikers are pursuing different tactics from those followed in the former strike. They are not interfering with the non-union men who are operating cars, nor will they tell what their plans are. The officials of the company also refuse to talk, but they operated cars on several of the lines to-day under police protection, without molestation.

Preparations are being made to resume operations on other lines, and it is apparent that new men are to be secured as rapidly as possible to take the places of the strikers. The State Board of Arbitration is trying to bring about arbitration, but thus far no success has attended the efforts in that direction.

DIAMOND MATCH EXPANSION.

Stockholders in Favor of the Plan to Buy Out Other Concerns.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 18.—It is announced that enough of the stock of the Diamond Match Company has been deposited already to insure the execution of the plan to increase the capital from $11,000,000 to $15,000,000 for the purpose of taking over six or seven of the competitive factories. Proxies for more than two-thirds of the stock have been sent to the secretary of the company to be voted in favor of the increase and undoubtedly a considerable amount more will be sent in before the meeting is held July 31.

It is announced from the inside that the company has already arranged to take the cheap competition matches off the market, and that it has raised the price on some of its other grades. Earnings are said to have been considerably improved by those changes. It is said that both George and Edwin Gould will be on the Board of Directors when the Continental property has been formally taken over, Edwin having the right under the agreement by which he sells his property to name the two men for whom room is to be made on the board by increasing the number from five to seven.

MILLIONS FROM THE KLONDIKE.

Two Steamers Arrive with Large Quantities of Gold Dust.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 18.—The North American Trading and Transportation Company's steamer Roanoke arrived here late last night from St. Michael, Alaska, with between 500 and 600 passengers and $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 worth of gold dust. The lowest estimate is $1,750,000 and the highest $3,500,000. The latter estimate is that of Purser Newcombe, in whose custody a large part of the treasure was. He included in his figures the amounts in possession of individual passengers. The largest individual amount was said to belong to the McDonald brothers, who are credited with having $500,000 worth.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 18.—The steamer Garonne passed up the straits about noon, took on a pilot, and continued to Vancouver. The purser says there are 600 passengers on board and $3,000,000 in gold.

Returns from the Yukon Insane.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 18.—Thomas N. Noles, who left New Albany fifteen months ago to take a position as Chief Engineer on one of the steamers of the Alaska Navigation Company plying in the Yukon River, has returned to his home a maniac, his insanity having been caused by suffering from cold in the Northwest. A letter received from William Rahner, a companion of Noles, says the latter became insane at Andreofsky last February and set fire to the hotel at which the men were quartered. Rahner writes that a number of men connected with the boats became insane on account of the severity of the climate.

Timbers from the Reina Mercedes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—A box of charred timbers of light wood lay in the office of Chief Constructor Hichborn at the Navy Department to-day, and provoked inquiries from his visitors. They were portions of the woodwork of the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, sunk in Santiago Harbor and afterward raised, and had been taken from the ship at Norfolk to provide material for a friend of the Secretary out of which to construct a frame for a war picture. There was altogether too much woodwork about the Reina Mercedes, and if she were to be fitted for use in the navy, which is improbable, nearly all of it would be removed.

Fraternity House at Hobart Sold.

GENEVA, N. Y., July 18.—The Hobart College Chapter House of the Sigma Chi Society was sold, under foreclosure, to-day for $6,500.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement. —Adv.

METROPOLITAN MEN QUIET

Mr. Vreeland Declares There Is No Likelihood of a Strike.

EMPLOYES APPEAR SATISFIED

Discontent Which Parsons Says Exists on the Lines the President Says He Is Unable to Find.

Officials of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company felt confident yesterday that there would be no strike on their system, and they declared that all the talk of impending trouble came from men who were not employes of the company, and that a careful census of the employes proved beyond all doubt that no great dissatisfaction with the company's methods existed among the men.

President Vreeland, in order to get more nearly into touch with the employes of the road, made a tour during the day of all the car houses and power stations, where he met and talked with the various Division Superintendents in regard to the feeling. Every one of these Superintendents, Mr. Vreeland said, reported that the men appeared to be satisfied, and that there was not the slightest likelihood of any trouble. Personal contact with the men, Mr. Vreeland said, convinced him that the reports of his Superintendents were correct.

It has been announced that the gripmen and conductors on the cable cars are not complaining, but that the motormen and conductors on the various electric lines operated by the company are dissatisfied with the hours of labor prescribed by the company. Mr. Vreeland in his tour yesterday was unable to learn, he said, of the discontent which General Master Workman Parsons declares exists on the electric lines. When asked if he would reply to Mr. Parsons's statements he answered:

"I'm not in a position where I can reply to Mr. Parsons. He is not employed by the company. If I am violating the laws of the State and Mr. Parsons can prove it, let him prosecute me. I'm as amenable to the law as any man. I try to come as near as I can to giving justice to all, but running a railroad isn't like running cheese or meat. It isn't always possible to stop work directly on the minute, but we come as near to it as we can."

Mr. Vreeland further declared that his conference with the Board of Mediation and Arbitration was an amicable one and that he had made a full and truthful statement of the conditions to the board. The Commissioners, he said, were satisfied with his statement. He stated that whenever one of the employes of the company had a grievance he could see the President, who was always willing to talk to the men. He did not, however, expect to confer with any of the men, because, as he expressed it, the men had nothing to say to him.

About the car barns at Thirty-third Street and Fourth Avenue and at Fiftieth Street and Seventh Avenue yesterday afternoon there was no manifestation of trouble to come. The usual crowd of "trippers" was lounging about waiting for chances to go to work. None of these men talked as though he had any intention to join Mr. Parsons in an effort to tie up the Metropolitan road. Those with whom a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES talked at the Thirty-third Street car house, where are stored electric cars which ply on the Madison Avenue line, appeared to be contented, and several of them repudiated any movement for a strike which emanated from any other source than the employes themselves. One of these men, speaking in the presence of a group of six of his fellows, said:

"If we had any cause for a strike, I guess we could pull it off without any help from the Knights of Labor. There isn't any desire among the electric road employes for a strike. Some of us have to work more than ten hours, but that is explained by the schedule. If a car leaves one terminus for a round trip, and the ten hours are up before the other terminus is reached, it wouldn't do for the men to leave the car and go home. We are expected to make our trips complete, and if that forces us to work overtime it isn't the fault always of the company, because half the time accidents cause delays which throw the whole schedule out of gear. I don't say that this can't be corrected, but a strike won't do it. If these outsiders leave the men alone there won't be any strike, and I doubt if even these troublemakers can stir up one."

No Grievances on the Manhattan.

Alfred Skitt, Vice President of the Manhattan Railway Company, authorized the statement yesterday that in no way, collectively as organizations or individually, have the employes of the system declared or suggested any grievances nor has any active sympathy with the Brooklyn strikers been developed. In regard to a statement that trouble with the Manhattan engineers is "impending" because of the substitution of electricity for steam power, Mr. Skitt said that the date on which Manhattan passenger traffic will be moved with the new power is so remote that the question of the status of the steam engineers has not been considered to the point of any terms being tentatively arrived at by the company.

KANSAS STRIKERS ENJOINED.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., July 18.—Judge Williams, in the Federal Court to-day, granted injunctions against President Wright of the Fourteenth District of the United Mine Workers of America, against the Executive Board in charge of the Southeast Kansas strike, and against every union miner. One of the coal companies sought by motion to have the United Mine Workers' Union declared an illegal organization, but the Court refused to do this.

The defendants and all other persons who may combine, confederate, or conspire with them, are severally and collectively enjoined from interfering with, hindering, boycotting, obstructing the business of the coal companies or from entering on the premises or congregating near their property or from threatening, intimidating, boycotting, or molesting any employe of the companies. The strikers, by their attorney, made an especial plea to have the Executive Board exempted from the injunction, but the court said they were the ones above all others to be enjoined.

President Wright and Joseph Boston of Duquoin, Ill., members of the National Committee, stated after the decision that the injunction would in no way affect the strike and that it was becoming more effective each day.

THE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18. — The New York Commerce Commission, appointed by the Governor of New York under an act of the Legislature to investigate the decline of the commerce of New York, arrived here to-night. To-morrow the commission will inspect the harbor, the improved Delaware Avenue, and the Belt Line Railroad in connection with the investigation in which it is engaged. The commission will also visit and inspect the Commercial Museum, and the grounds on which the National Export Exposition will be held next Fall.

A large delegation of New York merchants and manufacturers will arrive here at noon to-morrow for the purpose of inspecting the museums. Over fifty persons will be in the party. They will be entertained at luncheon at the museums, after which they will be shown over the building. They will also visit the exposition grounds.

GIRLS DRANK POISONED WATER.

CHICAGO, July 18.—A dispatch from Dallas, Texas, says: Two girls, one eight years old and the other ten, daughters of the widow of John Moore, lost their lives by drinking poison which, it is claimed by the police authorities, was prepared for their mother, who is an important State witness in the case against the men accused of lynching the Humphries.

The poison was placed in a water pitcher in the house of Mrs. Moore. Her little girls became thirsty, and their mother gave each a drink from the pitcher. Death followed almost instantly.

Nine-Year-Old Bicycle Thief.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 18.—A nine-year-old girl was arrested here this morning by Detective Lynch charged with stealing bicycles, and admitted her guilt. She is Rose Marty and lives on South Fifth Avenue. On Saturday she stole a wheel from in front of a house on Chester Hill. When arraigned in court she said she had sold another bicycle that she had stolen on Friday to a strange man for 50 cents. She wanted the money, she said, for candy. She was held for further examination.

BIG MEETING OF LABOR MEN

Mr. Parsons Says There May Be a Strike on the Metropolitan.

NOTED SPEAKERS ARE ABSENT

The General Master Workman and Mr. Crosby Please the Crowd with Denunciations of Police.

The strike which General Master Workman Parsons has been predicting as imminent on the lines of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company will not, according to Mr. Parsons, begin until to-night, if indeed it takes place at all. The labor leader made a statement to this effect immediately after the mass meeting in Cooper Union.

The Executive Committee of the Association of Street Railway Employes, Mr. Parsons said, would meet to-night, and he intimated that assurances had been given that a strike would be declared some time after midnight to-day. Few, if any, of the employes of the Metropolitan Company were present at Cooper Union, and these were unwilling to take an active part in the meeting.

When Mr. Parsons called the meeting to order at 8:30 o'clock it did not require a second glance around the platform for him to see that none of the prominent men who had been advertised as among the speakers was present. Bishop Potter was not there. Neither was Father Ducey. State Senator Ford was absent, and so was the Rev. Dr. Rainsford.

None of these sent any letter of regret, and no one, not even Mr. Parsons, was able to say why they were not in attendance. John S. Crosby, Charles Frederic Adams, and Lawson N. Fuller were the only men on the platform who could be designated as "well known." Mr. Crosby had come there to talk, but Mr. Fuller declared before the meeting that while the question of rapid transit certainly entered into the subject matter of the meeting, he would not talk. "These men deserve all they can get," was Mr. Fuller's dictum, "and I'm going to see that they get it."

If the platform was bereft of "distinguished citizens," the body of the hall had more than its share of occupants. The seating capacity of the hall was tested to its limit, and hundreds of men grouped themselves along the walls and as far down the aisles as the police would permit.

The meeting was essentially an affair called for the purpose of showing General Master Workman Parsons had done all that he could to avert a strike on the Metropolitan system. In fact, it turned out to be only a public opportunity for Mr. Parsons to wash his hands in advance of any future trouble that might occur. Mr. Parsons did this in one long and several short speeches, and at the close of the meeting he expressed himself as being about to retire to the business of his office, conscious that the public knew that he had used every possible means to prevent the strike which he has predicted for the last ten days.

From the moment the meeting was called to order it was apparent that the crowd in the hall had come to hear "strike talk." It listened patiently to Mr. Parsons's long tirade against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and the politicians, and occasionally warmed up and showed its disapprobation of the actions of the police by hissing the name of Chief Devery. The first hiss was an inspiration to the speaker, and every time he saw that the interest of his hearers was lagging he mentioned the Chief in a derogatory way, and was rewarded by a sibilant chorus.

The first exciting incident of the meeting came, when, after he had spoken for three-quarters of an hour, Mr. Parsons requested every person present to take away with him a circular which had been freely distributed about the hall, and on which was printed an editorial from an evening newspaper.

No sooner had the name of the paper fallen from the speaker's lips than an excitable man with a Swedish accent yelled, "Take de morning paper. Dey advertises for scabs in it. Dot paper's no good."

Mr. Parsons waved his hand at the man and several policemen attempted to quiet him, but this man had a grievance, and he yelled again, "It prints advertisements for scabs! Down with it!" Cries of "Put him out!" arose all over the hall, but counter cries of "No! No!" showed that such a move would not be popular, and eventually the man, with the assistance of two policemen, sat down.

When quiet was restored Mr. Parsons explained that he had no desire to advertise the paper mentioned, but he felt that the editorial expressed the platform of labor, and for that reason he mentioned it.

"That's all right, John," yelled a man in the rear of the hall, "but Croker owns that paper."

When the hands of the clock showed that Parsons had talked an hour the restive audience began clamoring for another speaker. Some of the men cried "Crosby!" and others wanted somebody else. All wanted a change, and Mr. Parsons, as gracefully as he could, brought his speech to a close and introduced John S. Crosby, as a man from whom every one wanted to hear a few remarks. Just as Mr. Crosby took his place near the desk to begin his speech a young man with a brilliant red necktie jumped up and shouted: "Mr. Chairman, I have a resolution which I wish to have read."

"Bring it up, then," said Mr. Parsons.

The young man with the red tie walked rapidly forward and handed up the resolution, and returned to his seat. In the meantime Mr. Parsons looked on the paper, and then said in a consoling way, "That resolution's all right."

"Read it!" the crowd shouted, and Mr. Parsons obediently read a long string of polysyllabic words, which, when translated, was a pledge to support the Socialist-Labor ticket at the next election. Cries of "Hurrah for Socialism!" and "Socialism Forever!" were heard all over the hall, and led a man with a brogue to roar out, "These Socialists always try to run the whole push."

Every new speaker who was introduced gave Parsons a chance to make a speech, which the audience bore with becoming patience. While he was making his fourth address he felt impelled to read a newspaper account of how the police quelled a riot in Brooklyn on Sunday, and, in drawing his deductions from the story, he said, "Gov Roosevelt is waiting anxiously at Oyster Bay to—"

"To call out the Seventh!" sang out a man in the rear, finishing the sentence.

"No, my friend," Mr. Parsons exclaimed. "I'm afraid it would take more than orders to get out the Seventh."

This sally pleased the audience immensely, and for nearly a minute the speaker was unable to proceed because of the laughter.

Most of Mr. Parsons's talk was upon the incidents of the strike and the facts that led up to it, together with a review of the complaints of the laborers.

"The Brooklyn Rapid Transit people are saying there is no strike," he said. "I am thinking awful hard that before many moons the people will realize that there is a strike in Brooklyn. The people of Brooklyn who are willing to let the present conditions last will have to stand it. We are out to stay! [Long cheering.]

"The only question at issue between these men and the officials of the company," he said, "is obedience of the law. It never was intended that that law about the ten hours should be enforced.

"I would much rather discuss this question with William C. Whitney on the platform later in the Fall than to be discussing it now with Mr. Vreeland in the public press. But this question is one that affects every man that has a right to organize. You would be ashamed to know the public men in this city who, when we asked them to address this meeting, fairly shivered at the thought." [Cries of "Give us their names!" mingled with hisses.]

Mr. Parsons announced that, in spite of the efforts of the Metropolitan Street Railway to prevent its employes from organizing, there will soon be complete organization of labor throughout its entire system.

Mr. Crosby said that the only object of Governments is to keep the peace, but that men cannot be expected to keep the peace unless they are allowed the enjoyment of their natural rights. He would "rather have his son a wild-eyed, untutored Filipino than a laborer ground down by the forces of wealth."

He drew a picture of the wrongs of the motormen and conductors. He said they are compelled to work sometimes twelve hours a day, and receive pay for less than a day's work, because of delays on their runs and for other causes.

The State Board of Arbitration did not have to wait until the road agreed to arbitration. ["Get out a mandamus—mandamus them," shouted a voice.] "I am afraid the mandamus won't do," said Mr. Crosby. "We need the writ known as the goddamus." [Tremendous laughter and cheering.]

The other speakers were Samuel Prince, President of the Central Federated Union; James Pines, leader of the Strike Committee, and John O'Connell.

During Mr. O'Connell's speech there was a demonstration against Tammany. He said that a high dignitary of the Church in this city, in making a speech on the evils of the present system of corporations, said that the greatest evil was the existence of two men, ("Dick Croker!" "Tom Platt!" shouted the audience,) one of whom should be sent to Cuba and the other to the Philippines.

LADIES' CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

Five Hundred Delegates in Attendance at the Session in Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 18.—The Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association, composed of Catholics in every part of the country, began its fifth biennial session here this morning. Five hundred delegates are here besides a large representation of friends and relatives. Mass was celebrated this morning by Bishop McFaul of Trenton, at the Church of the Holy Spirit. The business session of the convention was held in Educational Hall, under the direction of Bishop McQuaid of Rochester, N. Y., the supreme spiritual adviser of the organization.

Mrs. Maria Quinn of Newark, President of the New Jersey Advisory Senate and also Supreme Marshal, delivered the address of welcome, which was followed by the annual address of the President, Mrs. Elizabeth McGowan of Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. McGowan earnestly opposed litigation in settlement of cases. "As a general proposition," she said, "it may be stated that the less benevolent societies have to do with law courts the better for the societies."

Mrs. McGowan pointed out that the members would be called upon to consider the question of an increased $2,000 beneficiary, and said that she herself was opposed to it. The adoption of such a law, she declared, would but add to the cost of membership by increasing the number of assessments, and would therefore be a move in the wrong direction.

At the last session the total membership in the beneficiary department was 29,950. During the term 152 branches have been instituted. The total number of branches is now 507, with a membership of 46,196. This does not include deaths, expulsions, or resignations. The financial report showed:

Beneficiary Fund—Balance in Treasury June 1, 1897, $202.26; collected during the term, $452,129.22; paid to the beneficiaries of deceased members, $451,500, leaving a balance of $831.48. General Fund—Balance on hand June 1, 1897, $18,726.18; collected during the term, $35,492.86; total balance and collections, $84,219.48; disbursements, $53,655.61; balance June 1, 1899, $30,563.87. Reserve Fund—Amount as per last report, $26,834.96; collected during the term, $23,163.34; interest to Jan. 1, 1899, $2,100.78; total reserve $52,099.09.

DETROIT STREET RAILWAYS.

Aldermen Table All Ordinances for Municipal Ownership.

DETROIT, July 18.—Municipal ownership of Detroit's street railways under the plan lately agitated was given what is believed to be a final quietus by the Common Council to-night. A reconsideration of the "security" ordinance was ordered by a unanimous viva voce vote of the Aldermen. Then further consideration of the ordinance was indefinitely postponed.

This is the franchise which was passed at the last Council meeting under very exciting circumstances, President Beamer charging that some of the Aldermen who voted for it were improperly influenced in its favor.

The "security" franchise was designed and asked for as security for the bonds with which the Detroit Municipal Railway Company purposed purchasing the railways from their present owners. It provides for six-for-a-quarter fares practically for forty-eight years.

The so-called "working ordinance" under which the Detroit Municipal Railway Company proposed to operate was also indefinitely laid on the table to-day by the committee which had it under consideration.

DREYFUS'S TRIAL IN AUGUST.

Esterhazy Now Says He Wrote the Bordereau at Sandherr's Order—Generals Accused.

PARIS, July 18.—The Rennes correspondent of the Journal des Débats says the Dreyfus court-martial will not begin its sittings until Aug. 10.

The Matin this morning publishes a statement by Comte Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy, in which he says that he wrote the bordereau by order of Col. Sandherr, and that it was sent to the house of Col. Schwartzkoppen, then Military Attaché at the German Embassy in Paris, whence it was returned to the War Office.

Col. Schwartzkoppen, being at that time in Berlin, never saw the bordereau, which was forged in order to supply material proof of the guilt of Dreyfus.

The statement contains the assertion that secret agents in Berlin, whose testimony it was impossible to use, had demonstrated that leakages had occurred in the War Office, and the fact that treason existed was undeniable, and everything indicated Dreyfus as the traitor.

All the War Ministers, the statement further says, knew the facts and thought the forgery of the bordereau necessary. The evidence implicating Dreyfus was contained in the words of Col. Schwartzkoppen.

Gens. Mercier, de Boisdeffre, and Gonse, Esterhazy said, knew that the bordereau was forged and that Dreyfus was illegally, but justly, convicted.

RENNES, July 18.—Work was begun this morning on the construction of a passage from the cell of Capt. Dreyfus to the hall in which the court-martial before which he is to be tried will sit. This will enable the prisoner to escape the annoyance of observation by the curious.

Tibbals Memorial Home Dedicated.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 18.—What was formerly the Irvington Hotel was dedicated to-day as the Tibbals Memorial Home. The property is the gift of Miss S. J. Tibbals of New York City to the University Place Presbyterian Church

PLANS OF THE DEMOCRATS

Party Organization to be Changed at the Chicago Meeting.

TO IGNORE LOCAL QUARRELS

Chicago Platform Men from This City Not Encouraged in Their Fight Against Tammany.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 18.—The Democratic National Committee probably will be reorganized at Thursday's meeting with ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri as Chairman. It is possible that Senator Jones's Ways and Means Committee will be abolished. It probably will be put on a new basis, at any rate.

Senator Teller of Colorado and ex-Senator Allen of Nebraska have resigned from this committee. Ex-Gov. Stone will follow their example. This will leave but one active member—ex-Gov. Altgeld—and one ex-officio member, Senator Jones. The Democratic leaders are confident that ex-Gov. Altgeld will resign as soon as he learns that his colleagues have taken this course.

Senator Jones's opinion is regarded with indifference. He will have to yield to the will of the majority and permit the reorganization whether he likes it or not. He will not know anything about it until he returns from England in September, and then it will be too late to offer objections.

The process of reorganization which will be suggested comprehends the naming of an Executive Committee, of which Mr. Stone will be Chairman. It will be vested with the full powers of the National Committee to prepare for the campaign of 1900. Then there will be sectional committees to look after the financial resources of certain States for political purposes. These will be called advisory committees, and they will take the place of the committee of the same name which was appointed by Senator Jones.

It has been decided that no attention will be paid to local factional fights and that representatives of warring bodies who may come to Chicago to demand recognition will not be admitted to the meeting of the committee. This rule will apply especially to the committee of the Chicago Platform Party of New York that was appointed the other day for the express purpose of demanding official recognition from the committee, on the ground of regularity.

Willis J. Abbot and J. R. Brown of that committee were in the city to-night. Mr. Abbott called on ex-Gov. Altgeld this afternoon and held a long conference with the organizer and founder of the Chicago platform party of Chicago.

Mr. Abbot says that the fight of his people in New York against Tammany is similar in many respects to the fight of Altgeld and his followers in Chicago—a fight for Bryan and the Chicago platform.

Mr. Abbot denies that it is the purpose of himself or his colleagues to demand the repeal of the two-thirds rule. They will mingle with members of the committee and use their strongest arguments in support of their contention that Tammany Hall, as it is organized and governed to-day, ought to be ruled out of the party.

The fight of the Chicago Platform Democrats is directed almost solely against Tammany and Croker, and it is based on the claim that the regular New York organization is opposed to silver and Bryan.

Some harsh criticism of the New York committee was indulged in to-day when its exact aims were made public. One Democrat characterized its members as a lot of cranks who could not carry an election if they were in power in the party for the next century.

Mr. Bryan is expected to arrive from the West to-morrow afternoon. He will come this time without a proxy to attend the National Committee meeting. Mr. Bryan will find the surface of affairs clear of obstructions to his personal political ambition, but his friends declare that if he will look under the surface he will find a well-defined disposition on the part of some Democrats to abandon his cause on the slightest pretext.

John R. McLean of Ohio, who is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of that State, will not be here. He will send a proxy. Senator Blackburn of Kentucky is coming with Gubernatorial candidate Goebel.

SENATOR GORMAN'S PROXY TALKS.

Col. Baughman Opposed to Making Silver the Leading Issue.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Col. L. Victor Baughman of Frederick, Md., was the first of the Eastern politicians to arrive in Chicago to-day for the meeting of the Democratic National Committee. Col. Baughman is the political representative of Senator Arthur P. Gorman and holds his proxy as National Committeeman. In an interview to-night he said:

"As to Senator Gorman's views on silver and his attitude toward the last Democratic platform, I would say that the Senator is a man who never hesitates to express his own views upon all great public questions, and while he may have taken issue with his friends in the last campaign and thought it unwise to force such issues on the party, he was at least loyal to the nominee of the party and carried out the teachings of Democracy by tendering his aid and support to the ticket.

"Frankly, I will say that I do not think silver is the most important issue. That great question was submitted for arbitration before the American people and decided adversely. At this time I am unable to see the necessity of again demanding that it should be the leading issue. There are more momentous questions to consider—questions of Government policy in which the people are deeply interested at this time.

"The growth of illegal trusts and monopolies must be checked without interfering with legitimate investments of capital. While labor should be protected, we cannot deprive labor of the aid and assistance of capital. This should be the time for conservative men to show their interest in trying to harmonize the conflicting elements in the councils of the party. It is no time for recriminations. It would be best to let the dead past bury its dead and realize the demands of the great fight before us."

When asked if Senator Gorman was a candidate for the Presidency, he said that was too far away for present consideration, but that it could never be told what might develop in a year.

THE HARRISON-ALTGELD FIGHT.

National Committee May be Involved in Chicago's Local Quarrel.

CHICAGO, July 18.—The fight between the regular Democratic organization of Cook County and the State of Illinois, represented by Mayor Harrison and National Committeeman Gahan on the one side and the Altgeld wing of the Democracy, which supported ex-Gov. Altgeld as an independent candidate for Mayor at the last election, on the other, reached an acute stage to-day and threatens to involve the Democratic National Committee, in spite of the strenuous attempts being made to keep local quarrels out of the proceedings of next Thursday's meeting of that body in this city.

Thomas Gahan, National Committeeman from Illinois, in an open letter to-day to the leaders of the Altgeld element of the party, explains his reasons for declining to attend the Auditorium meeting of Thursday night, and by indirection appeals to his colleagues of the National Committee to refrain from attending the Altgeld meeting.

Mr. Gahan declared in his letter that the men in charge of the Auditorium meeting opposed Harrison, the regular Democratic nominee for Mayor last April, and did all in their power to bring about the defeat of the Democratic ticket. He says that these men are still fighting the Democratic organization, and that as the representative of that organization in the Democratic National Committee he cannot countenance a demonstration under their auspices.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 18.—W. J. Bryan said to-night that he would start for Chicago to-morrow to attend the meeting of the Democratic National Committee. He declined to say whether he would accept the invitation to speak at the Auditorium meeting Thursday night.

TILLMAN BELIEVES IN SILVER.

Says "Goldbugs and Traitors" Cannot Alter Democratic Platform.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Senator Tillman, who passed through Washington today on his way to the National Committee meeting in Chicago, said that "goldbugs and traitors," assisted by Republicans, were trying hard to get free silver omitted from the next Democratic platform. He thought that these goldbugs and traitors would make a very stiff fight when the convention met, but he was sure they would not succeed. He saw no reason to doubt that the Bryan wing of the party would command the convention by a safe majority, and that the platform of the last campaign, with some additions, would be readopted.

Of the Philippine campaign the Senator said he thought this country had spent blood and money for several months only to find itself in about the same position as at the outset of the war. He thought the Administration had underestimated the difficulties in the way of subduing the natives.

Off for Chicago Democratic Meeting.

National Committeeman Frank Campbell, accompanied by Harry W. Walker, Secretary of the Aqueduct Commission, left for Chicago last night to attend the meeting of the Democratic National Committee to be held there on Thursday. Mr. Walker, it is understood, goes to advocate the cause of Augustus Van Wyck as a Presidential candidate. Among the other New Yorkers who will attend the meeting are J. R. Brown, Willis J. Abbot, and George W. Thompson, constituting a special committee of the Chicago Platform Democrats, and Dr. J. H. Girdner.

A WARNING TO REPUBLICANS.

Will Cumback of Indiana Opposes Mr. McKinley's Renomination as Endangering Party Success.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Will Cumback of Indiana, a politician very prominent in his State, has written a letter to The Washington Post to warn the Republicans of the country against the danger of renominating President McKinley. He says that there has been no election in a quarter of a century when the result was absolutely assured before the returns came in.

He suggests that it is usually impossible to elect a President for a second term. The successful termination of the civil war saved Lincoln, while Gen. Grant was twice elected because the war feeling had not expired. Hayes and Arthur could not secure renominations, Cleveland faced a Republican Party supposed to be dead and was beaten by Harrison, and then Harrison was in turn defeated by Cleveland. This was in spite of the fact that Harrison gave the country a "splendid Administration," producing prosperity and an improved National credit.

A renominated candidate, he says, must take all the scandals and blame attaching to his Administration. To get rid of this and the inevitable injurious cartoons, a new man must be named. He declares that patronage is injurious to the party that has to dispense it, and is of the opinion that in order to avoid a contest in the convention between the office holders and their friends and the outsiders a new man will be safest.

M. E. INGALLS FOR GOVERNOR.

Cincinnati Democrats Urge Him to Enter the Race in Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—Friends of M. E. Ingalls, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio and Big Four Railroads, are urging him to become a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor. His wide business interests here, his position as President of the Manufacturers' Club, and his popularity in commercial circles led today to an informal movement toward placing him in the race.

Mr. Ingalls is now at Hot Springs, Va., and a telegraphic message was sent to him this afternoon, signed by a half dozen of his most intimate associates, asking if he would allow the use of his name for the Governorship. An answer has not yet been received.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—Kentaro Kaneko, Tokio, Japan; Dr. E. B. Perrin, Wilham, Arizona Territory; Gen. Wesley Merritt, United States Army; United States Senator Thomas H. Carter of Montana.

HOLLAND—W. Caryl Ely, Buffalo; J. W. Bookwalter, Springfield.

MURRAY HILL—Gen. T. J. Henderson, Illinois.

FIFTH AVENUE—S. Takaya, Tokio; Juan de Diorde, Cuba; Gov. William A. Stone, Pennsylvania.

NETHERLAND—Walter C. Weedon, Honolulu.

MANHATTAN—John Dana Hubbell, Havana; F. A. Ames, Boston; Lyman R. Gage, Washington, Secretary of the Treasury.

HOFFMAN—F. G. de Urbizer, Havana; R. S. Abren, Santa Clara, Cuba; W. H. Driggs, United States Navy, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; H. J. Simons, stationery, 9 Walker Street.

Adler, L., Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. G. Adler clothing. St. Denis Hotel.

Baird, D., & Son, Louisville, Ky.; W. J. Baird, milliners; 622 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Beall, George S., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; Miss Louise Brey, notions, hosiery, and gloves; 66 Grand Street; Hotel Albert.

Bendy, L., & Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; C. Bondy, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Broughton, H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. Broughton, hats and caps; Hotel Albert.

Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; G. Brown, prints and ginghams; Grand Union Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co., Providence, R. I.; J. L. Perry, boots and shoes; J. Shaw, Lester; 2 Walker Street.

Chalifoux E., Lowell, Mass.; millinery; Stuart House.

Cohn, M., & Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; M. Cohn, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Cook, L. W., Altoona, Penn.; notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Co., Worcester, Mass.; I. L. Bonnell, carpets; H. Walter, stationery; 2 Walker Street.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; A. H. Hopkins, boots and shoes; 2 Walker Street.

Ellasberg Brothers, Selma, Ala.; A. Ellasberg, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Frank, J., Nashville, Tenn.; clothing; Hoffman House.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. A. Frear, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; S. H. Trask, boys' clothing; 2 Walker Street.

Gailland Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; G. Gailland, lace goods; Hotel Imperial.

Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; T. Meyer, woolens; Hoffman House.

Gilbert, N. S., & Co., Norwich, Conn.; N. S. Gilbert, carpets; St. Cloud Hotel.

Hall, Headington, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. W. Hall, carpets; W. Headington, carpets; Hotel Manhattan.

Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. B. Halliday, furnishing goods; 715 Worth Street.

Hartman, L. M., York, Penn.; G. Hartman, dry goods; W. B. Ruby, notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Hawser, G. S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; G. S Hawser, hats and caps; Broadway Central Hotel.

Heyer, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; D. Muhlfelder, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; J. E. Dutton, shoes and rubbers; Murray Hill Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Wentworth, dress goods; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Koenig, L., Lewiston, Penn.; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

La Bonte, L. P., Manchester, N. H.; notions; Hotel Albert.

Lehman, M., Portsmouth, Ohio; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Less & Nast, Toledo, Ohio; J. Nast, clothing; Hoffman House.

Levy Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; L. Levy, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Maier Brothers, Utica, N. Y.; T. J. Maher, woolens; Hotel Albert.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. Marks, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. H. Coppell, upholstery goods; Hotel Albert.

Miller Brothers, Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. C. McDonald, carpets and upholstery goods; Westminster Hotel.

Newhall, E. W., & Co., Seattle, Washington; O. Hains, notions, J. Stencil, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street.

Palace Clothing Company, Dixon, Ill.; H. Levy, clothing; 43 Leonard Street.

Plaut, J. D., & Son, Danbury, Conn.; L. Levy, dry goods; H. D. Plaut, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. M. Lee, furnishing goods; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Livingston, ladies' and infants' wear; J. A. Maier, clothing; J. Bowley, millinery; E. Well, hats and caps; 43 Leonard Street.

Rothschild, Levi & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; B. Rothschild, woolens; Hoffman House.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. A. Maier, woolens, 43 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; B. Mayer, cloaks and suits, 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Siegel-Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; N. N. Brooks, carpets and upholstery goods; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Singer, M., & Co., Williamsport, Penn.; M. Singer, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; H. J. Donnelly, laces and embroideries; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. D. Jardine, neckwear, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. Clark, linens and white goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Steppacher, William, & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; E. M. Steppacher, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Strouse, C., Salem, Va.; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. P. Rule, notions, fancy goods, linens, and white goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Tabor, B. C., Norwalk, Ohio; J. C. Tabor, notions; Hotel Cadillac.

Youngstown [illegible], Youngstown, Ohio; T. N. Stitt, dry goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; F. O. Hallett, ladies' and infants' wear; A. H. Cobb, furnishing goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

STRIKES ON CITY PIERS

Three New Bodies of Longshoremen Leave Their Work.

ITALIANS TAKE VACANT PLACES

Freight Handlers of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Co. Go Out—No Disturbance.

The strike epidemic which has been prevalent for several days among the longshoremen on the railroad and steamship piers along the water fronts of the city has become general. Three new strikes were declared yesterday, and although of the strikes previously declared, at least one was settled, there were during the day 600 men idle.

Forty-four freight handlers of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, at Pier 44 North River, quit work at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. The strikers had been receiving 17 cents an hour for both night and day work. They demanded 20 cents for day work and 25 cents for night work. Later the longshoremen on the company's Piers 2 and 3, North River, quit work, making demands similar to those on Pier 44.

Encouraged by the recent successful strikes along the North River, the freight handlers of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, at Piers 45 and 46 East River, at the foot of Jefferson Street, and Piers 50, 51, and 52, at the foot of Montgomery Street, went on strike yesterday morning. Manager Boland of the piers is out of town. Chief Clerk Matson said yesterday that 250 of the men had refused to go to work. "The men get 17½ cents an hour," said Mr. Matson, "and have very little night work, and never any Sunday work. They demand 25 cents an hour."

The strike of the men on the Central Vermont Railway Company's pier, 36 East River, ended yesterday morning, when the demands of the men were granted. About 130 of the men went out Monday morning. The regular men originally got $50 a month and 25 cents an hour for extra work at night and on Sunday. The extra men received 25 cents an hour day and night. The men demanded $14 a week, 30 cents an hour for extra work, and 45 cents an hour for night work. What they asked for was granted by the company.

The strike at Pier 14, East River, where the Clyde Line Steamship Company's boats land, is practically settled, the Superintendent at the offices of the company claimed yesterday. A delegation was sent to the office last Saturday night by the strikers demanding an increase to 30 cents per hour during the day and 35 cents per hour for night work. The company accepted these terms, but when the delegates returned to the pier they were told that the men demanded 45 cents per hour for night work. The Superintendent refused to consider the demanded increase and the men struck. Their places are now being filled.

The 375 striking longshoremen formerly employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad piers at the foot of Hubert Street, North River, have not returned. One hundred Italians were treated to a luncheon of sandwiches and beer and began work. The strikers do not think that the Italians, untrained as they are, can stand the work long, and are determined to hold out.

A delegation of sixty of the striking freight handlers went to Jersey City yesterday to persuade the freight handlers in the Pennsylvania Railroad yards to join in the strike. When the workers started for their dinners the New York men circulated among them and besought them to quit work. The Jerseymen apparently were not eager for a strike.

OHIO TRIAL LEADS TO MURDER.

Fierce Conflict Among Parties to an Illegal Fishing Case.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Ohio, July 18.—A shocking murder occurred at Gillivan, in the northern part of this county, at 7 o'clock this evening, as the result of a trial for alleged illegal fishing held in Mayor Johnston's court here to-day. R. O. Davenport took up a quarrel between a man named Woodbell and James Mills, the prosecuting witness in the case against Crate Commeans of Columbus.

A few words passed, when the men became engaged in a fierce fight. Bottles and clubs were used as weapons at first, but when Davenport began to get the better of Mills, the latter rushed into a store near by and secured a knife, with which he cut Davenport in the right groin. The wounded man sank to the ground and, though medical attendance was summoned at once, he was dead in ten minutes.

Coroner Parks of this city was summoned, as was Marshal Latham of Plain City. Latham responded and arrested both Mills and his son. They were taken to Plain City and placed in jail for safekeeping. From all reports it seems that Davenport was looking for trouble and followed Mills up to quarrel with him. It is said he was likely to be implicated in the fishing case and took offense at Mills for pushing it to an issue. The murdered man was about fifty years old and leaves a family.

FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

Large Party Leaves Omaha for the Fossil Fields of Wyoming.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., July 18.—The expedition to the fossil fields of Wyoming left Omaha today in charge of Alfred Darlow of the passenger department of the Union Pacific Railroad, of which company the 300 scientific gentlemen, representing every large university in the country, are guests. The company pays all expenses in order to develop the possibilities of the vast region, so rich in relics of the dinosaur period.

The party reaches Laramie to-morrow and the following day will plunge into the fossil fields. Organized into "messes" of ten men each, each mess being provided with two wagons for tenting and one "grub wagon," with tents, commissary supplies, picks, shovels, and hammers, the party will be well provided for camping and exploring. A dark room and complete photographic outfit will be taken along. The party will take one course to the Grand Canon of the Platte, returning by another course, thus giving every one a taste of the most magnificent scenery of the West and giving the most varied collection of vertebrate fossils that the field possess. Every specialist may gratify his own hobby at some time on the trip.

Prof. Wilbur G. Knight of the University of Wyoming, himself an enthusiastic scientist, familiar with the Wyoming fields, and an experienced hunter and camper, will have charge of the party from Laramie.

Electric Vehicles for Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Officials of the Illinois Electric Vehicle Company hope that the company will be in a position to begin business operations on a limited scale about Aug. 1. If possible, it will commence to operate a few vehicles by that time and gradually increase the number as it is able to obtain them from the manufacturers. The organization of so many electric vehicle companies in different cities in such a short space of time has created a demand for vehicles which the manufacturing companies cannot begin to supply immediately.

Glassblowers Elect Officers.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 18.—The sessions of the Glass Blowers' Association of America came to a close to-day with the election of officers. It was decided to hold next year's meeting in Detroit, and to hold a conference on the matter of the wage scale with the manufacturers on Friday in this city. The officers elected were: President—E. A. Hays of Newark, Ohio; Vice President—William Doughty of Millville, N. J.; Secretary—William Launer of Millville, N. J.; Treasurer—Conrad Auth of Pittsburg, Penn.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Roche Drug Company of New York City; capital, $2,000. Directors—Patrick McMahon and James E. Brannigan, New York City; John Harris, Brooklyn.

Utica Spinning Company of Utica, to manufacture yarns and threads; capital, $275,000. Directors—Quentin McAdam, George E. Farrell, William T. Balser, and Watson T. Dunmore, Utica; John W. Allis, Mount Vernon.

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CUP CHALLENGER BEATS BRITANNIA

Continued from Page 1.

shipping a lot to Glasgow, where her spars were made. He would not say why the company had not pushed the invention or deny that he was waiting for the result of the races for the America's Cup.

If, as there is some ground to suppose, Shamrock's mast, boom, &c., are made of this material, her victory would mean an advertisement that would place the new invention on the road to fortune.

Lightness is a great desideratum in yacht building, especially in the upper works. This material could be used for everything but the hull of Shamrock, and not even necessarily barred for that. It might, in fact, be used in the fittings of the hull in a hundred ways to save dead weight. For the mast and boom it would, of course, be invaluable.

The manager said the material when painted looked like steel. The difference could only be detected by sounding.

Sir Thomas Lipton acted from the start as if he had something up his sleeve. This might well be the something.

ENGLISH EXPERTS ARE PLEASED.

Loud in Their Praises of the Shamrock—To-day's Race.

COWES, Isle of Wight, July 18.—Sir Thomas Lipton, in the course of an interview this evening, expressed himself as highly delighted with the Shamrock's fine style.

"Certainly she was not forced. We kept something in reserve," he said.

It is understood that the Prince of Wales also expressed appreciation of the Shamrock's performance, and that all the experts are loud in their praises of the new cup challenger. Mr. Jameson said the Shamrock was the fastest yacht he had ever seen.

To-morrow's trial race will be started off Cowes, and the finish will be off Portsmouth, in order to suit the convenience of the Prince of Wales, who will sail on the Britannia, and will proceed for London directly the race is ended.

It is rumored that the Shamrock will try a third and still larger mainsail.

ENGLISH PAPERS CONSERVATIVE.

The Daily Telegraph Thinks the Shamrock Did Not Do Her Best.

LONDON, July 19.—The Times this morning commenting on the Shamrock-Britannia race says:

"It was just the sort of a day to show the Britannia at her best. The Shamrock, with her big topsail, when she came broadside to the wind, had some water on her deck, but she looked able enough to carry this canvas through the race. Her skipper, however, had no intention of pressing her so hard."

The Times confirms the statement that it was the purpose of the trial more to test the challenger than to sail a formal match. The paper publishes a description of the race, but makes no criticism upon the performances of the competitors.

The Daily News describes the new yacht as standing a fair chance of winning the cup, since she beat the Britannia on every point of sailing, and the Britannia has hitherto been admitted to be the smartest cutter in British waters.

The Daily Telegraph says: "It would be unwise to base speculation upon yesterday's result, as nobody knows whether the Shamrock was really displaying the mainsail she will use in America, and certainly she might have carried a larger topsail. The impression produced upon the minds of the spectators by the way in which she was handled was that something was intentionally kept in reserve, while the manner in which the Britannia was sailed commanded the highest admiration."

YACHTSMEN AWAIT DETAILS.

But Say If Conditions in the Shamrock-Britannia Race Were Equal the Former Is a Fast Vessel.

It can hardly be said that the result of the Shamrock's race with the Britannia caused any great sensation at the New York Yacht Club, as almost all the members of the club are out of town. But the few yachtsmen who visited the clubhouse on Madison Avenue yesterday evening discussed the cup challenger's showing with keen interest.

It was agreed on all hands that until further and authoritative details of the race had been obtained no correct estimate of the Shamrock's abilities could be formed, but that if conditions had been equal in yesterday's race for both yachts the Columbia had a tough proposition before her, and it was not unlikely that the cup might go across the Atlantic again.

Andrew T. Johnson, the owner of the cutter Minerva, one of the early yachts designed by Fife, was seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, and stated his opinion of the outlook for the contest in the Fall. The Minerva was launched in 1888 at Fairlie, Scotland. She was brought to the United States by Capt. Barr, now of the Columbia, who also was sailing master for Mr Johnson in the races in which the Minerva took part. This yacht carried everything before her for a long time, and was regarded as the fastest vessel of her class afloat. Mr. Johnson said:

"It is impossible to tell by what we know at present from the cable dispatches what chance the Shamrock has of winning the cup I can hardly believe that she beat the Britannia 17 minutes under equal conditions. It seems impossible to me. But if this was really the case the Shamrock is a marvelous vessel, and I should say the fastest sailing yacht afloat.

"I say this because I know what the Britannia can do. I regard her as about the best all-round racer that the English have turned out up to the present time. I am not at all sure the Defender could have beaten her, especially in English waters."

Mr. Johnson said, in referring to the report that the Shamrock's spinnaker was badly torn when it was being set for the run back to the starting point, that he supposed the yacht was well ahead when the accident occurred, but on it being explained that this was apparently not the case, at least not to so great an extent as at the finish, he said that it made the Shamrock's performance all the more remarkable.

"Of course," went on Mr. Johnson, "I should be very sorry to see the cup lost, but if it is lost to us I would rather see one of Fife's boats win it than anybody else's. I know him well, having met him frequently both across the water and in this club when he was in America, and he is a thoroughly good fellow, modest and unassuming as possible. It has only been his small boats up to now that have been extraordinarily successful, but nothing could touch them. There is a lot of jealousy against Fife among the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron, just as there is against Lipton, and wien about as little cause.

"This criticism of the secrecy that has been kept up with regard to the Shamrock is ridiculous. Fife had just as much right to keep the lines and material of his boat a secret as he has to order what he wants for breakfast. People argue that there would be no time to alter the Columbia even if Mr. Iselin and Mr. Herreshoff wanted to, but that has nothing to do with the matter. Fife may have, and probably has, perfectly good reasons for keeping the particulars of his boat's construction dark, and if he hadn't, it is no business of the public's The Shamrock will have to be measured before the races here, and that will be time enough for everything about her to be known.

"I am sure of one thing. If the cup goes back to England, about the likelihood of which, as I have said, we know nothing, it will probably stay there for a pretty long time. You say the Americans will try their level best to get it back, and keep on trying. No doubt they will, but they can't do better than the best, and isn't the Columbia the best so far? She is as good as brains and money can make her. You must remember that there is an even greater handicap for yachts that cross the ocean to race than for athletes. They have to be timbered to stand the voyage, and that makes a big difference.

"There is another thing of which I am certain. It is that the races here in October will, barring accidents, be the finest of their kind the world has yet seen. If this news about the Shamrock is true it will have caused a lot of sensation, not only here, but among English yachtsmen. It looks as though some of them don't want the Shamrock to win. There seems to be a good deal of prejudice against Lipton, and all this talk about the Shamrock being an advertising dodge is simply because she sails under the burgee of the Royal Ulster Club instead of that of the Royal Yacht Squadron. There is no squarer man than Sir Thomas living, and I believe he is a genuine sportsman.

"There is some little jealousy on this side also. It is with regard to Capt. Barr, and I suppose it is because he is a Scotchman. It has just about as little cause as the jealousy of Fife over there. Barr is a splendid sailing master, and will make the Columbia do everything she can. He brought the Minerva across the Atlantic, and licked everything in sight with her."

In conclusion Mr. Johnson said: "I can only say again that until we get full particulars of to-day's race we can tell nothing, and we may not be able to tell much then. The Britannia, however, is, I believe, tuned up pretty well for this season by now, and ought to have done her best to-day."

SHAMROCK'S SPEED UNKNOWN.

Some Yachtsmen Say the Britannia Race Tells Nothing.

The result of the Shamrock-Britannia race was received with great interest by the many yachtsmen gathered yesterday at Larchmont. Yet, when the figures were known, there seemed to be a general feeling that there was no way to get a line on the Shamrock's ability for purposes of comparison with the Columbia.

On the surface, if face figures were good for anything in such a computation, it would seem to show that the Shamrock and the Columbia are evenly matched. But the surface indications are not considered of much value.

When Vigilant went to England she was beaten by Britannia in a majority of the races. But even assuming that Vigilant was as fast as Britannia, Defender in her races with Vigilant showed herself to be six minutes faster in a thirty-mile course, and Columbia has beaten Defender by between three and four minutes, boat for boat.

These surface figures would make Columbia about ten minutes faster than Vigilant. The Shamrock sailed a fifty-mile course, and the proportion for thirty miles of her winning time, if accepted as a criterion, would be ten minutes twelve seconds. But there are so many considerations—such as the condition of the yacht, the training of the crew, and the state of the wind and sea at different times, that whole minutes of estimated figures are liable to be knocked crooked.

This view of the case was that generally taken by the yachtsmen.

COLUMBIA-DEFENDER RACES.

Newport Yacht Racing Association Issues Instructions for the Coming Contests.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 18.—The Newport Yacht Racing Association this evening issued the instructions for the Columbia-Defender races to be held here under the auspices of the association. The dates of July 21 and 25 remain unchanged, but, at the request of W. Butler Duncan, the third race, which was to have been sailed on the 27th, has been postponed to the 29th. The conditions and courses are as follows:

The warning signals will be given at 11 o'clock, when a blast of the whistle of five seconds' duration will be blown and a flag bearing the letter indicating the course will be hoisted. The preparatory signals, at 11:10 o'clock, will consist of a blast of the whistle and the hoisting of the blue peter. For the starting signals, at 11:15 o'clock, a blast of the whistle will be blown and a red flag hoisted. In case a postponement is necessary, the warning signal will be hoisted only on the even quarter hours. In case it is deemed advisable to finish the race in one round, the signal letter "B" will be hoisted and a blast of the whistle of ten seconds' duration will be blown as the yachts approach the finish line.

Four courses have been laid out, any one of which may be sailed. Course A starts from an imaginary line between the committee boat and Brenton's Reef Lightship, proceeding to and around the whistling buoy off Point Judith, thence to and around a marked boat anchored two miles southwest by west from West Island Light, flying a red and white flag; thence to and around Brenton's Reef Lightship; twice around, finishing over starting line from east to west. All marks are to be left to port. Course B is the reverse of Course A. Course C starts at the same point as Course A, proceeding to and around the "Sow and Pigs" Lightship, thence to and around "Hen and Chickens" Lightship, and finishing across the starting line from east to west, all marks to be left to port. Course D is the reverse of Course C.

The Defender arrived here from Bristol to-day. Her steel boom, which was damaged in the recent mix-up with the Columbia, was brought along. The boat anchored back of the torpedo station, and will be taken out for daily tuning-up spins until Friday, when she will meet the Columbia in the first of the races. The Columbia will most likely race on that day with her present mainmast, as the steel spar will not be ready until Saturday. The Defender's mainsail has been repaired and the boat is now in perfect racing trim.

BRISTOL, R. I., July 18.—Workmen were engaged to-day in altering the mainsail and the club topsail of the Columbia, which had been taken to the sail loft of the Herreshoff works. When the work is completed the Columbia will go to Newport.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BERNARDSTON, Mass., July 18.—The saw, grist, and planing mill and elevator and barn of Charles Barber were burned to-day, together with 4,000 bushels of grain, 200 barrels of flour, and a large amount of finished lumber. Loss, $15,000.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 18.—The livery stables owned by Harvey Case of Clyde were destroyed by fire in that village this morning, besides twelve horses valued at $125 apiece. The loss on the buildings and contents is estimated at more than $5,000.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 18.—The casting plant at the Addyston Pipe and Steel Foundry, near North Bend, was completely gutted by fire last midnight and everything except the standing cranes and the walls of the buildings destroyed. Several freight cars on the siding were consumed. Loss about $100,000.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, fresh to brisk westerly winds.

The area of high pressure has moved from Iowa to Missouri, diminishing rapidly in magnitude. A storm appears to be developing in the East Gulf States, and a trough of low pressure extends from Arizona to Assiniboia. Showers have occurred in the West Gulf States, the Red River of the South Valley, and on the South Atlantic Coast. The temperature has remained nearly stationary in all districts. Excessive temperatures have been reported from the extreme Northwest, Boise 102 degrees; Havre, Helena and Winnemucca, 98; Huron and Rapid City, 94; Bismarck and Williston, 92. Showers may be expected in the West Gulf States, Ohio, the lower Mississippi Valley, and the South Atlantic States. Brisk westerly winds will prevail on the North Atlantic Coast, and variable winds on the Middle and South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1898.	1899.	TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	70	70	73
6 A. M.	69	68	75
9 A. M.	70	73	77
12 M.	71	76	80
3 P. M.	78	82	83
6 P. M.	74	82	79
9 P. M.	72	76	77
12 P. M.	72	71	74

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	77¾
Weather Bureau	74¾
Corresponding date 1898	72
Corresponding date for last twenty years	74

The maximum temperature yesterday was 83 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 69 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 59 per cent, and at 8 P. M. 53 per cent.

BYCK BROS

MEN'S OUTFITTERS.

8 o'Clock This Morning.

DON'T OVERLOOK the fact that the stamp of genuine public approval has been secured for the Byck Bros. half-yearly clearing sales. This is the thirteenth.

DON'T OVERLOOK the fact that ALL the clothes offered are Byck Bros. clothes, Byck Bros. styles, material and tailor work.

DON'T OVERLOOK the fact that all Clothing, Furnishings and Hats show a genuine reduction of about 40 per cent.

DON'T OVERLOOK the fact that as you read this announcement the doors are open and the great sale is in progress.

8 o'Clock This Morning.

Downtown—S. W. Cor. Fulton & Nassau Sts.

Uptown—Nos. 158 to 164 East 125th St., near 3d av.

(UPTOWN STORE OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9:30.)

COL. R. W. LEONARD RESIGNS.

Relinquishes Command of the Twelfth to Accept New Commission.

Col. Robert W. Leonard of the Twelfth Regiment, who has been appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-eighth Regiment of Volunteers, sent in his resignation yesterday as Colonel of the National Guard regiment, which he commanded from March 3, 1898, succeeding Col. McCoskry Butt, who was elected Brigade Commander.

Col. Leonard has been ordered to proceed to Camp Meade, Penn., for duty with his regiment, and the

The Wanamaker Store.

Carpets at Half

A Semi-Annual Event

THIS happens twice a year, and careful people have already learned to watch for the time. It concerns the selling of many thousand yards of the best known carpets at

One-Half and One-Third

less than the accepted figures at retail.

What does this mean to you? It means a saving of from 20c. to $1 a yard on just the kind of carpets you are wanting. In an average-sized room you save anywhere from fifteen to fifty dollars over the prices you would have paid yesterday, and (what may be more important), over the prices you will have to pay a month from now.

We do this every six months, but this occasion is more than ordinarily important, because

Carpet Prices Are Advancing

and the reduction at this time means more than it usually does. For five years we have been dictating prices to manufacturers. This season manufacturers are fixing prices of their own. Times are better with them and that means higher retail figures.

Consequently, a saving of a dollar a yard over this Spring's prices means a saving of *much more* than a dollar a yard over next Fall's prices. You know yourself how much styles and qualities change in carpets. Is it worth the difference in price?

If you are one of those who grasp opportunities as they fly, this is one to reach for, even if you have to come back from the mountains to do it. Don't let your desire to be free from home demands interfere. And don't worry about the disposition of the goods you purchase. We will hold the carpets you buy now up to the last of September for delivery.

There are 28,110 yards of carpets concerned. We will sell them as follows. It should be noted that the smaller the quantity in a pattern the smaller is the price. This is a clearing occasion with us,—a floor-filling occasion for you.

WILTON CARPETS — There are 1,500 yards of $2.50 Wilton carpets, that will be sold at $1.50 a yard.

BRUSSELS CARPETS—There are 3,918 yards of Brussels carpets that have heretofore been priced at $1.35. Now 90c. a yard.

AXMINSTER CARPETS — There are several grades in Axminsters, heretofore priced at $1, $1.15 and $1.35. Now offered at 75c., 90c. and $1 a yard.

VELVET CARPETS — Of Velvet carpets we offer 7,691 yards. Former prices $1, $1.25 and $1.35. These sale prices are 75c., 90c. and $1 a yard.

TAPESTRIES—Three grades, nearly 7,000 yards in all. Former prices were 55c., 65c. and 80c. These sale prices are 40c., 50c. and 60c. a yard.

INGRAIN CARPETS—Three-and-a-half thousand yards. These were among the fastest selling carpets we had in stock. We asked 65c. and 80c. a yard, and those prices were low. Now cut to 60c. and 65c. a yard.

And Hundreds of Remnants

There are heaps and heaps of carpet remnants,—the glorious survivors of the prettiest and best patterns we had. They include every grade of carpet from ingrain up to the highest-priced Wiltons. There are too many of them to specify here, but if your want is for a small carpet, this is your chance; and you'll not get better picking for six months;—and *then* you won't, if the present outlook is a fair basis of judgment. For carpet prices are higher now than for the past five years, and they are going up, up, up. We know these things in advance. Will you take our hint, or wait?

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

DEVON MEN WIN AT POLO

Prove Too Strong for the Philadelphia Country Club Team.

ACCIDENT TO A BOY AND A PONY

The Animal Was Killed and the Stable Attendant Riding Him Rendered Unconscious.

Five hundred persons saw the Devon polo team of Pennsylvania defeat the Philadelphia Country Club men yesterday on the Rockaway Club field at Cedarhurst, L. I., in the final contest for the Cedarhurst Challenge Cup This is the fifth year that the trophy has been played for, and it must be won three times by one club before becoming the property of that club.

The Rockaway second team has two victories to its credit, Meadow Brook has one, and the Country Club of Westchester one, so yesterday's victory by Devon adds a new claimant for the trophy. The Devonians won by a score of 14 to 7½ goals, the result being what had been looked for at the start, and the Philadelphians at no time made it dangerous for their opponents. The victors earned all of their goals, while they allowed five by handicap to the defeated team.

The line-up was as follows:

Devon.	H'c'p.	Phila. Country.	H'c'p.
1. C. R. Snowden	5	1. R. E. Strawbridge	5
2. G. W. Kendrick	6	2. W. H. Smith	5
3. Charles Wheeler	6	3. Carlton Zeilin	4
Back, G. McFadden	5	Back, J. F. McFadden	3
Total	22	Total	17

An unusual feature of the game was a fatal accident to the best polo pony owned by J. Frank McFadden, and the severe injury of one of the latter's stable boys who was riding him at the time.

Alfred Woods was bringing the bronco pony, Cigarette, valued at $1,000, to the lower end of the field for J. Frank McFadden, who was playing back for the Philadelphia Country Club. Woods rode the pony as if it were a race horse down the road just beyond the polo field, and when at the southwest corner, opposite W. A. Hazard's barn, he turned the pony sharply. The spirited animal jerked around like a shot, and in another second plunged into a high stone wall near the barn, nearly turning a somersault. The pony broke one of his fore legs and the rider was knocked unconscious. Concussion of the brain followed, but Dr. Anderton said that the boy probably would be well in a day or two. The pony was shot where it fell. It was the first polo pony to be killed at a game this year.

The score shows that the contest was safely in Devon's hands from the start. The Philadelphians could make only one goal in the first and two in the last periods. The score by periods is:

First Period.

Goal.	Made by.	Time.
No. 1.	Charles Wheeler, Devon	0:30
No. 2.	G. W. Kendrick, third, Devon	2:00
No. 3.	R. E. Strawbridge, Philadelphia	5:30
No. 4.	G. K. Kendrick, third, Devon	2:30
No. 5.	C. R. Snowden, Devon	1:45
No. 6.	G. W. Kendrick, third, Devon	2:30

Knockout ½ of a minute overtime. Penalty of ¼ or a goal for a safety against Philadelphia.

Second Period.

Goal.	Made by.	Time.
No. 1.	G. W. Kendrick, third, Devon	7:00
No. 2.	C. R. Snowden, Devon	3:30
No. 3.	G. W. Kendrick, third, Devon	5:30

Played one minute overtime.

Third Period.

Goal.	Made by.	Time.
No. 1.	C. R. Snowden, Devon	4:00
No. 2.	Charles Wheeler, Devon	1:00
No. 3.	Charles Wheeler, Devon	2:30

Knockout ½ a minute overtime.

Fourth Period.

Goal.	Made by.	Time.
No. 1.	C. R. Snowden, Devon	3:45
No. 2.	J. F. McFadden, Philadelphia	6:15
No. 3.	C. Zeilin, Philadelphia	2:00
No. 4.	C. R. Snowden, Devon	1:30
No. 5.	Charles Wheeler, Devon	1:30

Summary.—Goals earned, Devon, 14; Philadelphia, 3. Allowed by handicap—Philadelphia, 5. Lost by penalties—Philadelphia, ¼ a goal for two safeties. Total score—Devon, 14; Philadelphia, 7½. Referee—H. L. Herbert. Scorer and time keeper—G. W. Kendrick.

Among the spectators were James R. Keene, George J. Gould, W. G. Kendrick, Robert Downing, Mrs. Jack Dallett, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hazard, Mr. and Mrs. Edward La Montagne, Mr. and Mrs. Rene La Montagne, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chauncey, the Misses Grace and Madeline Chauncey, Miss Rosaline Francke, Albert Francke, L. J. Francke, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Richardson, William C. Eustis, Mrs. John E. Cowdin, Robert Collier, P. F. Collier, Raymond Herbert, Mrs. H. M. Harriman, Mrs. J. E. S. Hadden, Harry S. Page, H. H. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Dickerson, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Goadby, Eugene S. Goadby, Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Vanderpoel, Dr. J. Carl Schmuck, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Burrell, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Burrell, Miss Jessie Voss, Miss Gaudy, Miss Hand, Miss Murrialle, Amory G. Hodges, Baron and Baroness De Wardener, Mr. and Mrs. McPherson Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Hinckley, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Richardson, C. Lawrence Perkins, George B. Sanford, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Rand, Thomas W. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Stevenson, and Mr. and Mrs. Newbold T. Lawrence.

To Appeal O'Brien and Clark Case.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday granted an order permitting an appeal to be taken to the Court of Appeals in the cases of the old firm of O'Brien & Clark against the city. While Francis M. Scott was Corporation Counsel an agreement was entered into between that firm and the city for the settlement of the claims for extra work on the new aqueduct. Judgment was taken, with the consent of the city, against the city, for $700,000. The present Corporation Counsel, however, went to the Special Term to get this judgment set aside. The Special Term denied the motion, and at the May term the Appellate Division affirmed that order. It was from this decision that the city wished to appeal, but, under the law, the consent of the Appellate Division had to be obtained before an appeal could be taken.

WESTERN RAILWAY ABSORBED.

The Santa Fe Secures Control of the San Joaquin Valley.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—At the fourth annual meeting of the stockholders of the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railroad, held to-day, a complete transfer of all the property of the road was made to the Santa Fe Company. It was a perfunctory ceremony, in which most of the stock was voted by proxy, 24,618 shares out of 24,652 being represented.

The first new Board of Directors was elected, and then the Directors elected the following as officers of the Valley Road for the ensuing year: E. P. Ripley of Chicago, President of the Santa Fe system, President; Capt. A. H. Payson of San Mateo, Second Vice President of the Valley Road, Vice President, and Alexander Mackie of Alameda, Secretary. The new Directors of the Valley Road are E. P. Ripley, John D. Spreckels of San Francisco, who represents the retiring President of the road; Claus Spreckels, Robert Watt of Oakland, Capt. A. H. Payson of San Mateo, W. G. Nevin of Los Angeles, General Manager of the Santa Fe lines west of Albuquerque; A. F. Walker of New York, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Santa Fe; E. N. Gibbs of New York, of the Executive Committee of the Santa Fe; Victor Morawetz of New York, General Counsel and Director of the Santa Fe; R. S. Hayes of New York, Director and member of the Executive Committee of the Santa Fe; F. W. Van Sicklen and H. C. Bush of this city, who in a few weeks will be replaced by W. A. Bissell, Assistant Traffic Manager of the Santa Fe, who is now in New York on business. It is significant of the complete absorption of the Valley Road by the Santa Fe that the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Valley Road is made up of Messrs. Ripley, Walker, Gibbs, Morawetz, and Hayes, all important Eastern officials of the Santa Fe. This shows that the California men in the Directorate are merely figureheads.

BURGLAR AT WILLETS POINT.

Sentry Fails to Fire in Time and Man Gets Away in the Darkness.

Major John E. D. Knight, the commander at Willets Point was seated on the veranda of his house opposite the parade ground Monday night, when he heard a noise inside the house, and went in to investigate. As he did so a man leaped out of one of the side windows and started on a run toward the shore. The Major ordered him to halt, but the man paid no attention and kept on.

The Major ran out and ordered the sentry on Post 3 to fire upon the man. The sentry, however, was a recruit and did not obey the order promptly. By the time the order was repeated and obeyed the burglar had gotten some distance away and the sentry fired in the air.

This brought out the guard and a volley was fired at the man, but he disappeared in the darkness. It is supposed he was a river thief and had a boat waiting for him. Nothing was stolen.

CABINET STANDS BY OTIS

No Attention Paid to Statements of Manila Correspondents.

ENCOURAGING NEWS RECEIVED

The Philippine Commission Reports a Satisfactory Condition of Affairs in the Islands.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—It was announced at the War Department to-day that no attention whatever would be paid to the round robin of the Manila correspondents. The protest was not sent to Gen. Otis, and, it is said, will not be, and Gen. Otis will not be called upon for an explanation.

The Cabinet meeting to-day was longer than usual. It was admitted that there was some discussion of the dispatch sent by the American newspaper correspondents from Manila via Hongkong yesterday. A cable from Col. Denby, a member of the Philippine Commission, was read. It showed a fairly satisfactory state of affairs, one of the Cabinet officers said, but it did not say that peace negotiations with Aguinaldo were in progress.

Later it was ascertained that the decision was reached to allow the round-robin matter to drop. At an informal conference held at the White House last night the subject was discussed and such a policy agreed upon. This, it is stated, was confirmed at the Cabinet meeting. Officially, the matter will be ignored, and Gen. Otis will be allowed to treat it as he may deem best.

The following statement was given out this afternoon at the State Department:

"The State Department yesterday received from the Philippine Commission an important dispatch conveying these facts: By the co-operation of the military and the commission municipal governments have been established in seven important towns in the Provinces of Manila and Cavite. These are working admirably, and one good effect of them is that considerable numbers of the insurgents are constantly deserting and coming in some of them with arms. The system will soon be extended to other towns which are asking for it. Continued success in this direction will mean the beginning of the end.

"The Commissioners state that the general situation is as described in the message of Gen. Otis of the 26th of June except that a number of ports in the southern part of Luzon, in Leyte, and other islands to the south have since been opened to trade. Dispatches from Dr. Schurman on his return from his trip through the southern part of the archipelago were of the same purport. A disposition to accept American sovereignty and to welcome our troops was everywhere manifested.

"The report of Gen. Otis of the 26th of June, referred to by Commissioner Denby in the above dispatch, stated that as a consequence of the rainy season little inland campaigning was now possible in Luzon. 'We occupy,' said Gen. Otis, 'a large portion of the Tagalog country. The lines stretch from Imus on the south to San Fernando on the north, nearly sixty miles, and eastward into the Laguna Province. The insurgent armies have suffered great losses and are scattered. The only large force which holds together is about 4,000 in Tarlac Province and Northern Pampanga. There are scattered forces in bands of 50 and 500 in other portions of Luzon. In Cavite and Batangas Provinces they could possibly assemble as many as 2,000. They are demoralized from recent defeat.

"'The most of the people are terrorized by the insurgent soldiers, but desire peace and American protection. They no longer flee from our troops unless forced by insurgents, but gladly welcome them. There has been no recent burning of towns. The population within our lines has become dense, taking up land cultivation extensively. They are kept out of Manila as much as possible, as the city population was becoming too great to be cared for. The only hope of the insurgent leaders is in aid from the United States. This is the influence which enables them to hold out. Much contention prevails among them, and no civil government remains. The trade with ports not in our possession, the former source of insurgent revenue, is now interdicted.'

"Gen. Otis doubted the wisdom of this policy, as people in those ports were without supplies or food and the merchants were suffering losses. He meditated at that time the restoration of trade privileges, although the insurgents might reap some benefit from it, a plan which has since been partially carried into effect. The courts are in successful operation under the direction of able Filipinos. Affairs in the other islands are comparatively quiet, awaiting results in Luzon. All are anxious for trade, and repeated calls for American troops are received. Gen. Otis is giving his attention to the Jolo Archipelago, and the Palawan Islands.

"Gen. Otis speaks of the general desire of the volunteers to re-enlist. He has provided for the enlistment of the two regiments which have been authorized, and has asked permission to organize a third regiment."

GEN. OTIS AND HIS CRITICS.

Correspondents May Be Compelled to Leave Manila—Statement by Secretary Long.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The statement sent from Hongkong by the newspaper correspondents, who complained of the restrictions placed upon them by Gen. Otis, continued to be the chief subject of conversation at the War Department to-day. The military view of the conduct of the correspondents was generally against them, although many officers, who considered the correspondents technically guilty of transgression of the regulations, admitted that there was some provocation which they, as men not employed to conceal facts, could scarcely be expected to resist.

Many officers and private citizens insist that it is not news that many men in the army in the Philippines have been ill from heat and exposure to the uncongenial climate, and there have been private letters here, some of which have reached the newspapers, in part, telling of what has seemed like an effort on the part of Gen. Otis to withhold occupation and opportunity from Gen. Lawton. But it is believed that if Gen. Lawton has found this a trying matter he would long ago have used the means at his command to learn why his services were not fully employed.

From a private letter received here a day or two ago it is ascertained that it was commonly known among Americans in Manila that Otis was not getting along well with the Philippine Commission, and that the commission was doing rather better than Otis in its own line of work. The writer is known to be a person of good judgment, calm and dispassionate, and not personally interested in magnifying the importance of Schurman's work, but he complained very intelligently about the "feebleness" of Otis's grasp of affairs, asserting that he was paying too much attention to minute details to make a successful manager of a large situation, requiring broad and liberal as well as firm treatment. This letter was written late in May, a month before the protest of the correspondents was thought of.

The indifference of the President to the attitude of the correspondents was soon reported at the War Department, and those officers who had been most vivacious in their remarks about the act that yesterday seemed so offensive began to suggest that perhaps the correspondents were ill or weary of the campaign and desired to come home, and that the authorities might decide to do nothing more about it, but just to "put it away," as something that had never occurred. There are some officers, however, who do not accept the accounts of non-action at the White House, but insist that Gen. Otis has been asked by cable for a statement and recommendation.

The President is not likely, it is believed, to act hastily in this matter. He never acts hastily. As for the correspondents, while officers look for their return, it is admitted as possible that they may decide to stay if they will admit that Gen. Otis, and not the newspapers, may run the affairs of the United States in the Philippines. If it is to be a choice between the degradation of Otis or the expulsion of the correspondents, the disciplinarians of the War Department say the correspondents will be compelled to abandon their stations.

It is learned that the President is hopeful that the controversy may be settled without bitterness on either side, and that the information obtained from the General in command will contribute to smoothing the way for the resumption of amicable relations between Otis and the correspondents. An effort is to be made to bring about this result soon, as the comments of British newspapers, generally approving of the attitude of the newspaper men, are regarded as likely to have a bad effect upon the country. To this suggestion military men say that British officers abroad would never think of submitting to criticism by British correspondents, who are held to account very strictly for criticising military operations.

Secretary Long spoke freely and emphatically to-day about some of the subjects referred to in the statement of the correspondents. He was absolutely certain that Gen. Otis had not held back anything of the least importance touching the situation in the Philippines from the President, and he said he knew that the President had not suppressed any information he had received from Gen. Otis. Secretary Long said it was incredible that Gen. Otis should have deceived the President as to the true condition of affairs in the Philippines, and it was a matter of his own knowledge that the President had directed that the public be kept advised of all news from the Islands. It was unreasonable, he said, to suppose that Gen. Otis would attempt to misrepresent the situation to the President or that he would minimize the resistance of the insurgents.

Secretary Long said that he had received no complaints whatever of Gen. Otis's policy toward the navy in the Philippines. So far as he was aware, Gen. Otis had never attempted to interfere with the transmission of official telegrams to the Navy Department, and it was incomprehensible to him that any one should have such an idea. Admiral Watson, in command of the naval forces, was free to report all his operations to the Navy Department independently of Gen. Otis, and it was not at all likely that the latter would attempt to censor official dispatches to the Navy Department.

This statement was made to show that while Gen. Otis might possibly minimize the operations of the naval fleet so far as the press dispatches were concerned, it would be practically impossible for him to control the official reports to the Navy Department bearing on such operations. Secretary Long is not disposed to attach much importance to the newspaper round robin, especially in view of the absence of details.

LONDON PAPERS CONDEMN OTIS.

He and the Administration Accused of Hoodwinking the People.

LONDON, July 18.—The afternoon newspapers of this city generally comment in a denunciatory vein upon the conduct of the American Philippines campaign as it has been managed by Secretary Alger and Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis. The St. James's Gazette says: "The great American people has been hoodwinked by its General and its Administration, who have kept up a series of suppressions of the truth and suggestions of the false of Russian ingenuity and thoroughness."

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The correspondents have done their duty to the public as journalists and gentlemen should."

FILIPINOS WANT INDEPENDENCE.

Major Zialcita Asserts They Were Promised Self-Government.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 18.—The Times to-morrow will publish an interview which took place May 18 at San Isidro, Luzon, between its special correspondent and Major Lorenzo L. Zialcita, leader of Aguinaldo's cavalry and one of the Filipino Commissioners who went to Gen. Otis with propositions for an armistice.

Major Zialcita, speaking of the reputed promises of independence made prior to the fall of Manila, when asked if in their eagerness for independence the Filipinos had not misunderstood or misconstrued the language of American officials and officers, replied:

"There is not the slightest mistake about this. Consul Wildman verbally made this statement to us, and we had so much confidence in the good intentions of the United States that it meant to us as much as if it had been delivered in writing. Besides when we were in Cavite a number of us had the honor of entertaining a Gen. Anderson at the Atheno Rizal. This was before Manila was taken by your forces. Gen. Anderson on this occasion made a speech, in which he said that the Americans had not come here for the purpose of taking one foot of territory with the view of permanent possession, but for the purpose of giving the Filipinos their independence.

"On Sept. 21, last year, on the occasion of a fiesta, a number of American officers celebrated with us at the residence of Pedarno Pacheco, and all expressed the same sentiments. On many different occasions we were told by men high in authority that Filipino independence would be recognized."

"What was the opinion of the Filipino leaders in regard to Gen. Otis's proclamation of Jan. 4?"

"That proclamation," replied the Major, "was decidedly bad, and greatly incensed the people everywhere. It stated nothing clearly and promised nothing. It was noncommittal on all points except that Otis declared himself Governor General of the islands and that our country had been purchased from Spain. The Filipino people desired independence, not annexation."

Referring to the telegram of Feb. 20, sent by Gen. Otis relative to the order of the Filipino Government to burn Manila and massacre the whites in the city, the Filipino emissary, with a flash of anger on his face, replied:

"That was false—absolutely false! No such order was ever issued by officials at Malolos. If Gen. Otis found any such written order, it was the work of friars or some other enemy of ours. This is not a race war. We realize that in order to win we must have the support of civilized nations and must conduct our affairs accordingly."

Letters to Men in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Director of Posts Vaille, at Manila, has called the attention of the Post Office Department to the constant growth of the advertised list of undelivered letters for soldiers in the Philippines. He advises the public that the address on letters wherever possible should include the company and regiment to which the soldier belongs.

Rebellion Against Tagal Domination.

MANILA, July 18.—The natives of the Provinces of Albay, South Camarines, and North Camarines are endeavoring to throw off the domination of the Tagals. It is reported that there has been fighting between the people of the provinces named and small bands of Tagals who were quartered upon them, running the local Governments, and that the people in question are willing to declare allegiance to the United States when troops are sent to protect them.

Colorado Troops Sail for Home.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The following cablegram has been received from Gen. Otis:

Manila, July 18.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Continued heavy rain, cyclonic storms, impede business in harbor. Colorados sailed transport Warren yesterday; Privates Horne and Wilder, Company G, left sick. In addition, 130 discharged men, various organizations, took passage. Californians on Sherman arrived from Negros; vessel must be coaled; await subsidence of typhoon now prevailing. OTIS.

HOBOKEN'S EDUCATION BOARD.

Mayor Fagan Threatens to Remove Members to Whom He Objects.

The appointment of Philip Premmerhoff as Supervising Architect of the Hoboken Board of Education on July 10 led to a stormy meeting on Monday night. Commissioner Bell objected to the approval of the minutes of the meeting of July 10, on the ground that the appointment involved the expenditure of money, and therefore required a majority of all the members. It had a majority only of those present. Commissioner Bell was overruled, and the minutes were approved.

After the meeting adourned Mayor Fagan announced that before the next meeting he would exercise his privilege and remove certain members of the board and at the same time appoint others in their places. When Commissioner Bell undertook to explain his action Mayor Fagan advised him to resign.

"I won't resign," retorted Commissioner Bell.

"Well," said the Mayor, "if you don't I'll put some one else in your place."

That ended the discussion. Mr. Bell said yesterday that Mayor Fagan had no power to remove him, except for cause. He said the trouble was the result of the efforts of two or three men to run the board.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

DEWEY'S CREW OF HEROES

Men Foremost in Battle Coming on the Olympia.

ADMIRAL'S ADIEU TO MANILA

Last Orders to His Fleet Before He Weighed Anchor and Capt. Barker's Order.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, P. I., May 23.—For some time before the receipt of a dispatch from home regarding a transfer of the command of the Asiatic Station, Admiral Dewey debated in his mind what had best be done. Finally he decided to return, as affairs out here were in so promising a condition, with every point well looked to, that his successor could readily pick up the threads and bring matters to a conclusion, so far as the navy is concerned.

Then, too, the wet and sickly season is close at hand, and the doctors thought that the sooner the Admiral took his departure the surer would he be of returning with unimpaired health.

Although Admiral Watson, who, we understand, has been ordered to assume command, has not yet appeared on the scene, the ad interim has fallen into most able hands. Capt. Barker, who left New York in October, commanding the Oregon, with eight other ships, including the Iowa, under his command, is here on the scene, and has been a constant companion of Admiral Dewey in all his many inspections. He is quite in touch with everything, is held in high esteem by the army officials, and is altogether well calculated to keep every detail in hand and maintain the high state of efficiency that he found before the departure of the commander in chief.

Numerous changes were made in the personnel of the Olympia before she sailed both among officers and men, and a corrected list of the former is, therefore, sent in order that the good people in Gotham may see just whom they are to have under their hospitable wing some time in the early Autumn.

The list follows:

OLYMPIA'S LIST OF OFFICERS.

Admiral George Dewey; Lieut. T. M. Brumby, Flag Lieutenant; Ensign H. H. Caldwell, Flag Secretary; Ensign W. P. Scott, Aide to the Admiral; Capt. Benjamin P. Lamberton, commanding flagship; Lieut. Commander George P. Colvocoresses, executive officer; Lieut. Charles Laird, navigating officer; Watch Officers—Lieuts. V. Nelson; P. W. Hourigan; Ensigns M. M. Taylor, F. B. Upham, A. G. Kavanagh, and H. Y. Butler; Medical Director A. F. Price, Fleet Surgeon; Pay Inspector D. A. Smith, Fleet Paymaster; Chief Engineer F. H. Bailey, Surgeon H. T. Percy, Assistant Surgeon D. N. Carpenter, Chaplain W. H. I. Reasedy, Capt. G. C. Berryman, United States Marine Corps, Fleet Marine Officer; Passed Assistant Engineer G. Kaemmerling, Assistant Engineer E. H. De Lany, Assistant Engineer J. F. Marshall, Jr., Assistant Engineer E. H. Dunn; Boatswain J. Costello, Gunner L. J. Connelly, Carpenter G. J. Shaw, Pharmacist A. Hämmar, Pay Clerk W. M. Long, Fleet Pay Clerk M. W. Creagh.

It was Admiral Dewey's idea in filling up the complement of the Olympia to take with him men from the different ships who fought for the flag on that famous May morning a year ago. In consequence it is in reality a band of heroes that he is now taking home and a finer set of men than those Capt. Lamberton, himself a veritable hero of heroes, has to polish up his guns would be very hard, indeed, to find.

For the last few days the Olympia's decks were well filled with the beauty and chivalry of Manila, and there are some beautiful women here in spite of the fact of so many of the former residents having departed. A few naval officers are fortunate enough to have their wives here, but the army has succeeded in gathering here a large number of our bright and beautiful countrywomen, with all of whom the gallant Admiral was a prime favorite.

Nothing pleased him more than to have the flagship's decks enlivened with the youth and beauty of the garrisons, or to take a party up the river on board of his fine steam barge, an heirloom from the Spanish Admiral or Governor General with whom he had slight differences a twelvemonth ago.

Just as eight bells struck at the end of the afternoon watch on the 20th, or 4 o'clock P. M., as it is more popularly known, the Olympia's anchor was hove up to the surface and her engines started ahead. Every officer and man, from Admiral to messenger boy, who could be spared from his station below was on deck, the marine guard, under Major Berryman, was drawn up aft, and the band was paraded where it could do the most good.

As the ship glided gracefully in and out among the other men-of-war present she was greeted with three times three and a tiger. This was followed by a salute of seventeen guns for the Admiral, a most unusual testimonial of respect and esteem from his brother officers, and finally, amid the playing of bands and the presenting of arms, bunting was run up to wish him godspeed and a pleasant journey home.

Foreigners cheered and cheered again, and everybody seemed fully impressed with the idea that adieus were being said and good wishes sent to the greatest living naval hero of the day.

You must not expect the Olympia will make the speed of an ocean greyhound throughout the entire eleven thousand miles of her journey, for such will by no means be the case. She has now gone to Hongkong for cleaning and painting, and after coaling she will start for Suez.

It is the present intention of Admiral Dewey to touch at Alexandria to allow men and officers to visit Cairo and the pyramids; to go to the Piraeus, where the Admiral has warm personal friends in the King and Queen of Greece, to make a visit to Naples, and perhaps to touch at Villefranche to test the claws of Monte Carlo's tiger. Algiers, Gibraltar, and possibly another port or two are among the possibilities.

So September and perhaps a day or two in October may be passed before anchor is dropped off Tompkinsville and the glorious and eventful cruise is brought to an end.

The last order issued to the vessels of his command was sent forth the day the Admiral left Manila, and it places the fleet in Capt. Barker's hands. The latter's first order on assuming command is also given:

These orders follow:

ASIATIC STATION.

U. S. Flagship Olympia,
Manila, P. I., May 20, 1899.

Squadron General Order, No. 19.—By direction of the Hon. Secretary of the Navy the command of the United States naval force on Asiatic Station is this day transferred to Capt. Albert S. Barker, United States Navy.

GEORGE DEWEY.
Admiral, United States Navy, commanding United States Naval Force on Asiatic Station.

ASIATIC STATION.

U. S. Flagship Oregon,
Manila, P. I., May 20, 1899.

Squadron General Order, No. 1.—1. By direction of the Hon. Secretary of the Navy I have this day assumed command of the United States naval force on the Asiatic Station. 2. All regulations, &c., of my predecessor, Admiral George Dewey, United States Navy, will continue in force until otherwise ordered. Personal Staff—Lieut. Edward W. Eberle, United States Navy, Flag Lieutenant; Ensign R. Z. Johnston, United States Navy, Flag Secretary. ALBERT S. BARKER,
Captain, United States Navy, commanding United States Naval Force on Asiatic Station.

TO WELCOME THE ADMIRAL.

United States Minister to Austria-Hungary at Trieste.

TRIESTE, July 18.—Mr. Addison C. Harris, United States Minister to Austria-Hungary, and Messrs. Charles V. Herdliska, Secretary of the American Legation, and Frank W. Mahin, Consul at Reichenberg, have arrived here to greet Admiral Dewey upon the Olympia's reaching this port.

THE DEWEY TESTIMONIAL.

Sub-Committee Named to Communicate with the Admiral.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of citizens appointed to further the Dewey testimonial and fund was called yesterday afternoon at the Astor House. Sixteen members attended.

Rear Admiral B. S. Osbon presided at the meeting and was elected permanent Chairman of the committee.

Abraham Gruber moved that a committee of three be appointed to communicate with the Admiral at the nearest port at which he can be reached and ascertain his sentiments in regard to the proposed testimonial.

"An impression has gotten abroad," said Mr. Gruber, "that Admiral Dewey in his modesty may refuse the honor which his fellow-countrymen are anxious to do him. There can, however, be no doubt that the fund that is being raised is in good taste. Gov. Roosevelt, who within the past few years has had as good an opportunity of knowing the Admiral as anybody in this country, has shown his interest in the movement by contributing largely to the fund."

Rear Admiral Osbon announced that Dewey could be reached now through the United States dispatch agent, B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

"I think," said Mr. Osbon, "that if Dewey had any objection to the testimonial he would have made it known long ago. I have not heard of any objection."

The committee elected to communicate with the Admiral is as follows: Ex-Surrogate Rastus S. Ransom, Edward H. Hobbs, and Frank Tilford.

No action was taken concerning the proposed "mammoth presentation" of the melodrama "The White Squadron," by Robert Hilliard's company in aid of the fund.

Dewey Committee Must Call for Bids.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday a resolution to allow the Dewey Reception Committee to expend the one-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-dollar appropriation in sums of more than $1,000 without advertising for bids, as required by law, was defeated by a vote of 40 to 6.

SPANISH PRISONERS' FATE.

Count d'Almenas Blames America and His Own Government—Prisoners' Relatives Appeal to Silvela.

MADRID, July 18.—A scene occurred in the Senate to-day.

Several delegations of women having relatives among the prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos sought an audience with Señor Silvela, the Premier, who had them conducted to the galleries of the Senate, where Count d'Almenas drew a lamentable picture of the sufferings of the prisoners which caused frequent outbursts of sobbing from the women.

Count d'Almenas blamed the American authorities and the Spanish Government for the fate of these unhappy men.

Señor Silvela, in defending the Government, said that although the United States had at first placed obstacles in the way they were now endeavoring to assist in obtaining the liberation of the prisoners. For the sake of prudence, however, and in order not to hamper the negotiations now in progress, the Premier declined to say anything regarding the steps being taken to accomplish that end.

VOLUNTEER ARMY OFFICERS.

Another List of Appointments by the President—Recruits Enlisting at a Satisfactory Rate.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The following additional appointments in the Volunteer Army have been made by the President:

MAJOR.

Evan M. Johnson, Jr., Captain Nineteenth Infantry.

CAPTAINS.

William Brook, Lieutenant Fourth Infantry.
Charles D. Comfort, Lieutenant Colonel Seventh Volunteer Infantry.
Edward J. Gibon, Major Sixth Massachusetts.
Alexander Greug, Jr., Captain Sixth Massachusetts.
Earl W. Tanner, Lieutenant Seventeenth Infantry.
Samuel W. Kennedy, Major First Ohio.
Willard D. Newbill, Second Lieutenant Seventh Artillery.
Philip H. Stern, Captain Fifth Volunteer Infantry.
Arthur G. Sharpley, First Lieutenant Third Kentucky.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Hugh C. Preston, Captain Fourth Volunteer Infantry.
William O. Reed, First Lieutenant First Kentucky.
Rodolph L. Whitson, First Sergeant Fifth Maryland.
William A. Castle, Captain Seventh Ohio.
Frank Lowry, Seventh Ohio.
Albert P. Morrow, Corporal Sixth Cavalry.
George L. Wood, Second Lieutenant Second Ohio.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Walter W. Clarke, private First Georgia.
Louis S. Chappelear, First Lieutenant Seventh California.
John C. Cassels, Sergeant Third Pennsylvania.
John Tipton Dunn, Eighth Infantry.
Samuel M. English, Lieutenant, Eighth California.
Francis J. Ellison, Two Hundred and Second New York.
Charles H. Errington, First Lieutenant, First Illinois.
George Lea Febiger, Captain, Ninth Volunteer Infantry.
Guilford S. Barber, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana.
William H. Lyons, Major, First West Virginia.
Cleveland Coxe, Lansing.
Hugh Neill, First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, Second Arkansas.
George C. Shaw, District of Columbia Volunteers.
John J. Shaw, Ordnance Sergeant.
Albert Howard Stevens, First District of Columbia.
W. G. Tremaine, First Sergeant, Fifth Artillery.
Frank L. Case, First Lieutenant, Sixth Volunteer Infantry.
A. E. Deitsch, non-commissioned officer, Tenth Ohio.
Harry D. Mitchell, Lieutenant, Second Ohio.
Donald G. McClelland, non-commissioned officer, Seventy-first New York.
Arthur N. Pickel, Corporal, Third Tennessee.
Francis W. Ralston, Jr., First Sergeant, Battery A, Pennsylvania Volunteers.
David A. Snyder, First Sergeant, Tenth Ohio.

Col. Ward, chief of the recruiting division of the Adjutant General's office, has prepared a statement showing that since recruiting began, July 10, for the Philippine volunteer service the total enlistment to date has been 2,268 men, of whom 504 were recruited yesterday. The statement does not include to-day's recruiting. The enlistments by regiments are as follows: Twenty-sixth, 345; Twenty-seventh, 430; Twenty-eighth, 358; Twenty-ninth, 78; Thirtieth, 201; Thirty-first, 468; Thirty-second, 220; Thirty-third, 57; Thirty-fourth, 97; Thirty-fifth, 24

Gen. Corbin and other officials of the War Department say they are very much gratified at the progress made, especially when it is considered that the work already performed was done at the regular army recruiting stations and before the special volunteer stations had been put into active operation. Gen. Corbin says that the number of volunteers already obtained satisfies him that the ten volunteer regiments will be completely organized by Aug. 15.

KIDNAPPED BOY A SOLDIER.

Edward Austin Now in the Philippines Learns His Identity.

FREMONT, Neb., July 18.—Word has been received here that Edward Austin, a former resident of this county, now a member of the Sixth Artillery in the Philippines, was Edward F. Sullivan, son of a prominent Trinidad (Col.) citizen, and that he had been kidnapped when a three-year-old baby, probably by a Mrs. Ostenberg and her husband, who came to this county about 1878 from Colorado, bringing with them this boy, supposed to be their son.

In 1891 Ostenberg and his wife died. Ostenberg changed his name to

RACES AT BRIGHTON BEACH

The Public Meets with Much Success in Picking Winners.

ETHELBERT'S PECONIC STAKES

The Belmont Colt Beats Martimas Handily—Imp, the Suburban Winner, Flatters Her Backers.

Light fields, no matter what the class of the horses engaged, are generally not conducive to enthusiasm with a racing crowd, but occasionally there is a two or three horse race that arouses the interest of the spectators, and the fourth race at Brighton Beach yesterday, the Peconic Stakes, was such a one.

In the morning there were only two candidates named for the mile and a furlong journey—Ethelbert, the Realization winner of this year, and Martimas, one of the best two-year-olds of last season. There was $200 third money offered, and at the last moment, Ellerdale, although evidently unable to class with the two named, was added to run.

As to the race itself, there was little in the speculation to choose between Ethelbert and Martimas, although the Belmont colt ruled favorite. Martimas, however, had a strong support, and at post time was as well played as the favorite.

From the start, almost, Ellerdale was distanced. Martimas went at once to the front and rated along at a good stiff pace about an open length in front of Ethelbert. The latter measured him stride for stride at that distance behind, but was apparently able at any time to cut down the Canadian horse's lead. All the way for seven furlongs Martimas was indulged, and then as they swung into the stretch the Belmont colt went up to the Canadian as a stake horse does to one of lower class. Taral plied the whip vigorously on Martimas, but to no avail. The horse realized that he was beaten, and before the last sixteenth pole was reached Taral, too, realized it. Spencer, on the favorite, saw Martimas cut it, and he eased up his mount and won by three lengths. Ellerdale trailed in an eighth of a mile behind.

Another race in which there was some approach to class was the third, a handicap at a mile, for which Imp, the winner of the Suburban and the Brighton Handicaps, was made favorite. The fleet Western mare won, but by none too far, for after she had won all the way, Charentus raced up to her and got to her saddle-girths half way down the stretch. Clay, on the mare, put up his best effort at finishing, and barely got her home a winner by half a length.

It was a great day at the track for favorites. Waring and Andronicus, favorites, respectively, in the first and second races, got away with easy victories. Ethelbert and Imp were also favorites, and Frandoo, the winner of the fifth race, although not favorite, was heavily played at the generous price of 10 to 1.

The last race of the day, at seven furlongs, was won by Theory, after a long delay at the post had tired most of the field.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, weights 10 pounds below the scale. Purse, $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to the second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01 4-5.

1—Waring, J. E. Madden's br. c., by imp. Mast-to-The Sweeper, 119 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Odom)
2—Prestidigitator, G. E. Smith's b. c., 112, 13 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(N. Turner)
3—Matchim, Bromley & Co.'s b. g., 102, 12 to 1.. (O'Connor)

Yellow Tail, 112, 8 to 1, (Roach.) Decimal, 99, 200 to 1. (J. Shacks) Native, 102, 80 to 1. (Brown.) Jamaica, 99, 100 to 1. (Setter.) Prince Richard, 102, 50 to 1. (Richards.) Reynolds, 102, 100 to 1. (Wilson.) and Ceylon 99, 6 to 1. (McCue) also ran and finished as named.

Won ridden out by a length; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds; selling; to carry 105 pounds. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:42 3-5.

1—Andronicus, Bromley & Co.'s br. c., by Strathmore-Ovation, $500, 105 pounds, 4 to 5 and out.....(O'Connor)
2—Woodyke, E. P. Sutton & Co.'s b. f., 100, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Odom)
3—Woodyke Queen, D. S. Quinton's ch. f., 95, 15 to 1.....(R. Lewis)

Dad Cupid, 106, 15 to 5, (Spencer.) Emigre, 97, 12 to 1, (Phelan.) Pins, 100, 12 to 1, (Wilson.) Tarol Tol, 105, 100 to 1, (Gisbourne.) and John E. Doerr, fr., 105, 50 to 1, (Mitchell.) also ran and all finished as named.

Won easily; three lengths; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $650, added to a subscription of $10 each, only $5 if declared, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:41 2-5.

1—Imp, Harris & Bressman's blk. m., 5 years, by imp. Wagner-Foundling, 126 pounds, even and 2 to 5.....(P. Clay)
2—Charentus, O. L. Richards's b. g., 5, 106, 4 to 1 and 7 to 10, coupled with Royster.....(Clawson)
3—Cambrian, W. H. Lauderman's ch. c., 3, 105, 9 to 5.....(Odom)
4—Royster, O. L. Richards's br. c., 3, 98, 4 to 1; coupled with Charentus.....(Mitchell)

Won in a hard drive by half a length; five lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Peconic Stakes, for three-year-olds. Purse, $1,500, added to a subscription of $25 each, of which $300 to the second and $200 to third. One mile and a furlong. Time—1:55.

1—Ethelbert, Perry Belmont's b. c., 118, Eothen-imp. Moore, 126 pounds, 7 to 10 and out.....(Spencer)
2—Martimas, W. Hendrie's ch. c., by imp. Candlemas-Bellaire, 111, 3 to 1 and out.....(Taral)
3—Ellerdale, E. W. Hoffman's c., by Knight of Ellerslie-Banana, 111, 300 to 1.....(Keenan)

Won in a gallop by five lengths; a hundred lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Purse, $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to the second and $25 to third. Weights 10 pounds below the scale. Five furlongs. Time—1:02.

1—Frandoo, F. Davidson's blk. c., by Hindoo-Francesca, 107 pounds, 7 to 1 and 3 to 2.....(Mitchell)
2—Gonfalon, Perry Belmont's ch. c., 107, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Spencer)
3—Sahbrat, C. Fleischmann's Sons' ch. c., 107, 8 to 1.....(Wilson)

John Fritz, 107, 7 to 2, (Odom.) Brooch, 104, 20 to 1, (Clawson.) Wiki, 112, 4 to 1, (O'Leary.) Psalm Singer, 104, 100 to 1, (H. Evans.) Bettie Read, 114, 10 to 1, (Taral.) Urchin, 107, 20 to 1, (Hussey.) Federalist, 107, 150 to 1, (Gashen.) Sinai, 107, 200 to 1, (Shoemaker.) Sweet Kipling, 107, 25 to 1, (E. Lewis.) Lady Ruth, 105, 100 to 1, (Clancy.) Oxdalion, 107, 300 to 1, (Moore.) and Spectan, 107, 100 to 1, (Phelan.) also ran and finished as named.

Won ridden out by two lengths; a neck between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upwards; selling; handicap. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:28 4-5.

1—Tiger, E. L. Graves's b. g., 3 years, by imp. Eclipse-Morning Glory, $1,400, 100 pounds, 4 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Odom)
2—Don Rico, Haydon & Frank's ch. c., 4, 108, 7 to 1 and 3 to 2.....(Spencer)
3—Time, James Adams's b. h., aged, 108, 5 to 2.....(N. Turner)

Doctor Parker, 3, 97, 12 to 1, (O'Leary.) Lenape, 4, 98, 12 to 1, (Mitchell.) Continental, aged, 112, 7 to 2, (Clawson.) and The Burlington Route, 3, 110, 20 to 1, (Taral.) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a hard drive by a neck; two lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of more than one race in 1899; selling. Five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Telamon	104	Prince of Wales	95
Two Bagpipe	103	Lantic	94
Mail Bag	103	Meddlesome	94
Anne Belle	101	Athy	96
Deedle	98	Orthos	89
Fulton	98	Lady Harriet	89
Uncle Louis	98	Florence Clarke	89
Judy Lee	98	Watchhouse	86
The Indian	95		

Also eligible to start should any of the above scratch:

Hampden	101	Savory	89
Cantabenzine	89	Peace	84
Incandescent	89		

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds that have run and not won since June 15; selling. Five furlongs.

Voltier	115	Kitchener	109
Lordlane	112	Belle of Orleans	109
Alex	112	Prellinghuysen	109
Mollie Newman	109		

THIRD RACE.—Sanford cup for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter.

Bangle	107	Goodrich	107
Knight of the Garter	104	George Boyd	102
Merry Prince	98	Laverock	98
Decanter	97	Twinkler	97

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners since May 25; allowances. One mile.

Formero	126	Dan Cupid	121
Onomastus	121	Dr. Parker	121
Sir Hubert	121	Lady Lindsey	116

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; weights, 10 pounds above the scale. One mile and a sixteenth.

Maurice	109	Tiddie Ladle	101
Blueway	108	Greyfeld	101
Handsel	108	Leando	95
Lansdale	105	Tyrshena	91
Martti	104	Diminutive	86
Flax Spinner	103		

SIXTH RACE.—Selling steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward. Short course, about two miles.

Darcull	150	Nestor	146
Becky Rolfe	147	Peconic	146
Fair Rebel	147	Sir Play	146
Article	146	Duoro	136
Echea	146		

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HARNESS RACING AT DETROIT.

Chamber of Commerce Pacing Stake of $5,000 Won by Shade On.

DETROIT, July 18.—Shade On, a five-year-old bay horse from Nebraska, won first money to-day in the Chamber of Commerce Pacing Stake of $5,000. He did not equal his record of 2:10, made last week at Peoria, but he showed good staying qualities through four exciting heats. Coney, the well-backed favorite, kept near the front all through the race except in the second heat, when he went up in the air badly when passed by Shade On, after he had led the field easily for three-quarters of a mile.

Coney was a very easy winner of the first heat, and but for Shade On's spurt and the former's nervousness the second would have been a similar procession. Maud Emperor made a strong play for the third heat, but she broke in the home stretch during a rush by Shade On, Carmelite, and Coney, who finished it in that order. Shade On was whipped all the way down the stretch in the last heat. Coney had led nearly all the mile, but Shade On got under the wire barely a neck ahead of the California gelding.

The day was fine and the Grosse Point track in good condition for the first time after a succession of rainy days. The summaries:

2:20 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,200.

William Mc., blk. g., by Alcymont, (Green).	1	1
Nicoll B., b. h., (McLaughlin)	2	2
Kitty B., b. m., (Marvel)	5	3
Hallena Duplex, b. m., (Demarest)	3	10
Little Thorn, b. g., (McHenry)	4	4
Neeta W., b. m., (Benedict)	5	7
Charles Sumner, b. h., (Rogers)	8	5
Eyelet, g. h., (B. Kenney)	7	6
Nellie Bruce, b. m., (O'Neil)	6	8
Red Hat, b. h., (Curtis)	10	9
Argetta, ch. m., (Berry)	11	11
Exploit, g. h., (McCarthy)	Dis.	

2:17 Class.—Trotting, purse, $1,200.

Hazel Ridge, ch. h., by Sphinx, (Gauntlet)	1	2	
Derby Lass, blk. m., (H. Sanders)	11	1	9
Precision, ch. m., (Lockwood)	2	4	2
Hilet Evans, b. m., (Rice)	3	3	3
Excel, b. g., (Demarest)	4	3	4
Bergenia, b. m., (Kirby)	6	5	6
Josephine Dixon, b. m., (Chandler)	10	6	5
Lanark, blk. h., (Cornell)	5	8	7
Temple Wilkes, b. g., (Galvin)	8	9	8
Grand Baron, b. h., (Marbold)	9	10	10
Rainforth, ch. g., (Laird)	7	11	dr
Bell M., ch. m., (Hudson)	18	12	dr
Lillian, blk. m., (Andrews)	12	dr.	

Time—2:11¼; 2:14; 2:13¾.

2:24 Class, pacing; Chamber of Commerce Stake, $5,000.

Shade On, b. h., by Shakeland Onward, dam Bell Kay, (Kay)	3	1	1
Coney, blk. g., (McHenry)	1	11	3
Carmelite, b. m., (Mahoney)	2	3	6
Fire Gift, ch. g., (O'Neil)	2	6	10
Annie Thornton, b. m., (Wilson)	4	3	6
Wandering Jew, br. h., (McDowell)	11	5	5
Mount Clemens Boy, r. g., (Matthews)	8	4	8
Mace, g. g., (Shockeney)	5	10	9
Hipless, b. m., (Shockeney)	9	9	7
Arline B., ch. m., (Johnson)	10	7	11
Maud Emperor, ch. m., (Price)	6	8	4

The Pinkus, g. g., (Benedict)..... Dis.

Time—2:09; 2:13½; 2:11½; 2:13½.

2:14 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.

Surpol, gr. h., by Electricity, (Curry)	1	1	1
Attoka, r. h., (Brown)	2	3	2
Tilford, b. g., (Van Bokeln)	9	2	3
Charley Herr, b. h., (Cahill)	3	4	7
County, ch. g., (Demarest)	4	7	10
Dr. Spellman, b. g., (McAvoy)	10	8	4
Mellura Wood, b. g., (Hudson)	6	6	5
Major Chew, b. g., (Wilson)	5	12	9
Cutting, blk. h., (McQuigg)	11	5	12
Cornbill, blk. g., (Macey)	12	10	6
Bonnatella, b. m., (Ames)	7	11	8
St. George, b. g., (Anderson)	8	9	11

Time—2:12½; 2:10; 2:10.

JOCKEY SLOAN SUSPENDED.

Reiff Takes His Place and Rides Two Winners—Sloan Coming Home.

LONDON, July 18.—Owing to an exhibition of insubordination at the starting post in the race for the Warren Nursery at Sandown Park on Saturday last, Starter A. Coventry reported Jockeys "Tod" Sloan, Henry Robinson, and John Dalton to the Jockey Club meeting this morning. The club voted to suspend Sloan and Robinson from July 18 to Aug. 5, inclusive, and Dalton till July 29. This bars Sloan and Robinson from riding Grodno and Merman, respectively, in the race for the Liverpool Cup, for which the horses named are first and second favorites.

At the first day of the Leicester Summer meeting to-day Lord Reiff, the American jockey, riding Lord William Beresford's horses in place of Sloan, won the Wingston Maiden Two-Year-Old Plate on Perdicus.

In the Belgrave Handicap, Meta II., ridden by Reiff, captured third place.

Lord William Beresford's three-year-old bay gelding Manatee, with Reiff in the saddle, won the Regulation Plate.

Sloan, it is announced, will sail for the United States by the steamer New York on Saturday next, having decided to take advantage of his suspension to visit America. He will return to England for the Autumn handicaps.

STATE TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Twenty-two Experts Entered in the Contest at Syracuse.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, July 18.—With a strong entry list of twenty-two experts, including Fischer Paret, Little, and Grant of New York, the State championship lawn tennis tournament opened here this afternoon at the Sedgewick Farm Tennis Club. A wonderful amount of interest is shown in the matches by the local enthusiasts, and a large crowd turned out to-day to see the first contests in the championship event. There will also be handicap singles and scratch doubles, the latter being slated to begin to-morrow.

In the scratch event the favorites are Fischer, Paret, Little, and Jenney, the former Princeton expert. The winner will have the right to challenge Champion Whitman for his cup. The latter is expected here at the end of the week to defend his claim to the trophy. The day's scores follow:

Championship Singles.—Preliminary Round—Howard Lewis beat Philander Norton, 7—5, 6—0. George Wagner beat Dana Hyde, 6—0, 1—6, 6—0. E. P. Fischer beat W. F. Cooper, 6—1, 6—1. Parke Wright beat Huntington Lewis, 6—4, 6—3. A. D. Jenney beat L. J. Frank, 6—1, 6—2. A. C. Master beat Harry Burdick, 6—4, 8—6.

First Round—W. C. Grant beat W. W. Magee, 6—3, 7—5. R. D. Little beat E. F. Torrey, 6—1, 3—6, 6—2. J. P. Paret beat F. T. Winans by default.

Handicap Singles.—First Round—J. P. Paret, (owe half forty,) beat Dana Hyde, (fifteen,) 5—7, 6—3, 6—4.

NEEL WINS IN CHICAGO.

Will Meet Collins for the Tennis Championship To-day.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Carr Neel defeated Allen of Yale in the finals in singles in the Western Tennis Tournament to-day, and will to-morrow meet Kreigh Collins for the championship. Neel is looked upon as an almost sure winner in the games with Collins, as the latter has not this year been putting up any such game as Neel has played throughout the tournament.

The game between Neel and Allen to-day was long and hard fought, some of the sets running up to 12 and 14 before a winner was shown. Allen played with desperation, but Neel put up the same steady, careful game that has carried him to victory so many times, and Allen, although he made a good showing at all times, did not look like a winner at any time.

The score, finals in singles, the winner to meet Collins for the championship:

Neel beat Allen, 6—4, 6—4, 2—6, 6—3.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Lose to Chicagos by a Narrow Margin at Polo Grounds.

CROWD BLAMES THE UMPIRE

Spectators See Clever Fielding, Batting, and Base Running—Brooklyns Lose to the Pittsburgs.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	53	25	.679
Philadelphia	47	28	.627
Boston	48	29	.623
Chicago	44	30	.595
St. Louis	45	32	.584
Baltimore	43	32	.573
Cincinnati	37	38	.493
Pittsburg	36	40	.474
New York	33	43	.434
Louisville	31	44	.413
Washington	26	52	.333
Cleveland	14	64	.179

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Chicago, 7; New York, 6.
Pittsburg, 8; Brooklyn, 2.
St. Louis, 9; Boston, 3.
Louisville, 8; Philadelphia, 4.
Cincinnati, 7; Baltimore, 5.
Cleveland, 5; Washington, 4, (first game.)
Washington, 11; Cleveland, 4, (second game.)

Games To-day.

Chicago in New York.
Pittsburg in Brooklyn.
St. Louis in Boston.
Louisville in Philadelphia.
Cincinnati in Baltimore.
Cleveland in Washington.

The New Yorks lost the first game of the series with the Chicagos at the Polo grounds yesterday, but it was anything but an easy victory. The game throughout was interesting. There was good fielding and batting and clever base running.

The locals made a bold bid for the honors in the last inning, after tieing the score in the eighth, but it all ended when Wolverton grabbed Davis's liner that looked like a base hit.

The crowd thought that the game was lost through the poor work of Umpire McGarr, who rendered base decisions. One of his decisions in the eighth inning was bad, and to it can be attributed the loss of one run. But this was hardly the cause of the home team's defeat. Meekin, while he pitched splendidly at times, really lost his own game, so to speak, while Doyle by a bad throw in the ninth aided the Chicagos to what proved to be the winning run. Meekin was wholly responsible for the four runs scored by the visitors in the fourth inning.

Griffith's pitching was puzzling after the first inning, and up to the sixth. In the latter inning he began to lose his cunning, and the locals found little trouble in hitting the ball safely. Meekin, on the other hand, improved as the game progressed. In fielding the locals did well, and gave a fine exhibition of base running, Doyle and Davis carrying off these honors. Van Haltren was in a batting humor yesterday, so was O'Brien. Between them they made seven of the twelve hits Van Haltren getting four. Mertes and De Mont did the best fielding for the Chicagos. Lange carried off the batting honors.

The Chicagos' two runs in the first inning resulted from Ryan's two-bagger, Green's sacrifice, and Lange's single. The New Yorks scored two runs in their half of the first on hits by Van Haltren and Davis and Ryan's muff of Grady's fly to left. Five hits, all singles, a base on balls, and a sacrifice gave the Chicagos four runs in the third, while three hits, aided by a wild throw, gave them another in the fifth. In the locals' sixth, hits by Van Haltren, Grady, Davis, and O'Brien, and Grady's steal, brought in two runs and made the score 6 to 4. The locals kept at Griffith in the eighth, and tied the score. Davis was easily retired, and then Doyle got a base on balls. Grady reached third on O'Brien's hit, and the latter made second on the attempt to stop Doyle. Then followed the play in which Umpire McGarr figured. Tiernan hit to Lange, and both sprinted for first base. It looked as though Tiernan won, but McGarr decided otherwise. Doyle scored in the meantime, and O'Brien reached third. Gleason followed with a hit, scoring O'Brien. Had Tiernan been declared safe, he would have been at second when Gleason made his hit, and could have scored with O'Brien. Gleason was caught napping at first, ending the inning. The winning run in the ninth was made as follows: Griffith struck out. Ryan got a base on balls and reached third on a hit by Green, the latter going to second on the throw. Lange hit to Davis, forcing Ryan at the plate. Lange started for second, and Warner's throw to Davis caught him between the bases. Green made a dash for the plate, but Doyle's throw was bad, and the run was scored. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Halt., cf	2	4	2	0	0
Grady, 3b	2	1	0	3	0
Davis, ss	0	2	2	9	0
Doyle, 1b	1	0	12	0	1
O'Brien, lf	1	3	2	0	0
Tiernan, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b	0	1	3	2	0
Warner, c	0	0	4	4	1
Meekin, p	0	1	1	4	0
Total	6	12	27	22	2

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ryan, lf	1	2	2	0	0
Green, rf	0	2	2	1	0
Lange, 1b	1	1	3	11	1
Wvertn, 3b	1	1	3	3	0
Mertes, cf	0	2	2	0	0
Dewmk, 2b	0	1	2	4	0
Donahue, c	0	0	4	2	0
Griffith, p	1	1	1	0	0
Total	7	12	27	15	1

New York	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	—6
Chicago	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	—7

First base by errors—New York, 1. Left on bases—New York, 9; Chicago, 6. Base on balls—Off Meekin, 4; off Griffith, 2. Struck out—By Meekin, 2; by Griffith, 3. Two-base hits—Ryan, Wolverton. Sacrifice hits—Green, McCormick. Stolen bases—Grady, 2; Lange, 3; Van Haltren, 2. Double plays—Davis and Doyle; Donahue, Lange, and Wolverton. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr.

PITTSBURGS OUTPLAY BROOKLYNS.

The Visitors Make a Show of the Leaders at Washington Park.

The Pittsburgs signalized their first appearance of the season at Washington Park yesterday afternoon by outplaying the Brooklyns easily. Chesbro, the Pittsburgs' new pitcher, fooled the home team. McJames pitched a fairly good game, but his fine work was offset by the bad fielding of the home nine. The Brooklyns were kept busy in the field, and made a record for total assists in a game, having twenty-five. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Beaum't, cf	1	3	1	0	0
McCarthy, lf	1	2	7	0	0
Williams, 3b	0	0	2	2	1
McCrry, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Bower'n, c	2	1	1	0	0
Ely, ss	0	0	1	4	1
Clark, 1b	2	1	12	0	0
O'Brien, 2b	2	2	1	6	0
Chesbro, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	10	*26	12	2

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, cf	0	1	0	0	0
Keeler, rf	0	0	0	1	1
Kelley, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Dahlen, 2b	1	1	4	3	1
Ander'n, 1b	1	1	13	3	2
Dahlen, ss	0	1	2	4	2
Casey, 3b	0	0	2	5	1
McGuire, c	0	1	5	5	0
McJames, p	0	0	1	0	3
†Dunn	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	5	27	25	7

*Daly hit by batted ball. †Batted for McJames in ninth inning.

Pittsburg	0	0	1	2	2	3	0	0	0—8
Brooklyn	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Clark, Anderson, Jones. First base by errors—Pittsburg, 5; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 4; Brooklyn, 7. Struck out—By McJames, 2; by Chesbro, 1. Sacrifice hit—Bowerman. Stolen bases—McCreery, Bowerman, O'Brien. Base on balls—Off McJames, 3; off Chesbro, 1. Double plays—Dahlen, Anderson, and Daly. Wild pitches—McJames, 2. Passed ball—Bowerman. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt.

Players in a Row in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—Corcoran assaulted McGraw in the ninth inning at Union Park to-day, and a free-for-all fight resulted. Spectators crowded upon the field, and a riot would have resulted but for prompt action by the police. Both players were fined and retired from the game. An unlucky bound in the seventh inning gave Cincinnati two runs and the game. Neither Hill nor Breitenstein was very effective, and both were rather wild. Score:

Baltimore	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—5
Cincinnati	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	2	—7

Base hits—Baltimore, 10; Cincinnati, 12. Errors—Baltimore, 2; Cincinnati, 1. Batteries—Baltimore, Hill and Robinson; Cincinnati, Breitenstein and Wood. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

Two Games in Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Washington and Cleveland broke even to-day. In the first game the Washingtons gained a lead, but the visitors won out by a batting rally in the seventh inning. The second game went to Washington mainly because of Cleveland's errors. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Washington	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—4
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	—5	

Base hits—Washington, 6; Cleveland, 11. Errors—Washington, 2; Cleveland, 2. Batteries—Washington, Dineen and Kittridge; Cleveland, Knepper and Shreoncost.

SECOND GAME.

Washington	2	3	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	—11
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3—4

Base hits—Washington, 8; Cleveland, 10. Errors—Washington, 4; Cleveland, 4. Batteries—Washington, Mercer and Duncan; Cleveland, Fates and Shrecongost. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Latham.

Louisville, 8; Philadelphia, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—The Philadelphias' winning streak was broken today by Louisville, who defeated the team without much effort. The home team could do nothing with the visitors' pitchers, while the Louisvillies touched up Frazer when hits meant runs. Score:

Louisville	2	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	—8
Philadelphia	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4

Base hits—Louisville, 11; Philadelphia, 4. Errors—Louisville, 3. Batteries—Louisville, Cunningham, Wood, and Z'mmer; Philadelphia, Frazer and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and Smith.

St. Louis, 9; Boston, 3.

BOSTON, July 18.—St. Louis had little difficulty in winning to-day through the poor support the home team gave Pitcher Killen. The visitors played a fast, sure game from the start, and batted Killen's pitching at opportune times. Score:

St. Louis	1	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	2	—9
Boston	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3

Base hits—St. Louis, 11; Boston, 8. Errors—St. Louis, 2; Boston, 3. Batteries—St. Louis, Power, and Criger; Boston, Killen and Clarke. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Tribune Nine Defeats The Sun.

The Tribune nine won its first game in the Morning Newspaper Baseball League series at Prospect Park yesterday, defeating The Sun team by the following score:

Tribune	4	1	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	—42
Sun	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

LARCHMONT'S LADIES' DAY.

Elaborate Fireworks End the Yacht Club's Programme—Many Races Between Launches.

Ladies' Day of the Larchmont Yacht Club was so successful that it excited the enthusiasm of the oldest timer. Fully a hundred pleasure craft rode at anchor, dressed in all their bunting, yesterday morning. There were 20,000 Japanese lanterns hung among the trees. These preparations for the night illumination were not confined to the grounds, but extended around on Brokaw Point, while all of the yachts and numerous floats participated in the pyrotechnical display. Music was supplied for the day time by the Seventh Regiment Band, and in the evening by an orchestra. The events of the day on the water were races for naphtha and alco-vapor launches, a four-oared gig race for the Hen and Chicken colors, a two-oared gig race for the Dauntless colors, and a dinghy race for the Execution colors. There were the usual money prizes for the crews.

Before the events were finished, the aquatic sports had begun, and in these there were two swimming exhibitions, in which records were broken, and some fancy performances by experts and the usual amount of fun over the tub races and water baseball. The outcome of the boat races is shown in the following tables:

NAPHTHA LAUNCHES—21 FEET AND OVER.

Boat.	Length. Feet.	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Time. M.S.	Corrected Time. M.S.
Trochilus	22.06	1 55 33	2 33 03	37.55	36.04
Levanter	30.00	1 55 19	2 29 35	34.16	34.16
Sister	28.09	1 55 14	2 30 01	34.47	34.29
Sargamore	2..18	1 55 31	2 32 10	36.24	36.24

Winner—Levanter, first prize, $12; Sister, second prize, $10, and Trochilus, third prize, $8.

Levanter won from Sister by 0:13, from Trochilus by 1:48, and from Sagamore by 2:08.

NAPHTHA LAUNCHES—21 FEET AND UNDER.

Allon	21.00	2 02 17	2 41 18	39 01
Atlantic	18.00	2 03 19	2 46 21	43 02
Latona	17.50	2 02 57	2 43 11	40 04
Crusader		2 02 44	2 45 08	42 24
Amorita		2 02 11	2 45 32	42 21

Winners—Allon, first prize; Latona, second prize; Amorita, third prize.

21-FOOT ALCO-VAPOR LAUNCHES.

Colonia	21.00	2 02 20	2 40 00	37 31
Katrina	18.50	2 03 07	2 48 07	44 41
Nydia	18.00	2 03 00	2 53 25	52 25

Winners—Colonia, first prize; Katrina, second prize.

FOUR-OARED GIGS.

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Colonia	2:59:30	3:23:27	23:57
Amorita	2:59:30	3:22:47	23:17
Lady Evelyn	2:59:30	3:22:04	22:34
Katrina	2:59:30	3:22:33	23:03

Lady Evelyn won.

PAIR-OARED GIGS.

Sagamore	3:26:20	3:43:58	17:38
Alsacienne	3:26:20	3:45:50	19:30
Crusader	3:26:20	3:42:51	16:31
Syce	3:26:20	3:43:36	17:16
Southern Cross	3:26:20	3:43:43	17:23

The Crusader won.

DINGHIES.

Lady Evelyn	3:45:20	3:58:23	13:03
Alsacienne	3:45:20	3:58:29	13:09
Trochilus	3:45:20	3:58:34	13:14
Amorita	3:45:20	3:57:50	12:30
Nymph	3:45:20	3:58:50	13:30

Amorita won.

In the aquatic sports there was first a 75-yard scratch swimming race for boys under sixteen years old. It was won by Butler Whiting, W. J. Swan of the New York Athletic Club was second, and Louis Hall third. Time, 1 minute 6 2-5 seconds.

A 75-yard scratch swimming race for boys under twenty years old, was won by Alfred L

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-town.....1,289 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE CENSORSHIP AT MANILA.

There is an engaging plausibility about the plaint of the newspaper correspondents at Manila. They aver that the censorship interferes with their business, which Gen. OTIS has the candor to admit. They proceed to charge (1) that the people of the United States have not received a correct impression about the situation in the Philippines, the official dispatches being far too optimistic; (2) that these dispatches have incorrectly represented the condition of the Filipino Army; (3) that they err in stating that the situation is well in hand, (4) and that the statements that the volunteers are willing to re-enlist are unfounded. They specify also among the suppressions of the censorship the reports of sickness and heat prostrations, failures of operations in the field, fair accounts of naval operations, and "complete reports of the situation."

They waited on Gen. OTIS with a statement of their grievances, and he denied them redress. Even Gen. GAGE, Britisher that he was, did not put on such a confounded disobliging countenance when the boys called to complain about their snow hills on Boston Common. In some States of this Union the statement of the correspondents' interview with Gen. OTIS will be read with hot indignation. They demanded the simple, God-given right of an American citizen to prepare and transmit "complete reports of the situation." He coldly refused. This is militarism rampant. This uniformed satrap is keeping things from us. He must have something to conceal. A General in the field who refuses to invite the newspaper correspondents to his tent every night to go over his plans with him, and who excludes them from his councils of war must be looked upon as a menace to our institutions.

Yet there are or have been Generals, KITCHENER, for one example, and SHERMAN, for another, who would have packed the correspondents out of Manila bag and baggage to Hongkong, with an emphatic warning that they would have been careful to heed. The type of mind that looks upon the statement of the correspondents as something that "will shock the country" is incapable of comprehending the difference between war and backgammon. The plain truth of the matter is that newspaper correspondents with an army engaged in actual war have no rights at all. They are barely tolerated. Nearly every military man charged with great responsibility looks upon them as a nuisance and source of danger. Every prudent General keeps a rigid hand on them. The pretense that there is anything unusual or improper in refusing the Manila correspondents permission to send "complete reports of the situation" proceeds either from great hardihood or great naïveté.

When a war is being waged "complete reports of the situation" are a day-to-day necessity for the Government or for those of its officers who are charged with the duty of directing the movements of the army in the field. The notion that the people also are entitled to full reports without evasion or suppressions is an outgrowth of the modern yellow journal spirit, which respects the privacy neither of citizens nor of Governments. Anti-imperialism, of course, eagerly seizes on the round-robin of the Manila correspondents because it helps the cause along. If this Government were a pure democracy, where the whole people met together and decided upon every act and policy, then, indeed, the censor would have to be censured for suppressing the dispatches of the correspondents. But in a reasonably well conducted representative Government sensible people are content to trust their appointed servants to carry on war and to wait for full reports of the situation until such time as the authorities judge that it would not be contrary to the public interest to give them out.

Nevertheless, the gentlemen of the press at Manila have probably done their country no ill service, as everybody knows they intended to do it none, in making public their grievances. They tell us no news when they say that the situation in Luzon is far from satisfactory. That impression has been growing and gaining ground for some time, and with it the impression that Gen. OTIS is not the man for the task that has been put upon him. The country does not need the information that comes to it privately through all sorts of channels to reach that conclusion. The little progress that has been made in dealing with the insurgent Filipinos during the five months since the war began points unmistakably to a lack of military and political capacity. To be sure, every criticism of Gen. OTIS must be tempered by a frank recognition of the fact that he has had too few troops. But there is a general conviction that either in open fighting or by secret negotiations AGUINALDO'S strength ought to have been sapped and his power to do mischief destroyed before midsummer. The commander at Manila ought to be a man of first-rate capacity not only for fighting, but for diplomacy. We fear Gen. OTIS falls something short of that high qualification. The Administration must be supposed to be better informed than the people, but it may with propriety take notice of the prevailing impressions about Gen. OTIS and the Luzon campaign. It is not a good campaign to prolong.

"GUESTS OF THE CITY."

A curious proposition is under favorable consideration by the committee having charge of the reception to Admiral DEWEY. It is that representatives from the leading magazines and newspapers of the country shall be invited to be the guests of the city at the time of the reception. It is not stated exactly what the status of a "guest" will be on that occasion, and the plans of the committee are not sufficiently developed to determine over how long a time the function of reception, with its ceremonies and festivities, will extend. But whether the time be long or short, and whether the entertainment of the "city's guests" be confined to incidental food and drink or embrace hotel accommodations, the plan is not one that will be accepted with enthusiasm by the press. Nor can it be carried far without bringing the city into disagreeable discredit.

If the occasion shall prove one of real interest, as doubtles it will, every newspaper or periodical of any consequence in the Union will gladly make all needed preparation to treat it as its importance deserves, without expense to New York. On the other hand, a drag net invitation to partake of the hospitality of the city will not secure a moment's more attention from serious papers than would otherwise be given to the affair, while it may attract a very considerable number of "guests" by no means necessary to the dignity or succes of our little enterprise. The plan is one that may judiciously be revised out of existence.

STRIKES AND EMPLOYERS.

Judging the strike on the Brooklyn trolley lines by the statements given out by the committee of the Knights of Labor having charge of it, there appears no grievance serious enough to warrant such an extreme policy. All of the demands which the committee say have been presented to the company have either been actually complied with or compliance has been promised, except one demand for an advance in wages for a relatively small class of employés. The best proof that there is no grievance justifying a strike is that only a small part of the men have joined in it.

Nevertheless there is some evidence that the terms apparently granted to the men are so interpreted and executed by the company that the work is harder and longer and the pay less than the contract seems to call for. On this point the testimony of the officers of the company differs from that of the strikers' committee, and the testimony of employés themselves is conflicting. The argument between the men and the company is a somewhat intricate one and the chances for misunderstanding regarding it are considerable. A full day's work consists of a certain number of trips which, if made strictly in accordance with the schedule, can be made within the legal limit of ten hours. It is declared by some of the men that the requirement to report before pay begins, and to do certain preparatory work, together with the delay apt to occur and preventing schedule time, compels them often to be in actual service more than the nominal time. Obviously a contract of this nature is one as to which differences may very easily arise.

The service of the trolley lines is clearly a public one, carried on under a franchise granted by the city and giving very valuable privileges in the way of graded roadways along public streets. It cannot be regarded exactly as would be the business of a corporation organized for ordinary industrial purposes and operating wholly at its own expense. The railway service is one as to which greater publicity is required, and the methods of employment in it are justly subject to the judgment of the public. Undoubtedly this judgment would be impartial as between the company and the employés, if the public felt sure that it knew the real facts, and if the conduct of the employés was orderly. Neither of these conditions is fulfilled in the present instance, and it is unfortunate for both sides.

There has been a good deal of lawless conduct by the strikers or by those in sympathy with them which they could prevent if they wished. That this conduct has not been far worse, that nothing like the violence and rioting of the strike of 1895 has occurred, is due to the promptness, vigor, and thoroughness of the police. The disposition to violence, however, has been so manifest that the strikers have not received the sympathy from the public that might readily have been granted had they behaved as law-abiding citizens should. On the other hand, there has been a considerable sentiment among the people of Brooklyn that they are subjected to a great deal of inconvenience and interruption of business by a policy on the part of the company as to which they are not allowed clear information. The company has incurred some disapproval, possibly undeserved but certainly considerable, on this account. The situation is an annoying and unfortunate one, and seems unnecessary. There has been a tendency on the part of the company to treat their difficulties with their men as a matter substantially private, which is not a sound or wise view to take. A strike on a transportation system, involving the interests and rights of the general public, may in some circumstances be inevitable, but it is rarely so; and when it occurs, the public is not apt to accept it as inevitable unless it is fully acquainted with all the facts.

"HORGAN AND SLATTERY."

The curiosity we expressed about Horgan and Slattery the other day is in the way to be assuaged. We have to admit, what we really did not know, that there is an actual incarnate HORGAN and an actual incarnate SLATTERY, and that they call themselves architects unless they call themselves artchitects. A correspondent of our own yesterday morning assuaged a good deal of our curiosity. And The Evening Post yesterday assuaged some more in giving a list of the judgments recorded against these hitherto, except to their creditors, so extensively unknown men. It is quite true, as has been suggested, that the artistic judgment of a bankrupt may be just as good as the artistic judgment of a solvent person. It may be true that the scientific judgment of a bankrupt may be just as good as the scientific judgment of a solvent person. But that both the artistic and the scientific judgment, in the first place upon the artistic question of interior finish, in the second place upon the scientific question of the proper construction of cells, should be invoked of two men who have in the first place no artistic standing among artists, in the second place of two men who have no scientific standing among scientists, and whose only public standing is that of men who do not pay their debts, that, when these men are invoked as the consulting experts of the City of New York upon architectural questions, is simply not tolerable.

A correspondent in another column calls attention to what he declares to be the fact that these people, whose existence seems to be beyond dispute, are not the worst malefactors and that they could not prevail except for the assistance of the leaders of their profession. We have nothing to do with that, except to remark that an explanation from Mr. GEORGE B. POST to his brother architects and his fellow-citizens seems to be very much in order. Neither have we anything to do with the sorrows of that architectural gentleman who, shortly after the incoming of the existing municipal administration, gave a dinner to it, which was at a most sumptuous expense "per plate," and which included every person whose name occurred to the host as that of one whose leg might be potentially pulled. "Instead of which," the convives, having eaten his dinner and drunk his wines, seem to have gone their way, straightway forgetting what manner of man he was, and to have nominated Horgan and Slattery in his stead.

We speak lightly, but the thing is serious. It should be especially serious for Tammany Hall. When people see architects of general reputation, Mr. WITHERS in the design of the Tombs, Mr. THOMAS in the design of the Hall of Records, overruled in their own business, in which each of them has a reputation, by men of no reputation, and the Municipal Government accepting the opinions of the men of no reputation as superior to those of the men of reputation, people will naturally ask why. And there is no producible answer. The impudence of this whole Horgan and Slattery business is really beyond anything we have experienced since the year 1871. We are really at a loss to know what the Mayor and the Board of Estimate can mean by it. It looks like a wanton defiance by the "boys" of everything that there is of decent and educated and humane in this municipality. It is quite true that these elements of the population can safely be played with and played upon and evaded. But when it comes to openly defying them we have to remind the defiers of the saying that "whom the gods wish to destroy die young."

THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEEMEN.

It is the lawful function of the National Committee of a party to tune up the instrument, but not to strike any keynotes on the same. The present Democratic National Committee exhibits its rawness by the nature of the preparations it is making or permitting to be made for its meeting in Chicago to-morrow, which is to be an advance ratification of BRYAN'S nomination.

The meeting, according to usage, should be for business solely. It is competent for the committee to discuss the arrangements for the next National Convention, to determine the time and place for holding it, and to prepare lists showing the number of delegates to which each State and Territory is entitled, and to issue the call, although these matters have hitherto been decided in January of the convention year instead of a full twelve months before the assembling of the convention.

The present meeting of the Democratic Committee, however, appears to be for politics rather than for business. It is held in the interests of a candidate, not of the party, a thing unheard of in the history of the Democracy. BRYAN'S friends, ignoring precedent and trampling on usage, have resolved to give him an early start in the race. They have arranged for a public mass meeting at which the members of the National Committee are to be "welcomed" to Chicago by Populist and free-silver orators. There is an atmosphere of propaganda and intrigue about the affair that old political managers do not understand. It is a new work for the National Committee.

No one need be surprised, however. All the usages and laws of the Democratic organization were defied and set at naught with savage delight by the new men who came into control at Chicago in 1896. When they acquired the two-thirds mastery of the convention by a crime of violence against the regular and lawful delegates from Michigan they ran up the black flag. They have sailed the craft under it ever since.

QUIGG AND THE ARMY.

We have not for a long time encountered any statement upon public affairs more sickening than the announcement that ex-Congressman LEMUEL ELY QUIGG was in Washington to present to the President certain candidates for appointments in the newly ordered volunteer regiments as having the "indorsement" of the Republican "organization" of this county, of which he is the Chairman or equivalent official.

Now QUIGG, whatever else you may say about him, and we freely admit that there are things to be said about him, is a person of a certain degree of intelligence and of a certain amount of information. We do not believe he would deny this, and we are sure that he would himself admit that he was "a good Republican." This being his equipment and this his status, he cannot help knowing that there is a great number of things to be said against the Administration for the success and the succession of which he is presumably solicitous, as there are also a certain number of things to be said in its favor. And one of the things to be said in its favor, as is well known to QUIGG, is that it did not, or, more properly and justly speaking, the President did not, allow politics to enter at all into his officering of the new troops. We, this journal, were afraid he would, and offered him some counsel which we were delighted to find superfluous. The thing was really well done. No civil service board could have done better than the President, who made himself a military service board and did the right thing like a man. And then comes QUIGG, with a recommendation that the President should knock over the whole pail of milk and debauch the whole army and destroy the excellent standing which he has gained or regained by appointing officers to the new regiments because they have commended themselves to the favor of the Rpublican organization in this county. O tempora! O mores!! O QUIGG!!!

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Though the existence of "kissing bugs" is more than questionable, the bites credited to them are real enough for every practical purpose, and therefore a trained observer's description of the mythical creature's indubitable work is of value and interest. Such a description is given in The Medical Record by Dr. F. A. BURRALL of this city. The doctor's patient was a "middle-aged gentleman," who, having been rash enough to go for a drive on Long Island, a region to which "kissing bugs" would naturally resort, felt a sudden pain in his arm, and at once concluded that the new-fangled insect had attacked him. He didn't see any insect, but of course that proved nothing, since nobody ever did see a "kissing bug." Next day, as the arm seemed to be in a rather bad way, the "middle-aged gentleman" went to Dr. BURRALL for help. "I found on examination," writes the doctor, "that near the capitulum ulnae was an elevation of about the diameter of a silver three-cent piece, resembling in shape a small nasturtium. On this were four distinct longitudinal vesicles, the longest about the eighth of an inch in length. The wrist and back of the hand were swollen, and flexion and extension of the fingers were accompanied with pain and stiffness. A diffused red, erysipelatoid eruption extended from the wound to the bend of the elbow, covering nearly half the circumference of the forearm at its upper part." We have some difficulty in reconciling the symptoms listed with the reference to a small nasturtium, but otherwise the story is easily comprehensible to anybody with a dictionary and the leisure to use it. At all events, it tells just what the new monster does to folks, and that in itself is no small service. The doctor also reveals how he cured the mystic bite. He painted the inflamed area with tincture of iodine, prescribed one-tenth-grain tablets of sulphide of calcium, one every two hours, and directed the application of carbolic acid ointment to the wound. This comparatively simple treatment proved speedily effective and within a few days the patient was ready to tempt the perils of Long Island again.

—As the Pope is a very old man, not in the best of health, it is not probable that he is laying definite plans for what he will do in 1901. A dispatch from Rome, however, says that he has resolved to conduct personally the religious ceremonies that are to mark the opening of the new century, and that a feature of them will be a consistory, at which certain prelates will be advanced to new dignities. This announcement can hardly be interpreted otherwise than as meaning that, in the Pope's opinion, the next century begins with 1900. Now, of course, that is a problem which involves no points of doctrine or dogma, and therefore the venerable head of the Catholic Church might be mistaken about it without throwing any light on his claims to infallibility, but still in so simple a matter no mistake should be made by anybody, and least of all by a man with a mind as keen and quick as that of LEO XIII. It is a fact beyond intelligent doubt or argument that the twentieth century begins with Jan. 1, 1901, and for any other view to receive sanction as high as his would be really too unfortunate.

—Lord ROSEBERY is advocating the appointment by the London County Council of an official historiographer, whose duty it shall be to prepare and preserve for public use photographs of all buildings, monuments, streets, and the like in which posterity can be expected to take an interest. The idea is an extremely good one, for modern cities change from day to day, and the march of improvement never stops for fear of trampling down the structures in which notable men have lived, or in or near which remarkable events have occurred. At just this time, when the old order is everywhere giving place to the new, complete changes of scene are almost as frequent in streets as in cities, and unless instant steps are taken to get accurate pictures of things as they are, the next generation will have but the vaguest idea of the scenes familiar to this one. Photography makes it easy to secure pictures at once cheap, durable, and in a way perfect, of the world as it is at any moment, and its possibilities should be utilized for the perpetuation of material for the historian as well as for the amusement or instruction of less altruistic members of society. Lord ROSEBERY, in illustrating the need of a historiographer, says that in his own day several Governments have been formed in Carlton Terrace, and three in Arlington Street, but already there are few Londoners who can tell just where these proceedings took place. He laments the uncertainties which surround foreigners, especially those from America and the colonies, when they come to London and cannot identify the sites of which they have read. History is making elsewhere than in the English capital, and Lord ROSEBERY'S suggestion is as pertinent in New York as it is there.

"HORGAN AND SLATTERY."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on Horgan & Slattery represents the feeling of all architects who are not "artchitects." Their virtual appointment as city architects is an insult to the whole architectural profession. But, so far, at least, as concerns the Tombs prison, you ought to bear in mind that the "artchitects" could not have had their way without the complicity of an architect. Mr. George B. Post, an architect of undoubted standing, was appointed by the Board of Estimate in Mayor Strong's time "to examine the plans" of Messrs. Withers & Dickson, the architects of the new city prison. The appointment was required by law, but it was rather absurd, because the professional standing of Mr. Withers as a practicing architect, except in the extent of his practice, is not inferior to that of Mr. Post; his standing as an architectural artist, to say the very least of it, is quite equal; his standing as a specialist and expert on prison building superior.

Mr. Post declined the appointment unless he should be assured a professional commission of 2½ per cent. on the cost of the building, and this was granted, improvidently or otherwise. All architects know that this is at least as much as the actual architect gets out of a 5 per cent. commission as his personal compensation, after expenses are deducted. But now observe! The first suggestion of the architect appointed to examine the plans was that the brickwork which the architects had specified should be changed to granite. Doubtless the architects themselves would have been glad to make this change, as an improvement upon the score of appearance, if they had not been under instructions to save the public money. The fact is that the change was made in deference to the consulting, or more properly the examining, architect's refusal to approve the plans without it, that the cost of the change was at least $75,000, and that the examining architect's commission of 2½ per cent. was increased by the change to the amount of $1,875.

Here is another point before I come to the real points. The designing architects had designed, as the main entrance to the prison on Centre Street, a deep, strong, simple arch, such as they supposed to be proper to the entrance of a prison, which they imagined should be grim and forbidding. The examining architect refused to approve this without the addition of $40,000 for "sculpture." What for? To make the entrance to a prison more attractive, or to interest the connoisseur of Centre Street? No matter which. What we certainly know is that 2½ per cent. on $40,000 is an even $1,000, which, added to $1,875, is $2,875 for insisting on additional expenses.

Now Horgan & Slattery began to loom on the horizon. Withers & Dickson had made a plan for the cells which was estimated by bidders to cost $170,000. To this plan the approval of the examining architect was affixed in writing, and is part of the municipal archives. Then appears the agent of some iron founder in Ohio, with a cell plan of his own, which will be much heavier and will cost a good many thousand dollars more, but which he persuades the examining architect and the Commissioner of Correction will be worth the difference. And finally this plan falls among Horgan & Slattery, and the cost of it is raised to $310,000, not to mention $11,000 for strengthening the structure that was to carry it, still with the approval of the examining architect, who seems to make no sign even when an attempt is made to censure or oust the actual architects for incompetency for not providing supports adequate to a much heavier structure than they had contemplated. The difference to him was 2½ per cent. on $151,000—that is to say, $3,775—$3,775 plus $1,875 plus $1,000 equals $6,650. Why keep on pitching into these poor tenement house "artchitects" who are forced to do business in their wives' names? ARCHITECT.

New York, July 18, 1899.

NUGGETS.

His Position Assured.

"That young couple must be engaged."
"Do they act spoony?"
"No, but he smokes a pipe now when they walk out in the evening."—Chicago Record.

Antiquity of the Trust.

"The first trust was a life insurance combination. I have reliable records on the subject."
"Who was at the head of it?"
"Noah."—Chicago Record.

The Invalid's Mecca.

Traveler—Is this a healthful locality?
Native—Well, rather. We have had but one death in nine years, and that was the doctor.
Traveler—Indeed! And what did he die of?
Native—Starvation.—Chicago News.

Behind the Age.

"I guess it's all over between Millie and me."
"Why, what's the trouble?"
"I went up there this afternoon with my trotter to take her out for a drive, and there was a fellow ahead of me with an automobile!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

GRANDFATHER'S DREAM.

Alfred Ellison in Chicago Record.

Grandfather sat in his big arm chair
Fast asleep.
The wrinkles that ran o'er his wan old face
Were furrowed deep.

The tangled web of his beard hung from
His cheek and chin,
White as the falling snow the winds
Gambol in.

His hard, brown hands were crossed above
His walking staff;
And we hushed to silence the talk in the
room,
And the laugh.

For we saw a smile from his parted lips
Spread o'er his face,
As a ripple runs o'er a tranquil lake
From its starting place.

We guessed some vision the long ago
Had anchored deep
In the old man's soul was drifting now
Through his sleep.

What was that dream? Did his childhood
come
And leave a map
Of all his early playing grounds
There in his lap?

Or was it a winding orchard path
In the twilight dim,
And his children's mother, a girl again,
Walking with him?

Perhaps, through time's long telephone,
He heard a coo
And felt a baby hand on his cheek,
As he used to do.

Sure we were some radiant joy
He had met somewhere
Had come to visit the old man there
Asleep in his chair.

But soon his hands dropped from his staff,
And drooped his head;
And those who came and went that day
Talked of the dead.

We talked only of pearly paths
In a Summer land,
Where his children's mother walked with
him,
Hand in hand.

For now we knew her angel face,
Glad in the gleam
Of a golden city awaiting him,
Was grandfather's dream.

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To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on Horgan & Slattery represents the feeling of all architects who are not "artchitects." Their virtual appointment as city architects is an insult to the whole architectural profession. But, so far, at least, as concerns the Tombs prison, you ought to bear in mind that the "artchitects" could not have had their way without the complicity of an architect. Mr. George B. Post, an architect of undoubted standing, was appointed by the Board of Estimate in Mayor Strong's time "to examine the plans" of Messrs. Withers & Dickson, the architects of the new city prison. The appointment was required by law, but it was rather absurd, because the professional standing of Mr. Withers as a practicing architect, except in the extent of his practice, is not inferior to that of Mr. Post; his standing as an architectural artist, to say the very least of it, is quite equal; his standing as a specialist and expert on prison building superior.

Mr. Post declined the appointment unless he should be assured a professional commission of 2½ per cent. on the cost of the building, and this was granted, improvidently or otherwise. All architects know that this is at least as much as the actual architect gets out of a 5 per cent. commission as his personal compensation, after expenses are deducted. But now observe! The first suggestion of the architect appointed to examine the plans was that the brickwork which the architects had specified should be changed to granite. Doubtless the architects themselves would have been glad to make this change, as an improvement upon the score of appearance, if they had not been under instructions to save the public money. The fact is that the change was made in deference to the consulting, or more properly the examining, architect's refusal to approve the plans without it, that the cost of the change was at least $75,000, and that the examining architect's commission of 2½ per cent. was increased by the change to the amount of $1,875.

Here is another point before I come to the real points. The designing architects had designed, as the main entrance to the prison on Centre Street, a deep, strong, simple arch, such as they supposed to be proper to the entrance of a prison, which they imagined should be grim and forbidding. The examining architect refused to approve this without the addition of $40,000 for "sculpture." What for? To make the entrance to a prison more attractive, or to interest the connoisseur of Centre Street? No matter which. What we certainly know is that 2½ per cent. on $40,000 is an even $1,000, which, added to $1,875, is $2,875 for insisting on additional expenses.

Now Horgan & Slattery began to loom on the horizon. Withers & Dickson had made a plan for the cells which was estimated by bidders to cost $170,000. To this plan the approval of the examining architect was affixed in writing, and is part of the municipal archives. Then appears the agent of some iron founder in Ohio, with a cell plan of his own, which will be much heavier and will cost a good many thousand dollars more, but which he persuades the examining architect and the Commissioner of Correction will be worth the difference. And finally this plan falls among Horgan & Slattery, and the cost of it is raised to $310,000, not to mention $11,000 for strengthening the structure that was to carry it, still with the approval of the examining architect, who seems to make no sign even when an attempt is made to censure or oust the actual architects for incompetency for not providing supports adequate to a much heavier structure than they had contemplated. The difference to him was 2½ per cent. on $151,000—that is to say, $3,775—$3,775 plus $1,875 plus $1,000 equals $6,650. Why keep on pitching into these poor tenement house "artchitects" who are forced to do business in their wives' names? ARCHITECT.

New York, July 18, 1899.

URGING ALGER TO RESIGN.

Administration Anxious to be Rid of a Heavy Burden—Action of Congress Feared.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—From some remarks made to-day by a well-informed officer of the Administration, who is hopeful of the renomination and re-election of Mr. McKinley, the resignation of Secretary Alger will be hastened with as much speed as the Secretary will stand, in order that he may be got out of the way before the Republicans begin to make preparations for the conventions of next Spring to select delegates to the National Convention.

This officer says that only the working politicians have a full realization of the heaviness of the Alger burden on the party. But its weight now will be as nothing compared with what it will be if he is allowed to retain his office, upon any pretext, until the meeting of the Fifty-sixth Congress. The Democrats will begin early and keep up late the assaults upon the War Department and its head. As Alger has declared that he "will not retire under fire," the firing upon him by Congress will give him new reasons for not getting out. That state of things might go on forever, and to the detriment, in the estimation of the gentleman quoted, of the Republican Party.

Whether Alger remains in the War Department or not, information will be demanded by Democrats in Congress as to Alger's reason for suspending the sentence upon Capt. Carter, now held up by the President for more than a year, with such mystery as to make the story of his protection grow to be more interesting than the known account of his misdeeds.

The anxious official quoted thinks that the President, in the absence of Alger from the War Department, may be able to explain the amazing clemency extended to the man who wasted millions of money, and incidentally committed some other breaches, but if Alger's retention of office is helping to keep Carter from prison, it may also affect the chances of the Republican candidate for election.

"If Alger is to be permitted to write his annual report before resigning," said this gentleman, "he ough. to begin it now, as he may do for it is usually written to cover the fiscal year ending June 30. If he stays until after the meeting of Congress, and then offers to resign, his attempt to escape from Congress will certainly not have a good effect upon the people or the party. For every political reason, I am constrained to believe that he will choose to resign very soon."

LONDON TIMES ATTACKS ALGER.

Declares He Has Run the War Office as a Political Machine.

LONDON, July 18.—The Times, in its leading editorial article to-day, says:

"Alger has run the War Office as a political machine. Military posts have been bestowed upon political friends without regard to fitness or the interests of the country. Dishonesty and corruption have been rampant wherever there was public money to be handled. American soldiers were killed by thousands on American soil by such agencies as embalmed beef and scandalous neglect of elementary sanitation.

"As the head is, so we expect subordinates to be. They were chosen without regard to fitness, but with every regard to political service. Naturally they act as the politicians they are, rather than as soldiers and administrators, which they are not. The new imperial policy of the United States is thus discredited by association with a system of more than common corruptness.

"McKinley, for some reason or other, is incapable of ridding himself of the incubus of his Secretary, who, evidently regarding himself as having the President in his pocket, serenely defies the public indignation that has been aroused by his mismanagement."

RECIPROCITY TREATY SIGNED.

British Guiana Agreement Made—French Negotiations Resumed.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Special Plenipotentiary Kasson, for the United States, and Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires Tower, for Great Britain, to-day signed the reciprocity treaty made under the terms of Section 4 of the Dingley tariff act with British Guiana. The treaties governing Jamaica and Bermuda went over, but the formal execution is expected to take place within a day or two.

The negotiations of the Franco-American treaty were resumed at the State Department to-day between Mr. Kasson, Ambassador Cambon, and M. Commentier, special reciprocity delegate from France. A distinct advance is being made, and it is considered settled that a treaty will result from the negotiations.

ENGLAND'S PLANS FOR TRADE.

Will Subsidize Steamship Lines for West Indian Traffic.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Details of plans of the British Government for building up trade between the British West Indies and British ports, and also between Canada and the British West Indies, have been received here. They are embodied in a letter from the Colonial Office, in London, to the West Indian committee, written under the direction of Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary for the Colonies, explaining the plan of establishing new steamship lines, with subsidies paid in part by the Imperial Government, and intended to link together the mother country and the colonies as well as the colonies among themselves.

The matter is of especial interest in connection with the recent negotiations between the United States and Great Britain on reciprocity with the British West Indies, as these colonies have shown a disposition to look to this country for trade rather than to England or Canada.

As to the line between Canada and the British West Indies, the letter of the Colonial Office says:

As regards improved inter-insular service and an improved Canadian service, a contract will, it is hoped, shortly be concluded, with the aid of an imperial subsidy, between the Dominion Government and Messrs. Pickford and Black which will effect both objects.

The contract is for a period of five years, the service is to begin in July, 1900, and the contractors will bind themselves to establish a fortnightly service from Halifax and St. John's, alternately, to Trinidad and British Guiana, at an average rate of ten knots per hour.

The steamers will proceed alternately by way of Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, to Trinidad, and by way of Bermuda, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, to British Guiana.

The letter also gives the details of the contract already signed for a new steamer service between Jamaica and Southampton. This service will begin in May, 1900, the steamers making fortnightly runs and having fifteen-knot speed. They will have a capacity for carrying 20,000 bunches of bananas, and while especially intended for fruit carriers they will also take passengers. A subsidy of $10,000 per year is to be paid the line, the British Government paying half of that amount.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

State Department Receives Discouraging Reports from Mr. Choate.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Secretary Hay to-day received a cable from Ambassador Choate relative to the Alaska boundary line negotiations. It was not encouraging.

GOVERNMENT PRINTERS' PAY.

Report that It Was Increased by the Use of a Corruption Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The pay of all the printers and bookbinders in the Government Printing Office was advanced by act of Congress to 50 cents an hour. This was a return to the rate paid until after the close of the war of the rebellion. The ugly rumor is now circulating here, but cannot be verified at present, that this advance was secured by the use of a fund of $35,000, raised by the promise on the part of the printers to the number of 1,000 and of bookbinders to the number of 400 to pay $25 each upon the restoration of the rate of wages. The refusal of some of the persons affected to pay their subscriptions to the lobbyists is said to be the reason for the circulation of the unpleasant report.

As Congress will be asked to appropriate $350,000 annually to meet the advance in pay, occasion will easily arise for inquiry about the incidental benefit to lobbyists through the advance.

NEW YORK AIR BRAKE WINS

Its Patent Not an Infringement Upon Westinghouse Device.

VENTING SYSTEMS DIFFERENT

United States Court of Appeals Affirms Lower Court's Judgment in the Long-Pending Suit.

An opinion, written by Judge Shipman, was handed down by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday affirming the decision of the Circuit Court, Judge Wallace, in favor of the New York Air Brake Company. For the past two years there has been litigation between the Westinghouse Air Brake Company and the New York Air Brake Company over an alleged infringement of patents by the latter corporation.

The Westinghouse Company contended that the device owned by the New York Air Brake Company infringed Claims 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of Patent 538,001, which was granted in 1895; and also Claims 3 and 5 of Patent 382,032, granted in May, 1888.

The decision, written by Justice Shipman, is in part as follows:

The Westinghouse patent of 1895 was an improvement upon the quick-action air brakes described in Letters Patent 309,070 and 376,837, which were issued to Mr. Westinghouse, and which have frequently been the subject of litigation in the Federal Courts. The device of 376,837 has gone into universal use and has been the standard quick-action air brake upon long freight trains in this country. Westinghouse, in his attempt to create immediate service upon each car of a long train, enlarged the venting system so that when reduction of train pipe pressure had commenced by the turn of the engineer's valve the triple valve under each car should also vent the train pipe of that car. Each car contained its own venting mechanism. Westinghouse also saved power by compelling the compressed air thus vented to pass into the brake cylinder instead of into the open air.

In 1892 Mr. Westinghouse made a new invention, by means of which he vented the train pipe air into the brake cylinder by the use of a compound piston connected to the brake cylinder piston, a valve in a passageway leading directly from the train pipe to the brake cylinder controlled the discharge of air from the train pipe. The application for a patent on this later invention was filed in March, 1892. Changes were made in the claims and the application lay in the office for about three years, but there was no suggestion that the invention had a broader scope than a new method of venting the air of the brake cylinder until after March 6, 1895, when the defendant's counsel sent to the complainant's counsel for their examination a statement and description of the new air brake machinery which the defendant proposed to adopt and by which the train pipe was vented into the atmosphere. Thereupon, as it was deemed that the atmospheric pressure venting employed the compound piston method of venting into the brake cylinder which was contained in the pending application of March, 1892, six new claims were caused to be added to the application which, by the use of general language, enlarged the claims so as to make them apply to the device when used in air brakes. This amendment was allowed, and the patent was issued accordingly. Claims 1 and 6 are the amended and Claims 7

MAHAN FORCED TO YIELD

Great Britain Objects to His Naval War Amendments.

RESULTS OF THE CONFERENCE

State Department Considering the Peace Conventions with a View to Official Sanction.

THE HAGUE, July 18.—It is understood that Capt. Alfred T. Mahan of the United States Navy, (retired,) one of the American delegates to the International Peace Conference, has decided to withdraw his proposed amendments to the scheme for adapting the Geneva Convention to naval wars, owing to objections on the part of Great Britain and other powers.

The sub-committee of the Arbitration Commission of the Peace Conference met this afternoon to draft the amendments demanded at yesterday's session of the Plenary Committee, and to prepare for to-morrow's meeting, when the discussion of the question of an international board of inquiry is expected to create a lively debate.

As the exact nature of the objections made was not known, no action was taken.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The work accomplished by The Hague conference, as represented in the conventions and treaties which have just reached the State Department, is divided into three classes.

The first relates to the revision of the rules of war relative to the rescue of shipwrecked and wounded persons in marine battles. Included under this general head is a provision for extending to hospital ships immunity from capture in three cases; first, in the case of official national vessels under proper insignia; second, private hospital ships fitted out by benevolent persons; third, hospital ships fitted out by neutral powers, benevolently inclined, for the rescue of wounded and shipwrecked sailors.

Conventions relative to the revision and supplementing of rules for the conduct of war on land these undertake to define who are and who are not proper combatants. They also provide for the proper treatment of prisoners of war, &c.

The third class of conventions contains articles looking to the peaceful adjustment of international differences, including a scheme of mediation, a scheme of international court of inquiry, and a scheme for a permanent arbitration tribunal.

All of these conventions are under careful scrutiny, and if they comply in terms with the brief synopsis already furnished the Government, they will secure the adhesion of the State Department.

THE REVISION OF DECISIONS.

Mr. Holls's Masterly Speech Secured Provision for It.

LONDON, July 19.—The correspondent of The Times at The Hague, describing Monday's debate, says:

"Prof. Martens pleaded earnestly for the acceptance of arbitral decisions as final and irrevocable, and produced such a powerful impression that any man of less energy and determination than Mr. Holls (Secretary of the American Delegation) would have considered the game as lost; but Mr. Holls, nothing daunted, delivered a masterly address that carried all before it, and secured unanimity for Prof. Asser's amendment.

Mr. Holls, in his address, admitted that it would be undesirable to do anything to unduly delay decisions or to leave them in suspense; but he argued that it would be equally undesirable to leave no means of correcting manifest errors, so running the risk of a disavowal of the decision by the aggrieved party. It was between the two extremes of danger, namely, the one of perpetuating an injustice and the other of keeping a dispute alive, that their article sought to find a safe medium.

Mr. Holls claimed that instead of the tribunal's authority and responsibility being undermined, as Prof. Martens contended it would be by the provision for revision, it would be infinitely enhanced. He contended that the whole idea of arbitration was so new that it could not be urged that the weight of tradition was against revision. They had met, he said, to uphold an ideal, and they could not afford to set technical regularity or pedantic procedure rules above the accomplishment of substantial equity. It was of the highest importance that the arbitration plan, however simple, should at least possess every essential feature guaranteeing, as far as possible, international justice.

TRANSVAAL CRISIS ENDED.

Peaceful Solution of the Difficulty Looked For—Ministers Said to Have Important News.

LONDON, July 18.—Considerable importance was attached to to-day's Cabinet meeting, as it is understood that the Colonial Office late last night issued to the Ministers an important communication relative to South Africa.

The general trend of the news points to a peaceful settlement of existing difficulties there.

KRUEGER'S LAST CONCESSION.

Volksraad Adopts the Seven-Year Franchise Proposition—Transvaal's President Recommends It.

PRETORIA, July 18.—The Volksraad, in secret session, has adopted the seven years' franchise proposition.

The Volksraad resumed discussion of the Franchise bill at its session to-day. The trend of the debate favored seven years' retrospective and prospective franchise.

Replying to a question, President Krüger reviewed the Bloemfontein conference, and said that the proposals of Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of Cape Colony and British High Commissioner of South Africa, were too wide, but that alteration from nine to seven years was only a slight difference, and for reasons of honesty and righteousness he (President Krüger) recommended the alteration, which would meet the English objections. The country, he added, would not be endangered thereby, but would gain the applause of the world.

LONDON, July 19.—The Times this morning says:

"The Government attaches the highest importance to the Volksraad's seven-year proposal, which is regarded as practically ending the crisis."

CECIL RHODES AT THE CAPE.

The ex-Premier Enthusiastically Received in Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, July 18.—Mr. Cecil Rhodes, formerly Premier of Cape Colony, arrived here to-day. He was welcomed by a Reception Committee, composed of influential citizens, and enthusiastically cheered as he traversed the streets.

Many of the buildings of Cape Town were decorated with bunting, and in front of the Town Hall a big arch had been erected bearing the words: "Welcome, Great Pioneer, Cape Town-Cairo."

MILAN MAY LEAVE SERVIA.

LONDON, July 18.—According to The Daily Mail's Rome correspondent, absolute confirmation has been obtained that ex-King Milan of Servia himself planned the sham attempt upon his life recently made for political purposes.

The correspondent also says that the Austrian Government has decided to invite Milan to voluntarily exile himself from Servia in order to prevent further trouble.

DUKE OF WESTMINSTER'S GIFT.

LONDON, July 18.—The Duke of Westminster has presented the winnings of his colt Flying Fox in the Eclipse Stake, run at Sandown Park on Friday last, amounting to £10,000, to the Royal Alexandra Hospital at Rhyl, Wales, of which he is President and the Princess of Wales Patroness.

GERMAN EMPRESS INJURED.

BERLIN, July 18.—Empress Auguste Victoria sprained her foot to-day during an excursion to St. Bartholoma, on the Königs-See.

MORE FIGHTING IN SAMOA.

Two Mataafa Chiefs Killed and One Mortally Wounded—Chief Justice Chambers's Departure.

APIA, Samoa, July 11, via Auckland, New Zealand, July 18.—In fighting which occurred at Sofata, in the Suateles district, July 4, one Malietoa chief was mortally wounded and two Mataafa chiefs and one Suatele were killed and three others wounded.

The British cruiser Tauranga and the German cruiser Cormoran arrested three chiefs and brought them to Apia for trial before the Supreme Court.

The joint Commissioners will leave for Washington July 18.

Chief Justice Chambers will leave on the steamer Moana on July 14. Not desiring to return, he has sent his resignation to President McKinley, who does not wish his retirement. The question whether this constitutes a vacancy in the Chief Justiceship is being discussed by the Commissioners. Dr. Solf claims that he will preside over the Supreme Court if Justice Chambers leaves the island. If there is no vacancy, then either Hunter or Mair may be designated to fill the Chief Justiceship in Justice Chambers's absence.

The Commissioners are much blamed for not ordering the restitution of loot taken by rebels. Mataafa partisans among the rebels are raising funds to fight the Kingship question through lawyers, and are confident of obtaining a rehearing. Mataafa, however, accepts the abolition of the Kingship, and will be present at a meeting with the Commissioners on Savaii Island. His supporters request the dismissal of Chief Justice Chambers and defy the orders of the Supreme Court.

The international Commissioners are today at Lufilufi, meeting Mataafa and Atua chiefs.

To Further Isthmian Commerce.

COLON, Colombia, July 18.—At a meeting of the commercial representatives held here yesterday, Col. Percy, ex-United States Consul, and Messrs. De Leon, Toledano, and Humphreys were appointed delegates to visit the Philadelphia Exposition in the interest of the isthmian trade.

Rudyard Kipling's Uncle Elected.

LONDON, July 18.—The Rev. Frederick W. Macdonald, uncle of Rudyard Kipling, has been elected President of the Wesleyan Conference.

Disastrous Storms in Chile.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, July 15.—Tremendous storms have destroyed bridges and prostrated telegraph wires, interrupting communication with the rest of the country.

Canadians' Scores at Bisley.

BISLEY, July 18.—The rifle-shooting match for her Majesty the Queen's Prize continued to-day at 500 yards, the marksmanship being quite commonplace. The Canadians scored as follows: Bertram, 34; Huggins, B. A. Robertson, and Buckley, 33; Cartwright, Gilchrist, Wetmore and Simpson, 32; Sharpe, Ogg, Fleming, Heller, Crowe, and A. Robertson, 31; Blair and Rennie, 30; Wilson, 29; Graham and Ross, 27, and Weatherbie, 26.

In the Premier Competition, Gilchrist and Flemings, Canadians, tied with Mayne and Pattison. The tie will be shot off to-morrow.

At 600 yards several of the competitors made the highest possible scores.

The Canadians scored as follows: Crowe and Fleming, 33; Buckley and Huggins, 29; Sharpe and Cartwright, 27, and R. A. Robertson, 26.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 18.—The four-in-hand, as well as the tandem driving this season, has become more popular with cottagers than ever before, and some new whips are seen behind the blooded stock. This does not apply solely to the gentlemen. This morning Miss Angelica Gerry drove along Bellevue Avenue with four handsome steppers, held the ribbons in excellent fashion, and handled her horses in a manner to win the admiration of those whom she passed. Miss Gerry has been driving four-in-hand breaks since the family arrived here this season. As far as known, Miss Gerry is the only lady among the cottagers who has thus far handled a four-in-hand.

On Aug. 19, William A. M. Burden, son of Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, who played on the Harvard football team last season, will entertain a number of the football team here. The players are coming here to visit for several days, and during their stay Mr. Burden will entertain them at dinner at Bergers.

Miss Eleanor Winslow of Boston, who has just returned from abroad, is the guest of Mrs. I. Townsend Burden at Fair Lawn.

Baron Arpad Paszthory-Ballet'ni of Hungary has for the past six months been at work painting the death scene of Sergt. Hamilton Fish, who was killed while in the charge at El Caney during the Santiago campaign. The face, as painted, was done from a large photograph of young Fish, and the scene is taken from sketches procured shortly after his death on the place where he was killed. The Baron will soon place his work on exhibition.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall Harris of Baltimore are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman C. Josephs.

Miss Gerry entertained a sailing party on the catboat Iris this afternoon.

Miss Robinson, daughter of Dr. Beverly Robinson, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Twombly.

Miss Binninger of New York is the guest of Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish entertained at dinner this evening.

George A. De Witt of New York is the guest of Mrs. Robert Goelet.

George B. De Forest has returned from New York.

Mrs. F. B. Renwick and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore have returned from New York.

George W. Wheatland and Mrs. Wheatland Oberlin are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Cushing.

Arrivals at the Aquidneck include W. K. Plummer, George Harris, A. L. Prendergast, and Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Billings of New York, Arthur L. Smith of Providence, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Edwards of Boston, and K. A. Wadamore of the Japanese Legation.

The automobile depot will soon be removed to the so-called Ocean House stables, where the repair department is now being completed, and where fully 100 carriages will be stored. The cottagers can then run their carriages there, and without dismounting can have the carriage batteries charged within three minutes from the time the carriage enters the depot. At the present time there are twenty cottagers on the waiting list for carriages, and it is believed that within the next two weeks the present demand and orders can be filled. Mr. Ross R. Winans is the latest automobile enthusiast. The users of this class of carriages are of the opinion that the word automobile is just the proper name for their carriages.

The United States steamship Annapolis, with the senior class of naval cadets, arrived here from New York for a few days' visit. The cadets passed the afternoon inspecting the torpedo station.

A. O. D. Taylor has rented his cottage, in Jamestown, to H. Pemberton, Jr., of Longport, N. J.

Mrs. St. John Boyle of Louisville, Ky., has rented a cottage in Jamestown for the season.

Mr. J. W. Beekman and Miss Beekman, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. Hude Beekman, returned to New York today.

Miss Caroline Seward Greene, daughter of the late Gov. R. S. Greene of New Jersey, is visiting Miss Edith Livingstone Mason.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer are this week expected at the Davis chalet, which they have rented for the Summer.

Congressman Capron is the guest of Congressman Ball.

Commander C. H. Stockton, President of the Naval War College, has returned from the Navy Department, where he underwent an examination for the rank of Captain, which he now holds.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones entertained on board the Narada this evening, and Mrs. James P. Kernan gave a dinner party at her cottage.

Mrs. Victor Cochran entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., was among the dinner entertainers this evening.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt, with Fitz Hugh Whitehouse and William Proudfoot Burden and N. S. Iselin, the party which on Saturday leaves for its trip around the world, have obtained their passports, good for two years, from the local Custom House.

Mrs. R. I. Gammell is having a pretty tent erected on her lawn for one of the largest events of the season, which is to be given for her daughter, Miss Virginia Gammell, on Saturday.

Mrs. Baldwin, the wife of Admiral Baldwin, entertained at dinner at Snug Harbor this evening.

Frederick M. Davis sails for Europe on Saturday.

Miss C. Ogden Jones entertained at dinner this evening.

Casino registers include Mrs. Haskins Dupoy and W. F. Christie, the latter being the guest of Frederick Sheldon.

Elisha Dyer, Jr., has gone to New York for a brief stay.

BICYCLE TRUST FORMED

Capitalized at $40,000,000, with Forty-five Concerns in It.

EFFECT ON RETAIL DEALERS

Negotiations Have Been in Progress for Five Months—A. G. Spalding the Chief Promoter.

After five months of negotiation, during which the plans of its promoter, A. G. Spalding, have several times been on the point of falling through, the bicycle trust, or, to give it its official title, the American Bicycle Company, is an accomplished fact. So James A. Hart, representative of Mr. Spalding, and C. W. Dickerson of the Sterling Cycle Works, who has acted as Secretary of the meetings of the representatives of the concerns interested, announced last night at the conclusion of an all-day session at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

The company was originally incorporated for a capitalization of $80,000,000, but it was found impossible to carry the scheme through on these vast lines, and the capital is now fixed at $40,000,000, divided into $10,000,000 5 per cent. twenty year gold debenture bonds, $10,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, and $20,000,000 of common stock. The combination, it is declared, comprises forty-five concerns, with fifty-six plants. It is understood they will get 30 per cent. in cash, 30 per cent. in preferred stock, and 50 per cent. of common stock, the extra 10 per cent. of common stock representing a bonus.

The entire forty-five concerns were fully represented at yesterday's meeting, Mr. Hart said, and the arrangements made were unanimously agreed to. These concerns, with their representatives at the conference, are: Ames & Frost Company, Charles L. Ames; American Saddle Company, A. L. Garford and R. B. McMullen; Acme Manufacturing Company, James C. Reber; Barnes Cycle Company, A. R. Peck; Black Manufacturing Company, George I. Black and W. T. Black; Buffalo Cycle Manufacturing Company, F. C. Atherton and George C. Sweet; H. A. Christy & Co., J. W. Spalding; Crawford Manufacturing Company, R. S. Crawford and E. W. Mealey; Colton Cycle Company, George B. Colton; Columbus Bicycle Company, G. C. Urlin; Cleveland Machine Screw Company, A. L. Moore and M. B. Johnson; Eagle Bicycle Manufacturing Company, C. S. Dikeman and A. F. Mirgeon; Fanning Cycle Company, Frank J. Fanning; A. Featherstone & Co., A. Featherstone and J. E. Bromley; Fay Manufacturing Company, A. L. Garford; Gormully & Jeffery Manufacturing Company, R. P. Gormully; Grand Rapids Cycle Company, L. T. Wilmarth; Geneva Cycle Company, J. A. Carter.

Hartford Cycle Company, George Pope; Hartford Rubber Works, George H. Day; Hart & Cooley Manufacturing Company, H. S. Hart and N. B. Cooley; Indiana Bicycle Company, Charles F. Smith; Indianapolis Rubber Company, H. O. Smith; Indiana Novelty Manufacturing Company, George H. Thay and G. W. Marble; Indianapolis Chain and Stamping Company, A. C. Newby and Charles E. Test; H. A. Lozier & Co., H. A. Lozier, H. A. Lozier, Jr., and E. R. Thomas; Lamb Manufacturing Company, William T. Brown; A. D. Meiselbach, A. D. Meiselbach; Monarch Cycling Manufacturing Company, J. W. Kiser and Chandler Robbins; Milwaukee Engineering Company, W. H. Starkweather and N. H. Dousman; Milwaukee Manufacturing Company, T. H. Hoyt and W. C. Green; Nuttal Manufacturing Company, John Nuttall; North Buffalo Wheel Company, J. P. Devine.

Pope Manufacturing Company, Albert A. Pope; Peoria Manufacturing Company, M. Selberling; Sterling Cycle Works, C. W. Dickerson; Shelby Cycling Manufacturing Company, A. W. Gump; Stover Bicycle Manufacturing Company, D. C. Stover; C. J. Smith & Sons Company, C. S. Smith and N. P. Tell; E. C. Stearns & Co., E. C. Stearns; Syracuse Cycle Company, H. E. Maslin; G. L. Thompson Manufacturing Company, G. L. Thompson, C. H. Foster, and D. B. Gann; Viking Manufacturing Company, Alvin Peter; Western Wheel Works, R. L. Coleman and Otto Unzicker; White Sewing Machine Company, W. T. White.

Charles R. Flint, head of the rubber manufacturing company, who, it was reported yesterday, had been approached by the projectors of the trust in an effort to induce him to interest himself in it, was not at the meeting, and it is said his name was not mentioned during the discussion. Mr. Flint could not be found either at his office or at his residence. Wallace B. Flint said he had just returned from Europe and knew absolutely nothing about the matter.

The meetings of the concerns interested will continue at the Waldorf-Astoria until the organization of the American Bicycle Company is perfected. To-day the President and board of ten Directors probably will be elected. A. G. Spalding, it is understood, will be President. At a meeting held last month a sealed vote was taken, and it resulted practically in the unanimous choice of Mr. Spalding.

"Mr. Spalding, who conceived it, has engineered this deal from the first without any outside assistance," said Mr. Hart last night. "He has carried it through in the face of obstacles that might have discouraged a less resolute man. He enjoys the complete confidence of the trade.

"The company has options until Aug. 1 on about one hundred and twenty-five factories. In the majority of cases it is immaterial whether the options lapse or not, for the plants, as a matter of fact, can be secured at any time they are wanted. The manufacturers outside of the combination will be glad to come in."

Mr. Dickerson said that the formation of the company would not affect the retail dealers adversely. The plan recommended by a committee on domestic sales is to concentrate the branch stores in the various cities and withdraw them as soon as practicable from the retail field, leaving this business of the company to be conducted by the regular retail agents and dealers. It was also recommended that all agents throughout the country who have been identified with the trade and some particular wheel be retained.

A SHOE MACHINERY TRUST.

Company Organized in Boston with a Capital of $5,000,000.

BOSTON, July 18.—The completion of the Standard Shoe Machinery Company has been officially announced. The capital stock is $5,000,000, of which $2,000,000 will carry a fixed cumulative preferential dividend of 7 per cent. and the remainder be common stock. Six companies have already been taken over, and options are held on five others. It is stated that the policy and purpose of the company will be to reduce the present royalties collected by the United States Shoe Machinery Company.

The officers are: President—Charles P. Berry, Vice President and General Manager of the Portsmouth Shoe Company, Portsmouth, N. H.; Vice Presidents—Thomas G. Plant, Boston; R. F. Spencer, St. Louis; Charles H. Kippendorf, Cincinnati, and C. B. Cousins, Brooklyn; Treasurer and General Manager—H. E. Rothfield, Treasurer of the Woodward Manufacturing Company of Boston; Executive Committee—Charles P. Berry, Thomas G. Plant, H. E. Rothfield, and B. F. Spinney.

WHISKY TRUST IN CONTROL.

American Distilling Company Acquires the Hannis Stock.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Representatives of the American Distilling Company came here to-day and formally consummated the deal whereby the trust acquired the stock of the Hannis Distilling Company of this city, with distilleries at Baltimore and Martinsburg, West Va. Ten thousand shares of stock were bought outright, and the aggregate sum paid was over $1,500,000. Under the plan of the trust the distilling companies acquired retain a representation in the American Distilling Company.

All the distilleries acquired by the trust thus far were corn and spirit producers, and the purchase of the Hannis properties are the first rye distilleries secured.

Concerning the purchase by the trust of the distillery of the Philadelphia Pure Rye Distilling Company of Pennsylvania, located in Bucks County, it is said that the formalities of the transfer would be completed within a few days.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 18.—The Secretary of State to-day granted a charter to the Ammonia Salts Manufacturing Company of New York, Wisconsin, and New Jersey, with a capital stock of $1,200,000.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

A touch of Autumn coolness in the early morning hours, and the absence of that humidity which made the town and suburbs so trying on Sunday and Monday, brought many of the feminine sex who had been waiting an opportunity to do some Summer shopping into town yesterday, so that the avenue, the shopping districts, and the Astoria and Delmonico's at luncheon time saw more familiar faces than for some weeks past. This little army of Summer visitors fled again to the country on the afternoon trains and boats, and the fashionable residential districts were as deserted as ever again last evening.

***

A mid-July wedding in town is a novelty. Such a novelty was enjoyed by the few favored guests who met yesterday afternoon at the apartments of Mrs. Rudolph Schack, 126 East Twenty-seventh Street, to witness her marriage to Mr. Joseph Muir. This wedding was celebrated very quietly at 5 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. Mottet officiating. Dr. S. H. Dickson of Washington was Mr. Muir's best man. There were no other attendants. The bride wore a becoming gown of pale yellow crêpe de chine, embroidered and trimmed with lace, and a white hat and veil during the ceremony. A collation followed. Among those present were the bride's brother, Mr. James Duane Livingston, and Mrs. Livingston; her sisters, the Misses Livingston; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Reeves Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Gracie, Mrs. Edward Lyman Short, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Glover, Mrs. George Place, Miss Haldane, and Messrs. James Pratt and Joseph Stone. Mr. and Mrs. Muir left immediately after the ceremony for a short bridal trip. They will start for San Francisco next week, and will sail on Aug. 1 from San Fraucisco for Japan, where they will reside at Kobe. This wedding is the culmination of a long romance, which has already been told in these columns.

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The news of the announced engagement in Baltimore of Mr. Lloyd Lowndes, Jr., a son of Gov. Lowndes of Maryland, and Miss Quinn of Springfield, Ohio, will be read with interest at Jamestown, R. I., and also at Narragansett Pier. Miss Quinn, who is an exceptionally beautiful young woman of a blonde type, has been a visitor at Jamestown and the Pier for the past three or four Summers. She has been an inseparable companion at Jamestown of Mrs. Whitehead of Cleveland and Mrs. Dawson of Charleston, S. C., and has been a decided belle at the Rhode Island resorts.

***

Among the passengers due to arrive today on the Majestic from Liverpool and Queenstown are the Earl of Yarmouth, Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. Jules S. Bache, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Baring, the Rev. Dr. J. W. Brown and Mrs. Brown, C. C. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. David Forbes and Miss Forbes, Mrs. Douglas Grant, Col. J. J. McCook, Mrs. McCook, and the Misses McCook; Mr. and Mrs. Junius S. Morgan and Miss Morgan, Joseph Pulitzer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, the Misses Robb, Miss Edith Speyers, Oswald Sanderson, R. N.; G. Smith, and Mrs. G. Smith.

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Mr. and Mrs. Bache, who went abroad on May 6 last, are returning home after a very gay visit to London and Paris, in both of which cities Mrs. Bache attracted much attention by her good looks and beautiful gowns. They will go soon to their camp on Upper Saranac Lake. Mr. and Mrs. Robb, with their daughters and their guest, Miss Speyers, have also been abroad since early in May. They were in Paris and at Auteuil on the day of the riot there, and saw all the excitement of that time in the French capital. Mr. and Mrs. Junius Morgan have been abroad since April, and will go on their arrival to their Princeton home.

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On the Germanic, which sails to-day, there are booked, among others, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Allen, Willard Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Mrs. J. J. Garretson, Miss Garretson, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord, James Couper Lord, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick of Chicago, Mrs. Wilton P. Phipps, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, and is returning with them to her English home, and T. H. W. Price. The Friesland, which sails for Antwerp to-day, has booked, among other passengers, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Bradley, Countess C. de Lichtervelde, Count de Lichtervelde, Mrs. F. C. Morgan, Dr. Charles A. Tuttle, and Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Whitney. As has already been announced, the St. Paul for Southampton, today will take, among other passengers, Lieut. G. Bettini, Robert Emmet, Miss Emmet, Lawrence Godkin, Robert Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven, Mr. and Mrs. Chester S. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. McCurdy, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. McCurdy, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Hampton Redmond, Fred W. Whitridge, Mr. and Mrs. George Burroughs Torrey, and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford and Miss Woodford.

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Mrs. Leslie Cotton, who arrived last Saturday from Europe on the St. Paul, will probably spend the rest of the season at Newport. Mr. Cotton remained abroad in order to be present at the wedding of his sister in August. On the Lucania, which is due on Saturday, there are coming, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Seligman, Miss Bella Ranger, and Mrs. N. Devereux Clapp and Miss Clapp.

***

Mr. William K. Vanderbilt is spending a few days in New York. He came down from Newport on Monday night on his steam yacht Valiant. Mr. Vanderbilt was accompanied by Messrs. George B. De Forest, F. O. Beach, and W. S. Hoyt. Mr. Vanderbilt and his friends will return to Newport on Thursday night to witness the race there on Friday between Columbia and Defender.

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The Henley race week, while no longer considered a smart event in London society, is still one of the most enjoyable, as it is certainly the most beautiful, outdoor event of the English season. The race week this year was blessed by beautiful weather, and, in fact, the weather all through June and up till a few days ago in England has been superb. The country was looking so pretty all along the line, the hay harvest was in full swing, and the delicious odor of newmown hay was wafted into the carriage windows as those bound for Henley rushed along past Maidenhead and other pretty places that your true river lover knows so well. The various cottage gardens were all gay with roses and great masses of pure white lilies, and everybody noticed a remarkable field, quite close to Henley, that positively burned and blazed with buttercups and poppies.

***

There were numbers of Americans at Henley. "Of course it was quite easy to tell them," says a London writer, "by their clothes and their accent. One strangely dressed American girl came in for a lot of notice. She wore a very short tweed skirt, with a red silk blouse, a sailor hat with red ribbon and had her hair done up in plaits and fastened with huge red bows. One sees all kinds of dressing at Henley. There are those ladies who dress as if they were going to Ascot, with long, trailing muslin gowns and smart flowered toques, while the ultra-aquatic ladies go about in very short white pique skirts, with sailor hats. All the same, some very pretty dresses were to be seen at Henley. Nobody looked nicer or cooler than Mrs. Langtry and her daughter, who wore white gowns with sailor hats trimmed with large blue bows of ribbon. When the sun's rays became too searching they put up golden-yellow parasols that looked very pretty on the water. In one large punt was a young lady in mauve muslin, with a mauve hat and parasol to match. She was reclining on a pale lime-green cushion, and the contrast was charming. Nearly every other woman seemed to be wearing a hat entirely covered with roses, and muslins of all kinds, patterns, and colors, were much en évidence. As it was a gloriously fine day, this sort of costume was all right, but had there been any showers the muslins would have suffered terribly. I saw one lady wearing a rather novel kind of hat. It was very large, round, and flat, and made of rough straw, and it was simply trimmed with a soft white puggaree. It looked quite Indian in its simplicity."

Third Lockjaw Death at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, July 18.—The third death from lockjaw in this city, caused by injuries suffered from the discharge of a toy pistol on July 4, occurred this morning at St. Joseph's Hospital, when fifteen-year-old Samuel Charles of 812 Orange Street died there. The operation of injecting antitoxin into the brain was tried without success yesterday.

FRUIT SYRUPS ADULTERATED.

Fifteen Dispensers and Manufacturers in Court—Few Druggists Said to be Obeying the Law.

Inspector James Jackson, employed by the Fruit Dealers' Association of this city, had fifteen confectioners and druggists and others before Magistrate Mayo, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday morning, to show cause why they should not be punished for violating Section 407 of the Revised Statutes of 1892 prohibiting adulteration of food and food products.

They were Isaac Roberts of 14-16 Frankfort Street, Isaac Lefkowitz of 154 Delancey Street, Simon Brash of 51 Bowery, Davis Rothman of 19 Bowery, George Argiporolo of 1 Bowery, Solomon Hess of 2 Division Street, Sarando G. Calania of 14 Chatham Square, Barnard Goldstein of 23 Chatham Street, Max Kleinfeld of 231 Park Row, Davis Motowitzky of 183 Park Row, Abramson & Kaplan of 76 Forsyth Street, Manhattan Syrup Company of 54-56 Allen Street, Barron & Co. of 85 Allen Street, Feldman & Co. of 150 Allen Street, and Max Strinsky of 217 Chrystie Street.

Of the above number, Abramson & Kaplan, the Manhattan Syrup Company, Barron & Co., and Feldman & Co. are manufacturers of syrup such as is used in soda fountains and ice creams. Inspector Jackson produced a number of bottles in court showing the syrups to have been adulterated.

The lemon syrup, particularly used by the street stands, confectioners, and even by the drug stores, contained anything but pure lemon. There were all sorts of chemicals, tartaric acid and citric acid being predominant. The vanilla was highly colored and had nothing of the vanilla bean in it. The orange had the tartaric acid base and was colored to represent orange; the strawberry was colored with aniline dye and contained ammonia. There were other syrups, and they were all more or less adulterated.

Inspector Jackson stated that there were ten Inspectors out seeing to it that the law was complied with. He told Magistrate Mayo that the adulterations were harmful, and that in time they would prove inimical to health. He declared that there were only a few druggists in the city who were obeying the law. He declared that when mixed with ice cream in the ice cream sodas, the chemical action was very injurious.

Inspector Jackson submitted the analyses of the samples of syrups made by Dr. George A. Ferguson of the College of Pharmacy and Raymond J. Neftell. In all of the samples there was not a particle of fruit juice. Acids were the substitute. Ammonia, salicylic acid, and other acids and alkalis constituted the bases of the flavors. The Inspector said it was impossible for druggists to give a big glass of vanilla and ice cream soda for 5 cents. He stated to the Magistrate that every person who got this for 5 cents should know that the syrup is adulterated.

Magistrate Mayo reprimanded the prisoners, and said that if any more complaints were made against them they would be severely punished. The maximum fine is $200 or six months' imprisonment, or both.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Horatio Alger.

Horatio Alger, writer of boys' stories, died at the home of his sister, Mrs. Amos Cheney, at Natick, Mass., yesterday.

Mr. Alger was born in Revere, Mass., Jan. 13, 1834. He was graduated from Harvard in 1852, after which he spent three years in journalism and teaching, and another three years (1857-1860) at the Cambridge Theological School, paying his way by his contributions to the press. In 1861 he traveled in Europe, and on his return and until 1864 he acted as a private tutor. In 1864 he was ordained as pastor of the Unitarian Church in Brewster, Mass. There he remained for two years, when he came to this city to live. He soon became deeply interested in the condition of the street boys of the city, and this experience gave form to many of his writings. He contributed largely to periodical literature, and published in book form "Bertha's Christmas Vision," in 1855; "Nothing to Do; A Tilt At Our Best Society," a poem, in 1857; "Frank's Campaign; or, What a Boy Can do," in 1864; several series of books for the young, about forty volumes, including lives of Webster, Lincoln, and Garfield; "Paul Preston's Charge," 1865; "Helen Ford," a novel, 1866, and a volume of poems. "Ragged Dick," "Luck and Pluck," and "Tattered Tom" are the most popular of his series for boys.

Thomas J. McKee.

The funeral of Thomas J. McKee, who died on Sunday, was held last evening at the family residence, 237 West Twenty-fourth Street. Burial will take place to-day at Greenwood. Mr. McKee, who was fifty-nine years old, was an alumnus of the College of the City of New York, and practiced law in this city until illness compelled him to retire about three years ago. For several years preceding his retirement he acted as attorney for the Mechanics and Traders' Bank. He was best known, however, as a student of the early English drama and as the possessor of a dramatic library which is said to be surpassed by none in New York except that of the late Augustin Daly, of whom he was an intimate friend. He was a member of The Players and Gridiron Club and of several literary societies. Mr. McKee is survived by a widow and two sons.

Dr. James Geary.

Dr. James Geary, for two years a Coroner's physician in the Borough of the Bronx, who lived at 372 Willis Avenue, died suddenly at his home Monday night from heart disease. He caught cold, from which he never recovered, while speaking in the last Mayoralty campaign. He was a member of the Tammany General Committee, the Brownson Catholic Club, and the Bronx Council of the Knights of Columbus. He was born in Morrisania and was graduated from St. John's College, Fordham. In 1893 and 1895 he was house physician at St. Francis's Hospital. The funeral will take place Thursday morning at 10 o'clock from St. Jerome's Church, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Alexander Avenue.

Charles J. Pusey.

Charles J. Pusey, President and General Manager of the Irondale, Bancroft and Ottawa Railroad, died in Petersborough, Ontario, last Sunday night. He was formerly General Manager of the Sodus Point and Southern Railway. Mr. Pusey was born in Chester County, Penn., on April 14, 1837, and entered the railway service in 1870. In 1876 he was President of the Hudson Suspension Bridge and New England Railroad. His connection with the Irondale, Bancroft and Ottawa began about ten years later. While holding the office of President of the last-named railroad he was also President of the St. Lawrence Railway Company of New York and of the Brockville and New York Bridge Company of Canada.

Obituary Notes.

ARTHUR A. LIBBY, founder of the big Chicago packing firm of Libby, McNeil & Libby, died at Pasadena, Cal., Monday, after a prolonged illness.

LOUIS A. LEVY, a merchant of Jersey City Heights, died at his home, 648 Newark Avenue, on Monday. He was born in Germany in 1834 and came to the United States when a boy. He was engaged in the clothing business in Jersey City for twenty-four years. He is survived by a widow, three sons and three daughters.

NICHOLAS MOONEY, one of the oldest merchants of Rahway, N. J., died there yesterday from Bright's disease. Mr. Mooney was seventy-eight years old. He was born in Cranford, N. J., and fifty-five years ago went to Rahway. He started in the carriage manufacturing business, and made money. He afterward engaged in the grocery business, and was again fortunate. About twenty-five years ago he started in the real estate business in Rahway, and remained in it until his death. He is survived by a widow and four children.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

William L. Lykens and H. F. McGarbie, theatrical agents, have dissolved partnership. Mr. Lykens announces that he has bought out his partner and will continue the business as before.

Manager George Lederer will discontinue matinée performances of "The Man in the Moon," beginning next Saturday. On that day the company will be present at a rehearsal of "The Rounders" in the Casino.

The administrators of the estate of John B. Stetson have made a proposition to the creditors that they take payment for their obligations with two years' interest instead of three years and four months'. If they do this, their claims are to be paid within two days after they give their consent. Otherwise the administrators will take the ten months allowed by law. The estate involves about $1,800,000.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement. —Adv.

Published June 1. 7th EDITION. 35th THOUSAND. Cloth, $1.50.

"One of the greatest American historical novels."

RICHARD CARVEL.

By Winston Churchill.

"Mr. Churchill knows his London of the last century thoroughly, just as he knows the province of Maryland, where the spirit of revolution is slowly but surely developing. . . . *Goldsmith does not give a more vivid description of the debtor's jail or De Quincey of the pitiless heart of the metropolis* than is found in the volume before us."—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

"This novel is the most extensive piece of semi-historical fiction which has yet come from an American hand; and the skill with which the materials have been handled justifies the largeness of the plan."—Hamilton Mabie in *The New York Times.*

"To say that it reminds us of 'The Virginians' is to make an audacious comparison, but one which will naturally occur to many readers. *That 'Richard Carvel' is able to stand the comparison is a great feather in Mr. Churchill's cap.* . . . In short, this is a strong and notable novel."—*The News and Courier,* Charleston, S. C.

"The charm of the book, which is very great, lies in the vividness of its pictures of the life of London and the colonies in those picturesque days. The characters are alive. *One feels as if coming the pages of some old volume of 'The Spectator.'*"—*Washington Times.*

RICHARD CARVEL.

"The young

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The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Hanover National Bank
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9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank.
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
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Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

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Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
27 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
5% LAND GRANT BONDS.
The Trustees under the Mortgage dated 1st September, 1881, securing the payment of Five Per Cent. Land Grant Bonds of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, desire to receive proposals for the sale to them of such Bonds up to the amount of $225,000 par value, funds for that purpose being in their hands from sales of lands.
The Mortgage provides that the Trustees may purchase Bonds at the lowest price offered, not exceeding 10% premium on the par value thereof and accrued interest.
Proposals addressed to Charles Drinkwater, Esq., Secretary Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Montreal, to be delivered at his office on or before the 8th day of August next, stating price asked in addition to accrued interest.
R. B. ANGUS, GEO. M. CLARK, JOHN TURNBULL, } Trustees.
Montreal, 10th July, 1899.

We have opened a fully equipped Branch Office at the United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs, New York.
Talbot J. Taylor & Company,
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30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

Don't Buy Without Knowing the Value of What You Buy.
OUR HAND-BOOK JUST OUT AND UP TO DATE
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DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
The American Spirits Manufacturing Company,
The Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Company,
The Spirits Distributing Company, and
The Standard Distilling & Distributing Company.

Referring to advertisement of the undersigned, dated June 20, 1899, notice is hereby given that the agreement dated June 21, 1899, under the terms of which a majority of the stocks of the above-named Companies have been deposited, is hereby declared binding, operative, and effective. **The organizers have agreed, in order to afford an opportunity for absent shareholders to deposit their holdings, to extend the time for deposit of stock until July 20, 1899.**

Central Trust Company of New York,
By F. P. OLCOTT, President.

The State Trust Company,
By WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.

To the Stockholders of
THE
AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING CO.

The undersigned Committee, duly appointed in pursuance to resolution of the meeting of stockholders of the above-named Company heretofore held, hereby announces to stockholders of this Company that they have prepared under the direction of counsel a Stockholders' Protective Agreement in order to secure united action on the part of stockholders for the protection of their interests.

The City Trust Company of New York City, No. 36 Wall Street, New York, will act as depositary of all the stockholders.

Stockholders desiring to join such movement and protect their holdings can do so by depositing their stock with the said Trust Company under the terms of such agreement, receiving in return therefor certificates of deposit, which certificates will be negotiable.

All deposits must be made on or before Friday, July 21st, 1899.

Copies of the said agreement may be procured from said Trust Company or upon application to counsel for the Committee hereinafter named.

Dated New York, July 8, 1899.
BERT REISS,
HUGH V. RODDY, Jr.,
LEWIS W. BABCOCK,
Committee.
JAMES C. CHURCH,
WALLACH & COOK,
Counsel.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mtge. 5% Bonds & Terminal 5% Bonds
OF THE
Pittsburgh Painesville & Fairport R. R. Co.

The Receiver of the above-named Company has, by special effort in your behalf, been able thus far to regularly meet the interest payments as they matured upon the Bonds.

In view of the necessity of certain expenditures for the improvement of the property, the probable early termination of the Receivership, and the reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company, it is important that the holders of the First Mortgage and Terminal Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Painesville and Fairport R. R. Company should take prompt action for the protection of their interests.

The undersigned will accept deposits of the above-mentioned bonds under terms of deposit, which authorize it to sell said Bonds at par and interest in cash, or to deposit them under any plan of reorganization, at the option of the depositor, such option to run for thirty days after the issuance of such plan.

Depositors will receive suitable certificates reciting the terms upon which the bonds are held.

The right is reserved to decline at any time to receive further deposits.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the reorganization of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST BECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

$4,000,000
New York City Gold 3½% BONDS,
Free from Taxes.
LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR TRUSTEES AND ADMINISTRATORS.
Maturing 1918 and 1929.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
Farson, Leach & Company,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

The Northern Pacific Terminal Co.
OF OREGON.
In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Trust of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:
Nos. 2, 27, 356, 388, 700, 769, 787, 910, 1009, 1031, 1087, 1160, 1168, 1572, 1739, 2102, 2774, 3527, 3713, 3814,
and will be redeemed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, at its office, 16-22 William Street, New York, at 110 and accrued interest, on the 10th day of August, 1899, at which date interest will cease on the above bonds.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee,
by E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, July 18, 1899.

CHART MOVEMENTS
Safe and Sure Guides to SUCCESSFUL SPECULATION.
Fully explained and illustrated in revised (Sixth) edition. Just out.
INS AND OUTS OF WALL STREET
Operators cannot afford to be without it.
13 Drawings. 100 Pages. 10c. stamps. Address
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FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, July 19th, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
100 shs. American Sugar Refining Co. prefd.
50 shs. Home Insurance Co.
50 shs. Pacific Bank.
100 shs. Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.
$5,000 Pitts. & Western Ry. Co. 1st 4 p. c. Bds., 1917.
68 shs. Chic. & Northwestern R. R. prefd.
$7,000 State Louisiana 4 p. c. Bds., 1914.
$250 Montclair Club 2d Mtge. Bds.
1 Membership New York Produce Exchange.
(By order of Trustee.)
50 shs. National City Bank of B'klyn.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
22 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
5 shs. United States Trust Co.
20 shs. Central Trust Co.
40 shs. 42d Street, Man. & St. Nich. Ave. R. R.
$3,000 Cent. R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. Coll. Trust 5 p. c. Bds., 1937.
$1,000 Long Island R. R. 5 p. c. Bd., 1934.
$195 Mobile & Ohio R. R. 4 p. c. Bd. Scrip.
15 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
38 shs. Mechanics' National Bank.
$9,000 Toronto-Ham.-Buffalo R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Bds., 1946.
$8,000 Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Impt. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1928.
$10,000 Ohio Mining & Manuf. Co. 1st Bds. (Trust Co. ctfs.)
14 shs. Bank State of New York.
75 shs. Bowery Bank.
138 shs. Chatham National Bank.
4 shs. Continental Natl. Bank.
15 shs. 5th Avenue Bank.
10 shs. German Exchange Bank.
25 shs. Lincoln Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Trow Directory, Printing & B. B. Co.
15 shs. Merchants' Refrigerating Co.
10 shs. Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. prefd.
1 share Bank of N. Y., N. B. A.
10 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
$2,000 2d Avenue R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1909.
15 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
1 share New York Life Ins. & Trust Co.
$2,000 Norfolk & Western R. R. Impt. & Extn. 6 p. c. Bds., 1934.
$1,000 Plainview R. R. 1st 7 p. c. Bd., 1908.
$1,000 Minn. Valley R. R. 1st 7 p. c. Bd., 1908.
$1,000 Roch. and No. Minn. 1st 7 p. c. Bd., 1908.
40 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
30 shs. Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. pfd.
10 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
71 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
3 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
14 shs. Natl. Shoe & Leather Bank.
20 shs. 6th Natl. Bank.
9 shs. Central Trust Co.
20 shs. Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.
$10,000 Bluff Point Land Impt. Co. 1st 4 p. c. Bds., 1940. Guar.
$13,000 Chic., Mil. and St. Paul Ry. Co. (Fargo & So. Div.) 6 p. c. Bds., 1924.
$10,000 University City N. Y. (Washington Square Building) 1st 4 p. c. Bds., 1920.
$5,000 Cedar Rapids and Missouri River R. R. 1st 7 p. c. Bds., 1916.
20 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
60 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
40 shs. N'tl. Surety Co.
15 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
$1,000 Man. Beach Hotel and Land Co. Genl. 4 p. c. Bds., 1940.
$4,000 Man. Beach Hotel and Land Co. Genl. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1940
$8,000 Louis., New Albany and Chic. R. R. (Chic. and Ind. Div.) 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1911.
10 shs. Hamilton Trust Co.
9 shs. North American Trust Co.
100 shs. Fort Wayne Gas Co.
5 shs. Logansport and Wabash Valley Gas Co.
$1,000 Chic. and No. West. R. R. 5 p. c. Skg. Fd. Deb. Bd., 1933.
10 shs. Central Trust Co.
42 shs. Mutual Gas Co.
38 shs. Louisville, New Albany & Chic. Ry. prefd.
113 shs. Louisville, New Albany & Chic. Ry. common.
$5,000 Brooklyn Ferry Co. Cons. 5 p. c. Bds., 1948.
$1,000 City of San Antonio, Texas 5 p. c. Refunding School Bds., 1905.
$5,000 Atlantic Coast Elec. Ry. Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.

Wisconsin Central
REORGANIZATION.
To holders of undeposited or unassented bonds and stocks of the WISCONSIN CENTRAL COMPANY, of the WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, and of the so-called Leased Lines.
Deposits can no longer be received by the Reorganization Committee under the plan of APRIL 10TH, 1899, as the properties have to-day passed to ownership and possession of the new Company, the WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, to which Company, at its office, No. 24 Exchange Place, New York, all such security holders of the old Companies are referred for further information.
GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman
Reorganization Managers.
New York, July 18th, 1899.

WRITE FOR INFORMATION OF THE NEW investment to W. J. MADDEN, Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

Oregon Shortline Railway Company
First Mortgage 6% Bonds.
Coupons due August 1st, 1899, from the abovementioned bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, July 24, 1899.
Oregon Short Line Railroad Company.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

National Wall Paper Company,
416-418-420-422 BROOME STREET,
Corner Elm Street,
New York, N. Y.
The Board of Directors has declared that a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on the Debenture Stock of this Company be paid on August 1st, 1899.
Checks will be mailed from this office.
Transfer Books will be closed on July 27th, 1899, and reopen on August 2d, 1899.
GEORGE W. WHITE, Secretary.

Office of the Phenix Insurance Company,
Brooklyn, N. Y., July 17, 1899.
86TH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., (5%,) payable on demand at their branch office, No. 47 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y., to stockholders of record on this date.
WM. A. WRIGHT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
Office of National Surety Company,
346 Broadway, New York, July 11th, 1899.
THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE has this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. (5%) on the capital stock of the Company, payable on July 25th, 1899. The transfer and registration books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on July 14th, 1899, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on July 25th, 1899.
BALLARD McCALL, Secretary.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, July 7, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ PER CENT. and an extra dividend of 1 PER CENT., payable at the company's offices on Aug. 1, 1899. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, July 15, and reopened on Wednesday, Aug. 2.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Monday, July 24, 1899, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the quarterly interest thereon, due August 1, 1899, and will reopen August 1 at 10 A. M.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 15, 1899.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 7 per cent. registered bonds of the Columbus & Toledo R. R. Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Monday, July 24, 1899, at 3 o'clock preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due August 1st, 1899, and will open August 1st at 10 A. M.
WILLIAM M. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, July 15, 1899.

HOLDERS OF TEMPORARY CERTIFICATES for preferred stock of the ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. are hereby notified that they will receive check for dividend, payable July 1st, on presentation of their certificates, at the office of the
United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 Cedar St., N. Y. City.

Globe & Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.,
Nos. 80 and 82 William St.
New York, July 11, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable July 20, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from July 15th to July 20th, both inclusive.
WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

The German-American Bank,
New York, July 17, 1899.
The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from July 22 to Aug. 2.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

LOST AND FOUND.
LOST.—Notice is hereby given that stock certificate No. A-1645, for seventy-five shares of common stock of the Federal Steel Company, standing in the name of John M. Laflin, has been lost. Transfer of this stock has been stopped upon the books of the Company. Finder will please return it to A. BANKS & CO., 34 New Street, New York City, or CHARLES E. HILL, No. 141 Broadway, New York City.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York, N. Y., July 18th, 1899.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of Round Island Company will be held on the 2d day of August, 1899, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of such Company, Room 103, No. 45 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, N. Y., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of said Company from Fifty Thousand Dollars, consisting of Five Hundred Shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars each, to Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, to consist of Two Thousand Five Hundred Shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars each.
CHARLES G. EMERY,
HUBERT VAN WAGENEN,
HENRY P. DAVISON,
WM. H. VAN STEENBERGH,
LUCIEN OUDIN,
A Majority of the Directors.

Southern Pacific Company.
Notice of Special Meeting of Stockholders.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at its office, No. 4 Montgomery Street, in the City of San Francisco, California, on the 26th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, to consider and act upon the question of the approval of the increase of the Capital Stock of said Company to the sum of $200,000,000, and of the action of the Board of Directors of the said Company in respect to such increase in said Capital Stock.
San Francisco, July 10th, 1899.
By order of the President,
E. C. WRIGHT,
Clerk and Secretary.

Continental Wall Paper Company,
1,135 Broadway,
New York, July 12, 1899.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Continental Wall Paper Co. for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company, 1,135 Broadway, New York City, on MONDAY, July 24, 1899, at 2 o'clock P. M.
ROBERT J. DYATT, Secretary.

VANDERBILT AND LACKAWANNA

A Wall Street Bulletin Is Denied by President Truesdale.

The following Wall Street bulletin of yesterday was shown to President William H. Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company:

There are said to have been important conferences quite recently in which the new management of Lackawanna has been perfecting plans with Mr. Vanderbilt for a more exclusive use of certain of the Vanderbilt connecting lines. It is well known that the Vanderbilts have a large interest in Lackawanna, and that Mr. Vanderbilt is anxious to divide as much as possible some of the responsibilities which at present rest unprofitably upon New York Central. With a proper distribution of some parts of his system with other lines to be cared for, a greater development it is believed could be accomplished with a greater profit to all concerned.

Mr. Truesdale said that he knew of no foundation in fact for such a story. If there had been conferences and plans, as stated, he, Mr. Truesdale, had been ignored, but he was not disposed to believe that he had been disregarded in this respect.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The following is the Weather Bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions:

The absence of rain over a large part of the Gulf and South Atlantic States has intensified the previously reported drought conditions in that section, more particularly over the interior portions of the Central and East Gulf States, Middle Tennessee, and the western portion of the Carolinas, while excessive and continuous rains over Central Wisconsin have proved unfavorable. The eastern portions of Oregon and Washington have experienced high temperatures, with drying winds, which have proved detrimental to the grain crops of those States. Over a large part of Texas, including the greater part of the inundated region of the Brazos basin, there has been an almost total absence of rain. The Brazos bottom lands, however, are not dry enough for cultivation. In the central valleys, New England, Middle Atlantic States, generally throughout the central and southern plateau regions, and California the weather conditions of the week have been favorable for the growth and development of crops and for general farming operations.

In the South Atlantic, Central and Eastern Gulf States, including Central Tennessee, Southern Missouri, and portions of Kentucky and Virginia, corn is suffering from drought and has failed rapidly during the week in Georgia and the Carolinas, upland corn in North Carolina being damaged beyond recovery. In Texas a heavy crop is assured in the northern part of the State and the late planted in the southern portion is better than was expected. In the Middle Atlantic States and generally in the great corn States of the central valleys the week has been very favorable to corn, which is now tasseling as far north as Southern Michigan. The crop has made excellent growth under most favorable temperature conditions in all Northern districts from the Missouri Valley eastward to the Atlantic Coast.

Winter wheat harvest continues where unfinished in the more northerly sections to the east of the Rocky Mountains, rains of the past week having delayed harvesting in portions of Wisconsin and Michigan. Harvesting has begun in Umatilla County, Oregon. The harvesting of Spring wheat has begun in Iowa, where it will be general in about ten days. The reports respecting Spring wheat from the Dakotas are generally favorable, and, while most of the crop in Minnesota continues promising, rust and lodging are increasing.

Oat harvest is well advanced in the central valleys and Middle Atlantic States, and in the more northerly sections the general condition of the crop is promising. Some lodging, however, is reported from Wisconsin.

The general condition of cotton in the eastern portions of the cotton belt is less favorable than in the preceding week, due principally to the prevalence of drought conditions and in part to the ravages of insects. The crop in these districts is, however, well cultivated, a considerable portion having been laid by. In Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, except in the recently flooded region and portions of Mississippi, cotton has done well and its condition is generally improved. In Texas the crop is growing nicely and as a rule is fruiting heavily. In Southwest Texas early cotton is opening, and some has been picked.

Owing to continuation of drought in Tennessee the outlook for the short acreage of tobacco in that State is very unpromising. In Kentucky the crop, previously reported as in unfavorable condition, has been greatly improved by recent rains. Cutting and curing continue in the Carolinas under very favorable weather conditions. In Ohio the crop is uneven, but in Indiana and in the Middle Atlantic States and New England tobacco is in excellent condition, a considerable acreage in Virginia being in "top." Some plowing for Fall seeding has been done in Kansas.

FOREIGN CROPS ARE SHORT.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Agricultural Department's foreign crop report for July states that the commercial authorities estimated the shortage in the Russian wheat crop at from 85,000,000 to 120,000,000 bushels, as compared with last year. The deficiency is most serious in the regions most favorably situated for export. In the North unseasonably cold weather has affected all the crops of hay, potatoes, and all grains except oats. The rye crop, an important one, is very short.

The Prussian official report on wheat is a little above "fair," 2.3 being the technical designation.

The Austrian outlook for wheat and rye is good in all but one province, that of Bukowina. Austria, Roumania, and Bulgaria are all slightly below their average in wheat, rice, and maize. A French estimate of the wheat crops of Spain and Italy puts it at 34,000,000 bushels below last year, the shortage being somewhat the heavier in Spain.

The wheat crop in France is represented as satisfactory, but the sanguine estimates made earlier in the season have been scaled down by later crop damage, the estimate now being 352,000,000 bushels.

In Great Britain, cable reports of a severe general storm presage considerable damage to a grain crop that otherwise would have ranked as "fair."

Hay is very much below the average. The report from India shows better conditions in Bengal and the northwest provinces than for several years previous, but this improvement does not extend to the Punjab.

National Wall Paper Company.

At the annual meeting of the National Wall Paper Company yesterday Zopher L. Howell of Philadelphia was elected a Director in place of James E. Gledhill of this city, who retired voluntarily. All of the other officers and Directors were re-elected. The condition of the wall paper trade was reported to be excellent, and it was decided to continue in operation all the plants of the company which were employed in manufacturing last year. It is said that there will be no material change in prices.

BIG ORDER FOR STEEL PLATES.

Carnegie Company Gets a Contract Amounting to $150,000,000.

PITTSBURG, July 18.—The Pressed Steel Car Company has contracted with the Carnegie Steel Company for 30,000 tons of steel plates monthly for a period of ten years. This is the largest steel contract ever awarded to one firm and amounts to about $150,000,000. A representative of the Pressed Steel Car Company said to-day that the actual cost of the material to be furnished would be $15,000,000 a year. The delivery of the contract will begin on Aug. 1 next.

Several months ago the Carnegie Steel Company contemplated the erection of a mammoth steel-car plant, but the project was abandoned and a working agreement entered into, the terms of which provide for the purchase of all the steel required by the car company from the Carnegie Company.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks dull.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 18	265,291
To date this year	105,691,390
Corresponding date last year	55,270,021

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 18	$1,474,500
To date this year	$583,384,420
Corresponding date last year	$438,009,380

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 3@4 per cent.; at three months, 3½@4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty and ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1¼	Met. Street Ry.	¾
Am. S. & R. pf.	½	Minn. & St. Louis	1
Am. Steel & Wire	½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	¾
Am. Sug. Refs.	⅝	Mobile & Ohio	1⅜
Am. Tobacco	1½	N. Y. Central	1
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	2	Tenn. Coal & I.	1¼
Cent. Tobacco	1½	Union Pac. pf.	⅝
Cont. Tob. pf.	⅝	Un. B. & Paper	½
Den. & Rio Grande	½	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
Den. & Rio G. pf.	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅞
Federal Steel	⅝	Wagner Palace Car	1
General Electric	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy.	¾	Del., L. & West.	½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	½	Hocking Valley pf.	1
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	½	Laclede Gas pf.	5½
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1	Missouri Pacific	½
B'klyn Un. Gas	4	N. Y. Air Brake	4
Canada South	½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	5
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Chi. Term. Trans.	⅝	Pressed S. Car	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅝	Pitts. & W. pf.	¾
Col. So. 1st pf.	⅝	Reading 2d pf.	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	U. S. Express	1
Consol. Gas	¾	West. Un. Tel.	½
Delaware & Hudson	¾		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

Col. Mid. 2-3-4s 1½ | Ft. W. & D. C. 1st 1½

There were no advances.

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

The market is in waiting mood. Transactions are small. Few traders of importance are showing open interest. The local street railway labor trouble is but one of a list of more or less consequential incidents that Wall Street waits upon. Manila news is not as inspiriting as the Stock Exchange would like it, and some other factors affecting sentiment are not quite agreeable. But Wall Street on none of these accounts affects to be excited or nervous. The chief result, so far as the security market is concerned, is dullness.

Not much over 200,000 shares were traded in yesterday, and only in two or three instances were there noteworthy changes. Short covering helped the Tobacco stocks. Smelting shares strengthened on labor trouble settlements. Sugar gave some indication of a new pool at work, and in some of the iron stocks similar signs appeared. New York Air Brake fluctuated with nervousness naturally incident to expectations of a vital judicial decision. New Haven stock broke 5 points on the sale of about a single hundred shares; there begins to be apprehension of what the recent move of New York Central into New England territory really signifies; it wasn't the trivial performance that foolish chattering in the New Haven quarter professes to consider it.

The market for money, like the market for stocks, hesitates, and this is as true of sterling exchange as in local loans. Bankers of importance, however, persist in the view that squeezes in rates are out of the question; and it is not at all the uniform expectation that gold in any large volume is to be exported.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Wall Street gave a good deal of attention to the money market situation yesterday, and in some quarters apprehensions of gold exports and higher loan rates were shown. Predictions of export engagements of gold were current during the morning, but up to 3 o'clock no such announcements had been made, and the foreign houses stated that they did not look for exports before Saturday, if then. Sterling exchange was easier during the day, and this set at rest many fears of immediate shipments.

Call money opened at 4 per cent. and held there during the greater part of the day, the bulk of the loans being made at that rate. In the afternoon, when the demand dropped off, the call figure declined to 3 per cent. Bankers reiterated their statements that money is likely to be easier toward the end of the week unless there are engagements of gold for exportation.

ATCHISON PROSPECTS.

Atchison preferred was conspicuously firm yesterday, holding well around 61 all day. The buying came largely from inside interests and from the more important commission houses, among whom sentiment on the stock seemed to be altogether bullish. Vice President Paul Morton's remarks, predicting that with three weeks more of good weather the Kansas corn crop will reach 300,000,000 bushels—double that of last year—was well received, and was responsible for more or less buying of the Atchison stocks. Mr. Morton states that business in the localities traversed by the Atchison system is excellent, that there is promise of a fine cotton crop, and that if the outlook for the orange crop is fulfilled it will be twice as large as last year, when the road carried 15,000 carloads of oranges.

Estimates of the Atchison June statement, which is to be published around the end of the month, run as high as $700,000 increase in net. Insiders, however, declare that predictions of such high figures are unwarranted, and say that it will be more conservative to look for somewhat smaller gains. They declare, however, that the prospects are that in the next three months increases in net earnings will probably be larger than are now estimated for June.

Everybody connected with the company seems altogether pleased with the outlook for business, and says that during the next few months expenses will be considerably decreased, while the chances are that gross earnings will show substantial improvements over the corresponding months of last year.

President Morton and some of the Atchison traffic representatives have been in the city for the past few days, and, according to Wall Street rumor, their presence here is for the purpose of holding a conference with Southern Pacific interests to reach some amicable understanding regarding a division of traffic out of California next year.

TRACTION SHARES STRONG.

Once again yesterday Brooklyn Rapid Transit was the feature of the market. The evident improvement in the strike situation led to considerable buying for both accounts, and as a result the stock moved up steadily through the day. From 112 it advanced to 114⅝, and closed at 114, with a net gain of 2 full points. In the afternoon traders turned sellers and put out considerable stock on the advance. Flower interests and other insiders were quoted as predicting favorable developments and higher prices for the stock. Flower & Co. were heavy buyers.

The other traction shares were relatively steady. Manhattan was quite active, and, although subjected to constant pressure, held well between 117 and 118. The buying was again of good character, and there were rumors that important changes in the company's Board of Directors will take place in August or September. Some of the larger commission houses not heretofore active in the stock were buyers of Manhattan yesterday around 117½.

Metropolitan Street Railway fluctuated within a narrow range, and was surprisingly dull, less than 2,000 shares changing hands. The rumors that the company's employes will be ordered out, in sympathy with the Brooklyn strikers, were effective only in keeping down buying of the stock. They induced no liquidation and very little short selling.

ST. PAUL'S BIG BUSINESS.

St. Paul's excellent statement for the second week of July, showing an increase in gross of $231,000, was surprising, not only to Wall Street in general, but even to interests identified with the property. Much of the buying in the Grangers was based upon this encouraging exhibit, the larger commission houses taking heavy lots of St. Paul, Burlington, Rock Island, and Atchison preferred. St. Paul's net statement for the month of June is expected before the end of the week, and, according to well-informed insiders, it will make an exceedingly favorable showing. The gross earnings through June were very heavy, and it is believed that the net figures for the month will show that as much as 50 per cent. of the gross increase was saved for the net. Bulls on St. Paul point out that, while gross earnings in June were large, those so far this month are far exceeding them.

TOBACCO STOCKS ACTIVE.

Tobacco stocks came into prominence in the last hour yesterday, showing both activity and strength. Continental common got up to 41⅝, and the preferred to 81, the former gaining 1⅞ points and the latter 1½ points net for the day. Tobacco Trust moved up in sympathy, touching 97½. In all the stocks there were numerous evidences of inside manipulation, and some of the buying also came from shorts. Talk of a dividend and reports of increased business were advanced as the reasons for the upward movement in the Continental shares. Brokers understood to be acting for insiders were diligent, not only in their buying, but also in their verbal bulling of the stocks.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RIGHTS.

Managers of the Chicago and Alton purchase syndicate yesterday addressed a letter to holders of proprietary interest in the syndicate announcing that they have exercised the option to subscribe for the issue of bonds under the new $40,000,000 3 per cent. mortgage. The circular states that the stockholders are to have the privilege of subscribing for these bonds at 65 at the rate of $180 bonds for each share of stock. Books close for the rights July 20, and subscriptions will be accepted as soon as the mortgage has been duly authorized. Subscription rights will expire July 31, and payment of 25 per cent. will be called about Oct. 10, the balance to be called on thirty days' notice. It is understood that the syndicate thus takes 98 per cent. of the bonds, leaving the outstanding holders 2 per cent. of the stock to subscribe for the remainder if they so desire. The rights involve a handsome profit to Alton stockholders, it being estimated that the new bonds will be worth not less than 85 per cent. On which basis the rights are equal to a dividend of about 36 per cent. on the stock.

NORTHERN PACIFIC TAL

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, July 18, 1899.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15¼	15⅞	785	Am. Car & Foundry..	15½	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅝
59⅝	61¼	738	Am. Car & Found. pf.	59⅝	60	59⅝	60	.....
41¼	41⅝	830	American Cotton Oil.	42	42	41⅜	41⅝	— ⅛
92¼	93	160	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	92½	92½	92½	92½	— ½
38	38⅛	3,860	Am. Smelting & Ref..	37	39	36⅝	38	+1⅛
84½	85	2,081	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	84½	85¼	84⅞	84⅝	+ ½
17½	18½	220	American Malting Co.	18	18	18	18	.....
69½	70½	100	Am. Malting Co. pf...	70	70	70	70	.....
6½	6⅝	255	American Spirits Mfg.	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6⅝	— ¼
55¾	56⅛	8,860	Am. Steel & Wire..	55⅝	56½	55⅝	56	+ ½
96	96¼	835	Am. Steel & Wire pf..	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	.....
157	157½	20,860	Am. Sugar Ref. Co...	156½	157¼	155½	157⅛	+ ⅝
118	118⅜	200	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	118⅛	118⅛	118	118	— ½
38	38¼	850	American Tin Plate...	38⅛	38¼	38	38	.....
84	84⅜	210	American Tin Plate pf.	85	85	85	85	+ ¼
97⅛	97½	7,550	American Tobacco	96½	97½	96½	97⅛	+1⅛
29	29½	250	American Steel Hoop.	29	29	29	29	.....
75	78¼	320	Am. Steel Hoop pf....	75	75	75	75	— 1
18	18½	50	Ann Arbor	17½	17¾	17½	17½	.....
19¼	19⅜	1,800	At., T. & S. F.....	19⅜	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
60⅝	61	11,760	At., T. & S. F. pf...	61	61	60⅝	60⅞	+ ⅛
55½	55¾	1,420	Anaconda Copper	55⅝	55¾	55½	55½	.....
47	47¾	100	Baltimore & Ohio.....	47⅛	47⅝	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅜
72	72¼	460	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	71⅝	72	71¾	72	+ ⅝
113⅜	114	52,559	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	112	114⅝	112	114	+2
138	142	404	Brooklyn Union Gas..	138	138	138	138	—4
15	16	30	Brunswick City.....	16¼	16¼	15	14⅜	.....
53½	54	100	Canada Southern.....	53½	53½	53½	53½	— ½
51¼	51½	600	Cent. Pac., ass't pd..	51½	51½	51⅜	51⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	27¾	1,110	Chesapeake & Ohio....	27⅝	27⅞	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅛
135¼	135½	8,080	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	135½	135⅝	134⅞	135½	.....
58	58	100	Chicago Con. Traction.	57⅝	57⅞	57⅝	57⅝	.....
144	144½	1,000	Chicago Great West....	144	144	144	144½	.....
10	10¼	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	10½	10½	10½	10½	.....
40	41	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	41½	41½	41	41	—1½
130⅞	131	12,560	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	131¼	131¼	130¾	131	.....
159½	160	100	Chicago & Northw....	159⅞	159⅞	159⅞	159⅞	— ⅝
116⅝	117	4,530	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	116¾	117	116¼	116⅝	+ ⅛
14½	15¼	100	Chicago Term. Trans.	15	15	15	15	— ⅝
48	49	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	48½	48½	48½	48½	+ ⅝
57⅝	58¼	115	C., C., C. & St. L....	57⅝	57⅝	57⅜	57⅝	+ ⅛
43½	44¼	100	Col. Southern 1st pf .	43½	43½	43½	43½	— ¾
13¾	14	250	Col. & H. C. & Iron...	13¾	13¾	13	13	—1
180	181	400	Consolidated Gas	181	181	180½	180½	— ⅝
41¼	41¾	14,255	Continental Tobacco ..	39⅝	41⅝	39⅝	41¼	+1⅝
80½	81¼	2,335	Continental Tobac. pf.	80	83	80	80⅝	.....
121½	122¼	354	Delaware & Hudson....	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	— ⅝
167	169	100	Del., Lack. & West...	168	168	168	168	— ½
21¾	21⅞	1,300	Denver & Rio Grande.	21⅝	21¾	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
75⅝	75⅞	1,250	Denver & R. G. pf....	75¼	75⅝	75¼	75⅝	+ ⅜
58⅜	58⅞	3,325	Federal Steel	58	59	57⅝	59	+ ⅝
80½	81	630	Federal Steel pf	80½	80¾	80½	80⅞	+ ⅛
119	120	1,420	General Electric	120¼	120½	119½	119½	+ ¾
68⅜	68⅝	3,400	Glucose Sugar Ref...	68⅜	68⅝	68⅛	68½	.....
167	169	40	Great Northern pf	168¼	168¼	168¼	168¼	.....
115¾	116⅜	100	H. B. Claflin Co.....	115½	116½	116¼	116½	+ ⅝
21½	22	60	Hocking Valley	22¼	22½	22¼	22¼	.....
57	57⅜	100	Hocking Valley pf.....	57	57	57	57	—1
137¾	138⅜	7,200	New York Central.....	138	139	137¾	138⅞	+1
212	215	145	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	214	214	213	214	—5
13	13	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L....	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
25	26¼	450	N. Y., Ont. & West....	26	26	26	26	+ ⅛
20¾	20⅝	125	Norfolk & Western....	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	.....
70½	70⅝	850	Norfolk & West. pf....	70½	70½	70½	70½	— ¼
50¼	50⅝	4,130	Northern Pacific	50	50	50	50½	— ¼
77	77¼	2,000	Northern Pacific pf....	77	77¼	77	77¼	+ ⅛
83	90	80	Pacific Coast 1st pf...	83	83	83	83	.....
47½	47¾	170	Pacific Mail	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
135¾	135	7,035	Pennsylvania R. R....	135¼	135⅝	135	135¾	— ⅜
117	117⅛	2,526	People's Gas, Chicago.	117	117⅜	116⅜	117¼	+ ⅜
53	53⅛	10	P. C., C. & St. L.....	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	.....
49	50	100	Pressed Steel Car	50	50	50	50	—1
82	83	100	Pressed Steel Car pf...	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	— ¾
8	10	100	Pitts. & West. pf.....	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
159	161	200	Pullman Palace Car....	160	161	160	160	— ½
203½	204	300	Reading	203⅝	204	203⅝	203⅝	— ⅛
60	60¼	1,620	Reading 1st pf	60	60¼	60	60¼	.....
33½	33⅝	3,250	Reading 2d pf	34	34	33¼	33⅝	— ⅛
143	143	820	St. Louis Southw.....	143	143	141	141	— ¼
35¼	35⅝	2,220	St. Louis Southw. pf..	35½	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝	— ¼
107¼	107¾	10	St. Paul & Omaha....	108	108	108	108	.....
31½	31⅝	800	Southern Pacific	31½	31⅝	31¼	31¼	— ¼
11¾	11⅝	100	Southern Railway	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¾	— ¼
51¼	51⅜	970	Southern Railway pf..	51¼	51¼	51	51	— ¼
14	15⅜	25	Standard Dis. & Dis...	14	14	14	14	.....
7¾	7⅞	24	Tenn. C. & I.....	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	.....
68½	69	2,200	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	68¼	69	68¼	69¼	+1½
22	22⅜	1,025	Texas Pacific	22¼	22½	22	22⅜	— ⅜
190	200	100	Third Avenue	190	190	190	190	.....
42⅞	42¾	2,650	Union Pacific	43	43	42½	42⅞	— ¼
76¾	77	2,245	Union Pacific pf.....	76⅝	77	76	77	+ ⅛
26	27½	100	Union Bag & Paper....	26	26	26	26	+ ⅛
76	79	300	Union Bag & Paper pf.	78	78	78	78	+ ⅛
48	50	170	United States Express.	49	49	49	49	—1
6	6¾	135	United States Leather.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
71¾	71¾	1,315	U. S. Leather pf.....	71⅝	71¾	71¼	71¾	+ ⅜
99¼	99⅞	1,000	United States Rubber.	99¾	50	99⅝	99⅝	+ ⅛
116½	117	100	U. S. Rubber pf	116½	116¾	116¼	116¾	+ ⅛
23	23⅞	800	Wabash pf	23	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
182	186	215	Wagner Palace Car....	182	182	182	182	+1
90	90¾	901	Western Union Tel....	90	90	89¾	90	— ½
8½	9	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	9	9	9	9	.....
15¼	15½	230	Wis. Cent., when iss..	15	15¼	15	15¼	— ⅛
52¾	53½	30	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss..	52½	52½	52½	52½	.....
Sales.....		265,291						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	106⅝	...	Lacledo Gas.	54	55
3s, r., 1918	108¾	108¾	L. E. & W. 1s	18½	.....
3s, c., 1918	109	109½	L. E. & W.	.....	.....
3s, 1918 sm.	108½	109¼	pf.	73½	73¾
4s, r., 1907	112¾	112¾	Lake Shore.	209	210
4s, c., 1907	113¾	114	M. C. R.	.....	.....
4s, r., 1925	129½	129½	M. C. R. pf.	105	.....
4s, c., 1925	130½	Nom.	Manh. Beach.	10	23
5s, r., 1904	111¾	112¾	Md. Coal pf.	65	75
6s, r., 1904	112	113	M., W. & El.	.....	.....
D. C. 3-65s.	119	...	of Chi. pf.	15	15¾
Adams Exp.	112	114	M., W. & El. of Chi. pf.	55½	57
Alb & Sus.	195	...	Mex. North.	48	.....
Am. Coal.	140	...	Mex. N. of S.	3⅜	3¾
Am. Dist. Tel.	39	...	M. St. P. & S. M.	24	25
Am. Exp.	137	140	M. St. P. & S. M. pf.	64	65
A. S. M. pf.	...	30	Mo., K. & T.	12	13
A. T. & C.	...	104	Mo., K. & T. pf.	39	39½
Am. T. pf.	115	145	Nat. S. pf.	90	90½
Amn A. pf.	41	42	Nat. Bis. pf.	100	100¾
B. & O. S. W. pf.	...	75	Nat. Lead.	29	30½
B. & L. pf.	106½	...	Nat. L. pf.	112	112½
B., R. & P.	32½	34½	N. L. A.	2	4
B., R. & P. pf.	73	75	Nat. Starch.	6	7½
Buf., R. & P.	...	...	Nat. St. 1st pf.	40	59½
C., C. R. & N.	100	...	Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	23
Can. Pac.	96¾	97½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	37	39
Cap. Trac.	93	96	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	98	100
C. & E. Ill.	150	...	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	32½	33¾
C. & E. Ill. pf.	122	126	North. South.	96	.....
Cin. Gt. W.	...	...	North. Am.	10⅞	11½
Cin. A. pf.	68¾	69	Ont. Mining.	7	8
C. G. W. pf.	...	30½	O. R. R. & N.	40	45
C. M. & St. P.	173	174½	O. R. R. & N. pf.	74½	77
C. C. & St. L.	93	98	Pac. Coast.	38	40
C. C. & St. L. pf.	98½	99½	P. C. 2d pf.	56	60
C. & E. I.	...	...	Penn Coal.	375	.....
C. & E. I. pf.	...	...	P. D. & E.	2	2½
C. & A.	...	5	Peo. & East.	3	5
C. & A. pf.	...	46	P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	82	85
C. & I.	...	...	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	182	...
C. & I. pf.	...	...	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. pf.	...	...
C. & I.	45½	46	Pitts.	9	10
C. & I. pf.	103	108	Quicksilver.	2	2½
Col. Mid.	4	6	Quicksil'r pf.	9¼	10¾
Col. Mid. pf.	15¼	16	Rens. & Sar.	191	...
Col. South.	4⅝	5	R. W. & O.	131	...
Col. South. 2d pf.	16½	17½	Rio Gr. W.	33	38½
Comm. Cable.	173	...	Rio G. W. 1st pf.	79	80
Consol. Coal.	50	56	St. J. & G. I.	4	5
Consol. Ice.	41¼	43¾	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	43	46
Consol. Ice pf.	90	92	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	12½	16
D. M. & Ft. D.	20¼	20⅞	St. L. & S. F.	10¼	10½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	106	125	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	69½	71
Duluth Ave.	...	...	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	37	37½
Erie	13	14	St. P. & S. M.	53½	54¼
Erie 1st pf.	34	37½	St. P. & D.	...	...
E. T. & T.	96	99	St. P. & D. pf.	102	104
Ev. & T. H.	39	39½	St. P. & O.	173	190
Ev. & T. H. pf.	82	85	St. P. & O. pf.	170	180
F. & P. M.	30	32	Stl. bull. cfs.	60	61
F. & P. M. pf.	57	62	Sixth Av.	200	...
F. W. & R. G.	22	24	Stand. D. pf.	...	60
Glucose pf.	107	107¾	T. & O. C.	...	20
Homestake	72	77	T. & O. C. pf.	...	40
Ill. C.	119	...	T. C. R. T.	67¼	68
Ia. Shiver.	13½	15	T. C. R. T. pf.	137½	140
Iowa Cent.	12	12¼	Tol. & B. R.	170½	...
Iowa C. pf.	43½	49½	Wabash.	7⅞	...
Jollet & Chi.	180	...	Wabash pf.	15	130
Kan. & Mich.	10½	15	W. F. Exp.	125	...
K. & D. M.	3½	4½	W. & L. E.	...	...
K. & D. M. pf.	...	...	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	50	55
Knick. Ice.	50	51½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	24¼	25
Knick. Ice pf.	74	77			

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

Whitney S. F. Arms	50
American Biscuit bonds	108
Binghamton Gas 5s	92½
Cuban bonds, 1889	¾
Cuban bonds, 1872	1⅝
Cuban bonds, 1896	⅞
Fern. Coal Company	15.00
Journeay & Burnham	25.00
Marshal Mill	60
New York Biscuit bonds	110½
Retsof bonds	75
Retsof stock	15

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $7,162,040, against $9,554,744 in the preceding week and $7,922,410 in the corresponding period last year. Total since Jan. 1, $252,601,888, against $272,087,018 in the corresponding period last year.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27¾d per ounce and in New York at 60¼c. Mexican silver dollars at 48c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Best & Belcher sold at .58, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .11, 600 Crown Point at .21, 300 Potosi at .45, 200 Syndicate at .08, and 200 Yellow Jacket at .33.

On the Industrial Exchange 2,000 shares of Allinance Gold sold at .14@.15, 9,500 Burt Gold at .03¼, 2,000 Gregory Gold at .03¼, 4,000 High Five at .37½@.37¾, 300 Jennie Blanche at .53½, 500 Morenci Copper preferred at 1.50½@1.52@1.51½, and 1,500 Waldorf at .02¢@2¼.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated and Industrial Exchanges:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Potosi	.44
Adams Consol	.03	Quicksilver	2.10
Breece	.55	Quicksilver pf	8.00
Brunswick Con	.16	Savage	.20
Caledonia	.58	Sierra Nevada	.56
Crown Point	.24	Standard	2.35
Con. Cal. & Va	1.85	Small Hopes	1.20
Con. Imperial Co. stock	.04	Union Consolidated	.34
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Utah	.10
Com. T. Co. scrip	.06	Victor	1.00
Crescent	.15	Yellow Jacket	.28
Cataipa	.20	Argentum Juanita	.24
Deadwood Terra	.50	Alamo	.08
Eureka Consol	.24	Anaconda	.44
Father De Smet	.10	Cripple Creek Cons	.10
Gould & Curry	.35	Creede & Crip. Creek	.07
Hale & Norcross	.32	Gold & Globe	.04
Homestake	65.00	Golden Fleece	.22
Horn Silver	1.20	Isabella	.75
Independence	.50	Mollie Gibson	.23
Julia Consolidated	.02	Mount Rosa	.23
La Crosse	.16	Pharmacist	.04
Ladville Con	.08	Portland	1.80
Little Chief	.20	Specimen	.06
Mexican	.50	Union	.27
Moulton	.30	Work	.21
Ontario	7.00	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	14½
Ophir	1.00	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	13½
Occidental	.22	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	12½
Plymouth	.10	Grey Forge	12½
Phoenix G. Min. Co.	.08		

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

A. G. M. & M. Co.	14½	Isabella	.78
Gold Mascot	11½	Mollie Gibson	.25
Morenci Cop. pf	1.51½	Mount Rosa	.25
Rocky Mountain	.001	Old Gold	.01
Alamo	.09	Pande Basin	.40
Anaconda	.46	Portland	1.90
Anchoria	.08	Sentinel	.002½
Cr. Cr. Con	.10	Union Gold	.25
Cannon Ball	.007½	Waldorf	2.01½
Elkton	.90	Work	.24
Gar. Con	.13	Rosario Honduras	5.00
Golden Fleece	.26		

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Match recovered part of its recent loss to-day when it closed at 148, a gain of a point from the opening and a point and a half during the day. South Side Elevated stock continued to climb toward par. It closed at 90. Biscuit common was active between 46 and 46½, closing at 46¼; the preferred was not traded in. Metropolitan bonds brought 97. Considerable business was done in Lake Street Elevated 5 per cent. debentures at 97¼@98.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	31
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co	75½
Diamond Match Co. of Ill	147
National Biscuit Co. common	46
National Biscuit Co. pf	99
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co	2
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf	12
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co	3
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf	19
Chicago Packing & P. Co	12
Chicago Packing & P. Co. pf	30
North Chicago Street Railroad	244
West Chicago Street Railroad	120
South Side Elevated Railroad	98¾
Lake Street Elevated	17¾
Lake Street Elevated trust ctfs	15⅞
Street's W. S. C. Line	20

REGULAR STOCKS.

American Linseed common	9½
American Linseed pf	44¾
American Tin Plate common	37¾
American Tin Plate pf	85½
National Biscuit Co. common	46¼
National Biscuit Co. pf	99½
National Carbon common	18
National Carbon pf	80
National Steel common	40
National Steel pf	90
Diamond Match	147
West Chicago Street Railroad	120

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coupon		Mex Inter 1st 4s	
10,000	109½	11,000	86½
1,000	109	4,000	86⅝
Va 6s def certfs		Mo, K & T 2d	
5,000	6	20,000	83
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		500	83¼
2,000	96½	Mo, K & T of T 5s	
A, T & S F adj 4s		3,000	90½
1,000	84⅞	8,000	90
500	85	Missouri Pac cons	
6,000	84½	3,000	119
Gen 4s		Mo Pac trust 5s	
10,000	102	2,000	100
3,000	101⅞	10,000	99½
17,000	102	25,000	100
500	101½	N Y Cent & Hud. Lake Sh col 3½s	
6,000	102	10,000	101⅞
22,000	102⅛	33,000	101½
Balt & Ohio 3½s		3,000	101¾
1,000	96⅛	Mich Cent col 3½s	
5,000	96⅜	2,000	102
15,000	96½	N Y Cent ext'd 4s	
25,000	96⅝	500	101
10,000	96¾	500	103½
Balt & Ohio 4s		N Y Cent & H 3½s	
26,000	100⅞	10,000	111
Bklyn Un Elev 1st		N Y, O & W ref 4s	
3,000	103⅞	1,000	106
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		Norf & So 1st 5s	
3,000c	97	1,000	108½
11,000	97	Norf & W Ry con 4s	
4,000	97⅛	11,000	94⅞
2,000	97	1,500	94⅝
5,000	96⅞	10,000	94⅞
2,000	96⅜	1,500	95
Cent of N J gen 5s		25,000	94⅝
3,000	120⅜	3,000	95
20,000	121	Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
Registered		17,000	67⅝
8,000	120½	1,000	67½
Cent Pac 3½s, w i		Nor Pac Ry pr in 4s	
10,000	87⅛	500	103¾
Ches & Ohio con 5s		30,000	103¾
1,000	118¼	4,000	103½
3,000	119	1,000	103⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s		Ore R & N 4s	
5,000	97¼	1,000	102
1,000	97½	Pac Coast 1st 5s	
Chi, B & Q con 7s		15,000	104
1,000	113¾	1,000	103¾
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		Penn Cos gtd 4½s	
7,000	115	10,000	116¼
C, M & St P, Chi & Pac West 5s		Peo & East 1st	
13,000	121½	3,000	86
Col Midland 1st 4s		Peo & Eastn Un 2d	
1,000	71	5,000	100½
Col Midland 2-4s		Reading Co gen 4s	
5,000	80⅞	30,000	87⅝
5,000	80	16,000	88
5,000	89¼	10,000	87⅞
2,000	89⅝	St L S W 1st	
Den & R G Imp 5s		1,000	95⅝
2,000	105⅞	10,000	95¼
4,000s2F	105⅝	4,000	95½
Den & R G 4s		10,000	95⅞
2,000	100¼	3,000	95¾
Detroit City Gas 5s		6,000	95½
1,000	98	5,000	95¼
5,000	98½	St L S W 2d inc	
Erie 4s prior bonds		15,000	63¾
10,000	92½	45,000	63½
Ev & Ind 1st con		10,000	63⅜
5,000	100	3,000	63¼
Flint & P M, Port Huron Div 5s		St P & Duluth 4s	
5,000	107½	2,000	101½
Ft W & D C 1st		St P, M & M cons 6s, reduced to 4½s	
1,000	78¼	8,000s20F	117½
2,000	78	San An & Ar P 4s	
Ft W & R G 1st 3-4s		10,000	79⅞
5,000	64	So Pac of Ariz 1st	
Gal, H & San Ant Mex & Pac Div 5s		10,000	112¾
10,000	104	So Ry 1st 5s	
Hocking Valley 4½s		10,000	109¼
6,000	101¾	1,500	109⅝
2,000	101½	5,000	109¼
H & Tex Cent 1st 5s		1,500	109
1,000	110½	5,000	109¼
H & T Cent G M 4s		Stand R & T inc	
14,000	83½	6,000	24⅞
Ill Cent, St L Div 3s		4,000	24½
1,000	91	Tenn C, I & R, De Bard C & I 6s	
Ind, Dec & W 1st		12,000	107½
9,000	104	Union Pacific 4s	
Iowa Cent 1st 5s		35,000	105¾
7,000	113	6,000	105⅝
Kan & Ica 1st		5,000	105⅝
3,000	98	10,000	105⅝
L S & M So 2d coup		3,000	105⅜
4,000	115	Wabash 1st 5s	
Lehigh V of N Y 1st		3,000	116¼
1,000	109⅞	3,000	116⅝
Lex & Pav Fy 1st		Wabash 2d 5s	
5,000	126½	1,000	102½
6,000	126¾	1,000	102¼
Louis & Nash col tr 4s		9,000	102
25,000	99⅝	11,000	102½
5,000	99⅝	Wabash deb, Ser B	
Unified gold 4s		Unified	36¼
5,000	100⅜	Wilkes & East 1st	
2,000	100	3,000	106½
Manhat Ry con 4s		Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs	
26,000s10F	109½	3,000	75¾
Met W S E, Chi, 4s		Wis Cent 1st 4s, w i	
2,000	98½	10,000	94¼
Mor & Es con gtd			
14,000	143¼		
Total sales			$1,474,500

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
10	A., T. & S. F.	19½	19½	19½	19½
1,500	A., T. & S. F. pf.	60⅞	61⅞	60¼	60⅜
12,690	Am. Sugar Ref.	156½	157¼	155⅝	157
430	Am. Steel & W.	55⅞	56⅜	55⅜	56¼
40	Am. Spir. Mfg.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
17,540	Brooklyn R. T.	112⅜	114⅜	112	114
13,250	Chi., Bur. & Q.	135⅞	137⅜	134⅞	135½
10,240	C., Mil. & St. P.	131½	132⅝	130⅜	131¼
930	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	116⅜	117	116¼	117
20	Ches. & Ohio	27	27½	27	27½
10	Cent. of N. J.	115¾	115¾	115¼	115¾
100	Chi. Great West.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
1,860	Cont. Tobacco	39½	41⅞	39½	41½
860	Federal Steel	58¼	59⅜	58	59
10	Lou. & Nash	71⅞	71¾	71⅝	71⅝
8,080	Manhattan	118	118⅜	117⅜	117¼
750	Mo. Pacific	47⅝	47⅞	47⅜	47½
450	Nor. Pacific	50¼	50⅝	49⅞	50⅜
40	N. Y. Central	137⅞	138	137⅝	138
60	People's Gas	116⅜	117	116⅜	117
120	Reading 1st pf.	60	60	60	60
10	Southern Rway.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
20	Southern Ry pf.	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
170	Tenn. C. & I.	68¼	69¼	68¼	69
60	Union Pacific	42½	42½	42½	42½
100	Union Pacific pf.	74½	76¼	74½	76⅜
50	U. S. Leather pf.	71⅞	71⅝	71⅛	71⅜
20	Wabash pf

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Eleventh Street Business Building Sold—Other Dealings at Private Contract—One Auction Sale.

William A. White & Sons have sold for Emil Block to a client, for $200,000 cash, the eight-story business building 64 and 66 East Eleventh Street, on a plot 42.5 by 95.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold to Janpole & Werner the two three-story high-stoop dwellings 112 and 114 Edgecombe Avenue, each 16.8 by 85.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Charles G. Stiefel of St. Louis to Edward J. Moloughney the lot on the north side of One Hundred and Fifth Street, 130 feet west of Park Avenue. The buyer has resold the property to a builder.

Adler & Herrman have sold the plot 100 by 100.11 at the southeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street to Marcus Hoffberg, who will erect thereon two seven-story apartment houses, 60 and 40, respectively, by 100.

Peter Axebrad has sold for Dr. Joseph Wiener to John Bahaty, for $20,575, the five-story tenement 1,356 Avenue A.

William and Julius Bachrach have bought from the Marks estate 207 East Fourth Street, and will erect a six-story stable on the property.

Jackson & Stern have sold to Samuel Goodman the four-story front and rear buildings 238 Second Street, on a lot 24.9 by 106.

B. M. Strauss & Co. have leased for Charles A. Gould to Young Brothers the entire building 603, 605, and 607 Broadway, southwest corner of Houston Street. The lease is for a long term of years, and the aggregate rental is reported at about $650,000. The building will be thoroughly remodeled and equipped with two passenger elevators, one freight elevator, electric lights, and various minor improvements. Alterations will be begun at once, and will be finished about Nov. 1, after which date the property will be known as the Young Building.

It is reported that the estate of D. C. Gately has sold the five-story flat 93 West One Hundred and Third Street,

Results at Auction.

Out of six offerings announced for yesterday, adjournment or withdrawal disposed of five. One foreclosure resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

St. George's Crescent, west side, 355.6 feet from the southeast corner of Van Courtlandt Avenue and Corlear Place, 25.4 by 1,153 and irregular, three-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Sun and Evening Sun Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Association..... $2,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry M. Whitehead, referee, 163, 165, and 167 West Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 174 feet east of Tenth Avenue, each 18 by 100.5, three four-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment on each, $17,762.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles D. Olendorf, referee, 306 West Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 18.9 by 98.9, leasehold, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,714.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Howard Hasbrouck, referee, 7 East Broadway, south side, 75.6 feet west of Catharine Street, 25 by 71.7 by 25 by 71, leasehold, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $8,859.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 66 and 68 East One Hundredth Street, south side, 73.3 feet west of Park Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $44,792.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David Thomson, referee, Park Avenue, formerly Railroad Avenue East, 62.2 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 62.2 by 129 by 99.2 by 151.3, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,777.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, westerly half of Lot 708 on the map of the Village of Wakefield, Twenty-fourth Ward, being on the southerly side of Fifteenth Street, 62.6 by 114, vacant; all title and interest of Frank P. and Teresina Dursie on Jan. 22, 1898.

By Solomon De Walltearss, foreclosure sale, John Jeroloman, referee, 432 East Seventy-sixth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Avenue A, 25 by 102.2, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $14,977.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 207.3 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, for a one-story brick and stone library, 41.1 by 84; Washington Free Library of 311 West Seventieth Street, owner; Benson & Brockway, architects; cost, $30,000.

No. 149 West Ninety-ninth Street, for a six-story brick stable, 35 by 75; Weber & Hunke of 151 West Ninety-ninth Street, owners; Edward L. Angell, architect; cost, $12,000.

One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, south side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, for nine five-story brick flats, 25 by 88; David Coben of 54 Thatford Avenue, Brooklyn, owner; Rudolf Werner, architect; cost, $225,000.

No. 699 to 703 Fifth Avenue and 2 and 4 East Fifty-fifth Street, for a three-story brick office building, with store, 75 by 150; estate of John J. Astor of 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; Lord, Hewlett & Hull, architects; cost, $70,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 75 feet east of Broadway, for a six-story brick and stone apartment house, 94.8 by 88.10; Lewis & Mortimer of 602 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; George F. Pelham, architect; cost, $105,000.

Alterations.

No. 516 Trinity Avenue, to a three-story brick and frame flat; Joseph A. Brantigan, premises, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, south side, 325 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Sebastian Fisher of 582 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 601 Bergen Avenue, to a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Simon Katzenstein, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $1,000.

Home Street, north side, 25 feet east of Bryant Street, to a two-story and basement frame dwelling; Cora E. Eckert of 1,255 Home Street, owner; L. E. Vanacek, architect; cost, $800.

No. 96 Front Street, to a five-story and attic brick office building and lofts; estate of John Caswell of 87 Front Street, owner; T. Rae, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 118 East Sixty-sixth Street, to a three-story brick stable and dwelling; Theodore Schumacher of 61 East Sixty-sixth Street, owner; James E. Ware & Son, architects; cost, $3,000.

No. 24 Marion Street, to a three-story brick loft building; Myer Greenberg of 99 Nassau Street, owner; D. N. B. Sturgis, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 13 East Thirty-third Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; John J. Astor, owner; A. M. Napier of 25 West Twenty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 37 East Sixty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; James R. Steers of 1 Broadway, owner; Blake & Butler, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 5 West Fifty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Esther H. Cromwell, owner; Carrere & Hastings of 28 East Forty-first Street, architects; cost, $14,000.

No. 84 East Fifty-sixth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; S. B. Osgood of 127 West Fifty-eighth Street, owner; C. A. Gifford, architect; cost, $1,800.

No. 320 West Ninety-first Street, to a four and five story brick dwelling; John J. Smith, agent for owner; James E. Ware & Son, architects; cost, $1,000.

Ninety-third Street, south side, 167 feet east of Third Avenue, to a two-story brick boiler house and refrigerator; George Ehret, owner; J. Kastner & Sons of 1,133 Broadway, architects; cost, $11,000.

No. 622 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling and restaurant; William B. Duncan, Jr., owner; Farnsworth & Miller, architects; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 25 and 27 West Thirteenth Street, to a five-story and basement brick store; Laura F. Hearn of 46 East Sixty-ninth Street, owner; J. B. Snook & Sons, architects; cost, $1,200.

TO IMPROVE AN ASTOR PLOT.

A $70,000 Three-Story Studio and Store Building at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street.

The filing of plans by the estate of John Jacob Astor for a three-story office building to be erected at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street occasioned a little surprise among real estate men yesterday, both because the business part of Fifth Avenue has not yet advanced to Fifty-fifth Street and because the Astors had decided to build nothing more pretentious than a three-story building on the plot.

One of the trustees for John Jacob Astor said yesterday that the designation "office building" was misleading. There will be stores on the street floor of the building, while the upper floors will be devoted to studios. The corner store, according to the present plans, will be about 30 by 90 feet. Two other stores on the avenue front will each be about 20-foot front, and at the rear on the street there will be three 19-foot stores. The entire plot is 75 by 150 feet in size.

It seemed more advisable, according to the same informant, to erect this building at a cost of $70,000, than to spend half a million upon a larger structure, before the ultimate character of that neighborhood has been determined, and before the class of improvement for the large vacant corner on the opposite side of the avenue, owned by St. Luke's Hospital, has been decided upon. In the same block on Fifth Avenue in which the store and studio building will be erected are the residences of William Rockefeller, George Brewster, and James Everard, while adjoining on the Fifty-fifth Street side are those of Frederick A. Bell, Samuel Thorne, Joseph Pulitzer, and Alexander Maitland. It was said yesterday that efforts to dispose of the Astor plot for residential purposes had been unavailing.

New Free Library Building.

Plans were filed at the Department of Buildings yesterday for a one-story Indiana limestone and terra cotta building, to be erected on the east side of St. Nicholas Avenue, north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, for the Washington Heights Free Circulating Library. The building will occupy a plot 41.1 by 99.7, and is estimated to cost $30,000. E. S. Whitman of 311 West Seventieth Street is President of the library.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, July 18.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 126th St, runs e 4.6 to s s of Manhattan St x s e 155.4x s 81x w 6x n 40.10x w 100 to avenue x99.11; Augustus S. Hutchins to Agnes J. Hutchins, ½ part..... $1

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 50.8 ft s of 92d St, 25x100; Frederick W. Sauer and others to Theresa Sommer..... 100

ANTHONY AV, w s, 706 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 44.10x78.5x39.11x79.10; Henry S. Trenchard to Pasquale and Victoria Fusco..... 1,200

AVENUE B, w s, 500 ft s of Cliff St, 100x100; William and Louis M. Ebling, executors, &c., to William H. Ebling, Jr..... 12,000

BOSTON AV, s e corner of 164th St, 20.10x86.2x25x76.5; Edmund E. Murphy to Thomas O'Rorke..... 1

CLIFTON ST, s s, 53.5 ft w of Tinton Av, 21.9x76.2; Effie Kennellie to Richard F. Kennellie..... 1

COLUMBUS AV, w s, extends from 81st to 82d St, 204.4x133.11; Benjamin Gates to Isaac Anstatt, quit claim..... 1

CROMWELL AV, centre line, 98.7 ft s of 165th St, 52x136.2x28.9x130.5; Jerome Av, e s, 521.9 ft n of 165th St, 105.10x160x irregular; Arthur W. Sias to Katharine S. and Hasbrouck Dubois..... 1

CROTONA AV, n s, 104.4 ft e of Clinton Av, 50x100.10x30x101.1; Margaret A. Sheridan to Herman Schoene..... 1

DAWSON ST, 1,105, 25x100; George F. Johnson to Elizabeth Rippel..... 8,250

DECATUR AV, e s, 69.4 ft s of Travers or 198th St, 22.1x75x21.10x75; Eugene C. Datten and another to Sarah C. Miller

EMERSON ST, w s, 50 ft n of Vermilyea Av, 50x100; Mary A. Drennan and others to Maria Drennan..... 1

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 107.4 ft s of 137th St, 17.6x90; Margaret A. Goodridge, executrix, &c., to Henry Kreuter..... 12,000

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 195.10 ft s of 145th St, 17.3x74.10x16.11x77.2; B. W. B. Brown, referee, to David C. Link..... 8,200

GREENWICH ST, 343, 25.2x82.8x25.6x80.7; Jay St, 19, 22.2x75x20.11x75.5; Ann Coppuck, to John H. Mohlman..... 44,000

GREENWICH ST, 359, 25x79.2x25x78; Joseph E. Dorr and others to John H. Mohlman..... 27,000

HAWTHORN ST, w s, 100 ft n of King's Bridge Road, 50x100; King's Bridge Road, n s, 125 ft w of Emerson St, 125x150; Emerson St, n w corner of Vermilyea Av, 50x100; Emerson St, w s, 100 ft n of Vermilyea Av, 50x100; Maria Drennan to Mary A. Drennan and others..... 1

HIGH BRIDGE, or Ogden, Av, n w s, 500 ft s w of Union St, 87.6x200; Maria Weston to Irence C. Tallman..... 1

JEROME AV, e s, 408.5 ft n of 165th St, 113.4x185.8x114.8x198.11; Arthur W. Sias to Angelica S. Ketchum..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,993, release dower; Harriet McConnell to Henry Corn..... 1

LOT 522, map of Arden property; Tony Cancro to John Weber..... 75

MORRIS AV, s w corner of 176th St, 100x100; Emanuel Hochheimer to Julia Drought..... Exchange

NELSON AV, e s, 175.5 ft n of 164th St, 25x95.7x25.2x88.3; Joseph H. Jones to Charles H. Murray..... 100

PILGRIM AV, w s, 500 ft s of Bleecker St, 25x100, Twenty-fourth Ward; Leontine Burness to Frederick Bischoff..... 1

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 84 ft n of Westchester Av, 36.6x96.7x36.8x93; Albert Rothermel to Ludwig A. Bohne..... 1

STEBBINS AV, 942, 37.4x80; Stebbins Av, 946 to 954, 93.10x80; Louis D. Jessurun to Abraham Lindo..... 1

SULLIVAN ST, e s, 125 ft n of Houston St, 25x100; Elizabeth M. Hoe to Sarah M. Cory..... 1

THWAITES PLACE, e s, 107.8 ft w of Boston Road, 50x175; Thwaites Place, s s, 232.8 ft w of Boston Road, 50x irregular; Melissa Thwaite to Philip A. Moore

THWAITES PLACE, n s, 100.11 ft w of Boston Road, 25x100; Melissa Thwaite to Catharine R. Dougherty..... 325

VANDEWATER ST, 31; Agnes E. Goodwin to Robert F. Cole..... 2,500

WASHINGTON AV, old line, w s, 227.6 ft s of 172d St, 32.5x150; also, 1,593 Washington Av; Caroline Robinson to Beverly Robinson..... 1

WEBSTER AV, s s, 113.5 ft s of 175th St, 75.1x55.7x75x59.8; Caroline Schneebele to Annie Ziegler..... 1

2D AV, n w corner of 113th St, 25.7x100; Sarah A. Carroll to Irving I. Kempner.. 1

2D AV, 786, n e corner of 42d St, 20.5x80.6; Margaret E. King and others, &c., to Mary King, ¾ part, rerecorded..... 1

3D AV, w s, Lot 212, map of Central Morrisania, 50ix124.9; Charles D. Olendorf, referee, to John W. Cornish..... 20,000

3D AV, 1,702, w s, 27x100; Aaron J. and Isaac A. Bach to James Tyroler..... 1

5TH AV, n e corner of 117th St, 25.2x110; Julia Drought to Emanuel Hochheimer.. 1

3D ST, 129 West, 46x100; Fenxella Burrell to Morris Jacoby..... 1

4TH ST, 194, and 3 Sheridan Square, 22.10 x71.6x22.7x75.4; Anne Hallanan to Michael Hallanan..... 1

5TH ST, s s, 102 ft e of Avenue D, 24x irregular; Christian Fausel to Benjamin Blumenthal and another..... 1

9TH ST, n s, 93 ft n w of Avenue D, 25x102.8; Joseph Kaiser to Bessie and Rachel Shweitzer..... 13,863

9TH ST, n s, Lot 116, map attached to deed of Scovell to Hall, L. 194, Cp. 439; Margaretha Hoffmann to Bessie and Rachel Shweitzer..... 1

9TH ST, n s, Lot 116, Map L, 194, Cp. 439, 25x92.3; John A. Hoffman and another to Bessie and Rachel Shweitzer, quit claim..... 1

16TH ST, 324 West, 25x41.8; John Beer and others to Bernard Wolterding..... 8,950

23D ST, s s, 112 ft e of 10th Av, 22x98.8; Ella Jenkins to Robert A. Chesebrough.. 100

35TH ST, 142 East, 14.9x97.6; Robert Emmet to Charles C. Nadal..... 1

40TH ST, 129 West, 22x100; William Mooney and others, executors, &c., to Christopher Mooney and others..... 1

50TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Julius C. Schmall and others to Patrick Gallagher..... 17,500

50TH ST, 453 West, 25x100.5; Elsworth L. Striker to Julius Schmall and others..... 1

53D ST, s s, 350 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.5; Patrick H. Whalen, referee, to Minnie Fisher, rerecorded..... 3,700

53D ST, 328 West, 25x100.5; Daisy B. Cohen to William Bunger..... 100

53D ST, 330 West, 25x100.5; Minnie Fisher to William Bunger..... 100

53D ST, 328 West, 25x100.5; Patrick H. Whelan, referee, to Daisy B. Cohen.... 3,700

88TH ST, 117 West, 21x102.2; Joseph E. Mount to John A. Holmes..... 1

88TH ST, 263 West, 18x100.8; George F. Johnson to Emma P. Wright..... 18,750

107TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x60x 25x58; Samuel Cohen to Isaiah Dahut..... 1

111TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x 100.11; Mary G. Pinkney to Frederick W. Meyer..... 100

111TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x 100.11; Frederick W. Meyer to Michael Romeo..... 33,000

112TH ST, n s, 140.6 ft e of 7th Av, 34.6 x100.11; Joseph Cirrito to Gaetana Cirrito..... 100

117TH ST, 341 and 343 East, 50x100.11; George Schenk to Felix Mainella..... 28,000

118TH ST, s s, 240 ft w of 8th Av, 20x 100.11; William Halls, Jr., to John Reily..... 6,000

118TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Central National Bank to Simon Adler and others..... 1

136TH ST, 695 East, 25x100; Furman V. Gaines and another to Laura Verner.. 100

136TH ST, 693 East, 25x100; Furman V. Gaines and another to Mathias and Sophia Goeren..... 100

139TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Charles G. Judson to John F. Comey..... 1

135TH ST, 7 to 11 West, 53x99.11; Elizabeth L. M. Van Dolsen to Matilda S. Gilbert..... 1

139TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, runs w 200.4 irregular to 140th St, x75x irregular to beginning; John F. Comey to William S. Guerineau and William H. Drake..... 1

140TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of the Boulevard, 16.4x99.11; Jane E. Cronin to Marcus M. Schenk..... 1

141ST ST, 525 to 527 West, 32x99.11; Patrick H. Lynch to Elias Kempner..... 1

147TH ST, s s, 149.1 ft e of Willis Av, 24.1x100; Sidney J. Cowen to Augusta S. Knecht..... 8,100

151ST ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Elias Kempner to Patrick H. Lynch..... 1

163D ST, s s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 108x112.6; Ernest Wetterer to Edward Regenhard..... 1

185TH ST, s e corner of Delancey Place, 140x183; Henry K. Davis, referee, to William Man..... 10,000

209TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 125x99.11; Nicholas Schloeder, referee, to Lawrence Mulligan..... 11,700

Recorded Leases.

AMMON, Maria, to William E. and Nathan C. Howard; 817 6th Av, part, 5 years..... 2,200

FUNAI, Francesco, to Vincenzo Mariano; 9 Varick St, basement, &c., 3 years.... 480

GALLAGHER, Hugh J. and Terrence F., to Frank McCrorken; 644 11th Av, store, &c., 4 10-12 years..... 900

KRULEWITCH, Lewis, to Enrico P. Berti; 2,052 1st Av, 3 years..... 2.000

MEIGHAN, Catherina, to Michael A. Busch; 3,000 3d Av, store, &c., 10 years. $420 to 540

MORRIS, Henry L., and others, trustees, &c., to Elizabeth M. Roe; 46th St, s s, 474 ft w of 8th Av, 20x100.5, 20 years, from May 1, 1894..... 400

PARMLY, Charles H., to John V. Singleton; 344 West 20th St, 1 7-12 years..... 1,368

ZINSSER, August, to National Enameling and Stamping Company; 78 and 80 Beekman St, 5 years..... 12,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ADLER, Simon, and others to Felix Gottschalk; 118th St, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 15,000

ADLER, Simon, and others to Kate Mordecai; 118th St, s s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 15,000

ASHNER, Sigmund, to Gustav Falk; 170 Front St, 5 years..... 16,000

BARNARD, Charles W. to Richard M. Montgomery; 321 and 323 West 85th St, 1-3 year..... 779

BAUHAHAN, Heinrich D. A., to Sarah H. Powell; 124th St, s s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, rerecorded, 1 year..... 24,000

BLUMENTHAL, Benjamin, and Edwin Epstein to Christian Fausel; 5th St, s s, 102 ft e of Avenue D, 5 years..... 4,000

BRUGNELLI, Virginia, to Edwin E. Dickinson; 117th St, n s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 4 months..... 744

BURKE, Stephen J., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 161 East 125th St, saloon lease, demand..... 2,700

CLEAK, Michael, to Eureka Co-operative Savings and Loan Association; Crane St, n w corner of Concord Av, installments.. 1,500

COLONIAL BUILDING COMPANY to Minnie D. Caldwell; 85th St, n s, 400 ft w of West End Av, 1 year..... 10,000

CORDES, Henry, to Peter Doyliger; 1,561 2d Av, saloon lease, demand..... 1,000

DAHUT, Isaiah, to Bernard Cohen; 107th St, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 1.750

DELLAMORE, Catharine, to James and Jane Walsh; 311 West 119th St, 7 months 500

DREYER, Henry H., to John Mathews; King's Bridge Road, w s, 167.11 ft s of 170th St, 1 year..... 5,000

DROUGHT, Julia, to Harriet H. Wilcox; Morris Av, s w corner of 170th St, 3 years..... 12,000

EBLING, William H., Jr., to William and Louis M. Ebling, executors, &c.; Avenue B, w s, 500 ft s of Cliff St, ½ year..... 11,500

FISCHER, Magdalena, to Lorenz Gansz; Park Av, e s, 129 ft n of 170th St, 1 year..... 2,000

FLAMMER, Charles A., to Charlotte H. Appel; 3d Av, n w s, 21.6 ft n e of 134th St, extends irregularly to 134th St, 1 year. 2,559

FLAMMER, Charles A., to Florence M. Flammer; 3d Av, n w s, 21.6 ft n e of 134th St, 1 year..... 3,500

FLAMMER, Charles A., to Louise M. Spooner; 3d Av, n w s, 21.6 ft n e of 134th St, 1 year..... 3,800

GARDINER, Bertha, to George P. Upham; 103 East 65th St, 5 years..... 17,000

GERBEREUX, Eugene, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 214 to 218 Sullivan St, 3 years..... 60,000

GOEBEN, Mathias and Sophia, to Kate Dauth; 1341 East 180th St, 2 years..... 2,000

GRAHAM, William Van W., to Bradley L. Eaton; 823 St, s s, 117 ft w of Park Av, 1 year..... 4,000

GUERINEAU, William S., and William H. Drake to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 130th St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 50,000

HALLANAN, Michael, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 4th St, n w corner of Barrow St, 1 year..... 10,000

HANSON, Nellie, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 1,808 Madison Av, saloon lease, demand..... 2,350

HARRIS, Charles N., trustee, to Mary A. De Navarro; 164 and 166 Pack Row, n w corner of Baxter St; also 28 Columbia St, 1 year..... 5,000

HENDEL, August C., to Bowery Savings Bank; Avenue A, w s, 25.1 ft s of 80th St, 5 years..... 6,000

HENNESSY, Joseph P., to the Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings; 875 East 169th St, installments..... 2,000

HOLMES, John A., to D. McLean Shaw; 117 West 84th St, installments..... 2,750

HYMAN, Rose, to Charles W. Bohmfalk; 205 East 59th St, 50 East 86th St, and Rivington St, s s, 148.2 ft e of Bowery, 1½ years..... 3,000

JACOB, MORRIS, to American Mortgage Company; 129 West 3d St, 1 year..... 17,000

JOHNSON, Anna B., to Albert Rothermel; Union Av, w s, 170.9 ft n of Cedar St, 1 year..... 2,000

JOHNSON, Charles S., to Angelica Van Cortlandt; 283 West 88th St, 3 years... 14,000

JONES, Joseph H., to Robert W. Todd; Woody Crest Av, w s, 176.4 ft n of Kemp Place, 3 years..... 5,000

KELLEHER, Patrick, to Henry Garden, trustee, &c.; 433 West 36th St, 5 years.. 10,000

KEMPNER, Irving I., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee, &c.; 2d Av, n w corner of 113th St, ½ year..... 6,000

KENNEDY, James, to the Society for the Relief of Widows with Small Children; Anthony Av, widened, w s, 95 ft n of 175th St, 3 years..... 5,000

KNECHT Augusta, to Julius Helderman; 147th St, s s, 149.1 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year..... 1,200

KOSVEN, Morris, to District No. 1 of the Independent Order Benai Berith; 117 and 117½ Division St, 5 years..... 10,000

KREUTER, Henry, to Edward Mitchell and another, trustees, &c.; Edgecombe Av, e s, 107.4 ft s of 137th St, 5 years.. 9,000

KROEGER, Otto H., to Margaretha Marquart; 35th St, n s, 113 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 2,000

LINDO, Abraham, to Samuel Greenbaum and another, trustees, &c.; 946 Stebbins Av, 5 years..... 3,300

LINDO, Abraham, to Samuel Greenbaum and another; 918 to 954 Stebbins Av, 3 years, (four mortgages,) each..... 3,300

LINK, David C., to Anna M. E. Watkins and another; Edgecombe Av, e s, 195.10 ft s of 145th St, 3 years..... 6,000

LYNCH, Patrick H., to Elias Kempner; 151st St, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 9,500

MANIELLA, Felix, to George Schenk; 343 East 117th St, 5 years..... 1,500

MANIELLA, Felix, to George Schenk; 341 East 117th St, 5 years..... 4,500

MAURER, Louis A., to Lucy B. Maurer; Audubon Av, w s, 25 ft n of 180th St, 1 year..... 1,200

McCORKEN, Frank, to William L. Flanagan; 644 11th Av, leasehold, demand... 1,600

MILLER, Sarah C., to Provident Savings Loan Investment Company; Decatur Av, e s, 69.5 ft s of 198th, or Travers, St, installments..... 4,752

MOONEY, Christopher, and others to American Mortgage Company; 120 West 40th St, 3 years..... 20,000

MOORE, Philip A., to Melissa Thwaite; Thwaite's Place, s s, 107.8 and 232.8 w of Boston Road, 3 years..... 698

MURRAY, Charles H., to Joseph H. Jones; Nelson Av, e s, 175.5 ft n of 164th St, 1 year..... 500

O'CONNOR, James P., individually and as executor, to Samuel Newmark; Avenue C, s w corner of 5th St, demand..... 400

POOLER, Louis J., to Newburg Savings Bank; Brook Av, n e corner of John St, 1 year..... 21,000

POOLER, Louis J., to James M. Wentz; St. Ann's Av, w s, 100 ft n of John St, 1 year..... 9,000

RABAU, Isaac A., to William L. Flanagan; 2,009 3d Av, leasehold, demand.... 2,000

REILLEY, John, to West Side Bank; 316 West 118th St, 1½ years..... 4,500

ROMEO, Michael, to Germania Life Insurance Company; 111th St, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 1¼ years..... 51,000

SCHREPPEL, Theodore, to Anna C. Wildey; Morris Av, old line, w s, 50 ft n of Ella St, 1 year..... 400

SCHLEMMER, John, to John Riexinger; 541 East 85th St, 2 years..... 4,000

SCHOENE, Herman, to Samuel Coven; Crotona Av, n s, 164.4 ft e of Clinton Av, 1 year..... 790

SCHOENE, Herman, to Margaret Sheridan; Crotona Av, n s, 164.4 ft e of Clinton Av, 1 year..... 2,750

SHEPARD, James A., to Jennie M. Tompkins, 99 Market St, 5 years..... 5,000

SHWEITZER, Bessie and Rachel, to American Mortgage Company; 745 and 747 East 9th St, 1 year..... 20,000

SHWEITZER, Bessie and Rachel, to American Mortgage Company; 745 and 747 East 9th St, 1 year..... 3,000

SOLOMON, Charlotte, individually and as executrix, to Cornelius H. Van Ness; 8th Av, e s, 75 ft n of 131st St, 3 years..... 20,000

STORMS, Sarah L. and Edward W., and another to the Port Chester Savings Bank; 3d Av, w s, adjoining land of Hodge, &c., contains 16 acres, 1 year.. 6,000

TREMMEL, Ludwig, and Michael Fuchs to Laura S. Hasbrouck; 133 Cannon St, 5 years..... 19,000

TULLOCH, David, Jr., to Alexander Wallace and another; 108th St, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, demand..... 12,000

TYROLER, James, to Aaron J. and Isaac A. Bach; 3d Av, w s, 73.8 ft s of 98th St, installments..... 11,000

VICTOR, Samuel, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 1,748 Madison Av, saloon lease, demand. 2,875

WERNER, Laura, to Morris and Henry Kahn; 605 East 136th St, 2 years..... 2,000

WETTERER, Ernest, to De Witt C. Overbaugh and another, trustees; 163d St, s s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, secures claims..... 5,988

WHEELER, James A., to Gerard P. Brouwer-Ancher; 390 West 148th St, ½ year..... 200

WINTERROTH, Anna M., to Mary A. Byrne; 12th St, s w s, 394.6 ft n w of 2d Av, 5 years..... 5,000

WOLTERING, Bernard J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 324 West 16th St, 3 years..... 6,000

ZIEGLER, Annie, and Carl Wittman, guardian, &c.; Webster Av, w s, 153.5 ft s of 175th St, demand..... 6,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to New York Security and Trust Company. $11,118

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to New York Security and Trust Company. 9,084

ENTZ, Ada A., to Charlotte Haedorf... 1,500

GLOECKNER, Louis J. and Bertha E. L., to George F. Fowler..... Nom.

HAMERSHLAG, Joseph, and David E. Oppenheimer to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 29,000

LAWRENCE, Fannie E., to Harry H. Sidman..... 900

LEVY, Charles M., to Leon Levy..... 2,000

LEVY, Leon, to Julia F. Wendell..... 2,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Benjamin M. Holzman..... 2,801

LOWENFELD, Pincus and another to Benjamin M. Holzman..... 2,036

LOWENFELD, Pincus and another to Benjamin M. Holzman..... 2,504

MANNELBAUM, Harris, and another, to the Corn Exchange Bank, (two assignments)..... Nom.

MARTIN, Maria L., to James E. Martin.. Nom.

MONTGOMERY, Richard M., to John O. Baker..... Nom.

MUIRHEAD, Hugh A., executor, &c., to John H. Rogan..... 2,627

NEUSTADTER, Henry, and others, as administrators, &c., to Isaac S. Isaacs.... 480

SIEGHARDT, Ferdinand A., to Augusta Schulz..... Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Warwick Savings Bank..... 35,000

TYROLER, James, to Aaron J. and Isaac A. Bach..... 3,600

WINSLOW, Edward, to Henry W. Ford, trustee, &c..... 100

Mechanics' Liens.

FLEETWOOD AV, 897; Philip Stellwagen against Hattie Hoffman, owner; Andrew Clancy, contractor..... $59

MOTT AV, e s, 75 ft n of 144th St, 25x100; John Clements against Charles Currin, owner; John Smith, contractor.... 4

WENDOVER AV, n e corner of Washington Av, 57x100; the Alberene Stone Company against Jerry Altieri, owner; Thomas M. Sheehan, contractor..... 207

WEST END AV, s w corner of 68th St, 100.5x100; Selden Cypress Door Company against Ernest Wetterer and others, owners; Frederick P. Suydam, contractor 2,547

79TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 52x100; William Buess against Samuel W. B. Smith, owner and contractor..... 248

89TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100; Robert T. Brooks against J. J. Sullivan and another, owners and contractors..... 957

140TH ST, s s, 102.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 85x100; the Union Granite Company against Meyer Beyer, owner and contractor..... 234

142D ST, s s, 30 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 220x100; Barney Gelman against Della Stevens, owner and contractor; John H. Stevens, contractor..... 1,850

163D ST, s s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 108x100; E. Kreischer & Sons against Peter Talbot, owner; Van Orden & Wetterer, contractors..... 106

Lis Pendens.

BROOK AV, n w s, 116.10 ft n of 3d Av, 28.6x 98.0x25.4x86.11; Frederic J. Middlebrook against Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

BROOK AV, n w s, 145.4 ft n of 3d Av, 25.4x 98.4x4.0x98.6; Frederic J. Middlebrook against Alice M. Holland and others, (foreclosure of mortgage,) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

BROWN AV, w s, 225 ft n of Sagamore St, 50x 150; George Mackenzie against Catharine A. Gillingham and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, D. S. Decker.

JEROME AV, n e corner of 184th St, 67.6x100; Ellen Hardy against Carrie J. Singhi and another, (foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Page & Eckley.

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 84.3 ft s of 107th St, 16.8x75; Mary Pottebaum, individually and as executrix, &c., against Angelina Brauns, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De Grove & Riker.

MONTGOMERY ST, 59; also Montgomery St, e s, Lot 26, map of land of Nicholas Romayne, 7th Ward, 22x80; Rubin Grau against Nathan Lieber and others, (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorneys, Rosenthal & Rockmore.

60TH ST, n s, 235 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100; Mary Marrin against John Kehoe and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. E. Stewart.

67TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x 100.5; Mutual Life Insurance Company against William Varley and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davies, Stone & Auerbach.

91ST ST, n s, 255 ft e of 9th Av, 19.6x100.8; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Iva G. Hicks, individually, and as administratrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, 107TH ST, s e corner of Manhattan Av, 25x100.11; Rose McQuade against Philip J. Brunner, (specific performance;) attorney, M. L. Erlanger.

118TH ST, n s, 212.6 ft e of 3d Av, 18.11x100.5; the Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children against Thomas P. Loughran and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Mills, Peckham & Dixon.

Moses & Morris.

118TH ST, 409 East; Mary A. Finley and another, executors, &c., against Murdock M. Campbell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. Mathewson.

127TH ST, n s, 240.8 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x99.11; Frederic J. Middlebrook against Bertha M. Hahn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

GEORGE M. SHEPPERD.—George M. Shepperd, who has a livery stable in Westchester, N. Y., has confessed judgment for $2,075 in favor of Daniel Mapes, Jr., balance due for feed.

DIOSSY LAW BOOK COMPANY.—George S. Diossy, Robert D. Diossy, and Charlotte M. Diossy, doing business under the style of the Diossy Law Book Company, publishers and sellers of law books at 231 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to W. H. Powell. The business is an old-established one, and was started in 1847

EXCURSIONS.

NEW YORK'S OCEAN TRIP
THE FAMOUS CAPE MAY IRON STEAMER
REPUBLIC
Leaves Pier 10 E. R., (above South Ferry,) 8:30 A. M., 1 and 5:30 P. M. daily (including Sunday.)
For LONG BRANCH.
Leaves Long Branch 10:30 A. M. 3:15 P. M. 7:45 P. M.
Trolley connection with Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and other New Jersey coast points.
Theatricals, Restaurant, Lunch, Oyster Bar, &c.
☞ROUND TRIP FARE, 75 CENTS.☜
The REPUBLIC offers the finest trip for amusement and health-giving recreation, with all the beauties of the Bay and Harbor, the Forts, the ever-changing scene upon the ocean, and a grand view of the Navesink Highlands, and 95,000,000 candle power lights, Sandy Hook, and the cottage cities on the Jersey coast.
The 8:30 A. M. trip gives nine hours at Long Branch.
The 1:00 P. M. trip gives four hours and a half.
The 5:30 trip gives ease and comfort after a day's work, showing the panorama of sea and shore in the early evening; and the return, with the immense Highland Lights, the illumination of the Staten Island and Long Island shores, and the Great City, with its millions of lights, its bracelet of lights across the Brooklyn Bridge, and a scene not to be forgotten.
The REPUBLIC has every comfort for those who travel on her. Excellent restaurant at popular prices. Splendid saloon and saloon deck, and the hurricane deck entirely roofed over, giving protection to all without forcing her passengers to lose the view either by day or night.
A miniature theatre on the main deck has a refined vaudeville performance, without extra charge on each return trip. Concerts on down trip.
The REPUBLIC was the favorite boat at Philadelphia, and she is already the favorite in New York waters.
W. F. Russell, Mgr., 1,181 B'way. Phone, 211 Mad. Sq.

All the World in Miniature, and a Veritable Filipino Village.
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy." Boating, Bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.
TIME TABLE—ST. JAMES leave
Cortlandt St. piers, 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.45, 5.10 P. M. 56 41st St., Brooklyn, 8.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 3.50, 5.30 P. M. East 39th St., 8.22, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.30, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for East 41st and Cortlandt sts., 12.00 M., 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. pier, 3.53, 6.7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days: 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half-hourly 1:10 to 3:40 P. M.; 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:50 P. M.
Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10 and half-hourly 1:10 to 9:10 P. M., 10:10 P. M.
Leave foot Whitehall St. (Battery) via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, daily *7:00, and hourly 8:00 A. M. to 1 P. M., and every forty minutes, 1:40 to 9:40, and *10:20 P. M. *Week days only.
EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, 1:50, 2:20, *2:30, 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 6:50, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, *9:30, 10:00 P. M. Last train returning 10:40 P. M.
Trains marked * runs Saturday only and Sept. 4.
EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

DIRECT TRAINS FROM BROADWAY FERRIES VIA BROOKLYN UNION "L" R. R., week days leave Broadway Ferry 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 A. M., and half-hourly from 9:34 A. M. to 9:34 P. M. Last train from Rockaway Beach at 10:57 P. M.
FARE 15 CENTS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier...9:00 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

Iron Steamboat Co.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.
Leave 22d St., N. R., every 45 minutes, 9:00 A. M. to 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier 1 N. R., every 45 minutes, 9:30 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
Leave New Iron Pier, Coney Island, every 45 minutes, 10:40 A. M. to 10:40 P. M.
Excursion Tickets, 25 Cents.

ROCKAWAY BOATS.
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Steamers GEN. SLOCUM & GRAND REPUBLIC. West 20th St. 8:40 A. M., 10:00 A. M., 1:35 P. M.; Christopher St. 8:50, 10:15 A. M., 1:45 P. M.; Battery Landing 9:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 2:03 P. M.; Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:20 P. M. Return at 11:30 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.
Week days, Round Trip. 40c.
Sun. & Holidays, 50c. Music.

CONEY ISLAND
VIA
CULVER ROUTE.
FROM FOOT OF WHITEHALL STREET, N. Y., via 39th St., Brooklyn, Ferry, every 20 minutes (on the even hour) from 1 P. M. until 7 P. M. Good service all other hours. Steam express trains connect with each boat; time, 30 minutes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By Scotchman, married man's place; no incumbrance; thoroughly skilled in greenhouse, graperies, and roses; good vegetable gardener; understands the care and management of gentleman's place; good references. Robson, North Tarrytown Post Office, N. Y.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; no children; having large experience with greenhouses, graperies, vegetables, lawn, shrubs, planting, and grading, and management of workmen; reference, Jay L., care of Peter Henderson, 35 Cortlandt St.

Miscellaneous.

PHYSICIAN.—By recent graduate; twenty-five; seeks employment until January, 1900; would take doctor's practice temporarily. Physician, 93 Tribune Building.

GENTLEMEN OF GOOD STANDING AND business ability to represent large business house. Address B., Box 193 Times.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new ticklings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone, 967 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—First-class, clean-cut, able-bodied and intelligent men for conductors and motormen. Apply 40 State St., daily, in the morning, Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

EUROPEAN HOTELS AND SPRINGS.

MUNICH—Hotel Bayerischer Hof.
1st-class House. Reconstructed entirely, with handsome Winter Garden.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES WAGNER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,229.
To the creditors of Charles Wagner, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Charles Wagner was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, July 11th, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—BEECHWORTH BRUMBAUGH, Bankrupt.—No. 1,045.
Notice is hereby given that Beechworth Brumbaugh, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 13, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 2, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.
New York, July 18, 1899.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1,231—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLARD B. ADRIANCE, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Willard B. Adriance of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Willard B. Adriance was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 4th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 19th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROBERT F. CARY, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Robert F. Cary of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Robert F. Cary was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the first day of August, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 19th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALBERT FICKEN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Albert Ficken of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Albert Ficken was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1899, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 18, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—(In bankruptcy.)—In the matter of DANIEL McKEEVER, Bankrupt. No. 1,235.
To the creditors of Daniel McKeever, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of July, A. D., 1899, the said Daniel McKeever was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 31st day of July, A. D., 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated July 18th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN RUDD, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that John Rudd, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 15th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 2d, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
ERNEST HALL, Referee.
Dated July 18th, 1899.

TO THE CREDITORS OF SOPHIA SCHWAB, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of July, 1899, the said Sophia Schwab was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 237 Broadway, New York City, on the 1st day of August, 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
ROYAL S. CRANE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 18th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—PHILIP SCHWED, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Philip Schwed, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 17th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 2d, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
ERNEST HALL, Referee.
Dated July 18, 1899.

TO THE CREDITORS OF LEWIS GOLDSTEIN and NATHAN SHAPIRO, bankrupts:
Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of July, 1899, the said Lewis Goldstein and Nathan Shapiro were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 237 Broadway, New York City, on the 1st day of August, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
ROYAL S. CRANE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 18, 1899.

TO THE CREDITORS OF MANDEL WALK, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of March, 1899, the said Mandel Walk was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 237 Broadway, New York City, on the 1st day of August, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
ROYAL S. CRANE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 18, 1899.

NO. 1,246—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. WEBSTER, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.
To the creditors of William E. Webster of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said William E. Webster was duly adjudicated a bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1899, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 18th, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BALDWIN, SUSAN T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN T. BALDWIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 121 East 79th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of February, 1899. JARED G. BALDWIN, Executor. JARED G. BALDWIN, Jr., Attorney for Executor, 33 Wall Street, New York City. jy19-law6mW

BAUM, HARRIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIS BAUM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 121 East 79th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of February, 1899. LENA BAUM, Administratrix. DAVID S. UPDIKE, Attorney for Administratrix, 30 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f8-law6mW

BURCHARD, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. BURCHARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1899. WILLIAM J. LEEDS, ROSWELL B. BURCHARD, Executors. VAN DUZER & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je21-law6mW

DICKSON, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DICKSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richards & Brown, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899. MARTHA J. DICKSON, FRANCIS DICKSON, Administrators. RICHARDS & BROWN, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh8-law6mW

CORNELL, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH CORNELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of the estate, Pier No. 46 North River, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899. ELLA M. CORNELL, SAMUEL J. CORNELL, PETER G. CORNELL, Executors. BROWN & LEONARD, Att'ys for Executors, N. Y. City. mh8-law6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DUFFY, SABINA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent. To Margaret Joyce, John Joyce, Michael Joyce, Mary Fox, Kate Manion, Ellen O'Brien, the heirs and next of kin of SABINA DUFFY, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Mary Fox of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have certain instrument in writing, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sabina Duffy, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 31st day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 5th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
JOHN C. JUDGE, Attorney for Executor, Office and P. O. Address 375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. je14-law6tw&fy31

DOWIE, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER DOWIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Bell Wait, Jr., executor's attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of May, 1899.—HENRY S. AMBLER, Executor. WM. BELL WAIT, Jr., Attorney for the Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. my17-law6mW

HAWLEY, RAVAUD K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAVAUD K. HAWLEY, late of the County of New York and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of December, 1899.—Dated June 8th, 1899. CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX, L. DEAN HOLDEN, Executors. ROGER A. PRYOR, Attorney for Executors, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je14-law6mW

KEYES, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN KEYES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Albert J. Adams, Jr., No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of April, 1899. AIMEE A. KEYES, Administratrix. ALBERT J. ADAMS, Jr., Atty. for Administratrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y. ap19-law6mW

LINK, MARY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY A. LINK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Charles E. Miller, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the ninth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of February, 1899. REEVE E. SEAMEN, CHARLES W. LINK, Executors. CHARLES E. MILLER, Atty. for Executors, 32 Nassau St., N. Y. mh1-law6mW

MARCH, PETER S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER S. MARCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Howard R. Bayne, Esq., No. 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the 20th day of March, 1899. PETER G. MARCH, Executor. HOWARD R. BAYNE, Attorney for Executor, 16 Exchange Place, New York City. mh22-law6mW

MILLER, GEORGE C.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 23th day of April, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. MILLER, late of the County of New York, deceased to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1899. JOHN P. STEVENS, CLARITA C. MILLER, Executors. my2-aw6mW

NEWKIRK, RICHARD G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD G. NEWKIRK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 28 Greene Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated the 26th day of June, 1899. HERMANN HARTMANN, GERHARD VON THULEN, Executors. LARNED & MARKS, Attorneys for Executors, 170 Broadway, New York City. je28-law6mW

JANE REDFIELD TURNURE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE REDFIELD TURNURE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Zabriskie, Burrill & Murray, their attorneys, No. 21 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1899. LAWRENCE TURNURE, JR., JEANNIE TURNURE MALLERY, GEORGE E. TURNURE, Executors. ZABRISKIE, BURRILL & MURRAY, Attorneys for Executors, 21 Broad Street, New York. je14-law6mW

SHEIBLE, ALBERT E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT E. SHEIBLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Horwitz and Samuels, at No. 346 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1899. NATHAN SALSBURY, Executor. HORWITZ AND SAMUELS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je21-law6mW

VAN SCHAICK, JENKINS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Jenkins Van Schaick, late of the County of New York, N. Y., deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 35 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next. Dated New York, the 27th day of June, 1899.
JOHN B. VAN SCHAICK,
SINGLETON VAN SCHAICK,
Executors.
JOHN D. KERNAN, Attorney for Executors, 59 Liberty St., New York City. je28-law6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ST. JOSEPH'S APOSTOLIC SCHOOL, Plaintiff, against ELLEN GOGGIN and DAVID McCLURE, as executrix and executor of the last will and testament of Mary Elizabeth Grady, deceased, and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 17th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises located in the County of New York, and directed in said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:
All that lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, on the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, between the Ninth and Tenth Avenues, and designated upon a map of the property of Ellen Eliza Ward, made by Samuel E. H. Holmes, City Surveyor, June, 1869, on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, by lot Number 484, commencing on the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, adjoining lot Number 485, and distant two hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of the Ninth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street; thence running northeasterly along said Lot 485 and parallel with the Ninth Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the centre line of the block between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line twenty-five feet to lot Number 483 on said map; thence southwesterly along said Lot 483 and parallel with the Ninth Avenue, ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, and thence westerly along Thirty-ninth Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 18th, 1899.
FRANCIS SPEIR, Jr., Referee.
PURCELL, WALKER & BURNS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 15 Washington Street, Watertown, New York.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 419 West 39th Street.

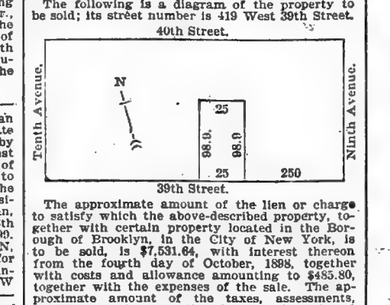

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property, together with certain property located in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, is to be sold, is $7,531.64, with interest thereon from the fourth day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $485.80, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $5,593.75 and interest.—Dated New York, the 18th day of July, 1899.
FRANCIS SPEIR, Jr., Referee.
jy19-2aw3wW&S&au9

FORTY-SIXTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—WILLIAM WICKE and others, plaintiffs, against MINA DUNCAN and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, on the 31st day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
"Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-sixth Street, distant one hundred and forty (140) feet westerly from the west side of Sixth Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with the Sixth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly and parallel with Forty-sixth Street twenty feet (20); thence northerly and parallel with Sixth Avenue one hundred feet (100) and five (5) inches to Forty-sixth Street, and thence easterly along Forty-sixth Street twenty (20) feet to the place of beginning," as said premises being known as Number 108 (formerly Number 76) West Forty-sixth Street."—Dated New York, July 6th, 1899.
WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.
HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 22 William St., N. Y. City.
The property above described is shown on the following diagram:

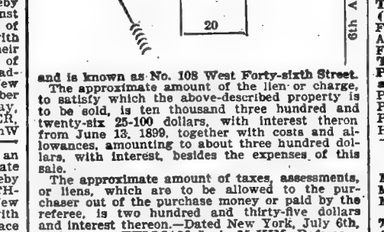

and is known as No. 108 West Forty-sixth Street.
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to be satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is ten thousand three hundred and twenty-six 25-100 dollars, with interest theron from June 13, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to about three hundred dollars, with interest, besides the expenses of this sale.
The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is two hundred and thirty-five dollars and interest thereon.—Dated New York, July 6th, 1899.
WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.
VIA SOUND LINES.
FALL RIVER LINE
For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland and Seashore Points Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19 N. R. foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 6:00 P. M. Steamer from New York, Sundays only, touches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line eastward steamer stops at Newport.
PROVIDENCE LINE
For Newport, Providence, Boston, the North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only at 6:00 P. M., touching at Newport. On Monday mornings Fall River Line steamers touch at Newport.
STONINGTON LINE
For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers NEW HAMPSHIRE and RHODE ISLAND. Leave Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 6:00 P. M.
NORWICH LINE
For New London, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, and the East. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Leave Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 5:30 P. M.
FOR BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND, SOUTHOLD AND SAG HARBOR, VIA MONTAUK STEAMBOAT CO.'S LINE.
Steamer leaves Pier 15, E. R., (foot Wall St.,) daily (except Sundays) at 5:30 P. M., on Saturdays at 1:00 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays steamer stops at Southold and Orient Point. On Mondays steamer Shinnecock will make a daylight excursion to Greenport and Sag Harbor, leaving Pier 15, at 8 A. M. Excursion tickets, $2.00, god to return same day.
Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS.
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY,"
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier..9:00 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson. Through tickets and baggage checked to destination.
Albany Evening Line
Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Summer Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.
FOR NEW HAVEN, PROVIDENCE, AND BOSTON.
NEW HAVEN LINE.
NARRAGANSETT BAY LINE.
Steamers daily, Sundays included, from Pier 25 East River for NEW HAVEN at 4 P. M. and 12 midnight.
For PROVIDENCE at 4 P. M.
Timely train connections made at New Haven for Meriden, Hartford, and Springfield, and at Providence for BOSTON and all points East. Fine orchestra on Bay Line steamers.
CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M. On Saturday's ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Trains for Cairo-Palenville, Otis Summit, Kaaterskill, and Haines Corners connect.
Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken. Descriptive folder mailed free.
HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45,) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. MUSIC.
HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS
leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.
Also Saturdays, Steamer ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

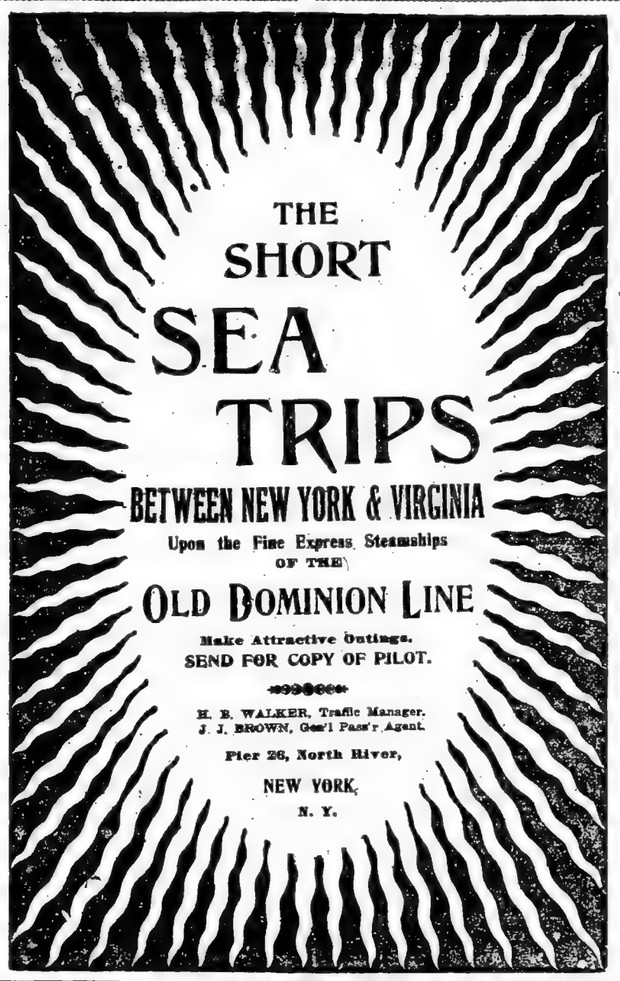

**NORTH

THE BOND ISSUE HOLD-UP

Efforts of the Tammany Leaders to Break It Again Fail.

HOPE IS NOT YET ABANDONED

Leaders Will Try to Force the Issues Next Week—No Vacation Likely Until Councilmen Come to Terms.

The effort of the Tammany leaders to break the bond issue-hold-up in the Council was repeated yesterday, and again it failed. When the meeting adjourned, however, Councilman Oakley expressed the hope that the dead-lock would be broken next week.

The fight was resumed when Mr. Oakley, the Democratic leader, called up the resolution authorizing the issue of $250,000 of bonds for the Croton watershed. This was opposed by Councilmen Francisco (Rep.) of Brooklyn, Murray (Dem.) of the Bronx, and Cassidy (Dem.) of Queens, who insisted that not that much money was needed and called for an itemized statement of the purposes to which it was to be applied.

Twenty-two votes were required to pass the resolution. On the roll call there were twenty-one votes for and three against it, so that it failed. The negative votes were cast by Messrs. Murray, Cassidy, and Francisco. Messrs. Ebbets, French, Hyland, Leich, and Williams were absent.

Councilman Oakley next took up the resolution authorizing the issue of $2,000,000 of corporate stock for repaving purposes. Councilman Cassidy, leading the opposition, moved the adoption of the minority report, which motion was lost, 17 to 6.

Councilman Murray moved to readjust the apportionment of the fund to the various boroughs, as follows: Six hundred and fifty thousand dollars, instead of $1,000,000, to Manhattan; $945,000, instead of $750,000, to Brooklyn; $270,000, instead of $200,000, to the Bronx; $101,250, instead of $75,000, to Queens, and $33,750, instead of $25,000, to Richmond.

Mr. Oakley declared that this motion could not be entertained, because the Municipal Assembly had no power to fix the apportionment of funds of this nature; that it could only approve or disapprove the apportionment made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

President Guggenheimer ruled that Mr. Oakley's point was well taken and declined to entertain Mr. Murray's amendment. Councilman Cassidy appealed from this decision. He was pleaded with to withdraw the appeal, but declined to do so, and the vote on sustaining the Chair's ruling was taken amid some excitement, it being the first time in the history of the Council that a ruling by the President has been appealed from. The vote was 16 to 7 in favor of the Chair, the opposition consisting of Councilmen Cassidy, Conly, Doyle, Francisco, Murray, Wise, and Hottenroth. Later Mr. Hottenroth changed his vote from negative to affirmative.

The vote was then taken on the two-million-dollar resolution, and it was lost—yeas, 18; nays, 6. The nays were Cassidy, Conly, Doyle, Francisco, Murray, and Wise. This vote was reconsidered, and the resolution put on the list of special orders.

Councilman Brice moved that the Council adjourn to the last Tuesday in August, but Mr. Oakley objected. "There's a chance to get these bond issues through next week," he said. "We had four or five absentees to-day, but we may have enough men to pass them by next Tuesday."

The Council accordingly adjourned for a week. It apparently is the intention of the Tammany leaders not to take a vacation until the bond hold-ups are broken.

RAPID TRANSIT IS SHELVED.

Board of Aldermen Lays on the Table the Memorial from the Commissioners as to the Debt Limit.

A fresh expression of Tammany's antagonism to the Rapid Transit Commission was furnished in the Board of Aldermen yesterday when the memorial addressed to the Municipal Assembly by the commission was laid on the table after a fierce attack by Alderman John T. McCall, the Democratic leader, who said he had half a mind to have it sent to the Committee on Sewers.

The memorial of the Rapid Transit Commission requesting that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and Municipal Assembly refrain from increasing the debt of the city, so as to permit the construction of the underground road, was being read to the Aldermen, when Mr. Goodman (Rep.) of Manhattan interposed with a motion that, as the document had been so recently printed in the papers, further reading be dispensed with, and the memorial be referred to the Railroad Committee.

Alderman McCall, the Tammany leader, quickly and with some asperity in his tones, moved that the memorial be laid on the table.

"These very grand gentlemen want the Municipal Assembly to hold up all needed improvements in order that the underground railroad can be begun," exclaimed Mr. McCall.

Mr. Goodman declared that the least that could be done to a communication from such a body as the Rapid Transit Commission was to give it respectful treatment.

"The commission is entitled to very little consideration," retorted Mr. McCall. "It has been in existence for over ten years, and during that time these estimable gentlemen have regularly drawn $5,000 a year. One of its members, Mr. Steinway, I believe, did turn his salary over to charity, but he was the only one. Did they ever have a particle of love or respect for the Municipal Assembly before the passage of the Marshall bill, under which the Metropolis Tunnel Company is even now applying to us for a franchise? That bill gives us the power to build a tunnel anywhere under the city. Now, the Rapid Transit Commissioners have waked up, and they come to us. Treat them with consideration? Why, I might well have moved to send their memorial to the Committee on Sewers, where such things belong."

The motion to lay the memorial on the table was carried, 40 to 6. In the Council it was read and placed on file without comment.

The date for the hearing of the application of the Metropolis Tunnel Railroad Company for a franchise was, by resolution of both branches of the Assembly, set for Aug. 11.

FIGHT OVER A YACHT.

Mr. Anderson Says He Was Assaulted on His Boat by an Agent's Men.

Trouble has arisen over the ownership of the schooner yacht Orinthia, lying at McGowan's shipyard, foot of Fifty-eighth Street, South Brooklyn. The police have been called upon to prevent a forcible seizure of the yacht by one of its claimants. The boat was bought recently by McFarlane Anderson, a reputed millionaire. The craft was sold through A. Perry Bliven of the American Yacht Agency, at 32 Broadway, Manhattan. Trouble arose over the contract of sale, and on Friday last three employes of Bliven are said to have forcibly attempted to take the yacht away from McGowan's shipyard. Mr. Anderson was on board the yacht at the time. A Capt. Lane, who is one of the three employes of Bliven, is said to have tried to put Mr. Anderson off the yacht, and a scuffle took place. Capt. McDonald of O. J. McGowan's sloop yacht Viking, which was moored near by, hauled the bow line of his boat taut across the bows of the Orinthia and so prevented the latter craft from being moved. Capt. Lane and his men then went away. At Mr. Anderson's request two policemen from the Fourth Avenue Station House are now guarding the yacht.

Henry W. Baird of 40 Wall Street, representing Mr. Anderson, visited the Butler Street Court on Sunday to obtain warrants for Lane and the two men who were with him on a charge of assault. He was told that Mr. Anderson must make the complaint.

Answers to Correspondents.

OLD READER.—There is no continuous trolley route from New York to Boston. However, it is possible to go a large part of the distance over trolley routes.

F. C. C.—Silver dollars of 1804 now sell at $250. None ever sold for more than a few dollars above $1,000. The coinage of the small gold dollars began in 1849 and ended in 1889, and they are at present bought by dealers at $1.25 each on an average, the selling price being $1.50.

READER.—None of the coins described in your letter is of any value. A catalogue of American coins and their values may be bought from J. W. Scott & Co., 36 John Street.

SUIT AGAINST NAT C. GOODWIN.

G. B. McLellan's Complaint and the Actor's Counter Claim Dismissed.

George B. McLellan, who made an agreement with Nat C. Goodwin, the actor, to assume control of the latter's business and conduct his theatrical tour through the season of thirty weeks, beginning Nov. 28, 1896, subsequently brought an action in the Supreme Court for an accounting, claiming that Mr. Goodwin, without cause, declined to perform his contract, although he accepted the arrangement made by Mr. McLellan with various theatrical managers on his behalf. He claimed that there should be an accounting of the moneys received from these various theatres and theatrical managers throughout the country. By the agreement, Mr. McLellan was to allow Mr. Goodwin 50 per cent. of the gross receipts for each performance, and Mr. Goodwin was to furnish a competent acting company, costumes, and the other theatrical accessories, while Mr. McLellan was to pay all charges and expenses, including author's fees, advertising, and transportation. The Court held on the trial that the plaintiff had abandoned the contract, and that there was no breach of it on the part of the defendant, and the latter's counter claim of $14,000 was allowed. The Appellate Division yesterday modified the decision below by dismissing the counter claim and affirming judgment dismissing the complaint.

LEGAL NOTES.

RESPONSIBILITY OF LANDLORDS AS TO STAIRWAYS.—William E. Brown, who was a tenant and occupant of rooms on one of the upper floors of a tenement house belonging to Joseph Wittner, on Dec. 2, 1896, about 10 o'clock in the evening, descended the staircase, and while on the flight leading from the second story to the lower floor, missed his footing and fell. The stairway was not furnished with a banister or handrail, and there was no light in the hallway, although a gas fixture was provided. At the time of the accident, the law of 1895 required that "the owner or lessee of every tenement or lodging house in the City of New York shall keep a light burning in the hallway upon each floor of said house, from sunset until 10 o'clock P. M. through the year." Another statute then in force required that "all stairs shall be provided with proper banisters and railings and shall be kept in good repair." Because of violation of both these requirements by Wittner, Brown brought a suit against him for damages for the injuries he sustained. A dismissal of the complaint on the trial has been reversed by the Appellate Division. Justice Patterson, in giving the unanimous opinion of the Court, says that so far as the failure to furnish a banister to the stairs was concerned, it might well be that the action would not be sustainable, because the plaintiff had been a tenant in the house for several years, and he well knew the condition of the stairs, for, as he said, he had ascended and descended them hundreds of times. It might, therefore, well be assumed that he was willing to take the risk of that condition. "But with respect to the absence of a light at the time the accident occurred and the negligence of the defendant or his servants in charge of the house in failing to have the light burning on that occasion, an entirely different question arises. There was a violation of the statute proved. * * * That the plaintiff used the stairway in darkness does not, in and of itself, convict him of contributory negligence." (52 N. Y. 354.)

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RIGHTS OF TAXPAYERS.—The Bronx Gas and Electric Company yesterday secured a reversal by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of an order made at Special Term, quashing a writ of certiorari to review an assessment of taxation upon its property for 1898. The company claimed that the assessment of its property at $89,000 was excessive, and that it should have been $14,644, the full value. The Tax Commissioners, in their return, asserted that the original cost of the property was $130,000, and that the income from it during the preceding year was more than $61,000. When the case was brought to trial upon the petition and return, the Court, before any evidence had been taken, dismissed the proceeding. Justice McLaughlin, in giving the opinion on appeal, says the Court could not thus summarily dispose of the matter. "A question of fact was presented, both as to the overvaluation of the relator's property and the inequality of the assessment, and which question the relator had a legal right to have determined from such evidence as it and the respondents might produce. * * * The statute giving to taxpayers the right to review assessments is a wholesome and beneficial one. Its purpose is to prevent favoritism and partiality on the part of the assessing power, and to subject all taxable property alike to its fair, just, and proportionate share of tax. To accomplish this, it is made the duty of the Court, when facts are properly presented, to review the decision of the taxing body on the merits, and that was not done in this case."

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HAD NO POWER TO REOPEN THE CASE.—Solomon Cohen was dismissed from the police force in February, 1895, upon the trial of a charge against him, and the action of the Commissioners was soon after affirmed on review by writ of certiorari. In September, 1898, Cohen presented a petition to the Police Board asking to have the investigation which resulted in his dismissal reopened, that he be granted a new trial, and be restored to the rights belonging to him prior to his dismissal. His petition to reopen his case was supported by affidavits, and the main ground was that of newly discovered evidence not available to him on his trial in 1895. The Police Board refused to grant the rehearing, and that decision has now been affirmed by the Appellate Division. Justice Patterson, giving the opinion of the court, says the affidavits certainly tend to show that the application was not without merit, and that upon a rehearing facts might be made to appear that would exonerate Cohen from the charge upon which he was convicted and dismissed. "But we fail to find anything in the powers conferred by law upon Police Commissioners, or anything in their rules or regulations, which would authorize them to grant an application such as this, made nearly four years after the relator's dismissal." Justice Patterson holds also that the decision of the Police Commissioners could not be reviewed by that court.

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CHARGES AGAINST MUNICIPAL COURT CLERK.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday gave a decision as to the procedure to be followed in the proceedings instituted for the removal of Adolphe N. Du Mahaut from the position of Clerk of the Municipal Court, Eleventh District. The Court holds, per curiam, that the proceedings must be prosecuted under the provisions of Section 1,383 of the charter, and "should be instituted upon specific charges, sufficient in their nature to warrant the removal, and then, unless admitted, be proved to be true, with an opportunity to the person charged to cross-examine the witnesses produced to support the charges, call others in his defense, and to be represented by counsel. The charges upon which this application is made, consisting of the affidavits of the Commissioners of Accounts, would seem to be specific charges which require an answer from the person charged, and his affidavit in reply a sufficient answer to such charges. But it would appear that there must be a regular proceeding before the court, when an opportunity will be given to the representatives of the city to prove the charges, and an opportunity to the defendant to be heard in opposition. The time of this hearing is hereby fixed for Oct. 2, 1899, at 10:30 A. M."

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Wants $40,000 for Death and Illness.

John M. Kelly of Bath Beach has filed a claim against the city for $40,000 for the death of two sons and the sickness of his wife, caused by the escape of illuminating gas. On June 18 a gas main of the Kings County Gas Company broke, and the gas invaded the house of Mr. Kelly at 107 Bay Thirteenth Street. John M. Kelly, Jr., and Lawrence Kelly, sons of Mr. Kelly, died from the effects, and Mrs. Kelly was made seriously sick. For the death of John M. Mr. Kelly asks $20,000, for the death of Lawrence $10,000, and for the expenses incidental to his wife's illness and hotel board when they had to vacate the house he asks another $10,000.

Need Not Pay Inheritance Tax.

John H. Harbeck, a resident of this city, died in 1878, and left to his wife, Eliza D. Harbeck, the income of $300,000. That was before the income tax law was passed. The widow died in 1896, after the law had been passed, and the Controller claimed that the fund was subject to the tax. The Surrogate held, however, that the fund, having been established under the will of John H. Harbeck, is not subject to the tax. This decree the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday affirmed.

It is risking too much to use haphazard remedies. In cases of Cold, see the doctor, or take the doctor's prescription—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. —Adv.

NEEDS OF PUERTO RICANS

Mrs. Guy V. Henry Tells of the State of Affairs in the Island.

BUSINESS AT A STANDSTILL

Many of the People Starving and Condition Calls for Instant Relief—Business Men Subscribe.

Mrs. Guy V. Henry, wife of Gen. Henry of the United States Army, who was with her husband in Puerto Rico during the time that he served as Military Governor of that island, addressed a large meeting of down-town business men, in the assembly room of the Merchants' Association, yesterday noon. She described the conditions existing in Puerto Rico and explained the needs of the people living there. Her address was earnest and graphic, and aroused much enthusiasm. She was introduced by ex-Mayor William L. Strong, who heartily commended her work.

A point that Mrs. Henry sought to impress upon her hearers was that the people of Puerto Rico were not only willing, but eager to be educated in the English language. They wanted help only to enable them to help themselves under the changed conditions.

Mrs. Henry began her address by complimenting Mr. Corwine upon the admirable report that he had made upon the commercial conditions in Puerto Rico. "Business is at a standstill in that island," said Mrs. Henry, "and the people are very poor. The sugar mills have no one in them except half a dozen people. The women are poor and idle. There is no work for them to do. There are many women in Puerto Rico who were supported by pensions from the Spanish Government. That has been taken away from them, and there is much poverty in Puerto Rico.

"The question now is: 'What shall we do with our new colonies?' Send them, I say, our very best. Let us not look to Great Britain to see what she has done in India. Let us act as a country for ourselves. Let us send the very best of everything that we can give—the best of every profession, the best of everything in a commercial sense. I want to say to you that we must do this work at once; that it can be done by putting our shoulders to the wheel, the same as the aid society did down in San Juan.

"I have been told that I must not say they are starving in Puerto Rico, but you may find out that before I get through. When Gen. Henry and I went to the capital of Puerto Rico, San Juan, we found that there was desperate need for help there, and we decided to start an aid society. We sent out appeals to the army and navy men and women down there. In response to our appeals some twenty or thirty women assembled for the purpose of organizing a relief or aid society. I suggested that it would be well to start a society for the poor, a society which would be non-sectarian, and one which would afford relief to the needy, no matter of what class or condition. I impressed upon them that we would have to work very carefully, very patiently and earnestly; that we had no funds, except those that we might raise ourselves. The response was wonderful.

"With the money we raised we bought goods, which were turned into clothes for the poor women and children as fast as the twenty to thirty women in the society could turn them out. It was absolutely impossible to meet the demand for relief. At this meeting so pressing was the demand that we had to close our doors. We had no money. We had little strength. During the three days in which our doors were closed all the women worked very hard, turning out as much as they could. In this way we supplied, as best we could, the urgent demands for relief."

Gen. Henry supplemented his wife's address by the brief statement that the great need of the Puerto Ricans was education and the opportunity to help themselves. They wanted to become Americans, he said, but they did not want to be Americanized. They were willing to be governed by the laws of this country, but they did not want to be overrun by carpet-baggers. The people of Puerto Rico could be won by affection and sympathy, and they were looking to this country eagerly for the means of improving their condition.

Robert C. Ogden, the president partner of John Wanamaker, was called upon for a few remarks. He said that the question of the hour with the people of this country seemed to be, "Am I my brother's keeper?" With regard to our recent territorial acquisitions, both civilization and humanity answered in the affirmative. The struggling people who need the aid of this country should have it. "We have taken possession by force of arms," added Mr. Ogden, "and we must keep control by affection." Mr. Ogden suggested that a fund be started to assist Mrs. Henry's society. He subscribed $100 for himself and $100 for Mr. Wanamaker.

William F. King, President of the Merchants' Association, said that he was authorized to subscribe $250 for J. Pierpont Morgan. Other donations were: The Hockanum Association, $200; George L. Putnam, $50; Duncan D. Chaplin, $50; Louis Windmüller, $25; Mrs. George Buckham of Stockbridge, Mass., $50; Col. A. C. Bakewell, $25; William L. Strong, a case of calico; William J. Schieffelin, a case of drugs.

Duncan D. Chaplin, John C. Eames, William R. Corwine, S. C. Mead, and H. D. Lockwood were appointed a committee to canvass the trade for money and for merchandise and report to the Colonial Aid Society of the United States. It was arranged that W. R. Corwine should personally receive and acknowledge all donations and look after their shipment to Puerto Rico. Under a ruling of the authorities at Washington, goods may be shipped by the Colonial Society in this country to the similar society in San Juan free of duty. The owners of the New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company have agreed to forward all goods free of charge when such goods bear the society's label.

THREE BOYS MAY BE DROWNED.

New York Central Lighter Runs Down a Boat Off Guttenberg, N. J.

There is a black-bodied rowboat at the Wilcox Lard Refining Works in Guttenberg, N. J., which figured in what the employes of the works believe was a triple drowning accident on Monday afternoon. The men at the works say that in the middle of the afternoon they saw three boys in the boat pulling for the New York shore. They were having trouble, owing to the current, and were rowing frantically when seen. The cause of their excitement was made out to be the approach of a big New York Central lighter, which was coming down the river, headed directly for the boys. The lighter appeared to be unable to steer out and was being carried along by the current. A collision followed, but whether the boys were drowned or not is not known.

The lighter stopped and turned about after the collision, but if she picked up any of the boys it was on the side away from the Jersey shore. She then continued her way down the river.

The rowboat was left adrift, and some boys put out from the Wilcox dock and took it in tow. They also picked up a black derby hat. The boat has "Forty-ninth Street" painted on its stern.

Mrs. Julius Adler's Second Divorce.

Mrs. Nellie H. Adler, the wife of Julius Adler, a musical director, was yesterday granted an absolute divorce from her husband by Justice Nash, in the Supreme Court. The Adlers were married in this city in 1896. Mrs. Adler named Miss Daisy Belle Bowlen of Noblesville, Ind., as co-respondent. Mrs. Adler was formerly a member of The Bostonians Opera Company, in which she sang under the name of Nellie Rainsley. She was married in Chicago to a merchant there named Shelby, and upon her application was permitted by Justice Nash to resume the name of Mrs. Shelby, she having some time ago secured a divorce from her first husband.

Horseshoe Nail in His Breast.

Because his wife had him arrested and locked up on a charge of abandonment, Joseph Wochl attempted suicide yesterday in a cell at Police Headquarters, Jersey City. At 3 o'clock the keeper heard an unusual noise and traced it to Wochl's cell. He found Wochl pounding his head furiously against the sides of the cell in an evident attempt to dash out his brains. When the door was opened Wochl was ready to drop from exhaustion. Then the keeper found that Wochl had driven a horseshoe nail into his left breast near the heart. He was sent to the City Hospital, where it was said he will recover.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement. —Adv.

There was once a man, who afraid of getting corns amputated his entire leg.

We can sympathize with him for we never do things by halves ourselves.

For example:

To-day, 500 pairs of $3 bicycle shoes, tan and black, men's and boy's, are marked $1.

700 pairs of $5 enamel, patent leather, vici kid and russet high shoes are marked $2.25.

A few low ones, same price. All three stores.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE MOLINEUX CASE.

The Grand Jury Listens to Further Evidence—H. C. Cornish One of the Witnesses.

The consideration of the Molineux case was continued by the Grand Jury at its session yesterday. A large number of witnesses were on hand, but they were very carefully guarded from being interviewed by any one, being practically held prisoners by the District Attorney's officers in the office of Mr. Osborne until such time as they were needed in the Grand Jury room.

The witnesses who testified yesterday were Nicholas Heckman, proprietor of the letter-box agency in Forty-second Street; John Post, Miss Grey, and Miss Evans, who were employes connected with the patent medicine companies who were alleged to have received letters from the poisoner of Mrs. Adams. In addition, H. S. Clark, paying teller of the Lincoln National Bank; Prof. Tyrell of Milwaukee, who is connected with the Northwestern Life Insurance Company, and Mr. Kinsley, testified relative to handwriting specimens before the jury. The proof of death of Mrs. Adams was furnished from the minutes of the Coroner's jury, and by the stenographer who took the testimony. The medical testimony relative to the poison, &c., was furnished by Drs. E. F. Hitchcock and Phillips and Prof. Rudolph Witthaus. The alleged motive for the murder is reported to have been furnished by John D. Adams, Secretary of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, who, it is stated, testified as to quarrels between H. C. Cornish and Molineux.

H. C. Cornish was also a witness, and in addition to his testimony relative to his alleged troubles with Molineux, is said to have testified relative to a trip to New Haven to see the chemist, Swayne, who made an affidavit that in 1897 he had compounded poison for one "H. Cornish." Cornish is said to have told the jury how he went to New Haven Monday, and in the guise of a detective confronted Swayne, who failed to recognize him in any way. It is stated that Detective Sergeant McCafferty furnished corroborative evidence as to this part of the testimony of Cornish, while on the other hand, it is said that Chemist Swayne has stated that he did recognize Cornish on Monday, but, fearing a trick, did not betray the fact.

The Grand Jury adjourned late in the afternoon. It is understood that to-day the jury will not formally take up the case, but will ask Judge Blanchard, sitting in Part I., General Sessions, for advice relative to the admission of certain testimony, and that it depends on the decision of the Justice whether on Thursday further testimony will be heard or whether a vote on the question of indictment will be taken without listening to other evidence.

TRIED TO KISS A MAGISTRATE.

Italian Peddler Overjoyed by a Fancied Decision in His Favor.

Magistrate Brann in the West Side Police Court had an odd experience yesterday with an Italian peddler, who, overjoyed by a fancied decision in his favor, wanted to kiss the Magistrate, and ran behind the desk with that purpose in view. Gaetano Ruz was the name of the Italian, who lives at 906 Third Avenue, Brooklyn.

Several months ago Ruz purchased a rig, the wagon and harness from one person, and the horse from a veterinary surgeon of the name of O'Connell, paying $12 for the horse. Some evil-disposed persons stole the outfit shortly after its purchase, and Ruz became disconsolate thereat.

While on Pier 48 North River on Monday he thought he saw the stolen rig in the possession of Stephen Young, a peddler, of 348 East Seventy-sixth Street. Young was arrested on complaint of Ruz by Policeman McIver of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station and locked up on the charge of grand larceny. He obtained bail later.

Dr. O'Connell testified in court that the horse was not the one he sold to Ruz, and Magistrate Brann discharged Young. The Italian set up a howl and shed tears freely. Dr. O'Connell, actuated by a feeling of pity, pulled out a roll of bills and handed $12, the price of the horse, to the Italian, who instantly changed front.

"Ah, da gooda boss, da gooda boss," he cried, looking at the Magistrate, at the same time handing him a two-dollar bill. "I wisha to kissa da good boss."

Suiting the action to the word, he darted down the steps of the "bridge" and into the corridor which leads to the Magistrate's bench. Magistrate Brann paled perceptibly when told of Ruz's purpose. Court Policeman Jordan, however, caught the Italian just as he was a few feet from the Magistrate. Ruz then quit the courtroom pressing the bills to his breast.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

Concerts at Mulberry Bend and Abingdon Square.

There will be music at Mulberry Bend Park by Di Matteo's Band to-day at 8 P. M. The following is the programme:

Prelude, "Star-Spangled Banner."
Overture, "Il Italiana in Algeria".....Rossini
Waltz, "Sweet Repose".....Witt
Fantasia, "My Old Kentucky Home".....Langey
Selection, "Amorita".....Czibulka
Cornet solo, "Miserere" in "Trovatore"..Verdi
Duet, by G. Di Matteo, cornetist; S. Allessio, trombonist.
Potpourri, "Erin-go-Bragh".....Claus
Selection, "Neapolitan Songs".....Gatti
Clarinet solo, "Il Rigoletto".....Deleo
Medley, "Gems of the Season".....Chattaway
Finale, "A Hot Time in Mobile".....Carter
"Home, Sweet Home."

At Abingdon Square Park Rampone's Old Guard Band will give this programme:

Prelude, "The Star-Spangled Banner".....Key
March humoristic, "The Letter Carrier"..Muller
Overture dramatique, "Maximilian Robespierre".....Litolff
Concert waltz, "San Domingo".....Marks
Grand selection from "Rigoletto".....Verdi
(a) "Royal Minuet".....Bucalossi
(b) "A Two-Step in Irish Rag Time"..Balfmoor
Ballet music from "Faust" (Suit I.)....Gounod
Vocal Solo (a) "Since Ma' Po' Joe's Gone"..Lehman
(b) "Because," (by request)...Bowers
Miss Kitty Rampore.
(a) Intermezzo Sinfonico, "Cavalleria Rusticana".....Mascagni
(b) Polka, "Pizzigato".....Strauss
Selection on popular melodies, "The Hummer"..Mackie
Galop, "The Railroad".....Strauss
Finale, "Home, Sweet Home."

Hepburn Indictment Dismissed.

Justice Stover, sitting in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday dismissed the indictment against William Hepburn for alleged bribery, under Section 671 of the Criminal Code, which provides that an indictment may be quashed where there is no possibility of conviction. Hepburn was indicted in April, 1898, jointly with Charles M. Winant, for alleged bribery of Frederick G. Isles, Secretary of the Grand Jury at the time of the investigation of Commissioner of City Works Willis of Brooklyn. Winant was tried in May last and was acquitted.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

MAHOGANY BARGAINS.

The first mahogany log sent to England, early in the eighteenth century, was made into a bureau for the Countess of Buckingham. Ever since there has been a constantly increasing demand for this most richly colored age-improving wood.

But with all its beauty and longevity we have some odd suites whose room we need for newer designs, and have marked below factory prices.

Mahogany Bedroom Suites,

$40.00 reduced from $50.00
$80.00 " " 95.00
$100.00 " " 130.00
$225.00 " " 280.00

These merely hint of the economy you may practice now, if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

SIX YEARS FOR VALENTINE

Wrecker of the Perth Amboy Bank Pleads Non Vult.

DEPOSITORS MUCH INCENSED

Think the Sentence Should Have Been Heavier—May Prosecute the Bank Officials.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 18.—George M. Valentine, the defaulting cashier of the Middlesex County Bank, at Perth Amboy, was sentenced this afternoon by Judge Woodbridge Storm, in the Middlesex County Court, to six years in the State prison. There was no trial, as Valentine pleaded non vult.

Mrs. Valentine, the wife; Howard Valentine, and Mulford Valentine, uncles, and his brother, Howard Valentine, together with several other members of the Valentine and Anness families, were in the courtroom when sentence was passed.

This place had been greatly excited in anticipation of the calling of the Valentine case, and when the courtroom was opened the crowd surged in, quickly filling all the available space. There was a large delegation from Perth Amboy and from Woodbridge, the home of the Valentine family and of the Anness family, to which the cashier's wife belongs. There was no demonstration against Valentine, as some had feared.

Valentine was brought in from the county jail, where he has been confined in the custody of Sheriff Litterest. Judge Rice and Edward S. Savage, his lawyers, accompanied him. He answered the usual questions in a fairly clear and steady voice. His calm demeanor, however, was plainly forced. Only a few people who were close to the Prosecutor or to the relatives knew how he would plead. At a conference held yesterday between Judge Rice, Prosecutor Voorhees, and Mr. Savage, the details were arranged.

Prosecutor Voorhees, in addressing the Court for the people, said that it was unnecessary for him to go into the details of the defalcation, as the facts in the affair were already known to the Court. He then moved for sentence. Mr. Savage made an eloquent appeal to the Court for mercy. He dwelt upon the reputation of the old Valentine family, which he said had for many years in Middlesex County borne an excellent name for honesty. He called the attention of the Court to the fact that Valentine had surrendered himself, and had saved the county the expense of a trial. He had, Mr. Savage said, done all in his power to right the wrong.

When sentence was passed Valentine stood unmoved at the bar until the Sheriff on one side and his counsel on the other took him by the arm to lead him away. As he passed the corner where his wife and relatives were seated he stopped and kissed his wife. He then shook hands with his uncles and brother and was led back to the county jail. To-morrow he will probably start for Trenton to begin his sentence.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., July 18.—The news from New Brunswick that George M. Valentine had been sentenced to but six years in State prison for wrecking the Middlesex County Bank created great dissatisfaction here. It was felt that the term should have been much longer.

The light sentence has embittered the depositors of the bank against the officers of the institution, and Prosecutor Voorhees will be asked to bring the whole matter before the next Grand Jury, with a view of indicting the officers, who are now being held responsible, in public opinion, for the easy way in which Valentine wrecked the bank.

There is a possibility that some of the depositors may not wait for the Grand Jury to meet, but will institute action against the officers of the bank at once in the criminal courts. John H. Gregory, Max Goldberger, and Crosby & Hill are three depositors who have consulted lawyers, and who say they are not content to have Valentine alone punished.

If they make charges, they will be based upon events with which Valentine had nothing to do directly. They say the bank officers knew by noon on Monday that something was wrong. By Monday night they must have begun to realize how serious the state of affairs was. Despite this, the bank not only remained open all day Monday, but also on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.

During this period business was carried on as usual and deposits were taken. Between the time the situation must have been clear to the bank's officers and the time they closed down, Mr. Gregory deposited $2,000, Mr. Goldberger $5,000, and Crosby & Hill $4,000. It is claimed these amounts were received after it was known the bank was ruined.

Mr. Gregory is particularly incensed. He deposited the $2,000 on Thursday. In the ordinary course of business the check would have taken at least twenty-four hours to reach the bank in New York on which it was drawn. Had it gone through the regular course, the money would not have been credited to the Middlesex Bank through its Clearing House agent before Friday at noon. Still, on Friday morning the check had been cashed by his New York bank.

Mr. Gregory claims that as soon as he paid in the check, a messenger was sent to New York with it, and it was paid over the counter, thus avoiding the delay of the Clearing House and getting the actual cash into the possession of the Middlesex Bank. Had the usual course been followed, he could have stopped the check on Friday morning and no one would have suffered.

Mr. Gregory claims that this affair alone renders the officers of the bank liable to criminal prosecution, and he says personal friendship will not deter him from taking the formal steps. Warrants may therefore issue at any time for some of the bank's officers.

Lay in a Field Helpless for 20 Hours.

James Young, thirty-four years old, of Lincoln Place and Washington Avenue, Garretsons, S. I., was found lying in a field at Garretsons late last night unable to move. It was found that three ribs were broken, and his spine injured. He says that on Monday night he was struck by a Midland electric car and injured. The car did not stop, and he crawled to where he was found, and lay threre all night and all day, about twenty hours. He says he was unconscious for part of the time, and suffered much during the day from heat and thirst. He was taken to the S. R. Smith Infirmary.

Miss Clara Barton Here.

Miss Clara Barton of the Red Cross Society, who was a passenger on the Ward Line steamer Havana, which arrived yesterday from Havana, was sent to Hoffman Island to await the usual quarantine detention for observation. Miss Barton says that the Red Cross affairs in Cuba are in good condition. Red Cross asylums have been established, and the society is doing good work among the people. Miss Barton expects to go to Washington as soon as she is released.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Concerning Silks

If you follow the trend of industrial affairs in matters of dress, you know that prices of silks are stiff. The cost of raw material has been rising—steadily rising for months. There has been no fluctuant movement. Each change meant an upward bound. That's the word that comes from every silk producing centre. Conditions in France, Switzerland, Italy, China, Japan and America are identical. Students and theorists of fabric economics have written learnedly upon the subject. Trade journals and the daily newspapers continue to chronicle the shutting down of silk mills. All comments and explanations run in the same vein—merge in a common conclusion—"the raw stuff is scarce and high." The above preface will create extra interest in the facts below.

75c. Brocaded Black India Silks at 39c

A manufacturer has just delivered to us six thousand yards Brocaded Black India Silk which were contracted for by us when the market was much weaker than it is to-day.

It is pure silk through and through. The surface has the real richness that comes of a brilliant taffeta finish. The spinning is strong, firm, perfect. The dyeing is fine and full-lustre. There are twelve choice patterns—small, medium and large effects. The width is 24 inches. They are worth 60c. at wholesale. We could not duplicate them for less.

75c. would be a fair retail price for such qualities and styles.

Your Choice 39c

MEN'S
Balbriggan Underwear.

Summer weight Shirts and Drawers, (Shirts, long or short sleeves,) AT 25c. EACH; (worth double.)

Imported French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, (the kind that sell at 75c.,) TO-DAY AT 50c. EACH.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

Loss of Appetite.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Strengthens the stomach and creates a good appetite for food.

Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

WORTHINGTON C. FORD'S CASE.

Everett P. Wheeler Pronounces His Dismissal a Serious Blow to Civil Service Reform.

Everett P. Wheeler, who was Chairman of the former Civil Service Supervisory and Examining Board of this city, said yesterday that he thought Worthington C. Ford's statement, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, presents the matter of his forced resignation in a light that is not at all favorable to the Administration.

"The public was assured by Secretary Gage," said Mr. Wheeler, "that while Mr. Ford's resignation as head of the Bureau of Statistics was asked for, it was not forced, and Mr. Ford could have held his position if he wished. Now comes Mr. Ford, whose simple word will be accepted implicitly by every one who knows him, and declares that the Secretary had already selected a successor to him, and that 'there was no option, as a request from the Secretary is equivalent to a demand.' Of course, Mr. Ford construed the request as a demand; almost any one else would have done the same. On that point Mr. Ford has made the matter perfectly clear, and has, in so doing, done a good service to the cause of civil service reform.

"It is of peculiar interest that this case is as striking an instance of the violation of the spirit and letter of the civil service regulations as could have been made. Mr. Ford is a man of exceptional ability, of the widest information about statistics, and of the greatest experience in gathering them and in presenting them effectively. His accuracy was remarkable, and he was a recognized authority throughout the civilized world. If a less finely equipped and capable man has been put in his place it will be a distinct injury. The post is of great importance, and the figures gathered and tabulated in the bureau are widely used by people in this country and abroad.

"Another characteristic of Mr. Ford's work was that it was absolutely fair and unpartisan. You could not detect his personal politics in his figures. They were as calm and dispassionate as a Judge's charge. They presented the full data, leaving the student to draw his own deductions. It is a great loss to the civil service of this country that such an official should have been dismissed, and it is a serious blow aimed at the spirit of civil service reform."

MAY WITHHOLD SALARIES.

Pay of City Officials Not Chosen According to Law May Be Held Up.

Controller Coler and the Municipal Civil Service Commission have been warned by the Civil Service Reform Association that all appointments in the city's employ made since April 19 are illegal, unless they conform to the new civil service law, which went into effect on that date, and that the appointing officers will be held responsible for salaries paid to such illegal appointees.

In view of this contention, it is expected that the pay of all officials whose status is in doubt will be held up until the matter is settled by the courts.

About 525 officials, it is estimated, are affected

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Threatening: variable winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,453. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38½c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

FOREIGN.—The Third Committee of the Peace Conference met yesterday for further consideration of the arbitration tribunal plan. The delegates from Roumania, Greece, and Servia objected to the five articles referring to international courts of inquiry, but the first reading of all the articles was passed. Later a compromise was effected with regard to the clauses objected to, and the proposals passed their second reading. The arbitration scheme will probably be finally passed to-day. A severe earthquake shock was felt in Rome and for some miles around that city yesterday morning. It was followed by several less severe shocks. The damage in Rome itself was slight, but in villages near by much property was destroyed. No fatalities are at present reported. An eruption of Mount Etna occurred yesterday morning. The cup challenger Shamrock won her second race with the Prince of Wales's cutter, Britannia, easily yesterday. The course was that for Tuesday's race reversed, but was only partially covered by the two yachts, as they were becalmed for some time, and the Prince of Wales, who was on the Britannia, had to start for London. The Shamrock struck a mudbank just after the race was declared finished, but was towed off in ten minutes, and was apparently not injured at all. She was 2 seconds faster in stays that the Britannia. Opinion of the English newspapers as to the cup challenger's merits is still divided. The Daily Graphic does not consider she comes up to expectations. Emperor William of Germany spent an hour with Howard Gould on the latter's yacht Niagara yesterday. The Hohenzollern afterward flew the Stars and Stripes as she passed the Niagara in leaving Molde, Norway. There is an enormous demand for seats to view the contest on Saturday between athletes representing Oxford and Cambridge and teams from Harvard and Yale. All of the Americans are in good form and confident of success. Further provisions of the franchise bill were passed by the Volksraad yesterday. The bill will go into force immediately—Pages 4 and 1.

Page 1.

Senator T. C. Platt yesterday gave out a long and detailed defense of President McKinley's management of the Philippine campaign. It is understood to be an authorized presentation of the Administration's case.

Page 5.

A grain elevator belonging to the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company was destroyed by fire last night. Two warehouses were gutted.

In the Larchmont Yacht Club's races, sailed in a fluky northwest breeze yesterday, a number of the boats were disabled and several of them damaged.

George J. Gould's Lakewood polo team won the Southampton Cups yesterday, defeating the Rockaway second team on the field of the Rockaway Club, Cedarhurst, L. I.

At the races at Brighton Beach yesterday several accidents happened in the first event. Orthos ran away and broke his leg, and Jockey McCue was thrown by Lamity and was cut and bruised.

The New Yorks defeated the Chicagos at the Polo Grounds yesterday in a well-contested game by a score of 3 to 0. The Brooklyn team won from Washington at Washington Park by the score of 4 to 1.

Page 6.

The widow of Gen. Pickett has protested against the proposed reproduction of his Gettysburg charge at the Georgia State Fair.

Page 7.

The meeting of the Democratic National Committee opens in Chicago to-day. The presence of Altgeld may cause some trouble, but he has said that rather than incur the ill-will of the members he would give up his proxy. The local factional fights in New York and Chicago will receive no consideration.

Page 12.

The Board of Public Improvements gave a hearing yesterday on the proposition to widen Tremont Avenue.

The executors of the will of Augustin Daly have decided to dispose of the Daly Theatre and all the rights connected with it.

Claims against the city under the Ahearn law continue to be filed, notwithstanding Justice Maddox's decision that the law is unconstitutional.

The Misses Helen and Elizabeth Clendenin were yesterday released from the Swinburne Island Hospital, where the former has been confined since July 6 suffering from yellow fever.

Jacob W. Mack, a taxpayer, secured in the Supreme Court yesterday a preliminary injunction restraining the Board of Education from removing A. Emerson Palmer, the secretary to the board.

The Fall River Line steamer Puritan and the steamer Richard Peck of the New Haven Steamboat Company were in collision in the Sound yesterday morning. Neither was seriously damaged.

A four-foot water main burst at Woodlawn yesterday morning and washed out the four tracks of the New York Central, which are also used by the New York, New Haven and Hartford, at that point. Traffic was delayed for a number of hours, and it was not until late in the afternoon that the damage had been repaired.

The report of Austen G. Fox, Wallace MacFarlane, and Benjamin J. Shove, special counsel to examine the testimony in the canal improvement fraud charges, have reported that the testimony is not sufficiently strong to sustain a criminal prosecution of either ex-Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge, ex-State Engineer Adams, or any State officer or employe.

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IN THE FERTILIZER TRUST.

M. E. Wheeler & Co.'s Business Sold at Rutland, Vt.

Special to The New York Times.

RUTLAND, Vt., July 19.—The sale of the Commercial Fertilizer business of M. E. Wheeler & Co. of this city to the American Agricultural Chemical Company was closed to-day. The American Company, which was organized under the laws of Connecticut, is located in New York. The transfer is to be made Sept. 1. John F. Gibbons of New York, who has been a Summer visitor in Rutland, is the President.

The company has made a union of practically all the manufacturers and sellers of commercial fertilizers north of Baltimore and east of Chicago in this country, thirty-six in number. The business of M. E. Wheeler & Co. comprises three branches—M. E. Wheeler & Co. and the Great Eastern Fertilizer Company of Rutland, and the Packers' Union Fertilizer Company of New York City. The firm has an office at Columbus, Ohio.

The Wheeler business has been buying fertilizers of the manufacturers and selling to consumers. The sale covers simply the good will, for which a large sum was paid, and the office furniture and the like, and the teams used by traveling men. The Wheeler Company's sales for the past year were over 40,000 tons. Mr. Wheeler is to continue in the business as manager for a salary, giving half his time to the enterprise.

CHASTISED HIS SON HIRAM.

Father, 106 Years Old, Beat His Wayward Offspring, 70 Years Old.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 19.—Monroe Hedges, aged 106, chastised his son, Hiram Hedges, aged seventy, because he came home drunk and abused his wife, and today Police Judge Cox fined Hiram for his condition, but took no judicial cognizance of the father's parental prerogative.

The centenarian was sitting in his chair when Hiram became abusive. The old man took his cane, struck the son across the face, and knocked him down. "Hiram's got some of the old man's spirit," said Monroe to-night, "and I had to dress him down."

Golden Rod, Bottled at the Brewery, $1.20 per case of 24 bottles. At grocers. Out of town orders promptly attended to. Mail orders or telephone, 164 W'bburgh. *Otto Huber Brewery, Brooklyn.*—Adv.

ALGER RESIGNS FROM THE CABINET

Retires, Under Fire, from Secretary of War's Office.

SUCCUMBS TO CRITICISM

Gives No Reason for His Sudden Decision to Get Out.

SUCCESSOR NOT NAMED

Gen. Horace Porter, Gen. Francis V. Greene, Gov. Roosevelt, and Others Talked Of for the Place.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Secretary of War Alger has retired under fire.

Having shut his ears for more than a year to the storm of public criticism that has been directed against him from the beginning of the war with Spain, refusing to accept either hints or open advice to surrender a position held by him with dissatisfaction on the part of the people and annoyance to the Administration, he has at last, apparently with a sudden change of mind, asked to be relieved from furtner occupation of his office.

He offered his resignation to the President during an early morning call at the White House. At the moment he declared his determination to serve no longer. He expressed the hope that his services might cease at once. Before the conversation between the Secretary and the President closed it was understood that while the resignation was to be accepted at the pleasure of the President, a successor to Mr. Alger would be named before the close of the month.

The information sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES that Secretary Alger had gone to Long Branch to talk with Vice President Hobart about his resignation was correct. It is learned that it was not the first time that Vice President Hobart and Mr. Alger had talked about the withdrawal of Alger from the Cabinet. When the President and his party were at Thomasville, Ga., last Spring, and Alger was in the South, he had a conversation with Mr. Hobart on the way back concerning the ceaseless criticism from which he was suffering.

Alger was then determined to "face it out," and insisted that he would be able to disprove the assertions which held him responsible for the many shortcomings charged against his management of the army. Mr. Hobart, it is related, declared to the Secretary that he would not remain for a day in office if so much censure was lodged against him, and that he would, by resigning, prove that it was the fault of the system and not the man that put the army in such a light.

The inference drawn by those persons at the War Department who to-day sought to discover the facts, was that since the story of his alliance with Pingree became public he had become convinced, helped by the feeling of embarrassment shown by the Administration, that he had staid too long, and that he must revise his determination of a few months ago. So he concluded to go again to Mr. Hobart and hear from him his opinion at this time about the propriety and desirability of his withdrawal from office.

From the promptness with which Alger acted, it is assumed that Mr. Hobart repeated, with some additional reasons to those given on the way home from Thomasville, his advice that Secretary Alger, for his personal comfort and for the good of his party, offer his resignation to the President. He had no doubt of the acceptance of it.

Alger could scarcely wait from last night until this morning to make his last official call at the White House.

The news of his action did not get out quickly. It was stated immediately after his departure for the War Department that he had talked about official matters relating to the campaign in the Philippines. That account was good until about the lunch hour, when it began to be whispered about the War Department that Alger had resigned.

He was in his office later on, but did not appear to be interested in the current business. When he was asked an hour after the resignation had become generally known if the report was true he promptly denied it, and at 5 o'clock admitted it, and declared that he would not give the reasons for his resignation, nor write a statement to convey the reason at length.

AS TO HIS SUCCESSOR.

If the Secretary had been able to hear the discussion about the department immediately after his resignation became generally known he would have learned that the interest in the War Department was no longer attached to him but was in learning the name of his successor. It has been assumed here for weeks that his successor would have to be named soon. The President, it is believed, has considered the necessity of having a candidate ready for appointment.

Reviving an old report, the name of Ambassador Porter was brought up first, and it has been positively asserted that the President has addressed Gen. Horace Porter with the view of preparing him to accept the office.

One of the reports from the White House to-night is that the President is desirous of having a good lawyer as his Secretary of War. The talk is that he considers that with so experienced an officer as Gen. Corbin as his military adviser he would be helped to a greater extent by a civilian Secretary conversant with law than by a military officer alone.

One report has connected the name of Gen. F. V. Greene with the War Department, and for the reason of his experience as a business man and a commander of forces in the Philippines he would be especially useful as an adviser about the campaign in the Philippines. This suggestion does not arouse great interest in the minds of those men who are satisfied with their status in the department and with the share they enjoy of power there.

The recommendation has been heard by some officers that if the President desires the services and advice of a lawyer as well as a good military man, he will choose Gen. J. H. Wilson, now in command at Matanzas. To that suggestion is generally returned the reply that the President must select a New York man, as that State has no member of the Cabinet, and not a man from Delaware.

Gen. Anson G. McCook has sometimes been suggested as likely to be an acceptable Secretary of War, but it cannot be ascertained that he has ever had anything more than a chance of getting the office.

TALK OF ROOSEVELT.

Gov. Roosevelt is sometimes mentioned, but the impression here is that he could not be prevailed upon to give up his present honorable and important position to take a Cabinet office for a short time. Still, there are persons here who recall his recent visit as significant of something more than a desire on the part of the President to consult him about appointments.

The transfer of Attorney General Griggs from the Department of Justice to the War Department has been suggested by those who are figuring on Secretary Alger's successor to-night.

In this same connection the name of Elihu Root, the well-known New York lawyer, is mentioned.

Secretary Alger's plans for the future have already been defined. Mr. Meiklejohn, the Assistant Secretary of War, is at present supposed to be in Wisconsin, whither he went two weeks ago to make a personal inspection of the Fox River improvements, a scheme which has given the Engineering Bureau endless trouble, and which now requires some positive recommendation at the hands of the Secretary to Congress at the next session. He has been notified of what has happened and is expected to return to Washington to assume charge of the War Department until such time as the President shall name a permanent Secretary.

Probably that will be by the end of the present month and by Aug. 1 Secretary Alger will be at liberty to lay down his task. He is much wearied by the weight of responsibility he has borne for nearly two years and a half; he has aged many years, in the opinion of his personal friends, and is in need of rest. He proposes to depart for the Northwest, and spend some time in the lumber camps belonging to him, and then to pay visits to his children. This will occupy his time well along into next Fall. About political matters, the Secretary does not speak now, but it may be fairly surmised that he then will be ready, in view of his already announced decision, to take such part in the Michigan Senatorial contest as conditions at the time will warrant.

Notwithstanding Gen. Alger's declaration that he will not make a statement, it is said by those who have talked with him to-day that his temper is none of the best, that he is smarting from the sense of being permitted to be the victim of a system that he was unable to run or reform, and that when he is fully released from the constraints that now hold him he will unload a confession that will be in the nature of an accusation

A BUZZ OF COMMENT.

The news of the resignation caused a buzz of comment this evening in all public places, but at the White House there was no evidence throughout the evening that any unusual event had occurred. The President went for a drive with his niece, Miss Duncan, late in the afternoon, handling the reins himself. There were no callers of importance during the early part of the evening, but about 9 o'clock Secretary Hay, accompanied by Senator Fairbanks of Indiana, who is just back from an inspection of the Alaska boundary, of difficulty, came over for a talk on this subject.

Secretary Hitchcock and Controller Dawes called socially for a few minutes. There was no evidence of a Cabinet conference and no suggestion of anything in that line. There was nothing to give out for publication, it was said. An evening round of the Cabinet officers still in town showed the same unwillingness to talk of the resignation. Some of them said that they had felt that the resignation was likely to come at any time, but they were so surprised at the published announcement that it was actually in hand that they were at first inclined to regard it as premature.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin was seen during the evening, and while not wishing to discuss any of the facts connected with the resignation expressed his personal regret at the turn of affairs. He said:

"I feel great sympathy and great respect for the Secretary. History will show that if he has erred it has been on the side of the soldier, on the side of those who were fighting the battles. No man in that position has ever had more at heart the interests of the soldiers, their comfort and their welfare. Time and again he has said to us that everything must yield before the requirements of the men in the field, and if the funds were lacking he would pay for it himself. He will leave the department with the respect and esteem of every one in it."

Secretary Alger's departure from the Cabinet will leave in it only three of those members who entered it at the beginning of the Administration, namely, Messrs. Gage, Long, and Wilson. The number of changes that have occurred in the two and a half years of its life has been very unusual.

Six Cabinet officers in all have resigned their portfolios, either to retire to private life or to accept other positions of honor and trust at the hands of the President. These include Secretaries of State Sherman, who went out because of ill-health and advanced age, and Day, who accepted a United States Judgeship; Attorney General McKenna, who accepted a position on the Supreme Court bench of the United States; Postmaster General Gary, who retired because of ill-health, and Secretary Bliss of the Interior Department, who returned to New York and resumed active connection with business affairs.

GEN. GREENE MAY BE CHOSEN.

New York Republicans Believe the Post of War Secretary Will Be Offered to Him.

There is a strong belief among New York Republicans usually well-informed that Gen. Francis V. Greene may be made Secretary of War in place of Gen. Alger. It is assumed that the new Secretary will be a New York man.

When Cornelius N. Bliss retired from the Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior Ethan Allen Hitchcock of Missouri succeeded him. That left New York without a representative in the White House council, and Republicans here look on it as certain that the President will recognize the Empire State in the selection of his new War Minister.

In that event, Gen Greene's appointment would be looked upon as a particularly happy one because of his peculiar fitness for the work in hand. He is not only an experienced and successful business man, it is pointed out, but he is a trained soldier and has had experience in commanding both volunteer and regular troops. Moreover, he has exercised this command in the Philippines, it is urged, and is therefore thoroughly familiar with the conditions there, which knowledge would be immensely valuable in the Secretary of War, who must have much to do with the settlement of the Philippine problem.

Gen. Greene is the consulting engineer of the Barber Asphalt Company. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he was Colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment. Later he was made a Brigadier General and sent to Manila with Gen. Merritt. Afterward he was promoted to be a Major General. When Gov. Roosevelt took office he tried to get Gen. Greene to accept the State Superintendency of Public Works, but the General declined on the ground that he could not afford it. The salary of a Cabinet officer is only $2,000 a year more than that of the Superintendent of Public Works, but it is thought that the added honor and dignity of the place may induce Gen. Greene to accept it in spite of the financial sacrifice it would involve.

VIEWS OF SENATOR DEPEW.

Doubts Whether Gov. Roosevelt Would Accept the War Portfolio.

When the news of Secretary Alger's retirement reached the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, where the Republican members of the Senate Committee on Finance are staying, there was much speculation as to who would succeed him.

Senator Platt declined to discuss the reasons which led to Mr. Alger's resignation, but admitted that he hoped the place would be given to New York. When asked if he had any particular man in view for the vacancy, Senator Platt shook his head negatively.

Senator Depew, however, who was a guest of Senator Platt, talked freely.

"The man who succeeds Gen. Alger has an excellent opportunity to display his ability," Mr. Depew said. "The time is very propitious, for the conditions are such that a man who would successfully fill the place would achieve distinction. It is true that the next Secretary of War will have only a year to serve, but if in that time he could put down the Filipino rebellion he would get all the credit for it, in spite of all that has been done. Such a task, I know, would be to the liking of a man like Gov. Roosevelt, but I am not sure that Col. Roosevelt

Continued on Page 2.

MR. PLATT DEFENDS THE PRESIDENT

He Lauds His Management of the Philippine Campaign.

ANSWERS PRESS ROUND ROBIN

Shows How Mr. McKinley Has Met the Difficulties of the Situation.

Senator's Statement Understood to be an Authorized Presentation of the Administration's Case.

A statement containing an elaborate and detailed defense of President McKinley's management of the Philippine campaign was given out by Senator Thomas C. Platt at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, last night. This statement, it is understood, is an authorized presentation of the Administration's case. It is supposed to have been provoked by the "round robin" of the newspaper correspondents, and it is accepted by those on the inside as the President's answer to that document.

The statement is as follows:

"I purpose herein to answer certain criticisms which are being directed at the conduct of the war in the Philippines. I do not refer to the criticisms of those who in the name of liberty and philanthropy are advocating a policy of National cowardice and dishonor. Their ugly motives obtrude from everything they say. To make an end of the rebellion, to bring about a condition of order and peace in the Philippines, is not their object. On the contrary, nothing is clearer than the fact that they want their country's arms to be defeated. Every little difficulty, every slight disaster, is to them a source of immoderate satisfaction, and the character of the work they are doing appears in Aguinaldo's latest proclamation, where he tells the Filipinos that 'some States of the American Union have already risen in our favor.' To argue with these people would be like coddling a copperhead.

"But there are other critics, who, entirely convinced of our duty and responsibility in the Philippines, are apprehensive lest the Government has not appreciated the size of its undertaking. They forget the history of the matter. They forget the limitations of authority from Congress and of good faith to Spain, by which the Government has been embarrassed. They are inquiring why Gen. Otis has not had a larger army at his back. They want to know why there was not a sufficient force present in the Island of Luzon to crush the rebellion upon its first appearance. And, stirred by sensational newspaper stories and by the recent 'round robin' of the offended correspondents, they are asking whether the situation is even as good as has been reported, whether the Government has not allowed itself to be misled, and whether the military forces now being enlisted will surely be great enough for the task on hand. These are the inquiries to which I purpose to submit an answer.

"It should be borne in mind, in the first place, that the Government's means of information concerning what has occurred in the Philippines is not confined to Gen. Otis. The Navy Department has its agents there. The President is directly represented by Mr. Denby, who was for fourteen years our Minister to China, and by Prof. Worcester, who resided in the Philippines for four or five years, who speaks the Tagalog languages, and who knows the native character and habits. The Philippine campaign is receiving the President's constant personal attention. He is in direct cable communication with Manila and receives daily reports from all sources.

CANNOT BE MISLED.

"The possibility of his being misled about the facts in the case is scarcely worth considering. The precise fact as he obtains it, not only from Gen. Otis, but from each of a dozen or more of his official informants, is that for a distance of fifty miles north of Manila, and of twenty miles south of Manila, and eastward into Laguna Province, our armies hold the territory; that the insurgents are scattered beyond our lines in bands of from 50 to 500, their only considerable force consisting of about 4,000 men, who are encamped in Northern Pampanga. The southern army of the insurgents, possibly 2,000 strong, is badly demoralized by recent defeats. The President's advisers report to him that in a number of cities within the American lines local governments have been formed, which are discharging their functions competently and to the satisfaction of the people; that the mass of the people desire peace and American protection, that they no longer flee on the approach of our troops, but heartily welcome them; that the population within the American lines is dense and grows larger all the while, and that land cultivation is going on extensively.

"The President is advised, and on this point his information comes unanimously from all the able men whose official obligation is to keep the Government accurately informed, that the only hope of the insurgents lies in the efforts they are making to convince the people that a change of Government is about to occur in the United States favorable to the insurgent cause; that there is a general opposition among the American people to the prosecution of the war, and a fixed purpose on the part of the political party about to come into power to withdraw the American army and to recognize the government of Aguinaldo. This idea is being assiduously cultivated by the insurgent leaders, and it so far serves their purpose as to enable them to maintain their forces in fairly strong array.

"There can be no question of the substantial truth and accuracy of this information. It comes from too many different sources, and from sources too high and honorable in character to admit of doubt, and not even the testimony of newspaper correspondents, who resent the interference of Gen. Otis's unimaginative blue pencil with their sensational stories, can stand against the sober official reports of the President's civil and military advisers.

"Nor is it an especially optimistic view of the situation. It shows, indeed, that a great work has yet to be done, and it leads back to the question why more has not been already accomplished, and to the question whether the preparations now going forward will positively insure the creation of a force sufficiently powerful for the work that remains.

HANDICAPPED AT THE OUTSET.

"It is perfectly easy to explain why the Government did not have a great army at Manila when the Filipinos made their first attack. It did not because it could not. It was restrained by two circumstances—good faith with Spain and the laws of Congress under which the army had been created. It must be remembered that the American people were not thinking of the Philippines when they went to war with Spain. They were concerned wholly with the affairs of Cuba. The period of actual war, moreover, was short. Its three great events—the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, the campaign on land and sea at Santiago, and the occupation of Puerto Rico—came swiftly one after another, and the French Ambassador had appeared at the White House with a proposal to end the war almost before the American Army had been equipped to take the field.

"Now, at that time, in July, 1898, we had sent to the Philippines nearly 20,000 men. Commodore Dewey had advised the Government that 5,000 would be sufficient. It was Gen. Miles's opinion that 12,000 were surely enough, but the President, acting upon his own wise judgment, had dispatched 20,000 The only work then expected of them was to fight and defeat the Spaniards at Manila, and at the time when the President dictated the language of the peace protocol the American Army stood confronting the Spanish intrenchments.

"It became immediately necessary for our Government to define its Philippine policy, but the President was not to be forced into inconsiderate action. As to Cuba and Puerto Rico, he had made up his mind, and the French Ambassador was informed that a treaty of peace could be negotiated on the basis of the surrender of Cuba to us and to the Cuban people, and upon the cession of Puerto Rico and Guam, and, as for the Philippines, the President said that we would take and hold the bay, harbor, and City of Manila 'pending the conclusion of the treaty,' and that the treaty should determine the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines.'

"In agreeing to this arrangement as the basis of a peace conference Spain made it her duty to withdraw her forces from the City of Manila and give room for ours. But the cable from Hongkong was not then in working order, and before the terms of the protocol could be communicated by Spain to her forces and by us to ours a battle had occurred, and at great expense of blood and treasure we obtained by force what the protocol had peacefully conceded.

"This did not alter the terms upon which the Peace Commissioners were instructed to prepare a treaty, but it put a new face on the situation both here and at Manila. It had an immediate and very obvious effect upon the attitude of the American people toward the future of the islands. It materially affected, moreover, the position of the insurgent Tagalos. It emphasized and increased our moral responsibility for the preservation of orrder. If under the terms of the peace protocol the Spaniards had quietly marched out of Manila and we had quietly marched in, the two forces each in its full strength peacefully awaiting the conclusion of the negotiations at Paris, we might perhaps have withdrawn from the Philippine Islands with dignity and without the impairment of international obligations. But, having beaten the Spaniards, having scattered their army, having destroyed their authority over the Philippine people, and having forcibly placed ourselves in their stead as a government, the status quo became impossible of restoration, and from that moment the withdrawal of the American Army and Navy would have meant the abandonment of the islands to utter anarchy, misery, and misrule.

PRESIDENT'S COURSE JUSTIFIED.

"This view compelled the course that was taken by our Commissioners at Paris, and it loudly justified the President in having assembled so considerable a force at Manila. His power to add to the force was now gone. The question of the future of the Philippines—whether they should belong to Spain or to the United States—had passed into the hands of the Peace Commission. And, of course, neither country was at liberty to change the conditions until the Peace Commission had acted and its action had been approved. Further expeditions of men to the Philippines would have been a plain violation of the terms of the protocol. But, if that wholly sufficient reason had been wanting, there was another, and this other involved the most trying and troublesome condition with which the Government has had to contend.

"The men then under arms and available for use, whether in the Philippines or in the West Indies, had all been enlisted for the period of the war. By the terms of their enlistment they were free of every obligation to the Government upon its proclamation of peace. The President knew, better than any one else, that peace was assured, and that all his soldiers, not only those who stood ready to go to the Philippines, but the 20,000 then there as well, were by law to be mustered out of the service on the instant when he made official announcement that the Spanish war was over.

"On April 20, 1898, the joint resolution was passed recognizing the independence of Cuba. It directed the President to employ the land and naval forces of the United States to accomplish the expulsion of Spain from Cuban soil. At that time the American army consisted of 27,000 regulars. Two days later the volunteer act was passed, and four days after that the law was passed enabling the President to increase the regular army. But both these measures were distinctly declared to be war measures. Both required that the enlistments secured under them should terminate with the return of peace.

"In these provisions the acts were peremptory and specific. No discretion whatever was permitted to the Government. Under the terms of the Regular Army bill, 38,000 regulars were added to the 27,000 who composed the army in times of peace. With these and with the volunteers, the Government had a much larger force than turned out to be necessary for the purposes of the war with Spain; but after the peace protocol had been signed, not a man of them could be used in the Philippines more than the force then there.

"And who could then foresee that this force was not sufficient? A conflict with the Filipinos was not then anticipated. Their army, it is true, had been assembled on the outskirts of Manila. But with respect to the Americans, it was generally supposed to be a friendly rather than a hostile army. Its leaders had been ardent with the assurances of their friendship and confidence. They had proclaimed a republic, to be sure, and had asserted a government; but there was nothing in the attitude they then assumed which could justify the belief that their guns were going to be aimed at the flag which had set them free.

"Even had the President been at liberty under the terms of the peace protocol to increase the Philippine army, and even had the men, available for service there, been ready for transportation, no wise counselor would have advised sending them. Indeed, the very thing that brought on the conflict with Aguinaldo was the dispatch of a small force intended to take the places of those whose terms of enlistment had expired, and who had already been brought home.

"From the hour when Congress assembled in December the President endeavored to draw its attention to the situation in which the Government would be left upon the proclamation of peace. In one message he delivered to the Senate the peace treaty. In another he warned Congress that as soon as the treaty was ratified and the ratifications exchanged, he would be compelled to muster out the troops at Manila. An army bill, drawn in conformity with the Government's views, was already prepared, and was urgently pressed upon Congress.

OPPOSITION OF DEMOCRATS.

"The country will remember the bitter opposition it encountered from the Democratic Party. Democratic members who did not dare to assume the responsibility of defeating the peace treaty, who would not even consent to take the responsibility of opposing the acquisition of the Philippines, arrayed themselves with the rest of their party against the Army bill. The Democratic leaders in both House and Senate had the bewildering hardihood to declare that the increased forces asked for were going to be employed, not in Manila, but here in our own country. They were not needed in Manila, these leaders said, and they actually argued that the Administration was using the unlikely menace of a war in the Philippines as a means of extorting from Congress an enormous regular army for the suppression of liberty at home!

"It may surprise intelligent persons to know that this sort of talk could be indulged in upon the floor of Congress, but there were weeks and weeks of it, and meanwhile the insurgents were gathering an army of 30,000 men, were growing more and more belligerent in their attitude, and every day brought nearer the time when peace with Spain would be proclaimed and the Government be left without a legal claim to the service of any single soldier at Manila.

"It was the 2d of March before Congress passed the Army bill, and the war in the Philippines had been going on for four weeks. When the country considers this fact, and realizes that the 20,000 American troops then at Manila had been assembled there, not at all in anticipation of a campaign against the Filipinos, but wholly and solely for the purpose of defeating the Spaniards, and that the President had been told by no less an authority than Admiral Dewey that for that purpose 5,000 men would be sufficient, surely his foresight and good judgment will be everywhere approved. Battle after battle was fought, and every battle won. And, now, when at last the authority he sought from Congress was conferred, not in the form he thought it, but in the fashion of a compromise, here was the unexampled task that was set before him:

"He had at once to reduce an army of 65,000 regulars to an army of 27,000, mustering out 38,000 men; he had to enlist an equal number of regulars to take the places of those mustered out; he had to organize the new regulars, to provide transportation for them to Manila, to transport back the army then there, and at the same time and all the while to prosecute the war. This is what he has been doing during the last four months. The new Army bill was not what the President wanted, but it gave him permission to raise a regular army of 65,000 men, and also to raise a volunteer army of 35,000 men, and to keep them until July 1, 1901. Under the terms of this act 45,000 regulars have already been enlisted, and have taken the places of an equal number of men who have been formally mustered out. Ten new regiments of volunteers are now organizing. Gen. Otis has been supplied with 22,000 regulars, having two years of service before them. And all the while the fighting in Luzon has been maintained, with the result already described in this statement.

"What more could be asked or expected? What possible criticism can be passed upon the intelligence or the foresight with which these difficult and complicated affairs have been conducted? What, indeed, can be said except in warm and generous praise both of the Administration at home and of the army abroad?

THE REINFORCEMENTS SENT.

"On June 25 the transport Sheridan sailed from San Francisco with 1,800 men, the Valencia sailed on June 29 with 600 more, the Pennsylvania sailed on July 1 with 1,300 more, the Para sailed on July 12 with 1,000 more, and the Tartar is due to sail on July 22 with still another thousand. Three new regiments of volunteer infantry are in process of organization at Manila, and the ten home regiments will be ready by the middle of August. So that by the end of the rainy season, and as soon as troops can be used, Gen. Otis will have a fully equipped and effective force of not less than 40,000 men, and 10,000 more will be ready for departure in case they are required.

"It may be true that if on Feb. 5, when the insurgents made their first attack we had then had, properly dispersed through the Luzon Island, such an army of occupation as will be there in the Fall, the rebellion might be now much nearer its end than it seems to be. But the facts which I have briefly recited, show:

"First, that the President had no right, in honor and good faith with Spain, to send to the Philippines one single man more than was there, or on his way there, when the peace protocol was signed last August, nor until the ratifications of the treaty of peace were exchanged on April 11. On that day the Philippine Islands became the property of the United States.

"The facts show, second, that he could have sent to the Philippines, assuming that the obstacle of good faith with Spain had been removed, only a body of men whose enlistments expired with the proclamation of peace, and whose dispatch out of the country was consequently of no avail.

"The facts show, third, that he had assembley, while the right to do so was still existent, an army much larger than his military advisers thought necessary and large enough, as the event has proved, to maintain our position and greatly to extend our authority.

"And the fats show, fourth, that since the proclamation of peace with Spain and the passage of the new Army bill he has reorganized our military forces in their entirety, and is now possessed of an army with two years of service to run amply competent, as he and his advisers believe, to bring about the pacification of the islands.

"There is nothing for which any American need apologize in this record. It is a record of sagacity and competency. It is a record of consistent and unparalleled success, a success that began with the message to Dewey, 'Go and destroy the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay,' and that will not end until the possessions which duty and fortune have confided to our care are firmly advanced on the high road to peace and prosperity."

The Governor to be Mr. Platt's Guest.

Gov. Roosevelt has accepted an invitation to spend a few days with Senator Platt at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach. He will come up from Oyster Bay on Saturday and will spend that day, Sunday, and Monday as the Senator's guest.

SCHEME TO DRAW TRADE.

Boston Wholesale Houses Offer Free Tickets Home—Vanderbilt Lines Accused of Collusion.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 19.—A scheme to draw trade away from Chicago and all of the big jobbing centres west of the Alleghany Mountains in favor of Boston has been discovered by agents of the railroads running east from Chicago. One of the large wholesale dry-goods houses in Boston has sent out a private circular to retailers throughout the Central West informing them that if they will come to Boston between Aug. 1 and Sept. 1 to buy their goods they will be furnished free tickets back to their homes.

The circular says, however, that all tickets must be purchased via the Vanderbilt lines, Big Four, Pittsburg and Lake Erie, New York Central, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and Northwestern. Officers of competing lines charge the Vanderbilt roads with collusion and secretly cutting the rates for the benefit of the Boston merchants.

At a meeting of the passenger officers of the east-bound lines in Chicago the circular was brought up and an explanation demanded of the representatives of the Vanderbilt lines. Each of the latter repudiated the private letter, and said they knew nothing of such an arrangement.

BRITISH FLAG MADE TROUBLE.

Lawsuit Followed Fourth of July Celebration in Stamford, Conn.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 19.—A Summer resident named Edward Brown was fined $50 and costs to-day charged with a breach of the peace, the trouble arising out of a row precipitated by the raising of a British flag on the Fourth of July. The niece of Robert Fosdick, a resident of the town, undertook to raise the British colors when everybody was celebrating American Independence Day. The flag was promptly torn down from the Fosdick dwelling. The young woman, unable to purchase or borrow another, made one herself and hoisted it over the house.

Mayor Tupper asked Fosdick to remove it, which he refused to do. Later Selectman Holly and Edward Brown paid a visit to Fosdick, meeting him at the gate in front of his house, returning from a drive. Fosdick claims that both men appeared to have been drinking. At any rate, he says they began abusing him for unfurling the British flag on the Fourth of July, and hot words ensued. Finally to frighten them, as he claims, Fosdick threatened to horsewhip the two men, whereupon Mr. Brown drew a revolver and Fosdick had him arrested.

The case has been before the court several days. Brown said he drew the revolver, but that it was not loaded. He denied being drunk. The Court held that the drawing of the pistol was practically an assault on Fosdick, and fined Brown. An appeal was taken, Councilman Weed going bail for the appellant.

POLICEMEN OF WEIGHT.

Generously Built Washington Officers May Have to Walk.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is said to be back of a movement to replace the fat policemen of the Georgetown precincts with others more sylphlike in form.

All the mounted police of the precinct have been weighed and measured by orders from headquarters. It is rumored that this action heralds a shake-up, and the survival of the thinnest.

The society has for some time kept an eye on the growth of the Georgetown police, and has observed a gradual tendency toward expansion. It has been noticed that some of the horses sag perceptibly under their riders as they make their rounds, and it is looked upon as only a matter of time when some spirited charger will break in two in the middle The society felt that it was time to intervene. The rule will be that the more mountainous officers will be assigned to infantry duty and their places filled by more attenuated police.

A 600-Pound Horse Mackerel.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 19.—A horse mackerel, weighing 600 pounds, was caught at Price's Neck this afternoon.

Two Days at Niagara Falls.
Every American should have at least this; it being only 9¾ hours from New York by the New York Central.—Adv.

FEW METROPOLITAN MEN GO ON STRIKE

Tie-Up of Electric Lines Ordered, but Traffic Suffers Little.

POLICE ACT WITH PROMPTNESS

Mr. Vreeland Declares the Company is Not Hampered.

Strikers Express Confidence—Disturbances on Second Avenue—Few Cars Run at Night on Two Lines.

After a long meeting of the self-constituted Executive Committee of the discontented employes of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, held early yesterday morning, a strike was declared on the electric lines operated by that company. In response to this declaration, a comparatively small number of motormen and conductors quit work, with little apparent effect on the lines against which the strike had been declared.

The efforts of the strikers were directed mainly against the Second, Sixth, and Eighth Avenue lines. On the first, according to the leaders of the strike, 100 men deserted their cars, but the railroad officials deny that more than 20 quit work. On the other two lines the strikers claimed that over 200 employes left their employment, while the railroad people declared just as positively that the strikers did not exceed 25 in number.

At an early hour this morning cars on the Sixth and Fourth Avenue lines were being run on the usual schedule. On the Second and Eighth Avenue lines, however, they were being run at infrequent intervals under police protection.

MR. VREELAND NOT DISTURBED.

President Vreeland, when he reached his office, declared that there was no strike, and that the company had not been hampered by the alleged desertions of its employes. He ridiculed the statements of the strike leaders as to the number of men who had left the company's employ, and said that cars had been running on all lines on the usual sch

duce the annoyance from unexpected detentions of the cars to a minimum, he resolved to run the cars as far apart as circumstances would permit. During the early part of the evening the Second Avenue cars were run under fifteen-minute headway, and each car carried four policemen.

Although the company decided at 10:20 o'clock not to run any more cars down town and took in all that came back to the stables, they later for some reason changed this plan and sent a half dozen cars out. At midnight they stopped running Second Avenue cars down the Bowery, and transferred all passengers that wished to go down at Eighth Street to the Fourth Avenue cars.

Some parts of Second Avenue were densely packed with people as late as 10:30 o'clock last night. The thickly populated tenement district in the vicinity of the car stable at Ninety-sixth Street poured its thousands of men, women, and children into the streets after the evening meal, and the dare-devil spirit of the younger element manifested itself in all kinds of mischievous pranks. But little was seen of the strikers, and a large proportion of the petty disturbances which continually enlivened Second Avenue from one end to the other, were attributable to reckless boys, who apparently committed disorderly acts from pure love of excitement. Stones and sticks were freely thrown, and nearly every car on the line bore testimony last evening to the marksmanship of the missile throwers. Many of the ventilating windows were broken, but there were few instances reported of injuries to passengers

DISTURBANCES UP TOWN.

The most disorderly spirit was manifested in Second Avenue, between Forty-second Street and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and the largest crowds were assembled within a few blocks of the car stable at Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh Streets. Police Inspector Kane was in command of about 300 officers and patrolmen, and he remained at the car stable all night. Between 7:30 and 10:30 o'clock there were frequent alarms, and squads of policemen were hurried here and there to quell petty disturbances. So far as the police had been able to learn up to midnight, nobody was dangerously injured.

Most of the sufferers from missiles were policemen. Detective O'Rourke of the Central Office was severely cut on the head with a stone early in the evening, but he was able to walk to the Harlem Hospital, where his wound was dressed. Officer William Davis was also hit on the head by a stone, and Roundsman Furdon and Patrolman E. J. Mayo were struck and slightly hurt by missiles thrown from the upper windows of tenement houses.

A car was stopped at One Hundred and Seventh Street about 9 o'clock P. M. by some temporary obstruction. The car was quickly surrounded by a threatening crowd and there was a fierce fight between a dozen men and three of four policemen which lasted four or five minutes. The policemen's nightsticks won the victory, however. During the fight pieces of crockery were thrown at the car. One of these pieces struck Officer Mayo of Westchester in the leg, inflicting a painful injury. Another broken dish struck Mounted Policeman Olsen's horse, causing it to shy suddenly. Olsen was thrown to the ground with such violence that his right leg was broken.

About 9:30 o'clock Police Captain Schmittberger had an exciting hand-to-hand encounter with an angry crowd at Second Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street. Schmittberger had gone to that point to disperse a crowd that had been erecting a barricade of paving stones across the track. He sprang into the crowd and with his fists began knocking the rioters right and left. They endeavored to close on the Captain, but Detective Barrett ran to his aid and handed him a nightstick, which was used with such effect that the crowd melted away speedily.

MOB STONES A CAR.

Several hundred men and women got in front of a north-bound car at Seventy-seventh Street about 10:45 o'clock and tried to pull the motorman from the platform. Several stones were thrown at the car, and a passenger named Joseph Smith of 1,418 Second Avenue was severely wounded on the head. Two women who were in the car were also slightly injured by flying stones. A young man who gave his name as Martin John was arrested and locked up for throwing the stone that hit Smith.

Four detectives belonging to the Central Office were sent to Second Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street to stop the stone-throwing at that point. They finally selected Daniel O. Driscoll, twenty-nine years old, a laborer of 1,396 Third Avenue; Bernard Martin, eighteen, of 143 East Seventy-fifth Street, a peddler, and Thomas Walsh, a machinist, twenty-three years old, of 220 East Seventy-third Street, as the ringleaders, and placed them under arrest.

Immediately a crowd of 500 persons closed in on the officers and shouted "Kill the cops." Detective Kiernan threatened to shoot the first man who made a movement to rescue the prisoners, and the mob gave way. A big crowd followed the officers and their prisoners to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, hooting and throwing stones. The three men were locked up.

At midnight nearly all of the crowds along Second Avenue had disappeared. Four hundred and seventy-one policemen were kept in the depot for the night. Beds were made for them in the cars. Superintendent Delaney said that the line would be kept open all night, but very few cars would be run. He expects to have the Second Avenue line in full operation to-day.

About 100 strikers gathered during the evening in a hall at the rear of a saloon on the corner of Ninety-fifth Street and Second Avenue and listened to speeches by James Devery, one of the leaders, who said that the Second Avenue line will be completely tied up to-day.

INCIDENTS DURING THE DAY.

A sufficient number of motormen and conductors struck on the line to prevent the running during the greater part of the day of about twenty-five of the regular cars. The strike leaders said that from 100 to 150 men went out in obedience to the strike order. Superintendent Delaney of this line estimated that not more than twenty men failed to report for duty.

The usual day schedule on the Second Avenue line provides for the running of 148 cars, and about 123 were operated. Superintendent Delaney was cautious at first about sending out cars because of the large crowds of strike sympathizers which gathered along the avenue.

The trouble began at 5 A. M., when ten or twelve men, some of them discharged employes, appeared at the large car stables at Second Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street and tried to mingle with the loyal men and urge them to quit work. These men were ordered out of the building by the Superintendent, and most of them went away. They did not succeed in getting any of the employes to join them. One of the delegates, Patrick F. Fynett of 540 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, who refused to go away from the stables, was arrested.

POLICEMEN ON THE CARS.

Several hundred persons, most of them inspired by curiosity, assembled in the street near the car stables. There were several turbulent spirits in this crowd, however, and mischief was threatened. In order to impress upon the assemblage the futility of attempting to interfere with the sending out of the cars, Chief Devery dispatched a strong force of police to the scene. Each car of this line was manned by two policemen, one riding on the front platform and the other on the rear platform. There were about 200 policemen at the car stables at 7 A. M., and later in the day fully 600 members of the force were engaged in the protection of the Second Avenue line. Half a dozen petty assaults were made upon motormen and upon cars early in the morning.

Not less than fifty policemen remained on guard at the car stable throughout the day, and each block on the avenue between Twenty-third Street and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street was guarded by from one to three men. The most disorderly spirit was manifested in the vicinity of the car stables, where a constantly changing crowd of about 1,000 persons lingered. Most of these idlers were women and boys, and the latter threw sticks and ashcans on the track and jeered at the loyal motormen as each car went by. With few exceptions, no harm was done during the day, and the motormen paid no attention to the mischievous manifestations.

STRIKE LEADERS CONFIDENT.

The interests of the Second Avenue strikers were looked after by Joseph Devery and William Cooke, who did not show any chagrin at the failure of the great majority of the men to obey the strike order. They explained this condition of things in the same way that General Master Workman Parsons explained it, viz.: that the order to strike was sent out so late yesterday morning that the men could not be reached in time to prevent their beginning work. "We expect that nearly all of the men on the Second Avenue line will join in the strike in the morning," said Mr. Devery.

General and repeated inquiries among the motormen and conductors who were running the cars disclosed a disposition on their part to regard the strike as a foolish proceeding on the part of a few men. At least a dozen of the loyal men denounced the attempted tie-up in emphatic terms.

A short delay in the movement of the down-town cars was caused during the forenoon by some unknown person driving a spike into the slot at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. A dozen or more cars were brought to a standstill while mechanics in the employ of the street railway company were sent for to remove the spike. The blocked cars were surrounded by a crowd of several hundred persons who made sarcastic remarks about the men who had remained faithful to the company.

In two or three instances small bands of strikers forced the motormen off their cars, but with police aid the assaulted motormen were restored to their places. Most of these manifestations of lawlessness were early in the morning. As soon as the full strength of the police guard on Second Avenue became apparent the crowds showed but little inclination to come into contact with the bluecoats.

There were a few ugly demonstrations on the part of strike sympathizers who assembled in Astor Place early in the forenoon. Fruitless efforts were repeatedly made to get the motormen to leave their cars at this point. As soon as the police guard was strengthened in Astor Place this trouble ceased.

Several men ascended to the roofs of houses along Second Avenue, above Ninetieth Street, in the afternoon and hurled stones and other missiles down upon the passing cars. Inspector Cross thereupon ordered all housekeepers and janitors to keep their front doors locked and the scuttles leading to the roofs closed. This order was pretty generally enforced.

The employes of the Second Avenue Railroad were to have had an outing at Donnelly's Grove in Flushing, Queens Borough, yesterday. As late as Tuesday evening Mr. Donnelly received word from Manhattan that there would be no strike, and that the outing would take place. Yesterday he had dinners for 400 prepared, but no outing party showed up. Mr. Donnelly's loss is heavy.

TRAFFIC ON EIGHTH AVENUE.

Little Impeded During Day by Desertions to the Ranks of the Strikers —Few Cars at Night.

Near the depot of the Eighth Avenue line, Forty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, a number of uniformed men gathered at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Some of them were advocates of the strike, who had been out all night, while others had been intercepted on their way to work and persuaded to join the movement. All united in urging the crews of cars which rolled out of the depot to join them. Now and then a motorman would leave his car. Some took no notice of the strikers, while others answered angrily.

A squad of police, coming from the north, hurried along at quick step between the cars and the sidewalks. The crowds of outsiders which had gathered dispersed at the demand of the officers, but the uniformed men stood along the curbstones and continued to shout taunts, while the Inspectors bustled about from cars to depot, getting the stalled cars started. By 7 o'clock cars were moving out, apparently, as regularly and smoothly as usual.

One of the motormen who stuck to his car, when asked about his purposes, said: "I have a wife and four children and am satisfied with my work and wages. Most of these men who have gone out are trippers, and I don't intend to let them force me out. Of course if the regular men go out I'll go with them."

This feeling apparently prevailed among the regulars. The strikers claimed over 100 men had quit work, but at the depot it was said less than 25 had gone over to the strikers.

The company adopted the plan of sending a spare motorman with every third or fourth car. This frustrated what seemed to be a scheme of the strikers to block traffic by having a motorman stop his car suddenly somewhere on the run and leave it standing. In each case of this kind, by the time three or four cars had reached the one that had stopped, the spare motorman ran ahead and started the abandoned car.

POLICEMAN HURTS ANOTHER.

At 11 o'clock the strikers gathered at Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue had become more urgent and noisy in their efforts to induce the men on the passing cars to stop, and Sergt. Charles O. Sheldon of the Tremont Station led a squad of policemen to that place. He and Policeman Thomas Meade of the Delancey Street Station made a simultaneous rush for one conspicuously noisy and defiant man, and the Sergeant aimed a blow at his body with his baton. The striker jumped out of the way and the baton swung around and struck Meade on the jaw, cutting it open and knocking out two teeth. Meade had his wound dressed and returned to duty.

By 5 o'clock in the afternoon the neighborhood of the Eighth Avenue depot was absolutely quiet. The only unusual condition there was the swarm of policemen in and around the building and along the avenue half a dozen blocks each way.

At 10 o'clock half the cars were taken off the line and the headway was made ten minutes. At 11 o'clock the number of cars was reduced to eight, running on an hourly schedule.

QUIET ON SIXTH AVENUE.

Some Men Quit Work, but They Were Replaced and Nearly the Usual Number of Cars Were Run.

At the depot of the Sixth Avenue line, Sixth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, there was no sign of the strike until 8:30 A. M. The cars were taken out at the usual intervals, but as they returned the men began to drop off. Superintendents, Inspectors, and others argued with and warned them ineffectually. The Inspectors and starters promptly jumped aboard and carried the cars on so that passengers hardly noticed the delay. In cases where substitutes were not immediately available, passengers were transferred from the stopped car to the first one running by, and sent on.

Pickets were busy around the depot arguing with men on the cars or going to the depot, trying to persuade them to stop. Quite a number gathered at Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, and clamored at the men at work until Police Captain Titus and a squad charged and dispersed them. Four of them were arrested and fined $10 each in the West Side Police Court.

At 10:30 a number of strikers began to jump on cars at Fifty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, and try to pull motormen from the platforms. A squad of police arrived quickly on the run from the depot and scattered the men, arresting Benjamin Bailey, 408 West Fifty-eighth Street; Peter Hughes, 429 West Fifty-sixth Street, and John Smith of 647 Third Avenue. They were fined $5 each in the West Side Police Court.

At 2:30 o'clock Chief Inspector Parker of the Sixth Avenue line said he had out eighty cars against ninety at the same time the day before. He admitted the loss of a number of motormen, but said he had replaced most of them with conductors. About twenty-five men had quit work, he said.

At 5 o'clock everything was quiet and normal about the Sixth Avenue depot, with the usual number of trippers awaiting their turn to go out. At that time the strikers were found in their headquarters at McMahon's saloon, 418 West Forty-eighth Street. There were a dozen of them sitting about, half too intoxicated to do anything, some playing cards. John Flynn and Patrick Brodie were in charge.

When asked how many men were out on Sixth Avenue, Flynn answered after some hesitation: "Two hundred." Then he added: "All of them will be out to-night."

The cars were run on the usual schedule during the night, and no trouble along the line had been reported up to an early hour this morning.

A crowd composed of 100 to 150 boys created some excitement but no damage by burning a mattress on the track at West Broadway and Spring Street about 9:30 o'clock. A car ran into the mattress before it could be checked, and dragged the flaming material for half a block. Finally it pulled clear and got away from the flames without damage. No arrests were made.

Late last night the police Captain in command at the Eighth Avenue depot, when asked if there had been any trouble, looked disgusted, and said: "There hasn't been trouble enough to pay for the gas. This depot has lost only two men by the strike."

Here, as at the Sixth Avenue and Broadway line depots, the feeling of the police from Inspectors to patrolmen was very hostile to the strikers. The railroad Superintendent said that seven men of his night shift had failed to report for duty, making a total of twenty-five out. The cars of the line were run on regular schedule until 10 o'clock, each carrying a policeman.

Crowds of people stood on the sidewalks opposite the depot and a block on each side until nearly midnight, but they were quiet and seemed to be gossipping among themselves. There was not even a cry of "Scab!" from them. A few cries of this kind came from boys along Hudson Street and at wide intervals above Fifty-ninth Street, but there was no other demonstration.

At midnight the starter on the Sixth Avenue line said he had forty-four cars out, which was his regular number for that hour. It was said at the depot that not more than half a dozen men had been lost, as some who stopped work in the morning had returned in the afternoon.

A line of open cars, with the shades drawn down, stood on a track in Fiftieth Street. They reached from Sixth Avenue a third of the block toward Seventh, and were all filled with sleeping policemen, who had taken off their coats, hats, and shoes and stretched out as well as they could on the seats.

A car stood in front of the depot ready to be started with a load of policemen at a moment's notice. The usual number of night men sat on the benches awaiting their cars, and there was the usual group of "trippers" waiting for chances to go out. No crowds had collected, there was no sign of strike pickets anywhere about, and the policemen on duty were yawning and swearing between yawns. Each car sent out carried a policeman.

MR. VREELAND NOT PERTURBED

Says the Company Is Running as Many Cars as Usual and that There Is No Strike.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Company was in bed at his home, 278 West Eighty-sixth Street, about 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning, when he received a telephone message from Superintendent Rounds of the company informing him that a strike had been called. Mr. Rounds told his superior that the police had made arrangements to protect the company's property and employes, and that he did not look for much trouble.

Mr. Vreeland remained at home until the usual hour, and reached his office shortly after 9 o'clock. He was not excited by the events which had occurred during the night, and he talked freely about the strike, which he declared was no strike at all. In all of his numerous talks with reporters he repeated this statement, and, in order to prove it, he pointed to the reports which came to him from Superintendent Rounds, and which showed that the Metropolitan Company had just as many cars running at the same intervals during the day as at any time in its history.

"I defy them to say that there is a strike," Mr. Vreeland said. "The public has only to look at the streets and see the cars running as usual to disprove these statements. There has been no trouble, except on the Second Avenue line, which is running all right now. This line recently came into the possession of our company and the men don't know me yet. Supposing that this line were tied up, what difference would it make? Probably half the people in New York did not know that traffic on it was suspended while we were making the change from horse to electric power. That took nine months."

Mr. Vreeland declared that he knew nothing of the alleged presence of any of the employes of the company at the Cooper Union meeting on Tuesday night. He did not believe that any of his men attended the affair, though he believed that some former employes of the company were present. He stated that the situations in Brooklyn and Manhattan are entirely different. In the former, he said, the traffic was heavier in Summer, while the opposite was true in this borough. "Although business is lighter here in Summer than at any other time," Mr. Vreeland said, "we maintain the same service. We could dispense with 33 per cent. of our cars, and the public would be as well served. If we took off these cars a large number of men would have to be laid off, and that is something we wish to prevent."

Mr. Vreeland remained at his office until after 5 o'clock. For a large part of the time he was in consultation with H. D. Macdona, the attorney for the company, who late in the afternoon made this statement:

"We don't admit that a strike is on on our lines. That there are certain malcontents and ex-employes we know, but these men can do nothing with the great body of our employes. Superintendent Rounds reported this afternoon that cars are running on regular schedule time; that there has been no disturbance, and no trouble is anticipated in filling the places of any men who feel disconcerted enough to quit work.

"Five men, Mr. Rounds says, have been taken off the Eighth Avenue line by force by the strikers, and twenty or thirty men have left the Second Avenue line. Most of these latter are men who were sent over from Brooklyn for the purpose of inducing our men to strike. There has been no perceptible change in the receipts of the several roads in our system, and no change in the running time of the cars on the various lines."

MR. PARSONS TO STRIKERS.

Denounces Tammany Hall and Street Car Magnates—Counsels the Men Against Violence.

Meetings of strikers of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines were held at their respective headquarters last night, and were addressed by General Master Workman Parsons. At the Sixth Avenue meeting, 412 West Forty-eighth Street, eighty men were present, only three wearing uniforms. They were generally respectable looking and sober.

At the Eighth Avenue meeting, on Fifty-third Street, about sixty men gathered. Some of them had attended the other meeting. Six wore uniforms.

General Master Workman Parsons spoke at both meetings, and said about the same at both. He declared that the issue had been made, that the workingmen had asserted their right to organize, and that there would be labor organizations among the employes of the Metropolitan Company "or the d—l row this town ever saw." This brought forth great applause.

He indicated that if the railroad strike did not succeed many thousands of men would strike in sympathy. They were all ready for the word, and it might be that their tools would all be idle before next Sunday.

He denounced Tammany Hall, Hugh J. Grant, W. C. Whitney, Mr. Rossiter, and Mr. Vreeland with special bitterness, and ridiculed Mr. Vreeland's assertions of sympathy with and kindness to his men. Among other things he said:

"We don't care where or how Grant got his money, but we do care how he uses it now."

"We don't care where Vreeland came from. What we are interested in is where he has landed."

"No matter what the outcome in Brooklyn may be, Rossiter has met his Waterloo. He has lost his job; that is one thing sure."

"There are a whole lot of men here who helped to make Tammany Hall, but not one Tammany man has dared to help us when we wanted help against Whitney. He owns Tammany and the police force. Remember that when you go to vote next Fall.

"Whitney can afford to pay his jockey $10,000 a year, but he can't afford to provide decent condition for his men.

"Thousands of public and business men wish you well, but are afraid to say so."

"Remember that your personal conduct is being watched. Violence can't help your cause, and will hurt it in the estimation of good people. If any sneak or traitor comes among you to advise you to do any violence against person or property, throw him out of the window or down the stairs. Remember that drink is ruination in a time like this."

"Obey your leaders. They know things you can't know. Don't be too eager for information. Information is a dangerous thing to be handed around loose."

"We are in this fight to stay till h—l freezes over."

"Go among your associates who have not joined us. Go to them at their homes and reason with them as man to man. Don't be afraid to stand out on the corners and do your duty."

"All kinds of sneaks may come among you to try to weaken you and stir dissension. Vreeland may come and talk to you about the nice books he got for you, which you paid for, and about the doctor he has for you. We want no charity or sympathy from him. We want only our rights."

"Don't be afraid of the landlord. You'll be taken care of and provided with living wages by the organization. You've nothing to lose. Stick it out if it takes all Summer."

THE CLAIMS OF MR. PARSONS.

General Master Workman Says More Men Will Go Out To-day—Grievances of the Employes.

General Master Workman Parsons remained during the day at his office, 110 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, where he was in constant communication with the leaders of the strike, and also received delegations from the different lines. He was asked what the situation of the strike was, and how it happened that so many cars that had been ordered tied up were still running in the afternoon.

Mr. Parsons replied that the ranks of the strikers were being hourly added to. The hesitation of very many of the men, he said, in joining the strike yesterday was largely due to several facts. One fact was that the Executive Committee of the men had come to a conclusion to strike rather suddenly, and many of them did not know anything about the order. Another reason, Mr. Parsons said, was that yesterday was payday on most of the lines, and the men not wishing to go to the stations as strikers worked during the day, but would go out this morning.

"The activity of the police," Mr. Parsons said, "especially in the Second Division, in their violent treatment of the strikers without any provocation, proves conclusively the correctness of President Vreeland's dependence upon them to settle this dispute. Instances have occurred to-day that fully convince the men what they may expect at the hands of the police."

Then Mr. Parsons went on to say that a call was being prepared for a meeting of the Presidents and Secretaries of all trade and labor organizations in the city. The meeting would probably be held to-morrow in the Grand Central Palace, and the purpose was to devise plans to carry into effect the purpose of the Cooper Union mass meeting of Tuesday. All organized labor would be appealed to to stand solidly by the railway employes in their present fight.

"How many of the Metropolitan employes are in the union and how many non-union men can they influence?" Mr. Parsons was asked.

"This morning we had 1,500 members in the employ of the company, and accessions to their numbers are being made hourly," was the reply. "The union will increase until it includes every man that has a grievance. About 80 per cent. of the men have grievances. The other 20 per cent. are the officials and favorites." He said he was confident the men would win.

The committee in charge of the strike prepared an appeal to the members of the Order of the Knights of Labor, and other union working men, begging them to assist the strikers. In the appeal they review the occurrences that led to the strike and say that when the Committee of Four from the employes called on President Vreeland on July 10 to submit to him the grievances of the men he refused to recognize them as representatives of the men, nor would he receive the grievances that were accompanied by a petition signed by 700 employes.

The grievances were as follows:

1. That the time tables on all lines be arranged so as to enable the men to complete a full day's work in ten hours.

2. That the prevailing rate of wages be fixed at $2.25 for a full day's work; all overtime to be paid in proportion.

3. That all trippers be paid at the rate of 22½ cents per hour when actually employed, no regular tripper run to pay less than $1.36 a day.

4. That the company receive committees of its employes representing the men, and that no employes be discriminated against for service on such committees.

THE POLICE ACTED PROMPTLY.

Chief Devery Had a Tip and Men Were Covering the Ground Soon After Strike Was Declared.

Word that a strike had been ordered had not been carried to more than half of the men concerned, when hundreds of police, by order of Chief Devery, were covering the points most liable to attack. The movement of the police began shortly after 1 o'clock, and by the time the committee which called the strike had finished its session in the office of General Master Workman Parsons, policemen were on their way from Brooklyn and Queens to reinforce the remnant of the force left in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx after the drafts made on Saturday by the large details to Brooklyn. In all about 450 men were called from the outlying boroughs.

Chief Devery, who was in Brooklyn from 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening, reached headquarters at 1 o'clock. He had received "inside information" that a strike was imminent, and he decided promptly to meet the emergency by having men on the ground before the trouble began. All the Deputy Chiefs and Inspectors were ordered to report to Headquarters forthwith. Almost simultaneously details of men were ordered to come to Headquarters from their stations in Brooklyn and Queens. As these men reached the Headquarters building Capt. Diamond checked them off and assigned them to the various up-town stations and the car barns of the Metropolitan Company.

The entire force of reserves from the lower precincts was also sent up town and massed in station houses, where they were held in reserve. At 2 o'clock Chief Devery learned by telephone that every car barn and power-house belonging to the company was under police protection. At that time the Chief declared with a weary smile that the police were ready for any trouble that might arise, but he anticipated no lawless acts.

MR. YORK ON HAND EARLY.

President York, who had retired at 2 o'clock at his home in Brooklyn, was apprised of the situation and was told of the disposition of the force, and, while he appeared to be satisfied with every arrangement the Chief had made, he telephoned that he would be at Headquarters as soon as possible. At 5:30 o'clock Mr. York walked into Chief Devery's room and the two men had a long conversation, at the end of which both of them declared the police would be able to cope with any situation.

In view of printed statements that the National Guard had been ordered to be in readiness to meet an emergency, Mr. York said: "There is no need of any outside aid in this borough or in Brooklyn. We have both strikes amply covered, and we will be well able to repress any disturbance and to protect the property of the companies involved in the trouble and the lives and persons of their passengers and employes."

Chief Devery, after stating that he had received advance information from an inside source that a strike would be declared, said: "Within two hours after I received this information, every point where there was likely to be trouble was covered by officers of the force, and there are enough men in reserve to prevent disturbances, no matter where they occur. None of the men who were sent to Brooklyn Saturday night has been recalled, and none will be until every vestige of the strike in that borough has disappeared."

"I have only one thing to say as to the treatment disorderly persons or strikers who contemplate violence will receive at the hands of the police. If the strikers or their sympathizers resort to violence, or there is any dynamiting or obstruction of streets, the police will have no mercy with them. I don't propose that there shall be any nonsense about these two strikes. Disorderly persons will have the tops of their heads taken off."

DISPOSITION OF THE FORCE.

In a general way, the disposition of the force in this borough was left to Inspectors Harley and Cross, who were placed in charge of the east side districts, and Inspector Thompson, who had command of the west side. Capts. Titus, Moynihan, and Thomas were detailed to assist Inspector Thompson. Capt. Brown was sent to the car depot at One Hundredth Street and Lexington Avenue with a large force of men. Capts. Albertson and Frers went to the depot at Eighty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, and Capts. Kirschner and Martens were detailed to the car barn at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, while Capt. Walsh was on duty at the depot at the foot of West Twenty-third Street.

Nearly 200 reserves were massed at the Mercer Street and Mulberry Street Stations, and these were augmented during the day by the various court squads and men detailed to city departments.

A small squad was detailed to the cable building, where are the company's offices and a power station. No one was permitted to loiter about the premises, and every suspicious person was turned away by the officers at the Broadway and Mercer Street entrances.

Chief Devery went away from his office at 11 o'clock, after saying he was going to make a tour of inspection. He did not return until late in the afternoon, when he made arrangements for the relief of the men who had been on duty from midnight. Every one of the men on post was provided at meal times with a white card, bearing this legend, "Good for one meal. Fifty cents." These cards were stamped at Headquarters, where they were issued, and each will be redeemed by the department when presented at the price mentioned.

At midnight Chief Devery went home and Deputy Chief Cortright went to bed at Police Headquarters. Inspector McLaughlin remained up in charge, and everything was reported quiet.

NATIONAL GUARDSMEN ARE READY.

Not Thought Their Services Will Be Needed—Strength in the City.

No unusual preparations were being made at National Guard armories last night for active service incident to the strikes of surface line employes. It was the impression of officers seen that the police would be fully able to master the disorderly element without the aid of the guard, unless the strike assumes much more serious proportions than it has at present. The guard is thoroughly equipped and ready for service, and can be assembled, it is said, at very short notice.

The strength of the National Guard in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn is divided as follows:

Manhattan—Seventh Regiment, 1,009 officers and men; Eighth Regiment, 590; Ninth Regiment, 601; Twelfth Regiment, 675; Twenty-second Regiment, 604; Sixty-ninth Regiment, 513; Seventy-first Regiment, 717; First Battery, 92; Second Battery, 92; Squadron A, 235, and the First Signal Corps, 48.

Brooklyn—Thirteenth Regiment, 616 officers and men; Fourteenth Regiment, 520; Twenty-third Regiment, 729; Forty-seventh Regiment, 364; Troop C, 94; Third Battery, 92, and the Second Signal Corps, 48.

These figures are taken from the last annual inspections made a few weeks ago. This force could be added to if necessary by calling out some 6,000 men from the Third and Fourth Brigades from up the State, and also about 800 men from the Naval Militia. The Seventh and the Seventy-first Regiments, it is said, would probably be the first regiments ordered out with Squadron A.

RESERVES OUT ON FALSE ALARM.

W. S. Doll Argues with a Conductor and Is Taken for a Striker.

Considerable excitement was caused at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Eighth Avenue shortly after 10 o'clock last night by the appearance of a patrol wagon from the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station containing twenty-two policemen. It was thought by the crowd which had congregated by the appearance of the policemen that the strikers were having trouble with an Eighth Avenue trolley car, but it turned out that W. S. Doll, who recently received permission to drive on the Speedway during certain hours, was having a dispute with a conductor over the payment of car fare. Doll was taken to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station House, where he was released later in the night on bonds given by Frank Moss, counsel of the Mazet Committee.

Doll boarded the car at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. At One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street the car was stopped, and a woman carrying an infant in her arms and holding another by the hand got on board. While the car was stopped a small boy, who from all appearances was in sympathy with the strikers, boarded the car and rang up some fares. He was pushed off by the conductor, and received a slight scalp wound. At about the same time a bicyclist named Page, who was riding behind the car, dashed into the car and smashed his wheel, and received a severe cut on the forehead. An ambulance was summoned from Harlem Hospital, and Page's wound was dressed.

The conductor then proceeded on his journey. He entered the car to collect the fares, and the woman who had got aboard at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street handed the conductor a twenty-five-cent piece, receiving in return 15 cents. She argued with the conductor as to why she was charged 10 cents, claiming that neither of the children was old enough to pay fare.

Doll entered into the argument, contending that the woman was right in her claims. By this time One Hundred and Sixteenth Street had been reached and Doll directed the woman to pull the bell cord if she wanted to get off. The woman pulled the bell and the conductor rang to go ahead. Doll then pulled to stop, while the conductor again rang to start.

The conductor then appealed to a policeman stationed on the corner, and that official, thinking that Doll was one of the strikers, sent for the reserves.

BROADWAY EMPLOYES GO OUT.

Five Gripmen Won Over by the Strikers—Cars Run on Schedule.

The strikers and their friends made vigorous efforts to win over some of the gripmen from the Broadway cable line, and succeeded in five cases. One man abandoned his car directly across the track of the Eighth Avenue trolley line where it crosses Fifty-third Street, leaving his passengers protesting and blocking the Eighth Avenue line ten minutes.

The Broadway cars were run exactly on schedule all night without police protection, but 100 policemen slept in the depot building at Fiftieth Street and Seventh Avenue.

FEW POLICEMEN ON PATROL DUTY.

Large Number of Men on Strike Duty Cripples the Force.

One of the immediate results of the large number of men placed on strike duty was the lack of protection afforded to several precincts for what is known as the last tour, or from 12 o'clock midnight to 6 A. M.

Usually there are fifty-five men turned out on this tour from the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, but last night there were only fifteen. This district takes in the residences included in the area between Fifty-ninth and Ninety-sixth Streets, Central Park West, and the Hudson River.

Only ten men were turned out for this tour from the West One Hundredth Street Station, instead of sixty, to guard the Riverside Drive and other streets. The showing in the West Forty-seventh Street, East Fifty-first Street, East Sixty-seventh Street, and other uptown stations east and west was about the same.

Elevated Road Does a Big Business.

One of the results of the strike on the Metropolitan surface roads was to divert a large amount of traffic from the electric lines to the elevated roads, especially along the Second and Sixth Avenue divisions. On these two lines there was at times much congestion, though the heavy traffic did not serve to cause any confusion in the train service. The officials of the Manhattan Company said they had not heard of any unusual number of passengers on their lines, though they admitted that the reports for the day would not be received in the offices until this morning.

No Interruption on Fourth Avenue.

The cars on both the Fourth and the Lexington Avenue lines ran all day and night without any interruption. All the stables of these lines were guarded by policemen. The officials said the men were all at work.

Board of Arbitration Waiting.

The members of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, who have been in the city since Monday, when they were called here to meet President Vreeland, were in session all day yesterday waiting for an opportunity to arbitrate the dispute between the strikers and the company. Francis B. Delehanty, the Chairman of the board, said late in the afternoon that no request had been made for the services of the board since Monday. Until both sides asked the board to take action, he said, nothing would be done.

ALGER RESIGNS FROM THE CABINET

Continued from Page 1.

would be willing to resign the Governorship of the State of New York to take the place if it should be offered to him."

Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island jestingly said that he thought the place ought to go to Rhode Island, but when asked what he thought of Gov. Roosevelt's chances, he remarked: "I am not meddling with New York politics."

Senator Julius C. Burrows of Michigan declined to discuss the resignation of Secretary Alger.

NEW YORK PRESS OPINIONS.

Editorials on the Retirement of Gen. Alger Taken from This Morning's Newspapers.

From The Tribune.

Gen. Alger's Retirement.

The Secretary of War has resigned at last. It might be inappropriate to say that nothing in his occupancy of the office became him like the leaving of it, for he ought to have laid it down before, and the final act lacked the grace which would have been recognized in an earlier response to the requirements of a situation that he himself had from the first made difficult and of late impossible.

We do not think that the more discreet even of Secretary Alger's friends should object to the assertion that his appointment was never generally regarded as contributing to the strength of the Administration, while by many it was originally believed to involve grave possibilities of discredit. He did not possess the confidence of the country at large or of the military establishment. In the army especially his name was associated with a record which was far from impregnable, and which made it exceedingly irksome for officers differently regarded to take his orders. In a time of peace no particular harm might have resulted, but when the war broke out the risk turned to misfortune.

We have no desire to lay upon Gen. Alger all the blame for defects of military administration during an arduous, critical, and eventful year. He was unquestionably to a great extent the victim of a bureaucratic system which others had fostered until it had become deeply intrenched and capable of enormous mischief, and of the wretched neglect of Congress during a long period of time.

But, on the other hand, the Secretary of War never succeeded in convincing the country that he was out of sympathy with that system or absolutely resolute and impartial in his determination to uproot ancient evils and conduct the affairs of his department with an eye single to the honor of the Nation and the triumph of its arms. Nor when an inquiry into accusations of the gravest character had become imperative did his conduct and demeanor free him from a somewhat general suspicion of unwillingness to have the whole truth revealed and the blame placed where it might be found to belong.

(From The Herald.)

President McKinley's Duty.

Secretary Alger's resignation is now in the hands of the President. That it will be accepted goes without saying. In the appointment of a successor a solemn duty devolves upon Mr. McKinley.

The vital need of the hour is a War Minister who is a soldier and a patriot, who will rescue the department from the decadence into which it has sunk under Secretary Alger. We trust there is nothing in the report that the President intends to appoint "some great New York lawyer" to this high office, which at this juncture is of supreme importance. It is not an Attorney General that is to be chosen, but a Secretary of War. Mr. McKinley in his first appointment made a calamitous and awful mistake; he cannot afford to make another one now.

The feeling of the people on this subject is intense. They will stand no more experimenting—no selection based on political expediency, no mere figurehead appointment. The country is conducting a serious campaign at a distance and in a climate that demands on behalf of our gallant soldiers the best technical knowledge to provide them with proper food and clothes, the greatest ability and proficiency to direct military operations with least suffering and sacrifice, and to obtain decisive results. Skill in the sense of the law does not conduce to this. We want a man who will turn the Philippine fiasco into a campaign of action and success, who will enlist the confidence of the American people and command the respect of Europe. Such a man is Gov. Roosevelt.

When the country called he left the post of Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in which he had rendered such efficient service, and went to the front. His record there is history. He certainly was "shelved" in resigning his position in Washington to take a comparatively humbler rank in the field, where he was needed. The country needs him now in the War Department, and if President McKinley opens the way we believe he will again be prompted to surrender his loftier position and respond to the call.

From The World.

Alger Out at Last.

Secretary Alger has again "retired under fire." Public opinion, which has been powerless in inducing the President to ask for his resignation, has proved strong enough to force him to resign.

If Mr. McKinley had asked the Secretary of War to retire a year ago, when the demonstration of his utter unfitness was complete, he would have saved his Administration from the odium of Algerism. But by retaining and sustaining him until he voluntarily retires, the President has made himself responsible for Alger's offenses and shortcomings.

It is too late for a scapegoat. Alger resigning under "outside pressure" becomes more a victim than a burden bearer.

From The Journal.

Alger Out!

Alger is down!

When the wind blows through the garden it is the rottenest fruit that falls first.

Alger now—Otis next.

Then perhaps Corbin, and then, pattering down too swiftly to count, the whole worthless lot of War Department incompetents and neglicents that have brought the Nation to shame and smeared discredit on the incomparable valor of American troops.

The Journal heartily congratulates the Administration and the American people on this auspicious beginning of reform. It would be easy to take an ungracious view of the situation. It would be easy to say that the President was responsible for Algerism, that there would probably have been beef scandals if Alger had never been inside the War Department, that sons of somebodies were appointed by Mr. McKinley himself, that Shafter and Otis would have made their records under any Secretary, and that the anti-Schley intrigue was worked up in departments that Alger never touched.

But The Journal is too happy for any such reflections. It prefers to dwell upon the actual good accomplished, and it has been setting off fireworks in honor of the event.

It is true that the departure of Alger may not mean the end of Algerism, but, on the other hand, it may.

From The Staats Zeitung.

BROOKLYN STRIKERS HAVE A QUIET DAY

Less Violence Was Reported and More Cars Were Running.

SIGNS OF MEN WEAKENING

Their Leaders, However, Insist Their Cause is Growing Stronger.

Dynamite Outrages Gain Sympathy for the Company—Strike Leaders Disclaim All Knowledge of the Affair.

The situation in the Brooklyn trolley strike was, if anything, better yesterday from the standpoint of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. There was less violence and less demonstration against the motormen and conductors than had previously characterized the running of cars since the strike.

A slightly larger number of cars was run on the various lines of the company and the evidences were that numbers of the men were beginning to think the strike a mistake and trying to regain their lost positions. The absence of the usual amount of police protection was a noticeable feature of the day.

The damage which the company sustained as the result of the dynamite explosion at Thirty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue early yesterday morning was comparatively small. What they lost financially they more than gained in public sympathy. Twenty-one arrests were made a short time after the explosion at Carberry's Hall, 2,262 Atlantic Avenue, and the arrested men were, in the Adams Street Court, charged with conspiracy to commit a crime. About all of the men were released on bail and will be examined to-morrow.

The evidence against them is based on an affidavit by William Ashby, a detective, alleged to be in the employ of the railway company, who says he was present at a meeting at Carberry's Hall, where some of these men threatened to use dynamite

General Master Workman Parsons and District Master Workman Pines disclaim all knowledge of the cause of the explosion and Mr. Pines says he would be the first man to indicate the culprits if he knew them. President Rossiter has offered a reward of $1,000 for the conviction of the men responsible for the explosions.

The strike leaders still insist that the outlook is a good one for them and say they have been encouraged by the situation on the Metropolitan system.

THE DYNAMITE EXPLOSIONS.

Twenty-one Men Arrested Charged with Being Concerned in the Case—Many Narrow Escapes.

The most startling development in the way of violence which the strike has brought forth—the shattering of two pillars of the Brooklyn Elevated structure with dynamite—which occurred at about 1:20 o'clock yesterday morning at Thirty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, resulted an hour or two afterward in the arrest of twenty-one men, under suspicion of having committed the offense. They were later arraigned on an affidavit accusing them of having conspired to commit a crime. The men protester their innocence, and almost all of them were later bailed out, and will be examined on Friday.

The arrest of these men was due to the fact that they have been meeting at Carberry's Hall, 2,262 Atlantic Avenue, a headquarters for the trolley employes now striking, and taking part in discussions, it is said, in which they threatened to use dynamite. The charge against them, as it now stands, rests upon the affidavit of William Ashby, who is believed to be a detective in the employ of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The accused men are:

Eugene O'Hara, thirty years old, of 196 Rockaway Avenue, a striking conductor, in whose possession Ashby swears that he saw what looked like sticks of dynamite wrapped up in brown paper; Charles A. Gildersleeve, twenty-nine years old, of 2,054 Dean Street, a motorman; John Maloney, twenty-five years old, of 189 Rockaway Avenue, a motorman; Alexander Dugan, thirty-two years old, of 170 Stockton Street, a motorman; Edward Goodbody, twenty-five years old, of 2,056 Dean Street; Robert Segal, thirty-six years old, of 15 Pleasant Place, a motorman; Hugh Higgins, thirty-five years old, of 112 Hull Street; Thomas Cosgrove, thirty-seven years old, of 189 Rockaway Avenue; John Williams, twenty-three years old, of 420 Warren Street, Newark, N. J., a clerk; William Fox, twenty-three years old, of 199 Moffett Street, telephone inspector; Joseph Fox, twenty years old, of 1,940 Dean Street, a conductor; John Deegan, twenty-nine years old, of 106 Sheffield Avenue, a motorman; Owen Duffy, twenty-nine years old, of 254 Linwood Street, a plasterer; James Keating, fifty-two years old, of 32 Fanchon Place, a motorman; Frank Place, thirty-one years old, of 628 Herkimer Street, a motorman; Charles Hammond, twenty-eight years old, of 231 Howard Avenue, a laborer; John Gunther, twenty-three years old, of 1,414 Gates Avenue, a conductor; Louis Markovitz, twenty-five years old, of 63 Willett Street, Manhattan, a motorman; Frank Keegan, forty-one years old, of 126 Rockaway Avenue; Patrick Ward, thirty years old, of 251 Rockaway Avenue, and John McKaye, twenty-five years old, of 159 Chester Street, a compositor. McKaye declared that when the arrest was made at Carberry's Hall he had just returned from Keith's Music Hall, in Manhattan, and had no idea that there was trouble afoot.

THE STORY OF THE EXPLOSION.

The connection of these men with the dynamite explosions rests thus far on Ashby's affidavit that at a meeting in Carberry Hall on Monday night, at which sixteen of these men were present, the use of dynamite was openly advocated, and that O'Hara was seen the next day carrying what looked to be dynamite sticks wrapped in brown paper, and remarking that he "had the stuff."

The explosions which wrecked the pillars took place shortly before 1:20 A. M. yesterday morning, and, according to Mr. Rand of the General Superintendent's office of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, they could be heard at the company's headquarters, 168 Montague Street, two miles away. They came about five seconds apart. The dynamiters had put charges in two of the pillars, consecutive in the line of pillars supporting the elevated structure at Thirty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue. These pillars are on the west side of the street, beside the south-bound track, and were supported by the usual solid masonry surmounted by an iron cap upon which the pillars with their lattice work rest.

SOME NARROW ESCAPES.

By these explosions the masonry supporting both pillars was badly shattered, and pieces of iron were sent whizzing through the air in all directions, some of them coming dangerously near to people who would never have dodged another missile had they been struck by these flying pieces of metal. Fragments of iron were later discovered on the structure two blocks away, and the belfry of the entrance to Greenwood Cemetery was damaged. Large holes were dug in the ground under the pillars by the explosions. The man in the signal tower at the point of the explosion retained sufficient presence of mind to see to it that the trains coming in the direction of the Thirty-sixth Street Station—and one had passed by two minutes before—were properly signaled, and that a message was sent to the police.

One piece of flying iron went through the wall of a tenement occupied by Italians at 822 Fifth Avenue. Another chunk, about 13 inches long by 4 inches wide and half an inch thick, passed through the second floor of the three-story brick house at 922½ Fourth Avenue, which is a block distant. Thomas Devlin and his family of wife and two children, Rose, ten years old, and James, six years old, occupied the floor. The fragment entered the front wall of the house, passed over the head of Mrs. Devlin, went through two partitions, and found a resting place in the dining room. The Devlins had been awakened by the first explosion, and the second brought the flying fragment. Devlin will keep it as a souvenir.

POLICE START FOR THE SCENE.

When the news of the explosion reached the Brooklyn Police Headquarters Building, Capt. Reynolds at once roused his men and started ten of them for the scene of the explosions in a patrol wagon. Another patrol wagon brought more detectives later. They found that the use of the pillars as supports could no longer be depended upon and that the iron work on each of them had been bent. The neighborhood was seemingly quiet and no trace of the dynamiters could be found.

Detectives Burns, Brady, Porter, Crane, Carroll, Connolly, Desmond, and Meyers, learning that some strikers had previously assembled at Carberry's Hall, where they had made anarchistic speeches, started with one patrol wagon to the hall, at Rockaway and Atlantic Avenues, where the suspected men were believed to be staying. There they found twenty-one of the men, all sleeping in chairs or on the floor or benches in various parts of the hall. Before the drowsy prisoners fully realized their predicament they were hustled in the patrol wagon and on the way to the Adams Street Police Station, where they were locked up for the rest of the night.

Meanwhile General Superintendent McCormick of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company had taken a cab and reached the scene of the explosions. He summoned a wrecking crew from the company's stables at Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, and they got to work with a wrecking outfit and hydraulic jacks and soon had the pillars shored up with timbers so that they restored the strength to the elevated structure, which had been decidedly weakened by the explosions. The work took about an hour and a half, and after it was completed the traffic on the elevated road was resumed as usual.

THE PRISONERS ARRAIGNED.

The prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Brenner in the Adams Street Court some hours later in the morning. They were a disheveled and unhappy looking lot. The charge entered in the police blotter against each of the prisoners was of being a suspicious character, but in the cases of five of the men the charge was later changed to vagrancy. They protested vigorously against it, saying that they were men of homes, and it was unfair to call them vagrants. They were temporarily sent back to the court prison, the cases being variously postponed.

In the afternoon, however, William Ashby, who had hitherto not figured openly in the case, appeared and made an affidavit, on which the twenty-one prisoners were held on the charge of conspiracy to commit a crime.

This affidavit recounts the happenings of a meeting at Carberry's Hall on Monday night, at which Ashby was present. Ashby deposed that the men on the list he gave "willfully and unlawfully conspired together to commit a crime, to wit, the destruction of property belonging to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, in manner following," and then went on to say that he attended an organized meeting at Carberry's Hall on Monday night, presided over by a person he did not know, but who could be identified, and that another unknown man, who could also be identified, acted as Secretary. All the sixteen men he mentioned were present, and measures were discussed concerning the strike.

THE AFFIDAVIT OF ASHBY.

Ashby deposed that he heard those present say that they were waiting to hear from the railroad men in New York, meaning the Manhattan and the "L" road men. His affidavit added: "One of those present said publicly that if the New York and 'L' men did not stand by them"—meaning the strikers—"that they" (those present) "would get some dynamite and blow them up to hell. Such remark was followed by shouts of 'We will! We will!'" Deponent further says that he was at the store in front of the hall the next day when "he saw O'Hara and three others leave the store, saying they had the stuff with them, and that something wrapped in brown paper similar to rolls or sticks of dynamite when rolled in brown paper, were in their pockets."

When the affidavit had been submitted Magistrate Brenner announced: "Well, I've made the bail $750 in the vagrancy charges, and I'll make it the same here in each case, $750. But all the prisoners will have to furnish that amount of bail on each charge, that for vagrancy and that for conspiracy."

Eugene V. Brewster, who is one of the lawyers who offered his services gratis for the strikers to District Master Workman Pines, he requested that the bail be reduced. He had entered a plea of not guilty for all the prisoners.

"We admit, your Honor," said he, "that a conspiracy exists. But it is a conspiracy between politicians and the police to deprive these innocent men of their rights."

"I must call you to order, Mr. Brewster," was the reply. But the Magistrate finally announced that he would dismiss the vagrancy charges and hold the men in $750 bail each on the charge of conspiracy to commit a crime. This is a violation of Section 168 of the Penal Code, and is a misdemeanor, but the charge will be changed to a felony, if connection between the prisoners and the explosions can be established by any sort of definite evidence.

PRISONERS GET THEIR BAIL.

The prisoners were sent temporarily back to the court prison, but rescue soon appeared in the form of bail, and practically all of them got their freedom until Friday morning, the time to which the examination was adjourned. The men were bailed out by a "committee" of their friends. One of these was John Carberry, the owner of Carberry's Hall and another was Michael Carberry. The men who were released made their way to Granada Hall, 118 Myrtle Avenue, the strikers' headquarters.

O'Hara, the man whom Ashby in his affidavit accused of carrying what seemed to be dynamite, is a little man, who looks considerably older than thirty, the age he gave. He wore a blue-and-white jumper yesterday, with a black tie, and this costume marked him out among his companions.

"I don't know a thing about this dynamite business," said he. "The first I heard of it was when the detectives in citizens clothes woke us up in Carberry's Hall about 3 o'clock in the morning. We had been waiting there for news of the sympathy mass meeting at Cooper Union, in New York, and we fell asleep."

This statement was corroborated by another released prisoner, a young man sitting beside O'Hara. "We fell asleep about 11 or 12 o'clock," said he, "and so did eight or nine others."

"We were all asleep when the explosion happened," said O'Hara.

"Did you buy anything yesterday morning at a store near by—anything that would look like dynamite sticks when wrapped up?" he was asked.

"Oh, no!" said he, with a laugh. "I didn't have any money to buy anything."

The distance between the scene of the explosions and Carberry's Hall is about five miles, as the crow flies, and much longer by street travel.

LEADERS ON THE EXPLOSIONS.

Say If Strikers Are Responsible for Them They Will Be Repudiated.

When General Master Workman Parsons was seen in regard to the explosion on the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, he said: "I condemn most emphatically the blowing up of the 'L' structure. If done by strikers they will be repudiated by the organization. This savors much of the old tactics charged as employed by the company in former strikes to create public sympathy. That is not a far-fetched idea.

"I have no doubt that every extreme will be resorted to in order apparently to justify the calling out of the State troops to assist in enabling these corporations to evade the law. A good illustration will be furnished perhaps from the fact that in all the assemblies of the strikers, and even among the newspaper correspondents, can be found agents acting for the interest of the company as against the men by advising the resort to all kinds of unlawful methods in support of a strike. An alleged newspaper man said to me that the only way to succeed was to fit the men out and organize a dark-lantern brigade."

Mr. Parsons added that he had sanctioned a reward of $500 that had been offered for the discovery of the guilty parties.

District Master Workman Pines also expressed himself freely in respect to the dynamite outrages.

"The explosions," said he, "will not help the cause of the strike at all; in fact, they would be a great detriment to it if it could be connected in any way with the striking men. Any man that would do anything of that sort is not a friend of ours. I do not believe that our men are in any way connected with the affair. However, if any of the men are, I would be the first man to have him prosecuted and sent to prison.

"It may also mean the calling out of the State militia if it can be shown that the striking men were in any way connected in it."

$1,000 REWARD IS OFFERED.

Mr. Rossiter Will Pay It for Apprehension of Guilty Parties.

President Clinton L. Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company offered yesterday a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons guilty of blowing up the pillars supporting the elevated structure at Thirty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, with dynamite.

TRAFFIC IS NEARLY NORMAL.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Cars Give Good Service Through the Day—More Cars at Night.

The traffic on the lines of the old Brooklyn Heights Company continued good during yesterday, in spite of the insistence of the strikers that more men were going out. The casual observer in the course of a stroll down Fulton Street would never have guessed that a strike was in progress if his trip were made in the afternoon.

Not only the cars of the Brooklyn and Coney Island Railroad were well filled, but so were those of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and the presence of a policeman on one of these at this time of the day was the exception.

The proportion of the cars of the Rapid Transit system running, according to the official estimate of the company, was about 80 per cent. for the day. The following table shows the number of cars passing Boerum Place and Fulton Street between 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. on Tuesday and yesterday:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Putnam Avenue and Halsey Street	30	29
Seventh Avenue	8	6
Greene and Gates Avenues	28	23
Crosstown	10	11
Fifth Avenue	7	7
Bergen Street	6	6
Flatbush Avenue	22	10
Fulton Street	20	24
Douglass Street	4	2
Third Avenue	19	14
Total	154	132

This is about normal headway, except on Nassau lines, Seventh and Fifth Avenues and Bergen Street, where headway is about 50 per cent.

This table was not issued by the railroad officials, but made by actual count. It will be noticed that the greatest gain was made on Flatbush Avenue, and yet on this line the branch going to Brighton Beach was altogether discontinued, although the Kings County extension ran to Brighton Beach. The Brighton Beach trolley is expected to start on Saturday.

MORE CARS OPERATED AT NIGHT.

The usual slow-down of traffic at night took place. The Fifth Avenue cars running through the hotbed of disaffection were altogether discontinued. Practically all lines to outlying districts, such as Coney Island and Canarsie, were tied up as a precaution. The Court Street and Third Avenue lines were, however, added to the list of those operated at night. The Fulton Street, Greene and Gates Avenue, Putnam Avenue and Halsey Street, Myrtle Avenue, Crosstown, Broadway and Bushwick Avenue lines were running, but on rather slow headway. The scenes of violence and cries of "Scab!" were diminished, as they were all through the day.

A representative of the General Superintendent's office said last night: "We are doing splendidly. Not one man left to-day so far as I know, and about fifty old men were taken on, besides more than that number of new men, who have had experience in trolley work and wanted to start with us. All old men that want to come back—and many of them are applying—have to come as new men, if at all. We will take them back if they have not been guilty of any ruffianism, and we feel that we will do the company no injury by taking them. Those of them who were intimidated into leaving we are willing to excuse if they have wives and families. We respect them more than if they had not shown cowardice, but are not disposed to be too hard on them.

"On the Putnam, Ralph Avenue, Myrtle Avenue, Bergen Street, Hamburg Avenue, Third Avenue, and Douglass Street cars we are running on our full schedules. On Greene and Gates Avenues 95 per cent. of the cars are running, and about 50 per cent. of the Flatbush Avenue cars. We run about eight cars on Court Street to-night, a half-hour headway. We also ran a few cars on the Crosstown lines to-night."

QUIET DURING THE DAY.

The Police Keeping a Sharp Lookout for Wire Cutters—Fewer Arrests Than on Previous Days.

The situation in Brooklyn yesterday, so far as the police were concerned, was comparatively quiet and without incident of importance. The disorderly inclined among the strikers confined their operations almost wholly to car stoning, obstructing traffic in a small way, and in an occasional assault upon a motorman or conductor. Nothing approaching the proportions of a riot developed during the day, and, aside from the dynamiting of the elevated railroad structure in the early morning, there was no serious trouble to engage the attention of the police. The force in Brooklyn was somewhat weakened by the withdrawal of Manhattan men and the transfer of a part of the reserves to the Borough of Manhattan for temporary duty. The strikers, however, although aware of the reduction in the strength of the force on duty in Brooklyn, did not evince any disposition to take advantage of the situation.

As Chief Devery was busy with matters in Manhattan, the direction of affairs in Brooklyn yesterday devolved upon Deputy Chiefs Mackellar and P. H. McLaughlin. There were frequent conferences, however, over the telephone between Brooklyn Headquarters and Chief Devery at Mulberry Street.

The centre of activity in the Brooklyn Department yesterday was in the Detective Bureau, which is in charge of Capt. James Reynolds. Capt. Reynolds and his men put in a busy day.

That the tampering with the wires of the police telephone service, which was discovered on Tuesday night, but kept a secret, gave the department a great deal of concern, was manifested in the extreme measures adopted to prevent further acts of the kind. The closest kind of a watch was maintained during the day and night to frustrate any attempt at telephone wire cutting.

The wire cutting done on Tuesday resulted in cutting off the East New York precinct from Headquarters for several hours. The fact of the wire cutting did not leak out until yesterday morning, when it became public through the arrest of the alleged dynamite conspirators in Carberry's Hall. The police claim to have found pieces of telephone wire in the hall which were cut from the police lines.

FALLING OFF IN THE ARRESTS.

There was a marked falling off in the number of arrests made yesterday in Brooklyn in connection with the strike. About thirty were reported at headquarters during the day. As on the previous days of the strike, nearly all of the prisoners arrested were charged with either stone throwing, obstructing tracks, or interfering with motormen and conductors.

Mrs. Henrietta Brennan of 264 Bleecker Street, the first woman arrested in connection with the strike, was arraigned in the Gates Avenue Police Court. She was arrested on Tuesday, charged with throwing stones at a car on Hamburg Avenue, and also with obstructing the tracks on that avenue. Mrs. Brennan is the wife of a striking motorman. She appeared in court with her four months' old baby in her arms. She pleaded not guilty to the charges against her and was released in $200 bail for examination.

MR. PINES IS HOPEFUL.

Says Manhattan Strike Has Infused New Courage Into Brooklyn Men.

District Master Workman Pines was very hopeful yesterday.

"The strike in Manhattan," he said in an interview, "has infused new courage into our organization, and will tend to stiffen the backbones of the men here, who are now ready to make the fight to a finish. President Rossiter has been sending his agents through New Jersey looking for substitutes to take the places of the striking men, and has met with little success. The Manhattan strike will necessitate President Vreeland's sending out of town, too, for men. There will thus be competition, and that will mean a smaller importation of outside labor into Brooklyn.

"Perhaps it is true that the drawing off of the Manhattan police will tend to increase violence over here, but I do not favor violence, and do not think it will do us any good."

Mr. Pines said he had received a telegram from Boston yesterday morning saying that President Rossiter had advertised there for experienced motormen and conductors at $2 a day for ten hours' work. The day's situation, Mr. Pines said, was, on the whole, better than on any previous day. He said he was sure that less cars were being run than on any other day, and added that the men themselves were still united and prepared "to force the fight to a finish."

A YOUTHFUL PRISONER.

Eight-Year-Old Boy Tried to Wreck Cars by Greasing the Rails.

Eight-year-old Johnnie Courtney of 91 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, is tooth and nail with the trolley strikers. Johnnie measures up to less than four feet as to height, but yesterday he was the biggest kind of a hero in strike circles in the vicinity of South Ferry, through a bold but lawless deed, which landed him in the clutches of the police and invested him with the distinction of being the youngest prisoner arrested during the strike.

Johnnie's alleged act of lawlessness was that of attempting to wreck trolley cars on the steep hill on Atlantic Avenue, near South Ferry, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. The method he was accused of employing to effect this purpose was that of liberally greasing the car tracks with soap so that the car would keep on going even after the brakes were applied. A policeman discovered the condition of the rails in time to avert a possible accident. On account of his extreme youth the lad was released. The Sergeant in charge warned the boy that he would be boiled alive in a vat of oil and tar if he ever did the like again. Johnny merely smiled derisively at the threat.

A. L. JOHNSON TALKS.

Repudiates a Charge Which Is Credited to President Rossiter.

Clinton L. Rossiter was quoted yesterday as follows in regard to the men arrested on suspicion of dynamiting the Fifth Avenue Elevated road in Brooklyn.

"I think you can safely say that one of the men arrested at the scene of violence, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, early this morning, is pretty close to 'Al' Johnson, the former President of the Nassau system. In fact, we have proof that a majority of the men arrested are old Johnson employes. You will see now why I have always refused to take back Johnson's employes."

This interview was sent in to ex-President Albert L. Johnson at his office at 71 Broadway. Mr. Johnson declined to talk on the subject, but dictated and signed the following as a reply for the use of any newspaper man who might call:

"The bleating of that nannygoat is not worth an answer, but if Mr. Rossiter will charge that I have encouraged any violence, or charge that I knew anything about what occurred last night, I'll have him arrested."

SECURING MEN IN BOSTON.

Rapid Transit Company Gives Free Transportation to This City.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 19.—The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is endeavoring to secure men here to operate its lines, and free transportation is furnished men who will go to New York. An office has been opened by J. W. MacNaughton, employment agent, 30 Cambridge Street, and twenty-eight conductors and motormen left to-night for Brooklyn via Fall River.

A reporter visited the office to-day and found the place crowded with applicants. Each man is required to sign this contract: "I am an experienced (conductor or motorman) and I understand that I am to take a striker's place in Brooklyn, New York. I understand that my wages will be $2 a day for ten hours' work out of twelve, and 20 cents an hour for overtime over thirty minutes."

To one not knowing the object of the applicants, it would be difficult to decide whether the men who left for New York to-night represented some march of Coxey's army or a congress of the unemployed of all nations. The majority have been dropped by the street railway lines in Boston and vicinity, or as one of the applicants said: "Most of us are cast-offs of the West End and Suburban lines, and are now willing to try our luck in New York."

NORTH BEACH IS DESOLATE.

The Hotels and Resorts There Badly Affected by the Strike.

The strike on the Brooklyn trolley roads has practically closed the hotels and resorts at North Beach, L. I. The Grand Street line, which carries most of the people to that resort, is running on an irregular schedule, and the managers of the road have notified the proprietors of the hotels at North Beach that the last car would leave there at 7 o'clock in the evening. This means that the people will not visit the place because they are obliged either to go home before the evening has fairly started or to stay there for the night.

Manager Kelterborn of the Jackson Point Hotel has discharged the members of the band which formerly furnished the music at that hotel, and other hotel men have made similar reductions in their expenses, as they say that with a week more of this condition of affairs the profits of the entire season will be wiped out, and they will close with a loss. Last night the beach presented almost the same deserted appearance that it does in the Winter months.

ARRESTED FOR PERJURY.

Man Named William Ashby in Trouble Last Fall.

In connection with the charge against the strikers in relation to the dynamite outrages made by William Ashby, some of the strikers recall the fact that a man named William Ashby was arrested in Brooklyn at the close of the political campaign last Fall charged with perjury. The arrest was made on an order secured from Supreme Court Justice Gaynor by counsel for the local Democratic Campaign Committee.

This Ashby was employed as a McCullagh deputy. He had caused the arrest of a man living on Sumpter Street, Brooklyn, charging him with illegal registration. The charge against the man was dismissed, and the local Democratic campaign managers turned the tables on Ashby by causing his arrest for giving alleged false testimony.

The charge against Ashby was not pressed after election, and nothing further was ever done in the matter.

FREIGHT HANDLERS' STRIKE.

Italians Filling Places on Pennsylvania and Lehigh Piers—New Haven Road Men May Win.

The freight handlers' strike on the Pennsylvania Railroad Piers 27, 28, and 29, at the foot of Hubert Street, and on the same company's piers 1, 4, and 5, near the Battery, showed no signs of ending yesterday, although the company officials declared that so far as they were concerned the strike was at an end, as none of the strikers would now be allowed to return to work even should they desire to do so. Their places were being rapidly taken by Italians. Four hundred of the latter were brought down from Harlem by boat yesterday morning and put to work on the railroad company's Hubert Street piers, and after getting congested freight cleared away, the company began receiving west-bound freight at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Superintendent Townsend said the Italians now employed and others yet to be secured would remain permanently, and that none of the 605 strikers would be taken back.

Ten checkers belonging to the clerical force on the pier quit work yesterday morning out of sympathy for the strikers. Superintendent Townsend had got word of the contemplated action of these men and had thirteen new men ready to take their places the moment they went out. The ten strikers quietly left the piers and went home without making any statement of their grievances. Although a force of policemen was stationed in the vicinity to keep order there was little for them to do, as comparatively few of the strikers were in evidence.

The threatened strike among the freight handlers employed by the company in Jersey City did not take place yesterday. Whatever dissatisfaction might have been stirred up among the Jersey City men by the missionary strikers from New York was thought to have disappeared. The company is running an extra ferryboat loaded with freight from Jersey City to New York every fifteen minutes. To-day, it was said, that five car floats of market truck and three floats of melon cars would be brought across from Jersey City.

At Piers 1, 4, and 5 of the Pennsylvania Railroad, near the Battery, Superintendent Boden said that freight was being received and deliveries made as usual. One hundred and twenty Italians were at work on the piers yesterday, and it was said that the number would be increased to-day to 150, which is the number of men who went on strike.

"Not one of the men who struck from these piers," said Superintendent Boden, "will ever again work here. I have stood by them for years, but this is the last. These will be Italian piers henceforth, regardless of any action taken by the old men."

At Piers 2 and 3 North River, of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, sixty Italians from Jersey City were at work yesterday in place of the strikers. Superintendent Fretz said that all the vacancies created by the strikers had not been filled, although they could be at any time. He intimated that some of the old hands might be taken back should they apply soon for work at the old rate of wages, which is 17 cents an hour. Work was resumed yesterday at Pier 44 of the Lehigh Valley Road, where forty-four freight handlers had gone on strike. Twenty Italians from Jersey City were employed there, and thirty more were to come. All the piers were guarded by police, but no trouble was expected.

At the piers of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, Nos. 45, 46, 50, 51, and 52 East River, the attitude of the 250 striking freight handlers who quitted work on Monday night had become somewhat aggressive. A party of the malcontents gathered during the forenoon, and making a tour of the piers, practically compelled numbers of men who had not gone on strike to quit work. The detail of sixteen policemen and two Roundsmen were inadequate to maintain order. The ranks of the strikers were recruited during the day by thirteen checkers and delivery clerks who went out in a body. The strikers demand an advance from 17½ cents to 20 cents an hour. Superintendent Morehouse notified them yesterday that the matter was being considered by the Directors of the road, and an adjustment of the difficulties is expected to-day. Much freight is piled up on the piers, and little or none is now being received or delivered.

MISS ABORN'S BODY ARRIVES.

Taken from Steamer Majestic to St. Thomas's Church—Funeral To-day.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Shattuck arrived yesterday on the White Star liner Majestic from Liverpool, bringing with them the body of Miss Dorcas Aborn, who died of paralysis on July 1 in Paris. Ex-Mayor William L. Strong, whose daughter Mrs. Shattuck is, was on the pier to meet the funeral party. Miss Aborn was a sister of Mrs. Strong.

Staterooms 45, 47, and 51 on the Majestic were through the removal of partitions made into a mortuary chapel in which reposed the casket containing Miss Aborn's body. The chamber was hung in black, and electric lights were kept constantly burning in it throughout the voyage.

The Rev. J. Wesley Brown, pastor of St. Thomas's Church, on Fifth Avenue, was also a passenger on the Majestic. The deceased was a member of this church, and there the body was taken from the steamer.

Dr. Brown will conduct the funeral services there to-day at 11 o'clock. The interment will be private.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adler Brothers, South Bend, Ind.; S. Adler, clothing; Gerard House.

Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; T. G. Hardesty, laces and embroideries; Hotel Marlborough.

Barnum, F., Wallace, Idaho; dry goods; Gerard House.

Biehl, L. E., Kittanning, Penn., clothing; Colonnade Hotel.

Blum Brothers, Bellaire, Ohio; I. Blum, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. A. Sumner, dry goods, 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Braman, C. L., Company, Terre Haute, Ind.; J. G. Heine, notions and fancy goods; C. L. Braman, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Chalifoux, J. L. & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; O. Chalifoux, clothing; Stuart House.

Carroll, C. A., Oxford, N. C.; notions and fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Connell, M. J., Company, Butte City, Mon.; H. B. Albertus, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Cadillac.

David, J. H., & Brother, Dillon, S. C.; F. B. David, dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Daly Brothers, Eureka, Cal.; C. D. Daly, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Levy, S. H., Huntsville, Ala.; dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Eiseman Brothers, Washington, D. C.; L. Eiseman, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Eastman Brothers & Bancroft, Portland, Me.; E. D. Eastman, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Friedman, J., Canton, Ohio; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Frey, William H., Co., Troy, N. Y.; T. G. Peck, upholstery goods; Continental Hotel.

Galland Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Galland, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

Graham, A. E., & Co., Hillsboro, Texas; C. Graham, notions and fancy goods; St. George Hotel.

Graham Brothers, Greenville, Texas; W. T. Graham, notions and fancy goods; St. George Hotel.

Gulledge, Graham & Co., McGregor, Texas; J. P. Gulledge, notions and fancy goods; St. George Hotel.

Graham, Douglass & Co., Terrill, Texas; J. A. Douglass, notions and fancy goods; St. George Hotel.

Graham, Crawford & Co., Bonham, Texas; W. P. Crawford, notions and fancy goods; St. George Hotel.

Grinsfeld Brothers, Albuquerque, N. M.; A. Grinsfeld, dry goods and clothing; Hotel Savoy.

Gratz, M. & Bro., Lexington, Mo.; L. Gratz, clothing; Hotel Vendome.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; W. C. Houston, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.

Berger, M., Mercantile Company, Jonesborough, Ark.; J. Berger, notions and fancy goods; M. Berger, notions and fancy goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Howell, A. J., Alton, Ill.; carpets; Colonnade Hotel.

Huguely, E. E., West Point, Ga.; books and stationery; Colonnade Hotel.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; J. Bell, hosiery and furnishing goods; S. Graham, gloves; Stuart House.

Jolesch, W. & Son, Ennis, Texas; W. Jolesch, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Jarrell, Elliott & Co., Corsicana, Texas; F. A. Elliott, notions and fancy goods; St. George Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. H. Powers, furnishing goods; 8 Greene Street; Holland House.

Jones & Green, Dothan, Ala.; J. H. Jones, notions and fancy goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; N. Kaufman, ladies' underwear; 699 Broadway; Holland House.

Keyman, R. Phoenix, Arizona; notions; Hotel Imperial.

Hawley, C. R., & Co., Bay City, Mich.; C. R. Hawley, dry goods and notions; Hotel Vendome.

Lichtenstadter, H., Lima, Ohio; clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Gans Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; C. Gans, umbrellas; Hotel Marlborough.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. E. Aldred, furnishing goods; Stuart House.

Less & Nast, Toledo, Ohio; M. Less, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; W. T. Campbell, laces and embroideries; 450 Broome Street; Grand Hotel.

Mistrot Brothers, Houston, Texas.; G. A. Mistrot, clothing, cloaks, and upholstery goods; 396 Broadway; Gerard House.

Marcus, M. H., Hampton, Va.; clothing; Stuart House.

Morris Brothers, Houston, Texas; A. M. Morris, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Madden, Jarrell & Co., Temple, Fla.; A. J. Jarrell, notions and fancy goods; St. George Hotel.

Robinson, J. W., Company, The, Los Angeles, Cal.; E. G. Murray, dress goods and silks; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Rauh & Frieberg, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. L. Rauh, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

Ray & Elliott, Dalton, Texas; S. M. Ray, notions and fancy goods; St. George Hotel.

Read, J. R., & Co., Charleston, S. C.; J. R. Read, notions and furnishing goods; 240 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Sapinsky, J., & Son, New Albany, Ind.; E. Cohen, clothing; J. Sapinsky, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y., W. Whitney, ribbons; 454 Broome Street; Holland House.

Tootle, Wheeler & Motter, St. Joseph, Mo.; R. C. Wheeler, furnishing goods; 338 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Wier, S. E., Cleburne, Texas; notions and fancy goods; St. George Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. W. Everett, housefurnishing goods, 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel; Miss B. Rubenstein, millinery, Holland House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Collins, housefurnishing goods, Broadway and Tenth Street, St. Denis Hotel.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany N. Y.; F. Sherman, notions and furnishing goods; 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Weil, I., Opelika, Ala.; notions; Hotel Imperial.

Wile, Brickner & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Brickner, woolens, Hoffman House.

Williams, G., Company, Knightstown, Ind.; C. Williams, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Wentworth Clothing Company, Spokane, Washington; J. Wentworth, clothing; Hotel Vendome.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; W. A. Preston, shoes; A. E. Saules, house furnishing goods; 53 Franklin Street.

Wm Vogel & Son

Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Furnishings.
Everything for Men's Attire.

Broadway and Houston St.

Full-page portrait of ex-Congressman John K. Cowen, President Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in THE NEW YORK TIMES Illustrated Magazine next Sunday.—Adv.

B. Altman & Co. SPECIAL FOR THIS DAY, THURSDAY.

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS.

Colored French Percale Waists, in Stripes or Figures; value $1.85, ... 90c.

Imported Dimity Waists, in Violet, Pink or Blue, value $2.65, ... $1.25

Imported Colored Madras Waists; Value $2.50, 1.75

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—George Lippincott, Philadelphia; Major S. O. Wight, Scotland; the Earl of Yarmouth, London; W. H. Addicks, Philadelphia.

MURRAY HILL—Congressman Charles A. Russell, Connecticut.

MAJESTIC—A. Harris, Dallas, Texas; B. L. Chandler, Morristown.

HOLLAND—Henry W. Mack, Cincinnati.

IMPERIAL—A. A. Montalvo, Honolulu; ex-Judge C. E. Bassett, Duluth.

HOFFMAN—L. P. Burrows, Washington; Edward Murphy, Jr., Troy.

ALBE

The Wanamaker Store.

Bicycles

Road Flyers and Continentals

THIS is a great bicycle year. Wheels have had their ups and downs, their booms and their reactions, but they seem settled to a regular common-sense basis now, and

The Continental Bicycle

has contributed a great deal to this consummation.

The Continental in its first year was just the best wheel we could have made to sell at fifty dollars. At that price it attacked the ruling hundred dollar wheel, and things began to happen. It has kept pace with bicycle improvement ever since, and at its present price,

Twenty-five Dollars

it is the best all-around bicycle value we know. And we know the wheel business.

We have 150 more of the Road Flyer bicycles at $16. This wheel would seriously contest with the Continental for the leadership in value if we could call it a fixed offer. But it is not,—it is a glorious but transitory bargain. Forty of these 150 wheels are women's models.

The Orient, also,—but you know all about the Orient. $50 and $65.

Crash and Cotton Suitings Popular, Cheap Material enough for an outing skirt of the former will cost but 32c., though a little while ago it would have cost you 80c. Choose from cardinal, blue or green at 8c. a yard.

Rotunda.

Cotton bicycle suiting, in pretty mixtures of tans, blues and grays, 32 in. wide, at 14c. a yard. Looks like covert cloth, and is now extensively used for bicycle skirts.

Fourth Avenue.

Men's and Women's Handkerchiefs Half a dozen good values equally divided between men and women. Every handkerchief is up to the standard;—of pure Irish flax, and in desirable styles. These little prices:

FOR MEN

$1.50 doz.—Hemstitched and initialed; unlaundered.
$2.50 doz.—Hemstitched and full laundered.
$3 doz.—Hemstitched and initialed; full laundered.

FOR WOMEN

$1 doz.—Hemstitched and initialed; unlaundered.
$1.50 doz.—Hemstitched and hand embroidered; unlaundered.
$3 doz.—Lace trimmed and scalloped embroidered, sheer cloth; full laundered.

Broadway.

Making Men's Suits to Order We are closing up numerous lines of fancy cheviots, neat worsteds and cassimeres, and that movement brings this interesting proposition:

Choose from all the $25, $30 and $35 qualities at

$20 a Suit

And be assured of correct cut, unexcelled workmanship and perfect fit.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Negligee Shirts 50c. Each 70 doz. of them now ready; — same grade as the 100 dozen we sold in one day last week. They are of percales, double printed, and have two collars and pair of cuffs. You rarely find a better value than these at 50c. each.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Club Vellum Writing Paper, 10c. Pound A large quantity at a small price. Cream tint; thick strong texture; three shapes. 10c. a pound. Envelopes to match, 15c. a hundred.

Broadway.

Window Screens 8c. Each They were 15c. Imitation walnut; 25x18 in. closed, 32 in. open.

Linens Reduced Good linens must be all good—pure, fresh, bright, attractive, durable. That is precept. Below are a few examples, with prices that lend force:

TABLE LINEN AND NAPKINS

65c. yd.—Bleached Scotch damask, 67 in.; 75c. kind.
$1.40 doz.—Bleached Scotch napkins; 20 in.; $1.75 kind.
$1.80 doz.—Bleached Scotch napkins; 22 in.; $2.25 kind.
$1.50 each—Grass bleached cloths; 69x70 in.; $1.80 kind.
$1.60 each—Colored border fringed cloth; 66x88 in.; $2 kind.

TOWELS AND TOWELING

60c. doz.—Knife cloths, unhemmed; $1.20 kind.
$1.20 doz.—Glass towels; unhemmed; $1.92 kind.
$1.50 doz.—Irish huckaback; hemmed; $1.80 kind.
$1.50 doz.—Pure white Turkish bath, fringed; $1.80 kind.
$2.50 doz.—German; fancy weave; $3 kind.
8c. yd.—Glass toweling, plaid; 16 in.; 10c. kind.
11c. yd.—Bleached huckaback; 18 in.; 15c. kind.

Fourth avenue.

Outing Baskets Japanese telescopes, light, strong, sightly, 24 by 14 in.; 68c. each, with strap. Formerly $1.35.

Basement.

Austrian China Pieces, 10c. Each All these are tastefully decorated in flower and gold designs, and are fully worth double this price. Tea-plates and breakfast plates, cups and saucers,

10c. Each.

Main aisle and Basement.

The Wanamaker-Wellington Typewriter We adopted it and gave it our name because it was the best machine we could find. The best—but only $60.

History, Fiction, Poetry—Books at 15c. You may choose from over a hundred titles,—old friends and new. Books that are well and tastefully bound in cloth, and in good strong print; 15c. each. Some of the titles:

Three Months Under the Snow.
Deep Down.—R. M. Ballantyne.
800 Leagues on the Amazon.—Jules Verne.
Gascoyne.—R. M. Ballantyne.
Masterman Ready.—Marryat.
Michael Strogoff.—Jules Verne.
The Pilot.—J. Fenimore Cooper.
The Two Admirals.—J. Fenimore Cooper.
Stories of France. Stories of Scotland.
Stories of Spain. Robinson Crusoe.
Little Daughter of the Sun.
Tanner Boy—Life of General Grant.
Children of the Abbey. Tom Brown at Oxford.
Tom Brown's School Days. Waverley.
Tales from Ariosto. Edwin Drood.
Barnaby Rudge. Chronicle of Canongate.
Ketterfelto.—G. Whyte Melville.
Martin Chuzzlewit.

Ninth street.

We have a little catalogue of books for Summer reading that is yours for the asking.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th Sts., N.Y.

MR. A. VON MUMM'S MISSION.

German Minister Says He Has General Instructions to Encourage Friendly Relations with This Country.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Mr. A. von Mumm, the German Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, who arrived here recently and on last Monday presented to President McKinley his credentials, was seen at the German Embassy to-day, and for the first time since his arrival consented to talk in a general way concerning current topics of interest between the two Governments. Mr. von Mumm is not a stranger in Washington, for he was here as First Secretary of the German Legation from 1888 to 1892, during which time he negotiated and signed the important reciprocity treaty with Germany. At that time Secretary Blaine formed a warm personal attachment for him.

"I am fortunate in returning to Washington at a time when the relations between the two countries are on such a friendly basis," said Mr. von Mumm. "Among those I have left behind—the responsible officials at Berlin as well as the people at large—I can assure you there is the most cordial sentiment of good will for the United States Government and for your people and a sincere purpose to [illegible] that relation. And I am glad to note among your officials the same [illegible] good will. That is the strongest assurance of the bonds between Germany and the United States. I am glad to say there is not even a cloud on the horizon of our good relations."

Being asked as to the outlook on the Samoan question, which has engaged this Government and Germany, as well as Great Britain, the Minister said: "That is a case in point showing that what may seem to present serious difficulties readily yields to a satisfactory adjustment when the Governments have a sincere purpose to avoid causes for friction. In the case of Samoa, the critical phases appear to have disappeared. With the appointment of the Samoan Commission, a final adjustment is largely committed to their hands. What they have done thus far appears to be in the interest of all concerned, the foreign communities in the islands, the native Samoans as well as the three Governments for which they are acting. We are looking forward to a complete adjustment of this question and its elimination from official and public attention, for in reality it lacks the dignity and importance to warrant its being a factor of disagreement between great nations. I think this is the consensus of feeling on the part of all the Governments concerned."

In connection with Mr. von Mumm's arrival here has been much comment in the press as to the German reciprocity negotiations, and the possibility that he would push them actively to the front. As to this, he said:

"I notice that the American press infers that I come on a special mission relating to reciprocity. But I assure you I have no specific instructions which contemplate the immediate conclusion of a treaty. At the same time, it will be my aim to render every aid in encouraging the relations between the two countries, commercial as well as in an international sense, to remove any differences in the way of trade, and to secure that healthy flow of business which we enjoy along with other countries under the favored nation clause of existing treaties.

W. K. VANDERBILT BUYS LAND.

Has Secured Harbor Hill, on Long Island, for a Country Seat.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 19.—Harbor Hill, the highest point on Long Island, has now passed into the possession of William K. Vanderbilt. Some months ago it was known that the main portion of the Stephen Tabor estate had been bought by Mr. Vanderbilt, and that it was his intention to erect a handsome country house there.

The deal was not closed, it is said, until recently, the option being held open because the owners of small farms bounding the Tabor estate were holding out for high prices. The Tabor estate, while extensive and embracing the most desirable portion of the hill, did not afford Mr. Vanderbilt as much ground as he wanted, and, besides, it was inclosed on all but one side by the small farms. These he wished to secure, not only to complete the tract, but to obtain outlets in all directions.

It is said the prices for these properties were in some cases pretty high, considering that nothing but the land was purchased. It is said that in some instances the full value of the farms as they stood was paid, and as an inducement to the owners to sell they were allowed to retain the buildings, provided they were removed within six months.

Harbor Hill is 400 feet about tidewater in places. It overlooks Wheatley Hill, where William C. Whitney, E. D. Morgan, and others have their country places. The prices paid for the property are not known. It is said the Tabor heirs alone will receive over $70,000. The total area is about 227 acres.

Long Branch Hospital Extension Open.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 19.—The new wing of the Monmouth Memorial Hospital, the Stacie Harper Pavilion, was dedicated to-day. It cost $10,000, and the money was raised by ladies interested in the hospital. The wing is named after Mrs. William D. Harper of New York, a cottager at Norwood Park, who is active in the work of the hospital. President Thomas R. Wooley of the hospital presided at the exercises this afternoon. Others who took part were the Rev. Maitland Alexander of Pittsburg, Penn.; Col. J. A. McCall, the Rev. Robert M. Blackburn, H. P. P. Roche, and the Rev. William P. Cantwell.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices: Elma Centre, Emilie C. Ford; Glen, J. S. G. Edwards; Post Creek, F. N. Ferrinbough.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement. —Adv.

SHAMROCK AGAIN A WINNER

Defeats the Britannia Easily Over a Shortened Course.

GROUNDS ON A MUDBANK

But Is Easily Towed Off, Apparently Uninjured — Two Seconds Faster Than Britannia in Stays.

COWES, Isle of Wight, July 19.—There was beautiful weather to-day for the second trial of the yacht Shamrock, challenger for the America's Cup, against the Britannia. There were big crowds, both ashore and afloat, to witness the race. The course today was yesterday's course reversed. The starting point was off the Royal Yacht Squadron's house, around the Solent Bank buoy, thence to the Nab Lightship, finishing at the Spit buoy off Portsmouth.

The Prince of Wales boarded the Britannia shortly before the start.

There was a good southeasterly breeze blowing all the morning, but it softened considerably toward the time for the starting of the race. Both yachts carried club topsails. A good start was effected at 10:12 A. M., the Shamrock crossing the line half a length ahead of her competitor, being very smartly handled. She had a new spinnaker set for the run to the Solent Bank. Her sails seemed to set better than yesterday. The breeze almost died out as the yachts stood along shore, and the boats housed their spinnakers. The Shamrock then headed for the centre of the channel to avoid becoming becalmed on the lee of the island. The Britannia followed. There was but little air, and the yachts practically drifted during the next half hour. The breeze then revived, and the Shamrock, which meanwhile had slightly increased her lead, secured a start, widening the gap that separated her from the Britannia, and rounded the Solent Bank buoy at 11:17-20. The Britannia rounded the buoy at 11:21:35.

The boats returned close-hauled on the port tack. There was only the faintest breeze, and the Britannia was getting the best of it, slightly reducing the gap. Nearing Cowes, however, the breeze freshened considerably.

The Shamrock passed Ryde, going toward the Nab Lightship, a mile and a half ahead of the Britannia, and finally won easily.

The course as originally planned was, however, not completed. When off Southsea the Britannia signal that the Prince of Wales had an engagement in London and requested that the race be considered over, as he must return to Portsmouth. The Shamrock was immediately turned homeward.

Soon afterward the new yacht grounded on a sand bank outside Horsefoot Fort, between Portsmouth and Langston Harbor. She remained fast for ten minutes, when she was safely and easily towed off and back to Southampton. She was not apparently damaged in any way.

As was the case yesterday, the Shamrock showed her superiority very soon after the start was made. Beating to windward, she ran away from her opponent to the Nab Lightship, and again put about in the seconds, the Britannia occupying twelve seconds in the manoeuvre. The whole performance again showed that the challenger is far ahead of the Britannia, although the unfortunate becalming of the boats precluded the finishing of the course before the Prince of Wales was obliged to start for London.

PORTSMOUTH, July 19.—The Shamrock grounded on sandy bottom and was not hurt, so far as is known, but she will probably be examined by divers in the morning before starting for Belfast.

ENGLISH OPINIONS DIFFER.

Daily Graphic Doubts Whether Shamrock Comes Up to Expectations.

LONDON, July 20.—The morning papers express regret at the abortive ending of yesterday's trial race between the Shamrock and Britannia, which most of them say again proved the Shamrock much faster than the Britannia to windward, but only a trifle better before the wind.

The Standard says: "Enough has been seen and done to prove her merits. As a light-weather craft she has not been overrated."

The Daily Graphic is doubtful if the Shamrock has evinced such decided superiority as was generally expected. "She always had the upper hand of the course," the paper says, "and sneaked away from the Britannia in the faintest airs, but hardly enough to satisfy the expectations of her speed in reaching. No conclusion can be formed."

Mr. Iselin Expected Shamrock to Win.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., July 19.—The cabled accounts received from the Solent relative to the race between the Shamrock and Britannia have been read with interest by every one on board the Columbia. Discussions followed as to the merits of the Shamrock, judging from her showing yesterday. The account of the race which he read did not seem to worry Mr. Iselin in the least. The officers and members of the crew were likewise in no way worried by the Shamrock's large margin of victory. They and Mr. Iselin said they expected her to win, and if she had crossed the finish line twenty or more minutes to the better they would not have been surprised.

COLUMBIA'S SAILING MASTER.

Criticism of Capt. Barr Is Deplored by Certain Yachtsmen—Mr. Iselin Will Retain Him.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, July 19.—Those who have been commenting on Capt. Barr's retention as sailing master of the Columbia might just as well keep their spleen to themselves. Mr. Iselin said to-day that he was perfectly satisfied with Capt. Barr, and that the latter would remain in command of the Columbia until she went out of commission. Mr. Iselin was not inclined to talk about the matter at first, and said so, but upon being pressed to give some expression upon the matter he spoke in condemnation of an article that appeared in a Boston paper Monday morning, declaring such criticism to be an outrage.

Spending his money with a lavish hand in the defense of the America's Cup, yachtsmen think Mr. Iselin should be allowed to choose for himself whatever course he thinks necessary in equipping, officering, and manning the cup defender. Such planning is not new to him, they claim. He has been the moving spirit in other contests in defense of the cup. Long years of experience as a racing yachtsman give him much valuable data to draw from in preparing his outfit for the task before him, is the sentiment of these yachtsmen.

When Mr. Iselin said that a certain criticism of Capt. Barr was an outrage, he was very much in earnest, and it also showed plainly that he meant to stick by Barr. In nearly all Bristol-built Cup Defenders the designers have sailed on the races, having a general oversight of the sails and giving advice when necessary. He will probably be on board Columbia when she races with the Shamrock in the same rôle.

So far the Columbia has finished first in every race with the Defender. This was done too in fair and square sailing, and it is claimed ought to have some bearing on the question of retaining Capt. Barr. Men of the strongest nerves will sometimes succumb, it is argued, to continued fault finding, and no good can be accomplished in persecuting Capt. Barr. His friends say his past record shows that he can be depended upon to efficiently fill the position of sailing master on the new defender. He stands high in the estimation of the prominent members of the New York Yacht Club.

His reputation as skipper of some of the fastest sailing yachts on the Atlantic coast is known to every yachtsman. Years ago he sailed the forty-footer Minerva. He made quite a record with the Gloria and the Wasp. He commanded the Navahoe for Mr. Carroll in British waters. In later years, or in 1895, he was on the Vigilant when she was trial horse for the Defender, and was also skipper of the Colonia. This is proof enough to show that he knows his business and can be depended upon.

First Mate Allen has none but words of praise for Capt. Barr. He states that he has known him for years, in a friendly manner, and added that he had no kick to make. Capt Rhodes of the Defender has expressed himself to the effect that the censure Capt. Barr has been subjected to was too severe and entirely unnecessary. The Columbia's mainsail was bent on this afternoon, and she is practically all ready to leave for Newport early to-morrow morning.

DEFENDER SAILS AT NEWPORT.

Makes a Satisfactory Showing in Trial for Friday's Race.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 19.—The Defender left her anchorage on the west side of the Torpedo Station this morning and went outside for a spin to try her mainsail, which was recently altered in Bristol. Everything worked well and with the tuning up trial to-morrow the yacht will be ready to meet the Columbia on Friday for the first race of the series for the trophies offered by the Newport Yacht Racing Association.

The new moorings for the Defender were placed at the west side of Goat Island today and consist of a can buoy painted white, with a mushroom anchor and ten fathoms of chain. The steam yachts Valiant, Narada, Sultana, and Nourmahal, with many guests, will follow the Columbia-Defender race on Friday. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will follow the race with a party of guests on the Carmita, and on the Queen Mab C. L. F. Robinson will do likewise.

The Defender's clubtopsail spar was tried after slight repairs this afternoon, and was found to be in good condition.

GEN. ANDERSON EXPLAINS.

Denies that He Said This Country Sought No Territorial Claims in the Philippines.

FORT THOMAS, Ky., July 19.—Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, commander of the Department of the Lakes, was seen here to-day and asked for a statement concerning the report from a Manila correspondent in which the Filipino Peace Commissioner, Zialcita, was quoted as saying that Gen. Anderson at a dinner given in his honor at Cavite had said that the Americans had not come to the Philippines for the purpose of taking one foot of territory with the view of permanent possession, but for the purpose of giving the Filipinos their independence.

Gen. Anderson very promptly and decidedly said he had never used any such language. He stated that when he reached Manila he had no transportation, forage, or fuel, and he applied to Aguinaldo for these things. This drew him into a correspondence with Aguinaldo, from which the General soon saw that Aguinaldo's purpose was to put every obstacle in the way of furnishing the things needed by the United States Army, and at the same time to lead the United States through Gen. Anderson into some sort of recognition of the Filipino Government.

In that correspondence the General says he made it plain to Aguinaldo that he was there in a purely military capacity, with no authority whatever to bind the United States by any act of recognition; that his intercourse with Aguinaldo was purely military, both being opposed by a common enemy. He also pointed out that, as no nation had recognized the Filipino Government, or had even given it belligerent rights, it was impossible for him to do anything of the kind.

"I want it distinctly stated," said the General, "that I never at any time made any such statement as is attributed to me by Zialcita. Another matter I wish to set right. I have seen it charged that I had clashed with Gen. Otis, and one story has it that I was recalled on that account. There was no clash between Otis and me. It is true, I made a suggestion with regard to attacking the Filipinos because they were intrenching in our front, and that Gen. Otis did not act upon it. But this made no clash. Gen. Otis may have been acting under direct orders from Washington. As to my recall, that was dated in January, and hostilities did not begin until February, so it could have had no connection with the active campaign as suggested."

SPANISH PRISONERS RELEASED.

Ransom Paid Banked to Prevent Its Use for War Purposes.

MANILA, July 19.—The Spanish commission charged with negotiating for the release of Spanish prisoners held by the Filipinos expects to return to Tarlac soon, with full authority to secure the release of all the prisoners. The Commissioners hope to be able to make arrangements under which the money to be paid for the ransom of Spanish captives will be deposited in bank, to be drawn by the Filipinos at a future date, so that the money cannot be used to carry on the war against the United States.

The Filipinos have refused to allow civilian prisoners to embark on board a ship leaving Aparri, although they had passports signed by Aguinaldo.

TERRIFIC RAINS AT MANILA.

Streets Are So Flooded that Boats Had to be Used.

MANILA, July 19.—There have been terrific rains here during the last two days. In consequence it has been necessary to use boats in moving about the streets of Manila, and the whole country is flooded.

The total precipitation thus far in July has been thirty-five inches, and in the last thirty-one hours twelve inches of rain have fallen.

FILIPINOS FIRE ON A GUNBOAT.

One Soldier Killed Before a Gatling Gun Dispersed the Foe.

MANILA, July 19.—Insurgents concealed on the bank of the Rio Grande to-day fired on the gunboat Laguna de Bay, killing one soldier and wounding two.

The gunboat trained a Gatling gun upon the shore and quickly dispersed the insurgents.

Few Oregon Troops Died in Service.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—A statement prepared at the War Department shows that of 56 officers and 1,316 enlisted men of the Second Oregon Regiment, only 49 were killed in battle or died of disease during the campaign in the Philippines, a percentage of 3.6. The total number of officers and men to be mustered out at San Francisco are 1,104, a number of discharges having been previously made. Only two men are marked as deserters.

Internal Revenue at Manila.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The War Department received to-day an official statement from Manila to the effect that the internal revenue receipts for the month of May at that port were $33,191.09. The total amount of internal revenue receipts since American occupation is $279,196.26.

Austrian Praise for Dewey.

VIENNA, July 19.—The Neue Freie Presse has an article to-day heartily welcoming Admiral Dewey to Austria. Speaking of the coup de main at Cavite, the Neue Freie Presse sees in the Admiral the personification of daring coolness, and dwells on his calmness and amiability, describing him as a model soldier and gentleman, who will be placed in the same category as De Ruyter, Nelson, and Von Tegetthoff. The paper adds: "The great welcome extended to Admiral Dewey is intended not only for the hero, but, above all, to the glorious representative of the great American Nation, to which Austria-Hungary is united by so many ties and interests."

Not to be Guests of the City.

The Press Committee for the Dewey reception, through Herbert F. Gunnison, its Chairman, yesterday denied that it had even suggested that visiting representatives of newspapers and magazines should become the guests of the city during the celebration. The only proposition which has been discussed by the committee, Mr. Gunnison said, is that of providing accommodations for such visitors on board of the press boat on the day of the naval parade and on the reviewing stand on the days of the parades on land.

Admiral Dewey Writes to Gov. Smith.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., July 19.—Gov. Smith received a letter to-day from Admiral Dewey, dated at Manila, May 19. The Admiral states that his one thought is to get to the hills of Vermont.

To Welcome Dewey at Trieste.

TRIESTE, July 19.—Congressman George E. Foss of Chicago and Lieut. Commander William H. Beehler, Naval Attaché of the United States Legation at Vienna, arrived here to-day in order to welcome Admiral Dewey.

New Yorkers Will Repair the Logan.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The War Department to-day awarded contracts to the Morse Iron Works, New York, for refitting and repairing the transport Logan. The amount of the contract is $230,000.

SANTIAGO EPIDEMIC IS ENDED.

No Yellow Fever Cases in Five Days—Gen. Wood Will Not Lift Quarantine Until Danger Is Past.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 19.—Notwithstanding the fever epidemic only sixteen deaths from all causes were reported last week. This is the lowest mortality record the city has ever known. No new cases of yellow fever have been reported in five days, and nearly all patients in the hospitals are convalescent. The medical officers claim that the danger is past.

The average monthly death rate in Santiago under the Spanish régime was 250, but since the American occupation it has been reduced to about 112, and is constantly decreasing, owing to the efficacious sanitary measures adopted.

Gen. Leonard Wood, the Military Governor, said to-day that the quarantine would be continued until he was entirely satisfied that there was no danger of infection. There is no fever in the province except the cases here, where the disease is under control.

Gen. Wood expects that business conditions will soon show great improvement, and says that good reports as to the state of affairs at various points in the province have been received, the Cubans gladly accepting their share in the American gratuity, surrendering their arms and returning to their homes.

The site for permanent Summer barracks at an altitude of 1,400 feet above the sea level has been selected by Gen. Wood, and 200 men are now engaged in the construction of a road to the spot.

George F. Olsen of Denver, Assistant Superintendent of the Barber Asphalt Company, died from yellow fever to-day.

More Yellow Fever in the Army.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Surgeon General Sternberg has received a cable from Havana saying a second case of yellow fever has appeared in the Fifteenth Infantry, and a teamster in the Eighth Cavalry has also been stricken. Both of these regiments are in Puerto Principe. The Fifteenth will move into a new camp.

DEMAND FOR TOBACCO.

Report that Holders of It in Havana Cannot Sell It Ridiculed.

A dispatch from Havana published yesterday said that tobacco was seemingly a drug in the market, as large quantities of last season's crop remain in the hands of buyers, who have been unable to find purchasers at profitable prices. This condition, it was added, is inexplicable, as the tobacco is of good quality and the market is supposed to be short, owing to the small quantities grown on the island in the last few years.

The statement was characterized as absurd in the tobacco-importing district, in the vicinity of Pearl and Water Streets.

A representative of Pendas & Alvarez voiced the general opinion, as follows: "We have had a shortage for three years in consequence of the troubles in Cuba, and the supply of Havana tobacco is practically exhausted. The stocks on hand in the bonded warehouses in this country during the past year have shown it. The last crop grown amounted to only about a quarter of a normal one. Under these conditions prices never ruled so high as they do now. The assertion, therefore, that large quantities of tobacco remain in the hands of buyers who have been unable to find purchasers at profitable prices is ridiculous."

The latest reports from authoritative trade sources show that the leaf market is very active. "Every lot finds a buyer," says one of these reports, "and although prices are high, buyers pay them. Those who are in the back seat waiting for prices to go down may as well make up their minds that the prices will keep as they are. In the country everything is being bought up."

WILSON'S MATANZAS SPEECH.

Cuban Papers Quote Him on the Future of the Island.

HAVANA, July 19.—The papers publish the speech delivered at the Santiago celebration banquet in Matanzas on Monday night by Gen. Wilson, Military Governor of the Matanzas-Santa Clara Department, in full, but lay particular stress upon the following excerpt:

"What is to become of Cuba it is impossible to say with certainty. It would be a bold man who would undertake to point out the various steps to the final destination of the island. But Cuba can rest assured that, having become enmeshed in the commercial system of the great Nation which is her nearest neighbor, she cannot avoid its influence any more than she can avoid the influence of the planets, whatever her hopes and aspirations. Her course, the resultant of the combined forces exerted upon her, which are greater than man's wishes and influence, whether she becomes a republic or a friendly ally under the influences of a commercial union or even a protectorate, makes little difference to us or to her.

"After the lavish sacrifices of blood and treasure in her behalf, we must care for her faithfully to the end. We have stricken the shackles from her limbs and given her liberty and independence with an ungrudging hand and we shall give her a blessing in the high, American way, which says: 'If you give a man a dollar, give it as though it were a withered leaf and you had a whole forest of them.'"

FOUND A RICH BENCH CLAIM.

New York Artist Washes Out Seventeen Ounces in One Day.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 19.—Harold Sturges, a well-known Chicagoan, is here from Rampart City with a story of a wonderful bench claim find made there just before he arrived. A young New York artist named Davis, after working for months trying to find gold in the Hunter Creek bed, decided to run in a tunnel on Claim 17. He had not gone far before a pay streak was found, and in one day he washed out seventeen ounces.

This caused a stampede, and benches on the entire creek were located. Sturges says over 200 Chicagoans are in the vicinity of Rampart City. Nearly all are doing well.

Klondike Nugget for Mr. McKinley.

SEATTLE, July 19.—President McKinley will soon receive a large nugget from the new Cape Nome district, in the Klondike. Nicholas J. Trodo, United States Land Commissioner at St. Michael, who hails from Canton, Ohio, secured it for him.

HAD HER SON ARRESTED.

Chicago Woman's Plan to Keep Her Boy from Manila.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Mrs. Lucy Parsons, widow of the Anarchist, would rather see her son in a prisoner's cell than let him go to Manila as a soldier to fight Filipinos.

His enlistment a few days ago led to a quarrel with his mother, with whom he lives at 1,777 North Troy Street. It is said the boy struck Mrs. Parsons. She pleaded with him to reconsider his determination to leave her, and when he refused she swore out a warrant charging assault.

STATE GUARDSMEN MUST RESIGN

Illinois Officers Refused Leave to Fight in Philippines.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 19.—Officers of the Illinois National Guard who have been offered commissions in the United States volunteer regiments now being organized must resign from the State service if they accept. The dictum went forth from the Adjutant General's office to-day that no leaves of absence will be granted to any officer wishing to go to war.

In support of the ruling it is asserted that granting of leaves of absence would prove an injustice to junior officers who desire promotion in the State Guard, and who, if officers receiving United States commissions retain their connection with the Guard, would be disqualified for promotion.

The ruling was the result of the application made by First Lieut. Harry Blasland of Company F, Fifth Infantry of Quincy, who has received a commission from Washington as First Lieutenant of the Thirtieth United States Volunteer Infantry, now being organized at Fort Sheridan, and who requested a leave of absence from the State during his Philippine service. His application was formally refused.

Brooklyn Man's Attempted Suicide.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., July 19.—Robert Metcalf, a retired Brooklyn real estate dealer, tried to end his life here late last night by drowning himself. He jumped off the Mascot Dock into shallow water not five feet deep, and held his head under the water. Albert Saunders and William Maginnes succeeded after a hard struggle in rescuing Metcalf.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

Registered by U. S. Patent Office

Springs 1 and 2.

Nature's Nerve Tonic and Anti Dyspeptic.

The late Alexander Gregg, D.D.,
Bishop of the Diocese of Texas:

"Mrs. Gregg, who has long been a sufferer from **Nervous Indigestion**, has derived great benefit from **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** Spring No. 2, and is **now eating with impunity various articles which she has not been able to touch before for years.** From its highly beneficial action in her case, I must regard this water as possessing **extraordinary virtues, and it will afford me pleasure to make it known to my friends in Texas.**"

Rev. R. A. Goodwin, *of the Diocese of Virginia, Richmond, Va.:*

"I have made use of **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** of Spring No. 2, for **Indigestion and Nervous Prostration with the happiest results.** It has increased to a marked degree both **my appetite and digestive** power, and invigorated my general health. When suffering great **Nervous Prostration, the result of over mental labor,** I have found it a **prompt** and **wonderful restorative** and I regard it as very **valuable to the brain worker.**"

Rev. Herbert T. Bacon, *of the Virginia Conference, Clarksville, Va.:*

"I suffered severely from **Dyspepsia** and **Insomnia** attended **with great and constant depression of spirits** on account of which the annual Conference granted me a year for rest and recuperation. **Cod liver oil** and **stimulants** were **not only medicine,** but **my principal nourishment, my stomach refusing to digest other food.**

"I visited the BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS and used freely of the Water of the ORIGINAL SPRING, NOW KNOWN AS NO. 1. **It soon gave me a keen appetite and healthful digestion, and I was able to partake with perfect impunity of the richest dishes found upon the hotel table. The exhilarating effect of the Water was very marked** and my despondency gave way to a cheerful, hopeful spirit; the **insomnia was relieved to a great extent,** though not entirely. Continuing the use of the Water for several months, my health **was entirely restored, and I reported myself to the Conference in November ready for itinerant life.**"

The water of Spring No. 1 is both a **Nerve** and a **Blood Tonic** and for **Pale Anæmic persons** and where there is **extreme nervous prostration is as a general rule to be preferred.**

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is for sale by Grocers and Druggists generally.
Testimonials which defy all imputation or questions sent to any address.

PROPRIETOR BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.
Springs open for guests from June 15th to October 1st.

Park & Tilford, Acker, Merrall & Condit, The Eisner-Mendelson Co., Agents, New York, N. Y.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

CHANGES ON THE LONG ISLAND.

Debit and Credit Marks Used in Recording Services of Employes.

The employes of the Long Island Railroad have been notified that beginning last Saturday the company will use a system of debit and credit marks in recording their services. For every six months served without cause for reprimand two credit marks will be given. In addition to this all acts of meritorious service or faithfulness to duty will be cause for additional credits. The debit marks, which will equal ten days' suspension from duty, can be canceled by credit marks. Credits will not count, however, where the offense calls for dismissal.

Beginning from the same date all emergency work is to be paid for as overtime. When employes are called to court or elsewhere on business for the company they will be paid as if working. Transportation and expenses will also be allowed. Where but one man is employed as station agent twelve hours is to be considered a day's work, and all time over is to be paid for. Men leaving the employ of the company will receive service letters showing their record with the company.

The telegraphers and towermen are notified that the company will hereafter make promotions according to seniority, based upon ability, capability, and efficiency considering the increased responsibilities resulting from promotion. Twelve hours will constitute a day's work for towermen, and over time will be paid for.

FREIGHT RATES IN KENTUCKY.

Decision Enforcing Long and Short Haul Clause Opposed.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 19.—Under a recent decision of the Court of Appeals a new tariff will go into effect on all Kentucky railroads to-morrow, which will be most injurious to Louisville business interests. The court recently decided that the long and short haul clause must be enforced and the railroads, being unable to give all towns the benefit of low rates made possible by large towns, was forced to raise the rates on long hauls.

The result is that Cincinnati and Evansville merchants and others outside the State can by their own tariffs reach territory within a few miles of Louisville at much less rates. The Railroad Commission held a special session in Louisville to-day and heard arguments by members of the Board of Trade and traffic officials protesting that the enforcement of the decision would be ruinous to Louisville and to the State. Decision was reserved.

A NEW KENTUCKY RAILROAD.

The Louisville and Atlantic Company Incorporated by a Syndicate.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 19.—A Philadelphia syndicate to-day incorporated the Louisville and Atlantic Railroad Company. The purpose is to acquire and operate the Richmond, Nicholasville, Irvine and Beattyville Road, recently sold under order of the Federal court. The capitalization of the company is $2,000,000, represented by 20,000 shares of stock. The incorporators are Robert Cochran of Louisville, 20 shares; G. W. Gourley of Beattyville, 20 shares; James B. McCory of Richmond, Ky., 20 shares; George MacLeod of Louisville, 20 shares; David W. Fairleigh of Louisville, 20 shares; Charles A. Furbush of Pennsylvania, 20 shares; Robert G. McDougal of Pennsylvania, 20 shares; Fred F. Drake of Pennsylvania, 20 shares; Robert W. Davis of Pennsylvania, 20 shares; Thomas W. Synnott of Wenonah, N. J., 6,000 shares; John Sparhawk of Philadelphia, 6,000 shares.

The Directors are Robert Cochran, G. W. Gourley, James B. McCory, George MacLeod, David W. Fairleigh, Charles A. Furbush, Robert G. McDougal, Fred F. Drake, Robert W. Davis, and Charles G. Mayhew.

A Belt Line for St. Louis.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 19.—The Secretary of State to-day chartered the County Belt Railway of St. Louis, with a capital of $1,000,000, the incorporators being prominent citizens of St. Louis. The road will be thirty miles long, and will encircle the city, connecting all lines.

Champion Balloon Yarn.

From The London News.

At Graz, in Styria, Signor Merighi, an Italian aeronaut, ascended in his balloon to a height of considerably over 10,000 feet, when the balloon burst suddenly and fell. At a distance of about forty feet from the earth Signor Merighi threw himself out of the car. He broke one leg and was taken up unconscious, but living, and was taken to a hospital.

During the fall he wrote on a paper, found in the car: "Am dying contentedly, having reached my term."

Signor Merighi states that at the height of 3,500 meters the balloon suddenly swelled to an enormous size, and though he immediately opened the ventilator, it burst with a tremendous crash, and was rent open from top to bottom. It formed, however, a kind of dome, which served as a parachute, in the tremendous fall that followed.

WILL NOT SEND TROOPS.

Governor of Kentucky Informed that a Better Brand of Whisky Is All Clay County Needs.

FRANKFORT, Ky., July 19.—Gov. Bradley decided to-night not to call a special session of the Legislature or send troops to Clay County under present conditions. A well-known mountain official, who was called on by the Governor for an opinion as to what was the best means for the restoration of order in Clay County, responded that he thought the whole thing could be settled by introducing a better grade of whisky into Manchester to take the place of "moonshine" liquor, distilleries for which are on almost every farm.

LONDON, Ky., July 19.—The death of E. D. Fisher makes four fatalities in the fight near Manchester Monday. The reported death of Robert Philpot is incorrect, but it is thought he will be the fifth victim. Green Griffin, who had both legs shot off, also will die. George Philpot and Alex Fisher are said to be recovering. It is claimed that the Philpots now have 100 friends assembled, armed with Winchesters, awaiting a threatened attack from the Morris band, the Griffins and Chadwells, who are reported only two miles distant with an equally strong force.

NEGRO CARPENTER'S FALL.

Sawed Off a Board He Was Sitting On—His Death Expected.

*Special

LARCHMONT CLUB'S RACES

Boats Disabled and Damaged by a Northwest Breeze.

COLONIA ONCE MORE A WINNER

Syce Wins in Her Class, While the Boston Boat Meemer Leads in the 43-Foot Class of Sloops.

The third race of the Larchmont Yacht Club race week series was sailed yesterday off Larchmont in a fluky northwest breeze that disabled some of the boats and damaged others. The wind varied from a fifteen-mile clip to mere zephyrs. There was a big list of entries and a goodly number of starts, though a few of the yachts entered did not sail, among them several of the schooners.

Commodore Postley had Colonia out, however, and for the sake of a race arranged a thirty-minute handicap with the old Atlantic, which was beaten 5 minutes and 16 seconds over and above the handicap. The fifty-one-footers Syce, Kestrel, and the Acushla II. tried conclusions again, with Syce a winner, despite a five-minute handicap in crossing, while the new Hanan boat beat Kestrel, which split her jib.

In the yawl class, the Albicore and the Sultan started, but Sultan carried away half of her topmast in one of the hard puffs of wind and drew out shortly after the start.

Klora beat Liris by 1 minute and 31 seconds over a five-minute handicap. The Boston boat Meemer was the winner in the forty-three-foot class of sloops, beating Hussar, Eurybia, and Irex.

Possum won from Zenobia, Oiseau from Momo, and Spindrift from Mongoose and Rel, the Kittie losing her rudder. The twenty-one-foot knockabout Reiga had a walkover, Edwina II. won in Class Q, Volsung in Class S, and Qui Vive in the twenty-five-foot cat class, while the Kazaza added another to her list of victories in the little twenty-footers. In the special race for Class W, Skimmaug was disabled, and Lobster won.

The Windora, racing with Volsung and Dosoris II., had her port spreader carried away by the Kestrel, with which she got afoul.

The schooners sailed three times around the course from the stake boats off Larchmont Harbor to Parsonage Point, to Red Spring Point, and home, a total distance of 32½ miles. The larger sloops went twice around this course, the distance being 21½ miles, while the smaller boats sailed over course No. 9 twice, the distance being 10¼ miles. The summary follows:

SCHOONERS, CLASS B—HANDICAP.

Colonia allows 30 minutes. Start, 11:35 A. M.

Yacht and Owner.	Feet.	Length. Elapsed Cor'ct'd Time.	Time.
Colonia, C. A. Postley	51.13	4:11:12	4:11:12
Atlantic, Wilson Marshall	56.31	4:46:28	4:16:28

SLOOPS, CLASS K—51-FOOT RACING LENGTH.

Start, 11:45 A. M.

Syce, F. M. Hoyt	50.86	3:12:45	3:12:45
Kestrel, J. B. Mills	48.37	3:22:17	3:22:17
Acushla II., H. W. Hanan	50.15	3:22:14	3:22:14

CLASS K—CRUISING TRIM—HANDICAP.

Start, 11:50 A. M.

Liris, T. J. McCahill, Jr.	48.00	3:36:51	3:31:51
Klora, M. C. Parsons	46.50	3:30:20	3:30:20

CLASS L—43-FOOT RACING LENGTH.

Start, 11:50 A. M.

Hussar, J. D. Baird	39.06	3:36:32	3:36:32
Eurybia, Charles Pryor	42.80	4:23:00	4:18:47
Irex, C. Meyer	42.90	4:06:16	4:06:16
Meemer, R. B. Nickerson	39.75	3:26:22	3:26:22

YAWLS, CLASS L—43-FOOT RACING LENGTH.

Start, 11:50 A. M.

Albicore, S. J. Hyde	41.00	4:22:56	4:22:56
Sultan, C. S. Somerville	37.93	Disabled.	

SLOOPS, CLASS M—36-FOOT RACING LENGTH.

Start, 11:55 A. M.

Possum, J. R. Maxwell, Jr.	34.73	3:50:00	3:50:00
Zenobia, ——	35.13	4:19:20	4:16:20

KNOCKABOUTS—25-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12 M.

Momo, C. H. Crane	25.00	4:07:43	4:07:43
Oiseau, H. W. Maxwell	25.00	4:06:25	4:06:25

RACEABOUTS—21-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:05 P. M.

Kittie, Hazen Morse	21.00	Disabled.	
Spindrift, S. C. Pirie	21.00	2:15:00	
Mongoose, Simeon Ford	21.00	2:18:16	
Rel, E. Lentilhon	21.00	2:37:03	

KNOCKABOUTS—21-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:05 P. M.

Thelga, A. P. Thayer	21.00	2:32:15	2:32:15

CLASS Q—20-FOOT RACING LENGTH.

Start, 12:10 P. M.

Edwina II., J. N. Gould	16.00	3:03:41	3:03:41
Fidget, ——	..	3:18:36	3:18:36
Nike, ——	..	2:57:11	2:57:11

MAINSAIL YACHTS, CLASS S—30-FOOT RACING LENGTH.

Start, 12:15 P. M.

Volsung, De Forest Bros.	..	2:13:10	2:10:26
Dosoris II., G. P. Vail	..	2:17:01	2:17:04
Windora, W. L. Ward	29.40	Disabled.	

CLASS T—25-FOOT RACING MEASUREMENT.

Start, 12:15 P. M.

Qui Vive, G. A. Freeth	24.87	2:23:48	2:23:48
Florence, A. H. Alker	22.04	3:04:15	3:04:15
Vera, A. M. Bradley	20.07	2:29:10	2:29:10
Win or Lose, J. S. Appleby	..	2:23:25	2:23:25

CLASS V—20-FOOT RACING MEASUREMENT.

Start, 12:15 P. M.

Skunk, C. E. Silkworth	19.00	Did not finish.	
Ox, R. G. Hovier	19.14	2:51:30	2:51:30
Jigger, G. P. Vail	17.10	2:55:40	2:55:40
Ka-Za-Za, T. F. McCahill, Jr.	17.32	2:19:25	2:19:25

CLASS W—SPECIAL RACE.

Start, 12:20 P. M.

Lobster, T. J. S. Flint	15.00	3:02:40	3:02:40
Skimmaug, F. Benham	..	Disabled.	

YACHT CLUB RUN TO NEWPORT.

Rhode Island Boats Are Led Into Port by the Llewellyn.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 19.—The fleet of the Rhode Island Yacht Club arrived to-day from Wickford. Commodore Bannigan led the way with the fact steamer Llewellyn. The schooner Rusalka, with Vice Commodore Olney and the sloop Ramallah, with Rear Commodore Skinner of Fall River, followed, and the other boats of the fleet arrived shortly afterward. These included the steamer Velthra, with former Rear Commodore Lippitt; the sloop Amie, the Yankee, owned by G. E. Darling; the Marguerite, with J. D. Peck; the Amorita, A. H. Holmes, and a number of others.

The times of the run for the various prizes were as follows:

SCHOONERS.

	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Priscilla III.	10:12:55	11:54:00	1:41:05
Rusalka	10:20:00	11:54:20	1:34:20
43-FOOTERS—SLOOPS.			
Daffodil	10:15:42	12:04:15	1:50:23
Sharon	10:15:18	12:20:35	2:06:23
36-FOOTERS—SLOOPS.			
Amorita	10:16:50	12:27:45	2:10:55
Ramallah	10:14:12	12:00:30	1:46:18
30-FOOTERS—SLOOPS.			
Curlew	10:15:55	12:17:05	2:01:10
Matucom	10:14:30	12:16:45	2:01:55
21-FOOTERS—SLOOPS.			
Bannocret	10:16:05	12:32:07	2:16:02
Vintl	10:16:20	12:30:20	2:14:00
30-FOOTERS—CATBOATS.			
Gismonda	10:16:20	12:34:04	2:17:44

Another Victory for Vaquero III.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 19.— Vaquero III. was the winner in the race of the thirty-footers this afternoon. The wind was strong at times from the northwest. The start was made at 3:10 o'clock. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	3:04:09	1:54:09
Wawa, R. Brooks	3:07:27	1:57:27
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer	3:08:28	1:58:21
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	3:09:18	1:59:18
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	3:09:30	1:59:30
Pollywog, A. H. Paret	3:10:06	2:00:06
Hera, R. N. Ellis	3:12:20	2:02:20

The course sailed was over the bay.

Australians Versus English Players.

MANCHESTER, July 19.—The fourth test cricket match between the Australian team and Players of England was continued to-day. When the Australians had scored 346 runs for seven wickets down, in their second innings, they declared the innings closed. The Players' score in their first innings was 327 and the Australians in their first innings made 196. England therefore had to score 216 runs in the second innings in order to win. The game was, however, drawn after the English eleven had scored 94 runs for three wickets down.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement. —Adv.

LAKEWOODS WIN AT POLO.

George J. Gould's Team Defeats the Rockaway Second Team for the Southampton Cups.

George J. Gould's Lakewood polo team won the Southampton Cups yesterday given by P. Fenelon Collier, defeating the Rockaway second team on the field of the Rockaway Club, Cedarhurst, L. I. The final score was 13¾ goals for Lakewood to 9¾ for Rockaway. On the victorious team, besides Mr. Gould, were "Jack" Dallett, Jr., P. F. Collier, and J. E. Cowdin, the latter a nine-handicap man on the Rockaway first team, but who has played for Lakewood since Robert J. Collier broke his collarbone.

The Rockaway Club members and friends turned out in good numbers, and with a very noticeable tendency to cheer every good play made by the home competitors. Each Rockaway goal occasioned a prodigious amount of hand-clapping, hat-waving, and cheering, but this enthusiasm could not weaken Lakewood's system of making goals, and after the second period it was clear to see who would win.

The teams lined up as follows:

LAKEWOOD.	Hd'cp.	ROCKAWAY 2D.	Hd'cp.
1..George J. Gould	2	1..W. A. Hazard	4
"..J. Dallett, Jr.	4	2..F. D. Savage	4
3..J. E. Cowdin	9	3..F. S. Conover	7
Back..P. F. Collier	3	Back..R. La Montagne, Jr.	2
Total	18	Total	17

The Rockaway men put up a stiff fight, and at the close of the second period it looked as though they might lower the orange and black colors of their opponents. The second period was most prolific in goal making, Rockaway earning 5 out of the 9 that were made, and at the call of time the home men were 1¼ goals in the lead. Dallett and Cowdin buckled down to hard work in the next period, and made 6 goals, while Conover saved Rockaway from being shut out entirely. As a team the Jerseymen played together much better, and they were better hitters of the ball.

George Gould made one goal, the first in the last period, when the ball was almost between the posts, but with that exception he hardly struck at the ball at all. He kept close to Rene La Montagne, the youngest player of the Rockaway set, but, notwithstanding his persistency, young Montagne frequently rode away from Gould and backed the ball cleverly.

He will play to-day in a boy's polo match for cups which have just been given by George Gould. It will be the first regular juvenile polo contest ever held at Rockaway, and considerable credit is given to Mr. Gould for encouraging the sport among the boys. The players will be divided into two teams of four, the lads who will take part being R. La Montagne, Jr., Raymond Herbert, Le Grand Benedict, Cortland Dixon, Max Kennedy, Monte La Montagne, D. Chauncey, and Lawrence Rand.

The score of the polo game by periods is:

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
No. 1.	J. Dallett, Jr.	Lakewood	2:00
No. 2.	J. Dallett, Jr.	Lakewood	4:00
No. 3.	F. D. Savage	Rockaway	5:30

SECOND PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
No. 1.	J. E. Cowdin	Lakewood	0:30
No. 2.	J. E. Cowdin	Lakewood	2:30
No. 3.	W. A. Hazard	Rockaway	4:00
No. 4.	F. D. Savage	Rockaway	1:30
No. 5.	F. S. Conover	Rockaway	4:11
No. 6.	F. S. Conover	Rockaway	2:00
No. 7.	J. E. Cowdin	Lakewood	2:00
No. 8.	J. Dallett, Jr.	Lakewood	1:00
No. 9.	F. S. Conover	Rockaway	0:15

Penalty of one-quarter of a goal against Lakewood for a safety.

THIRD PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
No. 1.	J. E. Cowdin	Lakewood	2:00
No. 2.	J. E. Cowdin	Lakewood	1:00
No. 3.	J. Dallett, Jr.	Lakewood	6:30
No. 4.	J. E. Cowdin	Lakewood	1:00
No. 5.	J. E. Cowdin	Lakewood	0:30
No. 6.	J. E. Cowdin	Lakewood	3:30
No. 7.	F. S. Conover	Rockaway	1:30

Played one minute overtime. Penalty of one-quarter of a goal against Rockaway for a safety.

FOURTH PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
No. 1.	George Gould	Lakewood	0:30
No. 2.	F. S. Conover	Rockaway	1:00
No. 3.	J. Dallett, Jr.	Lakewood	3:00
No. 4.	F. D. Savage	Rockaway	4:30

Summary—Goals earned—Lakewood, 14; Rockaway, 9. Allowed by handicap—Rockaway, 1. Lost by penalties—Lakewood, one-quarter of a goal for a safety; Rockaway, one-quarter of a goal for a safety. Total score—Lakewood, 13¾; Rockaway, 9¾. Referee—H. L. Herbert. Scorer and timekeeper—Eugene S. Goadby.

THE INTERNATIONAL MEET.

Enormous Demand for Tickets for Saturday's Contest—Americans Are All in Excellent Form.

LONDON, July 19.—At the Queen's Club to-day J. T. Roche and J. T. Harrington, both of Harvard, contested for the honor of being the partner of C. D. Daly (Harvard) at the broad jump in the athletic games on Saturday between teams representing Yale and Harvard and Oxford and Cambridge. Roche covered 22 feet 3 inches and gained the place.

A number of the Oxford-Cambridge team practiced in the afternoon. H. E. Graham (Oxford) and C. F. W. Struben (Cambridge,) half-milers, set out to do a third of a mile in 1:16, but Graham completed the distance in 1:14.

The demand for tickets for Saturday's contest is so great that the club is extending the stands and making every possible use of the space. "The Belle of New York" and other American companies playing in London have suspended matinees for Saturday, in order that the members may attend. The chief event of to-day for the Harvard-Yale team was the contest between P. A. Blount (Yale) and C. Dupee (Yale) to decide the entry for the 100-yard dash. There was a close contest, which resulted in a victory for Blount by a few inches; time, 0:10 3-5.

F. Z. Fox (Harvard) did some smart practice, as did the milers and half-milers. Few of the men will require any further hard work. All of them are in excellent form, and while none is boasting, it is evident that the men and their trainers are confident of success.

STATE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Two New York Experts Survive Second Rounds at Syracuse.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, July 19.—The second day's play in the New York State championship lawn tennis tournament attracted a large crowd to the Sedgwick Farm Tennis Club here to-day. Both of the New York experts survived the second round, and they are expected to meet in the finals on Friday. In the semi-final to-morrow, Fisher meets Little, the Princeton champion, while Paret plays Jenney, the former champion of Princeton.

The feature of the day was the defeat of Grant, the Columbia interscholastic champion, by Little. The Princetonian had all the best of the match, and the result was never in doubt. The day's scores follow:

Championship Singles.—First round—Howard Lewis beat W. B. Smith, 6—2, 6—2; E. P. Fisher beat George Wagner, 6—2, 9—7; A. D. Jenney beat Parke Wright, 7—5, 6—2; A. C. McMaster beat M. H. Northrup, 6—3, 6—3; J. A. Randall beat S. P. Ware by default.

Second round—R. D. Little beat W. C. Grant, 6—3, 7—5; E. P. Fisher beat Howard Lewis, 7—5, 6—1; A. D. Jenney beat A. C. McMaster, 6—2, 6—2; J. P. Paret beat J. A. Randall, 6—1, 7—5.

Championship Doubles—First round—J. P. Paret and R. D. Little beat J. A. Randall and W. W. Magee, 6—3, 6—4.

Consolation Singles.—Preliminary round—Huntington Lewis beat J. H. Torrey, Jr., 7—5, 6—1.

Handicap Singles.—Preliminary round—H. Burdick, (scratch,) beat A. C. McMaster, (owe half fifteen,) 10—8, 6—4; Huntington Lewis, (half fifteen,) beat W. B. Smith, (owe half fifteen,) by default; Howard Lewis, (owe half fifteen,) beat Norton, (scratch,) 6—2, 3—0, 6—1; George Wagner, (scratch,) beat W. W. Magee, (owe half fifteen,) 4—6, 6—1, 6—4; Parke Wright, (scratch,) beat W. C. Grant, (owe fifteen,) 6—0, 6—2; W. F. Couper, (scratch,) beat F. Winans, (fifteen,) by default.

First round—E. P. Fisher, (owe half forty,) beat J. H. Torrey, Jr., (owe half fifteen,) 8—6, 6—0; A. D. Jenney, (owe fifteen,) beat M. H. Northrup, 6—0, 6—0; Harry Burdick, (scratch,) beat S. P. Ware, (owe half fifteen,) by default; L. J. Grant, (half thirty,) beat W. F. Couper, (scratch,) 7—5, 8—6; R. D. Little, (owe fifteen,) beat J. A. Randall, (owe half fifteen,) 6—1, 6—1.

New Western Tennis Champion.

CHICAGO, July 19.—The Western Tennis Championship reverted to Carr B. Neel to-day, when he defeated Collins in the championship round of the tournament at the Kenwood Country Club. In a closely contested match the champion of 1895 and 1896 regained his lost title and came into permanent possession of the Spalding Trophy Cup. Collins, who had held the cup two years, lost to Neel as challenger, to-day, in three straight sets, 6—4, 6—3, and 6—3. This will probably be the new champion's last tournament match, as his duties as mining engineer will hereafter require his presence in the mining districts of Mexico.

RACES AT BRIGHTON BEACH

Orthos Ran Away in the First Event and Broke His Leg.

ACCIDENT TO JOCKEY McCUE

He Was Thrown by Lamity and Cut and Bruised—Merry Prince's Surprising Reversal of Form.

So many startling changes of form have come to the surface since the Brighton Beach Racing Association opened its meeting that the patrons of the game have either been hardened to this sort of thing or have made up their minds that grumbling will not help them any. So now when any horse shows up in bad shape one day and a few days later runs as if he were fit to race for a kingdom, the matter occasions only momentary comment and then is forgotten in the excitement of trying to pick the winner of the next turn of the wheel of fortune. Sometimes, however, the matter of jockeyship may make some difference in the form shown by horses, and it may perhaps be due to the fact that Taral had the mount on Merry Prince in the mile and a quarter handicap yesterday that Merry Prince ran such a good, game race and won.

A few days ago Merry Prince was the favorite in a race at a mile and a sixteenth, and he ran a race that a big St. Bernard would have been ashamed to show. He was ridden on that occasion by Doggett, and his price receded rapidly from 4 to 5 to 7 to 5. Doggett, however, has the bad luck or some other bad quality of being beaten almost always on a favorite that goes up in the betting, and Merry Prince ran as the betting indicated he would run, and could scarcely untrack himself. He was fourth and St. Cloud won. But he had a jockey in the saddle yesterday—one who is not attacked by fear when the price against his mount lengthens and who tries to win under any circumstances. Taral gave Merry Prince a ride that won first money for him by a short head from Decanter and took him through a desperate drive all the way through the stretch to do it.

There was weeping and wailing among the players of form afterward, but like all other cases of form reversal since the meeting opened. Merry Prince's inconsistency was soon forgotten.

There were accidents enough in the first race to last for a week's racing, and, as a result, the clever lightweight jockey McCue will probably be unable to ride for a week or two, for the horse Orthos will have to be destroyed, and a search party will have to be organized to find The Dauphin, who was last seen tearing up the Coney Island Boulevard toward Brooklyn. After a number of false breaks in this race, Orthos decided to run away, and he came tearing down the stretch like a steam engine. When in front of the grand stand he was seen to stumble a number of times and then to go lame. O'Connor pulled him up, but could not stop him until some one caught his bridle and stopped him. Then it was seen that his left fore leg had snapped off between the hock and the hoof, and the hoof was hanging on only by a few shreds of skin. The race was eventually started and Lady Harriet was left at the post. There was a wild scramble between the others and on the far turn, where there was a lot of crowding, Lamity fell, throwing McCue, and The Dauphin, in a buck jump, threw Crowhurst. The latter was not hurt, but McCue was badly cut up about the head and shoulders and was taken home. The Dauphin jumped the fence and then made off in the direction of Brooklyn. Decide won in a drive from Peace, and made those who played him on the strength of his good race of Monday happy.

Kitchener, Freilinghuysen, Belle of Orleans, and Dunblane made a pretty finish in the second race, the four finishing heads apart in the order named.

Sir Hubert made a runaway race of the mile event in the colors of his new owner, Pat Dunne. Greyfield captured the fifth and Pecanic won the steeplechase with scarcely an effort. Becky Rolfe finished second, but was disqualified, and place money given to Sir Play.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; horses that have not won more than one race; selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01 2-5.

1—Decide, W. Lakeland's b. g., 6 years, by Deceiver-Miss Charmer, $500, 99 pounds, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1	(Clarke)	
2—Peace, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, ch. f., 3, 88, 16 to 5 and even	(R. Lewis)	
3—Belle of Holmdel, J. Daly's b. m., 4, 96, 9 to 2	(Moody)	

Athy, 5, 96, 10 to 1, (H. Evans;) Waterhouse, 3, 86, 30 to 1, (Wedderstrand;) Big Indian, 3, 97, 30 to 1, (Wilson;) Mail Bag, 3, 102, 10 to 1, (Bullman;) Uncle Louis, 4, 98, 40 to 1, (Mitchell;) Belgrave, 3, 98, 100 to 1, (Bowden;) Dallas, 4, 101, 40 to 1, (Dupee,) and Anne Belle, 3, 106, 100 to 1, (Coylle,) also ran and finished as named. The Dauphin, 4, 104, 12 to 1, (Crowhurst,) who bolted, and Lamity, 3, 95, 5 to 2, (McCue,) who fell, also started. Lady Harriet, 3, 89, 100 to 1, (J. Slack,) was also a starter, but was left at the post. Orthos, 4, 91, 50 to 1, (O'Connor,) ran away in a false break, and as he broke his leg did not take part in the race.

Won ridden out by a length and a half; a neck between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds which have run and not won at the time of June Purse, $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to the second and $25 to the third. Selling. Five furlongs. Time—1:02 3-5.

1—Kitchener, W. Beverly's blk. c., by Himyar-Lady Agnes, $700, 114 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 1	(Spencer)	
2—Freilinghuysen, T. A. Magee's ch. c., 107, 6 to 1 and 8 to 5	(Wilson)	
3—Belle of Orleans, J. J. McCafferty's b. f., 109, 12 to 1	(Moody)	

Dunblane, 112, 7 to 2, (O'Leary;) Alex, 113, 15 to 1, (Taral,) and Mollie Newman, 109, 16 to 5, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a hard drive by a head; a similar distance between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $200 to the second and $100 to third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:05 4-5.

1—Merry Prince, W. C. Daly's ch. h., 6 years, by Prince Royal-Merry Nelly, 112 pounds, 3 to 1 and 8 to 5	(Taral)	
2—Decanter, F. R. Hitchcock's ch. g., 6 years, by imp. Pontiac-Lady Bird, $500, 146 pounds, 2 to 5 and out	(Cochrane)	
3—Sir Play, J. Coyne's b. g., 6, 146, 20 to 1	(P. Callahan)	

Nestor, 6, 146, 5 to 1, (Brazil;) Richea, aged, 146, 60 to 1, (Mr. Fell,) and Article, 6, 146, 8 to 1 (McInerney,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a gallop by a length and a half; eight lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Elsie Skip	110	Midwood 92
Her Ladyship	101	Thermas 92
Vendig	99	Beverage 89
Belle Haven	98	Summer Girl 89
La Vega	96	Frank Webb 87
Lady Andrew	96	Jamsica 84
Mynheer	95	My Wanderer 84
Vibo	95	Spalder 84
Prestige	93	Smoke 84

Also eligible to start should any of the above scratch.

Water Bottle	98	Gold Lack	93
Knightbanneret	98	First Whip	87

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SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward: One mile.

Glorian	120	Grey Jacques	102
Charentus	113	Donald Bane	100
St. Callatine	112	Handcuff	100
Cambrian	107	Lady Madge	97
Sam McKeever	106	Christabella	90

THIRD RACE.—The Distaff Stakes, for fillies two years old. Five and a half furlongs.

Fond Hopes	114	Prejudice	112
Flower of Gold	112	Jugglery	109
Lauraten	109	Indian Fairy	109

FOURTH RACE.—The Babylon Stakes; selling; for three-year-olds. Seven furlongs.

St. Clair	110	Ordeal	101
Fly By Night	108	Sky Scraper	99
A. N. B.	106	Village Pride	99
Roysterer	104	Diminutive	94

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds. Six furlongs.

Prince of Melbourne	126	Posthaste	112
Avenstoke	119	Mardelmo	112
Plucky	118	Belgrade	112
Shoreham	116	Standing	111
Gold Or	114	Ross Clark	110

SIXTH RACE.—Special race, of $1,500, for two-year-olds. Maribert and Montanic to start or no race. Six furlongs.

Maribert	122	Montanic	119

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Kirkwood	109	Ceylon	95
Dan Rice	108	Leando	90
Pastaic	100		

HARNESS RACES AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, July 19.—The races to-day resulted as follows:

2:27 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,200.

Harry O., blk. g., by Atlantic King, (Bogash)	2	1	1
Sphinx S., ch. g., (Burns)	1	7	3
Orin B., b. g., (Berry)	5	2	4
Minnie Simmons, b. m., (Kenney)	6	4	2
Edward S., ch. g., (Hudson)	7	3	6
Bettina Wilkes, b. m., (Ostrander)	3	8	8
Darkner, blk. g., (Nelson)	4	5	7
George C. Ewing, br. g., (Curry)	8	6	5
Hugely V., b. g., (Critchfield)	9	dis.	
Honey Horner, b. m., (Snow)	Dis.		
Beauty Spot, b. m., (Shockency)	Dis.		
Zeta, b. m., (Carr)	Dis.		
Tod Williams, gr. s., (Green)	Dis.		

Time—2:11¼; 2:10¾; 2:10¾.

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,200.

Owyhee, b. h., by Charles Derby, (McHenry)	10	1	1
Dorothy S., blk. m., (McLaughlin)	1	3	2
Palm Leaf, b. g., (McCarthy)	2	4	5
Reparto Rex, b. h., (Laird)	5	2	4
Dornitian, br. g., (Kenney)	3	7	11
William C. K., g. h., (Cunningham)	9	11	3
George Carney, b. g., (Lockwood)	4	5	14
Panlico Chief, b. h., (Curtiss)	12	6	7
Onward Silver, ch. h., (Price)	14	8	6
Pug, g. g., (Finley)	6	14	8
Sadie M., b. m., (McDowell)	7	10	12
Tesla, b. h., (Steward)	8	9	9
Shadel and Tiptoe, b. m., (Euring)	11	13	10
Doctor Pitzer, br. h., (Ames)	13	12	15
Firstland, b. m., (Cunningham)	15	15	13

The Merchants' and Manufacturers' $10,000 stake for 2:24 class trotters. (Unfinished.)

Kingmont, b. g., by King Darlington, (Marsh)	1	2	2
The Queen, blk. m., (Geers)	9	3	1
Success, gr. g., (McHenry)	10	1	6
Royal Baron, b. h., (Spear)	13	7	1
Wilask, b. s., (Ecker)	2	5	11
Lady Wallington, ch. m., (Andrews)	11	4	8
Starmoot, ch. g., (Wahl)	5	6	3
Escobar, br. h., (Miller)	3	8	13
Bertha Lee, blk. m., (Lafferty)	4	11	12
Dan Wilkes, ch. g., (Wilson)	7	7	9
Dainty Daffo, blk. m., (Baldwin)	12	12	5
Chain Shot, b. g., (Labbs)	8	10	12
Michael Strogoff, b. g., (McCarthy)	6	11	10
Granite, b. g., (Foote)	Dis.		

Time—2:15¼; 2:11½; 2:10½; 2:12¾.

2:07 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000, (unfinished.)

Sherman Clay, ch. g., by Prince Regent, (West)	9	1	1
Pearl Onward, b. m., (McCarthy)	6	5	2
Egozen, b. h., (Critchfield)	1	6	8
Miss Logan, b. m., (Boucher)	4	2	3
Charley B., blk. g., (James)	2	9	4
Royal Sheldon, blk. s., (O'Neill)	3	3	6
Lady of the Manor ch. m., (Geers)	8	4	9
William Wallace Scribner, br. h., (Mull)	5	8	7
Ananias, b. h., (Snow)	7	7	5

Time—2:08½; 2:07¾; 2:06½; 2:07½.

GOLF MATCH AT MORRISTOWN.

Travis and Hunter Break Even with Tyng and Anderson.

The second half of the 72-hole four-ball golf match between Walter J. Travis and the Oakland professional, David Hunter, and James A. Tyng and the Baltusrol professional, Willie Anderson, was played yesterday on the Morris County links, at Morristown, N. J. Like the first half at Oakland, over two weeks ago, the result was a tie.

At the finish of the 18-hole round in the morning Tyng and Anderson were 2 holes in the lead. At the twelfth hole in the afternoon Travis and Hunter tied the match and neither side was able to get a lead up to the finish. Travis made the lowest individual score by strokes, 167 for the 36 holes, while Willie Anderson was next with 172.

STANDARD DISTILLING COMPANY

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Standard Distilling and Distributing Company, one of the corporations which will by a merger create the Distilling Company of America with a capital of $125,000,000, was held at Jersey City yesterday. The membership of the Board of Directors was reduced from fifteen to thirteen, and these Directors retired by resignation or through expiration of term: Alfred Bevis, Marsden J. Perry, Pembroke Jones, A. Q. Garretson, Frank Perin, and Peter E. Iler. These Directors were elected: Edson Bradley, Samuel M. Rice, N. E. D. Huggins, and Howard J. M. Cardeza. The Directors met in the Lord's Court Building, this city, and elected these officers: President—George R. Sheldon; First Vice President—Samuel M. Rice; Second Vice President—Samuel Woolner; Treasurer—James A. Webb; Secretary—N. E. D. Huggins; Executive Committee—George R. Sheldon, Samuel M. Rice, Edson Bradley, Samuel Woolner, H. J. M. Cardeza, James A. Webb, and E. F. C. Young.

The report of the company for the fiscal year ending June 30 last will contain these items: Gross earnings, from sales of spirits, alcohol, &c., $1,507,011.93; less administration expenses, rentals, &c., $632,676.61; net profits from trade contracts, &c., $418,-928; dividends paid on preferred stock of $8,000,000, at 7 per cent., $560,000; net surplus June 30, 1899, $732,961.32—being the equivalent of nearly 5 per cent. on $16,000,000 common stock of the company.

This surplus, by a resolution of the Board of Directors, has been added to and made part of the working capital, which is now $2,132,961.32.

New York Men Buy Mexican Opal Mines

Special to The New York Times.

QUERETO, Mexico, July 19.—All of the best producing opal mines in this locality have passed into the control of a trust composed of New York City jewelers and capitalists. The principal mines have been shut down in order to decrease the output, with the design of raising the price of the precious stones. The only opal mines in Mexico are located in this vicinity and the new syndicate practically controls the opal market of this country and the United States.

The New Bicycle Trust.

The members of the American Bicycle Company were in session again yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria, the meeting continuing until late in the evening. The day was spent in signing necessary papers and in making the affidavits incidental to the legal organization of the concern. It is hinted that A. G. Spalding, who is favored for the Presidency of the Board of Directors, may decline the honor.

Newark's Water Declared Impure.

NEWARK, N. J., July 19.—The Board of Health has declared the water supplied to the city by the East Jersey Water Company from the Peaquannock water shed below the standard of safety to health when used for drinking purposes, and demands that the Water Board compel the company to furnish better water. The city paid the company $6,000,000 for the Peaquannock water plant, which is to be turned over to the city in September, 1900, but $2,000,000 is held back to guarantee that the company will supply 50,000,000 gallons a day forever of "pure and wholesome water."

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-town.....1,269 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mains: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
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EXIT ALGER.

It will be agreed about Secretary ALGER, as it was said about Cawdor in "Macbeth," that

Nothing in his life
Became him like the leaving it.

CARLYLE'S "French Revolution" abounds in reflections, how innocent, how happy, how useful might the principal malefactors have been if only they had not had the evil fate, which they thought a good fate, to be thrown to the top "in times of convulsion and disjection." Poor Secretary ALGER probably meant no harm in aspiring to be Secretary of War in what he expected to be time of peace. Most likely his specific ambition was merely the comparatively modest and innocuous one of "cooking" his own official record during the civil war. Certainly he could not have foreseen that the Spaniards would blow up the Maine. Certainly he could not have foreseen that he would be Secretary of War in war time. When that unexpected thing happened, it would no doubt have been for his interest to get out and leave the place upon which he had foreclosed a mortgage which was creditable neither to mortgagee nor to mortgageor to somebody who could fill it. But on the outbreak of war he saw only his chance of punishing his enemies and rewarding his friends. He did not foresee, as how could he foresee? that his incompetency would become at once manifest; that from Tampa to Montauk, it would make him the enemy of the army and the country; that he, who did not hate more than the normal proportion of persons, would be execrated throughout the army and the country.

And now that he has, none too early, but many months too late, chosen to get out of a place from which his chief could not put him out, chosen to relieve the Administration of the incubus that his presence devolved upon it, chosen to "seek the shade and find wisdom in neglect," it would be unbecoming for any American to exult. In his own place, in private life, Mr. ALGER has as many scruples, doubtless, as the politicians or as the business men with whom he competes. He is reported to be an amiable and friendly person. Let us wish him well, now that he can no longer do us ill. But then it behooves us to bear in mind how it has been exemplified in his case that no man is so stubborn or so stupid or so thick-skinned that he can stand out against the clearly made-up public opinion of the United States. As Lord BROUGHAM said in Parliament, near seventy years ago, "the thunders of heaven are sometimes heard to roll in the voice of a united people."

AN UNWARRANTED STRIKE.

The attempt to tie up the electric lines of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company is the result of bad advice and bad judgment. General Master Workman PARSONS, who is not always a sober-minded or safe guide for the men, advised against it, and it is perfectly evident that only a small part of the motormen were in favor of going out. No formal statement of grievances has been submitted, and the only complaints heard are that the men are compelled to work more than ten hours and that the company will not let them organize a labor union. From the explanations made by a motorman to a reporter of THE TIMES, it appears that the company tries in good faith to comply with the law, and when time is exceeded it is usually found to be due to accidents and unforeseen delays. There seems to be no general complaint on this score, and if there were, an action at law, not a strike, would be the rational remedy. The charge that the company refuses to allow the men to organize would be worthy of more serious consideration if some proof were offered, first, that the men want to organize, and, second, that the company has in fact prevented their organizing. The paper signed by nearly twenty-eight hundred of by a desire to show what is called "sympathy" with the Brooklyn strikers. A more senseless proceeding it would be hard to imagine. The Brooklyn strike has been visibly doomed to failure from the first, and the men were practically beaten before this belated manifestation of sympathy from this side of the river was gotten up. Mr. PARSONS was a good deal wiser than the motormen of the Second Avenue and other lines who went out. He knew how ill fared the strike in Brooklyn. It was not likely to add to his reputation as a labor leader to have another fiasco on his hands at the same time.

The right to quit work as a means of getting better terms from employers is an important and valuable one. The wage earners of the country are protected in the enjoyment of it by the courts. They need this potent weapon and are now and then obliged to use it in order to secure fair wages and decent treatment. It is not to be expected that corporations or private employers of labor will pay any more than they are obliged to pay. The right to strike and cause his employer loss and annoyance is the workingman's means of self-defense against the natural, human, and inevitable disposition to get the most out of him for the least pay But in his own interest it is imperative that the wage earner should go on strike only for the redress of real and substantial grievances for which he has found it impossible to obtain relief in any other way. All strikes are costly and wasteful, some of them lead to violence and killing, and most of them are lost. The record of strikes in this country is sufficiently discouraging to deter any sensible workingman from joining in one save under extreme provocation.

An unjustified strike, which is the occasion of great public inconvenience, as is the case with every considerable strike of street railway employés, is a wanton outrage for which communities would long ago have found a remedy but for the impolicy of interfering with the workingman's liberty of action. It is not at all the same thing as a strike of mill hands or even of freight handlers. It causes loss, discomfort, and damage to many thousands of persons who, though innocent, are the chief sufferers. Street railway employés have not the slightest moral right to interrupt the business and disturb the peace of a great city by a "sympathetic" strike or by any strike not fully justified as a last resort. They would not have the legal right to do these evil things, were it possible, without interfering with the right to quit work. To frame a statute that would compel all employés whose occupation is impressed with public obligation to have their grievances officially inquired into before they were allowed to go out would be, at the least, very difficult.

The public has rarely any sympathy with a street railway strike unless very good cause is shown at the outset. The manifestations of sympathy along the lines where cars are run after a strike is declared come largely from loafers and roughs who have no possible interest in the dispute and are actuated by no motive more respectable than the desire to raise a row. A good part of the rioting and obstructing of car tracks is the work of these vermin, although in every large strike, if continued long enough to engender passion, the strikers themselves are sure to take to rioting and disorder. A score or so of Brooklyn motormen who were arrested yesterday were found to have pieces of gas pipe and wire-cutters in their pockets which could have been there for no lawful purpose. The use of dynamite against the Fifth Avenue Elevated Road will be generally credited to the strikers until their innocence of complicity in the crime is proved. The motive on their part is notorious, and nobody else is likely to have incurred either the expense or the risk involved.

We presume the lawless strikers and their ruffianly hangers-on have been greatly surprised at the behavior of the police. The law-abiding part of the community has been not only surprised but highly gratified. Chief DEVERY has won the gratitude of the city by his intelligent and adequate preparations to keep order. Some of the Brooklyn strikers found to their cost that the Chief's display of police force is not a mere empty demonstration. The prompt use of the stern and strong hand is the only way with strikers and their sympathizers who show a disposition to resort to mob violence. A just strike is never accompanied by violent acts. When the men begin to maul "scabs" and destroy the property of their employers, they give public notice that their strike ought to fail, and it generally does fail.

OUT OF THE FRYING PAN.

Among the letters to the editor printed in THE TIMES of Sunday was one from a traveling salesman who in the midst of plenty complains of want. Business has very much improved, he writes, but it is hard for a salesman to get a place. There are many applicants for every vacancy, yet the business is far less remunerative than in days gone by. Instead of getting good salaries, salesmen must sell on commission, sometimes paying their own expenses, and waiting three or four months for a settlement.

The full gravity of the changed situation appears in what our correspondent has to say about the compensation paid:

> Under the present high tariff and the formation of trusts the majority of houses want cheap men. I know large woolen houses dealing in the woolen piece goods

change he laments. He will at once see here the evidence of changed business methods, a change forced upon mercantile houses by the same general cause that has produced the trusts themselves. They are the brother, not the parent, of the cheaper salesmen system. The old-time "drummer," with his railroad fares, hotel bills, incidental expenses incurred in his zealous efforts to sell a "good bill of goods" to a solvent and convivial provincial merchant, and his salary of from $1,800 to $5,000, was a pretty expensive piece of apparatus. When a house had a good many of him on the road the annual total of the salesmen's account was large—large enough when added to the cost of the goods sold to make a perceptible addition to the selling price. The "live" business man who has to meet competition is always seeking to do one of three things. He tries either to sell better goods at the same price as his competitor, the same goods at a lower price, or inferior goods at any price. The whole tendency of the times is toward reduced cost of production and distribution, in order that low prices may make large sales. This tendency has forced out the high-priced traveling salesman. The seller has found other ways to reach the buyer. The tariff, which has intensified competition by confining manufacturers too much to the home market, may be in part responsible for the drummer's present deplorable situation. But the trusts have not displaced him. He would have lost his job anyway, even if combinations had been an incident subsequent to his misfortune. The simple truth is that while the manufacturers have been finding out cheaper ways of making goods, the agents, wholesalers, and jobbers have devised less costly ways of selling them. The cost all comes out of the consumer, and he is always looking for the best bargains.

It appears, therefore, that our correspondent is a sufferer from one of those changes in business methods which are frequently noted in the history of industry and trade. His sufferings will be brief or prolonged according to his ability to "catch on" somewhere under the new conditions. It is the same problem that has confronted the driver of the old-fashioned stage coach, the hand reaper, and the hand weaver. The usual result has been that the artificers under the old order have found their places at higher wages under the new—not all of them, but a good part. Some are permanently displaced by every such readjustment.

The most melancholy aspect of our correspondent's situation is the state of mind it has produced in him, which is exhibited by the remedy he proposes:

> The outlook for traveling salesmen under the present régime is very gloomy, and I doubt that Mr. MCKINLEY will get next year very many votes from the fraternity. They will pool their issues next year with the small tradesmen all over this country; the small people, who suffer, likewise. The issue for them is neither expansion nor imperialism; their issue is Live and let live. The vote of the small tradespeople went the last election for Mr. MCKINLEY. I doubt if they can be induced to give it a second time.

That is to say, the traveling salesmen in the Presidential election next year will vote for W. J. BRYAN, for our correspondent is aware, of course, that the renomination of BRYAN on a free-silver and Populist platform is a most probable event. We must tell our correspondent here that he is wrong. The traveling salesmen, we believe there are some sixty thousand of them, will not be so short-sighted and desperately foolish, so reckless and unpatriotic. Some among them are doubtless Bryanites from conviction. Some may go over to BRYAN because they are incensed about ALGER, or are ardent in their anti-imperialism. But that they will as a whole or in large numbers vote for BRYAN as a means of improving their condition is a proposition so preposterous that it may be instantly rejected. They know that the fire is not more comfortable than the frying pan.

Let us put the case to our correspondent in a very simple way: Bank clearings, which are an accepted measure of business activity, amounted to $1,933,655,528 for the week ended on Saturday last. This is a gain of 102 per cent.—more than double—over the corresponding week in July, 1896, when Mr. BRYAN had just been nominated for the Presidency and a great many people thought he would get it. If he should be elected to the Presidency next year bank clearings would sink not only to the low level of 1896, but lower still. There would be practically an arrest of business activity in the country. Does our correspondent think his chances for profitable employment would be better during long years of Bryan depression intensified by panic than they are in a period of prosperity and incidental trusts?

MR. WILLIAM ARCHER ON AMERICA.

While Mr. ARCHER was still in this country, to which he had been accredited as a dramatic critic, and with an ostensible mission to inquire into the dramatic art thereof, this journal had the privilege of printing, in co-operation with a London journal, his impressions of American life. Of course, they were superficial. The impressions of a tourist are always superficial, but if the tourist make up for his necessary superficiality by candor the superficiality has its compensations in the freshness and vividness of first impressions. "The hand of little employment hath the daintier sense." It seemed almost a pity that this was not Mr. ARCHER'S quite first visit to "the States," although indeed that could really have found us as nice as he said he found us.

But on the face of it it was absurd that a tourist with these powers of observation and notation should have been sent across the Atlantic only in order to write about theatres. The English-speaking stage is really not an organ of national expression that is worthy to have high powers expended upon it. With the stages of the Latin countries, the Italian, the French, the Spanish, the case is quite different. It is different even with the German stage, upon which dramatic works are "wrought in a sad sincerity." But the English-speaking stage! "Smith," said an Ancient Sage to a rising dramatic critic, and this not in London but in New York, "Smith, I regret to see you wasting your literary powers in discussing the procedures of this rabble. I am told that in London the sweeping of crossings is a hereditary right, which it is true the police will not enforce, but which the inheritors enforce. When an unauthorized claimant appears and begins to sweep ancestral crossings, the other sweepers do not dare to exclude him by force, but they level at him dramatic criticism. They say that for plain, straightaway crossing-sweeping the man does very well, but when it comes to putting in the little artistic touches about the bottoms of the lampposts he isn't there. Smith, that is your business."

If so, and, as the late THOMAS CARLYLE observed, "even if not quite so," it must be gratifying to the intelligent reader to find that Mr. ARCHER has thrown his mission, or his commission, overboard, and has confined himself to noting the impressions, not that American players and playhouses, but that the United States of America, have made upon him. The first of his articles, which just now appears in the new Pall Mall Magazine, has nothing whatever to do with the American stage. It is of "an higher mood." The title of it is "America To-Day: North and South." One supposed that he would either write about the theatres, poor man, or that he would rehash his superficial and picturesque impressions. But he does neither. The newspaper letters are seen, in the light of this, to have been what EMERSON called "Considerations by the Way," looking out of a car window on your way to your journey's end The writer undertakes nothing less than to psychologize the United States, so to say, and as a beginning to tell how far the North and South are reunited. How far he is successful we are not prepared to say, but without doubt he is interesting, and has something to say to us towards explaining us to ourselves. In a literary sense, the paper, after his previous travelers' letters, is a "tour de force." In an intellectual sense, it is highly respectable. Undoubtedly the writer touches the core of the matter, and explains the interest, hopeful or apprehensive, which we excite on the other side, when he says that "the United States of America is a rehearsal for the United States of Europe." And that is why his saying is very pregnant that "the whole world, I believe, will one day come to hold Vicksburg and Gettysburg names of larger historic import than Waterloo or Sedan." That is to say, this Briton believes in the American idea, which few of us are able to formulate, but about which none of us have any doubts. He is so carried away by his subject as to permit himself in his headlong career to garble almost beyond recognition one of the most familiar lines of TENNYSON'S "Locksley Hall." We will not put Mr. ARCHER to the blush by giving his perversion, but will give the true version instead:

> There the common sense of most shall hold
> a fretful realm in awe.

The paper is excellently well worth reading by intelligent readers. And such readers will agree that the writer has employed his powers to far better advantage than if he had put them to finding differences in the performances of actors or actresses or crossing-sweepers.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—One of our readers objects in a sufficiently gentle and courteous way to certain remarks that appeared in this column about the two Seventh Regiment Captains to whom accident or intention has assigned the somewhat trying rôle of representing abroad the citizen soldiery of the United States. It was the levity of our remarks that displeased the critic. "That a paper of your accustomed independence," he writes, "should be misled by the superficial judgments of the unthinking average citizen is depressing," and then he adds this rather notable sentence: "'But right or wrong, my country,' may be a valid reason for doing what one knows to be right, but in April of last year the case was, 'My Adjutant General! May he ever be right, but, right or wrong, my Adjutant General.'" It does not pain us at all to confess that this statement of "the case" is little less accurate than amusing, and that is no small praise. Is our friend quite sure, however, that the average citizen is unthinking, as a general rule, or mistaken in his judgment of what happened in the April of 1898? Nobody doubts that there was force, and a lot of it, in the arguments on which the Seventh Regiment based its action—or inaction—at that time, but the great fact remains, never to be touched or affected by those arguments, that the Seventh Regiment, when the country wanted its services, made and stuck to conditions which other regiments did not seek to establish. However wise and justifiable this may have been in one way, it was unwise and unjustifiable in several others too well understood and too widely known to require explanation. Good reasons become bad ones when better reasons confront them—a philosophical phenomenon to which the members of our star regiment have not even yet given sufficient consideration.

—We note with deep grief that our neighbor The Tribune has been moved to fierce and bitter rage by that same change in the method of street names which a few the sign parallel with Broadway and pointing along that thoroughfare will say 'Canal Street,' and the sign in Canal Street and pointing along it will say 'Broadway.' We suppose people can get used to it. So they could get used to any other bit of stupidity. They could be taught in time to understand that when a sign says 'Fourteenth Street' it means 'St. Nicholas Avenue,' or that when a house is numbered 24 it is really No. 137." All of which simply shows that The Tribune views the subject of signs only from the sidewalk, and gives no thought whatever to the innumerable multitude that never has occasion to look at one of these signs except from a moving street car. It is quite true that if everybody went afoot the signs would better be left as they are, for their present arrangement is certainly the natural one—natural, that is, from the standpoint of the man on the sidewalk. Two things are to be considered, however—first, that the man on the sidewalk can take his time for the reading of signs in the few instances when he wants to read them, and that he reads them from within the curb line. Now, the passengers in street cars are every one of them frequently, almost incessantly, in need of the information that signs can give; they always want to know the names of cross streets, and practically never the name of the street they are on, and they must read the sign by a quick glance from the middle of the street. It is only by a lucky chance, and by one that is especially rare at night, that they can decipher the signs, more or less nearly at right angles with their line of vision. Taking all these matters into consideration, THE TIMES will continue to praise the Tammany Commissioner for twisting the signs a quarter way around, and with keen sorrow pronounces The Tribune absolutely in the wrong.

—Everybody in England seems to be convinced that the Shamrock is the proud possessor of a "secret," and not a few people there are doing their ingenious and enterprising best to deprive her of that possession as soon as possible. Our own London correspondent has presented reasons for suspecting, which is not quite the same thing as believing, that the one really novel feature of the boat's construction was the use of a new and wonderfully light and strong material for mast and boom. There is nothing intrinsically improbable in the announcement that a composite substance, better than either wood or steel, has been discovered, and Sir THOMAS LIPTON is just the man who would be likely to try experiments, even in a contest of such momentous gravity as that for the America's Cup. Therefore, the facts set forth in the cable dispatch which we published yesterday, as well as the deductions drawn from them, are worthy of the serious consideration which they are sure to receive from the yachting fraternity in both England and the United States. Some other attempts at clearing the mists from around the Shamrock have not merited even the commendation deserved by shrewd guessing. The most ludicrous revelations that have been made are those of The London Daily Mail, a paper with more desire than ability to arouse the public's wonder. The Mail proclaims, as the foundation of the confident hopes of the Shamrock's owner, the remarkable facts, or alleged facts, that the boat is built on "swanlike lines," so as to slide over the water instead of cutting through it, and, most important of all, "she displaces the smallest possible amount of water." This comes very near to being nonsense. In the first place, displacement is a matter of weight, not of lines, and whatever the Shamrock's shape, every pound of her hull and every pound she carries on deck or aloft will have to be balanced by exactly as many pounds of displaced water. As for her likeness to a swan, that is just the British reporter's love for a sterotyped phrase, a "cliché," as the French say. A garbage scow would be about as good a model for a yacht as a swan.

—One of the Chicago papers expresses great satisfaction because the War Department has just awarded to a Chicago firm the contract for supplying with beef the American troops in Cuba and Puerto Rico. This, it says, "is not only a significant vindication of Chicago's most important industry, but furnishes gratifying assurance that our garrisons in these islands are to have the best beef in the world." One might imagine from this outburst that there had been doubts in some or many minds as to Chicago's ability to supply good meat. As a matter of fact, nobody ever questioned either her ability or her inclination to do so when she chose. That she could and did send out a lot of very bad meat is also a fact, and never were profits made at greater expense to the character and reputation of business men in Chicago or anywhere else. The paper from which we have quoted also says that "an army fed on Chicago beef, properly prepared and refrigerated, combined with fresh vegetables and rice, is invincible in any climate." That is an assertion the truth of which is dependent on several things, and particularly on the valor and leadership of the army thus fed.

THE PARK AVENUE TUNNEL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to express to you my keen appreciation of the editorial on "Public Benefactors" in your issue of to-day. Especially does the closing paragraph about the tunnel down Park Avenue come very near home to one who resides upon that beautiful thoroughfare. Alas! we took our apartment in the early Spring, when the windows were closed, and I anticipated much enjoyment from the glimpses of green the little parks would afford me all through the torrid weather. But now that we are compelled to keep the windows open for air, we try to shut our eyes, as well as our ears, not to mention our noses, for every two minutes, and sometimes oftener, during the whole twenty-four hours, does there issue forth from those great black holes so cleverly concealed by the green shrubbery, not only the most horrid noises, but also volumes of smoke, and the most horrible odors imaginable, in which sulphur seems to be the predominating perfume.

When I read that certain prominent cottagers at Newport are petitioning Admiral Sampson to discontinue the whistle he is accustomed to have blown at 7:30 A. M., I wonder if those same cottagers who have so much influence in the railroads passing under my windows never stop to think of the suffering they are inflicting upon so many of their fellow-men. F. H.

New York, July 17, 1899.

ENGLAND AND THE TRANSVAAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on the Transvaal indicates a somewhat one-sided view. To the impartial observer it appears that England's attitude in South Africa is illiberal, and inconsistent. We all know that Oom Paul has a peculiar disposition in matters of State. Nevertheless, his leadership is wise and statesmanlike. Allowing for all that has been said in regard to the slothfulness in civilization of the Boer he will not be accused of those glaring crimes prevalent in Cuba and South American countries. Because the Boer has stood firmly for those rights he believes are to the interest and welfare of the Transvaal, it seems foolish for England to act with the martial spirit she crimes have been committed in the name of civilization. The same hue and cry is made here whenever immigration is made difficult by hard and past rules. The Uitlanders will be admitted to citizenship, but not in the bullying spirit of a hog. And as for the Boers being swallowed up by the civilizing influences of the Uitlanders, that is absurd. They will no more be swallowed up than the founders of New York, who have ever been in the forefront of civil affairs in this great State will be captured by the English. To-day New Yorkers are neither English nor Dutch; so it will be with the Boers in another generation; neither Boer nor English, but a fusion of both. It is too bad that you cite Canon Knox Little as an authority, because his book is the prejudiced opinions of an English Christian gentleman. He has no love for President Krüger.

Then why should we expect an impartial account of the Boer from the Canon's pen? It certainly is untrue for a Church of England Canon to say the Transvaal is as corrupt as any South American State. And he would not have said that had he not forgotten Majuba Hill and the corruption of England in the past. Compromise is the only settlement that will place South Africa on a firm foundation, making it a powerful, prosperous, and great State.

H. R. OSTROM.

New York, July 18, 1899.

THE STATUE TO SENATOR VANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The members of the committee here on the selection of a statue to the late Senator Vance are much surprised to see the article in your paper of the 15th headed "Sculptors Are Indignant." So far as we are concerned they had no cause whatever for their indignation. No member of the committee, except one, had any acquaintance whatever with any of the competing artists. This member knew very favorably Mr. Hastings of New York City. The only object of the committee was to get the best statue and best likeness possible of Gov. Vance, as the people of this State knew him. A dozen medals, all from good artists, were presented and exposed to the inspection of the committee and of the community. It was the unanimous opinion of all who saw them that the models were very good, but it was also the unanimous opinion that the model of Mr. Ellicott of Washington City best presented Gov. Vance in the attitude of addressing an audience. In pose and in representation of his figure it was nearly perfect. Only one model approached it in this respect, and that was the model of Mr. Dunbar of Washington.

The Washington artists had the advantage of the others in that they had often seen Gov. Vance personally, had had access to a good portrait in Washington, and doubtless had had suggestions from those nearly connected with him.

We had no intention in the world of limiting the competition to the New York artists, and no one was authorized by the committee or any one representing it to limit the competition. In reply to a courteous letter from Mr. W. Granville Hastings, one of the New York artists, the writer explained the matter, and he has a reply from Mr. Hastings, in which he says that he was perfectly satisfied with the explanation given of the matter, and had tried to explain it to the representatives of the newspapers which had made publications reflecting upon the committee and that he had asked a publication stating that he was perfectly satisfied, and the other sculptors whom he had seen were too. We have had no other communication from any other sculptor in New York in regard to the matter.

We flatter ourselves that those who know the committee personally would not suspect any one of them of having any other motive but to get the best statue and the best likeness possible of our lamented friend Gov. Vance, with the means at our command.

We hope you will see proper to publish this, to right an unintentional wrong.

JOS. G. BROWN, Treasurer.

Raleigh, N. C., July 17, 1899.

The Government in Luzon.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to advocate (1) a more thorough garrisoning of the Island of Luzon than is apparently planned; (2) Gov. Roosevelt, as Secretary of War, to direct it; (3) Major Gen. Miles to execute it.

There is danger that it will not be done thoroughly enough—there is no danger that it will be done too thoroughly. F. H. C.

New York, July 18, 1899.

Names for the Automobile.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a subscriber and reader of your journal, I have taken considerable interest in regard to the numerous names suggested to take the place of automobile. Some time ago I sent you the name of motor cab, with several others. In not trespassing too much upon your valuable space, I trust you will publish the following list, which may help along the cause. The names I suggest to be added to your already lengthy list are velocoal, vike, zike, vicle, zycle, gocar, gocab, algo, and last on the list, which I think ought to have a show and grow and go, the name of gogo.

SAMUEL PICKFORD.

New York, July 18, 1899.

Another Name for Automobile.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In re "Automobile" I venture to predict that after all that has been said and written in regard to the pronunciation of this word it will finally settle down to automo. This trips off the tongue easily and I think will stand verbal analysis. Try it.

E. N. R.

New York, July 17, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Hint to Taxpayers.

Mark Twain's rule—"when in doubt tell the truth"—would be a good motto for Assessors to print at the head of schedules.—Chicago News.

Proud of Their Own.

From the welcome New York is preparing for Dewey one would think it was the Tenth Pennsylvania these people were getting ready for.—Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

Fun for the Promoters.

Fuddy—There is not much money in the average gold mine.

Duddy—But there would be if the promoters didn't take it out for their own uses as fast as the stock subscribers put it in.—Boston Transcript.

Social Economy.

Mrs. Brooks—There is a big advantage in having a nurse girl who is goodlooking.

Mrs. Rivers—How do you mean?

Mrs. Brooks—The park policeman doesn't say anything when the children get on the grass.—Ohio State Journal.

Latest Model.

"You have a bevel-gear watch, I see," said Mr. Northside after Mr. Birmingham had told him the time.

"What do you mean by that?" asked Mr. Birmingham.

"I notice that it is a chainless."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

AFTERNOON.

Mary French Morton in Nebraska City Conservative.

The noon has passed; but earth is bright
With tender touch of Summer's light;
And soft the air
O'er mellowed scenes that tranquil lie
Stretched out beneath the azure sky,
In beauty fair.

The trembling dews of early day,
That glittered in each dawning ray,
Will shine no more.
The hours that morning's triumph led
Have with their buoyant freshness fled,
Their cheer is o'er.

And yet the day is newly blest;
The happy sunlight falls with rest
And gentler beams,
And softer, sweeter are the clear
Bird notes that greet the ear,
Like songs in dreams.

Earth's beauty and its calm repose
Bring quiet thought that deeper grows.
In calm review,
We see the truth the hours have taught,
The latest moments are each fraught
With treasures new.

PHILADELPHIA'S EXPOSITION.

Members of New York Board of Trade and Commerce Commission See the Grounds and Buildings.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—A large number of the members of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, together with some of their friends, visited the grounds of the National Export Exposition here to-day. They were met in Jersey City by representatives of the exposition, and brought to this city in special cars. Among the visitors from New York were William H. Parsons, President of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation; James Talcott, F. B. Thurber, William Berri, Charles A. Schieren, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, and C. C. Shayne.

The visitors were escorted over this city by a committee made up of officials of the exposition and the Philadelphia Commercial Museum. Among the committeemen were Dr W. P. Wilson, Director General of the exposition; Edmund A. Felder, Assistant Director General, and Hal P. Denton, Chief of the Department of Publicity and Promotion.

Carriages were in waiting at the Pennsylvania Railway station, and the visitors were taken through some of the more interesting streets of the city and then to the museum, in Fourth Street. Here, after they were shown through the different departments, a luncheon was served, at which several speeches were made.

Director General Wilson presided, and spoke briefly upon the progress and scope of the exposition. He was followed by S. H. Ashbridge, Mayor of this city; W. H. Parsons, Charles A. Schieren, and United States District Attorney James M. Beck of this city. All the speakers praised the spirit and enterprise shown by Philadelphia. This was especially true of the New Yorkers, who said that their own city, as well as the rest of the United States, could learn a useful lesson from the Quaker City in its new spirit of progress. Mr. Beck declared that the exposition and the museum were an illustration of the oft-spoken truth that the coming revolution is to be one of commercial competition, and the nation that best prepares itself for it will come out of the struggle successfully.

After luncheon and speaking the visitors were taken to the grounds of the exposition and shown the progress that has been made on the buildings. Although the work has been under way for only a short time, the chief buildings are far advanced, and there seems no doubt that they will be in complete readiness for the opening of the exposition, which is fixed for Sept. 14. From this time on work will be carried on day and night, so as to have the buildings in condition to receive the exhibits some time before the opening.

At the grounds Director General Wilson and F. B. Thurber of New York made short speeches. Mr. Wilson explained the uses to which the various buildings will be put, and Mr. Thurber spoke for the visitors in congratulation of the enterprise and wisdom of the City of Philadelphia. The visitors returned to New York at 6 o'clock this afternoon.

The New York Commerce Commission, which came here to investigate the condition of shipping, accompanied the members of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation to the exposition grounds. The members of the Commerce Commission are Charles A. Schieren, President; C. C. Shayne, Hugh Kelly, Alexander R. Smith, and J. L. Fairchild. The commission, accompanied by the Director of Public Works of this city and by several other officials, made an inspection of the water front and piers.

PROTEST FROM MRS. PICKETT.

Widow of the General Objects to a Reproduction of the Gettysburg Charge at a Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The suggestion that a reproduction of Pickett's famous charge at Gettysburg be made a feature of a sham battle at the Georgia State Fair has elicited from the General's widow, Mrs. Lasalle Corbell Pickett, a letter of protest, which she sends to The Washington Post. After speaking of the great suspense and anguish with which the people of both North and South awaited the decision of "those three most awful days in history," Mrs. Pickett says:

"To the whole Nation that past is sacred. The tears of the widows and the orphans left by those terrible days have scalded their way through the life of the country. To the spot where Reynolds fell in the dawn of the great battle the North turns with sorrow and with love. By the sacred place where our noble Armistead, with his hand on the enemy's gun, went home to meet the warrior's God, we of the South stand with reverent feet and souls filled with solemn awe.

"To those of us for whom the wounds of Gettysburg yet bleed, the suggestion of a mimic representation of that great struggle brings a chill of horror. Those of us to whom the life blood which nourishes the daisies blooming royally on the greatest battlefield of the modern world was more precious than if it had flowed in our own veins, can but shrink from the tearing away of the curtain which time has thrown around our holiest and saddest memories.

"The old South has passed. The new South has wrested from defeat a victory more glorious than was ever known to conqueror. Yet in the new she forgets not the old. Her memories are the sacred relic of her great tragedy. There is one memory which flames in lines of fire across the record of her sad, storm-blown noble past—the memory of Gettysburg. She asks that its glory and its terror be not desecrated to make a holiday."

EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO.

Annual Conference of Leaders of the Race at Hampton, Va., to Improve the Masses.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMPTON, Va., July 19.—The annual negro conference, which is always held in July, began its three days' session this morning for the discussion of topics vital to the best interests of the race. There are about 200 colored men and women in attendance from Washington, Baltimore, most of the Southern States, and some of the Western cities. They are educators, editors, and men of the various professions, and represent the highest attainments of the race in culture and intelligence.

They have met to discuss the problems which confront the race as a whole and to organize for the aid of their less fortunate brothers. Much of the morning was devoted to the making up of standing committees for the ensuing year. A Committee on Resolutions will compile the results of the deliberations for the final session.

The Rev. H. B. Frissell, D. D., Principal of Hampton Institute, presided. The first question presented for discussion was that of education. There are still thousands of colored people in the South who are not reached by education at all, and other thousands upon whom the results are so meagre as to be hardly seen

The questions to be determined are what should be the character of the education, how much of it literary, and how much manual; what should be the preparation on the part of the teacher, and whether any special preparation is necessary for teaching in the South; also what means may be employed for lengthening the school terms. The disastrous effects of intemperance and of extravagance in dress were prominently brought out in the discussion of religious and moral ethics, introduced by the Rev. Dr. Grimke of Washington.

The most important feature of the morning session was the report on business and labor. It concerned itself chiefly with the relation of the colored mechanic to the trades unions. Considerable data had been collected showing that the South is almost a virgin field for labor organizations; that the number of negro skilled laborers is decreasing; that while some trades unions admit colored members, others, especially in the regions where slavery existed, refused to admit colored laborers.

Excepting the railway unions, in which negro members are constitutionally prohibited, the constitutions of all the organizations connected with the American Federation and the Knights of Labor favor the admission of colored men, but in most cases the sentiment of race prejudice prevents colored laborers from being admitted. All colored laborers are urged to join unions or to organize unions of their own. If the colored workmen could secure the co-

DEMOCRATS IN CHICAGO

National Committee Will To-day Begin Discussion of Plans.

BRYAN WILL ATTEND MEETING

Altgeld's Presence May Cause Friction —New York and Chicago Factional Fights Are Barred.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Acting Chairman William J. Stone of Missouri will call to order the Democratic National Committee at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning at the Sherman House. The Democrats gathered here expect to be busy with questions of political moment during the whole of the day. William Jennings Bryan will probably sit as a committeeman, arrangements having been made to furnish him a proxy.

John P. Altgeld holds the proxy of William H. White of Washington. His presence in the committee may cause trouble, for it is believed that Thomas Gahan, member of the committee from Illinois, may question Mr. Altgeld's right to represent a Democratic committeeman. Apparently Mr. Altgeld is desirous of avoiding trouble.

He said to-day that he did not care to sit in the committee if any of the members resented it, and accordingly telegraphed Mr. White suggesting that some other proxy be named. "If I do not hear from Mr. White," said the ex-Governor to-night, "or if he insists that I represent him, I shall do so. But I have no desire to bring local affairs into the committee."

The discord between the Harrison and Altgeld factions of the local Democratic Party was the salient feature of to-day's talk around the hotels. If Acting Chairman Stone's wishes are carried out, and apparently most of the committeemen are with him, the factional differences local to Chicago and New York will not be brought before the committee in any form.

It is probable that a new rule will be adopted to-morrow providing that whenever a vacancy occurs in the National Committee the State Committee shall elect a member of the National Committee to fill such vacancy. Another rule which is under consideration gives the National Committee the right to judge of the qualifications of its own members.

Still another rule is being talked of which would force ex-Gov. Altgeld out of his position as member of "the auxiliary committee," which was originally composed of Mr. Altgeld, Senators Jones, Teller, and Allen, and W. J. Stone. This rule will provide that all committees, auxiliaries and otherwise, of the National Committee shall be made up only of members of the big committee. As Mr. Altgeld is not a member of the National Committee the adoption of this rule would prevent his serving on any auxiliary committee.

According to the plan of action given out to-day there will be two subsidiary committees named—the Finance Committee, which will take the place of the Committee on Ways and Means, and the Executive Committee, which, in addition to its other duties, will take charge of the Press Bureau.

It was predicted to-day that if a subcommittee of the Finance Committee is named to do the work which has been done by the Ways and Means Committee, Urey Woodson of Kentucky and J. G. Johnson of Kansas will be two of its members, and that Samuel B. Cook of Missouri will be made Sub-rincipendent.

Mr. Woodson and Mr. Johnson, who were members of the committee selected to inquire into the protest made by Thomas Gahan against P. J. Devlin, press agent of the National Committee, have their report ready to submit to-morrow. The report is understood to censure Mr. Devlin for the part he took in the Harrison-Altgeld campaign last Spring, and to recommend the abolition of the press bureau.

It is intimated that the resignations of Senators Teller and Allen and ex-Gov. Stone as members of the "Auxiliary," or Ways and Means, Committee, will be handed in to-morrow. Senator Jones's absence in Europe will leave Mr. Altgeld the sole remaining member of this committee, and an attempt may be made to force him out and reorganize the committee with only Democrats as members, leaving out the Populists and Silver Republicans.

Among the prominent Democrats here to-day were George Fred Williams of Massachusetts, Clark Howell of Georgia, Congressman James A. Norton of Ohio, William J. Stone and Senator Francis M. Cockrell of Missouri, Col. L. Victor Baughman of Maryland, proxy for Arthur P. Gorman; William Goebel, Democratic candidate for Governor, Kentucky; Henry D. Clayton of Alabama, William J. Otey of Virginia, William R. Burke, proxy for Committeeman Sawyer of California; John F. Shafroth of Colorado, Col. John I. Martin of St. Louis, Frank Campbell of New York, J. G. Johnson of Kansas, and Judge James P. Tarvin of Kentucky, President of the Ohio Valley Bimetallic League.

MR. BRYAN IS UNDECIDED.

Fears to Talk and Fears Not to Talk—Will Let His Friends Decide—Talk of Treachery to Silver.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Word was received here to-night that Col. Bryan had left Omaha, but that he was undecided whether he would speak at to-morrow night's meeting. Before deciding he will confer with his friends in this city. He does not wish to be involved in the factional fight now on here. On the other hand, if he withdraws his acceptance, he will anger the free-silver wing of the party.

There is a great fear expressed among the silver men that the effort to sidetrack Bryan and silver is gaining headway. Mr. Altgeld said to-night: He declared that the organization of the National Committee had danger in it, but that the people would dump the committee overboard and form a new one if they learned that the present members were traitors to the "only real issue the party has."

He also said that Harrison hoped to get the Presidential nomination through an alliance with Tammany. On the surface to-night, everything is silver and Bryan here, but there are many who share Altgeld's fear of treachery, as they call it.

Altgeld says that the anti-Bryan movement "emanates from the very same sources that were arrayed against us three years ago." He held a conference to-night with George Fred Williams, Judge Tarvin of Kentucky, and others, to discuss the situation.

To-morrow morning the Bimetallic League and its affiliated bodies will meet and send a joint committee to the National Committee with a tender of their services for the campaign of 1900.

Stone and Altgeld met in Manager Cook's office and indulged in some generalities. Stone has usually been Altgeld's guest here, and the altered demeanor of each to the other was generally remarked. They did not exchange calls. Altgeld makes no concealment of his feelings that Stone is ready to knife Bryan and silver.

Stone talked chiefly about the advantages that would accrue to the party if it would abandon silver and take up the cry against trusts and imperialism. He said that there was a distinct feeling among Democrats everywhere that the arbitrary ratio ought to be abandoned and that the greater and more attractive issues that have risen since the last campaign ought to be pushed to the front.

DEMOCRATS ATTACK TAMMANY.

Chicago Platform Men Say Men Whom Croker "Dominates" Do Not Work for the Good of the Party.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Representatives of the Chicago platform Democrats of the State of New York to-night issued an address "to the members of the Democratic National Committee and to the Democratic voters of the United States," as follows:

We, acting as a committee, created and authorized by the Chicago Platform Democracy of the State of New York, desire to make public the following well-established facts concerning the situation in the State of New York, believing that everything affecting the political situation in that great State is of National, rather than merely local, importance.

We assert without fear of successful contradiction, two propositions:

First, an overwhelming majority of the voters in the Democratic Party in the State of New York is enthusiastically in favor of the principles laid down in the Chicago platform of 1896, and demands, without qualification, the nomination of that man who shall in his record and in his personal qualities most thoroughly stand for and incarnate those principles.

Second—We declare that the small group of men who have seized upon the machinery of the Democratic Party in the State of New York are absolutely opposed, openly or covertly, to all that the Chicago platform stands for, and to the nomination of any man who sincerely holds those principles which we believe dominate the Democratic organization in the Nation.

And we further declare that the electoral machinery in the State of New York is such that to attempt to oust the men now in control of the Tammany organization by work within that body, would be fruitless.

In support of the first proposition laid down, we have only to point to two recent illuminating instances in New York politics.

First—The marked contrast between the attendance, the enthusiasm, and the high spirit of devotion shown at the dinner of the Chicago Platform Democracy, more widely known as the "Dollar Dinner," and the purely perfunctory tone of the dinner held on Jefferson's birthday by the so-called regular or Tammany organization, and second, the magnificent popular ovation given within the hostile walls of Tammany Hall to the one speaker who in the last three years has dared to cast aside the gag imposed by Tammany rulers and proclaim the gospel of the Chicago platform and put forward the name of William Jennings Bryan.

In support of the second proposition we point to this record: After the election of 1896 the first opportunity which the Democratic organization in New York had to put itself on record before the people was the nomination by the State Committee, in 1897, of Judge Alton B. Parker for Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals. A committee appeared before the State Committee asking the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform. It was refused, the representatives of the New York City organization voting against reaffirmation.

Second—The next opportunity for Tammany Hall to prove its loyalty to Democratic principles came when the organization in Greater New York was called upon to nominate a candidate for Mayor and to formulate a declaration of principles upon which that candidate should stand. Again reaffirmation of the Chicago platform was asked and refused, and a man was selected as candidate for Mayor whose loyalty in 1896 was of that perfunctory kind which confined itself to the casting of a secret ballot and avoiding public expression of opinion.

Third—In 1898 the Democrats of the State of New York had to put a State ticket in nomination. The man who controls the so-called Democratic organization of the City of New York, who is himself that organization, Mr. Richard Croker, had said to a member of this committee that he would see that that convention should reaffirm the Chicago platform. Up to a few days immediately preceding the convention he and the men whom he dominates posed, as they still pose, as friends of that Democracy which finds its expression in the Chicago platform. When the convention assembled, they not only refused to reaffirm the principles laid down in 1896, but they refused to permit any man to gain the floor of the convention, if they had reason even to suspect that he intended to mention the Chicago platform or the name of the man who ran for the Presidency upon it.

These are facts of public record. We put them before you, believing that you are already cognizant of them. All that we have done is to put them in concrete form and re-emphasize them.

We issue this address in order that the fact may be put before the Democrats of the Nation that the Tammany organization is indifferent where it is not hostile to those National issues for which the Democratic Party stands, and we ask the co-operation of all Democrats, in or out of official station, in the work of giving to the Democratic voters of the State of New York an opportunity to express themselves and make their convictions effective in the Nation.

JAMES R. BROWN, Chairman.
DE. GEORGE W. THOMPSON,
WILLIS J. ABBOTT.

This address will be presented to the National Committee to-morrow, but from surface indications it will not be accorded very much attention.

HOGG MAY BE CHAIRMAN.

Reported in Texas that He May Succeed Senator Jones.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 19.—A sensational bit of political gossip is contained in a letter received here to-day by a prominent Democrat from a well-known Bryan sympathizer now in the East. It is to the effect that an element of the National Democratic Committee is seeking to elect ex-Gov. James S. Hogg of Texas to the position of Chairman of the committee to succeed Senator James K. Jones.

In confirmation of the plan as mentioned in the letter, advices were received here this evening that James G. Dudley, the Texas member of the committee, offers to resign to give Hogg a place and that the latter's appointment will be made.

This letter states further that a letter from Chairman Jones resigning from the Chairmanship is in the hands of one of the Western members of the committee, and that the reason set forth for so doing is that ill-health prevents him from entering into the active work of organizing the party's forces for the great Presidential campaign soon to begin.

The proposed change of the committee's Chairman is said to have been urged by Bryan and Hogg will be favored as a reward for his service in bursting the Van Wyck boom at the Tammany Fourth of July celebration. Bryan and Hogg have been intimate political friends for several years. After Hogg's "free-silver-and-Bryan" triumph at the Tammany celebration, Chairman Jones was made acquainted with the situation and his resignation letter came over from Europe on the next steamer, according to the story. The letter concludes by stating that a number of members of the National Committee will antagonize Hogg's election, but that it is thought that Bryan's influence will prevail. Hogg is now at an Eastern Summer resort, awaiting the result of the political move at Chicago.

McLean a Bryan Man.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTON, Ohio, July 19.—John R. McLean, in a letter to Joseph H. Dowling, expresses surprise that the writer has been accused of not being a Bryan man. "I cannot imagine," Mr. McLean writes, "how any man can think I am against Mr. Bryan, after the public declarations of my paper, The Cincinnati Enquirer. I write you this letter so that you may show it to anybody you wish, and I hope that you will show it, as I would that I have the friendship of Mr. Bryan and he has mine."

Christian Party to Have a Ticket.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 19.—A call has been issued by W. R. Benkert of Davenport, Ia., for a National Convention of the United Christian Party, to be held at Chicago Dec. 24, 1899, and to remain in session a week. On Jan. 1, 1900, it is proposed to nominate a National ticket for which all "God fearing men and women" can vote.

MRS. McKINLEY IN POOR HEALTH.

Will Make a Trip to Lake Champlain with the President.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—President and Mrs. McKinley will leave Washington, probably within a week, for a pleasure trip, designed mainly for the benefit of Mrs. McKinley's health. They will go to Lake Champlain, and will be absent from Washington for at least two weeks. On their way back they may stop at Long Branch and pay the promised visit to Vice President Hobart.

Mrs. McKinley's health does not improve as rapidly as was hoped, and the President desires to take her to some quiet spot.

While the President has not announced an abandonment of the projected Western trip, it is now thought improbable that he will get far West this year. He has a positive engagement to visit Chicago in October, but it is said that Mrs. McKinley's health, unless there is great improvement, would not permit her to make an extended trip.

Birrolio Burned His Wife to Death.

CORNING, N. Y., July 19.—Mrs. Isaac Birrolio died yesterday at Blossburg, Penn., as a result of the inhuman conduct of her husband. He, a barber, two weeks ago set fire to the clothes of his wife and then held her hands while she burned. The shrieks from the suffering woman brought in the neighbors, who rescued her. She was taken to the College Hospital and died from her burns yesterday. Birrolio is in jail at Wellsborough, charged with murder. Birrolio's infatuation for another woman caused quarrels, which resulted in the husband acting as he did.

Boy Dies from Lockjaw at Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 19.—Lockjaw, resulting from a Fourth of July accident, caused the death last evening of Harry W. Squier, eleven years old, of Springfield, in the Elizabeth General Hospital. The accident occurred in Newark. The boy was playing with a toy cannon, and in some manner the piece was discharged prematurely. He was injured in the right thigh. Mr. Squier called in the family doctor and the wound, which appeared to be a very slight one, was dressed. The family moved to Springfield last week and the wound was apparently healing up, when on Sunday lockjaw supervened.

Another Lockjaw Victim Dead.

Giuseppe Consumanno, fourteen years old, of 214 Elizabeth Street, died Tuesday in the Columbus Hospital of tetanus incurred July 4. The boy was treated with antitoxin serum. By mistake the death notice was sent to the Health Department and did not reach the Coroners' office until yesterday.

The Venezuela Commission.

PARIS, July 19.—The Venezuela Arbitration Commission did not meet to-day as intended, but will meet on Friday.

Full-page portrait of ex-Congressman John K. Cowen, President Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in THE NEW YORK TIMES Illustrated Magazine next Sunday.—Adv.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Arbitration Scheme May Be Finally Passed To-day—Small States Object to International Courts.

THE HAGUE, July 19.—The Third Committee of the Peace Conference met to-day, M. Bourgeois of the French delegation presiding.

At the opening of the sitting the Roumanian, Greek, and Servian delegates jointly moved the total suppression of the five articles relating to international courts of inquiry in the arbitration scheme. M. Beldiman, the Roumanian representative, was their spokesman, and addressed the committee for an hour. He claimed that the proposition for a court of inquiry was not contained in Count Muravieff's circular, and was contrary to the principle of national sovereignty. Roumania, he said, would gladly pledge herself to the rest of the arbitration scheme, but it was impossible to fulfill these and other obligations.

Chevalier Descamp, the Belgian delegate, and Prof. Maartens, Russian, defended the articles, the first reading of which was finally passed, the three protesting States recording their objection.

In an interval which followed between the meeting of the Third Committee and that of the Drafting Committee, strong efforts were made to effect a compromise with regard to the articles, as the Roumanian delegates had made certain remarks not palatable to the delegates of the powers.

At the meeting of the Drafting Committee Prof. Maartens demolished all of M. Beldiman's arguments. He said that, as everything had been done to protect the weaker States against the stronger, the former thus obtaining a shield—the commission of inquiry proving this—he was willing to make some further concessions in the way of making the matter more optional.

These concessions were accepted by the smaller powers, and the proposal passed its second reading.

The arbitration scheme will probably be finally passed to-morrow.

KAISER VISITS HOWARD GOULD.

Spends an Hour with Him on the Niagara, Off Molde, Norway.

MOLDE, Norway, July 19.—Emperor William of Germany early this morning spent an hour with Howard Gould on board the latter's yacht Niagara.

The Stars and Stripes were hoisted at the Hohenzollern's foremast as the Kaiser left Molde, and he waved his cap in adieu to Mr. Gould.

The Niagara left the harbor shortly after the departure of the Emperor.

TRANSVAAL FRANCHISE BILL.

Further Articles Adopted—Goes Into Operation at Once.

PRETORIA, South African Republic, July 19.—The Volksraad has adopted further articles of the Franchise bill, enabling sons of Outlanders to become naturalized at the age of sixteen and to obtain the franchise five years thereafter.

The new franchise law goes into operation immediately.

The Volksraad is sitting in secret session discussing the proposals for the cancellation of the dynamite monopoly.

EARTHQUAKES IN ROME.

Little Damage in the City, but Considerable in Near-by Villages.

ROME, July 19.—A severe earthquake shock occurred here at 2:20 o'clock this morning. It was followed during the next fifteen minutes by a number of other shocks. The damage done here was slight, but at the village of Rocca di Papa it was more serious. A number of houses in that place fell. A part of a church was demolished at Castel-Gandolfo on the northwest side of Mount Albano.

The motion produced by the shock was undulatory. It was very severe, but caused surprisingly small damage in this city.

Gen. Pelloux, the Premier, has gone to Frascati owing to reports, which appear to be unfounded, that many people there were injured. Wherever the shocks were felt the inhabitants became terror-stricken.

The Bisley Rifle Meet.

BISLEY, July 19.—Gilchrist, the Canadian rifleman, won in the contest to decide the tie in the Premier competition, defeating Fleming, Mayne, and Pattison, and taking the first prize. Fleming gained the second prize.

The Duke of Cambridge competition was begun to-day. There were several scores of 45 out of a possible 50. The Canadians' scores were as follows: Bertram and Rennie, 43; Wilson, 41; Lieut. Robertson, 39; Hayes, 38; Rose, 15. The shooting at 500 yards for the St. George's Challenge Vase was completed to-day. The only Canadian entitled to shoot in the second stage of the competition for the vase is Graham, who has a score of 68 points. Corp. Ommundsen of the Royal Scots leads with a score of 70, the highest possible at both ranges.

Cameron to Command the Oceanic.

QUEENSTOWN, July 19.—The White Star liner Teutonic, from New York, July 12, arrived here to-day, having been delayed by fog. Capt. Cameron will relinquish command of the vessel upon her arrival at Liverpool, in order to take command of the Oceanic, the White Star Line's newest steamer. The passengers of the Teutonic on this voyage subscribed for a present of a loving cup for Capt. Cameron.

Future Importance of Colombia.

COLON, Colombia, July 19.—The local press, referring to the appointment of delegates to the Philadelphia Exhibition, says the geographical position of the isthmus makes it unmistakably the most important distributing centre for South America, and anticipates a great development of the commercial relations between the United States and Central and South America and in consequence beneficial results to Colombia.

English Murderess Executed.

LONDON, July 19.—Despite strenuous efforts made on her behalf to secure a reprieve, Mary Ann Ansell, who was convicted of murdering her sister, an inmate of an insane asylum, by sending her poisoned cake, was hanged to-day at St. Albans. The crime was committed for the purpose of securing payment of life insurance money.

Clerical Victory in Bavaria.

BERLIN, July 19.—The elections for the Bavarian Chamber have proved a great Clerical triumph. The Clericals gained ten seats and the Liberals lost twenty-two owing to the compromise effected between the Clericals and the Socialists at the expense of the Liberals. The Clericals now have an absolute majority in the Chamber.

Surprise at Kaiser's Decision.

BERLIN, July 19.—Much surprise is expressed at Emperor William's decision not to attend the opening of the Dortmund-Ems Canal, and not to pay his promised visit to Herr Krupp at Essen. The reasons for his sudden change of plans are not known, and many rumors are current.

The British Columbian Litigation.

LONDON, July 19.—The Privy Council has upheld the decision of the Supreme Court of British Columbia and dismissed the appeal in the case of Madden and the Attorney General of British Columbia against the Nelson and Port Sheppard Railway and the Attorney General of Canada.

The New German Cruiser Niobe.

BERLIN, July 19.—On the occasion of the launch of the cruiser Niobe Emperor William, in a congratulatory address to the builders, said: "Just as the old Niobe served to inspire the school for which she was destined, so may the new promote a spirit of loyalty to the Emperor and the empire in all corners of the earth."

Eruption of Mount Etna.

ROME, July 19.—News has been received of an eruption of Mount Etna this morning. After loud subterranean noises the crater vomited dense columns of smoke, which were followed by enormous masses of sand.

The Salvador Revolution.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—United States Consul Jenkins at San Salvador has reported to the State Department by cable that San Salvador is in a state of siege as the result of revolutionary plotting.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Another fairly cool day blessed the town and nearer suburbs yesterday, and had its effect in keeping men in town so that the clubs were fairly well filled last evening. There were goodly crowds at the American and White Star docks in the morning, drawn there to witness the departure of friends on the St. Paul and the Germanic, both of which favored liners sailed with every cabin full, a rather unusual thing for this late period of the Summer season. The Majestic, which reached her dock late in the afternoon, also brought in a long list of well-known people who had numbers of friends to meet and greet them. Many of her passengers remained in town overnight, so that the up-town fashionable restaurants were more lively than they have been for a week past.

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The dates of the late Summer and Autumn weddings are beginning to be announced. Mr. Francis Palmer and Miss Beatrix Bennet, who were to be married in November in town, will celebrate their nuptials at New Rochelle in late August, and Mr. Roscoe Bonsall and Miss Mary Minturn Potter, a daughter of the late Charles Potter, will be married at Newport, probably in October. Lieut. Arthur J. Draper, son of Ambassador Draper, and Miss Lillian Duncan Voorhies, whose engagement was recently announced, will be married at Lexington, Ky., on Sept. 7. Mr. Guy Richards and Miss Alice Reese, a daughter of Mr. William Henry Reese, and sister of Mrs. Augustus Clarkson, whose engagement was also recently announced, will be married at Wappinger's Falls on Aug. 9.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor left Rhinecliff on Mr. Astor's steam yacht Nourmahal yesterday, and are expected at Newport to-day. Mr. Astor hurried his departure from Rhinecliff in order to witness the first of the trial races between Columbia and Defender off Newport on Saturday next. It is still quiet at Newport, but there are signs that the season proper will soon begin. Mrs. John R. Drexel has issued cards for a series of musicales, and cards for coming dinners are beginning to be delivered by messengers daily. The Misses Morton, who are visiting Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., have had several entertainments given them.

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Although comparatively few Americans are left in Paris, and the season there is at an end, recent letters speak of the presence there of Mrs. William Davidge and Miss Davidge, Mrs. Henry W. Livingston and the Misses Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. J. Clinch-Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. de Garmendia. The majority of Americans, however, who were in Paris during the early Summer are now to be found at Homburg, Aix, Dinard, Trouville, and in Switzerland. Mrs. Fellows Davis and Miss Davis are traveling in Germany. Mrs. Westervelt and her son, Mr. Leonidas Westervelt, have gone to Aix.

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Seabright has not been particularly gay as yet this Summer. There are fewer well-known people than usual at Panacci's and the Inn. Thomas's, on the Rumson Road, is as popular as ever for luncheons and dinners, and some very charming little affairs have recently been given there. Mrs. Hutchinson and her daughters returned from Europe last week on the St. Paul, and are at their place on the Rumson Road, and Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood has been entertaining extensively at "Faerie Lea." Among those at Panacci's and the Inn are Mr. Joseph Dixon and Miss Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Cammann, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Bartlett and Mrs. Mary Post Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lyman Short, Mr. Ridgely Hunt, and Mr. Dulaney Howland. Mr. and Mrs. Short will sail for Europe on Aug. 2, and will spend some time at Carlsbad.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Place have taken a cottage for the Summer at Stone Ridge, Ulster County, where Mr. and Mrs. Leggett have a beautiful country place. There is quite a little colony of well-known New Yorkers at Stone Ridge, which is a pretty little hamlet a few miles back of Kingston, on the west bank of the Hudson. Mrs. Place will go to Bar Harbor in the Autumn, as usual. Her villa there is occupied this Summer, as last, by Mr. and Mrs. S. Megargee Wright of Philadelphia.

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Mr. Frank Sprague and Lieut. Herbert Livingston Satterlee were among those booked to sail on the St. Paul yesterday whose names were not announced in this column on Wednesday. Lieut. Satterlee goes abroad for a brief vacation, and will return in September. Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord and Mr. Cooper Lord, who sailed on the Germanic yesterday, will be abroad about six weeks. They purpose taking an automobile trip through Touraine, France.

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The Majestic brought, among other passengers, yesterday, Miss Annie Morgan, who went abroad with her mother, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, in the Spring, and who returned with Mr. and Mrs. Junius S. Morgan. Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan has remained in England to visit her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., at their residence, Dover House, near London, and will not return until the Autumn. Among others who arrived on the Majestic were Mr. and Mrs. Hampden Robb, the Misses Robb, and Miss Edith Speyer, the Earl of Yarmouth, Archbishop Ireland, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander S. Baring, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Bache, the Rev. Dr. J. W. Brown and Miss Brown, Mrs. Douglas Grant, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. McCook and the Misses McCook, Joseph Pulitzer, and Oswald Sanderson.

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At a recent entertainment at Chesterfield House, London, the lady most admired was Lady Anglesey, who is a really beautiful woman, with her lovely auburn hair, chiseled features, and ivory complexion. Her hair was worn dressed in a quaint early English fashion, which added to the charm of her appearance, and she did not wear many jewels, although she possesses such a large store. Lady Cynthia Graham was magnificent, so was Lady Féo Stürt, in white satin; Mrs. George Keppel looked very nice in white; Mlle. de Fougères was very distingué looking; Princess Pless wore white and mauve; Mrs. Dudley Leigh wore rose-pink satin, with a veiling of black tulle, and Mrs. Carl Meyer looked picturesque in white, with pink roses. Chesterfield House lends itself well to entertaining, and all the women present had done honor to the occasion by wearing their best frocks and most beautiful jewels. It was, in fact, what is known sometimes as "tiara night." Lady Burton herself, who was in white, wore a high tiara and diamond necklace to match, and her daughter, Mrs. Baillie, also dressed in white, wore a diamond crown. The Duchess of Abercorn was dressed in black, and Lady Hamilton, in white, with a sash of mauve tulle, wore some beautiful jewels; while Lady Howe, who had had a large dinner party for Prince and Princess Christian and their daughter, wore white satin, with her fine diamond and emerald tiara and necklace. Lady de Ramsey, in mourning, brought her daughter, and Mrs. Arthur James wore many diamonds on her black dress. Lady Violet Brassey looked very well in pink; Lady Aline Beaumont was chaperoning Lady Helen Stewart, and Mrs. Hamar Bass brought her daughter, for whom the ball was given. Mrs. Rupert Beckett, in a long, tight-fitting frock of cream lace, looked very pretty, and so did Mrs. Keppel, who is again the reigning favorite, in French gray; Mrs. Farquharson looked very well in white and pink, and Mrs. Chetwode (née Stapleton Cotton) wore a black dress glittering with sequins, softened with pink tulle. Lady Buchan, looking well in white, brought Lady Majorie Erskine, very pretty in pink; Lady Gerard, in pink with roses, brought Miss Ethel Gerard, in white, with rainbow and silver embroidery; Lady Gosford brought a pretty daughter, and also chaperoned Lady Juliette Lowther, who looked beautiful in pale yellow; while Sir Ernest Cassel came with his daughter, in white, with a string of pearls round her head.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 19.—Miss Elsie Jackson of New York is the guest of Mrs. Admiral Baldwin, and will depart for Bar Harbor to-morrow morning.

It was learned to-day that a few days ago, while Mrs. Henry Clews was bathing at Spouting Rock Beach and using a large life preserver, a heavy sea came along and struck her with its full force. Mrs. Clews was dragged off her feet and completely turned over under the water. When the surface of the water had become smooth, Swimming Master Boyer saw Mrs. Clews's feet above the water, and, leaving a pupil he was instructing, went to Mrs. Clews's assistance and brought her safely to the beach, where, after a short rest, she recovered from her disagreeable experience and was conveyed to her cottage by Mrs. I. Townsend Burden.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore F. Baldwin of New York are the guests of Francis P. Freeman at Tower Top.

This morning the station of the New York Yacht Club was the scene of a brilliant social gathering, and later the cottagers boarded the steam yacht Narada, where Mrs. Pembroke Jones entertained a party with luncheon and a sail to the Pier. A new fad was introduced by the guests, who brought pretty floral staffs trimmed with wide satin ribbons, which were used for the table decorations and for decorating the cabin. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Harry Lehr, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Count Giuseppe della Gherardesca, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Hope Safe, George P. Messervey, Miss De Barril, Louis Q. Jones, William Nelson, Henry Walters, and a number of others.

Mrs. Youngen, wife of Lieut. Youngen of the navy, is the guest of Gordon McKay.

Mrs. Leroy King entertained at luncheon this afternoon.

Additional boxes for the Newport Horse Show sold to-day were by Mrs. Theodore Davis, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. James Hude Breckman, Mrs. F. [redacted] Hauteville, and Mrs. J. Amory Codman.

The annual coaching parade of the Coaching Club will probably occur on the last Saturday in August, the assembly of the coaches to be made on Narragansett Avenue, with the horses facing Bellevue Avenue.

All the pretty features of the parades of the past will again be seen, and after the review by President Frederick Bronson on the Ocean Drive the coaches will proceed either to the Golf Club or to Bateman's for luncheon, which will be spread on horse-shoe-shaped tables. Dancing and the polo game will fill the day. Among some of the whips who will tool coaches will be Frederic Bronson, Prescott Lawrence, Col. William Jay, W. W. Sherman, Col. Edward Morrell, Ogden Mills, and Robert L. Gerry.

F. O. Beach is here for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney have gone to New York for a short stay.

Miss McCalla, daughter of Capt. B. H. McCalla of the navy, is visiting friends here.

It is understood that in the Fall Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will go to San Francisco, there to join Mr. Oelrichs, and settle the estate of their father, Senator Fair. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will accompany his wife.

It is understood that Mr. Vanderbilt will sell his sloop yacht Carmita in the Fall.

Mr. Hopper of Harvard is visiting Prof. Alexander Agassiz.

It is reported that Max Agassiz is having a schooner yacht built in New York.

At the end of the season the Hon. Sydney Webster intends to materially improve and enlarge his extensive estate known as Pen Craig.

Miss Anna Sands, who recently arrived from Europe, is spending the season here.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter and Mr. William Woodward have registered at the Casino for the season.

Prince Cassanier Luborwiske is visiting here.

Registers at the Golf Club include Baroness D'Erlanger, Prince Cassanier Luborwiske, J. De Forest Danielson, Charles Boehm, J. B. Eustis, Jr., R. F. Pifer, F. O. Beach, and Max Muller.

A handsome automobile Stanhope pheaton has arrived for Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor. Col. Reginald Norman has also ordered an automobile carriage.

Proprietor Berger of Bellevue Lodge is preparing to open a Parisian café in connection with his present establishment.

Lieut. Tobin is a visitor here.

Arrivals at the Aquidneck include Mrs. Sterling, Miss Lowe of New York, W. Scott of Kansas City, J. S. Spaulding of Chicago, Samuel Dike of Auburndale, Mrs. Jesse Boynton and the Misses Boynton, and Miss F. Doreigh of Bristol, R. I.

Cope Whitehouse gave an afternoon tea at the Berkeley this afternoon. The tea was in honor of Miss Fowler, whose mother, Mrs. Ludlow Fowler, received with Mr. Whitehouse.

Miss Meyer of Boston is visiting her brother, the Hon. George Von L. Meyer, at Nethercliff.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer have arrived at the Rhua House for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson of New York are the guests of Major and Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Roosevelt, Miss Christine Roosevelt, and Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Cleveland of New York, E. von Grenanty of Berlin, Max Muller of the British Embassy at Washington, Mr. and Mrs. William W. Trucy of Chicago, and Major MacLegan of England are at the New Cliffs.

Mrs. T. J. Lowle is entertaining Mrs. Milliken, widow of Seth M. Milliken, for many years Congressman from Maine, at the Training Station.

THE OPSECOETES PERSONATUI.

That Is the Kissing Bug's Family Name and Dr. Howard Says His Bite of Itself Is Not Dangerous.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—According to Dr. L. O. Howard, Chief of the Division of Entomology of the Agricultural Department, the much advertised kissing bug is an old acquaintance of ours, and not a stranger within our gates. A new terror is added to the kissing-bug craze by Dr. Howard, who declares that we have got to unlearn the name "pici pes" and practice on that of "Opsecoetes personatui." It seems that "pici pes" is simply an alias under which the bug has been masquerading.

Dr. Howard says that Opsecoetes has long been a resident of the United States, and never attracted any particular attention until this year, when he disguised himself as a kissing bug. Dr. Howard thinks that the weather conditions may account for the unusual numbers in which Opsecoetes is pervading the country this year. The insect does not always bite the lips, Dr. Howard says, but impartially perforates any part of the person upon which it happens to alight. It generally attacks people while they sleep, and the face being then the most exposed portion, gets the brunt of the attack.

Since the beginning of the reign of the kissing bug the entomologists of the department have received great numbers of bugs forwarded them from all parts of the country, and branded as kissing bugs. In most cases they are entirely innocent of the charge.

Dr. Howard is making a collection of kissing-bug literature from the papers. He says that people who ordinarily would think nothing of a bite get frightened when they are bitten now, and the nervousness causes an additional irritation. The bite of the real kissing bug is not dangerous, and where it results in a serious swelling it is probably due to the fact that the bug has previously had its beak in putrified or decaying matter.

THE KISSING BUG AT NEWPORT.

Miss Rose Grosvenor of Providence a Victim of the Insect.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 19.—The kissing bug has come to Newport and the damage reported has caused several ladies to call in medical attendance. As far as learned the bug has attacked only one of the sterner sex, and he is one of the automobile instructors, who was attacked on the eye several evenings ago while on the Ocean Drive.

The most serious case reported is that of Miss Rose Grosvenor, who is well known to the cottage colony, and whose Winter home is in Providence. She is passing the season with her brother and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor, here, who own and occupy Wyndham, on Beacon Hill Road. Last Monday evening Miss Grosvenor was returning from a social function, and while riding along the Ocean Drive was bitten on the lip by a kissing bug. Since then she has been confined to Wyndham under the care of two physicians.

MOSQUITO-RIDDEN CHICAGO.

Millions of Pests Making It Uncomfortable for Residents.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 19.—The latest arrival in the city and one of uncomfortable portent is a delegation of mosquitoes, millions in number. It is no ordinary visitation, but one that stamps the depredations of the kissing bug as a mere frivolous novelty.

The city during the Spring and Summer was singularly free from the pests, and many people were led to believe that a mosquitoless Summer would be one of the blessings of the year.

The Summer gardens and the parks are the particular sufferers from the mosquitoes. Many amusement places report that they have become a nuisance, and have driven a number of people from their evening retreats.

LARGE INSURANCE PAYMENTS.

The New York "Tribune" says that during the last sixty days the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association has paid to the beneficiaries of its members over $600,000 in death claims. Within the next sixty days the association will pay an even larger amount to its policyholders, making a total payment in death claims during eighteen years of over $39,000,000.—Adv.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Father Edward J. Smith.

The Rev. Edward J. Smith of St. Aloysius's Church, Great Neck, L. I., died yesterday of apoplexy at Saratoga, where he was spending his vacation. Father Smith was 51 years old. He was born in Brooklyn and received his education in St. James's Parochial School and later in St. Francis's Xavier's College, this borough. His theological education was finished in St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore. He was ordained on Feb. 20, 1875, and his first station was St. Anne's Church in Brooklyn, where he was assistant pastor. He was later made assistant at St. Anthony's Church, this borough. About twenty years ago he took charge of St. Aloysius's at Great Neck. The church had been built four years previously and a debt of $4,000 was hanging over it. He soon succeeded in clearing off this debt and through his efforts the rectory was built.

Patrick H. Shields.

Patrick H. Shields of Malone, N. Y., a well-known resident of Franklin County, died suddenly yesterday afternoon while at the home of a friend. He was a prominent politician. He was Captain of a Northern New York company during the rebellion, and for many years following the war held a position in the customs service. Mr. Shields was Mayor of Malone for a few years, and for nearly a quarter of a century was one of the most extensive stock buyers in that section. He was six

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
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KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
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Investment Securities.
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Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
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New York Telephone. 4913 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone. 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
57 William St., NewYork. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

ALL ORDERS Executed on Consolidated Exchange 1-16 Commission. Can you afford to pay more? No slim margins.
B. H. & F. W. PELZER,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
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P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

TO HOLDERS OF
San Francisco and North Pacific Railway
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, hereby gives notice, pursuant to the Sinking Fund provision of the said Mortgage, that the following Twenty-three Bonds have been designated by lot for Redemption at 110 per cent. and interest to February 8th, 1900, viz.:

Nos. 26, 169, 557, 702, 713, 731, 763, 1121, 1407, 1814, 1980, 2622, 2805, 2936, 3194, 3351, 3391, 3504, 3506, 3715, 4101, 4204, 4215.

The above Bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Trustee, in the City of New York, on February 8th, 1900, at which date interest thereon will cease.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
No. 120 Broadway, New York, July 17th, 1899.

MINORITY STOCKHOLDERS
Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company.

The undersigned have agreed to act as a committee to take such action as may be necessary to protect the interest of the holders of the minority stock. Stockholders desiring to participate must deposit their stock with Messrs. Rolston & Bass, No. 16 Broad Street, who will act as depositary for the committee, and who will issue participation certificates against stock deposited. A payment of ten cents per share must be made at the time of the deposit of stock. All stock must be deposited on or before August 1st, after which date no stock will be received except upon terms to be imposed by the committee.

Copies of the agreement may be had at the office of Messrs. Rolston & Bass, or from either of the undersigned.

Dated New York, July 1, 1899.

SIMON ROTHSCHILD,
Committee: JOHN S. TILNEY,
ALFRED SULLY.

NEW MEXICO LAND & IRRIGATION CO.
Reorganization Committee, 6% Certificates.

On and after July 1st, 1899, the whole of the above certificates outstanding will be paid at the Central Trust Company of New York according to the tenor of the bonds and of the indenture securing the same, namely, at 110 per cent. of the principal sum, adding interest accrued upon the bonds up to July 1st, 1899, after which date interest upon the bonds will cease.

JOHN GREENOUGH,
E. O. STODDARD,
JAMES BROWN POTTER,
} Committee of Liquidation and Reorganization.

New York, June 28th, 1899.

CHART MOVEMENTS
Safe and Sure Guides to
SUCCESSFUL SPECULATION.
Fully explained and illustrated in revised (Sixth) edition. Just out.
INS AND OUTS OF WALL STREET
Operators cannot afford to be without it.
18 Drawings. 100 Pages. 10c. stamps. Address
PUBLISHER, P. O. Box 196, New York

The Holders of
Pittsburg, Painesville & Fairport
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS WILL PLEASE COMMUNICATE WITH EITHER OF THE UNDERSIGNED, WITH THE VIEW OF CONCERTED ACTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THEIR INTERESTS.

CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, 31 Broad St.
F. J. LISMAN, 30 Broad St.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.

FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY.
Northwest Corner Liberty St.
CAPITAL.....$2,500,000
SURPLUS.....$2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer, and Fiscal Agent.

Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.

Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.

Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.

Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.

Transacts a General Banking Business

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LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Sec'y.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
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CHAS. F. CUTLER, C. I. HUDSON.
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E. C. CONVERSE, WILLARD BROWN.
H. O. HAVEMEYER, PHILIP LEHMAN.
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59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $2,000,000
Transacts a General Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Deposits subject to check.
Is Legal Depositary for Court & Trust Funds.
Acts as Fiscal Agent for Cities & Corporations.
Buys and sells Foreign Exchange.
Issues Commercial and Travellers' Credits Available in all parts of the world.
Loans money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.
Acts as Trustee, Registrar & Transfer Agent.
Transacts a General Trust Business.
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James Timpson...2d Vice-President
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William P. Elliott.....Secretary
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Calvert Brewer.....Asst. Treasurer
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G. G. Haven, Jr., James Timpson,
Charles R. Henderson, Eben B. Thomas,
James J. Hill, George W. Young.

To the Stockholders of
THE
AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING CO.

The undersigned Committee, duly appointed in pursuance to resolution of the meeting of stockholders of the above-named Company heretofore held, hereby announces to stockholders of this Company that they have prepared under the direction of counsel a Stockholders' Protective Agreement in order to secure united action on the part of stockholders for the protection of their interests.

The City Trust Company of New York City, No. 36 Wall Street, New York, will act as depositary of all the stockholders.

Stockholders desiring to join such movement and protect their holdings can do so by depositing their stock with the said Trust Company under the terms of such agreement, receiving in return therefor certificates of deposit, which certificates will be negotiable.

All deposits must be made on or before Friday, July 21st, 1899.

Copies of the said agreement may be procured from said Trust Company or upon application to counsel for the Committee hereinafter named.

Dated New York, July 8, 1899.

BERT REISS,
HUGH V. RODDY, Jr.,
LEWIS W. BABCOCK,
Committee.

JAMES C. CHURCH,
WALLACH & COOK,
Counsel.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., 66 BROADWAY.
OFFERS ITS SERVICES IN THE MATTER OF
Taking entire charge of Mortgages on Real Estate.
Collecting interest, paying the taxes, and insuring buildings. Collecting Coupons and Dividends.
If Mortgages are paid off proceeds will be reinvested or held subject to check.
And all Trusts accepted in conformity with the laws of any State or of U. S.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-Presdt.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MASLAY, Sec. and Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Asst Sec. & Treas.

PUBLICATION BY THE WEST SIDE BANK of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 25, Article 1., Chapter 689 of the New York State Banking Laws of 1892:

Isaac Brown, Aug. 21, 1884	$86.18
Chas. Carew, March 11, 1883	335.62
Estate P. Fullmer, May 26, 1894	95.30
C. M. Mofferan, April 14, 1894	99.01

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deems it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
R. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST BECKSCHER, (New York)
EDWARD WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

FINANCIAL.

To the holders of our certificates of deposit for Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the

Baltimore Belt Railroad Company

issued under bondholders' agreement dated November 1st, 1897:

Referring to our circular dated London, June 22, 1898, we now beg to notify you that, pursuant to the arrangement therein stated, The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has now elected to exercise the option thereby granted to it to purchase the deposited bonds at par and accrued interest on September 1st, 1899.

We have obtained from The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company authority to offer to such of the holders of our certificates of deposit for the above bonds as shall accept the same on or prior to July 20, 1899, to give in exchange for their bonds new First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, bond for bond, carrying all coupons maturing on and after October 1, 1899, the overdue interest upon your old bonds being paid in cash, as hereinafter more particularly stated. Holders of our certificates who desire to accept this offer of the Railroad Company must signify their acceptance in writing on or before **JULY 20,** 1899, and we will thereupon exchange the original bonds for the new Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds, and will deliver the same, together with the interest to be paid in cash, upon the surrender of our certificate of deposit therefor.

Unless on or before the 20th day of July, 1899, we shall receive from you a written acceptance of this offer we will carry out the original agreement, and will sell your bonds of the Baltimore Belt Railroad Company at par and interest, and will pay over to you the amount so received on surrender of our certificate of deposit for your bonds.

In case you accept the offer to exchange, the holder of each certificate for a deposited bond will be entitled to receive from us on and after August 1, 1899, one First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bond of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, with coupons attached maturing on and after October 1, 1899, and in cash the amount of overdue interest upon said bonds at five per cent. up to July 1, 1898, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on said overdue interest from the respective dates of maturity of the installments thereof up to August 1, 1899; also the amount of interest in cash at four per cent. per annum upon said bonds from July 1, 1898, to April 1, 1899, from which date the new bonds bear interest with interest at 4 per cent. upon the overdue installments up to August 1, 1899.

In case you do not elect to exchange your bonds, but elect to sell the same for cash, you will receive for the principal of said bond one thousand dollars in cash, and you will also receive in cash the overdue interest on said bond up to July 1, 1898, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, together with interest upon said overdue interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum from the respective dates of maturity of the installments thereof up to September 1, 1899, and also in cash interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum upon said bond from July 1, 1898, to September 1, 1899, with interest upon such overdue installments at four per cent. to September 1, 1899.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company also offers to such holders as prefer to sell their bonds for cash to anticipate the cash payment therefor, and to make the same at any time on or after August 1, 1899, interest being adjusted to the date of purchase instead of September 1, 1899, when the sixty days' notice required would expire. Holders desiring to accept such payment in cash prior to September 1, 1899, will please notify us accordingly.

We earnestly request a prompt reply.

London, June 30, 1899.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

HOLDERS IN THIS COUNTRY MAY SIGNIFY THEIR ACCEPTANCE OF THE ABOVE OFFER OF EXCHANGE TO EITHER OF THE UNDERSIGNED, AT WHOSE OFFICES FORMS OF ACCEPTANCE AND COPIES OF CIRCULAR MAY BE OBTAINED UPON APPLICATION.

JULY 1ST, 1899.

Brown Brothers & Co.,
N. Y., Phila., and Boston.
Alex. Brown & Sons,
Baltimore.

Union Trust Company of New York
80 Broadway.
New York, March 23d, 1899.

The undersigned, the Trustees under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the CECILIA BRANCH, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from CECILIA STATION to LOUISVILLE, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage, providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this Company the installment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($55,000) due on March 1, 1899, and that the undersigned, not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, on notice and request by the undersigned, did, on the 23d day of March, 1899, at its office, in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of Fifty-five Thousand Dollars, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

6,	97,	203,	364,	532,	640,	764,	906,
8,	103,	234,	379,	544,	646,	777,	955,
31,	122,	242,	409,	572,	681,	794,	957,
64,	166,	251,	459,	577,	682,	805,	980,
70,	188,	257,	468,	582,	687,	874,	985,
74,	193,	309,	484,	608,	702,	901,	988,
77,	196,	310,	522,	628,	716,	905.	

Notice is hereby given that the principal of the said above mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned at its office, in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1899, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 5.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that twenty-four (24) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

36	212	375	525	844	941	1115
77	254	424	670	930	954	1168
134	297	425	825	983	1109	1182
136	335	498				

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due September 1st, 1899, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.
New York, June 8, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Twenty-four bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

T. STALLKNECHT,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
R. D. LANKFORD,
With Richmond and Danville R. R. Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing September 1, 1899, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of September, 1899, at par.

Central Trust Company of New York,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

FINANCIAL.

Wisconsin Central
REORGANIZATION.

To holders of undeposited or unassented bonds and stocks of the WISCONSIN CENTRAL COMPANY, of the WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, and of the so-called Leased Lines:

Deposits can no longer be received by the Reorganiation Committee under the plan of APRIL 10TH, 1899, as the properties have to-day passed to ownership and possession of the new Company, the WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, to which Company, at its office, No. 24 Exchange Place, New York, all such security holders of the old Companies are referred for further information.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman
Reorganization Managers.

New York, July 18th, 1899.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING.
New York, July 12, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company for the quarter ending September 1, 1899, the same to be paid September 5, 1899, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on August 10, 1899.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street.
New York, July 12, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1899.

On September 5, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent. in cash, payable September 1, 1899, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, as registered at the close of business August 1, 1899.

The stock transfer books will be closed, for the purpose of the above dividend, from August 1st until August 22d, 1899.

A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.

New York, July 19, 1899.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

Office of the Treasurer, New York, July 17, 1899.

The interest due August 1st, 1899, on the LAKE SHORE COLLATERAL BONDS and the MICHIGAN CENTRAL COLLATERAL BONDS will be paid at this office on and after that date. The transfer books will close at three o'clock P. M. July 20th, and reopen at ten o'clock A. M. August 2d, 1899.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Office of the Phenix Insurance Company,
Brooklyn, N. Y., July 17, 1899.
86TH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., (5%,) payable on demand at their branch office, No. 47 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y., to stockholders of record on this date.

WM. A. WRIGHT, Secretary.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, July 7, 1899.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ PER CENT., and an extra dividend of 1 PER CENT., payable at the company's offices on Aug. 1, 1899. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, July 15, and reopened on Wednesday, Aug. 2.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.

Temporary Certificates issued by the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST CO. for the Preferred Stock of the above Company can be exchanged for engraved stock certificates on presentation at the Trust Co. Dividend accrued on the Trust Certificates will then be paid.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 Cedar St., N. Y. City.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 7 per cent. registered bonds of the Columbus & Toledo R. R. Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Monday, July 24, 1899, at 3 o'clock preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due August 1st, 1899, and will open August 1st at 10 A. M.

WILLIAM N. COTT, Treasurer.

Columbus, Ohio, July 15, 1899.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Monday, July 24, 1899, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the quarterly interest thereon, due August 1, 1899, and will reopen August 1 at 10 A. M.

E. C. OSBORN, Secretary.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 15, 1899.

Empire City Fire Insurance Co.,
80 WALL ST., NEW YORK, July 6, 1899.
NINETIETH DIVIDEND.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on demand.

DAVID J. BURTIS, Secretary.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 18, 1899.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after August 15th. The transfer books will be closed from August 1st to 15th, inclusive.

D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

The German-American Bank,
New York, July 17, 1899.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from July 22 to Aug. 2.

J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Southern Pacific Company.
Notice of Special Meeting of Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at its office, No. 4 Montgomery Street, in the City of San Francisco, California, on the 26th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, to consider and act upon the question of the approval of the increase of the Capital Stock of said Company to the sum of $200,000,000, and of the action of the Board of Directors of the said Company in respect to such increase in said Capital Stock.

San Francisco, July 10th, 1899.
By order of the President,
E. C. WRIGHT,
Clerk and Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—Notice is hereby given that stock certificate No. A-1645, for seventy-five shares of common stock of the Federal Steel Company, standing in the name of John M. Lafiin, has been lost. Transfer of this stock has been stopped upon the books of the company. Finder will please return it to A. BANKS & CO., 34 New Street, New York City, or CHARLES E. HILL, No. 141 Broadway New York City.

LOST.
Certificate for 100 shares Arcadian Copper Co. No. D. 750. Transfer has been stopped, and application has been made for a new certificate. Please notify ROLSTON & BASS, 16 and 18 Broad St., New York.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 19.—The nervousness and dread that have characterized the markets for some time past are rapidly disappearing with confirmation of the welcome news of President Krüger's franchise concessions. Under this influence consols rallied to-day and money was easier. The impression is gaining ground that a further immediate advance in the bank rate will not be necessary. Bankers and brokers are more willing to take bills, and quotations are weaker. The release of Japanese money has assisted the short loan market. The acuteness of the Transvaal difficulty is regarded as ended. All markets participated to-day in the better feeling.

American securities opened better and improved, but later eased off somewhat. The final tone was firm and the demand light.

Consols, for money, 106⅞; for the account, 107; Atchison, 20; Canadian, 99⅝; St. Paul, 134⅝; Illinois Central, 118¼; Louisville, 73⅞; Union Pacific preferred, 78⅝; New York Central, 142½; Erie, 13⅜; Pennsylvania, 69; Reading, 10⅝; Erie first preferred, 37⅞; Northern Pacific preferred, 78⅞.

Money, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 3⅝ per cent.; for three months, 3⅝@3¾ per cent.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £175,000. Gold premiums are quoted to-day as follows: Buenos Ayres, 113.50; Madrid, 22.90; Lisbon, 35.00; Rome, .735. India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s. 3 31-32d.

Bar silver steady at 27⅝d per ounce. Spanish 4s closed at 58⅝.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 19	264,155
To date this year	105,955,545
Corresponding date last year	55,408,193

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 19	$1,895,000
To date this year	$585,279,420
Corresponding date last year	$440,590,780

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 3@4 per cent.; at three months, 3½@4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty and ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Chi. Gt. W. pf., B..	⅝	National Steel pf....	⅝
Col. & H. C. & Iron.	½	Pressed S. Car.....	1
Cont. Tobacco pf....	1½	St. Paul & Duluth...	½
Del., Lack. & W....	½	Third Avenue	4
Minn. & St. L.....	½	U. S. Leather.....	½
National Biscuit.....	2		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelting & Ref.	⅜	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1½
Am. Spirits Mfg.....	⅞	Mo., Kan. & T. pf...	½
Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	1¼	Mo. Pacific	⅞
Chi., Bur. & Qy.....	½	N. Y. Air Brake....	1
Consolidated Gas....	2½	N. Y. Central.....	⅜
Continental Tobacco.	½	People's Gas, Chi...	⅝
Denver & Rio G. pf.	½	Reading 2d pf.....	⅜
Federal Steel.....	1½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1½
Federal Steel pf.....	⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
H. B. Claflin.....	1½	Standard Distilling...	½
Manhattan Con.....	⅞	Texas & Pacific.....	½
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	⅜	Union Pacific pf....	½
		Wabash pf.....	1¼

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. Mid. 1st 4s.....	1	Scioto V. & N. Eng. 4s.	1

Bonds Declined.

Chi. & Northwest 3½s	1⅝	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st..	1
		Peo. & Eastern 1st..	1

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Midsummer dullness, nobody of importance engaged in active operations, results in a market exceedingly uninteresting. Encouraging business developments pile atop of one another, but such progress finds no market reflection—none that is immediate. But, so the veterans of Wall Street agree, there never yet was a situation so thoroughly favorable that failed eventually to have satisfactory sequels, and on this faith evidently the strong men of the Stock Exchange district are evidently banking. Certain it is that nowhere can be found any man of importance in the financial world who has doubt of the market outcome. And even some operators who have been for months past avowedly bearish show disposition to take cheerful views of the outlook—the agents of one such trader being now industriously engaged in announcing that he has "covered" and, while not bullish, is "only looking on." Such straws are sometimes significant.

Much is heard from many quarters of the restlessness of labor. Yet the truth is that more "strikes" have been settled within the past fortnight than now exist or are threatened. Such settlements in the tin plate and smelting trades alone affect a larger body of workers than are involved in all the present conflicts put together; and they have vaster bearing on general business conditions. It is clear that labor trouble reports are overdone. It is clear that workingmen throughout the country are far more largely and satisfactorily employed than for years has been the average. Local street railway disturbances reflect no general discontent. They are as exceptional as they are ineffective. And the calmness of the investing public shows that this fact is recognized.

AMERICAN FACTORIES ABROAD.

Important developments are to follow the judicial decision that the New York Air Brake Company's patents are valid. There is to be an increase in the company's capital from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000, of which shareholders will have the right to take 25 per cent. ($1,250,000) at par, the remainder ($3,750,000 at par, worth about $8,000,000 at the market) to be held in the treasury subject to disposition by the Board of Directors. This policy was agreed upon by the Directory yesterday subject to formal approval by the stockholders. Proceeds of the new capital issue will be used for the immediate extension of business. The workmen now employed number over twice the force of a year ago, and the company's orders run far in excess of all past records, it being estimated that during June sales, compared with the corresponding period of last year, increased close to $4,000 per working day.

But extraordinary as such gains are, plans are arranged for materially greater expansion. Manufacturing works are to be established abroad. Not in Russia, but in Germany and Great Britain this New York company will show its progressiveness. Having already the record of equipping the first American locomotive made for Russia, it is disclosed that the company has large orders issued under Russian Government orders, and it is the filling of such orders that will engage the first factory to be started abroad. American workmen will superintend all such manufactures. Representatives whom the company has already abroad include more than one important American railway manager, and it is upon the reports of such practical men that the company acts in determining to extend American manufacturing into foreign lands. The enterprise has many phases of exceptional significance—and not least among probabilities is that an example is being set which other important American manufacturers may follow.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London did very little in the market yesterday, operations for foreign account amounting to but 6,000 shares, most of which was selling. London prices were slightly above parity, but the dullness of both markets prevented any extensive arbitrage transactions. The foreign houses sold Pennsylvania, Union Pacifics, and New York Central and bought Northern Pacific common and Atchison preferred. Arbitrage brokers had advices saying that London was waiting for more activity in New York.

MONEY AND GOLD.

Call money continued easy yesterday at from 3 to 4 per cent. The demand was not active, and the supply seemed liberal at the higher figures, although it was evident that lenders had no idea of sacrificing rates.

contended, will remove all possibility of gold shipments at this time.

There were still many authorities, however, who were of the opinion that the local money market will continue firm for some time. One of these—Mr. Russell Sage—thinks that the loan rate will hold around 4 and 5 per cent. for the balance of the year. Mr. Sage said yesterday:

"I look to see money bring a fair return for the balance of the year. In fact, I expect a money market of the old kind, with interest up to about the legal rate. There are several strong reasons for my belief. The strengthening up of foreign money markets is quite an influence. Many millions of dollars have been loaned by us in Germany. For the first time within my recollection Germany has borrowed money here upon American securities held in trust over there. When money was 2 per cent. here offers to take loans of this kind at 4½ per cent. were made through agents of the Germans. Offers at this rate in blocks of $2,000,000 and $4,000,000 have been received within a month, and the aggregate of these loans is very large.

"I do not expect to see any unusual flow of money to England, but the balance of trade grows less favorable, the decrease in our exports for the last six months, compared with the same period of last year, being something like $50,000,000. Then, times are better, and we are buying more abroad, much in the way of luxuries. Our imports increase, and this have a double effect upon our foreign trade balance.

"The interior of this country is not loaded down with available funds, as some appear to think. Country banks are not wishing to send on great sums to loan here. On the contrary, the country is borrowing money and using it to carry on the greatly increased business in various lines. When the time comes to move the crops more money will be needed to handle them, and it will be sought here."

TRACTIONS AND THE STRIKES.

Stock-market interest yesterday centred in the local traction shares. The announcement that the Brooklyn strike has extended to the Metropolitan Street Railway system was regarded as a bear point on the whole railway group, and, after holding steady early in the day, prices weakened as progress was reported in the strike on the Second, Sixth, and Eighth Avenues lines. Except in professional quarters, the Metropolitan trouble was not regarded as likely to hurt that company to any extent, but all Wall Street seemed to fear was that with its support the Brooklyn strikers will hold out longer than has been expected.

All things considered, however, the traction stocks held well in the face of the adverse developments. Metropolitan sold as low as 218, but rallied and closed near 221, with only a fractional net loss for the day. Brooklyn Rapid Transit held well around 113, where it opened. Manhattan got up to 118¼ and closed with only a small loss. Third Avenue advanced to 194, gaining 4 points net.

The selling of the stocks was almost entirely professional. Insiders were quiet buyers and commission houses followed their lead when the flimsiness of the Metropolitan strike became apparent. A raid on Manhattan in the last hour was accompanied by reports of trouble among that company's employes. These stories were given wide circulation and were for a time effective, but they were afterward shown to be without foundation.

FEDERAL STEEL.

The Federal Steel stocks showed strength in the early trading yesterday on buying in anticipation of a favorable decision in the injunction cases. Toward the close, however, they weakened unexpectedly, and ran down sharply, the common to 59 and the preferred to 80. The break was later explained by the announcement that Judge Thomas of the United States Circuit Court in Brooklyn had continued the injunctions against the company, thus preventing it from paying dividends on the common stock prior to the close of the fiscal year, and also on the preferred stock on the dates appointed by the Directors.

These suits against the Federal Steel dividends were begun simultaneously a few weeks ago. One, instituted by Louis Schaeffer, seeks to enjoin the payment of a dividend upon the common stock, at this time, upon the ground that under the laws of New Jersey no dividend upon the common stock can be paid until January, 1900, the expiration of the company's first year of existence. Mr. Schaeffer makes oath that he is the owner of eighty shares of the preferred stock. The other application was made by Mr. Fred F. Marquand, owner of sixty shares of the preferred, who asks that the Directors be restrained from paying the dividend declared on the preferred stock, payable July 20, and from paying any other dividends thereon before January, 1900.

The grounds upon which these suits are brought are, first, that under the laws of New Jersey no dividend upon the common stock can be paid until the claims of the preferred for the full year have been satisfied. The Directors endeavored to meet this objection by setting aside out of the net earnings on hand $1,597,830 to pay the dividends due in October, 1899, and January, 1900, on the preferred stock.

The second ground on which the injunction is asked seems to assail the legality of this latter action. It is claimed that under the laws of New Jersey no dividend can be declared or provided for by any corporation at any other time than at the expiration of a year's business, unless there is an express stipulation in its charter or by-la

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, July 19, 1899.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15⅝	16	500	Am. Car & Foundry..	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
41	41¼	1,175	American Cotton Oil..	41⅜	42	41	41	.....
87⅜	88	900	Am. Smelt. & Ref....	38	38	37¼	37¼	— ⅞
84½	85	510	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	84⅝	85	84½	84½	— ¾
137	140	25	American Express	140	140	140	140	.....
69¾	70	100	Am. Malting Co. pf....	70	70	70	70	.....
5⅞	6¼	800	American Spirits Mfg.	6¼	6¼	6	6	— ⅝
55¼	55⅝	6,975	Am. Steel & Wire.....	55½	56⅞	55½	55⅝	— ⅜
96	96½	60	Am. Steel & Wire pf..	96⅜	96⅝	96⅜	96⅝	.....
156⅜	156⅞	28,425	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	157	158⅜	156⅜	156⅞	— ¼
118	118¾	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	118	118	118	118	.....
38	38	900	American Tin Plate...	38	38	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
84¼	84⅝	500	Am. Tin Plate pf.....	85	85	85	85	.....
97¼	97⅝	19,402	American Tobacco.....	97½	98⅞	97⅛	97½	+ ⅝
29¼	29¼	200	American Steel Hoop..	29	29¼	29	29¼	+ ¼
17½	18½	150	Ann Arbor	18	18	18	18	.....
55¾	55⅞	1,010	Anaconda Copper	53⅞	55⅞	53½	55½	.....
19¼	19½	1,260	At., T. & S. F.....	19¼	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
60⅜	60¾	14,670	At., T. & S. F. pf....	60⅞	61¼	60¼	60⅝	— ¼
46⅝	47	730	Baltimore & Ohio.....	47⅛	47¼	47	47	— ⅛
71⅝	72	2,915	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	72¼	72⅝	71⅝	72	.....
112⅜	112¾	21,285	Brooklyn Rapid Tran..	113	113⅜	112⅜	112⅜	— ¼
53¾	54	150	Canada Southern	53½	53⅝	53¼	53¾	.....
51½	51⅝	800	Cent. Pac. ass't pd...	51½	51½	51¼	51½	+ ⅛
27⅜	27½	510	Chesapeake & Ohio....	27½	27⅝	27½	27½	— ⅛
...	57¾	200	Chicago Con Traction.	58	58	57¾	57¾	.....
134⅞	135	11,150	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	135½	135⅝	134¾	135	— ½
13⅞	14⅜	3,500	Chicago Great West..	14¼	14⅜	14	14	— ⅛
68½	69¾	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	69	69	69	69	+ ¼
32⅝	33½	500	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	31¼	32¾	31¼	32¾	+ ⅞
40	42	800	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf..	42½	43	42	42	+1
130⅜	130⅝	7,465	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	130⅜	131⅜	129⅝	130⅝	— ⅝
173⅜	174½	250	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	174¼	174½	174¼	174½	+ ⅛
159½	160	50	Chicago & Northw....	158⅜	158⅞	158⅜	158⅞	.....
116⅞	117	7,607	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	116¼	117½	116½	116⅞	.....
57⅜	58¼	350	C., C., C. & St. L....	57⅝	57⅝	57½	57¾	— ⅛
1⅞	2	15	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	1½	1½	1½	1½	.....
16½	17½	47	Col. Southern 2d pf...	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	.....
13	14	100	Col. & Hock. C. & I..	13½	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
177	178	3,160	Consolidated Gas.....	180½	180⅝	177	177½	— 2¾
40⅝	41	19,345	Continental Tobacco...	41¼	42⅜	40¼	40⅝	— ½
81½	81⅝	1,030	Continental Tobac. pf.	81¼	81⅞	81¼	81⅞	+1¼
121¼	122	250	Delaware & Hudson...	121⅜	121⅞	121¼	121¼	— ⅛
168¾	169	500	Del., Lack. & West....	168	168½	168	168½	+ ½
21⅜	21½	1,000	Denver & Rio Grande..	21¼	22	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
75	75¼	700	Denver & R. G. pf....	75⅜	75⅝	75⅜	75⅝	— ⅛
36	37	100	Erie 1st pf	36	36	36	36	— ¼
57	57⅛	7,805	Federal Steel	59	59⅝	57	57¼	—1¼
79⅝	80	1,970	Federal Steel pf	81	81	80	80	— ¾
119	120	200	General Electric	119	119¼	119	119⅝	— ⅛
68¾	69¼	110	Glucose Sugar Ref....	68½	68¾	68½	68¾	.....
107	108	150	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	107½	108	107½	107½	.....
168	169	10	Great Northern pf....	168½	169½	169¼	169¼	.....
114	115½	300	B. Chaffin Co.	115⅜	115⅜	115	115	—1½
115	115½	100	Illinois Central	115⅝	115⅝	115⅜	115⅜	+ ⅜
41	41½	315	International Paper..	41½	41½	41¼	41¼	— ¼
12	12¼	200	Iowa Central	12¼	12¼	12	12	.....
71⅞	72	200	Lake Erie & West. pf.	71¾	72⅝	71¾	71¾	+ ⅛
11⅞	12	13,820	Manhattan Elevation..	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
15	15⅜	100	Met. W. Sd. Chi. pf..	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	.....
220⅜	221	10,170	Metropolitan St. Ry....	219½	221	218	220⅜	— ¼
14½	14⅝	550	Mexican Central	14⅜	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
3¼	3⅜	400	Mexican National ctfs.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	.....
...	...	20	Michigan Central	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	— ⅛
55	56	100	Minn. & St. Louis....	55½	55½	55½	55½	+ ¼
23	23½	1,250	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	24	24	23	23⅞	—1⅛
63	64	850	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	63¾	64¼	63¼	64	—3⅝
33⅜	34¼	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf..	33⅜	34¼	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
46¼	46⅝	9,110	Missouri Pacific	47⅜	47⅜	46½	46½	— ⅛
47¾	47⅞	715	National Biscuit Co...	46⅞	48	46⅞	48	+2
99	100½	300	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf....	100½	100½	100½	100½	.....
28⅜	30½	220	National Lead Co....	29½	29½	29½	29½	.....
49	49⅞	600	National Steel	50	50	50	50	.....
91	91¼	800	National Steel pf....	91	91¼	91	91	+ ⅛
115¼	116½	100	New Jersey Central...	116	116	116	116	.....
200	210	3,160	New York Air Brake..	230	230	210	212	—1
138	138¼	1,082	New York Central	138½	138⅝	138	138¼	— ⅜
25⅞	26	325	N. Y., Ont. & West...	26	26	25¾	25¾	— ¼
20¾	20¾	700	Norfolk & Western....	21	21	20⅜	20⅜	— ¼
70	70⅛	640	Norfolk & West. pf....	70⅜	70⅜	70	70	— ¼
11	11¼	100	North American.....	11	11	11	11	.....
49⅞	50	3,200	Northern Pacific	50¼	50¼	49⅝	50	— ¼
77	77¼	1,430	Northern Pacific pf..	77¼	77¼	77	77	— ¼
47¼	47½	210	Pacific Mail	47¼	47⅜	47¼	47⅜	+ ⅜
134⅜	134⅞	2,900	Pennsylvania R. R....	135¼	135⅝	134⅞	135¼	— ⅛
116¼	116¾	1,060	People's Gas, Chicago.	117	117½	116⅝	116⅝	— ⅝
52	54	610	P., C., C. & St. L....	53	53	52	53	.....
50	51	250	Pressed Steel Car....	50	51	50	51	+1
82¼	83	10	Pressed Steel Car pf..	82	82	82	82	.....
9	10	50	Pitts. & West. pf....	8½	8½	8½	8½	.....
159	160¼	100	Pull. Pal. Car Co....	160	160	160	160	.....
59⅜	60¼	900	Reading 1st pf	60¼	61⅛	60	60⅜	+ ¼
32¼	33⅛	200	Reading 2d pf.....	32½	32⅞	32½	32½	— ⅜
10	10¼	200	St. L. & San Fran....	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞	10¼	— ⅛
68	70	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	69	69	68	69	—1½
36¾	37	600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	37	37	36⅝	36⅞	—1
14	14¼	1,000	St. Louis Southw.....	14	14¼	13⅞	14	+ ¼
35¼	35¾	4,400	St. Louis Southw. pf..	35⅜	35⅞	35⅜	35⅝	+ ¼
54	56	250	St. Paul & Duluth....	55½	55⅞	55¼	55½	+ ½
31½	31⅝	1,300	Southern Pacific	31⅜	32¼	31¼	31½	.....
51	51⅛	525	Southern Railway pf..	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	+ ¼
14	15	100	Standard Dis. & Dis..	15	15	15	15	— ¼
68¾	69	1,630	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	69½	69⅝	68¾	69	— ¼
21⅝	21⅞	1,720	Texas Pacific	22	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
193	196	260	Third Avenue	192½	194	192½	191	+4
42¾	43	1,300	Union Pacific	42⅝	43	42⅝	42⅝	— ¼
74½	75¼	2,015	Union Pacific pf.....	74⅝	77	74⅛	74⅛	— ½
49	50	10	United States Express.	50½	49½	49½	49½	— ½
6¼	6⅞	1,020	United States Leather.	6	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
72	72½	6,312	U. S. Leather pf.....	71⅞	73	71⅞	72½	+ ⅝
49⅜	50	805	United States Rubber.	50	50	49½	49⅝	+ ⅛
115¾	117	25	U. S. Rubber pf.....	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	.....
21⅛	21⅜	3,200	Wabash pf	22⅜	22⅝	21⅛	21⅛	—1¼
80⅜	90	1,228	Western Union Tel....	89½	90¼	89½	89½	— ⅜
9¼	9½	1,200	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	9	9½	9	9½	+ ⅛
15	15½	420	Wis. Cent., when iss..	15⅜	15⅝	15	15	— ¼
52¾	53	150	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	— ¼
Sales.....		264,155						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1901	100¾	...
2s, c., 1901	100¾	...
3s, r., 1918	108⅜	108⅝
3s, c., 1918	109½	109⅝
3½s, sm.	108½	109⅛
4s, r., 1907	112½	112⅝
4s, c., 1907	113½	113⅝
4s, r., 1925	120½	120⅝
4s, c., 1925	120½	120⅝
5s, c., 1904	111½	111⅝
5s, c., 1904	112⅝	113
6s, C.	3-65s	119
Adams Exp.	113	114
Alb. & Sus.	105	...
Am. Coal	190	200
Am. C. & F. pf.	99¾	100
A. C. O. pf.	92	93
Am. D. Tel.	30	40
Am. M. Co.	17½	18
A. S. M. pf.	112	120
A. S. H. pf.	75	78
A. T. & C.	104	Nat. Starch. 5 7½
Am. T. pf.	143	145
Ann A. pf.	41	42
B. C. & S. pf.	95	98
B. W. pf. cfs.	7½	9
B. A. L. pf.	104¾	...
B Un. Gas	139	143
Brans. City	15½	16
B., R. & P.	32½	34½
B. R. & P. pf.	73	75
B., C. R. & N.	100	...
Can. Pac.	90⅝	91⅞
Cap. Trac.	96	98
C. & Alton	150	...
C. & E. Ill.	73	74½
C. & E. I. pf.	123	127
C. G. W. d.	8⅝	9⅛
C. I. & L.	10	10½
C. & N. W. pf.	193	197
C. T. & T.	14¼	15
C. T. & T. pf.	48	49
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	98½	99½
C., L. & W.	11	...
C., L. & W. pf.	184	...
Cleve. & P.	178¾	41
Clev. & P. pf.	184	...
C. C. & I. D. pf.	5	10
C. F. & I.	45	46
C. F. & I. pf.	103	105
Col. Southern	4⅝	5
C. S. 1st pf.	43½	44½
Com. Cable	179	...
Consol. Coal	59	56
Consol. Ice	40	43½
Consol. Ice pf.	90	92
D. M. & Ft. D.	20	20½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	106	125
Edison Elec.	300	...
Erie	13¼	14
Erie 1st pf.	39	40
Erie 2d pf.	32	33
E. T. & T.	98	99
E. T. & T. pf.	82	85
F. & P. M.	30	32
F. & P. M. pf.	57	62
Fl. W. & R. pf.	22	24
G. Chaffin & Co.	...	...
H. B. Chaffin 1st pf.	103	...
H. B. Chaffin 2d pf.	102	103
Hock. Val.	21½	23
Hock. V. pf.	56	57¼
Homestake	72	77
Ill. C.	1.100	...
Int. Silver	13½	13⅝
I. P. Co. pf.	78½	79½
Iowa C. pf.	18¾	19
Joliet & Chi.	180	...
K. C., P. & G.	...	7½
Kan. & Mich.	10½	15
K. & D. M.	3½	4½

	Bid.	Asked.
K. & D. M. pf.	18	19
Knick. Ice	50	52½
Knick. Ice pf.	74	75
Lacled. Gas	34	35
Lac. G. pf.	97	100
L. E. & W.	15	18½
Lake Shore	200	210
Long Island	68	73
L. I. R. R.	150	...
M. C. R. pf.	105	...
Man. Beach	10	23
Md. Coal pf.	58	75
Mex. North.	48	...
M. & S. E. pf. of Chi. pf.	55½	57
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	90¾	91
Mo., K. & T.	11¾	12½
Mob. & Ohio	43½	45
N. J. Cent.	112	112½
N. C. Coal	37	39
N. Y. & N. H.	212	215
N. Y. C. & St. L.	12	13
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	32½	35
Nor. Pacific	66	68
Ont. Mining	7½	8½
O. R. R. & N.	40	45
O. R. R. & N. pf.	74½	76½
Pac. Coast	38	40
P. C. 1st pf.	83	88
P. C. 2d pf.	56	60
Penn. Coal	375	...
P., D. & E.	2	2½
Peo. & East.	4	5
P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	82	86
P., Ft. W. & C.	184	...
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. sp.	182	...
P. & W. pf. cfs.	9	10
Quicksilver	2	3
Quicksilver pf.	9¾	10¾
Reading	20¾	21
Rens. & Sar.	191	...
R. W. & O.	131	...
Rio Gr. W.	33	33½
R. W. & O. pf.	74	80
St. J. & G. I.	4	5
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	43	46
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	12½	16
St. P. & O.	102	104
St. P. & O. pf.	106	107½
St. P. & O.	173	190
St. bull. cfs.	60	61
Sixth Ave.	300	...
Southern Ry.	11¼	11½
Stand. D. pf.	...	50
S. R. & T.	7⅜	7¾
T. & O. C.	...	20
T. & O. C. pf.	...	40
T. C. R. T.	67¼	68
T. C. R. T. pf.	137½	140
U. B. & P.	25½	27½
U. B. & P. pf.	78	79
U. & B. R.	170½	...
Wabash	...	8
Wagner P. C.	...	...
W. F. Exp.	125	130
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	50	55
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	20¾	23

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$279,513,252
Gold reserve	245,021,238
Net silver	5,304,982
United States notes in the Treasury	15,082,831
Treasury notes of 1890	727,578
Total receipts this day	2,280,545
Total receipts this month	30,362,819
Total receipts this year	30,362,819
Total expenditures this day	2,365,090
Total expenditures this month	40,551,000
Total expenditures this year	40,551,000
Deposits in National banks	78,441,620
Silver bullion	971,615
National bank notes received for redemption	279,823
Government receipts from customs	1,313,227
Internal revenue	935,944
Miscellaneous	31,374

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Notice of dividends declared by the Illinois Central Railroad Company and the Procter & Gamble Company will be found in another column.

The holders of Pittsburg, Painesville and Fairport first mortgage bonds are requested by Cyrus J. Lawrence and F. J. Lisman to communicate with them with the view of concerted action for the protection of their interests.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27¾d per ounce and in New York at 60½c. Mexican silver dollars at 48c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Breece sold at 2.10, 300 Comstock at .05, 100 La Crosse at .16, 500 Mexican at .58, 500 Pharmacist at .04, 400 Potosi at .50, 200 Sierra Nevada at .65, 300 Standard at 2.50, and 500 Work at .22.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated and Industrial Exchanges:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Plymouth	.10
Adams Consol.	.05	Phoenix G. Min. Co.	.08
Belcher	.24	Potosi	.50
Best & Belcher	.50	Quicksilver	1.90
Breece	1.75	Quicksilver pf.	7.50
Bruns. Con.	.15	Savage	.20
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Sierra Nevada	.55
Chollar	.28	Standard	2.40
Crown Point	.24	Small Hopes	1.20
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.85	Union Consolidated	.35
Con. T. Co. stock	.04	Utah	.10
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Victor	1.00
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Yellow Jacket	.30
Crescent	.15	Argentum Juanita	.24
Cataipa	.20	Alamo	.08
Deadwood Terra	.90	Anaconda	.44
Eureka Consol.	.50	Cripple Creek Cons.	.10
Father De Smet	.10	Creede & Cr. Ck.	.08
Gould & Curry	.35	Gold & Globe	.04
Hale & Norcross	.36	Golden Fleece	.22
Homestake	65.00	Isabella	.80
Horn Silver	1.20	Mollie Gibson	.22
Iron Silver	.50	Mount Rosa	.24
Julia Consolidated	.02	Pharmacist	.04
La Crosse	.16	Portland	1.80
Lead'ville Con	.08	Specimen	.05
Little Chief	.20	Union	.25
Mexican	.50	Work	.21
Mountain View	.05	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.14½
Ontario	7.00	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.13½
Ophir	1.00	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.12½
Occidental	.20	Grey Forge	.12½

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

A. G. M. & M. Co.	.14½	Irabella	.70
Gold Magnet	.01	Justine	.01
Jennie Blanche	.55½	Mollie Gibson	.25
Morenci Cop. pf.	1.52½	Mount Rosa	.25
Alamo	.09	Panole Basin	.25
Anaconda	.45	Sentinel	.00 2/3
Cannon Ball	.00 7/8	Sup. & B. Cop.	.04½
Ramona	.31	Waldorf	.01½
Gar. Con.	.12¾	Rosario Honduras	5.00

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in July showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$6,195
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern	4,025
Central Branch. (North. Pacific)	1,000
Chesapeake & Ohio	18,089
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	17,800
Chicago Great Western	26,509
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	5,878
Flint & Père Marquette	7,038
Lake Erie & Western	16,159
Louisville & Nashville	86,680
Mexican Central	74,268
Minneapolis & St. Louis	18,320
Missouri Pacific	38,000
New York, Ontario & Western	11,710
Ohio River	1,631
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	2,418
St. Louis & San Francisco	16,818
Southern Railway	36,904
Western New York & Pennsylvania	14,300
Total increase 19 roads	$403,742
Increase previously reported	512,405
Total increase, 34 roads	$916,147

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The following showed decreases:

Kanawha & Michigan	$1,808
Kansas City Suburban Belt	143
Rio Grande Southern	956
Toledo & Ohio Central	6,039
Total decrease, four roads	$8,946
Decrease previously reported	37,609
Total decrease, five roads	$46,555
Net increase	$869,592

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

Whitney S. F. Arms	50
American Biscuit bonds	108
Binghamton Gas 5	92½
Cuban bonds, 1869	½%
Cuban bonds, 1869	⅜%
Fern. Coal Co.	15.00
Journeay & Burnham	5.00
Journeay & Burnham preferred	25.00
Marshall Mill	60
New York Biscuit bonds	110½
Retsof bonds	75
Retsof stock	15

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup		Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
3,000	109¼	8,000	93
U S 4s, coup, 1907		Mo, K & T 2d	
3,500	112⅝	10,000	68½
Am Cot Oil Co 3s		25,000	68½
4,000	106	5,000	68¼
Atch, Top & Santa Fe adjust 4s		Mo, K & T Ext 5s	
10,000	84⅝	5,000	88½
Gen 4s		5,000	89
3,000	102	Mo Pac 1st con 6s	
10,000	101⅞	1,000	119
Balt & Ohio 3½s		5,000	118½
15,000	96⅛	Mo Pac 1st col 5s	
25,000	96⅜	4,000	97½
1,000	96⅞	Mob & Ohio gen 4s	
21,000	96¾	28,000	87½
17,000	96⅝	Morris & Essex 1st	
Balt & Ohio 4s		500	140
5,000	100⅝	Nat Starch M Co 1st	
2,000	100¼	4,000b8	101½
10,000	100⅝	N Y Cent & Hud. Mich Cent 3½s	
500	100⅞	11,000	101⅝
3,000	100⅜	N Y. Chi & St L 4s	
1,000	100½	1,000	107½
92,000	100⅝	Registered	
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n Div 3½s, when issued		1,000	106½
70,000	94½	Norf & W Ry con 4s	
B'klyn Un Elev 1st		1,000	95
20,000	103½	5,000	95¼
B'klyn Un Gas 5s		Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
1,000	117¼	500	67
4,000	118	13,000	67½
B'klyn W & W Co 5s		Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
12,000	90	16,000	103½
Buff, R & P g m 5s		10,000	103⅜
5,000	111	40,000	103½
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		1,000	103¾
15,000	96¾	Ore R R & N 1st	
Cent Pac 1st, when issued		13,000	112⅛
10,000	88⅜	Ore R R & N 4s	
Cent of N J gen 5s		35,000	101¾
3,000	121	Ore Sh Line 6s	
Registered		5,000	132½
2,000	120½	Peo & East 1st	
Ches & O gen 4½s		1,000	85
6,000	97⅜	Reading Co gen 4s	
1,000	97½	38,000	88
4,000	97⅝	2,000	88½
3,000	97½	1,000	88
Ches & Ohio con 5s		St L & I M 2d 5s	
2,000s10F	119	2,000	106½
1,000s5F	119¼	St L & I M gen 5s	
Chi N W'n gen 3½s		5,000	113½
1,000	106½	St L & I M & So 4s	
Chi, R I & P gen 4s		76,000	86½
2,000	108	100,000	86¼
75,000	107¾	5,000	86⅝
8,000	107⅝	1,000	86¾
C, C & St L gen 4s		5,000	86⅝
8,000	95¼	St L S'w'n 1st	
Col Midland 1st 4s		1,000	95¼
6,000	72	15,000	95¼
Col & South 1st 4s		20,000	95¼
3,000	89½	9,000	95¼
4,000	89⅝	41,000	93½
1,000	89½	18,000	95⅞
9,000	89	St L S'w'n 2d inc	
Den & Rio Gr 4s		28,000	63
15,000	100⅝	15,000	62½
1,000	100¼	2,000	62⅜
9,000	100⅝	12,000	62½
Den & R G Imp 5s		1,000	62½
5,000s20F	105⅞	57,000	62¼
Det & Mack g 4s		15,000	62¾
5,000	89	1,000	62¼
East Tenn, Va & Ga Div 5s		8,000	63
3,000	116½	10,000	62⅞
Elmira, Cort & N 5s		1,000	63
2,000	101⅛	10,000	62¼
Erie 1st con 7s		20,000	62¾
10,000	145	20,000	62¾
Erie 4s, prior bds		5,000	62⅞
15,000	92½	5,000	62½
Evans & T H gen 5s		10,000	62¾
1,000	103	25,000	62¼
Ft W & D C 1st		1,000	62¾
5,000	77½	St Paul, M & M con 6s, reduced to 4½s	
5,000	77	1,000	117
Gal, Har & S A, Mex & Pac Div 5s		San A & A P 4s	
11,000	104	3,000	79¾
Hocking Val 4½s		Scioto Val & N E 4s	
3,000	101½	2,000	101
2,000	101¾	So Pac of Ariz 1st	
Int & Gt Nor 2d		10,000	112⅜
2,000	92¾	So Pac of Cal 5s, con, stamped	
Kan C, P & G 1st		7,000	106⅜
10,000	60⅜	11,000	108⅝
1,000	60⅜	12,000	109
4,000	60½	So Pac col tr 4s, when issued	
Long Island g m 4s		10,000	84½
1,000	100	10,000	84⅜
Louisville, Ev & St L con 1st 5s, tr rc ctfs		Tex & N O con 5s	
29,000	56	1,000	104
L & N Jeff Bridge 4s		9,000	103¾
25,000	98½	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
Louisv & Nash col tr 4s		11,000	110½
10,000	99⅞	Union Pacific 4s	
Manhattan Ry con 4s		16,000	105⅜
5,000s20F	100	1,000	105⅝
Metro Elev 1st		10,000	105⅞
1,000	119	Wise Cent Co 1st, tr rc ctfs	
Mex Inter 1st 4s		10,000	76
10,000	86⅞	Wise Cent 1st 4s, when issued	
Mich Cent con 7s		30,000	94½
1,000c	110⅜		

Total sales $1,855,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

No. 23 William Street Sold—Other Dealings—Plaintiffs the Buyers at Auction.

No. 23 William Street, a five-story structure adjoining the Lord's Court Building, has been sold. The sale of this parcel was reported and subsequently denied last week, along with various other rumors involving other properties in the same block, but the foregoing statement in regard to 23 William Street was made yesterday by a direct representative of the owner, Mrs. Sarah Marvin. The property is known as the Van Nostrand Building, and occupies a plot 23.4 feet front by 140, with irregular rear lines. The name of the purchaser is still withheld.

Fire Commissioner John F. Scannell denied yesterday that he had sold the eight-story building which he is now putting up at 39 East Nineteenth Street on a lot 25 by 92. Negotiations for the property are on, however, and may be concluded before the end of the week.

Timothy Donovan has sold to A. G. Dearing the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 219 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 46 by 100.

Jackson & Stern have bought from the Woodruff estate the four-story buildings 147 Thompson Street, 26.6 by 100.

Isaac Levingson was the broker in the sale of the southeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 100 by 100.11, for Adler & Herrman to Marcus Hoffberg.

Jerry Altieri filed plans yesterday for eight six-story brick flats, each 27 by 100, to be erected on the north side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 200 feet west of First Avenue, at a cost of $224,000.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William Kennelly.

163, 165, and 167 West Sixty-fourth Street, each 18 by 100.5, three four-story stone-front dwellings, foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Helen H. Cornell and others. $45,000

306 West Twenty-ninth Street, 15.8 by 98.9, leasehold, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company 6,500

By Herbert A. Sherman.

1 East Broadway, 25 by 71.7+ by 25 by 71, leasehold, four-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Louis Hurst and others, as trustees 5,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

66 and 68 East One Hundredth Street, each 25 by 100.11, two four-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company 44,000

Western half of Lot 708 on the map of the Village of Wakefield, Twenty-fourth Ward, being on the southerly side of Fifteenth Street, 52.6 by 114, vacant, all title and interest of Frank P. and Teresina Dursie on Jan. 22, 1898; sale by order of the Sheriff, to Harry Mayer..... 509

By Solomon De Walltearss.

882 East Seventy-sixth Street, 25 by 102.2, five-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to Theresa Siegrist..... 15,900

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

THURSDAY, JULY 20.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James P. Keenan, referee, 133 William Street, northwest side, 229.9 feet northeast of John Street, 25 by 97.6 and irregular, leasehold, five-story iron-front building. Due on judgment, $18,874.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis P. Lowrey, referee, 2,109 Second Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Ninth Street, 26.3 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $26,804.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles D. Cleveland, referee, 202 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 37.6 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $14,823; subject to another mortgage for $27,000.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, James M. Ward, referee, 539 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 225 feet east of the Boulevard, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $15,565.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Stebbins Avenue, west side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, for ten two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 52; Jacob Riehl of 1,354 Webster Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $30,000.

Webster Avenue, northeast corner of St. Paul's Place, for a three-story frame tenement, 22 by 90; John J. Murphy of 529 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, owner; George H. Anderson, architect; cost, $8,000.

Thirty-third Street, south side, 390 feet west of Eighth Avenue, for a six-story brick and stone flat, 60 by 87.10; J. McCaffrey of 33 East Nineteenth Street, owner; J. C. Burne, architect; cost, $90,000.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 200 feet west of First Avenue, for eight six-story brick flats, 27.6 by 100.11 by 87 and 27 by 100.11 by 87 by 90.11; Jerry Altieri, owner; George F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $224,000.

Alterations.

Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of Forty-seventh Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; Helen M. Gould of 579 Fifth Avenue, owner; C. Wilson Atkins of 18 Broadway, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 120 Worth Street, to a four-story brick store and lofts; Mrs. Ann Sweeney, owner; C. H. Richter, Jr., architect; cost, $3,505.

No. 74 Park Avenue, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; Miss F. O. Jones of 74 Park Avenue, owner; Charles A. Rich of 35 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 1,323 Broadway, to a five-story brick dwelling and store; H. H. Cammann of 51 Liberty Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $200.

Nos. 68 and 68½ Duane Street, to a six-story and basement brick store, &c.; Thomas Vernon estate, owner; E. J. Wood, architect; cost, $500.

No. 375 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick dwelling; Eliza A. Thorne, owner; Robert T. Lyons of 41 Union Square, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 22 East Broadway and 9 and 9½ Division Street, to two three-story and basement brick dwellings, with stores; William H. Ward, receiver, 539 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 225 feet east of the Boulevard, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $15,565.

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No. 22 East Broadway and 9 and 9½ Division Street, to two three-story and basement brick dwellings, with stores; William H. Ward, architect; cost, $15,000.

No. 308 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; E. D. Tucker of 504 Grand Street, owner; Mortimer Foster, architect; cost, $300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, July 19.

ALLEN ST, 134, e s, 102 ft s of Rivington St, 24.6x87.6; Conrad Hubert and another to Peter Doelger 100

GRAND AV, e s, 25 ft s of North St, 50x100; Josephine A. Smith to James V. Lawrence, rerecorded 1

HENRY ST, 229, 20.2x87.6; Julius I. Livingston to Harris Goldman 1

HONEYWELL AV, s e s, 220 ft s w of Samuel St, 25x98.11; Edward Keehan to James Livingston 1

JACKSON AV, w s, 134.3 ft n of Clifton St, 19.9x75; Julius Knupfer to Julius H. Newman 5,500

JEROME AV, s w corner of 183d St, 100x100; Jerome Av, n w corner of 183d St, 100x475 to Grand Av; Grand Av, s w corner of Buchanan Place, 100x347.4 to Aqueduct Av, x101.4x330.5; Francena B. Partridge to Robert C. Wood 42,000

LENOX AV, n e corner of 111th St, 100.11x100; Mary G. Pinkney to Charles M. Rosenthal 100

LENOX AV, n e corner of 111th St, 100.11x100; Charles M. Rosenthal to John Fish 100

LOT 116, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 23d Ward; Frank Belsky to Frank Wortisek 1,950

LOT 466, map of 473 lots of Haight estate, Westchester; Philip B. Levy to Ephraim B. Levy 100

LOTS 410 and 411, map of the land of Thomas M. Partridge and Robert Craighead, 50x100, 24th Ward; also 179th St, new line, n w corner of Railroad Av West, proposed, 25.4x80.2; James V. Lawrence to Hendrika Buge 1

MORRIS PARK AV, n s, 349.6 ft e of Unionport Road, 25x100; Morris Park Av, n s, 449.6 ft e of Unionport Road, 25 x100; interior lot adjoining, 25x100, release of mortgage; Martha G. Seggerman to Ephraim B. Levy 325

OLD POST ROAD to Albany, w s, 425 ft s of boundary line, land of George H. Peck, 50x172.2x50x169.8; Charles T. George to John Boyle 1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 225 ft n of 149th St, 25 ft to Fox St x 100; Harriet E. Milne to John Donohue 6,800

RIVINGTON ST, 58, 21x80; Fannie A. Graydon to Harris Mandelbaum and another 1

[illegible] AV, 405 ft w of

TIEBOUT AV, 2,090, 19x100; Charles H. and Edward A. Thornton to Adelaide Busch 1

3D AV, s e s, where Port Morris Branch of New York and Harlem Railroad, crosses avenue, runs s w 25x s w 144x s e 23 to railroad x n e 158.6; Josephine E. and William C. Lessier to Frederick F. Forster 9,000

5TH AV, 1,393, 17.8x100; Charles H. Bushong to Monroe Cohn 1

8TH AV, 24 to 28, 37.10x irregular; William Huyler to Lena Davis 1

12TH AV, s e corner of 134th St, 24.11 x100; 134th St, s s, 100 ft e of 12th Av, 25x99.11; Corn Exchange Bank and William A. Nash, as President, to Blanche D. and Hortense M. Small 1

7TH ST, s s, 318 ft e of Avenue B, 25x 90.10; Abraham Levy and another, executors, &c., to William and Jullus Bachrach 15,500

7TH ST, s s, 318 ft e of Avenue B, 25x 90.10; Bertha Marks and others to William and Jullus Bachrach 1

7TH ST, n s, 207.11 ft e of 1st Av, 78.4x irregular; Samuel E. Jacobs to the Church of St. Stanislaus 68,000

23D ST, s s, 83 ft e of 8th Av, 22x98.9; Charles DeC. Brown and another, executors, to Eleanor J. Seward 31,600

40TH ST, n s, 230 ft w of 4th Av, widened, 25x1, block; 40th St, 11 East, 25x96.11x 25x96.2; Annie F. and Henry B. Hyde to Stephen H. Olin 1

40TH ST, 9 East, 25x96.2x25x95.6; also, interior lot 202.6 ft e of 5th Av and 98.9 ft s of 41st St, runs e 20.10x s 2.7x w 20.10x n 3.2; Henry B. and Annie F. Hyde to Stephen H. Olin 1

40TH ST, 9 East, 25x96.2x25x95.6; interior lot, 202.6 ft e of 5th Av and 98.9 ft s of 41st St, runs 20.10x s 2.7x w 20x n 3.2; 40th St, 11 East, 25x96.11x25x96.2; 40th St, n s, 230 ft w of 4th Av, 25x1½ block; Stephen H. Olin to Annie F. and James H. Hyde 1

40TH ST, 9 East, 25x96.2x25x95.6; also interior lot, 202.6 ft e of 5th Av and 98.9 ft s of 41st St, runs e 20.10x s 2.7x w 20.10x n 3.2; Annie F. Hyde to James H. Hyde 1

48TH ST, n s, 242 ft e of 8th Av, 33.5x 100.5; John Webber to Alexander Carmichel, Jr., quit claim 1

48TH ST, s s, 242 ft e of 8th Av, 33.5x 100.5; Margaret Jennings and others, &c., to Alexander Carmichel, Jr. 1

48TH ST, 230 West, 16.8x100.5; Florence A. Carmichel to Alexander Carmichel, Jr. 1

48TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 75x 100.5; Mary E. Harris to Angelina W. and Jennie L. Robinson 1

48TH ST, 230 West, 16.8x100.5; Alexander Carmichel, Jr., to Grace M. Lawrence .. 17,000

56TH ST, 324 and 326 East, 44.10x100.5x 42.9x100.5; Edward Wilckens to Elias Kempner 1

57TH ST, 453 West, 16.8x100.5; Lucia M. Solis-Cohen to Eliza A. Dolbey 1

81ST ST, 412 East, 25x102.2; Charlotte H. Adams to Fanny Lilienthal 1

82D ST, s s, 316.8 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x 85.9; W. Harris Roome, referee, to Eugene M. Helmerdinger 8,810

82D ST, 302 East, 18x51.2; Mary E. Healy to Joseph Marx 4,000

84TH ST, 218, 25x102.2; George Tillmanns to Emanuel and George Doctor 1

84TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Bertha O. E. Weiss to Emanuel and George Doctor 1

85TH ST, 235 East, 27x102.2; Mary Hennessy to Mary Egan 1

88TH ST, s s, 344 ft e of Columbus Av, 22x100.8; Benjamin F. Vosburgh to Arthur S. Vosburgh 1

117TH ST, 241 East, 20x100.11; Felix Mainella to Michael Favolantonio 14,500

136TH ST, n s, 420 ft w of Brown Place, 25x100; Furman V. Gaines and Hugh L. Roberts to Johann H. and Catharina M. Schwiebert 1

163D ST, s s, 143.6 ft w of Cauldwell Av, 18.9x99; Peter P. Decker to John J. Nestor 100

Recorded Leases.

ASTOR, John J., to Ernest F. Schilling; Avenue A, w s, 77.6 ft s of 10th St, 25.9 x94, 20 years, rerecorded 750

FINEGAN, Austin, to Otto Lindemer; 332 East 14th St, 5 years 1,300

LAIG, Rudolph, to Martin Woltmann; 323 Broome St, 3 years 1,200

MORRIS, Mary T., executrix, and another, executor, &c., to Sophia Werner; 11 3d Av, store, &c., 4 8-12 years 780

O'BRIEN, William, to James T. Nevin; 162 and 164 West 56th St, loft, 5 years .. 1,000

O'BRIEN, William, to Patrick Donohue; 164 West 56th St, loft, &c., 5 years 600

RHINELANDER, Frederic W., to Pabst Brewing Company; 374 and 376 Washington St, 11 years 1,800

SPIES, Henry, to Richard J. Wallace; Lincoln Av, n e corner of 132d St, store, &c., 3 9-12 years 1,500

YESKY, Augusta, to Henry Tatje; 118 Greenwich St, 3 10-12 years 1,300

Recorded Mortgages.

BACHRACH, William and Julius, to Abraham Levy and another, executors, &c.; 7th St, s s, 318 ft e of Avenue B, 1 year. 4,500

BERGEN, William C., to Melissa Thwaite; Thwaite's Place, n s, 125.11 ft w of Boston Road, 3 years 1,332

BERGEN, Angelique R., to Andrew Mills, Jr., trustee; Avenue D, c s, 47.11 ft s of 9th St, 1 year 2,500

BUCK, August H., to John M. Ruck; 59th St, n s, 140.3 ft from Grand Circle and 275 ft from old line of Broadway, ½ year 15,000

CLEASON, Joseph J., to Cornelia B. Schwartz; 76th St, s s, 405 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years 22,000

CUGNARD, Celine E., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 550 West 149th St, 5 years 5,000

DAVIS, Lena, to Harris D. Colt and Henry R. Steele; 24 to 28 8th Av, 5 years 16,000

DEUTSCH, Regina, and Henry to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 1st Av, w s, 50.5 ft s of 65th St, 5 years 9,000

DEUTSCH, Henry, and Regina to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 1,289 2d Av, 5 years 9,000

DOCTOR, Emanuel and George, to American Mortgage Company; 816 and 818 East 84th St, 1 year 16,000

DOCTOR, George and Emanuel, to Louis Lese; 316 and 318 East 84th St, 1 year .. 5,500

DONOHUE, John, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Prospect Av, w s, 225 ft n of 149th St, 3 years 4,500

DONOHUE, John, to Harriet E. Milne; Prospect Av, w s, 225 ft n of 149th St, 2 years 1,000

DUFFLER, Charles and Louis L. S., to Conrad Frickel; Seaman Av, s s, 100 ft w of Academy St, 5 years 1,500

EVANS, William, to Robert Ernst; 889 East 10th St, 3 years 29,000

FARBER, Abraham, to Alonzo Rothschild, Washington Av, widened, w s, 100 ft n of 171st St, 3 years 14,000

FARBER, Abraham, to William W. Vaughan; Washington Av, widened, w s, 100 ft n of 171st St, 1 month 1,000

FECHTMANN, George, to Peter Doelger; 323 Broome St, store lease, demand .. 5,000

FISH, John, to Charles M. Rosenthal; Lenox Av, n e corner of 111th St, 1 year. 80,000

FISH, John, to Charles M. Rosenthal; Lenox Av, n e corner of 111th St, 1 year. 23,500

FLECK, Samuel, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 2,256 2d Av, 5 years. 6,000

FORSTER, Frederick F., to William C. Lessler; 3d Av, s s, at Mount Morris Branch of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, 1 1year 6,000

FRICKE, Frederick D., to Matilda E. Gay; 314 Church St, 3 years 15,000

FULLNER, Henry, to Atlantic Trust Company; 14th St, s s, 66 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years 42,500

FURTHMANN, Charles, to Jacob Ruppert; 77 to 81 Park Row, lease, demand 8,500

GALVIN, Esther M. T., to Melissa Thwaite; Thwaite's Place, Lots 43 and 44, map of property of Joseph Thwaite, &c., 3 years 750

GERLACH, Andrew W. and Wanda, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 728 Amsterdam Av, 5 years 17,000

GOLDMAN, Harris, to Julius I. Livingston; 229 Henry St, installments 6,000

GOODMAN, Aaron, to the State Bank; 265 East Broadway and 7 Montgomery St, 1 year 20,000

HEIMERDINGER, Eugene M., to Henry E. Jones; 82d St, s s, 316.8 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years 8,000

HEIMERDINGER, Eugene M., to George V. N. Baldwin; 82d St, s s, 316.8 ft w of 3d Av, installments 1,000

HOFFMAN, Jobst, to Charles E. Scott; 66 East 115th St, 3 years 21,000

HOFFMAN, Jobst, to Charles E. Scott; 64 East 115th St, 3 years 21,000

JOHNSTON, Frances E., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 45th St, s s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year 17,500

KATZMAN, John, and others to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Rutgers St, s e corner of Madison St, 1 year 14,000

KISTER, Frederick W., to Louisa Myers; Avenue A, e s, 40 ft s of 11th St, ½ year 2,000

KNOX, Jennie C., to J. Lorimer Cook; 370 West 129th St, 5 years 1,350

LAWRENCE, Grace M. to Florence A. Carmichel; 230 West 48th St, 5 years... 10,000

LEIER, Elizabetha, to Emma H. Berrian; Lot 434, map of Washingtonville, 3 years 1,800

LEVY, Arnie, to Randolph Guggenheimer; 16th St, s s, 120.6 ft e of Avenue A, 5 years 13,500

LEVY, Annie, to Randolph Guggenheimer; 16th St, s s, 95.6 ft e of Avenue A, 5 years 13,500

LEVY, Annie, to Catharine T. Harlow; 16th St, s s, 95.6 ft e of Avenue A, 2 months 1,000

LEVY, Ephraim B., to Rebecca Levy; Lots 466 and 467, map of 473 lots, Haight estate, Westchester, 2 years 1,550

LILIENTHAL, Fanny, to Fanny R. G. Ely; 412 East 81st St, 3 years 12,000

LIVINGSTON, Julius I. and Carrie W., to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine; 704 to 720 East 5th St, 1 year 80,000

LOMAX, Richard, to William H. Payne; 161st St, s s, 148.6 ft e of Forest Av, 3 years 3,500

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and Fisher Lewine, to Julius S. Freeman; 58 Rivington St, 3 years 10,000

MARSHALL, Esther, to Henry Roberts; Tiffany St, w s, 99 ft s of 165th St, 3 years 2,100

MARX, Joseph, to Samuel and Jacob Kahn; 82d St, s s, 84 ft e of 2d Av, 2 years 1,200

McCARTEN, Eleanor, to George W. McAdam, executor, &c.; 78 East 127th St, 2 years 1,000

MERYASH, Rebecca, to the State Bank;

ROMEO, Michael and Magdalena M., to Frederick W. Meyer; 111th St, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year 7,500

ROSENTHAL, Charles M., to Mary G. Pinkney; Lenox Av, n e corner of 111th St, 2 years 54,500

RUSBACH, Christian, to George Ehret; 780 2d Av, store lease, demand 1,000

SEWARD, Eleanor J. and Emoit, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 23d St, s s, 83 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years 12,000

TOELBERG, Niels and Marie, to James A. and E. T. Woolf; Crotona Av, w s, 97.7 ft s of 176th St, new line, demand .. 5,000

WALLACE, Richard J., to George Ehret; Lincoln Av, n e corner of 122d St, store lease, demand 3,000

WESTON, John E., to The Manhattan Savings Institution; 5th Av, s e corner 33th St, 5 years 130,000

WOOD, Robert C., to Francena B. Partridge; Jerome Av, s w corner of 183d St; Jerome Av, n w corner of 183d St, 100x 475 to Grand Av, and Grand Av, s w corner of Buchanan Place, 100x347.11 to Aqueduct Av, 5 years 34,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BARR, John C., to Continental Trust Company ..... Nominal

MERRILL, Payson, to Continental Trust Company ..... Nominal

RUCK, August H., to Eugene Ehert ..... Nominal

THORN, William E., trustee, &c., to James B. Potter and others, trustees 50,000

THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE Company to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States 11,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Sarah H. and Henry B. Billings and another, executors, &c. 45,000

Mechanics' Liens.

ELTON AV, w s, 100 ft n of 160th St, 50x100; John W. Rapp against the Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company, owner; Farrell & Algie, owners and contractors 48

KELLY ST, n e corner of Beach Av, 25x 95; the Powhatan Clay Manufacturing Company against John H. Baker, owner and contractor 204

LEXINGTON AV, 1,621 and 1,623; Adolph Eisner against Henrietta P. Siefke, owner; J. J. Siefke, contractor 27

LEXINGTON AV, 1,621 and 1,623; Frederick C. Kloes against Henrietta P. Siefke, owner; J. J. Siefke, contractor .. 98

PRINCE ST, 148 and 145; Christian Hafers against John Smith, owner; John E. Scharsmith Building and Contracting Company, contractor 915

SPRING ST, 40 and 42; Aaron T. Polhemus against Elias Sink, as executor, &c., owner and contractor 125

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 153d St, 127.9x134.1x24.11x107.10; Salvatore La Grassa against Maurice Polk, owner and contractor 9,119

WEST END AV, s w corner of 68th St, 100x100; William W. Vaughan against Ernest Wetterer and Jane Pierce, owners; Van Orden & Wetterer, contractors 973

WEST END AV, s w corner of 68th St, 100x100; Levy & Gans against Van Orden & Wetterer, owners and contractors; Edward T. Nicoll, contractor 110

2D ST, 239 and 241 East; Frank X. Sadlier, as receiver, &c., against John Doe, owner; E. H. Smith & Son, contractors 232

3D ST, 61 and 63 East; Frank X. Sadlier, as receiver, &c., against John Doe, owner; E. H. Smith & Son, contractors 314

4TH AV, 80 and 82; Charles Bartholesan and others against Charles Dewey, owner; John Gerlen, contractor, (3 liens) 44

28TH ST, 132 West; Peter Foland against Robert L. Askey, owner and contractor.. 151

89TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.5; Michael Boyler against James B. Sullivan, owner and contractor 2,700

118TH ST, 33 and 35 West; Antonio Mostracchio against Katz & Abelman, owners and contractors 100

136TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of Rider Av, 125x 100; Christian Hafers against James C. Prior, owner; John E. Scharsmith Building and Contracting Company, contractor 750

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A, e s, 21.5 ft n of 82d St, 20x78; Friederich Seibel against Chancy A. Frees and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. O'Donoghue.

LOT 193, map of property known as North Marble Hill, 12th Ward, 25x100; William E. Thorn against Julia Law and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, A. J. Burns.

OLIVER ST, 55, n s, corner of Oak St, —x—; Department of Buildings against Rebecca Meryash, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

WASHINGTON ST, 288 and 290; Department of Buildings against William L. Clark and others, executors, &c., (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

3D AV, w s, 82.1 ft n of 176th St, 26x95.11x26x 96.11; Frank L. Tierney and another against Laura Streifler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. R. Halsey.

96TH ST, 12, 158, 162, 166 West; J. and D. Morrison against Feodor Von Raitz and another, (action to set aside deeds, &c;) attorneys, Booraem, Hamilton & Beckett.

98TH ST, s s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; also 9 West 106th St; John Brown against Max and Frieda Hart, (action to declare lien, &c.;) attorney, C. De H. Brower.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THAIN & RHODES.—Schedules of Thain & Rhodes, plumbing contractors at 358 Columbus Avenue, show liabilities $7,361, nominal assets $3,146, actual assets, $2,025.

WILLIAM H. VAN TASSEL.—Schedules of William H. Van Tassel, iron works, at 550 to 558 West Thirty-third Street, show liabilities $19,705, nominal assets $22,770, actual assets $13,122.

THEODORE DIEDERICH.—Deficiency judgment for $7,504 was docketed yesterday against Theodore Diederich in favor of the Universal Car Company, growing out of the foreclosure sale of four vacant lots on the north side of West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 300 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

DAVE KAUFMAN.—The Sheriff received an execution yesterday against Dave Kaufman of Seventh Avenue, near Twentieth Street, a liquor dealer, for $2,709 in favor of Adolph G. Hupfel, brewer, for balance due on a chattel mortgage on a saloon at 2,172 Second Avenue, made by Max Popper, which was assumed by Mr. Kaufman.

JAMES TILSON.—John Patterson has been appointed by Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court receiver in supplementary proceedings for James Tilson, on the application of William Rankin, who obtained a judgment against him on Feb. 14, 1895, for $10,111. It was stated that Mr. Tilson had been out of the State for a number of years past.

Out of Town.

M. S. BROWN.—M. S. Brown, a clothing merchant of Savannah, Ga., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. His assets are about $15,000 and his liabilities about $17,000.

HENRY K. BUSH-BROWN.—Judgment was taken here yesterday by consent against Henry K. Bush-Brown of Elmira, N. Y., in favor of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York for $8,627 on seven notes made by him in 1893 to the order of Robert W. Bush.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Harry and Jesse Dreyfus, who composed the firm of Dreyfus Brothers, formerly cigar dealers at 28 Frankfort Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $23,232 and no assets. They failed in October, 1895.

Isaac Brinn, commission broker, of 167 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $11,170 and nominal assets $4,365 in outstanding accounts.

Louis Langman, salesman, of 1,215 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,676 and no assets.

Nicola Gerardi liquor dealer, of 177 Thompson Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,843 and nominal assets $1,000, in debts due him which he could not collect.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Thomas, in the Federal court, yesterday announced the following discharges in bankruptcy: Morris Frank, Isaac Macowsky, George Keyman, Louis Straus, Henry L. Hershfield, Arthur and Eugene Schreier, Richard B. Rodermond, Walter E. Woodford, Robert Duffy, George J. Shannon, Nettie A. Gerlach, Morris Margovitz, Henry B. Harra, Joseph Nordenschild, Hugo Bauman, Isaac Miller, Solomon A. Cohn, Carl P. Stern, Julius and Herman Sonne, Laura B. De Generville, and Adolph Kempinsky. In the cases of Patrick Duffy, Henry B. Harra, Timothy F. Bane, and Hyman Mendelsohn objection was taken. In petitions for discharge under objection, those of Henry Rawak, Arrigo Arrigoni, and Terence Kiernan were discharged. The cases of Alexander Blumberg and Edward E. Conrad were sent to a referee. The case of Julius Rothschild was further adjourned to Aug. 2.

NEW YORK BLACKBOARD CO.

Receiver Appointed on Application of Charles L. Hunter.

Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed William H. Brawley receiver for the New York Blackboard Company, formerly at 26 Vesey Street and 156 Fifth Avenue, which failed in March last. The application was made by Charles L. Hunter, who holds a judgment against the company for $346, which was assigned to him by the Whiting Paper Company. At the time of the failure all the assets were levied upon by the Sheriff and Marshal, and there are no assets left for the receiver.

A memorandum presented to the Court President, was suggested for receiver. Mr. O'Connell alleged that Mr. Brawley was ousted because he refused to join in the conspiracy, and said he was the person who could best serve the interests of the outstanding creditors.

The failure caused much comment at the time it was announced, and forty creditors put writs of replevin in the hands of the Sheriff to recover goods bought shortly before the failure.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BUSH-BROWN, Henry K. — Guarantee Trust Company of New York $8,627

CUNEO, Paul—The Fruit Auction Company 178

COHEN, Jacob—Rider Ericsson Engine Company 90

DAVIS, Benjamin—A. Strykowen 262

DIEDERICK, Theodore—Universal Trust Company 7,504

DAVIS, Lewis K.—The Berlin Iron Bridge Company 2,401

FRANK, Charles A.—The Reading Braid Company 149

FELIX, Theodore and Lena—J. Kulla 207

GULVIN, Martin H.—Brown & Ferris 116

GOLDSTEIN, Morris—Max Levy 78

GUNN, Robert A.—Jonathan C. Ross 176

HICKS, Louis M.—Crawford Manufacturing Company 181

HUBENER, George—Solon Berrick 96

HUGHES, William—J. M. Reed 5,217

HENDEE, C. L.—G. L. Simpson 122

KAUFMANN, Dave—Adolph G. Hupfel 2,709

KUHN, John—George R. Wood 216

MONAHAN, Patrick J.—H. H. Lyman, as Commissioner, &c 340

MITCHELL, John T.—Oneida Community, Limited 48

McQUESTON, William D.—C. Andrews and others 271

NELSON, William—J. H. Connor, assignee, &c., costs 86

OUTTEN, Eleanor—A. J. Pratt 196

O'CALLAGHAN, William V.—Metropolitan Trust Company, as guardian, &c 2,927

RASENBERGER, Henry—H. Kronberg 2,275

RAVEN, Charles T., Caroline, and John—Owen McGann, executor, &c 288

STAIB, Gustav—C. H. Zinn 86

SARGENT, Edward A.—J. E. Nichols and others 214

SHIBLEY, Nassib A.—A. Harris 1,041

SULLIVAN, John—William O'Shaughnessy 3,489

SMITH, Evan F.—Ricketts & Banks 76

WAMBSER, Katharine R., administratrix—R. H. Wolf & Co., Limited, costs 111

WILKINSON, Bryon—American Wringer Company 97

THE MESINGER BICYCLE SADDLE Company of New York—William McCloskey 491

CENTRAL FIREWORKS COMPANY—W. J. Charlton, costs 127

CARY MANUFACTURING COMPANY—Western Assurance Company 95

CARY MANUFACTURING COMPANY—British American Assurance Company .. 97

EMPIRE SMOKELESS FURNACE COMpany—C. Olsen and another 108

THE NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILroad Company and the Manhattan Railway Company—William G. Howenstine, individually and as executor, costs 133

WEST SIDE BANK OF THE CITY OF New York—David Spero 155

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Union Stove Works vs. Blinn.
2—Breen vs. Lemmon.
3—Poates vs. Bradley.
4—Venable vs. Hughes.
5—Butler vs. Harrell.
6—Carlies vs. Harris.
7—Holliday vs. Yorkshire Guarantee & Securities Co.
8—Bland vs. Larkin.
9—Klischbaum vs. Wolpert.
10—Ives vs. Ellis.
11—Cammann vs. Cammann.
12—In re Plimley.
13—In re Osterman.
14—In re Gamewell Fire Alarm Tel. Co.
15—Hellinger vs. Pflueger.
16—Redding vs. Merdoff.
17—Taylor vs. Taylor.
18—Anderson vs. Houghton.
19—Olmsted vs. Ryer.
20—In re Knickerbocker Trust Co.
21—Dreshern vs. Dreshern.
22—Stern vs. Ebenstein.
23—Jessup vs. Fenton.
24—Von Au vs. Palladino.
25—Bliss vs. McKeown.
26—Baumeister vs. Musical Courier Co.
27—Diradoorian vs. Diradoorian.
28—Platzak vs. Well.
29—Comptcn vs. Field.
30—Ives vs. Ellis.
31—Bosnack vs. Blesnack.
32—Manhattan Ry. Co. vs. Siefke.
33—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. De Leeum.
34—Roosevelt vs. Carow.
35—People ex rel. Kastor vs. Kearney.
36—John vs. John.
37—In

FATE OF DIAMOND SEEKERS.

Out of Five Who Left New York for Alaska Only One Returned.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 19.—The steamer Dirigo arrived to-day from Skaguay, Alaska, with news of a rich strike on Big Salmon River. The Dirigo had a number of passengers from Dawson, who brought out gold dust estimated at $250,000.

Out of a party of five, which left New York five years ago in search of a mythical diamond mine on the western coast of Alaska, H. C. Hoffman, a machinist, formerly in the employ of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, alone returned. Walter Dodds of Paterson, N. J.; James Labelle of Canada, and a man named French, died of disease. The fate of the fourth member, Henry Martin of New York, is unknown. On the Black Hole country they were robbed by Russian refugees from Siberia, and met with a succession of almost unparalleled misfortunes.

FAMILY ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

The Tripps Are Accused of Killing Sarah Mumford.

LOCKPORT, N Y., July 19.—After five weeks' deliberation the Coroner's jury reached a verdict this morning in the case of Sarah Mumford, the seventeen-year-old girl adopted by Henry Tripp of Pendleton from a Rochester asylum, whose dead body was found on the Central's tracks near Shawnee, June 9, at 2 o'clock A. M.

The inquisition charges that she came to her death at the hands of Henry Tripp, his wife, Matilda, and his son, Loren. Tripp's daughter Alva is named as an accomplice. The Tripps are well-to-do people of Pendleton. Alva is a teacher and Loren is about twenty-one years of age and lives at home. The girl, Sarah, was adopted about six years ago. The neighbors claim she had to work hard and was badly treated.

The Tripps say that on the evening of June 8 she left the house bareheaded and that they made a vain search for her. Next morning her remains were found on the track four miles from the house. There was scarcely any blood in the vicinity, indicating that the girl had been dead some time and that the body had been placed on the track.

The jury ordered the arrest of the Tripps, and they were lodged in jail in this city this evening. The warrants on which they were arrested charge Henry Tripp, Matilda Tripp, and Loren Tripp with murder, and Alva Tripp as an accessory. They will have a hearing before the Coroner to-morrow. Mrs. Tripp was almost hysterical with grief when arrested, but the other prisoners took their arrest coolly.

WRECKED ON SABLE ISLAND.

Schooner Hattie E. Worcester Ashore —Crew's Fate in Doubt.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 19.—A special from Canso says: "The schooner Hattie E. Worcester of Gloucester, Mass., was wrecked on Sable Island on Monday night last.

Two of the crew, James L. McDonald of Montague, P. E. I., and Henry Jodery of Digby, arrived here in a dory to-day and report that the vessel left the fishing grounds in the Straits of Belle Isle on Monday of last week for Gloucester with a fare of 65,000 pounds of halibut. Monday last a strong breeze sprang up and at 10:30 that night with a heavy southwest wind the vessel struck in Northeast Bar of Sable Island, and the crew of sixteen men hurriedly put some food and water in five dories and left the vessel in the darkness.

McDonald and Jodery decided to steer for this port and arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning. They feel somewhat uneasy about the others of the crew, as they say they could not land on the south side of the Island, and to row around to the Northside would mean a great task in the thick fog, which shut in after getting clear of the wreck.

The Worcester, on July 6, in fishing grounds, lost two men by drowning. The men who landed here are being cared for by the American Consul, and will be sent home. The Government steamer Newfield left Halifax for Sable Island on Monday, and was due at the island to-morrow morning. She will at once return with a report of the wreck, and may be expected here to-morrow night. Incoming vessels may, however, pick up some of the missing men.

Fire on American Line Pier.

Fire in the storage and supply shop of the American Line at 1:15 o'clock this morning did about $1,000 damage before it was extinguished. The building is two stories high, and the doors are of corrugated iron. These resisted the efforts of the firemen for fifteen minutes before they could get a space through which to pour water on the flames. By that time the fire had eaten its way to the upper floor. A second alarm was turned in, but the flames were extinguished without the aid of extra engines.

Electric Launches Displace Venice's Gondolas.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

ROME, May 18.—Is the modern Italian a Philistine? Ouida would undoubtedly answer "Emphatically, yes," and some one else equally famous would surely say "No," but, according to my modest estimate, the following fact speaks for itself. In Venice small electric boats are to be instituted on the canals! Could anything be more unromantic and, at the same time, useless? The penny boats may have been, and I believe were, a necessity for a large population which could not afford gondolas, but why substitute for gondolas little ugly boats—or that is what it will be in the end—and thus rob the city of one of its chief charms?

The gondoliers are vigorously protesting, and I must say I do not wonder, as it will spell ruin for many of them, but the fiat has gone forth, and another graceful feature of antiquity will be destroyed. Were the electric boats likely to fill a want then one would not complain, but it does seem such a desecration.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

Stewart Building, 280 Broadway,
July 3d, 1899.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City for the year 1899 have been finally completed and have been delivered to, and filed with, the Municipal Assembly of said City, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the office of said Municipal Assembly for a period of fifteen days from the date of this notice.

Thomas L. Feitner, President;	
Edward C. Sheehy,	COMMISSIONERS of
Thomas J. Patterson,	TAXES AND
William F. Grell,	ASSESSMENTS.
Arthur C. Salmon,	

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE AMERICAN BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTY COMPANY, a domestic corporation, having its principal office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at Part II. thereof, in the County Court House, in the said Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County and State of New York, on the 21st day of July, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the International Banking and Trust Company.—Dated New York, June 22d, 1899.

THE AMERICAN BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTY CO.
By STEWART BROWNE, President.

IN THE MATTER OF THE VOLUNTARY DISsolution of the MILITARY CLUB OF NEW YORK.

The undersigned, Receiver of the above-named corporation, gives notice that a general meeting of the creditors of said corporation is hereby called to be held at the office of said Receiver, 35 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 26th day of July, 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting all accounts and demands for and against said corporation and all open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of said Receiver declared.

Dated May 24th, 1899.

AVERY D. ANDREWS,
Receiver of the Military Club of New York.
EDWARD WELLS, Jr., Attorney for Receiver, 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CAMPION, JEREMIAH J., Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Jr., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office of William C. Orr, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated New York, the twenty-second day of March, 1899.—JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Administrator. WILLIAM C. ORR, Attorney for Administrator, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. m22-law6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DE LA VERGNE, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. DE LA VERGNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ashbel P. Fitch, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899. JACOB RUPPERT, CATHARINE A. DE LA VERGNE, Executors. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executors, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. je18-law6m&d20

DENISON, DAVID STEWART.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID STEWART DENISON, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in the office of Logan, Demond & Harby, 27 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the tenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of March, 1899. IDENE DAYTON DENISON, JOHN M. DENISON, Executor and Executrix. LOGAN, DEMOND & HARBY, Attys. for Executor and Executrix, 27 William St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. m30-law6mTh

DIMON, SUSAN M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN M. DIMON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 18th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of February, 1899. ROSALIE DIMON LOCKWOOD, LUDOVICA DIMON MORRILL, CHARLES L. DIMON, Jr., Executors. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executors, 45 Cedar Street, New York City. f16-law6mTh

DRAPPELDREI, LOUIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS DRAPPELDREI, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 184 East 79th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of March, 1899. CLARA DRAPPELDREI and JOHN JOHN JOCHNER, Executors. CHARLES J. GERLICH, Jr., Attorney for Executors, 184 East 79th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh2-law6mTh

FREEBORN, ELIZABETH L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH L. FREEBORN, formerly Elizabeth L. Cate, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 20 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of January, 1899. FRANK W. FREEBORN, Administrator. WELLMAN & GOOCH, Attorneys for Administrator, 15 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

GAHREN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES GAHREN, late of the City of New York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, the 21st day of February, 1899. AUGUSTE GAHREN, CHARLES F. BAUERDORF, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f23-law6mTh

GOODWIN, SAMUEL T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL T. GOODWIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis D. Haines, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 17th day of August next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of February, 1899. ALFRED J. GOODWIN, Administrator. FRANCIS D. HAINES, Attorney for Administrator, 150 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

GRAFF, PETER A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER A. GRAFF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at Johnstown, Fulton County, State of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New York, June 28th, 1899. STEPHEN GRAFF, Executor. WILLIAM KING HALL, Attorney for Executor, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je29-law6mTh

HIGGINS, ELIZABETH P.—Pursuant to an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. HIGGINS, late of the City and County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James T. Lewis, his attorney, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1899. E. ELIOT HARRIS, Executor. JAMES T. LEWIS, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. je22-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varum, a Surrogate of the County of New York. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES A. SACKET, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, the 31st day of May, 1899. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, ARTHUR D. WEEKES, Executors. JOHN A. WEEKES, Jr., Esq., Atty. for Executors, 58 Wall Street, New York City. je1-law6mTh

JENKINS, JOHN JAY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JAY JENKINS, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1899. WILLIAM P. GILLETTE, JAMES S. JENKINS, Executors. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. ja26-law6mTh

MATHEWS, JAMES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES F. MATHEWS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of September, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of March, 1899. JOHN VERNON BOUVIER, Jr., Atty. for Administratrix. KATE D. MATHEWS, Administratrix, &c. mh2-law6mTh

PALMER, ANN MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MARIA PALMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Foster & Thomson, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of February, 1899. EDWIN PALMER, GEORGIANNA MacFARLAND, Executors. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. f23-law6mTh

PATTERSON, WILLIAM T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM T. PATTERSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of April, 1899. REBECCA PATTERSON, Administratrix. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Administratrix, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ap13-law6mTh

ROGERS, WILLIAM M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. ROGERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Chalmers Wood, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1899. MARGARET E. MINTON, Administratrix. CHALMERS WOOD, Attorney for Administratrix, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap27-law6mTh

RIEFFEL, MARIA E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA E. RIEFFEL, late of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Frank L. Hallher attorney, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1899.

AUGUSTA E. LEIES, Administratrix.
FRANK L. HALL, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. mh23-law6mTh

STARR, DANIEL E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL E. STARR, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of her attorneys, Messrs. Wolf, Kohn & Ullman, No. 203 Broadway, in the said Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of July next.—Dated New York, January 18th, 1899.

PAULINE STARR, Administratrix.
WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 203 Broadway, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WADSWORTH, JOHN HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HENRY WADSWORTH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Gilbert M. Speir, No. 62 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of February, 1899.

WILLIAM P. WADSWORTH, Administrator.
GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Administrator, No. 62 Wall St., Manhattan, New York City. f12-law6mTh

WAGNER, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WAGNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of D. R. Westerfield, Room 905, No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of May, 1899. EUGENIE A. W. GAGE, Executrix. G. R. WESTERFIELD, Attorney for Executrix, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my4-law6mTh

WATROUS, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. WATROUS, late of the City of New York, deceased to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at office of Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll, No. 16 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of February, 1899. GEORGE D. WATROUS, Administrator. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Administrator, 16-22 William Street, New York City. f23-law6mTh

WOOLF, GEORGE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George C. Woolf, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Eustis, Foster & Coleman, No. 80 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1899. LOUVESA C. WOOLF, Administratrix.
EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. my11-2aw6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against HENRY A. BEYER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point of the westerly side of Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue, distant seventy-five feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; running thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, ninety feet; thence northerly, parallel with Park Avenue, twenty-four feet eleven inches; thence easterly, again parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, ninety feet to the westerly side of Park Avenue; and thence southerly, along the westerly side of Park Avenue, twenty-four feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

BELA D. EISLER, Referee.
CHARLES E. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

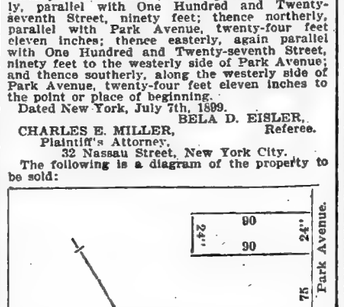

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,262.50, with interest thereon from the 5th day of August, 1898, less the sum of $445 paid on account thereof, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $310.80, with interest from August 25, 1898, less the sum of $100 paid on account thereof, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $454.38 and interest.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

BELA D. EISLER, Referee.
jy10-2w3wM&Th&au1

SUPREME COURT—NEW YORK COUNTY.—JESSE P. WHITON-STUART, plaintiff, against MARIA LUIZA DE FARIA et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of July, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, he premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of the Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; from thence running southerly parallel to said Eighth Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly, parallel to said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, one hundred (100) feet and two (2) inches to the easterly line of Saint Nicholas Avenue; thence northerly along the easterly line of said Saint Nicholas Avenue to the southeasterly corner of said Saint Nicholas Avenue and said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street thirty-six (36) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 5th, 1899.

HENRY B. HEYLMAN, Referee.
E. H. MOERAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 34 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

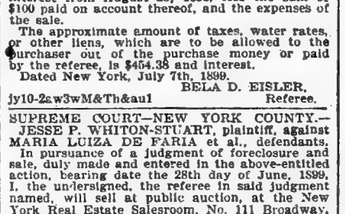

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $461.76, together with interest from June 28th, 1899, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $900.

The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage to secure $42,500, with interest at five per cent. from December 3d, 1898.

Dated New York, July 5th, 1899.

HENRY B. HEYLMAN, Referee.
jy6-2aw3wM&Th&jy27

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARGARET CAHILL, formerly MARGARET CALLAHAN, plaintiff, against THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK and the unknown persons who are or may be heirs at law of John Calahan, deceased, and the unknown persons who have or claim to have some title to, or an interest in, the real property known as No. 156 East 111th Street, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in this State, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated June 15th, 1899, directing among other things the sale of the real property hereinafter described, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.:

All the equal undivided one-half part or share of all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and known by the street number 156 East 111th Street, New York City, and being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, distant forty-nine feet and six inches east of the southeast corner of One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Lexington Avenue, at or immediately in front of the centre of a party wall; thence southerly part of the way through said party wall and parallel with Lexington Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block eighteen feet; thence northerly part of the way through another party wall and parallel with said Lexington Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and thence westerly along said street eighteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated July 19, 1899.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
M. B. & A. M. MACLAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 102 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property, an equal undivided one-half part of which is to be sold:

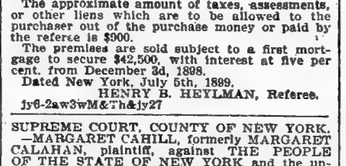

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY RITCHIE BENNETT, Plaintiff, against ELIZABETH M. CARRINGTON et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of June, 1899, I, J. P. Keenan, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the city, county, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, distant five hundred and fifty feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue (as widened,) running thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the way through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Forty-seventh and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Streets, running thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and along said centre line twenty-five feet, running thence southerly and again parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 11, 1899.

WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.
FRANK G. WILD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 15 Beekman St., Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number is 287 West 147th St.

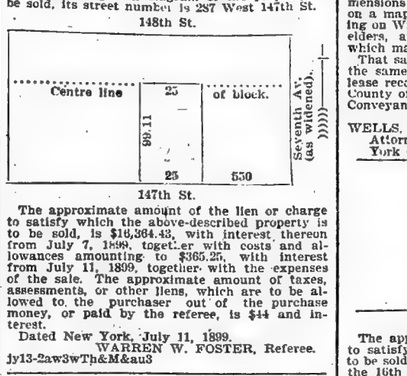

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $16,264.43, with interest thereon from July 7, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $365.25, with interest from July 11, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $44 and interest.

Dated New York, July 11, 1899.

WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.
jy13-2aw3wTh&M&au3

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against CHARLES E. HOFFMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of June, 1899, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the said county, on the 1st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and described therein as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of West Sixty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-eight feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Tenth Avenue with said southerly line of West Sixty-fifth Street, and running thence eastwardly and along said southerly line of West Sixty-fifth Street eighteen feet; thence running southwardly and parallel with Tenth Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet five inches, to the centre line of the block between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Streets; thence running westwardly and along said centre line of the block eighteen feet; thence running northwardly and again parallel with Tenth Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the point or place of beginning."

The said premises being known as No. 100 West Sixty-fifth Street. JOHN M. GITTERMAN, Referee.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

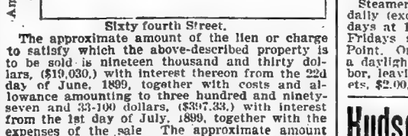

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is nineteen thousand and thirty dollars, ($19,030,) with interest thereon from the 22d day of June, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and ninety-seven and 33-100 dollars, ($397.33,) with interest from the 1st day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is two hundred and ninety-six and 40-100 dollars, ($296.40.)

Dated New York, July 5, 1899.

JOHN M. GITTERMAN, Referee.
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
jy11-2aw3wTu&Th&au1

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM J. McGUIRE, plaintiff, against JOHN P. MORGAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of the Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; from thence running southerly parallel to said Eighth Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly, parallel to said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, one hundred (100) feet and two (2) inches to the easterly line of Saint Nicholas Avenue; thence northerly along the easterly line of said Saint Nicholas Avenue to the southeasterly corner of said Saint Nicholas Avenue and said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street thirty-six (36) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 5th, 1899.

HENRY B. HEYLMAN, Referee.
E. H. MOERAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 34 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,262.50, with interest thereon from the 5th day of August, 1898, less the sum of $445 paid on account thereof, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $310.80, with interest from August 25, 1898, less the sum of $100 paid on account thereof, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $454.38 and interest.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

BELA D. EISLER, Referee.
jy10-2w3wM&Th&au1

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JESSE P. WHITON-STUART, plaintiff, against MARIA LUIZA DE FARIA et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of July, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, he premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of the Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; from thence running southerly parallel to said Eighth Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly, parallel to said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, one hundred (100) feet and two (2) inches to the easterly line of Saint Nicholas Avenue; thence northerly along the easterly line of said Saint Nicholas Avenue to the southeasterly corner of said Saint Nicholas Avenue and said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street thirty-six (36) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 5th, 1899.

HENRY B. HEYLMAN, Referee.
E. H. MOERAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 34 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

NO CANAL INDICTMENTS

State Lacks the Evidence for a Criminal Prosecution.

DISCRETIONARY POWER ABUSED

Special Counsel Decide that Aldridge and Adams Cannot Be Called to Account on Canal Charges.

ALBANY, July 19.—All probability of a criminal prosecution of ex-Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge and ex-State Engineer and Surveyor Adams or any other State employe, based on the testimony adduced before the Canal Investigation Commission, was ended by the report of the special counsel, Austen G. Fox and Wallace MacFarlane of New York, Democrats, appointed by Gov. Roosevelt, and Benjamin J. Shove of Syracuse, Republican, appointed by ex-Attorney General Hancock, to examine the testimony to ascertain if such a prosecution could be successfully maintained against any State officers or employes connected with the canal improvement work.

The report to-day made public by Gov. Roosevelt states that the counsel could find no evidence upon which to base a criminal prosecution, and no evidence by which either Mr. Aldridge, Mr. Adams, or any of their subordinates and the contractors could be charged with conspiracy, collusion, or bad faith.

The report of counsel is of great length, and goes into each alleged specification of fraud, giving exhaustive data. In referring to their determination to recommend no prosecution they say:

Our decision to institute no criminal prosecutions on this evidence does not mean that in our opinion the officials charged with carrying out the great work of improving the canals have done their duty. The discretionary powers vested in the Superintendent of Public Works and the engineers by the contracts and statutes, pursuant to which the work was done, were unduly great and have been abused. The people of the State authorized the work at the election of 1895. The law under which the question was submitted to popular vote was Chapter 70 of the Laws of 1895. This was a statement, perhaps too stringent, a statute, but it provided for bids on the gross sum principle, and under it many of the abuses which attended performance could hardly have arisen. In May, 1896, an amendatory act was passed. The estimated quantity system was substituted for the gross sum plan of the original act. By this change the discretionary powers of the engineers were greatly increased. The acts which have been most severely criticised will be found to be exercises of these discretionary powers.

In reference to the errors in the bidding sheets the report says:

The chief cause of the discrepancies between the quantities of work stated in the bidding sheets and the quantities performed is found in the extreme solicitude of the State Engineer to keep the estimated cost of the work down to the lowest practicable figure, in order to avoid exceeding the authorized expenditure. This may have been prompted by fear that if it were known that $9,000,000 would hardly be sufficient to do half the work necessary to complete the improvement the Legislature would abandon the whole enterprise. But it may have been due to a conviction that the reduced quantities would suffice.

We have not found sufficient evidence to justify a charge of conspiracy between the State Engineer or his subordinates, or the Superintendent of Public Works or his subordinates, and the contractors, or evidence upon which could justly be formulated any charge of bad faith, collusion, or corrupt motives in this preliminary work.

There are, however, penal statutes, which, if the necessary evidence were forthcoming, might apply to these transactions, and which would not require any proof of fraudulent collusion between the engineers and the contractors, or of any criminal motive.

The Penal Code makes it a misdemeanor for any State officer "willfully" to neglect to perform a duty enjoined by law when for such neglect no punishment is elsewhere provided. A similar section provides that the "willful omission" by a public officer to perform a duty enjoined by law when no other punishment is provided shall be a misdemeanor. Similarly another section of the Code makes it a misdemeanor to disobey "statutory" prohibitions.

In some of the contracts let in the Fall of 1896 and early in 1897 a prima facie case of willful neglect or omission to take the steps necessary to ascertain with all practical accuracy the quantities of work to be done might have been made out, but the Statute of Limitations has prevented us from prosecuting anybody for "willful neglect" or "omission" of that duty in respect to those contracts.

In respect to the alleged classification of dirt as rock, the counsel say:

We have examined with care the most conspicuous instances of those classifications, including those on Contract No. 4 of the Eastern Division and Nos. 1 and 2 of the Middle Division. We agree with the conclusion of the commission that the powers of the resident engineers in respect to classifying hard-pan were exercised with great liberality in favor of the contractors, but the discretion is so broad and the opportunity for conflict of expert opinion so great that we have concluded that it is impracticable to prosecute any of the parties concerned in these classifications on such evidence as we have at our disposal.

Commenting upon the immense quantity of extra work done under special agreement, the report holds that the legality of these agreements is hardly open to question. The Dayton case is cited as an example in which the Court of Appeals held that wherever the consent of the Canal Board was obtained to an agreement for extra work the validity of such agreements, however improvident they may have been, was unimpeachable, or, in other words, the statutory formalities having been complied with in making the agreement for extra work, that it was in all respects legal.

The special counsel calls attention to the fact that very nearly the whole report refers to the conduct of the State Engineer, and says that the Superintendent of Public Works was not forced upon the State Engineer as to the character of the work to be done. He draws the plans, advises the necessary changes, gives the orders to the contractors, approves or disapproves the work done by the contractor, and estimates and returns the quantity and quality of the work done, thereby determining the amounts of money to be paid.

With the actual performance of the work the Superintendent of Public Works had little or nothing to do.

The Superintendent of Public Works appears to have exercised a certain supervision over the performance of the contracts through a subordinate known as General Inspector. This functionary frequently appears on important occasions, but however active either he or the Superintendent of Public Works may have been throughout the performance of these contracts, their activity was displayed in a way which imposed little or no responsibility upon them. So far as the evidence shows the General Inspector seems to have devoted himself chiefly to persuading the engineers to order the contractors to do a great deal of work which tended directly to improve the canal, without considering too carefully its relation to the work actually authorized.

In conclusion counsel say:

An important lesson to be learned from the unsatisfactory results of the attempt to improve the canals is that in future work of this description the powers of the State Engineer and of the Superintendent of Public Works should be greatly restricted. We refer only to special work involving large expenditures and not at all to the work done under the regular annual appropriations.

A statute authorizing work so extensive as this canal improvement should forbid the State Engineer or any State officer from making allowances for items of work not included in the contract and from authorizing work to be done on terms of payment other than those permitted by the contract, except in the case of necessary extra work. This would put an end to the pernicious system of force accounts. The ordering of extra work, however, should also be strictly guarded. Extra work should not only be strictly forbidden, unless performed upon written orders of the State Engineer, at agreed prices, with the approval of the Canal Board obtained beforehand, but also if the total aggregate cost of the extra work contemplated exceeds a sum to be fixed by the statute—say $1,000—the statute should provide that all such work exceeding that limit in aggregate cost should be done by contract let to the lowest bidder after public advertisement for bids. The statute should also contain a provision that neither the State nor any department or officer thereof shall be precluded or estopped by any claim or certificate made or given by any engineer, inspector, or officer, or by any appointee of the State Engineer or the Superintendent of Public Works, from at any time showing the true and correct quantity and character of the work done and the materials furnished by the contractor, or from contesting the amount due. The form of the contract in use should of course be made to conform to the statute and will bear careful revision in many respects.

Such a statute will not prevent abuses if the officials in charge of the work are unfaithful, but when the abuses have been discovered the statute will stand by the State, and if apt penalties are provided for disobedience responsibility can be fixed and punishment inflicted.

Mr. Shove, the counsel of the Attorney General's department, says:

As appears by that report, the special counsel have decided not to recommend the institution of criminal proceedings, and give their reasons therefor. I am clearly of the opinion that their decision should be final in this matter. So far as the report of the special counsel relates to the determination that there should be no prosecution I concur. There is little that I deem necessary to add thereto. I discovered no extrinsic evidence of fraud, dishonesty, or collusion with contractors. By "extrinsic" I mean evidence outside of the inferences that perhaps could be drawn from the criticised act or acts. There were several cases of alleged fraud reported to me, which were investigated by the special counsel and myself carefully and as fully as possible. In none of these cases did I find any evidence whatever of fraudulent dealings and dishonesty.

In the contracts as especially investigated by the special counsel, mentioned in their report, I discovered no evidence of fraud or dishonesty on the part of the engineers in charge of the construction in their returns of quantities of work performed. In cases of dispute between the contractors and such engineers as to such quantities the matter was referred to the State Engineer, who decided what should be allowed or disallowed, and directed that the returns be made accordingly. This does not include the returns of rock excavated, which was determined generally by the resident engineer, whose duty it was to make such classifications.

There were many instances, as were discovered by the Canal Investigation Commission, where work was performed by contractors, of a nature and kind not stated in the items of work in the bidding sheets, as, for instance, ramming and repairing slope walls; and where the value of such work determined by force account was returned in the monthly estimates under the regular contract items. However, I found no evidence that the work so returned had not actually been performed. On the contrary, in the contracts especially investigated by us, the testimony of the engineers was that the work had actually been done and that the State had in no way been defrauded. This practice of returning work done by force account under the regular items of contract work is not to be commended. It defeats the object of returns by items, viz.: A prompt and easy method of determining whether the return is fraudulent or not; in fact, this method of making returns has thrown an atmosphere of fraud about each of these transactions where, so far as we can discover, no fraud actually existed.

In the matter of rock excavation, the resident engineers making the classification are protected from criminal prosecution by the specifications, which substantially leave rock to be determined by their opinion. We found no instances of rock classification where we could successfully prove that there was no basis whatever for such classification nor did we find any evidence of fraud or collusion outside of the mere discretionary act of the classification itself. We found no evidence of criminal conspiracy to defraud the State, which, in the opinion of the special counsel and myself, would justify us in instituting a criminal prosecution therefor.

I discovered no evidence that Mr. Aldridge had any knowledge before the contracts were let that the quantities in any bidding sheet had not been stated therein with all practical accuracy. There is no rule of law known to me that holds a principal criminally responsible for the acts or omissions of his subordinates without any further evidence than that he is the principal. Under the definitions of the Penal Code I discovered no evidence that Mr. Aldridge had made himself a party to any criminal act or omission in reference to the expenditure of the $9,000,000 appropriated by the acts of 1895 and 1896 for the deepening of the canals.

My appointment, as well as that of the special counsel, related solely and exclusively to the charges of fraud or criminal misconduct arising out of the expenditure of moneys appropriated for the deepening and improvement of the canals. I therefore made no investigation whatever of any charges of fraud or criminal misconduct arising out of the moneys otherwise appropriated, as such investigation was entirely outside of my jurisdiction and powers.

I conclude, therefore, that a criminal prosecution based upon the evidence passed upon by the special counsel is inadvisable, and should not be instituted by the Attorney General against any official or person for any act or omission arising out of the expenditure of the $9,000,000 appropriated for the deepening and improvement of the canals.

MORE AHEARN LAW CLAIMS.

Continue to be Filed Despite Justice Maddox's Adverse Decision.

The decision of Justice Maddox against the constitutionality of the Ahearn law has not entirely put a stop to the filing of claims against the city under it. Two of the men who had previously submitted claims have increased their demands.

Police Capt. Jacob Siebert has increased his claim from $15,000 to $17,500, and Henry L. Sales has had his raised from $3,000 to $5,000.

Ex-Alderman Charles Dempsey has filed a claim for reimbursement for counsel fees and expenses to the amount of $3,000 incurred in his trial at the time of the so-called "boodle" cases. Timothy J. Ormsby, also of the Police Department, has put in a claim for $2,500.

Other claims for compensation under the new law were filed in the office of the Controller yesterday as follows: R. G. Walmsley, formerly of the Park Department, $375; William H. Hart, clerk in the Fire Department, $370.70; Richard T. Kenehan, assistant foreman in the Fire Department, $374.33.

BURSTING MAIN STOPS TRAINS.

New York Central Railroad Tracks Washed Out at Woodlawn.

A washout occurred at Woodlawn on the Harlem Division of the New York Central Railway at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning, due to the bursting of a four-foot water main, situated several hundred feet south of the Central's passenger station at that point. The main supplies the district lying between Woodlawn Cemetery and the Bronx River, and so great was the flow of water that all four tracks of the Central's system were washed out, and traffic was delayed for a number of hours.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford uses the Central's tracks from Woodlawn into the city, and it also suffered as a consequence. As soon, however, as possible the New Haven trains were turned at New Rochelle instead of being kept on on the main line, and the passengers were run into the Harlem River Station, coming from there down town by means of the elevated and trolley systems. The Central's trains, however, were held until the tracks were relaid, and the passengers came to the city by the Huckleberry trolley cars.

Superintendent Van Etten of the Central said that one track was in operation by 12 o'clock, and by 4 o'clock all the tracks were again in order.

The bursting of the main, which runs from Kensico reservoir, under Webster Avenue, is supposed to have been caused by a blast set off by the contractor who is building the Webster Avenue extension to Woodlawn. The main lay about a dozen feet above the level of the tracks, and the flood of water swept down and over the tracks, washing out the roadbed for a distance of forty feet.

Until the break in the main is repaired it will seriously affect the water supply of the district. There is no outlet from the Croton aqueduct near the place.

EDUCATION BOARD ENJOINED.

Taxpayer's Action to Prevent Secretary Palmer's Removal.

Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court yesterday, on the application of Stickney, Spencer & Ordway, lawyers, of 31 Nassau Street, counsel for Jacob W. Mack, a taxpayer, granted a preliminary injunction restraining the Board of Education from removing A. Emerson Palmer, the secretary to the board, from his office on account of his political opinions and feelings, and from removing him at any time except for cause shown, and then only by a vote of three-fourths of the members. The injunction further restrains the board from appointing any person to be secretary in Mr. Palmer's stead until it has been decided by the courts that his removal will be legal.

Justice Andrews also issued an order to show cause, returnable on Monday next, when the Board of Education must appear by counsel and gives its reasons why the preliminary injunction should not be continued pending the trial of the action.

Such a proceeding by a taxpayer is unusual. The general method adopted by officials is to wait until they have been dismissed, and then apply for reinstatement by mandamus or certiorari, or both. In other cases the legality of removal has been tested by actions to cover arrears of salary.

This is the second injunction obtained. An order restraining the board from removing him which was secured by Mr. Palmer himself on July 6, is returnable to-day before Justice Lambert.

School Exhibit at Paris Exposition.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Education yesterday a communication was read to the board from the Special Committee on Educational Exhibit at the Paris Exposition, asking the board to reconsider the appropriation of $10,000 given for the exhibit at the exposition. The report says it has been learned that the space provided is entirely insufficient for the exhibits, and that it will be also mixed up with the exhibits from other cities, making a National exhibit. The space is in form of shelves and wall cabinets, and is only 22 feet long and 8½ feet high. The report further says that it will be impossible to make the exhibits in such limited space show the scope and value of the work of the schools. The Committee on School Supplies, to which it was referred, concurred with the communication.

The Molineux Case.

The Molineux case was not formally considered by the Grand Jury yesterday. Francis J. Haynes, foreman of the jury, had a brief consultation with Judge Blanchard in the forenoon relative to the right of the Grand Jury to call witnesses other than those presented by the District Attorney. To-day the case, which has dragged along for so many months, will probably be ended so far as the Grand Jury is concerned, as it is expected that the jury will act finally in the case by noon. All the witnesses in the case have been notified to be on hand at the District Attorney's office to-day.

VOLUNTEER COMMANDERS

List of the Field Officers for the New Regiments.

LAST TWO COLONELS NAMED

How the Volunteer Commands Will Be Officered for Service in the Philippines—The Recruiting.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—All the field officers of the new volunteer regiments have been appointed, the list being completed to-day by the selection of the remaining Colonels. The officers and their assignments with the new commands follow:

TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.—Col. Edmund Rice, Lieut. Col. William P. Duvall, Majors Edward D. Anderson, Frank A. Cook, Joseph T. Dickman.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY, Camp Meade, Penn.—Col. James M. Bell, Lieut. Col. Albert S. Cummins, Majors George L. Byram, Edward E. Cassatt, Clyde D. V. Hunt.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY, Camp Meade, Penn.—Col. William E. Birkhimer, Lieut. Col. Robert W. Leonard, Majors George H. Morgan, Elmore F. Taggart, John T. Porter.

TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY, Fort McPherson, Ga.—Col. Edward E. Hardin, Lieut. Col. Herbert H. Sargent, Majors Evan M. Johnson, Jr., Harry L. Hawthorne, David B. Case.

THIRTIETH INFANTRY, Fort Sheridan, Ill.—Col. Cornelius Gardener, Lieut. Col. James R. Campbell, Majors Leonard A. Lovering, Matthew F. Steele, Thomas L. Hartigan.

THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY, Fort Thomas, Ga.—Col. James S. Pettit, Lieut. Col. Webb C. Hayes, Majors Hunter Liggitt, Lloyd M. Brett, John E. McMahon.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.—Col. Louis A. Craig, Lieut. Col. Lewis H. Strother, Majors Alexander B. Dyer, Robert E. L. Spence, Charles Ellet Cabell.

THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY, Fort Sam Houston, Texas—Col. Luther R. Hare, Lieut. Col. John J. Brereton, Majors Marcus D. Cronin, Peyton C. March, Francis G. Ward.

THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY, Fort Logan, Col.—Col. Lyman W. V. Kennon, Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howie, Majors William A. Shunk, Julius A. Penn, Joseph Wheeler, Jr.

THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY, Vancouver Barracks, Washington—Col. William A. Kobbe, Lieut. Col. Edward H. Plummer, Majors Robert D. Walsh, Walter C. Short, Albert Laws.

The appointments in the volunteer service announced to-day were as follows:

COLONELS.

William E. Birkhimer, Captain, Third Artillery.
Lyman W. Kennon, Captain, Sixth Infantry.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

Lewis H. Strother, formerly Captain, First Artillery.

MAJORS.

Edward B. Cassatt, Second Lieutenant, Fourth Cavalry.
Joseph T. Dickman, Captain, Eighth Cavalry.
Robert D. Walsh, Captain, Ninth Cavalry.

CAPTAINS.

James L. Birchfield, Captain, Company A, Third Kentucky.
John P. Grinstead, Captain, Company L, Twenty-first Kansas.
John Hickey, Major, First Connecticut Volunteers.
Charles Miller, First Lieutenant, Sixteenth United States Infantry.
Frank W. Lafferty, Captain, Company D, Sixth Illinois Volunteers.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Charles H. Boyce, First Lieutenant, Company F, First New York.
Daniel H. Gointy, First Lieutenant, First New Hampshire Volunteers.
James Lawrence Long, Captain, First Arkansas Volunteers.
Marion B. Wilhoit, First Lieutenant, Company M, Fourth Kentucky.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Benjamin Kossman, Post Quartermaster Sergeant, United States Army.
Allen Lefort, private, Battery H, Third United States Artillery.
Denny Verdi, who saw service in Cuba.

The reports of recruiting yesterday show that 410 men were enrolled, making a total of 2,678. The Thirty-first Regiment leads with 546 and the Twenty-seventh follows with 505.

The War Department is offering extra inducements to expedite the recruiting of the ten volunteer regiments. Nearly all the commissions having been issued, many of the disappointed applicants have been advised to enter the ranks, as in that way it may be possible for them to secure commissions. Gen. Corbin says that the policy of the Administration will be to fill all vacancies which may occur among commissioned officers from the ranks. A number of applicants for commissions have enlisted as privates in the different regiments and have been appointed non-commissioned officers, wherever possible, and consequently are next in line of promotion to commissioned rank in the event of a vacancy.

Another method of securing recruits is to offer commissions to men otherwise qualified who will undertake to furnish in each case not less than forty men who can pass muster as soldiers and will enlist for service in the Philippines. There have been several cases of this kind during the past week. A former officer of the Texas volunteer infantry recently told Gen. Corbin that he would guarantee to recruit 200 good men from Texas, provided he was assured of a commission. Gen. Corbin promised him a Second Lieutenancy if he would recruit even forty men for the volunteer army.

Col. Lyman W. Keanon, one of the Colonels appointed to-day, was born in Rhode Island and graduated from the military academy in 1881. In 1898 he was appointed aide de camp to the late Major Gen. George Crook, and served in that capacity and also as engineer officer at headquarters, Department of the Platte, until 1899. During the war with Spain he served with distinction with his regiment in the Cuban campaign, and was brevetted for gallantry in leading the first company of his regiment up San Juan hill.

Col. William E. Birkhimer, the other Colonel appointed to-day, was born in Ohio, and served as a private in Company K of the Fourth Ohio Cavalry, from March, 1864, to August, 1865. He entered West Point a year later, and, after graduation in 1870, served with the Third Artillery on eastern and southern stations. He was also instructor at West Point, and was for four years Acting Judge Advocate of the Department of Columbia. He has been with his regiment in the Philippines since June, 1898, where he is Acting Inspector General and Judge Advocate of the Eighth Army Corps. He was especially recommended for promotion by Major Gen. Lawton for gallantry.

RECRUITING NEW REGIMENTS.

Postmaster General Smith's Statements Are Being Criticised.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Postmaster General Smith has provoked some criticism by a recent statement intended merely to show that the Administration has discharged a difficult task in undertaking to provide an army for home and foreign service, in which he asserts that Congress unnecessarily delayed the formation of the army by requiring the discharge of all but 27,000 men, thus making it necessary to reduce the 65,000 men to 27,000 men, and to enlist additional men up to 65,000 to make the losses created by act of Congress good.

The comment heard here by those who question Mr. Smith's statements is that Congress did not require the discharge of all regulars down to 27,000 men, but expressly gave the power to the President to "maintain" an army of 65,000 regulars, no general discharge of the difference having taken place.

From time to time the terms of regular soldiers have expired, and they have been filled by re-enlistments or new enlistments. All soldiers who had enlisted with the stipulation that they were to be discharged at the close of the war with Spain have been so released. It is calculated, in the absence of an examination of the official papers, that from 10,000 to 12,000 men were discharged under this stipulation, most of whom re-entered the service at once, tempted by the offer of travel pay.

This criticism of Mr. Smith's statement seems to have come from those who think that the President delayed too long in calling for volunteers.

NAVAL OFFICERS PROTEST.

Say the Navy Personnel Bill Is Unjust in Its Provisions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—There is every probability that the next Congress will be obliged to amend the Naval Personnel bill in many particulars.

Before it was passed some of the retired officers saw that it would affect them unjustly, by reducing their rank and pay, relatively to those who would retire after June 30, and they made their objections known, but were unable to secure attention in the eagerness to push the bill through. Rear Admirals, for instance, on the retired list on June 30 are sure that Congress did not intend to have them classed and paid as junior Rear Admirals, while all Rear Admirals to be retired under the bill receive higher retired pay, whether they are in the junior or senior class of that grade.

Further objection will be made by active officers to the provision of the law requiring a reduction of 15 per cent. when on shore duty. The deprivation of 15 per cent. while on shore duty was secured by Senator Chandler, and it was understood that his advocacy of the deduction was based upon the belief that the desire to be assigned to shore duty would be discouraged by making the pay for such service less than for sea service. The officers who object to this provision protest that as some officers must have shore duty, whether they wish it or not, they should not be punished for being ordered to perform the duty that is paid 15 per cent. less than sea duty.

We never yield the palm to Europe without a struggle; but fairly beaten, we acknowledge the beat frankly.

Europe beats us in making men's fancy half-hose.

But there's an objection to buying in Europe—difficulty in duplicating.

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350 dozen men's 50 and 75 cent fancy half-hose; this season's colors and patterns; guaranteed—and our name is behind the guarantee.

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AN UNSUCCESSFUL LAUNCHING.

Floating Quarantine at Philadelphia Did Not Leave the Ways.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—An unsuccessful effort to launch the new floating quarantine built for the Government for use at Havana was made to-day at the Kensington Engine Works in this city.

All had been arranged for the event, and just as the workmen were sawing the timbers that held the craft fast to the ways the latter collapsed, and but half of the vessel reached the water, the remaining portion resting on the shore. The workmen had narrow escapes from serious injury.

With the assistance of several tugs and a high tide, the vessel was floated at 10 o'clock to-night. It will be placed in dry dock, and an examination made to ascertain what damage, if any, the vessel sustained.

The new vessel's hull is 160 feet long, 32 feet beam, with 12 feet 6 inches depth of hold. The approximate cost is $75,000. Arrangements for a large number of wash and disinfecting rooms are to be made.

DALY'S THEATRE TO BE SOLD.

Executors Under Augustin Daly's Will Decide to Dispose of the Property and All Rights.

Ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly and Richard Dorney, executors of the will of Augustin Daly, who were empowered to continue the management of Daly's Theatre or to sell it, have decided to dispose of the property. This determination was reached after long consideration and discussion, it being agreed that the executors lacked the necessary experience to carry on the enterprise.

The property to be disposed of includes the good-will, the rights for "The Great Ruby" for next season and for "The Runaway Girl" until Jan. 1, the American rights for "The Greek Slave" and other contracts; all the stage furniture, scenery, &c., in the storerooms of the theatre, and the lease of the theatre, which has eight years to run, and which the landlord says he will be willing to renew.

The value set upon the property by the executors is about $150,000. Inquiries by or on behalf of a number of would-be purchasers have been received; and it was admitted yesterday that the sale was likely to be effected within a few days. It was thought that Charles Frohman might secure the theatre on behalf of his syndicate. Mr. Frohman, who is known to have been negotiating with Miss Ada Rehan for the purpose of engaging her services, left England on his return to this country on Saturday last, and will arrive on Saturday next.

It was stated yesterday on behalf of the executors, however, that the conclusion of the negotiations for the sale of the theatre is not dependent on Mr. Frohman's return; that so far as the executors know Mr. Frohman is not making any effort to secure the property, and that absolutely no communication has been received from him concerning it.

Mr. Daly in his will provided that in the event of its being decided to sell the theatre, 10 per cent. should be equally divided among certain charitable institutions, churches, and persons whom he named; 10 per cent. was to go to his brother, Joseph F. Daly, 20 per cent. to Miss Ada Rehan, and the remainder to his wife.

DR. SEAMAN OFFERS $100 PRIZE.

Seeks the Best Thesis on the Ideal Ration for an Army in the Tropics.

Appreciative of the necessity for proper food for the men of the army and navy serving in tropical climates, Dr. Louis L. Seaman, late Major Surgeon of the First Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers, has offered through the Military Service Institution of the United States the sum of $100 in gold—or a medal of that value as the successful competitor may elect—for the best thesis on "The Ideal Ration for an Army in the Tropics." This competition is open to commissioned medical and other officers of the army and navy, volunteer and regular.

The Executive Council of the Military Service Institution, at a meeting on July 14 at Governors Island, adopted a resolution of thanks to Dr. Seaman for his offer, and decided that all papers on this subject should be submitted by March 1, 1900, and that Col. Weston, Acting Commissary General; Lieut. Col. Charles Smart, Deputy Surgeon General, and Lieut. Col. William E. Dougherty, Seventh United States Infantry, be requested to act as the board of award.

The growing interest in military affairs has attracted much attention to the Military Institution, which has its headquarters on Governors Island, and is supported alone by the individual contributions of its members of the regular army and associate members of the National Guard of the various States.

The institution has a fine library and museum, which contain many rare books and curios, pertaining to the military service.

More Capital for 3d Avenue Railroad.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Third Avenue Railroad Company was held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the company's offices, 1,119 Third Avenue. The proposition to increase the capital stock of the company from $12,000,000, consisting of 120,000 shares, to $40,000,000, consisting of 400,000 shares, was passed upon favorably. Most of the votes were cast by proxy. Of the total 120,000 shares, 88,997 shares were recorded in favor of the proposition.

42d Street Line to Increase Capital.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville, and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company, held at the office of the company, 118 and 120 East Forty-second Street, yesterday afternoon, it was decided to increase the capital stock of the company from $2,500,000, consisting of 25,000 shares, to $7,500,000, consisting of 75,000 shares.

Called to a Jamaica Church.

The congregation of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Jamaica, at a meeting held last night, extended a call to the Rev. Frederick Stebner of Illinois. The candidates were the Rev. Mr. Stebner and the Rev. Louis Frey of this city. When the vote was taken it was found that Mr. Stebner had polled three times as many as his opponent.

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Tailor finish,—first class novelty materials, including hand-embroidered piqué, madapollam, percale, madras and linen.

Designs include stripes, fleur-de-lys, conventional figures, and raised embroideries. All the fashionable colors,

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THE PURITAN IN COLLISION.

Fall River Liner Bumps Against the Richard Peck and Both Vessels Are Slightly Damaged.

The Fall River Line steamer Puritan and the steamer Richard Peck of the New Haven Steamboat Company were in collision about 6:10 o'clock yesterday morning, at Hunt's Point, near the southern end of Long Island Sound. The Puritan had her after bulwarks stove in for a distance of nearly 100 feet on her starboard quarter. The Richard Peck came out with only two small holes in the bulwarks on the bluff of the port bow. Although both steamers carried large number of passengers no one was injured, and as far as known there was little excitement. Both vessels were bound for New York and it was intimated that a race was on. This, however, is positively denied by the officers of both lines.

The Captains of the vessels tell diametrically opposite stories of the way the collision happened, and the blame will have to be fixed by the Local Board of Steamship Inspectors. Capt. Nickerson, Superintendent of the Fall River Line, said: "The Puritan, which was in command of Capt. Davis, was running on her usual time. When within about a mile of the passage between Hunt's Point and Riker's Island, where the narrows begin, the Richard Peck came up from behind on the starboard side and as she came alongside suddenly shoved toward the Puritan and struck her starboard side with the bluff of her bow. There was a schooner ahead on the Puritan's port bow and she could not very well slue over to port to avoid the Peck. After the collision the Puritan let the Peck go ahead and both reached their docks in about the usual time."

The report of Capt. Robinson of the Richard Peck was filed with the Steamboat Inspectors yesterday afternoon. The report states that when the Peck was off Whitestone Point, the Puritan came up on the Peck's port quarter close aboard. "She was forging up alongside," reports Capt. Robinson, "and kept crowding us to the northward in shoal water. Seeing that she was coming very close to us I stopped my boat and put the wheel hard aport, blew danger signal, and went back on starboard engine to throw head away from her, but she kept crowding to northward and it was impossible to clear her."

The Puritan sailed yesterday afternoon as usual.

LIQUOR LICENSE REVOKED.

Important Ruling as to Saloons in Residential Districts.

A decision was handed down by Justice Russell, in the Supreme Court yesterday, revoking the liquor tax certificate held by Patrick Cashin at 850 Sixth Avenue. The decision is of considerable importance to liquor dealers in residential districts, as Justice Russell holds that if the liquor traffic in a saloon in any such district is suspended for any reason for any period since March 23, 1896, the license lapses, and that application for a new license must be made and have the consent of at least two-thirds of the contiguous residents.

The revocation of Cashin's license was asked for by Levi L. Nessler on the ground that when Cashin applied for his certificate, on April 20 last, he made a false statement in declaring that the premises had been kept continuously open for the sale of liquors since March 23, 1896, the date mentioned in the liquor tax law as entitling the occupant of licensed premises to secure a certificate despite the opposition of the residents or the fact that the saloon is within 200 feet of a church or schoolhouse.

The premises were used continuously for business until February last, when a fire destroyed a great portion of the store and prevented trade from being done there until it was renovated. Katy E. Parks was at that time the licensee, her license expiring on May 1 last. She transferred her license to Cashin on April 20.

WIDENING OF TREMONT AVENUE.

Arguments Pro and Con Before the Board of Public Improvements.

The Board of Public Improvements gave a hearing yesterday on the proposition to widen Tremont Avenue, which attracted a large delegation of property owners from the Borough of the Bronx. Arguments were submitted for and against the proposed improvement, in the course of which considerable feeling was developed, but no action was taken by the board.

William A. Cameron, President of the Tremont Taxpayers' Association, presented a resolution against the proposition to widen the avenue from 75 to 100 feet, but favoring the cutting off of three and a half feet from each sidewalk, so as to give an added width of seven feet.

John A. Gray presented a petition favoring the widening to 100 feet, which was signed, he said, by the owners of 1,648 feet of frontage on the avenue. "More than half of that frontage," it was retorted by the opposition, "is in the swamp, and the owners are not residents." Mr. Gray contended that the price of property on the avenue was kept down by its being a narrow street.

Peter Coughlin, who said that he owned 250 feet frontage, argued that a wide street decreases the value of property from 45 to 50 per cent.

President Haffen of the Borough of the Bronx sharply resented a statement by President Holahan that he had at first favored the widening and then had suddenly gone over to the other side. "I favored a one-hundred-foot street when it was originally opened," said Mr. Haffen, "but I have not been in favor of widening it since it was laid out and built up."

The proposition to open a new street, to be called East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, for one block, from Stebbins Avenue to Prospect Avenue, also threatened to provoke trouble, which was allayed and opposition withdrawn when the protesting delegation found that they would not be called on to pay anything toward the undertaking. Alexander R. Thompson, representing the owner of the land through which the street is to be cut, explained that he proposed to open the street, pave, gutter, and curb it, and present it to the city free of all cost.

The New York Times Illustrated Magazine Supplement of next Sunday, July 23d, will contain many attractive features, among which will be a full-page portrait of John K. Cowen, President of the Baltimore & Ohio R.R.; photograph of the studio of William M. Chase and a portrait of the artist; snap shots showing the way New Yorkers keep cool on a Summer's day; illustrated article on Swimming; photograph of Georgian Court, the new Summer home of George J. Gould at Lakewood, N. J.; portraits of theatrical celebrities; series of snap shots of links and clubhouse of Ancient Company of St. Andrews's Golfers; illustrated short story, "A Sting of Conscience;" portrait of the late Rev. Isaac Smithson Hartley, D.D., a noted Episcopal clergyman; portraits of William Fife, Jr., designer of the Shamrock; Right Hon. G. H. Reid, Premier of New South Wales, Australian Federal leader; Senator William E. Goebel, Democratic nominee for Governor of Kentucky, and Attorney General W. S. Taylor, Republican candidate.—Adv.

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LEGAL NOTES.

STOCKHOLDER'S FIGHT TO INSPECT CORPORATION'S BOOKS.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has unanimously affirmed the decision of the Special Term, denying the application of Hannibal W. Rappleye for a mandamus to compel an inspection by him of the books and records of the Farmers' Feed Company, a New Jersey corporation of which he is a stockholder. Justice Barrett, giving the opinion, holds not only that a proper case for the exercise of the Court's discretion had not been made out, as was decided below, but also that the application should have been denied for lack of jurisdiction, because the respondent is a foreign corporation. A member's right to inspect the books of a foreign corporation is held to depend upon the law of that corporation's being, to be enforced only by the courts of its legal existence. It was held that this corporation, as a legal entity, is not here, although its officers, property and books may be found here. "In an action against a foreign corporation, properly instituted under our law, the ordinary remedies of discovery and inspection of books and papers are doubtless applicable. In such an action, too, production of the books within our jurisdiction can be compelled by subpoena duces tecum, or authorized judicial order. But that is an entirely different affair from a proceeding by mandamus, which has no other purpose and looks to no other relief save that of granting to the stockholder his membership right of inspection." The Court says the applicant's proper method of redress is to apply to the courts of New Jersey.

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LEAVE TO SUE WAS NOT NECESSARY.—Terence A. Macauley died in this city in 1894 possessed of personal property, including two United States patents. Daniel Macauley was appointed administrator of the estate, the American Surety Company giving the necessary bond. The administrator sold one of the patents for $5,000, converting the money to his own use. He removed the property to Massachusetts and died there, leaving no property and no personal representative in this State. In September, 1898, Frank J. Dunne was appointed administrator de bonis non of the estate of Terence A. Macauley, and he brought suit against the Surety Company upon its bond. Judgment given in his favor overruling demurrer to the complaint has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division. It was contended on appeal that the court had no jurisdiction of the subject of the action, that plaintiff had no legal capacity to sue, and that there was defect of parties, because the next of kin of decedent had not been joined as defendants. The only question upon which the court was divided was as to whether it was necessary for the plaintiffs to obtain leave of the court to bring the action. Justice Rumsey held that such leave was necessary, while Justice Barrett held on behalf of the other members of the court that such leave was not required in such an action as this.

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A COAL HOLE ACCIDENT.—Margaret Campion was defeated on the trial of her suit brought to recover damages from Louis T. Rollwagon for injuries sustained by her from stepping into a coal hole in front of a building at Lexington Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street, owned by the defend

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Showers at night; warmer; fresh southeasterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,454. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks firm.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38¾c; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

FOREIGN.—The special correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES in London states that Sir Thomas Lipton will bring 600 guests from England to witness the America's Cup races, and that he has chartered a large steamer for the purpose. Shamrock has now proceeded to the Clyde, where she will be prepared for her transatlantic voyage. Sir Thomas Lipton is satisfied with her great sailing powers as exhibited in her trials with Britannia. He is much gratified by the attitude of the Americans in charge of the arrangements here, and says the Prince of Wales assured him that he was certain to receive fair play. Admiral Dewey reached Trieste yesterday. He was received with signal honors by the Austrian officials and was greeted by the United States Minister to Austria-Hungary. The Trieste correspondent of a London newspaper states that the Admiral will sail soon for the United States on a mail steamer, via Bremen. Interviewed on the question of the International Peace Conference at The Hague, Admiral Dewey is reported to have said that he expected no developments from the disarmament propositions. The third committee of the conference yesterday adopted many articles relating to the arbitration scheme. Capt. Mahan maintained his point regarding the use of certain engines of destruction in marine warfare. The United States and British degelates voted in unison on the explosive bullet question. Señor Silvela, the Spanish Premier, has appealed to all parties to aid the Government in carrying out the financial reforms proposed. Disorders in Barcelona and other Spanish towns continue. The British cruiser Bonaventure, according to Chinese advices, is ashore off Cornilov, and there is small chance of saving her. The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland last evening gave a brilliant reception in honor of the Anglo-American League. Most cordial relations have been established at Geeste-Munde between German marine and French naval officers. Great heat prevails in London, and many fatal prostrations have occurred.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The Democratic National Committee met in Chicago yesterday and after a short session, during which it passed upon the report of the committee deposing P. J. Devlin, the press bureau editor, and changed some of the rules affecting the committee, adjourned sine die without making any recommendations as to the platform for 1900.

Page 2.

The State Factory Inspector has made an investigation and will report on charges of violation of the labor law by the contractors for the Kings County Hospital, the new East River Bridge anchorages, and the new City Prison.

Page 3.

There was little change yesterday in the situation on the railroad piers where the freight handlers are on strike.

Page 4.

The fifth annual dinner of the New York Railroad Club was held at the Manhattan Beach Hotel last night.

The depositors of the Middlesex County Bank at Perth Amboy, wrecked by Cashier Valentine, appointed a committee to protect their interests.

Walter Hart of Mount Vernon, aged seventeen, who was enjoying an outing with two other boys on a farm in Westchester County, was killed by the discharge of his own gun.

An attachment for $3,075,000 against property of the United States of Mexico and of certain States of that country was granted by the Supreme Court yesterday to John G. Hassard.

The Plan and Scope Committee yesterday considered further plans for the Dewey celebration and the proposed two days' programme was outlined. A committee from the National Sculpture Society described in detail the projected triumphal arch.

Page 5.

The New Yorks again defeated the Chicago team at baseball yesterday by 4 to 1. Brooklyn won from Pittsburg by 9 to 2.

Hamilton Busbey, State auditor of the accounts of trotting associations, has sent in his resignation to Gov. Roosevelt.

General orders for the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club, which begins on Aug. 7, were issued yesterday. A number of new members have been elected to the club.

A polo game was played between two teams of boys at the Rockaway Club, Cedarhurst, L. I., yesterday. The contest was the first of the kind ever held, and the play was fast and scientific.

At the Larchmont Yacht Club races yesterday the Oiseau was disabled by running into the stakeboat at the home mark, on the first round. O'Shima Sam beat Possum, and the Syce won again in the fifty-one-foot class.

At Brighton Beach yesterday Maribert easily defeated Montanic in the extra event. Prejudice won the Distaff and Sky Scraper captured the Babylon. It is reported that Jockey Maher and W. C. Clark have patched up their differences.

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The ocean-going tug George Dean foundered fourteen miles off Long Branch. The Captain and crew took to the yawl, and reached the shore in safety.

A can of turpentine ignited by a painter's cigarette caused a fire at 30 Lewis Street which resulted in the death of Morris Greenzelg's three-months-old child.

It is denied that Nixon and Zimmerman of Philadelphia have purchased Daly's theatres in London and New York, as has been stated. No sale of either theatre has yet been made.

The Grand Jury yesterday returned an indictment against Roland B. Molineux, charging him with murder in the first degree for having caused the death of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams.

While workmen at Middletown, N. Y., were tearing up the floor of a railway postal car they found an envelope bearing date Dec. 18, 1888, containing a draft on the United States Treasury for $24 pension money.

In reference to a report that city pipes had been injured by electrolysis, due to electricity from the sub-trolley system, Commissioner of Water Supply Dalton said that he had heard of no such cases. Chief Engineer Birdsall said injury had been done several years ago by stray currents from overheard trolleys, but not recently.

Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court yesterday, dismissed the alternative writ of prohibition sued out by Major Clinton H. Smith of the Seventy-first Regiment to restrain the Board of Examination, before which he has been directed by the Governor to appear, from receiving evidence as to his general fitness for service in the National Guard.

Six hundred shareholders of the Mercantile Co-operative Bank, a loan institution at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-third Street, held a meeting and decided upon an investigation of its affairs by a committee. State Bank Superintendent Kilburn said the concern had been mismanaged, and threatened to apply for the appointment of a receiver.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
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Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
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Railroads.—Page 4.
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New Tobacco Factory in Louisville.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 20.—C. C. Bickel, a leading cigar manufacturer, has purchased for $12,000 property at Preston and Lampton Streets, where will be established another plug tobacco factory in opposition to the Continental Tobacco Company. He has leased the property to H. N. Martin & Co., of Greenville, Ky., who will operate the plant. Work will be begun at once remodeling the building and $150,000 for providing equipment will be expended. The plant will make plug tobacco on a large scale, using Burley tobacco. The present plant at Greenville, using dark tobacco, will be continued and perhaps its capacity will be increased.

Muenchener, Bottled at the Brewery, $1.25 per case of 24 bottles. At grocers. Out of town orders promptly attended to. Mail orders or telephone, 164 W'bourgh. Otto Huber Brewery, Brooklyn.—Adv.

LIPTON'S GUESTS TO NUMBER HUNDREDS

Charters a Steamship to Bring Them to America.

SHAMROCK IS NOT INJURED

Yacht's Owner Convinced of Her Great Sailing Powers.

Prince of Wales Praises Americans and Assures Sir Thomas that He Will Receive Fair Play.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 20.—Sir Thomas Lipton has chartered an eight-thousand-ton steamer and intends to take 600 guests to America to see the America's Cup races.

I saw a man to-day who sailed on Shamrock and asked him what material the cup challenger's mast and spars were made of. He said he had not thought of the matter, but that they looked like wood. They were, he added, of a bronze or terra cotta color. This is the color of the bicycles made of the material described in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Wednesday.

The manner in which the yacht is handled corroborates the information printed in THE TIMES. Shamrock has the biggest mainsail ever seen in these waters for a yacht of her size. She has a bigger one for the races.

A friend of ex-Sheriff Dewar told me today that Mr. Dewar intended to issue a challenge, and told Sir Thomas Lipton of his purpose. Before he had time to accomplish his design Sir Thomas Lipton issued his challenge.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 20.—Sir Thomas Lipton, owner of the America's Cup challenger Shamrock, was interviewed to-day by an Associated Press correspondent on board the yacht Erin regarding the damage, if any, sustained by Shamrock in grounding off Southsea at the conclusion of yesterday's trial race with Britannia. Sir Thomas said:

"We are so convinced that yesterday's grounding of the Shamrock was perfectly harmless that we are not even going to have the yacht examined.

"The Shamrock will sail for the Clyde this afternoon, and will forthwith be rigged for her transatlantic voyage, upon which she will sail as soon as possible, I hope by the end of this month. After the trial races this week both Mr. Fife and myself were convinced that the Shamrock is a magnificent vessel, and the fastest ever seen on this side of the ocean. The way in which she ran away from the Britannia proves not merely that she is the better boat, but an exceptionally fine racer.

"You must remember she was not seen at her best either day. Tuesday she did not carry as much canvas as the Britannia, while yesterday she had a smaller mainsail than it is intended she shall carry. We can set a much larger mainsail in the coming contests if it should be deemed advisable. We are satisfied that if yesterday's race had been completed the challenger would have won by half an hour.

"The Shamrock has realized Mr. Fife's fullest anticipations, and I myself am more than satisfied. In Tuesday's run before the wind there was a very poor wind to properly test her, but even then she outdistanced the Britannia. She showed marvelous qualities in sailing to windward.

"Of course I cannot say how the Shamrock compares with the Columbia; the contests alone can decide that, but we are satisfied that we have a game boat, and, calculating by her performances against the Britannia and the latter's against the Vigilant and the Valkyrie, we expect to make at least a good showing, and hope in any case to know that we have had fair play."

Sir Thomas Lipton added:

"I would like to reiterate through The Associated Press my heartiest appreciation of the manner in which the Americans have conducted all negotiations. They have acted throughout like sportsmen, and if I had made all the arrangements myself I could not have drawn up more satisfactory regulations.

"The Prince of Wales said, with emphasis, after Tuesday's contest, when, expressing the highest admiration of the Shamrock at dinner on board the Erin:

"'I hope the best boat may win, but in any case I know, Sir Thomas, that you will be sure of meeting fair play from our American friends and that the contests for the America's Cup will be carried out on both sides in the true sporting spirit and with love of justice.'

"In reply I assured the Prince of Wales that the support he had given and the keen interest he had manifested in the challenge, had been the greatest stimulus and the greatest encouragement, in view of the peculiar circumstances of the challenge."

The correspondent of The Associated Press had an interview to-day with Capt. Carter, who, besides sailing Britannia, commanded the Genesta when successful in American waters. When told that Sir Thomas Lipton would have won by half an hour yesterday, Capt. Carter replied:

"Yes, I believe she would. She is a splendid boat. With regard to the criticism that she did not sail so well as might have been expected before the wind, it must be remembered that she only carried her small topsail. Nobody will be more pleased than myself to see the Shamrock win as well as she did on both days this week, and the Prince of Wales will be equally well pleased. He undoubtedly was delighted to have the Shamrock prove such a flier, as we want to capture the America's Cup if we can. Without the slightest doubt the Shamrock is magnificent beating to windward."

Capt. Carter, who has no sympathy with the policy of enveloping the Shamrock in a fog of mystery, said that Americans had shown they have nothing to learn from Great Britain in the building of racing yachts.

"It is all the other way," said Capt. Carter. "There was no need to wrap up the Shamrock in petticoats. The Americans probably know as much about her as they desire."

It appears that the Prince of Wales experienced much trouble in boarding Britannia yesterday morning. A choppy sea was running at the time, and waves surged up between Britannia and the launch carrying the Prince, drenching his Royal Highness to the skin. He persisted in his purpose, however, and finally boarded the yacht, though his attendants were most anxious, as they feared that he might again sprain his knee, which is still weak, in jumping aboard.

It is reported that the New York Yacht Club has consented to Shamrock being towed by the Erin in the event of being becalmed in crossing the Atlantic. Two strong hawsers are being made at Cowes for use in this eventuality.

Shamrock is a mere shell and quite empty below her deck. When the Prince of Wales boarded her and went below, he found himself in a vessel destitute even of ordinary partitions, and, looking from end to end, he said in a surprised way: "Why, she's like a street perfectly empty."

Shamrock started in tow of Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht Erin for the Clyde this afternoon.

SHAMROCK'S DESIGNER PLEASED.

Mr. Fife Expresses Satisfaction at the Cup Challenger's Speed.

LONDON, July 20.—Mr. William Fife, Jr., the naval architect and designer of the yacht Shamrock, challenger for the America's Cup, in a letter to his father expresses great satisfaction with the result of the Shamrock's trials in the races of Tuesday and Wednesday last.

Mr. Fife says that the yacht steered as easily as a rowboat, and is undoubtedly very speedy, but, he adds, whether she is speedy enough to win the cup is another matter.

COLUMBIA'S CREW MAY STRIKE.

They Object to Capt. Barr on Account of His Nationality — Mr. Iselin Says He Will Be Retained.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., July 20.—The crew of the Columbia are very much dissatisfied, and a strike is imminent. They object to sailing in defense of the America's Cup under Capt. Charles Barr, because he is an Englishman. Several of the crew said while ashore to-night that the men were disgruntled, and proposed to meet soon and consider the question of leaving in a body.

Friends of the Messrs Iselin and Herreshoff said to-night that Capt. Barr would be retained, and that in the event the men go on a strike, the crew of the Defender would be transferred to the Columbia, as they are well drilled. The Columbia went to Newport this morning.

COLUMBIA-DEFENDER RACE TO-DAY

Contest Is Exciting Unusual Interest Among Yachtsmen.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 20.—All the yachting interest here is centred on the first of the series of races between the Columbia and the Defender, which begins off this harbor to-morrow morning. The warning signal will be at 11 o'clock; the preparatory signal ten minutes later, and the starting signal at 11:15 o'clock. The Navahoe has returned for the race, and many of the yachts along the bay, besides those in the harbor and at Narragansett Pier, will follow the racers over the course.

The race will attract the undivided attention of the cottage colony, and with the entertaining on the Valiant, Nourmahal, Narada, Navahoe, Sultana, Queen Mab, and other vessels in the harbor, this event will cause Newport to be very quiet socially during the day. Those who are not particularly fond of water will journey to Castle Hill and to Beaver Tail and witness the race from there.

The Columbia and the Defender, which were out for a short trial to-day, are in the pink of condition, and the race of to-morrow will be interesting and closely watched. Capt. Rhodes, skipper of the Defender, will handle the wheel; on the Columbia Capt. "Charley" Barr will guide the cup defender.

Mr. Duncan will be on the Defender with a party of friends, and Mr. Iselin will be close to the Columbia's wheel with a few friends.

The crews of the two yachts were busy all day making ready for the big event, and in yachting circles this evening it was said that on the Defender some of the crew had placed a portion of their pay on their boat in to-morrow's race.

The series of the Columbia-Defender races, which begin to-morrow, are held under the auspices of the Newport Yacht Racing Association, and the other races are set for July 25 and 29. These races are for cups, one for each race, and the events are held under the management of Messrs. Woodbury Kane, Ralph N. Ellis, and Herman B. Duryea.

BRITISH CRUISER IN PERIL.

The Bonaventure, According to Wei-Hai-Wei Advices, Is Ashore, with Small Chance of Floating.

WEI-HAI-WEI, Province of Shan-Tung, July 20.—The British cruiser Bonaventure is ashore in a bad position at Cornilov. There is small chance of getting the vessel off.

Her Majesty's steamer Bonaventure is a twin-screw cruiser of the second class of 4,360 tons displacement and 9,000 indicated horse power. She is built of steel, is 320 feet long, 49 feet 6 inches beam, and 19 feet draught. She was built at Devonport in 1892 at a cost of £247,128 ($1,235,640.) Her armament consists of two six-inch quick-firing guns, eight 4.7-inch guns, eight 6-pounders, and four muzzle-loaders. She is commanded by Capt. Robert A. J. Montgomerie.

WASHINGTON NEEDS POLICE.

Col. Bingham Says the Public Parks Are Frequented by Criminals — Crimes Near the White House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—A rather startling state of affairs is revealed in a statement made by Col. T. A. Bingham, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, in support of an argument for increasing the number of watchmen in his department. Col. Bingham declares that, owing to the insufficient police force for the public grounds, the criminal classes make use of the White lot, or President's Park, and that crimes are frequent within a thousand yards of the White House. There is only one watchman in the White lot during the day and none in the nighttime.

"After dark," Col. Bingham said, "no decent woman, or couple of them, dare go through those grounds, and it has on several occasions proved dangerous for men."

Robberies and other crimes occur here, close to the Executive Mansion, and Col. Bingham characterizes this park as "the haunt of the criminal classes of the city."

Aside from the more flagrant offenders, the lack of protection leaves the park open to scorching wheelmen, fast drivers, and trespassers on the grass and shrubbery. The single watchman is totally unable to cope with them.

Col. Bingham says that 12,000 people visit the top of the Washington Monument every month. Crowds visit the bathing beach on the monument grounds, and a day watchman is urgently needed. The watchmen at the monument are kept busy all the time looking after visitors there, and there is practically no one to look out for the seventy-eight acres of ground. There is no night watchman, and Col. Bingham says that the grounds are "as dangerous and unprotected as President's Park."

Henry and Seaton Parks are more frequented by the lawless element than any other. Garfield Park also needs protection.

LOSS IN CHICAGO RESTAURANTS.

Owners Say the High Price of Combine's Beef Is Responsible.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Beef in Chicago has been on the advance, and prices this week have been stronger than ever. Live stock dealers are paying an average price per 100 pounds of $5.55, while the same amount of beef a year ago was bought for $4.95. This has caused a general elevation of prices in the restaurants.

Charles W. King of 112 Fifth Avenue says that for five weeks he has been losing about $25 a day on his beef, particularly on steaks, and so has been compelled to increase his old prices. Mr. King holds that a packer's combine is responsible for the present prices. William Mangler agrees with Mr. King about the high prices, and says that an advance in trade prices at his restaurant is liable to come unless the beef situation betters. Other restaurant proprietors make similar statements.

SUES HER DIVORCED HUSBAND.

Claims He Coerced Her Again Only to Break His Promise.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 20.—Two years ago Rufus H. Davis, a wealthy saloon keeper of this city, sued his wife, Blanche, for divorce and obtained a decree. Now the former wife is suing her former husband for $10,000 for failing to keep his promise to remarry her.

She says shortly after their divorce Davis began courting her again, urged her to forget the past, and once again become his wife. She says she was won, and now Davis has backed out and she wants damages.

A MOTORMAN ABDUCTED.

Taken from a Madison Avenue Car and Forced at Point of Revolver to Sign an Agreement to Quit.

One of the boldest moves made by any of the Metropolitan Street Railway strikers was carried out early this morning by eight of the motormen of the Madison Avenue line. It was nothing less than the forcible abduction of a motorman and his being compelled to sign an agreement to strike at the point of a revolver.

A few minutes after midnight Motorman Thomas Starrs was taken off his car at One Hundred and Seventh Street. The car was going up town and was filled with passengers. Just before reaching One Hundred and Seventh Street three men jumped aboard and ordered Starrs to stop. He did so, and one of them grabbed the lever and threw it in the street. Five more men then joined the three, and Starrs was ordered to fall in with the group and go with them.

The men were ugly and he acceded. He says they took him to their headquarters in an east side hall where a score or more men were sitting about apparently waiting. He says he is not familiar with that part of the city, as he only came here from Scotland a year ago, and cannot tell the location of the hall.

He says the men surrounded him and some of them wanted to beat him but were held back. He then was led forward, he says, and an agreement already prepared was handed to him. It was to the effect that he would quit work this morning.

He says a revolver was shoved under his nose and he signed. "And ——— ———," he was told, "see that you don't break your agreement or we'll knock your few brains out!" Starrs was then directed to go. He was thoroughly frightened, and did not know what to do.

He managed to muster up enough courage to go to the Eighty-sixth Street barn, where he found Assistant General Superintendent Cahill. To him he told the story, but Cahill already knew the first part of it, as the conductor had brought Starrs's car back to the stables.

Supt. Cahill at once informed the police and a number of detectives went to look for the kidnappers. They had a fair description of them.

$7,000 EACH TO SERVANTS.

Worcester Man Anticipates the Provisions of His Will and Then Tears It Up.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 20.—It is stated on what appears to be good authority that Charles H. Davis, one of Worcester's wealthy citizens, a brother of Edward L. Davis, Director of the Boston and Albany Road, recently presented his coachman, Otis L. Chase, and two maid servants with 100 shares of Norwich and Worcester stock, valued at over $21,000.

He called them into his library one day and told them that he had bequeathed them $1,000 each in his will, but recognizing the fact that such instruments were liable to legal controversy, which might prevent them from receiving the bequests for some time after the will was probated, he had decided to present them with that amount. He then tore up the will and gave them the stock, which is now said to be deposited to their credit in the safety deposit vaults of the State Mutual Life Assurance Company.

MORE SUB-POSTAL STATIONS.

The Department Will Establish Several in New York Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The Post Office Department is endeavoring to keep up with the development in New York of the postal business. On Aug. 1. there will be established, by order of Postmaster General Smith, eight new sub stations, with facilities for the transaction of money order and registery business and for the sale of postal supplies, as follows:

No. 121, 1,557 Second Avenue, corner Eighty-first Street; No. 122, Madison Avenue, corner Eighty-seventh Street; No. 123 St. Nicholas Avenue, corner One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street; No. 124, 2,560 Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Streets; No. 125, 483 Brook Avenue, corner One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street; No. 126, St. Ann's Avenue, corner One Hundred and Forty-first Street; No. 127, 2,435 Jerome Avenue, near One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street; No. 128, Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

HOME AFFAIRS NEED ATTENTION

Chicago Censor of Public Morals Arouses Governor of Kansas.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 20.—Gov. Stanley to-day wrote his mind in a letter to J. E. Lewis, President of the International Industrial Association of Chicago. Lewis wrote the Governor criticising the public sentiment and code of morals that would permit recent lynchings in Kansas. Gov. Stanley replied, defending the State, and said:

"I would suggest that you might do some good if you would confine your operations to the corruption, crime, and wickedness of your own city. A resident of Chicago is in small business lecturing other people about public morals or obedience to law."

MRS. PEROT IS INDICTED.

To be Arrested for Abduction on Her Arrival at Liverpool.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—The Baltimore City Grand Jury to-day indicted Mrs. Letitia A. R. Perot, the divorced wife of William Y. Perot, on the charge of abducting her eleven-year-old daughter Gladys, who was given into the custody of her grandfather, William H. Perot, by the Baltimore County Court at the time the divorce was granted.

Mrs. Perot, accompanied by her little daughter and Neptune Blood, an Englishman, sailed from Montreal on the steamer Cambroman last Saturday. Mr. Perot has cabled a detective agency in London to watch for the vessel, which is expected to arrive in Liverpool on July 24. They will have the authority on the cabled request of the United States Government to arrest Mrs. Perot provisionally, and hold her until the extradition papers, which are being prepared with all possible speed, arrive in England.

The legal advisers of the elder Perot assure him that there will be no hitch in the extradition proceedings, and that his little granddaughter will soon be restored to him.

CHICAGO SALOON SIGNS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 20.—The "Ladies' Entrance" and "Family Entrance" signs over Chicago saloons will be taken down, if certain societies in the Roman Catholic Church have their way. To this end a petition addressed to Mayor Harrison is being passed along for signatures. The petition reads:

To the Hon. Carter H. Harrison:

We, the following members of St. Monica's Holy Family Society for the Suppression of Intemperance, and others interested in the welfare and respectability of the homes of the people in the city, petition the Chief Magistrate to have removed from the saloons all so-called "ladies' entrance" signs and also "family entrance" signs. We have grave and serious reasons which have prompted us to make this appeal and hope our worthy request will be speedily granted.

"General Lawton's Raids."

The series of letters from the correspondent of The Evening Post, giving the unbiased views of a United States Army officer in the Philippines, is continued in to-day's issue.—Adv.

TO SUCCEED GEN. ALGER

The President Has Not Determined Upon a New Secretary.

MANY RUMORS ARE AFLOAT

Attorney General Griggs's Name Mentioned as a Possibility—Senator Platt for Gen. Greene.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—There were many rumors to be followed to-day about a forthcoming successor to Gen. Alger as Secretary of War, but from the best information obtainable to-night it is possible only to conclude that the President has once more assumed a listening attitude and will hearken to the voice of the country before deciding upon his next adviser on questions of war.

Early to-day the very positive report was heard that he would transfer Attorney General Griggs to the War Department and make a new Attorney General, the difficulties of the Law Department appearing to be less than those of the War Department just now. The flippant suggestion was made by an officer who heard this report that the most weighty reason for making such a transfer would be to enable the new Secretary of War to bring back to the War Department the Carter case that has been undergoing retrial under Mr. Griggs, even to the extent of hearing witnesses for the defense who were not heard on the court-martial.

A very noteworthy effort has been made in a quiet way by men of high standing to fix the attention of the President upon Gen. J. H. Wilson, now in Cuba, as a fit man to be made Secretary of War. Old soldiers, who knew of Wilson at the time he captured Jefferson Davis, after he had made a fine reputation as an officer, and who have followed him since as a soldier and a lawyer, insist that no man who has been named so combines the qualities desired by the President. The fact that he lives in Delaware is not regarded by Gen. Wilson's admirers as objectionable. The President, they maintain, is entitled to get the man he wants wherever he can find him, and is not to be prevented from selecting a man because of his residence in a small State.

While there is occasional mention of the name of Ambassador Porter, the lack of response to the suggestion that he is to be called home to take up Mr. Alger's abandoned work has somewhat weakened the expectation that he is to get the appointment, to be followed by the selection of Whitelaw Reid as Ambassador to France. The President is said to have declared to-day that he is averse to shifting members of his Cabinet or foreign representatives, and this has assisted to discourage the Porter "boom."

Gen. Francis V. Greene was among the first men named as possible successors to Alger. New York advices here say that Gov. Roosevelt and Senator Platt have urged the appointment of Gen. Greene as the very best that could be made. His high character, military knowledge, business ability, strength of purpose and unswerving fidelity to any cause to which he devotes himself, have been represented to the President in eloquent terms. Not a word of criticism has yet come to the surface. But at the War Department the suggestion was thrown out, late this afternoon that perhaps the declinaton of Gen. Greene to comply with the request of the President to return to the Philippines after he had made his report of last year's operations, may prove prejudicial to his prospects and the earnest desire of his friends that he may be called to a large field of usefulness.

Among the names mentioned to-day very frequently was that of Elihu Root. It was heard in connection with the report that Gov. Roosevelt and Senator Platt were pushing his claims before the President. But it was at once assumed that these two influential New York men could not be urging Greene and Root at the same time. His chances seemed to depend greatly upon the decision of the President to shift the Cabinet, and put Mr. Root in the office of Attorney General to be Griggs's successor.

Every member of the Cabinet has been pestered to-day with inquiries about the new Secretary. Mr. Hay, who was said to know the man, was on upon time and time again with the expectation that he would be induced to reveal directly or indirectly or at least the State from which will come the successor of Alger. He praised everybody who has been named with such diplomatic impartiality that his quizzers all came away from the department thoroughly quizzed.

NO SUCCESSOR IN SIGHT.

Although the resignation of Gen. Alger has been looked for and it has been imagined that the President was prepared to submit the name of his successor at once, it was stated at the White House this evening that the President had not yet determined upon a man. Further than that, it is asserted with positiveness by those who are in a position to know, that he is not at all certain that he will attempt to provide himself with a Secretary of War before he returns from his projected visit to Lake Champlain.

Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn will return Saturday, and will resume his business post on Monday. He has enough familiarity with the business of the Secretary's office to conduct it, with the assistance of Gen. Corbin, for an indefinite period. There seems to be likelihood that the period of that control will be indefinite.

A phase of the situation that does not escape notice in the War Department and out of it is the manifest disinclination of some officers in the service to see a new man of strong and independent mind introduced to the head of the War Department. Since Gen. Corbin became Adjutant General he has been the forceful, dominant person in that establishment.

While Secretary Alger was not unfamiliar with much of the business supposed to be directed by him, there can be no dispute that Gen. Corbin has been a powerful influence in the department and in the White House, and his frequent communication with the President, his intimate knowledge of all appointments and intended appointments, some times when the Secretary may have been quite ignorant of these matters, have put into his hands immense powers, which might be lopped or limited should the President select an equally strong man to be his superior officer.

Gen. Corbin unquestionably spoke with feeling when he extended his compliments to Secretary Alger for the loyalty and fidelity with which he had discharged his duty. It might be extravagant to say that Corbin has been the War Department, just as it would be improper to assert that he has assumed many of the duties of the President in that department, but no one in Washington will minimize the importance of Gen. Corbin as an administrative officer. Should the President find a man with the qualities of a Stanton, there can be no doubt that hereafter more would be heard about what the Secretary of War was doing and less about the acts of the Adjutant General of the Army.

A FEELING OF RELIEF.

The feeling of relief incidental to the resignation of Gen. Alger was so evident among certain officers to-day as to be a matter of frequent comment. Something was said last night about the playfulness and evident cheerfulness of Secretary Alger after the announcement of his resignation had been made. But there were moments when this was not so. He had been a good deal more vexed with the advice of Vice President Hobart than he chose to admit, when he returned from the sea shore. Gen. Alger expected to hear a renewal of the advice hitherto given by Mr. Hobart that he resign, but he was not prepared to have added to the advice of the Vice President the information, when he seemed to be reluctant to surrender his place, that his resignation was desired by the President, and that Mr. McKinley was so averse to conveying the unpleasant information to his Secretary of War that he had taken the less painful method of constituting the Vice President his messenger for that purpose.

If Gen. Alger cherishes any resentment in consequence of what he is represented as considering bad treatment, he is not yet prepared to communicate his opinions to the newspapers. He is still nominal Secretary, and will be until his successor is named, if he be named before Aug. 1. After that the restraints which now hold him as a member of the President's family may be thrown off. His most intimate friends look for a candid expression from him before many weeks. They do not expect that it will be a candied statement.

Gen. Alger has still many friends. His desk was littered this afternoon with many telegrams of a personal character, evidently expressions touching his withdrawal from the Cabinet. He was asked to permit the publication of some of them, or even to tell from whom he had received those considered by him most important. He only smiled a haggard smile and swept the dispatches aside. "Not now," he said. The inquisitiveness of some of the people in the Administration circle about these dispatches was touching.

SECRETARY ALGER'S LETTER.

The following is Secretary Alger's letter of resignation and the President's reply to it:

"July 19, 1899. Sir:—I beg to tender to you my resignation of the office of Secretary of War to take effect at such time in the near future as you may decide the affairs of this department will permit.

"In terminating my official connection with your Administration, I wish for you continuous health and the highest measure of success in carrying out the great work intrusted to you. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. A. ALGER.

"To the President."

The President replied as follows:

Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C., July 20, 1899.

Hon. R. A. Alger, Secretary of War:

Dear Sir: Your resignation of the office of Secretary of War, under date of July 19, is accepted, to take effect the 1st of August, 1899.

In thus severing the official relation which has continued for more than two years, I desire to thank you for the faithful service you have rendered the country at a most exacting period and to wish you a long and happy life.

With assurances of high regard and esteem, I am yours sincerely,

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Secretary Alger called upon President McKinley at the White House this morning shortly before noon, and was with him for a few minutes. When he left he appeared to be in excellent spirits. His face was wreathed with smiles, as he expressed to several newspape. men who gathered about him his appreciation of their good wishes.

"You feel relieved of a great burden?" one of them suggested.

"Yes, I do," replied the Secretary. "Hereafter I will only have my own burden to carry."

Gen. Alger said he would go back to Michigan and for the present at least devote his attention to his health. The Secretary said he knew nothing about his successor. Asked as to whether he would press his Senatorial candidacy, the Secretary replied: "I cannot tell now."

While it has not been definitely decided, it is probable that Secretary Alger will relinquish his duties early next week, perhaps Monday.

McMILLAN REGRETS ALGER'S ACTION

Will Not Discuss the Secretary's Senatorial Aspirations.

MANCHESTER - BY - THE - SEA, Mass., July 20.—Senator McMillan of Michigan, who is occupying his Summer residence here, this afternoon made the following statement regarding the resignation of Secretary Alger:

"I regret that Secretary Alger felt compelled to leave the Cabinet just at this time, as I hoped that he would remain until the end of the term. I would gladly have done anything to aid him in keeping his place in the Cabinet.

"I have always felt kindly toward the General, and was averse to the undue criticism from which he has long suffered. I have always repudiated any statement to the contrary that Gen. Alger and I were good friends. If he is a candidate for the Senate from my State, to which he has a perfect right to aspire, then that is another matter, but I do not care to discuss that.

"In regard to the statement made by Gov. Pingree charging me with controlling the press of the country in the criticism of Alger, for the past eight years I have ignored Mr. Pingree and will continue to do so. His last statement is too absurd to be considered or answered."

Vice President Hobart Ill Again.

LONG BRANCH, July 20.—Vice President Hobart is again indisposed and spent the greater portion of to-day in bed. At the cottage it is said his illness is not alarming and need not be considered a relapse of his old trouble. Members of the family refused to day to take him any message or query relative to his part in Secretary Alger's resignation.

GEN. GREENE THEIR FAVORITE.

Senator Platt and Gov. Roosevelt Said to be Urging His Appointment as War Minister.

If Senator Platt has his way, Major Gen. Francis Vinton Greene will succeed Gen. Russell A. Alger as Secretary of War. Senator Platt expects the appointment to come to this State, and Gen. Greene is his candidate.

These facts became known yesterday, and went far toward explaining the confidence with which well-informed Republicans here began to predict Gen. Greene's selection the moment Mr. Alger's resignation was made public. The fact that President McKinley selected Senator Platt as the medium through which to give to the public his defense of the Philippine administration, the coincidence of the promulgation of that document and the War Secretary's resignation and the absence of any New Yorker from the Cabinet as it now stands, combine to encourage the belief among Republicans here that the senior Senator from New York will have an influential voice in the choice of a new Secretary.

Senator Platt would not publicly commit himself to Gen. Greene's candidacy yesterday. In reply to questions, he said that Gov. Roosevelt would not think of resigning to accept the place, and that he did not think it likely that Gen. Horace Porter would be brought back from his diplomatic post at Paris to fill out when there is so much good material at home. That seemed, he said, to narrow the list of possibilities suggested from this State down to Gen. Greene. "All I can say," said Mr. Platt, "is that I hope a New York man will get a place in President McKinley's Cabinet."

That Gen. Greene is the candidate of the New York State organization for the Cabinet vacancy is no longer a matter of doubt, however. The understanding here is that the President has not yet settled the matter finally, and that he may not do so for several days. Meanwhile, Gen. Greene's name already has been presented to him, and Senator Platt is expected to go to Washington early next week to urge his claims. All the power of the organization will be exerted, it is said, in Gen. Greene's behalf.

The one thing which it is feared by his friends here may prevent Gen. Greene's elevation is the President's reported desire to have a lawyer rather than a military man in the War Office. By those who have talked with the President lately it is said that he is convinced that the war in the Philippines practically is over, and that the chief problems with which the Secretary of War will have to contend will be those connected with the establishment of a permanent Government in Cuba and the inauguration of a new regime in Puerto Rico and the Philippines, in which legal rather than military knowledge will, he thinks, be required. For that reason the President is said to be on the lookout for a lawyer, not too old, with executive and administrative ability.

Elihu Root could, it is thought by some of the Republican leaders here, have the place if he wanted it, but it is not believed that he would leave his lucrative practice to take it, and it is hardly looked on as a probability. Gen. Greene, it is urged, while not a lawyer, has administrative ability and experience, and, in addition to being a soldier, is a successful business man. It is the hope of his friends that these qualities, and the fact that he has seen service in the Philippines, will overcome the President's predilections for a lawyer-Secretary.

Gov. Roosevelt, it is understood, has joined with Senator Platt in recommending

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BRYAN SUPPRESSES THE RADICALS

Calls a Halt to the Democratic Fight in Chicago.

SILVER KEPT IN BACKGROUND

Bimetallists Not Allowed to Force the National Committee.

Effort to Oust Senator Jones Fails—Committee Takes No Action on the Financial Question.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Col. Bryan arrived in Chicago just in the nick of time to-day. He found when he reached the Sherman House early in the morning that there was a conflict of ideas between the leaders of the bi-metallic organization and the National Democratic Committee which threatened complete disruption of the Democratic Party.

He discovered a determination to reorganize the committee and deprive his friend Senator Jones of power and a violent disposition to force the bimetallic organizations so far to the front that they would practically eclipse the committee.

During the first two hours he persuaded the radicals to forego their determination to force a fight which could only result in party

Dakota, and was present throughout the meetings of the committee, although he did not take an active part in the proceedings. Ex-Gov. Altgeld was offered the proxy of Committeeman White of Washington, but declined it, and Willis J. Abbot of New York acted for that State. Mayor Harrison held the proxy for Alaska, but did not attend either session of the committee.

The following members of the National Committee (or proxies) were present at today's meeting:

Alabama, Henry D. Clayton; Arkansas, Thomas O. McRae; California, W. R. Bourke, proxy for J. J. Dwyer; Colorado, T. J. O'Donnell, proxy for Adair Wilson; Connecticut, Alexander Troup; Delaware, Senator Richard R. Kenney; Florida, William J. Stone, proxy for Samuel Pasco; Georgia, Clark Howell; Idaho, George Ainslie; Illinois, Thomas Gahan; Indiana, J. G. Shanklin; Iowa, C. A. Walsh; Kansas, James G. Johnson; Kentucky, Urey Woodson; Louisiana, Newton C. Blanchard; Maine, A. C. Gordon; Maryland, Col. L. Victor Baughman, proxy for Arthur P. Gorman; Massachusetts, George Fred Williams; Michigan, William J. Bryan, proxy for Daniel J. Campau; Minnesota, T. D. O'Brien; Mississippi, Senator W. V. Sullivan; Missouri, William J. Stone; Montana, E. D. Matts, proxy for J. J. McHatton; Nebraska, W. H. Thompson; Nevada, William J. Stone, proxy for Clayton Belknap; New Hampshire, True L. Norris; New Jersey, H. B. Hall, proxy for P. F. Baker; New York, Frank Campbell; North Carolina, Josephus Daniels; North Dakota, not represented; Ohio, Congressman James L. Norton, proxy for John R. McLean; Oregon, not represented; Pennsylvania, James M. Guffey; Rhode Island, George W. Green, proxy for R. E. Comstock; South Carolina, Senator Benjamin R. Tillman; South Dakota, William J. Bryan, proxy for James M. Woods; Tennessee, James M. Head; Texas, not represented; Utah, not represented; Virginia, Peter Otey; Vermont, not represented; Washington, Willis J. Abbot, proxy for William H. White; West Virginia, not represented; Wisconsin, Edward C. Wall; Wyoming, F. W. Fleming, proxy for W. H. Holliday; Arizona, not represented; District of Columbia, L. Sefton, proxy for Lawrence Gardner; Oklahoma, W. M. Grant; Indian Territory, W. J. Stone, proxy for Thomas Marcum, and New Mexico, P. B. Ferguson.

THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

As soon as Vice Chairman Stone had called the meeting to order Congressman Ferguson of New Mexico was elected to fill the vacancy from that State caused by the resignation of F. A. Manzanares. The Chair then announced that it would be in order to consider the question of admitting the new member from Massachusetts, Committeeman Corcoran, a Gold Democrat of that State having protested against his removal to make room for George Fred Williams. The matter was settled in favor of the latter, who retained the seat.

Mr. Stone then announced that the committee of three appointed to investigate the charges made by the Harrison faction of Illinois against P. J. Devlin, editor of the press bureau of the National Committee, was ready to report. The committee finding sustained the charges, and Mr. Devlin was relieved from further duty.

A motion was promptly made by Mr. Gahan of Illinois that the report of the committee be adopted, and it was carried, with three dissenting votes—Senator Bloomell of Colorado, Williams of Massachusetts, and Abbot of New York voting in the negative. Mr. Bryan did not vote, notwithstanding the fact that he held two proxies.

The matter of rules was then taken up, and Senator Tillman of South Carolina moved an adjournment, as not all the members of the committee were provided with copies of the rules, and he objected to further proceedings until they were supplied. The meeting then adjourned until 3:30 o'clock, a recess of one and one-half hours.

When the meeting reconvened Mayor Rose of Milwaukee addressed the committee, inviting the members to make a visit to Milwaukee, and Mr. Cox, the head of the delegation which is endeavoring to secure the next Democratic Convention for Kansas City, made a short speech setting forth the advantages of that city as a convention city. No action was taken, as it had been determined before the meeting was called to order that the committee should not at the present meeting consider anything relating to the location of the next convention.

Mr. Tarvin and the Bimetallic League were then admitted and the resolutions passed at the early meeting were read.

ALTGELD MAY BE DROPPED.

Thompson of Nebraska moved that the consideration of the plan of organization the committee is expected to carry out be taken up. Vice Chairman Stone then took the floor and made a lengthy address outlining the work the committee should pursue. He made no motion and no action was taken. Mr. Williams of Massachusetts moved that the matter of the Press Committee be referred to the Ecutive Committee of the National Committee with power to act. This referred to the committee appointed to assume charge of the press bureau. Mr. Blanchard moved an amendment to Mr. Williams's motion, empowering the Chairman to appoint a committee of five to have charge of the press work, three of the members to constitute a working quorum. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Johnson of Kansas introduced a resolution grouping the States for the purpose of facilitating campaign work. He made no specifications or suggestions in his resolution and it was referred to the Executive Committee with power to act.

Committeeman Woolson of Kentucky delivered a long address on the methods used for collecting money in Kentucky for the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Clopton of Alabama then moved an adjournment sine die, which was carried, the session coming to an end at 7 o'clock.

Committeeman Gahan invited the members of the National Committee and their friends to make an excursion down the drainage canal to-morrow, which was accepted.

Before the meeting it was generally rumored that there would be several changes made in the subordinate committees, the principal one being the ejectment of ex-Gov. Altgeld from the Ways and Means Committee, but Vice Chairman Stone announced that he would positively appoint no members of sub-committees until after the return of Chairman Jones from abroad.

It was decided that the management of the press bureau should be left in the hands of the committee which had investigated the charges against Mr. Devlin until such time as a permanent committee should be appointed.

ALTGELD'S CHICAGO MEETING.

Bryan, Tarvin, Lentz, and Finley Talk for Silver and Denounce the President's Policy and Trusts.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Four thousand people crowded into the Auditorium to-night despite the sweltering heat to attend the Altgeld political meeting. It was from first to last a silver meeting, an Altgeld meeting, an anti-trust, and anti-expansion meeting. All of the speakers, save ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri, who was ill, and talked for less than two minutes, declared in favor of sixteen to one and against the war in the Philippine Islands.

Mr. Bryan was present and made a speech, but it was late in the day before he decided that he would have anything to do with the meeting. As soon as he reached the city this morning he was beset by men of both the local Democratic factions, the Altgeld faction asking him to be at the meeting without fail, and the Harrison faction asking that he remain away from the Auditorium altogether. Mr. Bryan was in a dilemma, and for a long time would not declare himself. He said he had accepted the invitation for the meeting, and there was no apparent reason why he should decline at the last moment, at the demand of a political faction hostile to that which had invited him to the city.

At the same time he expressed himself as being anxious to avoid anything that would create further friction, and as a remedy proposed that the Altgeld people turn over the control of the meeting to the National Committee. Mr. Altgeld was personally willing that this should be done, but the majority of his adherents, who are bitter against the Harrison men, refused to agree to anything of the kind.

As soon as the Harrison men heard that there was opposition to the plan in the Altgeld camp they openly championed the placing of the meeting under the control of the National Committee. The arguments on both sides were hot and fierce for several hours, and there seemed to be no chance of a settlement. The large majority of the members of the National Committee declared themselves as being opposed to having anything to do with the meeting in any way.

They maintained that they had a fight before the committee at that moment, born of the outraged feelings of the Harrison faction, because it believed that the National Committee had taken part in a local matter without good reason, and they were disposed to keep their hands out of the present fight.

Finally Mr. Altgeld sent word to Mr. Bryan that if he considered that his attendance at the meeting would embarrass him, he could feel at perfect liberty to remain away. The meeting could get along without him. This message was declared by the Altgeld people to be one of simple courtesy to Mr. Bryan, but the Harrison men declared that it was a message of sarcasm, which meant that if Mr. Bryan was afraid to keep his word to address the meeting it would be a success without his presence.

Late in the afternoon Mr. Bryan made up his mind to attend the meeting, the Harrison people, who were in good humor over the defeat of Devlin before the committee, announcing that he might attend the meeting without incurring any hostility in the Harrison camp. This message, however, had nothing to do with the intention reached by Mr. Bryan regarding the meeting, for he had decided to attend before it reached him.

Mr. Bryan's speech evoked great enthusiasm. In the course of his address he said:

"In speaking in Chicago, I am embarrassed by the fact that the advocates of the Chicago platform are divided into two camps. It is not my business to establish a secret service in order to ascertain what Democrats are most devoted to the principles set forth in the last party creed. All Chicago platform Democrats look alike to me, and instead of trying to drive any professed believer in that platform out of the party, my aim is to so impress upon all Democrats the importance of the triumph of Democratic principles that all local differences will be lost sight of in the determination to restore the Government to the foundations laid by the fathers.

"In the brief time that I shall speak to you, I desire to condense what I have to say upon three subjects into a few brief propositions.

"First—President McKinley, by sending a commission to Europe to secure international bimetallism, confessed the gold standard to be unsatisfactory.

"Second—The failure of the commission to secure international bimetallism proves that bimetallism can be restored only through independent action.

"Third—The gold standard is maintained to-day, not because the American people desire it, but because a few English financiers, by controlling the policy of England, control, through the Republican Party, the financial policy of the United States.

"Fourth—If the increased production of gold in the Klondike and the importation of gold from Europe have increased the volume of money and improved times, it is evident that more money makes better times, and times could be still further improved, and the improvement made permanent, by the restoration of bimetallism, which would make silver as well as gold available for coinage.

"Fifth—If it was more difficult to maintain the parity between gold and silver when the supply of silver was increasing, it must now be easier to maintain the parity since the supply of gold is increasing.

"On the trust question I suggest the following propositions for your consideration:

"First—The trust is a menace to the welfare of the people of the United States, because it creates a monopoly and gives to the few in control of the monopoly almost unlimited power over the lives and happiness of consumers, employes, and producers of raw material.

"Second—The President appoints the Attorney General and can if he desires secure an Attorney General who will enforce the anti-trust laws.

"Third—The Attorney General can recommend sufficient laws if present laws are insufficient.

"Fourth—The Attorney General can recommend an amendment to the Constitution if the present Constitution makes it impossible to extinguish the trusts.

"Fifth—The Republican Party is powerless to extinguish the trusts so long as the trusts furnish the money to continue the Republican Party in power.

"In the Philippine question certain fundamental principles are involved. First—There are but two sources of government—force and consent—monarchies being founded upon force, republics upon consent.

"Second—The Declaration of Independence asserts that all Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

"Third—If the Declaration of Independence is sound, we cannot rightfully acquire title to the Philippine Islands by conquest or by purchase from an alien monarch to whose rebellious subjects we ourselves furnished arms.

"Fourth—If the Filipinos are and of right ought to be free, they should be immediately assured of our Nation's intention to give them independence as soon as a stable government can be established.

"Fifth—The Filipinos having fallen into our hands by accident of war should be dealt with according to American principles, and not only be given independence, but protected from outside interference while they work out their own destiny."

James P. Brown of New York, one of the speakers who followed Mr. Bryan, said:

"I am not here to make a speech, but as Chairman of the Chicago platform Democracy I desire to assure the Democrats of Chicago that the Democratic masses of the State of New York are true to the Chicago platform and to William Jennings Bryan. We also desire to warn each other of the dangers that lie before us between now and the next National Convention.

"Our exhortation is to be firm, to be fearless, to be brave, to be outspoken, and if you do you will win. Men who tremble on the eve of battle and would fain lay down their arms deserve defeat. We Democrats of the East sum our Democracy up in words that have been handed down from father to son for generations—'Equal rights to all and special rights to none.' We want no compromisers, we want no timeservers. A cause that has righteousness needs them not. We are stronger without them."

Senator Tillman of South Carolina in the course of his speech said:

"We will fight this battle in 1900 and in 1901 and in 1902 and along in the future, simply because we are now industrial slaves, living here year in and year out with nothing more than a bare competence, nothing more than a bare living, and we have sworn by the Almighty God that we will fight along that line until the men of the West are aroused to their interests and keep the goldbugs of the West and of the East at their backs.

"We cannot afford to give up the Chicago platform. If it was right in 1896 it is right in 1899. It will be right next year, and right is right, and right means right in the language of Abraham Lincoln."

Alexander Troup, the National Committeeman from Connecticut, said:

"Connecticut Democracy sends greeting to the Democracy of Illinois and the Democracy of the United States. The Democracy of New Haven salutes the Democracy of Chicago, and Chicago should feel proud of the distinction of the new declaration of independence adopted in the platform of the National Democratic Party in 1896."

"I find that the Republican papers in Chicago are apt to magnify a small quarrel that may exist among our members in the City of Chicago, and are anxious that the meeting of the National Committee in your city should take one side or the other in some of the internal differences in the City of Chicago. I say to these men that I have troubles of my own in my own home, and I have not come 1,000 miles to Chicago to look up other people's troubles and attempt to solve them. What I have got to say to you, fellow Democrats, is that we are engaged in a fight against the common enemy, and all classes of Democrats should sink their personal and factional differences and unite for the great fight of 1900."

James P. Tarvin in his speech insisted that the Democracy must stand by the Chicago platform. The mention of the name of Altgeld by Mr. Tarvin produced a great demonstration, men standing upon their chairs and cheering wildly.

John L. Lentz devoted his address to an attack on the Philippine policy of the Administration.

Gen. E. B. Finley spoke in similar vein but gave up a good part of his time to an attack on President McKinley's relations with Hanna and Kohlsaat and others who he alleged had bought the right to use the President by furnishing the money to pay his debts.

Other addresses were made by George Fred Williams and ex-Gov. Altgeld.

BOOMING VAN WYCK IN CHICAGO.

He Is Not a Candidate, but Is Ready to Serve His Party.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 20.—American District Telegraph boys distributed several hundred copies of Augustus Van Wyck's anti-trust speech among the politicians at the Sherman House and other hotels to-day.

Harry W. Walker, Secretary of the Aqueduct Commission of New York State, who had charge of Van Wyck's campaign for Governor, is at the Auditorium Annex. Regarding the Van Wyck boom he said:

"Judge Van Wyck is very busy practicing law. He is building up a large practice and has recently won several important cases. He has no time to give to politics. Still he has always been ready to serve his party in any emergency. The commercial travelers are circulating his anti-trust speech all over the country, and especially in the South.

"Van Wyck is a Southerner and he has thousands of friends in the South who want him to run for President. He is not a member of Tammany. He lives in Brooklyn and is the idol of Mr. McLaughlin and the Kings County Democracy."

ANOTHER BIMETALLIC LEAGUE.

Democrats at Chicago Start a New England Association.

CHICAGO, July 20.—A large meeting of representatives from the New England States was held this morning at 9 o'clock in the rooms of the Ways and Means Committee in the Unity Building for the purpose of organizing the New England Bimetallic League. An organization was effected with the following officers: Geore W. Greene of Woonsocket, R. I., President; Homer S. Cummings of Stamford, Conn., Secretary, and William J. H. Bohannon of Stamford, Conn., Treasurer. The President was empowered to appoint an Executive Committee composed of representatives from each of the New England States.

Arrangements were made to hold a mass meeting at some convenient place in New England, at which the following speakers have consented to make addreses: William J. Bryan, ex-Gov. Altgeld, George Fred Williams, Judge Tarvin of Kentucky, ex-Senator Blackburn of Kentucky, Senator Tillman of South Carolina, Congressman John J. Lentz of Ohio, ex-Gov. William J. Stone of Missouri, Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia, Gen. A. J. Warner of Ohio, ex-Congressman Charles A. Towne of Minnesota, W. H. "Coin" Harvey, ex-Senator Allen of Nebraska, and Senator Henry M. Teller of Colorado.

A committee on transportation, consisting of Alexander Troup of New Haven, Conn.; True B. Norris of Portsmouth, N. H., and W. S. McNary of Boston, was also appointed.

Among those present at the meeting were George Fred Williams of Massachusetts, Alexander Troup of New Haven, Conn.; True L. Norris of Portsmouth, N. H.; Charles D. Lewis of South Framingham, Mass.; Homer S. Cummings of Stamford, Conn.; Judge Joseph Sheldon of New Haven; George W. Greene of Woonsocket, R. I., and William J. Bohannon of Stamford, Conn.

The meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair. The first meeting of the Executive Committee will probably be held at Worcester, Mass.

A "NINE YEAR" IN KANSAS.

A Citizen Says That Means Good Crops and Prosperity.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 20.—William Allen White, editor of The Emporia (Kan.) Gazette, was in town to-day and said: "This is a 'nine year' in Kansas, and by tradition and precedent it should be a year of wonderful crops.

"In 1889 the big corn crop and the low price for it had much to do with the overturning in 1890 of the 82,000 Republican majority cast in 1888, and the defeat of Ingalls was due more to felicitous atmospheric conditions than one would like to admit, who sees in the fall of Ingalls the rebuke of pessimism in politics.

"The corn crop of 1899, which seems to be looming in threatening proportion upon the horizon, may make much history and settle or unsettle principalities and powers.

"Still, there is no serious reason why one should take a gloomy view of the situation in Kansas. The people are prosperous. They have paid all their debts and are now investing their money. The prevalent rate of interest in Kansas for farm loans is 5½ and 6 per cent.—2 per cent. lower than it was before McKinley was elected. The banks are full of money—the money of the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, the professional man.

"Kansas is the home of the money power. The great red dragon of plutocracy which Kansas used to fight is now transformed into an 'oiled and curled Assyrian bull,' which we pamper to his heart's desire.

"Kansas likes McKinley and believes that he is earnest and honest and trustworthy. Kansas has had outward and visible signs to justify her inward and spiritual faith, and it is hardly likely that she will give it up."

SOLDIER SHOT AS A SPY.

Grant Cullom's Mysterious Absence at Last Accounted For.

Special to The New York Times.

STOCKTON, Cal., July 20.—All efforts to discover the whereabouts of Grant Cullom of this city, who was with the Tenth Pennsylvania at Manila, have been unavailing, and word has just reached here from a comrade that Cullom was shot as a spy in sight of American outposts near Caloocan.

He was sent by Gen. Otis with a message. It is said that a rainstorm destroyed his disguise, and he was captured by the rebels and put to death. He is a member of Charity Lodge of the Odd Fellows of this city, and it is through the efforts of the lodge to find him that his fate became known. Capt. Bierce of Cullom's company writes stating that Cullom has personal property on the islands.

NEWSBOYS GO ON STRIKE.

They Want the Old Price of Two Evening Newspapers Restored.

"All about de newsboys' strike!" was the cry that greeted pedestrians along Park Row yesterday as the small vendors pushed toward them bunches of afternoon sheets. "We sell 'em all 'cept World 'n Journal," they shouted.

The strike of the newsboys was due to the fact that The Evening World and Evening Journal would not reduce their price from 60 to 50 cents per hundred. The price was raised to 60 cents at the outbreak of the war when papers were in great demand, and the newsboys thought it time it was lowered. Word was circulated Wednesday night that there was to be a general strike the next morning, and before noon the fun had begun in earnest. Cries of "Scab! scab!" followed the few who dared to handle the forbidden papers, and before long few of them were to be found on the streets. Several affrays of minor importance resulted from the affair.

In the Wall Street district the strike was voted a nuisance by many because of the noisy demonstrations for which the most important business points were selected. During the morning many boys attempted to sell Evening Worlds and Journals all over the financial quarter, and a dozen scrimmages at one moment were features of Wall, Broad, and lower Nassau Streets. The strikers won in every instance, and many of the papers at which the strike was aimed were torn up and littered the pavements.

The police appeared to have been called away to trolley strike duty, as there was little interference with the boys except at the places where the wagons made deliveries. Here the crowds of striking boys were scattered, on which they claimed that only a few papers were sold. It was, however, possible to obtain copies of the boycotted newspapers in many places, but the vendors of them were as a rule stalwart youths able to cope with any mob of small boys.

At the Custom House the boys were encouraged to further endeavor to secure financial recognition of the cause by a lookout throwing among them a handful of small change to be scrambled for. The zeal of the youngsters to secure the money was so riotous that pennies, nickels, dimes, and even quarters were showered on the demonstrators from sidewalks and windows. In this way the strikers pocketed a gain far ahead of their average daily earnings.

H. H. Kuehn, a striking newsboy, fifteen years old, was arrested last night for tearing up some newspapers belonging to another boy at Thirty-fourth Street and Sixth Avenue. At the West Thirtieth Street Station House he refused to give his address. Before the Gerry Society agent arrived a number of the prisoner's comrades went to the station house with large quantities of fruit and candy for him. When Kuehn was taken to the Gerry society headquarters a large number of the boys followed him.

When the Jersey City newsboys were notified that their brethren in this city had struck they held a meeting at the ferry, at the foot of Exchange Place, and decided not to sell Journals and Worlds. The wholesale dealers tried to persuade them to abandon their resolution, but the boys were steadfast. Those who wanted Journals and Worlds could find them at some of the news stands, but no boy had them for sale.

Proving the Bible True.

From The London Mail.

Lecturing at the British Museum on Saturday to the members of the Hampstead Antiquarian Society, the Rev. Dr. Kinns said that there were 100,000 Assyrian inscriptions in the museum, 20,000 of which had been deciphered, and the work of deciphering the others was constantly going on.

So far they had got confirmatory evidence of the Bible story of the Deluge, of the history of Sennacharib, and of the narrative of Daniel. The Egyptian inscriptions had confirmed the story of Joseph and of the Exodus.

In moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, the Archbishop of Jamaica said that every fresh discovery tended to establish the substantial truth of the Bible narratives, and it was most satisfactory to find the Bible so truthful on things about which it did not profess to be an authority.

Full-page portrait of ex-Congressman John K. Cowen, President Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in THE NEW YORK TIMES Illustrated Magazine next Sunday.—Adv.

STRIKERS RETURN TO WORK

Movement Against the Metropolitan Lines Collapses.

ALL CARS RUN ON SCHEDULE

Statements of the Labor Leaders Deny Themselves — Mr. Vreeland Goes Away—Few Minor Disturbances.

The strike among the employes of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company showed every sign yesterday of a most complete collapse. With a few trifling exceptions, there were no delays to traffic, and no disturbances of any consequence took place.

At the offices and car barns of the company it was announced that the regular day and night schedules on all lines were being followed, and that instead of men quitting work, a number of those who deserted their employment on Wednesday had applied for reinstatement. President Vreeland was so confident that no further trouble would ensue that he went to his Summer home in Brewsters, N. Y., early in the afternoon.

General Master Workman Parsons and other leaders of the strike reiterated their previous declarations that the men were deserting the company, but most of these statements were so extravagant as to deny themselves. Late in the evening Mr. Parsons sent out a call for a mass meeting of laboring men to be held in the Grand Central Palace to-night for the purpose of devising plans to aid the strikers in their fight. Another move made by the men was the application to State Factory Inspector Williams for an investigation by him of the company's alleged violation of the ten-hour law.

All day and all night the police maintained a vigilant watch over the car barns, and kept up a constant patrol of the sections in which trouble occurred on the previous day. A number of arrests were made, the offenders being mostly boys who were in search of adventure. Deputy Chief Cortright at an early hour this morning said that the city was normally quiet.

LITTLE TROUBLE AT NIGHT.

The disturbances which the police expected after nightfall were neither numerous nor of great violence, and, except for the extra force patrolling the streets and the guards on the cars on Second and Eighth Avenues, it would have been almost impossible for a stranger to have noticed that an unusual condition existed. Second Avenue, which was the scene of much disorder on Wednesday night, was particularly quiet, but occasionally a sympathizer with the strikers would manifest his or her feelings by hurling insulting remarks at the crews on the cars or throwing stones.

Only one incident partook in the slightest degree of the semblance of a riot, and the principal actor in it was locked up on the charge of committing a felony. The trouble occurred early in the evening, while the street was thronged, and for a while it created considerable excitement.

Charles Heckler had some large placards, on one side of which was printed, "Kill the scabs!" and on the other side, "Damn the cops!" He tied a wire from one elevated railroad pillar to another at Thirty-fourth Street, and hung his placard on high so every passing motorman and conductor could read what the mob would like to do to him. The first placard was a success, and Heckler's popularity for the time being was so great that he concluded to make a second placard.

He had written the words "Kill the Police!" and was about to repeat it, or something equally inflammatory, on the obverse side, when Roundsman Tyler of the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station grabbed him. A crowd of 200 persons thronged about the policeman in a minute, and there were angry mutterings as if the mob intended to rescue young Heckler, but a dozen policemen soon went to Tyler's aid, and the crowd was dispersed. Heckler was dragged off to the station. He was searched there, and a loaded revolver and a box of cartridges were found on him. The Gerry society refused to take the prisoner, on the ground that he is more than fifteen years old.

A POLICEMAN AVENGED.

At Second Avenue and Forty-eighth Street some mischief maker hung an old policeman's helmet on an electric light pole. Under it was pinned the legend:

"This is the helmet worn by Policeman Conovan of the East Fifty-first Street Police Station, who was struck by a stone on the night of July 20, 1899, in a riot near by. To hell with the police!" A policeman tore down the offending placard and used his stick to avenge Conovan, who was nursing a bruised head at home.

When trolley car No. 849 of the Madison Avenue line reached One Hundred and Fifth Street on its north-bound trip at 10:30 o'clock it was boarded by a muscular striker, who bounded to the front platform and attempted to force the motorman from the platform. The latter was a heavily-built man, and for a few moments a fierce struggle ensued between the two. The motorman had been almost pulled from the car when his yells for assistance brought several policemen to the scene. The striker then released his hold, and ran away. There was great excitement among the passengers on the car during the struggle.

At One Hundred and Sixth Street a large crowd of strikers and their sympathizers had congregated, and had stopped the car preceding No. 849 and taken from the motorman the controller or lever by which the electric motor mechanism is operated. The motorman of car No. 849 gave his controller to the motorman of the preceding car, which went on its way. The car following No. 849 came up and shunted the disabled car on its journey.

At 1 o'clock this morning a number of strikers boarded the cars going up and down town at Eighty-sixth Street and tried to induce the motormen and conductors to quit work. One of the company's inspectors reported the matter to the police, who made a raid and arrested six of the strikers.

A meeting of the Madison Avenue strikers was held at Park Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street, but it was poorly attended. Patrick Devlin, the leader of the strike on the division, tried to get up some enthusiasm by promising that the entire force on Madison Avenue would quit work to-day, but he failed dismally.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A CAR.

A crowd of striking motormen of the Eighth Avenue Line late in the afternoon attempted to wreck a car at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Eighth Avenue, after driving the motorman from the platform. The strikers smashed the switch box above the platform with the controller handle, and a man with a crowbar battered the controller to pieces.

An immense crowd gathered, and Roundsman Schuessler, who was on his way to his post, ran to the motorman's assistance. Other policemen arrived at about the same time. They broke through the crowd and attacked the strikers, Schuessler catching two of them. The men fought with Schuessler, and one got away; but the Roundsman turned his prisoner over to another officer and chased the escaping man till he caught him.

About 8 o'clock a north-bound Eighth Avenue car was brought to a sudden stop near Abingdon Square by a piece of iron jammed in the slot. The shock was sufficient to throw several of the passengers from their seats, but none was seriously hurt. The obstruction was so firmly lodged that the repair wagon had to be called to clear the line. The cars were delayed for fifteen minutes.

In view of the fact that many of the strikers who were arrested on Wednesday were lightly fined or discharged in the police courts in the morning, Chief of Police Devery issued the following order to precinct commanders last night:

Paragraph 5, Section 635, of the Penal Code makes it a felony for any person to willfully displace, remove, cut, injure, or destroy any wire, insulator, pole, dynamo, &c., appertaining to or connected with any railroad operated by electricity; or to willfully interrupt any motive power used in running such roads, or to willfully place any obstruction on the tracks of such roads. So instruct the members of your command.

NO DELAYS IN THE MORNING.

Around the car barns and power houses of the company early in the morning there was every evidence that the oft-repeated assertions of the strike leaders that a tie-up would take place were absolutely without foundation. Without exception the crews who were to take out the first cars appeared on time, and there was no delay or confusion in starting in the day's work. In some cases small crowds gathered about the starting points, and in a few instances there were disturbances, but these were quickly quelled by the police.

In view of the occurrences of Wednesday the police gave most of their attention to the Second Avenue line. Long before the first car was started from the barn at Ninety-sixth Street the police detail was instructed to clear the neighborhood of all loiterers, and by the time the first motorman turned his lever not a person other than loyal employes and policemen was within a stone's throw of the barn. On corners some squares away the strikers had posted pickets to intercept men on their way to work, but no recruits were obtained, and within a few hours the field was left clear.

Cars were run out rapidly, two policemen on each, and they were kept going on the avenue all day, rarely more than three blocks apart on either the up or down tracks.

Policemen were distributed along the avenue on every block from Tenth Street to One Hundred and Twenty-eighth, and they kept the people moving.

When a man looked respectable he was told to move on, and if he refused to heed the end of a baton was inserted at the small of his back in the dextrous way the police know, and he was pushed. If he looked like a hoodlum or was aggressive a hard push with the officer's left hand and a drawing back of the baton with the right was his portion, with sometimes a whack across the shoulder blades by way of emphasis.

CHILDREN ARE ACTIVE.

The hostile demonstrations against the men on the cars were reduced to petty annoyances, such as shouts of "Scab!" from the sidewalks and occasional pelting with pebbles or showers of sand from boys. The girls amused themselves by standing in the middle of the track with folded arms, looking full in the face of the oncoming motorman, spitting the word "scab!" at him, and jumping out of the way just as his nerve failed and he began to jam his brake down to prevent disaster.

At Thirty-eighth Street, one slip of a girl, about ten years old, stopped a dozen cars with one brick. She would wait until the policeman's back was turned and no car was near, and would then stroll innocently across the street with the brick under her apron, stoop with a quick bend of her knee while passing over the track, leave the brick just where it would do most harm, and go on her innocent and unhurried way. The next car on that side would stop, while the conductor got down and tossed aside the brick, which she would quickly recover and use again. People lined up along the sidewalk to watch and cheer the performance, and it was stopped only when a policeman planted himself and remained there.

The most serious assault of the day was a rock thrown from the second or third story window of a tenement at Seventy-ninth Street. It struck the front of a down-town car with much force and broke, one piece striking the policeman who was on the platform, and the other a reporter sitting near. The car was stopped and the officer went through the building, but could find nobody who looked guilty.

A LITTLE "BOMB" SCARE.

There was some excitement at the barn at 230 in the afternoon when Roundsman Schryber of the Madison Street Station appeared walking tiptoe and avoiding contact with his fellow men with elaborate and unusual coutesy. He carried in his hands a round, black, direful looking steel object the size of a cocoanut with protruding tentacles like fuses. He had found it at Seventy-ninth Street on a car track and submitted it to Inspector Cross as a bomb. He had unfastened two wires which attached it to the rail.

Inspector Cross looked at the implement, but showed little curiosity. He detailed three policemen to go with Schryber and the "bomb" to headquarters. The men departed perspiring and unhappy, and hurt Schryber's feelings by evident reluctance to associate with him. A report received from Headquarters later said the thing was a brake weight, belonging to an electric car, and the supposed fuses were merely bits of insulated wire.

Soon after the interest in the "bomb" had subsided a thick-set, middle-aged German, with bristling beard, and an aggressive case of intoxication, placed himself on the sidewalk in front of the barn and began to blink solemnly at the building. People passing began to gather around him. Inspector Cross ordered him to go away, and he took no notice. The Inspector motioned to a policeman, who walked up to the man and said sharply:

"Move on, now!"

"I will not," answered the German stolidly.

"Move on, now!" said the policeman, with a tone of warning.

"My friendt," said the German in an argumentative way, "ist dere in der gonstidution auf der United States any cause vy I shall—"

Here he began to trot reluctantly like an overloaded horse going down hill. The policeman had given him a push which sent him half a dozen steps toward the middle of the street. He turned as if to renew his remarks and another policeman gave him another shove and added a stroke with a night stick. A third policeman repeated the operation and in this way the bewildered philosopher made progress across the avenue and some distance up Ninety-fifth Street, where he disappeared.

ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN.

Daniel O'Keefe, a waiter in Lewis's restaurant, opposite the barn, had viewed these proceedings with strong disapproval.

"Oid loike t' say a dirthy slob av a p'liceman do me so, Oi wud," he remarked in a general way.

"You git inside," said Policeman Carney of the Fifty-first Precinct, of Brooklyn, who was passing.

"Ol'll not," said O'Keefe.

Carney prodded him with his club. O'Keefe walked back to a table, picked up a heavy china plate, and let fly. It struck the policeman on the head, cutting a bad gash. In a moment half a dozen other policemen were crowding into the little place, and before O'Keefe could get his breath he had been clubbed and hustled across the street to a patrol wagon and thrown in. He continued trying to fight, until Inspector Cross said: "If he gives you any trouble on the way, let him have it." Then O'Keefe subsided.

At 6 o'clock Superintendent Delaney began to run cars into the barn, saying he had more out than the traffic warranted. It was said that he had 144 cars on the tracks at that time. They were running about three blocks apart on each track.

At the same a dozen men, two or three in uniform, sat smoking and talking at the strike headquarters, Ninety-first Street and First Avenue. One of them said the company should have out 700 cars, and did not have one-fifth of them. "The strike is going well," he said. "Thirty-seven Second Avenue crews joined us to-day, and even some of their new men have come with us."

Last evening the police force on the avenue was increased. From Fifty-third Street to Ninety-fifth, and from Ninety-sixth to One Hundred and Twenty-eighth, there were four men to each block. There were strong reserve forces at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and the car barns. A heavy detail of mounted officers was distributed along the avenue ten blocks each side of the barn, and two patrol wagons were kept at the barn, the horses hitched and men to fill them ready to jump in at a second's notice. Below Fifty-third Street there were two men to the block, except at Twenty-third Street and Tenth Street, where there were extra forces.

QUIET ON THE WEST SIDE.

On the Eighth Avenue line cars began running on schedule time at the usual hour, and this condition prevailed throughout the day, though James Lyon, a member of the Strike Committee, solemnly declared that 120 of the 145 "regular" men of the line had quit work. This statement was disproved at the car barn by the Superintendent, and by the large number of "trippers" who were awaiting their turns to take out cars. One of the strikers on this line, Patrick McNally by name, applied for work at the barn early in the morning. His contrition was apparently genuine, and he was reinstated and assigned to a car.

Inspector Grant, who was in charge of the car barn of the Sixth Avenue line at Sixth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, found nothing for his men to do all day. No disturbances occurred, and the cars ran at the usual intervals. John Flynn, the strike leader for the line, declared that 1,200 out of the 1,400 men employed on the route were out. No such number of men have ever been at work. The few men who had quit, it was said, had not affected the schedule to any extent.

There were no visible signs of a strike on the Madison Avenue division at any time during the day. All the cars ran, and there were enough men on hand at all times to take out a dozen extra cars if they had been needed. One case of attempted intimidation was reported during the day, but the motorman against whom the threats were made was loyal to the core, and the efforts of the pickets were frustrated.

The cases of strikers and their sympathizers who had run afoul of the police on Wednesday occupied a part of the time of the various police courts during the day. Most of these cases were heard in the Yorkville Court, in which Magistrate Zeller, who was recently appointed, is sitting. The majority of the disturbers and stone-throwers were either discharged or lightly fined by him.

Magistrate Hogan, another recent appointee, however, was more severe, as a former employe of the railway company, when he was arraigned for spiking the slot at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Fourth Street, was held in $1,500 bail for trial. Magistrate Cornell, in the Centre Street Court, was also severe. Two men charged with obstructing the tracks and assaulting policemen were held for trial in $2,000 bail.

MR. VREELAND GOES AWAY.

Widely divergent views of the situation were expressed by the officials of the company and General Master Workman Parsons. President Vreeland did not appear at his office, in the Cable Building, at the customary hour in the morning, and later in the day it was announced by his secretary that he had gone to his Summer home, at Brewsters, N. Y., on the 1 o'clock train.

The other officials of the company were extremely reticent about the labor disturbances on their system, but they reiterated Mr. Vreeland's declaration that there has been no strike, and added that the cars on all lines were running on schedule time, and that the desertion of several of their employes had not affected the receipts of the company.

Mr. Parsons devoted most of his time to making statements. Every hour that he was in his office at 110 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Mr. Parsons issued a bulletin announcing that more and more conductors and motormen had quit work. Late in the afternoon he announced that not 10 per cent. of the Second Avenue cars were running, and that only 50 per cent. of the cars on the Madison Avenue division were in use.

In addition to his arithmetical demonstrations of the success of the strike Mr. Parsons utilized a part of his time in denouncing Mayor Van Wyck, William C. Whitney, and Hugh J. Grant. "I consider Mayor Van Wyck alone responsible for the continuance of the strike in the two boroughs," he said, "for if he dared to displease William C. Whitney, owner of the Metropolitan line, and Hugh J. Grant, owner of the Brooklyn line, he could settle the strike, and the consequent disorders in an hour.

"The men directly affected by the strike are surface railroad employes of both lines, together with thousands of their friends among the wage workers who have given their support for years to Tammany Hall and the Brooklyn Democracy. What a spectacle now for them to find in their present trouble not one man with any standing in public life in either borough daring to risk his chance of displeasing either Mr. Whitney or Mr. Grant by standing with the men."

APPEAL TO STATE AUTHORITIES.

The strikers yesterday began steps to invoke the intervention of the State authorities and secure through them the enforcement of the ten-hour law by the company. Michael Kelly, Secretary of District Assembly No. 49 of the Knights of Labor, addressed the following letter to State Factory Inspector John Williams at his office in this city:

I hereby make complaint that the law known as the ten-hour law for the enforcement of a ten-hour limit for a day's work on street rail

THE STRIKE IN BROOKLYN

More Cars Running and Little Violence Reported.

STRIKERS STILL DETERMINED

They Are Now Receiving Money from the Knights of Labor—Company Takes Back More Men.

The situation in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company strike underwent little apparent change yesterday. The cars ran on a little better schedule than on the previous day, and there was a marked lack of violence in all parts of the city. On the other hand, at meetings of the Knights of Labor local assemblies, to which the strikers belong, and which General Master Workman Parsons addressed in various parts of the borough last night, renewed determination was expressed to fight to the finish. But to the ordinary citizen who had occasion to make his way about the city the outlook was about the same as on Wednesday, and there were plenty of cars to be obtained in all directions during the day and on almost all important lines after nightfall.

One announcement of President Rossiter had an unusual importance to his ex-employes. "Not another striker," said he, "will be taken back. We have shown leniency enough to them, and those who repented have had ample opportunity to ask for reinstatement. If they have not done so, it will be useless to do so after this."

This statement is regarded as significant in view of the fact that Mr. Rossiter expressed the other day his warm desire to get back all the old men. He still needs 400 or 800 men, he admits, but appears confident of the conduct of the road without serious trouble from now on.

AN ESTIMATE OF THE CARS RUN.

The company's estimate of the cars it ran yesterday varied, but the average hit in official statements was about 85 per cent. of the full number. One representative of the General Superintendent's office was, however, much more sanguine than that. "We are running," said he late yesterday afternoon, "about 95 per cent. of our cars. The entire deficiency is practically on the Nassau lines, for we are running just about regular schedules on all the Brooklyn Heights lines. We shall run the cars to-night on about full schedules and connect with the outlying districts.

"A number of old men were taken back to-day, and a larger number of new ones. A good many old men applied to come back who were refused. We have allowed practically all men of families, who never struck before, and who have not taken part in any ruffianism in this case, to come back to us. But no men who took part in the 1895 strike and were taken back by the grace of the administration will be or have been forgiven this time."

The traffic at night was run on nearly regular schedules, except on the Nassau lines. The cars running out Fifth Avenue were few, as this has been the hotbed of trouble right along. The elevated lines ran in good shape during the day, as usual, but there are a number of men who worked on the "L" who are now out, in spite of the fact that the company's contention has been that the strike did not extend to the "L" road. District Master Workman Pines said last night that there were over 150 of these, he believed.

STRIKERS RECEIVING FUNDS.

The strikers are now receiving funds from the Knights of Labor. Married men, especially, who are in need of help can get it by applying to the various local assemblies which are furnished with means from the main fund of the organization. The strikers, however, expect a good deal more help than they are now getting, for they believe that the labor organizations of the entire country will come to their relief.

Mr. Pines said yesterday: "There is to be a meeting to-morrow at the Grand Central Palace, at which all labor organizations will be represented, without respect to denominations. There the help of labor all over the country will be pledged to the Brooklyn strikers. We will be in a position in three days to produce in this town such a strike as Brooklyn has never seen. I believe fully that we are going to win. We have now 4,500 men out. The company is fooling the public by running bunches of cars on one line, and then switching them around to another. The way to find how many cars they actually put out is to count the cars as they come out of the depots. By the end of this week or the beginning of next we will tie up the whole system tight. I was against this strike at first, but we must stick it out now and win."

ALL MEETINGS WERE SECRET.

The meetings which Mr. Parsons addressed, and at which District Master Workman Pines also spoke, were all secret. They were held at the following places: Eighteenth Street and Sixth Avenue; Thirty-ninth Street and Second Avenue; Bollinger's Hall, Flatbush and Vernon avenues; Atlantic and Rockaway Avenues; Kingston and Atlantic Avenue; 125 King Street; 1,253 Grand; Adams, Bridge and Franklin and Greenpoint Avenues, Greenpoint.

The leaders met with enthusiastic receptions, and were told that the men would contend the strike to the end. It is said that Mr. Parsons and Mr. Pines in their speeches denounced the present Administration, Tammany Hall, Dock Commissioner McLaughlin, ex-Mayor Grant, Gen. J. Grant, Mr. Rossiter, and Mr. Vreeland.

HOW THE POLICE VIEW IT.

From the viewpoint of the police the strike appeared to have about as much life left in it as a red herring at the free-lunch counter stage of his career. The policemen on duty in the erstwhile riot-ridden borough gaped and yawned all day from sheer ennui. The merry work of "pate cracking" appeared to have suddenly ended, and hardly anything more exciting than the dusting of the trousers of mischievous small boys, over-enthusiastic in the cause of the strikers, remained to engage the attention of the policemen. In fact, Brooklyn appeared to have returned to the drowsy calm of its everyday life: to the trundling of baby perambulators and the watering of rubber plants. The fifth day of the strike, otherwise, was in marked contrast with its tempestuous and disorderly predecessors. The arrests made were far fewer than on any day of the trouble. The few prisoners gathered in by the police during the day were for the most part stone throwers and like minor rioters.

Deputy Chief MacKellar was alone in charge of the local force yesterday, although he was frequently in communication with Chief Devery in Manhattan by means of the telephone. Fewer policemen were detailed for duty on the cars yesterday, there being none on most of those traveling through the central portions of the city only. All of the local reserves not sent to Manhattan were kept at the various station houses, however, and there was still a large force of Manhattan men doing duty in the borough.

Deputy Chief MacKellar said last night that affairs had been almost normally quiet all over the borough during the day, and that no disturbance of a serious character had been reported. He did not expect that there would be any further trouble, he said.

THIRD AVENUE CAR STONED.

A car of the Third Avenue line on its way to Fort Hamilton was stoned by a group of men and boys at Seventieth Street yesterday afternoon, and a window and the fare register were smashed. The policeman on the car gave chase to the stone throwers, but failed to catch them.

The transfer agent stationed at Fulton Street and Myrtle Avenue was assaulted by an unknown man yesterday afternoon. The assailant fled, and the police started to hunt for him. The transfer agent pointed out a man found in a saloon near by as his assailant, and the man was taken to the Adams Street Police Station. At the station house the transfer agent said that he had made a mistake, and the prisoner was released.

A car of the Rockaway Avenue line of the old Nassau system was stoned at Livonia Avenue yesterday afternoon, but no damage was done and no one was injured. The stone throwers escaped.

An attempt was made to wreck a Park Avenue car near Sands Street at 1 o'clock A. M. yesterday, on its way to Manhattan. The car was going at full speed when it ran into a cable, similar to those used for stretching electric wires, tied across the street from pole to pole and a foot above the pavement. The fender was bent under the car, throwing the front trucks off the rails. James Woodward, the motorman, who says he is from Philadelphia, was thrown over the dashboard and bruised about the head and shoulders. The six policemen aboard escaped with a shaking up. The work is attributed to strikers.

A report that one of the National Guard organizations in Brooklyn was to be called out to aid the police in preserving order in that borough, if matters should develop to an acute stage, was in general circulation yesterday. Gen. James McLeer, commanding the Second Brigade, however, denied positively that any such step was in contemplation. The Police Department, he said, had not even intimated that the assistance of the militia might be asked. No orders relative to such a move, he declared, had been issued from Brigade Headquarters; nor did there appear to be any probability that any would be sent out. The police, he said, appeared to be wholly capable of handling the situation alone.

Deputy Chief MacKellar also denied that any move had been made in this direction. The matter had not even been discussed officially, he said.

ARREST OF THOMAS J. CASEY.

Thomas J. Casey, who was a division superintendent of the Nassau Line under the Johnsons and is said to be very friendly with them, was arrested during the day on the complaint of Homer C. Dean, a car starter in the employ of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, who accused him of violating Section 451 of the Penal Code in unlawfully assembling to disturb the peace. Dean made an affidavit to the effect that Casey formed part of a small mob which vilified him, while he was acting as a motorman on a Nassau car, and threw stones at him.

The only specific act which he charged against Casey in his affidavit was shouting "Pull him off the car! Pull him off the car!" He did not swear that he saw Casey throw a stone. The case will be heard this morning, and, it is expected, will arouse a good deal of interest, because of the fact of Casey's friendship for the Johnsons. Casey is now out on bail.

The company's lawyer wanted the case to go on immediately when Casey was arraigned, but Casey vigorously objected, saying he had made no preparation. The case was accordingly set down for this morning, and Richard Whalen of 253 Fortieth Street, a contractor, furnished the required bail of $500.

IN SYMPATHY WITH STRIKERS.

Considerable attention was attracted yesterday and the day before by the demonstrations of sympathy with the striking street railway men made by the employes of the American Paper Pail and Box Company, whose factory, at 17 Rose Street, abuts on the north driveway of the Brooklyn bridge.

The first means taken by the men to express their sentiments was of such a character that the police interfered. An effigy of a non-union street railway employe, clad in regulation uniform and bearing the motto, "We don't like no cheap man," was suspended by the neck from a pole stuck out of one of the rear windows, in a position where everybody crossing the bridge from Brooklyn could not fail to see it.

The police objected on the ground that the figure was likely to collect a crowd and delay traffic, and compelled the men to remove it. Yesterday its place was taken by a card, decorated with small American flags, and bearing the words: "We will walk until they get their little $2 per day and ten hours." Two other signs on the side of the building said: "We walk. Why don't you?" and "Why don't you ride on cars that employ men?" The police did not interfere with these cards.

One of the men in the factory said that their employers were willing that they should express their sentiments in any way they saw fit as long as they did not neglect their work.

A. L. JOHNSON MAKES COMPLAINT

Charges Mr. Rossiter with Giving Libelous Information to Reporters.

Albert L. Johnson, who was for years one of the owners of the Nassau roads, filed a complaint before Magistrate Brenner in the Adams Street Police Court yesterday, in which he charged President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system with having violated Section 254a of the Penal Code in giving libelous information to reporters. No warrant or summons was issued for the arrest of Mr. Rossiter, nor will any be issued until after Magistrate Brenner examines the reporters to whom the alleged libel was furnished. This examination will take place this morning.

The statement which Mr. Johnson says was libelous and which he credits to Mr Rossiter appeared in several newspapers in this borough and in Brooklyn on Wednesday evening. According to these newspapers, Mr. Rossiter said that men close to Mr. Johnson were responsible for the explosion at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, and that he had evidence which connected Mr. Johnson with that affair, and which would later result in Mr. Johnson's arrest.

Mr. Johnson on Wednesday denied the truthfulness of this statement, and added that if he were guilty he ought to be punished, but that if he were innocent the man who circulated the report ought to be brought to justice.

Samuel B. Clarke, a lawyer at 100 Broadway, is Mr. Johnson's counsel. Mr. Clarke said yesterday afternoon that he had subpœnas issued for half a dozen reporters who were present when Mr. Rossiter made the statement reflecting on Mr. Johnson.

The section of the Penal Code under which the complaint was brought is as follows: "Any person who willfully states, delivers, or transmits by any means to any manager, editor, publisher, reporter, or other employe of a newspaper, magazine, publication, periodical, or serial any statement concerning any person or corporation, which if published therein would be a libel, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

Under the General Statute a misdemeanor is punishable by imprisonment of one year or less, and a fine of $500 or less, or both. Mr. Clarke stated that Mr. Johnson was desirous of refuting the charge made against him by Mr. Rossiter in the criminal courts, but he declined to say whether or not a civil action would be begun.

DISPUTE OVER AN ARREST.

Brooklyn Captain to Make Charges Against Manhattan Patrolman.

Police Capt. Dunn of the Adams Street Station, Brooklyn, and Patrolman Henry Wooley of the Mulberry Street Station, Manhattan, had a clash last night over the arrest of an employe of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, which will result in charges against the Manhattan patrolman by the Brooklyn Captain before the Police Board.

Patrick Driscoll, an Inspector of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, was on duty at the Borough Hall, Brooklyn, about 11:30 o'clock, and Wooley ordered him to move on. There was not much of a crowd around the place where the Inspector was standing, and he declared that it was his duty to be at that point, and refused to obey the Manhattan policeman. Wooley arrested him and took him to the Adams Street Station, where he wanted to prefer a charge of disorderly conduct. Capt. Dunn refused to lock the prisoner up, and ordered Wooley to let him go.

"If I can't get him locked up here," said Wooley, "I'll take him to Manhattan."

"I guess not," said Capt. Dunn, and he ordered two Brooklyn patrolmen who were in the station house to put Wooley in a rear room. The patrolman then released his prisoner and went into the back room. Driscoll went back to work, and Capt. Dunn said he would bring charges of insubordination against the Manhattan patrolman.

Boston Men to Take Strikers' Places.

BOSTON, July 20.—The office which was opened here yesterday for the recruiting of street railway men for the Brooklyn railroads did a fair business to-day. The agent is J. W. McNaughty, and up to noon to-day he had engaged thirty men and sent them to Brooklyn. It is said that several of the recruits left Boston to take advantage of the free trip, which, it is understood, is offered by the Brooklyn company.

FREIGHT HANDLERS' STRIKE.

Little Change in the Situation—Keeping Decayed Fruit Out—New Haven Piers Still Tied Up.

There was little change yesterday in the situation on the various railroad piers along the North and East Rivers where hundreds of freight handlers are on strike. At the Pennsylvania Railroad piers—1, 4, 5, 27, 28, and 29—work was being done by Italians, but, although the officials claimed that freight was being handled as usual, it was apparent that the result of the strike is still being felt seriously, at least on Piers 27, 28, and 29, at the foot of Hubert Street. Superintendent Townsend stated on Wednesday that he had 400 Italians at work. Yesterday he said he had 245 men altogether, including 70 old hands who struck with the others, but who have returned to work.

The strikers from these piers sent an informal delegation to Superintendent Townsend yesterday morning. They asked whether the company would suggest some way of settling the difficulty. Mr. Townsend answered that if the men wanted to come back they would have to surrender unconditionally and agree to work for 17 cents an hour.

The piers were being closely watched by Sanitary Inspectors from the Board of Health, who have determined that none of the fruit now in the Pennsylvania yards in Jersey City shall be brought to this city. President Murphy of the Health Board has been notified that eighty carloads of fruit were spoiling in the yards named, owing to the strike. Superintendent Townsend admitted that the force of men at work on this side of the river was a little behindhand in handling the congested shipments caused by the first few days' delay, but said that it was rapidly catching up.

It was fairly certain yesterday that there would be no strike among the handlers employed in the Jersey City yards. The men were all working as usual, and showed no signs of giving up their places, although delegates from the strikers on this side of the river were working diligently among them.

Pennsylvania Railroad officials last night gave out a statement showing the condition of affairs at the Jersey City freight yards during the day. They said that 575 carloads of freight were received during the day. There were in the lot about 150 carloads of perishable freight, consisting of fruit and vegetables. Of these, 65 were loaded on floats and sent to Pier 29, New York, at 6 o'clock A. M. Another lot of 65 cars were sent to the same pier at 6 o'clock P. M. The other cars were unloaded in the yards and the stuff was sent to New York by the ferries.

At the Lehigh Valley piers, 23 and 44 North River, Italians were at work. Agent Fritz said that none of the old hands had applied for work, and that the Italians were being rapidly "broken in."

The strike on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad piers, 45 and 50 East River, has been successful thus far, the work at both piers being completely tied up. No freight is being received, and the company yesterday notified consignees that those wishing their goods would have to send to the piers and handle them.

FOUND ON PENNSYLVANIA PIER.

Man Gets Excited When Police Discover Him and Falls Overboard.

Policemen Barry and Corbett of the Harbor Squad, who were patrolling the river front in a rowboat last night, attempted to arrest a man who they thought was acting in a suspicious manner, and the man got so excited that he fell overboard. Then they rescued him and locked him up.

The man gave his name as Austin Keiser, 24 years old, of 24 Henderson Street, Jersey City, and claimed that he had been working on Pier 4 North River, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, all day.

He was at first discovered on the bulkhead of the pier by the policemen, who asked him what he was doing there. Receiving no reply, they started after him, when he became excited and fell overboard.

When taken to the police station at Pier A he was searched, and a telegram addressed to Anton Vozonowski, at 301 Berry Street, Brooklyn, was found in his pocket. It read as follows: "Come at once and bring some men that won't work. M. Winoas, 207 Henderson Street, Jersey City." Michael Carr, the night watchman on the pier, said that he did not know the prisoner.

Arrested as Contract Laborers.

Six longshoremen from St. John's, N. F., were arrested on United States Treasury warrants at the Communipaw docks yesterday and locked up on Ellis Island as violators of the contract labor law. The arrests were made by Inspectors Crater, Toner, and Adams, under Supervising Inspector Quinlan. The men admitted coming here from Boston on Tuesday under contract to Stevedore Fracartin of 27 South Street. They will be sent back to Boston to-day.

STRIKERS RIOT IN CLEVELAND.

Street Car Men Use Dynamite and Stones—Mobs Attack Several Cars and More Trouble Is Feared.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 20.—Rioting was resumed in the street railway strike this evening, serious outbreaks having occurred in several places. About 9 o'clock a dynamite cartridge was exploded under the wheels of a Euclid Avenue car, at the corner of Erie and Prospect Streets. The wheels of the car were destroyed by the explosion, which was heard for a distance of two miles, and one woman, a passenger, fainted, but nobody was injured. There was no crowd in the vicinity, nor was anybody seen to place the cartridge.

Earlier in the evening a mob attacked a cross-town car in Wilson Avenue, near the corner of Lexington Avenue. Stones were thrown and the non-union conductor and motorman fired revolvers at the crowd. It is said a woman was shot through the wrist, but the police deny that.

About the same time all the available police on duty in the down-town district were called to the Humboldt Street viaduct on the Broadway line, where a riot was in progress. A crowd of a thousands men and boys were engaged in piling obstructions on the tracks. Ropes were thrown over the trolley wires in the attempt to pull them down. Only one policeman was on duty at the viaduct. He was stoned and driven from the scene, and a girl was hit with a stone and seriously hurt. Three patrol wagonloads of police responded to the call, and the mob was dispersed. It is feared that more damage will be done before morning.

Bridgeton Woolen Spinners Strike.

BRIDGETON, N. J., July 20.—Another strike was inaugurated here to-day. The spinners employed in the East Lake Woolen Mill went out because two of their number were discharged for failing to appear for work last night. The mill has been running overtime five nights a week in order to keep even with the demand for its product. The strikers declare they will not return to work until the discharged spinners are taken back.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S CLAIM.

Files Suit for Prize Money for Himself, His Officers, and Crews of the Fleet.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Admiral George Dewey to-day filed suit as a libellant in the District Court of the District of Columbia to recover the prize money due him and the officers and crew of his fleet for the vessels sunk in the battle of Manila and the property subsequently recovered by the naval force under his command.

Upon the ships and equipments which have already been appraised and inventoried by the Board of Appraisers appointed by the Secretary of the Navy Admiral Dewey demands the sum of $325,141, and, in addition, the amount due upon the three cruisers sunk in the engagement, but subsequently raised, and upon which he places a value of $425,000. These vessels have never yet been appraised.

Hilary A. Herbert, the former Secretary of the Navy, appears as chief counsel for Admiral Dewey.

The number of men engaged aboard the American vessels during the battle is given as 1,836, and while Admiral Dewey declares that he is unable to give the exact number of men engaged on the Spanish side, he asserts that their number was far in excess of those under his own command, and that their force were superior. All the property recovered as a result of the battle is now in possession of the United States with the exception of that which has been consumed.

Some days ago Admiral Dewey filed an individual application for claim for naval bounty growing out of the battle of Manila Bay, and this with many others filed before the Navy Department are now before the Court of Claims for judicial determination.

INDIAN DONS HIS WAR PAINT.

Leech Lake Tribes Summoned to Protest Against an Order.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 20.—A dispatch from Walker, Minn., says:

"Chief Flatmouth has discarded citizens' clothes and to-day appeared at the Pilot office arrayed in war paint and feathers, and in a most excited and determined mood. He said that he had called a council of all the Leech Lake Indians to assemble at the old agency on Monday, the 24th inst., to protest against the revocation of the eviction order.

"He claims that the Government will not respect the rights of the Indians; that the reservation was their territory, and that if the settlers were permitted to remain in one part of the reservation there was no excuse why they should not be permitted to go to other places.

"It will require careful diplomacy to convince the Indians that the Government intends keeping faith with them."

TO SUCCEED GEN. ALGER

Continued from Page 1.

Gen. Greene. The Governor showed his high opinion of the General when he urged him to accept the highest office in the State service—the superintendency of Public Works—and he is expected to do all in his power to secure his appointment to the Cabinet.

Gen. Greene was at his office in the Bowling Green Building yesterday. His attention was invited to the reports connecting his name with the War portfolio, but he declined to discuss the matter in any form or from any point of view. There is good authority, however, for the statement that the General is cognizant of the efforts that are being made in his behalf, and that he will accept the Cabinet place if it is tendered to him.

President Lemuel E. Quigg of the Republican County Committee was in Washington when Secretary Alger's resignation was announced, and he is understood to have conferred with the President while there. At his office in this city yesterday Mr. Quigg said that Gov. Roosevelt was not a candidate for Secretary of War, and that he did not believe the President would disturb the Diplomatic Service by bringing Gen. Porter back at this time.

"I have no doubt," said Mr. Quigg, "that it is the President's purpose to appoint a New York man to succeed Mr. Alger. He wants the best man he can get. Under the new conditions, the Secretary of War will be practically the administrator of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, and I know it is the President's desire to secure a man of the highest administrative capacity."

Gen. C. H. T. Collis, ex-City Commissioner of Public Works, would like to be Secretary of War. He saw Senator Platt yesterday, but neither he nor the Senator would say what was the result of the interview.

WAGERED ON ALGER'S RETIREMENT

Washington Man Bet Public Opinion Would Force Resignation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Secretary Alger's resignation has been of pecuniary benefit to at least one man in this city. On June 12 two well-to-do citizens, neither of whom is identified with politics in any way, were discussing the Dreyfus case over a friendly glass. One of the men held that public clamor would set Dreyfus free, and declared that the influence of public opinion could not be withstood in any country on the globe, and that public opinion would yet drive Alger from the Cabinet. His friend asked how much he would bet on it, and he replied:

"Two hundred to a hundred and fifty that he leaves the Cabinet before Aug. 1," was the reply.

The bet was promptly taken, and checks were drawn and placed in the hands of the proprietor of the resort in which they were sitting. To-day the money was paid over.

TRAIN ROBBERS IN TEXAS.

Reported that the Notorious "Black Jack" Band Has Reorganized.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 20.—The Federal authorities of the Western District of Texas have received reliable information of the reorganization of the "Black Jack" band of train robbers, whose present rendezvous, it is said, is the Chispa Mountains, in Presidio County. It is expected that an attack on the Southern Pacific overland express train is contemplated by the robbers, and the express company officials have been notified of the situation.

This desperate band of robbers has been operating in West Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona for several years. The photographs of several members of the band are in the hands of the United States Marshals of the districts in which the robberies and other offenses have been committed, but as they seldom enter a town their recognition and arrest is difficult.

Over a year ago the band was driven out of Arizona and sought refuge in the mountains of the State of Chihuahua, Mexico. They made a raid on a small Mormon settlement, and were pursued by a posse of rurales. The robbers were overtaken and a fight took place, resulting in the killing of two members of the band. It was reported at the time that one of the men killed was the original "Black Jack," the leader, but this statement is disputed by the authorities, who assert that he is still alive.

WIRELESS TORPEDOES.

The Deadly Weapons Steered from Shore with No Material Connection.

From The London Daily Mail.

Contemporaneous with the sitting of the International Peace Conference comes the announcement of a new invention by which torpedoes are to be rendered more deadly in modern warfare than heretofore.

The invention, due to Messrs. Walter Jamieson and John Trotter, consists in utilizing the "ethereal" or "Hertzian" waves, which are the basis of wireless telegraphy, as a means of steering and controlling torpedoes on their deadly missions.

The apparatus is made in several forms, which differ principally in the means by which the current induced by the waves is applied to the steering mechanism. The best arrangement consists of a coil of iron wire or "solenoid" that becomes magnetic on receiving the ethereal waves, and is thus rendered capable of sucking into itself a magnet, the motion of which brings about any required change in the steering gear of the torpedo.

The latter is fitted with two rods, which project above the water and serve as "receivers"—that is, means of collecting the waves. Each of the rods is in connection with a coil of the type described, one on the right of the torpedo and one on the left, and, according as the right-hand or the left-hand rod absorbs the waves, so the torpedo is guided to the right or left.

The means adopted in using the apparatus is as follows: Suppose that the torpedo is fired in the usual manner and that its course is seen to swerve from its proper path. From the torpedo boat electric waves are immediately dispatched by the processes used in wireless telegraphy, in such a manner than they only affect either the right-hand or left-hand coil controlling the helm, which is thus turned in any required direction, and the original course of the torpedo reproduced.

When this is accomplished the electric waves are stopped and the helm flies back to the midship position.

Large models of the apparatus have been experimented with, and it is said that perfect success has been obtained under all possible conditions. Since the new method of guiding torpedoes is greatly superior to the old, which made use of electric wires, it is evident that the new invention will be an important factor in future naval warfare.

Alaska's Rival as a Summer Resort.

From The London Chronicle.

Here is a little information for any of our readers who may be contemplating a Summer trip across Siberia to the Chinese frontier. From St. Petersburg to Irkutsk the trains are fairly comfortable and cheap, but the traveler must be prepared to pass nearly a fortnight on the metals. The fares for first, second, and third class are 72, 54, and 36 rubles respectively, and the meals, for which there are two or three halts a day, do not cost more than a couple of rubles. You should take your own tea and sugar for occasional refreshment, and be provided with warm wraps, as even in midsummer the nights are often frosty. No charge is made for twenty-eight pounds of baggage, but for each quarter in excess 8 rubles must be paid.

At Irkutsk decent hotel accommodation can be had for 2 rubles a day inclusive. So far Russian silver is the best money you can carry, but letters of credit on the Russo-Chinese Bank or some good tea firm are safer for the rest of the journey. To Kiachta you drive in three-horse cars at a cost of about 80 rubles for the three days. Then you must bargain with the Mongols for conveyance on a camel or in a camel carriage to Kalgan. It will take twenty-six day to cover the distance, at an expense of £12 to £15. Some elementary knowledge of Russian is almost necessary for these final stages. The whole trip may be done for about £40.

Hotel Proprietor Killed by a Fall.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 20.—William H. Steen, proprietor of a hotel at New Paltz, fell from the haymow of his barn to the floor to-day, and was instantly killed. Mr. Steen was fifty-four years old, and leaves a widow and two sons. He was one of the best-known men in Ulster County.

Discouraged.

"No," said the man who was feeling blue, "I have not been a success—not even as a failure."—Indianapolis Journal.

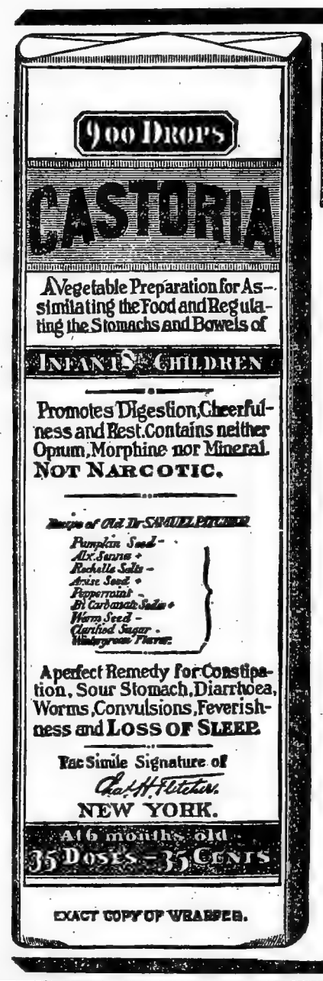

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

THE KAISER SEES AMERICANS.

The following cablegram was received yesterday by Emil L. Boas, New York manager of the Hamburg-American Line, from the Captain of the Auguste Victoria, now at Stalheim, on a cruise to Norway and Spitsbergen:

"The Auguste Victoria has constantly had good weather, and the cruise has been a great success. Emperor William having expressed a wish to receive the passengers on board his yacht, we made a special stop at Aalesund and the Emperor at once came on board.

"During his visit he had a long conversation with John Wanamaker, and left the ship amid great enthusiasm. All our passengers then visited the Emperor's yacht Hohenzollern."

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Francis Skinner, Jr., Boston.

FIFTH AVENUE—Dr. Seldon H. Talcott, Middletown, N. Y.; R. L. Weighton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

HOFFMAN—R. K. Holloway, Lexington, Ky.; Alfred F. Hoffmeister, Cincinnati.

HOLLAND—Ex-Postmaster General E. H. Gary, Chicago; Henry F. Lippitt, Providence.

MANHATTAN—Bishop H. W. Warren, Colorado; A. C. Mason, Tacoma.

MURRAY HILL—David B. Hill, Albany; J. C. Hanna, Cleveland.

VENDOME—W. C. Macdonald, Chattanooga.

WALDORF—Dr. J. M. Kay, Louisville; W. A. Percy, Memphis.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Blackstone, N. B., Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; N. B. Blackstone, notions and furnishing goods; 36 Franklin Street; Morra's Hill Hotel.

Cohen Company, The, Richmond, Va.; W. Perlstein, carpets; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Cohn, J., Dallas, Texas, clothing and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Goldberg, M., Rochester, N. Y., clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Guy, Curran & Co., Washington, D. C.; B. W. Guy, notions, laces, and linens; Broadway Central Hotel.

Huchberger, J., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Huchberger, piece goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Levy Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; L. Levy, dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Levy, L., New Orleans, La., boots and shoes; Hotel Imperial.

Lewis, O. J., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; B. W. Clark, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; A. L. Zechlin, furnitures, 45 Broome Street; Grand Hotel.

Mann, C. W., Buffalo, N. Y.; cloaks and suits; Grand Hotel.

Sampliner, A. W. & J., Company, Cleveland, Ohio; N. Sampliner, cloaks and suits; Hoffman House.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. H. Harsh, carpets, 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Specht & Finney, Valparaiso, Ind.; C. Specht, clothing and carpets; Belvedere House.

Well Brothers & Wile, Buffalo, N. Y.; I. Wile, woolens; Hoffman House.

Whitner, C. K., & Co., Reading, Penn.; Miss B. Cleaver, trimmings; Hotel Albert.

Woodward & Lathrop, Washington, D. C.; H. Barschkies, dress goods and silks, 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel; J. M. Buzzell, black goods, Hotel Albert.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1:20 A. M.—Pier 14 North River, American Steamship Company; damage $1,000.

4:20 A. M.—1,557 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

4:25 A. M.—200 East Eighty-eighth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

5:30 A. M.—1,578 Third Avenue; Rhinelander Estate; damage $50.

10:20 A. M.—30 Lewis Street; Morris Greenzell; damage slight.

3:45 P. M.—170 East Seventy-eight Street; Mrs. F. Dawns; damage $1,500.

7 P. M.—107 Washington Street; Alexander Harriet; damage $50.

7:45 P. M.—51 Bleecker Street; M. Arinn; damage slight.

8:10 P. M.—91 Clinton Street; Ann Kraus; damage slight.

10:35 P. M.—640 West Thirty-fourth Street; Horace Ingersoll; damage unknown.

11:00 P. M.—1,270 Broadway; Imperial Hotel; no damage.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ALBANY, July 20.—Fire in the Dederick Agricultural and Machine Works plant to-day caused a loss of about $20,000.

POUKHKEEPSIE, July 20.—Five business buildings in the village of Madalin, Dutchess County, were burned this morning. Loss, $35,000.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Showers at night, warmer, fresh southeasterly winds.

Unsettled conditions, with showers, have prevailed in the Gulf States and Middle Mississippi Valley. The pressure continues high off the North Atlantic and Middle Pacific Coasts. The pressure has risen over Lake Superior. The temperature has risen in the lake regions and the interior of New England, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Unsettled conditions, with showers, will prevail in the lower lake region, the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys, and the South Atlantic States; increasing cloudiness to-day and showers to-morrow in the Middle and North Atlantic States. Light to fresh southeasterly winds will prevail on the North Atlantic Coast; light easterly winds on the Middle Atlantic Coast, and variable winds on the South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	70	60	70
6 A. M.	68	65	70
9 A. M.	71	70	72
12 M.	82	75	83
4 P. M.	81	77	78
6 P. M.	72	72	77
9 P. M.	67	69	71
12 P. M.	70	70	71

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	74½
Weather Bureau	71
Corresponding date 1898	76
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	73

The maximum temperature yesterday was 77 degrees at 1 P. M., and the minimum 65 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 58 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 61 per cent.

Reinstatements in Tax Office.

The Tax Commissioners were yesterday served with orders directing them to reinstate the following deputies who had been removed some time ago: John H. Blumberg, Thomas C. Arnow, Robert Miller, Oscar Naumann, Edward Bonall, Daniel M. Robinson, Theodore Weston, and John J. Herrick. The deputies claim to have been removed in violation of the civil sehvice law.

Steam Yacht Trophy Damaged.

The steam yacht Trophy, Frank M. Smith, owner, was run into at 10 o'clock Wednesday night near Sands Point, Long Island Sound, by an unknown fishing steamer. The Trophy's port quarter was completely cut off. The yacht put into Hakins's yard, City Isalnd, for repairs.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:46	Sun sets...7:26	Moon sets...3:03

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....6:01	Gov. Isl'd...6:15	H. Gate....8:11
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....6:22	Gov. Isl'd...6:43	H. Gate....8:39

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JULY 21.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jason, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem II., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JULY 22.

Alene, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ella, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Erua, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hudson, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.

Wanamaker's

Carpets

The best values of all in this carpet selling of ours, are found in the small quantities—the remnants. If yours is only a small room, or if you wish merely strips, or squares, there is picking here that will delight you, among the best patterns we had.

In small or large quantities, we can offer you nothing better than half prices, but most of you who have called, seem to think that quite little enough. Where the choice is especially large, and among carpets that were especially cheap before the reduction, the prices are a third less than before. But even that may mean a fifty dollar saving to you.

If it's carpets that you want come, *now!*

Men's Linen Suits and Worsted Trousers Both Very Cheap There's a good assortment of stylish, comfortable linen suits here from which you may choose at $3, though the values run up to $10.

And 250 men's worsted trousers, that sold reasonably at $5, are marked $3.50. Neat, stylish patterns.

Boys' Clothing—Bargains All Not even the late season can fully explain such reductions. The season isn't a third gone yet—but the prices are.

300 washable sailor suits, for boys, 3 to 12 years; that are fresh from maker's hands, and a fair $1.50 value. Take them at $1 a suit. Sailor suits that have been selling at $1.75, $1.85 and $2; all at one price—$1.45. 1,000 pairs washable knee trousers at only 35c.

Then this for the larger boys:

Long trouser suits for boys, 14 to 19 years; broken lots of the best sellers this season. Were $8 to $12; now $7 a suit.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Imported Collars 50c. Dozen The opportunity is for men and boys. 3,000 dozen imported collars, standard makes and latest styles. Collars that sold at $1.80 a dozen, and were worth it. Not all sizes in each kind, but enough to give selection free play. Sizes 12 to 18½.

50c. a Dozen

Neckwear—Half and One-quarter Prices Odd lots; even quality, —as good as can be. All styles in favor—puffs, tecks, imperials, string ties and four-in-hands. Sold well at 50c. and 25c. each. Ties that embellish, for

12½c. Each.

Cambric Night Shirts, 50c. Each A boon for hot nights. Cool cambric, roomily constructed and *collarless*. Painstaking finish; delicate fancy trimmings. Sizes, 14 to 17 inclusive. Will go in a flash at

50c. Each

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Men's and Women's Hosiery For rough or gentle wear. Cool, good-looking, comfortable, permanent hosiery for men and women. Prices that attract:

FOR MEN
25c. pair—Fine cotton; all black; double soles and high spliced heels; also black with lisle spliced soles or natural cotton feet; value 38c.
38c. pair—Light weight fast black lisle thread; high spliced heels; double soles and toes; value 50c.
FOR WOMEN
25c. pair—Fast black cotton; all black, black with unbleached feet or split soles; fast black lisle thread; plain or Richelieu ribbed. Also fine cotton and lisle thread in assorted shades of tan.
38c. pair—Open-work lisle thread, in fast black or assorted shades of tan or bronze; value 50c.

Broadway.

Queen Mary Perfumes We adopted the "Queen Mary" extracts because we thought them the sort our public liked. Subsequent years have vindicated our judgment. They head a list of perfumes offered on a special aisle table this morning.

Queen Mary Extracts; 4 oz., $1.25; 1½ oz., 45c.; 3½ oz., 25c.
Toilet Waters; violet, crab apple; white rose, lilac, heliotrope, lily of the valley; 25c, 50c., 75c. bottle.
Colognes, 4 oz., 40c.; 8 oz., 75c.; 16 oz., $1.25.
10c.—3-oz. bottle Violet Ammonia.
10c.—8-oz. bottle Florida Water.
10c.—8-oz. bottle Bay Rum.
5c.—Tulcum Powder with Chamois.
10c.—Violet Soap; box of 3 cakes.
8c.—Transparent Glycerine Soap; ½-lb. bar.
10c.—Green Olive Oil Soap; 3¾-lb. bar.
EXTRACTS BY THE OUNCE.
25c., oz.—Crab apple, violet, opopanax.
5c. oz.—Violet water, lilac water, eau de cologne.
20c. oz.—Pinaud's peau d'espagne, white, heliotrope, lily of the valley.
35c. oz.—Bradley's violet, heliotrope, carnation pink.
We furnish bottles.
Tenth street.

Assorted Chocolates 20c. Variously flavored cream chocolates, some with jelly and nut centers—the same excellent candy so favorably known here. Hitherto 30c. a pound. A fresh quantity just in; that will be sold at only 20c.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

The Hartford Life Company Sold.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 20.—The Hartford Life Insurance Company has been sold, Gen. George B. Kenney and associates having acquired the controlling interest in the stock. The control has been secured mainly from holdings owned by President R. B. Parker and Mrs. Frank S. Snow. Gen. Kenney will be chosen President of the company.

Full-page portrait of ex-Congressman John K. Cowen, President Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in THE NEW YORK TIMES Illustrated Magazine next Sunday.—Adv.

TRIESTE WELCOMES DEWEY

He Arrives in Perfect Health at the Austrian Port.

GREETED BY MINISTER HARRIS

The Admiral Receives Foreign Representatives on Board the Olympia —Third Visit to Trieste.

TRIESTE, Austria, July 20.—The United States cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board, arrived here this morning.

The principal paper, Il Picolo, has a flattering article welcoming the Admiral to Austria.

Admiral Dewey's secretary said to The Associated Press correspondent here to-day that the passage of the Olympia from Port Said was a pleasant one. The Olympia will remain here about two weeks. Admiral Dewey's health is perfect. He has not decided whether he will go to Carlsbad, as had been announced, but it is not probable that he will do so. The Admiral intends to visit Vienna.

Upon her arrival here the Olympia fired a salute of twenty-one guns, which was returned from the fort and four Austrian warships. A Greek warship also saluted.

Admiral Dewey received visits from the port authorities, the United States Minister to Austria, Mr. Addison C. Harris, and the staff of the legation, and the Consuls of the United States in Austria. The foreign Consuls were received by Admiral Dewey on board the Olympia during the forenoon.

The Olympia had a bad run to Aden against a monsoon, but from that point on the weather was fine.

Admiral Dewey expects to remain on board his flagship, with the exception of occasional trips on shore, while here.

The Americans here find the weather cool and refreshing, although the thermometer indicates 86 degrees on shore.

Most of the chief Government officials are absent on leave. The British Consul, Mr. Churchill, was the first caller on Admiral Dewey, and was saluted in the most cordial manner.

The United States Minister, Mr. Harris, will give a banquet in honor of Admiral Dewey.

The Admiral passed the day quietly on board the Olympia. He expressed himself as delighted with the scenery in the Gulf of Trieste. This is his third visit here, his first being in 1867. He is an old friend of the Austrian Admiral Tegethoff, the victor over the Italians in the Battle of Lissa, the thirty-third anniversary of which occurred to-day.

Admiral Dewey has made a good impression upon all who have come in contact with him, and his unaffected modesty has won him golden opinions.

ADMIRAL TO RETURN SOON?

London Paper's Trieste Correspondent Says He Will Sail for America on a Mail Steamer.

LONDON, July 21.—The Trieste correspondent of The Daily Mail telegraphs that Admiral Dewey will return to America shortly, via Bremen, in a mail steamer.

The correspondent also telegraphs that Admiral Dewey, in the course of a conversation with him, declared that he had small claim to be regarded as a hero, as nervousness and bad coffee made him dreadfully seasick before the battle of Manila began.

A WELCOME AT WASHINGTON.

Committee Will Come to New York to Greet Dewey and Escort Him to the Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Arrangements have been made by the Committee of One Hundred for Washington's share in the reception to Admiral Dewey upon his arrival in this country. On the day when he is expected to arrive the committee will send a delegation to New York to extend a welcome to him from the people of Washington. He will be escorted to this city and to his hotel by this delegation.

According to the committee's programme the Admiral is to be escorted to the Capitol at 2 o'clock P. M. The sword voted to him by Congress will be presented to him an hour later, with exercises which have not yet been finally settled upon. At 4 o'clock the Admiral will be escorted back to his hotel. At 7:30 there will be a parade, a serenade, and an illumination, and the striking of appropriate historical medals.

Ross Perry is Chairman of the Reception Committee. W. H. Moses is Chairman of the Committee of One Hundred. The Pennsylvania Railroad has offered a special train for the use of the committee on its journey to New York and back.

Sergeant at Arms Bright of the Senate and Chairman Moses of the local Dewey Reception Committee went to Long Branch to-day to consult with the Vice President concerning the use of the east steps of the Capitol as a place for the presentation of a sword to Admiral Dewey upon his return to Washington.

The law requires the consent of the Vice President and the Speaker of the House for the use of any part of the Capitol or Capitol grounds for any function, but as the House is at present without a Speaker the entire matter will rest with Vice President Hobart.

If he will give his approval a platform will be erected and the sword will be handed to the Admiral by Secretary Long.

THE RECEPTION TO DEWEY.

The Plan and Scope Committee Further Considers Plans — Projected Triumphal Arch.

The triumphal arch which it is proposed to erect at the crossing of Fifth Avenue and Broadway in honor of the home-coming of Admiral Dewey is described in detail for the first time in a report submitted yesterday to the Plan and Scope Committee of the Dewey celebration by a committee from the National Sculpture Society.

The Sculptors' Committee, headed by President J. Q. A. Ward and Vice President Charles R. Lamb of the society, appeared before the Plan and Scope Committee at the City Hall yesterday afternoon and presented its report, which was accompanied by a drawing of the proposed arch.

The arch, according to the Sculpture Committee's plan, is to be reinforced by a line of columns on either side of Fifth Avenue to Twenty-third Street on the south, and to Twenty-fifth Street on the north. It will be modeled on the lines of the arch of Titus at Rome, and should be enriched, the artists urge, "with sculpture symbolizing our power as a maritime nation."

In the execution of this idea, the report proposes for the faces of the arch four groups of sculpture, personifying patriotism as exemplified in the Spanish-American war, as follows: First, the call to arms; second, the combat; third, the return; fourth, peace.

The arch is to be surmounted by a quadriga of seahorses drawing a ship, on the prow of which stands a winged figure of Victory. The minor openings of the arch, looking east and west, it is proposed to flank with lions, personifying strength and courage. On the eastern and western faces, over these side entrances, will be alto-reliefs, symbolizing "The Progress of Our Country" and "The Advancement of Civilization." At the ends of the colonnades are to be placed groups representing "The Army," "The Navy," "The East Indies," and "The West Indies." About the four faces of the structure will be ranged relief portraits of the country's naval heroes from John Paul Jones to Dewey.

It is proposed to have the gas companies supply flambeaux lights for the tops of the tall pillars in the colonnades and to have the arch itself brilliantly lighted with electricity.

The matter was referred back to the representatives of the Sculpture Society, with instructions to report on the cost of the structure, the Plan and Scope Committee fearing that the cost might be too great. It was unofficially estimated that the sculpture groups proposed would alone cost over $10,000.

A communication was received from President Little of the Board of Education urging that the celebration continue three days instead of two, so as to permit the 50,000 pupils of the city's public schools to do honor to Admiral Dewey with a parade, in which school children from other cities of the State might be invited to participate. The general sentiment of the committeemen present was that the people would tire of a three-day celebration, and it was suggested that the school children might be provided for by erecting a stand for them in front of the City Hall and having them chant a choral welcome to the Admiral.

The committee unanimously adopted an outline plan for the reception ceremonies, which was submitted by Gen. Butterfield after having received the approval of the Mayor. It is set forth in an official statement, given out after the meeting, in part as follows:

FIRST DAY.—Admiral Dewey is to be met in the lower bay inside of Sandy Hook by the Mayor and the committee, with the guests of the city. He will be formally presented the freedom of the city. He will then go on board the citizens' boat and sail up to Staten Island to receive the compliments and visits of Governors of States and those of the city's guests who may be on board to meet him. Salutes will be fired by the batteries and vessels along the route.

The Admiral will return to his ship at Staten Island, and the naval parade will begin in the afternoon, proceeding to Riverside Park and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street in time to arrive before dark, saluting batteries being posted en route. The night parade and fireworks will commence there and be continued down the North River.

SECOND DAY.—Admiral Dewey will be received at the City Hall by the Mayor, the Municipal Assembly, and the city officials designated by the Mayor upon a platform to be erected in front of the City Hall. The Mayor will deliver his address of welcome and publicly present the testimonial to be prepared for the occasion.

While these ceremonies are in progress the troops for the military parade will prepare for the march and review.

When the ceremonies at the City Hall are completed the Mayor will conduct the Admiral along the route to be designated in advance, giving the largest opportunity for people to see and greet the Admiral.

At Claremont the Mayor will give a breakfast to the Admiral and the officers of his ship and fleet and to invited guests, finishing in time to commence the march with the military escort to the reviewing stand.

If it shall be decided, with the Admiral's consent, that a smoker or entertainment to the sailors be given on the night of the second day or of the following day, Madison Square Garden or some other suitable place will be selected.

It developed at yesterday's session that the work of the Reception Committee is in danger of being interfered with by the failure of the Municipal Assembly to adopt the resolution offered at the last meeting of the Board of Aldermen, to allow the committee to expend the $150,000 appropriation in sums exceeding $3,000 without previously advertising for bids and awarding formal contracts.

President Woods of the Aldermanic Board yesterday expressed the hope that the resolution would pass at the next meeting of the board.

The Committee on Plan and Scope has decided to invite the Governors of all States which have had troops in the Philippines to send military delegations to the reception. The committee, however, does not feel that the funds at its disposal will enable it to offer to pay the expenses of these visiting troops. Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania has notified the committee that he will attend and will bring with him an escort of returned volunteers who fought with Dewey at Manila.

The committee proposes to erect only two stands—one at the City Hall, for the presentation ceremonies, and the other at Madison Square for reviewing purposes.

ANDERSON CRITICISES OTIS.

Believes the Filipinos Could Have Been Whipped Speedily with a Vigorous Campaign Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—The Post this evening prints an interview with Gen. Thomas Anderson in which he is quoted as making serious reflections on the conduct of the war in the Philippines.

"I believe," said Gen. Anderson, "that if we had not been held back I would have finished the war with my own division, and Gen. Lawton, who relieved me, is of the same opinion. All that was needed was simply to go out and whip them. The trouble is that we fellows went over there to fight while there were others who wanted to be politicians and diplomats. The only time that Gen. Otis and I disagreed was on this point. I held that the war should be pushed to completion, while his policy was still that of conciliation."

"Is not the time for conciliation past now?"

"That was my opinion long ago."

"How many men are needed there?"

"No more than 50,000. Otis says he does not need any more and he ought to know. I should not want 100,000, for the responsibility of feeding and caring for them is too great."

Gen. Anderson said that he did not expect to be ordered back to the Philippines. "I do not think any change will be made," he said, "but the resignation of Secretary Alger may bring it about. Gen. Corbin seems to be the power behind the throne."

Speaking of Murat Halstead's statement that Anderson disclosed that Aguinaldo was negotiating with the Spanish before Manila surrendered, Gen. Anderson said:

"I told Halstead that, and sent a letter to the same effect to the department before Manila had been taken. The negotiations fell through, and after that the city was taken. The Filipinos are good fighters and had the Spanish whipped easily. The men who went to Cuba rightly get all the glory of winning a great war, but they had no such men to fight in the Spaniards as we have in the Philippines."

THE PRESIDENT'S GRATITUDE.

He Thanks the Volunteers and Regulars Who Remained in Service After Their Time Was Out.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The War Department to-day made public a telegram from the President to Gen. Otis thanking the men in the Philippines for their patriotism in remaining in service after the ratification of the treaty of peace. The message, which was forwarded through the War Department, is as follows:

Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1899.
Otis, Manila:

The President desires to express in the most public manner his appreciation of the lofty patriotism shown by the volunteers and regulars of the Eighth Army Corps in performing willing service through severe campaigns and battles against the insurgents in Luzon, when under the terms of their enlistment they would have been entitled to their discharge upon the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain.

This action on their part was noble and heroic. It will stand forth as an example of the self-sacrifice and public consecration, which have ever characterized the American soldiers. In recognition thereof I shall recommend to Congress that a special medal of honor be given to the officers and soldiers of the Eighth Army Corps who performed this great duty voluntarily and enthusiastically for their country.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

MANILA COURT REGULATIONS.

American System Governing Practice of Law Instead of Spanish.

MANILA, July 20.—An order has been issued regulating practice before the courts and substituting the American for the Spanish system in important respects. It abolishes procurators, who correspond somewhat to solicitors in the English courts, all the duties heretofore performed by procurators devolving upon attorneys. Members of the bar must be residents of the island. Citizens of foreign Governments are ineligible to practice at the bar. Members of the American bar are eligible.

The order gives the courts sole power to determine the qualifications of attorneys, which heretofore has been a function of the Bar Association, and the church schools have controlled admissions to the bar. The changes outlined have been made in accordance with the wishes of the Filipinos and disappoint the Spaniards, who petitioned to be admitted to the bar without renouncing allegiance to Spain.

MILES WILL REMAIN HERE.

Believes that Officers Now in Philippines Are Competent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Major Gen. Miles was asked to-day what truth there was in a report reaching here from Boston that he desired to go out to the Philippines. He only smiled at the question, and when it was suggested that it seemed to be the wish of some of his Eastern friends he only answered, "All of the Eastern people may not be my friends."

From remarks made by Gen. Miles to several of his visitors, he is known to be somewhat averse to taking the command out of the hands of the officers now there, and to be confident that with sufficient forces there are officers now with the army who are fully capable of achieving the best possible results. He has shown, within a day or two, that he favors sending abundant forces to Manila, and to maintain that force until the Philippines are reduced to order. But he is very much interested in having the campaign so conducted that there shall be the least possible discomfort among the men in the field.

Believing that the American Army should benefit by the experience of nations that have maintained armed forces in similar climates, he has had a board of officers ordered from the Philippines to Batavia to ascertain how the health and comfort of the European troops on that island are preserved. The two officers and a surgeon who undertake this duty will learn on what foods the troops from Europe exist, the clothing found to be best adapted to their needs, and the services required of them.

OTIS REPORTS ON THE STORMS.

Troops on the Outposts Have Suffered from the Floods.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—A dispatch has been received at the War Department from Gen. Otis telling of the storms in the Philippines as follows:

"Storms still prevailing; barometer rising, indicating improving weather conditions. Average rainfall July several years, 14½ inches; for twenty days now closed, 41 inches; country flooded. Troops on outposts have suffered, and former lines of communication cut in some instances; not serious. No material increase in sickness reported. Telegraphic communication maintained San Fernando, Bacoor, and nearly all other points. Unable yet to coal returning trasports."

Horses to be Sent to Gen. Otis.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—In response to the recently cabled request of Gen. Otis for 4,000 horses for use in the Philippines during the Fall campaign, the Quartermaster's Department has chartered three vessels, capable of carrying half that number, the first of which probably will leave Seattle on Aug. 10. The vessels are the Garonne, the Port Albert, and the Victoria. The Garonne will also be able to take about 150 first-class passengers.

Increased Receipts at Iloilo.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Advices received by the War Department from Manila to-day show an increase in the customs receipts at the Port of Iloilo for the month of May over every other month since American occupation. The receipts for May were $82,934, or within $3,024.10 as much as the total receipts of the three previous months.

Aguinaldo Suppresses "Friendlies."

MANILA, July 20.—The steamship Saturnus has returned from Aparri, and reports that Aguinaldo, hearing that the inhabitants were prepared to welcome the Americans if they came, concentrated 2,000 troops there and fortified the town and coast approaches strongly.

Lieutenant's Suicide at Manila.

MANILA, July 20.—Lieut. J. Moore of the Iowa Regiment shot himself to-day while temporarily insane.

TRAINED NURSES FOR MANILA.

Nine More Left the City Last Night, Sent Out Under the Auspices of Mrs. Reid's Society.

The 6 o'clock through train on the New York Central last night for San Francisco carried nine more trained nurses for the Philippines, sent out under the auspices of Auxiliary No. 3 for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses. The following is the list:

Miss Duensing, graduate of the German Hospital; Miss Barbara Ziegler, German Hospital; Miss Mary H. Summey, Miss Helen Fraser, and Miss Katharine Yeakel, Bellevue Training School, and Miss Amy Pope, Presbyterian Hospital, New York City; Miss Carlotta Marshall, Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, Boston, and Miss Lydia E. Coakley and Miss Mary Murray, New Haven Training School, New Haven, Conn.

These nurses are sent in response to an appeal for more nurses cabled last Saturday from Manila to Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Chairman of the Committee on the Maintenance of Trained Nurses, to which Auxiliary No. 3 turned over the care of closing up its work.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin, as soon as advised of the appeal, promptly informed Mrs. Reid that the Secretary of War would send instructions to San Francisco to forward the nurses at once on army transports on the same conditions as formerly—that they begin work immediately for any sick soldiers on the transports during the voyage. He also suggested that, with a view to making this service as useful as possible, it would be desirable to divide them into two detachments, and send them on separate transports. Miss Duensing was accordingly placed in charge of one party of five, and Miss Fraser in charge of the remaining four.

At Manila the nurses will report to Miss Henshall, who, under the direction of the Chief Surgeon, is at the head of the eighteen trained nurses previously sent there by the same committee, and to whom Miss Wheeler, the daughter of Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler, who started a week ago under the auspices of the committee, is also instructed to report.

The nurses are paid and subsisted by the committee, and go under a contract for six months' service in the Philippines, and longer if necessary, with service if on army transports on the voyage out and back. The expenses are defrayed from the balance left in the hands of Auxiliary No. 3 after the close of its work during the Spanish War.

THE CANNED BEEF REPORTS.

Those of Col. Garlington and Col. Maus Not Made Public.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—One of these days, after a new Secretary of War has had opportunity to look about the War Department and examine the report of Col. Garlington, made by him while the Wade court was preparing the second coat of whitewash for the beef contractors and purveyors, the views of that officer may reach the light and obtain the publicity which they deserve.

This report was submitted to the Wade court through Gen. Miles, but it was not published. Persistent effort to get at it has been unrewarded by the department. But without the assistance of those who would be most interested in seeing it presented it is learned that, while Garlington followed very closely to the lines of inquiry of Gen. Wade and his associates, his conclusions differed in many particulars from those reached by the court.

The Wade court administered what has been widely denounced here as an undeserved and cruel censure of Commissary General Weston, who took the place of Eagan, but not his salary. Garlington, it is learned, showed that Weston had nothing to do with ordering the purchase of canned beef, although he was severely rebuked for that offense. Col. Maus, who also came in for a share of the blame administered by the beef court to everybody not agreeing with the Secretary of War, made a report, but it is as impossible to obtain that report as it is to obtain the report made by Col. Garlington.

Rescued from His Father's Mill.

Fire in the hay and grain warehouse and mill located at 640 to 644 West Thirty-fourth Street, owned by Horace Ingersoll, caused $10,000 damage last evening. Charles Boyer, a member of Truck Company No. 20 of West Thirty-fourth Street, made his way to the top floor of the building and found lying in the hay Herbert, the nineteen-year-old son of the proprietor. He carried the young man down the ladder. Ingersoll was in a semi-conscious condition, but soon revived after being carried out of the building. The origin of the blaze is a mystery. Young Ingersoll says that he had nothing to do with starting it.

Catholic Women at Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, July 20. — The Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association convention to-day defeated a proposed amendment to the constitution providing that the Supreme Medical Examiner should be elected by the delegates instead of by the Supreme Trustees, and another providing that only a woman should be appointed Supreme Medical Examiner. The election of officers will take place to-morrow morning.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

TO ATTACH MEXICAN PROPERTY

Writ Issued in Favor of John G. Hassard for $3,075,000—Payment on Bonds Long Due.

An attachment against property of the United States of Mexico and the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi in that country has been granted by Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court to John G. Hassard of this city, in a suit brought to secure payment of $3,075,000, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum, from Sept. 1, 1865, to September, 1885, on 3,075 bonds made by the defendants in 1865.

The attachment was served yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Leavitt upon J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., where the defendants were supposed to have a large account. It was declared by the officials there, however, that there was no account to the credit of the defendants in the firm's possession.

In the absence of explanation it was assumed that the proceeds of part of the 5 per cent. consolidated external Mexican gold loan of 1899 of $110,95,000, of which $25,000,000 was allotted to the United States and Holland, and financed by J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., have passed out of the hands of this firm.

In the affidavit filed with the other papers in the suit and attachment in the County Clerk's office yesterday, Mr. Hassard says that in July, 1865, the defendants issued among others the 3,075 bonds upon which he seeks to recover, whereby they promised to pay upon demand to the holder thereof at or before the expiration of twenty years from the 1st day of September, 1865, $1,000 upon each bond, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum from the day mentioned to the date of payment. He became the owner of the bonds for a valuable consideration. The bonds became due and payable on the 1st day of September, 1885. Payment on them was demanded and refused, and still is refused, hence the present action.

Mr. Hassard is engaged in the drug business, and formerly was connected with the firm of Hazard, Hazard & Co. of this borough. When seen last night at his home, 210 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, Mr. Hassard declined to talk on the matter.

TROW'S NEW DIRECTORY OUT.

Increase of Names in Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs 28,420.

Trow's General Directory of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx for the year begun July 1, 1899, has just been issued by the Trow Directory, Printing and Bookbinding Company. The books will be distributed to the public on Monday next.

The present volume is the one hundred and thirteenth. The first, issued in 1786, contained 846 names, while the present contains 388,606—28,426 more than last year. The Directory of 1786 gave the names and addresses of the inhabitants residing south of Roosevelt Street, or within one square mile, while for the present volume the entire territory of Manhattan and the Bronx from the southern lines of Yonkers and Mount Vernon to the Battery—62½ square miles—has been canvassed from house to house and recanvassed for the correction of errors and omissions. The first name was taken on May 1, and since then all the names have been examined, corrected, duplicates discarded, arranged in alphabetical order, set up in type, proofs read twice, and the whole printed and bound—all in a period of eighty days.

In addition to the names, the Directory contains a large and excellent map of the northern part of the city, as well as the usual complete lists of officials, societies, institutions and the like.

Chicago's New City Directory.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Chicago's 1898 City Directory has been cast aside and in its place to-day reposes a brand new, clean-paged, and larger edition, containing about 583,000 names, and proving conclusively that in compiling a city directory at last this city takes second place to none other in the world, for there are about 165,000 more names in this volume than in any other city directory in this country or abroad.

PERTH AMBOY DEPOSITORS ACT.

Victims of Cashier Valentine Will Defend Their Interests.

PERTH AMBOY, July 20.—The depositors of the Middlesex County Bank, wrecked by Cashier Valentine, met to-night to discuss ways and means to protect their interests. At least five hundred persons attended the meeting, and as many more could not get into the hall.

South R. Farrington was elected Chairman of the meeting, and William H. Clifford Secretary. A committee reported in favor of the appointment of a committee of seven members to have full charge of the depositors' interests, with power to employ counsel and take such other steps as should be deemed necessary. This plan was adopted, and the following were named as the committee: Mayor James L. Compton of Perth Amboy; Charles K. Freeman, Deputy Collector of the Port of Perth Amboy; Peter Nelson, and Thomas Langan, of Perth Amboy, John Scully of South Amboy, Hubbard R. Yettmann of Tottenville, and B. M. Little, Treasurer of Woodbridge Township. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chair or the Committee of Seven.

The bank building was a busy place all day. Depositors of the Savings Institution, which used the same offices and did business over the same counter as the Middlesex County Bank, presented their books for comparison. No material differences are said to have been found.

Valentine, the Cashier whose stealings broke the bank, is still in the county jail at New Brunswick. He may not be removed to the State prison at Trenton until Monday.

Two lis pendens were filed yesterday against property at 310 and 312 West Fourth Street under attachments against the Middlesex County Bank of Perth Amboy in favor of the National Park Bank for $31,508, and Henry B. Thomas for $1,000. It was stated that the property had been conveyed to the bank on May 11, 1898, by George M. Valentine, the defaulting cashier. The deed was not recorded until Jan. 20, 1899.

Fatally Hurt by a Third Avenue Car.

George Bennett, seventy-seven years old, a patent medicine dealer, living at 2,308 Second Avenue, was knocked down and injured by a Third Avenue cable car at Twentieth Street yesterday noon. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where it was said he would die. The man was trying to cross the avenue from the west side behind a south-bound car. He did not see a north-bound car coming, and stepped directly in front of it. Gripman George E. Helmer of 1,079 Third Avenue saw the man step out on the track and tried to bring the car to a stop, but was too late. The fender hit him, knocking him several feet. The man's head struck the pavement and his skull was fractured.

Discharged Newark Rabbi Sues.

NEWARK, July 20.—The Rev. Joseph Segal, until last May the rabbi of the Congregation B'nai Abraham, has begun suit against the trustees for $30,000 for breach of contract. He asserts that his contract was for three years ending Jan. 1, 1901, and that the trustees discharged him without cause. Rabbi Segal had some trouble recently because his daughter Rose went to live at the home of John M. Reiner in Elizabeth.

Appraiser Wakeman Will Not Resign.

"I have no intention of resigning the office of Appraiser of the Port of New York," said Wilbur F. Wakeman to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, last night. "I have seen the reports to the effect that I will resign, but I can assure you they are absolutely without foundation. Pay no attention to them."

Cigarette Ordinance Approved.

The ordinance offered by Alderman Glick to forbid the sale of cigarettes to boys under eighteen years of age was considered at a meeting of the Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen yesterday and approved. It will be reported at the next meeting.

More Ahearn Act Claims.

James Mitchell has filed with the Controller a claim for $6,000 for expenses incurred in defending himself against charges while Fire Marshal. A similar claim for $625 is filed by the widow of Patrolman Michael J. Howard. The total of claims filed to date under the Ahearn act is $295,822.

HELPING TAMPA STRIKERS.

Cigarmakers in Cuba Send Money, Hoping to Indirectly Benefit Their Home Industries.

HAVANA, July 20.—At a meeting of cigarmakers held at Bejucar, Province of Havana, to-day, it was decided to subscribe 5 per cent. of the earnings of all present for the benefit of the strikers at Tampa, Fla. Other cigar-manufacturing centres intend to follow this lead until a sufficient amount has been subscribed to keep all the strikers on full pay as long as it is necessary, the intention being not only to aid the strikers but to bring extra business to the cigar-making industry here.

It is claimed that the owners of many factories desire to see the strike continued, and will subscribe liberally to the fund for the support of the men who are out in Tampa, believing that much of the business which was lost to them during the war can be brought back if the strike is maintained for a sufficient length of time, and they will do all in their power to prevent the defeat of the strikers.

A SEA CAPTAIN MURDERED?

Sailors of a Missing Schooner from Havana Arrested in Spain.

HAVANA, July 20.—The schooner Gallite cleared from this port in April last for report in Pinar del Rio Province, but never reached her destination. Her Captain, at the time of sailing, had in his possession the sum of $6,000, and was accompanied by his nephew, an eight-year-old boy.

The disappearance of the schooner has never been satisfactorily explained, but in May a rumor reached Capt. W. L. Pitcher, Superintendent of the Department of Corrections here, that four colored sailors, accompanied by a white boy, were squandering money in the city. Steps were taken for the arrest of these men, but before they could be taken into custody they disappeared.

An investigation was begun, and it was proved that the negroes in question had been aboard the missing schooner when she sailed, but had returned the next day in a small boat, explaining to their friends that the schooner had gone down in the night during a severe storm and the Captain had been lost. The men finally took passage for Spain, taking the boy with them. Upon learning of this, Capt. Pitcher cabled to San Juan de Puerto Rico, at which port the vessel on which they sailed was to touch, requesting the authorities to take the men into custody upon their arrival there.

One of the negroes, who had acted as mate of the Gallite, and the boy left the vessel at Ponce and embarked upon another ship for Spain. Consequently only three of the party were arrested at San Juan.

To-day Capt. Pitcher received a cable message, through Señor Sagrario, the Spanish Consul General, here, advising that Vigo, the mate, and the boy, had been arrested at Ferrol, Spain, and were held subject to requisition from Havana.

DO NOT WANT USELESS GUNS.

Ordnance Bureau Desires to Dispose of All Obsolete Cannon.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The Bureau of Ordnance has taken steps to relieve the coast of this country from the large accumulation of obsolete ordnance that has been piling up ever since the change in ordnance construction from cast iron to steel guns. It is worth less as junk than the cost of removing and breaking it up.

The Secretary has been asked for authority to condemn and sell it, and if no bids are made the great guns and carriages will have to be destroyed at Government expense. There are also large quantities of obsolete ordnance stores, which it is hoped will be disposed of at the same time.

MORE VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

The President Has Appointed Several Captains and Lieutenants.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The President has made the following appointments in the volunteer army:

CAPTAINS.

James S. Butler, formerly Captain Company I, Second Mississippi.
Edward C. Carey, Lieutenant Sixteenth Infantry.
William F. Meeks, Captain Seventy-first New York Volunteers.
Charles A. Reynolds, Captain Company I, Tenth Ohio Volunteers.
Frank G. Russell, Major First Territorial Regiment.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

F. O. Densmore.
Percy Hawkins, Captain First Ohio.
Virden G. Peckenpaugh, Lieutenant Fifth Illinois.
Carroll Powers of Second Kentucky Volunteers.
James R. Ash, Lieutenant Third Kentucky.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

James D. Danner, Eighth Pennsylvania.
H. J. McKenney, private, Fifth United States Volunteer Signal Corps.

The number of enlistments yesterday were 451, making a total of 3,129. The Thirty-first Regiment still leads with 690 men.

Capt. Meeks Served at Santiago.

Capt. William F. Meeks, who has been appointed to a Captaincy in one of the new volunteer regiments, was Captain of Company I of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers during the Spanish-American war. He took part in the battles before Santiago, and was popular with his men. After the regiment returned home Capt. Meeks, with Capt. Bleecker, made statements reflecting on the valor of Col. Downs, Lieut. Col. Smith, and others of his superiors. Lieut. Col. Smith preferred charges under the National Guard regulations against Capts. Meeks and Bleecker, and a court of inquiry was appointed to make an investigation. The accused officers pleaded guilty to the charges, and they were reprimanded. Subsequently Lieut. Col. Smith was tried before a court of inquiry on the charges made by Capts. Meeks and Bleecker, and as a result he was ordered before a board of survey for retirement.

Alger Says All Officers Are Chosen.

ALBANY, July 20.—Gov. Roosevelt is in receipt of a letter from Secretary of War Alger dated July 18, in which it is stated that all commissions for volunteer officers have been filled or provided for. This is evidently done to check the rush of applicants for commissions from all over the country.

The Newark Arrives at Mollendo.

LIMA, Peru, July 20.—The United States cruiser Newark arrived at Mollendo to-day on her way to San Francisco.

BOY KILLED BY HIS OWN GUN.

Death of Young Walter Hart the Sad Ending of the Outing of Three Mount Vernon Lads.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 20.—On Monday of this week Walter Hart, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Hart, of Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, and grandson of the late William Hart, the landscape artist, together with two sons of ex-Mayor Brush of this city, went into camp on a farm belonging to Dr. Brush, on the hills, near Bedford, Westchester County. Walter Hart was seventeen years old, and the oldest of the three lads, and for that reason he was appointed by Dr. Brush to act as Captain of the little party.

This evening about 8:30 o'clock a telephone message was received at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Hart that their son was dead. News was received later to the effect that young Hart, while climbing a stone fence with his gun, by some accident discharged the weapon, blowing the top of his head completely off.

Mr. and Mrs. Hart were away from home when the news came, but were sent for, and on their return found ex-Mayor Brush, father of their son's two companions, before the house in his carriage. Mrs. Hart, seeming to divine some disaster, fell fainting on the sidewalk, and has remained in a semi-conscious condition ever since.

An undertaker has gone to Bedford for the body of young Hart, which is expected to reach here to-morrow morning.

Bullet That Killed Dog Hit a Man.

Mrs. Mary Walsh of 179 First Street, Jersey City, informed Policeman Cox last night that a stray dog had bitten her son, Thomas, six years old, on the leg. The officer shot the dog. The bullet, after passing through the dog's head, struck the sidewalk and was deflected upward. It struck James McCartin, twenty-one years old, of 318 Warren Street, in the left knee, inflicting a painful though not dangerous wound. He was taken to the City

LARCHMONT CLUB'S RACES

The Oiseau Disabled by Running Into a Stake Boat.

O'SHIMA SAM BEATS POSSUM

The Syce Wins Again in the 51-Foot Class—The Acushla II. Left Far Behind—A Good Breeze.

Another race between the crack fifty-one-footers, the beating of the Maxwells' new Possum by the new O'Shima Sam, and the disabling of the Oiseau were the features of yesterday's yacht races at Larchmont.

A fresh northeast wind blew all day, and covering the same triangular courses as on the preceding days of race week, the yachts had a beat to the first mark, a run to the second mark with spinnakers to port, and a reach with the wind on the starboard beam home.

The Syce won again in the fifty-one-foot class, while the Acushla II. was badly beaten. The Hanan boys expect, however, that with a lighter suit of sails which has been ordered and some other changes, she will more nearly meet the expectations they have had of her.

The Irex moved up a class to race with Penguin, and on time allowance won. The Spindrift won over five others in the race-about class. Syce led over the line in her class at the start, and Penguin crossed before Irex. Possum got over first in the thirty-six-foot class, followed by O'Shima Sam and Acushla, in the order named.

In the twenty-five-foot knockabout class, Oiseau led over, but she reached the home mark on the first round two seconds after Momo, and in making a short turn ran into the stakeboat and stove her bow, necessitating her withdrawal from the race.

The times at the finish were as follows: Spindrift, 2:05:49; Mongoose, 2:10:05; Kantaka, 2:12:40; Momo, 2:15:11; Midge, 2:19:31; Volsung, 2:20:21; Thelga, 2:21:47; Disoris II., 2:29:03; Syce, 2:55:37; Kestrel, 3:07:44; Acushla II., 3:15:54; Penguin, 3:32:30; O'Shima Sam, 3:35:20; Irex, 3:37:28; Irex, 3:41:40, and Acushla, 4:24:20.

The summary follows:

SLOOPS—CLASS K. SPECIAL.

Start, 11:40 A. M.

Name and Owner.	Length. Feet.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Syce, F. M. Hoyt	50.86	3:15:37	3:15:37
Kestrel, J. B. Mills	48.37	3:27:44	3:27:44
Acushla II., W. and A. Haven	50.15	3:35:54	3:35:54

SLOOPS—CLASS CABIN TRUNKS.

Start, 11:40 A. M.

Penguin, G. Brighton	48.94	3:32:30	3:30:30
Irex, C. Meyer	42.90	4:01:40	3:59:25

SLOOPS—CLASS M.

Start, 11:45 A. M.

Possum, H. W. Maxwell	45.00	3:32:28	3:32:28
O'Shima Sam, J. T. Pratt	34.81	3:50:30	3:50:30
Acushla, C. T. Wells	34.00	4:39:20	.....

KNOCKABOUTS—25-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 11:50 A. M.

	Length. Time.		
Oiseau, J. R. Maxwell, Jr.	25.00	Disabled	
Momo, C. H. Crane	25.00	2:05:11	

KNOCKABOUTS—21-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 11:50 A. M.

	Length. Feet.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Indianola, L. R. Alberger	21.00	Not timed.	
Mongoose, S. Ford	21.00	2:20:05	2:20:05
Spindrift, S. C. Firle	21.00	2:15:49	2:15:49
Kantaka, G. J. Bradish	21.00	2:22:40	2:22:40
Midge, F. W. Thayer	21.00	2:29:31	2:29:31
Thelga, A. P. Thayer	21.00	2:31:47	2:31:47

CABIN CATS.

Start, 11:55 A. M.

Disoris II., G. P. Valk	29.75	2:24:03	2:24:03
Volsung, De Forest Brothers	28.70	2:15:21	2:14:03

THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

The General Orders for the Annual Cruise in August Issued—New Members Elected.

The fourth general meeting of the New York Yacht Club was held yesterday afternoon at Delmonico's, in Beaver Street. Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan, Secretary J. V. S. Oddie, and S. Nicholson Kane, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, were among the officers present, the Commodore presiding.

The general orders for the club's annual cruise were read, and are as follows:

Monday, Aug. 7, the squadron will rendezvous at New London. At 4 P. M. there will be a meeting of the Captains on board the flagship.

The programme for the cruise, weather permitting, will be as follows: Tuesday, Aug. 8, New London to Gardiner's Bay; Wednesday, Aug. 9, Gardiner's Bay to Newport; Thursday, Aug. 10, Newport to Vineyard Haven; Friday, Aug. 11, the squadron will remain at anchor in Vineyard Haven; Saturday, Aug. 12, Vineyard Haven to Newport; Sunday, Aug. 13, the squadron will remain at anchor at Newport; Monday, Aug. 14, races off Newport for the Astor Cups; Tuesday, Aug. 15, races off Newport.

Wednesday, Aug. 16, there will be a meeting of the Captains on board the flagship at noon.

During the cruise there will be the usual races for the Owl and Gamecock Colors, and a race for naphtha launches.

The Regatta Committee will furnish details for the runs from port to port and for all other racing events. Captains are requested to provide their vessels with the New York Yacht Club night signals, and also to send to the Commodore a list of the names of their guests.

The Commodore will be pleased to receive informally the Captains and their guests on board the flagship any evening while in harbor from 9 to 11 P. M.

The Regatta Committee, Mr. Kane said, would issue detailed instructions for the squadron runs in the course of a week.

The following new members were elected: Herbert W. Hanan, Charles Osgood, William S. Fanshawe, William G. Warden, Henry E. Howland, William Hadwin Ames, W. E. Lowe, Paymaster P. V. Mohun, United States Navy; Naval Constructor J. J. Woodward, United States Navy; Edward R. Bacon, W. D. Hatch, the Hon. Benjamin T. Cable, George Arents, Jr., Albert O. Brown, Gen. Samuel C. Lawrence, Robert P. Lindeman, H. R. Reed, George G. Haven, Jr., Evans R. Dick, Carl Eglinger, George Peabody Eustis, Nelson C. Thrall, William Skinner, Jr., and H. C. Graef.

After the election of members it was announced that there was another list of candidates for membership, who, it was desired, should be elected before the annual cruise, but, as the names had not been posted for the time required before action may be taken by the Membership Committee, their names could not be presented for election by the club. It was decided, therefore, to adjourn the meeting until Aug. 3, when these additional names will be presented.

THIRTY-FOOTERS AT NEWPORT.

Pembroke Jones's Carolina Leads Eight Competitors in the Race.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 20.—The thirty-footers raced over the Beaver Tail course this afternoon, with a good breeze from the southeast. The start was at 3:38. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	5:33:34	1:55:34
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	5:34:00	1:56:00
Hera, Ralph N. Ellis	5:34:32	1:56:32
Wawa, Reginald Brooks	5:35:06	1:57:06
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	5:36:24	1:58:24
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	5:37:02	1:59:02
Pollywog, A. H. Paget	5:37:39	1:59:39
Veda, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.	5:37:59	1:59:59

The second and last race in the series of races between the sloops Awa and Nymph occurred yesterday afternoon over a twenty-mile course in Narragansett Bay, and the Awa for the second time beat the Nymph. The time was four and a half minutes over time allowance. The Awa, in winning this race, wins the trophy.

Yachts in the harbor this evening were steamers American, Osprey, Indolent, Palmer, Jessie, Ibis, Intrepid, Sultana, Enterprise, Elreba, and Narada.

Schooners—Ingomar, Emerald, Sylph, and Esperanza.

Sloops—Queen Mab, Gypsy, Columbia, Titania, Awa, Nymph, Navahoe, Defender, Carmita, and Woodmansie.

STATE CHAMPIONSHIP TENNIS.

Fischer and Paret Win Their Games in the Semi-Final Round.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 20.—The New York State championship lawn tennis tournament was continued here to-day at the Sedgwick Farm Tennis Club, and an enthusiastic crowd watched the players. The feature of the day was the semi-final round of the championship singles. The two New York experts, Fischer and Paret, were opposed by Little and Jenney, the present and the former champion of Princeton. Paret found little difficulty in disposing of Jenney, but Little worried Fischer considerably in the first set. After that the metropolitan champion won about as he pleased.

The crack local team, Jenney and Lewis, a Princeton-Yale combination, caused considerable enthusiasm by winning the second set in the semi-final round of the championship doubles from Paret and Little. The visiting experts proved too strong for them, however, and won out in the third set after quite a close struggle.

To-morrow Fischer and Paret will meet in the finals of singles, while on Saturday the winner will meet Champion Whitman for the State championship and challenge cup. The finals of doubles and handicap singles will also be played on Saturday. The day's score follows:

Championship Singles.—Semi-final round. E. P. Fischer beat R. D. Little, 8—6, 6—2; J. P. Paret beat A. D. Jenny, 6—3, 6—0.

Championship Doubles.—First round. E. P. Fischer and W. C. Grant beat J. H. Torrey, Jr., and W. F. Couper, 6—1, 6—1; A. C. MacMaster and Parke Wright beat Harry Burdick and Huntington Lewis, 6—3, 6—2; A. D. Jenney and Howard Lewis beat L. J. Grant and M. H. Northrup, Jr., 6—0, 6—0.

Semi-Final Round—J. P. Paret and R. D. Little beat A. D. Jenney and Howard Lewis, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

Handicap Singles.—First round. Huntington Lewis, (half-15,) beat Howard Lewis, (owe half 15,) 6—3, 6—2; George Wagner, (scratch,) beat Parke Wright, (scratch,) 6—4, 6—2.

Second Round—A. D. Jenney, (owe 15,) beat E. P. Fischer, (owe half 40,) by default; Huntington Lewis, (half 15,) beat Harry Burdick, (scratch,) 6—3, 6—2; R. D. Little, (owe 15,) beat J. P. Paret, (owe half 40,) 6—2, 6—2.

CHESS TOURNAMENT GAMES.

Following are the scores of some of the games as played in the final rounds of the London international chess tournament:

PHILIDOR'S DEFENSE.

Cohn. White.	Blackburne. Black.	Cohn. White.	Blackburne. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	28. Q—Q4	QxQ
2. Kt—KB3	P—Q3	29. KtxQ	Kt—B7ch
3. P—Q4	B—Kt5	30. K—Kt	KtxP
4. PxP	Kt—Q2	31. Kt—Kt5	P—B3
5. PxP	BxP	32. KtxP	Kt—Q3
6. Kt—B3	KKt—B3	33. P—QR4	K—B2
7. B—K2	Castles	34. P—R5	P—B4
8. B—KKt5	P—KR3	35. K—B2	K—K3
9. B—Kt3	R—K	36. K—K3	K—Q4
10. Kt—Q2	BxB	37. K—Q3	P—B5ch
11. QxB	B—Kt5	38. K—K3	P—KKt4
12. P—B3	Q—K2	39. P—B3	K—B4
13. Castles	QR—Q	40. P—Kt4	K—Q4
14. QR—Q	BxKt	41. K—B3	K—K3
15. PxB	Kt—Q4	42. K—K3	K—K4
16. Kt—Kt	KtxR	43. P—R3	K—Q4
17. QxKt	P—KB4	44. K—B3	K—K3
18. Q—B2	PxP	45. K—K3	K—K4
19. PxP	Kt—B3	46. K—B3	K—Q4
20. Kt—Q2	Kt—Kt5	47. K—K3	K—B4
21. Q—K2	Q—B4ch	48. K—B3	P—Kt3
22. K—R	Kt—K6	49. P—R6	P—Kt4
23. Q—B2	R—KB	50. K—K3	K—Kt3
24. Kt—B3	QxP	51. K—Q4	KxKt
25. RxR	RxR	52. K—B5	KxP
26. R—K	R—Q8	53. Resigns.	
27. RxR	KtxR		

GIUCCO PIANO.

Schlechter. White.	Lasker. Black.	Schlechter. White.	Lasker. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	13. QxKtP	R—B
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	14. KtxKt	Q—B3
3. B—B4	B—B4	15. KR—Kch	K—Q
4. P—Q4	Kt—B3	16. QxQch	RxQ
5. P—Q4	PxP	17. R—K2	P—KR3
6. PxP	B—Kt5ch	18. QR—K	P—B3
7. Kt—B3	KtxKP	19. R—K5ch	K—B2
8. Castles	BxKt	20. Kt—R7	R—B2
9. P—Q5	Kt—R4	21. R—R5	P—Kt4
10. PxB	Kt—B3	22. QR—K5	B—Kt2
11. Q—Q4	P—KB4	23. Resigns.	
12. B—Kt5	KtxB		

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

Blackburne. White.	Maroczy. Black.	Blackburne. White.	Maroczy. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	25. B—Kt5	BxB
2. P—KKt3	P—K3	26. KtxB	B—Q4
3. B—Kt2	Kt—KB3	27. Q—K5	R—Q
4. Kt—Q2	P—B4	28. R—Q2	R(B6)—B
5. P—K3	Kt—B3	29. R—K	PxP
6. Kt—K2	Q—Kt3	30. Kt—K6	BxKt
7. PxP	BxP	31. QxBch	QxQ
8. Kt—Kt3	B—K2	32. RxQ	R—B6
9. Kt—B3	Castles	33. P—R3	P—KKt4
10. Castles	R—Q	34. R(Q2)—K2	K—Kt2
11. Q—K2	P—K4	35. R—QKt6	R(Q)—KB
12. P—KR3	B—K3	36. R—K7ch	R(B)—B2
13. R—Q	QR—B	37. R(Kt6)xP	RxR
14. Kt—Kt	P—QR4	38. RxRch	K—Kt3
15. P—QR3	P—QKt4	39. P—Q5	P—Kt5
16. Kt(Kt3)—Q2	P—K5	40. P—Q6	R—Q6
17. P—KB4	PxPc.p.	41. K—R2	P—R4
18. KtxP	Kt—K5	42. P—Q7	K—Kt4
19. P—KKt4	P—B4	43. R—K4	RxQP
20. Kt—Q4	KtxKt	44. R—K2	K—R5
21. RxKt	R—H	45. R—K4	R—Q7ch
22. Kt—Q2	PxP	46. K—Kt	P—R7ch
23. BxKt	PxB	47. K—R	K—R6
24. KtxP	R—B6	48. Resigns.	

RUY LOPEZ.

Tschigorin. White.	Janowski. Black.	Tschigorin. White.	Janowski. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	16. Q—B4	PxP
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	17. Kt—K4	Q—B5
3. B—Kt5	Kt—B3	18. P—KKt3	Q—B4
4. Castles	KtxP	19. Kt—B5	P—Q4
5. P—Q4	R—K2	20. Q—B3	R—R3
6. Q—K2	Kt—Q3	21. R—Q2	P—K5
7. BxKt	KtPxB	22. Q—Kt3	B—K3
8. PxP	Kt—Kt2	23. Q—Kt7	QR—KB
9. R—K	Castles	24. QxP(B6)	Q—Kt4
10. Kt—B3	R—K	25. QR—Q	B—R6
11. Q—B4	Kt—B4	26. Q—Kt5	RxP
12. Kt—KKt5	BxKt	27. KtxP	Q—B4
13. BxB	QxB	28. P—KKt4	R—Kt7ch
14. QxKt	R—K3	29. Resigns.	
15. QR—Q	P—B3		

SHOOTING AT BISLEY.

The Prize Winners—Scores of the Canadian Competitors.

BISLEY, July 20.—The principal event here to-day was the shooting in the second stage of Her Majesty the Queen's Prize. The conditions were ten shots at 500 yards and fifteen shots at 600 yards range, the winner taking a silver medal. At the first distance the Canadians scored as follows: Crowe, 49; Fleming, 44.

The Graphic Cup was won by Sergt. Dalgetty of the Northumberland Fusileers. Rennie of the Canadian team, also made the highest possible score, but in shooting off the tie Dalgetty won, adding fifteen to Rennie's thirteen.

The Gregory Prize was won by Cartwright of the Canadian team.

In the shooting for the Ladies' Prize Simpson, Canadian, secured the only highest possible score thus far made.

Sergt. Matthews of the Civil Service won the silver medal and the silver badge for the highest aggregate in the first and second stages of the competition for the Queen's Prize, having scored 218 out of a possible 230. The Canadian Bertram tied for second place, his score being 216. The scores of the other Canadians competing in this event were as follows: Crowe, 212; Fleming, 209; Huggins, 204; Wetmore, 199. Bertram's last two shots were an outer and a magpie.

In the competition for The Daily Telegraph Cup, seven shots at 600 yards, about a dozen highest possible scores were made. On the shoot-off three of the marksmen tied again, and the final result has not yet been decided. In this contest Robertson, Fleming, and Wetmore, Canadians, scored 34 each.

Col. McLean, one of the visiting Canadians, held a garden party on the clubhouse grounds to-day, and the affair was largely attended.

Miss Rowland Wins Fairfield Handicap.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 20.—A handicap sweepstake competition against bogy at the Fairfield County Golf Club to-day resulted in a victory for Miss Katherine Rowland, who was 8 down. Mrs. H. C. Hillard was 10 down; Miss Ruth Baker, 11 down; Mrs. F. M. Freeman, 13 down; Miss Adams, 14 down; Miss Mason, 15 down; Miss Miester, 15 down; and Mrs. Palmer, 16 down.

Ladies' Day at Knickerbocker Field.

The first of the track and field games arranged by the Athletic Committee of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club as a feature of the series of weekly "Ladies' Day" entertainments, took place on Knickerbocker Field, at Bergent Point, yesterday afternoon. There were four events on the programme: The 100-yard run, won by C. H. Herche, time 10 4-5 seconds; putting the sixteen-pound shot, won by J. T. Mahoney, 34 feet 5 inches; the 880-yard run, won by J. F. Schrieger, time 2 minutes 4 4-5 seconds, and batting the cricket ball, won by J. T. Mahoney, distance 323 feet.

Cricket at Prospect Park.

There was an interesting cricket game at Prospect Park yesterday between teams of the Manhattan and Kings County Clubs. Kings County won by the narrow margin of 5 runs. The totals were: Kings County, 116; Manhattan, 111.

Elizabeth Bookkeeper Arrested.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 20.—Frederick E. Bent, the head bookkeeper of the Elizabeth Branch of the Swift Beef Company, was arrested last night charged with being $2,500 short in his accounts. He was released to-day on bail. Bent is fifty-five years old, and has held his present position fifteen years. He admits that mistakes may be found in his accounts, but declares that an investigation will establish his honesty beyond question.

RACES AT BRIGHTON BEACH

Maribert Easily Defeated Montanic in the Extra Event.

FINISHED FIRST IN A CANTER

Reported that Jockey Maher and W. C. Clark Are Reconciled—Prejudice Won the Distaff.

Of all the stormy racing days Brighton Beach has known this season, yesterday was the stormiest, for there were so many matters for the racegoers to gossip over that one was not thoroughly discussed before another was broached.

First of all, there was the rumor that matters had been amicably settled between W. C. Clark and Jockey Denny Maher, and this news caused quite a sensation and started the wiseacres questioning how it had been brought about. Mr. Clark declared shortly after the Suburban that he would keep Maher on the ground for the full two years of his contract, for causing Banistar to be left at the post in the Suburban, and it was thought even after the jockey had been exonerated of intentional wrongdoing by the Stewards of the Coney Island Jockey Club meeting, that Mr. Clark would keep his word. It was said yesterday that a wealthy owner is anxious to engage Maher to ride for him and had approached Mr. Clark on the jockey's behalf. Mr. Clark, however, refused to say whether or not this was so, but he intimated that by Saturday the matter would be settled to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

Then there was the "Pittsburg Phil" case, which the gossips discussed at length. The plunger on Wednesday became disgusted with the manner in which racing has been conducted at Brighton Beach, declared that some jockeys were not riding to win, but in the interests of the bookmakers, and said that he was done forever with the game at Brighton Beach. He was at the track yesterday for the sole purpose, he said, of paying the $21,000 he lost on Wednesday, and it was noticed that though he watched the races closely he did not put down a bet during the day.

But of graver importance to the gossips and to the racegoers in general was the extra race between Montanic and Maribert. This race was at three-quarters of a mile, $500 entrance fee for both starters, and $500 added by the association. The horses had met under the same conditions and with the same weights up on July 14, and when Montanic beat Maribert there was a lot of ugly gossip over the result. Some blamed Spencer for the ride on Maribert; some blamed Tom Welch, the colt's trainer, arguing that he had asked him to ride the colt in proper condition for a race, but the almost unanimous opinion was that in spite of his defeat Maribert was a better horse than Montanic.

A race under the same conditions as yesterday's it was thought would settle the matter definitely, and so it did. It proved conclusively that Maribert, properly ridden and in good condition, should have beaten Montanic as far as the odds have thrown in stone, for yesterday's race was but a burlesque on sport, and Maribert won in a canter. Strangely enough, Montanic was made the warmest kind of a favorite, for even though Turner had been substituted for Spencer on Maribert, the most ardent admirers of the latter were afraid to back their judgment with their money. They feared that either Welch or both would be vindicated by Montanic's repeating his victory, and they watched their choice's price grow from 7 to 5 to 5 to 2. Some of them even went so far as to accept the 1 to 3 offered against Montanic. When it came down to racing it was apparent at the start what the result would be, for one ran with his head up in the air ready and willing to win while the other was being held in restrain while the other was doing his best to keep at the leader's flanks for even a quarter of a mile. Maribert was in front all the way, and the further the pair went the greater became his lead. He was so far in front at the head of the stretch that Turner eased him up, while Odom was trying to perform the impossible task of sending Montanic up to him. Maribert simply cantered home, and it would seem now as if an explanation should be in order from either Spencer, Welch, or the Stewards of the meeting to explain why the colt was beaten when he last met Montanic.

Two stake races, the Babylon for two-year-old fillies and the Babylon for three-year-olds, were on the card yesterday, but they did not bring out half the interest that some of the other events did.

Prejudice won the Distaff in clever fashion from Jugglery, while the favorite was far back, and Sky Scraper in a drive captured the Babylon from St. Clair. The second race, a handicap at a mile, was one of the most interesting of the day's events. Charentus, off in front, was ridden by Taral in a manner to make him show every ounce of speed, but at the last jump Cambrian nipped him out on the post by a head.

Her Ladyship captured the first race, Prince of Melbourne got the two-year-old handicap at three-quarters of a mile, after he had lost ten lengths by going wide on the turn to the stretch, and Dan Rice, a 1 to 6 favorite, won the seventh race.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, selling. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to the second and $25 to the third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01 1-5.

1—Her Ladyship, J. L. Holland's b. f., by Duke of Montrose-Felipa, $900, 101 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Bullman)
2—Midwood, Green B. Morris's ch. c., 93, 13 to 5 and even.....(Mitchell)
3—Smoke, W. Showalter's ch. f., 84, 40 to 1.....(Crosstrum)

Mynheer, 96, 15 to 1, (Michaels;) Vendig, 104, 4 to 1, (Odom;) Prestige, 93, 12 to 1, (Gisbourne;) Ceylon, 95, 5 to 1, (O'Connor;) Spalder, 84, 60 to 1, (Phelan;) Vibo, 95, 200 to 1, (Coble;) Jamaica, 86, 30 to 1, (Dangman;) Lady Andrew, 96, 100 to 1, (Wilson;) Summer Girl, 90, 40 to 1, (A. Hewitt;) Elsie Skip, 110, 300 to 1, (Forbes;) Belle Haven, 98, 300 to 1, (Ryan;) Frank Webb, 87, 150 to 1, (J. Burns;) Beverage, 87, 15 to 1, (R. Lewis;) Thermos, 92, 15 to 1, (J. Slack,) and Merry Wanderer, 86, 60 to 1, (Brennan,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse, $650, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. One mile. Time—1:41.

1—Cambrian, W. H. Laudemann's ch. c., 3 years, by Hindoo-Cambria, 107 pounds, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Odom)
2—Charentus, O. L. Richards's g., 5, 114, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Taral)
3—Grey Jacques, William Easton's gr. c., 3, 102, 8 to 1.....(Bullman)

Handcuff, 3, 100, 20 to 1, (Mitchell;) Glorian, 4, 120, 12 to 1, (O'Leary;) St. Callatine, 4, 112, 16 to 5, (Spencer;) Lady Madge, 97, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) Christabella, 4, 93, 300 to 1, (Brown,) and Donald Bain, 3, 102, 3 to 1, (Mason,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a hand drive by a head; five lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Distaff Stakes, for fillies two years old. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $30 each, $10 forfeit, of which $200 to the second and $100 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08 3-5.

1—Prejudice, J. W. Colt's br. f., by imp. Loyalist-Pride, 112 pounds, 13 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(O'Leary)
2—Jugglery, E. L. Shipsey's ch. f., by Hindoo-Balance II., 109, 60 to 1 and 10 to 1.....(Spencer)
3—Laureatea, R. C. Doggett's b. f., by imp. Laureatea-Garoga, 112, 20 to 1.....(Doggett)

Fond Hopes, 114, 3 to 5, (Odom;) Indian Fairy, 109, 60 to 1, (O'Connor;) Flower of Gold, 112, 10 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Mollie Newman, 112, 70 to 1, (J. Gardner,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Babylon Stakes, selling, for three-year-olds. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $30 each, $10 forfeit, of which $200 to the second and $100 to third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:27 1-5.

1—Sky Scraper, J. L. Holland's b. f., by Rey del Rey-imp. Mortar, $1,000, 99 pounds, 5 to 1 and even.....(Odom)
2—St. Clair, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s. ch. c., by St. Leonards-Paradox, 116, 11 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(O'Leary)
3—Roysterer, O. L. Richard's b. c., by Badge-Reel Dance, 104, 8 to 1.....(Mitchell)

A. N. B., 111, 11 to 10, (O'Connor,) and Diminutive, 94, 60 to 1, (Ryan,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a hard drive by a head; a length and a half between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, $5 if declared, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Six furlongs. Time—1:15 1-5.

1—Prince of Melbourne, J. E. Madden's ch. c., by Bramble-Maid of Balgowan, 126 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Bullman)
2—Plucky, Regina Stable's ch. c., 118, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Simms)
3—Shoreham, M. F. Dwyer's br. c., 116, 12 to 1.....(Doggett)

Ross Clark, 110, 100 to 1, (Bullman;) Posthaste, 114, 25 to 1, (Taral;) Mardelmo, 112, 50 to 1, (N. Turner;) Belgrade, 112, 40 to 1, (Spencer;) Avenstoke, 119, 8 to 1, (O'Connor;) Standing, 111, 11 to 5, (O'Leary,) and Gold Or, 114, 10 to 1, (Mitchell,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length; a length and a half between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Special race for two-year-olds. By subscription of $500 each for starters, or $5 if declared out by 2 P. M. on Wednesday, July 19, with $500 added, all to the winner. Montanic and Maribert to start or no race. Good weather and track or no race. Six furlongs. Time—1:15 2-5.

1—Maribert, C. Fleischmann's Sons' b. c., by imp. Albert-Miss Mary, 122, 5 to 2 and out.....(N. Turner)
2—Montanic, J. J. Eakins's br. g., by Montana-Walnut, 119, 1 to 3 and out.....(Odom)

Won in a gallop by two lengths.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49 3-5.

1—Dan Rice, Hayman & Frank's ch. h., 4 years, by Hanover-Jess, $1,000, 108 pounds, 1 to 7 and out.....(Odom)
2—Leando, M. L. Hayman's ch. c., 3, 100, 6 to 1 and 1 to 3.....(O'Leary)
3—Passaic, R. D. Earle's b. c., 3, 104, 40 to 1.....(Bullman)

Won in a gallop by three lengths; four lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, at 10 pounds below the scale. Five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
All Gold	112	Knightbanneret	112
Handicapper	112	John Fritz	112
First Whip	112	Battle Royal	112
Sakhrat	112	Praetorian	112
Elfin Conig	112	Lady Ruth	109
Dunblane	112	Lady Uncas	109
Kipling	112	Timely	109
Mynheer	112	Iloilo	109
Ten Candles	112	Decimal	109

Also eligible to start should any of the above scratch:

Reene	112	Lindemere	109

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward non-winners in 1899; selling; weights 15 pounds below the scale. One mile and a quarter.

Latson	111	Snowdown	108
Maurice	111	Wolhurst	108
Twinkler	111	Trianan	108
Hanwell	111	Mariti	106
Bishop Reed	111	Dutch Skater	106
Marshall	111		

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five and a half furlongs.

Barney F.	106	Eileen Daly	94
Shrove Tuesday	101	Belle of Orleans	92
Knightbanneret	98	Dessubridora	92
Oread	94	Pompadoura	90

FOURTH RACE.—Welter weight, for all ages; selling. Six furlongs.

Abuse	133	Big Indian	114
Tinge	125	Rare Perfume	114
Imperator	125	St. Lorenzo	114
Buffoon	122	Village Pride	109
Tabouret	120	Winepress	109
Theory	121	Florence Clark	104
Decide	117	Dolly Weethoff	104
Bona Dea	115		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; weights 7 pounds above the scale. Five furlongs.

Dan Rice	118	Tyrshena	96
Donation	110	Onondaga's Pride	96
Leando	101		

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap hurdle race. One mile and three-quarters, over seven hurdles.

Premier	157	Sister Stella	139
Howard Mann	155	Article	139
Sanger	130		

HARNESS RACING AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, July 20.—To-day's races resulted:

Merchants and Manufacturers' Ten-thousand-dollar Stake for 2:21 class trotters, (unfinished yesterday.)

Royal Baron, b. h., by Baron Wilkes, dam Daisy Blackwood, (Spear)	13	13	7	1	6	1 1
Kingmond, b. g., by King Darlington, (March)	1	2	2	2	1	2 2
Success, g. g., by Superior, (McHenry)	10	1	6	12	2	3 4
The Queen, blk. m., by Chimes, (Geers)	9	3	1	5	3	4 3
Starmont, ch. g., (Wahl)	5	6	3	7	4	Dr.
Lady Wellington, ch. m., (Andrews)	11	4	8	3	7	Dr.
Dainty Daffo, blk. m., (Baldwin)	12	12	5	6	5	Dr.
Wilask, b. s., (Ecker)	2	5	11	10		Dr.
Escobar, br. h., (Miller)	3	8	13	9		Dr.
Bertha Lee, blk. m., (Laird)	4	9	4	11		Dr.
Dan Wilkes, ch. g., (Lawson)	7	7	9	4		Dr.
Chain Shot, b. g., (Laabs)	8	10	12	8		Dr.
Michael Strogoff, b. g., (McCarthy)	6	11	10			Dr.
Granite, b. g., (Foote)	Dis.					

Time—2:15¼; 2:11¾; 2:10½; 2:12¼; 2:10½; 2:12½; 2:13¾.

2:07 Class, Pacing. Purse, $2,000, (unfinished yesterday.)

Sherman Clay, ch. g., by Clay Dust, (West)	9	1	1	3	1	
Pearl Onward, (McCarthy)	6	5	2	1	3	
Egozen, (Critchfield)	1	6	3	8	7	
Miss Logan, (Boucher)	4	2	3	2	4	
Lady of the Manor, (Geers)	8	4	9	4	2	
Charley B., (James)	2	9	4	6	6	
Ananias, (Snow)	7	7	5	9	4	
William Wallace Scribner, (Mull)	5	8	7	7	8	
Royal R. Sheldon, (O'Neill)	3	3	8	5	Dr	

Time—2:08¾; 2:07¾; 2:06¾; 2:07½; 2:07¼.

2:27 Class, Trotting. Purse, $1,200.

Bel Esprit, b. g., by Bow Bells, (Miller)	1	1				
Derby Lass, blk. m., (H. Sanders)	3	2				
Black Robert, blk. h., (Chandler)	2	4				
Cornelia Bell, b. m., (Kirby)	4	3				
David Harum, b. g., (James)	6	5				
Mcadams, ch. h., (Snow)	5	17				
Lady Ethelyn, b. m., (Hart)	6	10				
Princess, b. m., (Doble)	15	6				
Pluck, g. h., (Rabould)	12	7				
Fitzhugh Lee, blk. g., (W. Laird)	11

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-town.....1,289 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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TWELVE PAGES.

FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The man whom the President shall call to the War Department will have a hard task. To any one whom he ought to call, the taking of the task should in itself be a sacrifice; above all others this office should seek the man. Only one conscious of generous devotion to a duty, honorable indeed, but difficult, can meet its requirements. Such a man only would have the impregnable self-respect and the invincible independence that will be needed.

It would be well if he were an officer of good rank, high standing, thorough study, and actual military experience in the army of the United States. If his training includes expert observation of the organization and operations of European armies, so much the better. If it also includes experience in that part of the late war that has resulted in the work now before us in the Philippines, still so much the better. The Government needs, and, especially, the President, in his Cabinet, needs the aid and counsel of a man able to grasp the actual situation and to bring to bear upon it the ripened judgment and clear insight of the professional soldier. Whatever else may be required later, the present business of the War Department is war. Its head should be competent to advise what can and should be done, with the resources available, to establish the authority of the United States in the Philippines over such range as shall be practicable, and steadily to extend it to the best advantage of all the varied interests involved.

If to the capacity for this work the Secretary should add the qualities of an able administrator, with experience in large affairs, in the direction of great numbers of men, and in the successful prosecution of industrial enterprises, the Government would be fortunate. One of the first results that will follow the establishment of order in the Philippines is the renewal and extension of commerce. Since, for some time, the work of Government there will be military, and under the direction primarily of the Department of War, it would be a very great advantage should the head of the department be familiar with the larger elements and relations of business. It is not too much to say that years of relative failure may be the cost we should have to pay if our policy were not shaped so as to promote as rapidly and as far as possible the commercial development of the islands.

It has been suggested that the Secretary should be a lawyer. The need is by no means obvious. It is possible that an able lawyer would make certain contributions to the success of the Government not easily to be had from any other profession. But a military man of the highest type, who is an administrator and a business man of broad views and experience, and who is also an intelligent student of government and of politics in the best sense, would be of far more value than any lawyer we now recall. Such a man, who had fairly met the test of important civil duties, assumed solely in the interest of the public and not selfishly, would render very great service to the President and the country.

It will be said that this is the description of a man of rare and extraordinary qualifications, and it is.

But on the one hand no one will dispute the need of such a man, and on the other it is not impracticable for the President to name him. Clearly, he would be welcome to the Government and the Nation. Mr. McKINLEY has had no more important selection to make since he became President. He has it now in his power so completely to retrieve the error of the past as to win not merely forgiveness but gratitude. But for that purpose the best man only will be good enough.

CHICAGO PLATFORM DEMOCRATS.

Three gentlemen named BROWN, THOMPSON, and ABBOT, "acting as a committee created and authorized by the Chicago Platform Democracy of the State of New York," have addressed the National Democratic Committee and the wide, wide world, asserting with solemnity and earnestness that the Democracy of this State are ready to boil over with fervent enthusiasm for W. J. BRYAN, and would, in fact, so boil over but for RICHARD CROKER, who is sitting on the lid. The names of BROWN, THOMPSON, and ABBOT are nearly or quite unknown in New York politics—at least such vogue and repute as they enjoy are new and limited. The subject with which they make bold to deal is one of the most complex and baffling upon which the human mind has ever spent itself. The study of New York politics has driven men wild. Only the most daring and gimlet-minded of statesmen outside our borders have ever penetrated deeper than the exterior layers of the subject. To the members of the National Democratic Committee, except Mr. CAMPBELL, our politics are as hopelessly incomprehensible as the theory of the fourth dimension of space or the prosody of Mr. BLOODGOOD H. CUTTER. Yet BROWN, THOMPSON and ABBOT imprudently affirm three propositions in a row about the present attitude of the Democrats of New York. First, they say that an overwhelming majority of the said Democrats enthusiastically favor the Chicago platform; second, that the small group of men who have seized the machinery of the party are opposed to that platform, and, third, that this little group of Tammany men cannot be made to let go of the machine.

We presume the last two propositions are true and capable of demonstration. We have never seen any satisfactory evidence that the Democrats of New York were enthusiastic about silver and the Chicago platform. We do not believe BROWN, THOMPSON, and ABBOT ever saw any such evidence. Party sentiment, if it is well defined and lively, commonly finds expression in State convention platforms. Bryanism has been excluded from New York Democratic platforms two years in succession. If the hearts of the New York Democracy beat warmly for BRYAN the party platform would certainly exhibit some sphygmographic reflection of their emotions.

The last previous occasion upon which New York Democrats have addressed the wide, wide world on the condition of their party was at the Chicago Convention of 1892. The entire Democratic delegation then joined in a signed statement warning the convention that by no human possibility could GROVER CLEVELAND carry the State of New York. With an insolent disregard of this presumably expert opinion the convention went ahead and nominated Mr. CLEVELAND, who exhibited his contempt for the delegation by carrying the State at the November election by a plurality of 45,000.

The convention of 1892 was in no mood to heed the opponents of Mr. CLEVELAND. The present Democratic National Committee is in sympathy with Messrs. BROWN, THOMPSON, and ABBOT. When those gentlemen ask the committee to cooperate with them in the effort to give to the suppressed Bryan sentiment in New York a fair chance to show how it can boil over they know that the committee will be disposed to give them help. But how? The anti-Bryan Democratic machine in this State is vexatiously regular. Mr. HILL attended to that three years ago. The delegation to the National Convention will shine with regularity. It cannot be dislodged save by revolutionary measures. It will sit in the convention and fight Bryanism. It will unite with any and all other delegations of like minds, of which there may be an inconvenient number.

The allocution of BROWN, THOMPSON, and ABBOT is really an admission that they and their Chicago Platform Democracy are without honor or influence in their own State, a little knot of the faithful in a vast multitude of unbelievers.

TWO VIEWS.

General Master Workman PARSONS is no better satisfied with the conduct and policy of the police as to the disorders attending the strike in Manhattan than he was with their course in Brooklyn. He says:

> The activity of the police, especially in the Second Division, in their violent treatment of the strikers without any provocation, proves conclusively the correctness of President VREELAND'S dependence upon them to settle this dispute. Instances have occurred to-day that fully convince the men what they may expect at the hands of the police.

One class of persons only have been treated severely by the police, those actually engaged in disorder and violence or trying to incite others to these offenses. If any of these were strikers, they deserved the treatment they got. They were, moreover, amply warned. It is a perfectly well-known fact in this city that in the suppression of disorder the police are prompt and thorough, both from the orders of the superior officers, from their own sense of duty, and from a well-justified instinct of self-preservation. This policy was rudely but clearly defined by Chief DEVERY:

> I have only one thing to say as to the treatment disorderly persons or strikers who contemplate violence will receive at the hands of the police. If the strikers or their sympathizers resort to violence, or there is any dynamiting or obstruction of streets, the police will have no mercy with them. I don't propose that there shall be any nonsense about these two strikes. Disorderly persons will have the tops of their heads taken off.

This is what Mr. PARSONS objects to. But if he is a man of any sense at all, he should know that Chief DEVERY'S policy is one of the greatest advantage to the workingmen themselves and most merciful to those who may be tempted to disorder. The workingmen, if they have any real grievance, or even if they are simply seeking, by stopping work, to make better terms with their employers, are very dependent on the support of public opinion. That support they cannot have when their own conduct is violent and disorderly, or when their strikes are accompanied by lawlessness on the part of their sympathizers. In preventing lawlessness by vigor at the outset the police are rendering a real service to the working class.

The public feeling on this point is perfectly clear and is entirely just. Life in any community would be made infinitely difficult, costly, and troublesome if the maintenance of order were not made as certain as possible. In this great city order is constantly exposed to grave risks on account of the large number of reckless, half-criminal, or wholly criminal persons who drift hither. The force provided to cope with disorder is relatively small. It excites the wonder, and often the distrust, of expert observers from other large cities. It is very efficient in this regard, and has long been so, but only because it makes up in swiftness, vigor, and discipline for its relative weakness in numbers. It is because our average policeman, whatever his faults may be, knows that in facing violence he takes his life in his hands, and acts with unflinching rapidity and completeness, that we owe the remarkable freedom of our city from serious disorder. In dealing with this danger the individual police officer and the whole force illustrate the American version of the poet's lines:

> Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just,
> And four times he who gets his blow in fust.

GOVERNMENT BY OPINION.

"The thunders of heaven are sometimes heard to roll in the voice of a united people," we took occasion yesterday to say at the end of an article celebrating, if we may say so, the enforced withdrawal of Secretary ALGER from the place from which he had defied the President to put him out. The quotation was made from a distant memory of Lord BROUGHAM'S "peroration" in behalf of the Reform bill. But the noblest and most durable tribute that has been made in English words to the irresistible might of public opinion, we should be proud to remember, is not British, but American. It is that famous passage in DANIEL WEBSTER'S speech on "The Presidential Protest," very nearly contemporaneous with Lord BROUGHAM'S, which begins with "Sir, this reasoning mistakes the age," and ends with "and wounds him with the consciousness of having outraged the opinion of mankind," or words to that effect. It is not without significance that this tribute should have been paid by an American orator. It is as true that Great Britain is ultimately governed by public opinion as it is true of the United States. But it is also still true, though every year it tends more and more to become untrue, that Great Britain is governed by the opinion of the "classes" and not of "the masses," while in the United States this division is still, we may be thankful to say, without force or even meaning. The American people has a "solidarity" which no other nation can match or approach, in spite of all the talk about "plutocracy." The plutocrats of one generation are not to be feared as injurious influences in the evolution of a great nation. It is the plutocrats whose power is fortified by enactment, by entail, by privilege, by social prestige and snobbery who threaten to obstruct the natural and normal development of a nation. And these things which Great Britain is slowly shaking off the United States has never had. There cannot be any real suspicion in the mind of any American that, in the things that touch him nearly, the government of his country is not really in his own power, and in the hands of men like him of whom he has only to persuade a majority that his will is righteous in order to make his will prevail.

This case of the late Secretary of War is immensely symptomatic. The man had, in effect and almost in terms, defied the people of the United States to put him out of the place he had bought and paid for. That is an attitude which no American citizen can possibly maintain with respect to public office. The simple fact is that the public disapproval of ALGER had mounted to such a degree and increased to such an extent that, as MACAULAY says in his history of a like situation, his predicament was such as only the best and bravest of mankind on the one hand or the worst and meanest on the other can possibly sustain. Mr. ALGER is not of the best and bravest nor is he of the worst and meanest. As the warm waves of public indignation or the cold waves of public disapproval rolled in upon him from every side, increasing daily in heat or in cold, and always increasing in weight and volume, he found that it was simply impossible for him to hold his ground against them. He brandished his contract under the nose of the President. He stood upon his bond, like Shylock. But it was all futile and hopeless, and all the time he must have inwardly felt it to be so. His only trust must have been in the chapter of accidents, that something would happen which would divert public attention from him, until this tyranny was overpast. But the hope was vain. Nothing came to his relief, and the hot waves of indignation and the cold waves of disapproval kept pouring in upon him, until he could endure their buffetings no longer, until he gasped and collapsed and succumbed. One cannot help feeling sorry for him. But all the same, it is an encouraging, it is an inspiring, lesson that no American citizen in public office can defy the opinion of his country.

CRIME AND CHARLANTARY.

We have long entertained the belief that Prof. C. LOMBROSO, an Italian person who has written many books on crime and criminals, was fully two-thirds charlatan and not over one-third scientist. Not many months ago we had occasion to expose the worthlessness of his statistics, reasoning, and conclusions in an article he had written about the prevalence of crime in his own country. There has just come under our notice another flagrant example of the loose and utterly unscientific methods of Prof. LOMBROSO.

In the August number of The Pall Mall Magazine there is an article by him entitled "An Epidemic of Kisses in America." We quote the introductory paragraph:

> The doughty deed of Lieut. HOBSON, who scuttled the Merrimac in Santiago Harbor, and freely risked his life in the bold project of locking the Spaniards in their own port, is fresh in the memory of all. We are told that when, after the war, the gallant sailor gave an account of his exploit at Vassar College, a lady who was at his lecture expressed a wish to kiss the hero, and her example was followed by all the ladies present. HOBSON subsequently lectured in all the leading cities of the United States, and in the course of his tour he was kissed by no less than ten thousand women!"

Thereupon this distinguished man of science proceeds to exhibit a lot of cheap erudition about the origin of kissing and to express some well-worn views about the behavior of crowds, "human emotions" tending to "intensify in direct ratio to the number of persons sharing them at the same time and place." He thus arrives at a truly Lombrosian psychologico-hysterical explanation of the behavior of the ten thousand American women who kissed HOBSON, and winds up with a fine anti-imperialistic adjuration to the American people.

If it had been true (1) that HOBSON was kissed by every lady present at his Vassar lecture; that (2) he lectured in all the leading cities of the Union; and (3) that he was kissed by more than ten thousand women the Professor's theories might be allowed to pass without comment. But none of these statements is true. LOMBROSO got them out of the American yellow journals. There was undoubtedly some public kissing of HOBSON, but not enough to demand the interference of the police or of LOMBROSO. The epidemic of kisses in America has no existence. It is a yellow invention.

But scientific men of sound methods who have any care for their reputations do not base their processes of reasoning on yellow newspaper stories. They require well authenticated facts. It is perfectly characteristic of the charlatan to count as fish everything that comes to his net. For his purposes a fake is as good as a fact.

We think men of science, neurologists, criminologists, penologists, and the like, have taken LOMBROSO somewhat seriously and have paid some attention to his books. No doubt his contributions to periodical literature will assist them to assign him to his true place.

SHAMROCK AND COLUMBIA.

The accounts of the performances of Sir THOMAS LIPTON'S yacht Shamrock, which will sail in October against the Columbia for the America's Cup, do not give any satisfactory grounds for estimating her abilities as compared with those of the American champion. Two races with the Britannia, the Prince of WALES'S cutter, have shown some interesting results, but so many elements, not properly set forth in the accounts, have surely entered into the production of those results that they teach us almost nothing. The art of reporting anything but speeches is little known in England, and the accounts of yacht races in the English papers are very meagre from an American point of view. It is very difficult to learn from them just how or why the Shamrock beat the Britannia.

Nevertheless, it appears that the new yacht is very much faster on the wind than her competitor. Of course it is stated that she outpoints Britannia by nearly half a point, but this may be accepted with the needful bag of salt. Britannia pointed as well as Vigilant, and neither Defender nor Columbia outpoints that yacht by more than an eighth of a point. But Shamrock beat Britannia six minutes in an eight-mile thrash to windward. That is remarkable work. Columbia, however, has gained as much as two minutes on Defender in a six-mile close-hauled reach, and Defender was from three to four minutes better in a ten-mile-to-windward stretch than Vigilant.

Yet, after all, these figures mean but little. If Shamrock and Britannia were doing eight knots an hour on the wind, then the lead of the former was large. If they were working in light airs, at say four or five knots an hour, it was not so surprising. The statement has been made in the cabled reports of the first race that Shamrock fairly ran away from Britannia when the wind fell light, but in the stories of the second race it is made to appear that when the breeze softened the Prince's yacht made a decided gain. No account of the canvas carried accompanies this statement, and consequently we are left to infer that perhaps Capt. HOGARTH did not fly any kites on the challenger. He elected to omit drawing light sails in the first race, actually sailing a broad reach without any jib topsail when he would naturally have carried his balloon.

He was undoubtedly holding back the challenger. He did not care to reveal her full powers so early in the season. But that only adds to our uncertainty as to her real speed. That she is a very fast light-weather yacht is a conclusion which comes inevitably from a glance at her lines, but is by no means fully proved by her first races with Britannia. Her lines, however, are so much like those of Columbia that we should all feel that our champion is at least the equal, if not the superior, of the challenger. When Greek meets Greek there will be a real yacht race, and perhaps the smartest skipper and better crew will win, and not the cleverer designer.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES

——A circular issued by the Weather Bureau describes the recent Texan floods in great detail, but frankly admits that the science of meteorology is not yet sufficiently advanced even to begin an explanation as to why such torrents of rain fell in that particular region at that particular time. All through June the atmospheric conditions in the Brazos Valley were curiously calm and commonplace. The temperature was moderate, the barometer high and steady, and at no time was the wind more than a gentle breeze. Yet as much rain fell there within fifteen days as in average seasons falls in three months. Between June 27 and July 4 the precipitation at Brenham was 21.46 inches, and in dozens of hamlets on and near the river it ranged from 8 to 15 inches. The Brazos has a deep channel and is able to carry off so much water that floods along that river are very rare, but this year a channel ten times as capacious would not have been large enough. According to calculations published in a special bulletin of the Texas Section, Climate and Crop Service, the Brazos discharges into the Gulf of Mexico on an average annually during the months of April, May, and June 6,447,403,576 cubic yards of water. In this instance it has been required to carry off more than this amount of water in fifteen days. As a result the river spread over the lowlands till it was more than twelve miles wide. The flood moved southward very slowly, and it was fourteen days from the time when the crest of the flood was noted in Central Texas until it passed out into the Gulf. Prof. H. A. HAZEN of the Weather Bureau mournfully writes: "In seeking an explanation of such a very remarkable phenomenon, and so localized, we are forced to acknowledge a dearth of facts bearing upon the condition of the atmospheric strata which can produce such a downpour. The onward advance of a high pressure from the north caused winds from a northerly direction, which, impinging upon those from the south or southeast, caused some of the rain. Also the topography must have had some effect. It must be said that, after allowing for all the conditions, we still have a most serious difficulty in accounting for such rains which are analogous to so-called cloudbursts, about which almost nothing is known."

——M. CAMILLE FLAMMARION is regarded as an eminent astronomer by literary men, as an eminent literary man by astronomers, and as eminent in both astronomy and literature by the very large number of people who know little or nothing about either stars or books. He is, therefore, a somewhat important personage, and because of his importance the table-tipping, slate-writing, ghost-manufacturing fraternity has derived much comfort from the fact that for many years past M. FLAMMARION has been a believer in what, by an amusing misnomer, is called "spiritualism." But after half a century of interest in the cheap tricks of "mediums" this adroit wielder of pens and telescopes has suddenly developed a tendency to incredulity, and he now writes about "spirit manifestations" in a way that is deeply shocking to the manifestors. There is nothing novel in his new opinions, for they are simply those which the ordinarily logical and observant investigator of "spiritualism" reaches in fewer days than M. FLAMMARION took years. His faith in "communications" was destroyed in a queer way. He and M. ALLAN KARDEC united in the production of a book entitled "Genèse," which was supposed to record, among other things, some information on astronomical subjects coming straight from the late GALILEO GALILEI. The "medium" was M. FLAMMARION himself, and M. KARDEC set down what the dead Italian had to say. The latter talked glibly enough, but unfortunately he said that Jupiter has four satellites and Saturn eight. After the book was published living and unassisted stargazers discovered that each of the planets mentioned has one more moon than GALILEO gave them, and M. FLAMMARION made the not very difficult deduction that a spirit who knows no more than his "medium" is—nobody at all. Further reflection convinced him that the phenomena of "spiritualism" are always in closest concord with the ideas, convictions, and impressions of the people who produce them. He now admits that all his efforts to verify the identity of a spirit have failed, and that he has wasted a lot of valuable time.

——In some dedicatory verses, it will be remembered, Mr. KIPLING recently said:

> But you can handle a ten-inch gun
> That carries seven mile.

A critic down in New Orleans objects to this, and calls it really dreadful, since it comes from one who "is so fond of shaking technical details in our faces." For, declares this inconvenient person, ten-inch guns carry not "seven mile," but between ten or eleven, and this fact, he thinks, Mr. KIPLING knew and ignored just for the sake of making his line right. "He needed," we read, "a two-syllable word to fit the measure, and the only two-syllable numeral this side of thirteen is seven. He had to either use it or admit that he had fallen down on the poem, so without a doubt he pulled his hat defiantly over his eyes, stuck his brier-root pipe in the corner of his mouth, and established a new law in ballistics. The Captain must have been greatly surprised when he read the lines, and not being a poet, but only an honest sailorman, he probably thought that his gifted friend's range finder was out of order. I wouldn't give RUDYARD away in this cold-blooded fashion if he hadn't hammered us so unmercifully with his little old encyclopedia. I might add for his information that the record range of the world is 12½ miles, and that the shot was fired at Meppen, Germany, from a Krupp gun measuring only 9.45 inches in calibre." All of which is interesting enough in its way, and may be quite true, but then, wasn't it much more important that the line should scan than that it be in strict accord with the recorded gun tests?

——There isn't much use in searching further for a new and better name for the machine upon which the wretched word "automobile" has now been fastened, probably for all time, but ingenuity can still profitably be devoted to the manufacture of a name for the man who runs the automobile. That man, according to one of the technical journals, does not drive, and his work is something different and more than either steering or controlling. What, then, does he do, and what shall he be called? At present he is usually styled the driver, but that is obviously absurd. The limit of etymological criminality will be reached if he is denominated an "automobileman," for in that word three languages are combined in horrible union.

VIEW OF AN ANTI-IMPERIALIST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since you invite correspondence with your readers, whether agreeing with you or not, I am moved to write you in protest against your treatment of Mr. Atkinson and of the "anti-expansionists" in general.

Whatever views one may hold about the Philippine question, it seems to me that no one can deny that the treatment by the Administration and the imperialistic press of the "antis" has been entirely unwarranted—unwarranted because there is no reason, antagonistic to the welfare of this country, why the Philippine question should not receive the widest publicity and discussion without anybody being called either a "traitor" or a "seditious person," no matter what his opinions on the subject may be.

To be a traitor or a seditious person one must, I take it, hold opinions and perform acts harmful to the United States.

How, Mr. Editor, would dropping the Philippines hurt the United States? Please, which of our institutions has been attacked, what particular part of our country endangered, by Mr. Atkinson's pamphlets? I am asking for information. I should like to know. The denouncing of Mr. Atkinson in strong language has not enlightened me.

The whole Philippine question, so far from being vital to the welfare of this country and its Government, is absolutely foreign to it. An expansion policy of this kind has always heretofore been considered rather detrimental than otherwise to our country. At any rate, it is absolutely a new departure—a new policy which we are asked to go into for the first time in our history, and lo! to disapprove of it is to be a traitor, a Copperhead, and Heaven knows what not!

The charge, too, that the talk of the anti-imperialists "aids and abets the enemies of our country" is really almost ludicrous, is it not? Please, what enemies? Aguinaldo and the Filipinos are certainly not "the enemies of our country." They have never attempted to do our country the slightest harm; they are simply defending their own country, and our country is in danger from nobody that I can see.

One would really think from the tone of the imperialistic press and some of the acts of the Administration that this was a time of great public danger, that foreign troops were almost being landed on our shores, and that enemies were pressing us on all sides. Until we approach in a slight degree such a situation, is it necessary to shout treason and sedition at every disbeliever in the Philippine war? And is it necessary to curtail the freedom of speech in any way?

Opponents of a given policy are, unfortunately, never heard from so much as its advocates, but I tell you, Mr. Editor, there are thousands of good Americans who do not approve this Philippine business in the least, who cannot be deceived as to the real nature of this war by high-sounding appeals to patriotism, and who cannot be silenced by being called traitors. Until some serious effort has been made to test whether or not the Filipinos are capable of self-government—and I cannot see that any such effort has been made—this war is one of aggression and subjugation. Might is its only right.

Mr. McKinley is not sure that the country is ready to swallow such a dose. That probably accounts for his press censorship at Manila and for his not sending troops enough to carry out such a policy with a vigorous hand. JULIAN R. TINKHAM.
Upper Montclair, N. J., July 19, 1899.

The "1804 Dollar."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of July 17, in relation to "The Dollar Coined in 1804," your correspondent from Fishkill, Mr. Davidson, questions the veracity of my statements in a previous issue. For the information of the gentleman, I'd say that the "1804 Dollar," in the Linderman collection of 1888, was catalogued by me, and it was struck during the term of Dr. Linderman as Director of the Mint, together with many other coins and patterns. The Director had access to the dies, and ordered them struck for his personal collection; so his was not a "genuine 1804," but a restrike.

DAVID PROSKEY.
New York, July 19, 1899.

The Need of Good Salesmen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the army of salesmen who are seeking work by reason of trusts, I was speaking to the head of a store here which is a branch of the parent house in the West. He was trying in some manner to reach the retail trade and said the difficulty was to find capable salesmen. "We advertise for salesmen, and the 'dummest' lot of men apply that you can imagine. If you can send us salesmen who will fill the bill we will take all of 'em, and there will be no quarrel as to their receiving satisfactory remuneration." And the work is selling coffees, spices, &c., to the retail trade. Capability. That's the word.

R. A. DIX.
New York, July 20, 1899.

Hamburg Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Our attention has been called to a special dispatch printed by you in your issue of July 13, from Austin, Texas, to the effect that the Texas Insurance Department had received unofficial information of the withdrawal of the Hamburg Bremen Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg, Germany, from the State of Texas. As this company has no intention whatsoever of withdrawing from the State, and as considerable inquiry has been made of us on account of the publication of this erroneous notice, we shall consider it a favor if you will kindly correct this news in as prominent a manner as it appeared first in your issue of July 13.

H. C. BUCHENBERGER,
Manager United States Branch of Hamburg Bremen Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg, Germany.
New York, July 20, 1899.

An Honest Confession.

From The Evening Post.

We devote several columns of our space to-day to a letter from our regular Manila correspondent, setting forth the results of an investigation which he made, at our request; of the charges of barbarity, looting, &c., contained in the private letters of soldiers which were published in this country several months ago. The inquiry was conducted with the sole object of ascertaining the truth, and we publish the results in the interest of the truth, though they differ materially with the estimate which we placed upon some of the letters at the time of their publication. * * * If we placed too much faith in the veracity and importance of some of the letters at the time of their publication, and thereby did injustice to the humanity and character of our soldiers, we regret it sincerely, for we should much prefer to believe that an occasional American soldier is a liar than to believe that the American Army is composed of barbarians.

NUGGETS.

In Kentucky.

"Did she marry him for his fortune?"

"No, she married him for his feud. He had a beautiful one."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Radical.

Stubb—Is old Kranker an anti-imperialist?

Penn—Well, I should say so. He actually wouldn't accept a royalty on his invention.—Chicago News.

Feeling Too Good.

The Populist—I see you mortgaged your farm last week.

The Uncertain Quantity—That's what I did.

"Well, when you goin' to jine us?"

"Not now, anyhow. I ain't spent the money yit."—Indianapolis Journal.

At The Hague.

From his seat on high Olympus the god Mars contemplated The Hague long and earnestly.

"Can you see your finish?" asked Jupiter, who, as the putative father of gods and men, took a passing interest in affairs.

"No," replied Mars. "At this distance I can see nothing but Mr. W. T. Stead."

Sometimes it happens that personalities become so large as to get in the way of tendencies.—Detroit Journal.

THE BIGLOW PAPER CRANKS.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

Some folks are always quotin' things that dead men used to say,
To show that we're a-follerin' a wrongful course to-day;
They git their "Biglow Papers" down and read 'em to show how
We ought to be a-runnin' things and doin' bizness now;
They take the doctrine of Monroe and fling it in your face
And claim that it's the only thing to keep us from disgrace;
George Washington's address they hold as sacred gospel, too,
And tell us that it shows us plain jist what we've got to do.

I don't purtend to know it all; we may be goin' wrong,
But since the ones they're quotin' lived we've sort of moved along;
As fur as I'm concerned, I think we've got some good men still;
The scholars haven't all died off! What's more, they never will!
And it's jist barely possible that men live now who know
As well as Biglow did how things in our time should go:
The world gits older every day; it's gittin' wiser, too,
And dead men needn't show the way the livin' should pursue.

Old Julius Caesar was a chap that knowed his bizness when
He forded Rubicons and had his turn at leadin' men;
But Washington he didn't fight the same as Caesar fit,
And if he had I guess that we'd be under England yit!
George knew the world was older and he knew 'twas wiser, too—
He didn't wait until the dead should tell him what to do;
He blundered on, strange as it seems, and won his noble fight
Without no "Biglow Papers" that would keep him headed right.

I don't set up to be a sage, but this I'll tell you fiat:
That when there's argument about the bizness that we're at
I don't git on the side of them who've nothin' else to show
That they are right exceptin' what some one said long ago!
This Biglow might have knowed a lot when he was sloshin' 'round,
But I jist don't believe that all the great are under ground:
The world gits older every day; it's gittin' wiser, too—
Dead men cannot point out the way the livin' should pursue.

GOLD IN ACTIVE CIRCULATION.

Treasurer Roberts Tells Maryland Bankers that More Gold Coin Should Have a Place in Commerce.

OCEAN CITY, Md., July 20.—Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, to-day delivered an address before the Maryland Bankers' Association, on "The Use of Gold." In the course of his speech, Mr. Roberts said:

"For the moment let us speak of gold, not as synonymous with all wealth, but of that metal in its use as coin. The theme has immediately interest by reason of the rapid and steady increase in the gold which passes into our currency. Since July 1, 1898, the gold in circulation has grown by $62,100,579, and the net amount in the Treasury, then $189,444,714, has become about $246,000,000—the highest figures in our annals.

"Such an increase in the yellow metal available for currency, with the demand, real or alleged for additional circulation, gives vital form to the question, Why not add to the use of gold coin? Under existing laws the volume of United States notes is definitely restricted, while silver certificates cannot exceed the standard silver dollars in the Treasury, nor the Treasury notes run beyond the bullion held against them. The National banks while adding to their circulation $13,451,894 from July 1, 1898, to June, 1899, are now quite steadily drawing in their notes, making a reduction against bonds last month of $1,041,860, and thus far this month of $216,500.

"Practically, then, without new legislation, the only way to increase the currency is by the use of gold coin. Bullion may, for the purposes of the Treasury reserve, take the place of the product of the mint. Gold last year went into our circulation at the rate of more than $5,000,000 a month, and during June last the growth was $14,083,521.

"Obviously the question for bankers about gold coin is not—can you get it? but, will you use it? The problem is practical and immediate. The figures show that an affirmative answer has been rendered in considerable degree, with some protest doubtless, and more or less under the stress of necessity. The concession is to be made that in this part of the country prejudice exists against the actual handling of gold coin because of its abrasion, because of the danger of mistaking it for silver of like size, and in large sums because of its weight. But our fellow-citizens on the Pacific Coast prefer gold coin to paper and the bank tellers there insist that the former is more convenient in daily transactions. Those who travel in Europe testify also that the British sovereign, the French Napoleon, and the German double crown are in constant circulation in all countries, as is silver coin.

"While gold may be abraded in handling, paper is subject to hazards of its own. Recently Paymasters in the Philippines asked for the shipment to them of coin instead of notes, because the ants of that country had almost utterly destroyed $300,000 in paper. Frequently the Treasury is called upon to examine and redeem notes nibbled and partly eaten by mice, and in part or wholly burned by fire. Only heavenly treasures does moth not corrupt, and abrasion or rodents wear not away.

"The stock of gold in the United States exceeds that in any country in the world, and is estimated to be $975,454,000, and is 50.03 per cent. of all our circulation and $12.81 per capita of our population.

"France, with the next largest stock—$810,000,000—exceeds us in its per capita, which is $21.08. The ratio of gold to all currency in Great Britain is 65.2 per cent., in Germany 65.36, and in France 79.82. The per capita in Great Britain is $11.01, and in Germany $12.78.

"Nowhere in all the world is the influx of the yellow metal so great, and nowhere does it go in so large a measure into the stock of money. Why not into actual circulation, into the marts of trade?

"We cannot doubt that Congress will at its next session put the Nation clearly, definitely, and permanently on a gold basis. Does not that mean more than that gold shall be our money of account? It must purport than all forms of currency shall be exchangeable into that of the legal standard.

"More or less, and the more the better, gold coin must have place in our domestic circulation in order that it may be more and more introduced into the world's commerce as the assertion of American supremacy, and may intrench itself in our new possessions to bind them to the Union with the most precious links known to mankind.

"Our financial system is an old homestead in which the family has grown up. It was never planned on the highest principles of architecture. A story here, a wing there, and an annex yonder have been added, as necessity has urged. Any new structure must be built on the original site, and we must live in the old house while any changes are in progress. We are to rebuild on a broader plan, with more solid foundations. Shall we not begin to reconstruct that system by laying for it the surest cornerstone, by underpinning it at once by real strength, proof against any peril, sufficient for the growth certain to come, the best which the wisdom of man has discovered, the very excellence of all finance, the metal which in all lands is the synonym of wealth—gold coin?"

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN TREATY

Hesitancy on the Part of France Because of Trade Competition.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The Franco-American reciprocity negotiations have again assumed a critical stage, and as only three more days remain within which a treaty can be framed under the Dingley act, there is considerable anxiety as to the final success of the treaty. The conditions have entirely changed within the last few days, and whereas at one time the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, and the special reciprocity delegate, M. Charpentier, were quite desirous of closing the matter, it is understood they no longer show any anxiety in that direction. This is said to arise largely from an agitation which has begun in France against the treaty on the ground that it threatens to bring American goods in competition with French goods, and to throw out of employment many French workmen.

This unexpected opposition in France, appears to have induced the Government leaders to use much circumspection in closing the treaty. This in turn is finding expression in the negotiations here, and there is an unwillingness to grant the large concessions proposed at the outset. In particular it is understood that the authorities at Paris have made it clear that ten or twelve articles must not figure in the reductions, owing to the extent to which they would affect the agrarian interests of France. Whether the officials here will feel justified in concluding the negotiations in the face of this feeling on the part of the French authorities remains to be determined, and the answer to it will settle whether there is to be a treaty.

An unexpected phase of the negotiations has developed of late. This is that the American export of mineral oils, which is very heavy to France, at present receives the minimum rate in anticipation of the closing of a reciprocity treaty, but if the treaty fails the French Government will immediately apply the maximum rate. The difference in duty on this one product is said to amount to $5,000,000.

In case the present sharp differences are adjusted, the expectation is that the treaty will be signed on Saturday.

THE HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Syracuse Firm Bids Below the Appropriation Act Limit.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Bids were opened at New York yesterday for improving Bay Ridge and Red Hook Channels, New York Harbor, under the provisions of the last River and Harbor Appropriation act. The bids were: Morris & Cummings, New York, at 24¼ cents per yard, $4,044,309; Hughes Brothers & Bangs, Syracuse, N. Y., at 10 cents per yard, $2,040,540.

The River and Harbor Appropriation act provided for the deepening of these channels to forty feet, with a width of 1,200 feet, providing it could be done within an appropriation of $2,500,000. Bids were opened some time ago, but were largely in excess of the amount, and the engineers readvertised, with the result that a bid has been obtained for less than the amount named in the appropriation. If this bid is approved by the department, a contract will be made, so that work can begin within the next nine months.

AUTOMOBILES TO COLLECT MAIL.

Postal Officials to Ask Congress for Money to Supply Them.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Post Office Department officials expect to ask for an appropriation during the next session of Congress for the use of automobiles in collecting the mails at all first-class Post Offices.

The purpose is to ask permission to use the appropriation of $410,000 for horse hire allowance. The recent tests in Buffalo have satisfied officials here that they may be used to advantage.

PROGRESS IN ARBITRATION

International Inquiry Courts Scheme Still Awaits Action.

MAHAN MAINTAINS HIS POINT

Attitude of the United States and Great Britain on the Use of Explosive Bullets.

THE HAGUE, July 20.—The Third Committee of the International Peace Conference to-day adopted the thirty-four articles of the arbitration scheme, with the exception of the five clauses relative to International Courts of Inquiry, action on which awaits the result of instructions from the Roumanian and Servian Governments to their delegates.

An effort was made to obtain the substitution in Article 27 of the words "deem it useful" for the phrase "consider it their duty," but Mr. Holls, Secretary of the American delegation, and Dr. Zorn, one of the German delegates, vigorously defended the original reading, which was adopted unanimously.

The First Committee met to-day, and M. Van Karnebeck, representing Holland, submitted amendments to the report, omitting the prohibition clause from the first four points of Count Muravieff's circular, but expressing the desire that the remaining three points be made the subject of a formal convention.

A long discussion followed, after which the committee unanimously supported the prohibition of firing explosives from balloons. The delegates representing the United States and Great Britain voted together against the prohibition of the use of asphyxiating gases and explosive bullets.

Because unanimity was impossible, Capt. Mahan of the American delegation declared that he could not modify his views and that he would maintain his previous attitude. The American delegates explained that they voted with the British delegation on the subject of explosive bullets because they did not wish to modify their objection to any kind of restriction upon the production of war material.

Capt. Mahan and Sir Julian Pauncefote finally moved the suppression of the clause and proposing a formal convention upon the other three points of the Murravieff circular. This was agreed to, and the amended report will be submitted to the full conference to-morrow, when it will be decided whether the conclusion of a convention upon the three disputed points is possible. A fresh convention for adapting to naval warfare the Geneva Convention of 1864 will also be submitted to the conference to-morrow.

CAPT. MAHAN'S ARGUMENT.

Declares Asphyxiating Shells Far Less Inhuman than the Employment of Submarine Boats.

LONDON, July 21.—The Times's correspondent at The Hague says that Capt. Mahan, United States Navy, (retired,) one of the American delegates, to-day reiterated his argument that the use of asphyxiating shells was far less inhuman than the employment of submarine boats and other methods of destruction which are still permitted.

According to the correspondent, Capt. Mahan said:

"We would do much to secure unanimity; but we cannot deny our conviction, nor can we admit as true what we believe to be contrary to reason.

"We hold that it is better to be right by ourselves than to be wrong unanimously."

In an interview had with him later Capt. Mahan remarked that the use of expanding bullets was a question belonging to the province of Capt. Crozier of the Ordnance Department, United States Army; but he thought the definition adopted by the first commission was wanting in precision. It applied to details instead of adopting a principle, as Capt. Crozier proposed.

MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

Czar to Join Kaiser at Wiesbaden in Early August.

BERLIN, July 20.—Various rumors are current here regarding the projected meeting of the Emperors. It is stated that Emperor Nicholas will meet Emperor William at Wiesbaden on Aug. 5.

A rather improbable story is in circulation to the effect that at the instigation of the Czar a meeting of all the Continental sovereigns will be held during the exhibition next year as a sort of continuation of the International Peace Conference.

DEWEY ON DISARMAMENT.

Reported to Have Said He Expected No Developments from the International Peace Conference.

VIENNA, July 20.—In the course of an interview had with him by a representative of the Neue Freie Presse to-day, at Trieste, Admiral Dewey declared that he expected nothing to develop from the International Peace Conference at The Hague. He said:

"Who is to disarm first? The experiment was tried in the United States, and look what it cost us to get ready in time and how we had to fear the issue. We now think differently, and are building forty men-of-war. We shall not be taken by surprise and found unprepared again; and it is hard to believe, in view of our scientific assertions, that the other powers will abandon the advantage of their armaments and give them up."

VERSAILLES JUDGE PUNISHED.

Suspended for Communicating a Dreyfus Document to Newspapers.

PARIS, July 20.—The Court of Cassation has suspended M. Grosjean, the Versailles Judge, for two months for communicating to newspapers a document concerning the Dreyfus case.

CHILE'S DISASTROUS STORM.

Wheat Crop Destroyed and Damage Estimated at 6,000,000 Pesos.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, July 20.—The storm mentioned in the dispatch to The Associated Press on July 18 still continues.

The damage to railways and bridges is estimated at 6,000,000 pesos. The wheat crop, it is believed, has been completely destroyed.

TOWN IN RUSSIA BURNED.

Seven Lives Lost and All Inhabitants Rendered Destitute.

BERLIN, July 20.—Advices received here announce that the town of Dobejhi, in the Government of Volhynia, Russia, has been destroyed by fire.

Seven persons lost their lives in the conflagration, and the surviving inhabitants have been rendered destitute.

GERMAN EMPRESS'S INJURY.

Bone in Her Limb Broken—Her General Condition Satisfactory.

BERLIN, July 20.—The accident to the Empress on Tuesday last was more serious than at first stated. One of the bones in the lower part of her Majesty's leg was broken.

The swelling is decreasing and the general condition of her Majesty is satisfactory. Complete recovery, however, can scarcely be expected before six weeks.

The accident to the Empress is now alleged to be the reason for Emperor William's abandonment of his proposed visit to Essen.

Archbishop Ireland Sails.

QUEENSTOWN, July 20.—Archbishop Ireland of Minnesota sailed for the United States to-day on board the steamer Britannic. A large number of priests and influential people bid the Archbishop farewell before the departure of the steamer. Archbishop Ireland delivered an address before an immense audience in the Opera House at Cork yesterday evening, on the subject of the people of Ireland and temperance.

Honors for Mr. Ismay.

BELFAST, July 20.—The freedom of the city has been conferred upon Mr. Thomas Henry Ismay, one of the principal owners of the White Star Steamship Line.

SPANISH PREMIER'S APPEAL.

Wants Assistance from All Parties in Disposing of the Nation's Financial Problems.

MADRID, July 20.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Señor Silvela, the Premier, on behalf of the Government, appealed for the assistance of all parties in disposing of the financial questions confronting the Government.

He announced that the Government considers it indispensable to deal with the proposals regarding the public debts promptly, and would then take up the reorganization of the public services and the economies demanded by public opinion. Other financial measures, Señor Silvela said, would be discussed at the next session of the Cortes.

Señor Sagasta and the leaders of all the opposition parties then congratulated Señor Silvela upon having arrived at a satisfactory arrangement.

The Chamber will be prorogued next week.

SPANISH TOWNS DISTURBED.

French Admiral's Presence at Barcelona Occasions a Demonstration —Riots in Other Places.

BARCELONA, July 20.—There was a serious demonstration here to-day. A mob of about 800 persons seized the opportunity afforded by the presence of the French Admiral Fournier at an official luncheon to parade the streets carrying the French tricolor and shouting seditious cries.

The crowd was dispersed by the police after some trouble, and a number of arrests were made.

MADRID, July 20.—Rioting occurred today at Corunna and Betanzos arising from the opposition of the fish merchants to the octroi charges. The Octroi Depot and the houses of the Mayor and one of the Municipal Councilors at Betanzos were set on fire by the rioters and destroyed.

Troops have been sent to the two towns to suppress the disturbances.

GERMANY AND SAMOA.

Berlin Pleased by von Sternburg's Diplomacy — Yielded to Mr. Tripp to Preserve American Friendship.

BERLIN, July 20.—The Cologne Gazette's Apia correspondent cables that Germans there are highly pleased over the successes achieved by Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German member of the Samoan Commission, against the opposition of the Commissioner of Great Britain, Mr. Eliot.

The German Commissioner, the dispatch adds, yielded to the demand of the United States Commissioner, Mr. Bartlett Tripp, for the confirmation of Chief Justice Chambers's decision, merely as a matter of form and in order to preserve the valuable American friendship.

Germany's influence with the natives, according to the Cologne Gazette's dispatch, is stronger than ever. It is added that the Samoans demand special privileges for Matafa.

FRANCO-GERMAN AMENITIES.

Imperial Marine and French Naval Officers in Cordial Relations.

LONDON, July 21.—The officers of the marine force at Geestemunde, according to the Hamburg correspondent of The Daily Mail, have invited the officers of the French dispatch boat Ibis to a banquet.

The Frenchmen have accepted the invitation, and in return will offer a banquet to the German officers.

CZAROWITCH'S AIDE A SUICIDE.

Upbraided by the Czar for Neglecting the Grand Duke.

LONDON, July 21.—According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Mail, naval Lieut. Boissman, the late Czarowitch's Adjutant, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver at Abbas Tuman, in the Caucasus.

He had been bitterly upbraided by the Czar for allowing the Czarowitch to go cycling alone.

RUSSIA'S FUNERAL CONVOY.

Czarowitch's Body Placed on a Warship at Batoum.

BATOUM, July 21.—The fleet of war vessels conveying the Empress Dowager of Russia and the Grand Dukes arrived here this morning, simultaneously with the train bearing the remains of the Czarowitch. The coffin containing the body was transferred to a splendid floating catafalque decorated with palms and exotics and placed under a rich white silken baldachino.

After a solemn requiem had been performed at the wharf the catafalque moved in slow procession around the iron-clad George the Conquerer, on which the Dowager Empress and other members of the Imperial family were waiting. The coffin was placed aboard the iron-clad, and, after another requiem, the vessel sailed for Novorossisk.

GREAT HEAT IN LONDON.

Numerous Cases of Sunstroke—Great Suffering Among All Classes.

LONDON, July 20.—A prolonged spell of unprecedented heat which has prevailed over the entire country reached a climax yesterday and to-day, the thermometer registering 128 degrees in the sun and 87 degrees in the shade.

There have been numerous cases of sunstroke, many ending fatally, and there is great suffering among all classes. Horses have suffered from the heat almost as much as human beings.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONTESTS.

The Final Practice Work of the Yale-Harvard Men.

BRIGHTON, July 20.—The Harvard-Yale athletic team, which is to compete in the international university contests on Saturday, was at final practice this afternoon. Only light work was done to-day. The runners and sprinters practiced starting from the gun. There will be no work to-morrow. The Americans will start for London early Saturday. All the men are in the best of health and spirits.

In the contests on Saturday each event will count one point.

Harry Plunkett Greene's Wedding.

LONDON, July 20.—Mr. Harry Plunkett Greene, the well-known baritone, and Gwendoline, daughter of Sir Hubert Parry, Director of the Royal College of Music, were married here this morning. Prof. Hubert Herkomer was the best man. Among the guests were Mary Anderson de Navarro and Mme. Valerie White, the song composer.

Sir Henry Irving Honored.

GLASGOW, July 20.—Glasgow University to-day conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon Sir Henry Irving, who on the occasion was given an ovation by a large and fashionable audience. Upon the conferring of the degree the students sang, "He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

The Tithe Rent-Charges Bill.

LONDON, July 20.—The Tithe Rent-Charges bill to-day passed its third reading in the House of Commons by a vote of 182 in favor to 117 against. Several Unionists and Liberal members voted against the bill, while others abstained from voting.

Independence Day in Colombia.

COLON, Colombia, July 20.—All Colombia is to-day celebrating the eighty-ninth anniversary of the country's independence. The public offices are closed and all business is suspended in honor of the occasion.

Spanish Royalty at St. Sebastian.

ST. SEBASTIAN, July 20.—The royal family of Spain have arrived here. They were warmly greeted by the people.

Earthquake Shock in Rome.

ROME, July 20.—There was a slight earthquake shock here at 5 o'clock this morning.

German Cruiser at Corinto.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, July 20.—The German cruiser Geier has arrived at Corinto.

ENGLAND DOUBTS VOLKSRAAD.

Government Feels Assured, However, that President Krueger Will Abolish Hindrances to Peace.

LONDON, July 20.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day regarding the relations between Great Britain and the South African Republic, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, said that the modifications made in the franchise law of the Transvaal lead the Government to hope that the new law may prove the basis of a settlement upon the lines laid down by Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner of South Africa.

The Government, however, Mr. Chamberlain added, observed that the Volksraad has still retained a number of conditions that might be interpreted so as to take with one hand what was given by the other. It would also be easy by subsequent legislation to alter the whole character of the concessions.

But, Mr. Chamberlain further added, the Government feels assured that President Krüger, having accepted the principle for which the British Government has contended, is well prepared to reconsider any details of his scheme which might possibly hinder the full accomplishment of the object in view, and that he will not allow it to be nullified or reduced in value by subsequent alterations of the law or any act of the Administration.

CALMETTE'S SERUM EFFECTIVE.

Well-Authenticated Cure of a Snake-Bitten Patient.

LONDON, July 21.—The Times's Allahabad correspondent records a well-authenticated cure of a snake-bitten patient who was in a state of collapse by the injection of Calmette's serum.

WILLIAM II. QUOTES HOMER.

Significantly Inscribed Gift to the Greek Crown Prince.

BERLIN, July 20.—Emperor William has sent to the Crown Prince of Greece his portrait, inscribed with the well-known sentence from Homer, "Only one shall be ruler, only one King."

ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Duke and Duchess of Sutherland Receive in Its Honor.

LONDON, July 20.—The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland gave a reception to-night to the Anglo-American League. Six hundred guests were present, among them being Mr. Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, and Mrs. Choate; the members of the United States Embassy, the American Consular Staff, and many Americans; Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Lady Harcourt, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Duke of Westminster, the Duke of Fife, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Cardinal Vaughan, Gen. Lord Wolseley, Commander in Chief of the British Army; the Marquis of Ripon, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Jersey, Earl Spencer, the Earl of Crewe, and hosts of persons prominent in literary and scientific circles.

The reception was a brilliant function.

Franco-American Commerce.

PARIS, July 20.—A delegation from the Society of Agriculturists, of which the Marquis de Vogue is President, called upon the Minister of Agriculture, M. Jean Dupuy, yesterday, and demanded that the Government conclude no arrangement with the United States without first consulting representatives of the agricultural industry.

The Minister promised to bear the matter in mind.

Zelaya Calls for a New Loan.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, July 20.—President Zelaya has issued a call for another loan of $500,000, which is being liberally subscribed.

HER FALL WILL PROVE FATAL.

Brooklyn Woman Injured While Hanging Out Clothes.

Mrs. Mary Ermentraut, aged thirty years, the wife of a physician of Watertown, N. Y., is in St. Catharine's Hospital suffering from a fracture of the skull and internal injuries received on Wednesday by falling from a window of her home at 25 Jefferson Street. Mrs. Ermentraut has been separated from her husband for about five years. She has supported herself by keeping boarders. At the time she met with the accident she was hanging out some clothes from the third story, and was dragged from the window by the snapping of the line.

The police of the Hamburg Avenue Station [illegible] withheld the report of the accident from the reporters for some unknown reason. The woman will die.

VANDALISM IN CINCINNATI.

St. Peter's Cathedral Defaced by Some Unknown Persons.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—An act of vandalism is annoying Archbishop Elder and Father Mackey of St. Peter's Cathedral. It was discovered a day or two ago that some one had climbed to the roof of the cathedral, at Eighth and Plum Streets, and from there some distance up the base of the spire, and defaced the stonework with letters and characters, smeared on with some colored, sticky substance, resembling tar. The characters are large, and can be seen a block away. How they were put there and who did it is puzzling the church dignitaries.

About two years ago fire broke out in the same part of the edifice. The fire occurred just as the congregation was assembling for the evening service. The damage was considerable.

LAWSUIT OVER A RACEHORSE.

William H. Snearly and J. E. Cushing Dispute About Nathanson.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 20.—The racehorse Nathanson, at one time one of the speediest animals on the turf, is the subject of litigation and strife before Judge Neely, between J. E. Cushing, the veteran racehorse owner, who won the World's Fair Derby at Washington Park with Boundless, and William H. Snearly, also well known to turf followers.

Snearly filed a bill in court setting forth that he had a contract with Cushing whereby in July, 1898, he sold the animal in dispute to Cushing for $1,400, under the agreement that Snearly was to train Nathanson and take control of him, while Cushing was to receive half the net winnings of the horse and Snearly was to retain the other half and pay all expenses.

It appears that Nathanson did not win much money after the arrangement, and last May Cushing discharged Snearly and took the horse himself. Snearly filed a bill for a receiver. Cushing was ordered to turn the animal over to the receiver. The case was continued until July 30.

SHOT BY AN ANGRY CROWD.

An Indiana Saloon Keeper Killed While Attacking His Clerk.

Special to The New York Times.

VINCENNES, Ind., July 20.—Lou French was shot to death by a crowd of angry citizens at Freelandsville, this county, late last night. French closed his restaurant and went into the saloon, which he owned, and began abusing the barkeeper, Jonas Noelting, with whom he had had difficulties on various occasions. Noelting notified French that he did not court trouble, and ordered him out. French started to leave.

When he reached the door he turned, drew a revolver and made an effort to shoot Noelting, but was prevented from doing so by Gus Noelting, a brother of Jonas, who slammed the door shut, catching French's hand, cutting and mashing it. This further angered French, who flourished his revolver in the air, and swore that he would kill the whole "outfit." Without further warning French fired four shots into the crowd of bystanders.

Instantly many in the crowd opened fire on him, and he fell riddled with balls. The bullets from fully twenty guns and revolvers were emptied into his body. One man used a shotgun and came near shooting off French's head. Just who did the shooting does not appear to be well known.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement. —Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Midweek, which always brings people to town from the nearer suburbs and resorts, being over, the week-end holidays, which begin this afternoon, had their influence, and the clubs have put on the deserted appearance which they now wear from each Friday until Monday. After Friday morning dullness reigns supreme in the up-town fashionable districts, hotels, restaurants, and clubs, until the eturning tide sets in on Monday, to increase on Tuesday, reach its height on Wednesday, and then to ebb on Thursday. The exaggerated stories of the strike have kept many women from taking advantage of the past two or three comparatively cool days to come to town for shopping.

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The Majestic, which did not reach her dock until late on Wednesday afternoon, brought more well-known people than had been anticipated, and, in addition to Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Bache, the Earl of Yarmouth, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, and Miss Speyers, and others, whose coming had been announced beforehand, there arrived Mr. Andrew A. Bibby, Miss Grace Bigelow, Mr. W. A. De Blois, Mr. C. C. Buell, Mr. W. B. Clarkson, Mrs. Douglas Grant, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Hoyt and the Misses Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Humphrey, Mrs. Henry Janin, sister of Mr. Ballard Smith; Mr. C. W. Kraushaar, Mr. and Mrs. D. Lawson, Mr. C. J. Lawson Dr. W. M. Mercer, Mr. Alexander F. Mercer, Miss Helen Mercer, Dr. and Mrs. Frank Wisner Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer and Mr. Ralph Pulitzer, Mr. James Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Roe, Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. Albert R. Shattuck, and Mr. W. F. Cochran. Mr. and Mrs. Shattuck, as was told in yesterday's TIMES, brought over the body of Miss Aborn, a sister of Mrs. W. L. Strong and an aunt of Mrs. Shattuck, who died in Paris on July 1.

It is not often that the remains of an American dying abroad are brought home with so much ceremony as were those of Miss Aborn. For these a special mortuary chapel was arranged on board the Majestic by the throwing together of two staterooms on the main deck, in which lights were kept burning all the time, and which was visited by Mr. and Mrs. Shattuck several times each day. This rather gruesome incident of the Majestic's trip was much commented on yesterday in the clubs.

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But despite the presence of Miss Aborn's body on the Majestic, the customary concert, which is now a feature of all Atlantic Ocean trips on the big liners, was held, and at this concert the Earl of Yarmouth, whose full title is Marquis and Earl of Hertford, Earl of Yarmouth, and Viscount Beauchamp of Hache in Great Britain, Baron Conway of Bagley in England, and Baron Conway of Killultagh, County Antrim, in Ireland, was the most notable performer. Bishop Warren presided at the concert, which was held on Friday night, and the Earl of Yarmouth sang the comical song "When the Pigs Begin to Fly," and afterward gave a whistling solo as an encore.

The Earl of Yarmouth is the second British Earl who has come to New York as a visitor within the last fortnight. Like the Earl of Donoughmore, who preceded him here a few days ago, he is a very cultivated and widely traveled man, and is thoroughly democratic in his tastes and views. He was born Oct. 22, 1843, so that he is somewhat older than the Earl of Donoughmore, who was born in 1848. He succeeded his father as sixth Marquis in 1884. One of his ancestors, the third Marquis of Hertford, was said for some years in London to have been the nobleman who served Thackeray as a model for his famous character of the Marquis of Steyne in "Vanity Fair." This Marquis, who was born in 1777, and died in 1842, married for his first wife the beautiful Maria Fagniani, and after her death the Marquise de Chevigne.

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The narrow escape which Mrs. Henry Clews had from drowning at Bailey's beach, at Newport, on Wednesday, when by the misplacement of a cork belt her head was held under water until she was rescued just in the nick of time by the bathing master, emphasizes the danger to inexperienced people of life preservers or belts not properly adjusted. It has been noticed in cases of panic on steamboats or steamers where frightened passengers have donned life preservers that notwithstanding the printed instructions posted up in cabins as to the adjustment of these, their only use would have been to quickly drown at least half of those wearing them, owing to their not being properly put on. Mrs. Clews's misadventure will probably result in instruction being given at Bailey's beach in the use and adjustment of life belts and preservers, and similar instruction might well be imparted at other coast resorts.

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There was an innovation at Mrs. Oppenheim's large dance at the Botanical Gardens, London, on Monday evening last, to which the women guests were asked to come in high-necked gowns and wearing their hats. It is as great a novelty to see a woman at a theatre, restaurant, reception, or dance in London during the season in a high-necked gown and hat as to see one without her hat and in a low-necked dress at theatre or restaurant, at least, in New York during the season here. Mrs. George Law and the Marquise de Choiseul, formerly Miss Coudert of New York, excited much comment in Parisian society by their appearance at the beautiful cotillion given by Mr. Howard Case at the Pavillon d'Armenonville, in the Bois, in June last, in afternoon gowns and hats, and the American colony talked of little else for some days afterward, the incident making almost a sensation. It was understood that Mrs. Law's and the Marquise de Choiseul's explanation was that as the dance was given in the Bois, it had the character of a country entertainment, at which informal dress was permissible. This explanation was rather coldly received. Mrs. Oppenheim probably asked her guests to attend in informal costume to signify that the season was at an end and to give it a novel atmosphere.

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The old and familiar story that Harbor Hill, the highest elevation on Long Island, had been purchased by Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, went the rounds of the press again yesterday. This story by actual count has now been sent out five times within the last six months, only to be denied on the day succeeding its publication. While Mr. Vanderbilt may once have had some idea of purchasing Harbor Hill, and some of his agents may have made a tentative offer for the property, nothing definite has been decided in the matter, and the repetition of the story is becoming wearisome.

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The sudden death of Dr. Russell Sturgis of Boston, half brother of Mr. G. Warren Sturgis, who is to marry Miss Edith Barnes at Lenox next Wednesday, has caused some change in the plans for the wedding. The wedding was to have been one of the largest which had ever taken place in Lenox. It has been decided to give up the reception at Coldbrooke, the country place of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barnes, but the services at Trinity Church will be carried out as originally planned. Many ante-nuptial entertainments which had been planned by the cottagers for Mr. Sturgis and Miss Barnes have also been abandoned. The death of Dr. Sturgis was a great shock to his brother, who has been at Lenox for the past week. As soon as he received the news he went immediately to Boston.

THE NEWS AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 20.—Another new fashion was introduced at the Casino grillrooms this evening, when a number of young persons of the cottage colony entertained at dinner and then attended the dance at the Casino Theatre. This programme will be repeated next Thursday evening. The steam yacht American, with the owner, Commodore Watt, Mrs. Watt, Miss McLaughlin, Miss Stiles, and Mr. Thomas William Mosler on board, arrived this afternoon from a fishing trip about Gardiner's Bay and Montauk Point. During the trip over 1,000 fish were caught and placed in the monster fish tank on board. While off Montauk Point to-day Miss McLaughlin caught one of the largest eels ever seen out of water. It was over four feet long.

The Rhode Island Yacht Club departed for Fall River this morning.

Mrs. Potter Palmer and the Hon. Sidney Webster entertained at dinner this evening.

Gov. and Mrs. Stone of Pennsylvania and Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer are registered at the Cliffs Hotel.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a picnic for young people at Oakland Farm this afternoon.

J. Nelson Howard has ordered an automobile, and next week will be among the many who indulge in this mode of travel.

Elisha Dyer, Jr., has returned from New York.

Hamilton Fish Webster, who suffered from a burn on his hand received in a naphtha launch accident recently, has recovered from its effects.

William Heyes Ackland of Washington is registered at the Riggs cottage.

Casino registers include Ensign D. F. Boyd, S. S. Howland, George M. Griswold; Commander George F. W. Holman, W. Irving Chambers, William Hayes Ackland, Lillian Darrah, Ella H. Moore, and Hamilton B. Tompkins.

Ex-Gov. and Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt of Providence have arrived at one of the Cliff cottages for the season.

Registers at the Golf Club include George Von L. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, Major H. P. Young, United States Army; Hamilton B. Tompkins, Anna Sands, Lloyd Bryce, Bishop Potter, and Prince Pandian.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones entertained at luncheon on the yacht Narada this afternoon.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan entertained at dinner this evening.

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor have arrived from Rhinebeck on the steam yacht Nourmahal. They will be the guests of Mrs. Astor, mother of the Colonel, and later they will visit Mrs. Willing, mother of Mrs. Astor. Mrs. Astor will give her first social affair of the season at Beechwood on Aug. 5.

Stanford White is here to see Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs relative to her new villa.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany have arrived for the season, and are the guests of Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, mother of Mrs. Tiffany.

Mr. William Kingsland of New York, who is at the Pinard cottage for the season, is one of the oldest living members of the New York Yacht Club, being at the present time No. 3 on that list.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish to-day entertained at Crossways.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Beresford of New York are visiting here.

Charles Waldstein of Cambridge, England, is at the Berkley.

John La Farge has arrived from New York.

Miss Leary will arrive at her cottage in Mill Street to-morrow morning.

Mrs. William B. Ogden of New York will remain throughout the season at Pinard Cottage No. 2.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Howland are at Perry Belmont's cottage.

The Hon. and Mrs. J. W. Alling of New Haven, Wilh. Funk, a New York artist; Miss Edith Potter, Mrs. L. Townsend, Frank Russak, C. E. Feaniman, and Philip Mallory of New York; J. Fox Sharpe of England, Mrs. J. B. Smith and family, E. O. Tuttle and H. L. Aldrich of Boston, Mrs. W. M. Salisbury and G. S. Wellman and wife of Chicago are at the New Cliffs Hotel.

Mrs. I. Townsend Burden was badly bitten by some insect a few days ago and has suffered considerable pain as a result of her encounter with the bug.

The open golf tournament for amateur players of recognized golf clubs will take place at the Newport Golf Club this Summer and the playing will begin on the last Monday in August.

Miss Julia Dent Grant arrived at Beaulieu this evening as the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Potter Palmer.

Mrs. Burke-Roche has returned from New York.

H. Auchincloss, Jr., is the guest of his grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Auchincloss.

The Right Rev. Bishop Doane of Central New York is at the Cliffs Hotel.

Mrs. William Goddard of Providence arrived this evening and is registered at the Cliffs Hotel.

Commander B. S. Richards, United States Navy, this evening arrived at Jamestown for the Summer.

Miss Satterlee of Washington is the guest of G. Edwin Parsons.

The second Casino hop this evening was one of the larest attended dances held at the Casino in some years. The gathering was a jolly one, and the many dancers thoroughly enjoyed the dance, as the conditions were perfect for such pleasure. In fact, it was like the old-time dance held at the Casino in days gone by. The balconies were well filled, and many of the officers of the naval station and the North Atlantic Squadron were in attendance. Among those present were Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Col. Edward M. Neill, Miss Neill, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Robert L. Gerry, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Miss Oelrichs, Miss Post, Miss Stone, Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Taylor, the Misses Taylor, Commander and Mrs. T. F. McLean, Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Stockton, Mrs. William R. Travers, Lieut. Hussey, Williams P. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Woollett, Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby, Miss Willoughby, Count Giuseppe della Gherardesca, Miss Paulding, Reginald Vanderbilt, Miss Gray, Miss Meyer, Mrs. A. McCarthy Little, Miss Little, W. F. H. Whitehouse, Jr., Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, Miss Whiting, W. S. K. Wetmore, Miss De Barrill, the Misses Hunter, Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, George Griswold, second, Miss King, William Cutting, Jr., W. Forbes Morgan, Miss Morgan, Harry Lehr, the Rev. Dr. Nevins, Reginald Brooks, Miss Grant, the Misses Potter, Miss French, F. M. Davies, and J. P. Stokes.

North Atlantic Squadron at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 20.—The North Atlantic squadron, in command of P. C. Taylor, arrived this afternoon. The officers will continue their session at the War College, and the crews of various ships will have occasional drills under the instructions of the junior officers. Since last Monday the fleet has gone through all the various fleet manoeuvres prescribed by the Navy Department, and led by the acting flagship Indiana. This series of tactics has been successful in every movement that was carried out, and the officers are much pleased with the work.

BELLAMY STORER MAY RETURN.

Minister to Spain's Presence Needed in Administering an Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—The death of Thomas McDougall, the lawyer, may summon home Bellamy Storer, Minister to Spain. Upon the death of Judge Longworth, in 1890, Mr. McDougall became a trustee of the Joseph Longworth estate, and upon the resignations, in 1892, of Larz Anderson and Julius Dexter, the remaining executors, he became co-trustee with Bellamy Storer to the estate, Mr. Storer having been selected as successor to the retiring executors.

All the business of the two estates has devolved upon Mr. McDougall since Mr. Storer's first election to Congress. It is believed that his death will necessitate the prompt return of Mr. Storer from abroad and the appointment of a new trustee, as the business of the estate is entirely suspended by the death of Mr. McDougall and the absence of his co-trustee.

Conservative estimates of the assets of Mr. McDougall's estate fix it at from a half to three-quarters of a million dollars.

Pain's "Rough Riders' Night."

To-morrow evening at Pain's open-air theatre at Manhattan Beach will be known as "Rough Riders' Night," out of compliment to Gov. Roosevelt. A special programme has been arranged for the occasion, in which fire portraits of several of the heroes who fought for Cuba's liberty will be prominent.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Charles Frohman is expected to arrive in New York on board the Lucania to-day.

Large crowds continue to see "The Rounders" and "The Man in the Moon," and standing room is at a premium for both pieces.

Mathew Lynch of 411 West Fifty-sixth Street, who has been stage carpenter at the Madison Square Theatre since the time of the Mallorys, died yesterday of cancer of the stomach, and will be buried on Saturday. He was a member of the Theatrical Mechanics' Association.

Mr. Weber of Weber & Fields said last night that they had made Lillian Russell an offer to appear in burlesque for them next season. Mr. Fields went to Manhattan Beach to see Miss Russell yesterday with a view of closing the contract, but she asked for a few more days to consider the offer. What the exact nature of the proposition was Mr. Weber was not ready to say. In theatrical circles it is thought that the actress is hesitating because she fears that the step from comic opera to burlesque may be difficult to retrace. Mr. Weber said that they had not engaged Miss Fay Templeton for next season. Miss Templeton, when seen at the New York Theatre last night, said that she had a fixed contract with Weber & Fields, and was just waiting for a call to rehearsal. She asserted that she could not understand their denial of the engagement.

Wagon Found; Horse Still Missing.

At 8 o'clock Tuesday evening a fifteen-hand bay horse with a slit in the right ear and two white feet stood harnessed to a delivery wagon of the New York Transfer Company at the Fall River dock. The driver had left his seat for an errand in the office of the steamboat company. During his absence some person drove away with horse and wagon, the owners of which regard the disappearance as perhaps incidental to the strike and the withdrawal of the police on strike duty. The wagon was found yesterday on Pearl Street, and the police and the company are still looking for the horse and harness.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gen. Thomas F. McCoy.

Gen. Thomas F. McCoy died at his home at Lewistown, Penn., yesterday, aged eighty years.

He entered the Mexican war as First Lieutenant of the Eleventh United States Infantry, and was brevetted Captain for gallant and meritorious conduct. At Molino del Rey, his superior officer having fallen, he commanded the regiment and was accorded the highest praise by Gen. Cadwallader, the brigade commander. At the outbreak of the civil war he was appointed Deputy Quartermaster of Pennsylvania, and in 1862 was made Colonel of the 107th Pennsylvania Volunteers, remaining in active service until the close of the war.

His skill, coolness, and distinguished bravery won for him great praise from his superior officers. For his services in the battle of Five Forks he was brevetted Brigadier General. Gen. McCoy was a prominent citizen, a member of the bar and an Elder of the Presbyterian Church for nearly half a century. His son, Lieut. Frank R. McCoy, is a graduate of West Point and is in the service with the Tenth United States Cavalry in Cuba. He was among the wounded at El Caney a year ago.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN H. ORCUTT, manager of the B. A. Martin Drug Company of North Creek, Warren County, N. Y., was found dead there to-day. His family is at Detroit, Mich.

MICHAEL HURLEY, wholesale liquor dealer and one of the heaviest owners of Lynn, Mass., real estate, died there yesterday, aged sixty-five. Mr. Hurley installed and operated the first railroad between Havana and Matanzas, in Cuba. He had lived in Lynn since 1865.

Lieut. JAMES A. BILLS, a member of U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, Grand Army of the Republic, of Brooklyn, died on Monday at Unadilla, Otsego County, N. Y. He served throughout the war of the rebellion with the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers. He was commissioned as First Lieutenant on Feb. 28, 1865.

Major JOSEPH BRUSO, Jr., died yesterday at his home, 8 Greenwood Place, Worcester, Mass. He had received a paralytic shock in May, 1897, and another in May, 1898, since which time he had been compelled to keep his room. Major Bruso was one of the best-known soldiers in the militia, having been in the service since 1870, when he joined the Fifth Battery, as Battery B was then called. He also served in the rebellion.

TRADITIONS OF SPANISH WAR.

The National Society to Perpetuate Them with Lectures.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—The National Executive Committee of the National Society of the Spanish-American War held its first annual meeting in Baltimore today. Prof. Guy Carlton Lee of Johns Hopkins University presided.

A letter from Admiral Dewey accepting the office of Honorary Vice President and commending the purposes of the organization, was ordered spread upon the minutes. The list of Honorary Vice Presidents also includes Gen. Miles, Rear Admiral Schley, Mrs. John A. Logan, the Governors of the States and Territories ex officio and other distinguished Americans.

It was decided that for the year beginning Aug. 12, 1899, lectures on "The Citizen and the State," "Lessons of the Spanish-American War," and on "The Future Republic" will be offered free of cost to normal and high schools, churches, and literary societies desiring them.

In order to increase the membership of the society, it was resolved to receive applicants for six months without initiation fee and exempt them from annual dues for the year ending Aug. 12, 1900. The society makes an appeal for the co-operation of all Americans, in order "that a memorial to the dead may be raised; that our surviving heroes may be remembered, and that our youth may be encouraged and directed in the understanding and practice of true patriotism."

Gored to Death by a Ferocious Bull.

YORK, Penn., July 20.—Ex-State Senator Gerard C. Brown was this evening gored to death by a ferocious Alderney bull at his barnyard near Yorkana, this county. He was dead when found, and a gash on his leg, a severed artery, and the bull's bloody horns and face attested the c

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY;
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members: N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business.
Receive deposits subject to draft.
Dividends and Interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads; street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS.
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 252 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 187 BROADWAY, Silk Exge Bldg 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 76 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Sutro Bros. & Co.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.
56 Broadway, N. Y. 121 S. 5th St., Phila.
Carefully Selected
Investment Securities
Recommended.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

New York Telephone, 4014 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Monague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS.
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on the above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON AND GRAIN.

FINANCIAL.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY 5% LAND GRANT BONDS.

The Trustees under the Mortgage dated 1st September, 1881, securing the payment of Five Per Cent. Land Grant Bonds of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, desire to receive proposals for the sale to them of such Bonds up to the amount of $225,000 par value, funds for that purpose being in their hands from sales of lands.

The Mortgage provides that the Trustees may purchase Bonds at the lowest price offered, not exceeding 10% premium on the par value thereof and accrued interest.

Proposals addressed to Charles Drinkwater, Esq., Secretary Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Montreal, to be delivered at his office on or before the 8th day of August next, stating price asked in addition to accrued interest.

R. B. ANGUS, GEO. M. CLARK, JOHN TURNBULL, } Trustees.

Montreal, 10th July, 1899.

We have opened a fully equipped Branch Office at the United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs, New York.

Talbot J. Taylor & Company,
Bankers and Brokers,
30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

To the Stockholders of THE

AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING CO.

The undersigned Committee, duly appointed in pursuance to resolution of the meeting of stockholders of the above-named Company heretofore held, hereby announces to stockholders of this Company that they have prepared under the direction of counsel a Stockholders' Protective Agreement in order to secure united action on the part of stockholders for the protection of their interests.

The City Trust Company of New York City, No. 36 Wall Street, New York, will act as depositary of all the stockholders.

Stockholders desiring to join such movement and protect their holdings can do so by depositing their stock with the said Trust Company under the terms of such agreement, receiving in return therefor certificates of deposit, which certificates will be negotiable.

All deposits must be made on or before Friday, July 21st, 1899.

Copies of the said agreement may be procured from said Trust Company or upon application to counsel for the Committee hereinafter named.

Dated New York, July 8, 1899.

BERT REISS,
HUGH V. RODDY, Jr.,
LEWIS W. BABCOCK,
Committee.

JAMES C. CHURCH,
WALLACH & COOK,
Counsel.

Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company.

Call for Offers of First Mortgage Bonds for Sinking Fund.

The Atlantic Trust Company, substituted Trustee, under the Indenture of Mortgage and Deed of Trust, bearing date the first day of August, 1875, made and executed by the Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company, as reorganized in 1874, to Edwin D. Morgan and Henry K. Sheldon, as Trustees, to secure the payment of its First Mortgage Bonds for one thousand dollars each, maturing on the first day of August, 1905, and therein more fully described, having on hand cash to the amount of seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000) applicable to the redemption of said bonds, hereby invites proposals for the sale and transfer to it as Trustee of the Sinking Fund thereunder of such amount of said bonds as the said amount of seventy-five thousand dollars so on hand shall be adequate to pay for.

The Trustee is only authorized to accept bonds offered hereunder at not exceeding ten per cent. above par. The bonds purchased hereunder are to be canceled as provided in said Indenture of Mortgage and Deed of Trust.

Proposals for such sales and transfer, in writing, inclosed in sealed envelopes, indorsed "Proposal for sale of Texas and New Orleans Railroad Bonds," will be received by the undersigned at its office, No. 39 William Street, in the City of New York, up to the 2d day of August, 1899, at noon.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
JNO. ALVIN YOUNG,
Secretary.

Dated New York, July 8, 1899.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and Its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST BECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

Wisconsin Central

REORGANIZATION.

To holders of undeposited or unassented bonds and stocks of the WISCONSIN CENTRAL COMPANY and of the WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, and of the so-called Leased Lines:

Deposits can no longer be received by the Reorganization Committee under the plan of APRIL 10TH, 1899, as the properties have to-day passed to ownership and possession of the new Company, the WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, to which Company, at its office, No. 24 Exchange Place, New York, all such security holders of the old Companies are referred for further information.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman
Reorganization Managers.

New York, July 18th, 1899.

NOTICE.

The transfer books of The New York Air Brake Company will be closed from August 1st to the 17th inclusive, for the purpose of a stockholders' meeting, to be held at the company's office in Jersey City, N. J., on the 16th day of August next, to vote upon the Directors' proposition to increase the capital stock of the company.

JOHN C. THOMPSON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Oregon Shortline Railway Company

First Mortgage 6% Bonds.

Coupons due August 1st, 1899, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, July 24, 1899.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Company.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent. in cash, payable September 1, 1899, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, as registered at the close of business August 1, 1899.

The stock transfer books will be closed, for the purpose of the above dividend, from August 1st until August 22d, 1899.

A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.

New York, July 19, 1899.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, July 7, 1899.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ PER CENT., and an extra dividend of 1 PER CENT., payable at the company's offices on Aug. 1, 1899. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, July 15, and reopened on Wednesday, Aug. 2.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Pullman's Palace Car Company.
Dividend No. 130.

A quarterly dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF PER SHARE from net earnings has been declared, payable August 15th to stockholders of record at close of business August 1st, 1899. Checks will be mailed.

Transfer books will close August 1st, and reopen August 16, 1899.

A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.

Chicago, July 20, 1899.

New York, July 20th, 1899.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) Per Cent. on the First Preferred Stock, and One (1) Per Cent. on the Second Preferred Stock of the OMAHA WATER COMPANY will be paid by the undersigned on August 10th, 1899, at its office, No. 22 William Street, New York, to the registered holders of the certificates of beneficial interest pertaining to said stock of record on the books of the undersigned August 1, 1899.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Agent.

New Amsterdam Gas Company.

The First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds of the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York, maturing August 1st, 1899, together with the interest due thereon, will be paid on and after that date upon delivery of the same to the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York.

JAMES JOURDAN, President.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Monday, July 24, 1899, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the quarterly interest thereon, due August 1, 1899, and will reopen August 1 at 10 A. M.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 15, 1899.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 20	233,361
To date this year	106,188,906
Corresponding date last year	55,635,250

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 20	$2,259,000
To date this year	$587,538,420
Corresponding date last year	$444,543,780

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 3@4½ per cent.; at three months, 3½@4 per cent; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty and ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Manhattan Con	1
Am. Linseed Co	½	M. W. S. El. of C. pf.	1¼
Am. Lin. pf	2½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	⅝
Am. Sugar Refs	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅞	Missouri Pacific	1½
Anaconda Copper	⅝	Mobile & Ohio	½
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	1¼	N. Y. Central	⅝
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	⅝
Chi., B. & Q.	1⅛	P., C., C. & St. L.	1⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅞	Pressed S. Car pf.	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½	Reading 2d pf.	⅝
Chi. Term. Trans.	⅝	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	St. P. & Duluth	¼
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	Texas & Pacific	1
Cont. Tobacco	⅝	Union Pacific	⅝
Delaware & Had.	¾	Union Pac. pf.	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	½	U. S. Leather	⅛
Federal Steel	½	U. S. Leather pf.	⅞
Federal Steel pf.	½	Wabash pf.	¾
Glucose Sugar	½	West. Union Tel.	1¼
Illinois Central	½		
Louis. & Nash.	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting pf.	1	Nat. Biscuit	½
Am. Tobacco	½	Nat. Steel	1
Am. Tobacco pf.	3	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Chi., I. & L. pf.	1	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	Reading	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	⅝	Twin City R. T.	½
Lacleede Gas	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1¼
Lake Erie & Western.	1	Wis. Cent. pf., w. i.	½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & N. W. 3½s	1	Det. & Mack. 4s	1
Des M. & Ft. D. 2½s	1	Nor. Pac. prior 4s, r.	1

Bonds Declined.

K. C. & Fac. 1st	2	Mil., L. S. & W. 1st.	2½
Kent. Cent. 4s	1		

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Few transactions that would command special attention or be construed into significance figured in yesterday's market. Much of the time Stock Exchange tickers stood still. With dullness there is indisposition upon the part of the financial community to show even passing interest in business developments—such developments generally being, however, of inspiriting character. Nothing that is discouraging appears anywhere. Labor troubles are now altogether ineffective influences upon investment or speculative sentiment.

London and some other European centres have been buying American stocks recently, their purchases, though, not reaching aggregates large enough to be recognized as important. But the mere fact that buying rather than selling has become the foreign fashion has consequence in it. The truth is that Europe has so thoroughly liquidated its holdings of American securities that it can sell only speculatively and for the short account—a habit which, so far, the foreigners have not much developed. The European disposition is of enough importance, however, to be just now watched carefully, for there are indications that it will need small encouragement to induce investors upon the other side of the ocean to go into American stocks on a substantial scale.

Money-market conditions fall utterly to meet the requirements of bear speculators who have prophesied all manner of pinches and squeezes. In the judgment of conservative bankers, any marked stringency brought about at this centre would have the quick result of causing a tremendous flow of funds from all over the country this way. The United States is richer in ready funds than ever before in its history. There will be no squeeze in money. Whatever other distresses Wall Street may have to confront, money-market threats are hardly likely to be hurtful.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

Arbitrage transactions in this market yesterday were again on a small scale, aggregating less than 3,000 shares. London seemed to take no interest in American shares, although prices abroad held firm, all the international stocks, with the exception of New York Central, Pennsylvania, and Illinois Central, closing above parity. The arbitrage houses confined themselves to buying small amounts of Louisville and selling a little Atchison preferred.

MONEY AND GOLD.

Sentiment upon the outlook for money and gold was distinctly better yesterday. Call rates were easier, and offerings of time funds were more liberal than heretofore. There was much talk of a favorable bank statement on Saturday.

The failure of the Bank of England to raise its minimum rate of discount and the bank's weekly statement showing an increase of nearly $30,000,000 in its stock of gold were regarded as highly favorable developments. Following the bank's action, open market discounts at London declined to 3½ per cent., and these evidences of easier conditions abroad were looked upon as precluding gold shipments at this time. Sterling exchange weakened, and foreign houses had advices from London saying that the Bank of England was paying less for gold than formerly. British consols also advanced.

TRACTION STOCKS STRONGER.

Improvement in the labor situation that strengthened the general belief that both the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Metropolitan strikes will soon be over, was responsible for the advances in the traction shares yesterday. The group was not as active as heretofore and received less attention. Brooklyn Rapid Transit got up to 114, and gained more than a full point for the day. Manhattan advanced to 119½, and closed at that price, with a gain of 1 per cent.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Southern Pacific Company.
Notice of Special Meeting of Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at its office, No. 4 Montgomery Street, in the City of San Francisco, California, on the 26th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, to consider and act upon the question of the approval of the increase of the Capital Stock of said Company to the sum of $200,000,000, and of the action of the Board of Directors of the said Company in respect to such increase in said Capital Stock.

San Francisco, July 10th, 1899.
By order of the President,

E. C. WRIGHT,
Clerk and Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 7 per cent. registered bonds of the Columbus & Toledo R. R. Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Monday, July 24, 1899, at 3 o'clock preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due August 1st, 1899, and will open August 1st at 10 A. M. WILLIAM N. COTT, Treasurer.

Columbus, Ohio, July 15, 1899.

The H. B. Claflin Company,
Corner of Church and Worth Sts., N. Y. City.
July 20, 1899.

The quarterly interest on the preferred stocks will be paid August 1st.

Transfer books for the preferred stocks only will close at 12 M. July 22d, and reopen at 10 A. M. Aug. 2, 1899. D. N. FORCE, Treasurer.

Metropolitan Street Railway sold "ex" the subscription rights, which were calculated as being worth about 13/4. With these off the price, Metropolitan advanced from 209 to 211½, closing at the latter price, with a gain of between 4 and 5 points. Cash sales were made at the close at 224½.

There was more or less covering in all of the traction shares, but their strength was due chiefly to buying by inside and other important interests for the long account. No trades were recorded in Third Avenue Railroad, despite the announcement of the increase in capital.

GRANGER BUOYANCY.

Granger stocks were the leaders of yesterday's market, all of the group showing noteworthy strength and activity. Under the lead of Rock Island the whole group moved up on rather aggressive buying that was excellent in character. Improved crop conditions and prospects and rumors of heavy current earnings were the important influences upon the shares.

St. Paul advanced to 131⅛ and Burlington to 136⅛. Buyers of the former put emphasis upon the outlook for continued large earnings in view of the prospects of a heavy Spring wheat crop in the Northwest and upon the approaching annual statement, which, it is predicted, will be the best ever issued by the company. Burlington insiders talked confidently of their stock, and intimated that the June statement will be a phenomenal one. Atchison preferred, which sold up to 61½, was bought by interests who also talked of a big June statement.

Rock Island was the feature of the group. It advanced from 117⅛ to 118¼, closing at the highest price. Flower & Co. were heavy buyers, and were openly bullish on the stock. Interests identified with the company said that the earnings continue exceedingly good, and that the June statement would make a very favorable showing. There were rumors that the stock would go on a 6 per cent. basis at the next dividend meeting.

The most important bull argument on Rock Island and, in fact, on all of the Grangers, however, was the excellent corn crop outlook, which the Street seems just to have realized. Crops in Rock Island's territory now promise the biggest harvest ever gathered. Insiders are highly elated over this, and predict heavy traffics for months to come. A dispatch received yesterday from a Chicago house said regarding the Kansas corn crop:

"Kansas has not had such a prospect for corn since 1889, the year of its largest crop, as it has this year. The conditions are as nearly perfect as possible. There is abundant moisture, and there is water in all the streams. The ground is in perfect condition. The one thing to prevent the crop maturing is hot winds, and they are not probable under the present conditions." A correspondent in Harrington, Kan., sent the following dispatch: "On the Salina line today I interviewed millers, grainmen, farmers, and railroad agents, and they all agree that there was never such a perfect prospect for corn. The weather is hot but cloudy, with slight sprinkles of rain."

CONSOLIDATED GAS WEAK.

Again yesterday Consolidated Gas and other local gas shares were noticeably weak. Consolidated dropped down to 172⅛ on selling that seemed to come from insiders. The stock received very little support except from the shorts.

Among Wall Street interests having inside knowledge of local gas affairs it now seems to be the opinion that no settlement of the local war is possible until Fall, and that the situation will have to change materially by that time if there is to be any settlement at all. This, it is believed, will mean still smaller dividends on Consolidated Gas, for insiders have already intimated that unless the war is settled by the next dividend period something less than 1½ per cent. may be declared for the quarter.

One story of a disquieting character that came into circulation in Wall Street yesterday told that the New Amsterdam Gas Company is now making contracts with consumers to supply gas at 50 cents per 1,000 feet for the next eighteen months, with the privilege of a renewal at the expiration of that time for another eighteen months at the same price. Contracts like these would not be made if the end of the war was in sight.

Concerning the condition of Consolidated Gas affairs, the New York News Bureau yesterday said:

"There is a feeling of discontent among some of the stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company, it is said, which accounts for the spasmodic selling movements which are slowly carrying the price of the stock to lower levels. When the gas war broke out the stockholders were assured that it would be of a temporary character. As time dragged along, they were told that a settlement was near at hand. Months have elapsed and the trouble is apparently no nearer a settlement than ever. During that time the price of gas has been reduced to 50 cents and the dividends on Consolidated Gas have been reduced from 8 per cent. to 6 per cent. The earnings continue to fall off, and it is stated that when the last month's report of earnings was shown to one of the prominent Directors, he remarked that that meant only a 1¼ per cent. dividend this quarter, as the company would not pay out what it had not earned. The general situation, coupled with the significant utterance of this Director, which has come to the ears of disheartened stockholders, brought about some selling by them.

"When fifty-cent gas was proclaimed, it was believed that the price would only remain at that figure a few days or weeks, at the most, but there is no sign of its advancing as yet. There was a vague idea, too, that even at 50 cents the company could make a profit. An acknowledged gas expert in this city, who is largely interested in gas properties here, says that the Consolidated Company is losing money on every foot of gas it sends out. When asked if gas could not be made at a profit at 50 cents per 1,000 feet, he replied:

"'Yes, it can be made—placed in the holder—at that price, but it cannot be also distributed and leave a profit. It costs as much to deliver gas as it does to make it. The immense system of mains must be kept in repair, meters must be looked after, accounts kept with every customer, and collections made. All this requires a large number of men and by the time all the expenses are charged up, the company's profit on fifty-cent gas is not only wiped out, but a considerable deficit is shown. Companies selling gas at 50 cents cannot long remain dividend-payers.'"

LOUISVILLE'S PROSPECTS.

Louisville and Nashville interests seem to be much gratified by the steady increases in earnings shown by the company's statements. They say that as the property is now in a condition to be economically operated, the road will in all likelihood be able to show this year the best earnings in its history. Among people connected with the property there is confident talk of an increased dividend next January if earnings in the next six months increase, as they seem likely to do. It is evident that if the gross earnings continue to improve at anything like the present rate, the current fiscal year will be a very much better one than that just ended, in which nearly 5 per cent. was earned for the stock. Officers of Louisville are quoted in Wall Street as saying that a great quantity of business is already in sight, and that the prospects favor largely increased earnings throughout the Fall.

AIR BRAKE'S FLUCTUATIONS.

New York Air Brake continued its erratic fluctuations yesterday, making some highly sensational declines and advances. The stock dropped 22 points, to 190, in the early dealings on sales of a few one-hundred-share lots by speculators who sold because "the good news was all out," the good news in this instance concerning the increase in capital and the 25 per cent. subscription rights, as stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. From the low price there was a sharp recovery, and the stock closed at 210, with a net loss of 2 points. At 190, Air Brake was down 40 points from its high price of Wednesday.

FEDERAL STEEL STRONG.

The Federal Steel stocks were notably firm yesterday, despite the continuance of the injunctions restraining the payment of the dividend on the common stock. Room traders were sellers earlier in the day, but their offerings were well taken by inside interests, who stated that they did not believe that any real liquidation would be induced by the decision, and who declared that the only effect would be the extension of the short interest. These interests declared that the stockholders will not be likely to suffer much from the continued injunctions, inasmuch as the accumulated dividends will reach them next year, with a possible something extra to compensate for the delay.

CENTRAL PACIFIC.

Friends of the property say that the new Central-Southern Pacific securities will probably be issued late in August or early in September, and are intimating that activity in the stocks of both companies will anticipate this development. The Southern Pacific management, however, says that there is no way of telling now just when the securities will be out. They are working hard to get the whole matter cleared up as soon as possible, but will not intimate any date. It is evident, however, that the Southern Pacific reorganization has been conducted with dispatch, and it seems likely to be completed sooner than is usual with operations of like importance.

CURB BROKERS INDIGNANT.

The collapse in New York Electric Brake and Coupler which occurred on Wednesday was much talked about on the curb yesterday and much indignation was expressed on the part of the more conservative brokers against the promoters of this stock, or, at all events, against those who were at the bottom of the manipulation of the stock. Suggestions were made that stocks that seem to be of doubtful value should not be traded in at all on the curb, and, in the absence of any organization among the curb brokers, it was said by many of the brokers that it would be well to refuse to take orders in stocks that in some way or other are not vouched for by some reputable firm. It would seem that some such agreement among the curb brokers, informal as it would necessarily be, would still be of much value and might serve to prevent the placing in the market of stocks that have no apparent value. The difficulty is to decide beforehand which stocks are based on real value of some kind and which are not. The plan to judge of each stock by the persons known to be its supporters seems the most reasonable and the only practical suggestion.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Election of E. Hunt Allen, Jr., to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Resignation of Pierre Lorillard from the Treasurership of the Continental Tobacco Company.

Surplus of $47,924 shown by Pan Handle for June, against a deficit of $45,684 for the same month last year.

Declaration of the quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share on Pullman's Palace Car stock.

Dealings in the outside market in the new 5 per cent. external bonds of the Mexican Republic at 100¾ and interest.

Increase of $63,746 in Tennessee Coal and Iron's surplus for June, making an increase of $99,034 since Jan. 1.

Statement from Chicago that the receivers of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf are in this city to confer with a committee of Presidents appointed for the purpose of arranging Gulf competition.

W. H. Sheldon, locating engineer for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, quoted as saying that surveys for a line from the Twin Cities to Duluth have been completed and that the road will be built within a year from next Fall.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 20.—American securities opened dull on lower overnight advices from New York. Afterward there was a partial recovery, but the market was unsettled and inclined to wait for further advices from Wall Street. At the close the tone was firm. Business was limited to professional traders.

Consols for money, 107¼; for the account, 107⅜; Atchison, 19⅞; Canadian, 99⅝; St. Paul, 134½; Illinois Central, 118; Louisville, 74⅞; Union Pacific preferred, 78½; New York Central, 141½; Erie, 13⅝; Pennsylvania, 69; Reading, 10¾; Erie first preferred, 37¾; Anaconda, 11⅛.

Money, 2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £290,000. Gold premiums are quoted to-day as follows: Buenos Ayres, 112.30; Madrid, 22.90; Lisbon, 38.50; Rome, 7.45.

Bar silver firm at 27 11-16d per ounce. Spanish fours closed at 59.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT

LONDON, July 20.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £915,000, circulation decreased £816,000, bullion increased £598,885, other securities decreased £122,000, other deposits increased £123,000, public deposits increased £371,000, notes reserve increased £883,000, Government securities decreased £770,000. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 42.80 per cent. Last week it was 41.39 per cent. Rate of discount remains unchanged at 3½ per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@4½ per cent., closing at 4 per cent.

Time money, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $177,577,740; balance, $10,264,653; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $530,536.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was easier. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84¼@$4.84⅜ for sixty days, $4.87⅛@$4.87⅜ for demand, $4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.83⅜@$4.84½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20@5.19⅜ for long and 5.16⅞, less 1-16, for short; reichsmarks at 94½@94 9-16 and 95 3-16@95¼, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—10@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 16c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 15c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1/6c premium. St. Louis—15c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par @30c discount; over counter, 50c premium

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 20.—Prices opened firm on the Bourse to-day, the firmness being accentuated when it became known that the bank rate had not been raised. Transactions were light. International securities reacted before the close. Three per cent. rentes, 101f for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 23½c for checks. Spanish fours closed at 59.70.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 33,000,000f, Treasury accounts current increased 27,650,000f, gold in hand increased 3,050,000f, bills discounted decreased 11,775,000f, silver in hand decreased 1,250,000f.

BERLIN, July 20.—On the Boerse to-day prices were quiet. Local shares were firm, dividend rumors favoring the whole list. Austrians were easier. Exchange on London, 20 marks 49½ pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, July 20.—Prices were firm but inactive on the Boerse to-day. Iron shares were in demand, and American securities were fairly steady.

VIENNA, July 20.—On the Boerse to-day business was dull, the crop prospects being unfavorable.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in July showed increases:

Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	$8,169
Chicago Terminal Transfer	984
Evansville & Indianapolis	151
Evansville & Terre Haute	4,375
Oregon Railroad & Navigation	5,456
Total increase, 5 roads	$19,135
Increase previously reported	916,147
Total increase, 39 roads	$935,282
Decrease, 5 roads, previously reported	46,555
Net increase	$888,727

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Activity in yesterday's market for outside securities was confined to a very few issues, and many more or less prominent issues were almost entirely neglected. Only one sale of Amalgamated Copper was reported, and there was no trading at all in Republic Iron and Steel and in several other stocks included in the list of recently active issues. The market was irregular, especially during the morning hours, when there was a sharp decline in all the electric transportation stocks, but in the afternoon the whole market was firm, and several issues showed notable strength.

For a number of days past the electric stocks have been sagging, and on some days showed a good deal of weakness. Trading in these issues, however, has not been very active of late, and relatively little stock has changed hands during the past few days. The market for these stocks seemed to have very little support, and the demand for them was very light. Yesterday, soon after the opening, there was a sharp decline in Illinois Transportation, which was quickly followed by somewhat excited selling of all three of the transportation stocks, although the amounts of stock offered were relatively small. Illinois Transportation having a paid-in value of $5 sold down to 4¼; New England Transportation dropped to 9, and New York Transportation sold as low as 19¼. These declines, which in two of the stocks amounted to 1¾ points, were followed almost immediately by reactions which materially reduced the losses suffered by the several stocks, and at the close only Illinois Transportation showed a net loss for the day. This issue closed at 5 bid, a decline of 1 point from Wednesday's closing bid. No explanation of the sharp declines could be had in the reports in regard to the transportation companies, and forced liquidation of a small amount of some of these issues seemed responsible for the momentary demoralization in the market for these stocks which occurred yesterday. At the close 21½ was bid for New York Transportation, a net gain of one-half of 1 point, and New England Transportation closed, as on Wednesday, at 9 bid. There was no change in the market for Electric Vehicle common, which remained offered at par.

National Gramophone was active yesterday and very strong. For some time it has been traded in only in odd lots, and generally at about 83. Yesterday about 500 shares changed hands, and the price advanced from 83⅜, the opening sale, to 90. The stock closed at 88½, a net gain of 6½ points, the largest enjoyed by any stock yesterday. Reports of the condition of the company's business are very favorable. The company's output is said to be 40 per cent. larger than at this time last year, and it is also reported that efforts are being made still further extend the business of the National Gramophone Corporation.

Rubber Goods was the only other industrial stock that was active yesterday. This activity was accompanied by strength and a sharp advance in both the common and preferred stocks, most of the gain being kept till the close. The common stock, which closed on the previous day at 29 bid, sold up to 31¼ and ended the day at 30½ bid, a net gain of 1½ points. The preferred stock, half lots of which sold at 84, closed at 83½ bid, a net gain of 1½ points. No definite report to account for the sharp advance in the Rubber Goods stocks has yet been made public, but rumor has it that an important announcement is to be made in a few days, and that it will be of a very favorable character.

New Amsterdam Gas common advanced from 31 to 31⅝ and closed at 31¾ bid, a net gain of three-quarters of 1 point. The preferred stock was firm and dull, and closed at 58 bid. The bonds, however, declined still further, and sold as low as 101. They closed at 101 bid, a net loss of one-half of 1 point.

United Traction of Providence continues very strong, and has made further gains within the last two days. It closed yesterday at 100¼ bid. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	31¾	32
Amsterdam pf	58	59½
Amsterdam 6s, with interest	101	102
Bay State Gas	1⅞	2

Industrials.

Beet Sugar	30	32
Beet Sugar pf	81½	84
Distilling Company of America	20	22
Distilling Company of America pf.	57	59
Electric Boat	15	17
Electric Boat pf	..	45
Electric

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, July 20, 1899.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15¼	16	255	Am. Car & Foundry	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
60¼	60½	414	Am. Car & Found. pf.	60	60⅞	60	60⅛	+ ⅛
41¾	42	1,200	American Cotton Oil	41½	42	41¼	41¾	+ ⅞
10⅛	10⅜	100	American Linseed	10½	10½	10½	10½	+ ½
47	47½	100	Am. Linseed pf.	47	47	47	47	+2¾
140	200	16	American Express	140	140	140	140	.....
69	70	700	Am. Malting Co. pf.	69¾	69¾	69	69	—1
5¾	6¼	300	American Spirits Mfg.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼
28	31	30	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	27½	27½	27¼	27¼	.....
55⅝	55¾	4,500	Am. Steel & Wire	55¾	56¼	55⅜	55⅝	.....
95⅞	96	200	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	96	96	96	96	— ¼
157⅜	157¾	10,679	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	157½	157¾	157	157⅜	+ ⅛
37½	38	80	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	38¼	38¼	36¾	36⅜	.....
84⅜	85	785	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	84½	84⅞	84¼	84½	+ ¼
...	104	26	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	103	104	103	104	.....
38	38¾	1,000	American Tin Plate	38	38	37⅝	38	+ ¼
84¾	85	117	Am. Tin Plate pf.	85	85	85	85	.....
97	97½	5,900	American Tobacco	98	98	97	97	— ½
143	146	270	American Tobacco pf.	145	145	145	145	—3
29½	30	225	American Steel Hoop	29½	29½	29¼	29½	+ ¼
41	42	100	Ann Arbor pf.	41	41	41	41	.....
19¾	19¾	100	At., T. & S. F.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅜
61⅜	61¾	12,125	At., T. & S. F. pf.	60¾	61½	60¾	61⅜	+ ⅞
56½	56⅝	2,300	Anaconda Copper	56	56⅝	56	56⅜	+ ⅞
46¾	47¼	50	Baltimore & Ohio	47½	47½	47¼	47¼	.....
72	72⅜	48	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	71⅜	71⅜	71¾	71⅜	.....
113⅞	114	13,817	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	113⅜	114	113¼	113⅞	+1⅛
53½	54	240	Canada Southern	53½	53¾	53½	53½	+ ⅜
97	98	20	Canadian Pacific	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	.....
28¾	28⅝	3,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	27½	28½	27½	28¼	+ ⅜
130	136¾	9,480	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	135¼	136⅜	135¼	136¾	+1¼
57½	58	250	Chicago Con. Traction	57⅜	57¾	57⅜	57¾	.....
143	143⅝	875	Chicago Great West.	143	143¾	143	143⅝	+ ⅛
88	90¾	200	Chi. Gr. West. deb.	89½	90½	89½	90½	.....
40	41	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	41	41	41	41	—1
131⅜	131½	9,330	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	130⅞	131½	130⅞	131½	+ ⅞
150½	160	100	Chicago & Northw.	159¾	159¾	159¾	159¾	— ¼
118	118¾	21,020	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	117½	118¾	117¼	118¾	+1¼
15	15½	100	Chicago Term. Trans.	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
58¾	58¾	833	C., C., C. & St. L.	57⅞	58¾	57⅞	58½	+1
98	99½	10	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99½	99¾	99½	99½	.....
1¾	2¼	10	Colorado C. & I. Dev.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	.....
45	46	170	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	45	45	45	45	—1¼
14	14⅜	100	Col. & Hock. C. & Iron.	14½	14½	14½	14½	+1
177¾	177¾	9,085	Consolidated Gas	175	178¼	172½	177¾	+ ¼
41¾	41¾	10,530	Continental Tobacco	41¾	42¼	41⅜	41¾	+ ⅝
8½	8¾	2,120	Continental Tobac. pf.	82¼	82½	81	81	— ⅞
121	123	343	Delaware & Hudson	121½	122⅛	121½	122¼	+ ⅜
167	169	100	Del., Lack. & West.	168¾	168¾	167¾	168¾	+ ⅝
21¾	21¾	400	Denver & Rio Grande	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
75⅜	75⅝	300	Denver & R. G. pf.	75	75	75	75	— ⅛
29	29½	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	29	29¼	29	29¼	+ ¼
36½	37½	100	Erie 1st pf.	36¾	36¾	36½	36½	+ ½
39	40	15	Evans. & T. H.	39	39	39	39	.....
57¼	57¾	4,990	Federal Steel	57¾	57¾	57¼	57⅜	+ ½
80¼	80½	760	Federal Steel pf.	80¼	81	80½	80½	+ ½
118⅝	120	650	General Electric	119¼	120	119½	119½	+ ¾
69	69¼	100	Glucose Sugar Ref.	69	69	69	69	+ ½
114	116	100	H. B. Claflin Co.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	— ¼
21¾	23	20	Hocking Valley	21	21	21	21	.....
57	58	50	Hocking Valley pf.	56	56½	56	56½	.....
11 7/8	11 7/8	2,115	Illinois Central	11 5/8	11 7/8	11 5/8	11 7/8	+ ⅛
41	41¼	210	International Paper	41¼	41¾	41¼	41¾	+ ¼
78¼	79	10	Int. Paper pf.	79	79	79	79	.....
12	12¾	100	Iowa Central	12½	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ¼
49	49½	100	Iowa Central pf	49	49	49	49	.....
52	55	200	Laclede Gas	54	54	54	54	— ½
17¾	18¼	100	Lake Erie & West.	18	18	18	18	—1
72¾	72¾	5,388	Louisville & Nashville	72⅜	72⅝	72⅜	72⅝	+ ¾
118	118¾	9,620	Manhattan Con.	117⅜	118¾	117¼	118¾	+1
56	57	100	Met. W. S. El. Chi., pf.	56½	56¾	56½	56½	+1¼
37½	38	80	Metropolitan St. Ry.	38¼	38¼	36¾	36¾	.....
84⅜	85	785	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	84½	84⅞	84¼	84¾	+ ¼
...	104	26	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	103	104	103	104	.....
38	38¾	1,000	American Tin Plate	38	38	37⅝	38	+ ¼
84¾	85	117	Am. Tin Plate pf.	85	85	85	85	.....
97	97½	5,900	American Tobacco	98	98	97	97	— ½
143	146	270	American Tobacco pf.	145	145	145	145	—3
29½	30	225	American Steel Hoop	29½	29½	29¼	29½	+ ¼
41	42	100	Ann Arbor pf.	41	41	41	41	.....
19¾	19¾	100	At., T. & S. F.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅜
61⅜	61¾	12,125	At., T. & S. F. pf.	60¾	61½	60¾	61⅜	+ ⅞
56½	56⅝	2,300	Anaconda Copper	56	56⅝	56	56⅜	+ ⅞
46¾	47¼	50	Baltimore & Ohio	47½	47½	47¼	47¼	.....
72	72⅜	48	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	71⅜	71⅜	71¾	71⅜	.....
113⅞	114	13,817	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	113⅜	114	113¼	113⅞	+1⅛
53½	54	240	Canada Southern	53½	53¾	53½	53½	+ ⅜
97	98	20	Canadian Pacific	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	.....
28¾	28⅝	3,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	27½	28½	27½	28¼	+ ⅜
130	136¾	9,480	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	135¼	136⅜	135¼	136¾	+1¼
57½	58	250	Chicago Con. Traction	57⅜	57¾	57⅜	57¾	.....
143	143⅝	875	Chicago Great West.	143	143¾	143	143⅝	+ ⅛
88	90¾	200	Chi. Gr. West. deb.	89½	90½	89½	90½	.....
40	41	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	41	41	41	41	—1
131⅜	131½	9,330	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	130⅞	131½	130⅞	131½	+ ⅞
150½	160	100	Chicago & Northw.	159¾	159¾	159¾	159¾	— ¼
118	118¾	21,020	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	117½	118¾	117¼	118¾	+1¼
15	15½	100	Chicago Term. Trans.	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
58¾	58¾	833	C., C., C. & St. L.	57⅞	58¾	57⅞	58½	+1
98	99½	10	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99½	99¾	99½	99½	.....
1¾	2¼	10	Colorado C. & I. Dev.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	.....
45	46	170	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	45	45	45	45	—1¼
14	14⅜	100	Col. & Hock. C. & Iron.	14½	14½	14½	14½	+1
177¾	177¾	9,085	Consolidated Gas	175	178¼	172½	177¾	+ ¼
41¾	41¾	10,530	Continental Tobacco	41¾	42¼	41⅜	41¾	+ ⅝
8½	8¾	2,120	Continental Tobac. pf.	82¼	82½	81	81	— ⅞
121	123	343	Delaware & Hudson	121½	122⅛	121½	122¼	+ ⅜
167	169	100	Del., Lack. & West.	168¾	168¾	167¾	168¾	+ ⅝
21¾	21¾	400	Denver & Rio Grande	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
75⅜	75⅝	300	Denver & R. G. pf.	75	75	75	75	— ⅛
29	29½	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	29	29¼	29	29¼	+ ¼
36½	37½	100	Erie 1st pf.	36¾	36¾	36½	36½	+ ½
39	40	15	Evans. & T. H.	39	39	39	39	.....
57¼	57¾	4,990	Federal Steel	57¾	57¾	57¼	57⅜	+ ½
80¼	80½	760	Federal Steel pf.	80¼	81	80½	80½	+ ½
118⅝	120	650	General Electric	119¼	120	119½	119½	+ ¾
69	69¼	100	Glucose Sugar Ref.	69	69	69	69	+ ½
114	116	100	H. B. Claflin Co.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	— ¼
21¾	23	20	Hocking Valley	21	21	21	21	.....
57	58	50	Hocking Valley pf.	56	56½	56	56½	.....
11 7/8	11 7/8	2,115	Illinois Central	11 5/8	11 7/8	11 5/8	11 7/8	+ ⅛
41	41¼	210	International Paper	41¼	41¾	41¼	41¾	+ ¼
78¼	79	40	Int. Paper pf.	79	79	79	79	.....
48	50	320	United States Rubber.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	.....
115½	116¾	150	U. S. Rubber pf.	115½	117¼	115½	116¾	—¼
22½	22¾	1,850	Wabash pf.	21¾	22⅝	21¾	22⅝	+ ¾
125	130	20	Wells-Fargo Express.	127	127	125	125	.....
59½	61	1,640	Western Union Tel.	89¾	90¼	89¾	90¼	+1¼
97	98	440	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	96	97	96	96	— ¼
23¾	25	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	23½	24¾	23½	24¾	— ¼
15	15½	270	Wis. Cent., when iss.	15	15	15	15	.....
52¾	53	400	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	52½	52½	52¼	52¼	— ¼

Sales.... 223,361

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100¾	.....
4s, r., 1918	108¾	108¾
4s, c., 1918	109	109½
4s, 1919	111	111½
4s, r., 1907	112¾	112¾
4s, c., 1907	113	113½
4s, r., 1925	129½	129¾
4s, c., 1925	130	130½
5s, r., 1904	114¾	114¾
5s, c., 1904	113¾	113¾

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Exp.	142	144
Am. Exchange	140	150
Am. Coal	140	200
A. C. O. pf.	92	93
Am. D. Tel.	...	30
Am. M. Co.	174	19
A. S. R. pf.	115	118½
Am. Arbor	18	19
B. & O. S. W. pf.	...	34
B. & O. S. W. pf. ctfs.	7¼	9
B. & L. E. pf.	10½	13
B. Un. Gas	139¼	145
Brunswick	15½	18
B. R. & P.	32½	44½
B. R. & P. pf.	...	53
B. R. & P. pf. ctfs.	73	75
B. C. R. & N.	100	98
Cap. Traction	33	36
Cent. Pac.	9½	52
C. & E. Ill.	73½	74½
C. & E. I. pf.	122	126
C. G. W. pf.	68¼	69¼
C. G. W. pf. ctfs.	...	68
C. I. & L.	10	10½
C. M. & St. P. pf.	175¾	174½
C. & N. W.	192	196
C. T. & T. pf.	48	49
C. L. & W.	3	4
C. L. & W. pf.	37¾	41
Cleve. & Pitts.	...	5
C. C. & I.	10	12
C. F. & I.	103	105
Col. South.	4¾	5
C. S. 1st pf.	44	44½
C. S. 2d pf.	10½	11½
Com. Cable	179	180
Consol. Coal	50	56
Consol. Ice	42	43½
Consol. I. pf.	90	92
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	100	125
Edison Elec.	...	190
Erie	13¾	14
E. T. & T.	96	99
E. & E. I. R. pf.	82	85
F. & P. M.	30	32
F. & P. M. pf.	57	62
F. W. & R. G.	22	24
Glucose pf.	107	108
Gt. N. pf.	166	169
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	103	...
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	106	...
Homestake	72	77
Ill. C. L. R.	100	...
Int. Silver	13½	16
K. C., Ft. & M.	73½	75½
Kan. & Mich.	10½	15
K. & D. M.	3½	5

	Bid.	Asked.
K. & D. M. pf.	18	19
Knick. Ice	50	52½
Knick. Ice pf.	74	77
Lac. G. pf.	98	100
L. E. & W. pf.	75	76¾
Lake Shore	200	210
Long Island	68	73
Manh. R.	150	...
M. C. R. pf.	105	...
Man. Beach	10	23
Md. Coal pf.	58	75
M. W. S. El. pf.	13	15¾
Mex. North.	48	...
Mich. Cent.	111	...
M. & St. L.	5½	5½
M., K. & T. pf.	31	33½
N. J. C.	100	102½
N. L. pf.	112	112½
Nat. Starch	5	7½
Nat. St. 1st pf.	...	50
Nat. St. 2d pf.	...	15
N. Y. Air Brake	205	216
N. Y. & N. E.	212	216
N. Y. & N. H.	230	...
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	32	34
Norf. South.	66	...
Ont. Mining	7	9
O. R. R. & N.	40	45
Pac. Coast.	38	40
P. C. 1st pf.	88	88
P. C. 2d pf.	55	60
Peo. G. L. & C.	95	...
Pitts., C. & St. L.	182	...
P. & W. pf.	9	10
P. & W. pf. ctfs.	9	10
Quicksilver	2	3
Quicksilver pf.	10	10¾
Rens. & Sar.	191	...
R. W. & O.	30	33½
R. G. W. pf.	79	80
St. J. & G. I.	4	5
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	43	46
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	12½	16
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	68	71
St. P. & D. pf.	102½	104
St. P. & O.	167	168
South. Pac. Co.	61	64
Stand. R. pf.	55	60
S. R. & T.	7½	7¾
T. P. L. T.	12	13
T. & O. C.	77	80
U. S. Leather pf.	...	40
U. S. Rubber pf.	170	...
U. S. Steel pf.	95	96
Wabash pf.	21¾	22⅝
Wagner P. C.	180	185½
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	50	55

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@31. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27¾d per ounce and in New York at 60¼c. Mexican silver dollars at 48c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Comstock sold at .05, 600 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .12, 400 Isabella at .85, 100 Moulton at .35, 700 Phoenix at .10, and 1,000 Work at .22@.23.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated and Industrial Exchanges:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Plymouth	.10
Adams Consol.	.05	Phoenix G. Min. Co.	.08
Belcher	.22	Potosi	.50
Best & Belcher	.50	Quicksilver	2.10
Breese	1.75	Quicksilver pf.	8.00
Bruns. Con.	.15	Savage	.52
Caromba	.65	Sierra Nevada	.38
Challenge	.28	Standard	2.40
Crown Point	.25	Small Hopes	1.25
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.00	Union Consolidated	.33
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Utah	.10
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Victor	1.00
Com. T. Co. scrip	.06	Yellow Jacket	.30
Crescent	.15	Argentum Juanita	.24
Catalpa	.20	Alamo	.08
Deadwood Terra	.60	Anaconda	.45
Eureka Consol.	.20	Cripple Creek Cons.	.10
Father De Smet	.10	Creede & Cr. Ck.	.08
Gould & Curry	.24	Gold & Globe	.04
Hale & Norcross	.56	Golden Fleece	.24
Homestake	65.00	Isabella	.78
Horn Silver	1.10	Mollie Gibson	.23
Iron Silver	.50	Mount Rosa	.25
Julia Consolidated	.02	Pharmacist	.04
King & Pemb.	.18	Portland	1.80
La Crosse	.16	Specimen	.06
Leadville Con.	.08	Union	.27
Little Chief	.20	Work	.21
Mexican	.52	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.14¾
Moulton	.30	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.13½
Ontario	6.50	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.12¾
Ophir	1.00	Grey Forge	.12¾
Occidental	.20		

54,700

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$5,000	Am. Gas 5s	102	102	102	102
20,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
25,000	St. L. S'thw. 1st.	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
25,000	Tex. Pac. 2d	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞

$75,000

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

American Biscuit bonds, 108; Binghamten Gas 5s, 92; Fern. Coal Company, 15; Journeay & Burnham, 5; Journeay & Burnham preferred, 25; Marshall Mill, 60; New York Biscuit bonds, 110¾; Retsof bonds, 75; Retsof stock, 15; Whitney Safety Fire Arms, 50; Cuban bonds, 1869, ¾ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1872, ½ per cent.

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

A. G. M. & M. Co.	.14	Isabella	.80
Gold Magnet	.02	Justine	.01¾
Jennie Blanche	.54½	Mollie Gibson	.24
Morenci Cop. pf.	1.52	Old Gold	.01
Rocky Mountain	.005	Pande Basin	.40
Alamo	.06½	Portland	1.90
Anaconda	.48	Sentinel	.00¾
Cr. Ck. Con.	.10	Union Gold	.27
Cannon Ball	.008	Waldorf	.01¾
Elkton	.99	Work	.24
Gar. Con.	.13	Rosario Honduras	5.00
Golden Fleece	.25		

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	535	535	537
2d week July	$72,586	$64,790	$58,966
From July 1	143,450	126,658	117,727
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	74	74	76
2d week July	$24,764	$23,780	$20,816
From July 1	46,567	44,726	....
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
2d week July	$6,575	$6,224	$5,080
From July 1	12,078	12,034	12,149
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
2d week July	$25,550	$21,475	$20,782
From July 1	47,697	43,179	41,794
OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION—			
Mileage	1,065	1,065	1,065
2d week July	$133,321	$127,865	$98,191
From July 1	280,046	260,758	203,502
PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for June			
Gross	$1,457,388	$1,176,630	$1,188,613
Op. exp	1,188,304	952,201	740,813
Net	268,994	224,309	438,800
Prop. exp. to gross	81⅝	81⅝	63⅜
Charges	221,071	270,053	229,907
Profit	47,923	*45,684	208,893
For six months—			
Gross	8,116,269	7,339,284	6,739,666
Net	1,958,939	1,650,824	1,780,613
Profit	300,300	*48,678	144,430
*Deficit.			
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD for June—			
Net	$116,439	$53,629	$38,550
Charges	46,563	47,479	47,777
Surplus	69,896	6,150	*9,227
From Jan. 1—			
Net	509,862	416,324	267,004
Surplus	230,484	131,452	*19,658
*Deficit.			

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Executive Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange is considering the advisability of calling a joint meeting of the standing committees as a substitute for the July meeting of the Exchange.

The Surveyor Insurance Directory of the States of New York and New Jersey for 1899 has just been issued. In addition to the usual list of companies, agents, and brokers in the two States, the directory contains information in regard to the various underwriting organizations and fire departments in this territory.

The insurance on the elevator and Warehouses 275 and 276, at William Street and Atlantic Basin, South Brooklyn, which were nearly destroyed by fire Wednesday night, was covered by a schedule, which was placed in the name of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company. The schedule amounted to $90,000, and was distributed as follows: Liverpool and London and Globe, 30 per cent.; German-American, 25 per cent.; Hartford, 25 per cent.; Lancashire, 20 per cent.

The break in Newark fire insurance rates threatens to spread, and a meeting of the Essex County Committee will probably be held within a few days, so as to prevent the extension of rate demoralization from Newark to the Oranges. New York managers do not, however, think that the fight can be kept within such restrictions. It is expected that Newark agents will be prepared to begin the work of canceling policies and rewriting them at "panic rates" next Monday. The abandonment of rates is said to be the outcome of the agency troubles of the Manchester, Niagara, and Caledonian, which gradually involved all of the companies doing business in Newark.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 4s, coup, 1907		Minn & St L 1st	
1,000	113	and refund 4s	
U S 4s, coup, 1925		1,000	99
5,000	130¼	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
Am Tobacco Co		10,000	93
scrip		11,000	92½
30,000	103	7,000	92⅞
Atch, Top & Santa		Mo, K & T 2d	
Fe adjust 4s		1,000	67⅝
8,000	84⅜	1,000	67⅝
13,000	84⅞	2,000	67¾
1,000	85	1,000	68
23,000	85⅛	Mo, K & T of T 5s	
25,000	85¼	5,000	90
Gen 4s		Mo Pac 1st col 5s	
135,000	102	5,000	97
500	101¾	Mo Pac 1st con 5s	
10,000	102	15,000	113½
Balt & Ohio 3½s		11,000	113½
5,000	96⅝	25,000	113½
11,000	96⅞	10,000	113⅝
8,000	96⅝	Mo Pac tr 5s	
Balt & Ohio 4s		10,000	99⅝
5,000	100⅜	20,000	99½
15,000	100½	7,000	99⅝
6,000	100¼	13,000	100
44,000	100¼	Mob & Ohio new 6s	
25,000	100⅝	11,000	127½
Bur, C R & N 1st,		Mob & Ohio gen 4s	
col tr 5s		2,000	87¼
10,000	116½	N Y Cent & Hud.	
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		Lake Sh col	
2,000	96⅞	3½s	
25,000	96¾	6,000	101½
1,000	96⅝	8,000	101¼
25,000	100½	N Y, Chi & St L 4s	
1,000	96½	3,000d3	107½
Cent of N J gen 5s		North Pac 1st, reg	
25,000b3	121¼	5,000	112
Registered		Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
15,000b3	121	25,000	67¼
Cent Pac 5s, 1939,		500	68
Speyer & Co		2,000	67½
ctfs		Nor Pac Ry prior	
5,000	123⅛	lien 4s	
Cent Pac Ext 5s,		35,000	103⅜
Speyer & Co		11,000	103⅜
ctfs		10,000	103½
4,000	107⅛	Registered	
Ches & O gen 4½s		7,000	103
2,000	97⅜	Ore R R & Nav 4s	
2,000	97½	10,000	101⅝
8,000	97	15,000	101½
1,000	97¼	1,000	101¾
1,000	97½	Ore Sh Line 1st	
Chi, Bur & Q, Neb		con 5s	
Ext 4s		9,000	113⅜
11,000	113⅜	Pitts & West 1st,	
50,000	113½	J P M & Co	
Chi, Bur & Q con 7s		ctfs	
1,000	113¾	16,000	99⅜
Chi, B & Q, Den		Reading Co gen 4s	
Div 4s		1,000	88¼
3,000	103	26,000	88
Chi & E Ill con		Rio Grande W 1st	
10,000	137	3,000	99
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		6,000	99⅜
1,000	115½	St L, I M & So 4s	
Chi & N'w'n gen		10,000	88¼
3½s		5,000	86¾
1,000	110	5,000	86¼
Chi, R I & P gen		5,000	86⅛
4s		30,000	86⅜
5,000	108	10,000	86½
C, C, C & St L		St L & I M gen 5s	
gen 4s		1,000	113⅜
1,000	95¼	4,000	113¾
Clev, Lor & Wheel		5,000	113⅜
1st		1,000	113⅞
1,000	108½	St L & S F gen 6s	
Col Fuel & Iron 5s		2,000	124½
1,000	89½	St S'w'n 1st	
Col Midland 2-4s		27,000	95¼
9,000	62	46,000	95⅜
10,000	62¼	St L S'w'n 2d inc	
Col & South 1st 4s		75,000	62
5,000	89½	4,000	62¼
5,000	89	42,000	62½
Col & Ninth Av		3,000	62⅝
1st		10,000	62½
5,000	128¾	2,000	62¼
Denv & Rio Gr 4s		1,000	62¾
1,000	100¼	10,000	62
Denv & R G 4½s		10,000	62¼
2,000	100

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Mercer Street Property Sold—Important Leases on Fifth Avenue—Dealings at Auction.

Thomas Moloney has sold, for about $100,000, the two five-story mercantile buildings 117 and 119 Mercer Street, 50 by 100.

M. & L. Hess have closed negotiations for two more leases in the ten-story building to be erected by Henry Corn at 122 and 124 Fifth Avenue, extending through to 5 and 7 West Seventeenth Street and 2 West Eighteenth Street. The lessees are the Kaufman & Strauss Company and the Raphael Tuck & Sons Company. The two firms will occupy two whole floors and a portion of a third, in all about 50,000 square feet of space. Both leases are for a long term of years.

Darius O. Mills took title yesterday to the plot at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, 100 by 100.11, recently purchased from Thomas B. Hidden. The consideration mentioned in the deed is $110,000.

The block front on the west side of Broadway, between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Streets, where excavation for a new family hotel has been in progress for some time, was transferred yesterday for a nominal consideration by W. E. D. Stokes to George H. L. Morton, and by the latter to the Onward Construction Company. Neither Mr. Stokes nor Mr. Morton could be reached last evening, but from what could be learned from other sources it would seem that these transfers do not mean an actual change in the ownership of the parcel, but simply the vesting of title in a corporation in which Mr. Stokes and his associates will retain a controlling interest. The property was also mortgaged yesterday by the Onward Construction Company in favor of the Equitable Life Assurance Society for $700,000. The mortgage is made for a period of six months.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

133 William Street, 25 by 97.6 and irregular, leasehold, investory improvement building, foreclosure sale, to C. B. Graham.....$21,000

2,100 Second Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Ninth Street, 25.3 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to James McGee.....30,750

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

202 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 37.6 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, the plaintiff, Robert Wallace.....35,000

By Charles A. Berdan.

632 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, the plaintiff, Mary J. Sylvester.....16,100

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward D. Adams, referee, 62 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, south side, 200 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 25 by 99.11, three-story brick building with one-story frame building in the rear; Isaac Bell, plaintiff, $6,388.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas L. Murray, referee, 753 St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, 25.5 feet south of West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 20.5 by 105.6 by 20 by 102, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,595.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas L. Murray, referee, St. Nicholas Avenue, southeast corner of West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 23.5 by 94.11 by 20 by 95.10, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $20,291.

By Herbert A. Sherman, for closure sale, Selah B. Strong, referee, 116 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 25 by 99.11, two-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $24,595.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Brook Avenue, west side, 98.1 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, 21 by 60; Mrs. James Dickson of 1,351 Washington Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $6,000.

Eagle Avenue, east side, south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for five two-story and basement brick and stone dwellings, 20 by 55; Julius Schliedorn of 250 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owner; John Brandt, architect; cost, $20,000.

Prospect Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for ten three-story frame dwellings, 21 by 48; William T. Lavelle of 772 Jackson Avenue, owner; J. H. Lavelle, architect; cost, $50,000.

Park Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, for seven three and four story brick tenements, 27.10 and 20 by irregular; Amelia Schwartzler of 1,073 Fifth Avenue, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $54,000.

No. 793 Ninth Avenue, for a five-story brick tenement, 25 by 58; William Kell, Jr., of 409 West Fifty-third Street, owner; John H. Kimbel, architect; cost, $12,000.

Alterations.

No. 929 Fifth Avenue, to a five and four story brick and stone dwelling; Alfred D. Pell of 929 Fifth Avenue, owner; McIlvaine & Tucker of 48 Exchange Place, architects; cost, $3,500.

No. 2,021 Valentine Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Nell McIntosh, premises, owner; J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $900.

No. 5 East Eightieth Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; Samuel C. Boehm, premises, owner; F. A. Minrath, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 127 East Fifty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick and stone dwelling; Benjamin E. Hall, premises, owner; Barney & Chapman, architect; cost, $700.

No. 422 West Forty-fifth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Lillie Welker of 627 Ninth Avenue, owner; John H. Kimbel, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 512 East Seventy-fourth Street, to a two-story brick stable and office; Albert Marschet of 427 East Seventy-fourth Street, owner; Farnsworth & Miller, architects; cost, $300.

No. 14 East Seventy-second Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Mrs. C. S. Whitehead of 8 East Seventeenth Street, owner; D'Oench & Simon, architects; cost, $6,500.

Caldwell Avenue, east side, 58.7 feet north of Cedar Street, to a two-story and basement brick dwelling; Minnie Dietsch of 986 Caldwell Avenue, owner; S. J. Best, architect and builder; cost, $1,500.

Street Openings and Improvements.

Hearing.—Opening of a public park at Worth and Baxter Streets, Borough of Manhattan, at 90 and 92 West Broadway, Sept. 5, 3 P. M.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, July 20.

AVENUE A, or Sutton Place, e s, 33.9 ft n of 59th St, 16.8x85, Elizabeth A. and Ernest A. Paur and others to Emelie Paur.....$3,000

BOULEVARD, w s of 7th St, 162x irregular to 7th St, 249.7 ft to the Boulevard; n — to beginning, William E. D. Stokes to George H. L. Morton.....1

BOULEVARD, w s of 7th St, 162x irregular to 8th St, 249.7 ft to the Boulevard; n — to beginning; George H. L. Morton to the Onward Construction Company.....1

BROADWAY, n w s, 100 ft n e of Ninety-third street, runs n w to Church St, n — 100x s e 336 to Broadway x100 to beginning; John B. Pine, referee, to Wilson F. Marchbank.....22,660

BROADWAY, 2,394, 20.2x107.1x20x101.3; Albert J. Adams to Adolph J. Jantzen, jr.....35,000

BRONX TERRACE, e s, north 25 ft of Lot 1,178, map of village of Wakefield, 25x105; also part of Lot 1,178, Bronx Terrace, e s, 25 ft s of Lot 1,177, same map, 25x105; William Bartel to John and Mary Lobnk.....900

CLINTON AV, 1,345, 24.9x137.6x24.9x137.6; Victor Gerhards to Claus G. Voltzer.....7,500

HONEYWELL AV, s e s, 220 ft s w of Samuel St, 25x98.11; Christina Hohner and others to James Livingston, quit claim, &c.....1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 56.9 ft n of 69th St, 16.7x72.6; Ellen C. Eustace to James McCabe.....16,250

LOT 56, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Edward H. Graham to George A. Mander.....950

LUDLOW ST, 109 and 111, 40x37.6; Marietta B. Bellows to the City Construction Company.....1

MAIDEN LANE, 93 and 95, 30.1x63.5x irregular; John A. Vanderpoel to Emily N. Vanderpoel, ½ part.....1

PART OF LOT 10, map of property of Samuel Thomson, adjoining land of Isaac Dyckman; Pauline Keppler to Joseph Keppler.....Gift

ROAD leading from New Rochelle to Pelham Bridge, known as Pelham Road, n w s, 375 ft n e of Pelham Bay Park, — x — x83.7x —; also Pelham Road, s e s, 375 ft n e of Pelham Bay Park, runs s e to Long Island Sound, s w to Pelham Bay Park x n w to road x n e 375 ft to beginning; Elbert C. Roosevelt to Charles H. Roosevelt.....1

TIEBOUT AV, 2,102, 20x100; Charles H. and Edward A. Thornton to John T. Slater and another.....1

UNION AV, w s, 122.10 ft n of 165th St, 75x100; David Wilson to Anthony Smyth.....1

WEST END AV, 888, 20.8x100; John F. Makley to Sarah Strasburger.....23,000

WILLETT ST, 82, 25x100; Simon Hoffmann and Elkan Kahn to Morris Morrison and Bernard Appelbaum.....1

1ST AV, e s, 60.11 ft s of 107th St, 20x93; Elisabeth and Stephen Schreck to Simon Epstein and Meyer Solomon.....1

1ST AV, 2,069, 20x93; Abraham Cahn to Simon Epstein and Meyer Solomon.....1

1ST AV, 2,064, 20x93; John H. Luckemeier, executor, &c., to Simon Epstein and Meyer Solomon.....4,600

1ST AV, s w corner of 101st St, 100.11x325; Edmund Coffin to Aaron M. Janpole and another.....100

2D AV, e s, 75.11 ft s of 112th St, 25x75; Adelheid and Hugo F. Mayer to Ezra Solomon.....100

3D AV, 1,761, 25x83.9; Arthur Gorsch to Jacob Horowitz.....100

5TH AV, s e corner of 103th St, 100.11x100; Thomas B. Hidden to Darius O. Mills.....110,000

10TH ST, n w corner of Dry Dock St, 22.2x80.8x22.2x69.11; 10th St, n s, 22.2 ft w of Dry Dock St, 40.1x70.2x39.10x69.8; also property in Richmond County; William T. Doyle to Henry J. Schumacher.....1

17TH ST, n e s, 312 ft s e of 2d Av, 23.2x92; Louise Lindenmeyer to John Hayes.....10,100

17TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 25x92; Thomas Powers to Mary Callaghan.....1

28TH ST, 320 West, 18.9x98.9; William H. Blain to Katharyn C. Dobinson.....1

44TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Elizabeth M. Roe to Sarah M. Cory.....1

46TH ST, 312 East, 25x100.5; Adelaide Collins and Mary L. Patterson to Louis Lese and another.....8,250

59TH ST, n s, 130 ft e of 3d Av, runs e 25x n 100.5 to n s of 59th St, to beginning, error; Mary E. McCronogue to John Cronogue.....1

92D ST, 152 West, 18x100.8; George E. Weed to Samuel M. Keiper.....24,000

100TH ST, s s, 73.3 ft w of Park Av, 50x100.11; Sidney J. Cowen, referee, to George W. Arthur.....44,000

112TH ST, s s, 358 ft w of 5th Av, 212x100.11; Aaron M. Janpole and Louis Werner to Edmund Coffin.....100

120TH ST, n s, 301.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x100.11; William S. Andrews to Ida A. Andrews.....1

120TH ST, s s, plot at centre of block between 119th and 120th Sts, 125 ft w of Park Av, runs w 10x n — to 120th St x s e — to beginning; Ambia Boody to Albert Boyd.....1

125TH ST, 300 ft e of 6th Av, old line, 75x99.11; Richard Lathers to Fannie Hamlin.....1

130TH ST, n e s, 125 ft s e of 12th Av, 50x99.11; Joseph H. Godwin, jr., to Joseph H. Godwin.....1

135TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 6th Av, old line, 70x99.11; Caroline E. Robert to James V. Donvan.....8,750

137TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 6th Av, old line, 25x99.11; Joseph Marx to Mary E. Healy.....23,500

Recorded Leases.

ASH, Mark, to Rose Florence; Amsterdam Av, e s, 45.4 ft n of 185th St, 175.6x irregular, 5 years.....$1,000

COHEN, Louis, to Theresa Schaaf; 765 St. Ann's Av, 4-12 years.....$65 to 660

GAFFNEY, Deborah L., to Thomas H. and Mary Farmer, or Fanner; 2,089 Madison Av, 10 years.....1,680

JONES, Walter O., to the Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company; 171 to 175 8th Av, 22 years.....11,000 to 14,000

75; Morris Goldstein against Pincus Rubel and others, (foreclosure of mortage;) attorney, A. F. Silverstone.

WASHINGTON, AV, w s, 50 ft n of 185th St, 50x101; the Excelsior Savings Bank against Ernest Freise, jr., executor, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Gulick.

3D AV, 1,488, leasehold; Maxmillian Reesman against Mary Moore and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Kuhn.

4TH ST, 312 West; National Park Bank against the Middlesex County Bank, (notice of attachment;) attorney, L. F. Doyle.

4TH ST, 312 West; Henry B. Thomas against the Middlesex County Bank, (notice of attachment;) attorney, R. Gibson, jr.

55TH ST, 56 and 62 to 66 West; also 9 parcels in Brooklyn; Winfield L. Hayes against Mary A. Hayes and others, (partition;) attorneys, Bergen & Dykman.

Assignments of Mortgages.

CALDWELL, Minnie D., to John H. Loos.....$9,000

ELLIOTT, Edward, to George Freifeld.....2,000

HAGERTY, Michael H., and others, executors, &c., to Michael H. Hagerty and others, trustees.....Nominal

HAGERTY, Michael H., and others, executors, &c., to Michael H. Hagerty and others, trustees, &c., (nine mortgages).Nominal

HOCHHEIMER, Emanuel, to Julia Drought.....3,700

JACKSON, Frederick D., to John Claflin.Nominal

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to the State Bank.....Nominal

LIBBY, Robert H., to Emily F. Libby..Nominal

PALEN, George, to Edward Weber and others.....Nominal

POWELL, Sarah H., to Martha V. Griffen.....4,500

RABELL, William E., to Anna St. John..4,000

SEIMER, Robert, to Selma Mattman.....Gift

STERN, Lilly R., to the City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia.....Nominal

TITLE GUARANTEE to Frances Gosling.....3,500

Mechanics' Liens.

COURTLANDT AV, s e corner 157th St, 25x100; John J. McGreal against John Bartels, owner; Joseph De Orio and Michael Mingus, contractors.....$13

GRAND ST, 420 and 422; Jacob Siegelman against Philip Horowitz and Samuel Parnass, owners and contractors.....1,811

JACKSON AV, e w corner of 136th St, 90 x75; Maria W. Dittmar against John Doe, owner; Charles W. Collins, contractor.....67

KELLY ST, n s, 260 ft e of Robbins Av, 50x irregular; Herman Masche against Elizabeth MacKinley, owner and contractor; Andrew Mayer, contractor.....116

LAFONTAINE AV, e s, 36 ft s of 180th St, 128x100; Herman Masche against Charles A. Rose and Andrew Mayer, owners and contractors.....1,920

MADISON AV, 1,655; Braunfeld & Korff against Margaret Campbell, owner; Thomas G. Wallace, contractor.....129

UNION AV, w s, 100 ft n of 156th St, 50x irregular; Herman Masche against Samuel Newton, owner and contractor; Andrew Mayer, contractor.....364

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 100 ft n of 171st St, 50x100; Park Av, e s, 100 ft n of 171st St, 50x100; Union Granite Company against A. Farber, owner; Albert Gerhards, contractor.....365

13TH ST, 58 East, Augustus Noll against How Miller, owner and contractor.....537

21ST ST, 41 East; Harry W. Bell against Walter M. Fernbach, owner and contractor.....65

99TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100; R. Kreischer & Sons against Mary McWalters, owner; James McWalters, owner and contractor.....205

112TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 125x100.11; Nathaniel Wise against Henry Nicholsburg, owner and contractor.....4,173

112TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 125x100.11; John W. Rapp against Henry Nicholsburg, owner and contractor.....1,000

116TH ST, n s, 571 ft e of Pleasant Av, 50x100.11; Church E. Gates & Co. against the estate of Isaac C. Delaplaine, owner; Mount Morris Bank, lessee; the William G. Tucker Company, contractor.....436

140TH ST, s s, 102.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Wotherspoon & Son against Meyer Beyer, owner and contractor.....503

142D ST, s s, 30 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 22.9x100; Harry W. Bell against Della Stevens, owner and contractor.....283

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Daniel G. Brown, lumber dealer, of Newburg, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $221,199 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $204,503 are to A. Weston & Son of Tonawanda, N. Y., partially secured by five houses at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Broadway, this city, and stock of the Suburban Finance and Construction Company and the Newark Lumber Company. Mr. Brown was of Brown & Co., who discontinued business in 1892. Mrs. Carrie M. Hasbrouck, his daughter, was the "company," and she filed a petition in bankruptcy on March 13, with the same liabilities, and recently received her discharge from all her debts.

John Smith, metal worker, at 1,511 Avenue A, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $12,427 and no assets. He has only two creditors, the American National Bank of Kansas City, $12,091, on a loan, and the Kansas City Builders and Traders' Exchange Company, $336, for rent.

Eugene Reichenbach of 732 Broadway has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $3,342, and nominal assets, $365 in fixtures and accounts. Of the liabilities, $2,000 is a suit against him for alleged malicious prosecution.

Albert Jaret, salesman, at 4 West Third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $3,170, and nominal assets $2,391 in old accounts. He was formerly of A. Jaret & Co., wholesale dealers in children's clothing, at 1 to 5 Bond Street.

Dominick Lordi, builder, of 280 Pleasant Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $3,167 and no assets.

James J. Alexander, druggist, of 2,381 Eighth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $3,237 and no assets. He began business seven years ago.

Attachment for an Old Loan.

The Sheriff has received an attachment against William S. Pendleton of Sydney, N. S. W., in favor of John M. Pendleton, for $2,500 with interest from Oct. 21, 1868, at 6 per cent. per annum. John M. Pendleton claims that he lent the $2,500 to William S. Pendleton on Oct. 21, 1868, to purchase the bark Rose M., that the latter went to Sydney and has remained there ever since. It is asserted that the defendant has property in this city, viz., $15,000 that is to be paid him in a settlement of the contest of the will of Elizabeth P. Higgins.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BARKER, Charles W. and Carrie M.—M. C. Hall and another.....$185

BEERS, John H.—Crandall & Godley Company.....106

BERGMAN, Henry S.—Frank T. Morril..803

BROWN, Charles R.—Emma Laduke.....87

BOCKELMAN, Henry G.—C. A. Stewart..26

CARLIN, John C.—Emma Laduke.....156

COHEN, Morris—M. Levy.....35

DEMAREST, Frank P.—West Side Bank..170

DERNBRACK, Charles J.—F. H. Leggett and others.....77

EDWARDS, Philip—The Cook & Bernheimer Company.....158

EISENBECK, William—Mary Emerick, costs.....67

FOX, John—Charles F. Thompson.....611

FORMAN, Alexander A.—John Schade and others.....70

FLEISCHMAN, Gus J.—Emma Laduke..87

FLYNN, Daniel and Ellen—E. G. Campbell.....2,000

GOLDSTEIN, M. Alexander—R. Bunke and another.....408

GOLDSTEIN, Louis—R. Smith and another, costs.....50

GEIGLER, Bernard—A. T. Sullivan and others.....1,284

GORMANN, Kate and Charles—The Ganseyoort Bank.....36

HERR, Frank H.—West Side Bank.....294

HARNER, Willam T.—R. Duckworth and another.....170

HENNESSY, James—Emma Laduke.....217

HOLDEN, Lawrence E.—Brown Saddle Company.....83

HALL, Nora—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, costs.....165

HULSE, Charles A.—Henry P. McKenney.25

HINCK, William D.—J. J. Duffy.....101

HERBST, Frederick—C. Prasek, by guardian, &c.....259

JEWELL, Katharine L., and J. M. Tryon—U. G. Scollay, executor.....100

JACKSON, Henry H., Adrian H. and Stephen H., executors, &c.—M. J. O'Brien, costs.....374

KELLY, Matthew—Emma Laduke.....95

KNIGHT, Frank E.—E. R. Ulrich and others.....156

KLEINBERGER, Daniel—E. Laduke..344

KELLEY, Benjamin F. and Harold N.—W. R. A. Koehl.....87

KUGLER, Frank—C. Gassner.....319

KOEHLER, Arthur J.—B. Daeyer.....184

MEAD, Agnes, administratrix, &c.—A. H. Mead and another.....121

MARTIN, Stuart T.—Bank of Syracuse..4,414

METZELL, George—Emma Laduke.....2,328

MENZ, Joseph—Emma Laduke.....156

MAYER, Leopold—Emma Laduke.....83

MILLIKEN, David, Jr.—Isaac Stern and others.....87

MULLER, Abraham—Cook, Hunt & Co....25

MOTT, Webster J.—William L. Wall....21

MILLER, Sarah J. and Ephraim—H. Meigs, jr., trustee, &c.....200

McKAY, Edward H.—Hills Brothers Company, costs.....86

McCARTHY, John B.—Charles F. Thompson.....25

McINTOSH, Andrew J.—Waldorf Importation Company.....611

NOLL, Henry A.—F. Rogers.....241

ORAM, John R.—Emma Laduke.....137

OKIE, Howard P.—J. Brettauer.....87

PLINUS, Morris and Adele—E. C. Gassner.....186

RUSSELL, Irving L.—O. M. Farrand...184

ROLLINGS, Percy L.—Emma Laduke....259

SCHWARTZ, M.—S. Kormblith, by guardian.....83

SAYRE, Henry D.—James W. Hamblett..300

SANDERS, Ernest W.—F. W. Day.....130

SWEBT, Lepielette K.—Coy, Hunt & Co.27

SCHNITZER, Hyman—A. Bracco.....21

TOLANO, A. Joseph—S. Roeser.....102

VAUGHAN, William W.—P. F. Murphy and another.....161

VOGT, Otto—F. Kreutzer and another....53

VANDERPOEL, Augustus G.—E. P. Rogers.....45

WALKER, John W., Jr.—Emma Laduke.494

WHITLEY, Edward S.—Emma Laduke..156

WEISS, Edward H.—J. A. Amundson....83

WHITE, David—I. Stern and others....109

WAGNER, E.—William—B. Loewy.....103

ZUCKERMAN, Solomon—B. Kendzen.....519

MESINGER BICYCLE SADLE COMPANY of New York—John B. Ireland.....534

NEW YORK BLACKBOARD COMPANY—C. L. Hunter.....1,066

HILLS UNION BREWERY COMPANY—J. Borsuk, by guardian.....25

ELECTRIC BRICK, TERRA COTTA AND Tile Company—West Side Bank.....75

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.76⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.38¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.90
Cotton, middling	6 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05½
Sugar, granulated	.05½
Molasses, O. K. prime	34.00
Beef, family	10.00
Beef hams	28.00
Tallow, prime	.04½
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb.	.06⅝
Lard, prime	5.70
Butter, Western creamery	.18
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	19.75

CHICAGO, July 20.—Flour dull and easy; No. 2 Spring wheat, 70@71c; No. 2 Spring wheat, 67½@70c; No. 2 red, 71¾@73c; No. 2 corn, 32½@32⅝c; No. 2 yellow corn, 32@33¼c; No. 2 oats, 25c; No. 2 white, 27½c; No. 3 white, 25@26½c; No. 2 rye, 53c; No. 2 barley, 31½@40½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.03½; prime timothy seed, $2.35; mess pork, per barrel, $9.05@$9.10; lard, per 100-lb, $5.45@$5.47½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.10@$5.25; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5⅜@5½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.40@$5.55; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; sugars, cutloaf unchanged.

COTTON.—Speculation in cotton futures developed considerable activity at times, with prices taking a lower level and showing some irregularity. There was considerable covering and not a little investment buying by good parties. Following the desperate stories of damage in Texas by floods come reports from that State indicating that the crop is being devastated in some localities by army worms. The upward movement was held in check by claims that the cotton crop in the Atlantic States had been much benefited by good rains the previous night. The market finished steady in tone, with prices showing a net loss of 6@7 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	5.58	5.58	5.56	5.55@5.57
August	5.57	5.63	5.55	5.56@5.57
September	5.66	5.68	5.60	5.59@5.60
October	5.74	5.78	5.72	5.72@5.73
November	5.79	5.83	5.77	5.76@5.78
December	5.84	5.87	5.81	5.81@5.82
January	5.89	5.91	5.85	5.85@5.86
February	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.88@5.89
March	5.97	5.98	5.92	5.92@5.93
April	5.99	5.99	5.99	5.95@5.97
May	6.03	6.05	5.99	5.99@6.00

Southern spot markets were officially reported as follows: New Orleans, 5 13-16c; Mobile, nominal, 5 11-16c, up 3-16c; Savannah, 5⅝c; Charleston, nominal; Wilmington, 5⅞c; Norfolk, 6c; Baltimore, 6⅞c; Memphis, 5¾c, up ⅛c; Augusta, 6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, July 20.—Spot cotton in good demand; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 11,000 bales; receipts, nil; middling upland, 3⅜d; futures opened steady, buyers at 1-64d advance; closed steady at 1@1 1-64d net advance. December-January, 3.16b; January-February, 3.16½s; February-March, 3.17b; March-April, 3.17½b; April-May, 3.18½s; May-June, 3.19b; July, 3.20b; July-August, 3.20s; August-September, 3.19s; September-October, 3.18s; October-November, 3.17b; November-December, 3.16b. Manchester—Yarns and cloths quiet.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	75¼	76⅛	75½	75⅞
September	75⅝	76 7-16	75½	76⅛
December	77⅝	78¼	77⅝	77⅞
Corn—				
July	37¼	37¼	37⅛	37¼
September	37½	37⅜	37½	37⅜
December	37⅛	37½	36⅞	37⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	70½	71⅞	70⅝	71
December	72½	73⅛	72⅛	72⅝
May	74⅞	76	74⅜	75½
Corn—				
September	32¼	32¼	31 13-16	32
December	31	31	30⅝	30½
May	32⅛	32¼	31 13-16	32⅛
Oats—				
September	19⅜	20 1-16	19⅝	19⅞
December	20¼	20½	20⅛	20⅝
May	21½	22 3-16	21⅞	22

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Another scare of shortage was instituted to-day, and an advance of about a cent per bushel secured in the afternoon, followed by a partial loss, with last prices of the day about ½c above the previous night's close. The crowd was impelled to cover by reports that recent hot weather had brought out

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, Part 1, thereof, held in and for the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 11th day of July, 1899.—Present: Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice.—In the matter of the petition of the HOME FOR FALLEN AND FRIENDLESS GIRLS, to assume as its corporate name the words "WASHINGTON [illegible] HOME FOR FRIENDLESS GIRLS."—Order.

On reading and filing the petition of the above-named corporation, The Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, verified the 23rd day of May, 1899 and the exhibits thereto annexed, and upon reading and filing the affidavit of David S. Owen, verified the 6th day of July, 1899, and the affidavit of Theodore L. Peverelly, verified the 6th day of July, 1899, showing the due publication of the notice of this application for a change of the corporate name in New York Law Journal and in The New York Times, respectively, being two daily newspapers published in the City and County of New York; and upon reading and filing the certificate of the Secretary of State, bearing date April 12th, 1899, and certifying that the name "Washington Square Home for Friendless Girls" which said corporation proposes to assume is not the name of any other domestic corporation or a name which said Secretary of State deems so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive, and the Court being satisfied that said petition is true and that there is no reasonable objection to the change of name proposed, and that the petition has been duly authorized, and on due deliberation and no one appearing in opposition thereto, and upon motion of Manierre & Manierre, attorneys for the petitioner, it is

Ordered that the petitioner, The Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, shall, thirty days after the entry of this order, viz., upon the 15th day of August, 1899, assume as its corporate name "WASHINGTON SQUARE HOME FOR FRIENDLESS GIRLS," and it is

Further ordered that a copy of this order shall be duly published in The New York Times newspaper, in the County of New York, once in each week for four successive weeks immediately succeeding the entry of this order, and that this order shall be entered and the papers above mentioned shall be filed at once in the Clerk's Office of the County of New York, and that a certified copy of this order shall, within ten days after the entry thereof, be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

Enter, H. B., Jr., J. S. C.

MANIERRE & MANIERRE, Attys. for Petitioner, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.
jy14-law4wF

NOTICE OF APPLICATION.

Notice is hereby given that the "Hudson River Line," a corporation organized under the Laws of the State of New York, and having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, Part 1., to be held at the County Court House, in said County of New York, on the 15th day of August, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name from the "Hudson River Line" to the "Hudson River Day Line."—Dated New York, June 23d, 1899. HUDSON RIVER LINE,

By ALFRED VAN SANTVOORD, President.

ABM. VAN SANTVOORD, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —In the matter of the application of the H. STEARNS COMPANY, for leave to change its name.

Notice is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of August, 1899, at the opening of the Court on said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, praying for an order permitting the Corporation the "H. Stearns Company" to change its name to the "STAR RIBBON MANUFACTURING COMPANY."—Dated New York, June 22d, 1899.

H. STEARNS COMPANY, By HENRY KAMSLER, President.

HENRY MANNE, Attorney for Petitioner, 65 Liberty Street, N. Y. City. je23-law6wF

LEGAL SALES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE assignment of SAWYER, WALLACE & CO. In pursuance of an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 11th day of July, 1899, the undersigned will sell at public auction, under the direction of Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on the 4th day of August, 1899, at 12:30 P. M., all the right, title and interest of the firm of Sawyer, Wallace & Co., lately carrying on business in the City of New York, and all interest of the undersigned as assignee of said firm, in and to the following stocks, notes, judgments, and book accounts, to wit:

STOCKS.

Indian Springs Slate Co., 361 shares; Star Oil Company, 100 shares; Northwestern Rolling Stock Co., 8 shares; Sumner Rolling Co., Cross Creek Mining Co., 600 shares; Michigan Grape Sugar Co., 15 shares; Kent Mining Co., 39 $1,000 bonds Washington & Western Ry. Co.

NOTES.

Balance on note H. V. & H. V. Duncan, $4,684.21; balance on note of F. M. Newton, $851.96; balance on two notes of C. J. Campbell, $627.32; note H. W. Parish, $808.96; note Charles J. Carriere, $28.05; Wm. A. Gunter, note, $2,258.67; wm. A. and H. Gunter, note, $2,051.81; 5 notes of Confussini & Co., aggregating $268.91; 2 notes M. Jenkins & Co., aggregating $268.91; note Wm. Richard, $152; note J. Collin Vincent, $2,500; note Thorne & Edwards, Sabina, O., $317.65; note David Edwards, Sabina, O., $300; 5 notes Jacob Steiner, Fes., $146,643; note John Dewenny, $1,695.50.

JUDGMENTS.

J. W. Bomgardner of Atchison, Kan., $13,810.86; Wm. McLane, Franklin, O., $226.47; J. D. Tolman, $2,364.93; Wm. Richard, $300; Hart B. Cuthbert & Fickten & Sons, $16,199.22, Fredericksburg, Va.; T. J. Temple & Co., $3,404, Kansas City, Mo.; Potter, Titus & Bradenbaugh, $16,824.60, St. Louis, Mo.

BOOK ACCOUNTS.

Jardine Wallace, $376.85; Linzo & Wright, $631.40; George A. Newman, $21,386.43; W. B. Wilson, Jr., $27.52; G. V. Bryan, $506.06; Otto P. Kaufman, $285; F. A. Fisher, $52.01; Fulton Milling Co., $205.33; W. L. Black, $1,017.64; S. L. McAdams, $1,097.84; R. T. Fisk, $94.86; J. B. Oliver, $2,097.19; M. H. Gunther, $496.89; Herbert Ellerbee, $570.61; Charles Spear, $3,568.78; J. T. F. Owen, $686.25; J. A. Thorburn, $2,270.50; A. Bock, $262.07; R. R. Magnus, $645.40; G. Diehl and Mary Diehl, $16,000; E. H. Ehlers, Hamburg, $4,728.28; N. G. Miller, $1,320.28.

BOOK ACCOUNTS IN LOUISVILLE, KY.

T. J. Bailey, $80.50; M. E. Burke, $1,314.50; T. Carmoody, $803.21; J. N. Furguson, $2,681.18; C. L. Gray, $536.17; F. A. Goodpaster, $3,675.01; Edward Hawkins, $783.52; E. O. Hawkins, $115.37; J. & M. B. Lucas, $294.50; C. Landrum, $117.20; J. & J. M. McCutcheon, $164.56; J. W. Mitchell, $832.14; W. B. Taul, $463.16; Dudley Talbott, $228.30; J. N. Walters, $100; H. P. Wilson, $85.12; Waldron & Thixton, $23,282.49.—Dated New York, July 17, 1899.

MARSHALL AYRES, Assignee.

CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Assignee, 120 Broadway, New York. jy18-2aw2wTu&F

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—HENRY A. CASPERFELD, Bankrupt.—No. 855.

Notice is hereby given that Henry A. Casperfeld, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 12th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 2, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee.

New York, July 21, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN J. VON DOHLEN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,233.

To the creditors of John J. von Dohlen of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said John J. von Dohlen was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 20, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN E. CUSHMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,252.

To the creditors of John E. Cushman of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said John E. Cushman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine St., New York City, on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 20, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HIERSEL NEIMAN, otherwise known as HIRSCH NEWMAN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Hiersh Neiman, otherwise known as Hirsch Newman, of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt;

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Hiersh Neiman, otherwise known as Hirsch Newman, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the first day of August, A. D. 1899, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 20th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEMUEL H. WILSON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,249.

To the creditors of Lemuel H. Wilson of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Lemuel H. Wilson was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine St., New York City, on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 20, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1,078.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—SIEGFRIED ELKAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Siegfried Elkan, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 11, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 2, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee.

New York, July 19, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—DAVID GARFINKLE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that David Garfinkle, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 10th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 2d, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—WILLIAM GERHARDT, Bankrupt.—No. 861.

Notice is hereby given that William Gerhardt, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 7th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 2, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 20, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—LAURA A. HALL, Bankrupt.—No. 873.

Notice is hereby given that Laura A. Hall, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 30th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 2, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 20, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—EDWARD F. KILGORE, Bankrupt.—No. 1,120.

Notice is hereby given that Edward F. Kilgore, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 17, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 2, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 20, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HENRY N. MORRIS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry N. Morris, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 7th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 2d, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—HELEN PHILLIPS, Bankrupt.—No. 1,133.

Notice is hereby given that Helen Phillips, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated July 17, 1899, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 2, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 20, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID RANDELL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,257.

To the creditors of David Randell of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said David Randell was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 20, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—MILTON J. ROSENBERG, Bankrupt.—No. 1,116.

Notice is hereby given that Milton J. Rosenberg, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 14, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 2, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

New York, July 20, 1899.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 1,144.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—HARRY W. SEMON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Harry W. Semon, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 20th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 2d, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 20, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX ZAGAT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,266.

To the creditors of Max Zagat of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Max Zagat was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 19, 1899.

SUMMONSES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of the petition of Thomas M. Blake and Herbert A. Post to declare as a bankrupt ALMIRA H. ZELIE.—Summons:

To the above-named Almira H. Zelie:

You are hereby summoned before the District Court of the United States of America, within and for the Southern District of New York, to be holden at the Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in said district, on the 22d day of July, 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to appear, plead, answer, or demur to the petition filed by Thomas M. Blake and Herbert A. Post in our said court, praying that you may be adjudged a bankrupt, and in case of your failure to appear, plead, answer, or demur, adjudication will be made against you according to the prayer of the petition.

WILLIAM G. M. PHLIPPEAU, Attorney for Petitioners.

Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the above-named Almira H. Zelie:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Addison Brown, one of the Justices of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated the 7th day of June, 1899, and filed with the petition in the office of the Clerk of said court, in the Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

WILLIAM G. M. PHLIPPEAU, Attorney for Petitioners.

Dated New York, June 9, 1899.

je9-law7wF

THE NEW YORK TIMES. "All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WISENDANGER, HENRY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to HEINRICH WISENDANGER and A. BARBARA GRAFF WIESENDANGER, his wife, residing at Niederweningen, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Anna Wirth and Johann Gottfried Wirth, her husband, residing at Niederweningen, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Barbara Trunsiger and Rudolph Trunsiger, her husband, residing at Faellanden, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Johann Martin Wiesendanger and Pauline Winkler Wiesendanger, his wife, residing at Niederweningen, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Felix Alfred Wiesendanger, whose residence is unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained; Anna Barbara Merki and Johannes Merki, her husband, residing at Neumuensterr, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Heinrich Schibli and Anna Schibli, his wife, residing at Niederweningen, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Anna Meier and Jacob Meier, her husband, residing at Neumuenster, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Hans Rudolph Wissendanger, whose place of residence is unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained; Elizabeth Wisendanger, or Wiesendanger, residing in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York; Annie Goerlitz, residing in the City of Scranton, State of Pennsylvania; Henry Wisendanger, residing in the City and County of New York; Philipine Lieberman, residing in the City and County of New York; William Wisendanger, residing in the City and County of New York; the People of the State of New York; the Attorney General of the State of New York, and the Public Administrator of the County of New York, any and all unknown heirs and next of kin of HENRY WISENDANGER, whose names are unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained, send greeting:

Whereas Philipine C. Wisendanger of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 8th day of June, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Henry Wisendanger, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the Twelfth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 15th day of July, 1899.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, [L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 56 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City jy21-1aw7wF

BANKS, MILES.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Ernest Banks, Maude Ernestine Banks, and to any and all unknown heirs and next of kin of MILES BANKS, late of the County of New York, deceased, whose names and whose places of residence are unknown and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, the heirs and next of kin of Miles Banks, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Joseph F. Banks of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the eleventh day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Miles Banks, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 25th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, [L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 59 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. jy7-1aw6wF&Tu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RUNK, ELIZABETH P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. RUNK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1899. CHARLES A. RUNK, Executor. CHARLES B. HART, Esq., Atty. for Executor, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. ap14-law6mF

TAYLOR, JEANNE L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEANNE L. TAYLOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of June, 1899.—MORTON J. TAYLOR, Executor, &c. FRAYER, SMITH, WHITE & SEAMAN, Attorneys for Executor, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je9-1aw6mF

TIGHE, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD TIGHE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Miller, Peckham & Dixon, No. 80 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of January, 1899.

M. LOUISE PECKHAM, ELLEN C. GOLDSCHMIDT, AUGUSTA S. HOCKSTAETTER, Executrices.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Executrices, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ja27-1aw6mF

WALLACE, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS WALLACE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 17th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of April, 1899. MARY DELAHUNTY, Administratrix. JOHN DELAHUNTY, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 220 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. a7-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NO. 448 EAST 146TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court—County of New York.—ENOCH C. BELL, plaintiff, against ANDREW KITCHEN et al., defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All those certain lots of land, with the buildings thereon, situated in the Third Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the northerly side of Liberty Street, between Broadway and Greenwich Street, now known as Numbers Ninety-five and Ninety-seven Liberty Street, and taken together bounded and containing as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Liberty Street, distant two hundred and thirty-seven feet nine inches, or thereabouts, westerly from the northwesterly corner of Broadway and Liberty Street, (being the southeasterly corner of lot known as Number Ninety-three Liberty Street, now or lately belonging to the estate of John Hone;) running thence northerly along the westerly line of the lot now or lately belonging to said estate of John Hone, forty-eight feet and three inches, more or less, to a strip of land heretofore agreed to be sold to Amos R. Eno, and conveyed by George S. Murfey and wife and James M. Benedict and wife to Barak T. Nichols; thence southerly along said lot or strip of land, one hundred and nineteen feet one inch, more or less, to the northerly side of said Liberty Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of said Liberty Street, thirty feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 18th, 1899.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $119,007.05. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $310,414.17.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys. jy18-2aw3wTu&F&au8

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MARSHALL, OSCAR T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR T. MARSHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ezekiel Fixman, 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of April, 1899. JOHN B. BURGGRAF, ELIZA HONEYWELL, Executors. STEDMAN & LARKIN, 7 Nassau Street, N. Y.; EZEKIEL FIXMAN, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y., Attorneys for Executors.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.

VIA SOUND LINES.

FALL RIVER LINE

For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain and Inland Resorts. Palatial Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19 N. R. foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 6:00 P. M. Steamer from New York Sundays only, touches at Newport. All other days of the week Providence Line eastward steamer stops at Newport.

PROVIDENCE LINE

For Newport, Providence, Boston, the North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only at 5:00 P. M., touching at Newport, R. I. (Monday mornings excepted.) On Monday mornings Fall River Line steamers touch at Newport.

STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers NEW HAMPSHIRE and RHODE ISLAND. Leave Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 6:00 P. M.

NORWICH LINE

For New London, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, and the East. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and MASSACHUSETTS. Leave Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS. "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex,) 8 A. M. " " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 " " " West 22d St. Pier..9:00 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson. Through tickets and baggage checked to destination.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Summer Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

FOR NEW HAVEN, PROVIDENCE, AND BOSTON.

NEW HAVEN LINE.

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Steamers daily, Sundays included, from Pier 25 East River for NEW HAVEN at 4 P. M. and 12 midnight.

For PROVIDENCE at 4 P. M.

Timely train connections made at New Haven for Meriden, Hartford, and Springfield, and at Providence for BOSTON and all points East. Fine orchestra or Bay Line steamers.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M.

On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.

Trains for Cairo-Palenville, Otis Summit, Kaaterskill, and Haines Corners connect.

Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken.

Descriptive folder mailed free.

For Block Island, Orient, Greenport Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor.

Steamer leaves Pier 15, E. R., (foot Wall St.,) daily (except Sundays) at 5:30 P. M., Saturdays 1:00 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, steamer stops at Southold and Orient Point. Mondays by steamer Shinnecock excursion to Greenport and Sag Harbor, leaving Pier 15, at 8 A. M. Excursion tickets, $2.00, good to return same day.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL, Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45,) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.) for CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. MUSIC.

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leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.

Also Saturdays, Steamer ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

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Umbria...July 22, 8 AM | Campania..Aug. 12, 9 AM
Lucania..July 29, 10 AM | Servia ...Aug. 15, noon
Etruria....Aug. 5, 8 AM | Umbria ...Aug. 19, 2 PM

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PEKING.....Aug. 11 | H. K. MARU....Aug. 17
GAELIC.....Aug. 9 | CHINA.....Aug. 25

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MOLINEUX AGAIN INDICTED

Grand Jury Finds a True Bill for the Murder of Mrs. Adams.

TESTIMONY AGAINST JOHN DOE

Mr. Osborne Denies Illegal Evidence Was Introduced Before Molineux Case Proper Was Taken Up.

The Grand Jury yesterday indicted Roland B. Molineux, charging him with murder in the first degree for having caused the death of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams. Molineux will be taken from the Tombs to-day to plead to the indictment. The indictment is similar in verbiage to that presented by the May Grand Jury, which was dismissed by Justice Williams because of the admission of illegal evidence. On the back of the indictment presented yesterday the names of only eleven witnesses were indorsed, while on the indictment which was dismissed there appeared the names of thirty.

The indictment contains six counts. The first count charges Molineux with administering poison to Katherine J. Adams for the purpose of causing her death. The second count charges an assault on H. S. Cornish with intent to kill by sending him the poison which caused the death of Mrs. Adams. The third count charges Molineux with assault upon Mrs. Adams with intent to kill by giving her twenty grains of cyanide of mercury. The remaining three counts charge Molineux with causing the death of Mrs. Adams, but the legal verbiage is different.

The indictment, with a number of others, was handed to Judge Blanchard, sitting in General Sessions, and it was several minutes before it was known that a true bill had been returned against Molineux. District Attorney Gardiner and Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Unger, and O'Reilly were present, as was George Gordon Battle of counsel for Molineux.

A peculiar feature of the case is the fact that the Grand Jury has been considering it this week in the name of the People vs. John Doe. It was said a large number of witnesses were examined in this case, and that the Assistant District Attorney had some illegal evidence submitted for the purpose of influencing the members of the Grand Jury when they should consider the case of the People vs. Roland B. Molineux. Mr. Osborne denied it, however.

The case of the People vs. Roland B. Molineux was not formally submitted to the Grand Jury until yesterday morning. The eleven witnesses, according to the statement of one of their number, were all sworn in a body, Assistant District Attorney Osborne stating that they would "now be sworn in the case of the People vs. Roland B. Molineux." They were then ushered out of the Grand Jury room and sent for one at a time until all had testified. The Grand Jurors then voted a true bill, the whole proceeding taking, according to one of the witnesses, thirty-two minutes.

The names of the witnesses appearing on the back of the indictment are David N. Carvalho, W. J. Kinsley, Dr. Percival Frazer, Charles H. Wessells, Harry S. Cornish, Dr. R. A. Witthaus, Dr. E. F. Hitchcock, Dr. A. T. Weston, Frederick A. Baker, George H. Gordon, and Detective James McCafferty.

There was considerable discussion among the lawyers about the Criminal Court Building when it became known the Molineux case had proceeded under another name for several days, and the general impression seemed to be that Mr. Osborne had presented to the Grand Jury all the evidence he desired, knowing that it could be eliminated when the real case against Molineux was considered. Mr. Osborne denied positively that any illegal evidence of any description had been introduced in the Grand Jury room either in the consideration of the case against "John Doe" or against Molineux proper. He was much elated over the result of the case, and thought the indictment would be sustained.

District Attorney Gardiner was equally jubilant over the matter. He said he had been confident all along that the Grand Jury would return an indictment, and he was equally confident that a jury would convict Molineux, and that he would go to the electric chair. Col. Gardiner said further that a millionaire who lived in another State was very much interested in Molineux, and was furnishing money for his defense.

Bartow S. Weeks of counsel to Molineux said: "We have been notified that Molineux will be arraigned for pleading before Judge Blanchard to-morrow. At that time we shall make a formal motion to be permitted to examine the minutes of the Grand Jury in the Molineux case. As Judge Blanchard has granted this privilege once before in this case, we anticipate no difficulty in securing a copy of the minutes for inspection. Until we have carefully gone through the evidence, it is, of course, impossible for us to say exactly what legal steps we shall take in the matter.

"I have been informed that the Grand Jury, before considering the case of the People vs. Roland B. Molineux, which resulted in his indictment, listened to evidence in the case of the People vs. John Doe, which was another name for the above-mentioned case, and that in hearing this case, much evidence was introduced not strictly legal, which must of necessity have had its effect upon the jurors when they considered the case of the People vs. Molineux proper.

"I am not prepared to say that this is fact, but if so, I doubt very much whether any court would allow an indictment to stand when secured under such circumstances if the facts as related to me in regard to this procedure are true. It is also stated that the witnesses in the case of the People vs. Roland B. Molineux were sworn in a body before the Grand Jury. Mr. Battle informs me that this is without precedent."

BICYCLE PATH ON THE BRIDGE.

Engineer Martin Shows L. A. W. Men Why Their Plan Is Not Feasible.

C. C. Martin, Chief Engineer of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, met a committee from the League of American Wheelmen yesterday afternoon and accompanied them across the bridge, to explain why the plans suggested by the committee for a cycle path were not feasible. When the plans were offered providing for a path over the trestle on the north side it was rumored that they were well thought of, but now that Engineer Martin has shown an inclination to disapprove of them, the League of American Wheelmen has little hope of securing a path.

W. M. Valentine, one of the committee, will submit another plan in a few days, but that will probably end the agitation for a path, for the time being, at least.

THE TUG GEORGE DEAN SINKS.

Captain and Crew Reach Long Branch in an Exhausted Condition.

The ocean-going tug George Dean of Philadelphia, of which the Peter Cahill Towing Company of 12 South Street, this city, is the local agent, foundered at 3 o'clock yesterday morning fourteen miles off Long Branch. The vessel's Captain, John Curran of Brooklyn, and the seven men of the crew took to the yawl, and made the shore in safety.

The tug was owned by Paul Le Compte of 13 Exchange Building, Philadelphia. She was on her way to this city when the cap of a defective water cock leading outboard through the hull blew off. There was a heavy sea running at the time, and despite all the efforts of the crew, who worked for an hour at the pumps, the vessel filled rapidly and finally went to the bottom, those on board having barely time to take to the yawl. After rowing for several hours they made out the lights at Long Branch, and headed their course for them. When they were within a few hundred feet of the shore they ran into the heavy breakers and their boat was capsized. In their exhausted condition they had much difficulty in swimming and wading to the beach. They landed near the life-saving station. They lost all their belongings and money, and were scantily clothed.

The shipwrecked men came from Long Branch to New York by train.

Sterilized Milk in Brooklyn.

The milk sterilizing plant recently established in Brooklyn will be put in operation to-day. About 1,700 bottles of milk will be distributed daily from the following stations: 21 De Kalb Avenue, 269 Sackett Street, 69 Sumner Avenue, 231 Lorimer Street, 298 Howard Avenue, and the Memorial Hospital, St. Mark's and Classon Avenues.

SCHOOL TEACHERS' LICENSES.

Superintendent Skinner Says He Alone Has Power to Grant Them.

ALBANY, July 20.—State Superintendent of Public Instruction Skinner to-day replied to the communication of A. Emerson Palmer, Secretary of the New York City Board of Education, relative to the power of the State Superintendent to license persons to teach in the City of New York.

After stating that college graduates should not be allowed to teach before having passed an examination, unless they have had three years' active experience in teaching and are licensed by the State Superintendent, Mr. Skinner says that all legislation on the subject of teachers has been made "subject to the requirements of the State school laws in force when this act takes effect," and the law makes it the duty of the State Superintendent to decide as to the legal appointment of teachers and to satisfy himself that school authorities have supplied duly licensed teachers.

JOHN M. HOLDER DEAD.

Had a Chophouse at De Kalb and Clermont Avennes, Brooklyn.

John M. Holder, for many years a popular restaurateur in Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at his home, 282 Clermont Avenue, of Bright's disease. Mr. Holder's chophouse at De Kalb Avenue and Clermont Avenue has for the past thirty years been a favorite resort with many men of prominence in all lines of life in the city.

Mr. Holder was born in Hull, England, in 1832. He came to this country with his father when nine years old, and settled in Brooklyn. He afterward engaged in the butcher business with his father, and they had the contract for provisioning the warships at the navy yard during the civil war. Mr. Holder was personally acquainted with Admiral Farragut, Commodore Foote, and other naval heroes.

He established the English chophouse, which made him celebrated locally, in 1870. It is one of the last places of its kind remaining in Brooklyn. Mr. Holder leaves a wife and six children.

BOY THIEVES IN HOBOKEN.

Leader of the Gang Confesses to a Series of Depredations.

Several boys, whose ages ranged from ten to sixteen years, were arrested in Hoboken yesterday, charged with theft. They had their headquarters under the North Hudson County Railway Company's elevated tracks near the ferry, where they had built a sort of hut. They had a stove with which to do their cooking and some rude furniture made of boxes.

The police were not able to trace any robberies to the boys, but the lacking testimony was furnished by Hans Braun, the leader of the gang. He said he had been in jail five times and seemed to be proud of his record. He also said that he and his associates had robbed several candy stores. When they got enough money they hired rowboats and went along the river front, stealing anything they could find on the docks. Among other things he said they had stolen a lot of rubber from the Hamburg-American steamship pier, and sold the plunder to a woman named "Guinea Mary," whose address he refused to give. The boys were committed to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

OPEN-AIR CONCERTS.

Programme of Music for W. H. Seward and Battery Parks.

There will be music at Battery Park by Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band this evening at 8 o'clock. The following is the programme:

Prelude Patriotic, "The Star-Spangled Banner" ..... Key
March Militaire, "Ocean" ..... Wilkins
Overture, "Semiramide" ..... Rossini
Intermezzo from "L'Amico Fritz" ..... Mascagni
Solo for Tenor Trombone, (selected) .....
Mr. E. L. Brideur.
Collocation Lyrical, "Romance of Athlone" ..... Chauncey Olcott
Reverberations Grandiose, "Faust" ..... Gounod
Popular song, (by special request,) ..... The Moth and the Flame ..... Max Witt
Fantasia Resonant on National Themes, "Vive America" ..... Herbert
Dance of the Hours, from "La Gioconda" ..... Ponchielli
Celtic Rag Time Extravaganza, "McAlheeny's Cake Walk" ..... Balfmoor

At W. H. Seward Park Eugene A. Johnson's Military Band will give this programme:

"Hail Columbia."
March, "The Charlatan" ..... Sousa
Overture, "Maximilian Robespierre" ..... Litolff
Waltz, "Jolly Fellows" ..... Vollstedt
Characteristic, "A Hot Time in Mobile" ..... Carter
Patrol, "The Salvation Army" ..... Herman
Excerpts from "The Highwayman" ..... DeKoven
Cornet Solo, "The Valley of the Old Shenandoah" ..... Rob Recker
Mr. R. Valentine.
A Chinese Episode ..... Bendix
Shamrocks ..... Hallé
March, "Coronation" ..... Meyerbeer
"Star-Spangled Banner."

LEGAL NOTES.

INSANITY SUSPENDS AGENCY.—George Merritt, as attorney in fact of Hannah B. Merritt, executed in 1891 a bond and mortgage for $25,000 upon property in this city in her name to William Post. The latter assigned the mortgage to Ellen S. and Grace L. Merritt, who brought an action against John Merritt, as executor and trustee of Hannah B. Merritt, to foreclose it. The defense was that at the time of the execution of the mortgage Hannah B. Merritt was in feeble bodily health and had wholly lost her mind, and that that fact was known to Post when he took the mortgage, and was also known to the plaintiffs. Evidence to prove this defense was excluded on the trial. In reversing judgment thereupon given for plaintiffs, the Appellate Division held that the authority of an agent, acting under a power of attorney, ceases or is suspended by the insanity of his principal; and where the fact of such insanity is known both to the agent and the party dealing with him the contract entered into by the agent on behalf of his principal is not binding upon the latter. On the second trial evidence was given tending to show that when the bond and mortgage was executed Mrs. Merritt was non compos mentis. Then the trial Justice, when told, in response to his inquiry, that defendant's counsel did not intend to offer evidence showing knowledge on Mr. Post's part of Mrs. Merritt's insanity at the time he took the bond and mortgage, held that the insanity standing alone was no defense, and gave judgment for the plaintiffs. The Appellate Division has now again directed a reversal and new trial, holding, by Justice Barrett, that the defendant should have been permitted to complete his proof of insanity, with the right upon the plaintiffs' part thereupon to put in counter-proofs of sanity, and also to prove any facts which would have entitled Mr. Post equitably to enforce the mortgage, notwithstanding Mrs. Merritt's insanity.

***

CONTEMPT OF COURT.—The Country Club Land Association obtained an injunction in its suit against Frederick Lohbauer, restraining him from continuing to use a boat house and small wooden shanty in front of its property on the shore of Pelham Bay. Mr. Lohbauer, notwithstanding the injunction order, continued to occupy the boat house moored by him, and which it was claimed was partly above high water mark, upon this property. On motion to punish him for contempt, he was fined $713.62, and on defendant's appeal the order has now been affirmed by the Appellate Division. Justice Ingraham, giving the opinion of the Court, holds that the order was not only justified, but required, if any respect for the court's processes or orders was to be expected. "A more persistent and contemptuous violation of an order of the Court has seldom been presented," Justice Ingraham said, "than the one detailed in the record before us."

***

DAMAGES TO ABUTTING OWNER.—A judgment secured by Edward D. Farrell for $4,550 against the Manhattan Railway Company for damages to his property, 73 Bowery, near Canal Street, has been affirmed by the Appelate Division. The Court held, by Justice Ingraham, that the awards for fee and rental damages were quite moderate, but as it appeared that from May 1, 1886, to Feb. 4, 1887, a period of nine months and three days, the plaintiff had been in possession of the property without proof of title thereto, a modification of the judgment was made by deducting from the amount awarded for the injury to the rental value caused by the trespass the sum of $443.60, the proportionate amount of the award made for the damage prior to Feb. 4, 1887.

Pierre Lorillard, Jr.'s, Resignation.

The resignation of Pierre Lorillard, Jr., as Treasurer of the Continental Tobacco Company was formally acted on and accepted in complimentary terms at a meeting yesterday of the Board of Directors, at 111 Fifth Avenue.

LOAN CONCERN IN TROUBLE

Mercantile Co-operative Bank in Danger of a Receivership.

SHAREHOLDERS MUCH EXCITED

Six Hundred of Them Hold a Meeting and Direct a Committee to Make an Investigation.

The affairs of the Mercantile Co-operative Bank of New York, at the corner of Lexington Avenue and Twenty-third Street, are in a very bad way. "Something has got to be done to put this association in shape," said State Bank Superintendent F. D. Kilburn at a meeting of the shareholders yesterday afternoon at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, 52 East Twenty-third Street. "If it is not done," he continued, "I shall turn the matter over to the Attorney General, and request that the corporation be placed in the hands of a receiver. I have got to act if you do not."

In response to a request for a meeting to consider the affairs of the organization more than 600 persons, nearly one-third of whom were women, gathered in the hall. They were a determined, anxious lot, and when the proposition was made that Charles Edward Potter, the President of the association, should preside there was the strongest kind of protest, and Mr. Potter was made to stand aside for L. H. Vail of Poughkeepsie, President of the Dutchess County Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

The Mercantile Co-operative Bank was organized by S. W. Fullerton in 1890, and at the outset was quite successful. It was practically a building and loan association, accepting the deposits of members and loaning them to others at an advanced rate over that paid by the bank for deposits. In 1892 J. W. Newbury succeeded Mr. Fullerton, and he remained in control until April, 1899, when Charles Edward Potter took his place.

Prior to this time there had been reports affecting the stability of the institution, and affairs were brought to a head when Caleb Leach, a shareholder, brought suit to determine his interest in a $3,500 withdrawal, and in his complaint attacked the double mortgage plan. An injunction was granted restraining the payment of withdrawals until the company should put up the necessary security. This was done, but meanwhile the facts had become public property, and a run on the bank was inaugurated by some of the 6,000 shareholders in New York. Many sensational stories were circulated. The bank met the demands until March, when Mr. Newbury got out and went to Europe, Mr. Potter taking his place.

Matters progressed from bad to worse. There were charges and counter-charges, Mr. Potter and his friends endeavoring to place the responsibility for all the trouble on Mr. Newbury and his clique, while the latter made all sorts of allegations against the former administration. The principal charge against Mr. Potter, who is in the real estate business, was his action in purchasing a large plot of land at Pelham Park, which is known by the members of the association as the Westchester purchase. This land was sold at mortgage foreclosure on Dec. 16, 1898, to William Ziegler for $80,000. He disposed of it a little later to Mrs. Teresa Lynch for $80,000, and she deeded it to Charles E. Potter, as President of the Mercantile Co-operative Bank, for $275,000, subject to a mortgage of $90,000.

AN INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

When something like order had been obtained at yesterday's meeting, Mr. Potter started to read what purported to be a statement of the affairs of the corporation as passed upon by the State Banking Department. According to his figures, the liabilities are $1,288,997.39 and the assets $1,199,903.07, showing a deficit of $89,094.52 on May 22, 1899. But added Mr. Potter, and the audience murmured signs of dissent as he proceeded, "the Banking Department has declined to honor some of our assets and has deducted items making the total apparent deficit $141,545.74. This, too, is estimating the Westchester property at $275,000."

Persons jumped up in all parts of the hall and started to ask questions. Finally J. P. Goodhart of Harlem was recognized, and he moved the appointment of a committee to be selected by Chairman Vail to make a report at as early a day as possible. "Let us smell this thing out," he said in conclusion. His motion was carried.

A man in the rear of the hall insisted on the printing and circulation of the report read by Mr. Potter, so that members at a future meeting would know what they were discussing.

"May the Superintendent of Banks say just one word?" asked Superintendent Kilburn.

Cries of "No!" and "You are not a shareholder!" greeted the request, and Mr. Kilburn took his seat. Then the resolution for the printing and circulation of the Potter report was adopted.

Before another minute had passed there were cries for Kilburn from all parts of the hall. Mr. Kilburn arose amid loud cries of "Platform!" The Bank Superintendent made his way to the stage and said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I asked your indulgence for a minute, as I did not want you to print a false report. But you would not heed me. I want to say to you that the report Mr. Potter has read to you is not the report passed upon by the department."

"What's that?" shouted a gentleman in the back of the hall.

"Give us the facts," exclaimed an excited woman in the front row of seats.

"I have the report here," replied Mr. Kilburn, exhibiting a document. "The deficit of this concern is much more than the figure named by Mr. Potter. Instead of $140,000, it is more than $290,000, or really $290,585.73."

Cries of "Shame!" and hisses greeted the remark, whereupon Mr. Goodheart asked Mr. Kilburn whether the assistance of the Banking Department could be relied upon in making the proposed investigation.

"Most assuredly. We will help you all that we can," replied Mr. Kilburn. "You may see any of the records of the department and have anything that is there."

Superintendent Kilburn then explained the affairs of the association, and accused Mr. Potter of making a statement in which he had ignored deductions made by the Banking Department. "As to this Westchester purchase," said the Superintendent, "I have had the property appraised by those considered the best real estate experts in New York. I received their report last night, and the very highest figure in the bunch is $125,000, or $150,000 less than the amount charged the association.

TROUBLE OF LONG STANDING.

"I've had trouble with this association ever since I have been in the department. I could not agree with Mr. Newbury as to the legal rules to be followed. The Legislature would not give me the power I asked for, and I have had to content myself with annual examinations. I found, among other things, that this association was carrying a separate ledger, which the Banking Department never saw, and which was never produced at any examination. Amounts were credited on it to shareholders which do not appear on the regular books."

"Fair play for an absentee!" shouted an elderly man with spectacles, as he rushed to the front of the platform. He was John Frankenheimer of 50 Broad Street, counsel for J. C. Newbury, who preceded Mr. Potter as President. Mr. Frankenheimer's efforts to speak were drowned amid cries of "Shut up!" "You are not a shareholder" and the like.

Pandemonium reigned for a time, but Mr. Frankenheimer finally obtained a hearing. He said Mr. Newberry would return in September, and asked a suspension of judgment meanwhile. He denied that the Newberry administration had been guilty of any wrongdoing.

When Mr. Frankenheimer sat down President Potter advanced, waving a paper. "I have here," he said, "the report of Philip A. Smyth, one of the best authorities on real estate in this section. He says the Westchester property is worth $202,000. I'll give that for it. The trouble is, you people are losing your heads."

"See here, Mr. Potter!" shouted Mr. Goodheart, "will you step aside and allow the committee to be appointed to investigate our affairs? If you have acted in good faith, the investigation will do you no harm. If you have not, anything that you can say will do you no good."

"I decline to resign my office," was Mr. Potter's reply. "I have no legal right to delegate my powers to others. Why don't you keep cool? I was long ago going to suggest the appointment of a committee of investigation."

"Will you help that committee?" again inquired Mr. Goodheart.

"Absolutely, to the best of my ability," replied Mr. Potter.

The Bridgeport representative of the company inquired what should be done with relation to paying dues and assessments. Similar questions from others were hurled at Superintendent Kilburn, who said: "I have no authority to direct, but it is my advice to you to pay in no more money at present. Only those owing the association on loans should pay. I can't stop payments, but I advise against them."

Then a motion to adjourn, subject to the call of the Chair, was adopted. Mr. Vail said he would announce the names of the members of the investigating committee to-day or to-morrow.

"The concern has been plundered for a long time," said Superintendent Kilburn to a reporter after the adjournment.

"The officials of the association," said Mr. Frankenheimer, "had no business to buy on speculation. That was a violation of the charter. The first purchases were all right. Mr. Newberry is all right. He resigned on account of ill-health."

LATEST OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The following is the official statement given out by the association at the close of 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans, bonds, mortgage, and trust deeds	$929,066.22
Loans, certificates of deposits	14,030.16
Real estate and improvements	71,097.92
Bills receivable	28,861.74
Interest and premiums due and secured	13,244.92
Taxes and insurance, due and secured	14,583.77
Furniture and fixtures	9,985.59
Savings bank boxes	1,544.40
Cash	10,897.30
	$1,093,222.02

LIABILITIES.

To shareholders		$975,479.69
Incompleted loans		25,800.00
Surplus { Contingent	$10,679.41	
Surplus { General	81,262.86	91,942.33
		$1,093,222.02

COMPARATIVE RESULTS.

	Assets.	Earnings.	Surplus.
January, 1890	$9,000.00	.....	.....
January, 1891	62,007.90	$4,485.43	$1,335.07
January, 1892	110,067.66	12,022.64	1,500.00
January, 1893	168,180.27	25,469.45	20,314.46
January, 1894	378,810.25	70,658.48	31,132.15
January, 1895	500,961.65	117,356.69	34,004.76
January, 1896	617,346.82	164,044.06	43,049.99
January, 1897	741,082.29	220,045.70	52,006.14
January, 1898	1,000,840.15	292,464.07	83,219.24
January, 1899	1,093,222.02	407,449.32	91,942.33

Value of real estate held as security for loans, over $1,600,000 giving an average margin of 40 per cent. over loans.

Amount paid to investors during year $136,605.60, including interest from accumulated profits of $50,423.18; gross earnings for year, $114,985.25; cash receipts, $418,126.62.

Number of installment shares subscribed during the year, 14,332, having a par value of $1,433,300, payable by monthly deposits; total subscribed capital, $4,476,300; total cash capital, $1,093,222.02; increase in cash capital during year, $92,381.87.

The property upon which the bank has made loans is located largely within Greater New York and suburbs.

The earnings for the past year are sufficient to allow a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum with a balance to carry to surplus and contingent account.

The officers of the association are: President, Charles Edward Potter; Vice President, Charles K. Carpenter; Vice President and Secretary, Peter J. Shields; Vice President and Treasurer, Auguste Noel, (business partner of Mr. Potter;) Directors, G. Kramer Thompson, Alonzo B. Jones, and Charles E. Hume.

Charles E. Potter was formerly a resident of Troy, and was connected with the Potter Stove Manufacturing Company. The concern was a failure. Mr. Potter then came to New York and engaged in the real estate business.

FOUND AN OLD PENSION DRAFT.

One for $24 Mailed in December, 1888, Under Postal Car Floor.

Edwin C. King, an Inspector employed in the Post Office, has forwarded to the postal authorities at Washington an envelope containing a draft on the United States Treasury for $24.

Recently a railway postal car was ordered to the repair shop at Middletown, N. Y., for repairs. While the workmen were tearing out the floor of the car a few days ago they found an official envelope addressed to Robert Cunningham, Franklin Iron Works, Oneida County, N. Y.

On opening the envelope it was found to contain the draft, which was from the United States pension agency at Buffalo. The envelope was postmarked Dec. 18, 1888. The draft was for $24 pension money.

PARIS EXPOSITION OUTLOOK.

Commissioner General Peck Looks for a Fine American Exhibit.

Ferdinand W. Peck, United States Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition, arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria last night fresh from a conference with President McKinley. "Everything," he said to a reporter, "indicates that the American exhibit will be on a grand scale, and I have no doubt of its success. I have made arrangements for the exhibition of many of the models in the War and Navy Departments. In point of space the United States will excel any other nation at the exhibition with the exception of France. I shall not return to Paris until next Winter, as everything there is in good hands. I shall be in town until Tuesday.

Commissioner Peck had a conference last night at the Waldorf-Astoria with J. H. McGibbons, Chief of the Department on Textiles; Architect Charles A. Coolidge; Willard Smith, Chief of the Division on Transportation; John B. Cauldwell, Director of Finance, and M. H. Hurlbut, Director of Varied Industries.

DALY'S THEATRES NOT SOLD.

Denied that Nixon and Zimmerman of Philadelphia Have Bought Them.

The statement was published yesterday that the sale of Daly's theatres in London and New York to Messrs. Nixon and Zimmerman of Philadelphia had been practically completed. It was added that these managers had secured an option on both houses and that the deal probably would be consummated to-morrow. Mr. Nixon was quoted as saying that it was the plan of his firm to conduct the New York theatre practically on the same lines as Augustin Daly had followed, to retain the stock company, and to carry out the contracts concluded by Mr. Daly.

The statement caused much interest in theatrical circles, and inquiries about the deal were made at the theatre all day. The answer in each case was that the statement was an invention, pure and simple. One of the executors of Augustin Daly's will said: "There is not the slightest foundation for it. Not only have Messrs. Nixon and Zimmerman not secured an option on these theatres, but they have not even made any overtures to us concerning them. Negotiations are being carried on with various persons, but nothing has yet been settled."

FATAL FIRE IN LEWIS STREET.

Child Burned by Turpentine Ignited by a Painter's Cigarette.

A painter, while at work yesterday varnishing a door opening into the parlor of Morris Greenzeig, in an apartment house at 30 Lewis Street, was the means of starting a small fire which caused the death of Mr. Greenzeig's three-months-old son, Benjamin. The painter had a can of turpentine alongside of him, with the cork out, and a lighted cigarette in his hand. The fumes of the turpentine reached the cigarette and there was a small explosion.

The child was in a cradle in the parlor and the flames set fire to its clothing. It was severely burned and inhaled some of the flames. Mrs. Greenzeig and some of the neighbors went to the rescue and succeeded in putting out the fire before the arrival of the department. An ambulance was sent for, but the child's parents refused to allow it to be taken to the hospital. Death followed in a few hours. The painter was severely burned, but he disappeared immediately after the fire started. The tenants of the building said last night that the man was working for a Mr. Teitlebaum. Edward Teitlebaum, a painter living at 638 East Fourteenth Street, said that he knew nothing of the case and had no men working for him.

Reward for Stolen Silks Increased.

Hein & Fox, from whose cap manufactory at 123 Bleecker Street silks and satins valued at $6,500 were stolen on July 4, yesterday increased the reward offered for the recovery of the property from $750 to $1,250. Mr. Fox said this was done because information had come to him, for the truth of which he could not vouch, that the goods had been disposed of by the thieves for $900. He thought that if this were true the purchasers might be willing to get the property off their hands at a profit of $350. James Peretti, Michael Fino, and Joseph Mardella, the men recently arrested in Philadelphia for complicity in the theft, are in the Tombs under indictment.

Grand Jury Wants a Street Asphalted.

The Grand Jury has been so annoyed by the noise of passing wagons on Centre Street that it adopted a resolution yesterday recommending the asphalting of Centre Street, between White and Walker Streets. The resolution was addressed to Judge Blanchard, and he was requested to forward it to the Street Commissioners.

ADVERSE TO MAJOR SMITH

Seventy-first Officer Must Go Before Board of Examination.

OPINION BY JUSTICE BEEKMAN

None of the Claims that the Board Proposes to Receive Improper Evidence Is Sustained.

Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court yesterday, dismissed the alternative writ of prohibition sued out by Major Clinton M. Smith of the Seventy-first Regiment, to restrain the Board of Examination, before which he has been directed by the Governor to appear, to be examined with respect to his moral character, capacity, and general fitness for service in the National Guard as a commissioned officer, from receiving evidence elicited by a board of inquiry and from acting upon any but legal evidence. Justice Beekman says that, though the facts were very voluminous, the question before him was purely one of law, not requiring any consideration of the case upon the merits. He would therefore refrain, he said, from expressing any opinion, directly or indirectly, upon the conduct of the relator.

The sole question to be determined was whether, as a matter of law, sufficient grounds were presented to support the writ asked for. The Court discusses the functions of military courts, and says that none of the claims made by the relator, that the board proposes to receive improper evidence or that it intends to act on insufficient evidence, presents a sufficient basis for a writ of prohibition. The relator was not to be tried for any offense committed within or without the State, nor had a court-martial been convened for any such purpose. A Board of Examination, in its nature and scope of inquiry, was radically different from a court-martial.

"A court-martial, however, is really a criminal court," says Justice Beekman. "It acts upon offenses against the people, proceeds upon formal charges in the nature of an indictment, and after hearing the parties, renders a judgment of guilty or not guilty, and, if the former, imposes a sentence purely punitive in its character. But a Board of Examination is an executive agency of an entirely different character. The Military Code provides that the Governor may, whenever he deems that the good of the service requires it, order any commissioned officer before a Board of Examination, to consist of not less than three nor more than five general or field officers, which board 'shall examine into the moral character, capacity, and general fitness for the service of such commissioned officer,' and record and return the testimony taken and a record of its proceedings. If the findings of the board are unfavorable to such officer and be approved by the Governor, 'he shall be discharged from the service.'

"It will thus be observed that the board so authorized does not proceed upon any specific charges against the officer, nor is its function confined to the investigation or trial of offenses against military law. Fitness for the service is the sole object of the inquiry, and it is, of course, evident that this may be found not to exist, in cases where there is no moral delinquency or violation of law on the part of the officer.

"In no sense whatsoever is it within the competency of the board to impose any punishment or to redress any wrongs, and its findings do not of themselves carry with them any opprobrium, except in so far as the particular thing upon which the findings of unfitness may be predicated is of itself reprehensible. In short, the Board of Examination is an agency designed to enable the Governor to properly discharge his responsibilities as commander in chief of the State militia. The findings and recommendations of the board become operative only when they have received his approval.

"It will also be noticed that the range of inquiry permitted to the board is very wide. It may consider the moral character of the officer, his capacity to fill the office, which would include physical as well as mental qualifications, and also his general fitness for the service, which would cover the possession of all of those soldierly attributes which, according to military standards, are deemed essential to efficiency in command, both in war and peace. Whatever evidence may tend to prove the absence of any of these attributes is plainly competent, without regard to the place where or the conditions with respect to service under which the acts sought to be proved took place.

"Whether a court-martial under the State law would have jurisdiction to try the officer for an offense arising out of such acts is an entirely different and irrelevant consideration. The question before the Board of Examination is not whether the officer by his conduct in a specific case has been guilty of a violation of military law for which he should be punished, but whether such conduct tends to show the existence of lack of personal qualities which unfit him for the proper discharge of the responsibilities of his office.

"Assuming that a writ of prohibition would run to such a body as this in any wise, which is at least very doubtful, it is, I think, manifest that the limitations upon its office which I have endeavored to show exist in its relation to court-martials and other inferior courts, would apply with still greater force to a Board of Examination, considering its nature and the functions which it is required to perform. Here, if anywhere, the largest freedom which may be consistent with proper investigation of the matters to be passed upon should be accorded, and the right to determine what evidence should be received and what weight should be given to it should, and in my opinion does, belong to such a body."

THREE INCENDIARY FIRES.

Occurred Within a Radius of Two Blocks in Tenement Houses.

Three incendiary fires were started yesterday morning, all of them in five-story tenements containing eight families each, and within a radius of two blocks. The police of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station think it the work of a paranoiac. Capt. Frers has placed two detectives on the case. Fire Marshal Seery is also investigating.

The first fire occurred at 4:30 o'clock at 1,557 Third Avenue. There are two stores on the first floor. Mrs. Annie Zucker and her two children occupy rooms on the third floor. Mrs. Zucker was awakened by smoke and rushed down stairs to the second floor, where she notified the janitor. On the first floor in the hallway they saw a baby carriage belonging to William Moskowitz ablaze. Some one had placed a door rug in the carriage and set it afire. A couple of buckets of water extinguished the blaze.

The second fire was discovered a few minutes later at 200 East Eighty-eighth Street. There is a drug store on the first floor of the building, and the janitor, Benjamin Sykes, lives with his family in the rear. Louis Ziegler, a tenant of the house, happened to be up and detected the odor of smoke. He went down stairs and saw that some one had gathered up the door mats, thrown them on the stairway, and set them afire. Ziegler and Sykes gathered pails of water and extinguished the blaze before the firemen appeared.

A similar fire was discovered at 5:45 o'clock in the hallway of the building at 1,578 Third Avenue. Some one in the house detected smoke. Rushing down the stairs the tenants found a fire in back of the stairs. The department quickly extinguished it.

The police think that the man who started these fires is the same one who started a similar fire in East Broadway a few nights ago. The modus operandi of the incendiary is about the same. He takes a number of door mats, soaks one with kerosene and then starts the blaze.

Tax Exemptions Not Retrogressive.

Townsend Scudder, counsel for the Queens County Board of Supervisors, has rendered an opinion in which he holds that tax exemptions cannot be obtained retrogressively. The case was that of Charles Eberhardt of 796 Broadway, Brooklyn. He bought Lots 11 to 18, inclusive, at Mineola Park, in North Hempstead, with money obtained from the Government as a pension. On Oct. 14, 1898, he asked that the property be exempted from taxation, and this was granted by the Assessors of the town. He further asked that the taxes he had paid previously be remitted and the money returned to him. Mr. Scudder holds that the law does not exempt the property from tax for school purposes nor for the construction of roads and highways and that an application for exemption cannot act upon taxes already approved or paid.

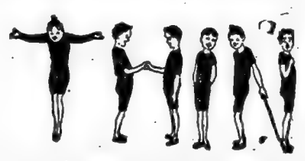

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SHOCK CAUSED A BOY'S FALL.

Brooklyn Lad Tried to Recover His Hat from an Electric Wire.

Ten-year-old James Freeman, who lives with his parents at 370 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn, is in the Eastern District Hospital suffering from an electric shock and internal injuries. Young Freeman was injured yesterday afternoon on the bridge which spans Bushwick Creek at Kent Avenue and North Thirteenth Street.

He had been playing on the bridge, and tossed his hat up to the trolley wire, where it lodged. The boy then climbed up the arch of the bridge to secure his hat. In order to reach it he caught hold of the guide wire and received a shock of electricity which caused him to fall to the roadway. He was found insensible by two men, who called an ambulance. At a late hour last night he had not recovered consciousness.

WELL-KNOWN FIRE DOG DEAD.

Barney, Connected with Engine Co. No. 25, Killed by a Horse's Kick.

Barney, a well-known east side fire dog, connected for nine years with Engine Company No. 25, which is located on Fifth Street, near First Avenue, is dead. He was the personal property of Capt. Fisher of that company, but every member of the organization took a personal interest in the animal.

Yesterday while some of the members of the company were exercising a new horse at Fifth Street and First Avenue, the animal kicked Barney on the back. The dog yelped once or twice and then walked back to the engine house and made his way to the second story where the cots of the firemen are located. There he was found later, lying along the side of a cot, dead. An examination showed that the dog's back had been broken by the kick he had received from the horse.

Barney was about twelve years old. One of the peculiarities of the animal was that when an alarm was sent into the engine house he knew whether or not it was in the district covered by the company. If the fire was in the district the dog would bark, otherwise he would remain perfectly quiet.

BURNED OFF HIS MUSTACHE.

Dipper of Ice Water Has Cooling Effect on a Prisoner.

With an upper lip badly charred and with a few irregular bristling hairs protruding like the bristles of an effete hair brush, Richard Condon, alias "Crutch" Dillon, thirty-five years of age, of 666 East Fortieth Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Zeller in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday charged with being a suspicious person. Condon, who is a cripple, was arrested at Seventeenth Street and Fourth Avenue Wednesday night, and locked up in the East Twenty-second Street Station.

The doorman was aroused later by the strong odor of burning hair. He went to Condon's cell and found him engaged in burning off his mustache with matches. He had half completed his job when the doorman threw a dipper of ice water on him.

Condon has a wooden leg, but uses it with the facility that some people do natural members. He was arrested some time ago for begging, and on him was found a card bearing the name of

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Showers; variable winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,455. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1899.—12 Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT {In Greater New York and Jersey City. / Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.}

TO-DAY:

TWELVE PAGES,

WITH

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75⅞c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38c.; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

FOREIGN.—The special correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES in London states that Mr. Fife, the designer of Shamrock, so closely guards the yacht that even her owner, Sir Thomas Lipton, was not permitted on board during the cup challenger's races with Britannia. The London press comments sharply again on Gen. Alger's record. His letter and that of President McKinley accepting his resignation as Secretary of War are referred to as good specimens of American humor. The heat in London, says THE TIMES's correspondent, is increasing. The demand for police, however, is normal. The English public using little in comparison with the amount used here. The tone of the English press regarding the Transvaal situation is much more peaceful. The speech of Mr. Cecil Rhodes at Cape Town affirming that there is no chance of war between Great Britain and the Transvaal Republic was commented upon with satisfaction in England. The plenary session of the International Peace Conference yesterday placed the final seal upon the labors of the First Committee regarding the use of cruel engines of warfare. There was strong discussion regarding the so-called dum-dum bullets and explosives. Ambassador White defined the attitude of the United States. Admiral Dewey was the guest of the United States Minister at a banquet at Trieste. He made a laconic but interesting speech regarding the battle of Manila. He has cabled to Washington that the arrangements made for his official reception at the National capital are satisfactory to him. The greatest interest is felt in London in the university athletic contests, which occur to-day at the Queen's Club. The Yale-Harvard team is hopeful of victory.—Pages 1, 2, and 7.

Page 1.

President Callaway of the New York Central Railroad paid an important visit yesterday to President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania system.

Electrical storms in the northern part of the State destroyed much property in Saratoga, Malone, Ogdensburg, and other places. Many fires are reported and one man was killed by lightning at Rosiere.

The appointment of Elihu Root as Secretary of War is regarded by leading Republicans in this city as practically assured. Senator Platt went to Washington yesterday to see President McKinley, presumably in relation to the matter.

President McKinley will probably appoint Secretary Alger's successor to-day, and it is generally believed that Elihu Root of this city will be the man. Mr. McKinley sent for Senator Platt, and had a conference with him at the White House last night concerning the appointment of the new Secretary.

Rioting continues in the streets of Cleveland, and yesterday dynamite was used on the Consolidated Car barns and a car in the street. Police Director Barrett says it is necessary to have troops to quell the riots, and at 6 o'clock last night the Naval Militia battalion assembled in its armory. The telephone linemen, polemen, and electricians of the Cuyahoga Company have gone on a strike in sympathy with the street car men.

Page 2.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday called on the District Attorneys of the counties included in the city to see that the ten-hour labor law is enforced.

The strike on the Metropolitan Street Railway Company showed further signs of disintegration yesterday. All the cars were running, on schedule time without interruption.

The most interesting development on the Brooklyn strike yesterday was the arrest of President Rossiter on a charge of criminal libel preferred by A. L. Johnson. Mr. Rossiter pleaded not guilty, was released on bail, and will be given a hearing Thursday. Cars were running regularly yesterday, and little disorder was reported.

Before seven miles of the race between the Columbia and Defender had been sailed yesterday the main sheet block of the Defender gave way, rendering the sail unmanageable, and the yacht withdrew from the race. The Columbia followed her opponent into the harbor. When the accident occurred the Columbia was over one-eighth of a mile ahead, and had outsailed and outjockeyed the Defender. Repairs will be quickly made, and, if possible, the boats will go out for an informal race over the same course to-day.

Page 3.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll died suddenly of heart disease at his Summer home at Dobbs Ferry.

Halstead Compton of Plainfield was arrested for shooting a boy whom he detected in the act of stealing apples.

George M. Valentine, who wrecked the Middlesex County Bank of Perth Amboy, was taken to Trenton to serve his term of six years in State prison.

Justice Fitzgerald yesterday issued a peremptory writ of mandamus directing the members of the Municipal Assembly to pass the bond issue of $2,100,000 for the building of the new Hall of Records.

Page 4.

Charles Frohman, the theatrical manager, returned yesterday on the Cunard liner Lucania.

The striking freight handlers on the New York and New Haven piers returned to work yesterday afternoon, their demands having been granted. More Italians have been engaged by the Pennsylvania Road, including 350 from Trenton.

Page 5.

Many rescues were made last night during a fire in the five-story tenement at 341 East Ninetieth Street.

John W. Findley, the veteran stage driver of Eastern Pennsylvania and one of the most unique characters in that part of the country, is dead.

Taylor's Hotel at Jersey City has been sold to George W. Young, agent for the National Trust Company. The plans of the company in respect to the building have not been announced.

Page 6.

The new suspension bridge across Niagara River, connecting Lewiston, on the American side, and Queenston, on the Canadian, was formally opened to the public yesterday.

Page 7.

It is now said that Richard Croker will return to this country the first week in August, instead of the last, as was his intention.

Page 8.

A stiff southwest breeze sent the yachts on the Larchmont Club races yesterday bowling along at a goodly rate, and fast time was made. Colonia again won in her class and Syce in hers.

At the races at Brighton Beach yesterday Jockeys Odom and Mason were thrown in the first race. Odom's left hip was dislocated, and he may not be able to ride for weeks. Four favorites won in the races.

Page 12.

The seventieth birthday of Hakan Johansen was celebrated by his friends yesterday.

A number of patients in Bellevue had narrow escapes yesterday from death by drinking tea poisoned by the phosphorus from matches which had fallen into it. Only prompt medical attendance saved their lives.

President Potter of the Mercantile Co-operative Bank admitted that its affairs were in bad condition and the accounts much mixed. It is thought that the shareholders will not realize more than 30 per cent. of their investments.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fire.—Page 2.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Markets.—Page 10.

Sunday up the Hudson: trips steamer City of Lowell. See adv.—Adv.

NEW YORK CENTRAL PLANS

President Callaway Visits Mr. Cassatt of the Pennsylvania.

NEW POLICY NOW OPERATIVE

Two Anthracite Properties to be Controlled—Tunnel Under the North River to Connect the Roads.

Important steps were taken yesterday in the advancement of the alliance between the New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroad systems. As President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania was at the New York Central's executive offices on the day of the formal vote for the Boston and Albany lease, and suggestive interest was incited thereby, so yesterday significance attached to the fact that President Callaway of the New York Central was visiting Philadelphia—an official return call. This trip of New York Central's chief executive to the Pennsylvania's headquarters was quietly enough conducted.

Mr. Callaway ran over to Philadelphia from his Summer home on the New Jersey shore. He was expected. Business of importance was transacted. The new co-operative New York Central-Pennsylvania policy is now operative. President Callaway's visit concludes details that practically perfect the deal through which William K. Vanderbilt's plans become dominant in the entire Eastern trunk line field.

Mr. Vanderbilt, having ended his fishing expedition in the North Woods, is energetically at business again. He has had a conference with his chiefs of staff. He has gone over reports treating of matters of large consequence. He has given new orders. He is ready to put extraordinary undertakings into operation. And the trip of President Callaway to Philadelphia plays an important part in the long-developing programme.

Plans having bearing on the project of an anthracite coal railroad combination are somewhat involved in matters of policy discussed yesterday in Philadelphia, but it can be stated upon authority that the much-mooted deal is still a good time distant. Its arrangement will be closer to next New Year's than to the present date. Other Eastern trunk line affairs do not hang upon it, nor are they handicapped by delay of it, as one seemed likely to be the case.

What is immediately accomplished is, indeed, a step toward the solution of the grave anthracite troubles, but in other ways it is much more important. Two at least of the anthracite properties are to come under the control of New York Central-Pennsylvania's Directors. The hand of Mr. Vanderbilt will show clearly in this, which it is agreed shall be one of the first of the significant corporation moves about to be made.

Another undertaking (closely guarded in the list of big corporation secrets) is the project of a tunnel under the North River directly connecting New York Central and Pennsylvania Railway tracks—a tunnel for which, it is intimated, franchise rights already exist. A New York Central-Pennsylvania authority speaks of them as "assured." The establishment and use of such a tunnel connection would be more than the token of actual alliance between the two greatest of Eastern trunk lines; it would signify revolution in Eastern trunk-line traffic.

New York terminal charges would be brought thus to a basis where New York as an exporting and importing port would occupy an advantageous situation never hitherto thought of, and there would be bearings upon New England traffic that in some ways might be controlling. Such a tunnel projected by Mr. Vanderbilt would meet all those transportation demands (and vastly more) for which the Poughkeepsie Bridge was theoretically intended. It was President Scott of the Pennsylvania, by the way, who originated the Poughkeepsie Bridge project. Through use of such a tunnel New England could have transportation connections improved incomparably. Time between New England and the South and Southwest would be greatly cut down.

It is believed that Mr. Vanderbilt will have another and especially important conference in New York early next week, coming on from Newport to meet, among others, President Cassatt with President Callaway. Following that meeting an official statement out of the ordinary may be made public—disclosing extraordinary New York Central developments.

COLT AUTOMATIC GUN TRIAL.

The British War Office Greatly Pleased with the Result.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 21.—The War Office is greatly pleased with the trial of the Colt automatic gun. The Duke of Cambridge and many military authorities and foreign attachés witnessed the trial.

The gun was tried at 200 yards, and made 100 consecutive hits in sixteen seconds.

CAPITALISTS ESCAPE TAXES.

Wealthy Citizens of Chicago Dodge Assessors by Living at Hotels.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 21.—The Board of Assessors has determined to add to the tax lists personal property aggregating an estimated valuation of $10,000,000 by gathering in the wealthy citizens of Chicago, who, because of residing at hotels, have for years escaped assessment. Obstacles to this plan have been met with at the start, many hotel managers refusing to comply with the demands of deputies and to give out lists of the guests.

The Board of Review is compiling from the Chicago Blue Book and other sources of information a roster of those citizens living at the principal hotels of the city, and each person listed will be summoned to explain why he should not bear his share of taxation. A review of the assessment books of the southern region of town for last year shows that scores of names representing persons of wealth were omitted from the records.

MUST FILE THE CERTIFICATE.

Court Orders Secretary of State to Incorporate a Company.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 21.—Supreme Court Justice Chester handed down a decision to-day granting a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel Secretary of State McDonough to file the certificate of incorporation of Schoverling, Daly & Gales Company. The refusal of the Secretary was on the grounds that only one Director named in the certificate is a resident of this State, while the general corporation law, Section 29, provides that all corporations shall be managed by its Directors, at least two of whom shall be residents of this State.

Justice Chester finds that there is an apparent inconsistency between the provisions of Sections 4 and 29. In amending the law Section 29 was apparently overlooked.

"When two statutes are manifestly repugnant and tend to nullify each other," he says, "the older one must yield to and will be considered repealed by the later."

Section 4 is the latest, having been amended in 1895, and provides that a majority of the incorporators must be residents of this State. The Justice says "one of these sections refers to incorporators, the other two to Directors. If a Director for the first year must be an incorporator, the inconsistency between the sections is such that both cannot be given effect, as there manifestly cannot be a corporation with only a single resident incorporator, and at the same time with two resident Directors who are also incorporators."

Under Section 2 of the business corporation law it is not necessary that an incorporator be a Director, but it appears to him to be fairly inferred from this section that a Director for the first year must be an incorporator. In conclusion, he thinks Section 29 was repealed by implication by the subsequent amendment to Section 4.

LIGHTNING CAUSES DAMAGE.

Electrical Storms Destroy Buildings and Stock at Saratoga, Malone, and Other New York Towns.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 21.—A destructive thunderstorm raged in the Adirondacks early this morning. Two cottages were wrecked by lightning. At Watch Hill lightning struck the Hotel Adirondack and barn of the proprietor, George Cecil, killing two horses.

MALONE, N. Y., July 21.—The most severe electric storm in years occurred last night throughout Northern New York. The lightning was incessant for nearly four hours. Communication with the outside districts was badly crippled by the burning out of telegraph and telephone instruments. The station at St. Stanislaus, Province of Quebec, on the St. Lawrence and Albany Railway, of the New York Central line, was struck by lightning and burned. A tenement house south of Malone was badly damaged by an electric current, but the occupants were unharmed.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., July 21.—The heaviest electrical thunderstorm in years prevailed since midnight. Many places have been struck by lightning, and much damage done, especially in the country districts. Just before midnight several fires could be seen down the river, and to the east and south. Reports were received of fires in several neighboring villages. The weather is very close and oppressive, with indications of continual storms.

Lightning Kills a Man at Rosiere.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 21.—A dispatch from Rosiere, this county, says: "During a severe thunderstorm this morning John Radley, Jr., aged twenty-four, was struck and killed by lightning as he was crossing a field where he had been at work.

Storm Causes Damage in Vermont.

NEWPORT, Vt., July 21.—During a terrific electrical storm which prevailed for nearly three hours in this vicinity to-day, farm buildings owned by Jasper Horner, Joshua Sheldon, and Richard Cole, respectively, were struck by lightning and burned, causing a loss of $3,000. Several other buildings in this vicinity were struck by lightning.

NEWPORT KISSING BUG VICTIMS.

Mrs. Burden Cured by a Simple Remedy—Mrs. Grosvenor Still Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 21.—Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, who was bitten by a kissing bug Monday evening, and who has been under the care of a doctor, was to-day able to leave her cottage for the first time since the encounter. Mrs. Burden was bitten on the neck just below the chin, and the injured part became greatly swollen and the pain severe.

A simple remedy, a solution of alum, was at last tried, and not only reduced the swelling, but alleviated the pain. The cottagers are taking precautions against attack from the bug by wearing heavy veils in the evening.

Mrs. Rose Grosvenor, who was badly stung by a kissing bug during the early part of the week, is still confined to her cottage.

THE ANTI-TRUST CONFERENCE.

Gov. Brady of Alaska Says He Will Be Unable to Attend.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 21.—Gov. Sayers received a letter to-day from Gov. John G. Brady of Alaska, stating that it would be impossible for him to attend the anti-trust conference to be held in St. Louis Sept. 20, as he will soon start on a trip down the Yukon River to St. Michael, and from there to the Seal Islands.

He expressed himself as in sympathy with the movement, and that trusts and great combinations of capital should be controlled by means of State legislation. He says that the people of Alaska have not suffered very much from trusts, except as to prices of certain staple commodities.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY DISPUTE

Secretary Hay Says the Commission Will Not Meet on Aug. 2.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Secretary of State Hay spoke very doubtfully this afternoon about the prospect of a successful outcome of the effort to bring the Alaska boundary question to an early settlement.

Until a short time ago, he said, there was little correspondence between London and Washington on the subject, but an increase of interest had been indicated by more frequent correspondence. It was different with Canada. From that direction the information might be more encouraging. It was evident, he added, that the International Commission would not be resumed at Quebec on Aug. 2. That did not mean that it would not be held later on, but the decision was one to be reached by the respective Chairmen, to whom had been left the duty of calling the commission together.

Should Senator Fairbanks and Sir Wilfrid Laurier learn that it would be desirable to meet again in the Fall they would call for the reassembling of the Commissioners.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 21.—It has been arranged between Senator Fairbanks and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, acting in behalf of the American and British Commissioners, that the commission will not meet Aug. 2.

The meeting will be postponed to a date not yet determined, but to be decided later on by mutual agreement.

GOLD IN WEI-HAI-WEI.

The British Sphere in China Assumes a New Importance.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 21.—Wei-Hai-Wei has never loomed large in public opinion. It has, in fact, been considered as a good deal of a white elephant. Suddenly, however, it has sprung into a position of importance from the discovery of gold in the British sphere.

There has been no rush in that direction yet.

WOUNDED WHALE GETS AWAY.

Seen Off Gloucester Harbor, a Whaling Steamer Gives Chase.

BOSTON, Mass., July 21.—"There she blows!" was the cry from the steamer Nickerson's bow this morning. The steamer was built for the Cape Cod whaling grounds, and the news that a white whale had been seen off Gloucester Harbor sent her up from Provincetown before the sun was up. Fifteen miles off Thatcher's Island, at about 5 o'clock, the lookout gave the warning. All hands tumbled out on deck, the dories were unslung, the harpoon gun was made ready, and the steamer headed for the white blotch fossing on the sea.

Cautiously the steamer drew upon the great white monster nearly 40 feet in length. When but seventy-five yards off the gunner fired. The razor-edged harpoon flashed out and sank into the fleshy back. The sea was tossed into foam by the tail of the whale and into the churning froth the white body plunged.

For a long time the straining eyes of the crew saw no sign of their prey on the waters. Then a quarter of a mile out to sea she suddenly rolled up to the surface, her white side streaming blood, and her spouting fountains tinged with red. She had ridden herself of the lance, but was evidently badly wounded. Capt. Stickney gave chase to get within range again, but the race was vain. Miles out to sea the whale plunged under the waves and was lost to sight.

"Oh! Listen to the Band."
Hear, see, and enjoy, in the clean, cool, and comfortable Hudson River Day Line steamers.—Adv.

BRYAN A WEAK CANDIDATE.

Senator Morgan Does Not Believe He Could Be Elected—Better Take Somebody Else.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNISTON, Ala., July 21.—Senator John T. Morgan, whose recent alleged expressions regarding the candidacy of William J. Bryan have created so much comment among Washington politicians, has issued another statement, in which he modifies some portions of his former remarks and amplifies other portions to a certain extent. Senator Morgan says:

"It is hardly necessary for me to say that I am making war on nobody or that there is no deep and dark plot back of anything I have said or done. I am not in the habit of making war on Democrats, and if Mr. Bryan is nominated I shall be found supporting him with all the enthusiasm at my command.

"As for the delegation from this State, if the Democrats—the majority of them—think Mr. Bryan the best man to nominate, I will throw up my hat as high as the highest. I have said nothing that can fairly be construed as a fight against the brilliant Nebraskan or as a fight against any other of the many good Democrats who may or may not have Presidential aspirations.

"The ideas I have advanced are given solely for the purpose of contributing toward Democratic victory. I want the party to win, if it can win without surrendering any of its principles.

"I have studied the Chicago platform in the light of Democratic history more than most men, and I have always maintained that it is the grandest presentation of the true principles of Democracy that has ever been made. I believe in every plank in that platform and have always advocated it, not in a general way merely, but in every way looking to the enactment into law of any of its principles. The whole idea of my talk was that we ought to all get together and elect a President if we can.

"I find a lot of good Democrats—as good Democrats as anybody, as loyal, as earnest, and as true—who do not believe it is possible to win with Mr. Bryan as the nominee. Even those who are talking most enthusiastically for his nomination are inclined to take that view of it.

"Indeed, it is difficult to find a Democrat familiar with the situation throughout the country who believes Mr. Bryan has much of a chance for election.

"Now, some people may cry out against this talk as heresy, but if it is true that there is scarcely a chance to win with Mr. Bryan, I am sure it is not heresy on the part of other Democrats to look around and see if there is not some other man upon whom all Democratic elements might unite and, on the Chicago platform, elect him."

PROHIBITIONISTS NOMINATE.

Pennsylvania Men Name a State Ticket—Ask that Philippine Trouble Be Peacefully Adjusted.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—The Prohibition State Convention was held here to-day and the following nominations were made: For State Treasurer, John M. Caldwell of Northumberland County; for Supreme Court Judge, Agib Ricketts of Luzerne County; for Superior Court Judge, H. L. Robinson of Fayette County.

The platform denounces the legalized traffic in intoxicating liquors; favors equal suffrage, regardless of sex; denounces the "political oligarchy which dominates and controls in all legislative and official affairs in this State"; demands that President McKinley prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors at canteens and post exchanges; denounces trusts, and calls upon the President to take "immediate action to secure the peaceable adjustment of the differences between our Government and the Filipinos, so that the loss of life and property and demoralization incident to the present conflict shall be speedily ended."

The Filipino plank provoked a long and warm debate. Some of the delegates construed it as an attack on the President, and contended that if it were adopted a false impression might go abroad that the Prohibitionists were disloyal to the Government at a time when every one should stand by the Administration. The plank was adopted, however, with only a few dissenting votes.

NEW LIFE-SAVING APPLIANCE.

Donation from Friends of Steamship Bourgogne Victims as a Prize for an Invention.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—An interesting and impressive reminder of the disaster to the French steamer Bourgogne has been made by a recent communication, through the Department of State, of kinsfolk of the late Anthony Pollok and his wife, who perished when the Bourgogne was lost. Mr. and Mrs. Pollok were persons of large wealth, very well known in Washington society, and their death was sincerely regretted by a wide circle of appreciative friends.

Through diplomatic channels Mme. Gustave Paraf, Mme. Richelot, and Mme. Osteimer, relatives of Mr. and Mrs. Pollok, living in Paris, transmitted to Secretary Hay, to be transferred to Charles J. Bell, trustee and manager of the Pollok estate in Washington, the sum of about $30,000, to be by Mr. Bell employed as he should deem well in obtaining the best life-saving appliance. Of this sum about $20,000 was directed to be given as a prize for the production of the invention, while the remainder is to be used to extending the information obtained through the competition.

The State Department has not mentioned this proposition and Mr. Bell has been making arrangements to advertise the proposal as directed by the ladies who thus desire to remember their lost friends. Mr. Bell is preparing the advertisement to be published to invite the attention of inventors, and when it is ready the story here related, together with some information about the people in whose memory this proposed benefaction is contemplated, will be given to the public.

PLANS FOR THE NEW CRUISERS.

Circulars Have Not Yet Been Sent to the Shipbuilders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The circulars to be sent to shipbuilders to acquaint them with the purposes of the Government in constructing the Denver type of cruisers, six in number, have not yet been issued by the Navy Department, although the advertisements for contracts are much delayed and there is a general desire to have the ships under way at once.

Congress authorized six sheathed protected cruisers of not less than 2,500 tons displacement each, and the Construction Board of the Navy Department decided that it would be feasible to get six ships of 3,100 tons each. Later on this displacement was extended to 3,200, and now it is intended that they shall have a trial displacement of 3,200 tons, and a load displacement of 3,400.

The delay is attributed, by some of the officers who are not of the Construction Board, to the unwieldy system that divides responsibility and distributes the right to dictate what a vessel intended for the navy shall be. Attention has been directed to the rapidity with which the three battleships of the Illinois type were planned and put in shape. A board was created to decide upon the battery the battleships should carry, and it got rid of the superposed turrets, as it was expected to do. Then, without the assistance of the Construction Board, the Secretary obtained from the Chief Constructor plans for the ships, required that the builders should begin work on them in 120 days after accepting the contracts, and when the ships were launched they answered exactly and admirably to all expectations formed of them, and are now approaching completion without having been tinkered with, at any time, by a naval Board of Construction, which is considered by some officers as a board of obstruction.

ROOT TO SUCCEED ALGER?

The President May Make the Appointment To-day.

SENDS FOR SENATOR PLATT

Confers with Him for an Hour at the White House—Mr. Platt Favored Gen. Greene.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—A successor to Secretary Alger man be named by the President to-morrow. Without an announcement, official or unofficial, from anybody, it is the general belief among interested public men that Alger's successor will be Elihu Root of New York. The assertion that the Secretary may be named to-morrow is justified by the remark made to-night by Senator Platt after a visit to the White House and a conversation with the President.

While there has been no way of tracing the talk about Mr. Root to its origin, it grew rapidly yesterday, and this morning it seemed to have crowded all talk of other candidates out of conversation. The number of inquiries about him at the War Department yesterday and to-day showed that he was not so well known as many other men who had been suggested as likely to be appointed. Mr. Root has not been a frequent visitor to Washington with politicians, and most of the other men named for the place to be vacated by Alger have been seen here repeatedly.

During this morning the information was dropped at the War Department that Senator Platt had been asked to run over to Washington to confer with the President. This at once suggested the probability that Mr. Platt was to urge in person the selection of Gen. Greene. But a member of the Cabinet who had some doubt about the accuracy of that statement suggested that, perhaps, another friend of Mr. Platt might be desired in place of Secretary Alger, and wondered whether Elihu Root would be a popular man, as he was considered by the President to be a very capable man and a strong Republican.

A Baltimore and Ohio train that reached Washington soon after 7 o'clock this evening brought Senator Platt, who stopped for a few minutes at the Arlington Hotel, and after reading a note left for him in a White House envelope, he went immediately across to the President's residence. For nearly an hour he remained with the President.

Upon coming away he was set upon for information, and responded with his customary discretion and reserve of language. He admitted that he had come at the request of the President, and to confer with him about the proposed selection of a Secretary of War from New York.

"Did you recommend a man?" was asked.

"Well, personally, you know, my preference is for Gen. Greene."

"Has the President decided to appoint Gen. Greene?"

"That I am not at liberty to say. Gen. Greene is an admirable man for the place."

"Then is it to be Mr. Root?"

"I must be excused from saying anything about the choice of the President. When the President has decided he will announce the man. I think we shall know about it to-morrow."

Further efforts to coax from Mr. Platt direct information was unavailing. Dashing reporters off his bows as he headed toward the side entrance of the Arlington Hotel, he got aboard a street car going to the Baltimore and Ohio station, and little more than an hour after his arrival was on his way back to New York.

The probable selection of a lawyer is taken at the War Department as indicating the settled preference of the President for a Secretary equipped with legal knowledge. But many officers of experience regret that the search has not been for a civilian or a military man of administrative experience.

"There is no more need of a lawyer in the War Department," said an army veteran this afternoon, when the talk about Mr. Root was general and his selection began to look imminent, "than there is of a lawyer at the head of the Pension Bureau. There is a law department in the War Department with a most excellent lawyer, Gen. Liebs, at the head of it. It is ready and able to advise the Secretary on all points of law, and if he wishes another adviser, there is a law office over which the Attorney General presides, and that is at the service of the Secretary. If the President could find a man like Col. Lamont, a civilian who knew how to deal with business and men, he would be much better for the War Department than a lawyer, however accomplished."

That the President is resolved to make the appointment acceptable to Senator Platt there is no doubt among those who have discussed it to-day. New York, it is urged by a prominent Administration man, should be represented in the Cabinet. While the President desires to have a successor to Alger who will invite confidence in the War Department, he also wishes to prepare by this selection to advance party interests in the Empire State. Mr. Root is presented to him as a good organization man who is not objectionable to many of those who object to Platt.

It is not doubted by officers of experience that any of the New York men who have been mentioned as possible successors to Alger can succeed in comparison with Alger. "To follow a man who has been a good Secretary," said a well-known civil officer, "would be trying. To take up the work of the department after Alger is to enter upon a path of glory. Whether it be Root or Greene, he must increase the efficiency and popularity of the War Department."

Secretary Alger has abandoned the intention he entertained of quitting as soon as Mr. Meiklejohn arrived, and has concluded to discharge all of the duties as Secretary of War until the date set for his resignation, Aug. 1. Acting upon this determination, he went over to the Cabinet meeting at 11 o'clock to-day, taking with him a number of routine matters.

BELIEVE IT WILL BE ROOT.

His Appointment to Succeed to the War Portfolio Regarded by Local Republicans as Assured.

The appointment of Elihu Root as Secretary of War is regarded by leading Republicans in this city as practically assured. This in spite of the fact that until yesterday Senator Platt was backing Gen. Francis V. Greene for the place.

It was said by Platt Republicans yesterday that Mr. Root's selection would be eminently satisfactory to the organization. Mr. Platt went to Washington on a morning train, apparently on a hurry call, and it was authoritatively stated that he had gone to urge the elevation of Mr. Root to the place to be vacated by Gen. Alger. Nevertheless there is a disposition to doubt that Mr. Root's appointment, if made, will be altogether to Senator Platt's liking. Local Republicans recall the time, not long since, when Mr. Root and the Senator were far from friendly politically, and, though of late Mr. Root has been a good enough organization man, they say that he is not the sort of party man the Senator would pick out if he had the choice entirely in his own hands.

Among these there is an idea that the suggestion of Mr. Root's name came from the President, and that Mr. Platt accepted it because he saw he could do nothing else.

It is known that when Secretary Alger's resignation first was announced, Mr. Platt put forward Gen. Francis V. Greene as the candidate of the New York State organization. The change by which the Senator yesterday went to Washington in the interest of Mr. Root is explained on the ground that Gen. Greene was Mr. Platt's first thought when he assumed that a military man or a business man was wanted. When he found that the President was determined to appoint a lawyer, it is said, Mr. Platt immediately suggested Mr. Root.

On account of the closeness of the relations existing between Mr. Root and Gov. Roosevelt there will be a general tendency to attribute his selection to the Governor. There is excellent basis, however, for the belief that Gov. Roosevelt joined with Senator Platt in recommending Gen. Greene. At that time, like the Senator, he supposed that the President would appoint a military man. Had he known that Mr. Root would be a possibility, it is not doubted that the Governor would have been his enthusiastic backer.

Mr. Root was not at his law office in the Mutual Life Building yesterday, and it was stated there that he was at his Summer home, at Southampton, L. I.

FORAKER ON ALGER'S ACTION.

Says the Secretary Was Not the Object Aimed At by Critics, but that the President Was Meant.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 21.—Senator Joseph Benson Foraker paid his respects to the National Administration to-day for the first time since he made some bitter references to the fate of Col. Harry Clay Egbert at the unveiling of the tablet at Fort Thomas, on July 1. Senator Foraker said, in speaking of Alger's resignation:

"I think, under the circumstances, it was a wise step for Gen. Alger to take. While I think he has, no doubt, made some mistakes, yet I know his intentions have been good, and that he has been, in the main, very unjustly criticised. I happen to know, as do all others who have been much about Washington, that most of the important matters on account of which Gen. Alger has been attacked, have been matters in which he acted with the approval and by the direction of the President. Throughout the war and subsequently he was almost constantly in conference with the President, submitting to him all important matters, and, of course, being governed by the President in regard to them.

"The attacks upon Gen. Alger evidently have been intended for the President, and I do not believe that Gen. Alger's resignation will stop them. No matter who succeeds him, there will be mistakes in the future, as there have been in the past, and there will be attacks and criticisms and complaints. Such has been and always will be the case. But Alger will be out and free from future assaults, and I very much doubt if hereafter they will be confined to his successor. Emboldened by the success in driving Alger out of the Cabinet, the enemies of the Administration will hereafter strike higher, and aim directly at the President himself. But, of course, all this is speculation."

In speaking of the action taken on the correspondents' "round robin," Mr. Foraker said:

"I have no doubt of the truth of all the correspondents say in their round robin, and conceding the truth of their statements, I think it was all right for them to let us know the real facts as to what has been transpiring in the Philippines. It is idle to say such a communication will be ignored. It has not been ignored, and will not be. On the contrary, the Administration has already corrected the abuses of which the correspondents complain."

LONDON PRESS ON ALGER.

His Letter and That of the President Quoted as Specimens of American Humor.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 21.—The London press in discussing the resignation of Gen. Alger expresses no love for the ex-Secretary. In fact, the tone adopted is that of sharp criticism and sarcastic allusion. His letter and that of President McKinley are freely quoted and are referred to as good specimens of American humor.

Among those prominent in diplomatic and official life in America the English press mentions Ambassador Porter, Attorney General Griggs, and Adjt. Gen. Corbin as possible successor of Gen. Alger.

SPEECH OF CECIL RHODES.

No Probability of War with the Transvaal — English Press More Peaceful in Tone.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 21.—The tone of the English press regarding the Transvaal situation is much more peaceful. The excitement which was everywhere apparent a week ago is unquestionably dying out.

The report of Cecil Rhodes's speech at Cape Town has been received in London with satisfaction. His statement that there would be no hostile action on the part of England is supported by public sentiment here.

CAPE TOWN, July 21.—In the course of his reply to an address of welcome at Claremont yesterday evening, Mr. Cecil Rhodes, formerly Premier of Cape Colony, declared that there was not the slightest chance of the breaking out of war between Great Britain and the Transvaal Republic.

HEAT INCREASES IN LONDON.

Demand for Ice Only Normal—Statement of a Dealer.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 21.—The weather has become frightfully distressing. The thermometer registered 91° in the shade to-day. The record for London for July 21 was 96° in 1876.

In spite of the heat the demand for ice is only normal. Iced drinks, so common in the United States, are hardly known here. London's supply of ice from Norway amounts to about 200,000 tons a year. The largest ice dealer in London said to me to-day:

"England will never approach America in the consumption of ice. The private house supply is not worth cultivating. I depend upon the butchers, fishmongers, and publicans."

ENGLAND'S NAVAL PROGRAMME

Still to Maintain Equality with France and Russia—To Send a Naval Attache Here.

LONDON, July 21.—In the House of Commons to-day, discussing the shipbuilding vote, the Right Hon. George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, said that there had been no change in the policy of foreign Governments, and so there was to change theirs, which was to maintain equality with the fleets of Russia and France, in whose programmes, however, he saw no menace to England.

Alluding to the use of electricity in the navy, Mr. Goschen said:

"Both the United States and Japan are now naval powers sufficiently important to make us think we ought to have a Naval Attaché in those countries. As Attaché to the Embassy at Washington we are going to appoint an officer especially competent to deal with electrical matters."

Loan on a Chicago Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 21.—A loan of $250,000 for five years, at 5 per cent., was made on the Tremont Hotel property by the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company to the Couch heirs, the owners. The property has a frontage of 160 feet on Lake Street and 180 feet on Dearborn. The deed is signed by Caroline E. Couch, Elizabeth G. Couch, Ira J. Couch, Caroline C. Worley, Martha H. Hubbard, and Ira Couch.

Colorado Mining Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., July 21.—The Isabella Gold Mining Company, of which N. B. Williams is President, has begun suit against the Orphan-Bell Company for $200,000 to $300,000 damages. The Orphan-Bell's Buena Vista claim crosses the Isabella's four claims. The damage demanded is for ore alleged to have been wrongfully extracted from an Isabella vein crossing the Buena Vista claim.

Muenchener, Bottled at the Brewery. $1.25 per case of 24 bottles. At grocers. Out of town orders promptly attended to. Mail orders or telephone, 164 W'sburgh. Otto Huber Brewery, Brooklyn.—Adv.

DYNAMITE IN CLEVELAND

Attempts Made to Blow Up Car Barns and Street Car.

NAVAL MILITIA IN READINESS

Police Director Barrett Says Military Must Be Called Out—Telephone Men Strike in Sympathy.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 21.—An attempt was made to blow up a street car with dynamite at 9:30 o'clock this evening. The car was in Euclid Avenue returning to the Lake View barns when a terrific explosion occurred under the wheels at Anndale Avenue, opposite the residence of Henry A. Everet, President of the Big Consolidated Street Railway Company. The car was nearly jolted from the track, but was not stopped. The half dozen passengers on board were badly frightened, but none of them was injured. No damage was sustained by the car, and it proceeded on its journey. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

About the same time, in Pearl Street, on the South Side, three non-union street railway men who had left the Holmden Avenue barns to purchase tobacco were pursued by a howling mob. One of the fugitives fired a revolver, but hit no one, and the bullet passed through a large plate-glass window across the street. The street car men sought refuge in a store just as the police arrived and charged into the crowd, scattering it quickly. In the confusion a number of women who were in the crowd were thrown down, and a little girl was struck with a policeman's club and severely bruised.

Early this morning a dynamite bomb was thrown upon the roof of the Big Consolidated Street Railway Company's barn at Lake View. A jagged hole two feet square was torn in the roof and many windows were shattered. A Wade Park Avenue car, which stood directly beneath the hole, was also wrecked, the roof of the car being torn off by the explosion. The wildest excitement prevailed among the men in the barn. The explosion was heard for blocks, and hundreds of people ran to the scene. No one was injured. The shock was such as to cause the ground to tremble, and it seemed for a few moments as if the barn would fall.

It is not known who committed the deed, but the police suspect two men who were seen about the building acting in a suspicious manner. In the excitement attending the explosion they were, however, successful in getting away.

It was not until late this morning that the immense am

NO EVIDENCE OF A STRIKE

All Metropolitan Cars Run on Schedule Without Hindrance.

MR. PARSONS STILL TALKING

Predicts a General Strike, and Says 100,000 Laboring Men Will March to the City Hall.

The strike on the electric lines of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company showed further signs of disintegration yesterday. While the leaders of the movement talked to prove their contention that it was a success and to keep up the courage of the malcontents whom they have induced to quit work, the officers of the company declared that many of the strikers have returend to work, and that the car service on all lines was uninterrupted.

It was further said that scores of men who have lost their places on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system through the strike on the other side of the East River, have applied for work at the car barns of the Metropolitan Company. None of these obtained employment, however, as the local company refused to give up the vacant places to outsiders, as long as there was a chance of their own men returning to work.

Throughout the day and night, the utmost peace and quiet reigned along all the lines in the system, and the motormen and conductors who remained loyal were not subjected to any of the petty annoyances that marked the two preceding days. The only untoward incident of the day was the placing by some unknown person of a piece of wire in the conduit of the Fourth Avenue line at Thirty-eighth Street. Fortunately the wire touched the rail which carries the current before a car came along, and a vivid flash gave ample warning of the danger.

The night reports made to the police from the various car barns and station houses indicated that cars were moving on schedule time, and that no efforts were being made to obstruct traffic or assault the crews. A few arrests were made for stone throwing and disorderly conduct, but, as a rule, the police had nothing to do.

In the police courts yesterday a number of men were held in heavy bail for interfering with motormen and placing obstructions on car tracks. The six men who attempted to abduct J. Rice, a motorman on the Madison Avenue line on Thursday night, were held in $2,000 bail each for examination on Tuesday in the Centre Street Court. Charles Heckler, the young man who displayed placards along the Second Avenue line on Thursday night, was arraigned before Magistrate Zeller and held in $1,500 bail for trial.

President Vreeland remained away from his office in the Cable Building, and the attendants were unable or unwilling to say where he was. C. E Warren, Mr. Vreeland's secretary said that not only were all the company's lines running on full time, but that many men who had left the company's service because of the intimidation of the more active strikers had applied to the various Division Superintendents for reinstatement. In most cases, he said, these men had been put to work again. When asked whether the company would prosecute the men who assaulted motormen and conductors, Mr. Warren replied that it would.

General Master Workman Parsons, undismayed by the overwhelming evidence of the failure of the effort to tie up the Metropolitan system or any part of it, issued statements galore throughout the day. In his first he reviled Chief Devery, and declared that the police acted as if they were ashamed to perform their duty. He also said that steps would be taken to organize a parade of 100,000 laboring men, who would march to the City Hall and inform Mayor Van Wyck that they would hold him personally responsible for the defeat of the strikers.

W. H. H. Webster of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration called on Mr. Parsons in the afternoon and offered the services of the board for the settlement of the trouble, which offer Mr. Parsons accepted on behalf of the men. After Mr. Webster's visit Mr. Parsons became prophetic and made another statement, in the course of which he said: "This movement is only in its infancy. There will be a general strike of organized labor before long, and it will include all trades."

President Bernard J. York of the Police Board said that apparently the strikes in this borough and in Brooklyn were on their last legs. When asked if the board would permit the parade of laboring men, who, according to General Master Workman Parsons, are to make a demonstration in favor of the strikers on the electric roads, he said: "No one has applied for a permit. What action will be taken I can't say until the time comes."

At the office of Chief Devery it was said that there had been no change in the police arrangements and that none was in contemplation. Men who had been on duty since early Wednesday morning, it was said, were relieved so that they might get a chance to rest, but the strength of the guard at the stables and along the streets through which the electric lines run was not diminished.

MAYOR AND THE TEN-HOUR LAW

At the Suggestion of Labor Men He Directs District Attorneys to See It Is Enforced.

Mayor Van Wyck has called on the District Attorneys of the counties included in the City of New York to see that the ten-hour labor law is enforced. This he has done at the suggestion of John C. Donnelly, Secretary of the Building Trades Section of the Central Federated Union. Secretary Donnelly addressed to the Mayor, under date of yesterday, the following communication:

I am instructed to inform you that at the last regular meeting of the Building Trades Section of the Central Federated Union the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"Be it resolved—That the Governor of the State and His Honor the Mayor be earnestly requested to enforce the ten-hour labor law now on the statute book of the State."

I hope you will give this you immediate attention.

To this the Mayor promptly made the following reply:

I am in receipt of your letter inclosing a copy of a resolution requesting the enforcement of the ten-hour labor law, adopted by the Building Trades Section of the Central Federated Union.

Violations of this law are, by the terms of the Penal Code, punishable as criminal offenses, and complaints of violations of this law should be brought to the attention of a Magistrate, the Grand Jury, or the District Attorney of the County where the offense is committed.

As the District Attorney is the officer charged with the immediate enforcement of the criminal laws, I have forwarded a copy of your communication to the District Attorney of each county contained within the City of New York, for his attention, and with the request that he communicate with you, and if the evidence you present is sufficient to warrant criminal prosecution, that he bring the same to the attention of the Grand Jury, or a Magistrate having jurisdiction.

At the same time the Mayor addressed to the District Attorneys of New York, Kings, Queens, and Richmond Counties a letter, of which the following is a copy:

I inclose to you herewith a copy of a communication this day received by me from John C. Donnelly, Secretary of the Building Trades Section of the Central Federated Union, in relation to the enforcement of the ten-hour labor law.

As this law is enforcible through the criminal courts, I bring this matter to your attention with the request that you communicate with Mr. Donnelly, and if the evidence he presents is sufficient to warrant criminal prosecution, that you bring the same to the attention of the Grand Jury or a Magistrate having jurisdiction.

This is the first action taken by the Mayor in connection with the surface railway troubles. Tammany leaders denied yesterday that it was inspired by the threats against that organization that have been made by General Master Workman Parsons and other labor leaders because of the failure of the municipal administration to side with the strikers.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 21.—State Factory Inspector John Williams said this morning: "This office will attend to all complaints regarding the enforcement or non-enforcement of the labor laws. The complaint that the ten-hour law is not enforced by the New York trolley companies was received from Michael Kelly by Assistant Factory Inspector O'Brien yesterday afternoon, and Mr. Kelly was directed at once to furnish the department with specific evidence of the violations of the law charged against the trolley companies. The matter is in charge of Assistant O'Brien, who will attend to the investigation of the matter."

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THE STRIKE IN BROOKLYN.

President Rossiter Arrested on a Charge of Criminal Libel—A. L. Johnson Complainant.

The most interesting development in the strike situation in Brooklyn yesterday was the arrest of President Clinton V. Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company on the complaint of Albert L. Johnson, former head of the Nassau Road, which is now a part of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, who charged Mr. Rossiter with criminal libel. Mr. Rossiter was taken into custody about 1 P. M. by Court Officer Howard, attached to the Adams Street Court, where Magistrate Brenner issued the warrant. Mr. Rossiter pleaded not guilty to the charge, and after the postponement of the examination till next Thursday, he was paroled in the custody of his lawyer, John L. Wells.

The arrest has grown out of a bitter feeling between Mr. Johnson and Mr. Rossiter, incident to the strike. The leading element among the strikers has been the body of Nassau employes from the beginning. They have been much dissatisfied with their treatment under President Rossiter's administration, and have contrasted it with that of the Johnson administration in terms highly favorable to the latter. On Wednesday last Mr. Rossiter gave an audience to some newspaper men, and in various afternoon papers of that day he was quoted as connecting Mr. Johnson's name with that of the dynamiters who blew up the pillars of the elevated railroad at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street early Wednesday morning. It was on the strength of these articles that Mr. Johnson brought his action.

Mr. Johnson's complaint, which was filed on Thursday, is based on statements alleged to have been made by Mr. Rossiter to John Seldon, a reporter, who made an affidavit before Magistrate Brenner yesterday that he had correctly reported the interview with Mr. Rossiter. In this interview Mr. Rossiter was quoted as saying: "Mr. Albert Johnson is the leader of those men," meaning the dynamiters; and Col. Williams, the President's secretary, was quoted as saying: "We understand that one of these men," (meaning the dynamiters, "is close to Mr. Albert Johnson," to which Mr. Rossiter replied, according to the complaint, "Well, that is a matter for the police."

When Mr. Rossiter and his counsel, Mr. Wells, put in their appearance at the Adams Street Court Mr. Wells told Magistrate Brenner that his client was ready for an immediate examination.

A plea of not guilty was entered for Mr. Rossiter, and he was paroled in the custody of his lawyer, the examination being set down for Thursday at 9 A. M. The lawyers for Mr. Johnson say they have not yet decided whether civil action will also be brought.

Mr. Rossiter declined yesterday to say anything on Mr. Johnson's move against him. Mr. Wells, his lawyer, said: "The whole move is regarded by the officials here as ludicrous or vexatious. I believe that when the case comes up on Thursday it will be ended right there. These people cannot hope to sustain their allegations, and there is no chance that Mr. Rossiter will be bound over to the Court of Special Sessions or the Grand Jury. I was present when the Interview took place on which this action is based. There were, I should think, about ten newspaper men there, besides several others.

"Mr. Rossiter did not say that Albert L. Johnson was the leader of the dynamiters. He did not mention his name at all in connection with the explosion. He simply spoke interchangeably of 'the Nassau men' and 'Mr. Johnson's men,' but he said nothing that would imply that Mr. Johnson was implicated with the dynamiters. I know that he never even associated Mr. Johnson in his mind with the people who blew up the elevated pillars."

THE ARRAIGNMENT OF CASEY.

Thomas J. Casey, formerly a division Superintendent of the Nassau Road, under Albert L. Johnson, who was arrested on Thursday on the complaint of Homer C. Dean, a car starter in the employ of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, who charged that Casey had tried to interfere with him while he was acting as motorman on a trolley car on Thirty-ninth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, was arraigned before Magistrate Brenner in the Adams Street Court yesterday morning. His examination resulted in his being bound over to the Court of Special Sessions. Albert L. Johnson, his former employer, was present, and testified to Mr. Casey's good character.

Homer C. Dean and Gus Culsdorf testified that on the occasion set forth in Dean's affidavit Casey had been present, and had used violent language toward Dean. Dean said that Casey exclaimed to him: "If I had you off the car I would make a man out of you," and called him a scab. He did not accuse Casey of throwing stones at him. The technical charge on which the defendant was arraigned was the assembling with intent to disturb the public peace and commit crime.

Patrolman Ayres of the Fifth Precinct, Manhattan, identified that he was at the place in question at the time Casey was alleged to have committee his offense, and did not see the defendant in the crowd. He said that if there had been a breach of the peace he would have seen it and would have made an arrest.

Albert L. Johnson was called to the stand and said that he had known Mr. Casey over twenty-five years. He testified to his high reputation, and said Casey had saved several thousand dollars which he, Johnson, was keeping for him.

Magistrate Brenner decided to hold the defendant for Special Sessions and fixed the bail at $500, which Richard Whalen, the contractor, who bailed Casey out when he was arrested, promptly furnished.

ALLEGED DYNAMITERS ARRAIGNED.

The Adams Street Court had another case of interest in connection with the strike yesterday. Eugene O'Hara and the twenty other men who were held on the charge of conspiring to blow up the elevated pillars at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street were arraigned in the morning before Magistrate Brenner, and Eugene V. Brewster appeared for them. Assistant District Attorney Kellogg asked for a further adournment. He said that the police were collecting evidence and had their case not quite prepared.

"I object to any adjournment," said Mr. Brewster. "These men are innocent, and several of them, who have wives and families depending on them, have been in jail since their arrest. They should be given a hearing at once."

Capt. Reynolds declared that his men were very busy, and expected to have important information on the case, which they might get in a few minutes or might get in a day or two. The hearing was put off until 2 P. M., when Capt. Reynolds again appeared and said that his men had not been able to get the evidence they wanted. The case was thereupon further postponed until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

Detective Francis A. Foster of the Central Office was shot in the right leg last night while arresting a striker at Seventh Avenue and Fifth Street, Brooklyn. He is at a loss to account for the shooting, which was done by some one in the crowd at the time of the arrest. The wound is a slight one.

John Condon of 1,671 Eighth Avenue, and Paul Boynes of 438 Prospect Avenue were the men Foster was after when he was shot. They were arrested, but they are not charged with the shooting.

STREET CAR SERVICE REGULAR.

The day's traffic on the trolley lines was about as on the previous day, and the cars were run on pretty full schedules, except on the Nassau lines.

The proportion of cars run during the day, according to a statement from the office of the General Superintendent of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, was about 95 per cent. An approximately normal headway on all the lines save those of the Nassau branch of the system was maintained until nightfall, it was reported. At night the Fifth Avenue, Fifteenth Street, and Hicksville Street lines were tied up entirely, and there was somewhat of a slow-down in the general traffic.

The strikers still declared that their outlook was a bright one and that victory was their expectation. District Master Workman Pines reported that the meetings of the Knights of Labor, which he and General Master Workman Parsons covered on Thursday night and early yesterday morning, had adduced plenty of evidence that the strikers were prepared to stand firm.

It was said at Granada Hall that some thirty-five new men had deserted the company's employ yesterday for the side of the strikers. Mr. Pines reiterated his statement that all the trolley employes would be out soon. Mr. Rossiter said yesterday that he needed only 300 more men. He estimates that the company has lost some $55,000 up to date through the strike.

One of the original committee of five which first waited on Mr. Rossiter with the table of grievances, J. Mackenzie, said yesterday that the strike had disgusted the railroad men with the present administration. "You know," he said, "that 95 per cent. of our men are Democrats. Well, today a committee has gone to the Democratic leader in every district, representing us, and compelled him to take our names off the primary rolls. That's the way we will get back at this administration."

The strikers of the Ridgewood division held a meeting last night in Labor Lyceum, on Willoughby Avenue, at which a resolution was passed censuring the District Attorney and Common Council for not enforcing the ten-hour law. Speeches were made denouncing Tammany Hall, ex-Mayor Grant, Mayor Van Wyck, Chief Devery, and other city officials.

SAYS ROSSITER OWNS POLICE.

E. V. Murtaugh of the committee of five who called on Mr. Rossiter declared that Mr. Rossiter was the owner of the police force of New York, and that Chief Devery had sent his men "to kill, knock down, and massacre every man among the strikers."

Mr. Hayes of the Canarsie branch, who described himself as "one of the five vagrants who were arrested at the instigation of the company," said: "Mayor Van Wyck could have stopped the strike within twenty-four hours and would have done so had he not been a stockholder in the company." Mr. Hayes also declared that ex-Mayor Grant was one of the largest stockholders in the company. He made a strong speech advising the men to get together and work against Tammany Hall.

All those at the meeting was asked to use their influence to keep people from riding on the cars of the company.

Bartlett Wright declared that the ten-hour law was being violated every day in New York, and that there was no call for the police or the Seventh Regiment to enforce the law.

The engineers' union of the elevated railroad was denounced as the "aristocrats of labor," who were too selfish to jeopardize their positions for the cause of labor.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Rumor.

It was reported in Brooklyn yesterday that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was negotiating for the purchase of the Coney Island and Brooklyn lines, which are the only ones in the borough independent of its control. The report could not be confirmed, but a Brooklyn Rapid Transit Director said last night that he did not think any such steps had been taken. He said it was possible that certain stockholders in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company had been endeavoring to buy up stock in the independent road.

A Havana Opinion of the Strike.

HAVANA, July 21.—La Discusion, referring editorially to-day to the street car strike in Brooklyn says: "If America were just out of a similar war to that in which Cuba has been engaged and were in the same condition to which the war and the intervening nation has brought us, would there have been more order than there is here at present? Judging from the conduct of the Americans, the intemperance of the soldiers, and the outrageous deeds they have committed throughout the country, we cannot help believing that matters would have been much worse. No one can be surprised at the desire to be free from such a people."

SUMMONS FOR JAMES T. HYDE.

The National Horse Show Official Accused of Perjury by Charles F. Bates.

Charles F. Bates, the well-known horseman, accompanied by his counsel, David Newberger, yesterday afternoon visited the Centre Street Police Court and obtained from Magistrate Mott a summons for James T. Hyde, the Assistant Secretary of the National Horse Show Association, whom Mr. Bates charges with perjury. Magistrate Mott said to Lawyer Newberger that he would issue a warrant if the proper proof were presented before him at the hearing on the summons.

An action was recently brought in the City Court, wherein Mr. Bates was complainant and Mr. Hyde defendant. Mr. Bates asked for judgment for $750 for the care and maintenance of a saddle pony named Diavolessa. The court decided in Mr. Bates's favor, and gave him judgment for the amount asked. In his answer to the complaint filed against him, Mr. Hyde swore that he was not the owner of Diavolessa, and consequently not responsible for its keep.

To Magistrate Mott Lawyer Newberger said that he was prepared to offer proof that Mr. Hyde had showed the horse in question at both the New York and Long Branch Horse Shows, exhibiting it under his own name, well knowing the rule that all horses must be entered by the bona fide owner. Mr. Newberger also said that he and Mr. Bates had in their possession a number of letters from the defendant in the City Court action, showing him to be the owner of the pony. Upon these statements the summons was issued, returnable next Monday at 10 A. M.

At Mr. Hyde's office, 19 East Twenty-third Street, everything was quiet last night. The janitor of the building said that everybody connected with the National Horse Show Association had gone for the day. The Directory does not give Mr. Hyde's town address.

ANTHRAX KILLS HUMAN BEINGS.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, July 21.—The epidemic of anthrax prevailing among the cattle on the Island of Gothland is spreading in a most alarming manner. Forty parishes have become infected, and deaths of human beings who had contracted the disease are recorded.

The military manoeuvres which were to have been held in West Gothland have been countermanded. Soldiers have been stationed to guard the roads in the infected districts, with orders to prevent people leaving their homes.

Atlantic City Hotel Burned.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 21.—Fisher's Hotel at the inlet was destroyed by fire late to-night. The loss to the proprietor, Charles W. Fisher, is $5,000, partly insured. There were only three guests in the hotel, one of them John Wills of New York. They lost all their belongings. The fire, which was of mysterious origin, started in the store room.

Street Cars Stalled in the Bronx.

Something happened to the machinery in the power house of the Union Railway Company at West Farms last night, and from 10:30 o'clock until midnight the cars all over the Bronx were practically stalled. Repairs were finally effected and traffic resumed.

MERIDEN COMPANY,
Int'l Silver Co. Successor
Silversmiths

208 Fifth Avenue—Madison Square.
FACTORIES MERIDEN, CONN. CANADA FACTORY HAMILTON, ONT.

DEFENDER HAS A MISHAP

Was Far Behind Columbia When Main Sheet Block Gave Way.

THEY MAY RACE AGAIN TO-DAY

Messrs. Iselin and Duncan Willing to Make Another Trial—Newport Cottagers Watch the Boats.

NEWPORT, July 21.—Better racing conditions to ultimately determine the respective merits of the Columbia and Defender could hardly have been imagined than those which prevailed to-day for the first race between the boats, under the auspices of the Newport Yacht Racing Association. But unfortunately within thirty minutes after the two big sloops had crossed the line at Brenton's Reef Lightship the Defender met with an accident which made her mainsail unmanageable for racing purposes, and she was compelled to abandon the fight, which would have gladdened the heart of any yachtsman.

A fine fifteen-knot racing breeze was blowing as the Defender and Columbia left the harbor for the contest. They got away promptly, the course being triangular, to a stakeboat off Point Judith, thence to a mark off West Island, and back to the starting line at Brenton's Reef Lightship and repeat, the total distance being about forty-six miles. In one-half hour's sailing, before the accident to the Defender occurred, it was demonstrated that the result would be a victory for the Columbia and all questions as to the ability of the new champion of America in a whole sail breeze would be practically settled.

At the start, Capt. Barr on the Columbia, had much the better of the jockeying. Although the Defender was apparently fifty yards ahead of her rival when the starting signal was blown, the new boat slipped across 26 seconds ahead and to windward. She went over the line only 4 seconds after the echoes of the Sultana's whistle had died away. Both boats took a long tack out to sea, the Columbia slowly eating her way to weather, and when they came about to port tack she had gained about 15 seconds and had left the Defender over an eighth of a mile astern.

Then came the accident that ended the day's sport, with the boats tearing through the water at over ten miles an hour. The Defender set her working topsail, and probably this increase of canvas was too much for her gear, for the steel link to which the blocks of the main sheet were fastened gave way, thus rendering her mainsail unmanageable and causing her main sheet block to give way also, and she immediately abandoned the race. Under foresails the Defender soon after stood in for the moorings, while the Columbia continued to the mark off Point Judith, and rounded it at 12:15:51, covering the seven miles of windward work in one hour and forty-seven seconds. In view of the accident, Mr. Iselin proceeded no further in the race, and followed the Defender up the bay.

When the racers reached their anchorages in the harbor a consultation was held and the committee of the Newport Yacht Racing Association announced there would be no contest to-morrow under the auspices of the association because the majority of the members desired to accompany the thirty-footers to Potter's Cove for the Rhode Island Yacht Club regatta. Mr. Duncan was ready and willing to take the Defender out for a brush with the Columbia whenever an opportunity was offered, and after communicating with the Herreshoffs and learning that a new steel link could be forged for the main boom tackle immediately, and would probably be ready in the morning, he said that if the link reached Newport early enough to-morrow he would be ready to go out again at once. It is understood that this arrangement is satisfactory to Mr. Iselin, and that if the Defender is in shape the boats will go down the bay and try conclusions over the course they started on to-day. The race will not be under the management of the association, as they gave notice that further contests for their prizes are deferred until Saturday, July 29.

At a late hour to-night it is foggy and hazy in Narragansett Bay, but the hot sun is depended upon to burn away the mist early to-morrow morning, and the conditions which prevailed to-day are hoped for. Any contest to-morrow will be informal, but it will be as much a test as if the racers were battling for the prizes of the association. Mr. Duncan seems confident that the new link for the Defender will be finished in time, and that the boats will be able to go outside for a trial of speed.

Nearly every member of the cottage colony was out to see the race, either following the contestants on yachts or watching it from the Ocean Drive. By 10 o'clock the guests of the several owners of yachts had assembled at the station of the New York Yacht Club, to wait the launches which were to take them out to the boats.

On board the Valiant W. K. Vanderbilt had as his guests Mrs. Clara H. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, F. O. Beach, Fernando Yznaga, Winfield Scott, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and several others who enjoyed the race, the luncheon and heard the Valiant's new orchestra for the first time.

By far the most jolly party afloat was on the steam yacht Narada, the guests being taken off in the large launch Columbia. Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones and Mr. Perry Walters were on the wharf early to welcome the party, who included Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Miss Oelrichs, I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, R. H. I. Goddard, Miss Madeline Goddard, Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Swan, Dr. and Mrs. William Barton Hopkins, R. T. Wilson, Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., the Rev. Dr. Nevins, Miss De Barril, Louis Q. Jones, W. W. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Dulles, Miss Dulles, G. P. Messervey, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sedgewick, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor, Marquis De San Vito, and Buchanan Winthrop.

On the Sultana Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel entertained the judges of the Newport Yacht Racing Association and the Regatta Committee, consisting of Woodbury Kane, Ralph N. Ellis, and Herman B. Duryea, and Mrs. Duryea, Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCreery, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan, Miss Anna Sands, H. F. Eldredge, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Stuyvesant Leroy, Joseph Harriman, Robert W. Goelet, and others. The decorations at luncheon were pink roses and maiden-hair fern. Commodore Gerry on the Electra had as his guests Daniel B. Fearing, F. H. Davies, and members of the Commodore's family. J. P. Morgan on the Corsair had several guests, including Mrs. Richard Gambrill and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard. On the Narada Mr. and Mrs. Jones had the Training Station Orchestra and the Mandolin Club.

SHAMROCK CLOSELY GUARDED.

Mr. Fife Refused to Allow Her Owner on Board During Her Trials with Britannia.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 21.—Mr. Fife, the designer of Shamrock, refused to allow Sir Thomas Lipton on board the cup challenger during her trials with Britannia.

One of the guests of the Prince of Wales stated that Shamrock sailing before the wind covered eight miles in 29 minutes. The general opinion of yachting men is that the yacht is very fast.

THE SHAMROCK MAY BE TOWED.

The cabled report that the New York Yacht Club had consented to allow the Shamrock to be towed by the steam yacht Erin, should the challenger be becalmed on her voyage across the Atlantic, attracted some notice among yachtsmen yesterday. Secretary J. V. S Oddie, the only member of the America's Cup Challenge Committee in town last night, refused to deny or confirm the report, saying that so much of the arrangements as were thought to be of public interest and proper to print had already been given to the press.

The deed of gift prescribes that "vessels selected to compete for this cup must proceed under sail, on their own bottoms, to the port where the contest is to take place," but under the "mutual agreement" clause of the deed of gift the Challenge Committee could agree to such an arrangement as that reported by cable, and a very well-informed member of the club said yesterday that he thought such an arrangement might have been made, and was inclined to believe the report. Had the committee representing Sir Thomas Lipton urged the necessity of such a concession on the ground that otherwise the yacht might lay in the doldrums for days and thereby lose time necessary for getting in racing shape, it was reasonable to suppose that the committee would have acceded to the request. The provision in the deed of gift was not designed, it was said, to cover such a case as this, but was the outcome of the Atalanta being towed from Canada through the canals.

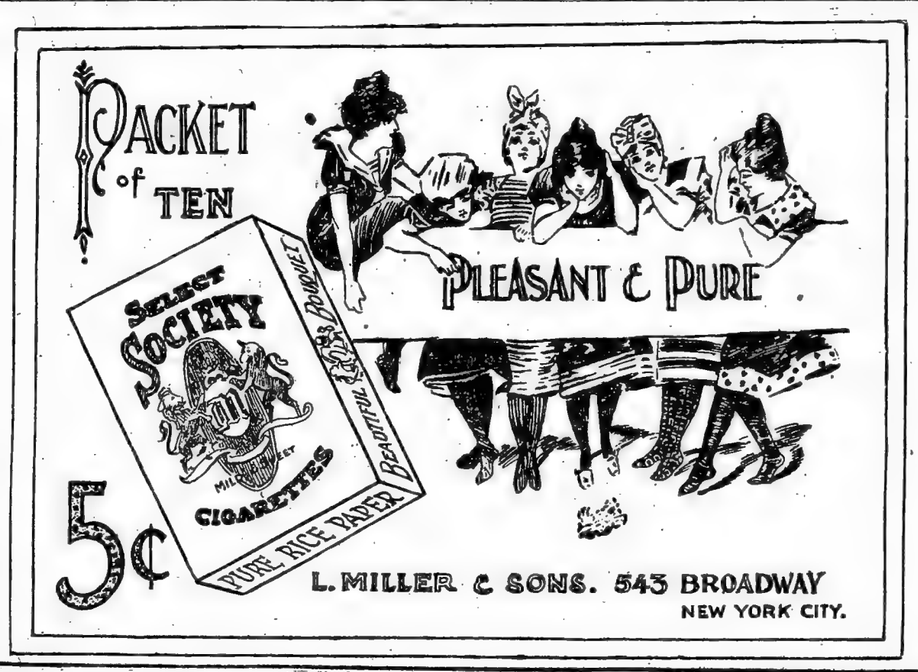

A NEW LABOR PARTY BORN

Mr. Parsons Injects Politics Into a Strikers' Meeting.

SAYS HE CAN RAISE $100,000

Denounces Tammany Hall in General and Says It Will Find Labor Votes Scarce This Year.

A new labor party was born last night in Grand Central Palace. It was brought into being by about 300 labor men, who had met at the call of General Master Workman John N. Parsons of the Knights of Labor. This is Mr. Parson's idea of bringing about the reforms in the conditions of labor, and of not only ending the present street car strikes but of putting all other strikes out of the question.

Most of those who went to the meeting last night, as was readily seen in the enthusiasm created by certain of the speakers, went there for the purpose of doing something that would materially aid the striking men immediately, believing that other measures could wait. But Mr. Parsons took the meeting in hand at once, controlled it from start to finish, although he permitted Samuel Prince and several others to oppose his plans, and finally carried through his purpose to turn the meeting into a political gathering for the purpose of forming a new labor party.

The proposition did not seem to take well at first, and Mr. Parsons spent more than an hour in explaining it. He announced that, if the organization of the party was completed, he was in a position to guarantee that there would be placed in its treasury inside of ten days $100,000. He would not disclose the name or names of those who are to furnish these sinews of war for the new party, but he said not a cent of it would come from the already overtaxed pocket of the labor men. This had the desired effect, and the crowd, 300 strong, yelled vociferously for the new party.

Every speaker emphasized his views with oaths. Mr. Parsons declared that if Inspector Rhodes found night sticks cheap in Brooklyn now, he would find ballots "d—d dear in Brooklyn this Fall." He further declared that he didn't "care a d—n who is elected, if labor will only stand up once and be counted." When James Pines, leader of the Brooklyn Strike Committee, spoke, he swore "by G—d, he wanted the strike ended now."

Mr. Parsons, however, in his reply to the suggestion of Samuel Prince that the District Attorney would arrest and prosecute any one violating the ten-hour law, if affidavits were presented to him, produced the most catching profanity of the evening. He neatly turned upon Col. Gardiner a parody of his saying, "To h—l with reform," by saying, "I wish to say, in behalf of the laboring men of New York, to h—l with the District Attorney." This suited the audience, and it yelled and kicked in approval of the sentiment.

Among those present at the meeting were delegates of the Central Federated Union. Of these were Samuel Prince, its President; Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union, Matthew Richertz of the barbers, E F. Luy of the photo-lithographers, M. Brown of the cigarmakers, John Cronin of the tile layers, Adolf Kohn of the bakers, Patrick Clews of the ale and porter brewers, Edward Winston of the Liberty Dawn Association, Frank Mockler of the elevator constructors, Eugene Johnson of the Manhattan musicians. There were also present Richard A. Cooney, Master Morkman of District Assembly No. 49, and John S. Crosby.

Mr. Parsons opened the meeting and proceeded to blame Hugh J. Grant for not settling the Brooklyn strike and Chief of Police Devery for making vigorous efforts to suppress the strikers. He stigmatized the latter "as a more abject slave than any man who had left his car." Next he paid his compliments to William C. Whitney, who, he said, was on a trip to Europe, and who paid his jockey $10,000 a year when a few years ago he was a "shyster in New York, but became wealthy by marrying Senator Payne's daughter."

Then Mr. Parsons began bringing in politics by remarking that he wondered whom Croker would hold responsible for the loss of votes next Fall. "They say there is no politics in this," he continued, "but we will have to see Croker laid away to rest and Tom Platt with a headstone over him.

"There are no Judges who dare enforce the ten-hour law. I challenge the Supreme Court to dare put a case on the calendar. The indictments against the companies are in the pigeon holes, and Roosevelt is afraid to touch them. There is not one prominent Tammany man or Republican who dare say openly that the men should be treated right. I want you to tell the politicians that this strike will stay until election.

"I think that I see in this movement the finish of all these politicians. If we elect two Supreme Court Judges in New York and Brooklyn we will show that the labor laws can be enforced. If such a movement is started I can raise $100,000 for that purpose in ten days. It will not come from either of the parties, but from a man who is interested in the labor movement.

"Let us proceed to organize every election district in the two counties, and let us begin to-morrow. I am not going to dispute with any the right to run this thing, and if the American Federation of Labor and the Socialists are ready to join hands with me in sincerity my right hand will be stretched out to them, and they will be equal with me in this movement."

Amazement was depicted in the faces of many delegates at the turn that affairs had taken from the strike to politics, and as soon as Mr. Parsons had stopped speaking Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union remarked that he had been sent to discuss the matter of helping the strikers and not to start a political party, and, therefore, he would not vote on that subject even if he felt inclined to do so individually. He urged that the business for which the delegates had been called be attended to, and that politics be deferred to another occasion. He suggested that committees be sent to the Governor and the Mayor.

Master Workman Pines of Brooklyn said he had come over to see what could be done for his strikers. There was no use, he said, of sending committees, because the Mayor and the Governor knew all about the strike. He wanted to see the strike settled first, and afterward there would be time for politics.

The next speaker was Samuel Pines, who is a strong Tammany man, and he tried to divert the current which he noticed flowing in the direction of labor politics. He said he had called on the District Attorney, who promised him to enforce the ten-hour law, and asked that motormen make memorandums of violations of the law and send him affidavits.

"In reply to the District Attorney," said Mr. Parsons, "I say to hell with the District Attorney. He has been smoked out of his hole. He is saying that to gain time until the polls are closed. If he wants affidavits, let him hire men to get them."

Mr. Parsons finally pushed through a suggestion to call a labor political convention, and a motion to that effect was adopted, and Mr. Parsons was authorized to call it. He said: "I'll guarantee that we will elect the two Judges just as sure as you are in this room."

TO IMPROVE NAVY YARDS.

The Plans, It Is Said, Contemplate an Outlay of $3,000,000.

At the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday the suggested plans of the Navy Department in relation to the improving of the yards were made known. The changes contemplated are sweeping in character and will involve an outlay of about $3,000,000.

According to the plans now under consideration by the Navy Department, and which were prepared by Civil Engineer Peter C. Asserson, six piers, each about 400 feet in length, are to be built out from the little artificial island on which is the Cob Dock. Two of these piers are to extend into Whitney Basin, and four cut into the main entrance to the yard harbor about where the receiving ship Vermont now lies.

These plans call for considerable dredging along the Wallabout Channel, and the removal of the mud bank which partially separates the Wallabout Channel from Whitney Basin. This work would necessitate the removal of the Cob Dock and the receiving ship Vermont. The navy yard officials, however, are of doubtful that the old Vermont can be successfully moved to another location. Her timbers are rotten, and it is feared that she would come to grief if moved from her present berth.

Another important improvement which will very probably be ordered will be two new stone dry docks. One of these, it is probable, will be constructed near the big clothing storehouse. The other dock may be built between Dry Docks Nos. 1 and 2.

Fatal Explosion at Waynesburg.

WAYNESBURG, Penn., July 21.—A boiler explosion occurred at the Whitehill sawmill in Wayne Township, this county, this evening. Eli Whitehill, a son of the proprietor, was blown over 200 yards and killed. Another son was carried as great a distance, but landed in a creek, and was not seriously injured. The father, Zadock Whitehill, is reported fatally hurt.

Express Trains to Brighton Beach
VIA
Kings County Elevated Road

Leave New York Terminal of the Bridge every thirty minutes 6:30 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. Racing Specials leave every 15 minutes 12 to 2:15 P. M. Last train leaves Brighton Beach 11 o'clock.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

3:40 A. M.—2,532 Third Avenue, Philip Faulhauber; damage, $200.

11:35 A. M.—Pier 49 East River, Clyde Steamship Company; damage slight.

12:35 P. M.—355 Greenwich Street, owner unknown; damage slight.

1:35 P. M.—491 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, Edward Butler; damage slight.

3:39 P. M.—1,306 Second Avenue, R. A. Hirsch; damage slight.

7 P. M.—341 East Ninetieth Street, Mark Dreyfus; damage, $1,000.

8:15 P. M.—1,442 Second Avenue, owner unknown; damage slight.

9:15 P. M.—933 Third Avenue, Albert March; damage, $600.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 21.—The kilns of the Empire Portland Cement Company at Warner's, near this city, were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is $20,000, covered by insurance.

GARDINER, Me., July 21.—The plant of the Knickerbocker Ice Company was destroyed by fire to-day, causing a loss of $75,000. The main building contained 50,000 tons of ice, and two stacks were damaged to the extent of $10,000.

DARLINGTON, Wis., July 21.—The business portion of Fayette, a small town east of here, was burned to-day. Among the buildings burned were Andrews & Richards's general store, E. L. Worrell's general store and Post Office, Mrs. C. Abrams's drug store and hotel, Dr. T. J. Buckley's office, and several dwellings.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 21.—A fire which broke out in this city shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon destroyed the car stables of the Boston Elevated Railway in River Street, four dwellings, two storehouses, a carriage shop, and a blacksmith's shop, and also damaged other houses. It is estimated that the loss will be $50,000.

New British Consul in Boston.

SALONICA, Turkey, July 21.—Mr. J. E. Blunt, British Consul here, has started for Boston to assume the British Consulship there.

AT THE HOTELS.

GRAND—Capt. F. P. Avery, United States Army; Benjamin B. Wood, United States Marine Corps.

HOLLAND—J. Marsden, Honoluiu.

MANHATTAN—Santaro Okamatsie, Tokio.

SAVOY—J. H. Maginnis, New Orleans; Sidney Rothschild, Detroit.

WALDORF—J. Komura, Japanese Minister, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. A. Patrott, millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Bemis, A. F., Hat Company, Foxborough, Mass.; A. F. Bemis, hats and caps; Broadway Central Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; S. E. French, dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Stuart House.

Cohn, A., Seattle, Washington; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Emmelmer, J., Wheeling, West Va.; clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. E. Hanna, cloths 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normand

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL DEAD

The Famous Agnostic Passes Away Suddenly at His Summer Home.

RELIGIOUS VIEWS UNCHANGED

No Evidence that He Had Abandoned Agnosticism, Though He Expressed Hope of Immortality.

Smiling placidly into the anxious face of his wife and without a tremor of distress, Robert G. Ingersall died a few minutes before noon yesterday of heart disease. He was seated in a low-backed rocking chair in his own room on the second floor of the country home of his son-in-law, Walston H. Brown, at Dobbs Ferry. Although death came swiftly to the famous infidel, it was not without warning, for he had suffered for several months from heart trouble.

In recent years Mr. Ingersoll had expressed the hope that when he died his dissolution would be slow, in order that he might experience, consciously, the sensation of dying. He also declared that there were some things that he desired to say when his last hour came. Although a sick man, he apparently had no expectation of being stricken down yesterday. He made no allusion to death, and only a few minutes before he passed away he had made an agreement to join his brother-in-law, C. P. Farrell, in a game of billiards. So far as is known, the eloquent opponent of Christianity died unshaken in his agnosticism.

Col. Ingersoll spent a few hours in his law office, at 253 Broadway, on Wednesday. In the afternoon he went to Walston, the picturesque country place of his son-in-law on the outskirts of Dobbs Ferry, where he had been in the habit for some years of spending the Summer months. He did not feel very well Wednesday night and Thursday, but would not admit that he was sick. He had been troubled more or less with irregular heart action for nearly three years, and more recently had suffered from pains in the chest. His family physician, A. Alexander Smith of this city, had prescribed nitro-glycerine tablets for these pains, and the tablets brought almost immediate relief, the patient finding it necessary to take them two or three times a day.

After dinner Thursday evening Mr. Ingersoll was in excellent spirits. He chatted with his characteristic animation at the table, and later in the evening he had a merry game of billiards with Mr. Broun and Mr. Farrell. About 9:30 o'clock he went out on the veranda and smoked a cigar, after which he and Mrs. Ingersoll retired to their room. In the night the Colonel had a painful attack of nausea, but he arose as usual yesterday morning and appeared at the breakfast table. He told the members of his family that he felt much better. He remarked that he did not mind the pains in his stomach, but that the pains in his chest bothered him some.

TALKED WITH HIS PHYSICIAN.

After breakfast he sat on the veranda for an hour or so, smoking, reading the newspapers, and looking over his mail. The pains in his chest got no better, and after consulting with his wife Col. Ingersoll requested a member of his family to call up Dr. Smith on the telephone at his Summer home, in Greenwich, Conn.

Col. Ingersoll had considerable conversation with his physician over the telephone. He described his illness of the night previous, and told Dr. Smith that he wanted to see him about the chest pains, which were causing more trouble than usual. Dr. Smith told him that he would either come to Dobbs Ferry, meet him in New York, or await him in Greenwich. The Colonel replied that he believed he would enjoy an outing, and would drive over to Greenwich this morning. Dr. Smith instructed his patient to keep on taking the nitroglycerine tablets and to take them every fifteen minutes if desirable.

A little after 11 o'clock Col. Ingersoll arose and remarked to Mr. Broun that he was going up stairs for a little while, but would return and join in a game of billiards before luncheon. He went to the room occupied by his wife and himself and took a seat in a carved oaken rocking chair with a low back. His wife asked him how he felt, and he replied: "I am pretty weak, but I think I feel a little better than I did." He dozed in his chair for a little while, and as the luncheon hour approached Mrs. Ingersoll suggested that, inasmuch as he did not feel well, the meal had better be brought up to him.

"No, no," he said, with some spirit. "I do not want anybody to wait on me just yet." These were the last words uttered by the great unbeliever.

A few minutes afterward Col. Ingersoll yawned, exposing his tongue. His wife, who had been watching him closely, exclaimed: "Why, papa, your tongue is coated as white as milk!"

The noted orator closed his mouth, and, fixing an affectionate gaze upon his wife, smiled faintly. While the smile was playing about his lips his head drooped backward, and without a sound or a quiver he became motionless.

EFFORTS TO WARD OFF DEATH.

With an exclamation of alarm, Mrs. Ingersoll ran to her husband's side and endeavored to raise his head. Miss Sharkey, a member of the household, entered the room, and, perceiving that something serious had happened, hastened to summon the other members of the family, and then ran for medical help. Dr. J. H. Salisbury, whose residence adjoins Walston, came at once, and very soon afterward Dr. C. H. Judson and Dr. Joseph Hasbrook, both of Dobbs Ferry, reached the house. A grocer's wagon stood at the door, and with the driver's co-operation Mr. Brown hurried with it to the nearest drug store and procured a large retort of oxygen gas.

In the meantime Col. Ingersoll's wife and daughters had removed his shoes and stockings, and placed his feet in hot mustard water. Mr. Farrell and the doctors rubbed his body and limbs vigorously, and all of the men present worked the inanimate man's arms up and down energetically in the hope of restoring respiration. The oxygen gas was applied to Col. Ingersoll's nostrils and injections of brandy were administered to him, but all in vain. The physicians at length reluctantly informed his family that life was extinct, and the body was lifted tenderly and laid upon the bed. Although not venturing any professional opinion as to the cause of death, the three physicians present said there was no reason to doubt that it was heart disease.

Besides Mrs. Ingersoll and Mr. Brown and Mr. Farrell, the persons in the house at the time of Mr. Ingersoll's death were his two daughters, Mrs. Walston H. Brown and Miss Maude Ingersoll; Mrs. D. W. Parker, the mother of Mrs. Ingersoll; Mrs. C. P. Farrell, sister of Mrs. Ingersoll, and her daughter Eva, and Miss Sharkey. The noted agnostic was regarded with great affection by each member of his household, and those of the closest ties were nearly prostrated by his death. During the greater part of the afternoon his widow and two daughters sat by his body fanning the placid face and talking to the inanimate form as though unable to comprehend that he had really gone from them. The body was embalmed in the evening.

Arrangements for the funeral, it is expected, will be completed to-day. It is probable that a secular ceremony will be held at Walston next Monday, and the interment will be either in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery or in Woodlawn. The family has a burial plot in the cemetery at Peoria, Ill., but there is no talk of taking the body there.

NO FUNERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Col. Ingersoll left no verbal instructions regarding his funeral, and his son-in-law, Walston H. Brown, said last evening that he did not think there was any message on that subject among the dead man's papers.

"Col. Ingersoll was not the kind of a man to leave any written messages to his family," said Mr. Brown. "He was very frank and open in all his domestic relations, and disliked anything bordering on secrecy or concealment. I do not believe that he desired to put on paper anything that he would not say to his family. He never expressed any wishes with regard to his own funeral. In fact, he was so prone to maintain a cheerful atmosphere in his home that he rarely talked about death or any gloomy subject in the family circle. He was a very affectionate and considerate husband and father. For a long time it had been his custom to live here with us in the Summer months, and during the Winter we have all lived with him at his Gramercy Park residence, 117 East Twenty-first Street, New York.

Col. Ingersoll is believed to have died without any modification of his unbelief in the teachings of the Bible. He called himself a consistent agnostic, and said that he did not believe anything unless it could be demonstrated. As late as last Sunday, in conversation with two or three friends at Walston, he expressed himself regarding Christianity in the same spirit and tone that have made him the most noted of English-speaking infidels. He never intimated to any member of his household that there was a possibility of his changing his views. On the other hand, he remarked on one occasion: "I shall never change my belief on religious matters unless my mind becomes impaired."

Only a few days ago, in talking about the immortality of the soul, Col. Ingersoll said: "I do not know that there is such a thing as immortality of the soul. I hope that there is. It is a belief born of hope. We all have the hope. I have it, but I do not know that the soul is immortal, because I have had no evidence to that effect."

CONSIDERATE OF OTHERS' VIEWS.

"Mr. Ingersoll was exceedingly considerate of other persons' views," said Mr. Brown last evening. "If he encountered a person of sincere faith in conversation, he carefully avoided saying anything that might wound the sensibilities of that person. He often remarked that he would do nothing to destroy the human hope of the immortality of the soul."

Col. Ingersoll was a man of independent means, but until after his funeral there will be no investigation of his private affairs. It is believed that his property will be left to the members of his family. He had a large law practice for a great many years, and his lectures netted him considerable sums. Recently he had been practicing law without a partner, although having an office with Clarence S. Brown and John R. Hazelton. His last important appearance in court was about the middle of last month, in the Russell will case in Camden, N. J.

For some time past Col. Ingersoll had been at work on a new lecture, which he purposed using next Winter. His last appearance in a public hall in this vicinity was on May 14, when he delivered an address in the Montauk Theatre, in Brooklyn, for the benefit of sick soldiers and their destitute families. He lectured in the Hollis Street Theatre, in Boston, on the evening of June 2, and he was under engagement to speak in Saratoga on Aug. 2.

On Nov. 20, 1896, Col. Ingersoll was stricken with paralysis after delivering a lecture at Freeport, Ill. He was taken to the Great Northern Hotel, in Chicago, where he remained in a precarious condition for some time. One of the members of Col. Ingersoll's household remarked last night: "The Colonel has been a pretty sick man for some months past, but he strove not to let his wife and daughters know how very sick he was."

A number of telegrams and notes of condolence from friends in different parts of the country reached the bereaved family at Walston last evening.

CAREER OF COL. INGERSOLL.

Lawyer and Soldier Made Famous by His Gift of Oratory.

Robert Green Ingersoll was born in Dresden, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1833. He was the son of a Congregational minister, who suffered much professionally because of his independent thought and utterance. The father occupied the pulpits of many churches, but invariably aroused opposition by expressing opinions at variance with the accepted theology of his time.

Robert Ingersoll as a boy saw and heard much of religious controversy and prejudice, and imbibed deep hostility to the churches and what he regarded as the narrowness controlling them. When he was ten years old he went to the West with his father, who ministered to churches in Wisconsin and Illinois. His education was gathered almost at random, as his family was poor and he was never a close or steady student. He preferred to browse in the fields of learning, and gathered here, there, and everywhere an enormous supply of knowledge of many divergent things and a vast vocabulary, which his instinct in the choice of words taught him to use with wonderful discrimination and effect.

He grew to be a massive man physically and mentally and massively irregular. From his early boyhood he knew no ruler and obeyed no rules but those he thought out, tried, and proved for himself. As a boy, he resented keenly the village and congregational inquisitions to which his father's beliefs and courses were subjected, and expressed freely a contempt for parish politics, which extended in time to the entire church system. His father was grieved by his growing infidelity, but continued to teach him that whatever his thoughts were they should be told honestly, and that he should seek truth in his own way and hold to his understanding of it.

Robert Ingersoll began when eighteen years old to study law in Illinois with his brother, Eben C. Ingersoll, afterward a member of Congress, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. He opened an office at Shawneetown. He understood the wide principles of the law, but the details and technicalities were distasteful to him, and his preparation of his cases was rarely what lawyers call "thorough." He depended on general principles and oratory, and before a jury he was at his best. In 1857 he went to Peoria, where he won fame in local politics. He and his brother were ardent Democrats, and were leaders in their party. In 1860 he was nominated for Congress in a strong Republican district, but he was beaten after a fight in which he enlisted all his powers. In his disappointment he vowed that he would never again be a candidate for political office.

HIS SERVICE IN THE ARMY.

In 1862 he married Miss Eva A. Parker, daughter of Benjamin W. Parker of Boston. The same year he organized a regiment of cavalry and went to the front as its Colonel. In war he was a fighter rather than a tactician. At Corinth, in a fight with Gen. Forrest of the Confederate cavalry, he was captured, and the incident gave him endless material for fun for the remainder of his life. Forrest, who was himself a rough and ready hard-fighting daredevil, was captivated by the big, brilliant, high-spirited prisoner, who was always ready with repartee, eloquence, and anecdote, and, it is said, offered to exchange him for a Government mule, declaring that he would demoralize and lead away the whole Confederate force. Col. Ingersoll was paroled and sent home after a brief and jovial season of captivity. He renounced the Democratic Party and became as fervent in his devotion to the Republicans as he had formerly been to their opponents.

In 1876 he was appointed Attorney General of Illinois by Gov. Oglesby, but his reputation was not established beyond his State until 1876, when he put James G. Blaine in nomination for President before the National Republican Convention. It was this speech which made Mr. Blaine known as the "Plumed Knight." Telling of the kind of a man the Republicans needed to lead them, Col. Ingersoll said:

> A man who has snatched the mask of Democracy from the hideous face of rebellion. A man who, like an intellectual athlete, stood in the arena of debate, challenged all comers, and who, up to the present moment, is a total stranger to defeat. Like an armed warrior, like a plumed knight, James G. Blaine marched down the halls of the American Congress and threw his shining lance full and fair against the brazen forehead of every defamer of his country and maligner of its honor.

Col. Ingersoll's power as an orator was immediately recognized from coast to coast, and in the close political battle of that year the demand for his services was incessant. As he became known his opinions on religion became known, and the religious element of the country stood firmly and strongly against him. His name was proposed for the mission to Berlin in 1877, after President Hayes had taken office, but the protest against him was too strong to be disregarded. The suggestion that a declared and boasting unbeliever should be chosen to represent Christian opinions brought a storm of indignation. Col. Ingersoll did not ask for the place; but the opposition of the churches and church people to his advancement in public life seemed to make his wrath against them more bitter and energetic.

SENTIMENT ADVERSE TO HIM.

He had become a citizen of Washington and famous, but whenever his friends sought for him recognition in the distribution of political rewards they encountered a solid wall of adverse sentiment. In the campaign of 1880 he was again active, and the Garfield Administration as first organized included many of his warm personal friends and admirers, led by Mr. Blaine. Public feeling was so strongly against him, however, that even friendship quailed.

He came to New York, and was admitted to the bar in this State in 1882. Meanwhile he had begun to lecture. On the platform he was invariably successful. He was a master of words, and had gifts of voice and manner which won the hearts of audiences. One of his chief charms was the apparent absence of art. He seemed to speak from the impulse of the moment, and never lacked the right thought for the occasion or the language in which to express it. His long residence in the West had given him freedom from conventionality, which was very captivating when combined with purity of diction, absolute correctness of pronunciation and accent, and a magnificent facility in phrase making.

The human heart was his instrument, and he played upon it with a master's power. His face and voice were instantly responsive to his mood and to the mood in which he wished to put his hearers. His favorite method of speaking was to walk with rolling gait across the platform and then stop suddenly as if something had just come to him, and face his audience with the fun or pathos, denunciation or exhortation he had prepared, already told in his blue-gray eyes or in the wrinkles across his wide forehead, which was puckered into humorous lines or drawn into fierce threatening, according to his purpose.

He was a constant student of Shakespeare, whose works occupied the place in his home where in most homes in this country the Bible rests. He was never more eloquent or earnest or impressive than when talking of the master playwright. He never tired of delving in Shakespeare's works and finding and displaying beauties hidden from the careless reader. Wagner was another object of his ceaseless admiration. He loved music, and maintained that it went most directly to the heart when it avoided monotony.

HIS UTTERANCES ON DEATH.

He was a prolific writer and orator. Among his best-known lectures were "Some Mistakes of Moses," "The Family," "The Liberty of Man, Woman, and Child," "The Gods," and "Ghosts." Much of his work has been collected in a volume under the title "Prose Poems and Lectures Complete." Some of his most beautiful utterances were on death, on which he seems to have thought constantly. In his eulogy on Lawrence Barrett, preceding a lecture on Shakespeare in this city in 1891, he said:

> In the drama of our human life all are actors and not one knows his part. In this great play the scenes are shifted by unseen forces and the commencement, plot, and end are still unknown—are still unguessed. One by one the players leave the stage and others take their places. There is no pause—the play goes on. No prompter's voice is heard and no one has a clue as to what the next scene will be. Will this drama have an end? Will the curtain fall at last? Will it rise again upon some other stage? Reason says "perhaps," and Hope still whispers "yes."

At Washington, in 1882, he spoke at the grave of a little child of his old friend, Detective George O Miller, of that city, saying:

> I know how vain it is to gild a grief with words, and yet I wish to take from every grave its fear. Here in this world where life and death are equal things all should be brave enough to meet what all the dead have met. The future has been filled with fear, stained and polluted by the heartless past. From the wondrous tree of life the buds and blossoms fall with ripened fruit, and in the common bed of life the patriarchs and babes sleep side by side. Why should we fear that which will come to all that is? We cannot tell, we do not know, which is the greater blessing—life or death. We cannot say that life is not a good. We do not know whether the grave is the end of this life or the door of another, or whether the night here is not somewhere else a dawn. Neither can we tell which is the more fortunate—the child dying in its mother's arms before its lips have learned to form a word, or he who journeys all the length of life's uneven road, painfully taking the last slow steps with crutch and staff.
>
> Every cradle asks us "whence?" and every coffin "whither?" The proof of barbarian weeping above his dead can answer these questions as intelligently as the robed priest of the most authentic creed.

AT HIS BROTHER'S FUNERAL.

Another of the many eulogies he delivered over dead friends was that when his brother died, which began:

> My Friends—I am going to do that which the dead often promised he would do for me. The loved and loving brother, husband, and father, friend, died where manhood's morning almost touches noon, and while the shadows were falling toward the West. He had not passed on life's highway the stone that marks the highest point, but being weary for a moment he lay down by the wayside, and, using his burden for a pillow, fell into that dreamless sleep that kisses down the eyelids still. While yet in love with life and raptured with the world he passed to silence and pathetic dust.
>
> Yet, after all, it may be best, just in the happiest, sunniest hour of all the voyage, while the eager winds are kissing every sail, to dash against the unseen rock and in an instant hear the billows leap over the sunken ship. For whether in midsea or among the breakers of the further shore, a wreck must mark at last the end of each and all. And every life, no matter if its every hour is rich with love and every moment jeweled with a joy, will at its close become a tragedy as sad and deep and dark as can be woven of the warp and woof of mystery and death.

HIS PICTURE OF THE FUTURE.

One of Col. Ingersoll's most celebrated patriotic addresses was delivered in this city on Memorial Day, 1888. In his peroration, picturing the future of the United States, he said:

> I see our country filled with happy homes, with firesides of content—the foremost land of all the earth.
>
> I see a world where thrones have crumbled and where the Kings are dust. The aristocracy of idleness has perished from the earth.
>
> I see a world without a slave. Man at last is free. Nature's forces have by science been enslaved. Lightning and light, wind and wave, frost and flame, and all the secret, subtle powers of earth and air are the tireless toilers for the human race.
>
> I see a world at peace, adorned with every form of art, with music's myriad voice thrilled, while lips are rich with words of love and truth; a world in which no exiles sighs, no prisoner mourns; a world on which the gibbet's shadow does not fall, a world where labor reaps its full reward; where work and worth go hand in hand; where the poor girl trying to win bread with the needle—the needle that has been called "the asp for the breast of the poor"—is not driven to the desperate choice of crime or death, suicide or shame.
>
> I see a world without the beggar's outstretched palm, the miser's heartless, stony stare, the piteous wail of want, the livid lips of lies, the cruel eyes of scorn.
>
> I see a race without disease of flesh or brain—shapely and fair—the married harmony of form and function; and, as I look, life lengthens, joy deepens, love canopies the earth, and, over all, in the great dome, shines the eternal star of human hope.

Col. Ingersoll was never an industrious or a saving man. He was naturally a philanthropist, and had many plans for the improvement of the condition of the poor, but he lacked the power of constant application to a fixed purpose. He earned great sums of money, both as a lecturer and a lawyer, but he let them go like water. It was his habit to keep money in his house in an open drawer, to which every member of the family was free to go at any time and take what was wanted. He lived largely on the theory that the morrow should take care of itself. Probably he never knew what he had. When his supply began to fail he went out and made more.

Sorrow at Col. Ingersoll's Old Home.

PEORIA, Ill., July 21.—The news of the death of Robert G. Ingersoll was received here with profound sorrow. His early life was spent in this county, and it was here that he established his reputation as a public man. Immediately on receipt of the news of his death the flag on the Court House was displayed at half-mast and arrangements were started for the holding of a memorial meeting. The Rev. John Ingersoll, father of the Colonel, died in Peoria, May 7, 1839, and was buried here.

Missing Sailors Safe at Jeddore.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 21.—William H. Jordan, owner of the schooner Hattie E. Worcester, which was wrecked on the Northeast Bar of Sable Island last Monday, to-day received a dispatch from Capt. Crowell, master of the Worcester, dated Jeddore, N. S., saying that Capt. Crowell and the ten missing members of the crew of the schooner had put in at that port. The men were all well, the dispatch said, only much exhausted from hard rowing, loss of sleep, and lack of food.

Lives Lost in Colorado Fire.

GUNNISON, Col., July 21.—Fire destroyed a portion of the town of Vulcan to-day. The Vulcan Hotel was burned, and two boys, children of Peter Dolan, the proprietor, perished. Two guests also are supposed to have been burned to death. A dry goods store, grocery, and the Post Office are among the burned buildings.

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BOND HOLD-UP MANDAMUS

Municipal Assembly Ordered to Pass Hall of Records Issue.

WRIT BY JUSTICE FITZGERALD

Members of the Council Must Show Cause Why Long Island Water Supply Issue Should Not Be Passed.

Justice Fitzgerald in the Supreme Court yesterday issued a peremptory writ of mandamus directing the members of the Municipal Assembly, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and the Controller to meeet in joint session and issue $2,100,000 in bonds, as provided by the Legislature, for the building of the proposed new Hall of Records. Copies of the writ were served upon the Presidents of both branches of the Municipal Assembly, the Chairman of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and Controller Coler.

Contrary to expectations, the Corporation Counsel made practically no defense against the application. Assistant Corporation Counsel Connoly, who represented Mr. Whalen, admitted that the city did not have a leg to stand upon; that the legislative act applying to the new Hall of Records made it mandatory upon the Municipal Government to issue the bonds as prescribed by the act. Upon Mr. Connoly's admission, Justice Fitzgerald told L. Laflin Kellogg, counsel for Contractor John Pierce, who made the application for the mandamus, to prepare an order, and he would sign it immediately.

According to Mr. Kellogg, Justice Fitzgerald's decision will practically put an end to the bond hold-ups which have been going on in the Municipal Assembly for several weeks past. Under the writ issued contempt proceedings to punish the obstructionists may be taken. In case the vote shows that the bond issue is still held up when the Assembly convenes in pursuance of the writ. Lawyer Kellogg must make a personal service on each member. In case any member then blocks the issue of the bonds, he may be brought before the Supreme Court in contempt proceedings for failing to obey the Court's order.

In his argument Mr. Kellogg told of the passage of the legislative act relating to the building of a new Hall of Records in this city. He then told of the awarding of the contract to Mr. Pierce, the lowest bidder, at $1,997,900. To pay for the new building the issuance of $2,100,000 in city bonds was authorized. The legislative act provided that from time to time bonds should be issued for the purpose of paying the contractor for work already completed.

Contractor Pierce, after completing a certain amount of work, presented to Controller Coler vouchers aggregating about $35,000 for payment. These vouchers in turn were presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Municipal Assembly. In the latter body came the hold-up and the subsequent fight between the Controller and that body. Controller Coler reported to Mr. Pierce that his vouchers had been held up, and after a long delay the latter decided to appeal to the courts for redress.

Mr. Kellogg contended that the Municipal Assembly had no right to hold up the issue; that theirs was nothing more or less than a ministerial duty, and that so far as the present case was concerned they had no legislative power whatever.

"Your Honor," said Mr. Connoly, in reply, "the Corporation Counsel is in a peculiar position in this matter. While the law in the matter is plain, and compels the Municipal Assembly to act in the bond issue, we believe that there are many bad points in connection with the letting of the contract. I believe that everything in connection with the matter was done legally until the matter reached the Municipal Assembly. The legality of their action is therefore in question.

"The question of the powers of the Municipal Assembly with regard to the issuance of the bonds is the only question to be considered. It is only a question whether they are administrative, ministerial, or legislative. The Corporation Counsel agrees with Mr. Kellogg that in this case they are simply ministerial, and therefore there can be no legal reason advanced against the issuing of the writ of mandamus."

"Do I understand you," said Justice Fitzgerald, in some surprise, "that the Corporation Counsel makes no objection to the granting of this writ?"

"There can be no legal objection," replied Mr. Connoly.

While these proceedings were going on before Justice Fitzgerald, J. H. Dougherty, counsel for Henry W. Therrill, James McKeen, and W. L. Ogden, taxpayers of the Borough of Brooklyn, appeared before Justice Gieger.ch and secured an order directing the members of the Municipal Council to show cause before Justice Fitzgerald next Thursday why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not issue to compel them to adopt the resolution heretofore adopted by the Board of Aldermen for the issue of $570,000 of bonds to pay for the property of the Long Island Water Supply Company.

VALENTINE TAKEN TO PRISON.

Middlesex County Bank's ex-Cashier Begins to Serve His Term.

TRENTON, N. J., July 21.—George M. Valentine, the former cashier of the Middlesex County Bank of Perth Amboy, who wrecked the institution by stealing almost if not quite a quarter of a million dollars from it, was brought to the New Jersey State Prison here to-day to serve the sentence of six years imposed for his act. He was escorted to the prison from the Middlesex County Jail at New Brunswick by Sheriff Litterest of Middlesex County.

Judge J. Kearny Rice, who was Valentine's counsel, came with him to Trenton, as did Mrs. Valentine. Mrs. Valentine accompanied her husband as far as the door of the State prison, and there bade him farewell. Both were greatly affected. He will be assigned to some work to-morrow.

DESERTED BY FORMER FRIENDS.

Cincinnati Man Claims He Is Forsaken Since Losing His Fortune.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—A. E. Burkhardt, formerly a fur manufacturer of Cincinnati, is going to Chicago to make a new fortune. Burkhardt has spent one fortune. It was an easy matter at one time for him to clear $100,000 a year in business. Now he is broke. A change has come over his life. He is a frequent visitor at Sherrad Beatty's rescue mission on George Street. He prays and talks with those taking part in the meetings.

At a recent gathering he made a rather sensational talk, declaring that the members of a certain church in Cincinnati, to which he had frequently given $1,000, hardly recognized him now as he passed along the street. He pointed to Alexander MacDonald, the Standard Oil King, saying that the latter not long since refused to speak to him as they met on Third Street. He said that upon one occasion they were close companions on a seven months' pleasure trip in Europe.

A Chicago Insurance Man Bankrupt.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Winfield N. Sattley, an insurance agent, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, in which he schedules $210,000 as liabilities. His assets, which are estimated at $70,700, consist chiefly of life insurance policies

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Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:27	Sun sets...7:17	Moon rises.. ...

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....6:56	Gov. Isl'd...7:16	H. Gate....9:12
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....7:15	Gov. Isl'd...7:36	H. Gate....9:32

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 22.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alene, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ella, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Erua, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hudson, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Marquette, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Myrtledene, La Plata	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	.....	6:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Sirius, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Talisman, Guadaloupe	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Thingvalla, Christiansand	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Umbria, Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 25.

Chalmette, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26.

Aragonia, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Washington, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, St. Croix	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July $25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 27 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July $29 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July $26 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Moana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after July $21 and up to Aug. $4 at 6:30 P. M. on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive Aug. $4. Mails for China and Japan per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to July $31 at 6:30 P. M.

Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China and Japan which arrived at Vancouver July 19, are due in New York on Monday, July 24.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 22.

Clematis, Gibraltar, July 1.
Colorado, Hull, July 9.
El Dorado, New Orleans, July 17.
Harmonic, Gibraltar, July 10.
Karamania, Gibraltar, July 8.
Peninsular, Lisbon, July 6.
Tallahassee, Savannah, July 18.

SUNDAY, JULY 23.

La Gascogne, Havre, July 15.
Laurenburg, Matanzas, July —.
Llandaff City, Swansea, July 9.
Seminole, Jacksonville, July 20.
Wotendam, Rotterdam, July 18.

MONDAY, JULY 24.

Cevic, Liverpool, July 14.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, July 13.
Floeric, London, July 16.
Louisiana, New Orleans, July 19.
Mesaba, London, July 14.
Montcalm, London, July 12.

TUESDAY, JULY 25.

Alleghany, Port Limon, July 18.
Southwark, Antwerp, July 15.
Straits of Dover, Antwerp, July 11.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26.

Alps, Santa Martha, July 19.
Lampasas, Galveston, July 19.
Massilia, Gibraltar, July 12.
Maranhense, Para, July 14.
San Marcos, San Juan, July 20.

THURSDAY, JULY 27.

British Empire, Antwerp, July 15.
Norge, Christiansand, July 14.
Pretoria, Hamburg, July 16.

Arrived.

SS Aragonia, (Ger.,) Jansen, Antwerp July 8, to International Navigation Co. Outside the Bar at 1:45 A. M. 22d.

SS Drummond, (Br.,) Chubb, Charleston, S. C., July 18, in ballast to Barber & Co.

Steam Lighter Nellie, Anderson, Norfolk, in ballast to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Reessing, Hamburg July 9 and Boulogne 10th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Chalmette, Blasland, New Orleans July 15, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Barends, Hamburg July 13, and Southampton and Cherbourg 14th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9:53 A. M.

SS Athos, (Br.,) Lund, Colon July 14, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 11:45 A. M.

SS Comal, Evans, Galveston July 15 and Key West 19th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS City of Philadelphia, Curry, Baltimore, with mdse. to C. H. Foster.

SS Hamilton, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) Richter, Bremen July 10 and Southampton 11th, with passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:23 P. M.

SS Kaffir Prince, (Br.,) Olditch, Montevideo June 11, Santos 23d, Rio Janeiro July 3, and St. Lucia 14th, with mdse. and one passenger to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool July 15 and Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Carib, Garvin, San Domingo July 7, Macoris 12th, Sanchez and Samana 13th, Porto Plata 14th, Moore Christi 15th, and Turk's Island 16th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:35 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., July 21, 9:30 P. M., south, moderate; clear.

Sailed.

SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
SS Cuffe, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Alamo, for Key West and Galveston.
SS Nile, (Br.,) for Wahana.
SS Matanzas, for Tampico, &c.
SS Mongolian, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Prins Willem, (Dutch,) for Haiti, &c.
SS Tjomo, (Nor.,) for Basse Terre, &c.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Comanche, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.
SS Jason, (Br.,) for Kingston, Jamaica, &c.
SS Rio Grande, for Brunswick.
SS Chersulis, (Ger.,) for Hongkong, &c.
SS Troja, (Ger.,) for Havre and Rotterdam.
SS Cornwall, (Br.,) for Melbourne, &c.

Spoken.

Ship May Flint, Capt. Banfield, from New York for Hongkong, was spoken June 26 in latitude 15 south, longitude 37 west.

Ship Vincent, (Br.,) Capt. Brice, from Antwerp for New York, was spoken July 9, in latitude 5°, longitude 40.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 21.—British King, (Br.,) Capt. Freeth, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, from Palermo for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, from New York for Christiansand, &c., passed Dunnet Head today.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 1:05 P. M. to-day.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Capt. Lirdsay, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS South Africa, (Br.,) from Pisagua, &c., for New York, sld. from Montevideo July 19.

SS Helen, (Ger.,) Capt. Janssen, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Prawle Point yesterday.

SS Brasilia, (Ger.,) Capt. Frolich, from Hamburg for New York, passed Dungeness to-day.

SS Bremerhaven, (Dutch,) Capt. Ninnes, from Antwerp for New York, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Harrassowitz, from New York for Naples and Genoa, passed Ponta Ferraria to-day.

SS Kentucky, (Dan.,) Capt. Caroc, from New York, via Aarhuus, arr. at Copenhagen July 18.

SS Acanthus, (Br.,) Capt. Worrall, from New York, via Havre, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Capt. Stege, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Advance, from New York, arr. at Colon at 3 P. M. July 19.

SS Norge, (Nor.,) Capt. Andersen, from New York for Cape Town, &c., sld. from St. Vincent, C. V., July 2.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-

Wanamakers

Store Closes at Noon To-day.

On Monday

NEWS that you will miss only at your own cost. Wanamaker midsummer store news — wherein every sentence holds a fact and every price embalms an economy.

For to-day, these doubled bargains, gauged to a half-day's selling:

Men's Bicycle Clothing Four genuine bargains:

First—100 men may share the advantage of this offering of suits. They are of fancy cassimeres and wool crashes, $5 a suit, though $8 would be very reasonable.

Second—120 Worsted Bicycle Trousers, shepherd's plaids, new shape; $2.50 for these, though they've been ready sellers at $5.

Third—Irish Homespun Bicycle Trousers; stylish, serviceable, $2.50, should be at least $4.

Fourth—Khaki Bicycle Trousers—newest and coolest fabric for this wear, $1.75, were $2.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Saturday in Fifth Floor Shoe Store There are good-looking, sturdy, wonderfully little priced shoes here for every member of the family. To-day, these offerings for women and children:

At $1.40—Women's tan and black kidskin; lace only; a good $2 worth.

For Children—Black Kidskin, button or lace; patent leather or kid tips; stout, flexible soles; just as serviceable as though marked at double these prices; sizes, 5 to 8, at 65c; 8 to 10 at 80c.; 11 to 2 at 95c.

MEN'S SUITS AND TROUSERS—Linen suits and worsted trousers, perfect in detail and effect. Suits $3, were up to $10. Trousers $3.50, were $5.

BOYS' CLOTHING—For $1; washable sailor suits just from the maker; $1.50 value; sizes 3 to 12 yrs. Others for $1.45, values up to $2. Long-trouser suits; 14 to 19 yrs., $7; were $8 to $12. Washable knee trousers, 35c.

IMPORTED COLLARS, 50c. doz.—Standard makes, latest styles. Were $1.80 doz. Sizes 12 to 18½.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

CHARLES FROHMAN AT HOME.

Plans for His Season in London and New York—Silent About Reported Purchase of Daly's Theatre.

Charles Frohman, the theatrical manager, returned on the Cunard liner Lucania yesterday, and when she was docked he was taken charge of by Al Hayman, who declined to allow him to speak about his reported purchase of Daly's Theatre. Mr. Frohman was questioned about it, but made no reply. He talked freely of his theatrical plans for next season, and said:

"During my three months' stay in London and Paris I was able to arrange my next season's plans for my theatres in England and America. In London the Duke of York's Theatre enjoyed a most successful season, and Nat Goodwin, who is now playing there, will continue until the middle of October, when he will make way for the annual appearance of the Duke of York's stock company. I have plays for this theatre by Hall Caine, J. M. Barrie, Parker and Carson, and Jerome K. Jerome.

"At the Criterion with Mr. Wyndham I shall have a season of comedy with a company headed by Ellaine Terriss and Seymour Hicks. They will begin with 'My Daughter in Law,' and this will be followed by 'The Girl from Maxime's.' I have also arranged to continue at the Vaudeville Theatre with Messrs. Gatti, and will open my season there with a farce called 'Ladies First,' to be followed by 'Self and Lady.' This, with the Garrick, which I have for next season, will give me four London theatres where I am to supply the attractions.

"For America I have arranged with three of London's greatest stars to visit us during the next three years—Sir Henry Irving this coming season, John Hare and company, including Miss Vanbrugh, in 'The Gay Lord Quex,' the next season, and George Alexander in 1900. Sir Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, and company will sail in time to open at the Knickerbocker in November in 'Robespierre.' He will also present his répertoire plays and give 'The Amber Heart,' with Miss Terry.

"At the Empire Theatre I will resume the run of 'His Excellency the Governor,' with the original cast. Then begins the annual engagement of John Drew with Haddon Chambers's 'The Tyranny of Tears.' I have also a new comedy for Mr. Drew by Jerome K. Jerome, and a play being written for him by Messrs. Parker and Carson, authors of 'Rosemary.' The Empire Theatre Stock Company will begin its annual tour in September with 'Lord and Lady Algy,' and I will present this company at the Empire Theatre at the close of Mr. Drew's engagement. I am to have plays for the Empire company by Sydney Grundy, Clyde Fitch, and a comedy by H. V. Esmond, entitled 'My Lady's Lord,' which may be the opening play.

"For the Criterion—the Criterion—I have 'The Girl from Maxime's' for the opening bill. After this I will present Miss John Marlowe in Clyde Fitch's 'Barbara Freitchie.' I have also for Miss Marlowe Charles Major's successful book, 'When Knighthood Was in Flower,' which is being dramatized by Henry Guy Carleton. This romance, by the way, has made quite an impression in London. John Davidson, the English poet-dramatist, is at work adapting Catulle Mendes's tragedy, 'La Reine Fiammette,' for Miss Marlowe, but this will not be completed until the end of the coming season. Miss Maude Adams will follow in 'The Little Minister.' She will also be seen in a new play by J. M. Barrie.

"At the Garrick Mrs. Leslie Carter will resume the run of 'Zaza.' Then George R. Sims's farce, 'My Innocent Boy,' will be produced, and then I will present William Gillette in his dramatization of 'Sherlock Holmes.' I have also for the Garrick the Parisian success, 'My Daughter-in-Law.'

"Richard Mansfield will appear again at the Garden Theatre. The theatre will be opened by James K. Hackett in 'Rupert of Hentzau,' and later Annie Russell will have a new dramatization. I have also for her an adaptation of Max Pemberton's 'Kronstadt.' I have also arranged with Daniel Frohman for a return engagement of Mr. Hackett in 'The Pride of Jennico.'

"The Madison Square Theatre will be opened Sept. 2 by the Broadhurst Company in 'Why Smith Left Home.' After this I will present a comedy by R. C. Carton, entitled 'Wheels Within Wheels,' one of the hits of the London season. This will be followed by the Madison Square Theatre Comedy Company, in 'Ladies First' and 'Self and Lady.'"

"Henry Miller begins his third season under my management at the Herald Square Theatre on Sept. 18 in 'The Only Way.' My companies will remain about the same with few changes. Miss Ida Conquest will play with John Drew and H. Reeves Smith. The only player I engaged abroad this year will join the Empire Theatre Company. Miss Odette Tyler will tour in 'Phroso.'

"Mr. Drew will sail for New York Aug. 13 and Miss Marlowe, who is now in Switzerland, will be in New York Sept. 1, and Miss Jessie Millward is sailing Aug. 21. Miss Maude Adams's success as Juliet was such as to warrant me in making another Shakespearian production with her, and this has been selected and partially mapped out."

Mr. Frohman later left the city. He will return on Monday.

Cuban Baseball Team Coming Here.

HAVANA, July 21.—The Cuban baseball team will leave to-morrow, to engage in a series of games in Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey. Abel Linares, the manager of the team, says he expects to make a good showing, and will astonish the Americans with the ability of the team to play baseball, which has long been the favorite game with the Cubans. The trip of the club will occupy two months.

DEWEY ON THE BATTLE OF MANILA

Ten Shots a Minute Against Three Won the Victory.

A COMPLIMENT TO AUSTRIA

The Admiral's Laconic Speech at a Banquet in Trieste.

Guest of the American Minister—Cables that Proposed Arrangements for His Official Reception Are Satisfactory.

TRIESTE, July 21.—Admiral Dewey, accompanied by Capt. Benjamin P. Lamberton and Flag Lieut. T. M. Brumby of the United States cruiser Olympia, landed here today to return yesterday's visits to the Admiral and to call officially upon the Governor of Kustenland, Count Goess, who yesterday returned from a tour of inspection of the province. The American officers also called upon the Mayor of Trieste.

The United States Minister to Austria-Hungary, Mr. Addison C. Harris, gave a banquet to-night at the Hotel de la Ville, in honor of Admiral Dewey. The guests were limited to thirty-five, and included officers of the cruiser Olympia, members of the United States Legation, and American Consuls to Austria-Hungary. The affair was strictly private.

After a toast to President McKinley had been drunk, Mr. Harris proposed the health of Admiral Dewey, who, in reply, said simply:

"I thank you sincerely and drink to your good health."

Capt. Fass responded to the toast "The American Navy."

Mr. Harris then proposed "The Captain and Crew of the Olympia," and requested Admiral Dewey to relate something of the battle of Manila. The Admiral replied:

"I only know that having asked the steward for something to drink he gave me lukewarm, weak coffee, which made me feel quite sick, but my Flag Lieutenant kept the record and I invite him to speak."

Flag Lieut. Brumby said:

"I was a midshipman under Admiral Dewey, and he taught me not to talk, so I will only saw Dewey did it."

Admiral Dewey rose again and said:

"You ask me about the guns and the superiority of our firing. We fired ten shots a minute with our five-inch guns against three shots a minute. I found at Manila no more neutral flag than the Austrian."

At this point Mr. Harris interposed, saying: "Austria is sincerely friendly to the United States."

Admiral Dewey then, addressing himself to the Olympia's Chief Engineer, (Frank H. Bailey,) said that he had contributed to the success of the ship in entering the Bay of Manila by admirable steaming, bringing the speed up to eighteen knots immediately when ordered to put on full steam.

In concluding the banquet, Mr. Harris proposed a toast to Emperor Francis Joseph.

A large crowd gathered outside the hotel to watch the arrival of the guests.

Admiral Dewey will give a return banquet to-morrow on board his flagship, the Olympia.

Minister Harris will return to Vienna to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Admiral Dewey having cabled approval of the plans for his reception at the National capital, the committees in charge of that event are free to proceed at once with the necessary preparations.

Some time ago the District Commissioners appointed a committee of 100 citizens to take representative cognizance of the Admiral's return to the National capital, which committee organized and subdivided. The Executive Committee sketched a programme, which was approved by President McKinley, Secretary Long, and the Committee of One Hundred. The programme provides for a suitable committee escort from New York to Washington. Probably on the afternoon of his arrival the Admiral will be conducted to the east front of the Capitol, where Secretary Long will present the sword of honor which was voted by Congress. A capacious platform, suitably decorated, will be erected for the accommodation of the President, his Cabinet, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, and other distinguished personages.

In the evening there will be a military, naval, and civic parade, in which every organized body in the District of Columbia is expected to participate. This feature is to be of the torchlight variety, and is to be accompanied by a general illumination, the most elaborate effects being along the line of march. The parade will be reviewed by the President, Admiral Dewey, and many of the more prominent National officials and international representatives. Following the parade will be band concerts in various sections of the city.

Admiral Dewey has been communicated with as to date of reception and presentation both by letter and by cable.

A synopsis of the letter was cabled, and in reply thereto the following message was received to-day through the Secretary of the Navy:

"Proposed arrangements reception and presentation Washington approved by President and Secretary are entirely agreeable to me. Please cable date. DEWEY."

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company having tendered special transportation facilities between Washington and New York, the citizens' Executive Committee has accepted the proffered courtesies and is now proceeding to arrange all details possible at this time.

Designs for an appropriate medal, to be struck in commemoration of the Admiral's return to the seat of the National Government, are now being considered. The medals will be of great artistic merit and are to be made of metal secured from war material captured by the navy at Manila.

Nothing is known at the Navy Department of any intention on the part of Admiral Dewey to change the plans he had already framed as to his movements in Europe and the dates of his arrival in the United States. Secretary Long still expects that that date will be some time in October, but he does not know that the Admiral contemplates leaving the Olympia, as is reported, and returning to the United States on a mail steamship. This report is discredited at the Navy Department.

Some of the members of the diplomatic body here have unofficially attracted the attention of some of the officers of the Navy Department to the peculiar attitude in which they are placed by the action of the New York Reception Committee. That committee, they represent, has addressed notes to the representatives of all foreign Governments, inviting them to send one or more naval vessels to participate in the reception of Admiral Dewey upon his arrival at New York. According to the strict rules of international intercourse, it is said, the foreign Governments cannot properly take cognizance of any invitation addressed directly to them by a municipality, or, as in this case, a purely local committee. As some of the Governments invited would like to accept the invitation, they are somewhat embarrassed under these conditions, and, it is believed, will be obliged to await some action by the Department of State in this matter.

THE RECEPTION TO DEWEY.

Committee Hopes to Hear from the Admiral Within the Coming Week.

The Dewey Reception Committee hopes to get a reply from the Admiral to its invitation early next week. The formal invitation was addressed to him at Gibraltar, when it was thought that would be the first European point at which he would touch. Later, when he appeared at Trieste, he was notified by cable that the papers were awaiting him at Gibraltar, and it is thought likely he will have them forwarded to Trieste. If he does, he might, it is thought, reply by cable about Monday.

There is some disappointment among the members of the committee at the delay in getting in touch with Admiral Dewey, which, however, seems to have been unavoidable. It was learned yesterday that the Washington committee, which is arranging the ceremonies for the presentation of the sword voted to the Admiral by Congress, has been more lucky, having already received an acceptance of its invitation by cable.

By an error of a subordinate, the Reception Committee's invitations to foreign nations to send warships to take part in the naval demonstration here were sent to the Ministers at Washington direct, instead of through the State Department. This mistake will be rectified at once, Gen. Butterfield said yesterday.

ADMIRAL'S CREW DEVOTED.

Denial of a Report Regarding Austria's Official Attitude.

LONDON, July 21.—The newspapers here are printing extraordinary stories regarding Admiral Dewey and his crew. One of the papers says that although the crew of the Olympia is a motley collection of English, American, Russian, Austrian, French, and even Chinese sailors, all are as fond of Admiral Dewey as though they had served a lifetime under him.

Another newspaper article declares that the report that the Austrian Government has forbidden any official greeting of Admiral Dewey, out of consideration for the feelings of Spain, is untrue.

Subscriptions to Dewey Home Fund.

The following subscriptions to the National Dewey Home Fund have been received by THE NEW YORK TIMES: Miss Meinhard, 18 East Seventieth Street, $5; collected by H. Newman, 628 Broadway, from A. D. Goodhue, $1; D. E. Schwarz, $1; S. Deutsch, $1; J. Green, $1; A. L. Bookman, $1; W. J. Hecht, $1, and L. A. Weber, Treasurer Opportunity Circle, King's Daughters, 1,382 Lexington Avenue, $5.

SWORD FOR CAPT. DYER.

The Presentation to be Made Before Admiral Dewey's Arrival.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Capt. Nehemiah Mayo Dyer is to have a sword presented to him by the citizens of Baltimore, and now that Admiral Dewey has signified to the Secretary of the Navy his intention to come to Washington in October to receive the National sword prepared for him, the Baltimoreans are pushing the arrangements for Sept. 12, so as to get them well out of the way before the interest in the Admiral quite swallows up the share to which the Captain of the Baltimore is entitled.

Washington is interested in this tribute to Capt. Dyer, and will do something to make the ceremony of presentation to him impressive. Then Baltimore will be expected to come over to Washington to swell the crowd that is to be present to see Dewey get the sword made for him, at the east front of the Capitol, right on the spot where Presidents are inaugurated. Some of the Democrats here hope that it will be a dress rehearsal for another ceremony in 1901.

MORE OFFICERS APPOINTED.

Long List of Captains and Lieutenants to Command the New Volunteer Forces Now Recruiting.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The following additional appointments to the volunteer army are announced:

CAPTAINS.

James M. Burroughs, formerly First Lieutenant and Adjutant First Texas Cavalry.
Godfrey R. Fowler, Captain Company G, Third Texas.
Frank L. French, Captain Third Wisconsin.
Charles A. Green, Second Wisconsin.
John A. Hulen, Lieutenant Colonel First Texas Cavalry.
Christopher J. Rollis, Captain Fourth Wisconsin.
Frank A. Sullivan, First Lieutenant First Wisconsin.
Clark M. Carr, Major and Assistant Paymaster United States Volunteers.
Casteel, Colonel West Virginia.
Robert Calverty, Major Second United States Volunteer Cavalry.
Charles G. McGhee, Captain Third Mississippi.
Charles P. Newbery, Captain Fourth United States Volunteers.
F. D. Newberry, Captain Thirty-second Michigan.
Gilmore G. Scranton, Captain Thirty-fifth Michigan.
H. C. Barnes, Captain Volunteers.
Harry Chadwick, Battalion Sergeant Major First Ohio.
Leonard L. Deitrick, First Lieutenant Second United States Volunteer Cavalry.
Robert E. Grinstead, First Lieutenant Third Kentucky.
Ross P. Granger, Captain Thirty-first Michigan.
Bert McMillan, New York Volunteers.
John McBride, Jr., Lieutenant Thirty-second Michigan.
A. E. McCabe, Captain Thirty-fifth Michigan.
Daniel Wells, private First New York.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

William S. Cunningham, First Lieutenant Fourth Texas.
John V. Green, private Second Wisconsin.
Charles J. Selshbush, Captain Fourth Wisconsin.
George E. Gibson, Captain Fifteenth Minnesota.
Jesse L. Hall, Captain Company M, First United States Volunteer Infantry.
William M. Lowe, private First District of Columbia.
Alfred S. Morgan, Captain Thirteenth Minnesota.
Henry Newton, Captain Third Wisconsin.
Cushman A. Rice, First Lieutenant Fifteenth Minnesota.
Arthur B. Schaeffer, First Lieutenant Company D, Twenty-second Kansas.
Dean Tompkins, First Lieutenant and Quartermaster First United States Volunteer Infantry.
John W. Ward, First Lieutenant First Arkansas.
George Willrich, Captain Company H, First Texas.
Thaddeus Wild, Lieutenant First Wisconsin.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

George H. Armitage, Sergeant Fifth Iowa.
Robert H. Gulick, Corporal First Ohio.
Alexis Jennett, United States Volunteer Signal Corps.
Robert W. Collins, First Lieutenant in Col. Ray's regiment, now private Nineteenth Infantry.
David McM. Gregg, Jr., private Governor's Troop, Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Four hundred and twenty-three men enlisted yesterday for service in the volunteer regiments in the Philippines, making a total to date of 3,551. The Thirty-first and Twenty-seventh Infantry are making the best progress. According to instructions just issued from the War Department, an officer from each company of the ten new regiments will open a recruiting office at his home city next Monday.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Potomac and Hist have arrived at Key West.

The Adams has arrived at Victoria.
The Yankton has arrived at Fort Monroe.
The Annapolis is at New Bedford.
The Dolphin has arrived at Boston and the Newark at Mollendo.
The Marblehead has sailed from Talcahuan, Chili, for Coquimbo.
The Yantic and Michigan have sailed from Detroit for Mackinac Island.

The Saratoga at Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 21.—The United States training ship Saratoga has arrived here.

For the Poor of Puerto Rico.

At the meeting which was held at the rooms of the Merchants' Association Tuesday, when Mrs. Henry made an appeal in behalf of the poor women and children of Puerto Rico, a special committee of five was appointed to take charge of collecting funds and material for clothing, and to attend to the shipping of the goods. The committee consists of Duncan D. Chaplin, Chairman; John C. Eames, S. C. Mead, H. D. Lockwood, and W. R. Corwine. Mr. Chaplin yesterday reported a subscription of $100 from E. H. Van Ingen & Co. Details concerning sailing dates, methods of packing, shipping, &c., may be obtained from Mr. Corwine at the rooms of the Merchants' Association, to which place all donations may be sent.

Fatal Explosion on a Steamship.

An explosion of turpentine in the fire room of the Clyde Line steamship George W. Clyde, lying at Pier 49, East River, so seriously injured Charles Lindquest, the second assistant engineer of the boat, yesterday afternoon, that he was taken to Gouverneur Hospital in a dying condition. Lindquest, who hails from Wilmington, N. C., went into the room with a blazing torch. It appears that one of the cans containing the turpentine leaked and the air was filled with the vapors of turpentine. When Lindquest entered with the blazing torch there was a loud explosion, which shook the ship. Lindquest was dragged out with his clothes ablaze, but the flames were quickly extinguished.

Aguilar Library's New Reading Room.

The managers of the Aguilar Free Library announce that in the new building of the library, 174 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, there is a well-equipped reading room, supplied with daily and weekly newspapers and magazines. The room is open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

OTIS REPLIES TO CRITICS

Philippine Commander Denies the Charges of the Reporters.

EXPLAINS HIS CENSORSHIP

Says the Correspondents Wanted to Send Reports Which Would Imperil Military Operations.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The War Department has issued a statement quoting certain dispatches from Gen. Otis in answer to the press correspondents' "round robin." The General says, in substance, that the correspondents wish to send statements that imperil operations; that they had no specification to support their charges against him, and that these charges were untrue. He denies that he minimizes the work of the navy, and quotes from naval dispatches to justify his statement.

The text of the statement is as follows:

"Gen. Otis, in a dispatch under date of July 20, says that the press correspondents demanded permission to cable that official reports sent misrepresented conditions. This was denied. They then demanded the privilege to send without reservation facts found by them and their opinion. This was granted if public interests were not imperiled. The answer was not satisfactory, and they, therefore, sent by mail to Hongkong.

"Gen. Otis says he is not conscious of sending misrepresentations, but thinks that his dispatches at times have been too conservative. The press affair appeared to be a threat. When the correspondents were asked to stipulate wherein Gen. Otis's dispatches were misleading, they offered nothing tangible, except that his conclusions were unwarranted. When told that they were disregarding military authority, it was apparent that they courted martyrdom, which it was unwise to give them.

"In a later dispatch Gen. Otis says that the charges made by the press correspondents are untrue. He adds that the most harmonious relations exist between the army and the navy. He gives the following extract from a letter just received from a leading Filipino at Tarlac, which is the headquarters of the main insurgent army:

"'For some days have been trying to leave this band of thieves. Watched so closely, impossible to leave. A great many of the people here long for American troops to advance, for every one is desperate with so much savagery committed by Aguinaldo's army.'

"Capt. Barker of the navy, who succeeded Admiral Dewey in command of the fleet, in sending the report of the commander of the Yorktown to the Navy Department, makes this indorsement: 'I am pleased to note the cordial co-operation of army and navy.'

"As bearing upon the statement that the operations of the navy had been minimized, it may be stated that Gen. Otis has repeatedly recognized the work of the navy, as, for example, in his dispatch of June 15 last, in which he says: 'The navy aided greatly on shore of bay, landing forces occasionally'; and again, under date of July 9: 'The army and navy are in hearty accord, and the best of feeling prevails.'"

FIGHTING AT CLOSE RANGE.

One Hundred and Fifteen Babaylones Killed by Americans in a Battle at Bobong.

MANILA, July 21.—News has been received from Gen. Smith at Iloilo to the effect that severe fighting took place on Wednesday at Bobong. Capt. Byrne of the Sixth Infantry, with 70 men, surprised a force of 450 Babaylones, of whom 115, by actual count, were killed, and many more were wounded. Only one of the enemy was captured. The American loss was one man killed and one wounded. The fighting was mostly at close quarters, with bayonets and clubbed guns. A large quantity of supplies and arms was captured.

Capt. Byrne is commanding a battalion operating in the La Carlota district of the Island of Negros.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The War Department has received the following cablegram:

Manila, July 21.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Capt. B. A. Byrne, Sixth Infantry, with 70 men, surprised united robber bands in Negros, numbering 450; killed 115, wounded many; captured few rifles and revolvers, many hand weapons, large quantity stock; fighting at close distance. Byrne's loss, one killed, one wounded; names not given. This action very beneficial for quiet of Negros.

OTIS.

It was at Escalante, on the Island of Negros, that Capt. Tilley of the Signal Corps was ambushed and murdered by the natives on May 27 last. It is supposed that the band of robbers who were so severely punished by Capt. Byrne's command were a part of the same marauders. The Signal Service has just compiled a report on this occurrence made up from reports by the officers of the cable ship Recorder and Lieut. Alfred T. Clifton, who succeeded to Capt. Tilley's command in Iloilo.

MILITARY OPERATIONS CHECKED.

The Heavy Rains in the Philippines Stop the Campaign.

MANILA, July 21.—The unprecedented rains of the last week have convinced observers here that military operations on a large scale or advances covering many miles will be impossible for a long time. Many miles of the country are flooded to a depth of three or four feet. The Paranaque bridge, which was considered impregnable, has been swept away, cutting off temporarily the garrisons of Imus and Bacor from communication with Manila.

In the circumstances it would be impossible to move wagon trains, as the trails have become doubtful. Pack mules will be utilized if it should become possible for soldiers to make marches. The officials will have their hands full for some time in arranging for the departure of volunteers and in settling the regulars who are replacing them.

NO BIDS FOR SUPPLYING HATS.

Army Quartermaster at Boston Surprised at the Indifference Shown.

BOSTON, July 21.—Major J. M. Hyde, Depot Quartermaster of the United States Army in Boston, who had advertised for the last ten days and had communicated with twenty different firms concerning proposals for the delivery of 50,000 campaign hats, subject to an increase of 20 per cent., failed to receive a single proposal. The time for filing bids expired to-day. The contract involves from $70,000 to $75,000.

The officers are at a loss to account for the indifference of the Boston firms, particularly in view of the fact that a great stir, made here a while ago about the neglect shown to Boston in awarding Government contracts, led to the establishment of the Quartermaster's depot here.

Sick Report of Signal Officers.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The chief signal officer has received the official sick report for the month of April, covering all the signal companies on duty in the Philippines. It shows a total of only 4.23 per cent. sick, a remarkably favorable state of affairs for any climate. The sick report for the first company for the month of June shows no sickness at all. This company had the same record for the previous month. So far the corps has lost only one man from sickness in the Philippines. This was from typhoid fever.

C. M. Burt Goes to the Fitchburg.

Leonard's Railway News will announce to-day the appointment of Charles M. Burt as General Passenger Agent of the Fitchburg Railroad, to succeed J. R. Watson, resigned. The appointment takes effect Aug. 1. Charles M. Burt is thirty-seven years old and a native of Dunkirk, N. Y. He has been in railroad service twenty-one years, and has had considerable experience in the passenger department of railroads. At various times he has been in the employ of the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio and West Shore Roads, and recently he was Chief Rate Clerk of the Trunk Line Association and Chief Clerk of the passenger department of the late Joint Traffic Association.

THE STRIKE OF THE NEWSBOYS

Continues with Unabated Vigor and Spasmodic Attacks on So-Called "Scabs"—Women Not Molested.

"Please don't buy The Evening Journal and World, because the newsboys has striked."

"I ain't a scab."

These and similar notices were pinned on the hats and coats of newsboys all over the city yesterday, for the strike has spread from the Battery to the Bronx, and even across the Brooklyn Bridge. The Harlem newsboys have organized into a union, and a number of newsdealers there and in the Bronx have also refused to handle the barred "extries" or "uxtras."

"Dere's t'ree t'ousand of us, and we'll win sure," one of the boys declared.

Around The Journal and World offices big fellows, who perhaps inspired respect in the strikers by their stature, and who, besides, were protected by the police, offered the papers exclusively for sale. In Wall Street a crowd of boys started a parade soon after the Stock Exchange opened, but a big policeman broke it up and drove the urchins away whenever they attempted to gather. A crowd of a couple of hundred yelling youngsters paraded triumphantly along the Bowery shortly after noon and destroyed or cleared off the stock in trade on a few news stands where the boycotted papers were exposed for sale.

At Fifty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue, which is one of the distributing points for evening paper wagons, a gang of boys gathered to demonstrate, and pelted two policemen who had been stationed there to protect the delivery carts.

Spasmodic attacks on so-called "scabs" were made during the day, notably in proximity to The World and Journal offices. The few weary-looking women who sell newspapers on Park Row and at the entrance to Brooklyn Bridge apparently are not participating in the strike, for they offered all the evening papers for sale, as usual. They passed unmolested through the lines of strikers, and, indeed, mingled with the boys and offered the barred papers for sale.

This was noticed by a passerby, whose inquisitiveness gave him a wholly unexpected insight into the chivalry that evidently enters into the make-up of the newsboys. He inquired of one of them why a woman was calling extra Worlds and Journals while none of the boys was selling them.

"That's all right, boss," was the reply. "We're sorry, but we can't help it. We ain't fightin' women." The man gave him a dime.

In Harlem the boys sent a committee to see General Master Workman Parsons at his office, 110 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and asked him to be their leader. He said he was pretty busy, but would receive a delegation to-morrow if they would send one and advise them. The committee then went out and met a policeman, who drove them off.

MESSENGER BOYS MAY STRIKE.

The strike fever, after extending from the street car employes and freight handlers on the railroad piers to the newsboys, has now spread to the telegraph messenger boys, who threaten to turn out en masse on Monday, after which they will lay their supposed grievances before the powers that be and demand redress. This, at all events, is their present plan. The companies threatened are the Postal Telegraph, the Western Union, the American District Telegraph, and possibly, although there is some doubt about this, the Commercial Cable Company.

The boys argued that it would be useless to present their demands first and then strike if these demands are not acceded to. By going out from all the offices simultaneously, however, they think that the whole business of the city will be brought up with a jerk and paralyzed, and the telegraph companies being completely at the mercy of the messengers, will promptly capitulate and beg of them to return at their own terms.

All of the would-be strikers are not going to agitate for the usual increase of pay. The A. D. T. boys are dissatisfied with the way their hours of work are arranged, not with their salaries, which the boys say are fixed at from $3.50 to $4 per week, less 50 cents deducted for uniform. Their hours, they say, vary from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., 9 A. M. to 7 P. M., and 1 A. M. to 9 P. M. They do not consider these too long What they object to is that they do not know until night what shift they are to be assigned to next day. They want the schedules arranged so that they shall work on the same shift for one continuous wee. "So's we can know where we're at and dispose of our time accordin'," as one of them expressed it.

The Western Union boys say they have to work fourteen hours on Sunday and ten hours on weekdays. They want a ten-hour Sunday, and object to 50 cents per week for uniforms being deducted from their pay. They also want what they describe as the "closed-pages abuse" stopped—that is, they wanted to be paid for their errand whether the telegram is delivered to the person to whom it is addressed or not. At present, they say, they are not paid for messages which they are unable to deliver, owing to the absence of the person for whom it is intended. They receive 10 cents per hour plus 2 cents per message delivered.

The Postal Telegraph boys, who are paid at the same rate, want 15 cents an hour and 2½ cents per message, and the abolition of the "closed pages" or "dead-head" system.

At the offices of the companies it was said that nothing was known there about the contemplated strike. An American District Telegraph official declared that there was not the faintest chance for the success of any such movement. "We have 1,000 boys in reserve," said he.

FREIGHT HANDLERS' STRIKE.

The freight handlers' strike, which has seriously impeded traffic on various railroad and steamship piers on the North and East River fronts for a week past, showed little change yesterday during the earlier part of the day. During the afternoon, however, the strikers on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad piers, 45, 50, 51, and 52, East River, gained their point and returned to work with enthusiasm. The men, 250 in all, returned at the old rate of wages, but on the next weekly pay day they will be granted the increase they asked. They had been getting 17½ cents an hour for day and night work, but demanded 20 cents an hour for day work and 25 cents an hour for night work and Sunday work. All the 250 men went back to work at 4 o'clock.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company added hundreds of Italians to the forces. These Italians were substituted for the striking workmen on Piers 1, 4, 5, 27, 28, and 29, North River.

Much excitement was created yesterday morning on Pier 2, North River, where the Erie Railroad Company has Italians at work in the place of striking freight handlers, by the discovery in a freight car of what appeared to be a bomb. It developed, however, to be nothing more nor less than a piece of gas pipe filled with paper, from one end of which projected the bullet end of a 38-calibre cartridge.

Three hundred and fifty Italian freight handlers arrived at Jersey City from Trenton yesterday morning to take the places of the strikers on the Pennsylvania piers in this city. The men were met at the station by Police Inspector Archibald and a squad of twenty Jersey City policemen, who escorted them to the tug boat Fletcher, which distributed them on the various piers on this side of the river.

The freight handlers in Jersey City were working as usual yesterday, and the report that there are nine miles of unloaded freight cars standing on the tracks because the men will not handle the freight is untrue. It was said that there were not more than a dozen more cars than usual on the tracks, and this increase was due to the fact that the New York freight was being unloaded from the cars in Jersey City instead of on this side as usual. At the company's piers at the foot of Hubert Street there were fewer policemen than usual yesterday. Superintendent Townsend said that he expected no trouble, and he declared that the Italians' positions would be permanent.

About 250 of the men who had been employed on Piers 27, 28, and 29 up to a week ago, when they, with many others there, went out on strike, were paid off at the pier last night. There was no disorder.

At the Lehigh Valley piers Italians were at work along with a few of the other men who had not gone on strike.

Trouble has broken out afresh on the Clyde Steamship Company's docks, at the foot of Clinton Street. The strike there was settled last Friday, the men being granted their demand for a thirty-five-cent hourly rate, and they finished loading the steamer Oneida. Last Tuesday, however, the steamer George W. Clyde came in, and the men claimed that the company had sent for Italians to handle her freight. Policemen have been stationed at the pier, expecting serious trouble. The State Board of Arbitration visited the pier yesterday to investigate the troubles, and it is believed an adjustment will be effected to-day.

PINGREE DEFENDS ALGER

Says the President's Course Was "Little Less Than Cowardly."

SECRETARY OFFERED TO QUIT

At One Time Submitted His Resignation, but Mr. McKinley Urged Him to Stay at His Post.

DETROIT, Mich., July 21.—Gov. Pingree to-day gave out a prepared signed interview, giving what the Governor asserts to "be facts which are absolutely reliable bearing upon the relations between Gen. Alger and President McKinley with which the public are not familiar."

At the outset the Governor says: "I have no hesitation in saying that the course pursued by the President in this matter is little less than cowardly. It is, to say the least, very unmanly."

Gov. Pingree said his information did not come from Gen. Alger, but from "one whose knowledge of the facts cannot be disputed." Proceeding, he says that repeatedly since the Eastern newspapers began their attack upon Secretary Alger the Secretary informed the President that if these press comments embarrassed the Administration in the slightest degree he would resign at once, but the President as often protested emphatically that he had the utmost confidence in Secretary Alger and his conduct of the War Department and that the country could not afford to lose his services.

The Governor says that at the time this "alleged alliance" with Gen. Alger was announced, and before his disavowal of interviews criticising the President had reached Washington, Gen. Alger told the President that upon the President's slightest intimation he would resign, but the President refused to entertain the idea for a moment.

As to the alleged alliance being any reason for asking for Gen. Alger's resignation, Gov. Pingree says: "Long before my announcement that I would support Gen. Alger for the Senate, Secretary of State Hay on June 2 last requested Vice President Hobart to intimate to Gen. Alger that his resignation would be acceptable to the President and would relieve him from the embarrassing attacks of the press upon the conduct of the war. Mr. Hobart very properly declined to be a party to such an unmanly, not to say cowardly, proceeding, and expressed his opinion in terms decidedly vigorous.

"After that Gen. Alger, entirely ignorant of this miserable conspiracy, several times offered to end the attacks by submitting his resignation, but still, the President did not have the courage to express himself to his Secretary. Gen. Alger finally did hand his resignation to the President, to take effect on Jan. 2. The President dared not face the General in a manly way and ask him to retire and give his reasons for making the request. He finally accomplished by indirection what he dared not do in an open and frank manner himself."

Gov. Pingree states that Mr. Hobart was finally prevailed upon by Attorney General Griggs to convey to the Secretary that his resignation was desired, and "gave my alleged alliance with the Secretary as a pretext."

Commenting upon the whole matter, the Governor says that "Gen. Alger's sacrifice" was compelled by demands of New York politicians, backed by the "unscrupulous and heartless press." He predicts that it will be learned "that the President himself has been responsible for whatever mistakes have been made in conducting the war."

He adds: "I am told on the very best authority that Gen. Alger made very few appointments of officers during the war, and that the commissions were issued almost entirely upon the orders of the President."

The Governor alleges that the more recent attacks upon Alger in the East were caused by his frank declaration of opposition to trusts, and he adds that "there is a decided odor of trusts around the present Administration, with Mark Hanna as the acknowledged 'kingmaker.'"

In conclusion, the Governor calls upon Michigan people and newspapers to protest against the injustice done the State's foremost representative in public life.

It is conjectured here that Brig. Gen. Henry M. Duffield gave some of the foregoing information, but the General declines to be interviewed.

Chase S. Osburn, State Railroad Commissioner, who is reputed to be Gen. Alger's representative in preparing for the Senatorial campaign, spent several hours last night at the Governor's residence, presumably assisting in the preparation of the Governor's statement.

SENATOR PROCTOR ON ALGER.

Ex-Secretary of War Predicts a Reaction Against Current Criticism.

BOSTON, July 21.—Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont, ex-Secretary of War, who was in this city to-day, referring to the resignation of Secretary Alger, in an interview, said:

"I think that in due time you will see a reaction against some of the abuse which has been visited upon Secretary Alger. He has been very seriously misrepresented. He is a good business man, and he has worked hard and ably in his position, and he is not deserving of the severe criticism which has been passed upon him.

"When Gen. Alger took charge of the War Department he found himself hedged about with many difficulties over which he had no control at all, and which were an outgrowth of the American system. With European governments it is customary to make changes in the staff, and to make such reassignments as the circumstances demand, but our system is positively inflexible; a man upon the staff is there during his military life, and the Secretary of War is not free to reorganize the business of his office to the best advantage. Gen. Alger had no responsibility at all for some of the policies or acts for which he is criticised, and I doubt if any other man in his position could have done differently."

CITY MOISTENED IN SPOTS.

**A Heavy Shower in

DUM-DUM BULLETS IN WAR

Ambassador White Defines America's Attitude at The Hague.

ENGLAND TO MAKE STATEMENT

Capt. Crozier's Proposal Voted Down—Arbitration Committee's Work Alone Delays the Conference.

THE HAGUE, July 21.—Baron de Staal presided at the plenary session of the International Peace Conference to-day, to place the final seal upon the labors of the First Committee. The first point of M. Van Karnebeck's report dealing with prohibition of dropping explosives from balloons was unanimously agreed to.

The second point, prohibition of the use of asphyxiating projectiles, was agreed to by all except the United States and Great Britain, whose abstention nullifies the agreement of the others.

The third point, which relates to expanding bullets, occupied the major part of the sitting, owing to the question of the dum-dum bullet used by the British Army.

Sir Julian Pauncefote expressed regret that the plenary session had been so suddenly summoned, as the British Government had intended to make a statement regarding the dum-dum bullet. The conference agreed to leave the minutes of the session open for the insertion of the British statement.

Mr. Andrew D. White, the head of the United States delegation, then made an important speech in opposition to prohibition of such bullets as the dum-dum. Mr. White's arguments made a great impression upon the delegates, especially when he explained that the adoption of the proposal as submitted would not prevent the use of another bullet, which had already been invented, and which would attain the same end as the dum-dum, but in a much more cruel manner.

The new missile, Mr. White said, was outside the specific definitions of the present proposal.

Capt. Crozier, the military member of the United States delegation, proposed as a substitute the following:

"The use of bullets should be prohibited which inflict unnecessarily cruel wounds, such as explosive bullets, and in general, every kind of bullet exceeding the limits necessary to put a man immediately hors de combat."

A long discussion ensued as to whether a vote should be taken upon the original proposal or Capt. Crozier's. The latter was finally chosen to be voted upon. Sir Julian Pauncefote announced that he would accept Capt. Crozier's proposal, but it was rejected by a vote of 17 to 8. M. Van Karnebeck's version was then adopted, Great Britain and the United States alone voting against it, and the Portuguese delegates abstaining from voting.

The eight countries voting for Capt. Crozier's proposal were the United States, Great Britain, Denmark, Greece, Servia, Portugal, China, and Roumania. All except the two first named supported the Crozier proposal only in the hope of securing unanimity in the conference. Capt. Crozier's proposal being more general in its terms, while it was known that the impossibility of obtaining the adhesion of the United States and Great Britain for M. Van Karnebeck's version would render futile any convention on the subject.

The remainder of the report was then adopted.

Before the close of the sitting the American delegates announced that they withdrew the articles which they had proposed should be added to the Geneva Convention, Capt Mahan explaining the reason for the additional articles and why they were withdrawn.

The labors of the conference are now concluded, with the exception of the work before the Arbitration Committee.

RECIPROCITY WITH FRANCE.

Mr. Hay Says Treaty Will Be Ready for Senate's Approval To-day.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Secretary Gage brought before the Cabinet to-day the final adjustments in the matter of the Franco-American reciprocity treaty.

General satisfaction was expressed over the assurances of Secretary Hay and himself that the treaty would be an accomplished fact, save for the Senate's ratification, within twenty-four hours.

WEST INDIAN COLONY TREATIES.

List of Exchange Articles Published in London Papers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Special Reciprocity Commissioner Kasson was deeply surprised to-day when his attention was called to a paragraph, published in London, about the character of the West Indian reciprocity treaties, in which it appeared that Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, had furnished the information that the Barbadoes convention provides for a reduction of 12 per cent. of the United States duties on cane sugar, molasses, fresh fruit, fresh vegetables, and asphalt or marjax. In return various articles exported from the United States are to be admitted free of duty or at a specified duty.

A reduction of 12½ per cent. of the United States duties is provided for in the British Guiana convention on the following articles: The products of the soil or industry of that colony—cane sugars, fresh vegetables, and kaolin.

In both conventions it is provided that the colonies will not during the term of the conventions, increase their present duties upon oats, coal, or shingles, being the product of the soil or industry of the United States; but upon other dutiable merchandise not imported and not especially provided for in the conventions, the colonies reserve the right to increase the duties by any amount not exceeding 50 per cent. without any discrimination against the exports of the United States.

"I am at a loss to explain how this information could be given to the press, for I do not consider myself at liberty to talk about the conventions while they remain to be ratified by the treaty nations. I will say, however, that the list of articles given in the London publication does not include all those to be affected by the treaty exchanges."

Ocean Route to Long Branch.

The purchase of the steamer Columbia from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company places another big boat on the route from Pier 10 East River to the iron pier at Long Branch. The Cape May steamer Republic, which has been making three trips every day, and has made the route popular by her good work, will have a sister ship in the Columbia, and the heavy travel can be accommodated without delay. The Columbia will begin her work to-morrow. Changes of time table, with additional trips, will be made in a few days. Meantime the present schedule of a boat from New York at 8:30 A. M. and at 1 and 5:30 P. M. will be in force, returning from Long Branch at 10:30 A. M. and 3:15 and 7:45 P. M.

Young Woman Saved from Drowning.

Mamie Meeks, twenty-two years old, of 149 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, fell from the gangplank of a steamer at the East Third Street recreation pier last night and was almost drowned. The steamer Cepheus had tied up to the pier with a church excursion aboard, when the steamer Isabel came in and was lashed alongside. A gangplank was thrown from one boat to the other, and the passengers made a scramble to get ashore. In the rush Miss Meeks went overboard. James Horton of 137 Lewis Street, the life guard on the pier, jumped into the water and rescued the young woman, who was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Corporation Taxes in South Carolina.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 21.—The Pullman Palace Car Company, the Southern Express, and the Bell Telephone Companies to-day acquiesced in the valuation for taxation fixed on their properties by the Railroad Board of Equalization, the taxes being $83,000, $94,000, and $25,000, respectively. The Western Union, which was taxed for $1,000,000, protested, and will be given a hearing next Tuesday. The properties are taxed for the first time. Western Union wires and poles and Pullman cars in transit are taxed.

THE ADVANCEMENT OF NEGROES

A Plan for the Improvement of the Condition of the Race Outlined at Hampton.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMPTON, Va., July 21.—A paper on "The Negro in Fiction, as Portrayed and as Portrayer," by Prof. W. S. Scarborough of Wilberforce University, was read before the third and last day's session of the negro conference here this morning. It was a scholarly review of the manner in which the negro character has been represented in story and of the truth or falsity of that representation. It led to a general discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of negro minstrelsy, negro melodies, cake walks, and other exhibitions of negro character, much of which was approved and much deplored.

The conference closed by adopting the following outlines of work for the coming year in lieu of resolutions:

"We recommend,

"First—That education be adapted to the needs and condition of the people, that teachers equip themselves along the special lines where they can be of most service to their communities, and that efforts be made to lengthen the school term.

"Second—That parents take deeper interest in the moral and religious interest of their children and demand moral as well as intellectual qualifications in ministers and teachers; also that our ministers lay greater stress upon the practical every-day duties of life.

"Third—That mothers' meetings be held for instruction in neat, economic management of the home, the responsibilities of motherhood, and the care of children; that social improvement societies for girls be organized where they may be taught the dignity and purity of womanhood, and that boys' clubs to inculcate respect for womanhood and to encourage the manly sports be established.

"Fourth—That ministers and officials of secret orders take greater precaution as to the sanitary condition of their meeting places and see that they are well ventilated and free from destructive germs; also, that rooms containing simple sanitary regulations be prepared for family instructions.

"Fifth—That the members of the conference and the people at large interest themselves in the establishment of farm schools for the reclamation of juvenile prisoners, and we commend the generosity of Mr. C. P. Huntington, which makes this possible in Virginia.

"Sixth—That negro skilled laborers must eventually join trades unions, either in bodies or as separate workingmen.

"Seventh—That the managers of the twelfth census should make at their earliest opportunity such special studies of the American negro as will furnish the most accurate general data as to his social condition."

The recommendations are signed by Kelly Miller, Archibald H. Grimke, W. Ashbie Hawkins, S. G. Atkins, Edwina B. Kruse, and W. E. B. Dubois.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL SOLD.

The Well-Known Jersey City Hostelry Bought by G. W. Young for the National Trust Company.

Allan L. McDermott, agent of the estate of Lyman Fisk, who died several years ago at Rye, N. Y., yesterday announced that he had on Monday sold Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, part of the estate, to George W. Young, agent for the National Trust Company. Mr. McDermott would not state the price agreed upon. Mr. Young sailed for Europe on Wednesday.

The National Trust Company is an association of corporations organized under the laws of New York. It is capitalized at $500,000. It has not yet elected officers. Mr. McDermott said the company would occupy the site for offices, but whether it would remodel the building or tear it down and rebuild would not be known until Mr. Young returns from Europe. In any event the company cannot take possession until the lease of the present proprietor, H. H. Reed, expires. That will not be until May 1, 1900.

Taylor's Hotel was established in 1860 by Noah D. Taylor, who in February, 1859, won the capital prize of $70,000 in a lottery. Up to that time he was a poor man. He made his brother, John Taylor, manager. He was a noted sportsman, and the house soon became the headquarters of sporting men and acquired a National reputation. Taylor subsequently became a politician, and was ruined in 1870 by an effort to secure his election to Congress. He spent money lavishly, but was defeated by Isaac W. Scudder, the Republican candidate, by 4,000 majority. The hotel then passed into the hands of Lyman Fisk, and at his death was leased to Mr. Reed.

The sale of the property to the National Trust Company disposes of the plans of the Taylor Building Company, which was incorporated at Trenton last March. This company had intended to raise $600,000 and erect on the hotel site a twelve-story structure, which was to be a combination hotel and office building. Negotiations with the Fisk estate were still pending when the National Trust Company made the offer for the property which was accepted.

CUTTING TEETH AT 80 YEARS.

Former Bass Drummer of Orange Has Two and Hopes for More.

ORANGE, July 21.—John Markwith, 80 years of age, is cutting a new set of teeth. For many years he has been almost toothless. Recently his gums became inflamed in the front part of his mouth, and through the swollen part two teeth have made their way, while others are thought to be coming. With the appearance of the new teeth his sight, which had been bad for years, has improved

Mr. Markwith for many years beat the bass drum in Markwith's band. His son gave his name to the organization, and the majority of the members of it are related to him, several of them being his grandsons.

THE PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON.

Statistics Show Great Output and Sales in First Half of 1899.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—The bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association has received from the manufacturers complete statistics of the production of all kinds of pig iron in the United States in the first half of 1899. The total production of pig iron in that period was 6,289,167 gross tons, against 5,869,703 tons in the first half of 1898 and 5,904,231 tons in the second half. The production of Bessemer pig iron was 3,788,907 gross tons, against 3,703,584 tons in the first half of 1898 and 3,633,800 tons in the second half.

The production of basic pig iron, all made with coke or mixed anthracite coal and coke as fuel, was 465,957 gross tons, against 337,485 tons in the first half of 1898 and 447,959 tons in the second half.

The production of spiegeleisen and ferromanganese was 104,496 gross tons, against 100,641 tons in the first half of 1898 and 104,128 tons in the second half.

The production of charcoal pig iron was 128,485 gross tons, against 147,003 tons in the first half of 1898 and 149,747 tons in the second half.

The number of furnaces in blast on June 30, 1899, was 240, against 202 on Dec. 31, 1898. The number out of blast on June 30 was 175, of which several have since been blown in and others are preparing to blow in. The stocks of pig iron which were unsold in the hands of manufacturers or their agents on June 30, 1899, amounted to 81,220 gross tons, against 571,577 tons on June 30, 1898, and 291,233 tons on Dec. 31, 1898.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

The Imperial Leather Preserver Manufacturing Company of Wilmington and Philadelphia, with a capital of $200,000, was also chartered.

The Booker, Scott & Moore Company, a syndicate of Wilmington business men, with a capital of $30,000, was incorporated to manufacture cakes and confectioneries.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 21.—The Secretary of State to-day incorporated the Old Doctor West Medical Association of Washington, D. C., with a capital stock of $100,000, to manufacture "old-fashion remedies."

Extradition Papers for Mrs. Perot.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The State Department to-day issued to representatives of the State of Maryland extradition papers to secure the return to the United States of Mrs. Willie Perot, who is charged with kidnapping her own child from its grandparents, the legal guardians, in Baltimore. She is a fugitive on a steamer bound from Halifax for Liverpool, but will probably be arrested at Londonderry upon cabled request made through Ambassador Choate.

MANY RESCUES AT A FIRE

Mysterious Blaze in Up-Town Tenement Causes Much Excitement.

ESCAPE BY STAIRWAY CUT OFF

One Woman Descends from the Roof with Her Son by the Fire Escape—Another Taken Down on a Ladder.

During a fire in the cellar of the five-story tenement house at 341 East Ninetieth Street last evening several rescues of women and children were made. Shortly after 7:30 o'clock Mrs. Altz, who lives on the third floor, opened a door leading to the hallway and found it filled with smoke. She shouted fire as loud as she could, and then heard an explosion. Instantly the halls were filled with women and children, who tried to make their way to the street, but were unable to do so because of the thick smoke.

The explosion had also been heard by Mrs. Lizzie Bolte, who, with her husband and daughter Annie, lives on the first floor of the tenement. Bolte is janitor of the building, and Mrs. Bolte asked him to go into the cellar to ascertain what the trouble was.

Mrs. Bolte then made her way to the hallway with her daughter, but was forced back into her rooms by the smoke. She then opened a window overlooking Ninetieth Street, and, holding her daughter in her arms, crawled along a narrow ledge to the corner of Ninetieth Street and First Avenue. She entered a window over a liquor store and made her way to the street.

By this time Roundsman Jones and Patrolman Tarley of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station had heard the cries of fire and the screams of the women who were in the building and sent in an alarm. When the firemen arrived a second alarm was turned in.

Several thousand persons had gathered on the street in front of the building, and there was great excitement. Out of nearly every window could be seen the forms of women and children who were screaming at the tops of their voices for assistance.

Soon after the arrival of the firemen the flames were extinguished and the halls were cleared of the smoke. In the meantime, however, the house had been emptied of its inmates, many of whom had been rescued by the firemen and by neighbors who had climbed to the roofs of their own houses and then made their way to the roof of the building where the fire was located. The door leading to the roof of the building was forced open, and through this several of the occupants of the building were carried out into the open air. Once on top of the building, it was an easy matter to take them to the street.

One of the most notable of the rescues was that of Mrs. Silverman, who lives on the top floor of the building. When she heard the cry of fire, the woman opened the door leading to the hallway, but found it filled with smoke. The only other occupant of the apartment was her five-year-old son John, who for some time past has been sick with scarlet fever.

The boy is just recovering from the disease and is not able to walk. His mother, taking him under her arm, made her way with great difficulty to the roof of the building, and then easily reached the street by climbing down the fire-escape of the building at 1,743 First Avenue, which is occupied by Jacob Potter. During the climb the woman still held her son in her arms.

Another thrilling rescue was that made by Charles Peters, eighteen years old, who lives at 1,743 First Avenue, in the same house as Mr. Potter. Peters made his way down through the scuttle of the burning building to the fourth floor, where Miss Wilhelmina Miller, an invalid, has apartments. He aroused her with difficulty, and putting his arm around her waist, carried her to the top of the building and saved her from what might have been death by suffocation.

Jacob Potter also made a rescue by entering the burning building and going to the apartments occupied by Mrs. Monahan and her two-year-old child on the top floor. He assisted both of them to the roof through the blinding smoke.

Firemen John Harvey and William O'Brien of Truck Company No. 13 saw a woman calling for help from a second story window and ran a ladder up to the window. They lifted the woman to the ladder, and in this way she reached the street. The woman proved to be Mrs. Mary Smith, a seventy-eight years old, who lived on the second floor. When she reached the street she fainted, but was soon revived. When the crowd saw the firemen bringing the woman down the ladder there was much cheering.

John W. Condon, a paralytic, who lived on the third floor with his son and brother-in-law, Gus Sprung, was carried to a window and down a ladder by Sprung and a fireman. There were a large number of other rescues made by the firemen, but no names could be learned.

The fire spread from the cellar to the first floor, which is occupied as a butcher's shop by Mark Dreyfus. The butcher had left for home but five minutes before the halls were found full of smoke and the explosion occurred. Nothing is known as to the cause of the fire or the explosion. The loss is placed at $1,000.

One of the peculiarities of the fire is the fact that during the day a number of little boys who live in the neighborhood were talking of a ghost which they claimed was seen in the butcher's shop Thursday night.

THE EAST RIVER TUNNEL.

Railroad Committees Consider It and the Ocean Railway's Project.

A hearing on the plan of the Long Island Railroad Company for a tunnel under the East River was had at the City Hall yesterday before the Railroad Committees of the Council and Board of Aldermen.

William H. Baldwin, President of the Long Island Railroad Company, and E. F. Linton, Secretary of the Atlantic Avenue Commission, appeared in behalf of the application for a tunnel franchise. There was no opposition. The committees took no action.

At the same time the joint committees gave a hearing on the application of the Ocean Electric Railway Company, which is another name, it was stated, for the Long Island Railroad Company for permission to build a street surface railway through certain streets of the Village of Far Rockaway. A score of citizens of the village appeared to oppose the application, and arguments against it were made by Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., son of ex-Mayor Gilroy; Joseph Curtis, William Crowell, Archibald Mutch, and Building Commissioner John Gilfoyle of Brooklyn.

TAX DEPARTMENT'S QUANDARY.

Reinstated Deputies and Civil Service Law Cause Difficulty.

A novel complication has arisen in the Department of Taxes and Assessments, as a result of the reinstatement by the courts of nine Deputies who were dropped when the present administration came into power. The deputies are all Republicans who were appointed during Mayor Strong's term, and when they were removed by the Tammany administration they carried their case to the courts. It was recently decided in their favor, and yesterday they reported at the department and went to work again. The court's award gives them also back pay for the eighteen months they have been out of office.

Under the charter, the Commissioners are authorized to employ not exceeding forty deputies. The reinstatement of the nine discharged men runs the force in the office up to forty-nine. As the civil service law forbids the removal of deputies except on charges, President Feitner of the Tax Board said yesterday that he was at a loss how to comply with both the decision of the courts reinsating the men, the provision of the charter limiting the number of deputies, and the civil service regulation forbidding him to discharge any one of them. The Corporation Counsel will be asked to solve the problem.

Woman Killed by Cable Car.

Mrs. Bertha Obenthall, sixty years old, of 857 Second Avenue, was knocked down by a Lexingtono Avenue cable car at Sixtieth Street yesterday. Her skull was fractured, and she died later in Flower Hospital. No arrest was made. When Mrs. Obenthall started across the avenue she forgot to look to see if any car was coming. She got almost on the first rail of the south-bound track when she heard the clatter of the gong of the car coming toward her. She tried to go faster, but she could not do so, and the gripman was unable to stop his car in time.

VETERAN STAGE DRIVER DEAD.

John W. Findley, One of the Most Unique Characters of Eastern Pennsylvania, Passes Away.

John W. Findley, the veteran stage driver of Eastern Pennsylvania, one of the best-known representatives of a class that is fast becoming extinct in the eastern part of the country, died yesterday of kidney trouble at his home in Milford, Penn. Findley was known to hundreds of New York residents who have summered in that locality. He was a most picturesque character. He may be said to have spent his life on the Milford Pike, which runs from the Erie Railroad station at Port Jervis, to Milford, thence to Dingman's Ferry, and on to Bushkill, a distance of twenty-eight miles. Findley made the trip every day of his life for thirty-nine years.

He landed in Milford in 1860 from Aberdeenshire, Scotland. His principal earthly possessions then consisted of a large and growing family, a full set of tremendously fierce sandy whiskers, an overweening passion for horses, a fearful and wonderful dialect, and about $600 in money. The old stage route from Port Jervis had been in operation about twenty years at that time, but had never made any millionaires, and was, in fact, a drug on the market. Findley and "Jim" Cudaback, another picturesque character of the district, combined their capital and purchased the good will of the business. They started a little livery stable at Milford, which Cudaback took care of, and Findley drove the stage. The latter was a four-seated carryall, and Findley drove it over the Milford Pike until it finally collapsed from sheer old age, like the famous "Deacon's one-horse shay." The first passengers he ever carried were Mayor Fernando Wood of this city and Congressman A. J. Rogers of Newton, N. J., whom he conveyed from Milford to Dingman's Ferry to make political speeches. After the carryall became a victim to the ravages of time Findley had built a huge tally-ho, which was christened the Hiawatha, and in it have traveled many famous men.

Cudaback withdrew from the firm after a number of years, and Findley carried on the entire business alone, but he continued to drive the stage. His well-known figure, tall and angular, and his sandy whiskers became a moving landmark of the district. He finally sent over to Scotland for his brother Robert and his wife's two brothers, William and George Mitchell. The latter two, beginning without a cent of capital, are now the leading merchants of Milford, and among the wealthiest citizens of that part of the State. Findley stuck to his stage coach, and none but his closest friends knows to this day to what extent he prospered financially. He did not care for money, and for many years he never had any fixed price for carrying a passenger. Commercial travelers and others who traveled regularly over his route used to run an account with him. They kept the account chalked on a fence, for Findley never seemed to bother his head about it, and was often surprised when a debtor called around and settled a bill which the veteran driver had forgotten all about. He often neglected altogether to collect fares. Through every kind of weather Findley sat on his box, and was delighted when a good story teller shared the seat with him. He would roar for several minutes after a fairly good joke and immediately would tell one himself, but so awful was his dialect that not one man in five ever knew what he was talking about. Of late years Findley's stage service had grown to several vehicles, but Findley himself always drove one of them, and it is said he could drive over the Milford pike with his eyes shut.

Of late years, after his sandy beard had turned to gray, he kept its wild waywardness in check by trimming it now and then, and it was noticed that he dressed a little better, but his good humor and his incomprehensible Scotch dialect were never destroyed by the years of sunshine, wind, and rain.

WANTS ASSESSMENTS REVIEWED.

John Wanamaker and R. M. Gallaway Say Realty Is Overvalued.

John Wanamaker, who states that he is a resident of the City of Philadelphia, obtained a writ of certiorari from Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court yesterday, to review the assessment of $1,500,000, placed upon the building 772 to 788 Broadway, of which he is the lessee, by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments for the year 1899. Mr. Wanamaker claims that his fair valuation for purposes of taxation would be $1,100,000, at which sum the building was assessed last year. He says that the increase on his property is 36 4-10 per cent., which is proportionately higher than the valuation placed on other realty in the vicinity.

R. M. Gallaway, as trustee, claims that the property 41 and 43 Wall Street has been assessed this year at $600,000, as against $450,000 in 1898. The latter was, he says, a fair sum. The increase of $150,000 in his valuation is, he says, 33 1-3 per cent. He says he has been unfairly discriminated against by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments. He makes a similar application for the property 45 Exchange Place, the valuation of which was increased from $70,000 in 1898 to $85,000 in 1899.

WOMAN CRUSHED IN ELEVATOR.

Fatal Accident in the Harlem Municipal Court Building.

Mrs. Annie Walsh, fifty years of age, a widow, living at 2,117 Third Avenue, was killed in an elevator accident in the Harlem Municipal Court Building yesterday morning. Shortly before 7 o'clock Dennis Harrigan of 116 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, the elevator boy, brought the car from the top floor, where it is usually placed during the night, to be first floor. He left the door of the elevator open and went to work sweeping down the stairs.

Harrigan was around the iron protection of the elevator, and did not see Mrs. Walsh, who was a scrub woman, enter the main entrance at 7 o'clock. Not seeing Harrigan, whose custom it was to take the scrub women to the top floor in the elevator, Mrs. Walsh walked into the car. Whether Mrs. Walsh pulled the rope is not known, but the elevator suddenly rose, and the woman with a scream attempted to leap out and was caught between the floor of the car and the top of the iron door.

Harrigan heard the scream. By that time he was only a few steps above the hallway. He rushed out and found the body of Mrs. Walsh half out of the elevator, wedged in between the floor of the car and the top of the iron door. He at once reversed the elevator and it descended. A hurry call was sent for an ambulance and a priest, but before they arrived the woman was dead. Mrs. Walsh left two daughters.

George Stettheimer's Death.

George Stettheimer, a merchant, living at the Nevada apartment house, died June 30 from a pistol shot wound in the head. An investigation was ordered, and Coroner Zucca had witnesses before him in his private room yesterday. There was no inquest and no jury was selected. Max Stettheimer, a brother of the dead man and Julie Hubrish, housekeeper, testified that they had found the deceased in his room, and that they had noticed that he had acted strangely for several days before his death. Coroner Zucca decided the man had shot himself while temporarily insane.

Answer to a Correspondent.

CONSTANT READER.—A student of the College of the City of New York is not debarred from the State scholarship of Cornell University. Students of this college must stand the proper examination to obtain a teacher's license. The subjects of such examination, as well as other information desired, may be obtained by inquiry, by letter, of Superintendent of Public Instruction Charles R. Skinner, Albany.

The Will of Godfrey Mannheimer.

The will of Godfrey Mannheimer, who died at the Plaza Hotel on June 6, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The value of the estate is not known. By the terms of the will Mr. Mannheimer bequeaths $2,000 to the Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, $1,500 to the Mount Sinai Hospital, and $1,000 each to the Association for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes and the United Hebrew Charities. The residue of the estate is divided between the testator's widow and daughter.

Mrs. Fogerty Dies of Acromegalia.

Mrs. Mary Fogerty, fifty-one years of age, of 238 West Sixtieth Street, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon from the rare affliction called acromegalia. This was the first case of the kind ever recorded in Bellevue. The disease causes an enlargement and distortion of the bones and tissues so that the sufferer becomes scarcely recognizable.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Disciples of Christ to Undertake Down-Town Missionary Work.

TO ENLARGE THEIR INFLUENCE

Women to be Admitted to Membership—Growth of the Disciples in the East—A Jubilee Convention.

Disciples of Christ, a religious body very strong in the Middle West and growing in the East, will undertake a vigorous missionary campaign in this city this Fall. The Disciples' Club, organized two years ago, will enlarge its membership by admitting women, and will then undertake to form a lay helpers' association, designed to secure competent speakers and workers. At least one down-town mission will be established, similar to one already maintained in Bleecker Street, and if possible two or three new Sunday schools will be started in the Bronx. There is one Disciples congregation in Brooklyn—in the Greenpoint district. It has just installed a new pastor, the Rev. Thomas Kevil. With that as a nucleus, the Disciples' Club through its church extension efforts hopes to establish two new missions on Long Island. There is a movement looking to a Disciples' Church in Poughkeepsie, and in the near future a congregation will be organized at One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and the Southern Boulevard.

At this growing section on the Boulevard, the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street Church, near Boston Road, established a Sunday school three years ago, which has grown to a large membership, and recently was able to build, with the aid of the parent church, a neat chapel at a cost of $1,500. Disciples are getting an early start in a new neighborhood ahead of other churches, and they expect to be able to organize a congregation at no distant day. At present preaching services are maintained only in connection with prayer meetings on Friday nights.

The First Disciples' Church, Fifty-sixth Street, near Eighth Avenue, which had the Rev. Dr. B. B. Tyler as pastor for some years, has lost ground of late because of having no pastor. The Rev. Wallace C. Payne was pastor for less than a year, leaving last June. A new man, the Rev. D. Q. Denham of North Tonawanda, has been called, and has accepted. He will begin work in October, and is considered to be a strong accession to the aggressive force of the denomination in this city. The preachers at present are the Rev. F. H. Moore of Ohio and the Rev. C. P. Williams of Atlanta. There is but one sermon each Sunday.

One of the Eastern Disciples' leaders is the Rev. S. T. Willis, pastor of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street Church. He is to take part in the Jubilee Convention of his denomination, which meets in Cincinnati in October, and is the moving spirit in an attempt to have appointed for the Eastern States a general missionary, supported in part by the churches and in part by the Christian Missionary Society. The Disciples are very desirous of getting greater numerical strength in the East; hence the special effort to be made in this city. The Rev. Mr. Willis has been a New York pastor for ten years, and this Fall will celebrate the anniversary.

Ten thousand persons have thus far signified their intention to go to Cincinnati to take part in this denominational jubilee. About fifty will go from this city. It was in Music Hall, Cincinnati, that the Disciples' denomination, to which, by the way, President Garfield belonged, was organized in 1849. To celebrate the anniversary a great effort in behalf of missions, and also in increasing endowments for educational institutions, including Hiram College, where President Garfield attended, is making. A feature of Disciples' work is the establishment by the Woman's Board of Bible chairs in different colleges, no fewer than six being now occupied and in part endowed.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selected for July 30.

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SUBJECT.—Daniel in the Den of Lions. Daniel vi., 10-23.

GOLDEN TEXT.—The Lord is thy keeper: Psalms, 121, 5.

When Daniel and his companions entered Babylon as boys of fifteen or sixteen years of age, they made a covenant with each other that they would not defile themselves with anything connected with idolatry in the land of their captivity. They thus strengthened each other. But after a while—as we have already seen—Daniel's companions were tested without any reference to his presence or fellowship. They must stand as individuals. Now we see him tested without any reference to their presence or fellowship. He must also stand alone. So it is always with all of God's children. As a company of believers, and as individuals, they must "be strong in the Lord, and in the power of His might." (Ephesians, vi., 10.)

The tests to which these children of God were subjected were exactly the same in principle—fidelity to Him. In form, however, they were radically different. In the one case the question at issue was, Will you suffer rather than be conformed to the world and its demands? In the other it was, Will you suffer rather than neglect your religious privileges and duties? These two questions have many times confronted every child of God in every age, and probably will as long as time continues. They can be met and answered only by a living faith. So they were met by Daniel and his companions.

In the case of Daniel, the test we are now to consider came upon him when he was an old man, more than eighty years of age. It was in the reign of "Darius, the Median:" (v., 31.) He is elsewhere described as "Darius, the son of Ahasuerus, of the seed of the Medes." (ix., 1.) But this is about all that we know of him with any certainty, as scholars have not as yet been able to positively identify him with any of the Kings of secular history. From all accounts, however, he seems to have had a very close relationship to Cyrus—Xenophus says that he was "his kinsman"—and when Babylon fell, as we saw last week, Cyrus placed him upon the throne. His first work apparently was to organize the kingdom into provinces, over which he placed "an hundred and twenty Princes, and over these three Presidents, of whom Daniel was first." (V. 1-2.)

It was a wise arrangement. The Princes probably rendered their accounts to the Presidents, and Daniel supervised them all. There is nothing, however, to show that Darius knew anything concerning Daniel before he captured the city, but evidently he learned enough of his character from the conquered people of Babylon themselves to believe that if he was not only "one" of the Presidents, as the R. V. states it, but that if he was the "first"—then the King should have no damage. (v. 2.) So "this Daniel" was not only "distinguished above the President," (R. V.,) but he "was preferred above" them, "and the King thought to set him over the whole realm." (v. 3.) The sequel shows that the choice was well made.

ENVY AND HATRED APPEAR.

As a very natural result of this preference, the envy and hatred of all beneath Daniel soon began to manifest themselves. The Jewish tradition preserved in the Apocrypha under the title of "Bel and the Dragon," says that this "indignation," as it terms it, arose from the priests because he had exposed their trickery and deceit. At first the conspirators, whoever they were, "sought to find occasion against Daniel concerning the kingdom." (v. 4.) But all of their efforts in this direction were in vain. His accounts were all correct, and his character above reproach. Nothing remained, therefore, for them but to concoct some plan by which his very uprightness should become a fault. This they saw plainly. So they said frankly, "We shall not find any occasion against Daniel, except we find it against him concerning the law of his God." (v. 5.) It was a very high compliment. So they devised a scheme by which it should become a crime for him to pray. To do this a law must be enacted.

Their plan was submitted to the King with such plausible arguments and subtle flatteries that he was thrown entirely off his guard. It appeared very reasonable and equitable. It made no distinction between his subjects, but was as binding upon the highest as upon the lowest; upon those who proposed it as upon those who knew nothing about it. Besides, it demanded and inculcated supreme reverence for himself as King over all.

A slight examination of their request, however, would have shown him that although it professed to come from "all the Presidents," yet Daniel was not connected with its presentation. And a moment's reflection would have revealed its folly, for it forbade even their own idolatrous worship, and for thirty days made it a crime for even a child to ask food of its parents, or a friend to ask a favor of a friend. None of these considerations, however, troubled the consciences of the conspirators, and their flattery drove from the King—as it generally does from every one—all semblance of sound judgment. So he signed the decree. Then it could not be "changed, according to the law of the Medes and Persians, which altereth not." (v. 8.) For the Oriental idea of a King was derived from the natural idea of God, whose laws were irresistible and unchangeable.

Although the decree, as they framed it, said, "Whosoever shall ask a petition of any god or man for thirty days, save of thee, O King, he shall be cast into the den of lions," (v. 7,) yet the eyes of those who were watching for its infraction were fixed only upon Daniel. They cared nothing as to who else broke the law, but for him it was now a high crime to kneel "before his God as he did aforetime." Many a one in our day, under such circumstances, would have contented himself with silently lifting up his heart to God or have waited until darkness should hide him and his doings from the eyes of men, or at least have closed the window of his chamber and prayed to his Father "in secret." Such expedients, however, have never proved satisfactory to the conscience of any earnest and true child of God.

A YOUNG SOLDIER'S EXPERIENCE.

A Chaplain in the army says that one night a young soldier came to him with this subject of Christian duty weighing heavily upon his mind. "Last night," said the young man, "in my barrack, before going into bed, I knelt down and prayed in a low voice; when suddenly my comrades began to throw their boots at me and raised a great laugh."

"Well," replied the Chaplain, "but suppose you defer your prayer till you get into bed, and then silently lift up your heart to God?"

A week or two afterward the young soldier called again. "Well," said the Chaplain, "you took my advice, I suppose? How has it answered?"

"Sir," he said, "I did take your advice for one or two nights, but I began to think it looked rather like denying my Saviour; and I once more knelt at my bedside and prayed in a low whisper, as before."

"And what followed?"

"Not one of them laughs now, Sir; the whole fifteen kneel and pray, too."

"I felt ashamed," says the Chaplain, "of the advice I had given him. That young man was both wiser and bolder than myself."

So Daniel judged and acted. Even when he "knew that the writing was signed he went into his house, and his windows being open in his chamber toward Jerusalem he kneeled upon his knees three times a day and prayed and gave thanks before his God, as he did aforetime," (v. 10.) It was not a matter of pride or foolish bravado, but a matter of habit and duty. To have done otherwise would have been a matter of fear and not of faith. It was not a question in his mind whether or not he should perish, but whether God should be glorified. Nevertheless, before the law of the land he was guilty.

His enemies were quick to detect this, and they promptly brought him to the bar of justice. Then the King "was sore displeased with himself and set his heart on Daniel to deliver him; and he labored till the going down of the sun to deliver him." (Verse 14.) Probably he demanded the clearest proof of his guilt, or he may have sought for precedents by which the penalty could be set aside. But the guilt was beyond question, and no precedent could be found. He might perhaps have made another law, not revoking the former, but, as Ahasuerus did in the case of Mordecai and the Jews, (Esther viii., 18,) authorizing resistance to its execution by the conspirators, however, by their clamor drove all such expedients from him. The law, they claimed, must be executed. The very stability of the Government depended upon it.

So—as in the case of Pilate with Jesus—the King yielded, "and they brought Daniel and cast him into the den of lions. And a stone was brought and laid upon the mouth of the den; and the King sealed it with his own signet and with the signet of his lords." (Verses 16 and 17.) But it was a sad night for the King. He "went to his palace and passed the night fasting; neither were instruments of music brought before him; and his sleep went from him." (Verse 18.) Very early in the morning, however, he repaired to the den, and, to his great joy, Daniel was found to be unhurt. The law had been enforced, and yet he whom it condemned had been delivered.

"BEL AND THE DRAGON."

In the story of "Bel and the Dragon," this deliverance is greatly magnified by the statement that Daniel remained "six days" in the den, and during that time he was miraculously fed by Habakkuk, the prophet. It also says that the "seven lions" kept in the den had been previously deprived of their usual food "to the intent they might devour Daniel." Josephus, however, makes no mention of these traditions, but he says, "Now when his enemies saw that Daniel had suffered nothing which was terrible, they would not own that he was preserved by God and His Providence; but they said that the lions had been filled full with food, and on that account it was, as they supposed, that the lions would not touch Daniel, nor come to him; and this they alleged to the King. But the King, out of abhorrence of their wickedness, gave orders that they should throw in a great deal of flesh to the lions; and when they had filled themselves, he gave further orders that Daniel's enemies should be cast into the den, that he might learn whether the lions now that they were full, would touch them or not. And it appeared plain to Darius, after the Princes had been cast to the wild beasts, that it was God who preserved Daniel, for the lions had spared none of them, but tore them all to pieces, as if they had been very hungry and wanted food."

Thus Daniel was delivered. "No manner of hurt was found upon him, because he believed in his God." (v. 23.) "Through faith," he "stopped the mouths of lions." (Hebrew xi., 13.) Then the King issued a proclamation to his people of all nations and languages—"Peace be multiplied unto you; I make a decree that, in every dominion of my kingdom men tremble and fear before the God of Daniel."

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-town.....1,269 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mains: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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SEPTEMBER, OR, BETTER STILL, OCTOBER.

THE TIMES hopes that in the interest of the business of the country and of its prosperity the party managers will consent next year to fix the date for the National Conventions at the latest possible day, in order that the industrious American people may be permitted to pursue their gainful vocations with an irreducible minimum of disturbance from a Presidential campaign for which the candidates are already indicated and of which the inevitable result is even now clearly foreseen.

The politicians may not sympathize with our aspiration. The candidates even may shrink from the unknown perils of so startling a departure from the usage of both parties. We know that the serious business men of the United States will applaud the suggestion and would hear with deep satisfaction the announcement that it had been adopted.

The people of this country are now as busy as bees. They are making money. Business has attained to a volume unprecedented in our history. We have recently passed through a period of great and prolonged business depression, loss, disaster, and enforced idleness, due chiefly to that fanatical devotion to the use of silver as standard money which is still the animating purpose of Mr. BRYAN and his party. It is only three years since the voters of the country were summoned to defend its honor against his assault. In 1896 they were not so busy as they are now. They had time for politics and no more urgent duty than that of beating BRYAN in a contest that men called doubtful. Absorbed as they now are and as they will be next year in profitable business activities they will be most impatient of the distractions of politics. A Presidential campaign hurts business immensely. If the people of this country could be asked to vote, say in March next, on the proposition that no Presidential election be held and that by common consent Mr. MCKINLEY be permitted to hold the office four years longer, and if the Constitution offered no obstacle to that easy settlement of the matter, we have no doubt that the majorities against an election would be prodigious. The common sense of the American people tells them that the result would be precisely the same even if we should go through the costly and harassing procedure of an election. Why take so much trouble to gain nothing at all?

September would be an excellent month for the Democratic and Republican Conventions. October would be better yet—rather late in October. There is absolutely nothing to be gained by an earlier presentation of the candidates and platforms. BRYAN'S achievement at Chicago, where he exhibited a great deal of skill as a politician and harmonizer, allaying discontents and adjusting difficulties and differences that were the only obstacles in his path to the nomination, will put an end to all talk of rival candidates. He controls the situation. He is the man that a very great majority of the Democratic Party want, and they will have him. Now that ALGER is out, President MCKINLEY is certain to be renominated. It is only in New York that speculation has ventured to suggest a possible rivalry, and that slender possibility will disappear if the President makes the use he is expected to make of the opportunity to fill the vacancy in the War Department. MCKINLEY upon one side, BRYAN on the other—these are the predestined candidates.

It would be silly to pretend that the people require a long campaign to become acquainted with these gentlemen. It would be not less silly to assert that the voters will need time to consider the policies and principles which they respectively represent. Everybody knows the candidates, anybody could write both platforms now. What an owlish and preposterous proceeding to nominate these candidates and put forth their platforms in June or early July and then turn loose the spellbinders with their long speeches, trite and terrible; the writers of campaign literature, the newspaper drudges, with their deadly stuff on trusts and the tariff; the campaign button men, the torch-bearers, the infernal brass bands, and the bawling fiends who rush yellow extras through quiet streets in the night-time, each and every one of the lot a disturber of the peaceful industries of the country and a menace to its prosperity! Is it not an awful thought that if BRYAN is nominated the first week in July he will have seventeen weeks in which to talk to a weary and burdened people about 16 to 1?

We appeal to the party managers to be merciful and considerate. Let them contemplate the spectacle of this contented and busy people giving their undivided minds to their days' work, industriously and successfully repairing the losses of the lean years and laying up the provision against future rainy days. It is a people that would dearly love to be let alone. We must have an election. It is fated that BRYAN must be beaten again, and the Democratic Party will not be regenerated and get wisdom until it has once more been soundly licked. But, oh, make it short. Let us not waste four months and untold millions in reaching a foregone conclusion.

MR. M'KINLEY'S OFFICIAL FAMILY.

President MCKINLEY has had to endure an unusual number of changes among the advisers who are familiarly known in Washington as his "family." Following is the list of the successive incumbents of the various Cabinet positions:

State—JOHN SHERMAN; WILLIAM R. DAY; JOHN HAY.
Treasury—LYMAN J. GAGE.
War—R. A. ALGER; vacancy.
Attorney General—JOSEPH MCKENNA; J. W. GRIGGS.
Post Office—J. A. GARY; C. E. SMITH.
Navy—J. D. LONG.
Interior—C. N. BLISS; E. A. HITCHCOCK.
Agriculture—JAMES WILSON.

It will be seen that only three of the original eight remain—Messrs. GAGE, LONG, and WILSON, in the Treasury, the Navy, and the Department of Agriculture. They have not only remained, but, on the whole, they have justified the President's judgment in their selection. They were decidedly the strongest men in the first list, and they owed their selection least to the ordinary influences of politics.

Of those who are gone, Mr. MCKENNA was appointed to the Supreme Court before he had impressed himself very strongly on his office or on the Cabinet. Mr. GARY slipped away from the Post Office Department quietly and naturally; he never was very well adapted to its duties, and his appointment was the result of local political combinations of no National consequence. Mr. BLISS dropped out of the Interior Department without having gained or lost much prestige or revealing any marked strength or weakness that could not have been predicted from his previous career.

The changes of the greatest importance were really invited by the utter and cynical recklessness of the President in the first instance. He put poor old JOHN SHERMAN into the State Department, for which, even in the piping time of peace, he was entirely unfit, in order to get a place in the Senate for Mr. HANNA. It was cruel to Mr. SHERMAN and a most unprincipled sacrifice of the public interests to personal interests of a very low order. Had it not been for the case of ALGER, Mr. SHERMAN'S appointment would have been the darkest stain on the record of Mr. MCKINLEY. As for ALGER, it is not now necessary to emphasize the many kinds of folly and betrayal of public trust involved in putting and keeping him in the War Department.

But, since the two appointments are associated in their wretched motives, it may at least be hoped that the error of the second will be followed by as wise correction as was that of the first. Mr. SHERMAN was replaced first by Mr. DAY, who had been severely tested in his association with the department and who proved to be a man of high capacity and rare disinterestedness, and he again, when he insisted on retiring, was followed by Mr. HAY, an accomplished and experienced diplomatist. It will be easy enough to find a man for the War Department better than ALGER, but Mr. MCKINLEY would do well, as in the State Department, to try to get the very best.

PRIZE MONEY AND THE NAVY.

It was probably a shock, more or less definite, to the minds of many readers of yesterday morning's papers to see the name of the heroic DEWEY as claimant before the courts for money payment for the destruction or capture of the Spanish vessels in the battle of Manila Bay. Not that any American would hesitate an instant as to the Admiral's deserts or those of the gallant officers and crews of his fleet, whose joint claim he has caused to be submitted for adjudication. It is precisely because their deserts are so great and the service they have rendered is of so high and noble a nature that it is distinctly disagreeable to contemplate the compensation for them in this way. The association of fidelity and courage that enable men to face danger and death "with equal mind" with the claim for prize money is not a pleasant one. The time-honored sentiment "dulce et decorum est pro patria mori" is not improved by even the suggestion that for "patria" may be substituted a share in three-quarters of a million of dollars.

Certainly no one who is conscious of this incongruity would deny that sailors are entitled to the recognition of their services, when these are exceptionally great, in money, since money may bring to them the ease and comfort and freedom from care which they have richly earned. But if the money is to come from captured spoils, if it is made a specific attraction in professional work, if it is held out as a stimulus to enterprise and daring, that fact does inevitably reflect unpleasantly on the possible motives of the men who pursue and gain the prize. The custom takes us back to the times when, after a victory, the chieftains of a conquering army met around the heaped-up spoils to claim each his share.

In warfare on land this mode of rewarding military success has been abandoned, as has been the capture of all property not immediately available to the enemy for war purposes. Even in the case of capture of this sort of property military officers no longer profit. On the sea the old usage in war prevails, and is defended with more ingenuity than force, especially by naval experts. But the representatives of the United States at The Hague Conference have, under instructions of their Government, been urging the exemption of all private property from capture on the ocean in time of war. If that policy should prevail it would be logical to proceed to abolish the payment of the navy for the capture and destruction of even public property.

This would probably involve a readjustment of the pay of the navy. It is now arranged on a different scale, in some respects, from that adopted in the army, and there is no very logical relation between the pay of one branch of the service and that of the other. Certainly neither is at present overpaid, and though there has never been any difficulty—at least not in the last half century—in securing able and devoted men for either branch, the country would gladly see a far more liberal measure of compensation in both. But the general feeling would be, we are quite sure, that the compensation should be direct and not through the division of prize money.

MISTAKEN KINDNESS.

In the correspondence which terminated the official career of Mr. ALGER, both he and the President exhibited a touching solicitude about each other's health. "I wish for you continuous health," wrote Mr. ALGER in his letter of resignation. "I desire * * * to wish you a long and happy life," wrote the President in accepting the same.

The judicious will see in these expressions not an evidence of enduring affection, but of a desire on the part of these two gentlemen to observe the forms of epistolary courtesy in a correspondence from which words of sincere and genuine endearment were excluded by the circumstances which called it forth. The President did strain a point to thank his dismissed Secretary for "the faithful service" he had rendered the country during the last two years, and, frankly, we wish he had not done it. Those words sound an unpleasant note in an otherwise conventional correspondence. They offend because they war with notorious facts.

The President moreover, does himself a grave injustice when he says that ALGER was a faithful servant. He thus gives the fullest encouragement to the apologists of ALGER who are already saying that he was dismissed not because his acts of maladministration made him a terrible blot and scandal upon the Administration, but because he had allied himself with PINGREE, an enemy of his chief. That view of ALGER'S going is not creditable to the President. It is not the true view. If ALGER had not disgraced his office during the war the Pingree alliance might easily have been overlooked. It was the scandal of the man that provoked the rolling thunders of popular denunciation, and it was to the people that the President yielded, not to a private and political resentment, when he rid himself of ALGER. It was an act of mistaken kindness to put in those words.

"BOB" INGERSOLL.

It is characteristic of the brilliant and erratic man we have just lost that it would be as strange as it would be conventional to describe him, even now that he is dead, otherwise than as "BOB" INGERSOLL. "Col." INGERSOLL or even ROBERT G. INGERSOLL we should hardly identify.

Whatever else he was or was not he was an American, a product of our soil and racy of it, particularly a product of the Middle West, which is developing its own sub-variety of American. He was that American whom KIPLING had in mind—

Uncouth, illogical, elate
He greets th' embarrassed Gods, nor fears
To shake the iron hand of Fate,
Or match with Destiny for beers.

A writer as different as possible from Mr. KIPLING, Mr. HENRY JAMES, to wit, has expressed the same thing in a novel in which he makes an admiring Frenchman say to an admired American that he went about the world as if he were traveling on a railroad in which he held a large amount of stock. Certainly no order of men is more at home in the world than the American of the Middle West. Certainly no one of these was ever more at home in it than he who has just left it.

Not that the character is wholly admirable. It has the defects of its qualities. Its qualities are energy, bravery, friendliness, and frankness, as a Bostonian returning from the West once put it, "candor till you can't rest." We cannot say honesty in a conventional or even in a real sense, because one of its chief defects is a lack of scruple, the other being a lack of respect, a lack of that "reverence" without which GOETHE, who was by no means a conventional moralist, said that "all other things are of no use." The defects as well as the qualities were illustrated in this man of the Middle West, were even exaggerated in him. Nobody could possibly ascribe scrupulousness to the man whose mining and ranching operations in the Southwest attracted so much attention a dozen years ago. And as for his want of reverence, he gloried in it, gloried in having a hollow where the bump of veneration "ought" to be. It has been justly said that he was "no respecter of parsons," but that was only part of his radiating and centrifugal disrespect. Geniality, courage, frankness, without scruple and without deference: these are the qualities which were as completely summed up in INGERSOLL as in any man we can recall.

They were conspicuous in him by reason of his gift of expression. All those who have read him know that this was extraordinary, but they do not know it as well as those who have also heard him. And there is something more in the orator's art than the power of expression. There must also be sympathy in the sense of an electrical connection which is set up between speaker and hearers. And eminently INGERSOLL had this. He never misjudged, more properly, he never misfelt his audience. That famous "plumed knight" speech in making the nomination of BLAINE in 1876—"We don't want a man who comes here with a certificate of moral character from a congress of Confederate Brigadiers"—is tawdry and almost absurd in the reading, but it was as electrifying in the delivery as the "effort" of BRYAN twenty years later about the "cross of gold." But INGERSOLL could rise to higher levels of eloquence than that. He held the keys of laughter and of tears, and there are many passages, mostly, indeed, detached sentences or even phrases, in his addresses which move even the reader and which strangely thrilled the hearers.

Of the chief use to which these remarkable gifts were put there is really nothing to be said in favor. Stupid people called him an "agnostic," but nothing could possibly be more different from the man who modestly declines either to affirm or deny than the man who spends his life in vociferous, aggressive, stentorian denial. What was the use? sober people asked themselves. And there was no good answer. It was a just and conclusive comment upon the "lifework" of BOB INGERSOLL that was made by the Southwestern woman reported by Mr. JULIAN RALPH. "Well, if I didn't believe there was any GOD I wouldn't stump the country on that platform." If we believe, what every sane adult must believe, that religion is upon the whole a help to good behavior, then it must be owned that whoever sets out to deprive the people of their religion without pretending to offer them anything in its stead is a public malefactor. Not that BOB INGERSOLL took anything like so serious a view of himself as that. He went about denying and ridiculing for the joy it gave him to agitate dignitaries and bigwigs. The effect upon the public could not be otherwise than bad. The effect upon himself, by a stroke of the irony, by a stroke of the justice, of fate, was that the lack of respect in which he exalted was his bane, that by reason of it and of his free exhibition of it he never took that place in the social, the professional, or the public life of his country to which by his talents he would otherwise have been eminently entitled.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Nobody ever doubted the physical courage of the New York police, but, despite that fact, one cannot help noting with ever new surprise the vigor and efficiency with which these men engage with antagonists vastly more numerous than themselves, and lacking neither in boldness nor strength. Time and again since the present strikes began have the policemen, sometimes singly and sometimes in small groups, attacked big crowds of angry and excited rioters, and always with the result of arresting the leaders of the mobs and putting the rest to confusion and flight. Of course these victories are in no small measure due to the advantage given by discipline and the consciousness of acting in the defense of law and order. Many of the strikers, no doubt, if clothed in the policemen's uniform and armed with a club that was a badge of recognized and legitimate authority, instead of with one symbolizing—something very different, would put dozens and scores into speedy and painful motion, just as the policemen do, and still it is marvelous that force can thus overcome greater force.

—Patriotism is a most excellent thing, but not everything is patriotism that assumes the name, and sometimes actions that are based on impulses and emotions but distantly related to love of country need even more reprehension for their misdesignation than for their intrinsic unwisdom or meanness. A particularly trying case of folly or worse disguised as virtue is presented by the situation on the yacht Columbia. Capt. BARR, though a Scotchman by birth, is and for years has been as truly an American citizen as he would be if his family had lived for generations on Deer Island or in any other part of New England. Yet his crew, either because of the very bad counsel which they have received in large quantities, or on account of their own ill judgment, are expressing the utmost dissatisfaction with their commander, and, if report is true, they are seriously meditating a strike unless the "foreigner" is removed from his position and a native American placed in it. None of Capt. BARR'S enemies attempt to question his competency, which has, indeed, been too often demonstrated to be impugned. Nationality is the only point raised against him, openly at least, for the whispers about the occasional offensiveness of his manner have not been made a factor in the present controversy. This, probably, is the real cause of the hostility to him, but it cannot be avowed because its insufficiency as an argument against his employment is inconveniently obvious. Not less insufficient, however, is the argument of nationality. Perhaps Capt. BARR could find, in a victory for the Shamrock, certain consolations beyond the reach of an American of older standing, but most surely he would not for their sake intentionally injure his own reputation as a successful skipper. The truth of the matter is that the Deer Island sailors have the defects of their good qualities. Individually intelligent and skillful to as high a degree as any men are or could be, they seem to be lacking in the qualities that make good crews on vessels where merit is to a large extent a matter of instant, constant, and unquestioning obedience to orders, whether understood or approved or not. That the Deer Islander would be an able Captain is an explanation, possibly, of the fact that crews of Scandinavians sometimes handle big sails better than he does.

—Though Commissioner DALTON is of the opinion that the city water pipes are not suffering appreciably from the effects of electrolysis, yet property owners, especially in outlying parts of the metropolis, are making rather frequent complaint of the trouble and expense to which they are subjected by wandering currents of electricity, and this source of injury to underground conduits receives constant attention from the technical journals. Of course, the trolley companies, if they chose, could reduce the danger to the pipes to almost nothing, but they do not choose, except here and there under strong compulsion, and in many instances the work of slow destruction has been complete. Engineering News suggests that a solution of the electrolysis problem may be found in a partial return to the use of wooden pipes. It has long been the custom in St. John, N. B., to lay metal water mains with each joint connected, not with lead, but with pine plugs, and though the object of this was economy, it has also acted as a protection against the action of electricity. Engineering News is of the opinion that joints of this sort might be as effectual as current breakers as occasional lengths of wood pipe at dangerous points, a device which it suggested some months ago, and it adds that even if some leaks did result from such joints, the consequences would be less serious than those often produced by electricity. But why, after all, should the burden of guarding the pipes be placed upon municipalities and individual property owners when the whole trouble could be obviated by proper care—and expenditure—on the part of the corporations employing electricity as a motive power?

—Gold coins doubtless have all the merits which were ascribed to them by Mr. ELLIS H. ROBERTS in an address before the Maryland Bankers' Association, but they also have the inconveniences which he admitted they possessed, and the chances are that his arguments for the more extended use in ordinary business transactions of value's best representative will be as little heeded as controverted. The citizens have had many painful and expensive proofs that paper currency is open to serious objection of more sorts than one, but then it is so handy and coins are such a nuisance! The average American is an ease-loving personage, and he is willing to pay a good deal for present ease. The people of other nations apparently like to carry their money in purses, but unassisted pockets, waistcoat or other, are more to our taste, and in a pocket any considerable amount of "hard cash" is a burdensome nuisance. Provided only the paper dollar can be exchanged for a gold one, we are more than content not to make the exchange, and to face all the risks of mice and ants that so alarmed—theoretically—the Treasurer of the United States. And any way it's no worse, or at least only 5 cents worse, to have a five-dollar bill eaten up by mice than to give a half eagle to a street car conductor under the impression that it is a nickel.

—Perhaps the latest attack of yellow fever on Santiago would have been just as effectively repulsed, even if Gen. WOOD had not hastened back to the city as soon as he heard that it was a dangerous place to be in, but, however that may be, his arrival was marked by the almost immediate routing of the enemy and a new sheaf of laurels was reaped by the great administrator who is soldier and doctor, too. He seems to be one of the valuable men who always succeed, and why he has not, before now, been intrusted with heavier and wider responsibilities than those of a province is a mystery only less dark than the mystery of his present assignment. For that, considering who the assignor was, is a mystery indeed—a piece of accidental good fortune for which neither Cuba nor the United States has yet sufficiently congratulated itself. But better times are coming, perhaps, and then Gen. WOOD—may his tribe increase!—will have a chance to work his miracles on a larger scale.

COLLUSION IN DIVORCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with delight the account given in your paper of Mr. Justice Beekman's plan to defeat collusion in uncontested divorce cases. There are a few points, however, that I would like to have cleared up.

The learned Justice proposes that there should be a Court Attorney who shall be required to cross-examine the party seeking the divorce in the uncontested suit, who shall subpoena witnesses and present other proof tending to show why a judgment of divorce should not be rendered. It seems on the face of it that the work of a Court Attorney would be futile. When there is a collusion between husband and wife that they be divorced, and an understanding to that effect exists between the attorneys of the parties, it seems that the Court Attorney will be unable to undermine the purpose of the parties. In the cases of collusion the husband or wife, as a rule, abets in the fabricating of evidence to show his or her guilt, and how the acute Court Attorney will invalidate such evidence is not readily conceivable. Where will the Court Attorney get witnesses and competent proof, when no one but the parties to the collusion, their attorneys, and their fabricated evidence is initiated into their mystery?

And, after all, why need a Court Attorney to disclose a collusion? If the Judge trying the case is not satisfied with the evidence, if he has suspicion, can he not demand more proof or question and even cross-examine witnesses?

Mr. Justice Beekman very properly states that the family is the pillar of the State, and the State by means of laws should preserve its sanctity. This is very true in the abstract, but I am rather inclined to believe that the husband and wife who cannot live happily together and therefore collude to divorce are, if constrained to live together, more mischievous to the community and exert a more immoral influence upon their home and children than they would if they were divorced.

Let us rather cling to the present law, and let matters of matrimony be permitted to adjust and elevate themselves.

S. N. TUCKMAN.

New York, July 16, 1899.

WHEN SHALL WE GREET THE NEW ERA?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The so-called century problem will not stay solved, despite the clearness of elucidation, with which it is shown that 1901 begins the new series. Why is this? It can hardly be that the 1900 men fail to grasp the argument that if the Christian age is divided into periods of 100 years each, the first period begins with the year 1, the second period with the year 101, * * * and the twentieth period with the year 1901. (1 and 100 make 101, 101 and 100 make 201, &c.) This solution is so plain that to assume that the 1900 men do not understand it and to reiterate it for their benefit is touchingly naïve, and reminds me of how another calendar problem has been discussed.

The design of the Gregorian reform in 1582 was to bring future time into agreement with the year 325. Now, if we apply the rule back we have nine years whose bissextile days are dropped, 1500, 1400, 1300, —, 1100, 1000, 900, —, 700, 600, 500, but the reformed calendar skipped ten days. Some years ago a writer pointed this out and announced as a curious fact that Pope Gregory had made a mistake in counting. It would indeed be a curious fact if it were a fact at all. The reform, however, was not chronological, but chronometrical; the old dates did not have to be disturbed, but our clock was running slow, and had to be set and regulated, and a retrenchment of ten days was the most nearly exact.

To resume, the argument for 1901 is as sound as it is plain—but it does not cover the case. The world changes from age to age; 1961, for example, will present a very different picture from that presented a century earlier. The change is one of even continuity from minute to minute. Except as to one point—the dates. Every Sylvester night a new banner is flung out, and the earth is reinscribed. And notably once, within those hundred years, there is a grand reinscription of the centurial figures; an event which people see but once in their lifetime, if they see it at all, a definite event falling with cataclysmic abruptness. This characteristic change, happening once in a century, will ever mark off the history of the world into exact century eras, and the next one of these century eras is not six months distant.

We are forbidden to call this new century era a new century. And yet, why not? Is not 1900 exactly a century later than 1800? Is not 1800 exactly a century later than 1700? Did not the earth bear the banner sixteen exactly 100 years? And so on back to the 500s, which brings us to the introduction of our chronological system by Dionysius. Our chronology as a tradition now stops short. We need not be troubled over the first century containing only ninety-nine years, because our chronology has historically no first century; this it has only reconstructed in a retrospective sense. The early centuries, as "centuries" are purely artificial and imaginary; they never existed; for instance, there was no debate 1,800 years ago as to when the second century would begin, for nobody knew that the second century was going to begin at all. Parenthetically, 1900 is in closer agreement than 1901 with the real date of Christ's birth.

The centurial figures are the symbol, and the only symbol, of the centuries. Once every hundred years there is a change in the symbol, and this great secular event is of startling prominence. What more natural than to bring the century into harmony with its only visible mark? What more consonant with order than to make each group of a hundred years correspond with a single centennial emblem? Be it noticed that, apart from the centennial emblems, there is absolutely nothing to give the centuries any form. The initial figures 18 are time's standard which the earth carries while it makes 100 trips around the sun. Then a new standard 19 is put up. Shall we wait now a whole year for 1901, at the behest of the abacists? No, we will not pass over the significant year 1900, which is stamped with the great secular change, but with cheers we will welcome it and the new century. The 1900 men, who compose the vast majority of the people, say to their opponents: "We freely admit that the century you have in your mind, the artificial century, begins in 1901, but the natural century (which we prefer) begins in 1900."

NEAL H. EWING.

New York, July 20, 1899.

SWILL MILK IN BROOKLYN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The phenomenal mortality among infants in Brooklyn justifies the promulgation of theories in regard to its cause or causes, and calls loudly for an investigation and a remedy.

A study of the subject of animal nutrition extending over a period of more than fifty years has enabled me to gather a great number of facts that furnish convincing evidence that the ultimate cause of disease and premature death is mainly faulty alimentation. The immediate or exciting cause of disease may be one or several of a great number of causes, but the ultimate, or predisposing cause, except in contagious diseases, is always want of strength in some part of the body. The food value of milk depends not so much on the amount of cream it contains as upon the quantity and quality of its curd. A young kitten, a puppy, or a child, fed only on pure cream will become weak, and will die of starvation as certainly, though not as quickly, as it would if fed nothing at all, while the vigorous health of millions of calves and other young animals fed only on skim milk proves its value as a strength producer. Milk is sold in Brooklyn at 8 cents a quart, at 6 cents a quart, at 5 cents, at 4 cents, and I have seen a sign which offers it at 3 cents or two for 5 cents. Now, in view of the fact that within 150 miles of this city the grass crop has this year been a failure, it would seem to be certain that the low-priced milk cannot come from grass-fed cows. As a matter of fact, the use of the refuse of starch factories, breweries, and distilleries has for years been common in the farming districts that supply the City of New York with milk, and this season it has, no doubt, been greater than usual. The only farmers in the region referred to who do not feed swill to their cows are those who are too far from a railroad station or steamboat landing to make its use possible, or those who supply dealers whose contracts prohibit its use. In numerous tests of samples of cheap milk I have in every case found evidence that something is wrong with the curd, and in the case of a sample of 8-cent milk bought in New York I found the same indication.

While I am positive that most of the milk sold to the people among whom there is the greatest mortality is from swill-fed cows, I do not think the trouble is entirely or mainly due to the use of such milk: I do not, however, have any hesitation in asserting that a large percentage of the suffering and mortality among infants is caused by the use of milk from badly fed cows or badly fed mothers. When the Board of Health of our greatest city will send a man to jail for selling food that is wholesome, nutritious, and cheap, and will not object to the sale of milk from swill-fed cows, it is hardly to be expected that people living in cheap tenements will know much about the selection and preparation of food with a view to health.

The case of many nursing mothers in our cities is bad, for the reason that to the use of poor food there is added the drinking of much beer, which, while increasing the flow of milk as does swill with cows, has the same effect in making it unwholesome and less nutritious. The more beer the nursing mother drinks, the less food she will eat and the less perfectly it will be assimilated.

We are told by commanders of armies and of ships that the ability of soldiers and sailors in the tropics to perform and endure, depends largely upon the use of proper food and abstention from alcoholic stimulation. The heat in a city tenement during July and August is much of the time as tropical as that of a camp or ship in India or the Philippines, but there are no regulations to guide the nursing mother in the matter of diet and drink, and no one having authority to make such regulations. I would suggest that a statement containing suitable advice to mothers and signed by well-known physicians be printed in newspapers generally. The love of the mother for her child might in many cases lead to action that would result in the saving of life.

WILLIAM PORTER PECK.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 17, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Troublesome.

Perhaps the worst thing about the voluble talker is that he not only wants to do all the talking, but wants to think for you as well as for himself.—Boston Transcript.

Not a Question of Conscience.

Bing—Can a Christian go to a variety show?

Ting—Not unless he can raise 50 cents or stand in with the agnostic at the door.—Atlanta Journal.

An Incident in Hub Life.

Western Relative—Do zey make 'ittle tootsey-wootsy eat with an ugly old spooney?

Boston Infant—They compel me to receive my ailment from an objectionable implement of silver.—The Jewelers' Weekly.

How to Draw Them.

"Did you hear about that New York woman who gave $100,000 to a man who rescued her from drowning?"

"Yes. If there were more women like that at the seashore they would never have to deplore a lack of men at the resorts."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Why They Didn't Suit.

"I'll have to have these collars exchanged," she said. "They'll never do at all."

"The one you have on looks all right," he asserted.

"Preposterous!" she replied. "It isn't high enough to feel uncomfortable under the chin."—Chicago Post.

OVERPRODUCTION.

From The Baltimore American.

There is an overproduction of cotton,
An overproduction of corn,
Too much of everything is grown,
Too many people born;
A surplus yield of wheat and bread,
Of potatoes, oats, and rye,
Hog and hominy, ham and eggs,
And homemade pumpkin pie.

Too much to eat, too much to wear,
And cattle on too many hills,
Too many agricultural tools,
Too many plows and drills;
There's a surplus now of clothing,
Of every grade and kind,
Too many books and papers,
Too much of thought and mind.

Too many men to do the work,
Too many women to weep,
More daylight than the people need,
Too much night for sleep.
Of Benedicts a surplus,
An oversupply of wives,
Too many buds and blossoms,
More bees than there are hives.

More sunshine and more shadow
Than is needed for the dell;
An overproduction of gravestones,
More coffins than will sell;
An overproduction of ignorance,
A sight too many schools,
Too many poor, too many rich,
And lots too many fools.

NEW BRIDGE OVER NIAGARA.

Structure Between Lewiston and Queenston Opened Yesterday.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 21.—The formal opening of the new suspension bridge across Niagara River, connecting Lewiston, on the American side, with Queenston, on the Canadian side, took place at noon today. The ceremonies were in charge of the Hon. W. Caryl Ely, President of the International Traction Company, and General Manager Burt Van Horn. Many prominent citizens from Buffalo, Toronto, and the frontier towns and cities were present. A luncheon was served on Queenston Heights at the base of the monument erected to the memory of Gen. Brock.

American and British flags were draped about the arches at either end and the centre of the bridge. The American contingent, headed by Major Auman of the Thirteenth Regiment, W Caryl Ely, and George Raines of Rochester, advanced to the centre arch and were met by the Canadians, headed by the Hon. George W. Ross, Minister of Education for Ontario; the Hon. John W. Langmuir, and the Hon. J. S. Currie of St. Catharines.

As the parties, numbering several hundred, approached each other, the Seventh Regiment Band played the air to which the National hymns of England and America are written, while the crowd stood in silence with uncovered heads.

The new bridge, one of the most complete of modern suspension bridges, is designed to form a connecting link in a belt line trolley system to completely encompass the Niagara Gorge from immediately below the falls of the Niagara to the end of the gorge, at Queenston and Lewiston. Work on the new bridge was commenced last Fall. It is owned by the Lewiston Connecting Bridge Company of New York State and the Queenston Heights Bridge Company of Canada, both embraced in the International Traction Company. The chief engineer was L. L. Buck of New York, and the constructing engineer, R. S. Buck.

The cable span from tower to tower is 1,040 feet, the same as the old bridge, and the stiffening truss is 800 feet long. The width of roadway is twenty-five feet. The towers are of stone, those on the American side are twenty-eight feet back from the edge of the bluff. Their bases are 28 feet square, with a height of 26 feet. The towers on the Canadian side are 15 feet from the edge of the bluff, with a 12-foot square base and a height of 18 feet. There are four cables of support, each composed of fourteen 2¾-inch galvanized cast steel wire. The anchorages are drilled into the solid rock and heavily cemented. The total weight of the bridge is about 1,000 tons.

The structure embraces three distinct types of bridges—the steel arch, the cantilever, and the suspension. The first suspension bridge to span the gorge at Niagara Falls, which the present structure has replaced, was erected in 1850. That bridge was the largest and longest in the world at that time. The total length of cable was 1,245 feet; span between towers, 1,040 feet. The old bridge stood fifteen years. In the Winter of 1863-4 a big ice jam occurred at Lewiston, and the guys attached to the shore line, which kept the bridge from swinging, were all loosened by knocking out the wedges. By some carelessness on the part of the employes of the bridge company they were not replaced, and in a big windstorm on Feb. 1, 1864, after the ice jam, the bridge was blown down.

KLONDIKE A DISAPPOINTMENT.

A Port Jefferson Man Writes of His Own and Others' Misfortunes.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., July 21.—Henry W. Smith, who went to the Klondike from here a year ago, has written a letter to a Port Jefferson friend from Atlin City, B. C., dated June 20, in which he says that the prospect there is not a bright one. He writes:

"I am afraid my trip is not going to be a very profitable one, because matters are pretty well mixed up here. Nearly all the claims have been jumped two or three times, and the Government Commissioner does not apparently wish to settle things. A Judge has recently arrived here to settle matters, and it costs every man $25 who comes before him, whether he wins or loses his suit. The miners are very much dissatisfied, and have held several meetings and have now forwarded a protest to the Government of Victoria. No benefit has resulted so far, and last week word come that the close season had been postponed until Aug. 1, the third time this sort of thing has been done. To-day we sent a committee of two to Victoria to try to get some explanation of this action.

"There are some parts of the district that are very good, but take it as a whole it is a farce, and a great number of people have been fooled. I have seen a nugget that came out of a claim near where I am camped that is worth $193, and several worth $50 and over, so you see there is gold here all right, but I don't think the best claim will turn out $10,000. Stories have been in circulation here to the effect that 10,000 miners are wanted at Vancouver at $10 a day, but this is without foundation. Men out of provisions who have been forced to work get but $1.50 a day to cut ice. The best wages that are paid are $5 a day and board, and from that down to $3 a day without board, so you can imagine what the country is like.

"There are fully 2,000 men here looking for work, but no work is to be had. If it continues this way much longer the Government will have to help some of them out of the country, as they have no money. Old miners say that this is the poorest mining camp that they have yet been in."

Smith closed his letter by saying that he had drafted a set of grievances which was sent to Washington.

THE INFLUX OF FOREIGNERS.

Immigration Bureau (1899) Figures Show Increase Over 1898.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The official figures of the number of immigrants who arrived in this country during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, by races and sex, were to-day made public by the Immigration Bureau as follows:

Race.	Male.	Female.
African, (black)	220	192
Armenian	471	203
Austrian	87	32
South American	42	10
Central American	38	20
Bulgarian	18	1
Bohemian and Moravian	1,262	1,264
Chinese	1,627	11
Croatian and Slavonian	7,266	1,366
Cuban	1,074	300
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	297	70
Dutch and Flemish	1,226	634
East Indian	12	3
English	6,707	4,005
Finnish	3,942	2,155
French	1,428	850
German	14,741	11,980
Greek	2,263	132
Hawaiian	78	80
Hebrew	21,153	16,262
Hungarian	567	233
Irish	13,720	18,625
Italian, (Northern)	9,746	3,345
Italian, (Southern)	45,587	20,052
Japanese	3,171	224
Lithuanian	5,291	1,567
Magyar	3,060	1,840
Mexican	80	83
Montenegrin	4	1
Pacific Islander	70	4
Polish	18,191	10,275
Portuguese	1,101	995
Roumanian	90	6
Russian	1,261	513
Ruthenian, (Rucenian)	872	520
Scandinavian, (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	12,747	10,502
Scotch	1,057	895
Servian	62	7
Slovak	10,324	5,514
Spanish	890	97
Syrian	2,446	1,262
Transylvanian, (Siebenburger)	4	..
Turkish	20	2
Welsh	853	506
West Indian	90	54
Australians	29	27
Koreans	22	..
Swiss	1	..
Not specified	3	1
Total	195,277	116,430
Total for 1898	135,775	98,524

Perry Belmont's Country Home.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 21.—Perry Belmont, who is now in Europe, has taken a lease of the mansion formerly occupied by the poet, William Cullen Bryant, and it is said that he will occupy it immediately upon his return to this country. Mr. Belmont has bought a

NINE KILLED ON BOARD

Explosion on the British Torpedo-Boat Destroyer Bullfinch.

SPEEDING 30 KNOTS AN HOUR

Connecting Rod of the Starboard Engine Broke, Knocking Off the Cylinder's End—Terrible Scenes.

LONDON, July 21.—An explosion on board the torpedo-boat destroyer Bullfinch, on the Solent, during her trial to-day, killed nine and injured four of those on board.

While the Bullfinch was running at her full speed of thirty knots the connecting rod of the starboard engine broke, and, striking the cylinder, knocked off its end.

The engine room presented a terrible sight, filled as it was with steam and boiling water. The injured were groaning in agony. One man, who had apparently been struck by some flying metal, had his head nearly torn off.

It was the worst naval accident of this nature that has occurred in the British Navy in twenty years.

The Bullfinch is one of the fifty torpedo-boat destroyers of thirty-knots speed which are now a part of the British Navy. She is of the latest and most perfect pattern, and contains every improvement which has been introduced for these vessels. She was to have an indicated horse power of over 6,000.

The armament of the destroyers of the Bullfinch type consists of one 12-pounder quick-firing gun and five 6-pounders. There are also two 18-inch torpedo tubes on deck.

At the time of the appearance of Lord Brassey's Naval Annual for this year there were 108 torpedo-boat destroyers completed, building, or projected for the navy of Great Britain. Forty-two of these are of 26 to 27 knots speed, fifty of 30 knots speed, three experimental vessels, the Arad, Albatross, and Express, of 32 to 33 knots' speed; one, the Viper, fitted with turbine engines, and twelve forming part of the naval programme adopted in July, 1898.

AMERICAN FIRM'S PLANS.

J. S. Morgan & Co.'s Selection of a New Member Greatly Interests London.

LONDON, July 21.—The announcement that Mr. Clinton Dawkins, financial member of the Indian Council, is to join the firm of J. S. Morgan & Co. is causing much interest in this city.

The Exchange Telegraph Company this afternoon has a telegram from Allahabad, saying that the Bank of England India Office and the Ministers are being consulted to decide whether an Englishman should control the great American banking house of J. S. Morgan & Co., of which, the dispatch adds, Mr. Dawkins will become the senior partner next March.

The foregoing dispatch was shown to the head of the house of J. S. Morgan to-day, and he was asked as to the authenticity of the statements contained in it. In reply it was said that the only grain of truth in the matter is that Mr. Dawkins is to join the firm as a junior partner in April of next year.

ALLAHABAD, July 21.—The Pioneer (newspaper) says that Mr. Dawkins was a total stranger to Mr. Morgan when the latter invited him to become a partner.

Owing to the existing financial and currency problems in India, it would be difficult to replace Mr. Dawkins as financial member of the India Council at this critical period, and the Morgans have agreed to wait one year for Mr. Dawkins.

JOCKEY MARTIN'S MISHAP.

Loses His Reins, Wins the Race, and Then Faints.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 21.—Martin, the American jockey, who finished third on St. Ia for the Liverpool Cup to-day, made a curious début yesterday. He lost his reins, recovered them, came in first, and then fainted.

An old racing man said that the horse was evidently determined to win.

VENEZUELA'S CASE OPENED.

Spain, Maitre Prevost Declared, Settled Her Rights by Discovery.

PARIS, July 21.—Maitre Prevost opened the case for Venezuela at to-day's sitting of the British-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission.

Maitre Prevost cited authorities on international law to show that the right of discovery gives prior rights under conditions which, he claimed, Spain fulfilled. Spain had occupied and settled points on all the important rivers between the Orinoco and the Amazon in 1630.

The Bonaventure Floated.

LONDON, July 21.—At the office of the British Admiralty to-day it was stated that the British cruiser Bonaventure, reported yesterday ashore in a bad position at Corniloy, has been floated and is now en route to Nagasaki. From that place the Bonaventure will proceed to Hongkong for repairs. It is assumed that the cruiser suffered no serious damage from the grounding.

German Empress Much Improved.

BERLIN, July 21.—Empress Augusta Victoria, who met with an accident on Tuesday last, while on an excursion to St. Bartholoma, on the Konigs-See, is progressing favorably toward recovery.

American Electric Plant Burned.

LONDON, July 21.—The Western Electric Cable Company's establishment at Woolwich was burned this morning. The loss is £250,000. An American plant recently fitted up at the works was totally destroyed.

Small Price for Wrecked Ship.

LONDON, July 21.—The wrecked ship John R. Kelley of Bath, Me., which went ashore at Stanley, Falkland Islands on May 24, bound from New York for San Francisco, was sold on June 17 for £200.

ADVERTISING MAN ARRESTED.

Clark Bell Accuses Wakefield of Taking $25 and a Steel Plate.

Nelson S. Wakefield, fifty-five years old, living at the Broadway Central Hotel, was arrested last evening on a warrant issued by Magistrate Mott, in the Centre Street Police Court. Wakefield was locked up in the Mercer Street Station. The complainant is Clark Bell, a lawyer at 39 Broadway, who is President of the Medico-Legal Society. Mr. Bell lives at 206 West Seventy-eighth Street. He alleges that on Nov. 15, 1898, Wakefield took from him $25 in money and a steel engraving plate valued at $125. It is said that other complainants will be Henry Clews, Gen. Viele, Woodbury Langdon, and William H. Webb.

At the hotel it was said that Wakefield had lived there about one year. He had come from Boston, where he has a wife and son living, who frequently visit him in this city. It was supposed that Wakefield was engaged in the advertising business, and was writing biographies of prominent men. It was also said that Wakefield claimed to be employed by the Tremont Publishing Company, but it is alleged that there is no such concern. Wakefield was considered to be prosperous.

Suicide from Brooklyn Ferryboat.

A well-dressed man, about thirty-five years old, who had a black mustache and hair and wore dark clothes and a dark derby hat, committed suicide yesterday by jumping from the Houston Street Ferry boat Newtown while she was in midstream, on her way to Brooklyn. He was the last passenger to board the boat when she left her slip in Manhattan, at noon, and remained for a time in the stern looking at some papers, which he later replaced in his pocket. Then he passed through the men's cabin to the bow of the boat, where he stood beside the guard rail. When nobody was looking he climbed upon the rail and leaped into the water. His body was not recovered.

LONDON THEATRICAL TALK.

Violet Vanbrugh to Take Ada Rehan's Place in the New Drury Lane Drama—Lydia Thompson Ill.

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Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 21.—Even the theatres cannot compete with the weather. The latter has been so intolerably hot that even "The Belle of New York" suffers from the general collapse of poor humanity.

The reception of "El Capitan" has not been equal to De Wolf Hopper's expectations, and he talks of producing "Wang."

"The Rape of the Lock," written by Clo Graves and founded on Pope's poem, is to be produced in the Autumn at the Haymarket Theatre, with Winifred Emory as Belinda.

The new drama by Seymour Hicks and Fred Latham will be produced at the Adelphi next month.

"Florandora," a new musical piece by Owen Hall, will be given at the Lyric Theatre in October.

Violet Vanbrugh will play the part originally intended for Ada Rehan in the new Drury Lane drama by Cecil Raleigh, which may be expected the middle of September.

The last of this month will see the end of "Robespierre" at the Lyceum Theatre. Wilson Barrett will begin his term there with a revival of "The Silver King" in September and follow it with a new play on which Louis Parker is now at work.

Charles Wyndham gave his farewell performance at the Criterion Theatre. The house was crowded. Wyndham's new theatre will be a large and handsome structure.

The season at the Haymarket Theatre closed to-night.

Lydia Thompson is very ill with a cough and cold following an attack of influenza.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Joseph F. Sheehan, one of the tenors of the Castle Square Opera Company, has gone to Paris to study.

Weber & Fields announced last night that Lillian Russell had signed a contract with them for the coming season. Mr. Weber would give no particulars as to the conditions of the engagement.

Richard Dorney said yesterday that no arrangements for disposing of Daly's theatres had been made. He said that, whatever deal was finally made, Mr. Daly's policy in regard to holding the musical and the dramatic company would be fully carried out.

Henry W. Savage, proprietor of the Castle Square Opera Company, has gone to Chicago to see the production of "The Tarantella," a new opera by Jakobowski, the composer of "Erminie." It is being presented at the Studebaker Theatre by one of his companies, and will run through the season in Chicago.

GOVERNMENT TO AID MRS. RICH.

Minister Clayton Instructed as to Her Coming Trial in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—To quiet the apprehension that has been aroused as to the treatment of Mrs. Rich by the Mexican provincial authorities, the State Department has taken steps to insure an absolutely impartial trial for her. She is now at El Paso awaiting surrender to the Mexican authorities under extradition proceedings on a charge of murdering her husband, John B. Rich, in Mexico.

Minister Clayton has been instructed to see that the woman has every facility in the way of counsel, that all necessary witnesses appear, and that she is properly accommodated while under arrest. In addition, if it should appear beyond doubt that she is guilty, an effort will be made to induce the Mexican Government to show clemency in her case.

A TALK WITH J. W. BOOKWALTER

Says Russia Holds Key to the East—Politics in This Country.

"No matter what may be said to the contrary, Russia holds the key to the East," said John W Bookwalter of Ohio, author, traveler, and statesman, at the Holland House yesterday. "The Eastern question is a hard one to solve. The Asiatics are a patient and persistent people. Many railroads are being built in Asia, and from what I have seen I believe that Russia holds the key, not only to China, but to India also.

"I am glad that Gen. Alger has practically retired from the Cabinet. He ought to have got out long ago.

"There is a good deal of bitterness among the Republicans of Ohio. John R. McLean will probably be nominated for Governor by the Democrats. He is powerful and aggressive, and will make an active campaign.

"In my opinion the next Presidential campaign will find the Democracy fighting for more silver and tariff reform, and against the trusts. Silver is not dead in the public mind. There is a scramble for gold, but there is not enough of it. You can't eat your cake and still have it.

"I am a bimetallist. If you take silver or gold out of circulation there is not enough of the other. The public is discovering there is not gold enough to maintain the business layout. We must increase the output of gold, add silver to it, or decrease the volume of business. Gold is short in European centres, the shortage last year reaching $60,000,000, but there has been an increase of the metal in India, China, and Japan.

"I believe that our protective tariff policy is the mother of trusts and responsible for all our difficulties."

MR. CROKER'S RETURN.

It Is Now Said the Tammany Leader Will Come Home Early in August.

The statement was made yesterday on the authority of a prominent Tammany office holder that Richard Croker will return to this country the first week in August, instead of the last, as was his intention.

The Mazet committee will resume its sittings on Aug. 1, but Mr. Croker's subpoena does not call for his return before the 20th of that month. It has been understood by those closest to him that he would get back on or about the 24th. No reason is given for the apparent hastening of the Tammany leader's homecoming.

Mr. Croker's return is expected to be the signal for a gathering of Tammany men at Saratoga. Mr. Croker will, it is understood, go directly there after he lands, and the Mayor, John F. Carroll, and all the other Tammany leaders of rank will go with him.

Scully May Replace Redington.

Reports in Tammany circles credit David H. Scully, a real estate dealer of 149 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, with having been selected by the organization managers to succeed Lyman W. Redington as Assemblyman from the Thirty-fourth District, of which Percival E. Nagle is leader. Mr. Redington has served two terms at Albany, during which he made what was generally regarded as an excellent record, but he incurred Mr. Croker's displeasure by voting for the Astoria Gas bill last Winter, and his retirement as the Tammany nominee was decreed.

Anti-Sheehan Men Meet.

A meeting of the election district Captains of the anti-Sheehan Democrats in the Ninth District was held last night at the Goodwin headquarters. Workers from each of the twenty-five election districts were present, and it was announced after the meeting that their reports confirmed the claim that out of the 1,654 new voters enrolled in the district 914 are for Councilman Goodwin for leader.

GEORGE J. GOULD'S HOME.

The New York Times Illustrated Magazine of to-morrow will contain, among other attractive features, a series of views of Georgian Court, the half-million dollar Lakewood home of George J. Gould. These pictures have been especially prepared for The New York Times and are accompanied by an interesting description of the beauties of this famous Summer home. Order in advance to be sure of getting a copy of to-morrow's issue. —Adv.

FIVE ITALIANS LYNCHED

Shooting of a Louisiana Doctor Avenged by Many Citizens.

HE WAS SHOT IN THE STREET

Trouble Caused by the Physician Killing a Goat Belonging to One of the Italians.

TALLULAH, La., July 21.—Five Italians were lynched here last night for the fatal wounding of Dr. J. Ford Hodge. The dead men are of a class which has been troublesome for some time. Some, it is said, had families in Europe, but had no relatives here.

The dead men are Frank Defatta, Charles Defatta, Joe Defatta, Sy Deferroch, and John Cereno.

For several weeks a lot of goats belonging to Frank Defatta have been sleeping and running on the gallery of Dr. Hodge's office and residence. The doctor on numerous occasions requested the owner to keep his goats penned up, but he would not do it, and on the night of July 19 Dr. Hodge shot one of them. Early next morning Frank Defatta came to the doctor's office and said:

"You shoot my goat, now you better shoot me."

The doctor ordered him to leave, and Defatta left grumbling. Dr. Hodge took his meals at the residence of a Mr. Kauffmann, and had to pass "Joe" Defatta's shop in going to them. About sundown last evening the doctor and Mr. Kauffmann started to supper. Mr. Kauffmann, who was in the lead, says that as they got to Joe's store Charles Defatta was sitting on the steps and Joe standing at the door. Kauffmann spoke to them, but neither returned the greeting. As Dr. Hodge passed Charles jumped up and said:

"You shoot my goat," and struck the doctor. Dr. Hodge attempted to repel the attack, but, finding his assailant too much for him, started to draw his pistol. Joe Defatta, at the door, fired both loads of a double-barreled shotgun at the doctor, striking him in his hands and abdomen. At the sound of the gun Frank Defatta, Sy Deferroch, and John Cereno, who were in the neighborhood, started on a run to Joe's store with shotguns and long knives in their hands.

Court was in session, and a large crowd of country people were in town. They joined the Sheriff and his deputies in the chase, and succeeded in arresting and disarming Frank Defatta, Sy Deferroch, and John Cereno after a hard struggle.

The Sheriff with his posse went to the Defatta home and captured Charles Defatta. Joe was found hidden under a chimney in an adjoining house. He was taken out, and the Sheriff started toward the jail with his two prisoners. When the Court House Square was reached a crowd of 250 citizens overpowered the Sheriff, and after a severe struggle took Joe and Charles to the slaughter pen and hung them to the gallows.

Joe denied the shooting, and said Charles did it. Charles said Joe fired the shots, which half a dozen people saw. Charles said Frank Defatta and Sy Deferroch were the cause of the trouble.

The crowd then adjourned to the jail and overpowered the jailor and his deputies. The keys were secured, and Sy Deferroch, Frank Defatta, and Joe Cereno were brought out and hanged to an oak tree in the jail yard. Not a shot was fired by the crowd, which was orderly and quiet.

A good many citizens pleaded for the lives of the Italians, but as this was the third outrage of the kind committed by this class of people, their appeals were unavailing. About two years ago Frank Defatta shot and killed a negro for picking up a watermelon which Frank had for sale.

One year ago Joe Defatta shot and instantly killed Pat Matthews, landing keeper at Millen's Bend, La., over a trivial controversy. He was cleared by a technicality of the law. These two had frequently made boasts that they would do as they pleased and that their money would clear them.

The people here believe the five men had planned to kill Dr. Hodge as he was going to his supper. Dr. Hodge is badly shot, and the doctors say he cannot recover.

The five Italians were buried to-day in the Potter's Field near here. The Grand Jury is in session, and will investigate the matter.

MAY LYNCH TWO NEGROES.

Georgia Posse Certain to Kill the Criminals If Captured—Four Counties Are Excited.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., July 21.—A sensation is stirring Decatur County, and a double lynching may follow as the result of crimes heaped upon J. E. Ogletree and his wife last night, at their home at the little station of Saffold, on the Plant System, a few miles from here, by two negroes.

About 8 o'clock the two negroes entered the store of Mr. Ogletree, which adjoins the station, and made a few trivial purchases. When the sales were completed Mr. Ogletree asked for his money. One of the negroes thereupon presented a pistol at the agent's head and said:

"I owe you nothing. We are robbers, and want your money."

Ogletree emptied his pockets, the other negroes standing guard at the front door.

Then the two negroes ordered Ogletree to march up stairs, where Mrs. Ogletree was, and then ordered her to give up what money she had. She gave them $4. The negroes then assaulted Mrs. Ogletree.

About this time a train was heard coming to the station, and the negroes fled in the direction of the Chattahoochee River. When Ogletree managed to bring himself to a realization of what had happened, he took his wife and boarded a train for this city. Sheriff Patterson was informed of the crime at once, and took action at daylight. Several posses were immediately sworn in, and with dogs in the lead, started in various directions to find some trace of the negroes. Everybody in the vicinity quit work and is assisting the posses in their search. If the blacks are caught their quick death is a certainty.

Mrs. Ogletree is a sister of William Buchanan, County Treasurer, and comes of a well-known family.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 21.—A special from Bainbridge says neither of the negroes wanted for the Ogletree outrage had been apprehended up to 9 o'clock to-night. Decatur County adjoins Thomas County, Ga.; Gadsen County, Fla., and Jackson County, Ala. Every available man in the four counties has joined in the search, and if the negroes are captured the death awarded them will be out of the ordinary. There is a sentiment here which has crystalized into an understanding that the blacks will be put to death in the same manner in which Sam Hose met his end at Newnan, Ga., in April last.

CAPT. PRICE AT HOME AGAIN.

He Returns from His Trip to Europe and Jumps Right Into Harness.

As brown as a berry, and looking the picture of health, Police Capt. James K. Price of the Tenderloin precinct was the first passenger to walk down the gangplank when the Cunarder Lucania docked at her pier last night. There he was greeted by his son and a crowd of police officials, who grabbed his hands.

"Had a bully time," said the Captain. "I went for a rest, and I got it. I left New York just twenty-eight days ago, and I am going right into harness to-night. I landed at Queenstown and went right to Port Rush, which is a sort of Coney Island in the north of Ireland.

"But say, Ireland is a slow place in some things. Why in some places they are still using candles to read by. I visited Belfast and also went to London. I did not see Mr. Croker, and the only New Yorker I knew that I met in London was ex-Police Magistrate Kudlich.

"But you can all talk, boys. There is only one city in the world, and that's right here. Why, if New York tolerated the vice which is so manifest in London streets all the police would be sent to State prison."

The station house in West Thirtieth Street was handsomely decorated in honor of the Captain's return.

Funeral of Capt. Joseph Mocs.

Funeral services for Capt. Joseph Mocs, who died on Wednesday, were held last evening at his late residence, 23 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. Capt. Mocs was seventy-three years old, and was a native of Austria-Hungary. He won his title of Captain in the Hungarian revolution of 1848, and came to this country with Gen. Kossuth and other revolutionists. Capt. Mocs had been connected with the Bradbury Piano Company for the past twenty-five years.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

From all the Summer resorts, near and far, come letters and advices which indicate that the season of outing is nearing its height with the advent of August, the great vacation month of the year. There will be more stir to-day and to-morrow along the beaches and at the inland, mountain, lake, and valley resorts than since the holidays of the Fourth, and numbers of the men and women who went from the suburbs to the further resorts yesterday will not return now for three or four weeks. It has become the fashion for people owning or leasing country houses in the nearer suburbs to remain in them through July and to take their Newport, Narragansett, Bar Harbor, Southampton, Saratoga, and Berkshire, or Adirondack outings during August. The week which begins to-morrow, therefore, will be the second transition one of the Summer season, the first having been in late May and early June, when the city was finally deserted for the country.

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The steamers sailing to-day again go out with well-filled cabins, and it is difficult to see how the majority of those now sailing can return during the Autumn months. There is not room enough, in the first and second cabins at least, of the entire fleet of Atlantic passenger steamers to bring back those Americans who sailed between April 15 and July 1, and who wish to return between Sept. 1 and Nov. 1. How, then, will the hundreds now sailing find places to return? In about two weeks stories will begin to come of the Atlantic steamship offices in London and Paris being besieged by Americans anxious to return home, but who cannot find places, and then of extra chartered steamers and people of wealth coming home in the steerage, &c. It is astonishing that with this annual experience so many Americans will rush abroad each year and take their chances of getting home in the Autumn, surely to undergo an amount of worry and annoyance when the time comes for their return that must seriously modify the pleasure of their trips.

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On La Bretagne, which sails for Havre to-day, there are booked, among others, S. H. Agnew, Mrs. M. Andrews and son, Hillary Brunot, United States Consul at Etienne; Paul Durand, Mrs. C. H. Harlow and son, and Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Reynolds. The Umbria, which sails with an unusually long list of passengers for this time of the year, has booked, among others, Lieut. H. J. Coles, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Chadwick, George W. Alexander, William Bell and Miss Bell, Mr. and Mrs. S. Dana Greene, Thomas E. Maitland, Judge T. A. Moran, Mrs. Moran, and Miss Josephine Moran, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Prince of Boston, Col. Henry W. Sackett and Mrs. Sackett, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Thompson, Ross M. Turner, Francisco and Emilio Terry, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Churchill Williams, and Sir James Westlard. On the Pennsylvania there are booked, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Adams, Mrs. Albert P. Frost, Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Hearne, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Jewett, Mr. and Mrs. George Pemberton, and Miss Helen R. Rathbun. The Fuerst Bismarck, which arrived yesterday, brought among other passengers Mrs. Cadwalader, Mrs. Julian Davies, Miss Davies, Mrs. Mary J. Laurence. The Lucania, due this morning, will bring among other passengers Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Seligman and Miss Ranger, who have been abroad since early in May. The Barbarossa, from Bremen, yesterday brought among other passengers Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Draper and Miss Draper, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Sprague, and Mr. G. F. Victor.

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The abduction in Baltimore of little Gladys Perot by her mother, Mrs. Lettie S. Perot, has now developed, as was indicated in this column some days ago, into a cause célèbre, which before it is concluded may involve a number of well-known people in London and Paris. The Baltimore Grand Jury, as was told in THE TIMES yesterday, indicted Mrs. Perot on nine counts, the first four of which charge abduction, the punishment for which is in the discretion of the court imprisonment not exceeding twenty years, the fifth and sixth kidnapping, and the seventh child stealing. The State Department will probably cable to Ambassador Choate to secure from the English authorities provisional warrants for the arrest of Mrs. Perot as soon as she lands from the Cambroman in Liverpool, which will presumably be on July 24. Detective Gault will hurry across the Atlantic, especially commissioned as a United States agent, with the powers of a United States Marshal, and will endeavor to secure possession of the fair prisoner.

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Mrs. Perot will probably fight extradition and resist to the last the effort to have her return to Baltimore for trial. In the battle which will probably ensue in the English courts the American Ambassador will doubtless see that Detective Gault has proper legal support. Abduction, kidnapping, and child stealing are among the offenses made extraditable by the treaty between England and the United States. Letters from Baltimore state that it was Mrs. Perot who got the divorce from her husband on the ground of desertion. She did not express a wish for the children at the time, and by agreement the decree of the Circuit Court for Baltimore County gave the custody of the children to the father.

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Some lawyers argue that no decree of any court has any validity beyond the State where it is issued, except under the full faith credit clause of the United States Constitution, which provides that a State shall give the same effect to decrees that is given in the State where they are issued. They further urge that such a decree cannot have the force that is here in England; that Mrs. Perot would have a natural right which a mother has to the custody of her child, and that in order to get the child from her it will have to be proved that she is not a fit person to care for her.

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It is difficult to see how a mother can kidnap her own child. The grandfather from whom Mrs. Perot abducted the child is naturally greatly angered over the occurrence, as he has been most generous to Mrs. Perot, and has been giving her an allowance for some years, although not sufficient to allow her to live in the luxurious way in which she has been living. She came to Baltimore after crossing the ocean on the Campania with Mrs. Astor, Senator Depew, and a number of well-known people, during which trip she attracted attention by her beauty and gowns and her ladylike and discreet behavior, and after arriving at the Stafford Hotel wrote to the grandfather of the child asking in the most humble manner if she could see her daughter, and that the daughter might bring a friend with her. Mr. Perot brought little Gladys with a child of about her own age to the hotel, but when he went after them he found that Mrs. Perot and Gladys had left. Little Gladys wore the same dress and hat when she went to see her mother which she had worn as a flower girl at the recent wedding of her aunt, Miss Agnes Perot, to Mr. James F. Hayward of New York, and Mrs. Perot took her out and purchased for her a more suitable hat for traveling.

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The fair abductress, it is now learned, had quite a career in Baltimore before she left, and also in Chicago, while she is not unknown in New York and has been much admired in London and Paris, and before her divorce her name was coupled with that of a certain Baltimore society man, who afterward died in the Shepherd Asylum. At that time she kept her handsome gowns down town in Baltimore at a dressmaker's, would go there in the more modest clothes she wore at her father-in-law's house, change them for the handsomer gowns, in which she would promenade, and afterward doff them for her home costume. Those who knew Mrs. Perot in Baltimore and have met her since in other cities express astonishment that so dainty, refined, and seemingly simple-minded a woman should have been able to devise and carry out so clever and bold an abduction, and incline to the theory that the Englishman who gives his name as Blood, who met her in New York on her arrival from London, and who accompanied her and the child in her flight from Montreal, was probably the master mind in the entire affair. Mrs. Perot's arrival in England will cause a stir in certain circles in London and Paris, and if her husband is now in England, unknown to her, as is now stated, there will doubtless be other chapters to add to the story.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 21.—The British Legation will be located here for the rest of the Summer, having to-day rented from the Misses Newman their cottage on Catherine Street, known as The Nutshell, for the season. W. G. Max-Muller, the Secretary of the legation, has been here for a week arranging for the transfer of the legation from Washington. Three Summers ago the British Legation was here for the season.

The King cottage, on Dresser Street, has been rented to Mrs. John Hayes of Allegheny.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and Col. and Mrs. William Goddard are registered at the Cliffs Hotel.

James Brown Potter has as his guest the Rev. Dr. Eliphalet N. Potter.

The Earl of Yarmouth is paying a visit here.

Warren Leland, Jr., of New York arrived to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce have arrived at their cottage for the season.

Registered at Hill Top Cottage are Mrs. Seth Barton French, Mrs. Walker of New York, Prince Cassimir Lubirsky of Vienna, and Mr. and Mrs. L. Sherman of Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. John Walters, who returned from Europe this week, have arrived at Newport.

Mrs. George L. Rives entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. L. L. Lorillard entertained this evening at dinner at Arleigh.

The farewell dinner to the young gentlemen who are to accompany Alfred G. Vanderbilt on his tour around the world was given by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt this evening at The Breakers.

To-morrow Messrs. Douglas Cochran, Williams P. Burden, and Ernest N. Iselin will return to their homes. On July 26 they will meet in New York and go to Montreal, and thence across the continent to Vancouver, and thence to Japan.

Registers at the Golf Club include Messrs. C. Oliver Iselin, James Anderson, T. G. Haughton, Jr., the Earl of Yarmouth, Miss J. W. Johnson, and Miss S. L. Johnson.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew has returned from New York.

The Rev. and Mrs. George William Douglass of Tuxedo Park are the guests of Mrs. Hugh T. Dickey, at Riviera.

Miss Duer of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan.

Charles Astor Bristed has returned from New York.

John Frelinghuysen is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ballantine.

Miss Sigsbee, daughter of Capt. Sigsbee of the Texas, is visiting here.

The villa of Mrs. Ogden Goelet on the Cliffs is being renovated, and apparently is being prepared for occupancy.

Mrs. E. H. G. Slater is having the Cliff terrace in front of her new villa on the Cliffs raised to a height that pedestrians passing along the cliff walk cannot see the terrace above, and serves as well to keep strangers from trespassing on her property, which excursionists are wont to do.

To-morrow afternoon Mrs. R. I. Gannell will give a reception in honor of her daughter, Miss Virginia, who will be formally introduced. The event will be by far the most notable thus far this season.

Col. Dyer, son of Gov. Dyer, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Gannell at South Side.

The Rev. Robert J. Nevin, D. D., of St. Paul's Church, Rome, will conduct the services at Emmanuel Church, Sunday.

Commodore Gerry entertained on the Electra this evening.

Registers at the Casino include John B. Brenadou, Count Giuseppe Della Gherardesca, W. G. Max-Muller, Stanley Mortimer, R. D. Vincent, Raymond Spear, J. E. Bailey, W. H. Parker, and W. H. Hunt.

George Pollock of Pittsfield, Mass., is at Berger's Bellevue Lodge.

A large yachting party came over from the pier to-day and had luncheon at Berger's. Later, with a string quartet, they went to Lawton's Valley for a picnic and dance.

THE SUGAR AND COFFEE WAR.

Arbuckle Brothers Issue a Circular Aimed at the Sugar Trust.

Lower Wall Street finds evidence of the continuance of the sugar and coffee war in the following circular issued from the office of Arbuckle Brothers to wholesale grocers:

A desperate situation probably gave birth to the thought of procuring a proxy when the furtherance of a project involved offense against law. When a proxy is employed to perform a shady act the principal exhibits his discretion and hides his honor. A great many jobbers have received cunningly worded proxy communications threatening the adoption of methods inimical to their interests should they fail to obey the command of him who owns only 100 per cent. of your sugar of the American Sugar Refining Company," &c.

This would-be monopolist has an article, other than sugar, which requires the "open door" of every jobbing house for its distribution. The self-interest found in conserving the good-will of jobbers (thus avoiding the necessity of selling roasted coffee direct to retailers) would stay the hand of a rasher man and poorer merchant than he who directs the destinies of the American Sugar Refining Company. Of threats there have been legion, of execution none. The homely adage finds application here—"Barking dogs seldom bite."

No comment on this was obtained at the offices of the Sugar Trust. At Arbuckle Brothers' the note was classed as a "Don't be scared" circular and as speaking for itself. In sugar and coffee circles the Arbuckle circular was understood as meeting a threat of the American Sugar Refinery Company to sell "Lion" coffee to retailers, and pointing out that such a course would lead to the thrill of sugar jobbers. The circular is issued at a time when the Arbuckles and other independent refiners have made heavy sales of refined sugar under a ninety days' guarantee.

SUGAR DEALERS DISCONTENTED.

The "Factor" Plan May Be Abolished in the West.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 21.—The "factor" plan in the distribution of refined sugar—that is, on terms dictated by the Sugar Trust—is in jeopardy, and may be abolished at any time. A meeting of wholesale grocers and jobbers heretofore interested in furthering the plans of the American Sugar Refinery Company was held at the Commercial Exchange to-day, and the trade situation, as affecting sugar, was discussed.

Among the more prominent houses represented at this meeting were Reid, Murdoch & Co., Chicago; Franklin MacVeagh & Co., Chicago; Sprague, Warner & Co., Chicago; Steele, Wedeles & Co., Chicago; William Kothe, Indianapolis; Ira Smith, Milwaukee; James H. Edgar, Detroit; Charles J. Offe, Peoria; F. C. Jones, Peoria.

The thing sought to be accomplished was either ways and means of putting a stop to the complete demoralization in the trade, or the abandonment of the "factor" and the substitution of what is known as the "equality plan," under the operations of which a jobber regulates his own prices. This latter plan has been adopted by many wholesale dealers who handle sugar coming from the refineries outside the trust. The present trouble began several months ago, when jobbers showed a disposition to break away from the thralldom of the trust.

C. B. Haight Held for Perjury.

Charles B. Haight, who was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury on June 30 last for perjury in connection with the trial of Frank W. Anthony for fraudulent use of the mails, was held in $2,500 bail for examination by United States Commissioner Morle, in Brooklyn, yesterday. Haight claims to be the United States agent of a London fire insurance company, with offices at 35 Broadway, Manhattan. He was a witness at both the trials which resulted in Anthony's conviction, and is accused of giving conflicting testimony.

An Old Man Missing.

Ludwig Jollenboger, eighty-three years old, is missing from his home at 20 South Washington Place, Astoria, and the police of Long Island City have been asked by his family to assist in the search for him. He left his home Friday to go to the Bowery Savings Bank, Manhattan, to draw $300. His family fear that he has met with foul play.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Anna Stockton Pettit.

The death of Anna Stockton Pettit, at Potsdam, N. Y., July 14, has caused deep grief not only to those of her immediate circle, but also to those interested in scientific work, particularly in botanical research.

She was born in 1863. Her childhood and girlhood was spent at Canton, N. Y., where she early began to devote her life to study. In 1882 she received the degree of A. B. from the St. Lawrence University, N. Y. Later she went to New York City and studied painting and drawing, and worked for eight years with the microscope. She became a student at Barnard College, receiving there a scholarship which she generously relinquished to another. In 1894 she received the degree of Ph. D., being the first woman upon whom Columbia University had conferred that degree.

In 1888 she married Herbert D. Pettit, A. M., Columbia University, Master and Principal of the Lawrence School, Lawrence, L. I. Entering earnestly into her husband's school work, it now became possible for her to carry out her desire of devoting her life to the work of training the minds of the young to a fuller understanding of the higher and broader view of science, using it to look through nature up to God.

In the Winter of 1895 she delivered at Lawrence to her friends and neighbors a course of lectures on biology, which clearly indicated the rich resources of her mind, and gave promise of great future usefulness and high moral inspiration. The following Spring she was attacked by what proved to be an incurable malady; gradually her eyes and ears were closed to the outside world, and she retired to the fortress of her beautiful mind, which remained clear and serene to the end.

The strength of her moral nature still enabled her, with heroic fortitude, to maintain and impart to others her natural cheerfulness of disposition. In spite of her great and constant suffering, she bravely continued to study, learning the point type for the blind, and the Morse alphabet, becoming skillful in their use. Through the former she read history, biology, poetry, and fiction, and kept herself conversant with the current events of the times.

Her scientific work was highly appreciated here and abroad, and some of her original researches were published in pamphlet form by Columbia University.

Her loss is irreparable to those who had hoped that they might for many years enjoy her friendship and have the benefit of her inspiration and example.

The following quotation, with which she prefaced one of her lectures on biology, is a keynote to the character and belief of this rare and gifted woman:

"I know not where His islands lift
Their fronded palms in air.
I only know I cannot drift
Beyond His love and care."

Elizabeth Thompson.

News was received here yesterday of the death last night at Littleton, N. H., of Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, who some years ago acquired a National prominence as a philanthropist.

Mrs. Thompson was born at Lyndon, Vt., Feb. 21, 1821. She was the daughter of a farmer named Samuel Rowell. When she was nine years old she became a maid of all work in the house of a neighbor, receiving 25 cents a week as wages. Even under these circumstances she managed to educate herself, almost entirely unaided. She was a very beautiful woman when, in 1843, she made a visit to Boston, and was there seen by Thomas Thompson, a wealthy man of that city. He was so impressed by her appearance and bearing that he sought her acquaintance, and early in 1844 married her.

Mr. Thompson was a well-known philanthropist, and much of his income was spent for benevolent purposes. He died in 1869, and the income of the whole of his immense estate was left to his wife. She followed her husband's example, contributing liberally to all kinds of charities and donating large sums for purposes of National interest. Mrs. Thompson spent more than $100,000 in providing openings in business for men with families, hundreds of business men now in comfortable circumstances owing their start in life to her. She gave $10,000 to pay the expenses of a commission authorized by Congress to investigate the yellow fever. She founded the town of Long Mont, at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, and gave 640 acres of land and $300 to each colonist. F. B. Carpenter's well-known painting "Signing of the Emancipation Proclamation by Lincoln in the Presence of His Cabinet" was bought by her and presented to Congress. In consequence of this the floor of the House was granted to Mrs. Thompson.

In 1885 Mrs. Thompson gave $25,000 for the advancement of scientific research. She was a strong advocate of an international republic, and a journal advocating her views was started in England. She was also an earnest upholder of temperance, and gave large sums to that cause. She wrote a number of tracts and pamphlets on total abstinence, one of which, entitled "Figures of Hell," and containing various statistics, was circulated over the entire world. Mrs. Thompson suffered a stroke of paralysis about five years ago, and had been in poor health since that time.

Horace K. Thurber.

Horace K. Thurber, for many years prominent in this city as a business man and a public-spirited citizen, died Thursday at Hailey, Idaho. Mr. Thurber was born in Delhi, Delaware County, N. Y., seventy-one years ago. He began his business career as a clerk in the Delaware Bank, and afterward embarked in the grocery business at Addison, Steuben County, N. Y. In the early fifties he came to New York and entered the wholesale grocery business as a bookkeeper for Henry Harms, at 286 Washington Street. In 1858 he entered into partnership with John F. Pupke, under the firm name of Pupke & Thurber, doing business at 173 and 175 Chambers Street, and the firm soon became one of the most important in the trade. In 1866 this firm was dissolved, and Mr. Thurber continued the business under the name of H. K. Thurber & Co., with him as junior partners being associated his brother, F. B. Thurber, and Stephen L. Bardash.

LARCHMONT CLUB'S RACES

A Stiff Southwester Sends the Yachts Bowling Along.

COLONIA AGAIN TO THE FRONT

Amorita and Quisetta Come Together, Without Much Damage—Syce Once More Wins in Her Class.

Something of an old-fashioned southwester, following a dense fog, and a lumpy sea made it a rattling race for the yachts which sailed in yesterday's regatta of the Larchmonth Yacht Club. While none of the boats in the race got down to a reefing basis, all other sailing craft on the Sound were plugging along under reduced canvas, and the racing yachts lay over with lee rails under and every man jack aboard wet with the flying spray. The Colonia, Amorita, and Quisetta sailed in one class, while the Clorita and Uncas in small schooners, Syce and Kestrel in the sloop class, and the Albicore, Possum, and Sultan in the yawl class made up the list of boats that sailed. The Hussar started, but, finding that the Meemer, which was to have been her competitor, was not starting, she refused a sailover and withdrew. Meemer reported that she was short in her crew.

There were two triangular courses, the smaller one laid within the other. The longer one, for the big schooners, lay to a buoy in the middle of the Sound, to Prospect Point Buoy, and home. In the smaller triangle the first mark was two miles nearer home, and the second mark was the same as that of the other course. This made of it a reach, a beat, and a broad reach.

The preparatory signal was at 11:30 A. M., and the start at 11:35 for the big schooners, the others following in three series at five-minute intervals. Colonia led a ross the line, with booms to port and carrying main clubtopsail, main topmast staysail, balloon forestaysail, and medium jib and jibtopsail. The other schooners carried about the same canvas. Quisetta leading the Amorita, but to leeward.

In the next class Uncas was first over, but to leeward of Clorita, which crossed two seconds later. The little schooners had balloon jibtopsails set.

Desired led Syce over by 2 seconds. They carried balloon forestaysails, big jibs, and jib topsails. The Kiaora led Liris and the yawls crossed with Sultan leading, then Possum and Albicore in that order. It was a close race throughout between the Clorita and Uncas, Clorita gained the lead near the first mark and held it. The Syce overhauled the Kestrel on the first reach, eventually increased it, excepting on the second leg of the second round, when the yachts caught the blow where it draws strongest off the land at Hempstead Harbor, when Kestrel pointed higher and stood up better. Syce lost a few seconds of her lead, but regained it all and more in the broad reach to the finish. The Liris left the Kiaora so far astern that she was hardly in the race. The times taken at the various marks were as follows:

FIRST ROUND.

Yachts.	First Mark.	Second Mark.	Home Mark.
Colonia	12:05:35	12:25:25	1:12:04
Amorita	12:08:16	1:02:52	1:19:45
Quisetta	12:08:38	1:01:24	1:20:27
Clorita	12:07:06	12:55:02	1:15:36
Uncas	12:06:14	12:56:28	1:16:31
Syce	12:12:42	12:58:12	1:06:17
Kestrel	12:11:56	12:49:19	1:10:14
Liris	12:13:50	12:57:46	1:20:06
Kiaora	12:14:29	1:02:33	1:25:34
Albicore	12:19:27	....	1:38:20
Sultan	12:21:11	....	1:40:15
Possum	12:21:08	....	1:38:43

SECOND ROUND.

Colonia	1:41:08	....	2:46:08
Amorita	1:51:30	2:42:45	2:59:41
Quisetta	1:51:56	2:14:42	3:02:01
Clorita	1:39:25	....	2:50:26
Uncas	1:40:02	....	2:51:37
Syce	....	2:13:19	2:33:00
Kestrel	....	2:15:07	2:36:15
Liris	1:46:57	....	2:51:42
Kiaora	....	....	3:05:34
Albicore	....	....	3:21:03
Sultan	....	....	3:20:50
Possum	....	....	3:38:24

Off Redspring Buoy on the second round the Quisetta's bowsprit fouled the Amorita's preventer topmast backstay. The Amorita on the port tack had tacked under the Quisetta's bow. The Quisetta luffed; then bore away across the Amorita's stern. A protest flag was displayed on the Amorita, but it was believed that the protest would not be pressed.

The yachts made pretty working of it round the home mark on the first round; gave that the Colonia let go her lee jib sheet too soon and it got caught in a hank. The wind, fresh at the start, had become much stronger, and in the windward work of the second round the Colonia and the Quisetta got in their foretopsails and their jibtopsails. In the broad reach home none of the larger boats used balloon jibtopsails. The yachts finished just as a squall came lowering over the land to the westward. It gave the boats a wide berth, however, and it was only an edge of it that brushed whitecaps as the boats, under headsails or otherwise reduced canvas, made for the harbor. The summary follows:

SCHOONERS IN ONE CLASS.

Start, 11:35. Course, thirty miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Length. Feet.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Colonia, C. A. Postley	93.13	3:11:08	3:11:08
Amorita, W. G. Brokaw	74.86	3:24:41	3:11:46
Quisetta, H. F. and R. L. Lippitt	71.10	3:27:01	3:10:48

SCHOONERS 65-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 11:30. Course, twenty-two miles.

Clorita, Philip T. Dodge	57.12	3:10:26	3:10:26
Uncas, Charles Buchanan	51.46	3:11:37	3:11:37

SLOOPS—51-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 11:45. Course, twenty-two miles.

Syce, F. M. Bell	48.00	2:48:00	2:48:00
Kestrel, J. B. Mills	48.37	2:51:12	2:51:12

SLOOPS, CRUISING TRIM—51 FEET.

Start, 11:15. Course, twenty-two miles.

Liris, T. J. McCahill, Jr.	48.00	3:16:42	3:16:42
Kiaora, M. C. Parsons	46.50	3:20:34	3:18:45

YAWLS—CLASSES L AND M.

Start, 11:50. Course, twenty-two miles.

Albicore, S. J. Hyde	41.00	3:31:03	3:31:03
Possum, R. N. Boyle	33.11	3:38:24	3:34:04
Sultan, C. S. Summerville	37.93	3:39:50	3:34:53

The winners were: Schooners—Quisetta won from Colonia by 0h20, having 0h13 time allowance, and from Amorita, 0:58. Colonia won from Uncas by 1:21. Sloops—Syce from Kestrel by 3:12. Liris won from Kiaora by 2:03. Albicore won from Possum by 3:01, and from Sultan by 3:50. Possum got second prize on time allowance.

THE ASAHI WINS AT NEWPORT.

Vaquero III. Disabled and Withdraws —Yachts in the Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 21.—In a strong breeze from the southwest the fleet of thirty-footers raced over the Dyer's Island course this afternoon, and the first mishap of the season among the fleet occurred when Vaquero III. broke her jib and withdrew from the race, which was watched with interest. The start was made at 3:34 o'clock. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Asahi, Lloyd Warner	5:52:05	2:18:05
Wawa, R. Brooks	5:52:48	2:18:48
Puck, E. D. Morgan	5:53:18	2:19:18
Esperanza, H. A. Havemeyer	5:54:39	2:20:39
Hera, R. N. Ellis	6:00:01	2:26:01
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	Did not finish.	

The fleet will go to Potter's Grove to-morrow to compete for the prizes offered by the Rhode Island Yacht Club.

These yachts were in the harbor this evening: Steamers—Electra, Corsair, Osprey, included: Steamers—Electra, Corsair, Osprey, Indolent, Jessie, Valiant, Ibis, Sultana, Narada, Intrepid, Enterprise, Elreba, Ballymena; schooners—Woodmansie, Elsiemarie; sloops—Columbia, Navahoe, Defender, Esperanza, Nymph, Gypsy, Titania, Sharon, and Awa; the yawl Rosalind.

NEWS OF THE YACHTSMEN.

The steam yacht Llewellyn has been sold by Alfred Carr to William B. Banigan, Commodore of the Rhode Island Yacht Club, through the F. B. Jones Agency. The Llewellyn is a steel yacht 143 feet over all, was built by the Pusey & Jones Company in 1895, and was designed by H. J. Gielow.

The steam yacht Anita has been sold by B. M. Provost of Philadelphia to Alfred Carr of the Atlantic Yacht Club. The Anita is 117 feet over all, and was built in 1888.

The sloop yacht Adele has been sold by James B. Smith to W. D. Baldwin of New York. The Adele is 45 feet over all, 30 feet water line, and was built for the 34-foot rating class.

An unnamed twenty-five-foot Lawley knockabout has been sold by Francis P. Magoun to Edgar Scott of Philadelphia.

The Atlantic Yacht Club will hold a vaudeville entertainment and a dance at the club house on Saturday.

The Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury & Co. have chartered to a Philadelphia man Howard C. Smith's steam yacht Halcyon.

TENNIS ON ORANGE COURTS.

Edward P. Larned Wins Junior Championship Victory in Doubles.

Edward P. Larned, the brother of the famous tennis expert, W. A. Larned, won the junior championship of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club in the tournament that closed yesterday. In all his play young Larned gave evidence of his brother's training. He favors the net, and although lacking the speed of a veteran, is fast for a youngster. This season marks his début in tournament play, and he bids fair to win new fame for the Larned name on the courts.

Paired with Jay Bramhall, young Larned made a splendid showing in the doubles, and the team won the event without difficulty. Summary of scores:

Junior Championship Singles.—Preliminary Round—H. Brigham beat H. Griffin, 5—7, 6—2, 6—4; W. Watson beat A. Coggeshall, 6—3, 6—8, 7—5. First Round—W. Gill beat M. Boggs, 6—2, 6—1; E. P. Larned beat S. McNulty, 6—0, 6—1; C. F. Watson, Jr., beat W. G. Barr, 6—3, 6—4; Roy Miles beat W. Brigham, 6—1, 6—1; H. Freeman beat R. Baldwin by default; C. O. Wheeler beat H. D. Brickley by default; Jay Bramhall beat T. Souther by default.

Semi-Final Round—E. P. Larned beat C. F. Watson, Jr., 6—2, 4—6, 7—5; H. Brigham beat W. Watson, 6—3, 6—2; Jay Bramhall beat H. Freeman, 6—0, 6—1.

Final Round—Jay Bramhall beat H. Brigham, 6—4, 6—2.

Championship Round—E. P. Larned beat Jay Bramhall, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2.

Junior Championship Doubles.—First Round—C. O. Wheeler and partner beat H. D. Brigham and partner, 1—6, 6—2, 6—4; E. P. Larned and Jay Bramhall beat N. Boggs and N. Brigham, 6—0, 6—0; C. F. Watson, Jr., and Roy Miles beat W. Watson and H. Buckley, 6—4, 6—1.

Semi-Final Round—E. P. Larned and Jay Bramhall beat C. O. Wheeler and H. Brigham, 6—4, 12—14, 6—0; C. F. Watson, Jr., and Roy Miles beat A. Coggeshall and H. Freeman by default.

Championship Round—E. P. Larned and Jay Bramhall beat C. F. Watson, Jr., and Roy Miles, 6—1, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2.

TENNIS PLAY AT SYRACUSE.

Paret Loses to Fischer—Finals Will Be Played Off To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 21.—A threatening thunder shower with a gusty wind made good tennis difficult here this afternoon in the final match of the State Championship tournament between Fischer and Paret, but the crowd showed considerable enthusiasm over the play. Fischer won the first two sets easily, lost the third, and then took the fourth. The wind died down after the second set and favorable conditions prevailed in the latter part of the match. Champion Whitman will meet Fischer here to-morrow, and a fine match is expected. The final match in doubles between Fischer and Grant and Paret and Little will also be played to-morrow, as well as the final match in the handicap singles between Jenney (owe 15) and Wagner (scratch.) The day's scores were:

Championship Singles.—Final Round—E. P. Fischer beat J. P. Paret, 6—2, 6—0, 4—6, 6—2.

Championship Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—E. P. Fischer and W. C. Grant beat A. C. McMaster and Palke Wright, 6—1, 6—2.

Handicap Singles.—Second Round—George Wagner, (scratch,) beat L. J. Grant, (half 30,) 6—4, 8—6.

Semi-Final Round—A. D. Jenney (owe 15) beat Huntington Lewis, (half 15,) 7—5, 5—7, 6—4; George Wagner, (scratch,) beat R. D. Little, (owe 15,) 9—7, 6—4.

ARMSTRONG DEFEATS CONROY.

Lively Bout of Twenty Rounds at the Broadway Athletic Club.

"Bob" Armstrong of Chicago and "Stockings" Conroy of Troy put up a twenty-round bout at the Broadway Athletic Club last night, which, for heavyweights, was a surprising one. They went to the full limit of twenty rounds, and gave and took punishment which, though clumsily delivered, was hard and vicious enough to satisfy the most bloodthirsty spectator. They met at catch weights, and when they entered the ring it looked as if the bout would be a burlesque, and Armstrong an easy winner in a couple of rounds.

Conroy showed up almost as fat as a beer barrel, and it seemed as if one good blow in the stomach would put an end to his chances. He was eventually defeated, for the referee, Johnny White, gave his decision to Armstrong at the end of the battle, but Conroy was punched in the weak point from start to finish, and apparently the blows in that region did not bother him much. He was big and clumsy, but could deliver a good, stiff punch, and occasionally landed one on his opponent. At one stage of the fight—especially in the eleventh round—it looked as if he would knock the colored boxer out, for he had him groggy and cut all about the face.

Both men were so badly tired in the twelfth round that they could scarcely hold up their hands, and they struck blindly and aimlessly at each other. They rallied in the next round, and from then on to the finish Armstrong did the better work.

The Standing of the L. A. W.

A cable from Paris was received yesterday at the Board of Control of the National Cycle Association in this city stating that the Union Velocipedique de France had made a motion to the International Cyclists' Association to the effect that the International organization cease to recognize the League of American Wheelmen as the controlling cycle-racing organization in the United States. The motion may receive a majority vote, which would mean the presence of the National Cycling Association riders in the world's championships to be held next month at Montreal.

Quinsigamond Regatta Dates.

In order to accommodate several oarsmen who found the original dates (Aug. 2 and 3) fixed for the Quinsigamond International Regatta, at Worcester, Mass., inconvenient, the Committee on Management has voted to change the dates to Monday and Tuesday, July 31 and Aug. 1. Entries will close at midnight of July 22. In this regatta two boats will row in each heat, the winners to continue to row, Henley fashion, until but two are left, and these two will compete in the finals.

Prize Shooting at Bisley.

BISLEY, July 21.—The Daily Graphic Cup prize of £52 10s. was competed for at the meeting of the National Rifle Association to-day. The winner was Private Norrie. The highest scores made by Canadian marksmen were as follows: Ross, Bertram, and Sharpe, 34; Fleming, Crowe, Simpson, Legg, Weatherbie, 32.

The National Challenge Trophy, for teams of twenty volunteers of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, was won by the Scottish team, with a score of 1,886. The other scores were as follows: England, 1,875; Wales, 1,862; Ireland, 1,847.

DYING BY HIS SON'S HAND.

Ten-Year-Old George Suzie Shoots His Convict Father.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 21.—Frank Suzie, a Portuguese, was shot and mortally wounded at Carbon Hill to-day by his ten-year-old son George.

The father had just returned from serving a sentence in the penitentiary for assault, and was on a drinking bout. His seven-year-old step-daughter offended him and he threatened to kill and wipe out the whole family. The son interposed objection and the father rushed at him angrily with a carving knife.

The boy picked up a pistol and shot his father as he approached. He then surrendered. The father will die.

Catholic Women Elect Officers.

ASBURY PARK, July 21.—The Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association to-day elected officers as follows: President—Mrs. E. B. McGowan, Buffalo; First Vice President—Mrs. M. A. Flannigan, Syracuse; Second Vice President—Mrs. Maria Quinn, Newark; Recorder—Mrs. J. A. Reyer, Erie, Penn.; Treasurer—Mrs. M. E. Costelloe, Brooklyn; Guard—Mrs. E. C. Gardiner, Pittsburg; Marshal—Mrs. T. Lutz, Chicago.

Capt. Satterlee Dead in Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Capt. Charles Satterlee, whose death at Honolul July 12 is just announced, was a West Point graduate and the son of an ex-Union soldier. He married the daughter of Bishop Capers of South Carolina, who was a distinguished Confederate Army officer.

YALE-HARVARD MEN READY

Hopeful on the Eve of the University Contest.

MAKE FRIENDS AT BRIGHTON

Demand for Seats at the Queen's Club Exhausts the Supply—The Official Programme.

LONDON, July 21.—The calm preceding a battle marked the eve of the international 'Varsity struggle, both the London and Brighton teams resting to-day and harvesting their strength for to-morrow's contests.

No competitors appeared at the Queen's Club, where a score of workmen were engaged in fitting up the track boxes for to-morrow. The demand for seats has long since exhausted the supply, and the exorbitant prices asked by speculators caused the management to refuse all applications, so that to-night £5 and £10 are vainly offered by late comers.

The value of a victory on English soil is fully appreciated by the American contestants and visitors.

The hotels have been invaded by American arrivals from the Continent to witness the sports, and by a large contingent of Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Columbia University students, who are swarming the American theatres and other meeting places to-night, and college yells and colors are everywhere prevalent.

Following is the official programme of events:

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—J. D. Greenshields, Oxford; L. O. Baines, Cambridge, and W. A. Boal and H. J. Brown, Harvard.

Long Jump.—G. C. Vassall, Oxford; L. R. O. Bevan, Cambridge, and C. D. Daly, and J. T. Roche, Harvard.

100-Yard Dash.—C. R. Thomas and A. L. Hind or A. M. Hollins, Oxford, and F. J. Quinlan, Harvard, and F. A. Blount, Yale.

Mile Run.—A. Hunter, Cambridge; A. L. Dawson, and Fremantle, Oxford, and C. B. Spitzer and H. B. Smith, Yale.

Hurdle Race.—W. Paget-Tomlinson, Cambridge; H. R. Parkes, Oxford; F. Z. Fox and J. W. Hollowell, Harvard.

Half-Mile Run.—H. E. Graham, Cambridge; C. F. W. Struben, Oxford; T. E. Burke, Harvard, and J. P. Adams, Yale.

High Jump.—H. S. Adair, Oxford; W. Paget-Tomlinson, Cambridge, and A. N. Rice and C. N. Rotch, Harvard.

Quarter-Mile Run.—A. M. Hollins, Oxford; C. D. Davison, Cambridge, and D. Boardman and T. R. Fisher, Jr., Yale.

Three-Mile Run.—H. W. Workman, Cambridge; A. R. G. Wilberforce, Oxford; Smith, Oxford; C. K. Farmer, Yale, and H. W. Foote and H. B. Clarke, Harvard.

Unless something untoward occurs between to-night and to-morrow afternoon, the Yale and Harvard athletes will appear upon the track to-morrow in the very pink of condition. Every man is in the best possible form, and the team is in even better condition than when its members sailed from New York. Not an accident of any kind has occurred, and the change of climate, if it has had any effect at all, has only put the young athletes in better spirits. Not a man missed a meal aboard ship or since they have been in England. Their training has been very light during the week, Mr. Wendell's idea being merely to keep the men in form after they had arrived at their best.

No work was done at Brighton to-day, and after a bath in the sea this morning the men boarded a train for London. They will not don their athletic garb until the eventful hour when the sports begin.

The athletes have made the best impression at Brighton among the few Englishmen with whom they have come in contact. They scarcely left their hotel except for a swim in the morning and for their training at Preston Park in the afternoon, spending the rest of the day lounging about the hallways and corridors of Metropole or the portico facing the sea, taking snapshots of typical scenes and incidents of England's famous watering place. Every member has at least one kodak, which has served to perpetuate every interesting incident of the voyage over and of their stay here. Their gentlemanly demeanor, good looks, and high spirits have been the subject of admiring comment. They have never been noisy, nor have they indulged in horse play.

Mr. Wendell preserves admirable discipline without making it irksome, and he is as popular among his young charges as is any one of them. The men have scarcely been out of the sight of their trainers since their arrival, but the very best of feeling exists. There has been only one exception to the rule, and that was made in the case of a member who was allowed to make a trip to London in order to try on some clothing.

The prospect is that to-morrow's contest will be close, and won or lost probably by one event. The Americans are confident of winning three events, three are considered doubtful, and three are virtually conceded to the Englishmen.

Adams or Burke is pretty sure of winning the half-mile race, while Rotch and Rice outclass Adair and Paget-Tomlinson in the high jump, and Boal and Brown will find little difficulty in beating Greenshields and Bains in throwing the sixteen-pound hammer.

On the other hand, Vassall and Bevan are almost certain to secure the long jump from Roche and Daly, while Hunter and Fremantle have proved themselves better men at a mile than are Spitzer and Smith, and Wilberforce and Smith hold a slightly better record for three miles than do their American competitors.

The Englishmen and Americans are fairly evenly matched in the 100-yard and hurdle races, and also in the 440-yard dash, though Boardman and Fisher are confident of winning this event.

Mr. Wendell said this evening:

"The men will go to the Queen's Club to-morrow with very good prospects of winning on their merits, although we realize that our adversaries are thoroughly worthy of our steel. If we do not win we shall have been beaten by better men, and shall accept defeat as gracefully as we expect to claim victory."

RECENT ATHLETIC RECORDS.

Work of the Men Who Will Contest To-day.

At the Oxford-Cambridge games in March last and the Yale-Harvard games in May, the following records were made by some of the men who will take part in to-day's events:

100-Yard Dash.—Won in Yale-Harvard games by F. A. Blount of Yale in 10 1-5 seconds, with F. J. Quinlan of Harvard a close second; in Oxford-Cambridge games, by C. R. Thomas of Oxford in 10 2-5 seconds.

Quarter-Mile Run.—Won in Yale-Harvard games by T. E. Burke of Harvard in 49 2-5 seconds; in Oxford-Cambridge games, by A. M. Hollins of Oxford in 51 2-5 seconds.

Half-Mile Run.—Won in Yale-Harvard games by Adams of Yale in 1:58 2-5; in Oxford-Cambridge games, by H. E. Graham of Cambridge in 1:59 3-5.

Mile Run.—Won in Yale-Harvard games by C. B. Spitzer of Yale in 4:33 1-5; in Oxford-Cambridge games, by A. H. Hunter of Cambridge in 4:35.

Three-Mile Run.—Won in Oxford-Cambridge games by H. W. Workman of Cambridge in 15:32 3-5. There was no race of this distance in the Yale-Harvard games.

High Jump.—Won in Yale-Harvard games by C. M. Rotch of Harvard, whose jump was 5 feet 11 inches; in Oxford-Cambridge games, by H. S. Adair of Oxford, whose jump was 5 feet 8¼ inches.

Long Jump.—Won in Yale-Harvard games by C. D. Daly of Harvard, whose jump was 22 feet 3 inches; in Oxford-Cambridge games, by G. C. Vassall of Oxford, whose jump was 23 feet 3 inches.

120-Yard Hurdle Race.—Won in Yale-Harvard games by F. B. Fox of Harvard in 16 seconds; in Oxford-Cambridge games, by W. G. Paget-Tomlinson of Cambridge, also in 16 seconds.

Throwing the 16-Pound Hammer.—Won in Yale-Harvard games by W. A. Boal of Harvard, distance, 130 feet 7 inches; in Oxford-Cambridge games by J. D. Greenshields of Oxford, distance, 110 feet.

Lockjaw Victim at Passaic.

PASSAIC, N. J., July 21.—Walter Demarest died in the General Hospital at 3 o'clock this afternoon from lockjaw, the result of a Fourth of July toy pistol accident. He was shot in the left hand. Antitoxine serum was injected a week ago, and the physicians of the institution then had hopes of saving his life, but the lad continued to get worse until he died.

Newark Boy a Victim of Lockjaw.

NEWARK, July 21.—Elmer Weston, ten years old, died of lockjaw in the City Hospital early this morning. By the explosion of a cap on a toy pistol, July 4, a piece of flesh was torn from his left hand near the thumb. He was taken to the hospital July 12. Antitoxine injections failed to save his life.

RACES AT BRIGHTON BEACH

Jockey Odom Gets a Bad Fall and Dislocates His Hip.

JOCKEY MASON ALSO INJURED

Both Were Thrown in the First Race—Odom May Not Be Able to Ride for Weeks—Four Favorites Win.

There were more sensational features at the Brighton Beach track yesterday. George Odom, the light-weight jockey, took a bad fall from John Fritz in the first race, and was carried from the track in a badly battered condition. Dr. Purdy, who examined the lad, found that his left hip was dislocated, and that the attention of a specialist would be necessary at once in order to obtain the best results. His accident will probably keep Odom out of the saddle for a long time, and it may be weeks before he is able to stir from the cottage at Sheepshead Bay where he was taken yesterday. Mason, another lightweight, was injured in the first race, but he was thrown from the filly Timely before he got to the post. His ankle was wrenched, and the boy's name was added to the many others who have been injured since the meeting at Brighton Beach opened. McCue, another crack lightweight, who was injured a few days ago, is getting along well, but he will be unable to ride until the Saratoga meeting opens.

The latest turn that the Maher case has taken is that the boy probably will be retained by the Fleischmanns to-day if his present employer, William H. Clark, releases him from his two years' contract.

As to the racing of the day, there was practically little in it to make any of the spectators, except those who had winning bets down, enthusiastic. Four favorites won, and the public at the end of the day had the best of the battle with the bookmakers, but the racing was not exciting at the finishes.

Odom's accident in the first race came about curiously, and it should call for some action which would make some of the younger riders less reckless in big fields than they have shown themselves lately. Odom had John Fritz in the midst of a bunch at the head of the stretch, when the horse crossed his legs and fell. There had been considerable crowding on the turn, but it could not be ascertained who was responsible for the accident. Sakharat, who at the end of the betting ruled an even favorite with Dunblane, the leader for the early part of the race, came fast in the stretch and won easily enough by three lengths.

The second race, at a mile and a quarter, was won by the favorite, Wolhurst, who seemed to have regained the speed that made him a dangerous horse two years ago. The "real good thing" in this race was Mariti, who was backed from 5 to 1 down to 2 to 1, but who ran from the start as if she was carrying an extra hundred pounds of lead in her saddle. She went back from the others until the back stretch was reached, and Wolhurst and Bishop Reed had the race between them, and then began to make up ground. Wolhurst won as he pleased from Bishop Reed, and Maurice was third. A two-year-old selling affair, for which Belle of Orleans was made favorite, was won by Perry Belmont's Oread, and gave Dangman a chance to have his first winning mount. Moody, who rode Belle of Orleans, was called up by the Stewards to explain the filly's sluggish race, and explained that she had not run better than fifth because he had lost his whip.

Winepress, an outsider at 20 to 1 in the betting, ran a good race in the welterweight race at three-quarters of a mile, and beat Florence Clarke home a neck for the money.

Dan Rice was unable to run as well in the mile-and-a-sixteenth race as he did in one at the same distance on Thursday, and, after leading for seven furlongs, was beaten out by Tyrshena, and then nipped out for second money by a nose by Leando.

The hurdle race was a nice soft spot for Howard Mann, and he romped home in it, a winner by several lengths from Premier.

THE SUMMARIES.

The summaries are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, at 10 pounds below the scale. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to the second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02 2-5.

1—Sakhrat, C. Fleischmann's Sons' ch. c., by Star Ruby-Falsalara, 112 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(N. Turner)
2—Dunblane, W. B. Jennings's ch. c., 112, 5 to 2 and 9 to 10.....(O'Leary)
3—Knightbanneret, H. T. Griffin's ch. c., 112, 12 to 1.....(Mitchell)

Lady Uncas, 109, 3 to 1, (Doggett;) First Whip, 112, 25 to 1, (Scherrer;) Elfin Conig, 112, 10 to 1, (Van Kueren;) All Gold, 112, 25 to 1, (Fletcher;) Decimal, 109, 15 to 1, (Bullman;) Lindemere, 109, 50 to 1, (O'Connor;) Reeve, 112, 40 to 1, (Spencer;) Hollo, 109, 40 to 1, (J. Gardner;) Lady Ruth, 110, 300 to 1, (Kane,) and Timely, 109, 60 to 1, (Collins,) also ran and finished as named. John Fritz, 112, 6 to 1, (Odom,) fell at the head of the stretch.

Won ridden out by three lengths; half a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1899; selling; weights 15 pounds below the scale. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second, and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter. Time, 2:05 3-5.

1—Woolhurst, C. Fleischmann's Sons' b. g., 5 years, by Ventilator-Nutbrown, $500, 108 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(O'Leary)
2—Bishop Reed, F. Frisbie & Co.'s b. h., 5, 111, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(Mitchell)
3—Maurice, W. M. Barrick's b. h., aged, 111, 3 to 1.....(Sims)

Mariti, 4, 106, 2 to 1, (Crowhurst;) Dutch Skater, aged, 106, 12 to 1, (Michaels;) Trianon, 108, 60 to 1, (N. Turner;) Hanwell, aged, 111, 100 to 1, (Forbes;) Showdown, 6, 108, 50 to 1, (Bullman,) and Marshall, aged, 111, 20 to 1, (Collins,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a gallop by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:09 2-5.

1—Oread, Perry Belmont's br. f., by Order-Ruby Royal, $750, 94 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Dangman)
2—Shrove Tuesday, E. S. Gardner, Jr.'s, br. f., 101, 3 to 1 and even.....(O'Connor)
3—Eileen Daly, W. C. Daly's ch. f., 94, 60 to 1.....(Gisbourne)

Belle of Orleans, 105, 7 to 5, (Moody;) Barney F., 107, 15 to 1, (N. Turner;) Pompadours, 95, 12 to 1, (J. Slack,) and Descuteridora, 95, 60 to 1, (Mitchell,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a hard drive by a length and a half; eight lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Welterweight, for al ages; selling. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Six furlongs. Time—1:16.

1—Winepress, J. S. Wadsworth's b. f., 3 years, by Strathmore-Pomona, $500, 109 pounds, 20 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Turner)
2—Florence Clark, J. Daly's b. f., 3, 104, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Wilson)
3—Rare Perfume, J. Underwood & Co.'s br. c., 3, 114, 4 to 1.....(Mitchell)

Imperator, 5, 125, 10 to 1, (O'Leary;) St. Lorenzo, 3, 114, 6 to 1, (Spencer;) Decide, 6, 117, 12 to 1, (Van Kueren;) Dolly Wittorf, 3, 104, 4 to 1, (Weiderstrand;) Buffoon, 6, 122, 20 to 1, (Doggett;) Tabouret, 4, 120, 5 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Bona Dea, 4, 115, 300 to 1, (Gisbourne,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a canter by a neck; a head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; weights, 7 pounds above the scale. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48 3-5.

1—Tyrshena, Plate & Co.'s ch. c., 3 years, by Tyrant-Shena Van, 96 pounds, even and 2 to 5.....(Phelan)
2—Leando, M. L. Hayman & Frank's ch. h., 3, 104, 6 to 1 and 1 to 5.....(Mitchell)
3—Dan Rice, Hayman & Frank's ch. h., 4, 118, 7 to 5.....(N. Turner)
4—Donation, J. T. Stewart & Co.'s ch. g., 6, 110, 30 to 1.....(Peterman)

Won in a gallop by three lengths; a head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap hurdle race. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. One mile and three-quarters over seven hurdles. Time—3:17.

1—Howard Mann, E. P. McDonald's b. hr, 6 years, by Duke of Montrose-Sea Mew, 155, even and 2 to 5.....(Chandler)
2—Premier, J. McLoughlin's ch. h., 6, 157, 5 to 2 and 1 to 2.....(Slack)
3—Article, F. D. Beard's ch. g., 6, 139, 25 to 1.....(McInerney)
4—Sister Stella, F. Rand T. Hitchcock's br. m., 5, 139, 14 to 5.....(Cochrane)

Won easily by five lengths; four lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five and a half furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Premature	108	Frelinghuysen	96
Handicapper	96	Ceylon	93
Reynolds	98	Monometallist	91
Midwood	96	Summer Girl	89
Prestige	93		

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter.

Merry Prince	126	Laverock	107
Decanter	122	Lackland	100
George Boyd	108	Fast Black	98

THIRD RACE.—The Choice Stakes, for two-year-olds; selling. Six furlongs.

Kitchener	104	Mardelmo	104
Shoreham	104	Knightbanneret	104
Trumpet	104	Nansen	104
Dieudonne	104	Beautiful	101
Finch	104		

FOURTH RACE.—The Sea Cliff Stakes, for all ages; penalties and allowances. Six furlongs.

Isidor	113	Hellabas	110
Firearm	123	Sky Scraper	110

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

Fly By Night	111	Jefferson	96
Kirkwood	104	Hard Knot	96
Chicapee	101	Andronicus	92
Zanone	104	Beana	84
Maximo Gomez	100		

SIXTH RACE.—The Seaside Stakes, welterweight handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Seven furlongs.

Tabouret	125	Larva	129
Sir Hubert	134	Roysterer	123
King Barleycorn	132	Pacemaker	122
Donald Bain	120		

Rain Breaks Up Detroit Races.

DETROIT, Mich., July 21.—After three heats had been paced at Grosse Point this afternoon rain came down in torrents, and in fifteen minutes the track was so wet that racing was entirely out of the question. One heat of the Chamber of Commerce Consolation Stake and two in yesterday's unfinished 2:15 pace constituted the day's sport. Two days' races will be crowded into one to-morrow, and the first field will be called at 9 o'clock in the morning.

Horse Notes from Kentucky.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 21.—F. F. V., owned by Ed Simms, and Ways and Means, belonging to Byron McClelland, arrived here to-day to be turned out. Ways and Means has been fired, and F. F. V. will stand the same operation, both having gone wrong. August Belmont has shipped to the Nursery Stud the stallion St. Bartholomey, and J. B. Haggin has brought to Elmendorf the sister to Sir Walter to be bred to Salvator.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

The Washingtons and Clevelands Play a Double Header and Break Even —Philadelphia Beaten.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	55	25	.688
Boston	49	30	.620
Philadelphia	48	30	.615
St. Louis	46	33	.582
Chicago	44	32	.579
Baltimore	43	34	.558
Cincinnati	39	38	.506
Pittsburg	37	42	.468
New York	35	43	.449
Louisville	32	45	.416
Washington	30	53	.361
Cleveland	15	68	.181

Results of League Games Yesterday

Pittsburg, 6; Philadelphia, 3.
C

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 21	311,782
To date this year	106,500,688
Corresponding date last year	55,773,352

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 21	$1,632,500
To date this year	$580,170,920
Corresponding date last year	$449,087,280

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 3@4 per cent.; at three months, 3½@4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty and ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed	½	Iowa Central pf	2
Am. Linseed pf	5¼	Laclede Gas	½
Am. Malting pf	5½	Lake Erie & W. pf	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	2	Louis. & Nash	⅝
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	1¼	Manhattan Con	½
Am. Tobacco	1¼	Met. Street Ry	⅝
Am. Steel Hoop	½	Mo., K. & T. pf	1⅝
Am. Steel Hoop pf	2⅜	National Biscuit	½
Balt. & Ohio	1½	National Lead	½
Balt. & Ohio pf	½	National Steel	½
Brook. Rap. Tr	1¼	N. Y. Central	⅝
Canada Southern	½	Northern Pacific	½
Chi., Bur. & Qy	⅝	Northern Pacific pf	½
Chi. Gr. W. pf., A.	⅝	Pacific Mail	⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac	⅞	P., C., C. & St. L.	1⅜
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Reading	½
Col. So. 1st pf	1	St. L. So. West. pf.	⅞
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	St. Paul & Duluth	1
Cont. Tobacco pf	½	St. Paul & Omaha	½
Denver & Rio Gr.	⅝	Southern Ry. pf	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
Erie 1st pf	½	Union Pacific	⅝
Federal Steel	1	U. S. Rubber	½
General Electric	⅞	U. S. Rubber pf	⅞
Hocking Valley pf	1	Wheeling & L. Erie	½
Illinois Central	1½	Wis. Cent. pf., w. i.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Int. Paper pf	½
Chi., Ind. & Louis	½	N. Y. Air Brake	5
Federal Steel pf	⅜		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Nash., Chat. & St. L. con	1¾	St. J. & G. I. 1st	1¾
		Wabash Deb., B	1

Bonds Declined.

Buff., R. & P. gen	1	Stand. R. & T. inc	2
Stand. R. & T. 6s	1		

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

In yesterday's market strength was manifested throughout almost the entire list. Only in exceptional cases was there any lagging. Nowhere was any showing of weakness. Commission house transactions were relatively large and evidences were many that public interest in the security market has not abated—that it stands ready to respond with prominence and vigor to anything like resolute leadership.

The Granger stocks especially were strong, Rock Island, Burlington, and St. Paul scoring substantial gains. Reasons for confidence were not, however, confined merely to the fact that advances took place; what was most was the fact that appreciation of improved business conditions were in many ways disclosed.

A substantial short interest extends throughout the whole market, for nine out of ten of the professional traders of the Stock Exchange continue on the bear side; but the fact most effective of all current facts is that in the face of extraordinary manipulative effort, and despite fabricated scares innumerable, the actual owners of stocks do not sell out. The scarecrow policy has lost its forcefulness. Upon the contrary, the disposition of holders of securities is to meet raids with new buying orders; and it is probable that the average ownership of stocks now is materially larger than at any time recently it has been. With the general public in a confident mood like this, professional Wall Street performances count but little.

Advices from Europe are very generally to the effect that it will require comparatively small encouragement to induce foreign purchase of American securities. The gold export scare subsides entirely. Some further gold may go abroad; such shipments can, however, only be insignificant.

IN THE EXCHANGE MARKET.

Reviewing the sterling exchange market, Mr. C. Schumacher of C. Schumacher & Co. says:

"An advance of ½c in short sterling and cables between Saturday and Monday last, with a subsequent decline of ¼c between Wednesday and to-day, was the salient feature of the week in our exchange market. These fluctuations are solely due to a corresponding advance and subsequent decline in the London discount market, where the rate rose to above 4 per cent. last Tuesday, falling to 3⅝ per cent. to-day. The flurry in the London market therefore seems to have been merely temporary. While discount in London was advancing sterling on the Continent rose in proportion, causing a decline in Continental bills of ⅛ per cent. in our market, followed by a recovery of 1-16 per cent. when discount in London declined.

"Since gold shipments ceased, about a fortnight ago, the business in exchange has of course gained in volume. The offerings of grain bills for immediate as well as future delivery have been quite liberal this week. A few sales of cotton bills for September, October, and November delivery have also been reported. Of cotton bills, however, the amount so far sold for Autumn delivery is probably the smallest on record, although, in our opinion, a sale for October and November, even at the comparatively low figure of 84.81¼ for sixty-day bills, will show a profit when the contracts mature.

"The week's supply of exchange was increased by several sterling loans against stocks and bonds and by moderate amounts of banks and bankers' sixty and ninety day bills drawn against their European credits. With money still at 3½@4 per cent. our banks still have every inducement to use their credits, the proximity of the export season promising abundant cover at good margins at maturity of their drafts.

"There has been no evidence this week of any further return of our stocks from abroad. Our European friends, on the contrary, are holding our stocks even above our quotations. They probably realize better than we do ourselves the strength of our financial and industrial situation and are waiting for better profits on their accumulations."

FEDERAL STEEL DIVIDENDS.

Directors of the Federal Steel Company will meet next Tuesday to consider the condition of the company as it is affected by the court's decision in the dividend injunction cases. President E. H. Gary, who has just returned from the West, said yesterday in discussing the matter:

"The court having decided that no dividend on the common stock can be declared or paid until the end of the year, the Directors can take no action with reference to the common stock prior to Jan. 1, 1900. I understand the court has decided that the action of the Directors in declaring a dividend on the preferred stock, payable July 20, is absolutely void, for the reason that, under the New Jersey law, the exact date for the declaration of dividends must be fixed in the charter or by-laws. At a meeting of the Directors, to be held next Tuesday, the question of adding a by-law which shall fix dates for the declaration of dividends will be considered. It is possible, if such a by-law shall be adopted, the court will modify the injunction so as to permit the declaration of dividends on the preferred stock before the expiration of the year. It is to be regretted that the court felt compelled to construe the law as stated in the opinion filed, because the stockholders generally will be disappointed."

There is still a belief in some quarters that arrangements will be made with some financial institution to give stockholders their dividends by purchasing the rights which can be redeemed by the company after the fiscal year has ended. President Alvah Trowbridge of the North American Trust Company threw some light on this matter yesterday, when he said to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"Now that the Federal Steel dividend is in the courts, it may be paid by the Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey. This company is a client of ours, and if it orders us to pay the dividend to stockholders of record we will do so."

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the second week of July to-day will cover sixty roads, and will show 10.67 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

2d Week of July.		Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Gt. South.	$30,658	$6,195	
Ann Arbor	20,188	6,213	
Balt. & Ohio S. W.	122,883	4,025	
*B., R. & P.	38,317		$37,609
B., C. R. & North.	92,051	20,199	
Canadian Pacific	567,000	81,000	
Central of Georgia	90,167	4,314	
Chesapeake & Ohio	246,630	18,080	
Chicago & East. Ill.	89,654	17,803	
Chi. Great Western	112,919	20,509	
C., Ind. & Louis	72,886	8,196	
Chicago, M. & St. P.	782,210	231,523	
Chi. Term. Trans.	24,704	984	
Chi. & N. Michigan	33,942	6,092	
C., Lor. & Wheeling	32,409	5,878	
Denver & Rio G.	153,400	5,000	
D., G. Rap. & West.	26,715	3,994	
Evans. & Indiana's	6,376	152	
Evans. & Term.	25,851	4,375	
Flint & P. Marquette	59,104	7,038	
Georgia	25,505		883
Grand Trunk			
Chi. & G. Trunk	400,718	25,634	
D., Gd. H. & M.			
Gulf, B. & Kan. C.	6,062	2,614	
Hocking Valley	76,720	24,404	
In. & Great North.	58,217	10,580	
Iowa Central	48,817	18,636	
Kanawha & Mich.	9,293		1,808
Kansas City & O.	4,129	812	
K. City Sub. Belt	8,859		143
Lake Erie & West	71,158	16,159	
Louis., Ev. & St. L.	31,508	3,751	
Louis. & Nash.	406,725	92,880	
Mexican Central	285,099	74,268	
Mexican National	119,511	6,136	
Minn. & St. Louis	51,864	18,320	
M., St. P. & S. Ste. M.	94,001	29,977	
M., Kansas & Texas	188,468	25,952	
M. Pacific, Iron Mt.	451,000	38,000	
Central Branch	17,000	1,000	
N. Y., O. & West	86,503	11,710	
Norfolk & Western	233,206		3,054
Ohio River	20,153	1,031	
Oregon R. & N.	123,321	5,456	
P., D. & Evans.	16,053	2,418	
P., B. & Lake Erie	42,107	11,111	
Rio Grande Southern	7,468		956
Rio Grande Western	77,000	16,900	
St. J. & Grand I.	20,050	8,063	
St. Louis & San F.	125,121	16,819	
St. Louis S. W.	93,400	20,000	
Southern Railway	490,858	36,904	
Texas & Pacific	119,115	21,756	
Toledo & Ohio Cen.	34,707		6,039
T., St. L. & Kan. C.	30,805	622	
Wabash	273,173	39,315	
West. N. Y. & Penn.	68,700	14,300	
Wheeling & Lake E.	33,219	9,673	
Wisconsin Central	106,933	11,517	
Total, (60 roads)	$7,187,060	$1,077,387	$50,402
Net increase, (16.67%)		1,026,895	

*Decrease due to strike at company's mines.

TO-DAY'S BANK STATEMENT.

Relief over the easier money market conditions and anticipation of a favorable bank statement to-day exerted considerable influence upon the stock market yesterday. Among bankers there was, as usual, reluctance to forecast to-day's Clearing House figures, but current calculations predicted a decrease in loans and a resultant increase in reserves. The known movements of money for the week ended Thursday night indicate a loss by the banks to the Sub-Treasury of $728,000, but a gain from the interior movement large enough to bring the net loss down to about $425,000. From this it is estimated that the cash item will show but little change. Loans, according to the general expectation, will show a reduction, and consequently surplus reserves are counted upon for a gain. Calculations of this sort are, however, unreliable at their best, for the system of averages employed in computing the Clearing House figures are likely to upset them. The loan item is the uncertain factor in this week's statement.

GRANGERS ARE BUOYANT.

The Granger stocks were again leaders of the market yesterday, and Rock Island once more led the group. The latter showed noteworthy strength all day, advancing to 119¼ on aggressive buying by strong houses, among whom Flower & Co. were most conspicuous. St. Paul sold at 132⅜, Burlington at 137½, Northwest at 160½, Omaha at 107½, and Atchison preferred at 62½.

Further reports of improved corn and Spring wheat crop conditions were the important influences in the Granger advance. Chicago and the West bought heavily, the prospect of a big corn crop being evidently well appreciated there. Local commission houses followed Flower & Co.'s lead and bought Rock Island and the other shares in a confident way. The favorable talk of President Ripley of Atchison regarding his company's traffic prospects was also a contributing influence. Rumors of big statements for June to be shown by all the Western lines and intimations of increased dividends on Rock Island and St. Paul were in circulation and received much attention.

STANDARD SHARES STRONG.

New York Central was one of the notably strong stocks yesterday. It advanced to 139½ on relatively light transactions, and in the advance showed itself to be somewhat scarce. The buying came partly from shorts and partly from Vanderbilt brokers. There were rumors of impending announcements of importance. Pennsylvania moved up to 136 on buying much of the same character as that in New York Central. Pan Handle common was also conspicuously strong on Philadelphia buying.

CONSOLIDATED GAS SELLING.

Consolidated Gas was one of the few stocks to show a decline yesterday. It failed to share in the general market's improvement, and held barely steady between 178 and 177. About 3,000 shares were sold, and, like the transactions of the past few days, the selling looked like liquidation. Consolidated Gas insiders refuse to say anything about dividend prospects, and are not willing to go on record as saying that there is even a likelihood of a settlement of the gas war.

THE TRACTION SHARES.

All of the traction stocks showed strength yesterday in response to the improvement in the strike situation. Short covering was effective in the shares, but more important than this was the continued buying by inside and other strong interests. Brooklyn Rapid Transit got up to 115⅝, Metropolitan to 213, Metropolitan rights to 14¼, and Manhattan to 118⅝. Flower & Co. were credited with the largest purchases of Brooklyn, and in Metropolitan and Manhattan the buying was attributed to insiders.

Wall Street gave but little attention to the strikes, seeming to consider them as practically over. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was helped somewhat by an unconfirmed report that the company had acquired the De Kalb Avenue line by paying 24⅜ for the stock.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

Heavier trading for London account in this market yesterday reflected a revival of interest in American shares abroad. London traded to the extent of about 20,000 shares, of which 16,000 were purchases, chiefly of Louisville, the Northern and Union Pacific, St. Paul, and the Southern railways. Some little Denver preferred and Anaconda were sold for foreign account. It was evident that the improvement in the crop outlook has had good effect upon European sentiment on Americans.

Pig iron has not advanced this week, but mainly finished products—steel rails to $30 at Pittsburg, billets to $34, sheet bars to $35.50, sheets to 3 cents at Pittsburg, and cut and wire nails to $3 per ton. The American Tin Plate Company settled with its hands by granting 15 per cent. more wages, and raised the price of plates 50 cents per box. Still, demands do not abate, though works have to refuse many orders. In plates, one large order for shipment to the Clyde was received; in bars, less urgency of demand appears at the East, but in sheet works are about filled for the year, and in structural shapes, besides 3,500 tons for bridges and 1,200 tons for buildings at Chicago, a proposal is reported for 3,000 tons to build a palace for the Mikado of Japan. More furnaces are added to the producing list each week, and thirty-two iron mines have been added this year, though the supply of ore is still short. Coke is unchanged in price and likely to break the record for production this month. Tin is lifted to 28.9 cents by wild speculation at London; copper is firm at 18½ cents, and lead is said to be sold by the smelting company below 4.60 certs, the quoted price.

Wool is still advancing. Coates Brothers' circular of the 15th showing a rise of 2.19 cents since May 15, speculation being particularly active in fine wool, because it is rising abroad, though in less demand for manufacture here than combing and medium grades. At the three markets 35,956,100 pounds have been sold in three weeks, against 34,124,700 pounds in the same weeks of 1897, before the present tariff was enacted. Enormous supplies of imported wool then rendered the speculation disastrous, but traders suppose that old supplies are now about exhausted. Manufacturers do not appear to be buying largely, though the demand for goods is better, and has caused an advance in clays and some other kinds. Cotton goods are unchanged, but fairly strong. Shipments of boots and shoes—103,057 cases for the week, against 84,421 last year, and 206,137 in three weeks, against 259,154 in the largest previous year—show the pressure for early delivery, and works are receiving rather more orders, many needing none for months yet. Leather is in good demand and slightly higher, and hides at Chicago rise slightly with limited receipts.

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Bradstreet's review of the state of trade will say to-day:

The general trade situation has apparently lost nothing in strength. The aggregate of midsummer business is of an unprecedented volume, and signs of expansion in the demand for Fall and Winter goods increase. Prices, except for the cereals, coffee, raw sugar, and some dairy products are either firmly held or tend upward. Notable among those advancing are pork products, petroleum, copper, tin, tin plates, and raw wool, while the list of products unchanged includes refined sugar, hides, leather, lead, and certain industrial activity continues at the maximum, skilled labor being busily employed, but some troubles are noted among unskilled workers, notably street car employes and longshoremen, partly owing to mischievous agitation and midsummer influences, but also, no doubt, to restiveness at failure of prosperous conditions to materialize in their cases. Crop prospects are encouraging; the movement of grain to market is immense volume, and railroad earnings consequently continue to show large increases over preceding years. The weakness of cereals, while partly due to a cessation in the foreign demand, developed by stories of crop damage, is quite as much owing to unprecedentedly heavy receipts of old crop grain at leading primary markets and the belief that present good crop conditions point to liberal supplies later in the season. Possibilities that the present corn crop will equal, if not exceed, the largest on record have depressed prices of this cereal to an extent equal to the decline in wheat. The corn yield in Kansas particularly promises to be enormous, always providing that hot winds do not affect the crop.

Bank clearings are smaller this week, aggregating $1,481,020,431, a decrease of 13 per cent. from last week, but an increase of 46 per cent. over this week a year ago, of 53 per cent. over 1897, of 70 per cent. over 1896, of 118 per cent. over 1894, and of 60 per cent. over 1892. Business failures for the week number 174, as compared with 174 last week, 188 in the corresponding week of last year, 220 in 1897, 280 in 1896, and 239 in 1895.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 3,408,073 bushels, against 3,263,815 bushels last week, 2,303,469 bushels in the corresponding week of 1898, 1,978,828 bushels in 1897, 3,073,780 bushels in 1896, and 1,265,096 bushels in 1895. Since July 1 this season the exports of wheat aggregate 10,430,860 bushels, against 7,942,938 bushels last year and 6,003,526 bushels in 1897-8. Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,666,294 bushels, against 4,553,730 bushels last week, 2,822,128 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,208,379 bushels in 1897, 1,288,438 bushels in 1896, and 770,094 bushels in 1895. Since July 1 this season corn exports aggregate 12,317,177 bushels, against 8,035,648 bushels during the same period a year ago and 7,754,606 bushels in 1897-8.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Confirmation by the courts of the sale of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad.

Increase of $287,745 in imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with the previous week and $290,382 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Meeting of the stockholders of the New York Air Brake Company, to be held on Aug. 16, to vote upon a proposition to increase the capital stock from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000.

Surplus of $132,329 shown by Chicago Great Western for the year ended June 30.

Increase in the capital stock of the Homestake Mining Company from $12,500,000 to $21,000,000.

Official statement that the Atchison has made an agreement by which it permits the Colorado and Southern Railway Company to run what trains, both freight and passenger, as it may elect to do, over the tracks of the Atchison between Denver and Pueblo, Col.

Shipment of 335,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends are announced by the Pacific Bank and the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, details of which will be found in another column.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, July 21, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
112½	115	160	Adams Express	113	118	113	113	.....
60¼	60½	50	Am. Car & Found. pf.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	.....
41½	41¾	340	Am. Cotton Oil	41¾	41¾	41¼	41¼	— ½
92½	93	10	Am. Cotton Oil pf	93	98	93	93	.....
11⅜	12¼	200	American Linseed Co.	11	11	11	11	.....
51½	53	400	Am. Linseed Co. pf	48	52½	48	52½	+ 2
69¾	70½	350	Am. Malting Co. pf	70	70	69¾	69¾	+ ¾
39	39¼	2,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	37⅝	39½	37⅝	39¼	+ 2
86	86¼	990	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	84⅞	86	84⅞	86	+1¼
56	56½	7,900	Am. Steel & Wire	55⅞	56½	55⅝	56	+ ⅝
95⅜	96	400	Am. Steel & Wire pf	95⅞	96	95⅞	96	.....
157⅝	157⅞	13,170	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	157½	158⅝	157⅜	157¾	.....
38	38¼	400	American Tin Plate	38¼	38¼	38⅛	38¼	+ ¼
84¼	84⅝	108	Am. Tin Plate pf	85	85	85	85	.....
97⅞	98¼	6,000	American Tobacco	98	98½	98	98½	+1½
29½	30	300	American Steel Hoop	29½	30	29½	30	+ ½
76	77½	233	Am. Steel Hoop pf	77½	77½	77⅝	77⅝	+2⅜
56	56¼	4,110	Anaconda Copper	56½	57	56	56	— ⅜
19⅞	20	1,700	At., T. & S. F.	20	20¼	20	20	+ ⅛
61¾	61⅞	23,473	At., T. & S. F. pf	61⅞	62¼	61⅜	61¾	+ ¼
47⅞	48½	523	Baltimore & Ohio	47⅝	48¼	47¾	48¼	+1¼
72½	72¾	1,968	Baltimore & Ohio pf	72	72⅞	72	72½	+ ½
115¼	115½	29,840	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	114½	115⅝	114¼	115¼	+1⅝
16¼	16⅜	895	Brunswick City	15⅞	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅛
53½	54	100	Canada Southern	54	54	54	54	+ ½
51¾	52	635	Cent. Pac., ass't pd.	51¾	52	51⅜	51⅞	+ ⅜
28¼	28⅜	1,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	28⅜	28½	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅛
..	58	300	Chicago Con Traction	57⅜	57⅝	57⅜	57⅜	.....
136¾	136¾	15,310	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	136¼	137½	136¼	136½	+ ¾
14½	14⅝	2,920	Chicago Great West	14⅜	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ¼
69½	70	340	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	69¼	69⅝	69¼	69⅝	+ ¼
31	33¼	250	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	32	32¾	32	32¾	.....
15½	16½	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis	10	10	10	10	+ ½
132	132¾	11,910	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	132	132⅜	131¾	132	+ ½
159	160	900	Chicago & Northw.	159⅜	160½	159⅜	160¼	+ ¼
118⅞	119	25,260	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	118½	119¼	118⅜	119	+ ⅝
58	58⅜	110	C., C., C. & St. L.	58½	58½	58	58	.....
98	99½	20	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	98	98	98	98	.....
45⅜	45¾	625	Colorado Fuel & Iron	45⅜	46	45½	45½	+ ½
44	44½	900	Col. Southern 1st pf	44	44½	44	44½	+1
14¼	14⅜	200	Col. & Hock C. & I.	14⅜	15	14⅜	15	+ ½
177½	177¾	2,885	Consolidated Gas	177½	178¼	177	177½	— ¼
42	43¼	15	Consolidated Ice	43½	43½	43¼	43¼	.....
41	41¼	4,100	Continental Tobacco	41½	41¾	40⅞	41	— ¼
81½	82	790	Continental Tobac. pf.	81	82	81	81½	+ ½
122	123	38	Delaware & Hudson	122½	123	122½	123	.....
166	169	30	Del., Lack. & West.	169½	169¼	169½	169¼	.....
21⅝	22	500	Denver & R. G.	21⅜	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅝
75½	75⅝	600	Denver & R. G. pf.	75½	75½	75½	75½	+ ¾
21	21¼	1,050	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	20⅞	21¾	20⅞	21¼	+ ¼
13¼	14	25	Erie	13¼	13¾	13¼	13¼	.....
30½	31½	382	Erie 1st pf	87¼	37¾	37	37	+ ½
31	40	20	Evans. & T. H.	39	39	39	39	.....
58¼	58⅝	2,375	Federal Steel	58⅜	58½	58¼	58¼	+ ½
79⅜	80½	1,160	Federal Steel pf	80⅜	80⅝	79⅜	79⅜	— ⅜
120½	120⅝	200	General Electric	120	120⅝	120	120⅝	+ ⅞
69	69¼	110	Glucose Sugar Ref.	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	+ ¼
114	116½	10	H. B. Claflin Co.	114	114	114	114	.....
72	77	26	Homestake	74½	74½	74½	74½	.....
57½	58	400	Hocking Valley pf.	57	58	57	58	+1
116⅝	117	5,005	Illinois Central	116	117⅝	116	117	+1⅛
41	42	310	International Paper	41½	41½	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅛
74½	74¾	900	Internat. Paper pf.	73½	74	73½	73½	— ½
14	14	10	International Silver	15	15	15	15	.....
12⅜	12¾	800	Iowa Central	12¼	12½	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
51	52	1,350	Iowa Central pf	49½	51	49½	51	+2
7¼	7¼	200	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
54	54½	1,475	Laclede Gas	54	54¾	54	54½	+ ½
75	76¼	270	Lake Erie & West. pf.	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	+ ⅜
73¼	73⅝	4,765	Louisville & Nashville.	73	73¾	72⅞	73¼	+ ⅛
118½	118⅝	8,470	Manhattan Con	118¼	118⅞	118¼	118⅝	+ ⅛
212½	212½	4,011	Met. St. Railway	213	213	211¾	212½	+ ½
..	..	5,450	Met. St. Ry., rts	14	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	.....
15	15¼	1,650	Mexican Central	15	15⅝	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
12	12	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	.....
34¾	35¼	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	34¾	35¼	34¾	35⅛	+ ⅛
48½	48¾	8,446	Missouri Pacific	48	48½	48	48⅛	+ ⅛
44¾	45	3,000	Mobile & Ohio	44¾	46	44⅞	45	+ ⅛
47½	48	1,235	Nat. Biscuit Co.	47½	48¾	47½	48	+ ½
100	100¼	80	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	.....
30¾	31	950	National Lead Co.	30½	31¼	30½	31	+1⅛
49½	49¾	400	National Steel	49¼	49½	49¼	49¼	+ ½
91	91½	1,100	National Steel pf.	91	91¼	91	91	.....
116⅛	116¾	325	New Jersey Central	116	116¾	116	116¾	+ ⅜
203	205	685	New York Air Brake	212	212	205	205	—5
139⅜	139⅝	4,770	New York Central	139	139½	138⅞	139½	+ ⅝
26¼	26¼	1,300	N. Y., Ont. & West	26⅝	26½	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
70¼	70⅜	1,080	Norfolk & West. pf.	70½	70⅝	70¼	70⅜	+ ⅜
11	11¼	250	North American	11	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
50⅞	50⅝	3,705	Northern Pacific	50⅝	50⅞	50⅛	50½	+ ½
77¼	77½	2,550	Northern Pacific pf.	77¼	77⅝	77¼	77½	+ ½
40	43	10	Oregon R. & Nav.	39½	39½	39½	39½	.....
77	77	213	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	74½	75¼	75½	75½	— ⅝
48¼	48⅝	5,340	Pacific Mail	47⅝	48¾	47⅝	48⅜	+ ⅞
135⅝	135⅞	3,250	Pennsylvania R. R.	135½	136	135¼	135⅝	+ ¼
118	118¼	2,360	People's Gas, Chicago	117½	118¼	117¼	118¼	+1
2	2¼	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans	2½	2¾	2½	2¼	.....
58⅜	58⅞	4,190	P., C., C. & St. L.	57¼	59¾	57¼	58⅜	+1⅜
51	51¼	250	Pressed Steel Car	51	51⅝	51	51⅜	+ ⅜
83½	84	250	Pressed Steel Car pf.	83½	83½	83¼	83¼	— ¼
20¾	21	300	Reading	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
60⅝	60¾	7,600	Reading 1st pf	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	.....
33	33¼	2,300	Reading 2d pf	33¼	33⅝	33	33	— ⅛
12¼	14	100	St. J. & N. J. 2d pf.	12½	12½	12½	12½	.....
37¼	37½	250	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	37⅛	37⅝	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅜
14⅜	15	3,840	St. Louis Southw.	14½	15¼	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
36½	37	9,250	St. Louis Southw. pf.	36	37½	36	36¾	+ ⅛
56½	57½	300	St. Paul & Duluth	57	57¼	57	57	+1
107	108	100	St. Paul & Omaha	107½	107½	107½	107½	+ ½
31⅜	31⅞	500	Southern Pacific	31⅞	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	.....
11⅜	11½	500	Southern Railway	11⅜	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
51⅞	52¼	1,336	Southern Railway pf.	51⅝	52¼	51⅝	51⅞	+ ⅛
7¼	7½	140	Standard R. & T.	7¼	7½	7¼	7½	.....
69¼	69⅜	4,200	Tenn. Coal & Iron	69¼	70	69¼	69⅜	+ ¼
22½	22⅝	3,265	Texas Pacific	22⅜	23¾	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
68	68¾	300	Twin City R. T.	67⅝	68½	67¾	68¼	+1½
43¾	44	3,865	Union Pacific	43½	43¾	43⅜	43⅞	+ ⅝
77¼	77⅝	2,965	Union Pacific pf.	77½	77¾	77⅜	77½	+ ⅜
6¾	6⅞	3,125	United States Leather.	7	7	6¾	6¾	.....
73	73¼	7,460	U. S. Leather pf.	73¼	73⅝	73	73⅛	+ ¼
50⅜	51	1,375	United States Rubber.	50	51¼	50	51	+1½
115¼	117	100	U. S. Rubber pf.	116	116	116	116	+ ¾
7¾	8	240	Wabash	7⅜	7¾	7⅜	7¾	+ ⅛
22¾	23½	1,350	Wabash pf.	22¼	22½	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
128	130	10	Wells-Fargo Express	129	129	129	129	.....
90¼	90⅜	30	Western Union Tel.	91	91	90⅜	90⅜	.....
9⅜	9¼	2,100	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ½
24¼	24⅞	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
15	15⅜	20	Wis. Cent.,

60.35. Kafirs were maintained, the declaration in regard to the Transvaal made in the House of Commons yesterday by the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, being well received. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 85c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 23c for checks.

BERLIN, July 21.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were quiet, but generally firm. Mine shares were strong, owing to speculative demand. Exchange on London, 20 marks 48½ pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, July 21.—On the Boerse to-day prices were firm, especially for iron shares. American securities were harder, in sympathy with the New York market.

VIENNA, July 21.—Prices were firmer on the Boerse to-day.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 21.—American securities opened firm and moved steadily upward to the close, with St. Paul and Louisville the notable features. The final tone was steady and the demand moderate.

Consols for money, 106 15-16; for the account, 107 1-16; Atchison, 20; Canadian Pacific 100; St. Paul, 135¾; Illinois Central, 119½; Louisville, 75; Union Pacific preferred, 79; New York Central, 142¼; Erie, 13¾; Pennsylvania, 69¼; Reading, 16⅝; Erie first preferred, 37⅞; Northern Pacific preferred, 70¼.

Money, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅜ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅜@3½ per cent.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £161,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 112.60; Madrid, 22.75; Lisbon, 35; Rome, .735.

Bar silver steady at 27 11-16d per ounce. Spanish fours closed at 59⅝.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,524	1,524	1,524
2d week July	$96,167	$91,833	$80,297
From July 1	185,314	176,593	155,878
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	614	614	581
2d week July	$35,943	$29,351	$26,676
From July 1	73,268	63,642	
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
2d week July	$23,715	$22,721	$19,811
From Jan. 1	729,324	696,304	629,793
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	346	346	346
2d week July	$76,720	$52,225	
From July 1	145,382	96,989	
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,561	1,570	1,570
2d week July	$233,206	$236,260	$223,270
From July 1	481,440	434,917	407,585
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
2d week July	$45,649	$41,713	
From Jan. 1	1,231,818	1,092,922	
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY for June—			
Gross earnings	1,250,656	1,054,067	1,026,082
Op. ex. and taxes	709,629	615,194	651,792
Net earnings	541,026	440,872	374,290
Pro. ex. to gross	56¾	58⅜	63½
From Jan. 1 to June 30—			
Gross earnings	6,771,457	5,747,814	5,526,598
Net earnings	2,555,208	2,043,546	1,809,355
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, preliminary statement for the fiscal year ended June 30—	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Mileage	929.51	929.51	
Gross receipts from all sources	$5,867,739	$5,386,043	$481,696
Op. expenses	3,843,516	3,677,373	166,143
Balance	1,924,223	1,708,671	315,552
Taxes	204,000	173,000	31,000
Net earnings	1,720,223	1,435,671	284,552
Pro. ex. to gross	67.21	70.13	*2.92
Increase.			
COLUMBUS STREET RAILWAY for June—	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross earnings	$68,635	$56,501	$51,218
Op. expenses	28,381	27,563	23,820
Net earnings	40,254	28,938	27,398
From Jan. 1 to June 30—			
Gross earnings	115,175	111,419	111,483
Op. expenses	72,568	70,642	78,538
Net earnings	42,607	34,777	32,945
From Jan. 1 to June 30—			
Gross earnings	356,508	328,041	282,900
Net earnings	195,839	171,089	147,405
NEW ORLEANS CITY RAILROAD for June—			
Gross earnings	685,339	679,162	654,369
Net earnings	283,603	272,591	224,119

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.10	.08
Alpha Con	.03	.04
Andes	.16	.16
Belcher	.24	.25
Best & Belcher	.50	.53
Bullion	.09	.09
Caledonia	.59	.63
Challenge Con	.25	.25
Chollar	.26	.30
Confidence	.85	.87
Con. Cal. & Va	2.00	2.00
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.24	.24
Gould & Curry	.38	.38
Hale & Norcross	.34	.35
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.07	.07
Kentuck Con	.03	.03
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.52	.53
Occidental Con	.25	.25
Ophir	1.05	1.05
Overman	.11	.11
Potosi	.54	.57
Savage	.22	.23
Sag Belcher	.07	.07
Sierra Nevada	.59	.61
Standard	2.35	2.35
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.12	.12
Union Con	.35	.36
Utah Con	.11	.12
Yellow Jacket	.34	.34
Silver Bars	60⅝	60¼
Mexican dollars	49@50	49¼@50¼
Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Telegraph	.12½	.12½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 21.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	9½	9¾	9½	9⅝
Anaconda	48	48½	48	49
Anchoria	50	75	50	75
Argentum	26¼	28	26	27
Battle	31½	33½	30¼	31
Columbine	17½	17⅝	17	17⅜
Consolidated	9⅝	10	9⅝	10
Damon	17⅜	17⅝	17½	17⅝
Elkton	92	93	91	93
El Paso	35¼	35½	33	35
Findlay	19	19½	19⅜	20
Garfield	13½	14⅜	13⅜	15
Gibson	23	26	25	28
Golden Fleece	24	30	25	25⅜
Golden King	85	90	82½	89
Gold Coin	206	210	205	210
Gould	23⅝	23⅞	23¼	23¼
Isabella	88	89½	85½	87
Independence	62⅜	64	61⅛	61½
Jackpot	39¼	39¾	39	39½
Moon Anchor	110	111½	110½	112½
Matoa	32	33	31¾	32⅜
Pinnacle	20¼	20¾	20	20½
Pharmacist	4½	4⅝	4⅜	4½
Portland	190	192	192	193⅜
Rawlings	42	44	42	43½
Rosa	27	27½	25	27½
Union	28	28¼	27⅞	28
Vindicator	90	99	95	97½
Work	24½	24¾	24	24¼

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Biscuit common went to 48⅝ to-day, after opening at 47¾, but closed at 47¾; the preferred sold at 100⅛. Linseed was very active; the preferred advanced from 47¼ to 53½, closing at 52; the common closed at 11¼, after opening at 10½. South Side Elevated ranged from 99 to 100¼; it opened at 99½ and closed at par. Metropolitan preferred brought 56½@57; the trust certificates brought 16.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	29½
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co	75
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	146½
National Biscuit Co. com	47¾
National Biscuit Co. pf	100
Chic. Brewing & Malting Co	2
Chic. Brewing & Malting Co. pf	12
Mil. & Chic. Brewing Co	3
Mil. & Chic. Brewing Co. pf	19
Chic. Pkg. & P. Co	12
Chic. Pkg. & P. Co. pf	30
N. Chic. St. R. R	239½
W. Chic. St. R. R	120
South Side Elevated R. R	100
Lake St. Elevated	17¾
Lake St. Elevated t. ctfs	15⅞
Street's W. S. C. Line	20

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 21.—At the Clearing House to-day the rate between banks was still 3 per cent. New York funds showed unusual strength by pushing up to 5c premium. They sold at 5c discount, par, and 5c premium. The big buyer at par said the strength was owing to the impossibility of loaning money here. Some of the larger local banks are loaning call money in New York. Call money was still quoted at from 3 to 4 per cent. Time money was offered as low as 3½ per cent. from 90 days up to nine months, and savings banks were willing lenders at 3½@3¾ per cent. for a year. National banks, however, were loaning very little money if any under 4 per cent., and some prime collateral loans were being made at this rate. Commercial paper commanded higher rates. The best names sold at 4 per cent., and some banks would not do anything under 4½ per cent.

The stock market, though comparatively quiet, had, however, shown some improvement at points. The copper shares were in slightly better demand, and several of them moved up considerably. The feeling on all the coppers appears to be as confident as ever. A good buying of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Atchison preferred was the feature of the general list. Dominion Coal held its own against the false reports regarding the fire at the Caledonia Mine and its reduced production of coal. The list as a whole, while almost lifeless, showed a good undertone all day and closed firm.

Closing bid and asked:

MINING STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	9	9½	Old Colony	10	10½
Allouez	....	7¼	Old Domin	37¼	38
Arcadian	6¼	6¼	Osceola	87	88
Arnold	1¼	1½	Parrot	53	53½
Ash Bed	1¾	2	Pioneer	2	2¼
Atlantic	30	31	Quincy	165	168
Baltic	33	34	Rhode Isl'd	7⅝	8
Bos. & C. C.	25	35	Santa Fe	13½	14
Bos. & Mon.	365	368	Santa Ysabel	12	13
Butte & Bos.	76	80	Shoe	36½	37
Chi. & Hec.	810	820	Tamarack	221	225
Centennial	34	34½	Utah Con	48¼	48⅝
Franklin	19	19½	Washington	2	2½
Humboldt	2	3	White Knob	8	10
Isle Royale	44½	45	Winona	13	13½
Mohawk	202¼	203¼	Wolverine	46½	47

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Bost. & Alb.	265	..	Fitchburg pf. 117 118
Bost. & Low.	240	..	N. Y. & N.
Bost. & Me.	198	200	E. 6s .... 113 ..
Bos. & Prov.	298	300	N. Y. & N.
Bost. Elev.	....	109	E. 7s .... 110 ..
Bost. Gas 5s	86	87	West End 94½ 95½
C. Mass. pf.	65	70	

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Am. Bell T.	346	347	Mex. Tel	97¾	100
Chi. Sk. Yds.	146	147	N. Eng. Tel.	139	140
Dom. Coal	....	51¼	U. S. Oil	....	47¼ 47⅞
D. Coal pf.	116	118	West. Elec.	49½	..
Lams. Store	36	37			

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—The market to-day broke recent records for dullness. It was only occasionally that sales were made. This afternoon the room traders enjoyed themselves by playing ball on the floor of the Exchange. Prices were again almost immovable. There was a good demand for Union Traction, but not a sale was made in Welsbach Light, although the company has just won two more important cases against its rivals. Closing prices were in most cases about on a level with the finals of Thursday.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	23¾	23⅞	Penn. Mfg.	22¾	23
Choctaw	....	40¼	Phil. Trac	99½	99⅝
Con. T. Pf.	32¾	33⅛	Union Trac.	42⅜	42⅝
El. S. Bat.	130	154	U. Gas Imp.	167	168
El. S. B. pf.	150	155	Wels. com	42	43
E. Co. of Am.	17½	18	W. N. Y. & P.	7⅛	7¼
Lehigh Val.	26½	26⅞			

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

BERNARD KAUFMAN.—Judgment for $2,162 was entered yesterday against Bernard Kaufman, liquor dealer, of 63 Ridge Street, in favor of George Ehret, for beer, tax certificate, and balance due on a chattel mortgage.

BEECHING & CO.—Justice Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court yesterday granted an order dissolving Beeching & Co., a corporation, manufacturers of vault and area lights, of 209 East Nineteenth Street, and appointed A. A. Forman, Jr., permanent receiver. Mr. Forman was appointed temporary receiver on April 25, 1898, and two days later the premises in which the corporation's property was stored were burned. The receiver has received $974 and expended $476. The liabilities were $3,687.

Out of Town.

THE MODEL FLOUR MILLS.—The Model Flour Mills, at Nashville, Tenn., yesterday filed a deed of assignment for the benefit of their creditors. The liabilities are about $130,000. The mills had a capacity of 2,000 barrels per day.

WILSON & HORTON.—The Sheriff has received an attachment for $19,408 against James Wilson and Arthur Horton, composing the firm of Wilson & Horton of Pittsfield, Mass., in favor of Edward H. Wilson, which was obtained by Arnold & Greene, in Brooklyn. The attachment was served on two woolen commission merchants here. Two attachments obtained against the same parties in May, 1898, aggregating $12,879, were subsequently discontinued. They were manufacturers of woolens.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Henry Dinkelspiel, salesman, residing at 223 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,375 to eighty-five creditors, and assets $10 in cash. All the debts were contracted in New Brunswick, N. J., two years ago.

Max Bockman, an embroiderer, residing at 9 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,272 and no assets.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 174 failures in the United States during the week, against 174 for the previous week, and 188, 220, 280, and 239 in the corresponding weeks of 1898 to 1895. The Middle States had 60, New England 35, Southern 14, Western 39, Northwestern 11, Pacific 10, and Territories 5. Canada had 19, against 27 for the preceding week. About 90 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 capital or less, and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

A Big Attachment.

Deputy Sheriff Radley has received an attachment for $500,000 against Charles A. Moreing of London in favor of Stanley H. G. Stewart, trading as Stewart & Co., on a claim for damages by reason of representations made by Mr. Moreing upon which Mr. Stewart was induced to part with $750,000 stock of the St. Lawrence Power Company of Messina, N. Y. The attachment was served on the Treasurer of the company.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BURNS, Walter F.—Cross & Beguelin	$330
BOEHM, Herman—J. J. O'Donoghue, Jr., and another	93
BURGESS, Alexander—W. H. Johnson	52
CHASSEAUD, Alfred—W. Bock	42
DAVIS, Lewis K.—A. R. Whitney	225
DUFFIELD, U. Grant—W. Bock	42
ERNST, Louis F., Jr.—F. F. Lowenfels	227
FINEGAN, James G.—P. Long	124
GEISS, Frederick—S. Hartlieb	427
GARDNER, Charles—H. H. Jackson and others, executors	89
GILBERT, William H.—H. Henschen	108
HERR, Franklin H.—Louis V. Webber	111
KAUFMAN, Bernard—George Ehret	2,162
LINK, Gottlieb H.—T. Jacobson	45
MURRAY, James—E. J. Shalvey	105
MURPHY, Charles F.—George Ehret	401
MUNCH, Adam and Margaretha—George Ehret	1,246
McENROE, Teresa J.—Wilson & Adams Company	1,406
McGUIRK, Peter—W. Cutting	82
PARKER, Helen—E. Solomon	31
PONVERT, Amy K.—Ida Sass	278
RADEBOLD, William and Albertina—George Ehret	1,246
SHRADY, George—John W. Keller, as Commissioner, &c	71
SKIDMORE, Marsden S.—S. Otis Livingston	179
SCHULHOF, Sigmund and Max—George Ehret	1,965
SCHWARTZBURG, or Schwartz, Samuel N.—The William Peter Brewing Company	1,103
TULLY, Michael—Peter Begley	82
THOMPSON, Philip B.—A. J. Woodruff	2,309
UHLIG, Caroline—A. Schelling, executor, &c	259
VAYDA, Antonia—George Ehret	1,906
VENABLE, Susan—Louis Von Schwanenfluegel, costs	23
WECHSLER, Harry—A. Arromanto	30
WIGHTMAN, Andrew J. — Sammis & Bieck	106
YOUNG, James—M. A. Aaronson and another	140
UNION STERILIZING COMPANY—Frederick W. Kristeller	710
KOSTER, BIAL & CO.—M. B. Stanley and another	71
KOSTER, BIAL & CO.—John Wanamaker	477
KOSTER, BIAL & CO.—John Wanamaker	412
THE MAYOR, &c.—Albert Tilt	1,654

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Cody vs. Wilson—Melvin H. Dalberg.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Matter of Beeching & Co.—Alexander A. Forman.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

One Hundred and Nineteenth Street Lots Sold—Important Transfers —Other Dealings.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for the Blodgett estate a plot of five lots on the south side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 175 feet west of Park Avenue.

Myer Hellman has bought from M. Solomon the five-story brownstone-front dwelling 254 West One Hundred and Second Street, 28 by 75 and irregular.

Kahn & Bauman have sold for Robert Ferguson the five-story flat 1,391 Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.

William H. Bell has sold the plot southeast corner of Crotona Place and One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 31 by 101.

Martin E. Dotson, the colored broker, has sold for B. J Worteling to William Good the five-story tenement 324 West Sixteenth Street, 25 by 41.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has in connection with C. L. Haskell, closed a transaction by which F. Burt gives 40 West Ninety-sixth Street, a five-story American basement house, in exchange for 205 West Eighty-fourth Street, a five-story double flat, 27 by 88 by 100.

Stephens's Real Estate Company and Francis B. Robert have resold, at an advance, the property purchased from H. Malbrum, I. Steigerwal, and Robert Thompson, on the northeast corner of Broadway and Ninety-seventh Street, on private terms to an operator. Size, 100 on Broadway by 150 on the street.

Deeds were recorded yesterday by which John D. Hawley becomes the owner of 557 and 559 Broadway, extending through to 128 and 130 Mercer Street. Countess Gaston d'Arschot conveys a half-interest in the property for $163,750, and the Union Trust Company, as trustee, the other half for the same amount. Mr. Hawley gives back to the Union Trust Company a three-year mortgage for $200,000.

By another deed recorded yesterday, David and Anthony Banks convey to Isaac S. Jennings for $170,000 23 Park Place extending through to 20 Murray Street, 28.8 by 150.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

62 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 25 by 99.11, three-story brick building with one-story frame building at the rear; foreclosure sale, to P. J. Kane. $7,200

By Herbert A. Sherman.

116 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Virginia Stuart Mackay-Smith and others, trustees 23,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eleventh Avenue, southeast corner of Thirtieth Street, for a two and three story brick and stone stable, 49.4 by 175; estate of Richard Roy, owner; C. F. Rose of 1 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Rosedale Avenue, east side, 75 feet south of Mansion Street; for a one-story frame workshop, 25 by 20; Delha Smith of 697 Morris Avenue, owner; George Hof, Jr., architect; cost, $300.

Poplar Street, north side, 352.8 feet east of Forest Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 41.4; Charles Money of 1 Forest Street, owner and architect; cost, $3,000.

Lenox Avenue, west side, 27.11 feet north of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, for three six-story brick flats, with stores, 23.8 and 24.8 by 84.10; Elias Kempner of 55 East Sixty-first Street, owner; George F. Pelham, architect; cost, $75,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Lenox Avenue, for a five-story brick tenement, 25 by 84.9; John E. Doyle of 537 Southern Boulevard, owner; C. A. Miller, architect; cost, $22,000.

Ninety-ninth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Park Avenue, for four five-story and basement brick flats, 25 by 86; Samuel Ginsberg of 171 West One Hundred and Second Street, owner; F. J. Miller & Co., architect; cost, $80,000.

No. 3 Park Row and 5 Ann Street, for an eight-story brick and stone office building, 25 by 62.9; Park Row Construction Company of 23 Nassau Street, owner; R. H. Robertson, architect; cost, $60,000.

Alterations.

No. 109 East Thirty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; N. F. Hoggson of 7 East Forty-fourth Street, owner; Brite & Bacon, architects; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 116 and 118 East Fourteenth Street, to a five-story brick loft building; William C. Schermerhorn, owner; William Steiner, Son & Co., lessees; cost, $500.

Sixty-first Street, north side, 200 feet east of Second Avenue, to a two-story brick and stone church; John G. Kiessner, pastor; S. B. Ogden & Co. of 954 Lexington Avenue, architects; cost, $10,000.

No. 1,177 Broadway, to a five-story brick hotel and café; Thomas Allen of 140 West Seventieth Street, lessee; William H. Rahman, architect; cost, $1,000.

Fulton Avenue, south side, 25 feet West of Cambreling Avenue, to a one-story frame dwelling; John W. Croghan, owner; F. J. Miller & Co., architects; cost, $600.

One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Morris Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling and store; Matthew Sullivan of 508 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; Arthur Arctander, architect; cost, $1,500.

West Avenue, west side, near Classon Point Road, to a two-story brick public school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, northeast corner of Wales Avenue, to a frame dwelling; Catherine McManus of 993 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $3,000.

Plans for New Park Row Building.

The Park Row Construction Company filed plans yesterday for the new eight-story building to be erected at 3 Park Row, running through to 5 Ann Stret. The work of removing the old building on the site has been nearly completed. This property was recently purchased by August Belmont and his associates, who are the principal owners in the Park Row Building, and it was supposed that the purchase was made with an idea to protecting the light and air of the latter structure. The erection of an eight-story building at No. 3, however, will not to any great extent screen the thirty-story neighbor, especially as there is a small building in between the two. This small building and the building on the triangle at the junction of Park Row and Ann Street are both owned by Joseph Pulitzer. The new structure, according to the estimate of the architect, R. H. Robertson, will cost $60,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, July 21.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 78.1 ft n of Washington Bridge Park, 72x —x73x100; Robert B. Snowden to John M. Stanaland 1

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, nearly opposite 182d St, at n s of the land of Charles A. Chesebrough, 0.5x150x1x150; Maud O. Snowden and others, by guardian, to Daniel Nason, 7-12 part 250

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, opposite 182d St, at n s of land of Charles A. Chesebrough, runs e —xn 0.9xw 100x s 0.5; Joel S. Ives, executor, &c., to John M. Stanaland 1

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, opposite 182d St, at n s of land of Charles A. Chesebrough, runs e —x n 0.9x w 100x s 0.5; Daniel Nason to John M. Stanaland, 7-12 part .. 250

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, opposite 182d St, at n s of land of Charles A. Chesebrough, runs e —x n 0.9x w 100x s 0.5; Robert B. Snowden to John M. Stanaland, 5-12 part. 150

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of Washington Bridge Park, runs e —x n 5.9x w — to avenue x s 5.8; Robert Bogardus to John M. Stanaland 3,000

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 78.1 ft n of Washington Bridge Park, runs s e 100x s 73x w — to avenue x n 72; Joel S. Ives, executor, &c., to John M. Stanaland 26,600

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 168th St, 75x100; Nene Guidera to Ernst Marx-National Company 100

AVENUE C., 107 and 109, n w corner of 7th St, 39.4x63; Bessie Ruth to William Cohen 1

AVENUE C, n w corner of 10th St, 22.9x 88; Augustus Van Wyck, referee, to Patrick Skelly 15,000

BEEKMAN PLACE, w s, 76 ft s of 50th St, 18.10x90; George C. Austin, referee, to Susan Dash 8,000

BROADWAY, 557 and 559, and 128 and 130 Mercer St, 50x200; Countess Gaston d'Arschot to John D. Hawley, one-half part 163,750

BROADWAY, 557 and 559, and 128 and 130 Mercer St, 50x200; the Union Trust Company, as trustee, to John D. Hawley, one-half part 163,750

DECATUR AV, w s, 75.1 ft s of 197th St, 25x01.1x22x60.2; James W. Hawes to Leopold Hutter 475

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 66 ft s of 140th St, 33.11x80x irregular; Meyer Grayhead to Rosa Janpole 100

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 66 ft s of 140th St, 33.11x80x irregular; Benno Lewinson, referee, to Meyer Grayhead 2,400

FORDHAM ROAD, widened, s s, 81.5 ft e of Grand Av, new line 50x59.1x30.2x26.1; Sylvester Pope and others, executors, &c., to Mary C. Neville 1,600

INTERIOR LOT, begins at n s of land of Charles A. Chesebrough and 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 0.9x50x1x50; Daniel Nason to Robert Bogardus, 7-12 part 1

INTERIOR LOT, begins at n e of land of Charles A. Chesebrough and 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 0.9x50x1x50; Robert B. Snowden to Robert Bogardus, 5-12 part. 1

INTERIOR LOT, begins at n s of land of Charles A. Chesebrough and 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 0.9x50x1x50; Joel S. Ives, executor, &c., to Robert Bogardus 1

INTERIOR LOT, begins 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av and 79.6 ft n of Washington Bridge Park, runs s e 50x s 74x w 50x n 73; Joel S. Ives, executor, &c., to Robert Bogardus 2,200

INTERIOR LOT, begins 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av and 79.6 ft n of Washington Bridge Park, runs s e 50x s 74x w 50x n 73; Robert B. Snowden to Robert Bogardus 1

LE ROY ST., 20, 20x80; also, 56 Dey St, 25.2x78x25x78.1; Frances E. and William M. Lent to Fannie Lent 1

LEWIS ST, 109, 20x100; Nathan Weissberger to Frederick Schiesinger 16,500

LOT 148, second map of Neill estate; Charles Knauf to Frederick E. and Mary H. Buser 4,500

LOT 158, second map of Neill estate; Charles Knauf to Susie D. Luf 4,500

LOTS 24 to 29, Block 2,929, map of Bathgate estate; Henry Weiss to George Bonavia 1

MORNINGSIDE AV EAST, 35, 25x100; Benjamin A. Jackson to Stella A. Jackson 1

MONROE ST, 30, 21.9x35.7x22.10x24.2; Louis Manheim to Jacob Manheim 1

MONROE ST, 28 to 32, 62.6x97.10x64.2x80.2; Jacob Manheim to Abraham Voletsky and Harris Heilman 1

PARK PLACE, 23, and 20 Murray St, 28.8x150; David and Anthony B. Banks to Isaac S. Jennings 170,000

PROSPECT AV, s e s, Lot 97, map of the village of East Tremont, 33x150; Mary A. Casey to Hugo B. Schulz 1

RIVER AV, n e corner of 167th St, 99.7x105; Elizabeth Irving and others to George W. McAdam, ¾ part 5,250

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 60 ft n of 167th St, 30x75; Walter W. Tinsley to Catharine Blaesser 2,250

TRINITY AV, e s, 177.5 ft n of 165th St, 18.9x90; Theodor A. J. Zeeck to Therese P. M. Zeeck 1

VAN CORLEAR PLACE, s s, 234.9 ft w of Wicker Place, 29.5x108.11x25x94.2; also, Van Corlear Place, s s, 284.2 ft w of Wicker Place, 25.1x93.8x25x94; George S. Wilworth to Maria I. McShane 1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, Lot 32, map of Lexington Place, at Williams's Bridge Station, 50x100; Annie C. Stapleton and Mary F. Gregson to Montruvila L. Gregson 1

2D AV, 2,392 and 2,394, 40x80; Rebecca Cohn to Celia Kraus 23,750

3D AV, e s, 75 ft s of 171st St, 25x100; Samuel Green to Joseph and Katie Lauber 100

2D ST, n s, Lot 512, map in partition, estate of Petrus Stuyvesant, 24.9x105.10; Maria A. Froehlich to Samuel Goodman. 19,000

8TH ST, (St. Mark's Place,) n e s, 20 ft s e of 1st Av, 20x73.8; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Adam Lieb 1

10TH ST, 215 East, 25x88; John C. Umberfield to Laura Hansgen 250

15TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of 7th Av, 20x103.3; 60th St, s s, 160 ft e of 4th Av, 20x100.5; Albert S. Adler to Flora S. Adler 1,000

18TH ST, n s, 125.4 ft e of 2d Av, 24.8x92x24.9x92; also strip 0.3¾x50x0.2¼x50, adjoining; Julius Langenbahn to Catharine Mannschein and Bertha Piepenbring. 7,300

26TH ST, n s, 455 w of 10th Av, 24x98.9; Eustach Sieber to Jane C. Oreira 1

57TH ST, 102 West, 15x100; also strip 15x0.05 adjoining on rear; Libbie M. R. Scott to Edwin Palmer 1

57TH ST, 102 West, 15x100, and strip in rear, 15x9.05; Minnie R. Martin to Edwin Palmer 1

60TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Elizabeth M. Roe to Sarah M. Cory, ½ part 1

71ST ST, 351 West, 16.9x102.2; John H. Betts to Benjamin B. Ogden 1

73D ST, s s, 79.1 ft w of Madison Av, 20.4x79.7; Wilhelmina Kennard to Nina H. Stein 1,000

85TH ST, s s, 239 ft e of 8th Av, 20x102.2; Edward Browne, referee, to Meredith Dryden 27,900

92D ST, 65 West, 20x100.8; Henry Arens to James and Mary Horler 1

98TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 75x100.11; Jacob Bossert to Louis Bossert.. 15,267

100TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 295 ft to Madison Av x100.9; James B. Ford and others, executors, &c., to William R. Travers 143,000

115TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x110x36.7x136.8; Jerry Altieri to Antonio Petrone 36,100

117TH ST, 340 East, 25x100; Carl Hulster to Anuello Papa 14,900

122D ST, n s, 80 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100.11; 122d St, n s, 105 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100.11; Emma Kaufmann to Jennie Lyman 100

122D ST, s s, 116 ft w of 7th Av, 18x100.11; James C. Crawford to Florence Beller 1

124TH ST, 258 West, 18.9x100.11; William A. Kenney to the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York 12,500

132D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Emma Roetgert, widow and devisee, to James W. Kurz 1

135TH ST, new line, n s, 50 ft e of Rider Av, 50x70; Katharina E. Hurlbut and another, executors, &c., to Leopold Hutter. 8,200

181ST ST, 625 West, 19.11x100; Charles G. Harcourt to Harry W. Brodie, quit claim 1

181ST ST, 623 West, 20x100; Charles G. Harcourt to Harry W. Brodie 1

Recorded Leases.

BATAVIA, Marcus, to Samuel Sobler; 2,358 3d Av, 2 10-12 years $1,800

BAUM, Lemuel, and others to Maria D'Apuzzo; 373 Broome St, 6 years 3,900

CONDICT, Silas A., and others to Adolph Lewyn & Co.; 65 to 69 Bleecker St, two floors, 3 7-12 years 8,000

DU VIVIER & CO. to James J. Corbett; 176½ Broadway, store and basement, 3 years ..... 4,000 to 4,500

McCOSH, Andrew J., to Edward W. Dewey; 22 East 56th St, 5 years 3,000

MOORE, Corinne De R., to William J. Reilly; 1,389 3d Av, 3 10-12 years 2,800

ODORISIO, Pasquale, to Giuseppina Acerno; 84 James St, store, 3 years 360

SCHREINER, John, to Charles Rutzen; 921 East 89th St, west store, &c., 5 years 420

SIRE, B., to

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Leaves Pier 10 E. R., (above South Ferry,) 8:30 A. M., 1 and 5:30 P. M. daily (including Sunday,)
For LONG BRANCH.
Leaves Long Branch 10:30 A. M., 3:15 P. M. 7:45 P. M.
Trolley connection with Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and other New Jersey coast points.
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Cortlandt St. piers, 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.30 P.M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.30 P.M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 10.00 A. M. 12.00 M. 2.00, 3.00, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE Cortlandt St., 10.00 A. M. 12.00 M. 2.00, 3.00, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. East 23d St., 10.00 A. M. 12.00 M. 2.00, 3.00, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only, 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
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Including Admission to all Attractions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave foot of 34th St., E. R., or N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:10, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half-hourly 1:10 to 3:40 P. M.; 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:50 P. M.
Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10 and half-hourly 1:10 to 9:10 P. M., 10:10 P. M.
Leave foot Whitehall St. (Battery) via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, daily *7:00, and hourly 8:00 A. M. to 1 P. M., and every forty minutes, 1:40 to 9:40, and *10:20 P. M. *Week days only.
EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 6:50, 8:20, 9:20, 10:00, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, *1:50, 2:20, *2:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 6:50, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, *9:50, 10:00 P. M. Last train returning 10:40 P. M.
Trains marked * runs Saturday only and Sept. 4.
EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.
DIRECT TRAINS FROM BROADWAY FERRIES VIA BROOKLYN UNION "L" R. R., week days leave Broadway Ferry 8:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 A. M., and half-hourly from 12:34 A. M. to 9:34 P. M. Last train from Rockaway Beach at 10:37 P. M.
FARE 15 CENTS.

EXCURSION TO NEWPORT, R. I.
SUNDAY, JULY 23d.
Via LONG ISLAND R. R. ROUND TRIP, $1.50.
Express train with parlor cars leaves Flatbush Av. 8:25, Franklin Av. 8:30, and East New York, B'klyn, at 8:37 A. M. Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., 8:20. Leave L. I. City, 8:30 A. M., connecting at Greenport with
STEAMER "MASSACHUSETTS."
Due at Newport, 3:15 P. M. Leave Newport, 5:15 P. M. Two full hours at Newport.
Tickets on sale Friday at L. I. R. R. ticket offices and stations in Brooklyn and N. Y.
Table d'Hote Dinner and Music on Boat.
If stormy excursion will be postponed and tickets purchased in advance will be redeemed.

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BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8 A. M.
" New York, West 22d St. Pier, 8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
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THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
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Leave 22d St., N. R., every 45 minutes, 9:00 A. M. to 9:00 P. M.
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SUNDAY, JULY 23, FROM PIER 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., at 10 A. M. Music, Refreshments. New Orders' Band. Dinner until 3 P. M. A la carte after 3 P. M. Tickets and staterooms in advance at Pier 36.

GRAND DAYLIGHT EXCURSION
TO GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
Monday during July and August by elegant steamer SHINNECOCK through Long Island Sound and up Peconic Bay to Greenport and Sag Harbor. Leave New York, Pier 15, foot of Wall St., E. R., at 8 A. M., touching at Greenport about 3 P. M., giving passengers about 3½ hours to visit Shelter Island and adjoining places; arrive Sag Harbor about 4 P. M. Returning leave Sag Harbor at 5 P. M., Greenport 6:30 P. M., arriving in New York early Tuesday morning. Excursion tickets $2.00.

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Steamers GEN. SLOCUM & GRAND REPUBLIC. West 42d St. S'th'd. Leave, P. M. | Week-days, M., 12:35 P. M. Christopher St. 8:50 | Round Trip. A. M., 10:15 A. M., 1:45 P. M., Battery Landing 9:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M., Bridge Dock, Brooklyn 9:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:20 P. M. Return at 11:30 A. M., 4:45 and 8 P. M. | 40c. Sun. & Holidays, 50c. Music.

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FROM FOOT OF WHITEHALL STREET, N. Y., via 39th St., Brooklyn, Ferry, every 20 minutes (on the even hour) from 1 P. M. until 7 P. M. Good service all other hours. Steam express trains connect with each boat; time, 30 minutes.

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SUMMER RESORTS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.
NEW YORK CENTRAL.
Trains leave Grand Central Station:
7:30 P. M. with through Sleeping Cars via Utica.
7:50 A. M. with through Parlor Cars via Utica.
For Fulton Chain, Racquette Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 32, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H.; for Saratoga, Lake George, Saranac & Lake Placid; 11:13 A. M. over Adirondack Division N. Y. C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 7:50 AM, 7:30 PM, arrive 7.35 PM, 7:55 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 12:55 PM.
STEVENS HOUSE Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 7:50 AM, 7:30 PM; ar. 7:35 PM, 7:55 AM, and via Chateaugay, 12:55 PM.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHAS. E. LEND. Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M., 8:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.; arrive 6:33 P. M. and 5:18 A. M.

UPPER SARANAC LAKE.
SARANAC INN, M. B. Marshall, Mgr. D. W. Riddle, Supt.
UPPER SARANAC LAKE—Lve. N. Y., Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; arrive at Inn 5:08 P. M. and 5:58 A. M.

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The most beautiful resort on the New Jersey coast. Superior cuisine and service.
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Suites, with bath. Concerts daily. Eighteen-hole GOLF course and new clubhouse at hotel entrance. Private surf bathing pavilion. For illustrated booklet or terms, address
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Inn cottages may be rented by week, month, or season. Completely furnished; improvements, including bath. Meals served in new open-air dining room. Superior cuisine. French waiters. 18-hole golf course reached in three minutes. Fine bathing beach.
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A DELIGHTFUL COMBINATION OF SEA-SHORE AND COUNTRY. ONE HOUR FROM N. Y. ON GREAT SOUTH BAY AND OCEAN. FIRE ISLAND INLET. PICTURESQUE COUNTRY. BOATING, FISHING, SAILING, AND STILL WATER BATHING, DRIVES AND BICYCLING UNEQUALED.

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NOW OPEN.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—New York County.—In the matter of the application for the voluntary dissolution of MERRIAM COMPANY.
In pursuance of an order duly made in the above-entitled action by Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of said court, on the 14th day of June, 1899, notice is hereby given to all creditors of said corporation, to wit, Merriam Company, and of said John de C. Ireland, as receiver of said corporation, that they are hereby required to prove their claims to said John de C. Ireland, receiver of said corporation, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Dowe, Murray & Hartridge, his attorneys, No. 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, within six months from the 22d day of June, 1899, and that all creditors who make default in so doing shall be precluded from all benefit of the judgment herein, and from any distribution which may be made thereunder, except as provided in Section 1,807 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and that all claims be proven by presentation of vouchers accompanied by an affidavit of the party or of one of the parties interested, or an agent of said party or parties having knowledge of the facts, that the whole amount of debt shown in said vouchers is justly due from the corporation aforesaid or from said receiver to the creditor named in the voucher over and above all set-offs and counter claims, with liberty to said receiver to contest any of the claims so proven as he may be advised, and that said receiver will apply, if necessary, to the Court for instructions in regard to any of the claims that may be contested; provided, however, that the claims verified as aforesaid, already presented to the said John de C. Ireland, as temporary receiver or as permanent receiver, need not be presented over again.
Dated New York, June 15, 1899.
JOHN de C. IRELAND,
Receiver of Merriam Company.
DOWE, MURRAY & HARTRIDGE, Attorneys for Receiver, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
je17-law6wS

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK: To all persons interested in the estates of JULES J. DE NEUFVILLE and AUGUST DE NEUFVILLE, individually and as copartners under the firm name of "de Neufville and Company," assigned to Philip Fluhr for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court to be holden in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, there and then to show cause why a settlement of the account of the proceedings of Philip Fluhr, the assignee of Jules J. de Neufville and August de Neufville, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the settlement of such account.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Martin [Seal.] L. Stover, one of the Justices of said court, this 18th day of July, 1899.
WILLIAM SOHMER, Clerk.
FREDERIC G. DOW, Attorney for Assignee, 192 Broadway, New York City. jy22-law6w&s2

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SCHRAG, PHILIP.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP SCHRAG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at 1 is place of transacting business No. 545 Pearl Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of March, 1899. EBERHARD FABER, Executor.
FORBES & HAVILAND, Attorneys for Executor. mh10-law6mS

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ST. JOSEPH'S APOSTOLIC SCHOOL, Plaintiff, against ELLEN GOGGIN and DAVID McCLURE, as executrix and executor of the last will and testament of Mary Elizabeth Grady, deceased, and others, defendants.
In a judgment duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 17th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises located in the County of New York, and directed in said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:
All that lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, on the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, between the Ninth and Tenth Avenues, and designated upon a map of the property of Ellen Eliza Ward, made by Samuel E. H. Holmes, City Surveyor, June, 1869, on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, by lot Number 484, commencing on the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, adjoining lot Number 485, and distant two hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of the Ninth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street; thence running northeasterly along said Lot 485 and parallel with the Ninth Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the centre line of the block between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line twenty-five feet to lot Number 483 on said map; thence southwesterly along said Lot 483 and parallel with the Ninth Avenue, ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, and thence westerly along Thirty-ninth Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 18th, 1899.
FRANCIS SPEIR, Jr., Referee,
52 Wall Street, New York.
PURCELL, WALKER & BURNS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 15 Washington Street, Watertown, New York.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 419 West 39th Street.

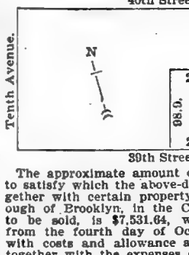

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property, together with certain property located in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, is to be sold, is $7,531.64, with interest thereon from the fourth day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $485.80, together with the taxeses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $5,593.75 and interest.—Dated New York, the 18th day of July, 1899.
FRANCIS SPEIR, Jr., Referee.
jy19-2aw3wW&S&au9

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARGARET CAHILL, formerly MARGARET CALAHAN, plaintiff, against THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK and the unknown persons who are or may be heirs at law of John Calahan, deceased, and the unknown persons who have or claim to have some title to, or an interest in, the real property known as No. 156 East 111th Street, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in this State, defendants.
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated June 15th, 1899, directing among other things the sale of the real property hereinafter described, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.:
All the equal undivided one-half part or share of all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and known as the street number 156 East 111th Street, New York City, and being more particularly described as follows:
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, distant forty-nine feet and six inches easterly from the southeast corner of One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Lexington Avenue, at or immediately in front of the centre of a party wall; thence southerly part of the way through said party wall and parallel with Lexington Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block eighteen feet nine inches; thence northerly part of the way through another party wall and parallel with said Lexington Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and thence westerly along said street eighteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning.
Dated July 19, 1899.
THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
M. B. & A. M. MACLAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 102 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property, an equal undivided one-half part of which is to be sold:

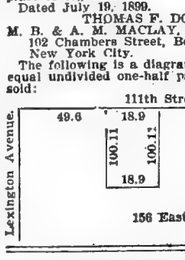

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—AUSTIN ADAMS, Jr., Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Austin Adams, Jr., bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 14th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 2d, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
New York, July 21, 1899.

NO. 848—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—JOHN E. BAKER, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that John E. Baker, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 20th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 9th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
THEODOR AUB, Referee.
New York, July 22, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIMON BUTTNER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Simon Buttner, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Simon Buttner was duly adjudicated a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 4th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated July 21, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.
In the matter of HARRY DREYFUS and JESSE DREYFUS, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy. No. 1,274
To the creditors of Harry Dreyfus and Jesse Dreyfus, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:
Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Harry Dreyfus and Jesse Dreyfus were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 21, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—LOUIS LUSTGARTEN, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Louis Lustgarten, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 17th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 2d, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.
New York, July 21, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS J. McARTHUR, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Thomas J. McArthur of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt,
Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Thomas J. McArthur was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Referee, 31 Nassau St., New York City, on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated July 21, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.
In the matter of Thomas F. Donnelly, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Thomas F. Donnelly, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Thomas F. Donnelly was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Referee, 31 Nassau St., New York City, on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 21, 1899

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—MOSES SHAPIRO, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Moses Shapiro, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 17th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 2d, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PEPPER B. OLNEY, Referee.
New York, July 21, 1899.

NO. 1,051—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—BENJAMIN N. RHODES, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Benjamin N. Rhodes, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 19th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 9th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
THEODOR AUB, Referee.
New York, July 22, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BURR, AARON H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AARON H. BURR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 129th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1899. WALLACE S. JOHNSON, LIZZIE M. SAYRE, Executors. DAYTON & SWIFT, Attorneys for the Executors, No. 20 Broad St., N. Y. City.

BYRNE, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 6th day of April, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. BYRNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM G. BYRNE, Executor. MOSS & FEINER, Attorneys for Executor, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

CLINTON, HENRY L.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lauren Clinton Brown, George A. Bevins, Le Grand Bevins, Ann Carpenter, and Jane Bowen, the heirs and next of kin of HENRY L. CLINTON, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas Elizabeth S. Clinton of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, proved as the last will and testament of Henry L. Clinton, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 21st day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 26th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy1-law6wSa

DE SIMARD, EMILE VINCENT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILE VINCENT DE SIMARD, Viscount de Pitray, late of the Republic of France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 1,005, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1899. JULIUS GOLDMAN,
Ancillary Administrator.
ja21-1aw6m8

ELSWORTH, RANDOLPH M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANDOLPH M. ELSWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Murphey & Metcalf, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the thirteenth day of January, 1900, next.—Dated New York, June 15th, 1899. SOPHIE V. R. ELSWORTH, Administratrix. MURPHEY & METCALF, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy8-1aw6mSa

ENSIGN, HERMON L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMON L. ENSIGN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, 96 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 20th day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1899. ABRAM KLING, LEWIS M. SEAVER, Executors. CHARLES H. DANIELS, Attorney for Executors, 95 Nassau St., New York City.
ap15-1aw6m8

EVANS, THOMAS W.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Rudolph E. Evans, Kate G. Muller, Charles F. Muller, Marion M. M. Heberton, Anna E. M. Heberton, Anna E. Miller, Juliette C. Henderson, Clara E. Davis, Katherine E. Whelen, John Roland Enos, Thomas E. Enos, Charles H. Enos, Horace Enos, the heirs and next of kin of THOMAS W. EVANS, deceased, send greeting.
Whereas, Horace S. Fly of The City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, dated August 26, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Thomas W. Evans, late a non-resident of the County and State of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy1-law6wSa&au12

GIESER, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. GIESER, late of Cos Cob, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of April, 1899. HENRY S. CLOVER, Executor. RICHARD L. SWEEZY, Atty. for Executor, 62 William Street, New York City. ap8-1aw6m8

GREGOR, CHARLES R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES R. GREGOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 314 Columbus Av., in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of February, 1899. CHARLES S. GREGOR, Executor. W. B. HARISON, Attorney for Executor, 115 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
f25-law6m8

MOONEY, CHRISTOPHER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTOPHER MOONEY, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas J. Purdy, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of January, 1899.—WILLIAM MOONEY, CHRISTOPHER MOONEY, WILLIAM MOONEY, Executors. THOMAS J. PURDY, Atty. for Exrs., 132 Nassau St., N. Y. City. f4-law6m8a

OAKLEY, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. OA

CO-OPERATIVE BANK RUINED

The President of the Mercantile Admits Its Bad Condition.

SHAREHOLDERS WILL SUFFER

Not Likely to Realize More Than 30 Per Cent. of Their Investments—The Accounts Badly Mixed.

There is little or no hope of pulling the affairs of the Mercantile Co-operative Bank, at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-third Street, out of the mire. President Charles Edward Potter admitted as much yesterday afternoon. It appears that while the bank has loaned only about $10,000 in the past eighteen months, its running expenses have been almost $1,000 per week. It is believed that the shareholders will not recover more than 30 per cent. of their investments.

Carter, Hughes & Dwight are attorneys for many of the shareholders. A member of the firm said yesterday that he questioned the legality of the election of the present Directors. A clause in the by-laws provides that "no person hereafter elected shall act as a Trustee or Director unless such person be the holder of at least fifty shares ($5,000) of permanent capital stock." This provision, he contends, has not been complied with, and therefore any contracts made by the Directors are not binding. It is hoped, if this contention is sustained, that the purchase of the $275,000 plot of ground at Pelham Park can be set aside. President Potter, however, says all the Directors hold the necessary stock, and he has faith that the Westchester property will prove a means of helping the shareholders.

It was learned yesterday that at the annual meeting in July, 1898, J. W. Newbery, who was then President of the bank, made a speech, in which he painted a glowing picture of the condition of the bank, and said he could no longer consent to serve as President for $5,000 a year. Then the Directors passed a resolution granting President Newbery a commission of 3 per cent. on the gross earnings and antedating the agreement by several years. This act was ratified by the shareholders, and under it Mr. Newbery drew large sums of money. A reporter asked President Potter, who succeeded Mr. Newbery in April, 1898, how he explained the shrinkage from the surplus of July, 1898, to the deficit of July, 1899. He said:

"There was no surplus then, but I will make no accusations. An investigation is to be made and everything will come out in the wash. There is no conflict between Superintendent Kilburn and myself, but Mr. Newbery was always at odds with the Banking Department. I shall send out on Monday to every shareholder a copy of Superintendent Kilburn's report as read at yesterday's meeting. The report will be accompanied by a letter showing that while some of our real estate can be sold at a profit, other parcels will not realize as much as they are placed at among the assets. I have little or no hope of pulling the association through. The deficit is too big. I shall endeavor to save all I can for the shareholders.

"It is true that Mr. Newbery had a contract permitting him to draw a commission of 3 per cent. in addition to his salary, but the books fail to show how much he drew. The sums are all jumbled up in the agency accounts. I have not the slightest idea of the sum. That contract and others like it were canceled by the new management, and the report that Newbery sold it to us for $55,000 is untrue, as are the stories that we intend to sue Mr Newbery, and that I got $75,000 commission on the Westchester purchase.

"You can see where some of the money has gone when I tell you the expenses for eighteen months were $70,000, while in that time only $10,000 of business was done. There are $125,000 in applications for withdrawals and not a cent to meet them. The troubles of the corporation were precipitated by the suit instituted by Caleb Leach of Connecticut, who was formerly an employe. We have made no payments since May 1 last.

"As to the Westchester purchase, a very erroneous idea prevails. Those hot-headed people at the meeting would not listen to reason. I tell you the Westchester land is worth more than was paid for it. There are on it to-day mortgages for $165,000 held by conservative and shrewd investors. Philip A. Smyth, a recognized expert on land values, appraises it at $292,000. I believe it is worth even more."

Charles K. Carpenter of Daly, Hoyt & Mason, attorneys for the bank, said yesterday that the new management had conducted the affairs of the concern well. He was not at liberty, he said, to discuss the affairs of his clients. He knew, however, that one of the first acts of the new management was to cancel the lucrative commission contracts granted to Mr. Newbery and others.

The aggregate losses of the shareholders will run into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, and will be borne mainly by persons in poor circumstances. Many of them withdrew all their money from the savings banks and invested in stock of the Mercantile Co-operative Bank, being induced to do so by the glittering circulars and the glowing stories of rich returns promised by the agents. Very many of these people live in suburban towns.

President Potter, when the bank closed yesterday at 3 o'clock, had not received from L. H. Vail of Poughkeepsie, who presided at the meeting on Thursday, the names of the members of the committee to conduct the investigation ordered by the shareholders.

TEA POISONED BY MATCHES.

Patients at Bellevue Drank the Beverage and Were Saved Only by Prompt Medical Attendance.

Several patients in Ward 25 of the second medical division in Bellevue Hospital had a narrow escape from death by phosphorus poisoning yesterday, and serious results were prevented only by the prompt action of Dr. Glasgow Armstrong.

This ward is occupied by men patients suffering with heart troubles and similar ills. A part of the food allowance in the ward for the convalescents is weak tea. Yesterday an attendant brought a large vessel containing a gallon of tea from the kitchen, and placed it on one of the tables in the ward, according to his daily custom. Head Nurse Ashland was at luncheon at the time, and Nurse Hutchinson was in charge. It happened that when Nurse Hutchinson was not looking one of the patients, in reaching for a glass, overturned a box of matches, throwing half its contents into the tea.

When the convalescent patient whose duty it was to distribute the tea started to perform this task, he noticed the matches floating about, but, ignorant of the dangers of phosphorus, he thought nothing of it and merely fished them out and went on with the distribution.

Soon after drinking the tea, several of the weaker patients became very sick. Nurse Hutchinson at once called for help, and Dr. Armstrong, in charge of the ward, responded. Emetics were administered, and after some hard work the danger was passed Dr. Armstrong said the patients had narrowly escaped death, and a short delay in treatment might have been fatal.

Deputy Superintendent Rickard is investigating the matter.

STAMP TAX RULING.

Express Companies Must Give Stamped Receipt for Every Parcel.

The United States and American Express Companies recently issued circular letters to their Superintendents and General Agents stating that the Internal Revenue Department at Washington had issued a ruling, on the application of the American Express Company, to the effect that one receipt with one revenue stamp would be sufficient in the case where several articles were sent by one sender.

As Collector Treat of the Second Internal Revenue District had no knowledge of any such ruling being made by the department, he made inquiry, and learned that none had been made and that the express companies had erred in the matter. Yesterday he notified them of their mistake, and said that, as heretofore, a stamped receipt must be given for each package received by the companies for forwarding, even in those cases where the packages are received from the same person.

For Croup, Whooping-Cough, Catarrh—any form of "cold"—a safe and almost certain cure will be found in JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONTRIBUTION NOT ENFORCEABLE.—The Canal Board, in March, 1880, having designated the First National Bank of Buffalo, among others, to receive the deposits of State moneys, Thomas W. Cushing, with other persons, executed a joint and several bond that the bank would faithfully account for and pay over all moneys then on deposit, or to become due from it to the people of the State. There was a balance of $73,000 due the assured at the end of the year. In March, 1881, the bank was again designated to receive the deposit, all the former sureties, except Cushing, executing a new bond, with one new surety. On Dec. 31, 1881, the balance due the State was $70,422. The bank having become insolvent in April, 1882, the People sued Cushing on the bond. A dismissal of the complaint was reversed at General Term, which held that this new contract was not an accord and satisfaction of the old contract as between Cushing and the People of the State, there being nothing to show that the contract and bond of 1881 were accepted for that of 1880. Then, in an action on the bond of 1881, the amount due the State from the bank was collected. Afterward Henry S. Barnes and another, as executors of Joseph C. Barnes, one of the sureties, who paid $58,802.94 upon this judgment, brought an action against Cushing for a contribution from him because of the bond of 1880. The First Appellate Division now holds, reversing judgment below in favor of the plaintiffs, that the liability of the surety was to answer for any default of the bank under the 1880 contract, and in the payment of the balance due by the bank to the State as it appeared at the termination of that contract. He was not to answer for a default on the part of the bank under a new contract made in 1881, and Mr. Cushing's refusal to execute the bond under the 1881 contract was an express refusal to be bound for any default of the bank under it. By the redesignation of the bank and the making of the contract of 1881, the State accepted the obligation of the bank to hold the balance of the account then on deposit, under the 1881 contract, as a compliance with the conditions of the contract of 1880. The situation was the same as though the State had withdrawn the deposits which it held under the 1880 contract, and had redeposited them with the bank under the contract of 1881. There was therefore no failure on the part of the bank to pay the balance of the deposit, and the sureties under the contract of 1880 incurred no obligation to the People, and therefore those sureties were under no obligation of contribution to the sureties upon the contract of 1881.

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THERE WAS NOT A MEETING OF MINDS.—Otto Pullich recovered judgment against John Casey in his suit for commissions which he claimed to have earned by negotiating the sale for Casey of property at Columbus Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street, in this city, for $161,000; but a reversal has been ordered by the First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey, Justice Barrett dissenting. At the close of the evidence on the trial, the defendant moved to dismiss the complaint, upon the ground that it did not appear that there was a meeting of the minds of the parties brought about by the broker, or that a meeting of their minds occurred. The defendant, as one of the terms upon which he was willing to sell had insisted upon a payment of $10,000 down, but at an interview between him and Buchsbaum the proposed purchaser, it was finally agreed upon a payment of $4,000. Then Mr. Casey stated that if he accepted a payment of only $4,000, he should insist upon a right of way across the end of the lot, four feet wide, to the adjoining building. This Mr. Buchsbaum refused to allow, whereupon Casey said unless that was allowed he should insist upon his payment of $10,000. The interview then terminated. The Court holds that as the plaintiff failed to bring a buyer willing to take the property at $161,000 and pay $10,000 down, his right to commissions afterward depended solely upon the question whether the parties who had discarded the old terms finally agreed upon a contract upon other terms, and there was nothing to warrant the finding of the jury that they did. The complaint should therefore have been dismissed. Justice Barrett holds that the parties having agreed upon the price, and also, as the jury had found, upon the amount to be paid upon the signing of the contract, the jury were authorized to find that at the moment when the defendant agreed to accept $4,000 down, the minds of the parties finally met. The subsequent insistence upon the right of way was an attempt to vary a completed verbal bargain.

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LANDLORD AND TENANT.—Daniel McMenamy, in renting premises at Myrtle Avenue and Bridge Street, Brooklyn, in March, 1897, for one year, with the privilege of renewal, covenanted with the owner, McEnery, not to assign or underlet, except the second and third floors, nor make alterations without the landlord's consent, under penalty of forefeiture and damages. In December McMenamy contracted with the O. J. Gude Company to lease the whole roof of the building for $37.50 for six months, with the right of placing advertising signs thereon. The company then erected a sign on the roof constructed of wood and iron ten feet high and fifty-six feet long. Soon after McEnery sold the premises to Thomas M. Farley, who ordered the Gude Company to take the sign down. On a refusal to do so, it was removed, with a notification to the company that it would be subject to its order. In a suit by the company in the First Municipal Court against Farley for conversion of the sign, it was held that a conversion was not proved. The company sued again, claiming that Farley's act was a trespass. Judgment given for plaintiff has been reversed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. Justice MacLean, giving the opinion, said: "McMenamy in and by that agreement assumed to confer and the Gude Company thereunder assumed to exercise rights which McMenamy himself did not have, in effect to put the roof to a use not contemplated in the lease, to which McMenamy himself, to use a roof not for the purposes of shelter, but for hiring to strangers to the premises and to make alterations thereon by erecting upon the realty a fixture of the magnitude of the plaintiff's sign board, which as shown might become a serious nuisance and subject the owner of the premises to expensive litigation involving claims for damages exceeding the entire value of his property. By making such an alteration himself, McMenamy would have incurred forfeiture of his lease and damages. He could put his lessee or licensee in no better position than himself."

TO STUDY HORSES IN SCHOOL.

Children to be Taught to Treat the Animal Properly and Humanely.

When the public schools open this Autumn the children will find that a novel study has been added to their course. It is horses. It is the purpose of the school authorities, inspired thereto by Mrs. Myles Standish, to have the young men and women of New York learn at school the art of treating animals in general, and horses in particular, humanely, and yet getting the most good out of them.

Mrs. Standish began her interest in horses when she was a child, and she thinks that if children are trained to love animals and to treat them kindly they will never become cruel to them. She made a study of the horse, especially, she says, of the horse as a slave of man—the draught horse.

Last May Mrs. Standish organized an association which she called "Our Animal Protective League." The league grew so rapidly that she feels she had found a field of great usefulness. There are now more than fifty bands of children in this city which have been formed for the purpose of studying and protecting the horse. Frequently one of these children will stop a driver who is found beating a horse, or will show him how the harness is hurting the animal. Already, in less than three months, the league has spread beyond New York, and has a firm hold in all the neighboring States, and even as far away as Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois.

Mrs. Standish has succeeded in the very hard task of making her humane work attractive to the drivers and truckmen themselves. Some time ago she held a meeting in a stable yard on the east side, and the drivers of all sorts of vehicles came to it and were told a great many useful, humane, and economic truths about their horses.

Representatives of the league have held conferences with the school authorities, and it has been practically agreed that the horse shall be a subject of study. The plan is to have the children supplied with leaflets giving pictures of the horse, as well as information concerning his proper treatment and care. The children will study these leaflets, and lectures will be given now and then by a competent person, who will use the leaflets as texts.

Room for the Mazet Committee.

When the Mazet investigating committee resumes its sessions on Aug. 1 it will occupy a room in the County Court House. It was announced yesterday that Assemblyman Mazet had secured permission to use the court room of Trial Term, Part IX.

Your Outing

Should bring you back to your duties refreshed and reinvigorated. Therefore, during your outing it is of importance that your food shall be pure, digestible and wholesome.

Hot breads and cakes are the main standby in the camp and upon the excursion. See that your cook uses Royal Baking Powder for raising all the flour foods. This powder is made from cream of tartar, a pure product of grapes, and is of the highest quality, pure, healthful, and always to be depended upon. It assists the digestive organs, adding antidyspeptic qualities to the food.

Good health and good food add zest to your vacation pleasures. The best and most wholesome pastry is made with Royal Baking Powder, and the hotels and steamers noted for their excellent cuisine always use it.

There are many imitation baking powders, mostly made from alum and sold cheap. Avoid them, as their use will be at the cost of health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

RED CROSS WORK IN CUBA

Miss Barton Tells What Is Being Done for the Poor Orphans.

TWELVE HOMES ESTABLISHED

These Accommodate About Twelve Hundred Children—Thousands Are Still Uncared For.

Miss Clara Barton, the President of the National Red Cross Society, who arrived here from Cuba on the Ward Line steamer Havana, on Thursday, is the guest of Dr. Lucy Hall-Brown, at the latter's home, 158 Montague Street, Brooklyn. Miss Barton spent the last two months in Cuba directing the work instituted by the society of which she is the head, in behalf of the reconcentrado orphans on the island. Miss Barton will probably remain in Brooklyn until to-morrow, when she will leave for Washington.

Speaking yesterday of the work of the society in Cuba, Miss Barton said: "Our labors have been most gratifying as to results. The work was instituted about three months ago, and we now have twelve asylums located in the Provinces of Havana, Matanzas, and Santa Clara. These asylums are accommodating about 1,200 children of from three to fifteen years of age. All of these children are orphans.

"Nearly all of them were children of the street when we took them in, dirty, half-clad, and, in many cases, diseased as a result of their manner of living. Most of them had been thrown almost entirely upon their own resources as to keeping body and soul together, the people of the towns and of the country districts being too poor themselves, as a rule, to care for them.

"We began our work by interesting the best people of the several towns in which we have become established in the condition of these children. Connected with each of the asylums that have been established is an organization of representative Cuban women, who superintend and direct the conduct of the institution, the younger women alternating as teachers.

"After we had enlisted the interest of the women of a town we would secure a large house having grounds about it, and located near the central part of town. This house would be first thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed. Cots, bedding, cooking utensils, supplies, and all the plain and simple furnishings necessary to the comfort of the little inmates of the asylum would then be obtained from the Red Cross Headquarters and the building fitted up. Included in this equipment would be material suitable for clothing for the children. The Cuban women soon made this material into comfortable suits for the boys and simple but pretty dresses for the girls.

"A matron chosen for her experience is placed at the head of the asylum. All the children assist in the housework. They are also taught gardening, and vegetables are cultivated on the grounds surrounding the house. Every child in the asylums wears a red cross as a badge, and the only punishment for disobedience or for violation of the simple rules in force that is permitted is to deprive the wearer of his or her badge. This course has been found necessary in but few instances, but in each case it has proved very efficacious as a punishment.

"All the provisions of the home up to the present time have been supplied by the Red Cross Society. We are in hopes, however, that the Government, which still supplies rations to poor Cubans, will similarly provide for the children in the asylums.

"The work in Cuba has been left in very efficient hands, Dr. Julio Carbonnell being the head of our forces there. The efforts of the society in behalf of the orphans will be extended to other provinces as soon as possible. While the children will remain the charges of the society until they are otherwise provided for, we hope that with the return of prosperity to the island the Cubans themselves will assume the care of the orphans."

Miss Barton said that there were probably about 50,000 reconcentrado orphans running wild in the towns in Cuba. If the people of the United States would lend the necessary aid to the work, she declared, all of these children could be rescued from the conditions under which they now exist, and placed in a position to become useful members of the communities upon which they are now but a heavy burden. Within six months' time, she said, with proper assistance, and following out the work as now carried on by the Red Cross Society, Cuba would be entirely freed of the reconcentrado evil.

WANT MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

Cuban Merchants Do Not Desire Any Change in the Present Manner of Governing the Island.

HAVANA, July 21.—A cable message received here to-day stating that Señor Carlos Garcia was in Washington for the purpose of conferring with President McKinley and others interested in Cuban affairs, and alleging that he had asserted that Cuba's greatest need is the substitution of civil for military government, has been the subject of considerable comment. On 'Change, where a majority of the large business houses of Havana are represented, the feeling is general that at present a change is not advisable, as the putting of new men in office would disturb business, and the withdrawal of the military would mean an increase in brigandage throughout the country, where the conditions are not the same as in the United States.

Among twenty-two prominent merchants of Havana, including Spaniards, Cubans, Americans, and others of various nationalities, who were called upon with reference to the statement, not a single dissenting voice was raised against the continuation of the military government for at least two or three years, until the country had settled down and brigandage had been stamped out, partly through force, but more through the putting of idle men at work on improvements. One merchant says:

"Remove the Foraker amendment and Cuba will blossom into a wealthy country, capital will flood the island, everything will boom, and brigandage will necessarily cease. But what the Americans do not understand is the fact that diplomacy is ingrained in the blood. We can twist American diplomatists around our fingers, our Spanish ancestry is answerable for this. The only interests which would be served by a change now are those of Cubans out of office who imagine that they could get appointments if a change were made."

Another merchant and prominent steamship agent said:

"The papers in Cuba seem to think that public opinion consists only of the expressions of those who possible interest in the island other than personal and sentimental, and who are led by wily politicians, and that those importing and exporting merchandise into and from the island and paying customs revenues are not entitled to be heard as not representing public opinion. On the same principle, why not ascertain what are the wishes of the convicts and prisoners in the jails? For God's sake give Cuba a rest for at least two years and a chance to recuperate.

"Remove the laws preventing capital from coming into the island, and then see the result. Learn what the people really want as soon as possible and all concerned will be benefited. The American Government ought to announce a definite policy as regards the island, putting a limit to the time it will hold it without a vote of the public. The military government should be continued two, three, or five years—the last would be best for Cuba's interests."

Others talked in a similar strain, showing conclusively that the opinion of the wealthy and business classes favors conservative methods and the continuance for the time being of the military government as best adapted to handle the situation.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

Open-Air Concerts for the Public This Afternoon.

There will be music on the Mall, Central Park, this afternoon at 4 o'clock by the Seventy-first Regiment Band. This is the programme:

National Hymn.
1. Overture, "Libussa" ..... Smetana
2. Concert for Cornet, "The Seraph" ..... Chambers
   Mr. Walter Mills Chambers.
3. Waltzes, "Rosalind" ..... Lind
4. Fantaisie for Clarinet, "Un Ballo in Maschera" ..... Bassi
   Mr. G. Deleo.
5. Comic Fantaisie on "Carnival of Venice" ..... Gung'l
6. a. Graceful Dance, "The Kissing Bug" (new) ..... Fanciulli
   b. March, "Old Glory" ..... Fanciulli
7. Selection, "The Idol's Eye" ..... Herbert
8. Descriptive Fantaisie, "At the Old Grist Mill" ..... Muller

Synopsis.—The Break of Day. The bird's revel—their morning songs—Starting the mill—the mill at work—the noon-hour rest—return of the mill hands—finishing the day's labor—stopping the mill.

Star Spangled Banner.

In Van Cortlandt Park Sause's Band will give this programme:

March, "Oceanic" ..... Wilking
Overture, "Fra Diavolo" ..... Auber
Morceau, "The Butterfly" ..... Bandix
Selection, "Romeo and Juliet" ..... Gounod
Cornet solo, selected ..... Keneke
   Mr. E. Keneke.
Selected, "Grand Duchess" ..... Offenbach
Descriptive, "The Bird Store" ..... Orth
Water Scenes, "Narcissus," (request) ..... Nevin
Collection of popular melodies ..... Myll
Finale, McAlheay's Irish Rag Time ..... Balfmoor
   "Home, Sweet Home."

In Crotona Park Friedgen's Band will play these selections:

Star Spangled Banner.
March, "Black Prince" ..... Collins
Overture, "Irrfahrt ums Gluck" ..... Suppe
Fantaisie, "My Old Kentucky Home" ..... Langey
Cornet solo fantaisie, "Edelweiss" ..... Hoch
   Mr. Theodore Hoch
Characteristics, "The Rainbow Dance" ..... Rosey
Overture, "Freischuetz" ..... Weber
Valse de Concert, "On the Beautiful Rhine" ..... Bola
Grand selection, "Tannhauser" ..... Wagner
Popular melodies ..... Mackie
Finale, Carousal ..... Collins
   "Home, Sweet Home."

Miller's Band will give this programme at Cedar Park:

Star Spangled Banner.
March, "Hands Across the Sea" ..... Sousa
Overture, "Tancred" ..... Rossini
Waltz, "Sweet Repose" ..... Max S. Witt
Selection, popular melodies ..... Boettger
Corret solo, selected.
   Mr. C. Maurer.
Overture, "Arminius" ..... Meyerbeer
Baritone solo, "Ti ere'll never be a girl like you" ..... Bobby North
   Come Home Dewey.
Selection, "Album Claetta" ..... Roedel
Characteristics, "Simplicity" ..... Moses
Finale, "The King's Musketeers" ..... Howson

HAKAN JOHANSEN'S BIRTHDAY.

Friends Serenade and Dine the Publisher on the Occasion of the Completion of His Seventieth Year.

The residents of East Fifty-fifth Street were startled a little after midnight yesterday by the raising in song of a number of male voices, whose owners stood on the sidewalk just in front of 329. Few were disposed, however, to grumble at the disturbers of the night's quiet, for the airs sung were beautiful, if unfamiliar.

But to one who heard them they were familiar also, and spoke of a far-away northern land of mountain and forest and lake, for the singers were the members of the Swedish Lyran, and they had assembled to serenade Hakan Johansen on the occasion of the completion of his seventieth year. Mr. Johansen is the editor and publisher of Nordstjernan, (North Star,) the Swedish newspaper of this city. He has been connected with the paper ever since it was started twenty-nine years ago, and has been its owner for twenty years. He is prominently connected with most of the Swedish institutions of New York.

The midnight serenade was only the beginning of the celebration by Mr. Johansen's fellow-countrymen of his seventieth birthday. He received congratulations, verbal and written, all day long, and his employes, at the dinner which he gave to them at midday, testified to the esteem with which they regarded him. But it was not until the evening that the principal event of the celebration took place. About 300 of the best-known Swedish-Americans of New York and other cities met at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Third Avenue and Sixteenth Street, where a reception and dinner was given in honor of Mr. Johansen.

The proceedings began with the presentation to the veteran editor of an illuminated address in Swedish, of which a translation follows:

"We dedicate this address to our highly respected countryman, Hakan Johansen, this 21st day of July, 1899, on the conclusion of the seventieth year of his active and prosperous career. By reason of his high character as a business man, fearlessness as a newspaper man, patriotism as a citizen, and benevolence to the poor he has endeared himself to us in the highest degree.

"With the heartiest wishes that the Almighty may for many years to come bless us with Hakan Johansen's presence, we, the Swedish-Americans of New York and the vicinity, have in this manner tried to make the present day memorable."

At the dinner which followed Ernst Lundgren, President of the American Society of Swedish Engineers, acted as toastmaster. Speeches eulogizing Mr. Johansen were made by P. Ragnarson, the Rev. G. Nelsenius, E. F. Johnson, John Velk, and A. P. Johnson. These spoke respectively on Mr. Johansen as a Swede, a churchman, a philanthropist, a newspaper man, and a friend and society member. A number of other short, informal speeches followed. All were delivered in Swedish.

Mr. Johansen made a brief reply, saying he thanked all his friends from his heart for their good wishes and for their reception to him, which had come as a complete surprise.

Paul Du Chaillu, the traveler, made a short and humorous speech in proposing a toast to "The Ladies."

A number of telegrams of congratulation for Mr. Johansen were read. Among them was one from the Swedish papers of Chicago, which read: "Cordial greetings to Hakan Johansen, the generous and public-spirited newspaper man." Christian Ravn, the Consul General of Norway and Sweden, had intended to be present, but was called away to Washington, and sent a splendid gift of roses. Another floral tribute came from the Swedish Singing Society.

After the speeches a handsome pair of candelabra and a fruit dish of silver were presented to Mr. Johansen on behalf of the employes of the Nordstjernan.

NEWTOWN CREEK BRIDGE CRASH

Barge Tears Away Part of the Bulkhead, but No One Is Badly Hurt.

While the tugboat Sewell was towing a Standard Oil barge through the drawbridge over Newtown Creek at the head of Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, about 9:30 last night, the barge struck a bulkhead, tore away twenty-five feet of the structure, and let twenty people who were standing there waiting for the bridge to close so they could cross slide down to the bank of the creek.

No one was seriously injured, but there was for a few minutes considerable excitement. Miss Lucy Riley, nineteen years old, living at Dutch Kills, fell a few feet and was slightly hurt.

This bridge was built by the County of Queens, and is much used by people going to Long Island City. The people who were standing near the bulkhead at the time scrambled up to the street by side paths, and when the draw closed passed over the bridge. The damage was about $1,000.

Case of Smallpox in Brooklyn.

Assistant Sanitary Superintendent Black of Brooklyn reported yesterday morning to the Health Department that Bertha Gaston, forty-five years old, of 468 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, had been removed to the Riverside Hospital suffering from smallpox. The premises from which the woman was removed were fumigated and other precautions taken to prevent contagion.

Only a half a day to-day for business; a half for pleasure.

But for that first half day, it'll be our business to give you pleasure.

Everything man or boy wears.

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350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
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AMERICAN RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

Proposed Lines, If Constructed, Will Form the Connecting Link of Entire System of the Empire.

The proposed American railway line in China will, if existing agreements are carried out and the line constructed, prove an important link in a system connecting all of China with all of the outside world. Railway lines now existing, under construction, or projected form a great circle sweeping from Paris across Germany, Russia, and Siberia to the Pacific, thence southwardly through China, skirting the Pacific Coast, thence eastwardly through Burmah and India to the Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea, and pushing thence for passage way through Persia to complete the grand circle of all the continents of Europe and Asia.

Recently published statements by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics show that the Canton-Hankow line, which the American syndicate has agreed to construct, and which agreement it is now asking the Chinese Government to confirm, stretches northward from Canton to Hankow, the principal interior city of China, some 600 miles, and that a Belgian syndicate has a concession for the construction of a road from Hankow north, to connect with the existing line now reaching Peking, the capital of China; also that the American syndicate has an option for the right to construct this Hankow-Peking line, providing the Belgian syndicate shall omit to take advantage of its concession.

From Peking a road will connect with the Russian-Siberian line, which is now under construction to Port Arthur, thus making the proposed American line an important link in a great system which will stretch from St. Petersburg by way of Siberia and Port Arthur through China to Canton on the coast of China, immediately opposite the Philippine Islands, 600 miles away.

From Canton westward through Southern China British interests have projected railway lines to the southwestern extremity of China, where they will connect with the present railway system of Burmah, and in turn with that of India, where 20,000 miles of railway are now in operation. From the western terminus of the Indian railway lines at Karachi, to the point in Persia toward which Russian engineers are now pushing surveys for railway lines, is but a few hundred miles—a gap easily filled whenever British interests find it advantageous to encourage direct railway intercourse between India and the railway systems of Southern Europe. Thus the proposed American railway line in China is to form an important link in what promises to be in the comparatively near future a grand railway system skirting the shores of the continents of Europe and Asia and bringing the Orient into direct railway communication with all Europe, by both a northerly and a southerly route.

This great intercontinental belt line will touch the Pacific at Canton, the entrepot of the most densely populated part of China, at a distance of about 9,000 miles by rail from the great commercial centres of Europe, measuring by way of the Trans-Siberian Road now approaching completion. From Canton to the Philippines is but 600 miles, and to San Francisco 6,381 miles, and to New York by way of a Nicaraguan canal, an all-water route, but 11,350 miles. Thus, whether by rail connection, or the less expensive method of transportation by water, the interest of the United States in the commerce of the Orient increases materially with the developments of the year, and prospective developments under discussion and serious consideration.

Interest in the commerce of China is increased materially by the recent developments in regard to transportation and privileges of foreigners. A recent publication of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics shows that over 3,000 miles of railway are now projected in China, over 3,000 miles of telegraph in operation, and that by recent action of the Chinese Government the waterways of China, its most important means of internal traffic at the present, have been opened to foreign commerce and foreign vessels. A recent edict announces that foreign vessels may navigate the streams of all provinces of China in which treaty ports are located, and as treaty ports are now distributed practically over the entire Empire, this means that foreign vessels may navigate the streams of substantially all parts of that great country and carry with them the citizens of other countries and their products. The natural waterways of China aggregate, it is estimated, fully 10,000 miles in length, and this, combined with the proposed railway systems, when completed, will offer to other parts of the world commercial opportunities of great importance, whether reached by rail from the commercial centres of Europe or by water from our Pacific or Atlantic seaboards.

REMENYI'S "STRAD" SOLD.

Franz Kaltenborn Gets the Violinist's Famous Instrument.

When Edouard Remenyi, the eccentric and far-famed violinist, dropped dead he was playing on his beloved Stradivarius violin. He loved that violin better than anything else in the world, and he fell, the world and all its beauty of tones passing from him, with the instrument clutched in his arms. He pitched forward and fell upon it, yet in some way it escaped injury, and there are only two scars upon its mystic varnish to show what happened.

Remenyi would never allow any member of his family to go near the precious instrument, much less to touch it, and he often told his wife that in the event of his death he wished the violin to be sold, not to a collector, who would hang it in a case and boast of its cost, but to a violinist, who would play upon it and cherish it for its musical loveliness. The old man's desire has been accomplished. On Thursday night negotiations were completed by which Mrs. Remenyi, the virtuoso's widow, sold the splendid Stradivarius to Franz Kaltenborn, conductor of the Summer concerts at the St. Nicholas Garden.

The price paid for the instrument was $6,000. This included also two fine Tourte bows, used by Remenyi in his concerts. Mr. Kaltenborn played Wagner's "Albumblatt" on his new acquisition last night, and the tone of the instrument awakened much pleasure. The violin will be used hereafter by its present owner in his solo work and in the concerts of the Kaltenborn String Quartet.

The New York Times Illustrated Magazine Supplement of to-morrow will contain many attractive features, among which will be a full-page portrait of John K Cowen, President of the Baltimore & Ohio R R; photograph of the studio of William M Chase and a portrait of the artist; snap shots showing the way New Yorkers keep cool on a Summer's day; illustrated article on Swimming; photograph of Georgian Court, the new Summer home of George J. Gould at Lakewood, N. J.; portraits of theatrical celebrities; series of snap shots of links and clubhouse of Ancient Company of St. Andrews Golfers; illustrated short story, "A Sting of Conscience;" portrait of the late Rev. Isaac Smithson Hartley, D.D., a noted Episcopal clergyman; portraits of William Fife Jr., designer of the Shamrock; Right Hon. G. H. Reid, Premier of New South Wales, Australian Federal leader; Senator William E. Goebel, Democratic nominee for Governor of Kentucky, and Attorney General W. S. Taylor, Republican candidate.—Adv.

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BETWEEN THE ACTS

LITTLE CIGARS

has caused many manufacturers to imitate them. They are now sold in tin boxes—10 for 10 cents; 50 for 50 cents. There are other tin boxes but no other little cigars as good—as clean—as desirable as "Acts." You can use them scores of times when you cannot stop to buy or smoke a cigar. You can carry them conveniently, as the box of 10 fits any pocket. Let us send you 50, post paid, for 50 cents—they will save you their cost.

The American Tobacco Co.,
111 Fifth Avenue, New-York City

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY
2 P. M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND,
8 P. M. PAIN'S SPECTACLE & FIREWORKS
4 and 9 P. M. FAREWELL PERFORMANCES PRIMROSE & DOCKSTADER'S MINSTREL CARNIVAL.
NEXT MONDAY.
JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS. THE JOLLY MUSKETEER.
Trains leave by Long Island Railroad every 30 minutes from 34th St. and Whitehall St. ferries. Also from Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

THE NEW YORK! B'way, 44 & 45 Sts. NO MAT. TO-DAY. One Adm. price to all the shows. The Great Golden Spectacle! 500 people! Inc S. Bernard. The Man in the Moon!
Roof-Covered Aerial Magnolia Grove Vast Vaudeville! 150 Artists! & "The Fashion Show" in The Promenade de Luxe

THE CASINO'S Wittiest Hit!!
CROWDS & CROWDS! The Rounders!
Only Mat. in Town TO-DAY!
ROOF TO-NIGHT! RICE'S Summer Nights!
Music in the Air!

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN
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GREAT SUCCESS!!
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40 MUSICIANS, RAIN OR SHINE. 25c and 50c.

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AMERICAN ROOF GARDEN.
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8:30. DANDY, & 10 Big Acts. Gen. Adm. 25c.

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BRIGHTON RACES Daily at 2:30 P. M.
Rain or Shine.
Concert by Lander. Take any Coney Island route.

Racing Express Trains
via Kings County "L" will run through from BROOKLYN BRIDGE TO BRIGHTON EVERY 15 MIN. On race days between 12:15 and 2:15 P. M. Time, 30 minutes. Stops only at City Hall, Brooklyn.
Also via 5TH AV. "L" LINE and CULVER ROAD Electric Elevated Train Service. Take SEA VIEW Road to race track.
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

MOLINEUX DOES NOT PLEAD.

Motion to Inspect Grand Jury Minutes Will Be Argued Tuesday.

Roland B. Molineux was arraigned in the Court of General Sessions yesterday morning to plead to the indictment for murder in the first degree found against him the day before by the Grand Jury. District Attorney Gardiner was on hand to represent the people, while Molineux's interests were looked after by Weeks & Battle.

Before Molineux was called on to plead Mr. Weeks asked Judge Blanchard to issue an order permitting him to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury, and called the Judge's attention to the fact that he had in May granted a similar order. District Attorney Gardiner interposed an objection, stating that Molineux had had an opportunity for a hearing in the Magistrate's court, but had waived examination, which should debar him from the privilege of seeing the minutes of the Grand Jury. Mr. Weeks answered that when Justice Fursman granted the order resubmitting the case to the July Grand July he declared that an examination before a Magistrate would be of little avail, for, if Molineux should be discharged, the case would still be in the province of the Grand Jury.

Mr. Weeks also stated that he had been informed that the same evidence which had been introduced before the May Grand Jury, and which Justice Williams of the Supreme Court had declared illegal, had been introduced before the present Grand Jury. Judge Blanchard thought that a formal motion should be made in the matter and set Tuesday morning as the time for arguing it.

Molineux was then taken back to the Tombs without pleading. His father was in court during the proceedings.

To

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Copyright, 1899
THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1899. SIXTEEN PAGES.

JULY 1899

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The New York Times,
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art,
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

The Century Company announces for issue in October a book by Frederic Courtland Penfield, ex-Consul General at Cairo. It is entitled "Present-Day Egypt." In the pictures of the modern cities of Alexandria and Cairo, of the Suez Canal, and the great projected irrigation scheme, will be shown how the British rule has worked out the destiny of this reclaimed country. Egypt as a health resort is the subject of a special chapter. Mr. Penfield was stationed at Cairo for four years, from 1893, and, as the official representative of the United States, enjoyed exceptional opportunities of acquainting himself with this land, which, since the battle of Omdurman, is becoming the Mecca of Winter tourists from Europe.

About Sept. 1 a new and fully revised edition of Austin Dobson's "The Life of Oliver Goldsmith" will be issued by Dodd, Mead & Co. This work has never been published in this country. The new edition will be uniform with Mr. Dobson's works published by this firm. As a historian of the English literature of the eighteenth century, the author is certainly without a rival in his intimate knowledge of the authors and their work.

The brother of Charles Kingsley is hardly known among American readers of fiction, and he has seen himself surpassed in England by his clerical brother, while thousands of his novels were sold in the antipodes. The works of Henry Kingsley, formerly published by Ward, Lock & Co., have been taken over for American issue by Longmans, Green & Co. Henry Kingsley, as a writer of fiction, possesses the supreme gift of at once gaining the sympathy of his readers, a talent for vivid and beautiful description, and unmistakable art in character drawing. As the black sheep of his family, he became a wanderer at an early age, fought the bushmen in Australia, wrote vivid and picturesque letters from the Continent of Europe, and is said to have been the first war correspondent to enter Sedan after the capitulation. The new edition of his works, which is in preparation, is edited by Clement Shorter, and includes "The Recollections of Geoffrey Hamlyn," "Ravenshoe," "The Hilliars and the Burtons," "Silcote of Silcotes," "Stretton," "Austin Elliot and the Harveys," "Mlle. Matilde," "Old Margaret, and Other Stories," "Valentin and Number Seventeen," "Oakshott Castle and the Grange Garden," "Reginald Hetheridge and Leighton Court," and "The Boy in Grey, and Other Stories."

An important sociological work is in hand for early publication at G. P. Putnam's Sons. It is entitled "Heredity and Human Progress," by Dr. McKim. The author's dictum will be considered quite remarkable by the general reader, although his theory has already received serious consideration from men of science. Since the repressive measures that society has devised for its protection are inadequate, he declares that a radical remedy may be found in removing by a gentle and painless death the extreme cases of weakness and viciousness—the cases "treated," however, being those who, through their own action or the action of their parents, are placed within the hands of the State.

A sign of the times is emphasized in the announcement that D. Appleton & Co. will at once begin the publication of a new library in paper, to be called Appleton's Popular Library, to be issued at 25 cents per volume. The first work to be thus presented will be F. T. Bullen's "Cruise of the Cachelot." D. Appleton & Co., it will be recalled, are Mr. Bullen's authorized publishers in this country.

A second edition of "The Life of William Morris," by J. W. Mackail, has just been issued by Longmans, Green & Co. The reception this biographical work is meeting with in America is a source of uncommon surprise to the publishers, who have also recently received many calls for the works of William Morris. It may be of interest, therefore, to know that Longmans, Green & Co. have purchased from Little, Brown & Co. the Roberts Brothers' editions of the works of Morris. These include "The Earthly Paradise," "The Life and Death of Jason," "The Lovers of Gudrun," "Love Is Enough," "The Aeneids of Virgil," "The Story of Sigurd the Volsung," "Poems by the Way," "News from Nowhere," "Hopes and Fears for Art," "The Story of the Glittering Plain," "The House of the Wolfings," and "The Wood Beyond the World."

"The Memoirs of Victor Hugo," a volume which has so long been delayed that lovers of French literature have almost despaired of its ever appearing, will be issued simultaneously in Paris, London, and New York about Oct. 15. The work is being edited by Paul Meurice, the well-known Paris littérateur and literary executor of Victor Hugo. It includes personal impressions of things and persons during Hugo's eventful career in Paris and elsewhere, graphic pictures of the Court of Louis Philippe, and vivid scenes of the Revolution of 1848, and the siege of Paris of 1870. G. W. Dillingham Company has secured the American and English rights of this work, and will present it in a handsome octavo volume. The translator of the English version is Mr. John W. Harding, who lately prepared for the above publishers a translation of Edouard Rod's "The Sacrifice of Silence."

Clement Scott's forthcoming book, "The Drama of Yesterday and To-day," will begin no further back than 1841. The Macmillan Company will present this book early in September. Much regret has been expressed in England that Mr. Scott should date his reminiscences from the year of his birth. It has been suggested that it would have been more natural for him to start at the point where his personal acquaintance with the drama began, or, if he desired to go further back, to begin his chronicles from 1830, the date at which Genest in his "English Stage" left off. Critics have discovered that there is a grave hiatus in the chronicles of the English stage from that date to the early fifties, and even from 1850 to the present day the knowledge possessed is most fragmentary. Henry Morley's "Journal of a London Play Goer" extends from 1851 to 1866. Dutton Cook's "Nights at the Play" from 1867 to 1881, and Joseph Knight's "Theatrical Notes" from 1874 to 1879. The Academy of London declares that the most valuable service that Mr. Scott could perform for the lovers of the theatre would be to present an adequate sequel to Genest.

That convenient volume known as "Who's Who?" has met with a serious loss in the resignation of its editor, Mr. Douglas Sladen. Mr. Sladen has expressed his intention of bringing out an annual of his own similar in character to "Who's Who?" but containing also an entirely new feature of importance, the nature of which has not yet been made public.

CUBA AND PUERTO RICO.

Robert P. Porter's Book On the Opportunities Cuba Offers to Capital—Mr. Dinwiddie's On Puerto Rico.*

As one of the results of his labors as special Commissioner for the United States to Cuba, Robert P. Porter has just given the world his "Industrial Cuba." His exhaustive researches and wide experience as an official, affording the best possible opportunities for studying the question, permit him to speak with authority. His work is most practical and valuable. His point of view suggests opportunities presented in the island for American capital, enterprise, and labor. Americans looking to Cuba as a vantage ground for fortune or a livelihood will find the book bristling with trustworthy information.

Mr. Porter's prominence just now in Cuban administration and the talk of his possible future in connection with the country's government lend to the appearance of the volume unusual interest. Because men will feel that he knows of what he is talking and because of his very careful and conservative estimates, never painting into his picture roses where only thistles grow, Mr. Porter will have a very wide influence in shaping public opinion. He will also guide individual decisions that will have much to do in molding Cuban destiny along the lines of mercantile and industrial enterprise.

He shows us the present as it is and facts as they are. His pencil has no optimistic glow in it. But his belief in reformation and transfiguration is very large. Science, sanitation, sound business principles, and American push and common sense have in them the power to redeem the future.

With the skilled hand of a surgeon his knife lays bare the festering flesh that Spanish misrule has made worse and worse through long generations. His honesty and plain Yankee sense never spare the horrible consequences of Latin incompetence and physical and moral rottenness.

Cuba ought to possess many diversified industries; Havana ought to be the most beautiful city in the world, with perfect sanitary conditions and healthful homes vying with Boston, Baltimore, or San Francisco. But instead she is a pesthouse.

Cuba ought to have the home, the school, and the Church—the trinity that has made the American Republic great; but she is totally lacking in all that is best in this regard.

In his chapter on the "Conditions That Confront Us," the author gives the exact status of the United States in Cuba, the line of motive and purpose which actuates our Government in dealing with the entire Cuban question. In all the work it is his avowed object to treat the island as an American country.

From an industrial point of view, Cuba will have obtained as soon as the purposes of the Government become operative in law just what she was struggling for these many years. Industrial and commercial freedom is hers. The United States will administer these laws in the interests of Cuba. She will exact nothing for herself that she does not accord to other nations. She will not seek to levy tribute or in any way draw treasures from the island for her own emolument. Her recompense must be the legitimate returns of commercial and industrial enterprises open to all the world. In her close relationship and geographical proximity to Cuba must be her only advantage above others. When Mr. Porter showed this to both Cubans and Spaniards their surprise was beyond measure. The Spaniards were simply "astounded." "What are you here for?" was their perpetual query. With years of rapacity and plunder behind him, piratical coterie after piratical coterie sweeping the country clean of everything of value, no wonder he could not understand such a thing as National faith of the Republic in the love of liberty and good government, seeking to confer the same boon upon a sister State in unselfish devotion to a great end.

The great mass of Americans will be interested in asking, "What are the industrial prospects of Cuba?" Capital and labor alike are looking forward to opportunities of investment and profit. The first and greatest thing needed in Cuba is the right adjustment of a tariff so that without oppression sufficient revenue may be raised to conduct the government in the island and make possible the fulfillment of law and the ushering in of a social order throughout the provinces.

Before Americans can go there in any numbers science and law must make the sanitary conditions in the cities and towns favorable to healthy sojourn. Sanitary reform is only just begun. To go to any of the cities of Cuba to-day is to the denizen of the Republic like taking one's life in his hands.

Mr. Porter's investigations show that most of the

*INDUSTRIAL CUBA. A Study of Present Commercial and Industrial Conditions. By Robert P. Porter, Special Commissioner for the United States. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

ation of the island are nests of filth and hotbeds of disease in its most ghastly forms. But it is not the fault of the climate or of nature's doings, but man's stupidity and nastiness, his utter disobedience to hygienic laws. With the besom of destruction nature has avenged her insulted majesty. The author quotes Col. Waring's sanitary report on the condition and needs of Havana. It is a sample of all Cuba, very nearly. The report calls it a "foul and fever-cursed town," and declares that its death rate is something enormous, between 114 and 139 per thousand annually. It further says: "The surroundings and customs of domestic life are disgusting almost beyond belief."

The filth of ages must be swept away. Customs intrenched through laziness, ignorance, and vice, and made second nature by that tyrant Habit, must be transformed by wholesale renewal at whatever cost. Then will this paradise of the tropics become a veritable Garden of Eden, and its treasures yield themselves to the sober industry of our American civilization. By proper management sugar and tobacco may be made to pay again. The Cuban planter needs new science and new economies. Most of the farm products of the North will repay cultivation in Cuba and yield enormous returns. The timber of the island is a vast source of wealth and awaits enterprise and business tact. The banana, the pineapple, the cocoanut, the orange, the lemon, the fig, and many other fruits will repay the small planter.

The markets of the United States wait to be supplied with bananas and other fruits. With the cities and towns sewered and made safe by sanitary plumbing, the marshes drained, and the natural advantages of the climate enhanced by broadening knowledge to the point of salubrity and healthfulness, no better tropical spot in all the world for the pursuit of life, wealth, and happiness can be found.

Then, too, the mining resources of the island are yet to be thoroughly explored and brought into requisition. There are known quantities of copper, lead, and iron. The manganese ore so essential in the manufacture of Bessemer steel is found in paying quantities in Santiago de Cuba. Asphaltum of fine quality abounds all over the island. Quicksilver, nickel, petroleum are here, and natural gas may not be wanting. The man who can go to Cuba and come away again at will may find profitable investments there, but he whose capital is limited so that he must build his permanent home there had better be a little wary until sanitation has had time to enforce some striking object lessons in that land.

The author says that the Cuban farmer, despite what nature has done for him in climate and soil, was never equal to his opportunities. True, the mother country, by taxation, had kept him overburdened with debt, and by not giving him the benefit of progressive ideas had forced him to use only the most primitive methods and farming machinery. When he used these at all they were of Spanish manufacture, the worst in the world; but even under these adverse circumstances, he might have done much better than he did. That he did not is due largely to himself, for there are, indeed, thrifty Cuban farmers who have good farms and do as well as farmers anywhere, all things considered.

To read the author's story of the possibilities of Cuban farming is like following a fairy tale, and makes one's mouth water for the delicious variety of viands an island farm may produce. Perusing these pages raises in one the fever to quit these prosy altitudes and begin the luxurious life of a Sea Island farmer.

One thing that they need greatly in Cuba is a supply of mules and horses, the present diminished numbers being very much below the demand for these domestic animals, the demand for which in the United States, owing to the use of electricity on the street railways and the introduction of the horseless carriage, is becoming rapidly less.

From the imperfect glimpses that the scope of this review can give of the wonders of "Industrial Cuba" the reader may yet form some idea of how Mr. Porter has crowded his pages with facts and figures until they fairly glow with intelligence for the individual who is seeking new realms to conquer for a personal career, or banded capital eager for the creation of new industries or the unfolding of gigantic enterprises.

The advantages that Cuba offers for trade with the United States are very great. Her prosperity is now bound up with this country. Her people are prodigal in their expenditures. They spend without much forethought of the future. There is not a savings bank in the whole island. The opportunities for banking in its various branches are very attractive. The Cuban people want the best goods, and they know what a good article is and demand it. It is nonsense to suppose that second-rate productions may be palmed off on that country. American trade must be so handled as to attract. Hitherto other countries in their mercantile dealings with Cuba have been careful to select agents and representatives who could speak the Spanish language. It is true that English will be taught in Cuba. But for the present American agencies should be filled by men who can speak Spanish and are not put at disadvantage by dealing through agents and interpreters. American commercial travelers should be equipped with the Spanish language as part of their necessary education.

Political economists assert that true material progress is secured by distributing the good things of life, so that the common people may enjoy what once was the exclusive privilege of the affluent. The luxuries of the rich of to-day become the possession of the middle classes to-morrow, and their comforts pass on as the common property of the poor. So there is ever a leveling up and raising of the standard of poverty. From this point of view the danger is not from overproduction, but from underdistribution. The need is not to limit production, but to launch out in quest of new markets and the spreading abroad of our commodities in wider and wider circles.

The possibilities of reciprocal interchange with Cuba are beyond the reach of imagination even. In his concluding words on "Commerce," Mr. Porter writes: "Referring to the fact that the railways of Cuba under English control have had their machinery from the United States, the manager of the English railways in Cuba only as recently as October, 1898, informed the author that they had not only purchased of the United States in the past, but that they intended getting all their railway supplies for the future from the same source. Surely no higher tribute could be paid to the manufacturers of our country than this from an Englishman, whose people for hundreds of years have led all competitors in the industrial manufacturing of the world. And this is but a step in the giant strides of commercial progress the United States will make in Cuba under the encouraging influences of a reasonable tariff, the abolition of all discrimination, the assurances of a stable government, and that proximity which makes Cuba one of us in temper, in trade, and in territory."

In his closing chapter Mr. Porter sums up the Cuban situation, utters timely words of warning, and gives many wise and useful hints as to the possibility of the future. With true statesmanship and keen political economy, he says that the question is not what the Republic can make out of Cuba, but how can she make her a prosperous, peaceful, and useful neighbor. They are in the hands of a liberty-loving people as jealous of popular rights as the Cuban patriots themselves. The newspaper press of America is discussing all sides of the question as fairly and honestly as it is wont to do with any domestic question. If Cuba is to be made by and by an independent republic, or to achieve the greater independence of American statehood, the people of the United States and of Cuba, acting jointly, will so decide.

The more stable the government, the more certain will be Cuba's industrial development. In the short time of the military occupation Mr. Porter already sees great changes for the better. But there still remains a vast deal to be done. It will require a great deal of time and patience and money for Cuban regeneration. Building of public roads, the establishment of public schools, the inauguration of sanitary work are three branches of the civil government that, in the Commissioner's opinion, must be pressed forward with all possible vigor after the scheme for policing Cuba has been completed. The importance of teaching English in the public schools must not be overlooked. The judiciary must be reformed, savings banks established, and thrift inculcated, for there can be no permanent prosperity where thrift is unknown. Government alone is insufficient for these things, but good government, with the people co-operating, may accomplish them.

On account of climatic drawbacks, American labor will not at present find it either safe or profitable to seek Cuba, but American enterprise, ingenuity, and capital will find here a wide field. But first of all Cuba must be restored to her former productive condition and her power of producing extended. Too many improvements and modern conveniences in her present impoverished condition would only crush her with burdens too grievous to be borne, and the enterprise that brought them to her would be swamped in the general wreck.

FRANCIS E. MARSTEN.

It is great wisdom to know just where one's work commences. Upon opening Mr. William Dinwiddie's "Puerto Rico" the reader is favorably impressed with the title of the first chapter, "The Evacuation." There is no attempt to go back into the field of history for a running start; the plunge is refreshingly prompt and direct.

The conspicuous elements of the scene in San Juan when the Spaniards went out and the Stars and Stripes broke simultaneously from the public buildings of the city are graphically though briefly described. The mingled emotions with which the vanquished departed, the simplicity of the ceremony by which the victors formally took possession, the crowds, bells, guns, whatever went to make the day, are lightly touched upon, and then the narrator has finished with Puerto Rico as it was and proceeds to tell us what it is and to suggest what it may be

Mr. Dinwiddie's presentation of facts is not less timely than lucid and convincing. That his enthusiasm has not controlled his judgment is evident from the first. Almost at the outset his impartiality finds expression in such a paragraph as the following:

> The first impressions one receives of the Island of Puerto Rico from the water, as one churns through a placid sea, as blue as the beautiful Mediterranean, are rather disappointing. These impressions depend largely upon how novel to the traveler are the expanses of liquid azure, with the distant highlands gradually rising from the flat earth near the sea to rough foothills, and then to sharp, pointed, irregular peaks, piled high beyond each other, and all clothed with the same unvarying, intense green.

And then he adds:

> If one has not seen the giant mountain ranges of the southeastern coast of Cuba, * * * or those of the heart of the Antillean chain in San Domingo, which rise 12,000 feet in pinnacled peaks of verdure, * * * one will be tempted to exclaim, "What a paradise!"

The physical characteristics and geological formation of Puerto Rico receive due attention. For the climate Mr. Dinwiddie sums up as follows: "On the whole, Puerto Rico has the most salubrious climate and engenders the smallest number of physical ailments among the unacclimated of all regions of the Western Hemisphere within the torrid zone." Geologically the island is part of the "great Antillean range," which "embraces Cuba, Haiti, San Domingo, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, and the smaller islands to the eastward, and includes the great submerged mountain chain connecting the islands."

The bare geological facts and the story of elevation and subsidence, of the flow of lava upon limestone and the superimposition of limestone upon lava, form one of the enchanting "fairy tales of science," though condensed into the space of a few pages. We travel along "the finest road in the Western Hemisphere. It is the Spanish military road, built at an approximate cost of $4,000,000, equaling for surface and as a feat of engineering skill any in the world, with the exception of some of the marvelous roadways across the Swiss Alps."

One is sorely tempted to loiter with such a guide by the wayside under the giant ferns, by the living green of banana borders, or upon the sightly peaks. But we have not space to linger in the verandas of the white-walled houses or dream in the tropical gardens. The trails over the mountains, the great caverns that burrow beneath them, the floral wealth of the island, the inhabitants, with all that interests and occupies them, are discussed in turn. Nothing of importance seems to have been forgotten or slurred; and yet there are no superfluous sentences. The adaptation of the skill of a trained observer to the object of the work in hand is admirable.

But the middle or third of the book, that which epitomizes the tables of the statistician and makes readable the bare facts of trade reports and blue-book information, will commend itself particularly to those who are looking at our island territory as a possible field for investment. The methods, conditions, difficulties, advantages, expenses, and profits of coffee raising, sugar planting, fruit growing, tobacco culture, and a general discussion of the industrial possibilities of Puerto Rico, are fully set forth.

"A general impression seems to prevail," we are told, "that sugar-cane raising and the manufacturing of the products from sugar form the chief industry of Puerto Rico. This is an erroneous idea, for, while these products, measured by avoirdupois, do greatly exceed those of all other industries, if gauged by money valuation they rank second in importance, coffee being the first, with a crop worth over three times the sugar output." Coffee, Mr. Dinwiddie says is grown on mountain slopes, where the air is more invigorating; it requires less technical skill to raise than either sugar or tobacco, and the less strenuous life exacted of the grower "is no small factor in the torrid zone, where excessive activity is sure to bring a fever in the case of the unacclimated."

The author discourages with no uncertain note the idea that Puerto Rico is a place for a Northerner without capital to go. His advice to those without money is to stay away, as the forces of the unemployed are already sufficiently large and the opening for labor without capital infinitesimally small. The idea of seeking precious metals with the expectation of any considerable return is objected to, though the presence of gold, silver, copper, and other minerals in moderate quantities is admitted. On the other hand, Mr. Dinwiddie more than indicates that the potentiality of a large export trade lies in fruit culture and market gardening. "What a veritable paradise," he exclaims, "this land will be for the American orange grower, who carries with him his often bitter experience and careful methods of cultivation, gained in the sandy wastes of Florida."

Money, revenues, courts, and kindred subjects complete the round of well-presented facts, to which an appendix of twenty-eight pages, drawn from the United States Government report on foreign relations, has been added. Among the 300 well-printed pages are over 50 wisely selected illustrations of the sort that really supplement the letterpress without overweighting it.

EDGAR MAYHEW BACON.

*PUERTO RICO. Its Conditions and Possibilities. By William Dinwiddie.

Here is a title for sale, and it has a certain original, catchy sound about it—"The Resurrection of Soapy Smooth." Mr. David Christie Murray was to have made the text for "Soapy Smooth," and so resurrect him, but didn't. Mr. Milne, the publisher, had contracted with the romancer for the story, had advanced £50 on account, but "Soapy Smooth" had not materialized. Hence a suit, with the publisher as plaintiff. The defendant produced several letters of eloquent apology, addressed to the publisher. The matter-of-fact jury were obdurate, and decided that Mr. David Christie Murray should pay Mr. John Milne £150.

Mr. F. P. Dunne, the Chicago editor, and author of "Mr. Dooley in Peace and War," and "Mr. Dooley in the Hearts of His Countrymen," has arranged with a London publisher to write a series of articles on English life, to appear periodically in London and America before being brought out in book form. The mediums of serial publication have not yet been selected.

THE KLONDIKE.

Two Women Who Made the Journey—The Story One of Them Tells.*

A truthful account of the Klondike country comes as near to novelty as a modern writer may reasonably hope to get, and Mrs. Hitchcock's narrative is marked by an assiduous veracity, in which she is aided by her excellent health and mirthful temper. In some respects the picture she constructs for us is oppressively civilized. The conventional "three periods" of the Klondike's history have been curiously divided. When twelve years ago Dr Dawson reported the geological promise of gold through the Yukon tract some two hundred miners were already at work there, although the expense of "working the bars" was too great to encourage them.

Three years ago gold and rumors of gold had inflamed the imagination of money-seekers, and there were about two thousand white men and forty families in the Klondike district. The town of Dawson had only a few houses, and was chiefly a source of supplies and a place of meeting. In 1897 the population of Dawson alone was five thousand, and the town boasted a three-story hotel, in which dinner was prepared by a San Francisco chef, and eaten from tables spread with damask, the bill of fare commencing with oyster cocktails.

Mrs. Hitchcock is continually surprised by the contrast between the reports she had heard of "starvation in the Klondike" and the actual state of affairs. The name Klondike is a perverted pronunciation of Throndulc, meaning "plenty of fish," and that particular article of food abounds. For any variety in fare, however, an ample amount of ready money is necessary. A leg of mutton, for example, costs $8, bread sells at 25 cents a loaf, a dollar and a half is cheerfully paid for three jars of orange marmalade, and a can of evaporated tomatoes brings $17. At the restaurants $4 a meal is an ordinary price, and on one bill of fare the cheapest article was a couple of mutton chops at a dollar and a half.

The dinners given by Mrs. Hitchcock and her friend were decidedly elaborate. One menu, for example, consisted of

1. Anchovy on soda biscuit.
2. Mock turtle soup.
3. Roast moose and potato balls.
4. Escalloped tomatoes.
5. Asparagus salad with French dressing.
6. Peach ice cream.
7. A "very delicious" cake.
8. French coffee.

Moselle was the wine

Drinking is even more expensive than eating, and the statement that the smallest barroom is said to realize between five hundred and a thousand dollars a night is significant.

The prices for unnecessary luxuries are startling. A broom is cheap at $17; a window with four panes of glass costs anywhere from $17 to $50; a coffin is not to be had under $40, "cost price." To be buried is cheaper, however, than to be cured, as Mrs. Hitchcock's bill for two visits from a doctor was $43.

The strongest impression given by this feminine account of life "along the very spiring their owners to warn all future Klondike travelers against such uncertain luxuries. After several experiments with hammocks and sleeping-bags, a four-post bed was contrived, across which burlaps were stretched. The hammocks, deflated mattresses, and blankets were piled in layers in this foundation. The refrigerator was a novel arrangement, consisting of a subterranean ditch, dug to a depth of one or two feet, where ice is found.

Not even Mrs. Hitchcock's appreciation of the friendliness shown her nor her inexhaustible relish for adventure can entirely gild both sides of the shield, however. Certain brutal facts remain, among them the ravaging epidemics of typhoid fever and malaria, the gradual increase of the meaner vices from which the pioneers were remarkably free, and the privations of the long Winter. Money is not to be picked up in the streets, nor always to be obtained by hard work, as more than one disappointed prospector was able to attest. The fortunate ones, on the other hand, have bewildering opportunities. Mrs. Hitchcock's companion describes a visit to "No. —, El Dorado," that might stimulate the imagination of a Kilmansegg:

> We watched the end of the clean-up of half a day's work, two men, and out came $5,000, all washed through sluice-boxes, then raked and spaded. From there to No. — and thirty feet down a perpendicular ladder; another clean-up, $12,000 in two days, seven men at work. Gold fell out wherever I poked my umbrella, and at the last moment Jones knocked out a stone and right behind it shone a nugget weighing between seven and eight ounces. In the cabins were great pans of gold, which I tried to photograph; one pan with $678.

In spite of all that has been done in three years' time to facilitate the entrance to that well-guarded region, the Klondike is still inaccessible to all but those with more than the average amount of strength and pluck to endure hardships. On the admirable map accompanying the text the projected railroad is indicated; but for a long time to come the Yukon route by way of St. Michael and the present laborious routes through the passes will be the sole methods of reaching a land where only three months of open working weather may be counted upon, and where even the intense Summer sun thaws merely the surface of the ground.

The illustrations, which are very numerous, and most of them very good, are chosen with much discretion, and show town and tent life, as well as various aspects of the magnificent scenery.

By Max Pemberton.*

The theme of Max Pemberton's latest story, "The Garden of Swords," is the old one of love. The pretty child-wife and her handsome soldier lover elicit all sympathy and interest from beginning to end. There had been a vast assemblage at the famous old Cathedral of Strasburg on a beautiful June morning, about a quarter of a century ago, when the young English bride, Beatrix Hamilton, was wedded to the gallant French lancer, Edmond Lefort. The wedding bells pealed from the steeples, the "Wedding March" of Mendelssohn had resounded from the grand organ, flowers had been scattered in their path. The reception which followed was brilliant, attended as it was by "portly canons from the minister, sleek presbyters from the Lutheran churches, officers of the garrison, the Mayor of the city—even the Governor, the great Gen. Ulrich himself, with his peril tidings of her husband. Reports of these visits of friendship reached Edmond and became the seeds of discord and jealousy. He hastened back to his wife, accused her unjustly, and cast her off. Then followed the siege of Strasburg, during which Edmond was fatally wounded and carried into the house of a friend, who sent for Beatrix. Thus summons she promptly answered. In his first conscious moment Lefort recognized his wife and realized his own great, almost unpardonable injustice to her. The scenes at a deathbed are sacred, and we only quote the brave young soldier's parting prayer, "There is night in the hills; give me light, O God, that I may see her face again."

It is a pretty story, well told, one whose principal charm lies in its exquisite simplicity, and it is to be regretted that the author did not give it a happier termination. None of the characters is disagreeable, none of the scenes harrowing. The descriptions are good, some, indeed, excellent. The book ought to receive a cordial welcome from all novel readers.

Tall Chimneys.*

Was it the Lord of Padua who, circa 1368, first introduced the chimney to Rome? Were there not chimneys smoking in England before then? There are no traces of chimneys in old Greece, nor did the Romans know of them. Our authority states that "there is no evidence of chimney shafts in England earlier than the twelfth century." The chimney, "in its present sense of a funnel from the hearth or fireplace to the roof of the house," is a modern invention. Mr. William Wallace Christie in his "Chimney Designs and Theories" gives all the formulae for the construction

Margaret S. Briscoe's Stories.*

Some one has said that all plots have been exploited and that nothing remains to the novelist but new combinations and permutations.

The nine short stories in Margaret Sutton Briscoe's new volume sufficiently dispose of that assertion. They are quite as original in plot as in treatment, and in both are models of what the short story should be—bright, graceful, not too insistent, taking the reader into that complimentary partnership which does not press conclusions, but which leaves something for his own wits to supply.

The first story, which gives its name to the volume, is a subtle psychological study of the unfolding of "a sealed nature." We may shake our heads a little over the dénouement, doubting whether the young folk so strangely brought together belong to each other after all; but that doubt being seldom absent from the betrothals of real life, one must not grudge it to the safer betrothals on paper.

In "A Will and a Way" we rejoice with the good townspeople of Leonard in the outwitting of the dead Carshena Hubblestone, and wink as irreverently as the genial doctor at the cleverly cheated grave.

"Of Her Own Household" is a little adventure into an almost untrodden field just beginning to be timidly and tentatively essayed by the tellers of tales. It is a story of the pathetic and beautiful romance of age. "To feel one must have lived seventy years," says the old French hero, and that is truer than the young believe, or the old dare to hint.

"Apples of Gold" touches the always perplexed problem of an unhappy marriage. Is it right for a disillusioned woman to live a lie to her husband and to the world? Mrs. Briscoe unhesitatingly declares: "Yes; for her children's sake," but, in spite of the power of her presentation, her readers can hardly fail to respond "Question?"

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SHAKESPEARE.

"Housel" and "Aneled" Again.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I make no objection to Mr. Baxter calling the Century my favorite dictionary—certainly there is none better—but why he should call it so I cannot guess, since the only allusion I made to it in my letter was to say that some "illustrations" of the use of the words "housel" and "aneled" would be found in it. I could easily have given illustrations from books at hand; but I referred to the Century for the convenience of the reader.

The definitions that I gave of the three words were not from any dictionary. They were my own, and they were all three strictly correct. Face Mr. Baxter, there can be no doubt as to the meaning of "disappointed" any more than there is to the meaning of the two more usual words. The editors of the Globe Shakespeare, Messrs. Clark and Wright—competent scholars, certainly—define "disappointed" "unprepared." And Mr. Rolfe gives the same meaning. But, in truth, there is no need that one should look the word up in any dictionary or glossary. It defines itself in its place by the context and presents no difficulty. The Ghost tells Hamlet that, besides dying "unhouseled," i. e., deprived of the eucharist, and "unaneled," i. e., deprived of extreme unction, he was dispatched without any of the rites and ceremonies of the Church—disappointed, in short.

Mr. Baxter gives to Theobald and Pope the credit for making the words "unhoused" and "unaneled" conform to more modern spelling; but he still maintains that the line as a whole is unintelligible, and that "disappointed" must be wrong. It must be doubly wrong, he says, because it has no meaning in this place, and because it takes the place of some word that should be there. I have shown, on what must be allowed good authority, that the word has a meaning applicable to the situation, and if that meaning be allowed, then it covers all the ground of Mr. Baxter's second objection. But why, when Mr. Baxter was giving Theobald his share of credit for the mere changing the spelling of two of the words in this unintelligible line, does he pass over without even mention Theobald's substitution of "unappointed" for "disappointed"? It is true it is a substitution of no value, since it leaves the reader where it found him, but it is meant for an "emendation," for something more than the mere changing of spelling. It suggests a definition, and shows that Theobald was at least "warm," as they say in the game of hide and seek. A little more and he might have come upon the true definition—unprepared.

Mr. Baxter says that the definition of "unhouseled," from my favorite dictionary, the Century, shows that dictionaries as well as poets may occasionally nap. And you, Mr. Editor, by the heading you give his letter, imply, or seem to imply, that you agree with him. But, as I have said, I did not take my definition from the Century; and as the definition is perfectly correct, I don't see where the "napping" comes in. Since Mr. Baxter's letter appeared with this, to me, puzzling statement, I have looked up the word in several dictionaries, glossaries, and editorial notes to the line in "Hamlet"; a thing I should never have thought of doing for myself in the case of so familiar a word. Of course they all agree: I should as soon expect authorities to disagree in the definition of a broomstick. However, here is one authority. The word "housel" is often used by the author of "The Vision of Piers Ploughman," and in the glossary to his edition of the poem, the editor, Mr. Thomas Wright, defines "housel," "the sacrament of the eucharist"; "houselen," "to receive the eucharist."

At the risk of bringing more "slang" upon my head and being accused of "tall talk," I will venture to add that this mania for changing the spelling of old English books where it does not happen to agree with that of our own time is not defensible; for one reason, among many, because if we once begin there will be found no logical stopping place; and if we are to change every word that has lost its old meaning for us, or that has become obscure, there is no end to the violences and absurdities that will ensue. We must change "bare bodkin" to "mere little dagger," "fretful porpentine" to "irritable porcupine," "napkin" to "handkerchief," "affront Ophelia" to "meet Ophelia face to face," &c.

In my opinion, any emendation proposed in Shakespeare's text ought to be treated as the Church treats a candidate for canonization. It should be sifted for one hundred years at least before it is adopted. In such a scrutiny, I suspect that the changes Mr. Baxter proposes would have but a slender chance of acceptance. C. C.

The Prince of Denmark.

HIS AGE.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your issue of Jan. 15 I see some allusions to the controversy about the age of Hamlet. It seems to me strange that nobody notes the fact that Shakespeare, by the mouth of the Gravedigger, distinctly states that Hamlet is thirty years old. In Act. V., Scene 1, Hamlet asks the Gravediggers how long he has been a gravemaker. The clown replies:

"Of all days in the year I came to it, that day, when our last King Hamlet overcame Fortinbras."

Hamlet—How long is that since?"

Clown—Cannot you tell that? Every fool can tell that; it was the very day that young Hamlet was born. * * * I have been sexton here, [in Denmark,] man and boy, thirty years."

That seems to me conclusive. As for his personal appearance, the Queen, his mother, says:

"He is fat and scant of breath." C. T.

HIS SANITY.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

A correspondent, William L. Stone, asks for light on the questions: Is Shakespeare "inconsistent" or the ghost of Hamlet's father "a figment" of Hamlet's brain?

"A Midsummer Night's Dream," Act V., Scene I.:

The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling,
Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven,
And as imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothings
A local habitation and a name.

"Hamlet," Act III., Scene 4:

Ecstasy!
My pulse, as yours, doth temperately keep time,
And makes as healthful music:
It is not madness that I have uttered;
Bring me to the test, and I the matter will re-word;
Which madness would gambol from.

It may enlighten him, and interest your readers, to know what the greatest American actor of Hamlet, Edwin Booth, answered to a similar question, asked of him during the run of "Hamlet" in the beginning of the year 1865 at the Winter Garden, Broadway, New York:

Dear Sir: The subject to which you refer is, as you well know, one of endless controversy among the learned heads, and I dare say they will "war" over it "till time fades into eternity." I think I am asked the same question nearly three hundred and sixty-five times a year, and I usually find it safest to side with both parties in the dispute, being one of those perhaps referred to in the last line of the following verse:

"Genius, the Pythian of the Beautiful,
Leaves her large truths a riddle to the dull,
From eyes profane a veil the Isis screens
And fools on fools still ask what Hamlet means."

Yet I will confess that I do not consider Hamlet mad—except in "craft." My opinion may be of little value, but 'tis the result of many weary walks with him, "for hours together, here in the lobby." Truly, yours, EDWIN BOOTH.

HUGO P. A. WIRZ.

Newark, N. J., July 16.

In Goldsmith's "Essay on Metaphors."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

To your correspondent William J. S., in the last supplement, I wish to say that Goldsmith's criticism on Hamlet's soliloquy is in his "Essay on Metaphors."

T. J. CHAPMAN.

Ingram, Penn., July 20, 1899.

THE LATE VICTOR CHERBULIEZ.

Novelist and Member of the French Academy—The Man and His Work.

The late Victor Cherbuliez was best known to American readers as the author of "Samuel Brohl et Ce." M. Cherbuliez was born in Geneva in 1828, where his father was a professor in the university. He completed his studies in Paris, and thence went to Berlin and Bonn. His first work of fiction attracting attention was "Comte Kostia," (1863.) Cherbuliez was fairly prolific. He is best known as the author of "Prince Vitali," "Paule Mère," (1864,) "Roman d'une Honnête Femme," (1866,) "Prosper Randoce," "L'Aventure de Ladislas Bolski," (1869,) "Samuel Brohl et Ce," (1877,) "L'Idée de Jean Têterol," "Amours Fragiles," "Noirs et Rouges," (1880,) "La Bête," "La Vocation du Comte Guiskain," (1888,) "Une Gageure," and others.

Cherbuliez was on intimate terms of friendship with Georges Sand. He applied for French citizenship, lived in Paris, and in 1881, replaced M. Dufaure in the French Academy.

(Translated from Les Annales Politiques et Littéraires of Paris.)

M. Cherbuliez of the French Academy has just died.

His cradle was surrounded by the mists of a science difficult and not easily to be attained. He was born at Geneva in 1828, and his father was Professor of Hebrew. He was descended from Protestant émigrés, driven from France by the revocation of the edict of Nantes.

In physique, with his white goatee, his thick mustache, his elongated, undefined face, he resembled a retired officer, an officer who would have vegetated in the lower ranks.

He commenced his studies, Mme. L. Néron tells us, at Geneva, and completed them at the University of Berlin. His début in literature was an artistic study of a special kind, "A propos d'un Cheval," from the subject of a statue of Phidias; then he wrote his first romance, which was to be the most successful work of his career, the "Comte Kostia," that M. Auguste Maquet was to put on the stage later—Auguste Maquet, his future and unfortunate rival at the Academy.

The novelist contributed frequently to the Temps also, and with perseverance to the Revue des Deux Mondes, in which he signed his political chronicles with the pseudonym "Valbert."

In 1880 he wished to offer himself as a candidate to the Academy, but he was Swiss, and was forced to seek some means of acquiring French nationality. He recalled to himself then an old law of the Revolution of 1790, according full right of naturalization to the descendants of Protestants exiled in consequence of the edict of Nantes, which was justice, after all. One is French by the mind, if one receives the paternal education, as much as by the corner of earth where chance causes you to be born.

M. Cherbuliez, having become French, knocked at the door of the Institute. Two chairs were vacant at that moment—that of Littré and that of Dufaure. M. Cherbuliez offered himself for each of them. He missed the first; Pasteur was elected. But he obtained the second at the sixth ballot.

M. Cherbuliez, who had lived much among the Germans, knew well their mind, and one day as he was dining with Goncourt, the latter began to speak of Teutonic impartiality.

"They are," said the author of "Faustin," "men shut off and inaccessible to sentiments of humanity."

"You are mistaken," interrupted Cherbuliez. "There is a quarter of an hour among them for concessions; it is the quarter of an hour which elapses between the dessert of the dinner and the tenth puff of a cigar. St. Vallier, our former Ambassador at Berlin, has informed me that it is in this moment, and in this moment alone, that he has been able to obtain what he obtained in the course of his negotiations."

Scarcely a month ago he lost his son, who was a physician, and he never recovered completely from this rude blow. He was resuming his life, however, commencing even a new romance.

"Literature is my only reason for living," he said to his children. "I must resume my work."

But a heart trouble was lying in wait for him, and he has just succumbed to it.

The International Congress of History.

The International Congress of History, some account of which has already been printed, was organized in 1898, and held its first meeting at The Hague, Sept. 1, 2, and 3, 1898, under the Presidency of M. de Beaufort, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, and of M. R. de Maulde la Clavière, Secretary General of La Société d'Histoire Diplomatique of Paris. Queen Wilhelmina and the Queen Dowager accepted the title of members of the congress. The Government placed at the disposal of the congress the rooms of the First Chamber of the States General, and entertained the members in various ways. There were about 100 members present, representing sixteen or seventeen nations. The second meeting of the congress is to be in Paris in July, 1900.

The Central Committee, as formed at present, consists of M. de Maulde, President; M. le Comte de Tarade, Treasurer; M. le Glay and M. le Vicomte Boutry, Secretaries; le Baron J. d'Anthean, (Belgium,) M. W. H. de Beaufort, (Netherlands,) M. de Beernaert, (Belgium,) M. Bikelas, (Greece,) Prof. Oscar Browning, (England,) M. de Burenstam, (Sweden,) Caratheodori Effendi, (Turkey,) Prof. de Crue, (Switzerland,) Prof. Erdmannsdörffer, (Germany,) M. Holban, (Roumania,) M. Henri Houssaye, (France,) Prof. Hüffer, (Bonn,) Prof. Lanczy, (Austria;) Missak Effendi, (Turkey,) Prof. von Sicherer, (Bavaria,) Prof. Vesnitch, (Servia,) M. de Villa Urrutia, (Spain,) Herr von Weech, (Baden,) M. Wenevitinow, (Russia,) Mr. Whiteley, (United States.)

Lord Acton is now forming an English National Committee for the next meeting. The section of the United States is at present under the management of Mr. James Gustavus Whiteley, who is forming the American Committee. Among the American members of the congress, The Hague, 1898, were William R. Day, Secretary of State; Andrew Hussey Allen, Chief of Bureau of Rolls and Library, Department of State; Charles Francis Adams, LL. D., President Massachusetts History Society; Henry C. Lea, LL. D., Philadelphia; Prof. James Schouler, Boston; Oscar S. Straus, Minister to Turkey; E. A. Hitchcock, Ambassador to Russia; William Wirt Henry, Virginia; George F. Hoar, Miss Ruth Putnam, the Rev. Henry Alexander White, D. D., Washington and Lee University; Bellamy Storer, Ambassador to Spain; Cardinal Gibbons, Gen. J. Watts de Peyster, Prof. Burr James Ramage, University of the South; Edward Breck, Berlin; George Peabody Wetmore, and James Gustavus Whiteley, F. R. H. S.

Literary Women and Matrimony.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Over and above the literary talent evinced in "Literary Women and Matrimony" shines like a star the charming femininity of its author.

The doubt expressed, the longing half concealed, half confessed, show a willingness to be convinced that she may be wrong if she gives her whole heart to literary work that is inexpressibly winsome.

Can the author really and truly believe that the man who is fortunate enough to win her affection will permit even literary success to be his rival?

Can she not believe that "her affinity" is watching and waiting for her even as she watches and waits for him? Will she not permit a perhaps not wholly disinterested reader to advise a little patient waiting before giving up heart and life to the "writer's profession"? DEANE.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your correspondent La Giocondo is evidently a woman gifted with a bright intelligence and good common sense, who has also a happy combination of literary and domestic tastes and qualifications. She is no "blue stocking," yet seems to be as fond of a literary life as any "blue stocking" could be, while she is about as fond of home and domestic life as she is of literature.

She represents the happy medium. If all literary women were like her they would be at a high premium as wives among men of culture, and there is no reason why they should not be.

Young women, however talented, should not permit themselves to be so much engrossed by literary work as to become negligé, or isolate themselves socially or lose their taste for domestic life. "Let your moderation be known unto all men," is a good precept.

A wife like La Giocondo, who takes the right view of the case, would be an "angel in the house," a perfect treasure. Her literary tastes would add a charm to her personality.

Let her write more about herself and her own literary and domestic associations, and so induce other women of literary culture to join in this very interesting discussion.

KINAHAN CORNWALLIS.

New York, July 16, 1899.

The Fayum Papyri.

Even before 1870 there were to be found in the shops at Cairo old Greek documents, the sources of which were unknown. Then it was learned that the papyri came from Fayum.

During the reign of the second Ptolemy there were extensive reclamations of land made around Lake Moeris, and here the Greeks founded prosperous settlements. For over 500 years here were centres of civilization, where literature and art flourished. In the third century of the Christian era began decay, and about the time of Constantine much of the country returned to its original desert. Towns fell into ruin, and the sands swallowed up the houses. It is from these sites that nearly all the recent Greek papyri of Egyptian origin have come.

While the higher grounds of Fayum attracted the attention of modern Egyptologists, the lower portions were, in a measure, neglected. In 1896 Messrs. Hogarth, Grenfell and Hunt conducted excavations on the part of the Egyptian Exploration Fund at two sites to the northeast of Fayum, identified as Karanis and Bacchias, and discovered many papyri. In 1897 Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt excavated the site of Oxyrhynchus, and with good success. Last year at Kasr el Banat, believed to be the old Euhemeria, a building was found, and here were turned up more papyri of the first three centuries A. D. In one house 100 documents were discovered. There were inscribed potsherds, terra cottas, silver and copper coins, and numerous objects of domestic use or ornament. In a temple already rifled were demotic papyri with bronze statuettes belonging to the later Ptolemaic period.

Extending the area of research, Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt began work at Harit. Here a cemetery of the Ptolemaic times was found. Unfortunately the ground was a damp one, and the papyri had rotted. There were, however, many fine vases of alabaster which were recovered.

All the papyri found have been brought to England, and a selection will be returned to the Gizeh Museum, in Cairo. An exhibition of these papyri and other antiquities coming from Fayum and Oxyrhynchus will be held in London this month, together with objects lately found in Athens. The most important of these are a head (Aphrodite?) and a painted terra cotta of the fifth century B. C.

The Ladder of Fortune.*

Miss Frances Courtenay Baylor's "The Ladder of Fortune" is a study of the American determined to make money and understanding his business and the American woman resolved to become a lady but entirely ignorant of the means by which the end may be accomplished. Neither figure is new in fiction, but Miss Baylor has closely adhered to well-known contemporary biography in describing certain parts of her heroine's lifework, and has shown her speech and manners with uncommon frankness. The foolish daughter who buys a title with her father's millions and the good, unspoiled daughter are no more novel than their parents, and it is like Miss Baylor to reward the second girl with a chivalrous Virginian husband and a pearl among mothers-in-law.

The story has humor and truth, but the style is verbose and the construction is unskillful. As literature it is hardly to be commended, but as a report of its heroine's words and deeds, as a lesson in good manners and a warning against the futility of pretense, it may well be recommended to novel readers, especially to those afflicted with social ambition beyond their deserts.

A Worldly Story.*

The defect of "Adrian Rome" seems to be its elaborateness. There are numerous characters, all fairly finished up, that do nothing. You are always expecting something to turn up and are disappointed. Adrian Rome has decided art tendencies. He is a poet, and has written a comedy which is a success, and then he marries the haughty, the disdainful Marion Brabant. She does not like a husband whose circumference is an inkpot. The fact is, Adrian's first love was the simple village girl, Sylvia Drew. The two were brought up as children together, but Adrian is a titled young man, and such an alliance would have been impossible.

The companion of Adrian Rome's boyish days is his cousin, Lord Henry Minaret, who is rather a shilly-shally personage. He falls in love with a young person of fashion, who throws him over, and she marries an old gentleman for his money. Everybody is unhappy in "Adrian Rome," and particularly Sylvia. She becomes a third-rate actress, under the name of Juliet Arden. The story—a collaborated one—has much to do with theatrical business in London, and the moral is, "what fools men are; what a mess we make of our lives." The catastrophe comes when Adrian and his wife agree to disagree and part. Adrian takes to his yacht—the Anonyma—and poor Sylvia might have found her ruin, for she was half willing to follow Adrian. A storm intervenes, and her first love, and probably Adrian's only love, comes to grief, for the man is drowned.

The story is cleverly written, the moral good.

*THE LADDER OF FORTUNE. By Frances Courtenay Baylor. 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

*ADRIAN ROME. A Contemporary Portrait. By Ernest Dowson and Arthur Moore. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

1898 1899

R. H. QUICK.

His Teachings at Harrow and Elsewhere—Boys Whom He Taught to Love Books.*

The subject of this memoir, Robert Herbert Quick, was the eldest son of James Canthew Quick, a London merchant of considerable means, and was born in London on Sept. 20, 1831. He was educated at Harrow, and by private tutors, entering Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1854, where he paid especial attention to mathematics, although his tastes all lay in the direction of the classics. Quick was also a fine linguist. After leaving Cambridge Mr. Quick went as an additional unpaid curate to St. Mark's, White Chapel. Just why he took orders, Mr. Quick's notebooks do not show; certainly not through ambition, nor from any special call such as would make that vocation the only thing possible.

Although Mr. Quick did very good work in the Church, he did not feel satisfied, and turned to teaching, as, on the whole, better suited to his nature. His own education at Harrow and at private schools had left him greatly dissatisfied with existing methods of teaching. His first position was in Mathematical Mastership at Guilford Grammar School, where he remained a year, the work being easy, but very monotonous. Mr. Quick next spent a short time at Hurst, and, leaving there, he went to Cranleigh, where he staid until December, 1867.

The following year Mr. Quick spent in the writing of "Essays on Educational Reformers," which seems to have been planned during visits to Germany. At Hamburg, Leipsic, and other places he met men who had made a profound study of their profession, and in their teaching used methods they had thought out for themselves.

Quick was not at all satisfied with the existing conditions in English schools, but knew it was hopeless to try and induce public school men to study German Pädogogik, but he hoped to accomplish his purpose by inducing the more thoughtful among them to read short sketches of the great masters of educational methods—Comenius, Locke, Rousseau, and Pestalozzi. "The book's great charm and its chief value, as an historical study, is its suggestiveness, its almost tentative attitude. Its author is himself a student, feeling his way, digesting materials for his own use. He has no cut-and-dried theory to establish or illustrate; he judges each school and method by its fruit; he is an eclectic philosopher." The book eventually brought Mr. Quick fame, but very little money, pirated editions of it selling largely in America. In The Boston Journal of Education, Nov. 4, 1886, appeared a model list of books for teachers, which was headed by "Educational Reformers." One of Mr. Quick's old Cranleigh pupils says of him that he "gave many a boy a love for books who but for him would have remained a hopeless Philistine."

In 1869 Quick was offered and at once accepted a mastership at Harrow. He was delighted at the idea of returning to his old school, while its comparative luxury and social advantages were not without their attraction. While a thorough-going radical, Mr. Quick was quite conscious of the immense educational advantage of historic traditions, fine buildings, and beautiful and venerable surroundings. His life at Harrow, however, did not entirely suit him. He never seemed able to keep abreast of his work, and he had frequent and terrible headaches.

Mr. Quick's constant complaint against the Harrow system, which was that of the typical public school of his day, was absence of method, or organic unity, with the natural consequence that the masters were overworked and the boys ill-taught. Quick writes: "Ste. Beuve says that the university teachers of the middle of the sixteenth century had come to the worst stage possible—'la diversité dans la routine.' This was very much the state of things when I was master at Harrow. Every man taught just as he liked. No attempt was made at any uniform system, but men were so overworked that they could not get on without routine."

Quick's relations with the Harrow boys were very friendly, but the traditions of the place and the arrangement of hours made it almost impossible for a master who was not head of a house to see any thing of boys out of lesson hours, unless he happened to be athletic, and so able to enter into their games. Quick writes: "I am sure the education our boys get, on its literary side at least, is extremely faulty. Intellectual tastes are checked rather than fostered by the boarding-house system. They require to be nourished in the young by personal influence, but the masters see nothing of the boys except in school. * * * If you get boys to breakfast, the only talk possible seems school, shop, games, and so forth. The world of public events has little interest to them. The world of books still less. If they lived with more intelligent men they would get more intellectual interests. This want of interest is the thing that utterly defeats us in teaching." He also adds: "It's a pity that masters see so little of boys I am sure one's relations with boys in school would be better if they had other conceptions of the master than of the slavedriver, and that the master would treat the boys with more consideration if they did not always come before him as 'prisoners at the bar.'"

At the end of the midsummer term of 1874 Mr. Quick resigned his mastership at Harrow on account of his increasing ill-health, intending to start a preparatory school, being keen to try his own methods, as well as to get some leisure for reading and writing. Four years elapsed before he carried out his plans, and in the interval occurred his marriage to Bertha, daughter of Gen. Parr, and sister of Lieut. Parr of arctic fame.

In 1876 Mr. Quick purchased the good will of a small school in Orme Square, Bayswater, which was not very successful. In 1879 a course of lectures on the "History of Education" was opened at Cambridge, and Quick was appointed to the chair. This time he was the right man in the right place, and he remained in this position until 1883, when he once more was forced to resign on account of his health, when he again entered the ministry.

Later, in 1883, Quick accepted the living of Sedbergh, Yorks, to which he was appointed by Trinity College. It was a poor living, and the college felt much gratified that one who had made his mark in literature and served as university lecturer should be willing to take it. As rector Quick was a Governor of the Sedbergh Grammar School, and one of the most active members of its board. He remained at Sedbergh until 1887, when he resigned, and finally settled at Redhill, Earlswood Common, within easy reach of London. Here he was very happy, resuming his studies in pedagogy, and lecturing before teachers' associations, training colleges, and schools. Mr. Quick also spent much time in revising "Educational Reformers" for a second edition, and in 1888 brought out an edition of Mulcarter's "Positions," besides frequently sending off notes for short articles to The Journal of Education. Quick's biographer, Mr. Storr, writes of the Redhill days: "The day was about equally divided between his pedagogic and literary studies and the hours devoted to his friends and correspondents. The four walls of his study were lined with bookcases reaching to the ceiling. Among his books were to be found editions of Elyot, Mulcarter, Brinsley, Comenius, Hoole, &c. * * * His visitors had difficulty in finding a seat—chairs, armchair, and sofa were strewed with books, pamphlets, and reviews. Traveling scholars of all nationalities knocked at his door, some in quest of information, others requiring an introduction, or a recommendation for some post, or, not infrequently, pecuniary assistance. As he was in his own Fach the most widely known of English writers, the number of his correspondents, both at home and abroad, increased from year to year.

Mr. Quick died at Redhill in 1890, of spinal apoplexy, and the obituary notices written by old friends and associates for The Journal of Education show the great esteem in which he was held.

The book is without any special plan of arrangement, but is full of short extracts upon all sorts of subjects, most of them of the greatest possible interest. As would be expected, these extracts have a more or less close connection with the subject of education, and the book ought to be in the library of every training school or college, as well as in the personal collection of every teacher who aims to do the best possible work. One especially valuable chapter of about fifty pages is entitled "Dora and Oliver," and is a study of child life—the history of two children from their birth to their seventh and fourth years, respectively, as set down from day to day in notebooks.

The book is so vital and the extracts so interesting that one is tempted to make many, were it not that space forbids, and one can only add that the book is one that may well be called "suggestive." It will repay people for the time spent in reading it. It is a closely printed volume of over 500 pages, and has as a frontispiece a scholarly looking portrait of Quick. The editor says that the notebooks from which the volume is made up are full enough to have filled ten or more volumes of this size, and that the work of selection was consequently not easy.

*LIFE AND REMAINS OF THE REV. R. H. QUICK. Edited by F. Storr. New York: The Macmillan Company. London: Macmillan & Co, Limited. 1899.

Mr. Warner's New Novel.*

It has been long since the world has had the rare treat of a novel from Mr. Warner's pen, and "That Fortune" excites peculiar interest in that it is the third volume of what may be called his Golden Trilogy. It is, however, so far from being a sequel that it is quite possible to read it with intelligent enjoyment without having been its predecessors, though, of course, the story of the fortune lost will gain greatly in interest if the reader knows the history of the fortune won, and the leading characters of the present novel will appeal most strongly to those who have known "Mr. and Mrs. Mavick" of old, and who understand the nature of the guilty secret which both unites and divides them.

Apart from its study of financial and social conditions, "That Fortune" is an idyl, very pure and sweet, leaving the reader upon a higher plane than it found him. It is full, too, of such sidelights into the author's mind as are full of charm and of value, giving glimpses of his ripe culture, his keenness of observation, and his wide knowledge of the world. The methods of "the Street," the ways of society, the strange ethics of the newspaper story are all vividly portrayed by a few deft strokes of a skillful brush.

We note a growing tendency among writers to represent their heroes and heroines as of their own guild. It is a pleasant custom, for not only does the author know whereof he speaks when he takes his readers into the companionship of writers, but although a "real live author" is not the rara avis of old, there is still a charm to the lay mind in peeping at the personality behind the book, and we are always glad to become intimate with the novelist's novelist, from Miss Alcott's Jo to Mr. Warner's Philip. Somehow, heroes seem to insist upon being colorless, and Philip follows their fashion, but he is a fine fellow, deserving well his success in literature and in love.

Mr. Warner's New England characters, although scarcely more than sketches, are thoroughly lifelike. His Scotch governess is admirable; his singularly secluded girl, like Helen Keller in her educational exclusions, is of peculiar interest and significance. She is well contrasted with Celia, the girl of our time, college graduate, teacher, medical student, who comes, after all, to this: "I'm getting tired of 'highly educated'; I see so many of them. Perhaps I'm one of them. And where am I? I tell you it is a relief to come across a sweet womanly ignoramus." "You are what they call emancipated," says one of her friends. "Emancipated? Become the slave of myself, instead of the slave of somebody else! That's the most hateful thing to be—emancipated. I never knew a woman who said she was emancipated who wasn't in some ridiculous folly or another."

In which, as in all of Celia's conclusions, there is food for thought.

Then there is Murad Ault, a "Napoleon of finance," an unscrupulous operator in Wall Street, a wrecker of other men's fortunes, conscienceless but not heartless, holding in his soul two possibilities of salvation, love for a dead gypsy mother and for a gentle living wife.

But to all who have known Carmen Eschelle in the previous novels of the trilogy, she will surely be the centre of interest. The reader cannot but feel a great pity when Nemesis overtakes her at last. The closing glimpse of her as contrasted with her fascinating girlhood reminds one of the ghastly transformation of Beatrix Esmond into the Baroness Bernstein.

"That Fortune" contains much to tempt quotation. Young writers will find therein pages full of illuminating suggestion; the eager girl straining toward a high ideal will be impelled to pause and to ask herself: "What is the use of any education that fails to teach one how to live?"

But these are only side issues. While "That Fortune" is as far as possible from being didactic, its motive, in common with that of "A Little Journey in the World" and "The Golden House," is to sound a note of warning as to certain tendencies of American life, tendencies becoming every year more pronounced and more alarming. One wonders whether such warnings ever reach the ears of those who need them most. Between the thoughtful writer and the man reckless in pursuit of fortune, the woman avid of pleasure, "there is a great gulf fixed." There is, indeed, in our land a wealth worthily gathered, nobly expended, a wealth that is as the angels of God in its ministry, and that shall receive its stewards "into everlasting habitations." It is not of such wealth that Mr. Warner writes, but of wealth accumulated by fraud, squandered in selfishness, insolently arrogant.

While such a menace to our Republic may resist direct assault, it is possible to create "a climate of opinion" in which it cannot endure. Toward this Mr. Warner's trilogy is a noble contribution.

He is to be congratulated upon having written three unique novels, as mere romances full of interest and charm, admirable in character-drawing, sparkling with brilliant sayings, and, withal, vital and electric with purpose.

*THAT FORTUNE. By Charles Dudley Warner. New York: Harper & Brothers.

The Paths of the Prudent.*

Mr. Fletcher was singularly fortunate when he hit upon the idea which forms the foundation of the plot of this novel. This idea is made known to the reader in the excellently written prologue. A traveling professor of phrenology is invited to examine the heads of the pupils in a school devoted, as its name reveals, to the "upbringing of prudent maidens." He goes to the school and learns that the Principal, a woman of marked originality, aims to educate girls of the lower classes in such a way that, beginning as domestic servants, they shall neglect no opportunity to better their positions.

These girls are so instructed that they are modest, respectful, obedient, and competent servants, never discontented with their lot, but always on the alert to improve it. To this all-absorbing end they are taught to view all things from a business point and never to permit any of the antiquated ideas of woman's inferiority to man to interfere with their progress. They are to meet men in a purely businesslike way and to take advantage of all sentimental weaknesses on the part of the so-called lords of creation. Such women are not uncommon in the world, but they are born so. The purpose of Miss Watts's school was to make them so by education. Naturally, the reader becomes interested at the very outset in the possible results of such a system. And, indeed, this is one of the striking merits of Mr. Fletcher's novel. When the professor of phrenology becomes interested, so does the reader, and the latter continues to be so. The story never for a single instant relaxes its firm grip on the reader. There is always something to chain the mind.

Thus when the professor finds in Dorinthia Exadne Clementine Annwell an unusual case, the reader is at once prepared to follow her fortunes with great eagerness. The professor warns Miss Watts that this young woman is likely to be prudent, as Miss Watts understands the meaning of that term, to a degree simply abnormal. Instead of becoming anxious, Miss Watts is highly elated, because she foresees that Dorinthia will be a triumphant exponent of her theories.

We next meet this young woman traveling through a wet and stormy night in search of a distant relative, who, she learns as she nears her destination, is dead. Such an unfortunate state of affairs, however, does not dismay a prudent maiden, and after securing temporary shelter in the home of twin brothers (bachelors) she goes to the nearest inn, where the next morning she makes so favorable an impression on the landlord that he engages her as barmaid. And then she finds herself upon the high road to fortune. For the twins fall in love with her, and also the village blacksmith—a smart volunteer trooper when he is not shoeing horses—and eke the landlord himself.

And then begins the working of the upbringing of a prudent maiden. Dorinthia calculates the comparative values of her lovers with great care and decides that all of them are worth keeping on the hook until something better appears. And so she makes them all wait, puts them off with vague half-promises, teazes them with the changeful fancies of imprudent maidens, but never for one single instant loses the perfect balance of her own fascinating head.

Presently, however, there enters on the scene young Richard, the son of Sir Robert Bulkeley, a fine, full-hearted boy of nineteen. And he also falls in love with 'Squire Swain's remarkable barmaid. Here the prudent maiden meets with her most serious temptation to be imprudent, for when she lightly permits young Richard to press his eager lips upon hers there suddenly breaks forth within her breast a wondrous new desire, unknown before, and filled with a presage of delicious fear of strong manhood. In vain does the prudent maiden argue with herself that old Sir Robert will surely not forgive his son. Irresistibly she is led onward till she finally consents to a clandestine marriage, and young Richard goes off into the south of England to await her arrival.

But after all Dorinthia herself is the central figure, and her motives are clearly shown without an evidence of labor on the part of the author. As a piece of sustained, convincing, and apparently spontaneous character study Mr. Fletcher's delineation of the nature of this prudent maiden commands very high praise. It may, indeed, be questioned whether many will like Dorinthia, but no one can fail to admire the telling of her story.

*THE PATHS OF THE PRUDENT. A Comedy. By J. S. Fletcher. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

Book of the War for Men or Boys.*

The President of the University of Illinois has written a capital book, the title of which is "The Rescue of Cuba. An Episode in the Growth of Free Government." The dedication of the volume explains precisely its purport: "To the heroic youth of our country, who at the call of duty do not hesitate to offer their lives for freedom and the flag."

The style and the method of the book are excellent, and it will show to the boys at school that our victory was due to the traits and training of our people, to our "hardy manhood, self-reliance, clear and accurate calculation, mechanical skill, and willingness to do any kind of work that necessity demanded."

The actual story of the war and the incidents leading up to it are all clearly and sharply told. "The action of the United States was forced by the people, and the people had not the remotest consciousness of a desire for more territory." We have no hesitation in recommending "The Rescue of Cuba" to the teachers of this country. It is just the kind of a volume which will make boys good and loyal Americans and bring out their patriotism.

Roundheads and Cavaliers.*

It is not of kirtles, bodices, farthingales, nor gloves, nor kerchiefs, hose, nor broideries, nor female trippery Dora Greenwell McChesney writes about, but the lady tells of swords, the play of them, of daggers driven to the hilt, and the doings of rough soldiers, and her personages, Cavaliers and Roundheads, fight and tussle in deadly combat. It is a tour de force, for a woman at least, to fight over again those battlefields, when the King's gay men battled with Oliver Cromwell's sturdy troopers.

The plot of "Rupert by the Grace of God" is founded on a scheme which had for its end the placing of Rupert on the throne of England. The hero of the romance is William Fortescue, a Devon gentleman. The heroine is Barbara, who bears the title of "The Lady of the Chapel." In his quest for her Fortescue passes through many perils. The romance is replete with action and the literary style is excellent.

*THE RESCUE OF CUBA. An Episode in the Growth of Free Government. By Andrew S. Draper, LL. D., President of the University of Illinois. New York, Boston, and Chicago: Silver, Burdett & Co.

*RUPERT BY THE GRACE OF GOD. The story of an unrecorded plot set forth by Will Fortescue. Edited and revised by Dora Greenwell McChesney. With a frontispiece of Mary S. Evans. $1.25. New York: The Macmillan Company.

AN AFTERNOON WITH SARDOU.

His Home at Marly—The Library and Collection—Notes of His Talk.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by
Eliot Gregory.

Near the centre of that pleasant triangle formed by Saint Cloud, Versailles and Saint Germain lies the village of Marly-le-Roy, high up on a slope above the lazy Seine—an entrancing corner of the earth, much affected formerly by French crowned heads, and by the "Sun King" in particular, who in his old age grew tired of Versailles and built here one of his many villas (the rival in its day of the Trianons) and proceeded to amuse himself therein with the same solemnity which had already made vice at Versailles more boresome than virtue elsewhere.

Two centuries and four revolutions have swept away all trace of this kingly caprice and the art treasures it contained. Alone, the marble horses of Coustou, transported later to the Champs Elysées, remain to attest the splendor of the past.

The antique village of Marly, clustered around its church, stands, however—with the faculty that insignificant things have of remaining indefinitely unchanged—as it did when the most polished Court of Europe rode through it to and from the hunt. On the outskirts of this village, not far from each other, are now two forged and gilded gateways through which the passer-by can catch a glimpse of trim avenues, fountains, and lawns.

There seems a certain poetical justice in the fact that Alexandre Dumas fils and Victorien Sardou, the two giants of modern drama, should have divided between them the inheritance of Louis XVI., its greatest patron. One of the gates is closed and moss-grown. Its owner lies in Père-la-Chaise. At the other I ring, and am soon walking up the famous "avenue" bordered by colossal sphinxes presented to Sardou by the late Khédive after the exposition of 1868. The big stone brutes, connected in one's mind with heat and sandy wastes, look oddly out of place here in this green wilderness—a bite, as it were, out of the vast forest which, under different names, lies like a green mantle over the countryside.

Five minutes more and I am being shown through a suite of antique salons, in the last of which sits the great playwright. How striking the likeness is to Voltaire, as he rises with outstretched hand!—the same delicate face, lit by a smile half cordial, half mocking; the same fragile body and indomitable spirit. The illusion is enhanced by our surroundings, for the mellow splendor of the room where we stand might well have served as a background for the Sage of Ferney.

Wherever we look works of eighteenth century art meet the eye. The walls are hung with Gobelin tapestries that fairly take one's breath away so exquisite is their design and their preservation. They represent a marble colonnade, each column of which is wreathed with flowers and connected to its neighbor with garlands. Between them are bits of delicate landscape with here and there a group of figures dancing or picnicking in the shadow of tall trees or under fantastical porticoes. The furniture of the room is no less marvelous than its hangings. One turns from a harpsichord in "Vernis-Martin" to the clock, a relic from Louis XVI.'s bedroom in Versailles; then on to the bric-à-brac of old Saxe or Sèvres in admiring wonder. My host evidently scents a kindred spirit, for he soon drifts into his showman manner, irresistibly comic in this writer, whose name is a household word the world over.

The pleasures of the collector are apparently divided into three phases, without counting the "rapture of the hunt." First, the delight a a true amateur takes in living among rare and beautiful things. Second, the satisfaction of showing one's treasures to less fortunate mortals, and last, but perhaps keenest of all, is the pride which comes from the belief that one has been clever enough to acquire objects which other people want, at prices below their market value. Sardou evidently enjoys these three sensations vividly. That he lives with and loves his possessions is evident, and the smile with which he calls your attention to one piece after another, and mentions what they cost him, attests that the two other joys are not unknown to him. He is old enough to remember that golden age when really good things were to be picked up now and then, before every rich parvenu considered it necessary to turn his house into a museum, and factories existed for the exclusive production of "antiques" for innocent amateurs.

In calling attention to a set of carved and gilded furniture, covered in Beauvais tapestry, such as sold last week in Paris at the Valençay sale—Talleyrand collection—or $60,000, Sardou mentions with a careless laugh that he got his fifteen pieces for $1,500 "the year after the war from an old château back of Cannes!" One unique piece of tapestry had cost him less than one-tenth of that sum $20. He discovered it in a peasant's stable under a two-foot layer of straw and earth, where it had probably been hidden a hundred years before by its owner and then all traces of it lost by his descendants.

The mention of Cannes sets Sardou off on another train of thought. His family for three generations have lived there. Before that they were Sardinian fishermen. His great-grandfather, he explains, was probably driven by some tempest to the shore near Cannes and settled where he found himself. Hence the name! For in patois of Provencal France an inhabitant of Sardinia is still called "Un Sardou!"

The sun is off the front of the house by this time, so we migrate to a shady corner of the lawn for our "apperitif," the inevitable vermouth or "bitters," which all Frenchmen take at 5 o'clock. Here another surprise awaits the visitor, who has not realized, perhaps, to what high ground the crawling local train has brought him. At our feet far below the lawn and shade trees that encircle the château lies the Seine, twisting away toward Saint Germain, whose terrace and dismantled palace are outlined against the sky. To our right is the plain of Saint Denis, the cathedral in its midst looking like an opera glass standing on a green table. Further still to the right, as one turns the corner of the terrace, lies Paris, a white line on the horizon, broken by the mass of the Arc de Triomphe, the roof of the Opéra, and the Eiffel Tower, resplendent in a fresh coat of yellow lacquer!

Centuries ago the ground where we stand was occupied by the feudal castle of Les Sires de Marly, and, although all traces of that stronghold disappeared centuries ago, the present owner of the land points out with pride that the extraordinary beauty of the trees around his house is owing to the fact that their roots reach deep down to the rich loam collected during centuries in the castle's moat.

The little château itself, built during the reign of Louis XIV. for the "Grand Venor" of the forest of Marly, is intensely French in type—a long, low building standing on a stone terrace, with no trace of ornament about its white façade or on its slanting roof. Inside all the rooms are "front," and communicate with each other en suite, and open into a corridor running the length of the building at the back,, which, in turn, gives on a stone court. Two lateral wings at right angles to the main building form the sides of this courtyard and contain "Les Communs," kitchen, laundry, servants' rooms, &c., and the numerous other annex of a large residence. This ideal arrangement for a Summer house is for some reason neglected by our American architects. I can recall only one home in America built on this plan. It is Mr. Jerome Foster's beautiful villa at Lenox. You may visit five hundred French châteaux and not find one that differs materially from this arrangement. The American idea seems, on the contrary, to be a square house with a room in each corner, and all the servants' quarters stowed away in a basement. Cottage and palace go on reproducing that foolish plan indefinitely.

After an hour's chat over our drinks, during which my host has rippled on from one subject to another with the lightness of touch of a born talker, we get on to the subject of the grounds, and his plans for their improvement.

Good luck has placed in Sardou's hands an old map of the gardens as they existed in the time of Louis XV., and several prints of the château dating from about the same epoch have found their way into his portfolios. So year by year the grounds are, under his care, resuming the appearance of former days. Old avenues reopen, statues reappear on the disused pedestals, fountains play again, and clipped hedges once more line out the terraced walks.

In order to explain how complete this work will be in time, Sardou hurries me off to inspect another part of his collection. Down past the stables, in an unused corner of the grounds, long sheds have been erected under which is stored the débris of a dozen palaces, an assortment of eighteenth century art that could not be duplicated even in France.

One shed shelters an entire hemi-circle of "Treillage," pure Louis XV., an exquisite example of a lost art. Columns, domes, panels, are packed away in straw awaiting resurrection in some favored corner hereafter to be chosen. A dozen seats in rose-colored marble from Fontainebleau are huddled together near by in company with a row of gigantic marble masques brought from Italy to decorate Fouquet's fountains at Vaux in the short day of its glory. Just how this latter "find" is to be utilized their owner has not yet decided. The problem, however, to judge from his manner of discussing it, is as important to the great playwright as the plot of his next drama.

That the blood of an antiquarian runs in Sardou's veins is evident in the subdued excitement with which he shows you his possessions—statues from Versailles, forged gates and balconies from Saint Cloud, the carved and gilded woodwork for a dozen rooms culled from the four corners of France. Like the true dramatist, he has, however, kept his finest effect for the last. In the centre of a circular garden near by stands, alone in its beauty, a column from the facade of the Tuileries, as perfect from base to flower-crowned capital as when Philibert Delorme's workmen laid down their tools.

Years ago Sardou befriended a young stone mason, who through his timely aid prospered, and, becoming a rich builder, received in 1882 from the City of Paris the contract to tear down the burned ruins of the Tuileries. While inspecting the palace before beginning his work of demolition he discovered one column in a far-away corner that had by a curious chance escaped both the flames of the Commune and the patriotic ardor of 1793, which effaced all royal emblems from church and palace alike. Remembering his benefactor's love for antiquities with historical souvenirs, the grateful contractor appeared one day at Marley with this column on a dray and insisted on erecting it where it now stands, pointing out to Sardou with pride the crowned "H" of Henri Quatre, and the "M" of Marie de Medicis, topped by the Florentine lily in the flutings of the shaft and on the capital.

A question of mine on Sardou's manner of working led to our abandoning the gardens and mounting to the top floor of the château, where his enormous library and collection of prints are stored in a series of little rooms or alcoves, lighted from the top and opening on a corridor which runs the length of the building. In each room stand a writing table and a chair; around the walls from floor to ceiling and in huge portfolios are arranged his books and engravings according to their subject. The Empire alcove, for instance, contains nothing but publications and pictures relating to that epoch. Roman and Greek history have their alcoves, as have mediaeval history and the reigns of the different Louis. Nothing could well be conceived more tempting to study than this arrangement, which also makes one realize how honest was the master's reply when I asked him what was "his favorite amusement." To which question the energetic gentleman answered "Work!"

Our conversation as was fated now turned to the enormous success of "Robespierre" in London—a triumph that even this spoiled child of the stage has not seen equaled by any of his many brilliant victories.

It is characteristic of the French disposition that neither the author nor any member of his family could screw up enough courage to undertake the prodigious journey from Paris to London in order to be present at the first performance. Even Sardou's business agent, M. Roget, did not get further than Calais, where his courage gave out. "The sea was so terrible!" Both those gentlemen, however, took it quite as a matter of course that Miss Marbury, who represents Sardou's interest in America, should make a three-thousand-mile journey from New York to be present at the first night.

The fact that Sardou resisted Sir Henry Irving's pressing invitations to England in no way indicates a lack of interest in the results of his work. I had just arrived from London and so had to go into every detail of the performance, a rather delicate task, as I had been fairly discouraged with the feeble performance of both Miss Terry and Irving, who have neither of them the age, the voice, nor the temperament to represent the revolutionary tyrant and his fiancée. As the staging had been excellent, I enlarged on that side of the subject, but when pressed into a corner by the author had to acknowledge that in the scene where Robespierre, alone at midnight in the Conciergerie, sees the phantoms of his victims advance from the surrounding shadows and form a menacing circle around him, Irving had used his voice with so little skill that there was nothing left for the splendid climax when, in trying to escape from his ghastly visitors, Robespierre finds himself face to face with Marie Antoinette, and with a wild cry, half of horror, half of remorse, falls back insensible.

In spite of my previous good resolutions, I must have given the author the impression that Sir Henry ranted too much in the beginning of the scene and was in consequence inadequate at the end.

"What!" cried Sardou. "He raised his voice in that scene! Why! The man's mad! It's a scene to be played with the soft pedal down hard! This is the way it should be done!" And dropping into a chair in the middle of the room my host began miming the gestures and expression of Robespierre as the phantoms (which, after all, are but the figments of an overwrought brain) gather around him. Gradually he slipped to the floor, hiding his face with his upraised elbow, whispering and sobbing, but never raising his voice until, staggering toward the portal to escape, he meets the Queen face to face. Then the whole force of his voice came out in one awful cry that fairly froze the blood in my veins!

"What a master you would make!" instinctively rose to my lips as he ended.

With a careless laugh, Sardou resumed his shabby velvet cap, which had fallen on the floor, and answered: "Oh, it's nothing! I only wanted to prove to you that the scene was not a fatiguing one for the voice if played properly. I'm no actor and could not teach any one, but any one ought to know enough not to rant in that scene!"

This with some bitterness, as news had just arrived that Irving's voice had given out the night before and he had been replaced by his half-baked son in the title rôle, a change hardly calculated to increase either the box-office receipts or the success of the new drama.

Certain ominous shadows which, like Robespierre's visions, had been for some time gathering in the corners of the room warned me that the hour had come for my trip back to Paris. Declining reluctantly an invitation to remain and take pot-luck with my host, I was soon in the avenue of the Sphinx again. As we strolled along, talking of the past and its charm, a couple of men passed us carrying a piece of furniture rolled in burlaps.

"Another acquisition?" I asked. "What epoch has tempted you this time?"

"I'm sorry you won't stop and inspect it," answered Sardou with a twinkle in his eye. "It's something I bought yesterday for my bedroom. An armchair! Pure Loubet!"

ELIOT GREGORY.

A Product of Liberal Education.

A graduate of a certain college on the Western Reserve—a college which has been heard of around the world—a graduate from the divinity department, was speaking to a lady out West the other day about different ministers, and asked her: "What do you think of Dr. Hillis, who has recently been called to Plymouth Church, Boston?"

"Brooklyn, you mean, do you not?" she replied.

"No, ma'am; I mean Plymouth Rock Church, Boston."

The lady said a cold shudder ran down her back, but she returned to the attack, and with the help of another finally convinced the clergyman that he was wrong. In a sermon the week before he had spoken of Peter Cooper and the great Cooper Institute of Boston.

Is it not discouraging to think that this man is a product of "liberal" education? To think of placing Plymouth Church in Boston! Lord! He might as well say that the sacred codfish is caught at Duluth, or state that Bunker Hill Monument is in Kokomo, Ind.

1899

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

T. E. Kortwright, Tannersville, N. Y.—"Who wrote the poem beginning 'Abou Ben Adhem—may his tribe increase!' and where is it to be found?"

Leigh Hunt was the author. Any of the standard collections of poetry contains it.

"W. A. R.," New York City.—"Who is the author of the following verse?

"It's easy to be cheerful
When life flows along like a song;
But the man worth while is the man who will smile
When everything goes dead wrong"?

H. F. Lane, Templeton, Mass.—"The poem beginning 'The Pilgrim Fathers—where are they?' was written by John Pierpont, 1785-1866, author of 'Airs of Palestine,' Boston, 1816; 'Sabbath Recreations,' Boston, 1839, and 'Anti-Slavery Poems,' Boston, 1843. He was pastor of the Hollis Street Church, Boston, from 1819 to 1845, and later preached in Troy, N. Y., and Malden, Mass. His most popular poem was 'Passing Away.' The first verse of 'The Pilgrim Fathers,' as given by Mr. Lane, is as follows:

"The Pilgrim Fathers—where are they?
The waves that brought them o'er
Still roll in the bay, and throw their spray,
As they break along the shore;
Still roll in the bay as they rolled that day
When the Mayflower moored below,
When the sea around was black with storms
And white the shore with snow."

Horace A. Bernstein of 286 Henry Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, desires to secure a copy of THE SATURDAY REVIEW for Feb. 11, 1899, in order to complete his file.

E. H. Emmet, Morristown, N. J.—"Who wrote a poem called 'The Annuity'?"

E. Hagan, 212 Pearl Street, Brooklyn.—"Has this book any especial value—'The Chronicles of Crime; or, The New Newgate Calendar,' by Camden Pelham, London, 1841, two volumes, with fifty-two plates by 'Phiz'?" It has a nominal value only, though in England an admirer of "Phiz" might give 15s. for it.

"X. Y. Z," New York City.—"Who is the author of 'At Anchor,' a story of the civil war, New York, D. Appleton & Co., 1865?"

H. Nebe, 187 Hooper Street, Brooklyn.—"I may throw a little light on Walter Scott Jervis's communication with regard to Marinus Willett. In my possession is this funeral notice, which was directed to Mr. Schieffelin & Sons, 107 Harman Street, (Harman Street is now East Broadway:)

Sir
You are respectfully invited to attand the Funeral of Col. Willett from No. 58 Broom St.
This afternoon at 5 o'clock.
Ed Coates Sexton
And Undertaker
24 Aug. 1830.

Milton Israel, St. Denis Hotel.—Please print in THE SATURDAY REVIEW the poem that starts as follows:

"Laugh, and the world laughs with you."

SOLITUDE.

Laugh, and the world laughs with you;
Weep, and you weep alone,
For the sad old earth must borrow its mirth,
But has trouble enough of its own.
Sing, and the hills will answer;
Sigh, it is lost on the air;
The echoes bound to a joyful sound,
But shrink from voicing care.

Rejoice, and men will seek you;
Grieve, and they turn and go;
They want full measure of your pleasure,
But they do not need your woe.
Be glad, and your friends are many;
Be sad, and you lose them all—
There is none to decline your nectared wine,
But alone you must drink life's gall.

Feast, and your halls are crowded;
Fast, and the world goes by;
Succeed and give, and it helps you live,
But no man can help you die.
There is room in the hall for pleasure
For a large and lordly train,
But one by one we must all file on
Through the narrow aisles of pain.

MRS. ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

"F. A.," 331 East Sixty-eighth Street.—What is the present address of Prof. John C. Van Dyke, the author of "Art for Art's Sake"?

J. Melville Charles, New York City.—When did THE REVIEW print a sketch of Philip James Bailey?

April 22, 1899.

Edgar G. Miller, Asheville, N. C.—Who publishes "The Woolngs of Jesebel Pettyfer," by Haldane Macfall?

"L. H. B.," Mechansville, N. Y.—What is the best guide to nineteenth century authors? I have read one by Louise Modgkins.

"J. J.," New York City: "From which of the Greek classics is this quotation taken? Matthew Arnold ends one of his essays with it: "'Oh, that my lot may lead me in the path of holy innocence of word and deed, the path which august laws ordain, laws that in the highest empyrean had their birth, of which heaven is the father alone, neither did the race of mortal man beget them, nor shall oblivion ever put them to sleep. The power of God is mighty in them, and groweth not old.'"

T. M. Swanson, 34 East Twenty-first Street: "Where can I find this line?

"'Truth-teller was our England's Alfred named.'"

In Tennyson's "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington," in his collected works, in Gosse's "English Odes," in Stedman's "Victorian Anthology," &c.

"A Reader," New York City: "Will you kindly inform me what are the parts of the verb 'to bid,' meaning to offer, as at an auction? Are they the same as the word meaning to command—namely, bid, bade, bidding, bidden?" "To bid" has no parts, in the sense referred to. At an auction you bid, and that is all.

S. A. Russell, 2 West Fourteenth Street: "Who is Miss Fiona Macleod? Is Michael Field a man?"

"Michael Field" is the "Parnassian name of two unmarried ladies, aunt and niece, whose reserve is properly held in respect by the editorial guild." We do not know who Miss Macleod is. A few months ago her publishers printed a letter from her in which she said: "For what seem to myself not only good, but imperative, private reasons, I wish to preserve absolutely my privacy. * * * Fiona Macleod writes only under the name of Fiona Macleod; her name is her own, and all she asks is the courtesy both of good breeding and common sense—a courtesy which is the right of all, and surely imperative of a woman acting by and for herself."

"B. S.," New York City: "Kindly identify this quotation:

"'We have done with truth and honor, we
are lost to love and truth,
We are dropping down the ladder rung by
rung.'

The lines are from the last stanza of Kipling's "Gentlemen Ranchers," and appeared in "Ballads and Barrack Room Ballads."

"We have done with truth and honor, we
are lost to love and truth,
We are dropping down the ladder one by
one,
And the measure for torment is the measure of our youth,
God help us, for we know the worst too
young,
Our shame is clean repentance for the crime
that brought the sentence,
Our pride it is to know no spur of pride;
And the curse of Reuben holds us till an
alien turf ensolds us,
Then we die, and none can tell them where
we died."

"A. W. K.," Brooklyn: "As a constant reader of your paper, especially the invaluable SATURDAY REVIEW, I beg to ask for your judgment concerning the choice of a dictionary. There seems to be such a variety of opinions as to the most satisfactory one." A very hard question to answer is this. But if the cost does not enter into our correspondent's problem, we should say the Century; while if that item "cuts ice," he would do well to get the Standard.

W. A. Williams, 150 Fifth Avenue: "Who was the 'Inverary Poet'?" William Thom, born in Aberdeen, in 1798, died in Dundee, in 1848, was so called. He was a weaver, and in 1844 published "Rhymes and Recollections of a Handloom Weaver." His best-known poem is "The Mitherless Bairn," which is given in Stedman's "Victorian Anthology," Page 82.

Richard S. Hall, Trenton, N. J.: "What was Richard M. Johnson's first book?"

"Georgia Sketches, by An Old Man," Augusta, Ga., 1864.

"M. W. G.," New York City: "The Pathfinder" is published in Washington, D. C. The publication strikes me as belonging to the genus 'crank.' This is in answer to 'S. C. O.,' of Oswego, N. Y."

Miss L. M. Bragaw, Woodside, N. Y.: "The 'Carleton' books and 'Dick Duncan,' about which Mrs. H. W. Cane inquires, were written by Daniel Wise under the pseudonym of 'Francis Forester,' and were published by Howe & Ferry, in New York."

"P. P.," New York City: "This is the translation of the anagram in last Saturday's THERE:

"'Rest 'neath this bough while Omar at the
fountain's border sings;
Such love is ever his as Rome to Maro
brings.'"

Joseph J. Arnand, 409 East Seventy-eighth Street: "Who wrote these lines, the title of which I do not know, and is there any more of the poem?":

"'La vie est vaine;
Un peu d'amour,
Un peu de haine,
Et puis—bon jour.

La vie est brève;
Un peu d'espoir,
Un peu de rêve,
Et puis—bon soir.'"

"Please print the whole of Francis W. Bourdillon's 'The Night Has a Thousand Eyes.' I know only two stanzas."

The poem has only two stanzas.

"A. S. G.," New York City: "The author of 'Jane Jones,' asked for by 'La Rochelle,' is Ben King."

"M.," Phillipsburg, N. J.: "Where can I find a poem commencing

"'Had you ever a cousin, Tom?
Did that cousin happen to sing?
Sisters I have by the dozen, Tom,
But a cousin's a different thing.'

"Who is the author of the couplet—

"'Be the day short or be the day long,
The bell it tolleth for evensong?'"

The Rev. Parley D. Root, pastor of Baptist Church, Wakefield, R. I.: "The poem asked for by 'A. T. R.,' Meriden, Conn., which commences

Have you heard the tale of the aloe plant,
Away in the sunny clime,

I find in an old scrap book containing poems I have used in my work in the last thirty years. It is by E. S. Warner and is entitled 'Through Death to Life.'"

J. M. Conover, Freehold, N. J., also gives the title as "Through Death to Life," but says the author's name is Henry Harbaugh.

To this same question Miss Annie Edgar Beckwith, New London, Conn., replies at greater length, and in a way that makes the mystery already suggested seem deeper:

"The question asked by A. T. R., Meriden, Conn., in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of July 8, 1899, was answered in The New York Journal of Commerce in 'Replies and Decisions,' I think early in 1888. The communication was dated Quincy, Fla., March 8, 1888. At that time I did not keep the name and issue of the papers from which I secured my clippings, therefore cannot give the date of the paper in which it was published.

"The reply: 'The full title of the poem is "The Tale of the Aloe Plant; or Through Death to Life." It was written by E. H. (Mrs. Helen [Hunt] Jackson,) and printed in a Boston periodical about twenty years ago. We do not find it in any of Mrs. Jackson's books of poems, and we reprint it from the scrapbook of "May," the young lady who has been kind enough to copy it for us.'

"Written for The Youth's Companion, 'The Tales of the Aloe Plant; or, Through Death to Life.'"

Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr, The Maples, Rutland, Vt.: "'The Pearl of the Philippines' was written by Richard Henry Stoddard. R. R., of New Orleans can find it in the complete edition of his poems issued by the Scribners some years since, at Page 465."

We thank "M. P. K.," 347 East Eighty-seventh Street; Mrs. Charles W. Kinsley, 253 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; Inglis Stuart, 611 Fifth Avenue; G. A. Rowell, 29 Cortlandt Street, and H. Anderson, who have written to the same effect. Mr. Rowell kindly adds that the poem first appeared in Harper's Magazine in August, 1874.

"Student," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Who wrote the poem beginning

A cloud lay cradled near the setting sun?"

"Who is the author of 'Flow Gently, Sweet Afton'?

"What is the date of Robert Louis Stevenson's death?"

Stevenson died Dec. 4, 1894.

Elizabeth Akers, Tuckahoe, N. Y.—"I send a version of Béranger's 'The Swallows,' which John J. Harrigan asked about. It was translated by me from the original, as published in an elaborate French edition, with music. My version can be sung to the original melody:

(From the French of Pierre de Béranger.)

THE SWALLOWS.

"Held captive on the Moorish shore,
A soldier sighed beneath his chain,
"O, swallows, ye have come once more—
With joy I mark your flight again.
Tender hopes have followed you,
Even to this burning strand,
From the France that once I knew—
Tell me of my native land!
Birds of France! ye know so well.
Tell me, swallows, tell me of my country, tell!

"Three years have ye not heard my prayer?
O, swallows, tell me if ye may
Some tidings of the valley where
I dreamed my youthful years away!
By a winding stream serene,
Bowered by lilacs sweet and pale,
Oft one cottage ye have seen—
Tell me of that happy vale!
Birds of France! ye know so well.
Tell me, swallows, tell me of one cottage, tell!

"Mayhap beneath its mossy eaves
Your life, as well as mine, began—
You know how sore my mother grieves
And yearns to clasp the absent one;
Long she listens, but in vain,
Sounds of my returning feet,
Hearkens, weeps, and waits again,
The wanderer to greet.
Birds of France! ye know so well.
Tell me, swallows, all her love and sorrow, tell!

"Companion of my childish play,
My sister—is she yet a bride?
And did our lads make glad the day
With wedding songs of joy and pride?
Ah, these youthful friends of yore,
Have they ceased with her to roam?
Do they see our vale once more,
Our own dear village home?
Birds of France! ye know so well.
Tell me, swallows, tell me of my comrades, tell!

"Perhaps a rude invading throng
Exalts their fallen forms above,
And loads with deep and bitter wrong
The helpless objects of my love.
Ah, no more my mother's prayer
Shall I hear arise for me!
Weary fetters I must wear
In this far captivity.
Birds of France! ye know so well.
Tell me, swallows, tell me of my country, tell!"

Sue-Sue, New York: "Can I ask through your valuable columns where I can secure a copy of 'Pride,' by Eugene Sue? I have tried all the bookstores in this city, Brooklyn, and many hundreds throughout the United States, and I have advertised without result. It was published in the Seaside and Franklin Square Libraries, and, I hope, in better form, of which I desire to purchase a copy. Or can any of your readers give names of characters, so as to put me on the track of the original tale, as 'Pride' is a false title? Like many others, we have to call upon THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW to help us out. Open a 'Want Column.' Thousands will use it.

Louis A. Marcus, Albany, N. Y.: "Who was 'Ianthe'?" Byron dedicated "Childe Harold" to "Ianthe," Lady Charlotte Mary Bacon. There was also an American "Ianthe," Mrs. Emma Catharine Embury, author of "Nature's Gems," 1845, "Love's Token Flowers," 1846.

A. L. T., Mount Vernon, N. Y.: "Please name a book, with illustrations or portraits, which gives interesting accounts of English writers of sixty years ago." An easily attainable and very useful work of this kind is William Bates's "The Maclise Portrait Gallery of Illustrious Literary Characters, with Memoirs biographical, critical, bibliographical, and anecdotal illustrative of the literature of the former half of the present century." London: Chatto & Windus, 1898.

Mrs. N. A. Thompson, 750 Sixth Avenue: "Please print Byron's Poetical Satire on Rogers." Byron's satire is much too long and rather too brutal a production to print in full in THE REVIEW. It may be found in "The Maclise Portrait Gallery," (Pages 18 and 19,) mentioned above. The satire has been called "the greatest of modern satirical portraits in verse," but it is not pleasant to reflect that Byron could have written so cruelly about the man whom he termed the "melodious Rogers," and to whom he dedicated "The Giaour" as a slight but most sincere token of admiration for his genius, respect for his character, and gratitude for his friendship."

THE REVIEW thanks Miss M. W. Morton of 1,446 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, for sending a copy of the poem entitled "Beautiful Hands," but that particular version of the poem was printed in these columns a number of weeks ago.

George H. Tock, 121 Broadway: "Who wrote the song called 'The Red, White, and Blue'? What was his nationality, and when did he write it?" "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean" or "The Red, White, and Blue," was written and composed in 1843 by Thomas A. Becket for D. F. Shaw, a concert singer at the Chinese Museum, Philadelphia. Becket, who was then acting at the Chestnut Street Theatre, was born in England, though he always called himself an American. The song is sometimes credited to Shaw.

Edward T. Creamer, Chicago: "Kindly give a list of Thoreau's writings." Thoreau's first book was "A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers," Boston, 1848, which is now a great rarity. He also wrote: "Walden," 1854, "Excursions," 1863, "The Maine Woods," 1863, "Cape Cod," 1865, "Letters to Various Poems," 1865, "A Yankee in Canada," 1866, "Early Spring in Massachusetts," 1881, "Summer," 1884, "Winter," 1888, "Autumn," 1892, and "Miscellanies," 1894. Most of these were published after his death.

Thomas Walley, 456 Fourth Avenue: "Has Swinburne written anything in verse about Charles Lamb?" Swinburne wrote the following two sonnets "On Lamb's Specimens of Dramatic Poets":

I.

If all the flowers of all the fields on earth
By wonder-working Summer were made one,
Its fragrance were not sweeter in the sun,
Its treasure-house of leaves were not more worth
Than those wherefrom thy light of musing mirth
Shone, till each leaf whereon thy pens would run
Breathed life, and all its breath were benison.
Beloved beyond all names of English birth,
More dear than mightier memories; gentlest name
That ever clothed itself with flower-sweet fame
Or linked itself with loftiest names of old,
By right and might of loving; I, that am
Less than the least of these among thy fold,
Give only thanks for them to thee, Charles Lamb.

II.

So many a year had borne its own bright bees
And slain them since thy honey-bees were hived,
John Day, in cells of flower-sweet verse, contrived
So well with craft of moldering melodies,
Thy soul, perchance, in amaranth fields at ease
Thought not to hear the sound on earth revived
Of Summer music from the Spring derived
When thy song sucked the flower of flowering trees,
But thine was not the chance of every day:
Time, after many a darkling hour, grew sunny,
And light between the clouds ere sunset swam
Laughing, and kissed their darkness all away
When, touched and tasted and approved, thy honey
Took subtler sweetness from the lips of Lamb.

M. H. Morgan, Cambridge: "The title page of the book of epitaphs in the Cambridge Cemetery, about which inquiry was made in your issue June 15, is as follows: "Epitaphs from the Old Burying Ground in Cambridge, With notes by William Thaddeus Harris, Junior Sophister in Harvard College, Cambridge, published by John Owen. 1845.'"

J. B. N., Brooklyn, also answers this question: "The compiler of a book of epitaphs in Cambridge Cemetery was Edward Doubleday Harris, a son of Thaddeus William Harris, Librarian of Harvard College from 1831 to 1856. Mr. Harris was for many years Mr. A. T. Stewart's architect, and may possibly be connected with the estate even now if living."

E. W. Lewis, 14 Beacon Street, Boston: "In your issue of July 8 you say (Page 458) in speaking of the lines beginning "There was a little girl," which have been attributed to Longfellow, that 'A. W. K.' first saw them in Ayer's Almanac for 1872." I have looked through that almanac without finding the lines. Will 'A. W. K.' give the correct citation?"

A. L. Burroughs, 743 Broadway: "I have a copy of 'Poems by Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell,' (London, Smith Elder, 1846.) Is this the first edition? I have also these works of Capt. Marryat, all first editions, and would like to know if it is a complete set: 'The Naval Officer,' 1829; 'The King's Own,' 1830; 'Newton Foster,' 1832; 'Peter Simple,' 1834; 'The Pacha of Many Tales,' 1835; 'Rattlin the Reefer,' 1836; 'Japhet in Search of a Father,' 1836; 'Mr. Midshipman Easy,' 1836; 'The Pirate and Three Cutters,' 1836; 'Snarleyow,' 1837; 'The Old Commodore,' 1837; 'Diary in America,' 1839; 'The Phantom Ship,' 1839; 'Poor Jack,' 1840; 'Olla Podrida,' 1840; 'Jack Ashore,' 1840; 'Masterman Ready,' 1841-3; 'Joseph Rushbrook,' 1841; 'Sir Henry Morgan,' 1842; 'Percival Keene,' 1842; 'Outward Bound,' 1843; 'Adventures of Monsieur Violet,' 1843; 'The Children of the New Forest,' no date; 'The Settlers in Canada,' 1844, and 'The Privateersman,' 1846." The first edition of the "Poems" by the Brontë sisters bears the imprint Aylett & Jones, London, 1846. The only copy that has been at auction fetched £28 last March. The second edition (or, rather, second issue, as the type was set up again) appeared later, in 1846, with the Smith Elder imprint, and with a leaf of advertisements at the end. Your set of Marryat lacks "Jacob Faithful," 1834, three volumes; "The Mission," 1845; "The Little Savage," 1846, two volumes, and "Valerie," 1846, two volumes. We know of no good bibliography of Marryat's writings, but believe that the works you have, together with those just mentioned, would make a complete set. The only fine set we have heard of was R. H. Clarke's, which had these books in eighty volumes, and brought £111 in London last spring.

The New York Times
Saturday Review of Books and Art.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1899.

READING AND READING LISTS.

The appearance of a recent book on this subject, "Books Worth Reading," which has just come out, both in England and America, brings to mind the old question whether such lists are ever worth while.

The present writer has always felt very certain that lists are quite useless. Did any one ever religiously follow a list? Say Sir John Lubbock's "One Hundred Best Books," from beginning to end? Or even allowing that it has been occasionally attempted, as a task, what is the feeling when the end is reached? Surely it can be nothing but satisfaction that a piece of hard work is at last finished, and a strong feeling of self-congratulation that the last book read is No. 100 and not No. 75, with a quarter of the list still to come, and that the labor, for pleasure surely it never could be called, is finished once and for all time.

Now, too, comes a list of the "Hundred Best Novels," selected by the editor of The London Daily Telegraph, assisted by Sir Edwin Arnold, H. D. Trail, and one or two others. That no two people would ever make quite the same selection is probably unquestionable, so that, while the novel list is not really so objectionable, from the present writer's standpoint, its usefulness is questionable, if nothing more be urged against it.

Readers are born just as surely as poets, and while the reading habit can be formed and helped in its growth by a little judicious assistance, imagine the young reader, just out of school days, and in the habit, probably, of regarding books as tools or tasks, undertaking to read for pleasure a list containing, in the first place, a large proportion of the classical writers, as well as Dante, Petrarch, Tasso, Ariosto, Boccaccio, Montaigne, Cornelle, Goethe, Calderon, Chaucer, Spenser, Milton, Herbert, Gibbon, in fact, all the greatest books in the literature of the world.

Mrs. Browning, in "Aurora Leigh," so well expresses the only way in which books should be approached that it might be well to give her sentiments here and now:

> Read my books,
> Without considering whether they were fit
> To do me good. Mark, then, we get no good
> By being ungenerous even to a book,
> And calculating profits—so much help
> By so much reading. It is rather when
> We gloriously forget ourselves and plunge
> Soul-forward, headlong, into a book's profound,
> Impassioned for its beauty and salt of truth—
> 'Tis then we get the right good from a book.

A book-lover and born reader will neither use nor need "a list," for the reason that one book always suggests another, and because, too, the book and the mood must be in touch. Therefore, the only reader who could follow and best understand and use a list is the very man who would find it irksome and impossible to be found in such a narrow channel. It is quite different, however, when one wishes to be informed or a particular subject, and seeks advice as to the books which will best cover the ground. Even in this case, one only wishes a good starting point, and will usually find all sorts of side references and allusions in the books which are taken up first, which one will wish to follow out.

How easy it would be to induce a young reader to take up "Treasure Island," or "Kidnapped," or "David Balfour," and to see these were followed by others of like character, until carried away by the swing of the story and the picturesque manner of its telling, to gradually disgust him with anything weak or trashy. And this, not by any actual teaching or advice, but simply because, after a trial of the better, the poor, weak book will be found to lack a certain flavor the initiated call style, and which the young reader has unconsciously grown to appreciate and even, perhaps, to find necessary to thorough enjoyment of a book. While the present writer, from his own experience as well as from observation, thinks all lists not only a waste of time but also as quite likely to frighten those who might be induced to form the reading habit quite away from the world of books, yet there are certain books which are most useful and interesting reading; most useful, however, and more likely to be read after the reading habit is well established than at any other time. If young readers could be induced to take enough interest in books like Ruskin's "Sesame and Lilies," Frederick Harrison's "The Choice of Books," Ireland's "The Book Lover's Enchiridion," or, better yet, perhaps, because shorter and in simpler language, Richardson's "The Choice of Books," to read them with more or less thoroughness, they might easily become curious enough to try to find out for themselves what there is in the love of books and reading to make people grow so enthusiastic.

The present writer owes his knowledge of many of the world's greatest books to references in novels. Suppose the hero or heroine of a story you are much interested in to be constantly alluding to or quoting from a certain book, or, perhaps, governed by its teaching in some great crisis, or even in the petty details of actual, every-day life—what more natural than the wish to read and understand for one's self a book capable of exercising so great an influence? If the book so read really is good, suggestive, and worthy of the time spent in reading it, is it not quite certain to bring to mind one or two other works which must be read at once or as soon as one can get access to them, until, bye and bye, one has really read, and from choice, what for you is the "hundred best books"; and without having adhered to any cut-and-dried plan?

There is another way in which young people can be led insensibly to form a reading habit, and that is to be constantly surrounded by books all their lives. Dr. Holmes says, and so truly on this subject: "I like books, I was born and bred among them, and have the easy feeling when I get into their presence that a stable boy has among horses." Without that easy feeling a true love for books can never be formed; they must be regarded as the best of companions. And to have that secure feeling of equality one must only read the books that make a strong appeal to one's own individuality, hoping in time such books may be of better and better class.

How all that has been written of reading and the love for it gradually narrows into Hazlitt's "The greatest pleasure in life is that of reading," and Dr. Johnson's advice should be constantly borne in mind, "that for general improvement a man should read whatever his immediate inclination prompts him to. * * * What we read with inclination makes a much stronger impression. If we read without inclination, half the mind is employed in fixing the attention, so there is but one-half to be employed in what we read." Or, as it is said:

> There is no profit
> Where no pleasure's ta'en;
> In brief, Sir, study
> What you most affect.

Therefore, if the young reader can once be induced to become really interested in books and reading, and the reading habit once securely formed, lists will be found to be quite superfluous; each reader making his own selection in accordance with his natural bent, while the man, who, anxious to cultivate a taste for better things, either in himself or in some one in whom he is interested and who undertakes to slavishly follow book lists, will, in all probability, find his labor but a weariness to the flesh. The real love of books, on the contrary, once thoroughly ingrained, one finds himself like Tomas de Yriate's hero—

> For every man of real learning
> Is anxious to increase his lore,
> And feels, in fact, a greater yearning,
> The more he knows, to know the more.

LANG, ALDEN, AND CATS.

In Pearson's Mr. W. L. Alden once more tackles that most abstruse of all topics, which is the cat. Our London correspondent proves that the cat was in all probability "invented by the Egyptians." In evidence of this, he points out the indisputable fact that in that Christmas present, a Noah's ark, "the cat is not included in the passenger list." Learned men, Mr. Alden insists, are all wrong when they assert that the cat, when turning around three times before lying down to sleep, remembers the high grass which was the original habitat of his prehistoric ancestor. But, as Mr. Alden asks: "Was there ever any grass in Egypt?"

The cat is an enigma. For why, asks the musical Mr. Alden, should the cat have the conviction that "he has a beautiful voice and is an accomplished singer? * * * How did he ever come to this belief? Was he encouraged by Egyptian priests to sit on the back fence of a temple close, and sing in order to frighten away evil spirits?"

Mr. Andrew Lang, in "At the Sign of the Ship," in Longman's, has evidently been impressed by Mr. Alden's random shots at the cat, but Mr. Lang observes that authors generally are treating cats "with a familiarity and a levity most distasteful. * * * Mr. W. L. Alden, for instance, is reported to boast that he is 'an honorary cat,' much as if a man were to call himself an honorary member of the Roxburghe Club."

Then Mr. Lang discusses what is an enigma in his most serious manner, and declares that cats, as explained in books of popular science, are made absurd. It is only Mr. Mivart, who in a very long and fairly tedious volume, handles with respect that animal, which was "a kind of god long, long before the time of Moses."

In his argument, Mr. Lang introduces, as it might be expected, his own peculiar theories about Totemism and golf. Very ingenious is he in regard to the tailless Manx cats and the Albino cats with blue eyes, and deaf at that. If our authority only knew that there was a special breed of domestic cats in Maine called coon cats, which have so far defied all the special laws governing cats, he might make it all clear for us.

We have started with the idea that the cat is a sphinx and not understandable. Perhaps there exist some few noble and devoted women who possess a fair conception of what is the actual cat, about which creature coarser man has not the faintest inkling.

Théophile Gautier had his own special ideas in regard to cats, and in his "Mademoiselle de Maupin" he has presented a peculiar type of the animal. As to our own Mr. William L. Alden, as he has devoted years of serious study to cats, American, English, French, German, and Italian, we are willing to accept all his conclusions.

THE PROSPECTS OF LITERATURE.

Address by Prof. James L. Bryce before the London Authors' Club.

Prof. James L. Bryce recently delivered an address on "The Prospects of Literature," before the London Authors' Club. He was introduced by Lord Monkswell as an author, but declared that he did not know that he deserved the character of an author. Literature was now divided into three branches—journalism, poetry, and fiction. He could not claim to have ever been a journalist, although once, more than thirty years ago, he was offered the editorship of a London morning paper. He could claim still less to be a poet; but he would venture to claim a mere connection with poetry. [Laughter.] The best thing, he supposed, was to write really fine phrases, and the next best thing was—if they had to do with poetry—not to publish it. That merit he could claim. As regards fiction, he would own to having begun to write a novel. He was sorry to say that he had never finished it. He had got a good plot and a good title, which had never been thought of before. He had reason for not publishing the novel now, because the writing of fiction had gone through so many changes since he began it. His recollection began with "Jane Eyre," which he read as a boy. Since then there had been any number of changes in the fashion of novels—the novel of passion, of the surface of society and manners, admirably done by Anthony Trollope, and the novel of analysis of character, such as were written by Henry James. There had been the novels of moral problems and the novels of religious problems, and the novels—which seemed to be most in vogue now—of pure, that was to say, of highly improbable, adventure. He was waiting until the wheel of fortune came round, and brought again the particular phase in which his novel was conceived, and then he should finish it—but anonymously. A question much discussed was the present state and prospects of British literature—whether it was rising or falling, whether we were going to have a great many distinguished men of genius come among us, or whether they were here, and inadequately recognized by our dim sight. He thought it was not much use discussing that question, for two reasons—first of all, because if we did think our literature was in a bad way, we certainly ought not to say so; and in the next place, because it was a perfectly impracticable question.

It was a matter which lay entirely out of their ken. There were questions worth discussing—such as whether we should give up buying ironclads, and apply all the money to old-age pensions; whether we should give the Isle of Wight to Germany in return for a lot of deserts in Africa; whether a new tax should be imposed to pay the rates of authors' houses. That last would be a practical and very laudable proposal. He did not think, however, that the question of the rise or decline of literature was one which would be altered in the least by any amount of talk that they could give to it. There was an immense demand at present for good literature, and for brilliant literature. It might be of some use to look forward and see what changes were going to come upon authorship in consequence of the enormously extended range which authorship now had—the enormous increase in the number of readers, and the profits an author could make.

This was the first age of the world in which any one had made anything out of pure literature. We had seen in our own time a great poet make a large fortune and purchase two beautiful estates out of the proceeds of his poems. As we said on the other side of the Atlantic, literature was going to have money in it. One wondered what drawbacks and dangers would beset the literary man of the future. Among the dangers which might assail him he did not count the circulating libraries, which were declining. There was the evil of the critics, but he did not think that was a serious danger. Critics had changed. The wasps seemed to have lost their stings. Besides, critics were nearly now all authors, and nearly every one who was an author was also a critic, and the moral standard of the critic had risen so high, he believed, that there were few critics who did not at least cut the pages of a book before reviewing it. The real danger, if there was one, for the author in the future came from the publishers and the public, and it was in connection with the enormously larger public authors had to address. Literature was more and more becoming one of the greatest powers in the world, and was ever having a larger and larger share in giving pleasure, in guiding the thoughts, and in directing the actions of mankind.

BOOK NEWS IN LONDON

Copyright, 1899.

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

LONDON, July 21.—Mrs. Dean, a New York journalist, came to London last week, and one of her chief objects was to arrange for an English edition of her "Widow Sketches," which recently appeared in New York. Messrs. Routledge, the first publishers she approached, received her politely.

"It is a curious thing," said Mr. Edmund Routledge, "but we have your book already set up and on the eve of publication. As there was no English copyright, so it was free to any one here."

This is only another instance of the lack of foresight of American authors of not procuring an English copyright and simultaneous publication over here. However, English publishers are not altogether remorseless in this matter. Mr. Routledge, for instance, is voluntarily paying 10 per cent. to Mrs. Dean Grant Richards, and is treating Mr. Dunne with even greater liberality concerning the "Dooley" book.

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While on the subject of American novels in England, it is interesting to note that Mr. Winston Churchill's "Richard Carvel" has been quite a success here, though some papers persist in attributing the authorship to Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, son of Lady Randolph Churchill. He, as has been said, has just finished a book on the Soudan, entitled "The River War," which is about to be issued by the Longmans. Gov. Roosevelt's "Rough Riders," just issued here, is favorably reviewed on all sides. It is characterized as a vigorous, light-hearted description of the memorable campaign. "David Harum," however, despite the accounts of its phenomenal success in the country of its birth, seems to fail to make any impression on the reading public on this side.

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This is, of course, the dullest season of the year among the publishers, nevertheless some interesting books have been brought out or announced as about to appear. S. R. Crockett's "Ione March," published last week, has failed to satisfy the critics. None congratulates him on his departure from his native heath. Especially they blame him for occupying himself with the fortunes of a group of Americans, though none seems to point out the fact that such Americans are unfound in the States.

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An interesting new edition of "Lavengro" and "Romany Rye" is announced as edited from the original manuscript.

***

Prof. Knapp, whose "Life of George Borrow" has been one of the literary sensations this year, has an interesting novel, too, "Parson Kelly," written in collaboration with Andrew Lang, but it does not seem to attract attention here.

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M. André Lebon, former French Minister for the Colonies, whose punitive instructions in regard to Dreyfus were carried out only too conscientiously by the local authority at the Ile du Diable, is the author of one of Fisher Unwin's Story of Nations Series. He wrote the volume entitled "Modern France," dealing in an admirable fashion with the last hundred years of French history.

***

"An Ideal Husband," by the author of "Lady Windermere's Fan," is announced to-day as a new book. As a matter of

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fact, this is really an old play by Oscar Wilde. According to his publisher, Leonard Smithers, no new book by this author is likely to appear save the long poem entitled "The House of the Harlot." Mr. Smithers tells me that Wilde will write no more, his mental powers being seriously weakened.

***

Henry James, who has been traveling in Italy, returned home to find that his house had been partially destroyed by fire. It was one of the oldest houses in Rye. Mr. James is pleased that the fire occurred, for it showed him in what peril he had been living. Great wooden beams ran through the chimneys and there were other inducements to conflagration. He has had the house modernized and is working on a new novel.

***

Robert Louis Stevenson's works have taken a terrible slump. Nothing new of Stevenson's could now be sold. The bolstered-up boom has been killed by those who have been making the most money out of it. They put on the market every scrap of writing they could possess themselves of—schoolboy writing, trivial letters, nonsense verses—and got out expensive editions and cheap editions until the public was first satiated and then nauseated. Stevenson now takes his proper place and finds no wide circle of readers.

***

The danger is felt here that the admiration of Kipling, carried too far, is likely to have some similar effect. The "stage management" of Mr. Kipling's illness, instead of doing the author good, has done harm. After the Duke of York's recent illness, his Grace said, "I got so many wires inquiring about me that I almost might have been Kipling." This overdramatic handling of his sufferings and the fact that his stories of school life are rather a shock to a wide circle and do not interest a still wider circle, appear likely to lead to a falling off in popularity.

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Hall Caine, too, is suffering from an overboom, and there is great desire that he should cease from troubling himself.

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Marie Corelli has been keeping herself before the public by taking a house in Stratford-on-Avon to be close to the birthplace of that other universal genius.

***

Two well-known bachelor authors are to marry this Fall—W. W. Jacobs and the writer of Irish stories, Frank Mathew. Mr. Mathew is entitled to claim an Irish earldom, but doesn't see his way to keep up the position, and has waived his rights in favor of a cousin.

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Two new daily papers are to appear in London at the end of this year, one, illustrated, owned by Lipton & Pearson and edited by T. P. O'Connor; the other an ordinary daily run by Augustin Birrell.

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Stephen Crane has acquired a fifteenth century hall with a genuine ghost to match the house at Brede, near Winchelsea, and the ghost is an old retainer.

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There has been a conspicuous revival of interest in America's sea author, Herman Melville, and Murray has revived his works, which have been printed very badly from old plates. The revival was brought about by Clarke Russell's repeated glowing tributes to Melville's genius. "Omoo" and "Typee" especially are selling strongly.

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Mark Twain's stay in England has given an impetus to the sale of his works, which, however, have never suffered any droop.

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A new edition of James Russell Lowell's works is announced.

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"Dooley's" sale has not been up to the dimensions of the notice taken of him by the English papers, and it is doubtful if he will profit much from England, as pirated editions took the wind out of his sails. T. B. F.

A NEGLECTED WORTHY.

Thomas Dudley, Second Governor of Massachusetts.*

As Cecil among English names, so is Dudley in the genealogical tables of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, but to-day unlearned Bostonian offshoots of less worthy stock know it chiefly as belonging to a street in Rufus Choate's "place from whose bourne the traveler seldom e'er returns," i. e., Roxbury; occasionally it is recalled when the Dudleian lectures are delivered at Harvard and degenerate descendants of Calvinistic sires groan in concert over the hard saying of eternal punishment. The founder of the lectureship, Paul Dudley, Chief Justice of Massachusetts, was grandson of him who stood sponsor for the street, Thomas Dudley, passenger in the Arbella, thirteen times Deputy Governor and four times Governor of the Colony, whose mansion stood near Eliot's, on Meeting House Hill, not far from the tomb which he shares with his grandson and with Gov. Joseph Dudley, son of one and father of the other, and the chief cause of the strange hostility for both too clearly visible among historians. The three and Col. William Dudley, whose fame belongs to the eighteenth century, were the ancestors, direct or collateral, of the Danas, Dr. Holmes, Wendell Phillips, William Ellery Channing, and Prof. Norton, and few are the Massachusetts families of any importance not linked with theirs, to say nothing of uncounted Dennisons, Woodbridges, Bradstreets, and Wades, descended from the first Governor's daughters.

Notwithstanding, he has waited almost a quarter millennial for a sympathetic biographer, and the one whom he has found at last, Mr. Augustine Jones, is a resident of a State which Dudley had no reason to love as a Colony, and apparently holds religious opinions with which he would have dealt severely had they manifested themselves in Massachusetts during his lifetime. That the Friend of the nineteenth century should defend the Puritan of the sixteenth and seventeenth is no trifling evidence against his detractors, no slight testimony against those who omitted the name of Dudley from those inscribed upon the walls of the Massachusetts Hall of Representatives. Why has he been thus wronged and slighted? What was Gov. Joseph's offense?

Born only six years before his father's death, and consequently not to be regarded as much affected by his teaching, Joseph Dudley, going as Commissioner to England after the Restoration, failed in carrying out the reasonable expectations of the Colony that he should control Church, King, Lords, and Commons, and obtain the continuance of the liberty in which it had lived under its own Governors and its own interpretation of its charter. Later the sons and grandsons of the companions of Endicott and Winthrop had the grievous affliction of seeing Thomas Dudley's son take the tests and sit in the English Parliament, and they also saw him Lieutenant Governor of the Isle of Wight, and, as if that were not enough, James II. made him their President, and Queen Anne commissioned him to be their Governor. They became reconciled to him in the end, but the old feeling rankled and extended to his kinsmen, more especially to his father, with whose reputation his own was easily confused. Later the elder Gov. Dudley has suffered from judgments founded upon Winthrop's autobiography and diary, whence the admirers of the first Governor, anxious to heighten his reputation by exaggerating the difficulties besetting him, have culled his occasional remarks in derogation of Dudley, neglecting those in approbation. "It is the duty of every public man to write his autobiography, and give to mankind his own interpretation of events," says Mr. Jones, adding that otherwise those seeking in the most impartial and judicial spirit to do justice to him are put to needless labor, for lack of connecting links of which he holds the secret. It must be owned that he himself performs this labor as if he loved it, ingeniously posting and fitting and dovetailing and mortising the smallest fragments of evidence in Dudley's favor, and even laboring to prove his kinship with the Sidneys and his right to use the Sutton Dudley arms, which appear on the seal affixed to his will.

Probably, as a lawyer fully cognizant of the grave offense given by the unauthorized assumption of arms, as the former page in the household of Northumberland, as the Captain of Elizabeth, as the husband of a gentlewoman of good estate and good extraction, and as the brilliantly successful steward and trusted counselor of the Earl of Lincoln, Dudley was at least as able a judge of his heraldic rights as any man in the Colony, and as little likely to appear in borrowed plumage, especially on the solemn occasion of making his will, and that point may be conceded. Probably he himself was indifferent to it, for in Lincoln's household at Sempringham they thought of other matters. The Earl's sisters, Lady Arbella Johnson, Lady Susan Humphrey, and Lady Frances Gorges, and the Earl himself, who had incurred imprisonment by preparing and publishing an abridgment of the statutes of the realm by way of justifying his refusal to lend money to Charles I., had their eyes turned toward the New World. To Sempringham came Roger Williams and John Cotton and Master Hooker and Winthrop, riding with his "Bro. Downing," what time his horse fell under him "in a bogge in ye fennes," as he recorded in his diary. Emigration and plantation were in the very air, and Dudley, fifty-four years of age, but still strong and of unbroken courage, did not find it too difficult to leave his home, although he had no cause of discontent except the desire for perfect freedom. His qualifications for his new vocation were such that he was one of the most active of the Arbella's company, and it was his letter written to the Countess of Lincoln in 1631 which defeated the wiles of Gardiner and Morton by revealing the unedifying truth about their lives. Also, it gave the brethren still in England an account of the planting of Charlestown, Boston, Medford, Watertown, Roxbury, and Dorchester.

Dudley himself took land in Cambridge, which he believed should be the capital, because safer from a maritime foe, and which he surrounded with a paling and ditch, and Mr. Jones agrees with him, and the judgment of both seems confirmed by Washington's choice of the town for his headquarters when besieging the capital. In all other disputes among the Puritans Mr. Jones finds Dudley in the right, and it must be confessed that his own words reveal him as a model of discreet consistency, and this being the case, it seems hard that he should be judged by a few angry words from Winthrop, especially when one considers that he had defeated Winthrop in the election for Governor, and that after a few years both found their proper place in affairs and settled themselves in a species of joint and friendly sovereignty.

On the authority of a bit of verse, no better than the average verse of the time, found in Gov. Dudley's pocket after his death and attributed to him, he has been accused of bigotry, and the verses have been denounced as expressing the very essence of the spirit of his age and neighborhood. Mr. Jones reads them in the light of the antinomian controversy then raging, and finds their exhortation to "watch o'er such as do a toleration hatch" entirely just, inasmuch as the kind of toleration desired was the kind which had come to grief in Münster. In short, he takes views similar to those of the Unitarian historian, Dr. Ellis, who stoutly defended the Puritan "narrowness" and "illiberality" as the only policy consistent with the preservation of the Puritan ideal state. Read with such an interpreter as guide, the life of Dudley becomes even more valuable as an exposition of Puritan character than the life of Winthrop, for his character was more clearly outlined; he considered more deeply and was so much more imaginative that he saw many sides of a question where Winthrop saw only one. Dying, he wrote:

> For my soul, I commend it into the hand of my God in whom I have believed, whom I have loved, which He hath promised to receive in Jesus Christ, my Redeemer and Saviour, with whom I desire ever to be, leaving this testimony behind me for the use and example of my posterity, and any other upon whom it may work, that I have hated and do hate every false way in religion, not only the old idolatry and superstition of Popery, which is wearing away, but much more (as being much worse) the new heresies, blasphemies, and errors of late sprung up in our native country of England, and secretly received and fostered than I wish they were here.

Like nearly all biographies of the same period, the book abounds in picturesque anecdotes not quoted here, because the author's view of Dudley's character is of paramount importance. The citations and references show research not only among the books and records of Dudley's time, but also among the writings of essayists and historians who have judged him. The mooted point, the merit of Dudley, is constantly in the author's mind, and is considered and reconsidered, viewed and reviewed, with the skill of a teacher rather than of an advocate, with the intention of instructing rather than of convicting. The result is the creation of a well-defined image instead of the vague outline often left by rhetorically brilliant descriptions. If Mr. Jones's readers do not know Gov. Thomas Dudley, their minds must be invincibly impenetrable.

*THE LIFE AND WORK OF THOMAS DUDLEY, the Second Governor of Massachusetts. By Augustine Jones. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.00.

Virginia Folk-Speech.*

If, according to popular opinion, critics never read the books they review, there could be nothing but praise for the Virginia Word-Book. The paper, type, and binding are of unusual excellence, the "Forewords" are good, and the few pages of "Folk-sayings" are, upon the whole, racy and worthy of preservation. The "Virginia names spelled one way and called another" are well selected, though that must be a delicate ear that can detect any difference between "An'ne" pronounced in two syllables, and "Annie."

But the bulk of the volume, the 400 pages devoted to words and definitions, throws the reader into utter perplexity as to just what the author intends his book to be. One would suppose from the title and the preface that his object was to make a collection of words either distinctively Virginian, or pronounced and used by Virginians after a fashion of their own. It is making a conservative estimate, however, to say that nearly half the words are to be found in any English dictionary, defined just as Mr. Green defines them, and in common use by all English-speaking people. Opening the book at random, we find upon Page 136 fifteen words. Of these, eight, "famish," "fan," "fancy," "fare," "far-fetched," "farrow," "fashion," and "fast," are used with their ordinary meaning, as given in Stormonth's, Webster's, and The Students' Dictionaries. Page 302 contains sixteen words. Of these, "refusal," "regards," "regrets," "related," "relation," "relationship," "relative," "relish," "render," and "respects" are in common use, just as Mr. Green defines them, and are to be found in dictionaries both English and American. These pages are fair samples of the whole.

We note, too, that "Agen" is given as a Virginianism for "Again." But according to every dictionary and to all usage, "Again" has no other pronunciation.

So the book is altogether confusing as to its scope and purpose. If the title is its misleading feature, and if the volume were meant to be not a glossary of Virginia folk-words merely, but a sort of dictionary of words to be recommended in order to preserve in Virginia good sinewy English, then many words used and pronounced after a fashion not merely local, but illiterate, should have been omitted. Such a word as "tote," a good old English word, and a very expressive one, too, without a synonym, may well be reinstated in our speech, but surely the author would scarcely urge even upon colloquial English such perversions as "lef" for "left," "babtize" for "baptize," the ubiquitous "ain't," and a host of like nature. We say naught of "learn" for "teach," conscious that Shakespeare can be quoted against us, but the usage has become hopelessly archaic, and language has gained thereby. Then, too, we should expect many good Saxon words that we do not find. Why not "book" as well as "bucket," "broom" as well as "griddle," "child" as well as "pet," &c.?

If, on the other hand, the volume is really intended to be what its title announces, its inclusiveness is utterly destructive of its claim. The author says: 'Better to err on the side of including too much than too little," and he has thus erred with a vengeance! He is well equipped for the making of a "Virginia Word-Book," but this is not the book. His sins of omission are not many—though we note among them no mention of the peculiar use of "wicked" for "profane" so prevalent in Virginia—so a comprehensive Virginia Word-Book might be compiled from this very extraordinary collocation by a rigid observance of the Greek method of exclusion. First, ordinary English words used in their ordinary meaning should be weeded out; next, merely illiterate pronunciations and usage, and lastly, colloquialisms by no means peculiar to Virginia.

The result would be a volume scarcely half the size of the one before us, but of immeasurably greater interest and value.

*WORD-BOOK OF VIRGINIA FOLK-SPEECH. By B. W. Green. Richmond, Va.: William Ellis Jones.

Decorative Art.

This admirable series is planned to meet the needs of students in schools of design and of practical designers. The plates consist of handsomely finished half-tone prints about 12 by 9 inches in size, illustrating examples of sculpture in marble and stone, woodwork, furniture, gesso work, bronzes, hammered and cast iron, brass, copper, and lead work, silversmith's work, glass vessels, leather work, textile fabrics, and embroidery and laces. The selection of objects to be reproduced is made from the collections of the South Kensington Museum.

Nothing is more valuable to the student of design than an opportunity to examine the best work that has been done in the past. For this reason he visits Europe as the storehouse of ancient treasures, and looks for the principles he wants to apply among the various schools represented in the museums. The next best thing to study in the museums themselves is just such examples as these, in which the designs are treated with the utmost care in reproduction, and the selections are made from the best types the museum affords. It is only necessary to examine the work of students who have underestimated the value of thorough acquaintance with historic ornament to recognize the importance of the part played by recognized styles of decoration in "original" designing. The fact that students who have no original genius to develop are apt to abuse their opportunities for the study of old models by mere imitation is certainly no argument against the use of these legitimate and almost essential aids by more sincere and intelligent designers. To discard them would be like discarding the help of architects, builders, and masons in putting up a house. Undoubtedly an able man could produce in time an interesting and original structure, but it would take a long time and would inevitably look out of place beside the more dignified examples of architecture erected according to conventional principles.

Our knowledge of the art of other centuries, other countries, and other schools than our own should be the artisan that gathers and shapes our material to our own controlling ideas. Properly used, there is no danger that it will guide us toward mere archæological repetition.

*SELECTED EXAMPLES OF DECORATIVE ART. From South Kensington Museum. Edited by F. E. Witham. Longmans, Green & Co., New York: 91 and 93 Fifth Avenue. Price, $25 per year. Single copies, $3.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by William L. Alden.

LONDON, July 7.—Mr. Hall Caine has replied, or, rather, a friend has replied for him, to the charge of plagiarism in the matter of a paragraph in "The Christian," which closely resembled a paragraph by Dean Swift. The friend admits Mr. Caine's indebtedness to Swift, but claims that previous to the publication of "The Christian" Mr. Caine had freely mentioned in the course of an interview designed for publication that he had in several instances incorporated in his book the thoughts of other men. Mr. Caine's admirers will regret this explanation. Whether it is made at the request of Mr. Caine, or whether the friend is acting on his own responsibility, is of little consequence. The explanation is not one which the public will accept as satisfactory. There was no hint given either in the body of the book or in a preface that everything in "The Christian" was not strictly original. Whatever Mr. Caine may have said to interviewers previous to the publication of "The Christian" cannot excuse the use in the book, without any acknowledgment, of the work of other men.

Mr. Caine would have been wise if he treated the accusation of plagiarism with silent contempt. No sensible person would have believed the accusation. Why should a man who can write with such ease and fluency novels of 400,000 or 500,000 words in length feel it necessity to make use of a few hundred lines from the writings of other men? The simple truth seems to be that Mr. Caine, when he quoted from Swift, forgot to put quotation marks at the beginning and end of the quotation. He could safely have afforded to disregard utterly the opinion of any man who could fancy him guilty of deliberate plagiarism. But now that his friend has put forward so weak and unacceptable a defense, Mr. Caine's enemies, if he has any, will be delighted, and thousands of people who do not perceive the absurdity of assuming that Mr. Caine is capable of plagiarism will believe to the end of time that he has been proved to be guilty of something worse than a mere oversight.

The Pearson house is about to try the experiment of furnishing London with another daily paper. The enormous circulation of The Daily Mail has evidently made the Pearson people anxious for a share of the profits of daily journalism. What the new paper is to be no one knows, but it is probable that it will somewhat resemble The Daily Mail, since it is plainly intended to be a rival of that prosperous sheet. There is plenty of room for it, judging from the success of The Mail. If the latter has a circulation of three or four hundred thousand, a better paper ought to have at least as great a circulation. And that the Pearson paper will attempt to be better than its rival it is hardly necessary to say. If it did not make such an attempt it would violate all the traditions of the enterprising house which is to publish it.

Also it is once more confidently asserted that a new Nonconformist daily paper is soon to make its appearance. It may, however, well be doubted if there is any room for such a paper. The Daily News and The Daily Chronicle are both Nonconformist papers, and they are so well edited and so readable that they are taken by thousands of people who have not the slightest sympathy with their views. An extreme radical Nonconformist must, one would think, find The Chronicle an ideal newspaper, and the more conservative Nonconformist ought not to wish for anything better than The Daily News. The new paper will hardly succeed in drawing away the readers of either The Chronicle or The News, and will have to find a public of its own. The chances are that it will fail to find this public, but of course it is eminently unsafe to prophesy in regard to what may prove to be the public verdict upon any given newspaper or literary enterprise.

I have already spoken of Mr. Pett Ridge's serial, "A Breaker of Laws," now running in To-day. I do not know what arrangements the author has made for its publication in book form in America, but if he has made none there is a chance for an American publisher to secure a capital book. The more I read of it the more its unexpected power makes itself felt. Judging from what Mr. Pett Ridge had previously written, I should have never fancied him capable of such admirable work. In the last installment of the story there is an analysis of the feelings of a young thief who stands in the dock which is simply masterly. The man who wrote that chapter is capable of doing great things. I cannot find any one who has seen the story, for the circulation of To-day is not by any means gigantic. But the story will of course be published in book form, and when it is the public will wake up to the fact that there is a new novelist to be reckoned with.

Mr. Somerset Maugham's "Liza of Lambeth" was certainly a success, but it was not altogether the sort of success that augured much of a future for the author. Mr. Maugham has now published a volume of short stories under the title of "Orientations," which are far better than anything he has hitherto done. Several of the stories are extremely clever, and the book shows that we have yet to reckon with Mr. Maugham, and that it would be a mistake to think of him solely as the author of "Liza."

I have often wondered at the popularity of the Rev. Silas K. Hocking's novels. Of the two he is even more popular than Mr. Hall Caine, but while it is easy to understand why so many people like books like "The Christian" and "The Manxman," it is difficult to see why any one should care to read Mr. Hocking's innocuous books. The Academy in its last number has a very excellent study of the Hocking problem, and offers much aid toward a solution of it. The article unintentionally points out the true way in which to become a popular author. There is evidently plenty of room for half a dozen Hockings. All a man has to do is to adopt the Hocking formulae and write books appealing in precisely the same way to precisely the same public. Of course in so doing one would have to sacrifice all aspirations for literary fame and be content to be ranked as a member of the Hocking school of workmen; but there is not the slightest doubt that if scores of men who are now trying to do good work, and failing to make a living, would deliberately set to work to imitate Mr. Hocking they would soon find themselves rich enough to give up work and return to literature.

Mr. Bernard Capes has recently published a volume of stories which is not without merit. Mr. Capes repels many readers by his straining after unusual epithets and his determination to be regarded as a "stylist." However, in time Mr. Capes will grow out of this, for he has true literary ability, and the day will inevitably come when he will discover that the true function of words is not ornamentation but the conveyance of meaning. A devout study of Herbert Spencer's "Essay on Style" would do Mr. Capes much good. Or, better still, he should forget the existence of such a thing as style until he has learned to write plainly and clearly.

That preposterous book, Mr. Walsh's "Secret History of the Oxford Movement," has reached its sixth edition, which, according to the publishers, means a sale of over 40,000 copies. The one benefit which Mr. Walsh has conferred on mankind by writing this book is that he has made it possible for us to understand Lord George Gordon and his influence upon the Gordon rioters. That crack-brained nobleman actually persuaded thousands of Englishmen that they were in danger of being burned at the stake by Roman Catholics, and he succeeded in creating so much excitement that his followers, after burning down Roman Catholic chapels and Newgate Prison, very nearly made themselves masters of London. Mr. Walsh's book appeals to the same dense ignorance and prejudice to which Lord George Gordon appealed, and so dense and enduring is that ignorance and prejudice that in the year of grace 1899 40,000 people buy and read his ridiculous book. Perhaps after all we have not made quite as much progress since the days of the Gordon riots as we imagine that we have.

Doubtless Mr. Walsh is honest in his belief that the Oxford leaders were Jesuits. He is evidently one of those curiously constituted men who are capable of mistaking a preposterous fiction for a sober fact, and then of drawing still more preposterous conclusions from it. There are many such men in the world, and they become professional reformers almost inevitably.

"David Harum" has reached a second edition here, but it can hardly be called popular. People apparently buy it to find out why the book has had such a run in America. The dialect and the people of "David Harum" are too foreign to be appreciated by the English reader. You might as well expect an American to appreciate a story written exclusively in the dialect of Somersetshire.

W. L. ALDEN.

A THEOLOGICAL TRAGEDY.*

Persons whose conceptions of the subject of theology are founded on the long-established tenets of the Christian Church will not like this poem. That it is a poem can hardly be denied even by those who cannot tell what it means; and these will be many. The imagination displayed in the work is of the sort called daring, but one may at times stop to wonder if it is also of the kind recognized as noble. There are various qualities of imagination, just as there are of style; and this of Mr. George Santayana is at least open to question. There are some passages of high feeling in the dialogue, which is at all times dignified and at some beautiful. But when one has finished reading the tragedy, be he Christian, Jew, or pagan, there remains with him a feeling of dissatisfaction and a sense of outraged reverence.

The opening of the poem reveals Lucifer, the proudest of the spirits, dwelling with a single follower on an isolated island, and communing with his own soul, if a spirit may be said to have a soul and not simply to be one. To this Lucifer, who is not a rebel now, but a penitent, comes no less a person than Hermes, who, according to all hitherto accepted ideas, never did and never could know the spirit of the bottomless pit. Lucifer takes a sudden fancy to the messenger of the Greek theology, and proposes to make him acquainted with the personages of that part of the Christian spirit world with which he is most intimately associated. He takes Hermes, who seems enchanted with the idea of knowing a set of immortals hitherto unheard of by his own set, to the islands of the Hesperides. There they meet Mephistopheles, who, it appears, is a sort of subaltern to Lucifer, and, like many other subalterns, jealous of his master.

Hermes, being a god of keen perceptions, does not like Mephistopheles, and Mephistopheles, being a devil of equally deep penetration, knows that the Greek god is not ready to fall into his arms as he fell into those of Lucifer. Hermes, having received from Lucifer a full account of the events related in the "Paradise Lost" of Milton, goes to Olympus and tells Jupiter all about the matter. Thereupon Jupiter sends him back to Lucifer with a proposition that the fallen angel conduct him to the presence of his Lord in order that he may present the greetings of Jupiter, together with the explanation that they would have been sent earlier if Jove had known of His existence.

When all this, and a mass more of the same sort, is dressed up in the dignified dialogue of Mr. Santayana, it does not sound so rude as it does when it is reduced to plain prose, but the foregoing is a fair account of the substance of the beginning of this unique poem. It hardly seems to be worth while to relate the contents of the remainder of the work. It is a curious poem, and no doubt will appeal to those readers who do not find any satisfaction in those writings which follow the ordinary track. It certainly does not belong to what may be classed as the poetry of commerce, and it is not likely that Mr. Santayana will become suddenly enriched by the proceeds of the sales.

*LUCIFER. A Theological Tragedy. By George Santayana. Chicago and New York: Herbert Stone & Co.

THE MOTORMAN'S LIBRARY.

A Visit to the Literary Department of an Electric Car Barn.

The weary, shopped, or tired business man, who would be a passenger, and in the attempt stands upon the street corner on the proper side of the street and signals the gripman or motorman, only to be passed by in scorn, if not derision, would not suspect that his friend the enemy had a literary side. But he has. It is one of those strange and anomalous things that stimulate a flagging interest in things that were otherwise only too commonplace. Way down deep in his heart of hearts the gripman has feelings like as we have. Strange as it may seem, he is influenced by love, hope, joy, sorrow, fear, and literature. The social settlement has taught us that he has an appreciation of the fine arts, and it is now apparent that at least upon the Metropolitan Street Railway system he has a love of good books. It is possible that the gripman is not totally depraved. Such, indeed, is the lingering impression that one receives with entrance into the room set apart as a library in the top loft of that company's "barn", at Seventh Avenue and Fiftieth Street, New York City.

The library is an incidental feature of the Metropolitan Street Railway Association, which upon the payment of $1 initiation and 50 cents per month pays to its sick members $1 per day while unable to work, provides medical attendance, and in case of death pays to the widow $150 insurance money. Only members in good standing are entitled to draw books, which may be retained for two weeks, with renewal privilege, after which a fine of 5 cents per week or fraction thereof is imposed. If the book is lost, the loser must replace or pay to the librarian the cost of replacing. Of the 2,600 members of the association, perhaps 50 per cent. avail themselves of the use of the library, some for their own benefit and some for the benefit of their wives or growing children. The library, which now contains some 1,500 volumes, was the idea of H. H. Vreeland, President of the railway, and the books have been given by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. They are carefully arranged in neat wall cases, with sliding doors, the keys of which rest with the librarian, who was once a motorman.

Uniform cloth covers are placed on the books, upon which are written the book's title, as well as the case and shelf number, so that the required book is quickly found upon occasion and speedily returned to its proper place when it comes back from the reader. When a book is drawn from the library a card is placed in the space thus left vacant bearing a record of the transaction, which includes name of drawer, date, time limit, &c., in addition to the usual entries in the circulation book. Books are added to the library upon request of members, who file a memorandum with the librarian of the book wanted, which is then purchased by the company.

An examination of the printed catalogue is a revelation. Many a more pretentious library might well take a leaf out of the Metropolitan Street Railway Association Library's book. The catalogue is arranged in departments, under the names of authors and alphabetically, so that it is easy for even a conductor, whose familiarity with the collection of fares is for the most part greater than his knowledge of books and authors, to find the sought-for book.

The library makes a place for many of the better-known authors and their works. Cooper is represented by most of his creations and is eagerly read by the conductor and gripman whom we have at times, and under great provocation, anathematized and roundly denounced. Richard Harding Davis is popular. So are Dickens and Dumas. Du Maurier's "Trilby" is now and then drawn, but is, as a rule, returned without being finished. Not all gripmen speak French. Eugene Field touches the hearts of railway men as he does those who ride in their own carriages. Charles Lever has a mighty hold on the patrons of this particular library. Charles Reade and Scott are both favorites. Poetry and drama as a department are rather neglected. So are the departments of religion and philosophy. Science and sociology find slightly more favor. Railroads, management, &c., find many more readers than one would be apt to suppose.

Emerson, Stevenson, and Dr. Holmes are popular; not so much so are Ruskin and George William Curtis. There is a copy of "David Harum" in the collection, the spell of which has been cast round and about the General Superintendent, who has just read it. Since Jan. 1 there have been collected eighty-eight fines, which is not a bad showing. A list of the last dozen books drawn from this library is indicative of the current tendencies of its readers, and in these days of book lists has a considerable interest:

"David Harum," Westcott.
"Frankenstein," Shelley.
"Daughter of the Empress," Muhlbach.
"Athenian Empire."
"The Dynamiter," Stevenson.
"Tales of Illustrious Men."
"History of France," Guizot.
"Bride of the Nile," Ebers.
"Out of Mulberry Street," Riis.
"Tom Burke," Lever.
"Mr. Dooley in Peace and War," Dunne.
"The Three Musketeers," Dumas.

And now, after all the hard, cruel libeling in "Quo Vadis," the Emperor Nero is to receive "justice." The rehabilitation has been undertaken for Messrs. Methuen, the London publishers, by Mr. B. W. Henderson, Fellow of Merton College, Oxford. The work will be fully illustrated from authentic sources.

1899

SALES.

Old Watches, Miniatures, Engravings.

Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods sold recently in London a rare collection of watches and miniatures, the property of a foreign Prince. In old French watches there were a minute Louis XVI. watch, in case, studded with rose diamonds, 100 guineas, and a Louis XVI. watch, by Gide, in gold case, enameled purple at the back, with pearl chatelaine attached, £98.

In miniatures, an object of exceeding interest was one of Marie Antoinette, in purple robe, seated, and holding a sheet of music, signed Campana, 1778, 200 guineas; a lady with curling hair, in large straw hat and white dress, by Siccardi, £135; a lady with folded arms and curling brown hair, in white robe and blue scarf, temp. Louis XVI., £120; a lady, with pearl earrings, in blue and white robe and black mantilla, a large oval by Hall, £250. Miniatures by F. H. Füger, (1751-1818)—The artist, in brown dress and white cravat, signed Füger, and dated 1796, £98; wife of the artist, in white dress with pale green scarf, and wearing neck chain with miniature, also signed, and dated 1796, £100; the artist's father, in fur-trimmed crimson robe and white cravat, £80; the artist's brother, with powdered hair, in brown dress with white cravat and wide collar, a large oval, dated 1785, and signed, £295, and the Archduke Alexander of Austria, in blue coat trimmed with fur, powdered hair and black cravat, £80. Anne of Austria, wife of Louis XIII., in black dress and yellow scarf, and Philippe, Duc d'Orléans, brother of Louis XIV., in armor, both by Petitot, 68 guineas; a gentleman in brown cloak and white collar, broad-brimmed hat, by Füger, £120; a lady in pink and white dress, straw hat with veil, by Isabey, £145; La Princesse Salm, in white muslin dress and blue sash, three-quarter length, in a landscape, £85; Diana and Endymion, with Cupid in a landscape, 72 guineas, and a Punch and Judy show, oblong, signed by Taunay, 1796, 165 guineas.

Among the engravings were five after George Morland, "The Cottager's Wealth," "A Maid," "A Wife," "A Widow," and "What You Will," the first engraved by Keating and the other four by J. R. Smith, in colors, £165; "The Gamesters" and "The Fortune Tellers," after Peters, by J. R. Smith and W. Ward, in colors, 70 guineas; Mrs. Mills, after Engleheart, by J. R. Smith, in colors, 98 guineas; children bathing, (the Hoppner children,) after J. Hoppner, by J. Ward, 66 guineas; the daughters of Sir Thomas Frankland, after the same, by W. Ward, 120 guineas; girl with a bowl of milk, after the same, proof before any letters, 86 guineas; Lady Anne Lambton and family, after the same, by J. Young, with title "Domestic Happiness," 75 guineas; Lady Caroline Howard, whole length, after Sir J. Reynolds, by V. Green, first state, 140 guineas; Jane, Countess of Harrington, and her children, after the same, by Bartolozzi, in colors, 110 guineas; "Morning" and "Evening," after G. Morland, by J. Grozer, in colors, £72; "Content and Innocence," (Lady Rushout and child,) after A. Kaufmann, by T. Burke, in colors, 61 guineas; Mrs. Cosway, after Maria Cosway, by V. Green, proof, 140 guineas; Epsom Races, after Pollard, by C. Hunt, a set of six in colors, 58 guineas.

Old Worcester.

The Trapnell collection of fine old Worcester was sold by Christie, and the following objects were disposed of: Set of three Longton Hall vases, 255 guineas; very fine jar and part of beakers, 240 guineas; pair of very fine teacups, saucers, &c., 150 guineas; pair of diamond-shaped dessert dishes, 130 guineas; pair of beaker-shaped vases, 105 guineas; double-handed chocolate cup and saucer, 100 guineas; pair of bell-shaped mugs, 90 guineas; pair of ecuelles, blue scale ground, 90 guineas; fluted cake-plate of same, 61 guineas; fluted tea service of fine quality, 60 guineas; large jug, blue scale ground, 52 guineas; rare vase and cover, 10 inches high, of same, 52 guineas; hexagonal vase of rare design, 38 guineas; fluted tea service, 25 guineas; very fine hexagonal vase and cover, gros-bleu ground, 670 guineas; another, shorter by 1½ inches, 420 guineas; pair of vases, apple-green ground, 380 guineas; set of three vases with covers, dark blue, 230 guineas; choice jug, apple-green ground, 8 inches high, 170 guineas; choice two-handled vase, 7½ inches high, 150 guineas; pair of two-handled vases, dark blue ground, 115 guineas; pair of cups and saucers, gros-bleu ground, 90 guineas; jug, gros-bleu, 80 guineas; long-necked bottle, 78 guineas.

A Reynolds Picture.

Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods disposed of the collection of pictures, the property of the late Baron de Reuter. The leading works sold were: Two pictures of T. S. Cooper's, a view of Canterbury Meadows, with two cows and six sheep, 29 by 42 inches, 1864, 230 guineas, and a common scene, with sheep and donkeys, on panel, 17 by 24 inches, 1871, 115 guineas; N. Diaz, Venus, with cupids, 26 by 16 inches, 1857, 410 guineas; A. Schreyer, Albanian peasants watering horses, 31 by 50 inches, 420 guineas, and two by E. Verboeckhoven, both painted on panel in 1870, and each 11 by 15 inches, cow, sheep, donkey, and ducks, 92 guineas, and ewes, lambs, goat, and poultry, 90 guineas.

From another collection, not that of Reuter, were many pictures of great value. A portrait of a young lady with rich auburn hair, in white lace dress and blue sash, seated and resting her right arm on a bank; this portrait is wrongly attributed to Sir Joshua Reynolds; the original is an early work of Lawrence, representing Mrs. Ichabod Wright, and is still in the possession of Mr. H. S. Wright, formerly M. P. for Nottingham. On Saturday this so-called Reynolds was knocked down at 2,800 guineas. Sir Joshua Reynolds's portrait of Horace Walpole, in gray dress, standing by a table, is an early work, from which the colors have somewhat flown, but it realized 950 guineas. The fine portrait by Raeburn of Col. Francis Scott of Horsley Hill, in red uniform with epaulets, realized 620 guineas, and is a worthy companion of the portrait of Lord Heathfield in the National Gallery. The Romney portrait of Maria, third daughter of Andrew Lord Archer and wife of Henry Howard, in blue and white dress, 480 guineas, was probably copied from a miniature. Of the other pictures in this section special mention may be made of the following: T. Gainsborough, portrait of the wife of Col. Hamilton, in white and mauve dress, with lace and gold embroidery, holding her fan, 70 by 60 inches, 750 guineas; two by Sir H. Raeburn, a portrait of the artist in brown coat and white stock, 27 by 23 inches, 310 guineas, and a portrait of James Haig, aged eighteen, in dark green coat with white stock, 30 by 25 inches, painted in 1812, 310 guineas, and a pastel in an oval by J. Russell, "The Persian Sibyl," a girl in a white dress, blue ribbon in her hair, and gauze veil, leaning her head on her right hand, signed, and dated 1797, engraved by John Ogborne, and "purchased by the present owner from the granddaughter of the artist," 1,150 guineas.

A. C. Troyon, a woody landscape, with girls near the bank of a stream on the left, a felled tree in the foreground, and cattle in the distance, 62 inches by 89 inches, 1,300 guineas; Auguste Bonheur, Spanish drovers, with cattle, from the Hargreaves collection, 1873, 51 inches by 46 inches, 165 guineas; J. M. Nattier, portrait of Mme. Sophia de France, daughter of Louis XV., in white dress, powdered hair, with a garland of flowers, 41 inches by 33 inches, 240 guineas; A. Watteau, "La Musette," a scene in the gardens of a château, with a lady and gentleman dancing in the foreground, a group of thirteen ladies and gentlemen on the left, 16 inches by 21½ inches, described in De Goncourt's book and engraved by Moyreau, 1,380 guineas, and a portrait in pastel, attributed to M. Quentin de la Tour, of Charlotte Philippine de Chastre de Cange, Marquise de Lamure, in pink dress with lace ruffles, blue sleeves with fur, lace cap, holding a fan, exhibited at Tours in 1890, and from the collection of M. de la Rue of the Château des Caites, Caen, 450 guineas.

Rare Books.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold lately in London the first Kilmarnock edition of Burns's "Poems Chiefly in Scotch Dialect," 1786, measuring 8¾ inches by 5¾ inches, but with two leaves in fac simile, and over twenty others repaired, £96; Lord Byron, "The Giaour," 1813, with the following inscription in Byron's autograph, "To my dearest sister Augusta Mary from her friend and brother, Byron, July 7, 1813," £23; M. de Montaigne, "Essais," 1580, a fine copy of the first edition, £35; P. B. Shelley, "Queen Mab," 1813, fine copy of the first edition in the original boards, £33 10s.; Laborde, "Choix de Chansons mises en Musique," 1773, a beautiful book, with 100 plates by Moreau and others, £62; "Laugh and Lie Down; or, The Worldes Folly," 1605, a black letter tract of twenty-five leaves, one of two copies known to exist, £55; S. Rowlands, "Humours Looking Glasse," 1608, an excessively rare tract of sixteen leaves, £40, and "J. M.," "A Ruful Complaynt of the Publyke Weale to England," circa 1548, a poetical tract of four leaves, of great rarity, (probably unique,) and of historical interest, depicting the condition of England soon after the coming to the throne of Edward VI. in 1547, £45.

Rare Books and Relics.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold in London a collection of first editions of Kipling's books, which brought good prices. Among the rare books were: A copy on vellum of the Greek Bible, edited by H. H. Baber, 1816-28, and the Greek New Testament, 1786, £56; P. S. Bartoli, "Recueil de Peintures Antiques Trouvées à Rome," &c., by the Abbé Rive, 1783-7, finely printed on vellum, not quite perfect, £105; J. P. Bergomensis, "De Pluribus Claris sceleteisque (sic) Mulieribus opus prope Divinum novissime congestum," 1497, one leaf defective, £41; Boccaccio, "De Mulieribus Claris," 1473, a very large copy, but slightly wormed, £60; "Cronica van der Hilliger Stat van Coellen," 1499, excessively rare, only three or four copies known to exist in English libraries, a very fine copy, but wanting one leaf, £16; M. A. Coccii Sabellici, "Rerum Venetarum Historia," 1487, one of only four copies printed on vellum, the dedication copy to Mark Barbarigo, Doge of Venice, £154; the manuscript journal of Burgoyne's expedition from Canada in 1777, and the campaign in Canada under Sir Guy Carleton in 1776, apparently never printed, £42; an album of autograph letters addressed to Mr. John Hollingshead, including thirty unpublished letters by Dickens, six by Thackeray, also unpublished, and very many others, £65.

The same auctioneers sold an interesting series of relics of the famous Tom's Coffee House, in Russell Street, Covent Garden, 1714-1814, comprising the original sketch of Richard Haines, the proprietor, 1723-64, by Nathaniel Dance; the original portrait in oils, by C. Grignon, of the son and successor of R. Haines; Thomas Haines, who was proprietor from 1764 to 1814; the snuffbox of tortoise shell and silver used at Tom's, the club book and parchment list of members, &c., £96, and the original petition from Henry III. of France, Queen Catherine, and Queen Mary of Lorraine for the appointment of a commission to inquire into and report upon the impediment of the degree of consanguinity to a marriage between the Dauphin of France (Francis II.) and Mary Queen of Scots, dated March 23, 1558, signed by the Papal Legate Cardinal Trivulcio, £14 10s.

Snuffboxes, Armor, Silver.

Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods sold a very much extended and curious collection of snuffboxes. Among them were:

A Louis XVI. oval gold snuffbox, with plaques of translucent orange-colored enamel in twisted borders of white enamel and gold, the lid inlaid with a miniature portrait of Marie Antoinette in a frame, 82 guineas; another, with striped panels of dark-blue enamel in jeweled and enameled borders, the lid inlaid with an oval enamel with a man playing a mandolin, and two girls, 85 guineas; a Louis XVI. flat oval snuffbox, of gold and dark-blue enamel, with dark-blue and white borders stippled with gold, the lid enameled with a female figure, 64 guineas; a Louis XVI. octagonal gold snuffbox, the panels of white enamel in borders of chased gold; the lid inlaid with a gold plaque of two colors, chased with a courtyard and fountain, &c., 102 guineas; a Louis XVI. oval gold snuffbox, with panels of crimson enamel, in borders of white jeweled and enameled ornament, the lid painted with Time, Cupid, and Venus, 285 guineas; another, enameled pale blue, stippled with gold, in dark-blue and white borders, the lid inlaid with an oval enamel, painted with a mythological subject, 92 guineas; another, white enamel ground with diaper decoration in dark blue and gold, the lid inlaid with an oval enamel plaque, painted with classical figures, £135; a circular gold box, with white and green jeweled ornament on the borders, the lid painted with nymphs, &c., 165 guineas; a Louis XVI. oval gold snuffbox, with chased panels and borders of blue and white enamel, the lid inlaid with an oval enamel plaque painted with a nymph and Cupid, 97 guineas; another, with panels of claret-colored enamel in jeweled and enameled borders, the lid inlaid with an oval enamel plaque painted with a marriage ceremony, 175 guineas; a Louis XV. oblong gold box, with chased borders, the top, sides, and bottom mounted with miniatures of camp scenes, 250 guineas; a Louis XV. oblong gold box, with scrolls and strapwork in flat chasing, finely enameled en plein with six subjects of pastoral scenes and groups of fruit in brilliant colors, 525 guineas; a Louis XVI. oval gold box, with diapered ornament in flat chasing, the lids, sides, and bottom enameled en plein with flowers and foliage, 175 guineas, and another, with festoons of foliage in flat chasing on panels of green enamel, the lid inlaid with a signed miniature of Marie Leczinska, in border of diamonds, by Campana, £335.

In arms and armor, were sold by the same auctioneers a small sporting prodd, the stock of dark wood carved in low relief, and a medallion portrait carved in mother-o'-pearl of Princess Elizabeth, the reverse inlaid with a figure of Diana, German, eighteenth century, £100; a three-quarter splinted suit of bright steel, with escalloped borders engraved with double lines, about 1580, £100, (Ratzendorpher;) a three-quarter suit of blued armor, with roped gilt edge, and an incised band, French, about 1650, £100, and a circular rondache of steel, embossed and damascened with gold, decorated with an equestrian encounter of warriors in Roman armor, and the whole enriched by gold Azzimia damascening, Milanèse, latter part of the sixteenth century, 22¼ inches in diameter, £130.

In old silver and art objects Messrs. Christie, Manson and Woods sold a silver gilt bottle, in the form of a stag, regardant, his forefeet resting on a tree stump, with a frog and lizard in high relief, Frankfurt, 13 inches high, 28 ounces, early seventeenth century, £190; a silver-gilt rosewater ewer and circular dish, repoussé and boldly chased with large flowers and scroll foliage, masks, dolphins, &c., Augsburg, seventeenth century, weight about 147 ounces, £320; a silver-gilt casket of architectural design, with two hinged covers and lifting top, the whole elaborately embossed and chased with Scriptural subjects on panels, surmounted by the figure of St. Michael, Mayence, seventeenth century, 309 ounces, £100; a gilt-bronze equestrian statuette of the Emperor Constantine, partly draped, Italian, sixteenth century, 22 inches high, £120.

The Pattison Pictures.

Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods sold in London a collection of modern pictures and water-color drawings of the English, Scottish, and Continental schools of Mr. R. Paterson Pattison of Leith and Edinburgh. The collection, which comprised 121 lots of pictures and drawings, included two examples of G. Romney, a portrait of Viscountess Melville, in white dress, with white lace headdress and powdered hair, an oval, 29 by 24 inches, 900 guineas, and a head of Lady Hamilton, in white lace cap and robe, also an oval, 28 by 23 inches, 910 guineas. There were also two excellent examples of the work of J. Maris, a town on a Dutch river, with windmill and boats, 23 by 18½ inches, 500 guineas; and a Dutch fishing boat ashore, 29 by 38 inches, 1,330 guineas. The other pictures included works by the following artists: Sam Bough, Dysart, 29 by 39 inches, 250 guineas; K. Heffner, "Early Morning, Zaandam, near Amsterdam," 46 by 65 inches, 120 guineas; Colin Hunter, a sea piece, with rocks and wreck, 20 by 35 inches, 75 guineas; E. Isabey, "The Old Fish Market, Dieppe," 13 by 20 inches, 78 guineas; Josef Israels, "Going Home," 1867, 30 by 23 inches, 340 guineas; E. W. Leader, "A Surrey Lane," 1897, 12½ by 17 inches, 85 guineas; Baron H. Leys, a "View in an Old Dutch Town," with numerous figures, 12 by 17 inches, 88 guineas; W. Maris, three cows on the banks of a river, 19 by 31 inches, 210 guineas; M. de Munkacsy, "Music Hall Charms," 35 by 28 inches, 190 guineas; Erskine Nicol, "The Dose," 1871, 17 by 13 inches, 105 guineas; W. Q. Orchardson, "Hamlet and Ophelia," 1885, 38 by 56 inches, 600 guineas; J. Pettie, "The Challenge," 1889, 125 guineas; Ph. Sadée, "Waiting for the Fishing Boats," 1851, 27 by 20 inches, 105 guineas; and Sir L. Alma Tadema, a girl reclining by a fountain, 1872, on panel, 7 by 15½ inches, 340 guineas.

NOTES OF A BOOK COLLECTOR.

If bibliographical lists cannot be accurately and intelligently made, it were better that they were not compiled. An English literary journal published in June a table giving the prices obtained at auction during 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898 of Stevenson's and Kipling's works and of the Kelmscott Press books. This had a certain interest, but as it did not go a little further and give the prices brought by the same books during January to May, 1899, of what practical use was it? Such a list should have given the very latest quotations, and it would have then been of value. To give one instance, it quotes a copy of the Kelmscott Chaucer as having brought in 1898 £27 10s. But the value of this book is twice £27 10s., and as many as six copies have been sold in London during the first half of this year for that sum and over. This parallels H. B. Wheatly's "Prices of Books," which only gives a bookseller quotation for the Kelmscott Chaucer, though several recent auction records could have been had in exchange for a few moments' research.

"The largest price ever paid for a single rare book" is the £4,950 given at the Thorold sale in London in 1884 for the "Psalter" of 1459, printed in Mentz in 1459 by Fust and Schoeffer. A literary magazine has just informed a correspondent that it did not know the largest price thus paid, though the facts in the case could have been had from almost any dealer in rare books or writer on bibliographical subjects.

A recent reviewer of several book sales of the season says that at the Manson sale "one item relating to the Bunker Hill fight fetched a record-breaking price. It was Clarke's 'Account of the Battle of Bunker Hill,' which ordinarily sells for about $30, while in this sale it went for $140!" The book in question was easily worth $140, for it was the first edition of Clarke's "Narrative," (not "Account,") London, 1775, with thirty-two pages. The second edition, also printed in 1775, has thirty-six pages. Only one copy of the first edition has been sold at auction in many years.

In a review of the recent Wright sale written by F. G Kitton for an English newspaper, this statement is made: "The authorship of a pamphlet entitled 'A Curious Dance Round a Curious Tree,' 1860, has also been attributed to Dickens; the copy in the Wright collection realized but a few shillings, and rightly so, for the actual author was W. H. Wills, notwithstanding the fact that the title page bears the name of Charles Dickens, who doubtless had something to do with it in his editorial capacity when the paper first appeared in Household Words.

Mr. Kitton undoubtedly knows more about Dickens's works than any other living writer, but, nevertheless, the larger portion of the original manuscript of "A Curious Dance Round a Curious Tree," written by Dickens on eleven 12mo sheets, was sold with an extensive set of the novelist's works in this city in the Spring of 1896.

A Stevenson item unknown to most collectors and undescribed save in Stevenson's "Vailima Letters," Page 212, is quoted in a London bookseller's catalogue at £12 12s. This is "An Object of Pity; or, The Man Haggard, [the late W. H. D.] a Romance by Many Competent Hands," (privately) "Imprinted at Amsterdam, (?) 1892." It is a square octavo of seventy-six pages, and this copy is in the original vellum wrappers, gilt edges. "Thence to Vailima," we read in the "Vailima Letters," "where we read aloud a Ouida romance we have been secretly writing; in which Haggard was the hero, and each one of the authors has to draw a portrait of him or her self in a Ouida light. Leigh, (Capt.) Lady—(Jersey), Fanny (Stevenson), R. L. S(tevenson), Belle (Mrs. Strong), and Graham (Balfour) were the authors." The bookseller notes that the chapter, "Late, Ever Late," and the "Dedication to Ouida," dated Apia, 1892, are in Stevenson's happiest vein.

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WHAT READERS THINK.

Individuality in Writing.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In a recent issue a correspondent criticises the style of Mr. Alden's literary letter, and à propos of some comments on Borrow's "Lavengro," accuses Mr. Alden of "a toplofty dismissal of every book or writer that fails to interest him." This heavy indictment amused me somewhat by its naïveté. A critic who thinks his own thoughts, shocks most of his readers some of the time and some of his readers all the time. If he did not, he never would be read. No writer tastes success till he begins to prick people. There is a large class of simple, earnest folk who take these prickings very seriously, and occasionally there is one like your correspondent who makes an outcry. The matter is not in the least important, but in some respects it is curious and interesting. One would suppose that a grown-up person with an average experience of men and things would have become wonted to the diversity of men's minds and would even rather enjoy it. And yet every little while there come these wails over nature's abundance. Mr. Alden, for instance, writes a letter of literary comment in which he does not disguise his individuality. It is read with interest for precisely that reason. He has opinions about books, and he states them as forcibly as he can. Why should he not? Whose thoughts ought he to think and just how strongly ought he to state them? There is a certain artificial cautiousness, a conventional hedging, that makes no foes; most of what passes for criticism in the United States is of that type. If you trim and palter and seem scared by your own thoughts, people say you are impartial and judicious, but they grow very tired of you. Your flaxseed poultice of a man may have his uses, but he is not a success as a critic. I sometimes wonder what people like your correspondent really think about these things. Would they really prefer that humanity should be as a tin of biscuits? Must every scrap taste exactly like every other scrap? Where is the pleasure in reading at all if what is written is all alike?

We all know men who make up their opinions by an arithmetical process of averaging, who compile their own thoughts, who make a god of intellectual identity. They are flabby persons, always a-tremble at the sight of novelty, forever on a fidget till they find what others think about it. Literary criticism is too much in awe of them. The personal element is just what is needed in literature. Without it there can be no force either attractive or repulsive. The critic owes himself the duty of glorifying what he likes and damning what he doesn't. Failing in this, he may be valuable as a hectograph or a composite photograph, but not as a critic. In Heaven's name, let us cherish any little grain of individuality we may find in this day of identical machine-made products. When the critic takes to the mechanical operation of striking a medium by stating both sides and dividing by two in each case, the best part of him is dead. The only excuse for a man's existence is the fact that he is different from others. One needs no duplicates on his list of friends. Your simple, earnest soul conceives a critic to be an automatic transmitter of things universally accepted. If he says what he thinks he is laying down the law, he is impertinent, conceited, toplofty, and what not. Your correspondent represents a numerous company. I venture to say that no man has ever written well about books without provoking just this sort of complaint. There is positively no criterion for literary work except what is in a man's own brain and heart. A critic is not a statistician of opinions. There is no tape measure for artistic merit.

If therefore Mr. Alden dismisses in a toplofty way books which he does not like, if he says a book is exasperating because it exasperates him, it is to be presumed that he does so as a man and not as an oracle. Impersonal comment is mere chronicle. To do it a man must be either a machine or a pink cherub. To remove the personal element is to devitalize. The only absolutely impartial, non-committal man is the dead one. Where there is life there is difference and difference that is sure to pain some simple, earnest soul.

Of all things in the world the most desirable quality in American writing at the present time is individuality. A glimpse of it should set us wild with joy. Let a man be right or wrong, but let him hammer as hard as he can at what he himself thinks. The danger is not that he will stir opposition, but that he will stir no thought at all. That is the effect of the stuff that perishes. Beware the influence of the timid that whimper at every deviation. They are belated children scared by the bounty of the world. Above all, let us not confound fairness with conventionality or impartiality with mechanical imitativeness.

In writing, the important thing is not what a man thinks, but whether he thinks it; not what he says, but how he says it. Your literal-minded gobe mouche would crush the individuality out of everything and subject every whim to a majority vote. Of the easy, graceful comment on books and men, with its frankly personal tone, there is less and less each year. It is a pity. There was sport in the making and sport in the reading of it. It had a flavor of its own. Mr. Alden may or may not be a brilliant example of this kind of writer, but just so far as he regards the sort of censure that your correspondent administers, he will lose what merit he has. Blessed are the men we disagree with.

C. M. FRANCIS.

Washington, D. C., July 1, 1899.

Fads and Fashions in Literature.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

No one ever pretended to give a reason for fashions in dress. "They come and go as comes and goes the sea." Neither season nor convenience seems to cut any figure in their adoption. It seems to be about so in literature. Few of the books which at the start have enormous circulations live to be admired for five years. What has become of "Trilby," about which all the half-educated world raved a short time since? It is dead as a door nail. What has become of the later novels of George Eliot? No one, it seems, reads them any more; but they were as much of a fashion in their day as the old hooped skirt. "Adam Bede" and "The Mill on the Floss" beyond doubt are worthy of fame; but surely no spark of their fire is visible in the padded later novels of the same author. These became popular because it had become the fad to consider the writer a genius.

I am afraid the same will prove true as to Kipling's works. In a few years I do not believe that any of his stories will be regarded more highly than those of the author of "King Solomon's Mines," which really have some merit of their own. The latest fad, it seems, is "David Harum," that is likely to out-Trilby "Trilby." Of course it is useless to reason against either fads or fashions. People who follow them do not argue, and it only makes them mad, as it will, no doubt, some of your readers, to hint that they are carried away by the fashion of the hour. As a Californian, I hate to have to admit that the same is true of Prof. Markham's poems. They utter some very fine truths, but they are no more poetry than "The Proverbial Philosophy" of Mr. Tupper, which thirty years ago was considered by Englishmen as next to Shakespeare! Perhaps the most remarkable fad of late years was that which professed to enthuse over the Scottish stories of the style of "The Bonnie Brier Bush"—novels that no one but a Scotchman could understand, much less appreciate; but they were the fashion, and everything fashionable goes. In these busy days people have not the time to think for themselves.

As a matter of fact, it is art that alone is immortal among the children of men. Science changes because knowledge changes; but art is as imperishable to-day as it was in the days of ancient Egypt or of classical Greece or Rome. The future of every book depends upon the art that it exhibits. Homer and Shakespeare and Byron and Tennyson, yea, even our English Bible, are immortal, if for no other reason because their incomparable style reaches the dignity of art. Macaulay's essays and history remain, even to-day, the standard of luminous style, so much so that every one that would excel in diction must give his days and nights to their pages. The worshippers of fads and fashions do not trouble themselves about either art or science. They simply follow the mob. Perhaps it is just as well, after all, for is there not a feeling of safety in numbers even among insects? A. B. C.

Grass Valley, Cal., July 12.

Literary Value and Popularity.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The only possible excuse for prolonging any discussion of "David Harum" is that the letter signed "Wentworth Venable" in the issue of THE TIMES for July 1 admits that the great majority of the articles THE TIMES has published have been in praise of the book. This, since "Wentworth Venable" also says "Chacun a son gout," encourages one of those who "howl" to make one or two remarks—not against the book itself, but in defense of what has been already said about it by those with whom he sympathizes so feelingly—though he perverts somewhat the meaning of the word sympathy.

Are the cutting sarcasms as to chromos and congratulations and the statement that the condition of a non-lover of "David Harum" is unfortunate, legitimate literary discussion? It seems as if, even though these castaways are so hopelessly in the minority—perhaps the more on that account—they should receive condemnation according to the code of literary courtesy which they themselves followed in their perfectly impersonal remarks as to their own opinions.

Why should the lovers of the book "ventilate their opinions" with so much venom and personal feeling, if they are so much in the majority? The calmness of the remarks made by those who are (Mr. Venable jumps to the conclusion) "congenitally sour" is rather striking in contrast with the tone of the replies from the admirers of "dear, delightful 'David Harum.'" If this present letter shows any objectionable personal feeling, it is because even the minority worm will sometimes turn, especially if directly and violently challenged.

In quoting the sales of "David Harum" as a proof that "it is plain that there must be something extraordinarily good about it," Mr. Venable forgets that in a previous paragraph he consigned all opinions against the literary value of "David Harum" to people who would of necessity admire the works of Archibald Clavering Gunter. One of the few things considered worth saying about Gunter's books has been a remark of wonder at the millions of them which have been circulated and read. This, according to Mr. Venable's logic, makes it "plain that there must be something extraordinarily good" about them. And yet Gunter is quoted with Laura Jean Libbey in a large effort to crush with scathing scorn all "those not able to appreciate the master character strokes in 'David Harum.'"

ELIZABETH WORTHINGTON.

New York, July 15.

The "Babes" and the "Princes."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Some surprise has been expressed because a plaque of the Princes in the Tower, presumably a copy of Millais's well-known picture, had for motto a quotation from "The Babes in the Wood"; "Thus wandered these pure innocents," &c. As the picture shows the children standing on one step of a winding stone staircase, the quotation requires almost as much correction as Mrs. Nickleby's rash statement about a canary, which, singing somewhere, was supposed to illustrate domestic felicity: "At least it wasn't a canary bird, it was a parrot. And it didn't sing exactly, but it talked and swore awfully."

There wasn't very much room or much time then for the two innocents to wander. But surely it was quite correct to place a quotation from that ballad under that picture. As long as I have known the ballad of "The Babes in the Wood," certainly from my nursery readings of history, I have always known that the ballad really referred to Edward and Richard of York, and was one of the many forms of disapproval publicly circulated by the enemies of Richard III.

There is always too much to say to you, but I must add one word. Don't, pray, be beguiled into converting this cheery, useful, cultivated weekly visitor into a magazine. So prays one of your most constant and appreciating admirers. E. L. C.

West Brooklin, Me., July 14.

Daudet's "Sappho."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Can an artist paint a picture and himself never know all there is in it? Is it possible that a genius of the type of Daudet could write a book and himself never see one whole side of it, or that one important, perhaps the most important, effect never be perceived by him? How are we to interpret a book that the author wrote as a sculptor chisels a statue, but that turns to be a living soul?

From Daudet's dedication of "Sappho" it would seem that he had only the end in view, or at least that his chief end was that of telling his sons what a shark a courtesan is, and thus warning them never to trust her or fall into her hands. It would seem impossible to make more impressive the lesson that his dedication makes us think that he intended alone to teach in "Sappho." In boyhood in an overland trip across the mountains and plains from the Missouri River to Salt Lake City and back in a train of mule wagons loaded with freight for the mines out and grain for the Overland Stage Line back an old man and his boy begged to be allowed to travel in company with us for protection, as the Indians were "bad." The man had a little, old, rickety spring wagon and two sorry gray horses, and drove in our train. He had no good arms, and his horses made trouble with our mules, and his wagon would break down, and we would have to lend him material and help him mend it; and in general he was an annoyance all the way, but worst of all was the trouble the boy gave. He "was raised a pet," we "mule-skinners" used to say, and he "sassed" his father and made himself generally disagreeable.

He was one of the average California children, brought up without any restraint; his mother, as we learned, had "scooted with another man," and the father was going back to "the States," where he had kin. One evening around the campfire we were talking about the trouble he was to us, and some one said that if the old man would thrash him occasionally we would not mind their attendance with us, but it was hard to be quiet and see the boy's treatment of his old father. We blamed the latter for his unbroken patience, his unvarying kindness of word and deed to the boy. One of the owners of our train, an intelligent Tennesseean, in reply, said that the one bright spot in the whole picture was the old man's love for his boy. Fortune had dealt hardly with him, and his worldly possessions consisted of his little, old, ramshackle "outfit," and any day the alkali water might kill a horse for him or the Indians might kill all of us. But the father's love for his "one little lamb" made life worth living and struggling for. The picture of life, whichever way we looked, was hard and forbidding, except that here human love and devotion softened a little spot in it.

Daudet's "Sappho" is from scenes at the other side of the world and at the other extreme of civilization, but there is in it the same element of self-sacrifice and devotion for love, if such we may call it. It seems strange that the author could not see that he was painting one of the most remarkable pictures of a woman's devotion to the object of her attachment that the pages of romance furnish at all. Most persons read the book from the point of view of the young man who got into the meshes of Sappho's net, and from the point of view of his friends. But let us put ourselves in her place. The ordeals inflicted on the Patient Grissel and Die Heilige Genovefa are trifles compared to the wear of mind and the sacrifice of body that Sappho voluntarily underwent for the sake of the man she loved, the convict who was away serving his term, and for the child she had borne to him. Certainly she had a right to think that this gentlemanly dupe would do something to raise her a little in the world and try to redeem and make something of her. But her energy, of which she had much, was never directed in a selfish way. She was wearing herself out, soul and body, for the man she loved, and for his child. And this side of the picture, which Daudet seems not to have seen himself, makes the living soul of what is otherwise only the statue of a courtesan. It is the picture of an "intense" woman who sacrifices all, in obedience to the one great passion that makes and moves the world.

In this view of the case not only does our interest in the individual wake or increase, but our curiosity about the ethnic type that produces such individuals grows greater. And it is not hard to see in her the nature and detect the blood of the Phoenician peoples, mingled as they were on the shores of the Mediterranean with several others. Strabo says that they were in Spain before the Celts. In "Iberian" we have perhaps the same word as the Phoenician name of the Balearic Isles, the Pityusen of the Greeks; "Isle of Pines": in Phoenician Ibrusim. From this by loss of r we get in modern times Ivisa, the present name of one of them. On the other hand, it is the name of Jerusalem: Jebus, or with a "prelotised" E, IEbus. This tells us that the Jebusites were dwellers in the pine woods, and that Iberia in the Caucasus region, as well as in Spain, bore the same Phoenician name. Not only was the Phoenician the type of persistency and intenseness, but it carried wherever it went the gospel of sex-worship. Egregiously misnamed "phallic worship," this cult was the worship of the creator and lover of life who had made all animals suitable for reproduction, and directed them thereto. It was the cult of naturalness. The women of this religion were no bearers of a primeval curse. Instead of bringing death into the world as another religion taught, they were the ones who handed on the life spark from the human torch, relating back to a divine fire. It is out of that stock that the woman of the Sappho type has come. Out of the same came the author himself.

Spain was Hispania; earlier Kaspu-ania—kas-pu being "silver" on the Babylonian tablets. Caspian is the same. We have seen what Ebro means. The Aquitania of Caesar was below the Garonne. Akkad in the East meant mountains or mountaineers. (And it has Sanskrit AK, a rock in it.) Aquitania was possibly Ak-ad-ania—country of the mountaineers. Just as this individual woman bent herself before the storm, so that race has done; and thus it has survived, in its old home and elsewhere.

Lexington, Ky., June 29, 1899. G. W.

Da Vinci's "Last Supper."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In reply to Mr. Thomas Johnston's article on "Leonardo's Inaccuracies" allow me to say that the anachronisms in Da Vinci's "The Last Supper" are so well known as to call for very little comment at the present day. They are the rule, and not the exception, to be met with in all the paintings of the Renaissance period in which ancient scenes are portrayed.

That there is a reason for this is very apparent when it is remembered that with the revival of learning painting blossomed almost at once into full bloom, and that the age had not yet become microscopic in its thirst for knowledge, but rather concerned itself with great conception and execution.

That painting did not free itself from this defect until comparatively recent times is clearly shown in the pictures of the latter half of the eighteenth century, whose creators continued unblushingly to perpetrate the most outrageous anachronisms, and in spite of the protest which at that time began to be preached against such practices.

One of the greatest blots to-day on British art is the series of statues of English statesmen of modern times to be seen in St. Paul's represented in Roman togas and sandals, though, as a matter of fact, when the inartistic garb with which the nineteenth century man adorns (?) himself is considered, one cannot but sympathize with the sculptor and his longing to express himself artistically even at the expense of historical accuracy.

Not only in paintings are errors of this kind detected, for literature as well suffered from the same cause, as witness the glaring inaccuracies which abound in Shakespeare and his predecessors.

At best anachronism will always be a blot in what otherwise might be a perfect whole, and which I think artists of the present time recognize, in principle at least, though occasionally they fall by the wayside owing to a lack of proper study and knowledge of their subject.

FENTON ROSS.

Columbus, Ohio, May 29, 1899.

Kinsmen of Eugenie in America.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Permit me to state that the surname of ex-Empress Eugénie's mother was Kirkpatrick, and not Fitzpatrick, as given in your issue of the 10th inst. There are many descendants of an only brother of the maternal grandfather of the ex-Empress residing in this country. S. H. YONGE.

Richmond, Va., June 11, 1899.

A Belated Reader of "Quo Vadis."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Since the death of the Rev. E. P. Roe and Robert Louis Stevenson I have become a worshipper before a new shrine, for I have found in the literary firmament a new star, as it were, and his name is Sienkiewicz.

Although it had been my pleasure to read "Let Us Follow Him," "By Fire and Sword," and a few other short translations from the pen of this popular and gifted author, it seems rather a late hour now to own to the truth of having just found time to read so widely read and criticised a book as was that of "Quo Vadis," a book that has been an addition to my bookshelves for the past year or more. But, then, we of this workaday world, I think, are rather fortunate to be able to read a few of the many volumes that come from the press during a year.

Now, having read so popular a work as "Quo Vadis," I feel that, although it was read somewhat belatedly, it were better to have read it late than never to have read it at all; for to one mind of thinking, at least, notwithstanding the many adverse criticisms, it is not a book destined for a day, but one that will live for all time.

The book, as I have said, has received much adverse criticism, but what if it has? Was there ever a book that became popular that was not so done by? To my mind I doubt if in any age there has been a book

published that met with entire universal praise. Show up the baser elements of mankind in the endeavor to point a moral, and there stands ever ready a band of fanatics seeking to tear the author's argument to threads. His logic and reasoning to them are always immorally base. They always see the dark lining—never the real object sought. "Quo Vadis" and "The Christian" and other works of their kind have not been an exception to this rule, as numerous criticisms show, and yet the author's object in each instance was but the pointing of a moral.

The scene at the feas: in the triclinium of Nero's palace, where every one excepting Petronius and Lygia (the heroine) have become a lot of drunken, sotted beasts, reveling in debauchery and lust, and the escape unscathed of Lygia therefrom may not, to be sure, be a scene exactly in keeping with one's idea of the beautiful, still the author's object (and this fact should not for a moment be lost sight of by the reader) was but for a purpose—to paint a word picture, in which, when the drapery has been torn from the frame, we behold virtue triumphant over vice. Therefore I ask: Is the author in his conception any more wrong than would be the parent who sought to enlighten a child budding into youth as to the innumerable snares that beset a daughter's pathway to rob her of her virtue? Is a parent's bounden duty, or else when this same child has fallen by the wayside, the parent should be condemned to eternal damnation. Such is, I take it, the author's conception in his work of "Quo Vadis." For can there be given in words anything more beautifully descriptive of one's conversion than we find in the contents of Vinicius's epistle to Petronius describing his and Lygia's life under the marriage state?

It is this salient feature of "Quo Vadis"—its religious tendencies—that has been one means of making it the literary sensation of the day. Upon the writer, at least, such a book would wield a greater influence for conversion than would the preachings of a thousand ministers of the Gospel.

EDWARD ELMORE BROCK.

New York, June 15, 1899.

Strong Verbal Forms and Weak Ones.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In a letter in last SATURDAY'S REVIEW, "Inquirer" makes a statement to the effect that the tendency of the English language at present is to discard strong verbal forms for weak ones. This statement, although not infrequently heard, is quite erroneous, for exactly the reverse is true. There was a time—I refer to the three centuries after the Norman Conquest—when several originally strong verbs gradually went over to the weak inflection. Indeed, this process assumed such alarming proportions that there might at the present day have been but a few strong verbs remaining in the language had not the movement been checked by the rise of an indigenous literature of a high order. Speaking broadly, the losses suffered by the strong inflection during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries were but slight, and since that time a tendency has made itself felt in the language, not only to retain the strong inflection, but to increase the number of strong verbal inflections at the expense of the weak, e. g., "dig" in early modern English (1500-1650) still had the preterite "digged," modern "dug" not having developed until the end of the period mentioned. ("Dug" does not occur in the Bible.)

Analogy has proved a powerful working factor in changes of this nature. We meet with it in forms like the following: Mn. E. "stick," "stuck," but O. E. "stician," "sticode"; Mn. E. "wear," "wore," "worn," but O. E. "werian," "werede." Besides we have a strong past participle in "show," "showed," "shown," "showed," but O. E. "sceawian," "sceawode." "Inquirer" can find detailed information on these points by referring to Lounsbury's "History of the English Language," (New York, Henry Holt & Co., 1894,) pp. 154f, 352-355, 397ff, &c., and to Sweet's "Historical English Grammar" (Clarendon Press, 1892.)

Prof. Lounsbury (l. c., Part II., Sec. 247,) states: "No verb which reached the beginning of the Modern English period with strong forms in common use ever let the strong forms go out of common use. * * * What the language then had it has ever since retained. Nor does it manifest the least disposition to abandon any it now has. * * * In fact, the present disposition of the language is not only to cling firmly to the strong verbs it already possesses, but to strengthen their hold, and even to extend their number whenever possible. Forms once common, and in the best usage, such as shaked, shined, strived, and thrived, are either now much rarer than shook, shone, strove, and throve, or else are not met with at all. Woke, though not found in Shakespeare, Milton, and the English Bible, has become, during the last century, full as common as waked as the preterite of wake. * * *" And again (Sec. 248): "So decided, in truth, is the disposition the language now displays to prefer the strong forms, that it is not impossible that some verbs now inflected weak will return to their old conjugation, or that others which are strictly weak will pass over to the strong." (e. g. "dive," "dove," l. c., Sec. 188; "squeeze," "squoze," (dial.,) Sec. 248.)

On Page 399 of Prof. Lounsbury's book, "Inquirer" will also find some information "anent" proven for proved. "The word is derived from the French, and, like all other foreign verbs, has until the present century, been inflected, in literary use, according to the weak conjugation throughout. But the strong participial form "proven," has made its way from the Scottish sub-dialect of the Northern dialect into the language of literature, and not only has grown common, but promises to become universally accepted, for it is widely employed by many of the best modern writers, and in particular occurs in the prose of Lowell, and frequently in the later poems of Tennyson."

R. T., Jr.

New York, June 26.

Not "Proven" and "Anent."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Is it possible that "not proven" came into use, or rather into misuse in English at the time of the Madeline Smith trial? The verdict "not proven" was then rendered, the trial being held in Scotland, and it was carefully explained in the principal English and American papers, the presumption being that the meaning of the words would be unknown. They mean "not tried," using "tried" in the legal sense. "Prove" in old English dictionaries is defined "to entice," "to try," "to experience"; it is not defined "to afford evidence of," and that phrase is its equivalent in modern American speech. A Yankee says, "That proves that he is guilty," meaning "That gives evidence of his guilt," or "That shows that he was guilty." He still retains "prove" in its elder sense in such phrases as "prove the will," but he has entirely forgotten what it means in the proverb, "The exception proves the rule," i. e., "tests" the rule; he fancies that it means "The exception is evidence of the correctness of the rule," which is manifest nonsense. What he fancies that the Bible means in the passages which speak of David as not having "proved" Saul's armor, it would be hard to tell.

To go back to the original subject: the verdict "not proven," or "not tried," leaves the prisoner liable to rearrest, in case new evidence is discovered, but the presumption that he is innocent is untouched. He has not yet been "proved" to be guilty, using the participle in the Yankee sense. It seems just possible that the newspaper paragraphs about the verdict may have brought "proven" to the attention of some one with a desire for oddity, and so led to its adoption by other ignoramuses.

Did not "anent" come back into written English through the agency of the Waverley novels and the Noctes Ambrosianæ? The world was mercifully spared the burden of "gotten" at that time, although Sir Walter's peasants sometimes use it. Thirty years ago Blackwood's Magazine declared this word to be obsolete, except with the ignorant and among the Scotch. Less than five years ago somebody advised an uneducated American writer to refrain from using "got," both as a word of all work and as an expletive; e. g., "I have got to get me a hat"; "He had got to do it"; "He had got him a house"; "He had got a house." The unforeseen effect was the substitution of "gotten," which was immediately adopted by that large class of writers devoted to ugliness. Slowly it forced its way into speech, and is now the infallible sign of pretentious ignorance. Men and women who never used "got," who would never have said, "I have got here," now say, "I have gotten here," and radiate pride. In the next breath they may say, "I have forgot my umbrella," although "forgotten" is not obsolete. Small children who use the "strong" participle should be "botten" with something substantial, lest the word should go down to the next generation with "thud," the coinage of a foolish reporter, and "crank," the legacy of an assassin as bequests of the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Crying sins against good usage are daily and hourly committed by American authors, and by two or three English papers so intent upon race unity as to be willing to seek it in crime. There is no reason for reverting to the outgrown wickedness of an earlier time.

F. L.

Taunton, Mass., June 24, 1899.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Art and Architecture.

Royal Academy Pictures, 1899: Being the Royal Academy Supplement of The Magazine of Art. 8vo. New York: Cassell & Co. $3.

Chimney Design and Theory. A Book for Engineers and Architects. By William Wallace Christie. 8vo. New York: D. Van Nostrand & Co. $3.

Biographical.

The Beacon Biographies. Edited by M. A. De Wolfe Howe—"James Russell Lowell." By Edward Everett Hale, Jr. 18mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 75 cents.

The Beacon Biographies. Edited by M. A. De Wolfe Howe—"David G. Farragut." By James Barnes. 18mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 75 cents.

The Beacon Biographies. Edited by M. A. De Wolfe Howe—"Daniel Webster." By Norman Haygood. 18mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co 75 cents.

The Beacon Biographies. Edited by M. A. De Wolfe Howe—"Robert E. Lee." By William P. Trent. 18mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 75 cents.

The Beacon Biographies. Edited by M. A. De Wolfe Howe—"Phillips Brooks." By M. A. De Wolfe Howe. 18mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 75 cents.

Alfred the Great: Containing Chapters on His Life and Times. Edited by Alfred Bowker. 8vo. London: Adam & Charles Black.

Cromwell as a Soldier. By Lieut. Col. T. S. Baldock, P. S. C. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $6.

Reminiscences of the King of Roumania. By Sidney Whitman. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $3.

The Life of William Morris. By J. W. Mackail. 2 vols. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $7.50.

Andrew Melville. By William Morison. 12mo. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

Educational.

The Study of History in Schools. By the Committee of Seven. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 60 cents.

Educational Aims and Educational Values. By Paul H. Hanus. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

Books Worth Reading. By Frank W. Rafety. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

Advanced Grammar and Composition. By E. Oram Lyte, A. M., Ph. D. New York: American Book Company.

Fiction.

Rupert, by the Grace of God. The story of an unrecorded plot set forth by Will Fortescue. Edited and revised by Dora Greenwell McChesney. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Silas Marner. By George Eliot. Edited by Edward L. Gulick. 18mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 25 cents.

Ridan the Devil, and Other Stories. By Louis Becke. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

Queer Luck. By David A. Curtis. 16mo. New York: Brentano's.

Agatha Webb. By Anna Katharine Green. 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The Untold Half. By "Allen." 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

A Silent Singer. By Clara Morris. 12mo. New York: Brentano's.

Agnes Gray. By Anne Brontë. 8vo. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

Pabo, the Priest. By S. Baring Gould. 16mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 50 cents.

The Kingdom of Hate. By T. Gallon. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

The Custom of the Country. By Mrs. Hugh Fraser. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

That Fortune. By Charles Dudley Warner. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

The Sixth Sense, and Other Stories. By Margaret Sutton Briscoe. 16mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

When Grandmamma Was New. By Marion Harland. 12mo. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company.

God's War. By Wilson Vance. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

Mr. Milo Bush and Other Worthies—Their Recollections. By Hayden Carruth. 16mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

Adrian Rome. By Ernest Dowson and Arthur Moore. 16mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

Religious.

The First Epistle of John. By Robert Cameron. 12mo. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publishing Society. $1.25.

Leading Persons and Periods in English Church History. Various lectures. 12mo. Milwaukee: The Young Churchman Company. $1.

The Book of Psalms, containing The Prayer Book Version, the Authorized Version, and the Revised Version, in parallel columns. 8vo. New York: James Pott & Co. $1.50.

Christian Science. By the Rev. William Short, M. A. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 25 cents.

John and His Friends, a series of revival sermons. By the Rev. Louis Albert Banks, D. D. 12mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50.

The Twentieth Century New Testament, in two parts; Part I., the five historical books. 12mo. New York: F. H. Revell Company. 50 cents.

Christ Among the Cattle. By Frederic Rowland Marbin. 12mo. New York: J. O. Wright & Co.

Naturalism and Agnosticism. By James Ward, Sc. D. 2 vols 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $4.

Scientific.

The Philosophy of Memory and Other Essays. By D. T. Smith, M. D. 8vo. Louisville: J. P. Morton & Co.

On the Birds' Highway. By Reginald Heber Howe, Jr. 12mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $2.

Myth and Romance. By Madison Cawein. 18mo. New York; G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

Some of Wyoming's Vertebrate Fossils. Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Stories of Animal Life. By Charles Frederick Holder, LL. D. New York; American Book Company.

Plant Relations—a First Book of Botany. By John M. Coulter, A. M., Ph. D. 12mo. New York; D. Appleton & Co. $1.10.

The Races of Europe. By William Z. Ripley. 2 vols. 8vo New York: D. Appleton & Co. $6.

Travel and Adventure.

Our Conquests in the Pacific. By Oscar King Davis. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

Russia in Asia: a Record and a Study. 1558-1899. By Alexis Krausse. 8vo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $4.

Japan in Transition. By Stafford Ransome. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $3.

Enchanted India. By Bojidar Karageorgevitch. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

Verse.

The Complete Works of Robert Browning. Vols. IV., V., and VI. Edited by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke. 8vo. New York: George D. Sproul.

Sea Drift Poems. By Grace Ellery Channing. 12mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

Miscellaneous.

The History of South Carolina Under the Royal Government, 1719-1776. By Edward McCrady. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.50.

Our Lady of the Green. Chapters by I. Pearson and A. B. Pascoe. Edited by L. Mackern and M. Boys. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

Principles of Scientific Socialism. By the Rev. Charles H. Vail. 12mo. New York: The Commonwealth Company. 35 cents.

The Twelfth Book of Homer's Odyssey. By Richard A. Minchwitz. 16mo. New York: Ginn & Co.

The Pure Causeway. By Evelyn Harvey Roberts. 18mo. New York: Charles H. Kerr & Co. 50 cents.

A History of Literary Criticism in the Renaissance. By Joel Elias Spingarn. 16mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Old Clocks and Watches and Their Makers. By F. J. Britten. 8vo. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $5.

A History of Winchester College. By Arthur F. Leach, M. A., F. S. A. 12mo. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

How to Swim. By Capt. Davis Dalton. 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

Stick and Pea Plays. By Charles Stuart Pratt. 12mo. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company.

Uncle Sam's Soldiers. By Oscar Phelps Austin. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 75 cents.

Buffalo Jones's Forty Years of Adventure. Compiled by Col. Henry Inman. Topeka: Crane & Co.

Equality. By Edward Bellamy. New edition. 12mo. Paper. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 50 cents.

The Government of Municipalities. By Dorman B. Eaton. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $4.

The Santiago Campaign. By Capt. John Bigelow. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Compend of Latin de Cuisine. By Burr Wright. Revised by Drew Romyn, A. M. New York: Hayes & Wright.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

Items Gathered During This Week's Tour of the Publishing Houses.

I.—NEW YORK.

The new story of sea life which Frank T. Bullen has been writing for D. Appleton & Co. will be entitled "The Log of a Sea Waif: Being Recollections of the First Four Years of My Sea Life." In his new book, Mr. Bullen sketches the events of voyages to the West Indies, to Bombay and the Coromandel coast, to Melbourne and Rangoon. "The Log of a Sea Waif" may be suggestively described as an English companion to Dana's "Two Years Before the Mast."

"Robespierre, the Story of M. Victorien Sardou's Play," by Ange Galdemar, will shortly appear from the press of Dodd, Mead & Co. One of the greatest dramatic successes of the day, it will be recalled, has been won by Sir Henry Irving in London, in M. Sardou's play. The play will be produced in the principal cities of the United States next Autumn; but, independent of this, the publication of the story is abundantly justified by its own power as a historical romance.

The Century Company has in preparation an illustrated edition of Dr. Mitchell's "Hugh Wynne," to contain photographs of pictures by Howard Pyle, and a great number of reproductions of rare prints and manuscripts illustrating old Philadelphia, and the Revolutionary scenes referred to in the novel. This issue will be called the "Continental Edition."

"The History of Corsica," by L. H. Caird, has just been presented by the New Amsterdam Book Company. This is said to be the only history of Corsica printed in the English language. The author tells the story of the successive foreign rules that the island of Napoleon's birth has passed under—Roman, Moorish, Genoese, Pisan, and French.

Since June 1 Mr. Winston Churchill's historical romance, "Richard Carvel," has passed through its eighth edition and is in its fiftieth thousand. In the story the early life of John Paul Jones receives careful treatment by the author. John Paul died in Paris July 18, 1792. Recently the State Department in Washington sought to locate his grave, and communicated with the American Embassy in Paris for that purpose. The most careful research has failed to reveal the place where the first Admiral of the United States Navy lies buried. It is believed that John Paul was first buried in a grave rented for a term of years, and at the expiration of the lease his bones were thrown into the Potter's Field.

Mr. William Nicholson, who drew the frontispiece for the English edition of "The Hooligan Nights," has announced in the London press that his drawing was not intended to be a portrait of Mr. Rook's hero, but simply a character sketch of the average Hooligan type. A photograph of young Alf Hooligan, the central figure of the book, which is exhibited in some London shop windows, is said to have neither the brutality nor sensuality of Mr. Nicholson's figure. It shows the portrait of a clear-cut, alert, and intelligent-looking individual.

Katharine Prescott Wormeley, whose translation of Balzac's "Le Comédie Humaine" popularized that work in America, has in hand a new volume entitled "Letters to Mme. Hanska, née Countess Rzewuska, afterward Mme. Honoré de Balzac," which will shortly be issued by Hardy, Pratt & Co. of Boston.

John Lane of the Bodley Head will issue next week "Appreciations and Addresses," by Lord Rosebery, edited by Charles Geake. The "Appreciations" will include "Burke," "Robert Burns," "Wallace," "Robert Louis Stevenson," "Gladstone," and "London." Among the "Addresses" may be found "Bookishness and Statesmanship," "Parliamentary Oratory," "The English-Speaking Brotherhood," "Eton," "Sport," and "Golf." It is said in London that the publisher has been legally restrained fraun presenting copies of the reports of Lord Rosebery's speeches that have appeared in The London Times, but action taken in England will not affect the American edition.

Charles Scribner's Sons have in preparation a volume of eleven stories and sketches by Henry Van Dyke, to be called "Fisherman's Luck," which will be presented in September.

"The Heiress of the Season," by Sir William Magnay, Bart., author of "The Pride of Life," is in press at D. Appleton & Co.'s The scene of action of this story is the kaleidoscopic stage of the London season. The theme furnishes effective contrasts of intrigue and honesty. The characters are said to be cleverly and truthfully drawn. There is a titled lady who patronizes social candidates for a consideration, and the enterprising promoter who secures names for new financial companies, the heiress, the rising politician of genuine ability, and the political knave.

The thirteenth volume of the "Outward Bound" edition of Kipling is at last ready from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons. This includes the first part of "The Day's Work." The set is uniform with the "Thistle" editions of Stevenson and Barrie, the "International" edition of Tolstoi, and the "Complete" edition of Dickens. It is sold by subscription only.

The complete works of G. J. Whyte-Melville will shortly be presented by Longmans, Green & Co. Among the novels already prepared, which are to be followed by others at monthly intervals, are "Katerfelto: A Story of Exmoor," "Cerise: A Tale of the Last Century," and "Sarchedon: A Legend of the Great Queen."

Henry Holt & Co. will in future publish the "Yale Studies in English" under the general editorship of Prof. Albert S. Cook of Yale, which were recently issued by Lamson, Wolfe & Co. The Messrs. Holt have also acquired the volumes of this series already issued, including "The Foreign Sources of Modern English Versification," by Charlton M. Lewis; "Aelfric," by Caroline Louisa White; "The Life of St. Cecilia," from the manuscript Ashmole, 43 and manuscript Cotton Tiberius, E. VII., by Bertha Ellen Lovewell, and "Andreas. The Legend of St. Andrew," translated from the old English by Robert Kilburn Root.

Ernest Seton Thompson's story, "The Trail of the Sand Hill Stag," which appears in the current number of Scribner's Magazine, will be shortly issued in book form, with illustrations in color, and other illustrations and marginal designs by the author. The volume will be uniform in appearance with Henry Van Dyke's "The First Christmas Tree," published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

The July issue of the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science contains an essay by C. E. Prevey entitled "The Economic Function of Charity Organizations"; Prof. Zorn's "Constitutional Position of the German Emperor," Dr. W. J. Branson's "The Nominating System of Philadelphia," and Dr. E. S. Mead's "Relative Stability of Gold and Silver."

"The Lone Pine," by A. B. Townshend, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, has just passed into its second edition.

Mr. David D. Wells, the author of that frolicsome book "Her Ladyship's Elephant," has, for the last year, made his home in London, where he is putting the finishing touches to a humorous tale that will probably be presented this Fall.

It will be recalled that Gen. Joseph Wheeler's book "The Santiago Campaign of 1898" was in the course of publication by Lamson, Wolffe & Co. when these publishers failed. Drexel Biddle of Philadelphia has now taken the work over and will publish it in a new and revised form. Gen. Wheeler had gotten the book hastily together in the spare moments he could find in the midst of his important duties, and the volume which was not fully launched on the market was withdrawn by the author, who wished to revise his book and add a great deal of valuable material, having eventually found the time to do so.

"Nooks and Corners of Old New York" is the title of a collection of picturesque sketches and essays by Charles Hemstreet which Charles Scribner's Sons will shortly bring out. The illustrations and the cover design are by E. C. Peixotto.

A new work by Mr. Horatio W. Dresser is soon to appear from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons. It is entitled "Voices of Freedom." Mr. Dresser appeals to no particular class of readers, but his work is generally popular.

The publication of the "Principles of Taxation," by David A. Wells, has been postponed until October by D. Appleton & Co.

Mr. Drexel Biddle, Fellow of the American Geographical Society, is now engaged in revising his book, "The Madeira Islands." The new edition will show how the Madeirans have long wanted to become American citizens, and will reveal some State secrets showing how the Portuguese have persistently concealed the true state of affairs from the world.

Albert White Vorse, author of "The Play's the Thing," appearing in the current number of Scribner's Magazine, has a new story announced for the September issue of that periodical. It is entitled "The Education of Praed," and is an Arctic story, and shows what an Eskimo taught a college professor. Another feature of this number will be "Aguinaldo's Capital," by Lieut. Col. J. D. Miley, late Gen. Shafter's Chief of Staff, and now in the Philippines. It will present the inside workings of the Filipino Government and show how the plotting was carried on by the insurgents, using Free Masonry as a cloak, symbolic charts, &c. "Copley Boy" will be a short story of school and political life by Charles Warren, author of "The Amalgamated Bill." Apropos of Mr. Vorse's work, it may be stated that his "Arctic Romances," which will shortly be published by Drexel Biddle, will be illustrated by reproductions from a series of paintings by F. W. Stokes. Both Mr. Stokes and Mr. Vorse were members of Lieut. Peary's expedition of 1892.

Anthony Hope's new novel, "The King's Mirror," is announced for early publication in book form from the press of D. Appleton & Co., uniform with "The Chronicles of Count Antonio" and "The God in the Car."

Charles Whiting Baker has prepared a new and third edition of his "Monopolies and the People" for G. P. Putnam's Sons. The additions will make the book almost double its original size and bring the subject well up to date.

A learned paper on tornadoes is contributed by Prof. Cleveland Abbe of the Weather Bureau to the August number of The Century, which will be a midsummer and travel number. A graphic description of the tornado that visited Kirkesville, Mo., last Spring, is described by John R. Musick, an author living in that city. Prof. John Trowbridge of Harvard will have an article on "Powerful Electrical Discharges," while Alexander J. Wurts of the Westinghouse Company writes about the protection of electrical apparatus against lightning. The number will be adequately illustrated.

A new standard work entitled "The International Geography" will be published in the Autumn by D. Appleton & Co. Seventy authors have collaborated in its production, including the leading geographers and travelers of Europe and America. The work has been planned and edited by Dr. H. R. Mill, who also writes the chapter on the United Kingdom.

In view of the political ferment in South Africa the account of Capt. Alfred Bertrand's voyage of exploration through Matabeleland, the Transvaal, and the Cape, given in his book, "The Kingdom of Baroisi," will be of special interest. The volume has just been issued by the New Amsterdam Book Company.

The address which Mr. J. E. Courtenay Bodley delivered last month in Paris before the Société d'Economie Sociale, will appear in The North American Review for August. The title of the English version is "French Anglomania and Pessimism," and it has a curious interest as an example of a translation by an English author of his own French work. Mr. Bodley's original French discourse will be published in a subsequent number of the La Réforme Sociale, the organ of Le Play's Society.

Of interest to golfers is "Our Lady of the Green; a Book of Ladies' Golf," issued by the Lippincotts. The volume, which is edited by L. Mackern and M. Boys, is about to pass into its second edition.

Among the more notable contributions to The London Spectator during recent years has been a series of articles entitled "Animals of To-day," by C. J. Cornish. These articles, which have now been collected in permanent book form as a volume for entertainment and instruction, are issued by the New Amsterdam Book Company.

Sir Henry Thompson has arranged and rewritten much of his work on modern cremation, and a third edition is about to appear from Smith, Elder & Co. of London. This issue will carry to the present day the history of the practice of cremation and of the work of the Cremation Society of England.

II.—BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 20.—Omniscience in small personal gossip being the climax of human felicity to many persons, it is not strange that since the death of Mr. John Holmes rather less than half a year ago there has been loud inquiry as to his aspect and performance. As but few could make reply to this demand, there were signs that it might be supplied by a myth, an original creation as airy as that armless Miss Longfellow whose existence is an article of faith with many persons otherwise orthodox. This danger will pass with the appearance of the August Atlantic, in which Col. Higginson, under the title "His Brother's Brother," gives a biography of John Holmes, with some extracts from his letters; his description of Harvard Square and of Harvard commencement in 1750.

As Col. Higginson, whose brother was his friend both in youth and manhood, describes it, his life was passed in extraordinarily good and congenial society, that of his books, the Lowells, his classmates, the elder Higginson and Dr. Charles Ware; Mr. John Bartlett, Dr. Estes Howe, and his brother; Prof. James B. Thayer, Mr. George C. Lawrence, his lawyer, and the late Robert Carter, and a few ladies. He read, wrote, walked, played whist, made two visits to Europe, and studied Cambridge and the inhabitants with the humor which Emerson said that he represented, the Autocrat representing wit. He told stories with peculiar dramatic power, and his spontaneous comments on men and events were so animated that his loss leaves his friends, says Col. Higginson, with such a sense of loss "as if the art of instantaneous photography had perished with its inventor."

His manner of extracting humor even from a daily lack of events may be seen in this "Diary of a Citizen of Cambridge" during vacation:

Aug. 1—Repairs of meeting house and burying ground going on—a dorbug flew in at a window—caused alarm of burglars—great excitement in the town.

Aug. 2—Repairs still going on; a man who hadn't left enough in his bottle fell off his cart, but escaped without broken legs—a great excitement in the town.

Aug. 3—Repairs still going on.

Aug. 4—Repairs continued.

Aug. 5—Repairs on the meeting house going on.

Aug. 6—Repairs of meeting house and burial ground very considerably advanced.

Aug. 7—Workmen still busy on the meeting house.

Aug. 8—The repairs of the church are continued.

Aug. 9—The meeting house still under repair.

The magazine also contains a wicked little story by Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith aimed at Anglomaniacs, and giving the beautiful name of P. Wooverman Shaw Todd to one who was never known during a whole Atlantic voyage "to wear a pair of socks that did not in color and design match his cravat." Mr. H. L. Dawes discusses the question, "Have We Failed with the Indian?" and finds reason for contentment with the results of the latest National policy.

The unforeseen chance of a fire in the building next door has hurried Messrs. Lee & Shepard from their quarters in Milk Street and sent them to 202 Devonshire Street, the longest flight that they have ever made from Washington Street, where, in the good old days of bookselling, with fair prices and fair profits, they carried on a very large business as importers, jobbers, retail dealers, and publishers, and also conducted great sales of photograph albums. The fire of 1872, destroyed a building in which much of their superfluous stock was stored, and later they established themselves in Franklin Street, moving thence to Milk Street, and became publishers and nothing more. Their newrooms are much better than those which they left, but have not yet assumed a home-like air, which a few months' of occupation will give them.

Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney is one of the authors whose genius lives again in her daughter. Mrs. Caroline Leslie Field, whose second name will suggest "Leslie Goldthwaite" to many of her mother's admirers, has written a story entitled "Nannie's Happy Childhood," and Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish it in a few months. "Betty Leicester's English Christmas," by Miss Sarah Orme Jewett, is one of this firm's Christmas books. It originally appeared in St. Nicholas, and is an uncommon story. A volume of Miss Jewett's tales, bearing the title of the first, "The Queen's Twin," is to appear at the same time, and also "Religio Pictoris," by Mrs. Helen Bigelow Merriam.

THE WEEK IN ART.

It is now fairly well determined that the Academy of Design will not hold any Autumn exhibition this year. Despite the fact that a farewell dinner was held in the old Academy Building last May and that it was generally understood that the organization would relinquish the use of the building to its present owner, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, in June, the officers, it is said, are still hopeful of obtaining some concession on the rent of the building for another year from the insurance company. In this case the annual Spring exhibition will be held there. The Water Color Society, which, although a much younger organization, is almost as much identified with the Venetian palace, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, as the Academy itself, will hold its annual display next Winter at the Astoria Hotel, and has signed a contract to that effect with Mr. Boldt.

It is more than likely that the next Academy Spring exhibition will be held in the Fine Arts Galleries, in West Fifty-seventh Street, and, indeed, it would be a wise move for the Academy to take these galleries for the month preceding the annual display of the Society of American Artists, whose dates have already been chosen. The proportion of efficient men in both organizations who hold office in both is now sufficiently large to remove all the old idea of rivalry between the two, and the visit of the Acadamy to the home of the younger society during the time in which it is deprived of a home would go far to remove the last vestige of any friction.

When John Noble Barlow, a young artist who painted for some years in this country, but who is now a resident of Cornwall, England, made an exhibition and had a sale of a large number of his landscapes at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries last Spring little was said regarding his forceful and good work and abundant promise save in this Review of Books and Art, and in one other journal of all those which assume to give comprehensive and intelligent reviews of art happenings in New York. The sale was not a success on the whole, largely due to the lack of notice given it, and it is therefore pleasant to record the fact that Mr. Barlow's work is constantly receiving more and more praise from the London and Paris critics, and that he has recently received a medal at the Salon.

The Art Students' League has announced its instructors for the coming year, who are to be Walter A. Clark, Clifford Carleton, Arthur Dow, Mary T. Lawrence, J. A. Twauchmann, C. Y. Harvey, George Bridgeman, Kenyon Cox Robert Blum, and Joseph De Camp.

John S. Sargent is growing in favor and in strength all the time. One of the English critics, a Mr. Stevenson, in a recent article puts him ahead of Reynolds and Gainsborough. Sargent certainly does recall Reynolds in some of his recent work, although with the same strength of pose and expression he does not always get the warmth of color of the older master. Mr. Sargent is so busy on portrait work that he has been delayed in the completion of some important orders for decorative panels. His new work for the Boston Public Library will be put in place this Autumn.

Following the Velasquez tercentenary in Madrid will come a Van Dyck quatrocentenary in Antwerp next month. This is to be a loan exhibition, for which 120 portraits have already been promised.

The frieze in the Paris Pantheon left unfinished by the late Puvis de Chavannes is to be competed by Cazin, the French landscape painter.

There are now on exhibition at the Keppel Gallery, 20 East Sixteenth Street, a large collection of Hollyer paltinotype reproductions of portraits by Burne-Jones, Watts, and Rossetti. These are very artistic and interesting and reproduce marvelously well the expression of the originals.

Few people are aware that there is in New York an establishment where excellent reproductions of Greek and Roman bronzes are cast by the same process as that used by the ancients and the sculptors of the Renaissance—that of the cire perdu. It is not necessary to advertise the makers of those delicate fac similes to the extent of giving their address, but any effort to provide something better than ordinary commercial art is commendable and deserves to be encouraged. Latterly the firm has begun to cast work by some of the modern French and American decorative artists and sells bronzes, mirrors, and inkstands decidedly superior to anything of the kind previously produced in this country. The proprietors declare that they find but a poor sale for these objects, but mean to persevere until they are certain that Americans do not appreciate them.

John B. Cauldwell, American Director of Fine Arts for the Paris Exposition of 1900, has issued the following statement:

The next general circular will be issued from this department early in September, announcing the names of the various juries of selection in the United States, stating the date in November when they will convene and giving a large amount of information that will be of interest to all intending exhibitors. While the space at disposal is certainly inadequate, it is apparently the equal of, if not better than, that of any foreign country, France alone excepted.

"I have been criticised by some who are unfamiliar with the general situation for an apparently unnecessary delay in announcing the personnel of my juries. I am perfectly content to assume all responsibility for this action, having excellent reasons for deferring the matter until September. But I do not believe that this delay will cause any material inconvenience to painters, for the scope of this exhibition is in one sense retrospective. It is the decision of the French authorities that it shall cover the period of eleven years since the exposition of 1889, so that nearly all the work to be exhibited will have been

already completed. Further, I feel sure it is contrary to the interests of the exhibit that any work should be specially created with the view of appealing to any given jury. On the other hand, I appreciate the fact that many artists may desire to know the composition of the juries before sending in their works. This they will have ample opportunity of doing, for the blanks which were sent out in company with the first general circular, issued in May last, were only intended to serve in a tentative way, and were in no sense binding. All exhibitors will be given the greatest freedom in this respect up to a reasonable period before the juries begin their work. I would, however, state that a very large number of our prominent painters and sculptors have already sent in their blanks filled up, thus asserting the most hearty co-operation with the work of this department.

What I have just stated applies almost equally to the exhibitors of sculpture, illustrations, miniatures, water colors, and architectural drawings and models. The arrangements for the installation of our sculpture exhibit are not yet complete, and I am not fully satisfied with the French system of distributing the exhibit through the buildings. I see, however, nothing to prevent our placing a small but dignified exhibit on the ground floor of the Grand Palace of Fine Arts. Our display of illustrations will be an important feature, and the prospects for the architectural section are most hopeful. In the latter we shall lay special stress on the more thoroughly American buildings, such as country houses and steel structures, illustrating the latter with plaster models. A General Advisory Board will shortly be selected, composed of prominent painters, sculptors, architects, and amateurs conspicuously identified with American art. The juries for painting and sculpture will be composed entirely of professional painters and sculptors, with the sole exception that I shall probably act ex officio on all juries. While the members will be selected so as to give local representation to the principal art centres of the country, I consider it of the first importance to obtain such as will sink every other consideration in the determination to secure a thoroughly representative exhibit, composed of the best examples of recent American art that have ever been brought together.

JOHN B. CAULDWELL.

ART NOTES.

Wall space has its limits as far as picture hanging is concerned, hence a most original person advances the idea that paintings for the future shall be suspended from the ceiling. In the coming French exhibition France takes 70 per cent. of the wall space, leaving 30 per cent. for the rest of the world. There being, then, three-tenths to be disposed of, one-third is for Germany, one-third for Austria and Hungary, and the other third for England and Spain. Where does America come in?

The death of Mr. Henry Duff Linton, the last representative of a generation of wood engravers, is to be recorded. He was the younger brother of William James Linton. With his brother they worked for The Pen and Pencil of 1835. Both these men will be remembered for their special talent, and they will find a place in the history of modern wood engraving. Mr. H. D. Linton was born in 1815 and was Mrs. Lynn Linton's brother-in-law.

The One Who Looks On.

Are you desirous of owning a Rembrandt? If so, there is no reason why your desire should not be gratified. Here is a true story which shows how easy it is to buy any of the Old Masters—cheap. Mr. John La Farge recently was sitting in the shop of a picture dealer when in walked one of New York's most fashionable women accompanied by her daughter. "Have you a Rembrandt, Mr. Dealer?" asked the bedecked and bedizened dame, as one might ask for calico or linen. "A Rembrandt? Oh, certainly, certainly," he hastened to reply, looking to see if Mr. La Farge was listening; "there is a Rembrandt" this one in the gold frame, a specially fine example, too, as of course you perceive" "Humph! Yes, it's very pretty. But now I come to think of it, I fear the red in the dress won't match my carpet. Don't you think you might have it made a little darker?" The dealer coughed, and looked at Mr. La Farge, who smiled as though to say, "Pray don't mind me." "A little darker! Yes, yes, certainly. I'll have it 'tended to and sent round immediately, Madam; you'll get the picture to-morrow. Good day, good day."

Still the interest of the public in the earnings of writers continues. To read that Mrs. Humphry Ward made $60,000 on "Robert Elsmere" and $80,000 on "Marcella" is quite delightful; it is almost like making it one's self. There are to-day, however, so many writers scratching for subsistence that we are reminded of the inhabitants of Skye, who according to Andrew Lang, make a precarious living by taking in each other's washing. Of the fortunate ones Kipling is undoubtedly the most fortunate. For his railroad story, ".007," which appeared in Scribner's Magazine, he received in the neighborhood of $1,500. But that was two years ago and would to-day hardly be regarded as adequate remuneration. Conan Doyle can probably boast of having received the highest special rate per word of any author living or dead. On one occasion during his greatest vogue he was paid thirty cents a word by the Tillotson syndicate for an article written to order. To be sure, the article was only 400 words in length, but even so. A fact perhaps not generally known is that the market value of even the most prominent writers fluctuates considerably; in order to keep from depreciating in editorial quotation they must keep repeating their successes. Now, unfortunately, this is not always easy to do, as their works sometimes sadly show.

To the obscure fame appears a pure delight. Unfortunately, however, even fame has its drawbacks. Among these are reporters, and from them there is no escape. Usually they handle their victim with a certain consideration for truth and accuracy, but occasionally one of the yellow variety puts far behind him the Ninth Commandment in the pursuit of sensationalism. In speaking of this matter with Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart I found that she had not come through the fire unscathed, although on the whole rather fortunate. On one occasion in Denver an enterprising young gentleman surprised her with the information that he had just sent off to his newspaper a fake interview with her. "You don't mind, Mrs. Stuart, do you?" What the interview contained Mrs. Stuart never discovered. On another occasion, in Minneapolis, at the tearful solicitation of a timid maiden who, it seemed, was striving to make enough money to join her father in England, Mrs. Stuart consented, against her wish, to state her opinion as to the ideal age of marriage for women, so as to make copy for the aforesaid timid maiden. When the newspaper appeared she found, to her consternation, that she was credited with sensational views on old maids, flirting on the part of married women with innocent youths, and on other interesting but delicate subjects. Another up-to-date young lady later made her speak publicly of "my stunning success," and, as she expresses it, privately, "burn behind the ears."

I am afraid we shall have to change our opinion of the negro: he has learned to write. For some time, of course, we have known Washington T. Booker as an author, but then Mr. Booker is nearer white than black, and his writings have been confined to educational and sociological subjects; we were still able to take unction to our souls that in the creative fields of literature our monopoly was impregnable. All this is now changed. Two young negroes, Paul Lawrence Dunbar and Charles W. Chesnutt, have arisen to break down the white man's trusted theories. Mr. Dunbar's poems, "Lyrics of Lowly Life" and "Lyrics of the Hearthside," have that genuine ring which makes us forgive and forget crudities of form and expression and triteness of subject. The man is a born singer who has lived close to nature and caught her freshness. And, after all, that is the important thing in poetry. Mr. Chesnutt's negro tales published under the title "The Conjure Woman" are delightful. They show humor, understanding of the subject, and literary taste. To be sure, they are of slight construction, but there is no reason why the man who wrote them should not do more ambitious work. These two young authors have done more to justify the education of the negro than all the preaching and exhorting since the civil war.

A certain young writer, the idol of the caramel contingent of the matinée girls, spent a brief period at Princeton University in early youth, and numerous are the local anecdotes still attaching to his name. Here is one of them. In those simple, unfamous college days the future author struck up an intimacy with an old farmer of the neighborhood, a rough diamond, chiefly remarkable for his hard common sense and a collection of ancestral armor. Many were the simple meals and corncob pipes which the two enjoyed together, and much did Ulysses learn from Mentor. But changes come, and then fame, and years passed before the renowned writer returned from his globe-trotting to dine again with his bucolic friend. His unexpected appearance in a dress-suit rather staggered the old gentleman. "Oh, I always wear these togs in the evening, doncherknow," was the explanation; "simply the dress of a gentleman, the costume of my ancestors." No reply being possible, none was made. Another invitation, however, for an early date was given so pressingly that refusal was out of the question. On this occasion the host appeared in a full suit of armor, with spear in hand. "Don't be afraid, my dear fellow," he said; "I always wear this in the evening now—the costume of my ancestors, you know."

The author-artist is, to a great extent, a modern production. To be sure, Leonardo da Vinci both wrote and painted, but then Leonardo had a disheartening way of doing a number of things supremely well, so he doesn't count. Goethe thought he could draw, although he was sadly mistaken, and Thackeray drew without thinking much about it in a rather effective, happy-go-lucky fashion. In our own time, however, there have been and still are a number of men who wield pen and pencil equally well. Du Maurier, for instance, and Frederic Remington, and Oliver Herford, whose delicate touch, both in literature and in art, is quite delightful. As a wit, also Mr. Herford has managed to secure quite a corner in fame, which is not quite kind where there is so little to go round among so many. "I once started to write a book called Hygienic Hints for Young Ladies," I heard him remark recently, "but never got further than to remind the dear creatures that in regard to taking care of a cold the first thing was to be sure to catch your cold, and to warn them never to wear a corsage bouquet on an empty stomach." A certain high dignitary of the church, it is said, on meeting Mr. Herford, requested an immediate exhibition of his "funny" powers. Protestations of stupidity being in vain, he at last bought immunity by remarking that actresses happen even in the best regulated families.

Alphonse Daudet's "Notes Sur la Vie," edited by Mme. Daudet, which Brentano has just received, derives interest mainly from its authorship. The book is a collection of literary ideas, possible plots, titles, notes on travel, and an account of the death of Edmond Goncourt. It lets one completely into the secret of Daudet's methods of work, perhaps to the undoing of illusion. We see him jotting down here a conversation, there an epigram or a scene, until the romance of romancing has vanished. Daudet's success was due to a fortunate combination of qualities, none of the first order, rather than to the possession of supreme talent along any one line. Hence, his method of procedure is not inspiring; it is too self-conscious and painstaking. The preface to the book, by Mme. Daudet, is well written and interesting, but is is, nevertheless, a mistake. For us Daudet is but one of the great company of writers, and however much we may respect Mme. Daudet's devotion to his memory, still her grief and estimate of his genius are out of place from a literary standpoint. Here is one of the "notes" which illustrate the subtle delicacy and charm of the author's thought: "What profound ennui these adjectives must experience which have lived for centuries with the same nouns." Poor writers fail to see that divorce is permitted among words—"des arbres seculaires, des accents mélodieux." Seculaire is not an ugly word, but try it with another substantive: "Bref, l'épithète doit être la maîtresse du substantif, jamais sa femme légitime."

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

The Atlantic Monthly, August

FICTION NUMBER

Loveliness . . . . ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS WARD
The Man with the Empty Sleeve . . F. HOPKINSON SMITH
The Flail of Time . . . . . HELEN C. OATE PRINCE
In a Mutton-Ham Boat . . . . . ELISABETHE DUPUY
To Have and to Hold. IX.-XIII. . . MARY JOHNSTON

'Thou Shalt Not Preach" . . . . JOHN BURROUGHS
Have We Failed With the Indian? . H. L. DAWES
The Yosemite National Park . . JOHN MUIR
Prospects of Universal Peace . . WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM
The Break-Up of China and Our Interest In It.
The Tenant . . . . . JACOB RIIS
The Vitality of Macaulay. . . . . HENRY D. SEDGWICK, Jr.
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(The first of two articles discussing the Rapprochement between the North and the South.)
AN EPIDEMIC OF KISSES IN AMERICA. Prof. Cæsar Lombroso.
(Discussing Lieut. Hobson's Tour from a Scientific Standpoint.)
THE QUEEN'S PRIVATE APARTMENTS AT WINDSOR. E. H. Jessop.
(Copiously Illustrated from Special Photographs.)
PUNCH NOTES.—III.—Recollections of Du Maurier, etc. F. C. Burnand.
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JULY 22 1899

OMAR KHAYYAM.

Titles Supplementary to The Times Saturday Review's—Contribution to a Bibliography—A Foreign Test.

Since the appearance of the "Contribution to an Omar Khayyam Bibliography" in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of June 10, this year, several other English titles have come to the compiler's knowledge and are given below. Meanwhile Mr. Stanhope Sams, who wrote some interesting articles on Omar for THE SATURDAY REVIEW about a year ago, has prepared a very full bibliography of the best-known foreign versions of the Rubaiyat, which, in connection with his introduction, adds very materially in making up a more or less complete Omar Khayyam list.

Neither the compiler of the original bibliography nor Mr. Sams has attempted to add the titles of biographical or critical articles, poems, or other references to Omar, which, having appeared in monthly magazines, quarterlies, and newspapers all over the world for many years past, would make an endless list, and one of no special value from a bibliographical standpoint.

RUBAIYAT OF OMAR KHAYYAM, the astronomer poet of Persia. Rendered into English verse. Madras, (Adiyor,) 1862. Privately printed edition; 00 copies; contains reprint of 1859 Quaritch edition, Garcia de Iassy's "Notes," &c., and Prof. E. B. Cowell's Calcutta Review article, with a translation of a few additional quatrains.

THE RUBAIYAT OF OMAR KHAYYAM: Being the Fitz Gerald translation of 1879. East Aurora, N. Y., 1898; with the address of the Hon. John Hay at the Omar Khayyam Club, London, as a preface. Nine hundred and twenty-five copies on antique paper; initials inked and blue, alternating after Oriental manner; olive green chamois binding; satin lined. The Roycroft edition.

QUATRAINS OF OMAR KHAYYAM: In English prose. By Justin Huntly McCarthy. Brentano, 1898, New York. Pomegranate series. Contains sonnet, "To Cecilia," prefatory note, and "The Grave of Omar Khayyam." 16mo. Cloth. Illuminated cover Pp. vii.—111.

RUBAIYAT OF OMAR KHAYYAM, translated into English verse by Edward Fitz Gerald, with address by the Hon. John Hay. Brentano, New York. Pomegranate series. Contains also sketch of Omar Khayyam by Edward Fitz Gerald; Omar Khayyam, a poem, by Justin Huntly McCarthy, and notes. 16mo. Cloth. Illuminated cover. Pp. 89.

RUBAIYAT OF OMAR KHAYYAM, rendered into English verse by Edward Fitz Gerald. New York: The Truth Seeker Company, 1898. The March, 1898, issue of Truth Seeker Library; contains an introduction and footnotes. Cheap edition; published at 10 cents. Yellow paper—boards. Pp. iv.—17.

EDWARD FITZ GERALD'S RUBAIYAT OF OMAR KHAYYAM, with their original Persian sources; collated from his own manuscripts and literally translated by Edward Heron-Allen. Bernard Quaritch, London, 1899. Illustrated by Ella Hallward. Royal 8vo. Pp. xviii.—164.

Besides these editions may be mentioned two manuscript copies by William Morris. The first was finished Oct. 16, 1872, and is on Roman lambskin vellum, twenty-three pages, measuring 6 by 3½ inches. On eighteen of the pages the illumination is confined to central space, 3 by 2 inches, and consists of beautifully drawn and colored flowers and fruit. On the other five pages the margins are completely filled with floriated designs, ending which are very small but beautifully drawn and colored figures. The lower half of the last page is filled with designs of two figures holding a scroll. By many this is considered the finest piece of work William Morris ever executed. Morris gave this beautiful manuscript to Lady Burne-Jones. Without question this is the most beautiful copy of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam in existence. The second copy of the Rubaiyat that Morris executed was done on paper and is more profusely executed. The floral decoration which runs down the margins and between the verses is in pale colors, green, blue, yellow, pink, and crimson, with a lavish use of green. The initial letters of the lines are in gold and colors alternately, the pages always beginning with a gold letter and only one color being used on a page. For this manuscript Burne-Jones painted six beautiful pictures, each with a different color scheme. The paintings are about 2 by 4 inches, are in Burne-Jones's finest style, and inclosed in gold frames, unburnished. On the pages with pictures and those facing them the illumination is enriched with burnished gold throughout. Morris gave this paper copy to Burne-Jones, who presented it to Miss Frances Graham, (Mrs. J. F. Horner,) in whose possession it still remains. It was begun soon after the vellum copy and finished a year or two later.

Foreign Titles and Some Others.

Many attempts have been made to compile a complete bibliography of 'Umar Khayyam, but not until the publication of Nathan Haskell Dole's magnificent variorum edition of the Rubaiyat, in 1896, was there anything like a noteworthy result. A still more elaborate list of titles, though without the accumulation of information that marks Dole's list, has recently appeared in the work of Edward Heron-Allen, "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam." Neither of these, however, is complete, although each partly supplements the other, as each omits some of the translations from the Persian original or of paraphrases based on some French or German version.

The "Contribution Toward a Bibliography of Omar Khayyam," which appeared in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of June 10, covers pretty fully the various editions of Fitz Gerald, but it does not give some of the best-known and most important of the translations that have appeared in foreign languages, and omits some interesting English versions. I have attempted to supply these omissions, and the list given below is therefore supplementary to that published in THE REVIEW, and does not repeat titles to be found there. I have confined my list to titles of versions, in prose or rhyme, of all, or of a number, of the Rubaiyat, and have not tried to collect the titles of essays and criticisms of 'Umar and his quatrains. These are legion, but the principal ones can be found by reference to the bibliographical lists of Dole or Heron-Allen. They deal with the study of Omar's life and art, rather than with the pure enjoyment of his original thought and almost inspired verse.

Of the great multitude of such aids to the study of Omar, it may be sufficient to mention the works of Dole and Heron-Allen, which contain not only the best English versions of the Persian Rubaiyat, but very detailed information concerning 'Umar and the history of his quatrains, together with the essays of Prof. Edward Byles Cowell, Calcutta Review, Volume XXX., January, 1858; C. J. Pickering, "'Umar of Nai-shapur," National Review, December, 1890, and Prof Norton North American Review, Volume CIX., October, 1869, and the notes and versions of Michael Kerney, contained in the little edition of Fitz Gerald's Rubaiyat, published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

It may be worth while to say an additional word in respect of the spelling of the name of the Persian poet, "'Umar," instead of "Omar." I can only say that the spelling "'Umar" is the way in which the immortal tentmaker wrote his own name. Moreover, there is no letter or sound of "o" in the Persian. The accent, or stress, is on the last syllable, both of "'Umar" and of "Khayyam," as is the case with all Persian words, with perhaps a dozen exceptions. When written "Omar," there is a noticeable tendency to pronounce the name with the first syllable stressed, which is anathema to the real student of 'Umar.

VETERUM PERSARUM ET PARTHORUM ET MEDORUM RELIGIONIS HISTORIA. Autor est Thomas Hyde, S. T. D. Hebraicae in Universitate Oxon., &c. First edition, 1700. Second edition, Oxonii e Typographeo Clarendoniano, 1760; pp. 580. Quarto. Plates, &c.

Dr. Hyde's work contains a translation in Latin of the famous quatrain that 'Umar said his mother dreamed, which foreshadowed his fate. It also contains the first reference to 'Umar Khayyam yet found in any language of Europe. It thus marks the "fasl-i-gul," or rose-dawn, of the study of 'Umar in the West.

GESCHICHTE DER SCHOENEN REDEKUENSTE PERSIENS, mit einer Blutenlese aus Zweihundert Persischen Dichtern, von Joseph von Hammer. Wien, 1818, bei Heubner und Volke, Buchhaendler, pp. xii., 433.

The chief value and interest of this not very faithful or pleasing German version rest in the fact that it introduced 'Umar to Emerson, who made an English poetic paraphrase of several rubaiyat from the German. Emerson's share in the task of introducing the Persian singer to Western readers is so slight and unworthy of his own muse as well as of the muse of the Persian, that it is not deserving of a separate place in a bibliography of 'Umar. His lines may be found in "Persian Poetry," in the volume of "Letters and Social Aims." Contains twenty-five quatrains.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF PERSIAN POETS; with Critical and Explanatory Remarks by the late Right Honorable Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart London, Printed for the Oriental Translation Fund of Great Britain and Ireland: sold by W. H. Allen & Co., Leadenhall Street, and B. Duprat, Paris. 1846.

This is especially noteworthy, as it was the first translation of any of the rubaiyat in prose.

PROFESSOR EDWARD BYLES COWELL; Calcutta Review. Vol. XXX. January, 1858.

This date is the second in interest and the first in importance in the history of 'Umar's rubaiyat in their life in the Western world. The other memorable date is that of the appearance of Dr. Hyde's work 1700. Cowell was the inspirer of Fitz Gerald, and the publication of his metrical, though unrhymed, version of a number of 'Umar's quatrains was the real beginning of the study and appreciation of the great Eastern singer. It was a far cry to 1838; but in the following year, 1859, the Western world saw a new 'Umar arise in Fitz Gerald, "another morn risen on mid-noon."

LES QUATRAINS DE KHEYAM. Traduits du Persan par J. B. Nicholas, ex-Premier Grogman de l'Ambassade Francaise en Perse, Consul de France a Reschi. Paris: Imprime par ordre de l'Empereur a l'Imprimerie Imperiale. 1867.

The source from which English and other paraphrasers who do not know Persian draw their scant knowledge of the original.

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON. Prose Translation from Nicholas's Version of 39 rubaiyat. Volume CIX of The North American Review. October, 1869.

GRAMMATIK, POETIK, UND RHETORIK DER PERSER. Von Friedrich Ruckert, Herausgegeben von W. Pertsch. Gotha, 1874.

Two quatrains transliterated and translated. Interesting as the second great stimulus to the study of 'Umar in the original.

METRICAL TRANSLATIONS FROM THE QUATRAINS OF UMAR KHAYYAM. By P. Whalley, C. S. Muradabad: The Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. 1877. (Nine ruba'iyat.)

DIE NATIONAL LITERATURE SAEMMTLICHER VOELKER DES ORIENTS. By A. E. Weilheim da Fonseca, in "Die Classiker Aller Zeiten und Nationen." By Wulff, Berlin, 1860-'77. Fourth Part.

STROPHEN DES OMAR CHIJAM. Deutsch von Adolph Friedrich Grafen v. Schack. Stuutgart: Verlag der I. G. Cottaschen Buchhandlung. 1878.

WHITLEY STOKES. 18 quatrains from 'Umar translated into verse. The Academy. Vol. XXVII. Page 63. London, Jan. 24, 1885.

H. G. KEENE. Translation in verse of some 80 of the ruba'iyat. Macmillan's Magazine, November, 1887. Volume, LVII. Page 27.

THE DIALOGUE OF THE GULSHAN-I-RAZ; or, MYSTICAL GARDEN OF ROSES OF MAHMOUD SHABISTARI. With Selections from The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. By E. A. Johnson. London: Trubner & Co., Ludgate Hill. 1887.

THE ROSE GARDEN OF PERSIA. By Louisa Stuart Costello. London: George Bell & Sons. 1887. Pages 66-76 are devoted to Omar Khiam.

MICHAEL KERNEY. 50 or so quatrains translated into English verse, following the original more closely in meter and sense than Fitz Gerald. Contained in notes to the little edition of Fitz Gerald's "Ruba'iyat of Omar Khayyam." Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1888.

DIE MYSTISCHE, DIDAKTISCHE, UND LYRISCHE POESIE UND DAS SPAETERE SCHRIFTTHUM DER PERSER. Von Prof. Dr. Herman Ethé. Hamburg: Verlag von I. F. Richter. 1888.

OMAR KHAYYAM'S RUBA'IYAT. A translation in verse of 10 ruba'iyat. Cornhill Magazine. December, 1890.

EASTERN PEARLS. By the Persian Cynic Poet Omar Khayyam. Poems from the Persian. Translated and published by Bela Harrach, Budapest, Lajos Aigner.

J. PIZZI. Storia della Poesia Persiana. Turin, 1894. Translation of 63 ruba'iyat. Khayyam tradotte dal Persiano. Bologna, 1895. 12 quatrains, Following Nicholas.

STANHOPE SAMS.

A Reader's Suggestions.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

It may be of interest to the numerous lovers of Persia's astronomer poet, Omar Khayyam, to add to their bibliography of the poet the following list as a supplement to the admirable article published in the columns of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW June 10, 1899. The collection which I present is supplementary also to the bibliographies of Heron-Allen (reviewed in these columns Dec. 24, 1898,) and of Dole's Variorum edition. May it serve as a contribution toward a complete bibliography of the Iranian bard whom Fitz Gerald's transmutation—I cannot say translation—has brought close to the hearts of many throughout the Anglo-Saxon world:

Anonymous. The translations of Omar Khayyam. Literature II., (1898,) 208-209; 230.

Anonymous. Persian Poetry. Ibid., 579-580.

Bodenstedt, F. Omar Cheyam. Bodenstedt, Kunst und Leben, II. Jahrg. 1878. (inaccessible to me.)

Conway, M. D. Omar Khayyam. Open Court VIII., (1) 4,095-4,098; 4,105-4,107; 4,115-4,118.

D. Omar Khayyam. Academy, LII., (1897,) 331-332.

Hay, J. On Fitz Gerald's Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. New York Critic Company. 1898.

Keene, H. G. Omar Khayyam. Eclectic Magazine, January, 1888, Page 104.

Meinsma, K. O. Omar Chajjam van Nischapoer en zyne plaats in de Perzische litteratuur. De Gids, 1891, III., 504-535.

Milner, G. Omar Khayyam. Manchester Quarterly, No. 12, October, 1884.

Mère, F. E. The Grolier Rubaiyat. NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, April 22, 1899, 265-266, (cf. Agnes E. Blanchard, Versions of Omar's song, Ibid., May 27, 1899, Page 350.)

Pickering, C. J. Translation. Rubaiyat from 'Umar. Academy, 1886, Aug. 14, 104-105.

Rosen, Baron V. Merakhiya-Omar Chejjam. Sapiski Orient. Abth. Russ. Arch. Gesellschaft. II., (1887,) 1, 138-139.

Sherman, F. D. Omar Khayyam. Atlantic Monthly, May, 1889, 600, (poem.)

Strachey, E. Persian poetry. Ibid., March, 1893, 322-331. (Alludes to Omar, Page 327.)

Tomson, G. K. Omar Khayyam. Ibid., October, 1887, 480, (poem.)

Tyrrell, F. H. Persian Poets and English Translators. Calcutta Review, xcviii., (1894,) 205-235. (Alludes to Fitz Gerald and Omar, 212, 223, 228-231.

For the biography of our Persian preacher we find valuable material in the articles on him by Hermann Ethé in the Encyclopaedia Britannica and by Prof. A. V. Williams Jackson of Columbia in Johnson's Universal Cyclopedia. The first-named scholar has very recently discussed Omar anew in the Grundriss der iranischen Philologie, (Strassburg, 1895,) II., 275-277, while the brilliant Italian professor, I. Pizzi, has recounted the well-known story of our poet's life in his Storia della poesia persiana (Turin, 1894,) I. 241-244, and he has also added in Pages 280-285 of the same volume a translation of sixty quatrains into melodious Italian verse.

If further contributions of literature on Omar could be made a reasonably complete bibliography of the poet might in the course of time be made. This would be, if my judgment is correct, a desideratum to all to whom either the Persian singer or his English interpreter is dear.

LOUIS H. GRAY.

Library of Princeton University, June 26, 1899.

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THE WEATHER.
Fair; variable winds, becoming easterly.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,455. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 23, 1899.—TWENTY PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks dull.

FOREIGN.—The special correspondent of THE TIMES in London gives a review of the opera season in the British capital. Marked approbation was accorded Isidore de Lara's "Messaline." Mme. Melba scored a remarkable triumph. Mr. Michael Davitt, according to THE TIMES's correspondent, will ask for clemency on behalf of Mrs. Maybrick. Paris advices state that the Marquis de Cerrabbo, the representative of Don Carlos, who is now at Hendaye, has been asked to take up his residence north of the Loire. The Third Committee of the International Peace Conference held a session at The Hague yesterday and adopted Article 9 of the arbitration scheme. The marriage of the Crown Prince Danilo of Montenegro and Princess Jutta of Mecklenburg-Strelitz at Gettinje is to be celebrated next Thursday with much ornate ceremony. The Yale-Harvard and Oxford-Cambridge teams, which took part in the athletic contest yesterday were entertained by the Queen's Club at dinner last night at the Hotel Cecil, London. It is probable, from announcements made by several of the speakers, that a team from the two English universities will pay a return visit to the United States next year. The Muckross estate at Killarney has been sold to A. G. Peck, late of Cohoes Falls, N. Y., for £57,000. The bubonic plague has spread from Hong-Kong and Mauritius to Reunion. There were twenty-nine fatal cases at Mauritius in the week ending July 20. The announcement that Chief Justice Chambers is to leave Samoa is received with great satisfaction by the German press, which declares he has been the tool of the British Consul there. The London Times says the fall in the price of consols is caused by the realization by holders of the coming reduction in the interest and the anticipation that the money market will be stringent in the Autumn. The First Lord of the Admiralty, G. J. Goschen, has announced that the allowance for ammunition practice is to be doubled. The plans for the naval manoeuvres consist of a supposed attack on a British merchant fleet in the Atlantic and a fight between torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers. —Pages 1, 7, and 15.

Page 1.

The Valentine family have offered to pay the shortage of $7,900 which George Valentine confessed exists in his accounts as Treasurer of the Perth Amboy Savings Institution.

The Fifth Regiment, O. N. G., has been called out in Cleveland, Mayor Farley and Police Director Herrick having decided that extra troops were absolutely necessary for the protection of life and property. Shots were fired in various places in the city, but no serious injury is reported. The strikers have issued a circular saying that they believe in force, and its application is necessary in the present case.

Page 2.

Gov. Roosevelt and his wife went to the Oriental Hotel, at Manhattan Beach, yesterday as the guests of Senator Platt.

In an informal race yesterday, the Columbia beat the Defender into Newport Harbor. The yachts had little wind at first, but the last four miles, during which the Columbia forged ahead, were sailed in less than 20 minutes under strong wind. The next cup race will occur on July 29, but the yachts will probably race informally before that time.

Page 3.

There was no change yesterday in the situation of the newsboys' strike.

A man who booked as R. W. Bonnel committed suicide on the Fall River Line steamer Priscilla yesterday.

A package of dynamite was found on the tracks of the Seventh Avenue line, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning. The car service was more regular throughout the day, and the company claims that practically the entire line will be operated today.

The carelessness of a motorman, who backed his car into an open switch, was responsible for the wreck yesterday of a trolley car in Brooklyn and the injury of fifteen men—thirteen of them policemen. The car plunged over an embankment, carrying the men with it.

Most of the policemen brought from other boroughs for strike duty in connection with the Metropolitan Street Railway troubles have been returned to their precincts. All cars were run on schedule yesterday. Last night strikers stoned a Second Avenue car and injured a woman passenger.

Page 4.

Only one favorite came in first yesterday in the six events at Brighton Beach.

The last day of the Larchmont Yacht Club's race week was marked by rain, lightning, and a fickle wind. Colonia was beaten by Amorita. Among the other winners were Syce, Meemer, Momo, Spindrift, and Midge.

In the championship cricket games yesterday the New Yorks were beaten by the Manhattans; Knickerbocker Athletic Club Team B lost to Team A, and the Manhattan second team defeated the Kings County second team.

Page 5.

No plans have been made as yet for the funeral of Col. Ingersoll. It is likely the body will be buried or cremated without any ceremony whatever. Many telegrams of condolence were received yesterday by Mrs. Ingersoll.

Page 7.

Owen T. Coffin, ex-Surrogate of Westchester County, died at his home in Peekskill yesterday.

Col. W. C. Vandewater, for three terms Postmaster of Princeton, died suddenly there yesterday of neuralgia of the heart.

In the Canadian House of Commons yesterday Sir Charles Tupper said the United States had pursued an unjustifiable course in regard to the Alaskan boundary. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the alternatives were now arbitration or an appeal to arms.

Page 8.

It is reported that British Consul General Sanderson, who sailed for England yesterday, is to be knighted.

Mail advices from Central America declare that the revolution in the Meridional Department of Nicaragua is causing President Zelaya's Administration serious concern.

Page 10.

Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down an extended opinion on the civil service law.

Henry Colton of 57 Hudson Avenue yesterday shot and killed William McColmont of 247 Plymouth Street in a Brooklyn saloon.

The President issued a proclamation of the reciprocity treaty with Portugal yesterday. That with France is almost ready for signature, and will probably be signed by Monday. The treaties with Jamaica and Bermuda are also nearly concluded.

The disclosures concerning the affairs of the Mercantile Co-operative Bank of New York have caused uneasiness among the shareholders of the Mercantile Co-operative Bank of New Jersey, of which J. W. Newbery, ex-President of the New York concern, is at the head. Cashier Percy Lowe says he is satisfied of the stability of the concern.

Page 13.

Burglars, according to a story told to the police, entered the flat of Eugene Kahn, at 440 Manhattan Avenue, early yesterday morning, stole some hidden jewelry, and set fire to the contents of a trunk.

At the international athletic contest at the grounds of the Queen's Club, London, yesterday, between the representatives of Yale and Harvard and Oxford and Cambridge, the former were defeated by one event, the English team winning five and the American four.

Page 19.

The will of Anna Sutherland, which was contested by her daughter, Mrs. Hagan, was admitted to probate yesterday.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Woman's Department.—Page 16.
National Guard Notes.—Page 13.
Current Literature.—Page 16.
Business Troubles.—Page 19.
New Corporations.—Page 19.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 19.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 19.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Railroads.—Page 8.
Society.—Page 12.

Express Trains to Brighton Beach via Kings Co. Elevated R. R.
Leave New York terminal of the Bridge every thirty minutes from 6:30 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
Racing specials leave every fifteen minutes from 12 M. to 2:15 P. M.
Last train leaves Brighton Beach at 11 P. M. —Adv.

ROOT TO SUCCEED ALGER

The New York Lawyer Has Accepted the War Portfolio.

ENTERS OFFICE NEXT MONTH

Selection Pleases Secretary Alger—Mr. Root May Confer with the President at Lake Champlain.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Elihu Root of New York has accepted the War portfolio in President McKinley's Cabinet. The telegram of acceptance was received shortly after noon to-day, while Secretary Long was with the President. Secretary Alger had just left.

The tender of the portfolio was made to Mr. Root last night after the conference at the White House.

As the President will leave for the Adirondacks Wednesday or Thursday of next week it is hardly probable that Mr. Root will come to Washington to confer with him before that time. It is regarded as more likely that Mr. Root will meet the President at Lake Champlain the latter part of the week.

The announcement of Mr. Root's appointment was made at the War Department. It was stated that Senator Platt came to Washington last evening armed with authority from Mr. Root to accept in his name. It is not expected that the acceptance will make any change in the plans of Secretary Alger, and he will remain on duty here until the end of the present month, being assisted by Mr. Melkiejohn, who returned from his outing in Wisconsin today, his vacation having been cut short by the resignation of Secretary Alger.

Secretary Alger had confidently expected the appointment of Mr. Root, and was very much pleased at the President's choice. This was evidenced in the following letter which Secretary Alger yesterday addressed to his successor:

Washington, July 21.

My Dear Mr. Root: All I know is what the newspapers say, that you are to succeed me as Secretary of War. Should it come to you, I most earnestly urge you to make the sacrifice and accept the position. With your knowledge of law and your excellent health you can serve the country in a way given to few men. Sincerely yours,
R. A. ALGER.

Hon. Elihu Root, New York.

Secretary Alger called at the White House to-day and was with the President for a short time, discussing some appointments to commissions in the volunteer army. He drove from the White House directly to the station, where he met his wife. Together they left for Thorndale, Penn., to spend Sunday with their daughter.

ELIHU ROOT'S CAREER.

From a College Boy to One of the Leaders of the Bar.

Although born in Clinton, Oneida County, this State, Elihu Root was a descendant of an old New England family. His father, Oren Root, was Professor of Mathematics in Hamilton College for a period of thirty-six years from 1849 to 1885. Elihu was born Feb. 15, 1845, and was nineteen years old when he was graduated from Hamilton College. For three years he applied himself diligently to the study of law, part of the time at Hamilton College, and began practice in this city in 1867. He was successful from the start, favorably impressing the older members of the bar by his earnestness, his keen power of analysis, and his industry. To a certain extent he made a specialty of corporation law, and within a few years he had acquired a large corporation practice.

Mr. Root has been connected as counsel with many important and famous cases, and he was successful in a large proportion of them. He was the leading counsel for ex-Judge Henry Hilton in the A. T. Stewart will case, and in that capacity he defended the suit of Branagh vs. Smith, disposing of the claim of the alleged Irish heirs against the Stewart estate. In the Hoyt will case, and also in the Fayerweather will contest, Mr. Root appeared as the leading counsel. He was actively engaged in the Broadway Street Railroad litigation, the Sugar Trust contest, and in the protracted legal warfare over Aqueduct contracts. In the last-mentioned litigation (O'Brien vs. the Mayor of the City of New York) Mr. Root appeared as counsel for the city, and was successful in saving several millions of dollars to the municipal treasury. He also defended Dock Commissioners Matthews and Post in the proceedings instituted before Mayor Grant for their removal. Another case in which success enhanced the rising lawyer's reputation was his effective resistance of the attempts, made under forms of law, to remove Charles A. Dana from New York to Washington, Mr. Dana having been indicted in the District of Columbia for the publication of an alleged libel in The New York Sun.

While meeting the requirements of a steadily growing legal practice, Mr. Root found time to take an intelligent and earnest interest in political matters. He has a conscientious sense of the duties of citizenship, and the welfare of the Nation, the State, and the municipality command his active personal interest. Early in his career he affiliated with the Republican Party, and in recent years he has been conspicuous as a leader of the reform element of that party. In 1879 he was a Republican candidate in this city for the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and he polled a large Republican vote. President Arthur appointed him United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York in 1883, and he served in that capacity until the middle of 1885. He conducted the prosecution which resulted in the conviction of James D. Fish, President of the Marine Bank, for acts connected with the Grand & Ward failure.

With the advent of a Democratic Administration in Washington, Mr. Root resigned the office of United States District Attorney. For a number of years he held an influential position in the Republican organization of New York County. He represented the Twenty-first Assembly District on the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee for several terms, and in 1886 he was Chairman of the County Committee. When, in his judgment, the political methods of his Republican associates became objectionable, he was a frank and severe critic of those methods. He was an active member of the "Committee of Thirty," which in 1893-4 organized a revolt against the Republican "machine" in New York County.

Elihu Root acted as one of the delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention of 1894, and, while Joseph H. Choate was the President of that body, Mr. Root was the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee and the leader on the floor of the Republican majority. He is a ready and, on occasions, eloquent speaker, and his powers of analysis and argument are of an uncommon order. In the practice of his profession he enjoys the reputation of being very thorough in the preparation of cases and exceedingly keen to see and turn to advantage vital points. During the Presidential campaign of 1892 he made a notable public address in Cooper Union, analyzing and exposing municipal corruption. His speech in the Republican State Convention at Saratoga last Fall, showing the legal eligibility of Col. Roosevelt for the Governorship, was regarded as a masterful mustering of fact and logic.

For a long period of years Mr. Root has been one of the foremost members of the New York Bar Association, of which body he served as President. He was also at one time President of the New England Society. In January, 1895, he was elected President of the Republican Club of the City of New York, and still later he was made President of the Union League Club, succeeding Gen. Horace Porter, which office he still holds. Mr. Root is also a member of a great number of social, political, and scientific organizations, including the Metropolitan, Century, University, Players, and City Clubs, Sons of the American Revolution, American Museum of Natural History, the Sigma Chi, and the Society of Colonial Wars.

After the retirement of Col. John Hay from the post of Ambassador to the Court of St. James's Mr. Root was prominently mentioned as a possible successor. Without any open encouragement on his part, some of his friends heartily recommended his appointment by the President to the office which Joseph H. Choate was subsequently selected to fill.

ROOT ACCEPTS THE PORTFOLIO.

Not from Any Desire for Office, but from a Sense of Duty.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., July 22.—Elihu Root to-day received his official notice of his appointment to the office of Secretary of War from Washington while at his Summer home here.

Mr. Root said that he would accept the proffered office, not because he desired the office, but through a sense of duty. He further said that he did not care to outline his future policy, but would conduct the office strictly on business principles. He said that he realized that the eyes of the Nation were upon him, and deeply felt the honor conferred upon him. His legal training, he said would undoubtedly be of great assistance to him in the administration of his new office.

Mr. Root will go early next week at the latest to Washington to consult the President. He said that he did not know when he would assume the active charge of the department, and begged to be excused at present from a further discussion of the subject.

DETROIT TO HONOR ALGER.

Non-Partisan Meeting Plans a Reception on His Return Home.

DETROIT, July 22.—At a largely attended non-partisan meeting of leading citizens, held in the Mayor's office this afternoon, a reception was planned in honor of Gen. Alger's return home, as a token of the esteem in which the Secretary of War is held by those who know him best.

THE PRESIDENT'S VACATION.

With Mrs. McKinley Will Leave for Lake Champlain This Week.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—President and Mrs. McKinley will leave here the middle of the coming week for their vacation at the Hotel Champlain, three miles from Plattsburg, N. Y. Quarters have been engaged at the hotel, and nearly all the details of the trip have been arranged.

The President is getting public business in shape for his departure. He will devote all his time the first few days of next week to finishing important work, and will receive no visitors.

Long Branch to Greet the President.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 22.—All interest at Long Branch centres in the horse show, which will open next Thursday, and President McKinley's prospective visit. The President's visit depends on the condition of Mrs. McKinley's health. Vice President Hobart has accepted a box in the front row on the aisle, in Section D. This box will be decorated with the National colors. Abner McKinley is expected next week. Plans for a fête in honor of President McKinley are being made by the municipal authorities.

VALENTINES OFFER TO PAY.

Check for $7,900 at Disposal of Perth Amboy Savings Institution.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., July 22.—Edward Savage, counsel for the Valentine family, to-day offered to pay the shortage of $7,900 which George M. Valentine confessed exists in his accounts as Treasurer of the Perth Amboy Savings Institution.

President E. R. Pierce declined to accept the certified check which accompanied the offer. He says he will consult the bank's attorney, and it is probable that the matter will be adjusted Monday.

LIGHTNING STRIKES A CAR.

Motorman and Conductor Badly Bruised by the Bolt.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 22.—Conductor Frank Bridges of the last car over the Portsmouth, Kittery, and York Street Railway from York Beach last night was knocked senseless by a thunderbolt which hit the car. The car was running along Tenny's Hill when suddenly the power went off, and the motorman turned and advised the conductor to pull the trolley from the wire. A moment after a blinding flash came, and the passengers in the car were horrified to see the motorman enveloped in flames, a wreath about his rubber hat and shooting down his body and limbs. He was not much injured, however, but the conductor was not so fortunate, for he was found lying on the ground several feet from the car, and senseless. He was taken to a nearby house and a physician summoned, but it was over an hour before he regained consciousness.

IN TROUBLE OVER A PENSION.

One of the District of Columbia Troops Held for Perjury.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The First District of Columbia Volunteers has achieved some celebrity from the fact that, with two exceptions, all the members of the regiment have applied for pensions, and from the further fact that some of the officers have been candidates for commissions in the new army, and that two of them have been successful in their applications.

The first member of the regiment to get into trouble as a result of his anxiety for a pension was Henry Kessler, who was today held under $1,000 bonds for the Grand Jury on a charge of perjury. Kessler applied for a pension, mentioning among his disabilities a rupture of the left side, which he claimed to have acquired while in the line of duty in the Santiago campaign.

Pension Commissioner Evans had his record looked up, and found that he had enlisted in Troop H of the Eighth United States Cavalry in April, 1893, and that in May it was discovered that he had a rupture of the left side. He was discharged from the service for concealment of a physical defect at the time of enlistment. Commissioner Evans turned the testimony obtained by his agents over to the United States District Attorney, and Kessler was arrested. It is said that he has had the rupture since boyhood.

POLICEMEN AS LOVE-MAKERS.

Decision in Washington Involving Privileges While on Duty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—A case of interest to policemen the country over has just come from the hands of the District Commissioners. It involves the immortal right of policemen to make love to servant maids while on duty. Two evenings ago Policeman Henry Burrows of the Fifth Precinct was seated beside a young woman near the Graceland Cemetery. Near by was an inquisitive and graceless fireman.

Every time the uniformed arm approached the adjacent shirt waist the elastic neck of the fireman shot forth, and his expression became one of prying interest. Burrows shifted his position several times, and even adopted the expedient of raising the girl's parasol, but without avail. He looked for a remote spot, but could find none so dark that a blue sleeve did not look dark against a white shirt waist. Finally, in despair, he gave it up and arrested the fireman, charging him with interfering with an officer while in the performance of his duty.

In court the charge was dismissed, and Burrows was called on by the Commissioners for an explanation. He stood on the traditional rights of members of his profession and declined to go into details. The Commissioners were hard hearted, and to-day Burrows tendered his resignation.

New Fast Train to Detroit.

The New York Central's "Detroit Special" stops at Garrison's, Fishkill, Poughkeepsie, Rhinecliff, Catskill, Hudson, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, &c. Sleeping and Parlor Cars. Connects at Albany for Saratoga.—Adv.

KENTUCKY CLANS GATHERING.

More Trouble Is Feared in Clay County—Whites and Howards Armed to the Teeth.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Ky., July 22.—Advices from Manchester, the county seat of Clay County, say that the situation there is worse than ever. The Whites and Howards are gathering there, armed to the teeth, and they are trying to find if the Bakers are being offered protection by the Philpots. If they find this to be true they will make open war on the Philpots. The latter say they have made secret war on them already, as they declare the Whites furnished the arms for the Griffins and urged them to go with Aaron Morris and attack the Philpots last Monday.

There has been bad feeling between the Whites and Philpots since 1897, when the Whites went on the bond of Aaron Morris after he had killed Jim Crow Philpot, and by their aid and influence finally secured the acquittal of Morris, although the killing of Jim Crow Philpot was a cold-blooded murder.

The manifest preparations for hostilities have caused the citizens of Manchester to fear for their lives, and all who can are leaving. The Philpots' trial was postponed until Monday, and it is feared that when the two factions meet at the trial more killing will be the result.

Sheriff White assaulted Carl Daily of New York, who is representing Collier's Weekly. He knocked him down and placed a big pistol to his temple with the threat that he would kill him if he knew he was the man who had sent off certain stories about the feud. Daily declared he sent no false stories, and several bystanders begged for the young man's life. White let him go with the promise that he would leave town, and Daily left to-day.

Last night a number of men shot into the house of Sol Griffin, father of Harve Griffin, who was killed by the Philpots last Monday, but nobody was hurt.

At Barbourville Monday the trial of Wiley, Dee, and Jim Baker is to begin for the killing of Will Howard. But it will probably be continued on account of absent witnesses and the illness of Dee Baker.

PEACE CONFERENCE'S WORK.

One Article of the Arbitration Scheme Adopted—The Conference Nearing the End.

THE HAGUE, July 22.—The Third Committee of the International Peace Conference held a session to-day, under the Presidency of M. Leon Bourgeois of the French delegation, and adopted Article IX., as modified. The article now reads:

"In international disputes involving neither a country's honor nor essential interests, and arising from a divergence of opinion on points of fact, the signatory powers deem it advisable that parties which are unable to agree by diplomatic means shall institute, so far as circumstances will permit, an international inquiry, whose duty it shall be to facilitate the solution of these disputes by clearing up the questions of fact by means of an impartial, conscientious examination."

After adopting Article 9 and passing the second reading of the five articles dealing with commissions of inquiry, the committee adopted, with slight verbal modifications, Articles 38 to 50 of the arbitration scheme, and then adopted the scheme as a whole, bringing the labors of the committee to a successful conclusion.

Count Nigra, head of the Italian delegation, on behalf of his colleagues, thanked M. Bourgeois, who, Count Nigra said, had directed the discussions with distinction, authority, and impartiality, and in a conciliatory spirit.

The committee will meet formally on Tuesday next to read the minutes of its proceedings, and afterward a plenary meeting of the conference will be held for the final acceptance of the arbitration scheme. The entire proceedings are expected to be brought to an end by the latter part of next week. The technical delegates are already leaving.

Ambassador White's Plans.

BERLIN, July 22.—The United States Ambassador to Germany, Mr. Andrew D. White, after leaving The Hague, will go to Homburg for a vacation.

REMINDERS OF KANSAS BOOMS.

Expensive Court House Used as Storehouse and Cattle Shed.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 22.—New York and New England holders of Western Kansas bonds, were they to take a trip through that country, would see evidences of the speculative boom of twelve and fifteen years ago, still standing, silent reminders of the craze, which took possession of the people and sent them headlong into a debt from which they cannot hope to recover.

What is now Garfield township, Finney County, was once Garfield County. Two towns sprang up almost in a night, and contended for county-seat honors. Ravanna and Eminence were only two miles apart. During the boom both places held the county records, but they were not kept at either place very long at a time. In those days the county seat would be moved in a night. The citizens would organize a "Winchester Club" and go over and bring back the records in a wagon. Then when the "county seat" least expected it the other crowd would swoop down and recapture the books.

Finally, Ravanna, a mere village, voted bonds to the amount of $16,000, sold them to some New York broker, and with the proceeds built a fine Court House. Two years later the State Supreme Court decided that Garfield County had never been legally organized, and, therefore, disorganized it and attached it as a township to Finney County. To-day that Court House stands at Ravanna. Only three other buildings remain to tell the story. In the Summer months the Court House is used as a cold storage for hay and during the Winter calves are sheltered within its walls.

Court houses costing all the way from $30,000 to $40,000 may be seen in a score of those thinly populated Western Kansas counties. Russell Springs, the county seat of Logan County, has a $30,000 Court House and a population of sixty inhabitants.

GREAT DISTRESS IN ALASKA.

Miners in Kotzebue Region Appeal to the Government for Aid.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 22.—From the passengers on the steamer Brunswick, just arrived here from Alaska, it is learned that a passenger is on his way from Kotzebue Sound to Washington in behalf of 1,000 miners said to be stranded in the Kotzebue district. He will ask the Government to send revenue cutters to Kotzebue Sound, and he is provided with proof that unless Government aid is given many lives will be lost.

Twelve hundred people went into the Kotzebue country, well outfitted for the search for gold. Two hundred succeeded in getting over the snow last Winter. Many died en route. There are now nearly one thousand people on the shore of the sound waiting for a chance to come home. No merchant vessels will run to that district this year, and the whalers which call in there for fresh water will not take passengers.

If the miners had the means of getting home, it is doubtful if they could buy their passage. Many of them have been sick with scurvy, and are going to float down the several streams running into the sound, with the intention of waiting for Government help.

The Haverhill Gas Company Purchase.

NEWARK, N. J., July 22.—Thomas A. Nevins of this city said to-day in regard to the recent purchase of the Haverhill Gas Company of Haverhill, Mass., for $600,000, that Chandler W. Riker, Thomas A. Nevins, Jr., Nicholas Doyle, and Adrian Riker are interested with him in the deal. The transfer of the company is to take place on Monday.

Standard, Bottled at the Brewery.

$1.10 per case of 24 bottles. At grocers. Out of town orders promptly attended to. Order by postal or telephone, 164 Wyburgh. *Otto Huber Brewery, Brooklyn.*—Adv.

ITALIANS ASK PROTECTION

Louisiana Lynching May Assume an International Aspect.

REPRESENTATIONS ARE MADE

Count Vinchi Calls Upon Secretary Hay and Takes Up the Killing of His Five Countrymen.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The lynching of five Italians in Louisiana yesterday promises to assume an international aspect through the action of the Italian Government. Count Vinchi, the Italian Chargé d'Affaires, called at the State Department at an early hour this morning, and made representations to the officials concerning the atrocity in Louisiana. In order to get full information as a basis for action by this Government, Secretary Hay thereupon telegraphed the Governor of Louisiana requesting all the facts in the case.

Count Vinchi's action was predicated on reports from the Italian Consular officials in Louisiana and by the press reports. There is reason to believe also that the Italian Foreign Office is already fully informed on the occurrence. It is probable, however, that the representations of to-day are only preliminary, with a view to calling attention to the facts reported and to pave the way for any protest or demand of reparation which may follow.

The affair is considered in official Italian quarters as much like that in the Mafia cases at New Orleans while Mr. Blaine was Secretary of State, at which time the Italian Minister, Baron Fava, called for his passports and left the country. Baron Fava is now in Rome on vacation, and during his absence Count Vinchi has charge of Italian affairs in this country.

Count Vinchi recalled that dring his service here two affairs very similar to this—one in Colorado and the other in Louisiana—had been satisfactorily adjusted, and this had been brought about largely through the sympathetic and friendly feeling which prevails between the two Governments. He felt sure, he said, that this time sentiment would accomplish a just settlement in the present case.

While greatly deploring the affair, he feels that there are circumstances which make it difficult for the Federal authorities to deal with it. Therefore, he is co-operating with the officials here in determining the nationality of the murdered men. It has been impossible thus far to communicate with the Consular Agent, who has gone to the scene. Dispatches sent to him at Vicksburg have been returned by the telegraph company, and the department is unable to get track of him. His report and that of the Governor of Louisiana are expected to give full light on the subject and afford data upon which the two Governments can act.

Count Vinchi paid a third visit to the State Department at 3 o'clock this afternoon. He saw Assistant Secretary Hill and inquired as to the department's action in the matter, and expressed satisfaction when informed of the telegraphic request made upon the Governor of Louisiana for a report on the case. In addition Mr. Hill expressed the sincere regret entertained by the Government at the unfortunate occurrence.

Count Vinchi's representations to the State Department were based on a brief dispatch from the acting Italian Consul at New Orleans, Mr. Babini. Count Vinchi at once directed that all of the particulars in the case be secured and that special inquiry be made as to whether the victims of the lynching were Italian citizens, who had not yet become naturalized. In submitting the matter to the State Department Count Vinchi wrote a note reciting the telegram and reinforcing it with an expression of the hope that steps will be taken to ascertain the facts and extend protection to Italians in the neighborhood.

He saw Secretary Hay and also Assistant Secretary Hill. Mr. Hay was about to go to the White House, so that the representations made by the Italian Chargé were communicated to the President. Throughout the conferences, the most agreeable spirit was shown, and there was no intimation from Count Vinchi that his Government was disposed to make a serious issue of the affair. Neither personally nor in the note which he submitted was there any protest or demand for indemnity. Any steps in this line are likely to come when the facts are fully established.

When Count Vinchi was seen this afternoon he said that he had no doubt whatever that a satisfactory adjustment would be secured.

ROME, July 22.—The Fanfulla, commenting upon the lynching of the Italians at Tallulah, in Madison Parish, La., yesterdai, recalls similar cases which have occurred in the past, and, while stigmatizing such savage acts, deplores the indifference of the United States Government, which, the Fanfulla says, has not the strength to vanquish fanatical prejudices, and sometimes, as in the case of the shooting of miners at Hazleton, refuses all explanation.

The paper expresses the hope that the Italian Government will demand and insist upon an explanation of and satisfaction for the lynching. The other papers make no comment upon the incident.

BATON ROUGE, La., July 22.—Gov. Foster has received a telegram from the Acting Consulate at New Orleans saying information has been received that his delegates or agents sent to investigate the lynching will be assaulted should they appear at Tallulah; further, that the newspapers announce that District Attorney Patrick Henry of Vicksburg, Miss., stated that the Italians have been warned to leave the Parish of Madison within three days or accept the same fate of the five Italians at Tallulah.

Upon receipt of this telegram Gov. Foster wired its contents to the Chief of Police of Madison Parish, and requested him to furnish all the facts as to the lynching and the present situation, and to say if the civil authorities in Madison Parish could maintain the law.

THE GRAND JURY'S VERDICT.

It Declares the Italians Lynched Had Formed a Conspiracy.

TALLULAH, La., July 22.—The Grand Jury, which investigated the lynching of five Italians here yesterday, reported last night as follows: "It is evident from the facts brought to our knowledge that the men who were lynched had formed a conspiracy to assassinate Dr. Hodges, and the mob, learning of the facts, took the law into their own hands. After diligent inquiry we have not been able to learn the names or identify any of the men composing the mob."

The five Italians who were lynched had been living in Madison Parish for some years, and had filed their declarations to become citizens. Some had applied for naturalization papers.

Negro Lynched in Missouri.

MEXICO, Mo., July 22.—Frank Embree, the negro charged with a grave offense near Benton, Howard County, a few weeks ago, while en route to Fayette to-day to be tried for his crime, was taken from the officers by a mob at Steinmetz and hanged to a tree. The negro denied his guilt. The officers and their prisoner were on board a Chicago and Alton train, which was stopped near Higbee by the mob. Embree was taken off and whipped for half an hour before being hanged. Ever since Embree was arrested several weeks ago it was predicted that he would never reach trial.

Chautauqua Excursion.

$10.00 round trip by ERIE RAILROAD, July 28. Tickets good for return until August 27th.—Adv.

RESULT OF AMERICAN RULE.

A British Consul Says that the Conditions in the Philippines Are Rapidly Improving.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 22.—The British Consul at Manila reports to the Foreign Office most favorably on the American occupation of the Philippines. He says that business was naturally paralyzed during the war, but that the prospects under American rule are glowing and that vast trade is anticipated between Port Darwin in Australia and Manila. Already a line of steamers has arranged to carry frozen meat.

The great drawbacks are the bad sanitary condition of the towns and uncleanliness of the Filipinos, but the Americans are energetic and conditions are rapidly improving. The empire anticipates a remarkable increase of trade immediately.

CRIMPING IN NEW YORK.

London Mission to Seamen Reports English Sailors Are Coerced.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 22.—The London Mission to Seamen reports that crimping is rampant in New York, and complains that Englishmen are habitually caught by a gang of crimps and forced to sign for seventy-five days for 25 cents a day.

Wage contracts are drawn up before the British Consul, which leads sailors to believe that the matter has official countenance. Commander Dawson of the mission instances a case where a crimp got £7 for a sailor whose outfit from the crimp cost $8, besides four days' board.

TRAIN WRECK IN TENNESSEE.

Two Were Killed and Many Hurt—Cars Fell Through a Trestle.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 22.—Several persons were seriously injured and, it is feared, two lives lost in a wreck near Gallatin this evening on the Chesapeake and Nashville Railroad.

The wreck was caused by the collapse of a trestle between Bledsoe and Westmoreland. The train was thrown to the ground sixty feet below. The train consisted of six cars, three of which contained freight. The engine had pushed over the trestle when the cars tumbled in a heap with a terrific crash, carrying the engine with them.

There was a number of passengers on board the train and most of them were injured. As quickly as possible after the accident word was sent to Gallatin and Nashville, and at 10 o'clock a special train carrying physicians, was sent to the scene. Another train was sent from Gallatin.

A Mr. Bird, whose place of residence is Nashville, was pinned in the ruins and burned to death. Charles Speakman, a brakeman, is missing, and it is supposed he is dead. John M. Rogan had his left leg broken and sustained severe bruises about the head and body. E. B. Buck, conductor, was injured, but to what extent is not known. Mrs. Thomas Epperson of Nashville received internal injuries. Nimrod Jackson, the engineer, was injured about the head and body, but not seriously. A number of others are said to have been more or less seriously hurt.

The cars caught fire immediately after going through the trestle and were destroyed, together with the freight they contained.

NO MORE OFFICERS NEEDED.

With Two Appointments Yesterday the List Is Complete.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Robert Calverley, formerly Major, Second United States Volunteer Cavalry, was to-day appointed Captain and Robert B. Cramer First Lieutenant in the volunteer army.

"All of the commissions in the volunteer army have been issued or disposed of," said Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-day. "Five hundred of these commissions have been issued, or have been prepared ready for issue, so that there are now no more appointments to be made in the volunteer army."

OLD RAHWAY RESIDENT DEAD.

Groomsman at Her Wedding, 50 Years Ago, Buried the Day She Died.

Special to The New York Times.

RAHWAY, N. J., July 22.—Mrs. Phoebe Maria, wife of William Ross, an old resident of Rahway, died early this morning in Clark Township at the residence of her brother-in-law, Marx Riefel, where she and her husband had gone for a visit. Death was due to heart disease.

Mrs. Ross had been a resident of Rahway fifty years, and on Sept. 11, 1849, was married to Mr. Ross. N. H. Mooney, who was buried this afternoon, was groomsman on that occasion. But two persons besides Mr. Ross who were present are still living—Mrs. Mary Martin and Mrs. Ann Terrill, both of Rahway. Five children and four grandchildren survive.

This is the first death in the family in fifty-one years.

CHURCH CORNERSTONE LAID.

New Building Replaces Original Methodist Episcopal Church.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 22.—The ceremonies attendant upon laying the cornerstone of the new Methodist Episcopal Church of Rhinebeck took place to-day at 2 o'clock. The old church, which was destroyed by fire Feb. 12, 1899, cost $3,599.88 to erect. The new church, when finished, will cost over $50,000. The Methodist Episcopal Church was founded here in Rhinebeck, N. Y., in the year 1793; the cornerstone of the old church was laid May 1, 1822.

In the vaults of the church lie the bodies of Edward Livingston, Freeborn Garretson, Mme. Montgomery, wife of Gen. Montgomery, whose body lies buried under St. Paul's Church, both members of old Dutchess County families.

The principal address at the cornerstone laying was made by Presiding Elder Clark Wright.

POORHOUSE INMATE AN HEIR.

Abram Eckroyd Left a Fortune by an Uncle in England.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 22.—About a year ago Abram Eckroyd was an inmate of the Dutchess County Poor Farm at Oak Summit. He had been an employe of the A. T. Stewart carpet mill at Glenham for many years, but the closing down of the mill had thrown him out of employment. He was considerably over seventy years of age, still he refused all offers of aid from friends and threw himself upon the county. About a year ago a letter came from Lawyer Frank G. Rikert of Matewan, from a firm of lawyers in London, making inquiries regarding Eckroyd, whose uncle had died in England, leaving a considerable estate. Abram, the letter stated, was the heir.

The old man was told of his good fortune, and was finally prevailed upon by an old acquaintance named Dean to come and live with him. Several months rolled by and nothing was heard from England. Eckroyd became discouraged, and again wished to return to the poorhouse, as he did not want to continue being a burden upon his friend Dean. He was finally prevailed upon to remain a short time longer. About two months ago another letter came from the London solicitors inclosing $50 and asking Eckroyd to come and prove his claim. A letter has now been received from the old man saying that he has obtained possession of the property, which consists of several pieces of valuable real estate and personal property.

In the letter he inclosed a substantial remembrance for his old friend Dean, but says that, although his children have made overtures to him, they turned their back upon his poverty, and he will not recognize them in any way.

Up the beautiful Hudson Sundays; music; no liquors; table d'hote dinner. See ad.—Adv.

STRIKERS UPHOLD FORCE

Cleveland Men Say Violence Is Necessary in Present Case.

STRIKERS AND TROOPS CLASH

Mayor Farley Says Extra Troops Are Absolutely Necessary for Protection of Life and Property.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 22.—Orders were issued to-day for the assembling of four companies of the Fifth Regiment, O. N. G., located at Cleveland, to do strike duty in the streets of the city during the present railway trouble. The decision to call out the Fifth was made after a long conference between Mayor Farley and Director of Police Barrett. It was decided that it was absolutely necessary, not only for the safety of the property of the street railway company and the lives of its employes, but for the protection of the lives and property of the citizens, that extra troops be called,

DEMOCRATS WANT TO WIN

Committeeman Frank Campbell Says Victory Is Above All Else.

CONSERVATIVE VIEWS PREVAIL

The Members of the National Committee, Mr. Campbell Says, Will Work for New York's Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

BATH, N. Y., July 22.—Democratic National Committeeman Frank Campbell, ex-Controller of the State of New York, returned to-day from the meeting of the Democratic National Committee at Chicago. Of the work of the committee Mr. Campbell said:

"I consider that the conservative elements of the National Committee were successful. The efforts made by the local organization to boom Altgeld were futile. Men were present from the South and remote West who had found, by their pecuniary difficulties in getting to Chicago at this time, the importance of holding office and necessarily of drawing pay from Uncle Sam to enable them to attend conventions in the future. I found from conversation with them that they were tired of being defeated, and that they would be next year for a candidate and a platform that have a chance of winning.

"I not only expressed my sentiments, but those of New York State Democrats generally, when I said that the Democratic Party in the Nation could not win without the electoral vote of New York, and that a conservative Democratic candidate and a conservative Democratic platform would carry the State in 1900. This sentiment was so well received by the other members of the committee, Mr. Bryan being present, that I am very hopeful that the National Democratic Convention will do the very wisest thing for the party that can be done. I told the committee that we wanted not words and oratory from our leaders, but wise action by every representative of the Democratic Party wherever situated, and the result would be a general overthrow of Hannaism throughout the Union.

"I enjoyed attending this meeting of the representatives of Democracy throughout the country very much, and have only to regret that a proposition of mine to assess every member of the National Committee $20 for general and necessary expenses did not meet with quite unanimous consent, but I am in hopes it will carry another year, so that we can establish headquarters at Chicago or New York and maintain a permanent and active organization.

"The leaders of Democracy in every county should be up and doing to have good local organizations in all parts of the State. We should have a perfect central organization to guide and direct them. I found, from conversation with the Southern and Western committeemen, that with them success in the next Presidential campaign is paramount to either the nomination of Bryan for President or the adoption of a plank in the platform favoring silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, or both combined. In fact, the National Democracy is in the race for victory in 1900, and every elector who has voted the Democratic ticket or even thought of voting it in the past had better get on board.

"I had a good time in Chicago, was splendidly received by members from the Southern and Southwestern States, and have come home with a feeling of assurance that we will win a great National victory next year. The National Democratic Committee will be called together again about Sept. 1, at Chicago."

DEMOCRATIC PAPER IN CHICAGO?

Rumored that M. C. Wetmore is About to Start a New Party Organ.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 22.—The arrival of Col. M. C. Wetmore of St. Louis, who recently sold out to the Tobacco Trust for $7,000,000, has caused a revival of the report that Chicago may soon have a new Democratic newspaper.

Mr. Wetmore was in consultation with William J. Bryan and ex-Gov. Stone last night, and the new paper was the main topic of conversation. Mr. Bryan, when approached on the subject, admitted the matter had been considered by Mr. Wetmore, Mr. Stone, and himself during their talk in the evening, but he was not disposed to discuss the details of their conversation.

"I think the paper will be started," said Mr. Wetmore. "There is no doubt in my mind that there is a most excellent field for such an enterprise here. As a business venture it should be a success. I am not committed to the venture, however, and nothing has been decided definitely. When such a paper is started it will be a first-class one, and thoroughly Democratic during the whole 365 days of the year."

McLaurin Sure of Becoming Senator.

JACKSON, Miss., July 22.—Returns from the primaries held in Mississippi prove beyond question that Gov. McLaurin will be the next United States Senator from Mississippi. Up to the present time McLaurin has eighty-two instructed votes to his credit, and but ninety are necessary to elect. A recapitulation of the counties that are yet to hold their primaries give assurance that McLaurin is certain of eighteen more votes and has a fighting chance in eight counties that are considered doubtful by the conservatives. "Private" John Allen, the opposing candidate, has thirty-eight votes.

GIRL CHARGED WITH ROBBERY.

Mary Burke, It Is Said, Took Articles Worth $600 from Mistress's Home.

Detectives Churchill and Colligan of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station arrived in this city last evening with Mary Burke, a seventeen-year-old girl, who is wanted for robbing the flat of Mrs. Maher, 2 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, of jewelry and other articles valued at $600. The girl was arrested in Fishkill.

On Thursday the girl, who was employed by Mrs. Maher, was taken down town by Mrs. Maher and a friend of here to look after some articles which Mrs. Maher was to purchase in one of the department stores. After the purchases had been made, Mrs. Maher and her friend left the girl in charge of the bundles of articles, telling her to remain where she was until they returned from a restaurant. Instead, the girl returned to the flat of her employer and, with the assistance of a locksmith, succeeded in opening the door of the flat. The girl told the locksmith that she had no money, but that he would receive his pay from Mrs. Maher.

When Mrs. Maher came home she found the door locked, and was compelled to await the arrival of her husband. When the flat was entered Mrs. Maher found everything upside down, and notified the police.

The detective traced the girl to Newburg and then to Fishkill, where she was arrested.

BURGLAR GAVE HIS CARD.

Handed It to Detective When Trapped in Place He Had Robbed.

Word was sent to the Church Street Police Station last night that there were strange noises in the top floor of the building at 44 Church Street, and Detective Mooney was sent to investigate.

Upon reaching the upper floor the detective found the door of Charles Heath's engraving establishment ajar and walked in. There he met a young man with a bag in his hand.

"What are you doing here, and what have you got in that bag?" demanded the detective.

"Some of my tools," answered the man. "I am a printer," and he handed over his card, bearing the name, "Joseph Greenfield, printer, 721 Fifth Street."

The detective arrested him, and at the Church Street Station the bag was found to contain a lot of valuable engraver's tools. In Greenfield's pockets were a number of silver articles that had been left at Heath's place to be engraved, forty-three keys, and a number of postage stamps and postal cards.

Greenfield said he was twenty years old and had served eighteen months in the Elmira Reformatory. He was locked up.

"You Never Miss the Water Till the Well Runs Dry."

We never realize the value of health until it is gone. When old time strength and vigor are wanting, purify the blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla; soon restored appetite, perfect digestion, steady nerves and even temper will prove it is bringing back the glow of perfect health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

FOUGHT VAINLY AGAINST FATE.

Aged Inventor, Whom Adversity Could Not Daunt, Stricken by Death in His "Office."

The sudden death of Russell A. Dennison in Hudson Street Hospital last evening ended an old man's long, cheerful, hopeful, and courageous fight against adverse fortune, which might have daunted the energy and strength of youth.

He was seventy-five years old, and was taken ill yesterday at 47 Liberty Street, where members of the firm of Miller Brothers allowed him desk room. He died a few hours after he had been carried to the hospital. The cause of death was given as apoplexy. He was reserved concerning his personal affairs, but those who knew him gathered that he had been for many years in business and had failed in his old age. Deaths in his family added to the burden of his misfortunes. He was from Pawtucket, R. I. About a year ago he came here to begin life again. He had schemes for inventions and the promotion of a company to improve the automobile.

He lived at the St. Clare Hotel, 120 Park Row. He paid no rent in six months, but the proprietor was won by the old man's evident superiority to his surroundings and invariable gentleness and hopefulness, and was more lenient with him than with any other lodger.

The business habits of a busy life were rigidly adhered to. The old man was strictly temperate. Nobody knew what or where he ate, but every morning he left for what he called "his office," and every afternoon promptly at 4 o'clock he returned, just as he had probably done for many years when his home was not a Park Row lodging house. He was always busy, writing letters, reading correspondence, or experimenting with some acids he had, always neat and brisk, and held himself apart from the other lodgers, who showed him deference and used to talk of him among themselves as they smoked gravely together in the common sitting room.

At last he was told that he could be lodged no longer. He was told gently and quietly, but the notice did not seem to hurt him—he was so sure that in a few days he would be able to pay the landlord in full and recompense his kindness. He took the well-worn hand satchel that was all his baggage and went to Crook's Hotel, 114 Park Row. That was more than four months ago. His experience there was the same, and there too, he won rare favor, for he was allowed to remain three months without paying. His hope never faltered, nor did his energy flag, and his belief that he was engaged in important business enterprises and on the verge of success, and sure to take his place once more in the business world was strong to the last. He received letters from Providence and Pawtucket, many of them evidently directed by the hand of a cultivated woman, who, he said, was his sister.

Six weeks ago he was required to surrender his room at Crook's. He left there thanking the landlord warmly, assuring him cheerily that it would be "all right" in a few days. The clerk at Crook's said last night he believed death was caused by starvation, as Mr. Dennison had lacked proper food a long time.

It was said at the hospital that the old man had friends who would see that he was properly buried.

THE WESTERN UNION'S TAXES.

If They Are Not Paid in Fishkill Its Property Will Be Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 22.—Unless the Western Union Telegraph Company appears before the Assessors of the town of Fishkill and redeems its property, the latter are quoted as saying that they will take possession of the property and will then probably remove it.

For years the Board of Assessors have been unable to come to any amicable agreement with or get any satisfaction from the company. It has refused to pay its taxes, refused to meet the board and come to an understanding, and has not appeared before the board on grievance day, as the Assessors claim it ought to do if their assessment was not right, but which the board claims is a fair valuation.

The company has tried to adjust the matter through its attorneys, Wells & Brown, but this has been very unsatisfactory.

To-day County Treasurer Houbennestal of Dutchess County talked with the Assessors to agree upon a plan of action. It was stated after the meeting that the board did not desire to enter into any litigation, but if the company did not put in an appearance on grievance day, Aug. 15, and settle the matter by paying all back taxes, the property would be sold this Fall, and if not redeemed, it would be removed, which was understood to mean that the poles would be cut down and the wires taken away.

CLEMENT R. SHERWOOD DEAD.

Newspaper Man's Body Found, and Poisoning Is Suspected.

ROCKLAND, Me., July 22.—Clement R. Sherwood, President, manager, and editor of The Star Publishing Company, was found dead in bed at his home here to-day. Coroner Judkins was at once summoned, and it was at first thought that death was the result of heart disease. Later symptoms of poisoning developed, and an autopsy was held, but as yet no definite cause of death has been ascertained.

As far as is known, Mr. Sherwood had no cause for suicide, and, while indications point strongly to that theory, yet his friends think the cause of his death must have been heart disease. He leaves a wife, who at the time of his death was in Boston, and three small children.

The deceased came to this city from Lyons, N. Y., several months ago and purchased an interest in The Star Publishing Company. He was widely known, especially in New York State, where he had been in the newspaper business for years, at one time being managing editor of The Rochester Herald. He was about thirty-four years of age. A Coroner's jury was impaneled this evening, which, after viewing the remains, adjourned until Monday morning, when an inquest will be held.

Clement R. Sherwood was a native of Lyons, N. Y., where he did his first newspaper work on The Lyons Republican, of which he afterward became editor and proprietor. Prior to taking charge of that paper he was connected with The Rochester Herald for several years, and about three years ago he returned to Rochester as managing editor and one of the proprietors of The Herald. A year ago he disposed of his interest in that paper, and shortly afterward he removed to Maine.

Schooner Ashore Off Cape Race.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 22.—The schooner Ethel, Capt. Weatherby, from Twillingate, N. F., for Sydney, C. B., went ashore near Cape Race and has become a total loss. Her crew was saved by the British steamer Ulunda, Capt. Campbell, which arrived here to-day bound from Halifax for Liverpool. The Ulunda reports that last night about eighty miles west of Cape Race she sighted a large Montreal liner towing a smaller steamer, apparently disabled, toward the Nova Scotia coast. It was impossible to ascertain the name of either ship.

Four-Masted Schooner Ashore.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 22.—The four-masted schooner Frank A. Palmer, from Bangor, for Newport News, in ballast, went ashore on the shoals of Tatham's Beach during a heavy fog to-day. There were four passengers aboard besides Capt. J. E. Rawding and a crew of eight men. The passengers were landed, but the crew remained on the boat. The wrecking steamer Merritt is assisting the vessel.

Mr. Lackey to Leave the Hospital.

Oscar F. Lackey, the yellow fever convalescent in Swinburne Island Hospital, will be discharged and returned to the Quartermaster's Department at noon to-day. He will go direct to his home, in Baltimore.

GOVERNOR SEES MR. PLATT

Col. Roosevelt the Senator's Guest at Manhattan Beach.

POLITICIANS AT THE ORIENTAL

Denied, However, Their Presence Means Any Conferences — Pleased with Selection of Mr. Root.

Gov. Roosevelt was the guest of Senator Thomas C. Platt at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, last night, and will also be his guest to-day and to-morrow. The Senator came from Washington in the afternoon, dressed hurriedly, and sat with his wife on the veranda for several hours waiting, with some little show of impatience, the arrival of the Governor. Col. Roosevelt was expected at the hotel by 4 o'clock, but did not reach there until some time after 6. Mrs. Roosevelt is with him.

There were a number of politicians at the Oriental Hotel yesterday, though all declared that their presence at the time of the meeting of the Senator and Governor had no significance. Among others, there were Lemuel Ely Quigg, Edward H. Fallows, Senator Cameron, Representative Hitt, and Gen. E. C. O'Brien. Mr. Fallows said his going to the beach, although it was the first time in years, had no reference whatever to the meeting of the leaders, and that nothing would be done or discussed about the Mazet committee. Mr. Quigg also said that he lives at the Oriental, and was not there for conferences of any sort whatever.

Senator Platt had nothing to say except about the selection of Elihu Root for Secretary of War. He admitted that Gen. Greene would have been satisfactory to him, but spoke as if Mr. Root was his choice. He said that he saw President McKinley Friday night, and that the President tried then to reach Mr. Root by wire, but could not do so. His object, Mr. Platt said, was to find out if Mr. Root would accept the portfolio. The Senator was able, he said, to assure the President that Mr. Root would accept, and the matter was finally decided at that time.

Speaking of Mr. Root, Mr. Platt said that his selection would please the entire party, as his ability and Republicanism could not be questioned. He did not think the appointment a peculiar one in any respect, as Mr. Root, he said, possesses the very qualities and abilities the President wants—legal knowledge, and sound judgment. He has no appointment, he said, to see Mr. Root at the Oriental, but intimated that he would see him in this city to-morrow, when Mr. Root will come in from his Summer home, at Southampton, L. I.

Gov. Roosevelt was in his usual hurry when he reached the hotel, a hurry that was augmented by the consciousness of being late. He was met at the Manhattan Beach Hotel by Senator Platt, and the two walked from the station of the private railway as fast as possible, the Senator's age striving to keep pace with the Colonel's half-military eagerness.

As soon as he got upon the hotel steps Senator Platt seized his arm energetically and said, "You must ask the newspaper men to excuse you, as we must hurry to dinner." And the Colonel smiled and mumbled an excuse as he was drawn into the hall. The dinner had been waiting for some time. The Governor had time only to say that he had come on a friendly visit to Senator Platt, and that there is no politics in their meeting. The Senator said the same thing.

Lemuel E. Quigg said that the selection of Elihu Root had been certain as far back as last Wednesday. It was only a question as to his acceptance. That the appointment is satisfactory to everybody; that Mr. McKinley wanted a Secretary of War who would be able to administer the government of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines as long as they are under military government, and so relieve him of this responsibility. The army, he said, is organized for two years, and the strictly military part of the War Department is under the supervision of able men, and a lawyer was needed rather than a soldier.

Senator Platt and Elihu Root, and possibly Gov. Roosevelt, will have a meeting in this city to-morrow. They will discuss the general situation and also the appointment of officers of the new regiments, upon which Secretary Alger and President McKinley had asked the advice of Gov. Roosevelt.

Mr. Fallows said that the Mazet Committee will probably sit for two weeks in August and then adjourn until some time in September. Richard Croker will again be one of the chief witnesses.

THE GOVERNOR SEES FIREWORKS

Col. Roosevelt Guest of Honor at Pain's "Rough Riders' Night."

Gov. Roosevelt last night attended Pain's fireworks display at Manhattan Beach, the night being featured as "Rough Riders' Night." The Governor occupied one of the boxes to the south of the entrance with Mrs. Roosevelt, Senator and Mrs. Thomas C. Platt, and Congressman Hitt of Illinois.

Col. Roosevelt was enthusiastic over the realistic reproduction of the charge up San Juan Hill, and was almost the last one to cease applauding. He was also apparently delighted with the other features of the programme. One of the numbers that he did not applaud, however, but which the large audience present did, and very heartily, was a picture of himself in Rough Riders' costume. Under the picture was displayed the inscription in blazing letters "Our Teddy always ready."

After the display, the Governor's party remained in the box until the last of the sightseers had left. The party received a thorough inspection from each one as he passed out.

LEMON SOUR ON THE PEACH.

Magistrate Gives a Man Ten Days for Carrying Concealed Weapons.

There was a fruity flavor to things in the Ewen Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, when John Peach was arraigned before Magistrate Lemon on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. Peach had been arrested by Policeman Kane.

"A peach arrested by a cane and sent to jail by a lemon," remarked the Magistrate as he gave the prisoner ten days.

"Very funny," returned the latter with fine irony. "But the lemon was very sour on the peach."

Convicts' Art School Abolished.

SING SING, N. Y., July 22.—Warden Johnson of Sing Sing Prison has abolished the art school which Warden Sage took such pride in organizing. Warden Johnson thinks it a waste of money to provide these men with art materials, and that the men could be more profitably employed doing productive work in some other department in the prison. He will accordingly put the men to work at something else and make them carry out literally their sentence "at hard labor in Sing Sing Prison."

Steamship Line to Brazil Wanted.

WASHINGTON, July 22. — United States Consul Kennedy, at Para, Brazil, has informed the State Department that the State Government there has passed a bill appropriating $50,000, to which the authorities at Rio will add $200,000, as a subsidy to a reliable company which will establish a new line of steamships to ply between New York, Rio, and Para.

A Peacemaker's Skull Fractured.

Owing to his efforts to act as peacemaker in a fight between two of his friends, George McManus, of West Side Avenue, near Glenwood Avenue, Jersey City, is lying with a fractured skull in the Jersey City Hospital and is likely to die. McManus and his friends went into George Wesler's saloon, at 114 West Side Avenue, where the friends became involved in a row. McManus tried to separate them, whereupon Wesler told him to mind his own business and let them fight it out. This led to a row between McManus and Wesler, in which Wesler knocked McManus down with a club. Wesler was taken to the Montgomery Street Police Station, where he was locked up without bail.

Arrested for Forgery in Albany.

ALBANY, July 22.—Robert Edward Waldstein, who was known in Albany as C. O. King, was arrested in this city last night on the charge of forging the name of his father, A. R. Waldstein, of 6 Cooper Street, Boston, to checks for thousands of dollars. On his arrival here he registered at the Stanwix Hotel as "C. O. King," and opened an account with the Merchants' National Bank, depositing about $1,000. He operated principally among the jewelers.

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LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

This Pretty Dress for 69c.

Is one of an almost unlimited variety equally attractive and inexpensive.

Made of fine nainsook, with yoke of narrow tucks finished with insertion; neck and sleeves trimmed with ruffle of neat embroidery; full skirt with deep hem; sizes 6 months to 2 years, **69 cents.**

Whether the choicest, or the most economical things are wanted, our business as Specialists in Children's wear enables us always to offer advantages unobtainable elsewhere.

60-62 West 23d St.

LOOKING FORWARD CLUB'S TRIP

It Was a "Moonlight" Excursion Without a Moon, but Was Not Less Joyous for That.

The first meeting of the Looking Forward Club, which took the form of a moonlight excursion yesterday, was a great success. The club, said to be the only one of its kind in the world, is composed of about 300 women and girls from the Wanamaker Store, and the only requisite for membership is to be a woman and an employe of that establishment.

The club was organized by Mrs. F. M. Stowell, its present President, about a year and a half ago, with the assistance of the Superintendent of the store, J. N. Daggatt, and it was named by Robert C. Ogden, the resident partner of the firm. It is a social club, which has a large clubroom in the old Hilton residence on Ninth Street, and does considerable work in providing magazines for the girls of the store and sending delicacies in the way of fruit and flowers to either men or women who are ill.

Yesterday it gave its first excursion, a trip up the Hudson to Oscawanna Island. The club members invited not only members of their own families and intimate friends, but gave out invitations fraternally to their men as well as women business associates, and the excursion was very much like any other excursion arranged by men.

There were all the happy young couples, a few small boys to make a noise, and mothers to quell it, though the proverbial baby was almost a missing quantity. There were not more than two on the whole boat, and these were of the good kind which never cry. There was a comfortable number of passengers on the iron steamboat Cepheus, which carried the party, and when rain began to fall before the boat had gone half way to its destination there was plenty of room for every one under cover, and the dancing and the strains of "Honey, Ma Heart's on Fire" only became more vigorous.

There was a short stop at the island for luncheon, and about 7 o'clock the boat started back to this city without the moon which had been advertised as the special feature of the outing. But there is nothing like a moonlight excursion, with the moon under a cloud, the Looking Forward Club girls say, and sun on the water in the afternoon is dazzling.

There was music with some special solos on the way up and speechmaking, which gave all a chance to shout until they were hoarse. They cheered Mrs. Stowell, the President of the club, and called upon her to make a speech. She did so, and remarked that the club had brought about and cemented many warm friendships, and its usefulness in the past was only a glimpse of what it would be in the future. Then they called up other members of the club to be cheered and men to make speeches.

"I'm with you heart and hand out of the store," said the head timekeeper, who was greeted with cries of "Time!" and "Excuse for being late once." The store detective called for more cheers for the club, while his baby was being passed around from hand to hand as the most popular personage on the boat.

Mrs. Stowell arranged the affairs of the boat for the excursion, and Miss Leonard and Miss Dunham looked after the programme and tickets. All the expenses of the excursion were met by the income.

B'RITH ABRAHAM CASE DELAYED

Justice Chester Issues an Order Staying Writ of Mandamus.

ALBANY, July 22.—Supreme Court Justice Chester to-day signed an order staying all further proceedings in the action of The People on the relation of the United States Grand Lodge of the Order of B'rith Abraham against Louis F. Payn, as Superintendent of Insurance.

A peremptory writ of mandamus was recently issued on the application of Judge Goldfogle of New York, directed against Superintendent Payn, and requiring him to file in his office the certificate of reincorporation of the Grand Lodge, and also requiring him to issue his license to the lodge, permitting it to carry on an insurance business in this State.

ITS CHARTER TAKEN AWAY.

The Manhattan Island Corporation's Franchise Has Been Annulled.

ALBANY, July 22.—Supreme Court Justice Chester to-day granted an order authorizing the Attorney General to institute proceedings against the Manhattan Island Corporation to procure a judgment vacating the charter, and annulling the existence of the corporation upon the ground that it has exercised a privilege not conferred upon it by law in that it carried on a banking business and conducted a savings bank contrary to the statutes.

According to the Copartnership and Corporation Directory the Manhattan Island Corporation has its headquarters at 211 East Twenty-third Street. The directory says of the corporation: "Information unattainable."

VOLCANO MAY HAVE EXPLODED.

Sailors Report Seeing a Strange Sea After Leaving Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—The officers of the steamer Australia, which arrived yesterday, say it would not surprise them to hear that there had been a fearful explosion at the great volcano, and that Mauna Loa is no more. After leaving Honolulu the ship ran into a remarkable cross sea, which the crew thought was caused by a submarine disturbance of unusual force. A bluish vapor hung over the water for days, and a heavy cloud shaped like an umbrella was borne on the winds from the direction of the volcano. When talking about the eruption of the volcano, Chief Officer Lawless said:

"The afternoon we left Honolulu the evening papers contained the news that the lava flow was within ten miles of Milo and traveling steadily. The inter-island steamers were crowded with passengers. Some of the people were going to view the eruptions, and others were going to see how their families and relatives were faring. In my opinion the whole crest has been blown off, and, if the waters of the sea have found their way into the crater, then the whole island has been shattered. In no other way can I account for the peculiar experience we had after leaving Honolulu."

Office Holder Becomes a Professor.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Assistant Secretary of State David J. Hill has accepted an appointment to a professorship in the Columbian University of this city. He will give his attention to diplomacy and treaty making.

BIG SLOOPS RACE AGAIN

The Columbia and Defender Go Out for a Trying-Out Brush.

COLUMBIA LEADS HER RIVAL

The New Yacht Shows Her Racing Qualities in the Last Four Miles, Sailed in a Stiff Breeze.

NEWPORT, July 22.—In spite of conflicting reports, the Columbia and Defender had a friendly brush for a couple of hours this afternoon, beating off from Brenton's Reef Lightship for four miles in a very light and baffling breeze, and then running back again under a grand breeze from the southeast, which sent them along at a ten-knot gait.

The Defender had more sail on than the Columbia, and the latter towed a small boat, yet the aspirant for championship honors had no difficulty in reaching the lightship first in the run in, by a short eighth of a mile, and showed herself to be an able boat on a wide reach in a stiff breeze. As there was no judges' boat in attendance, and the yachts did not come together until half a mile beyond the lightship, there was, of course, no time taken, although the yachts were close together nearly all the time.

The early morning looked so thick and threatening that Mr. Iselin of the Columbia said decidedly that he would not race to-day, but at 10 o'clock, when the weather cleared, he yielded to Mr. Duncan's earnest solicitation and consented to go outside for a short spin, but not for a formal race.

The repairs to the Defender's sheet tackle were completed early in the morning, so that her manager was very anxious for some sort of a trial with the new boat, and was therefore very happy when Mr. Iselin consented to go out.

The Defender was first to get under way, with a light northwest breeze, and moved slowly down the harbor under mainsail, two headsails, and clubtopsail. When off the cemetery at Fort Adams, while going very slowly, the Defender's keel touched bottom, and for fifteen minutes she lay motionless. Capt. Rhodes ordered the jibtopsail taken in, and soon the naphtha launch Fayette came alongside and succeeded in getting the yacht into deep water without apparent injury. The Columbia, in the meantime, had left her moorings, and the two boats drifted down the bay and out toward the lightship in the light air.

Just off Beaver Tail Light the wind came in from the south, and the Columbia, getting the shift first, set her jibtopsail and reached out toward the lightship. The Defender, however, kept in shore, and, with sheets well flattened, headed down toward Point Judith. The Columbia came about and started after her, and the two boats came together about half a mile south of the lightship. The Defender had her jibtopsail on again, but the Columbia carried her working topsail and towed a small boat. Both boats took a number of tacks along the Narragansett shore, the Defender being slightly in the lead nearly all the time. Both boats were sailed evenly and easily, and in the light air there seemed to be little difference between them.

About half way down to Point Judith the wind freshened, and both boats set their large jibtopsails for the reach down to the Point Judith Whistling Buoy, the wind having shifted slightly to the eastward, which enabled the yachts to sail with started sheets.

When about four miles from the lightship, and within three miles of Point Judith, the yachts came round and headed back. It looked squally and threatening to the eastward, and the wind shifted further toward that quarter and began to blow quite fresh. This made it a close fetch to the lightship, and the wind increasing all the time, the jibtopsails on both boards were taken in. The run in of four miles in the freshening breeze was made in a little less than twenty minutes, both boats fairly tearing through the water, well heeled down, and just before reaching the lightship the Columbia pulled out ahead by a couple of hundred yards.

The Columbia led the way up the harbor and reached her moorings about 3:30, the Defender being a short distance behind.

The Newport Yacht Racing Association to-day announced that the next race under its auspices for the two big boats would not be held until Saturday, July 29. It is not unlikely, however, that the Columbia and Defender will go outside for trying-out spins during the week, in much the same way as they did to-day, but there will be no formal contest until they meet again for the prizes offered by the association.

Both boats have permanent moorings in the harbor, that of the Columbia being at the entrance of the cove, while the Defender's is outside of Goat Island, near the anchorage of the North Atlantic Squadron.

The Columbia's crew are rapidly acquiring the knack of handling the big sails quickly, although they are still somewhat behind the men on the Defender.

Columbia to Get Her New Mast.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 22.—The Columbia will go to Bristol to-morrow or Monday, where she will have her new spar stepped, but she will come back here by Wednesday and tune up for her race with the Defender on Saturday next. In the meantime the Defender will be given daily tuning-up trials for the meeting with the Columbia on Saturday.

FOUND FAMILY IN ALMSHOUSE.

Paterson Man, with Money, Fights for Liberation of Wife and Children.

PATERSON, N. J., July 22.—Edward Gibbons was arraigned in the Recorder's Court to-day on a charge of creating a disturbance at the almshouse last night. He was discharged when the Court learned the cause of the trouble.

Gibbons told the Recorder that about a year ago he left Paterson, leaving his wife and three children behind. He did not hear from them while away, and, as he had left them some money to provide for themselves during his absence, he was greatly surprised on his return yesterday to find the mother and children in the almshouse. He went there and told Keeper Donnelly that he wanted his family to join him, and as an evidence of good faith he insisted on putting a hundred-dollar bill in the hands of the keeper. Donnelly refused to liberate the Gibbons family and a fight followed.

Gibbons showed the Recorder a large roll of bills and said he was able to care for his wife and children. He was let go and he left the courtroom displaying ten one-hundred-dollar bills and several hundred dollars in bills of smaller denominations.

More Postal Sub-Stations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The number of new sub-stations of the New York Post Office to be established on Aug. 1 is to be ten instead of eight. Postmaster General Smith issued an order to-day adding the following to the eight sub-stations which he has already ordered established: No. 29, Morris Heights, River Terrace, opposite Dock Street; No. 130, Washington Avenue, corner of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street. Five new sub-stations are ordered for Chicago, bringing the total of that city's stations up to 107.

Centenarian on the Umbria.

The steamship Umbria that sailed yesterday carried a centenarian among her cabin passengers, Alice McMahon of 793 Second Avenue, who is one hundred and five years old, and is going to spend the remainder of her days in her native place in County Monaghan, Ireland, where her brother lives. Mrs. McMahon came to New York sixty years ago, and worked as a dressmaker.

Letter Carriers and Their Vacations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—A movement to secure for letter carriers a thirty days' vacation each year has been begun, and the agitation will be carried on in the tenth annual convention of the National Association of Letter Carriers, which is scheduled for the first week in September in Scranton, Penn. The movement had its origin in this city, where the letter carriers continually contrast their position with that of clerks in the Post Office Department. The local letter carriers have heard that Postmaster General Smith intends to make a recommendation in their favor in his annual report, and they are much encouraged by the report.

B. Altman & Co. MONDAY, JULY 24th.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR OF DOMESTIC MAKE.

A NUMBER OF STYLES OF NIGHT ROBES, CHEMISES, CORSET COVERS, SACQUES, PETTICOATS, ETC., HAVE BEEN REDUCED TO UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

LADIES' PIQUÉ AND LINEN DRESSES

IN WHITE OR COLORS, THE PRICES OF WHICH WERE ORIGINALLY $9.50 TO $22.50, AT

$4.90, $6.50 AND $9.50

250 WHITE PIQUÉ WALKING SKIRTS, VALUE $4.50, AT $2.65

200 WHITE PIQUÉ WALKING SKIRTS, VALUE $6.50 TO $10.50, AT $4.50

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS

AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED PRICES:

COLORED PERCALE, MADRAS AND PIQUÉ WAISTS, 75c. & 90c.

COLORED MADRAS WAISTS, $1.75

WHITE LAWN WAISTS, HEMSTITCHED, $1.55

(SECOND FLOOR.)

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

NEW YORK LAWYER DROWNED.

John T. Hartigan Lost While Bathing at East Moriches—Would-Be Rescuer's Narrow Escape.

EAST MORICHES, L. I., July 22.—John T. Hartigan, a lawyer, who resided at 71 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, New York City, was drowned while bathing here to-day. Louis B. Gerow, who was with Hartigan, almost lost his life in trying to save his companion. He was saved by Washington Hyde, a fisherman.

There were many bathers in the water during the afternoon, and the life-savers warned every one not to go out too far, as there was a strong current. Most of the bathers had returned to the bathhouses when Mr. Hartigan went in. He waded out some distance, and the current caught him and carried him beyond his depth. He shouted for assistance, and Mr. Gerow swam after him, but before he reached the drowning man became exhausted and the life-savers had to turn their attention to both of them.

Mr. Gerow was quickly rescued by Hyde and carried to the beach. In the meantime, however, Mr. Hartigan had disappeared. The water was dragged all afternoon and until after dark to-night, but no trace of the body was found. Mr. Gerow regained his strength and helped in the search. After it was abandoned he returned to New York.

John T. Hartigan was associated in business with James Oliver, and had been a Tammany Hall man. He was twenty-four years old. A dispatch was received at his home yesterday afternoon telling of the drowning.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—A. L. Bagnall, Yokohama.

FIFTH AVENUE—Dr. J. A. Grevers, Amsterdam, Holland; Nicolas S. Acea, Cienfuegos, Cuba.

HOLLAND—Edward Collins, Stourport, England; W. P. Oak, W. Selkirk, Adam Barnes, London.

MANHATTAN—A. E. Irving, Toronto; D. N. Demetriades, Constantinople; Dr. L. J. Hammond, Philadelphia.

MURRAY HILL—William Sherwood, Dublin, Ireland; Oswald J. Brown, Glasgow; A. Morton, London; J. Courtney Green, Glasgow.

WALDORF—Lafayette McWilliams, Chicago; M. Baylor, London; M. Jansens, Paris.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Jarett, William, & Brother, Richmond, Texas; W. Jarett, dry goods and clothing; 36 Walker Street.

Ditch, I., Richmond, Texas; clothing; 73 Henry Street.

Exstein, M. H., Lulin, Texas; clothing; 10 Waverley Place.

MacNish, T., Kingston, Jamaica; general dry goods; Hotel Lincoln.

Mendlowitz, I. G., Leguin, Texas; dry goods; St. George Hotel.

Jones, E. E., Hartford, Penn.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Berwald, L., Dallas, Texas; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Rothschild, A., M. & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. H. Wakeman, shoes; 43 Leonard Street.

Alms & Doepke Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. M. Jamieson, shoes, 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

O'Brien, J. J., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. E. Goody, cloaks and suits; 43 Leonard Street.

Pollock & Bernheimer, Mobile, Ala.; E. Guggenheimer, cloaks and suits, 15 White Street; Hoffman House.

Murphy Dry Goods Company, Sherman, Texas; G. Murphy, dry goods and notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Strauss, L., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. F. Språnger, linens, 196 West Broadway; Stuart House.

Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. Bode, millinery, 621 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, winds variable, becoming easterly.

The area of high pressure off the North Pacific Coast Friday night has advanced into the interior, increasing in magnitude, Seattle reporting a pressure of 30.26 inches, and Helena a northwest wind of forty-four miles an hour. This high pressure has caused a decided fall in temperature in the Middle and Northern Rocky Mountain and plateau regions. Excessive temperatures have occurred between the Northern Rocky Mountain region and the Upper Mississippi Valley. Showers have occurred in the northern plateau, and from the Middle and Lower Mississippi Valley to the South Atlantic Coast. A trough of low pressure extends from Arizona to Manitoba, with a sharp depression in North Dakota, Bismarck reporting 29.50 inches. The high pressure area over Ontario Friday night has moved to Maine, increasing in magnitude, and there are prospects that it will cause lower temperatures to-day in the Middle Atlantic States. The intense heat between the Northern Rocky Mountain region and the Northern Mississippi Valley will be broken to-day by showers and northwest winds. Moderate temperature will continue for three days at least. The cooling condition will extend to-morrow through the Mississippi and the Red River of the South Valleys. Showers may be expected in the South Atlantic States and upper lake region. Variable winds, becoming easterly, may be expected on the North Atlantic Coast, and light easterly to southeasterly winds on the Middle and South Atlantic Coasts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	72	73	76
6 A. M.	73	72	77
9 A. M.	74	76	85
12 M.	78	81	91
3 P. M.	75	74	87
6 P. M.	73	75	82
9 P. M.	68	68	75
12 P. M.	68	68	73

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows

POLICE OFF STRIKE DUTY

Few Officers Now Guarding Metropolitan Company's Property.

TROUBLE ON SECOND AVENUE

Car Stoned and a Woman Hurt—More Statements from Mr. Parsons—Col. Gardiner on Ten-Hour Law.

The strike among the Second Avenue motormen and conductors of the Metropolitan Street Railway seems to have broken out again. A north-bound car was met at Ninety-fifth Street last night by a crowd of the strikers, who hurled stones at it. The car contained several passengers, but only one—a woman—was struck. This was Mrs. Minnie Mitchell of 280 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, who was hit near the left eye by one of the missiles. She received a severe wound, and was removed to the Harlem Hospital, and later to her home.

Lewis's restaurant, at 1,869 Second Avenue, where the policemen and employes of the Second Avenue line received their meals, was closed for an hour last evening. The proprietor was reported to have closed the place in order to help the strikers, but he denied it. He said the policemen and street car employes had eaten up all his stock, and he was forced to shut down until he could get in another supply.

So confident are the police officials of the utter collapse of the strike, however, that nearly all of the men drafted from the other boroughs have been returned to their precincts, and the guarding of the property of the company has been left entirely to the Manhattan force. The details at the car barns, according to Chief Devery, will be maintained until every vestige of the trouble has vanished.

At the various division offices of the company it was said yesterday that most of the regular motormen and conductors who had gone out had been reinstated and that the usual headway was being maintained on all lines. These statements were vigorously denied by the strike leaders, who held that not a single striker had asked or would ask for work, and that the intervals between cars on all lines was greater than usual. Around the car barns the only evidence of a strike was the presence of a few of the malcontents, but they were not troublesome, and no attention was paid to them either by the police or the loyal crews.

General Master Workman Parsons was as busy as ever, despite the discouraging reports sent to him from all parts of the city. The word "rest" is not in Mr. Parsons's vocabulary, and he utilized all of his time, except that devoted to eating, in issuing statements. The statement habit has become chronic with Mr. Parsons, but he has a wonderful fertility of ideas, and yesterday he vouchsafed to a startled populace the information that the strike would "never be declared off. Never! Never!" Looking at the affair through his own rose-colored glasses, he declared that, like the traditional church fair, "its success far exceeded the expectations of those in charge." Mr. Parsons also said that he would not be surprised if 50,000 tradesmen quit work to-morrow because of their lack of faith in the City Government. When asked if he aspired to become a leader like Henry George, Mr. Parsons modestly replied that he did not, but he prophesied great results from the politico-labor movement which he thinks he set on foot at the Grand Central Palace on Friday night.

The Police Commissioners yesterday received a communication from J. McAllister, Secretary of the Building Trades Council, in which Mr. McAllister asked the Commissioners to set a date to meet a committee from the Council relative to meetings of delegates and pickets in case of strikes in the building industry. President York fixed Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock as the time for the meeting.

Mayor Van Wyck on Friday received a communication from the Secretary of the Central Federated Union requesting him to enforce the ten-hour labor law. Mayor Van Wyck wrote to District Attorney Gardiner asking him to take action in the matter, and inclosing the letter from the union. District Attorney Gardiner immediately answered the Mayor's letter, informing the latter that the enforcement of the law did not come under the Mayor's jurisdiction. The District Attorney's letter was as follows:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 21st inst. inclosing a communication from the Secretary of the Building Trades' Section of the Central Federated Union of the same date, in which you are earnestly requested to enforce the ten-hour law.

Of course the enforcement of that law does not come under your jurisdiction, and the Secretary should have known it. On Tuesday last my friend Mr. Samuel Prince, President of the Central Federated Union, called upon me here on this question, and afterward, so I am informed, expressed my sentiments at a meeting held the same evening at Cooper Union upon the subject.

The office I have the honor to administer is not a detective agent, and as a rule we can only act upon complaints which are formulated and properly submitted. I told Mr. Prince that if his union knew of any violation of Section 384 of the Penal Code on the subject of ten hours' labor, and would bring their witnesses here, I would assign a trial assistant to at once present the case before the Police Magistrate presiding in the First District Court, with the view that it be brought up in regular course for action of the Grand Jury.

I think the law is a wise and beneficent one, and should be fully enforced. Under our law the Secretary of the Building Trades' Section, who has written you or any other complainant, may go before a Police Magistrate, and on a proper presentation of the fact a warrant will issue and the case be regularly inquired into.

The President of the Central Federated Union has, as I have already remarked, been appraised by me of the fact that this office will co-operate with him in proper and vigorous presentation of any violation of that law. It therefore is not necessary for me to communicate with the Secretary, as I have had an interview with the President, and we thoroughly understand each other, and he knows I will give my earnest support to any effort to bring a violator of that law to justice. As yet no specific act of violation has been brought to my attention.

In an interview, after he had dictated his answer to the Mayor, the District Attorney said that quite frequently he had talked with motormen and conductors on the street railway systems in reference to their hours of work, and that he thought the law on the subject a very just and beneficent one.

WANTED OTIS OVER MILES.

The Philippine Commander Came Near Succeeding Gen. Schofield.

Special to The New York Times.

FOSTORIA, Ohio, July 22.—Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles Foster related an interesting reminiscence this afternoon regarding the appointment of Gen. Miles to the command of the Army of the United States, which is particularly pertinent at the present time. It fell to the lot of President Harrison to appoint the several Brigadier Generals necessary for the conduct of military affairs. Gen. Otis was one of the appointees.

At this time Gen. Schofield was Commander in Chief under Secretary of War Elkins. About this time it was strongly rumored in official circles that Gen. Schofield contemplated retiring from active service before he had reached the retiring age, which would carry him over into the Cleveland Administration. In consequence of this rumor the Cabinet had several unofficial talks regarding the appointment of Schofield's successor.

Gen. Otis was held in high regard by Secretary of War Elkins and President Harrison. The impression was gathered from Mr. Foster's talk that had an appointment been made at that time Gen. Otis would have been made Commander in Chief. The official family considered Gen. Otis the ablest eligible man then in the service. Gen. Schofield did not retire, and the appointment was held over till the Cleveland Administration. Mr. Foster never had any conversations with President Cleveland on the subject of appointment, but the impression prevailed that had it not been for Miles's seniority Otis would have been the present Commander in Chief. In regard to the present criticism of Gen. Otis in his campaign in the Philippines Mr. Foster stated that he had not looked into the matter very deeply, but he was satisfied that the Administration has made no mistake in assigning him to the position he now holds.

Dickins May Command the Indiana.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Secretary Long has tendered Capt. F. W. Dickins, Acting Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, the command of the battleship Indiana when Capt. Henry Taylor relinquishes it in the Fall. Capt. Dickins will probably accept the appointment.

THE FREIGHT HANDLERS' STRIKE

Movement Spreads to Fall River—Little Change in This City.

A dispatch from Fall River yesterday Stated that the steamer City of Fall River had arrived there, and found no crew to unload the freight. The freight handlers at Fall River have made the same demands as the New York men for more pay, and they refused to take out freight from the boat. The men at the Boston freight house also struck for an increase of 10 cents per day, but returned to work pending a conference. A crew of Portuguese was to be secured from New Bedford for the City of Fall River.

There was little new in the strike in this city yesterday. The Italian freight handlers were at work on the Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley Railroad piers, while the strikers watched them from across the street and passed uncomplimentary remarks about them. The piers were well guarded by the police to prevent any attacks by the strikers.

The agents of both roads said that they had sufficient men to keep the freight moving, and that they will continue to employ Italians. Most of the strikers have already received the wages that are due them, and some went to other piers to seek work.

Carloads of Melons Given Away.

Several carloads of watermelons which the consignees had failed to claim were given away in the Pennsylvania yards, at Jersey City, yesterday. The melons were about to spoil, and the company wanted the cars. The strike of the freight handlers interfered with the delivery of the fruit in this city, and the consignees would not go to Jersey City after it.

STRIKING NEWSBOYS ARE FIRM.

Papers Affected Declare that No Concession is Contemplated.

There is no change in the strike of the newsboys against The Evening World and Journal. The boys show no sign of weakening, and at the salesrooms of the newspapers affected it was declared yesterday that no concession is contemplated. The boys have had handbills printed, and these were distributed in the copies of the rival "extras," and were also pinned to the boys' hats. The handbill is worded as follows:

"Help us in our struggle to get a fair play by not buying The Journal or The World. Help us! Do not ask for The World or The Journal. Newsboys' Union."

The words Journal and World are printed in yellow ink.

A few yelling boys paraded the Wall Street district during the morning, and there were a few small scrimmages during the day with youngsters caught in the act of offering the boycotted sheets for sale, but no serious fights occurred. The women who sell newspapers on Park Row and neighborhood have now joined the strikers.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon there was a demonstration in front of The World and Journal offices by a couple of hundred urchins, some of whom carried banners. They whistled and yelled, and hooted until Detectives Allen and Distler of the Oak Street Station charged and scattered the crowd and arrested two of the ringleaders. The prisoners said they were Albert Smith, fifteen years old, of 56 Cherry Street, and Cornelius Boyle, fourteen, of 351 Water Street.

Later in the afternoon Detective Distler and Policeman Snydecker captured two more boys who were heading a noisy gang on Park Row and carrying banners. They were Abraham Greenhause, fourteen years old, of 35 Allen Street, and Isaac Miller, thirteen, of 163 Ludlow Street. Finally, in the evening Joseph Mulligan, seventeen years old, of 93 Summit Street, Brooklyn; Frank Dresso, seventeen, of 82 Mulberry Street, and Donato Carouci, seventeen, of 184 Twelfth Street, Jersey City, were arrested for fighting on Park Row. All seven youngsters will be arraigned in the Centre Street Court this morning.

On Friday night while a crowd of boys were bombarding a Journal delivery wagon on Fulton Street a stone smashed a big plate-glass window of a jeweler's store in Fulton Street. Yesterday a piece of paper pasted over the hole bore the words: "Dangerous; don't touch; newsboys' strike!"

NO LABOR DEMONSTRATIONS.

Meetings Scheduled for Last Night Do Not Take Place.

All the appointments for labor demonstrations last night were disappointments. There was to be a conference of labor leaders at the Grand Central Palace, but for some reason the plan was abandoned. The janitor said nobody had inquired about the meeting except a lonesome policeman.

A mass meeting in the interest of the striking street car men was to have been held at Cooper Union, but it likewise was abandoned. A fat man, who looked as if he had been in the habit of having his photograph taken a good deal and had thereby fallen into the way of posing, posed near the main entrance and talked with four ordinary, everyday men. He seemed to know all about the meeting which was to have been held and said it had been postponed until to-morrow night. He added that the threatened parade of 100,000 workingmen had been indefinitely postponed.

A notice on the Cooper Union billboard said that a grand mass meeting will be held there to-morrow night in the interest of the Socialist Labor Party and to organize the toiling masses, and that Daniel De Leon, Lucien Sanial, Benjamin Hanford, and others will speak.

THE MESSENGER BOYS' STRIKE.

Officials Doubt that It Will Be Started To-morrow as Threatened.

Whether there will be a strike of the messenger boys of the American District Telegraph, Western Union, and Postal Telegraph Companies to-morrow is a question upon which opinions seems to be divided. The boys when questioned yesterday declared that it certainly would take place unless their demands for more pay, free uniforms, and fixed schedules of work are granted. The officials of the companies profess to scout the idea that the boys will turn out, and say their investigations have shown that there is nothing in the threats to strike.

Edgar F. Bradley, a Vice President of the Postal Telegraph Company, said the officials had summoned a number of the boys and had been unable to learn that the messengers had any grievances to present or contemplated a strike.

In the office of the manager of the messenger department it was said that should the boys strike there were plenty of others who were ready to take their places. The boys, it was declared, had no cause for complaint. Through the liberality of customers some messengers in the banking district, where the trouble principally lies, make as much as $9 or $10 a week.

M. W. Ravens, Superintendent of the American District Telegraph, said that no complaints had been received from the boys, and from inquiries made among them it did not appear that they were dissatisfied with their conditions of work. He did not think that there was any likelihood of a strike.

The reason that to-morrow was fixed upon as the day for quitting is because it is pay day, the boys say.

FOR KILLING A RABBI.

Two Negroes from Binghamton Arrested in Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 22.—James Russell and Robert Wade, two colored men, who are thought to be the murderers of Rabbi Louis Grenzberg at Binghamton, N. Y., July 4, were arrested in this city this evening by Inspectors Boyle and Quilty. The Inspectors have been watching for the men for several days, and Friday they thought they were in the city, but could not locate them. Friday night a man answering Russell's description called at the Post Office for a letter and the police were notified. The Post Office clerks were instructed to delay giving the man his mail if he called again, and to summon the police.

Russell called for his mail a little before 5 o'clock this evening, and within three minutes the police were notified and had arrested him. He was taken to the police station and made no resistance. Wade was located at once by means of Russell at a house on Eastern Avenue, and an hour later he was arrested. Neither man made any resistance. Russell refused to talk, but Wade said that he lived opposite Grenzberg's shop in Binghamton, and that he and Russell had had a scrap with Grenzberg, Russell doing most of the fighting.

It is not known how the men reached this city, but it is not thought they have been here long. The crime for which the men are wanted is the murder of Louis Grenzberg, a rabbi, and the owner of a meat market in Binghamton. Two negroes attempted to steal some meat from him early on the morning of July 4 and one of them stabbed him in trying to escape. Grenzberg died four hours afterward.

DYNAMITE ON CAR TRACK

Placed on Seventh Avenue Line, Brooklyn, but Found in Time.

CAR SERVICE MORE REGULAR

Company Declares that Practically the Whole Line Will Be Open To-day—Arrest of John Tully.

The strike situation in Brooklyn did not vary yesterday to any great extent in regard to the transit facilities offered to the borough. The cars ran upon practically the same headways they maintained on Friday. The company says that to-day it will run its cars on the regular schedules to the outlying resorts with which its lines connect, including Coney Island, Canarsie, Bergen Beach, and Brighton Beach. The trolley route to Brighton Beach has not been used during the greater part of the last week.

There were, however, some developments yesterday which showed that the violence stirred up by the strike has by no mans all died away yet. The police have made one arrest, that of a motorman named John Tully, living at 500½ Sixth Avenue, who was charged with stoning cars, which, it is said, may lead to the throwing of some light on a more serious case. Besides this, yesterday morning a dynamite cartridge was found on the track of the Seventh Avenue line, but in this case the police have made no arrests, and as far as is known have not yet discovered any clues.

The arrest of Tully was made on Friday night. He was arraigned in the Adams Street Court yesterday morning, where the complainant against him was young James Cockerill, son of the gatekeeper at Greenwood Cemetery, who accused him of stoning a trolley car. The case was postponed until Thursday, and the prisoner was held in default of $200 bail.

Later young Cockerill told a story to the effect that he had seen Tully in the neighborhood of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, at the time of the dynamite explosion early Wednesday morning, which shattered the two elevated pillars at that place. Cockerill says that he was sleeping in his home, at the western gate of Greenwood Cemetery, which is near the Thirty-sixth Street elevated station, early Wednesday morning, when he was awakened by the noise of the explosion, and ran out almost immediately afterward to see what the trouble was.

He saw Tully, he says, hurrying away from the place. He did not know Tully's name, but he says he recognized him as a striker whom he had seen throwing stones at a car as well as trying to drag a motorman off his car. Tully was formerly a motorman on the Fifth Avenue line. He is twenty-seven years old and single.

The attempt to blow up the Seventh Avenue trolley car was made early in the morning. Two sticks of what an expert pronounces to be dynamite were found at 1:40 A. M. on the track of the Seventh Avenue line, a short distance from Fourteenth Street. The stuff was wrapped in brown paper, making a package about six inches long. Each stick was about three-quarters of an inch in diameter. It is estimated that there was enough of the explosive to blow a trolley car into pieces.

Trolley car 150 of the Seventh Avenue line left the bridge at 1:10 A. M. in charge of George Kiel, motorman, and Henry Voge, conductor, having two policemen aboard. Kiel was slowing the car up in order to stop at the grade crossing at Fifteenth Street, when two small explosions, one after another, were heard under the wheels of his car, like detonating caps. He stopped the car and the policemen got off to investigate.

They found the package a short distance ahead of the car, and took it to the car barns, at Twentieth Street and Ninth Avenue, and placed it in a bucket of water. The bucket and its contents were later sent, by Deputy Chief Mackellar's order, to the Bureau of Combustibles, where it was pronounced to be dynamite. It was the No. 2 dynamite, containing 60 per cent. of nitroglycerine.

A force of detectives is working on the case, and Capt. Reynolds has instructed his men to keep a sharp lookout hereafter for dynamite on the trolley tracks. It is thought possible that only a fright was intended, because the detonating caps were placed a number of feet in front of the cartridge, as a sort of warning to the motorman.

The day at strikers' headquarters, in Granada Hall, was a dull one, as the strikers' leaders are not having an easy time to keep their spirits up. They said, however, that about half a dozen men who had come on from Boston to take the strikers' places had been induced yesterday to return, and had not had their fare given them to induce them to do it.

C. S. Dorlan, an artist and a strike sympathizer, has started a criminal action against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, the first step in the proceedings being the securing of a summons in the Adams Street Court for "John Doe," a ticket taker, who refused to give him back one of the old bridge tickets, now useless, which he dropped in the ticket box, or to let him ride on it to get a return for the ticket.

These tickets are now only redeemed by the city authorities. Dorlan claims the company does not display signs showing the tickets to be not good, and allows them to be deposited, though they are valueless. Eugene V. Brewster, who gave his services free to the strikers, is Dorlan's lawyer.

SAYS HE IS PREPARED TO ACT.

District Attorney of Kings Willing to Test Ten-Hour Law on Complaint.

District Attorney Hiram R. Steele of Kings County said yesterday that he was prepared to test the ten-hour labor law in the matter of street railroad service as soon as a complaint is made in proper form. Mr. Steele expected that a committee from the Central Federated Union would call upon him in reference to the matter, but no committee put in an appearance.

District Attorney Steele wrote to Secretary John C. Donnelly of the union yesterday stating that he was ready to act in the matter if he was furnished with facts sufficient to justify criminal proceedings. The District Attorney declares that as yet no complaint has been filed at his office.

District Master Workman Pines of the Knights of Labor called at the District Attorney's office late in the afternoon in regard to prosecuting officials of the trolley company for alleged violation of the ten-hour law, but Mr. Steele had gone for the day.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST POLICE.

Men from Manhattan Are Accused of Using Their Clubs Too Freely in Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn police are learning some original kinks in the way of police work from their Manhattan brethren who are doing strike duty in the borough. The method employed by the Manhattan men in dispersing a disorderly crowd, for instance, according to the Brooklyn police, is to vigorously club citizens half a mile away from the scene of the disturbance. That is what a number of Capt. Allaire's men are accused of doing at Seventh Avenue and Fifteenth Street late on Friday night.

A disorderly crowd of trolley strikers had assembled at Seventh Avenue and Fifth Street, and the policeman on duty there had telephoned to the carhouse, at Ninth Avenue and Twentieth Street, for reinforcements. He waited an hour, but they didn't come, and the disorderly crowd dispersed in disgust.

Meanwhile the police reinforcements were busy inflicting scalp wounds on inoffensive citizens ten blocks away, at Seventh Avenue and Fifteenth Street. They had become mixed as to the location of the trouble, and beholding a group of citizens exchanging views as to the various models of this season's baby perambulators, had sailed into them on general principles. Men and women alike, it is claimed, were clubbed and knocked down.

The affair caused a great deal of indignation in the neighborhood, and yesterday a number of complaints were made to Deputy Chief MacKellar. Several citizens who were clubbed threaten to bring suit for damages.

Many charges of brutality are being made against the Manhattan police on duty in Brooklyn. The bluecoats from this side of the river are charged with clubbing indiscriminately and very frequently without any provocation whatever. The alleged behavior of the Manhattan police has aroused a feeling of indignation throughout the borough and trouble is threatened for many of the policemen.

Another alleged police outrage of which Capt. Allaire's men are accused is an attack made upon eleven members of the Fourteenth Regiment in a saloon at Seventh Avenue and Fifteenth Street on Friday night. The party of militiamen was composed of Capt. William Garcia and ten other members of Company B.

They had just left the armory, at Eighth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, and had stopped in the saloon for a drink. The men were not in uniform. They were waiting to be served, they claim, and everything was quiet in the saloon when a squad of Manhattan policemen rushed into the place and began clubbing them. They were then thrown out of the saloon by the officers, they claim.

Corp. S. O. Mosscrop, Jr., a son of Superintendent Mosscrop of the office of the Commissioner of Records, had his arm badly injured by a blow from a policeman's club. He has made complaint against the officer, whose name could not be learned.

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CONEY ISLAND ROAD NOT SOLD.

Rapid Transit Officials Deny that They Have Secured Control of It.

Col. T. S. Williams, Secretary of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, stated yesterday that there was no truth in the report that his company had secured control of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad. Reports to the effect that the Rapid Transit Company was either negotiating for the purchase of the Coney Island Road, or had already obtained control of the property, have been persistent of late.

The Coney Island and Brooklyn Company operates the only trolley lines in Brooklyn outside of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's system. It is known that the transit people have several times made proposals to the controlling shareholders of the rival company, with a view to the transfer of the latter's interests, but the high price demanded for the stock has been a bar to successful negotiation.

STOCK FARM EMPLOYE ROBBED.

Stewart Had Taken One of Richard Croker's Horses to Jersey City.

William Stewart, employed on the Round Hill stock farm at Lake Bomoseen, near Saratoga, took the horse Daniel, owned by Richard Croker, from the farm to Jacob Harrington in Jersey City yesterday, and last night while on his way home to the Troy boat stopped in a saloon on West Street. He met William Reilly, twenty-one years old, of 26 Jane Street, and two other men, he says, and they had something to drink.

Stewart claims they followed him, and at Pier 46 beat and kicked him and stole $52, all the money he had. Reilly was arrested by the Charles Street police, and Stewart says he identifies him as one of the men who stole the money.

Reilly had no money in his possession. Stewart had to sleep in the station house last night, as he did not have a penny.

DESPERATE REMEDIES.

Methods Adopted by Doctors Which No Quack Would Dare to Use.

From The London Mail.

This is the age of queer diseases and queerer remedies; but surely novelty in the treatment of suffering humanity never surpassed the methods which have just been adopted for the first time by a specialist in nervous disorders.

He has observed that in cases of hysteria, melancholia, rheumatism, &c., patients have sometimes been cured by a violent and sudden shock. That fact being established, the doctor said to himself, "Why not shock my patients into good health?"

He suits the shock to the case, but says that he has had better results from anonymous letters than from any other method. A few carefully constructed letters, full of innuendo, abuse, and threats of injury, will give a patient an absorbing interest in life. He will forget his ailments, and that is a long step toward recovery.

Incidentally the treatment may make things interesting for the family of the convalescent, but that's a detail. The physician who invented the treatment says that results have been most gratifying.

A Paris doctor has designed a dry bath of arctic temperature for the cure of nervous complaints. A tank of metal, lined with fur, is sunk in a large outer tank, and the space between the two is filled with an evaporating fluid, which lowers the temperature of the inner tank to about 100 degrees below freezing.

The patient is put into this refrigerator and kept there for a few moments, the treatment being repeated every other day. The effect is said to be marvelous, and disease is frozen out.

Malta's way of treating rheumatism is a trifle heroic. The patient is stripped, and bees are cordially invited to settle upon his body. The poison in the bee stings is said to neutralize the acid in the blood, which is responsible for the rheumatism.

MORE ENGLISH IRON.

Timely Discovery at Kent in the Dover Coalfield.

From The London Chronicle.

DOVER, July 4.—When the coal boring was put down at Dover about six or eight years ago by Mr. F. Brady on the site of the old Channel tunnel works, there were indications in the cores of the presence of iron ore in the strata between 500 and 600 feet from the surface. The indications have now proved correct.

In the course of sinking the No. 2 shaft, a bed of valuable oolitic iron ore has just been struck, at a depth of rather less than 600 feet. The seam proves to be no less than 12 feet thick, and probably extends over a very great area, the quantity being practically unlimited. The diameter of the shaft is 20 feet, and the quantity brought to the surface in passing through the 12 feet amounted to about 350 tons. Samples of the ore have been submitted to analysis, with highly satisfactory results, a washed sample of the ore yielding 45.8 per cent. of iron. On visiting the colliery works to-day I inspected a considerable bulk of the ore, and the manager informed me that a washed sample tested at the works yielded between 50 and 60 per cent. of iron. The analysis shows that the ore is free from sulphur and phosphorus.

The ore is stated to be of much richer quality than the Wealden ironstone worked in Kent and Sussex a century ago. Prof. Boyd Dawkins, in a paper read before the British Association in 1894, described a sample obtained from the original boring. From this it appears that this bed of iron ore is identical with that described by Blake and Hudleston at Abbotsbury, in Dorset, where it occurs between the Kimmeridge clay above and the Corallian rocks below. It is also physically identical with the valuable iron ore worked for many years in Westbury, Wiltshire. The ironstone presents very singular physical characteristics. It is composed of dark-brown, shining grains of hydrated oxide of iron, like millet seed, imbedded in a crystalline base partly of calcium carbonate and partly of iron carbonate.

How Not to Clean Slates.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The schoolboy's ancient method of cleaning his slate stands at last condemned. Mr. Fisher, one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Elementary Schools in the Southwestern District, observes in his annual report that "with regard to one point which comes under the head of discipline—namely, the practice of spitting on slates—a word of warning is needed. It is an unpleasant practice in itself, but it is also dangerous to health, and I see that in a recent issue of the British Medical Journal it is stated that the bacilli of diphtheria and, it might be added, of tuberculosis, may easily be spread thereby."

Like Its Father.

"Charlie, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "the baby is trying to talk again. It's wonderful how he takes after you."

"What was he talking about?"

"I think it must have been politics. He started very calmly, but in a few minutes he was as angry and red in the face as he could be."—Washington Star.

POLICE IN TROLLEY WRECK

Open Switch Hurls a Brooklyn Car Down an Embankment.

ALL OF THE OCCUPANTS HURT

Accident Due to Careless Motorman—Number Thirteen Figures Largely in the Affair.

The hoodoo number, thirteen, figured largely in the wrecking of a trolley car, filled with policemen, in Brooklyn early yesterday morning. There were thirteen policemen on the car, to begin with; the car was No. 137 of the Douglass Street line; the accident happened at thirteen minutes after 2 o'clock, and the car was hurled down a thirteen-foot embankment. One of the policemen injured is attached to the Thirty-ninth Precinct—three times thirteen—and four to the Twenty-sixth Precinct—twice thirteen.

The accident happened at Rockaway and Dumont Avenues. The spot is a dangerous one, as the street has been raised about thirteen feet above the original grade, leaving a steep embankment on either side of the car tracks. The car, in charge of Motorman Richard Battle of 782 Bergen Street and Conductor James Creamer of 486 Central Avenue, left the depot at Rockaway Avenue and New Lots Road with a squad of policemen aboard, in command of Sergt. James Dillon of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, Manhattan. The policemen were to relieve others stationed along Rockaway Avenue. The car had just completed a trip from the bridge, and the motorman started it back on the same track, intending to switch off on to the right track at the junction of Liberty and Rockaway Avenues.

There is a switch at Dumont Avenue, and as the car neared this it was traveling at a high rate of speed. The front wheels struck the point of the switch, jumped from the rails, and plunged over the embankment beside the track. None of those on the car had a chance to jump, and all were hurled over the embankment with the car. Policemen Pfeiff and O'Rourke of Manhattan, who were on duty nearby, rushed to the scene and set to work extricating their brother bluecoats from the wreck. Capt. McNamara, who was in command of the police at the Rockaway Avenue depot, hurried to the spot with a squad of reserves. All of the injured men were taken out of the wreck and removed to the depot in another car. There their injuries were dressed by Ambulance Surgeons Shields and Knight of St. Mary's and St. John's Hospitals, respectively.

All of the policemen on the car were from Manhattan. Those who were injured were Sergt. James E. Dillon of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, contusions of both knees; Roundsman Andrew Armstrong, Thirty-ninth Precinct, painful contusions and lacerations of body and legs; William Day, Twenty-sixth Precinct, sprained back and contusions of arms and legs; Dennis Cavanagh, Twenty-eighth Precinct, lacerated wounds of legs, arms, and back; William O'Connell, Thirty-first Precinct, lacerated arms and contusions of the legs; Patrick Brogan, Thirty-first Precinct, contusions of thigh and lacerations of cheek and arm; Robert Watts, Thirty-first Precinct, both legs lacerated; John Schultz, Twenty-sixth Precinct, lacerated chin and leg; John Buckridge, Thirty-third Precinct, lacerated hands, left leg, arm, and contusions of body; John Hill, Thirty-sixth Precinct, lacerated right leg; Charles Coughlin, Thirty-third Precinct, right knee lacerated; Thomas R. Meyers, Twenty-sixth Precinct, lacerated chin and knees, and four teeth knocked out; James Black, Twenty-sixth Precinct, arms and legs lacerated and contusions of body; Motorman Richard Battle, contusions of both legs; Conductor James Creamer, contusions of the thighs.

The motorman and conductor and several of the policemen, whose injuries incapacitated them for duty for the time, were sent to their homes. The other policemen remained at the depot.

Police Capt. McNamara, who carefully examined the track after the accident, is confident, he says, that the strikers had no hand in it, and that the wreck was due to the carelessness of the motorman in approaching a reverse switch at such a high rate of speed, against a strict rule of the company.

The car lies at the bottom of the embankment, a complete wreck.

CAR CRASHES INTO ANOTHER.

Two Hurt in Wreck on Second Avenue —Motorman Said to be Green.

A Second Avenue electric car bound north crashed into a Thirty-fourth Street Crosstown car going west yesterday afternoon. The passengers injured were John W. Liebe, an agent, of 22 Chestnut Street, Newark, N. J.; cut over the left eye and left cheek and bruised about the body. An unknown man cut over the left eye. There were several passengers in the Thirty-fourth Street car, among them two women. They were in the front of the car and none of them was injured.

The Second Avenue car was in charge, it is said, of a green motorman. The car was approaching at a high rate of speed. The crosstown car was going slowly. The driver thought he could cross the track before the Second Avenue car reached the place. He also knew that by the rule the Second Avenue car ought to stop before crossing the tracks.

The motorman of the Second Avenue car when he saw a collision was inevitable threw back the lever and put on the brakes. His car struck the horse car in the rear, throwing the hind trucks off the track and breaking every window in the car. Glass flew everywhere, and there was much excitement among the passengers on both cars.

The passengers on the wrecked car were helped out. Liebe refused medical attention and went to a drug store. The unknown man ran away holding a handkerchief saturated with blood over his right eye.

The dismantled crosstown car was again placed on the track, and it went on its way looking as if a cyclone had struck it. None of its passengers would get on board again.

SUICIDE ON THE PRISCILLA.

Man Who Booked as R. W. Bonnel Shoots Himself on Fall River Boat.

The Fall River steamer Priscilla brought along the body of a suicide yesterday morning. A man of slender build, with a full, sandy beard and dark hair, and who was well dressed, boarded the steamer in Fall River. He secured Stateroom 266, spoke a little to some of the officers, and retired to his stateroom. He did not have any baggage. That was the last seen of him alive. When the boat was nearing New York William A. Green, the head saloon man of the Priscilla, went to all the staterooms and awoke the passengers as usual, but when he reached Stateroom 266 and knocked he got no response. Rattling the knob and pounding on the panel brought no answer, and when Green looked through the slats of the window he could just make out a human form lying on the floor. He opened the door and found the passenger dead, and a pool of blood on the floor. There was a bullethole in the head, and a revolver lay near.

Green ran out and called the steward and Captain, and when the boat reached her dock word was sent to the Church Street Police Station, and an ambulance was ordered from Hudson Street Hospital. When Detective Mooney and the ambulance surgeon arrived the body was searched and there were found a wallet with $45 in bills, $19.50 in a pocket, a penknife, a nickel watch and gold plated chain, two pipes, and a bunch of keys. The man wore a pin of the Royal Yacht Club of England. The only clue to his identity was the entry on the purser's register, where he wrote the name of R. W. Bonnel.

Notice was sent to the Coroners' office and Dr. Donlin saw the body and gave a permit for its removal to an undertaker's shop at 95 Greenwich Street. Dr. Donlin said the man had evidently been ill.

How a "Sinking Fund" Worked.

From The London Globe.

A steward on a Dutch liner has discovered quite a new method of theft. He seized a cash box containing £4,000, threw it overboard, and jumped in after it, hoping that the box would float and that he would be able to swim with it to the coast, which was close at hand. But the scheme met with double disappointment. The steward was captured before he reached the shore, and both he and the Danish Treasury have discovered that they are the poorer by putting their trust in a sinking fund.

CAMMEYER'S SHOE STORE

TO COMFORT SEEKERS.

The season has now arrived when every person is seeking comfort. Some prefer the seashore, others the mountains.

It makes little difference which way the people may go, if they only take our shoes along.

We have every kind of boots and shoes for men, women and children and even for the babies, for every ordinary extraordinary, for every day or for every special use and for every special sport and pastime.

Men's White Canvas Oxford Ties, Leather and Rubber sole, $3.00 per pair.

Women's White Canvas Oxford Ties, $1.50.

Men's White Canvas Lace, Leather and Rubber sole	3.50
Men's White Canvas Button, Leather Sole	2.00
Child's White Canvas Button, Leather Sole	1.50
Misses' White Canvas Oxford Ties, Rubber Sole	.85
Child's White Canvas Oxford Ties, Rubber Sole	.75
Women's Canvas and Stockinet Bathing Shoes	.25 and .50
Men's Canvas and Stockinet Bathing Shoes	.40 and .75

Shoes to Prevent Children from Toeing In and High Counter Shoes for Weak Ankles.

Men's and Women's Golf, Yachting and Sporting Boots and Shoes.

SHOE KNICK-KNACKS.—Buttons, Laces, Polish, Shoe Dressing and Shoe Horns, Insoles, Kid Heels, Shoe-Stretchers and all the little things needful now and then in the life of a shoe can be purchased at our Counter for Shoe Findings, to the right of the main entrance on 6th Ave.

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Sixth Avenue, Corner 20th Street.

ADMIRAL DEWEY AS HOST.

He Entertains United States Minister Harris on the Olympia.

TRIESTE, July 22.—This morning Admiral Dewey, accompanied by Flag Lieut. Brumby, took Addison C. Harris, the United States Minister to Austria-Hungary, and his staff, in a steam launch to the Chateau of Miramar.

This evening a banquet was given on board the Olympia in honor of Mr. Harris, at which twenty-five guests were present, including the staff of the United States Embassy and the Consuls at Vienna and Trieste, and Reichenburg.

Only personal toasts and President McKinley's health were given. To-morrow Capt. Lamberton of the Olympia and some of the cruiser's officers will go to Venice for a few days' visit. Mr. Harris will go to Vienna, but will return at the end of the week to bid farewell to Admiral Dewey, who will then go on the Olympia to Naples and Genoa.

Swimming Races at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 22.—The Canadian championship swimming races were held here to-day. Dr. Paul Neumann of Chicago, last year's champion, was beaten in both the half-mile and hundred-yard events by Scheffler of Chicago. The long dive was won by W. T. Lawless of Ottawa.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:48	Sun sets...7:24	Moon rises..7:52

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....7:49	Gov. Isl'd...8:10	H. Gate...10:06
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....8:06	Gov. Isl'd...8:28	H. Gate...10:24

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, JULY 25.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Chalmette, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Dominick, Para	2:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26.

Aragonia, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Washington, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, St. Croix	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JULY 27.

Carib, San Domingo	1:00 P. M.	
	*1:30 P. M.	
Bar

RACES AT BRIGHTON BEACH

Five Favorites Go Down and Followers of Form with Them.

UNLUCKY RACE FOR M. F. DWYER

His Horse Wins Choice Selling Stakes and Is Bid Up $905—Odom and McCue Better—The Stewards Meet.

When a half-holiday crowd seeks a few hours' recreation at the race track on Saturday afternoon a succession of waining favorites usually puts it in bad humor, for your half-holiday visitor is on the rampage from the moment he strikes the track until the last race is off for a "long shot," and unless he finds one he is unhappy. But there was only one race yesterday at Brighton Beach that was won by the favorite, and as the winners in the other five events were at liberal prices it would be an unlucky long-shot player who could not pick at least one of the five.

Meanwhile the professionals were getting themselves into all sorts of tangles playing the horses that they figured on form to win. They might just as well have saved themselves the trouble, for form, if there can be form among horses that are not high-class, was as elusive as the will o' the wisp, and one after another the elect of the form players were bowled over.

Ceylon, a two-year-old, that in two races recently showed as much speed as an old cow, was the first to give form players a shock. He was plunged upon by a select few from the paddock at 8 to 1, and the small bettors followed the money. They cashed, too, for Ceylon made a runaway race of it, and won by four lengths.

Then came Laverock, in the second race, with 6 to 1 quoted against her chances. The Canadian mare up to yesterday had shown about the same relative speed as Ceylon, and she administered shock No. 2 to the form players. She, too, was out in the front all the way, but she was in company for a mile of the mile and a quarter journey with the favorite, Decanter, and then came on alone and won by three lengths.

The third event was the Choice Selling Stakes, and M. F. Dwyer had two entries, Trumpet and Shoreham, who finished first and second, as named. They were the coupled favorites in the betting at 3 to 5. It seemed like old times to see Dwyer finish first and second, but the victory was dearly earned. First and second money amounted to $900, and in order to retain Trumpet, who was bid up by H. T. Griffin, Mr. Dwyer had to pay $905 over the entered selling price of the horse.

The Sea Cliff Stakes, at three-quarters of a mile, was really the best race of the day, and, incidentally, the result showed that Firearm, in his present condition, is a better horse than he ever was. He was the second choice in the betting, but was well supported, when his popular owner, John Hadden, Secretary to the State Racing Commission, had told all of his friends to bet on him, and they took his advice. He ran up in front with Heliobas all of the way to the head of the stretch and then shook off the latter. Down through the stretch he raced on in security, winning by more than a length, and Isidor, coming fast, just nipped Heliobas out for place money.

Jockey O'Connor had a big kick to make during the fifth race, and this cost him a couple of days on the ground. He had the mount on Andronicus, whom he rode abominably, and after Kirkwood had won the race easily, O'Connor claimed a foul against Turner, who rode the latter horse. All of the boys in the race were questioned, and the Stewards decided that O'Connor was at fault, and suspended him for the balance of the meeting.

King Barleycorn, the last of the long shots to win, wound up a profitable day's sport for the holiday visitors. He showed some of his two-year-old form, and won in a drive by half a length from Roysterer.

Jockeys Odom and McCue, who were injured by being thrown, were reported yesterday to be getting on well. The former is in the hands of specialists, and his injured hip will probably be well enough to permit of his riding at the Sheepshead Bay meeting. McCue is so far recovered that he will be able to ride at Saratoga.

Final disposition was made yesterday of the Maher case. The canceled contract between Jockey Maher and his former employer, ex-Corporation Counsel William H. Clark, was submitted at the meeting of the Stewards of The Jockey Club, and it is likely now that Maher will sign to ride for the Fleischmann stable. At the same meeting Thomas Hitchcock was appointed a Steward to represent The Jockey Club at the Saratoga meeting for its first ten days. The applications of Elmer James and Louis Smith for jockeys licenses were denied.

The following licenses were granted: Jockeys—Pete Clay, Spencer, Coggswell, William Crosthwaite, James Dupee, H. Hartley Eades, J. Hill, Quester Jackson, R. J. Mason, Thomas Smith, and S. Peters, man. Trainers—Henry Behrmann, James Dumas, Charles Darsey, William H. Greary, Chris F. Grady, William Hayward, Sr., William Hayward, Jr., T. P. Hayes, T. L. McFadden, E. P. McDonald, A. G. Neusem, T. Pine, J. S. Redfield, G. S. Wardwell, and W. T. Woodard.

THE SUMMARIES.

The following are the summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08 1-5.

1—Ceylon, E. W. Heffner's br. g., by Hindoo—Amy Davy—sport, $500, 3 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Mitchell)
2—Premature, J. Daly's b. c., 108, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(O'Leary)
3—Frelinghuysen, F. A. Magee's ch. c., 96, 2 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Prestige, 96, 12 to 1, (J. Slack;) Monomeatillist, 91, 200 to 1, (Ryan;) Handicapper, 96, 30 to 1, (Moody;) Midwood, 96, 6 to 1, (Phelan;) Reynolds, 98, 50 to 1, (Wilson,) and Summer Girl, 89, 150 to 1, (A. Hewitt,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a gallop by three lengths; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:08 2-5.

1—Laverock, W. Hendrie's b. f., 4 years, by imp. Cavalier-Pee Weep, 107 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Bullman)
2—Decanter, F. R. Hitchcock's b. c., 4, 122, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(O'Leary)
3—Lackland, Perry Belmont's br. c., 3, 106, 13 to 5.....(N. Turner)

George Boyd, 4, 108, 6 to 1, (Clarke,) and Fast Black, 3, 98, 8 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; a similar distance between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Choice Stakes; selling; for two-year-olds. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $30 each, $10 forfeit, of which $200 to the second and $100 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:14 4-5.

1—Trumpet, M. F. Dwyer's br. c., by imp. Victory-Quesal, $1,000, 104 pounds, 1 to 2 and out, coupled with Shoreham..(O'Connor)
2—Shoreham, M. F. Dwyer's br. c., by imp. Albert-Imp. Duchess May, 108, 1 to 2 and out, coupled with Trumpet.....(Doggett)
3—Knightbanneret, H. T. Griffin's ch. c., by Knight of Ellerslie-Banana, 104, 10 to 1.. (Mitchell)

Kitchener, 104, 8 to 1, (Bullman;) Mordelmo, 104, 30 to 1, (Crowhurst;) Nansen, 104, 7 to 1, (Turner,) and Dieudonne, 104, 20 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Sea Cliff Stakes, for all ages. Purse, $1,000, added to a subscription of $25 each, $100 forfeit, of which $200 to the second and $100 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:14.

1—Firearm, J. Boden's b. g., 4 years, by imp. Ravon d'Or-Fides, 123 pounds, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(O'Leary)
2—Isidor, Marcus Daly's ch. h., by Amphion-imp. Bib, 5, 133, 4 to 1 and even.....(Simms)
3—Heliobas, Bromley & Co.'s ch. c., by Parasdale-imp. Bowden Lass, 110, 7 to 5.....(O'Connor)
4—Peep o' Day, J. A. McCormack's b. h., by Ayrshire-imp. Sundown, 6, 121, 10 to 1.....(N. Turner)

Won ridden out by a length; a head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:41 2-5.

1—Kirkwood, M. L. Hayman's ch. c., 3 years, by George Kinney-Tocsin, $2,500, 104 pounds, 3 to 1 and 5 to 5.....(N. Turner)
2—Maximo Gomez, M. Clancy's ch. g., 4, 100, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Clark)
3—Fly By Night, P. Dunne's ch. c., 3, 111, 6 to 5.....(Bullman)

Andronicus, 3, 92, 12 to 1, (O'Connor;) Beana, 3, 86, 100 to 1, (Wedderstrand,) and Chicopee, 4, 101, 100 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—The Seaside Stakes, a welter-weight handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $900, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:29 1-5.

1—King Barleycorn, J. P. Robinson's ch. c., 3 years, by Kantaka-Nattot, 132 pounds, 8 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Keenan)
2—Roysterer, O. L. Richard's br. c., 3, 123, 13 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Sims)
3—Sir Hubert, P. Dunne's ch. c., 3, 134, 8 to 5.....(Bullman)
4—Pacemaker, W. C. Fessenden's b. h., 4, 122, 3 to 2.....(N. Turner)

Won in a gallop by half a length; a head between second and third.

CHAMPIONSHIP CRICKET GAMES

New Yorks Defeat Manhattans, and Knickerbocker A. C. Team B is Beaten by Team A.

There was plenty of local cricket yesterday, and the championship games of the Metropolitan League and the New York Cricket Association all proved interesting.

The New York and Manhattan teams played at Prospect Park, and the former won an unexpected victory by 61 runs. The bowling of A. H. Stratford, who obtained 8 wickets for 36 runs, was mainly responsible for this, although a good innings of 28 by C. Byers also helped. Double figures were also scored for New York by A. Richardson, 21; F. J. Loughlin, 16, not out, and A. E. Smith, 10. The Manhattan's batting proved weak, and the only double-figure men were T. J. Jones, 14; J. Flannery, 13, and W. Adam, 12. The totals were: Manhattan, 66; New York, 127.

The Knickerbocker A. C. had a great contest at Bergen Point, where Team B sustained its first defeat in the championship series of the Metropolitan League and lost first place in the race at the same time. Team A's batsmen were in great shape, and they put on 183 for 3 wickets, when it was decided to declare the innings closed. C. P. Hurditch hit in vigorous style for 77 not out, J. F. Curran added 32 by steady play, and M. R. Cobb, F. F. Kelly, and H. C. Wright all made double figures. C. H. Clarke did the best work for Team B, with a good innings of 28. The score:

KNICKERBOCKER A. C. TEAM A.

M. R. Cobb, c. C. H. Clarke, b. A. V. Clarke	25
J. F. Curran, b. J. Pitcher	32
C. P. Hurditch, not out	77
H. C. Wright, not out	18
F. F. Kelly, c. T. Clarke, b. J. Pitcher	19
F. W. T. Stiles, J. Forbes, W. F. Lewis, W. D. Hickie, H. A. Young, E. J. Jenkins, } Did not bat.	
Byes	9
Leg byes	3
Total, (declared)	183

KNICKERBOCKER A. C. TEAM B.

J. E. Pitcher, b. Cobb	7
G. A. Gittens, c. Curran, b. Cobb	1
C. H. Clarke, c. Forbes, b. Kelly	28
A. V. Clarke, c. Curran, b. Cobb	12
L. Etherington, c. Young, b. Cobb	14
T. G. Clarke, b. Cobb	0
A. Gunn, b. Kelly	3
P. E. Pitcher, c. and b. Cobb	1
L. Wredenburg, not out	2
T. Clarke, c. Cobb, b. Kelly	6
J. Gill, c. Cobb, b. Kelly	0
Leg byes	3
Total	83

The Paterson and Brooklyn Clubs had an exciting and close contest at Prospect Park, where an even draw was the result of a well-fought contest. W. Bunce hit in splendid style for 51 for Paterson, while N. Graham added 26 and F. G. Warburton and W. Clarkson 10 apiece. J. Pedlow accomplished the rare feat of taking four wickets on consecutive balls for Brooklyn. A. Brown batted vigorously for 30 and A. S. Durrant for 14. The Paterson Team A, 115; Brooklyn, 81 for six wickets.

The Kings County team sustained defeat at the hands of the Manhattan Cricket Club second team in the association match at Prospect Park. A. G. Shingler batted in fine style for 28 for the winners, and J. Dixon played a steady innings of 21. For Kings County, C. T. Toddings tried hard to avert defeat with a good innings of 22, not out, and G. Williams kept up his end for 16. The totals were: Manhattan II., 76; Kings County, 51.

HARNESS RACING AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, July 22.—The grand circuit trotting meeting here closed to-day. Summaries:

2:13 Class.—Pacing; purse, $2,000.

The Maid, b. m., by Hallndex, (Curtis).....11 11 1 9 1 1
Wiltranby, g. h., (Ramsdell).....3 2 4 1 3 2
Nerva Patchen, ch. m., (Dempsey).....1 4 16 3 2 3
Hontas (Cooke, ch. h., (Saunders).....14 1 7 2 10 dr
Star Hal, br. h., (Mecham).....2 9 14 4 9 dr
Gay Walnut, b. g., (O'Neil).....12 14 17 5 4 dr
Lolita, blk. m., (McHenry).....10 16 18 8 5 dr
Johnny C., blk. g., (Bailey).....18 13 9 6 6 dr
Rosa L., b. m., (Garvey).....16 6 10 7 8 dr
Walnut Lad, br. g., (Shockency).....7 17 11 12 11 dr
Bay Leaf, b. g., (Finley).....8 8 12 11 7 dr
Roan Dick, r. g., (Weeks).....9 5 2 10 dr
Blaze Boy, ch. g., (Hudson).....13 3 5 dr
Sweet Violet, b. m., (McLaughlin) 5 19 13 dr
Gipsey Red, ch. h., (Rolfes).....15 10 8 dr
Marmonia, ch. m., (Hayward).....4 7 7 dr
Maximilian, br. h., (McCarthy).....19 12 6 dr
Daisy B., blk. m., (Marvel).....17 15 15 dr
Pathugo, r. h., (Macey).....6 18 dis

Time—2:08; 2:09; 2:06¾; 2:07¼; 2:10¾. 2:09¾.

2:24 Class.—Pacing; Chamber of Commerce Consolation Stakes, $1,000.

Wandering Jew, br. h., by Don Pizarro, (H. Saunders).....4 1 1
Maude Emperor, ch. m., (Price).....1 2 2
Hipless, b. g., (Shockency).....3 5 3
Mace, b. g., (Middleton).....6 3 4
The Private, b. g., (Foote).....2 3dis
Mount Clemens Boy, r. g., (Mathews).....5 dr

Time—2:10¾; 2:09¾; 2:13.

2:12 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,200.

Copeland, br. g., by Delmar, (Baldwin).. 8 1 1
J. B. D., blk. g., (Ames).....1 2 2
Tom Boy, b. m., (Marsh).....2 4 7
Kate McCracken, b. m., (Lovett).....3 5 12
Red Star, b. h., (Dickerson).....6 6 3
Georgiana, br. m., (Noble).....11 3 4
Norvet, b. g., (Demerest).....10 7 8
Dexter, b. g., (Wheeler).....5 10 4
Queerist, b. g., (McAvoy).....10 11 5
Carlyle Carne, g. g., (H. Saunders).....7 8 10
Timorah, blk. m., (Miller).....9 9 11
Tudor Chimes, b. g., (Geer).....13 12 9
Pasonte, b. m., (G. Saunders).....12 13 13

Time—2:10¾; 2:08¾; 2:11½.

2:16 Class, trotting; Hotel Cadillac Stake, $3,000.

Robert J., b. g., by Chichester, (Noble).....8 6 2 1 1 1
Prince of India, br. h., (Van Meter).....6 1 1 7 2 2
Lord Vincent, b. h., (Doble).1 4 5 4 7 dis.
Iris O., b. m., (Garvey)...3 2 4 3 3 dr.
Kilda, b. m., (Marsh).....2 3 6 5 5 dr.
Jack D., b. g., (Snow)....7 7 8 2 4 dr.
Sister Alice, b. m., (McHenry).....5 8 3 8 6 dr.
Phoebe Childers, b. m., (Kelly).....4 5 7 6 8 dr.

Time—2:12½; 2:13¼; 2:14; 2:11¾; 2:12¾; 2:13.

2:04 Class, pacing; purse, $2,000.

Anaconda, b. g., by Knight, (McHenry)...1 1 1
Prince Alert, b. g., (Demerest).....2 2 4
Obelisk, blk. h., (O'Neil).....3 5 2
Frank Bogash, br. h., (Bogash).....5 2 3
Directly, blk. h., (West).....4 4 5

Time—2:06; 2:06¾; 2:07.

2:04 Class.—Trotting; Merchants and Manufacturers' Consolation Stakes, $2,000.

Wilask, blk. s., by Wilton, (Ecker).....1 1
Bertha Lee, blk. m., (Laird).....2 2
Lady Wellington, ch. m., (Andrews).....3 3
Starmont, ch. g., (Wahl).....4 5
Escobar, br. h., (Miller).....5 4

Time—2:14; 2:16.

2:10 Class.—Pacing; Hotel Normandie Stakes, $2,000.

Hal D., b. h., by Hal Dillard, dam Ellen M., (Snow).....6 1 1 1
Edith W., b. m., (Weidman).....2 3 4
Nellie Bruce, b. m., (O'Neil).....2 3 4 5
Ace, b. h., (Ray).....5 4 2 3
William Mc., blk. g., (Greene).....9 7 3 2
Golden Prince, b. h., (Powell).....4 5 7 6
Ophelia, br. m., (Johnson).....8 6 7
Sylvan Way, b. m., (Spear).....3 6 8 dr
Gus Barret, blk. g., (Berry).....8 9 dr.

Time—2:06¾; 2:06¾; 2:05¼; 2:08.

2:20 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,200.

Arbuteskan, b. h., by Arbutus, (James).....1 1
Fritz, b. g., (Alternation).....3 2
Miss Irma, ch. m., (Bogash).....2 3
Little Pete, ch. g., (McQuity).....5 4
Johnny Agan, b. g., (Miller).....4 5
Americus, b. g., (Curtiss).....6 6
Dunbar, br. g., (W. Layton).....7 7
Della C., ch. m., (Dangler).....8 8

Time—2:10¾; 2:09¾.

2:10 Class.—Trotting; purse, $2,000.

Caracalla, b. m., by Patron, (Snow).1 7 1 6 5
Gayton, b. h., (Kelley).....6 1 2 2 2
Elloree, ch. m., (Saunders).....7 2 3 1 6
Belle J., b. m., (Spear).....3 6 3 1 3
Battelon, b. g., (Geer).....4 2 5 4 4
Tommy Britton, br. h., (West).....6 3 4 5 6
Dione, blk. m., (McHenry).....2 4 7 7 dr

Time—2:10¼; 2:08¾; 2:10; 2:11¼; 2:12½.

BICYCLE RACES AT VAILSBURG.

Rain Stopped the Sport After Three Events Had Been Decided.

Rain prevented the completion of the programme of bicycle races under the auspices of the New Jersey Racing Association at Vailsburg, N. J., yesterday afternoon. Three races had been decided and the trial heats of the one-mile amateur handicap were being run when it began to rain. As the wet board track made riding dangerous, the remainder of the programme was postponed indefinitely.

Of the three events decided the half-mile amateur furnished an exciting finish between Frank Kramer and E. C. Housman. There was some noticeable team work to enable Housman to get through on the inside, entering in the last lap. This worked nicely and Kramer was pocketed. The latter, however, rode a grand race, having to ride around his field, and he just managed to nip Housman at the tape, winning by not more than 6 inches. Many of the 1,500 persons present thought that it was a dead heat.

The match race in which Kramer and G. C. Schreiber were pitted against A. W. Ross and J. H. Hunter resulted in an easy victory for the former pair. Arthur Holden, a diver of some repute, gave an exhibition diving from a seventy-foot pole into a pool of water in the centre of the field. Summaries:

One-Quarter Mile Novice.—Won by C. A. Wideman, Newark; T. Resneck, Englewood, second; C. Gardner, Jersey City, third. Time—0:35 4-5.

One-Half Mile Open.—Won by Frank Kramer, Harlem Wheelmen; E. C. Housman, Nassau Wheelmen, second; G. W. Crooks, Brooklyn, third. Time—1:05 4-5.

Tandem Match Race, One Mile, Best Two Out of Three Heats.—Won by Frank Kramer and G. C. Schreiber; A. W. Ross and J. H. Hunter, second. Won in straight heats. Time—2:39 3-5, 2:44 2-5.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

The Brooklyns Are Easily Outplayed by the Louisvilles.

PITCHERS WERE INEFFECTIVE

Bostons Win a Ten-Inning Game in Cincinnati—Philadelphias Were Beaten by Pittsburg.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	55	26	.683
Boston	50	30	.625
Philadelphia	48	31	.608
St. Louis	46	33	.582
Chicago	44	33	.571
Baltimore	44	34	.564
Cincinnati	39	39	.500
Pittsburg	38	42	.475
New York	35	43	.449
Louisville	33	45	.423
Washington	30	53	.361
Cleveland	15	68	.181

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Louisville, 9; Brooklyn, 2.
Boston, 5; Cincinnati, 4.
Pittsburg, 18; Philadelphia, 4.
Baltimore, 2; Chicago, 1.

Games To-day.

New York in St. Louis.
Washington in Cincinnati.
Brooklyn in Louisville.
Baltimore in Chicago.

LOUISVILLE, July 22.—The Louisvilles outplayed the Brooklyns at every point. The feature of the game was the batting and fielding of Kelly, the home team's new first baseman. Attendance, 3,500. Score:

LOUISVILLE.	R	IB	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf	0	2	2	0	0	Jones, cf	1	1	1	0	0
Hoy, cf	0	1	3	0	0	Keeler, rf	1	3	1	0	0
Dexter, rf	2	2	2	0	0	J. Kelly, lf	0	1	2	1	0
Daly, 2b	2	1	1	4	0	Daly, 2b	0	1	4	4	1
M.Kelly, 1b	2	3	12	1	0	And'son, 1b	0	1	11	0	0
Richey, 2b	1	0	1	6	0	Dahlen, ss	0	0	1	3	0
Clingman, ss	1	1	3	2	1	Casey, 3b	0	0	3	5	1
Zimmer, c	1	1	3	3	0	McGuire, c	0	1	3	3	0
C'gham, p	1	1	0	2	0	McJames, p	0	0	0	2	0
						*Jennings	0	0	0	0	0
						Yeager, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	9	11	27	15	1	Total	2	8	24	19	2

*Batted for McJames in the seventh.

Louisville .....0 2 0 2 0 5 0 0 .—9
Brooklyn .....0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—2

Stolen bases—Clingman, Hoy, J. Kelly, Daly, and Anderson. Three-base hit—Clarke. Sacrifice hits—Leach, M. Kelly, and Ritchey. First base on balls—Off Cunningham, 2; off McJames, 4; off Yeager, 2. Struck out—By Cunningham, 2. Double play—Ritchey, Clingman, and M. Kelly. Triple play—M. Kelly and Clingman. Hit by pitched ball—By McJames, 1. Wild pitch—McJames. Passed balls—McGuire, 1. Balk—Cunningham. Left on bases—Louisville, 4; Brooklyn, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connelly.

Pittsburg, 18; Philadelphia, 4.

PITTSBURG, July 22.—Piatt, the visitors' pitcher, was so easy that Pittsburg's victory was almost a farce. Beaumont made a record for the season. In six times at bat he made six hits, all infield hits, and scored six runs. If errors had not been made behind Tannehill, the Philadelphias would have been shut out. Score:

Pittsburg .....3 4 0 4 1 1 3 2 .—18
Philadelphia .....2 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—4

Base hits—Pittsburg, 19; Philadelphia, 11. Errors—Pittsburg, 4; Philadelphia, 7. Batteries—Fittsburg, Tannehill and Schriver; Philadelphia, Piatt and Douglass. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt. Attendance, 3,800.

Baltimore, 2; Chicago, 1.

CHICAGO, July 22.—The Baltimores defeated Chicago to-day in a close but listless game. Griffith hit two men at the start, one of them scoring on a double. Magoon played a brilliant game at shortstop for Baltimore. Score:

Chicago .....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1
Baltimore .....1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2

Base hits—Chicago, 5; Baltimore, 4. Errors—Chicago, 3; Baltimore, 2. Batteries—Chicago, Griffith and La Chance; Baltimore, Howell and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr. Attendance, 9,100.

Boston, 5; Cincinnati, 4.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—Duffy's two-bagger gave the Champions to-day's game in the tenth inning. A poor decision by Smith in the third inning gave Boston two runs. The game was very exciting. Score:

Cincinnati .....0 0 0 3 0 1 0 0 0 0—4
Boston .....0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 1 1—5

Base hits—Cincinnati, 8; Boston, 12. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Boston, 1. Batteries—Cincinnati, Phillips and Wood; Boston, Lewis and Clarke. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and Smith. Attendance, 4,500.

Clevelands Win Exhibition Game.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 22.—The Cleveland and Atlantic City teams played an exhibition game here to-day. The visitors won. Score:

Atlantic City .....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2—3
Cleveland .....0 4 0 4 0 0 1 1 .—10

Batteries—McFadden and Pierson; Knepper and Ludzen.

Knickerbockers Defeat New York A. C

The New York Athletic Club baseball team suffered a defeat at the hands of the Knickerbocker Athletic team in the game played at Bayonne, N. J., yesterday. The game was close throughout, the home team winning by a score of 9 to 8.

PASTIME CLUB GAMES.

Handicap Men Win All the Events in the Midsummer Contest.

The midsummer games held under the auspices of the Pastime Athletic Club at the club grounds, foot of East Sixty-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon brought out a good field of athletes. The handicap men won the various events, those starting from scratch failing to get a prize. Summary of events:

75-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by C. Herberg, New West Side A. C., (21 yards;) I. Freedman, Pastime A. C., (17 yards,) second; O. C. Ordwein, Pastime A. C., (18 yards,) third. Time—0:07 4-5.

880-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by T. J. Reilly, Knickerbocker A. C.; P. J. McNabb, Union Settlement A. C., second; J. F. Donavan, Xavier A. A., third. Time—2:17 2-5.

One and a Half Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by W. J. Ryan, (100 yards;) T. McGirr, New York A. C., (95 yards,) second; G. T. Fitzgerald, Star A. C., (120 yards,) third. Time—7:11 4-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by T. P. White, New York, (35 yards;) D. J. Duffy, Pastime A. C., (18 yards,) second; I. Freedman, Pastime A. C., (22 yards,) third. Time—0:33 4-5.

600-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by D. J. Brennan, Pastime A. C., (35 yards;) O. C. Ordwein, Pastime A. C., (36 yards,) second; M. J. Regan, New West Side A. C., (38 yards,) third. Time—1:16 4-5.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by D. J. O'Sullivan, Xavier A. A., (5½ inches,) actual jump, 5 feet 9½ inches; M. L. Drummond, Pastime A. C., (5¼ inches,) second, with a jump of 5 feet 9 inches; B. W. Gale, Hollywood Inn A. C., (10 inches,) third, with a jump of 5 feet 4 inches.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by J. A. Ruddy, (5 feet,) with an actual put of 29 feet 11½ inches; J. F. Mumford, New West Side A. C., (5¼ feet,) actual put of 39 feet 4 inches, second; P. E. Dehnert, Central Y. M. C. A., (6 feet,) actual put of 37 feet 2½ inches, third.

YALE'S FOOTBALL PLANS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 22.—Malcolm Lee McBride of Cleveland, the Captain of the Yale football team, announced that he will not have any Summer practice for the Yale football team. He will ask the candidates to report in New Haven on Sept. 20, ten days before the opening of the Fall term.

The abolition of Summer practice is a radical step, and McBride has taken it regardless of what Harvard and Princeton may decide to do about this much-discussed point. The graduates are all opposed to the Summer practice, as they believe it is overdoing football. Several efforts in years past to get Yale, Harvard, and Princeton to agree to do away with Summer practice have failed.

While he has made no official announcement, it is known that McBride has engaged Jim Robinson, the old Princeton trainer, to look after the physical condition of the Yale team this Fall. It is not yet known who will be head coach.

Tramp Across Continent on a Wager.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH PARIS, Me., July 22.—Frank H. Davis and Edward J. Ash reached here today on their way from Rockland, Me., to Portland, Oregon. They left Rockland Thursday night without money, and are to walk the entire distance on a wager of $1,000. They bear letters and credentials from the Mayors of Rockland and Portland, and will secure like papers from officials in each city through which they pass.

In Summer time
Pond's Extract
Is the vital principle of bliss. It cures Sunburn, Chafing, Mosquito Bites and all Pain. Look for the buff wrapper. Better sure than sorry.
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Pond's Extract Ointment cures Piles. Price 50c. per jar. Trial size, 25c.
All Druggists.

STATEN ISLAND GOLFERS.

Talcott Wins the Richards Cup on the Harbor Hill Links.

A large number of golfers took part yesterday in the Class A and Class B handicaps of the Harbor Hill Golf Club, Staten Island. C. W. Wemple was the victor in the first event, and C. C. Baldwin in Class B. The final rounds for the club championship were postponed until Saturday, Aug. 19. The leading players in the two-club handicap and scores were:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
C. G. Wemple	94	11	83
I. Cryder Lea	96	12	84
Otto Hochmeyer	87	3	84
W. Scott O'Connor	97	12	85
A. B. Elliott	92	6	86
C. Gouldsboro	103	15	88
E. J. Dawell	96	7	89
Vincent Hochmeyer	95	6	89

CLASS B.

C. C. Baldwin	105	19	86
F. Jansen	108	17	89
T. Golden	120	28	92
R. C. Wadsworth	111	18	93
J. P. Emmons	116	22	94

In the semi-final round for the consolation cup in the championship series, W. Sparks beat A. B. Lawson 1 up in nineteen hole, and E. T. Donnelly beat J. J. Sullivan 4 up and two to play.

The third contest for the Richards Cup at the Staten Island Cricket Club was finished yesterday on the Fox Hills links. Edward C. Talcott was the victor, with a total of 325 strokes for the fifty-four holes; J. B. Elmendorf was second, with 341, and Arthur Hollick third with 343 strokes.

GOLF IN HEAT AND RAIN.

Games of Morris County Players Could Not Be Finished.

Excessive heat, with a hard thunderstorm in the afternoon, prevented a large number of members from finishing the regular Saturday handicap yesterday on the Morris County Golf Club links at Morristown, N. J. The event was a handicap match against the bogey score of 86 strokes, and about a dozen players made the rounds of the long course in the tournament.

F. B. Richardson played one of the best games he has ever done over the links, and from a handicap of 9 strokes finished 2 up on bogey, giving him the silver cup for first place. A. B. Frost got second honors, finishing even with bogey, while James A. Tyng secured third place, being 1 down. The latter was the only scratch competitor, and made the best score by strokes of the day, 88. Richardson did 93, which was among the lowest.

These two scores are:

James A. Tyng—

Out	4	3	6	6	4	5	5	5	6	—44
In	4	6	6	6	5	3	4	6	4	—44
Total										—88

F. B. Richardson—

Out	3	4	5	5	5	6	5	5	6	—44
In	4	6	6	7	6	4	3	7	6	—49
Total										—93

Many of the golfing members are also away at the present time, and the Saturday handicaps will hardly assume their old-time appearance of activity and large numbers until early in September. W. L. Thompson, who recently won the President's Cup, is at Litchfield, Conn., and was a competitor on the Litchfield Country Club's team in the recent Connecticut State championship.

Handicap Golf at Bar Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 22.—In the regular weekly handicap golf tournament on the Kebo links to-day Arden M. Robbins of the St. Andrew's Club, New York, scratch, was tied with Frank Ellis, Jr., handicap 14, for first place, with net scores of 79. Robbins, who is easily the best player at Bar Harbor at present, equaled bogey in to-day's tournament. He played a steady, consistent game throughout. Ellis, who is a St. Mark's lad, played very cleverly. Mrs. T. G. Condon of New York covered the 18 holes in 107, while Miss McLane also played good golf. The idea of permitting the better players among the women to enter these weekly handicaps is an innovation, but will probably be continued. The scores:

Names.	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
Arden Robbins	79	0	79
Frank Ellis, Jr.	93	14	79
A. D. Childs	109	28	81
Mrs. L. G. Condon	107	24	83
T. G. Condon	89	5	84
A. H. Hinkle, Jr.	105	20	85
Edmund Pendleton	99	12	87
A. L. White	105	16	89
Miss McLane	110	20	90
R. H. Gallatin	110	20	90
N. B. Burr	99	8	91
George Ingalls	104	10	94
George Cobbins	107	13	94
L. F. Brigham	113	17	96

On Marine and Field Links.

T. L. Finlay, F. H. Wilkins, and P. D. Mallett were the three point winners yesterday at the Marine and Field Club links, near Bath Beach, in the second period of the President's Cup series. The best gross score was 87 strokes, made by H. M. Curtis. The leading scores were:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
T. L. Finlay	97	15	82
F. H. Wilkins	91	8	83
P. D. Mallett	94	8	86
H. N. Curtis	87	0	87
Arthur Clapp	91	0	91
E. R. Downing	118	24	94
Peter Fletcher	101	7	94

Vardon Defeats Park in Golf Match.

LONDON, July 22.—The concluding half of the golf match between William Park and Henry Vardon was played to-day at Ganton, Yorkshire, in the presence of 1,000 spectators. Vardon had a lead of two holes in the first half of the match, which was played in Scotland, and he won to-day by 11 up and 10 to play.

AMONG THE POLO PLAYERS.

Sixteen Teams Entered for the Coming Games at Narragansett.

Sixteen different polo teams are entered for the coming two weeks' series of games at the Point Judith Country Club at Narragansett, beginning to-morrow. It will be the liveliest two weeks of polo that has been seen this season, as on some days it will be necessary to play two games. The trophies to be played for are the Rhode Island, Narragansett, and Point Judith Cups. Not all of the sixteen teams will compete for each cup, but the entire entry list includes the crack Rockaway and Mead

COL. INGERSOLL'S FUNERAL

Family Too Much Overcome as Yet to Make Any Arrangements.

MAY BE NO CEREMONY AT ALL

Dead Orator's Body Will Likely Be Privately Buried or Cremated—Many Telegrams of Condolence.

Inconsolable grief prevails at Walston, Dobbs Ferry, where Robert G. Ingersoll died suddenly of heart disease last Friday noon. The wife and two daughters of the dead agnostic remained with his body throughout Friday night and all of yesterday, seeking no rest and scarcely accepting food.

It was Col. Ingersoll's expressed wish that his wife and daughters should designate the manner and the details of his funeral. Not one of them, however, could be induced to consider the subject of the funeral yesterday.

Clinton P. Farrell, brother-in-law and private secretary to Col. Ingersoll, said last evening: "It is impossible to say just when these sorrowing women will be able to decide upon the funeral arrangements. It is safe to say that there will be no funeral before Tuesday, and even then the ceremony will be of the simplest character. In fact, there may be no ceremony whatever; just a private interment or cremation. Whatever Mrs. Ingersoll, Mrs. Brown, and Miss Maude Ingersoll desire to have done will be done, and I think that they will shrink from publicity in the final laying away of their beloved dead."

Col. Ingersoll had often discussed the subject of cremation with friends, and had said to members of his family that it was immaterial to him whether his body was cremated or buried in the old-fashioned way. To Mr. Farrell he once remarked that he thought cremation was the proper way to dispose of a body, but he doubted if he could see the body of any one whom he dearly loved cremated. When asked if he purposed putting his wishes regarding his own funeral in definite form, he said that he was satisfied to leave that matter entirely with his wife and daughters.

No person has been invited to speak or participate in any way at Col. Ingersoll's obsequies, and no person has tendered his services for such purpose. Mr. Farrell expressed the belief that there would be no speaking. Two applications were made by sculptors yesterday to take death masks of the agnostic, but it was thought inadvisable to submit them to Mrs. Ingersoll.

More than 125 telegrams of condolence were received at Walston yesterday from all over the country. Most of them were from personal friends of the family, and were addressed to Mrs. Ingersoll. Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley sent this from Saugatuck, Conn.: "Am overwhelmed by the news of your great loss. Our greatest sympathy is yours."

The Rev. Minot J. Savage of the Church of the Messiah, in this city, telegraphed from Lowell, Mass.—We all send heartfelt sympathy. I am glad he lived. I know that he is living now.

Ex-Judge John F. Dillon sent these words—Myself and family are profoundly grieved over the awful blow which has fallen upon you and your family. We offer you our tenderest and heartfelt sympathy.

Miss Alice French, (Octave Thanet,) from Davenport, Iowa—Words are weak, but you know we all loved him, and we mourn with you.

William H. Crane—Those who loved your husband can slightly realize your awful loss.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Cannon—Please accept our sincere and heartfelt sympathy. A stanch friend of humanity and lover of the truth, and a most gifted and noble gentleman has passed from among us.

Prof. Felix Adler—Sincerest sympathy in your unspeakable loss.

Mrs. Anton Seidl—My deepest sympathy and love are with you all.

S. R. Callaway—Mrs. Callaway and the children join me in expressing sincerest sympathy with you all in the loss of your loving and beloved husband.

Minnie Maddern Fiske—Words cannot express our sorrow and our sympathy.

John W. Mackay—We all sympathize with yourself and family in this sad bereavement.

Raibl Louis G. Reynold of Bradford, Penn.—Accept most heartfelt sympathy for your great bereavement. No better, nobler, or braver man ever graced the earth.

Augustus Thomas—Accept the sympathy of one who loved and admired your husband.

Ex-Gov. William Pitt Kellogg of Louisiana—With all my heart I condole with you. A flood of tender recollections fills my mind in connection with your dear husband and his lovable nature when we were young men together in Illinois.

Eugene V. Debs—All our family unite in profound and loving sympathy.

Edward Lauterbach—We are grief-stricken at your sad bereavement.

John Clarke Ridpath—Peaceful be the slumber of the great warrior. Our thoughts and tears are for you.

H. C. Barnabee and wife, Boston—Eternal peace is his, and to you the blessed memory of a loving heart and a noble life.

Caroline Bartlett Crane of Kalamazoo, Mich., the founder of the People's Church in that place and a creedless preacher of note in the West, sent with a message of sympathy these words: "He deserves immortality here and hereafter." A few years ago, after inspecting Mrs. Crane's church and kindergarten in Kalamazoo, Col. Ingersoll remarked: "If there was such a church as this in the city where I live I would join it."

Dr. William T. Bull of New York telegraphed from Newport to Mrs. Ingersoll: "Pray accept our love and deepest sympathy in your great affliction, and also the sorrow of my wife at the loss of her faithful friend and adviser."

There were many calls at Walston yesterday, all of the neighbors and several persons from a distance leaving cards and little messages of condolence. Scores of floral tributes were also left at the house.

Dr. Conant of Tarrytown was one of the callers at Walston. He as well as Dr. A. Alexander Smith of New York examined Robert G. Ingersoll's heart about two years ago, and advised the orator that it was seriously affected. Mrs. Ingersoll was quietly informed some time ago that her husband was liable to die any day because of his heart trouble. Mrs. Brown and Miss Ingersoll, however, were not aware that their father was in such imminent danger.

All of the family members of Col. Ingersoll's household were in hearty accord with his views regarding the Bible and Christianity. His two daughters grew up in the atmosphere of agnosticism, and believed in it because they believed so thoroughly in their father.

Mr. Farrell was asked last evening what was meant by Col. Ingersoll's alleged remark that he desired to retain consciousness to the last when he died in order that he might say some things. Mr. Farrell said he had conversed with Mr. Ingersoll on this point and was quite sure that he understood just what the great agnostic meant.

"Many of Col. Ingersoll's critics," said Mr. Farrell, "particularly theologians, had often said: 'Well, when Col. Ingersoll approaches death he will view Christianity in a new light. He will then feel the need of a sustaining divine spirit to carry him beyond the grave.' The Colonel was not disturbed by these predictions, but, he used to express the hope that he might retain his consciousness at the time of his death in order that he might experience every sensation and leave for the benefit of the world his impressions of death. His wish was that he might tell what he saw and felt up to the very last instant of his life."

MYSTERIOUS BELLEVUE PATIENT

Broker Entered as "James Matthews" to be Examined as to His Sanity.

A man who was said to be James Matthews, a broker living at 161 West Thirtieth Street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital at 10 o'clock yesterday morning for examination as to his sanity. He was driven to the hospital in a cab, accompanied by a friend, who described himself as William C. Johnes of 120 Broadway.

The patient was examined by Dr. Robertson and sent to the insane pavilion to be held for observation. The hospital authorities say that they know nothing further in regard to the case. The identity of the patient is not known, as there is no such number as 161 on West Thirtieth Street. The City Directory gives the addresses of three persons by the name of James Matthews, none of whom last evening knew anything in regard to this case.

James P. Matthews of 228 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street said that, so far as he knew, he was the only broker of that name in the city. The name of William H. Johnes, which was given by the companion of the patient, is also believed to be fictitious, as it does not appear in any directory.

Price Reductions In Household Goods.

Our Summer prices on all household necessities and comforts, always consistently low, have now been reduced to the very limit of price lowness, thereby placing them within the reach of every home. Compare these quotations with those offered elsewhere and thereby convince yourself that we are selling these goods lower than any other dealer in this city.

Refrigerator Pans, of extra heavy galvanized iron, and of one piece, good size, special at . . . *10c*

Galvanized Foot Tubs, of extra heavy stock, with side handles, full size, special at *25c*

Ice Tongs, of stamped steel, nicely retinned and strong, special at . *9c*

Oil Cooking Stove, cast iron front, with 3½ inch wick and rachet burner, special to-morrow at . . *30c*

Ammonia, of good quality, for laundry purposes, large bottles at . *3c*

Grass Hooks, of good quality steel, with nicely finished handles, large size, special at *10c*

Ham Boards, for carving purposes, smoothly finished, full size, special at. *9c*

Chamois Skins, of good, soft quality, large size, worth 10c., special at *5c*

Bread or Cake Sets, of good quality steel, consisting of bread, cake and paring knife, regularly worth 20c., special at *12c*

Water Coolers, strongly made, with nicely finished jackets, decorated, and galvanized lining, 3-gal size, special at *1.05*

Nursery Refrigerators, strongly made of extra heavy japanned tin, finished in oak, with galvanized lining and mineral wool packing between the walls, and nickel plated faucets.

No. 1, special at *2.45*

No. 2, special at *2.85*

Refrigerators, ("The Model,") strongly built of first-class material, perfect circulation of air, a great saver of ice. No. 432, 26 inches wide, 18 inches deep and 43 inches high, special at *6.00*

No. 464, 34 inches wide, 22 inches deep and 61 inches high, special at *12.75*

Fly Traps, the "Harper" style, of fine mesh wire, strongly made, special at *10c*

Hot Plates or Gas Stoves, strongly made of heavy castings, with two double burners, regularly sold at $1.10, special at *70c*

Price Reductions in Linens and Cottons.

Sales are always large in this department, but we would like to see them larger. A reduction of prices that are already the lowest in town will have the desired effect, so here goes for Monday!

At 33c. a yard, all linen bleached **Table Damask.**

At 6½c. a yard, bleached or brown **Linen Crash Toweling.**

At 29c. each, 1,000 **Spachtel Scarfs** and **Shams.**

At 3c. a yard, **Cheese Cloth,** full yard wide, worth 5c.

At 10c. each, extra heavy made **Pillow Slips,** worth 12½c.

At 39c. each, **Bed Spreads,** summer weight, already hemmed.

At 6½c. yard, **Organdie Lawn Lining,** 40 inches wide.

At 15c. a yard, silk-finished **Percaline,** all shades.

At 5c. a yard, **Crinoline Stiffening,** the 10c. kind.

Price Reductions in Millinery.

As the season advances down go the prices, although the high quality of the goods remains uniform. Those who buy late in the season get the biggest bargains, and we're offering bigger bargains this Summer in fine millinery than ever before.

Monday's special offering consists of a big assortment of Ladies' Straw Sailors, made by men's hatters—the kind that we've been selling all through the season at $1.45 apiece, and which you may have your choice of for only . . . *44c*

Price Reductions in Corsets.

Summer Corsets are selling well, but we'd like to sell more of them, because the season is advancing and we have still too many of them. To do this we will cut the prices. Here are a few samples of what you may expect to find in this department on Monday:

Summer Corsets, all lengths, regularly worth $1, reduced for Monday to *39c*

Nemo Corsets, short and long, in odd sizes, regularly worth $1.75, here for Monday at. . *75c*

C. P. and French Gored Corsets on sale Monday at . *1.50*

Children's Nazareth Waists, suitable for children aged 10 to 14 years, reduced for Monday to . . . *15c*

Price Reductions in Dolls.

We will place on sale to-morrow another big lot of slightly shop-worn dolls which formerly sold freely at 50c., 75c. and $1.00 each, at the greatly reduced price of *25c*

THE COOLEST STORE IN NEW YORK.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

THE BEST VENTILATED STORE IN NEW YORK.

Third Annual Benefit Sale.

In accordance with a custom established by this firm twelve years ago (in the Chicago store) our Annual Benefit Sale will take place this week. It's the modest contribution of the Siegel Cooper Co. to some of the worthiest charities of New York, and particularly to those managed by the daily press of the metropolis.

One per cent. of the gross receipts of the entire store will be, as usual, donated to these charities,

the division being as follows: One per cent. of the total sales MONDAY to go to the Ice Fund of the New York Herald; one per cent. of the total sales TUESDAY to go to the Fresh Air Fund of the New York Tribune; one per cent. of the total sales WEDNESDAY to be divided between the Fresh Air Fund of the Young Men's Union of the Society for Ethical Culture and the Little Mothers' Aid Association; one per cent. of the total sales FRIDAY to go to the Sick Babies' Fund of the New York World; and one per cent. of the total sales of THURSDAY and SATURDAY to be divided among the charities managed by the other New York newspapers.

We will do our very best to make the amounts so to be devoted to the cause of humanity as large as possible, and hope that the public will help us to help others.

The Programme of the Week Contemplates Price Reductions

of a startling sort. In our judgment the time has come for some lines of goods to go, and we know of no better, no surer way of disposing of them than to cut prices down to the very quick. And so it will be done. If ever a store has offered values that deserve to be called bargains you'll find them here this week.

Here is Monday's share of them:

Price Reductions in Women's Waists.

We shan't go into lengthy explanations as to how and why we have decided to take this step—that's our business—and we doubt if the explanations would interest you anyhow. Suffice to say that a select assortment—reaching the enormous total of nearly twelve thousand

Shirt Waists,

made of lawns, percales and madras cloths, will be offered to you to-morrow to pick and choose from at prices from

One-half to One-third Former Quotations.

21c will buy regular 50c. and 75c. Shirt Waists. *65c* will buy regular $1 and $1.25 Shirt Waists. *89c* will buy regular $2 and $2.50 Shirt Waists.

Price Reductions In Infants' and Children's Wear.

If you do not need these goods at the present moment for your children's wardrobe you will surely need them before the close of the summer. Buy them now, for it is extremely improbable that these prices will again be equalled in many a month.

Children's Pique Reefers, all the $1.00 kinds, reduced to *50c*

Children's Pique Reefers, all the $1.25 kinds, reduced to *69c*

Children's Pique Reefers, all the $1.50 to $2.95 kinds, reduced to . . *98c*

Children's Pique Reefers, all the $3.75 to $6.25 kinds, reduced to . . *1.85*

Children's Dresses, a manufacturer's sample line, 2 to 4 year sizes, made of fine organdies, some trimmed with lace, others with embroidery, all beautiful and dainty, the choicest were made to retail at $7.50, and none worth less than $3.50; any one of them to-morrow for *1.95*

Infants' Long Slips, with box plait down front, trimmed at neck and sleeves with narrow ruffle of cambric; regularly sold at 29c.; here to-morrow, very special, at *15c*

Children's Straw Crown Hats, lace brims, dainty and choice; all the 69c. and 79c. kinds here to-morrow at *25c*

All the 98c., $1.25 and $1.50 kinds Monday at *50c*

A Very Great Umbrella Opportunity.

1,500 FINE UMBRELLAS, worth from $2.00 to $5.00 each; to go on sale Monday at *1.25*

We bought this big lot of beautiful umbrellas from a manufacturer who was largely overstocked, and bought them practically on our own terms. Don't you want to share in our bargain? These are positively the greatest values in umbrellas ever offered by us or any one else, for that matter.

The Umbrellas have coverings of pure silk serge and fine Union taffeta, sizes 24, 26 and 28 inches, all made on Harvey steel rods, with cases and tassel. The handles, suitable for men or women, are of pearl, ivory, horn and decorated Dresden, also very choice natural wood handles, plain and silver trimmed. An inspection will satisfy any one that they are well worth from $2.00 to $5.00 apiece; you may have your choice of the entire great lot on Monday for only . . . *1.25*

Price Reductions in Negligee Shirts.

Throughout the entire season we have been selling fine negligee shirts cheaper than any other store, and in consequence our sales have been enormous. Our stock, however, is still larger than it ought to be, considering the advanced selling season, and to reduce it to reasonable proportions we will again resort to that infallible remedy—*price-cutting.* Look at these if you want to see real big bargains:

At $1.00. **Your Choice of Any Negligee Shirt** in this store, which comprises shirts made of the finest imported madras and cheviot cloths, hundreds of patterns to choose from, all sizes, with cuffs attached or detached or with collars and cuffs attached; none worth less than $1.25, most of them worth $1.75 and $1.95. Never before, here or elsewhere, was this offer equalled.

At 50c. **Your Choice of 400 Dozen Men's Fine Madras Cloth Shirts,** with detached cuffs; also 100 dozen of Silk Puff Bosom Shirts—countless beautiful patterns, all sizes, worth fully $1.00 apiece, and sold for that price only a few days ago.

Price Reductions in Summer Underwear for Men and Women.

When the selling season is far advanced all dealers resort to price cutting to get rid of their remaining stocks, and The Big Store is no exception. But when *we* cut prices for any cause we use a bigger axe and cut deeper than our competitors, and so we will do in this instance. Look at these big bargains for to-morrow:

400 Dozen Men's Plain and Fancy Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, well made and finished, all sizes, worth 50c., Monday at *25c*

200 Dozen Men's French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, have pearl buttons and French bands, extra well made, all sizes in stock, worth 75c.; here to-morrow at . . . *35c*

275 Dozen Ladies' Fine Swiss Ribbed Vests, in white, ecru and fancy colors, all sizes, worth 25c., here to-morrow at *12½c*

325 Dozen Ladies' Imported Swiss Ribbed Lisle Thread Vests, all sizes, in pink, blue, white and ecru colors, all handsomely trimmed and worth 50c., here for Monday at *25c*

Price Reductions in Choice Dress Goods.

The season is rapidly advancing, while the stock is not diminishing as rapidly as we would like to see it, hence Price reductions, which will surely have the desired effect:

1,000 yards of Black Brilliantine, particularly suitable for bathing suits and summer dresses; heretofore sold at 50c. a yard, and worth it, too; reduced for Monday to, per yard *25c*

1,200 Yards of Black Storm Serge, strictly all wool and strictly 50c. quality; reduced for Monday to, per yard . *29c*

2,000 yards of Good Wool Cheviots, diagonals, checks and stripes; the sort you never saw anywhere for less than 25c. a yard; reduced for Monday to, per yard *12½c*

1,500 yards of Covert Cloths, in grays, tans, greens and blues, the ideal material for bicycle skirts and tailored gowns—a real 75c. quality; reduced for Monday to *45c*

Price Reductions in Women's Muslin Underwear.

An honest confession is good for the soul. Summer is ebbing away and Summer under-muslins are not selling in the quantities we expected. To stimulate greater activity, we have made big price-reductions, as the following quotations will show:

Women's Lawn Skirt Chemises, have circular yoke, neck and sleeves trimmed with Valenciennes insertion and lace and finished with ribbon beading; skirt trimmed with wide ruffle, with insertion and lace of same, reduced for Monday to *75c*

Women's Cambric Umbrella Drawers, with wide lawn ruffle, very elaborately trimmed with insertion and edge of wide Valenciennes lace; regularly sold at 98c.; here for Monday special at *75c*

Women's Muslin Drawers, made with wide hem, with four rows of tucking and yoke band, here for Monday special at *19c*

Women's Muslin Gowns, in two styles, one in Empire, trimmed with three insertions of Hamburg embroidery, neck, revers, sleeves and front edged with embroidery of same; the other high neck, yoke trimmed with alternate rows of tucking and Hamburg embroidery; neck and sleeves edged with embroidery; regular price of both 98c., here for Monday special at *75c*

Women's Muslin Gowns, with tucked Hubbard yoke, neck, front and sleeves trimmed with cambric ruffle, regularly sold for 49c., here for Monday special at *35c*

Women's Negligee Gowns, in all the leading and much desired colors, made Empire style, with front, revers, neck and sleeves trimmed with Point de Paris lace and insertion; very special for Monday at *75c*

Women's Kimonos, in plain colors, with fancy borders and wide sleeves; here for Monday at only . . *95c*

Price Reductions in Wash Stuffs.

The Big Store does not hesitate to cut prices whenever necessary to increase the business or decrease stocks. Just now in Wash Goods we feel the need of both—therefore these exceptional reductions for to-morrow:

At 4c. a yard, **Lappet Mulls,** in foulard effects.

At 4½c. a yard, **Welt Piques,** 100 styles to choose from.

At 6½c. a yard, **Printed Dotted Mulls,** mostly in stripes.

At 7½c. a yard, **Colored Duck Suitings,** a regular 10c. fabric.

At 10c. a yard, **Fine Organdies,** sheer and stylish.

At 19c. a yard, **Satin Striped French Organdies,** the handsomest fabric of the season.

Price Reductions in the Jewelry Dept.

Price cutting brings increased business even if it does reduce profits. But business is what we want during the dull season, and to get plenty of it we are cutting prices without regard to cost or anything else. To-morrow's offerings prove this. Here they are:

Odds and Ends in Quadruple Plated Table Ware, such as large sized Soup Tureens, Coffee Pots, open Water Pitchers, Fruit Dishes, Butter Dishes, Pickle Casters, Syrup Pitchers, Cake Baskets, 12-in. Serving Trays, some highly polished, some satin engraved, others in plain satin finish; formerly sold at from $4.25 to $6.75, reduced for Monday to . *2.98*

Salt and Pepper Shakers, of good silver plate and handsomely engraved; reduced for Monday to *8c*

Silver-Plated Napkin Rings, in fancy patterns, worth 12c. each; reduced for Monday to *5c*

Shirt Waist Sets, of good quality gold plate, with pearl or turquoise settings, per set of 6 pieces; special for Monday at *25c*

Trinket Chains, gold plated, 42 in. long; with charm; really worth 65c., reduced for Monday to *25c*

Girdles, the latest novelties in oxidized goods or silver; special for Monday at *50c*

Price Reductions in Summer Silks.

Notwithstanding large sales, our stock is still too large for this season of the year and must be reduced at once. To do this quickly and effectively we'll cut prices, and cut them to the marrow. Here are three lots for to-morrow—equal them in America if you can:

18 and 20 inch all silk Black Surah, a good black and very lustrous, formerly sold at 30c. per yard, reduced for to-morrow to *15c*

25 Pieces of Printed India Silk, 24 inches wide, a heavy, lustrous, very fine quality, all pure silk, 8 stylish designs in blue and white, made to sell at 75c. per yard, reduced to, per yard . . *48c*

Fancy figured, checked and striped Taffetas, in an immense assortment of desirable styles and combinations that sold during the earlier part of the season for from 75c. to $1.00 a yard; reduced to, per yard . . . *49c*

Price Reductions in Baby Carriages and Go-Carts.

If you need a good, comfortable, reliable baby conveyance now's the time to buy it and buy it cheaper than ever before, for to-morrow you may have a choice of any baby carriage or go-cart in our entire great stock at A DISCOUNT OF 20 PER CENT. off former lowest prices. No better opportunity than this is likely to present itself this season at least—so don't let it slip away from you.

The Pure Food Show

Continues One Week More.

This week will be more particularly devoted to the practical side of the food question. The throngs of sightseers will be converted into crowds of buyers. The hurry and bustle of last week will be replaced by a most earnest effort on behalf of exhibitors and ourselves to interest you in GOOD GROCERIES AND PURE FOODS AT BOTTOM PRICES. Below is a sample of what we call low prices:

Groceries.

Sugar: Standard Refined Granulated Sugar, H. & E. refiners, 10-lbs. *49c*

Butter: Fresh made Elgin Creamery Butter, in 5-lb. pails, full grass flavor *89c*

Cheese: N. Y. State Cream Cheese, lb. . *10c*

Canned Vegetables: Standard Ripe Southern Tomatoes, 3-lb. can, 1898 pack, can . . . *7c*

N. Y. State Sugar Corn, white, sweet and tender, or Succotash, can *6c*

Milk: Gail Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk, can *10c*

Coffee: Fresh Roasted Sweet, Sound Santos, exceptional value, 10-lbs., $1.40; lb. *15c*

Our special Mocha and Java combines strength and flavor, 5 lbs., $1.00; lb. *22c*

Tea: Special selection strictly high grade Teas, all kinds, English Breakfast, Oolong, Congou, India and Ceylon, early picking, usually sold at 55c. and 60c per lb.; this sale, 5-lb. caddy, $1.75; lb . . *38c*

Provisions: Armour's Special Mild Cured Ham and Bacon, lb *11c*

Cereals: Postum Cereal, a Chocolate and Coffee substitute, half price, large pkge., 12c.; small pkge. . *7c*

Kiln Dried Rolled Oats, Green Peas, Marrowfat Beans, White or Yellow Corn Meal, 40 lbs. . . *1.00*

Canned Fish: Merrimac Brand Columbia River Salmon, 1-lb. tall cans, doz., $1.05; per can . . . *9c*

Soups: Hazel or Columbia assorted Soups full quart cans, highly seasoned, per dozen, $2.50; per can *22c*

Wines and Liquors.

Edward and John Burke's bottling, Genuine Guinness's Stout, imported (only one dozen to each customer,) doz. *1.39*

Martini & Rossi Vermouth, bot. *47c*

Usher's Genuine Scotch Whiskey, bot. . . . *89c*

Jas. Hennessey Brandy, imported, bot. . . . *1.10*

Jas. E. Pepper Whiskey, gal., $2.35; per bot. . *49c*

Old Crow, 1893, gal., $2.70; bot. *65c*

Mt. Vernon Rye, 1892, gal., $3.00; full qt. bot. . *80c*

Finch's Golden Wedding, very old and choice, or Guckenheimer, per gal., $3.25; qt. bot. *90c*

California Port and Sherry Wine, drawn from the wood; no charge for jugs, gal. . *85c., 1.00, 1.25, 1.55*

Blackberry Brandy, specially recommended for medicinal purposes, gal., $1.75; bot. *50c*

Natoma Brandy, very old, made from selected grapes, gal. *3.00*

$100 Reward Is Hereby Offered

for the arrest and conviction of a certain swindler who claims to represent our Photo. Gallery,—and sells coupons for 50c. alleged to entitle the holders thereof to 1 doz. Photographs without further payment.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS—No one has authority to canvass for orders on our account, and any one so doing is a fraud and should be promptly arrested.

Groceries.

Lima Beans: Farren's Lima Beans, selected, 2-lb. cans, doz., 90c.; can *8c*

Canned Meat: Fairbank's Roast Beef, 1-lb can, per doz., $1.15; can *10c*

Canned Fruit: Gold Seal Brand Selected Bahama Pineapples, sliced or grated, doz., $1.75; can . *15c*

California Lemon Cling Peaches; Bartlett Pears, Black or White Cherries, Egg and Green Gage Plums, Golden Apricots, doz., $1.95; per can *18c*

Olive Oil: Beaumarchand Finest Selected Olive Oil, from Bordeaux, France, quart bottle . . *45c*

Root Beer: Hazel Improved Root Beer, one bottle makes five gallons, bots *12c*

Washing Powder: Fairbank's Gold Dust or Hazel Washing Powder, 4-lb. pkge. *14c*

Starch: 5-lb. pkge. Gloss Starch . . . *17c*

Soap: B. T. Babbitt's Best or Fairbank's Mascot Soap, cake *3c*

Fish: 10-lb. kit fancy family mackerel . . *95c*

Live Soft Shell Crabs: Per doz. . . . *25c*

Meat: Plate or Navel Corn Beef, per lb. . . *4c*

Messina Lemons: Thin skins, per doz. . . *15c*

Hazel Imported Macaroni, Spaghetti or Vermicelli, 1 lb. pkg., per doz., $1.15; per pkg. . *10c*

California Prunes, large and meaty, of dark color, 4 lbs., 33c.; per lb. *9c*

All paid purchases of $5 or more delivered,

FREIGHT PREPAID,

to any railroad station within the following States:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

WE DELIVER DAILY

to all the seashore resorts from the Highlands to Asbury Park; also at Rockaway Beach, Arverne and Far Rockaway, and on Long Island Sound at Larchmont, Orienta, Mamaroneck, Rye Neck, Harrison and Rye.

Orders by mail or telephone promptly attended to.

FACTS ABOUT PHILIPPINES

Conditions on the Islands Discussed by an Old Resident.

THE CHINESE MUST REMAIN

Cheap Labor the Life Blood of the Country — Aguinaldo Overrated — "Open-Door" Policy Advocated.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, June 12.—N. Macleod, a Manila merchant of thirty-nine years' standing, has prepared a pamphlet on the Philippine Islands, in which he treats of the people and country politically, socially, and historically, and also discusses the commercial status of the islands.

After reviewing the rebellion of the natives against Spanish rule, and commenting on the complaints of each side of ill-faith on the part of the other, Mr. Macleod says:

"The next big mistake made in this rebel business was by the Americans in having had anything whatever to do with Aguinaldo, and the mistake will at once be apparent when it can be demonstrated as clear as daylight that the Americans could have done all they did without any rebel aid. Now, however, it is not quite so easy to get rid of the inconvenient connection—Aguinaldo, a deified, ignorant Indian, with a swollen head, but empty for all practical purposes. Timidity verging on cowardice is his chief characteristic. He never fought a battle in his life, and is afraid to leave his room for fear of being 'knifed' by some kind countryman whom he has wronged. A further mistake was in letting him have any part in reducing the Spaniards in their trenches or in the entrance upon the taking of Manila on the 13th of August. Before this day the rebels should have been ordered away at least ten miles and their arms taken from them, fastening them down to accomplished facts, as they are no more fit to govern that 'a flock of geese' would be.

"The chiefs of the rebels are pettifogging lawyers, known among themselves as 'abogadillos,' hangers-on at the petty courts, stirring up strife among the litigants to encourage suits, and considered a 'pest to the colony' as their aim is to squeeze as much money as possible out of the llegos with the least possible labor to themselves. This life has inured them to the idea that as they are of the 'learned professions,' and therefore it would be infra dig. to work. It would be a fine thing to have a native Government with a post in it where they could rob and steal at will, and live on the fat of the land at the public's expense. It is needless to say that the end would be very shortly that of the 'Kilkenny cats' without a doubt. It would be a mistake to temporize with people of such low intelligence, as they cannot understand leniency from Europeans unless on the supposition that it is due to fear. In the great Indian mutiny the British were severely criticised the world over for blowing rebels from the cannon's mouth but it was the only way, and their sway has been ever since undisturbed, practically governing 250,000,000 with an army of only 70,000, including Sepoys, Sikhs, Ghoorkhas, and Europeans. The Spaniards should have been severer in discipline while out in treatment, and then these wretched semi-savages would not have got the upper hand.

"The proportions reached by the present rising are without a doubt due to encouragement at the beginning from the Americans, and the situation thus created imposes upon them the obligation of restoring order and of not leaving the islands unless replaced by a strong government of Europeans, that of Spain being out of the question, and the natives might be ripe for such a responsibility about the year 2000, i. e., when the present and three more generations shall have disappeared, it being calculated that this time is necessary to eradicate the pernicious effects of priestly rule, a uniformly immoral administration in Church and State, and to spread sound education and teach habits of honest industry among the people."

POOR OPINION OF NATIVES.

The pamphlet goes on to state that the inhabitants are, in the main, killers, gamblers, and criminals of every kind, besides being cowards in open encounter. Western reforms must be adopted gradually, and not be forced in with haste, is Mr. Macleod's opinion, and the best method of doing this and of making America's new possessions of value to her is to establish the "open-door" trade, which has yielded such great results in England's policy in Singapore, the Straits Settlements and Hongkong.

"Port and light dues would be collected from all vessels on an equable scale," he says. In speaking of the "open-door" policy, "and for revenue internal taxes of, say, $2 to $5 on all natives and Chinese, or on the latter only, a land, stamp, and license tax on Hongkong and Singapore lines, and opium farming, with a tax on tobacco manufactured and exported, but freedom for export of all other produce." Different methods of raising additional revenues are mentioned, the principal one being a tearing down of the obsolete city walls, and disposing of the ground thus acquired for purposes of building. "This," he says, "would produce a good many millions, land in this position being very valuable."

Dealing with the question of labor and the resources of the different islands Mr. Macleod says:

"Now to come to the question of importing foreign labor. There is no question of competing with American labor here, there being no such in the country nor can there be, the climate prohibiting that, so the reported prohibition of Chinese immigration seems incomprehensible, and the law in force in the States is certainly misapplied in the Philippines, where cheap labor and plenty of it is their lifeblood. This will be seen when it is every year the same, and a large proportion of the crops, sugar and other produce, is left in the field from want of hands to gather them. This year it is especially the case, and as the operations of cutting the old cane and planting the new shoots are simultaneous, it follows that when it is impossible to harvest the mature cane, no new planting takes place, thus diminishing the next crop's yield, as well as losing so much of the present—a double murder, so to speak.

CHINESE LABOR DESIRABLE.

"These islands, as will be seen, are very sparsely populated, Luzon, of a larger area than England, having only about 3,500,000 all told, or a little over one-tenth of England's figure. Panay will have some 2,000,000. Negros and Cebu about 1,500,000, and Mindanao and the rest some 2,000,000 among them. There is room for 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 of Chinese comfortably, while only about 200,000 are the present estimate. Chinese coolies and the buffalo are two essentials. The place cannot get on without them, and were any road making, railway, or agricultural work being done, at least 1,000,000 of Chinese would be absorbed right off, and next year another million, and so on until the population be half Chinese to make the natives come to their senses and work for a reasonable 'living wage.' It seems ridiculous that when the Hongkong scale of wages is about as follows: Coolies, 25 to 30 cents a day; carpenters, 50 to 90 cents; mechanics, blacksmiths, and engine drivers, 70 to 75 cents; engineers and boiler makers, 80 to 90 cents; the rates are for these classes respectively, 75 cents, $1.25, $1.40, and $1.50 since immigration has been stopped. Before April we were about the same as in Hongkong, and it speaks volumes for the admirable management of labor in that colony, the fact that while in the past twenty years or so silver has fallen by one-half, or some hundred per cent. on present value of the Mexican dollar, the currency rate of wages has not advanced more than 25 to 30 per cent. all round, the employers of labor getting a benefit of 75 to 70 per cent. more than would be the case on a gold basis. This, however, has been made possible by the almost stationary value of commodities of Chinese consumption from year to year, and it is no hardship for the Chinaman to work cheaply as his living runs into very little money, and he is happy. A first-class Chinese cook at the moment requires $12 to $15 a month in Hongkong. Here an indifferent one gets $30 to $35, and a good one $40, $45, and $50.

"This state of things cannot last, but there is no cure for extortion except solid competition, and coolies, mechanics, and cooks will have to come in and quickly, or the place will be ruined instead of going ahead under the new regime. Availing of the present abnormal circumstances, the native, who as a rule lives upon his wife's earnings, will not work at all, and the few who will condescend to do anything light and easy that is going, demand a dollar a day pay, against 25 cents to 37½ cents last April. As before said, cheap labor is the life blood of this country, and the natives being few and these few being disinclined to work, there is no solution of the difficulty except a free admission of Chinese labor, and the Chinaman is the most industrious and most economical of known Asiatics. Special legislation must of course be adopted for Chinese, traders' licenses being restricted and confined to those already established, all new arrivals being admitted on condition of their being, or becoming, coolies, agricultural laborers, mechanics, carpenters and other skilled workmen, cooks, servants, house boys, nurses, &c. The Chinaman is a good sailor, stoker, and steward on steamers, and generally useful and willing to work, and as soon as it be found that a sufficient number for all requirements shall have been admitted, it will be easy to lessen the import by gradually increasing the head tax, as may be found necessary.

"To give a faint idea, however, of the very large number that can at once be employed on works that will to a go-ahead colony appear to be peremptory, the following must it once be attacked. Roadmaking on scientific lines, street cleaning, and everything in this line required to improve sanitation, demolishing the obsolete city walls, filling up of moat, planting of trees, gardens, plants, and flower beds, and then a network of railways all over the islands, as a twenty-mile line in any direction from Manila will give a climate 'to order.' Why should there be any sickness in this most healthy of tropical climates when by an hour morning and evening in the train one can sleep in a temperature of 40, 50, or 60 degrees Fahrenheit, to his liking?

"The River Pasig dredged out to the mouth of the lake and points cut down to make the navigation easy for decent passenger steamers, would immediately attract capital to put on daily morning and evening service which the populace could and would gladly avail of to pass their nights in the many cool spots fringeing the lake, enjoying the freshest of country air the larger half of the twenty-four hours. No heat in the day time would be felt after a cool night, and in a very short time this desirable basin of water, the 'Lagun de Bay,' 25 by 20 miles in its greatest dimensions, would be studded over with yachts and pleasure craft of every kind, to afford pleasurable recreation to all who could afford the time and expense. With capital and enterprise the nearest approach to an earthly paradise is here at beck and call, and it is perfectly amazing the strides made by progress in the past thirty years since province steamers began to run in the islands. Some of the promoters, now in the country, can recall the time (up to 1865) when it took two weeks or more in one of the small schooners then employed in bringing in outside produce to the shipping ports, to make a voyage of 250 miles, and in that year a group of twelve, principally foreigners, got together a sum of $80,000, $5,000 each, to bring out a small boat to make trips to the open ports of Iloilo and Cebu, the result being so satisfactory that boat after boat followed until they now number fifty province steamers, large and small, running in the islands. There was not a solitary steam launch in the place and the Government had only half a dozen craft, obsolete gunboats, in the whole of the archipelago.

"So much for what steamers through private enterprise have done under a rotten dog-in-the-manger Government. What more could not have been done under an enlightened administration? The short 120-mile railway put down by English capitalists gives but a faint idea of what a network of railroads could do, but quite enough to show what a profitable investment such roads would be in this country under a liberal up-to-date Government. What applies to Luzon applies equally to all the other islands where the produce, as already said, is in many cases left in the field to rot from want of adequate means of conveyance. Roads, good roads, and railroads would send these islands ahead by leaps and bounds and material progress would be the sure precursor of the light of civilization shut out from these unfortunate parts by the most selfish and despotic of Governments, that of the priest and his dupes. Why European Governments who have been for centuries opening up and civilizing the darkest countries should have overlooked the Philippines without having a look in to if necessary force reform upon the ruling powers, seems inexplicable, and now that at last an enlightened power has taken hold, it is fervently to be hoped that it will open up the country until the light of the age shall have penetrated the remotest crevice of these most fertile and valuable islands. There would then be no rebellion nor the thought of one, and the vast resources of the century, still dormant, would be utilized for the benefit of mankind far and wide.

RESOURCES PRACTICALLY UNLIMITED.

"These resources are practically unlimited, and when the islands shall have been fully explored and brought under subjection to modern rule, the country will probably be found to be the richest unexplored territory in the known world. When we think of the immense sums constantly being spent in prospecting unknown lands, and in many cases without locating a 'find' worth following up, it is simply amazing that here, where untold riches are staring us in the face, capitalists should have so long held aloof and fought shy of the place. The explanation is the cursed priest-ridden Government that sucked the life blood out of the country, now happily driven out forever, but unfortunately to enjoy the stolen millions securely invested in every safe country we know of.

"Let us take Luzon first to give a faint idea of known resources. In the north a rich and extensive tobacco country, where qualities equal to Cuba can be produced, and coming south, the two Ylocos provinces are rich sugar and rice lands. Indigo used also to be largely produced, and with more labor could no doubt be done again in increased quantities and better quality.

"In the long range of mountains practically unexplored, copper, iron, gold, and other metals and minerals are known to exist, and without doubt in considerable quantities. Copper has been worked for many years in the mountains of South Ylocos, Mancayan, Lepanto, want of communication being the great obstacle to the mining not being on a larger scale. In this neighborhood we have the district of Benguet, over 4,000 feet above the sea level, with a climate not to be beaten in Europe, in Winter bordering upon frost and in Summer never over 65 degrees Fahrenheit. There is an extensive pine forest there, and exquisite potatoes and home vegetables of all kinds can be grown to any extent. The Spanish Government had arranged to put a sanitarium up there to save sending invalided troops and employes to Europe to recruit. A mountain line of railway for the ascent, and a short level line to connect with the terminus of the Manila-Dagupan line, would take passengers from Manila in about twelve hours to this desirable retreat. In the Provinces of Union, Zambales, Pangasinan, and Bulacan tobacco, sugar, rice, &c., are largely produced, and in the Angat Mountain, Bulacan, and Bosoboso, only a few miles from Manila, iron ore yielding 75 per cent. of pure metal has been worked, unsuccessfully, owing to the opposition of the priests and obstacles by the Government, who would not have the mines worked by Chinese laborers because they were infidels. Some iron ore from Angat is stated to have produced 85 per cent. of pure metal, and it exists in very large quantity, only requiring capital and enterprise to develop a big production. Lead, silver, gold, and coal are to be found in many parts of Luzon, while hemp and sugar and some coffee are produced, the two first in large quantities, and the last capable of being developed of excellent quality when suitable localities are chosen for the plant. Mindoro, close to Manila, is only occupied by Europeans in small spots, here and there, and this large island is practically unknown in the interior. It is covered, as well as many parts of Luzon, with valuable timber, from the water's edge to the mountain tops, the varieties of hard wood and other kinds numbering about seventy of known good woods. The highest mountain in the group, Halcon, 8,868 feet above sea level, is in Mindoro, where valuable coal beds exist, but undeveloped.

"We next come to Romblon which is all over marble, and covered with cocoanut trees only partially explored. A number of islands, Tablas, Masbate, Burias, Marinduque, &c., are good timber producers and excellent pasture lands. The large and fertile island of Panay produces sugar, rice, sapanwood in abundance, and there are indications of petroleum and coal in some places, but the island is so destitute of roads that it is next to impossible to bring the produce to the shipping port, Iloilo, unless at an exorbitant and prohibitive cost. Much of the land is thus left to waste, uncultivated. This of all others, and its neighbor, Negros, are a most promising field for railways, the port of Iloilo bidding fair to be the principal exporting centre of the archipelago in a not distant date. In 1850 Negros and Iloilo exported about 600 tons of sugar. In 1897 the production was close upon 200,000 tons, and rapid communications would increase the yield fourfold very shortly.

"Now we come to Cebu, Leyte, Samar, and Bohol, all producing sugar, hemp, rice, maize, and tobacco, several giving excellent coffee. Cebu is very full of coal, and in one mountain side, Uling, the outcrops indicate an existence of millions of tons, at least a couple of million being extractable with very little mining, according to the best authorities. This is the largest coal bed so far discovered, and with fifteen miles of railway the mineral can be put down in the port of Cebu at a cost of rather under 6s. per ton, of a good steaming quality, found by the local steamer owners to be fully as good (2 per cent. better) as the best Japanese lump. With abundance of cheap labor, coal and iron within reach, many enterprises having the raw material on the spot, could be at once proceeded with, such as rope works, sugar refineries, cement and brick works, docks, wharves, reclamations, port improvements, dredging, &c., for which there is almost an unlimited field all over the group.

"Most of the above industries give handsome returns in Hongkong, &c., even after payment of freight and charges on raw material imported from Manila, Java, Japan, &c.

"And last of all comes the large Island of Mindanao, practically unexplored and unconquered, and occupied by the Spaniards only to a small extent, a fringe in a few spots around the coast, it is timbered from water's edge to mountain top, (the highest, Apo, 8,800 feet,) produces hemp, gold, &c., and coal exists at different points, but so far unworked."

Dreyfus, Kipling, Hardy.

From The London Chronicle.

Those who know the French peasantry will not be particularly surprised at the news that the gatewoman at the railway crossing near Rennes had never heard of Dreyfus. And, of course, the story can be matched in this country. At the time of the Duke of Wellington's death a parson sauntering into his garden after breakfast, newspaper in hand, mentioned the news to his elderly gardener, who replied, "Lor', zur, and 'oo was 'e?"

Again, the story runs that Mr. Kipling, while on a visit to Mr. Hardy, went to see a house which the author of "Life's Little Ironies" thought would suit him, and that when Mr. Kipling moved out of earshot Mr. Hardy observed to the occupant, "I may mention to you that this gentleman is no other than Mr. Rudyard Kipling." "Is that so?" she replied. "I never heard the name before." Presently Mr. Kipling, in turn, found himself alone with the lady, and remarked: "Possibly you may not be aware that the gentleman who brought me here to-day is Mr. Hardy, the eminent author." "Oh, indeed," was her reply. "I don't know his name."

Lady Students in France.

From The London Globe.

A Paris correspondent writes to us: To those who are interested in the higher education of women, some figures collected from the official statistics relating to students in France show that this year the students at the various colleges number 28,264, of whom 817 are women. At the University of Paris alone there are 11,827 students, of whom 325 are women. Of these 325, 129 are foreigners. To the French mind, the progress of "feminisme," so far as learning is concerned, is not considered great.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

(Founded 1844.)

ALL MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

New Traveling Cases

that Out-top Anything in the Hand-bag Line.

The first thing you notice about these luggage carriers is that they are handsome. Next, that they are very light in weight, look as much as sole leather and cost less than half the price of one. Stand on one of these Suit Cases, stamp on it and try to break through; you will not even scratch the surface with all your rough treatment. Try it. The material is really a fibre, prepared in such a manner that it is rendered unbreakable and water-proof. Neither will it blister, spot, crack nor turn color. Yet, having all these qualities, there is nothing to suggest their adamantine nature, for they look as handsome as all leather, and *wear better than anything made.* They come in tan and olive shades, and being light weight and of commodious sizes, make good family cases.

Dress suit style, without corner tips,
16-inch, $1.25; 22-inch, $1.85;
18-inch, $1.45; 24-inch, $2.00;
20-inch, $1.65; 26-inch, $2.25.
Telescope style, without corner tips,
14-inch, 95c.; 22-inch, $1.78;
16-inch, $1.15; 24-inch, $1.98;
18-inch, $1.38; 26-inch, $2.25;
20-inch, $1.58.

Dress suit style, with corner tips,
16-inch, $1.75; 22-inch, $2.45;
18-inch, $1.95; 24-inch, $2.55;
20-inch, $2.15; 26-inch, $2.75.
Telescope style, with corner tips,
14-inch, $1.48; 22-inch, $2.35;
16-inch, $1.75; 24-inch, $2.55;
18-inch, $1.95; 26-inch, $2.80;
20-inch, $2.15.

The Shirt Waist Reduction

Broken lots, of course, but every waist is up to the mark. Materials are zephyrs, dimities and percales. And this is the way the reductions run in the Women's Shirt Waists,—

from 48c. to **35c.**; from 68c. & 75c. to **48c.**; from $1.00 to **59c.**; from $1.25 to **69c.**; from $1.45, $1.50, $1.69; $1.75 & $2.00 to **$1.00**; from $1.95, $2.50 & $2.75 to **$1.50.**
Girls' Waists are reduced from $1.25 & $1.50 to **69c.** & **$1.00.**

For the Little Man.

Boys' 75c. Star Shirt Waists, 25c.

No ifs and ands about this sale—only the little man must get here early if he wants a choice of the Shirt Waists. As the "Star Brand" is known as the best percale waist for boys from 6 to 12 years, there is nothing more to say. The price was 75c. each—to-morrow, **25c.**

Flatbush Ave., Junction Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

EXTRA SPECIALS.

CLEARING SALE OF

LADIES' SUMMER SKIRTS AND WAISTS.

The sale of last week aroused great activity in the department. This week we shall offer still greater bargains in new seasonable goods for Summer wear.

Ladies' Linen Crash Skirts, neatly trimmed with bands of blue duck, extra good quality, at **49c.**, worth 98c.

Ladies' Imported French Pique Skirts, made full and wide, with deep hem, at **73c.**, worth $1.49.

Ladies' Imported French Pique and Linen Skirts, some nicely trimmed with braid, others tailor made, at **$1.98**, worth $4.00.

Ladies' Fine Black Cheviot Skirts, best quality of lining used, velvet binding, striped seams, at **$2.98**, worth $5.00.

Ladies' Cotton Shirt Waists.

1,000 fine English Percale Shirt Waists in neat and pretty stripes, Laundried Collars and Cuffs, at **36c.**, worth 89c.

1,000 Ladies' fine white Lawn Shirt Waists, beautifully trimmed with rich Embroidery, Laundried Collars and Cuffs, at **98c.**, worth $1.69.

SILK WAISTS.

500 Ladies' fine Silk Waists, Colored and Black, elegant styles, all lined and carefully made, at **$2.98**, worth $4.98.

DRESS GOODS.

FOUR SPECIALS.

56-inch all wool Homespuns, **89c.** per yard; good value at $1.50.

50-inch all wool Gray Homespuns, **75c.** per yard; good value at $1.15.

50-inch all wool Ladies' Habit Cloth, in full line of plain and mixed colors, **39c.** per yard; good value at 55c.

38-inch Silk Wove Plaids for separate skirts, the 50c. quality; marked for this sale, **25c.** per yard.

SILKS. SILKS.

49c. quality, 24-inch, Black India Wash Silks; now **35c.** per yard.

Yard wide Cream Wash Silk, **46c.** per yard instead of 55c.

$1.10 and $1.50 quality Fancy Silks, marked to **59c.** per yard.

85c. quality Fancy Silks, marked to **49c.** per yard.

33c. quality Stripe Wash Silk, marked to **19c.** per yard.

Hot Weather Fabrics at a Sacrifice.

Our 12½c. printed lappet effects, Hair Cord Dimities, satin finish stripe and fancy leno effect Lawns are to be closed at **6½c.** per yard.

Silk Stripe Zephyrs, plaid, stripe, and check effects, this season's designs, always 25c., are marked to go at **12½c.** per yard.

Genuine French Organdies, some satin stripe and bar effect, all this season's designs, importer's cost 26c., sale price while they last **9½c.** per yard.

Yard-wide Percales, light and dark ground effects, 75 styles to choose from; the 12½c. quality at **10c.** per yard.

DINNER TO THE ATHLETES

American and English Competitors at the Sports Entertained.

RETURN VISIT HERE LIKELY

Mr. Choate's Humorous Speech—Medals for the Winners—Enthusiasm for Harvard-Yale Men.

LONDON, July 22.—Judging from an announcement made by several speakers at the dinner given by the Queen's Club tonight to the contesting teams, it is evident that the two English Universities contemplate a return visit to America next year.

The dinner, which was given at the Hotel Cecil, was the occasion for much good fellowship and hilarity. Lord Jersey presided. Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador; Henry White, First Secretary of the American Embassy, and John R. Carter, Second Secretary, were present, while the company, in addition to the teams, included Lord Chesterfield, Lord Clarendon, and many other well-known men. The guests numbered 200.

The members of both teams were in excellent spirits, and made the dinner one of the liveliest ever given in London. They joined in all the popular airs which the band rendered, and when American National airs were played, all stood on their chairs, singing and cheering.

When, after coffee, Mr. Choate rose to propose "International sport," he was received with great applause. He began by saying: "As the representative of a beaten Nation [cries of No! No!] I have taken a lesson in diplomacy." He then went on to declare that he had learned that two nations could oppose each other and fight it out to the bitter end and yet remain good friends. In conclusion the Ambassador said:

"I believe that no question can arise between the two nations that cannot be settled with the utmost friendship and good will. We have no apology to offer. [Cheers.] We came very near victory, and all I shall ever ask is an opportunity to try again.

"I believe each nation has something to learn from the other, and I hope these contests will be renewed each year and the young men of England and America learn to love each other as brothers. Nothing could be better for the cultivation of friendship between the two countries."

Mr. Wendell, who followed, said he must take issue with the Ambassador in describing America as a beaten nation. "It is possible to place us on our backs," he said, "but it is hard to hold us down. I hope to see Oxford and Cambridge in America, and that we shall have a yearly opportunity of retrieving our laurels."

In conclusion, Mr. Wendell paid a tribute to Messrs. Lehmann and Jackson, "who have both done so much to bring about the present satisfactory state of affairs between the two countries."

Mr. Jackson, who had charge of the Oxford-Cambridge team, was the next speaker. He alluded in most complimentary terms to the American competitors, and denounced the story recently published in New York that the English universities had ever offered any opposition to the status of any of the American team.

At this state, W. H. Grenfell arose and said the company would like to hear the Harvard and Yale cheers, which the men of the respective universities gave with a will, to the great delight of the other guests.

The Earl of Jersey followed, proposing the health of the teams. He said:

"All who saw Fox, Quinlan, and Clarke to-day recognize in them the qualities which made our race, and which keep the two kindred races foremost in the world." Lord Jersey then read a letter from Sir Richard Webster, in which the Attorney General said:

"If Yale and Harvard win, give them my sincere congratulations. In any case, they deserve our thanks for their pluck in coming so far, and their journey will do more than all professors can do in promoting good feeling."

Lord Jersey then presented medals to the successful competitors. These medals are beautiful works of art in silver and bronze, with the arms of the four colleges. As each man went to the head of the table to receive his medal, he was greeted with cheers, many of the guests standing on their chairs and waving their napkins. The Americans came in for great applause from all present, while Davison, as the victor in an event which all the Englishmen feared would go to the Americans, was acclaimed as the savior of the day.

Then came brief speeches from the Captains of the teams, Vassall saying he hoped to go to the United States and give the Americans their revenge, and, despite the assurance which his neighbor, Roche, had been giving him all through the dinner, that the climate had nothing to do with to-day's results, he was very much afraid that the tables would be turned in America.

Capts. Roche and Fisher of Harvard and Yale, who followed Capt. Vassall, both made modest and appropriate speeches, thanking the Englishmen for their cordial reception and courteous treatment and asking that they be allowed soon to try again.

It was after midnight when the party dispersed.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Morris K. Jesup, and many other prominent people.

J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert,"
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1613.

THE DIAMOND'S ORIGIN.

Although Found in Clay, It Is Formed in Boulders and Scattered by Volcanoes.

From The London Standard.

The dispute among geologists as to the origin of the diamond seems to have been settled by Prof. Bonney in a paper read recently before the Royal Society. In the localities from which the previous supply had been drawn, both in India and in Brazil, the gem occurred, like a pebble, in certain gravelly materials, but had not been traced back to any rock that gave an indication of it genesis. But soon after the discovery of diamonds in river sands on the Orange and Vaal Rivers, in South Africa, they were found in a peculiar material, not of a superficial character. At first extremely incoherent, and of a brownish buff color, it assumed, as the miners dug deeper, a dull dark greenish or bluish tint, and became harder. In this stuff, which they called "yellow ground" and "blue ground," according to its color, lay the diamonds, together with several other minerals, such as garnet, various iron ores, olivine, augite, and its allies. Digging was begun nearly thirty years ago, at first unsystematically; but from these early efforts the great diamond-mining industry has been developed, and the excavations have been carried near Kimberley to a depth of more than fourteen hundred feet. Here the rock has become so much more solid that it is at first about as hard as ordinary limestone.

The "blue ground" is only found in limited areas, generally rather circular in outline, which are "spotted" irregularly over the country, some of the most famous, which are several acres in extent, being in the immediate neighborhood of Kimberley. The rocks around them are of dark shales, banded with hard sandstones, in which sheets or dikes of basalt or some material once molten are occasionally found. The blue ground fills a sort of huge shaft in these other rocks, and is itself sometimes cut by similar dikes. Thus it reminded geologists of the necks of extinct volcanoes, such as may be seen among the coal-bearing strata of the Fifeshire coast. That the diamond was an inmate of the blue ground could not be doubted; but how did it get there, and what was the true nature of the rock? On this point geologists adopted different views, some thinking that the gem had been produced where it now lay; others that it had been formed in some older rock which had been shattered by volcanic explosions. Many of the minerals associated with it looked as if they had been thus derived, and it was sometimes broken. The blue ground frequently contained fragments of the adjacent "country rock"; but this did not quite clear up the mystery, for sometimes a molten material, in breaking through other rocks, catches up bits of them, and, whatever was the origin of the matrix, as it is rather porous, the diamond might have been subsequently produced in it by such an agent as hot water. This mystery has now been cleared up by a discovery at the Newlands Mines, West Griqualand, rather more than forty miles from Kimberley.

About two years ago Mr. Trubenbach, the company's manager, accidentally picked up a specimen in which small diamonds were apparently imbedded in a garnet. His curiosity once aroused, everything remarkable was collected, and among these things certain boulders containing garnets which now and then occurred in the "blue," even two or three hundred feet under ground. Afterward one of these was found to show a diamond projecting from the surface. The boulder was broken and was found to contain others. Afterward a diamond was seen on a second specimen. The rock is one which, though not very common, is well known to geologists. It bears in science the name of eclogite, and that from Newlands consists almost exclusively of a red garnet and a rather peculiar light green augite. The rock is coarsely crystalline, and was once, no doubt, like granite, in a molten condition, the diamond being one of its original constituents. But this discovery also settles the true nature of the "blue ground," and that it was not the birthplace of the diamond. These boulders are evidently waterworn and must have been fashioned in a past geological period from some much more ancient rock, now buried out of sight. They must have reposed for ages in an ancient gravel at the very bottom of the sedimentary rocks of the district—rocks which are about as old as the red marls of the English Midlands. Eventually, the overlying materials and some of the shattered rocky floor, in which the diamonds are imbedded, and of which these boulders are only samples, were sent flying by volcanic explosions. It was in this way that the diamond-bearing "blue ground" was formed.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATTHEWS

1837. 1899.

CLEARANCE SALE.

SUMMER REED AND RATTAN FURNITURE.

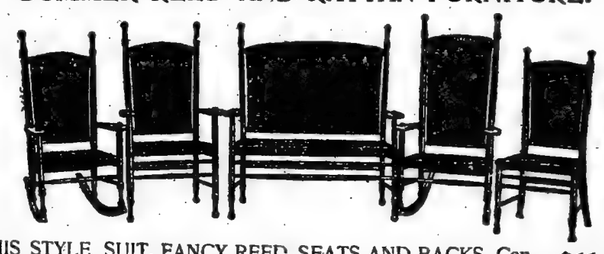

THIS STYLE SUIT, FANCY REED SEATS AND BACKS, Consisting of large sofa, two large rockers and large arm chair, special **$11.75**
300 REED AND SPLINT ROCKERS AND CHAIRS, regular $1.00, $1.35, $2.00, $2.75, $3.50, $4.00, $4.75 kinds, to close out at
69c., 98c., $1.39, $1.98, $2.69, $2.98, $3.50

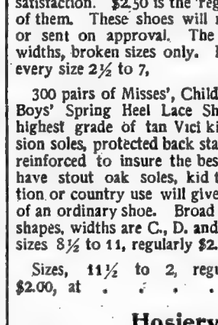

$10.00 Brass and Iron Bedsteads at $6.75.

Secured 100 METALLIC BEDS at about 50% below market price; as usual, we give our customers the benefit of this advantageous purchase. The beds are heavy, post and fillings, large brass rods and spindles, French knobs and vases.

While they last, at $6.75.

STEEL SPRINGS, finished white enamel, with woven wire top—$3.50 kind **$2.50**
VERY FINE STEEL SPRINGS, bronze finish—$5.00 kind . . . **$3.75**
SPECIAL BLACK MIXED HAIR MATTRESSES, full size—2 parts, covered in best A. C. C. or fancy tickings—$14.00 kind . **$9.98**
Other kinds of MATTRESSES from $1.25 upward.

Important Shoe News for Women and Children.

Women's $2.50 Shoes at **$1.00** a pair.
Children's $2.00 Shoes at **$1.00** a pair.
Misses' $2.50 Shoes at **$1.25** a pair.

$1.00 a pair. Women's Soft Fine Dongola Kid Shoes, mostly lace styles, opera, Philadelphia and round toe shapes; soles are McKay sewed, smooth, flexible and have stout oak bottoms and patent leather tips. They are well made, splendid wearing and finely finished. They fit, look and wear well, and can be depended on to give thorough satisfaction. $2.50 is the regular retail value of them. These shoes will not be exchanged or sent on approval. The sizes are B. & C. widths, broken sizes only. D. & E. widths, every size 2½ to 7.

300 pairs of Misses', Children's and Small Boys' Spring Heel Lace Shoes, made of the highest grade of tan Vici kid, stitched extension soles, protected back stays, and all seams reinforced to insure the best of wear. They have stout oak soles, kid tips and for vacation or country use will give double the wear of an ordinary shoe. Broad and bull dog toe shapes, widths are C., D. and E.— sizes 8½ to 11, regularly $2.00 at **$1.00**
Sizes, 11½ to 2, regularly $2.00, at **$1.25**

Hosiery.

Men's Black and Tan Seamless Socks, 12½c.
Men's Black, full regular made, 19c.
Children's Fine Quality Black Ribbed Hose, slightly imperfect, regular price 25c., will be sold for 12½c.
Ladies' Black and Tan Seamless Hose, 12½c.
Ladies' Black Hose, full regular made, ribbed top 19c.

LADIES' SUITS.

We will place on sale Monday morning at 8 o'clock 100 Ladies' Fine Tailor-made Suits, in English covert, venetian, cheviot and broadcloth, in tan, blue, black and gray. This lot consists of Fly-Front Reefers, Eton and Tight-fitting Jackets. Not any of these Suits having been sold for less than $15.00 to $25.00; special for Monday at **$9.85**

SKIRTS.

50 Ladies' Fine English Homespun Skirts, in tan and gray, very latest cut, value $7.50; special . . . **$4.85**

SKIRTS.

800 Ladies' Fine Pique, Denim and Duck Skirts, in all fancy novelties, trimmed with braid, insertion and tunic effects. These skirts have been selling for $5.98 to $16.00; will close out Monday for one-half of the original price.

300 Ladies' Fine Pique, Duck and Linen Skirts, bottle trimmed and plain, value from $3.00 to $5.50, special at
$1.98 and $2.98

Mackinaw Refrigerators.

Charcoal filled, triple-walled, metal lined, ice chamber and drip pipe can be taken out and every part thoroughly cleaned. Hardwood and cabinet finished, making a complete and satisfactory refrigerator.
Lot No. 1. manufacturer's price $13.00; our price $8.98.
Lot No. 2. manufacturer's price $14.00; cut price $10.50.
Lot No. 3. manufacturer's price $17.00; cut price $12.50.
Lot No. 4. manufacturer's price $13.50; cut price $10.54.
Lot No. 5. manufacturer's price $18.00; cut price $13.75.
NO mail orders filled.

Carpets at Summer Prices.

IN ANNEX.

Our Carpet Department is replete with bargains these days.
We don't hesitate to affirm the facts of our enterprise and capacity. No pretense about our carpets. We tell you of them actually and definitely. It will be a great day for us when people buy carpets where the best grades are sold for the least money.

Fulton St., Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Streets, Brooklyn.

SPORTING GOODS. SPORTING GOODS.

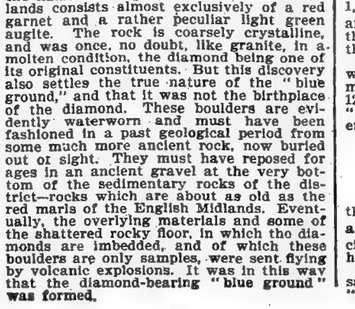

THE **COLUMBIA** BEVEL-GEAR **CHAINLESS**

is pre-eminently the wheel for women. The picture shows its manifest advantages. Nothing to catch or soil the skirt; no unsightly chain guard to work loose and rattle; no sprockets to entangle guard lacings. The rigid frame construction overcomes that tendency to spring or "whip," which is the common fault of other drop frame machines. There is no good reason why a woman as well as a man should not have a bicycle of the highest efficiency—no good reason why most women should not have a Columbia Chainless when we sell **Model 51 for $60** and **Model 60 for $75.**

Columbia Bevel-Gear Chainless wheels for men and women are the easiest running most durable and cleanest bicycles, because the driving mechanism, which is positive in its action, is supported by perfectly rigid frame construction, and so enclosed that its running qualities cannot be affected by dust, mud or rain.

CHAIN WHEELS:
Columbias, Hartfords and Vedettes, $25 to $50.

POPE MANUFACTURING CO., 12 WARREN STREET.
METROPOLITAN BICYCLING CO., 60th STREET AND BROADWAY.

9,000 Vivisection Cases.

From The London Mail.

A Parliamentary return shows that during 1898 9,151 experiments were performed under licenses in England and Scotland on living animals.

Of these, 7,640 were in the nature of inoculations, or hypodermic injections, which are the only experiments performed without anaesthetics; while of the remaining 1,511, 1,068 were without pain, complete anaesthesia having been maintained from the commencement of the experiment until the animal is killed.

In Ireland there were 303 experiments, of which 119 were on dogs, 1 on a rat, 15 on mice, 11 on guinea pigs, 145 on rabbits, and 12 on birds. These are said to have been "on the whole free from pain or only moderately painful."

A Retort Discourteous.

From The London Globe.

A young lady, full of good deeds, noticed the tongue of a horse bleeding, and, with a use of technical terms too little appreciated, said to the cabby: "Cabby, your horse has hemorrhage."

"It's 'is tongue's too large for his mouth," said the cabby, and added sententiously, "like some young ladies'."

CANADA BLAMES AMERICA

Alaskan Boundary Causes Sharp Criticism in the Parliament.

TALK OF WAR OR ARBITRATION

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Says There Is Little or No Hope of a Compromise Now.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 22.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Charles Tupper brought up the question of the Alaskan boundary. He said the United States had pursued an unjustifiable course in this matter, and spoke of the unfair attitude of the American press in impressing upon their readers that Great Britain and the United States would of themselves have been able to reach a satisfactory conclusion, but that Canada stood in the way, and the United States in refusing to submit the subject to arbitration well justified, in his opinion, the decision Great Britain and Canada had reached to decline to allow the other questions to go before the High Commission.

His belief was that the Government and Commissioners of the United States had lost confidence in their own claims to this strip of territory. In conclusion, Sir Charles suggested the introduction of two bills—one to provide for a railway from Kitimat Arm by Teslin Lake to Dawson, the rates to be controlled by the Governor in council, and another providing that no mining license be granted in the Yukon to any other than a British subject.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier, sympathized with part of what Sir Charles Tupper had said. The later had greater latitude for speech than he had himself. He had little or no hope now for a compromise, and was sorry to say that the negotiations had not advanced the position one iota from the position of January last.

The alternatives were arbitration or an appeal to arms. No one would think of arms; nothing was therefore left but arbitration. Although an agreement on the terms of arbitration had not yet been reached, he opined that Canada's best course would still be to show further patience. The propositions made by Sir Charles would be considered. He would, however, say that the defeat of the Yukon Railway bill by the Senate two years ago was a crime. He was not very sure that the British Columbia Alien bill, which excluded American miners, was a good policy to pursue, certainly it would provoke retaliation, and that was not wanted when these negotiations were under way.

CANADIAN COURT'S DECISIONS.

English Privy Council Grants Leave to Appeal in One Case.

LONDON, July 22.—The Privy Council has granted special leave to appeal against the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in the case of Hobbs against the Esquimault and Nanaimo Railway Company.

The Privy Council has refused to allow the Great Northern Transit Company to appeal against a decision in favor of insurance companies in the case of the burning of the steamship Halifax at Collingwood, Ontario.

DE WOLF HOPPER'S CHARGE.

Cruelty of American Newspapers, He Says, Forms a Sad Feature of a Professional Career.

LONDON, July 22.—The Sun prints an interview with Mr. De Wolf Hopper, in the course of which the American comedian is quoted as saying that the cruelty of the newspapers of the United States is one of the saddest features of a professional career in that country. American newspapers, Mr. Hopper is alleged to have said, "do not know or care whose feelings they outrage or whose hearts they are breaking. English men who have never been in America little realize how much their country gains by the absence of such journalism. The private life of those on the stage is pestered year in and year out, and yet in spite of it I known that the profession can claim some of the happiest marriages in the world."

THE FALL IN CONSOLS.

London Times Says It Is Caused by Coming Reduction in Interest and Anticipation of Tight Money.

LONDON, July 22.—Discussing the fall in the price of consols, The Times to-day says that it considers that, while the decline is chiefly due to tardy recognition by holders, the interest on consols will be automatically reduced on April 5, 1903, from 2¾ to 2½ per cent., and consequent large realization operations. There is also no doubt that it is the result of a well-founded belief that the money market will be stringent the coming Autumn.

Everything, The Times says, points to a strong demand for money, not only in England, but in Paris and New York, and especially in Berlin, owing to increasing requirements of trade, which is also responsible for the continued abnormal flow of gold from the Bank of England to the country.

The Times points out that the United Kingdom is not the only country where the prosperity of trade has caused a fall in National funds, and that Berlin, New York, and Paris all show signs of contraction in the resources of the money markets, and report sales of high-class securities in order to provide funds for the prosecution of industrial affairs.

The firmness in the silver market to-day was on anticipation of a French mint order for 20,000 kilos.

AMERICAN HELP NEEDED.

Church Poverty and Washington Memorials in Sulgrave, England.

LONDON, July 22.—Extraordinary disclosures were made this week in the course of an action for debt tried at Brackley, which have an interest for Americans, as they concern church affairs at Sulgrave, a Northamptonshire village, which is visited annually by scores of Americans on account of local memorials of the Washington family.

The Parish Clerk sued the Church Wardens for 20 shillings, two months' salary. The debt was not disputed, but the poverty of the church was pleaded as the reason for the non-payment of even this pittance. The Judge animadverted strongly upon the Vicar's disgraceful conduct, adding that there must be many wealthy Americans who would gladly have subscribed hundreds of pounds to perpetuate the memory of Washington if they had known the parish was so poor.

AMERICANS IN LONDON.

Queen at an American Stall—Entertainments of the Week.

LONDON, July 22.—In spite of the heat, the Queen on Thursday drove twelve miles to a garden party bazaar which the Duchess of Connaught had organized for the restoration of a church. The Queen visited all the stalls and made numerous purchases at the American stall, over which Countess Coke and the Countess of Dudley presided. Her Majesty also tasted a real American sherry cobbler through a straw. Jaggers, the messenger boy, who was on duty at one of the stalls, was presented to the Queen, who questioned him about his American trip.

Americans have been very prominent in the entertainments of the week. Mrs. Ogilvie Haig, whom the papers describe as the daughter of the Queen of New York society, Mrs. Astor, gave her first London party on Wednesday. Her house was full of notable people. The same evening Mrs. Ogden Goelet gave a very select dinner for the Prince of Wales.

The Countess of Orford (formerly Miss Louise Corbin of New York) has been driving a pair of American thoroughbreds in the park this week, the gift of her father, Mr. D. C. Corbin. The pair are pronounced the most perfect to be seen in London.

New German Cruiser Launched.

BERLIN, July 22.—The first new war vessel constructed under last year's Naval bill was launched this week. It is a scouting cruiser with engines of 9,000 horse power and a speed of twenty-one knots.

GERMAN PRESS ON CHAMBERS.

Announcement that the Chief Justice Will Leave Samoa Received with Great Satisfaction.

BERLIN, July 22.—The announcement that Chief Justice Chambers is to leave Samoa is received with great satisfaction by all sections of the German press. The newspapers have all along represented Chambers as the tool of Mr. E. B. S. Maxse, the British Consul at Apia, and especially hostile to the German element in the islands. The retirement, therefore, had been regarded as necessary to the restoration of normal conditions. With the retirement of Judge Chambers, the newspapers say, the new officials at Apia will have an easier task.

The flag incident at Honolulu on July 4 has been very sensibly treated by the German press. The swift punishment of the offender is regarded as proof of the correct attitude of the United States toward Germany. There was not a single jarring note in the press comment. Most of the papers did not regard the incident as of sufficient importance to notice. The Boersen Courier said the incident showed that good understanding between German and American officials in the Pacific had made immense progress. The Lokal Anzeiger said the Americans did their duty unhesitatingly.

THE LATE CARDINAL MERTEL.

Was the Oldest Member of the Sacred College—At One Time a Well-Known Ecclesiastic.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 12.—News reached Rome yesterday of the death of Cardinal Theodolphus Mertel at Allumiere, the Cardinal's home, early yesterday afternoon.

The Cardinal, who was the oldest member of the Sacred College, was born at Allumiere, a small town in the Talfa Mountains, near Civitavecchia, on Feb. 9, 1806. His career was a brilliant one, and he was formerly one of the best-known figures in the affairs and government of the Roman Church. As early as 1830 he was President of the Civic Tribunal at Rome. In 1848 he distinguished himself on the Commission for Reform instituted that year by Pope Pius IX. He soon after compiled the celebrated statutes of the Pontifical States. In the year following he was elected a member of Antonelli's first Ministry, and after the republic, the Council of Ministers being reconstituted, he was nominated a Minister, without a portfolio. On March 15, 1858, he was created a Cardinal by Pope Pius IX. During the five years preceding he held the position of Minister of the Interior, one of the highest posts existing at the time.

Cardinal Mertel, like Cardinal Antonelli, was never ordained a priest, and gave most of his time to the study of civil and canonical law, in both of which subjects he was an authority. With him passed away one more of the few remaining members of the older set of Cardinals, and Cardinal Canossa now steps into his place as senior member of the Sacred College. Cardinal Canossa is a year older than Leo XIII., and, like Cardinal Mertel, has retired from any very active participation in outward affairs of the Church.

PLANS FOR BRITISH NAVY.

The Allowance for Practice Ammunition Is to be Doubled—Importance of the Manoeuvres.

LONDON, July 22.—The determination of the Admiralty to improve the gunnery of the navy has come none too soon, in the opinion of experts, and there is general satisfaction that the authorities have decided to follow the example of the United States Navy and double the allowance of ammunition for firing practice. The recent "unpleasantness" between the United States and Spain demonstrating the admirable gunnery of the American Navy, coupled with official returns just issued showing that the best British gunners failed to hit the target 70 times out of every 100 shots, has awakened the Admiralty to the necessity of mending matters.

In his statement in the House of Commons yesterday relative to the shipbuilding vote the Right Hon. George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, practically corroborated the recent statement of an Admiralty official that, "for its size, the American Navy is as fine a navy as ever existed, and much could be learned from it."

The mobilization of a huge fleet engaged in the present manoeuvres is the carrying out of a plan of operations of the most interesting character. The plan supposes Great Britain to be at war with a Continental power, and a convoy of British merchant ships, carrying food and supplies, is crossing the Atlantic from Halifax under a small escort. The enemy sends a fleet to intercept the convoy, and Great Britain dispatches a fleet to intercept that of its adversary. The latter fleet relies upon numerous torpedo boats issuing from Irish ports for the purpose of harassing the British while he captures the convoy. Great Britain, on the other hand, relies upon torpedo-boat destroyers to cope with the torpedo boats and give free play to the seagoing ships. The real battle is thus torpedo boats against torpedo-boat destroyers. The result must be most interesting, and must largely control the future policy with regard to the building of torpedo-boat destroyers.

STORM AND FLOOD IN GERMANY.

Many Persons Killed by Lightning—The Crops Damaged.

BERLIN, July 22.—The week has been unusually hot and humid. Heavy rains and hailstorms have occurred in various parts of the country, inflicting much damage to the crops. Many people have been killed by lightning, two such cases having occurred in Berlin, where also a number were injured. The River Havel at Potsdam was filled to its banks for several days, and thousands of fish were killed by lightning.

Floods are reported in the Spreewald, and in the lowlands of the Vistula the hay crop has been ruined for the second time this season. In Würtemberg the crops have been almost totally destroyed. The thunder at Hanover was the most severe experienced for thirty years. Many people in that province were struck and killed by lightning. In Riesingebirge, Silesia, some deaths from sunstroke were also reported. One hundred draught dogs in Berlin were sunstruck during the week and brought to the veterinary stations by the police.

INSURANCE METHODS HERE.

German Agrarian Paper Sharply Criticises Companies in Chicago.

BERLIN, July 22.—The Agrarian Deutsche Tages-Zeitung sharply attacks American insurance companies in Chicago. In a letter signed by Ernst Benninghoven the Government is advised, before admitting American companies with reckless business methods, to inquire of German companies whether such methods would not prove destructive.

"The degenerating methods of great American companies," says the writer, "generally so corrupting, would have a corrupting influence upon the insurance business of Prussia."

The Government is therefore asked to keep them out of the country.

GERMAN-AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Dingley Tariff Affects Lookingglass Makers—American Meat Scored.

BERLIN, July 22.—The Chamber of Commerce of Upper Franconia has petitioned the Bavarian Ministry to use its influence with the Government to secure lower duties on looking glass in the United States when commercial treaties are arranged, and asks for a reduction of 20 per cent. The Chamber points out that the exportation of lookingglass from the Fichtel-Gebirge region has diminished more than half since the Dingley tariff went into effect, and expresses fear that exportation will soon be crushed out of existence.

Germany has been excluding cattle so rigidly that the difference in price has now become so great as to offer a lucrative business for smugglers, who are most active on the German-Dutch frontier. Customs officers recently captured eight cows at Nordhorn which had been smuggled from Holland. The business is carried on by organized bands, and still continues, although a double force of customs guards has been employed.

The Agricultural Society of East Frisia has called the Government's attention to the danger of disease in German herds from smuggled cattle. It is announced that the Government will further strengthen the customs guards.

The Kreuz-Zeitung returns this week to the attack upon American meats, calling them loathsome and highly dangerous to health.

THE CEMETERIES OF SPAIN

Where the Poor and the Rich, the Titled and the Untitled, Lie.

STRANGE PLACES AND CUSTOMS

Gaudy Hearses and Coffins—Niche Graves in Cemetery Walls—Monastery of the Escorial.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

MADRID, June 26.—My Spanish hostess, brightest and prettiest of little ladies despite the weight of sorrow upon sorrow, came tripping into my room yesterday afternoon with her black eyes starry bright under the lace mantilla.

"And where have you been to get so nicely rested?"

"To a duelo."

I turned the word over in my mind. Duelo? Surely that must mean the mourning at a house of death, when the men have gone forth to church and the burial, and the women remain behind to weep together. But such a smiling little señora! I hardly knew what degree of sympathy befitted this occasion.

"Were you acquainted with the—the person?"

"No, I had never seen him. He had been an officer in the Philippines many years, and came home very ill, fifteen days since. I went because I knew his mother, but I wept much. Women, at least here in Spain, have always cause enough for tears. I thought of my own matters, and had a long, long cry. That is why I feel better. There is so little time to cry at home. I must see about the dinner now."

And she rustled out again, leaving me to meditate on Spanish originality, even in grief.

In any country the usages of death are no less significant than the usages of life. That grim necropolis of Glasgow, with its few shy gowans under its lowering sky, those tender, turf-folded, church-shadowed graveyards of rural England, those trains of mourners, men by themselves and women by themselves, walking behind the bier in midstreet through the mud and rain of wintry Paris to the bedizened Père Lachaise or Montparnasse—such sights interpret a nation as truly as its art and history; but the burial customs of Spain, especially distinctive, are, like most things Spanish, contradictory and baffling to the tourist view. Spain is not a country that he who runs may read.

The popular verses and maxims treat of death with due Castilian solemnity and an always unflinching, if often ironic, recognition of the mortal fact. "When the house is finished," says the proverb, "the hearse is at the door." Yet this Spanish hearse is one of the gayest vehicles since Cinderella's coach. If the groundwork is black, there is abundant relief in mountings of brilliant yellow, but the funeral carriage is often cream-white, flourished over with fantastic designs in the bluest of blue or the pinkest of pink. Coffins, too, may be gaudy as candy-boxes. The first coffin we saw in Spain was bright lilac, a baby's casket, placed on gilt trestles in the centre of a great chill church, with chanting priests sprinkling holy water about it to frighten off the demons, and a crowd of black-bearded men waiting to follow it to the grave. Such a little coffin and not a woman near! The poor mother was decently at home, weeping in the midst of a circle of relatives and neighbors, and counting it among her comforts that the family had so many masculine friends to walk in the funeral procession and show sympathy with the household grief. There would be, on the ninth day after, and for several years to come, on the anniversary of the death, as many masses as could be afforded said in the parish church, when, again, the friends would make it a point of duty to attend.

MASSES ARE ADVERTISED.

The daily papers abound in these notices, printed in a variety of types, so as to cover from 2 to 10 square inches, heavily bordered with black, and surmounted, in case of adults, with crosses, and with cherubs' heads for children. I take up last evening's Epocha and read the following, under a cross: "Third Anniversary, d. La Señorita Doña Francisca Fulgar y Yal died the twenty-sixth of June, 1896, at twenty-one years of age. R. I. P. Her disconsolate mother and the rest of the family ask their friends and all pious persons to be so good as to commend her to God. All the masses celebrated to-morrow morning in the Church of San Pascual will be applied to the everlasting rest of the soul of the said señorita. Indulgences are granted in the usual form." It is the third anniversary, too, of titled lady, whose husband, brothers, brothers-in-law, nephews, uncles, cousins, and all who inherit under her will" have ordered masses in two churches for the entire day to-morrow, and announce, moreover, that the ecclesiastical authorities grant "one hundred and forty days of indulgence to all the faithful for each mass that they hear, sacred communion that they devote, or portion of a rosary that they pray for the soul of this most noble lady."

In the case of another lady of high degree, who died yesterday, "having received the Blessed Sacraments and the benediction of his Holiness," the Nuncio concedes 100 days of indulgence, the Archbishop of Burgos eighty, and the Bishops of Madrid-Alcala, Cartagena, Leon, and Santander forty each; while a Marquis, who died a year ago, "Knight of the Illustrious Order of the Golden Fleece," is to have masses said for his soul in seven churches, not only all through to-morrow, but for the two days following.

"THE WAY OF THE DEAD."

May all these rest in peace and all who mourn for them be comforted! Yet thought drifts away to the poor and lowly, whose grief cannot find solace in procuring this costly intercession of the Church for the souls they love. It seems hard that the inequalities of life should thus reach out into death and purgatory. We used, during our sojourn in Granada, to meet many pathetic little processions on "The Way of the Dead." Over this hollow road, almost a ravine, the fortress walls, with their crumbling towers, keep guard on the one side, and the terraced gardens of the Generalife, with their grand old cypresses, on the other. And here, almost every hour of the day, is climbing a company of four rough men, carrying on their shoulders a cheap coffin, which perhaps a husband follows, or a white-haired father, or, hand in hand, bewildered orphan boys. The road is so steep that often the bearers set their burden down in the shadow of the bankside and fling themselves at full length on the ground beside it, thriftily passing from man to man the slow-burning wax match for their paper cigarettes. I remember more than once such smoking group, with a solitary mourner, hat in hand and eyes on the coffin, yet he, too, with cigarette in mouth, standing patiently by. All who pass make the sign of the cross, and even the rudest peasant uncovers his head. Very shortly the bearers may be seen again, coming down the hill at a merry pace, this time, the empty box, with its loose, rattling lid, tilted over the shoulder now of one, now of another; for the children of poverty, who had not chambers of their own nor the dignity of solitude in life, lie huddled in a common pit after death, without coffin planks to sever dust from dust.

STRANGE "SILENT CITIES."

Very strange is the look of a Spanish cemetery, with its ranges of high, deep walls, wherein the coffins are thrust like books on library shelves, each above each to the altitude of perhaps a dozen layers. These cells are sometimes purchased outright, sometimes rented for ten years, or five, or one. When the friends of the quiet tenant pay his dues no longer, forth he goes to the general ditch and leaves his room for another. Such wall graves are characteristically Spanish, this mode of burial in the Peninsula being of long antiquity. Yet the rich prefer their own pantheons, sculptured like little chapels, or their own vaults, over which rise tall marbles of every device, the shaft, the pyramid, the broken column; while a poor family, or two or three neighboring households, often make shift to pay for one large earth grave, in which their dead may at least find themselves among kith and kin. Spanish cemeteries are truly silent cities, with streets upon streets inclosed between these solemn walls, which open out, at intervals, now for the ornamented patios of the rich, now for the dreary squares peopled by the poor. Here, in a most aristocratic quarter, shaded by willows, set with marbles, paved with flower beds, sleeps a Duke in stately pantheon, which is carved all over with angels, texts, and sacred symbols, which still leave room for medallions boasting his ancestral dignities. A double row of lamps with gilded, fantastically molded stands, and with dangling crystals of all colors, leads to the massive iron door. What enemy has he now to guard against with that array of bolts and bars? Here are a poet's palms, petrified to granite, and here a monument all muffled in fresh flowers. Here the magnificent bronze figure of a knight, with sword half drawn, keeps watch beside a tomb, while the grave beyond a rosebush guards as well. And here an imaged Sandalphon holds out open hands, this legend written across his marble scarf: "The tear falleth; the flower fadeth; but God treasureth the prayer."

There is a certain high-bred reserve about these costly sepulchres, but turning to the walls one comes so face to face with grief as to experience a sense of intrusion. Each cell shows on its sealed door of slate or other stone the name and age of its occupant, and perhaps a sentiment, lettered in gilt or black, as these: "We bear our loss—God knows how heavily." "For thee, that land of larger love; for me, until I find thee, only the valley of sorrow and the hard hill of hope."

MEMORIALS FROM FRIENDS.

Most of the cells have, too, a glassed or grated recess in front of this inscription wall, holding tributes or memorials—dried flowers, colored images of saints and angels, crucifixes, and the like. Sometimes there are locks of hair, personal trinkets, and often card or cabinet photographs, whose living look start es the beholder. Out from a wreath of yellow immortelles peers the plump smile of an old gentleman in modern dress coat; a coquettish lady in tiara and earrings laughs from behind her fan, and a grove of paper shrubbery, where tissue fairies dressed in rose petals dance on the blossoms, half hides the eager face of a Spanish midshipman. Where the photographs have faded and dimmed with time, the effect is less incongruous, if not less pathetic.

The niches of children contain the gayest possible little figures. Here are china angels in blue frocks, with pink sleeves and saffron pantalets, pink-tipped plumes, and ever pink bows in their goldy hair. Here is a company of tiny Hamlets, quaint dollikins set up in circle about a small green grave, each with finger on lip. "The rest is silence." Here are two elegant and lazy cherubs, their alabaster chubbiness comfortably bestowed in toy chairs of crimson velvet on each side of an ivory crucifix. And here is a Bethlehem, and here a Calvary, and here the Good Shepherd bearing the lamb in His bosom, and here, in simple but artistic wood carving, the Christ with open arms, calling to a child on sick bed to come unto Him, while the mother, prostrate before the holy feet, kisses their shadow. One cannot look for long. It is well to lift the eyes from the niche graves of Granada to the glory of the Sierra Nevada that soars beyond, and turn from the patios of San Isidro to the cheerful picture of Madrid across the Manzanares, even though, prominent in the vista, rises the cupola of San Francisco el Grande. This is the National Pantheon, and within, beneath the frescoed dome, all aglow with blue and gold, masses are chanted for the dead whom Spain decrees to honor, as, so recently, Don Castelar.

Near this church a viaduct, 75 feet high, crosses the Calle de Segovia, and, despite the twisted railings and a constant police patrol, Madrilenos bent on suicide often succeed in leaping over and bruising out their breath on the stones of the street below. It is a desperate door of exit. The Seine and Thames lure their daily victims with murmuring sound and the soft, enfolding look of water, but Spaniards who spring from this fatal viaduct see beneath them only the cruel pavement. That life should be harder than stone! And yet the best vigilance of Madrid cannot prevent fresh bloodstains on the Calle de Segovia.

"MURDERERS AND PROTESTANTS."

Near the cemetery of San Isidor, across the Manzanares, are two other large Catholic burial grounds, and the Cementério Inglés.

"But murderers, atheists, and Protestants are buried way off in the east," said the pretty Spanish girl beside me.

"Oh, let's go there!" I responded with heretic enthusiasm, but I had reckoned without the cabman, who promptly and emphatically protested.

"That's not a pleasant place for ladies to see. You would better drive in the Prado and Recoletos, or in the Buen Retiro."

We told him laughingly that he was speaking against his own interests, for the civil cemetery was much further off than the parks. He consulted his dignity and decided to laugh in return.

"It is not of the pesetas I think first when I am driving ladies. But [with suave indulgence] you shall go just where you like."

So in kindness he gathered up his reins and away we clattered sheer across the city. Presently we had left the fountain-cooled squares and animated streets behind, had passed even the ugly, sinister Plaza de Toros, and outstripped the horse-car track, but still the road stretched on, enlivened only by herds of goats and an occasional venta, where drivers of mule trains were pausing to wet their dusty throats. We met few vehicles now save the gay-colored hearses and few people except groups of returning mourners, walking in bewildered wise, with stumbling feet.

"The Cemetery of the Poor is opposite the Civil Cemetery," said our cabman, "and they have from thirty to fifty burials in a day. The keeper is a friend of mine. He shall show you all about."

A bare Castilian ridge rose before us, where a farmer, leaning on his scythe, was outlined against the sky like a silhouette of Death. And at last our cheery driver, humming bars from a popular light opera, checked his mettlesome old mare, who plunged down hills and scrambled up as if she were running away from the bull ring, where she must soon fulfill her martyrdom, between two dismal graveyards. From the larger, on our right, tiptoed out a furtive man and peered into the cab as if he thought we had a coffin under the seat.

A SUPERSTITIOUS CONDUCTOR.

He proved a blood-curdling conductor, always speaking in a hoarse whisper and glancing over his shoulder in a way to make the stoutest nerves feel ghosts, but he showed us, under that sunset sky, memorable sights—ranks upon ranks of gritty mounds marked with black, wooden crosses, and, in the unblessed, untended hollow across the way, rows of brick sepulchres awaiting the babies who die before the holy water touches them, recumbent marbles over the dead who knew no upward reach of hope, and defiant monuments, often bearing the blazonry of a giant quill, erected by popular subscription over free thinkers and the agitators of new ideas. There were Christian inscriptions, whether for Protestants or not I do not know, but to my two companions there was no distinction of persons in this unhallowed limbo.

Our dusty guide led us hurriedly from plot to plot.

"They say the mothers cheat the priests, and there are babies over yonder that ought to be here, for the breath was out of them before ever they were baptized. They say the priests had this man done to death one night, because he wrote against religion. He was only twenty-two. The club he belonged to put up that stone. They say there are evil words on it. But I don't know myself. I can't read, thanks to God. They say it was through reading and writing that most of these came here."

"But those are not evil words," I answered. "They are: 'Believe in Jesus and thou shalt be saved,'" I said.

He hastily crossed himself. "Do me the favor not to read such words out loud. Here is another, where they say the words are words of hell."

I held my peace this time, musing on that broad marble with its one deep-cut line: "The Death of God."

"And over there," he croaked, pointing with his clay-colored thumb, "is 'Whiskers.'"

The Señorita, whose black eyes had been getting larger and larger, gave a little scream and fairly ran for the gate.

Spaniards have usually great sympathy for criminals, newspaper accounts of executions often closing with an entreaty for God's mercy on "this poor man's soul," but "Whiskers," the Madrid sensation of a fortnight since, was a threefold murderer. Passion-mad, he had shot dead in the open street a neighbor's youthful wife, held the public at bay with his revolver, and mortally wounded two Civil Guards, before he turned the fatal barrel on himself.

"His family wanted him laid over the way," continued that scared undertone at my ear, "but the Bishop said no. A murderer like that was just as bad as infidels and Protestants, and should be buried out of grace."

I felt as if Superstition incarnate were walking by my side, and after one more look at that strangely peopled patch of unconsecrated ground, with its few untrimmed cypresses and straggling rose bushes, hillside slopes about and glory-flooded skies above, I gave Superstition a peseta, which he devoutly kissed, and returned to the cab, followed by the carol of a solitary bird.

A LIKE EXPERIENCE IN CADIZ.

I remember a similar experience in Cadiz. I had driven out with a Spanish lady to the large seaside cemetery, a mile beyond the gate. This is arranged in nine successive patios, planted with palms and cypresses. In the niches seashells play a prominent part. The little angel images, as gay as ever, with their pink girdles and their purple wings, may be seen swinging in shells, sleeping in shells, and balancing on the edge of shells to play their golden flutes. Near by is an English and German cemetery, with green-turfed mounds and a profusion of blossoming shrubs and flower beds. Not sure of the direction, as we were leaving the Catholic inclosure I asked a bandy-legged, leather-visaged old sexton, who might have been the very one that dug Ophelia's grave, if the "Protestant cemetery" was at our right. He laid down his mattock, peered about among the mausolea to see if we were quite alone, winked prodigiously and, drawing a bunch of keys from the folds of his black sash, started briskly down a by-path and signed to us to follow. He led us through stony passages out beyond the sanctified portion of the cemetery into a dreary, oblong space, a patch of weeds and sand, inclosed by the lofty sepulchral walls, but with a blessed strip of blue sky overhead.

"Here they are!" he chuckled. "They wouldn't confess, they died without the sacraments, and here they are."

Some names lettered on the wall seemed to be those of Dutch and Norwegian sailors, who had perhaps died friendless in this foreign port. There were pebble-strewn graves of Jews, and upright marbles from which the dead still seemed to utter voice: "I refuse the prayers of all the saints, and ask the prayers of honest human souls. I believe in God." And another: "God is Knowledge." And another: "God is All that works for Wisdom and for Love."

"Are there burial services for these?" I inquired.

If the Church of England could have seen that crooked old sexton go through his gleeful pantomime!

"There's one that comes with some, and they call him Pastor! And he scrapes up a handful of dirt—so! And he flings it at the coffin—so! And then he stands up straight and says: 'Dust to dust!' I've heard him say it myself."

"God of my soul!" cried the Spanish lady, in horror, and to express her detestation of such a heathenish rite, she spat upon the ground.

THE ROYAL SEPULTURE.

The monarchs of Spain do not mingle their ashes. Who knows where Roderick rests? Or does that deathless culprit still lurk in mountain caverns, as tradition has it, wringing his wasted hands and tearing his white beard in unavailing penitence? The "Catholic Kings," Ferdinand and Isabella, lie, not where they had planned, in that beautiful Gothic church of Toledo, San Juan de los Reyes, on whose outer walls yet hang the Moorish chains struck from the limbs of Christian captives, but in Granada, the city of their conquest, where they slumber proudly, although their coffins are of plainest lead and their last royal chamber a small and dusky vault. Pedro the Cruel is thrust away in a narrow wall-grave beneath the Capilla Real of Seville Cathedral. His brother, the Master of Santiago, whom he treacherously slew in one of the loveliest halls of the Alcazar, is packed closely in on his left, and Maria de Padilla, for whose sake he cut short the hapless life of Queen Blanche, on his right. Pleasant family discussions they must have at the witching hour of night, when they drag their numb bones out of those pigeonholes for a brief respite of elbow room! San Fernando, the Castilian conqueror of Castile, canonized, he carried fagots with his own hands for the burning of heretics," is more commodiously accommodated in a silver sarcophagus in the chapel above, where Alfonso the Learned also has long leisure for thought. Another Alfonso and another Fernando, with another wife of Pedro the Cruel, keep their state with Santiago and Fernando, and still another Alfonso and two Sanchos have their splendid tombs in the Capilla Mayor of Toledo Cathedral, while in its Capilla de los Reyes Nuevos, a line descended from that brother whom Pedro murdered sleeps the first John, with the second and third Henries.

Cordova Cathedral, although this glorious mosque reeks little of Christian majesties, has the ordinary sepulchres of Alfonso and a Fernando, and the Royal Monastery of Las Huelgas in Burgos shelters Alfonso VIII. with his Queen, Eleanor of England. In less noted churches one continually chances on them, rey or reina, infante or infanta, dreaming the centuries away in rich recesses of fretted marble and alabaster, with the shadow of great arches over them and the deep-voiced chant around.

MONASTERY OF THE ESCORIAL.

But since Philip II. created, in his own sombre likeness, the Monastery of the Escorial, rising in angular austerity from a spur of the bleak Guadarrama Mountains, the royal houses of Austria and Bourbon have sought burial there. The first and chief in the dank series of sepulchral vaults, the celebrated Panteon de los Reyes, is an octagon of black marble, placed precisely under the high altar, and gloomily magnificent with jasper, porphyry, and gold. It has an altar of its own, on whose left are three recesses, each with four long shelves placed one above another for the sarcophagi of the Kings of Spain, and on whose right are corresponding recesses for the Queens. As the guide holds his torch we read the successive names of the great Charles I., founder of the Austrian line; the three Philips, to whom his genius dwindled more and more, and the half-witted Charles II., in whom it ignobly perished. The coffin lid of Charles I. has twice been lifted, once as late as 1871, in compliment to the visiting Emperor of Brazil, and even then that imperial body lay intact, with blackened face and open, staring eyes. The gilded bronze coffin of Philip II. was brought to his bedside for his inspection in his last hour of life, after a critical survey he ordered a white satin lining and new gilt nails—a remarkable sense of detail in a man who had sent some ten thousand heretics to the torture.

Looking for the Bourbons, we miss the first of them all, the melancholy Philip V., who would not lay him down among these Austrians, but sleeps with his second Queen, the strong-willed Isabella Farnese, in his cloudy retreat of San Ildefonso, within hearing of the fountains of La Granja. His eldest son, Luis the Well-Beloved, who died after a reign of seven months, rests here in the Escorial, but Fernando VI., also the son of Philip's first Queen—that gallant little Savoyarde who died so young—was buried in Madrid. Charles III., best of the Spanish Bourbons, is here; the weak Charles IV., Fernando VII., his ungracious son, and Alfonso XII., while a stately sarcophagus is already reserved for Alfonso XIII.

A NUMBER OF INTRUDERS.

To the cold society of these five Austrian and five Bourbon sovereigns are admitted nine royal ladies. Of these, the first three are in good and regular standing—the Queen of Charles I. and mother of Philip II.; the fourth Queen of Philip II. and mother of Philip III.; the Queen of Philip III. and mother of Philip IV. But here is an intruder. Philip IV., who had an especial liking for this haunted vault and used often to clamber into his own niche to hear mass, insisted on having both his French and Austrian Queens interred here, although the first, Isabel of Bourbon, is not the mother of a Spanish King, the promising little Baltasar having died in boyhood. The brave girl-Queen of Philip V. is here, in double right as mother both of Luis and Fernando VI., and here is the wife of Charles III. and mother of Charles IV., but of sorry repute are these last two Queens, the vicious wife of Charles IV. and mother of Fernando VII., she who came hurrying down those slippery marble stairs in feverish delirium to scratch Luisa with scissors on her selected coffin, and this other, Maria Cristina, wife of Fernando VII. and mother of the dethroned Isabel, a daughter who did not mend the story. It will not be long before she returns from her French exile to enter into possession of the sarcophagus that expects here here, even as another sumptuous coffin awaits the present regent. Pity it is for Isabel, whose name is still a by-word in the Madrid cafés. But she always enjoyed hearing midnight mass in this grim and dreadful crypt, and will doubtless be glad to come back to her ancestors, such as they were, and take up her royal residence with them in "dust of human nullity and ashes of mortality."

KATHARINE LEE BATES.

ANTITOXIN REMEDIES.

European Physicians Watching the Discoveries of Americans.

LONDON, July 22.—Following the lead of their more enterprising brethren in the United States, the medical world of Europe is eagerly debating the developments in serum therapeutics. Recent demonstrations in Berlin and Paris of American success in this direction are the subject of widespread comment in the medical journals.

Dr. William M. Warren of Detroit, Mich., who has just completed a tour of European laboratories, says that European scientists are marveling at the discoveries in the United States. Dr. Warren says the principal object of his visit was to ascertain the views of Europeans as to whether antitoxin remedies cannot be applied in cases of the bubonic plague, cholera, and yellow fever.

"I have been chasing the bacilli," said Dr. Warren, "which I have now sent to America for experimental purposes. The greater liberality of the vivisection laws at home has given an advantage to the United States in the preparation of serums, so that scientists, like Prof. Erlich of Berlin, have imagined that Americans have discovered means of concentrating serums that are unknown in Europe. The consensus of scientific opinion in Europe confirms the belief that the bubonic plague, cholera, and yellow fever can be controlled by the serum treatment."

William II. Not to Visit Paris.

BERLIN, July 22.—Statements published in the newspapers of Paris that Emperor William will visit the exhibition in 1900 are unanimously scouted by the German press.

MARQUIS DE CERRALBO WARNED.

Don Carlos's Representative Must Live North of the Loire.

PARIS, July 22.—The Marquis de Cerralbo, the representative of Don Carlos, who is now at Hendaye, has been officially notified to quit the frontier and to take up his residence north of the Loire.

MORGAN FIRM CHANGES.

London Thinks Cursons Are Behind the Recent Arrangement.

LONDON, July 22.—There is a suspicion in City circles that the Curzons are in some way mixed up with the arrangement under which Mr. Clinton Dawkins, financial member of the Indian Council, is to become a member of the firm of J. S. Morgan & Co., and that American capital will hereafter find a larger field for investment in India.

Some find confirmation of this idea in the strenuous support being given by the Government of India to the employment of electricity as a motive power in the great central factories for military requisites, which it is intended to build at Jubbulpore. Officials are said to want Americans to duplicate the works at Niagara Falls, claiming that the falls of the Nerbudda and Godavery are fully equal to those of Niagara.

Wagner Festival at Baireuth.

BAIREUTH, Bavaria, July 22.—The Wagner festival began here to-day with the performance of "Das Rheingold." Herr Siegfried Wagner acted as conductor and was enthusiastically applauded.

French Life Senator Dead.

PARIS, July 22.—M. Pierre Charles de Chesnelong, life member of the Senate, is dead, in his eightieth year.

OWEN T. COFFIN DEAD.

The Former Surrogate of Westchester County Passes Away at His Home in Peekskill.

WHITE PLAINS, July 22.—The death of Owen T. Coffin, former Surrogate of Westchester County, which office he held for twenty-four years, was announced in the Surrogate's Court here to-day, and a minute of it made on the docket. Mr. Coffin died this morning at his home in Peekskill. He was eighty-four years old.

Surrogate Theodore H. Silkman expressed profound regret at the news. "Mr. Coffin's work in this court," said he, "is a monument to his high ability. His opinions stand on a par with those of the greatest Surrogates of the State. They were more than opinions; they were historical records. It is fitting that some action be taken in this court to provide a suitable memorial."

The Surrogate appointed the following committee to consider and report upon this proposition: Joseph S. Wood of Mount Vernon, ex-County Judge Isaac N. Mills of Mount Vernon, County Clerk L. F. Crumb of Peekskill, and ex-County Judge F. X. Donohue of Yonkers.

The court then adjourned out of respect to the memory of Mr. Coffin, and the flag over the Court House was placed at half-mast.

Owen T. Coffin was born at Washington, Dutchess County, this State, on July 17, 1815. He was descended from Tristram Coffin, who came from Devonshire, England, and was Chief Magistrate of the Island of Nantucket. Among his most noted ancestors was Isaac Coffin, who, previous to the Revolution, was an Admiral in the British Navy, and was knighted by his sovereign. Robert Coffin, his father, was a Magistrate. His mother was the daughter of Taber Bently and granddaughter of Col. James Vanderburgh, an associate of Washington and Lafayette. Both of his parents were Quakers.

Until he was fourteen years old, Owen T. Coffin worked on his father's farm and attended the Quaker school in the Winter months. He was then sent

THREE THOUSAND IN HOSPITAL.

Chief Surgeon Woodhull at Manila Says Forty Additional Surgeons Will Be Needed There.

MANILA, via Hongkong, July 22.—Chief Surgeon Woodhull considers that the increase in the military force in the Philippine Islands will necessitate the employment of forty additional surgeons. Surgeon Woodhull's recommendation to that effect has been disapproved by Gen. Otis, commanding the United States forces here.

There are nearly three thousand soldiers in hospital. The official report last week showed 1,800 in hospital in Manila, and there are several hundred at San Fernando and other garrisons. There are also 275 sick in quarters in Manila. The regimental surgeons report that large numbers of soldiers on duty are unfit for service.

COMMENT ON PHILIPPINES WAR.

The German Papers Say American Campaign Is a Farce.

BERLIN, July 22.—The Philippine campaign has been alluded to frequently this week. The Kreuz-Zeitung says the Americans are making no progress in spite of exertion. The Tageblatt says the campaign looks for the present like a farce, because the Americans have not sufficient troops in the Philippines to undertake any serious operations. The Boersen Courier, referring to efforts made in Washington to raise new troops, says: "The United States is apparently developing into a military State, after the example of European countries."

Newspapers here print a letter from a German at Manila, giving the following account of things there: "American officers hold brilliant receptions in private houses and in the Casino at Malate, to which they invite prominent Filipinos. The last week in June there was a great festival at which 600 were present, and which ended with a ball and fireworks. Four-fifths of the guests were Filipinos. All the ladies were invited to appear in picturesque native costumes. But, while the American civil officials are leading the Filipinos into fraternizing and feasting, the two armies are constantly fighting. Everywhere the Filipinos have strong forces pushed forward close upon the American lines, and whenever a patrol leaves the main body it finds itself in the presence of the enemy and threatened with being surrounded.

"The Americans take revenge by having ships fire upon Filipinos wherever a few show themselves in order to bathe. How helpless are the Americans outside of Manila is shown by the capture of two officers of the hospital ship Relief. This vessel took a short sail under the protection of the cannon of the warships off Paranaque, and was suddenly surrounded by native boats and the officers captured. The Monadnock got up steam rapidly, but, although she opened fire and raked the shore and forest, the rescue of the Relief's officers was not accomplished. The Filipinos led the prisoners quietly away. When marines landed they were received so warmly that they were forced to return hastily to the ship."

BRITISH CONSUL ON MANILA.

He Reports that the Prospect for Trade Is Very Bright.

LONDON, July 22.—Mr. Harford, British Consul at Manila, in his annual report to the Foreign Office says: "Admitting that for the moment all commercial enterprise in the Philippine Islands is paralyzed, there is abundant evidence that when peace has been declared and a settled form of government well established, the future prosperity of the Filipinos will far exceed that of the past.

"Already a regular line of steamers has arranged to call from New South Wales. The prospects of the frozen-meat trade with Queensland is most satisfactory, and the advantages of the vicinity of Port Darwin are sure to benefit North Australia. The health of Europeans depends principally upon themselves. The town of Manila labors under the disadvantage of being only ten feet above sea level, and as the natives regard all sanitary precautions as useless, there is heavy work ahead in regard to drainage and other sanitary measures."

TRANSPORT INDIANA ARRIVES.

Gossip About Manila Among the Passengers Who Returned.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—After the quarantine officers had satisfied themselves that there was no infectious disease on the transport Indiana, which arrived here yesterday from Manila, she anchored at the dock. The steamer has on board a party of Filipino men and women for the Omaha and other Eastern expositions, but it is possible that they may not be allowed to land.

There were only 125 men and the following officers on board, besides a number of nurses: Col. A. T. Smith, Thirteenth United States Infantry, retired; Major O. L. Parker, Twenty-second Infantry; Major G. O. Webster, Fourth Infantry; Major T. H. Foote, First Colorado; Capt. Stephen O'Connor, Twenty-third Infantry; Capt. W. Van Patent, Assistant Surgeon, First Washington; Capt. Herpolsheimer, First Nebraska; Capt. M. L. Hoisey, Quartermaster, Twelfth Infantry; First Lieut. Maraceng, First Nebraska; Second Lieut. Richards, First Montana; Assistant Surgeon Daywalt.

Among the bodies brought from the Philippines was that of Major Diggins of Minnesota.

The crew of the Indiana is composed mostly of Filipinos, among them being two graduates of the Manila University.

Among those who returned on the Indiana were Dr. Daywalt of San Francisco. According to him, a Filipino wounded in battle is in a large measure insensible to pain. One man had his eye torn out by a bullet and his jaw shattered. When the wound was dressed he tore the bandage off, and two or three days later was breaking a horse, as if there was no gaping wound in his head. The doctor cites other similar cases.

A bandit named Rias is giving the soldiers a great deal of trouble. He scours the country and murders all who will not assist him. Six native policemen were sent to confer with him. Five of them were brutally murdered and one returned more dead than alive to tell the tale. The California boys made a forced march of twenty-five miles, hoping to capture the bandit, but he escaped and was still carrying on his depredations when the Indiana sailed.

Sergt. Jones of the Tennessee Regiment is credited with one of the most daring exploits of the war. He captured a Filipino flag by making a solitary charge on a band of insurgents, who thought he had a larger force behind him.

Private Edward Crawford, Company A, Twenty-third Infantry, jumped overboard yesterday while insane and was drowned. Great efforts were made to save him, but they were unavailing.

BURIED THE WRONG CORPSE.

California Man Thinks It Was Not His Son Interred.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—The Chronicle says: A casket supposed to contain the remains of Private Francis Deckelman, Company L, First California Volunteers, was lowered in May last into a grave in the Deckelman family plot at Odd Fellows' Cemetery. On the 11th of the present month, on the suspicion that a mistake had been made, the casket was disinterred at the request of the boy's father, and the suspicion verified.

Identification was impossible, but it was plain to the bereaved father that a dead Filipino had been given the resting place intended for his son. S. Reinard of this city, who disinterred the remains at Manila, states, however, that they are the remains of young Deckelman.

Reinforcements for Manila Delayed.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—The sailing of the transport Tartar has been postponed until Sunday, owing to the delay in the arrival of troops from the East. The Ohio and Newport will be ready to sail next Tuesday with recruits and two battalions each of the Nineteenth Infantry.

Transports to Take Horses to Manila.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Quartermaster's Department has chartered seven vessels for the transportation of horses to the Philippines. They are the Siam, City of Sydney, and Aztec of San Francisco; the Athenian, Victoria, Garronne, and Port Albert of Seattle. These vessels will carry all the horses desired for the Philippine service at the present time. Gen. Otis has been directed to complete a skeleton cavalry regiment if he deems it proper.

Cavalry Troops Ordered to Manila.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Troop L, Third United States Cavalry, now stationed at Fort Sheridan, has been ordered to the Philippines to assist in the reinforcement of Gen. Otis's command. It will leave within a few days and sail from San Francisco for Manila before Aug. 10. Troop B of the same regiment has been ordered to report for duty at Fort Myer, Va. The order directing these changes was received from Washington yesterday.

Anxious to Go to the Philippines.

The recruiting stations in New York City have not found that the recent war has discouraged men from desiring to become soldiers. At the stations at 27 Third Avenue and 132 Park Row there are applicants in abundance to enlist in the service. Two classes of men are taken, those who are intended for the Philippines and the men who are intended for the regular service. The books in both of the recruiting stations show that 80 per cent. of the men prefer to enter the volunteer service. According to Major Whitney, who has charge of the recruiting in this city, 2,263 men have enlisted since July 10.

INVITATION TO DEWEY DELAYED

Admiral Has Not Yet Received the Letters from Mayor's Committee.

Admiral Dewey yesterday cabled to Gen. Butterfield, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Municipal Reception Committee, that the official letters from Mayor Van Wyck and from the committee have not reached him. These letters urged the Admiral to make New York the port of his first arrival upon his return home, and invited him to permit the city and the citizens of New York to honor him by fitting receptions and a parade. The following is the cable:

Gen. Butterfield, New York:
Cabled from Port Said to Gibraltar for letters. Not yet received. DEWEY.
Trieste.

Gen. Butterfield said the official letter of Mayor Van Wyck and his own letter as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Municipal Reception Committee, were sent over a month ago. They were sent in duplicate; one to the Admiral, care of the United States Consul at Gibraltar, and the other through the United States dispatch agent at London.

When news of Admiral Dewey's arrival at Port Said was received a cable was sent to him, informing him that the letters had been sent to Gibraltar. The Admiral was requested to direct the Consul to forward them. As the Olympia left Port Said at once, and because of fears that the Admiral had not received the dispatch to Port Said, he was again advised, by cable, on Friday.

"When the Admiral receives those letters," Gen. Butterfield said, "he will cable the date of his expected arrival at New York. This will guide the committee in making its arrangements."

Admiral Dewey Is a Member.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22. — Admiral Dewey, while in the Port of Singapore en route for America, received a certificate of membership to the American Flag House and Betsey Ross Memorial Association. The Admiral in a letter to John Quincy Adams, Secretary of the association, acknowledges the receipt of the certificate and expresses his gratification at being enrolled in the patriotic work of preserving the birthplace of the Nation's flag, for which purpose the association was formed.

CUBAN REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

Gen. Garcia Tells the President of Its Aspirations—Independence Wanted as Soon as Possible.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Gen. Carlos Garcia, a son of the late Gen. Calixto Garcia, saw the President for a few minutes to-day by appointment. Gen. Garcia represents the Cuban Republican League, and his mission to Washington is to explain to the President the aspirations and purposes of the league. The league desires the complete political independence of the island at the earliest possible moment.

Its aim, however, at present is to secure authority for holding conventions and elections for municipal officers and demonstrating their capacity for holding elections and for local self-government by preparing the way for complete political control of the island. They desire the authority for the municipal elections early this Fall.

RURAL MILITARY IN MEXICO.

Similar Systems in Cuba and Puerto Rico Are Contemplated.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTEREY, Mexico, July 22.—Lieut. Powell Clayton, Jr., of the Fifth United States Cavalry, passed through here to-day on his way to the City of Mexico, where he is Military Attaché on the staff of Minister Powell Clayton. Lieut. Clayton is returning from Washington, where he presented to the War Department an exhaustive report on the subject of the rural military organization of Mexico known as the rurales.

The United States War Department proposes to form a similar organization for service in Cuba and Puerto Rico, and Lieut. Clayton was instructed about two months ago to make a study of the Mexican rurales and make his report on that organization to the War Department at the earliest possible moment. Gen. Ramirez, Chief of the Rurales, rendered Lieut. Clayton much valuable assistance in his work. There are seven regiments of rurales in Mexico, and they are distributed throughout the mountain districts, where they are a terror to the few existing bands of brigands.

TO PRACTICE LAW IN CUBA.

Major C. S. Walton the First American Admitted to the Bar.

HAVANA, July 22.—Major C. S. Walton, who was recently mustered out of the United States Volunteer Service, is the first American to be admitted to practice law in the Cuban courts under the new decree. Major Walton is now engaged in translating the Civil Code into English for the Government.

He found the examination for admission to the Cuban bar very thorough. It lasted four days, and the applicant was made to argue imaginary cases under the Spanish law before the examiners, and was thoroughly tested in all branches before being admitted. Major Lawton believes that the examination is more complete than any similar one in the United States. At the conclusion of his examination the board before whom he appeared congratulated him upon his knowledge of the law and his ability as an orator.

Arrests of Cuban Newspaper Men.

HAVANA, July 22.—El Diario de la Marina complains bitterly of what it calls the arbitrary arrests of newspaper men, which, it says, are of frequent occurrence. The latest case of the kind reported is from Cienfuegos, the Mayor of which city ordered the arrest of Señor Garcia, editor of El Siglo, without a warrant and had him confined for three days for criticising an act of the Mayor in connection with the contract for the aqueduct to supply the city with water.

Help from Cuba for Tampa Strikers.

HAVANA, July 22.—The women of Sagua, headed by a band, are making tours through the city for the purpose of collecting funds to aid the Tampa strikers. During the revolution the cigarmakers of Tampa did much to aid the insurgents financially, and a majority of the Cubans are anxious now to help them, not knowing, as a prominent tobacco merchant here says, that a majority of the Cubans who were in Tampa have left that place and returned to Cuba, while there has been a large emigration of Spaniards to Tampa from Havana.

Precautions Against Fever at Havana.

HAVANA, July 22.—Gen. Lee held a conference with Governor General Brooke to-day to decide upon the measures to be adopted in the event of breaking out of yellow fever here. The Eighth Regiment will probably move shortly to a Summer camp at Buena Vista. The artillery will remain at Morro and Cabanas unless the fever appears, in which event they will be moved immediately.

Cuban Census Supervisors Appointed.

HAVANA, July 22.—The Supervisors of Census in the different provinces have been appointed and are under orders from the Governor General to report to the Supervisor at Washington by Aug. 10.

A New Army Paymaster.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The President has appointed Charles Newbold Paymaster, with the rank of Major, in the regular army. This appointment was made to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Major Murphy.

REINA MERCEDES AS A RELIC.

But Little Money Will Be Expended on the Prize Ship.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—But little money will be spent in repairing the Reina Mercedes. The Board of Survey which examined the war prize at the Norfolk Navy Yard recommends the expenditure of only $2,500. The reason for this is that it has been determined to keep the Mercedes simply as a war relic, and to that end it is desirable that she shall be kept as nearly as possible in the condition she was in when she surrendered to the squadron under Commodore Schley, after the battle of July 3, 1898.

If she can be kept as she is, with her wounds telling eloquently the story of the American fire, there will be no more interesting and impressive relic of the war in the possession of the Government. The $2,500 which it is recommended shall be expended on her is principally to be expended in installing a new boiler and pump, tightening the hull, and repairing the steaming gear. It is thought likely that she will be first exhibited at New York and Boston, after which she will be taken to the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard.

Money for Army Schools.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Secretary Alger has made an allotment of the appropriation of $8,500 contained in the Army Appropriation bill of 1900, "to provide means for the theoretical and practical instruction" at the service schools as follows: To the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., $4,000; the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., $2,500, and the Cavalry and Light Artillery School at Fort Riley, Kan., $2,000.

Bids for Naval Barracks at Newport.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Bids were opened to-day at the Navy Department for the construction of barracks for the use of naval apprentices on Coaster's Island, Newport. There were nine bidders, and the lowest bid, $117,000, was submitted by J. J. Church of Buffalo, N. Y. The appropriation was $125,000.

The Dahlgren Has a Speed Trial.

BATH, Me., July 22.—The United States torpedo boat Dahlgren was given a preliminary speed trial over a course in the Kennebec River to-day. She easily showed a speed of 29.76 knots in six fathoms of water, and the indications are considered promising that she will exceed her contract speed of 30½ knots on the Southport course next week.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Marblehead has arrived at Coquimbo en route to Mare Island.

The Machias has arrived at San Juan de Puerto Rico.

THE NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION.

Revolt in the Meridional Department Causing Zelaya's Administration Serious Concern.

MOBILE, Ala., July 22.—Mail advices from Central America by the last fruit steamer indicate that the latest revolt in Nicaragua in the Meridional Department is causing the Administration of President Zelaya serious concern.

Since the rising of Gen. Reyes in the Bluefields region there has been a series of unsuccessful attempts against Zelaya, which he has subdued with aid from the liberal Administration of Honduras and Salvador. It is said in a letter, received in this city yesterday, that Zelaya has issued an order for a forced loan of $500,000 to be raised immediately, and that his proclamation instructs the departmental commandants to insist that every available resident of Nicaragua shall assist the republic without delay.

The letter adds that the censorship exercised mainly by Governmental control of the telegraph lines in the republic makes it most difficult to learn any news of the revolution in Nicaragua except that sent to the press of this country from the bordering republics not in sympathy with Zelaya, but that the fact of the forced levy tells eloquently the distress of Zelaya's Administration.

POLES RETURNING HOME.

Mysterious Hints of a New Struggle for the Fatherland.

CHICAGO, July 22.—A special from Kansas City says:

"A large number of young Poles who have been living in Kansas City, Kan., and gaining a livelihood by working as laborers in the packing houses, have started to return to the fatherland in response to letters received from Poland.

"They have been reticent about the exact contents of these missives, but have told their friends that they were going back to join the army. It is said that almost all the able-bodied young Poles in this city are contemplating going back to their homes in anticipation of another struggle to free Poland from the dominion of the Czar."

MAY BE "SIR" P. SANDERSON.

Report that the British Consul General Here Is to be Knighted.

A report has been current recently to the effect that Percy Sanderson, the Consul General for Great Britain, is about to receive the honor of knighthood. It was expected in London that Mr. Sanderson would be thus distinguished when the list of Queen's birthday honors was made up this year, but this list was surprisingly small, and not only the Consul General in the United States, but a large number of other persons whom it was considered likely would receive titles or decorations were passed over.

Announcements of new peers, baronets, knights, and commanders of the various British orders are usually made on three occasions—the Queen's birthday, the adjournment of Parliament, and the retirement of a Ministry. It is not unlikely that a number of honors determined upon this year were postponed until the adjournment of Parliament, which will take place in a few weeks, instead of being announced on the Queen's birthday. In this case it is quite probable that Mr. Sanderson will be made either a knight or a baronet in recognition of his long services. Mr. Sanderson sailed for England yesterday on the steamship Etruria.

The expected peerage for the British Ambassador to the United States, Sir Julian Pauncefote, may also be announced when Parliament adjourns. The idea that Sir Julian's elevation to the peerage would necessarily imply his retirement from his present post is by no means correct. Many Ambassadors to important powers have been made Barons while holding office, the honor being regarded in the light of a compliment to the country to which the Ambassador bears his credentials as well as to himself.

BOY KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Had Taken Refuge from the Storm Under a Tree in Jersey City.

Paul Bartsch, nineteen years old, of 50 Carlton Avenue, Jersey City, was instantly killed by lightning during yesterday's storm. He and some companions were playing ball on the abandoned reservoir site on Summit Avenue when the storm broke. The boys scurried to places of shelter. Some went to their homes, which were close at hand. Bartsch and two others took refuge under a tree. They soon became drenched, and were about to seek a more sheltering place when a blinding flash of lightning struck the tree and glanced down the trunk into the ground, striking Bartsch in its passage, leaving him unconscious. His frightened companions carried him to a house near by. A physician, who was summoned, said that he had been instantly killed.

There was a black mark on his right shoulder and a line down the right side of his body showed the course of the electric fluid. The sole of his right shoe was ripped off. The body was removed to the home of his parents.

Church Steeple Struck by Lightning.

During the thunderstorm of yesterday the steeple of the Second United Presbyterian Church, on Hancock Avenue, near Bowers Street, Jersey City, was struck by lightning. The steeple was only slightly shattered. The woodwork took fire, and an alarm was turned in, but before the firemen arrived the heavy rain that followed the lightning had put out the flames.

AMONG THE OARSMEN.

The entries for the National regatta, which will be rowed on the Charles River at Boston on July 28 and 29, will be officially announced at a meeting of the Regatta Committee to be held to-day at the Hotel Marlborough. The list of entries this year is larger than ever before, and the event promises to be the most important of its kind ever held in this country. Many new features and events have been added to the card, all of which will tend to create interest. One of the added features is a race for "association senior scullers." This event will be confined to scullers who have never held the championship.

The amateur championship in single sculls will be decided by a special race in which the winner of this year's regular race will be pitted against as many of the winners of previous years as can be got together. The entries for this event, so far as is known, include Ten Eyck, Whitehead, Maguire, and possibly Howell, who this year captured the Diamond Sculls at the Henley regatta.

The Lone Star Boat Club will hold its annual regatta on the Harlem River Saturday, Aug. 26. The following events have been arranged for: Single shell, handicap; single gig, handicap; double gig, handicap; four-oared gig, scratch; eight-oared barge, scratch, and a one-hundred-and-fifty-yard handicap swimming race. Medals will be awarded in each event.

The West Philadelphia Boat Club at a meeting held several days ago decided to join the Middle States Regatta Association, which will hold its annual regatta this year in the Schuylkill River Labor Day. There are now three Philadelphia clubs in the association, and it is expected that others will join before the regatta takes place.

A special match race is said to have been arranged between the senior eight-oared crews of the Pennsylvania Barge Club of Philadelphia and the Argonauts of Toronto, who were defeated at the Henley regatta this year. It was originally intended by those interested in making the match that the race should be between the winner of this year's championship at the National regatta and the Argonauts, but the Pennsylvania crew has a hard race ahead of it in the National, and suddenly fixed the race with the Argonauts. Last year the Canadians were their most serious competitors, but this year they will meet the Knickerbocker Athletic Club's eight, which has not been beaten as yet this season, and the Vesper crew of Philadelphia, which is said to be in excellent condition and rowing unusually well. The Knickerbocker crew has many backers, and seems to be the favorite. The betting is about even in some cases; however, odds are said to have been offered and accepted by Vesper men.

The Nonpareil Rowing Club will hold its annual regatta on Saturday, Aug. 19. The events, which have not been decided upon as yet, will be rowed over the regular Harlem River mile course.

The Nassau Boat Club has a very promising junior double gig crew in the Powers brothers. They are training hard every day, and will be entered in the Middle States regatta. The National Association of Amateur Oarsmen will hold its annual meeting at the Union Boat Club's house in Boston, Mass., on Friday evening, July 28. The following members of the Executive Committee, whose terms expire, will be re-elected without opposition: Charles R. Catlin of Chicago, Walter Stimpson of Boston, Claude R. Zappone of Washington, D. C., and James P. Fox of Boston. Several amendments to the constitution are to come up for action at the meeting, and it is expected that one or two new clubs will come into the association.

Rumor has it that if the Knickerbocker Athletic Club's senior eight-oared shell crew wins the championship at the National this year a sum of $1,000 will be given by the club toward defraying the expenses of the crew that will be sent to the Paris Exposition in 1900 to represent the oarsmen of the United States. Harlem River oarsmen are well satisfied with the showing they made last week at the Long Island regatta, where they won in junior and intermediate four-oared gigs, junior double gigs, four-oared gigs, and junior eights, the only open event going to the Long Island clubs being in intermediate double shells. The Nassau Boat Club alone captured two events and carried off eleven cups and two banners, including the Flushing Cup and the Eagle Cup. The Union Boat Club's intermediate four-oared gig crew, which rowed in the Long Island regatta, has been entered in the Middle States. Capt. Hjertberg is also endeavoring to organize other crews.

About the only entry which the First Bohemian Boat Club has decided upon for the Middle States is Budre in the junior single scull event. There is talk of rowing a senior eight, but so far the men have not done any training.

It has been announced that the Crescent Rowing Club will join the Harlem Regatta Association next season and it will do some racing. Several new members have been elected of late, and there seems to be a revival of interest.

The membership of the Union Boat Club, one of the oldest organizations on the Harlem River, has increased from 81 to 131 since the 1st of last January.

The Millstream Boat Club of Boston has announced a senior eight-oared shell entry for the National. This club, although not well known in racing circles, has some old and experienced members in its ranks who will give their competitors a lively race.

The Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen will hold its annual regatta on the St. Lawrence River at Brockville, Ontario, on Aug. 3 and 4. Invitations have been sent to New York clubs, but they will make no entries.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

LEBANON SPRINGS RAILROAD.

W. C. Roberts Begins an Action to Protect His Rights.

W. C. Roberts, President of the New York Standard Watch Company of 11 John Street, purchased from S. O. Gleason of Albany such of the Lebanon Springs Railroad as lies in Rensselaer County, this State. Mr. Gleason bought the property at tax sales. Mr. Roberts's title to the property has been declared unassailable. Ernest W. Rieck, referee, has ordered the sale of all the property of the railroad company at the Court House at Albany, next Saturday at 11 A. M.

Mr. Roberts to protect his interests has served legal notice on Referee Rieck of his rights in Rensselaer County and a warning against prospective bidders that such rights would be a bar to purchase. He has also begun an action against Elnathan Sweet, receiver of the road, to compel a surrender of the property, the titles to which, held by Mr. Roberts, were proved legal before Justice Betts at a special term of the Supreme Court.

To Replace a Draw in Six Hours.

NEWARK, N. J., July 22.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will begin at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow the work of removing the old iron draw of the bridge of the main line crossing the Passaic River and replacing it with a new steel draw, which was constructed on the pier. The engineers expect to do the work in six hours.

President Clark's New Order.

President Charles P. Clark of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company has issued an order that all matters that were under the jurisdiction of the late S. A. Gardner, General Superintendent of the marine district, go to Jacob W. Miller at Pier 19 North River, New York.

Shooting Match Postponed.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 22.—The shooting match scheduled for this afternoon at Elkwood Park was postponed. There was some misunderstanding about the date, and not enough contestants appeared when the match was called. Phil Daly, Jr., announced that all entries would stand, and set next Wednesday as the new date.

FUNERAL OF E. D. LANGE.

He Was at One Time Amateur Champion Walker of the Country.

Funeral services for E. D. Lange, the ex-amateur champion walker, were held last evening at his residence, 1,025 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street. "Ching" Lange, as he was familiarly known to the athletic fraternity, retired from athletics about ten years ago. He first gained a reputation as a walker while a member of the Pastime Athletic Club. He left that club to join the Manhattan Athletic Club, and won many championships for the at that time famous "Cherry X" organization.

In 1885 Lange won the three-mile championship of America, his time being 23:10 3-5. The following year he carried off the one-mile championship, in 6:45 1-5, and the three-mile championship, in 24:00 3-5.

Lange was a member of the Manhattan Athletic Club team that competed in England in 1887, defeating the best men at that time.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Ninety-five Information Bureaus of the
New York Central Lines
located in
New York, Brooklyn, Albany, Boston, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, and at important stations; also by our general agents at Denver, San Francisco, Portland, and Los Angeles.
Information regarding rates, time of trains, character of resorts, hotel accommodations, and a thousand and one things the intending traveler wants to know, will be freely given by any ticket agent of either the New York Central, Michigan Central, Lake Shore, Big Four, Boston and Albany or Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroads.
Send a 2-cent stamp to George H. Daniels, Grand Central Station, for a copy of the illustrated catalogue of the "Four-Track Series," the New York Central's books of travel.

MILLBROOK INN,
Millbrook, Dutchess County, N. Y.
OPEN ALL YEAR AROUND.
An ideal Summer home; NO MOSQUITOES ! ! elevation 900 feet; health-giving air; spring water; farm connected first-class dairy; wooded, shady, and picturesque; large lawn, GOLF COURSE, bowling alley, billiards; ideal roads for bicycling and driving. Under a new management, the entire house has been thoroughly renovated. Modern sanitary plumbing and drainage, gas, &c.; unsurpassed table.
LEON COTTENTIN, Manager.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
HOTEL EARLINGTON
Rooms en suite with Baths,
ST. JAMES HOTEL
Located in Earlington Park
BATHING ESTABLISHMENT
Directly Opposite Hotel Earlington.
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UNITED STATES HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS
Social Center of Saratoga. Perfect in Appointments, Cuisine and Service.
FULL GOLF COURSE
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CONGRESS HALL
OPENS JUNE 29TH. Accommodates 1,000 guests.
POPULAR PRICES.
300 ROOMS.....$3 PER DAY
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OPEN JUNE 24TH TO OCTOBER 1ST.
New York Office, Sturtevant House.

SUMMER HOMES ON LONG ISLAND.
BY THE OCEAN, SOUND, AND BAY.
"LONG ISLAND," an illustrated descriptive book, and "SUMMER HOMES," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 120, 950, 1,313 Broadway, Journal Summer Resort Bureau, 162 Nassau St.; 587 Columbus Av., Harlem; Ticket Offices foot E. 34th St., and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, Eagle Bldg.; Flatbush Avenue Sta., and Bedford Sta., L. I. R. R., and 118 Broadway, (Eastern District,) Brooklyn, or send 6c. in stamps for "LONG ISLAND," or 4c. for "SUMMER HOMES" to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., L. I. City, N. Y.

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Hotel, Cottages, and Inn.
UNEXCELLED RAILROAD SERVICE AND NEW BOULEVARD OPEN TO THE HOTEL. NEW STABLES AND NEW COTTAGES. GOLF LINKS.
TELEPHONE 21A, LONG BEACH.
E. DICK, Proprietor.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.

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OBSERVATION HOUSE.
RHINECLIFF, N. Y.
Adults wanted. No Hebrews. Splendid views of the Hudson River and Catskill Mountains; good fishing; best roads for bicycling; shady lawns; 15 minutes' walk from depot; large airy rooms; dancing. MRS. M. O'NEIL.

The Edgemere,
EDGEMERE, L. I.,
HOTEL NOW OPEN.
J. H. BRESLIN.

HOTEL ARGYLE,
Bay 22d St. & Cropsy Ave., Bath Beach.
Now open. Thoroughly renovated and refurnished by new Props., NUPER & LIGHTE, Props. the Argyle, Pierrepont & Fulton Sts., B'klyn.

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T. F. Silleck.....Manager
Oriental Hotel
Jos. P. Greaves.....Manager
NOW OPEN.

DAY LINE SUMMER BOOK.
Before selecting vacation trip send 6c. postage to Hudson River Day Line, Desbrosses St., N. Y.

The Royal Salt Company.

TRENTON, N. J., July 22.—The Royal Salt and Chemical Company, with an authorized capital of $1,500,000, was incorporated here to-day. The company is formed to operate salt, coal, and other mines and to manufacture the products of such mines. The incorporators are James H. Snow, Gilbert Seaman, Pertez M. Stewart, Ralph Gillette, Thomas E. Adams, and Samuel E. Pyle, all of Jersey City.

The National Tube Company.

TRENTON, N. J., July 22.—The National Tube Company to-day filed a certificate setting forth that its entire $80,000,000 of authorized capital stock had been paid in—$5,000 in cash and the balance in the purchase of property. The certificate was signed by Edmond C. Converse, President of the company, and A. F. Luke, Secretary.

Seamen's New Mission Home.

The new Mission House of the Seamen's Christian Association, at 399 West Street, near Charles Street, will be opened at 3 P. M. to-day. Addresses will be made by the Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor Faith Presbyterian Church; the Rev. Martin F. Luther, Superintendent Wilson Mission; W. F. Allton, Evangelist, Boston; John Wyburn, Superintendent Bowery Mission, and S. H. Hadley, Superintendent Old Jerry McAuley Mission. Miss Upham, the Gospel singer, and L. W. Brown will sing.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.
NEW YORK CENTRAL.
Trains leave Grand Central Station:
7:30 P. M. with through Sleeping Cars via Utica,
7:50 A. M. with through Parlor Cars via Utica.
For Fulton Chain, Racquette Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake.
6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 32, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H. for Saratoga, Lake George, Saranac & Lake Placid; 11:13 A. M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.
8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 5:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.
LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 7:50 AM, 7:30 PM, arrive 7:35 PM, 7:55 AM, and via Chateaugay, 12:55 PM.
STEVENS HOUSE—Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 7:50 AM, 7:30 PM; ar. 7:35 PM, 7:55 AM, and via Chateaugay, 12:55 PM.
LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHAS. E. LELAND, Prop.—Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M., 8:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.; arrive 6:33 P. M. and 5:13 A. M.
UPPER SARANAC LAKE.
SARANAC INN, M. B. Marshall, Mgr. D. W. Riddle, Supt. UPPER SARANAC LAKE—Lve. N. Y., Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; arrive at Inn 5:08 P. M. and 5:58 A. M.

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ON LAKE MASSAWEPIE, Adirondacks.
LOVELY SPOT FOR SUMMER OUTING. FINE CAMP SITES AND COTTAGES TO LET. Golf course, Boating, Fishing, Hunting, Lawn Tennis, Billiards, Bowling. Fine Casino for Entertainments and Dancing. Through Wagner Palace Car from New York to Childwold. Opens June 20th. For information address,
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Charmingly located on LOWER SARANAC LAKE.
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NOW OPEN. FOR CIRCULARS AND TERMS ADDRESS. J. W. HUTTON, RALPH, N. Y.

FACTS
about how to reach the
Catskill Mountains
There is only one through car line and complete service to these famous Mountains, and the public should not be deceived.
THE ULSTER & DELAWARE R. R.
is the only line that can offer what the traveling public desire from Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn and vicinity, which is through cars—no transfers—no delays for handling baggage, and if you purchase tickets via this line you will enjoy all these comforts of travel. The trains are equipped with magnificent Drawing Room Cars, and new modern day coaches which will take you to either the Eastern or Western Catskills without change.
N. A. SIMS, General Passenger Agent, Rondout, N. Y., will send you a descriptive book and time tables for the asking and 6 cents postage.

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Now open. Renovated throughout and in first-class condition. Superior cu

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Midsummer Week Makes a Good Showing in Several Directions.

WHOLE BLOCK UP TOWN SOLD

Latest Sales by Brokers — Continued Quiet in the Auction Room—Schedule of This Week's Offerings.

With the cessation of rumors in the Custom House district there has come this week the report of another actual sale in that neighborhood—that of 23 William Street—and altogether business has been of a creditable volume for the latter part of July. Details are given below of what is by far the largest and most important deal of the week—the sale of an entire block up town by Archibald Watt. Final contracts in this instance still await the signature of one party, but so slight is the prospect of any hitch in the proceedings that Mr. Watt's attorney said yesterday that it was no longer a secret that the property had changed hands.

The buyer's name could not be learned yesterday, but the importance of the transaction lies not so much in his identity as in the fact that sixty lots have been brought into the active market. The sale is also in line with the policy of Archibald and Thomas L. Watt, to close out their extensive holdings in that neighborhood. It is only a few months since Thomas L. Watt completed the sale of an entire block just south of this one to Hyman and Henry Sonn and of a large plot on the Seventh Avenue front of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Streets to Henry Morgenthau.

Naturally, much of the week's business has involved vacant property. The sales of the northeast corner of Broadway and Ninety-seventh Street; the southeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street, and the southwest corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street have been among the larger deals of this class.

With the sales of 23 William Street, 117 and 119 Mercer Street, 64 and 66 East Eleventh Street, and 421 to 425 West Broadway, it must be admitted that business property has made an extraordinary midsummer showing. In connection with the West Broadway purchase by Mitchell A. C. Levy, the reported price, $70,000, is of interest, because it corresponds so closely with the figure of $1,000 a front foot realized for a large number of properties on that thoroughfare at the first auction sale of the Eno estate's holdings.

Two leases—that of Charles A. Gould's building, at Houston Street and Broadway, and that of two more floors in Henry Corn's new building, at 122 and 124 Fifth Avenue—have also been interesting items in the week's budget of news.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Archibald Watt has sold the entire block of about sixty lots bounded by Seventh and Lenox Avenues, One Hundred and Forty-second and One Hundred and Forty-third Streets. The exact figure paid for the property is not known, but it was probably not far from $400,000.

Mary E. Palmer has bought the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 102 West Fifty-seventh Street, 16 by 100.

Valitzki & Hellman have bought the old buildings 28 to 32 Monroe Street, 42 by 97.

Charles Knauf has sold to Frederick E. Buser two dwellings on the north side of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 350 feet west of Bronx Park Avenue.

The Auction Room.

It is unfortunate that the coming week is to be deprived of its only feature and what had promised to be one of the few interesting events of the Summer season in the salesroom. Those having charge of the partition sale of the Grinnell properties in the Audubon Park section, on Broadway, the Boulevard Lafayette, and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street have decided upon an adjournment until Aug. 17.

One week is much like another at auction nowadays. The sale of seventeen parcels under foreclosure last week, for a total less than $300,000 indicates the state of business, and with the withdrawal of the Grinnell properties the next few days will probably make even a poorer showing. In fact, the schedule shows only three parcels to be disposed of during the first three days of the week, there being no offering for Tuesday.

On Saturday afternoon Philip A. Smyth will conduct a suburban sale of more than ordinary interest. The property consists of sixty villa sites at Edgemere, L. I., to be sold by order of the Lancaster Sea Beach Improvement Company. Situated between Arverne and Far Rockaway, with the ocean on one side and Jamaica Bay on the other, Edgemere has attractions possessed by few other localities in the greater city. The sale will begin at 2:30 P. M. on the premises.

There were recorded last week 379 mortgages for $4,991,321, of which 126, for $1,323,984, were at 5 per cent.; 148, for $1,517,037, were at more, and 105, for $2,150,800, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 244 mortgages for $2,756,552, of which 107, for $1,284,456, were at 5 per cent.; 113, for $1,067,096, were at more, and 24, for $405,000, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JULY 24.—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Reuben H. Underhill, referee, 228 East Sixty-first Street, south side, 285 feet west of Second Avenue, 20 by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,923.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, referee, 356 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, 18.6 by 100.11 and irregular, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,717.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David Thomson, referee, Park Avenue, formerly Railroad Avenue East, 62.2 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 62.2 by 129 by 59.2 by 151.3, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,777.

THURSDAY, JULY 27.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Maximus A. Lesser, referee, Houston Street, north side, 180 feet east of Goerck Street, running through to East Third Street, 20 by 158 by 20.2 by 155.6, vacant; also Houston Street, northwest corner of Tompkins Street, 200 by 149.1 by 201.8 by 123.6, vacant; also all right, title, and interest of the mortgagors to the plot, running through from Houston to Third Street between the two foregoing parcels also, all right, title, and interest of mortgagors to water front between Houston and Third Streets, on the East River. Due on judgment, $17,968; subject to another mortgage for $85,000.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, George E. Mott, referee, 101 East Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,184.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, P. H. Whalen, referee, 269 West Seventy-first Street, north side, 121 feet east of West End Avenue, 18 by 92.2, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,720.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 215 West Fortieth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story stone-front flat; 219 and 221 West Fortieth Street, north side, 250 feet west of Seventh Avenue, each 25 by 98.9, two five-story stone-front flats. Due on judgment, on 215, $3,456; on 219, $5,002; on 221, $2,481, subject to other mortgages, on 215, $22,500; on 219, $21,500; on 221, $23,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, M. Clelland Milnor, referee, Third Avenue at its junction with Franklin Avenue, plot fronting 56.6 feet on Third Avenue, 71 feet on Franklin Avenue, and measuring 31.1 feet and 78 feet on its southerly and northerly lines, respectively, two-story brick house, with a small frame dwelling; Third Avenue, west side, between One Hundred and Eighty-second and One Hundred and Eighty-third Streets, 74.6 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,037.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, Franklyn Paddock, referee, 812 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Broadway, 15 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,305.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Henry B. Heylman, referee, 320 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue, 36 by 99.11 by 19.2 by about 105, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $12,211; subject to another mortgage for $42,500.

FRIDAY, JULY 28.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Lucien Oudin, referee, 448 and 450 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, south side, 243.10 feet east of Railroad Avenue East, 50 by 95, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $14,495.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Parris, referee, 408 and 410 West End Avenue, east side, 60 feet south of Eightieth Street, 42 by 125, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $43,549; subject to another mortgage for $40,125.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John B. Pine, referee, Brook Avenue, east side, 118 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, each 16.8 by 100.5, three three-story frame flats. Due on judgment, $15,303.

SATURDAY, JULY 29.—On the premises, at 2:30 P. M. by Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, 60 villa plots at Edgemere, L. I.

On the premises at 3 P. M. by Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, several plots and villa sites on Islip Avenue, Islip, L. I.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Summit Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, for two three-story frame dwellings, 16.2 by 49.10; Adolph Alexander, owner; Buchman & Deisler of 1 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $8,000.

Broadway, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighth Street, and Broadway, southwest corner of One Hundred and Ninth Street, for two eight-story brick and stone flats, 100.11 by 93.4; William Noble & Co. of 307 Madison Avenue, owners; Joseph Wolf of 1,125 Broadway, architect; cost, $300,000.

Front Street, southwest corner of Jackson Street, for a six-story brick shop, 16.2 by 62; H. Rosenblum and G. Kahn of 309 Delancey Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 87.6; Francis J. Schnugg of 78 East Ninety-sixth Street, owner; G. W. Robinson, architect; cost, $22,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, northeast corner of Eighth Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 24.11 by 95; Francis J. Schnugg, owner; G. W. Robinson, architect; cost, $30,000.

One Hundred and Eighth Street, south side, 95 feet east of First Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 24.2 by 20; Josephine Schurmacher of 1,317 First Avenue, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $1,000.

Alterations.

No. 327 East Thirty-second Street, to a four-story brick tenement and store; Annie Flynn, premises, owner; Arthur V. O'Connor, architect; cost, $375.

No. 1,197 Park Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; George Ehret, premises, owner; J. Kastner & Sons, architects; cost, $8,000.

No. 69 West Fifty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Rodolfo G. Barthold of 205 West Eighty-first Street, owner; Charles Andrews, architect; cost, $800.

No. 7 West Twenty-fourth Street, to a four-story and basement brick bath; Hoffman House Bath Company, lessee; R. N. Anderson, architect; cost, $200.

Broadway, southwest corner of Houston Street, to a five-story brick and iron store and loft building; Charles A. Gould of 66 Broadway, owner; William H. Birkmire of 336 Broadway, architect; cost, $25,000.

Beach Avenue, east side, 75 feet south of Dawson Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Frederick Ketcham of 449 Willis Avenue, owner; cost, $200.

No. 625 Tenth Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; James McClenahan Brewing Company, owner; Newman E. Duncan, architect; cost, $200.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, northeast corner of Whitlock Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; John Ahern, owner; H. R. Gillingham, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 50 West Fifty-seventh Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Mrs. R. Maclay of 50 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner; Henry H. Trenor, architect; cost, $350.

No. 143 Fulton Street, to a four-story brick store and lofts; Gilbert S. Coddington, owner; C. S. Mall, architect; cost, $400.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 131 feet west of Willis Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; Hugo Selier of 628 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, owner; L. W. Ringrose, architect; cost, $5,000.

New Apartments to Cost $800,000.

William and John Noble, Jr., filed plans with the Building Department yesterday for two eight-story apartment houses, which will occupy the block front on the west side of Broadway from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Ninth Street. Each structure will cover a plot 100.11 by 93.4 feet. The exteriors will be brick and Nova Scotia stone. The architect, Joseph Wolf, estimates the total cost at $800,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, July 22.

BOWERY, e s, 25 ft n e of Bayard St, 25 x irregular; Bernard Galewski to Adolph Goldsame..... 1

BOWERY, 163, and 133 Chrystie St, 23.6x 228.6; Pauline Glassmann to Rachel Schwartz..... 1

COLUMBUS AV, 426, w s, 76.8 ft n of 80th St, 25.6x100; Mary and William DeL. Walbridge to John L. Miller..... 1

DECATUR AV, n s, 250 ft e of Mosholu Parkway, 50x110; John Derscheidt to William Carl..... 1

DECATUR AV, n s, 250 ft e of Mosholu Parkway, 50x110; William Carl to Katherina Derscheidt..... 1

INTERVALE AV, e s, 200.1 ft n of Westchester Av, 75x100; George W. Flagg to Hiram A. Deckes..... 1

LAIGHT ST, s s, extends from West St to Washington St, 225x62.6; Hubert St, n w corner of Washington St, 238.5x irregular; Thomas W. Pearsall and another, trustees of Paul Spofford and others to the Lambe Company..... 1

MANHATTAN AV, 495, e s, 82.2 ft s of 121st St, 18.9x95; Israel and Theresa Josefsohn to Clara Seifert..... 1

MORRIS ST, s s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 25x125; Eleanor Roz to John J. Schaeht..... 100

ROBBINS AV, s w s, 150 ft n of Westchester Railroad St., or 149th St., 50x95; Charles D. Cleveland, referee, to John De Hart..... 2,000

WARREN ST, 48, n s, 25x100; Frances W. Hyde to William C. Winslow..... 7,000

2D AV, n w corner of 9th St, 76.3x irregular; Hortense Mead to Abraham Stern and Isidore Jackson..... 72,000

7TH AV, 2&3 and 235, n e corner of 26th St, 49.5x100; Edward F. Browning to Henry H. Peters, Jr..... 1

9TH AV, 417, w s, 59.3 ft n of 33d St, 19.9x100; Sophie K. Deraismes, executrix of Edward J. Deraismes, to Bernhard Lohmann..... 18,000

5TH ST, 739, 25x97; Samuel J. Ruth and Rachel Hoffman to Louis Cohen..... 1

53D ST, n s, 122.5 ft w of 3d Av, 27.7x 100.5; Lambert S. Quackenbush, executor of Herman B. Lanfer, to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager..... 20,000

61ST ST, s s, 197.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.6x100.5; George R. Bourne to John J. Clancy..... 1

61ST ST, 38, s s, 89 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.6x100.5; George R. Bourne to John J. Clancy..... 1

134TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Lincoln Av, 25x100; Vashti G. Eaton to John E. Doyle..... 5,500

163D ST, 836 and 838, s s, 18.9 ft w of Cauldwell Av, 37.6x98; Cauldwell Av, 909, w s, 206.11 ft s of 163d St, 18x100; Peter P. Decker to Clara Decker..... 1

176TH ST, s s, 69.3 ft w of Worth St, 27.7x irregular; Henry Klauber to Theresa Klauber..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BOWERY, 163, and 131 Chrystie St; Pauline Glassman to Jacob Spiro and Samuel Spiro, 1 year..... 3,000

LEWIS ST, 29; Gerson Hyman to Simon Levy, 5 years..... 2,975

MERCER ST, 297 to 303; trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor to Stewart, Howe & May Company, 15 years, per year..... $15,000

2D AV, 1,684, store, &c.; Peter Peterson to Bryan Nevins, 4¾ years..... 1,800

6TH AV, 514; John Hewlett to Adolph Luhrs, 10 years..... 2,500

Recorded Mortgages.

BERWIN, Henry, and another to Harry S. Houpt; Lot 399, Block M, Mapes estate, demand..... $2,000

ERUNNER, Felix, and another to Rosie Richterich; Monticello Av, w s, 100 ft n of Jefferson Av, demand..... 700

BUTTERWORTH, Joseph E., to William Braun; Valentine Av, w s, 149.5 ft s of 189th St, 3 years..... 4,000

CUMMING, Catharine J., and others to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 23d St, n e s, 268.6 ft s e of 4th Av, 2 years..... 2,500

DOYLE, John E., to Vashti G. Eaton; 134th St, n s, 125 ft w of Lincoln Av, 6 months..... 5,500

DOYLE, John E., to Vashti G. Eaton; 134th St, n s, 125 ft w of Lincoln Av, 6 months..... 7,000

ELLIOTT, Isaac M., and another to Henry McCabe; 90th St, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year..... 830

ERREGER, Eliza, and another to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 90th St., n s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 2¼ years..... 12,000

FROMAN, Wolf, to Charles Rosen; Monroe St, 134, 2 years..... 500

JACKSON, Isidore, and another to Hortense Mead; 2d Av, n w corner of 9th St, 6 months..... 1,200

KEACH, John, to Emilie Barbier; Crotona Av, e s, 125 ft s of Woodruff Av, 25x 150, 1 year..... 800

KROMER, Sylvester, to Elijah C. Keys; Melrose Av, e s, 74.4 ft n of 158th St, 5 years..... 6,500

LEWKOWITZ, Morris, and another to Wilhelm A. M. Loewe and another; 111th St, 27 East, 2½ years..... 7,000

LOHMANN, Bernhard, to Sophie K. Deraismes, executrix, &c.; 417 9th Av, 3 years..... 12,000

McCLENAHAN, James, to National Savings Bank, City of Albany; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 89th St, 5 years..... 28,000

NEVINS, Bryan, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 2d Av, 1,584, saloon lease, demand..... 2,500

SCHACHT, John J., to Egbert Winkler, Sr.; Morris St, s s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years..... 2,650

SILVERMAN, Clementine M., to the City Mortgage Company; 96th St, n s, 80 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year..... 15,000

SILVERMAN, Clementine M., to the City Mortgage Company; 95th St, n s, 110 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year..... 15,000

SMITH, Burton H., to Edward C. Lomena; Grove St, w s, Lots 10 and 11, map of East Tremont, 2 years..... 1,500

STANTON, Michael B., and another to Ellen A. Herbert and another, executors; 47th St, 439 West, 6 months..... 2,000

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF LANCASTER SEA BEACH IMP. CO.

60 Ocean Villa Plots fronting the Atlantic Ocean, Bet. Arverne and Wave Crest, at

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Handsome book maps from Auctioneer, 11 Pine St.; at office of A. E. & E. A. Karelsen on the property or 50 Liberty St.; at news stand in Edgemere Hotel; at Company's office, 20 Broad St., room 1,401, or from Counsel, Louis O. Van Doren, Esq., No. 2 Wall St.

WAINWRIGHT, William and Elizabeth, to Paul M. Herzog; Union Av, w s, 125 ft s of 151st St, demand..... 6,000

WAINWRIGHT, William and Elizabeth, to Maria M. Power and another; Union Av, w s, 205 ft s of 151st St, proposed, 3 years..... 3,333

WAINWRIGHT, William and Elizabeth, to Maria M. Power and another; Union Av, w s, 185 ft s of 151st St, proposed, 3 years..... 3,333

WAINWRIGHT, William and Elizabeth, to Susan W. and Isabel N. Miles; Union Av, w s, 165 ft s of 151st St, proposed, 3 years..... 3,333

WINSLOW, William C., to Francis W. Ryder; Warren St, 48, 1-6 part, 1 year.. 1,500

WINTERSMITH, Ernest B., to Northern Improvement Company; Park Avenue West, w s, 209.6 ft s of 182d St, 3 years. 500

WOLFRAM, Friedrich, to William G. Hamilton and another, executors; 24th St, n s, 807.5 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... 4,500

ZICKLER, Ignatz, to New York Life Insurance Company; 2d Av, e s, 80.5 ft n of 53d St, 5½ years..... 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CULBERT, Anna M., to Karoline D. Foley..... Nom.

HERRIMAN, Susan C., and another, executors, &c., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company..... Omitted.

KRUMWIEDE, Anna, to Elsa Weber..... $3,000

QUINLAN, Daniel J., and another to James McClenahan..... 30,000

SMYTH, Mairnee M., to Lee S. Burridge.. 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Robert W. Cooper..... 6,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 235; W. H. Mullins against Joseph Levy, contractor; John Doe, owner..... $39

2D AV, 334; McDougall & Potter Company against William Emrich, owner and contractor..... 285

2D AV, 334; J. Murray & Co. against William Emrich, owner and contractor.. 100

29TH ST, s s, 132 West; J. Murray & Co. against Robert L. Askey, owner and contractor..... 58

107TH ST, s e corner of Manhattan Av, 25x100; Wilhelmina Dornbusch against Philip Brunner, owner; Rose McQuade and Louis Kossl, contractors..... 208

112TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 125x 100.11; George C. Murphy against Henry Nicholsburg, owner and contractor..... 800

160TH ST, s s, 98 ft w of Courtland Av, 50x100; John J. McGreal against Mary Redican, owner; Louis G. Leyrer, contractor..... 13

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

MONROE ST, 28 to 32, and 33 to 37 Hamilton St; Jacob Manheim, with Abraham Voletsky and Harris Hellman, nine payments..... 30,000

134TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Lincoln Av, 25x½ block; Vashti G. Eaton, with John E. Doyle, eleven payments..... 7,000

Lis Pendens.

DIVISION ST, n s, 70 ft e of Clinton St, 48x65; Emil Schalk and another against Abraham W. Egbert and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Attwater & Cruikshank.

FORDHAM AV, s w corner of Bassford Av, 34x 142.4x10.7x162.4 to beginning; Clarence A. Tucker and others, trustees, &c., against Ernest Freise, Jr., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, C. P. & W. W. Buckley.

FOREST AV, s w corner of 156th St, 90x175 to Jackson Av x90; Frederick McCarthy against Christina Henderson and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Williamson.

GRAND ST, 227; Mary J. Smith against William Pieper, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend & Mahan.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,054, and 124 to 130 East 75th St; Eagle Savings Bank against John M. Connor, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Grout, Mayer & Hyde.

MACDOUGAL ST, 178; Leon T. Walter against Archibald D. Russell and others, (exjectment proceedings, &c.;) attorneys, L. & William L. Mathot.

WEBSTER AV, s e corner of 179th St, 16.1x62x 16x58.11; Webster Av, e s, 10.1 ft s of 179th St, 84.9x irregular; Alden Place, n s, 71 ft e of Webster Av, 30x60; 179th St, s s, 58.10 ft e of Webster Av, 22.2x40; United States Savings Bank against Samuel H. Vanderbeek and others, 9 actions, (foreclosure of nine mortgages;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

WEBSTER AV, w s, 225 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 50x120.11; Decatur Av, s w corner of Mosholu Parkway, 50x169.6x65.5 to Hull Av x 122.7 to Parkway x246.11; James Everard against Michael J. Callahan, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, D. M. Neuberger.

3D AV, e s, 56.6 ft n of Franklin Av, 25.6x78; John C. Gulick against Ernest Friese, Jr., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, V. Marsle.

27TH ST, s s, 210.5 ft e of 8th Av, 62.2x98.9; Mary E. Kerr against William H. Glidersleeve, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Adams & Douras.

72D ST, s e corner of 2d Av, 60x54.5x irregular; John J. Wysong and others, trustees, &c., against John Heyman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. F. Miller.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M.; Rev. Robert G. McGregor will preach; subject, "Christian Loyalty."

CHRIST CHURCH, 71ST ST. AND BOULEvard, Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, rector.—Morning services at 11; evening prayer at 5 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., Wm. M. Bernard, Supt.—Services of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

REAL ESTATE.

Ingleside, Flushing,

the charming Queen Suburb of Greater New York, continues to attract refined home seekers and investors. Sales are constant.

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Don't fail to see the sightly lots at $300 apiece and up—the same ones which you have heard about in connection with the rising values.

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Call or write for free tickets, or take 34th st. ferry to Long Island City, thence by train or trolley every few minutes to our carriages at Main st., Flushing.

Realty Trust 60 and 62 Liberty st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER or NURSE.—By an American lady as housekeeper, or would care for sick as a nurse; must be respectable; first-class references will be given. Hyde, 220 East 36th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID—NURSE.—By two English girls; one as lady's maid, the other as nurse to growing children; no objection to country. 157 State St., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man as coachman; fourteen years' best references from last employer; can be highly recommended in every respect. H., 628 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—English; general work on private place; competent in all branches; reference. A., Box 296, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Single; 17 years' of best city references, last employers can be seen. Janitor, 421 East 70th St.

COACHMAN.—As coachman in country; careful driver; can milk. Jones, 167 West 31st St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By practical Scotch gardener; married; no family; with large experience in greenhouses, graperies, vegetables, lawns, shrubs, laying out and planting new place; can work from plans; references. D. L., care Peter Henderson, 35 Cortlandt St.

THE TRADES.

CARPENTER.—By capable mechanic as foreman or superintendent; cottage work or frame buildings a specialty; or will contract labor; can furnish first-class references; a hustler. M. Hembdt, 169th St., east of Jerome Av.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone, 967 Columbus.

PLUMBER, &c.—Plumber and pipe-fitter; middle-aged; good mechanic in all branches; or as janitor; has family. M. C. Reynolds, 249 West 35d St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—An experienced stenographer and typewriter operating Remington machine; must be quick and accurate. Call Room 7, Times Building, Monday morning, 9 o'clock.

WANTED—Women to do plain sewing at home; $1.50 per day; four months' work guaranteed; send stamped, addressed envelope for particulars. R. W. Hutton & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—Good cook and laundress for small family; references required. Address for particulars, L., Southampton, L. I.

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WANTED—First-class, clean-cut, able-bodied and intelligent men for conductors and motormen. Apply 40 State St., daily, in the morning, Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

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BAR-LOCK, 202 Broadway.

WANTED—A thoroughly experienced manager for book department in large department store; must be thoroughly acquainted with publishers and the trade in general; state age, experience, references, and salary expected; only exceptionally capable applicants considered. Apply by letter only. H. Byron, Station O, New York City.

WANTED—All who want Government positions to write to the National Correspondence Institute, Washington, D. C., for free circular No. 175, giving latest news concerning the splendid chances for appointment, salaries paid, dates and places of examination, &c. 9,000 appointments made last year. Write to-day.

WANTED—A boy, not over 18, who desires to enter an architect's office in New York City as a student. Apply, &c., in handwriting, to Architect, Box 103 Times Office.

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KRAKAUER PIANOS.

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, Bronx Borough.

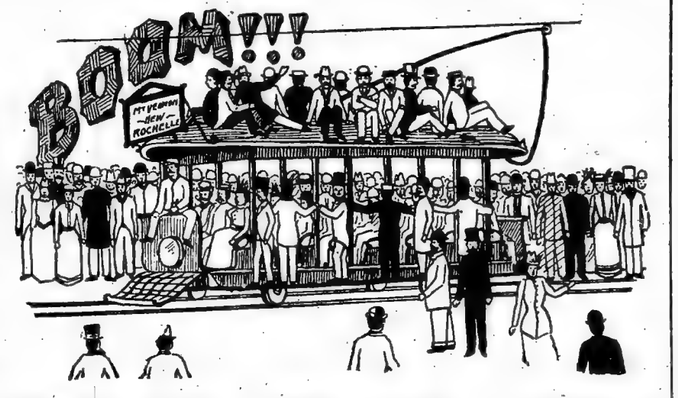

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Do you know that New Rochelle has one of the most perfect Croton Water Works in the world, and is now a city? You get a mixture of city and country and everything at country rates. Hustle a little and get the best of this boom before prices get ahead of you. Pay us a visit and see for yourself and you will never regret it.

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Take 3d Av. "L" to 149th St., transfer to Westchester Av. trolley to Fox St.

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This is the consensus of opinion of those who have visited

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Selected and purchased by the late Austin Corbin as the ideal spot on Long Island for homes.

ACRE (CONTAINING 17⅕ LOTS) **PLOTS**

FOR $300 AND UPWARD

Easy Monthly Payments Without Interest or a Liberal Discount for All Cash.

Hempstead Gardens is only one hour's ride from New York City Hall. Two stations on property. Commutation less than 20 cents per day.

There is no property offered to-day which, from the point of attractiveness, can compare with it as a place for home sites or possesses such intrinsic value as an investment. Hence it is easy to realize why it has met with such success. We invite inspection, knowing full well that those who are looking for a home site or a gilt edge investment will surely purchase. Map and free tickets upon application.

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FOR SALE—

130 ACRES OF LAND AT ELBERON, N. J.

EXTENDING FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. STATION AT ELBERON TO THE CELEBRATED "BLUFF," INCLUDING A

LARGE FRONT ON THE OCEAN.

The property has an extensive front on both sides of the well-known

OCEAN AVENUE,

on which are located the handsome residences of Victor Newcomb, Esq., John Sloane, Esq., General Horace Porter, and the many magnificent homes that have given this suburb a world-wide renown.

The property will be sold as a whole, or will be divided. Sale to close an estate.

An Unusual Opportunity for a Syndicate.

Particulars on application to

HORACE H. FRITZ, 713 Walnut St., PHILADELPHIA.

There are 21 railroad stations within three miles of the centre of beautiful

Hackensack, New Jersey.

We offer choice home-sites on high ground at a special figure. At least investigate before going elsewhere to locate. If you value good neighbors, best train service (72 trains daily), outdoor sports, including fine boating, and *health*—study up about Hackensack. *Send for our booklet, or (much better) come out and call on*

HACKENSACK LAND COMPANY. 185 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J.

West Englewood, New Jersey.

Eleven miles out on West Shore Railroad. Building lots 50x150, properly restricted; also lots, 25x100, on isolated plot, on installments, or less a discount for cash. City water, depot close to property.

Apply for maps, particulars, and free tickets to MACLAY & DAVIES, 44 Pine Street.

CLOSTER, NEW JERSEY.

A thriving suburban community, 20 miles out on Northern Railroad of New Jersey. Full-sized lots on installments, or less a discount for cash. Call for maps, particulars, and free tickets on MACLAY & DAVIES, 44 Pine Street.

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GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE.

751 5TH AVE. at 56th St.

1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St.

HEAD OFFICE 10 WALL ST.

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PELHAM MANOR, NEW YORK.

Full-sized lots on Pelhamdale Avenue, Pelham Street, and Manor Lane, properly restricted, on installments, or less a discount for cash. Trolley line in front of property; gas, water, and sewers.

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TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

69 Wall Street,

Running through to 89 Beaver Street.

Light offices with all modern conveniences. Low rents.

MACLAY & DAVIES, 44 Pine St.

CORNER AND OTHER STORES AND OFFICES in the new twelve-story fire-proof building, now being erected at northeast corner Park Avenue and 125th Street. Ready Oct. 1, 1899.

MACLAY & DAVIES, 44 Pine St.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A PLOT of ground on Quay St.,

HANGED, BUT STILL LIVES

William Eastman, a Frontier Adventurer, Tells His Experience.

WAS CUT DOWN BY A FRIEND

Westerner's Story of a Daring Companion's Exploits in the Wilds of Arizona Long Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, July 22.—A unique and picturesque character was seen in a hotel reading room here this evening—a man apparently about sixty-five or seventy years of age, tall and muscular, with a weather-beaten face, and grizzly gray beard. He wore an entire suit of buckskin, and from the collar of the coat hung three tufts of long wiry hair that looked like portions of a horse's mane or tail, but which were in reality the scalp locks of Indians—trophies of the valor and bravery of the man whose coat they adorned. The man was William Eastman, who was at one time a resident of New York, but the greater portion of whose life has been spent on the frontier.

Mr. Eastman is one of the few men who has experienced the sensation of being hanged, and lived to describe his feelings, and it was for the purpose of getting an account of his experience that an interview with him was sought. In response to a question, Mr. Eastman said:

"I have just finished an extended visit with relatives in the East, and am now on my way to Chicago, where I have relatives whom I promised to visit on my return to the West. This is the first time that I have been East, or seen any of my relatives or old friends, since the Winter of 1850-51. I was scarcely more than a boy then, but very large and muscular for my age. I caught the Western gold fever when it was at its height, and with a company of prospectors I started in the Spring of 1851 for the coast, and for many years led a wild and adventurous life.

"I was twice made captive by Indians, but managed to escape, the second time, however, receiving wounds that came near making an angel of me, and the scars of which I shall carry to my grave. But when I look at the topknots that ornament the collar of my coat I always feel a sense of grim satisfaction in the thought that, badly as the red devils treated me, I quit winner three times when the stakes were human life.

"The closest call that I ever had, however, was near what is known as Skull Valley, a small town in Yavapai County, Arizona. I had been up near where the village of Burnt Ranch is now located, in Crook County, Oregon, and while there fell in with a man named Robert Wilson, who had been a vessel broker in New York, but whose life had been embittered by family troubles, and who had plunged into the then wild and trackless West to seek on the plains and in the mountains relief from so keen a mental distress that he once remarked to me that it would have driven him insane had he remained where old associations could have kept adding fuel to the fierce fire of jealousy, hatred, and revenge that seemed to be literally consuming him.

"I liked the man from the first. He was in trouble, and my heart went out to him. He and I became firm friends, and were close companions for years. He had become a typical plainsman, rough of exterior, but a genial, whole-souled fellow, who lived in his saddle by day and rolled himself up in his blanket by night and slept on the plains or in the mountains, wherever darkness overtook him.

DRINK MADE HIM A DEMON.

"There was only one trouble with him. He used to get the blues once in a while, and when he did he would give himself up absolutely to a week or two of debauchery. When he sobered up he would be ashamed of himself and would swear that he would never again touch another drop; but his good resolutions were of no avail, for just as soon as the old feeling which drove him from his home and made him an aimless wanderer upon the face of the earth came over him again he sought relief in drink, and he was absolutely a demon when he was in liquor.

"Drink changed his whole nature, and in all my experience among lawless characters in the West I do not think I ever met one who could compare with Robert Wilson for pure and unadulterated cussedness when he was drunk. He was brave and courageous to a remarkable degree when he was sober; when he was drunk he was as reckless a dare-devil as ever lived. He was remarkably handy with his gun, and his disposition to shoot, especially when he had been drinking, and the fact that he was under the influence of liquor at the time of which I speak, resulted in a lynching in which I played the leading rôle as a corpse.

"One day Wilson and I were in Aqua Fria Valley, in Yavapai County, Arizona, and met some parties who were en route to Skull Valley, in the same county, and they told us that a ranchman near the latter place wanted to hire some herders. Wilson and I were out of work and hard up, and we decided to apply to the man for a job to tide us over until something better turned up. On our arrival at the ranchman's place we found him to be a coarse, ignorant, and brutal fellow, who, as we afterward learned, had been compelled to fly from his native place to escape punishment for a crime. He was a sullen fellow, with stiff, bushy hair, swarthy complexion, and black, piercing eyes. I disliked and distrusted him from the instant I saw him, and so did Wilson. We hired out to him, however, and went to work the next day. We were not long in finding out the kind of a fellow our half-breed boss was.

"We had been at work only two days when he gave Wilson a tongue lashing for allowing some of the cattle to wander away. When I heard the ranchman open up on Wilson, I expected to see the latter shoot the fellow without further talk, but he managed to control himself, however, and that night when we went into our hut on the feeding grounds, he told me what an effort it had cost him to keep from killing the ranchman, and declared that if that sort of thing occurred again there would be a funeral on that ranch, and that he would attend personally to the little preliminary matter of supplying the corpse for the occasion."

"A few days afterward a party of prospectors passed that way, and, unknown to me Wilson procured from them a bottle of whisky and proceeded to take frequent generous doses of the liquor, which speedily aroused everything mean in his nature. He became reckless and allowed the cattle under his charge to roam at will, and the result was that some of them strayed away, a fact that the boss was not long in finding out, and when he did find it out his rage knew no bounds.

"When I saw him ride rapidly across the feeding grounds toward Wilson, and saw him gesticulating wildly with his heavy whip, I realized at once that the hour for the promised funeral was close at hand. I saw him raise his whip as if to strike Wilson, and at the same instant a pistol shot rang out, a little puff of smoke rose above the boss's horse, and the ranchman fell from his saddle. He was as dead as a door nail when two of the other herders and myself reached him. The instant the shot was fired Wilson put spurs to his horse and was off like the wind. A couple of the herders gave chase, but he had too much the start of them, and they soon abandoned the pursuit.

EXPERIENCE OF HANGING.

"I noticed that after the shooting some of the herders gave me looks that indicated that the act of my partner had prejudiced them against me. The matter didn't worry me particularly, however, and I gave it no further thought after I reached my hut that night. I was then the only occupant of the place. I had been in bed probably three or four hours when I was suddenly aroused from sleep by a strong grip on my arms, and found them pinioned and a revolver pointed at my head. I was unable to understand at first what it all meant, but I soon found out. My assailants were a couple of half-breeds, favorites of the dead boss, and I realized when I recognized them that they proposed to wreak vengeance on me for the act of Wilson. One of the fellows forced a gag into my mouth and made the strings fast at the back of my neck. It was no use to kick. I had been taken by surprise and was overpowered, and I just simply made up my mind that there were going to be two funerals on that ranch instead of one, as Wilson had planned.

"I felt that it was pretty tough to be murdered that way on account of what Wilson had done, and for which I was in no manner responsible, but there appeared to be no help for it. It was no use to struggle, and no appeal for mercy that I might have been tempted to make had I not been gagged would have availed anything; on the contrary it would simply have pleased my captors to have had me show the white feather, and they would then, out of pure deviltry, have subjected me to tortures that they had not then conceived. The fellows tied my legs together at the knees and ankles and then carried me out and threw me across the back of a horse and conveyed me to a tree about 100 rods from the hut.

"One end of a lariat was then fastened around my neck and the other thrown over a limb, and the scoundrels then pulled me up and made the lower end of the lariat fast to the tree. I can remember that I suffered excruciating pains in my neck and back, and my head seemed to be absolutely bursting. Then I began to lose consciousness and experienced a sensation of floating. I knew nothing after that until I found myself at the side of a small stream in a thicket, with Wilson bending over me. My throat was so swollen that I could not utter a sound; my eyes seemed to be bursting from their sockets, and my head ached fearfully.

"Wilson was bathing my face and neck, and when I came to a realizing sense of what had happened he told me that when he dashed across the prairie after shooting the boss he had a presentiment that harm would come to me for his act, simply because I was his partner. He had, therefore, ridden back to the ranch under cover of darkness and gone to my hut, found it empty, and, while leaving had heard voices in the direction of the tree where I was strung up. He overheard enough to satisfy him as to the condition of affairs, and he lay low until the scoundrels left the scene and then he cut me down.

"It was several days before I recovered from my rough treatment, but Wilson stood right by me and pulled me through in good shape. We got out of that country as soon as we could, and a few months later Wilson got into a quarrel with another ranchman in Southern Texas, and the Texan proved a little too quick on the trigger for him and killed him before Wilson could get a shot at him."

EPWORTH LEAGUE MEETING.

Thousands of Visitors Now in Indianapolis—Mrs. Meyer Discusses Woman's Power in Church Work.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 22.—To-day was the big day of the Epworth League Convention. Every minute of time was occupied by regular sessions in committee meetings, beginning with three sunrise prayer meetings. The registration bureau was closed last night, at which time 8,000 arrivals had been noted, but it is conceded that 14,000 visitors thronged the city to-day. Junior League meetings were held in Roberts Park and Meridian Street Methodist Churches this morning. The regular convention sessions began at 9 o'clock. Bishop W. X. Ninde of Detroit presided in the tent; Bishop Charles B. Galloway, Jackson, Miss., who was to have presided in Tomlinson Hall, spoke in the tent on "The Twentieth Century Movement," and Bishop J. F. Hurst, Washington, presided at the Opera House. The same topics were spoken upon at the three meetings.

"Methodism—Its Evangelical Genius and Fervor," was discussed by the Rev. W. A. Spencer, Philadelphia, the Rev. Claudius B. Spencer, Denver, and the Rev. H. G. Henderson, Parkersburg, W. Va.

"Methodism—Its Breadth and Catholicity," was discussed by the Rev. J. Sherey, Peterborough, Ontario; the Rev. W. P. Thirkield, Atlanta, Ga., and Dr. Frank M. North, New York.

"Methodist Philanthropy," was the subject of addresses by the Rev. H. J. Chreitzberg, Charlotte, N. C., and the Rev. J. W. Graham, Toronto.

"Methodism and Educational Leaders," by Prof. R. S. Copeland, Ann Arbor, Mich.; the Rev. F. L. Osborn, Bay City, Mich., and the Rev. J. H. Riddell, Winnepeg, Manitoba. "Woman's Work in Methodism" was the subject of an address by Mrs. Lucy Hider Meyer of Chicago. Mrs. Meyer said in part:

"There are at present fifty-six deaconess institutions and 528 deaconesses and probationers, of whom 444 are in locally organized institutions, 188 under the W. H. M. S., and 196 in Germany, India, and other countries. During 1898 they made 250,000 religious calls and nursed 5,700 persons.

"Why has the deaconess work been so successful? Why is it attracting such eager attention and expectation from those who love God and humanity? One might answer in the words of one of the wisest of our Bishops: 'It furnished the principal meeting place between Methodism and the lapsed masses.' But there is a more profound reason than this. The world wants mothering. The deaconess movement puts the mother into the Church. It supplies the feminent element, so greatly needed in the Protestant Church, and thus is rooted deep in the very heart of humanity's needs.

"The Roman Church has won its victories in America far more by its white-capped sisters than its black-cassocked priests. These women at work noiselessly, but tirelessly, with children, the sick, the aged, in education and reformation, may well command our study. They have thrown themselves into the work of the Church with a courage and devotion that attempts anything. Their hospitals, for instance, are everywhere. A single order of sisters has determined to plant a hospital in every city of Indiana that has 10,000 population. Methodism prides itself on one little hospital in a city of 2,000,000. Romanism has five hospitals in that city, and is planning another. Romanism can do this work; it has the women.

"In and near three of the principal cities of our land there are 5,300 sisters. Think what it would mean to Methodism to have in three cities 5,300 deaconesses. But we have some deaconesses. And the number is growing. We have caught the idea, and all the rest will follow. Is there less devotion in the Methodist Church, where giving one's self to the Church means no loss of freedom, no convent, but free, joyful, loving activity."

At the afternoon session of the convention the Rev. F. A. Cassidy, Guelph, Ontario, presided in the tent, and the Rev. Dr. Reed of Illinois in Tomlinson Hall, and the Rev. Dr. Bennett of Montana at the O. e.a House. The entire session was devoted to addresses and evangelistic meetings in the tent and Tomlinson Hall.

Early this evening the Committee on Resolutions completed its work, resulting in part in the following resolutions, which were adopted by the convention to-night:

"We congratulate the country on the passage of the anti-canteen act, which so accurately represents the will of the American people. Its nullification by Attorney General Griggs is viewed with painful solicitude and ever increasing indignation, and we hereby pledge Congress our hearty support in maintaining it against the untenable opinion of a subordinate executive officer.

"We regard the election of a polygamist to Congress by the State of Utah as an indignity offered to every American citizen and an insult to the sanctity and purity of the Christian home. We protest against the election of Mr. Roberts to the House of Representatives and demand that one whose life is so repugnant to Christian principles shall be expelled from that great law-making body."

DRIVEN INSANE BY THE HEAT.

Brooklyn Man Attacks Wife and Neighbors and Causes a Panic.

John Lake, a laborer, of 94 Morgan Avenue, Brooklyn, was driven violently insane by the heat yesterday. He complained of the weather on Friday, and told his wife it was driving him to distraction. Yesterday he suddenly attacked her with a knife. Her screams brought neighbors to the scene, but they became panic-stricken when they discovered that Lake was crazed, and ran out of the house. He pursued them along Morgan Avenue, but after going a short distance turned back, followed by an excited crowd. He ran along Johnson Avenue, and by crossing the Long Island Railroad tracks reached the meadows, where he disappeared from view.

Lake was next heard of in the flat of George Henschel, at 285 Stagg Street, where he declared that he was going to blow up the entire lot of Nassau Railroad cars with gunpowder he had stored in his cellar. Because Henschel did not get enthusiastic over the scheme, the madman whipped out his knife and made a lunge at him. Henschel dodged the weapon, and ran from the room. Lake then turned his attention to Mrs. Henschel and some neighbors, who fled for their lives.

The disturbance attracted the attention of Policemen McDevitt and Meyers, who, aided by two civilians, overpowered Lake and took him to the station house, and subsequently to the Ewen Street Police Court. Magistrate Lemon committed him to have his sanity inquired into.

After Lake was locked up in the prisoners' pen he tore the door from its hinges, and it took six men to hold him while he was being strapped.

Mr. Parker Would Aid Perth Amboy.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., July 22.—Cortlandt Parker of Newark has paid to Mayor Compton $783, the amount of his tax bill. Mr. Parker said he understood the city was in financial straits, due to the loss of city funds which were in the Middlesex County Bank; and therefore hastened to pay the amount of his indebtedness, thinking it might help the city over a tight place.

UNEASY AT BANK'S AFFAIRS

Shareholders of New Jersey Co-operative Concern May Act.

J. W. NEWBERY ITS PRESIDENT

Cashier Lowe, Who Is Issuing Circulars to Allay Distrust, Denies Any Connection with New York Bank.

The disclosures concerning the affairs of the Mercantile Co-operative Bank of New York have caused decided uneasiness in Bound Brook, Plainfield, and other points in New Jersey where agents of the Mercantile Co-operative Bank of New Jersey have recently secured many shareholders. J. W. Newbery, who was the head of the New York corporation, is also the President of the New Jersey concern, and he has a fine suite of offices on the fourteenth floor of the American Building, on Nassau Street. Before he retired from the New York bank the business of the New Jersey bank was also conducted from the offices on Twenty-third Street.

Recent subscribers insist on identifying the New Jersey association with the New York body, and this belief has gained such strong ground that Cashier Percy Lowe of the New Jersey concern and a force of clerks worked until late last night preparing for the mails elaborate circulars to all shareholders. One of these has a picture of the company's bank at Red Bank, N. J., and it is signed by J. W. Newbery, A. M. Pentz, and others who were prominent in the New York concern prior to the advent of the Potter management.

The circular opens with the statement that "The undersigned have become identified with the Mercantile Co-operative Bank of New Jersey in the belief that, if properly managed, it will supplement the work of savings banks in the promotion of thrift and supply a want which these admirable institutions do not and cannot fill."

The closing paragraph says: "The Mercantile Co-operative Bank of New Jersey has no connection with the Mercantile Co-operative Bank of New York. The progress made by the New Jersey corporation, and its rapidly growing success, have led to the separation of the two institutions, and the undersigned are identified solely and only with the Mercantile Co-operative Bank of New Jersey, which confines its business absolutely within the limits of the State of New Jersey."

Then follow lithographed reproductions of the autographs of J. W. Newbery and fifteen others. The circular, which is undated, says the capital is $1,000,000, and that the New Jersey office is at Red Bank.

In another circular, signed by Secretary A. L. Chatterton, and also undated, the statement is made that the Mercantile Co-operative Bank of New Jersey was started in 1898 by the managers of the Mercantile Co-operative Bank of New York in answer to many requests from parties in New Jersey; that its earnings have never been less than 15 per cent. per annum, and that the management has reason to believe at the present time that for years to come it will not fall below this figure. Other flattering promises are made.

In a circular letter, also signed by Mr. Chatterton, special attention "is called to the fact that for some time past none of the officers or Directors of the Mercantile Co-operative Bank of New Jersey have had any connection whatsoever with the Mercantile Co-operative Bank of New York City. The two organizations have always been separate and distinct, their interests not allied in any way, the only similarity being one of name, and any criticism of the Mercantile Co-operative Bank of New York does not apply in any way or have any relation to the Mercantile Co-operative Bank of New Jersey."

A reporter for THE TIMES visited Bound Brook yesterday and saw some of the citizens who have recently subscribed for shares. One of these was Theo. B. Mason, ex-Postmaster, proprietor of The Chronicle, and the President of the local building and loan association. He said:

"A few weeks ago a Mr. Martens [M. Martens, Superintendent of Agencies,] came here and assumed to represent the Mercantile Co-operative Bank at Red Bank. He made a very plausible statement about starting a bank here, and as there is a demand for more money in Bound Brook than local people can supply I listened to him attentively. He came to me well recommended. As President of our local building and loan association I have some knowledge of one of the branches of the business done by the bank. I was favorably impressed with Mr. Martens's remarks and subscribed for twenty-five shares, paying $25 down and agreeing to pay $6.25 monthly.

"But I am going to pay any more money in until I am thoroughly satisfied of the stability of the institution. R. H. Brokaw, Mayor of Bound Brook, is also a shareholder, and he told me he had made an examination and is satisfied everything is all right. Maybe it is, but I want more information before I pay any more money. The agent promised that our certificates would mature in twelve years, and promised 6 per cent. interest compounded monthly. Altogether 1,600 shares were sold here, and I understand the sales in Plainfield were larger. Among the subscribers in Bound Brook are John W. Sebring, R. A. Ross, John W. Dent, Sylvanus Ayres, Jr., George Stryker, M. W. Baxter, and R. H. Brokaw."

One of these men, who would not permit the use of his name, said: "I shall pay in no more money. Some of my friends favor the calling together of the Bound Brook and Plainfield shareholders to agree upon some line of action. I like the idea, and think it will be adopted."

A call was also made at Mr. Newbery's offices, where the reporter met Percy Lowe, the cashier. He said he represented Mr. Newbery during the latter's absence in Europe, but he admitted he had not been long enough with the bank to be familiar with all the details of the business, and he doubted his right to talk with reporters about the affairs of the concern. But he did say:

"Until Mr. Newbery severed his connection with the New York bank, on Twenty-third Street, the New Jersey business was also conducted from that office, principally I suppose because Mr. Newbery made his headquarters there. When he left we came down here. I am satisfied of the stability of the institution, and our books were recently examined and passed by the Audit Company of New York. The report showed a nice surplus, but I can't tell you the amount. I have no copy of our last annual statement, nor can I tell you of what the assets consist. Mr. Newbery is expected back in September.

"We have agencies in Plainfield, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Haddonfield, Hoboken, Metuchen, Belford, Paterson, Phillipsburg, Point Pleasant, Belmar, Morristown, Locust Point, Jersey City, Perth Amboy, Bayonne, and many other places. The main New Jersey office is at Red Bank. I think everything is all right, and I don't see any reason why Mr. Newbery should abridge his trip abroad."

The circulars give the following as the officers of the Red Bank branch: President—Dr. J. E. Sayre; cashier—John King; assistant cashier—William H. Hendrickson, Jr.; counsel—Edmund Wilson; Trustees—Dr. J. J. Reed, Seabright; James Enright, Jr., Oceanic; Richard Borden, Little Silver; Dr. J. E. Sayre, Red Bank; John Abbot Worthley, Red Bank; Wilbur A. Hersley, Long Branch; Benjamin P. Morris, Long Branch.

Chairman L. H. Vail of Poughkeepsie, who presided at the shareholders' meeting on Thursday, has appointed the following committee to investigate the affairs of the Mercantile Co-Operative Bank of New York: L. H. Vail, Poughkeepsie; J. P. Goodhart, New Haven; James G. Graham, Newburg; C. A. Becker, Tremont, N. Y.; William H. Lake, Yonkers; Charles R. Carruth, New York, and W. Frank Smith, East Moriches, L. I.

In the United States Court yesterday Judge Lacombe granted an order permitting the withdrawal of the bill of complaint, exhibits, and affidavits filed in the suit of Caleb B. Leach against the Mercantile Co-Operative Bank, J. W. Newbery, and others. The application for the order is signed by the attorneys for the complainant and counsel for some of the defendants.

The complaint was filed Dec. 3, 1898, and a temporary restraining order was issued providing the same could be vacated at any time upon the defendants' givin security in the sum of $9,500. This was furnished, and the order vacated. In the joint application for the withdrawal of the suit, it is stated:

"The bill of complaint contained various charges against the defendants which the defendants never answered, because, under the advice of counsel, they demurred to the bill instead of answering the same. The records of this court, therefore, merely contain the charges made against the defendants, and no answer thereto appears on file."

The withdrawal of the papers is to prevent their use as court records by any one having a temporary grievance against the defendant corporation.

For Croup, Whooping-Cough, Catarrh—any form of "cold"—a safe and almost certain cure will be found in JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Stern Bros

will place on sale, Monday

A special purchase of

Ladies' High-class White Shirt Waists

of Satin Striped Madras, also Fine Lawns, Hemstitched-tucked or with Embroidered Insertions

at $1.25

Value $1.95 to $2.95

Stern Bros

will make to-morrow a special offering of

Black Silks

consisting of
1000 Yds. 27-inch Japanese Silks, at 48c

1650 Yds. Satin Stripe Gros Grain and Broche India Silks, at 59c

750 Yds. Black Satin Duchesse, at 72c

Much Below Present Values

West 23d St.

Stern Bros

To-morrow, Monday

Special Sale of Ladies' Separate Skirts

Of Tan Linen with stitched seams, at 95c
Reduced from $1.50

Of Imported White Piques, at $1.50
Reduced from $2.75

Of Dotted Piques, trimmed with bands of white pique, at $1.75
Reduced from $2.95

Stern Bros

Monday

Genuine **French Hand-made Corsets**

in pink, blue and ecru openwork coutil, all sizes,

at $1.25 pr.

Value $2.50

West 23d St.

DRIVEN FROM HOME, HE SAYS.

Neadel Declares He Couldn't Stand the Bedbugs and a Diet of Rolls, Soda Water, and Cheese.

Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, yesterday awarded Mrs. Bessie Neadel, who wants a limited divorce from Henry Neadel, $8 a week alimony pending the trial of her action, and a counsel fee of $75. Justice Gildersleeve has for many years refused to grant alimony in such cases, holding that the aggrieved wife can obtain the means necessary for her support by an application to a Police Magistrate, and that the Supreme Court should not be burdened with such applications. His example has been followed by most of the other Justices.

Mrs. Neadel alleges that her husband, a wealthy cloak manufacturer at 94 Prince Street, became infatuated with a model in his employ, and neglected her and left her without the means of support. He went so far, she claims, as to insert an advertisement in a New York newspaper in April last, saying he would not be responsible for any debts incurred by her, and thus prevented her from securing the necessaries of life from the shopkeepers with whom she dealt. All this time, the wife alleges, he was taking the model round to theatres and other places of amusement and spending money lavishly upon her.

Henry Neadel submitted an affidavit to Justice Bischoff in which he denied that he had ever treated his wife cruelly, or that he was worth over $15,000 and his business, as alleged by her. "I never," he said, "experienced a happy day with my wife since within a short time after our marriage, as she is possessed of an ungovernable temper and of a very disagreeable disposition, and has a great and abnormal avarice and desire for money."

She became utterly neglectful of her home, he alleges, and would not even see that the washing was done. "My bed was not cleaned for months at a time, and my nights during the Summer were tortures to me and afforded me no sleep, because I had to lie awake fighting off bedbugs, all of which was the result of the neglect and carelessness of the plaintiff."

Almost every day, his wife, he charges, absented herself from her home, going to matinées with her sister, and when he got home he found the door locked. No dinner was prepared for him, and his wife on her return would send to a delicatessen store and buy a roll, a little cheese, and a bottle of soda water, on which diet he had to subsist for six months.

Whenever she had gone through his pockets and he asked for the money she had taken, she used to scream in a loud voice "Murderer!" and "Stop hitting me!" so as to arouse the neighbors, and make them believe he had been ill-treating her. Mr. Neadel denies he ever gave his wife any cause to be jealous, or that he has ever been attentive to the model who is alleged to have been the cause of their troubles. Neadel presented several affidavits from neighbors of his to show that his wife's neglect of him was the reason why he had left her.

FRANK BENNETT REARRESTED.

Former Lackawanna Agent Proceeded Against by Surety Company.

Frank Bennett, formerly an agent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, at 429 Broadway, who disappeared in December, 1897, with $3,400 of the company's money, and was arrested and tried before Judge McMahon in General Sessions on July 11 last, and on whom sentence was suspended, has been rearrested on a civil process.

The arrest was made on an order issued by Justice Stover of the Supreme Court. The order was secured by Inspector Holliday of the American Surety Company. The company objected to the leniency shown Bennett by the suspension of sentence in his case, and so sued him civilly and obtained the order for his arrest. He is charged with unlawful conversion. Bennett's bail has been fixed at $3,000.

WOMAN HORSEWHIPS ANOTHER.

Mrs. Heal Thought Her Husband Too Attentive to Miss Smith.

The several hundred persons who nightly congregate at the Circle, Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, were treated to a horse-whipping exhibition last evening, in which two women figured. They were Mrs. Elizabeth A. Heal, thirty-two years old, of 361 West Fifty-eighth Street, and Miss Annie Smith, twenty-three years old, of 310 West Fifty-ninth Street.

Some time ago Mrs. Heal learned that her husband knew the Smith woman. She questioned Heal about it, but he claimed that he was followed by the Smith woman. In some unknown way Mrs. Heal learned that the couple met at the Virginia Hotel, at the Circle.

Mrs. Heal went to a store yesterday and purchased a dog whip, paying $2.50 for it. She made her way to the Circle at 8 o'clock and stepping behind one of the large maple trees in front of the hotel waited for the Smith woman to come along.

Soon afterward Miss Smith came from her home and walked toward the hotel. As she reached a spot opposite the tree Mrs. Heal aproached her, and, without saying a word, drew the whip from under her cloak and struck the woman several times over the back. A large crowd soon surrounded the pair, and there were cries of "Give it to her!"

Policeman James A. Slater of the West Forty-seventh Street Station rushed through the crowd and separated the women. To the policeman they accused each other of assault. The policeman took the whip from the Heal woman and with the assistance of Policemen Goetzder and Kammer took the women to the station house, where they repeated their charge to Sergt. Townsend.

Both of the women were locked up. Mrs. Heal was later released on bonds given by John Reisenweber, the Republican leader in the Seventeenth Assembly District, who was summoned to the station house by the woman's husband.

The Smith woman claims that Heal had borrdwed from her $3,000, and that she was following him so that she could get the money returned.

TREATIES OF RECIPROCITY

President Issues Proclamation of That with Portugal.

FRENCH TREATY IS ASSURED

Will Probably Be Signed by Monday—Jamaica, Trinidad, and Bermuda Treaties Concluded.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The President to-day issued his proclamation publishing to the world the reciprocity agreement between the United States and Portgual.

Portugal secures a reduction of duties on argols, stillwines, sparkling wines, brandies, paintings, and drawings.

On its part the United States secures a reduction of duties (to the minimum rate) upon flour of cereals, (except wheat,) maize, wheat, lard, and grease, mineral oils and produots, agricultural machinery, instruments and tools, tar and pitch.

The final draft of the reciprocity treaty between France and the United States was made to-day with a few minor details left open for final adjustment before the signing. Both sides now regard the signing of the treaty assured, although there are still some points open, and these are the subject of cable exchanges with the authorities at Paris. The treaty will bear date of to-day, although the formal signatures may not be affixed until to-morrow or next day. In case of emergency Monday may also be counted as within the two-year period allowed by the Dingley law for making these treaties.

The consideration of the treaties with Jamaica, Bermuda, and Trinidad were concluded late to-day. Mr. Kasson, who has conducted the negotiations on behalf of the United States, confirmed the report that the work on the treaties had been concluded, but declined to give any details.

FRENCH COMMERCIAL TREATY.

M. Millerand Says Agricultural Interests Will Be Guarded.

PARIS, July 22.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day the Minister of Agriculture, Jean Dupuy, called the attention of his colleagues to the fact that the negotiating of a treaty with the United States made necessary the safeguarding of the interests of French agriculture. The Minister of Commerce, M. Millerand, gave his assurances that those interests would be regarded.

TYPHOID FEVER IN FLUSHING.

Physicians Say It Is Caused by Impure Water Supply.

Typhoid fever has appeared in Flushing, L. I., and the citizens of that place say the condition of the water is the cause of the sickness. Heretofore the village has been almost free from the disease, but the last ten days have averaged a new case daily.

Since last April the Flushing pumping station has not furnished sufficient water to supply the demand, and it has been necessary to use water from a small pond near the station to supply the deficiency. It is this water, the Flushing physicians say, that is impure.

VICTIM OF LOVE AND VANITY.

Girl Stole to Dress Better than Her Rival and Was Arrested.

Ambition to outshine her rival for the affections of a young man landed Lizzie Rizer, an eighteen-year-old Brooklyn girl, behind jail bars. The girl was arraigned before Magistrate Brenner, in the Adams Street Police Court, yesterday, charged with grand larceny. She was until recently employed as a nurse girl in the family of Michael F. McGoldrick of 199 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn. She was accused of obtaining over $200 worth of goods at a Brooklyn department store on the representation that she was Mr. McGoldrick's daughter. The girl pleaded guilty to the charge. She was sent to the Wayside Home, pending action by the Grand Jury.

According to the girl's story, she had been supplanted in the affections of a young man by another, and was led to obtain finery by dishonest methods by her ambition to dress better than her rival.

Answer to a Correspondent.

SUBURBAN.—The proper person to which a complaint should be addressed, with respect to a girl of nineteen being compelled to work from 8 A. M. to 11 P. M. is the Factory Inspector, Albany. A sub-office may be found at 1 Madison Avenue, this city. There is no city ordinance that covers the case.

M. A. SLAUSON.—As to whether the volunteers who enlist in the Sixth United States Artillery to make a full complement of men for the war had already left the Philippines, Col. Amos S. S. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster General, at the Army Building, says that Companies B, C, D, E, F, G, H, L, M, and O of the Sixth Artillery are stationed in Manila, and Companies A, I, K, and N are in Honolulu.

No Work for Jersey City Grand Jury.

Judge Lippincott of Jersey City has for several days been considering the advisability of discharging the Grand Jury, there being no business of any importance before it. At a conference held yesterday between Judges Lippincott and Blair, Sheriff McLean, Prosecutor Erwin, and M. J. O'Donnell, Foreman of the Grand Jury, it was decided that the Grand Jury should take a recess until Sept. 8. The new Grand Jury for the September term will be sworn in on Sept. 12.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Streets.

RIBBONS.—The greatest demand to-day is for satin-back Velvet Ribbons in Black, and desirable weaves and widths in White Ribbons. We meet the necessity to-morrow with Lyons Satin Back Black Silk Velvet,

¾-inch at	5c. yd.	1-inch at	7c. yd.
1½-inch at	12c. yd.	2-inch at	15c. yd.
2½-inch at	19c. yd.	3-inch at	25c. yd.

White Taffeta and white Moire, also black:

3-inch at	14c. yd.	4-inch at	17c. yd.

White Corded Taffetas, new designs, and white Corded Satins, 3½ inch, at 25c. yd.

White, colors, and black, rich double-face Satin, with cord-edge:

3-inch at	27c. yd.	4-inch at	33c. yd.

45,000 yards of Silk Ribbons at end of the season's prices, 5c. and 10c. yard.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 22.—Two of the well-known cottagers joined the long list of automobile enthusiasts to-day by ordering a carriage each and beginning instructions on how to handle the vehicle. They are Mrs. Whitney Warren and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

J. Ellis Hoffman and Stuyvesant Fish have returned from New York.

Mme. Jeanne Franko, the violiniste, is at the Riggs cottage.

Miss Lee of New York is the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd Brice.

C. H. Wingate is visiting Mrs. A. F. T. Sargent.

The Misses Yersinare are at the Ladd Villa.

Mrs. N. D. Clapp and Miss Clapp have returned from Europe, and are the guests of J. Burke Wolfe, brother of Mrs. Clapp.

Arrivals at the Robinson include Mrs. I. C. Delaplaine, Charles G. Curtis, and Samuel Walsh, Jr., of New York; Col. De Lancy Floyd Jones, United States Army; Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Calvert of Maryland, Mr. and Mrs. Asher G. Caruth of Kentucky, and Joseph Otis Mineotte, South Orange, N. J.

Newport was very gay this evening, and quite a number of large dinners were given by the cottagers.

W. Watts Sherman gave a stag dinner at his cottage to-night.

Commodore Watt entertained a large party of guests at dinner on his steam yacht American. Others who entertained at dinner were Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry.

During the afternoon Mrs. E. Rollins Morse and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan entertained at luncheon.

Registers at the Casino include J. P. Ryan and Edward C. Kalbfres.

Senator Allison of Iowa was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Gammell to-day.

Gov. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., this afternoon

The Newport Clam Bake Club spent an enjoyable day at their clubhouse.

Ex-Gov. Howard of Rhode Island is registered at the Cliffs Hotel.

Reginald Howard, Chargé d'Affaires of the British Embassy, which will be located here for the Summer, is expected here during the coming week.

Mrs. Clement C. Moore has arrived here from Europe, and will remain during the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones entertained at luncheon on the Narrada to-day.

Miss Morgan is the guest of Mrs. Admiral Baldwin.

Nelson Brown of Philadelphia is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan at Stone Villa.

James V. Parker returned from New York this evening.

By far the largest social function of the season thus far occurred here this afternoon, when at the handsome villa of Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Gammell, known as Southside, at the foot of Narragansett Avenue and the Cliffs, a reception and luncheon were given in honor of their daughter, Miss Virginia Gammell, who was formally introduced. The affair was attended by the entire cottage colony, as well as by friends of the family, who came from the Pier and from Providence on a special train.

A handsome dining room, connecting with the cottage, was built on the lawn upon the cliffs, running the full length of the cottage, and over 100 feet in width. The room was covered first with heavy canvas, to make it waterproof, and the inside as well as the outside were covered with white and turkey red. Palms, large and small, were placed about the inclosure in profusion, while large hydranges plants were numerous, and added to the general decorations. The sides and ends of the dining hall were left open, and the breeze from the Atlantic continually wafted through the place. In the northeast corner a pretty band stand was arranged, and behind tall palms an orchestra played throughout the afternoon.

Some twenty round tables were placed in the hall, and in the centre was the large table of the débutante. Mrs. Gammell and Miss Gammell received the guests in the yellow drawing room. After luncheon the younger set indulged in dancing.

The guests at the débutante's table included Col. H. Anthony Dyer, Miss Lily Oelrichs, Miss Margaret Stone, Miss Morgan, Miss Swan, W. S. K. Wetmore, Potter Palmer, Jr., William Woodward, H. Roger Winthrop, and Benjamin Chew.

The guests from Providence were the Misses Dyer, the Misses Mason, Miss Sackett, Mr. and Mrs. Roelker, Mr. and Mrs. William Goddard, A. D. Chapin, Jr., the Misses Congdon, S. R. Dorance, B. F. Child, F. C. Hinckley, and F. M. Smith.

Among the other guests present were Gov. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, R. G. Maxmuller, and members of the British Legation; Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., Miss Paulding, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, the Misses Wetmore, Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. S. F. Barger, Miss Barger, Miss Whiting, Miss French, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mrs. Henry Clews, Miss Clews, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Col. George R. Fearing, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Miss Marion Fish, Mrs. F. O. French, Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mr.

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Part Two
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NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

Secretaries of War Seem to be Officially Short Lived.

CUMBACK WARNS REPUBLICANS

Some of Senator Chandler's Cutting Remarks—The Cabinet Is Now Preparing to Take a Vacation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Apropos of Gen. Alger's retirement, it is a curious fact that the Secretary of War has never held office as long as Secretaries of other departments have held it. Twenty-five Presidents of the United States have had fifty-two War Secretaries, while the number of Secretaries at the heads of others departments has been much less. Washington had three Secretaries of War, Knox holding during his first term, and being followed by Pickering and McHenry before the second term was out. John Adams had two Secretaries, and Madison had five of them in his two terms. Monroe got along with two. John Quincy Adams was obliged to make two appointments. Jackson in his two terms had three Secretaries of War. Van Buren, who seems to have been able to get along very well with his Cabinet, had only one Secretary of War during his term. Tyler conferred with four different Secretaries for the War Department. Taylor, Fillmore, Lincoln, and Buchanan each had two Secretaries of War. Johnson had three of them. Grant had six during two terms. Harrison had two.

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The letter of Will Cumback of Indiana, published here a day or two ago, and conveying to Republicans a most earnest admonition to be careful about renominating President McKinley, although it did not offensively mention his name, has brought out warm responses from the loyal, being of course those persons who might be depended upon to assure any Administration that it was good enough to venture to try for a renomination and election. Cumback's letter was that of a very active and thoroughly practiced politician; the answers to it sound like the protests of amateurs. There was never a time, at least in the last twenty years, when Washington did not encourage the idea that the incumbent of the Presidential office was so popular that he might venture without question to again go to the people. Hayes, with a Cabinet the like of which has never surrounded a President, and who had an Administration very satisfactory to those who did not fully accept Senator Conkling's estimation of his worth, was so unpopular with the politicians of his own party that he was ruled out before the end of his term. Arthur, who was admired here more than any President before or since, appeared to enjoy most of his popularity among the people with whom he lived. Politicians admit that the political managers who insisted that the re-election of Hayes and Arthur would have been impossible agree with Cumback. And he suggests one fact as likely to blight Mr. McKinley's chances, just as the same fact hurt Harrison when he was running for re-election. Harrison was renominated by a convention in which there were 187 office holders as delegates. Just how the Presidents are to keep our the office holders next year is a question for his managers to determine. They will come from Louisiana in droves, and from other States in tribes, prepared to maintain that the people want McKinley, when it is only the voice, perhaps, of some hundreds of people who are calling. Cumback's warning is cold blooded. He plainly does not believe the country will expect to be lost if McKinley loses. And he thinks the Republicans will be obliged to work hard for victory.

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The newspaper correspondents here find something to rejoice about in the prospect of the election of Gen. D. B. Henderson as Speaker of the Fifty-sixth Congress. They believe that they will not be ridden down by him with the indifference manifested by Speaker Reed to a privilege which a former Speaker had conferred upon the representatives of the press, but which Mr. Reed took from them and never really endeavored to restore. The Speaker is so completely monarch of the territory he surveys that when the newspapers desire admission to the galleries, to report proceedings below, they get their permission from the Speaker. The yearly permission has crept into the rules of the House, and when Mr. Crisp was Speaker he consented to allow the rules to be amended so that, in addition to exercising the privilege of admission to the galleries reserved for the use of the press, the newspaper men were permitted to have entrance to the corridor in the rear of the Speaker's chair, under restrictions to be made by the Doorkeeper. It was a very great convenience. Members of the House who declined to go out into the public corridor, in answer to newspaper cards, because of concern lest they should be waylaid by office seekers or duns, were ready to go out into their own lobby, where they saw newspaper men freely without facing the mob in a public hall. Reed lopped off the privilege that Crisp easily prevailed upon the House to grant. He did not conceal his dislike of having the privacy of the House intruded upon by the newspapers. Over and over again newspaper men, representing the whole body of correspondents, consulted with and urged Mr. Reed to restore the privilege, in at least a modified form, with such severe restrictions upon the back-climbing reporter as he saw fit to impose. He appeared to be seeking a satisfactory solution of the matter before him, and promised—but never did anything. Speaker Henderson will probably find a way to do what Mr. Reed seemed determined never should be done.

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Senator Chandler's controversy with his colleague, Senator Gallinger, helped to acquaint the reading public with some of the vivacious senior Senator's tendency to be sharp of tongue. It is well known in the Senate, where it is restricted at times by that dreadful rule of behavior which does not permit Senators to pull the ears or noses of their colleagues if they disagree. His audacity is not always suppressed by the size and reputation of his assailant, for he forgot last Winter the reputation of Senator Allen for overt acts, and tackled him one day with the rebuke: "I have heard the Senator from Nebraska say over and over again in this Chamber that he is a humble and modest man, but I never discovered it in any way except in his own statements on that subject." But that was not as good as his remark to Senator Wolcott on a certain occasion when Chandler was making the effort to bring before the Senate a bill to increase the revenue cutter service. He had repeatedly been met by the opposition of Wolcott. When he at last had it safely before the Senate he made a speech, saying: "I am very glad, Mr. President, that this bill is now in the way of being considered and passed. Somebody has over and over again, for reasons which somebody may consider sufficient, managed to have it displaced. I trust that somebody is satisfied, and will permit the public interest to be served. I was about to say "—looking hard at Mr. Wolcott, just as the Colorado Senator, who could stand the talk at him no longer, jumped up in his active and aggressive way, quite as interesting as Chandler's, and blurted out:

"Why do you not tell us who this somebody is? The gentleman from New Hampshire ought to let us know whether this somebody is a real being or only a creation of his imagination."

Chandler listened quite patiently, and when Wolcott stopped, leaning forward as if to wait for Chandler's apology, the New Hampshire Senator smiled angelically, turned toward Wolcott, spoke softly and sympathetically, and retorted: "When I said somebody, I did not mean nobody." Wolcott looked at him attentively for a second, and then dropped into his seat.

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There is an unmistakable love of mischief in Chandler, of which the writer took note as long ago as 1883. In the Spring of that year President Arthur went to Florida, and pretty near to him went four correspondents representing as many newspapers. They traveled along with the President and his party until Lake Tohopekaliga was reached. There the President took a boat and sailed away from his pursuers. He was considerate enough to send back for them after he had started for Lake Cypress, and at night, after the party had reassembled on different steamers at the foot of the lake, Chandler, with usual solicitude for the newspaper men, arranged a fishing party for the next day. The suspicions of the newspaper men were aroused, and they sailed back to Kissimmee City early in the morning, leaving the President's party to go fishing if it chose. Just after 8 o'clock the next morning the President's boat and party arrived at Kissimmee on board the train that had been especially sent for, and as the train was pulling out of Kissimmee City the President and Secretary Chandler joined the newspaper men in the smoking car "Well," said Chandler, derisively, "I'm surprised. All the enterprising newspaper men I ever heard of were good travelers; good explorers." President Arthur smiled saimly at Chandler's words, snipped the ashes from his cigar, and added: "They may be indifferent explorers, Chandler, but you'll admit they are pretty good discoverers." Chandler had arranged to leave the newspaper men at the foot of the lake until he ran the President off. They would have missed the special train to take him to Sandford, and would thereafter have been twenty-four hours behind him during the trip home.

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There will be a short season of Administration vacations as soon as the President leaves for Lake Champlain. Although the President is reported as intending to remain at Lake Champlain only a fortnight, it is impossible that he will then return to Washington, for the dog-day weather in August and until late in September will be oppressive to Mrs. McKinley, and it will be found that, barring Secretary Gage, who lives near the city but quite in the country, the Cabinet members will leave their work to be done by their Assistant Secretaries.

E. G. D.

MINING HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

V. M. Clement, a Well-Known Expert, Tells of the Conditions in South Africa and Australia.

V. M. Clement of California, one of the best-known gold mining experts in the country, and who has passed through adventures such as few men have experienced, has been in the city for several days, a guest at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mr. Clement was imprisoned for participation in the Jameson raid in South Africa, and preparations were at one time made to hang him in the Coeur d'Alene district for insisting on his rights.

"I don't anticipate there will be any war between Great Britain and the Boers," he said to a reporter. "England is thoroughly prepared this time, and the Boers would not have a living show. In former controversies Paul Krüger succeeded in getting pretty nearly his own way because of his stubbornness, and of political divisions in England. The Uitlanders own much property, pay nine-tenths of the taxes, and in return are denied the right of franchise, and receive no return for their money but plenty of abuse.

"I was in South Africa with Barney Barnato and organized the famous Simmer and Jack mine, which yields 45,000 tons of ore a month. South Africa is unequaled in the extent of its gold fields, and the output this year will reach $100,000,000. There are excellent gold fields in Western Africa, but they can be reached only from the coast. The country there is very unhealthy, and a man either dies before reaching the district or is so ill on his arrival that he thinks only of getting back again to see if he can save his life. When the railroad across the continent is completed, it will furnish a safer means of access, and the new gold fields will be developed. About 2,000 miles of the road remain to be built.

"I took part in the Jameson raid, and was thrown into prison. I was fined £2,000 and considered myself lucky to escape with paying the fine. Western Australia has the richest gold spot ever discovered, and it is only three-quarters of a mile long by half a mile wide. More than $40,000,000 a year will be taken out there soon by eight or ten properties.

"This country will make considerable advance in mining when the people wake up to the fact that the bad mines must be eliminated and only good ones worked. Wild-cat schemes hurt honest mining, and steps such as have been taken by Gov. Murphy of Arizona exposing fraudulent ventures are bound to have a good effect."

ALLEGED GREEN-GOODS MAN.

Neatly Trapped at Fishkill by Post Office Inspectors—Said to be an Old Offender.

Post Office Inspectors King and Jacobs on Friday night caught Timothy Moore redhanded in the act of fleecing a supposed victim by the most antiquated kind of a "green-goods" game. The arrest was made in Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, and the prisoner, after his arrest, acknowledged that one of his captors had seen him before under somewhat similar circumstances.

The attention of Inspector King was first attracted to Moore by a letter which he received from F. M. Snively of Cuba, Ill., inclosing a green-goods circular, which had recently come to him through the mails. At Mr. King's request Snively carried out the instructions sent him by the "green-goods" operator, and telegraphed to "J. E. Breen, Rondout, N. Y.," the address mentioned in these instructions, as follows: "His present address is 234 Henry Street." In response to this telegram Snively received by mail a letter inclosing a genuine $1 bill as a sample of the goods which the operator wanted to sell. The letter instructed Snively to telegraph to J. E. Hunt, Rondout, when he left his home, and also when he reached Buffalo. Further he was to go to Flannery's Hotel, Fishkill, where his unknown correspondent would introduce himself by knocking on the door of his room, shaking hands with the left hand, and murmuring "234 Henry Street." Snively had no further communication with his correspondent, but he apprised Inspector King, who advised him to carry out the programme outlined above. He assented, and before leaving the train was met on the railroad station in Poughkeepsie by the two officers. Snively continued on to his destination, and the Inspectors followed half an hour later.

While King and Jacobs were passing Flannery's Hotel, their attention was attracted by a call from Snively, who was standing at a third-story window and motioning vigorously to them to come to him. The officers ran up to Snively's room, where they found their ally standing, with a revolver in his hand, mounting guard over Moore, who sat in a chair. Snively told the officers that pursuant to the programme laid down, Moore had come to his room, repeated the password and given the grip and that negotiations for a superlatively excellent grade of green goods were begun at once. Snively was bargaining for $13,000 worth of the goods, for which he was to pay $1,000, when he saw the officers passing the hel. Knowing that aid was at hand, he drew his revolver and made the surprised operator a prisoner, and held him until the Inspectors relieved him.

Mr. King at once recognized Moore as a man whom he had arrested in Long Island City a year and a half ago for fleecing a "victim." At that time the man who was robbed made an outcry and Moore ran away, but was afterward caught by Inspector King. His associate, however, returned the money to the victim and the prosecution was dropped.

Moore was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday morning and was held for examination. He gave his age as sixty-two years.

Held for Murder of Michael Kelly.

Frank Bauer, twenty-one years old, of 230 East Thirty-fifth Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Smith, in Long Island City, yesterday and held for examination on a charge of murder. He was arrested late Friday night at the corner of Fortieth Street and First Avenue. Bauer is accused of killing Michael Kelly, who died several weeks ago in Bellevue Hospital, after having been assaulted at a picnic. Kelly was found unconscious on one of the Long Island ferryboats. Two other men had been arrested charged with causing Kelly's death, but both were discharged.

Bentzhoff Dies of His Injuries.

Randolph Bentzhoff, forty-two years old, of 43 Sumner Avenue, Long Island City, died yesterday in St. John's Hospital as a result of wounds received on Sunday night in Maurice Woods, Maspeth. He was found badly injured and in an unconscious condition, and never recovered consciousness. The police say the man met death by foul play, but no arrests have as yet been made.

CHICAGO NEWS OF A WEEK

Why Secretary Graham Stole from Board of Education.

STADIUM SCHEME FAILS

The Mere Name Makes the Residents Suspicious and Coy—A Woman Attorney Honored—Bow Among Labor Unions.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Like many other men holding political positions, William A. S. Graham, for five years agent clerk, and Secretary of the Board of Education, sought rich emoluments by speculating in stocks on information gleaned from politicians whom he had placed under obligations. The upshot is that he is a defaulter for at least $34,500 of the School Board's funds, and is a fugitive from justice. Graham, who by a singularity of fortune, owed his uprising in civic affairs to the elder Carter H. Harrison, and who only last month was deposed from office by the younger Harrison, now Mayor, is supposed to be in one of the Central American republics, and agents of two surety companies are after him with handcuffs and warrants. A confession from Graham was handed to President Harris of the School Board on Monday by Mrs. Graham almost simultaneously with the discovery by an expert accountant of the $34,500 shortage in the ex-Secretary's accounts. The Graham property, valued at $23,000, was offered in restitution in the written statement. The disclosures are that Graham became short in his two pet stocks—People's Gas and National Steel—in May, was called on for margins and took $50,000 of the school funds to pay the calls; all was swallowed up save $15,500, which he turned back into the school treasury. He juggled his accounts so that the shortage would not have been discovered for several weeks but for the fact that President Harris's suspicions were aroused by Graham's refusal to allow his books to be investigated. An inquiry was ordered and the revelations came. It is believed that Graham, who had been on the high road to wealth through judicious speculation on inside "tips," fled with only $5,000 as the remnant of $60,000 he had made while in office and the $34,500 he had stolen. Before he got his school board position he was a newspaper reporter. He worked on the old Chicago Times when it was controlled by the Harrisons, and was private secretary of the first Mayor Harrison, to whom he owed his appointment to the Board of Education office. Much of Graham's reportorial work had been in the political field, and when he took charge he was in a position to know what politicians could make his place profitable. It has been hinted that he had many illicit perquisites, but stock speculation was his main source of revenue, and even his enemies admit that he did well in this line until unexpected and surprising reverses came all at once.

Chicago's hope that it might have a real stadium—a stadium of its own, and the first and only stadium that any American city could boast—has been dashed through a series of peculiar circumstances. Of course there will be a Fall festival, as originally planned, and great dignitaries will attend; the Post Office cornerstone will be laid, and there will be banquets and meetings and other glad events in celebration, but the stadium will still be a dream of the future, or at least of the next year. Now, at first everyone wanted the stadium. The North Side was high for it; the South Side sent delegations to the City Council and the Fall Festival Executive Committee to seek the amphitheatrical plum, and the West Side, by dint of even harder hustle, actually got the award. Garfield Park was the contemplated site, and here the hitch came. The West Park Board found that it could not legally fondle a stadium or other amusement enterprise; property owners did not want a thing, with a name they could not comprehend, towering above their real estate, and no field could be found big enough or suitable to accommodate the monstrosity. So the West Side gave up its white elephant. Then it was again offered to the North Side, but the men who had sought it and had been denied it grew coy and cold; they would not try to raise the necessary funds, and, anyway, interest in the stadium grew lax after the name had been thoroughly looked up in dictionaries and understood. The City Council decided to dispense with it; the Fall Festival Committee acquiesced in the action, and hence there will be no stadium this year.

Although Evanston has the air and reputation for culture and literary atmosphere in the West that Boston has in the East, Chicago's northern suburb has been without a library building up to the present. This week the action of Evanston's Council and Library Board has assured a one-hundred-thousand-dollar public library building to the town. All that is needed to give the movement full and energetic start is the selection of a site, and a committee has been appointed to attend to this matter. For nearly a year the Library Trustees, with a rough sketch of a building such as they desired, have canvassed for contributions with complete success. The Library Board proposes to adapt the building to public library and art purposes, and in this account the city's park in Chicago Avenue was desired, but the Trustees say it can never be acquired because of the objections of abutting property owners. If the legal objections cannot be overcome, they declare they will levy a special assessment.

The unique honors of being the first woman attorney ever admitted to practice in the United States courts in this district, as well as of being public custodian, are claimed by Mrs. Mary M. Bartelme. Her appointment as public custodian was made early in the present administration, and Mrs. Bartelme's conduct and ability have been commented on with high favor by attorneys and others with whom she has been associated professionally and officially. It was on this account that Judge Kohlsaat, to whom she applied for permission to practice in the Federal Court, gave ready and willing consent. Attorney Bartelme said the main reason for her entering the new field was that she wished to file a petition under the new bankruptcy law for a client. But she says she will extend her practice to accord with her new prerogatives. Another Chicago woman—Kate Kane, now Mrs. Rossi—claims to have been the first woman lawyer admitted to practice in this country.

The new yacht Briar, the chief rival of the Genesee in the coming yacht races, has been launched, and within a few days will be ready for her trial trip. The birth of this new racer of the lakes took place in the heart of unpicturesque and unromantic Goose Island, but the craft will be taken shortly to the lake front, where the finishing touches will be received and the mast, gaff, bowsprit, and yard arm will be put in place. A strike has retarded the completion of the Briar. Some of the men working on her have been faithful, but they have found it hard to do their part. The artisans who had charge of the putting in of the fin were hampered because those who were to have adjusted the keel were on strike. But the dispute over, construction was pushed. The Briar's length over all is 43½ feet; length of load water line, 28 feet; beam, 8 feet 5 inches; draught of hull, 18 inches, and sail area, 1,406 square feet—in this regard she is the inferior of the Genesee, which has 1,500 square feet. The boats look wonderfully alike, though the Genesee is a centre-board craft and the Briar a fin keel.

A dispute over the control of the care of linotype machines in the daily newspaper offices has resulted in a queer complication, involving the printers' and machinists' unions. The former organization claimed that not only should its members operate the linotypes, but that they should also keep them in order. The machinists contended only for the right of supervision over the mechanism. The printers, being numerically stronger, induced the publishers to discharge the machinists and to fill the vacancies selected from members of Typographical Union No. 16. The printer-machinists did badly—so badly that the Typographical Union made overtures to the discharged machinists, and finally the latter were given back their positions on condition that they would join the printers' union. Now they are good union printers, as well as machinists, having therefore an advantage of the men who held their places so briefly and who proved to be bad machinists, though good printers. The present arrangements suits everybody except the machinists' union, which has asked the Chicago Federation of Labor to oust Typographical Union because of its action in the matter.

R. B. P.

EVENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Views of United States Consul General J. G. Stowe.

A BOER OFFICIAL'S LETTER

Says the British Do Not Really Desire the Franchise and that Treaties Are Useless.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPE TOWN, June 20.—In the course of a lengthy interview with a representative of the South African News, Col. James G. Stowe, Consul General of the United States, has given his views on South Africa. The South African News is a morning paper recently started in Cape Town in the interests of the Bond or Dutch as against the Progressive, or Rhodes, Party. Previously, except those printed in Dutch, only Progressive organs existed. About three years there was an anti-Rhodes daily, The South African Telegraph, of which J. B. Robinson was the proprietor. Mr. Robinson, who is at present in England, has more millions even than Mr. Rhodes, but identifies himself with politics only on rare occasions. It is stated, however, that he offered President Krüger his assistance in connection with the recent conference at Bloemfontein. He has apparently no desire for popularity with the English of South Africa. At any rate he has never gone out of his way to court it. On account of its denunciations of Rhodes at the period of the crisis of three and a half years ago, the office of his paper in Cape Town was one evening raided by a number of the violent partisans of the Colossus. The South African Telegraph existed for about a twelvemonth, after losing for its proprietor a considerable sum.

Col. Stowe, when interviewed, was returning along the coast by steamer to Cape Town from a visit authorized by his Government to the United States Consuls located in the principal towns of South Africa, he having been instructed to observe and report on the general resources of the country. He is a man of large experience, and fully determined to discharge the duties of his office in the interests of the rapidly growing trade between the two countries. His present appointment was largely due to the request of a number of manufacturers.

With regard to the present state of political affairs, Col. Stowe stated that it was, "to say the least, detrimental to the trade, but it would not be good policy or diplomatic for me to express views. I can only say, as I said in my remarks at the banquet given to me by the Americans of Johannesburg, that it behooves them to be calm, cool, cautious, and neutral, and chary of words. But you know that we claim a God-given right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that we grant the same to all."

The veld and Karoo, Col. Stowe said, reminded him of the prairies of his own country. "Riding over them, with the kopjes, or foothills, as we would call them, on each side, I could shut my eyes, and on opening them fancy I was in Kansas. I saw on the veld soil as rich as our own, but it needs water, as did our own. I saw thousands of acres that are tillable, and should be put under the plow, and yet all the waters from the Falls of Victoria will do no good if your farmers continue to own thousands of fertile acres and will only cultivate a few, enough for their own use. It will not advance the prosperity of the country to follow the example of a farmer of whom I was told, who four years ago concluded to plant three times his usual acreage of wheat. He had a good crop, sold at good prices, but he found he had too much money, and the next year returned to his usual area. It seems to me that too much is left to native labor."

Referring to the necessity for the development of agriculture, Col Stowe said he believed that too much dependence is placed in South Africa on its mineral resources. "History repeats itself," he said, "and history says that no country ever prospered upon its mineral resources alone for any length of time. The people of Africa may well be proud of their gold fields, which, I believe, outrival the other fields of the world, and I was, to say the least, surprised at the great industry I saw at Johannesburg, and the busy, bustling, metropolitan city that industry has built up. Kimberley and its mines were another source of surprise to me. What a vast establishment they have there! Their shops for the manufacture and repair of their machinery and supplies rival some of our great factories. Not the least gratifying thing about it all is to find that the hand on the throttle valve of this great engine is that of a fellow-countryman. I was much gratified to find that the great goldmining companies in Johannesburg so thoroughly appreciate the ability and capacity of Americans in their selection of engineers and managers."

Of the British system of Colonial Government, Col. Stowe stated that no system could be more liberal and conducive to the welfare of the citizen. The native question he regarded as one yet to be solved, and difficult of solution, it being in his own country, where the colored people have the advantages of being better educated than those of South Africa, still an unsettled question. "While the white population, composed, as it is, of all nationalities, can and will assimilate to their adopted home, the natives, just emerging from barbarism, must be handled with great skill and care if they, too, are to become an active element in the body politic."

As indicative of the spirit and sentiments even of the educated and traveled Boer, the following extracts from a letter by Railway Commissioner Smit of the Transvaal Government, which appeared in the columns of the Volksstem, the principal Dutch journal of the Rand are interesting:

"Four years ago I gave it as my opinion that there was only one way to render our independence secure, viz., by force of arms. No people in the wide world have ever become a free nation through treaties and conventions. Since that time my prediction has been smothered and suppressed by peaceful negotiations even as green leaves and foliage are thrown on a burning mass to prevent the smoldering fire from bursting forth into flames. What is the result? Those acts of concession and drawing nearer are now considered as so many proofs of cowardice and fear. What is being done now? Rumors of war and threats are being spread broadcast by the paid English press. Why? To instil fear into us and make us hand over our rights.

"As to the desire for franchise, is there anybody so foolish as to believe that the thousands of English, who on all occasions pride themselves upon being British subjects, will be willing to forswear their nationality? When you learn to know the English a little you'll discover that they are the most loyal people to their nationality and their Queen, and that they will not kill the raven that brings them food to prove their support of the rapaciousness of their Government. Is it not strange that the Uitlanders of no other nationality are pressing for an amended franchise?

"Though trade and industry will suffer immensely through an unrighteous war, we are prepared to bear the utmost. In order to save our country an end must be made to the unrest-fomenting factory, and it is useless to act in a conciliatory or merciful spirit. We must maintain our rights, no matter against whom, and especially against those who are the cause of the unrest. It will be a war that will be remembered through all ages. We will stand together as brothers. We'll fight for our nationality, our honor, our property, our hearths, and our children."

Gospel Tent Meetings.

The Gospel Tent campaign carried on under the direction of the Rev. M. George Coker, near the Mariners' Temple, Chatham Square, enters on its fourth week today. The pastor will preach in the morning upon "Under the Wings of the Almighty" and in the evening on "Why Men are Not Saved." This week the speakers will be: To-morrow, the Rev. E. S. Holloway, Thirty-third Street Baptist Church; Tuesday, the Rev. J. A. Francis, Second Avenue Church; Wednesday, W. Dean, Calvary Baptist Church Mission; Thursday, Dr. D. A. Blackburn of the Church of the Strangers. On Friday night Messrs. Adams and Gillan, students, respectively, of Hamilton and Rochester Colleges, will be welcomed. They come to help the pastor for the Summer.

THE CONFERENCE OF NEGROES.

Results of the Recent Meeting at Hampton, Va., for the Advancement of the Race.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMPTON, Va., July 22.—The negro conference which has just closed was the largest, and, perhaps, the most important of the three annually held here. Its discussions have touched upon nearly every subject that is important to the welfare of the race, but it has not concerned itself with politics. The character of the men and women who took the lead in it were such as to assure careful thought, good judgment, and moderate expression in the discussion. They were such men as Prof. Kelly Miller of Howard University, Dr. Curtiss of the Freedmen's Aid Hospital, Miss E. B. Kruse, a prominent educator of Wilmington; Dr. F. J. Grimke, an influential preacher of Washington, and his brother, A. F. Grimke of Boston; Prof. W. B. Du Bois of Atlanta, the well-known writer and scholar; Dr. F. J. Shadd, a prominent physician in Washington; Prof. W. S. Scarborough of Wilberforce University, and Miss Maria L. Baldwin, a Principal of a Cambridge (Mass.) public school.

While it was a congress of the negroes by the negroes and for the negroes, Dr. Frissell, Principal of Hampton Institute, presided. This was eminently fitting by virtue of his recognized devotion to the cause of the race and because he undoubtedly knows as much about these people and their problems as any other man. Much of the success of the conference was due to his skillful management of the proceedings in which any of the 200 or 300 people in the audience were welcome to take part.

There was a programme according to which the various discussions were to be introduced by reports or formal papers upon the subjects selected. While this was not very closely adhered to, some idea of the scope of the conference may be inferred from the subjects chosen. They were education, moral ethics, the homes, labor and business, sanitary problems, agriculture, the pulpit, and the various phases of woman's work.

Two papers of especial significance were "The Negro in Fiction as Portrayer and Portrayed," by Prof. Scarborough of Wilberforce University, and "The Burden of the Educated Negro Woman," by Miss Lucy C. Laney, a teacher in Augusta, Ga. The first was a scholar's view of the position of the race in literature, and its discussion revolved about the value to the negro and to the world of his traditions and his racial characteristics, as revealed through his plantation songs and as represented upon the stage and in books. The consensus of opinion was an indorsement of the best minstrelsy and the most natural fiction. And, while all that tends to make the black man simply and only ridiculous was deprecated, yet any representation of him that is true to life—that presents his past and emphasizes his nature—that should do for him what Ian Maclaren in "The Bonny Briar Bush" has done for the Scotch, cannot but be for his good. Incidentally, there was shown the unexplored field for story writing which is to be found down among the rice islands and on the coast below Atlanta, where exist to-day the last shiploads of slaves from Africa living a life and talking a dialect of their own.

The other paper featured to was addressed particularly to the educated colored women, and showed the unexampled opportunities ready at their hands for molding and directing negro life. Here was the answer to the question which loomed big in the headlines of a metropolitan journal the other day: "Who Will Teach the Black Babies"? The woman's meeting, into which the conference resolved itself at the conclusion of this paper, was one of the most helpful of the whole gathering, for something was accomplished in the way of determining definite lines of work.

Whether education, health, or business prosperity takes the precedence as to importance in a review of this congress would be hard to determine. They were all leading topics, and were discussed in the order named. The problem connected with the first was what should be the nature of the education given, and how could it be more extensively carried into the dark corners of the South, where it has hardly reached and is most needed. In regard to the second, the question is how to lessen the extraordinary death rate, and how to stop the ravages of consumption in the city alleys crowded with blacks.

As a very large proportion of the negroes throughout the country belong to the laboring class, considerable attention was given to the relation of the colored laborer to the trades unions. In this connection the recommendations which accompanied the report of the committee on this subject are of interest. They were as follows:

The movement to organize labor into unions is gradually spreading over the South. While all intelligent leaders of the labor unions are in favor of admitting colored workmen into the unions, the mass of the members in the South are opposed to it. We urge that an understanding be sought with the labor organizations, and that they be persuaded to see the folly and impolicy of discriminating against a whole class of American laborers who have equal claims with themselves to the right to work and to make an honest living.

Most especially do we urge upon the colored workman to study this labor movement in connection with local conditions, and to take some action toward organization.

We believe that the entire country is deeply indebted to the Newport News Ship Building Company for refusing to allow any color line among its employes; and we hope that the conspicuous example of Mr. C. P. Huntington will be followed by other employers of labor.

The interests of both white and colored laborer are identical. Both should be made to see this, for it would be injurious to both if the labor question should become a race question.

Race prejudice was not down for discussion in the programme, and the few white people present were in attendance only as witnesses. Nevertheless the Rev. R. T. Campbell of Asheville, N. C., spoke on this subject, and by his evident sincerity and his genuine friendliness for the negro, while still maintaining consistently his position as a Southern white man, was able to say some things calculated to stimulate a friendly feeling between the races. He deplored all outbreaks of lawlessness and earnestly urged here, as he has elsewhere done before white audiences, the cultivation of a friendly spirit. He believed that there is an adjustment between the races which has grown up through long generations, which neither the war nor reconstruction has been wholly able to break. It is an adjustment that could come only from long contact of the two peoples, and which consequently has not extended to the white people of the North. He thought that in that adjustment, developed and perfected as we get better Christianity into both races, lies the solution of race prejudice.

MAGOWAN IN A RUBBER DEAL.

Trenton's ex-Mayor Trying to Consolidate the Ten Local Plants.

TRENTON, N. J., July 22.—Frank A. Magowan, Trenton's ex-Mayor, has bobbed up serenely again. He has been in this city for several days negotiating for the purchase of the Empire Rubber Company, which is the leading rubber concern here. He says that he is acting as an agent for New York capitalists, and there is a rumor in the air that Magowan is trying to further a scheme to consolidate the local rubber interests into one big syndicate. There are ten rubber concerns here. Magowan was prominent in the consolidation of the pottery interests into the Trenton Potteries Company, and it is thought that this time he has a similar plan in view.

He has secured options on all but 100 shares of the Empire Company's stock at, it is said, an advance of $50 on the par value of each $100 share. The present proprietors of the Empire are ex-Senator William H. Skirm, Capt. William H. Skirm, Jr., and George R. Cook. The plant has paid well. Its dividends have reached as high as 14 per cent. a year. It is expected that the deal will be completed in a few days.

Seeking Darling's Extradition.

TRENTON, N J., July 22.—Gov. Voorhees to-day issued a requisition for the extradition of William Darling, who is wanted in Middlesex County to answer for the murder of William Dunham at Newmarket in 1895. Darling is in custody at McConnellsville, Penn. Dunham was shot in a quarrel over a game of pool. Darling escaped, and was only recently located through his marriage to a young lady at McConnellsville. He had a wife and two children living at Plainfield, N. J.

To Sell Gen. Grubb's Residence.

TRENTON, N. J., July 22.—An execution was issued in the Court of Chancery today, directed to the Sheriff of Burlington County, to sell the Edgewater Park residence of Gen. E. Burd Grubb to satisfy a mortgage of $25,000.

FEDERATION IN AUSTRALIA

Result of the Referendum in New South Wales Makes It Certain.

BITTERLY OPPOSED BY MANY

But the Vote Was a Great Victory for the Federalists—Mr. Reid May Be the First Australian Premier.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, New South Wales, June 21.—The birth of the new Australian nation has become virtually accomplished, and after many years of unavailing struggle the colonists can exultantly sing:

Linked heart and hand, this day we stand
A nation great and free;
The envy of each older land,
Their future guide to be.

It has been a peaceful revolution, although victory was not secured without a fierce and unrelenting struggle. It was instinctively felt from the first that Australian federation without New South Wales would be like the play of "Hamlet" with the part of the Danish Prince omitted, and when the Australian Premiers met in the Victorian capital in the early part of the present year and partially amended the Australian Federal Constitution bill as suggested by the New South Wales Parliament, it was decided that the course of events in the parent colony should be awaited before further action was taken.

Mr. Reid, the New South Wales Premier, promised to spare no effort to induce his fellow-colonists to accept the proposed Federal Constitution in its amended form, and when the opposition of the Colonial Legislative Council had been overcome, June 29, the anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to the British throne, was fixed for taking the referendum in New South Wales. No sooner was this done than a powerful organization was formed by a number of the great property owners and others in Sydney, who feared that under federation they would be taxed more heavily than heretofore. They were joined by most of the labor leaders, who were discontented because no provision had been made for the submission of all important questions discussed by the Federal Parliament to a national referendum.

A whole army of lecturers and canvassers was employed, the colony flooded with anti-federal literature, and every effort made to fan the flames of intercolonial jealousy and hatred. But the federalists were not supine. They established a counter-organization, with the result that hundreds of rival meetings were held in all parts of the colony, and public feeling was worked up to fever heat. As a rule the meetings were of an orderly character, the exceptions being those in Sydney, at which the Colonial Premier was announced to speak. The magic of Mr. Reid's eloquence on the platform was dreaded by the anti-federalists, and gangs of hoodlums from the vilest dens of the city were sent to drown his voice. In the provinces it was far different. Here he was received with cordiality by friends and foes alike, his sincerity and enthusiasm being beyond question, while his geniality and powers of good-natured repartee made him a general favorite. However much his opponents differed from him on the subject of federation, they were constrained to admit that personally he was "a jolly good fellow." In this, indeed, consists much of the secret of his popularity.

Although party spirit in the colony was aroused to a high pitch, there was no rioting of any kind, but on the eve of June 29 trouble seemed imminent. The Federalists had engaged the Sydney Town Hall, a large building capable of holding several thousand people, for a final meeting of their friends and supporters, and long before the hour for opening the doors the approaches were blocked by crowds of anti-Federalists, several thousand forged admission tickets, readily detected by the absence of the printer's name, having been put in circulation. However, the Federalists succeeded in keeping possession of the hall, although a few of the other side contrived to get in. These latter did what they could to interrupt the proceedings, and a row seemed likely.

At the critical moment, however, the grand organ, the largest in the world, thundered forth a medley of "Rule Britannia," "The Star-Spangled Banner," and "God Save the Queen," which evoked a roar of applause from the assembled multitude, and was followed by the unfurling of the national banner amid deafening cheers, waving of hats, and clapping of hands, in which the ladies, several hundred of whom were present, took active part. The Australian national flag consists of a pale blue cross, studded with six five-pointed silver stars, as in the American banner, on a white ground, with the British Union Jack in the upper right-hand corner.

Yesterday, the 20th, was proclaimed a public holiday throughout the colony to enable electors to record their votes, electoral rights being obtainable up to a late hour on the previous evening. The polling booths, over two thousand in number, were kept open from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M., and it speaks volumes in favor of the national Australian character that there was not the slightest disorder, no misconduct on the part of even the humblest official, and only half a dozen cases of attempted misuse of electoral rights out of a total of 180,870 votes. Surely a people who can show such a record possess the essentials of a great and powerful nation.

There were immense crowds in Sydney to learn the result of the voting, and as the federal majority steadily increased there was tremendous excitement. Congratulatory speeches were delivered by jubilant Federalists, amid the plaudits of the assembled thousands, but the orators on the other side were dumb. So well were the telegraphic arrangements carried out that the whole of the returns from the 2,000 polling places were received in Sydney by 10 P. M. As fast as they arrived they were wired to all parts of Australasia, and long before midnight it was known throughout Queensland, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and even New Zealand, that the federal cause had triumphed in the mother colony.

The next step will be the taking of the referendum in the other colonies, this having been delayed, pending the decision of New South Wales. About the end of September the federating colonies will be enabled to send, through their respective Governors, addresses asking for the necessary enabling powers, and it is anticipated that on the first day of 1900 the establishment of the Australian Commonwealth will be formally proclaimed. Already the colonists are talking about the federal celebrations, and it is pretty certain that the United States Government will be invited to send special representatives.

All the initiatory steps in connection with the Federal Government will be taken in Sydney, but the first sittings of the Federal Parliament will be in Melbourne. The site for the federal capital will be somewhere between the two cities, and there is every prospect of Mr. Reid's becoming the first Premier of Federated Australia, a position to which he naturally aspires. Another member of the federated Ministry will probably be Edmund Barton, whose impassioned eloquence assisted much in making Australian federation a fait accompli.

JOHN PLUMMER.

FRUIT JUICES IN BEVERAGES.

Efforts of Fruit Dealers to Have the Adulteration Law Enforced.

The fruit dealers of this city have determined to ask the assistance of the public in enforcing the law against the adulteration of fruit juices, the passage of which was brought about by their efforts last Winter. The general invitation to take part in carrying the law into effect is found in the following card, which is displayed conspicuously in the advertiseing spaces of the elevated railroad cars, both in Manhattan and Brooklyn:

A fine of $250 and six months' imprisonment.

That's what faces a dealer who uses

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY

August, which marks the transition from the Summer to the Autumn season, is now near at hand, and the landlords at the numberless resorts along the coast and through the country side are preparing for what they generally consider the most prosperous period of their season. Hundreds and thousands of men and women who have the means and leisure to take Summer outings have gone abroad, but there are many more thousands who are now, after a month or two spent in the suburbs, planning to start this or next week on a fortnight to a month's sojourn at the better-known and more fashionable further resorts inland and on the coast.

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August is the month par excellence, due to these conditions, for gayety at the Summer resorts, and the student of social customs and movements in America smiles as he or she reads the annual complaint of the Summer correspondent that the season is backward and the annual hopeful declaration that "August promises to be gay." The season has been an average one thus far, and, contrasted with that of last year, an exceptionally good one, but it is hardly fair to make comparisons with the war Summer of last year. It is safe to predict that there will be four to five weeks of gayety at Newport, sufficient to satisfy even the younger and more insatiable element there, about four weeks of life and movement at Narragansett, and perhaps shorter periods which can be called really gay at Bar Harbor and Southampton, and then, if early September brings any cool days, the curtain will fall everywhere save at Newport and in the Berkshires and the Adirondacks, and another season will be numbered with the past.

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The letters from the leading resorts which follow will indicate the character of the Summer at the places in which the majority of people are most interested. The polo tournament at Cedarhurst, which kept the hunting set in and near New York, closed on Friday, and the interest of this set will now be transferred to Narragansett and Southampton, where at the former the polo games will again begin, and at the latter the golf tournament will also open to-morrow. Following the golf tournament at Southampton will come an invitation tennis tournament, the first held there in many Summers, and which, from the number of entries, promises to revive more widespread interest in the old and popular game than it had been expected could be stirred. At Newport the trial races between the Columbia and the Defender will make the week a yachting one, while dances are beginning, dinners are frequent, and the daylight hours are devoted to golfing and to bathing

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Of general news there is little to record this morning. The week past has been a quiet one socially speaking, marked only by the departure of an unusual number of well-known people for Europe and by the return of a small army of prominent men and women who went to Europe during the Spring and early Summer. These arrivals and departures have been duly chronicled in the daily social column in THE TIMES. As was pointed out yesterday, more people are still going abroad than can be brought back during the two or three autumn months during which they will wish to return, and it now looks as if numbers would be stranded in Europe before Christmas.

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The social sensation of the week was the bold abduction of her daughter, Gladys Perot, by Mrs. Lettie S. Perot, and the sailing from Montreal of the mother and child, accompanied by an Englishman calling himself Blood. One strange feature of this case has been the length of time that it has taken the usually vigilant sensational newspaper to discover that it furnished a remarkable and unusual story, and that the beauty of the abducting mother and the prominence she has gained in New York, Chicago, London, and Paris made the carrying off of her child more a matter of public interest than it would have been but for her remarkable career. Further developments in the case may now be expected at any time, and are eagerly awaited. It hardly seems likely that Mrs. Perot can be extradited for the kidnapping of her own "kid," as has been humorously said, but if she is so extradited and is brought back and tried in Baltimore, the case may be one of the most celebrated in American social history.

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There was a wedding in town Tuesday of interest to many people, that of Mr. Joseph Mur of Kobe, Japan, and Mrs. Rudolph Wilhelm Schack, formerly Miss Minnie Livingston. Although the wedding was a quiet one, it was marked by perfect taste and simplicity of arrangement, and was a happy ending of a long romance. Mr. and Mrs. Mur will sail for Japan, where they are to permanently reside, on Aug. 1. It is not likely that any weddings will be celebrated at the Summer resorts, with the exception of that of Mr. Sturgis and Miss Barnes at Lenox, this week, until September, when Prince Cantacuzene and Miss Julia Grant, and probably Lieut. Winslow and Miss Dora Havemeyer, will be married at Newport.

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The Jersey coast resorts are unusually well filled with people this Summer, but are very quiet, and Seabright in particular is exceedingly dull. Some one once said that the trouble with Seabright was that it took itself too seriously. The place has the atmosphere of sanctity, every one is afraid that her neighbor is watching her, and yet there are elements at Seabright which if they could lay aside their fear of each other might easily coalesce and have a really enjoyable time.

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Fashionable women at Newport no longer seek the sun's rays, as in former seasons, prizing each coat of tan as a treasure rare. Now they can justly be termed "veiled ladies of Newport." These filmy protectors of fair complexions are not the spider-web-net affairs that have brought joy to the heart of the oculist and money to his pocket. Instead, they are thick veils of brown, navy blue, or black, that completely hide the face beneath and set the promenaders to guessing as the wearers ride past. In some cases the heavy veil is worn over one of net, rendering the disguise more complete. If it were not for the well-known liveries in these cases it would be a miracle if husbands could recognize their wives. This fad at times produces an incongruous effect. My lady is a mass of pretty white fluffiness, spoiled by the dark mass of silken meshes gathered about her face.

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Garden parties are all the rage in England at this season. Lady Blois gave a party in Ennismore Gardens recently, which was very largely attended. She received her guests at the garden gate, and was quietly dressed in a black and white striped costume with a bonnet to match, while her daughters looked very well in white with different colors in their hats. The guests included Lady Cranworth, in yellow with purple velvet trimmings, with her sister, who wore a butcher-blue dress and a black hat; Lady Lawrence, in dark-blue foulard spotted with white and a black hat, with her daughter, Miss Lawrence, in pale blue covered over with white and pale-blue ribbons, with a yellow straw hat; Lady Jane Taylor and Miss Taylor; Sir Arthur and Miss Birch, the latter in a dark-blue dress with a black hat; Lady Maxwell Lyte, in black and white; Mr. Gillett, and many others. Tea was given in the dining room and at tables in the garden, just outside the dining-room door. The Duchess of Sutherland had a garden party for her annual exhibition of Lewis and Sutherland homespuns. The garden at Stafford House is very extensive for a town residence and cleverly arranged, with a staircase leading down to it in the Italian style, and also a fountain. The band of the "Blues" was playing during the afternoon, and there was the usual arrangement for tea. The Duchess of Sutherland looked rather pale and tired, but very pretty; and among her guests were Princess Louise, who professed much admiration for the tweeds; the young Duchess of Marlborough; Mrs. Menzies, in pale yellow with a black tulle hat; Mrs. J. B. Robinson, in mauve muslin with touches of pale blue; Mrs. Ronalds, in black and white foulard; Lady Kintore and Lady Ethel Keith-Falconer, looking pretty in black edged with white; Lady Chetwode, with Mrs. Percy Laming and Miss Chetwode, the latter in white, and Lady Orford.

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Mrs. Jopling-Rowe's last party of the season in London brought together a brilliant gathering of people noted in nearly every profession and branch of art, besides many representatives of the merely social element. It was well worth the long drive to Kensington to enjoy the cool air of the illuminated garden, and to see Mrs. Jopling-Rowe looking even handsomer than in the famous Millais portrait which hangs in her dining room. She wore a rich red gown, with a deep tucker of old lace. A big bunch of red peonies formed all there was of sleeve on the left shoulder, and pink peonies were placed on the front of the bodice and in her hair, Japanese fashion. It was such a gown and scheme of color as only an artist could have designed and carried out. There was an unusual number of pretty girls at her party.

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Lady Florence Cole's gown, at her recent wedding in London, was lovely and becoming, and a pleasing change from the usual variety. Certainly crêpe de chine was an ideal and graceful material for the purpose. It was, moreover, draped with flounces of Brussels lace, of which the transparent train was entirely made. The bride wore no ornaments whatever save a coronet of orange blossoms, over which a fine tulle veil was lightly thrown. The bridesmaids, all very pretty girls, were Lady Kathleen Cole, Lady Beatrice Taylour, Lady Evelyn Crichton, and Miss Freda Villiers. Their gowns were of white mousseline de soie, with picturesque fichus, white hats with white feathers, and La France roses, of which their bouquets were also made. Each wore a diamond shamrock brooch, Lord Delamere's gift, and a tribute to the bride's nationality. The tiny pages in white satin cavalier suits were the twin sons of Sir Philip and Lady Grey Egerton and Lady Florence's little cousin Master Ashley. Lord Enniskillen gave his daughter away, and Mr. Seymour was best man. There were a great number of friends in the Church of St. Paul, Knightsbridge, which was prettily decorated with white flowers and palms, and also afterward at the reception which Lady Enniskillen held in Cadogan Square. The honeymoon will be spent at Broadlands, in Hampshire. Lady Delamere wore away in a most becoming gown of blue mousseline de soie, with which she wore a straw hat trimmed with La France roses.

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The last Court ball was a magnificent sight, and it seemed as if the full number of invitations had not only been sent out but accepted. The royal quadrille was rather noticeable on account of the number of foreign titles which were included in it. The Grand Duke Michael of Russia, who since he has been restored to royal favor has taken his former high position, was with his wife, the Countess Torby, who was, as usual, beautifully dressed and blazing with jewels, and Princess Alexis Dolgorouki, although an Englishwoman, or, rather, Scotchwoman, by birth, represented another Russian title. Countess Deym, who was also dancing, wore her beautiful pearls, and Princess Victor Dhuleep Singh's jewels were quite barbaric in their splendor. Lady Lansdowne, in black, was in the quadrille, and was vis-à-vis to Lord Kerry; Lord Kenlis was there, and last, not least, the Prince of Wales was in the set, and looked very well in a kilt. There were some lovely dresses worn at the State ball, as well as magnificent jewels. The Duchess of York looked charming in pink, the Duchess of Portland was very picturesque in loveliest pale blue and silver and quantities of diamonds and pearls, and the Duchess of Marlborough, in pale blue, wore her beautiful diamond crown and long strings of pearls. The Duchess of Sutherland looked beautiful in black and silver, with a fillet of pink tulle and a diamond crown in her hair, and her sister, Lady Warwick, was in white with her Russian tiara; these were by far the most beautiful women in the room. Lady Mar and Kellie wore white with bright diamonds; Lady Clifford's yellow satin dress had a tunic embroidered in turquoise blue; the Duchess of Westminster was beautifully dressed in white and silver with some fine jewels; Lady Crewe wore smartest white with turquoises and diamonds; Lady Hopetoun was in pale blue; Lady Gerard, who danced a quadrille with the Duke of York, looked quite lovely, and her daughter wore a charming frock of white chiffon with a silver girdle.

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Among those who arrived on the Lucania Friday night and which made an exceptionally quick trip, taking as she did the long southern route, were Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Beard, Mrs. J. E. Brooks, the Hon. A. Byron, Mr. and Mrs. John Campbell and Miss Campbell, Mrs. Devereux Clapp, Miss Clapp, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Davidson, Mrs. J. W. Ehninger, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Doubleday, John Elderkin, J. P. Elderkin, Mr. and Mrs. W. Morton Grinnell, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Gordon, Mr. E. B. Guest, the Rev. Donald Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Mott, Miss Mott, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Nevins, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Rees, Baron L. von Ruecon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Egmont Schermerhorn, Miss Schermerhorn and the Masters Schermerhorn, Miss Elizabeth Tyree, Mrs. H. G. Vail, Miss M. L. Vail, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Sterry, and Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Seligman, and Mrs. Belle Ranger.

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Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Tuttle announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ella May Tuttle, and Mr. Joseph Mackey Roseberry Long.

NEWPORT.

It has been fairly lively during the week, and more so during its latter half, when there were many dinners, luncheons, and teas. The Golf Club has had large gatherings, and at Bailey's Beach bathing has been largely indulged in. The Casino dance was well attended on Thursday. The automobile "fad" is still pursued, and nothing that was ever introduced here has caught the popular fancy as the automobile. The company owning the carriages has been compelled to keep its place open day and night, and there have been a number of races around the Ocean Drive at night among the cottagers in their automobiles.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt has been entertaining during the week in honor of her son, Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who starts on his trip around the world July 26. As to the silly stories going the rounds relative to the opposition of the Casino by the members of the Newport Golf Club, it only need be said that the same people who own the Casino shares are also interested in the Newport Country and Golf Clubs. The Thursday evening dances, the first of which took place last week, will be well attended. The dance night was changed from Friday to Thursday, as the last evening is usually a favorite one for dinners. The morning Casino concerts are as well attended now as they have been for some years. The Casino Sunday evening concert and dinners, with the illuminated grounds, are features of the season, and last Sunday evening every table in the grillrooms was in use, as well as every chair. The Casino tennis courts were never so largely patronized as now. The Golf Club of course is the more popular place this season again, but the hours there are entirely not those of the Casino. Golf playing at the Golf Club rarely begins until after the bathing hour at Bailey's Beach. The Golf Club draws the cottagers from about 2 to 7 P. M., and when the new electric plant is installed there will be some evening affairs at the Golf Club. The afternoon teas there are also a feature of the season.

Newport has had thus far this season three celebrations and the annual harbor fête will not take place, much to the disappointment of many people. When the Newport Clambake Club was first organized the quarters were small and experimental, but to-day the dainty clubhouse at Easton's Point is all that the club members would ask for. Here the members have their excellent bakes, and the house is also utilized by the cottagers who wish to give private bakes to their friends.

Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry lead in the number of entertainments this season, with Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt a close second. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. J. Nicholas Brown, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, and Mrs. R. T. Wilson are among the cottagers who have entertained more frequently thus far. Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, and Mrs. E. J. Berwind purpose entertaining largely, as do also the Gammells and the Goddards. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan are passing their first season here at the Bennett villa, having deserted Bar Harbor.

If all goes well next Summer, Newport will not suffer so much for a steamboat service to and from New York at reasonable rates for which the visitors here have so long yearned. The opposition line now running to Providence from New York will probably touch here next Summer, and already some of the largest shippers have pledged their entire business to the new line and have offered other inducements to it. Ladies' luncheons at the Golf Club have become popular. The annual election of officers will be held at the club next week, and the Nominating Committee has selected Mr. Buchanan Winthrop to succeed himself as President. Mr. William R. Travers has been nominated for Vice President, and Messrs. R. I. Gammell, John Bolt, Victor Sorchan, Arthur T. Kemp, and George Peabody Wetmore for Governors.

The report sent from here to the effect that Mr. T. Sandford Beatty was to come to Newport as steward for Mrs. Potter Palmer is not true. Mrs. Palmer herself denies it. Some new story is daily "sprung" on Mrs. Palmer. The sea air has done much for the restoration of Mrs. Edward Morrell's health since her arrival with her husband from Philadelphia. The Morrells are now at their cottage on the Cliffs, which has been greatly renovated since the Colonel purchased the estate from the Acosta and O'Donnell heirs. Mrs. Morrell has given a number of dinners, and some larger events have been arranged for later in the season. The bathers at Bailey's Beach who expected to enjoy music in the pavilion on the rocks are doomed to disappointment. Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay will be able in another few days to take their automobiles out alone. The men will go into racing in the very near future, and already there have been three good brushes. One of the drivers, Mr. H. Roger Winthrop, will shortly make a trip through Long Island on his automobile. Mr. Winthrop is, with Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., among the best drivers here. Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore have begun their season's entertaining and have already given some brilliant dinners. Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt has been here this week on his yacht Valiant, on which he gave several dinners. His visit here was to see his son, Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and his brother, Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt. Senator Depew began his entertainments of the season with a dinner at the Casino grillrooms last Sunday. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has been entertaining during the week, and on Thursday gave one of the largest luncheons of the season. Mrs. Fish is planning for several large affairs for next month. Her daughter, Miss Marion Fish, will be formally introduced. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor have arrived for the season on the Colonel's yacht, Nourmahal, on which Mrs. Astor will hold a reception next week. Colonel and Mrs. Astor are the guests of Mrs. Astor at Beechwood, and will later visit Mrs. Willing, mother of Mrs. Astor.

The season up to date has been a disappointment to the trades people, if not to the society contingent, who seem to be well pleased with a round of small gayeties. The predicted brilliancy of this season here seemed only natural, as a reaction was to be expected after the dullness of the last caused by the war. Next week is set by those who profess to know as the date for the real beginning of the season.

Luncheons and dinners have been numerous up to the present date, and quite a number of series of each are arranged to continue during the remainder of the season. The arrival of Miss Julia Dent Grant on Thursday as the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Potter Palmer, at Beaulieu, was the excuse for a charming dinner the same evening, which brought together quite a number of the younger set. The flowers used in the table decorations were white sweet peas and gloxinias of shaded pink. These were artistically arranged in three silver-gilt bowls, placed at regular intervals. The centre and largest was oval in shape, the other two round. The service used was also of silver gilt. The guests were, besides Miss Grant, Miss Swan, Miss Elsie Clews, Miss Daisy Post, Miss Elsie French, Miss Goddard, Miss Marion Fish, Miss Mary, Miss Lily Oelrichs, Miss Morgan, Mrs. Campbell, Robert L. Gerry, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, W. Burden, W. Whitehouse, F. Davies, Prince Lubomirsky, Max Muller, M. Theodoli, and Dr. Nevin. After dinner Mrs. Potter Palmer chaperoned the young people to the dance at the Casino.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave her first large luncheon on Thursday. There were thirty covers. The table decorations were entirely of white flowers. Mrs. Fish also entertains at dinner this evening. It is an open secret among Mrs. Fish's friends that it is her intention to give a "barn dance" some time in August, at which Miss Marion Fish will make her début, if she does not change her mind. The Crossways is an ideal house for entertaining, and no house in Newport is more attractive. The entrance hall is charming with its delightful furniture, polished oak floors, and moss green velvet rugs blending harmoniously with the other surroundings. A pretty feature of this hall is the large square of electric bulbs, covered with pink silk, which extends beneath the edges of the upper rotunda.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly will not give any large entertainment this season, but will entertain considerably in a quiet way. Some striking costumes seen on the avenue during the week were worn by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Helen Morton, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly. Mrs. Oelrichs's gown was of pink muslin, fitting closely, and trimmed with white lace. A picture hat of black contrasted prettily with the other part of the costume. Miss Helen Morton was in a soft white muslin, and a hat of the same trimmed with black velvet. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., was also in the popular white organdie, wore a dashing small white hat trimmed to the high left side with mauve orchids. Mrs. Twombly's white gown was as striking as the others, and went well with the small hat of bluet straw which accompanied it.

LENOX.

The sudden death of Dr. Russell Sturgis of Boston, a half-brother of Mr. S. Warren Sturgis, who is to marry Miss Edith Barnes next Wednesday, has caused some change in the plans for the wedding, and the reception at Coldbrooke will be given up, but the services at Trinity Church will be carried out as originally planned. Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexandre have gone to Narragansett Pier for a brief stay. They will return here in about two weeks. Mrs. Waterbury, who has not been here for many seasons, has arrived and is staying at the Curtis Hotel. She is receiving much attention from her old friends. The Lenox Band will give two concerts next week—one on Tuesday night, for the benefit of the guests who come on for the Barnes-Sturgis wedding, and another, on Thursday evening, at Monument Park.

Miss Lila Sloane, who has been visiting her uncle, Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, at Newport, has returned to Elm Court. Mrs. Carlos de Heredia gave a dinner of a dozen covers on Monday evening. Among her guests were Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Miss Marion Greenleaf, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Gurnee, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster. Mrs. William D. Sloane gave a dinner of twenty covers last Saturday evening. Her guests included the friends of Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard and Mrs. Bromley, who are members of the Elm Court house party. Mrs. B. Mackay and Miss Meta Mackay have gone to Bar Harbor for a month. Mr. Richard Mackay remains in Lenox. Mrs. H. H. Westinghouse is the guest of Mrs. George Westinghouse at Erskine Park. Mr. Westinghouse is still in London, where he is interested in the establishment of an electrical plant with Baron Kelvin, who was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Westinghouse here last season. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stuyvesant came on from New York this week, and will remain at the Curtis house for the rest of the season. Mr. H. H. Pease, who has purchased the Clarence Andrews place, has changed the name from Lorington to The Orchard, which was the name given to it by Hawthorne in his "Tanglewood Tales" when he lived near by on the shores of Lake Mahkeenac. The place is the scene of some of the most interesting of the "Tanglewood Tales."

The latest addition to the ranks of four-in-hand whips in Lenox this season is Master Malcolm Sloane, the youngest of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane's children. He drives four beautiful bays to a maroon brake with a red running gear. The Lenox Village Improvement Association is doing a good deal of work this Summer. A meeting was held Monday evening, when several of the cottagers were present, and plans were devised for beautifying the village by cutting out trees where they are so placed as to hide the view of the surrounding country. Miss S. Travers and Miss Appleton came up from New York this week, and will remain here for some time. Mrs. Shepard Gandy and her daughter, Miss Kitty Gandy, arrived this week. Mr. James Abercrombie Burden, Jr., has gone to Asheville, N. C., and will be a guest of Mr. George Vanderbilt at Biltmore for a few weeks. Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis has as her guest Miss Julia Coster. She gave a dinner for her on Tuesday evening of a dozen covers. Mr. Sturgis is taking a yachting trip. Mr. Charles W. Cooper and family arrived this week at Highwood, the Bullard cottage, for the rest of the season. Mrs. Frank Appleton and her two children arrived Thursday of this week at Allen Winden. They will be the guests of her father, Mr. Charles Lanier, for some weeks. Mr. Samuel Russell, who has been away for a week or more, has returned to Lenox and is devoting himself to golf as usual.

Mrs. Butler Williams, accompanied by the children of August Belmont, arrived in Lenox on Tuesday, and are at one of the hotel cottages. The cards for Miss Maud Curtiss's cup have been handed in to the Handicap Committee of the golf club, but it has not been announced who is the winner of the prize. The contest was a close one. The contestants included Miss Lila Sloane, Miss Lapham, the Misses Stillman, and Mrs. W. A. Taylor. The regular golf handicap is to be played to-day. The scratch players will be David W. Bishop, Jr., and Samuel Frothingham. Interest in golf is increasing, and the links are in better condition than they have been before this season. There has been much playing this week. Sailboat racing on Lake Mahkeenac is more popular than ever. In an impromptu race on Tuesday, the Microbe was overturned by a lively breeze, and the Captain and crew had to swim for the shore. Miss Mary Stillman has gone to Newport for a two weeks' visit. Mrs. R. S. Dana gave a tea on Tuesday evening for her guest, Miss Devens. The latter will sail for Europe soon, to join Mr. and Mrs. George W. Folsom, who are abroad.

NARRAGANSETT PIER.

The week has been filled with gayety. The semi-weekly Casino dances have begun in earnest, and now there is a dance at this resort every night in the week—Mondays and Fridays at the Mathewson, and Tuesdays and Thursdays at the Rockingham, and Wednesdays and Saturdays at the Casino. The Rockingham held its first dance Tuesday evening. The South and West were well represented. The band at the Casino on the plaza directly opposite the foyer gave its evening concert just the same, despite the attraction of a dance at the hotel opposite. Among those present at the Rockingham dance were Mrs. E. De Lacy Wickes and her niece, Miss Eugenie Maginnis of St. Louis, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Garrson of St. Louis, Dr. and Mrs. Leonard F. Pitkin of New York, Mrs. J. C. Jannopoulo of St. Louis, Mrs. W. A. Roebling of New Jersey, Prince and Princess Engalitcheff of Russia, and the sister of the Princess, Mrs. Sargent of Chicago. At the Mathewson on Tuesday night the first progressive euchre party of the season was held. There were eleven tables, and the prizes were of wrought silver of unique design. Following the party a supper was served in the sun parlor. Among those present were Dr. and Mrs. William F. Honan of New York, Mrs. Francis P. Furnald of New York, Mrs. C. Sedgwick Davis of Philadelphia, Miss Lucille Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Fyles, and Miss Florence Fyles of New York, Mrs. Rogers, Dr. Sullivan, Miss Katharine Honan of New York, and Miss Florence Boese.

Great preparations are going on at the Point Judith Country Club for the coming National polo tournament, which will be inaugurated on the grounds at Wildfield Farm next week. There are more entries this year than ever before, and there is every prospect that the season will be a success. The crack teams of the country will assemble here. This tournament is the outdoor event of the gay season here. The tourney will open Monday, and will be continued until Aug. 9. During that time fourteen games will be played. The series will include play for the Rhode Island, the Narragansett, and the Point Judith Challenge Cups. Monday evening the first dinner of importance took place at the Country Club café, given by Mr. J. C. Beekman.

The Earl of Donoughmore has been the guest of Mr. J. F. A. Clark of New York at his cottage on the Cliffs, Rockledge. The Earl was a visitor to the Casino Wednesday night, and has visited the beach during the bathing hours this week. He has also indulged in fishing for striped bass, but has not made any catch as yet. Mrs. E. De Lacy Wickes of St. Louis gave a dinner of ten covers at the Casino Wednesday evening.

The bathing dresses seen on the beach are more fascinating than ever this season. A well-turned out woman, with her jaunty little short skirt hung to perfection, is bewitching. Smart women are still partial to blacks, but a noticeably pretty suit worn by a well-known woman whose ideas on dress are accepted as law is made of heavy handsome brilliantine in a dainty blue-gray color. Fluttering at the throat was a brilliant bluet satin sailor collar entirely covered with tucked squares. The plastron was heavily stitched, and the stock collar worn high and tight above the throat. At the waist a little bound girdle reached high and low in front, giving a becoming length. This hooked in the back through a harness buckle, and was only the width of an ordinary belt.

The same lines in fact that appear in frocks are noticeable in the bath dress—the sheath-like hips and generous flare at the bottom of the skirt being adhered to. Sleeves are, as a rule, tiny, short, merely a puff, extending about four inches over the arms. The short trousers do not obtrude beneath the skirt, and silk stockings, the shade of the collar, are certainly startling but pretty. The kerchief is of the same shade as the collar, while yet another bit of this color is found knotted sailor-fashion at the base of the reveres. This effect is a happy one, and the sand and the sky and the sea all lend themselves as a harmonious setting.

Some of the black satin suits are extremely good in style, the smarter ones of these being entirely black without the relief of even a white collar. The ruching, prettily tied about the hair in many instances, is in Parisian design of a deep-toned background with a border of the same rich coloring. Those lovely big silk squares that have become passé as bodice patterns will be found pretty utilized in this way.

Patent-leather belts have an air all their own, and if the tiny good ones are bought they stand the wear. The Empire stays will be found satisfctory for bathing to the woman who knows how to hold herself, and the fact that they are so short will be a great help in swimming, as they leave all the upper part of the body and muscles free. Plain, heavy black silk stockings are worn, and make their competitors, the open-work stockings, when they do appear on the beach, very shoddy in comparison. It is good for spectators that the old idea of almost anything being good enough to bathe in has been abolished. It was a barbarous habit, that of women in wholesale déshabille—it was so disillusionizing—but now the bath hour is well worth attending, and shows the woman of fashion in her most becoming attire.

SARATOGA.

While there is an unusually large number of cottagers here this season, the general arrivals up to only a few days ago did not come up to the expectations of hotel managers and boarding house keepers. There has been a marked improvement since the middle of the week. The weather, as a whole, has been excellent, especially for dancing and outdoor diversions. Among the new arrivals are many turfmen and others interested in running races. They are attracted by the Summer meeting of the Saratoga Racing Association, which will open on Wednesday next and close on Aug. 25. Over 300 horses have already been brought here and are in training.

M. S. Frothingham of New York has commenced drilling children for the floral fête ball. Malcolm S. Potter of Glens Falls and Miss Mabel Doolittle, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Emery Doolittle, were married on Tuesday at the Court Street cottage of the bride's parents. The Rev. Herbert M. Gester of the Second Presbyterian Church officiated. Mrs. Walter Scott Henry, the well-known singer, will have charge of the music for the patriotic tea to be given next Thursday under the auspices of local and visiting Daughters of the American Revolution. It will take place at the Circular Street cottage of Mrs. Julius H. Caryl of New York. Charles E. Tripler of New York will make public experiments with liquid air at the opera house on Thursday next. Henry Newman of New York has placed in a number of the Broadway hotels blanks asking for subscriptions to a loving cup for Admiral George Dewey. Many of the local pulpits will be filled to-morrow by eminent divines from New York and other cities, passing their vacation here.

Prof. Bernadotte Perrin and family of New Haven, Conn., who have been guests of Judge Charles S. Lester for some time, have gone to Cedar Camp, Brant Lake. Capt. Morehouse of the Imperial Maritime Customs, China, is occupying his Regent Street cottage. Judge George S. Batcheller of this place, who is a member of the International Tribunal in Egypt is, accompanied by Mrs. Batcheller and Miss Batcheller, summering here. They will return to Egypt in the Fall. T. W. Ramsden, son of the late brave British Consul at Santiago, and who is now Consul in his father's place, is passing his vacation here. His wife and sister, Miss Ramsden, are also here. Mrs. W. C. Story of New York is an expert golfer. She won the prize at the links of the Saratoga Golf Club on Tuesday.

Regular dances took place during the week at the Grand Union Hotel, Congress Hall, United States Hotel, Kensington Hotel, and at other hotels and boarding places. They were well patronized. The annual fête of the Saratoga Floral Association will probably cover three days, beginning Sept. 5. Col. Albert B. Hilton of New York is President of the association. Mrs. Benjamin J. Harnett, who assisted Lady Dufferin in organizing the medical work for the women of India, gave a lecture here yesterday on "Life Among the Hindoos." The annual lawn festival for the benefit of the Home of the Good Shepherd will take place on Wednesday, Aug. 23. Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Colfax, Miss Colfax, and Mrs. E. A. Knapp, all of New York, are guests at the Grand Union, Saratoga, for the month of July.

BAR HARBOR.

Casino plans are being formulated, but as yet nothing definite has been done. The trouble is that no one or two men are willing to take the responsibility of the enterprise. That was the difficulty with the Canoe Club plan for a clubhouse last Summer, which looked for a while as if it would really be pushed through. Many people think a Casino should be built above the bar. The reasons given for this are, first, that the Casino must have a water front, and this water front must be accessible for yachts, and secondly, that as a swimming pool is an almost indispensable feature of the Casino, the water connected with the building must be clean and healthy. Below the bar, it is claimed, would not be a good location for the Casino, because a safe harbor is not afforded for yachts—witness the New York Yacht Club's orders to always anchor above the bar—while it is said the water there is dirty and unhealthy, owing to the sewage. For these and other considerations, it is felt that the Acadia Landing, on the Biddie property, would be the best possible situation for the Casino. The objection that it is far away is met by the answer that a large share of the cottages lie close by, and would be easily accessible from the wharf by means of a small launch.

For several years past the need of an appropriate meeting place for the resident young men of Bar Harbor has been felt. At a conference recently held by a few of those interested, a plan was suggested whereby the property at the corner of Mount Desert and School Streets could be secured. Plans for suitable buildings have been prepared, which seem adapted to and appropriate for the work. The amount of money necessary to secure the land, buildings, furniture, &c., is $21,000, and it is the intention of those interested that the undertaking shall be started free from debt. Last Winter, when the project was first proposed, letters were sent to a number of people asking if they would support the association, and over seventy answers were received, promising $10 a year. The continued existence of the association is therefore assured. The money for the land, buildings, and furniture is being raised rapidly. Mr. Edward B. Mears, who is directing the project, has received several large subscriptions, which are given below. Any other persons who may feel interested, and the cause is one that should interest every one, may send their subscriptions to Mr. Mears. The following subscriptions have already been received: Morris K. Jesup, $4,000; John S. Kennedy, $2,000; Alexander Maitland, $1,000; W. E. Dodge, $1,000; Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, $1,000, and E. G. Fabbri, $500.

Last Wednesday a luncheon was given by Mrs. David Hennen Morris for Miss Jennings, granddaughter of the late Chief Justice Louisiana. Miss Jennings has just returned from a three years' visit to the Transvaal, South Africa, where her brother is the engineer in charge of the gold mines operated by Cecil Rhodes, the Rothschilds, and the De Beers. While in that country she made herself quite famous by being the first woman to win the chess championship of Johannesburg. Miss Jennings was queen of the carnival in New Orleans not many years ago. Among those present were Countess von Schromintz, Miss Van Rensselaer, Miss Lawrence, Miss Knowlton, Mrs. Ripley, Miss Trevor, Miss Rita Morris, and Mrs. F. I. Morris. There have been a number of dinners and luncheons at the cottages this week. Mrs. Draper gave a dinner at the Boulders Monday evening. Mrs. J. J. Emery entertained at the Turrets Thursday evening. Mr. John Addison gave a dinner at his cottage, on Eagle Lake Road, Thursday evening. Mrs. Frederick Joy entertained at Edgemere and the Charles Carroll Jacksons at Llangollen Tuesday evening. Wednesday afternoon Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle gave one of the largest and most enjoyable luncheons of the season at Donaque. There has been considerable activity at Jordan Pond of late, and numerous parties drive over from here and lunch at the hotel. Mrs. Megargee Wright recently drove over with this four-in-hand. With him were Mr. and Mrs. E. Rittenhouse Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, Miss Sylvia Fox, Mr. Llewellyn Barry, and Mr. Johnson. Last Saturday the A. Howard Hinkles drove to Jordan Pond for dinner, and Sunday Mr. A. C. Gurnee took a party of men, including Mr. Charles Robinson, Mr. F. H. Baldwin, Mr. J. L. Finney, and Charles T. How.

Mr. and Mrs. James N. Pinchot of New York, who have taken Stanwood, Mrs. James G. Blaine's cottage, on Highbrook Road, are entertaining Mr. Van Rensselaer Stuyvesant. Mr. Sumner Gerard, who is an intimate friend of young Mr. Pinchot, will also be their guest for a time, having come up from New York on a yacht. Mr. Gerard is well known in Bar Harbor. He spent last Summer at Tampa with his regiment, and there contracted fever, from which he has not yet fully recovered. The Henry Whelens of Philadelphia will arrive the first week in August and occupy the Newport cottage. Miss Laura Whelen has been in Philadelphia all Winter. Her sister, Miss Elsie Whelen, has only recently returned from Cairo, Egypt, with Mrs. Whelen. Mrs. Thomas A. Scott arrived Wednesday evening and opened her cottage, Bevilstone. Mrs. Scott has not been well during the past Winter. Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes will arrive here on Wednesday and occupy the Hardy cottage. Mrs. Leslie Carter is to be joined here by her mother, Mrs. Dudley, next week. Judge Ingraham and Gen. C. C. Whittier arrived on Monday. They have been constant visitors here for several seasons. Mrs. Henry Bradbury and Miss Morris of New York are at the Louisburg. Mr. Theodore Cooper of New York is at the Belmont. The Cavendish Whist Club meets with Mrs. Longstreth on Wednesday mornings as usual. Nine tables are in service. Few cottages remain vacant now at Winter Harbor, and there is an increasing number of guests at the Inn daily. Grindstone Neck is taking its share of the ennui which seems to have seized all the resorts on Frenchman's Bay. There is nothing going on to speak of, and the close of July will have witnessed but little entertaining. Mr. and Mrs. John J. Ridgway of Philadelphia have opened their cottage. Miss Violet Ridgway is still a leader in the younger set. Tom Ridgway came down last week. Mrs. William G. Cochran and family are with Mrs. Cannell for the season. Prof. and Mrs. Walter Dean of Cambridge are visiting Mr. and Mrs. George Dexter at the Berkley Taylor cottage. Prof. and Mrs. Charles Doremus of New York have taken the "Merry Chanter" for the season. Mrs. Wilson Godfrey of New York, with her daughters, Miss Florence Godfrey and Miss Jessica Godfrey, is occupying the Hawes cottage. Miss Stokes of Germantown is visiting the Lennings. Mr. and Mrs. George Dallas Dixon of Baltimore arrived recently, and are at their cottage for the season.

THE ADIRONDACKS.

The trains are daily bringing to the mountains visitors from all over the country. Many of the hotels are filled, and all are assured a prosperous season. Places which used to be known as "wilderness camps" are fast becoming crowded resorts. Of the sports which divert the visitors golf ranks easily first. The fine Ampersand links, under the management of Mr. Finlay, are an attraction, and are crowded with scores of players of both sexes. Among those seen most often on the links are Mr. and Mrs. Harry Taylor, Mrs. Poillon, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Loring, Jr., Mr. W. H. Wells, Mr. A. Cornike, Mr. F. B. Orvis, Mr. D. W. Brown, Mrs. Drew, and Mr. A. B. Ashforth

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

The Season of Roof Garden Shows and Outdoor Concerts.

PROGRAMMES OF NEXT WEEK

Various Dramatic Topics at Home and Abroad—Gossip of the World of Music.

William Archer's paper in the current number of The Fortnightly Review on the present condition of the English stage reveals the best qualities of the mind of its writer. Mr. Archer is, above all else, a dramatic critic, a student of the drama as literature, and of the art of acting, who is gifted also with the judicial mind. Mr. Archer's judgments in dramatic matters may not always be final, but they are always sound and expressed in the most lucid and interesting way. He believes in the modern theatre as an artistic power for good, and he has, unquestionably, done much himself in the last fifteen years to increase its beneficent influence.

Much that Mr. Archer writes on subjects apart from the stage and its art and literature is no better than much that other men write on those subjects—one might, indeed, go further and say much that some men are either too wise or too indolent to care about writing. But in his own field, in the present hour, he is pre-eminent among men who write the English language.

Of current theatrical topics at this moment there are positively none. The roof gardens, the "vaudevilles," and the two extravaganza theatres now open—the New York and the Casino—are doing good business, but there will be no stir in the theatrical world for five or six weeks yet.

"They sneered in New York at a humanized 'Romeo and Juliet,'" says the smart writer of theatrical paragraphs for The Pall Mall Gazette. Who did? If he refers to the production of Shakespeare's love tragedy at the Empire Theatre, he has been misinformed. Nobody sneered at that. The influential newspapers and the public alike praised it and liked it.

This mistaken young man wants to have Molière as well as Shakespeare "humanized." The survival of the ancient, quaint traditions of the Comédie Française in a recent performance in London, by Coquelin and his company, of "Tartufe," pains his iconoclastic and irreverent mind. But Molière on the stage without the Molière traditions would be of doubtful interest. He is not, like Shakespeare, for all places and all times. And the formal manner in which the French dramatic classics are treated on the stage seems to exactly suit those classics.

There was nothing exactly new in Mr. Charles Frohman's announcement of his theatrical programme for next season. Most, if not all, of its items already had been printed separately. But it is a rich and varied programme, full of promises of rational enjoyment. E. A. D.

NOTES OF THE SUMMER SHOWS.

TERRACE GARDEN.—Herbert's Twenty-second Regiment Band has met with great success at the Terrace Garden. Paul Henneberg is director of the band. The large crowds that attend the concerts every night are proving that popular instrumental music is a success in the Summer show, and it has been found necessary to put in additional seats.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Rose Eytinge comes out as a vaudeville star at Keith's this week, appearing in a farce called "The First Old Woman," written by her son, E. F. Butler. Other performers are Clifford and Huth, the Olympia Quartet, Hines and Remington, Fields and Ward, the Midgleys, and Arras and Alice. Ralph Bingham, the popular Philadelphia humorist, will make his début in this city.

CASINO THEATRE AND ROOF GARDEN.—"The Rounders" is having an almost unprecedented run, and the receipts have dwarfed the big records of "In Gay New York," "The Lady Slavey," and "The Whirl of the Town." On the roof E. P. Rice is making a great success. His programme is characterized by the usual Rice variety of humor and versatility, and includes comedians, male and female; dancers, singers, cornet players, acrobats, and gymnastic specialists. The presentation of "The Maid in the Moon" is deferred for another week.

LION PALACE ROOF GARDEN.—The high-class vaudeville bill presented by Manager Maus last week proved such a success that he has decided to continue the same style of programme in connection with the musical performance of the Squadron A Band. Gertrude Rutledge, who has made a great hit, continues the leading attraction with her old-time songs. The remainder of the programme includes Rena Aubrey, Katharine Rose, Mlle. A. Bellini, Grace Mantell, Joseph A. Weber, A. J. Martyne, and others. Miss Rose was formerly with Sousa's Band.

AMERICAN THEATRE ROOF GARDEN.—Manager Kingsbury has extended the contract of Jess Dandy through the coming week, and he will continue to give his taking Hebrew parodies. Bertie Fowler, the comedienne, who made her début last Monday night, and Al Wilson, humorist, are continued for another week. Other attractions are Van and Nobriga, sketch artists; Blanche Ring, soprano; Bigger and Breher, duetists, and Mardo, the clown juggler. A special concert, to be given tonight, will have the Wiseman Serenaders as an added feature.

VICTORIA ROOF GARDEN.—Mr. Hammerstein offers a varied and promising programme at his Venetian Terrace Garden this week. Gautier is kept over and will introduce a new sensational act with a trained horse. New members of the troupe are Bicknell, the baker-boy sculptor; the four Beaseley Sisters, violinists; McFee and Hill, burlesque trapeze artists; Rawson and June, boomerang throwers. Performers kept over from last week include Bartho, the première danseuse; the Esquimalos, wire actors; the four Nelson Sisters, and Belle Davis with her pickaninnies.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.—The week's programme at the St. Nicholas Garden is divided into sections, a different kind of music being rendered on the different evenings. Tuesday is given up to a request programme. Wednesday is for ballroom selections, Friday is Wagner night, and on Sunday there is a sacred concert. Every night there are included in the programme one or two instrumental soloists and one vocal soloist. This week there are two singers scheduled, the first one being Miss Adrienne Remenyi, daughter of the late Edouard Remenyi, who appears on Monday night.

KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN.—The policy of presenting only high-class vaudeville at Koster & Bial's is evidently bearing fruit, as is evidenced by the nightly increase of attendance. The programme for this week is new and includes the first appearance here of the De Filippis, international dancers; the Conture Brothers, European acrobats; the Fowlers, jugglers and trapeze swingers; Anna St. Tel, dancer; the Romalo Brothers, head balancers, and Bessie Phillips, chansonette and dancer. There are numerous other singers, dancers, jugglers, and humorists, and also the Neapolitan Troubadours, whose performances made a decided hit last week.

NEW YORK THEATRE AND ROOF GARDEN.—Mme. Herrmann continues to perform in the Aerial Magnolia Grove this week, together with Fay Templeton, Bertha Walzinger Smith and Campbell, Louise Gunning, the Eight Phaseys, Walton's monkeys, Mlle. Erna's musical dogs, the Manhattan Trio, and many others. New features include a big pantomime ballet of fifty, called "After the Ball," and a pony ballet of sixteen in "The Street Gamins' Frolic." The programme abounds in serpentine and eccentric dancers, posers, wire-walkers, mimics, and singers. In the theatre "The Man in the Moon" continues to draw well. Walter Jones and J. C. Miren, who have been absent from sickness, are back in the cast.

AFTER DALY'S THEATRE.

Managers in Various Cities Seek to Purchase the Property.

Daly's theatres are not sold yet. It was expected that something definite would be announced yesterday, as it was reported that Mr. Nixon was coming from Philadelphia to clinch the deal, but Manager Richard Dorney stated late in the afternoon that nothing of importance had transpired during the day. He said that the first communication he had received from Nixon and Zimmerman was a telegram on Friday, which said that Mr. Nixon would be in New York the next day, and that Mr. Nixon's failure to fill the engagement was caused by the sickness of his daughter.

The law firm of Howe & Hummel has received a cablegram from Manager Ziegfeld of the Manhattan Theatre. The message reads: "Daly's Theatre in market. Please inform executors I desire to negotiate."

Cornelius Gardiner, representing Manager Painter of the Lafayette Theatre, in Washington, and Manager Hamlin of the Chicago Grand Opera House, says that he has an option on the Daly properties until next Thursday. In fact, everybody who has made any advances in regard to the purchase is claiming to have an option, and the different rumors are so conflicting that it is impossible to get at the truth of it all.

It is certain, however, that no transfer of the property has been made, and the executors declare that when the deal is consummated the purchaser will have to take the London theatre and fulfill all the conditions of Mr. Daly's will.

German Company to Play Here.

BERLIN, July 22.—Manager Resemann of the Stettin City Theatre has arranged to play his entire company in New York from Oct. 1 to Feb. 1.

MUSICAL MATTERS AT HOME.

The total disagreement of the critics makes it impossible to tell whether Jakobowski's "Tarantella," a new opera, made a success or a moderate failure in Chicago last Monday night.

Walter Damrosch and his orchestra are once more the attractions at Willow Grove, a popular Philadelphia trolley car terminus.

The Omaha Bee is publishing a musical dictionary in installments. Here are some excerpts:

"Band—An organization which is bombastic and egotistical and needs no nerve tonic. This is caused by the abundance of wind and brass contained therein. Many bandsmen do nothing but blow their own horns from one week to another. Bands are divided into many classes—good bands, bad bands, worse bands, rubber bands, string bands, hat bands, and husbands. Husbands formerly called housebands, make the music of the household, hence housebands, condensed into husbands. Some bands, especially in Western cities, are meant for parade purposes exclusively, and that is well. It were better still if they were stiller. As a nerve destroyer, anger rouser, disposition spoiler there are few things that can equal a bad street band. Concert bands make possible the wearing of showy uniforms, in addition to furnishing interesting music.

"Attack—A musical expression signifying a certain special style of singing or playing a tone or chord. The striking of a tone. It is used chiefly as a noun. The verb 'to attack' would not be useful to music, because musicians always live together in brotherly and sisterly love, and they never attack each other, so they don't.

"Harmony—This word is applied to chords and discords. Chords of music and discords of feeling. It should be the basis of all musicianship, because it is the primary cause. Harmony can either be 'close' or 'dispersed.' Musicians prefer 'dispersed.'

"Anthem—A selection of sacred words set to music. Formerly an antiphon, because it was sung antiphonally or alternately by each half of the choir. There is a dispute among modern authorities as to the possibility of the word Chrysanthemum having been derived from Christmas Anthem, thus, Chrystmas Anthemum, then by dropping the middle syllable chrysanthemum. The authority is doubtful."

M. Charlier, manager of the French opera, has engaged Signor Vianesi as conductor for next season. Vianesi was the first conductor at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Theodore Van Yorx has been engaged as one of the leading tenors for next September's musical festival at Worcester.

The first annual report of the Music Department Commissioners of Boston is in print. In reviewing the year's work, the Commissioners state that they "feel that a decided advancement has been made toward creating a musical atmosphere, which is needed in Boston, not only as a means of encouraging among the masses of the people a taste for the best class of music, but also as a help to the development of their natural aptitude for creative, as well as executive, ability in the art of music. To make it possible to hear good music, well performed, commonly and often, constitutes the first and most important requisite for the creation of a musical atmosphere." This the Commissioners have tried to do with the small amount of funds at their disposal, by giving the best music, well performed, and by taking it to the very doors, almost, of the people. The expenses footed up $9,046.37 for the year ending Jan. 31, 1899, of which $5,482 went for salaries of the Municipal Band, $1,187.22 for attendants at concerts, clerical help, stenographer, etc., $134.96 for uniforms for the band, $284.62 for services of other bands and sheet music.

Mr. E. Irenaeus Stevenson, widely known in American musical circles as the music editor of Harper's Weekly, and in literary criticism as a staff reviewer for many authoritative journals, as well as for his assistant editorship of the Warner "Library of the World's Best Literature," will be heard in London, either this Autumn or next season, in a series of three musical-literary entertainments, entitled "The Relation of Music to the Dramatic in History, Fiction, and the Literary Theatre, with Dramatic Illustrations." Mr. Stevenson has received much stage training, and in dramatic diction is a pupil of two or three eminent foreign actors, and these musical conferences will be novel in their liberal use by the speaker of extracts from the most entertaining pages of, particularly, the higher acting drama, in at least three languages. The conferences will be given under fashionable auspices, and they will be repeated in Paris and New York.

MUSICAL MATTERS ABROAD.

A vocalist at the Opera in London a few nights ago astonished his companions by appearing in an ordinary lover part wearing the Order of the Garter. Strange things happen in opera, and some years since the thanes assembled at the marriage of Lucy of Lammermoor sported one and all the Golden Fleece. The explanation of the Garter episode probably lies in the fact that M. Jean de Reszke has just received from the Queen the fourth class of the Royal Victorian Order, and his artistic colleague resolved to go one better.

A musical festival will be held at Sheffield Oct 11 to 13; that is to say, immediately after the Norwich festival. Six concerts will be given within the three days, but without any special novelties. "Messiah" will open the festival on the 11th, with, in the evening, Elgar's "King Olaf," and a miscellaneous programme. On the 12th are promised Saint-Saëns's "Samson et Delilah," Sullivan's "Golden Legend," and Beethoven's Choral Symphony, while the 13th will be devoted to Parry's "King Saul," Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," and a Wagner programme. The chief vocalists will be Mesdames Ella Russell, Esty, Butt, Brema, Coombes, and King; Messrs. Lloyd, Ben Davies, Black, Green, Bispham, and Knowles. In the preliminary circular the name of the conductor, a very important personage at a musical festival, is, doubtless by accident, omitted. On Nov. 14 a one-day festival will be held at Cheltenham, with Mme. Albani as chief vocalist.

An English musical paper says: "When Clara Butt takes a real holiday she goes to the country house of her friend, Ilma di Murska." If without irreverence, it would be interesting to know where that "country house" is situated. Mme. Ilma di Murska died in 1889.

Heinrich Wiegand, who died a few days since in a lunatic asylum at Frankfort, was a distinguished Wagnerian basso, who was formerly a merchant in London and Paris. His business was ruined by the Franco-German war, and, as he was already recognized as a clever amateur, he adopted the profession of an opera singer. He took part in the original production of "Der Ring des Nibelungen," at Her Majesty's, in 1882, and he more than once sang at Baireuth.

Mascagni has decided to take his orchestra from the Conservatory of Pesaro to Paris for the exhibition, and he has, it seems, been making inquiries as to the chances of a London season next July. The chances are, however, very small, as the London concert season will then be over. If Mascagni elects to go to England at all, he would be wise to do so before he visits Paris.

Rome will be privileged to hear the first performance of Puccini's "La Tosca." Mlle. Darlée, a prima donna with a romantic history, has been selected to take the leading part. She is a member of a Roumanian princely family which was ruined a few years ago. On the advice of Gounod she studied in Paris, and with so much success that she was able to make her début at the Opéra at the early age of nineteen. That was ten years ago, and she is now a favorite in France, Italy, and Germany. Next season she will be heard in London. As usual, not a solitary writer for the London press knows that she has sung in America.

Beautiful Lillian Blauvelt continues to have great success in London.

Miss Janotha, Mrs. Craigie, (the author who writes as "John Oliver Hobbes,") and Lady Randolph Churchill are about to play Bach's triple concerto in London at a public concert. Have we any aristocratic amateurs who can do likewise?

Mr. Ashton Ellis, who is so indefatigable in his researches concerning Wagner's life and work, has translated and gathered into two volumes some letters which the composer wrote to his friends and patrons, Herr Otto Wessendonck and Herr Emil Hocker, between the years 1852 and 1870. These will be published shortly.

At the Paris Opéra, the first part of Berlioz's "Les Troyens" is in rehearsal. This was called by the composer "La Prise de Trole." The second section was performed in Germany ten years ago, under the direction of Herr Motti, who, by the way, hopes to be sufficiently recovered from his unpoetical complaint in time to conduct some of the Baireuth performances. Frau Mottl has been replaced by Frau Kernic of Munich. Herr Richter has arrived at Baireuth, and is conducting rehearsals.

Mr. George Henschel's opera, "Nubia," has been accepted for performance by the Directors of the Dresden Opera House.

THE KALTENBORN CONCERTS.

Pleasant Entertainments at St. Nicholas Garden.

D'Oyly Carte had his Helen Lenoir and Theodore Thomas has his Anna Millar. These have been two of the famous women managers of musical enterprises, and they have long been known as the only ones who ever succeeded in making comic operas and concerts profitable. To their names must apparently be added now that of a third woman manager, Louise B. Kaltenborn, who is the director of the Kaltenborn Summer night concerts at the St. Nicholas Garden. The musical conductor is her husband, Franz Kaltenborn, and it may fairly be said that harmony prevails in the family.

Mr. Kaltenborn is a young and comparatively inexperienced conductor. It would perhaps be wiser, as it certainly is kinder, to postpone all discussion of his abilities till he has gained more assurance and a firmer grasp of the art of interpretation. But in the meanwhile it is pleasant to say that he has gathered around him a fairly good orchestra over which he presides with dignity and modesty, and that he shows taste and judgment in his selections. He has made a specialty of the waltzes of the Strauss family, and these he conducts with fine spirit, playing the leading violin himself, as the Strausses have done.

The most popular programmes with the public have thus far proved to be those of the Wagner nights. Here perhaps the long practice of most of the orchestra and of the conductor himself under the lamented Seidl are of greater influence than the conceptions of Mr. Kaltenborn's mind in producing happy results. In the music of Liszt also this orchestra does good work, though it must be confessed that in the matter of intonation the strings are not always flawless. But on the whole these concerts are good entertainments.

The acoustics of the garden are good, and the audiences are composed of persons among whom it is a pleasure to be. Women are particularly well pleased with the enterprise, which affords them entertainment free from the cheap vulgarities of the roofs and the vaudevilles. Thus far there has been abundant evidence that there are many persons in town desirous of hearing music in the Summer. Mrs. Kaltenborn, who conducts the entire business of the establishment, is in a fair way to make a record of success as a manager.

ROSE COGHLAN A BANKRUPT.

Actress Owes Over $26,000, and Her Assets Are Only Clothes.

Rose Coghlan, the actress, under the name of Rosamond Maria Sullivan, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities $26,836, besides five claims the amounts of which are unknown, and no available assets. She has wearing apparel and a theatrical wardrobe valued at $250, but they are exempt. There are forty-seven creditors in all, and many of the claims are in judgment.

The following are creditors for printing: John H. Springer, $2,000, partially settled; Detroit Free Press, $1,300; Richardson & Foos, $900; George Bleistein, President of The Courier Company, $731. Among the creditors for merchandise sold to her are Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, $1,000; Stern Brothers, $244; Koch & Co., $282; Burns & Co., $1,261; Edward Herrman, $269; Courtney Thorpe, $80; Charles Winkleman, $100; Charles J. Fisher, Buffalo, $892; Otto W. Pape, $112; assignee of Albert B. Hilton, $30; J. Goldberg, $100. For photographs she owes: Benjamin J. Falk, $125; Rockwood, $250, claim in dispute; New York Photogravure Company, $100.

Among the other creditors are Flora Granville, actress $1,800 for services, suit pending; Robert Taber, London, actor, $350 for services; Joseph M. Stoddart, $80; H. C. Miner, $1,400 for rent; Fourth National Bank, $180; P. J. McDonald, $250 for storage; Walker & Lawson, $5,529, deficiency judgment Dec 24, 1895; Judson Lawson, $5,529, judgment Dec. 24, 1895.

Mrs. Sullivan resides at New Rochelle. Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield, her attorneys, said that most of the debts grew out of the theatrical business in 1894 and 1895, when she managed her own company, and there are also some suits pending against her which she wished to get rid of.

STRANGE STORY OF A BURGLARY.

Mr. Kahn Says Thieves Took Hidden Jewelry and Set Fire to a Trunk.

Considerable interest was manifested up town yesterday afternoon in an alleged robbery which was said to have taken place early in the morning in the apartments of Eugene Kahn, a butcher, who lives with his wife in the five-story double flat building at 440 Manhattan Avenue.

As Policeman Hurley of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station was passing the house at 4 o'clock he saw a woman raise a window in the flat on the fourth story and heard her cry "Police!" He rushed up stairs, and, he says, detected an odor of smoke. The woman who had called for help appeared at the door of the flat with her husband. The man, who was Mr. Kahn, told the following story:

About 4 o'clock he and his wife were awakened by a stifling sensation. Going into a side room he saw that a lot of smoke was coming from a trunk. He opened the trunk and a blaze sprang up, and in extinguishing it he burned his hands. Afterward he looked about and found that the drawers and shelves in the room had been ransacked. In his vest, which was lying on a chair, were a big roll of money and a gold watch and chain. These were not touched. Two thousand dollars' worth of jewelry, however, belonging to his wife, was taken. It had been placed in a jewelry box over a hollow door jamb for safe keeping. How the burglars could have missed the money and the watch and have found the jewelry he was not able to understand.

The matter was reported to Capt. Steinkamp of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, and he detailed two detectives to investigate. The supposition is that if the burglars did enter the house, they opened the door of the dining room with skeleton keys and thence passed through the servant girl's room into the sleeping room of the Kahns.

When seen in the afternoon Kahn would not discuss the matter, saying that he did not care for any publicity.

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VALLEY OF THE AMAZON

Report of the Wilmington's Trip of 2,300 Miles.

GREAT BUT HUNGRY COUNTRY

Hard Wood and Animal Life Scarce, but an Enormous Trade in Rubber, Which May Exhaust the Supply.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—From the report of Commander C. C. Todd of the Wilmington on the voyage of that vessel up the Amazon, just submitted, the following extracts are taken:

All vessels, of any size, bound up the Amazon, touch at Para to obtain pilots for navigating the river. This is imperative on account of defective charts and the frequent changes, each season, in the channel. It may be stated that in the same season, during the rise of the river between November and June, bars are formed by deposits brought down from above and deposited at the ends of the many islands, and it is only by constant communication among the pilots themselves that they are enabled to safely direct vessels. And even then they sometimes ground steamers, resulting in the revocation of their pilot licenses for from six months to a year.

The principal mouth of the Amazon is not now used for ascending the river. It is dangerous to navigate, the banks constantly change, and for years past the way of approach has been from Para, via the estuary of that name lying along the eastern side of the large island of Marajo.

The trip of the Wilmington was made during the rising stage of the river, which begins in November and reaches the maximum height about June 20 following. During this period steamers are liable to be disabled from striking their propellers against sunken logs floating down stream. A most vigilant lookout is necessary to avoid the surface driftwood, which comes down in immense quantities during the rising stage.

From the entrance of the Para estuary for a distance of about 300 miles, the river banks present the same appearance, low land formed by alluvial deposit covered with a dense growth of jungle mixed with occasional trees of large dimensions. No amount of large timber was observed from the decks of the Wilmington. This may be due to the cutting of the larger growth in past years for purposes of sale. But as far as could be determined there does not exist along the banks of the Amazon any quantity of hard wood.

The supposed abundance of bird and animal life on the water courses was not observable. The inhabitants accounted for this by stating the birds had been much hunted along the banks they had retreated into the interior. This is undoubtedly true to some extent, and also the season of the year was such that many species had migrated north. But it was exceedingly rare to hear the calls of any kind except a few parrots, a good many cranes, and the kingfisher class. An occasional alligator was observed swimming across the river. It is said during high water these reptiles go into the jungle and sun themselves, or rest upon the trunks of fallen trees. The Manatee was not seen. Fish were not seen in any quantity, and such as were caught could not be considered very edible. Turtles are not caught in the lower waters except during low water, or from July to November.

The first high land is met about 300 miles above Para, in the vicinity of the town of Prainha, itself situated upon a bold bluff about 75 to 100 feet high on the left bank of the river. Commencing at this point this high land extends to the west southwest in an undulating manner for thirty miles, interspersed with lagoons, to Monte Allegre, several hundred feet in height. To the northwest of Monte Allegre, a town of about 300 inhabitants, is a range of high hills extending over a space of twenty miles. All the bluffs showing along this high land are of a brilliant reddish color mixed with a kind of substratum of blue clay, into which the birds have burrowed and made their nests. This blue clay has the appearance of stone from the distance.

The next high land is passed at the town of Santarem, at the junction of the Rio Tapajez with the Amazon. This high land (the word is used in a comparative sense) extends over a small area, about fifty to sixty feet high on the right bank of both the Amazon and Tapajez. The town itself contains about 2,500 people, the population increasing or diminishing according to the season for gathering rubber, at which times the population is greatly decreased for several months owing to the departure of those working in the rubber fields.

The type of people along the lower Amazon partakes largely of the Portuguese. And as one recedes from the mouth there is a gradual admixture of Portuguese and Amazon Indians, until near the Tapajez, where the Indian predominates. Near the Island of Marajo there would seem to be a larger mixture of the whiter races, for the people along the Breves and Rohl Boisseau passes show a marked difference in color. The aborigines of these waters are fast disappearing under the large influx of Portuguese—Brazil settlements from the Maranhao to Ceara regions, due to the rubber development. The death rate is high among the male adults owing to exposure during the rainy season in the forests, gathering rubber. But there is no prospect of a decrease of population, as from every hut or aggregation of huts children in unusual numbers appeared.

The city of Manaos lies on the left bank of the Rio Negro, five miles from its junction with the river called on the maps the Solimoes. It is the seat of government of the State of Amazonas. With a population of from 30,000 to 40,000 it is to-day second in importance only to Para, in Northern Brazil, when its exports and imports are considered, and the territory tributary to it.

The city of Manaos to-day is lighted by electricity, has an electric railway, water works, (all American enterprises,) and possesses a good telephone service. There is an ice plant, and paving the streets with Hastings brick is now in progress. Under wise administration it would appear as though Manaos has before it a brilliant future, should present trade conditions continue or increase.

For a distance of 600 miles above Manaos, only low land is found, all having the same general aspect as that along the lower river, near its mouth. Vast areas of this wide expanse are submerged at high water and often only the growth of trees above the water can be seen. Here and there are isolated spots of ground a few feet above high water mark, upon which are generally found one or more dwellings of those living along the banks. Apparently as a further precaution, occasionally may be seen a dwelling elevated several feet on posts. The universal means of travel and communication by the more humble classes is with canoes, propelled oftentimes by women alone.

There are no towns of any importance along the whole stretch from Manaos to Iquitos, a distance of 1,300 miles.

Upon crossing the boundary between Brazil and entering Peruvian territory, a marked change was observed along the banks, so far as the people and their habitations were concerned. Here, as if in a moment, were met the true types of Peruvian Indian. The houses were much more comfortable, more substantial in build, and an improved social condition was everywhere evident. More signs of thrift, more cattle and sheep, cocoa plantations closer together, villages more frequent, and population greater than in the river below, and this marked change increased as progress was made by the Wilmington. While no marked election occurred in the banks, there appeared to be more frequent places for groups of families to establish themselves. This improved state of the common people was observed by all, and came in as a most agreeable surprise. Nothing of incident occurred until a stop was made to procure fresh beef for the crew, which for awhile caused a stampede of the natives, until reassured by the owner that our errand was only a peaceful one. Proceeding thence the Wilmington anchored off the city of Iquitos on April 13, eight days from Manaos, having steamed nearly 2,400 miles up the Amazon.

Quite an extensive business is carried on at this point, principally rubber exports. Three steamers of the Booth Line ply regularly, as well as the river steamers belonging to the Amazonas Company. The United States is not represented here.

The water front is not improved, the only means of reaching the plain of the city being by a rude set of steps cut into the bank. The steamers plying regularly to the place haul close in and tie up to the bank, and freight is discharged and taken in over a long gangplank. It is the shipping point and commercial centre of the entire Andean region lying along the tributaries of the Amazon; rich in natural products, and apparently just beginning its development. Exports have gradually increased in the past few years, and bid fair to grow rapidly. The character of the population is superior; the social conditions are excellent. During the visit of the Wilmington many attentions were shown to the officers by its people as a body, and great gratification expressed at the visit of the ship, the first man-of-war to appear in those waters. The steamers plying to Iquitos at all seasons of the year draw 14 feet of water. The custom is for these vessels to carry enough coal to insure their return to Manaos, for little or no fuel is found at Iquitos.

Coal deposits are believed to be numerous on the eastern slope of the Andes, and gold mines are undoubtedly worked up the Rio Negro by the Indians. It is the existence of the gold mines that has given rise to the boundary dispute between Ecuador and Peru. This question of boundaries is a burning one among all the countries bordering upon the upper Amazon waters. There are practically no defined boundaries. Some are in dispute, others under arbitration.

The Wilmington remained at Iquitos five days, and then headed down stream for Monaos. Upon the return to Para, April 28, the Wilmington had spent forty days up the Amazon, traveled 4,600 miles in its waters, and ended the cruise without damage and ready for sea.

Under instructions from the Department a collection was made of living animals, birds, &c. Most of these were presented by various gentlemen at Manaos and Iquitos. Inquiries were made at several places along the river with the object of purchasing, but none were found. With few exceptions, the collection was safely shipped by steamer to New York.

The unhealthy season up the Amazon appears to be during the rainy period, or from December to May. But by taking special precautions in respect to the diet, clothing, and exposure of the ship's company, the Wilmington had no sickness of any importance. On the contrary, the average health was exceptionally good.

The crying need of the Amazon Valley is food for the people residing therein. A sack of farinha sold in Maranhao for 5 milreis is retailed along the river at from 40 to 50 milreis. The great mortality among the laboring classes may be largely attributed to low nourishment, thus rendering the system liable to attack from miasmatic influences. No attempt whatever seems to be made to produce any article of food for home consumption, either meat or vegetables. From Para to Iquitos this condition obtains.

The principal product of the Amazon is rubber in its various forms. Cocoa is produced in large quantities, and the Brazilian nut is shipped to considerable extent, but the two latter are but secondary in importance to the first mentioned. Agriculture on many farms has been abandoned. Valuable lands for growing sugar, tobacco, cotton, and farinha have been deserted for the so-called rubber fields. Many thousands from Ceara and Maranhao have moved into the valley of the Amazon, greatly affecting the prosperity of these two former States, for many former industries are now idle from a lack of labor. Every steamer from the South going toward the Amazon country is densely crowded with families moving to the State of Para and Amazonas. This emigration will continue so long as the present prosperity in the rubber trade continues with ruling high prices.

The idea prevails among those handling this product, or they give out the impression, that the supply is unlimited; that only the fringe along the water courses has been reached, and therfore untold wealth lies in the valley of the Amazon from this source alone. Doubtless this statement is made in good faith, and from honest conviction, but it is a mooted question. Careful observers state that much greater inroads have been made on the natural resources than is generally known or believed.

It is said that the prodigious forests do not abound in the rubber tree; that it is found only in comparatively small groups at widely separated intervals, and the methods pursued by the natives in gathering the fluid kills the trees, or injures them beyond further production. While private parties have concessions covering very large tracts of rubber lands, such is the nature of the country that no protection can be had from the native in his canoe, who ranges through the forests at high water, in the hunt for rubber. With large immigration flowing in, this species of raiding will increase.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Major Putnam Bradlee Strong, son of ex-Mayor Strong, who is serving in the Second Division, Eighth Army Corps, in Manila, in writing to a military man in New York City, under date of San Fernando, May 16, says: "Although I am far away from good old New York, I have not forgotten its many attractions and memories of old days. Among them the old Sixty-ninth Regiment and its armory, wherein I had my first military experience, and later spent many a night as commanding officer of Company D, comes back to me. The old scenes stood out in my imagination and had the Filipino army seen me as my eyes kindled with joy, I think Aguinaldo would have called the war off and ordered a cold bottle. I see by copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES, which I have at hand, that the famous old regiment has still a little fight left in it yet, but it will come out all right, I am sure, if it is given a fair chance, and under the watchful eye of Gen. Smith, Assistant Adjt. Gen. O'Donohue, and others interested in the regiment, I am sure the gallant Sixty-ninth will reach a high place in the military, despite the little family quarrels, and family quarrels are by no means limited to the Sixty-ninth. I shall always be a Sixty-ninth man to the bone, and when I return, as I hope to before very long, I shall be willing to fight the battles as hard as ever. I have had a bully experience out here; the fighting has been very interesting, and our volunteer army has covered itself with glory. Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Montana, with California, Oregon, and Washington, all have sturdy sons fighting the Nation's cause, bearing the white man's burden with just as much spirit as their fathers did before them, and, although a foreign sun and climate hamper them somewhat, they rise above every penalty and carry Old Glory always to the fore. The scratch I received is of no consequence, and while I hope to dodge the rest of the Filipino bullets, still I am not sorry to have felt, even so slight as it was, the enemy's lead."

* * *

The dates arranged by Lieut. Col. Thurston, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, for supplementary practice at Creedmoor are as follows: Marksman and Sharpshooter Class—Aug. 5, 12, and 19; Sept. 4 and 23; Oct. 7, 14, and 31; Marksman and Expert Class—Aug. 26, Sept. 30, Oct. 21 and 28.

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Increased interest is manifest in Creedmoor shooting this year, and the annual Fall matches will see one of the largest representations of teams in its history.

***

Col. Bertram T. Clayton has assumed formal command of the Fourteenth Regiment, and in doing so issued his first order, which is as follows: "In assuming command of this historic regiment I am conscious not only of the honor conferred upon me but also of the duties and responsibilities associated with the office. To be worthy of holding a commission in the Fourteenth Regiment one must be loyal to the organization and appreciative of its glorious traditions. With the cordial support of the officers and enlisted men, (and this support will be given by all who love the regiment and respect its past record,) I shall hope soon to see the Fourteenth strong in numbers, and in drill and discipline second to no other organization in the National Guard in the State."

***

The following comprise the field and staff and the non-commissioned staff of the Seventh Regiment: Field and staff—Col. Daniel Appleton, Lieut. Col. William H. Kipp, Major James C. Abrams, Major Augustus W. Conover, Regimental Adjutant De Witt C. Falls, Battalion Adjutant Otto C. Toussaint, Regimental Quartermaster Walter G. Schuyler, Battalion Quartermasters William H. Folsom and John T. Fisher, Commissary J. Weston Myers, Inspectors of Rifle Practice William H. Palmer and Gouverneur M. Carnochan, Surgeon Daniel M. Stimson, M. D.; Assistant Surgeons Christopher J. Colles, M. D., and John H. Huddleston, M. D.; Chaplain David H. Greer, D. D. Non-commissioned staff—Regimental Sergeant Major, (vacant,) Battalion Sergeant Majors John F. Daniell, Henry A. Bostwick, Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant Major A. White, Battalion Quartermaster Sergeant Alanson B. Wilson, Commissary Sergt. John D. Crouch, Ordnance Sergt. Robert M. Kalloch, Band Leader Ernest Neyer, Drum Major John M. Smith, Color Bearers Edward L. Nicoll and Herbert Groesbeck, Hospital Steward Thomas W. Linton, Assistant Hospital Stewards William Weis and Edward D. Rudderow.

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The report of Inspector Hoffman of Gen. Roe's staff on the First Signal Corps, Capt. Erlandson, shows that command to be in excellent condition. The main features of the report are as follows:

"In the main the drill was good and creditable alike to officers and men. The manual of the sword was gone through with when marching in column of troopers and in line. This was well done. At the conclusion of the drill six stations were established. A message was started which gave the necessary data for drawing a map. It was sent from the first station by flag, repeated from the second station by heliograph, forwarded from the third station by bell, from the fourth by telephone, and to the final station by telegraph. The sending of the message began at 3:12. For the purpose of saving time, a copy of the message in its final form was given to the last station, and a most excellent map was drawn on a blackboard. The lack of time prevented putting on the map the houses and swamps. This was the first work of the kind which has been done on a blackboard, and was very creditable. At 4:30 the first station had finished sending the entire message, and the last station was just beginning to receive it. At inspection of quarters everything was found to be clean and in good order. The telephones were made by the corps. General appearance of the corps was good and soldierly. Discipline and military courtesy good. The Captain and Lieutenant appeared to be competent and efficient."

***

Major Bates of the Seventy-first Regiment has appointed Lieut. Alexander Williams of Company I to take charge of the formation of a rifle team to represent the regiment in the Fall matches at Creedmoor. Lieut. Williams is an expert rifleman and is one of the most reliable shots that visit the Creedmoor range, and it is expected a very strong team will result from his superintendence.

Company D has unanimously elected First Sergt. F. S. Maxwell a Second Lieutenant. He is a highly esteemed officer with an excellent record in the Cuban campaign.

Corp. D. C. McClelland of Company E, who has been appointed a Second Lieutenant in the volunteer army, joined the regiment from college just before the Spanish war, and was the first man wounded in the regiment during its service in Cuba. He was shot by a Spanish sharpshooter in the leg near the knee, the bullet going clean through the bone and landing on the opposite side just beneath the skin. After the wound was dressed McClelland still desired to march with the company, but the Surgeons would not permit him to try, and he was taken to the division hospital. The Surgeons declared that it would be necessary to amputate his leg if he desired to save his life. Corp. McClelland objected to the amputation, and declared he would not permit it. His views certainly seem to be correct, as the wound healed and his leg now appears to be as good as it ever was.

The bowling club of Company C has won a handsome prize in competition with an outside club. The prize is an alabaster figure of a street urchin, and now adorns the company room.

Company E, under Capt. Hill, has now sixty-five men on its roll, most of whom are former volunteers.

The outing of Company A a few days ago at College Point was a great success. There was a ball game between the married men and single men, which was won by the latter. Following this came a dinner, attended by some sixty persons. Among those present were Capt. Bruch, Capt. Chard, Lieut. Chambers, and former Capt. Whittle. A vaudeville entertainment was also provided.

Company K has appointed a committee to select a candidate for Captain, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Capt. Keck, and it will report shortly.

Surgeon Bell, who resigned some time since, has been honorably discharged. He was a very efficient officer and was very popular in the regiment, in which he served all through the Cuban campaign.

Capt. Hazen of Company B is on a three months' leave, the company meanwhile being in command of Lieut. Beekman.

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In the Eighth Regiment Capt. Edwards of Company B has appointed a committee to select a candidate for Second Lieutenant. The members of the committee are Corps. Knight, McIlhargy, McGinn, and Lohse and Privates Nelson and Hoedl. The company at present numbers forty-seven men, almost all of whom served with the volunteer regiment.

First L

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 23, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-town.....1,269 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
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THE GOLD DEMOCRATS.

Mr. TARVIN, Mr. BRYAN, and other apostles of silver have told the gold Democrats with brutal frankness that their room is better than their company. If they seek to enter the councils and conventions of the Democratic Party they are warned that they will be thrown out of the window. The anguish which this edict of disfellowship occasions is less poignant than it would be if the gold Democrats had wished or tried to associate with the men of the silver wing. They thought they had been attending somewhat strictly to their own business.

But while the silver men have been trying to drive the gold Democrats out of the party, our neighbor The Sun, which hates them with ungovernable passion, is engaged in an effort to drive them off the face of the earth. Listen to its words of abuse:

> Not one of them dares to demand or advocate or even to suggest in a whisper that the Democratic platform in 1900 should be favorable to the gold standard.
>
> In 1896 the sentiment of these opponents of Mr. BRYAN was expressed positively and courageously in the platform of the so-called National Democratic Party, adopted at Indianapolis, to this effect: "We insist upon the maintenance of the gold standard and the parity therewith of every dollar issued by the Government, and are firmly opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver." But how is it with them in 1900? Now they are simply intriguing to prevent any positive declaration on the subject of the monetary standard in the Democratic platform for 1900. They are trying to creep out of the fight. They were brave in 1896, but in 1899 they are playing the part of cowards.
>
> Under such circumstances these so-called "Gold Democrats" are bound to be beaten ignominiously in the Democratic National Convention next year, and they will deserve their humiliation. They are afraid to "go out to fight" for their principles, and inevitably they will be whipped by the forces who have the courage and self-respect to declare their position and fight for it manfully.
>
> Cowardice, equivocation, subterfuge, are a fatal reliance in politics.

Here is information as well as railing. Who told The Sun that the gold Democrats are "intriguing" to prevent any positive declaration about the money standard in the next platform? With whom are they intriguing, where and how? On whose authority does The Sun print this news?

The gold Democrats our neighbor has in mind are the National Democrats. They constitute the most courageous political party in this country to-day. Without ifs or buts they declared for the gold standard at Indianapolis. No other party has ever had the courage to do that. The St. Louis Republican platform was so weakened by international bimetallism drivel that it barely held together for the purposes of a sound-money campaign. Has our neighbor forgotten the deep sympathy with which the country in 1896 watched the struggles, long ineffectual, of one WILLIAM MCKINLEY to pronounce the little word gold? The National Democrats are not as numerous as the fishes or as vociferous as the jackdaws, but they have minds of their own, and upon the fit occasion they are accustomed to speak their minds with exceeding great plainness. They waste no time on the barren ideality of international bimetallism and they can utter the word gold in tones that startle the dodging and paltering Republicans.

The gold Democrats have an organization. Mr. PEABODY is Chairman of their National Committee and Gen. CHARLES TRACEY of Albany is the New York member. Whetner the committee will think it necessary or advisable to name candidates and put out a platform next year is probably now uncertain. Their action may depend in some measure on the currency legislation proposed for the next session of Congress. If the Republican Congress and Executive muster up courage enough to give to the gold standard the enduring sanction of law there would be no occasion so far as the currency issue is concerned to run two candidates against BRYAN. However, as The Sun well knows, the party of MCKINLEY has its head full of the most outlandish and obsolete notions on the subject of the tariff, and these notions are likely to get into the platform. It will be even harder for Democrats to stand on that plank than it was in 1896. We presume some will do it and some won't.

But if our neighbor burns with the desire to see a fine exhibition of political courage, let it exhort its own party, from the President down, to destroy the silver issue and erect an impregnable fortress for the Bryanites to beat out their brains against by establishing the gold standard by act of Congress. The real cowards, the side partners of the advocates of the policy of disaster and infamy, are the Republicans who are afraid to touch the currency laws.

MR. ROOT AS SECRETARY OF WAR.

It is easier to understand the President's offer of the vacant Cabinet place to Mr. ELIHU ROOT than it is to understand Mr. ROOT's acceptance. The President might think himself fortunate indeed to have this able, clear-headed lawyer, broad of view and sound of judgment, always within call for Cabinet meeting or midnight conference. He has no experienced statesman in his official council. Probably he gets as good advice from Mr. HAY as from any member of his Cabinet, but Mr. HAY is practically new to public affairs. A man of Mr. ROOT's strength will strengthen President MCKINLEY. He can take his ear from the ground more frequently and reach conclusions in matters of policy with greater celerity and confidence when such a counselor sits at his elbow.

All this explains the appointment. The acceptance must be explained, we suppose, on the theory that Mr. ROOT, as a man of high patriotism and devoted to the interests of his party and to its chief, did not feel at liberty to decline the call to duty. The sacrifice in his case is, of course, a heavy one, for the compensation which this generous Republic bestows upon its Secretary of War might be deducted entire from the annual earnings of a New York lawyer at or near the head of the bar without causing a serious diminishment, but when offered as a substitute seems, even with the honor added, far from tempting. It is fortunate that our Presidents are able to find so many men of high capacity in private life who put out of their minds the financial aspects of the summons to office. Mr. ROOT is of this patriotic temper, and it is much to his credit that he is.

Although quite untried in executive work, no man who knows Mr. ELIHU ROOT's abilities and characteristics will have any misgivings as to his success in the post where his predecessor exhibited such a total want of it. We doubt whether he will undo the damage and demoralization in the department due to ALGER'S influence as quickly or as thoroughly as a military man would have done who had no political affiliations. Mr. ROOT has not been much in politics, but enough probably to soften his heart to the appeals of the bigger men of the machines. It takes a man of adamant to resist them. So many civilians have held and successfully administered the office of Secretary of War that the country no longer expects to see a soldier in the place. If it did expect to see one appointed to this vacancy, it was because of the unsatisfactory nature of our situation in the Philippines, where there appears to be need of a dash of military genius to put an end to a very disagreeable little war. It has been said that the President wished to have a sound lawyer in the War Department, on account of the new and difficult problems that confront him in the administration of our dependent possessions. They are at present under military government, a situation which might suggest the need of a legal mind at the head of the department. But the President has one official law adviser already. It is surely a reflection on Mr. GRIGGS to assert that the President chose Mr. ROOT for ALGER'S place because of his learning in the law. It was the service of a trained and sagacious mind, a cool and sure judgment, and a wise counselor, not at law but in politics and policies, we imagine, that Mr. MCKINLEY sought in Mr. ROOT. He will not be disappointed.

The new Secretary is certainly fortunate in his opportunity. Under ALGER the War Department was the scandal and disgrace of the Administration. In the work of rebuilding, in extirpating abuses, in restoring the efficiency of the bureau forces, in weeding out the incompetents who have come in through favoritism and the abuses of patronage, and in putting the department in a position where it will once more have the confidence of the President and of the people Secretary ROOT can win honor and lasting distinction. It was a high compliment to him to be asked to help the Administration where it is in sorest need of help.

BUILDING FOR THE FUTURE.

In the July number of The Southern Workman and Hampton School Record is given in full the thirty-first annual report of the Principal of the Institute, the Rev. H. B. FRISSELL, together with several other reports of the various branches of the work at Hampton. We wish that every reader of THE TIMES interested in the future of the negro, with which is bound up largely the future of the South and so of the whole country, could be persuaded to study this report in the relative leisure of the Summer days. We are sure that it would give many of them a new idea of what is being done at Hampton and of the opportunities it affords to all of us who desire to do something that will really count in the solution of the problem presented to our Nation.

It is not an uncommon notion that Hampton is an enterprise of ordinary philanthropy through which the contributions of the charitable are distributed to those of the colored race that are able to avail themselves of its educational advantages. It is taken to be simply a great school for the free or cheap education of its pupils. A philanthropic enterprise it is, beyond doubt, but with no such narrow and temporary purpose as this. On the contrary, it is an organized business establishment, conducted with the closest attention to the requirements of business, and its aim is to teach teachers not at all in mere book knowledge, but in all knowledge and practice that will fit them to be intelligent, self-supporting men and women, and to aid others of their race in the same career. There is not in the North a factory or department store or other business concern that is managed with a stricter or more efficient regard to the requirements of economy and the adaptation of means to ends. Practically nothing is given to the pupils of Hampton. Every one of them is made to feel that he or she must earn what is offered, the money aid in certain cases being granted only on the certainty that it will promote the usefulness of the recipient in the work of the school. Naturally the means to carry on this work cannot be provided by the pupils alone, but the pupils are made to feel that they contribute to it and that it is theirs. The primary and indispensable condition at all times and in all cases is that the sacred sense of self-respect shall be implanted and nurtured and made fruitful.

This principle is carefully observed from the kindergarten to the post-graduate course. At every stage the pupil is made to feel that the things he or she is engaged upon are really useful, and they are also made to feel more and more as they go on that they are preparing themselves not only to earn their own way in the world but to aid their fellows practically and constantly to do the same. How far this has borne fruit is shown in the fact that the great work of Tuskegee in Alabama—one of the best in the South—is carried on chiefly and was conceived and established by graduates of Hampton. And throughout the South, in many States, the graduates of this singularly successful school are engaged in the same excellent task.

> The school is really an industrial village, says Dr. FRISSELL, and the young people who come here are introduced into its business life. Each one becomes a partner in the concern, and has his own responsibility for the carrying on of the institution. Continual appeals are made to the students for the practice of economy, and the doing of their best work because the burden of the school rests upon their shoulders. They are thus initiated into business. They are told the cost of running the shops, and are instructed in making estimates for buildings. The cost of material and labor is discussed with them. A personal account is kept with each student of the school, every one being furnished with an account book, subject to examination by the teachers of arithmetic.

From this "industrial village" boys were sent to the shipyard at Newport News and to contractors in Portsmouth and gave such satisfaction that more were asked for, while those that had been working at building took a contract for erecting two houses at Hampton, did their work well, and made more than day pay on the job. They had been trained not merely as workmen, but as contractors and business men, and well trained. Like training is given in farming to the boys and in housework, in the care and preparation of food and of clothing, to the girls.

It is not easy to exaggerate the influence of this wise, sensible, practical, and noble enterprise upon the future of the South. It is not merely what it can do for its own pupils, or even what they can in their turn do for their race; it is the principle that it is instilling in the minds of all connected with it, and in the public mind, wherever they may go.

THE "BIG SINGLE-STICKER."

We have ceased to talk politics with The Evening Post, for reasons that we suppose are obvious to readers of this journal who are also readers of that. But as was ably observed by the gentleman who introduced Martin Chuzzlewit to Elijah Pogram, "Ginerous enemies may meet upon the neutral sile of private life. I rather think." Respecting expansion and kindred questions we must allow The Post to be joined to its idols, if it can find any with which it can itself get on without quarreling with them, and applying opprobrious epithets to them, as certain Polynesian tribes are said to do to theirs when things do not go to suit them. But when it comes to yachting The Post shall not instill heretical opinions into the public without our earnest protest.

The Post had an article on modern yacht racing the other day in which there was a good deal of good sense but one persistent heresy, and that was that the two contestants for the America's Cup were equally examples of American invention. That is perhaps as true as that they are examples of exclusively British invention and development, but certainly it is no truer. Shamrock is much broader in proportion to length than Genesta and Galatea, says The Post. Now the American model has always been distinguished by greater beam than the British. Therefore the American model has prevailed. Q. E. D. Very pretty. But, on the other hand, Columbia is very much deeper comparatively than Puritan or Mayflower, and much more than Gracie or Fannie. Now the British model has always been distinguished from the American by greater comparative draught of water. Therefore the British model has prevailed. Q. E. D.

One of these demonstrations is as good as the other and neither is good for much. In fact, when we are able to compare the lines of the two and to compare them with the lines of a British and an American racing yacht of 1875 we shall doubtless find that the two models have been gradually approaching each other, but that it has been by a process of give and take on either side. The distinguishing feature of our own old model, the centreboard, is retained, where it is retained, rather as a "gonfalon" than for its utility. The differences between the original models were as the differences between the shallows of the North River and Long Island Sound to the deep water that is carried in close to the chalky cliffs of Albion. If we go from hull to spars we must admit that the borrowing has been done on our side. Columbia carries almost as strictly a British cutter rig as Shamrock. It is very much the rig that a British cutter carried twenty-five years ago, when the American sloop rig was merely a huge jib and mainsail.

There is, however, much force in The Post's lament that a boat which is built and rigged to hunt or to hold the ugly mug which the America brought back almost half a century ago should be good for nothing else, should be a mere racing machine. But there does not seem to be any present help for that in view. And of course it is a matter for congratulation that The Post should find anything American superior to the British competing article. Even if it happens upon the wrong thing the spirit is commendable, and we may hope to see it spread to other than the yachting articles of our esteemed contemporary.

PEACE AND POLITICS.

The announcement from The Hague that the Emperor of Germany has instructed his representatives at The Hague to support the only proposal submitted by France, for the express reason that it was submitted by France, was the kind of thing that was to be expected from him. That curious combination of mediaeval knight and modern hustler is equally alive to the claims of chivalrous sympathy and of national interest. And it may very well be that his support of a French proposal, because it is French and irrespective of its merits, may do more to preserve the peace of Europe than could be done by the formulation of the best-matured plan for mitigating the horrors or diminishing the chances of war.

At the same time the report shows how natural and necessary it is that in an armed camp like Europe even a peace conference should be cemented into an international political conference. Doubtless every one of the leading military powers is represented by men whose chief object is to arrange separate alliances for their own countries, to secure either the support or the benevolent neutrality of their powerful neighbors in case of war, rather than to lay the foundations of a universal peace, in which probably few of them have great faith. This is natural, it is necessary and not improper, but evidently it tends rather to obstruct than to promote the avowed purpose of the conference. And it is rather absurd to reflect that each of the powers represented at the conference is also represented at the capital of each of the others by a military attaché whose business is to find out all he can about the military resources and plans of the other country, whose function, in other words, is that of a high-class spy.

The conference may still make some headway toward its avowed object of making wars more difficult, and they will be made more difficult if they are made more deliberate. A sovereign State cannot be prevented from fighting when it has made up its mind to fight or its rulers have made up theirs. It is an attribute of sovereignty to reserve the power of making that decision. But a State is no more the guardian of its own honor than an individual of his. And undoubtedly, in the social conditions in which private war is recognized at all, the dueling code has done much to mitigate it. A principal has the right to disregard the advice of his seconds, and to insist upon fighting in spite of it. But if he does so, he incurs a grave responsibility. If such a safeguard as has been found effective in private war could be transferred to public war, without doubt the result would be a gain for the cause of peace.

"DIVORCE REFORM."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let me ask you in all seriousness why it is that the question of divorce and the question of the marriage relation are almost invariably argued from the woman's standpoint? The men are always the wrongdoers, aren't they? We are always the sinners; the women the saints. Why is this—why should it be? I have turned the matter over and over again in my mind, and the more I think of it the more unjustifiable does it appear. The idea again recurred to me on reading the editorial entitled "Divorce Reform" in THE TIMES of July 14. You praise Justice Beekman's proposition that there should be appointed a Court Attorney who, under the direction of the Court, would be requested to appear in uncontested matrimonial cases, to examine witnesses, &c. You think it would operate to prevent what you call "collusive divorces." It might; but mightn't it operate also to unnecessarily and unwarrantably harass and obstruct an honest man who had the requisite legal testimony? Are there no honest people seeking divorces; are there no honest men seeking divorces? Isn't the law miserable enough already for such people without making it more miserable still? You say:

> "If it shall be found that there are legitimate causes of divorce not now recognized by the statute of the State—we don't think that there are—the law can be amended."

You don't think that there are? Oh, TIMES, how can you be so cruel? You don't think that there are? Aren't there enough other well-meaning, it may be, but bigoted and intolerant men, nailing down the coffin of many a good man and shoveling in the cold, damp earth upon him while he is still alive, without THE TIMES adding the weight of its approval to the cruel and unholy work?

The law indeed can be amended, as you say, but why isn't it amended? The law in this State that the marriage tie shall not be severed unless adultery shall have been proved is a cruel and barbarous law. A woman's life may be a living lie in the matter of her fidelity to the marriage relation, and nobody but her husband know anything about it, yet he has a remedy for that. She may be a drunkard and inflict on her husband the torture of the damned, and everybody know all about it, but he has no remedy for that; she is still his wife, and the law lays its heavy hand upon him if he shirks a single obligation to which one would suppose a good woman alone ought to be entitled. That law is only a degree less tyrannous than the law of the Catholic Church on the subject, which says that death alone can divorce.

I know of a clever man who had bright prospects when he married. Soon after his wife developed innumerable vices. She turned out to be a confirmed drunkard. She dogged him on the streets when she was drunk. She worried him at his place of business when she was drunk. She was even found stupidly drunk on the highway and sent to prison. His home was hell. So exact a reproduction of hell was it that if it wasn't hell, then the word hell has no meaning, and never had a meaning. They separated three times, and three times he restored her to his home. The priest urged him to these reconciliations. Each time the reproduction of hell in that unfortunate man's home became more and more vivid. The priest quoted for him the Church's law against divorce to soothe his sorrowing soul. The law of this civilized Commonwealth looked daggers at him and pointed him out scornfully as one little better than an Anarchist, ready to tamper with the sanctity of the family tie and "strike at the foundations of social order," when he spoke of getting a divorce. And now you, O good TIMES, earnest teacher though you are, say that you see no reason why the law should be amended to give that man relief. Have you really the heart, or even the head, to stand by that unfeeling avowal? (Don't say that this is an isolated case. It isn't an isolated case; it is a typical case.)

That man grew old prematurely, and became bent and withered; cursing his fate and cursing the system of laws—Church made and State made alike—that mocked his misery. Living on rotten beef, and making war in a tropical country, and dying of dysentery in the fever-laden trenches around Santiago, surrounded by comrades who were dying too, would have been to that man heaven in comparison with this living hell. He was more fit for an asylum than for his business. He lost his situation, and in the bitterness of his soul cursed the law of the Church of which he was a member, and of the State of which he was a citizen, for denying to him relief. In vain I urged him to go to a neighboring State and get a divorce. He was afraid of the Church—afraid he would go to hell if he died. This fear, he assured me, was so ingrained in him that it paralyzed his very soul, while the living hell which such a marriage compelled him ever to carry about with him paralyzed his body. He promised me that if ever he should become convinced on reflection—not on what any other body would tell him, but on what his own mind would tell him—that it was right to obtain a divorce and get rid of the woman—it were a mockery to call her wife—he would. And he did. After a long time—it was years in his case—he became convinced that a law which denied him relief was essentially barbarous, and by no possible stretch of imagination could it have divine sanction. But it took him years, as I have said, to reach this very obvious conclusion, and then he was almost a nervous wreck. Once freed, his recuperation both in mind and body was little short of marvelous. He no longer feared that he would go to hell on account of the step he had taken. But what awful torture would have been spared this man had the law of the Church and the law of the State, or either of them, been modeled on more humane lines!

That man speaks now with the enthusiasm of an enfranchised slave. "And so," I said to him, "you have gotten over the idea that it is wrong to get a divorce?"

"Assuredly," he answered, "and it would be about as easy now for you to convince me otherwise as it would were you to try to 'freeze the sun by fanning it with a peacock's feather.'"

There are thousands of other such men—well, at all events, there are hundreds in this State. Oh, good TIMES, advocate an amended divorce law here that will give the unfortunate creatures a chance, in decency and with honor, and before they, too, become nervous wrecks, to break their chains of bondage and go free. Until then, oh, TIMES, NON AMO TE.

New York, July 17, 1899.

THE TEN-INCH GUN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The New Orleans critic who objects to Kipling's lines

> But you can handle a ten-inch gun
> That carries seven mile,

and deplores having to "give Rudyard away in this cold-blooded fashion" is more amusing than convincing. Ballistics and prosody are both outside my field, yet I should like to suggest: First—That Kipling was not forced by considerations of rhythm to choose "seven." He could as well have written "that carries eleven mile," but the fact that he did not shows that he had good reason. In point of fact, second, the ten-inch gun does carry "seven mile," and not ten or eleven, under ordinary service conditions of charge and possible elevation on shipboard. The latter is usually ten to eighteen degrees, whereas the record range of twelve and a half miles at Meppen, quoted by the wise critic, was established from a land carriage with an elevation of forty degrees. The data are given in THE TIMES of last Sunday, in the article on the new sixteen-inch gun. No turret would permit the training of great guns at such an angle, unless recourse were had, as is very rarely done, to the expedient of heeling the ship. So that we may conclude that Rudyard, as usual, knew what he was about and wrote his "pome" without pulling his hat down defiantly and without establishing "a new law in ballistics."

Kipling's range-finder is all right; it is the New Orleans man's fault-finder that is out of focus. P. H. F.

New York, July 21, 1899.

CATERPILLARS AND SPARROWS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your paper of July 18 some one says: "Caterpillars are driving loiterers from Boston Common, and are becoming more and more of a pest every day. To women and children especially the enforced banishment from the popular little park brings much regret for the time being, and they are blaming the destroyers of the English sparrows last Spring for the infliction."

The fact is that no sparrows were destroyed this Spring, orders having been especially given that no young birds should be taken from the nests. But after the nests, with eggs, were removed from the trees, the work of the committee was most unfortunately stopped, and therefore, the birds began to return, and build again—this time on the outside of the trees. The robins, which had appeared just after the sparrows had first been driven off, disappeared again, when the sparrows returned, and the sparrows have had their full swing on the grounds ever since. If the caterpillars swarm on the trees it is not for the lack of sparrows, therefore. At Nahant, where the sparrows are really being "suppressed," and where we have native birds, our trees seem to be singularly free now from caterpillars, considering the accounts we read of their ravages in other towns. Some one says that not more than twenty years ago there were seventy varieties of native birds on Boston Common. Now, the sparrow seems to monopolize the ground to the exclusion of our insectivorous birds, and the caterpillars pursue undisturbed their ravages on the trees.

The public has now a grand opportunity of judging how useless the sparrow is as an insect destroyer. P.

Nahant, July 20, 1899.

DANGER FROM POOR PLUMBING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the past five years, while personally superintending some of the finest plumbing work, such as that of Grant's Monument and the Flower Hospital, I have carefully studied the sanitary conditions in New York City, and I feel that a plain statement of facts may improve matters considerably.

Great progress has been made within the past ten years in the plumber's trade, so that well-designed plumbing, properly constructed by competent mechanics, paid by day's work, will stand any honest test. But in most cases, especially in the showy apartment houses now being built by speculators, the competition is keen, work is done hurriedly, and not overcarefully, on a contract basis, with the main object of realizing a profit. The result is inferior work, which may stand the unsatisfactory peppermint test required by the Building Department, but will not stand a fair and honest smoke test.

The plumbing work of a building consists of several main iron pipes through which all waste water passes off from a small branch connection for each plumbing fixture. These mains are made of five-foot lengths joined together with molten lead. The metal of the main pipes expands and contracts with the varying temperature, permitting the joints to become loose and defective; and while the waste water may not leak out, sewer gas will surely pass through these defects and into the living rooms.

It is true that the Board of Health is well organized and ever ready to preserve the public health by means of its tenement, school, factory, and offensive trade inspection, and its contagious disease and shipping regulations. It is, however, also true that the introduction of improved sanitary appliances and the careful inspection of high-class residence and apartment property receive practically no official attention. The Health Department gratuitously makes an inspection or a peppermint test of plumbing work where a complaint is filed by a citizen, and will compel the owner to make repairs found necessary as a result of the inspection. The peppermint test used by the Board of Health is applied by pouring two ounces of oil of peppermint with a bucket of hot water down through the open pipes on the roof. If an odor of peppermint is detected in any room of the building so tested, it is supposed that a defect exists in the plumbing of that room, and the owner is notified, giving him but a vague idea of what repairs he is to make, and often putting him to unnecessary expense for ripping up floors and taking off plaster, whereas if the defect were exactly located and specified, it would mean a prompt remedy at slight expense. For the purpose of accurately locating defects in plumbing and drainage a scientific apparatus and improved form of smoke-testing machine has been recently devised. Its use is just now being adopted by sanitary engineers and high-class plumbers, and with it the slightest escape of sewer gas can be quickly detected and the exact location of the minutest defect pointed out.

The late Col. Waring was greatly interested in smoke testing, and in my presence he made quite a number of experiments, with the results of which he was highly elated. Had he lived he would have doubtless succeeded in introducing this apparatus for exclusive use by the Board of Health of this city, for he expressed himself to me in a manner which left no doubt in my mind.

Householders as a rule are very careless about sanitary matters, especially in the way they close their homes up tight all Summer. While they are away the conditions inside their houses are often unspeakable. Wherever there is a plumbing fixture (washbowl, sink, &c.) the water which seals the traps under them soon evaporates, leaving the traps open to the passage of sewer gas into the rooms.

This dangerous gas saturates the tapestry, the absorbent plaster walls, carpets, bedding, &c., with disease-breeding germs. When the family is about to return they have a little sweeping, dusting, and airing done, perhaps, the day they are to arrive from the country, and when typhoid or diphtheria makes its appearance the cause of the sickness is wrongly attributed to the drinking water of the country resort or to the sudden change of climate. The same conditions obtain in the empty rooms of large apartment houses, and they cause the same deplorable results therein.

To avert these dangers a few simple precautions are:

First—Be sure that the plumbing is sound. This can be ascertained at any time by means of a smoke test applied by a competent plumber.

Second—Have all the traps emptied of water and filled with a non-evaporating substance, such as glycerine, which will remain and prevent sewer gas from entering the rooms.

Third—Have the heating flues cleaned out, as offensive dust is bound to accumulate therein.

Fourth—Have the cellar swept clean and aired before returning home.

Fifth—Have the windows and doors open for several days, so as to thoroughly air the house.

Very often an extensive alteration of the plumbing is made during the Summer, and the work is finished without being subjected to a thorough test. Moreover, the plumber may not take the trouble to fill the new traps with glycerine, and he will simply turn on the water. The water in the new traps evaporates, the house is filled with sewer gas from the empty traps, and the conditions are immeasurably worse than before the alterations were made. Fine-looking plumbing of the "modern sanitary" kind is not always sound. There may be deception and careless work under the tiling of the bathroom, and defects of this kind can only be detected by a properly applied smoke test.

The Health Departments of Albany, Troy, Chicago, Baltimore, Yonkers, and many other cities have adopted the smoke test for their inspections, and I think that these cities are to be considered ahead of the great City of New York, at least in sanitary affairs. MILTON SCHNAIER.

New York, July 17, 1899.

HORGAN & SLATTERY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The City Directory of 1897 gives Horgan & Slattery as "builders," and I know that about that time they were soliciting work in my office in that capacity.

In the Directory of 1898 they blossomed out as architects, so claim to be in the profession only about two years. As it is impossible that these men were preferred by the Mayor by reason of their professional skill and experience, it must have been because their names are so racy of the "ould sod," and therefore dear to Tammany. This, however, is no joking matter, but a very serious one for me as a taxpayer and an architect, and for all decent men.

It is right that everything ought to be known about Horgan & Slattery, not that they should be greatly blamed, for the Mayor Van Wyck should be shown up as a wretched betrayer of his position, arrogating to himself all knowledge, setting himself up as the guardian of the public purse, but "saving at the spigot and wasting at the bunghole," besides doing all in his power to debauch the public taste. It surely must occur to many: Are only those with Irish names capable of manning the city offices? By reference to any list of men employed by the city from the top down to poor Mahony, the messenger, the vast majority of their names is Irish. It is well known, of course, that one of that nationality is not restrained from pushing his way to an easy and lucrative place by modesty, even when he knows perfectly well that his training and intellect unfit him for the position, and this by the grace of our amazing Mayor has placed Horgan & Slattery on their present high pedestal. Substituting these men for Withers & Dixon, or for J. B. Thomas is like pushing out St. Gaudens or MacMonnies and taking the first stonecutter you meet in the street. The organization" might at least have the decency to mingle more liberally other names (why not some Dutch, Mr. Mayor?) with those Milesian among the city's workers and paid loafers. A time is coming when Tammany will need many others besides its own members to work and vote for it, for the decent people of the city are getting not only very tired, but disgusted with its rule and—its Mayor.

The apparently not too scrupulous George B. Post should, as you broadly hint, be heard from in explanation of his connection with the now well-advertised firm of Horgan & Slattery.

ANOTHER ARCHITECT.

New York, July 20, 1899.

STRIKERS AND THE NEWSPAPERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noticed that, with few exceptions, the press is hostile to the workingmen on strike. The tone of THE TIMES's editorial this morning is one of condemnation, from which one can glean no possible reason for giving a mote of sympathy to a class of people who in times of peace are conceded to be overworked and ill-paid. Indeed, at recurrent periods of each year the solicitude of people in high places is so great and so fervently expressed that the alleviation of the wrongs of the dear workingman would seem to be one of the gravest concerns of State. There can be no doubt that motormen and conductors are insufficiently compensated and that their hours of labor are too long. Having exhausted all means of changing an intolerable system of exaction and deceit, betrayed by the false promises of one official and the elusive "brotherhood" of another, to preserve a feeling of proud manhood which accords with the dignity of American citizenship and the true nobility of labor, they struck work.

Some degree of lawlessness seems to be inseparable from strikes, and it is right that the protecting power should be exercised to its full limit to prevent it, if possible, and to stop it when necessary. In all communities there are people ever ready for a riot—the criminal, the habitual idler, and as reports from Brooklyn show, the irrepressible small boy. The newspapers have persistently pictured the striking workman as an inciter of riot and ready for any villainy, holding him up for public obloquy. This is important if true, likewise bad for the country at large. It is unfortunate for the workingman that the professional orators, champions, and friends of the people are out of town, otherwise he would be rescued from this load of infamy. As it is, he must possess his soul with patience and wait until November.

Outraged, betrayed, despairing labor has no voice, but it will find one. Let us hope that it will never speak the words "aux armes" and find a responsive thrill, but that the troubles between employer and employe will be adjusted by compromise and moderation. MARION.

New York, July 20, 1899.

A PATIENT LADY'S REMARKS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see in the editorial column of THE NEW YORK TIMES issued on July 14 some remarks (presumably editorial) with regard to our New York State Anti-Vivisection Society.

As these remarks were written under a misapprehension of the facts, and as I had (until now) believed the men composing the editorial staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES were so brilliantly witty that to them no cloudy misapprehension pertained, (except the one unhappy misapprehension that vivisection has aided, does, or can aid the human race, physically,) I hasten to clear away this new cloud, regretting only too bitterly that the one as to vivisection is beyond my poor capacity to dispel.

What a heartless proceeding it is to talk to us of having forgiven THE NEW YORK TIMES! What had we to forgive? Has not THE NEW YORK TIMES been to us a friend in need? Yes, time and again, and indeed a friend! When the articles of other anti-vivisectionists were refused with scorn, when scathing editorials were hurled from THE NEW YORK TIMES at other organizations of the same nature as our own, it treated the letters sent it from our society with distinguished courtesy, placing them in its columns and giving them little editorial send-offs that delighted the souls of our Executive Committee.

There was a time when we had come to regard THE NEW YORK TIMES as our own organ, given over bodily to the work of our State Anti-Vivisection Society.

What, then, have we to forgive? Can we forgive a paper (and such a paper) for not publishing articles which were not sent to it? Could articles be (conveniently) sent during the absence of the Secretary, who has been from home, lecturing on vivisection?

In preparing a circular letter for the public press of the Empire State, telling of the work of its Anti-Vivisection Society, was it not seemly to send a copy of this circular to our own bosom friend—THE NEW YORK TIMES? That THE NEW YORK TIMES has jumped at and published remarks on the first letter sent to it in months from our society shows that we are not disappointed of our hope and that THE NEW YORK TIMES is still the organ (though not the official one) of the New York State Anti-Vivisection Society.

ANNA SARGENT TURNER, Secretary New York State Anti-Vivisection Society.

Saugerties, N. Y., July 17, 1899.

CAPT. CODMAN IN BOSTON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of this morning you take occasion to say:

> The same long-suffering patience which characterized the attitude of the United States Government toward the Spanish control of Cuba has been exercised by the British Government toward the administration of the Boers in South Africa. But if the sufferings of the miserable Cubans moved the American people to action, how much more should the persecution of British subjects in the Transvaal move their compatriots in England to demand justice for them? The fate of the Transvaal seems, indeed, sealed.

"A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind." When I was in London the other day I heard the same argument put in this way:

"You wanted the control of Cuba, so you took it from the Spaniards. We want the control of the Transvaal, and we propose to take it from the Boers. We are only following your example." That is perfectly true. Our new departure accounts for the profuse declarations of friendship between England and America. There is the "honor among thieves" that prevents us from casting reproach against each other. We are both hypocritically advocating peace at The Hague, and at the same time "killing niggers" all over the world. We are both Christian nations, and our clergy on both sides of the Atlantic are promoting foreign missions by battle, murder, and sudden death. "Behold how good and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!" JOHN CODMAN.

Boston, July 17.

Secretary Alger's Successor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent in to-day's paper, in discussing about a successor to Mr. Alger, says: "When the name of Gen. J. H. Wilson is suggested the reply is generally returned that the President must select a New York man, as that State has no member of the Cabinet." In this sentence lies all the dry rot of President McKinley's administration. Who in the State of New York, outside of Senator Platt and his friends, cares a Continental farthing from what State the President selects his War Secretary? When Mr. Lincoln selected a Democrat for his Secretary of War, did he consider from what section of the country he came? The right man for the place must be the President's motto, or history will condemn him OZONE PARK.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 20, 1899.

Salt Cure for Drowning.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In connection with your very interesting report on "Salt Cure for Drowning," published in THE TIMES of July 18, I would say that it has long been known in our family that common house flies could be restored in that way. As children we often tried the experiment—caught a fly, put it into water, and after some little time, when it was taken out quite limp and apparently "stone" dead, laid it in some sunny spot and sprinkled the fly plentifully with ordinary table salt. The result was such as you have given. In a short time the fly began to move, then crawled about, and finally flew away, apparently no worse for the experience. It would indeed be a most valuable discovery if that simple process could be made to work with equal success for animals of larger growth, including man." G. BLOEDE.

Freeport, L. I., July 19, 1899.

Wants the Prince of Wales to Come.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why cannot the Prince of Wales be persuaded to come over and see the Shamrock and the Defender race next October? If he will come, Admiral Dewey can take him out to the races on the Olympia, and the Prince will have such a good time as even royalty never imagined. Push this.

New York, July 21, 1899. E. G. O.

MacMonnies's "The Navy."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your criticism of MacMonnies's symbolic group "The Navy" is extremely well timed and just. There are entirely too many wet nurses doing duty on monumental and decorative groups. It is a wrong to the babies. H. R.

Northeast Harbor, Me., July 21, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Creeds.

A creed works better as an engine than as a track.—The Ram's Horn.

Rival Stars.

"Dewey's praises are on every tongue."
"Oh, I don't know. How about the new golf champion?"—Chicago Record.

A Touching Incident.

Diggs—So your daughter is married, eh?
Biggs—Yes.
Diggs—And how does your new son-in-law strike you?
Biggs—For a "V" or an "X" usually.—Chicago Post.

He Was a Little "Shy."

"Daddy, I want to marry Charlie Freshleigh."
"Why doesn't he come to me. What's the trouble with him? No sense?"
"No, daddy; no dollars!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Soft Answer.

Irate Father—I saw you kiss my daughter under cover of the bushes this afternoon. What do you mean by it?
Golightly—Well, now, you hardly think that I would stoop low enough to discuss personal matters with a beastly peeper, do you?—Philadelphia North American.

HAD WORDSWORTH MET A COTTAGE BOY.

I met a little cottage boy,
He was eight years old, he said;
His pockets bulged with many a toy—
Knife, marbles, lines, and lead.

"Sisters and brothers, my little lad,
How many may you be?"
The boy no ready answer had,
But wondering looked at me.

"Sisters and brothers—" I said with stress,
"How many at your home?"
"How many? Let's see; 'leven, I guess."
His eyes began to roam.

"I thought I heard a chipmunk then;
It seemed like near that tree."
"How are you called, I fain

ENGLISH ATHLETES BEAT AMERICANS

Yale-Harvard Men Were Defeated by Only One Event.

SIX THOUSAND SPECTATORS

A Scene of Tremendous Excitement at the Finish.

Prince of Wales and Other Royalties Present—Burke Unable to Finish in the Half-Mile Race.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 22.—The English athletes won in a most decisive manner in the university contests to-day. The scene was one of extraordinary excitement, and the result was in doubt up to the last event, but in the three-mile race Workman made a distressing display of his opponents. Harvard furnished the winners in four events, and Cambridge did the same. Vassall was the only Oxford winner. It looked at one time as if Palmer of Yale might pull off the three-mile race, but when on the third mile from home he cracked and went to pieces in a lamentable manner.

It was a perfect day for running, and not too hot, according to American ideas. The assemblage numbered about six thousand. The Queen's Club grounds cannot seat more. Royalty was represented by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York. Never were more notable people seen at the Queen's Club. The American contingent was very large and fearfully enthusiastic. Hundreds of Yale and Harvard flags and Stars and Stripes were displayed, and even when there was no opportunity offered these were waved with a violence worthy of a temperature below zero, but all to no purpose. Workman was the idol of the occasion, and was forced to show himself on the balcony of the clubhouse and bow to a succession of terrific cheers and amid shouts of "Old England forever." The assemblage evidently felt that he had saved England from a frightful defeat.

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The Scene an Animated One.

Even before the sports began the scene was most animated; youth and beauty, old age and dignity, were present by thousands. The track, a third of a mile, was set in a square surrounded by stands. Every seat was taken, generally by people worth seeing or knowing. A splendid band was present and began with a number from "The Belle of New York." The Americans concluded that this was a good omen and began to give hearty college cheers.

In the first event, the long jump, the Americans had no chance. Vassall of Oxford jumped 23 feet and Daly of Harvard 22 feet 3 inches. Vassall weighed as much as the two of his American opponents, and completely outclassed them. The first English cheer occurred when the union jack went up to signify Vassall's victory. This cheer was drowned by astounding shouts and yells when Quinlan won the hundred-yard dash in 10 seconds. Thomas of Oxford was ahead fifteen yards from the tape; then Quinlan flew by him and won by two yards. There was music in the air for several minutes when the Stars and Stripes went up, and again when Boal of Harvard won the hammer-throwing event by a throw of 136 feet 8½ inches. Brown of Harvard was second. The Englishmen were not in the same class.

Events showed that the Americans were only sprinters. In the mile run Fremantle cut a fast pace for two-thirds of the distance. Hunter of Cambridge then assumed the lead amid tremendous shouts for Yale and Old England all the way. Hunter won in 4 minutes 24 seconds. Dawson was twenty yards away and Spitzer twenty-five yards away. Smith was last.

Both Americans were pumped in the hurdles. Fox made a record and ran a beautiful race from the start. Two hurdles from home Fox seemed to lose the others and won by five yards in 15 2-3 seconds on the grass. Hollowell was last.

Burke of Harvard expected to win the half-mile run, but was unable to finish. Graham of Cambridge won by nine yards in 1 minute 57 1-5 seconds. Struben was second and Adams third. The Englishmen ran into their dressing room all smiles. The Americans were completely done up by the excitement.

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Quarter-Mile Run Volcanic.

The quarter-mile run was simply volcanic. Until fifty yards from the tape it looked like a certainty for Boardman of Yale, and the applause was thunderous. Then up dashed Davison of Cambridge, long of stride and pale faced, but determination written all over him. He won by five yards in 49 2-5 seconds. It was a great race. Boardman was almost carried off the track, so weak was he. Davison walked off smiling and was accorded a tremendous reception.

The high jump was won after a tough struggle by Rice of Harvard with six feet. Adair of Oxford jumped an inch less.

The teams were as hot as the weather when the three-mile run, the last event, started. England depended upon Workman. Smith fell out in the fifth lap and Clarke of Harvard dropped like a dead man in the middle of the sixth lap and was carried off the track. Just after the finish of the second mile Wilberforce fell by the side of the track, his face convulsed with agony. He had a severe cramp and was carried off. Foote was away behind, and the race was between Workman and Palmer. In the third mile the Yale man went to the front twice, but he could not stay, and in the last lap went to pieces, Workman winning by 300 yards. Then the crowd left their seats and rushed toward the man who had won for the old country. Flags of all kinds were waved and the band played, but the music was drowned by the amazing volume of sound raised by the sympathizers with the victors, and the sports were over. Workman won in 15:24 2-5. For to-night at least he is considered the savior of his country. T. B. F.

COMMENT ON THE CONTEST.

Burke Was Not in Condition to Race—Prince of Wales Congratulates Fox on His Hurdle Race.

LONDON, July 22.—C. H. Jackson, Bursar of Hertford College, who had charge of the Oxford-Cambridge team, said after the contests to-day: "I am really sorry that the Americans had to lose, but they did it in a sportsmanlike manner, which is highly appreciated by every Englishman who was opposed to them and by all who saw their performance. They have been frank and open with us throughout."

While Mr. Jackson was talking, Mr. Wendell, who had charge of the American team, came up and shook hands with him, saying: "I heartily congratulate you. We couldn't both win, and I am sure to-day's contest will cement the friendship between the universities, and that our athletes will always be good friends."

It was learned that Burke has been troubled with his stomach ever since the arrival of the team in England, although Mr. Wendell managed to keep it secret, and the athlete was by no means himself to-day.

The Prince of Wales was especially delighted with the hurdle race, and sent a message of congratulation to Fox, the winner of the event.

Steward H. S. Brooks of Yale, who held the Yale quarter-mile record, said at the conclusion of the games: "The friends of Yale and Harvard are satisfied that the team lost the games on merits. Of course Burke's failure was the crucial test. That is where we went down. That was due to causes that could not have been prevented, and we have no explanation or excuses to offer. It was evident when the race was half run that Burke was not in the form we anticipated."

LONDON NEWS TOPICS.

Michael Davitt to Appeal for Mrs. Maybrick—Newspaper Comment on Col. Ingersoll's Death.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 22.—The hanging of Mary Ansell has called vivid attention to the case of Mrs. Maybrick. Public opinion is stronger than ever against her. Mr. Michael Davitt, however, in the House of Commons, has given notice that he will ask the Home Secretary how long Mrs. Maybrick has served, and, considering that her conduct since her conviction has been uniformly good, she having incurred no extra punishments through insubordination, he will recommend the Queen to exercise clemency and release Mrs. Maybrick.

John Roberts, the English billiard champion, retires after the coming season. An eye specialist at Wiesbaden advises this, as Mr. Roberts's sight is rapidly failing, owing to his age. Mr. Roberts announces that after this season he will cease to play matches for money.

Col. Ingersoll's death has attracted wide attention. The papers give columns, all kindly appreciative of his abilities. Especially as an orator is his merit recognized, and numbers of his finest sayings and epigrams are published. His career is contrasted with that of Mr. Bradlaugh, who had a bitter fight for a hearing here.

At the annual Eisteddfod in Wales the sum of £20 and the honor of the Bardic Chair were offered for the best poem of 800 words on Gladstone. The Chair is still empty, no poem sent in being adjudged worthy of the theme.

Another draft of officers sailed to the Cape to-day. The excitement regarding the Transvaal situation has been revived owing to the allegation that Premier Schreiner telegraphed to President Krüger to go slow with reforms.

The trial for high treason of Schreiner would be something of an event. Cecil Rhodes, however, says Krüger will give what the Queen's Government demands.

Sloan has much the best percentage of wins of the jockeys who rode this season. "Morny" Cannon heads the list of English jockeys. His record is 70 wins out of a total of 244 mounts. Sloan has 67 wins out of 184 mounts.

The general feeling in England is that the Peace Conference has emphasized the general disinclination of the European powers for war, but nothing else.

T. B. F.

THE LONDON SEASON ENDS.

Prosperity Marked It from the Beginning—A Series of Very Brilliant Marriages.

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LONDON, July 22.—Now that the Queen and Court have gone to Osborne, the rest of the fashionable world will soon flit to the Continent or the grouse moors. The Prince of Wales will end the London season on Monday, after which he will visit in the neighborhood of Goodwood and attend the races there. Later in the week the Prince will go to Cowes, where he will remain a fortnight on board the royal yacht Osborne. From Cowes his Royal Highness will go to Marienbad.

The season has been the most prosperous that has been experienced in recent years. The tradesmen have had rich harvests, for people evidently have had plenty of money to spend for things that are not necessaries of life. The great auk's egg, sold at auction on Thursday, brought 300 guineas, and at the same sale a Japanese dwarf tree fetched 39 guineas, and other curiosities were sold for correspondingly high prices. The best evidence of the prevailing prosperity, however, is the abnormal sales of pictures at the Royal Academy, the number sold and the prices realized being far above the average, although the productions themselves were below par.

A series of brilliant marriages have materially assisted business, as can be judged by the list of costly gifts at the marriage, on Thursday, of the Marquess of Tullibardine and the daughter of Sir James Ramsay, which almost rivaled those of the Crewe-Primrose nuptials as a rich social function. Costly and novel presents were fairly showered upon the bride and bridegroom. The Prince of Wales sent the bride a beautiful adaptation of the late Parisian fad of allowing chained living creatures to wander about the wearer's shoulders. This adaptation consists of a small brooch pin with a large central pearl, to which is attached by gold chains set with pearls large jeweled flies, one of diamonds and emeralds and another of diamonds and rubies, each of which is fastened to the dress like a brooch.

PRINCE DANILO'S MARRIAGE.

His Union with the Princess Jutta to be Celebrated with Unprecedented Splendor.

LONDON, July 22.—The approaching marriage of Crown Prince Danilo of Montenegro and Princess Jutta of Mecklenburg-Strelitz will be celebrated with splendor unprecedented in the land of the Black Mountains.

The bride will arrive at Antivari on Sunday, and her formal conversion to the Greek orthodox faith will occur a few hours later in a private house specially consecrated for the purpose. There is only a bridle path from Antivari to Cettinje, and the Princess will therefore perform the journey to the Montenegrin capital on horseback. She will be accompanied by her future brother-in-law, the Prince of Naples, whose wife is Princess Helene of Montenegro. The prospective bride and her suite will enter Cettinje on Wednesday next, and the wedding will take place on the following day. Great festivals are being prepared in honor of the event.

VIEW OF LONDON'S OPERA SEASON

De Lara's New Work Received with Approbation.

TRIUMPHS OF MME. MELBA

At Covent Garden the Prima Donna Scores Marked Success.

M. Van Dyck, the Tenor, Gives Utterance to an Epigram on Jean de Reszke.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 22.—There has not been much doing in opera during recent days, but there is one strong exception. The one exception, however, well merits consideration. It was Isidore de Lara's extremely fine new opera, produced with success at Monte Carlo in March. Here is a work over which there has been a most extraordinary cleavage of opinion, and yet not extraordinary when the real facts in the case are thoroughly sifted and discovered, for de Lara has evidently one of those curious temperaments which in public life call for either extreme dislike or cordial admiration. People seem to find it impossible to approach him without contention. His work in the early days was greeted on the one side with rapturous approval, on the other with indignant hostility. De Lara has now however, become to the world in general that which he always was to himself—a genuine artist. "Messaline" is a great work. It is a point of rest to us, sighing and thirsty in the wilderness. The starting point means so much to the flag about which it behooves us to rally.

Not for many years has it been so possible to fix a production of our own times which might, like a standard, be carried forward to victory. It is certain that "Messaline" is such a standard, and by its means it is equally certain that much may be gained for the better musical criticism of England.

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Triumph of the Opera.

At Covent Garden "Messaline," gorgeously mounted and magnificently played, was received by an independent audience with a feeling not short of enthusiasm, which, indeed, showed itself more certainly as the turn of each of the three performances of the work came about. Mme. Hanlon's Messaline was superb in its pose, in its sincerity, and in its singing, while Alvarez and Renaud, in the two chief male parts, were altogether brilliant.

Another novelty of the season—a novelty for London, that is, in its original dress—was "La Bohème," in which Melba made an artistic success which more than justifies the reported triumphs she made in the work last season in America. I say it more than justifies, but the fact none the less brings along its comprises, for the truth is that Mme. Melba's art is here so exceptionally fine in its perfection and restraint, in its absolute confinement to true means for the winning of success, that one would not have beforehand suspected a popular audience as likely to give her full and immediate recognition. At Covent Garden, indeed, there was warm recognition, but I suspect that it was not so rapturous as was the reported recognition from over the water. Still, Mme. Melba should have been satisfied, for the booking was excellent, and the opera definitely goes into the Covent Garden repertory, so long as Mme. Melba is available to sing the part.

Without her, indeed, it is felt there is not any likelihood of the opera drawing a full house at Covent Garden, for the work is, despite its indubitable beauty, essentially fitted for what may be described as the theatre intime, such a theatre, for example, as the Residenz Theatre at Munich. Mme. Melba has indeed had in other parts success of a quite extraordinary kind. Her Lucia is of course well known, but her impersonation of the part this year is acknowledged on all hands to have been an amazing vocal success, exceptional even for her. In the famous mad scene her singing was wonderful; it had a living quality such as one associates with a movement of pure vitality. I have never seen Covent Garden rise to so extraordinary a height of enthusiasm as was displayed at the first performance of the scene this year.

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Mr. Van Dyck's Epigram.

Meanwhile others have been scoring their customary successes, although it is to be sorrowfully confessed that the last portion of the season was rather duller than the strenuous efforts of the syndicate deserved. Financially there seems to be no question that the company has prospered, but all the glaring drawbacks of the system under which London opera is at present run were once more in evidence. "Messaline" perhaps excepted, there has been no ensemble performance worth very hearty approval, and as M. Van Dyck said the other day, the time for prima donna performances has nearly struck. He went on rather cruelly to add that Jean de Reszke may almost be described as the last of the prima donnas. But when did one fashionable tenor ever love another fashionable tenor?

Mr. Wyndham made a farewell speech at the Criterion last night. After appearing there for twenty-three years he will open the new theatre to be called the David Garrick. He intends to produce "Cyrano" in the Spring.

Mr. Wyndham is not in favor of first night criticism. He says American companies in London have an unfair advantage, as their performances are polished before they arrive here. He began his career of management over twenty-three years ago with £60 in his pocket. He bought out his partner with the first year's profits, and never had to dip his hand in his pocket since. When asked if Shakespeare were to figure in his coming programme Mr. Wyndham said: "I was in the pit of the Princess's Theatre on the occasion of Charles Keane's last night. He told me that he was not taking a sovereign more out of the theatre than he put in. Do you think that statement less true of to-day than yesterday?"

T. B. F.

GERMANY'S HOME TROUBLES

Aspects of the Contest Between Government and Reichstag.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S PROSPECTS

He May Some Time Assume the Post His Great Father Held—News Topics in Berlin.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 10.—The domestic crisis in Germany has been postponed for the time being. The Canal Committee once more discussed the bill and at length refused again to recommend it. Nevertheless it is thought that in the end the Canal bill will pass, as, besides the Centre, many Conservatives are known to be in favor of it. Meanwhile the Prussian Diet has closed its doors for a month, and the bill will be let alone until it is discussed by a Committee of the Whole on the 7th of next month, by which time Herr von Miquel will in all likelihood have come to terms with the Centre. If not, the Diet, according to Herr von Miquel himself, will forthwith be dissolved.

On account of the uncertainty of the situation, all kinds of rumors are afloat concerning changes in the personnel of the diplomatic and higher civil service, the most interesting being that Prince Herbert Bismarck, who was "commanded" to visit the Emperor, was offered the post of Ambassador at Washington, but refused, and is now thought to be sure of the same position at the Court of St. James's. Indeed there are many who affirm that the Emperor is systematically educating the Prince to become his great father's successor as Imperial Chancellor. Whether the son would prove more pliable to his august master's will than did his father may well be doubted in view of the younger Bismarck's well-known obstinacy of character.

One thing is certain—namely, that if his Majesty really entertains a particular affection for Prince Herbert Bismarck, his feelings are not sympathized with by the great majority of his subjects.

THE GOTHA SUCCESSION.

These same subjects are just at present rather ruffled in their pride by the refusal of the Duke of Connaught and his son to give up their English birthright and, in the case of the father, a brilliant career in the British Army, for the Pumpernickelian splendors of the crown of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. However, they have at last found a suitable candidate in the person of the little Duke of Albany, whose mother was likewise a German, a Princess of Waldeck.

The question whether the President of the Reichstag, Count Ballestrem, did or did not say that the speeches of the Emperor might be mentioned in debate, in so far as they had appeared in the official part of the Reichsanzeiger, the official gazette, has been decided in the negative by the President himself, who declares that he made no mention of the different devisions of the paper, whether official or unofficial. All the world is now wondering who has had the audacity to introduce the "forgery" or "correction" into the official stenographic reports of the Reichstag's proceedings, although the offending words were certainly not there when the reports, before printing, were corrected by Count Ballestrem.

It will be remembered that this sort of thing has occurred before, once at Königsberg, when the speech of the Czar was made to have a totally different ring by the clever manipulation of a phrase. It is significant that these changes—"forgeries" the Liberals call them—invariably tend to the advantage of the Government. In the last case it is evident that, as it is considered most unwise to allow the words of the Emperor to be discussed in Parliament, very little will be open to discussion if only what is printed in the official part is allowed, for this consists usually only of a page or so, his Majesty's remarks, unless regular orders or official addresses, being published in the unofficial part.

To foreigners it seems a most ridiculous tempest in a teapot, but the Conservatives consider it a most dangerous innovation to allow any Social-Democrat or Radical to criticise the words of the "consecrated person," even in the most objective form. The Minister of State Brefeld was evidently filled with this fear when he endeavored, after the President had decided the point, to call one of the speakers to order in his own way. Count Ballestrem, however, had no mind to be bullied, even by a member of the Government, and proceeded to "sit on" Herr Brefeld in so decided a manner that the Minister was utterly squelched, and Ballestrem is to-day the most popular man in his party, if not in the whole country.

BEARDED BISMARCK, EVEN.

He is bold, quick, and unprejudiced in his rulings, and does not want for humor, as he proved during a recent debate, when he called a member to order. It will be remembered that Count Ballestrem on a celebrated occasion years ago, when Bismarck was all-powerful, Count Ballestrem being then a comparatively unknown member of the Centre, exclaimed, after a certain particularly aggressive remark of the Iron Chancellor's, "Pfui!" (much stronger than "shame,") and was promptly called to order. During the late debate the same uncomplimentary expression escaped the mouth of an excited member, whereupon Count Ballestrem rose and, amid great hilarity, remarked:

"That expression has on a former occasion been characterized as unparliamentary, and I shall call the gentleman to order for it!"

Meanwhile the search for the forger of the stenographic interpolation continues without result.

As the Peace Congress approaches its conclusion the Germans call attention to their belief, expressed before the opening of the House in the Wood, that their representatives were going thither for the purpose of giving the Czar's proposals a "first-class burial." Col. Gross von Schwarzhoff's relentlessly logical destruction of the military side of the imperial plan is approved on all hands. It is self-evident, says a well-known German officer, that no military man had anything to do with the drawing up of the proposals, and, although certain Russian officers are on the commission, it is more than probable that they took no active part in framing the programme.

In fact the whole thing appears in military eyes simply ridiculous. One instance will suffice. In order to carry out the plan of keeping the armies at their present strength, not to speak of actual disarmament, an international inspection commission would be necessary, and the world would simply laugh in the face of him who should seriously consider such a thing possible under the political conditions of modern Europe.

No doubt sentiment plays an important rôle in politics, but it is more than doubtful whether the effect on the French nation of the graceful attentions paid their naval representatives by the Kaiser will be as molifying as the Berlin papers seem to think. The whole affair seems to be rather exaggerated. The Emperor takes the keenest interest in all things naval, and it was the most natural thing in the world that he should wish to visit a French warship. Once on her quarterdeck his well-known tact and cordiality proved to the French sailors as charming as to everybody else who has come in contact with him.

PEACEFUL CONQUEST OF FRANCE.

The German press avers that it is but the latest move in that peaceful conquest of France which has been one of the Kaiser's most cherished projects for years.

Whether the responsiveness of the French will contain enough of the element of cordiality to warrant a visit to Paris next year by the head of the German people, a visit that surely would symbolize the triumph of the Emperor's policy, is an open question.

There has been no end of talk about the marriages of the young Mecklenburg-Strelitz girls, some people being naïvely scandalized by the fact that a young man was bought and created a Count especially for Princess Marie. What was scandalous in all this matter was the publicity given to the marriages of two girls of princely blood whose liason with a middle-aged lackey shocked society but a short time ago, and concerning which, unfortunately, no manner of doubt exists. The young ladies may congratulate themselves that they have found individuals complacent enough to overlook a little prenuptial escapade of that kind.

The rejection of the Kaiser Friedrich by the North German Lloyd has caused something like a commotion here, and people are curious to see whether the new vessel laid down for the Lloyd will be completed in time for the increased traffic caused by the exposition of next year. The Kaiser Friedrich was granted more than a fair trial by the Lloyd, but she fell far short of her contract requirements in many ways, and, far from being a half knot faster than the present monarch of the seas, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, she was no more than the equal of the older vessels. Her builder, Schichau, whose torpedo boats are the swiftest in the world, made the mistake of believing that a gigantic vessel could be built on the same lines as a destroyer. The vessel just begun for the Lloyd will be 710 feet long, and must be able to do more than twenty-three knots; in other words, she will be the largest and swiftest vessel afloat.

The extent of the Emperor's bag for the past year has just been published, and shows that his Majesty and his friends killed in all over 14,000 head of game, consisting of deer, wild boar, pheasants, grouse, hares, rabbits, geese, snipe, duck, foxes, martens, polecats, weasels, cormorants, various birds of prey, &c.

Rumor has it that Arthur Nikisch will soon assume the management of the Opera House at Leipsic in connection with Herr Pfau, a Leipsic music critic, and Max Grube, the stage manager of the Royal Theatre in Berlin, the last named to take charge of the drama proper. This would be a strong management from every point of view, and it is to be hoped in the interests of art that the city will come to terms with the gentlemen here named. Whether Nikisch will give up conducting the Berlin and Leipsic symphony orchestras in case the new scheme is realized is uncertain; probably not, however.

NEW PATENTS IN GERMANY.

Two German patents, which, in the opinion of our Consul General, are not unlikely to prove as important for the United States as Germany, are just now causing a good deal of talk in industrial circles. The first is the Cornelius boiler grate, the bars of which are perforated, heated air being forced through the holes. The appliance, which is already in general use here, enables the manufacturer to use, with as good results as those obtained with the best anthracite, fuel of quite inferior quality, thus saving an enormous expense. Consul General Mason has sent an enthusiastic report on the new system to the Department of State, and as Col. Mason is an officer of keen common sense, who is not given to running after schemes of a chimerical nature, the new boiler grate, which is said to be a perfect smoke consumer as well as an economizer, should be looked up by our manufacturers.

The second patent is an improvement on the present weaving loom, and is the device of a young American, Mr. Fox, who is at present Vice Consul in Chemnitz. His chief, Consul Monaghan, informs me that the invention is likely to become indispensable to the weaving industry. A plant is now being erected at Chemnitz for the purpose of showing the new appliance, the precise nature of which I am at present not able to describe.

Berlin American society is without our Ambassador, who is still helping the "Scourge of Finland" to inaugurate universal peace at The Hague. Mrs. White has, however, given several dinners and receptions during her husband's absence, and Mrs. Jackson, wife of our First Secretary, now Chargé, relieved Mrs. White on the Fourth of July and held an official reception which was largely attended by the Americans resident. In the afternoon more than a hundred of our fellow-countrywomen and countrymen were in the charming suburb of Gruenau on the Spree and celebrated Independence Day with good cheer and dancing.

At Leipsic the usual Fourth of July dinner was given under the auspices of Consul Warner, a great many of our English cousins attending. Among the speakers was Richard Bartholdt of Missouri, at present the only member of Congress of German birth, who spoke on "Our Relations with Germany." Mr. Bartholdt referred to the new conditions created by the war with Spain, and expressed the hope that, upon Uncle Sam's triumphant entry into the "concert of nations" he would play the "fiddle of peace" and leave to others the beating of the war drum. He could and should not attempt to compete with Europe in military matters, but he could very soon "play the first fiddle" in commerce, industry, art, science, and educational advancement. There had unfortunately been considerable irritation between the United States and Germany, but to-day their mutual relations were again of the most cordial character. This was all that the German-Americans desired. Their meetings at home were not demonstrations of loyalty to the Fatherland, for they were all heart and soul good Americans; but they protested against other alliances and insisted that the historical friendship between America and Germany should be preserved.

Mr. Bartholdt's speech was reported in full in the Frankfurter Zeitung, the only German newspaper that showed us any sympathy during the Spanish war, and the sentiments of the address were warmly reciprocated. EDWARD BRECK.

LOSS OF COMO'S EXPOSITION.

Buildings, Relics of Volta, Silks, and Machinery Were All Quickly Destroyed by the Flames.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

VENICE, July 10.—The buildings and contents of the great Electrical Exposition, as well as those of the Exhibition of Silk Industries, at Como, opened only a few weeks ago, were destroyed by fire on Saturday.

Flames were discovered in one of the galleries of the silk department at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, in the neighborhood of one of the great electrical machines belonging to the exhibit of the royal navy, which was in operation at the time, and a large flying spark from which is supposed to have been the cause of the great disaster. All efforts made by the guard of firemen to quench the spreading flames were impeded by the wild panic among the visitors, and by the time the space was cleared the long gallery was in a blaze, the bales and loose pieces of silk, brocades, &c., catching the fire like tinder.

In a few minutes the flames had reached the rooms of the adjoining electrical exhibit and the neighboring house containing the precious relics of Alessandro Volta. Every effort to rescue the priceless instruments and apparatus of the great inventor proved fruitless, and in a few seconds they were lost in the blaze. Meanwhile the fire had spread to all the remaining parts of the great buildings, and the bursting of the huge boilers in some of the machine departments added a new terror to the scene.

In an hour's time the entire exposition grounds were one red-hot furnace. Despite the combined strength of the fire companies, and the deluge of water thrown on the flames, the fire raged all day, and the frequent bursting of some great machine rendered too near an approach a matter of life and death.

As soon as the ungovernable nature of the fire in the main buildings became evident to all, every effort was directed to save those of the Exposition of Sacred Art, and of the Industrial Arts, separated from the electrical division by the large carriage drive running through the grounds. These efforts were more successful, and the flames were prevented from making any serious headway in this new direction. Miraculously enough, despite the crowds in the buildings at the time the flames broke out, so far as has been ascertained no lives were lost, but the value of machinery, silks, and valuable electric plant destroyed mounts up into the millions. A great part of the exhibits were not insured.

The exposition was opened with great celebrations on the 20th of May, by King Umberto and Salandra, the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture.

The concourse of visitors from all parts of the globe has been a constant and large one, and in the forty-nine days of its existence the exhibition had already showed itself to be a great success, when it was thus prematurely brought to such a disastrous end.

Besides the various instruments used by Volta in his many experiments, and which had been sent to the exhibit by the Institute of Science and Letters of Milan, the University of Pavia, and the Civic Museum of Como, almost all Volta's autograph letters, his books, correspondence, and a perfect library of works on electricity, from the days of its infancy to the present time, fell an offering to the flames. F. M. P.

The International Kennel Club.

LONDON, July 22.—The enthusiasm which marked the inaugural meeting of the International Kennel Club on Wednesday at Stafford House, St. James's, S. W., which the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland had loaned for the occasion, promises well for the future of the club. The objects of the club are, though a powerful combination of representative owners from all parts of the world, to effect improvements in national breeds and to raise the tone of dog-owning and dog-showing. Lord Algernon Lennox presided, and many well-known ladies who are dog lovers were present. The Prince of Wales has promised the club his patronage.

German Exports to America.

BERLIN, July 22.—The total German exports to the United States for the fiscal year just closed amounted to $83,744,791, against $74,228,487 in 1898. The Gotha Chamber of Commerce's report says the toy industry of the duchy is suffering severely because the usual orders from the United States have fallen off. This diminution was first noticed in 1898. Prices have been reduced.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

DETAILS OF THE FRENCH ROYALIST PLOT.—An authoritative statement concerning the plot of the royalists to overthrow the French Government last March has just been published in La Gazette de France. The statement not only shows by what means the conspirators hoped to place the Duc d'Orléans on the throne, but it seriously implicates Comte Boni Castellane and other members of the Jeunesse Royaliste and the leaders of the so-called patriotic leagues as well. The whole programme of the royalists is laid bare. It seems that in the early part of the year the party was divided between those who cautioned prudence and those who wanted immediate action. The Duc d'Orléans was the leading spirit of the latter, and his energy soon stimulated the other faction. The militant organization of the party was centred in the Jeunesse Royaliste, and M. Buffet was selected Prince Regent. Committees were establishd in the provinces whose duty it was, at opportune times, to post placards denouncing the Government. Eloquent speakers were selected who should harangue the populace and the soldiery at a given signal. Before long it was discovered that the people as a whole could not be depended upon. Hence a great number of the leaders, followed by hundreds of their supporters, entered the League of the Patrie Française, the League of the Interests of the National Defense, and the League of Patriots. The Anti-Semitic League of M. Jules Guerin, editor of the Anti-Juif, was also established. The leaders of all these leagues received subsidies from the Bourbon-Orléans pretender and his wealthy supporters, among them Comte Boni Castellane. As has long been suspected, the first blow to be struck was engineered by Paul Déroulède, who on the occasion of the funeral of President Faure attempted to induce the troops under Gen. Roget to march on the Elysée. Had he succeeded in corrupting Gen. Roget, dispatches were to be sent at once to all the garrison towns of France where the royalist leaders were ready to spread insurrection. While Déroulède was haranguing the soldiers at the Neuilly Barracks, the Duke was expectantly waiting in Brussels for a signal to cross the frontier, and M. Godefroy was in Amiens prepared to induce the Generals there to revolt. But the signal was never given for the reason that M. Déroulède was arrested. Had all gone well, the pretender joined by some of the Generals at Amiens was to proceed at once to Paris by relays of automobiles which had been placed at convenient places along the road from Belgium. The import of the revelations in La Gazette de France is to show that the conspiracy was the outcome of the actual union between the leaders of the Nationalists and the royalists, a charge which the former have denied on every occasion. In other words, the dirty work of the revolt was to be performed by M. Déroulède and his friends, who were in the pay of the wealthy royalists. In this way M. Guérin had received 15,000f., M. Déroulède 50,000f., in all the conspiracy cost the pretender and his friends $60,000. The effect of these revelations has been twofold in Paris—the leagues are in a state of demoralization over the published perfidy of their leaders, and the Government has been placed in a position to seek heavy reprisals from the Orléanists.

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AN ATTEMPT TO OUST M. BERTILLON FAILS.—A recent vote of the Municipal Council of Paris, called for the dismissal of M. Bertillon, the organizer and head of the Anthropometical Bureau at the Police Depot. It will be recalled that M. Bertillon was one of the first experts consulted by du Paty de Clam concerning the bordereau, in 1894. He was also an important witness at the Esterhazy court-martial and at the Zola trial, where he attempted to demonstrate on a blackboard that Dreyfus wrote the bordereau. His demonstrations confused many of his hearers, who have since declared that he was a charlatan of the first water. M. Bertillon's system of anthropometical measurements has been adopted by the police of many European cities as well as in the United States. All experts who have studied his rules for the identification of criminals pronounce them very valuable. It was only since he has posed as a graphologist that he has lost the confidence of the Parisians. They comprehend readily enough his statement that Dreyfus wrote the bordereau "in a slightly disguised hand," but they could not make it coincide with his later statement that Dreyfus had written the bordereau "through tracing letters from the handwriting of Esterhazy." The action of the Municipal Council was strongly opposed by the Prefect of Police, M. Lépine, who, in spite of the Dreyfus enigma, still recognized in M. Bertillon a valuable man for the detection of criminals. And so M. Bertillon will continue at his old post, but will never serve the War Office again in the capacity of expert graphologist. M. Bertillon, who is forty-six years of age, has been connected with the identification bureau since 1880. In that year he started his anthropometical scheme, which was soon recognized as an organization of public utility.

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THE CZAR SPEAKS AT LAST ON FINLAND.—It will be recalled that about a fortnight ago a deputation of eminent Europeans, twenty in number, bearing a petition signed by 800 personages as eminent as themselves, went to St. Petersburg for the purpose of making representations to the Czar concerning the conduct of his Imperial Majesty toward the Grand Duchy of Finland. The delegation was not permitted to see Nicholas II., but on its departure from the Russian capital the Czar issued a rescript which, for the first time, declares his position in regard to Finland in the most positive and categorical fashion possible. The rescript, which is addressed to the Governor General of Finland, begins: "At the closing of the Diet by you last May the representatives of the estates brought to my notice the state of alarm into which they had been thrown by the forthcoming reform of military service in the Grand Duchy of Finland and the promulgation of the manifesto of Feb. 15. To my regret I perceive from the speeches of the Land Marshal and the spokesman that the representatives of the country failed to adopt the considerations of the general State, utility upon which the necessity of these measures depend, and allowed themselves the expression of opinions on the subject which were out of place. I authorize you to declare at large that those opinions are incorrect, and that they do not correspond with the position of affairs established since the beginning of the present century, whereby Finland is an organic part of the Russian State and inseparable from it." Continuing in the same style, the Czar says that it is his duty to reorganize affairs in Finland, wherever they relate to the empire, as it is in any other part of his dominions. The European press generally regard this rescript as a snub to foreigners who would interfere with the conduct of affairs in Finland, and no less a warning to the Finns themselves. It is pointed out that it is not the voice of the constitutional Grand Duke of Finland, but of the autocrat of all the Russias who claims the right himself to fix the limits of his own authority. Moreover, it may be noted that the Czar does not address himself to the Legislature of the Duchy, but to the Governor General.

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A DETHRONED ITALIAN QUEEN HOLDS MOCK COURT IN PARIS.—A year or two ago Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, organized an institution for the purpose of sheltering and caring for Italian waifs dispersed in the French capital. A fortnight ago the waifs and strays who had been thus cared for were assembled in the Church of St. Augustine in order to receive their first communion. The mass was celebrated by Mgr. Granito di Belmonte, the Vatican Chargé d'Affaires in Paris. It is said that the ceremony was organized for the particular purpose of affronting the Italian Government. The organizers decorated the crypt of the church as a salon, and in it they erected a throne covered with silk and gold brocade. On the throne sat the ex-Queen of the Two Sicilies, who thirty-eight years ago was driven from Naples by Garibaldi. After the religious ceremony all the waifs and strays were made to defile before this dispossessed Queen, who, in honor of the occasion, was surrounded by her courtiers and ladies of honor. The Italian children were made to kiss the Queen's hand, and they received bonbons as a reward. Nearly all the partisans of the Bourbons in Paris were present, having been invited hither by an anonymous circular. According to an eye witness, who sent an account of the affair to Il Secolo di Milano, the actors in this comedy took their parts so seriously that the scene appeared to be a real Court reception—except for the waifs and strays. Some of the members of the Italian colony in Paris have addressed indignant letters to the press concerning the affair, but the Government organs in Rome, that have noticed the event, affect to be heartily amused by it.

SOCIALISTS IN BELGIUM

Their Part in the Recent Crisis and Their Hopes.

KING AVERTED A REVOLUTION

War of Races in the Realm Between Walloons and Flemish—The Language Question.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, July 7.—Belgium has during the last ten days been on the eve of a revolution of the kind which deprived King Leopold's grandfather, Louis Philippe, of a throne in 1848. I have from time to time had occasion to speak in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES of the shameful injustice of the existing electoral system in Belgium, which system has enabled the Clericals to remain in power for some fifteen years. The cause of the recent popular disturbances in Brussels is the Vandenpeereboom bill, a so-called reform bill, which was devised to still further increase the Clerical majority in Parliament. Instead of introducing the principle of minority representation, and making it an absolute and uniform rule, the Vandenpeereboom bill applies it only to the districts where the Clerical party is in a minority, and withholds it from those where the Conservatives have a majority.

That electoral reform of some kind is necessary in Belgium is evident, since the Clericals have at present 114 Deputies, elected by 946,000 voters; whereas the opposition parties—Liberals, Socialists, and Democrats—have but 38 Deputies, elected by 990,000 voters. For a long time the Liberals and Socialists have clamored for electoral reform, but they have clamored in vain. When, however, the terms of the Vandenpeereboom bill became known, then not only the Revolutionary Socialists, but many peaceable, law-abiding Liberals became exasperated, and at a great mass meeting held in the Grande Place in Brussels it was decided to oppose the Government Electoral bill by violence. It was after the riots which followed this mass meeting that the King made use of his personal influence with Mr. Vandenpeereboom to withdraw the obnoxious bill. Thus King Leopold, whom even his enemies acknowledge to be a far-sighted, intelligent man, prevented a revolution and a repetition of the events which occurred July, 1848, in Paris.

SOCIALIST LEADER A HERO.

Mr. Emile Vandervelde, the brilliant leader of the Socialists in Parliament, is the hero of the day in Belgium. Mr. Vandervelde, whom I interviewed on behalf of THE NEW YORK TIMES, is but thirty-three years old. He is a lawyer and belongs to a well-to-do family of the upper bourgeoisie.

"How long have you been a Socialist?" I asked Mr. Vandervelde.

"Let me see; ever since my student days, or for the last fifteen years."

"How do you account for the wonderful success of your party during the past three years?"

"The result has been achieved as much by the mistakes of the old Liberal Party as by the popularity of the Socialist programme. The Liberals have not advanced with the times. They still maintain the political ideals of thirty years ago. Our working classes have no sympathy with these superannuated doctrines. They demand something better, something more in accordance with their w

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

All Dr. Depew's bright remarks are accounted for at last. There have been people who have traced almost all the clever things that man has ever done to some woman, but no one has ever, up to date, been able to account for Dr. Depew's versatility and good stories. But the secret is out now. There is a standing order at the Woman's Exchange, which is now on Forty-third Street and Madison Avenue, just across from the Grand Central Station, for a weekly supply of angel cake for Dr. Depew's house. All the doctor's brightness is undoubtedly due to the angel food that some woman makes.

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There is a move being made in New York which many little housekeepers on the east side and the west side tenement-house districts of New York will take a stand against. Not many people know it, but in the hot Summer weather, when the rich people are out of town, other families move into their places and there begin housekeeping on a serious scale. The new tenants do not move further in than the stoop of the house, but they are used to limited quarters and there is no branch of housekeeping they will not undertake on a large, airy stoop. It is a palace to them in reality. They are the tenement-house children, and there is nowhere that so much fun can be found as in stoop-housekeeping. It may not always be a good thing for the stoop. Opinions vary upon that point. Some of the owners of the houses appear to think it is a very bad thing, and as it is not easy to reach the little Summer stoop squatters, and as they change their place of residence frequently, they have taken steps to prevent all future occupancy. Instead of the usual barricaded doors, there is a high fence around the whole stoop. It is more inhospitable and more of a disfigurement to the street than the doors, but it accomplishes its purpose. The custom has not become general yet, and there are still many stoops left for the little housekeepers, and the strike, if they propose making one, will be deferred for some time.

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The woman was going away. She was going abroad, and in her stateroom were baskets upon baskets of flowers of all kinds and descriptions, representing a large amount of money and with a strong, combined fragrance that made it certain that they would be consigned at an early date to a watery grave. Then the man came who had a warm feeling for the woman, but not $100 to throw away in a basket of flowers. His offering did not come in a florist's wagon. He brought it himself. It was the freshest and most delicious bunch of violets to be found in the market.

"Of course," he said, as he glanced around the stateroom massed with bloom, "I could not compete with these, but I wished to show you my thought."

"They are beautiful," said the woman as she buried her face in the fragrant blossoms, and then pinned them on her dress. "I like them better than all the rest. Those will be thrown away; these I shall keep."

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Helen is a little lady of some three Summers and Jimmy is a big man of five. Jimmy is the son of the stableman and Helen belongs to a higher rank of society. Notwithstanding this fact, the two being so youthful, a difference of station makes no difference to their feelings, and they are inclined to be very good friends. Now, Helen's mamma does not altogether appreciate this, for, although Jimmy is an unusually bright and attractive little man, he has already seen a great deal of this world for so young a gentleman, and the vocabulary he has picked up is often more startling than polite. Still, he occasionally comes to call on Helen when she is playing outside the house door. He came the other day when Helen's mamma was not around, and she discovered this a little later when she turned to look for her little daughter and she was not to be found.

Could it be that Helen had run away into the street? Yes, Helen's mamma discovered that she had when she walked up to the corner, for there, coming from the direction of an Italian fruit stand not far off, were Helen and Jimmy on their way home the young man walking with a protecting air and the young woman with a beatific expression upon her face, for in her hands she carried a piece of water melon almost as big as herself to which Jimmy had treated her.

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Brooklyn is noted for its "heavenly twins." There seem to be several pairs of them known on the bicycle path and other parts of the city frequented by bicyclists. The noticeable features about the heavenly twins seems to be the knickerbockers that they wear, the diamond-frame wheels that they ride, and their skill and swiftness in riding. Of the various pairs of heavenly twins there is one pair which came into public notice first, and which may be called The Heavenly Twins. The Heavenly Twins have always been noticed to be quiet, self-respecting young women, one quite a little older than the other, who ride either on single wheels or on a diamond-frame tandem. They pay no attention to any one as they ride, and they never are to be seen on Sundays. That is because they are good church members, and go to church. Then they are model housewives, and even the interfering gentleman who was arrested the other day for criticising a young woman who was riding a diamond-frame wheel would take no exception to them if he knew what excellent housewives they are. Housewifery covers a multitude of sins in a woman. The Heavenly Twins do all the housework in their family. One of them is a noted cook and the other is equally skilled in other branches of housework. They do even the plainer, rougher parts of the housework on genuine, old-fashioned principles, and on clear Mondays in Summer are up at 4 o'clock to get the washing out. This they do betimes, then don their bicycle suits, take a little run down to Patchogue on their wheels and come back home and do the ironing in the afternoon. If the possession of all these feminine virtues will not overbalance the masculine knickerbockers and wheel, the fact that the plaid knickerbockers they have been wearing this year they made themselves ought to help turn the scale in their favor.

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Country children make daisy wreaths and chains, but city children also make pretty necklaces of growing things. Down on Smith Street, in Brooklyn, one day last week, a number of children were wearing necklaces of pea pods, while a man sitting in front of a shop was stringing others. Pea pods strung through the centre make very effective and beautiful green ornaments.

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The doctor, like many doctors, is an inveterate smoker. This is a great annoyance to one of his best patients. She likes the doctor, but that annoying habit of his is a great trial to her. Her case, it may be incidentally remarked, is one which could possibly be best cured by one of those scientists who treat by means of faith. Faith had been doing its perfect work for some time; perhaps, any way, she had not seen the doctor for many months, but she was ill again and sent for him. The doctor came, of course, and the patient was glad to see him, but she was prepared for her usual trial upon the occasion of his visits.

"Oh, doctor," she exclaimed, as he came in, with the long-drawn sigh of one who bears much, "that dreadful cigar!"

The doctor was a big, bluff, hearty man, and he laughed a big, bluff, hearty laugh at that, as he answered:

"Madam, I haven't smoked for over a year."

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There is a Brooklyn family which has one bad habit among many virtues—it has the nightly beer habit. Every night before the family retires its various members take a preventive against insomnia in a glass of beer and a cracker. There is a small dog in the family, and some one, one night, gave him a little beer. He didn't seem to object to it at all; in fact, he rather liked it. The feminine members of the family objected, but it was such fun that it became a regular custom to give the small dog his regular portion of beer.

But one night it happened that there was no beer in the house and the family naturally could not have it; neither could the small dog. The family was resigned; the dog, however, was not. He went from one member of the family to another asking plainly for his nightly beverage, but it was not forthcoming. Then did the small dog begin to wail sadly and plaintively. Threats and coaxings were of no avail, and all through the night the small dog remarked, at intervals, that he had not had his regular portion of beer, and was not happy. He growled for the "growler," so to speak, as the man of the family said. In the morning a sadder and wiser family arose to take up the burden of the day. It was a family that knew that if its members could not escape insomnia if they did not take beer before retiring they could not escape it if the small dog did not take beer.

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The bon-bon shops are in full Summer bloom now. All the bon-bon boxes are masses of Summer flowers, and quaint little baskets and even pretty little straw watering pots are full of them.

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Mrs. Myles Standish's Our Animal Protective League ought to be introduced into England as quickly as possible for a young man there has either made a great discovery or he should be prosecuted for cruelty to animals. The man is a bricklayer, who, finding a drowned fly as he was working with a quantity of salt one day, covered it in the mineral, only to find that in a few seconds it was alive again. That was so astonishing that he experimented on a beetle, which he kept in water for two hours, buried it in salt, and brought it to life in two minutes.

The scientific spirit was thoroughly awakened now, and the young man tried more beetles, rats, and mice, and the salt acted upon all magically. Then he tried a pet cat, kept her in the water for two hours, buried her for half an hour in salt, and she was as good as new. Science and the young man and a puppy almost came to grief, however, when the five-months-old retriever underwent the same experience, but without reviving in the half an hour. That, the scientist thinks now, was due to the dog's thick coat. The salt had absorbed a quantity of water and then, when it was renewed, the puppy was as much of a puppy as ever. Now it either remains to have carloads of salt shipped to life-saving stations, to use when other methods have failed, or to introduce the league into England to prevent more experiments of this kind which cannot be agreeable to the subjects. Mrs. Standish does not believe in vivisection—probably this would not please her more.

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An ode should be written upon the passing of buttered popcorn. The demand evidently has not warranted the trouble, and, perhaps, expense, of preparing it, and the places that have known it know it no more. There is no longer an opportunity to sacrifice gloves to buttery bags; salt water taffy is in and buttered popcorn is out.

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War is said to be brought about often at the instigation of women when men might adopt some more politic method of settling difficulties, and possibly, once in a while, women are in the van in promoting peace projects. At any rate, The Gentlewoman, a prominent English woman's magazine, is taking the lead in doing pleasant things for the United States. It has for its July issue a regular George Washington number, so marked on the cover, which bears a picture of our first President, and is further dedicated, "Fourth of July, 1899. A British Tribute to America's First President." The whole supplement is devoted to Washington and to America, in a series of articles written by Americans. One is upon "How the Fourth of July Is Observed in America," there is the "Fourth Away from Home," "The Home Life of Washington," "The Northamptonshire Home of Washington's Ancestors," a fac simile of the Declaration of Independence, with portraits of all the Presidents. There is an article upon "Slavery in Washington's Time," one on "Dress and Furniture of Washington's Period," by Marion Harland; "Washington as a Soldier," "Mary, the Mother of Washington," and a history of "The Stars and Stripes." The American atmosphere is intensified by an article upon Mrs. Choate, wife of the Ambassador, with her portrait and views of the Choate country residence in Massachusetts, and also an account of the Society of American Women in London, with portraits of the officers. It is a very pleasant compliment.

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"I have been to your Coney Island," said the English girl, "and the one thing I noticed was the great number of horses, and the conclusion I drew from everything I saw was that the Americans are a sporting people, or they would like to be. I never saw so many horses of so many different kinds. The first thing that I was taken to see was an outdoor show—is that what you call it? It was a barrel full of horses, or a big half barrel painted blue on the outside and the top covered with a network of ropes, and inside it a tiny little horse. That was in a wagon of some kind, and I climbed carpeted steps to see it, and I think it cost 5 cents for every one who went to gaze at his little horseship. He was a nice little fellow.

"Then I turned a corner and there were a number of saddled ponies standing ready for people to ride; I passed a great flight place where there were rings of wooden horses that you call a carousal. I passed another of a different kind, where the horses were going up and down in some wonderful way, and I was taken around another dark corner, and there were more real horses, some very good-looking ones, too, with plenty of men and women who could not ride to ride on them. Some of the women rode side-saddle and some cavalier fashion. Then there were your steeplechase horses going long distances on their narrow rails, and truly that was the best of all, though why sensible people should delight in doing so senseless a thing, it is difficult to tell, except that the most senseless things are often the most amusing. Then in every other place where there were not horses were shooting galleries.

"I shot your chutes and I rode on your toboggans, and it was exciting if not a real pleasure. Did I ride the steeplechase horses cavalier fashion and with a man on a pillion behind as your women used to ride in the early days of America?

"Well, certainly I should not say so if I did, though what would be the harm in the evening, with only a few people around, and one's brother on behind? There were some good-looking women on the steeplechase horses, and they looked very well. There was nothing objectionable to the cavalier style of riding, and it was necessary."

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The last bulletin of the Department of Labor gives the list of 1,283 women's clubs of the United States, with the purpose of each. The one expressed purpose given by the greatest number of the clubs is perhaps mutual improvement, which covers a broad ground. Improvement, study, and culture are the words that are used most in describing the aims of the clubs.

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There was a woman down town the other day who wanted, above all things, an umbrella. To buy an umbrella is an easy thing, but there never was a woman who would not feel that it was a wicked waste of good money to buy an umbrella when she did not need it and when there were a thousand other things for which she would like to spend her money.

This woman had both a good sun umbrella and a rain umbrella, hence it was to fly in the face of Providence to get another one of either kind. Still she had an errand up town, she could not go home, and she had on a brand-new hat, and it certainly looked as if it was going to rain. Then she settled herself down to think. There is nothing much one cannot do when it has to be done and a little brainwork is put to the matter in hand.

"I have it," she said at last. "I shall go to an umbrella shop and ask them to let me hire an umbrella for the day."

"Have you the nerve?" queried the diffident man.

"Certainly," answered the woman firmly, her thoughts intent on the need of protection for that new hat. But she did not feel altogether as confident as she seemed.

"Could you"—she began at the umbrella shop—"I mean I have come on a rather strange errand—I—that is—have you got any old umbrella that I could hire to go up town?" she burst out finally, feeling as if she had been caught stealing sheep, and fumbling for a card. The clerk took it all quite as a matter of course.

"We have no umbrellas to let," he said politely, "but if you go into the hotel next door they have them to let there."

"Certainly," said the man in the hotel. "You put down $1.25, and when you bring the umbrella back the dollar is returned. This is not a new business. We have been doing it for twenty years.

"Certainly," repeated the man at home. "They have umbrellas at many of the hotels. It is a side issue, a business carried on by the porter often, I think. It is particularly for the benefit of commercial travelers, I imagine."

Then the woman drew a long breath to think of the many things in the world she had yet to learn, but she blessed that faculty in her which the man had called "nerve," which had tempted her to do something unusual to save her money and her hat as well. The umbrella was not such a bad-looking one, either: cotton, to be sure, but small and having a general ladylike appearance.

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The Society of American Women in London, which has been organized recently in the big metropolis, is conducted something on the same line as Sorosis in New York. It holds its meetings on the same day, the first Monday in each month, and there is a luncheon at each of these formal meetings. The similarity is not strange, as Mrs. Jennie June Croly was a moving factor in the organization of this new club, as she was in the Sorosis, one of the mothers of women's clubs—there are several organizations which claim to be the oldest. Sorosis has probably done more to propagate other women's organizations, and is, from a club standpoint, more influential than any other one club in the country.

PUSSY AND THE N. Y. S. P. C. A.

All Collarless Cats Taken in Care—Abandonment a Misdemeanor.

This is the time of year when pussy has her innings—perhaps she would be more likely to call them outings, and not over pleasant ones—with the official who is known popularly as the dog catcher. Most people do not know, but it is a fact, that every cat found on the street without a collar will be taken in charge by the officials of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals just as certainly as the dog without a license. The collar is a mark of respectability and ownership.

Most respectable pussies are so well chaperoned that it makes no difference whether they have a collar or not, for they spend the greater part of their lives indoors, and are carefully looked after when they take occasional promenades. So it is the waifs and strays which take rides in the big red wagon to the shelter at One Hundred and Second Street to depart this life peacefully if they do not find homes with some cat-loving individual. But at this season of the year, when the Summer exodus among the people has commenced, and the Spring harvest of kittens is well in, the society has more calls than it can answer to take care of the cats that people leaving the city wish to dispose of.

There is one thing in regard to cats which many people who think themselves tender-hearted may not know. It is the people who are too tender-hearted to dispose of their own animals and do not realize or will not take the trouble to send to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to have them put mercifully out of the way who leave them at home to starve or throw them over the wall into the park. The latter is the way a great many people ease their consciences. But it is something of which the law takes cognizance. It is a misdemeanor to leave a cat shut up to starve, and it is equally a misdemeanor to abandon the animal to sustain its own life as best it can, and is punishable by one year in prison or $500 fine, or both.

The society is so fully occupied at this time of year that it cannot call for all the cats whose owners wish to dispose of them, and it is requesting them now to carry the animals themselves to the shelter at One Hundred and Second Street and East River. Saturday, July 15, the society took up 303 cats, and last Monday 219. Most of the cats who go to the shelter are waifs, but occasionally a really worthy—that is to say of high social standing—member of the cat family is taken there and the owner, who can no longer keep it for one reason or another, asks to have a home found for it, and frequently this is done. Cats are always more or less in demand.

It would not seem that in a big city like New York any one could need a cat without being able to step outside the door and pick one up, but there is a demand at the shelter for ordinary, everyday cats. Last year 178 found homes. They are not as much in demand as dogs, of which 524 were taken in 1898, but enough to show that pussy has a better social status in the city than most people think.

DOWN BY THE GATE.

"What are girls good for?" she asked me.
We were loitering down by the gate.
She had questioned me, teased me, and
tasked me
Till the hour was deliciously late.

I answered, with some hesitation
And an almost indifferent shrug,
Just to heighten her exasperation:
"Oh, they'll do, on occasions, to hug."

I tried to explain I was fooling,
But we loiter no more by the gate;
She said that I "needed more schooling,"
And she now walks alone. Such is Fate!
—Tom Hall in Harlem Life.

TO BOIL CORN.

"This is the season," says the housekeeper, "when one of the best vegetables we have is spoiled by ignorance and overcooking. There is nothing so sweet, so delicate, and delicious as an ear of corn properly cooked, and there is nothing more tasteless and unpalatable than corn when it has been boiled half an hour and perhaps left soaking in water. The corn sold by the street vendors is a good illustration. The smell of the water-soaked product of their big boilers ought to be an education.

"Don't cook your corn more than eight or ten minutes. Put it in a good-sized boiler which contains just as little water as can be kept from boiling away in the time it takes to cook the corn. Place the corn in cross ways—anyway so that it will not be packed solidly together, but will leave room for the steam to circulate about each ear. Put a tight cover on the kettle, and a clean dish towel over that. If necessary, to keep in the steam. Then cook for eight or ten minutes, and the result will be corn that is worth eating.

"The trouble with most housekeepers is that they try to cook the cob. If the centre of the cob has a green look they put the corn on to cook more. That is nonsense. Common sense shows that if the corn is only properly cooked that big piece of woody substance inside it will not be, or that if the thick cob is cooked the corn will be over done. Remember we don't eat the cob. There is no better corn to be had than that fresh from a Rhode Island clambake, where it has never seen water."

IN THE BABY'S EYES.

What is the dream in the baby's eyes,
As he lies and blinks in a mute surprise?
With little, wee hands that aimlessly go
Hither and thither and to and fro;
With little, wee feet that shall lead him—
God knows.
But a prayer from my heart like a benison
goes;
Bundle of helplessness, yonder he lies—
What is the dream in my baby's eyes?

What does he wonder and what does he
know
That we have forgotten so long, long ago?
Bathed in the dawnlight what does he see
That slow years have hidden from you and
me?
Out of the yesterday seeth he yet
The things that in living he soon shall forget,
All that is hidden beyond the blue skies?
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Speak to me, little one, ere you forget
What is the thought that is lingering there
yet?
Where is the land where the yesterdays
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Waiting and waiting the morrows to greet?
You wee, funny bundle, who only will blink,
What do you wonder, and what do you
think?
Bright as the noonlight asleep in the skies,
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—TOM CORDRY in Minneapolis Messenger.

MILK LADY AND HER FRIENDS.

Baxter, Hester, and Cherry Street Women Go to Centre Street for Fresh Milk—Where and How They Live.

The Milk Lady lives down on Centre Street. That is, at least, what the children think. The Milk Lady is a great institution in the economic affairs of New York, and the children all around in the lower portions of the city know her well.

"There comes the Milk Lady," calls every other child she meets as she wanders around in the neighborhood of their homes on Hester Street, Baxter Street, or Cherry Street. Then they gather around her to see who she is looking for.

"Who do you want to find?" call the little voices.

And the Milk Lady tells them, and they grab her by the skirts, drag her away up this block or down that, across the street up to the top of the building, or in some rear house, for the families the Milk Lady visits are very uncertain people, and they are living here in the morning and there in the afternoon, and if it wasn't for the children, who are the society reporters of their respective neighborhoods, the Milk Lady would certainly have a hard time and her poor feet would be worn out under her before she had found one family, to say nothing of the eight or ten or more she may visit in the afternoon.

"Little toads," says the Milk Lady affectionately, "I couldn't get along without 'em.

"There, now," she says to a mite of a girl who has found a woman who had mysteriously vanished, "I'll get you a vacation in the country for helping me." And the mite of a girl remembers that, and she goes to see the Milk Lady on Centre Street to remind her about the vacation until she gets it surely enough. Not that the Milk Lady would really forget, but there are so many little mites among her acquaintances that if she could remember the faces of them all she surely could not the names, especially if they were Italian bambinos and had names which she had not understood from the pronunciation and could not remember from the sound if she had.

Sometimes the Milk Lady has pennies with her, and then she gives two of them to one of a crowd of little girls who are helping her, and when they have found the place she wishes to go to, they tear off around the corner to the nearest stand of delicacies, and 2 cents will buy watermelon enough to get a pain apiece for the crowd.

Now the Milk Lady isn't the Milk Lady at all in private, and she doesn't really live on Centre Street, but that is where the children always see her when she is not making calls, and they do not know the difference. It is a tiny little room where the Milk Lady stays when she is the Milk Lady, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 1 o'clock, behind a little table where she sits near a desk for records and two big cans of the richest and best milk there is to be found, and which give the Milk Lady her name.

The little room where the children believe the Milk Lady lives is the Diet Kitchen, the Centennial Kitchen its founders call it, because it was started in the centennial year, supported by kind-hearted women, who know the needs of the sick poor and the good that pure, rich milk will do the sick babies. The doctors from the dispensary on the floor above send patients there to get milk, and the district nurses, eight of them from different churches, have requisition papers which they give to their patients, and they are brought to the Milk Lady, who gives the milk and also rice and hominy in Summer, and oatmeal as well in Winter.

"It is wonderful what a little good milk will do for a sick baby," says the Milk Lady. "Sometimes it will bring it up in a single day. And those mothers would die before they would touch themselves the milk they get here. They know it is for the sick babies, and they would not take it themselves if they were starving."

The Milk Lady's visitors are numerous mornings, and they represent all nationalities, ages, and various degrees of poverty and some comparatively affluent individuals. One of these is an Italian woman. She is a jolly looking woman who comes in with a small boy of her side who might be an African from his color.

"My, what a dirty face!" says the Milk Lady. "I should never know that you were not a colored gentleman. Why don't you wash your face?" and then she makes gestures with her hands over her own face to show what she means.

"He no lika the watah," says the mother with a laugh and a shrug.

"I should wash his face whether he liked the water or not," says the Milk Lady. "I just long to have a tub here sometimes and wash the little things. When I am going around sometimes I find little toads with nothing much more on than a chemise, and the little bodies all begrimed with dirt, and I jusk ask for some water and give them a bath then and there.

"That Italian woman has six children; one of them is a bootblack, and he makes, his mother says, sometimes $3 a day and supports the family. The mother makes sometimes $3 a week picking rags, and they live pretty well, but now the baby is very sick, and she needs the good milk that we have here and that she can't get at the shops. Her boy is a nice little fellow, as polite as can be, and says, 'Yes, ma'am,' and 'No, ma'am,' standing with his cap under his arm. I like those boys with good manners.

"They don't know what is the matter with that little fellow," the Milk Lady goes on as a white-faced little boy comes in. "They have had a consultation up stairs, and there doesn't seem to be anything the matter with him, and yet he is sick and has a bad cough. I think he has water on the brain. The mother has consumption, and it is in the children, I suppose. The other child has bronchitis.

"They all live in one little room. The father is a loafer, a longshoreman when he is working, but when he does work he spends the money for drink. He is not living with his wife now, but he will come back by and by—they all do—and then that means more trouble for the poor woman.

"She used to make collars for one of the best men's furnishers in the city. She is making collars still, but slop work, as they call it. She works day and night when she is able, and makes a few cents a dozen for her collars. Sometimes she can make $4 a week, and then she gets along pretty well. There was no slop work eighteen or twenty years ago, she says. She looks so pinched and miserable. If these women only had one good meal a day they could stand it."

A skinny old woman comes in who is something of a favorite with the Milk Lady. She is a poor old creature, not over and above clean or tidy, and looking as if she was nothing but a roll of brown dried parchment drawn over scraggly bones, but she is apparently cheerful.

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"The woman has three rooms—one for herself, the other two for her lodgers. There are dirty old mattresses on the floor, and four or five women are laid one way at night and two or three the other in each room. They are pretty good, respectable old women, I think. They might, some of them drink, perhaps, if they had the money, but they don't have it.

"In the hospital four months and five days," says a very clean-looking Italian woman in a clean blue gown, wearing a little gray shawl over her shoulders. She would be more attractive if she had not lost all her teeth but one centre upper tooth. There are tears in her eyes as she tells her troubles and illustrates her not very plain English by showing that she has had to have her teeth taken out one after the other. It is a little crippled child who has been in the hospital four months and five days.

"Yes," says the milk lady, "and if it was to-morrow she would tell you the child had been there four months and six days. She keeps account of the time exactly. This child has curvature of the spine, and will never be well, and it is better off in the hospital. She has six children with only about two years between them, and a baby of eighteen or twenty months. She lives in Baxter Street, and has a very sick husband. She has cancer of the mouth, and she has had to have her teeth taken out, and that makes her look badly. She is a great beggar. There is nothing she sees you have that she does not want.

"But I do feel truly sorry for the poor things sometimes, especially when there is a death in the family, and they have no money to do anything with. Then I try to get up a little subscription and get them decently buried.

"The men of most of the families would work if they could, but while this last Winter was not a very hard one, it was almost impossible for the men to get work. Five out of seven couldn't get work no matter how hard they tried. We have more Italians now than we used to have, and they make it hard for the other nationalities. The Italians can live on brown bread and onions, and they will work for 50 to 75 cents a day, and it crowds the others out. Decent old Irishmen come here and say they can't get a bit of work to do.

"I was sorry for them last Winter when they were shoveling snow. The men were to get $1 a day, but the foreman deducted 25 cents from every man's pay for himself. Nothing could be done about it for they agreed to it in the first place. They needed the money and they had to take what they could get, and if they would not agree to take 75 cents they couldn't get the work. One Irishman swore at the foreman, but the only good it did was that he didn't get work.

"That woman," as a large, well-made woman came in, "lost her husband last Summer, and she has only one eye. She has two of the dearest little children; one of them is about two and a half or three years old, and the other is younger. I had some clothes sent down to me the other day, and I dressed the elder tot in them. She is a sweet little thing with blue eyes and flaxen hair, and she looked as pretty as a picture. The mother just dotes on those children.

"She lost her eye in a strange way. She had been out in the country for a vacation, and the farmer's wife where she was staying gave her a bottle of home-made wine, and she brought it back to the city and put it away to have for Christmas. But when the time came and she went to open it the iron top blew off and went right through the iris of her eye. She has had bandages on for the last twelve months, and only just has them off. Her sister took care of her children. Now she has a position as scrubwoman and manages to get along.

"Of course some of the people are dreadful frauds and do nothing but go around from church to church living on charity. They walk miles to get something for nothing, and it would be easier for them to work. I visit the different families to see who they are, so that we shall not get any of the frauds. Most of the people who come here come through the nurses or doctors. I have given up trying to go and see the Italian women now, they are so hard to find. It is almost impossible to get their names, and then they move so frequently and they never think of giving the new address.

"The German women I like. They always have clean houses if they have only one room, and the children look tidy and their skins are perfectly clean. There is one poor German barber who has been having a hard time recently. He had a felon on his finger, and he couldn't work. Last Sunday his wife, who is an Irish woman, presented to him a pair of nice healthy boys, twins. He had to come here to get clothes for them. They hardly had clothes enough for one baby, and they had not thought of such a thing as having two.

"He was not very much pleased with the two big boys to care for, and it was too bad when I know how proud some women would be of two such nice babies. Sometimes I have clothes to give the people, and I need shoes for them; but women's shoes are not much good. Most of the women who come here have such large feet that I need men's shoes for them.

"You wouldn't think that with all the trouble these people have they would care to live, but they do. They try the worst way to get well when they are sick. I suppose they are always thinking that something better will turn up, but it never does. People who have seen better days are always thinking they will come back again. They never do, but still they hope."

WHERE THE BLACKBERRIES GROW.

A sturdy lad,
And a sweet little lass,
Hidden quite by the tall, waving grass,
Under the glare of the sun's red glow,
Out in the fields where the blackberries
grow.

Cheeks of tan,
And bright, waving hair.
Graceful ankles so brown and bare;
Black eyes and blue eyes bent to the
ground,
Searching each nook where a berry is
found.

Pink sunbonnet,
And rimless hat,
Ripples of laughter, of song, and chat,
Dimples and blushes, a smile—a tear,
Thorns on the blackberry vines, I fear.

Pouting lips,
And a hasty kiss,
Scratches are blessings when healed like
this;
Picking away till the sun is low,
Out in the fields where the blackberries
grow.

The swift years pass
And we question, how?
There's no one to pick the blackberries
now;
The weeds grow rank 'mid the unmown
grass,
Gone are the lad and the sweet little lass.
—INEZ MAY FELT in The Somerville
Journal.

ECHOES OF THE LONDON CONGRESS.

The Rev. Anna Shaw preached on the evening of the Sunday that intervened between the meetings of the congress in Westminster Congregational Chapel, a large building which will accommodate 3,000 people. Miss Susan B. Anthony spoke on the afternoon of the same day and in the same place to an audience of men upon woman suffrage.

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Considering the protection of animal life, Mrs. Charles Mallet told of the cruelties practiced in the seal fisheries. The most beloved of feminine luxuries seems to be obtained in the most cruel fashion.

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There are not so many husbands waiting to claim emigrant brides in Canada as there is said to be, Lord Aberdeen told the women of the congress, and the maiden who betakes herself to the Canadian shores expecting to be besieged by eligible and importunate suitors is liable to be disappointed. However, he thinks that intelligent women who are willing to take up domestic duties might find a field in going from house to house, something on the district nursing plan. Ordinary domestic servants are in great demand, while the class of service on a little more elevated scale, governesses, teachers, and the like, is filled already.

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The young men of the Northwest Provinces are not as well provided with wives as they should be, Mrs. Conybeare Craven of British Columbia implied, and if middle-class, educated parents in England will send with their sons who journey to that part of the country to make their fortunes each a sister or two it will be an all-around blessing.

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There was only the inducement of domestic service which Miss Robinson of South Africa had to offer to the might-be women emigrants to that country. But she said there was plenty of room for women above the servant class if they were willing to undertake domestic service. South Africa seems to be a wild country at a great distance, and the inducement does not seem a large one. There are plenty of openings for the women above the servant class in England and America and every other civilized country if they are willing to do domestic service. The trouble everywhere is that they are not willing, and, on the contrary, show a very decided objection to such work.

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It seems from the congress discussions that the English typewriter is not all that she might be in the way of a perfect "lady clerk." Miss Hogarth of Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, divides her into three classes. There is the elderly incompetent, the flighty amateur, and the professional uneducated, as she expresses it, or, as perhaps it might be more correctly put, the uneducated professional. The girls who are educated have no technical training, she says, and the girls who have the technical training have no education.

***

The artistic supremacy of women in bookbinding is already assured, Mr. Karlslake, agent for the Guild of Women Binders

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

The Society Brook.

(With apologies to the late Laureate.)

"I came from London yesterday,
My voice and I together;
To babble, in my usual way,
Amongst the fern and heather.

"I chatter in a ceaseless flow,
My tongue is silent never;
Wherever people come or go
I chatter on forever.

"There's naught that keeps my chatter down,
There's naught my talk abridges;
My words avail to sting the town
Like half a million midges.

"I interrupt the newest play
With words propelled like pebbles;
I babble in my box's bay
In piercing sharps and trebles.

"My accents rise, my accents fall,
In idle nothingnesses;
I even babble in my stall
'Bout other women's dresses.

"No matter what the stage may show,
Nor though the piece be clever;
Actors may come and actors go—
But I gush on forever!

"I rush about to dance and rout,
The smallest talk retailing;
My prettiest doings shouting out,
My slightest ills bewailing.

"Beneath the sun, beneath the stars,
Persistently I prattle;
No species of compunction bars
My ceaseless flow of tattle.

"Folks fret, folks frown, with gloom they glance
At me as on I chatter;
They eye me angrily, askance—
All that, though, doesn't matter.

"For still I babble with a flow
That laughs at their endeavor;
Most things this season come and go,
But I go on forever!"

—London Truth.

An Orthodox Jewish Wedding.

From The Minorah Monthly.

The Talmud requires that a benediction be given to the betrothed when they enter into a contract, with the injunction, however, that they must not enter upon the conjugal life before the nuptials take place. The nuptials are termed Chuppa or Nissuin, and were usually held in the young husband's dwelling, and seven days were allowed for the celebration. As usual, a sort of canopy, termed baldachin, was improvised. It was the custom to conduct the bride from her home to the groom's abode. It required ten persons while the marriage was being performed, so as to give the act publicity and solemnity. It became a general custom that a rabbi performed the rites and gave his benediction, although it was not essential, since the betrothal act was virtually a marriage compact. It was only during the Middle Ages that a rabbi was required, so as to make the act one of validity. In modern eras the nuptials are held in synagogues and temples. A cup of wine was also used as a symbol of joy, of which both the bride and groom partook, and to commemorate their willingness henceforth drink together from the cup of life which a Providence may allot them.

An important procedure before the nuptial ceremony was the execution of a legal document known as the Kethuba, (marriage deed,) a law framed by Simon ben Shatach, who was the President of the Synhedrion of Jerusalem 100 years before the advent of Jesus. The minimum obligation was 200 denarii for a virgin bride, and 100 for a widow, which deed could be amended by additional sums. This document was to serve also as a mortgage on all the groom's personal effects and real estate for the amount stipulated. This document was as humane as it was equitable in behalf of the woman in those eras, when polygamy and concubinage were in vogue, and that evil-disposed husbands could deliberately put away their wives, leaving them without support or protection.

Tom Hood.

From The Fortnightly.

Humor and Pathos, a century ago, linked their hands across the cradle of Thomas Hood to vow him for their own. And he was theirs till death. Over the events of his life or the creations of his brain that joint possession never slackened its hold for an hour. If, to visible seeming, pathos holds supremacy to-day in the sufferings of the poet's body, humor claims the guidance of his muse; if to-morrow humor should irradiate his outward life with laughter, we may be sure that pathos will cast its shadow within. Tears and laughter are never far apart in this strangely mingled life. Behind the smile there is thinly veiled sadness; through the tears there comes a gleam of mirth. It was a dual life he lived, an April day of shine and shadow.

He died on the 3d of May, 1845, and on a July day nine years later Monckton Milnes unveiled the monument which rests above his grave in Kensal Green Cemetery. Beneath the bust there runs the legend, "He sang the Song of the Shirt," and on either side of the pedestal are bas-relief medallions of "Eugene Aram's Dream" and "The Bridge of Sighs"—all pertinent reminders of the fact that there was a serious as well as a humorous side to the genius of Hood. He himself, there can be no doubt, would have elected to live by his serious verse, for, when the public refused to purchase his "Plea of the Midsummer Fairies," did he not buy up the edition to "save it from the butter shops"? If, even after death, there can be no dissolution of the dual domination of humor and pathos, at least let it be confessed that, in his graver moods, Thomas Hood achieved work which is not unworthy to be garnered with the choicest fruits of English poesy.

English and American Locomotives.

From The Engineering Magazine.

The American locomotive engineer deems it advisable to design his engine with a very large margin of power. If an express engine is designed to take a two-hundred-ton load at fifty miles an hour, and if that load should happen to be increased to 300 tons, the locomotive is still expected to be able to take it and keep time, and usually does so. Such, at any rate, is the experience of such an impartial and level-headed observer as Mr. W. M. Acworth. If an American express be late at one point of its journey, the engine is expected to make up the lost time, even if the load be larger than usual. And again, this is generally done.

But if an English engine is given a single coach above its prescribed load, the driver at once insists upon having a "pilot," and commonly he gets one. Or should the weather be bad, with strong side wind or a slippery rail, he demands an assisting engine and is accorded one, as a matter of course. Obviously this applies especially to the case of single-wheelers, which are so largely used on some English railways, because their range of power is much more sharply limited by adverse conditions than is the case with coupled engines. But in either case it seems indisputable that a smaller range of power is given to an English locomotive than to an American.

Hawthorne and Salem.

From Time and The Hour.

Way down in a little side street in Salem is Hawthorne's birthplace. It is modest, but withal a proper house with a gambrel roof, without which no house need apply for the position of bringing forth celebrities. Beyond is that bore of a Custom House, and all around are houses of seven gables. You will be pursued by little boys who spot your tourist's intent and who give you Hawthorne's history at a rate that threatens the urchin's tongue and teeth. When they are through, if you have not understood it all, they will say it all over again. A penny-in-the-slot phonograph could do it no better.

Tattooing.

From The Homiletic Review.

Tattooing is just now the popular pastime of the leisured world. One of the best-known men in high European circles, the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, is most elaborately tattooed. Prince and Princess Waldemar of Denmark, Queen Olga of Greece, King Oscar of Sweden, the Duke of York, the Grand Duke Constantine, and many others of royal and distinguished rank are said to have submitted themselves to the tattooing process. This seems rather small business for royalty and a degradation of the beauty of the human form. But there is a tattooing process far more serious than that. It is the tattooing of the character.

While it seems strange enough that a great distinguished man should take pleasure in having a serpent tattooed into the skin of his arm or breast, it is far stranger that a man born to be the son of God and capable of living a pure and noble life should tattoo himself in his thoughts and imaginations and in his very soul with the serpent of evil, so that everywhere he bears the brand of his Satanic master.

The Dancing Arab Fanatics.

From The Cornhill.

As the music grew faster and more orgiastic the dancers became more and more violent. Standing shoulder to shoulder in a close-packed line, each grasped his neighbor's hand held rigidly down against the thigh. The basis of the dance, which continued with scarcely any intermission for the whole two hours of the service, was a rapid jigging up and down of the line of dancers, the bodies being kept straight and stiff, and only the heads wagging limply from side to side with the movement. In the centre of the line stood the leader, the elected President of the sect, a handsome, finely built youth of about twenty, who had been engaged all day in making our host's new croquet ground. He it was who marked the changes in the dance by leaving the line, spinning round on his heels, and clapping his hands above his head. At a sign from him the whole line would bend their bodies forward, till their heads nearly touched the ground with scarce a moment's pause in the interminable jig.

As the music rose to a crescendo, and the rhythm became more frantic and involved, the dancers got visibly more excited and less conscious of their surroundings, their eyes taking on a fixed and vacant expression. Then the leader of the dance applied what seemed to be the most effective and culminating intoxicant at each lctus in the dance all the heads were strained forward and every one gave a deep staccato groan like the roar of a wild beast, while the blood rushed to the head, and the muscles of the neck were strung like ropes under the strain. It was not long before this produced the result for which all were waiting. A man of about thirty, wiry and thin, with a small head, tore himself from the line of dancers and rushed up to one of the two stewards standing in the open space. The steward unwound his turban and held him for a moment in a fraternal embrace. With his turban the man seemed to have doffed most of his humanity; his small face, almost covered with black hair; his bristling whiskers; his blue shaven scalp, with the little pigtail of black hair flapping behind at every movement; above all, the lips stretched across his large white teeth, like those of a snarling dog, all gave the impression of somthing ultra-human—at once sublime and bestial.

How to Do the Work in the Philippines

From The Spectator.

The idea current in American newspapers of raising a hundred thousand men and "crushing the rebels once for all" is a most foolish one. Such force would only cost millions and accomplish nothing. You cannot manoeuvre a hundred thousand men in a tropical forest, or feed them either. Ten thousand regulars well led, steadily reinforced from home, and aided by five thousand native auxiliaries, will do the work much better, if only it is once understood that the work to be done is not to kill Tagals, or hang Aguinaldo, or provide a reputation for Gen. Otis, but to establish and protect a government in each district occupied, a government intent on restoring order and prosperity. The troops should not be there to conquer, but to see that the orders and policy of the District Commissioner are carried out, so that all who are quiet and pay their taxes may be sure of protection. What specially moves the Tagals in their struggle we do not know, for, as they have never been free, it can hardly be the passion for freedom, but they are human beings and Asiatics, and if experience teaches anything, it teaches that Asiatic peasants, if decently governed, leniently taxed, and struck down whenever they resort to arms, will in the end subside, no matter with what growlings, into decent citizens. Black men do it even in Africa, and the Philippine islanders have far more wish to lead comfortable lives than Africans.

It is by good administration supported by force, and not by force alone, that the Philippines must be pacified and changed into semi-civilized lands, in which, though the people are half savage, external order is complete, and the means of becoming prosperous are in all men's hands. The moment quiet is secured the Americans can disarm the people, perfect communications, organize a police, make agreements with influential natives, and so render insurrection almost an impossibility. The Tagals are not better fighters than the natives of Northern India, nor can we perceive anything in their character or circumstances which should make them more difficult to govern.

The Economical Golfer.

I do not practice with a cleek,
And scar the lawn like any vandal,
But limber up my muscles with
My umbrella handle.

I do not "putt" into a hole
That makes the grass look brown and gloomy,
But into a tomato can
Whose open end is roomy.

When missing strokes I do not waste
Swear words as lurid as a garnet,
But rest content with milder terms,
Like "Hully smoke!" and "Darn it!"

Nor do I squander pennies on
Real caddies that are bad and muggy,
But place reliance on my dear
Beloved little Puggy.

And when I'd practice my address,
Unlike some wasteful scions,
I do not use a brand-new ball,
But whack the dandelions.

—Harper's Bazar.

Cure for Insomnia.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

"Insomnia is a self-inflicted curse through the violation of nature's laws. The cause may be overanxiety, planning for the morrow, thinking and worrying over the yesterdays and to-days, but no opiate can remove the cause, even though it may bring sleep. If the cause is merely mental overwork it may be quickly removed by relieving the brain of the excess of blood. Physical exercise is a panacea for about every ailment which human flesh is heir to. Therefore, stand erect, and rise slowly from the heels; descend slowly. Do this from forty to fifty times until you feel the congestion in the muscles of the leg. Almost instant relief follows, and sleep is soon induced.

For those who are averse to a little work I would recommend, instead, a bowl of very hot milk (without so much as a wafer) immediately before retiring. The hotter the milk the better for the purpose. This will prove a better sleep producer than all the opiates known to medical science. It brings about an increased activity of the blood vessels of the stomach, causing slight temporary congestion, which relieves the blood vessels of the brain. The hot milk is also quite strengthening to the stomach."

Moslem Architecture. India.

From The Contemporary Review.

The moslem architecture at Agra and Delhi, so splendid yet so short-lived, is so distinctive of a dynasty and so alien to the country as to be chiefly significant of the influence of the West on the East, and stands alike in its permanence and in its feeling or ideality in remarkable contrast to all that was before it, is around it, and has come after it. It is, indeed, curious how young India is in art, and how old in her literature, her customs, and her social framework. There is no social institution surviving in Greece or Italy that can in respect of age or of interest compare with the Hindu castes, and there are no buildings or monuments in India that can boast an antiquity equal to much that can be found in the Latin and even in the Teutonic countries of Europe. Only a few of the ruder and smaller rock temples go behind the Christian era, the greater and more elaborate belonging to a more recent date, and it is but what the later history would lead us to expect when we find as regards some recently recovered Buddhist sculptures that a sense of form begins to appear just as Greek influences become active in India, though the imitations stand at an immense distance from the originals.

Nicaragua.

From The National Geographic Magazine.

The present population of Nicaragua is estimated at about 400,000, or only about eight to the square mile. Of each hundred inhabitants there are 50 Indians, 1 negro, 45 of mixed blood, and 4 whites. They are sharply divided into classes, the Caballeros, or "gentlemen," and the peons, or laborers, who can be distinguished by their costume as far as they can be seen. This classification is punctilliously observed on all occasions, and is particularly noticeable on railroad trains and steamboats. The upper classes dress very much as we do in Summer, that season being perpetual in Nicaragua. Among the lower classes the men's costume usually consists of a straw hat, a short cotton shirt, and trousers of darker material. No shoes are worn, but sometimes a pair of light sandals are used as a protection against hot or thorny ground. The dress of the women is even more scant, being minus the hat and sandals, a skirt substituted for the trousers, and the arms and upper part of the bust entirely bare.

The country people and the poor of the cities live in thatched huts, with walls rudely constructed of upright poles, or with no walls at all. The better buildings in the cities are of stone, brick, or adobe, stuccoed with cement, and covered with tiles. They are cool and comfortable, and almost fireproof, but sadly lacking in light. The President's palace in Managua has glass windows, and a few Americans in Greytown enjoy the same luxury; but in Leon, Granada, Rivas, or any other city of Nicaragua there is hardly a pane of glass.

A Mississippi Swamp.

Here in this sultry July afternoon
The white light through the shade seems gloomy green;
Here lies, all motionless, the long lagoon
Through twilight where no sun is ever seen.

Huge turtles bask by yonder sluggish lake,
A hoarse bullfrog is croaking from the bank,
And like a jeweled necklace swings a snake
Amid the mosses of a cypress dank.

Here like a shipmast rooted in the soil,
A great live-oak defies the future gales;
Gigantic grape-vines, twisting coil on coil,
Have weaved his cordage and his mighty sails.

A scarlet splash of color, here and there
The trumpet blossom's flag is all a-flame;
Beside this stream, the cardinal flowers glare
Like eyes of tigers none can ever tame.

Here a magnolia with resplendent buds
Seems a green billow strewing peerless pearls,
Or bearing flocks of swans on emerald floods,
A-flutter in a maze of snowy swirls.

The sluggish waters, green with curdled scum,
Are glorified by lilied robes of white—
Lilies so pure, so lovely, that they come
Like myriad moons on some enchanted night.

The purple bunting that is glinting by
Seems like a pansy that can soar and sing;
The scarlet tanager that flutters nigh,
Seems like a poppy warbling on the wing.

The red bird, like a crimson shooting star,
Burns on the vision with a blaze intense;
And like two jeweled daggers, from afar
Two humming birds pierce through the shadows dense.

The yellow-hammer for a moment glints,
A golden-breasted, dotted Autumn leaf;
The oriole, in black and orange tints,
Glows through the greenwood like a flaming sheaf.

The hermit thrush, that forest Hamlet, sings,
Asking the old, old questions, ever new,
Yet still unanswered by created things,
And hid forever out of mortal view.

—WALTER MALONE in The Criterion.

The Finish.

From The National Review.

Comparatively few races are won really in the last few strides, though whether a jockey is skillful enough to "finish" well—that is, to be able to induce his horse to make the utmost use of his powers at the very end—is of the utmost importance. I mean that whether a horse is in the front rank when the "finish" is required, and has enough strength left in him to make a successful effort, depends chiefly upon the way he has been ridden in the early and middle part of the race.

The famous trainer John Scott, familiarly known as "The Wizard of the North," was accustomed to remark, "I think I can train a horse as well as most men; and I can find a race for him to win. But * * * then there's that d—d jockey!"

What an enormous difference there is in the skill of jockeys few people understand, except those who are closely associated with racing, and while Admiral Rous is often quoted as saying—which I think is very doubtful—that, in his opinion, there was very little difference between one jockey and another, he took very good care, in the numerous matches he was so fond of making, to have a first-rate jockey on his side, and most usually put up that prince of match riders, the late justly celebrated George Fordham.

From the moment a jockey is on the back of his horse in the paddock until he gallops past the winning post this skill is asserting itself. The one rider handles his horse quietly and carefully on his way to the starting post, and does his best to study its temper and mouth, while soothing the excitement under which the animal labors; the other jockey hauls his horse roughly about, starts it from a walk to gallop at short distance at full speed, and pulls it up again with a jerk, thus fretting his mount and getting on bad terms with it. How can such a one expect to utilize the animal's powers to the best advantage, when he is already fighting with it, upsetting its nervous system, and, in common language, "taking it out of him" before they have even arrived at the starting post?

Colored Diamonds.

From Self Culture.

A large number of diamonds are white, though a clear, colorless, transparent stone is rarer than might be supposed. Besides white diamonds there are red, blue, green, yellow, brown, black, and pink ones. Heat often changes the color, and after awhile the acquired hue becomes permanent. Yellow diamonds perhaps afford the greatest variety of shades. Some of them surpass any other gem of that color. Specimens of canary-colored diamonds are quite common. If the gem has a rose-colored tint it is very valuable, while red tints, surpassing the ruby, and considered the most beautiful of all precious gems, are exceedingly rare. A few varieties are on record; one weighing ten carats was bought by Emperor Paul of Russia for one hundred thousand dollars. A cinnamon or brown stone is undesirable, as it is seldom pure. A black diamond is nearly as scarce as a red one. Blue diamonds rank next to red ones in variety and beauty. Those of a dark-blue color, resembling sapphires, are handsome gems, differing only from the sapphire in quality and the beautiful play of colors peculiar to the diamond. The only real blue stones are found in the mines of India. Besides the Bismarck and Hope diamonds there are only two others in the world that are properly called blue diamonds.

The green varieties are not as rare as the blue, black, red, and rose-colored species, yet a grass-green or fine emerald is scarce. When it does occur it is more brilliant than the finest emerald. There are several varieties of green-tinted diamonds at the Museum of Natural History in Paris, but the best-known specimen is at Dresden, and is considered one of the five paragons of the world among gems.

Uncultivated Land in Italy.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

According to a calculation made in the Bollettino di Notizie Agrarie a few weeks ago, there are at present no less than 4,500,000 hectares, or about one-sixth of the entire kingdom of Italy, in an uncultivated condition. Even within a day's walk of the walls of Rome there is land that might be reclaimed, and the outskirts of the "Eternal City" remind one, for desolation and solitude, of that vast and neglected plain which stretches up to the ramparts of Constantinople. Italy may therefore look at home before she spends her hardly raised revenues in "plowing the sands" of Africa or aiding in the partition of China. Certainly the colonizing genius of the ancient Romans, has not descended upon the modern Italians; and even the ancient Romans, like the modern Italians, allowed their own country to be agriculturally ruined by that system of vast estates which Pliny the Elder, and after him many a contemporary journalist, declared to be the curse of the land.

Holy Communion.

From Notes and Queries.

The eating of three blades of grass "in token of the holy communion" was a recognized form of military devotion in the Middle Ages. On the eve of battle one knight would make his confession to another, and then partake of this symbolical communion. It would not, however, be correct to speak of either ceremony as "an efficacious substitute" for the sacraments of penance and the Eucharist respectively. The practices do not even amount to sacramentals. They were simply devotions in honor of the Blessed Eucharist—pious and formal expressions of the individual's desire to communicate sacramentally, had the means been present. It may be, however, that in popular estimation these practices were in some sort considered "substitutes" for the sacraments which were for the time being unobtainable.

A parallel may be found in the French folk-rhyme on the blessed bread received by the whole congregation at a parochial mass:

Pain bénit, je te prends;
Si la mort me surprend,
Sers-moi de Saint Sacrement.

In the latter case, however, the Church's liturgical blessing has invested the rite with the character of a sacramental.

The Sikh and His Book.

From The Contemporary Review.

The Sikh hears and obeys his sacred book, but it is to him no mere letter, a written and closed word, but a being in whom is the breath of life. The Hindu imagination has quickened and personalized it, made it into the immortal guru, who dwells amid his people, their teacher and guide, receiving their worship, and, as a living voice, responding to their prayers. Every morning he is called from sleep and reverently carried in procession to his hall of audience, the temple, where he is to be found daily, surrounded by his Court, with Ministers to wait upon him and musicians to amuse him, while he admits his people to the presence, and solemnly, when the word is opened and read, discloses to them his mind and will. Nightly he is carried back to his chamber, laid to rest, and left to his divine repose. And so the prophet dies not; he is, as it were, the voice of God spoken into eternal speech. But though the Sikh has become a disciple of his immortal guru, he has not ceased to be a Hindu. He knows no caste, for how could a brotherhood of believers be built on the distinction of blood and descent? Yet the cow to him is sacred; to kill it is to do a most unholy thing. And so the man who wears on his feet shoes made from the skin of the sacred beast cannot be admitted into the temple; he must leave them at the gate. But the Sikh here shows how rigor and laxity dwell together in the conscience concerned with religion.

We had to put our shoes from off our feet, but as we passed round the pool of immortality, in the middle of which the golden temple stands, we found a Hindu who had erected his altar to Vishnu and was worshipping before the emblems of his god; and another, an ascetic, bearing upon him the marks of Siva, engaged in his devotions; while certain of the musicians who played in the divine presence were said to be of the faith of Islam. The marble of which the temple was built, with its curious and beautiful inlaid work, was suggestive of another art and architecture than the Hindu. The Mussulman, when he took from the temple of the idolator material for his mosque, set an example the Sikh followed; and he spoiled the mausoleum of the hated Mogul that he might build a fit home for the divine voice. Religion has indeed been the passion of India; in it and through it she has suffered the baptism of fire and of death.

Raisin Making in Southern California.

From "The Land of Sunshine."

The gang moves in a bunch, clipping off the translucent clusters of muscatels, arranging them upon the trays to shrink and shrivel under the rays of the sun into the concentrated delicacy we know. Behind them the lines of trays lie, a basking array of shimmering fruit, and some one interested is shoving the clusters together, that the tray shall be honestly filled, for the workers are paid by the tray.

After two weeks' exposure to the dry heat the filled trays are ready to be turned so that the grape may be cured evenly. This is accomplished by two men, one on either side, placing an empty tray over the full one, dexterously reversing it, then, carrying the upper one with them, repeating the process on down the row. It is at this stage in the curing that the grape is most delectable.

The amber is changing through ruddy stages to amethyst, and the sun-warmed balls are drops of honey—double distilled, so sweet they make you long with a great thirst for the red water tank shimmering in the sunlight forty acres away; but you must eat and eat, and go on eating even while your palate is cloying with the sweetness.

In another week the dried grapes are ready for the sweat boxes. These wide, open boxes contain from 150 to 160 pounds, and as the raisins become sufficiently cured they are sorted from the others and placed therein, the large, perfect clusters, and the inferior, broken pieces in separate boxes. These are usually carried to a sweating house, a closed structure, in which they soften and moisten evenly, the drying having made the stems exceedingly brittle; or simply stacked in one corner of the packing house to await the grading and packing.

Three Types of Acetylene Generators.

From Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

All the generators at present before the public may be classified under three heads: 1. Those in which water is allowed to drip or flow slowly on a mass of carbide, the evolution of the gas being regulated by the stopping of the water. 2. Those in which water in considerable volume is allowed to rise in contact with carbide, the evolution of the gas being regulated by the driving back of the water by the increase of pressure in the generating chamber. 3. Those in which the carbide is dropped or plunged into an excess of water.

The conclusions deduced from a large number of experiments were that when, as in type 1, water is allowed to drip or flow in a fine stream upon a mass of carbide, the temperature rapidly rises until after eighteen to twenty-five minutes the maximum is reached, which varies from 400 to 700 degrees centigrade, (720 to 1,120 degrees Fahrenheit,) and it is probable that in some of the mass the higher limit is always reached, as traces of tar are usually found in the residual lime, in some cases in sufficient quantity to make the lime yellow and pasty, while vapors of benzine and other polymerization products pass off with the gas. Leaving the question of temperature in this type of generator, another important question is the length of time during which the generation of gas continues after the water supply is automatically cut off. It is found that gas is evolved with increasing slowness sometimes for an hour and three-quarters after the water supply has ceased, the total volume of gas so evolved being large.

Lincoln Quire.

On one side springeth many a mimic spire
From interlacing fretted canopies,
'Neath which sweet voices morn and even rise
As flame that leapeth from an altar fire,
Up to the vaulted vastness, where the quire
Of carven angels greet with placid eyes
The children's praise, till with "Amen"
it dies,
And voices tuned by worship play may tire.

But on the other side, the ruined grave
Of young Saint Hugh, who sang as sweet as they
And died for Christ, gives as it long hath given
This charge to boys and men: Be true and brave,
For no sweet voices duty stern betray,
Nor for false safety barter that fair Heaven.

—The Rev. W. J. FERRAR in Good Words.

Too Big a Start.

From "The Last of the Great Scouts," by Helen Cody Wetmore.

Col. Cody was not averse to church going, though he was liable even in church to be carried away by the rollicking spirit that was in him. Instance his visit to the little temple which he had helped to build at North Platte.

His wife and sister were in the congregation, and this ought to have not only kept him awake, but it should have insured perfect decorum on his part. The opening hymn commenced with the words, "Oh, for ten thousand tongues to sing," &c. The organist, who played "by ear," started the tune in too high a key to be followed by the choir and congregation, and had to try again. A second attempt ended, like the first, in failure. "Oh, for ten thousand tongues to sing, my great—" came the opening words for the third time, followed by a squeak from the organ, and a relapse into painful silence. Will could contain himself no longer, and blurted out: "Start it at five thousand, and mebbe some of the rest of us can get in."

Busy Time in the New York Post Office

From Scribner's.

"Steamer's mail!" This loud call, echoing throughout the foreign room in the Post Office Building, is the equivalent of the "Clear ship for action" on the man-of-war. Instantly distributors leave their separating cases, stampers abandon their "blocks," the electric stamp-canceling machine temporarily ceases its humming, buzzing rattle, every available clerk or porter gets ready for the fray, and the whole force charges with alacrity on the fast accumulating pile, as sack after sack is dumped on a low, large table, at times entirely hid from sight by bags with labels indicating their origin, thousands of miles away, whether from the confines of Siberia or the shores of the Indian Ocean.

The sight, even to men familiar with the work, is inspiring, especially when at times two, and on certain occasions three, steamers land their cargo of sacks at the same hour. Not infrequently this happens when some one thousand and odd sacks have to be made ready for an outgoing steamer, and then the foreign force is fairly on its mettle, and may well be compared again to the crew of a battleship when it has to fight fire inside and fire from the enemy outside. Here again, as on the battleship, organization and years' training tell. The wagon loads of sacks melt before the vigorous and steady onslaught, as did the Spanish fleet before Dewey's guns, and in a short while the room is cleared and the "field day" over.

THE DEAD BEE.

Dead amid the dewy clover
Lies a bonny little rover
Who could shape his course afar,
Without compass, without star.

Nevermore across the azure
Shall we sail in search of treasure;
Nevermore, when day is gone,
Home shall hie his galleon

From the jonquil's golden challice,
And the lily's ivory palace,
And the violets' divine
Cups of white and purple wine.

Smile, smile on, thou faithless Summer,
To forget thine early-comer.
Say, if thou hadst first departed,
Had he still been merry-hearted?

On the boughs in rapture swinging,
Gleefully the birds are singing.
I, no mourn thee, little bee,
Will pronounce thine elegy:

Be it meetness or unmeetness,
Thou didst garner up life's sweetness,
Wiser than the sages wist;
Earth has one less optimist.

—ALICE LENA COLE in The Century.

The Buccaneers.

From The West Indies. By Amos Kidder Fiske.

The original "boucaniers" were a wild and picturesque gang. To the waist they were generally clothed in a sunburned and weather-beaten skin, and they wore pantaloons of coarse linen, dyed and stiffened with the blood of bulls and pigs, and held up by a belt of rawhide, stuck full of deadly knives. Their apparel terminated with pigskin boots and no stockings, and they carried a long-barreled firelock, loaded with ounce balls of lead. They were animated with a common hatred of the Spaniard, which in their eyes justified any attack upon his person or property, and by a wild sort of attachment to each other in their perilous lives, which led to their being known as the "Brethren of the Coast."

When the Spaniards drove them into the career of marauders upon the sea, the word buccaneer took a new meaning, though they were also known as freebooters. This was a mongrel English word, "buiten" being Dutch and "bueter" German for plunder. Of this word the French made "fribuster," with the s silent, and then softened it to "flibustier," which the Spaniards modified into filibustero. So we finally got the word back, with a new meaning and a special application, as "filibuster."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.
VIA SOUND LINES.
FALL RIVER LINE
For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland and Seashore Points Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, foot of Murray St., week days only at 6:00 P. M., touching at Newport. R. I., (Monday mornings excepted.) On Monday mornings Fall River Line steamers touch at Newport.
STONINGTON LINE
For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Strs. NEW HAMPSHIRE and RHODE ISLAND, Lve. Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 6:00 P. M.
NORWICH LINE
For New London, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, and the East. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and MASSACHUSETTS. Lve. Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS.
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" " " West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson. Through tickets and baggage checked to destination.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE
LEAVE PIER 8, N. R.
FOOT RECTOR STREET.
For Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, week days at 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 7:45 P. M. For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, week days at 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 4:00 P. M.

Albany Evening Line
Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, Montreal and the West. Summer Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M. On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Trains for Catro, Palenville, Otis Summit, Kaaterskill, and Haines Corners connect.
Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken.
Descriptive folder mailed free.

For Block Island, Orient, Greenport Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor.
Steamer leaves Pier 15, E. R., (foot Wall St.,) daily (except Sundays) 5:30 P. M., Saturdays 1:00 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, steamer stops at Southold and Orient Point. Mondays by steamer Shinnecock excursion to Greenport and Sag Harbor, leaving Pier 15, at 8 A. M. Excursion tickets, $2.00, good to return same day.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS
leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.
Also Saturdays, Steamer ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

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Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
PEKING.....Aug. 1|H. K. MARU....Aug. 17
GAELIC.....Aug. 9|CHINA.....Aug. 25
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 297 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
JAPAN, CHINA, and PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
EMPRESS OF INDIA.....July 31, Oct. 9
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....Aug. 21, Nov. 6
EMPRESS OF CHINA.....Sept. 11, Dec. 4
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, FIJI, and Australia.
MIOWERA.....Aug. 24|WARRIMOO.....Sept. 21
For rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

COOK'S ROUND THE WORLD PARTIES.
Three Parties leave the Pacific Coast during September, October, and November, spending from 4 to 6 months in a Grand Comprehensive Tour of the World.
All accommodations of the highest class; prices extremely moderate. See Illustrated Programme.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1225 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Richmond, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and Passenger Steamers sail from Pier 26 North River, foot of Beach St., every week day, except Sat., at 3 P. M., and Sat., at 4 P. M. H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

VACATION TRIPS TO NOVA SCOTIA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.
RED CROSS LINE.
STEAMERS ORINOCO AND SILVIA
sail from New York every Saturday at 4 P. M.
St. John's, N. F., and return...$60.00
Halifax and return.....28.00
Halifax, one way, 2½ days....16.00
Above rates including meals and berth.
Stopover privileges allowed. Circular tours through Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Canada.
Reservation of staterooms, illustrated circulars, and further information apply to
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
Gen. Pass. Agents,
25 Union Square, New York.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG, S'HAMPTON, BREMEN.
Trave.....July 25|†Kaiser W.d. Gr.Aug. 15
Lahn.....August 8|Trave.....August 22
†Twin-screw Expr. Steamer.
SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
Barbarossa.....Thursday, July 27, 10 A. M.
Koenigin Luise.....Thurs., Aug. 3, 9 A. M.
Frederick der Grosse..Thursday, Aug. 10, 10 A. M.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Sailing at 11 A. M.
Aller.....Aug. 12|Ems.....Sept. 9
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
Twin Screw Express Line to Cherbourg (Paris), Southampton (London), Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, Ju. 27, 10 AM|A. Victoria, Sept. 7, 10 AM
A. Victoria, Aug. 10, 10 AM|Columbia, Sept. 14, 10 AM
F. Bism'ck, Aug. 24, 10 AM|F. Bismarck, Sep. 21, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg. Also N. Y.-Hamburg Direct.
Patria, July 29, 10 AM|Patricia, Aug. 19, 3:30 PM
Pretoria, Aug. 5, 5 AM|Waldersee, Au. 26, 9:30 AM
Patria, Aug. 12, 8:30 AM|Penn'lva., Sept. 2, 3:30 PM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.
New York.....August 2|New York.....August 23
St. Louis.....August 9|St. Louis.....Aug. 30
St. Paul.....August 16|St. Paul.....Sept. 6
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
Aragonia.....July 26|Westernland.....Aug. 9
*Southwark.....August 2|Kensington.....Aug. 16
*This steamer carries cabin and third-class passengers at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Office, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.
MESBA.....July 29th
MANITOU.....Aug. 5
MENOMINEE.....Aug. 12th
ALL NEW STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO FENCHURCH STREET STATION, LONDON, FOR $50 EACH AND UPWARD.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

N

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National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL BLDG. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

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VERMILYE & CO.,
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Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
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Rudolph Kleybolte & Co.
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STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL and SCHOOL BONDS
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Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
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BANKERS,
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Investment Securities.
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Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
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Sutro Bros. & Co.
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Investment Securities
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Dealers in
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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

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Bankers and Brokers,
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Stock speculation explained by an experienced operator. Send 10 cents in coin or stamp to
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Keep Your Eye on Brooklyn Sugar
During coming week. Call or write for special low rate covering month of August.
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NO. 50 BROADWAY, N. Y.

NOTICE.
The transfer books of The New York Air Brake Company will be closed from August 1st to the 15th inclusive for the purpose of a stockholders' meeting, to be held at the company's office in Jersey City, N. J., on the 16th day of August next, to vote upon the Directors' proposition to increase the capital stock of the company.
JOHN C. THOMPSON, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
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WRITE FOR INFORMATION OF THE NEW investment to W. J. MADDEN, Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

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New York, 53 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 402 Walnut, cor. 4th.
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ALL THE INFORMATION NEEDED to deal intelligently and profitable in Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton can be obtained from our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL." Contains reports maps and earnings, dividends and prices for 10 to 30 years. ISSUED GRATIS AND MAILED FREE. STOCK, GRAIN and COTTON letter mailed free.
Uptown Offices, 1132 Broadway, near 26th St.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and its Terminal Companies.
Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—
First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.
Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.
Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.
In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.
Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.
WILLIAM F. HARITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDWD WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
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Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Orders solicited for purchase or sale of STOCKS and GRAIN for investment or on margin of 3 to 5 per cent.
Six per cent. interest allowed on funds received on deposit and rates for carrying stock never to exceed six per cent.
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Special Ladies' department at Branch Offices.
DAILY MARKET LETTER and SPECIAL REPORTS issued to present and prospective customers. Out of town accounts a specialty.
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46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Prest. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Prest.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Chas. S. Fairchild, Jno. G. McCullough, Wm. H. Appleton, Edward Uhl, Wm. L. Strong, Frederic R. Coudert, James J. Hill, B. Aymar Sands, Wm. F. Buckley, John W. Sterling, Stuart G. Nelson, John A. McCall, Hudson Hoagland, H. Walter Webb, James Stillman, James A. Blair, Edward N. Gibbs, Frank W. Stearns, M. C. D. Borden, Edm. D. Randolph, Aldace F. Walker.
This company is authorized to act as Executor Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.
BOND DEPARTMENT.
CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

MINORITY STOCKHOLDERS
Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company.
The undersigned have agreed to act as a committee to take such action as may be necessary to protect the interest of the holders of the minority stock. Stockholders desiring to participate must deposit their stock with Messrs. Rolston & Bass, No. 16 Broad Street, who will act as depositaries for the committee, and who will issue participation certificates against stock deposited. A payment of ten cents per share must be made at the time of the deposit of stock. All stock must be deposited on or before August 1st, after which date no stock will be received except upon terms to be imposed by the committee.
Copies of the agreement may be had at the office of Messrs. Rolston & Bass, or from either of the undersigned.
Dated New York, July 1, 1899.
Committee: SIMON ROTHSCHILD, JOHN S. TILNEY, ALFRED SULLY.

C. I. Hudson & Co.,
34 AND 36 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. & Chicago Stock Exchanges.
TRADE IN
Chicago & Alton
NEW 3% BONDS,
WHEN ISSUED.
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Chicago & Alton
PARTICIPATING CERTIFICATES.

I DIRECT
accounts or send advices for one-tenth profits. All deals are based on the trend of the market as shown by THE TAPE. It beats charts or tips. J. R. McKEE, Room 55, 130 Broadway, N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent. in cash, payable September 1, 1899, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, as registered at the close of business August 1, 1899.
The stock transfer books will be closed, for the purpose of the above dividend, from August 1st until August 22d, 1899.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, July 19, 1899.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mtge. 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Monday, July 24, 1899, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the quarterly interest thereon, due August 1, 1899, and will reopen August 1 at 10 A. M.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 15, 1899.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 7 per cent. registered bonds of the Columbus & Toledo R. R. Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Monday, July 24, 1899, at 3 o'clock preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due August 1st, 1899, and will open August 1st at 10 A. M. WILLIAM N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, July 15, 1899.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.
The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.
Certificate for 100 shares Arcadian Copper Co. No. D. 760. Transfer has been stopped, and application has been made for a new certificate. Please notify ROLSTON & BASS, 16 and 18 Broad St., New York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

40 WALL STREET.
New York, July 1, 1899.
Mr. George Parmly Day has this day been admitted to partnership in our firm.
CLARENCE S. DAY & CO.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Indicative of the dullness into which Wall Street's security market has lapsed was yesterday's record—not a single railroad stock changing its quotation as much as one whole point, and in the industrial list only the stocks of two companies changing that much. The easy phrase of "midsummer dullness" finds warrant in a standstill market like this. Not only does trading lag, but even ordinary conversational interest seems to have drifted away from the Street. Many conspicuous Stock Exchange figures, brokers and traders alike, are out of town, convinced apparently that the much-predicted Summer boom is still to be somewhat further postponed.

On the bear side appears most of such scant activity as occasionally flutters the Stock Exchange tape. The short interest is not reduced; it extends pretty much throughout the whole market: in some quarters it looks cumbersome; but the friends of good prices show so little aggressiveness that the shorts are apparently quite at ease, counting on some accident to help them out of a dilemma which would certainly cost them heavily were anything like resolute leadership to appear on the bull side.

Chief of bear "arguments" are representations that money-market conditions are bad and going to be worse. This view is not the view taken by bankers of importance, but it is none the less a view industriously put forward. In some quarters there have been developments which to some extent could be construed into suggestions that apprehension might be warranted as to money-market prospects, and such bear helps have been eagerly proclaimed by a group of traders who are already heavily short of most of the conspicuous stocks on the list. Early in the week they made sure of gold exports and did not hesitate to quote the names of bankers who they insisted were to make large shipments; but the week passed without the loss of any gold whatever. Even had gold been taken for export, and taken largely, the incident could have had no ill significance as to the situation here, for we have gold in volume beyond all past precedent and can spare it to the extent of the biggest figures that the most depressed bears have been naming—spare not only so much, but spare it over and over again—without so much as having more than an immaterial impression made upon the tremendous treasure that good business conditions have piled up here. As for being a stock-market factor, gold export predictions are inconsequential; and even the actual fulfillment of all predictions cannot cut much more effective figure.

But it is not only from the unwarranted worrier over gold export possibilities that money-market apprehensions emanate. Among those who have been and continue fearful of the tightening of interest rates to a point where business, and especially Wall Street business, may be restricted, are some cool-headed calculators whose judgments are not warped by bear speculative commitments. Their view is that commercial and industrial activity have so much increased that the country will require all available funds in the handling of "legitimate" transactions, and perhaps on such accounts make demands even beyond what banking facilities may readily provide—leaving Wall Street to bid at advancing figures for whatever capital it may seek.

This position is not new; they who most are identified with the argument of it have been similarly disposed for months past. Such opinions are influenced by what is known of cramped financial conditions abroad. The Bank of England's advance in discount rates ten days ago challenged consideration here, but expectations that during the past week a further advance would be made were mistaken; and advices from London are suggesting that helpful factors have come into the monetary situation there and appear, indeed, at most of the other financial centres of Europe, for elsewhere than at London stringency has also been pronounced. It is certain that all Europe is in need of gold and must look here for it; but in taking it they must come into the market merely as borrowers or buyers. We are no longer merely paying international debts. Balances are in our favor these days—and so tremendously so that we have become financially independent. European exigencies can involve us in no way seriously—can excite only neighborly commiseration. Least of all can there be in European hard times aught to depress American security values.

Industrially and commercially the American record loses no fraction of its cheerfulness. The only changes are gains. Some strenuous efforts have been made to proclaim labor troubles as bugaboos, but results make only a clearer showing of the inspiriting fact that more working men are to-day busily and satisfactorily engaged than ever before in National history; and the pitiable collapse of local street railway strikes gives force to the exhibit. Discontent does not exist; the general rule is satisfaction. Here and there grievances are felt and demands for larger compensation are made—some of them with fairness; but such instances are merely the rule-proving exception. In the country's business prosperity capital is not the only beneficiary; labor's cash rewards are beyond past records. There seems, indeed, to be developed a National enthusiasm over the new good times that are here; and disgruntled elements are scarce.

Commodity exports increase, current wheat shipments reaching record-breaking figures, and prices for agricultural products being beyond the profitable prices of a year ago. Western farm prosperity is thus growing instead of decreasing, recent sensational crop damage scares having been unwarranted. The West has become a holder of surplus funds in large volume—the extraordinary spectacle being presented of loans made not only in New York but in Europe for the account of banks representing interests beyond Chicago.

Iron trade activity is maintained, prices staying at top notch, with even further tendency toward advance, there being absolute revolution not only in iron but in most other metal and mineral trade conditions. Complaint is heard in some commercial quarters of a disposition by a part of the new industrial corporations to advance the market prices of products more rapidly than is agreeable, but this only emphasizes the fact that from many such corporations we will soon have such statements of earnings as will show phenomenal profits. Natural and dominating trade conditions meanwhile can be relied upon to hold in check anything like extortion policies, for no producer in an open market can unfairly use the price-making power without provoking remedies. Money is too plenty and too cheap in this country to permit any corporation to hold for itself a field wherein abnormal profits are demanded. Whatever else Standard Oil history may have made clear, it has emphasized the fact that it helps, strengthens, and maintains a corporation to make prices attractive to customers.

If railway earnings be taken for a criterion—and none could be fairer—there is no excuse for pessimism in the business situation. With practical uniformity increases are recorded. This is not at all according to what Wall Street professional prophets have all the year been forecasting. But it is the sort of a record that tells with thinking men.

SATURDAY.

Stocks dull.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 22	114,985
To date this year	106,615,673
Corresponding date last year	55,750,272

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 22	$664,500
To date this year	$380,850,420
Corresponding date last year	$451,262,180

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 3½ per cent.; at three months, 3½@4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty and ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed	2	Iowa Cent. pf	½
Am. Lin. pf	2	Nat. Steel pf	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	P., C. C. & St. L.	½
Federal Steel pf	½	Reading 2d pf	½
Iowa Central	⅝	St. Paul & Omaha	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. S. & R. pf	½	Manhat. Con	⅝
Am. Sugar Ref.	⅝	Met. Street Ry.	½
Am. Tobacco	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	5
Chi. Gt. West.	½	Nor. & West. pf	½
Chi., I. & L. pf	½	Ont. Silver Mining	⅝
Consol. Gas	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅞
Laclede Gas	½	U. S. Rubber	½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. of N. J. gen. 5s, r.1		Int. & G. N. 3d	1
C. F. & I. 5s	1½	Kanawha & Mich. 4s	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1½		

There were no declines.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London did practically nothing in this market yesterday, only a few of the arbitrage houses having any orders at all. Cables stated that the foreign markets were very dull and that business in London had been practically suspended on account of the extreme heat. After the first half hour there was very little, if any, cabling. The only arbitrage transactions that could be found in this market were confined to the purchase of a few hundred shares which were sold in London on the early morning advance there.

GRANGER STRENGTH.

The Granger stocks were firm yesterday, although Rock Island was the only one of the group to show much activity. In that stock Flower & Co. were again buyers, and were openly bullish, frankly stating that excellent crop advices formed the basis for their position. Rock Island sold at 119⅝, and held well under rather heavy selling after the bank statement came out. St. Paul touched 132½ and Burlington 137¼. The most aggressive bulls on the Grangers are the larger commission houses, who yesterday did little or nothing in any part of the market. For several days past, however, they have been buying Western railroad shares steadily, and they are expected to keep up this activity next week, when, it is thought, statements and other favorable matters will be made public.

BULL POINTS ON ATCHISON.

President E. P. Ripley's expressions of confidence were largely responsible for rather aggressive buying of Atchison preferred yesterday. Mr. Ripley believes that the good times of 1892 will be surpassed this year, and is of the opinion that the wheat yield will be good and the corn crop a record-breaker. Furthermore, Mr. Ripley says that when Atchison's line to San Francisco is opened further impetus will be given to the road's Western traffic. About 7,500 shares of Atchison preferred changed hands during the day, and it held firmly around 62, although in the last half hour the traders were inclined to hammer it.

PEOPLE'S GAS.

People's Gas has been holding well around 118 of late on buying, much of which seems to have come from Western sources. This is believed to be covering of short lines put out by Chicago speculators some time ago, when the stories of fierce competition intended by the Ogden Gas Company were in circulation. At that time People's Gas insiders expressed very little concern over the matter, and said they did not consider it important enough to affect the stock to any extent. They now say that the company's earnings are increasing steadily, and as an illustration of this point to figures which show that they are putting in gas stoves at the rate of something like 6,000 a month. It is expected that the debt, amounting to $5,750,000, which the City of Chicago recently confessed, will be paid over in installments, which will materially strengthen the company's financial position.

CHESAPEAKE AND BIG FOUR.

Discussing the position of Chesapeake and Ohio, The United States Investor says:

"The combination of this property with the Big Four is only a question of a short time. The plans of the deal are practically completed, and are in the hands of Mr. Coster of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. The scheme, it is said, contemplates the reduction in the Chesapeake and Ohio stock to the same amount as Big Four, and an exchange of stocks on an even basis. The economies which it is estimated will result from this amalgamation should place the shares of the combined roads on an assured and immediate dividend basis. Included in this combine will doubtless be the Hocking Valley, the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, possibly the Toledo and Ohio Central Railroad, and other bituminous properties in Ohio. Chesapeake and Ohio has never done so large a business and has never been in so good a physical and financial condition as now. The possibility of dividends is nearer than suspected by many people. In the case of Big Four, the Vanderbilts have control and are making out of it an excellent property in every respect. Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt is understood to be giving the property his own personal supervision to a large extent, and to be assuring his friends that the common stock will be on a dividend basis this year."

NORTHERN PACIFIC GAINS.

Northern Pacifics report for the second week of July was a most encouraging statement, and was well received in Wall Street. Gross earnings for the week were $562,381, against $448,295 in the corresponding week of last year—an increase of $114,086, or more than 25 per cent. Since July 1, Northern Pacific has gained $194,094 in gross, which is nearly 23 per cent. over the figures for the same period of last year. Friends of the property are much encouraged by the continuance of heavy earnings, and are using them as arguments for an increase in the dividends on the common stock.

LOUISVILLE'S PROSPECTS.

Bulls on Louisville and Nashville are claiming that, according to present prospects, the company will in the present fiscal year be able to pay 5 per cent. in dividends on the stock and carry forward in cash a surplus of something like $1,500,000 or $2,000,000. Inside interests say that since July 1 earnings have been increasing at the rate of $10,000 and $12,000 a day, and that even better results are looked for shortly, when several iron furnaces along the company's lines go into blast and when the Ensley steel plant starts operation. The point is made that freight rates on pig iron are now $1 a ton higher than at this time last year, and that Louisville's volume of iron tonnage has nearly doubled. The Ensley furnace will produce 1,000 tons of steel a day.

BOSTON AND ALBANY.

Interest attaches to the full text of the circular which was sent out a few days ago by the "protective" committee which was recently organized to try to defeat the ratification of the New York Central-Boston and Albany lease. The circular is as follows:

"To the Stockholders of the Boston and Albany Railroad:

"The undersigned, representing large holdings of stock in the Boston and Albany Railroad, believe that the terms of the proposed lease of your property to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad are not sufficiently favorable to warrant its acceptance by the stockholders. We believe that it is neither wise nor equitable to lease on an 8 per cent. rental a property which has for many years earned considerably more than 8 per cent. and paid this amount to its shareholders, and in addition thereto has annually invested in permanent improvements large amounts taken from the net earnings. Under the proposed lease your railroad, which has been brought up to the highest standard by the expenditure of earnings to which shareholders feel that they have some claim, is handed over to the New York Central on an 8 per cent. rental. There is no adequate protection under the lease that the property will be maintained in its present excellent physical condition without a heavy increase in its indebtedness.

"A lease at 8 per cent. adds no value to the stock of a railroad which has always shown its ability to earn more than 8 per cent., while it deprives the stockholders of their interest in the surplus earnings previously invested in the road, as well as in any future surplus. It may be said that the terms of the lease provide that certain assets which are already owned by the shareholders shall be held in trust for their benefit, and these may yield perhaps one-half of 1 per cent. additional revenue, but we feel that this, coming as it does from your own property, and not to any extent from the lessee, is entirely inadequate. It has been an invariable rule that managers of leased roads have operated them for the benefit of the lessee, and they have not hesitated to reduce the real security behind the shares. It seems to us that in view of the past record of your property, its present condition, and its future prospects, the terms of the lease should have been such as to give a market value of at least $300 per share to your stock.

"We are prepared to oppose the proposed lease, believing it to be contrary to the interests of the shareholders of the Boston and Albany, and after carefully weighing the statements made in favor of the lease, and after a full consideration of the broad business outlook, we have decided to give our proxies to be used in opposing the proposed lease and for the protection of the interests of Boston and Albany shareholders, to Messrs. Charles S. Sargent, William Minot, Charles E. Cotting, Alfred D. Foster, and T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., and we advise and request you promptly to do the same, in order to protect our common interest. These proxies will be used to secure more adequate terms for the stockholders, or, failing that, to retain the control of the road in the hands of its stockholders, who can, we believe, receive in the future at least as large a return on their shares as in the past, or as promised under the proposed lease, without the risk that their property may be returned to them in a depreciated condition and with increased indebtedness."

The circular is signed by the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, by Benjamin F. Stevens, President; T. Jefferson Coolidge, A. B. Silsbee, Trustee; Edward S. Grow, Trustee; George Wigglesworth, George P. Gardner, Trustee and attorney; William Minot, Charles U. Cotting, Herbert Nash, Edward A. Bangs, John D. Bryant, Trustee; Dudley A. Dorr, executor of the will of George Young and also as guardian D. H. and M. R. Dorr; Robert H. Gardiner, Trustee; F. C. Welch, Augustus Lowell, for self and as Trustee and attorney; W. H. Goodwin, Trustee; John Carr, for self and Trustees; Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, by Howard Stockton, Actuary; F. S. Moseley, Uriel H. Crocker, George U. Crocker, Charles S. Sargent, Trustee; D. B. Wesson, George A. Nickeron, Amory A. Lawrence, Henry S. Shaw, Trustee; N. T. Kidder, Philip Dexter, Charles R. Codman, Richard M. Saltonstall, Trustee; Moses Williams, Bentley W. Warren, Trustee; Henry C. Weston, Herbert M. Sears, attorney; A. A. Devens, Trustee and attorney; Peter C. Brooks, W. Butler Duncan, Tappan E. Francis, E. Pierson Beebe, Henry Parkman, Trustee; John C. Ropes, estate of William H. Hill, C. H. W. Foster, Trustee; estate of Sarah Abby Young, William S. Dexter, Augustus Hemenway, Morris Gray and John C. Gray, Trustees; Augustus P. Loring, Trustee; Harold J. Coolidge, J. Randolph Coolidge, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., Charles E. Cotting, and James M. Codman, Jr.

Almost all the great Trusteeships, headed by the Nestor of the Boston Trustees, so to speak, William S. Dexter, are represented in the list of names, which includes William S. Dexter, George Wigglesworth, William Minot, Charles U. and Charles E. Cotting, Robert H. Gardiner, Philip Dexter, Henry Parkman, Moses Williams, C. W. Foster, Augustus Hemenway, Morris Gray, John C. Gray, and Augustus Loring. Alfred D. Foster of the committee is President of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, and T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., is the President of the Old Colony Trust Company.

The aggregate stock holdings of these and other gentlemen of the opposition would, of course, be difficult to ascertain, says The Boston Journal, as they represent many estates for which they will act in addition to what they may own individually, but a combination of interests like these is said already to make so large a bunch that the committee expresses complete confidence in its ability to prevent the necessary two-thirds vote favorable to the lease at the annual stockholders' meeting Sept. 27. It is understood that one-half of the total 250,000 shares of the stock is held by about 600 persons, and it is theoretically necessary to get control of 83,334 shares to block the ratification of the agreement signed by the Directors. The other half of the stock is held by no less than 8,400 persons, roughly estimated, a fact which may argue the comparative ease of securing a control of one-third as opposed to the extreme difficulty of locating and obtaining the stock and proxies of two-thirds, or more than 166,000 shares.

IOWA CENTRAL BULLS.

For some unexplained reason Wall Street yesterday was filled with bull tips on the Iowa Central stocks, which were accompanied by some little activity and strength in the shares. The common got up to 13¼ and the preferred to 52¼, both making fractional net gains for the day. According to people who seemed to be most anxious to get the shares up, the renewed interest in them was due to the company's good gross earnings, which, since January, have increased as much as $140,000. It was explained that net earnings are as yet being spent on the road. Much emphasis was put upon a rumor which said that Mr. Russell Sage only recently refused a good offer for a block of the preferred stock, and that he and other insiders are contemplating an upward movement.

TRACTION SHARES DULL.

The traction shares were very dull yesterday, Brooklyn Rapid Transit having less than 4,500 shares to its credit, Manhattan less than 1,500, and Metropolitan only 700. Early in the day there was some little short covering, which, while it lasted, was effective in advancing prices. Subsequently liquidation by traders who bought a day or two ago when it first became evident that the strikes could not succeed brought about partial declines. In none of the stocks were there any indications of inside activity.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Expectations of a favorable bank statement for the week, which were general in Wall Street yesterday, were somewhat disappointed when the figures were published. They differed materially from the Friday estimates, which were made up on returns from only a portion of the banks' dealings with the Sub-Treasury and the interior. The statement was by no means bad, but it was less favorable than was expected.

Loans, as was expected, showed an increase amounting to nearly $9,000,000, and surplus reserves, as was also expected, increased $1,356,000. But the banks lost more than $1,600,000 in cash, and deposits showed the big decrease of $12,000,000. The most favorable feature of the statement was the increase in reserves, which brings the surplus up to $12,305,000. This statement shows that the banks are gradually strengthening their position and indicates continued ease in rates.

There was considerable buying of stocks in anticipation of a better statement, and, naturally, there was selling by disappointed traders after the figures were published. The decline at the close was directly attributable to liquidation of this sort and to short sales by professionals who figured that the bank statement will have further effect to-morrow morning.

LONDON'S NEED OF GOLD.

Regarding the probable future gold needs of the Bank of England, The London Statist says:

"Last year at this time the bank's reserve stood at over £25,000,000, but the heavy demands for the country and also for abroad brought a reduction by the beginning of October to £20,000,000. This occurred although we were calling in money from Germany, and America was taking payment for its wheat and cotton largely in securities. This year we have no balances in Germany upon which to call, and as the prices of American securities have risen to relatively high figures, and the amount of the securities remaining on this side has been greatly reduced, we may this year be unable to pay the United States for our wheat and cotton by selling stocks. The trade balance in favor of the United States in the present year will, of course, not be nearly so great as last year, when they were buying very little foreign merchandise and were exporting heavily. Still, there must be a very large balance in their favor during the next few months. With business in America much more active than last year, and still expanding, the American requirements for money may this year be very much greater than last. Hence we must be prepared either to offer a rate of discount sufficiently high to induce American banks to keep balances on this side, or we must be prepared to send gold in payment for produce. The demand for money in Germany this Autumn is likely to be as great, if not greater, than last year, as trade there, as here, has during the last twelve months further greatly expanded. And with money much wanted here there is the possibility of Japan requiring to take some portion, at least, of the proceeds of its recent loan of £9,000,000. Under these circumstances it will be evident that the bank may be compelled to take further measures at an early date. Last year it was necessary to raise the Bank of England rate to 4 per cent. in October, while the Bank of Germany rate went to 6 per cent. This year, with money much more wanted than last, we may not get through the Autumn so easily as we did last year, and we may consequently witness a 5 per cent. bank rate here and a still higher bank rate than last year in Germany."

WHEAT MARKET SITUATION.

Wheat in the Chicago and local markets was last week affected, in face of the absorption of breadstuffs by Europe, by the letting go of old and Winter wheat by growers and the piling up of stocks at primary and distributing points. When there was not a steady decline there was dull and professional trading. During the week there was no recovery, or even firmness, and no sign of a rally. The low point of the season was touched at Chicago on Friday, when July wheat closed at the low quotation of the day, 69¼c. Efforts to create bull sentiment by stories pointing to disaster to the Spring crop failed signally. There was no factor for an advance. The short interest profited by forecasts of a mammoth corn crop and unexpectedly heavy Argentine shipments. And evidences that Danubian wheat is for sale and Russian advices did not show that the situation in that country was desperate. The reported failure of the Chilean crop cut no figure because of its small importance in the world's production. On the local market great attention was given—because of its bearing on the prosperity of the Produce Exchange—to the Boston report that, as a result of the Central-Boston and Albany deal, plans are maturing to make the Hub a vast grain-exporting point, and that the plans contemplate immense docking facilities and an expenditure for corporations to be created of from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 for land, buildings, and other improvements. On the local curb yesterday the chief cereal was barely steady in languid dealings.

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The course of the leading wheat and corn futures in the Chicago and local markets during the week is shown in the following tables of actual closing prices:

CHICAGO FUTURES.

	July 15.	July 17.	July 18.
Wheat—			
July	71⅝	70⅝	70½
September	72 13-16	71⅝	71¼
Corn—			
July	34 1-16	33	32⅞
September	33 11-16	33	32¾
Wheat—	July 19.	July 20.	July 21. July 22.
July	69⅜	70	69¼ 69⅝
September	70⅝	71	69⅞ 70 9-16
Corn—			
July	32¼	32½	32¾ 32 3-16
September	32	32	31⅝ 31 13-16

NEW YORK FUTURES.

	July 15.	July 17.	July 18.
Wheat—			
July	77 15-16	76½	76⅝
September	77 13-16	76½	76½
Corn—			
July	39¼	38½	38
September	39⅝	38½	38⅜
Wheat—	July 19	July 20.	July 21. July 22.
July	75⅜	75⅝	75 75 9-16
September	75⅝	76⅛	75⅛ 75 11-16
Corn—			
July	37⅛	37½	37½ 36⅝
September	37⅝	37⅝	37½ 37

In Chicago the decline during the week in contract wheat was: July, 2⅝c; September, 2¼c, and in New York: July, 2⅝c; September, 2¼c. The decline in maize was: Chicago; July, 1⅞c; September, 1⅞c, and New York: July 2⅝c; September, 2⅜c. The range of September wheat at Chicago yesterday was 70⅜c to 71 1-16c. December closed at 72¾c, and May, 1900, at 75¼c. On the post-market local curb September wheat privileges were: Puts, 75⅛c to 75¼c, and calls, 76¼c to 76⅝c.

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McIntyre & Wardwell, in their grain letter of yesterday, said of wheat:

"Sentiment, as a general rule, both here and at the West, continues bearish. The majority of the traders have been against the market, and except for occasional short rallies on covering the tendency of prices has been downward throughout the week. The low point was reached at the close yesterday, when July sold here at 75c. and September at 75⅛c., as against 76⅛c. on the 15th inst., while July at Chicago sold at 69⅛c. and September at 69⅝c., as against 71⅜c. and 72⅜c. respectively a week ago. The very heavy movement of wheat from the interior to the principal receiving points in the Spring and Winter wheat districts and the falling off in the cash demand has been the principal bearish factor which has attracted attention and kept sentiment bearish, although a good deal of stress has been laid on apparent favorable weather conditions and good crop reports of the past ten days from sections of the Spring wheat districts. The heavy receipts are indicative of the amount held in reserve and carried in country elevators from the old crop. Farmers' shipments have been comparatively light. There has been in reality no change for the better in the Spring wheat crop outlook during the week. If anything there has been deterioration in conditions, particularly throughout South Dakota and in parts of North Dakota from excessive heat and continued dry weather, which in some places dates from the 4th inst. Our crop expert reports temperatures on four successive days in some places ranging from 100 to 105 degrees, and says that wheat is suffering from this heat. As a result of these conditions, he reports, "a great difference is perceptible the past three days in the condition, and this is not generally known. It is in the possibilities to cut the crop of South Dakota down considerably, and it would not be surprising if Nebraska had trouble the same way, although the advanced conditions there may save them somewhat." Nervousness among shorts on similar reports as these caused an advance of ¾ to 1c. on the opening to-day, but the market lost half of it later on realizing and general disbelief that the crop has been seriously injured. July closed at 75½c. and September at 75⅝c.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3½ per cent.

Time money, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House Exchanges, $155,822

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, July 22, 1899.

—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15¼	15⅝	119	Am. Car & Foundry..	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ⅝
60¾	60½	70	Am. Car & Found. pf.	60⅝	60⅝	60⅜	60⅝	.....
41¼	41⅜	460	American Cotton Oil..	41½	41½	41½	41½	+ ¼
18	14	1,825	American Linseed Co.	13⅜	13½	11½	13	+2
54⅜	55	565	Am. Linseed Co. pf...	53	54⅜	53	54½	+2
17⅞	18	100	American Malting Co.	18	18	18	18	.....
69	70	100	Am. Malting Co. pf...	70	70	70	70	+ ⅝
39½	39½	1,000	Am. Smelting & Ref..	39½	40	39½	39½	+ ⅛
85⅝	86	264	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	86½	86¼	85½	85½	— ⅛
56	56¼	935	American Steel & Wire	56¼	56⅝	56⅛	56⅜	+ ⅛
95⅜	96¼	800	Am. Steel & Wire pf..	96	96	95⅜	96	.....
157¼	157⅜	8,625	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	158½	158⅝	156⅞	157⅛	— ⅝
30	30¼	900	American Steel Hoop..	30	30	30	30	.....
38⅝	38⅝	500	American Tin Plate...	38⅝	38½	38¼	38½	+ ¼
97¼	98	1,600	American Tobacco	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	— ⅛
65⅝	66	1,525	Anaconda Copper	66	66	65½	65⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	20	1,210	At., T. & S. F.....	20	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
61⅛	61⅜	7,560	At., T. & S. F. pf....	62	62⅜	61⅜	61⅝	— ⅛
48	48¼	370	Baltimore & Ohio....	48¼	48¾	48¼	48¼	.....
72¼	73	500	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	72½	73	72½	72½	.....
115¼	115¼	4,200	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	115⅝	115⅞	115⅛	115⅜	— ⅜
15	16	310	Brunswick City	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
53⅜	54	300	Canada Southern	53⅝	53⅝	53⅜	53⅜	— ⅛
28½	28¾	860	Chesapeake & Ohio...	28⅝	29⅜	28½	28½	— ⅛
136⅝	136⅞	2,500	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	137¼	137¼	136⅝	136¾	— ⅛
...	58	400	Chi. Con. Traction....	57	57½	57	57½	— ⅛
14	14⅛	3,400	Chicago Great West..	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
40	41	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	41	41	40½	40½	— ⅛
131¾	132	6,800	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	132½	132¾	131⅞	132	.....
159⅞	160	200	Chicago & Northw....	160	160	160	160	— ¼
118⅜	118¾	12,482	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac..	119⅜	119⅝	118½	118⅝	— ¼
15	15¾	100	Chicago Term. Trans..	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
48⅝	48¾	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf..	48⅝	48¾	48⅝	48⅝	+ ¼
58½	58⅝	220	C., C., C. & St. L....	58⅝	58⅞	58⅝	58⅝	+ ¼
4¼	5	100	Colorado Southern	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ¼
44	44½	65	Col. Southern 1st pf...	43½	44¾	43½	44¾	.....
16½	17½	25	Col. Southern 2d pf...	16½	16½	16½	16½	.....
177	178	910	Consolidated Gas	177	177	177	177	— ½
90	91¼	50	Consolidated Ice pf....	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	.....
40⅝	41¼	925	Continental Tobacco...	41¼	41¾	41	41	.....
21½	22	100	Denver & Rio Grande..	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
75	75¼	820	Denver & R. G. pf....	75¼	75¼	75	75	— ⅛
58	58¼	300	Federal Steel	58½	58½	58⅛	58⅛	— ⅛
80⅜	80¾	410	Federal Steel pf.....	80¼	80¼	80	80¼	+ ⅛
119½	120	165	General Electric	120	120	120	120	+ ¼
114	116	110	H. B. Claflin Co.....	115	115	115	115	+ ¼
21	23	30	Hocking Valley	22	22	21	21	.....
57⅜	58	735	Hocking Valley pf....	58	58	57	58	.....
116⅞	117	1,000	Illinois Central	117	117¼	116	117	.....
73½	79	325	Internat. Paper pf....	73½	73½	73½	73½	— ¼
13	13¼	2,367	Iowa Central	12⅝	13¼	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
51⅞	52	600	Iowa Central pf.....	52	52⅜	51½	51½	+ ⅛
7¼	7¼	200	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf..	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	.....
54	54½	100	Laclede Gas	54	54	54	54	— ½
73¼	73⅝	1,535	Louisville & Nashville.	73⅜	73½	73⅜	73½	+ ¼
118	118¼	1,360	Manhattan Con	118⅜	118¾	118	118	— ⅛
55	57	100	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	56	56	56	56	— ¼
211⅜	212½	700	Metropolitan St. Ry..	213	213¼	211½	211½	— ⅛
...	...	100	Met. St. Ry., rts.....	14	14	14	14	+ ⅛
15	15¼	700	Mexican Central	15⅛	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
34	35	120	Mex., Kan. & Texas pf.	35	35	35	35	— ⅛
47⅞	48	1,775	Missouri Pacific	48¼	48⅝	47⅝	48	— ⅛
47½	48¼	550	National Biscuit Co....	48⅜	48½	48	48	.....
99	102	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf....	100½	100½	100½	100½	+ ¼
30⅜	31¼	100	National Lead Co.....	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
2	2½	200	Nat. Linseed Oil ctfs.	2	2	2	2	.....
49½	49¾	600	National Steel	49½	49¾	49½	49¾	+ ¼
91	91¾	410	National Steel pf.....	91	91¾	91	91¾	+ ⅛
116	117	196	New Jersey Central...	116½	116½	116¾	116½	+ ⅛
205	205	960	New York Air Brake..	202	202	200	200	—5
139⅜	139¼	7,460	New York Central.....	139¼	140¼	139¼	139½	.....
70½	70⅝	420	Norfolk & West. pf....	70¾	70⅝	70½	70½	— ½
50¼	50⅝	1,700	Northern Pacific	50⅝	50⅞	50½	50½	.....
77¼	77½	350	Northern Pacific pf...	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	+ ⅛
7	9	100	Ontario Mining	...	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
40	45	14	Oregon R. & Nav.....	40	40	40	40	.....
47¾	48¼	100	Pacific Mail	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	— ⅛
136½	136¾	3,300	Pennsylvania R. R....	136	136⅜	136	136⅛	+ ⅛
118	118¼	700	People's Gas, Chicago.	118¼	118½	118	118	— ¼
...	...	10	Philadelphia Co	90	90	90	90	.....
59½	59½	2,760	P., C., C. & St. L....	59⅜	59⅝	59⅛	59¼	+ ⅛
84¼	85	75	Pressed Steel Car pf..	83½	85	83½	85	.....
20⅜	21	600	Reading	20⅞	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
59¾	60¼	5,540	Reading 1st pf	60⅜	61	60	60	— ⅛
33	33½	300	Reading 2d pf	33¼	33½	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
14⅝	14⅞	700	St. Louis Southw.....	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
36½	36⅝	2,440	St. Louis Southw. pf...	37	37½	36⅜	36⅝	.....
56½	57¼	100	St. Paul & Duluth.....	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	+ ⅛
108	109	250	St. Paul & Omaha.....	107½	108	107½	108	+ ½
31¾	31¾	250	Southern Pacific	31¾	31¾	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
11¼	11¾	720	Southern Railway.....	11¼	11½	11¼	11½	.....
52½	52⅝	628	Southern Railway pf...	52⅜	52¾	52⅜	52¾	+ ⅛
7½	7¾	10	Standard R. & T	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	.....
68⅜	69½	500	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	68¾	69	68¾	68¾	.....
43½	43⅝	1,915	Union Pacific	44¼	44¼	43⅝	43⅝	— ½
77⅜	77½	1,000	Union Pacific pf.....	77½	77⅝	77¼	77½	.....
49	50	110	United States Express.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ⅛
6⅜	6⅞	100	United States Leather.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	.....
72⅜	72⅝	950	U. S. Leather pf.....	73¼	73½	72⅜	72⅜	— ⅜
49⅜	51	100	United States Rubber.	50½	50½	50½	50½	— ½
115¼	117	50	U. S. Rubber pf	116	116	116	116	.....
22¼	22¼	300	Wabash pf	22¼	22¾	22⅜	22⅜	.....
90	90½	161	Western Union Tel.....	90¼	90¼	90½	90½	.....
9⅜	9½	420	Wheeling & Lake Erie	9⅜	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
24¼	24½	10	W. & L. E. 2d pf., w.is	23	23	25	25	.....
15	15¼	100	Wis. Cent., when iss..	15	15	15	15	.....
52¾	52⅞	500	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss..	52⅞	52⅞	52¾	52¾	.....
Sales.....		114,985						

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits of the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	P. ct. Res've
$2,000,000	$1,880,600	Bk. N. Y., N. B. A.	$15,250,000	$3,250,000	$1,130,000	$15,930,000	27.5
2,050,000	2,206,000	Bk. Manhattan Co..	18,227,000	3,702,000	1,872,000	20,605,000	27.1
2,000,000	1,057,600	Merchants' National.	14,736,200	3,430,600	1,357,600	18,048,400	26.5
2,000,000	2,991,800	Mechanics' National.	13,328,000	2,568,000	840,000	12,804,000	26.6
1,500,000	2,786,700	Bank of America.....	22,971,100	4,127,500	2,188,300	27,237,400	28.1
1,000,000	222,500	Phenix National.....	5,048,000	1,202,000	289,000	5,330,000	27.6
1,000,000	4,478,900	National City.....	88,911,500	23,718,700	4,468,000	111,513,700	25.3
300,000	6,516,200	Chemical National..	23,543,300	6,521,000	1,926,100	27,604,500	30.6
600,000	183,300	Merchants' Ex. Nat..	5,366,000	1,193,400	408,000	6,258,800	26.6
1,000,000	1,715,000	Gallatin National..	8,545,000	1,071,300	640,200	7,137,300	24.9
300,000	72,600	Nat. B. & Drovers'..	1,074,900	216,500	95,100	1,210,900	25.7
400,000	114,100	Mech. & Traders'....	2,019,000	252,000	179,000	2,074,000	20.8
200,000	169,300	Greenwich	1,002,000	105,200	214,500	973,500	32.8
900,000	481,400	Leath. Mfrs.' Nat..	3,849,000	570,800	390,000	3,674,200	26.1
300,000	164,200	Seventh National....	3,049,100	533,000	185,400	4,026,500	25.5
1,200,000	514,300	Bk. State of N. Y...	4,293,000	484,400	325,000	3,686,200	22.0
5,000,000	2,584,200	American Ex. Nat..	27,367,000	4,312,000	2,900,000	23,430,000	32.1
5,000,000	3,432,900	Nat. Bk. Commerce..	28,759,800	1,713,300	3,599,300	20,840,600	25.5
1,000,000	1,561,000	National Broadway..	6,851,300	1,412,000	162,000	6,595,900	23.9
1,000,000	1,010,500	Mercantile National.	12,437,500	2,663,600	771,300	13,280,000	25.5
422,700	487,300	Pacific	3,332,200	890,500	378,100	3,621,500	21.2
1,500,000	876,100	Nat. Bk. of Republic	22,241,600	6,013,100	678,700	25,432,400	26.8
450,000	982,100	Chatham National...	6,683,600	1,091,400	867,200	7,103,200	27.6
200,000	280,400	People's	2,192,300	351,500	314,500	2,824,900	24.7
1,000,000	530,800	Nat. Bk. of N. Am...	7,578,000	2,187,300	782,600	13,923,800	21.3
1,000,000	2,521,000	Nassau National....	39,192,000	12,585,000	2,522,000	51,799,900	28.9
500,000	369,500	Irving National.....	4,338,000	574,900	513,600	4,901,000	23.7
600,000	366,200	National Citizens'...	2,913,800	611,300	131,600	3,093,300	24.0
500,000	263,200	Nassau	2,724,800	898,400	333,000	3,018,600	24.2
900,000	983,100	Market & Ful. Nat..	6,490,400	1,112,000	715,000	6,946,500	26.3
1,000,000	155,100	North Shore Bank..	4,078,900	910,000	415,400	4,796,300	25.7
1,400,000	1,738,900	Corn Exchange	14,880,100	4,267,400	1,503,000	17,530,500	33.0
1,000,000	603,000	Continental Nat....	5,515,300	1,342,700	390,800	6,730,000	25.8
300,000	400,400	Oriental	2,909,000	188,700	332,600	1,983,200	26.3
1,500,000	5,648,200	Imp. & Trad. Nat....	45,098,000	4,719,000	1,436,000	25,044,000	24.6
2,000,000	3,202,200	National Park	41,642,000	11,642,000	2,796,000	55,992,000	25.8
200,000	140,800	East River Nat....	1,410,800	250,000	159,100	1,435,500	28.1
3,000,000	2,046,100	Fourth National ...	26,753,000	6,597,100	1,707,400	30,373,700	27.3
1,000,000	485,700	Central National....	11,481,000	2,153,000	942,000	14,076,000	22.0
300,000	735,200	Second National....	7,628,000	1,666,000	561,000	8,526,000	25.2
750,000	166,800	Ninth National	3,072,200	895,600	245,000	3,602,500	29.2
500,000	1,707,800	First National.....	37,569,500	8,837,600	981,200	39,598,700	24.8
300,000	63,700	N. Y. Nat. Exch....	2,218,200	168,900	519,200	2,443,500	28.1
250,000	664,400	Bowery Bank.....	8,093,000	625,000	378,000	3,685,000	27.2
200,000	407,300	N. Y. County Nat...	3,311,900	857,500	328,800	3,992,700	24.7
750,000	306,600	German-American ..	3,290,900	582,900	275,200	3,263,200	26.2
1,000,000	1,412,500	Chase National.....	28,531,400	9,431,100	4,683,000	50,144,500	28.2
100,000	1,176,900	Fifth Avenue	8,414,400	2,130,900	440,100	9,798,500	26.8
200,000	551,200	German Exchange..	2,358,800	253,800	520,100	3,106,800	24.9
200,000	757,200	Germania Bank.....	3,008,000	574,800	546,800	4,666,700	24.0
300,000	788,700	Lincoln National ..	10,318,000	2,945,300	377,700	12,398,000	26.8
200,000	920,500	Garfield National ..	8,097,200	1,543,200	461,000	7,490,400	26.8
200,000	329,200	Fifth National	2,234,900	484,200	153,700	2,436,000	25.4
300,000	874,100	Bk. of the Metropolis	6,002,100	1,275,900	461,200	6,949,800	25.0
200,000	380,200	West Side	2,643,000	375,000	350,000	2,926,000	24.8
500,000	523,500	Seaboard National ..	10,434,000	2,153,000	1,137,000	12,764,000	25.8
2,100,000	1,096,800	Western National ..	35,148,500	9,908,100	1,146,200	43,286,100	26.2
500,000	507,500	First National, Bkn.	4,514,000	497,000	801,000	4,964,000	26.2
1,200,000	1,205,700	National Union	17,334,300	4,492,900	480,000	19,342,600	25.7
500,000	407,200	Liberty National	4,216,600	1,049,100	249,400	5,145,200	25.2
1,000,000	341,100	N. Y. Produce Ex...	3,762,300	522,100	316,100	3,295,200	25.4
250,000	344,900	Bk. of N. Amsterdam	3,617,900	633,600	202,800	4,086,200	25.3
350,000	163,000	Astor National bank	3,698,000	672,000	334,600	4,150,000	24.2
$47,500,000	$62,957,300	Total, *National Bks.	$765,843,600	$173,653,300	$57,122,300	$874,882,000	26.4
11,422,700	14,425,300	Total, State Banks..					
$58,922,700	$77,382,600	Total					

*As per official reports—44 National Banks, June 30, 1899; 19 State Banks, June 14, 1899.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY.							
Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$100,000	$1,033,116.00	$23,019.00	$59,702	$94,298.00	.....	$1,088,133.00
Eleventh Ward..	100,000	1,346,023.51	50,791.80	68,804	254,999.90	.....	1,582,109.80
Gansevoort	200,000	728,227.40	4,141.98	48,233	21,732.40	$33,367.88	612,051.19
Hamilton	200,000	1,252,700.00	63,500.00	96,200	140,700.00	.....	1,415,600.00
Hide and Leath.	500,000	2,310,500.00	148,300.00	242,800	172,900.00	.....	1,806,500.00
Home	100,000	588,708.99	61,587.63	42,784	67,264.22	727.48	623,199.45
Mutual	200,000	1,196,320.33	28,898.10	105,619	178,133.84	182,121.53	1,307,096.11
Riverside	100,000	805,507.94	16,975.46	51,861	73,421.04	.....	875,514.11
State	100,000	2,254,000.00	130,000.00	62,000	42,000.00	112,000.00	2,468,000.00
Twelfth Ward...	200,000	1,128,100.00	20,300.00	152,800	183,600.00	49,300.00	1,481,500.00
Union Square...	200,000	2,368,788.44	30,343.89	201,089	336,388.96	.....	2,769,679.37
19th Ward	100,000	*879,985.00	25,360.00	97,378	114,038.00	180,179.00	1,277,956.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,195,741.00	25,851.00	84,376	122,337.00	100,000.00	1,340,734.00
Broadway	100,000	1,336,122.80	23,365.00	118,925	182,905.22	.....	1,481,052.29
Eighth Ward ...	100,000	301,200.00	13,400.00	23,700	57,100.00	5,000.00	278,600.00
Fifth Avenue...	100,000	598,400.00	30,800.00	22,700	48,200.00	11,300.00	546,500.00
Mfrs.' Nat....	252,000	2,440,700.00	257,200.00	277,700	429,600.00	.....	2,852,400.00
Mech. & Trd'rs'.	100,000	980,427.84	29,930.00	47,399	80,982.76	10,477.75	898,031.95
Nassau Nat....	308,000	3,808,000.00	176,000.00	235,000	500,000.00	37,000.00	4,210,000.00
National City...	300,000	2,662,000.00	152,000.00	275,000	413,000.00	43,000.00	3,052,000.00
North Side	100,000	686,597.31	11,631.77	50,453	33,558.00	45,000.00	606,853.26
Sprague Nat....	200,000	1,131,900.00	113,500.00	5,000	250,000.00	23,000.00	1,100,000.00
Union	100,000	338,177.00	7,549.00	15,089	35,474.00	50,000.00	292,122.00
Wallabout	100,000	581,364.00	13,162.00	37,105	66,287.00	148,410.00	495,297.00
17th Ward	100,000	474,011.00	9,188.00	32,800	52,328.00	18,326.00	418,518.00
30th Ward	100,000	509,690.00	7,822.00	22,924	46,888.00	2,101.00	487,539.00
Borough of Queens.							
Queens County.	100,000	2,123,126.05	83,393.41	108,474	265,991.96	94,464.49	2,489,806.65
Borough of Richmond.							
Bank of S. I....	25,000	470,980.00	17,930.00	19,365	76,050.00	700.00	527,200.00
First Nat., S. I.	100,000	670,980.00	21,075.00	30,000	138,600.00	.....	692,489.00
Hoboken.							
First National..	110,000	1,721,700.00	112,600.00	19,700	199,600.00	407,800.00	1,953,700.00
Second Nat.....	125,000	967,600.00	48,300.00	44,800	57,100.00	28,700.00	867,300.00
Jersey City.							
First Nat.....	400,000	4,504,800.00	169,000.00	301,800	855,200.00	974,200.00	6,161,500.00
Hudson County.	250,000	2,067,371.00	72,443.00	56,635	199,468.00	71,968.00	1,810,457.00
Second Nat.....	250,000	1,344,200.00	54,700.00	47,400	290,200.00	.....	1,201,200.00
Third Nat.....	200,000	881,564.16	30,464.06	79,016	136,420.67	7,650.91	850,819.89

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup
500.....109
Atch. Top & Santa Fe adjust 4s
19,000.....85½
7,000.....85⅛
Gen 4s
5,000.....102¾
15,000.....102⅝
Balt & Ohio 3½s
3,000.....96⅜
2,000.....96⅞
10,000$8 .....96⅞
2,000.....96⅜
Balt & Ohio 4s
12,000.....101
14,000.....101⅛
11,000.....101⅞
Cent of N J gen 5s, registered
5,000.....121½
Ches & O gen 4½s
11,000.....97⅛
Col Fuel & Iron 5s
4,000.....90½
1,000.....91
Col Midland 2-4s
10,000.....62⅜
Col & South 1st 4s
4,000.....89⅝
Denv & Rio Gr 4s
1,000.....103¼
Dat, Mac & Mar 1 g
5,000.....*8⅜
5,000.....18½
Ellz, L & B, Sand 5s
2,000.....103
Elgin, Jol & East 5s
6,000.....109
Erie 4s, prior bds
25,000.....93
Ft W & D C 1st
9,000.....79
3,000.....79¼
12,000.....79½
1,000.....80
Gal, Har & S A, Mex & Pac Div 5s
10,000.....104
Hous, E & W Tex 5s
16,000.....104½
Int & G N 2d
10,000.....93
Int & G N 3d mtge
4,000.....64
11,000.....64½
15,000.....65
Kanawha & Mich 4s
1,000.....86
Kan C, P & G 1st
10,000.....61
Louis & Nash gen mtge 6s
1,000.....118
S & N Ala gtd 5s
10,000.....106
5,000.....106⅜
10,000.....107
Met W S E, Chi, 4s
25,000.....98¼
Mex Inter 1st 4s
4,000.....86⅞
8,000.....87
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
5,000.....98
Mo, K & T 2d
1,000.....68¼
Mo Pac con
13,000.....118⅝
Mo Pac tr 5s
5,000.....100
Mo Pac 1st col 5s
1,000.....97⅝
Mob & Ohio gen 4s
5,000.....87½
Norf & W Ry con 4s
8,000.....95¼
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
1,000.....67⅞
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s, reg
5,000.....103
Ore R R & N 4s
2,000.....101½
Reading Co gen 4s
44,000.....88½
Rio Gr West 1st
15,000$20F.....98½
St L, I M & So 4s
22,000.....86½
St L & San Fran 4s
1,000.....86½
St L & S F g m 5s
5,000.....109¼
St L & I M gen 5s
1,000.....113⅞
1,000.....113¼
1,000.....113⅝
St L S'w'n 1st
15,000.....95⅝
St L S'w'n 2d inc
10,000.....68½
San A & A P 4s
5,000.....80½
Sciota Val & N E 4s
1,000.....100¼
So Pac col tr 4s, when issued
10,000.....84⅝
So Pac of Ariz 1st
10,000.....113
5,000.....113¼
Southern Ry 1st 5s
15,000.....109¼
Standard R & T 6s
1,000.....85⅞
Standard R & T inc
1,000.....22⅝
10,000.....23
4,000.....22½
5,000.....23
Tor, Ham & Buf 1st
10,000.....99
Union Pacific 4s
25,000.....106⅛
Wabash 1st 5s
5,000.....116½
Wabash Deb, Ser B
8,000.....30¼
9,000.....26¼
1,000.....36¼
West Shore gtd 4s
3,000.....115
Registered
7,000.....114⅞
Wis Cent 1st 4s, when issued
14,000.....94½
10,000.....94⅝

Total sales $664,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100¾	.....
3s, r., 1918	108⅜	108¾
3s c., 1918	109	109½
3s, 1918, sm	108½	109½
4s, r., 1907	112¾	112¾
4s, c., 1907	113	114
4s, r., 1925	129	129½
4s, c., 1925	130	130½
5s, r., 1904	111⅞	111⅞
5s, c., 1904	112⅝	113
D. C. 3-65s	119	..
Adams Exp	112	115
Alb. & Sus	195	...
Am. Coal	140	200
A. C. O. pf	92	93
A. D. Tel	98	98
Am. Exp	137½	140
A. S. H. pf	77	78
A. S. R. pf	118	118½
A. T. & C	..	103
A. T. & C. pf	84¾	85
Am. Tob. pf	143	146
Ann Arbor	18	19
Ann A. pf	41	42
B. & O. S. W. pf. cfs.	7½	9
B. & O. S. W. pf	106⅜	..
B. Un. Gas	139½	143
B., R. & P.	32½	34½
B., R. & P. pf	73	75
B., C. R. & N.	100	..
Can. Pac	97	98
Cap. Tract	93	95
Cent. Pac	51⅝	52⅞
C. & E. Ill.	73½	74½
C. & E. I. pf	123	126
C. G. W. pf., A	69½	70
C. G. W. pf., B	31	32½
C. G. W., d.	85⅞	90¾
C., I. & L.	9⅝	10
C. M. & St. P.	173½	174½
C. & N. W. pf	192	198
C., C. & St. L.	98	99½
C., L. & W.	8	11
C., L. & W. pf	37⅝	41
Cleve & P.	184	..
C. C. & I. D.	1⅝	2
C. C. & I. D. pf	..	5
C. F. & I.	45⅞	45½
C. F. & I. pf	103	106
C. & H. C. & I	14	15
Com. Cable	179	..
Consol. Coal	50	56
Consol. Ice	42	43½
Cont. Tob.	81¼	82
Del. & Hud.	121¼	122⅞
D., L. & W.	167	169
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	20⅝	21¼
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	106	122
D. S. S. & A.	3½	4½
D. S. S. & A. pf	9	11
Fourth Ave.	380	..
Erie	13¼	13⅝
Erie 1st pf.	36½	37½
E. T. & T.	96	99
Ev. & T. H.	39	40
Ev. & T. H. pf	82	83
F. & M.	30	32
F. & P. M. pf	57	62
F. W. & R. G.	22	24
Glucose Sug.	89	89½
Glucose pf.	107	108
Gt. N. pf.	186	189
Homestake	72	77

SHINNECOCK GOLF GAMES

Many Fine Players Will Compete at That Club This Week.

SOCIAL SIDE OF THE SPORT

Well Illustrated at Newport with Its Palatial Clubhouse—Good Links in the White Mountains.

Southampton will be the headquarters of metropolitan golfing interest during the coming week. The annual tournament of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, where the amateur championship tournament was played three years ago, will begin to-morrow and occupy the entire week. This is one of the big events of the season, and as the club has, with considerable wisdom, made the affair an invitation tournament for the last two years, limiting the number of entries from each club to four players, the pick of the local golfers is generally brought together, and every day is productive of exciting games and good golf.

The same invitation policy has been continued this year, and among some of the cracks who will appear in the opening round to-morrow morning are H. M. Harriman, the new American champion; James A. Tyng, the Morris County champion; Walter J. Travis, champion of Oakland; Harry B. Hollins, who won the Shinnecock event last year; A. M. Robbins, R. C. Watson, Jr., Howard A. Colby, George C. Clark, Jr.; T. M. Robertson, Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis, Louis Livingston, Jr., H. P. Toler, and Owen Winston.

The preliminary match to-morrow will be a thirty-six-hole medal play round, the first sixteen to qualify for the chief trophy, the second sixteen for the consolation cup, while another trophy has been offered for the third sixteen, the club showing by this act that it has no fear of a small entry list. The final match play rounds for these prizes will come on Friday, and on Saturday there will be an open thirty-six-hole handicap. Thursday there will be an interesting team competition, each club entering a team of five players, for which there will be individual trophies. The Shinnecock Hills course is in excellent condition, and some fast golf may be looked for.

TWO MATCHES END IN A TIE.

The finish of the seventy-two-hole four-ball match last week with honors even was a most unusual occurrence. James A. Tyng, with the Baltusrol professional, Willie Anderson, and Walter J. Travis, with his Oakland "pro," David Hunter, were the opponents. The singular fact was that the first half of the game played at Oakland also ended even, and the concluding half on the Morris County links had the same close finish. It shows in a striking manner the absolutely steady and almost perfect golf played by each man. A third contest at thirty-six holes will be played at a later date on the Baltusrol links, when one side will endeavor to forge ahead by just enough margin to win, at any rate.

The women of Morristown have finished their series of competitions for the present, and will take a rest from regular club tournaments until September. Local links through August will be very quiet, although a number of Saturday handicaps will go on, as well as several team competitions. Next Saturday the Harbor Hill and Plainfield Golf Clubs will meet for a team match on the Harbor Hill links at Staten Island, and the following week Richmond County will meet Harbor Hill. No big tournaments are scheduled for August, and the first really lively golfing day in metropolitan circles will probably be Labor Day, Sept. 4.

Social interest being centred so largely at Newport, it is natural that a certain amount of golfing interest should also be found there. The magnificent clubhouse, overlooking the ocean, has been the scene of many social gatherings, dinners, and afternoon teas, and is a popular rendezvous for the constantly increasing number of automobilists. The club was always intended to be more than a regular golf house. It is a veritable palace in itself, and the foreign-bred golfer would almost be appalled on being told that that pile of elegance was a golfing headquarters. But with the social side predominating everything so completely as it does in Newport, it is easy to understand why even the very sports stand out in so gaudily elegant manner. Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., will be sadly missed from the Newport links this season, as she is one of the best women golfers there. She sailed for Europe a few days ago, and will be abroad all Summer.

NEWPORT GOLF CLUB OFFICERS.

The annual election of officers will occur next month, and the Nominating Committee has chosen the following men to serve for the coming year: President—Buchanan Winthrop; Vice President—William R. Travers; Governors (to serve to July, 1901)—R. I. Gammell, John Bolt, Victor Sorchan, Arthur T. Kemp, and George Peabody Wetmore.

Willie Davis, of course, remains as professional and greens keeper. He has been with the club since its start, and the place would hardly seem natural now without him. He has as assistant this year Donald Hall, who lately arrived from England, where he has had considerable experience on many of the popular links. A new professional's house and shop has just been erected near the first tee, and the old house has been given up to the use of the caddies, of which there are from fifty to seventy-five every day during the season. A few minor changes have been made to the links, but not enough to change the bogey score for the eighteen holes, which is eighty-three strokes.

The first nine, or "out," holes have a distance of 2,679 yards, and the last nine, or "in," holes 2,707 yards, making the very good playing length over all of 5,386 yards. The largest hole is the fifteenth, 485 yards, while the fourth is the shortest, 127 yards. The greens are in excellent condition, and with the improved state of the course some records may be broken before the end of the season. The caddie boys will probably be supplied with a regular uniform this season, a custom that has been adopted to some extent by a few clubs.

At Jamestown, which is just across the bay from Newport, golf has taken a strong hold, and the Conanicut Golf Club is the scene of considerable sporting and social activity. The links are on the old Cottrell farm, but arrangements are being made to secure larger and more permanent headquarters in the near future. The new golf club started this season just outside of Newport, near Middletown, has met with quick success. The club has an excellent nine-hole course, and an old farmhouse has been converted into a delightfully cozy clubhouse, and the Thursday evening dances held there have already become one of the social features that are not to be missed.

LINKS IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

Summer sojourners in the White Mountains do not have to go far in search of golf, for the game has grown so rapidly there during the last three years that nearly every popular locality now owns its golf links. The principal hotels, also, have been quick to recognize in golf an additional attractive power for their patrons, and many of these hotel courses have passed the stage of temporary links, and have become permanent features. Regular professionals are kept all through the Summer at some of the courses, and the series of inter-club and inter-hotel team matches form a cheerful variety to the Summer round of sports.

The Mount Pleasant golf course has the services of an able Scotch professional, James Stewart, who was brought up on the celebrated Musselburg links, near Edinburgh. The Twin Mountain links have a very fair playing distance of 1,840 yards for the nine holes, the longest hole being 320 yards and the shortest 100 yards. The links near the Fabyan House are one of the most ambitious attempts at good golf in the White Mountains. A distance of 2,535 yards is covered in the nine holes, 390 yards being the longest hole and 150 yards the shortest. Most of the hazards are natural, consisting of brooks, a marsh, and sunken ditches, all of which help in making a very sporty course.

At Bethlehem extensive improvements have been made to the golf links since last Summer. The nine holes are over 2,000 yards long, the last one being the longest, 400 yards. The Bethlehem links are under the control of a regularly organized club, and the members have a very neat building for their golf and social meetings. The Intervale Golf Club has a good professional, James Carson of Inverness, Scotland, and Harry Rawlins of Lakewood has charge of the Waumbek links. The Crawford and Maplewood Hotels also have golf courses.

CHICAGO WOMEN PLAYING WELL.

The women golfers of Chicago have been keeping some of their club links very active during the past few days. At the Exmoor Country Club a big tournament has been in progress for a cup given by Mrs. William H. Moore. Miss Grace Chapman, from a handicap of six strokes, made the lowest score in the opening round, 129 strokes, playing the best game of her life. The others who qualified for the chief trophy were Miss J. M. Cutter, Miss F. B. Brow, Miss A. Richardson, Mrs. Allen Watson, Mrs. W. A. Alexander, Mrs. G. McKinlock, and Mrs. E. W. Palmer.

The Midlothian and Evanston Golf Clubs have also had special women's days and tournaments, and judging from this feminine activity, Chicago should have some good representatives in the coming women's championship tournament at Philadelphia. One of these sure competitors will be Miss "Johnnie" Carpenter, the sixteen-year-old girl whose fame as a golfer is known from one end of Chicago to the other. And now comes the news that Miss Carpenter has a five-year-old sister who is already giving evidence of unusual golf ability. In speaking of the little one's game recently Miss Carpenter said:

"She has a swing that is about as nearly perfect as a girl can get it. I presume she has watched me practice so much that she has acquired the stroke. Some say the real game is learned only by the young. Most all the better golfers I have met say they began to swing the clubs when they were young. This, of course, applies to the Scotchmen and Englishmen. American golfers did not have the opportunities or the inclinations to learn until recent years."

In an interesting women's tournament at the Edgewater Club, Miss Amy Jones beat Miss Leila Reeb by one hole in the final round, for the women's championship of the club. Miss Jones also won by a single stroke, the contest being one of the closest ever played by women on the Edgewater links.

The Connecticut golfers are to be congratulated for the successful management and ending of their first State championship tournament, which occupied the greater part of last week on the links of the Brooklawn Club, Bridgeport. The proud honor of Connecticut champion was won by T. L. Cheney of the Orford Golf Club, South Manchester. He met S. H. Patterson of the Brooklawn Club in the final round, and won by 3 up and 2 to play. W. L. Baldwin of the Wee Burn Club, Noroton, won the consolation trophy, while Edward Leavitt and George Phelps of Fairfield took the foursome cups.

BASEBALL NEWS AND NOTES.

There has been no change of any importance in the standing of the League clubs during the past week. The Brooklyns still have a comfortable lead, with Philadelphia and Boston having a close fight for second place. The showing of the Bostons during the past week was a surprise. St. Louis beating them in two games. The Brooklyns found the Pittsburgs a hard proposition in one game, and, to every one's surprise, Louisville won two games from the Philadelphias. The Cincinnatis furnished another surprise in the form of three straight victories in Baltimore. The Clevelands, for a change, won two games all in one week, which is quite a record for the tailenders.

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The playing of the New Yorks the past week could call for no censure on the part of the Polo Grounds patrons. The team played more real baseball in the series with Chicago than they have done on the home grounds this season. As one of the "rooters" put it, the New Yorks played the Chicagos to a standstill in two games. The pitchers are in working form, and the team is fielding in something like its 1897 style. The infield, the way it is formed now, is very strong. The necessary third baseman seems to have been discovered in Catcher Grady. He is not afraid to get in front of a hard-hit ball, and his throwing is as accurate as any man playing that position at the present time. If the management were to make a change at present, such as putting Wilson or Gettig back at third base, there would surely be a howl from the crowd. Davis and Doyle are in fine fettle. Davis never fielded or batted better since he joined the team, and that is saying a great deal. O'Brien has developed into an excellent fielder, and is beginning to hit the ball, too. Another noticeable improvement in the team is the manner in which the men act on the bases. Their base running in the St. Louis and Chicago series was faultless. While they were formerly slow and easily caught, they are now fast and use excellent judgment, not missing an opportunity to advance a base.

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Carrick is now looked upon as the New York's star pitcher. He scored two shutout in five days, or in two consecutive games that he pitched. On Saturday he shut out the St. Louis team 3 to 0, and on Wednesday he pitched again, and the Chicago team was beaten by the same score. This is practically Carrick's first year in the League, but it did not take him long to learn how to fool the heavy batters. He does not try to pitch every batter on strikes. He serves up a "mixture" of slow and fast curves, and, having an excellent change of pace, pitching a slow curve with the same motion as a fast one, he baffles the best batters.

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The fifth game of the series between the West New York Field Club and the Cuban X Giants will be played in Weehawken this afternoon.

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The Parkway Athletic Club of Kearney, N. J., has a strong amateur team, not having lost a game this season. The team will arrange games with teams offering a suitable guarantee. Address G. W. Settle, 50 Tappan Street, Kearney, N. J.

NEWS ABOUT SPORTS.

All the best track and field athletes of the Metropolitan District, Amateur Athletic Union, are training for the annual championships of the association, which are to be held in Knickerbocker Field, Bayonne, N. J., Saturday, Aug. 12. There are sixteen events on the card, each one of which will be well filled with the representatives of the various clubs. For the benefit of athletes who are not members of clubs holding membership in the association, the committee desires it understood that unless they become members of such clubs before the entries close, on Aug. 5, they cannot enter, as the Metropolitan Association championships are open only to its own clubs. Entry blanks and further information can be had by addressing F. W. Rubien, Chairman, 207 East Sixteenth Street, New York.

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Now that the Amateur Athletic Union Track and Field Championship Committee has decided that the National championships will go to Boston, it has started to work perfecting details. It is expected that this year will prove a record breaker in so far as the National meeting is concerned. The Amateur Athletic Union championships have never yet been held in Boston, and as it is one of the liveliest cities in the United States in athletics, the committee has acted wisely in its decision to give the meeting there. Mr. Hubbard of the Riverside Recreation Grounds and E. E. Babb, the local member on the National Committee, came to an understanding last week. Terms were agreed upon whereby the meeting will take place on the Riverside Recreation Grounds. The New England championships were decided in the same place with a remarkably successful result. The Amateur Athletic Union championships, unlike the association championships, are open to all registered athletes.

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The Committee on Recreation of the Catholic Summer School of Plattsburg, N. Y., visited Plattsburg during the past week. The committee inspected the athletic, golf, tennis, and other fields that have been newly laid out this year. The recreation feature of the Summer School this year is very important, and, under the direction of Prof. George Salmon, the camp boys are becoming very proficient athletes. The games thus far have been run off very regularly, and prizes have been given to the first and second men or women in each event. The programme is long, and comprises golf, quoits, archery, boating, swimming, baseball, tennis, bowling, cycling, and athletics on track and field. Some recreation feature is on for each afternoon. The campers, who are mainly composed of Boston, New York, and Montreal college boys, are living an ideal camp life, under the direction of Talbot Smith. The majority of athletic prizes have been won by New Yorkers. J. Keeler of the De La Salle Institute and of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club has so far scored nearly all the wins. He is a very strong runner, good swimmer, and excellent ball player. Next week the St. James's Union is to visit the camp. The golf links, while not the best in the country, are good enough for practice purposes and for the tournaments that will be given once a week.

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The Knickerbocker Athletic Club held its first set of members' games at Bayonne last Thursday. The games will be held every week, in conjunction with ladies' day. All the events are handicap, with the exception of batting the cricket ball. Silver and bronze medals are awarded to the men finishing first and second in each event, and at the end of the season championship point medals will be awarded to the men scoring the greatest number of points—gold to first, silver to second, and bronze to third.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

Series of Tours After the National Meet Arranged by the L. A. W.

NEW PLAN FOR BRIDGE PATH

Coming Veterans' Century Run—Races at Vailsburg To-day—Programme for Montreal Meet.

The National Touring Committee of the League of American Wheelmen, in pursuance of its policy of making the department one of the most prominent features of the league, has arranged a series of tours, to take place the week following the National meet at Boston, which occurs Aug. 14-19. These tours will embrace the three famous New England Summer attractions—the White Mountains of New Hampshire, the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts, and the "North Shore," the latter a stretch of seacoast between Boston and Portsmouth, N. H., along which are some noted beach resorts. The tour to the White Mountains will take three days, starting Aug. 21. The other tours will start on the same day. There will be no fast riding, so that it will be possible for any wheelman or wheelwoman to make the trip.

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The New York Division of the League of American Wheelmen does not intend to give up its fight for a bicycle path across the Brooklyn Bridge, although C. C. Martin, Chief Engineer of the bridge, has practically disapproved the plans submitted, which provide for a path over the trestle on the north side. He accompanied the wheelmen's committee across the bridge on Thursday and explained that one objection was the Manhattan entrance. The plan provides for cyclists to climb the extreme north stairway, and then go by a path running over the roadway alongside of the terminal building, and switching around in order to reach the north side trestle. He opposed the stairway, as he claimed that the task of pushing a wheel up an incline was too much for women and children. Mr. Martin showed that the Manhattan entrance, as provided for in the plans would not meet with favor by asking the members of the committee to push a wheel up a board strip that was secured for the test. Every one admitted that it was hard work. There were other objections, such as the narrowness of the path in places. Mr. Martin seems anxious to have a path erected if found to be practicable, but sooner than have one that would not suit all riders he would rather abandon the project. The committee is at work on another plan, which, it is said, will overcome all these objections.

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"Charley" Murphy, who rode a mile on a bicycle last month, paced by a locomotive, in 0:57 4-5, was the subject recently of several humorous articles in Cycling, a London paper. F. W. Burns, Murphy's manager, has answered these articles, and to prove that everything about Murphy's wonderful ride was legitimate, has offered to arrange for a like run in England, the officials to be selected from the best known and most reliable timers and referees in England. Fred Burns is awaiting a reply.

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The veterans' century run will be held under the auspices of veteran pacemakers on Aug. 6. Each rider who enters has the privilege of riding in any of the five divisions. The veteran pacemakers, each of whom will head a division, are Thomas Ward, George C. Wheeler, John T. Wall, W. H. Anderson, and Charles Brush. Capt. C. P. Staubach, Eighth Regiment, will manage the run. The itinerary of the run follows:

FIRST DIVISION.

Miles.		Arrive.	Leave.
	Twenty-third St., E. R. } Roosevelt St., E. R., }	.....	5:00 A. M.
0.	Bedford Fountain	5:20	5:40
12.	Coney Island, (breakfast).	6:40	7:00
30.	Jamaica, (Pettit's)	8:30	8:50
39.	Lynbrook, (Williamson's).	9:35	9:50
50.	Rockaway Beach, (dinner).	10:45	12:25 P. M.
61.	Lynbrook, (Williamson's).	1:20	1:35
71.	Seaford, (Buck's)	2:25	2:40
83.	Valley Stream, (West's)	3:40	3:55
90.	Jamaica, (Pettit's)	4:30	4:45
109.	Bedford Rest	5:40	Finish.

The second division will start at 6; third, at 6:20; fourth, at 6:40, and fifth, at 7 A. M.

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Arrangements were completed a few days ago for the big 100-mile paced race to be held at Manhattan Beach next Saturday. The contestants will be Harry Elkes, the middle-distance champion of America, and the holder of the one-mile and the one-hour records; Charles Miller, the six-day champion of the world; Frank Waller, the "Flying Dutchman," who pressed Miller so hard in the long journey at the Madison Square Garden, and Burns Pierce, a favorite among the followers of the sport in this vicinity. Eight motor machines will be used to pace the race, and each contestant must cover the distance in less than four hours in order to receive a prize. A purse of $1,000 and a percentage will be divided among the men according to the position in which they finish.

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With no other cycle attraction of importance scheduled for to-day, the match race between Eddie Bald and Arthur A. Zimmerman at Vailsburg, N. J., this afternoon should attract a large crowd. This contest in which the foremost member of the old school of speed merchants is pitted against a man who embodies all the traits of the present day flier, will be a good demonstration of the difference in the methods in vogue when Zimmerman was the champion of the world and nowadays. Zimmerman will use that long sprint of his, while Bald will employ a spurt up the stretch that resembles the flight of a cannon ball. It may be that Zimmerman will begin his speed as soon as the pace is dropped. If he resorts to this trick, it will force Bald to get into rapid motion rather earlier than he likes, and possibly Bald will not be equal to the bruising clip around the board oval for the last lap of the mile. Zimmerman is capable of a very fast quarter. With a thousand-dollar purse in sight, the elongated veteran may find himself able to send the pedals around even faster than 0:27 1-5 for the last quarter.

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All arrangements for the world's championship bicycle meet to be held at Montreal Aug. 7 to 12 are perfected. From the number of foreign entries received it should prove to be the greatest event in the history of cycling. The track, at Queen's Park, one-third of a mile, is built in the most modern fashion, and acknowledged to be one of the fastest tracks in the world. The citizens of Montreal have recognized the importance of the meet and are contributing liberally for the entertainment of visitors. The Mayor has proclaimed Aug. 9, the first race day, a civic holiday, and a number of leading merchants have promised to close down on that day. Although the racing begins Aug. 9, the whole of the week will be devoted to the interest of the championships.

The following is the official programme of the races:

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP EVENTS.

Amateur.—1. One mile, short distance championship. I. C. A. medals. 2. 100 kilometers, long distance championship. I. C. A. medals; (each country provides machines and pacemakers to assist its own men; either human or mechanical pacing may be used.) 3. Team race, teams of not more than four, over a distance of 5 kilometers. The Cyclist Challenge Shield, and prizes of the following values: $25, $15, $10, $5.

Professional.—4. One mile, short distance championship. I. C. A. medals and cash prizes of $200, $125, $50, and $25. 5. 100 kilometers, long distance championship. (with pacemakers for each rider.) I. C. A. medals and cash prizes of $250, $125, $75, and $25.

Championship Match.—One mile, open to the winners of the one-mile amateur and one-mile professional championships, respectively.

The Saltonstall International Trophy.—Representing the general championship of the I. C. A. on the points secured by each competing body, members of the association, scoring 5 points for first place, 3 points for second place, and 1 point for third place.

The prizes of the championships consist of special gold medals. Entries for the championships to be made by the I. C. A. Unions, together with the names of the competitors, in sufficient time for the Secretary of the meeting to receive them not later than two weeks prior to Aug. 9.

AMATEUR EVENTS.

	Prize Values.			
One-mile novice	$25	$15	$10	$5
Half mile	25	15	10	..
Two mile	25	15	10	..
Five-mile handicap	25	15	10	5
Five-mile tandem, pursuit.	25	15	10	..

PROFESSIONAL EVENTS.

Half-mile	$125	$75	$50	..
Two mile	175	100	50	$25
Five-mile handicap	200	100	50	25
Two-mile tandem	125	60	..	..
Five-mile tandem, pursuit.	200	125	75	..

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The following is the weekly road report issued by the New York State Division, League of American Wheelmen, for the information of the cycling public:

"While as usual, at this season of the year, all the roads are dusty, the heavy rains have made riding in this section much more pleasing than usual in the midsummer season. The macadam and other hard country roads have been washed fairly clear of dust. The sidepaths were washed in a few places, but these spots have been taken care of by the Highway Commissioners or Sidepath Commissioners. All cycle paths are in first rate condition. In Queens and Nassau Counties the Highway Commisioners have at last been aroused to action, and are resurfacing as rapidly as possible the macadam roads that 'gridiron' these two counties.

"In Suffolk County the newly appointed Sidepath Commissioners have been very successful in the sale of licenses, and have realized quite a fund, and have made no delay in starting the work on the sidepaths where most needed along the trunk lines, that is, the South Shore or Merrick Road and the North Shore Road. Work has been done on the bad spots near Amityville, Moriches, and Quogue. The sidepath east of Good Ground for a short distance is at present in fair shape only, but work has been commenced here, and also on the four and a half mile stretch over the Shinnecock Hills; between Canoe Place Inn and Southampton the entire surface is being reloamed, and will soon be in first-class shape. The Patchogue-Port Jefferson path has had much money spent on it, and the surface is fine. The Eastport-Riverhead and the Westhampton-Riverhead path are both in good shape. Quogue path to Riverhead is fair only. The path between Bridgehampton and East Hampton, and through East Hampton Village, is in good shape. The path between East Hampton and Amagansett is fair. The old path between Sag Harbor and Hog Neck is to be abandoned, and a new and better path is under construction.

"The cycle path across Shelter Island, the home of Chairman Preston of the Sidepath Commission, is four and one-half miles long, and in fine shape. The path between Riverhead and Greenport and Orient has had more work done on it this year, and is better than ever before. The path between Wading River and Riverhead fair; the sidepath between Wading River and Port Jefferson fair. The sidepath Commissioners are now at work on a path which will run from Riverhead to Port Jefferson on the Plateau, and not on the road most used now, which runs close to the shore. Sidepath Commissioners are building a new path between St. James and Smithtown, connection to be made between this path and Huntington.

"The Brentwood path and the path between Islip and Central Islip is in good shape. A new path has been built from Lake Ronkonkoma, running about seven miles east, and connecting with the Patchogue-Port Jefferson cross island cycle path. Boats are running on schedule time between Port Jefferson and Bridgeport, Conn., and between Sag Harbor and Greenport and Block Island, and thence from Block Island to Newport. This gives cyclists a new route, and a pleasing sail, and makes the trip from Greater New York to New England much easier.

"NEW YORK.—Broadway above Forty-seventh Street and the Boulevard is very poor; Central Park roads and Riverside Drive fair; Riverside Drive cycle path fine. Seventh Avenue, north of One Hundred and Tenth Street, is fair. Lenox Avenue is very poor except between the car tracks. Fifth Avenue is fair. Mott Avenue at One Hundred and Thirty-eight Street is rideable, but very poor. East One Hundred and Thirty-eight Street, from Madison Avenue Bridgeto Third Avenue is still in a dangerous condition. Alexander, Willis, and Courtlandt Avenues fair. Jerome Avenue is first-rate between the car tracks. Featherbed Lane near Washington Bridge is torn up. Webster Avenue is good; St. Ann's Avenue still obstructed by building material. Westchester Avenue from the strips to the Southern Boulevard is poor. Many large holes in the asphalt of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, between Alexander and Willis Avenues, have been repaired. Roads of Rockland and Orange Counties generally good. Hastings-on-Hudson and Fishkill Landing roads good, as also those of Goshen.

"SIDEPATH LICENSE TAGS.—For the accommodation of the cycling public of Greater New York and residents of other States, Secretary-Treasurer W. S. Bull has secured a quantity of Suffolk County sidepath license tags, which may be procured at the headquarters of the New York State Division, 132 Nassau Street, New York. The Suffolk County Board of Sidepath Commissioners has fixed the license fee for 1899 at 50 cents. Those who order by mail should send 4 cents extra to cover postage and packing. Cyclists using sidepaths constructed under the Ellsworth League of American Wheelmen sidepath law without having a license tag attached to their bicycles render themselves liable to severe penalties, as prescribed in Sections 3 and 11 of Chapter 152, Laws of the State of New York."

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BROOKLYN.

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New Achievements for Monday.

The idea of the great Faraday that "the successful mind has a new compass, a new north, a new direction of its own, differencing its genius and aim from every other mind," is well borne out by the fulfilments of this store. Its compass always points to a new and better north of merchandising, new directions of its own, which mark out distinctive ways of meeting, to your best advantage, every individual want.

The prices we give in the summer months are below the profit getting mark, distinctive and incomparable. What is price if the article you buy is passe or unfashionable? Such goods are costly whatever you pay for them. But one of the most popular and dependable advantages of this store is the satisfaction of always getting the most up-to-date, distinctive and fashionable goods at the undermarket price. And we believe that the very best way to fix your interest here is by offering only such goods as will not permit of any kind of after disappointment. Thus bargain price with us means very much more than the ordinary term implies. Strong adjectives might be used to emphasize to-morrow's offers, but what can be stronger than carefully tested facts? Every promise opens up innumerable fulfilments which will ripen on Monday into the greatest opportunities we have given this season.

We will deliver all purchases Free of Charge at any Railroad Station within a radius of 100 miles. When the purchase amounts to $5.00 or more the goods will be sent Free of Charge to any Railroad Station in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. And we will deliver at your door Free of All Charges, purchases for any part of Long Island reached by the Long Island Express.

Extraordinary Prices for Negligee Shirts.

AT 59c.—Men's and Boys' $1.00 Negligee Shirts, size 12 to 18 inches.
AT 69c., OR 3 FOR $2.00.—Men's $1.00 to $1.50, all over fancy Madras cloth and silk front Negligee Shirts.
AT 95c.—Men's $1.50 to $2.00 Madras, Oxford and Percale Negligee Shirts, some with two detached collars.

25c. for Men's 50c. Suspenders.

660 pairs of lightweight summer suspenders, made of a woven tubular-webbing, one of the strongest and lightest suspenders made, exactly like those we sold earlier in the season at 50c., for Monday 25c. a pair.

¼ and ½ Prices for Golf and Bicycle Clothing.

All our Men's Golf and Bicycle Clothing, including many of this season's very best and most up-to-date things, we have reduced to ¼ or ½ original prices. Really this is one of the best chances of the summer.

Men's Suits to Order. Startling Offer.
Regular $35.00 Ones for $18.00.

We have given some very unusual prices in our Merchant Tailoring Department this season, as every one who has had any clothes made here can testify. But here is an offer that is the very Eureka of bargain-giving. To clear up all our this season's Imported and Domestic Cloths, such as fancy Worsteds, Homespuns, Cheviots and Cassimeres, we will make you a suit from any of them for $18.00. Former prices all remain on the cloths for your inspection, trimming, tailoring and fit all the very best, and the suits have been very cheap at the former prices of from $27.50 to $35.00. $18.00 now for anything you choose while they last.

Still Better Hosiery and Underwear.

Our recent sales of Hosiery and Underwear have captured the city. Never before have such values been given. Every lot offered to us by the makers at a loss we avail ourselves of, and pass them along to you without profit to ourselves.

AT 12½c., INSTEAD OF 25c. to 50c.—Women's and Men's fine white Cotton Gauze Shirts, high and low neck, with short and long sleeves; drawers in broken sizes to match.
AT 12½c., INSTEAD OF 19c.—Women's fine grade, Richelieu ribbed, White, Pink and Blue Cotton Vests, low neck, no sleeves, silk tape in neck, all sizes.
AT 3 FOR $1.00, INSTEAD OF 50c. AND 65c.—Men's Imported Balbriggan Shirts, French necks and long sleeves, with Drawers to match, with French strap backs. Also fine quality Colored Balbriggan Shirts, ribbed skirts and Drawers to match; size shirts, 34 to 44; drawers, 30 to 40.
AT 25c., INSTEAD OF 39c. AND 50c.—Women's extra quality Colored Lisle Thread Hose, tan, striped, and Richelieu ribbed, ingrain stainless black.

95c. for Men's $1.50 Pajamas.

600 suits of an extraordinarily good $1.50 Pajama made of a superior quality of lightweight Madras cloth, will be sold on Monday at 95c.

Separate Skirts at Between Season Prices.

The following are tight-fitting over hips and double-stitched seams.
AT $3.75 INSTEAD OF $5.25.—In Black or Blue Cheviot.
AT $3.90 INSTEAD OF $5.50.—In Gray Homespun.
AT $4.95 INSTEAD OF $5.50.—In Mohair Brilliantine.
AT $6.25 INSTEAD OF $9.25.—In Separate Skirts with the "Habit" back, open front and finished with several rows of stitching. In Gray Homespun, Black or Blue Oxford Mixtures or Cheviot.
AT $7.25 INSTEAD OF $10.50.—Separate Skirts with "Habit" back—"scalloped" in front and finished with rows of stitching, either Light or Dark Gray Homespun, Oxford Mixtures or Cheviot.

Clearing Sale of Wash Skirts.
69c. to $2.25, Regular $1.35 to $7.00.

The remainder of our stock, consisting of 1,200 Skirts, including Crashes, Natural Linens, Pique, Ducks and other materials—some plain, others with insertions of Swiss Embroidery, washable braid trimmings, &c.—all sold with our usual guarantee as to fit, finish, &c. Reduced in lots as follows: 69c., 95c., $1.25, $1.69 and $2.25; regular prices were from $1.35 to $7.00.

Excitement in Boys' Clothing.
A Sale at the Most Sensational Prices Ever Offered.

Those who have been taking advantage of the great strides our Boys' Clothing Department has made within the last year will be able to form some idea of what the following offers for Monday really mean. Any mother can pick up many a substantial saving for her boy. And there are many other offers besides these.

AT $3.98 AND $4.98 FOR REGULAR $4.98 TO $7.48 SUITS.—700 of these for Boys of 3 to 16 years, including the highest grade Double-Breasted Suits, plaids and mixtures. Also Sailor and Vestee Suits of the finest Blue and Brown Serge and nobby plaids, handsomely trimmed and styles that are not shown elsewhere.
AT $2.98 FOR REGULAR $4.98.—400 Boys' Double-Breasted Suits of wool fabric and well made. Broken lines, of course, but some of the very best offers ever given.
AT 25c., REDUCED FROM 39c.—500 Pairs Boys' Knee Trousers, sizes 3 to 16, extra well made from cotton in pretty dark and light stripes, also the best quality Blue Denim.
AT 49c., REDUCED FROM 69c.—750 Boys' Knee Trousers, sizes 3 to 16, made from all wool Cheviot in Blue and Black, reinforced seats and knees, taped seams and patent waist bands.
AT 29c. AND 49c., REDUCED FROM 98c.—Boys' Straw Hats, reduced to 29c. and 49c., regular value up to 98c.

HARNESS RACING GOSSIP

Good Work of the Horses Last Week at the Detroit Meeting.

ENTRY LIST FOR CLEVELAND

Horse Show at Denver Festival—Maud S. and Sunol to Remain with the Bonner Family.

Rain came like a bird of evil omen to stop the first day's sport on the Grand Circuit at the Detroit meeting last Monday, but the sport was only delayed one day, for on Tuesday the trotters and pacers were going at it with their old-time vim, and enthusiasm such as has not been seen even at a harness race meeting in Detroit for years was manifested by the spectators. The track, even after a day of rain, was in good condition on Tuesday, as the time some of the races were trotted in will show, but the best sport of the week was not on until Wednesday. Then the attractions were greater and the attendance larger than on the opening day, for the M. E. M. Stake of $10,000 was on for decision, and with such a rich prize in sight the best horses at their best efforts were sure to be shown.

In the 2:27 pace, Sphinx S. was the favorite, but was beaten after the first heat, 2:11¼, by Harry O., a black gelding by Atlantic King, in 2:10¾, 2:10¾. Fifteen horses scored for the word in the 2:20 trot, and Owyhee, a son of Charles Derby, driven by McHenry, won after losing the first heat to Dorothy S., by Wildbrino. Time—2:15, 2:13½, 2:13. The M. & M. Stake, $10,000, for 2:24 trotters, stimulated speculation, and darkness closed upon an undecided battle. Kingmond, by King Darlington, won the first heat in 2:15¼. Success, by Superior, took the second heat in 2:11¾. The Queen, by Chimes, captured the third heat in 2:10½, and Royal Baron, by Baron Wilkes, was first under the wire in the fourth heat in 2:12¼. The plungers were on the anxious seat as the race progressed. The Queen, who took a record of 2:10½ in her maiden race, is a black mare of fifteen hands, five years old, by Chimes, out of Queenie King, by Mambrino King, she out of a daughter of Indian Chief. The 2:07 pace also was unfinished. Egozen, by Egotist, won the first heat in 2:08¾; Sherman Clay took the second and third heats in 2:07¼, 2:06¾, and Pearl Onward obtained the decision in the fourth heat in 2:07½. Lady of the Manor was a starter, but was not her old self.

The struggle was finished on Thursday, and the affair took on an unexpected turn. Up to Wednesday night Royal Baron, the bay son of Baron Wilkes and Daisy Blackwood, was looked upon as a comparative outsider, even though he had won the fourth heat. But that shrewd Connecticut horseman, "Nick" Hubinger, knew his horse's worth, and he bet on him to the limit. Royal Baron had no chance in the fifth heat, but he won the sixth and seventh after a grand struggle in both of them with The Queen.

***

The Detroit meeting closed a decidedly successful one both from the standpoint of good performances and financially, and the horses have moved on to Cleveland, Ohio, where the Cleveland Driving Club opens its meeting to-morrow. A better entry list than the one offered for this meeting it would be hard to find, and not only are the horses of the first class, but they are on the tip edge of speed just now, and grand performances are looked for by the horsemen.

Among the twenty-two horses named for the 2:14 trot are Laurels, Charity, Chimes Girl, Sister Alice, Miss Kate, and Charley Herr. The 2:16 pace on the same day has fifteen entries, and the 2:27 pace has seventeen entries. The fourth race is a 2:19 trot, two in three, sixteen nominations, including Lillian, by Heir-at-Law; Grand Baron, by Baron Wilkes, and Intact, by Allerton. The first race on the card for Tuesday is the 2:23 pace, seventeen entries, and the second is the 2:23 trot, twenty-seven entries, including Royal Baron, Shade On, Coney, Bel Espirit, and Lady Geraldine.

The 2:19 pace closed with thirteen entries, and the 2:27 trot with twenty-five entries, the get of famous stallions.

The classes are fast on Wednesday. Among the eleven named for the 2:09 pace are Argetta, Sally Toler, Col D., and Hal B. Those nominated for the 2:08 trot are The Abbot, Kentucky Union, Elloree, Mattie Patterson, John Nolan, Eagle Flanagan, and Klamath, and the contest will be followed with the livellest interest. Among the twenty-one named for the 2:11 pace are Sidmont, Will Leyburn, Red Seal, and Patchen Boy. The 2:16 trot, heats two in three, closed with thirteen nominations, and conspicuous in the list are Elsie S., Belle M., and Surpal. Frank Bogash, Searchlight, Chehalis, Borough Park, Anaconda, and Directly are among those eligible for the 2:04 pace on Thursday.

A strong field should come from the fifteen named for the 2:10 trot. Cresceus is in it, and so are Elloree, Tommy Britton, Pilatus, Oakland Baron, Dan Cupid, Belle J., Caracalia, Battleton, Dare Devil, Monterey, Gayton, and Dione. Third on Thursday's card is the 2:14 pace, twenty entries, and fourth is the 2:21 trot, eleven entries. First on Friday, the fifth and last day of the meeting, is the 2:07 pace, thirteen entries, including Lady of the Manor, Annanias, Bright Regent, Giles Noyes, and Pearl Onward. Second is the 2:12 trot, eighteen entries, among them Pasonte, Copeland, and Hilda S. Third is the 2:24 pace, eight entries, and fourth is the 2:24 trot, sixteen entries.

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A horse show will be made one of the most prominent features of Colorado's Mountain and Plain Festival, which will be held in Denver Sept. 25 to 30. The horse show will be given on the

The New York Times.

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

Copyright, 1899,
THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. XLVIII....No. 15,455.
SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIXTEEN PAGES. JULY 23, 1899. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

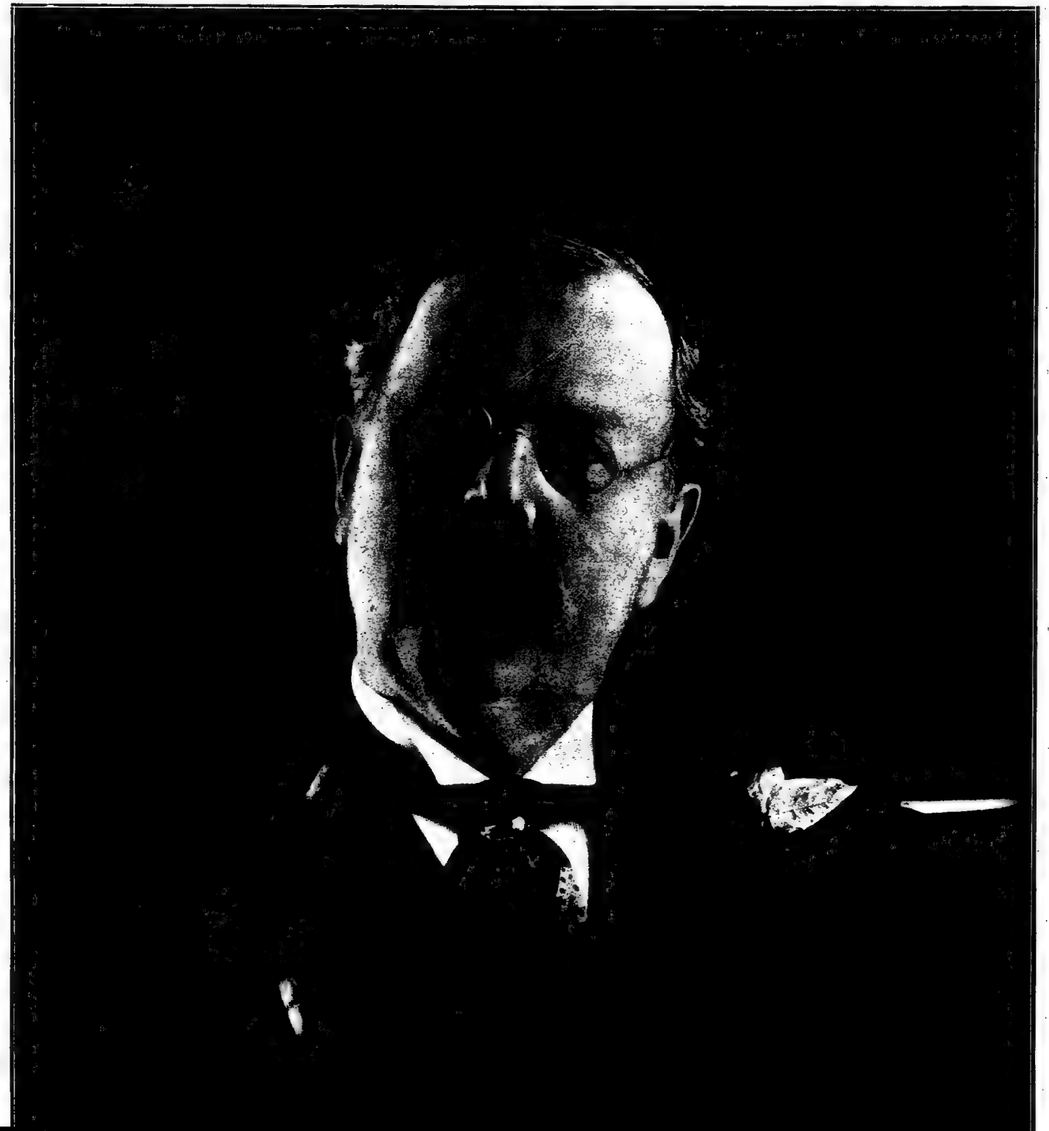

JULY 1899

The New York Times.
Illustrated Magazine Supplement.

JULY 23, 1899.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

Certain ill-natured persons connected with newspapers—which some may consider a sufficient explanation and justification of their ill-nature—have been making sport of a New Orleans bridegroom for soliciting an artillery company, in which he was an officer, to fire a salute in honor of his nuptials. New Orleans, it must be remembered, is far behind the great cities of the Central West in some things. In New Orleans, as a general thing, a man gets married only once, and if ever he is to have a volley fired over him, that is the time. After a man is dead the salvo is as good as thrown away so far as his own personal gratification is concerned. To New Yorkers, we doubt not, the bridegroom's request seems sensible and thoughtful, and we hope that the artillery company had enough esprit de corps to comply with it. It would seem quite evident that those persons who laugh at our friend's matrimonial enthusiasm have either been married a great many years, or a great many times, or have never been married at all.

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For more than a quarter of a century a committee of the Boston Society of Natural History has been investigating the subject of the "frozen well" at Brandon, Vt. To one who has been acquainted with their yearly reports it would seem that their intelligences had worked in a sort of retrograde fashion. After the first twelve years of laborious investigation and minute examination the committee reported that it was an actual fact that ice had remained in the Branuon well during the hot months of Summer, notwithstanding openings made in the soil, and the tunnel that was run into the gravel bed to give more free access to the warm surface water. Later on a report asserted that there was nothing in the composition of the water which would explain the freezing, and that the most delicate application of the galvanometer had failed to show the presence of electric currents. And so at length the committee arrived at this conclusion—"The gravel bed, it is believed, was frozen by the cold of successive rigorous Winters, and the wave of Summer heat has not yet been able to overcome the cold." Science gets at some natural phenomena in a curiously round-about way.

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Certainly the daughters of Indiana seem built on a different plan physically—possibly intellectually also—from their Eastern sisters. To find the expression of a tour de force similar to the one described below, it would be necessary to go back to the chronicles of the daughters of the Pilgrims. "My daughter Julia," writes the editor of The Seymour Times, "becoming disgusted with the tramp printers we had to employ, determined to do all the work herself. She set every type in the current issue of the paper, including the new advertisements, (the excellent typographical form of which we would fain expatiate on, did space permit,) and has three columns left over for next week, besides which she did a big washing, read about fifty newspapers, and took two days' recreation at the County Fair." Besides the prodigious ability and adaptability of "Julia," another fact is brought strikingly forward in the above quotation—Julia's pa knows how to make the most of his opportunities.

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It is at this season of the year that those persons living in the neighborhood of the not altogether too numerous parks and tree-grown squares of the metropolis derive the full benefits of the sanitary feature of budding foliage. Particularly in the night is the contrast between the dry, house-inclosed side streets and those places covered with trees noticeable and pleasant to experience. There is nothing like active vegetation and plenty of it in a huge city. It will not be many years before the trees that were set out early in the Spring in lower Fifth Avenue will be in a condition to add much to the healthful qualities of the section, as they certainly will to its beauty. In the meantime, school children should be better taught the functions of the leaf, that when they grow up they may more fully appreciate the advantages of a tree-garnished city.

THE LATER FLOWERS.

The elder's blooms are flat and fair;
The ox-eyed daisy's in the grass;
And shepherd's rods, in meekness, stare
From every hedgerow as we pass;
While bees have mournful notes which tell
Of Summer's fullness and farewell!

Ah me! I watched the shining hours,
From early crocus till the may
Was spent in whiteness o'er the bowers,
And gorses glorified the way!
Now later blooms of sadness stand
In pitying glory o'er the land!

How sober is the Summer's pride!
How sad her close! How deep the fire
That heralds blossoms of the time!
Amid their glow we gain desire,
And pray that life's declining hour
May hold such wealth of fruit and flower!
—WILLIAM JOSEPH GALLAGHER in Chambers's Journal.

JOHN K. COWEN.

JOHN K. COWEN, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, is to-day numbered among the greatest transportation men in the country, if not in the world. It has not been demonstrated whether Mr. Cowen was born great, whether he achieved this distinction, or whether it was thrust upon him. It is safe to assume, however, that as he started in the world practically penniless, the honors that have come to him were the fruits of his native ability coupled with a wonderful amount of perseverance and energy, combined with what thrifty Americans call "push."

On Feb. 20, 1896, Mr. Cowen and Oscar G. Murray were appointed receivers for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. At midnight on June 30 last their custody ceased in such a capacity, and the property was turned over to the stockholders. In a little over three years a wonderful change had taken place. Upon assuming charge, the receivers decided that the only wise course to pursue was to practically rebuild and re-equip the road. The physical condition was bad, its equipment antiquated and inadequate to handle business, and its insufficiency was such as to seriously injure the revenues. The road is now in good physical shape and has equipment of modern construction sufficient to handle a large traffic satisfactorily. The gross earnings have greatly increased, and the net earnings are expected to be larger when the improvements now under way become available.

But to return to the subject of this sketch. Like President McKinley, he is a native of the Buckeye State, where he passed his youth and early manhood. He first saw the light of day in Holmes County, Oct. 28, 1844. His father, Washington Cowen, was a native of Oxford, Penn., but early in life moved to Ohio and settled in Holmes County. Young Cowen studied at the local public schools, and when twelve years old was sent to the academy at Fredericksburg, Ohio. At sixteen he entered the Vermilion Institute at Hayesville, where, after remaining two years, he taught in the public school at Millersburg. By this work and other occupations he earned enough to enable him to enter Princeton in 1863, from which university he was graduated in 1866 at the head of his class. Returning to Millersburg, he taught in the High School, and later became the principal of an academy at Shreve, Ohio.

But pedagogy was little to his liking. He wanted to be a lawyer, so he spent his spare hours in reading the dry tomes of the legal profession, laying the foundation of the knowledge upon which he has raised himself to a high position among his colleagues at the bar. It is related of Mr. Cowen that he walked from Shreve to Canton to take his examination, so anxious was he to realize his cherished ambition. President McKinley was one of his examiners, and after the young man had become a full-fledged attorney he removed to Mansfield, Ohio, the home of John Sherman, where he practised his profession with success for several years.

Mr. Cowen's connection with the Baltimore and Ohio was due to the late Robert Garrett, one of his predecessors in the Presidency of the road. The two were classmates at Princeton, and a warm friendship sprang up between them at Old Nassau. Young Garrett's father, the late John W. Garrett, was then President of the Baltimore and Ohio, and through his son he became interested in the Ohioan and offered him a position in the legal department. That happened in 1872, when the late John H. B. Latrobe and the late Charles J. M. Gwinn were the company's chief legal advisers. Mr. Cowen's ability was readily recognized, and he gradually advanced, until at last he became the General Counsel of the company. This position he held until he was elected by the Board of Directors to succeed Charles F. Mayer as President.

Beginning with what was known as the "New Judge Campaign," in 1883, Mr. Cowen became prominently identified with the Independent Democracy in Maryland, and he was for several years one of the most interesting figures in the politics of that State. He is a clean-cut free trader, and glories in the fact, as he did in the campaign of 1884, when he was elected to Congress by a narrow margin. Senator Gorman's leadership was the special object of the attack of the Independents, and in his first fight Mr. Cowen stood shoulder to shoulder with the late Severn Teackle Wallis. The most dramatic episode in his political career occurred, however, in 1887. The scene was at the Republican State Convention, which had just nominated the late Walter B. Brooks for Governor. Just as an adjournment was in order Mr. Cowen, with a band of Independent Democratic friends, entered the hall and walked boldly down the aisle to the stage. The convention soon discovered their identity, and, amid intense enthusiasm, Mr. Cowen was assisted to the platform. In response to demands for a speech, he made a brilliant address, in which he pledged the support of himself and his friends to the Republican ticket, because he considered it represented the spirit of reform in State issues. All through that campaign he was a zealous worker with his Republican allies.

Mr. Cowen will be long remembered as a champion of Mr. Cleveland at the National Convention held in Chicago in 1892. He stoutly maintained that the sentiment of the Maryland Democrats was for the former President. This was the occasion when ex-Senator Gorman's friends came near causing a "fluke" by springing Mr. Gorman's name before the convention. When the Maryland delegation announced a divided vote Mr. Cowen shouted, "Shame!" Subsequently, when the delegation made its vote unanimous for Mr. Cleveland, he roared, "That's what you ought to have done at first!" When Mr. Cleveland was declared nominated that memorable Summer morning, Mr. Cowen secured a big broom, and, standing on the seat that he had occupied, he waved this implement of household industry with boyish glee before the vast assemblage, cheering and hurrahing until his voice was exhausted.

Photo by Wright and Cook, Philadelphia, Penn.
WILLIAM M. CHASE.

Mr. Cleveland's election gave Mr. Cowen a substantial foothold with the Democratic National Administration. Though he had wandered from the ranks of the "regulars," the edict went forth that he should be nominated for Congress from Baltimore in the campaign of 1894. A trip was made to Gray Gables, when the matter was discussed with Mr. Cleveland, and I. Freeman Rasin, the local leader, was instructed to pass the word down the line that Mr. Cowen was to be the party's candidate. An unusual feature about Mr. Cowen's nomination was that it was given to him by the Fourth District Convention, although he lived in the Second District. He is the only man in Maryland ever elected to office from one district when he resided in another.

Mr. Cowen's Congressional boom was ably seconded by Mr. Rasin, the organization leader in Baltimore City, but ex-Senator Gorman, the State leader, was not a party to the plan, and did not believe it was "good politics" to honor the "brainy railroad king" who had repeatedly condemned Mr. Gorman, Mr. Rasin, and almost the entire contingent of ward workers whenever he chanced to appear upon the public rostrum. Without the support of the "regulars" Mr. Cowen had no hope of election. He put his case in Mr. Rasin's hands, and that astute politician began to bring the "ends" together that would result in the Independent's victory.

When Mr. Rasin said that a man was to be elected, he knew that his lieutenants would turn in like true soldiers and do their best. But in this case he encountered strong and for a time relentless opposition on the part of some of the men who were closest to him. Mr. Rasin, however, made a final effort and whipped into line every leader in the Fourth Congressional District, which embraced the section that in New York would be called the Tenderloin. On election day the fight was such as had never been seen in Baltimore. The "boys" who in those days "roughed it" at the polls, went at their work like soldiers. Old Marsh Market space was performing a mission heretofore unknown in its history. Its voters, the men who had been repeatedly castigated, who had sent to political oblivion scores of Mr. Cowen's ambitious followers, now came forth at the bidding of Mr. Rasin, in the armor of Cleveland Democracy, and by their work in one precinct of the old Ninth Ward achieved a triumph which will never be forgotten so long as politics holds public attention in Maryland. Mr. Cowen was elected and took his seat in Congress by virtue of the unselfish work of the men who until a few days before the polls opened were his sworn enemies.

As to the effect of this triumph, few men familiar with the political conditions agree, but since then the whole current of public affairs in Maryland has changed. Mr. Cowen served his term.

Mr. Cowen is of Scotch-Irish blood, and is strong mentally and physically. He has a wonderful capacity for work, and appears to revel in it. His memory is remarkable, and as executive of the affairs of the Baltimore and Ohio he can often recall the most minute details in discussing business matters.

As a lawyer the Baltimore and Ohio's President ranks with the leading legal lights in the profession. He has appeared in the District Courts, the Court of Appeals, and before the Supreme Court of the United States. He makes a strong and forceful address, and bids fair to rival his railroad contemporary, Chauncey M. Depew, as an after-dinner speaker, in consequence of which accomplishment he is always in demand at banquets. Mr. Cowen is a man of strong personality and a great deal of magnetism. His will power is so pronounced that he has been referred to as a hypnotist. His arguments are so convincing that he rarely fails to win his point on whatever subject the discussion may lead. He concentrates his whole attention upon what he has to do, and many instances are related of his absentmindedness. This is one of them:

He was walking down to the Baltimore and Ohio Central Building one morning from his house on Charles Street, in Baltimore, when a beggar approached him for alms. The man followed him down the street and finally attracted his notice. At the request for assistance he put his hand in his pocket and complied with the appeal. When he needed change later in the day he found that he had given his new acquaintance the entire contents of his pocket.

Mr. Cowen, when he undertakes to do anything, reminds one of the story that used to be told on Gen. Benjamin Butler about the silver spoons. "He knows what he wants and he makes for it." In writing a speech he will draw up a skeleton, which he places on a table. He will then walk around it, and, one by one, pick out the ideas upon which he wishes to elaborate.

Mrs. Cowen has the reputation of doing more for charity, and for "charity's sake" alone, than any other member of her sex in Baltimore. There are hundreds of unfortunates in the City of Monuments who have had substantial proofs of her generosity. Her bounty is always distributed in an unostentatious manner, and the general public has little idea of the amount of good accomplished under her auspices. At the hospitals and similar institutions the inmates enjoy flowers and delicacies supplied by her, and her missions of mercy are not confined to any locality or class or condition of people. Mrs. Cowen before her marriage was Miss Helen Angelia Woods, and she is also a native of Ohio. The couple have one child, a daughter, who is now about twelve years old.

1899

WILLIAM M. CHASE IN HIS STUDIO.

PORTION OF THE EAST WALL IN MR. CHASE'S STUDIO.

It would be difficult indeed at this late day to tell the painting world of the United States at least anything additional regarding the personality, career, and achievements of William M. Chase. By his works he is widely known in the art circles of Europe, and to his compatriots there has been so much set forth in printer's ink as to leave practically hardly anything unsaid of an agreeable and gifted man, who will always be a luminous figure in the art history of his native land.

It will be sufficient here to briefly state that, born in Indiana, he received the basis of his English education in Indianapolis, where his father was a leading shoe dealer. The elder Chase sympathized with his son's artistic tendency, but regarded it rather as a side issue, and at an early age pressed him into service as a clerk in his fashionable store, to acquaint him with mercantile methods, this being, in the senior's estimation, a far more practical way of meeting the demands of livelihood. After, as his father expressed it, he had wasted enough wrapping paper in outlining the bent of his natural endowments, he was allowed to abandon commercial pursuits and in good earnest lay the foundations for his subsequent career by a course of study in the classes of the New York Academy of Design. After a sojourn in St. Louis, where he met with financial success by painting fruit and flower pieces that answered a demand amounting to almost a popular clamor, he was at length able to go abroad in 1874 and study the best examples of old and modern art in the various countries of Europe, where he occupied himself as well in copying the notable works of the great painters. These reproductions met with hearty indorsement from the art critics in Continental cities, much favor being bestowed upon some copies of Velasquez, which met with flattering reception at various exhibitions at Madrid.

Mr. Chase has long been identified as a successful instructor in the various art schools of New York, but is now gradually withdrawing from this branch of his profession, which too seriously encroaches upon time he desires to devote to his own creations.

Many celebrated artists, among whom one recalls Whistler, Herkomer, and Beckwith, have been limned by the facile brush of Mr. Chase, and in a reciprocal way these same painters of distinction have produced "counterfeit presentments" of their brother artist, while Bauer and St. Gaudens have interpreted him in "animated bust," upon which their skillful handling sets him forth with marvelous life and expression. Conspicuous figures in other walks of life—Gen. James Watson Webb, Rutherford B. Hayes, William M. Evarts, Joseph H. Choate, and Seth Low—have sat to him, and, in the face of this array of distinguished names it is not strange that Mr. Chase should be identified in some minds as being devoted to portraiture. It is evident, though, from various comments, that the artist thinks it well for painters not to confine themselves to any specified line, but to be amenable to all inspirations of nature in her varying moods and seasons, and to depict upon canvas sky, sea, shore, animal life, or human form in obedience to its appeal for expression through their brushes—an ability that might be warped if a painter limited himself to interpreting only one phase of nature.

Mr. Chase has long been known as a collector of uncommon taste and discrimination, and the sale of his objets d'art, bric-à-brac, and antiques a few years ago attracted the attention of connoisseurs and the curiosity of the public. But the collecting mania, which with him is as correct as it is catholic, is still assertive, and from present prospects it will not be long before he can marshal another overwhelming array of rare, curious, and beautiful articles. In the direction of antique rings alone the collection sold numbered over five hundred, but already two hundred more have been gathered to replace them.

CORNER OF THE STUDIO OF WILLIAM M. CHASE, SHOWING PORTRAIT OF THE ARTIST'S DAUGHTER.

As the visitor enters the door of the suite of rooms in which Mr. Chase has, within the past few months, installed himself, a welcome harp suspended upon its inner side tinkles a melodious greeting, and the incomer stands upon a parquet-floored ance-room where one's footfalls are hushed by the thick pile of an antique prayer-rug. One may drop for a moment's rest upon a teakwood settee, if that old English name can be applied to a seat of generous dimensions, carved with the cunning of Chinese craftsmanship, and the eye is caught by paintings, portraits, landscapes, and bits of beach on Shinnecock shore, with figures in diaphanous fabrics, with gay, overspreading parasols, and one might fancy the subject mirrored a fashionable hour at a watering place of some seagirt town of France.

Oriental embroideries, Persian, Japanese, Chinese, and Moorish, are draped about with the prodigality that one might expect in more ordinary textiles, and one passes from this reception room into the more bewildering collection that is garnered in the studio itself, an apartment set forth as well, with the paraphernalia of a wizard of the brush. The eye is indeed confused by the embarrassment of beauty, as well as riches, brought together within these four walls—pictures, of course, galore, many by the host himself, but places of honor largely given up to examples of brother artists and masters of preceding centuries; tapestries from the looms of Gobelin, Beauvais, and Aubusson; velvets of antique Genoese weave, of neutral hues and indescribably beautiful tints in the sheen, with the gleam of metallic threads, mellowed by the lapse of time.

Dating from the Renaissance period, there are chests, tables, Venetian chairs, carved cabinets of walnut, oak, and teak, and these are laden with knick-knacks, quaint, interesting, and curious in the ideas embodied, or the handicraft displayed.

The easel supports at once a portrait and a picture, in the speaking likeness of a young woman, attired after the fashion of the eighteenth century. The original occupies a chair upon the sitter's platform, and while the visitor is permitted to tarry, chatting over the artist's early struggles and experiences, the lady and the likeness seem two personalities—one hardly less real than the other, except for the silence with which the latter seems to listen to the conversation among the living three.

ADA CRISP.

VALE.

Little child that standest on the threshold
Of the dark descent that leads—no man knows whither,
Following in the footsteps of thy father,

Where the footprints lead, thou walkest bravely,
Darker grow the shadows, steeper falls the pathway,
Nearer looms the vast and shrouded portal.

Ah, but see! the footprints turn, remounting,
Tiny feet, you, too, the golden sun is calling
To the flowers and grasses of the meadow.

Wherefore dost thou halt as if uncertain?
What! another voice, not father's and not mother's?
Who is this that speaks, "My child, come hither"?

Whose the hand stretched out athwart the darkness?
Whose the arm that clasps thee, strong, yet very gentle?
Whose the kiss upon the lips of silence?

B. PAUL NEUMAN in The Spectator.

Business View of It.

From The St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

If we are not to have a slice of China we may at least sell the invading Christian powers the locomotives they will need in their new territory.

Next.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Liquid air? What'll they invent next?"
"Water dust, perhaps."

HOW NEW YORKERS KEEP COOL.

THIS is the season of the year when in newspapers and magazines we find long, instructive articles on how to keep cool. They suggest all sorts of clever devices, these articles. According to them, your hat can be turned into a refrigerator and your umbrella into a portable shower bath. Some of them prescribe cold baths, while others insist strongly on hot. There is an equal difference of opinion as to iced drinks; according to one, all liquids should be taken in Summer at blood heat; another asserts that no one can go through the heated term without drinking at least two quarts of ice-water a day. Diet is a strong point with all of them; eat nothing heating is what they all say—then they go on to prove that everything is heating except tapioca pudding and stale rye bread.

It is doubtful, however, if any one takes these hot-weather advisers seriously—least of all themselves. It would be saddening to think that a human being anywhere in the world was actually living according to the rules they lay down.

One would stand a much better chance of learning how to keep cool by observing the methods of the various people that one knows. Everybody has an idea on the subject, and everybody's idea is the best. There have been, and still are, other things to cause differences of opinion among people. Questions like the immortality of the soul and the influence of mind over matter have, from time to time, brought on a good deal of talk. At present the advisability of expansion and the disposition of the Philippines are causing considerable discussion. In arguing about topics like these, people grow excited, and even angry, at times, but the great question of the best way to keep cool in Summer has separated friends, estranged brothers, and broken up happy homes. There is only one thing else about which every man is so absolutely convinced that he knows better than everybody else—and that is the best way to cure a cold!

The climate of New York is such that on both these subjects every New Yorker is thoroughly au fait, or should be, if there is anything to be learned by experience. Nobody has ever had the temerity to recommend outright or to speak well even in an offhand way of New York's Winter climate, but there have arisen from time to time wicked and shameless people who have attempted to boom New York as a Summer resort. Doubtless they have all gone or will go to a place that is sufficiently hotter than New York to make them believe by comparison that this was really and truly a Summer climate.

But while no truthful and conscientious person can claim that Summer life in New York is ideal—it is, nevertheless, endurable, and in a way instructive. One can find out more ways to keep cool in a week here than one could learn in a year of weeks at a Summer resort. The can't-get-aways have hit upon some plans for outwitting Old Sol that are worthy of consideration and are of considerably more practical value than the afore-mentioned "Hot Weather Hints" in the newspapers. The newsboys down in City Hall Park, for instance, have a method of keeping cool that is in effectiveness far ahead of any printed instructions as to diet and hygiene. Unfortunately it is not practicable for the majority of people. Clothed and apparently in their right minds, these urchins jump into the cool waters of the park fountain. There they splash around as gleefully as dolphins, to the manifest envy of passers-by and the just and righteous indignation of the policeman. They do not allow the latter to get near enough to give any very forcible expression to his feelings, for as soon as he appears on their horizon they scramble out and take refuge in a flight that is equally remarkable for its wetness and its swiftness.

This mode of cooling off unquestionably has its advantages, but grown-ups have a narrow prejudice in favor of going about their business dry-clad—a whimsical idea which prevents them from putting the system to a practical test.

The leading idea with a large number of persons seems to be that the best way to keep cool in hot weather is to take as much and as violent exercise as possible. There are many misguided people who, given a temperature of a hundred in the shade, will choose a century run on a bicycle as the most enjoyable way of passing the time. Others lean to golf—nine rounds in the hot sun over a difficult course is their idea of having a good time. The can't-get-aways for six days in the week labor and do all their work, but instead of resting on the seventh they hie themselves to some country club near New York and use up their good time and strength "on the links." Tennis and baseball also have their enthusiastic hot-weather devotees, as a visit to Central Park any afternoon will testify.

Other people who are not so energetic acquire the electric fan habit—that is, the habit of seeking out offices, barbers' shops, restaurants, and other places where there are electric fans in good working order. When they find a fan that suits them they plant themselves, so to speak, and remain as long as possible in placid enjoyment of the breezes furnished by other people's money. Every proprietor of an electric fan becomes acquainted during the heated term with these electric fan fiends. Before very long the big office buildings will doubtless add this class to the peddlers, book agents, and beggars, who are now excluded.

It helps some people wonderfully on a hot day to remember how cold it was last Winter. When they reach a particularly hot stretch of blistering pavement it affords them immense satisfaction to recall that six months ago the snow lay two feet deep on that very spot. If they find themselves unable to sleep on hot nights they go to the open window and think how they had to

IN THE GRATEFUL SHADE OF OLD TRINITY.

THE MEMORY OF WINTER WEATHER HELPS SOME PEOPLE TO GET THROUGH A HOT DAY.

nerve themselves during the blizzard to let it down even an inch from the top. The day that the gas froze, the happy moment when the water pipes burst, are charming reminiscences—every chilblain is a sacred memory.

Of course it requires imagination to derive real comfort from thoughts like these—and all New Yorkers are not imaginative. For souls that lack the sacred fire there are more practical methods of keeping cool. They betake themselves to the roof gardens, they go to the park for the music, they seek the top of the Fifth Avenue stages—a Summer resort that will not be available after this season.

The most popular of all the methods of keeping cool is that of testing, on the open cars, the elasticity of the transfer system. This develops into a sort of midsummer madness with some people—it becomes a matter of pride and friendly rivalry to see who can ride furthest for 5 cents; they spend innumerable car fares on city maps, and they lie awake at nights thinking out new transfer combinations. The happiest man of the season is one who has just discovered that he can ride from the Battery up to Hastings-on-the-Hudson for 8 cents. The various "degrees by which he did ascend"—the changes from elevated to surface cars, and the innumerable transfers by which he achieved this feat—would imperil the sanity of an ordinary mind if it should attempt to grasp them, but to the transfer maniac it was all plain sailing. Another one of his kind, who had already ridden all over Manhattan Island for 5 cents, was overheard the other day to ask the conductor if the company did not give transfers at the Battery to the Staten Island Ferry boats!

The inability to get transfers to the various excursion boats is doubtless a real grievance to those who are touched with the transfer mania, but the boats do not for that reason lack passengers. The excursion idea is very popular in New York with people who are striving to keep cool. There are all styles and sizes of boats, and objective points to suit all tastes. There is the Jersey coast for those who prefer mosquitoes to heat; there is Coney Island for those who want to eat, drink, and be merry as well as to bathe; there is Manhattan Beach, with the fireworks for those who want to meditate on a future state; there is the Goddess of Liberty for sightseers; and there is always the Hudson for lovers of natural scenery. A conversation that I overheard the other day between two men on a Hudson River boat sums up the whole matter:

"Well, I've seen 'em all now—Coney Island and all them places—but I b'lieve this here natural scenery beats 'em all," said one.

"Yes, I like it," assented the other patronizingly.

The picnic mania prevails extensively in

1899

The Excursion Boats Do Not Lack Passengers in Hot Weather.

New York—especially among the children. After one has become a grown-up one finds that the keen edge of enjoyment has worn off from many things; the word "picnic" no longer is synonymous with bliss. But a child finds it hard to imagine a higher form of happiness than that of romping for hours in the hot sun, then sitting down to a lunch of ham sandwiches, hard-boiled eggs, ice-cold lemonade, sardines, and pie.

The soda water habit is one which can also be described as a midsummer madness—and that of the most virulent type. People who are afflicted by it find it impossible to refuse an iced drink of any description. They not only partake of all the old familiar ones like vanilla ice cream soda, but they persist in trying all the new ones—sometimes with results that baffle description. There is no Keeley cure for this particular form of dipsomania, and will-power seems to have no effect whatever. An innocent milk shake can unsettle a firm resolution quite as effectually as an earthquake.

It is in their methods of dressing for the hot weather, however, that New Yorkers display the maddest of all their midsummer madnesses. It has been remarked that despite the climate, the people of this city do not know how to dress for either heat or cold. Whereas the climate is made up mostly of extremes, New Yorkers dress entirely for averages—the consequence is that they are always either too hot or too cold. In the Northwest the cold is accepted as a matter of course, and people dress accordingly. It is often quite as cold in New York as it is out there, but New Yorkers know nothing of fur caps with ear flaps, arctic boots, and other paraphernalia for keeping warm. In the South the heat is taken for granted, and the people there dress for it. The men wear linen suits and carry umbrellas. Here a man wearing a linen suit and carrying an umbrella down town would be followed around by crowds of jeering small boys. It is a real trial for a New Yorker to have to doff his silk hat to old Sol—he gives up his stiff shirt with a real struggle. Young professional men get an idea that dignity is a matter of dress, and go about on hot days wearing high silk hats and frock coats that give one a high fever only to look at them. It is true that lanky young men with very lean calves affect knickerbockers in Summer, and stout elderly women appear in light, airy muslins that would be suitable for slender girls of sixteen, but beyond this, and the general appearance of straw hats and shirt waists, there are few indications in the dress of New Yorkers that Summer is with us.

Many people find it pleasant on a hot day to wander into old Trinity Churchyard and read the inscriptions on the graves of those who sleep so quietly in the midst of the turmoil and unrest of this great city. The church itself is cool and quiet and restful; business men like to slip in and forget for a moment the busy world outside and the peculiar temptations and trials which the hot weather brings in its train.

About the greatest of the trials is the hot-weather bore—the man who tries to convince you that he has discovered the only real and reliable way to keep cool, when you know that, as a matter of fact, you have discovered it yourself. You can stand it as long as he simply confines himself to boasting about his method, but when he begins to try to persuade you into testing it for yourself, then you feel yourself assailed by one of those temptations of which I spoke—you long to exterminate him. You feel thus violently because you have had experience in trying other people's ways of keeping cool. There was a friend of yours one Summer who prescribed hot baths—as hot as you could stand them. The hotter the day the hotter the bath was what he advised. He said it reduced your temperature wonderfully. Then one hot day you tried it, and—well, you and he are friends no longer. Somebody else suggested a plan about sitting out on the roof of your house on warm evenings—every house its own roof garden was the idea. It struck your fancy, and one warm evening you tried that, too. You climbed up four flights of stairs and got caught in the trapdoor—they are always a size too small. After that you realized your only safety lay in cultivating a well-grounded, absolutely unshakable belief that your own way to keep cool is the best, and, in fact, the only, way.

It is this feeling on your part which keeps me from giving you my own idea on the subject.

GLEN ALLEN.

ISAAC SMITHSON HARTLEY, D. D.

The death of the Rev. Dr. Isaac S. Hartley, which occurred suddenly at St. James's rectory in Great Barrington, Mass., July 3, as a result of an affection of the heart, is entitled to more consideration than the brief notice which appeared at the time.

THE REV. ISAAC SMITHSON HARTLEY, D. D.

It sometimes happens that the Christian influence of a minister exceeds the bounds of his immediate church work, to find a broader scope of usefulness in the community in which he lives, and that such usefulness, partaking of the catholic character of Christ's teachings, and springing from an impelling desire to do general good in whatever channel it can be accomplished, is manifested in the wide field which belongs to the generous and public-spirited citizen. The late Dr. Hartley was such a minister, and not only the town of Great Barrington, where he passed the last eight years of his busy life, and which has enjoyed the fruits of his efforts for the public good, must cherish his memory in gratitude, but the cause of education generally, with which he was so closely in sympathy, must feel that it has suffered a great loss.

Soon after he had assumed his parochial duties at Great Barrington, and after he had lent his energies to the building of a handsome new rectory, the people of the town, recognizing his splendid qualifications for the office, elected him a member of the local School Board, of which he was afterward chosen Chairman, holding that position up to the time of his death. He entered upon the work which this civil office presented with all the enthusiasm that a nature so full of ambition in the cause of right and progress as was his possessed. A careful investigation of the public schools as they then existed convinced him of their inefficiency, and the necessity for new buildings and new methods. The result was that after several years of patient labor, and after enlisting the co-operation of others, and the wealth of a generously disposed citizen, the public schools were reorganized upon the most modern and approved methods, and the town furnished with one of the finest and most complete public school buildings in the State. In all other matters of local public improvement Dr. Hartley was ever ready with his energy, his counsel, and advice to take a conspicuous part, often fulfilling self-imposed obligations at the expense of his strength and personal comfort, throwing into his work a geniality of manner and expression which endeared him to all with whom he came in contact, and made it a pleasure for others to work with him.

Isaac Smithson Hartley was the third son of the late Robert Milham Hartley, one of the most conspicuous of New York's philanthropists and the founder of many of its best-known humane and charitable institutions. The Smithson in his name is derived from his connection with the well-known family after which the Smithsonian Institution in Washington is named. He was born in New York in 1830, and was graduated from the University of the City of New York. He then entered the Andover Theological Seminary, and was graduated therefrom in 1856. After some years spent in travel and study in Europe, he became pastor of the Union Reformed Dutch Church of New York in 1863, and in 1870 took a pastorate in Philadelphia. He remained there but a year, however, resigning to accept a call to the Reformed Church at Utica, N. Y., the history of which he wrote in 1880. Here he spent the greater part of his ecclesiastical career, becoming at once one of the most conspicuous church workers in the central part of the State. It was during his pastorate in Utica that the church was destroyed by fire, and mainly through his efforts that the present handsome edifice was erected. It was during this time—1873—that Rutgers College, of which he was for many years one of the Trustees, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and that he founded at that institution the Vedder Lectureship on the subject of modern infidelity.

The course of Vedder lectures which he afterward delivered before the college was subsequently published in one volume, with the title "Prayer and Its Relation to Modern Thought and Criticism." This work was most favorably received at the time of its publication, and went through several editions. His published works in a number of departments of literature have been many. In 1881 he wrote a memorial of his father, Robert Milham Hartley, which in size was one of the most ambitious of his literary productions, and has become of great value to the City of New York as a record of the pioneer events associated with many of its public institutions. "Old Fort Schuyler in History" was a sketch written in 1884, and in 1887 he edited and compiled a prettily illustrated volume of poems with the title "The Twelve Gates," and another in 1889 called "Sundays in the Adirondacks." He had also been a frequent contributor to various periodicals, his contributions including articles on theological subjects in The American Presbyterian Review, and of a biographical nature on Horatio Seymour, Roscoe Conkling, Gen. Francis E. Spinner, and Dr. Samuel Provost, the first Bishop of the Diocese of New York, for The Magazine of American History. After much careful thought given the subject Dr. Hartley returned to New York in 1888, and became a member of the Episcopal Church, filling for two years thereafter and prior to going to Great Barrington the pulpit in St. Stephen's Church, in this city.

Dr. Hartley married in March, 1866, Miss Isabella Aston White, daughter of the late George R. White, one of the wealthiest merchants and noted philanthropists of Pittsburg, Penn. Mrs. Hartley survives her husband, with one son, George Derwent Hartley, born in 1869.

William E. Goebel,
The Democratic Nominee for Governor of Kentucky.

The Soda Water Mania Is Prevalent During the Heated Term.

THE BEST DOG.

Yes, I went to see the bowwows, and I
looked at every one,
Proud dogs of every breed and strain that's
underneath the sun;
But not one could compare with—you may
hear it with surprise—
A little yellow dog I know that never took
a prize.

Not that they would have skipped him when
they gave the ribbons out,
Had there been a class to fit him—though
his lineage is in doubt.
No judge of dogs could e'er resist the honest, faithful eyes
Of that plain little yellow dog that never
took a prize.

Suppose he wasn't trained to hunt, and
never killed a rat,
And isn't much on tricks or looks or birth
—well, what of that?
That might be said of lots of folks whom
men call great and wise,
As well of that yellow dog that never took
a prize.

It isn't what a dog can do, or who a dog
may be,
That hits a man. It's simply this—does he
believe in me?
And by that test I know there's not the
compeer 'neath the skies
Of that plain little yellow dog that never
took a prize.

Oh, he's the finest little pup that ever
wagged a tail
And followed man with equal joy to Congress or to jail.
I'm going to start a special show—'twill
beat the world for size—
For faithful little yellow dogs, and each
shall have a prize.

—Harper's Bazar.

W. S. Taylor,
The Republican Candidate for Governor of Kentucky.

GEORGIAN COURT.

AMID the tall pines of Lakewood, N. J., stands Georgian Court, the palatial Winter home of George J. Gould. Here is a house nearly 200 feet long and of an average width of 50 feet, its height varying from three to four stories. It is the central feature of a beautiful estate embracing about 100 acres of land and including every modern appliance for personal comfort that wealth can procure.

It was Mr. Gould's intention to build a house that would cost about $70,000. So tempting were the opportunities of elaboration and decoration, however, that the first estimate of cost, exclusive of the grounds, was considerably more than trebled. It is well within bounds to say that Georgian Court, with its grounds and appurtenances, represents an outlay of $500,000.

The house faces the lake drive, and the glimmering waters of Carasaljo Lake are about 300 feet distant. Visitors to Lakewood frequently comment on the picturesque Indian name of this lake and make inquiries about its origin. Whenever such inquiring visitors chance to meet one of the "old residents" of Lakewood they learn that a one-time owner of all this property named the lake, abbreviatively, after his three daughters—Caroline, Sarah, and Josephine. This is one of the Lakewood legends.

A fine grassy terrace slopes from the Gould mansion down to the lake drive, and where a little arm of the lake reaches up into Mr. Gould's grounds an artistic bridge has been built. Opposite the north side of the house is a great circular flower bed, beyond which are the stables and a large recreation building, containing tennis court, bowling alleys &c. Off to one side on the main road are the cozy lodge and entrance gate, and near by is the substantial machinery building, in which there is a complete electrical plant.

Georgian Court, although it has been described as of the Italian villa style of residence, takes its name from the English Georgian period. It is in the main of the style of architecture that prevailed in England at the time that the old colonial mansions were being built in this country. Mr. Bruce Price of this city is the architect, and in speaking of Georgian Court in a recent number of The Architectural Record he said: "I look upon it as a consistent design throughout, yet it contains several features of widely separated origin. It was in fact, an attempt to put a French chateau roof on an English Georgian house. In English and American houses the first floor is the fine floor; it is not so in French houses. On the other hand, there are no English roofs, except the Elizabethan, which are mostly thin and poor, and not habitable. In France the roof has been superbly developed, with big dormers, forming, in fact, the best part of the design. I took these two things and placed them together. I do not think there is a diversity in actuality, for there is no château detail, and the style throughout has been made consistent."

Mr. Price explains that the theory of the inside had been to carry out the idea of an English house. White and gold are the colors chiefly used. The entrance hall is of white, qualified by crimson walls and rich colors in the Canterbury frieze. The dining room is white with green walls and green tints. "In the library," continues Mr. Price, "you have the rich bindings of the books as the chief element in the color scheme, and there the wood is dark. The billiard room is also dark. In the music room the wood is gilded in keeping with its style, and in harmony with the painted panels of the walls. The morning room has more gilt on its wood with panels of white silk embroidered in colors."

There are about thirty rooms for family use, and the principal ones look out on the lake. Prentice Treadwell, who has an intimate knowledge of Mr. Price's methods, says: "The color study of the interior of Georgian Court was made first as a whole, each room being a chord in the general harmony, and considered in its relation to all the others, while each room is a complete harmony in itself in every detail, both fixed and movable. * * * In this house was presented a very fascinating and difficult problem—that of creating in a pine forest a home for a gentleman of large means who desired his Winter residence to be commodious and attractive, but without a touch of grandeur or display."

Georgian Court was completed on Christmas Eve, 1898, and has been occupied by Mr. Gould and his family nearly all of the time since then. Its builder was George A. L'Hommedieu, and the materials used in its construction were brick, terra cotta, and stucco. Its interior finish is in marble and hard woods. The main hallway, with its golden staircase, constitutes a magnificent feature of the structure. This spacious hall rises through two stories, a marble balcony letting into the rooms on the second floor. The stairway is wide and elliptical, with broad marble treads and an ornamental gold railing.

From each end of the main hall, to the right and left, runs a corridor that connects every part of the building. As Architect Price says, "the moment you enter the house you have the whole of it before you. You not only know where you are, but you see the entire house as soon as you have come into it. This seems to me an immense advantage. Not only is it a perfectly logical utilitarian plan, but you are at home the moment you are inside the door. There is no need to find your way around." There is a chandelier in the great hall composed of 150,000 separate pieces of glass. It is pendent from the ceiling and its style is a lustre of French form done in classic detail.

Nearly every piece of furniture was made from special designs which conform to the architectural detail and color scheme of each particular room. In the dining room, the prevailing color of which is green, the chairs are of mahogany, covered with embroidered velvet, and executed in the style of the Georgian period. The carvings and tables are in the same wood and are finished with ormolu gold mountings. The dining table, which is oval in shape, is massive and rich in design. The library table and chairs are of bog oak and are covered with blue velvet. They are richly carved and in design follow the old Italian school. In the great hall the furniture is of the period of Louis XIV. Each piece is gilded with powder gold and covered with crimson

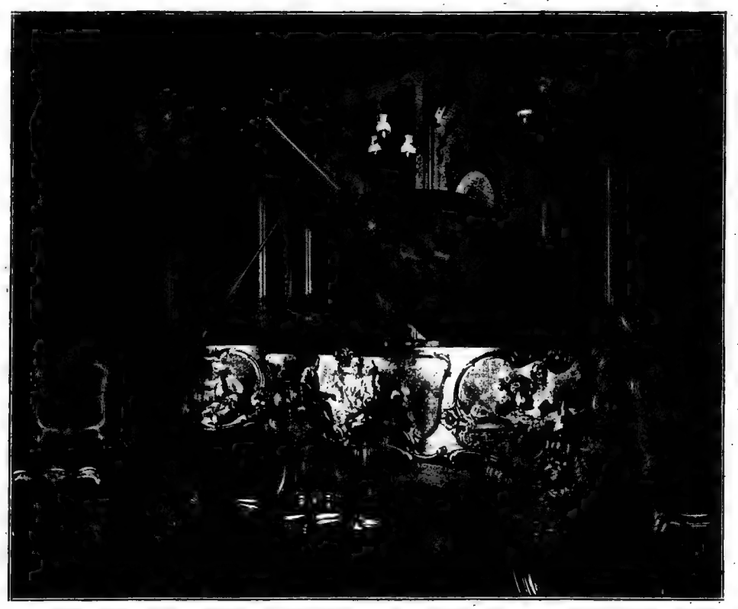

MUSIC ROOM IN GEORGE J. GOULD'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT LAKEWOOD, N. J.

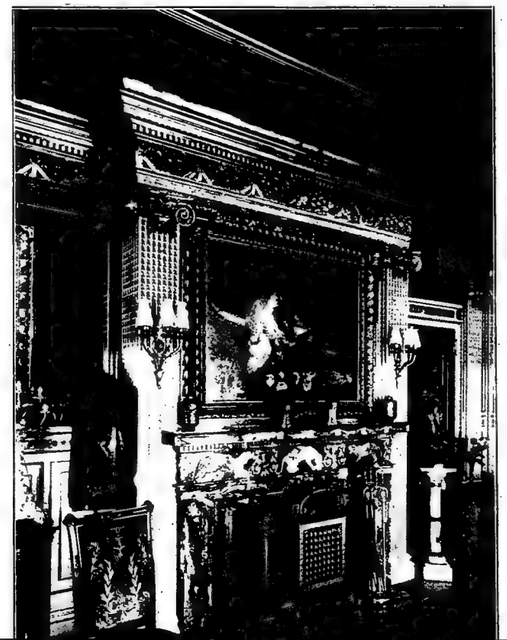

JULY

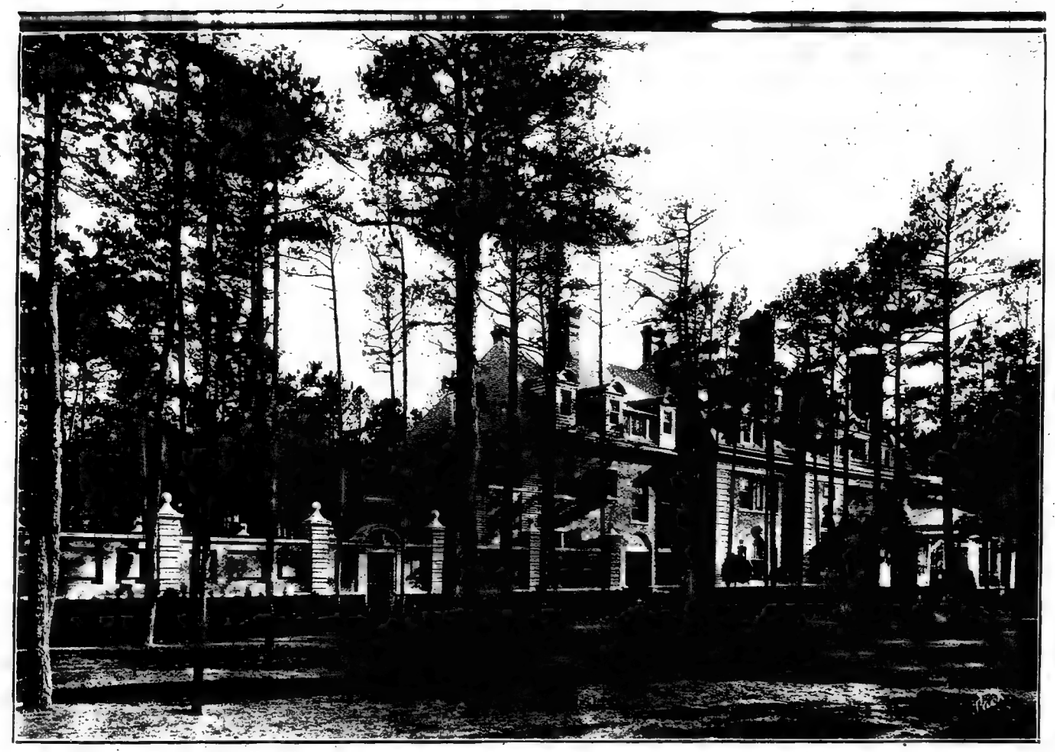

GEORGIAN COURT—GEORGE J. GOULD'S COUNTRY HOME AT LAKEWOOD, N. J.

silk velour, ornamented with gold galoons. There is a superb Louis XIV. writing desk which Mr. Gould purchased in France at a figure approximating $20,000.

In the music room there is a grand piano richly decorated in a style to harmonize with the wall decorations. The furniture in this room is handsomely carved, and gilded with powder gold. It is covered with Aubusson tapestry from designs made and executed especially for this purpose. All of the drawing room furniture is in gold, the gilding being done on Circassian walnut. Tapestry is liberally used for covering. In the main suite of rooms up stairs there is a beautiful bedstead with a canopy, in the style of Marie Antoinette. The woodwork is gilded, and the head and foot boards are tufted with silk broché. There is a reproduction of early Colonial furniture in mahogany in the principal guest chamber. In all of the original work on the furniture in the Georgian Court perfection was the object sought. In the choice of woods, in the carving, and in all details of mounting no expense or effort was spared to obtain the best material and talent possible.

In the building and furnishing Mr. Gould has secured to himself and his family an inviting home, as well as a magnificent house. A writer in The Architectural Record says: "The furnishing is on a scale seldom before attempted in this country, yet at the same time it has been done with such good taste that it gives no sense of repulsion on account of its magnificence. On the contrary, it imparts a feeling of hospitality and warmth from the moment one enters the great hall. The bedrooms, though perfect in every detail, are striking in their simplicity. There has been skillfully avoided in them that sense of heaviness which seems so often inseparable from rich furnishings. At the same time they are faithfully correct in all cases where they have been reproductions of historical models. Each room at Georgian Court has an individuality of its own that gives a feeling of being in a private room of a dwelling rather than in the showroom of a store. This has not been the result of chance, but hard study on the part of experienced artists and designers. Tapestries and silks, brocades and velours have been especially woven and tried until there was nothing left to be desired."

A variety of marbles were used in the interior work of this house, including Green Vermont, Pavanazza, Royal Irish Green, Black Egyptian, and Gray Billear Roman. The woods chiefly used are quartered white oak, Zambesi, East Indian mahogany, San Domingo mahogany, white pine, and poplar. The main walls of the interior of the building are finished in grayish white stucco, made of Atlas Portland cement and white beach sand, the surface being finished with Brussels carpet floats. The floors of the porches, piazzas, and terraces are laid with red terra cotta from Welsh quarries, imported especially for this work. The system of lighting is characterized by the subordination of the fixtures to the decorative treatment of each room.

Simplicity marks the design of the stable as well as of the house. In order to suitably accommodate the large number of horses and carriages used by Mr. Gould's family, the stable was made very capacious. Under its roof there is a laundry for the house and sleeping and dining rooms for the men employed in the stables. A water tower was needed for the distribution of water over the estate, and instead of erecting a detached and gaunt scaffolding, the water tower was made the central feature of the stable.

The grounds surrounding this commodious country home are laid out and beautified in a most artistic manner. The approach to the house has been fittingly described as being quiet and restful. The central garden between the house and the stable is an imposing yet harmonious mass of color. At the west end of the house is a large and well-stocked conservatory. In this conservatory some entirely new features in furnishing have been introduced, among these being portières of specially woven linen and mohair. The lighting brackets in the conservatory are in classic design, finished in verde antique, and are of an uncommon and interesting form.

Mr. Gould is very fond of his Lakewood home, as is each member of his family. Since he has become an avowed citizen of New Jersey he has manifested much interest in the welfare of Lakewood and its institutions. He has contributed generously toward the building up of the place. Usually he leaves his office in the Western Union Building, New York, each afternoon in time to catch a 4 o'clock train for Lakewood, in order that he may reach home in time for a romp or a pony drive with his children before dinner. Each child has its own pony and little vehicle, and in addition is supplied with every desirable means of outdoor exercise. Mr. Gould has been fond of athletics since his boyhood, and he enters heartily into all of the healthful sports and games which a country life affords. He is an expert at polo, tennis, and golf, and is a liberal patron of the Lakewood Country Club.

HALLWAY AND STAIRCASE IN THE HOME OF GEORGE J. GOULD AT LAKEWOOD, N. J.

THIS QUEER OLD WORLD.

It is queer how things go by contraries here;
'Tis always too cold or too hot;
And the prizes we miss, you know, always appear
To be better than those that we've got;
It is always too wet, or too dusty and dry,
And the land is too rough or too flat;
There's nothing that's perfect beneath the blue sky,
But—
It's a pretty good world for all that.

Some people are born but to dig in the soil,
And sweat for the bread that they eat,
While some never learn the hard meaning of toil,
And live on the things that are sweet;
A few are too rich, and a lot are too poor,
And some are too lean or too fat—
And the hardships are many that men must endure,
But—
It's a pretty good world for all that.

The man who must think envies them that must be
Ever pounding and digging for men;
And the man with the pick would be happy if he
Might play with the brush or the pen;
All things go by contraries here upon earth,
Life is empty and sterile and flat;
Man begins to complain on the day of his birth,
But—
It's a pretty good world for all that.

—Pearson's Weekly.

Domestic Sarcasm.

From The Chicago News.

He (at breakfast)—My dear, the paper says there was quite a fire in our block early this morning. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

She—Well, don't let a little thing like that worry you.

He—Why, what do you mean?

She—Nobody will ever accuse you of building it.

The Facts.

From The Chicago News.

Mrs. Jaggs, (Time 2 A. M.)—What in the world kept you so late?

Mr. Jaggs—W-why, (hic,) m' dear, jus' as I was comin' (hic) 'long firsht shing know'd was held up by shix or sheven highwaym'n on (hic) darksh street.

Mrs. Jaggs—Well, it's a good thing they happened to be there to hold you up. You never could have done it yourself.

Missed His Mark.

From The Chicago Record.

"Hoskins is not a success, but he has always been a man of high aims."

"Yes, he has aimed high, but I guess he must have shut his eyes when he fired."

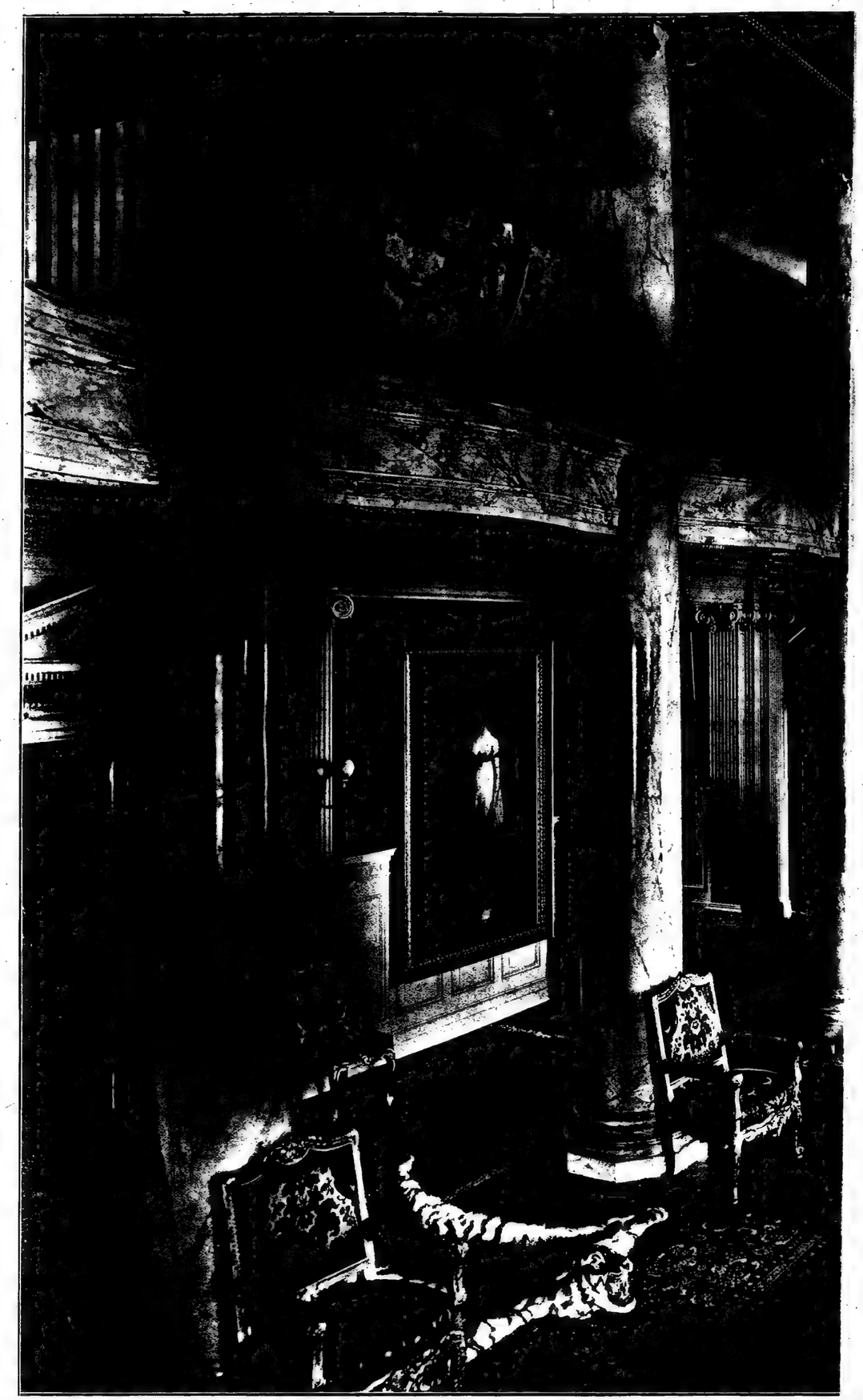

From a Photograph by Pach Bros., New York.

THE GREAT HALL IN THE RESIDENCE (

JULY

1899

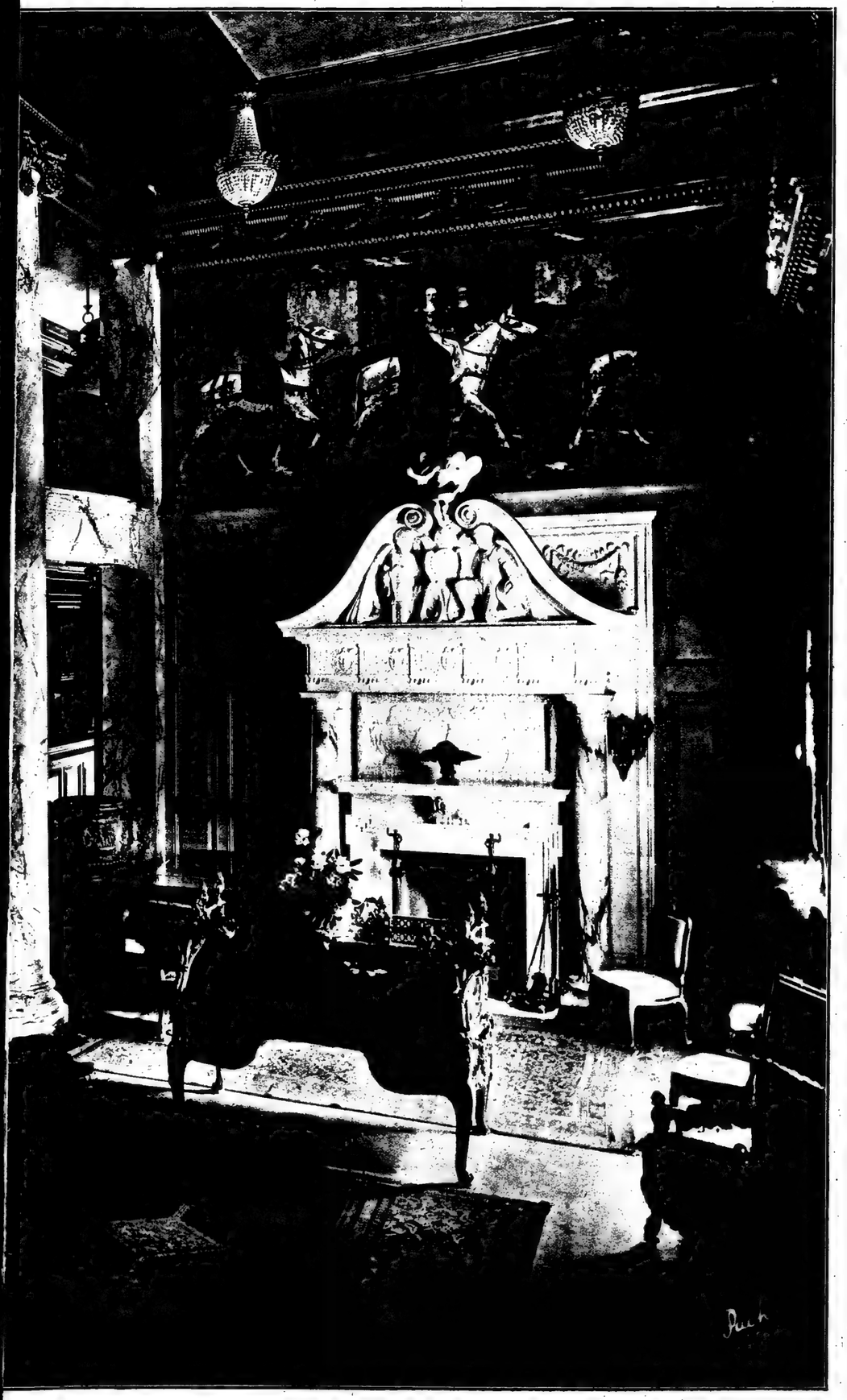

OF GEORGE J. GOULD AT LAKEWOOD, N. J.

"HOW TO SWIM."

WONDERFUL tales are often told of the aquatic feats performed by the South Sea Islanders or by the Hawaiians, until one almost becomes convinced that the art of swimming is carried to perfection among them. In general this is true, but it need not be so. The English long bowman could perform feats that the North American Indian never dreamed of. It is simply a question of scientific application. Swimming among quadrupeds is inborn, for the simple reason that their movements in the water are similar to those employed for locomotion on land. This is not so with man. Owing to the difference of movement, and more particularly to the greater relative weight and the position of the centre of gravity, it is an art to be acquired. It at once becomes obvious that civilized man, by the practice of certain rules and by the application of his higher intelligence, can acquire a greater mastery over water than the native of the tropics, who has only experience as his teacher. But, as in all contests for laurels with the savage, time and application must not be gingerly bestowed.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have recently published a little volume entitled "How to Swim." It is by Capt. Davis Dalton, Chief Inspector of the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps. The book is appropriately and intelligently illustrated with drawings taken from life, together with portraits in half-tone. The author at the outset places the tyro under obligations to science, for he writes: "Few persons know how to swim. By this statement I do not mean to imply that there is not a strong minority among the residents of a seacoast or a river or lake front who can keep their noses above water for a time, and even propel themselves along at a moderate rate of speed. But of the whole population of a country these swimmers make up only a small fraction, and even among them there are very few who are properly expert in the water. How many men who deem themselves good swimmers can keep afloat an hour with their clothes on? How many are there who do not exhaust themselves with useless movements so that they must leave the water or sink long before their powers ought to give out? How many who can support themselves and another person besides in the water?

Breast Stroke. Fig. 1.

Not many. Again, how many women can swim at all? For a lover of swimming there is something pathetic in a visit to a popular seaside resort, where hundreds of women venture waist deep into the sea, and, seizing the ropes, churn up and down, screaming, partly with pleasure, partly with fear, while a dozen damsels, 'good swimmers,' make triumphant progress to the raft a hundred feet beyond the line of breakers. This state of affairs is wrong. Swimming is not a difficult art. Every healthy person, man or woman, can learn, and ought to learn, to keep afloat in the water; most men and a large proportion of women can learn to sustain themselves fully clothed even to their shoes, and most persons, properly trained, are able under ordinary conditions to save another person from sinking. But the ability to accomplish these things comes of proper training. Swimming is an art, and, like other arts, must be learned. To man it is not a natural gift."

Confidence, not foolhardiness, is the trait that the young swimmer must cultivate, and this must be exercised in shallow, still water—salt water when possible, for that has the greater buoyancy. In all movements one general rule must be borne in mind: Beginners must be careful not to make the arm movements quicker than those of the legs. "I shall try to show the beginner in a few words," writes Capt. Dalton, "just what support he may rely upon finding in inland waters and upon the coast. (1) The legs, being solid parts, are heavier than fresh water. Until the lungs become filled with water, however—having breathed in water instead of air—the body will float. (2) The legs and arms are lighter than salt water, and will be supported by it, so that a human body would not sink in salt water, though the lungs were filled as above, except for the great specific gravity of the head. (3) Therefore, a person throwing himself on his back in salt water, and extending his arms, may easily lie so as to keep his mouth and nostrils free for breathing; and by a small motion of his hands may prevent himself turning if he should perceive any tendency to it. (4) In fresh water, if a man throws himself on his back near the surface, he cannot long continue in that situation except by proper action of his hands on the water. If he uses no such action the legs and lower part of the body will gradually sink till the swimmer comes to an upright position, in which he will continue suspended, the hollow of the breast keeping the head uppermost. (5) But if in this erect position the head is kept upright above the shoulders, as when we stand on the ground, the immersion will, by the weight of that part of the head that is out of the water, reach above the mouth and nostrils, perhaps a little above the eyes, so that a man cannot long remain suspended in water with his head in that position. (6) The body continuing suspended as before, and upright, if the head be bent quite back, so that the face looks upward, all the back part of the head then being under water, and its weight consequently in a great measure supported, the face will remain above the water quite free for breathing, will rise an inch higher every inspiration and sink as much every expiration, but never so low that the water may come over the mouth. (7) If, therefore, a person unacquainted with swimming, and falling accidentally into the water, could have presence of mind sufficient to avoid struggling and plunging, and to let the body take this natural position, he might continue long safe from drowning, till perhaps help would come. For as to the clothes, their additional weight while immersed is very inconsiderable, the water supporting it, though when a swimmer comes out of the water he finds the clothes very heavy indeed."

From "How to Swim." Copyright, 1899, by Davis Dalton.

CAPT. DAVIS DALTON.

Capt. Dalton neither recommends nor uses artificial aids to the swimmer, for he believes that they inspire the novice with false confidence and serve no real, substantial end. Before attempting to sustain one's self in the water it is necessary to learn how to breathe in that element. How this may be accomplished the author describes with much care, as he does the way in which the beginner is to teach himself to keep his eyes open in water. With the desire to propel one's self through the water comes the craving to sustain one's self there. Writes Capt. Dalton: "It is obvious, therefore, that the beginner may be confident of his ability to keep himself afloat after he shall have learned the slight necessary movements. A swimmer, properly trained, can sustain himself for periods of time that seem unattainable to those persons who wriggle and struggle through the water and call that swimming. I have passed ten hours in the sea with my clothes on; in 1890, when I swam across the English Channel, I was in the water 23⅓ hours and (having been swept out of my course by the tide) swam seventy-two miles."

The first stroke taught by author is the breast stroke. This is well illustrated by the accompanying cuts. Here there is one general rule to be observed—how very often is it violated? The legs must move in unison with the arms, and not alternately. In describing this stroke, Capt. Dalton writes: "When you have accustomed yourself to putting your head under water, and find no harm results from it, then wade out from the shore up to your chest, face the shore, and join the palms of the hands together at the breast, with the fingers tightly closed, as in Fig. 1. This is most important, as I have noticed that beginners, when learning by themselves, keep the fingers apart, thereby offering a greater resistance to the water without any gain. * * * Therefore keep the fingers closed and shoot the arms straight out to the position in Fig. 2; this stroke should be a quick one, the hands being kept about two inches under water. When the arms are stretched out to their full extent, then turn the palms of the hands flat, lying almost horizontal to the surface, and make a semi-circular sweep to the position of Fig. 3, with the arms straightened out all the time and the palms of the hands almost horizontal. Be careful not to draw the arms further back than to a line perpendicular to the shoulders. As you bring the hands back to the first position, gradually turn them on the way, so that the palms of the hands meet again at the breast, ready for the next stroke.

"I should advise beginners to practice the three strokes for the hands and arms on the shore first. One can get a far better idea of it on dry land. Don't forget to count aloud as you make the strokes, for this will help you to keep in time with the leg strokes. When you have thoroughly learned the arm strokes, (but not before,) begin with the leg stroke, which is much more difficult. That is one reason why I advise a beginner to learn the arm strokes first, because if he should learn the leg strokes first, and then attempt to swim by himself, the upper part of the body would sink, and he would come near to drowning if no help was near; whereas by learning the arm stroke first, he can always keep his head above water even if he is not able to swim."

Breast Stroke. Fig. 2.

The side stroke, which is becoming very popular among swimmers, may be regarded to be what swimming is on land. This stroke, it is said, was first introduced by George Pewters about 1850. A good average side stroke will carry the swimmer a "stride" in two seconds, each stroke covering a distance of fully six feet. "One of the good features of the side stroke is that it can be done either on the left or right side." This stroke is fully described and the movements at different periods are adequately represented by drawings.

According to Capt. Dalton a swimmer can sustain himself on the back much longer than in any other position. Here, again, the chief requisite is confidence. The tyro should begin in water about even with the upper part of the chest, turn his back shoreward, take a long breath, and lie gently backward in the water. Concerning this stroke, I shall quote the author in full, as the extract gives an admirable example of the thorough manner in which every department of natation is treated of by him:

"At once he should kick the legs out, holding them somewhat apart; next he should bring the heels together with legs straightened. As in the breast stroke, this is an important movement, because the body is propelled forward by the action of the legs closing upon the wedge of water between them. When the heels are together, draw them close to the body into the preliminary position of the stroke. These movements are somewhat similar to those of the breast stroke. The arms should be kept close along the sides. After a few strokes with the legs, inflate the lungs and lay the head well back; this will lighten the body and prepare it to shoot through the water more smoothly. Increase the force of the leg movements, but do not repeat them too rapidly. To increase the pace, use the arms by extending them back beyond the head in a straight line with the body, as in Fig. 1, with the backs of the hands touching each other; then sweep the arms through the water till they are in a straight line with the shoulders, as in Fig. 2, and continue the stroke till the palms of the hands touch the sides of the legs.

"A variation can be made in the arm strokes by using each hand alternately; start with the right arm straightened out beyond the head, and the left arm touching the left leg; then bring the latter arm out of the water, carry it straight backward beyond the head, and at the same time sweep the right arm toward the leg. The legs are kicked out while the right arm is shooting through the water; then the legs and left arm are pulled up and shoot out together. This is the fastest way of back swimming for a short distance. It is possible to attain a good deal of speed with the back stroke—indeed, some experts have made almost as fast time as good side-stroke swimmers. But its chief value is not for racing, it is for long-distance swimming. It it the least exhausting stroke for traversing great distances, mainly because the posture of the back swimmer is almost exactly the easiest posture of all—that of "floating" upon the water. The chest is inflated and high, the head is floating deep, and therefore supported by the water. In this position the mouth is well above the surface. At any time a tired back swimmer may cease to move, and simply lying 'spread eagle,' with arms and legs outspread, may float and thus rest. It was upon the back that I crossed the English Channel, and I did not find it once necessary to turn over during the passage of seventy-two miles.

"Another good feature of the back stroke—as I shall explain in a following chapter—is its availability in the rescue of drowning persons. It is, moreover, the salvation of swimmers seized with the cramp."

As the Captain justly observes: "The ambition of most beginners is to make fast time as soon as possible, and this is well." To show how it may be done the author describes what he calls "the English racing stroke." This is undoubtedly an improved form of the "overhand stroke" said to have been invented by Harry Gurr in 1863, although it is on record that in August of the preceding year Harry Gardener employed it, winning the 500 yards championship at Manchester, England. This stroke in its perfection is very complicated, but generally speaking it may be said that the only movements of the racing stroke that differ from those of the side stroke are those of the left upper arm and hand. A lengthened reach is obtained by carrying the arm in the air. The head lies as far as possible in the water, the body, legs, and feet in a straight line, level with and close to the water.

The author clearly indicates the difference between the English racing stroke and the American racing stroke. He then describes in succession "The Indian, or 'Trudgeon' Stroke," "Swimming Like a Dog," "Floating," "Upright Swimming," and "Treading Water." In the same chapter valuable suggestions are given on "Swimming in Street Clothes," "How to Remove Clothes in the Water," and on

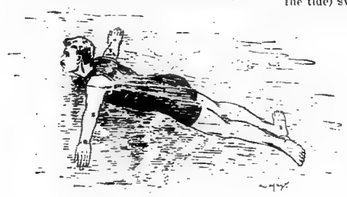

Breast Stroke. Fig. 3.

Shallow Dive.

Position for Backward Dive.

Swimming on Back. Fig. 1.

"Treading Water." In the light of emergency all three subjects should be carefully studied. If treading water were resorted to in cases of accidental immersion, three-quarters of the resulting deaths would be prevented. When one falls into the water the legs sink and the hands are naturally thrown out and upward, and the water splashes over the face. Then is the time to assume a confidence, even if you have it not; force the arms to the side, and for a brief period remain inactive. The head will soon come to the surface. The movements in treading water are all performed beneath the surface.

The subject of diving in all its phases is exhaustively dwelt upon and then comes a chapter on "Fancy Swimming," written by the Captain's son, Prof. F. E. Dalton. This is very amusing, and gives the good swimmer with a vein of humor abundance of nonsense with which to entertain his friends. The game of water polo must be quite a fascinating sport, as the author describes it. Then comes a chapter on "How to Save Life," which for simplicity, directness, and lucidity of treatment would be hard to equal. The principles laid down both as regards saving drowning persons and restoring life to the apparently drowned should be thoroughly mastered by all who venture on or near the water.

The author in closing makes a pertinent appeal to the general public for a broader diffusion of the art of swimming. In the public schools of England instruction in swimming has been made compulsory. The need here is very great. In pursuing this particular theme Capt. Dalton becomes exceedingly enthusiastic. He writes: "I would have a tank in the basement of every schoolhouse, I repeat, and an instructor to teach swimming. I would have laws passed providing that every child should learn to swim."

It is adequately shown how this can be done at a comparatively trifling expense, and then "no longer would our ships leave port, as they do now, with crews of men not half of whom can keep afloat if they fall overboard. No longer would only a small percentage of our police officers be competent to save persons who fall from wharves; indeed, the services of those brave officers who are daily doing such excellent life-saving work would not be so heavily in demand as it is if every citizen of this country had been trained in childhood to not only accustom itself to the water but to learn how to swim. It is not only a source of gratification, but a guard against danger.

"America spends vast sums upon less important measures than instruction in swimming. Is it preposterous to suggest that some of this money might be devoted to so noble an object as the cleanliness and safety of the people? I believe not, and I am making it my chief object in life to present the cause of public education in swimming to the public."

W. L.

HERE AND THERE.

The National Regatta to be held on the Charles River in Boston on Friday and Saturday next promises to be a very big event. The races are open to every amateur oarsman in the world, and already many well-known scullers have signified their intention to be present. It is believed that Ten Eyck will be among the competitors, and will probably meet "Joe" Maguire in the senior singles. Maguire, under the training of Wray, the Australian, is showing remarkable form, as was evidenced at the regatta on the Charles River last month. If this race should take place, it of itself should draw a big crowd. Not unnaturally, the senior eight-oared race at the regatta is attracting much attention, particularly when it is almost certainly assured that among the crews to be represented will be teams from such well-known clubs as the Millstream of Chelsea, the Atlanta and Springfield of Springfield, the Staten Island Club, and probably the Bohemian Club and Knickerbocker Athletic Club of this city. The Atlantas, by the way, were defeated by the Springfields on the Connecticut River July 4, after a hard tussle.

Swimming on Back. Fig. 2.

Speaking of Wray, the Australian, he is not only a trainer but he still is an excellent oarsman—so excellent indeed, that the telegraphic reports only a few days ago announced that he had been challenged for a match race by Jake Gaudaur, the acknowledged champion oarsman of the world at the present time. The race, if it be arranged, will be rowed at Rat Portage, in the Canadian Northwest, some time between Sept. 1 and Sept. 13. It will be for $2,500 a side and will be rowed over a three-and-one-half-mile course.

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When it comes to Winter sports Canadians are distinctly and certainly "in it." In Summer sports, however — if rowing, yachting, and lacrosse be excepted—the sportsmen across the border are not shining lights, though, be it said to their credit, they are the most "cosmopolitan" sports in the world, and can and do play almost every game under the sun, from marbles and bowling up to and into the most exciting games. With the exception of the year when Toronto won the baseball championship in the International League, the Canadians have never made what may be termed a remarkable showing in the American National game; and what showing they have made has been due to imported players. In cricket, too, the defeats of visiting Canadian teams in times past show that the English game does not flourish as well on colonial as on home soil. The recent lawn tennis contests at Niagara-on-the-Lake for the Canadian championship left the Canadians out of the running in the semi-finals, and anomalous as it seems, the Canadian championship went to an American. However, it is more than probable that Canada will have her revenge when the international yacht races come off. Taking it all in all, though, Canada has more sport to the square mile than any other country under the sun.

Two very important cycling events are on for next month—the first the international cycling meet in Montreal on Aug. 7-12, and the other the National cycling meet in this city, at the Berkeley Oval [illegible] Aug. 25 and 26. The

Swimming on Back. Fig. 3.

while the finals will be decided on the following day.

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The $60,000 purse offered by the Glen Park Company of San Francisco for the Jeffries-Sharkey fight is the largest purse ever offered for a fight in this or any other country. And yet the clubmen who offer it expect to make money should they secure the fight. They will hold it in the open air and will charge simply $1 for admission, at which rate they expect at least 100,000 spectators. Besides this they have their profits on pictures and other privileges.

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The defeat of C. B. Macdonald of Chicago, the only Western man who was in the semi-final round of the recent golf championship contest, recalls a rather amusing story which is told in connection with another contest in which Macdonald figured. This was in the game at Newport in October, 1895, when Mr. Macdonald defeated C. E. Sands in the final round for the championship. In one of the earlier games of the contests Richard Peters, a good player who was running in rather poor luck, undertook to change the luck by attempting to put with a billiard cue. He never tried it again.

***

The baseball players, whom so many people worship temporarily as "kings," are, after all, only ordinary mortals. For instance Amos Rusie of the New York team, who is signed by the club but is not doing any work—holding out for more money, and by some people said to be paid by another team so to hold out—cannot do effective work as a pitcher until he has been "limbered up" by six weeks' work or more. Meekin, another Giant pitcher, it is said can almost always be relied upon to pitch winning ball on extremely warm days, while in cool weather he is more or less "off." Seymour, another New York pitcher, can get rattled more easily than any other pitcher in the country, and yet when not rattled can pitch as good ball as any man in the business.

AMONG THE CYCLERS.

Wheelmen are much annoyed by the wretched condition of the roads in Brooklyn. The Eastern Parkway, which leads to the famous Merrick Road, upon which most of the century runs are made, is in very poor shape.

The Parkway is macadamized, but so little attention has been paid to it during the past year that in many cases sharp stones, the size of a man's fist, protrude from the roadbed. This is particularly the case around Nostrand and Albany Avenues.

The writer saw a wheelman's tire cut by one of these sharp boulders last Sunday. The tire exploded with a report like an old army musket, and the rider barely saved himself from taking a dangerous header.

Glenmore Avenue is also in a wretched condition through neglect and poor paving. The famous hill on Bedford Avenue at the Parkway is full of holes and ruts, and a bad accident will probably occur there some night.

The writer made a trip to Coney Island over the cycle path last week, and on returning counted eight pieces of broken glass directly in the centre of the path. At night these would be hard to distinguish, as the glass was white, the same color as the stones of the path, but in the daylight they were plainly perceptible.

It is claimed by wheelmen that glass is thrown on the path at night by men who have bicycle repair shops along the road, in order to bring them business. Probably many an unlucky wheelman has had his tire punctured at night on the path and wondered what caused it.

The general opinion seems to be that if the bicycle policemen paid more attention to their business they could readily put a stop to glass throwing on the cycle path, and make a severe example of some of the offenders. All of this glass was on the return path, between King's Highway and Coney Island.

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Arrangements have been made by the Transportation Committee of the League of American Wheelmen, by which the railroads will carry the wheels of League members as baggage to the National meet which will be held in Boston in August. This is the first time that the New England roads have made such a concession. Heretofore they have insisted upon charging for carrying bicycles, but upon this occasion they have made the same arrangements as the railroads of the Middle States.

The Right Hon. G. H. Reid, Premier of New South Wales.
The Australian Federal Leader.

THE ANGELUS.

Lo! As a taper set beside the bier of Day,
One single star its vigil keeps on yonder height,
Whence sable-slippered Dusk, with noiseless tread and light,
Steals down across the dewy lawn and rose-lined way

Unto the old church there, and nun-like kneels to pray
Before the Altar-place. Soft-breasted doves and white
Look out the belfry crevices upon the night,
That comes apace; and swift-winged swallows, circling, play

About the eaves. Within their stalls the sweet-breathed kine,
Their milky store all yielded, rest, and the tired swain
Wends homeward now thro' hedged lanes and odorous;

While o'er the fields, like a master chord of peace divine
To close Day's jarring song of weariness and pain,
In blessed benediction falls the Angelus.

MARGARET FICHTER IN Donahoe's.

From a Society Novel.

From The Philadelphia Standard and Times.

They had quarreled. As Chauncey De Vere entered the boudoir of his beautiful but high-tempered young wife, she cast an empty smile at him. He ducked. It was unnecessary, however, for the bottle crashed against the opposite wall, littering the floor with bits of brown glass. Her aim was bad. Naturally; for was she not a woman?

THE DRAMA

Lily Hanbury.

GEORGE RIGNOLD and Jarrett and Palmer's superb production of "King Henry V.," at Booth's Theatre, in which he was the central figure, are remembered only by the "old stagers" among the playgoers of this hour. Rignold was a gallant figure as Harry the Fifth and his heroics were found particularly inspiring by the predecessors of the modern "matinée girl." He played Modus in "The Hunchback," to the Helen of Sara Jewett, at an afternoon performance of Knowles's famous piece, for the benefit of Fanny Davenport, whose robust Julia was also associated then with the Master Walter of her father, E. L. Davenport, and the Clifford of H. J. Montague, while Davidge played the lazy servant Fathom.

Rignold was successful, too, as William in a revival of "Black Eyed Susan" and as Amos Clark in Watts Phillips's strong, though gloomy play, but he failed as the Thane of Cawdor when he acted in "Macbeth" with Clara Morris, whose Lady Macbeth, also, missed the mark.

These things, however, happened a quarter of a century ago. Mr. Rignold has long been a prominent and prosperous manager of theatricals in the antipodes, acting rarely, but esteemed a sound artist. Miss Lillian Wheeler, who is pictured as the Desdemona to Mr. Rignold's Othello, is a popular Australian actress.

Another fine actor of the long ago who is now famed as an impresario in Australia is James Cassius Williamson. Some of us, who are a trifle older than most of us, remember him well as a stock actor at Wallack's, long before he and his wife (Maggie Moore) made a fortune as stars in their popular play called "Struck Oil." His polished style and his command of mimicry made him inimitable in such a rôle as Papillon, the sagacious valet of Young Wilding in "The Liar," Foote's old comedy. His fund of personal humor served well in a long line of low comedy rôles, such as Blanqui in "The Lancers." His skill of "composition" was splendidly illustrated in the character of Old Silky, the plausible rascal, in "The Road to Ruin."

But Wallack's, and a life of hard work for comparatively small remuneration, were "too slow" for Mr. Williamson. In 1870, having made much money here in their starring venture, he and his wife took "Struck Oil" to Australia. And in that far-off land he found his fortune. In 1882 Mr. Williamson joined Messrs. Arthur Garner and Musgrove in forming the strongest managerial combination known in Australia. Mr. Garner subsequently retired, leaving the whole of the business in the hands of his old colleagues, whose colonial headquarters are at the Princess's Theatre, in Melbourne, and Her Majesty's Theatre, in Sydney. Mr. Williamson having charge of the Australian portion of the business and Mr. Musgrove representing the firm in London.

May Fortescue's early pretensions as a star actress were not cordially approved or abetted by intelligent critics. Truth to say, a young woman of smaller artistic equipment was never put forward quite so ostentatiously on the stage. But she seems to have learned much in the long interval, and has lately returned to the London stage as the Duchess of Strood, a sentimental lady of mature years, whose slender but perceptible hold upon the consideration, if not the affection, of the Marquis of Quex, leads to the scène a faire in Mr. Pinero's new comedy.

Lily Hanbury, then a very young actress, though she played "heavy" parts, was here with Beerbohm Tree. Annie Hughes is a popular London actress of what may be termed genre rôles, who has never visited this country. "Nan, the Good for Nothing," is a very slender and antiquated little play. An attempt was made to revive it, with small success, in a Summer season at Daly's, within the present decade. Only an actress of positive genius could make Nan's vagaries interesting at this late day.

Coquelin, in his recent engagement at the London Adelphi Theatre, appeared as Destournelles in "Mlle. de la Sieglière," Jules Sandeau's charming comedy. A finer example of comedy acting than this, which has been often seen here, the modern stage does not afford. It is strange that Sandeau's comedy, with this richly interesting study of character, and that of the returned Marquis, should be neglected by English and American managers. English versions of "Mlle. de la Sieglière," however, have been used. One called "The Man of Law" was acted at the London Haymarket nearly fifty years ago, with Benjamin Webster as Destournelles, Mrs. Stirling as the Baroness de Vaubert, and Leigh Murray and Henry Howe also in the cast. E. A. D.

MAY FORTESCUE,
As the Duchess of Strood in "The Gay Lord Quex"

Her Grain of Comfort.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

"I would die for my country!" he exclaimed, dramatically.

"Well," she replied, quietly, "I've no doubt your country would appreciate it."

The Fox and the Grapes.

From The Boston Transcript.

"That was a crazy thing for those three wise men of Gotham to go to sea in a bowl."

"Oh, I don't know. They were wise enough to want to get out of Gotham."

ANNIE HUGHES,
As Nan, the Good for Nothing.

GEORGE RIGNOLD AND LILLIAN WHEELER,
As Othello and Desdemona.

JULY

1899

A STING OF CONSCIENCE

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
BY HENLEY I. ARDEN.

CHAPTER I.

"STEVE walked for three months, and he thinks as now it's time for the marrying," said Dorothy, fingering the corner of her white apron. "It's lonely work by himself out there on the common. He don't make no friends—he isn't that sort."

She waited then for breath, in the hope that her mother might say something. But no! Mrs. Hartop, big, strong, and sharp of tongue, looked down in a superior sort of fashion at her daughter and never vouchsafed a word. So Dorothy went on more hurriedly yet, and the color grew deeper on her pretty cheek as she said modestly: "You see, I am very handy among the poultry, and Stephen thinks I could earn something at the farm by looking after the turkeys and geese. Mrs. Howard wants a woman, he says—"

Then her mother turned with her loud laugh. "Wants a woman, and takes up with a goose! Mark my words, child, no good will ever come from walking with that headstrong Stephen, and when you lie in your grave you'll remember my words, and know that no sort of good ever came to a girl working at Howard's Farm. But go your own way."

Dorothy was used to perpetual snubbing. She stood wisely silent, and then, as her mother gave her hands another rinse and another polish she meekly asked her question again.

"Then you would not go against the banns being called? He said he should like to do it all correct."

"You had better be open with him before you are married—for he won't stand any words after, I can tell you—and let him know that gumption and sharpness ain't in none of your composition."

So, with this half-hearted assent to her marriage, Dorothy went her way out of the yard and across the fields, down into the road which turns by the church and leads to a wide common.

She did not wait long at the edge of it before a heavy wagon came along; a plain-faced, determined-looking young man was walking by its side, occasionally cracking his whip.

Dorothy walked up to him, blushing. Poor little soul! she never had many words, and she said, simply and artlessly, "You can have the banns when you will, Stevey; mother has not said aught against it."

"Well, then, next Sunday as ever will be shall be the first time. I have made inquiries of the master, and he is content for us to have the two rooms at the back of the buildings. I must get one extra chair and a table, and I think we shall do all right, eh, Dolly?"

He cracked his whip with such joyous vehemence that the horses started, and he went to their heads with a "Whoa-hoa, lad—steady, old girls!" and then tramped on again down the road over the common, without once looking back, but with a certain glad pride on his face, which nearly made it good-looking. Dolly walked home in demure modesty.

"I've told him as you are willing," she said to her mother.

"I ain't nothing of the sort," cried Mrs. Hartop. "You came into the world soft—you can't deny it—and you'll go out of it soft, and no words of mine will ever stiffen you, and you must go your own way."

And so ended the marriage settlements between Stephen Reynolds and Dorothy Hartop.

CHAPTER II.

Two or three months after this Dorothy was standing at the door of her little room looking at her husband's retreating figure going across the yard to the stables.

She had a perplexed look and the old pained line on her forehead, which had not been seen since her marriage.

"It's a curious thing he doesn't trust me," she thought. "I should like to know what he means by his mystery; and it's strange, too, as mother says, knowing I must get some little things to put by for when I am laid up, that he don't give me anything out of his wages. He might trust me."

That old look of care seemed to deepen somehow on the young wife's face as she went about her morning work. Life had its troubles when she was at home, but there was always solace in the thought that her life might change; now—now the feeling that it could never change made her start with almost a guilty fear; for Stephen was so good, only he seemed to wrap his words round in mysteries, and then undo them in surprises. And she supposed she was, as her mother always said, "born soft, and would never change."

She had not much to prepare for her frugal dinner, for she was not feeling well, and her husband was gone with the wagon to Ledbury and would not return till dusk. So, after cleaning up, she was resting in one of the new chairs, and by and by she rose with a start, for Mrs. Howard, the farmer's wife, came in. She was a narrow-faced woman, with thin lips and little, nervous black eyes, and had a curious, uncomfortable voice.

"I thought, Dorothea, as you seem to have so much time on your hands, you could come in on Saturday and wash up the kitchen for me, scour down the bricks, and do the hard work," she said. She looked keenly and suspiciously round the bare room; "and, now and again I will give you a bit of cold pudding, when it is over. I daresay you would like to be put in an honest way of earning something?"

An almost hungry look came in Dolly's face; she was thinking of her coming illness and the extra mouth to feed.

"I would give anything to get a little money for my own," she said.

"That is a curious way of expressing yourself," said Mrs. Howard, sharply, "and your husband gets regular pay."

Dolly, we know, was always told she was a bit soft, but perhaps she was never so soft as at this moment of her life, for without realizing the power of her words she said, harmlessly:

"Oh, he don't trust me; he always keeps his wages and pays our way himself."

A horrible dart thrust right through the pity which had struggled for an entrance in the mistress's hard heart, and had forced out the idea, such as it was, of help. Mrs. Howard started up, shocked at herself, but then she gained courage. "I did not think it—it was no wish of mine. Her own words put it into my head." She hurriedly left the house; and somehow a low, unhappy feeling fell upon Dolly, and she put her hands to her head, and the tears chased down her pale face.

When Stephen returned late in the evening there was a snug little fire and a good supper, and the bright spots on his wife's cheeks told no tale of unhappiness.

"Well! I have saved £6 7s. 9d.," her husband said, triumphantly, "and I won't be long in saving the change of £10."

"What for?" asked Dolly.

"That's my business," said Stephen, "not yours—at least, not yours at the present time."

If Dolly had not been so snubbed all her young life, or if she had only been born not so soft, she might have guessed the £10 was to be laid out on a time not very far off, and might have trusted "Stevey's mysteries"; but she was, as we know, not sharp, and she vexed her little head with wondering what the £10 could be for, till at last the ten pounds magnified themselves till they filled her whole thoughts.

One day after this she was working up at the farm, and Mrs. Howard came into the scullery. She had a tin cashbox in her hand, which she put down on the table with a rattle.

"I'll leave this while I go out and see if Joe Hartles has moved those sheep; they were to be put in Fat Back Meadow this morning, and I'll warrant he has never done it. There's £10 in there Bridges has just given me for that young heifer," and she rattled the box again.

"Ten pounds!" said Dolly, "why, that's a big sum for that young thing; and fancy Stevey working and misering us to get his £10 together. I wish we could keep cows; it would be fine to get £10 without slaving every hour."

Poor innocent Dolly! That curious flash of evil sprang up again in the woman's heart before her. She left the box, she hurried out, she was away half an hour or so; she came back, Dolly was gone, but the box was on the table. She took it up so gently that the coins made no rattle. "Ten and ten is twenty," she said to herself, "and twenty would help to pay off that mortgage and straighten us a bit—there's fifty owing." And she flew up stairs to her bedroom, and, locking her door, for a minute or two she was alone. When she came down, the box was in her hand; she laid it on the scullery table, but there was no rattle; it laid there in silence.

"STEPHEN WAS SITTING BY THE TABLE WITH HIS HEAD IN HIS HANDS; HE NEVER SPOKE OR LOOKED UP."

CHAPTER III.

They were having their simple supper together, Stephen and Dolly. Dolly, who had been so low and unhappy, was unusually bright; all care seemed somehow to have passed away from her, and to-night she was so glad she seemed to be the Dorothea she had dreamed about. The fire was burning away brightly, the cat was blinking his eyes before it; Stevey looked almost handsome as he said:

"Well, little woman, we have waited a good bit, but I have gained the money at last, ten as good sovereigns as you would see in the Prince of Wales's purse; here's a sight which would astonish your mother, I think!" And he rolled out first one, then nine bright yellow sovereigns.

"Stevey!" said Dolly, in amazement.

"Yes, it's Stevey's for the present, but yours in the future," he began—

They did not see Mr. Howard's face looking in through the curtainless window; they only heard the door burst open with such a bang that they both jumped from their seats, and a hard, angry voice cried:

"Yes, you can't deny it. The very sum! Ten bright new guineas! Oh, but the policeman shall come this very instant."

"There's been no one in the house," shrieked his wife, who was behind him. "That I can swear to. It's truth positive, no one but Dorothea—and my back was only turned about five minutes."

Her words rattled out so quickly that her voice was sounding strange, and Stephen looked at her, thinking she had been drinking. He had no idea of the meaning of her words.

Dorothea for once was sharper; but ah! poor soul—she gave one questioning look at her husband—for one instant only a fearful suspicion rose in her heart. How had he got the very sum? Why had he not been open with her?

"Where did your fine husband get this £10 from?" shrieked the farmer. "Speak, you thief! you—"

But Stephen's foot was a match for his master's words; and when he called Dorothea a thief, he took him as a dog does a rat, shook him, and turned him out of his house.

Outside came the avenging cry of the retreating figures: "Thieves and assaulters! The law shall have you both!"

"Stevey," cried Dolly, trembling, white, ill, and with a crushing despair, as if life had somehow stopped, "how did you get it?"

And then, ah! then the worst of all befell. Stephen turned upon his delicate young wife. He told her she had better go home to her mother; he swore at the day they first met—he would never live under the roof where his own wife misdoubted him. He flew bareheaded out on to the wide common.

How long he was there he never knew. He paced like a madman by the sides of the little pools, where a sweet scent of peppermint hung about; cattle, grazing the fresh grass, turned their sleek heads and looked at him; the stars above spangled the heavens in their clear shining.

For hours he must have wandered, and then the evil spirits must have been withdrawn, and he returned home—home to lights flickering about in an unusual fashion; and a heavy-treading, well-meaning, ignorant woman, passing through the room to the kitchen, stood for a moment aghast as she saw his face.

"Your missus was took bad, and got out to call for help or summat, and neighbor Edmunds heard her and called for me; but my! it is a job—she is afeared of you or of thieves or of something."

Stephen rushed up stairs, but at his own door stood his mother-in-law, keeping grim guard.

"If you wish to be her instant death, go in, Stephen Reynolds, but I'll have you up for manslaughter if you do. I always told her she would rue the day she married you, with your wicked temper, and my words have gone home."

Stephen, with a wonderful obedience, crept gently down stairs again.

All that day and for a second day came ever a distressful moan, and the moan was, "I am not a thief; I never took it. Oh! mother, mother, I am not a thief!"

Presently came another cry: "Mother, Stephen never took it—he's no thief—he's desperate proud—he's no thief."

And this incessant cry went on; but as the hours became longer the cry became weaker, and then—then, about 3 o'clock in the morning, when a red glow appeared in the east and the birds were up to greet a new day, there was a curious dead silence in that little cottage, and Stephen Reynolds was told by his mother-in-law that he was wifeless and childless.

Is there not an old adage that a woman's sorest need will find pity even in the heart of a savage?

It must be true, I think, for the next morning Mrs. Howard, broken, gray, and sleepless, came to the door chinking some money in her hand.

"It was found to-day," she said, quickly and strangely, "and it must have got put away somehow. And I have brought you £2 to help to pay for the coffin, and the master and I will send a wreath."

Stephen was sitting by the table with his head in his hands; he never spoke or looked up.

Mrs. Hartop came to the door.

"We don't want aught to do with Judas money or Judas flowers here," she said, sharply, and slammed the door in the mistress's face.

They laid her, that young mother, with her baby in her arms, in her grave, while the sun shone brightly round and the pure air from the common hard by waved the grasses around them.

There were people standing near who had charged Stephen with sin but a short week before, but when they saw his haggard face following the coffin, they looked at him with a reverent pity.

"I wasn't tender enough! I wasn't tender enough! But, Dolly, thou knowest it all now," was her husband's one silent cry as he went back again to his lonely home on the edge of the common.

AT DAYBREAK.

After the night,
When the first gleam of light
In the eastern sky broke,
There were twittering notes
From myriad throats
When the sparrows awoke.

July 10, 4 o'clock A. M. W. P.

"It's a Curious Thing He Doesn't Trust Me."

COLUMBIA AND SHAMROCK.

IT is not time to be frightened yet. The British papers are doing their best to scare us, but we should keep up our courage for the present. That the Shamrock, Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger for the America's Cup, is a dangerous craft is hardly to be doubted, but that she will defeat the Columbia is not yet a foregone conclusion. All kinds of rumors have been published by the English papers as if they were settled facts, and the yellowness of English journalism has made that of our own saffron-tinted contemporaries look pale by comparison. We have been told that the Shamrock had a concealed centreboard, and that this was what would beat us. We have read that she had a way of putting her chain cable up her sleeve and taking it out for the purpose of the race; that she had a hollow keel in which all sorts of dangerous expedients could be concealed, and that she was in general a craft more filled with mysteries than our own Fenimore Cooper's Water Witch.

But the lines of a yacht, like murder, will out. Her dimensions may be kept secret, yet they, too, will ultimately be known with something approaching exactness. A recent number of The London Daily News published tables of the dimensions of the Columbia, Shamrock, Defender, and Valkyrie III. The latter two were given for the purpose of comparison. The figures in the case of the Columbia were not precisely correct as judged by those obtained on this side of the Atlantic, but they were not far out of the way. Indeed, it is not possible to say that the figures printed here are authoritative. Designer Herreshoff has never given any figures or any other kind of information to any of the writers on yachting. He has continued to accept all the free advertising which came his way as if it were his divine right, and has consistently insulted all newspaper men in the old familiar manner known to every yachting editor on the Atlantic seaboard.

The dimensions of the Columbia, however, have been obtained from men who have had means of learning them, and those which were given in THE NEW YORK TIMES on the day following the launch of the yacht at Bristol are trustworthy. They put the yacht's length over all as 131 feet; beam, 22 feet 2 inches, and draught, 19 feet 10 inches. Her painted water line measured 89 feet 6 inches, and it was believed that she would float, when all rigged, at about 89 feet 8 or 9 inches. Of course the exact length of her water line will not be made known to the members of the New York Yacht Club until she is officially measured for the international races. Whether the public will be permitted to know the length even then is something which no newspaper man can tell at the present time. The chances are that if Herreshoff is still in a position to influence the proceedings of the owners it will not. The following table of dimensions of the two yachts is taken from The London Daily News of July 4.

	Columbia. Ft.	In.	Shamrock. Ft.	In.
Length over all	131	4	132	2
Water-line length	89	10	89	6
Beam	24	2½	24	6
Draught	20	..	20	..

Displacement—Columbia, 149½ tons; Shamrock, 147 tons. Sail area—Columbia, 13,940 square feet; Shamrock, 14,125 square feet.

The figures for the Columbia are not far wrong. The length over all is 4 inches too great, and the beam is ½ inch too wide. The draught is 2 inches too large. The tonnage is also too great, though the present writer is not able to say by exactly how much. The lines of the cup challenger are those of a dangerous yacht. Compare them with those of the famous Valkyrie III., which so alarmed the yachtsmen of this country. She was 130 feet over all, 89 feet 10 inches on the water line, 26 feet 2 inches beam, and 20 feet draught. Her tonnage was 158, and her sail area 13,026 square feet. That is to say, she was a bulkier vessel, built on a shorter length over all, and having a smaller driving power. Owing to her having a much wider beam she should have had a far larger area of sail, and she needed it all the more because with that beam and the smaller length her lines could not have been so fine as those of the new yacht must be.

The Valkyrie III. showed immense power in her hull, but her sail plan was not commensurate with it. The Shamrock, on the other hand, is longer over all than either the Valkyrie or the Columbia, and according to the London paper which has been quoted, her sail plan is somewhat larger than that of our champion. The Shamrock's lines ought to be finer than those of the Columbia, and she ought to be as easily driven through the water, if not more easily. As compared with the Valkyrie III. she shows finer lines, a lighter hull, a smaller displacement, a lower centre of gravity, and a bigger sail spread. Her beam, it will be noted, is narrower than that of the Valkyrie III., which was built wide to enable her to carry sail. The Shamrock, however, carries more sail because she has been built of much lighter material than her predecessor, and the saving in weight has been applied to her keel, so that her centre of gravity is lowered and her sail-carrying power increased.

The Columbia is in every way a much larger yacht than the Defender. She is five feet longer over all, more than a foot longer on the water line, eleven inches wider, and some few tons greater in displacement. By all known laws of yachting she ought to beat the Defender, and she does. But by the application of the same laws so ought the Shamrock to beat the Defender. She is larger, more powerful, and a more finely lined yacht. How she will come out of the contest with the Columbia is another question. But one thing seems to be quite certain to the mind of the present writer, and that is that she is the most dangerous competitor for the America's Cup that the British have yet sent us. She is larger above the water than the Columbia and smaller under it, and she carries more sail.

The problem of yacht designing is to increase driving power and to reduce resistance. To increase driving power the designers must make their yachts carry more sail, and at the same time they must make them smaller under water if they wish to decrease the resistance. Now, in the two yachts of the present year the designers appear to have had the same purpose in mind and to have gone about their tasks on practically the same lines. They both set out to make yachts which would be very fast in light or moderate weather. They therefore cut away the under-water body to an extreme limit, thus reducing the resistance to a minimum. They relied on a lightness of construction which would have been impracticable on yachts meant for rough-weather work, to enable them to put their outside ballast very low and to give their vessels plenty of it. In addition to these features, both of them have given their designs high and sharp bilges, the intention being to provide them with hard bearings on which to lie when under the pressure of a big spread of canvas in a brisk breeze. The lines of the two yachts, as shown in the rude plans printed by The London Daily News, are almost the same. The principal difference in the sheer plan is the easier curve of the forward end of the Shamrock's keel. This brings the lower end of her forward under-water body a trifle further forward than that of the Columbia. The rake of the stern post appears to be the same in each, but the Shamrock, owing to the fact that her over-all length is the greater, while her water-line length is substantially the same, must show more overhang. If the lines as given by the British paper are correct, the Shamrock shows a little harder bilge than the Columbia.

Taking her all in all, the challenger is dangerously like the champion of the cup. If Mr. Fife, who is one of the smartest designers alive, had possessed a model of the Columbia a year ago, and had set out to beat it, he could hardly have gone to work in any manner different from that which he has followed in making his yacht. Already she has shown herself a remarkably fast craft in light airs, and there is no doubt that she can carry her sail in a breeze as well as her competitor. Of course it is impossible to tell what minor differences there are in the lines of the two yachts, yet these are often the determining factors in the relative speed of two vessels. Until these are known it will not do for us to make up our minds that the cup is already lost. The game is never lost till it is won, and the British yachts which do wonders in their own waters, where there is nothing to give them a fair test, often seem to go like canal boats when they come over here. It will be very surprising, however, if the Shamrock does not turn out to be the fastest yacht which has yet come from the other side of the water to compete for the America's Cup. The experts over there are delighted with her. Their only fear is that she will not be able to stand the strain of the voyage across. But it will be recalled that they expressed the same fear about the Vigilant, and also at one time about Valkyrie I., as well-made a craft as they ever sent us. The Shamrock will probably come along all right, and when she arrives there will be some real races.

W. J. HENDERSON.

Photograph by Davis & Sanford, New York.

WILLIAM FIFE, JR.

The Designer of the English Cup Challenger Shamrock.

SPORTING GOSSIP.

Since Yale has been overtaken with such disastrous defeat on the field of sport many suggestions have been made as to the proper men to take the various teams in hand and put them in order. In relation to football, the name of Frank Hinkey, probably one of the best and certainly one of the most famous football players ever turned out of Yale, has been mentioned time and again. In this connection it is more or less interesting to know that Mr. Hinkey is living very quietly in the unromantic village of Tonawanda, N. Y., midway between Buffalo and Niagara Falls, where he is engaged with his father in the hardware business.

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In contrast with the various rumors concerning trouble and disagreement among the crew of the Columbia, the statements which come from England regarding the crew of the Shamrock ring in a different key. So that the Shamrock's crew may have more than a mechanical or passing interest in the exploits of their boat and the results of the great race, Sir Thomas Lipton has decided that they shall share in the prize money in the event of victory. Two hundred dollars is to go to the first officer, $150 to the second officer, and to the crew $140 each. As for the two sailing masters, they are provided for by a special agreement. One report indeed had it that the men were to be pensioned at the rate of a sovereign a week if the Shamrock proves a winner.

***

How the "has beens" are coming to light! The redoubtable pugilist "Charley" Mitchell, once the idol of the pugilistic portion of England, and best remembered in this country for his sprinting capacity in the ring, is to meet Jeffries, the present champion of the world, on Sept. 1 in the Olympic Building, in Birmingham, England. In his day Mitchell was unquestionably a good fighter—one of the best—but it is not to be expected that he will have any show against the young giant who so lately put a quietus upon Fitzsimmons.

***

Sunday bicycle riding is falling into disrepute in this locality. The League of American Wheelmen has never sanctioned Sunday races, but the so-called outlaw organization, the National Cycling Association, has. Nevertheless the Sunday races do not seem to be altogether acceptable to the better class of wheelmen, and it was not a surprise when the Harlem Wheelmen the other day put themselves on record against these races. It is not unlikely that other organizations near by will follow suit.

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Some people of the present day may not know it, but it is a truth that the Yale-Harvard athletes on their trip to England were in the hands of men who in their day were athletes of the first rank. H. T. Brooks, Jr., for instance, defeated the famous "Lon" Myers for two years in succession for the 220-yard championship of America; E. J. Wendell was one of the first Americans to run 100 yards in even time, and for many years he held the Harvard championship; while George B. Morrison was a dual winner of the intercollegiate mile, and held the Harvard record of 4:38 3-5 for some time.

***

If present plans are carried out the annual regatta of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association will next year be remarkable in more senses of the word than one. The programme, as at present mapped out, will include freshman and 'Varsity races in the following events: Single scull, double scull, four-oared race, eight-oared race, and perhaps a series of special events. This programme, it is pointed out, will admit of Yale and Harvard entering in the single and four-oared events at Poughkeepsie and still continuing their dual Yale-Harvard eight-oared race at New London. A striking feature in connection with these intercollegiate races next year is that in all probability a crew from the University of Toronto, Canada, which recently has turned its attention to this sport, will be present. Which suggests the interesting question, Why should it not be possible to induce Oxford and Cambridge crews to come over here and compete in these races? Next year, the World's Fair year, would perhaps not be favorable to such a project, but it should not be impossible of accomplishment in 1901.

***

As a result of Yale's recent sorry showing in sport the managers of the athletic teams and a number of graduates who for some time have been identified with Yale athletics have held several conferences with a view to fixing the responsibility for the retrograde movement in the sporting life of the university, and to devise ways and means to overcome it. While nothing definite was decided upon formally, it is known that suggestions have been invited from numerous well-known graduates, who in their day were more or less conspicuous in the field of sport. Nothing probably will be done until the opening of the university in the Fall, when a "gathering of the powers" will be held and a line of action mapped out.

***

That all the "plungers" are not yet dead was clearly demonstrated at the Sheepshead Bay race track recently, when Steve L'Hommedieu took from the ring on two races the sum of $100,000. This, by the way, is said to be the greatest sum ever won in a single day in the history of American horse race betting, and easily discounts the doings of "Pittsburg Phil," Riley Grannan, Plunger Walton, Mike Dwyer, and the others. L'Hommedieu's odds were 6 to 1 in one race and 7 to 1 in another.

***

One familiar face at least will be absent from the women's golf championship contests this year. Miss Griscom, the Philadelphia girl who took such a prominent part in the women's contests at Ardsley last Fall, has sailed for England, and, despite all previous stories, will not appear in any of the matches by the Philadelphia clubs.

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Whatever may be the opinion of "Tod" Sloan personally, it is undeniable that as a jockey he is easily holding his own in England. Almost daily the cable reports tell of his winning one, two, or three events in the face sometimes of what seemed impossible odds.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

It is clear that the French people in their unrest have turned to the army as the institution from which they hope most, says a writer in The Spectator. Some of them hope from it a new constitution, imperial, royal, or republican after the American fashion, but in any case with an executive much stronger for purposes of repression. Others long for a restoration of French prestige through a foreign war, which must necessarily be waged by land, and in which they feel certain, now that the army is reorganized, the national genius of France will give them the victory. And a third party, yet which, though silent, is excessively numerous and influential, seriously dreads the "foreigner," believes that that vague entity is persistently plotting the ruin of France, and relies upon the devotion of the army as its only solid defense. Together they include two-thirds of Frenchmen, and they all resent recent occurrences as grievous disappointments, as destructive to all their hopes, and as proofs of a certain malignity directed against France in those who have destroyed them, be they Jews or Protestants or foreigners or domestic traitors.

The feeling cannot be removed by argument, and the result of it must be that anything which would rehabilitate the army and crush its enemies, whether it be a war or a revolution, or even the rise of a soldier great enough to be visible and trusted, would be regarded by a majority with enthusiasm, and by all without disapproval. Although religious bigotry may have entered into it, and the tendency to expect treachery which has always marked Frenchmen, and some theoretic dislike of the republic, too, it is impossible to doubt that enthusiasm for the army, for its prestige, for its possible future, was the main source of the marvelous anti-Dreyfusard passion which recently shook France.

1899

THE WORLD OF SPORT

GOLF AT OLD ST. ANDREWS.

OLD St. Andrews in Scotland has been for years, yes, hundreds of years, and will be for many more to come, a spot dear to the heart of every true golfer. Like Jerusalem of old to the Israelites, and as the birthplace of Mohammed is now to the mighty army of his followers, so is St. Andrews the Mecca of all earnest devotees of the royal and ancient game.

It is the pride of every American golfer who has been abroad to return to his circle of club friends and tell them how he visited St. Andrews, and the wonderful trophies which he saw in the clubhouse, but, still better, the talk he had with old "Tom" Morris, the most valuable trophy of St. Andrews, a grand, warm-hearted old golfer, of whom the entire golf world is proud. But while all these subjects arouse interest and cause the nerves of his listeners to tingle with anxiety to make a similar old-country pilgrimage, the returned traveler rises to his highest pitch of enthusiasm when he describes his game over the St. Andrews links.

"Sandy" Duff, Old Tom Morris's Faithful Caddie.

"Why, man, I made a drive at the eighth hole that old 'Tom' said he seldom saw beaten, and then you ought to have seen that long put of mine on the twelfth hole, when I made it in four; par golf, let me tell you! and a hole 333 yards from the tee. I tell you, those links, with the whiff of the sea greeting you all the time, are grand. Better go over next year and see them for yourself."

And so the talk goes on as long as listeners remain around the table, for every golfer well knows how difficult it is to stop an enthusiast when once he gets warmed up to his subject.

A few years ago very few of our native golfers knew much about St. Andrews, and still scarcer were those who had ever seen the famous links. It is not so now, for nearly every European traveler who ever knocked a ball around his home links feels that he must run up to St. Andrews at any rate, and the Scotch caddies, it is said, are becoming well accustomed to the appearance of American golfers.

Winning a Hole from Tom Morris on a Long Put.

Among these recent visitors is Dr. H. Holbrooke Curtis, who is a familiar figure on the Ardsley and Shinnecock links, and no mean player either. From his visit to St. Andrews he brought back more than verbal descriptions, although of the latter he has a most interesting selection. With his hand camera Dr. Curtis got several excellent views of the famous links, and was particularly fortunate in getting venerable "Tom" Morris in a number of characteristic poses. A selection of his pictures is shown with this article.

Old "Tom" Morris is as grand a specimen of a hale, hearty, good-natured golfer as ever lived, and in his day could give the mightiest men of the links a hard tussle for championship honors. "Tom" is now seventy-eight years old, but his years are not a burden, and were Cicero alive, whose investigations regarding old age are well known to the majority of college students, he would find delight in studying the characteristics of this grand old man of St. Andrews.

Every day sees "Tom" Morris on the links, attended by his faithful and almost as venerable caddie, "Sandy" Duff. In fact, golf is almost as necessary to "Tom" Morris as meat and drink. He is practically a product of the links, beginning his golfing career when a lad of ten or thereabouts as a caddie for the big players, and before he was twenty he played a game that marked him as a coming champion. For four years he held one of the most coveted golf honors in the world, the open championship of Great Britain.

When this big event was first played, in 1860, on the Prestwick links, "Willie" Park, another of Scotland's fine old golfers, and father of "Willie" Park, Jr., who has visited many American links, won the honor, beating "Tom" Morris by 1 stroke. That is a match which lives in the Scotch traditions of golf, and no one can visit the old country clubs without hearing many tales of that memorable meeting retold. "Tom" Morris won the championship in 1861 and 1862, and then in 1864 and 1867, being beaten again by "Willie" Park, Sr., in 1863.

After 1867 young "Tom" Morris came to the front, and in 1868, 1869, and 1870 he won the open championship, his third successive victory making him possessor of the championship belt given by the Prestwick Club. "Tom," Jr., was only seventeen years old when he first won the big event, and he was the youngest golfer who ever captured such high honors. He was a remarkable player, and his sad death in 1875, at the age of twenty-four years, was felt as a deep loss by the entire golfing world. It was a heavy blow to his father, to whom the young man was the pride of his life. Sixty golf clubs contributed toward a monument, which now stands in the little burying ground of St. Andrew's Cathedral.

A few years ago the golf clubs throughout Great Britain raised a purse of about $2,500, which was presented to old "Tom" Morris as a token of their esteem, and that his closing years might be blessed with all the necessary comforts. The Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour was one of the leading spirits in this popular movement, and in the official notice the following worthy tribute was paid to the old man:

"From his close association with the links of St. Andrews as their efficient greenskeeper for more than a generation, it seems fitting that the Royal and Ancient Club should start the movement; but the name of Tom Morris is so widely known, his services in the laying out of new greens have been rendered in so many different parts of the country, his character has inspired such universal respect and affection, that any attempt to do him honor cannot properly be confined to St. Andrews; he has raised the status of the professional golfer all the world over, and has therefore a strong claim to the gratitude of every one interested in the game."

Clubhouse of the Royal and Ancient Company of St. Andrews Golfers.

Old Tom Morris at the First Tee on the St. Andrews Links.

Andrew Kirkaldy,
One of the Able Professionals at St. Andrews.

Tom Morris's fondness for his clay pipe is well known, but it is related of him that he did not begin to smoke until thirty years of age. Col. Fairlie, a greenskeeper at the Prestwick Club, has the reputation of having initiated Tom into the smoking habit. "One day," as Tom explains, "he gave me a pipe, and I had to buy tobacco." Since that time he has smoked steadily, and it evidently has not impaired his health or golfing ability a particle.

Whole columns might be written of this grand old golfer, for his life is filled with interesting experiences. He has trained many of the best amateurs of the present day, and always feels a personal pride in their victories on the links. When he goes St. Andrews will lose a dear, faithful old man, and there is no one to take his place.

The St. Andrews links extend for over a mile along the seacoast, and they fulfill in every respect the Scotch meaning of the word. The eighteen holes have a playing distance of 6,323 yards, slightly longer than any of our American courses, although Morris County, Baltusrol, and Onwentsia are close to the 6,000-yard mark.

Two of America's former champions, Findlay Douglas and Charles B. Macdonald, are not only graduates of the ancient St. Andrews University, but might also be called graduates of the golf links. There they learned the game and obtained rank among the gold medalists before coming to America, and their excellent work here shows that they have not forgotten the golf lessons learned early in life at St. Andrews, even though some of the university lectures have grown dim in memory.

F. W. CRANE.

PIERCE WHEELMEN AHEAD.

The Pierce Wheelmen are delighted that their fellow-member, H. Y. Bedell, won the amateur fifteen-mile race at Manhattan Beach the other day, defeating C. T. Earl of the Kings County Wheelmen. Bedell did the race, which was paced, in 30:23, while Earl's time was 30:23 2-5.

The latter led for fourteen and a half miles, and then lost the race by five yards. Earl's pacemakers thought that the bell announcing the last mile was for the last lap, and they could not acquire speed enough when the final spurt came to conquer Bedell's rush to victory.

JULY 1899

From Punch.

PROVERBS REVISED.

"ONE IS BETTER THAN TWO."

Mother—You are a very naughty little girl!
Little Girl (after some thought)—Aren't you glad I wasn't twins, Mummy?

LOVE AND LIFE.

Should life be all a garland
Of sweet and thornless flowers,
Grown in a fairy far-land
Of unbeclouded hours?
Ah! no, let thorns together
With fragrant flowers entwine;
That so I prove thee whether
We share the sweets together,
And all the thorns be mine.

Should life be all an ocean
Of rapture-rippled tides,
Whereon in mazy motion
The south-wind softly glides?
Ah! no; let storms together
With rosy calms combine;
That so in wild-wind weather,
As we sail on together,
My heart may shelter thine.

Should life be all a measure
Of golden-girdled sound,
Wherein no briefest leisure
For minor tones is found?
Ah! no; let minor meanings
Amid its music be,
That so Love's intervenings
May store all sadder gleanings,
And share the sweets with thee.
—Pall Mall Gazette.

The Rural Critic.

From Tit-Bits.

After the well-known pianist's concert was over, the rural critic quietly took us aside, and gave vent as follows to his pent-up feelings:

"I tell you, Mister, she was a slasher. Our Jennie couldn't hold a candle to her. When she first sat down she looked wild, then with a howl dug her finger-nails into them 'ere rough notes, and shot 'em like lightning up into the thin ones. Then she paused for a reply, Mister. She then commenced at the right-hand side, went a-ripping down, hand over fist, till she got clean down, making a noise like thunder.

"She then yanked a handful out of the centre, and planted them at the end, then wiggled with two fingers, grabbed up another fistful, punched right and left, went ripety-hopety-scotchy up and down, and I tell you that 'ere pianner howled.

"She then gave another snort, and when she went she busted in like mad, raised up off her chair, stuffed three fingerfuls there, crammed six more in the corner, gobbled up a few more tunes, and settled their hash in about a minute.

"After that she tackled it with her left hand alone. Between you and me, Mister, the man that owned that 'ere pianner went shiftin' about on his chair as though he had a carpet-tack under him."

The One Who Was Hurt.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

Bill—Bob opened one of his wife's letters
Jill—Does she feel hurt about it?
"Does she? No; but he does. You ought to see his head."

In Error.

From Tit-Bits.

Mr. Sealove (at his seaside cottage)—My dear, please tell our daughter to sing something less doleful.

Mrs. Sealove—That is not our daughter, my love. That is the foghorn.

Just a Plain Idiot.

From Tit-Bits.

Verisopht—That brute Snodgrass called me a conceited idiot, don'tcherknow.

Hunker—Is that so? You never struck me as being particularly conceited.

A VACATION REVERIE.

One year ago we strolled upon this self-same strand,
We two together.
And talked of love while tracing symbols in the sand;
I thought of half-uttered things while holding her dear hand
And wondered whether—

She's married now, that Summer girl beyond compare,
With voice so mellow.
Forever gone those eyes of blue and golden hair.
She gave me just a two weeks' glimpse of heaven to scare
Her other fellow.
—CHARLES BRAZELTON GRAVES.

Saved the Vase.

From Tit-Bits.

The little son of a Manchester gentleman, in mischievously playing with a vase, managed after several attempts to get his hand through the narrow neck, and was then unable to extricate it. For half an hour or more the whole family and one or two friends did their best to withdraw the fist of the luckless young offender, but in vain. It was a very valuable vase, and the father was loath to break it, but the existing state of affairs could not continue forever. At length, after a final attempt to draw forth the hand of the victim, the father gave up his efforts in despair, but tried a last suggestion.

"Open your hand!" he commanded the tearful young captive, "and then draw it forth."

"I can't open it, father," declared the boy.

"Can't?" demanded his father. "Why?"

"I've got my penny in my hand," came the astounding reply.

"Why, you young rascal," thundered his father, "drop it at once!"

The penny rattled in the bottom of the vase and cut cause the hand.

The Sign of Paint.

From The Chicago News.

There was a sign upon the fence,
'Twas "Paint."
And every sinner that passed by,
And saint,
Touched a finger to it and—
"Gee-whizz!"
They'd say, and wipe it off.
"Why, so 'tis."

A Large Hymnal.

From Tit-Bits.

A minister one Sunday at a children's service rather surprised the older members of the congregation by giving out the hymn as "Ten thousand times ten thousand, two hundred and twenty-two." He always gave out the first line of the hymn and then its number in the book.

Wild.

From Tit-Bits.

"Halloa, old man, had any luck shooting?"

"I should say I did. Shot seventeen ducks in one day."

"Were they wild?"

"Well, no—not exactly, but the farmer who owned them was."

Speaking from Experience.

From Tit-Bits.

Master—Tombs, this is an example in subtraction. Seven boys went down to a pond to bathe, but two of them had been told not to go in the water. Now, can you tell me how many went in?

Tombs—Yes, Sir; seven.

A Remarkable Uncle.

From The Chicago Record.

"My uncle grows strawberries so big that six will fill a quart box."

"I'd be ashamed to have an uncle who would use that kind of quart boxes."

The Fatalist.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

Bacon—I see a Cuban radish grown this year near Manaeas weighed eight pounds.

Egbert—I knew something would happen as soon as we got a foothold on Cuban soil.

THE FILIPINO VILLAGE AT GLEN ISLAND.

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IF IN HASTE TAKE THE NEW YORK CENTRAL.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Threatening, with showers; fresh easterly winds

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,456. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 24, 1899.—10 Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT {in Greater New York} Elsewhere, and Jersey City. {TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:
TEN PAGES,
WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

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FOREIGN.—The London Times's correspondent at Pretoria, South African Republic, states that the Outlanders have been given to understand that the Imperial authorities will not be satisfied with concessions from President Kruger of less force than those demanded by Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner. The London press comments at length upon the Anglo-American athletic events, which took place at the Queen's Club on Saturday. The hope is expressed that the gathering will be an annual one. The third season of grand opera at Covent Garden, which ends to-day, has been a success financially, and according to reports from the British metropolis, most gratifying from an artistic point of view. Admiral Dewey yesterday went out for an excursion. Trieste advices say that the Olympia's stay in that port has been extended several days. Crowds of interested persons visited the famous warship yesterday. Mascagni's hymn, written in honor of the Admiral, was performed at Pesaro yesterday. It was received with every mark of appreciation by an audience of 2,000 persons. The cup challenger Shamrock has reached port at Rothesay, Island of Bute. An explosion occurred on the Austrian torpedo boat Adler while she lay off the Island of Torcola. A Lieutenant and four members of the crew were killed.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Col. Roosevelt expressed himself yesterday as delighted with the appointment of Mr. Root as Secretary of War. Mr. Root will go to Washington to-day.

Senator Morgan's suggestion of a new Democratic candidate for President has started a fight against Bryan in Alabama, which is likely to spread throughout the South.

At the meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday a call was issued for a labor convention, to be held Aug. 7, when the advisability of going into an independent labor political campaign will be considered.

Major P. P. Johnston, ex-Chairman of the Kentucky Democratic State Committee, came out against the election of Goebel for Governor.

The Chicago platform Democrats are said to be so much afraid that the free-silver issue will be dropped by the party organization that they have determined to send George Fred Williams of Massachusetts to Europe to urge the immediate return of Senator Jones.

Page 2.

The cup defender Columbia is at Bristol, where she will be cleaned and receive her steel mast and a new suit of sails.

Another attempt was made last night to lay the tracks of the railroad at Rockaway Beach, but was prevented by the service on the contractor of a fresh injunction obtained several days ago.

In a meeting at the Social Reform Clubrooms last night a letter from Father Ducey was read, explaining his position as one of sympathy with the street railway strikers.

Page 3.

Albert V. Roe, the Postal Telegraph messenger who has undertaken to wheel across the continent, started on his long journey yesterday.

Magistrate Nostrand in Brooklyn yesterday refused to issue a warrant for the arrest of President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit for alleged violation of the ten-hour law. The Magistrate said that warrants were issued on Sunday only in extreme cases.

The Rev. Horace Porter, assistant pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, in a sermon yesterday, declared that the men in the employ of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company were overworked. He said that the need of the day was a Christian industrial conscience. The bodies of soulless corporations, he said, should be buried.

All the lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company were in operation yesterday, and the cars were run on regular schedule. President Rossiter is convinced the strike is over, and the Manhattan police are to be withdrawn. The strike leaders, however, continue to talk hopefully.

In the course of a sermon last night on "The Strike and Its Cure," the Rev. Dr. Frank Morse of the Calvary Baptist Church declared that he had no faith in arbitration, labor organizations, walking delegates, or the ballot box as a cure. He declared that capitalists treated their men like dogs.

Page 4.

Hoke Smith said sentiment in the South was opposed to continuing the war in the Philippines.

Page 5.

The list of entries for the twenty-seventh annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, to be held on the Charles River, Boston, next Friday and Saturday, was decided upon at a meeting of the Regatta Committee yesterday afternoon at the Marlborough Hotel. The list is a good one.

Page 7.

George W. Lederer has begun suit against Lillian Russell for $15,000 for breach of contract.

"Floral Day" was observed at the camp meeting at Ocean Grove yesterday. A most original service was held in the auditorium.

Page 10.

No arrangements had been made yesterday for the funeral of Robert G. Ingersoll. Many admirers of the dead agnostic went to Dobbs Ferry to view the body.

A notable engineering feat was accomplished yesterday by the substitution of a new 500-ton drawbridge for an old and much lighter one used by the Pennsylvania Railroad over the Passaic River at Newark. The actual substitution of one bridge for another was made in eighteen and a half minutes.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 8.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Markets.—Page 8.

ROCHESTER LAWYER ARRESTED.

W. J. Hawkins Confesses the Forgery of Two Mortgages.

ROCHESTER, July 23.—William J. Hawkins, a lawyer, was locked up at Police Headquarters Saturday night, charged with forgery in the first degree, and grand larceny in the first degree in obtaining $5,100 from Margaret A. Preston in the months of October and November, 1898. All the persons interested in the case are very reticent over the affair, but it was learned that the alleged forgery consisted of signing the name of Margaret A. Bruff to two mortgages, which the lawyer is said to have disposed of to Mrs. Preston.

Mrs. Preston did not suspect that the mortgages had been forged until the interest on them became due. Then she was informed that Mrs. Bruff had not signed either of the instruments. The matter was placed in a lawyer's hands and the arrest of Hawkins followed.

Hawkins, when placed behind the bars, broke down and confessed his guilt.

Sweetheart of Lincoln Dies.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 23.—Mrs. Mary Love Lawless died here to-day in the eighty-second year of her age. She was a sweetheart of Lincoln's and a reigning belle of her day. Her maiden name was Joplin and her home was Mount Vernon, Penn. Her husband is James O. Lawless, a Mexican veteran, who survives her. She also leaves a daughter, Mrs. Mary L. Scott, widow of Lieut. John Scott of the United States Army.

Golden Rod, Bottled at the Brewery, $1.20 per case of 24 bottles. At grocers. Out of town orders promptly attended to. Mail orders or telephone, 164 Williamsburgh. *Otto Huber Brewery, Brooklyn.*—Adv.

CLEVELAND MOBS BLOW UP A CAR

Six Persons Injured and Ambulances Are Called Out.

OUTBREAKS BY STRIKERS

Mayor May Call on the Governor to Send More Troops.

A Battery of Artillery Will Probably Be Included—A Day of Riots Results in Many Injuries and Arrests.

CLEVELAND, July 23.—A Euclid Avenue car loaded with passengers was wrecked by an explosion of nitroglycerine or guncotton shortly before 11 o'clock to-night. Six persons were badly hurt, the names of the injured being as follows:

Mrs. E. C. Martin, 79 Alanson Street, compound fracture of the skull, right arm broken, and internal injuries which may prove fatal.

E. C. Martin, right arm badly cut and bruised about legs and body.

Mrs. Catharine Harris, 25 Cornell Street, suffering from nervous prostration.

F. A. Smith, 69 Vienna Street; injured about legs and body.

Albert E. Fassett, 12 Wallace Place; legs injured.

Dora Schessler, 11 Aakdale Street; bruised about the body.

Late to-night it was learned that Mrs. Martin, one of the injured, would probably die. She suffered a compound fracture of the skull, had one arm broken, and was otherwise injured. She was with her husband, who was also badly hurt.

The explosion tore out the front end of the car, smashing all the windows, and destroyed the brake. After considerable difficulty the car was stopped, and a call for ambulances was sent out. The motorman, William Draggers, who came from Cincinnati, was dazed by the shock, but the conductor, Frank Schroeder of St. Louis, escaped injury.

The force of the explosion was so great that it shook all the houses in the neighborhood, and was heard for a distance of two or three miles. There is no clue to the identity of the person who placed the explosive on the track. Persons living in the neighborhood say they saw a man in a buggy stop at the corner of Kensington Street, where the explosion occurred, and get out by the railroad track. He remained there a short time, and then drove rapidly away.

Within a few minutes after the explosion a crowd of a thousand people assembled, and the injured, who were suffering from shocks, were cared for until the ambulances arrived. None of them was dangerously injured, their hurts being confined to bruises about the feet and legs. Mrs. Martin fainted before she was taken from the car. All were taken to their homes in ambulances. The motorman on the car managed to get out of the vestibule of the car, and then fell to the street, but he quickly recovered and helped to extricate the passengers from the wreck.

Passengers who were on the car say the explosion seemed to lift the whole front of the car, and it ripped up the floor for more than half the distance from the front end. The car was in fact a complete wreck, but strange to say, it did not leave the rails, and was taken to the barns by the next outward-bound motor.

The police were quickly summoned to the scene of the explosion, and a force of men was detailed to investigate, with a view to running down the person who placed the explosive on the track.

MORE TROOPS NEEDED.

There seems to be no doubt now that Mayor Farley will call out the three or four available military companies in this city in addition to those already under arms. The call will include the battery of artillery, and the Governor may be requested to send other troops to the city.

In the vicinity of the Holmden Avenue barns to-night there was continuous rioting from three or four hours. Every car that passed was attacked with stone, and several shots were fired. There was a lively fusilade at one time, the non-union crews returning the fire. The only person hurt was a woman, who was shot in the finger as she stood in her doorway. The police made twenty-five arrests in the neighborhood.

Rioting continued all along Broadway to-night, and it took three squads of police as many hours to escort three cars a distance of four miles to the barns. Fifteen or twenty of the rioters were taken into custody.

Cars were started running as usual this morning on all but one or two lines. The mobs were astir early. Soon after 10 o'clock a thousand or more persons gathered on Burton Street, on the south side, and proceeded to obstruct the track. When a car came along with two policemen on board it was attacked with a shower of stones. In spite of the policemen the non-union motorman and conductor were roughly handled.

One of them, named McDermott, had two ribs broken and the other was badly bruised. One of the policemen fired at the mob, the bullet striking a man named Wennick. The mob assaulted the officers, both of whom were struck repeatedly with stones, and but for the intervention of a priest of the Catholic Church near at hand the officers might have been lynched. By this time three cars had been mixed up in the melée. A patrol wagon load of police arrived, the rioters dispersed, and the cars were taken back to the barns.

THREE THOUSAND ASSEMBLE.

There was a serious disturbance on the Broadway line at the corner of Petrie Street, where a mob of 3,000 assembled in the forenoon and obstructed the tracks. Finally a car came along from the Wilson Avenue barns having on board Sergt. Burrows and a private of militia and Detective Kelso. The officer ordered the mob to disperse when the motorman attempted to remove the obstruction from the track, but the rioters showed fight. Then Sergt. Burrows and the one soldier, with fixed bayonets, faced the mob and attempted to clear the way. There was a sharp fight for a few minutes, during which a perfect shower of stones fell about the detective and the soldiers, smashing the car windows. No one was seriously hurt, and after arresting two of the rioters and placing them on the car it was returned to the barns. The police afterward charged the mob, making several arrests.

The military on guard at the Holmden Avenue barns on the south side, were annoyed during the greater part of the day by a jeering mob, and fifteen arrests were made there, with the assistance of the police.

In the afternoon a mob of 1,000 conceived the idea of blocking the track on Orange Street by placing a big boulder in the middle of the street and building a fire around it. The plan worked successfully, and cars were delayed for nearly an hour, when the police drove the mob away, put out the fire, and gave the street railway men a chance to move the stone. Three men were sent to the hospital with wounds made by policemen's clubs at the end of this riot.

As a result of the shooting of the driver of a grocery wagon in the suburb known as South Brooklyn yesterday afternoon by a non-union conductor, the Mayor of that village to-day issued an order to the Marshal to arrest all non-union conductors who carried concealed weapons. Every car was stopped, and each conductor found with a revolver was arrested. All were subsequently bailed out by the company.

A small riot was started at the corner of Pearl Street and Franklin Avenue when a young woman struck a man who asked her to board a non-union car. A crowd of union sympathizers stoned cars, and a squad of police finally cleared the street.

The company to-day sent a note to the State Board of Arbitration, declining to arbitrate the differences, in which it says: "This company, fully appreciating the sincerity of your desire to bring about a readjustment with its former employes, begs to say that the men who went out on Monday last are not in the employ of the company, and there is nothing to negotiate about or to arbitrate."

CREDIT CLAIMED BY ALGER.

He Says He Originated the Plan of Sending Spanish Prisoners Back to Spain.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Secretary Alger has always felt pride in the manner in which the War Department met the problem thrust upon it by the necessity with which it was suddenly confronted during the war with Spain of disposing of the thousands of Spanish prisoners captured in Santiago Province. The Secretary made the following statement to-day regarding this matter:

"On the night of July 9, 1898, the President asked me what, in my judgment, we should do with the Spanish prisoners of Santiago after their capture. I then suggested to the President that Galveston, Texas, would be the best place in the United States, in my judgment, where we could send them. This seemed to meet his approval.

"My first thought the next morning was concerning the Spanish prisoners, and the new idea came into my head 'why not send them back to Spain?' This thought impressed me so deeply that I formulated my plan and on the morning of July 10, instead of going to the department direct, I went to the White House and laid the new plan before the President, saying that it would be an unprecedented procedure and a most gracious act; that to ship the prisoners to Galveston would be half the distance; that we should have to clothe, shelter, guard, and feed them there, and no doubt have to ship them back to Spain in the end. I also stated that I believed that it would be a great inducement to the Spaniards to surrender, which Gen. Shafter afterward assured me was the effect. The President readily approved the plan.

"Immediately upon the surrender steps were taken to carry out the pledge of the United States Government to ship the Spaniards home. The Quartermaster's Department immediately advertised for bids to transport the prisoners to Spain, with the result that eight of the ocean transportation companies submitted a combined bid, which was for officers, $110, and for enlisted men $55 per capita, steamers to be dispatched from Santiago de Cuba within forty-eight hours of their reported arrival, or demurrage to be paid at the rate of 60 cents per capita per day, same demurrage to be paid if steamers be detained at place of debarkation by quarantine or other cause.

"The Spanish Transatlantic Company's bid was $55 per capita for officers and $20 for enlisted men, with no demurrage. The Spanish company's offer was accepted. The rations for the prisoners were inspected by a United States Government official, and this Government paid, for the transportation of all the prisoners, $513,890. The same number carried by the other companies under their bid would have cost the Government $1,312,915. Here was $800,000 saved to the United States and probably much more in demurrage.

"Some days after this contract was awarded the President said to me as I entered the Cabinet room: 'Mr. Secretary, would you like to hear something favorable to you printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES?' and went on to read the editorial comment complimentary to the man whose mind originated the plan of transporting the Spaniards back to Spain."

GOVERNOR PRAISES MR. ROOT.

Delighted at His Selection as Gen. Alger's Successor—New Secretary Going to Washington To-day.

Gov. Roosevelt and Senator Platt spent as quiet a day at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, yesterday as the politicians would permit. Even the wet and blustering weather did not keep these away, although few of them got a chance to talk to either the Governor or the Senator. In the morning Senator Platt took his guest over to the Episcopal Church, at Sheepshead Bay, and the rest of the day was spent in the hotel.

Quite a party was formed for luncheon. It was composed of Senator and Mrs. Platt, Gov. Roosevelt, Representative and Mrs. Hitt, Representative Ray, Judge Martin, Senator Kean of New Jersey, and Railroad Commissioner Dunn. Gov. Roosevelt, in the evening, said that he did not care to talk about anything except the appointment of Elihu Root as Secretary of War. He was so much pleased with this, he said, that he was quite ready to be voluble.

"Like every man who wishes success for the Administration," said the Governor, "as well as the success of the Government undertaken by the American people, I am overjoyed at the appointment of Mr. Root. He is the sort of man that should be the type of our public servants and the kind of man that every one should like to see in a responsible position. He is a man of singularly keen intellect, absolutely conscientious, incapable of doing a mean or an ungenerous act, possessing great tact and judgment and is entirely fearless in standing up for the right.

"We can guarantee that under his administration of the office of Secretary of War no shadow of wrongdoing will be allowed to exist. He has always sacrificed his time and means to his sense of public duty, wholly without thought of reward.

"Personally it will be a great loss to me to have Mr. Root leave New York, for there was no man upon whose advice and help I have so much relied in my work as Governor, and he has been unfailing in generous response to every call."

Senator Platt has an appointment to meet Mr. Root in this city this morning, and it is understood that the Governor will also be present at the conference. The subject of discussion will be the administration of the War Department, probable changes therein, and the general policy to be followed by the new Secretary of War. Mr. Root will take hold of the task laid down by Gen. Alger when a great many changes are necessary and many appointments of officers for new regiments must be made. He has asked Gov. Roosevelt for his advice, it is understood, and it is very likely that the Governor will have much to discuss with him before his departure for Washington.

Politicians are generally discussing the effect Mr. Root's appointment will have upon the personnel of the War Department. It is frequently said that under his administration Gen. Miles will have less influence in military affairs than under Secretary Alger, and that there is no longer any probability that the General will be sent to the Philippines to make use of his experience as an Indian fighter to put an end to the guerrilla warfare in the islands.

It is understood that Senator Platt is not inclined toward Gen. Miles. Of course, the policy of Secretary Root is not determined, but it is remarked as significant that already there seems to be a turn in affairs that is not at all favorable to the commanding General. Mr. Root is keeping his own counsel.

Gov. Roosevelt will visit the Quarantine station to-day, and may meet Mr. Root and Senator Platt somewhere down town. He will leave the Oriental Hotel, as the guest of Senator Platt to-day, and will return to Oyster Bay this evening.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Elihu Root, who is to succeed Secretary Alger at the head of the War Department, has telegraphed the President that he will be here to-morrow. Mr. Root desires to have a conference with the President respecting the duties of his new office before the former leaves for Lake Champlain.

ALGER'S RETURN TO DETROIT.

DETROIT, July 23.—Plans for the reception of Secretary Alger upon his return to his home in this city were partially completed at a meeting held this afternoon. Gen. Alger will be met by the Reception Committee at some point en route from Washington. On arrival he will be met by all the marching organizations of the city which care to join in the demonstration. The General will be escorted to the City Hall, where he will be formally presented to the public in front of the building by the Mayor and Governor. Then there will be a public reception in the corridor of the City Hall, followed by a meeting, probably in Light Guard Armory. Prominent citizens will speak.

Gov. Pingree at to-day's meeting favored the idea of holding a genuine "indignation" meeting following the public reception. Mayor Maybury raised the question if such a demonstration would not embarrass and displease Gen. Alger rather than otherwise, but the Governor's mass meeting idea prevailed.

PAINTING MR. ALGER'S PORTRAIT.

Work of Percy Ives of Detroit to Hang in the War Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—During the closing days of Secretary Alger's incumbency of his office Percy Ives, the Detroit artist, has been his guest. Mr. Ives is now about to return to Detroit to finish the work he began here, which is a portrait of the Secretary to hang in the War Department. There it will be in the company of all the greatest of America's War Ministers, going as far back as Gen. Horatio Gates, who, as Chairman of the Board of War in the Revolution, was the predecessor of all Secretaries of War. There are some Secretaries who have not been thought worthy of a place in the War Department gallery, and Gen. Alger will have no reason to complain of the company he keeps.

Mr. Ives has been in Washington before on a similar errand. During President Cleveland's second term he was here to paint a portrait of the President. The commission was given him by Don M. Dickinson. The sittings were at the White House, and the portrait now hangs in Mr. Dickinson's residence in Michigan.

PINGREE NOT A SOCIALIST.

His Attack on the President Proves It, Mayor Jones Says.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 23.—"Pingree is not a true Socialist," said Mayor Jones this morning in answer to a question as to what he thought of Gov. Pingree's attack on President McKinley. "He is Socialistic, but he is not a Socialist or he would attack the system and not the individual. The system makes the man. If Hanna were to die to-morrow another would spring up in his place. The same is true of Croker and McLean and others. They are the products of the system.

"I think Pingree's attack will cause quite a ruction in the party, but I do not believe that it matters. The day of parties is passing. The people have ceased to look to parties for aid. The party boss is doomed. He will continue to hold on to his power as long as he can, but it is the last effort. For whatever McKinley has done that is wrong the system is responsible."

CAPT. GRANT M. TOD ACCUSED.

Deadwood Alleged Swindler Posed as an ex-British Army Officer and Mining Expert.

Special to The New York Times.

YORK, Neb., July 23.—Capt. Grant M. Tod, who was arrested in Deadwood at the instance of the York Mining Company, has started for this place with the Sheriff, having abandoned habeas corpus proceedings. A sensation in social as well as business circles was created here by Tod's arrest. He came from New York a year ago and posed as an officer of the British Army and a mining expert. Society took him up, and the York Mining Company employed him to go to Deadwood and develop a group of mines.

For the last ten months Tod is said to have been at Deadwood, drawing his salary and $500 monthly for working the mines. From week to week, it is alleged, he sent supposed assays here, with reports of fine prospects and deep shafts. Last week the company heard bad reports and sent a man to Deadwood. He is said to have found nothing but a mossgrown cave, which had been abandoned by prospectors years ago and nothing to show for the money. Tod was arrested on a complaint charging him with sending false statements, securing money by fraudulent means, and sending fraudulent assays. He commenced habeas corpus proceedings, but finally concluded to return with the Sheriff.

Tod, when he came here, brought letters of recommendation purporting to be from a large number of mining men in New York. It is said that he succeeded in borrowing considerable money. Tod says the company's managers are angry because he has not been able to make their worthless mines pay.

BISHOP McFAUL ON MORALS.

In a Pastoral Letter He Deplores Existing Depravity and Class Hatred.

TRENTON, N. J., July 23.—Bishop McFaul discussed the evils of our time in a pastoral letter read in all the churches of the diocese to-day, and fixed July 28, 29, and 30 as days for special devotions to the Sacred Heart as a preliminary to the Pope's jubilee, which begins on Christmas of this year and extends to Christmas of next year.

In his letter the Bishop said that erroneous principles regarding the end of man have rendered society unmindful of the cultivation, not only of supernatural virtue, but of those natural virtues which great men, even among the pagans, endeavor to propagate.

"Who is it," he asked, "that is at all acquainted with the condition of society in our own beloved country that will be disposed to deny the widespread depravity of morals which confronts us?"

The Bishop then quoted a writer who said that trusts depress the price of labor and increase the cost of the necessaries of existence, and that the rich, as a rule, despise the poor and the poor are coming to hate the rich, and both sides are arrayed in hostile camps.

The Bishop said this picture might be overdrawn, but that it was necessary to recall men to the duties of their state and to their own salvation.

Child Prodigy in Illinois.

Special to The New York Times.

SYCAMORE, Ill., July 23.—Belvidere has a child prodigy in Lawrence Church, the four-year-old son of C. M. Church. The boy is like other children except that he has a passion for literature and music. He is now reading "Evangeline," having selected it of his own volition. He can spell any ordinary word and many difficult ones, and could read before he could talk. He reads the columns of a newspaper as readily and intelligently as a grown person and also reads music.

Leadville Prisoner Escapes.

Special to The New York Times.

LEADVILLE, Col., July 23.—Donald J. Cameron, the Leadville business man arrested on a charge of highway robbery, and who was so badly wounded by a bullet that he could not be removed from his home, has made his escape. Last night the officer on guard was called to the kitchen by Mrs. Cameron. He was gone five minutes, and when he returned his prisoner had disappeared. The surgeons say that if Cameron does not receive medical attention within a day or two he will not recover. Mrs. Cameron has been arrested on the charge of assisting her husband to escape.

Government Takes Sheep for Taxes.

Special to The New York Times.

BILLINGS, Mont., July 23.—The Government has corralled all the sheep on the Crow Reservation and is holding them for three years' back grazing taxes due to the Crow Indians. The owners are up in arms, and say they will not pay. The sheep will be confiscated.

At 3:30 P. M. every day but Saturday and Sunday, and every Saturday at 1:59 P. M., the New York Central's "Saratoga Limited" leaves New York. Empire State Express time; luxurious service; all Wagner cars.—Adv.

TROUBLES OF DEMOCRATS

Chicago Platform Men Fear Free Silver Will Be Dropped.

MISSION TO SENATOR JONES

George Fred Williams Said to be About to Sail for Europe—Mr. Stone in Control.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 23.—The Chicago platform Democrats are much aggrieved that Mr. Bryan has joined forces with the Harrison-Gahan-Watson machine. They intend to lay their grievances before Senator Jones, Chairman of the National Committee, and ask his support in organizing the new standing committees in their interest.

Apparently the Altgeld-Williams-Tarvin-Abbot combination was not made acquainted with all the inside history of last Thursday's meeting. It did not know that W. J. Stone was authorized to present Chairman Jones's resignation in the event that he deemed it necessary to do so. That was one of the secrets which only a few friends of the Vice Chairman were let into. It leaked out after Mr. Stone left the city. According to a member of the National Committee he had a letter from Senator Jones in his possession which virtually transferred to him full command of the party organization.

"That letter," continued the committeeman, "named Mr. Stone Acting Chairman of the committee and authorized him to take control of and perform all the duties of Chairman. Senator Jones also said to Mr. Stone that if he deemed it advisable and would take the Chairmanship himself he could present his resignation. But after the committee had created the office of Vice Chairman, elected Mr. Stone to fill it, and conferred upon him all the powers of Chairman, it was not thought necessary to retire Senator Jones. While he was left as the nominal head of the committee it is not likely he will ever again take an active part."

According to a report printed in The Inter-Ocean to-day, Chairman Jones has been advised by the radical Silver Democrats to cut short his European trip and return to America at once and save the party organization from those who would abandon the financial plank of the Chicago platform. George Fred Williams, National Committeeman for Massachusetts, it is said, is to sail for Europe at once as the representative of the silver men. He will meet Senator Jones in London within ten days and will give him the silver men's views of the situation here, and the radicals believe that Senator Jones will return with Mr. Williams on the first steamer for New York.

It is said that last Friday a long cablegram was sent to Senator Jones apprising him of what had been done at the National Committee meeting the day previous and urging him to come home immediately to prevent a reorganization of the party machinery by men whose loyalty to 16 to 1 is at least suspected by the silver men. The cablegram was sent soon after a conference that was held at the Auditorium Annex, at which were present John P. Altgeld, James P. Tarvin, Willis J. Abbott, A. J. Warner, and other believers in silver freee coinage. The cablegram set forth briefly the plan for reorganization proposed under the rules drawn up by W. J. Stone and adopted by the National Committee. It was pointed out to Senator Jones that the new committees created by the rules would absolutely control the party machinery, and he was begged to return at once to see that these powerful committees should be composed of men loyal to the Chicago platform.

Senator Jones did not expect to return until Aug. 20.

THE SOUTH FORSAKING BRYAN.

Senator Morgan's Plea for Another Candidate Arouses Alabama and Neighboring States.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 23.—The anti-Bryan pronunciamento of United States Senator Morgan has stirred the State of Alabama as no other political deliverance has in years. The politicians are discussing the Morgan interview and nothing else, the newspapers are all taking a hand in the speculation as to its meaning and the results that will come of it, and the issue raised promises to play a most important part in the politics of this State, and perhaps the entire South.

There is involved in it at first a fight for the control of the Alabama delegation in the next Democratic National Convention, and after that a United States Senatorship. With a hard fight being made by Senator Morgan and his friends for an anti-Bryan delegation here in Alabama, the spirit is bound to spread to other Southern States, and result in a fight by the anti-Bryan forces all along the Southern line.

Other men who doubt the wisdom of Bryan's nomination are now daring to speak out, and in this State, which is the first of the Southern States to act and first on the roll of the convention, plans are being perfected for the capture of the delegation. These plans have not reached the stage where the identity of the proposed candidate has been disclosed, but apparently it is anything to beat Bryan. Many of the strongest politicians in the State have arrayed themselves with Morgan.

THE FIGHT AGAINST GOEBEL.

Ex-Chairman Johnston Sides with the Opposition in Kentucky.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 23.—Major P. P. Johnston, formerly Chairman of the Democratic State Central and State Executive Commitees, who was superceded last month by Allie Young, is bitterly opposed to the election of William Goebel, who was nominated for Governor by the Democratic State Convention. In reply to a letter from the leader of the Bowling Green anti-Goebel movement, which will culminate in a big mass meeting there to-morrow, Major Johnston says:

"I am in sympathy with the purpose of your meeting, and regret that I cannot be with you. An indorsement at the coming election of the methods that led to the nomination at Louisville would fasten them on us. It is better to call a halt now, and let it be well understood that fraud and force can find no rewards in the Democratic Party. We cannot afford to approve results brought about by the wholesale disfranchisement of our fellow-citizens. The highest interests of our party require that the guilty should be exposed and denounced. If this is done the Losses, the time servers, and their deluded followers will soon begin to profess virtue and will not dare again to make open assault on the dignity of Kentucky's citizenship."

Major Johnston has been a life-long Democrat, and is a strong supporter of Bryan and the silver Democracy.

There will be two anti-Goebel meetings to-morrow—the one at Bowling Green, and one at Winchester. Lexington will hold one on Saturday.

New Jersey Democrats to Meet.

TRENTON, July 23.—Secretary Devereux has issued a call for a meeting of the State Democratic Committee, to be held at the Coleman House, Asbury Park, on Monday, Aug. 7, at 11 A. M. At this meeting the Chairmen of the various County Committees and other leading Democrats will confer with the State Committeemen, and Chairman William B. Gourley of Paterson will submit a plan for reorganizing the party in the State. On the following Tuesday there will be a conference of leaders followed by a banquet at the Coleman House, at which ex-Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland is expected to make a speech.

$1,000,000 FIRE IN TOLEDO.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Elevator Burned with 900,000 Bushels of Wheat.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 23.—The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Elevator, situated in East Toledo, was totally destroyed by fire to-night. The loss on building and contents is nearly $1,000,000. It is not known how much insurance there is on the 900,000 bushels of wheat burned, but on the building there is $185,000 in various companies. The elevator had been unusually busy for the last two weeks, working night and day to store the 150 cars of wheat received daily. The fact that this was Sunday prevented the fatalities which might otherwise have attended the fire, as the men had quit work early and had been out of the place about two hours.

A small blaze in the cupola was seen first from the outside by passers-by. A fire alarm was turned in, but before the department could reach the place a terrific explosion occurred that shook the foundations of surrounding buildings. The elevator was almost immediately enveloped in flames, and within ten minutes another and heavier explosion occurred, which tore out the entire side of the building next the river. This explosion hurled the watchman, W. E. Welch, who was in the building, out of the flames and saved his life. He was only slightly injured.

The building was a mass of ruins in a half hour after the first blaze was noticed. The work of the Fire Department was futile, and most of its energy was directed toward saving the adjoining property.

The elevator was largely owned by eastern capital. President Woodford of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road is the President of the elevator company. An elevator owned by this company was burned on the same site four years ago. The building destroyed to-day was one of the most complete in the country. It was supposed to be equipped with every appliance to prevent loss by fire.

The actual loss to the company will be in the neighborhood of $75,000, while the grain will be almost a total loss to the shippers. The quickness of the fire leads to the opinion that some of the grain will be saved in a damaged condition. The Fire Department officials think spontaneous combustion was the cause of the fire.

TRIED TO ARREST GOV. TANNER.

Executive of the State of Illinois Accused of Violating the Colorado Game Law.

CHICAGO, July 23.—A dispatch from De Beque, Col., says:

"Gov. Tanner of Illinois is safely out of the State, despite efforts on the part of game wardens to detain him for violation of the game law in killing out of season one four-pronged buck.

"Not satisfied with the pelt of a mountain lion for his parlor, the Executive of Illinois slew a young deer and the incident promises to make trouble between Colorado and Illinois. The open season begins Aug. 15, and one caught with deer in his possession before that time may be committed to jail for a period of from ten days to six months, or be made to pay a fine of from $10 to $500, or both.

"There was no concealment in Gov. Tanner's offense, and the news was promptly wired to the Chief Game Warden, at Denver, with a request for instructions. The local Wardens did not care to arrest a visiting Governor, and therefore took no action on the premises.

"It is said that Gov. Tanner will return this way from California, for which State he last night boarded a train at Glenwood Springs, and that on crossing the Utah line coming East he will be served with summons to appear before Justice Hedden at Glenwood Springs."

REAL WARFARE IN KENTUCKY.

Armed Horsemen and Footmen Will March Into Manchester To-day—A Clash Seems Inevitable.

LONDON, Ky., July 23.—The gravity of the situation at Manchester, Ky., and generally throughout Clay County cannot be overestimated. Many non-combatants have left their homes, abandoning their crops, and as many others as can will leave soon. Even here in London the insecurity is felt to such an extent that some families are leaving.

An outbreak is expected to-morrow, the day set for the trial of the Philpots, accused of killing Aaron Morris and others. Both parties are mustering armed forces for marching into Manchester to-morrow morning. The Philpots have fifty-two armed horsemen and no one knows how many footmen. The Morris and Griffin factions also have a large force. The Philpots say the latter includes the White-Howard faction.

On the other hand, the Morris faction leaders say that the Bakers have made common cause with the Philpots. Both sides will march fully armed into Manchester, arriving at 9 o'clock to-morrow to attend the trial. It is stated that Deputy Sheriff Davis Chadwell of the White-Howard faction has openly espoused the cause of the Griffins. It is hard to conceive how, under these circumstances, a conflict can be avoided to-morrow.

OSTRICH BENT ON SUICIDE.

A Chicago Zoo Keeper Thus Accounts for Its Escape.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 23.—For fifty minutes this morning Lincoln Park became a Sahara, and had a genuine ostrich hunt. The conclusion of the exciting chase found the ostrich transformed from a land bird into a waterfowl, and disclosed Animal Keeper De Vry backed up against a tree giving reasons that made him believe the ostrich had contemplated committing suicide when it effected its escape from the Zoo at sunrise.

Foremost among the reasons advanced for the suicide theory was the fact that the bird had ended the chase that baffled its pursuers by taking a flying leap from the high bridge across the lagoon into the placid waters where so many suicides have found surcease of sorrow. True, there were many who claimed that the ostrich was driven to make the jump by the band of implacable hunters which De Vry had headed out of the recesses of the Zoo. But De Vry had some very good reasons for the belief that was in him.

"No," he said, with mournful emphasis. "It was clearly an attempt at suicide, and there was nothing of must or of chance about it.

"You see, this poor bird's husband died some four months ago while the two were in transit to our Zoo here. I have always noticed that this bird seemed to be suffering from melancholia or some kindred ailment of a purely mental origin. Now its strange act in leaping from the 'suicide bridge' has certainly confirmed my worst suspicions, though it is altogether a puzzle to explain how the ostrich's somewhat sluggish instincts were so quick to discover the advantages which despondent humanity has perceived in yonder high-arched structure."

CATBOAT UPSET IN A STORM.

Bank Cashier Watson and Two Companions Rescued Off Sayville.

SAYVILLE, N. Y., July 23.—During the wind and electric storm last night a catboat belonging to A. Howard Watson, cashier of the Oystermen's National Bank, was upset in the bay and Mr. Watson and two friends who were sailing with him were thrown into the water.

They were able to reach the boat and hold on until Capt. S. T. James reached them with another boat.

LABOR CONVENTION CALLED

Independent Political Campaign to be Considered Aug. 7.

SCOPE OF MOVEMENT WIDENED

Central Federated Union Does Not Regard Mr. Parsons's Plan Comprehensive Enough.

Although the trolley strikes in the city are practically dead, they will in all probability not be called off officially for quite some time yet, or at least until the new labor political movement born at the labor conference held at the Grand Central Palace at the instance of General Master Workman Parsons is well under way. The lines are officially under the boycott of the Knights of Labor, and they may be kept so for a year, as the Third Avenue Surface Railroad was officially kept under boycott long after Knights as well as other union men were patronizing it every day.

No more strikes are to be ordered on the trolley lines, according to Mr. Parsons, it being found necessary to support the men who were discharged or who struck and cannot get their jobs back again. The official continuance of the strike, however, will be made use of to further the new political movement which yesterday received a new impetus by the Central Federated Union.

Mr. Parsons started out on Friday night with a proposition to go into politics for the purpose of electing two Supreme Court Justices in New York and Kings Counties, and said that if such a movement were inaugurated he would guarantee that $100,000 would be subscribed for that purpose, and that the money would not come from any man who was identified with either Tammany Hall or the Republican Party. The mere mention of such a large sum for a campaign may have won over delegates who were present, for Mr. Parsons had no difficulty in pushing through his motion to call a labor political convention, and he received authority to do so. It was also decided at that meeting to bring up the political agitation at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union.

CALL FOR A CONVENTION.

The Central Federated Union took up the subject of independent political action yesterday, and was aroused to great enthusiasm. The suggestion of Mr. Parsons to go into a campaign for the election of two Justices was regarded as entirely insufficient.

be entered into only after the most careful deliberation

LITTLE MONEY NEEDED.

Delegate James P. Archibald of the Paper Hangers spoke of the campaign of 1886, and said that they had had no promises of $100,000 then. It was a spontaneous uprising of the labor men, and they gave their time and money, and Dr. Edward McGlynn furnished much of the money. That campaign, he went on to say, cost only $10,000, and he firmly believed that Henry George was elected and counted out. In the next Mayoralty election money played a prominent figure and the election resulted in a fizzle and a farce. After the election the workingmen's candidate (Coogan) took him to his house and showed him a box full of canceled checks which he had paid for campaign expenses. They amounted to $110,000, and the defeated candidate was overcome at the expense and ridiculous failure.

Mr. Archibald continued: "We want not only the courts, but the Legislature and the Aldermen as well, and I am in favor of starting the political movement at once. Let us not hesitate, because many of you do not understand the wily ways of the politicians, who want to upset the movement by delay. We do not care for much money, because much money is a fruitful source of corruption, and if the Archangel Michael were to be appointed Treasurer there would be many men whose hands would get besmirched."

Ex-Delegate Barr, who a few minutes before did not think that the workingmen had been "stamped enough to make independent political action feasible," was himself carried away with the enthusiasm that prevailed among the delegates. He himself participated in the Henry George campaign.

He called out the names of several of his fellow-workers in that campaign whom he saw in the hall, and exclaimed: "I believe that the spirit which actuated the men in that campaign will act again. I believe that the Central Federated Union can safely issue a call for a convention to consider the advisability of going into a political campaign."

Delegate Timothy J. Daly made another speech, and then the motion to call a convention on Aug. 7, in Clarendon Hall, was carried with a hurrah.

CENTRAL FEDERATED UNION.

Troubles of Cigarette and Cigar Makers Laid Before the Body.

At the meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday the delegate of the Cigarette Makers reported that his union had asked Gen. McAlpin to discharge the non-union workers in his employ, but that he had refused to do so, and so the union imposed a boycott on his factory and asked the meeting to indorse the boycott. The request was granted.

Delegate Daniel Harris of the cigar makers complained that the Cuban cigar makers steadily refused to help his union in asking for higher wages, and when his men struck the Cubans took their places. He continued: "These are the men that fight for liberty. We have decided to ignore them. They are the worst scabs in the business."

MASS MEETING OF NEWSBOYS.

Strikers Will Gather To-night—Senator Sullivan in Sympathy.

The striking newsboys in pursuit of their efforts to obtain better terms for selling The Evening Journal and Evening World have planned a mass meeting to be held to-night in Irving Hall, 214 Broome Street, for a general discussion of their grievances. Delegations of boys will be present from all the boroughs of Greater New York, Hoboken, and Jersey City.

Senator Sullivan has in a signed letter to the strikers' Executive Committee, expressed his deep sympathy with the boys, and has promised to be present to-night to address the meeting. "Scotty" Lavelle, "the King of Chinatown," will also say a few words, as will also ex-Alderman Patrick Farley.

Among the well-known members of the striking fraternity who will state the grievances of the newsboys are "Little Mike," the "Newsboy Orator," and "Crazy" Arborn. The latter is one of the most prosperous newsboys in the business, and on Saturday he bought 1,500 pretzels and distributed them among the hungry strikers.

Application will be made to Mayor Van Wyck to-day for permission to parade to the hall to-night, when if the permit is granted, the strike leaders claim 5,000 boys will be in line. The strike is now in the hands of an Executive Committee composed of "Jim Galeety," "Young Monk," "Barney Peanuts," "Crutch" Morris, "Crazy" Arborn, David Simons, "Scabutch," and "Blind Diamond."

Striking Freight Handlers Meet.

The striking freight handlers met yesterday afternoon in Hudson Hall, at 276 Spring Street, and expressed their confidence of winning the strike. Speeches of encouragement were made by delegates from the Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley Railroad employes. The men said they did not fear that the Italians employed in the places of the strikers would do the work satisfactorily. They could not read the marks on the freight and had to be directed where to place each hand-truck load on the piers.

NEW JERSEY FIREBUGS ACTIVE.

Barns and Outbuildings Near Trenton Totally Destroyed.

TRENTON, N. J., July 23.—The outbuildings of William Shalleross, who lives about five miles north of Trenton, were totally destroyed by fire last night. None of the members of Shalleross's family was at home at the time the fire occurred. The fire was undoubtedly of incendiary origin. The outbuildings of John Plimmer, who lives in the same locality, were destroyed last Thursday night, and were also of incendiary origin. These two fires, together with several which occurred in the same neighborhood a year ago, have very much aroused the people of that section, who believe that two miscreants are to blame.

Firebugs are also believed to be responsible for the fire which destroyed the barn and outbuildings of Peter Schlicher, near Pennington last night. When the fire was discovered the odor of oil was strong from the smoke.

Patriotic Meeting at Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 23.—A patriotic meeting, at which expansion was discussed was held this afternoon in the Asbury Park Auditorium. The speakers were Dr. George J. Mingins, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster of Washington, and the Rev. Madison C. Peters of New York. Dr. Peters strongly indorsed the Government's policy and praised President McKinley and the Administration for the policy that is being pursued.

Matrimonial Epidemic at St. Joseph.

DETROIT, Mich., July 23.—A special from St. Joseph, Mich., says: Eight thousand excursionists were in that city to-day, 3,000 from Chicago, 1,500 from Racine, Wis., and over 3,000 from towns on the different railways. The rush at County Clerk Needham's residence by Chicago matrimonial parties was the biggest of the season. At one time four weddings were on, and one of these was a double wedding. There were in all twenty-three marriage licenses issued here to-day, and all to Chicago parties.

Senator Kean's New Trolley Line.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 23.—The new trolley line of cars from Staten Island Ferry to the Cranford Township line and ultimately to Plainfield, which is being built by Senator John Kean, will probably be called the "Palace Line," as the cars will be unusually handsome. The interior of the cars will be finished in bird's eye maple, will have large mirrors at each end, and behind each passenger's seat will be touch buttons to signal the conductors. The road will probably be in operation by the middle of August. It is generally believed that the road will consolidate with the North Jersey Traction Company as soon as it is finished.

John Shanley Captured.

John Shanley, who shot and wounded Nicolas Luthuff at South Beach, Staten Island, on Saturday night, was arrested last night by Policeman King of the Eightieth Precinct. After the shooting Shanley escaped in a sail boat, and was caught after he landed at South Beach and was making his way to his shanty near the shore. He would make no statement. Luthuff is in the S. R. Smith Infirmary, and it was said he might recover.

Her Diagnosis.

"Yes," said the pale woman, "my husband keeps grumbling day after day about the way things are going."

"What makes him?"

"He says it's patriotism. But between you and me, I think it's rheumatism."—Washington Star.

CHAMPIONS THE STRIKERS

Father Ducey Says Demands of the Street Car Men Are Just.

PRIEST'S FEELINGS WOUNDED

Letter Sent to be Read at Cooper Union Meeting on Tuesday, but Mr. Parsons Neglected to Do So.

The conference which meets on Sunday in the rooms of the Social Reform Club, under the Chairmanship of Edward King, discussed the Brooklyn and Manhattan surface railroad strikes last night with vigor. The most interesting feature of the meeting was the reading by Mr. King of a letter from the Rev. Father Ducey, pastor of St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church. This letter was the one sent by Father Ducey to the mass meeting held in Cooper Union last Tuesday to express sympathy for discharged employes of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and which illness prevented him from attending. This letter General Master Workman Parsons neglected to read at the Tuesday meeting.

"I have recently seen Father Ducey at his house," said Mr. King, "where he is kept on the flat of his back, and is suffering from hemorrhages which have prevented his being here to-night. He is highly indignant at having been misrepresented in the press, the impression being that he was one of the professional men who were cowed by the corporations, and so kept from the meeting on Tuesday. Father Ducey is proud of the fact that authority has never kept him from speaking his mind, and he wants this letter given out as establishing his position.

"It is only just to say for Mr. Parsons that he probably meant to read the letter when he was handed to him on the platform, but just glanced through it hurriedly and put it in his pocket and forgot all about it. He probably does not think now that he did anything wrong, but Father Ducey's feelings were very much hurt by it."

The letter was as follows:

July 18, 1899.

To the Chairman of the Meeting in the Interest of the Surface Railroad Employes, Cooper Union, City:

Dear Sir: A committee of the Surface Railroad Employes' Association requested me on July 12 to kindly arrange to have "a committee of the employes from the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of New York (Ltd.)" call upon me and explain the causes of dispute between the men and the officers of this company with a view to having," as they stated, "my assistance to the men in advising as to the proper course for them to pursue, as they did not wish to be driven or forced into any action of the company to inaugurate a strike."

I was sick when I received the request, but instantly decided, as I deemed it most important in the interests of justice and the rights of the men, as well as the convenience of the public, to receive the committee in my room on Thursday, July 13, at 8 P. M. I listened patiently to their statements, which seemed to me to be just and reasonable, and told them that I would do everything in my power to aid the motormen of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to peaceably obtain their just rights, which the laws of the State of New York accord them.

I hoped to be able to attend your meeting to-night, but my physicians forbid me to make any effort, as even the slightest excitement will expose me to seriously impair my health, if not endanger my life. The committee who visited me know the cause of my trouble, and to make an effort to speak now, my physicians say, might bring on a rupture of a blood vessel and cause an internal hemorrhage. On account of this serious condition I am deprived of helping the meeting this evening.

Let me say I trust Mr. Vreeland, the President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of New York City, will not deem it his particular privilege to reject all attempts at an amicable and just settlement of the grievances of his men. I hope it will not be necessary to resort to that last and unfortunate method, a strike, and that Mr. Vreeland will not force the men without due consideration on his part to take such a step. He has refused according to published statements) to accept any action from the State Board of Arbitration, which is provided by law to avert all ruptures between employers and employed.

The people have given valuable and highly profitable street railway franchises to this company, and have done so with the direct understanding that they should always and at all times and in a manner fully in keeping with the demands of public travel see that the public is properly cared for and transported over these lines. The company must not put the brunt of responsibility upon the men.

If the men do not succeed now they will eventually succeed, and every fair-minded and just man in the community will recognize the demands they are now making are only in keeping with the laws of the State of New York which have been violated by these franchises, and the enforcement of these laws in favor of the rights of the workingmen which are on our statute books have been a dead letter.

The public legal officers who are elected by the people to protect the people's rights have neglected to come to the people's assistance, and have permitted these companies to openly violate the law. If the workingmen were doing this the companies would soon see and so would the public legal officials, that they were punished and confined for their violations of the law, and, I might say, order.

What is "sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," and I trust the matter will be amicably and justly settled in the interests of the company and its employes. Very truly yours,

FATHER DUCEY.

Mr. King also said that he had talked with Bishop Potter about arbitrating the strike matters, and that the Bishop had expressed himself as willing to do so if asked to by both sides, but had said he did not think it right for him to put the State Board of Arbitration and Mediation into the position of being snubbed by offering their services where they had not been asked. The Bishop, said Mr. King, thought the function of the board in future should be mainly the adoption of preventive measures, and also thought it better for the board to select arbitrators in any case than do the arbitrating itself.

In the subsequent general discussion Mr. Foote read an interview with Prof. Markham, author of "The Man with the Hoe," who was expected to address the meeting. Following this a member of the Socialist Labor Party made a speech in which he said:

"The brotherhood of man is all very pretty, but what we want is better grub to eat, good clothes to our backs, and better houses to live in. If Mr. Edwin Markham says what we want is more harmony he may be talking like a Christian or talking like a fool number or talking like a poet, but he's talking through his hat."

One man gave a discussion on the strike in which he recommended violence. "Fight to hurt," said he. "Don't fight to make believe."

Mr. Burbenne stirred up the audience by telling them they had "all voted to get it in the neck and had got it in the neck and deserved it." The newsboys have succeeded in their strike because the Government doesn't interfere with them. Now they've just gone and put in this new Secretary of War, who is a corporation lawyer, and what is a corporation lawyer but a thief? And the churches support these people. I go to church and hear what they say and I'm ready to give them away. If they're going to heaven, a lot of these church people, then give me hell every time. And I say it in all seriousness. I think it would be a good thing if the newspapers would take up the question 'What is theft'"?

Brooklyn Fire Horse Killed.

While Engine Company 16 of Brooklyn was responding to an alarm of fire at Marcy Avenue and Middleton Street last evening Henry Perser, driver of the tender, which followed the engine, swung his horses sharply aside at Broadway and Union Avenue in order to escape running into a Broadway car. The collision was averted, but one of the horses was crushed between the tender and a pillar of the elevated railroad and was instantly killed. Perser was thrown from his seat, but was not badly injured.

Thirteen-Year-Old Girl Missing.

George Culkin of 326 Tenth Avenue called at Police Headquarters last night and had an alarm sent out for his thirteen-year-old daughter Lizzie, missing since the early afternoon. Culkin said he had taken the child and a younger sister on the steamer Colchester on a picnic, but where he did not state. The two children were with him at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and the North River when he got aboard. When the boat landed Lizzie was nowhere about.

Murder at Muscatine, Iowa.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, July 23.—George Wright shot and instantly killed Mrs. Josephine Crippen to-night. He then attempted to kill her husband, but was overpowered and placed under strong guard in jail to prevent a possible lynching. Wright's crime was due to jealousy.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

CUP DEFENDER AT BRISTOL.

Columbia to be Cleaned and Receive Her Steel Mast and a New Suit of Sails.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., July 23.—The cup defender Columbia came up from Newport this afternoon in tow of her tender and anchored about half a mile off from the Herreshoff dock. The new steel mast is all ready for stepping, but first the Columbia will be hauled on the ways for a short distance that her underbody may be cleaned. The cradle for hauling her out is all ready. The steel mast will not be stepped until she is again in the water, which will be about Wednesday. It is expected that the changes in her rigging will be all completed by Thursday or Friday, and that she will be ready to race the Defender again on Saturday off Newport.

The Columbia's mast head is to be arranged in the same manner as Defender's. The end will be open, so that the masthead man can stand inside the mast to tend the gear aloft while the boat is racing.

The mainsail of Columbia has been cut down a trifle to eliminate the slackness produced in the races at Larchmont. The cut was made on the leech and at the head. This mainsail measures about 96 feet from clew to tack. Another suit of sails for Columbia, under construction in the Herreshoff sail loft is now nearly completed. A pine stick was laid out on the floor of the south construction shop last Wednesday. It is to be formed into a bowsprit for one of the big sloops, probably Columbia.

From accounts received so far of the records made by Shamrock in her races with Britannia in the Solent it is believed by persons interested in Columbia that the latter boat can outsail Shamrock on a thirty-mile course by eight or nine minutes, and if the British boat should show more speed when she is well tuned up, it is confidently expected that Columbia will beat the British boat over a thirty-mile course by at least seven minutes. Columbia is now in more perfect trim than she was two weeks ago, her sails fit better, and the crew has settled down to business. After the cleaning of her under body, which probably is a trifle foul, the expectations are that she will do some surprising sailing.

CUP CHALLENGER AT ROTHESAY.

GREENOCK, July 23.—Sir Thomas Lipton's America's Cup challenger Shamrock arrived to-day at Rothesay, Island of Bute.

Pavonia Yacht Club's Race.

The midsummer race on Saturday of the smaller class of the Pavonia Yacht Club boats from Communipaw to Atlantic Highlands, twenty-two miles, had many contestants, and it was not until a late hour that the boats finished. The winners of the cash prizes were the sloop Helen, yawl Theo, cabin cat Square, and open cat Defiance. Commodore Kohn on his schooner yacht Azalea, with the judges and other friends, accompanied the contestants. A large party was present at the Summer quarters yesterday, including ex-Commodore W. Smith, William B. Adams, and John Dennin.

METHODISM IN NEW YORK.

Dr. North Gives Some Facts Concerning the Church's Statistics.

The Rev. Dr Frank Mason North, Secretary of the Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has gathered some interesting facts concerning the statistics of that denomination in Greater New York. He finds that within the limits of the consolidated municipality there are 156 Methodist Episcopal churches. These report for the year ended April 1, 1899, 40,434 members and 3,383 probationers. From these figures, in comparison with those of the preceding year, Dr. North finds a net gain of 215 full members and a net loss of 224 probationers. In the Methodist Sunday schools there are 51,084 scholars and 5,213 officers and teachers.

The total valuation of church property is said to be $8,466,600, upon which there is a bonded indebtedness of $1,345,972. Analyzing these figures of valuation, Dr. North finds that in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx the valuation of the property is estimated at $5,331,800, with an indebtedness of $810,416. The Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens show a property valuation of $2,952,000, with a debt of $514,256, and in the Borough of Richmond the valuation is $182,800, with a debt of $21,300.

In discussing the proposition to clear off the debt of the Methodist Episcopal churches in this city, Dr. North says in the columns of the organ of the society of which he is Secretary: "To pay off these debts Manhattan and the Bronx would need to raise per communicant $40. Brooklyn and Queens, $21,50, and Richmond $9.60. The average for the Methodists for the entire city would be about $31 for each communicant. Twenty cents a week for three years from each Methodist communicant in Greater New York would deliver the denomination from the burden of debt, set free for aggressive work over $60,000 per annum, now expended in interest, and give to Methodism in the metropolis a courage, a prestige, and a power which would, by the blessing of God, open it to a year of mighty conquest in the twentieth century."

BETTER TIMES IN MEXICO.

Believed that Mr. Morgan's Bond Deal Heralds Other Investments.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 23.—Commenting on the present outlook here, The Mexican Herald says: "Whoever thinks that J. Pierpont Morgan is going to stop with selling $25,000,000 Mexican gold bonds does not know that great financier, whose plans are continental in their scope, and now begin to embrace Mexico's business and financial field. The comments of the American press in regard to Mexico and its finances are gratifyingly cordial, and the administration here may well be proud of the spontaneous tribute paid to its magnificent financial success. We look for a great development of industry here under the stimulus of the high credit gained by this country, and especially anticipate the entrance here of American capitalists who have hitherto looked askance on Mexican investments."

The remarkable increases in the Custom House collections and stamp taxes indicate widespread prosperity here, a fact which has induced two great American insurance companies, the Equitable and the New York Life, to return to the Mexican field.

The Government will build four lighthouses on the eastern littoral of the Yucatan Peninsula. The Department of Communications has contracted through Samuel Hermanos of New York for the construction of the new lighthouses. The same firm will also furnish a lighthouse tender for the Yucatan coast.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Threatening, with showers, fresh easterly winds.

Thunderstorms and rain have occurred in the Atlantic States, Lower Mississippi Valley, and Middle Rocky Mountain region. The temperature has risen in the lake regions, the middle and northern plateau, and North Pacific States; it has generally fallen from the Rocky Mountains to the Mississippi River, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. The area of high pressure central in the St. Lawrence Valley last week has moved to the New England Coast, increasing in magnitude, Boston reporting a pressure of 30.22 inches. The pressure continues high in the North Pacific States. The maximum temperatures in the extreme Northwest have been generally reduced, Dubuque reporting 92 degrees; St. Paul, Davenport, Springfield, Ill.; Omaha, and Bismarck, 90 degrees. Rapid City reports a maximum temperature of 80 degrees, or 20 degrees lower than on Saturday. Unsettled weather conditions will prevail in the Atlantic and East Gulf States. The temperature will rise in the Upper Mississippi Valley, and there will be slight changes elsewhere. Fresh to brisk easterly winds will prevail on the North Atlantic Coast, and variable winds on the Middle and South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	67	64	68
6 A. M.	67	63	68
9 A. M.	65	65	70
12 M.	69	64	70
4 P. M.	72	64	67
6 P. M.	71	64	67
9 P. M.	68	64	66
12 P. M.	66	63	65

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	67½
Weather Bureau	63½
Corresponding date 1898	68½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	74

The maximum temperature yesterday was 68 degrees at 1:30 P. M., and the minimum 62 degrees at 5 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 96 per cent., and at 3 P. M. 94 per cent.

MEETING OF GEOGRAPHERS

Seventh International Congress Will Convene in Berlin.

PAPERS THAT ARE TO BE READ

Several Women Will Be Among Those to Participate in the Proceedings in September.

The Seventh International Geographical Congress will meet in Berlin on Thursday, Sept. 28, and will hold sessions until Wednesday, Oct. 4, during which period several scores of papers will be read.

The Congress was called last November, and invitations were sent to geographical institutions and societies and to promoters of that science in all countries. Many answers of acceptance were received, and there will be several woman delegates at the Congress. The sessions will be held in the new building of the House of Deputies, 5 Prinz Albrecht-Strasse, the use of whose large halls have been given by the Government for the purpose. General meetings will be held in the morning and special meetings in the afternoon, and the evenings will be devoted to social gatherings.

The fee for membership has been fixed at 20 marks, about $5. Members will be able to vote, and will receive publications of the Congress free. The wives and feminine guests of the members can join the society on the payment of a fee of 10 marks, but they will not be entitled to vote, nor will they receive copies of the publications free.

Printed papers that are to be read should be sent in by July 1 at the latest, and not more than twenty minutes will be allowed to the reading of any paper. There will be exceptions in cases of subjects of universal interest, and these will be allowed by the Executive Committee. The languages that will be allowed to be used in the business of the Congress are German, English, French, and Italian.

The "Protektor" of the Congress is Prince Albrecht of Prussia, and among the Vice Presidents are the King of Belgium, the Prince of Wales, Duke Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburg, the Crown Prince of Denmark, who is President of the Royal Danish Geographical Society; the Grand Duke Konstantine Konstantinowitsch, President of the Imperial Russian Academy of Sciences; the Grad Duke Nikolai Mikhailowitsch, President of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society; the Grand Duke Ludwig Salvator of Austria, Princess Theresa of Bavaria, Dr. Mönckeberg, Mayor of Hamburg. Among the honorary Vice Presidents are the Ambasadors of the United States, England, Italy, Austria, Russia, France, Turkey, Switzerland, and the other European countries, several of the Ministers of State, Gen. Greely, Director of the United States Signal Service in Washington, and professors of various universities and of scientific institutions in Europe, as well as the presidents of the geographical societies in Berne, Edinburgh, Copenhagen, Lisbon, London, New York, Madrid, Paris, St. Petersburg, Rome, Sydney, Australia, Vienna, and Washington.

Among the honorary advisors are Prof. A. Agassiz of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. Anutschin, Professor in the University of Moscow; Marcel Bertrand, Member of the Institut, in Paris; W. T. Blanford, LL. D., F. R. S., London; Prof. Luigi Bodio of the University of Rome, Dr. E. Brückner of the University of Berne, ex-Chief Justice Charles P. Daly of New York, Prof. George Howard Darwin of Cambridge, England; Prof. W. Morris Davis of Harvard, Dr. G. M. Dawson, Director of the Geological Survey of Canada; Capt. Clarence E. Dutton, United States Army, of Washington; Henry Gannett of the United States Geological Survey, Dr. James Geikie of the University of Edinburgh, Grove Karl Gilbert, Geologist at the United States Geological Survey in Washington; J. Scott Keltie, Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, London; Sir John Lubbock of London, Prof. Emile Levesseur of the Institut of Paris, Henrik Mohn, Director of the Meteorological Institute of Copenhagen; Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, Juan Muschketow, Professor of the Imperial Russian Institute of Mines, and Admiral Sir George S. Nares.

Many of the papers to be read at the Congress have already been sent in, and they have been divided into seven groups. In Group I., in which are comprised mathematical geography, geodesy, cartography, and geophysics, are a paper by Prof. Dr. Helmert of Potsdam on "Later Progress in the Knowledge of the Form of the Earth," "The Variableness of Geographical Latitudes," by Prof. Dr. M. Albrecht of Potsdam; "High Mountain Range Cartography," by Prof. Dr. Eugen Oberhummer of Munich; "Introduction of the Metric System of Weights and Measures in all Scientific Work," by H. R. Mill of London; "On the Rational Application of the Decimal System to the Measurement of Time and Angles," by the Permanent Bureau; T. de Rey-Palhade of Toulouse, and Prof. H. Wagner of Göttingen, "Modern Seismic Investigation," by Prof. Dr. Gerland of Strassburg, and Dr. Hecker of Potsdam.

Group II. includes treatises in physical geography, and comprises "The Geographical Cycle," by Prof. W. Morris Davis of Harvard University; "The Drying Up of Lakes," by Prof. Dr. Forel of Morges; "Introduction of an Exact Nomenclature for the Investigation of Glaciers," by Prof. Dr. Ed. Richter of Gratz; "Late Results of Glacier Investigations," by Prof. Dr. Hagenbach-Bischoff of Basel, and Prof. Baron de Geer of Stockholm; "Some of the Scientific Results of the Fram Expedition. Especially the Hydrographic," by Dr. Fridtjof Nansen; "On the Results of His Expedition to the East Greenland Coast in the Summer of 1899," by Prince Albert of Monaco; "On the Chemical-Geological Works of the Pola-Expedition," by Dr. Natterer of Vienna; "The Distribution of Deep Sea Deposits," by Sir John Musray of Edinburgh; "The Laws of Movement of Sea Currents," by Dr. A. W. Cronander of Novpöping; "The Results of International Baloon Voyages," by Prof. Dr. Hergesell of Strassburg.

In the other groups are "History of the Colonization of Europe," by Prof. Dr. Meitzen of Berlin; "The Geographical Distributions of the Tea Plant in Growth, and of Its Product in Consumption," by John McEwan of Enfield, England; "Origin and Spread of the Indo-Germans," by Prof. Dr. Ratzel of Leipsic; "The Physical Geography of the State of Missouri," by Miss Luelia Agnes Owen of St. Joseph, Mo.; "Travels in the Morocco Atlas," by Dr. T. Fischer of Marburg; "History of the Discovery of England in Ancient Times," by Dr. Sieglin of Leipsic; "History of the Discovery of Eastern Soudan," by Dr. Lenz of Prague; "The Relations Between Geography and History," by Dr. K. Kretschmer of Berlin; "Geographical Bibliography," by the Permanent Bureau.

Before and after the Congress scientific excursions will be made to points that can be easily reached. All communications to the Congress are to be addressed "Siebenter Internationaler Geographen-Kongress, Berlin, S. W., Zimmerstrasse, 90.

THE CITY BUYS WATER RIGHTS.

Owners of Property on Byram River Receive Their Money.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 23.—The City of New York has begun the payment of a sum exceeding $50,000 to property owners on the Byram River for damages which it is supposed will be caused by the diverting of the stream for use by the city. This stream forms a part of the dividing line between New York and Connecticut, and in 1885 New York secured Byram Pond Lake at its head for the water supply of the city. Many mills were dependent upon this water supply for power, and $500,000 was paid for damages to Tingue, House & Co. of the Hawthorne Woollen Mills, Russell, Birdsall & Ward's Bolt Works, Ryan's flourmill, and many smaller concerns. The water was never taken from them, however, and they continue to use it, although steam power has been introduced so as to be ready for the turning of the stream to the city's use.

Yesterday Judge Dykman of White Plains began superintending the payments to private property owners whose residences front on the river for about eight miles on both sides. Sixty cents per foot front was the price agreed upon by those who proved their title, and they received checks at the Town Clerk's Office in Greenwich. One man pocketed a check for $800, and then remarked: "I don't consider that my property has been damaged a bit." Six thousand dollars was paid out yesterday, and payments will be made to others as soon as possible.

THREE NEGROES LYNCHED.

Assailants of Mrs. Ogletree of Saffold, Ga.—Posse Hunting for Five More of the Gang.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 23.—A dispatch from Bainbridge, Ga., says:

"Since the assault on Mrs. Ogletree, at Saffold, in Early County, last Thursday, hunting parties have been out in search of the criminals. One of the negroes appeared at an old negro's house near Brinson, Ga., and asked to be harbored. The old man went to Brinson with the information. A posse returned with him and captured the negro, who gave his name as Louis Sammin.

"The man was taken to Saffold, where he was identified by Mr. and Mrs. Ogletree as one of their assailants. He said there were eight negroes in his gang and that they came from Augusta. He said two others of the gang were not far away.

"One portion of the mob went in pursuit of the two, while the balance of the mob hanged Sammin and riddled his body with bullets. The other two negroes were overtaken, shot, and scalped, a party bringing their scalps to Saffold this evening.

"A hundred armed men with bloodhounds are after the remaining five of the gang, and if caught, they will be lynched."

FIRED ON NEGRO LABORERS.

Kentucky Contractors Who Engaged Them Beaten by a Mob.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 23.—A special from Lawrenceburg, Ky., tells of a serious disturbance between local laboring men and contractors and laborers brought there by the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company to build its mammoth warehouse now in process of construction at Tyrone, and to work upon extensive improvements in the distilleries there. A large number of negroes were brought there recently, and placed in a camp just outside of Tyrone.

To-day D. Monahan and J. Higgins, the contractors, arrived. They were met by a committee representing the local workmen, and a quarrel arose. A crowd soon gathered and the contractors were stoned and otherwise roughly handled. Higgins was cut several times, and is in a serious condition. This affair aroused the town, and after the contractors were disposed of the crowd made its way to the negro camp. Several volleys were fired into it, but no one was injured. The negroes fled, panic-stricken, from the place, and within a few minutes the camp was deserted.

Negro Postmaster Not Wanted.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 23.—A dispatch from Florence, S. C., says there is much indignation there over the appointment of J. E. Wilson, a negro preacher, as Postmaster. The Young Men's Business League has made a protest against the appointment, and a joint meeting of the league and the Board of Trade will be held to-morrow for the purpose of drafting resolutions to be forwarded to the President.

$200,000 Fire Started by Negroes?

COLUMBUS, Ga., July 23.—A fire started to-night in the cellar of the New York Racket Store in Phoenix City, Ala., just across the Chattahoochee River from Columbus, and before the flames could be checked the entire business district was destroyed, entailing a loss of $200,000. Very little of the property was insured. It is reported that the fire was started by negroes, who saturated a lot of rubbish with kerosene. Three negroes have been arrested.

ROME PRESS ON LYNCHINGS.

ROME July 23.—The Popolo Romano, referring to the recent lynchings of Italians at Tallulah, La., says the United States has given assurances that it will prosecute rigorously all who were concerned in the commission of the crime.

The Tribuna declares that the lynching was due to the knowledge that Italian immigrants to the United States are not afforded proper protection and may be attacked with impunity, and calls the attention of the Italian Government to the matter.

ROCKAWAY BEACH RAILWAY.

Contractor Edward Roche, who has the contract from the Ocean Electric Railway Company to lay the tracks of the road at Rockaway Beach, made another attempt to carry out his contract last night, but was unsuccessful. A week ago Roche started work by having an injunction, which had been enforced for several months, vacated. On Monday the residents who are opposed to the road stopped the work by threatening the workmen with force. Nothing more was done until to-night toward getting the rails down.

To-night a gang of sixty Italians began work. They had torn up twenty feet of Central Avenue when discovered by Frank X. McGuire and Henry Finckle, residents of the neighborhood, who notified John F. Cronin. Mr. Cronin at once hurried to the police station with a writ of injunction restraining the company from extending its line and the contractor from doing any work on the street. This injunction had been quietly obtained and held in readiness. A platoon of police hurried to the spot and Mr. Roche was served with the papers. He at once ordered his men to quit.

A careful watch will be maintained so that the injunction may not again be vacated without notice.

BLINDED BY CARBOLIC ACID.

The throwing of carbolic acid by a wife who believes she has been wronged, on her supposed rival, may cause the latter's death, and is certain to result in the loss of her eyesight. The woman who is burned is Mrs. Sadie McCarty of 2,685 Third Avenue. She is in the Harlem Hospital. Mrs. Annie Ryan of 558 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, who threw the acid, has been arrested.

Mrs. Ryan and her four small children have, it is said, been struggling against starvation for months, while, it is claimed, her husband, Frank D. Ryan, has been well supplied with money which he is said to have spent, anywhere but at home. Some time ago, it is said, Mrs. Ryan warned Mrs. McCarty not to go with Ryan, and declares she was laughed at.

Yesterday, it is alleged, Mrs. McCarty was seen with Ryan by one of his children, who told Mrs. Ryan. Mrs. Ryan seized a bottle of carbolic acid, ran into the street, and flung the acid into Mrs. McCarty's face. Ryan fled when he saw his wife approaching, and is now in hiding.

Mrs. Ryan made no attempt to escape, and was arrested by two detectives. Mrs. McCarty, although suffering great pain, was able to make a statement last night, in which she declared she met Ryan only three months ago, and that his wife's charges are untrue.

CONVENTION AT ASBURY PARK.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, July 23.—The closing session of the biennial convention of the Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association of the United States continued until nearly midnight, Saturday. The delegates spent the entire day in electing three Trustees, there being so many candidates for this position. Those chosen were: Mrs. Kate Mahoney of Troy, Mrs. Kathrine J. Dowling of Rochester, and Mrs. Mary L. Youngblood of Irvington, N. J. The Supreme Auditors elected were Miss Margaret Kelly of Detroit and Miss Mary H. Murphy of Buffalo.

The new officers will be installed to-morrow, and the Supreme Trustees will select the Supreme Medical Examiner. The position is now held by Dr. Frank Connelly of Newark, and he will probably be reappointed, although there are a dozen candidates for the position, three of whom are women.

Wife Shoots Herself in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Louise Ketcham, forty-one years old, wife of Hayward Ketcham, a traveling salesman, shot herself in the right breast with a revolver in her apartments at 167 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday. It is said that she had quarreled with her husband. She was removed to the Seney Hospital by Ambulance Surgeon Buckley. It was said at the hospital that the woman would probably recover.

Georgia Farmer Shot by His Son.

MACON, Ga., July 23.—A special from Talbotton says J. W. Jones, a prominent farmer living near that place, was shot twice by his seventeen-year-old son last night. One ball entered his right breast, broke one rib, and passed through his right lung. The other entered the abdomen. The boy had pulled some watermelons contrary to his father's instructions and when the father attempted to chastise him the lad drew his pistol and fired twice.

TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYER

The Bailey Nearing Completion on the Harlem River.

TO MAKE THIRTY-THREE KNOTS

Her Machinery and Armament Unusually Powerful—Half the Horse Power of an Ocean Steamship.

The hull of the new torpedo boat destroyer Bailey, which is being built for the United States Navy by the Gas Engine and Power Company, at their works at Morris Heights on the Harlem River, is completed with the exception of a few finishing touches, and it is hoped that the new craft will be launched about July 29, when a favorable tide is expected. The machinery and boilers of the boat will not be placed in her until after she is launched, and it is expected that she will be ready for a speed trial in about a month after launching, as the work of setting up the machinery will be pushed with all possible speed.

The Bailey is named by order of the Navy Department after the distinguished naval officer Theodorus Bailey, who was second in command to Farragut in the action while passing Forts Phillip and Jackson on the Mississippi River; and is one of three torpedo-boat catchers for which Congress made provision two years ago. The sum appropriated for each boat was $250,000, and in advertising for bids the Navy Department stipulated that a speed of thirty knots an hour would be exacted on the official course. The details of the designs were left to the discretion of the builders. With the exception of the Porter, the Bailey and her mates are the first torpedo-boat destroyers to be built for the United States Navy, and if the expectations of the Bailey's builders are fulfilled she will be capable of a speed of thirty-three knots an hour.

The general dimensions of the boat, which looks as sharp as a knife as she lies on the stocks, are as follows: Length, 205 feet; beam, 19 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet 5 inches; displacement on trial trip, 235 tons; and displacement when in commission, 265 tons. Forward, the boat is very clean cut where the greatest depth is to be found, but the depth gradually diminishes toward the stern, so that there is almost a flat bottom, which offers very little resistance to the water over her twin screws.

For a boat of this size the armament will be unusually powerful. It will embrace four 6-pounder rapid-fire guns and two 18-inch torpedo discharge tubes, the latter being for Whitehead torpedoes. The 6-pounder guns will be mounted two on the main deck, one on each side amidships, and two on platforms supported by conning towers. The deck guns will have an arc of fire from sharp on the bow to right astern, while the guns in the conning towers will have an almost all-around fire.

One of the most interesting features about the Bailey, as in the case with all high-speed vessels, is her motive power. The engines, which are completed and ready to place in the boat, are marvels of mechanism and are

RUN ON REGULAR SCHEDULE

All Lines of Brooklyn Transit Company Again in Service.

POLICEMEN TO BE WITHDRAWN

Company Convinced the Strike Is Over —Strike Leaders Still Hopeful— No Disorder Reported.

The Brooklyn trolley strike, to all appearances yesterday, had petered out completely. The strikers were still out, but the company declares that this is merely making a virtue of a necessity, for the reason that the strikers can't get back. Nominally the strike was still on; actually, it seemed to have become a thing of the past. In either case, however, nobody outside of the strikers themselves appeared to be much concerned over it, and Brooklyn went to church and through the rest of its Sunday routine as if it had never even heard of such a thing as a trolley strike.

The railroad company claimed that it was operating all its lines on the regular schedules yesterday, and all evidences bore this statement out. All of the lines to Coney Island and other shore resorts were in operation, with cars running on time, and while the traffic was not heavy, presumably because of the weather, it was said to be normal under the conditions. Policemen were still doing duty on the cars, but, with few exceptions, only on those running through outlying districts. There were no disturbances on the part of the strikers or their sympathizers during the day, and no arrests growing out of the strike were reported at Police Headquarters.

President Rossiter declares that the strike is as dead as a door nail, and that the company's system is again in full operation. He expresses sympathy with the men who struck, who, he says, were led to act against their better interests by a "lot of professional agitators." He says that no Nassau man who struck can hope to get his job back.

Master Workman Pines, however, declares that the strike is far from being dead, and hints that the men have yet to play their trump card. What this trump card is he declines to make known, and the handful of gloomy and disgusted looking strikers gathered at the headquarters in Glanoda Hall yesterday did not appear to be wildly enthusiastic over it, whatever it might be. Mr. Pines, with apparent seriousness, declared that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's system would be tied up as tight as a drum by Tuesday or Wednesday.

Deputy Chief of Police MacKellar appeared unconcerned when told of what Mr. Pines said was coming. He went right ahead with the arrangement for shifting the Manhattan men on duty in Brooklyn back to Manhattan. All of these men, it is expected, will be back in their precincts to-day. Deputy MacKellar declared that the trouble was over, and that the Manhattan men were no longer needed in Brooklyn.

The trolley men who came up from Philadelphia to take the places of strikers are applying the easy-going, comfortable methods of railroading in vogue in the Quaker City to their new jobs. For the time being at least, the railroad officials seem disposed to smile indulgently upon these little peculiarities of the imported motormen and conductors, but the strikers assert that the new men will be made to understand soon enough that trolley railroading in Brooklyn is not a continuous picnic.

One of the Philadelphia men, a motorman, was navigating a Flatbush Avenue car through Fulton Street yesterday afternoon with a corncob pipe stuck in his mouth. He puffed away contentedly, unmindful of the attention he was attracting, and not a bit disturbed by the remarks of passengers who were getting the benefit of the smoke from his pipe.

The story is told of two of these conductors whose cars were going in opposite directions, that when they met they stopped their cars and had a five-minute conversation while their passengers waited.

MR. ROSSITER'S ARREST SOUGHT.

The Magistrate, However, Refused to Issue a Warrant on Sunday.

Magistrate J. Lott Nostrand of the Coney Island Court, who is sitting for Magistrate Steers in the Flatbush Court, Brooklyn, during the latter's vacation, was yesterday morning, as he was leaving the bench, asked to issue a warrant for the arrest of President Clinton L. Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad, and also for the arrest of David Flemming, a conductor in the employ of the railroad, because of alleged violations of the ten-hour law.

The applicant for the warrants was Albert Sweeney of 113 Butler Street, Flatbush, a son of ex-Justice of the Peace Edward Sweeney, and until the declaration of the strike employed as an Inspector on the Heights system. Mr. Sweeney said he wanted the warrants for violations of the ten-hour law.

Sweeney declared that Flemming had made an affidavit that he was working fifteen hours a day, and that that affidavit was witnessed by four reputable people. He therefore wanted a warrant for Flemming and one also for the arrest of the head of the road for compelling his employes to violate the ten-hour law.

Magistrate Nostrand refused to issue the warrant for the reason that it was Sunday, and warrants are not issued on Sunday except in extreme cases.

Objected to Six Minutes Overtime.

A committee representing the motormen of the New York and Queens County Electrical Railroad had a conference with Vice President and General Manager Beetem of the road at Long Island City on Saturday night. The men had two grievances which they wished redressed. One of the grievances was that on the Steinway line they had to work ten hours and six minutes. Mr. Beetem, in answer, said that he thought the extra six minutes too small a matter to raise trouble about. On the Calvary Cemetery line, where it was found that a man must lose an entire trip or work ten hours and thirty-five minutes, Mr. Beetem offered to pay $2.15 a day on this run, and the men accepted this.

POLICE ONLY SIGN OF A STRIKE.

Mr. Parsons, However, Says Metropolitan Men's Outlook Is Bright.

The only signs of the strike of street car employes in Manhattan yesterday were policemen on some cars of the Second Avenue line and a few huccoats about the car depots. The police authorities will not say when they will withdraw their forces, but unite in expressing the opinion that "the strike is over." The officials of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company say they do not feel the slightest effect from the temporary disturbance.

Such men as give reason to believe that they went on strike reluctantly on thoughtlessly, or remained away from work because they were afraid to take out their cars, have been taken back, but have been put on the lists behind the men who continued to report for duty, who are invariably given precedence. No man, however, who was active in promoting the strike, or who tried to induce others to strike, will be taken into the company's service.

The only incident at the Second Avenue depot yesterday was the sudden appearance on the avenue of a carload of sleeping policemen in various stages of undress and in a wide variety of attitudes. When they went to sleep their car was in the depot; as they woke to find themselves in the avenue their bewildered and alarmed expressions of countenance and language amused their comrades and the street car men intensely. Their involuntary change of rest was the work of a mischevious or mistaken motorman, and they were quickly rolled back in their habitation on wheels to the comparative seclusion of the building.

General Master Workman Parsons was at his headquarters, 110 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and said: "The strike outlook for the men was brighter than ever, and that there will be developments this week which will prove that there is much vitality left in the strike."

METROPOLITAN LINES BOYCOTTED.

Central Federated Union Takes the Part of the Strikers.

The delegate of the Cigarette Makers' Union told the Central Federated Union yesterday that his union had forbidden its members to ride on the cars of the Metropolitan Railway system under a penalty of $5 for each offence. The meeting indorse the Cigarette Makers' action, and recommended all union men to boycott the Second Avenue cars especially, so as to concentrate the attack upon the railroad company on one of its lines at a time.

The Central Labor Federation of Hudson County, N. J., at the meeting yesterday, passed resolutions offering the trolley strikers moral and financial aid, and pledging itself politically and economically to do all in its power to promote the success of the strike.

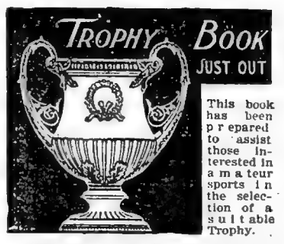

This book has been prepared to assist those interested in amateur sports in the selection of a suitable Trophy.

We shall be pleased to send a copy on receipt of request to do so.

MERIDEN COMPANY,
SILVERSMITHS,
INT'L SILVER COMPANY, SUCCESSOR,
208 Fifth Ave. Madison Square.

THE TAILORS' STRIKE SPREADING.

Basters and Finishers Now Decide to Make Demands.

The fine coat tailors who are on strike announced yesterday that they have already struck sixty-two shops that employed 1,000 men, and expect to-day to close six large shops that employ 500 men.

Their strike, the tailors said, compelled 500 pressers to quit work, and the pressers themselves had, in fact, struck, too, as they demanded an advance of 3 cents for pressing a coat.

The basters and finishers held a meeting yesterday at 27 Essex Street and decided to demand a shorter working day, or rather a reduction of their tasks, as it takes them two days to complete one day's task.

BY WHEEL TO THE PACIFIC.

Albert V. Roe, the Postal Messenger, Starts on His Long Journey.

Albert V. Roe, the Postal Telegraph messenger who has undertaken to wheel across the continent in record-breaking time, began his task yesterday. He left the Postal Telegraph Building, opposite the City Hall, shortly before 9:30 A. M. Roe, who is nineteen years of age and is known in the Postal office as No. 574, has only one arm. He is an expert cyclist.

Roe will make the trip on a chain wheel of ninety-one gear. He steers his machine by means of a crotch four inches long on the head of his wheel. The intention was to start at 8 o'clock, but the delay was occasioned by the non-appearance of the manager, H. E. Wilson, who accompanied him to the city limits. Besides the manager, there was an escort of twelve messenger boys, who will go as far as Poughkeepsie.

The lad will follow the route of the automobile now racing across the continent, and expects to catch up with the vehicle before it reaches Omaha. He will endeavor to maintain runs of seventy-five miles a day, and with this end in view he has been making century runs every Sunday for three months.

Roe is attached to the Harlem office of the Postal service. His left arm was cut off at the shoulder while he was switching cars at Los Angeles, Cal. He will stop at Grinnell, Iowa to visit a brother and three sisters. His baggage is hung on a rack built over the rear wheel of his bicycle. The first message received at the office from Roe announced his arrival at Yonkers at 11:20 A. M.

FIGHT FOR A RIGHT OF WAY.

The Minneapolis and St. Louis Track Usurped by a Rival Line.

OMAHA, Neb., July 23.—The Bee, from Storm Lake, Iowa, says startling developments are highly probable in the big railway fight between the Minneapolis and St. Louis and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul here. The Milwaukee is now in forcible possession of the right of way of the Minneapolis and St. Louis, across which it has relaid its tracks in the face of an injunction. All day to-day the Sheriff of Buena Vista County, with a posse, remained in possession of the tracks, not permitting interference from either force.

The Milwaukee men have been reinforced, and each side is watching the other. An attempt is to be made Monday to arrest the Milwaukee workmen for contempt of court. They say they will resist, and serious trouble is feared. The people of Storm Lake are intensely excited over the matter, and a long and bitter struggle is seemingly inevitable.

PROF. CHANDLER HONORED.

Elected President of England's Society of Chemical Industry.

Prof. Charles F. Chandler of Columbia University has been elected President of the Society of Chemical Industry of England. Dr. Chandler has served as Chairman of the New York section of the society, and is the first American to be elected President of an English scientific society.

Prof. Chandler pursued his chemical studies at the Universities of Goettingen and Berlin. He was Professor of Chemistry at Union College before he was twenty-one years old, and in 1864 he founded the School of Mines of Columbia University. He accepted the Chair of Chemistry in the College of Pharmacy of New York in 1865, and is still Professor of Organic Chemistry there.

Woman Killed by Fall from Window.

Mrs. Ellen Brown, seventy-three years old, was killed early yesterday morning by a fall from a front window of her apartments, on the fourth floor of a tenement house at 43 Duffield Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Brown is said to have been demented for some time, and it is not known whether she fell from the window accidentally or threw herself out.

A. A. Low Aids a New Church.

It was announced in Brooklyn yesterday that A. A. Low had given a sum sufficient for the erection of an Episcopal church at Banff Hot Springs, N. W. T. While at the latter place with a party of tourists from Brooklyn a week ago Mr. Low made the gift. Mr. Low, who has spent several Summers at the place, will return to Brooklyn in September.

Hot Weather in the West.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Very hot weather is reported from several places in the West and Northwest. The temperature at Black River Falls, Wis., at 4 P. M. to-day, was 100, and Young Sieget died from heat prostration. Thermometers registered 99 at 2 P. M. to-day at Omaha, and high temperatures are reported from all over Nebraska.

Ward Line Steamship to be Repaired.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—The Cramp Shipbuilding Company of this city has received the contract to overhaul and make repairs to the entire fleet of the Ward Line's steamships. The list includes the steamships Seneca, Seguranca, Yucatan, Orizaba, and Niagara. It is claimed to be the largest repair contract that has ever been given to a shipbuilding company in this country.

Entertainment at the Y. W. C. A.

There will be a dramatic recital this evening at 8:15 o'clock in the hall of the Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East Fifteenth Street. Admission is free.

Man Drowned at Coney Island.

The body of a man, supposed to be Thomas Richards of Elizabeth, N. J., was found floating in the ocean near the New Iron Pier at Coney Island yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. He had hired a bathing suit in one of the pavilions twenty minutes previously. The body was taken to the Coney Island morgue.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

STRIKES AND THEIR CURES

Rev. Dr. Morse Has No Faith in Arbitration or Organization.

AMERICA'S SERIOUS MISTAKES

He Says Capitalists Treat Their Men Like Dogs and that There Is Much Inequality.

The Rev. Dr. Frank Morse, assistant pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street, preached a sermon on "The Strike and Its Cures" last night. In the course of his sermon he said that he had no confidence in arbitration or in labor organizations, and urged that the only way to settle the difficulties between capital and labor is to have a godly feeling among men. Walking delegates, political legislation, and the ballot box were, he declared, powerless to remedy the existing wrongs.

Dr. Morse commenced his sermon by saying that in Chicago the priests had ordered all of the side doors of the saloons closed. He said he wished a like movement would come here.

"One of the curses of the workingman to-day," said he, "is the saloon. He is driven there to drown his sorrow. If the saloons were taken out there would be no temptation.

"In the uses of labor and capital there should be fair play. Without this condition the strike is inevitable. The strike has come to stay if the capitalists are the giants of the land. Why should not the earth's profits be for men the same as the air and the rays from the sun and moon? Why should one man have money and thousands be without it? Why should one man have comforts and thousands have nothing but discomforts? Why should I live in a mansion and my neighbor be without shelter?

"America is making some serious mistakes. Things are not as they should or ought to be. This Nation cannot and will not rest while millionaires fare sumptuously and the widow goes to the garret and plies her needle to supply bread for her children. All that is needed is fair play. If there was fair play there would be no millionaires, and in England there would be far less titles. Victoria's house would cost less, her standing army would be dispensed with, and the jails and prisons and penitentiaries of our land would soon be closed. Every one would have enough to eat and wear. One purpose of the strike is to ask for fair play. Strike means that pledges must be redeemed.

"To-day labor is uncrowned in a large degree. The motormen and machinists who look only for the time to go by; the bricklayer who looks only for the day to end; the hodcarrier who looks forward to the time when he shall be paid—these men are not laborers. They are machines or automatons, and to them the best institutions are failures. They say that if their wrongs cannot be righted they will plunge the world into a whirlpool of failure. Everything that does not partake of the Republican or Democratic principles is anarchy.

"If I did not sympathize with the laboring man I would not be a Christian. Christianity is on the side of the workingman and the poor. Things are not as they should be, and are not justly divided. Merit is not counted, and character is not recognized. Because of the condition strikes will come as the tides come. Capital never existed without labor, and capital needs labor. The capitalist and laborer need each other. What is needed is to have capital and labor work harmoniously together and have no friction. Is this possible? Yes, I say. The question, however, is no more settled than the currency question.

"I see three things that are working against our country. They are greed, love of power, and lawlessness. See how capital is being centralized in trusts. Trickery is used to advantage against others. What inspires all this? It is greed! Greed for money—damning greed, hellish greed—greed inspired by perdition itself. Men desire success and money without working for it. Men are after power, and are getting power to gain their goal. Think of a city like ours under the power of a foreigner who hesitated at nothing to gain his power. Nobody dare question his authority. 'Do as you please and get what you can' is the order acted upon.

"There are to-day men who employ help who care no more for them than they do for a pack of dogs. This is infamous. For filthy lucre they grind the faces of the toilers. Is there any remedy for all of these abuses? Yes. Is it in labor organizations? Never! Is it in walking delegates? Never! Is it in political legislation? Never! Is it in the ballot box? Never!

"Where, then, is it? It is in the Gospel. Teach the laborer self-respect, and teach the capitalist human kindness, and you have the question solved. This is a simple prescription. I have no confidence in arbitration or labor organizations to settle our difficulties, but only in the power of the Supreme Being to make all concerned better. The strike ceases forever if you follow this prescription."

SAYS MEN ARE OVERWORKED.

Assistant Pastor of Plymouth Church Denounces the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

The Rev. Horace Porter, assistant pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, preached yesterday morning on the subject of the Brooklyn trolley strike. The title of his sermon was "Some of the Principles at Issue Between the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and Its Employes."

"Certain Christian principles are at stake, it seems to me, at the present time," said Mr. Porter. "One of the most pressing present day duties of the Church is to insist that there must be a Christian industrial conscience; that if we have corporations without souls, we must bury their dead bodies. The only corporation that in coming days will be permitted to exist will be the corporation that has a soul and a conscience. And that conscience is to be the Christian industrial conscience. This, then, is one of the principles at issue in the present strike.

"A second principle is found in the Christian teaching that we are all brothers one of another, equal in rights and privileges. No railroad corporation may rightfully treat its employes on any other terms than those of brotherhood.

"A third principle is that even in industry we are to do as we would be done by. Labor is to serve as it would be served; capital is to serve as it would be served. A fourth principle is to settle differences that cannot more easily be settled by arbitration."

Mr. Porter said that as to the grievances of the railroad employes it would seem to be not so much underpay as overwork, and that in spite of all the denials of the railroad authorities, it appeared to be beyond dispute that the employes are seriously overworked, and that they are suffering, many of them, physical breakdown and nervous collapse from the overstrain of the long hours they are compelled to work.

"It is claimed," said the preacher, "that there is ample medical evidence of this. A notable instance has come to my notice in which a motorman has been so overworked that in a very few years he has become almost a physical wreck, whereas he was a man of fine physique when he entered the employ of the railroad. This man has hardly time to eat his meals, has been kept on duty twenty or more successive hours. Many claim that they are kept at work eleven, twelve, perhaps sixteen, hours a day. Is this applying the principle of doing unto others as you would that they would do unto you?

"It is, to my mind, perfectly evident that many of the men in the railroad employ fear to acknowledge their own condition lest the report spreading should cause their discharge. I know that there are those who fear that facts given to me may, if made public by me, lead to their sure discharge. Does this indicate the prevalence among employes and employers of that Christian principle that we are all brothers one of another?"

Mr. Porter said further that the contention by the railroad company in the present trouble that there was nothing to arbitrate would seem too much like a specious evasion of the whole question. Mr. Porter said that the strikers had placed themselves in the right light before the public at the beginning by agreeing to arbitration. He deplored the dynamite affair, but declared that it would not have occurred if arbitration had been agreed to by the company.

BOY RETURNS BURGLAR'S FIRE.

Intruder Missed Him, but Young Reed's Shot Drew Blood.

TRENTON, N. J., July 23.—Wilbur Reed, a fifteen-year-old Trenton boy, had a thrilling experience with a burglar at the home of his uncle, Charles A. Reed, at Reed's Mills, between this city and Pennington, yesterday. The burglar, who apparently was a tramp, had entered the house and was packing some silverware when young Reed walked in.

The burglar fired at him, but missed, and the boy ran into another room, where he secured a shotgun. He returned and fired at the tramp, hitting him. The man made his escape through a window, and was followed by the boy and some neighbors, who had been attracted by the shooting.

The tramp was not captured, but he left a trail of blood for some distance.

KILLED WHILE FLYING KITES.

Two Boys Fall from Roofs of Houses to Instant Death.

Kitefying from the roofs of houses was a dangerous amusement that resulted in the death of two boys yesterday afternoon.

The first accident occurred at 768 Columbus Avenue, and the victim was John Koster, twelve years old. The boy, his younger brother, Harry, and two companions, were on the roof, and John Koster was manipulating the string of the kite. His attention was so absorbed by the toy that he did not notice where he was going, and, stumbling over the coping, he plunged down the airshaft. He was picked up dead by his father.

The second accident occurred at 351 West Thirty-sixth Street, where Thomas J. Dempster, thirteen years old, of No. 361, the same street, fell to instant death. He had been invited to help fly a kite there by Charles Smith, a companion, who lives in the house. The twine holding the kite became entangled in a chimney, and in trying to release it young Dempster lost his balance and fell into the airshaft. Mrs. Smith saw the boy fall and gave the alarm. Kate Dekirk, one of the tenants, reached the body first. The sight was too much for her, and she fainted. The body was removed to the home of the boy's parents.

ISAAC FENIMORE DEAD.

He Had Not Been Well Since He Received a Touch of Lightning.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., July 23.—Isaac Fenimore died suddenly to-day of strangulated hernia. He was a wealthy farmer, and was the owner of much real estate. He leaves a wife, one son, and one daughter. He was President of the Union National Bank.

Mr. Fenimore had not been in good health since being struck by lightning some time ago. On that occasion he was driving with Mrs. Sultzer and her baby. The bolt struck the woman, who was sitting beside him, and killed her. The baby was unharmed, and fell from the mother's arms to the bottom of the carriage. Both horses were killed. Although Mr. Fenimore did not feel the bolt, both his boots were ripped off, and he was never as strong as before.

GRAND RALLY OF GERMANS.

Men Who Have Served in Imperial Army to Meet in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Arrangements for the Fourteenth National Convention of former soldiers of the German Army now living in the United States have nearly been completed. The convention will be held from Aug. 13 to 15 inclusive. More than 5,000 ex-soldiers with their families and friends will come to Chicago from all parts of the country. The Deutscher Krieg Verein of Chicago will at the same time celebrate its silver jubilee. Fifty societies of the National Federation and almost every German military organization of this country will be represented.

An elaborate programme for the entertainment of the delegates and the visitors, who will number at least 10,000, has been arranged. The feature will be a grand parade Sunday, Aug. 13.

WEATHER IN GREAT VARIETY.

Rain, Wind, Fog, and an Incipient Cold Wave Visit the City.

The weather in New York yesterday kept within doors fully one-half of that part of the population who would have left the city for its usual weekly breathing spell. Straw hats were ruined by the thousands, and umbrellas reigned supreme. It was the dampest, mistiest, murkiest twenty-four hours of the Summer season thus far. Not a ray of sunshine penetrated the banks of gray above throughout the day, and a misty rain that fell constantly was relieved at intervals by heavy showers. This sort of thing was going on when the city awoke. Consequently the lightest excursion business of the season was done during the day.

The usual steamboats running on regular schedules started on their regular trips, but aside from the fishing steamers, whose patrons are deterred by nothing that the weather can inflict, nearly all were practically deserted. Many small steamers that make trips to near-by resorts only on Sundays did not go out at all, and the usual midsummer Sunday picnics were abandoned altogether.

The same lack of business was apparent on the trolley lines. Many cars on the Coney Island lines made the trips with only a handful of bedraggled passengers, and for these the journey was made exceedingly disagreeable. The misty rain was caught up by a brisk northeast wind and swept along in an almost horizontal direction, compelling the drawing of curtains on open cars and converting them into dungeons. At the seaside resorts the few excursionists gathered in the various hostelries and endeavored to counteract the external dampness by internal applications. It was a depressing day to the caters of amusement.

The ocean was obscured by a thick haze, and the fog crept up into the harbor and interfered more or less with ferry traffic. Comparatively speaking the atmosphere was really cold. The highest temperature recorded during the day was 68 degrees at 1:30 P. M., while the mercury dropped down to 62 degrees at 5 o'clock in the afternoon This, with the general dampness, brought out a number of Spring overcoats, which were a positive luxury to their prudent wearers.

The only real heavy rain of the day occurred about 5 o'clock. It continued in torrents for about a half hour, and then subsided into the same monotonous drizzle that had kept up since early morning.

Man's Body Found in the Narrows.

The body of a man was found yesterday in the Narrows off the Boarding Station, by James Dillon, who was out in a small boat. The body was that of a man about 5 feet 8 inches tall, and weighed about 150 pounds. The body was nude, and the right foot was missing. There was a black sock on the left foot. The head was bald, and some teeth were missing. The body was removed to the morgue at Clifton, S. I.

Bodies of Two Drowned Boys Found.

OCEAN CITY, Md., July 23.—The bodies of Arthur A. and James G. Birney, aged respectively sixteen and fourteen years, sons of Arthur Birney, United States District Attorney of Washington, D. C., who were drowned in Sinepuxent Bay yesterday, were found to-day. They will be taken to Washington for burial.

Three Boys Drowned in Indiana.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., July 23.—While bathing in Durkee's Run this afternoon Charles Zink, Walter Vellinger, and Paul Held, aged twelve, ten, and thirteen years, respectively, were drowned.

Asked His Mother to See Him Die.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 23.—"Come see me kill myself," said Will Hoyt, aged twenty-five, last night to his mother. He then drank a quantity of arsenic. His mother supposed it was a joke, but when he became sick sent for the doctor. He is in a precarious condition.

Wm Vogel & Son.
Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Furnishings.
Everything for Men's Attire.
Broadway and Houston St.

The Saturday Evening Post
Philadelphia, Pa.
All Newsmen. 5 cents the Copy.

A TELEGRAPH TO DAWSON.

The Dominion Line Completed to Five Fingers and Progressing.

SKAGUAY, Alaska, July 18, via Vancouver, B. C., July 23.—The Dominion Government telegraph line is now completed to Five Fingers, and is progressing so rapidly that messages may be sent over it to Dawson in less than two months from date.

Two representatives of a company which claims to have a concession for a cable from Vancouver, B. C., to this port are now here. They say steps will very shortly be taken to begin the laying of the cable. Much London capital is said to have been subscribed for this cable in order that the mining market of London may be in telegraphic communication with the gold fields of the interior.

Hardships of Explorers in Alaska.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., July 23.—The members of the Sunflower Mining Company, who left this place for Alaska eighteen months ago, sailing in their own steamer from San Francisco, are stranded at St. Michael on their way home. The company started with plenty of money and provisions for two years. They spent the Winter on the Koyokuk River, 2,300 miles above St. Michael, and 400 miles above the furthermost point they could reach by boat. News from them received to-day tells of suffering and hardships. All their money was spent in prospecting, but no gold was found there. There were from one to three deaths in each company in that region. Two men became helpless from scurvy. The doctor said only vegetable food would save them, and two companions went 110 miles for potatoes.

W. S. Holbrook Located in England.

NEWARK, N. J., July 23.—It was learned here yesterday that W. S. Holbrook, who disappeared several weeks ago, is in England, where his wife and child joined him shortly afterward. At the time he disappeared, it is said, he was heavily involved, and his creditors were pressing him. Holbrook's father-in-law, Henry Smith, is said to be responsible for a number of the debts which Holbrook contracted. Holbrook carried on a wallpaper and painting business in Woodside.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:49	Sun sets...7:28	Moon rises..8:24

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...8:39	Gov. Isl'd...9:00	H. Gate...10:56
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...8:56	Gov. Isl'd...10:56	H. Gate...11:15

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, JULY 25.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Chalmette, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Dominic, Para	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26.

Aragonia, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Colon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
City of Washington, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, St. Croix	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Grenada, Grenada	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Mae, Ponce	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Yucatan, Havara	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JULY 27.

Barbarossa, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Carib, San Domingo	1:00 P. M.	.....
	*1:30 P. M.	
Cienfuegos, Santiago	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Peninsular, Azores	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 27 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July 29 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 26 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Moana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after July 27 and up to Aug. 4 at 6:30 P. M. on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive Aug. 4. Mails for China and Japan per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to July 31 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China and Japan which arrived at Vancouver July 19, are due in New York on Monday, July 24.

Mails from Hongkong of June 13, Shanghai of June 17, Yokohama of July 1, and Honolulu of July 12, which arrived at San Francisco by the steamer Australia, are due to arrive in New York on Wednesday, July 26.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JULY 24.

Clematis, Gibraltar, July 1.
Cevic Liverpool, July 14.
El Dorado, New Orleans, July 17.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, July 13.
Foeric, London, July 16.
Harmonic, Gibraltar, July 10.
Louisiana, New Orleans, July 19.
Montcalm, London, July 12.
Rabat, Havana, July 20

TUESDAY, JULY 25.

Alleghany, Port Limon, July 18.
City of Augusta, Savannah, July 22.
Southwark, Antwerp, July 15.
Straits of Dover, Antwerp, July 11.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, July 23.
Alliance, Colon, July 19.
Alps, Santa Martha, July 19.
Lampasas, Galveston, July 19.
Massilia, Gibraltar, July 12.
Maranhense, Para, July 14.
San Marcos, San Juan, July 20.

THURSDAY, JULY 27.

British Empire, Antwerp, July 15.
Norge, Christiansand, July 14.
Pretoria, Hamburg, July 16.

FRIDAY, JULY 28.

Britannic, Liverpool, July 19.
Marengo, Newcastle, July 19.

SATURDAY, JULY 29.

Chateau Lafite, Bordeaux, July 19.
Etruria, Liverpool, July 22.
La Touraine, Havre, July 22.
New York, Southampton, July 22.

Arrived.

SS Seminole, Bearse, Jacksonville July 20 and Charleston 21st with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Scottish Prince, (Br.,) Dobson, Santos July 1, with mdse. to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Mannheim, (eGr.,) Ockelmann, Rotterdam July 9, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 22d.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Bettancourt, Lisbon, &c., July 6, with mdse. and passengers to G. Amsinck & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Schierhorst, Hamburg July 8, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 11:05 P. M. 22d.

SS Susquehanna, (Br.,) Hendrick, Delagoa Bay June 15 and St. Lucia July 15, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 22d.

SS Stalheim, (Nor.,) Hill, Havre July 2 and Fowey 7th, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Mesaba, (Br.,) Layland, London July 18, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:40 A. M.

SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) Jensen, Oporto, &c., July 9, with mdse. and passengers to Hagemeyer & Brunn. Arrived at the Bar at 7:10 A. M.

SS Cluden, (Br.,) Trattles, Amsterdam July 7, with mdse. to Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS City of Kingston, (Br.,) Madeira, Port Maria, &c., July 17, with mdse. to the American Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:40 A. M.

SS British Trader, (Br.,) O'Hagan, Antwerp July 9, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 10:15 A. M.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Simon, Havre July 15, with mdse. and passengers to Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 12:25 P. M.

SS City of Macon, Savage, Savannah July 21, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Jamestown, Davis, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Karamania, (Br.,) Johnston, Marseilles, &c., June 15, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Goldsboro, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., July 23, 9:30 P. M., northeast, fresh, rainy.

Sailed.

SS Barcelona, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Newport News.
SS Pawnee, (Br.,) for Barcelona, Malta, &c.
SS Robina, (Br.,) for Leith.
SS Talisman, (Nor.,) for St. Pierre, Georgetown, &c.
SS Catania, (Ger.,) for Baltimore.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 23.—SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Capt. Fajolle, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard at 11:50 A. M. to-day.

SS Bremen, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, from New York, arr. at Bremen at 10:35 A. M. to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Ferguson, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York to-day.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Eichel, from Bremen for Southampton and New York, passed Dover to-day.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's
R. H. Macy and Co.
Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Decorated China.

Straight from our own decorating shops in Limoges and Carlsbad to the Macy bargain tables—twenty casks of fine Decorated Dinner and Tea Ware, representing incomplete sets, odd lots, broken lines, special samples and artists' studies. A great variety of figure and floral decorations and rich gildings. The assortment is much larger and the prices are considerably lower than can possibly be offered by other houses not possessing our facilities. Values run like this:—

Tea Plates, 8c. each.
Breakfast Plates, 10c. each.
Dinner Plates, 14c. each.
Cups and Saucers, 10c.
Sauce Boats and Salad Dishes, 29c. each.
Soup Tureens and Covered Dishes, 49c.

English Faience Vases.

We've just received and placed on sale many new styles of English Vases. The decorations, principally rich combinations of flowers and gold, are strikingly effective. Decidedly the prettiest and most novel things we've ever offered for the money. They are for sale on main floor.

9-inch Vases at 97c.
10-inch Vases at $1.47.
11-inch Vases at $1.67.
12-inch Vases at $1.97.
14-inch Vases at $2.47.

Cut Glass Bargains.

A large variety of the finest Baccarat Goblets, Champagne, Claret and Wine Glasses in many rich fancy cuttings, at 10c. and 15c. each.

Decanters at 37c. and 49c. each. Nearly all are worth three times as much as we ask for them.

You'll find them on the second floor bargain counters.

Dinner and Dessert Knives.

One thousand sets Dinner and Dessert Knives, solid steel, plated 12 dwts. pure silver to the dozen, a slight flaw in the burnishing. The imperfection is too insignificant to affect the Knives, but it justifies cutting the price. Your choice per set, 97c.

Two Clock Bargains.

One thousand Nickel Alarm Clocks, guaranteed to indicate time accurately, 57c.

Fifty Mantel Clocks, marbleized porcelain, twenty attractive styles; worth from $4.50 to $9.50; service guaranteed; choice at $3.49.

A Rocker Sale—Annex.

Rockers, made of solid oak or with mahogany finish, wood or cobbler seat, high double back, full arms, finely finished, worth $4.00; our price $2.99.

Rockers, made of solid oak or with mahogany finish, embossed leather seat, high back, full arms; worth $5.00; our price, $3.67.

Rockers, made of solid oak or with mahogany fin

The Wanamaker Store.

Midsummer Bargains for Prudent Buyers

THE merchandise liquidation of the between-season period gives us great chances for bargain-making. These chances are promptly used. The result appears in facts so forcible and real as to exclude exaggeration.

The plain truth that follows makes a direct appeal to your intelligent self-interest. Its perusal should bring you promptly to the old Stewart Store.

Index and Addenda.

In other morning papers will be found another list of news items, among which are

A SALE OF 4,000 PAIRS OF SHOES for men, women and children, the smallest SAVING being of a third, and with half prices sprinkled thickly.

MADE UP CARPETS AT REMNANT PRICES.—We sell the carpets at their remnant figures and throw in the labor of making into squares. Room sizes.

SILVER-PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.—Standard goods at record-breaking reductions. No price more than half,—many at less than half.

SOCIAL CORRESPONDENCE PAPER of many kinds at exceedingly small figures.

NOTIONS.—A long list of little things at littler figures.

SILK UMBRELLAS for men and women at $1.50 each. They are $2.50 and $2.75 grades.

EMBROIDERIES at half prices.

Incidents of a Great Silk Trade

An *occasion extraordinaire* at Wanamaker's without a special silk offering would be very tame. The concentration of a great trade in two cities makes such rapid stock-turning that bargain chances come our way steadily. Our frequent offerings are natural—normal. Thus they should command confidence.

The following is one of the most remarkable chapters of the season. Read carefully:

At 37½c.—An importer's samples of striped and corded Japanese Dress Silks for the spring season of 1900. The period for orders is closed. We take the sample pieces and offer them to you, a year in advance at one-fourth of next year's prices. They'll be 50c. Different from any heretofore shown. Choice colorings.

At 40c.—Lyons Printed India Silks very desirable colors and patterns. Had them before. Sold them out. Got more. Here they are. Well worth 55c.

At 50c.—Entirely new Fancy Taffeta Silks. Nineteen latest color combinations in corded stripes. Difficult to describe their beauty or comprehend their cheapness, for they are really worth 85c.

At 45c.—Louisene and Taffeta checks of exquisite colorings, including the newest combinations of blue and white. The entire lot is vital with freshness and beauty. Eighty-five cents was the previous price for the great majority of them.

At 50c.—Plain, black frosted silks now so popular for dresses, waists, petticoats, linings, foundations—a universal fabric, good for every use. The low valuation is 85c.

Silk Remnants.—To be quickly in the remnant stock is a crown of glory to a fancy dress textile. Silk remnants are the aristocracy of our silk store. The small quantities explain the half prices. We have 1050 ends varying from five-eighths of a yard to fifteen yards. Sold only by the piece. Some are dress patterns, some are waist patterns, some neither.

Rotunda.

Only midsummer conditions would make such an offering possible.

Midsummer China Sale

A great New York audience awaits Wanamakers news about China and Bric-a-brac. To-day the story is remarkable. It deals with every class of goods in our china store. We know full well that it is only a waste of good money to advertise ordinarily good bargains in July. Therefore we print only the extraordinary.

As you read, remember that a new era broke upon the china ware business in New York with the advent of our store. Prices went down on splendid goods—especially upon imported table ware. And since then they never advanced. This is the only needed commentary on to-day's offerings.

Single pieces and sets, useful and ornamental, fanciful and practical—a broad chance for mental exercise.

Dinner Sets

Limoges Dinner Sets, 120 pieces, fine Haviland, a choice of two beautiful decorations. The price has been $35 but to-day is reduced to $25.

Limoges Dinner Sets, 114 pieces, fine Haviland, a choice of three beautiful decorations. The price has been $30 but to-day is reduced to $20.

Limoges Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, including soup tureen and three large platters, all handles gilded; flower decorations. The price has been $25 but is reduced to-day to $17.50.

Seven Sorts of Dinner sets at $10. The collection is remarkable. English and American porcelain, 100 to 115 pieces, reduced from $14, $16, $17 a set to the uniform price, $10.

English porcelain, 100 pieces, a choice of two decorations at $5 a set.

Bric-a-Brac

Marbles and bronzes in rich collection. Beautiful Castelina marbless reduced in prices, from $400 to $275, and from $150 to $100. Splendid choosing among these art pieces around the $8 to $14 marks—All reduced greatly.

French bronzes, at $2.75, from $4; $4, from $6.50; $15, from $25; up to $200, from $325.

There's also an assortment of handsome Teplitz figures at new prices—none reduced less than a third. Now 25c. to $6.75.

Fancy Plates

French and Austrian, in handsome decorations. Numerous designs. Many of these plates were, up to to-day, 45c. and 50c. Choice, 25c. each.

Tumblers

Thin blown, in variously needle-etched patterns. Regularly 75c., $1, and $1.25 doz. Now 50c.

Lamp Globes

In this sale of handsomely decorated globes, the new prices are from one-third to five-sevenths less than formerly. The decorations are all in floral designs, on pink, blue, green, brown, and yellow grounds. Prices changed in this manner:

9-in. all 75c. to $1 kinds, now 50c.; 10-in., 11-in., and 12-in.—all $1.50 to $3 50 kinds; now $1.

Cut Glass

American art specimens—the best. Perfect blanks upon which are new, deep, rich cuttings. Cost to consumer is reduced thus:

Bowls, $3.25; regularly $5.
Bowls, $4; regularly $6.
Nappies, $3.50; regularly $6.
Celery Trays, $3.50; regularly $6.
Tankard Jugs, $4.75; regularly $7.
Ice Tubs. $4; regularly $6.
Water Caraffes, $1.75; regularly $2.50.
Water Caraffes, $2.75; regularly $4.
Water Tumblers, $6 doz.; regularly $10.
Water Tumblers, $2.75, $3.50 and $5 doz.
Oil bottles, 50c. and 65c. each, worth double.

Bicycle Prices

With a Surprise in Humbers

The Humber at *Thirty-five Dollars!*—people who are familiar with bicycle history will catch for breath! This includes the Humber Roadster in 24 and 26-inch frames, the Humber Tourist, (with brake) in 24 and 26-inch frames, and the Lady Humber in 20 and 22-inch frames. $35 for any of them. These are the same wheels made in 1898, for sale at $100, $102 and $106 respectively. Only 150 of them, and we don't expect to have one left by to-night.

The Orient, this season's acknowledged leader:

The Roadster, at $50. The "1.30," at $65.
The Tandem, at $75.

The Continental, the wheel backed by five years of triumphant satisfaction, at $25.

The Road Flyer, $16, and a wheel we stand by. The demand for Women's Road Flyers is always superabundant. We meet it with a new lot,—150 wheels. 22-in. frames.

Choice from the above list is embarrassing through multifold advantages.

Household Linens

Our linen store takes only a front rank place in every respect. Its special function just now is to produce attractive bargains. Here is the story for the day. It will be practically impossible to repeat the present offerings again this year. If you want to avail of these prices, buy now. The chance will pass quickly.

TABLE LINEN—By the yard.
25c.—Silver bleached, Austrian, 62 in.; dice patterns; was 40c.
50c.—Bleached, Irish; 67 in.; handsome patterns; was 65c.
$1.25—Bleached, Flemish; 72 in.; double damask; was $1.75.

TABLE CLOTHS
$2 ea.—Bleached, Scotch; 70x69; were $2.50.
$2.50 each—Bleached, Scotch; 70x87 in.; were $3.25.
$3 each—Bleached, Scotch; 70x105; were $3.75. Napkins to match, 24 in., $2.50 doz.; were $3.50.
$3.25 each—Bleached, Flemish; double damask; 72x90; were $4.50; at $4 each; 72x108 in.; were $5.50. Napkins to match, 26 in., $4.75 doz.; were $5.50; 22 in., $3 doz.; were $4.
$1.80 each—Colored cotton; blue, red, green; heavy fringes; were $2.25.

NAPKINS
85c. doz.—Bleached, German; were $1.15.
$1.50 doz.—Bleached, Scotch; were $2.25.
$1.65 doz.—Bleached, German; were $2.50.
$2 doz.—Bleached, Scotch: were $2.75.
$3 doz.—Bleached German; were $4.25.

HEMSTITCHED BED LINEN
$3 pair—Bleached German sheets; ¾ beds, were $3.50; double-beds, $3.50; were $4.
70c. pair—Pillow cases to match; were 90c.

TOWELS AND TOWELING
10c. each—Bleached huckaback; 17½x34½; hemmed ends; were 15c.
10c. each—Striped glass; 20x34; unhemmed; were 16c.
12½c. each—Bleached damask; 21x43; knotted fringes; were 20c.
12½c. each—Snow white bath; 21x46; plain fringes; were 15c.
18c. each—Bleached huckaback; 24x45; hemmed; were 30c.
25c. each—All-white Turkish bath; 30x60; fringed; were 40c.
8c. yd.—Plaid glass toweling; 16 in; was 10c.
9c. yd.—Bleached twilled crash; 17½ in.; was 12½c. 20 in., 11c., instead of 15c.
12½c. yd.—Extra heavy twilled; 19 in.; was 16c.

Fourth avenue.

Separate Skirts And Pretty Dresses

You are sure to reciprocate our delight in this offering. Skirts, impeccable, striking, attractive, unexcelled for grace and richness, a manifold assortment of style, color, and trimming. And the quintessence of delicate dress design in zephyr-like organdies and elegant, chic piques. Reductions unreserved, unrelenting:

At 65c.—Madras; white and the newest shades of blue; gracefully hanging, fashionable.
At $1 Duck and pique, many tailor made; the new cuts, white, navy blue, cadet blue, and black; values up to $2.50.
At $1.50—Pique and duck; white with polka dots or colored bands and piping. Linen, too, elaborately trimmed with heavy insertion; values up to $3.75.
$2.50—Burlap, denim, and awning-stripe canvas, particularly handsome, intricately trimmed. Value up to $7.
$3—Pique and denim, lavishly trimmed in braiding, insertion and contrasting shades of material. Values, $7.50 and $8.
Also, note this White pique, finest, firmest quality, trimmed with broad, stylish folds and strappings, or wide insertion, in new, tasteful, elaborate design.
$4—Pique, firm, heavy, graceful, white or navy blue; tunic cuts, or tunic outline in trimming, first quality, embroidery and insertions. Values up to $9.
$6—Pique; white, navy blue, cadet blue, tan and gray; trimmed with the best of taste; an exhaustive lot, ruffled, braided, or insertion trimmed. Values up to $15.

DRESSES.
White organdie frocks, sheer and light, skirts trimmed with fluffy ruffles and insertions on waists. Values to $8. Price, $4 each.
Pique, white and colored, dashing and effective, new styles, with novel trimmings. Values to $14. Price, $7.50.
White organdie, trimmed in pretty ribbon conceits; and colored pique with ornamental insertion. Value, $23. Price, $12.
The finest pique, white, blue and black, a rare assortment of styles and trimmings. All $25 value. Prices, $15 each.

Women's Gloves

Three striking offerings:

First—Jersey Silk Gloves, all sizes of Tan shades, small sizes of gray and black. A straight reduction from 75c. to 25c.

Second—Tyrolese Suede Gloves, 4 buttons, tans and gray. A bargain at 75c., but cheap to the point of amusement at 50c.

Third—Glace Kid Gloves, in colors and black. They were 75c. to $1.50, and represent several high grades of standard gloves. The price is 50c.

Tenth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.,

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave.,
Ninth and Tenth Sts.

Sharp Facts From The Dress Goods Counters

This is the time of year when our recollection of the word "cost" gets hazy, and when we have forgotten that such a word as "profit" exists in the language. The remaining dress goods of the summer season are conditions we must meet—cost and profit become negligible trifles.

That explains some of the quotations below. Others are explained by the fact that certain importers and manufacturers appear to coincide with our views and sell to us as we sell to you.

BLACK DRESS GOODS
At 50c. a yd., the 75c. quality of All Wool French Serge, 48 in. wide.
At 75c. a yd., $1 quality all silk Crocodile Crepon.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

COTTON DRESS GOODS
At 5c. a yd., Regular 10c. and 12½c qualities of Printed Batiste.
At 6c. a yd., Regular 20c. quality of Crash Suiting; 36 in. wide.
At 10c. a yd., Regular 25c. quality of Solid Colored Mauras, for Shirt Waists.
At 10c. a yd., Regular 30c. quality of Woven striped Piques.
At 12½c. a yd., Regular 25c. quality of Irish Printed Dimities in figures and stripes on light and dark grounds.
At 12½c. a yd., Regular 35c., 37½c. and 40c. qualities of Mulhouse Printed Organdies, Raye, Lisse, Carreaux, and Pekins.
At 20c. a yd., Regular 37½c. quality, of Fancy Dotted Swiss Muslins.
At 20c. a yd., Regular 30c. quality of Scotch Oxford Cheviots; 70 designs.
At 25c. a yd., Regular 45c. quality of Pineapple Grenadine; 40 designs.
At 25c. a yd., Regular 45c. quality of Mulhouse Printed Dotted Muslins.
At 25c. a yd., Regular 50c., 60c., 70c. and 75c. qualities, Scotch Novelty Ginghams.

Rotunda and Tenth street.

Clothing for Men and Boys

The name of this house stands for the best in men's and boys' clothing. Many clothiers are asking the secret of our sudden and great New York clothing business.

There is no secret about it—just a little trefoil of truths.

Goods of Good Character.
Methods of Good Character.
World at large believes both.

Here is a good lot of truth about current bargains. Read slowly:

300 Men's Trousers of fine worsted, assorted in 15 neat styles of stripes. Textile and tailoring are so perfect that you'd naturally say they originated in 5th ave. But the price is $3.50, value $5 as the market goes, with a long service medal due them at the end.

Men's Suits of imported flax homespun. They ought to be $10, they are $5, and that's just why we expect you to buy them.

200 Youths' Suits.—Sizes 14 to 19 years. Such as were rightly priced at $8 to $12 are now $7, and those at $13 to $15 are now $10. Choice worsteds and cheviots.

200 Boys' Blue Serge Suits.—They are all in sailor styles, various trimming, and were lower than right at $4 and $5; but $3 is the taking price to-day. We believe that the daddies of 200 boys will improve the chance to-day.

Sailor Suits in fancy cheviots. Cockney goods in sailor man's style, very elegant. They are going at $4. Scant courtesy to good clothing is shown in that price.

Bicycle Suits.—Sizes at 8 to 19 years. Better on the boys and the bikes than on our counters, and so they go at $5, but many are worth $10.

There is enough clothing news, then, to carry the whole concern.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Trimmed Millinery—Startling!

This is a new record for us in beauty-for-price, and one only to be explained by the fact that this is the time between times; neither Summer nor Fall in millinery manufacture. So, to keep our splendid millinery force intact, we fill their time up in preparing offers like these, giving you their expert labor for nothing, and the materials for next to nothing. That is why we can sell this latest lot of Summer hats at

$2 Each

The price will surprise you;—the hats themselves will amaze you. Both together will delight you.

GOLF AND WALKING HATS
At 25c.—Rough straw walking hats in Alpine shape, trimmed with bands and quills. A remarkable offer.
At 75c.—A walking hat of rough straw, trimmed with velveteen and quill. Fairly priced at $1.50, and with all the appearance of the $3 styles.
At $1.50—Trimmed Milan Golf Hats, bright and stylish, bound edges, silk band, with rosette and quill. A $3 hat, usually.

Second Floor, Tenth street.

Ribbons

A counterful of odds and ends,—miscellaneous richness washed from the placers of the regular ribbon counters. All sorts of prices were on them, the highest 60c. a yard. Choose to-day at

5c., 10c., 15c. Yard.

Tenth street.

Belt Clasps

Late, attractive affairs that are in our possession to-day, at far less than their actual value. Gilt, oxidized and enameled, two qualities, neither of which would ordinarily be expected at only 25c. and 50c.

Tenth street.

IN THE TEXTILE MARKETS

All of the Divisions Continue to Display Activity.

CUT IN ORDERS FOR WORSTEDS

Move of the American Woolen Company Causes Surprise—Silks as Strong as Ever.

The textile markets all continue to show activity, and even the knit goods division has sprung into life. Travelers are on the road, and some Spring lines have already been shown, although reports do not say that much business has been done as yet. Cotton goods are active, and some of the Fall printed goods have been well sold up. Export business has been flourishing and prospects are bright.

The woolen goods division continues to gain strength, and buying is conducted on an increased scale. The hardening of the market for raw wool makes it uncertain what prices will rule on the last lines of fancies, which will be opened very soon, probably this week. On such lines as have already been opened, advances in several cases have already been made, some of them in a small way. Enough was done, however, to show that the opening prices were below what they should have been and were entirely experimental. The other openings will be likely to be on a considerably higher basis.

There has been a considerable amount of speculation in wools during the week, and large quantities have changed hands. The situation in wools is an interesting one to the woolen and worsted manufacturer, and at present is keeping him guessing. He can form no accurate estimate of what it will cost him to manufacture his fabrics when the time comes, unless he buys heavily now. He is doing this, and in so doing adds greatly to the strength of the market.

Silks hold the extremely strong position which they have for some time, and show no signs of weakening. This position is supported by the scarcity of raw material which has been in evidence for a long time.

MEN'S WEAR DEPARTMENT.

The feature of the woolen goods market for the past week was the announcement of the American Woolen Company to the effect that as it was so much oversold on Clay worsteds it would be necessary to cut down all orders 20 per cent. This has aroused the indignation of the buyers, and they are up in arms in regard to it. They cannot understand the reason for this move, for it does not seem possible to them that a concern like the American Woolen Company could make a mistake in their calculations to such an extent.

The people at the head of this concern have had the reputation of being sharp and always ready to spring surprises on the trade. It is hinted that this was possibly a ruse to induce the buyers to insist upon the deliveries of the goods bought and preclude the possibilities of cancellations, one of the evils of the woolen trade that this company announced it would fight.

There has been a continuance in the ordering of Fall duplicates that has surprised the commission men, for the business is reaching proportions that they did not consider. The clothier is doing an enormous business and is buying well. He is not speculating, but taking just what he knows he will want.

The business has been largely in worsteds, but there has been also a good variety of woolens included. This business is being done at advanced prices and the commission men are well satisfied with the results. Clays and serges are so well sold up that they are no longer considered factors in the future dealings. The early business was accomplished in quick time, and the season for staples is pretty much over. The next important movement is the lightweight Spring fancies.

The prices have not been named on many of the lines yet, and considerable interest centres in what the American Woolen Company will do. The market for fancies will open generally soon after the 1st of August, although it is more than probable that many lines will be held for a week or two later.

DRESS GOODS.

There is a continuance of the duplicate business in dress goods, and fancies are among the best sellers. The jobbing market is at work, and this week should see this part of the business in a flourishing condition. The market is full of buyers and they are purchasing liberally. All eyes are turned toward the opening of the new Spring samples, and much is expected of them. Advices from abroad say that wool dress goods will be more in favor for the next Summer than usual. The past season was a good one, and all the popular lines were cleaned up.

KNIT GOODS.

There is a fair business coming forward in the way of duplicate orders for heavy underwear, but outside of that there is very little of interest in the knit-goods market. Spring samples are being shown, but not to any great extent. Among these are a large proportion of fancies. This week will undoubtedly see many more lines opened, but the general opening will not occur probably until after the 1st of August.

Hosiery is in a very good position at the present time the Fall duplicate business having just begun. The heavyweight hosiery is mostly sold ahead until after Dec. 1. There has been a little of the late lightweight business coming to hand, but mostly in the way of clearing off stocks, and this has been pretty well accomplished.

COTTON GOODS.

The increased interest which has been shown in the cotton-goods market for the past two weeks has been particularly emphasized during the last three days of the past week, and everything appears to be bright and lively. The scarcity of some lines of cottons has prohibited business in those directions, but where that cause exists the agents can have no reason for complaint.

Exporters have been operating somewhat more freely than for some time, for the dates of delivery are a little nearer than they were. The last two weeks of July will show up just as much ahead of the corresponding two weeks of other years as the first six months of this year were better than the same period in other years. There seems to be no possibility of stock accumulation this season, for the amount of business coming forward daily is enough to take care of the production.

The demand for staple cottons has been fully up to the average. The exporters are making inquiries for goods, principally heavy brown cottons, and bids for good-sized quantities have been reported as turned down because the price was just a trifle below market quotations. The market is firm in all directions now, and even the outside makes have been strengthened, owing to the demand which has come forward for them, on account of the scarcity of regular makes.

The exporting to China has practically come to a standstill for the present, for the exporters have shipped a lot of heavy brown goods in that direction and the market is filled. The mills manufacturing these cottons are reluctant to accept orders for delivery after Dec. 1, for they believe there is going to be another change in price in their favor. There are a good number of orders received for bleached cottons of fine grades, but low grades are dull and uninteresting. Wide sheetings and cotton flannels and blankets are steady, but without heavy business.

Printed fabrics have found a fair business, and some good reorders have been reported, although it is a little early for this to begin as yet. The sales of dark fancy calicoes have been far ahead of the business of other years, and have increased materially since the price basis was settled by the reduction of the highest priced lines from 5½ cents to 5 cents per yard. Shirting prints, indigo blues, turkey reds, and other staple printed fabrics are well cleaned up for the season.

Printed napped fabrics are sold up for the season and complaints are numerous in regard to the deliveries, which are very slow.

Burlaps are in a strong position, and are reported as being on the edge of advances in Calcutta and Dundee. The local market has shown a slightly increased interest in these goods in the past week, but the demand has not been particularly large, and the strength abroad comes from the business doing with other countries. The possibilities of advances are strengthened by reports of damage to crops by floods. The stocks in this market are low, and there is very little to draw from. The principal goods here are Dundees, and the holders are keeping them back in anticipation of advances.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S EXCURSION.

The Olympia's Stay at Trieste Extended Ten Days—Crowds Visit the Famous Warship.

TREISTE, July 23.—Admiral Dewey, accompanied by the American Consul, made an excursion this afternoon in a carriage to Opoina Mountain.

It has been decided that the United States cruiser Olympia shall remain here ten days longer. Crowds visited the cruiser to-day and were shown over her by the sailors, who explained everything about her to the visitors.

MASCAGNI'S TRIBUTE TO DEWEY.

Hymn Written in the Admiral's Honor Meets Public Approval.

LONDON, July 24.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Mascagni's hymn in honor of Admiral Dewey was performed at Pesaro on Sunday for the first time before an audience of 2,000 persons. It was greatly appreciated, and is considered one of the finest hymns Mascagni has written."

PHILIPPINE CHURCH TROUBLE.

Movement to Obtain Independence from the Spanish Priesthood Met by Excommunication.

MANILA, July 23.—A Filipino priest named Gregorio Agripay is with the insurgents, trying to lead a movement for the independence of the church in the Philippines from the Spanish priesthood. He has issued a proclamation declaring himself the Vicar General of all the Filipino priests in the districts outside of American control on the Island of Luzon, and is inciting the priests to disobey the regulations of the Church and brotherhoods. The Archbishop of the district has issued a bull excommunicating Agripay, and this action has increased the feeling between the Filipinos and the Church.

The Archbishop threatened to excommunicate the owners of Spanish papers publishing announcements of Protestant and Masonic meetings, whereupon an American paper warned him that he might be bundled out of the island like any disturber of the peace if he should incite religious animosities.

The Dominican friars have begun the publication of a newspaper under the title of the Libertas for the purpose of defending the brotherhood.

The Zealandia Arrives at Manila.

MANILA, July 23.—The United States transport Zealandia, which sailed from San Francisco June 24 with four companies of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, 150 recruits, and a large amount of provisions and supplies for the army on board, has arrived here.

HOKE SMITH AGAINST THE WAR.

Says Sentiment in the South Is for Abandoning the Philippines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Ex-Secretary Hoke Smith, who is in Washington to-day, was interviewed on the subject of the campaign in the Philippines. He said:

"Nine-tenths of the people in our section are opposed to continuing the war. The sentiment all over the South, I believe, is overwhelmingly against trying to retain the islands. The Filipinos are fighting for liberty in the same way that we did a hundred years ago, and the American people are already sick and tired of the slaughter going on there.

"I am not in favor of having our troops leave the islands with an armed force lined up against them, but that would not be necessary. If we would avow our intention of leaving the islands to the natives and abandoning our attempt at sovereignty the fighting would stop at once. Then after we had assisted in establishing a Government, if the natives so wished, our troops could properly be withdrawn. If the next Presidential campaign were to be waged solely on the issue of continuing the war, the opposing candidate would carry the country."

It was suggested that the insurrection might be put down in the meantime. The word "insurrection" seemed to displease Mr. Smith, who replied:

"There isn't any insurrection. There is simply an invading army trying to conquer a spirited people, and it will be impossible, as I believe and hope, to put them down. We will no sooner think we have done it than there will be another outbreak. President McKinley entirely misunderstood the sentiment of our people on the question when he visited the South. He made a speech in Atlanta before a great throng, in which he asked the citizens if they wanted to see our soldiers turn their backs on the American flag in the East, and they answered no. What else could they say when the question was put in that way? We can leave the Philippines without leaving the flag or running from an enemy. I am opposed to spreading philanthropy with a Gatling gun."

Negroes Commend the Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The colored Bar Association of Washington has made its answer to the Boston appeal for Afro-American support of Aguinaldo. A meeting was held here yesterday for the purpose of expressing the association's opinion of the Boston scheme, and a resolution was passed expressing entire confidence in the Administration and its policy. With regard to the claim that the negro has been unfairly treated, a resolution was adopted declaring that the present Executive had appointed more negroes to office than any other President. E. M. Hewlett presided, and P. W. Frisby acted as Secretary.

RELIEF WORK IN CUBA.

The Manager of the Industrial Fund Says He Is Hampered by Lack of Money.

HAVANA, July 23.—William Willard Howard, General Manager of the Cuban Industrial Relief Fund, speaks hopefully of the work being done at the two relief farms at Cieba Mocha, twelve miles west of Matanzas, where the managers have applications for more employment than they have funds to provide for.

Crowds of destitute persons come to the farms at daylight and beg for work. None of them begs for food, and never asks for it without expressing a desire to pay for it by working. Numerous small farmers in the neighborhood are anxious to obtain loans for the purchase of animals and implements with which to resume the cultivation of their fields, offering to pay interest on such loans at the rate of 12 per cent.

Many who applied to Gen. Wilson for assistance have been referred to Mr. Howard. Gen. Wilson is a great friend and helper of the fund, and is strongly in favor of aiding with cattle and agricultural implements the small farmers. In fact, it was at his instigation that Governor General Brooke recently called a meeting of all the Governors of the provinces to take action in the matter. All except Gen. Wilson objected to the plan proposed, believing that it savored too much of paternalism.

Mr. Howard asserts that near the large cities there is a little progress being made in the cultivation of the land, but that further in the country the evidences of the devastation wrought by Gen. Weyler are as plain as ever. Mr. Howard's great difficulty is a lack of funds. The small farmers have not been helped, except by the issues of army rations. The society desires to increase its funds in order that it may enlarge its sphere of usefulness.

TO CHECK GAMBLING IN CUBA.

Gen. Ludlow Is Working Upon a Plan to Break It Up.

HAVANA, July 23.—The commission of prominent Cuban lawyers appointed by Gen. Ludlow to decide upon and report as to the best methods to be adopted for checking public gambling, recently made a complete report, which was referred to Mayor Lacoste.

The committee recognizes the fact that gambling has now assumed proportions which it is desirable to check, and sets forth in its report that the Spanish law only requires the co-operation of the police to bring about the desired reform; but Gen. Ludlow, the Military Governor, insists that the fault is not with the police, who on several occasions have made arrests and seized gambling outfits only to have the Judges quash the proceedings and return the outfits to their owners. The committee suggests police interference, particularly with a certain class of clubs, so-called, which are mere gambling houses, and are frequented by many persons. It does not consider, however, that it would be advisable to interfere with the legitimate clubs where whist and other games are played merely as a pastime, but only with those which are run as gambling houses and for the profit only of professional gamblers.

Gen. Ludlow referred the report to Senor Lacoste, who is enthusiastic in his desire to suppress the evil, believing that it has a bad effect upon the morals of the citizens. The Mayor declares that he will exercise to the full the powers vested in him. Consequently, it is expected that many arrests will shortly be made, not only of native gamblers, but of others who are in the field with the sole object of fleecing Americans. Many gamblers with unsavory records are in the city, among them being Americans, Mexicans, and men of other nationalities. If the Judges do their duty, it is expected that the city will shortly be rid of them.

Counterfeiters Caught in Havana.

HAVANA, July 23.—Several alleged counterfeiters have been arrested on the charge of issuing spurious dollars. The coins, which, it is asserted, were made by the prisoners, were produced by primitive methods, being cast in plaster of paris molds.

Spaniards Desire Citizenship.

HAVANA, July 23.—An organization is being formed by some of the Spanish residents here with a view of securing American citizenship, the originators of the movement believing that in this way their property and interests will be protected.

American Banking in Havana.

HAVANA, July 23.—American banking methods are becoming extremely popular with the merchants of Havana, there now being on deposit with the North American Trust Company, fiscal agents of the United States in Cuba, over $4,000,000, exclusive of the Government funds.

North Atlantic Squadron to Drill.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 23.—During the week the ships of the North Atlantic Squadron will engage in landing drills at the training station, permission having been granted to Capt. Taylor, who is now in command of the fleet. The drills will consist of infantry and artillery battalion and brigade practice and probably arm and away boats. As far as known at this time there will be no sham battles fought on the island.

Engineers Home from Camp Meade.

Company C, Engineer Corps, arrived at Willets Point on Saturday afternoon from Camp Meade. They had been in service there since the outbreak of the war. They return to the fort at Willets Point to go on garrison duty, the garrison there having become very slim, owing to the transfer of many of the engineers to Manila.

RUNAWAY CREATES EXCITEMENT

Narrowly Escapes Collision with Trolley Cars Filled with People.

A horse attached to a hansom cab, driven by Joseph Fleming of 253 West Fifty-third Street, took fright last night at 9 o'clock while passing the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. The horse with the vehicle dashed across Thirty-fourth Street to Third Avenue, and passed between an uptown and downtown car. Both cars were filled with passengers, and there was a narrow escape from a collision. The horse then passed on toward Second Avenue, just missing a trolley car.

At First Avenue it narrowly escaped running into a horse car. The runaway swerved in time, however, and nobody was hurt on the car, though the passengers were much excited. At the curb on First Avenue the horse and cab were brought to a standstill by a heavy tool box.

The driver of the cab managed to keep his seat throughout the horse's wild run.

Albany Boy Killed by an Engine.

ALBANY, July 23.—Adolph Nastke, aged eleven years, who was anxious to witness a ball game at the Abbey to-day, but had not the price to ride there, lost his life in attempting to board an engine. While crossing the track in front of the engine his foot caught in a frog, and he was thrown to the ground, the wheels of the locomotive passing over his body and crushing his life out. His brother was with him at the time, both intending to steal a ride.

NOT MADE BY A TRUST

For Short-Smokes.

When you run down to the shore or up in the mountains—for pleasure or on a business trip—you'll find Cupid Bouquet Little Cigars the ideal short-smoke.

CUPID BOUQUET LITTLE CIGARS

10 IN A TIN BOX 10c.
AT ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.

D.H.McALPIN & CO
NEW YORK.

INSTRUCTION.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.
Founded by the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School, the corporation which maintains Trinity School, in order to provide for girls a thorough secular education, combined with sound religious training.
School year opens September 11, 1899.
For particulars address the Principal, EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., 257 West 93d St.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS.
109 West 54th St. 669 Madison Av.
Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. New Term opens Sept. 20; Branch School, Oct. 24.
JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

MISS ANABLE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Girls. Established in 1848. Circular on application. Opens Sept. 28. 1350 Pine St., Phila.

THE OSSINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 32d year begins Sept. 27.

SKILLED OARSMEN TO MEET

Annual Regatta of the National Association in Boston.

LIST OF ENTRIES A GOOD ONE

It Includes Well-Known American and Canadian Sportsmen—Ten Eyck to Row in the Senior Singles.

The list of entries for the twenty-seventh annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen was decided upon at a meeting of the Regatta Committee yesterday afternoon at the Marlborough Hotel. F. R. Fortmeyer, the Secretary of the association, said that it was confidently expected that this year's regatta would be a finer one than any yet held. There were not so many entries as last year, but those accepted had been very carefully selected and were of a very high standard. Special interest was, he added, taken in the championship senior sculls contest, for which E. H. Ten Eyck, Joseph Maguire, and J. J. Whitehead had entered.

The regatta is to be held next Friday and Saturday on the Charles River, Boston, beginning each day at 3 o'clock. The programme is as follows:

First Day—Pair oared shells, heats for the intermediate singles and association singles, senior four-oared shells, senior double sculls, and intermediate eight-oared shells.

Second Day—Finals of the intermediate and association singles, intermediate four-oared shells, intermediate double sculls, championship senior single sculls, and senior eight-oared shells.

The entries approved by the committee are as follows:

SENIOR PAIR-OARED SHELLS.—Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia, Penn.: Hugh Monaghan, bow; John C. Exley, stroke; subs., E. Marsh, James R. Juvenal. Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn.: G. Loeffler, bow; W. Carr, stroke; subs., F. Cresser, H. De Raecke.

INTERMEDIATE SINGLE SCULLS.—Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto, Ontario, James Cooper Mason; Atalanta Boat Club, Springfield, Mass., James J. Keefe; Boston Athletic Association, Boston, Mass., John Wise; Bradford Boat Club, Cambridge, Mass., L. J. Rugnolli; Jeffries Point Rowing Association, East Boston, Mass., Frank B. Greer; New York Athletic Club, New York City, J. R. Crawford; Riverside Boat Club, Cambridge, Mass., Michael A. O'Leary; Wachusett Boat Club, Worcester, Mass., Frank Kerns.

ASSOCIATION SENIOR SINGLE SCULLS.—Albany Rowing Club, Albany, N. Y., Charles Rogers; Boston Athletic Association, Boston, Mass., F. R. Tudor, Jr., Everett S. Pope, Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia, Penn., James J. Juvenal; Rat Portage Rowing Club, Rat Portage, Ontario, John Humpher; Springfield Boat Club, Springfield, Mass., Amos Kuluk.

SENIOR FOUR-OARED SHELLS.—Brockville Rowing Club, Brockville, Ontario; Harold Fraser, bow; C. T. Wilkinson, E. Carr, F. I. Ritchie, stroke; Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia, Penn.: Hugh Monaghan, bow; John O. Exley, E. Marsh, J. C. Exley, Benjamin Nagle, stroke; H. H. Hachett, J. Juvenal, Western Rowing Club, St. Louis, Mo.; G. Voerg, bow; Henry Frederichs, William Karsch, F. Dummerth, stroke; C. Halbenicht, Charles Le Clerq.

INTERMEDIATE DOUBLE SCULLS.—Boston Athletic Association, Boston, Mass.: N. G. Horton, bow; George S. Curtis, stroke. Quantico Rowing Club, New York City: R. F. Mulcahy, bow; Fred P. Ratka, stroke; subs., J. P. Insane, E. H. Anderson. Jeffries Point Rowing Association, East Boston, Mass.: Edward J. Brown, bow; Frank B. Greer, stroke; subs., Joseph E. Greer, William Burk. Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn.: G. F. Haertlich, Jr., bow; John M. Root, Jr., stroke; subs., Charles H. Reed, Jr. Scawanhaka Boat Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Robert E. Furman, bow; Theodore Vossoer, stroke; sub., Leo Stevens. Union Boat Club, Boston, Mass.: J. P. Gardner, bow; Walter T. Hesham, stroke. Young Men's Gymnastic Rowing Club, New Orleans, La.: E. H. Keep, Jr., bow; E. Demourelle, stroke; subs., V. Le Beau, W. Robichaux.

CHAMPIONSHIP SENIOR SINGLE SCULLS.—Crescent Boat Club, Cambridge, Mass., Joseph Eisenberg; Wachusett Boat Club, Worcester, Mass., Thomas Eyck. Ten Eyck West End Boat Club, Boston, Mass., Joseph J. Whitehead.

SENIOR EIGHT-OARED SHELLS.—Knickerbocker Athletic Club, New York City: L. B. Hadley, bow; J. H. Hughes, F. Hoffman, J. H. Rooney, L. F. Wishart, J. O'Connell, E. J. Savage, W. Bentley, stroke; C. L. Records, coxswain; subs., J. Devlin, W. Ott, B. Mercadante, A. Nous. Mill Creek Boat Club, Chelsea, Mass.: G. McDonald, bow; P. Higgins, T. Mahoney, J. F. McLaughlin, S. E. West, J. C. Golden, W. J. Andrewski, F. J. Lyons, stroke; C. L. Lyons, coxswain; subs., P. J. McDonald, E. F. McDonald, James Dillon, D. J. Burke. New York Athletic Club, New York City: R. R. Wallace, bow; D. Campbell, H. B. Bryant, Edward Rowell, B. L. Zimm, G. H. Trumpler, F. W. Cobb; J. R. Anderson, stroke; D. S. Smyth, coxswain; subs., C. H. Turner, L. Fitzgerald, Jr., A. G. Keane, C. Radcliffe. Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn.: H. G. Scott, bow; James F. Dempsey, Dutch Monaghan, M. Brogenberg, Philip Kunzig, John C. Exley, Jr., Benjamin Nagle, James J. Juvenal, stroke; subs., Homer Moore, A. C. McCloskey, Joseph Dempsey, P. J. Wall. Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn.: J. M. Patterson, bow; G. Loeffler, W. Carr, F. Cresser, W. Foelker, H. De Booke, J. M. Monaghan, A. McClanachan, stroke; C. Abell, coxswain; subs., W. Brady, W. Wark, R. Hartfinger, O. Thorn.

The officers of the regatta, also selected yesterday, are as follows: Umpires—Walter Stimpson of Boston, Henry W. Garfield of Albany; Timekeepers—James R. Doyle of Boston, J. P. Barrett of Baltimore, R. P. Milligan of Philadelphia, J. G. Karl of St. Louis, J. H. Abell of New York, J. E. Sullivan of New York, H. G. Du Burlo of Philadelphia, and J. H. Meagher of Worcester, Mass.; Starter—James Pilkington; Clerks of Course—J. H. Crooks and James P. Fox of Boston; Judges at Finish—Frederick Villmer of New York, William Vandeveer of Newark, and Charles S. Francis of Troy; Judges at the Turn—Ernest Reiter of Philadelphia, Joseph W. Mayer of New York, and W. G. McKeon of Springfield, Mass.

Clubs represented are specially asked to bring their National and club flags to the course.

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The Annual Eastern Tournament in Doubles to Open at Boston—Many Good Players Entered.

On the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, Mass., the ninth annual lawn tennis tournament for the Eastern championship in doubles will be opened to-day. The winners of this meeting will challenge the winners of the Western championships, H. H. Hackett and J. A. Allen, the "colt" Yale team, and meet them the first day at Newport. The winners of this East vs. West match will challenge the National champions, Ware and Sheldon, on the second day of the Newport tournament.

Many veteran players will appear this year, among them being O. A. Campbell and R. P. Huntington, the former champions of America in doubles; Dwight Davis and Holcomb Ward, the Harvard pair; Malcolm Whitman and George Wrenn, Beals Wright and C. R. Budlong, Paret and Davidson, the Southern champions; Little and Hawes, and a number of other pairs.

In the singles all matches will be the best three in five. The National champion, Mark Whitman, won the new Challenge Cup last year for the first time as W. A. Larned took the former cup by three victories. Larned is entered again this year. Other entries include Richard Stevens, New Jersey State champion; Leo E. Ware, Massachusetts State champion in '98; Beals Wright, interscholastic champion of the United States; R. D. Little, Princeton champion; W. J. Clothier, J. R. Carpenter, J. S. Morris, Alfred Codman, E. H. Wilkins, E. R. Marvin, and F. B. Whittemore.

All the matches are held under the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, and the winner of the tournament will be called upon to meet Whitman in the challenge round for the Longwood Cup.

One of the most interesting features of the week will be the remaining inter-city match between the New York player, J. P. Paret, and the Bostonian, Holcomb Ward. The score in this series now stands, New York, 2; Boston, 1.

LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Rain Interferes with the Opening Games at Knickerbocker Field.

Yesterday's rain spoiled the sport for the lawn tennis enthusiasts of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, who expected to open their tournament on the new dirt courts at Knickerbocker Field, Bergen Point, N. J.

The matches in the opening rounds will be played off during this week, and the semi-finals and finals on next Saturday. Only three scratch singles will be played this week. Other events in singles, handicaps, and doubles will follow the play of this week and continue throughout the remainder of the season.

Among the players entered for the singles are: C. R. Neidlinger, L. F. Ryan, C. L. Greenhall, U. D. Bullard, R. E. Larendon, E. Y. Davie, H. Reeder, H. F. Southard, James Rutherford, J. T. Mahoney, Bert M. Cole, and Franklyn Bien, Jr.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Brooklyn, Chicago, and St. Louis Win —New York Loses—Cincinnati and Washington Divide Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	56	26	.683
Boston	50	30	.625
Philadelphia	48	31	.608
St. Louis	47	33	.588
Chicago	45	33	.577
Baltimore	44	35	.557
Cincinnati	40	40	.500
Pittsburg	38	42	.475
New York	36	44	.443
Louisville	33	46	.418
Washington	31	54	.365
Cleveland	15	68	.181

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Chicago, 8; Baltimore, 4.
St. Louis, 3; New York, 2.
Brooklyn, 5; Louisville, 3.
Washington, 8; Cincinnati, 5.
Cincinnati, 7; Washington, 0.

Games To-day.

New York in St. Louis.
Brooklyn in Louisville.
Philadelphia in Pittsburg.
Washington in Cleveland.
Baltimore in Chicago.
Boston in Cincinnati.

Brooklyn, 5; Louisville, 3.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 23.—Because the Brooklyns hit Dowling effectively in the seventh and ninth innings the Colonels lost to-day. Ragged fielding on the part of the locals also had a good deal to do with the defeat. Attendance, 11,000. Score:

LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf	1	1	3	0	1	Jones, cf	1	1	4	0	2
Hoy, cf	1	1	1	0	0	Keeler, rf	0	2	1	0	0
Dexter, rf	0	1	2	0	0	Kelley, lf	0	2	3	0	0
Leach, 2b	0	2	3	1	0	Daly, 2b	0	0	4	4	0
Zimmer, c	0	1	1	1	0	Anderson, 1b	0	0	14	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	1	2	2	1	Dahlen, ss	1	0	0	3	0
*Cigman, ss	0	0	1	4	2	Casey, 3b	0	2	2	2	0
Powers, c	0	0	4	6	0	McGuire, c	0	3	8	3	0
Dowling, p	0	0	0	0	1	Dunn, p	1	1	0	4	0
Total	3	7	27	14	5	Total	5	11	27	18	2

*Wagner batted for Clingman in the ninth.

Louisville	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	—5

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1; Louisville, 1. Stolen bases—Kelley, Dahlen, and Casey. Two-base hits—Zimmer. Sacrifice hit—Dexter. First base on balls—Off Dowling, 2; off Dunn, 1. Struck out—By Dowling, 4; by Dunn, 1. Left on bases—Louisville, 5; Brooklyn, 8. Umpires—Messrs. Mannassau and Connolly.

St. Louis, 3; New York, 2.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—A double by Heldrick and Wallace's single gave St. Louis a victory over New York in the tenth inning. The game was full of sensational plays. Both Meekin and Powell pitched masterly ball. Attendance, 14,500. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	0	2	4	0	0	VanHltr'n, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Childs, 2b	0	2	3	3	0	Grady, 3b	0	0	0	4	0
Heldrick, rf	1	1	2	0	0	Davis, ss	0	0	3	1	0
Wallace, ss	1	2	1	4	0	Doyle, 1b	1	1	14	1	0
Cross, 3b	1	2	3	3	0	O'Brien, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Tebeau, 1b	0	2	13	1	0	Tiernan, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Blake, cf	0	1	4	0	0	Gleason, 2b	0	1	4	7	0
Criger, c	0	1	1	2	0	Warner, c	0	1	3	1	0
Powell, p	0	0	1	3	0	Meekin, p	0	0	0	2	1
Total	3	11	30	16	0	Total	2	8	27	16	1

*No one out when winning run made.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; New York, 1. Two-base hits—Van Haltren, Heldrick. Double plays—Gleason and Doyle. Stolen bases—Burkett, Blake. On balls—Off Powell, 1; off Meekin, 5. Wild pitch—Meekin. Struck out—By Powell, 1; by Meekin, 2. Time—2:20. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Washington vs. Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—The Senators won the first game by hitting Breitenstein at will. All the Reds' runs were gifts. In the second game Hahn was a puzzle; while McFarland was easy. Houtz, a Texas Leaguer, played centre for the Reds, and made a good impression. Attendance, 8,234. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Cincinnati	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	—5
Washington	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	3	0	—8

Base hits—Washington, 14; Cincinnati, 7. Errors—Washington, 4; Cincinnati, 3. Batteries—Washington, Duncan and Weyhing; Cincinnati, Wood and Breitenstein. Umpires—Messrs. Smith and Latham.

SECOND GAME.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	2	.	—7
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Cincinnati, 12; Washington, 5. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Washington, 0. Batteries—Cincinnati, Peitz and Hahn; Washington, Kittridge and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Latham and Smith.

Chicago, 8; Baltimore, 4.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Long hits bunched off Hill in the third and fifth innings gave the locals to-day's game. Taylor's hard stick work contributed greatly to his team's victory. Score:

Chicago	0	0	4	0	2	0	2	0	0	—8
Baltimore	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	—4

Base hits—Chicago, 10; Baltimore, 9. Errors—Chicago, 3; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Chicago, Chance and Taylor; Baltimore, Robinson and Hill. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr. Attendance, 9,000.

Police Arrest Baseball Players.

BUFFALO, July 23.—The police allowed but one inning of the Buffalo-Minneapolis game to be played to-day. Then the eighteen players were arrested, taken to the police station, and bailed out by President Franklin of the home club. No attempt was made to resume the game.

Other Games.

At Rochester—Montreal, 11; Rochester, 0.
At Utica—Utica, 12; Auburn, 1.
At Providence—Springfield, 8; Providence, 6.
At Hazleton—Wilkesbarre, 9; Reading, 7.

Entries at Brighton To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have run and not won at this meeting; selling. One mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Rappahannock	114	Bob White	102
Acrobat	108	Leando	102
Frele Louis	106	Mariti	100
Rinaldo	105	Beana	94
Chicopee	105	Tattle Gray	94
Mordecai	105	Passaic	93
Toddle Ladle	103	Rare Perfume	93
Tamor	102	Strangest	88
Parataria	102	Diminutive	86

Also eligible to start should any of the above scratch:

Hanwell	108	Galathee	99
Blueaway	105	Csmatop	93
Bishop Reed	105		

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds which have run and not won at Brighton since July 5; selling. Five furlongs.

Alex	104	Monometallist	98
Fluke	103	Belle of Orleans	95
Mynheer	100	Beverage	95
La Vega	100	Beautiful	95
Red Haren	99	Easterling	95
Broach	99	Lady Massey	90
Frank Webb	98	Jamaica	90

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Bannockburn	127	Maximo Gomez	108
Imp	124	Kirkwood	104
Maxine	114	Tamor	98
Merry Prince	112		

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-old fillies. Five and a half furlongs.

Star Chime	109	Eileen Daly	104
Laureatea	109	Jugglery	104
Flower of Gold	104	Lady Massey	104
Her Ladyship	109	Lindemere	104
Shrove Tuesday	109	Calea	104

FIFTH RACE.—Welterweight handicap, for all ages. Seven furlongs.

Isidor	140	Sir Hubert	121
Glorian	129	Royaterer	117
St. Clair	128	Imperator	116
Arbaces	127	Charagrace	112
The Elector	123	Exception	110

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap steeplechase. The short steeplechase course.

Rhinestrain	160	The Last Chord	140
King T	153	Article	140
Perian	143	Duaro	135
Sir Play	140	Richea	135

THE CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Knickerbocker Team A and Paterson Team A in the Lead.

The victory which Team A of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club obtained over Team B on Saturday has given them the lead for the cricket championship of New York, but their advantage comes only from the fact that they have played one more game than their rivals. Should both teams now succeed in winning all the games which remain to be played they will be tied for the championship at the conclusion of the season.

In the contest for the championship of the New York Cricket Association, Paterson maintains its unbeaten record. The Manhattans have advanced to second place, and Kearny and Brooklyn are well up. The records:

THE METROPOLITAN LEAGUE.

	Played.	W.	L.	Dr.	P.C.
Knickerbocker A. C., Team A	7	5	1	1	.833
Knickerbocker A. C., Team B	6	4	1	1	.800
Manhattan	7	3	2	1	.600
Staten Island	5	2	3	0	.400
New York	6	2	4	0	.333
Newark	5	0	5	0	.000

NEW YORK CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

	Played.	W.	L.	Dr.	P.C.
Paterson, Team A	5	4	0	1	1.000
Manhattan II.	5	2	1	2	.666
Kearny	6	3	2	1	.600
Brooklyn	8	3	3	2	.500
Kings County	8	2	4	2	.333
Paterson, Team B	6	1	5	0	.166

In the contest for the league batting average M. R. Cobb has lost first place and has gone down to fourth, with 62.80. A new leader has been found in H. C. Wright, who has an average of 76. C. P. Hurditch has 73, J. F. Curran 64, and C. H. Clarke 40. The bowling figures are led by F. F. Kelly, who has taken 30 wickets for 8.20 apiece. N. S. Walker, Jr., has 14 for 9.28, J. Scignior 9 for 9.33, and A. V. Clark 15 for 10.20.

VIRGINIA'S SENATORIAL FIGHT.

Gov. Tyler and Senator Martin Marshaling Their Forces—Both Men Strongly Backed.

RICHMOND, Va., July 23.—The campaign for the United States Senatorship is now in full swing and promises to be an unusually interesting one. The candidates are Thomas S. Martin and Gov. J. Hoge Tyler. The former, who defeated Gen. Fitzhugh Lee in the memorable contest four years ago, is an aspirant for re-election. Until a few weeks ago the indications were that Senator Martin would be returned without opposition. Until Gov. Tyler announced himself at that time, it looked as if no one would enter the contest against him. The Governor, however, being pressed by friends all over the State to announce himself, was finally prevailed upon to do so. He has entered the fight with the determination to win and has started in the campaign with a vim.

The ball was opened Wednesday at the horse show at Manassas, the town which stands near the ground upon which the historic battle was fought during the late war. Gov. Tyler and Senator Martin were both present there and they met hundreds of their admirers. Neither spoke, but they were actively engaged during the greater part of the day in making themselves agreeable with the great crowd that had thronged the place more for the purpose of seeing the Senatorial aspirants than witnessing the exhibition of fine horse flesh.

Thus far but little has been said about the issues upon which the campaign is to be fought. The Governor, though, proposes to force to the front the question of purer political methods and the right of the people of Virginia to nominate their United States Senators by popular vote. This question has attracted considerable attention in this State during the past few months. Tyler has been most pronounced in its advocacy, while Martin and Senator Daniel have, on the other hand, been comparatively silent. Mr. Martin is a member of the Democratic State Executive Committee, and has been one of the most conspicuous leaders of his party in all of the campaigns in this State during the past ten years. He has no reputation as a speaker, but his ability as one of the shrewdest political managers in the State is well recognized. It was this quality which, although an unknown country lawyer, enabled him to defeat Fitzhugh Lee, the popular idol of Virginia. In that contest he swept Lee off his feet almost before the latter recognized that his opponent had any strength.

Behind Martin in this fight is all of the Democratic machinery in the State, and pretty much all that means in a great political contest. Gov. Tyler, however, is no mean opponent, and as an organizer has proved himself equal to some of the ablest in Virginia. He owes the position he now occupies to his pluck and persistency in fighting against all odds. He was for more than ten years a candidate for Governor and was three times defeated for the nomination before he won. When he did win he had for his opponent the Chairman of the State Committee, and one of the best equipped politicians in the South.

Tyler was a Major in the Confederate Army, is a big cattle raiser in the Southwest, and is thoroughly acquainted with the farming interests of this State. No one knows better how to shake hands with the country people and say pleasant things to his constituents than Senator Martin's opponent. The Senator, on the other hand, is cold, almost without magnetism, and would find it difficult to cause any enthusiasm in a mixed crowd of rural people. At present it is the Governor's intention not to go on the stump, but to let himself be represented there by his friends. Should the opposition make an attack upon him personally or assail his administration, then Tyler will take the stump and make a red hot campaign. The indications are that before the fight proceeds much further no little bitterness will be manifested.

MEMORIAL TO GEN. GRANT.

It Is Exhibited in the Window of a Second-Hand Bookstore in Brooklyn.

Considerable attention has been attracted lately by a handsomely engraved bronze panel, which is exhibited in the window of an old book and curio store on Washington Street, Brooklyn. It is about 12 by 24 inches, and bears the following inscription, surrounded by a border of oak leaves:

To the Perpetual Memory of
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
Born April 7, 1822. Died July 23, 1885.
He led the victorious armies of his country.
He was twice its Chief Magistrate, and he died its honored citizen. He freed the slave, he reconciled brethren, he saved the Union.
"Mild in temper, fierce in fight, warrior gentler,
Nobler, braver, never shall behold the light."

A representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES whose attention was attracted by this memorial panel, exhibited for sale in the window of a second-hand book store, called in the place and asked the proprietor where it came from.

"It was the property of the Grant Club of Covington, Ky.," said the man, "but the club disbanded, its property was sold by auction, and the clubhouse was torn down. A gentleman bought this panel at the auction sale, and I purchased it from him. It was screwed upon an oak plank and framed, but the frame was broken, and I took it off. It's a fine piece of work, isn't it?"

"I should think that the family, or some of Gen. Grant's friends would like to possess it," said THE TIMES man. "Wouldn't you think so?"

"Well, if they want it they can come and get it," was the indifferent reply. "They'll probably hear about it, as it seems to attract a good deal of notice."

Then the old bookseller rushed out and drove away several small boys who stood in the doorway, gazing with open mouths at the memorial to Gen. Grant amid such incongruous surroundings.

Ineligible.

The woman was radiant with high determination.

"I am going to solve the servant-girl problem!" she exclaimed with emotion. "I am going to put myself in your place!"

"But you are not a member of the union," objected the cook lady, with her habitual hauteur.

It is nothing new for the world to have to be scuffled with before it submits to being made better.—Detroit Journal.

MORE AUTOMOBILE NAMES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The mechanical or self-propelled vehicle for use on streets is drawing so much public attention and meeting with its approval and demand so rapidly, that it seems strange no satisfactory name has as yet been given it, and as this question is one that has come up recently in some of the papers, I have taken the idea under consideration, and, I believe, finally solved the problem.

To such vehicles the name horseless carriage, automobile, motovehicle, electric carriage, autocar, electromobile, gasoline wagon, &c., cannot be used when speaking of the operator and retain the name of the vehicle, or distinguish the sex of the operator, or, in fact, distinguish the operator at all, let alone any distinction of the act of running such a vehicle. What is required is a name that, in speaking of an operator of either sex or the act of driving, will carry with it the name of the vehicle itself, and also a name broad enough in its application to apply to any form of self-propelled vehicle, whether electric, gasoline, steam, or any other form of motive power.

The name I wish to suggest to the public is a name which fulfills all of these requirements, and that is the name autobaine, which, translated, means automatic wagon, baine being derived from an old Greek word meaning wagon; so we have for the name of the vehicle, autobaine; autobaineer, as applied to a man operator; autobaineeress, as applied to a woman operator, and autobaining or autobaineering, for the act or using the vehicle, in addition to which this name is applicable to any kind or form of self-propelled vehicle.

Chicago, July 6, 1899. C. E. WOODS.

GOALONE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The struggles of each correspondent
In seeking proper nomenclature
For the Automobile,
Would make a verbophile despondent
And lose his faith in human nature—
At least, that's how I feel.

Away with Greek and Latin hybrids!
"Auto's," "Electro's" and all such like
Contortions of title,
By which word coiners make their sly bids
For fame and glory. (These I'd much like
For my own requital:

Because why?) I have got the proper
Name for these horseless apparati—
It's simply "GOALONE."
That's Anglo-Saxon, I will bet a copper,
And it's original; to wit I
Make my proud boast to own.
S. N. ILWAR.

Durango, Col., July 15, 1899.

An Automobile Suggestion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why not put an end to the discussion and give the new-comer the name of "bile," using the French pronunciation, (beel,) which will, no doubt, fall glibly from the tongues of most of those who are likely to use the carriage?

It may be said that "bile" might be confounded with "bill," and that, in response to an order over the "phone," the gentlemanly auto-stable might send around his little account, but that presupposes a state of ignorance not warranted by the facts.

Again, it may be said that confusion might become worse confounded by giving a long sound to the letter "i." Perish the thought! "That's all in me eye."

It seems to me that it is the height of folly to go far afield for a name when so good a name is right at hand. Another case of "couldn't see the town for the houses."

New York, July 7, 1899. R. D. JONES.

Names for Motor Vehicles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why is it necessary to go so far for a name for our new motor, as seems to be the idea of many of your correspondents? Why not simply, electro motor, car, cab, stage, carriage, or whatever the vehicle? Or the same for steam, gas, naphtha, compressed air, (or air for short,) or whatever the motive power? This possibly would be too simple a designation for Boston, but would answer for the country at large.

I. S. BOSTWICK.

St. Albans, Vt., July 18, 1899.

What Is the Matter with "Tommy"?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I propose that we call the autocar "tommy" for short. How smoothly the word glides from the lips! When my lady wants a hitch for a drive in the park or on the road, all she need say to the coachman is "tommy." The jehus of Broadway or Fifth Avenue, or any other avenue, would save a lot of breath and unnecessary exertion, and instead of saying "Want a cab?" need ask but "Tommy?" Short, sweet, and cheap—as I know by experience.

TOMMY.

New York, July 20, 1899.

ART EXHIBIT AT PARIS.

Bright Prospects for a Good American Display at the Exposition—More Space May Be Secured.

The prospects for a good display of American art at the Paris Exposition are, according to Director of Fine Arts Cauldwell of the United States Commission, better than has been stated. Mr. Cauldwell, when seen yesterday, said that he had every reason to expect that the showing of American painters, sculptors, and illustrators would be a representative one, and would include the best work done by citizens of this country in the last ten years.

"My work," said Mr. Cauldwell, "since I took charge of this department has been by no means easy. It has not been confined to writing to artists and owners of art objects to induce them to send exhibits, but I have had personal interviews with many painters and sculptors, examples of whose work are particularly desirable, and have also called on most of those who own important collections in this city. The result so far has been most encouraging.

"The space allotted to the United States for the fine arts exhibit is very limited, and I place 250 as about the number of paintings which we should be able to hang. But we have been working quietly to secure more space, and I have great hopes that we shall be successful. As far as the position of our exhibit goes, it will be an admirable one—between that of Great Britain and that of Japan, two of the most important art-producing countries in the world. Our space is equal to, if not more than, that of any other country, France excepted.

"The French authorities desire to make the exhibition retrospective to a considerable extent, and we shall be able to exhibit works by dead artists. I hope to have some of the finest works by Inness, for instance. What was said in my circular about confining the exhibits to one or two by each artist will not apply to those whose art has more than one side and who could not be adequately represented in this way. Some painters can be well represented by one picture. Others cannot be properly appreciated unless several examples of their production are shown. You may be sure we shall try to do justice to all.

"I do not think that the apparently unnecessary delay in announcing the personnel of the juries of selection for which I have been criticised will have any bad effect. I have excellent reasons for this delay, which I cannot make public just now. All artists will have ample time for knowing who will adjudicate on their work before they send it in. The juries for painting and sculpture will be composed entirely of painters and sculptors, with the exception of myself, who will be on them ex officio. I intend in their selection to obtain such men as will have regard only to the securing of a good and representative exhibit.

"I am certain by now that we shall have a splendid exhibit of illustrative work, water colors, wood cuts, and miniatures. Just now I am giving a great deal of attention to sculpture, and I think we shall make an excellent showing in this department also.

"Arrangements are not yet completed, but I think I can say that American mural artists will have a chance to decorate the United States Building. I would prefer not to say anything more now, but we are trying our best to raise a fund for this purpose. None of the designs, by the way, which have appeared in the various newspapers purporting to be those for the United States Building is anything like the actual design. It is a fine piece of work, classic in style, but also giving due importance to National emblems, and symbolical of the products and industries of this country."

MISTAKES IN PHILIPPINES

Troops Sent Southward Could Have Hemmed In the Insurgents.

BUSINESS AT A STANDSTILL

Americans Pay Exorbitant Prices for Everything—Revenues Are Payable in Mexican Dollars.

Special to The New York Times.

MANILA, May 25.—Again during the past week the Governor General has been visited by another commission purporting to come from Aguinaldo, and again their proposals for "an armistice to enable the leaders to consult the wishes of their countrymen" has been rejected. The fact is, as mentioned in previous correspondence, the military contingent of the disaffected has seemingly all to say. Aguinaldo and his Cabinet flee before the advance of our troops, and both he and his chief adviser, Paterno, were robbed of their belongings by an armed band of robbers while traveling toward the mountains.

There is a story afloat that these same robbers are men from Gen. Luna's army, and there is no doubt that any negotiations looking toward peace must be conducted with this same Luna. The commanders of the insurgents to the south of Manila are strong partisans of Luna, ready to obey his behests and ignore Aguinaldo in every manner.

It is either war to the bitter end or a cessation of hostilities during the rainy season. Candidly, it seems strange to those who from long residence are acquainted with the conditions of the country that our troops were not sent to the port of Dagupan or Sual, and by advancing south to hem the insurgents in between the bodies of our troops coming from the south.

WORK OF LAWTON'S BRIGADE.

Lawton is eager for the fray, and all his actions and conduct point to show his military capacity. But being hampered, he cannot effect what he wishes. Quite a number of the command operating with Lawton, McArthur, and Wheaton are in hospital afflicted with fever and heat exhaustion, but on the whole the commands are healthy. The co-operation of a couple of river steamers, under the command of Major Grant of the Utah Battery, upon the Rio Grande, has been effective, the steamers clearing out the insurgents along the river banks with rapid-fire guns.

The Oregon regiment, under Col. Summers, has also done effective work as a flying column detached from Lawton's brigade, associated with Major Kobbe of the United States artillery. It is doubtful if operations can be carried on much longer, as the wet season has begun, and some preparation must be made to place the troops in quarters. Meanwhile the line of defense on the south of Manila is, maintained, but no advance is made. Gen. Pio de Pillar is in evidence, but beyond a desultory firing at intervals matters are inactive.

BUSINESS AT A STANDSTILL.

Despite the telegrams from President Schurman and Otis that business is increasing, good effects have resulted from the proclamation, and other like assurances, no one here outside of these gentlemen is cognizant of the facts. How these statements can be reconciled is strange. The ports are closed by order of Otis, except Iloilo and Cebu. Owners of cattle on various islands are not allowed to obtain them, and as a sequence inhabitants of Manila and Iloilo are paying heavily for meat. A few favored dealers are buying cattle from Australia and charge exorbitant prices. Thousands of tons of rice come from Saigon, and poor people can barely purchase their daily necessaries of life.

Building operations are at a standstill because Otis refuses to allow vessels to visit ports where lumber is waiting for shipment, in fact, all business is at a standstill. The retrictions as to visiting closed ports are evaded in many instances by firms interested in the hemp trade, but these violations are evidently overlooked by officials whose duty it should be to investigate.

Wealthy Philipinos are those whose adherence to the terms of the proclamation issued by the commission are referred to by President Schurman. Take the "hoi polloi" and they are either ignorant of the announcement or too supine to pay attention. At present every Filipino is alert to make all the money possible from Americans, charging at least three times more than in times gone by.

PLUCKING THE AMERICANS.

The advent of the army has proved a bonanza to all classes of the natives. A striking example is the refusal

The New York Times.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 24, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-town.....1,269 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
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THE FOES OF LABOR.

Nothing could be more unfortunate for the cause of organized labor than the wicked and open appeal to force made by the Press Committee of the strikers on the trolley lines in Cleveland. The committee says:

> We believe that force can be applied in many instances, and that it is absolutely essential in the present case. The Government protects life and property, but does not regard labor in any light whatever. When great aggregations of capital defy law and wipe out competition, thereby diminishing the demand for labor, they must be met by an element strong enough to render their organization futile.

The logic of this is as bad as is its sense of justice and civic duty. What is the "Government" that is here denounced? It is a certain number of the agents of the people chosen to enact laws, under a Constitution framed by other agents of the people, and to execute them. If the executive agents violate or evade the law, or if the law proves to be unsuited to the needs and wishes of the people, it is in their power to secure any change desired by a majority. With this power in the hands of the majority, only a minority would resort to force to resist the "Government" which is the agent of the people. The history of this country from the day of the whisky rebellion that was put down by GEORGE WASHINGTON to the present shows that a minority that appeals to force will be utterly defeated. The Cleveland strikers, therefore, simply insure absolute failure for their own objects, if they act on the doctrine they announce.

In the meanwhile they do incalculable injury to the cause of honest and law-abiding workmen who seek through organization to promote their interests. Such organization has accomplished much. It has long been gaining the respect and sympathy of the employing class. Many of these not only recognize the right of workingmen to organize, but are convinced that organization may be made the means of a better understanding between employers and employed, and promote the interests of both. Slowly and gradually, but quite steadily, the view is obtaining that by means of labor organizations conflicts can be avoided and advantageous co-operation can be attained, if this be made the honest common purpose. A number of cases are on record where employers have encouraged organization, because it gave them a chance to reach their men and inform them constantly as to their mutual relations, while it also gave them a chance to know with certainty the views of the men. By systematic and frequent conference the danger of misunderstanding was avoided, and good will advanced on each side. It has been found that there are very few causes of dispute that are not removed if all the facts regarding them are known and discussed at the outset.

This is a view of the true aim and operation of trades unions that all workingmen as well as all intelligent employers may well wish to see adopted. But every instance of violence or the advocacy of violence on the part of trades unionists tends to put off the day when it can be generally adopted. Such things not only prejudice the employers against unions, but they arouse in the minds of the workingmen a false notion of the true and only useful object of the unions. Above all, they set the organization of labor in direct opposition to that love for order and that profound conviction of its absolute necessity to social existence which are the fundamental ideas of all American communities.

THE MAYOR'S MISTAKE.

Justice BEEKMAN has decided that the law of 1898 was violated by Fire Commissioner SCANNELL in removing two firemen whose positions had been taken from the competitive schedule by the City Civil Service Commission without the approval of the State Commission. The men will now be restored, and will hold their places under the new rules. The blunder that is thus remedied is no longer within the power of the city authorities to commit, and it would not, perhaps, be worth while calling attention to it now except that it was due to a foolish and wrong spirit which has not passed away.

The same spirit induced the Mayor to withhold his signature from the rules which the City Commission and the State Commission had agreed on after the White law had been passed. The City Commission acted on the plain fact that the law must be respected, and they succeeded in securing concessions to their views that were withdrawn when the Mayor sulkily refused his co-operation. They were right, and the Mayor, from every point of view, whether of expediency or principle, was hopelessly wrong. The result is most unfortunate for the Mayor and his advisers, though it is better for the city and for the vast body of men who seek employment under the city and are fitted for it. The essential principle of the law and of the Constitution is a sound and just one for all concerned, but it is most important for the class that are dependent on their daily labor for their living. It affords to these an equal opportunity for public employment without any one's favor. Now, the very substance of democracy is such equal opportunity, and no party, no party machine, or party leader that undertakes to set up a system of favoritism in public employment will in the long run escape the condemnation of the people. Mayor VAN WYCK will do well to take that fact to heart. He is ill-advised in his present attitude of sullen opposition to a law that is wholly democratic and in the interest of the common people. It is unworthy of his intelligence, and gives a mistaken impression of what we believe to be his real sentiments toward the class that the merit system protects.

IMMIGRATION.

There was a notable increase in immigration during the fiscal year ended June 30. The Immigration Bureau reports the total at 311,707, as against 229,299 for the preceding fiscal year. The number is by no means so great, however, as in past years of great prosperity, when this country seemed all gold to the impoverished and struggling peoples of the Old World. In the rich year of 1880 there were 457,257 immigrants; in 1881, 669,431; in 1882, 788,992, which is the largest number for any year in our history.

In the prosperous years in the beginning of the present decade the volume of immigration again swelled to big proportions. There were 623,084 in 1892 and 502,617 in 1893, but the coming on of hard times in the latter year checked the stream, there being only 314,467 in 1894 and 279,948 in 1895.

The United Kingdom and Germany used to be the great sources of the stream. They are surpassed now by Italy and Russia. During the decade 1881-90 there was an annual average of 146,000 immigrants from Great Britain, of which 65,000 were Irish; an average of 145,000 from Germany, while Italy sent an average of only 30,000, and Russia and Poland less than 600 a year. Last year Great Britain sent 37,000, of which 31,500 were Irish, and Germany 26,000. But Italy came to the fore with no less than 78,000 immigrants, which is the largest number sent us by any one country. The report of the Bureau of Immigration credits Russia with less than 2,000 immigrants last year, but we suppose that the greater part of the immigrants classed as Hebrew came from that country. On the other hand, it seems probable that of the 29,000 credited to Poland the larger part must have been Hebrews.

Norway and Sweden, which sent us an average of 56,000 a year during the last decade, have fallen to 23,000, including Danes. Only one Swiss was reported as arriving last year; there used to be about 8,000 every year. There were less than 1,000 Hungarians, which is a tremendous falling off from the average of 30,000 a year that was formerly the rule. Perhaps this is no occasion for mourning, as this class of immigrants came with no intention of remaining. The low number reported last year may be due in part to the memory of the shooting at Lattimer. Of the 78,000 Italians who came to us last year, 65,000 came from the South of Italy, not the most desirable class of people to add to our population. A good many of the South Italians also come here expecting to lay up their wages and go back to Italy.

Following the usual rule, we should look for another marked increase in immigration during the present year. A revival of business activity and the brisk use of money naturally increase the opportunities to obtain employment, and it is as day laborers that most of our immigrants expect to make their living.

COMBINATIONS, MISCHIEVOUS AND OTHER

A correspondent takes THE TIMES sharply to task for what he calls its defense of combinations in industry and trade, commonly called trusts. He argues that the protective tariff being the father of trusts, we cannot hold that the trusts have been of some advantage to the country without repudiating all that we have ever said against protection. There is not much use in explaining such a gross misunderstanding as this. Any reader of THE TIMES who has done it the honor to follow its course at all carefully must have seen that it has condemned severely the trusts that derived any aid whatever from the tariff and that it has constantly urged the absolute repeal of all tariff duties except those that yield revenue and do not afford protection. Whatever view our correspondent may take of the policy advocated by THE TIMES, the tariff-nurtured trusts are in no doubt as to its implacable opposition.

There are many combinations in industry and trade that owe nothing to the tariff. Some of them are legitimate and intelligent, both as to the ends they pursue and the means they use. Others are mischevous as to both. There are combinations that have derived much aid from the secret favors of the railroads, and their profits have been simply the spoil of conspiracy. If there were anything like adequate freedom of contract for the railroads under the efficient supervision of the Government, these wrongs would be impossible. There are other trusts that have been created mainly for stock-jobbing purposes. They are dangerous chiefly to the gulls who, in their haste to be rich, are entrapped by them. They are a nuisance which the Stock Exchange could abate if it did not prefer to make money by their dubious operations. But they are not an evil that the law can reach, because the law cannot abolish human greed and folly. If one form of them is suppressed, another will take its place. But honest and sensible men have very little to fear from them.

What troubles the correspondent refered to most is that THE TIMES has said that the effect of combinations in dispensing with sales-agents and making the business of small dealers unprofitable is not necessarily and wholly an evil, and is the continuance of a process that has been going on for generations. The process, moreover, has on the whole been advantageous. It is not surprising that this statement is disagreeable to those who are not accustomed to tracing the history of economic events on which it is based. The injury to those who are crowded out by such a process is always apparent, and the sufferers are always heard and justly pitied. But the process is nevertheless inevitable and beneficent. The railroads have driven the stage coaches out, the factories have made home industries unprofitable, cheap communication has made small farms for staple crops a thing of the past, department stores are ousting the small retailers, large combinations in industry and distribution are dispensing with commercial travelers. But food, travel, clothing, and all the varied necessaries of daily life are cheaper and easier to obtain. The working of the principle is continuous. We can no more save the commercial traveler and the retailer than we can restore the stage coach.

ESTERHAZY'S THIRD CONFESSION.

Again and for the third time ex-Commandant Comte WALSIN-ESTERHAZY has confessed that he wrote the bordereau. For the third time he presents the supplement: "I wrote it by the orders of Col. SANDHERR to establish material proof against DREYFUS where moral proof already existed."

When his first confession appeared in the columns of The London Observer, Sept. 25, 1898, we showed that there were grave inaccuracies in the budget of explanations that accompanied his supplement. When his second and signed confession was published in The Daily Chronicle about the first of June we again drew attention to his numerous perversions of documentary facts, and we proved in the most absolute and categorical manner possible that the Comte had never belonged to the counter-espionage, that he had no acquaintance with Gens. DE BOISDEFFRE and GONSE, and that prior to the arrival of the bordereau at the Secret Intelligence Bureau of the French War Office not a breath of suspicion existed against Capt. ALFRED DREYFUS. And so the third and latest confession, delivered in Le Matin last week, might deserve no notice were it not for the fact that the anti-Dreyfus organs of Paris show a disposition to treat it with uncandid seriousness.

Can it be that the persistency with which the Comte has confessed has at length touched the sympathies of the conspirators in the General Staff? Now that the net is rapidly gathering around them and they have absolutely no hope of reconvicting DREYFUS, what would be more natural for them than to confirm the Comte's supplementary remarks?

Such a confirmation, it is hardly necessary to say, would be hailed with delight by men like ROCHEFORT, DRUMONT, and DEROULEDE. They would tell the French people that it was necessary to have material proof against DREYFUS, just as they have already proclaimed that the illegality of the first court-martial was perfectly justifiable. Deplorable as it may seem, they would find supporters of their sophistry. The significance of a Scotch verdict attached to DREYFUS's name would tickle anti-Semitic palates immensely. ESTERHAZY, who can hardly enjoy the appellation of "traitor," is urging the conspirators to clear him. Le Matin, L'Echo de Paris, La Libre Parole, and L'Intransigeant are assuring them that "all true patriots" will appreciate their delicate position and make every allowance for their mere error of judgment.

It is quite possible that MERCIER and his friends may thus seek a pitiable rehabilitation. If they do, however, it will be only one more blunder, the crowning one, to their charge. Since Sept. 14, 1896, when the garbled version of the bordereau appeared in L'Eclair, the conspirators have constantly played into the hands of the advocates of truth and justice until they have become overwhelmed by the very revelations that they intended should confirm the guilt of the prisoner. Their indorsement of ESTERHAZY's confession would be the logical conclusion of all their endeavors. They might succeed in making many people believe that ESTERHAZY was once actually in the confidence of the General Staff, but they could not obliterate the circumstances that first cast suspicion upon the real traitor. Possibly they have forgotten them. It would seem that their mentors of the Clerical and anti-Semitic press have done so.

There is in the archives of the Secret Intelligence Bureau a document in the handwriting of Col. VON SCHWARZKOPPEN, the German Military Attaché. It is addressed to "M. le Commandant ESTERHAZY, 27 Rue de la Bienfaisance, Paris," and reads as follows:

> Above all, I wait a more detailed explanation than that which you gave me the other day on the question at issue. In consequence I beg you to give it me in writing, that I may decide whether I can continue or not my relations with the firm R——.

It was this document that, falling into the hands of Lieut. Col. GEORGES PICQUART in May, 1896, caused him, as Chief of the Secret Intelligence Bureau, to place under surveillance the officer to whom it was addressed.

Before MERCIER, DE BOISDEFFRE & Co. attempt to fasten the opprobrium of a Scotch verdict on Capt. DREYFUS at Rennes, they should ponder well the significance of the above document. And ESTERHAZY, too, should recall it to mind and waive his desire to supplement the confession, that he wrote the bordereau, with ridiculous excuses. He should be content to remain a traitor, since his efforts to prove himself a forger can be only futile.

Mr. ALGER, it seems, claims credit for the bright notion of sending home at our expense the prisoners taken at Santiago, and of offering these terms in order to induce a surrender. No one will deny that the notion was bright, and creditable alike to the humanity and shrewdness of its author. At the moment there was some rather shallow criticism of the course of the War Department in giving the contract for carrying these novel passengers to a Spanish company, and against this THE TIMES defended the department. The Secretary now mentions with a pardonable pleasure that the President called this fact to his attention as apparently both surprising and agreeable. We are glad that Mr. ALGER found it so, and only regret that our most earnest desire and diligent inquiry did not give us further opportunities to gratify him.

The family of the swindling cashier of the bank in Perth Amboy have offered to make up to the depositors in the savings bank the few thousand dollars that he stole from that institution. If, as is stated, they are in no wise obliged by law to do this, it is a generous and creditable act. It compares very favorably with the zeal shown by the officers of the deposit bank in avoiding the moral obligations imposed upon them by their own inexcusable and inexplicable negligence in allowing the cashier to ruin that institution by plundering it of nearly half of its total deposits. We do not know what the law of New Jersey is in such cases, and the derisive penalty of a half dozen years in jail awarded to the smart young thief is not encouraging for the depositors who are seeking to obtain some redress from the officers that permitted the robbery, when the slightest measure of vigilance and fidelity would have prevented it. The people of rural regions are fond of talking of the greed and lax financial morality of those who dwell in cities, and especially of those who frequent the purlieus of Wall Street, but if the standard of business honesty observed in this Perth Amboy affair were tried in this evil town, and particularly in the neighborhood of the Stock Exchange, it would bring its devotees to sudden and deserved grief.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——Long and disquietingly businesslike is the "libel" against the Spanish fleet defeated at Manila and the military supplies captured in the Cavite arsenal, which Admiral DEWEY has filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia as the basis of his claim for prize money for himself, his officers, and his crews. The petition is a document of fifty typewritten pages, and it details minutely the direct, material fruits of the victory which the general public prefers to consider only as a glorious episode in National history. The libellant makes a threefold prayer—that a motion be issued to show cause why a decree of condemnation and prize shall not issue against all the seizures at Manila, that a copy of the libel be served on the Secretary of the Navy and the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, and that a rule be issued against them to show cause why a sum equal in value to those seizures shall not be deposited with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, to the order of the libellant and his associate petitioners, and for such further relief as may be theirs by right. Then follows an itemized list of the ships and property captured, with the value of every item as ascertained by a Board of Survey composed of Capt. J. B. COGHLAN, Commodore E. P. WOOD, Lieut. C. G. CALKINS, and Passed Assistant Paymaster S. L. HEAP. The total, as estimated by them, was $326,141.89. There is not included in this amount, however, the value of the vessels afterward raised or the guns on shore. These, the document declares, are worth, allowing for the expense of raising and repairing the men-of-war, about $425,000, making $751,141.89 in all. The court is asked to have this property officially appraised. The report of the Board of Survey is an impressive document, since its list includes articles of marvelous diversity—everything, indeed, to be found on a ship on in a fort, and nothing seems to have been too small to escape the eyes of the surveyors. This is due, possibly, to the fact that every addition to the total meant an increase of the individual shares of the prize money. That is a most unpleasant thought, and though the enumeration of the ships themselves—Leyte, $30,000; Mindanao, $15,000; Rapido, $8,500, &c.—is endurable enough, when one comes to "forty galvanized rings, 2 cents each," and "one bradawl, 4 cents," the effect is distinctly painful. No better, or at least no more convincing, argument for the abolition of the whole prize money system could be presented than this ignoble catalogue made by heroes.

——Discussing matters theatrical in The Saturday Review, the eminent Mr. MAX BEERBOHM illustrates both his sense of humor and his competency as a critic by gravely analyzing and comparing the work of Mr. DE WOLF HOPPER and that of M. CONSTANT COQUELIN, and as gravely declaring that the Frenchman is the better artist of the two! It may be, of course, that all this is "writ sarcastic," but, so far as we can see, the article is an entirely serious one. And yet Mr. BEERBOHM, in the progress of his amazing comparison, ventures to explain the nature of American humor, and incidentally to reveal that, personally, he doesn't think much of it. We have, he says, invented a humor of our own, just as we have invented a Constitution and are inventing an empire. And the humor, he admits, like the Constitution and the empire, is very good, and a great credit to us—but, as yet, we are a little too proud of our laughter-provoking ability, and have not had time to learn how to take our powers as a matter of course. In Mr. BEERBOHM's opinion, our comedians, whether noisy, after the Hopper fashion, or quiet and lazy like GILLETTE, always present their jests with a "self-conscious challenge," and are "so surprised at their own existence that they are at too great pains to persuade us that they exist." The consequence is that Mr. BEERBOHM is wearied by HOPPER, just as he is by Mark Twain, and, although he admires both as the products of a "young country," he cannot accept the one as a comedian or the other as a humorist. That is really too sad! However, Americans will not be revengeful; they certainly will accept as a humorist—of the unconscious variety—the man who can keep his face straight while recording the discovery that COQUELIN is a better actor than DE WOLF HOPPER.

——Clear proof of the confidence felt abroad in the powers of American inventors to solve any mechanical problem is to be found in the truly remarkable announcement that relatives of two victims of the Bourgogne disaster have sent from Paris to Washington $30,000 to be used, partly as prizes, for improved life-saving appliances, and partly for the purpose of exploiting the merits of the most valuable devices thus secured. The idea of the donors of this money is as commendable as their action is unprecedented, and of course their offer will inspire effort on the part of many ingenious persons, but it is easier to hope than to expect many practical results from this curious phase of philanthropical generosity. It has long been known that the preparations for ever-possible accident made on modern steamers are at once tragically and ludicrously inadequate for handling and protecting the multitudes which these vessels carry. The life-preserver, so-called, is a danger rather than a safeguard for the average traveler, and as for the boats, even when they are numerous enough—which is, to speak moderately, not quite always—it is rarely possible, in case of storm and wreck by collision, to launch more than half of them, if as many. Many methods for increasing the efficiency of the boats have already been devised, and a few of them have been adopted by some of the steamship companies, but there is still vast room for improvement in this emergency service without putting the inventors to any further effort. Not they, but the owners and managers of the vessels, should first be influenced by French and other possessors of spare cash. Produce a demand for better means of saving life and the means will be provided without an instant's delay in the ordinary course of business.

——That question of this century's close and the next one's beginning positively will not down. To be sure, there is no such question, but that only makes the refusal to down the more irritating. What are the sane people, who all know that a century ends at the expiration of 100 years, to do when other people say: "Yes, of course, that's so, but let's celebrate the last year of one century as the first year of the next, all the same." One of our correspondents did just that in a letter which we published on Saturday, and the only argument he presented in support of his proposition was the fact, as indubitable as irrelevant, that the third digit in date numbers changed in the hundredth, not the first year of each century! Following the same logic, we ought to call this the eighteenth century, and that which begins Jan. 1, 1901, the nineteenth. Would our correspondent have us do that?

——One of our special dispatches from London states that practically nobody in that city uses ice except butchers, fishmongers, and publicans, and that the private house trade is not large enough to be desirable for the ice dealers. Forty, and possibly less, years ago, the same thing might have been said about American towns, both big and little, but to-day the average householder in the United States deems ice as distinctly a necessity of life as bread or meat. This is true, any rate, except in regions distinctly and exclusively agricultural. The farmers still trust, as a rule, to dark pantries and the old well for the preservation of their surplus food supplies, but even they are beginning to escape from the iceless age of London, and in villages as in cities all over the land the ice cart traverses every street every day and stops at almost every door. Mr. KIPLING, in one of his stories, declares that the use of Worcestershire sauce distinguishes the American from the Englishman. He might much better have drawn the line at ice.

GENERAL NOTES.

Down in Maine people are taking out tornado insurance since the recent destructive storm along the Kennebec.

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Massachusetts Province, Colony, and Commonwealth seals are to be represented in a window to be placed on the stairway leading to the House lobby in the State House.

* * *

The famous old Exchange Hotel in Richmond, Va., has lately been sold for $10,000. Its fame in ante-bellum days rested on sure and various foundations. Old-timers boast that it was there in 1857 that the Prince of Wales drank his first American mint julep.

* * *

Gen. John T. Wilder's brigade is to have a two days' reunion at Chickamauga Park in September, on the anniversary of the battle. During the encampment the entire battlefield will be visited, and the shaft erected to the honor of the brigade will be dedicated.

* * *

Philadelphia has suffered greater loss from fires in the first half of this year than in an equal time in any previous year since the organization of the present Fire Department twenty-eight years ago. There were 1,476 fires, and the total loss much exceeded $1,500,000.

* * *

"No education for negroes" is the chief plank in the platform on which Major James K. Vardaman is making an active canvass for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Mississippi. He says that the final outcome of the negro question in the South is the scattering of the negroes so that they will cease to cut any figure in economic conditions or their reduction to a state of peonage.

* * *

Impatient Chicago, after much prodding, has extorted from the contractors a promise that its drainage canal shall be completed by the 1st of December next. The engineering committee of the Drainage Board threatened that if more energy was not shown, they would take the job away and finish it themselves by day labor. Chicago wants the work done and Lake Michigan water turned in before Congress meets.

* * *

Maine's expectation of receiving a large sum from the general Government for transportation of its volunteers in the late war with Spain has received a great check because no complete record of the railroad tickets issued to individuals was kept. Only a general memorandum of the total number furnished and the total amount represented was made, and the lack of a detailed statement will cost the State several thousand dollars.

* * *

The Trimble (Ky.) Banner, a Democratic paper not heretofore of widely extended fame, has placed the party ticket for State officers at the head of its columns, but with an interrogation mark after the name of each candidate, and it says: "The Democratic politicians of the State may meet and put up a ticket for The Trimble Banner, and in their own way, but there their authority ends. They cannot do the punctuating for this paper."

* * *

Prof. Sylvester Waterhouse of Washington University, St. Louis, is dissatisfied with the name of this Republic, and particularly with "Americans" as applied exclusively to its people. He advocates the use of "Usona," which he makes up of the initial letters of the United States of North America, and he thinks that term is "agreeable to the ear, singular in number, and precise in definition," besides being one that no foreigner could misunderstand. The suggestion has been received with some merriment by Western newspapers.

* * *

The Rev. Dr. James De Normandie thus tells of the publication of Mrs. Celia Thaxter's first poem in The Atlantic Monthly: "Once, when longing for her island home at the Shoals was strong, she wrote 'Landlocked.' Writing a letter to Mrs. Channing she slipped in the poem, and great was her surprise to find the verses later in The Atlantic Monthly. Mrs. Channing had sent them to Mr. Lowell, then editor of the magazine. This recognition of her gifts opened new interests to her, but she never turned aside from the constant duties of her home life."

* * *

Senator George C. Perkins of California has caused a granite monument to be placed upon the grave of Dr. Noble Martin, late a member of the California State Senate, "to whose courageous stand and vote," The San Francisco Bulletin says, was due in part Mr. Sawyer's election to the United States Senate in 1895. Dr. Martin was a Democrat, elected from a strong Republican district because of his steadfast loyalty to its mining interests, and he and Senator Perkins had been friends from the pioneer days. He died two years ago.

AMERICA'S FOREIGN AND HOME POLICIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A faithful and loyal reader of THE TIMES as the writer has been for many years, he must confess that he is bewildered and at a loss to understand some of the positions lately taken by its editor. As a supporter, and a strong supporter, of Mr. Cleveland many years, and as one of the few papers in this city which stood up for him and indorsed him all the way through in his course against the Hawaiian steal, it has been a mystery how your views could have undergone such a somersault as they have in your support of the still greater infamy, the invasion of the Philippines; but all along we have tried to make some apology and bring ourselves charitably to think that you, Mr. Editor, with a great many other intelligent and conscientious people in this country believed that this Government's position was only taken for the purpose of teaching them how to govern themselves, and then withdrawing, as great, noble, and unselfish promoters of civilization, even at the cost of so much treasure and the loss of so many valuable lives. But now you say, "already our views about our destiny and our place among the nations of the earth have been substantially altered by the novel experience of dealing with distant possessions." And again: "If we are convinced that we can make new markets for our goods and products by taking a hand at reclamation, we shall speedily discard our policy of isolation and forget our fears of the consequences of entanglements."

The object, then, Mr. Editor, is for our own aggrandizement, not entirely for the civilization of the Filipinos. You are honest, anyhow. Thank Providence for so square a confession from so ardent a supporter of Mr. McKinley's foreign conquest policy! We had been led to believe that the object was a simple discharge of duty in teaching and civilizing these people, nolens volens. But now, as you ally us with England in this onward march for the betterment of uncivilized people, you must indorse England's methods. Did she ever voluntarily give up her hold on any of the many possessions she has obtained by force? You therefore believe we should keep the Philippines. "Tis with covetousness and conquest as with vice:

> Seen too oft, familiar with her face,
> We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

We might, however, have passed over these (to us) seeming vagaries, and thought ourselves too obtuse or "hidebound" to reconcile such views with the positions you used to take so boldly against analogous blunders or crimes of the Government; but, alas, an article in your issue of July 10th, just read again, makes us halt and involuntarily suggest whether a Tribune editor has occupied a chair recently in your sanctum and sent forth one of his effusions in the columns of THE TIMES—I allude to your article: "Is It an Unmitigated Misfortune?" You go on to write certainly from the standpoint of a "trust organ." Your line of argument is that the country is not injured by these combinations—that notwithstanding the displacement and throwing out of employment of the commission men and commercial travelers, and thousands of others, the communities at large are benefited by lower prices, &c. Are you the editor of a "tariff reform" ("for revenue only,") or of a protection organ? In your editorial some weeks ago on Mr. Havemeyer's statements, if we mistake not, you held up to ridicule the protectionists, and predicted the downfall of the system, because such a prominent adherent had dared to come to the front and state that the United States customs laws were the protectors of trusts. You certainly did not in any way controvert this view. You could not well have done so, as a paper supposed to be in the interests of the masses against the paternal legislation which has been sapping the life-blood of this country for years, and has been known under the name of protection.

You know as well as everybody that the growth of these combinations or trusts has been the direct fruit of protection sowing. If trusts are good for us—without resorting to a reductio ad absurdum—the medium through which they have been sprung into life must be good. That medium is the protective tariff. Are you an exponent now of that abnormal system? Do you really think that the day has come when men combine and swallow up smaller industries for the purpose of cheapening the product, and with the altruistic object of giving the masses the benefit of that economy? Have we had any proof of this in the past? "By their fruits ye shall know them." To the contrary, the benefits of these trusts have been for their own aggrandizement, the enrichment of the few. Has it not been common for these combines to stop production in order to advance prices? When the "golden rule" is carried out, or

> When legislators keep the law,
> When banks dispense with bolts and locks,
> When berries—whortle, rasp, and straw—
> Grow bigger downward through the box, &c.,

then may you look for such results from monopolies. Such a line of argument from a paper known to have been, and by most people believed now to be, an exponent of the views held by the anti-Bryan or Cleveland Democrats cuts as "absurd a figure" as the Democrats would, (you seem to think in your issue of July 17,) "if they declared in their platform for an alliance with England and war with Canada, for the suppression of trusts and the maintenance of a prohibitory tariff."

What, Mr. Editor, have you to do with advocating the benefits derived by the masses from the trusts, if you are conscientious in opposing the protective tariff, the creator of the trusts? CIVIS.

Jersey City, July 17, 1899.

CONDEMNS THE MILLIONAIRES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Have the plain people of the United States no rights whatever which the capitalistic task-masters and slave-drivers are bound to respect? I am now thirty-five years in this country, have traveled extensively both here and abroad, but nowhere have I seen such a flagrant violation and terrorism of God's poor as has been developed by your so-called American (?) ruling money kings; those monsters of greed to whom virtue, character, education are absolutely worthless, and articles for sale only. This is what estranges the intelligent German and Irish American from the republican plutocracy, because we never, never will give up our ideal which places the man above the dollar. We did not come here to submit again to the sad classification of citizens into born serfs and born despots, and I can justly assert: The adopted citizen, although "hyphenated," (according to the bullying so-called Capt. Coghlan's definition,) in every sense of the word is a truer and a better "American" than the insolent Anglomaniac who tramples upon personal liberty and borrows all ideas regarding enslavement of the common herd, colonial policy, imperialistic exploitation of foreign countries from treacherous, perfidious Albion. Your diabolical millionaries, i. e., the infamous South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club, who are responsible for the slaughter of the 5,000 innocent martyrs at Johnstown, Penn.—and among them my wife and four children, and all that made life worth living—will never, never gain my confidence, and ought all to be made poor as a slight atonement for the untold misery and degradation which through their organized conspiracy they have brought upon the poor and enslaved plain people of this once free country.

F. B. CUNZ, Lutheran Pastor.

New York, July 20, 1899.

NAMES ON STREET LAMPS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am glad to learn from your editorial in to-day's issue that The Tribune has raised a protest against the absurd, annoying, and useless alteration of position in the names of streets on the public lamps. In the first place, may I ask whether the former method to which we were accustomed was a subject of complaint, necessitating alteration? And again, was any notice issued to the public as to the contemplated change?

I read with every attention your explanation, and think it a most convincing reason for the change, (on paper,) but it has this drawback—it is not true, and I ask you to try it practically yourself, not in your office, but in a car, as I have done. The names at right angles are plainly visible from a car on both sides of the road for two or three seconds before arriving at the street, while the parallel name can only be seen by a passenger during the moment of passing, and where the track is close to the curb, as it is in many parts of the road, the parallel name cannot be seen at all from a car.

During the few years of my residence in New York I never heard a complaint of the former system, but since this stupid and vexatious change I have heard scores.

What will be the effect on the visitors, to whom I should say the signs are of the greatest importance? This city, with its thousands of visitors from other American as well as European cities, where the old system is used will think, as most of the police do here, viz., that the change is owing to "the men who have charge of the fixing of them being unable to read, and so put them by guesswork."

That was practically the answer I received on inquiry from the police in several avenues during the last few days.

I trust that you will make the trip, and I then feel assured you will "not continue to praise the Tammany Commissioners until they have twisted the signs back again, and with great happiness pronounce The Tribune absolutely in the right." F. A.

New York, July 21, 1899.

Rare Mexican Coin.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

The Thomasville (Ga.) Guards are just in receipt of a very rare coin, which was sent them to be disposed of for their benefit by the Hon. W. A. Bonnet of Eagle Pass, Texas. The coin is a Mexican peso, coined in 1867, during the short time Maximilian was Emperor of Mexico. Mr. Bonnet bought this coin with some others during a visit to Mexico. He once lived in Thomasville, and says he still loves old Georgia and takes a deep interest in everything that happens in the State. The Guards are greatly indebted to him, and believe they have a very rare and valuable relic.

NUGGETS.

Two of a Kind.

"It's simply impossible for me to find bread for my family," said the loafer.

"Same way here," remarked the grocer. "I have to work for it."—Chicago News.

Divided Responsibility.

Kitty—Does the man marry the woman or the woman marry the man?

Tom—Sometimes one way and sometimes t'other; but usually the man and the woman are equally to blame for it.—Boston Transcript.

The Heart Superb.

Mr. Gush—Can you, Madeline, appreciate a heart that is rich in everything a woman admires?

Madeline—You mean one set with pearls, rubies, and diamonds? Just offer me one.—The Jewelers' Weekly.

Another Champion.

"What is that there medal, friend?" asked the sociable barkeeper.

"I win that," answered the man who was leaning against the bar, "for beatin' everybody out by listenin' to a piano for thirty-eight hours."—Indianapolis Journal.

Luck.

"There's no use talking," said the man who sat on the piazza looking over his hotel bill, "Rip Van Winkle failed to appreciate his luck."

"Luck!"

"Yes. Fancy a man being allowed to stay twenty years in the mountains without its costing him a cent!"—Washington Star.

COME HOME.

Albert Marshall Strong in Chicago Chronicle.

When the year is young and the green buds shoot,
When the rose blooms radiant, fair,
When the gentle winds come up from the south,
When flowers perfume the air;
The plowman turns the furrow in glee
And the ripened seed doth fall
To a glorious birth in the mother earth,
Then we hear the beckoning call—
Call through the budding hazel copse where the fearful rabbits play,
Call low and soft the voice that oft lures love's light thoughts away.
We linger and listen but hear her still
Wherever we rove and roam,
The sad-voiced mother calling to us:
"Come home, my children, come home."

When the year's abloom and the leaf takes on
A deeper, sturdier hue,
When the days are long and filled with song
And the nights are rinsed with dew;
In the winds that ripple across the wheat,
In the blooms that dapple the lawn,
In the stars that die in the roseate sky
That ushers the radiant dawn—
We hear her voice, like the matin-song of the sweet-voiced mocking birds,
All tremulous she calls to us, we hear her loving words;
But we fain would linger along the brook
And watch the scurrying foam,
While the voice still dwells in the shadowy dells:
"Come home, my children, come home."

When the year grows old and haggard and gray,
When the sunlight dims and pales,
When Time's chill breath in a beautiful death
Is clothing the hills and dales;
Through the tasseled tops of the waving corn,
O'er the meadows dun and sere,
In the rustle of sheaf and fall of leaf
In the sundown of the year—
We hear her call in the harvest time and beckon her children in
From the wheat and vine, from the sheep and kine, from the wine press and the bin.
Tired and weary we drop our tasks
And wander on through the gloam
To the waiting "mother" who softly calls:
"Come home, my children, come home."

The stars again together shall sing
And heaven and earth be one;
Night shall fade as the maple's shade
Melts in the morning sun;
The flush of morn and the blush of night
Shall meet with the hush of noon;
December's snow shall drift and blow
O'er the blooming roses of June.
Then the past shall come like a burdened slave, with its heavy tale of years,
And Time shall be with Eternity, with its finished hopes and fears.
Then "Death," sweet mother, shall call us in,
When life is a finished tome.
Like a bird in its nest we shall nestle and rest
And forever be at home.

MR. GRAU'S OPERA PLANS

Calve to Return, and Possibly Another American Favorite.

WHERE THE SEASON OPENS

Details of the Tour in America of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt in the Coming Year.

LONDON, July 23.—The third season of grand opera at Covent Garden under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau closes tomorrow evening. Financially it has been the most successful of the three, and artistically it has been equally as gratifying. Among its brilliant features have been the reintroduction to the London public of Mme. Lilli Lehmann, the re-entree of M. Alvarez, the famous tenor of the Grand Opera of Paris, who returned after an absence of two years, and the first appearance in London of Mme. Gadsky, who achieved a large measure of success in all the various rôles she interpreted. All the old favorites renewed and strengthened their hold upon the English public.

At the close of the season Mr. Grau will retire to his home at Croiss, near Paris, where he will devote all his energies to consummating the plans he has outlined for his coming American season. It is his hope that it will surpass the last one, which, from all points of view, both artistically and financially, marked a new era in the annals of operatic management in America.

Among the artists already secured by Mr. Grau for his coming American campaign are the following:

Sopranos—Mmes. Calvé, Sembrich, Ternina, Nordica, Adams, and Susan Strong.

Contraltos—Mmes. Schumann-Heink, Mantelli, Olitzka, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren, and Broadfoot.

Tenors—Van Dyck, Saleza, Alvarez, Dippel, Salignac, Bars, and Vanni.

Baritones—Van Rooy, Bertram, Campanari, Albers, Scotti, Muhlmann, Dufriche, Meux, and Pini-Corsi.

Bassos—Edouard de Reszke, Plancon, Devries, and Pringle.

Conductors—Mancinelli, Hinrichs, and Paur.

Although the above list contains very few names that are absolutely new to the American public, still, as far as New York is concerned, Mme. Ternina will practically be a new-comer; Alvarez has not yet been heard in New York; Mme. Calvé returns after an absence of nearly three years, and Signor Scotti is an Italian baritone who has never sung in America. He was engaged by Mr. Grau in consequence of his great success at Covent Garden in "Don Giovanni" and "Aida." Herr Bertram is a celebrated German baritone, who has for years been engaged at the Royal Theatre at Munich, and is particularly well known as a Wagner singer.

Mr. Grau has decided to begin a preliminary season of grand opera on Oct. 9, at New Haven, and visiting such cities as Hartford, Springfield, Worcester, Providence, Montreal, Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, and Boston before the regular season in New York, which will be inaugurated on Dec. 18. It will last fifteen weeks and consist of forty-five evening and fifteen afternoon subscription performances. If the conditions are favorable twenty special performances will also be given in Philadelphia.

Mr. Grau has not yet decided upon the repertory of the coming American season, but it is sure to include the best works of all schools of music. The policy of the management is an eclectic one, and operas will be given, as heretofore, in French, Italian, and German. A novelty that promises to be interesting will be a complete cycle of Wagner's works in chronological order, beginning with "Rienzi," and ending with "Gotterdammerung."

This will be followed by a short cycle of Mozart's works, particular attention being paid to the mise en scène of "The Marriage of Figaro," "Don Giovanni," and "The Magic Flute."

One or two novelties, as well as some interesting revivals, will also be introduced in the programme, mapped out by Mr. Grau. Negotiations are still going on with a celebrated American prima donna, who in former seasons was a member of Mr. Grau's company.

Mr. Grau has also signed a contract with Mme. Sarah Bernhardt for a farewell American tour, beginning in November, 1900. During this tour Mme. Bernhardt will be seen as Hamlet, which has proved so interesting an event during her past season in London, and will also appear in Rostand's new play, "L'Aiglon," which is to be produced for the first time at the Saran Bernhardt Theatre in Paris in December. Great hopes are centred in this play, which is reported to be even superior as a poetical work to "Cyrano de Bergerac." Mme. Bernhardt's season in America will commence in New York Nov. 9, 1900.

FRANCO-AMERICAN TRADE.

Temps Believes the United States Will Grant Reduced Duties and Favored Nation Treatment.

PARIS, July 24.—The Temps believes that the United States will grant France a reduction of 20 per cent in the existing duties and the favored nation treatment, and says:

"If this is so France will be able to compete on equal terms in America against other foreign States."

With reference to the fears expressed by the French agriculturists, the Temps says:

"Agriculture will also have reason to rejoice, for, to mention only one figure, we remind our readers that we sold to the United States in 1898 10,000,000f. worth of wine."

DAIRY EXHIBITION IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg Society to Inaugurate One in September.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Department of Agriculture has received through the Department of State notice that the Imperial Free Economical Society of St. Petersburg will hold an exhibition of Russian dairy products and an international exhibition of machines, apparatus, kinds of packing, and appliances for transportation of milk products at St. Petersburg during September, 1899. None but Russian products will be admitted to the exhibit of dairy products, but the exhibit of machines, &c., will be international. Preserved milk (condensed milk, milk flour, &c.) will be admitted to the international exhibit.

The exhibit of dairy products will consist of milk, cream, curds, cheese, koumiss, kefir, gaseous milk, milk brandy, condensed milk, &c.

The international exhibition will embrace apparatus and machines to work milk, separators, churns, butter dryers, cheese kettles, pasteurizers, elevators, apparatus for scientific and practical analysis of milk, butter and other products, dairy buildings, ice wagons, cooling rooms, &c.

The exhibition will open on the 13th of September and continue one month. Exhibitors will be required to notify the Committee of Organization of the amount of space wanted and to pay an entrance fee of about 85 cents per square yard.

Diplomas of honor, gold, silver, and bronze medals and certificates of honor will be given for the best exhibits.

Intending exhibitors can obtain blank applications from the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

CHINA-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

Dowager Empress's Reform Tendencies Simulated to Gain Support.

LONDON, July 24.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times, referring to the Chinese mission recently sent to Tokio with valuable presents from the Dowager Empress, ostensibly with commercial aims, but really empowered to discuss a China-Japanese alliance, says:

"The recently adopted reform tendencies of the Dowager Empress are attributed rather to a desire to conciliate Japan and to obtain Japanese support for the Chinese dynasty than to sincere recognition of the necessity for reform."

M. Deschanel to Wed Miss Terry.

PARIS, July 23.—The Journal announces that the marriages of M. Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and Miss Terry, sister of the late Antonio Terry, will take place in a few weeks

QUEEN'S CLUB MEETING.

London Press Highly Compliments Yale-Harvard Men and Hopes the Events Will Be Annual.

LONDON, July 24.—All the morning papers publish editorials expressing congratulation on the immense success of the athletic meeting at the Queen's Club on Saturday, and expressing the hope that it will not be the last of such contests. All compliment the members of the American team upon their splendid performances.

The Daily Graphic thinks the climate had something to do with the result, and says:

"It is easy to believe the rumor that illness was the cause of Harvard's record holder in the half-mile event running far below his form."

The Standard says:

"Any hostility which may ever have existed between the two peoples has been owing to their ignorance of each other; and nothing is better calculated to remove it than such meetings as that of Saturday. Diplomacy and commerce create jealousies quite as often as they remove them, while nothing but good is likely to result from the social approximation which is now springing up between those in whose hands will be the shaping of the Anglo-Saxon race.

"We trust the meeting may take firm root as annual gatherings."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"Both countries ought to be proud of their representatives. Such scenes are worth going miles to see, not solely for their own sake, but for all they imply of keen, brotherly competition between the two sections of the Anglo-Saxon race."

Dealing with the defeat of the much-dreaded Burke, The Daily Telegraph says it is only fair to admit that he was by no means in good trim.

The Daily Chronicle says:

"If international athletic trials were common, diplomatists might be driven to move a peace conference to lay an embargo on them. Jaundiced observers on the Continent, who hope for a breach of the Anglo-American understanding, will not find it at the Queen's Club."

"Harvard and Yale are shorter in the wind than Cambridge, but Thor himself might be jealous of Boal of Harvard."

The Times says:

"Englishmen would not have grudged the Americans their triumph in the least degree if the fortunes had been reversed. As it is, they will feel that a victory is a very little thing compared with the pluck and sportsmanlike spirit displayed by both sides, and with the friendly relations between the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, of which they trust this match is a token."

The sporting papers are unusually enthusiastic over the brilliant success of the meeting, and are especially pleased at the proof that Englishmen are not deficient in stamina.

The Sportsman and Sporting Life each devotes nearly a page to a description of the meeting.

STRIDES IN FOREIGN TRADE.

William Harper on American Commerce—Talks with President Krueger—The Paris Exposition.

LONDON, July 15.—William Harper, Chief of the Bureau of Information of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, an organization affiliated with the Chambers of Commerce of all the leading cities of the United States, is about to return home at the conclusion of one of the most important missions ever connected with the export trade of the United States.

A year ago the American Congress appropriated $50,000 for the purpose of collecting samples of the principal goods which the countries of the world import from other nations. The object of this appropriation was to give American manufacturers an exact idea of the goods they were called upon to produce in competition with other countries, whether they be agricultural implements or ladies' slippers.

As a result of these journeys Mr. Harper is now busily engaged in forwarding to the United States for exhibition before the International Commercial Congress at Philadelphia next October, one of the most varied cargoes of samples ever handled by a commercial trader.

In conversation with a representative of The Associated Press last night, Mr. Harper said:

"England, Germany, and France are pushing their goods as rapidly as possible, but the United States is coming into the race at a period when these older countries are more or less exhausted. The fact that one Philadelphia firm is supplying England, this year alone, with seventy-two locomotives, shows our capacity to meet the mother country on her own soil, and to-day, England and the English Colonies are the greatest consumers of American products.

"Broadly speaking, Europe is buying its manufacturing machinery, shelf hardware, tools, bicycles, typewriters, cash registers, and agricultural implements from the United States, and I am taking back £2,000 worth of samples of these goods. Then we are breaking into the Manchester market in textiles, and in Turkey and Asia I found a great demand for information regarding our work in that line.

"The most interesting interview was one I had with President Kruger, whom I found greatly interested in American political and commercial progress. I had told Dr. Loyds that I desired to talk with President Kruger, and President Kruger said: 'Tell him to come at 5 A. M. to-morrow.' It was Winter in Pretoria then, as it is now, and when I reached the President's cottage it was still dark.

"His wife had already prepared breakfast, and President Krüger had talked with several members of the Raad when I called. Through an interpreter he told me how anxious he was to give America every chance to develop trade, and urged me to go and see how a real burgher lived. The next day I went twenty miles into the country to call on this burgher, who lived like a patriarch, amid his family and servants, all of whom attended prayers and dined together.

"One of the most wonderful things I discovered was the wide advertisement that the Paris Exposition has already attained. I verily believe that the whole world will be in Paris next year. The exposition is as well known in Central Asia as it is in New York, and I heard it talked of from Cape Town to Buenos Ayres."

SITUATION IN THE TRANSVAAL.

New Crisis May Arise from Promises Made to Outlanders.

LONDON, July 24.—The Times's Pretoria correspondent says the Outlanders have been given to understand that no abatement of the demands made by Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of the Cape Colony and British High Commissioner for South Africa, will be acceptable to the imperial authorities.

A crisis, therefore, is now held to be in sight.

EXPLOSION ON THE ADLER.

POLA, Austria, July 23.—One of the boilers of the Austrian torpedo boat Adler exploded to-day while the vessel was off the island of Torcola, in the Adriatic Sea, killing a Lieutenant and four members of the crew.

DREYFUS COURT-MARTIAL.

PARIS, July 23.—It is announced that the Dreyfus court-martial at Rennes will open on Aug. 7.

German Steamer Rhenania Aground.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, July 23.—The German steamer Rhenania, Capt. Forst, from Colon, is aground in the roads, and in a dangerous position.

Don Carlos Goes to Austria.

ROME, July 23.—Don Carlos, the Spanish Pretender, has left Venice ostensibly for Austria.

Victory Over Negros Robbers.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The War Department received to-day from Gen. Otis another dispatch giving additional particulars of the fight between Capt. B. A. Byrne, with seventy men of the Sixth Infantry, and robber bands in the Island of Negros. It shows that the victory of the soldiers was greater than that reported in Gen. Otis's dispatch of July 21, and that the loss suffered by the robbers was considerably larger than before stated. Much satisfaction is felt by Gen. Otis over the results of this preliminary effort in dealing with this disturbing element in the island, and he reports that it already is having a salutary effect on other bands infesting the locality.

The Frank A. Palmer Floated.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 23.—The big four-masted schooner Frank A. Palmer, from Bangor for Newport News, which went ashore near Tathem's Life-Saving Station, was floated to-night. She had moved somewhat, and was in a much better position during the day. She was floated with the assistance of a Merritt Company wrecking tug.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE DUM-DUM BULLET AND ITS VALUE TO BRITISH ARMS.—At the Friday session of the Peace Conference in The Hague, Sir Julian Pauncefote stated that the British Government was preparing a document regarding the use of the famous dum-dum bullet, which would be laid before the Conference. This is to be done in answer to those delegates who have sought to have measures adopted tending to abolish the use of the dum-dum in civilized warfare. The dum-dum bullet is not, as many persons have supposed, an explosive projectile. It is a bullet which expands on impact; its object is not simply to place the enemy hors de combat, but to slay him. Why it is a particularly valuable bullet for the British and not for Russia, Italy, France, and Germany will be explained in the forthcoming statement. On the principle that a wounded man is more of a burden to an army than a live one, the small calibre rifle with a high power of penetration came into use. Most pagan savages and the Europeans utterly collapse when struck in a vital part by a small-calibre bullet. But it is not so with an Afridi, the "bhang" drunk Ghazi, and the howling Dervish or Baggara with whom British troops do most of their fighting. These men love to die in action. To them it opens Paradise. For them the nickel-coated bullet of the 303 Lee-Enfield magazine rifle is quite useless, as it drives with a velocity of 2,000 feet per second through three or four of them. Mortally hurt, yet they still fight on, hoping to deal one more death stroke before they die. In the battle of Omdurman, it is recorded that some dervishes, when pierced by the bayonet, would seize it and press it through themselves, that they might bring the soldier holding the gun within reach of their dagger. Then, too, the wounded dervish will frequently slay the hand that would care for him, that there may be one less "Christian dog" in the world. Then he dies happy. In the Chitral expedition the British soldier cut off the end of the regulation bullet to weaken the envelope, and thus allow it to mushroom. "What satisfaction is there to our brothers, our cousins, and our friends," writes an ex-officer of the Indian Army, "if they have to face a shrieking fanatic with a rifle that will enable them to perforate their enemy and to kill him—in half an hour? By that time the combatants are lying dead one on top of the other." These are some of the reasons, it is said, that the British Government will put forward in reply to the critics of the dum-dum bullet.

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THE "VEILED LADY" IN THE DREYFUS CASE.—A recent number of the Figaro contains an interview with Count Christian Esterhazy in which are explained the relations that existed between his cousin, ex-Commandant Comte Walsin-Esterhazy and Gen. de Pellieux. Christian acted as intermediary between the two, carrying letters to and fro. One of the letters that he took from Esterhazy to the General was that which demanded a court-martial. The General, according to Christian, made some verbal changes and sent it back to Esterhazy to be rewritten. Christian also says that he frequently accompanied the Commandant to the house of Gen. de Pellieux, and once, while the General and the Commandant were in private consultation in the study, Mme. de Pellieux was with Christian in the salon and did her utmost to persuade him to induce Mme. Esterhazy to receive her husband back again. Esterhazy, Christian says, was intensely amused at the manner in which he could fool Gen. de Pellieux. The latter he declares firmly believed in the existence of the "veiled lady," and as he insisted upon seeing her letters to Esterhazy Christian had to write a couple at the dictation of the Commandant. These were handed to the General, who regarded them as proofs of the lady's existence. Du Paty de Clam, too, has been talking for publication, according to an article in the Matin. Du Paty does not attempt to deny the facts of his complicity in the scheme to shield Esterhazy, but states that he acted under orders throughout, and has placed before his investigators documents in support of his statement. He admits that he was sent with instructions to the handwriting experts a few days before they were asked to report on the authorship of the bordereau at the Esterhazy court-martial, and he also describes in detail the manner in which Esterhazy was allowed to come into possession of the paper known as the "document liberateur," thus confirming the latter's testimony given before the Cour de Cassation.

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PRINCE HENRI D'ORLEANS ON THE PRINCE OF MONACO AND THE DREYFUS CASE.—It may be recalled that a short time ago the Prince of Monaco sent an invitation to Mme. Dreyfus for her and her husband to sojourn at his palace as soon as the verdict of the Rennes court-martial should be reached. Count Boni Castellane took offence at the wording of the invitation, and challenged the Prince to meet him on the field of honor. The Prince replied that he could not consider the challenge, as Castellane was beneath him in rank, and really had no right to his title any way. It is now the cousin of the pretender, Prince Henri d'Orleans, who evidently throws down the gauntlet for the Prince of Monaco to pick up. He has written a letter on the Dreyfus affair to Gen. Lambert, who has just published it in the Matin, with comments. Prince Henri says, among other things: "I will not insult the Rennes officers, as a stranger, (the Prince of Monaco,) who has no right to raise his voice in our old France, has done, by endeavoring to prejudice their decision. In your admirable article in the Matin you point out the duty of every French citizen, of every soldier who is a slave to discipline. By remaining disciplined in duty, we shall, General, show the adversaries of the army how we understand the respect to which it is entitled. At the same time, we shall show the astonished powers that we do not wish to remain hypnotized by an affair which ought to have been kept on judicial ground. Remembering the painful events of the Valley of the Nile, we shall consider that our interests are at stake on the African coasts, in Morocco, Newfoundland, and in our superb Indo-China, the neighbor of an empire with which great powers negotiate treaties without even appearing to recollect that we exist. France delivered from a hideous obsess will be able to resume abroad her glorious rôle as a generous and civilized nation. It is toward this object that all the efforts of Frenchmen who really love their country should tend. They will contribute to it by submitting first of all to the decisions of the Judges, and then by devoting themselves to the generous work of pardon and conciliation which should be carried on with a view to the welfare and the greatness of our mother country."

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GEN. GILETTA AND THE FRANCO-ITALIAN ENTENTE CORDIALE.—The release of Gen. Giletta di San Guiseppe from his French prison on July 14 is likely to have far-reaching results according to La Italia and La Tribuna di Roma. It will be recalled that a few weeks ago the General, an Italian who for thirteen years had resided in Nice was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for espionage. The Italian Government, in its turn, La Tribuna declares, is about to pardon three French soldiers from Nimes, now in prison at Coni for having crossed the Alpine frontier on an alleged scouting expedition. La Italia declares that the Governments of France and Italy have more than a courteous rapprochement between them. The papers of Paris are unusually silent as to any extraordinary significance in Giletta's release, with the exception of Le Petit Journal, which sees in it one of the results of "the Dreyfus campaign which has for its principal aim the disorganization of our national defense service," and adds "our adversaries already had too much success in promoting disorder. This success has not satiated them. They demand complete capitulation, and we are obliged to avow that they will obtain it immediately and without limit."

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THE YIELD OF GOLD IN THE TRANSVAAL.—The latest published returns showing the yield of gold in the Transvaal are said in London to be eminently satisfactory to those persons financially interested in the Rand. The entire Transvaal yield in June was 467,271 ounces, or 819 ounces better than in the preceding month, the latter return being the previous best on record. So far this year each monthly return since February has been over 100,000 ounces better than the corresponding yield in 1898. In fact, up to date, the 1899 yield is some 625,000 ounces above the showing of the corresponding period in 1898. As regards the Witwatersand yield alone, a new record is also established, the June return being 445,763 ounces, against the previous best of 444,933 ounces in May, and 344,670 ounces in June, 1898. Here are the total yields of the Transvaal since 1894, when the records showed 2,024,159 ounces: In 1895, 2,277,635 ounces; 1896, 2,280,885 ounces; 1897, 3,034,474 ounces, and 1898, 4,555,009 ounces. London financiers do not deem it possible that this extraordinary showing can be maintained throughout the year, owing to the disturbed political situation and particularly to the fact that the exodus of labor from the Rand seems to be assuming serious proportions.

"FLORAL DAY" AT OCEAN GROVE

Unique Celebration at the Camp Meeting Vesper Service in the Auditorium—Other Services.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 23.—"Floral Day," the anniversary of the organization of the Young People's Meeting, was observed at the camp meetings here to-day. Both the temple and auditorium were elaborately decorated with flags, palms, potted plants, and cut flowers. Hundreds of clergymen from all parts of the country were present and joined in the celebration.

The feature of the day's celebration was the vesper service in the auditorium. Prof. Lowrie was the leader. At 7 P. M. Prof. J. H. Von Nardoff of New York City gave an organ recital, and the auditorium choir, led by Prof. Tallie Morgan, rendered a number of anthems. "The Three Graces" was the theme of the service. The graces were impersonated by the Misses Rose Wirth, Margaret Asay, and Charlotte Bradford. They were dressed in the costumes worn by the women of ancient Greece, and their attendants, twelve in number, were similarly attired and carried garlands of flowers, which they entwined about Faith, Hope, and Charity as they chanted original verses written for the occasion by Fanny Crosby, the blind poetess.

The children's chorus, numbering 600 voices, occupied seats in the rear gallery, and sang, among other selections, a portion of "The Lost Chord," the soloist being Mrs. L. R. Chapin of New York. Responsive selections were also rendered by the adult choir on the platform in concert with the children, and Alma Webster Powell of New York sang "Rejoice Greatly" from "The Messiah." During the service there were several responsive readings led by Bishop FitzGerald, the Rev. Dr. J. H. Alday, and Prof. Lowrie.

The young people's meeting in the temple at 9 o'clock this morning was in charge of Prof. D. R. Lowrie of Paterson. Prof. W. C. Weeden, the evangelist, sang a solo, and there were a number of brief addresses, the principal speaker being the Rev. Dr. Thomas O'Hanlon, President of Pennington Seminary. At the same hour in the tabernacle a holiness meeting was conducted by the Rev. Dr. H. Alday of Philadelphia, a member of the Camp Meeting Association.

The anniversary sermon to the young people was preached at 10:30 by the Rev. Hough Houston of New York. The galleries of the auditorium were open for the first time this Summer, and the audience numbered 7,000. The choir—200 in number—sang popular hymns as the congregation assembled, and Prof. Weeden sang "Saved by Grace."

There were 3,500 scholars present in the three departments of the Sabbath school.

The surf meeting on the beach at 6 A. M. was attended by 10,000. It was in charge of the Rev. Dr. A. E. Ballard, Vice President of the Camp Meeting Association.

BALL AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Ovation to Mr. Root at the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., July 23.—The Trustees' ball at the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club took place last night, and, despite the threatening weather, there was a large attendance. The full moon upon which much reliance had been placed to lend to the affair a romantic effect was not in evidence. The night was dark and threatening, and a chilly easterly wind forced the dancers to forsake the piazza, which had been profusely decorated with vari-colored lights, and seek the welcome warmth of the interior of the clubhouse.

The parlor adjoining the office was converted into a temporary ballroom, but the space was so limited that but few ventured on the floor at a time. The cotillion at 10 o'clock was led by Charles R. Henderson and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor. A supper followed at 11 o'clock, and it was made the occasion of an ovation to Elihu Root, the newly appointed Secretary of War, who is a member of the club. Mr. Root responded in a short speech. The affair concluded shortly after midnight.

The guests were for the most part representatives of the newer element in Southampton society, although quite a few of the more conservative set were in attendance. Among those present were: Col. and Mrs. Henry May, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Gen. and Mrs. Thomas H. Barber, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Robertson, T. Markoe Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Godfrey, E. Drexel Godfrey, Mr. and Mrs. William Maurice, Stewart Waller, Dr. Charles Townshend Dade, Mr. and Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Miss Sands, Miss Wood, Victor Morawetz, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clark, Miss Clark, S. L. Parrish, James C. Parrish, Hermann Le Roy Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Coe, Dr. and Mrs. H. Holbrook Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bowers Lee, George E. Wood, Mrs. Charles Steele, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, Nathan H. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, Miss Henderson, and Mrs. E. S. Knapp.

SUES LILLIAN RUSSELL.

George W. Lederer Wants $15,000 for Breach of Contract.

George W. Lederer, the theatrical manager, filed a petition in the Supreme Court on Saturday in a suit for $15,000 for breach of contract against Lillian Russell. "Defendant is a veteran in the business," he says, and alleges that she has been in it for a score of years. He says she is "a distinguished actress and singer, a great artistic acquisition to any manager," and that "she is possessed of superlative personal attractions, both in face and figure," and that she will attract patrons to a theatre who will not otherwise be influenced to attend, and that no substitute can be obtained for the service demands her exclusive individuality."

The plaintiff calls attention to the fact that Miss Russell has been married "at diverse times, to various persons, among them being Mr. Harry Braham, John Chatterton, Edward Solomon," and that in addition to being known as "Mrs. Braham, Mrs. Solomon, and Mrs. John Chatterton," she has been known as "Miss Nellie Leonard and Signora Perugini."

Mr. Lederer alleges that in the month of February, 1899, he entered into a contract with Miss Russell to sing under his management in various cities in this country and Canada, and that he went to great expense preparing for her appearance therein. He says Miss Russell "whimsically and capriciously" on April 10, 1899, refused to carry out her part of the agreement.

He says he spent $3,000 for printing; that the damages to various members of the company, &c., aggregate, $4,000; that the damages chargeable against him by the owners of theatres with whom he had contracts for Miss Russell's appearance are unknown; loss of profits, $15,000, and damages to plaintiff's professional prestige, $2,500. He asks for the sum of $15,000, besides the costs and disbursements of the action. Summons and complaint were served on Miss Russell Saturday.

At the St. Nicholas Garden.

The programme for this evening's concert at the St. Nicholas Garden is as follows:

Soloist: Miss Adrienne Remenyi, Soprano.

March, "Tzigane" ..... Lacomb
Fantaisie, "Huguenots" ..... Meyerbeer
String Orchestra, { "Slow Waltz" ..... Volkmann / "Flirtation" ..... Steck
Habanera, { "Carmen" ..... Bizét / Seguedilla, }
Miss Remenyi.
Overture, "Martha" ..... Flotow
Waltz, "Vienna Bonbons" ..... Strauss
Intermission.
Bridal Procession, "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Ave Maria ..... Bach-Gounod
Violin Solo—F. Kaltenborn.
"Invitation to the Dance" ..... Weber-Berlioz
Overture, "Mireille" ..... Gounod
Waltz, "Krolls' Ballklaenge" ..... Lumbye
March, "Tannhaeusar" ..... Wagner

Steamers for Sale at St. Michael.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 23.—Late arrivals from St. Michael, Alaska, report that there are at that place about forty small river steamers for sale. They are the property of unsuccessful prospecting parties that wintered on the Koyukuk and other branches of the Yukon. In many instances their owners depend on the sale of the boats to obtain means to pay for passage home. The steamers are for sale at any price, but there is no demand for them. Several vessels are reported aground on the Koyukuk River.

Masked Men Rob a Woman's House.

WEBSTER, Mass., July 23.—Two masked men entered the home of Mrs. Jacob Fisher last night, and pressing a revolver against her head, demanded that she open a trunk which contained $300. Mrs. Fisher was forced to do so, and the robbers secured the booty. When the men were leaving the yard Mrs. Fisher fired upon them, and a bullet struck one of the fleeing men. He was tracked by blood, but escaped.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 23.—Despite the inclement weather to-day the churches were largely attended. Toward the latter part of the afternoon the rain ceased, the roads became quite dry, and the automobiles made their appearance in full numbers. These conveyances have begun to tell strongly against the horses, and at the stables of John R. Drexel several of the horses are to be sent back to Philadelphia and an automobile "hunk" made there for the automobiles which Mr. and Mrs. Drexel are to have shortly. A Stanhope victoria arrived for them to-day.

The heavy clouds which hung over the city this evening kept many who intended going to the concert at the Casino from venturing out, yet the attendance of the cottagers at the dinner tables made up in a way for the other absentees. The grillrooms were well filled, and no less than twelve dinners were given by the various members of th cottage colony, including those by William Cutting, Jr., R. B. Carpenter, G. P. Messervey, William Woodward, William Post, Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Mrs. William E. Carter, Mrs. William R. Travers, and Mrs. Frederick Neilson.

Miss Wolfe gave a large tea this afternoon at the Osgood cottage.

Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore entertained at dinner this evening, and luncheons were given during the afternoon by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and the Hon. Lispenard Stewart.

Mrs. E. J. Berwind gave a large dinner this evening at the Elms.

At the Golf Club this afternoon there was a very large gathering of the cottagers, and although the grounds were wet the members enjoyed the comforts of the clubhouse. A number of luncheons were given, including those by Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor, and Isaac Townsend. Among those registered at the club yesterday were Payne Whitney and Elson Brown.

Judge Brawley of Washington and Mr. and Mrs. E. Potter and Miss Potter of New York are registered at the La Forge cottage.

Col. Henderson, the next Speaker of the House of Representatives, has been invited by Congressmen Bull and Capron to come to Newport for a few days, and if he accepts the hosts will invite all the Senators and Congressmen of New England here to meet the guest. A clambake at the Pomham Club will be given.

Commodore Watts sailed with a large party of guests for New York to-day on the steam yacht American. Commodore J. P. Morgan sailed on the Corsair for the same place.

Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll sailed this afternoon on the Navahoe for a short cruise.

IRISH SOCIETIES COMBINE.

New Organization Formed for the Presidential Campaign.

Delegates from a hundred Irish societies met last night in the Uptown Assembly Rooms, Third Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, and organized the United Irish-American Society. The objects of the new society, as set forth in the constitution adopted, are closer union of the Irish people for the general advancement of the people of that nationality. Col. D. C. McCarthy presided at the meeting. It was an executive session, and did not adjourn until after midnight.

The society will be governed by an Executive Committee to consist of a delegate from each of the affiliated bodies. This committee will meet at stated periods and then elect its own officers for that meeting. In addition to this committee there are the following officers, elected last night:

Treasurer—Michael J. Kennedy, State Delegate of the Ancient Order of Hibernians; Recording Secretary—Patrick J. Griffin of the Geraldine Club; Corresponding Secretary—Jeremiah Mullane of the Cork Men's Association; Financial Secretary—Daniel Bacon of the West Meath Men's Association; Sergeant at Arms—Edward Gilgar of the Corcoran Legion.

While the purposes of the new society as described in its constitution are identical with those of nearly all the affiliated societies it was learned from a reliable authority that the new organization is primarily formed for the approaching Presidential election. Just what action it will take in that campaign is not known, but it is believed it will stand firmly against imperialism and closer relations with England.

PRESIDENT'S NORTHERN TRIP.

Preparations at the Hotel Champlain for His Arrival This Week.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 23.—Preparations are in progress at the Hotel Champlain in anticipation of the arrival of President and Mrs. McKinley, who are expected on Wednesday or Thursday of this week. In view of Mrs. McKinley's ill-health, the President hopes to be able to spend his time while here in absolute rest and quiet. He has asked that no newspaper correspondents be permitted on the special train which will convey himself and party to the shores of Lake Champlain.

The rooms facing the lake on the main floor of the hotel annex, which the President occupied in the Summer of 1897, are being especially furnished and made ready for his occupancy. Many prominent people are expected at the hotel during the President's visit, among them being Secretary of the Treasury Gage, Attorney General Griggs, Vice President Hobart and family, and Elihu Root, the new Secretary of War.

THEIR DEATHS A MYSTERY.

Philadelphia Couple Died Almost Simultaneously and Suddenly.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—The police of this city and physicians of St. Joseph's Hospital are mystified over the sudden deaths of Charles Bueggerman, aged fifty-eight years, and his wife, Katherine, aged fifty. The couple lived in rooms at 733 Oxford Street. Last Thursday Bueggerman complained of pains in the stomach and a physician was summoned, who prescribed for him. Yesterday Mrs. Bueggerman also complained of stomach pains.

The attending physicians had both of them removed to the hospital early this morning, where they died within a few hours of each other. The cause of death is a mystery to all connected with the case. There are several theories, among them being starvation and poisoning. The physicians refuse to issue a death certificate and the Coroner will make an investigation to-morrow.

SUICIDE IN NIAGARA RIVER.

H. C. Skinner, with Boston Connections, the Supposed Victim.

BUFFALO, July 23.—A man whose name is supposed to have been H. C. Skinner committed suicide by jumping into the Niagara River on Saturday. A letter addressed to "Mr. Lindsay Swift, Public Library, Boston," was found near the river's edge. It was signed "H. C. Skinner" and intimated that the writer was about to commit suicide, as he was out of work and did not care to depend on others for a living.

This afternoon a body was dragged from the river, and in a pocket were found a card bearing the name "Arthur Gordon, Boston," and several fine linen handkerchiefs bearing the name "H. C. Skinner." The dead man was well dressed, was about 5 feet 9 inches tall, and weighed about 180 pounds.

BOSTON RAILROAD CHANGES.

Boston and Albany Trains Now Run to the New Union Station.

BOSTON, July 23.—The entire passenger traffic of the Boston and Albany Railroad was transferred to-day from the company's station on Kneeland Street to the new South Union Station, and hereafter all trains of that road will arrive at and depart from the new terminal. The change was made without difficulty, but to-morrow it is expected that there may be some delay in running the large number of daily train in addition to those of the two divisions of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

It only remains now for the Providence Division of the latter road to leave the Park Square Station for the new station to complete the quota of roads for which it was built. The transfer of that division, however, will not be made until September.

The Plymouth and Midland divisions of the New Haven used to-day for the first time one of the spans of the big roller lift bridge over the Fort Point channel, just outside the station yards, and the new bridge worked to perfection.

LOBSTERS ARE SCARCE.

The Natural Supply Dying Out and Artificial Propagation Necessary to Prevent Extermination.

From The Bangor Commercial.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the United States Fish Commission to restock the waters along the New England coast with lobsters, the annual supply of 2,500,000 pounds from Maine is nearly exhausted, and the Government, having become alarmed, has sent the Fish Commission steamer Grampus, Capt. Griffin, to this coast to buy female lobsters and transplant them at the hatcheries in Gloucester.

The relative scarcity of this crustacean has caused an increase in price of the canned article in every Maine town, and the prices now are higher than ever before.

Fifteen years ago the annual catch of lobsters along the New England coast exceeded 100,000,000, and over 15,000 men were employed in the industry. Of this business Maine furnished more than one-half, but to-day over 90 per cent. of the canned lobsters are brought from the British provinces.

An old lobster fisherman, who for years has followed the business, said the other day that when he began the life lobsters were regarded as a nuisance, because of their interference with fish bait, and often they were destroyed as ruthlessly as crabs are to-day. The farmers along the coast would drive down to the water's edge at low tide and fork them up on their wagons in great numbers. They were then shipped to market and sold at a ridiculously low price—1 cents a pound at wholesale in New York.

The lobster as a dish soon grew in general appreciation, and then the fishermen found more profit in gathering them than trolling for fish. Then the canning factories began to be erected on the coast, and rapidly extended the consumption of the lobsters. As the industry increased the canning factories multiplied, until the high-water mark of the lobster-canning business was reached in about 1888, when the output of the Maine factories was over 2,500,000 pounds, representing a value of $300,000.

To-day the lobster industry has declined to such a point that it may never again play such an important part in the commerce of the country, unless the present object of the Fish Commission is accomplished. The latter established a fish hatchery at Woods Holl, Mass., three years ago, and since it was put in operation one of the vessels belonging to the department at Washington has made annual trips to the Maine coast for seed lobsters to transplant them at the hatchery. Other hatcheries have been put in operation along the coast, but no big results have been obtained.

"The lobster is slow to grow," said the old salt, "and then, too, they have so many enemies in the water that the percentage which ever reaches maturity is necessarily small. In the early days of the lobster industry only large ones were taken by the fishermen. These were so abundant that the small ones were ignored. In those days a single lobster filled two or three cans, while to-day it takes several of the average size to fill the can. Even in the British provinces, where the canning industry thrives the best, most of the large lobsters have been killed, and the managers of the factories calculate upon from three to five lobsters to fill a can. A fifteen-pounder would be a big curiosity. Only a month ago a lobster weighing eighteen pounds was taken near Portland, and it was such a curiosity that it was sent to a museum in Boston. There is a lobster preserved in the Smithsonian Institution that weighed eighteen pounds when it was captured, and those who have seen it declare that it was a young one who had not attained its full growth when taken

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CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Committee, Trustee, Receiver, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
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TO HOLDERS OF
San Francisco and North Pacific Railway
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, hereby gives notice, pursuant to the Sinking Fund provision of the said Mortgage, that the following Twenty-three Bonds have been designated by lot for Redemption at 110 per cent. and interest to February 8th, 1900, viz.:
Nos. 26, 169, 557, 702, 713, 731, 763, 1121, 1407, 1814, 1980, 2622, 2805, 2946, 3194, 3351, 3391, 3504, 3506, 3715, 4101, 4204, 4245.
The above Bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Trustee, in the City of New York, on February 8th, 1900, at which date interest thereon will cease.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
No. 120 Broadway, New York, July 17th, 1899.

International Banking & Trust Co.
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital paid in $1,000,000
Surplus $500,000
Entire Capital Invested in New York City 3½ Per Cent. Bonds.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
Corporation, commercial, and private accounts, subject to check and payable through Clearing House, accepted and interest paid on their daily balances.
Commercial and other paper discounted or purchased and loans made on Corporate Securities, Foreign Exchange, Warehouse Receipts, Bills of Lading, Life Insurance Policies, and Real Estate. Exchange bought and sold and Circular and Commercial Letters of Credit issued.
Transacts a General Trust Business.
Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer, and Fiscal Agent for States, Municipalities, and Corporations, and as Administrator, Executor, Guardian, Curator, Trustee, Receiver, and Assignee. Also acts as Trustee under mortgages, debentures, trust deeds, &c.
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HEMAN DOWD .....Vice-President
S. L. CONKLIN.....Secretary
JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON...Trust Officer

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and its Terminal Companies.
Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—
First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.
Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.
Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.
In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.
Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.
WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
R. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
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THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
5% LAND GRANT BONDS.
The Trustees under the Mortgage dated 1st September, 1881, securing the payment of Five Per Cent. Land Grant Bonds of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, desire to receive proposals for the sale to them of such Bonds up to the amount of $225,000 par value, funds for that purpose being in their hands from sales of lands.
The Mortgage provides that the Trustees may purchase Bonds at the lowest price offered, not exceeding 10% premium on the par value thereof and accrued interest.
Proposals addressed to Charles Drinkwater, Esq., Secretary Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Montreal, to be delivered at his office on or before the 8th day of August next, stating price asked in addition to accrued interest.
R. B. ANGUS,
GEO. M. CLARK,
JOHN TURNBULL, } Trustees.
Montreal, 10th July, 1899.

The Northern Pacific Terminal Co. OF OREGON.
In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Trust of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:
Nos. 2, 27, 350, 388, 700, 709, 787, 910, 1009, 1031, 1087, 1160, 1168, 1572, 1739, 2102, 2774, 3527, 3713, 3814.
and will be redeemed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, at its office, 16-22 William Street, New York, at 110 and accrued interest, on the 10th day of August, 1899, at which date interest will cease on the above bonds.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee,
by E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, July 18, 1899.

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WRITE FOR INFORMATION OF THE NEW investment to W. J. MADDEN, Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
Mills Building, New York, June 14, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the net earnings of the Company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, the same to be paid August 3, 1899, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on July 11, 1899.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on July 11, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on July 24, 1899.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, June 14, 1899.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on July 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 24, 1899.
On August 3, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

National Wall Paper Company,
416-418-420-422 BROOME STREET,
Corner Elm Street,
New York, N. Y.
The Board of Directors has declared that a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on the Debenture Stock of this Company be paid on August 1st, 1899.
Checks will be mailed from this office.
Transfer Books will be closed on July 27th, 1899, and reopen on August 2d, 1899.
GEORGE W. WHITE, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Monday, July 24, 1899, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the quarterly interest thereon, due August 1, 1899, and will reopen August 1 at 10 A. M.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 15, 1899.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, July 7, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ PER CENT., and an extra dividend of 1 PER CENT., payable at the company's offices on Aug. 1, 1899. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, July 15, and reopened on Wednesday, Aug. 2.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 7 per cent. registered bonds of the Columbus & Toledo R'y Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Monday, July 24, 1899, at 3 o'clock preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due August 1st, 1899, and will open August 1st at 10 A. M.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, July 15, 1899.

New Amsterdam Gas Company.
The First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds of the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York, maturing August 1st, 1899, together with the interest due thereon, will be paid on and after that date upon delivery of the same to the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York.
JAMES JOURDAN, President.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.
The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

The German-American Bank,
New York, July 17, 1899.
The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from July 22 to Aug. 2.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Southern Pacific Company.
Notice of Special Meeting of Stockholders.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at its office, No. 4 Montgomery Street, in the City of San Francisco, California, on the 26th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, to consider and act upon the question of the approval of the increase of the Capital Stock of said Company to the sum of $200,000,000, and of the action of the Board of Directors of the said Company in respect to such increase in said Capital Stock.
San Francisco, July 10th, 1899.
By order of the President,
E. C. WRIGHT,
Clerk and Secretary.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended July 21, 1899	$8,060,641
Week ended July 22, 1898	7,000,552
From Jan. 1, 1899	293,773,680
From Jan. 1, 1898	246,552,195

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended July 18, 1899	$7,162,040
Week ended July 19, 1898	7,922,410
From Jan. 1, 1899	232,601,838
From Jan. 1, 1898	272,037,948

Imports of Gold.

Week ended July 21, 1899	$102,752
Week ended July 22, 1898	39,969
From Jan. 1, 1899	8,057,160
From Jan. 1, 1898	68,999,851

Exports of Gold.

Week ended July 21, 1899	$2,475
Week ended July 22, 1898	13,408
From Jan. 1, 1899	25,274,901
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,648,097

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1899	17,217,741

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended July 21, 1899	$100,277
Week ended July 22, 1898	26,561
From Jan. 1, 1898	64,351,754

Imports of Silver.

Week ended July 21, 1899	$98,209
Week ended July 22, 1898	58,669
From Jan. 1, 1899	2,105,309
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,423,096

Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 21, 1899	$845,435
Week ended July 22, 1898	879,970
From Jan. 1, 1899	27,258,162
From Jan. 1, 1898	24,434,107

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 21, 1899	$747,226
Week ended July 22, 1898	821,301
From Jan. 1, 1899	25,152,853
From Jan. 1, 1898	23,011,611

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended July 21, 1899	$200,961
Week ended July 22, 1898	98,638
From Jan. 1, 1899	10,162,469
From Jan. 1, 1898	70,422,947

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 21, 1899	$847,910
Week ended July 22, 1898	893,378
From Jan. 1, 1899	52,533,063
From Jan. 1, 1898	29,082,204

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 21, 1899	$646,949
Week ended July 22, 1898	794,740
From Jan. 1, 1899	42,370,594

Total Net Imports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1898	41,340,743

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Developments favorable to the security market are due. Announcements of important accomplishments from important quarters may be expected. There has been some waiting upon money market conditions, but in the view of influential interests there is no further occasion for apprehension over a scarcity of funds or squeezes in rates. During the present week it may be that official statements of unexpected consequence will be forthcoming.

The fact that the anthracite coal deal, so much forecast, is to go over till next Winter, will expedite rather than delay the progress of other impending transactions of magnitude affecting the Eastern trunk line railroads. It may be found shortly, for example, that while President M. E. Ingalls of the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Big Four has not accepted a New York Trusteeship—as Western dispatches have been stating—he may resign his present posts, (to be succeeded possibly by an officer of the Erie,) and there may be even predictions that he will accept the Presidency of the New York, New Haven and Hartford if President Clark is to resign.

***

In the new Pennsylvania-New York Central alliance developments of prime importance may be disclosed officially, though of such extraordinary consequence are the plans under way it may be that the policy of secrecy may be adhered to as closely as possible.

It will prove of much more than ordinarily interesting to Wall Street and the railroad world if it shall appear that the long projected and partly built North River Tunnel is to pass into the control of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt and Mr. J. P. Morgan. The tunnel corporation is being reorganized, and one of the firms of attorneys engaged actively in the readjustment of its affairs, arranging to advance its construction forthwith, has its headquarters in Wall Street and is recognized as having especially close professional relations with Mr. Morgan. Mr. Francis Lynde Stetson is at the head of it.

Through the acquisition of that project there could be early accomplishment of the purpose attributed to Mr. Vanderbilt of a direct connection of New York Central and Pennsylvania tracks—the virtual binding of the two great systems physically into one. This enterprise is the biggest of any yet publicly attributed to Mr. Vanderbilt, and its actual establishment can be brought about perhaps quicker, and thus more satisfactorily, through use of the tunnel already partly constructed than by taking up another project where franchise rights might have to be fought over.

Such a tunnel connection will, of course, bring the West Shore system into much closer physical relations with the New York Central. It would materially advance Mr. Vanderbilt's idea that the West Shore can be most profitably operated as the freight branch of the system, while New York Central's tracks can be relieved to the vast advantage of passenger traffic. It is estimated—officially—that the saving in lighterage alone by the New York Central in New York Harbor would more than pay interest on bonds issued to build a tunnel, taking into no account whatever the tremendous gains in transportation time on business of the Central and the Pennsylvania now crossing or going around the city.

***

Mr. Russell Sage is credited with having outgeneraled the magnates of the Standard Oil Company. They perhaps can use less amiable characterization. Having obtained a new favorable oil contract for his local gas company, along with the expectation that he would come to agreeable terms with the Consolidated Gas Company, in which the Messrs. Rockefeller are dominant, the bland veteran explains that he really was misunderstood; that he didn't think the gas war was so to be settled at all—that he is very sorry, but guesses the fight will have to go on. It may be this incident which is responsible for the quotation in Wall Street of Consolidated Directors to the effect that the low price for gas in New York may not yet be reached.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
July 20, 1899	£32,818,951	.....
July 21, 1898	30,244,353	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
July 20, 1899	76,469,503	48,215,922
July 21, 1898	74,993,018	49,531,470
BANK OF GERMANY.		
July 20, 1899	27,122,000	13,972,000
July 21, 1898	27,868,000	14,356,000
RUSSIA.		
July 20, 1899	94,566,000	5,309,000
July 21, 1898	111,258,000	4,413,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
July 20, 1899	36,334,000	12,736,000
July 21, 1898	34,892,000	12,638,000
SPAIN.		
July 20, 1899	12,960,000	13,539,000
July 21, 1898	9,158,000	5,072,000
ITALY.		
July 20, 1899	15,107,000	2,002,000
July 21, 1898	14,911,000	1,932,000
NETHERLANDS.		
July 20, 1899	3,164,000	6,090,000
July 21, 1898	3,336,000	6,931,000
BELGIUM.		
July 20, 1899	2,948,000	1,474,000
July 21, 1898	2,896,000	1,448,000
Total for the week	£301,489,459	£103,397,929
Total preceding week	301,123,467	103,148,151
Corresponding date last year	316,856,871	96,322,470

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, July 23.—The market maintains a favorable position. A fair business was done last week in yarns at full prices, but only the most favorite spinnings got an advance of 1-16. The sales were about equal to the production. The cloth market was strong. The Indian demand continued, Calcutta buying light lines of miscellaneous gray, bleached, and finished goods, Bombay taking shirtings and other standard cloths, Madras wide cloths, and Karachi narrow shirtings and fancy cloths. China placed large orders for shirtings, sheetings, and specialties. South America continued to make fair purchases of assorted goods. The home trade was excellent. The bulk of the business of the week was done for long delivery.

Gladbach reports continued dullness, the market being glutted with yarns, which are offered at the same figures as rule in Manchester. At Mulhouse there has been an improving cloth business. Advices from Rouen say the market is quiet, with prices firmly held. French spinners have agreed to work short time for three months longer.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@61.

Bar silver in London was 27¾d per ounce, and in New York 60⅝c. Mexican silver dollars at 48c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 554,200.49 ounces of silver bullion.

LAST YEAR'S IMPORTATIONS.

Articles for Manufacturing and Food Stuffs Not Produced Here the Principal Items of Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Articles required in manufacturing and food stuffs not produced in the United States form the largest items of the increase in importations in the fiscal year just ended. The Treasury Bureau of Statistics has prepared a statement covering all articles or classes of articles of which the importation increased or decreased as much as $1,000,000. This statement shows an increase of importations in nearly all articles of foreign production required by American manufacturers. Unmanufactured fibres, raw silk, crude rubber, bar and block tin, hides and skins, undressed furs, cabinet and other woods, unmanufactured tobacco, and chemicals for use in manufacturing all show a heavy increase, wool being the only important item of material for the factory which shows a reduction in imports.

In the ten great classes of material imported for the use of manufacturers—fibres, silk, rubber, hides, furs, tin, copper, tobacco, wood, and chemicals—the increase amounts to about $30,000,000, though the reduction of several million dollars in wool brings the net increase in manufacturers' materials to something less than that figure. In food stuffs, the principal increases are in sugar, tropical fruits, and cacao, the aggregate increase in these being above $30,000,000. The very heavy importations of sugar just prior to the enactment of the tariff law of 1897 made the sugar importations of 1898 extremely light, so that those of 1899 show an increase of 50 per cent. in quantity over those of 1898, but were still many million pounds less than those of 1897.

Among manufactured goods the finer grades of cotton, silk, and fibres show the largest increase, though matting, chinaware, dressed furs, and spirits are slightly in excess of last year. Diamonds and jewelry show the largest increase among the articles classed as luxuries. This is believed to be due in part at least to a reduction of duty under the act of 1897, which was made in the belief that it would reduce smuggling, and thus bring within the operations of the customs law many million dollars' worth of this class of goods which formerly escaped taxation.

In manufactured goods there has been a decrease in imports in a number of important articles which come in competition with American manufactures, especially in woolen goods and tin plate. Coffee also shows a decrease of about $10,000,000 in value of importations, largely due, however, to the decrease in price rather than in quantity, the average price per pound in 1899 being more than 10 per cent. below that of 1898; while there is also a slight reduction in the quantity imported, owing to the very heavy imports of last year.

The following table includes the articles or classes of articles in which the imports of the year show an increase or decrease of as much as $1,000,000, and compares the imports of the year with those of the two preceding years:

Comparative Imports for 1897, 1898, and 1899.

	1897.	1898.	1899.
Chemicals	$44,948,752	$41,470,773	$42,068,731
Chinaware	9,977,297	6,687,360	7,592,995
Cocoa	2,997,866	3,715,629	5,360,116
Coffee	81,544,384	65,067,631	55,274,646
Copper in bars, &c.	999,824	3,077,835	5,604,839
Cotton manufactures	34,429,363	27,267,300	32,053,511
Fibers, unmanufactured	12,330,418	13,446,188	20,290,727
Fibers, manufactures of	32,546,867	21,899,794	23,132,495
Fruits and nuts	17,126,932	14,566,950	18,317,201
Furs, undressed	2,938,979	3,332,603	5,645,580
Furs, and manufactures of	3,076,125	4,048,839	5,211,019
Hides and skins	27,803,026	37,003,852	41,988,045
Household and personal effects	2,438,303	1,779,055	3,112,885
India rubber and gutta percha	17,558,163	25,545,391	31,876,342
Jewelry and precious stones	3,539,507	10,388,899	17,649,446
Matting	3,922,903	1,437,171	2,651,106
Silk, unmanufactured	18,918,283	32,110,068	32,470,027
Silk, manufactures of	25,199,067	23,523,685	25,105,482
Spirits	3,850,114	2,134,794	3,144,619
Sugar	99,006,181	60,472,749	94,964,120
Tin in bars, pigs, &c.	6,535,852	8,775,151	11,843,357
Tin plate	5,344,633	3,809,148	2,613,564
Tobacco, leaf	9,584,155	7,488,908	9,909,033
Wool, raw	53,243,191	16,753,692	8,322,897
Wool, manufactures	49,162,992	14,323,771	13,831,967

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, July 23.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, increase, 2,032,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 2,811,000 pesetas.

SANTIAGO'S FEVER WAR.

Drastic Measures Taken by Gen. Wood to Stamp Out the Disease—The Troops Promptly Removed.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 12.—It would be expressing it very mildly to say that Gen. Wood was surprised and shocked at the situation which confronted him when he arrived from Boston on Monday morning. Instead of a few soldiers in isolated camps recovering from fever which had been controlled before it became epidemic, he found the chief city of his province thoroughly infected, with a record of about 150 cases of yellow fever of a malignant type and thirty deaths, nearly all the victims being Americans, soldiers and citizens.

In his own house in the suburbs he found a servant with the fever. Two clerks from his office had been taken over to the yellow fever hospital on the island, cases had developed in three American hotels which were still open and doing business, and two medical officers, a Commissary Major, and a large number of soldiers were dead.

Gen. Wood acted promptly, and the army and public were soon made aware of the arrival of the chief by the vigorous orders issued directing the removal of division headquarters to Cristo and of the troops to Songo, both mountain villages, where the yellow fever is practically impossible.

When the fever broke out in the old Spanish barracks, soon after the departure of Gen. Wood for the North, four or five days elapsed before all the troops in the infected quarters were removed to camp in the immediate neighborhood. It took less than one day to get the entire division headquarters, with furniture, books, records, large quantities of Quartermaster and commissary supplies, horses, mules, wagons, and impedimenta by the trainload, bundled off to Cristo, and business of the various departments was hardly interrupted. The entire actual work of moving was accomplished before the orders were actually published. To-day the troops were moved to Songo in the same manner, and no one is left to represent the Army of the United States except a few immune clerks and a company of the Fifth Infantry at Morro, five miles away.

Gen. Wood's orders prohibit all officers, soldiers, and Government employes entering the City of Santiago unless especially authorized to do so; provide for a board of medical officers to take charge of yellow fever patients in and about the City of Santiago, and establish various sanitary regulations for the prevention of the spread of the disease.

The city seems in an excellent sanitary condition, considering the crowded population. Major Barber, Chief of the Sanitary Department, estimates that more than half a million cubic yards of filth have been removed since the American occupation. Tons of disinfectants are used daily, and in the lower sections large quantities of oil and sulphur are burned in the streets and courtyards.

It is difficult to account for the epidemic so early in the season. Yellow fever is general during the wet season, but now the weather is dry and hot, and the newly asphalted streets, which are swept carefully every day give the city as clean and healthy an appearance as Washington or Denver. Gen. Wood is strong in his belief that the fever can be quickly and surely exterminated by the energetic methods adopted.

MANILA AND CUBAN SHIPPING.

Statistics of the Number of Vessels Entering and Clearing Ports.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The following statement, prepared by the War Department, shows the number of vessels that entered and cleared from the Port of Manila during the month of May, 1899:

"Total number of vessels entered, 31, all of which were steamers. Of the nations represented 10 were American, 16 were English, 2 were German, 2 were Norwegian, and 1 was Spanish.

"The total tonnage of the American vessels entered was 10,512; English, 20,720; German, 1,511; Norwegian, 1,469; Spanish, 2,941.

"The total number of vessels cleared was 98; 1 was a sailing vessel and 27 of the number steam vessels. Of the vessels cleared 16 were English, 5 were American, 2 German, 2 Norwegian, and 3 Spanish. The total net tons of the American vessels cleared was 2,867; English, 18,882; Norwegian, 1,469; German, 1,515; Spanish, 8,674.

"In the coastwise trade 73 vessels entered the Port of Manila during May, consisting of 22 sailing and 51 steam vessels, with a total tonnage of 33,008. There cleared from the Port of Manila for other ports in the Philippines during the month 42 vessels engaged in the coastwise trade, consisting of 34 steam vessels and 8 sailing vessels, with a total tonnage of 18,833."

Statistics of Cuban shipping for the month of May, prepared by the War Department, are as follows:

"Number of coasting vessels entered, 933; cleared, 878; foreign vessels entered, 397; cleared, 381. Total coastwise tonnage entered, 140,501; cleared, 133,821; total foreign tonnage entered, 487,837; cleared, 479,869.

"Havana leads in both tonnage entered and cleared, with practically one-half the entire tonnage of the island for that month. Santiago is second, Cienfuegos third, Matanzas fourth, Sagua la Grande fifth, and Cardenas sixth."

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.76½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.37⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.80
Cotton, middling	.06 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅞
Sugar, granulated	.05½
Molasses, O. K. prime	.34
Beef, family	10.00
Beef, hams	28.00
Tallow, prime	.04⅜
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06¼
Lard, prime	5.75
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	19.75
Butter, Western creamery	.18

CHICAGO, July 22.—Flour easy; Winter patents, $3.50@$3.60; straights, $3.10@$3.30; Spring specials, $4; hard patents, $3.50@$3.60; soft patents, $3.30@$3.40; bakers', $1.80@$2.40; No. 3 Spring wheat, 68@68½c; No. 2 red, 71½c; No. 2 corn, 31½@32½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 39½c; No. 2 oats, 24¾c; No. 2 white, 26c; No. 3 white, 24@24½c; No. 2 rye, 54½c; No. 1 flaxseed, 99c; Northwestern, $1.02½; prime timothy seed, $2.25@$2.45; contract clover, $6.50; mess pork, per bbl, $8.50@$9.20; lard, per 100 lb, $5.40@$5.52½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5.15@$5.30; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5⅝@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.40@$5.45; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; sugars, cutloaf, $6.02; granulated, $5.64.

COTTON.—There was only a Saturday market for cotton futures, and

SUMMER RESORTS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

Trains leave Grand Central Station:

7:30 P. M. with through Sleeping Cars via Utica.
7:50 A. M. for Cars via Utica.

For Fulton Chain, Racquette Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake.

6 P.M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 32, foot Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Saranac & Lake Placid; 11:13 A.M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A.M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 7:50 AM, 7:30 PM, arrive 7.35 PM, 7:55 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 12:55 P.M.
STEVENS HOUSE Lve.N.Y.,G.C.S.,7:50 AM, 7:30 PM; ar. 7:35 PM, 7:55 AM, and via Chateaugay, 12:55 P.M.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHAS. E. LELAND. Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M., 8:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.; arrive 6:33 P. M. and 5:13 A. M.

UPPER SARANAC LAKE.
SARANAC INN, M. B. Marshall, Mgr. D. W. Riddle, Supt. UPPER SARANAC LAKE.—Lve. N. Y., Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; arrive at Inn 5:08 P. M. and 6:58 A. M.

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Remains open until October 23d.
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T. F. Silleck.....Manager
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SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT—NEW YORK COUNTY.—WILLIAM A. HAZARD, plaintiff, against LIZZIE SCOTT, ADAM MORAN, and WINNIFRED MORAN, defendants.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 15th, 1899.

FRANKLIN W. MOULTON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Post Office address and office, No. 59 Wall Street, New York City.

To the defendant Lizzie Scott: The foregoing summons is served on you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Martin L. Stover, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 14th day of July, 1899, and on the said 14th day of July, 1899, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County, City, and State of New York, which said complaint was originally filed on the 13th day of July, 1899.—Dated July 14, 1899.

FRANKLIN W. MOULTON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy17-law6wM&au28

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KYLE, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KYLE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the ninth day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of May, 1899. THOMAS H. KYLE, Executor.
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Executor, Borough of Manhattan, 206 Broadway, City of New York. my29-lawfimM

MADDEN, MARY M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY M. MADDEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Reid, Esselstyn & Ketcham, No. 35 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 1st day of July, 1899. WILLIAM H. PORTER, Executor. REID, ESSELSTYN & KETCHAM, Attorneys for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York City. jy3-lawfimM

THEES, JOHN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. THEES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Sackett & Lang, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1899. ANNA THEES, OSCAR D. THEES, JOHN D. THEES, Jr., Executors.
SACKETT & LANG, Attorneys for Executors, 99 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh6-lawfimM

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sale at auction is down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Reuben H. Underhill, referee, 228 East Sixty-first Street, south side, 285 feet west of Second Avenue, 20 by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,023.

REAL ESTATE.

Insure Your Title.

Don't carry the risk yourself.

Title insurance is cheaper than the old system of counsel's opinion, and protects better.

A hidden dower claim, an undiscovered heir, an afterborn child, a false personation, an invalid will, are all covered by the title policy.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS - $5,000,000
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

THE LAWYERS' Title Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK.
Furnishes careful appraisements of real estate at regular rates.
Apply to Bureau of Investment, 37 Liberty St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

126-128 East 34th St.

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SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE.
751 5TH AVE. at 58th St.
1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St.
HEAD OFFICE 10 WALL ST.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEACH, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BEACH, late of Evanston, Illinois, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at Room 49, No. 51 Chambers Street, in Manhattan Borough of the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New York, June 30, 1899. CATHARINE BAGOT, TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney for Executors, 51 Chambers St., N. Y. jy10-law6mM

BEEBE, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT BEEBE, late of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Benjamin B. Kenyon, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, January 28th, 1899.

ARCHIBALD N. BEEBE, Executor.
BENJAMIN B. KENYON, Attorney for Executor, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja30-lawfimM

CUMING, JAMES R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES R. CUMING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard W. Freedman, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. LETITIA CUMING, ALMON GOODWIN, HENRY THOMPSON, Executrix and Executors. RICHARD W. FREEDMAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 2 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. jy3-lawfimM

GILBOUGH, JOHN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN W. GILBOUGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of ADAMS & ADAMS, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1899. EMILY T. GILBOUGH, Executrix. ADAMS & ADAMS, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City. my15-lawfimM

GOLDMAN, MANASSAH L.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MANASSAH L. GOLDMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 806, No. 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1899. EDWARD GOTTLIEB, Executor. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York. my1-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH F. JENNINGS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, May 29th, 1899.

MARY J. RYAN, Executrix.
PATRICK J. JENNINGS, Executor.
BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executors, No. 54 Wall Street, (Manhattan,) New York City. my29-lawfimM

MAZAS, CAROLINE, or KUNIGUNDA MAZAS, or KUNIGUNDA ELLRODT, or MARY C. ELLRODT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE MAZAS, or KUNIGUNDA MAZAS, or KUNIGUNDA ELLRODT, or MARY C. ELLRODT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of L. P. Mingey, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New York the 28th day of January, 1899. MARY LORENTZ, Executrix.
L. P. MINGEY, Attorney for Executrix, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ja30-lawfimM

SARRA Y VALLDEJULI, JOSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSE SARRA Y VALLDEJULI, late of Havana, Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of Lanman & Kemp, Nos. 68 and 70 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 21st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899.

CELIA HERNANDEZ DE SARRA, Ancillary Administratrix.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attys. for Ancillary Administratrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y. jy10-2aw3wM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SCHMITT, GEORGE, JR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE SCHMITT, Jr., late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Marshall, Moran, Williams & McVicker, her attorneys, No. Thirty Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York the twenty-eighth day of January, 1899. CLARA E. SCHMITT, Administratrix.

MARSHALL, MORAN, WILLIAMS & McVICKAR, Attorneys for Administratrix, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f4-law6mM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of the City of New York, plaintiff, against RICHARD DUNCAN HARRIS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 6th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and four feet four inches eastwardly from the easterly side of Park, formerly Fourth, Avenue; running thence northwardly, parallel with said Park, formerly Fourth, Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence eastwardly, parallel with Thirty-fourth Street, twenty-one feet one inch; thence southwardly, parallel with Park, formerly Fourth, Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches, to Thirty-fourth Street; thence westwardly, along Thirty-fourth Street, twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning. The easterly and westerly side walls of the building on said premises being party walls.

The said premises being known by the street number 117 East 34th Street, and being the same premises conveyed to the said Richard Duncan Harris, by William B. Dixon, by deed recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 1,626 of Conveyances, Page 83, on October 1, 1881. Subject to the covenants as to buildings and otherwise contained in agreement between Alva Murray and others, recorded in said Register's office in Liber 485 of Conveyances, Page, 594, on March 2, 1847.—Dated New York, July 24th, 1899.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee.
HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 59 Wall St., New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 117 East 34th Street:

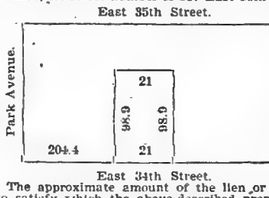

East 34th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $28,000, with interest thereon from the 19th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $202 71-100, with interest from Sept. 7, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $900.00 and interest.—Dated New York, 24th day of July, 1899.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee.
jl24-2aw3wM&Th&au15

FORTY-SIXTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—WILLIAM WICKE and others, plaintiffs, against MINA DUNCAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the 31st day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-sixth Street, distant one hundred and forty (140) feet westerly from the west side of Sixth Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with the Sixth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly and parallel with Forty-sixth Street twenty feet (20;) thence northerly and parallel with Sixth Avenue one hundred feet (100) and (5) inches to Forty-sixth Street, and thence easterly along Forty-sixth Street twenty (20) feet to the place of beginning, the said premises being known as Number 108 (formerly Number 76) West Forty-sixth Street."—Dated New York, July 6th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.
HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 22 William St., N. Y. City.

The property above described is shown on the following diagram:

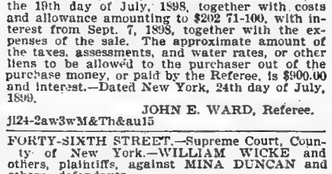

and is known as No. 108 West Forty-sixth Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is ten thousand three hundred and twenty-eight 25-100 dollars, with interest thereon from June 13, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to about three hundred dollars, with interest, besides the expenses of this sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is two hundred and thirty-five dollars and interest thereon.—Dated New York, July 6th, 1899. WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY RITCHIE BENNETT, Plaintiff, against ELIZABETH M. CARRINGTON et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 10th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the city, county, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, distant five hundred and fifty feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue (as widened,) running thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the way through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Forty-seventh and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Streets, running thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and along said centre line twenty-five feet, running thence southerly and again parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 11, 1899.

WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.
FRANK G. WILD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 15 Beekman St., Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number is 257 West 147th St.

148th St.

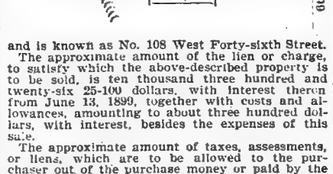

147th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $16,364.43, with interest thereon from July 7, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $365.25, with interest from July 11, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $44 and interest.

Dated New York, July 11, 1899.

WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.
jy13-2aw3wTh&M&au3

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—TIMOTHY MAHONEY vs. GEORGE BERNHARD et al.

To all creditors of the Murray Hill Bank:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an interlocutory judgment entered in the above-entitled action in the Clerk's office of the County of New York, on the 5th day of July, 1899, and among other things, appointing the undersigned referee to take proof, among other things, of the claims of the creditors of the Murray Hill Bank remaining unpaid, I, the said referee, will proceed under said interlocutory judgment at my office, No. 84 Cotton Exchange, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of July, 1899, at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

Notice is also given that all persons having claims against said Murray Hill Bank remaining unpaid are hereby required to appear and exhibit proofs of the same before me on or before the time above designated, or they will be excluded from the benefit of the said judgment and from sharing in the money or funds to be distributed in this action.—Dated July 7th, 1899.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.
jy10-2aw3wM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—HENRY W. SCHMIDT et al., plaintiffs, against MOSES KOENIG et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and fifty-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Avenue "A," running thence northerly and parallel with Avenue "A" one hundred feet five inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Avenue "A" one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street; thence westerly and along said northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Subject, nevertheless, to any and all rights which the City of New York may have in and to the whole or a portion of said premises.—Dated New York, May 26, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 30 Broad St., N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

56th St.

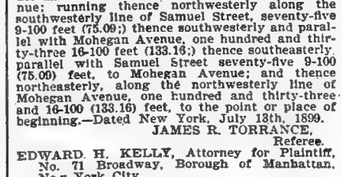

55th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,904.75, with interest thereon from the 12th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $155.60, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $600 and interest.—Dated New York, 29th day of May, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to August 1st, 1899, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, June 28th, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM J. McGUIRE, plaintiff, against JOHN P. MORGAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot of ground situate in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, known and designated on a map on file in the office of the Department of Taxes and Assessments for the County of New York as "Map prepared under Chapter 411 of Laws of 1876," Vol. 5, Page 2, as Lot Number 54 on block Number 1,467, which said lot is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of the intersection of Samuel Street with Mohegan (formerly Grant Avenue), running thence northwesterly along the southwesterly line of Samuel Street, seventy-five 9-100 feet (75.09;) thence southwesterly and parallel with Mohegan Avenue, one hundred and thirty-three 16-100 feet (133.16;) thence southeasterly and parallel with Samuel Street seventy-five 9-100 (75.09) feet, to Mohegan Avenue; and thence northeasterly, along the northwesterly line of Mohegan Avenue, one hundred and thirty-three and 16-100 (133.16) feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 18th, 1899.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.
EDWARD H. KELLY, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

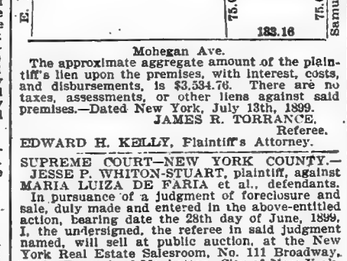

Mohegan Ave.

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $3,334.76. There are no taxes, assessments, or other liens against said premises.—Dated New York, July 13th, 1899.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.
EDWARD H. KELLY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—NEW YORK COUNTY.—JESSE P. WHITON-STUART, plaintiff, against MARIA LUIZA DE FARIA et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of July, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of the Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; from thence running southerly parallel to said Eighth Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly, parallel to said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street nineteen (19) feet and two (2) inches to the easterly line of Saint Nicholas Avenue; thence northerly along the easterly line of said Saint Nicholas Avenue to the southeasterly corner of said Saint Nicholas Avenue and said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street thirty-six (36) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 5th, 1899.

HENRY B. HEYLMAN, Referee.
E. H. MOERAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 34 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

134th Street.

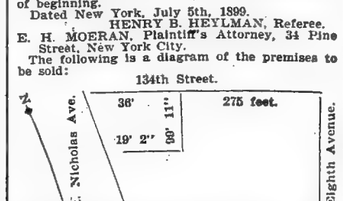

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $11,748.09, with costs and allowances amounting to about $461.76, together with interest from June 28th, 1899, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $900.

The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage to secure $42,500, with interest at five per cent. from December 3d, 1898.

Dated New York, July 5th, 1899.

HENRY B. HEYLMAN, Referee.
jy6-2aw3wM&Th&jy27

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against HENRY A. BEYER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, Beginning at a point of the westerly side of Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue, distant seventy-five feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; running thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, ninety feet; thence northerly, parallel with Park Avenue, twenty-four feet eleven inches; thence easterly, again parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, ninety feet to the westerly side of Park Avenue; and thence southerly, along the westerly side of Park Avenue, twenty-four feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

BELA D. EISLER, Referee.
CHARLES E. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

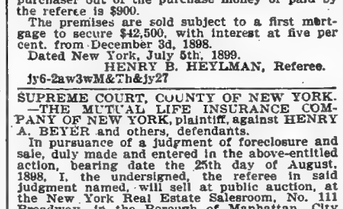

127th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,262.50, with interest thereon from the 24th day of August, 1898, less the sum of $445 paid on account thereof, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $310.80, with interest from August 25, 1898, less the sum of $100 paid on account thereof, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $454.38 and interest.

Dated New York, July 5th, 1899.

BELA D. EISLER, Referee.
jy10-2aw3wM&Th&au1

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold.
1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway, Telephone 1338 Franklin.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Admiral Dewey wrote us a letter: What he says, with his portrait, is printed on a blotter, which we send if requested. Our specialty, 2,000 printed note heads, $3.25. D. A. HUEBSCH & CO., Printers, 31 Rose St., city.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 279.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ISAAC BRUNER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Bruner, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 7th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 2d, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee.
New York, July 21, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ISADORE GELBTRUNK, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Isadore Gelbtrunk, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 14th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 2d, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 874.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ASHER LEWINE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Asher Lewine, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 10th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 9th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee.
New York, July 21, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ALEXANDER SIMON, Jr., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Alexander Simon, Jr., bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated 17th July, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 2d, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND NEW ENG

HOMAGE TO COL. INGERSOLL

Admirers of the Agnostic Go to Dobbs Ferry to View His Body.

NO PLANS FOR THE FUNERAL

Sculptor Will Make a Death Mask To-day—Thought No Will Was Left—More Telegrams of Condolence.

Seemingly in peaceful slumber the body of Robert G. Ingersoll lay on an improvised bier yesterday in the bedroom in which he died, on the second floor of the home of Walston H. Brown, his son-in-law. Upon it, glowing deeply red against the white sheet by which it was partly covered, were a few hollyhocks and poppies, his favorite flowers. Bunches of the same bright blossoms mingled with the ornaments on the mantelpiece, in front of which the bier had been placed. Leaning against the latter was a wreath of lilies of the valley.

Opposite was the bed, with the sheet turned down, just as he had quitted it a few minutes before he died Friday. Upon a chair beside the bed were his clothes, as he had placed them there when he took them off, never to don them again. At the foot of the bed was a sofa, and near this the rocking chair in which he expired. This was the death-chamber scene witnessed by many men of all sorts and conditions, but mostly humble toilers, who made the pilgrimage to Dobbs Ferry in the hope that they might be permitted to gaze once more upon the noted agnostic.

In no instance was the request refused. The majority of these visitors were from Yonkers and other towns nearby. A few had come from distant places. A swarthy Syrian, who said he lived on Washington Street, this city, kissed the dead man upon the cheek and hands, and burst into tears. He said he had not been able to sleep since he learned of "this great calamity." In most cases the men went silently and sadly away. Some asked for details of his last hour, and Clinton P. Farrell, Col. Ingersoll's brother-in-law and private secretary, furnished them.

Mr. Farrell said that Col. Ingersoll did not expire fully dressed and just after walking upstairs, as was at first reported. The Colonel, it appears, complained of feeling tired and drowsy, after the bad night he had passed, and went up to his bedroom to "have a nap," as he said, before luncheon. He undressed and went to bed, and it was when he rose, and was still in his night gown, that he was seized with the fatal attack.

No arrangements whatever have yet been made concerning the funeral. Even the coffin had not been ordered last evening. Mrs. Ingersoll and her daughters, Mrs. Brown and Miss Maude Ingersoll, are still too much overcome with sorrow to consider the matter.

"They cannot tear themselves from the beloved dead," said Mr. Farrell yesterday. "They have not left the chamber since he passed away, except to go into an adjoining room when visitors who wished to see him called. They cannot reconcile themselves to the idea that they must part with him, and all allusions to the removal of the body only cause distressing outbursts of grief. It may be a few days before they are calm enough to discuss the steps that necessarily soon must be taken for the removal of the body."

Mr. Farrell expressed the conviction that the body will be cremated, if it is not it will be buried in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery at Tarrytown. If any funeral exercises are held it is expected that John Clark Ridpath will deliver the eulogy.

At the request of the family George Grey Barnard, the sculptor, who was a warm personal friend of the Colonel, will visit the house to-day and make a death mask.

The statement was published yesterday that Col. Ingersoll was insured for $100,000. This was denied by Mr. Farrell. "Col. Ingersoll was insured, it is true," said he, "but for nothing like such an amount as that. Just before he died I sent a check to the Equitable Life Assurance Society for the premium on a policy due early in August. I had reminded the Colonel that it would soon be due, and he said, 'Oh! send it at once. A week or two earlier matters not—anyhow. He did not then imagine that death was so near."

Mr. Farrell said he would rather not mention the actual amount for which his brother-in-law was insured. "All I can say is that he did not die a rich man by any means. He was very charitable and otherwise spent money freely." Asked whether Col. Ingersoll left a will Mr. Farrell replied that he did not know of any will, and doubted very much whether the Colonel had made one.

Many floral tributes were sent to the house yesterday and telegrams of condolence continued to be received at intervals throughout the day. About 200 had arrived up to last evening. Among them were the following:

Brooklyn Philosophical Society—Heartfelt sympathy is affectionately tendered to the family of the late Col. Robert G. Ingersoll in this their hour of grief.

E. C. Relcawald, Secretary American Secular Union and Freethought Federation, Chicago—On behalf of the liberals of America please accept our heartfelt sympathy. All liberals have lost their greatest champion, and mankind a true leader, and a lofty and loving soul.

Foote, London—English freethinkers sorrow at death of your noble husband and tender you profound sympathy.

Stuart Robson, Highlands of Navesink—My heart goes out to you in your great sorrow. Your grief over the good man's loss may not be lessened by words of sympathy. A mighty man has fallen, the most conspicuous champion of liberty since Voltaire.

F. W. Sanger, Monmouth Beach, N. J.—We have just read of the terrible blow that has fallen upon you. May strength be given to you in this bitter hour of suffering, and believe that we mourn deeply with you.

William H. Bliss, Gloucester, Mass.—Accept our tenderest sympathy.

Wheeler H. Peckham, Block Island—My sincerest sympathy with Mrs. Ingersoll and her family. He was a noble man.

Franz Kaltenborn, New York—My orchestra is at your disposal for the Siegfried Funeral March and other numbers at the funeral service. Command me.

John Trehane, London, (who was Col. Ingersoll's colleague in Delagoa Bay railway case)—Sincerest sympathy to Mrs. Ingersoll and family.

SAYS INGERSOLL WAS A FAILURE

The Rev. Dr. Smith Preaches on the Dead Agnostic's Life.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Bruce Smith, pastor of the Riverside Baptist Church, in the sermon which he delivered yesterday on "The Christian's Correct Walk," made note of the early influence which he said had doubtless much to do with the career of Robert G. Ingersoll. His father was bitter in his antagonism to Calvanism, and had much to say about predestination and the cruelty and injustice of God if that doctrine should be true.

Young Ingersoll was greatly influenced by these thoughts, which molded his mind against the Church more than his father had ever dreamed of. But the seed of doubt had been sown; the little branch had been bent, and the boy grew to be an Agnostic. Ingersoll's powers were worthy of a nobler cause than those to which he applied them. He was a kind-hearted, lovable father, the friend of society, an orator, but with all his talents he was a failure.

He was an apostle of doubt and despair, and his influence has waned while the faith which he assailed has grown steadily stronger. "His end is a sad one," the preacher said, "and we feel like drawing the mantle of charity about his casket and saying, 'Be still.'"

Touching on the recent strike, the clergyman said that all good Christians deplored the differences between capital and labor, which at times lead to revolts and deeds of violence on the part of reckless spirits in the community. The application of the Golden Rule, and a yielding toward fair dealing between master and man, he added, would forever put a stop to the labor troubles, which in the end cause only suffering in the homes of the dissatisfied workingman.

DR. CADMAN ON COL. INGERSOLL.

Metropolitan Temple's Pastor Talks of "The Logic of Life."

The Rev. Dr. S. P. Cadman, pastor of the Metropolitan Temple, preached yesterday his last sermon until next Fall, and incidentally spoke of the death of Col. Ingersoll. Dr. Cadman will go to Europe next week for a vacation of two months. His theme yesterday morning was "The Logic of Life." In part he said:

"In many respects the faith of Christ is confessedly comforting and inspiring—those who are ready to reject and those often who have rejected it are free to confess this. The doctrine of the existence of a God who is love and who is ruling all things to high and noble ends, the doctrine of a Saviour who can deliver from the power of sin and give to those who believe in Him purity and peace, the doctrine of prayer, the hope of immortality, these are precious and delightful articles of faith. But are they true?

"Many say like the late Col. Ingersoll, 'We know that the Christian teaching is most desirable, but we will not believe in what is simply pleasant, we will believe only in what is true. I do not wish to hug lovely delusions to my heart.'

"There are three great tests of religious truth in every day life. The test of truth is utility, the test of truth is beauty, the test of truth is joy. When these three—utility, beauty, joy—concur, we have the fullest practical demonstrations of any truth.

"Face these facts with the utterances of our distinguished deceased fellow-citizen, Col. Ingersoll, he finds his last answer not in the logic of the schools but in that of life. Man demands an irreducible minimum of faith in God, to be, to act, to enlarge being and action, and what a blessing it is that Col. Ingersoll and his followers could avoid the consequences of their own doctrine by living in the age of Christianity and enjoying that marvelous civilization of which she has been the mother teacher."

MEMORIAL TO COL. INGERSOLL.

The Dead Orator's Friends of Peoria, Ill., Hold Services.

PEORIA, Ill., July 23.—Memorial services in memory of the late Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, who was for many years a prominent resident of Peoria, were held in the Tabernacle here this afternoon. Over 500 of the dead orator's old-time friends were in attendance, quite a number being members of his old regiment, the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry. Addresses were delivered by about twenty of his old associates, neighbors, comrades, and friends, and lengthy resolutions, lauding his works of charity and his courage in upholding his belief, and extending sympathy to his family, were adopted.

A movement toward the erection of a monument to his memory in Glen Oak Park in this city by popular subscription was inaugurated by the appointment of a committee of fifteen, to be known as the Ingersoll Memorial Committee, to take charge of the soliciting of funds and the erection of a suitable monument.

DR. DE COSTA ON INFIDELISM.

Says Principle Behind It May Be Embodied in an Essay on Fools.

The Rev. Dr. De Costa, in the Church of St. John the Evangelist last night, preached a sermon on the lesson of the death of Col. Ingersoll, although he did not mention the name of the noted agnostic during his sermon. Dr. De Costa took his text from the first verse of the Fourteenth Psalm: "The fool hath said in his heart there is no God."

"When some distinguished public character passes away," said the preacher, "it is naturally inevitable that public attention is directed to his peculiarities. When a leading ecclesiastic passes away there is a great revival in ecclesiastical circles; when an infidel passes away it is the same as to the believers in his teachings.

"It is unprofitable for me to dwell upon the distinguished person to whom you know I refer, and the news of his death is now on the tongues of millions. He has passed, gone—and the less said about him the better. He has, however, left his influence behind him, and the followers of his and similar doctrines are warming themselves to-night over the dying embers of Tom Paine, and still harping about the mistakes of Moses.

"The principle behind it all may be embodied in an essay on fools. There are three kinds of fools. The first fool is the fool that says there is no God. The second fool says it is impossible to know whether there is a God or not; the third fool says he has no need of a God, and doesn't care materially whether there is a God or not.

"What kind of a fool is the first fool? He is the omniscient fool. He has studied the universe, and he has gone beyond the confines of man. He claims that he has found out to a certainty that there is no God.

"What kind of a fool is the second fool? He is simply in contradistinction to the omniscient fool. If he is a fool of the Christian Science order he will claim that there is no such thing as pain, but still he will acknowledge all pleasures. These men, such as these two I have just described, are only called agnostics. Is it not nearly time to stop fooling with such fools?

"The third fool is like the man who said that, as for himself, he had no need of the light and he, he did not undertake to prove whether the sun existed or not. Such are many men who shield themselves from the sun of righteousness, Jesus Christ."

TRIBUTE TO COL. INGERSOLL.

Brooklyn Philosophical Association Adopts Resolutions.

At a special meeting of the Brooklyn Philosophical Association, held last evening at the home of James A. Coultaus, 191 Marcy Avenue, resolutions on the death of Col. Ingersoll were passed unanimously, as follows:

Whereas, The members of the Brooklyn Philosophical Association desired to place on record their profound and heartfelt grief at the death of Robert G. Ingersoll, one of the most illustrious men of the now closing century; one who stood for the rights of man, woman, and child, and who exposed the hypocrisies and persecutions that have afflicted the human family, and laid bare their sources and motives, with a fervor and force that no man living or dead has ever surpassed. He was a consummate jurist, a peerless orator, and a profound and fearless thinker. Every impulse of his nature was for the right and good. We sadly part with his personality, a personality thoroughly great in every attribute that has ennobled the human race. The life of such a man was an inspiration; the lustre of his genius has enriched mankind, and his death is a world loss. Be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Brooklyn Philosophical Association, extend to the bereaved widow and family of this illustrious man our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in this their hour of grief. And be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

The association, when it resumes its regular meetings in the Fall, will, it is expected, start a fund for the erection of a monument to Col. Ingersoll.

Would Speak No Ill of Col. Ingersoll.

HILLSDALE, N. J., July 23.—The Rev. Louis Janes, pastor of the Hillsdale Methodist Church, referred to the death of Col. Ingersoll in his sermon to-day. Mr. Janes referred to Col. Ingersoll as a brilliant orator and poet, and said he did not believe in speaking ill of the dead. The pastor did not think that any intelligent man really believed that death meant everlasting darkness and the end of all things. "Even in the yellow-covered novels," he said, "who ever heard of a hero ending in hell?"

Preacher Denounces Ingersollism.

TRENTON, N. J., July 23.—The Rev. Dr. Frank P. Parkin of the State Street Methodist Church referred to Col. Ingersoll in his sermon to-night. He said Col. Ingersoll's teachings were responsible for such crimes as that of bank wrecker Valentine. Ingersollism taught a general moral laxity, it created alleged excuses for suicides, theft, and all forms of wrongdoing.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE EXHIBITS.

Relief Maps and Geographical and Geological Models Acquired.

Several elaborate relief maps and geographical and geological models have just been acquired by the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and will be placed in the Museum. The models show in relief, true to scale, the elevation of the earth's surface, and are colored to show the areas of geological formations.

The new acquisition includes two relief models of the United States and a large relief model of Central France. The latter is a copy of one made by G. P. Scrope, F. R. S., which is in the possession of the British Geological Survey. It is of peculiar interest, owing to the remarkable changes in the character of the portion of the world portrayed, and the fact that all these changes have been recorded in the geological formations.

There are also relief models of Vesuvius, Etna, the Peak of Teneriffe, the Islands of Palma and Bourbon, Mont Blanc, the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, the Heury Mountains in Utah, the mining district of Leadville, Col.; Yellowstone National Park, and the Yosemite Valley. For some of these subjects there are several maps each, including relief models, dissections, and stereograms.

CLEVER ENGINEERING FEAT

Old Bridge Removed and New One Substituted in 18 1-2 Minutes.

CROSSES THE PASSAIC RIVER

Old Structure Was Used by the Pennsylvania Railroad—New One Will Be in Service To-day.

A notable engineering feat was done yesterday by the substitution of a new 500-ton drawbridge for an old and much lighter one where the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks cross the Passaic River near the Market Street Station, Newark. The actual substitution of one bridge for the other was made in eighteen minutes and a half.

The old drawbridge was built in 1868. It was 213 feet long. The river there is 400 feet wide, but stationary spans meet the ends of the draw on each side. When it became necessary to replace the bridge the question how to do it without delaying traffic was seriously considered. It was easy enough, and a familiar process to rebuild the stationary parts while trains ran over them every few minutes, but the substitution of one drawbridge weighing some hundred tons for another was a problem.

The structure on which the centre of the drawbridge rests is in the middle of the river, and only about twenty feet wide, built, of course, up and down the river so as to impede navigation as little as possible, when the draw is swung around so as to rest on it end to end. The first thing done was to extend this structure on its own lines 250 feet each way. The Edgemoor Iron Company of Delaware built the new bridge and put it up on the lower of these extensions, mounting it on eight car trucks, the wheels of which rested on rails. Then the understructure of the old bridge was taken out and replaced with eight trucks resting on rails. The rails were continued to the upper extension, at the upper end of which two powerful stationary engines were placed. This work has been in progress for weeks, with the old bridge swinging open on its pivot to let vessels pass up and down, and closing to allow trains to rush over it, just as it had done more than thirty years. The new bridge was set nine inches higher than the old one.

Sunday is the day of lightest traffic, when interruption can be best afforded, and yesterday was chosen for the change. A great many jacks were put under both the bridges. The train that left New York yesterday morning at 10 o'clock was the last of innumerable thousands to pass over the old bridge, which at 10:30, immediately after it had done this final duty, was swung on its pivot for the last time, and immediately attacked by scores of men, who went to work to loosen the timbers and work the jacks under it. The veteran structure was slowly and evenly lifted clear of its pivot and raised to the level of the new one, and the two were lashed together with wire rope.

Six-inch hawsers were rove sixteenfold between blocks from the upper end of the old bridge to the drums of the two stationary engines, giving enormous drawing power. Two miles of hawser was used. At 12:38 o'clock the engines began to puff and the drums to whirl. The two bridges moved together, smoothly and evenly. There was not a break, a jerk, or a jar. In eight minutes the old bridge was clear of its structure and on the upper extension, and had been replaced by the new one, but there was ten and a half minutes' of further movement so slow as to be almost imperceptible in the process of bringing the new bridge so that its socket would be exactly over the pivot without the difference of a fraction of an inch. Half a dozen men were kept busy taking up and piling the slack of the hawser as it cleared the drums. There was no time for coiling. The hawser was simply piled until it rose in a little hill beside each engine.

In an hour more the new bridge had been lowered to its pivot, and the cogs by which it is worked from an engine overhead had been fitted.

A quantity of work had to be done at the same time, tearing away the old fittings at the two stationary spans of the bridge on either shore, loading them upon barges, and replacing them. This caused delay in the completion of the work and traffic was conducted over the Centre Street bridge, a few blocks above. The regular use of the new bridge will be begun to-day.

Several hundred persons, among them a number of prominent officials of the Pennsylvania Road, watched the execution of the work, and Engineers G. B. Beale and L. H. Barker, who had made the plans for it, were generally congratulated on their success.

The old bridge will be broken up and sent to the scrap heap.

SERVICE AT THE GOSPEL TENT.

Big Crowd Gathers to Hear Ira D. Sankey Sing and Dr. Clark Preach.

A large crowd gathered under the gospel tent yesterday afternoon to hear Ira D. Sankey sing several of his "Gospel Songs," and also to hear the Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, founder of the Christian Endeavor Society, preach. It threatened rain just before the time for the meeting to begin, but this did not deter the crowd, and fully 2,000 persons were present.

Mr. Sankey sang "If I Were a Voice" at the beginning of the meeting. He said the song was an old one in a new dress. This was followed by "Ninety and Nine," and at the conclusion of the meeting he sang "Under His Wings." The audience joined in with the gospel singer in the chorus during the last song.

Dr. Clark spoke of the natural tendency of men to get away from introspection. "Few of us," he said, "care to be alone long. If you will think over what you have been doing to-day you will probably find that you have been reading or been conversing with some one most of the time.

"Men will resort to almost anything to get away from themselves. The drunkard, you know, goes to his cups; those fond of baseball go to the baseball field, others go to the theatre, and so on; anything to get away from one's self. There is an explanation for this; it is that men fear their consciences. To be alone with one's sins is not agreeable. Men shrink from it."

SEAMEN'S MISSION HOUSE.

New Home of the Association on West Street Formally Opened.

The formal opening of the new mission house of the Seamen's Christian Association, at 399 West Street, took place yesterday afternoon. The new house of the mission is much larger and more convenient than the old one, which was situated at Tenth and Washington Streets. The building consists of three stories, the first of which has been fitted up as a reading room and contains an excellent supply of books, newspapers, and magazines. On the second floor is the chapel, with seats for nearly 300 persons, and on the third floor are committee rooms and rooms for various purposes.

The mission was started a little over twelve years ago. It is intended exclusively for seafaring men, not, as Stafford Wright, the missionary, said yesterday, because others would not be welcome, but simply because there is not enough room for them. He pointed out that at the piers within a short distance along West Street, on each side of the mission house, there are often vessels in port at the same time carrying an aggregate of over 2,000 sailors and engineers. Mr. Wright gave, in the short address he made, an outline of the history of the mission, which was started by a few women who were impressed by the necessity of Christian work among the seafaring men of the west side.

Addresses were also made by the Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley, pastor of the Faith Presbyterian Church; the Rev. Martin F. Luther, Superintendent of the Wilson Mission; W. F. Allton of Boston, John Wyburn, Superintendent of the Bowery Mission; S. H. Hadley, Superintendent of the Old Jerry McAuley Mission, and others.

Cruise of Brooklyn's Naval Militia.

Members of the Brooklyn Naval Militia put in the day yesterday cruising in Long Island Sound on the converted yacht Aileen. The yacht left Brooklyn on Saturday, in command of Lieut. Robert J. Beach. The boat laid up for the night in Cold Spring Harbor, and yesterday the men aboard her were put through a course of instruction which included small-arms practice, boat landing, tacking, and seamanship.

The city bears more and more the appearance of some tropical town where dark colors are rarely seen.

Isn't it a tropical town?

People are simply learning that men are not made for clothes, but clothes for men.

We make for boys too.

Everything both of them wear.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

258 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

MR. ALGER AND THE PRESIDENT

A Correspondent Says the Secretary Was Not Alone Responsible for Errors in the War Department.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To you, Sir, we owe a debt of gratitude. You, Mr. Editor, were the first to ask for R. A. Alger's retirement, at a time when the crimes of the War Department filled the people's hearts with anguish, at a time when it would not have been too late and when a man could have been put at the head of that department who might have been able to prevent a great many mistakes and, above all, the useless sacrifice of men who had never seen the enemy but who were left to die on our own soil, the victims of political schemers and incompetents. Faithfully and with a persistence that comes from independent courage and honest conviction you have kept up your cry of warning, which was left unheeded, and now, when Mr. Alger has been forced out of office, not for his incompetence, oh, no, but for his affiliation with other Michigan politicians hostile to the Administration, when the President in the walking paper to the Secretary expressly thanks him "for the faithful service" he has rendered the country at a most exacting period, and thus puts the official stamp of approbation upon Mr. Alger's record, you heave an Ah! of relief with the whole of our country.

Indeed, it would be a matter of congratulation if it were not for the fact that Mr. Alger is not removed for gross incompetence and neglect of duty, but that he is allowed to tender his resignation with a whitewash at the very hands of his Presidential master, whom he had disgraced, and who now, and with a degree of right, fears in him a dangerous enemy. What badly concealed irony there is in Mr. Alger's letter of resignation, when he wishes to Mr. McKinley "continuous health and the highest measure of success in carrying out the great work intrusted to you"! What mummery!

Poor Mr. McKinley! Poor misled man, whom I, with millions of my countrymen, had respected and looked up to for his fine qualities of heart and mind, for the honesty of his intentions, to serve his country to the very best of his ability—and now!

As far as I am concerned, the removal of Mr. Alger at this late day and in the teeth of the development of things has very little significance for me, except, perhaps, in regard to the ethics of the case. From a practical standpoint, I do not, like military one, which we have essentially to deal with, what should have been done a year ago, before Santiago fell, must simply be done now. We are confronted with the same difficulty, of course aggravated by the dismal results of the war, and not a bit less serious, with one alleviating circumstance though, which is that the President to-day is in a much better position to choose than he was at that period. Will he avail himself of it or will he, "the devil know is better than the devil I don't know"? We ought not to be alarmed about it, I think. The country which has found a Lincoln, a Dewey, and a Dr. Leonard Wood will, I hope, find a Secretary of War at a moment when it needs him as badly as it needed the other men aforementioned. Let the President look round, and if his view is not obscured, and if he is able to rise above the slums of pothouse politics, and if he will look for a man efficient, dutiful, patriotic, and untainted by that office-seeking disease which is the curse of our public life; if he will look for the qualities Gov. Roosevelt preaches a public man should possess besides the military training, I have no doubt that he will be able to find him.

Certainly, the man you describe in the leader of to-day's issue of your paper is the ideal man, out what country has ever had a man like him? What country has him now and will ever have him? That man would have to be created first. And allow me to say that if you reduce your picture to about half its size, the bill would amply be filled. But let us make no mistake; in my opinion the cause of the evil lies deeper than in the person of the Secretary of War. No matter what incompetence or neglect could be laid at the door of Mr. Alger, it would be a serious error to make him alone the scapegoat for all the sins of the Administration and the War Department during our war with Spain and the campaign in the Philippines. There seems to be an outspoken tendency as to that as much as it now will be the aim of Mr. Alger to prove that he is a victim of the system extant in the management of our military affairs.

As little as I have, or ever had, any use for a man of Alger's stamp in the highly important position he so disastrously filled to the regret of the country, and as much as I think that, after all, the hanging in 1848 of War Minister Count Latour by an infuriated mob in Vienna to a lamppost in front of the War Department Building was the means of preventing the slaughter of thousands of men, as much am I inclined to think that if Mr. Alger, in his desire to whitewash himself and to hurt his former political partner in the Presidential chair as much as possible, resorts to accusing of participation in his guilt the President and the Adjutant General, he would, by far, be nearer to right than he ever was in his life. In fact, it is my personal opinion, and all signs point toward it, and some things "cry out like peacocks" in support of it, that not Mr. Alger nor Mr. Meiklejohn either have had a great deal to do with the technical management, or mismanagement, of the campaigns in Cuba and in the Philippines, but that Adjutant General Corbin was and is the head and tail of the War Department—nay, that he is the whole department himself.

Therefore, if it is so, and I do not think that I can be much contradicted in this my opinion, the desolatory results of the management of the department must show and the now sobered-up country must realize that a change must be made, and that that department is not an experimental station for political ambitions, self-aggrandizement-seeking and incompetent amateurs in gold lace and plumed hats, for whose military education the country has to pay millions and to sacrifice the blood of thousands, but that it must be made the concentration point of all we have in highest military efficiency, coupled with patriotism and integrity and an institution of a character as to command the respect and admiration of the civilized world.

Now let the President act and select a politician lawyer, let him take a young man, too, as he seems so desirous to do, and let him see what the result will be! "Old men for counsel, young men for war!" is what our military teachers tell us; if he choses to revert the axiom in the interest of accursed politics and to please his panegyrists and flattering courtiers with their host of hangers on, in spite of all that has happened, let him do so!

A great hue and cry has been raised anent the "round robin" of the correspondents of the press at Manila, and all the papers rise now in holy wrath in condemnation of Gen. Otis's practices in the Philippines. In my letter to you of June 16 (published in your issue of July 2) I have told you all I wished to say about this officer, whose recall and substitution by another General I then had suggested. I may add, perhaps, after what I know now, that Otis would admirably fill the post of a Captain of the Russisan gendarmerie at the frontier of that country. I have also told you in my letter of May 31 (published in your issue of June 3) what, to my mind, imperialism means. I then said that it means militarism and nothing else, and what militarism is I know very well, and the symptoms of it begin to make themselves felt.

I do not like "round robins," I confess; as a soldier I have no use for them. To me they mean lack of discipline; they are not soldier-like, and that is what I took the "round robin" before Santiago last year to be. A soldier's duty is to live and fight for his country without a murmur, and to die for the latter if need be, without a murmur, as long as he wears the coat. If the "round robin" means lack of discipline, the lack of discipline means the undermining of the efficiency of an army and of the rendering of its deeds and acts, no matter how valorous individually, valueless. Another day or two before Santiago would have shown the truth of that. But the "round robin" of the correspondents is a different thing altogether. They are not soldiers, they are only camp followers, who get out if they want to, and who were sent by their papers to report the truth, and when they are hampered by the military in reporting the truth there must be something wrong that the military wish to conceal. I have expressed my opinion about that, too; yet let us suspend judgment until we hear further details. But one thing is true that I would not be in the least surprised if the country would hear things it had never imagined.

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How do the criticisms in the principal journals of our English cousins sound in comparison to the above? When, oh, when, will this Nation, of which the greatest part spends its "strenuous life" in the hunt after mammon wake up to its higher obligations, and refuse to listen and be gulled by the levities of the talking parrots of politics? When will they realize that this self-adulation and conceit fostered by the unprincipled political manipulators must needs bring on indigestion and dyspepsia at the slightest provocation? What better act of friendship could our British friends bestow upon us but the antiseptic and tonic of just and deserved criticism, no matter how little this is liked by some of our leading journals? Let us not offer a deaf ear, let us not turn from these criticisms; on the contrary, let us profit by them! Let Mr. McKinley rise up in his manhood; let him shake off the barnacles; let him break the chain from the political ball his feet are tied to; let him surround himself with advisers who are men, patriots, wise and honest, and let him be the leader of his party—re-election or no re-election! Let him not follow the example of the French officer of the "mobiles," of whom the story goes that during the Commune in Paris he was seen by a group of Americans sneaking along the houses in the rear of his detachment and far behind it, obviously very much scared, and who, upon being asked what he was doing and who he was, answered: "I am ze leedair of zeese men!"

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"If the purple falls, the Duke must after it,"

and he pushes Fiesco into the sea.

ALEXIS LUDWIG.

Leonia, N. J., June 21, 1899.

FREE OPEN-AIR CONCERTS.

Programmes for Washington Square and Corlears Hook Parks.

There will be music at Washington Square Park by the Eighth Regiment Band to-day at 8 P. M. The following is the programme:

March, "Santander"..... Fosdyke
Overture, "Ruy Blas"..... Mendelssohn
Charivari, "A Night at the Minstrels"..... Catlin
Chorus, "Hallelujah"..... Handel
Cornet solo, "Cascade de Meriton"..... Seltzer
Performed by Mr. Frank Seltzer.
Scenes popular { (a) "Just One Girl"..... Mackie (b) "Uncle Rufe's Jubilee"... Rollinson
Variations for all instruments on theme, "Old Kentucky Home"..... Dalbey
Danse, "Mozambique"..... Harlan
A cascade of familiar songs..... Boettger
Finale, "Cuckoo"..... Kuhn

Camera's Military Band will play these selections at Corlears Hook Park:

"Star-Spangled Banner."
March, "The Gallant Seventy-first"..... F. Fanciulli
Overture, "Zampa"..... Herold
Waltz, "Sisters of Charity"..... Camera
"Cavalleria Rusticana"..... Mascagni
"Charge of the Light Brigade"..... Paull
Trombone solo—Polka, "Star of My Heart"... Camera. Prof. A. Camera.
"Tone Pictures of the North and South"..... Bendix
Introducing the following melodies: Keller's American hymn, "Maryland, My Maryland"; "Old Zip Coon," "Tenting To-Night," "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny," "Highland Hornpipe," "Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground," and "The Gem of the Ocean."
Quartet, "Rigoletto"..... Verdi
{ (a) Danse Mexicana..... W. Paris Chambers
{ (b) March, "Stars and Stripes Forever"... Sousa
The Winner Medley..... Mackie

AUGUST BELMONT'S PURCHASE.

He Buys a Mountain Home Near Banff Springs, N. W. T.

BANFF SPRINGS, N. W. T., July 23.—August Belmont, with his sons, August, Jr., and Raymond, and Mr. and Mrs. H. V. R. Kennedy of New York, left Banff Springs to-day for Vancouver, B. C.

Mr. Belmont has bought a mountain home, and during the torrid weather will spend a part of his time between Banff and the Selkirk glaciers.

Long Island's New Electric Road.

The new electric railroad built by the Long Island Railroad Company to furnish local communication between the villages between Far Rockaway and Rockaway Park was opened yesterday. Owing to the rain and the few persons on the beach the schedule was not put into effect, but cars were run every hour. This will probably be the schedule during the Winter season. Cars will be run as often as needed during the Summer season. The cars are large and well built.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

REDUCED ROCKERS

In our choice designs, as room must be made for Autumn novelties.

Green or Brown Oak, upholstered in velvet, reduced to $4.50, (were $9.00.) Or Brown Oak, leather seated, $5.00, (were $9.00.) Green Oak, illuminated leather seats and backs, $6.00, (were $11.00.)

A multitude of other styles that lovers of ease and elegance will appreciate. Their freedom from any fixed fashion makes them perfect as accents for almost any style of furnishing.

Reed and rattan furniture now far below factory prices.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET.

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Leonia, N. J., June 21, 1899.

MOSZKOWSKI

THE GREAT COMPOSER AND PIANIST, ENDORSES

THE PIANOLA

(Literal translation)

"Any one hidden in a room near by who will hear the Pianola for the first time will surely think that it is a great virtuoso that plays; but after a while he will perceive his error, because your instrument never plays false notes."

MAURICE MOSZKOWSKI.

Moszkowski is a pianist of world reputation. He is undoubtedly one of the most popular composers of the present day. As such he is familiar to all music-lovers, and his endorsement of the Pianola is therefore interesting and full of significance to those who will stop to consider.

The fact that the Pianola is capable of rendering a composition in a manner to give satisfaction to the composer testifies to its artistic possibilities and the complete control which the player may exercise over the expression. By means of the Pianola he may infuse a musical personality into his rendition of a selection the same as if his fingers came into direct contact with the piano.

The P

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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JULY 1899

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended July 22...	1,527,522
Same week last year.....	751,525
Stocks to date this year....	106,615,673
Corresponding date last year.	55,759,272

Bonds for the week.....	$9,601,000
Same week last year	$18,539,300
Bonds to date this year....	$589,850,420
Corresponding date last year.	$451,262,180

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@4½; at three months, 3½ @4; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

MONEY MARKET MUCH EASIER

The Threatened Collapse of the Birkbeck Building Society Was Avoided, but Its Reorganization Is Necessary—The Situation on the Continent Still Gloomy—More Money Wanted for Operations.

Cable Correspondence.

Copyright, 1899, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 23.—The cloud has lifted from the money market as swiftly as it arose. On Wednesday an easier tendency first began to display itself, and dealers with credit began to think that the bank rate need not necessarily be changed. No change was made, and the weekly bank statement indicated that the absorption of gold and notes into circulation had paused, if not come to an end. More important still, the figures proved the stringency to be artificial and the product of the Bank's own action. To make money scarce in the open market it has borrowed more than it lent; either that or it sold stocks for cash. Instantly the market felt at ease with itself again, and rate cutting was suspended.

Early in the week the bill brokers stood out against the market and refused to buy bills under 3⅝ per cent. On Thursday they did a small business at 3½ per cent., occasionally less, and yesterday the rate was about 3¼ per cent., and threatens to go below 3 per cent. this week. At the same time money has fallen to 2 and 2½ per cent. These wobblings are unpleasant, and everybody is inquiring why the Bank was seized with such alarm-producing energy. The explanation is simple enough. Had the Bank not acted as it has done, gold would have been exported, and we should have seen a 5 per cent. rate established before we could get it back again. By cornering the market at once the Bank forced rates up, turned exchanges in our favor and drew gold from the Continent. So potent has been its influence that the Bank of Amsterdam has been obliged by swift successive steps to raise its rate from 2½ to 4½ per cent. in order to protect its bullion. Trouble has perhaps been only postponed, because the situation on the Continent is still precarious, but domestically all seems trim and stable.

A secondary cause of the Bank's action is to be found in the evil reports which have been circulating about the stability of the Birkbeck Building Society. In the course of years this institution has developed a large business as a deposit bank, and now holds about £10,000,000 of money, all repayable on demand, besides a million sunk in bricks and mortar. By allowing too liberal interest to depositors its management has been driven to invest in many securities of a speculative character. To relieve it of some of these it years ago created two trusts, each with £500,000 capital, but this was not enough, and a fortnight ago a run began, threatening to pull it down. Happily the Birkbeck possesses some millions of good securities, and was easily able to find means to pay. The danger, therefore, is now over, but reorganization must follow. Had this concern stopped payment the consequences must have been most lamentable for deposit-making banks in general and for thousands of humble persons. The Bank of England, therefore, did well to act energetically to bring in gold.

Abroad affairs have not appreciably mended. The Paris Bourse is overloaded and lethargic. Berlin and Frankfort are in the same condition, and stringency with ugly suspensions is still dreaded for the Autumn. Perhaps the fear may work its remedy without a crisis, but the situation is precarious. In Norway the great wood-pulp industry is paralyzed by the Christopherson failure, which hits German bankers severely, his liabilities being nearly £600,000, with assets doubtful, as his business was kept floating by accommodation bills. Spain falls from bad to worse. Retrenchments cannot be enforced by its feeble Government, and the people are determined to refuse the payment of the new taxes. The Roumanian harvest is a disastrous failure, but the Russian shortage is declared less than earlier estimates.

Still, all the world wants more money, and three parts of it cannot get more. Our own moneyed classes and speculators are terribly locked up, and are consequently unable at present to operate freely even in American rails, whose bright prospects are now daily set before them in glowing colors. As for copper shares, the public interest in the gamble is at zero. The appointment of Clinton Dawkins to be senior London partner of the Morgans is generally approved here. His career beats romance, but all say his success is eminently deserved.

A. J. W.

The Harriman Syndicate.

The recent activity of Chicago and Alton subscriptions on the curb between 112 and 113 has attracted much attention to the Harriman syndicate. A few days ago there was printed a wild tale of how Mr. Harriman and his associates are trying to form a transcontinental system. This story evidently had its origin in what seems to be evident, and was merely an exaggerated idea of what the Harriman contingent really seems trying to accomplish. It now looks as though before it is finished with its work, this syndicate will have revolutionized the whole railroad situation around Kansas City, and perhaps to some extent in the Chicago territory. So far as is known definitely up to the present time, the deal takes in the Chicago and Alton and the Chicago Terminal Transfer property, but the belief is growing that before the end comes the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf will also be absorbed. Evidence connecting Baltimore and Ohio with the plan is not to be had, while on the other hand there is some evidence of a contrary nature. Union Pacific connection with it is simple enough in view of the former road's interest in Kansas City. So far as Mr. Harriman may have transcontinental plans in his mind, the probability is that he and his associates may concern themselves with another set of interests.

The Only Liquidation.

Mr. James R. Keene, upon whom Wall Street now looks as the bear leader, does not seem to be so very bearish—at least not openly. Here are the views of his accredited brokers:

"Important interests continue large holders of securities, and general sentiment is optimistic. Except in the outside market, which has become very weak, and in the shares of local gas companies which are affected by the fierce rate war in progress, there has been little liquidation."

Boston and Albany Lease.

Regarding the New York Central-Boston and Albany lease and the efforts of the contingent that is opposing its ratification, The Boston Journal says:

"President Bliss, Vice President Hayden, and Counsel Hoar, who are best posted regarding the lease, are all out of the city at the present time, and are not expected home before the middle of next week. Until they return it is not probable that any statement in reply to the circular will be issued, if, indeed, one is put out then. It is the purpose of the management, it ought to be said, however, to send copies of the lease at the proper time to all of the stockholders and to give a full explanation of the reasons that led to the agreement. Until they do this it is not probable that they will discuss the matter in detail. But it is asserted on excellent authority that very many large stockholders whose names have not yet been mentioned, and quite a number of those outside the State, as well as very many small holders, have already signified their intention of approving the lease. People close to the Boston and Albany management are therefore still very confident that the lease will be ratified at the meeting, and if this is done they have no apprehension whatever regarding the action that the Legislature will take in the matter. They believe that popular sentiment regarding the lease when the same is fully understood will approve it so strongly, because of its resultant benefits to the commercial interest of Boston, that the Legislature will certainly feel bound to ratify the action. For the time being the outlook is, it must be admitted, somewhat doubtful, and until the Boston and Albany officials have spoken it is impossible to tell just what the outcome of the meeting to be held in September will be.

Curb Market Honesty.

The collapse last week of the stock of the New York Electric Brake and Coupler Company was an event that was much talked about on the curb, and led to considerable discussion of the necessity of doing something to prevent the floating of worthless stocks. In the present instance the complaints are rather against the manipulation that was employed to advance this stock than against the stock itself, of which little or nothing is known. Much indignation was caused by the manipulation of this stock followed by its sudden collapse, and a plan was discussed looking to the banding together of the curb brokers with a view to preventing a recurrence of the New York Electric Brake and Coupler incident. It hardly seems necessary, however, to take any action whatsoever in the matter, and many of the brokers are of the opinion that the least said about the matter the better. Were the curb a place that invited dishonest manipulation of stocks, some action might well be taken, but the curb brokers would resent, and justly so, an assertion that such is the case.

It is indeed remarkable that in an unorganized body of brokers such as the curb is, with no rules except those fixed by custom, and where traders have no guarantee except the honesty of those whose contracts they accept, there is so seldom an occurrence such as that of the past week Many of the more conservative brokers have adopted the rule of trading with no one in whom they cannot feel confidence, and of refusing orders in stocks which, as in the case of New York Electric Brake and Coupler, seem to be floated dishonestly. It is indeed very seldom that any such attempt is made, but it is not only the curb that suffers from them, for similar stocks have been manipulated in the Stock Exchange, and probably more successfully than was New York Electric Brake and Coupler. All that seems necessary in the matter is that all the brokers on the curb should adopt the rule already followed by the more conservative brokers, and refuse to deal in a stock not vouched for in some form or other by a reputable firm. This is the view expressed by several of the most influential of the brokers who deal on the curb, and it is probable that in the end this will be the view generally taken of the matter.

Outside Securities.

The past week did not bring any great activity to the market for outside securities, nor, taken as a whole, was the market very strong. Much irregularity showed, especially during the earlier portion of the week, and sharp fluctuations occurred in a number of issues. Declines were rather more numerous than the net gains for the week, and in not a few issues the net losses amounted to more than 1 point. At the end of the week, however, there were indications of considerable improvement in the condition of the market, and several stocks that ended the week with substantial net gains seemed to give some promise of the approach of a more or less general upward movement. Much liquidation on the part of tired holders of stocks has taken place during the past few weeks, but it has been the selling of stocks weakly held rather than anything like extensive disposal of stocks bought by persons who intended to hold them for the higher prices that are quite sure to be reached when the many new stocks have demonstrated their earning powers.

Present prices of many of the new industrials now dealt in on the curb seem to be much below the level of their value, if they have any value at all. If they earn but one-half of what is predicted by the friends of the several companies, they can still be expected to sell much above the prices they now command. The establishment of the new stocks on a dividend-paying basis has begun, and it is only reasonable to expect that when the second dividend period has been reached the progress will be reflected in the stocks by substantial increases over the present prices. During the wild speculation that prevailed during the Spring prices were advanced by the desire to get stocks, practically without regard to cost, and, as was natural, those high prices were followed by sharp reactions. The advance that seems to be beginning now will in all probability be much sounder and based on merit far more than was the case a few months ago. Further de-

Continued on Page 7.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 22, 1899.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Sat. July 22. Bid.	Closing Sat. July 22. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended July 22, 1,527,522.	Amount Capital Sto'k Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ended July 22. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End July 22, 1899.
117¾ February 28.	106¾ January 16.	112	115	..	Adams Express	$12,000,000	June 1, '99.	2	113	113	113	113	101	160
21⅞ May 25.	15 June 15.	15¼	15⅝	— ⅛	American Car & Foundry Company	29,000,000	..	..	16	16	15¾	15½	...	2,059
65 May 25.	56⅝ June 16.	60¼	60½	— ⅞	American Car & Foundry Company pf	29,000,000	July 1, '00.	1¾	60¼	60¼	59⅝	60½	...	1,782
59 April 20.	33 July 6.	39¼	39½	+ 4	American Smelting & Refining Company	27,000,000	.....	..	36	40	35½	39½	...	10,399
94½ April 20.	80 May 31.	85⅞	86	+ 2¼	American Smelting & Refining Company pf	27,000,000	.....	..	83⅞	96¼	83¼	85½	...	6,215
41¼ May 3.	24 May 24.	30	30¼	+ ½	American Steel Hoop Company	19,000,000	.....	..	28	30	28½	30	...	2,775
83½ May 4.	70 May 13.	77	78	+ 1½	American Steel Hoop Company preferred	14,000,000	.....	..	75	77½	75	77⅝	...	668
42½ July 17.	33⅜ March 6.	41¼	41⅜	— ⅝	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '98.	3	42½	42⅞	41	41½	24½	10,955
95 May 9.	88¼ January 5.	92	93	— ¼	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,600	June 1, '99.	3	92⅝	93	92½	92½	78	570
13½ July 22.	8⅝ June 20.	13	14	..	American Linseed Company	13,000,000	.....	..	10½	13¼	10½	13	...	2,125
54¾ July 22.	44¼ June 30.	54½	55	..	American Linseed Company preferred	13,000,000	.....	..	47	54¾	47	54½	...	1,065
145 January 9.	133 June 19.	137½	140	..	American Express Company	18,000,000	July 1, '99.	3	140	140	140	140	134	41
87½ January 24.	17¼ May 27.	17½	18	— 1½	American Malting Company	14,500,000	.....	..	18	18	18	18	...	420
87¼ January 26.	69 July 20.	69	70	..	American Malting Company preferred	14,500,000	July 15, '99.	1¾	70	70	69	70	76½	1,560
15½ March 13.	5⅝ July 20.	...	...	— 1½	American Spirits Manufacturing Company	27,864,300	.....	..	6⅞	7	5⅝	5⅝	11¼	2,600
41½ March 13.	29 June 1.	...	...	..	American Spirits Mfg. Company pf	6,886,000	.....	..	27½	27¼	27½	27½	33	80
72 May 4.	45 February 8.	56	56¾	+ ⅝	American Steel & Wire	47,100,000	.....	..	55	56⅞	55	56¾	39	31,850
108¾ March 13.	92½ February 8.	95¾	96¼	+ ½	American Steel & Wire preferred	39,150,000	July 15, '99.	1¾	95¼	96½	95¼	96	88½	2,755
182 March 20.	123¼ February 4.	157¼	157⅝	+ ⅞	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	July 3, '99.	3	156⅞	158⅝	155⅛	157¼	132⅝	107,269
123 March 20.	110 January 16.	118	118½	— ¼	American Sugar Refining Company pf	36,968,000	July 3, '99.	1¾	118½	118½	118	118	113¾	495
105 April 18.	99¼ March 2.	...	108½	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	June 1, '99.	1¾	104	104	103	104	98	36
53⅜ April 4.	33 May 24.	38½	39¼	+ 1	American Tin Plate Company	25,000,000	.....	..	38¼	38¾	37¾	38¾	....	4,065
90½ February 8.	61 June 1.	84⅝	85	+ ⅛	American Tin Plate Company preferred	18,000,000	Apl. 20, '99.	1¾	84⅝	85	84⅝	85	....	1,085
229½ April 8.	85½ June 21.	97½	98	+ ¼	American Tobacco Company	54,500,000	†May 1, '99.	2	96	98¾	95¾	97½	119¾	41,152

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 22, 1899.--Continued.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Sat., July 22. Bid.	Closing Sat., July 22. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ended July 22. First.	Week Ended July 22. High.	Week Ended July 22. Low.	Week Ended July 22. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End July 22, 1899.
150 March 6.	132 January 4.	143	146	..	American Tobacco Company preferred	14,000,000	May 1, '99.	2	145	145	145	145	...	220
18 July 19.	14 April 20.	18	19	..	Ann Arbor	8,250,000	.....	..	18	18	18	18	11	200
43½ May 23.	38 May 8.	41	42	..	Ann Arbor, preferred	4,000,000	.....	..	41	41	41	41	...	100
24⅞ February 23.	17 May 9.	19⅝	20	+ ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	102,000,000	.....	..	19⅝	20⅛	19⅛	19⅞	13⅛	10,190
67 February 23.	50⅝ January 7.	61⅝	61⅞	+ ½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred	114,199,500	July 20, '99.	1½	61	62¼	59⅞	61⅝	34⅝	96,602
70 April 26.	42⅞ March 22.	55⅝	56	..	Anaconda Copper Mining Company	30,000,000	May 3, '99.	$1.25	55½	57	55	55⅝	...	20,215
61⅛ April 12.	43⅞ June 22.	48	48¼	+ ⅜	**Baltimore & Ohio**	35,000,000	.....	..	47⅛	48⅛	47	48¼	...	1,883
79½ January 27.	67½ June 21.	72¼	73	+ ⅜	Baltimore & Ohio preferred	35,000 000	.....	..	71⅜	73	71⅜	72¼	...	5,991
137 April 18.	77⅝ January 3.	115¼	115⅝	+ 2¼	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	43,000,000	.....	..	112	115⅛	110⅝	115⅛	54⅜	185,884
140 March 17.	125 June 5.	130½	142	.. 4	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '99.	2	128	128	128	128	120	464
17⅜ January 31.	9¼ May 9.	15	16	— ⅛	Brunswick Dock & City Improvement	5,000,000	.....	..	16	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	11	1,435
70 January 23.	50¼ June 2.	53⅝	54	— ¼	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '99.	1	53½	54	53¾	53⅜	53⅝	890
99¼ May 31.	84⅞ March 15.	97	98	..	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Apl. 1, '98.	2	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	85¾	20
54⅝ May 17.	45⅜ May 9.	51⅜	52½	+ ⅝	Central Pacific, assessment paid	65,370,000	Jan. 3, '99.	½	51½	52	51½	51⅞	...	2,885
31¼ February 2.	23½ May 31.	28⅛	28¼	+ ⅛	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,533,400	.....	..	27⅞	28⅛	27⅞	28¼	22⅛	10,080
68¾ April 20.	56½ July 12.	..	58	+ ⅛	Chicago Consolidated Traction	15,000,000	.....	..	57⅝	58	57	57⅛	...	1,550
140¼ February 16.	124½ January 7.	136⅝	138⅜	+ 1⅛	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	48,753,700	June 15, '99.	1½	135⅝	137¼	134⅝	136⅝	105⅝	68,500
7½ May 1.	5¾ January 4.	7⅜	7½	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	July 1, '99.	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	54	100
23⅜ January 23.	13 June 1.	14	14⅜	— ⅛	Chicago Great Western	21,238,000	.....	..	14¼	14⅜	14	14⅛	14⅜	11,805
72¼ February 24.	59¾ January 5.	69½	70	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western preferred A	17,384,300	Jan. 31, '99.	½	69	69¾	69	69⅝	38½	540
37⅝ March 28.	28 June 22.	31	32½	+ ⅜	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,489,100	.....	..	31⅛	32⅜	31⅛	32⅜	25	810
98⅝ February 15.	83¼ January 3.	85½	90¾	..	Chicago Great Western debenture	13,470,800	July 15, '99.	2	89¼	90½	89¼	90¼	...	200
12¼ April 25.	7⅜ January 6.	9¾	10	— ⅛	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	.....	..	10⅛	10⅛	10	10	9¼	400
46⅜ March 6.	31 January 4.	40	41	— 3	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	5,000,000	Mch. 20, '99.	1	42½	43	40¾	40¾	29	1,200
133⅜ February 20.	120¼ January 4.	131⅞	132	+ ⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,924,200	Apl. 20, '99.	2½	130⅞	132½	130¼	132	99⅜	67,570
176¼ July 1.	168¾ January 3.	173½	174½	+ ½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	35,598,400	Apl. 20, '99.	3½	174½	174½	174½	174½	151¾	250
169 March 29.	141¼ January 4.	159⅞	160	— ⅛	Chicago & Northwestern	39,116,800	July '98.	2½	159⅞	161¼	159⅞	160	129⅞	1,350
122¾ January 27.	107½ May 13.	118⅝	118¾	+ 1¼	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	60,000,000	May 1, '99.	1½	116¾	119⅜	116¾	118⅜	98⅞	77,256
25¼ March 27.	7¼ January 6.	15	15⅝	— ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer	13,000,000	.....	..	15⅝	15⅝	15	15⅜	7⅝	400
66¼ March 27.	36½ January 3.	48⅝	48⅞	+ ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer preferred	17,000,000	.....	..	49¼	49¼	48¼	48⅝	29	460
65⅜ April 10.	42¼ January 4.	55½	56⅜	+ ⅜	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Aug., '98.	1½	57⅛	58½	57⅛	58⅛	41⅜	1,706
102⅜ January 26.	94 May 10.	98	99½	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	10,000,000	July 20, '99.	1½	99½	99½	98	98	...	30
5⅝ April 21.	1½ January 17.	1⅝	2	..	Colorado Coal & Iron Development	5,500,000	.....	..	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝	...	25
55 April 21.	30¼ February 8.	45⅜	45½	— ⅜	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000	.....	..	45½	46½	45	45⅜	14⅜	2,695
8⅝ January 6.	4½ July 12.	4⅝	5	+ ⅛	Colorado & Southern	30,995,000	.....	..	4⅞	5	4⅞	4⅞	...	100
58½ March 17.	41⅜ June 16.	44	44½	+ ¼	Colorado & Southern first preferred	8,500,000	.....	..	43½	44½	43½	44½	...	1,083
23⅜ March 22.	16 June 2.	16½	17½	..	Colorado & Southern second preferred	8,500,000	.....	..	16½	17¼	16½	16¾	...	90
18 April 19.	6½ February 5.	14	15	+ ⅛	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000	.....	..	14	15	13	15	...	850
68⅞ April 17.	39 June 21.	40⅜	41¼	+ 1⅛	Continental Tobacco Company	48,845,700	.....	..	39¾	42⅜	39⅝	41	...	50,430
98⅛ March 15.	78 June 20.	81½	82	+ 2½	Continental Tobacco Company preferred	43,845,000	.....	..	79½	82¼	79½	81¼	...	6,385
223¾ March 11.	163 June 6.	177	178	— 4½	Consolidated Gas	39,078,000	June 15, '99.	1½	180¼	181	177½	177	196	16,910
50¾ January 31.	40⅜ May 31.	42	43¼	..	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	May 17, '99.	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	41½	15
97 March 13.	57 July 5.	90	91½	..	Consolidated Ice preferred	3,500,000	July 15, '99.	1½	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	90	50
125¾ April 20.	106½ January 3.	121½	122¾	— ¼	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	June 15, '99.	1½	121⅜	122¾	121¼	122¾	105	1,270
179 April 4.	157 January 7.	167	169	+ ½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	July 20, '99.	1½	168	168⅝	168	168⅜	152	980
25⅜ April 27.	18½ January 7.	21½	22	+ ⅛	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	.....	..	21¼	22	21	21⅜	12	3,600
80 April 27.	68½ January 11.	75	75¼	— ⅛	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	July 17, '99.	2	74⅜	75⅝	74⅜	75	50	4,670
23½ January 3.	13¼ June 1.	20⅜	21¼	— ¼	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100	.....	..	20⅜	21⅜	20	21¼	15⅜	1,450
16¼ January 19.	12¼ June 23.	13¼	13⅜	..	**Erie**	112,232,700	.....	..	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13¼	13	25
42 January 24.	33⅛ June 21.	36½	37⅛	+ ⅛	Erie first preferred	42,844,000	.....	..	36⅝	37¼	36	37	34⅜	682
41⅛ June 9.	36 March 28.	39	40	..	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Aug., '98.	7½	39	39	30	39	25½	35
73 April 3.	46⅝ February 8.	58	58¼	— 1⅞	**Federal Steel Company**	46,484,300	‡July 20, '99.	1¼	59¼	59⅝	57	58⅛	...	24,575
93½ April 3.	72½ May 13.	80⅜	80⅝	— 1¼	Federal Steel Company preferred	53,261,100	‡July 20, '99.	1½	80⅜	81	79⅝	80¼	...	7,075
122 April 17.	98⅛ January 3.	119½	120	+ 1¼	**General Electric Company**	18,276,000	July 15, '99.	1½	120¼	120½	119	120	...	2,695
76¾ March 20.	62½ April 7.	69	69¼	+ ⅝	Glucose Sugar Refining Company	24,027,300	June 1, '99.	1½	68½	69¼	68	69¼	...	820
110 January 12.	106⅝ May 31.	107	108	..	Glucose Sugar Refining Company preferred	12,619,300	June 1, '99.	1½	107½	107½	107¼	107½	...	150
195 March 13.	142¾ January 6.	168	169	..	Great Northern preferred	89,372,100	May 1, '99.	1¾	168¼	169¾	168¾	169¼	127	50
117¼ July 13.	97 January 3.	114	116	— 2	**H. B. Claflin Company**	3,829,100	July 15, '99.	2	116½	116½	114¾	115	...	830
29 April 27.	22 July 12.	21	23	..	Hocking Valley	6,000,000	.....	..	21	22¾	21	21	...	150
60½ April 27.	54½ May 13.	57⅝	58	..	Hocking Valley preferred	10,000,000	.....	..	57	58	57	58	...	1,294
74¼ June 30.	60½ February 10.	72	77	..	Homestake Mining	12,500,000	June 26, '99.	50c	74½	74½	74½	74½	58½	20
122 January 23.	110 June 1.	116⅝	117	+ 1½	**Illinois Central**	52,500,000	Mch. 1, '99.	2½	115	117⅜	115	117	108	8,675
68½ January 23.	38 May 13.	41	42	— 1	International Paper Company	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	41½	41½	41¼	41⅜	...	1,345
95 January 5.	76 June 19.	78½	79	— 1	International Paper Company preferred	22,539,100	July 1, '99.	1½	79½	79½	78¾	78½	...	2,045
35⅞ February 4.	10 May 6.	13¼	15	..	International Silver Company	10,000,000	.....	..	15	15	15	15	...	10
13⅛ April 28.	10¼ March 7.	13	13¼	+ ⅜	Iowa Central	8,498,900	.....	..	12	13⅛	12	13	9¼	4,067
52¼ July 22.	42⅛ May 31.	51⅞	52	+ 2½	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,600	Mch. 1, '99.	1½	49	52¾	49	51½	31⅝	2,050
18 January 6.	7 March 15.	7⅛	7¼	— ¼	**Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf**	23,000,000	.....	..	7⅛	7¼	7¼	7¼	...	490
57½ January 9.	51 March 4.	54	54½	— ½	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Mch. 15, '99.	1½	54	54¾	54	54	50½	1,775
102½ May 18.	95 March 9.	98	100	..	Laclede Gas preferred	2,500,000	June 15, '99.	2½	95½	95½	95½	95½	...	130
22⅜ January 27.	14⅜ June 8.	17	18½	— 1	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	.....	..	18	18	18	18	14½	100
78 July 12.	60 January 15.	75½	76½	+ ¼	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1½	75¼	76¾	75¾	76¼	71	850
85 April 4.	59¼ January 5.	68	73	..	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '98.	1	70	70	70	70	49	200
73½ July 22.	63 March 6.	73½	73⅝	+ 1½	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Feb. 10, '99.	1½	71½	73¼	71¼	73½	53⅞	18,333
133⅜ April 3.	97 January 4.	118	118¾	— 1¼	**Manhattan Consolidated**	48,000,000	July 1, '99.	1	118¾	119¾	116½	118	105⅜	88,750
269 March 28.	187¼ January 11.	211¾	212¼	+ 3	Metropolitan Street Railway	40,000,000	July 15, '99.	1¾	210½	224½	209	211½	151¾	27,389
14⅜ July 21.	13⅞ July 21.	..	..	..	Metropolitan Street Railway Rights	.....	.....	..	..	14⅜	13⅞	14	...	5,560
17½ April 27.	6 January 7.	15	15⅜	+ ⅛	Mexican Central	36,000 000	.....	..	14½	15⅝	14⅜	15	...	8,560
4⅞ April 26.	1 January 6.	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	.....	..	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	...	550
116 January 24.	112 January 13.	111	..	..	Michigan Central	18,788,000	Jan. 28, '99.	2	111	111	110½	110½	108½	43
58 June 6.	43½ May 3.	55	57	..	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago pf	9,000,000	.....	..	56¼	56¼	56	56	...	216
62½ April 28.	35¼ January 6.	54½	56	+ ½	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	.....	..	54	55½	54	55½	...	300
96⅛ May 5.	73½ January 10.	90	91	+ ¾	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	July 15, '99.	2½	90	90¾	90	90¾	58	300
37⅝ May 18.	8⅝ January 24.	24	26	— ⅛	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie	14,000,000	.....	..	24	24¾	23	23¾	...	1,650
72 May 18.	39 February 10.	64	67	— 3⅛	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie pf	7,000,000	.....	..	63¾	64¾	61½	64⅜	...	1,150
14⅞ January 30.	11⅞ May 10.	11⅜	12	— ¼	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000	.....	..	11⅜	12	11⅜	11⅜	11	500
42⅜ April 3.	30¼ May 31.	34	35	+ ⅞	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	.....	..	34½	35¼	33⅝	35	24	2,570
52⅝ April 4.	38⅝ June 1.	47⅞	48	..	Missouri Pacific	47,500,000	July 1, '93.	1	48	48⅝	46½	48	35⅜	45,541
49⅜ April 17.	32 January 3.	45	46	+ 1	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	43	46	43	45	...	4,550
62 January 21.	41⅝ May 16.	47½	48¼	+ 2	**National Biscuit Company**	20,000,000	.....	..	46¾	48¾	46	48	...	3,995
107½ January 18.	97½ July 7.	99	102	+ ½	National Biscuit Company preferred	21,000,000	Mch. 31, '99.	1¾	100½	100½	100½	100½	...	630
40⅜ January 20.	28 June 1.	30⅝	31¼	+ 1¾	National Lead Company	14,905,400	Mch. 1, '99.	1	29½	31¼	29½	31¼	35½	1,370
115 January 21.	110¾ June 14.	112	112¾	..	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	June 15, '99.	1¾	111¾	112½	111¾	112¾	109½	158
8⅝ January 7.	2 July 13.	2	2½	..	National Linseed Oil certificates	.....	.....	..	2	2	2	2	...	550
63 April 24.	43¾ June 2.	49½	49¾	— 1¼	National Steel Company	32,000,000	.....	..	50⅜	50⅜	49	49¾	...	3,300
95 March 28.	86 May 15.	91	91¾	+ ⅞	National Steel Company preferred	28,000,000	June 30, '99.	1¾	90¾	91¾	90	91⅝	...	3,110
122⅝ April 22.	97 January 3.	116	117	+ ½	New Jersey Central	26,326,700	May 1, '99.	1	116½	119	116	119½	88¼	1,441
230 July 19.	112 January 3.	200	205	—17	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	216	230	190	200	48⅝	12,893
144¾ March 20.	121¾ January 3.	139⅝	139½	+ ⅝	New York Central	100,000,000	July 15, '99.	1	138¼	140¾	137¼	139½	118⅛	28,711
222 April 20.	190 January 19.	213	217	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	52,398,000	June 30, '99.	2	214	214	214	214	188	145
19⅜ July 3.	12 June 20.	13	15	— ½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	..	13	13	13	13	...	100
287⅛ March 27.	183⅜ January 3.	261¼	261½	..	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900	.....	..	26¼	26¾	25⅝	26⅝	14½	4,150
22⅜ April 27.	17⅜ March 17.	20½	20⅝	— ⅛	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	.....	..	20¾	21	20¾	20⅝	14	1,295
71⅛ July 5.	61⅜ January 6.	70½	71⅜	..	Norfolk & Western preferred	22,000,000	Feb. 24, '99.	2	70½	70⅞	70	70⅝	51¼	5,488
12½ April 19.	6⅞ January 6.	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛	North American	33,733,100	.....	..	11	11⅜	11	11⅛	6⅝	650
55½ February 16.	42⅝ January 7.	50½	50⅝	— ¼	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Feb. 3, '99.	1	50½	50⅞	49⅝	50½	20⅝	30,500
81½ February 23.	73 June 1.	77⅛	77½	+ ⅛	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	July 5, '99.	1	77	77⅜	77	77⅜	71¼	6,053
10⅝ April 27.	6 March 23.	7	9	..	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Dec. 31, '97.	75c	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	...	100
52 January 23.	33 June 2.	40	45	..	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	39¾	40	39½	40	...	24
77 July 6.	68¾ June 16.	75	77	— 1½	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	11,000,000	July 1, '99.	2	75⅜	75⅞	75⅜	75⅝	...	393
90 February 20.	84½ April 18.	84	89	..	**Pacific Coast** first preferred	1,515,300	Apl. 17, '99.	2½	83	83	83	83	84	80
55 January 30.	42¾ January 4.	47¾	48½	+ ¾	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	June 1, '99.	1½	47½	48¾	47	48¾	28¾	7,570
142 January 23.	122⅛ January 5.	126¾	130¾	+ ⅝	Pennsylvania Railroad	120,203,250	May 31, '99.	2½	135¼	138¾	134⅞	138⅜	110¾	28,355
129½ April 3.	101 May 13.	118	118¾	+ ⅛	People's Gas Chicago	28,698,800	May 25, '99.	1½	117	118⅛	116¾	118	98⅜	11,247
3½ April 27.	1 January 10.	2	2½	— ¼	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	.....	..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	1¼	600
102 March 23.	88½ July 15.	..	..	..	Philadelphia Company	7,500,000	July 15, '99.	1¼	90	90	90	90	...	10
88 January 23.	44 May 11.	50¼	50½	+ 5¼	Pittsburg, Cin. Chi. & St. Louis	24,387,100	.....	..	50⅝	52	50¼	52	43	11,800
93 January 23.	80 February 10.	83	86	..	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,619,200	Mch. 20, '99.	1½	85½	85½	85½	85½	63	200
53½ April 13.	44⅜ June 1.	50½	51¾	— ¼	Pressed Steel Car Company	12,500,000	.....	..	50	51¾	50	51¾	...	700
90 April 13.	78 May 25.	84⅝	85	+ ¾	Pressed Steel Car Company preferred	12,500,000	July 10, '99.	1¾	83¾	83½	82¾	83¼	...	820
13 May 1.	7 May 18.	9	..	— ¼	Pittsburg & Western preferred	5,000,000	.....	..	9	9	9	9	6½	150
164½ January 4.	156 January 21.	159½	161	..	Pullman Palace Car Company	54,000,000	May 15, '99.	1½	160	160	160	160	209	466
25 January 24.	19⅜ May 13.	20⅝	21	— ⅛	**Reading**	69,000,000	.....	..	20⅜	20⅞	20¼	20⅝	17	1,400
68½ April 4.	51⅜ January 7.	59⅞	60⅛	— ½	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	.....	..	60¼	61⅜	59½	60	39½	19,810
38⅛ March 22.	26½ January 7.	33	33½	— 1	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	.....	..	33½	34	32¾	33½	19⅝	6,750
17⅛ January 9.	9 June 1.	12	14	..	**St. Joseph & Grand Island** second pf	3,500 000	.....	..	12½	12½	12½	12½	...	100
14⅞ February 1.	8⅝ January 6.	10⅝	11	+ ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,080	.....	..	10¾	10¾	9⅞	10¾	7¼	800
75⅜ January 26.	64 May 13.	69½	72	— 1½	St. Lou's & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	July 6, '99.	2	69	69	69	69	61	100
44⅞ January 31.	33¼ January 5.	37	37⅝	+ ⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	Mch. 3, '99.	1	37	37⅝	36⅞	37¼	28	1,270
15⅝ July 21.	6¾ January 4.	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅜	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500 000	.....	..	14½	15⅝	14¾	15	5¾	7,410
37½ July 21.	17 January 3.	36½	36⅞	+ 1⅜	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	.....	..	35⅝	37½	35⅜	36⅝	10½	21,240
58 July 1.	36 January 5.	56½	57¼	+ 4⅛	St. Paul & Duluth	4,650 200	July 5, '87.	3	55	57¾	55	57¼	...	1,150
109⅜ June 27.	91 February 8.	108	109	..	St. Paul & Omaha	21,403,200	Feb. 20, '99.	2½	107	108	107	108	82⅜	499
44 January 31.	27 May 9.	31⅜	31⅞	+ ⅛	Southern Pacific	126,527,000	.....	..	31½	32⅜	31¼	31⅜	20	6,200
14 January 16.	10¼ January 5.	11½	11⅝	..	Southern Railway	119,900,000	.....	..	11¼	11½	11¼	11½	8⅝	1,710
57 April 22.	46⅝ January 24.	52¼	52⅜	+ ⅜	Southern Railway preferred	60,000,000	Jan. 20, '99.	1	51¼	52½	50⅝	52¼	31	5,971
25⅝ January 14.	12½ June 2.	..	..	..	Standard Distilling & Distributing Co	16,000,000	.....	..	15	15	15	15	...	175
12 January 10.	7 June 1.	7½	7⅜	— ⅛	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	..	7½	7⅞	7½	7½	6¼	584
71⅛ July 12.	36 January 9.	68⅜	69¼	— ¼	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	69	70	67¼	68⅜	25	15,535
25⅝ March 1.	17¼ January 5.	22⅜	23	..	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	.....	..	22	23¾	21⅝	22⅜	12⅝	10,905
242 February 27.	169½ January 25.	190	195	+ 4	Third Avenue	12,000,000	May 31, '99.	1¾	190	194	189	194	...	510
73 April 17.	38 January 3.	68	68½	+ 1	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	.....	..	67½	68½	67	68½	...	790
50⅜ February 21.	38¼ June 20.	42½	43⅝	+ ⅛	**Union Pacific**	87,514,800	.....	..	43¾	44¼	42¾	43⅝	24¼	16,870
84⅛ January 23.	72 June 1.	77⅜	77½	+ ⅜	Union Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Apl. 19, '99.	1¼	76⅝	77¾	75⅞	77½	60⅜	14,580
45 March 28.	24 June 1.	27	27½	..	Union Bag & Paper Company	16,000,000	.....	..	25½	26	25½	26	...	265
89 March 28.	76 May 31.	78	79	..	Union Bag & Paper Company preferred	11,000,000	July 1, '99.	1¾	78	78	78	78	...	310
60 January 11.	48 May 31.	49	50	..	United States Express	10,030,000	May 15, '99.	1½	49	49½	49	49¾	...	310
8 January 23.	5⅝ June 21.	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛	United States Leather	61,549 900	.....	..	6	7	5¾	6⅝	7⅛	9,775
78 April 4.	68 June 1.	72⅝	73⅜	+ 1⅜	United States Leather preferred	60,000,000	July 1, '99.	1¼	71¼	73⅝	71	73⅜	66¾	15,370
57 April 5.	42⅜ January 5.	49¾	51	+ ¾	United States Rubber	23,266,000	Feb. 15, '97.	2	49¾	51½	48⅝	51¼	31⅜	6,960
121 July 8.	111 January 3.	115¾	117	— 2	United States Rubber preferred	23,325,300	Apl. 29, '99.	2	117½	117½	115¾	116	98⅜	675
8⅞ January 24.	7¼ June 19.	7½	..	— ¼	**Wabash**	28,000,000	.....	..	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7⅞	7⅜	340
25½ April 5.	19 May 24.	22¾	22½	— ⅛	Wabash preferred	24,000,000	.....	..	23½	23⅞	23¼	23⅝	18⅜	10,125
182 July 18.	181 July 17.	..	..	..	Wagner Palace Car Company	20,000,000	.....	..	181	182	181	182	...	345
*131 June 30.	*125 February 10.	125	130	..	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 15, '99.	3	125	129	125	125	...	30
98⅝ January 24.	87½ June 1.	90	90½	— ⅛	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	July 15, '99.	1½	90⅝	90½	89¾	90½	92½	3,787
11½ May 9.	8¾ June 1.	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie	15,000,000	.....	..	9	9⅞	9	9¼	...	4,220
22⅜ May 13.	21½ June 23.	24¾	25¾	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie second preferred	7,000,000	.....	..	24½	24⅞	23¾	23⅞	...	382
16⅜ June 13.	13½ May 24.	15	15⅜	— ½	Wisconsin Central, when issued	.....	.....	..	15½	15½	15	15	...	1,250
55 June 13.	48⅜ May 26.	52⅜	52⅞	— ⅛	Wisconsin Central preferred, when issued	.....	.....	..	53	53	52¾	52¾	...	1,900

Note—The highest and lowest prices, unless oth erwise designated, are based on sales of 100

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending July 22, 1899.

BONDS.	Week Ending July 22. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Sales Week Ended July 22..$9,601,000					
American Cotton Oil 8s	106	106⅛	106	106⅛	14
American Tobacco scrip	103	103	103	103	30
Ann Arbor 4s	96½	96¼	96	96½	17
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	102	102¼	101¾	102¼	303
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	84⅞	85⅛	84⅞	85⅛	158
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	97	97	96⅞	96⅞	309
Balt & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	94½	94½	94½	94½	164
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	101½	101½	100¼	101¼	483½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	1
Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban 5s	107½	107½	107¼	107½	10
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103½	103⅝	48
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	117½	118	117½	118	5
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	90	90	90	90	12
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	111	111	110	110	9
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern col. tr. 5s	116¼	116½	116¼	116½	15
Canada Southern 1st 5s	108¾	108¾	108⅝	108⅝	3
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	97	97⅛	96½	97	115
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	41¼	41½	41¼	41¼	4
Central of New Jersey general 5s	121	121	120¾	121	41
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	120	121½	120	121½	16
Central Pacific 1st, when issued	101¼	101⅝	100⅝	100⅝	92
Central Pacific 3½s, when issued	87¼	87½	86¾	86⅝	45
Central Pacific 5s, 1939, Speyer certfs	123⅛	123⅛	123¼	123⅛	5
Central Pacific ext. 5s, Speyer certfs	107⅜	107¾	107⅜	107¾	4
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	97½	97½	97	97½	114
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	104¼	104¼	104	104	3
Chesapeake & Ohio consolidated 6s	118½	118	118½	118	9
Chicago, Burlington & Northern 5s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	14
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	105	105	105	105	3
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	113½	113⅝	113½	113⅝	85
Chi., Bur. & Quincy consol. 7s	113¾	113⅝	113¾	113⅝	5
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	115	115½	115	115½	9
Chicago & Eastern Illinois consol. 6s	137	137	137	137	10
C. M. & St. P., Dakota & Gt. Southern 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	..
C. M. & St. P., Wis. & Minn. Div. 5s	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	3
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. 5s	121½	121¾	121½	121¾	6
C. M. & St. P., Fargo & Southern assu'd 6s	137½	137½	137½	137½	5
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	2
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1921	118	118	118	118	2
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1933	122⅛	122¼	122⅛	122⅛	3
Chicago & Northwestern sinking fund 5s	109	109	109	109	5
Chicago & Northwestern sinking fund 6s	118	118	118	118	15
Chicago & Northwestern gen. 3½s	108½	110	108½	110	2
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	108	108¼	107⅝	108¼	107
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Ind. gen. 6s	134½	134½	134½	134½	2
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis general 4s	95⅛	95½	95⅛	95⅛	28
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling 1st 5s	108	108½	108	108½	2
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	89¼	91	89½	91	12
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	71	72	71	72	8
Colorado Midland 2-4s	62	62¾	62	62¾	16
Colorado Southern 4s	89½	89½	89	89⅝	137
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	5
Denver & Rio Grande 4½s	100	100½	100	100½	10
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	105¾	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞	11
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	100½	100½	100¼	100¼	41
Des Moines & Fort Dodge 2½s	86	86	86	86	6
Detroit City Gas 5s	98	98	98	98	16
Detroit & Mackinac 4s	69	70	69	70	6
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette l. g. 3½s	18¾	18¾	18½	18½	10
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	119	119	119	119	14
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. divisional 5s	116½	116½	116¼	116¼	3
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	111½	111¾	111¼	111¼	5
Elizabeth & Big Sandy 5s	103	103	103	103	2
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern 5s	109	109	109	109	6
Elmira, Cortland & Northern 5s	101	101½	101	101½	15
Erie prior lien 4s	92½	93	92¼	93	84
Erie general lien 4s	72¾	72¾	72½	72⅝	362
Erie 1st consol. 7s	145	145	145	145	10
Evansville & Indianapolis 1st consol. 6s	100	100	100	100	5
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	103	103	103	103	2
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	5
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-4s	78½	80	77	80	58
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 2-4s	64	64	64	64	5
Gal., Har. & San. An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	104	104	104	104	41
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern 1st 5s	105	105¼	105	105¼	25
Hocking Valley 4½s	101½	101⅞	101	101	56
Houston, East & West Texas 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	16
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	88½	88½	88½	88½	33
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	110½	110⅞	110½	110⅞	7
Illinois Central, St. Louis Division 3s	91	91½	91	91½	5
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	2
Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	9
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	124½	124½	124½	124½	4
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	92¾	93	92¾	93	12
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	64	65	64	65	35
Iowa Central 1st 5s	113	113	113	113	10
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	86	86	86	86	1
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	77	77	77	77	1
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s	60¾	61	60½	61	50
Kentucky Central 1st 4s	96	96	96	96	5
Knickerbocker Ice Co. of Chicago 1st 5s	98	98	98	98	3
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	120	120	120	120	10
Lake Shore 1st 7s, registered	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	16
Lake Shore 2d 7s, coupon	115	115	115	115	4
Lake Shore 3½s	110	110	110	110	9
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	1
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 5s	126½	126½	126¼	126½	13
Long Island general 4s	100	100	100	100	3
Louis., Ev. & St. Louis con. 5s, tr. rects	56	56	56	56	29
Louisville & Jeffersonville Bridge 4s	98½	98½	98½	98½	25
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	100½	100¾	99⅝	99⅝	27
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 4s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝	70
Louis. & Nash., Sc. & Nor. Alabama 5s	106	107	106	107	25
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	117½	118	117½	118	2
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	56
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	3
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	123⅝	124	123⅞	124	39
Mexican Central 2d income	12¾	13	12⅞	12⅝	15
Mexican International consol. 4s	86⅞	87	86⅞	87	81
Met. West Side Elevated, Chicago, 4s	98½	98½	98½	98½	42
Michigan Central consol. 7s	110½	110½	110½	110½	1
Mil., Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	140½	140½	140½	140½	3
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	4
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st and ref. 4s	99	99	99	99	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas extended 5s	89½	89	89½	89	10
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	90½	90⅞	90	90	16
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	93½	93⅝	92¾	93	72
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	68½	68⅝	67⅝	68¼	764
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	97⅞	98	97	97⅞	27
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	119	119	118¾	118⅝	98
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	115	115	115	115	2
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	100¼	100¼	99⅝	100	161
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	87½	87½	87¼	87½	48
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	127½	127½	127½	127½	21
Morris & Essex consol. 7s, gtd	143¾	143¾	143¾	143¾	14
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	140	140	140	140	½
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	107½	107¾	107½	107½	3
National Starch Mfg. 6s	101	101	101	101	5
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	101⅞	102	101¾	102	108
New York Central, Mich. Central 3½s	101¾	102	101¾	102	18
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	113	113	113	113	8
New York Central extended 4s	101	103¼	101	103¼	1
New York Central 3½s	111	111	111	111	10
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	107½	107½	107½	107½	4
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s, reg	106½	106½	106½	106½	1
New York, Lack. & Western 1st 6s	138	138	138	138	1
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	106½	106½	106	106	9
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	1
Norfolk & Southern 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	1
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	94⅝	95¼	94⅝	95¼	108
Northern Pacific 1st 6s, registered	112	112	112	112	8
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	67½	67½	67¼	67¼	99
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	280
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, registered	105	105	105	105	12
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 1st 6s	112½	112¾	112½	112¾	13
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	102	102	101½	101½	129
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	19
Oregon Short Line 6s	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	5
Oregon Short Line Income B	73	73	73	73	5
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	104	104	103¾	103¾	16
Pennsylvania Co. gtd. 4½s	116¾	116¾	116¼	116¼	10
Peoria & Eastern 1st	35	35	35	35	7
Peoria & Pekin Union 2d 4½s	100½	100½	100⅜	100⅜	5
Pittsburg, Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 6s	116	116	116	116	10
Pittsburg & Western 4s, trust receipts	99¾	99¾	99¾	99⅞	16
Reading general 4s	89¾	89¾	87¾	88½	277
Rio Grande Western 4s	89	89¾	89	89¾	56
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-5-4s	81	82	81	81	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 2d cert. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	5
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 4s	87½	87½	86	86	210½
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	114⅞	114⅞	113⅝	113⅝	95
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	124½	124½	124½	124½	1
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 6s	127	127	127	127	11
St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s	102	102½	102	102½	61

BONDS.	Week Ending July 22. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class A	114	114	114	114	5
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 5s	95½	96	95	95⅝	299
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	64	64¼	62	63½	834
St. Paul & Duluth consol. 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	2
St. Paul, Minn., & Man., Montana ext. 4s	106	106	106	106	8
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota ext. 6s	122	122	122	122	10
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. consol. 4½s	117	117	117	117	9
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	80	80½	79¾	80½	50
Seloto Valley & New England 4s	101	101	100¼	100¼	3
Southern Pacific of California 5s, stamped	108¾	109	108¾	108⅞	66
Southern Pacific collat. tr. 4s, when issued	84¾	84¾	84¼	84⅝	50
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	112¾	113¼	112½	113¼	71
Southern Railway 5s	109¾	109¾	109	109½	123
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	85	85⅞	85	85⅞	3
Standard Rope & Twine income	24⅞	24⅞	22¼	23	87
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, De Bard. 6s	107½	107½	107	107	13
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, Birm. Div. 6s	106	106	106	106	4
Texas Pacific 1st 5s	116½	116½	116	116	21
Texas Pacific 2d inc. 5s, tr. rects	56½	56½	55¾	56	67
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	104¼	104¼	103⅝	103⅝	32
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 1st 6s, tr. r.	116	116	116	116	12
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo 1st 5s	99	99	99	99	10
Union Pacific new 4s	105¾	106¼	105½	106½	242
Wabash 1st 5s	116½	116⅝	116¼	116½	15
Wabash 2d 5s	102½	102½	102	102½	74
Wabash debenture, Series B	36½	36¾	35½	36¼	137
West Shore guaranteed 4s	114⅝	115	114¼	115	4
West Short gtd. 4s, registered	114¾	114⅞	114	114⅞	108
Western New York & Pennsylvania inc.	22½	22½	22¼	22½	5
Western North Carolina 1st 6s	117½	118	117½	118	10
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	3
Wisconsin Central 1st, trust receipts	75¾	76	75¾	75¾	14
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s, when issued	94¾	94¾	94¼	94⅝	293
Total sales					$9,561,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 22, 1899.

United States 4s, 1925, coupon	130¼	130¼	130¼	130¼	5
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	112¾	113	112¾	113	4½
United States 3s, coupon	109	109⅝	109	109⅝	24½
United States 3s, coupon, small	108½	109½	108½	109½	1
Total sales					$35,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 22, 1899.

Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	6	6	6	6	5
Total sales					$5,000
Grand total					$9,601,000

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	101½	July 7	99	Feb. 3	101½	July 15
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114	June 20	111	Mar. 2	112¾	July 10
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114½	June 23	112½	Jan. 3	113	July 20
United States 4s, 1925, registered	130¾	May 24	128	Feb. 14	130¼	July 10
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	131	June 2	128	Feb. 10	130¼	July 20
United States 5s, registered	113½	Apr. 8	111¾	Feb. 6	112⅝	May 24
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113½	Apr. 3	111⅜	Mar. 8	112⅝	July 6
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	105½	May 31	103¾	Feb. 23	104¼	July 19
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	106½	July 11	106½	Jan. 5	106½	July 17
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	105⅝	June 5	103½	Jan. 4	103½	July 15

Last sales in 1898 of Government bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

U. S. Currency 6s, 1899.....102½ Oct. 17 | District of Columbia 3-65s....118 Nov. 28

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	113	June 1	110	Feb. 27	112¾	June 5
Louisiana consolidated 4s	110	Apr. 24	106¾	Jan. 30	110	Apr. 28
Louisiana consol. 4s, small	110½	Feb. 27	109½	Feb. 27	109½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consol. 4s	108	June 30	96¾	Jan. 13	97	July 12
Tennessee settlement 3s	95	June 30	90¾	Jan. 13	93	June 30
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	95	Jan. 20	95	Jan. 20	95	Feb. 27
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9	Mar. 5	6	Mar. 4	6	July 18
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	87	Jan. 27	82½	Jan. 3	86½	July 14

Last sales in 1898 of State bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

Alabama, Class A, small.....105 | Aug. 10 | Alabama, Class C.....104 Nov. 30
Alabama, Class B.....108 Sept. 26 | North Carolina 6s, 1918.....128 Feb. 23

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 22d day of July, 1899:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$152,147,771.47		
Gold bullion	125,294,260.00	$277,442,032.07	
Outstanding gold certificates	$34,270,519.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,671,110.00	32,599,409.00	
Standard silver dollars		$408,027,498.00	*$244,342,623.00
Outstanding silver certificates	$406,705,504.50		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	3,812,754.00	402,982,750.00	
			5,044,748.50
Silver bullion		.....	997,166.14
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$8,844,068.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	84,324,182.00	$93,168,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	.....	93,168,280.00	
United States notes		$34,924,219.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$21,065,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	2,060,000.00	19,895,000.00	
			15,029,219.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$864,368.00		
National bank notes	3,418,535.34		
Fractional silver coin	5,585,063.26		
Fractional currency	61.81		
Minor coin	207,240.28		
Deposits in National banks	78,041,721.69		
Bonds and interest paid	5,138,122.83	$93,206,183.21	
Less National bank 5 per cent fund	$9,023,179.91		
Outstanding checks and drafts	7,623,035.87		
Disbursing officers' balances	52,972,942.16		
Post Office Department account	6,462,290.37		
Miscellaneous items	2,163,023.25	78,245,131.36	
			14,961,051.85
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$280,874,758.06

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$555,577.76	$12,506,312.90	$12,506,312.90
Internal revenue	871,123.15	20,783,564.29	20,783,564.29
Miscellaneous	57,079.70	1,815,277.24	1,815,277.24
Total receipts	$1,483,780.63	$35,107,154.43	$35,107,154.43
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	125,000.00	8,326,000.00	8,326,000.00
War	495,000.00	13,970,000.00	13,970,000.00
Navy	135,000.00	4,040,000.00	4,040,000.00
Indians	10,000.00	395,000.00	395,000.00
Pensions	200,000.00	12,460,000.00	12,460,000.00
Interest	102,000.00	4,760,000.00	4,760,000.00
Total expenditures	$1,065,000.00	$43,963,000.00	$43,963,000.00
Excess of receipts over expenditures	336,780.63	†8,855,845.57	†8,855,845.57
Receipts last year—			
Customs	541,049.98	10,698,622.45	10,698,622.45
Internal revenue	916,273.75	19,929,594.04	19,929,594.04
Receipts from all sources last year	1,488,549.79	31,572,919.24	31,572,976.34
Expenditures last year	1,845,000.00	53,375,000.00	53,375,000.00
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	11,890.00	727,430.00	727,430.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	39,210.00	837,913.00	837,913.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$535,450,284.00	$90,967,734.00	$626,448,178.00
This fiscal year	204,768.00	457,042.00	1,483,810.00
This month	204,768.00	457,042.00	1,483,810.00
This day	154,211.00	43,651.00	197,862.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $152,147,771.47 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882. †Excess of expenditures over receipts.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending July 22, 1899.

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928.	102¼	Jun 13	98	Feb 15	101	June 19	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995.	96½	Jul 18	87¾	May 10	96½	July 21	96	96½
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995.	103⅜	May 31	99¾	Apr 7	102½	July 22	102½	102⅝
Do., registered.	102¼	Jan 23	100	Jan 20	101	Mar 29	..	..
Do. adjustment g. 4s, 1995.	85¼	Jul 8	75	Jan 6	85¼	July 22	85	85¼
Do., do., registered.	83½	Feb 4	83	Feb 20	83	Feb 20	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934.	110	Jan 20	108	Jan 9	110	Jan 20	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 6s, 1950.	102	May 19	100½	Jan 19	102	June 5	99	..
Baltimore & Ohio—								
Balt. & Ohio prior lien g. 3½s, 1925.	100⅝	May 26	98¼	Jul 11	99⅜	July 22	..	..
Do. mtg. gold 4s, 1948.	102¼	May 23	100¾	May 12	101¼	July 22	..	..
Balt. Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990.	100½	Mar 8	100½	Mar 8	100½	Mar 8	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990.	..	..	..	..	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Monongа. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919.	..	..	..	..	104¼	July, 02	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930.	112	Feb 15	108½	Jan 17	111	June 6	..	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s, 1930.	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	..	..
Col. & Cin. Mid. 1st ext. 4½s, 1939.	85	Jan 19	85	Jan 19	85	Jan 19	..	..
Pitts & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946.	..	..	..	..	107¼	Jul 28,98	..	..
B. & O. SW. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990.	111	Feb 3	107⅜	Jan 12	108	Mar 13	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993.	94	Jan 23	93⅞	Jan 23	94	Jan 23	..	..
Do., do., trust receipts.	94	Jan 27	94	Jan 27	94	Jan 27	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043.	32½	Jan 11	32	Jan 11	32½	Jan 11	..	..
Do. do., Series B, 2043.	13¼	Jan 28	10¾	Jan 16	12	Feb 23	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates.	11½	Feb 10	11¼	Feb 10	11½	Feb 10	..	..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911.	130¼	Jan 30	123	Apr 11	128½	May 22	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates.	128¾	May 21	120	Mar 15	128	June 3	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905.	109	Jan 30	103	Mar 17	104½	May 19	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates.	105	Apr 28	102½	Feb 25	105	June 5	..	..
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1947.	112	Jan 30	108¾	Jan 6	112	Jan 30	..	..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1949.	80	Feb 4	80	Feb 4	80	Feb 4	..	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945.	115¾	Jul 14	102¾	May 13	115¼	July 21	115	115½
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941.	117½	Apr 5	117½	Apr 5	117½	Apr 5	114¾	..
Bkyn. Q. Co. & S. 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1941.	108¼	Apr 29	105¾	Jan 4	107¼	July 21	..	..
Brooklyn Union El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950.	104⅜	Jul 8	103½	Jun 29	103⅝	July 21	..	104½
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938.	..	..	..	..	74	Sep., 90	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937.	111	Feb 20	107¼	Jan 7	110	July 21	108¾	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921.	129	Jun 28	127½	Mar 15	129	June 28	128¾	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922.	130¼	Jul 6	120	May 15	130¼	July 6	128¾	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943.	..	..	..	..	103	Ap 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913.	..	..	..	..	100	Feb., 96	..	..
Buff., St. Mary's & Southwest. 5s, 1927.	105	Feb 17	101½	Feb 8	105	May 12	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906.	109½	May 16	106	Jun 10	108	July 12	108	..
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934.	117½	May 19	111	Jan 7	116½	July 20	116½	117½
Do., do., registered.	110½	Feb 4	110½	Feb 4	110½	Feb 4	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927.	..	..	..	..	140	Fe 14, 97	..	..
C. R. I. Falls & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921.	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	..	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908.	111¼	Jun 12	108	Jul 5	108¾	July 17	108	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1913.	112	Feb 24	109	Mar 6	111	July 11	111¼	..
Do., do., registered.	..	..	..	..	106	Ja 30, 97	..	..
Central Br. Union Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948.	93⅜	Jan 31	91	Mar 28	91½	May 12	88	89½
Cen. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937.	96	Apr 26	95	Jan 18	96	Apr 26	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945.	120	Jun 20	116½	Mar 28	120	June 29	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1915.	100¼	Apr 20	91¾	Jan 31	97	July 21	96⅞	97¼
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945.	44¾	Feb 23	38	Feb 8	41¼	July 21	41	42
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945.	15	Feb 20	11	Apr 10	13	July 14	..	..
Do. 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945.	7¾	Feb 27	6	May 31	6	June 16	..	..
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946.	..	..	..	..	95	De 23, 98	..	..
Do., Middle Ga. & Atl. 5s, 1947.	102	Jun 20	102	Jun 20	102	June 20	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946.	..	..	..	..	99	Jul 6, 98	..	..
Cent. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902.	112	Jan 11	100½	May 3	110	June 6	110¼	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908.	112½	Mar 20	112½	Mar 20	112½	Mar 20	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987.	120¼	Jun 24	115¾	Jan 4	121	July 21	121	121¾
Do., registered.	121¼	Jul 22	112½	Jan 7	121½	July 22	..	..
Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal con. as. 7s, 1900.	102¼	Apr 1	99¾	Jan 7	100½	July 13	..	100¼
Do., 8s, 1912.	100	May 6	87¾	Jan 11	100	May 6	6	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921.	116¾	Jul 11	114	Apr 27	116¾	July 11	115	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1890.	..	..	..	..	104	No 13, 97	..	..
Cen. Pac. ext. g. 5s, Ser. A, B, C, D, 1898.	..	..	..	..	103	Fe 24, 98	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898.	..	..	..	..	102	Fe 21, 98	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1899, Speyer certs.	100	Jun 6	103¼	Mar 20	107⅜	July 20	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1901, Speyer certs.	107½	Feb 24	103	Mar 20	103¼	Mar 23	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. cts. dep. E, 1900.	..	..	..	..	103	Oct 20,98	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900.	108½	Mar 11	105¼	Feb 23	108½	Mar 29	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates.	113¼	Jun 15	112¾	Jun 19	112¾	June 19	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939, Speyer certs.	125⅜	May 27	122¼	Feb 10	122⅝	July 20	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1890.	110⅜	Mar 14	107	Apr 10	107	Apr 10	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates.	112	Apr 19	112	Apr 19	112	Apr 19	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918.	122¾	May 27	122¼	May 19	122¼	May 27	..	..
Do., Speyer certificates.	122⅝	Jun 19	121¾	Jun 19	121¾	June 28	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899.	105	Mar 10	101	Jan 10	104½	Apr 5	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates.	109¼	Jun 2	105½	Apr 15	108⅞	July 7	..	..
North. Pac. of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907.	..	..	..	..	98	Au 6, 97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938.	..	..	..	..	105½	De 19, 98	..	..
Ches. & Ohio g. 6s, Series A, 1908.	116½	Jun 14	117	Apr 14	119½	June 14	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1911.	121¼	Feb 21	118½	Mar 2	120	June 28	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.	121	Apr 25	117¾	Jan 3	119	July 18	119	119⅜
Do., do., registered.	118½	Mar 15	117	Jun 2	117	June 2	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992.	97¼	Jul 12	90¾	Jan 4	97½	July 22	97¼	97¾
Do., do., registered.	97¼	Jul 18	92¾	Jan 18	92¾	Jan 18	..	..
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989.	108	Jun 27	104	Jul 21	104	July 21	104	..
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989.	100	Jun 19	100	Jun 19	100	June 19	99	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940.	..	..	..	..	95¼	My 27,98	..	..
Warm Springs Valley 5s, 1941.	101	Apr 29	101	Apr 26	101¼	Apr 29	101	103
Ellz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902.	104	Feb 7	101¾	Apr 7	103	July 22	103	..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903.	110¾	Apr 19	108	May 5	108	June 12	108½	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900.	107¼	Jan 6	104	Feb 1	104	Feb 1	100	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900.	106¾	Feb 24	106¾	Feb 24	106¾	Feb 24	105	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912.	..	..	..	..	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903.	117¾	Jun 20	113¾	Jul 20	113¾	July 20	113¾	114
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901.	103	Mar 16	104⅝	Feb 15	105	May 16	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913.	113	Apr 24	109¾	May 10	112½	July 15	111	112¾
Do., convertible 5s, 1903.	151¾	Feb 18	125¾	Jan 6	135¾	July 6	137	148
Do., Iowa sinking fund 5s, 1919.	110¾	Jan 12	105¾	May 1	110	June 12	107¾	..
Do., do., 4s, 1919.	106½	Jan 28	105	Feb 27	106½	June 26	106⅝	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922.	105	May 26	101¾	Jan 26	105	July 20	104	105
Do., 4s, 1921.	103	Feb 3	100	Apr 11	100	Apr 11	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905.	..	..	..	..	107¼	Jan., 96	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927.	113⅝	Jul 21	105¾	Jan 3	113⅝	July 21	113¾	..
Do., do., registered.	111⅛	Jun 2	111⅛	Jun 2	111⅛	June 2	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911.	134	Jul	6	129	Mar 15	131	July 6	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926.	108	Mar 24	105¾	Apr 27	108⅝	July 21	..	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur. 6s, 1907.	116½	Apr	3	114	Jul	5	114	114½
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.	138	Jun 30	134	Jan 23	137	July 20	135	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937.	117¼	Jun 13	109¾	Jan 16	115½	July 20	114	115
Do., do., registered.	..	..	..	..	103½	No 18, 98	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936.	107	Feb 23	107	Feb 23	107	Feb 23	106½	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
Louisv., N. w Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910.	118¾	Jun	9	114¾	Jan 17	118¾	June 9	..	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947.	108¾	May 17	92	Jan 10	107½	June 19	..	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947.	119¾	Jun	9	104	Jan	4	113	July 7	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R. D., 1912.	171½	Jun	9	160¾	Jan	7	170	July 6	170	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899.	168¾	Apr	10	163¼	Feb	16	168¾	Apr 10	170	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.	168¾	Apr	12	160½	Jan	16	168¾	May 20	170	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905.	174	Jun	9	169	Jan	3	171	June 9	170	..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908.	171	Jun	17	161	Jan	11	170	July 6	..	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909.	122¾	Jun	8	112¾	May	13	121¾	July 5	..	..
Do., 1st La. C. & Dav. 5s, 1919.	..	..	..	..	..	..	115½	No 30, 98	..	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910.	123½	May	12	118½	Jan	11	123¾	June 1	..	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910.	132¾	May	25	129	Jan	19	132¾	May 25	129½	..
Do., 5s, 1910.	..	..	..	..	..	..	103½	Dec 7, 98	111	113¾
Chi. & Pac. Div. 5s, 1910.	123	May	2	121¼	Feb	24	123	May 2	..	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921.	124	May	26	118¾	Jan	3	121¾	July 21	..	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926.	125¾	Jun	16	118¾	Jan	19	123	July 10	..	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910.	112¾	Jun	18	110	Mar	14	112¾	Apr 18	..	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921.	122¾	Jun	1	122¼	Jun	1	122¾	June 1	..	..
Do., W. s. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921.	123	Jun	1	119	Apr	8	123¾	July 17	..	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914.	118¾	May	18	115	Feb	6	118¾	May 18	..	..
Do., Far So. assn. g. 6s, 1924.	137½	Jul	18	137½	Jul	18	137½	July 18	130	..
Do., con. sinking fund 5s, 1919.	..	..	..	..	..	..	106¼	Jul 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916.	118¾	May	12	112¾	Feb	9	115¾	July 17	115	118
Do., g. m. & I. 5s, Series A, 1893.	114⅞	May	4	108½	Jan	11	111⅝	July 18	111½	..
Do., do., registered.	..	..	..	..	..	..	105¼	Fe 19, 98	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910.	121	Jun	10	121	Jun	10	121	July 1	121	..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913.	125	Jun	30	125	Jul	10	125	July 10	125	..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915.	145⅞	Jul	11	142⅞	May	4	145⅞	July 11	145	..
Do., gold 7s, 1902.	115	May	24	111¼	Jun	3	112¾	July 7	..	..
Do., do., registered.	114	Apr	14	113	Jan	13	114	Apr 14	..	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929.	122¾	Mar	13	116	Jan	6	118	July 17	..	120
Do., do., registered.	116	Jun	14	116	Jun	14	116	June 14	..	120
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929.	110¼	May	10	106¾	Apr	12	109	July 21	109	..
Do., do., registered.	109	Feb	3	105¾	Mar	28	105¾	Mar 28	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933.	123	Jan	30	121½	May	4	122¾	July 17	123¼	..
Do., registered.	..	..	..	..	..	..	119¼	De 27, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909.	111½	Mar	28	108	May	12	110	July 10	109	..
Do., do., registered.	..	..	..	..	..	..	109¾	Mr 19, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921.	118	Feb	9	117½	May	22	118	July 18	117	..
Do., do., registered.	..	..	..	..	..	..	117¾	Feb 7, 98	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926.	109	Feb	1	106	Apr	7	108	May 9	..	..
Do., registered.	106¾	Feb	20	106¾	Feb	20	106¾	Feb 20	..	..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987.	110¼	Jun	24	102½	Jan	3	110	July 20	..	..
Do., do., registered.	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	No 19, 98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901.	..	..	..	..	..	..	107¾	My 26,98	..	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898.	..	..	..	..	..	..	102¼	Ap 12,98	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907.	124	Jun	19	121	Jun	19	124	June 19	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905.	117½	Feb	6	117½	Feb	6	117½	Feb 6	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909.	111	Jan	3	111	Jan	3	111	Jan 5	..	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910.	113	Apr	24	113	Apr	24	113	Apr 24	..	..
Iowa Midland 8s, 1900.	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	Oct 21,98	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921.	143	Jul	7	130¼	May	3	140½	July 20	141	143
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907.	..	..	..	..	..	..	105½	Fe 24, 97	..	112½
Do., ext. and imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929.	125¼	May	22	117⅜	Feb	1	125¼	June 20	..	125
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924.	..	..	..	..	..	..	138	De 13, 98	..	..
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925.	146	Jul	6	140	Mar	6	146	July 6	..	..
Do., income g. 1911.	114⅜	Jun	17	114¾	Jun	17	114¾	June 17	..	..
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, 1917.	126⅝	Jun	27	121½	Jan	10	124	July 7	122	..
Do., do., registered.	134½	May	19	132	Jun	6	133½	June 13	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988.	102¾	May	17	104¾	Jan	4	108¾	July 21	108	108¼
Do., do., registered.	107¾	Apr	6	105⅜	Mar	7	107¾	Apr 6	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905.	98	Jan	27	98	Jan	9	98½	May 1	..	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905.	86	Jul	20	83	May	9	86	July 20	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1905.	93½	May	18	93½	May	18	93½	May 18	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923.	114	Apr	25	105½	Jan	12	114	June 27	113	114

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Do., do., small.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	Ap 15, 97
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930.	141	May 11	140	Jan 9	137½	July 12	137	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918.	138	Mar 27	131½	May 8	131½	June 21	136	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919.	134	Jan 12	131	Apr 18	132¾	July 7	133	..
Northern Wisconsin 1st 6s, 1930.	140	Mar 23	140	Mar 23	140	Mar 23	..	..
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919.	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	Jul 22,97
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932.	123	May 4	120¼	Jul 11	120¼	July 11	122	122½
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947.	102¾	Jun 5	93½	Jan 3	100¼	July 14	99¼	100
Chi. & W. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921, coupon off.	99¾	Jun 28	99¾	Jun 28	98½	June 28	99	100
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905.	..	..	..	..	119	Oct 26,97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937.	..	..	..	..	103½	Mr 13, 97	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941.	118	May 5	112	Feb 9	113	May 5	114½	..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922.	..	..	..	..	105¾	Apr., 95	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st 5s, 1917.	91	Mar 30	70¼	Jan 25	91	June 9	..	..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993.	98	Jan 26	87¾	Jan 12	95½	July 21	93	..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939.	97	Jun 20	95¾	May 27	97	June 20	..	97
St. Louis Div. 1st coll. trust g. 4s, 1990.	103⅝	Feb 3	99¾	Jan 7	102½	July 12	102	..
Do., do., registered.	99	May 4	99	May 4	99	May 4	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940.	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	Oct., 95
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940.	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	Au 31, 98
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991.	97	Apr 22	95	Feb 21	96½	Apr 24	96	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936.	104	Jan 27	102	Jan 3	103½	Mar 30	104	..
Do., con. 6s, 1929.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	Nov., 94
C. h., Kan. & C. ev., con. 1st g. 5s, 1924.	118¼	May 31	118½	May 31	118½	June 14	110½	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900.	103½	Apr 29	103½	Apr 20	103½	Apr 29	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940.	88½	Jan 28	82¾	Apr 7	85	July 21	84¾	86½
Do., income 4s, 1990.	33	Jan 10	22	Jan 3	30	June 30	..	30
C., C., C. & Ind. con. g. 7s, 1914.	..	..	..	..	135½	May 11	138½	140
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934.	137½	Jun 23	134¼	Jul	6	134¼	July 18	135	..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s, 1901.	108¼	Feb 10	108¼	Feb 10	108¼	Feb 10	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933.	108¾	Jul	2	102	Jul	11	108½	July 20	108¼	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938.	124½	Jun 16	128	Feb 15	134½	June 16	130	..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947.	69	Jan 12	62	Jul	11	62¾	July 22	62	63
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947.	70	Jun 12	70¼	Mar 18	72	July 19	71	72
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929.	90	Jan 13	85¼	May 13	89¾	July 22	89¼	89½
Con. & Pas-umpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943.	..	..	..	..	102	Dec., 05	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907.	126½	Jun 15	126½	Jun 15	126½	June 15	125	..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906.	124¼	Jun 7	124¼	Jun 7	124¼	June 7	..	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914.	144	Jun 26	142	May 4	142	June 17	..	..
Do., 7s, 1900.	..	..	..	..	109	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901.	111	Mar 14	108½	May 3	108½	June 28	108½	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.	145½	May 1	143	Jan 20	143½	July 18	..	..
Do., registered.	..	..	..	..	140	Oct 26,98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921.	142½	May 18	138	Feb 9	138	July 17	138	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923.	118½	Apr 5	117	Feb 8	118¼	Apr 5	..	..
Do., term and improvement 4s, 1923.	103½	Jan 20	108½	Jan 20	108½	June 20	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900.	..	..	..	..	108	Aug 1, 98	104	..
Del. & Hud. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917.	..	..	..	..	146	Sep 13, 98	112	..
Do., do., registered.	..	..	..	..	143	May 4, 97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906.	120½	Apr 21	120¼	Apr 21	120¼	Apr 21	122	124½
Do., registered.	122	Jun 6	122	Jun 6	122	June 6	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906.	117¾	Feb 21	115	May 2	116	June 9	116	..
Do., do., registered.	117½	Jan 26	114½	Apr 17	116¼	June 16	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921.	153	Mar 29	150½	May 31	156½	May 31	150	..
Do., do., registered.	..	..	..	..	141	May 6, 98	..	..
Den. & Rio Grande 1st con. g. 4s, 1936.	104	May 31	100	Feb 27	100½	July 22	100	101
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1900.	101	Feb 20	105¾	May 4	105¾	May 25	..	..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928.	108¾	May 25	102¾	Jan 3	105¾	July 18	105½	106¼
Do., 1st con. g. 4½s, 1936.	112¾	Jun 13	108¾	Jan 9	109½	July 20	108½	109½
Denver Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s, 1933.	92	Jan 24	90	Jan 19	92	Jan 24	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917.	108	Apr 27	107¼	Apr 25	108	Apr 27	..	..
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s, 1995.	70	Jan 17	117	Feb 14	121½	July 10	..	..
Det., Mack. & Mar. ld. gt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911.	24	Jan 17	17½	Mar 25	18½	July 22	..	..
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937.	111	Mar 23	105	Jun 13	110	July 6	..	..
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928.	..	..	..	..	..	..	92¼	Fe 11, 98
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937.	116	Jun 14	111¾	Jan 16	114	July 14	..	..
Elgin, Jol. & East. 1st g. 5s, 1941.	110	Apr 25	103¾	Jan 3	109	July 22	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.	118	Jun 22	115½	Feb 15	118	June 22	121	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.	121	May 25	121	May 25	121	May 25	121¾	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.	116¾	Jul 11	116½	Jul 11	116½	July 11	116	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.	123¾	Mar 30	121	Jan 20	121	June 21	121½	..

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, July 22, total transactions included 1,537,522 shares of stock, $9,561,000 bonds, with $35,000 Government and $5,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, are:

STOCKS.

	July 23,'98.	July 22,'98.	Decrease.
R. R. & M....	751,325	1,527,522	*775,997
Banks	41	20	21
Mining	3,600	200	3,400

BONDS.

	July 23,'98.	July 22,'98.	Decrease.
R. R. & M....	$17,473,000	$9,561,000	$7,912,000
State	11,500	5,000	6,500
Government ...	1,054,000	35,000	1,019,000

*Increase.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

Following is a list of the stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sm. & Ref.	4	Louis. & Nash.....	1½
Am. Sm. & Ref. pf..	2¾	Met. Street Ry....	3
Am. Steel Hoop pf..	1¾	Mobile & Ohio.....	1
Am. Tin Plate.....	1	Nat. Biscuit.....	2
B'klyn Rapid Trans..	2¾	Nat. Lead.....	1¾
Chi., B. & Q.....	1¼	P. C., C. & St. L..	5¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac....	1¾	St. L. & S. W. pf....	1¾
Cont. Tobacco.....	1¼	St. P. & Duluth.....	4½
Cont. Tob. pf.....	2½	Third Avenue.....	4
General Electric.....	1¼	Twin City R. T.....	1
Ill. Central.....	1¼	U. S. Leather.....	1
Iowa Central pf.....	3½	U. S. Leather pf....	1¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting.....	1¼	Manhattan	1¾
Am. Sp. Mfg.....	1¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	3½
B'klyn Un. Gas.....	4	pf.	3½
Consol. Gas Co.....	4¾	Nat. Steel Co.....	1¾
Federal Steel.....	1¾	N. Y. Air Brake....	17
Federal Steel pf....	1¾	O. R. R. & N. pf....	1½
H. B. Claflin.....	2	Reading 2d pf.....	1
Int. Paper.....	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1½
Int. Paper pf.....	1	U. S. Rubber pf....	2
Lake Erie & West....	1		

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Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. of N. J. gen. 5s., r.2		Kanawha & Mich. 4s.1	
2d. F. & I. 5s.....	1½	Nor. Pac. prior 4s, r.1	
Det. & Mack. 4s.....	1	St. Jo. & Gr. I. 1st..	1¾
Int. & G. N. 3d.....	1		

Bonds Declined.

Hocking Val. 4½s....	1	Peo. & East. 1st....	1
Kansas City & P. 1st.	2	Stand. R. & T. Inc..	2
M., L. S. & W. 1st..	2½	Tol., St. L. & K. C.	
O. R. R. & N. 4s....	1	1st. r	1

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, July 24.

Daylight Prism Company—Books close.
National Salt Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Northern Pacific Railway—Books open for transfer of common stock.

Tuesday, July 25.

Hamilton Trust Company, Brooklyn—Books close.
Homestake Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Municipal Gas Company, Albany—Books close.
National Surety Company—Dividend payable.

Wednesday, July 26.

Chicago Great Western Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred A stock.
Nassau Trust Company—Books close.
Southern Pacific Railway—Special meeting.

Thursday, July 27.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad—Books close.
Montana Ore Purchasing Company—Dividend payable.

Friday, July 28.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad—Dividend payable.
Michigan Central Railroad—Dividend payable.

Saturday, July 29.

American Steel Hoop Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Tin Plate Company—Dividend payable on preferred

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

	Exchanges.	Balances.
July 22.....	$981,471,913	$55,532,502
July 15.....	1,196,806,402	63,965,319
*July 8.....	1,020,944,953	64,469,370
July 1.....	1,165,838,116	66,853,468
June 24.....	945,738,533	62,452,826
June 17.....	1,137,402,946	66,904,470
June 10.....	1,039,293,504	56,814,127
*June 3.....	954,342,888	56,274,005
May 27.....	1,231,015,611	69,939,059
May 20.....	1,215,292,959	69,891,513
May 13.....	1,206,883,511	77,221,294
May 6.....	1,439,472,985	72,052,491
April 29.....	1,201,119,363	67,732,655
April 22.....	1,206,749,049	77,757,3588
April 15.....	1,424,346,265	82,334,464
April 8.....	1,553,969,641	77,373,358
April 1.....	1,250,839,107	60,915,594
March 25.....	1,247,937,065	74,448,286
March 18.....	1,246,322,759	67,781,545
March 11.....	1,201,870,387	70,573,526
March 4.....	1,302,090,599	74,089,201
*Feb. 25.....	1,173,231,403	50,387,272
*Feb. 18.....	985,777,722	50,387,272
Feb. 11.....	1,132,485,998	54,866,284
Feb. 4.....	1,228,431,208	70,245,718
Jan. 28.....	1,494,429,985	67,281,464
Jan. 21.....	1,460,245,846	86,172,487
Jan. 14.....	1,251,904,989	72,024,846
Jan. 7.....	1,160,345,813	65,442,251
Dec. 24.....	1,022,436,920	48,476,573
Dec. 17.....	1,119,883,255	50,824,052
Dec. 10.....	954,918,136	54,514,911
Dec. 3.....	1,001,178,114	51,224,114
*Nov. 26.....	855,664,457	39,002,257
Nov. 19.....	1,065,708,461	49,312,197
*Nov. 12.....	847,498,507	46,118,724
Nov. 5.....	970,393,571	49,543,429
Oct. 29.....	791,118,985	46,483,441
Oct. 22.....	760,330,562	50,873,324
Oct. 15.....	849,899,109	56,056,370
Oct. 8.....	889,655,649	49,631,052
Oct. 1.....	774,094,031	41,009,268
Sept. 24.....	814,737,560	50,621,256
Sept. 17.....	851,162,633	48,805,691
*Sept. 10.....	670,977,048	38,000,001
Sept. 3.....	838,054,779	45,586,208
Aug. 27.....	762,047,004	40,032,328
Aug. 20.....	843,316,542	44,482,504
Aug. 6.....	741,358,272	50,354,966
July 30.....	644,528,336	39,372,795
July 23.....	620,290,419	46,140,452

*Five days.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, July 23.—The following advances in American stocks took place in the stock market last week: Illinois Central, 3; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 3; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, 3; Union Pacific shares, 3; New York Central, 1; Northern Pacific, 1; Pennsylvania, 3; New York, Lake Ontario & Western, 3; Missouri, Kansas & Texas, 3.

Denver & Rio Grande preferred fell, 3; Erie preferred, 1; Canadian Pacific, 1; Chesapeake & Ohio, 3; Denver & Rio Grande common, 3; Louisville & Nashville, 3; Reading, 3.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s....	112	115
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s....	107	..
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s,.....	95	100
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock..	38	41
Bleecker St. & F. Fy 1st 7s....	102	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue..	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st..	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d..	115	118
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.....	115	120
Broadway Surface 2d.....	105	106
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s...	101	..
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s.	117	..
Brooklyn City Railroad.....	249	251
Brooklyn City & New. 1st.....	116	120
Brooklyn El. bonds.....	103	103½
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock..	100	103
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols..	110	..
Central Crosstown	250	270
Central Crosstown 1st 6s.....	125	..
Central Park, N. & E. River...	190	..
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s...	111	115
Christopher & Tenth Street...	170	175
Cleveland Electric con. 5s....	105	107
Coney Island & Brook. stock...	300	320
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s..	103	106
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	60	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s.....	111	112
Columbus (Ohio) stock.....	97	101
Columbus (Ohio), 5s.....	111	115
Columbus Crosstown 1st 5s....	103	104
D. D., E. B. & B. stock.....	150	165
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s.....	118	125
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip..	102	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad.....	285	..
Eighth Avenue 6 per cent. scrip.	108	..
42d St. & Grand St.....	400	420
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av...	94	98
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st..	117	140
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d..	89	92
Kings County El. 4s, (new)....	94½	95½
Louisville St. Railway com....	42	44
Louisville St. Ry. pf.....	111	113
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (Bklyn)..	113	..
Nassau Electric 4s.....	95	97
New Orleans Tr. com., (new)	21	22
New Orleans Tr. pf., (new)....	90½	98
Ninth Avenue	170	180
North Jersey Street Railway..	35½	36½
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s....	94	95
North Shore Traction, com.....	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.....	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds...	103½	104½
Rochester Railway	20	24
Rochester Railway con. 6s.....	107	110
Sixth Avenue stock	203	220
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s.....	105	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s.....	115	120
South Ferry 1st 5s.....	110	113
Steinway R R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st..	115	116
Twenty-third Street.....	390	405
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s....	100	108
Union Railway	190	200
Union Railway 1st 5s.....	113	116
United Traction, Providence...	101½	101½
United Trac., Prov., bonds....	115	116
Worcester Traction common...	32	35
Worcester Traction pf.....	105½	107

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry, new.....	53	55
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s.....	94½	95½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry.....	36	38
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry 5s....	95	96
Union Ferry.....	40½	42
Union Ferry bonds.....	101	102

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	215	225
Atlantic	200	225
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.....	295	310
Brooklyn	415	..
Central	1980	2010
City	375	..
Colonial	420	440
Continental	300	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust.....	1425	1450
Fifth Avenue.....	395	..
Franklin	310	..
German-American	35	..
Guaranty	600	..
Hamilton	265	..
Kings County	345	..
Knickerbocker	360	..
Lawyers' Surety	102	105
Lawyers' Title Insurance.....	145	155
Long Island Loan & Trust.....	250	260
Manhattan	235	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn.....	330	..
Mercantile	850	..
Metropolitan	390	..
Nassau	175	..
N. Y. Security & Trust.....	600	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust.....	1450	..
People's	305	320
Produce Exchange, (new stock).	202	204
Real Estate Trust Co.....	300	..
Standard	400	..
State	220	..
Title Guarantee & Trust.....	395	405
Trust Company of America....	288½	290
Union	1400	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust.....	485	..
United States.....	1610	..
Washington	300	..
Williamsburg	220	230

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked
Citizens'	115	120
Commonwealth	100	106
Continental	512	..
Eagle	245	250
Empire City	90	100
Farragut	110	..
German-American	515	..
Germania	275	..
Greenwich	165	170
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	175	185
Home	210	230
Kings County	180	..
Nassau, Brooklyn	155	..
New York	100	110
Niagara	180	..
North River	140	..
Pacific	175	180
Peter Cooper.....	115	125
Phenix, Brooklyn	195	205
Rutgers	..	100
Stuyvesant	70	80
United States	117	123
Westchester	300	..
Williamsburg City	420	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	425	..
American Exchange	181	..
Astor National	400	..
Bowery	285	305
Broadway	235	..
Butchers & Drovers'.....	85	..
Central	180	190
Chase	400	..
Chatham	305	320
Chemical	4100	..
Citizens'.....	142	..
City	1975	2050
Colonial	240	..
Columbia.....	180	..
Commerce	265	275
Continental	130	140
Corn Exchange	360	380
East River.....	135	..
Eleventh Ward.....	165	..
Fifth Avenue	2750	3100
Fifth National.....	225	..
First National	2250	..
Fourth National	190	..
Fourteenth Street.....	145	165
Gallatin	375	..
Gansevoort	..	85
Garfield	1500	..
German-American	115	..
Germania	380	..
German Exchange	240	260
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	125	..
Hanover	725	..
Hide & Leather.....	117	..
Home	100	..
Importers & Traders'.....	535	..
Irving	165	..
Leather Manufacturers'.....	200	..
Liberty	225	..
Lincoln	750	..
Manhattan	250	..
Market & Fulton.....	225	..
Mechanics'.....	200	215
Mechanics & Traders'.....	..	101
Mercantile	100	..
Merchants'	175	..
Merchants' Exchange.....	120	..
Metropolis	415	..
Mount Morris	240	..
Mutual	140	..
Nassau	152½	..
National Union	330	..
New Amsterdam	405	..
New York.....	245	..
New York County.....	1500	..
New York National Exchange.	116	..
Nineteenth Ward.....	100	..
Ninth National.....	90	95
North America	180	..
Oriental	190	..
Pacific	170	..
Park	500	520
People's	200	..
Phenix	107	114
Plaza	450	..
Produce Exchange	127½	..
Republic	190	..
Riverside	190	..
Seaboard	225	..
Second National.....	550	..
Seventh National.....	100	..
Shoe & Leather.....	103	108
State of New York	125	135
Twelfth Ward.....	130	..
Union Square.....	210	230
Western	325	..
West Side.....	300	..
Yorkville	210	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s....	100½	102
Amalgamated Copper	97½	98
American Air Power.....	70	75
American Bank Note Co.....	49	52
American Grocery 1st pf....	..	7
American Press Association....	100	107
American Soda Fountain.....	5	10
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	45	50
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	10	15
American Typefounders'.....	49	51
American Graphophone	125	130
American Graphophone pf....	130	140
Anderson Tobacco	10	12
Barney & Smith Car	22	25
Barney & Smith pf.....	80	85
Barney & Smith Car 6s.....	106	107
Beet Sugar	30	32
Beet Sugar pf.....	81½	84
Bliss, E. W.....	132	140
Bliss, E. W., pf.....	125	130
British Columbia Copper.....	10	10¾
Carter-Crume pf.....	60	80
Celluloid Company.....	88	92
Central & South American Tel.	113	114
Central Fireworks.....	14	16
Central Fireworks pf.....	57½	60
Chesebrough Mfg.....	340	345
Ches. & Potomac Tel. stock....	75	80
Consolidated Car Heating.....	48	55
Consolidated Fireworks com...	6	15
Consolidated Fireworks pf.....	60	70
Cramps' Ship and Eng. Bldg...	81	86
Distilling Company of America.	20	22
Distilling Co. of America pf....	56	57½
Eastman Kodak Co.....	100	110
Electric Boat	15	17
Electric Boat pf.....	..	45
Electric Vehicle.....	..	100
Electric Vehicle pf.....	115	125
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid.	1¼	1⅝
Empire & Bay State Tel.....	76	..
Erie & Western Trans.....	85	95
Flemington Coal & Coke.....	24	26
General Carriage	34¾	37½
General Chemical	80	..
General Chemical pf.....	96	101
General Electric Automobile....	10	15
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.....	116	120
Havana Commercial	27	28
Havana Commercial pf.....	67½	69
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling ..	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	54	56
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds.	96	..
Hoboken Land & Imp.....	110	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s.....	105	..
Hudson River Telephone.....	106	110
Illinois Transportation.....	5⅝	6
International Power	74	77
International Pump	24	28
International Pump pf.....	66½	68½
Iron Steamboat	5	6¼
Iron Steamboat 6s.....	60	70
J. B. Stetson com.....	75	..
J. B. Stetson pf.....	115	..
Journeay & Burnham com.....	5	..
Journeay & Burnham pf.....	25	..
Lanston Monotype.....	90	95
Lorillard pf., ex dividend.....	116½	117½
Madison Square Garden stock..	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s..	35	35
Markeen Copper	8	9
Mergenthaler Linotype.....	200	210
Michigan Pen. Car bonds.....	106¾	107½
Mosler Safe Co. pf.....	..	100
National Gramophone	87	98
National Salt.....	40	45
National Salt pf, ex-div.....	74	77
National Wall Paper deb. stock.	70	80
New England Transportation..	9½	10¼
N. Y. Biscuit bonds, 6s.....	110½	114
N. Y. Transportation.....	21⅞	22¼
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone.....	180	190
Nicaragua Construction, new....	..	10
Old Dominion Steamship.....	90	..
Otis Elevator	35½	37½
Otis Elevator pf, ex-div.....	91½	93
Penn. Salt Mfg.....	109	..
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat.....	132	140
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E....	22	23
Pratt & Whitney com.....	4½	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.....	40	50
Procter & Gamble.....	370	380
Procter & Gamble pf.....	190	200
Republic Iron & Steel.....	16½	17
Republic Iron & Steel pf.....	62	62½
R. J. Perkins Horseshoe pf....	25	..
Royal Baking Powder, ex-div..	98½	98¾
Rubber Goods	31½	32
Rubber Goods pf.....	94¾	96
Safety Car Heating & Light....	150	155
Simmons Hardware com.....	140	145
Simmons Hardware pf.....	125	130
Singer Mfg. Co.....	520	550
Standard Coupler	..	30
Standard Oil	405	407
Susquehanna Coal 6s.....	120	..
Swift & Co.....	101¼	102
Swift & Co. 1st 6s.....	108	110
Tennessee Copper	19¾	20
Texas & Pacific Coal.....	62	66
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st.....	107	..
Trenton Potteries com.....	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf.....	53	53
Trow Directory, new.....	55	65
Union Steel & Chain.....	27⅞	27⅞
Union Steel & Chain pf.....	68	69
Union Switch & Signal.....	83	88
Union Switch & Signal pf.....	120	125
United Shoe Machinery com...	35	37
United Shoe Machinery pf....	25	27½
Union Typewriter com.....	23	24
Union Typewriter 1st pf.....	114	116½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.....	118	121
United States Envelope 1st 6s..	111	112½
United States Glass.....	33	35
United States Glass pf.....	80	85
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar..	½	¾
United Verde Extension.....	3	5
*Wahnita Copper	6¾	7¼
Westinghouse Air Brake.....	440	450
Worthington Pump pf.....	109½	110¾

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	67¾	68¾
Baltimore 1st 5s	111	113
Bay State	1⅞	2
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with int....	85	87
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock.....	8	9¼
Central Union Gas bonds.....	106½	107½
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s....	108	106
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 5s....	103½	106
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s.....	108	..
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s.....	106	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. con 6s.....	118	126
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s..	104½	106½
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.).....	45	50
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s.	101	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark..	58	60
Consol. Gas of Newark bonds.	105	106
Consolidated Gas of N. J.....	21	24
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds.	87	90
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)..	92	96
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds..	108	110
Essex & Hudson Gas.....	42½	44
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock.....	60	65
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s.....	76	79
Grand Rapids stock	103	105
Grand Rapids bonds.....	103	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill.....	50	62
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s.....	71	74
Indianapolis stock.....	110	120
Indianapolis 1st 6s.....	104½	106
Lafayette (Ind.) stock.....	60	65
Lafayette 1st 6s	80	84
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock.	48	52
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s.	67	70
Madison (Wis.) Gas.....	78	82
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s.....	107	111
Mutual of New York.....	280	310
New Amsterdam	31½	31⅝
New Amsterdam pf.....	57½	58½
New Amsterdam 1st 5s.....	101	102
New England Gas & Coke....	20½	22
New England G. & C. bonds..	79	80
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.....	111	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con....	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds.	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co..	55	56
N. Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109
Ohio & Indiana stock.....	48	52
Ohio & Indiana bonds.....	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.).....	45	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s.....	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock.....	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds.....	88	91
Standard Gas, New York.....	112	..
Standard Gas, New York, pf..	135	138
Standard Gas, New York 1st...	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock.....	16	19
Syracuse Gas 5s.....	79	83
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee..	98	98½
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee.	108	110
Williamsburg 1st 6s.....	101	103

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlanta & Charlotte.....	127	..
Bald Eagle Valley.....	200	..
Boston & Providence.....	300	..
Cayuga & Susquehanna	200	..
Columbus & Xenia.....	214	217
Delaware & Bound Brook.....	175	185
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.....	102	..
Erie & Pittsburg.....	155	165
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.....	138	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.....	120	..
Grand River Valley.....	113	..
Inter-Ocean Tel. Co.....	120	..
Kansas City, St. L. & C. pf....	150	..
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids....	145	..
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.....	175	..
Naugatuck	252	265
New York & Harlem.....	380	..
N. Y., Lackawanna & Western.	133	135
Northwest Tel. Co.....	115	..
Norwich & Worcester pf.....	206	..
Old Colony, ex div.....	202¼	..
Oswego & Syracuse.....	209	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.....	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley.....	182	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough.....	140	..
Providence & Worcester.....	275	..
Rome & Clinton.....	125	..
Troy & Greenbush.....	140	..
Utica & Black River.....	175	..
Utica, Chen. & Sus. Valley....	150	154
Unit. N. J. R. R. & C. Co., ex d.	274	..
Valley of New York.....	112	..

Outside Securities.

Continued from Page 1.

clines have occurred during the past week, and it may be that there will be more of the irregular, hesitating market that has prevailed for some time past, but many observers of the market are of the opinion that the market is likely to improve from this time on. At all events, all the indications point to the probability of much improvement coincident with the renewal of active business in the Fall.

During the week the copper stocks, the electric stocks, and several of the industrial stocks declined, while the stocks that showed the greatest improvement for the week were Standard Oil, Trust Company of America, and a few of the industrial issues. The local gas situation was not improved, and the New Amsterdam Gas issues all ended the week with net losses amounting to 1 point or more. The New Amsterdam Gas stocks were prominent on several days and fluctuated sharply. The common stock ended the week at 31¼ bid, a net loss of 2¾ points; the preferred stock closed at 57½ bid, a net loss of 1 point, and the bonds lost 1½ points, closing at 101 bid. The outcome of the local gas war is still in doubt, and such indications as there are point to an indefinite prolongation of the struggle, but there are still many who hold to the view that a settlement is not far off. These point to the relative stability of the gas stocks as an indication that the large holders of these stocks, and more particularly of the New Amsterdam Gas stocks, who are in a position to know the real facts in the case, are of the opinion that an early settlement of the struggle is likely, and consequently further depression of these stocks improbable. Others attribute the seeming support given to the New Amsterdam Gas issues to absorption of the stocks by the short interest that is said to be fairly large in these issues. It is generally admitted, however, that the immediate future of these stocks depends upon the settlement or prolongation of the present opposition between the several companies, and how long that opposition is to last is still a mystery.

Among the most active stocks during the past week was Rubber Goods, both issues of which made large net gains for the month. The common stock closed at 31½ bid, a net gain of 5½ points, and the preferred stock, which sold up to 85½, closed at 84¾ bid, showing a net gain of 3¼ points. The strength of these stocks was due to very satisfactory reports of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company's business, which included statements to the effect that the company had made a valuable contract with the recently organized American Bicycle Company and had effected other favorable agreements that would serve to increase the earnings of the Rubber Goods Company. The buying of the stocks was called good, and the friends of the company confidently predicted much better prices for both issues of stock.

The electric stocks, all of which suffered net losses for the week, were erratic, and on one or two days very weak. During the week the lowest prices yet recorded for the transportation stocks were reached and two of the stocks sold considerably below the subscription prices. The declines were quickly followed by reactions, but only a part of the loss was made up, and at the end of the week each of the three transportation stocks showed a net loss of more than 1 point, New York Transportation losing nearly 3 points. This issue sold down to 19¼, but proportionally the decline was not as great as that which occurred in the other two stocks. New York and New England Transportation are traded in $10 per share paid in, and Illinois Transportation is traded in $5 per share paid in. On the sharp decline that occurred during the week the stock of the New England Company sold down to 9 and that of the Illinois Company to 4¼. Thus the two last named stocks sold much below their paid-in value, while the stock of the New York Company remained well above the book value of the stock. New York closed for the week at 21⅝ bid, New England at 9½ bid, and Illinois at 5⅜ bid. The stock of the parent company, the Electric Vehicle Company was also depressed, and at the close was offered at par against par bid on the previous Saturday.

The largest net gains for the week were made by Standard Oil, which gained 9 points net and Trust Company of America stock, which sold up to 290 and closed at 288½ bid, showing a net gain of 13 points. The demand for the stock of this new trust company, it is reported, is active and strong, and during the past week the stock was quite active on the curb. It is practically the only one of the trust company stocks that is dealt in to any extent on the curb, although there has been of late also some trading in Produce Exchange Trust Company stock.

A stock not usually active, but which during the past week was traded in to a considerable extent was National Gramophone. Between 500 and 700 shares of the stock changed hands, and the price advanced from 83 to 90. The stock closed at 87 bid, showing a net gain of 4 points. Excellent reports were had of the company's earnings, and it was said that the present business of the company is much in excess of that of last year. Friends of the company are predicting higher prices for the stock, pointing to the fact that 90 is very low for a stock that for about two years already has paid regularly 1 per cent. a month.

The copper stocks all suffered net losses for the week. Amalgamated Copper was irregularly declining early in the week, and after regaining much of the loss declining again on Saturday. It lost 1½ points net, closing at 97½ bid.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1899 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing July 22. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.
105	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,500,000	July, 1899 3½	*206½	May 11	*206½	May 11	*206½ May 11, 1899
..	..	American Bank Note	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*43 Mar. 5, 1898
140	200	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1899 5	*140	Feb. 17	*130	Feb. 3	*140 Feb. 17, 1899
..	38	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	May 15, 1899 1	52½	Mar. 3	33	Jan. 3	30 July 1, 1899
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1899 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	*121 Nov. 28, 1898
7½	9	**B. & O. Southwest.** pf., tr. r.	19,767,500	....	9½	Apr. 12	7¾	June 23	8½ July 12, 1899
..	..	Beech Creek	5,695,000	July, 1899 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 Oct. 31, 1898
106½	..	Boston Air Line pf.	1,425,000	July, 1899 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	106¾ Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000	....	21	Feb. 15	21	Feb. 15	21 Feb. 15, 1899
32½	34½	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	6,000,000	....	35	Jan. 3	30¼	Mar. 25	35 June 6, 1899
73	75	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf.	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1899 1	78	Jan. 14	69	May 9	73 July 13, 1899
100	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Feb. 1, 1899 4	110	Jan. 31	100	Jan. 17	*110 May 22, 1899
93	96	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	July 1, 1899 75c	*92	May 26	85	Feb. 29	*92 May 26, 1899
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28¾ Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	Mar. 1, 1899 1¾	175½	Mar. 25	168	Jan. 11	171 April 5, 1899
..	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	3,479,500	Mar. 1, 1899 1¾	*190	Feb. 10	*192	Jan. 30	*198½ Feb. 15, 1899
123	126	Chicago & East. Ill. pf.	5,850,500	July 1, 1899 1½	125	Mar. 2	112¾	Jan. 3	122½ July 6, 1899
192	198	Chi. & Northwestern pf.	22,336,600	July 6, 1899 1¾	200	June 27	188	Jan. 19	*198½ July 13, 1899
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1899 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	102½ May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	July 1, 1899 1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 June 4, 1898
8	11	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling	3,000,000	....	10¾	Jan. 25	9	July 5	9 July 7, 1899
37¾	41	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling pf.	5,000,000	Oct., 1896 1½	45	Apr. 26	37¾	June 23	37¼ June 23, 1899
184	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	June 1, 1899 1¾	*188¼	June 28	184½	Mar. 6	*188¼ June 28, 1899
..	5	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf.	500,000	....	3½	Apr. 21	2	Apr. 14	*6 May 10, 1899
103	106	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1897 4	115	May 11	88	Jan. 6	109 June 26, 1899
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,429,230	....	8¾	Jan. 7	7	Feb. 6	*5 June 14, 1899
..	..	Colorado Midland pf.	4,951,800	....	22¼	Jan. 9	15½	July 14	15½ July 14, 1899
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf.	2,316,700	....	30	June 9	†10	Feb. 25	30 June 9, 1899
179	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	July 1, 1899 1¾	189	Jan. 26	189	Jan. 26	189 Jan. 26, 1899
50	56	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb., 1899 2	56	Mar. 23	52	Mar. 7	52½ May 1, 1899
106	122	**Des Moines & Ft. D.** pf.	763,000	Aug., 1898 6	110	June 13	80	Jan. 3	110 June 20, 1899
..	..	Detroit City Gas	4,313,000	....	85	May 12	63	Jan. 4	85 May 12, 1899
3½	4½	Dul., South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	....	5¾	Apr. 20	3	Apr. 14	4 June 26, 1899
9	11	Dul., South Shore & At. pf.	10,000,000	....	14	Apr. 22	7¾	Jan. 4	9 July 15, 1899
380	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July, 1899 3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*362½ Oct. 3, 1898
..	..	Erie 2d pf.	16,000,000	....	22½	Jan. 30	16¼	May 8	*19⅝ June 30, 1899
90	99	Erie Tel. & Tel.	5,000,000	May 15, 1899 1	99	July 5	*92¾	Jan. 14	97¼ July 15, 1899
82	85	**Evans. & Terre Haute** pf.	1,284,000	Apr. 15, 1899 2	85	June 13	70	Jan. 7	*80 July 7, 1899
30	32	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	3,298,200	....	32¼	May 15	17	Jan. 4	31 July 8, 1899
57	62	Flint & Père Marquette pf.	6,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899 1	65	May 19	43½	Jan. 35	57 July 11, 1899
..	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898 2	25	Jan. 5	15	June 6	15 June 6, 1899
22	24	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	....	30	Mar. 28	14	Feb. 1	20¼ June 9, 1899
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	July, 1899 1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*108½ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899 1½	*30	Mar. 23	*30	Mar. 23	*30 Mar. 23, 1899
..	..	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf.	2,000,300	May 1, 1899 1¼	*101	June 6	*99¼	Jan. 31	*101 June 6, 1899
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,000	May 1, 1899 1¼	*100	Feb. 28	*100	Feb. 28	*100 Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	Harlem	8,638,650	July 1, 1899 2	*390	Mar. 14	*382	Jan. 25	*390 Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	....	120½	May 2	57½	Jan. 3	*105 May 20, 1899
100	..	**Illinois Central** leased line	10,000,000	July, 1899 2	*103	July 13	*99¾	June 12	*101½ July 14, 1899
10½	15	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	....	15	Mar. 22	7¾	Jan. 13	18 July 5, 1899
3¼	5	Keokuk & Des Moines	26,000,000	....	5½	Feb. 1	3	May 9	3½ June 20, 1899
18	19	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,324,900	Apr. 15, 1899 ½	18	July 5	16	May 2	18 July 5, 1899
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,500,000	Jan. 1, 1899 1	*32	Jan. 25	*30½	Jan. 18	*32 Jan. 25, 1899
48	52½	Knickerbocker Ice of Chicago	4,000,000	July 1, 1899 1½	(63½	Feb. 23	45	Apr. 7	50½ July 12, 1899
74	75	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.) pf.	3,000,000	July 1, 1899 3	84	Feb. 17	72	June 24	74 July 7, 1899
200	210	**Lake Shore & Mich. So.**	49,466,500	Jan. 28, 1899 3½	208	Jan. 24	196½	Jan. 5	201¾ June 30, 1899
10	23	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	....	39	Apr. 25	5	Feb. 25	16 June 29, 1899
58	75	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	July 1, 1899 2½	90	Apr. 25	58	Apr. 24	90 Apr. 25, 1899
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June 30, 1899 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	*152 May 31, 1899
15	15¾	Met. West Side El., Chi.	7,500,000	....	16	May 5	14	Apr. 25	15½ July 13, 1899
185	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, 1899 3½	*185	June 1	176	Jan. 3	*185 June 1, 1899
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	*72½ Nov. 21, 1898
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	....	9¼	Jan. 14	3½	June 9	3½ June 9, 1899
5	7½	National Starch Mfg.	5,000,000	....	8⅞	May 3	4½	Mar. 17	*5⅛ May 9, 1899
50	59½	National Starch 1st pf.	3,000,000	May 1, 1898 2	50	Mar. 18	43	April 20	43 Apr. 20, 1899
10	20	Nat. Starch Mfg. 2d pf.	2,500,000	Jan., 1896 6	23	Feb. 9	13	Mar. 17	*15 Apr. 4, 1899
37	39	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 3, 1899 2	42	Jan. 25	37½	Apr. 24	*37 May 11, 1899
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & Western	10,000,000	July 1, 1899 1½	133	June 7	129½	Jan. 27	133 June 7, 1899
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 10, 1899 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	*350 Nov. 16, 1897
65	75	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar., 1898 2	79	Jan. 23	65	Mar. 7	68 June 29, 1899
35	35½	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	11,000,000	....	41	Jan. 23	29½	May 4	32½ July 11, 1899
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	July 15, 1899 1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*124 Jan. 28, 1897
66	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	July 10, 1899 1	70½	June 2	70	May 15	70½ June 2, 1899
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	....	*5	May 26	*5	May 26	*June 26, 1899
38	40	**Pacific Coast**	6,909,000	Apr. 17, 1899 1	51	Jan. 26	38	May 11	*39½ July 15, 1899
75	80	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	3,014,400	Apr. 17, 1899 2	67⅞	Feb. 21	58½	July 5	*55 July 15, 1899
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1899 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*16 Sep. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	June 1, 1899 1¾	*110	June 26	*110	June 26	*110 June 26, 1899
375	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	May 1, 1899 4	*375	June 17	*362	Feb. 16	*375 June 17, 1899
..	..	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	....	7	Jun. 10	4	May 27	4 June 19, 1899
4	5	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	July 1, 1899 2	121	Jan. 16	*117	May 16	*117 May 16, 1899
..	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago	10,714,200	July 1, 1899 1¾	*188¼	June 9	180	Jan. 19	*188¼ June 9, 1899
184	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	July, 1899 3	*137	Mar. 3	*137	Mar. 3	*137 Mar. 3, 1899
..	..	**Quicksilver**	5,768,700	....	4	Apr. 13	2¼	June 14	2¼ June 14, 1899
2	2½	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	May 15, 1899 ½	14	Apr. 13	8	Jan. 7	10 July 14, 1899
9½	10¾	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1, 1899 4	*194	May 11	*187	Feb. 14	*193 June 28, 1899
191	..	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sep. 30, 1898 2	43½	Feb. 3	25½	Jan. 4	*36 May 3, 1899
30	38½	Rio Grande Western pf.	6,500,000	May 1, 1899 1¼	86	Jan. 8	80	Jan. 3	79¾ July 13, 1899
70	80	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	10,000,000	May 15, 1899 1¼	130¼	Jan. 26	129¾	Mar. 1	*131¼ June 5, 1899
131	..	**St. J. & Grand Island**	4,000,000	....	6	Jan. 9	3¾	June 24	3¾ June 24, 1899
4	5	St. J. & Grand Island 1st pf.	5,491,000	Jan. 3, 1899 2	55	Jan. 7	38½	May 24	46 July 12, 1899
43	46	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	4,000,000	Mar. 1, 1899 3½	100	Jan. 23	88½	Jan. 5	103 July 1, 1899
102¼	104	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	12,646,800	Feb. 20, 1899 3½	182	June 26	170	Jan. 16	182 June 29, 1899
170	185	Silver Bullion certificates	.....	....	65	Apr. 28	60	Apr. 21	60¼ June 20, 1899
60	61	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1899 3½	*240	Mar. 2	*200	Mar. 2	*200 Mar. 10, 1899
200	..	Stand. Dis. & Dis. pf.	8,000,000	July 10, 1899 1¾	82½	Jan. 10	57½	June 28	61 July 12, 1899
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	June 30, 1899 1	..	.....	..	.....	*147 Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf.	3,721,100	June 30, 1899 3	..	.....	..	.....	*144½ Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	550,525	July, 1899 2½	..	.....	..	.....	100 Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Tenn. Coal & Iron** pf.	1,000,000	July 15, 1893 1	145	Mar. 28	111	Jan. 4	*140 June 12, 1899
..	..	Texas Central	2,640,400	....	..	.....	..	.....	10 July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,900	Jan. 16, 1899 4	..	.....	..	.....	*30½ Feb. 5, 1897
..	..	Texas Pacific Land Trust	10,370,000	....	15½	Jan. 17	11¼	June 10	12¾ June 26, 1899
12	13	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1893 1	25	Jan. 25	20	Jan. 21	20 Apr. 4, 1899
..	20	Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	8,705,000	July 25, 1898 1¼	42	Mar. 22	35	Jan. 25	42 Apr. 3, 1899
..	40	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	2,032,200	July 1, 1899 1¼	141	Feb. 24	117½	Jan. 6	*139 July 13, 1899
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	July 1, 1899 ½	..	.....	..	.....	64 July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July 10, 1899 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*215¾ Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,225,000	June 1, 1899 3½	..	.....	..	.....	165 Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1899 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*174 Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	May 15, 1899 1½	..	.....	..	.....	94½ Dec. 27, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,000,000	Nov. 23, 1897 2	..	.....	..	.....	3 Apr. 18, 1898
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.	8,813,098	....	..	.....	..	.....	*88 Sep. 23, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1899 3	98¼	Jan. 24	93¾	Mar. 6	*98 Mar. 15, 1899
50	55	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	2,500,000	....	60	Jan. 30	50	June 29	52 June 30, 1899
..	..	Wisconsin Central 2d in. paid.	8,067,900	....	8¼	June 27	8¼	June 27	8¼ June 27, 1899
..	..	Wisconsin Central pf., t. r.	2,549,200	....	5	Mar. 15	1¾	May 26	3 June 14, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Sale seller 30 days.

The Money Markets.

During the week just ended the money market steadily grew easier in tone, and, as it became more and more apparent that no gold would be shipped abroad, offerings became more and more liberal. At the beginning of the week there was a well-defined fear that, because of the uneasiness in British and Continental financial circles, the Bank of England would advance its discount rate and that, in response to this, the rate of sterling exchange would so advance as to draw gold in volume from New York. This fear was heightened by the advance in open market discounts abroad, and until Wednesday, there was current belief that the Bank of England's minimum discount figure would be raised to 4 per cent. When, however, the Transvaal situation took on a more favorable aspect, financial sentiment in London quickly changed and there was an immediate release of the money tension at that centre. In response to this the Bank of England failed to raise its discount rate, and open discounts dropped back to lower figures. This removed the necessity or gold snipments from New York, and consequently money eased here and was offered with liberality at lower rates than had previously prevailed.

Call rates were steady around 4½ per cent. at the beginning of the week, later dropped to 2 per cent., (although this could not be considered significant,) and thereafter held at 4 and 3½ per cent. to the end of the week. The bulk of call loans was made at the latter figures. There was an increasing demand for call accommodation and a fairly large business was done.

In the time department there was no material change in rates, although the tone was easier than heretofore, and the tendency toward a lower level. Offerings were not liberal at the beginning of the week, but before the close loans were easily obtainable on good mixed collateral. There was at all times, however, ample time accommodation for Stock Exchange followers, whose demands were only immediate, owing to the dullness of the stock market.

Mercantile paper was quiet throughout the week, and it was evident that banks and trust companies were taking advantage of the higher rates in the time department to place their funds in collateral loans. The offerings of paper increased, and at the end of the week brokers reported a greater accumulation than for some time. Much of the paper was said to come from dry goods merchants.

Wall Street bankers are divided in opinion as to the outlook for money rates. Many believe that firmness will be shown for some time to come because of the increased employment of money in trade operations, because of the necessities of Western farmers who are harvesting crops, and because of increased stock market activity which they expect. Others, however, believe that there will be a gradual decline and that, before Autumn, rates will be back to a low level again. Fears of gold shipments seem to have disappeared, although exchange market authorities say warningly that the financial sentiment abroad is nervous and likely to be affected by small developments, and that ordinarily unimportant developments may now materially influence the money markets there.

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DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Boston & Maine pf.	3	Sept. 1	Aug. 16	Aug. 21
Bur., C. R. & Northern	2	Aug. 1	July 5	Aug. 2
Bur., C. R. & Northern (extra)	2	Aug. 1	July 5	Aug. 2
Canada Southern	1	Aug. 1	July 3	July 17
Central of New Jersey (quarter)	1	Aug. 1	July 14	July 21
Chi. Gt. West. pf. A (semi-annual)	2	July 31	June 28	July 1
Chi., R. I. & Pacific (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	June 30	July 10
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf.	3½	Aug. 21	.....	.....
Cin., Ham. & Day. new pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 8	July 28	Aug. 9
Cin., Ports. & Va. pf.	2	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Des Moines & Ft. D. pf. (annual)	7	Aug. 1	July 5	Aug. 2
Great Northern pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
Hunt. & Broad Top Mt. pf.	3	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Illinois Central	2½	Sept. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 22
Lake Shore & Mich. S. (semi-annual)	3½	July 28	July 3	July 17
Louisville & Nashville	1½	Aug. 10	July 27	Aug. 10
Louisville & Nashville (extra)	½	Aug. 10	July 27	Aug. 10
Michigan Central	2	July 28	July 3	July 17
Northern Pacific	1	Aug. 3	July 11	July 24
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 5	Aug. 10	Aug. 21
Rio Grande Western pf.	$1.25	Aug. 1	.....	.....
St. J. & Grand Island 1st pf.	1	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Albany (N. Y.) Ry. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Albany (N. Y.) Ry. (extra)	1	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Boston Elevated	3	Aug. 15	.....	.....
Columbus, Ohio, St. Ry. (quarter)	1	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 1
Twin City Rap. Tran. Com.	1	Aug. 15	Aug. 11	Aug. 16.

BANK STOCKS.

Corn Exchange	6	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 2
German-American	3	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 2
Pacific (quarter)	2	Aug. 1	July 21	Aug. 1

TRUST COMPANY STOCKS.

Hamilton, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2	Aug. 1	July 25	Aug. 1
Nassau	3	Aug. 1	July 26	Aug. 2

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY STOCKS.

Phenix	5	On demand	.....	.....
Williamsburg	10	On demand	.....	.....
Williamsburg (extra)	2	On demand	.....	.....

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Am. Steel Hoop pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 29	July 14	July 29
Am. Tin Plate pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 29	July 14	July 29
American Tobacco (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 17	Aug. 2
American Tobacco pf. (quarter)	2	Aug. 1	July 17	Aug. 2
Bethlehem Steel	1	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Cambria Steel	60c	Aug. 15	.....	.....
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 2
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 2
Consolidated Car Heating Co.	1½	Aug. 15	July 31	Aug. 16
Consolidated Car Heat. Co. (extra)	1	Aug. 15	July 31	Aug. 16
Day Light Prism Co. (quarter)	2	July 31	July 24	July 31
D. Prism Co. pf. (semi-annual)	4	July 31	July 24	July 31
D. Prism Co. pf. (extra)	2	July 31	July 24	July 31
Edison El. Ill. of Boston (quarter)	2	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 2
Electric Company of America	50c	July 25	.....	.....
Flat Top Coal Land	½	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Flat Top Coal Land pf.	1	Aug. 1	.....	.....
General Electric pf.	1½	July 31	.....	.....
Harrison Bros. & Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 3
Henderson Bridge	2½	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 2
Homestake Mining (monthly)	25c	July 25	July 20	July 25
Homestake Mining (extra)	25c	July 25	July 20	July 25
International Pump pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 1
Lawyers' Title Insurance	2½	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
Montana Ore Pur. Co. (quarter)	$1	July 27	July 17	July 27
Municipal Gas Albany (quarter)	2½	Aug. 1	July 25	Aug. 2
National Salt Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 24	July 20	July 25
National Surety Company	5	July 25	July 14	July 25
Omaha Water 1st pf.	2½	Aug. 10	.....	.....
Omaha Water 2d pf.	1	Aug. 10	.....	.....
Procter & Gamble common	6	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Pullman's Palace Car (quarter)	1½	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Quincy Mining	$6	Aug. 15	July 20	Aug. 1
Rochester Gas & Electric pf.	3	Aug. 1	July 21	Aug. 1
St. Paul Gas Light (quarter)	1	Aug. 15	Aug. 5	Aug. 16
Saratoga Gas, El. L. & P. pf.	2½	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 4
Standard Underground Cable	*40	Aug. 1	Aug. 8	Aug. 1
Torrington Co., Class A	4	Aug. 1	July 21	Aug. 1
Torrington Co., Class B	8	Sept. 1	.....	.....
United States Rubber	1	July 31	July 15	Aug. 1
United States Rubber pf. (quarter)	2	July 31	July 15	Aug. 1

*Stock.

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open	Date.	Nature.
Chicago & Alton	.....	.....	Sept. 7	Special
New York Air Brake Co.	July 31	Aug. 17	Aug. 16	Special
Southern Pacific Co.	.....	.....	July 26	Special

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 2@4½ per cent, closing on Saturday at 3½ per cent.

Time money, 3@4 per cent, for sixty days to four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

The Bank of England gained £508,885 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 41.39, became 42.80 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 3½ per cent. The Bank of France gained 3,050,000f gold and lost 1,250,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market easier. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.8467@$4.84⅝ for sixty-day bills, $4.87⅝ for demand, $4.88 for cable transfers, and $4.88¾@$4.84⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.18⅞, less 1-16 for long and 5.16¾, less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94 9-16 and 95¼ and guilders at 39 15/16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c@$1 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1/16c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1/8c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par@25c discount; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in the reserve of $1,556,850. The banks now hold $12,055,600 more than the legal requirement. The change in the average shows a decrease in the loans of $8,828,600, a decrease in specie of $2,941,400, an increase in legal tenders of $1,105,300, a decrease in deposits of $12,023,800, and a decrease in circulation of $22,900.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	July 22, '99.	July 15, '99.	July 23, '98.
Loans	$707,833,600	$716,672,200	$634,945,900
Specie	176,658,800	176,318,200	167,641,500
Legal tenders	57,122,300	56,107,000	60,762,700
Net deposits	874,882,000	886,905,800	741,328,800
Circulation	13,903,400	13,926,000	14,434,300

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	July 22, '99.	July 15, '99.	July 23, '98.
Specie	$176,658,800	$176,318,200	$167,641,500
Legal tenders	57,122,300	56,107,000	60,702,700
Total reserve	$220,776,100	$232,425,200	$228,344,200
Reserve required against deposits	218,721,500	221,726,450	185,332,200
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$12,055,600	$10,698,750	$43,012,000

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$23,530,375	$22,264,575	$43,991,450
Jan. 14	28,283,075	25,988,775	52,172,525
Jan. 21	34,892,675	31,578,200	57,667,800
Jan. 28	39,232,025	35,609,450	59,148,250
Feb. 4	37,452,675	34,781,625	54,540,050
Feb. 11	35,511,525	32,437,050	51,638,225
Feb. 18	34,373,825	25,688,450	50,585,950
Feb. 25	30,324,900	22,559,325	47,520,975
March 4	24,578,125	20,283,500	55,556,925
March 11	22,393,000	22,721,425	52,863,550
March 18	19,074,175	28,060,100	48,108,975
March 25	18,577,425	33,851,475	48,895,750
April 1	16,494,850	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 8	15,918,525	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 15	19,471,525	37,346,075	46,966,900
April 22	24,175,900	43,525,100	49,257,900
April 29	26,524,675	44,504,675	48,917,625
May 6	19,351,950	43,910,475	44,695,975
May 13	27,137,625	46,997,225	44,466,500
May 20	34,831,525	50,718,250	45,566,950
May 27	42,933,725	53,704,900	46,616,100
June 3	42,710,900	52,249,700	45,320,825
June 10	39,324,100	53,841,100	47,091,475
June 17	30,063,200	59,272,800	48,390,950
June 24	25,437,800	62,290,250	49,229,150
July 1	14,274,550	62,013,550	41,384,875
July 8	5,662,475	53,345,300	41,361,375
July 15	10,698,750	49,363,825	46,056,900
July 22	12,055,600	43,012,000	47,361,575

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$12,055,600	1894	$74,113,600
1898	43,012,000	1893	1,256,550
1897	47,361,375	1892	23,063,800
1896	18,502,050	1891	19,710,325
1895	41,999,175	1890	6,053,125

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WALTER W. LEE, 2d Asst. Secretary.

STATEMENT JUNE 30TH, 1899.

RESOURCES.

N. Y. City Bonds		$1,421,842 91
Other Bonds and Securities		134,215 00
Bond and Mortgage		30,000 00
Loans on Collaterals		8,876,421 57
Bills Purchased		160 920 00
Cash in Vault and Banks		1,922,415 42
Furniture and Fixtures		12,210 48
Interest, Commissions, etc., Receivable		41,891 05
		$12,639,916 43

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,000,000 00
Surplus		1,000,000 00
Undivided Profits		41,029 75
Deposits:		
General	$10,471,744 17	
In Trust	87,922 00	
		10,559,666 17
Interest, Taxes, etc., Payable		39,220 51
		$12,639,916 43

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The New York Times.

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Probably showers; fresh easterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,457. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38⅝c; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

FOREIGN.—President Krüger of the Transvaal is reported to have resigned his office because he was not permitted to have his own way about the dynamite monopoly. The report is discredited in some quarters, but it is generally admitted that a serious crisis exists. A high authority says that England's demands must be complied with in full or there will be war in South Africa. The final act embodying the results of the Peace Conference at The Hague says that the delegates have drawn up for the approval of their Governments three conventions, relating respectively to arbitration, the laws and customs of warfare on land, and the prohibition of the use of gases from balloon projectiles and of expanding bullets. The United States will not be bound by the action of the conference respecting the dum-dum bullet. Preparations are in progress at Rennes for the Dreyfus court-martial. The partial failure of the monsoon resulting in drought, is causing anxiety in India, and at the same time the plague is increasing in virulence. Prominent Irishmen residing in England regret that the estate commanding the best views of the Lakes of Killarney has fallen into private hands, the supposed purchaser being Mr. Gallagher of Belfast. Lightning killed three persons and injured twenty at the Charlottenburg cycle track in Germany. Statistics of the London opera season, which closed last night, show the great popularity of Wagner's compositions. The personal estate of Augustin Daly in England was reported to be worth only £811. Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

It was announced yesterday that Daly's Theatre had been sold to Charles Frohman.

Page 2.

The freight handlers on strike say that if their demands are not acceded to to-morrow 5,000 men will be out.

Prof. Edwin Markham, the author of "The Man with the Hoe," was entertained at a dinner given by the Manhattan Single Tax Club.

James H. Eckels, formerly Controller of the Currency, in an interview scored the leaders of the Democratic Party for pandering to Socialism and Populism in advocating the free coinage of silver.

The Socialist Labor Party held a mass meeting in Cooper Union to discuss the strike last night, and denounced labor leaders and capitalists. A row was raised by the presence of rival Socialists, some of whom cheered in the wrong place.

Page 3.

A British sea Captain, just arrived from England, has offered to bet £1,000 even on the Shamrock.

The striking newsboys had a monster mass meeting in New Irving Hall last night, and announced that they had received many promises of support. During the day the boys more than held their own.

An explosion of fire damp and gas in Entry No. 10 of the Redstone Coal Mine at Grindstone, Penn., buried seventy miners, most of whom later escaped from the mine. Two were taken out dead, some burned, and two are missing.

The twenty-one strikers arrested last Wednesday charged with being implicated in the plot to blow up the elevated railroad pillars at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, were yesterday discharged by Magistrate Brenner in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn.

Dr. Robert P. Froehlich of 61 East One Hundred and Fifth Street was early Monday morning assaulted and beaten about the head and body by strikers or their sympathizers. He was returning from attending an injured motorman when the assault occurred.

Page 4.

At a meeting of the State Railroad Commission yesterday the Third Avenue Railroad Company asked permission to increase its capital stock to $10,000,000.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday received a cable message from Admiral Dewey signifying the Admiral's acceptance of the reception now in course of preparation, and announcing his intention of reaching this city about Oct. 1.

Page 5.

The annual outing of the John F. Ahearn Association took place yesterday.

Gov. Roosevelt spent the day yesterday in inspecting the Quarantine station and taking a trip about the harbor.

Robert G. Ingersoll's body will be cremated at Fresh Pond, L. I., to-morrow. Simple services will be held to-day at the house at Dobb's Ferry.

Efforts are being made by Yale men to secure the services again of "Bob" Cook, who trained so many New Haven crews to victory. Walter Camp, who is in Europe, it is understood, will bring back with him the famous coach's answer to a proposition.

The reciprocity treaty with France was signed yesterday. Over 600 articles of export from the United States are placed on the minimum tariff list, and the old list remains in force, thus cotton, copper, rubber, and several articles of machinery pay the same duties as heretofore. France secured reductions on over 100 of her chief productions, but sparkling wines were not included in the favored articles.

Page 7.

The speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, suggesting the alternative of arbitration or war for the settlement of th Alaskan boundary dispute, produced no alarm in Washington, where diplomatic negotiations on the subject are still in progress.

Page 12.

Twenty-seven new claims under the Ahearn law were filed with Controller Coler yesterday.

A scarcity of salt-water fish, especially bluefish and weakfish, is reported, due, it is believed, to the clearness and coldness of the water hereabouts.

Two young sons of A. McCullough were burned to death in a barn at the home of their father at Crystal Brook Farm, Monticello, N. Y. It is supposed they were playing with matches.

Commissioner of Immigration Fitchie and Assistant Commissioner McSweeney were examined yesterday by the sub-committee of the United States Industrial Commission. They suggested many changes in the immigration law.

About 2,000 excursionists on the Clairmount Club's outing to Forest View Grove on Sunday were forced to remain out practically all night, due to delays and accidents. The journey home was made in a drizzling rain. Many friends of the excursionists remained on the dock all night waiting for their homecoming.

Counsel for Attorney General Hancock, representing the people, and Charles Strauss, for the defendants, appeared before Justice Stover yesterday in response to an order directing the officials of the New York National Building and Loan Association to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed for the concern.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
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Amusements.—Page 5.
Railroads.—Page 4.
Markets.—Page 10.
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Bluefish in Buzzard's Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 24.—Every disciple of Walton will know the meaning of the expression "Bluefish have struck in," for the gamy bluefish is now running through the waters of Buzzard's Bay, and in consequence there are a great many boats engaged in the chase. As may be imagined, this is the boatman's paradise, for when the bluefish are in the bay the demand for boats is much larger than the supply, notwithstanding there are hundreds of them all along the shore. A number of large parties came down from Boston last week and returned to their homes with fine catches. Thus far most of the parties have set sail from Onsmet, although a number have gone out from Monument Beach and the Falmouths.

KRUGER GIVES UP THE PRESIDENCY?

Head of the Transvaal Republic Said to Have Resigned.

HIS WISHES NOT RESPECTED

Could Not Have His Own Way About the Dynamite Monopoly.

The Report Denied in Some Quarters—England Determined to Rule in South Africa.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 25.—Early this morning thousands of newsboys are shouting that President Krüger has resigned. A dispatch from Johannesburg says that he has done so on account of revelations concerning the dynamite monopoly. If half of what returned prisoners have related be true, this is not wonderful, as it is said he is deeply implicated.

The Johannesburg correspondent of The Standard says: "President Krüger sent a letter to the Volksraad resigning the Presidency in consequence of the refusal to give him a free hand as to the dynamite monopoly. He attended the meeting of the Raads this (Monday) afternoon, during the consideration of his letter. It is not yet known whether his resignation was conditional. The news was kept secret at Pretoria."

The Times publishes a statement from its Johannesburg correspondent identical with that telegraphed by the representative of The Standard, and says the information came from an apparently trustworthy source.

The Daily Telegraph's Pretoria correspondent says: "There is no likelihood of the President's resignation, which is not desired at the present moment in the interests of either the Outlanders or the Transvaalers."

PRETORIA, July 24.—President Kruger had been absent from the Government Building since Friday afternoon, and it was understood that, owing to the opposition shown him by the Executive Council and the Volksraad regarding the questions of the Johannesburg fort and the dynamite monopoly, he had arrived at the conclusion that he no longer possessed the Volksraad's confidence and threatened to resign.

To-day, however, a deputation including Gen. Joubert, the Vice President; Herren Schalk and Burger, and the Chairman of the Volksraad, waited upon Herr Krüger at the Presidency and induced him to attend a secret session of the Volksraad, which lasted over three hours. Meanwhile, an anxious crowd assembled outside the building, waiting expectantly to learn the outcome of what was regarded as a momentous debate.

Late this evening it was announced that the Volksraad had finally assured the President that it had the utmost confidence in him. It is understood, however, that a majority of the members of the Raad still differ from the President on the dynamite monopoly question.

PARIS, July 24.—Dispatches received here from Pretoria say that the absence of President Krüger from the meeting of the Executive Council to-day gave currency to a report that he had resigned owing to differences between himself and members of the Volksraad. It is said that President Krüger when seen to-night in regard to the matter denied these rumors, stating positively that they were without foundation.

THE TRANSVAAL MUST YIELD.

War the Only Alternative to the Granting of Every Demand Made by England.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 24.—The attention of all England is again turned toward the Transvaal. The Times says Premier Schreiner of Cape Colony cannot incite Kruger to make further concessions. This statement is generally accepted as reasonable in the face of Schreiner's explanation that he advised Kruger to wait until he heard from the Imperial Government.

Much unrest is manifested here, and this is not likely to be lessened in the next few days. An authority of the highest character made the following statement to-day:

"Unless every demand of England be complied with there will be war. This has been the intention of the Government from the outset. The Government has taken a leaf out of Kitchener's book, and both the diplomatic campaign and the possible military one to follow will be of the most positive and businesslike character.

"Milner was sent to South Africa for the purpose of establishing the suzerainty of England not only in foreign but in domestic affairs. His irreducible minimum was decided upon beforehand. The Outlanders' desires were thoroughly considered and decided to be reasonable. If Milner's demands are granted it will establish England's right to interfere in the domestic affairs of the Transvaal; if not, there will be war.

"Lord Salisbury's resignation may be expected within a few months. His wife's illness may be given as the cause. He is tired of the game, and anxious to retire. Only two men are thought of to succeed him, and only one is possible at present, namely, the Duke of Devonshire. His friends are now working hard. Chamberlain is not inactive, but Englishmen generally are afraid of him yet as a leader. Public opinion ascribes to him too much shrewdness rather than too much ability. It is felt that he is too much of a politician and too little of a statesman.

"Every little detail of the campaign has been mapped out. It will not be a repetition of former fights with the Boers. It will be rather a campaign on the lines of Kitchener's advance in the Soudan. Every point in the rear will be made safe before an advance is made.

"In the coming conflict the whole British Empire will take part. The English Volunteers have been sounded, and they are ready. Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and India have been heard from, and will be called upon. No chances will be taken, and for every particle of damage the Boer inflicts contrary to the laws of civilized warfare, he will be compelled to defray the expense. This relates to the possible destruction of the Rand."

This is but an epitome of the information given, but it contains the essence of the situation.

PRESIDENT KRUGER'S CAREER.

Many Years Spent in Public Office and in Opposing England.

Stephanus Johannes Krüger, who is said to have resigned the Transvaal Presidency, is a Boer by birth and breeding, inheritance, and instinct. He is descended from Jacob Krüger, a German, who settled at Cape Town in 1713.

The ex-President was born in 1825, and was brought up as other Boer boys were and are to mind sheep, do farm work, drive great teams of oxen, to ride and hunt and shoot. He went with the trek into Natal and there fought the Matabele and Zulus. At eighteen he was assistant field cornet. Later he served as Commandant and Commandant in Chief, and he was the ruling spirit of the triumvirate, the other two members of which were Joubert and Pretorious, during the war for independence against Great Britain in 1880-81. He was the first President of the Boer Republic after the re-establishment in 1881, and has been four times re-elected, the last time in 1898, for five years. Gen. Joubert was a candidate against him thrice, and in the third contest pressed him closely.

Krüger is known among his people as "Oom Paul"—Uncle Paul—and "the Lion of Rustenburg." His character exaggerates the Boer characteristics of stubbornness, conservatism, hardihood, and endurance. Innumerable stories of him illustrating these qualities are told. He has all the gloomy and stern religious tendencies of the people from whom he springs, and the same rigid doctrines of personal morality and simplicity. Like them he has been steadily distrustful of all foreigners, and especially the English, and of all innovation, but by natural ability and experience in affairs the native Boer shrewdness has been in him extended and sharpened.

As a soldier his ranks high, and it was in that capacity that he first won the confidence of his people. The credit of ending the civil war in his country by the victory at Crocodile River is universally accorded to him. He has been in public life continuously since 1864, when he was first elected Vice President, in all that time his grim advice to burghers and people has been to "keep up their shooting."

Vice President Joubert, successor to "Oom Paul," is a native of Natal, and also a Boer. He is younger than Gen. Krüger, and also more progressive. As an illustration of this, it is said that, instead of the old-style, severely simple clothing of the Boers, he follows the latest English fashions. He also was a Vice President of the old republic, and while he has been a colleague and co-worker with Krüger, has opposed him in many matters of both domestic and foreign policy, and established a following of his own which made him next, after the President, the most popular and the strongest citizen of the republic.

KILLARNEY SALE REGRETTED.

Irishmen in England Sorry that the Estate Has Fallen Into Private Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 24.—The disposal of the large estate which practically controls the finest views of the lakes of Killarney is the cause of keen disappointment to many wealthy Irishmen residing in England.

It is not believed here that Richard Croker or his agents attempted to buy the property. Sir Thomas Esmonde, the member for West Kerry, acted for a syndicate of patriotic capitalists, who hoped to obtain the estate. The insurance company which foreclosed its mortgages on the property refused to accept the best terms offered by Esmonde, who said to-day that he believed Mr. Gallagher of Belfast had bought the estate.

Esmonde said the estate was of no commercial value, except for shooting. The game consists of a few grouse, woodcock, and ancient Irish deer, of which from thirty to forty are killed each year. The chief value of the property otherwise is contributed by the general public. Nearly all access to the most beautiful spots on the lakes costs a shilling a person. Only the Kerry natives are admitted free, all others being considered foreigners.

Esmonde does not anticipate any interference with the favors hitherto granted to the public, but regrets the estate falling into private instead of public hands. He hopes Mr. Gallagher will make his private ownership only nominal.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST'S DEATH.

Mrs. Charles H. Barnes of Poughkeepsie Stricken with Apoplexy.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 24.—Mrs. Charles H. Barnes, wife of a prominent business man, who was one of the first members and an active worker of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in this city, died suddenly last night at her home on Church Street. She was in good health, apparently, before her death, and the fact that a doctor was not called to attend her until she had been dead several hours has aroused discussion.

It is learned that Mrs. Barnes was taken ill between 7 and 8 o'clock at night. Dr. Robert K. Tuthill was formerly her family physician. He was summoned to the Barnes home, but not, he says, until 1:10 A. M. He went there and found the body of Mrs. Barnes lying on the lounge.

"I saw at a glance that she was dead," he said, "and when I made an examination I told the family that she had been dead several hours. Mr. Barnes and his wife's mother asked me what should be done under the circumstances, and I advised that the Coroner should be notified, which duty I performed for them."

Dr. Tuthill said that it was his impression that Mrs. Barnes died from apoplexy, the bursting of a blood vessel in the brain. He would not issue a death certificate. Deputy Coroner Anderson stated that Coroner Frost had decided to issue a certificate without an autopsy or inquest, and that Dr. Tuthill would be consulted about the cause of death. During Sunday up to the time of her death Mrs. Barnes was in a jolly mood. She went up stairs to her room in the evening, and while there fell to the floor. Her mother heard the sound, and upon investigation found the body of her daughter lying near the bed.

Whether the local Christian Science healers were called in to treat Mrs. Barnes is not known, and if they were, owing to the nature of the seizure, it probably did not affect the result one way or the other. In an obituary relating to Mrs. Barnes's death written by a Christian Scientist occurs the following passage: "Her dear ones, like herself, believe in the truth, and are strongly fortified in this trying hour, believing firmly in the Master's works. And whosoever liveth and believeth in Me shall never die; who hath abolished death and hath brought life and immortality to light through the Gospel."

Mrs. Laura Lathrop, first reader of the Second Church of Christ Scientist, New York City, will conduct the funeral services to-morrow.

FIND A BRONTOSAURUS'S BONES.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., July 24.—The scientific expedition to the fossil fields of Wyoming has discovered the bones of a brontosaurus. This is a huge lizard, a genus of the American dinosaur of the Jaurassic period.

It is thought this is one of the companions of the one discovered in Wyoming, and restored in 1891 by Prof. C. M. Marsh. If such is the fact, this great reptile must have been in life more than 70 feet long and weighed upward of 80,000 pounds.

One of these monsters, whose remains have been discovered in Wyoming, measured nearly 130 feet in length and about 35 feet in height at the hips. Its skeleton weighs more than 40,000 pounds.

Chautauqua Excursion.
$10.00 round trip by ERIE RAILROAD, July 28. Tickets good for return until August 27th.—Adv.

ITALY AND THE LYNCHING.

No Hasty Demand Is Expected by Washington Authorities—Waiting to Hear from Louisiana.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—State Department people do not look for any hasty communication from Italy in the matter of the Louisiana lynching of Italians, either citizens of the United States or of Italy, of whose cases those in charge have taken official notice. In 1891, when the Mafia prisoners in New Orleans, eleven in number, were taken from jail and killed by a mob, the controversy between Italy and the United States, begun here between Secretary Blaine and Minister Fava, was continued directly between Mr. Blaine and Marquis Rudini after Fava had been recalled for a vacation at an earlier day than he had intended, just to show Italy's displeasure at the refusal of the United States to give an "immediate solution" of the question. The Government held that it had no power to compel Louisiana to pay indemnity, and paid about $31,000 as a "matter of grace" to the representatives of the men who were lynched, rather as an indication of a desire to maintain the traditional friendly relations than as an acknowledgement of responsibility, the right and the power of administering in these cases resting entirely with the State authorities.

The course of the Government in this case will depend upon the result of the investigation into the difficulty preceding the lynching, and the political status of the men who were lynched. If they were citizens of Italy, and the State of Louisiana declines to share any of the burden of responsibility for disorder, it is probable that the United States will again, as it did in 1891, accept the cost of the lynching which Louisiana refused to bear in the former instance.

LYNCHING COMMENT IN ROME.

Newspapers Denounce the Act and Talk of "Sham Civilization."

ROME, July 24.—The Italia, referring to the lynching of Italians in Louisiana, says: "We have not the least doubt that the United States will do its duty in the broad measure demanded by the atrocity of the latest lynching, but our conferrees will do well not to expect greater reparation than can be obtained."

LONDON, July 24.—According to the Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail, the United States Government has informed the Italian authorities that it is impossible to discover the lynchers. The newspapers, the correspondent adds, are indignant and vigorously denounce what they call "sham American civilization."

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTERS.

They Paid a Lobbyist to Work for Increased Wages.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—A few days ago it was stated in dispatches from this city that the printers in the employ of the Government Printing Office had contributed to a fund of something like $35,000 to secure the passage through the last Congress of a bill to increase their pay 50 cents a day. It was then understood that this money was paid to a lobbyist, with whom the printers or their representatives turned over a pledge that in the event of the passage of the bill each contributor would pay out of his salary, after the increase had become effective, $25 to the "manager" of the legislation.

There has been some denial and some qualification of this report, but to-day it is admitted in more than one of the local newspapers that a fund was raised; that it reached certainly to $25,000, and that it was paid to an "attorney."

One of the explanations is that up to this year the men had appeared before Congress themselves, but they became convinced that they would meet with greater success if their case was taken up by some one more familiar with the methods of securing legislation. Accordingly the printers engaged the services of a lobbyist for that purpose. It is understood that, with the exception of about a dozen persons, the 800 printers and the 300 bookbinders in the Printing Office pledged themselves to the amount of $25 each in case the undertaking was successful, thus insuring a fund of over $25,000.

This money, it is said, was pledged simply as a fee for professional services, with no intention that any of it should be expended in bribes or otherwise corruptly used. The printers and officers of this union had become tired of working personally for the bill, and were also convinced that this work, unaided, would be of no avail. By repeated failures they had come to look upon the matter purely as a business proposition. One of the representatives of the beneficiaries declares that he does not believe that Congress will undertake to investigate the manner in which the promotion fund was raised or expended.

MANDAMUS FOR A CHARTER.

Corporation Appeals from a Decision in the State of Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 24.—The recent ruling promulgated by Secretary of State D. H. Hardy that charters could not be obtained by corporations in Texas to transact business outside of the State, is to be tested in the court, a petition for mandamus being presented in the Supreme Court here to-day by the Ardmore Mill and Elevator Company, to compel Secretary of State Hardy to file its charter. This company proposes to maintain general offices at Paris, Texas, and operate a mill and elevator at Ardmore, Indian Territory. Secretary of State Hardy had refused to file its charter on the ground that such action would be against public policy.

In its petition for mandamus, the company states that it is not well for a small officer like the Secretary of State of Texas, who has no reasonable prospect of being selected dictator, to consume too much time over grave questions of public policy. The Supreme Court took the application under advisement.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

A Chicago Man Founds One as a Memorial of His Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—A well-known and wealthy business man, whose name is withheld, after witnessing the sufferings of his daughter, who died of consumption, is going to use part of his large fortune in erecting a hospital for incurable consumptives, as a memorial of his daughter.

This was announced by the Rev. Dr. Robert McIntyre, pastor of St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, Ellis Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, in the course of his morning sermon on Sunday. He had been preaching on the traditional "amen corner" of the shouting Methodists, and made the announcement is a very striking illustration of the effects of sympathetic emotion.

After the service, when pressed for information regarding the hospital, he said he had told all that he could, but that his information was reliable, that the plans were being made, and that the building would soon be erected.

Chicago's Municipal Pawnshop.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The following were to-day chosen Directors for the Municipal Pawnshop: N. P. Bigelow, Leslie Carter, President of the South Side Elevated Railroad Company; E. B. Butler, John G. Shedd, E. G. Foreman, R. A. Keyes, and John V. Farwell, Jr. Two others are to be appointed—one by Mayor Harrison and the other by Gov. Tanner. No place will be decided upon as a site for the pawnshop until the officers shall have been chosen. There is talk, however, of placing it either in Halsted Street, near Madison, or somewhere in the down-town district.

Muenchener, Bottled at the Brewery, $1.25 per case of 24 bottles. At grocers. Out of town orders promptly attended to. Mail orders or telephone, 164 W'sburgh. Otto Huber Brewery, Brooklyn.—Adv.

A BATTLE IN CLEVELAND

Troop of Cavalry Charged by a Mob with Explosives.

HORSES WERE KNOCKED DOWN

One Man Wounded by a Pistol Shot—Boy Killed by Conductor—Car Blown Up.

CLEVELAND, July 24.—Rioting broke out afresh here to-night and a second attempt to wreck a car was made. A Pearl Street car, speeding south near Holmenden Avenue, carrying, besides the motorman and conductor, a guard, successfully ran a gantlet of missiles thrown from the roofs of houses, only to run upon a can of nitroglycerine, which exploded with terrific force.

The rear platform was torn off and the flooring wrenched from its fastenings. The crew was not injured, but emerged from the shattered ruin with their pistols drawn and began firing at what they thought was a couple of men crouching as if to hide themselves beside a small billboard.

The explosion was the signal for renewing the attack from the housetops and alleys.

Troop A, hurrying on horseback to the scene, was bombarded with giant firecrackers. One of these exploded with such force that the mount of one of the troopers was knocked over, in his fall carrying with him two other horses and their riders. Several arrests were made.

Pistol shots were frequently heard, and one man was slightly wounded in the arm, it is said. Up to a late hour reports more or less vague of blockades and shooting floated about town, but failed of confirmation.

Strikers and their friends held a mass meeting in Newburg, a suburb of Cleveland, to-night, during which the men were urged to persevere in their fight against the Big Consolidated.

In the death of Henry Cornwelt by a bullet fired by Ralph P. Hawley, a conductor on the Broadway line to-day, is recorded the first fatality of the strike.

Shortly after noon Hawley's car approached Orange Street and was beset by a crowd of men and boys. Cornwelt, the nineteen-year-old son of a butcher, was astride a horse, and rode to the side of the car, keeping pace with it for some distance. Various stories are told as to what passed between the conductor and the boy, but the mob was suddenly called to its senses by the sight of Hawley, who jumped to the street and started in pursuit of Cornwelt.

The latter, closely followed by his pursuer, turned up Perry Street. At Woodland Avenue Hawley pulled his revolver and fired. His victim fell, fatally wounded with a ghastly wound in the left temple and died soon after being moved to the hospital.

The crowd, which before the incident had been so violent, was awed by the seriousness of the affair, and permitted the conductor to walk back to his car. He was arrested and taken to the station, where a charge of murder was entered against him. When the car returned in charge of another man and laden with police, thousands of people were crowded round the fatal spot. The track was blockaded, and the stalled cars were bombarded with stones, pieces of brick, and sticks of wood.

The police managed by using their clubs to clear the way after a delay of about half an hour.

The police believe they have a clue to the man who placed the nitro-glycerine which last night blew up a Euclid Avenue car and injured four passengers. Matthew Robinson, who was seen at 2 o'clock this morning driving a horse and buggy said to resemble the one in which the mysterious wrecker rode, has been placed in a cell. Robinson claims to have found the rig masterless, and took possession, intending to deliver it to Charles Steimetz, a livery man, by whom Robinson is employed. Mr. Steimetz informed the officers that he rented the outfit last night to a man whom he identifies vaguely as having a dark mustache. With the exception of the Mayfield Suburban, all the lines of the Big Consolidated have been in operation to-day, although their movements were necessarily hampered somewhat.

All available military force in Cleveland is under arms. Early this morning a call was issued for Battery A of the First Ohio Artillery, three companies of the Tenth Ohio Infantry, and L'Overture Rifles.

The call came from headquarters in the City Hall about 8 o'clock, and in a very short time the members of the various organizations were hastening toward the armories.

With the addition of the organizations called out to-day the military force to cope with the street-car strike now numbers 800 men. That number represents the city's military force. Next will come the call for State troops.

The Adjutant General this evening informed Mayor Farley that the militia companies at Youngstown, Geneva, Berea, Warren, and Norwalk, towns near this city, had been officially notified to hold themselves in readiness to answer the call of the Mayor should the situation get beyond the control of the present force. Various companies of the Fourth, Sixth, and Eighth Regiments, to the number of 800 men, have also been ordered to prepare for a sudden summons.

The State Board of Arbitration has decided that it cannot bring about a settlement of the strike by bringing the officials of the Big Consolidated and the strikers together to talk over their grievances, and will either abandon all efforts toward a settlement or order a public investigation of the strike.

President Everett to-day emphasized the written statement given to the State Board of Arbitration Saturday, saying that the company had nothing to arbitrate by declaring emphatically that the company would refuse to receive a committee of its former employes. Mr. Everett stated that up to a few days ago he had expressed a willingness to meet a committee of the strikers, but that conditions had changed since that time.

PRINCETON SUMMER SCHOOL.

Many Students at the Opening of the Preparatory Course.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 24.—The people of this place felt the first impulse of the new college year to-day when a number of young men stepped off the morning trains, having come into town to take a course of study in the Summer Shool for further preparations to meet the final entrance examinations in September. The first session of the school was called to order this afternoon, and the attendance was larger than on the opening day of any previous year since the institution of the school.

Messrs. V. L. Collins, '92; W. I. Seymour, '95, and H. B. Master, '95, are in charge of the work, which will be continued until Sept. 16. The evening trains brought in several more students, and from the number of applications already presented everything is indicative of a large enrollment by the middle of the week. Those already here are from New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and many other parts of the country. Mr. Master when seen to-night said the school numbered over fifty last year, and it would excel that number this year. There would be, he thought, at least from sixty to seventy pupils this Summer.

Kissing Bugs Among Sampson's Tars.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 24.—The kissing bug has invaded the naval branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, which is used by the sailors from the ships of the Atlantic Squadron here. Sunday night there was a large number of the men who slept at the naval branch, and this morning when they were called to take their boats to the ships four of the men were found to be suffering much pain from the effects of having been kissed and badly bitten during the night by kissing bugs. The Surgeons on the various ships were called upon and administered various remedies, and the men were reported as being quite comfortable this evening.

TAX RATE MAY BE 2.49.

Councilmen and Aldermen to Act on the Rolls, as Well as on the Consolidation Deficiency.

A joint meeting of the Council and Board of Aldermen will be held at noon to-morrow to receive the report of the joint Committees on Finance of those bodies on the apportionment of the $7,175,850.88 deficiency which resulted from consolidation. At the same meeting, if present plans are not changed, the tax rates for the several boroughs will be fixed. These rates have already been computed by the officials of the Department of Finance, and the Municipal Assembly will in all probability confirm them. It was unofficially announced yesterday that the rate in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx would be 2.49 on each $100 of appraised valuation. In the other boroughs, it will be less, and in Brooklyn it will not be more than 2.40.

As yet, the joint Committees on Finance have not prepared their report, but they will meet at noon to-day for that purpose. The members from Manhattan and Brooklyn are satisfied with the provisional apportionment of the deficiency made by Controller Coler and submitted to the Municipal Assembly on June 8. In this apportionment the deficiency is divided as follows: Manhattan and the Bronx, $5,980,269.30; Brooklyn, $132,629.99; Queens, $990,092.49; Richmond, $72,859.10.

Inasmuch as $990,092.49 has been added to the assessed valuation of the Borough of Queens, the members of the Assembly from that borough are disposed to object, and they may make an effort to delay the apportionment and the confirmation of the tax levy. Enough votes, it is believed, have been secured, however, to counteract the effect of such an effort.

Controller Coler, in his estimate of the proper distribution of the deficiency, followed the provisions of the charter as nearly as possible. He feels that entire justice has been done all the boroughs, and he is confident that his estimate will be concurred in by the Assembly. The charter provides that this apportionment of the deficiency shall be made according to the valuations of the several boroughs. Hence the greater part of the burden has been placed on Manhattan and the Bronx. In Queens, the Controller says, the larger part of the balance is added to the original assessments because of the rise in valuations and the fact that millions of dollars in bonds were issued by the various municipalities in the borough, just before consolidation, which bonds the entire city has now to pay. If strict justice, without reference to the charter, were done, he believes the Borough of Queens would have to assume these pre-consolidation bonds, and that the court would sustain him in this contention.

MISTAKES AT SANTIAGO.

Capt. McCalla of the Navy Says the Sinking of Merrimac Showed Bad Judgment.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 24.—Before the war college class this morning Capt. B. H. McCalla of the navy, who is at present Captain of the Norfolk Navy Yard, and who commanded the cruiser Marblehead so brilliantly during the war with Spain, read his paper entitled "Lessons of the Late War." Among the many things the Captain read from his paper was a reference to the sinking of the Merrimac at Santiago Harbor entrance, during which he said:

"War has never been made without mistakes, and we would fail perhaps to profit by our experience if we should be unwilling to refer to those made in the successful naval campaign of 1898.

"It is understood from the narrative of Admiral Sampson, published in The Century for April, that the original suggestion for sinking a collier in the Santiago Harbor was presented during a conference of commanding officers on the flagship New York in the Bahama Channel after a report had been received from Schley, off Santiago. It was then thought to be necessary that additional means should be adopted to confine Cervera in that port until the blockading squadron of Admiral Schley could be reinforced.

"But from a military point of view it was a serious error to try to keep the Spanish ships in the harbor. The one thing which seemed desirable was to encourage them to come outside for battle. And in addition by attempting to block the channel we at once committed a more serious mistake because we advertised the fact that we did not intend to force the entrance to bring Cervera into action. The policy of the blockading force thus foresnadowed must have given Cervera and his Government some temporary relief, improved the morale of his officers, and enabled him to land a force of 1,100 seamen from his ships to assist the army.

"Under such circumstances success was not probable, but as the attempt failed and did not prevent Cervera from coming out to meet defeat, we can never regret that the Merrimac was sent in, for it gave the navy opportunity to exhibit such splendid gallantry and fearlessness of death that every American must be proud of Hobson and his companions."

NEW GOVERNMENT BLUE BOOK.

It Will Tell Who Draw Salaries in Cuba and Puerto Rico.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Biennial Register of the United States, better known as "The Blue Book," issued for each odd-numbered year, has been begun. It is expected that it will be finished in December, and it will contain the name of every employe of the Government whose name is found on any pay roll.

Some interest is manifested in the printing of the list of officials in Cuba and Puerto Rico. Now and then it is suggested that these islands have become a retreat for many political protégés, some of them wholly incompetent for service at home. The list of all employes in Cuba and Puerto Rico will be contained in this book—at least all those employes who are paid by the United States—together with the State, county, and Congressional Districts to which they are credited.

CONTINENT'S DIAMOND LODE.

Canadian Geologists Think That Country Abounds in Precious Stones.

Special to The New York Times.

QUEBEC, July 24.—Canadian geologists have arrived at the conclusion that the Northern mother diamond lode of this continent is situated in the Dominion of Canada and probably extends upon both sides of Hudson Bay. Five diamonds found in Northern Michigan are now in possession of Tiffany & Co., New York. They are principally of a pale yellow color or greenish white, and have been declared genuine by such undoubted authorities as G. F. Henry and Prof. Hobbs of Madison University.

The gravel in which the diamonds were found, has been analyzed and found to contain gold, platinum, malachite, iron, and other materials. It is exactly similar to that of the famous Kimberley diamond mines in South Africa. The geologists of the Canadian Government staff are now advising explorers and prospectors to keep a sharp lookout for currents of serpentine and similar rocks, such as the South African diamond fields contain. The country is in what geologists call the Huronian formation, which contains the most eruptives, and it is precisely in these conditions that diamonds are most likely to be found.

The greatest wonder of the world is Niagara Falls. Only 9¼ hours from New York—on the New York Central.—Adv.

DALY'S THEATRE IS SOLD

Well-Known Broadway Playhouse Bought by Charles Frohman.

AMOUNT INVOLVED IS $100,000

The New Proprietor's Plans Not Yet Formulated — Daniel Frohman to be the Manager.

Daly's Theatre passed yesterday into the hands of Charles Frohman.

The sale of Daly's Theatre has been the all-absorbing subject in dramatic circles for some days. Rumor after rumor arose and vanished, but the real purchaser was announced only yesterday. Managers from all over the country and from abroad have been telegraphing and cabling their intentions to negotiate for the property, and those in New York have told of the options held and of enormous amounts offered. The only man who seemed to be indifferent about the whole matter was Charles Frohman, but the wiser of prophets always declared that he would get it. And so it happened.

The executors of the Daly estate, ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly and Richard Dorney, issued the following statement yesterday afternoon:

"The theatrical properties of the late Augustin Daly on the American side have been substantially disposed of so as to realize about $100,000. This includes the sale of Daly's New York Theatre to Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger, supposedly for Mr. Daniel Frohman of the Lyceum Theatre. Miss Rehan secures all the scenery, properties, and wardrobe of the Shakespearean repertoire and comedies of her selection."

At the offices of Klaw and Erlanger it was said that the property was bought for Charles, and not Daniel, Frohman, but that the latter would be employed by his brother as manager. What the exact terms of the sale were neither the executors, the buyers, nor Mr. Frohman would say. In the statement of the executors it is said that "Miss Rehan secures all the scenery, properties, and wardrobe of the Shakespearean repertoire and comedies of her selection." What her selection will be was not known last night.

Charles Frohman, when seen in his apartments at Sherry's last night, and asked about the transaction, said to a TIMES reporter: "I received a message this morning from Mr. Erlanger to the effect that I could procure Daly's Theatre on certain terms, which I considered advantageous. I accepted them. It is my intention to place the management of the theatre in the hands of Daniel Frohman. I cabled to him to-day, making a proposition to that effect, but, as he is traveling about in Spain, I do not expect an answer until to-morrow. It is safe to say, however, that he will accept.

"No plans as to the plays to be presented at Daly's next season have been formulated. All of that will be left to my brother. But you may say that the house will be run with stock companies, just as the Empire and other theatres of mine are managed. There will be no combination arrangements or bringing in of outside companies."

Mr. Frohman said that his brother would continue to manage the Lyceum Theatre as before.

The sale of his theatre was not desired by the late owner. In his will he plainly implied a wish that the property should remain in his family, and that his executors should continue to run the theatre as he had done. A provision, however, was inserted authorizing them to sell his property, both in New York and London, at their discretion. Upon such sale the proceeds were to be divided as follows: Ten per cent. to be equally divided among the charitable institutions, hospitals, refuges, churches, and persons named in another clause of the will as beneficiaries; 10 per cent. to ex-Justice Joseph Daly; 20 per cent.

ECKELS ON THE DEMOCRACY

Ex-Controller of the Currency Says the Party Is Demoralized.

PUBLIC DISTRUST OF LEADERS

Bryan and His Followers Pandering to the Discontented Element — The South the Party's Only Hope.

James H. Eckels, Controller of the Currency in the second Cleveland Administration, and now President of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago, was asked by a TIMES reporter at the Holland House last night for his views on the financial and political outlook. He said:

"I think it more than likely that the Senate Finance Committee will agree on something in the way of monetary legislation, though it will be far from radical. When it comes to a finality it may be nothing more than a half-hearted declaration for the maintenance of the two metals at a parity; the interchangeability of greenbacks for gold and vice versa, and the enlargement of banknote circulation based on bonds. The President thus far has had his party well in hand, and if he takes hold in dead earnest, ought to be able to get something of real value on the subject out of Congress. There is, however, danger of the feeling prevailing that the money problem has already solved itself, and nothing further is needed. Such a course would be a serious mistake, and one the Administration would ultimately suffer from.

"It is unfortunate for the country that the Democratic Party is in such an utterly demoralized condition. This condition has made the Republican leaders indifferent to much public sentiment that would have proved effective in both preventing new and remedying old wrongs, if the opposition had a leadership which commanded public confidence and a following made up less of the elements of discontent. The strength of the Republican Party to-day is very largely, if not wholly, in the weakness of the Democratic. Such a condition of affairs cannot but be bad for the public good. It places the voter in the embarrassing position of being compelled to make a choice between a party made up wholly of radicals promising to do only the things which would disturb the country, prosperity, and one containing many conservatives, but led wholly by political leaders, who consider the advancement of party the first essential in the discharge of public duty.

"The Republican Party ought, with the advantage possessed by it, to give the country a thoroughly sound and complete monetary system. It ought to advance the civil service. It ought to make impossible the continuance on the part of the Democrats of the leadership which has characterized that party since 1896. That there has been no financial legislation, that the civil service system has been seriously injured, and that the opposition still clings to Mr. Bryan, argues that the Republicans have failed of public expectation and fallen short in many important particulars. This is still more strongly emphasized by the fact that the independent element of the country is not at present enthusiastically supporting Republican policies and acts, but only tolerating them, on the ground that a Bryanized Democracy is not even to be tolerated, but is worse than indifferent Republicanism.

DISTRUST OF DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

"The Democratic Party cannot take advantage of any mistakes of the party in power, no matter how grave they are, with the present Democratic leadership. It has not now, and it cannot gain, the confidence of any considerable part of the conservative elements of the country as long as it has a leadership preaching discontent and engendering class hatred. With the present leadership no matter how wise a platform might be adopted, nothing would be gained. No party can come into power which, on analysis, shows the leaders of it in every local community, almost lacking the confidence of all who make up the business part of such community. It will be found on investigation that from National politics down to local no one is taking an interest in Democratic affairs who is making a living outside of the pale of politics. Of course no party will be intrusted with the conduct of important Governmental affairs which commands the services of party politicians only. It must be willing now and then at least to pay attention to the advice of those who have some property interests at stake, and it must be able to have their respect and confidence. The struggle which Democracy is now making seems to have as its sole object the driving away of all who own property, no matter whether the amount be large or small. Those who map out its policy are making the serious mistake of counting the number of the discontented of the country to be larger than that of the contented. This is the basis and the blunder of demagogueism always.

BRYAN'S NOMINATION INEVITABLE.

"It was this view that controlled the making of the platform and the naming of the candidate at Chicago in 1896. It is this view also which seems to make inevitable the nomination of Mr. Bryan a year hence. The error of judgment in 1896 was demonstrated at the Presidential election of that year. It will be re-emphasized in the result of 1900. Until there is an open repudiation of the spirit, principles and intention of the Chicago platforms and a complete change of leadership, National, State, and local, the Republican Party, no matter how many blunders it may make or how indifferent it may prove to its announced and re-announced pledges, will win in National elections. It does have some leaders upon occasions among business men, and who have legitimate pursuits beyond politics. The contrast between Democracy and Republicanism here is very strong. The very fact that 'free coinage of silver' is announced as again to be the chief Democratic issue in 1900, despite the deadness of it, must convince every thoughtful Democrat of the sham and pretense of those who lead the party. These leaders must know that they cannot even command a respectful hearing upon that plank of the Chicago platform, much less win the election. They hold to it simply because it is the most convenient rallying cry to bring together the elements of discontent to which they pander. They have turned the party over to Socialism, and made it helpless for public good at a time when the country most needs true Democratic principles employed in Governmental administration.

NORTH REPUDIATES THE PARTY.

"The result of such a course is seen in the complete repudiation of the party in the North and the lessened influence of it in the South. Since the advent of the sentimental rhetoric of Mr. Bryan and the cunning and perverted intellect of Mr. Altgeld as controlling forces in the party's councils Democrats have seen every Democratic United States Senator in the North but one, and he from the State of Montana, lost, and in addition two Senators from West Virginia, two from Maryland, and one from Kentucky and Delaware. Illinois, Indiana, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Wisconsin, Connecticut, and Delaware have all been driven from the party. There is not a single Democratic Governor north of Mason and Dixon's line. The Governors of Minnesota and Montana are Populists.

"And yet in the face of such a falling off the Democrats of the South, where power is continued because of fear of negro domination, through their leaders at Chicago last week announced a determination to stick to the heresies and the leaders which make a successful National Democratic organization an absolute impossibility. The folly of such action will probably be realized by them as they find their local political power slipping away. The strength of the Democratic Party of the South since the war has rested in the strength of the Democratic Party in the North. They never gained any local rights until after Democracy had established itself in the North, and then those rights came through the insistence and power of the Democrats of Northern States such as New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut.

"I cannot remember a time when the Democratic leaders of these States were not solicitous beyond all else to secure after the war local self-government for the Southern States. It not only found expression in National and State Democratic platforms, but in State papers issued by Democratic Governors, notably those of Mr. Tilden. These right came to them over the protest of the States west of the Mississippi River, which never were Democratic and never will be. The first acts of National Democratic Administrations were in aid of further rights for the South.

"As a reward for this fidelity to true and legitimate Democracy, the present leadership in the South repudiates and denounces the advice of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, and joins forces with the Populism of Nebraska, Kansas, the Dakotas, and the silver States. The end of such an alliance is easy to be seen. Already all these States are back in the Republican fold, the South repudiated by them, the Eastern Democrats are in a minority, wholly without power, the National organization commands no respect, and the Southern Democrats who joined in the debauch at Chicago are without force in legislative affairs, deprived of public place, and, more galling than all, find the negro holding Federal offices which a National Democracy of recognized respect and strength, whether in or out of power, kept in the hands of the whites. A point is reached where these men and their followers ought to take time to reflect.

RESULTS OF PRESENT LEADERSHIP.

"The result of the leadership of the Democratic Party as to-day constituted and the principles advocated in the platform to the party, I think, may very properly be summed up as follows:

"First—The party given over to Socialism in principles, leadership and following, with the consequent result of loss in both leadership and following of all the business and independent elements of the country.

"Second—The falling away of the organization as a national one, and the making of it almost wholly a local one bent only on obtaining local standing and local offices.

"Third—The elimination of it as a force in the North and the lessening of its importance in the South.

"Fourth—The repudiation by it of all Democratic principles, history, and teaching concerning the money question, the tariff, the country's courts and the public service.

"Fifth—The publicly making it the 'lying-in' asylum of every element of discontent in the country, and the making possible for political bastardy to claim Democratic parentage.

"Sixth—The depriving the country of the beneficent effects of a strong, intellectual, conservative opposition party at a time when grave questions of public polity, far-reaching in their effects, are being dealt with by the party in power, without the restraining influence that would follow if the Democratic Party stood for something more than mere agitation and opposition.

"No thoughtful Democrat can review the course pursued by Mr. Bryan and those who are acting with him and see what has come out of it without believing that a blunder worse than a crime is being perpetrated by those who insist that this leadership shall continue, but within the power of the Democrats of the South to prevent a further abomination of the party. If for no other reason than self-preservation they ought to step in and put an end to the reign of the Socialist and Populist in the party councils, for the continuation of it means finally their own elimination, for a Democratic Party of influence, purpose, and character cannot exist in the South without an organization of the party of equal virility in the North. Mr. Bryan, with his too apparent eagerness to gain the Presidential office, and his want of any employment outside of politics, coupled with his lack of profound thought and surface knowledge of public questions; Mr. Bryan, with his delight in preaching discontent, arraying class against class, no matter how honest he may be with it all, can never commend himself to a people whose common sense always at the critical time asserts itself.

"The earlier the Democratic Party quits sentiment and agitation and gets back to honesty of purpose, and common sense in act; in fine, as soon as it is again Democratic it will commence to regain the respect which it has lost both to its men and principles. It cannot commence any too soon, for at the best the road back will be very long, very rough, and very weary."

CAPT. GODDARD ON CLUBS.

Republican Organizations in the 20th District Severely Criticised.

Capt. P. Norton Goddard of Gov. Roosevelt's staff, who has hopes of becoming the Republican leader of the Twentieth Assembly District, yesterday gave out an interview, in which, among other things, he said: "The Republican vote in the Twentieth District has not increased, and the reason is because, to the respectable and intelligent men, whether Republicans or men of Democratic antecedents, who feel the disgrace of Tammany, nothing better than Tammany has yet been presented."

Capt. Goddard is the President of the East Side Republican Club, and as a preface to a eulogy of that organization, he paid his respects to his rivals for the leadership, "Lightning Jim" Stewart and "Dick" Lush, both of whom have clubs of their own. In the following language:

"There has been no political club in the district where those who believed in political morality had any power, or even any influence. Until now there has, to tell the truth, not been a political club in the district where the common discourse of the frequenters of it was such as decent men care to hear, and it is a fact that the club that has hitherto been the Republican headquarters club of the district, (Stewart's,) demanded the resignation of one of its members, (who is now the President of the East Side Republican Club,) because he brought to trial and convicted the police Captain of the precinct for protecting the mean swindle and felony called 'policy,' while at about the same time it nominated a policy 'writer' as an Inspector of Elections."

TAMMANY WINS IN CHICAGO.

Rapidly Supplanting the Old Organization, the County Democracy.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—For some time it has been evident that the Cook County Democracy was losing the allegiance of some of the leading partisans and that the Tammany Society was gaining the ascendancy.

Robert E. Burke and others have been favoring the newer organization. He killed the county men's scheme for a $100,000 clubhouse, and this year refused to attend their running meeting in Burlington Park. All this time he and Mayor Harrison have pushed their lieutenants forward, until they are now the controlling sachems of Tammany. It is now known that they control the society in the interest of the Mayor, and that it will indorse him for anything he wants.

The society aspires to exercise the same control in Chicago that Croker's organization does in New York. It is spreading its power throughout the country, and supplanting its rival at every point. It claims that leaders of the party out in the State are ready to come under its control. The reason for supplanting the County Democracy is that the latter has lately been run by Alderman Powers, who is a supporter of Altgeld.

ARMOR FOR COAST DEFENSES.

The Gruson Company Obtains Rights to Use German Processes.

WINSTED, Conn., July 24.—Word reached here to-night from Lime Rock, this State, to the effect that the Gruson Iron Company—recently incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, with a capital of $500,000—has acquired the exclusive right in the United States under a contract with the Fried. Krupp, Gruson Works of Magdeburg, Buckau, Germany, to manufacture chilled cast iron rotating turrets, and other chilled armor construction for coast defense, also the rights for the manufacture of port gun carriages and all machinery used in connection with armored fortifications. Under the contract the Germans convey full rights to use the processes and experience and information.

It is stated that the new company will soon begin the construction of a large plant at a point not yet decided upon, and that the manufacture of coast defense armament with American material and by American workmen will follow.

IRON WORKS REOPENED.

Resumption of Operations in Concerns That Long Have Been Idle.

BELLEFONTE, Penn., July 24.—The furnaces of the Bellefonte Furnace Company were lighted to-day. They have been idle since the financial depression of 1893. When in full operation the furnaces will employ 400 to 500 men, and the annual capacity is about 45,000 tons.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 24.—After having been practically idle for a number of years, the North Mill of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company resumed operations at its full capacity to-day on single turn, manufacturing steel billets.

The South Mill is working night and day and the payroll for the past two months was the largest in the history of the mill. Every record in the matter of output was broken last week.

Iron Mill Owners Raise Wages.

LEBANON, Penn., July 24.—The Pennsylvania Bolt and Nut Works, the Lebanon Rolling Mills, the East Lebanon Iron Company, the Lebanon Iron Works, and the West End Rolling Mill Company to-day announced an increase of wages in the puddle mill departments of 25 cents per ton. This is the sixth advance since April 1. This increase, which raises the rate of wages from $3.75 to $4 per ton, will go into effect Aug. 1. Over one thousand men are affected.

LABOR LEADERS HISSED

Socialists Denounce Parsons and His Political Plans.

SAY STRIKERS WERE MISLED

Meeting in Cooper Union Disturbed by Rival Socialists—Resolutions Lead to Much Fiery Talk.

The surface railroad strikes in Manhattan and Brooklyn were discussed in fiery fashion last night by several hundred Socialists at a mass meeting in Cooper Union, held by the Socialist Labor Party. Capitalists, labor agitators, and members of rival Socialist organizations were everlastingly buried under a mountain of contempt and denunciation, and the old hall rocked with such an enthusiastic demonstration as has on innumerable times in bygone years made it the home of political fervor. The meeting listened to some exciting speeches, passed a set of warm resolutions, took up a collection, and came near breaking up in a row.

The hall was packed long before the meeting began, and while it was in progress hundreds listened to Socialist speeches in the drizzling rain outside the doors. Inside, the regular members of the party enjoyed a somewhat tainted triumph, for the element of discord which was recently ejected from the ranks was there in some numbers and made things lively when Daniel De Leon started in to pay his respects to his old political foes.

A. V. Keep opened the meeting, and introduced Lucien Sanial, the party's candidate for Mayor in 1897, as Chairman. He said that it was the first meeting of the party "for the campaign of 1899," and that last year it was 82,000 strong and ought to be 150,000 strong this year. Mr. Sanial introduced Ben Hanford, a young man, who was the party candidate for Governor last year, and who has recently been distributing Socialist circulars among the Brooklyn strikers, as the first speaker. Mr. Hanford stirred his audience to enthusiasm by a speech along the same lines he followed in his address in the circular aforesaid.

"The strikers have our sympathy," said he, "although they took the wrong course by not going to the ballot box and voting for the social revolution. The newsboys have our sympathy in their strike. [Applause.] The district messenger boys in their strike have our sympathy. [Applause.] The capitalist class may well look to their defenses when five and ten year old boys go out on strike against their infernal system.

"More violence was indulged in by Rossiter and the police [hisses and groans] than by the strikers. The men who are mainly responsible for the loss of the strike are the so-called labor leaders, who do nothing but mislead the working class. [Great applause.] Such men as Parsons and Prince. These are the men whose crimes are greater than any other in the labor movement.

"If instead of the honorable beef-eater, the Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck, the Socialist candidate had been elected Mayor, instead of Rossiter consulting with Chief Devery, [hisses,] we would have strike leaders consulting with Mr. Sanial. If we have the administration of the land we needn't mind what the law is. The capitalists treat the law at their caprice."

"Now, comrades," said Mr. Sanial, "you know we are Socialists and depend on our own resources to pay for this hall, and we will take up a collection. [Treble applause.] All contribute according to your means, and I will introduce Mr. Henry Kuhn, our National Secretary, who will read the resolutions of the evennig."

Mr. Kuhn took his applause with an impassive countenance, and read as follows:

Whereas, The preliminaries to the start, conduct, windup, and sequel of the trolley men's strike in Greater New York reads like a page from ancient history, without the slightest indications of any lessons having been learned by past and similar occurrences, and

Whereas, Such a sad spectacle, working men striking with their bare fists against policemen's clubs and the militia's threatened bayonets that these identical workmen have placed in the hands of these identical policemen and militiamen; workingmen striking against the inevitable result of the very capitalistic system which they persist in upholding on election days; workingmen, fakir-led, too timid—because uninformed—to dare demand and assert in manly, deliberate fashion their full rights as men, not violently and thoughtlessly, as in the prayer for a crumb; "labor leaders," who, having just led up the workers to defeat against the massed combined of capitalist public powers, can subsequently think of nothing better to suggest to these unfortunates than they "avenge" themselves at the ballot box by electing a "couple of Judges," labor fakirs and other discredited vermin who have long been ridding the workers as political barnacles, now placing themselves at auction before the capitalist politician by trying to catch his ears with hollow yet bombastic rhetoric about the "labor vote" and "independent labor politics," and a "new labor party," and what they can and what they propose to do—such a sad spectacle is a crushing indictment of the methods of a "pure and simple trades unionism," of its corrupt leaders, and also of an alleged socialist paper, The New York Volks Zeitung, which, though daily in the field has, partly ignorantly, partly corruptly, partly out of cowardice, ever played into the hands of these unfit "pure and simpliers."

Whereas, The Socialist-Labor Party has, since it unfurled its banner in this State in 1890, and more particularly since its national convention in 1896, called upon the workers to organize into class conscious trade organizations with which to shield themselves in the shop on election day, join the International proletariat at the ballot box to slay the capitalist system itself, and

Whereas, In pursuit of this indisputably, only intelligent and manly course, the party in New York and elsewhere has just rid itself of reactionary and corrupt elements within its ranks and has proudly earned the bitter hostility of all vicious and muddled elements that in this country bar the way to progress; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Socialist-Labor Party and its friends of New York and vicinity, (1) Impress upon our fellow-wage slaves throughout the country the necessity of class conscious trade organizations; commend to them the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and urge upon them to crush from within and without they put an end to pure-and-simpledom and smash the labor fakir; (2) Call upon our fellow-wage slaves to join the Socialist-Labor Party, to tear themselves away from all affiliation and touch with all other political parties in the land, being, without exception, reactionary or fraudulent, and (3) Congratulate the Socialist-Labor Party upon the determined, successful, and emphatic manner in which it has just stamped out of its ranks lurking treason against the proletariat of America.

Cheers greeted the allusion to the labor men and cheers and hisses the allusion to the Volks Zeitung. But these noises were drowned as by a deluge when Sanial announced "Comrade De Leon," and the party leader stepped forward to speak to the resolutions. When he got to the labor leaders he took the stoppers out of the vials of his wrath and the subject grew interesting.

"Mr. Parsons," said he, "who so ignorantly led the strikers and now wants 'a couple of Judges,' when he goes to the Central Fakirated Union says, 'We can read the handwriting on the wall,' the same old thing he has said for years. Soon another fakir leader will lead the worker by the nose. The labor leaders—may God have pity on them some time when they go before him! A crowd of obscene birds has settled down upon the bleeding strike, and say they 'want labor parties.' These are such men as Brown, who can be bought when any one wants to buy him, and Jim Archibald, who, when he was Warden of Ludlow Street Jail, was picked up drunk in the gutter! They are ready to sell out to the first who will buy them."

Mr. De Leon now turned his attention to his political foes, the German socialists, whom he called "repulsive in manners, conceited in bearing, and so alien to America that they can't open their mouths without insulting the American people!"

Some one shouted "Three cheers for The Volks Zeitung!"

"Put him out! Put him out!" bellowed the audience, and then the opposition showed itself, and hisses, mingled with cheers, rose all over the room. One corner of the audience rose in a body and trouble seemed imminent. Shouts for the Socialist-Democratic Party stirred the hearers to wrath, and one of their rivals was hustled quickly out of the hall. A small, curly haired man in the front row had been seen by the speaker to applaud at the wrong place.

"Here's another of these fellows, comrade," said he to a man who had helped to put out the other offender.

The man with the curly hair looked startled. But a friend armed with a stout cane, who sat beside him, growled out: "Never you mind. Dat's all righdt if he is or not."

"If he's quiet, all right," said De Leon, trimming his sails. "But if he's not he won't hear me, and then he won't learn anything," and he went on to attack a man named Bauer, whom he called "the right-hand bower of a Tammany fakir," adding, "he tried to break into our meeting with a weapon, and our people did right to crack his head!" [Applause.]

"Three cheers for the Socialist-Democratic Party," called someone, and a fresh disturbance had to be quieted. Mr. Sanial later announced that the collection reached "the handsome sum of $63.30."

Established 1823.
WILSON WHISKEY.
That's All!
THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.,
Baltimore Md.

A DINNER FOR PROF. MARKHAM.

Author of "The Man with the Hoe" Entertained by the Manhattan Single Tax Club.

Prof. Edwin Markham, author of "The Man with the Hoe," was entertained last night by the Manhattan Single Tax Club, which gave a dinner in his honor at the Marlborough Hotel. There were about one hundred persons present, and to each diner was presented a copy of the professor's poem.

Samuel Seabury, President of the club, acted as toastmaster, and made a short speech welcoming Prof. Markham to the city. During Mr. Seabury's speech and throughout the evening the poet, who has come East to study labor conditions, was busy taking notes.

Prof. Markham's speech was very brief, and was read from a typewritten copy. Now and then he lowered his manuscript and made a few explanatory or amplifying remarks. He said in part:

"People have called me a pessimist. Since I have seen New York I have become an optimist. Perhaps, after all, there is no man with the hoe. [Laughter.]

"I look upon Henry George," he continued, "as one of the great thinkers and liberators of the race. His vigorous thought has passed with a great power over civilization. I honor him as one of the great leaders and lights of mankind. A great passion of humanity filled his heart. He made a daring attempt to solve the industrial enigma. He looked through the world and saw that something was wrong. William James of Harvard said that there is something wild in the world. This wild thing is our failure to observe the laws of justice.

"There have been those who sought for a solution to the human problem in charity. It was thought that the inequalities could be effaced by charity; but that time has passed, and man at last demands justice. Mere charity is but the vinegar on the sponge that is lifted to the lips of humanity upon the cross. [Long applause.]

"Liberty means the effacement of the barriers that interpose between the common man and the achievement of the common destiny. There is no way to attain the liberty of the individual, except as it is found in the service of the law and custom that insures the common freedom and the common well-being of all. No oppressor even is in liberty, and the only way he can find liberty is by according it to others. The man who puts a chain about another's neck unconsciously puts a chain about his own. So the social justice toward which we all aspire will be a divine thing for master as well as for servant, for landlord as well as for peasant, for rent taker as well as for tenant, for plutocrat as well as for proluriat. Man was born for freedom, and free souls must stand upon free land." [Long applause.]

Lawson N. Purdy spoke on "The Single Tax," Tom L. Johnson on "The Single Tax Movement," Henry George, Jr., on "The Man from California," John S. Crosby on "The Man with the Hoe," and John N. Parsons, General Master Workman, on "The Hope of Labor."

Mr. Johnson said that the single tax movement is growing rapidly throughout the world. "Give men a chance," he said, "and they will not need charity; give them justice, and they will not need alms." He said he had been charged with inconsistency with his professed purpose of devoting himself to the single tax propaganda because he had sold a railway to the City of Detroit. "My interest in that matter was my interest in municipal ownership of railways, as one of the steps toward the adoption of the single tax theory."

Mr. Parsons declared that the only hope of labor is to be found in the ballot. "Labor has no hope for the betterment of its condition," he said, "except in the ballot; no prospect of permanent relief except through the franchise."

FREIGHT HANDLERS' STRIKE.

Strikers Say that If Their Demands Are Not Acceded to To-morrow, 5,000 Men Will Be Out.

A meeting of the striking freight handlers of the Pennsylvania Railroad piers on North River was held yesterday afternoon, at which it was agreed that if the demands of the men for an increase of wages from 17 cents to 20 cents per hour were not complied with by to-morrow morning the strikers now out would be joined by the 1,000 freight handlers employed by the Pennsylvania Company in Jersey City. Representatives of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Erie Railroad, and other big lines were present at the meetings, and reported that the freight handlers on all those lines were ready to go out on a sympathetic strike at a moment's notice.

Yesterday's meeting, by far the most formidable yet held by the strikers, took place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at Hudson Hall, 276 Spring Street. Eight hundred men were present. The meeting was presided over by Michael Casey, Financial Secretary of the Freight Railroad Employes' Protective Union. A committee from the Jersey City freight handlers of the Pennsylvania Company reported that they had called upon Superintendent Walsh during the forenoon and demanded that the wages of the Jersey City handlers be raised from 17 to 20 cents an hour, and had warned him that if the demands were not granted by noon to-morrow they would all go on strike. This report was received with cheers at the meeting.

A committee of three with President John Kenealy of the union as Chairman, was appointed to visit General Freight Agent Smith of the Pennsylvania Railroad at 2 Beaver Street at 9:30 o'clock this morning and lay the final demands of the men before him.

Delegates from other big railroad freight lines reported that the freight handlers on the piers of these lines stood ready to go out at a moment's notice in aid of the Pennsylvania strikers. It was decided that the strike be confined to the Pennsylvania Company, as it was thought that by crippling its freight service it would give in rather than see its business go to rival lines. However, if the Pennsylvania does not yield by to-morrow it was said a general tie-up would result on the piers of every big railroad company on the North River front on both sides of the river. This will throw over 5,000 men out of work and seriously effect business in this city. It was reported that there are at present between 1,200 and 1,300 carloads of freight carried by the Pennsylvania Company standing between New York and Camden at present, 910 carloads being in New York and Jersey City alone, and that 170,000 pounds of perishable goods, mostly canteloupes, were dumped yesterday in Jersey City.

The strikers claim that the Italians employed in their places cannot handle the freight as expeditiously as the company desires, but the company officers declare that the freight is being received and sent with regularity and without delay. On Piers 27, 28, and 29 the company was yesterday preparing sleeping accommodations on the piers for its Italian freight handlers. It was said that many of the Italians were quitting work through the persuasion or threats of the strikers. The strikers are greatly encouraged by the large seizures of perishable goods being made every day by Board of Health Inspectors.

Rival to the Linseed Oil Trust.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 24.—A formidable rival to the American Linseed Company will be in active operation this Fall. Negotiations for the establishment in Minneapolis of the second largest linseed oil mill in the country are just completed. It will be independent of the trust, and, when in full operation, will have a capacity of one-fourth of the active mills of the American Linseed Company.

WOMEN WAR OVER MINISTER.

Fiancee of the Rev. Mr. Perhachs Accuses Mrs. Charles de Brinke of Writing Threatening Letters.

Mrs. Charles De Brinke, a widow, of 114 Hoyt Street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detectives Ruddy and Kelly of the local Central Office on a warrant charging her with blackmail. The warrant was issued by Magistrate Brenner of the Adams Street Police Court or complaint of Miss Anne F. Edwards of 123 Duffield Street, who accuses Mrs De Brinke of sending her threatening letters. Mrs. De Brinke was admitted to bail, which was procured by the Rev. Emil Perhachs, who also lives at 123 Duffield Street.

Behind the arrest of Mrs. de Brinke there is an interesting little story of alleged jealousy, in which the Rev. Mr. Perhachs figures in a stellar role. Mr. Perhachs was ordained as a Wesleyan Methodist clergyman, but is at present engaged as a lecturer. He is a native of Vienna, and at one time was President of the New England Biscuit Company. Mrs. de Brinke, the accused woman in the case, is also a native of Vienna, where her husband and Mr. Perhachs were close friends.

Mr. Perhachs made a statement last evening in which he declared that Miss Edwards had caused the arrest of Mrs. de Brinke through motives of jealousy. He has been engaged to Miss Edwards, he said, for fourteen years. He declared that she was unreasonably jealous of Mrs. de Brinke, with whom he boards. According to Mr. Perhachs, Miss Edwards even went so far at times as to play the rôle of Peeping Tom from the roof of an extension in the rear of Mrs. de Brinke's house.

Mrs. de Brinke's husband, Mr. Perhachs said, was a wealthy man. With his wife, he came to this country and later bought a large estate in Mexico, where he died about eight years ago, leaving his wife a great deal of land but no money. Mrs. de Brinke, he said, then came to Brooklyn and has since been obliged to earn her own living. He declared that his interest in her was merely that of an old friend, but that Miss Edwards could not be made to see things in this light. Mrs. de Brinke, he said, absolutely denied writing threatening letters to Miss Edwards.

Miss Edwards is a member of an old Brooklyn family, and is said to have inherited a large estate from her father. Miss Edwards claims to have received a number of threatening letters of late, and says she has reason to believe that they were written by Mrs. de Brinke, of whom, however, she denies being jealous. She received a letter of this kind yesterday, she says. She claims that the writer demanded $1,000 from her and threatened her life if the money was not paid. The letter, she claims, was signed "de ——."

MOLINEUX'S LAWYERS TO ACT.

Will Ask to Inspect the Minutes of the Grand Jury.

District Attorney Gardiner was formally notified yesterday by the law firm of Weeks & Battle that they would argue a motion to-day before Judge Blanchard in the General Sessions for permission to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury that indicted Roland B. Molineux for the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams in December last.

MEXICO REFUSES EXTRADITION.

Declines to Surrender a Texas Train Robber and Murderer.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 24.—The Mexican Government has refused to grant the application for the extradition of John Keeton, in jail at Juarez, Mexico, on a charge of complicity in the robbery of a Texas and Pacific passenger train and the killing of the fireman, over a year ago. The ground for the refusal is that the new extradition treaty contains no authority for the extradition of an accomplice in crime.

Gov. Sayers to-day forwarded to the United States Extradition Agent at El Paso a new application for the extradition of the fugitive, based on an indictment for sheep stealing in Sutton County, Texas. If this last application is granted Keeton will be turned over to the Coleman County authorities to answer to the train robbery and murder charge.

BOUTS AT CONEY ISLAND.

Three Hard Fights in the Sporting Club's Arena.

There were practically three knockouts in the ring of the new Coney Island Sporting Club last night, where a twenty-round bout between Frank Childs of Chicago and George Byers of Boston was scheduled as the main attraction. Childs was unable to appear as he is in a Chicago hospital, and so the main bout was changed to a ten-round affair, and Charley Strong of Newark was substituted for Childs. Although not in the pink of condition Strong put up a fight for nine rounds that was as vicious as any the arena at Coney Island has ever known.

There was rough, hard fighting from the start, and Byers was weakened by the loss of blood, but in the ninth round a chance blow from Byers rendered Strong almost helpless, and the referee mercifully stopped the bout.

Several times during the fight Byers seemed to be on the point of going down and out, but the bell saved him.

There were two preliminary bouts, scheduled for fifteen rounds each, but there was a knockout in each. Tony Drew of Brooklyn and George Cole of Trenton were the first pair to meet, and in the fourth round of what had been a rattling fight Cole knocked his man out.

Charles Stevenson, who was to have boxed fifteen rounds with "Denver Ed" Martin in the second preliminary, lasted fourteen rounds, and was then counted out. The six men who showed up in the arena were all colored.

A fair-sized crowd witnessed the fights.

American Rule in Cuba Is Successful.

HAVANA, July 24.—According to La Lucha, the first half of the current fiscal year shows a balance in favor of the American Administration of $4,967,500. The paper says it would have been different if the Spaniards had made the collections, and that, considering the confusion due to the war and the changes of employes of the customs department and in the duties, great credit is due to Collector Taskar H. Bliss.

The Filipino Washington's Hatchet.

When Aguinaldo was a small boy, so the story goes, it was one day discovered that a cherished mahogany tree, 17 feet in diameter, had been cut down.

"I cannot tell a lie!" Aguinaldo is said to have exclaimed. "I did it with my little hatchet!"

This illustrates the great difficulty of being the father of a hot country.—Detroit Journal.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

GOOD BLOOD full of vitality, comes from the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It cures Dyspepsia indigestion and constipation. See that a Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the Bottle.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; B. W. Mountjoy, house furnishing goods; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.
Johnson & Forbes, Pensacola, Fla.; W. J. Forbes, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., piece goods; 541 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Goldsmith Brothers, Easton, Penn.; S. Goldsmith, clothing; Stuart House.
Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; A. McCabe, notions and ribbons; Stuart House.
Binswanger, M., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Binswanger, woolens; 415 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.
Butler, W. I., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. Lisner, silks, laces, and ribbons; A. Nooner, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; L. J. Waldman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Larrabee, B. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; L. L. Phillips, ribbons, jewelry, and leather goods; Hotel Imperial.
Singer, M., & Co., Williamsport, Penn.; M. Singer, woolens; Hotel Imperial.
Stifel, G. E., & Co., Wheeling, W. Va.; W. F. Stifel, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Kolb, J., Rochester, N. Y.; woolens; Hotel Imperial.
Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; W. M. Oddie, housefurnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; H. Bott, housefurnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Long's, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; F. E. Brown, carpets and upholstery goods; 51 Franklin Street; St. Cloud Hotel.
Rosenau Brothers & Co., Maysville, Ky.; P. S. Harris, notions; Hotel Rivers.
Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; N. Oestreicher, ladies' and infants' wear; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; W. G. Munshower, knit underwear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Sturtevant, H. H., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; J. R. Louman, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; M. Sommer, furs; Hotel Imperial.
Heyman Brothers, Wheeling, West Va.; R. A. Heyman, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Mistrot Brothers & Co., Houston, Texas; G. A. Mistrot, notions; 377 Broadway; Gerard House.
Bernheimer, G., Brothers & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; C. A. Joseph, domestics, dress goods, linens, and silks; 258 Church Street; Gerard House.
Solomon, F. & R., Portland, Ore.; R. Solomon, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Ades, B. S., Lexington, Ky.; notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Schwartz Bros. & Co., New Orleans, La.; D. Schwartz, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
"Hillmans," Chicago, Ill.; M. Levi, clothing; H. Hans, cloaks and suits; 60 Lispenard Street.
Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; I. Apple, clothing; 60 Lispenard Street.
Tuck, A. B., Phoenixville; clothing; Hotel Albert.
Miller Bros., Chattanooga, Tenn.; H. H. Miller, dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.
Murray & Jordan, Punxsutawney, Penn.; A. Jordan, dry goods; E. A. Murray, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Peterson, A. J., & Son, Johnstown, N. Y.; J. C. Peterson, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Denholm & McKay Co., Worcester, Mass.; J. B. Hartford, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.
Meacham, H. C., Huntsville, Texas; notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
March Bros., San Angelo; dry goods; St. George Hotel.
Long, Williams & Co., Denton, Texas; W. Williams, dry goods; B. Williams, notions; Colonnade Hotel.
Marcus, J., Coatsville, Penn.; clothing; Hotel Albert.
Meyer & Rice, Rochester, N. Y.; M. Meyer, woolens; J. L. Rice, tailors' trimmings; Hoffman House.
Binswanger & Rice, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Binswanger, woolens and tailors' trimmings; Hoffman House.
Fein, M., Milwaukee, Wis.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Kurges & Cartwright, Kansas City, Mo.; G. S. Cartwright, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Griesheimer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; L. Griesheimer, woolens; Hoffman House.
Oppenheim, A., & Son, Bay City, Mich.; L. E. Oppenheim, clothing; Hoffman House.
May Shoe and Clothing Company, Denver, Col.; D. May, clothing; Hoffman House.
Michaels, Stern & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. A. Sterri, woolens and trimmings; 760 Broadway; J. Michaels, cloths; Hoffman House.
Kleinhaus & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; E. L. Kleinhaus, woolens; Holland House.
Millhiser, M., & Co., Richmond, Va.; G. Millhiser, domestics; 258 Church Street; Holland House.
Harned, Bergner & Sonmarir, Peoria, Ill.; R. H. Harned, notions, cloaks, and furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Parker, Bridgett & Co., Washington, D. C.; H. B. Parker, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Lipper, E., Houston, Texas; dry goods, &c.; Hotel Marlborough.
Blumenthal Brothers, Philadel

NEWSBOYS ACT AND TALK

Fight and Champion Their Cause in Mass Meeting.

MANY PROMISES OF SUPPORT

Strikers Beat Grown-Up Boys and Men Selling the Boycotted Papers, and Tear the Papers to Pieces.

The striking newsboys held a rousing mass meeting in New Irving Hall, on Broome Street, near Norfolk Street, last night. They were to have had a parade with a band of music prior to the meeting, but for reasons explained at the meeting by "Racetrack Higgins" this feature of the demonstration was abandoned. Chief of Police Devery had refused to give the necessary permit.

"Racetrack Higgins," known to racegoers, got the floor at the meeting toward the middle of a programme which developed no little oratorical talent among the boys. "Friends, Ladies, and Fellow-Strikers," the lad began. And then he related how he had gone to the Chief of Police for a permit to parade with band music.

"Mr. Devery says to me," said he, "'go way, you slob,' and I says, 'Mr. Devery, don't call me a slob. I'm trying to make my living. I ain't so high up in office as you, but some day I may be higher.'"

If the newsboys present could have had a vote last night, "Race Track Higgins" could have had any office in their gift, unless, perhaps, Dewey should have wanted it. Pandemonium of the kind that 2,000 newsboys, packed like sardines in a close hall can make, broke loose.

"Stick by me," cried out the speaker, when the Chairman and some twenty Assistant Chairmen had rapped and shouted for order and threatened to disband the meeting or at least to put a dozen or so over-enthusiastic boys out of the hall; "stick by me, as your Chairman stuck this afternoon, and as he's spoke to-night, and we will win out before Dewey comes home."

"Three cheers for Dewey!" shouted one of the boys, and cries of "Dewey did it!" echoed through the hall, while the cheers were heartily given.

Over 3,000 boys blocked Broome Street before the meeting opened, and after the doors of the hall had been thrown open and every inch of available space, including window sills, had been filled with compressed young humanity, and the space over their heads was filled with noise, there were still 3,000 boys on the street, for they came from all directions. There were delegations from Jersey City, Brooklyn, Harlem, and all sections within the municipal limits.

The meeting was held under a call of the Newsboys' Union, and "Nick" Myers, one of the larger boys, presided. He had his hands full to carry on the meeting, for every boy had something to say, and all talked at once. Joe Bernstein, the prize-fighter, helped to keep order, and several lusty-voiced sellers of newspapers sat with the Chairman and the invited speakers on the platform. L. A. Snitkin was first introduced, and after the boys had given to him what they thought a sufficiently long and loud greeting, he managed to make himself heard while he said that he represented Assemblyman "Charley" Adler, who wanted the boys to know that while he couldn't be with them, he was for them, and hoped and believed that they would win.

Frank P. Wood was next introduced as the "Well, well!" man of the baseball field. He told the boys that he was a "kid" once, and he was with them in their fight.

Ex-Assemblyman Philip Wissig's voice proved equal to the occasion, when he was called upon. He told the boys that he had sold papers in 1890, and he was proud of them for showing the spirit they did in fighting for their rights.

"You are only the rising generation," said he, "and if the older ones can't support you, they can at least treat you fairly. Now keep up the fight. Don't violate the law; don't use dynamite, but stick together and you will win."

A big floral horseshoe was presently brought out on to the stage, a gift from John J. Foley, to be given to the newsboy making the best speech.

"Mr. Symonds, President of the union," the Chairman next announced, and a typical-looking newsboy stepped forward and read a set of resolutions calling upon newsdealers and advertisers to assist the boys in their strike. The boys got noisily restless during the reading, and the Chairman, rapping for order, said: "Don't forget that this gentleman is the President of the Newsboys' Union."

Mr. Brennan, introduced as the oldest war horse in the business, told the strikers that they had the sympathy of the Newsdealers' Association, and that he expected the association would take action looking to their assistance, and that they might have a public meeting to-night.

"Bob Indian" was the name by which the next newsboy speaker was known. He told how a committee went to Mr. Hearst and the owner of The Journal told them he couldn't afford to sell the paper for less. "Bob Indian" said: "You see, he loses $100,000 a year."

The Chairman at this stage requested that the newspaper reporters present shouldn't quote the speakers as saying "dese" and "dose" and "youse."

"Kid Blink," an undersized boy, one of whose eyes is blind, was introduced as "our master workman." Kid said, ("youse" and "do'se" omitted:)

"I don't agree with you boys about going up and taking papers away from people. What we want is to stick together and not sell The Journal and World.

"Ten cents in the dollar is as much to us as it is to Mr. Hearst, the millionaire. Am I right, boys? (Shouts of applause.) We can do more with 10 cents than he can with twenty-five. Is it, boys? I don't believe in hitting the drivers of the news wagons. I don't believe in dumping the carts, same as was done in Madison Street last night. I'll tell you the truth. I was one of the boys that did it, but it ain't right. Just stick together and we'll win. If we did it in '98 we can do it in '99. Is it, boys? (It is," came back in loud response.) Now, you all know me, boys, don't you? ("We do! We do!") Well, we'll all go out to-morrow and stick together, and we'll win in a walk."

"KID BLINK" GOT THE HORSESHOE.

"Crazy Arburn" and "Annie of the Sun office," the only woman in the audience, (excepting two women reporters,) were called upon to speak. "Crazy" told how a man had attempted to bribe him with $2 to sell the "yellows."

"Annie" was interrupted by a great cheering, during which one of the Sergeants-at-arms was shouting to some refractory spirit: "Hey there, Socks, shut up, will yer?"

"Annie" was shy, but she managed to put on a bold look, and she came forward under the beaming encouragement of a representative of The Sun's staff, and said: "All I can say, boys, is to stick together and we'll win. That's all I've got to say to you."

"Hey, there," shouted the Chairman to a bunch of boys standing on the chairs, "Take life easy. Sit down and it'll come to you."

The boys sat down, and a Mr. Fitzsimmons, a newsdealer, gave some words of encouragement to the boys. "Now, here, you boys all know what you're up against, and if your intellect ain't wide enough for it to be drove in, I'll tell you. You just get these papers two for a cent or don't sell them."

Joe Kiernan, a picturesque little fellow, was put up on the Chairman's table, and he sang a song. He held his audience without any assistance from the Chairman, which led one of the young women reporters to remark that "Music hath charms."

It was pretty hard to tell whether "Kid Blink" or "Race Track Higgins" should get the horseshoe. Higgins threw some humor into his speech. He told how The Journal offered a boy $2 a day if he would sell papers, but he said "the kid wouldn't take it because The Journal refused to contract to pay hospital expenses."

The meeting broke up after a two hours' session, without a single fight and amid enthusiasm. Policemen kept order outside, but they seemed in sympathy with the boys, who appeared to give them more amusement than trouble.

VIOLENT SCENES DURING DAY.

Strikers Beat Sellers of Boycotted Papers and Tear the Papers to Pieces—Many Fierce Fights.

The newsboys had a busy day of it all through. At Forty-second Street and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, commencing shortly before noon and continuing for several hours, the most exciting scenes of the strike during the day were enacted, while at certain points in these thoroughfares the streets were fairly covered with torn copies of The Evening World and Journal.

In all their contests the youthful strikers were victorious. The conquered were men and big, strong boys who had gone in the morning to the circulating departments of The World and The Journal to answer to advertisements for 700 men to sell papers. Several hundred were hired, it was said, at $2 a day, and were directed to go to different stations where the papers were delivered to them in the regular wagons. The striking boys soon learned of these manoeuvres and arranged their forces accordingly. Although policemen were sent to many of the stations to guard the new vendors, they did not make many arrests. The boys were sudden in their attacks and quick in dodging the blue coats, who in some instances, did not seem anxious to catch the culprits.

A dozen big, strapping boys began calling The Evening World and Journal a little after 11 o'clock yesterday in Forty-second Street at Vanderbilt Avenue, when they were suddenly surrounded by about fifty young strikers, who soon overcame them and tore up their papers into pieces. A little later two wagons loaded with Worlds and Journals drove up. They were accompanied by about thirty men and big boys, who had come to sell the papers, and also by several big-sized inspectors to distribute the papers.

The numbers of the strikers had also increased to about 100, and the combined force of strikers soon made an attack upon the wagons. The defenders made a vigorous resistance and struck the boys with sticks and their fists, and repeatedly repulsed them, but the youngsters as often rallied and renewed the attack.

Several of the boys got badly handled by the defenders, but nevertheless they persisted and pressed the anti-strikers sorely, finally routing them; then, with yells of triumph, they pulled out all the papers from the wagons, tore them up, and scattered the pieces.

At Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street a similar scene was enacted. Three hundred strikers had gathered there. When they saw five men coming along with large bundles of Worlds and Journals, the boys with a yell that could be heard for blocks around made for the men. The latter tried to defend themselves, but in less than half a minute they were tripped up, kicked and buffeted, and the bundles were taken from them. Then arose a shout of triumph as the boys cut the bundles open and began scattering the papers right and left.

Many citizens began picking up the papers and started to read them, but the leaders of the boys would not allow that and snatched the papers from them, tore them up, and threw them into the roadway, shouting, "No true friend of organized labor will read dem papers. We's got other union papers. Pay a penny and read dem."

The unfortunate vendors made their escape as best they could, some running up the stairs of the elevated railroad, and the others jumping on passing cars. Several policemen came running up, but they were too slow for the fleet-footed urchins, who scattered.

"On to Ate Avenue," ordered the leaders, and as the mass moved in that direction those boys who had run in other directions made detours and joined the main body.

On their way to their next destination the juvenile strikers stopped in front of the Harlem offices of The World and Journal and began hooting and howling. Suddenly "Jimmy the Goat," one of the leaders, beckoning for silence, started to deliver an address. "Fellers," he began, "dem yallers sez dey symptize wid de car strikers, ain't it so?"

"Yes, dat's so," came from 400 throats.

"Dey sez dem trolley men ain't gettin' a square deal an' can't make a livin'. Wot's de matter wid us? Is de Wold an' Choince givin' us boys a square deal? Wot's sauce for de gander is sauce fer de goose, and we'll boycott em 'ntil dey gives in. Dat's right, ain't it?"

"Hooray fer de goat! You bet we'll boycott 'em," cried the boys, and then the order to go forward was given and obeyed. At Eighth Avenue the army of strikers found six men selling the boycotted papers at the corner. They were doing a land office business, but an assault in full force was made upon them and they went down like tender stalks before a cyclone. "Take all the papers and let us go," begged the men. "We were only trying to make a living because we were hungry."

"Well, youse get out of here," shouted the boys. The men obeyed and hurried away in the elevated and cars.

The police arrested one of the most violent of the assailants and locked him up in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, while the angry crowd ran down Eighth Avenue. At One Hundred and Sixteenth Street they found eight men selling the tabooed papers and treated them in the same manner. The police as in the other cases did not make their appearance until all the papers had been taken from the men and torn to pieces.

At Madison Square more violence was reported. A number of big boys employed by The Journal appeared shortly after noon in the square with copies of the evening edition. A small army of boycotters, however, was waiting for them, and as soon as the new boys began to scatter in the square and call out their wares the boycotters swooped down upon them.

"You'll take de bread an' butter out of our mouths, you will," cried the assailants, as they forcibly took away the papers from their would-be sellers and tore them up. The new boys proved to be timid and soon yielded.

Another crowd of about twenty strikers lay in ambush for non-union boys at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, a little before noon. Soon they spied two of their enemies yelling "Wo-id," "Choi-nal," at the top of their voices. They were big, strong boys, and one of them swung a club, but the strikers had become exasperated. With a cry they rushed on the two boys. These, however, had evidently come from the "tough" districts of the city, and defended their property valiantly. The boy with the club swung his club with telling effect, and drove back several strikers with angry howls of pain. The other boy laid his bundle at his feet and struck and kicked his assailants. But superior numbers told. The two valiant boys were attacked on all sides, and their papers were torn into strips.

Suddenly the shrill whistle of a policeman was heard, and the boys scattered.

Down in Wall Street and the dry goods district the strikers harassed the new men, snatched the papers from their hands, and tore them up; tripped up the men and swore at them. At the bridge the boys were more wary.

Several of the more riotous boys were arrested. Edward Rowland, aged sixteen, of 346 Lenox Avenue, was locked up in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street station house. James Lahey of 401 East Forty-eighth Street was arrested at Forty-second Street and Second Avenue for interfering with a driver of a newspaper wagon. William Reese of 22 Orchard Street was arrested at Third Avenue and Forty-fourth Street for calling on the boys not to sell boycotted papers.

About 500 newsboys marched up Third Avenue, in Harlem, in the evening, and destroyed every copy of The World and The Journal that they could find. At One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street they became very boisterous, and eight policemen were sent from the nearest police station to maintain order. The boys then marched west to Eighth Avenue, continuing their depredations. They found ten men who were selling the papers, and the police had to interfere before the men could get away.

THE MESSENGER BOYS STRIKE.

A Number of the Lads Resort to Violence—Insist that Their Demands Must Be Recognized.

A good many of the Postal Telegraph messenger boys yesterday carried out their threats to strike. Most of the forty-five boys employed at the office at 20 Broad Street changed their uniforms for plain clothes, walked out, congregated in the street, set pickets, and began intercepting those boys who had remained at work and were sent out with messages.

They demanded a flat rate of 2½ cents for each message, and that returned messages which they are unable to deliver shall be paid for the same as delivered messages, because they say they are not paid when they cannot find the persons for whom they take messages. They also demanded that the sum of 50 cents a week, which is now levied on each boy for two uniforms a year, shall not be exacted, and that they be allowed to purchase their own uniforms, which they say they can get for $9 each.

Manager S. B. Ostrom, who has charge of the office at 20 Broad Street and also of the offices at the Stock Exchange, at 41 Wall Street, at 6 Wall Street, at 96 Broadway, and at 47 Exchange Place, admitted that he was crippled after the boys struck, but he thought that he would be able to get along fairly well. Later in the day one office after another, including the main office in the Postal Telegraph Building, was affected, and it was reported that 300 boys were out.

At Exchange Place and William Street the strikers saw a boy who had formerly been in the company's employ coming out of the office. He had his uniform trousers on, and they immediately attacked him. He was thrown down, beaten, and kicked, and his book and receipt blank and the telegram he was carrying were taken from him and torn to pieces.

Two strikers held up a working messenger at Pine and Nassau Streets. They began arguing with him, and when argument failed they attacked him. He struck out vigorously and knocked down the bigger one of his assailants. Just then a policeman appeared in sight and both strikers disappeared.

The American District Company's boys were also getting ready to strike yesterday, but they first wanted to get their pay, which was due at 11 o'clock, the hour when business would be most brisk. There are two classes of these boys—those who are paid weekly wages and both answer calls and deliver telegrams, and those who deliver telegrams and are paid by the trip, for which they say they get 1¾ cents per message.

The weekly wage boys said they were paid from $3 to $5 per week, and have 60 cents deducted weekly for uniforms and for laundering their collars. They demanded an increase of wages to $6 per week and wanted to buy their own uniforms. The other boys demanded an advance to 2½ cents per message.

The boys at 4 Exchange Court were to be the first to strike. Payment of their wages, however, it is claimed, was deferred until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the bulk of the business of the day was over, and thus avoided serious interruption of trade. The boys were disgusted, but declared they would strike this morning if their demands were not granted.

At the Western Union Building the messenger boys walked out late in the afternoon and assembled in Dey Street. The manager followed them and asked them why they had struck. They made their demands, which also included the reduction of the hours of labor on Sundays from fourteen to ten. The manager told them to return to work and their demands would be considered to-day. Thereupon the boys returned.

FUNDS FOR THE STRIKERS.

General Master Workman Parsons Appoints a Committee to Attend to Distribution of Funds.

One of the first things that General Master Workman Parsons did yesterday was to appoint a committee of sixteen to direct the distribution of money that will be contributed by trades unions and friends of organized labor to support the strikers on the trolley lines in New York and in Brooklyn. They are selected from the Central Federated Union of Manhattan, the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, the Knights of Labor of both boroughs, and other organizations. They are Samuel Prince and Ernest Bohm, the President and Secretary of the Central Federated Union; John Phillips, President, and M. J. Flaherty, Secretary, of the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn; Daniel Harris, President of the State Federation of Labor; John H. Delaney, President of Typographical Union No. 6; A. J. Boulton, Secretary of District Assembly 220 of Brooklyn; Victor Buhr, Secretary of the Building Trades Council of New York; Edward Moffett, editor of the official organ of the International Brickmayers' Union; George Warmer, Secretary of District Assembly 233 (building trades) of New York; Joseph Barondess; J. J. O'Connell, Secretary of the Bookbinders' Union; Robert Winston of District Assembly 49; F. H. McCarthy, President of the Plasterers' Union; John O'Connell, President of the United Brewers' Association. William J. O'Brien, who is also President of the Board of Walking Delegates, was elected Treasurer of strike funds by the Central Federated Union on Sunday, and all these will hold their first conference with Mr. Parsons this evening at his office, at 110 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

The Executive Board of District Assembly 75 of Brooklyn, which is in charge of the strike there, met Mr. Parsons yesterday and submitted a list of those strikers who need help.

Subscriptions did not pour in yesterday, but as many unions have not yet had their meetings, money is not expected to come in to any great amount for several days to come. The Liberty Dawn Association of Coach Drivers sent a check for $50, with information that every one of its 1,400 members will be assessed 25 cents. The Stationary Firemen sent $100, the Journeymen Brewers $200, and the Letter Carriers $1,000.

It is generally understood that no more trolley or cable strikes will be ordered, and that all efforts will be concentrated in supporting the strikers who are still out. Mr. Parsons said yesterday he had heard that the railroad companies were continuing to bring trolley men from Philadelphia and Boston to take the places of the strikers.

"Will you allow the men who are out to return to work, if they are given the opportunity, before all the places are taken up?" Mr. Parsons was asked.

"I should not advise them to return," he replied. "They struck to enforce the ten-hour law, and they will stay out until that is done; but I do not think it will be until the votes are counted at the election."

DR. FROEHLICH BADLY BEATEN.

Was Assaulted by Strikers or Their Sympathizers After Attending an Injured Motorman.

Dr. Robert P. Froehlich of 61 East One Hundred and Fifth Street was early Monday morning assaulted by strikers or their sympathizers while returning from a call, after attending an injured motorman on the Second Avenue line. The doctor was asked by a youth about 1 o'clock Monday morning to attend the motorman, who was said to be dangerously injured, at the corner of One Hundred and First Street and Second Avenue. He found the man with a bad scalp wound on the head, and was about to dress it, when one of the strikers told him he would get himself in trouble if he was too active. The doctor, who is quite an athlete, and as one of the Surgeons of the Seventy-first Regiment, climbed San Juan Hill, gave no heed to the admonition, and proceeded to dress the injured man's wound.

On his return home he passed through One Hundred and First Street. When between Second and Third Avenues he was assaulted, being first struck from behind with a blow from a stone. This was followed by a combined assault by six men. Dr. Froehlich endeavored to defend himself, but another blow from a thrown stone knocked him unconscious. The last he remembered was falling to the ground and being surrounded by his assailants, who proceeded to kick him about the face and head. The rumor that the doctor was being "done" spread quickly about the neighborhood, where he was well known, and assistance arrived none too soon.

Yesterday Dr. Froehlich was able to be about, but his face and head were very much swollen and bruised from the effects of the beating he received, and his eyes were blackened. The doctor stated last night that he was extremely thankful that he escaped with his life.

THE NEW LABOR PARTY.

The Citizens' Union and Other Bodies Will Be Invited to Join.

In regard to the action of the Central Federated Union to go into independent political action, General Master Workman Parsons said yesterday that that did not conflict with the authority vested in him on Friday night to call a convention. He proposed to co-operate with the Central Federated Union in the entire movement. Mr. Parsons said he was especially desirous to elect labor Judges to the Supreme Court, because he said that the court is the last resort of corporate interests in their evasions of the law, and labor had many examples of how faithfully corporation interests were conserved and protected by the courts. "If," said Mr. Parsons, "the workmen could secure the judiciary, I would not give 15 cents each for members of the Legislature from New York City."

Should all organized labor join in the new political movement, Mr. Parsons believed that the city could be swept, for the Central Federated Union alone represented 80,000 members, District Assembly No. 49 had 20,000 members, the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn had 40,000 members, the stationary engineers of New York counted 21,000 men, and District Assemblies 75 and 220 of Brooklyn had 15,000 members. Altogether there were some 200,000 members.

Mr. Parsons added that the new labor party would invite the Citizens' Union, the German-American Reform Union, and all independent organizations to join in the movement in ridding the city of the old corrupt parties and introducing a new era of reform and justice.

POLICE TO BE REWARDED.

They Will Be Given Five Days Extra Vacation with Full Pay.

As all the policemen who were on duty during the strikes worked on their days off the Police Commissioners at their meeting yesterday adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That by reason of the extraordinary service of the members of the uniformed force during the past ten days, a leave of absence with full pay be and is hereby granted to each Sergeant, Detective Sergeant, detective officer, Roundsman, and patrolman for five days, in addition to regular vacations, and the Chief of Police is directed so to arrange such leave in each case as not to impair the efficiency of the force.

The Commissioners have no power under the law to grant extra leave with pay to Deputy Chiefs, Inspectors, and Captains.

The Commissioners, in the case of about eighty patrolmen who had charges against them, dismissed the complaints in all cases.

Chief Devery in the afternoon began the work of cutting down the numbers of policemen on strike duty in New York and Brooklyn car and power houses. The men in reserve in the station houses, however, will be kept there for some time longer.

ALLEGED DYNAMITERS FREE.

Men Charged with Being Implicated in Brooklyn Outrage Discharged —Cars Run Regularly.

The twenty-one men who were arrested in Carberry's Hall, Atlantic and Rockaway Avenues, Brooklyn, early Wednesday on suspicion that they were directly or indirectly involved in the plot to blow up the elevated railroad pillars at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street that morning, were all discharged from custody by Magistrate Brenner, in the Adams Street Police Court, yesterday. No evidence was produced to show that the men, who are strikers, were in any way connected with the dynamite plot. A detective named William Ashby had accused the prisoners of being present at a meeting in Carberry's Hall at which he alleged suggestions that the elevated road be blown up with dynamite were made.

Assistant District Attorney Kellogg appeared for the prosecution and the defendants were represented by De Lancey Nicoll and ex-Assistant District Attorney Isaac M. Kapper.

Ashby was the chief witness against the accused. He testified that he attended the meeting at which the alleged dynamite plot was hatched, and that the strikers present made open threats to blow up the elevated railroad structure if the employes of that road failed to join in the strike. He also claimed to have seen several of these men on Rockaway Avenue the next day with what he believed to be dynamite cartridges in their possession. When requested to pick out these men from among the strikers in court Ashby made several mistakes, picking out one man who was not in Brooklyn at the time of the dynamite trouble. His testimony altogether was regarded as weak and unconvincing.

Capt. James Reynolds, head of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau, and several of his men were also examined as witnesses. They merely told of the arrest of the men, and said that they took into custody every man found in the hall.

At the conclusion of the examination Mr. Kapper moved for the discharge of the defendants as there was no evidence against them. Magistrate Brenner agreed with him, and promptly released the men.

There was a big crowd of strikers in court, and they greeted the decision with cheers.

As for the strike itself, it was productive of but one outbreak, and that on the part of a Manhattan policeman. It assumed the form of verse, characterized by the bluecoats of the Adams Street Station as a "pome," and was addressed or dedicated to Capt. James Dunn, commanding that station. Capt. Dunn, however, has displayed admirable fortitude in the matter, and has made no complaint to the Police Board. He views the "pome" merely as an evidence of the severe mental and bodily strain the policemen have been laboring under during the strike.

The author of the "verse" is a Manhattan policeman temporarily attached to Capt. Dunn's command. It measures up to about a yard in length, and runs on in this style:

So farewell, Capt. Dunn, we soon will be on
Manhattan shore,
Where we will be again with all our friends.
We wish you health and happiness wherever you may be,
And may your life be a long and pleasant one.
We Manhattan Cops received from you, which none of us deny,
Many acts of kindness, which we won't forget.
So give three cheers for Capt. Dunn and for his precinct, too!
Hip, hip, hurrah, was heard from every one.

All of the lines of the entire system in Brooklyn were in full operation throughout the day, and there was little evidence of the strike left anywhere. There was a handful of strikers gathered at the Myrtle Avenue headquarters who still talked of victory to come.

President Rossiter said in the course of the day that the company was willing to take back into its employ such of the old Heights men as had clean records and against whom there had been no charges of violence during the strike. It was stated last night that the Nassau men would also be taken back on the same conditions.

Now that all probability of further trouble has apparently passed, the big force of police on duty in the borough is being rapidly reduced. The greater part of the Manhattan men returned to their precincts in Manhattan yesterday. These included the mounted men, bicycle policemen, and detectives. The only Manhattan policemen retained in Brooklyn are stationed at the several trolley depots, it being deemed advisable to keep these places well protected for a time yet.

It is alleged by the leaders of the strikers that Gov. Roosevelt intends to have an investigation made of the charges that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is breaking the ten-hour labor law. They say that he has ordered the Board of Mediation and Arbitration to look into the alleged violations.

A MASCOT FROM THE STRIKE.

Leonard Street Policemen Bring Home Setter Dog from Brooklyn.

When the squad of policemen from the Leonard Street Station, who have been doing strike duty, returned from Brooklyn last night, they were much elated over a mascot which they brought back with them. It was a large setter dog, which they have named "Strike."

This dog, which was picked up nearly a week ago by Roundsman Burke, who has been in command of one section of fifteen policemen, followed the squad during the entire time they have been in Brooklyn, much of the time riding on cars.

When there was any excitement "Strike" would leap from the car and assist by biting the strikers, or barking at them.

A suitable collar has been ordered for the new mascot. The dog will be duly licensed and kept at the police station.

Presentations to Police Captains.

The Manhattan policemen who have been stationed in East New York yesterday presented Acting Capt. John E. Colgan, commander of the Liberty Avenue Station, with a diamond locket, in appreciation of the treatment they have received at his hands.

The Manhattan men who have been attached to the Greenpoint Station presented Capt. John E. Reardon of that precinct with a diamond-studded watch charm yesterday.

Wool Men Go Out on Strike.

The cellarmen and jobbers of the wool industry who are employed by the Eastmans Company of Fifty-ninth Street and Eleventh Avenue struck yesterday for an advance of wages, and established their headquarters at 331 West Forty-eighth Street. They said that they received $2 a day, and had struck for $2.25, which was paid at other establishments in that trade. The wool poolers who worked with the strikers later in the day went out on strike, having received an order through the Secretary of District Assembly No. 49 to go out on a sympathetic strike.

Wilkesbarre Messenger Boys Strike.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 24.—The messenger boys employed at the Western Union and Postal Telegraph offices here went on strike to-day for an increase of wages. The strikers intimidated the boys engaged to take their places and in two or three cases assaulted them. The police were finally called upon to preserve order. To-night the managers of both offices said they were somewhat crippled, but would have their full complement of boys before midnight.

Miscegenation in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—A daily statement is published here of licenses issued for marriages. They consist usually of two departments, one of white persons and the other of colored persons licensed to marry. To-day there is another department as follows: White and Colored—Charles A. Cooper, colored, and Bessie Kershaw, white; George D. McCoy, colored, and Amanda E. Pindell, white.

£1,000 ON CUP CHALLENGER

British Sea Captain Offers Even Money on the Shamrock.

SAID TO HAVE FOUND NO TAKER

Enthusiastic Over Yacht, but Has Not Yet Seen Columbia—What The London Yachtsman Says.

It has remained for a British sea Captain, just arrived from England, and full of enthusiasm over the new cup challenger, to start the betting ball a-rolling on the coming international yacht races. The news of his offer to bet £1,000 even on the Shamrock appears, however, to have been for private circulation, and so far as can be learned, his offer has found no takers.

This Captain, the agents for whose ship compose one of the largest shipping firms down town, assures his friends that his offer is a business one purely and based on his confidence, gained from observation, that the Shamrock is the fastest thing that ever spread the white wings of a racing yacht. As he has not had a similar opportunity to observe the Columbia it is suspected that a patriotic sentiment may have influenced him, more than he himself realizes.

Then, too, if the Captain had made inquiries, he would have learned that American yachtsmen do not feel that either yacht has as yet given a fair exhibition of her powers, and that they have not therefore arrived at that warming-up point when bets are given and taken to clinch an argument. If he was familiar with this state of mind he could have made his offer with impunity.

Among yachtsmen there is a general feeling that the Columbia is as much superior to the Defender as the Shamrock is to the Valkyrie III., and that the result of the contests off Sandy Hook will be that the America's Cup will remain in its present repository. But it is recognized that this feeling, apart from mere loyalty, is based on facts of so uncertain import as not to justify the assurance that prompts betting. The Shamrock has beaten the Britannia nearly seventeen minutes. The Valkyrie III., beaten by Defender, beat the Britannia over eighteen minutes.

The figures encourage a feeling of security, but they are not considered at all conclusive, because such questions as these are asked: Is the Defender as fast as she was? Is the Columbia as fast as she will be? How much faster will the Shamrock be when tuned up and in racing trim? How does the Britannia's speed-going qualities compare with her own abilities in past years? What were the conditions of wind and sea in the various events from which the figures are taken? On what points of sailing are the yachts, respectively, at their best and poorest, and were the courses such that in the various races the losing boats were at their best? And when you have run down all these records and have the answers, how satisfactory are they applied to the new boats, not yet shaken down and tuned up?

Heretofore the plea has sometimes been heard from Englishmen, after defeat, that it was well nigh impossible to build a boat capable of crossing the ocean that could hope to successfully compete with a boat that could be constructed without reference to such strain as an ocean voyage subjects a boat to, but yachtsmen and shipping men seem to think that in the Shamrock the construction could have been no lighter and sustained the strain of the enormous spread of canvas which the yacht will wear when in shape for racing, and that she is faster than any boat ever built in British waters for home racing. Reliance is therefore placed upon temporary strengthening and a small jury rig to bring her across the Atlantic safely.

If there is any point on which yachting men here speak with any misgivings it is one on which it is felt that the races will largely depend—the human factor. It is hoped that the Columbia's crew will be brought up to the high state of efficiency that Yankee sailors are capable of. It is known to certainty that the British boat will have a crew perfect in team work, and the unsatisfactory work of the Columbia's crew while she was in these waters led therefore to much severe criticism.

Among down-town shipping men, including a great many British agents of whom so large a number are enthusiastically loyal Englishmen, it is thought that the Shamrock is the smartest boat ever sent over and the most formidable challenger, yet several Englishmen, of many of them, are not inclined in the light of past experience to predict success to the boat they would like to have win, and no betting save that of the lone master referred to is reported.

The Yachtsman of London has this to say of the new boat:

"We have had an opportunity of seeing Shamrock at her moorings, and also, at a distance, under way. She is not by any means up to Mr. Fife's standard in the matter of looks. The sheer is very straight, and the bow outline is as nearly as possible identical with that of Senta. A peculiar feature of the rigging is the fitting of short crosstrees for the lower mast shrouds. These appear to be about eight feet below the jaws of the gaff when the mainsail is set, and how the jaws get past in hoisting is a problem somewhat in the nature of the model of a full-rigged ship in a whisky bottle. What struck us when we first saw the vessel was the enormous width of her crosstrees. End on, she looks at a distance for all the world like one of the old plank-on-edge boats.

"On Saturday we saw her under way in a light northerly wind. She had only the jib-header aloft, but with the wind a little forward of the beam she seemed to be traveling well. Of course, any attempt at criticism of her sailing in that lonely fashion would be absurd, but when the wind came a little heartier she stood up to it in a highly encouraging fashion—and those spars require some carrying. As was to be expected, the yacht is painted green, but the shade is not quite pleasing. Eldred looked charming last year with her light tint of green, and it was quite as near to the true emerald as that of Shamrock is. It is to be hoped that some change may be made in this respect, for, as we say, the yacht has nothing to spare in the matter of good looks.

"It is a pity that a better trial ship than Britannia has not been found, though, after all, the main advantage in having a trial vessel like Valkyrie lies in the greater satisfaction it would give to public curiosity. Columbia's trials with Defender go to show that she is not, after all, so much superior to the older boat than was thought at first, but on this side of the water people are inclined to discount the value of such trials unless they actually witness them. Defender, however, is a fast vessel, and Columbia should satisfy her owners if she can beat her by four minutes in a good breeze over the short trial courses. Anything more than that would establish a very decided feeling of nervousness among those interested in the Shamrock."

COLUMBIA'S CREW IS RESTLESS

May Ask that Capt. Barr Be Relieved from Command—Defender's Crew May Be Shifted to New Yacht.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 24.—To-day there is little else talked of here save the report that the crew of the Columbia has become very restless and might send a round robin to Mr. Iselin, the managing owner of the Columbia, asking that a change be made in the command of the yacht.

Several of the crew who have been on shore have been talking, and have said various things, among them that the crew is not satisfied with affairs on board, and some say that both Capt. Barr and Mr. Iselin are very hard to get on with, and their treatment of the men leaves much for the sailors to desire.

Unless matters are soon changed some of the Columbia's crew will be on other yachts. Some may apply for places on the Defender.

The men who did the talking stated that the Defender's crew was better drilled and finely treated, and every one of the Columbia's crew is anxious to sail under Capt. Rhoades.

The report that some change is to be made on the Columbia regarding her crew, is again in circulation among the yachting people, and one report is to the effect that the Defender's crew will be transferred to the Columbia after the race between the two boats on Saturday next.

This report is denied by a gentleman close to Mr. Iselin, yet the crew on the Defender believes there is a change coming, but the men are not happy in the thought they may have to sail under Capt. Barr, whom Mr. Iselin will not change for any other skipper.

Some of those who profess to know something about the boats said this morning that the Defender was put in commission this season for two reasons, one to give the Columbia her help in the tuning up races and the other to break in a crew in case a second one was necessary for the Columbia. It is very probable that before the week is over a change of some kind will have taken place.

Mr. Iselin has said that when the Columbia-Shamrock races have been decided he will be out of the cup-defender yachting business for all time.

THE COLUMBIA AT BRISTOL.

Taken Out of Water to be Cleaned—Changing the Masts.

BRISTOL, R. I., July 24.—The yacht Columbia was hauled out of the water at the Herreshoff Works to-day for the purpose of having her underbody cleaned and her steel mast stepped.

The Columbia was brought up into the channel of the works, guys were run out from her stern and quarters, while her bow was cabled to the south wharf. Then she was worked into the cradle and drawn up with a windlass until a large section of her bottom showed. Nat Herreshoff superintended the work.

As the yacht rested on the ways she was unrigged as far as the work in hand made it necessary, and by noon everything was ready for the steamer Archer, with her crane, to unstep the pine mast.

THE SHAMROCK MAKING READY.

She Takes Her Last Spin in British Waters—Her Construction.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 24.—Referring to the mystery surrounding the composition of the Shamrock Sir Thomas Lipton says: "I can only tell you that the yacht is composed of very light metal, polished as fine as glass." A description of this "metal" was cabled to THE NEW YORK TIMES last Tuesday.

Shamrock took a spin in Wemyss Bay today, and will now be fitted for her trip across the Atlantic. Sir Thomas Lipton gave a large party aboard the Erin tonight. He entertains on a large scale.

ROTHESAY, July 24.—The cup challenger Shamrock, which arrived here yesterday, hoisted her canvas to-day and sailed around the bay, but did not do any racing. Many of the local officials, Col. Hector Macdonald, and a number of others persons were entertained at luncheon by Sir Thomas Lipton, who declared that no expense or skill would be spared in completing the Shamrock for the race for the America's Cup.

She will proceed to Greenock to-morrow to complete fitting out.

NEWPORT'S RACING PLANS.

Contests for the Navahoe and Vigilant and Other Classes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 24.—Woodbury Kane, Herman B. Duryea, and Ralph N. Ellis, who constitute the Regatta Committee of the Newport Yacht Racing Association, have decided to have additional races for trophies besides those offered for the Columbia-Defender races.

The additional races will be sailed off Newport on Saturday, Aug. 5, between the Navahoe, owned by Royal Phelps Carroll, and the Vigilant, owned by Percy Chubb. The Kestrel and Syce will race on the same day for cups offered by the association.

The prizes offered for this special regatta will be as follows: $250 for the race between the Navahoe and Vigilant, the course to be the same as designated for the Defender-Columbia races; $150 for the Kestrel and Syce, with a possibility of the Acushla entering. The course for this race will be decided upon later.

The Regatta Committee tried to arrange a race between the Amorita and Quissette, but were not successful.

With the three races between the Defender and Columbia and the events by the New York Yacht Club and the thirty-footers, Newport will have more racing this season than ever before. Besides these races, there is a very good chance of some other racing here between owners of the big single-stickers, including the Queen Mab and the Carmita, and when the Vigilant arrives Percy Chubb and Royal Phelps Carroll may decide on a few private races between the Navahoe and Vigilant.

VAQUERO III. WINS AT NEWPORT.

Leads the Thirty-footers in the First Race of the Week.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 24.—The thirty-footers started the week's racing this afternoon with a good race over the Dyer's Island course, with the wind southeast. The start was made at 3.09 o'clock. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed. Time. H.M.S.
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	4 58 19	1 49 19
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer	4 59 36	1 50 39
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	5 00 46	1 51 49
Pollywog, A. H. Paget	5 01 14	2 32 14
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5 02 18	2 33 18

The Wanamaker Store.

Bargains;—A Mercantile Antitoxin

WE don't have any "midsummer dulness" at Wanamaker's, because we have learned how to cure it. Follow this:—

Midsummer conditions produce a general dulness in the general market;
Dulness in the general market propagates bargains, and
Bargains, injected into a particular business, kill any germ of dulness therein.

And so, in such a spirited midsummer movement as is now in progress, we but parallel in merchandising the principles of the serum treatment;—we cure the disease with the remedy it has itself elsewhere produced.

Midsummer dulness at Wanamaker's? Nonsense. Come and see.

China Selling

There has never been anything commonplace printed about our china store. There has never been anything commonplace about it. It is a power in the retail china world, and it began its existence by regulating prices.

Strong facts may be expected from such a store, but even strong facts are not enough in July. The facts presented are extraordinary; their scope is immense.

You will see that it is not a matter of small lots, and the choice extends from water tumblers to Haviland Dinner Sets.

Dinner Sets

Limoges Dinner Sets, 120 pieces, fine Haviland; were $35 but to-day reduced to $25.
Limoges Dinner Sets, 114 pieces, fine Haviland; were $30 but to-day reduced to $20.
Limoges Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, all handles gilded; flower decorations. Were $25 but reduced to-day to $17.50.
Seven Sorts of Dinner Sets at $10. English and American porcelain, 100 to 115 pieces, reduced from $14, $15, $16, $17 a set to $10.
English porcelain, 100 pieces, a choice of two decorations at $5 a set.

Bric-a-Brac

Marbles and bronzes in rich collection. Beautiful Castelina marbles reduced in prices, from $4 to $2.75, and from $150 to $100. Splendid choosing among these art pieces around the $8 to $14 marks—All reduced greatly.

French bronzes, at $2.75, from $4; $4, from $6.50; $15, from $25; up to $200, from $325.
Handsome Teplitz figures reduced a third and more. Now 25c. to $6.75.

Fancy Plates

French and Austrian, in handsome decorations. Numerous designs. Many of these plates were, up to to-day, 45c. and 50c. Choice, 25c. each.

Tumblers

Thin blown, in variously needle-etched patterns. Regularly 75c., $1, and $1.25 doz. Now 50c.

Lamp Globes

9-in. all 75c. to $1 kinds, now 50c.; 10-in., 11-in., and 12-in.—all $1.50 to $3.50 kinds; now $1.

Cut Glass

Bowls, $3.25; regularly $5.
Bowls, $4; regularly $6.
Nappies, $3.50; regularly $6.
Celery Trays, $3.50; regularly $6.
Tankard Jugs, $4.75; regularly $7.
Ice Tubs, $4; regularly $6.
Water Caraffes, $1.75; regularly $2.50.
Water Caraffes, $2.75; regularly $4.
Water Tumblers, $6 doz.; regularly $10.
Water Tumblers, $2.75, $3.50 and $5 doz.
Oil bottles, 50c. and 65c. each, worth double.

Linens— One of our strongest words. And this, one of our strongest stories. When Wanamaker's does its best in linen matters, things occur that are spoken of in households for long afterwards:—

TABLE LINEN—By the yard.
25c.—Silver bleached, Austrian, 62 in.; dice patterns; was 40c.
50c.—Bleached, Irish; 67 in.; handsome patterns; was 65c.
$1.25—Bleached, Flemish; 72 in.; double damask; was $1.75.

TABLE CLOTHS
$2 ea.—Bleached, Scotch; 70x69; were $2.50.
$2 50 each—Bleached, Scotch; 70x87 in.; were $3.25.
$3 each—Bleached, Scotch; 70x105; were $3.75. Napkins to match, 24 in., $2.50 doz.; were $3.50.
$3.25 each—Bleached, Flemish; double damask; 72x90; were $4.50; at $4 each, 72x108 in.; were $5.50. Napkins to match, 26 in., $4.75 doz.; were $5.50; 22 in., $3 doz.; were $4.

NAPKINS
85c. doz.—Bleached, German; were $1.15.
$1.50 doz.—Bleached, Scotch; were $2.25.
$1.65 doz.—Bleached, German; were $2.50.
$2 doz.—Bleached, Scotch: were $2.75.
$3 doz.—Bleached German; were $4.25.

HEMSTITCHED BED LINEN
$3 pair—Bleached German sheets; ¾-beds, were $3.50; double-beds, $3.50; were $4.
70c. pair—Pillow cases to match; were 90c.

TOWELS AND TOWELING
10c. each—Bleached huckaback; 17½x34½; hemmed ends; were 15c.
10c. each—Striped glass; 20x34; unhemmed; were 16c.
12½c. each—Bleached damask; 21x43; knotted fringes; were 20c.
12½c. each—Snow white bath; 21x46; plain fringes; were 15c.
18c. each—Bleached huckaback; 24x45; hemmed; were 30c.
25c. each—All-white Turkish bath; 30x60; fringed; were 40c.
8c. yd.—Plaid glass toweling; 16 in.; was 10c.
9c. yd.—Bleached twilled crash; 17½ in.; was 12½c. 20 in., 11c., instead of 15c.
Fourth avenue.

Framed Pictures In rich brown prints; majestic lion and tiger heads: circular oak frames, with gilt beading. Regular price, $3.75, at $2.75 today.

TO GO QUICKLY
25 Etchings, in plain or Florentine oak frames, with mats; regularly $3.50, now $1.75.
Fifth floor.

Fancy Pillows To invite to idleness, the most fetching summer pillows. Comfortable, cool, and little prices:

At $1.50—Down pillows, with artistic cotton coverings; values $1.75 to $2.50.
At 40c.—Porch Cushions, covered with tapestry squares of cotton Oriental; values 50c. and 60c.
At $1.15—Artistic embroidered Sham Pillows; value $1.50.
Third floor.

A Silk Sale Yesterday's silk story found its readers early and held them late. But it may be repeated almost in full;—this is no tale of odd lots and little things.

At 37½c.—An importer's samples of striped and corded Japanese Dress Silks for the spring season of 1900. The period for orders is closed. We take the sample pieces and offer them to you, a year in advance at one-fourth off next year's prices. They'll be 50c. Different from any heretofore shown. Choice colorings.

At 40c.—Lyons Printed India Silks very desirable colors and patterns. Had them before. Sold them out. Got more. Here they are. Well worth 55c.

At 50c.—Entirely new Fancy Taffeta Silks. Nineteen latest color combinations in corded stripes. Difficult to describe their beauty or comprehend their cheapness, for they are really worth 85c.
Rotunda.

At 45c.—Louisene and Taffeta checks of exquisite colorings, including the newest combinations of blue and white. The entire lot is vital with freshness and beauty. Eighty-five cents was the previous price for the great majority of them.

At 50c.—Plain black frosted silks now so popular for dresses, waists, petticoats, linings, foundations—a universal fabric, good for every use. The low valuation is 85c.

Silk Remnants.—To be quickly in the remnant stock is a crown of glory to a fancy dress textile. Silk remnants are the aristocracy of our silk store. The small quantities explain the half prices. We have 1050 ends varying from five-eighths of a yard to fifteen yards. Sold only by the piece. Some are dress patterns, some are waist patterns, some neither.

Shoes—Men's, Women's, Boys All genuine bargains—the Fifth Floor Shoe Store kind. A great many people know the sort of values that store gives. Many more will learn through these offerings. A visit to the store will disclose others quite as interesting.

At $2—Men's calfskin and kidskin shoes, tan or black; bulldog and half-round toes; all sizes; C, D and E widths. No pair in the lot worth less than $3—many a good value at $3.50.
At $1.90—Women's kidskin shoes; button and lace; patent leather or kid tips; common-sense and round toes; stitched by Goodyear process. All sizes and widths, and all easily worth $3.
At $1—Boys' shoes of stout box calfskin; finely finished. Sizes 9 to 13; would be cheap at $1.50.

Night Gowns, 25c. A conspicuous item even in our present whirl of reductions. Comfortable, liberally planned, fine cambric gowns, finished with care, prettily trimmed, plaited and beruffled. We call that an achievement at 25c. each.

Two kinds:
First—Empire fashion, shield trimmed with Point de Paris lace and insertion, with plaits, lawn ruffle on neck and sleeves.
Second—High neck with square yoke, fine plaits and four rows of hemstitching, lawn ruffle on neck and sleeves.

Three to one buyer. None sold to the trade.
Second floor.

Separate Skirts Our separate skirt story all season has been a series of remarkable chapters. The last approaches a climax. Skirts that are in no point ordinary. Exceptional in material, cut, finish, trimming, dignity and grace. And thrice exceptional in prices. Read:

At 65c.—Madras; white and the new shades of blue.
At $1 and $1.50—Pique, duck and linen; a vast assortment; all in the best taste; values up to $3.75.
At $2.50 and $3—Burlap, denim, awning-stripe canvas; lavishly trimmed. Finest pique, trimmed with folds or insertion; elaborate, beautiful; values up to $9.
At $4 and $6—Colored or white piques, tunic effect; many richly trimmed; especially handsome; values up to $15.
Second floor, Broadway.

The Candy Store—An Attractive Corner There are good reasons for this candy store's great popularity. One, assurance that pure goods only are handled there. Another, that these unadulterated candies cost less—often, much less—than anywhere else. Now, take these as examples:

Chocolate Marshmallows, Chocolate Caramels, Chocolate Cherries, Chocolate Nougat, and assorted Chocolates—came in yesterday. Last week we were selling these goods at 30c. a pound, and that was a very fair price. This fresh lot is 20c. a pound—any of the above sorts.
Basement.

A List Of Notions Another list, that we hope you'll like as well as yesterday's. Yesterday's most attractive items are not all gone, either. We can repeat them:—

Women's Fancy Frilled Garters, with bows and buckles, 10c. pair.
Women's Fancy Frilled Side Garters, 10c., 15c. pair.
Women's Cotton Side Garters, 6c. pair.
Men's Garters, assorted colors, 5c. pair.
Fancy Frilled Garter Lengths, 4c.
Cabinet of assorted Hair Pins, 2c.
Mourning Pins, 2c. box.
Sateen Bathing Caps, 10c. each.
Pattern Tracers, 2c. each.
Basting Cotton, 5c. doz. spools.
Gold Eyed Needles, 1c. paper.
Stocking Darners with handles, 2c. each.
Jet Head Toilet Pins, 3c. card.
American Pins, 1c. paper.
Fancy Hat Pins, 12c. each; values up to 50c.
Cotton Soutache Braid, 12-yard piece, 5c.
Cotton Corset Laces, 3c. doz.
Cotton Tape ⅜, ½, ⅝ inch, 1c. roll.
Velveteen Skirt Binding, 1⅝ in., 5 yd. piece, 10c.
Pique Braid, 6-yd. piece, 15c.
Jet and Mathead Toilet Pins, 1c. tube.
Corset Clasps 1-in. back, 3c. pair.
Milliners' Thread, 500 yd. spool, 5c.
Cotton Tape, assorted sizes in a bundle, 2c. bundle.
Pin Cubes, 3c. each.
Imported Pin Books, 4c. each.
Wanamaker Basting Cotton, 500 yard spool, 3c.
Needle Books of 3 papers needles and assorted darners, 2c. each.
Tenth street aisle, near Fourth avenue.

Men's Clothing—Clear-up Time In Certain Stocks The process of closing out the kinds that have overstayed their time, brings rich opportunities. Two are now awaiting you:

At $15—200 Fancy Worsted Suits, mostly in stripes; these are the newest of the season's fabrics and have been ready sellers at $18 to $22.50. This remaining lot among those marked for immediate sacrifice. Thus $15.
At $3.50—Men's Trousers in Striped Worsteds; light and dark colors; all silk sewed; made in fine custom tailor manner. A splendid $5 value.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Chamber Toilet Sets "Seconds," the smallest imperfections, and those in most cases covered by artistic flower decorations heavily gilded. A large assortment of designs; some on tinted grounds, all beautiful. Prices little more than half. See these:

$7—12 pieces; floral decorations; tinted grounds; gilt; complete with jar; regularly $12.
$5—Same style of decorations, plainer shapes; 12 pieces, including jar; regularly $9.
$3.50—Same style of decoration; 10 pieces, no jar; regularly $6.
$4.50—12 pieces, including jar; floral decorations, gold stippled; regularly $7.
$2.75—10 pieces, no jar; floral decorations, heavy stippled; regularly $4.50.
Basement.

Women's Lawn Neckwear A Summery counterful. Dainty lawn bows, jabots, ties and fronts; filmy, beautiful. Prices—none more than half—too modest to appear.
Tenth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

RAINY SEASON IN CUBA.

Gen. Ludlow Issues Orders Designed to Keep the Troops in Healthful Conditions.

HAVANA, July 24.—The rainy season having begun in earnest, Gen. Ludlow has issued instructions to his command, saying that, though he is satisfied with the existing conditions and arrangements, he thinks extra care may be beneficial.

He directs that absolute cleanliness be observed, that drains be kept open and cleaned by flushing and disinfecting, and that lime shall be kept on hand to be used by the soldiers in the general monthly cleaning. He directs that the clothing of the men shall be changed regularly, and that a daily bath shall be made compulsory for each man, and also that, so far as possible, flies shall be kept away. He warns the men against drinking in public places, and directs that men who are absent from the camps at night shall be segregated for three days.

Unnecessary exposure of the men to the sun, he says, should be avoided, and he orders that the drill hour shall be arranged with this in view, and that special attention shall be paid to the food supplies.

The health of the command at this time is excellent.

FEW FEVER CASES IN CUBA.

Under Control in Santiago—Seven Cases Reported in Other Provinces.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Surgeon General Sternberg has received the following from Major Gen. O'Reilly at Havana:

"Havard reports from Santiago July 22 on yellow fever situation: July 19, no new cases, three deaths, two enlisted men, one civilian; July 20, three new cases, one enlisted man, one female nurse, one civilian, no deaths; July 21, no case, no deaths. Armstrong from Puerto Principe reports: July 21, four cases, two soldiers residing in city, one teamster, one civilian; July 22, nothing new.

"A dispatch has been received from Gen. Brooke, saying Gen. Wood reports they have the yellow fever situation under control at Santiago."

SANTIAGO, July 24.—One suspected case of yellow fever was reported to-day—the first for ten days. If this case proves not to be one of yellow fever, the quarantine will be removed immediately. The Sanitary Department has caused to be burned all the tents, bedding, and clothing used at the infected camp. The troops at Songo and Morro are healthy.

Favorable Health Report in Havana.

HAVANA, July 24.—The health report for the past two weeks has been the most favorable ever known in the history of Havana. There have been no yellow fever cases, and the number of other contagious or infectious diseases has been extraordinarily small.

Nate Salisbury's Health Better.

Nate Salisbury, originator of "Salisbury's Troubadours," and prominently connected with "Wild West" shows, is slowly recovering his health at Long Branch. He has been ailing for nearly three years. Reports that he is dangerously ill are denied by his agents, Mayer Brothers, in the Townsend Building.

An Old Landmark Burned.

WESTFIELD, N. J., July 24.—The old building on the Clark homestead at Roselle was destroyed by fire this morning. The homestead was the home of Abner Clark, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and was occupied by the families of Edward Johnson and Joseph Dunbar. The total loss was $2,500.

DEWEY TELLS HIS PLANS

Expects to Spend All of August in the Mediterranean.

WILL REACH HOME BY OCT. 1

The Admiral Announces Acceptance of Receptions in New York and Washington.

TRIESTE, July 24.—A correspondent of the Associated Press to-day visited Admiral Dewey on board his flagship Olympia and was cordially received. Admiral Dewey said that although he had received many invitations from Americans sojourning at Carlsbad, he had never intended going there.

"Look at me," said the Admiral. "Do I look like a sick man? Do I look as if I required Carlsbad treatment? I am quite healthy, and, though I will be sixty-two next December, I feel quite young in health and spirits, and from my humor you will notice that what I tell you is quite correct. I came to Trieste solely to recruit the health of my crew, they having passed seventeen months in the tropics without a break.

"My reception by the Austrian officials was most friendly and according to the usual etiquette. All reports of the Emperor's declining me a reception are unfounded. I expect to remain in Trieste about a week longer, and shall then proceed, probably to Naples. Further details and plans have not been decided upon, but the cruiser will remain during the whole of August at Mediterranean ports. The last port touched in Europe will be Gibraltar, where we will only take on coal and stores. We are expected in New York by Oct. 1.

"I have accepted invitations to receptions by the citizens of New York and Washington, and am already in possession of a photograph of the sword of honor voted me by the American Congress."

Admiral Dewey absolutely refused to talk upon political subjects, and when asked what he thought regarding England, replied: "I have not thought anything yet."

The Admiral this afternoon made another carriage excursion to the Chateau of Miramar.

MAYOR HEARS FROM DEWEY.

The Admiral Cables His Acceptance of the Reception Now Being Arranged.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday received a cable message from Admiral Dewey signifying the Admiral's acceptance of the reception now in course of preparation, and announcing his intention of reaching this city about Oct. 1. Admiral Dewey's cablegram was as follows:

"Trieste, July 24, 1899.

"To Mayor Van Wyck, New York:

"Letters received, and invitation accepted. Expect to arrive about Oct. 1. Will cable definitely from Gibraltar. Have written. DEWEY."

This message was in response to letters written to Admiral Dewey by Mayor Van Wyck on behalf of the city and Gen. Daniel Butterfield, on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Dewey Committee. These letters follow:

New York, June 30, 1899.

Admiral George Dewey, United States Navy:

Dear Sir: The people of this city, profoundly impressed with your services to their country, and desirous of expressing their appreciation of your victory, have, through the Municipal Assembly, taken action providing for an official reception to you on your return to this country.

As Mayor, and acting on behalf of the people and their official representatives, I have, therefore, the honor to tender to you on behalf of the City of New York, a public reception on your arrival and to extend to you as the guest of the city, its hospitalities and courtesies.

Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Chairman of the Executive Committee of citizens appointed under authority of the Municipal Assembly to arrange such a reception, will communicate with you by this mail.

Awaiting information as to the probable date of your return, I am, most respectfully yours.

ROBERT A. VAN WYCK,
Mayor.

Admiral George Dewey, United States Navy, Commander, &c.

Dear Sir: I have the honor and pleasure to advise you that the City of New York has, by unanimous resolution of the Board of Aldermen, requested his Honor Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck to appoint a committee of citizens to extend to you a reception on your arrival at this metropolis, and to extend to you its official hospitalities and courtesies.

The inclosure will give you the names of the General Committee of one thousand citizens so appointed by the Mayor, and of the Executive Committee of one hundred and fifty chosen from the General Committee.

Provision has been made by the city for carrying into effect these resolutions. You are cordially invited to become the guest of the city, with your staff, while on shore during your stay in this city after your arrival.

The details and ceremonies are now being arranged by the Sub-committee on Plan and Scope and the various sub-committees of the Executive Committee.

We should be pleased to receive a cable from you from Gibraltar, indicating the probable approximate date of your arrival in New York. Also any port or call on your homeward voyage where it might be possible for a representative of our committee to leave here and meet and confer with you so as to return in advance of your arrival. Cables should be addressed "Mayor Van Wyck, New York."

Our entire body of citizens is most enthusiastic in the desire to honor and welcome you and show their appreciation of the honor you have brought the country and the flag by your splendid work in the navy. Duplicates of this letter have been forwarded to care United States Consul, Gibraltar, and to Mr. Stevens, the London agent for naval correspondence of the United States Government. I am very respectfully yours,

DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.

A secret meeting of the Committee on Land Parade and Decorations was held yesterday in the office of Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, in the Stewart Building. The committee decided to send the following invitation to the Governors of the several States:

The Committee on Land Parade in honor of Admiral Dewey, which will probably take place about Oct. 1, extend a cordial invitation to you to send the whole or a portion of the National Guard and militia of your State to take part in that parade. The transportation of troops will have to be borne by your State. Correspondence on the subject should be addressed to the Chairman, 280 Broadway, New York.

William Berri, Joseph J. Little, Philip Rhinelander, J. Q. A. Ward, Edward Lauterbach, Herman Ridder, John L. Shea, Charles T. Barney, and Col. Guilford Hurry were appointed a sub-committee on Decorations.

Dewey Home Fund Is Now $16,518.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—United States Treasurer Roberts, as Treasurer of the Dewey home fund, to-day received through The San Francisco Examiner contributions amounting to $1,513, making the total to date $16,518.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY OTIS.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The War Department has received the following from Gen. Otis, at Manila, giving additional casualties:

Killed—First California Infantry, at Bulong, Negros, July 1, Company E, Walter T. Sweenie; Ninth Infantry, near San Luis, July 18, Company K, Edward B. Webster.

Wounded—First California Infantry, at Bulong, Negros, July 1, Company E, Claude W. Hulf, arm, slight; Twenty-first Infantry, near Morong, July 17, Company C, Francis Glancey, knee, moderate; Ninth Infantry, near San Luis, July 18, Company K, Sergt. Herbert L. Hartwick, arm, slight.

Gen. Otis cables the following deaths from disease:

Dysentery—July 15, Michael Corrigan, Company K, First Montana.

Suicide—July 10, John L. Moore, First Lieutenant, Company L, Fifty-first Iowa.

Intestinal Tuberculosis—July 20, William L. Murray, Twenty-first Infantry, Company C.

Deaths from Typhoid Fever—July 21, Floyd Allen, Twenty-first Infantry, Company K.

GENEVA, N. Y., July 24.—Edward B. Webster, Jr., who, according to reports received at Washington from Gen. Otis at Manila, was killed recently near San Luis, was a son of Edward B. Webster of this city. He was a member of Company K, Ninth Infantry, and, according to reports, was killed on July 18 last. He was formerly a member of Company B, Third New York Volunteers.

SOLDIERS ARRIVE FROM MANILA.

The Transport Morgan City at San Francisco with Troops.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—The United States transport Morgan City, which has been converted into a hospital ship, arrived to-day from Manila, having on board 473 sick and convalescent soldiers. The vessel started with 476, but three died on the voyage—Private C. J. Bobbs, Tenth Pennsylvania; Private Lewis Cook, Twenty-second Regiment, and First Lieut. Jackson, First South Dakota. These succumbed to dysentery, the disease with which most of the others were afflicted. All of those on board were ill when the steamer left Manila, but the removal from a tropical climate and the sea air so benefited the invalids that, on arrival here, only twenty-two were unable to leave their berths. Every command and almost every regiment is represented among the returning soldiers.

The officers on the transport, all of whom are in good health, are: Capt. T. W. Moore, Twenty-first Infantry, in command; Major H. W. Cardwell, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers; Dr. Williams, contract surgeon; Capt. Andrew Johnson, First Montana; Capt. D. Baldwin, First North Dakota, and First Lieut. H. A. Pratt, First South Dakota.

GEN. OTIS IS REINFORCED.

Arrival of the Transport Sheridan Gives Him More Troops.

MANILA, July 24.—The United States transport Sheridan, which sailed from San Francisco June 25 with reinforcements for Gen. E. S. Otis, has arrived here to-day. On July 16 a great waterspout was discovered directly in the course of the ship, and to avoid it it was necessary to make a detour of several miles.

On board the transport Sheridan, the arrival of which at Manila is reported above, were Brig. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young and aides, Col. Daggett, Major Quinton, Companies B and H of the Fourteenth Infantry, 239 enlisted men, and two company officers; Troops A and F, Fourth Cavalry; seven officers and 173 enlisted men; Lieut. Moss and twenty-five men of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, eight Hospital Corps men, and forty-one members of the Signal Corps, as well as 1,248 recruits for the regiments already in the Philippines.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEGROS.

Otis Advises that the Victory Was Greater than Reported.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The War Department to-day made public the cablegram received yesterday from Gen. Otis giving fuller details of the fight with the robber band on the Island of Negros. Its text follows:

"Campaign against mountain robber bands, Negros, more successful than reported. Byrne, with his seventy men, killed one-third of the 450 assembled, including their leader, a Spaniard or Spanish mestizo. Pursuit then made by Lieut. Evans and detachment, Sixth Infantry, who killed three and captured one of the robbers; captured 100 head of stock, many spears, and bolos, large quantity provisions, and destroyed 100 huts. The two casualties in Byrne's fight are: Privates David S. Anderson, killed; Albert B. Jerkes, slightly wounded; both Company K. OTIS."

American Prisoners Want Release.

MANILA, July 24.—Gen. Otis has received a letter dated July 2 and signed by Charles Blanford and Fred Heppe, respectively assistant engineer and third officer of the hospital ship Relief, who were captured by Filipinos off Puranaque on May 30. The letter says the prisoners in the hands of the insurgents "are receiving excellent treatment, but the suspense of fearing the loss of our positions is terrible." The writers beg Gen. Otis to intercede for their release. Gen. Otis has taken steps in that direction.

Cavalry Ordered to Manila.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The War Department has ordered Troops A, C, D, E, F, K, L, and M, Third Cavalry, to proceed to Seattle to be embarked for the Philippine Islands. These troops go from the following posts: Fort Myer, Va.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and Fort Sheridan, Ill. Each of the troops for the Philippines is to be recruited to 120 men by the transfer of recruits from San Francisco.

Friars Held as Aguinaldo's Agents.

MANILA, July 24.—Two Augustinian Friars who had landed from the Hongkong ship have been arrested here. It is said they had documents upon their persons showing they were agents of the Filipino Junta at Hongkong and that they intended to bear messages to Aguinaldo.

CHANGES IN THE NAVY.

Capt. Taylor Goes to the Navigation Bureau and Capt. Dickins Will Command the Indiana.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—At the time Capt. Crowninshield was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, just at the beginning of President McKinley's Administration, the place had been offered to Capt. Henry C. Taylor, then in command of the battleship Indiana.

The Indiana had just then acquired a temporary unpopularity, not because of the lack of efficiency of her commander, but in consequence of the bad behavior of the turrets of the vessel in a storm off Hatteras. Capt. Taylor declared, with some spirit, that he would stay by the ship until she had retrieved her good name.

Capt. Crowninshield, who served industriously through the war, when the duties of the Bureau of Navigation were arduous, they demanding incessant attention for several weeks immediately preceding and following the opening of the war, has expressed a desire to be assigned to sea duty immediately after the close of his pleasure trip to Europe, on merely nominal duty for the department, and it is anticipated in the department that Capt. Taylor, now that the opportunity for active service is passed, will be glad to take up the work of the Bureau of Navigation in the Fall.

Capt. Dickins, who is acting in place of Capt. Crowninshield, will be sent to commend the Indiana. He has been assistant to the chief throughout the war, and since the recent accidental death of his wife by burning, and the destruction of a very happy home, he has been desirous to get away from scenes that constantly recall and keep alive the memory of the most tragic event in his life. Capt. Dickins has completed the arrangements for building the new school and quarters for the apprentice station at Coaster's Harbor Island, and he hoped to see that and the station at Yerba Buena, Cal., completed before his term at the bureau ended. Now, however, he will be willing to enter upon an entire change of duty.

MORE VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

A List of Captains and First Lieutenants for the New Regiments Is Announced.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The following appointments in the volunteer army have been made:

CAPTAINS.

A. F. Preston, formerly Captain, Second Oregon Volunteers.
A. J. Brazee, formerly First Lieutenant, Second Oregon Volunteers.
E. P. Crowne, formerly Adjutant, Second Oregon Volunteers.
Kenneth W. Burr, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana.
George W. Diegler, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana.
George F. Connolly, Seventh Illinois.
Edwin H. Fitzgerald, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana.
Frederick Goedecke, Iowa Volunteers.
Ellison L. Gilmer, First Lieutenant, Company D, Second North Carolina.
Harrison S. Kerrick, Illinois Volunteers.
William C. King, Major, Twelfth Pennsylvania.
Edward Y. Miller, Captain, Fifth Illinois.
John F. Ryan, Captain, Seventh Illinois.
Richard Henry Savage, Major, United States Volunteers, Engineers.
E. Ross Smith, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana.
Thomas Talbot, Second Lieutenant, Sixth Massachusetts.
Charles W. Van Way, Captain, Twenty-first Kansas.
W. C. Wymany, Major, Iowa Volunteers.
John A. Wagner, Captain, First North Carolina.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Tillman Campbell, First Lieutenant, Company L, Second Arkansas.
Lawrence S. Carson, Captain, First South Carolina.
De Witt C. Chamberlin.
George H. Caldwell, One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana.
Asa F. Fisk, Lieutenant, First Montana.
Ambrose C. G. Williams-Foote, Fifth Infantry.
John B. Fonner, Fifteenth Indiana.
Joseph Matson, Iowa Volunteers.
James M. McManus, Iowa Volunteersr.
Arthur O'Leary, Sergeant, First Montana.
George S. Ralston, First Lieutenant, Third Nebraska.
Charles F. Richmond, Fourth Illinois.
John M. Shook, Company H, Twenty-first Kansas.
Charles C. Smith, One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana.
Theophilus B. Steele, Lieutenant, Two Hundred and Second New York.
Bissell Thomas, Battery, Third United States Artillery.
Alvin C. Voris, Fourth Illinois.
William S. Weaver, First Lieutenant, Company E, Twenty-second Kansas.

American Naval Officers in England.

LONDON, July 24.—Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the United States Navy Department, and Lieut. Commander John C. Colwell, Naval Attaché of the United States Embassy, visited the Devonport dock yards to-day, attended by a Lieutenant representing Admiral Fairfax, Royal Navy. After an inspection of the dockyards the American officers visited the Keigham Naval Barracks, where they lunched at the canteen. Subsequently they were entertained by Flag Captain Greenfells.

Admiral Kautz's Squadron.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Iowa has returned to San Francisco from Puget Sound, where she was docked and received her bilge keels. The battleship is now in fine condition, and will be held near San Francisco until Admiral Kautz is ready for the manoeuvres he is about to undertake. He will have a small but effective little squadron, comprising, besides the Iowa, probably the Newark and Marblehead, now on their way north from Peru; the Boston, the Philadelphia, and some other vessels.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Potomac and Hist have sailed from Key West for Port Royal, where the Hist is to be repaired.

The Adams has sailed from Victoria for San Francisco.

The Marblehead has arrived at Coquimbo.

The Michigan and the Yantic have arrived at Mackinac.

The Annapolis has sailed from New Bedford for Boston.

The Machias has arrived at St. Thomas.

The Newark has sailed from Molendo for Callao.

The Piscataquay and the Choctaw have arrived at Newport.

Gunboat Machias at St. Thomas.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, July 24.—The United States gunboat Machias arrived here yesterday in connection with the question of the coal purchased during the Spanish-American war, payment for which is still pending.

ROBBER ELUDES PURSUIT.

Steals Horse, Carriage, and Money and Departs for Utica.

MALONE, N. Y., July 24.—Joseph Tugaw, lately residing in Burke, attempted to steal a horse of Charles Ferguson of Malone last Friday night. The animal was vicious, and he was unsuccessful. He then went to Wooster Pond's, another farmer, and secured a fine horse and carriage.

Tugaw was traced to Saranac Lake, and an officer and Mr. Pond overtook the thief midway between there and Lake Placid. Tugaw jumped from the carriage and ran into the woods. Going to a camp, he held up the proprietor and relieved him of $70 and a gold watch. At another place he secured nearly as much more money.

No further trace of this adventurer was found until this morning, when he was reported to have boarded the express train at Lake Clear for Utica.

ADVERTISEMENTS HELD UP.

Post Office Refuses Circulars Calculated to Deceive the Credulous.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—A largely operated advertising plan is excluded from the mails by a decision rendered by Acting Assistant Attorney General Barrett, for the Post Office Department. The plan consists of puzzles, with prize offers, whose solution is easy by counting dots in a circle, spokes in a wheel, or arranging a set of jumbled letters to form names of prominent persons, but the catch is in a proviso imposing conditions on successful contestants.

The heavy mails following these advertisements bring out circulars from the promoters which the department holds is designed to lead patrons to believe they have won valuable prizes, conditioned on their making or obtaining subscriptions, selling articles, &c. The department in directing the Postmaster at Boston, in a test case, to refuse to accept for mailing circulars relating to such schemes, holds that they deceive the credulous and uneducated.

DIVED FROM THE ELEVATED.

Colored Man Chooses a Strange Means of Suicide.

Edward C. Brodie, colored, twenty-seven years old, committed suicide about 6 o'clock last evening by diving from the elevated railroad structure at Tompkins and Myrtle Avenues, Brooklyn, to the street. His skull was crushed in and he died in a few minutes. The traffic on both the trolley cars and elevated was at its height at the time.

Brodie came through the down-town station, and in paying his fare handed the agent a piece of paper. He hurried to the platform, where were a good many people, climbed down upon the ties, and dived head foremost to the street below. He died in a few minutes. The paper given to the agent read: "I want my body carried to 89 Hopkins Street, to David Bingham. My name is Edward C. Brodie." Bingham, who is colored, identified the body at the Morgue last night, but said he was too poor to bury it. Brodie was out of work.

HELD FOR A MOTHER'S DEATH.

Philip Mann, Who Served a Term for Manslaughter, Under Suspicion.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., July 24.—Philip Mann of Lodi, who served five years in State prison at Trenton for causing the death of a man, was committed from this place to-night to the county jail at Hackensack to await the result of an investigation of the death of his mother.

Mrs. Jane Mann was eighty-two years old. She met her death by violence, though just of what sort is not known. Contradictory stories told by her son Philip, with whom she lived, caused his arrest. Her death was reported to Postmaster Mercer of Lodi by her son, who said she had fallen while going down stairs, and pitched from the landing at the head of the cellar stairs to the cellar. The body was found lying on the main floor of the house near the front door. Mann could not explain how it got there.

Mann had previously told several others that a stranger had beaten his mother. That the woman was beaten or severely bruised in some manner is pretty certain. Coroner Collins of Rutherford will hold an inquest. He has declared he believed Mann was responsible for his mother's death, and has therefore held him.

Mann served his term for killing Robert McDonald in a fight at Cherry Hill nine years ago.

MURDER OF GEORGE SAXTON.

Belated Evidence Heard at Chicago Against Mrs. George.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Evidence which might have had an important bearing in the trial of Mrs. Anna George of Canton, Ohio, charged with the murder of George Saxton, brother-in-law of President McKinley, last October, came to light to-day in the Juvenile Court. Russell Hogan, fifteen years old, who was brought before the court as Richard McKnight, declared that he had witnessed the shooting, and had left home that night through fear of being called as a witness in the trial.

"I was standing right across Lincoln Avenue from Mrs. Althouse's place, and saw Mr. Saxton on the porch and saw Mrs. George shoot him. I was afraid they might do something to me if I told what I had seen, so I left home, and have traveled all over the country since then," said the boy, when assured by Judge Tuthill that nothing would happen to him if he told the truth. In response to further questions, young Hogan said that his father was R. H. Hogan, Superintendent of the Aultmann Manufacturing Company, and well known in Canton. Judge Tuthill directed that the case be continued till Thursday, July 26, and instructed Probation Officer Kelsey to communicate with Mr. Hogan at Canton regarding the boy who claims to be his son. The boy is bright and good looking, and told his story in an unassuming manner. He was before the court on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Centenarian Dies in Pennsylvania.

BRISTOL, Penn., July 24.—Lacking but a few days of one hundred and six years, Mrs. Catharine Dillon, the oldest woman in Bucks County, is dead here. She was born in Ireland July 27, 1793, and came to this country early in life. There are living four of her children, ten grandchildren, and fifteen great-grandchildren. Grief over the recent death of a daughter is supposed to have hastened her end.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Third Avenue Company Asks for Permission to Increase Its Capital to $40,000,000.

A meeting of the State Railroad Commission was held yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and the feature of the proceedings was the application made by the Third Avenue Railroad Company of this city for permission to increase its capital stock from $12,000,000 to $40,000,000. This is to pay for a change of motive power on Third Avenue and Forty-second Street and a floating debt of $10,000,000. Five millions goes directly to the acquirement of the stock of the Forty-second Street company, owned by the Third Avenue, which also applied for permission to increase its capital to that amount for the cost of the change of motive power. Eugene Treadwell of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson made the motion. The board took the papers and reserved decision.

An application was made by Frank Sullivan Smith of New York, as attorney for the Central New York and Northern Railroad Company, for a certificate declaring that public necessity and convenience require the construction of the proposed road. It is to connect with the Central New York and Western Railroad at Perkinsville, Steuben County, and run to Macedon, on the West Shore, a distance of sixty miles, including a five-mile branch to Honeoye Lake, in Livingston County.

J. F. Shaperkotter of New York, in the interest of the Lehigh Valley Railroad; General Superintendent Edgar Van Etten and C. C. Paulding, attorney for the New York Central Railroad, and George F. Brownell, representing the Erie Railroad, wanted information as

YALE WANTS "BOB" COOK

After Famous Coach, Who Has Trained Many Victorious Crews.

WILL HAVE SUPREME CONTROL

Understood that Walter Camp Will Bring Back from Abroad the Trainer's Answer to a Proposition.

Yale's failure to win a single point in the recent international athletic meet in London still further intensified the unfortunate condition of Yale's athletic record during the past year. It is no wonder that the athletic advisers and old-time managers and coaches realize that some radical changes must be made before another college year opens, and the recent meeting of Yale men in New Haven shows how seriously the situation is regarded.

One of the results of that meeting, it can be definitely stated, was to secure, if possible, Yale's famous coach, "Bob" Cook, who has trained so many New Haven crews to victory. There can be no question that Cook seems to exert a magnetic influence over the boating fraternity at Yale. There are, of course, those who obect to the Cook stroke, for every one, no matter what his favorite sport may be, always has some preference for a particular style; but the fact of success is a wonderfully convincing argument, and in the history of Yale boat races "Bob" Cook has the benefit of that argument very strongly on his side.

Added to "Bob" Cook's technical knowledge of his rowing, his reputation as a successful trainer enabled him to bring that inspiration of success, which, after all, has a great influence, and is usually liable to arouse more enthusiasm than the feeling that new methods are being tried which are more or less in the nature of experiments. The intentions last year were good, and every Yale man gives the coach credit for doing the best in his power, but the fact remains that the system was a failure, and it will not be repeated.

Who will take charge of the crew then and endeavor to lead it to victory? "Bob" Cook will be the man, and if he comes to Yale next season it will be with the understanding that he is supreme in boating matters. His word concerning the crew in every particular will be law. The Yale advisers who are on the "inside" will scarcely admit this fact at the present time, but neither will they deny that Cook is the coming man in Yale's boating affairs.

Cook's recent deposition, if such it can be called, from coach of the crew, was due chiefly, as all Yale men know, to his personal habits, but with a change for the better in this respect, and the present necessity of having a master hand at the helm of the rowing department, personal considerations are not going to cut much of a figure in the present attitude toward the successful trainer of many Yale crews. It is pretty generally understood among Yale men who are posted on the university athletic conditions that Walter Camp has been instructed or requested to lay a definite proposition before Cook before the former returns to America. "Bob" Cook is now in Paris, where he has been for some time, and Walter Camp has been in London to view the English and American track games as a journalist and a critic.

His visit with "Bob" Cook, while possibly one of the incidental features, will, nevertheless, be the most important mission of Camp's tour abroad. Interesting developments, therefore, in Yale rowing will be looked for upon Walter Camp's return to this country, for he will undoubtedly bring with him "Bob" Cook's answer. If the latter realizes even to a small degree the widespread demand made for him by disappointed Yalensians immediately after the New London boat race, and this demand has not been lessened one whit since that time, he can have no hesitancy in resuming his old place as coach of the Yale crew, and he will have the further satisfaction of having complete charge of Yale's boating interests. Of course, the responsibility will be a large one, but Cook has surmounted that without difficulty in past years, and Yale men have confidence that Cook will be fully equal to all that may be expected of him.

AMERICAN ATHLETES ABROAD.

English Press Comments Favorable—Received by Mr. Choate.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 24.—The comments of the English press are complimentary to the American athletes, but some say it is the general impression that the Americans are sprinters, but not stayers. Mr. Lehman, Harvard's former rowing coach, says that Englishmen do not get so exhausted over sports as Americans, the latter, owing to the climate, being more nervous. He adds that the hospitality of the Americans is extraordinary.

Ambassador Choate gave a reception to the athletes this afternoon. This evening they attended the representation of "Robespiere" at the Lyceum.

To-morrow the athletes will go to Cambridge, where they will remain for a week. Many invitations to attend the theatres and other entertainments have been received by them. Mr. Wendell, through the press, extends the thanks of the Americans for the courtesy which has been shown them on all sides, and which he hopes to reciprocate next year in America to representatives of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

THE TRAINING DIET AT YALE.

Change in the Plan of Running the Tables Contemplated.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 24.—Yale's Athletic Directors have decided to make an important change in the system of conducting their training tables.

Heretofore every branch of athletics has had its table conducted separately from the others, some boarding-house keeper of the city receiving the contract of providing the food, and some manager acting as director of the food bought, in order that the diet should be the kind prescribed by training rules. The old system has proved very unsatisfactory.

For two or three years Yale men have regarded with envy the system in vogue at Harvard, and Yale managers who have visited Cambridge have reported that the Harvard plan of uniting all the training tables under a common roof was progressing favorably. It has been computed that the Yale Athletic Association can save hundreds of dollars in a year by uniting their training tables, and can at the same time avoid unsanitary conditions which they have not always been able to shun in the past.

A RACE BETWEEN LAUNCHES.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 24.—Commodore E. C. Benedict defeated his son Frederick in a naphtha launch race off Greenwich on Saturday, and Tuesday night will give a dinner at the Indian Harbor Yacht Club house in celebration of the event. The Commodore owns a twenty-foot naphtha launch called the Oneida, after the Commodore's large steam yacht. His son Fred resides at Oyster Bay, L. I., directly across the Sound from the Benedict mansion at Indian Harbor, and frequently makes trips here on his launch, a thirty-footer, built after the style of Cape Cod boats, with a whale back. It has long been a question as to which boat was the superior in speed and the long-promised trial came on Saturday morning.

Fred Benedict brought a party of seven ladies over from the Bay to take lunch at Indian Harbor. The question of speed again came up and Fred challenged his father for the race, a purse of money being named as the prize for the winner. The Commodore's love for sport showed itself and he accepted the challenge. At 11 o'clock both boats were ready to start, the Commodore being accompanied on the Oneida by his engineer only, while Fred in a gallant manner consented to let the seven young ladies go with him. At 11:30 o'clock both boats left the buoy off the Indian Harbor Yacht Club house, and those who witnessed it from the club house piazzas pronounced it a very pretty start.

For fifty yards or so the launches kept side by side. Then the Oneida leaped ahead and started out toward Little Captain's Island. Around the island over the triangular course of five miles both boats went, but when the Oneida rounded the starting point she was over half a mile in the lead. She went out into the Sound again and met Fred and his party. "Shall I tow you in?" the Commodore jocularly asked, but the ladies all replied in unison, "No, no."

They took their defeat in good humor, and the son tried to figure that he was a winner by corrected time, as all yachtsmen do, but it was impossible, and he gave in at last. Luncheon at the Indian Harbor mansion was much enjoyed and plans were laid for another trial between the boats when the ladies will be allowed to remain at home. At Indian Harbor it is said that the Commodore is one thousand dollars richer to-day than he was before the race.

WHY MR. ALGER RESIGNED.

Minister Loomis Says It Was Because Criticism Made Him a Burden to the Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, July 24.—Francis B. Loomis, United States Minister to Venezuela, who is here on a visit to relatives of his wife, was with President McKinley in Washington when Alger brought in his resignation. Speaking of the matter to-day he said:

"Much of the discussion that has followed the resignation of Gen. Alger is as ill-advised and unfortunate as was most of the caustic talk about the Secretary of War and his work which preceded the resignation.

"It must be remarked that the two persons who are most amply equipped and qualified to speak—that is, President McKinley and Gen. Alger—very properly have contributed nothing whatever to the current discussion.

"The intimation that comes from some quarters that Gen. Alger is the victim of persecution is manifestly unjust and unfounded in fact. So far as is known, the Secretary of War has been criticised by neither the President nor his colleagues in the Cabinet. Gen. Alger probably resigned for the reason he felt that the violent long sustained attacks upon him and his work in the War Department rendered him a source of weakness rather than one of valuable support and strength to the Administration at Washington. Any well disposed loyal official would tender his resignation at the proper time under similar circumstances, and it would, save in very exceptional cases, be promptly accepted.

"Justly or unjustly, Gen. Alger has been held responsible by many of the people of this country for unpopular acts and measures affecting the comfort and disposition of troops. He is associated in the minds of the people with certain of the inevitable hardships of war, and is criticised for much that should be charged to the short-sightedness of Congress for many years, and to the failure of that body to provide the army with adequate funds, to furnish it with an organization capable of swiftly coping with every emergency of actual warfare.

"Every war brings its burdens, its trials, its rivalries.

"As I have just said, a large number of people seemed to think Gen. Alger responsible for many of the acts of the War Department which they did not like, and the press has not hesitated in many instances to give emphatic expression to these sentiments of hostility. Gen. Alger has withstood the attacks for a long time, and has met them with dignified silence, but when he came to see, as he doubtless must have seen, that the weight of them was assuming the nature of a burden to the Administration, he resigned. And that should close the incident."

MR. ROOT IN WASHINGTON.

New Secretary of War Calls on the President and Meets Adjt. Gen. Corbin.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Hon. Elihu Root of New York, who is to succeed Gen. Alger as Secretary of War, arrived in Washington to-night and had a long conference with the President. Upon his arrival in the city he went to the Arlington Hotel, where he registered. Word was sent to the White House that Mr. Root had arrived, and Acting Secretary Cortelyou went to the hotel and escorted the new Secretary to the White House.

Gen. Corbin was with the President at the time, but left after a short conversation with Mr. Root to whom he was introduced by the President. Mr. Root remained at the White House until a quarter after 12 o'clock, when he returned to the hotel.

Before he went to the Executive Mansion Mr. Root had no time to receive callers, and when he returned to the Arlington it was announced that no cards would be sent to him. To-morrow Mr. Root will again see the President and probably will return to New York late in the day.

MICHIGAN WILL GREET ALGER.

Citizens Prepare a Welcome on His Return to Private Life.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The following telegraphic correspondence has passed between Secretary Alger and Mayor Maybury of Detroit:

Detroit, Mich., July 22.

Gen. Russell A. Alger, Thorndale, Penn.

Public meeting of citizens cheer to the echo the mention of your name and arrange to give you and your family the most royal welcome ever accorded citizens of this community. All creeds in politics and religion will unite in acclaiming their joy at your return.

WILLIAM C. MAYBURY, Mayor.

Hon. William C. Maybury, Mayor of Detroit, Detroit, Mich.:

I am deeply touched by your telegram notifying me of the welcome by my fellow citizens which awaits me on my home-coming. Were I to consult my own feelings in the matter, Mrs. Alger and myself would go quietly to our home and there receive the friends who might honor us by calling, for surely the fond anticipation of being back in old Michigan eclipses all other thoughts. We expect to arrive home Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 2. R. A. ALGER.

MOSQUITO BITE WAS FATAL.

William Wiebbusch, twenty-seven years old, of 425 East Twelfth Street, died last night in the Post-Graduate Hospital from the effects of an insect bite, believed to be that of a poisonous mosquito. He was bitten a week ago last Wednesday, and did not care for the injury until a couple of days later, when the family physician put something on the wound.

It grew worse and Sunday morning he was received at the Post Graduate Hospital. He then had a frightful looking head, one side of it being swollen almost six inches. Two operations were performed but blood poisoning had gained too great an advance and death was inevitable.

The doctors do not attribute the trouble to a "kissing bug." They say it is a plain case of mosquito, and not without precedents.

THE BUFFALO EXPOSITION.

BUFFALO, July 24.—The Executive Committee of the Pan-American Exposition today decided upon the architects who shall design the different buildings for the proposed exposition.

Messrs. Shepley, Routain, and Cooley-lidge of Boston are to design the Liberal Arts and Agricultural buildings, Howard Cauldwell & Morgan of New York the electric tower, Bab, Cook & Willard of New York the stadium, administration, north restaurant, station, and cloister buildings; Peabody & Stearns of Boston the horticultural, forestry, and graphic art buildings, and Messrs. Carrere & Hastings of New York take care of the landscape work. Several buildings are allotted to Buffalo architects.

CRUELTY TO A CHILD DENIED.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 24.—The Rev. Mr. Ackerly, Superintendent of the Depeyster Orphan Home at Tivoli, made a statement to-day denying the charge that he had treated Katie Rifenburgh, one of the inmates of the home, in a cruel manner by confining her in a close, stuffy room in a windmill. He also says that the girl denies saying that if she had not been released by Chief of Police Ross she would have killed herself.

The Rev. Mr. Ackerly declares that the child was punished for stealing apples. The room in the windmill in which she was confined, instead of being 5 feet square, was 16 feet square, 25 feet high, and had three windows instead of one. He further says that he did not release the child under Ross's coercion, but kept her there twenty minutes after he went away, and until she stopped crying, which he made the test of her obedience.

The Tivoli home was in bad odor several years ago, when Mrs. George was its superintendent. She was accused of cruelty to the inmates, and was defended by Mrs. Clinton B. Fisko President of the New York Missionary Society, which has charge of the home. Mrs. George finally resigned on account of ill-health. The Rev. Mr. Ackerly claims that he is being persecuted by those who tried to injure the home during Mrs. George's regime.

AHEARNS GO ON AN OUTING

Senator Gives a Boatload of East Side Voters a Hot Time.

NO ORDINARY CHOWDER THIS

Actual Breakfast with a Change of Plates and a Six "Round" Dinner—Not Much Fighting.

Senator John F. Ahearn formally launched his boom for Sheriff yesterday, and, incidentally, gave a steamboat load of east side voters a hot time and had the lower east side painted a vivid red, besides other colors. The weather was about as bad as it could be for a Summer excursion, but, as one excursionist remarked, "wedder don't bodder de gang, see?"

The occasion was the annual outing of the John F. Ahearn Association, which has headquarters at 284 East Broadway, and it was decided by unanimous vote to be "de swellest ting ever." The conveyance was the steamer Cygnus, which left the foot of Clinton Street at 10:30. The destination was Wetzel's Grove, at College Point.

It wasn't any ordinary chowder or clambake or picnic. There was an actual breakfast, with separate plates for fish and meats, and a real dinner served in six courses, which the company of 1,600 united in describing as "rounds." This happy illusion was perfected by the fact that the signal for the ending of each course was given by a gong, sounding precisely like the kind used on public pugilistic occasions. Therefore the fact that a course was completed was announced by a roar of "break away!" and the desire for the next was told in a roaring call of "time!"

It was all done in style. "Charlie" White, who is the referee at the Lenox Athletic Club, was in general charge of the arrangements, and he began, continued, and finished on the theory that this outing should make an outing record. Each man, as he went aboard the steamer in the morning, received a package of strong cigars in an envelope, and as he reached the lower deck found a bar on each side, with everything free as water and a brass band doing ragtime work with vigor and effect.

The march from the association's room to the dock and the journey up the East River were ovations. At the east side free baths men and women came to the windows and roofs and flapped their bathing garments of many colors and mysterious shapes in token of their regard for the Senator. Everybody on Blackwell's Island who was at liberty to appear in public did it and shouted greetings, and the fire boat Robert A. Van Wyck spouted vast volumes of water and tooted great volumes of sound in his honor.

At the grove there were games and sports. The Dominoes defeated the Buttermilks 29 to 16 in a ball game for the championship of the lower east side. There were bowling, bicycle races, in which three men were knocked senseless by spills, shot putting, foot races, jumping, and great beer drinking contests. All day strong Germans toiled and sweated up the hill with kegs of beer, so that men threw their beer glasses at their acquaintances or anybody else who might be handy as trivial and inadequate things to be lightly discarded both as conveyances and vessels, and drew beer in buckets from which they drank in turn.

It was a windy, raw day, and there were tokens of trouble on the way up, when men fought silent duels with cigar ashes. A man on deck whose eyes were filled with his neighbor's ashes would stealthily work his way to windward and fill his neighbor's eyes in turn, so that there were hunchings and growlings and glares of distrust from watering optics. Furthermore, there was devastation in hats, some of which went overboard, while others were blown into the walking beam shafts and there smashed, and east side men do not like to lose their hats.

Yet the signs failed there were little fighting. Public sentiment was for peace, and enforced peace by the simple process of pounding the fight out of such men as announced themselves to be in quest of trouble. The East Sider has cultivated and developed the industry of taking care of himself and minding his own business strictly, and if any gentlemen desired to fight each other they were permitted to do so without interference, but no man was permitted to be a public nuisance or a general bulldozer.

One large man with a black mustache, who began soon after arrival at the grove to announce that he had a mission to lick all comers, proceeded on his errand of carnage eight steps, as nearly as could be ascertained. Then somebody contrived to take all the skin from his nose and to put his left eye out of business with a single "punch," and he spent the remainder of the happy midsummer day putting on sticking plaster and looking with the good eye remaining for the man who had smitten him. In his progress to and fro he was useful as a solemn warning and a horrible example, and in that capacity aided in maintaining the peace.

There was also a puffy-faced man who began to circulate about the steamer displaying a set of greasy dice with seven numbers painted on it and a pair of dice.

"Fairest game on de island, gents," he announced; "squarest game dat's played. Come, give us a play."

"Sa-ay," drawled a bebadged man who drew close to him. "No games goes terday. See?"

Then the bebadged man told of the things he intended to punch out of the green-cloth man, who put away his cloth and in his innocence forgot the warning and later in the day opened his game behind a clump of bushes at the grove. He was not beautiful to start with. When the morality committee had finished an interview with him he was a thing for a crypt of horrors.

There was a close approach to trouble at the time of dinner when a man who is supposed to have some small political hopes and was trying to make himself agreeable to his right-hand neighbor, who was busy eating and had showed himself only in profile, tried to make a joke.

"Dis tolbles de wust 'f all," growled the busy man between bites. "Dese mugs won't bring us nothing."

"Table's hoodooed," said the agreeable man. "See that cock-eyed boy on the other side."

The busy man turned with a look of unutterable reproach and wrath from a pair of eyes as crossed as the letter X, and the agreeable man left to escape further disaster.

There were fiddles and bagpipes besides the band, and there was jigging and dancing and riotous, but harmless, fun all day, and everybody had a great time; and on the return at night there was another great parade 2,000 strong, and Chery, Division, Gouverneur, and Grand Streets and East Broadway were thronged with shouting people and ablaze with bonfires, lanterns, and red, green, and blue lights, and fireworks leaped into the murky sky, while showers of sparks streamed down everywhere and bands crashed and boomed lively music. It was a great day and a great and triumphant night for followers of Ahearn.

Among the prominent politicians present were ex-Police Justice Divver, Senator "Tim" Sullivan, City Chamberlain Keenan, Fire Chief Croker, Justice Goldfogle, Peter F. Meyer, Coroners Bausch and Fitzpatrick, Capt. Whalen of the Street Cleaning Department, ex-Mayor Gleason of Long Island City, Senator Foley, Aldermen Fleck, Smith, and Glick, Justice Bolte, Judge Newberger, Lawrence Delmour, Capt. Looney of the court squad, City Clerk Scully, Congressman Bradley, Matthew Cahill, Collector of Taxes for Richmond; Fire Commissioner Scannell, and Assemblymen Roche, Rierdon, and Adler.

NEW THEATRICAL CORPORATION.

The Columbia Theatre Amusement Company Formed in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Incorporation papers were yesterday granted by the Secretary of State, at Springfield, to the Columbia Theatre Amusement Company of Chicago, the capitalization of which is given as $100,000.

The incorporators are a trio of young lawyers connected with the firm of Judah, Dupee & Willard, who are the attorneys for John C. McCord, agent of the Columbia Theatre. Both Mr. McCord and Mr. Judah, as well as Will J. Davis, lessee of the Columbia, are out of town to-day.

At the theatre there were no indications that the Columbia was to be run next year by any other lessees or managers than Hayman and Davis.

Negro Lynched in Arkansas.

WILMOT, Ark., July 24.—Chick Davis, the negro murderer of Will Grin, a respected farmer, was lynched here early to-day. He was overtaken in a corn field, and snapped both barrels of his gun at the pursuing party. He was then fired upon by his pursuers and instantly killed.

LONDON OPERA SEASON ENDS.

Statistics of Performances Show the Great Popularity of Wagner's Works.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 24.—The opera season closed to-night with "Romeo and Juliet," Mme. Melba appearing as the heroine.

The Royal Opera statistics for the season just concluded show that the work most frequently performed was Gounod's "Faust," which was presented eight times. The composer most frequently represented was Wagner, whose "Lohengrin," "Tannhäuser," "Meistersinger," "Flying Dutchman," and "Tristan" were played twenty times. Verdi's "Aïda" was presented four times and "Rigoletto" once.

Italian opera made some advances as compared with last season. German opera, which, before Wagner's time, was for the English public nonexistent, is now represented at Covent Garden by Wagner exclusively. Among the Italian composers whose names figured in the programmes were Verdi, Donizetti, Bellini, Mascagni, Leoncavallo, Mancinelli, and Puccini, five of whom are now living. England was represented by de Lara, whose "Messaline," brought out at the end of the season, obtained three representations.

Of Wagner's works, the most popular was "Lohengrin," which had six performances, and next in popularity was "Tannhäuser" with five performances. In the course of the season seventy-six representations were given of different operas, affording a far greater variety than the programmes of any other lyrical theatre could show. At the beginning of the season Wagner's works were played at the rate of four times a week. It was not until the premature departure of Jean de Reszke that the Wagnerian representations began to diminish. Nevertheless, judging from the statistics, the popularity of Wagner was just equal to that of Gounod, Verdi, and Bizet together.

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS.

Matters of Interest Relating to the Stage and Its People.

It is asserted in London that Charles Wyndham's English version of "Cyrano de Bergerac," to be produced at his new playhouse, Wyndham's Theatre, Charing Cross, within a year or so, (the English theatrical folks never hurry,) is to be an "adaptation" instead of a translation of Rostand. The scene is to be transferred from the Paris of the thirteenth Louis and Richelieu to the London of Elizabeth and Shakespeare. Although Cyrano is a historical personage, an English substitute is to be found for him. Perhaps, too, the disfiguring nose will be dispensed with.

The play by Miss Clo Graves, founded on Pope's "The Rape of the Lock," which, as our cable dispatches have announced, is to be produced at the London Haymarket in October, is written in rhymed decasyllabic verse—like Pope's own—and will naturally afford much opportunity for pictorial display. Winifred Emery, one of the few interesting London actresses of this hour, will act Belinda and Cyril Maude Dapperwit. John Oxenford made a two-act burletta out of "The Rape of the Lock," which was produced by Mme. Vestris in 1837. She was the Belinda and Charles Mathews the Dapperwit.

Kroukowski, the Russian-born French journalist and playwright, who died at Asnières, near Paris, ten days ago, in poverty, had a singular career. Twenty-five years ago, or thereabouts, having failed to gain recognition as a playwright, he put the manuscript of one of his plays, without name or address, into the letter box of Alexander Dumas fils, who read it, showed it to the manager of the Odéon, and agreed to rewrite it for presentation in the Winter of 1875. The arrangement resulted in "Les Danicheff," one of the most brilliant of the great dramatist's productions. At the Union Square Theatre, in New York, it had a long run, with Charles R. Thorne, Jr., as Osip, the serf, and James O'Neill and Sara Jewett in the other important rôles. At the Odéon the play was announced as the work of an imaginary "Pierre Newsky," because Dumas refused to be known as a party to a literary partnership. As soon as the success of the piece was proclaimed, Kroukowski became quite persuaded that he alone wrote "Les Danicheff," and his pretensions much annoyed Dumas, who left him in future to produce his own plays. As a result they were failures. From dramatist he became poultry farmer, but that proved an equally bad trade.

In spite of Shakespeare, Beerbohm Tree will put Magna Charta into his big production of "King John" next Winter. The scene with the Barons at Runnymede will be an elaborate but, of course, wordless tableau. The curious development of theatrical "news" is illustrated in the widely published announcement of some of the "business" Tree will introduce in his portrayal of John. For instance, in the scene of incitement to murder John will hint his meaning to Hubert by lopping off the heads of some flowers.

Henry Savage Landor, whose experiences in Thibet were all but tragic, has turned his hand to play writing and written a one-act farce.

Clyde Fitch, during his sojourn in London, has finished his dramatic version of Daudet's "Sapho" and sent it to Olga Nethersole, who intends to give it a prominent place in her repertory next season.

NOTES OF THE SUMMER SHOWS.

TERRACE GARDEN.—Paul Henneberg and the Twenty-second Regiment Band is still attracting popular interest to the Terrace Garden. Instrumental music, unattended by vaudeville and other cheap attractions, is a new departure as a Summer amusement, but its success is being assured in the present venture.

CASINO THEATRE AND ROOF GARDEN.—Rice's Summer Nights' Shows, with their coterie of dancers, charlatans, buffoons, and acrobats, are drawing large houses. "The Rounders" is still running with "standing room only," and "The Maid in the Moon" is expected to bring to the Casino an extra crowd, when it opens up next week.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The vaudeville star at Keith's is Rose Eytinge, who is appearing in a new farce, written by her son, B. F. Butler, entitled, "The First Old Woman." Clifford and Mitch, the Olympian Quartet, Hines and Remington, Fields and Ward, the Midgleys, Arras and Alice, and Ralph Bingham, the Philadelphia humorist, make up the rest of the bill.

NEW YORK THEATRE AND ROOF GARDEN.—Fay Templeton and Mme. Herrmann, with her mystic performances, are still maintaining their popularity. New features of the week are the ballets "After the Ball" and "The Street Gamins' Frolic." Erna's musical dogs, Walton's monkeys, combined with dancers, posers, acrobats, jugglers, singers, and mimics, serve to complete the programme.

LION PALACE ROOF GARDEN.—Gertrude Rutledge, with her songs of "Auld Lang Syne," is still a prominent feature at the Lion Palace Roof Garden. Katherine Rose, formerly of Sousa's company, began to sing in the garden this week and has made a marked hit. Other drawing attractions, which still continue in the bill, are Rena Aubrey, the Squadron A Band, Mlle. A. Bellini, Grace Mantell, Joseph A. Weber, and A. J. Martyne.

VICTORIA ROOF GARDEN.—The programme at the Venetian Terrace Garden this week includes Gautier, with his trained horse; Bicknell, the baker boy sculptor; the four Nelson sisters, Belle Davis with her pickaninnies; the four Beaseley sisters, violinists; McFee and Hill, burlesque trapeze artists; Rawson and June, boomerang throwers; Bartho, the premiere danseuse; the Esquimalos, wire actors. The "yellow umbrellas" for rainy nights may be added to the list.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.—Mr. Kaltenborn's orchestra, with Mrs. Kaltenborn as manager, is seemingly accomplishing an impossibility—the financial success of a Summer orchestral performance in New York. The most popular night at the St. Nicholas is "Wagner Night," which comes every Friday. Remenyi's famous "Strad" is now in use by Mr. Kaltenborn, having been purchased last week for $6,000. Once during each week there is a vocal soloist on the programme, and every night one or more instrumental solos.

KOSTER & BIAL'S THEATRE AND ROOF GARDEN.—The bill presented by Koster & Bial's last night gave promise of a successful week. The programme included the Freeze brothers, in a novel tambourine juggling act; Farrell and Taylor, in an eccentric musical act; George C. Davis, humorist and imitator; the first appearance in this country of Adalina Roattino, Spanish singer, and the De Filippi's grotesque dancers. Other performers are the Franscell sisters, Zelma Rawlston, Bessie Philsioll sisters, Zelma Rawlston, Anna St. Tel, the Conture brothers, the Chelsea Newsboys' Quartet, and the Neapolitan Troubadours.

Continental Paper Company.

The Continental Paper Company, at its annual meeting in the St. James Building, yesterday re-elected the old Board of Directors. The annual reports are not yet completed, but will be read at a meeting in the near future.

RECIPROCITY WITH FRANCE

Commercial Treaty Was Signed at Washington Yesterday.

FRANCE MAKES CONCESSIONS

Over Six Hundred Articles Enter on Her Minimum Tariff—Cotton Continues on the Free List.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The long pending reciprocity treaty negotiations between the United States and France were brought to a successful close at the State Department late this afternoon, when Ambassador Cambon, in behalf of France, and Commissioner Kasson, in behalf of the United States, affixed their signatures to the treaty.

It is by far the most important treaty concluded under the reciprocity provisions of the Dingley law, and the only one affecting trade with a large commercial nation. The negotiations were marked by rather sharp and long discussions, which continued up to the time the signatures were placed on the document. In the end, a spirit of compromise prevailed, and each side yielded something. On the whole, both sides express satisfaction with the general results secured, for, while the compromise necessitated some minor sacrifices, the general effect of the treaty will encourage commerce between the two countries.

The concessions granted by France embraced most of the articles in what is known as the French minimum tariff. This comprises 644 heads, the rates being on an average about 20 per cent. below those in the general tariff. It was found necessary, however, owing to protests from French Agrarian interests, to except from this minimum list about twenty-four articles, chiefly agricultural products. The French Ministry was obliged to pay heed to this sentiment, and, in turn, M. Cambon made the exceptions a condition of closing the treaty. It was on this point that the negotiations were in doubt for several days, and it was only by compromising on the extent of the exceptions that an agreement was made possible.

As first presented, the exceptions numbered twelve, but some of these were classes including a number of distinct items, so that in all there were a large number of exceptions. As finally determined upon, these exceptions were narrowed down to twenty-four, and, outside of them, the United States gets the benefit of all the reductions on the French minimum list.

Besides the reduction given to this country, the treaty is important in continuing a number of minimum rates which would have been abolished if the treaty had not been concluded. The most important of these articles are petroleum and mineral oils. At present these oils enter France on the minimum rate, but had to-day's treaty failed, a rate would have been imposed, making a difference of duty amounting to about $5,000,000 annually. The same is true as to copper, rubber, many classes of machinery, and cotton, which is one of the chief articles of shipment from the United States to France and enters duty free. Had the treaty failed, a heavy duty would have been imposed upon American cotton.

France secures important concessions on over 100 of the chief products sent by France to this country. The Dingley law allows not to exceed 20 per cent. reduction as a basis of reciprocity, but the full 20 per cent. is not allowed on all the articles covered by the treaty. On some of them the reduction is 5 per cent., on others 10, on others 15, and on some up to 20 per cent.

The list would have been larger and the percentage of reduction greater in some cases had it not been for the reluctance of Commissioner Kasson to permit exceptions from the French minimum list. This was the main cause leading to the omission of champagne from the list of important French products included in the treaty. While quite desirous of securing a reduction of duty on this class of wines, the French authorities were not ready to grant the large number of reductions asked for as an offset for the proposed reduction on this particular article. As a result, the regular rates will be maintained on sparkling wines coming to this country.

The treaty will result in placing the products of the United States on the same basis in France as products of Great Britain and Germany. At present these countries have the minimum French rate, while the American goods, with few exceptions, have had to pay the maximum rate.

The negotiations ended to-day were begun nearly two years ago by M. Patenotre, then Ambassador from France. When he was succeeded by M. Cambon, the latter took up the negotiations, and for a time there was prospect of concluding a treaty, but delays occurred, and in order to close the matter, the French authorities sent from Paris M. Charpentière, a trade expert, as special reciprocity delegate.

Ambassador Cambon will leave for Paris in about a week, carrying with him the French draft of the treaty.

This agreement is the last of the instruments of this kind, and the treaty work under the Dingley act is now brought to a close. Six treaties have been made, all save that with France relating to British West Indies.

PLANS TO LESSEN NOISES.

J. J. Russell Suggests that the Rails on Elevated Structures Be Immersed in Water.

The problem of lessening or entirely abating the nuisance created by noises due to vibration through the operations of the Manhattan Railway Company has interested James J. Russell, a lawyer of 1,123 Broadway. Mr. Russell has made a thorough study of the subject, and has applied to it his knowledge of physics, mechanics, and acoustics.

Speaking on the subject yesterday Mr. Russell said that he had fortified his conclusions by experiments and was convinced that they had merit and were worthy of a practical test.

"My plan—or one of my plans—to regulate, control, or diminish the noise of this mid-air passenger traffic seems to me simple and effective," Mr. Russell said yesterday. "I would place on each side of the iron rail upon the ties a stringer of wood eight inches high and six inches wide. I would lift the iron rail and place a solid oak plank lengthwise upon the ties and between the two stringers, thus creating a trough or gutter. It will be seen that with such a device we have a solid and continuous wooden bearing for the iron rail instead of an irregular one, which acts in the nature of a corduroy road.

"The law of acoustics teaches plainly that sound may be refracted the same as light or heat may be deflected. With the change that is sketched it will be seen that the rail operates while boxed up and the vibratory results are restricted or deadened. If we have to do no more than this it would be found that the noise would be sensibly modified.

"Now, to still further smother the vibratory nuisance. If three inches of sand be placed in the bottom of the trough which lies close to and along the side of the iron rail it will be found that further improvement will result from further absorption of vibration.

"But take out the sand and substitute water. But given a water-tight trough, submerge the rail three to three and a half inches, and the problem of eliminating noise from the operations of the elevated system is solved. The details of securing a water-proof trough have been considered to the point of determining that they offer no serious bar to the carrying out of the immersion plan. I believe that in Winter the water could be kept unfrozen, or if not that, an ice packing in the trough would answer the same purpose. Inclines in the track, which apparently present insurmountable objections to the immersion plan could be treated with cross pieces at proper distances to act as locks."

Trusts and Corporations in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 24.—Attorney General Akin to-day sent to the State's Attorneys of the various counties of the State a list of 20,000 corporations that failed to comply with the anti-trust law for 1898 in not reporting to the Secretary of State that they were members of no trust. Thirteen thousand of the corporations are in Chicago and Cook County. The Attorney General directs the State's Attorneys to proceed against all those actually in business, to collect the penalty for failure to comply with the law.

Oil Well Trust in California.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 24.—It is reported that an oil well trust is being formed to take in all the oil properties thus far developed in the Caolina and Whittier district. It is proposed to incorporate the new company with a capitalization of $20,000,000.

OPPOSITION TO GOEBEL GROWS

Democrats Throughout Kentucky Ask for Another Nominee for Governor —Will Call a Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 24.—The opposition to William Goebel did some hard work to-day in the various parts of the State. Mass meetings were held in several counties, at which delegates were elected to attend the Lexington meeting on Aug. 2, when a formal call for a State Convention will be issued.

At the Winchester meeting ex-Congressman Beckner presided and made a ringing speech denouncing the methods used at the Louisville Convention, by which Goebel was nominated to head the ticket. He thought there should be an entire new ticket, since the other men on the ticket got their places by Goebel's treachery to Capt. Stone. There were many others at the meeting who wanted a full ticket nominated, but the majority contended that only a candidate for Governor should be named.

It is now said ex-Gov. John Young Brown will be the man, although there is still belief that Major P. P. Johnson, the former State Central Committee Chairman, will be the man.

The feeling aginst Goebel is spreading and nothing he can do will stop it. There will be several other mass meetings this week, including one here on Saturday, at which some new developments are expected.

The publication of the names of the men who are on the Bolters' State Committee, which will meet next week, has given much backbone to the dissatisfied, and many who were feeling their way, in fear of allying themselves with the Meeker side, are now coming out against Goebel.

The books of the Democratic committee were to-day transferred to the Goebel committee, which will make its headquarters at Frankfort.

The resolutions adopted by the Clark County meeting to-day charge Goebel with having obtained his nomination by fraud.

It is believed W. J. Bryan will change his mind and not come to Kentucky to speak this Fall.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., July 24.—The anti-Goebel meeting here to-day was largely attended. Ex-Congressman W. C. Owens sent a letter condemning the nomination of Goebel for Governor and criticising the work of the Louisville Convention generally.

The meeting adopted resolutions condemning the movement inaugurated by so-called Democrats in Eastern States to abandon the principles of the Chicago platform and endorsing William J. Bryan for President, and charging that the State Convention in Louisville which nominated Goebel was perverted from its true purpose by corruption, fraud, and force, by intrigue and treachery, by infamous rulings of the Acting Chairman, thereby setting at naught the time-honored principle of Democracy, that the majority of the people shall be the governing power."

The resolutions deny that the ticket is entitled to or should receive the support of the party in this State.

The convention repudiated the so-called nominee, and, in order to preserve the integrity of the party and to secure the election of Democrats, requested a "provisional executive committee" of twelve to meet at Lexington, Aug. 2, and meanwhile to take steps to secure a full representation at that meeting of Democrats throughout the State who are in sympathy with the movement.

THE GOVERNOR AT QUARANTINE

Gov. Roosevelt spent the day in this city yesterday inspecting the Quarantine station and in taking a trip about the harbor. He came over early in the day from Manhattan Beach with Senator Platt, the Quarantine tug Gov. Flower meeting them at Thirty-ninth Street Ferry, South Brooklyn. From South Brooklyn the Governor was taken to Clifton, S. I., and thence to the Quarantine station. The party was composed of Gov. Roosevelt, Senator and Mrs. Platt, Capt. Ludlow of the navy, Lemuel E. Quigg and Mrs. Quigg, John C. Frémont, Supervisor of the harbor, and Mrs. Hazen of Washington. Health Officer Doty was in charge. When the tug reached Clifton Senator Ford, who is spending the Summer there, came out to speak to the Governor.

After inspecting the Quarantine station and the bacteriological laboratory, the Governor and party were taken up the Hudson as far as the Grant Monument. Then a return was made by way of Long Island City, where the Governor took a train for Oyster Bay.

Senator Platt left the tug at the Battery to meet Elihu Root. Mr. Root had come in from Southampton, L. I., early in the morning. He remained only for a half hour, and left later for Washington.

INJURED WOMAN'S JEWELS GONE

Mrs. G. B. Lowerre of 60 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street was seriously injured shortly after 8 o'clock last night while alighting from a car on the Madison Avenue line, at the corner of Fifty-first Street. Dr. Herman Collier chanced to be a passenger on the car, and he attended the injured woman, and advised her immediate removal to the Flower Hospital. Mrs. Lowerre, who was rendered unconscious by the fall, revived sufficiently before the amb

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Snarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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DYNAMITE AS AN ARGUMENT.

The strikers in Cleveland, who declared on Saturday that force could be used with advantage to attain their ends, were not slow in acting on their theory. On Sunday evening a car run by "scabs" was blown to flinders, and several passengers were injured, two of them probably fatally. What do the strikers gain by this?

The first effect of it is the action of the City Government in calling out all the available military force, some 800 militia, to aid the police in protecting life and property, and the certainty that, if necessary, the whole militia of the State will be used for the same purpose. In other words, by openly putting their claims on the basis of brute force they compel the State to a conflict in which they do not stand the ghost of a chance to win.

In the second place, they outrage the feelings of the class to which their victims belong. Whatever the great multitude of persons who use the cars may think of the claims of the workmen to higher wages or shorter hours, there will be but one opinion as to the right of the men to slay or mutilate innocent passengers. Since the recognized agents and leaders of the strikers have openly advocated the use of force, the men have to take the responsibility when force is used. They instantly become, instead of objects of possible sympathy, objects of detestation and indignation. You cannot induce the ordinary citizen to support your quarrel by exposing him and his family to the chances of dynamite because they ride with men who have taken your place on a trolley car. And since the people who want to ride safely on the cars outnumber the men who run cars by some thousandfold, it is the wildest folly to arouse their anger.

Of course the idea of the strikers is that they can frighten the authorities or the employers into compliance with their demands. Nothing could be more absurd. They simply give the employers the right to demand the aid of the authorities in maintaining order and putting down violence, and the authorities have to do it, or public opinion would make their lives wretched. Almost any American community will stand a good deal in the way of inconvenience and loss in case of a strike, but violence they will not stand. They take it as a challenge to assert and defend their most sacred rights, and they will not be "dared." In this city the police acted on the right principle promptly, and public sentiment was strong behind them. In Cleveland they have been more slow, but the end will be just the same.

THE PRESIDENT AND PUBLIC OPINION.

In appointing Mr. ELIHU ROOT Secretary of War the President chose the best possible way to make the people speedily forget ALGER and Algerism. He evidently resolved not merely to undo his former error, but to make the correction so emphatic and conspicuous that it should arrest attention and command universal approval. The contrast between the former appointment and the later one is impressive. Mr. ALGER was appointed for "politics," and the flagrancy of the choice was mitigated by no antecedent probability that he was a good man for the place. Everybody who knew his career knew he was a bad or unfit man for the place The President must have known it if the report be true that he declared as late as February, 1897, that ALGER he could not and would not take. But the obligation to take him, whatever it may have been, was in the end made to appear as a controlling one, and taken he was—an unworthy man appointed for unworthy reasons that could not be publicly avowed.

Mr. ROOT's appointment, on the other hand, was one so notably fit to be made that nobody lost a moment in seeking the reason of it, for everybody saw at once that the President's choice had fallen upon Mr. ROOT because of his character and abilities. He is not a politician. He has been little in politics, and never as a man of the machine. When the Republican organization in this county had sunk pretty low under boss management and a great purification was demanded, Mr. ROOT accepted the Chairmanship of the County Committee and held it for a time. It was distinctly as a reformer that he went into politics upon that occasion. It was as a reformer that he joined the Citizens' Union, an organization not on friendly terms with the boss. Clearly, the appointment did not come to him as a reward for party service, for strict organization men would say that he has more often done his party disservice. Nevertheless, Mr. ROOT is a party man of a very high and disinterested type, belonging to that class which gives to a party all the character and title to respect and confidence which it possesses. But the humbler faithful can never be persuaded that the service of making the party respectable constitutes a "claim" to honor and office.

Not only is the appointment free from any shade of suspicion that it was made for political reasons, but it is also absolutely free from the reproach that attaches to office-hunting and the use of "influence." The office clearly sought the man in this case, for the man must take it at serious sacrifice, and only because the appointment came to him as a call to duty. President MCKINLEY's attention was directed to Mr. ROOT by no record of party work, no "application on file," no urgent recommendation from the boss. He had need of a very able man of high character and he put his need above every other consideration. He saw in Mr. ROOT a man about whose qualifications he need make no inquiry, so clear and shining is the light of the reputation he has made by a quarter of a century of arduous and successful labor, much of it of a semi-public nature, in a city where men of light and leading come to be known to the whole country.

We commend this appointment to the doubtful and to the despairing as an evidence that darkness has not permanently settled over this land. Such a light flaming up in our political life gives proof of the persistence of the primordial forces that made the early Presidents seek to combine all the talents in their Cabinets, even if they had to turn to the other party for advisers. Mr. MCKINLEY has felt and responded to this force. He has performed an act of the highest and most skillful politics, for it is one which confirms the confidence of the people in his wisdom and right intentions, and the confidence of the people is, of course, the beginning and the end of success in politics.

The President said to himself: I went very low when I put ALGER in my Cabinet, I will go very high in choosing his successor. The people are quick to note the completeness of his reparation. ROOT is the very antithesis of ALGER. The significance of the contrast of character escapes no observer. The damage done by the Alger mistake has been repaired in the shortest and wisest way. It is a fine illustration of the power of public opinion.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY EXPERIMENT.

For the first time since the wabbling of the price of silver began, nearly a quarter of a century ago, and the question of exchange became a bothersome one to the Government of India, a committee of experts has come to a unanimous conclusion as to the direction to be taken by the policy of the empire.

The source of the long botheration is the fact that taxes in India are paid in silver, as, also, are the salaries of the Government employés, civil and military, while the payments in London—the interest on loans, the principal as it falls due, and much of the expenditure of the employés—must be made in gold. The chief trouble is political. The hold of the English on the people of India, if not precarious, is at least delicate, so that a Viceroy as experienced and as bold as Lord NORTHBROOK has declared new taxation as "probably dangerous." For the past twenty-five years the actual resources of the Government have been dependent on the rate of exchange and not on the amount of taxation or the total of expenditure. It has not been a question of how much the taxes were or how much the nominal demands of the Government were, but of how much a silver rupee was worth in gold in London. This extreme and vexatious uncertainty was steadily lessened after the Indian mints were closed to the coinage of silver. By this means there was created a "scarcity value" for silver, and its value in exchange was gradually brought up to 16 pence, an advance of nearly 60 per cent. This was found to work so well that an inquiry was begun as to what could be done to secure permanently the advantages obtained. The committee of inquiry has just made its report.

It is very like a green signal hung out on a railway track. Its significance is "go ahead slowly." The committee recommended that steps should be taken that will remove all "doubt as to the determination not to revert to the silver standard, but to proceed with measures for the effective establishment of a gold standard." This is a decisive declaration, and there is practically no doubt that it will be adopted by the Government. It disposes at once and finally of the crazy scheme that originated in the fertile brain of Senator LODGE that we can force Great Britain to adopt the bimetallic standard in India by means of differential duties on her exports, and it gives a quietus to the vagaries of the Wolcott Bimetallic Commission. At the same time, the measures the committee recommend are of the most moderate character. They would make the pound sterling a legal tender in India and open the Indian mints to its free coinage, fixing the ratio of the silver now in circulation to gold at fifteen rupees to the pound. But there the committee would stop for the present. They recommend that every facility be given by the Government to promote remittances to Europe, but they do not recommend that the Government be required to pay in gold on demand, or to accumulate gold by means of loans, nor do they fix a maximum limit for the legal tender of silver. In other words, they would make gold the legal standard of value, control the value of silver by limiting its coinage, and leave the introduction of a gold currency in actual circulation to the operation of the forces of trade and finance.

We have called this an experiment, and it is one. If adopted, it will head India still more definitely toward the gold standard, but not irrevocably. The single silver standard is abandoned for good. There will be no return to that. What the future may demand or make possible in the way of an actual gold currency is not anticipated. The whole proceeding is cautious, sensible, and finely English.

INTERNATIONAL ATHLETICS.

Nothing could be handsomer or more satisfactory to Americans than the manner in which the result of the athletic meeting at the Queen's Club has been treated by the London press. Of course it has received a good deal more attention upon international grounds than it was entitled to intrinsically as a "sporting event." John Bull has been occasionally accused of being a bad loser, but he can upon occasion show himself a very graceful winner, as he has done in this case. It is freely admitted that BURKE was out of form, and the corollary seems to be admitted that if he had been in form the odd event would have gone the other way. Yale and Harvard are the two institutions in this country most nearly comparable with Oxford and Cambridge, but it is to be borne in mind that the team they jointly sent would scarcely be expected to succeed in a majority of the events contested in England in an open undergraduate competition in this country.

Still, the team was undoubtedly representative, and there are certain conclusions to be drawn from the contest besides the obvious conclusion that an athlete is at his best on his own ground and at a disadvantage in a foreign climate, as had been repeatedly shown on both sides of the water before. One of the most important of these conclusions is that where endurance is involved as well as strength or agility the Briton is apt to be the better man. That would be a rash generalization from the British victory in the three-mile run, but that victory is only a modern instance of a truth that seems to have been pretty well established before, as far back as the races between GEORGE and MYERS, as far back as the six days' "go-as-you-please" matches, in which we believe not only "the record" is held, but the several leading scores are held by the Britons. It is true that long-distance running is not so common an event in track athletics on this side as on the other. The tendency in foot racing as in horse racing is to develop "sprinters" at the expense of stayers, and it is questionable whether this tendency has not gone too far in the one case, as confessedly it has in the other, and whether the undergraduate authorities might not properly do something to counteract it. Certainly it cannot be agreeable to our undergraduate athletes to observe that, in the only two "hollow" contests that were made, we were as completely outclassed in long-distance running as the British in hammer-throwing.

But whatever athletic lessons may be drawn from such a contest, they are of much less importance than the good they may do in cementing international good feeling. This meeting is hailed on both sides, perhaps with exaggeration, as a "peace conference" not less important than that at The Hague. And in a world which is still ruled by sentiment rather than by reason it could scarcely be otherwise. But it is to be borne in mind that such meetings may provoke ill-feeling as well as good, and that to get the best result from them it behooves both sides to be on their very best behavior. When Lord DUNRAVEN brought charges against the managers of the Defender, which he neither could substantiate nor would retract, he was not in the way of promoting international good feeling, though happily the entire odium of the performance was devolved upon him individually. When a Cornell crew at Henley inconsiderately accepted a heat on a technicality which it was subsequently shown that it had not the least chance of getting in any other way, it was not in the way of promoting international good feeling. Nothing of this kind marred the meeting on Saturday, and so long as international contests are kept free of anything of this kind so long their political influence will be unmixedly beneficial. But it should be inculcated upon every member of every American crew or team, as a matter of patriotic duty, even more than of sportsmanlike behavior, that any approach to pettifogging or sharp practice is fatal to the true object of the meeting, that it is necessary to forbear every doubtful advantage and to give the other side "the height of fair play."

SCULPTORS AND EXPERTS.

It is announced that Mr. PAUL BARTLETT's model for the monument to LAFAYETTE to be erected by subscriptions of the school children of the United States has been accepted by the municipal authorities of Paris, upon the recommendation of the Architect of the Louvre, under whose supervision the monument is to be erected. It is a very welcome announcement and distinctly a triumph, if not for American sculpture, provided such a thing can be said to exist, yet for American sculptors. For, though Mr. BARTLETT, like almost all American sculptors, has studied his art in Europe, he is an American sculptor, and his own country contains, in the rotunda of the Library of Congress, examples of his work in the statues of COLUMBUS and MICHAEL ANGELO, that, to say the very least, do not suffer in comparison with the statues that surround them.

This is a National credit, because the Parisian authorities are much more particular than the authorities of any other city in the world about the artistic quality of their public statues, and take more pains to ascertain that a proposed work of art is up to the standard before they will allow it to be exposed in the public streets. We ourselves are doubtless the most careless of civilized nations in this particular, with Great Britain a fair but not close second. Most of us think that one man's "taste" is as good as another's, and that it is insulting and defamatory to say that it is not. And accordingly a committee of laymen who have never in their lives given ten minutes' consideration to the art of sculpture think themselves as good judges as experts of a work of that art. When they are spending their own money, they have a right to take this ground. But when they are spending the public money, their moral right to pick out what they themselves happen to like is more than questionable.

Which makes us wonder what the committee which invoked expert advice only for the purpose of disregarding it in the erection of the Sherman Monument at Washington will think of the success of Mr. BARTLETT in the erection of the Lafayette Monument in Paris. These eminent inexperts asked the opinion of eminent experts, the most eminent we have, upon the model for the Sherman Monument, and were authoritatively assured that Mr. BARTLETT was the author of one of the only two models that were worth consideration. This advice they proceeded to disregard, and to pick out a model which the experts had not found worthy of mention as worthy of execution. It is to be executed, in spite of the protest of the whole guild of sculptors, and it is to be executed by an expenditure divided between the public treasury and the subscribers, represented by the inexperts, in the ratio of four or five to one. Do the members of the committee imagine that in Paris, where expert advice is not only asked but taken in these matters, their chosen model for the Sherman Monument would have stood any chance at all with the model of Mr. BARTLETT?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It is now thirty-six years since there appeared in The Atlantic Monthly an unsigned short story entitled "The Man Without a Country." The name of the author did not long remain a mystery, and the tale of Philip Nolan's crime and punishment won and has always retained an amount of fame that is rarely secured by literary works of size and kind in any land. Indeed, we had supposed that cordial recognition of its merits was unanimous among readers of English, and therefore it is distinctly and far from pleasantly surprising to learn that certain belated critics down in Texas have suddenly discovered that the book is one unworthy of a place in the public school libraries of that large and ambitious State, and they are actually making a concerted and vigorous effort to have Dr. HALE's little masterpiece placed beyond the reach of Lone Star children! The movement started with an impassioned address delivered at Dallas by Mr. J. B. SIMPSON before Camp Sterling Price, the local organization of Confederate Veterans. Mr. SIMPSON began by calling "The Man Without a Country" an "inane and commonplace brochure," and a "disjointed, infelicitous, and utterly improbable story." Continuing, he denounced "its inexcusable and despicable slurs upon men of Southern race," and declared that no self-respecting teacher or School Trustee should invite or permit the youth of Texas to peruse the book. Now "The Man Without a Country," having been written in 1863, doubtless was intended to inculcate the virtue of loyalty as the author, a Northern man, understood that virtue, and as surely his understanding of loyalty did not include devotion to a State as against the Nation, but these facts are hardly relevant to the formation of an estimate of a book as a book, which is what Mr. SIMPSON assumed to do. He seems to have confounded the story with the explanations and prefaces that accompany its later editions, for he spoke bitterly of its reflections on BRAGG, BEAUREGARD, and MAURY as men who perjured their oaths of allegiance, and described the author as "gloating" over "their supposed agony of repentance." This remarkable address was loudly applauded by the veterans who heard it, and they resolved to urge the school authorities of the South to taboo the book both as poor literature and a bad interpretation of the Constitution as it was.

—The expert yachtsmen who infest the streets of Bristol, R. I., must be fearfully and wonderfully constructed as to their thinking apparatus. Or it may be that they have the inalienable privilege of all public personages of being misquoted. It is to be hoped for their own sakes that the latter is the truth. They were represented in Sunday's dispatches from their lair as saying that from all accounts the Columbia must be judged to be not less than eight minutes faster than the Shamrock over a thirty-mile course. It is, of course, possible that the experts of Bristol have what is known to the inner brotherhood as "inside information." Certainly there has been nothing in the published accounts of the races between the Shamrock and the Britannia to justify any one but an expert of such thoroughly inexplicable expertness that his ideas are beyond the comprehension of ordinary mortals in proclaiming to the four winds of heaven such a belief. If any one not a Bristol expert, but just a plain yacht sailor, had said that the Shamrock's sound beatings of the Britannia proved that the Columbia would defeat the challenger by eight minutes in the cup races next Fall, he would have been viewed as a ridiculous splotch on the horizon of the yachting world.

—Our correspondents and others are persistent in showing that opinions differ radically as to the proper system of placing street names on lampposts. This is, we frankly confess, one of those bothersome questions with several sides, and there is a good deal to be said on every one of them. "F. A.," whose letter we published yesterday, pronounced vehemently in favor of the old arrangement—that of names running parallel with the streets they designate. In other words, he thinks more of the convenience of strangers visiting the city than of resident New Yorkers as a whole, and ascribes more importance to the few cases in which New Yorkers afoot have to seek information from signs than he does to the innumerable cases in which New Yorkers in street cars want to know when they are approaching a certain cross street. Members of the class last named, we believe, more often get the desired warning from the lampposts one or two or three blocks below their own corner than from the one on that corner, for leaving a New York street car is an act for which preparation that takes some time is usually required. Now, a passenger intending, say, to alight from a Broadway car at Forty-second Street, could certainly see the Fortieth and Forty-first Street signs more easily if they faced Broadway than if they were at right angles to it, and, having seen them, he would not care how the signs at Forty-second Street were arranged. Why, however, couldn't the matter be compromised so as to suit the convenience of strangers and residents afoot and of the street car passengers? It could be easily by having, as they were, the names facing north, south, and toward the sidewalk, and duplicating the cross-street name on the side of the lamp which faces the avenue. This would have every advantage claimed for the "natural" method, and yet serve the purpose which we, despite "F. A." and The Tribune, still think is the most important one. If this suggestion were adopted, the cross-street name would appear on three sides of the lamp and the avenue name on the only one where anybody ever looks for it.

—As refutation of the charge that this Administration has not treated the negro fairly, the Colored Bar Association of Washington, with a naïveté at once pathetic and ludicrous, has declared by formal resolution that "the present Executive has appointed more negroes to office than any other President." This is funny, of course, but it is also most discouraging. The colored lawyers of the National Capital, it may fairly be assumed, represent the better educated and more intelligent minority of their race, and yet they set forth, as proof of the Administration's wisdom and good-will toward the negroes, the fact that President MCKINLEY has appointed a larger number of them to office than did any of his predecessors. When one remembers the number of things which the negro needs vastly more than he needs office; when one remembers that such appointments, in almost every instance, simply increase and imbitter existing prejudices, and injure, rather than benefit, both the appointees and their race, the short-sightedness and folly of these Washington lawyers become painfully apparent.

A MISREPORTED OPINION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has just been called to an editorial in your issue of Friday, June 30 ultimo. The editorial is under the heading, "The Crime of Doing Business." As you refer to a ruling which I made, and as you have exactly reversed the position which I took, and in doing so you placed both myself and the State in a false attitude, I trust that you will make the proper correction. Although you refer to me by saying "this enlightened person bears the name of Smith," I take it that even in your scorn for the name you will correct the false position which you published regarding a ruling of this department. I will state this, that the idea you quote got abroad by a newspaper reporter here undertaking to anticipate and forecast an opinion, and in his efforts to do so before the opinion was rendered he exactly reversed the position which my department took.

In an opinion to the Secretary of State of June 29 with reference to foreign corporations that had forfeited their permit to do business in Texas on account of failure to pay their franchise tax and desired to renew business, I quote:

"In order to have the right to transact business in this State foreign corporations must comply with the law. Foreign corporations have no Constitutional right to transact business in any State other than the State creating it, and it is only upon the principle of comity that they are permitted to do so. Foreign corporations are expected to comply with the laws of the State whose hospitality they enjoy. When the permit of a corporation to transact business has been legally forfeited, as provided for in Articles 5243 and 5243j, the effect of that is to nullify the permit previously issued, so that said corporation can no longer do business in Texas without obtaining another permit to be granted in the same manner as was the original permit, unless the forfeiture was set aside and the permit revived upon payment of the tax due and the penalty imposed. While it is true according to the literal wording of the statute above cited that the payment of the tax due and the statutory penalty are only conditions precedent to setting aside the forfeiture and reviving or reinstating the forfeited permit, yet, when the corporation permits the term to pass by when it could have its permit revived, and instead of doing that it proposes to file anew its articles of incorporation and obtain a new permit, having in violation of law transacted business without the payment of the tax lawfully imposed upon it, yet such act falls within the spirit and meaning of the law, and it should only be authorized under such circumstances to file anew its articles of incorporation and obtain a new permit to do business upon payment of the tax due and the penalty imposed, in the same manner as if it sought within the proper time to have the forfeiture of its permit set aside and the permit revived. The effect of both proceedings are the same—to restore to the corporation its permit, and the Legislature could hardly have intended to have imposed upon the corporation less penalties and conferred more benefits when the corporation defied the law than where it complied with the requirements of the law. I am of the opinion that the corporation, under the circumstances stated, should not be permitted to file its articles of incorporation and to receive a permit, unless it pays back taxes and all penalties, just as if it were seeking to set aside the forfeiture of its permit as provided for in Article 5243j."

You will observe that instead of holding that these corporations cannot do business. I hold that by paying the franchise tax and penalty they can resume business legitimately.

I wish to add further that Texas makes no discrimination against the investment of foreign capital therein, and if there is any difference in our incorporation laws between domestic and foreign corporations, the difference is in favor of foreign corporations.

T. S. SMITH,
Attorney General of Texas.

THE STUDY OF WASHINGTON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 10th ins. you were kind enough favorably to notice an article of mine on "The Popular Opinion of Washington," which appeared in the Fourth of July number of The Independent; and you say that I undertook to make a "systematic inquiry" as to what the popular opinion of the man, Washington, is. I see now that the opening paragraphs of the article do read as if I had intended to convey that impression; but, as a matter of fact, I started out on my inquiries with no such idea. Prof. McMaster had said that "Gen. Washington is known to us, and President Washington," but that "George Washington is an unknown man"; and as I have always been a firm believer in the doctrine that a man's acts are the best index of his character, I doubted Prof. McMaster. It was, then, to disprove the historian's doctrine that I began to ask most everybody I met what their opinion of the man, Washington, was. Now, my opinion of the man was certainly based upon a knowledge of the President and the General; so, Prof. McMaster said, is the popular opinion, and, (provided my opinion of the man was correct,) the popular opinion and my own opinion ought to be identical. I found they were—that is, I found that in no one instance was the opinion of the person questioned substantially different from my own. Indeed, I often discovered that where I was in doubt, so also was my informant.

You will notice that I do not say the popular opinion of George Washington is the true opinion. That surely would be uncomplimentary to the distinguished historical scholars who think "George Washington is an unknown man." I believe it to be the true opinion, and this belief is based upon a long and careful study of Washington's life, from beginning to end—upon a reading and much pondering of all the literature I could find that bears on the subject. But, of course, I may be mistaken.

OTIS K. STUART.
Germantown, Penn., July 22, 1899.

IN DEFENSE OF KIPLING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the editorial page of your issue of July 21 there is quoted a criticism of Kipling's poem to Capt. Evans of the Iowa.

I fear the gentleman from New Orleans must submit to the fate of all who attack the accuracy of Kipling's technical statements, be they on matters military, naval, or engineering.

It must be remembered that Kipling refers to a gun mounted on a warship. Your correspondent must know that the range depends not only upon the power of the gun, but upon the angle at which it is trained. He must also know that ten-inch guns on warships are mounted in turrets, and that for various reasons, one of which is the destructiveness of the vertical component of the gun's reaction, no large gun on shipboard is ever so mounted that it can be trained at anything like that angle with the horizon necessary to secure the maximum range. To secure "seven-mile" range at Santiago it was necessary to give the vessels a list, and shoot across the ship, so as to add to the angle normally attainable.

If I mistake not, Kipling is about as near right in his "seven-mile" as if he had been writing prose instead of poetry. In "McAndrew's Hymn" strange terms, not handled by poet before, never cause him to sacrifice either accuracy or rhythm. A soldier in the British Army one time criticised "The Drums of the Fore and Aft," claiming that, under the regulations, the drummer boys could not have been with the regiment—but on reading further, found that they were rated as "supernumeraries with the band"—and that Kipling was better up in the niceties of regulations than himself, and that the only conditions under which the boys could be there were definitely specified.

Woe to him who thinks Kipling talks of that he does not know, or knowing, sacrifices accuracy to rhythm. Without possible question, Kipling is pre-eminently a man who would sacrifice his whole poem rather than be knowingly wrong in a detail.

S. L. G. K.
Dayton, Ohio, July 22, 1899.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND WOMEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An individual signing himself "A Horrid Man" writes to THE TIMES: "The advocates of what is popularly called 'The Cause of Women' cannot make much capital of the reception given by Queen Victoria at Windsor to a few prominent delegates to the International Congress of Women in London." This is a weak attempt to offset the great effect already produced on the public mind by the widespread report of Queen Victoria's courtesy to Miss Anthony and several hundred delegates to the Women's Council. The fact that they were invited to take tea with the Queen proves nothing as to the rightfulness or wrongfulness of woman suffrage, but it proves conclusively that "the cause of women" has reached a point where its advocates are the object of attention and social consideration in the highest quarters. It marks a long step in advance from the days when Miss Anthony was pelted, and Lucretia Mott was hooted by mobs, and Lucy Stone was played upon with cold water through a hose in the middle of her lecture.

Your correspondent says: "It is a well-known fact that the Queen does not look favorably upon the woman's rights movement." She did not in her youth, but, unlike some of our antis, she has shown herself capable of learning. For instance, as a young woman, Victoria was strongly opposed to women physicians; but she has been entirely converted, (her eyes having been first opened, it is said, by the need of the zenana women in India for physicians of their own sex,) and she now cordially encourages the medical education of women. She has become liberalized in many other respects, and, for anything your correspondent probably knows to the contrary, she may now be a believer in equal suffrage. If she is not, her inviting Miss Anthony and the other suffragists to tea is an even more striking testimony to the advance of public sentiment.

Your correspondent says of the Queen: "She believes, and she encourages that belief in her example, that woman's proper and natural sphere is the home." Queen Victoria believes, and encourages the belief by her example, that a woman may do her whole duty by her home, and yet devote much attention to public affairs. Every one of the common objections to letting a woman vote applies with tenfold force against letting her be a Queen. Is it said that the ballot involves too much publicity? What publicity is incurred by the ordinary voter, in comparison with "the fierce light that beats upon a throne?" Is it said that suffrage would take so much time as to interfere with home duties? Victoria has all her life been obliged to devote many more hours a week to her political duties than the average American citizen devotes to his. Is is said that an interest in public affairs is incompatible with maternity? Victoria has seventy living descendants. Is it said that political rights would be destructive to social influence? Victoria has more social influence than any other woman in her dominions, simply because she holds the highest political position in the country.

Your correspondent says: "She has literaly nothing to do with the Government of the British possessions, except to act as a most respectable figurehead." This is a gross overstatement. In England the powers of a Constitutional sovereign are strictly limited, but they are very great—greater in some respects than the power of the President of the United States. Victoria, for instance, has the legal right of an absolute veto, not only over all legislation enacted by the British Parliament, but over all enacted by the colonial Legislatures. This power is very rarely used by British sovereigns, but Victoria used it a few months ago, by withholding her signature from a bill passed in Jamaica lowering the age of protection for girls. In addition to her direct power, the Queen has great political influence, is consulted upon all important matters of state, and has to give a large amount of time and downright hard work to public business. Yet, as your correspondent truly says, "She never neglects her family." Henry Ward Beecher, in an equal suffrage address at Cooper Institute in 1860, said: "Every reason urged against a larger liberty for women is illustriously confuted by the dignity, purity, and womanly propriety with which Victoria stands before her empire, and before the world."

Your correspondent says that Victoria's domestic virtues might profitably be imitated by "women who are ever on the housetops denouncing the slavery of woman by the tyrant man," and who "look upon man as a necessary evil." Such women exist mainly in your correspondent's diseased imagination. Certainly, the leaders of the equal rights movement have not been women of that type. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton lived happily with her husband for more than forty years; Lucy Stone lived with hers for thirty-eight; Mrs. Livermore has just been left a widow after fifty-four years of exceptionally happy wedded life. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was elected President of the New England Woman Suffrage Association thirty-three years ago, and she is its President still; yet among the many tributes recently called out by her eightieth birthday, none were more striking than those from her own family, testifying to her virtues as a wife and mother. Mrs. Z. G. Wallace, from whom Gen. Lew Wallace says that he drew the portrait of the mother in "Ben Hur," was a woman suffrage lecturer. Those of us who had the good fortune to have strong-minded mothers know that there are no better mothers in the world. Indeed, we doubt whether any weak-minded mother could be as satisfactory. It is never the husbands or children of prominent suffragists who complain of their lack of domestic virtues. That is a superstition which prevails only among outsiders, like your correspondent. Let him profit by Queen Victoria's good example, show himself capable of learning, and revise his rash judgments of the movement to give women equal rights.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.
Dorchester, Mass., July 22, 1899.

THE END OF THE CENTURY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter in your issue of July 20 which discusses the beginning of the new era awakened sympathy in my mind for that vast majority of naïve thinkers who still insist that the twentieth century begins with Jan. 1, 1900 A. D. To say that the Christian age is divided into periods of 100 years each, the first beginning with the year 1, &c., is true enough, but does not reveal the real difficulty. The 1900 men are right in their mathematics, for they say that the date 1 A. D. signifies one year from the birth of Christ, and so we are at the present time 1,899 years removed from that date, and when we add twelve months on Dec. 31 we have reached the completion of nineteen centuries, and Jan. 1, 1900, marks the beginning of the twentieth century. This is not naïve, it is sound computation based on a premise that is not irrational. Yet the mistake lies in the premise, and it is a matter of history that 1 A. D., according to our system of chronology does not mean one year from the birth of Christ; but the first year of his life. The advantage of this method is evident. The A. D. appended to the date, meaning in the Year of Our Lord, corroborates this. Therefore we must recognize that the numbers with which we date our years are ordinals not cardinals, and that our year 1899 is really the eighteen hundred and ninety-ninth of the Christian age. So we see that although we reckon from the beginning of the Christian era we do not note the exact number of years completed, but that number in the series of years which is in process of completion. In the same way we do not count the months of the year actually past, but the current month, and so with the days. The wisdom of this method is plain. It follows that the nineteen centuries from the birth of Christ will not be complete until Dec. 31, 1900, and therefore the new era does not begin until Jan. 1, 1901.

To say that the first century contained only ninety-nine years, according to our system, is erroneous. For though we date the beginning of the era Jan. 1, 1 A. D., yet it is clear from the above that the first century extended until Dec. 31, 100 A. D., which makes the hundred years complete.

HERMAN L. EBELING.
Trenton, N. J., July 24, 1899.

A REWARD, NOT A SACRIFICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I be permitted to indulge in a little friendly criticism of the tone of your editorials upon the acceptance by Mr. Root of the Secretaryship of War? Far be it from me to attempt to cast any doubt upon this brilliant lawyer's eminent fitness for the post, where he will shine with all the more brilliancy by reason of the contrast that he makes with his predecessor; but when you refer with admiration to the alleged sacrifice he has made in accepting the position, and the unselfish devotion that he has shown in consenting to emerge from private life and take public office, it seems to me that you are rather straining the real state of facts. Mr. Choate, Mr. Depew, and Mr. Root have been for years dabbling in public affairs, but always from the outside. First the Conkling machine and then the Platt machine refused to allow them to enter the fold of office holders. Finally Platt admitted Mr. Roosevelt into the fold and gave him a very important voice in the management of the machine by making him Governor. Mr. Roosevelt was on extremely friendly terms with the three eminent outsiders, and knew perfectly well that they had not been dabbling in politics for so many years entirely for the benefit of their health. Mr. Depew and Mr. Choate, as well as Mr. Root, made no secret of their desire to be Senator. All three, however, could not have the place, and it was arranged to give it to Mr. Depew, as being the least likely to antagonize the boss; while Mr. Choate obtained the English Ambassadorship, where he has done extremely well. This left only Mr. Root of the triumvirate of outsiders in the cold. The resignation of Secretary Alger offered the long-sought opportunity, and Mr. Root got the place.

Now, rather than being an unselfish and noble sacrifice on the part of Mr. Root in accepting the place, one would be inclined to regard it as the long-sought and long-deferred reward for years of outside work for the success of the Republican Party and of its candidates.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS.
New York, July 24, 1899.

The Naming of Streets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Anent the new order, viz., turning the lampposts on street corners 90 degrees, to the seeming bewilderment of natives as well as of outsiders, why would it not be a good plan to have the name of the thoroughfare and the intersecting street appear in this fashion:

BROADWAY,
Corner Canal, No. —

14TH-STREET, WEST,
Corner Fifth Ave., No. —

If, as in many instances, there is no lamppost on the corner of intersecting streets, the name ought to be put on buildings or posts erected for this purpose.

ONE WHO READS STREET NAMES.
New York, July 24, 1899.

Lamppost Signs Suit Him.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I had supposed that the recent change in the position of street names on the lampposts would have been accepted by the public, as benefits usually are, with silent thanks; but, since some are voicing objections, it seems proper to protest that the change has been long desired and frequently suggested by more than one patient rider on street cars, and is meeting, as far as one open-eared observer can attest, with general satisfaction.

Allow me to doubt the statement that "the men in charge are unable to read, and put the signs in by guesswork." If that were the fact, the uniformity of the results of the "guesswork" would present a very interesting problem in psychology.

H. M. P.
New York, July 24, 1899.

The Boundary and Fishery Disputes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To settle boundary and fishery disputes between the two nations, how would it do to make a trade—the United States to surrender all of Alaska to England and to receive therefor all the Bahamas or other West Indian islands, with the C. B. treaty thrown in?

HARBER.
Vernon, B. C., July 15, 1899.

NUGGETS.

When She Is Content.

Maud—Do you like to have men flatter you?

Ethel—Oh, I don't mind if they happen to be photographers.—Harper's Bazar.

One Woman's Trick.

Bess—How in the world did you discover her age?

Tess—I asked her at what age she thought a girl should marry, and she promptly said twenty-seven.—Catholic Standard and Times.

It Was Love.

"It was a marriage for love, I suppose?"

"I suppose so. Love has been described as an inexplicable yearning, hasn't it?"

"I believe so."

"Then it was love all right enough. She yearned for a title."—Chicago Post.

Her Fears Realized.

The little yacht was becalmed, and he suggested that she whistle for some wind.

"Im afraid to," she replied.

"Why?" he asked.

"I can't tell what you'll do when I get my lips all puckered up," she answered.

"I won't do a thing," he promised.

"Then I won't whistle," she retorted.—Chicago Post.

THE MAKER'S IMAGE.

(In answer to Markham's "The Man With the Hoe.")

Albert C. Andrews in Indianapolis Journal.

Crowned with the culture of the centuries,
With honest mien and noble, manly pride,
He gazes fearless back across the Past,
Triumphant o'er the forces of the world.
Fired by wisdom's sacred heritage,
Imbued with ardent trust and sanguine hope,
Strong driver of Progression's potent plow,
He presses onward certain of success—
Upon his brow serene intelligence
Reigns sovereign consort of integrity.

This is the thing the Lord God made and gave
To have dominion over land and sea;
This is the Maker's image, this the Man,
Evolved in sombre aeons dead and gone,
That phoenix-risen from the forge of Time,
In grandeur marches on to victory.
Yon clod is but the relic of the Past
And burdened by the centuries that lie
Long-buried in a now-forgotten tomb,
Whence empty ages nevermore may rise.

So has God-given labor raised the Man,
That, chaos-conquering, his mighty arm
Now reaches proudly round the globe,
In signal triumph over Time and Space.
The gulf between him and the seraphim
Is straitly narrowed to a single step;
Toil-lifted from the gloom of ignorance,
He holds the key to solemn mystery,
And with unclouded eyes perceives God's dream
In all its glory and its melody.
Say, where exists more splendid prophecy?

"Masters and rulers in all lands"—forsooth,
Who are the masters, and whose is the sway
Of sceptered power o'er the universe?
Whose hand is on the throttle of Advance,
Save his upon whose sturdy open brow
There gleams the sweat of strong productive toil?
He is the lord and ruler in all lands,
Whose lightest word commands the elements,
Who summons Nature to his beck and call,
And whose most faithful servitor is Truth—
Who labors, labors to a noble end!

And so the Future shall be satisfied;
The world's last reckoning shall place this Man
Upon the pinnacle he shall deserve;
And he who shaped himself shall reap the rest
His being promises, led on by faith
Undaunted in the goodness of the Plan,
The want insatiate of higher things—
The plain impulse of immortality.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY ISSUE

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Remarks Do Not Alarm This Government.

NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS

The United States Anxious to Avoid Arbitration If Diplomacy Can Settle the Question.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—There has been much more of astonishment than alarm here following the speeches of Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Wilfrid Laurier in Ottawa on the Alaskan boundary question. Both of these gentlemen, in the course of their remarks, gave some account of the reasons that inspire this Government to make it firm and calm, but the attitude of the Department of State has never been quarrelsome.

The impatience or perhaps political disquietude of both the Conservative and Liberal speakers is believed to reflect a political condition which the United States, although a next door neighbor, cannot be expected fully to realize. While there is distinct avoidance, in official quarters, of any talk of a political situation in Canada preventing the agreement of the United States and Great Britain on the boundary question, there is unofficial frankness in declaring that it is the anxiety of administrations and parties, and the hope of Sir Wilfrid to retain for the Liberal Party the control won with great difficulty, that has prevented a successful termination of the labors of the joint commission.

There was much talk during the session of the commission in this city to justify some such outcome as that at present vexing the United States and Great Britain. It was known when the Commissioners were last here that they could have had an agreement to arbitrate the boundary question if they had been willing to leave the case to a jury of the two countries and a disinterested referee. The Canadian authorities seemed disposed to push the admission of possession of described ports by the Canadian Government by endeavoring to obtain consent to establish a custom house at one of the points now asserted by Canada as being within the line proposed to be run, and some dissatisfaction was expressed at the Treasury by a representative of a Canadian corporation because of the unwillingness of the United States Government to allow a temporary foothold to be enjoyed. Some question is now expressed as to whether it was not then contemplated to take advantage of an obliging disposition to obtain a position not afterward to be abandoned.

Americans in the Klondike are not regarded as in the slightest danger as the result of the mention of war by Sir Wilfrid. It was known here before Sir Charles Tupper referred to the fact that about 90 per cent. of the miners in the Alaskan country were Americans. Probably as large a proportion of the gold found in the Alaskan diggings comes to the United States. American, not British, adventurers have developed the country. They are a hardy, reckless class for the most part. If attacked they would take care of themselves. If driven out the production of the North western gold fields would suddenly diminish very greatly.

Senator Fairbanks, Chairman of the American Division of the Joint Canadian Commission, made a brief call upon the President to-day, before starting for his home in Indiana. He declined to discuss the speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier or to remark upon the situation with reference to the boundary dispute. He confirmed the report already given out, that there would be no meeting of the joint commission on Aug. 2, saying that he and Sir Wilfrid Laurier had last Friday agreed upon a postponement for an indefinite period. The Senator would not hazard a surmise as to when another meeting might be held.

Direct negotiations respecting the Alaskan boundary are now in progress between Secretary Hay and Mr. Tower, the British Chargé here. The negotiations are directed toward an adjustment of the issue by amicable arrangement between the parties, though on somewhat different lines from those pursued during the Spring and early Summer. The principals are not without hope that success may attend their efforts, and then there is arbitration yet in reserve in case of the failure of diplomacy.

According to a statement made to-day by a high official, this Government is absolutely certain of the soundness of its claims in the matter of the boundary. That would seem to be a good reason for submitting the matter to arbitration, on the ground that a good case has nothing to fear from fair arbitrators, but this Government holds that arbitrators are almost all subject to the fatal weakness of compromising. In this case any compromise would amount to the loss of the American contention, for once Canada is admitted to the Lynn Canal, the United States would be deprived of the only weapon which it now possesses for the protection of the miners going to the Klondike from extortion and perhaps expulsion.

It was for this reason that Secretary Hay rejected the Canadian proposal to arbitrate, attended by the condition that in any case Pyramid Harbor should be bestowed upon Canada. Then, too, it is realized that an agreement to arbitrate might be extremely unpopular in the West, so that the officials will be glad to adjust the matter without resort to arbitration if possible. This has caused a revival of the project to allow Canada free port privileges in some specified ports on the Lynn Canal, while allowing sovereignty over them to remain in the United States, and this is one of the propositions that is now engaging attention. It is realized that this plan would meet strong opposition from that element which favors no concession whatever to Canada, but under such an arrangement American miners might reasonably expect to benefit a good deal from the construction of the proposed railroad running from a free Canadian port on the Lynn Canal straight through to Dawson, in the heart of the Klondike.

BOUNDARY TALK IN LONDON.

Newspapers Scout the Idea of Going to War Over the Question and Urge Moderation.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 25.—The speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier on Saturday has provoked much comment here. The majority of the newspaper head lines quote the words "Arbitration or War." All the papers scout the idea of war and say in effect that there cannot be war. The St. James's Gazette said yesterday:

"The brisk air of the United States and Canada is conducive to strong words, which would never pass the lips of a European statesman until an order to mobilize was on the point of issuing. Nobody thinks of war in connection with the Canadian-American dispute. Yet since it is we who will have to fight if Canada makes a quarrel, we must plead with one of our fellow-subjects to use a quieter style. If Sir Charles Tupper's words mean anything, he desires the presentation of an ultimatum, which could only mean war. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, though calmer, was tolerably emphatic. As things are going now we are drifting to a very serious diplomatic collision with the United States, which Great Britain is earnestly anxious to avoid."

The Times this morning, commenting editorially upon Saturday's debate in the Canadian Parliament, says: "Sir Charles Tupper expressed himself with unnecessary energy; but, looking to the present position of the Alaskan negotiations, we hope we may disregard his oratorical fireworks.

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier's tone was studiously conciliatory and moderate and, as no concessions will be made in Alaska without Canada's acknowledge and consent, there is no room at present for the pessimistic views of impatient politicians in Ottawa or New York.

"Judging from the utterances of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fairbanks, we see no reason for either gloom or recrimination on either side. It will be more dignified for the two great nations to settle their differences without reference to third parties; but it is altogether incredible that the United States should be unwilling to consent to arbitration when other methods have proved ineffectual.

"Their attitude at The Hague and in the Venezuelan affair makes it impossible for them to refuse to arbitrate a dispute involving no question of national honor."

The Daily Chronicle severely reproves Sir Charles Tupper for his belligerent tone, and says: "It is easy and obvious to say that war over such an issue is not to be thought of; but the situation has, nevertheless, its serious elements of danger.

"We hope sincerely that the Canadians, even if they have no excuse for irritation, will not make things worse by being themselves impracticable. America has some justification in her demands anent Skaguay and Dyea. It is essentially a case for finding a moderate and reasonable formula on both sides."

The Daily News admits that both Canada and the United States have good cases, and says: "It is an intolerable situation and one which the Americans, as a friendly nation, should be prepared to deal with in a spirit of give and take.

"We have a right to expect from them fuller recognition of the imperious needs of a great maritime State which finds its access to its own coasts threatened by a foreign claim."

PEACE CONFERENCE RESULTS.

Conventions Relating to Arbitration, Warfare on Land, and the Use of Gases and Expanding Bullets.

THE HAGUE, July 24.—The final act embodying the results of the International Peace Conference, after enumerating the names and qualifications of all the delegates, says:

"In a series of meetings in which the above delegates participated, inspired throughout by the desire to realize in the highest possible measure the generous views of its august initiator, the conference has drawn up for the approval of the respective Governments the series of conventions and declarations appended:

"Convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

"Convention concerning the laws and customs of war on land.

"Convention for the adoption of laws against the use of asphyxiating or deleterious gases from balloon projectiles and for the prohibition of the use of bullets that easily expand in the human body."

The final act contains five expressions of opinion, as follows:

"The conference considers that limitations of the military charges which at present oppress the world are greatly to be desired for the increase of the material and moral welfare of mankind.

"The conference expresses the opinion that the question of the rights and duties of neutrals should be inscribed on the programme of a conference to be held at an early date.

"The conference expresses the opinion that questions relative to the type and caliber of rifles and naval artillery, as examined by it, should be the subject of study by the different Governments with a view to arriving at a uniform solution by a future conference.

"The conference expresses the wish that an early convention be called to revise the Geneva Convention.

"The conference has resolved that questions relating to the inviolability of private property in war on land and the bombardment of towns or villages in naval war be reserved for future conferences."

The delegates met this afternoon and reexamined the text of the final act, in order to decide what reservations are to be made. It was decided that not only the three conventions, but the three declarations, must be separately signed, the formula accompanying which will be decided upon to-morrow.

The American delegates met to-day, and asked that the word "duty" in Article XXVII. be fully defined, so that the word may in no case imply any obligation on the part of the United States to interfere in European affairs, and vice versa. The discussion among the French delegates, who framed the article, and the Americans lasted several hours. Efforts are now being made to find a suitable word to substitute for "duty" which will meet the wishes of the American delegates without weakening the purport of the article.

GREAT GAIN FOR ARBITRATION.

This Considered the Chief Result of the Work at The Hague.

LONDON, July 25.—All the morning papers devote editorials to the closing of the International Peace Conference at The Hague, and note with satisfaction the progress made in the direction of arbitration, which, cheapened by the institution of a permanent court, will tend to a more wide resort to arbitration in minor disputes, and, if successful, will accustom the powers to its gradual extension to more serious matters. In other respects, they declare, the conference achieved little, but that, as The Times says, "was not the fault of the conference, for the Czar's project was impracticable."

The correspondent of the Times at The Hague says: "The delegates to the International Peace Conference are quite buoyant at the unhoped-for results achieved. Sir Julian Pauncefote thinks that despite the failure of the disarmament plan, it will be difficult to continue arming on the same scale as before; while now that a permanent court of arbitration is provided for at trifling cost, conflicting States will no more turn their backs on arbitration than would a hungry man fail to enter a restaurant providing good, cheap fare."

The Standard expresses the opinion, editorially, that the British Government will not countenance the reassembling of the Peace Conference, since "it would be summoned chiefly to condemn methods, practices, and appliances which we prefer to employ."

THE UNITED STATES NOT BOUND.

Reported Prohibition of the Dum-Dum Bullet Not Sanctioned.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The United States will not be bound by the reported decision of the Peace Conference at The Hague to prohibit the use of the dum-dum bullet in warfare. So far this country has not been obliged to resort to the use of this bullet, but the ordnance officers have been making experiments to obtain an increased "stopping" effect for the small calibre ball used in the Krag-Jorgensen rifle, and these experiments have proceeded somewhat on the lines of the dum-dum bullet.

The specific reason why Capt. Crozier and the remainder of the American delegates voted against the proposal to prohibit the dum-dum bullet was because their general instructions forbade them to pledge this Government to any line of action that would retard the development of inventive genius in warfare. Adhesion to the protocols is voluntary. Great Britain, it is understood, also refused to prohibit the use of the dum-dum bullet.

The Case of Mrs. Maybrick.

LONDON, July 24.—In the House of Commons to-day Michael Davitt, member for South Mayo, asked the Government if, in view of the fact that the conduct of Mrs. Maybrick in prison had been uniformly good, the Home Office would not recommend royal clemency in her case. Sir Matthew White Ridley, the Home Secretary, said that he was unable to hold out hope of exceptional treatment of Mrs. Maybrick. The Home Secretary added that he was not aware of the existence of any reason for royal clemency.

The Newfoundland Fishery Disputes.

LONDON, July 24.—Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, said he did not expect to be able to make a statement before the close of the session on the subject of the questions dividing Great Britain and France with regard to Newfoundland. As to the modus vivendi expiring the present year, Mr. Chamberlain said there would be time to obtain the necessary colonial legislation before the next fishing season.

Marriage of M. Paul Deschanel.

LONDON, July 25.—The Paris correspondent of The Morning Leader says that M. Paul Deschanel, President of the French Chamber of Deputies, first proposed to Miss Florence Davis, daughter of John H. Davis of New York, who preferred to become Lady Terrence Temple Blackwood, and now marries the daughter of Emilio Terry, owner of the Castle of Chenonceaux. Miss Terry's uncle, according to the correspondent, was the late Antonio Terry, who married Sybil Sanderson, the American singer.

Bills in the House of Lords.

LONDON, July 24.—The House of Lords to-day passed the second reading of the Tithe Rent Charges bill by a vote of 113 to 23. The House passed the third reading of the bill creating an Agricultural Technical Instruction Department for Ireland.

The Venezuelan Boundary.

PARIS, July 24.—Mr. Mallet-Prevost, Secretary of the Boundary Commission, on behalf of Venezuela, continued his argument to-day before the British-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission.

Japanese-Chinese Alliance Rumored.

SHANGHAI, July 24.—The reports regarding a Japanese-Chinese alliance, which have been persistently denied for some time, have now assumed definite form and are causing great excitement in Russian circles.

LLOYD TEVIS IS DEAD.

Well-known Capitalist and Ex-President of the Wells-Fargo Express Company Passes Away.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—Lloyd Tevis, at one time President of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, and worth $20,000,000, is dead.

Lloyd Tevis was born in Shelbyville, Ky., March 20, 1824. He afterward lived in Louisville and St. Louis, but the gold fever claimed him for its victim, and in 1849 he left Missouri and went to California by way of the plains.

He did not succeed at first in wresting a fortune from the mines, and abandoned the business, going to Sacramento, where he opened a law, loan, and real estate office. In 1853 he removed to San Francisco. There he became associated with several navigation and transportation companies and steadily built up a fortune. In 1872 he was elected President of the Wells-Fargo Express Company. He was at one time President of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and the largest stock owner.

DROUGHT AND PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Partial Failure of the Monsoon the Cause of Anxiety—Many Deaths in Poona.

BOMBAY, July 24.—The partial failure of the monsoon has occasioned grave anxiety. The rainfall has been injuriously excessive in Bengal and the Northwest provinces, but in the Deccan, Berar, Gujerat, and some of the central provinces there has been almost no rain. The situation in Western India is already critical, and disaster is threatened.

The plague is increasing in Poona, where there were 116 cases on Sunday and 82 deaths.

FATAL LIGHTNING IN GERMANY.

Three Killed and Twenty Injured at the Charlottenburg Cycle Track.

BERLIN, July 24.—During a thunderstorm yesterday forty persons who were leaning against a wire railing at the Charlottenburg cycle track were struck by lightning. Three were killed and twenty were severely injured.

THE DREYFUS COURT MARTIAL.

Preparations for the Trial Are Being Made at Rennes.

RENNES, July 24.—Now that the date of the court martial for the trial of Capt. Dreyfus has been fixed for Aug. 7 there is greater activity in the preparations for that event. Telegraph and telephone lines are being constructed, and officers on furlough have been ordered to return to their posts by Aug. 4.

The gendarmes have been given a new countersign, and the Minister of War has issued instructions with regard to possible demonstrations. Barriers will soon be erected in the vicinity of the building in which the court martial will hold its sittings, partly to diverge traffic and partly with a view to the resistance of possible mobs.

SHOPLIFTER IN THE LOUVRE.

American Woman Arrested on the Charge by Paris Police.

PARIS, July 24.—A sensational case which recalls that of Mrs. Castle of San Francisco in London about two years ago, is agitating Americans here. A lady who is described by some of the papers as "Mrs. A., an American millionaires, well known in New York society," but whom the Consulate here says is a Miss Hobbs, was caught shoplifting in the Louvre.

Inspector Albanel, the head detective of the Louvre, followed her about the store and noticed that she picked up something at every counter she passed. The woman was arrested outside the Louvre and taken to the police station. A policeman searched her rooms at the Hotel Continental, where a number of stolen objects were found. On paying for the property the woman was released, as it is the custom of the Louvre not to prosecute kleptomaniacs when they are foreigners or well known.

IMPERIAL FUNERAL IN RUSSIA.

Remains of the Czarowitch Arrive at St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 24.—The Czarowitch's remains arrived here at 5 o'clock this afternoon. A great solemn gathering of members of the imperial family and State officials met the body at the station. The Czar and the Grand Dukes carried the coffin to the funeral car, and the imposing procession started for the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul in the Fortress.

Choristers and ecclesiastics, bearing lighted candles, preceded the car, which was drawn by eight horses. The coffin was covered with an imperial pall of gold brocade, bordered with ermine. Imperial pages walked on either side with torches, and the Czar and Grand Dukes and high officers of State followed on foot. Then came coaches with the Dowager Empress and the Grand Duchesses, and behind them marched a large body of troops.

The bells of the city were tolled and minute guns were fired from the ramparts of the fortress. Upon the arrival of the procession at the Cathedral in the fortress the body was placed upon a catafalque and a requiem was performed in the presence of the royal family and the foreign Ambassadors.

The body will lie in state for two or three days.

Howard Gould and Emperor William.

BERGEN, Norway, July 24.—Howard Gould's steam yacht Niagara arrived here to-day. With regard to Emperor William's visit to Mr. and Mrs. Gould on board the Niagara at Molde, it appears that his Majesty was accompanied on that occasion by Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein and sixteen gentlemen of his suite. The Emperor minutely inspected the Niagara and expressed great satisfaction with the vessel. He remained on board half an hour, and on leaving presented Mrs. Gould with a large autograph picture of himself.

MR. WHITNEY BUYS FARMS.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 24.—William C. Whitney has just made the following purchases: From Mary F. McDonald, six acres, $1,500; William Simonson, twenty-two acres, $3,500; Mary A. Monfort, thirteen acres, $3,000; Henry A. Monfort, thirteen acres, $3,000; Henry A. Van Allen, twenty-one and a quarter acres, $3,500; James M. Simonson, five acres, $2,000; Alfred Hoagland, eight acres, $1,568.80; Frank C. Young, fourteen acres, $1,000. This is a total of eighty-nine and a quarter acres for $16,068.80, or an average of about $180 per acre, which is considerably more than the land is worth for farming purposes. The prospect is that the hill in the upper part of Nassau will all be owned by wealthy New Yorkers before long.

Dr. Thomas J. Sawyer Dead.

Dr. Thomas J. Sawyer, Professor of Theology Emeritus and formerly Dean of Tufts Divinity School, died in Boston yesterday. The deceased was born in January, 1804, in Reading, Vt., was educated in that State, and was graduated at Middlebury at the age of twenty-five years. Two years after his graduation, in 1831, he was appointed editor of The Christian Messenger, which position he held until 1845, when he resigned to become the head of the Clinton Liberal Institute, in Oneida County. He was at various times offered the Presidencies of St. Lawrence University, at Canton, N. Y.; Tufts College, and Lombard University, Illinois, but all of these he declined. For three years, from 1863 to 1866, he was the editor of The Christian Ambassador, and three years later he was appointed to the Professorship of Theology in Tufts. Later he became Dean of the Tufts Divinity School. He received the degree of D. D. from Harvard in 1850. He was the author of a number of theological works. The best-known of these is "Endless Punishment in the Very Words of Its Advocates," which was issued in 1880.

Four Kansas Girls Drowned.

WELLINGTON, Kan., July 24.—Edna Curtis, Millie Ditrick, and Inez and Mabel Neal, aged from sixteen to nineteen years, daughters of prominent Caldwell citizens, were drowned to-day at Drury, a fishing and bathing resort, six miles east of that place. The girls, in company with a number of others, were bathing in the river. One of them went in beyond her depth, and, being unable to swim, cried for help. The others went to the rescue and all were drowned.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The cold rainstorm of Sunday brought keen disappointment to the hosts of well-known people at Newport, Narragansett, and at the New Jersey and Long Island coast resorts. Every one who could get away had fled the town on Friday and Saturday with anticipations of cool sea breezes and delightful outings. Loud lamentations were heard when a cold easterly gale and a driving rain made the house the only place of refuge all day. Yesterday was only a slight improvement over Sunday, and the week has not opened well for the lovers of outdoor life.

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The golfers are at Shinnecock and the polo players at Narragansett Pier this week. The amateur golf championship began on the Shinnecock links yesterday morning, and there was a procession of young men with golf bags wending its way to the boat which connected with the early train to Southampton yesterday morning. The majority of the participants in the polo games at Narragansett, which also began yesterday, went to the pier on Saturday night. This polo tournament really begins the season at the pier. Following the golf tournament at Shinnecock this week will come next week an invitation tennis tournament, which will be a curtain raiser, as it were, to the National tournament at Newport next month.

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The Miss Terry whose engagement to M. Paul Deschanel, President of the French Chamber of Deputies, has been announced in Paris, spent the Summer and Autumn of 1897 and most of the succeeding Winter in this country. Her mother and herself were both greatly admired at Newport and in New York for their delicate and refined blonde beauty, and so young is Mrs. Terry that people often mistook her for her daughter. Miss Terry's name is Nathalie, and she is the daughter of Señor Francisco Terry, who owns the famous castle of Chenoncaux, in France. He is an elder brother of the late Antonio Terry, who married Miss Sybil Sanderson. Miss Terry will inherit a large fortune from her father, who with his brother and three sisters, Baroness Blanc, Señora Ocea, and Señora Perinat, inherited a large estate in Cuba, and who own nearly half of the City of Clenfuegos. Señor Terry, who has been on a visit to Cuba, was in New York last week, and, in fact, only left here on his return last Saturday to France.

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The announcement of the engagement of Mr. Robert Gordon Hardie, the portrait painter, and Miss Amy Sigourney Stone, daughter of Dr. Robert Stone of this city, comes rather singularly from Boston, in which city Mr. Hardie became engaged a year and a half ago to a well-known widow, a member of an old and well-placed family. Mr. Hardie's fiancée broke off her engagement with him only last January, so that the announcement of his engagement to Miss Stone is a decided surprise. The wedding has been placed for the latter part of October in the Church of the Transfiguration in this city, and Mr. Hardie has selected for his attendants Col. James T. Soutter of Boston as best man, Lieut. George Selfridge, United States Navy; Childe Hassam, and Robert Reid of this city, and Beatty S. T. Balestier of Brattleborough, Vt. Mr. Hardie is a widower, his wife having been a daughter of the late Senator Cullom of Illinois.

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A private letter received from Venice states that the marriage of John Humphreys Johnston, the artist, a son of the late Boorman Johnston, and nephew of the late James Taylor Johnston, and Miss Annie Lazarus, a sister of Miss Sarah Lazarus and Mrs. Montague Marks and the late Emma Lazarus, the poetess, was celebrated there in the old Palazzo Rezzonico, now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Browning. The place once belonged to a Pope of that name, and the wedding took place in the room which was once the Pope's chapel. Mr. Browning is a son of Robert Browning, and Mrs. Browning was formerly Miss Coddington of New York. The wedding was witnessed by only a few intimate friends. The honeymoon trip was a driving tour through the Italian lake region. Mr. Johnston, whose New York home is at 14 West Tenth Street, is now about forty. He has always had artistic tastes, and went abroad to study some years ago. He has painted some canvases which have brought him deserved reputation, and one recently took a prize at the International Exhibition in London. He has painted several landscapes in Brittany and Normandy, and some of these last have been shown here at the Century Club. He showed his portrait of Sarah Bernhardt as Hamlet in Paris, where he has a studio, last year.

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To a correspondent who asks "Since when has Mr. Ernest Cassel become Sir Ernest Cassel?" the answer must be made that, although Sir Ernest Cassel's title has not as yet been confirmed, he is already called "Sir Ernest" in London society. The following from The London Mail would go to show that the use of the title is not erroneous, inasmuch as one must follow general custom in these matters: "Sir Ernest Cassel is entertaining Lord and Lady Coventry, Lady Gerard, Lady de Trafford, Capt. and Mrs. Ronald Greville, Mr. Cis Howard, and M. Ephrussi. Last night the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, who have practically no establishment this time at Beaufort House, dined with Sir Ernest; and after the races this afternoon the Prince of Wales went to tea with him and his party at Moulton Paddock."

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Congratulations are being extended to Mr. and Mrs. Ten Eyck Wendell of Cazenovia, N. Y., on the birth of a son. Mrs. Wendell was formerly Miss May Dwight Foote of this city.

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Among those booked on the Trave for Southampton and Bremen to-day are Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Alexander, Dr. J. Adams Bishop and Mrs. Bishop, Rudolph H. Kissel, Miss Kissel, Mrs. F. P. Kinnicutt, Mrs. and Miss Livingston, James Punnett, Alfred N. Punnett, Walter De C. Poultney, H. W. Vanderpoel, and George Fred Williams of Boston. The Majestic, which sails for Liverpool to-morrow, has booked among other passengers, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Carpenter of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Dickson, W. D. Kountze, Luther Kountze, the Misses Kountze, the Rev. G. G. Merrill and Mrs. Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Schuyler, G. G. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Swords, W. F. Whitehouse, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Winslow.

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Of Mr. Reginald Ward, who has won such social prominence in London, the last number of Vanity Fair says: "He is only thirty-seven, yet they call him the King—of Copper; for representing his house in England, he has done much to make himself a known quantity. He began business at seventeen, when he became a bank clerk in Boston—on the other side. None the less, though himself was born in Massachusetts, his family is English, and so it is fourteen years since he established a banking house of his own in Boston and presently another in New York. Now he has been resident partner of a house in London for two years, with much success from East to West; and has made himself quite welcome everywhere. He is a hard-working, good-natured fellow, who enjoys society as a relaxation from his labors. He is also full of knowledge in several languages; for he is a good linguist who has traveled a great deal. He is also a millionaire who likes London; and as he believes that he can choose a good dinner, he gives many. For this and other reasons he is popular in the West End; and it may be added that he is very fond of entertaining ladies, and thinks that he can do it well. He belongs to the Wellington Club; but he is too busy to be there very much. They call him 'Reggie' in the West, and 'Utah' in the East."

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Last week in London, which, by the way, was the end of the season, was made of special and significant interest to New Yorkers by reason of two large entertainments given by American women on the same evening. The two hostesses are connected by marriage, one of them being Mrs. Ogden Goelet, the daughter of Mr. R. T. Wilson, and the other Mrs. Ogilvie Haig, the daughter of Mrs. Astor and a sister of Mrs. Orme Wilson. Mrs. Goelet's entertainment was the first which she has given this year, being in mourning. It was also Mrs. Haig's début in opening her beautiful home to a large gathering of London society. Mrs. Goelet's was a dinner at which no less a personage than the Prince of Wales was the guest of honor. The others who were present were those, according to custom, approved of by the heir apparent. In the list were the Roxburghes, the Keppels, and others of the Prince's set. The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough and Lady Randolph Churchill were also of the party. A concert followed the dinner, at which the most noted artists in London took part. Melba, who was to have sung, became ill, and was replaced by Miss Adams. Mrs. Arthur Paget is said to have assisted Mrs. Goelet in the making up of her list for the Prince's approval. Mrs. Haig's lions were Mrs. Ronalds, the Prince and Princess Hatzfeldt, (Miss Huntington,) Sir Bache and Lady Cunard, Mrs. Parkinson Sharpe, and Mrs. Bradley Martin. Mr. William W. Astor and Miss Astor appear to have been at neither entertainment.

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The wedding of Mr. Guy Fairfax of Yorks to Miss Joan Wilson has almost passed unnoticed. Miss Wilson was the daughter of Mr. Charles Wilson and the young woman who broke off last Winter her engagement with the Duke of Manchester. Mr. Fairfax is one of the richest commoners in England, and belongs to one of its oldest county families, and is connected with the Fairfax family in this country. In point of descent possibly his line is longer than that of the young Duke of Manchester. There are many such families in England, to whom a title is a thing to be scorned. The wedding took place about a fortnight ago at St. Mark's Church, in London. The reception was at the Wilson residence, in Grosvenor Square, one of the handsomest in London, and one which Mr. Choate had serious ideas of taking when he first arrived in the English metropolis. London society was fully represented, as the Charles Wilsons are even greater favorites than their cousins of Tranby Croft. The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Keppel carried the bride's train, and the Princess Henry of Pless, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. Willie James, Lady Randolph Churchill, Miss Fougere, and all the Prince's set were there. Royalty sent many handsome gifts, the total number of which was over four hundred.

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Mrs. John W. Mackay has been giving some very handsome dinners in London. Her china has become famous, and to-day it is very smart to eschew silver and gold services and have everything served on priceless china. The English servant is a little more careful than his New York prototype. At each of the Mackay dinners the tables were done entirely with pale pink roses for one, vari-colored orchids for another, and bright orange lilies and pale pink and mauve blossoms for a third. One of the dinners was given in honor of Ambassador Choate, and among the guests were Prince and Princess Hatzfeldt, Lord and Lady Lawrence, Count and Countess Lutzow, and Lord Wandsworth.

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The Continental watering places are beginning to open their seasons. Homburg may have the Prince of Wales in August, but for a few weeks he is going to Marienbad to reduce his avoirdupois. While there he will take no part in any social affairs, and the last time he visited this spa he was so much annoyed at sightseers and camera fiends that special precautions have been taken to prevent a repetition. Aix les Bains will have its quota of Americans, among whom are Mrs. Griswold Grey, the Munroes, and the Ridgeways. Mrs. Goelet and Miss Goelet, after some country visits, will go to Homburg. Mrs. Bradley Martin and Lady Craven will be at Balmacaen. Dinard has already begun its Summer season with cotillions and dinners, and Mrs. Hughes Hallett is, as usual, conspicuous among those who entertain there. But Paris is filled with trippers, and London is hot and muggy, and both cities just at the present moment are as dull socially as New York.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 24.—The first paper chase of the season occurred at Jamestown this afternoon and was enjoyed by a large number of Newport cottagers, who will have a similar event at Jamestown each Monday afternoon during the season, only that in the last chase a live fox will be used. Quite a number of cottagers followed the chase in their carriages and saw a good afternoon of sport.

George P. Messervey, who was the fox, was given a twenty-minute start from the ferry landing, and the riders were never near the fox from the time he started. The riders who followed the fox on horseback went from the Bay View Hotel across Clarke's farm, over Potter's Point, then over Carr's farm, to the Eldred farm, and then down across Moran's and Weeden's farms, and ended at Hull's Swamp. Harry Payne Whitney led the chase, followed by Miss Gerry, Miss Elsie French, Alfred Vanderbilt, H. Roger Winthrop, Milton S. Barger, Robert L. Gerry, Miss Evelyn Burden, and Miss Barger, all mounted on handsome animals. H. H. Hunnewell followed on his bicycle as far as the roads would permit.

The run across the country brought out some splendid riding, and some very high stone walls and fences were taken in good style by both the ladies and gentlemen.

Among those who followed the chase as far as they could in carriages were Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Miss Paulding, C. M. Depew, Jr., Mrs. Potter Palmer, Miss Grant, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Travers, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Miss Anna Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., I. Townsend Burden, Jr., and others.

Dinners were given this evening by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan, W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.

According to reports, Mrs. Potter Palmer intends to give several dinner-dances during August, and later, when Prince Cantacusene arrives at Beaulieu, she will give a ball in his honor.

The series of four musicales which Mrs. John R. Drexel is preparing to give at her villa on Ochre Point are to be very large affairs, and several well-known artists have been engaged for the series.

Miss Marion Fish and Miss Swan are to be formally introduced in August. These affairs will be among the largest events of the month.

Several large dinner-dances are now being arranged by six of the cottagers, and there is a probability of another dinner picnic such as the large one given last season.

Mrs. Charles S. Clark and Miss Edith Clark are at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

Capt. B. H. McCalla, United States Navy, in charge of the Norfolk Navy Yard, is the guest of Capt. Stockton, President of the War College, who entertained at luncheon to-day in honor of his guest.

The Valiant will remain here during the season, making occasional trips to New York in less than eight hours. The owner has as his guests at present Winfield Scott Hoyt and Fernando Yznaga. This evening Mr. Vanderbilt entertained at dinner, and during the season he will give a number of large entertainments on board.

Cards have been issued for luncheons on the Narada, Sultana, and other yachts for Saturday next during the race between the Defender and Columbia.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew, who is occupying one of the Pinard cottages, has selected Monday for his dinner nights, and will begin the series next week.

Mrs. William Morris Franklin of Orange, N. J., has arrived at the Franklin cottage on the Cliffs for the season.

Miss Josephine G. Johnson held a largely attended reception this afternoon.

The Mademoiselles Yerzin gave a lecture on their phono-rhythmic French method at the cottage of Mrs Stanley Mortimer this morning.

The attendance at the Casino morning concerts is daily increasing, and this morning the majority of the seats on the horseshoe piazza were in use. Among the ladies present was Mrs C. Oliver Iselin, who was the centre of attraction.

The yacht Electra will go to New York to-morrow to be docked. Commodore Gerry, however, will remain here until she returns.

Miss Woodward of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Zabriskie.

Capt. A. M. Bradshaw of Lakewood is the guest of Francis P. Freeman at Tower Top.

The Rev. and Mrs. Arthur Rogers of Pawtucket are the guests of Mrs. S. G. Arnold.

A stanhope victoria automobile has arrived for Mrs. George B. De Forest.

George Gould is expected here on his yacht Atalanta to-morrow to remain a few days.

Cope Whitehouse gave a reception at the Berkely Sunday evening to the Hon. and Mrs. Roelker, and the other dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Grosvenor. Among those invited to meet Mr. and Mrs. Roelker were Mgr. Doane of Newark, N. J., Judge Browley of Charleston, S. C., and Prof. Charles Waldstein of Cambridge, England.

The latest accounts from Wiesbaden report that although W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse cannot hope for complete restoration of his eyesight, it is confidently believed that further progress of the malady has been checked. E. N. Whitehouse is with his brother, and Meredith Whitehouse has returned to Copse Hill, his English residence.

This evening a dinner was given at the Newport Golf Club by Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCreery to a large number of guests. Dinners at the golf club this season have been very infrequent owing to the rather scant illumination since the electric lighting plant was burned last Fall. A committee was recently appointed to arrange for a plant to illuminate the clubhouse and grounds, but the host, hostess and guests this evening had to be content with lamp, candle and other improvised illumination.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Hulm of Philadelphia have arrived at the Arnold cottage.

Registers at the Casino include W. A. M. Burden, Winfield Scott Hoyt, Payne Whitney, Henry R. Taylor, O. I. Hancock, and W. B. Wells.

C. Baring of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Almeric H. Paget.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Janney of Baltimore are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews.

The Hon. Oakes A. Ames and Mr. and Mrs. H. W. French of North Easton, Dr. and Mrs. Northrop of Washington, James B. Gray of Fort Worth, Texas; S. W. Hastings of Washington, and Mrs. Henry A. Pierce of Providence are at the New Cliffs Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Van Rensselaer are guests of Mr. and Mrs. A Livingstone Mason.

Nelson A. Lewis of Philadelphia is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan at Stone Villa.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PALL MALL MAGAZINE.

SUMMER (AUGUST) NUMBER CONTAINS:

AMERICA TO-DAY: North and South. William Archer.
(The first of two articles discussing the Rapprochement between the North and the South.)
AN EPIDEMIC OF KISSES IN AMERICA. Prof. Cæsar Lombroso.
(Discussing Lieut. Hobson's Tour from a Scientific Standpoint.)
THE QUEEN'S PRIVATE APARTMENTS AT WINDSOR. E. M. Jessop.
(Copiously Illustrated from Special Photographs.)
PUNCH NOTES.—III.—Recollections of Du Maurier, etc. F. C. Burnand.
(With Illustrations Reproduced from "Punch" and from Original Drawings.)
THE NOVELS OF CHARLES DICKENS. W. E. Henley.
FIVE NOTABLE SHORT STORIES BY:
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BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. "ZUNI." E. & W.
A warm weather collar.

DIED.

GARDINER.—Mary E., widow of John Bray Gardiner, Sunday, July 23, 1899, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Wm. W. Ford, Mount Vernon, N. Y., in the 68th year of her age.
Funeral services at the home of her mother, Mrs. E. B. Garrett, 44

RACES AT BRIGHTON BEACH

Followers of the Long Shots Reap a Big Harvest.

NEW STEWARDS ARE APPOINTED

"Danny" Maher, Who Rides the Favorite in the Fourth Race, Is Beaten by a 75 to 1 Chance.

Racegoers who made the journey to the Brighton Beach race track were put all at sea in their calculations yesterday, for they have been so used to a clear day and a dry track this year that the overcast sky, the drizzling rain and in consequence the sloppy track left them without much chance of getting a line of the work in such going of the horses in the several events. Horses at all sorts of fancy prices galloped home first, second, and third, and the long-shot players reaped a harvest even more plentiful than that of Saturday. But all of these winners at long prices were not neglected ones in the betting, for several of them opened at fancy prices and were backed down toward the close of the betting.

The Stewards of The Jockey Club held a meeting during the day, and made up their minds that a new set of Stewards would be beneficial at Brighton Beach, and accordingly W. S. Vosburg and W. A. Engeman were taken out of the body, and Andrew Miller and F. R. Hitchcock substituted to act with Ralph Bayard, who is left of the original three. H. K. Knapp and P. J. Dwyer will act at Saratoga, but no one at the track seemed to understand the change at Brighton Beach. Another move made by the Stewards will cause Jockeys Williams and O'Connor to remain on the ground during the Saratoga meeting, for the action of the Stewards at Brighton Beach in suspending them was sustained.

There was nothing in the racing over which any of the spectators could enthuse, except, perhaps, the finish in the steeplechase, which was a rattling one. The rain began to come down in torrents before the horses went to the post for the first race, and it made the track more sloppy than ever. The first long shot of the day to be sent home a winner was Bishop Reed, who ran a good second a few days ago to Volhurst. Bishop Reed opened in the betting at 10 to 1, but a load of money came in from the paddock and forced the price down to 3 to 1 at post time. Bishop Reed went to the front at once, and led all the way, winning in a drive by a neck from Rare Perfume.

Fluke was the favorite for the second race, but the best he could do was to finish second, and even that second place in the money was denied him, for he was disqualified after the race for fouling, and second money was given to Jamaica. The latter, from Perry Belmont's stable, came near making a runaway race of it, and thereby consummating a big coup, for he was at 10 to 1 in the betting, and was backed down to 15 to 1. He ran in front most of the way, but Mynheer headed him in the stretch and won from Fluke, who also passed him.

Kirkwood won a good race in the mile and a sixteenth handicap, beating Maxine a length, while Tamor, who finished third, beat Imp out at the end for the small end of the money.

His first mount since he was set down by his former employer, W. H. Clark, brought out a round of welcoming applause for "Danny" Maher, who rode the favorite, Her Ladyship, in the fourth race. Maher tried hard to win with the filly, but Lindemere, a 75 to 1 chance, outran her most of the way and won cleverly by a length and a half.

Roysterer won the fifth race at seven furlongs cleverly enough from The Elector, after the faint-hearted Imperator had run in front all the way, and then quit in the stretch. King T. and Rheinstrom put up a rattling finish in the steeplechase, the latter leading most of the way. He was challenged by King T on the turn to the flat course, and in a drive was beaten by half a length.

THE SUMMARIES.

The summaries are as follows:

FIRST RACE. For three-year-olds and upward that have run and not won at this meeting; selling. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:42 2-5.

1—Bishop Reed, Pristile & Co.'s b. h., 5 years, by Bishop-Reta Reed, $500, 105 pounds, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5.....(Mitchell)
2—Rare Perfume, J. Underwood & Co.'s br. c., 3, 98, 5 to 1.....(Phelan)
3—Strong-arm, T. B. Alexander's ch. c., 3, 88, 15 to 1.....(Dangman)

Rinaldo, 4, 105, 4 to 1, (N. Turner;) Chicopee, 4, 105, 100 to 1, (Crowhurst;) Dunthutlie, 3, 86, 7 to 1, (Ryan;) Teddie Ludie, 3, 103, 6 to 1, (Hellman;) Leonidas, 3, 101, 12 to 1, (Moody;) Medieval, 4, 105, 60 to 1, (Wilson;) Uncle Louis, 4, 100, 100 to 1, (A. Hewitt;) Beana, 3, 94, 8 to 1, (Cooper;) Canatop, 3, 93, 50 to 1, (Clark,) and Passalie, 3, 93, 100 to 1, (A. Knapp,) also ran and finished as named. Acrobat, 4, 108, 10 to 1, (O'Leary,) led during the race and did not finish.

Won ridden out by two lengths; half a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won a race this meeting since July 5; selling; Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to the second and $25 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:16¾.

1—Mynheer, P. J. Regan's br. c., by Governor Drake-Traukle, 3625, 100 pounds, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Mitchell)
*2—Flick, Raymond & Frank's ch. g., 107, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(N. Turner)
3—Jamaica, Perry Belmont's b. f., 90, 20 to 1.....(Selby)
4—Beverage, James Galway's ch. f., 98, 25 to 1.....(Wilson)

*Disqualified for fouling.

Belle of Orleans, 90, 12 to 5, (Dupee;) Beautiful, 95, 100 to 1, (J. Slack;) Monometallist, 98, 100 to 1, (Ryan;) Kentaring, 95, 50 to 1, (Moody;) Alex, 104, 12 to 1, (O'Leary;) Bucch, 98, 15 to 1, (Cannamela;) Frank Welch, 98, 150 to 1, (J. Burns;) and Bell Haven, 103, 30 to 1, (Hallman,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse, $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50.

1—Kirkwood, M. L. Havman's ch. c., 3 years, by George Kinney-Tasso, 104 pounds, 11 to 5 and even.....(Hallman)
2—Maxine, A. J. Steimler & Co.'s br. m., 5, 114, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(N. Turner)
3—Tamor, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. c., 3, 102, 5 to 1.....(O'Leary)
4—Imp, Harness & Brossman's blk. m., 5, 124, 7 to 2.....(P. Clay)

Won ridden out by a length; three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For fillies two years old, nonwinners of $750; weights, 10 pounds below the scale. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09 1-5.

1—Lindemere, James Galway's ch. f., by Linden-Zara, 104 pounds, 75 to 1 and 12 to 1.....(Wilson)
2—Her Ladyship, J. L. Holland's b. f., 108, 9 to 10 and 1 to 3.....(Maher)
3—Eileen Daly, W. C. Daly's ch. f., 104, 60 to 1.....(Gisbourne)

Lady Massey, 104, 15 to 1, (Bullman;) Jugglery, 104, 7 to 2, (Mitchell,) and Laureatea, 109, 15 to 5, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half; eight lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Welter-weight handicap for all ages. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:23 2-5.

1—Roysterer, O. L. Richards's br. c., 3 years, by Hadig-Reel Dance, 117 pounds, 13 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Wilson)
2—The Elector, Brown & Ward's br. h., 5, 123, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Peterman)
3—Arbacea, A. J. Steimler & Co.'s b. c., 4, 127, 9 to 2.....(Turner)

Imperator, 5, 116, 3 to 1, (O'Leary;) Exception, 3, 110, 40 to 1, (P. Clay,) and Charagrace, 4, 112, 20 to 1, (Wilson,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; half a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Hardicap steeplechase. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, of which $75 to the second and $25 to third. The short steeplechase course, about two miles. Time—4:35.

1—King T., H. W. Smith's b. g., 6 years, by Kinglike-Revolt, 153 pounds, 6 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Mr. Smith)
2—Rheinstrom, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. g., 5, 160, even and 2 to 5.....(Cochrane)
3—Perian, F. Gebhard's ch. g., 143, 15 to 1.....(Hector)

Sir Play, 6, 140, 25 to 1, (P. Callahan;) The Lost Chord, 4, 140, 30 to 1, (Mr. Fell,) and Duoro, 4, 135, 2 to 1, (McInerney,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a neck; five lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds that have not won a race of $1,000. Five and a half furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Gulden	122	Ten Candles	115
Post Haste	122	Mercer	115
Modrine	122	Colonel Rue	115
Frandoo	122	Reminder	115
Erwin	115		

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds. Six furlongs.

St. Clair	124	Donald Bain	116
Theory	120	Onamastus	116
Hard Knot	118	Prince of Wales	112
Judge Tarvin	117	Federal	111
Larva	117	Lady Lindsey	111

THIRD RACE.—The Atlantic Stakes, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances. Six furlongs.

Prince of Melbourne	127	Trumpet	117
Flaunt	117	Magnificent	112
Shoreham	112	Radford	107

Prince of Melbourne and Radford, J. E. Madden's entry; Shoreham and Trumpet, M. F. Dwyer's entry.

FOURTH RACE.—The Sea Gull Handicap, for three-year-olds. One mile.

Fly By Night	114	King Barleycorn	108
Lackland	112	A. N. B.	107
Cambrian	110	Hilts	105
Satirist	110	General Mart Gary	100

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden-three-year-olds and upward; special weights. One mile.

Waltnot	106	Kilarma	102
Dan Cupid	105	Setinwood	102
Ternith	105	Klondyke	100
Impartial	105	Pins	100
James Tod	105	Edith Kline	100
Brahmin	103		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; penalties One mile and a sixteenth.

Dave S.	113	Fast Black	96
Rosewell	107	Sensational	95
Blueaway	106	Wineoress	91
Marsiar	103	Ree Mitchell	84
Lindura	100		

HARNESS RACES AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, July 24.—The grand circuit races began to-day with favorable weather and track conditions, but the attendance was somewhat disappointing, owing in the main to the street railroad strike. There were four events on the programme—the 2:14 trot, 2:16 pace, 2:27 pace, and 2:19 trot. Only two races were finished, one being postponed entirely and the other going over unfinished. Summary:

2:14 Class.—Trotting; purse $3,000.

Chanty, ch. g., by Guy Wilkes, (Demarest)	5	6	4	1	2	1	2	1	
Charley Kerr, br. s., (Kelly)	1	1	2	2	5	3	3	3	
Bonnatella, b. m., (Ames)	7	3	6	6	1	2	1	2	
Attoka, rn. s., (McHenry)	6	2	1	3	6	4	dis.		
Dr. Spellman, b. s., (McAvoy)	4	8	3	3	3	3	dr.		
Ruby, br. m., (Kinney)	9	5	5	4	4	4	dr.		
Prince of India, br. s., (Van Meter)	3	4	7	dr.					
General, b. g., (O'Neil)	6	7	8	dr.					
Daniels, b. m., (McCarty)	2	9	dr.						

Time—2:12½; 2:11¾; 2:10¾; 2:13½; 2:13¾; 2:14¾; 2:14¼; 2:18.

2:16 Class.—Pacing; purse, $2,500.

Maxinillian, br. s., by Brown Hal, (McCarty)	4	8	5	1	1	1			
Gipsy Red, ch. m., (Rolfe)	3	1	1	2	4	3			
Star Hal, br. s., (Markham)	1	9	7	7	7	2			
Johnnie Agan, b. g., (R. Miller)	2	2	2	9	6	dr			
Sweet Violet, b. m., (McLaughlin)	6	6	3	3	2	dr			
Birdie Dickerson, br. m., (Garfield)	5	5	6	8	3	dr			
Free Bold, b. g., (F. Miller)	7	3	8	6	8	dr			
Harry Harold, b. g., (Tennuck)	11	4	4	4	5	dr			
Gyp Walnut, b. g., (O'Neil)	10	7	8	5	9	dr			
Hipless, b. s., (Shocken)	8	10	dr						
The Private, b. g., (Foote)	9	dis							

Time—2:09½; 2:12¾; 2:14; 2:12¾; 2:14; 2:18¾.

2:27 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,000.

Sphinx S., ch. g., by Sphinx, (Burns)	1	1							
Harry O., br. g., (Bogash)	2	7							
Grin B., b. h., (Berry)	8	2							
Lockhart, ch. g., (Shepherd)	4	3							
Minnie Simmons, b. m., (Kenney)	3	6							
George C. Easton, br. g., (Curry)	6	4							
Jean Ingelow, blk. m., (Van Meter)	5	5							
Darkner, blk. g., (Nelson)	7	8							

Time—2:09½; 2:10½.

LONGWOOD CONTEST OPENS.

Tennis Expert to Play for Championship and Challenge Bowl—Davis Beats Huntington in Singles.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 24.—The Longwood lawn tennis tournament opened here to-day, and if the entry list is any criterion, the play will surpass that in any tournament of the year except Newport. The principal features of the week are the scratch singles for the Eastern championship and the Longwood Challenge Bowl now held by the champion, Mr. Whitman.

There is unusual interest in the Eastern championship, doubtless because the winners in this event will play at Newport in the final series of matches for the National championship. In this event the entry of Campbell and Huntington, the famous old team that long ago held the National championship in doubles for two years, has added materially to the interest, as it will be Campbell's first tournament play since he gave up the championship at Newport in 1895. The veteran pair is expected to meet Davis and Ward, the team of Harvard "colt" players who came within one stroke of winning the National championship last season. An open event for handicap singles has also been added to the programme this season.

Only the championship singles began today, but no less than twenty-three matches in this event were played. Most of the spectators gathered around the court on which Davis, the young Harvard player, and Huntington, the veteran Yale crack, were fighting out their battle for supremacy. A close, exciting match was looked for, and Huntington's poor showing was both disappointing and unexpected. The twisting services of the younger player proved very puzzling to his adversary, and the Yale man could do nothing with them. Davis ran in constantly to volley at the net, and Huntington could not get the balls out of his reach. Davis showed great speed also in his ground drives.

Of the New York experts, the two Grants, Louis J. and his son Wylie, the Columbia interscholastic champion, were both beaten in the first round, but the Larneds, Paret, and Ward won their opening matches. Paret was opposed by Codman, and won after a close four-set match. To-morrow W. A. Larned will play Budlong, the old Brown University crack, while his younger brother will have McKittrick of Harvard for his opponent. Should they both win, as expected, they will come together once more, just as they did at Orange a few weeks ago. Another close match to-morrow will be that between George Wrenn and J. C. Davidson, the Southern champion from Washington.

The unfinished final in doubles for the Middle States championship, which was interrupted by rain at Orange three weeks ago, was finished this afternoon during the championship single matches. Hackett and Allen, the Yale pair, met Davis and Ward, the Harvard team, at Orange, and a thunderstorm interrupted the match when the crimson players were leading by two sets to one. The fourth set was played here this afternoon and Davis and Ward won by 6—3. This gives them the Middle States championship by three sets to one, the score being 6—4, 6—4, 2—6, 6—3 in their favor.

The Eastern championship doubles and the open handicap singles will both begin to-morrow.

The scores of to-day's matches follow:

CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.—PRELIMINARY ROUND.

F. R. Marvin beat H. H. Shaw, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3.
P. E. Prosbrey beat A. R. Thatcher, 6—1, 6—1.
D. F. Davis beat R. P. Huntington, 6—3, 6—2, 6—1.
S. Ware beat A. C. McMaster, 6—1, 2—6, 6—2, 6—1.
L. E. Ware beat A. B. Hitchcock, 6—0, 6—0, 6—1.
F. B. Winslow beat R. G. Fessenden, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2, 6—4.
J. P. Paret beat Alfred Codman, 1—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—1.
J. B. Read beat B. F. Merrill, 12—10, 6—1, 6—1.
A. S. Pier beat C. B. Wilbar, 1—6, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3.
G. B. Wilson beat E. G. Thatcher, 6—3, 6—3, 6—7, 6—3.
E. P. Larned beat E. N. Wrightington, 7—5, 6—2, 6—4.
Ralph McKittrick beat D. M. Belcher, 6—2, 6—2, 3—6, 6—4.
W. A. Larned beat F. B. Whittemore, 6—1, 6—2, 6—4.
C. R. Budlong beat E. A. Stroud, 6—0, 6—3, 6—2.

FIRST ROUND.

Holcomb Ward beat Godfrey Cabot, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2.
A. P. Hawes beat L. G. Grant, 6—0, 6—0, 6—1.
G. L. Wrenn, Jr., beat W. S. Bond, 6—4, 6—4, 6—0.
J. C. Davidson beat W. C. Grant, 6—0, 6—3, 5—7, 6—2.
D. F. Davis beat S. P. Ware, 6—1, 6—4, 6—4.
G. F. Eames beat E. H. Wilkins, 7—5, 6—2, 6—4.
B. C. Wright beat G. F. Brown, Jr., 6—4, 6—3, 6—4.
F. Bradley beat W. J. Clothier, 4—6, 8—6, 6—4, 6—4.
J. R. Carpenter, Jr., beat J. S. Morris, 6—3, 12—14, 6—3, 6—4.

Australia vs. Surrey at Cricket.

LONDON, July 24.—In a match game of cricket which was begun at Kensington Oval to-day between the Australian team and the Surrey eleven the latter were all out in their first innings for 112 runs. At the close of play for the day the Australians had scored 159 runs for eight wickets down.

Cornell's New Athletic Trainer.

ITHACA, July 24.—It was announced at Cornell University to-day that Jack Moakley of Boston will be Cornell's athletic trainer next year. Moakley will report in Ithaca Sept. 1, when he will take charge of the football squad. He will be in charge of all the athletic teams except the crews, which Coach Courtney will look after.

English Golfers Beat Scotchmen.

LONDON, July 24.—In the international golf tournament at Ganton, Yorkshire, today, Vardon and Ball, representing England, beat Park and Tait of Scotland.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Bostons Win in Cincinnati—Philadelphias Lose Two Games in Pittsburg—Victory for Baltimore.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	56	26	.683
Boston	51	30	.630
Philadelphia	48	33	.593
St. Louis	47	33	.588
Chicago	45	34	.570
Baltimore	45	35	.563
Cincinnati	40	41	.494
Pittsburg	40	42	.488
New York	35	44	.443
Louisville	33	46	.418
Washington	31	54	.365
Cleveland	15	68	.181

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Boston, 8; Cincinnati, 3.
Baltimore, 5; Chicago, 4.
Pittsburg, 9; Philadelphia, 8. (First game.)
Pittsburg, 5; Philadelphia, 4. (Second game.)

Games To-day.

New York in St. Louis.
Brooklyn in Louisville.
Philadelphia in Pittsburg.
Washington in Cleveland.
Baltimore in Chicago.
Boston in Cincinnati.

Two Victories for Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, July 24.—Pittsburg won two games to-day by remarkable finishes. Williams was the star in the first game and Beaumont in the second. In the first Leever gave four hits and three runs in the first inning and allowed no more until the ninth, when five hits and five runs were made. In Pittsburg's half of the ninth, with Beaumont and McCarthy on bases, Williams made a home run. When he scored he was showered with money by the "rooters." The finish of the second game was almost identical with the first. Two runs were needed and two men were on bases, when Beaumont came up. He also made a home run, but got credit for only a three-bagger, because the runs he brought in won the game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	3	—9
Philadelphia	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	—8

Base hits—Pittsburg, 12; Philadelphia, 9. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Pittsburg, Leever and Schriver; Philadelphia, Frazer, Bernhart, and McFarland.

SECOND GAME.

Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	—5
Philadelphia	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	—4

Base hits—Pittsburg, 7; Philadelphia, 10. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Pittsburg Hoffer and Bowerman; Philadelphia, Magee and Douglass. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt.

Baltimore, 5; Chicago, 4.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The Chicagos outbatted the Baltimores to-day, and played much the cleaner fielding game, but McGinnity's steadiness and Phyle's three bases on balls gave the visitors the victory. Score:

Chicago	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—4
Baltimore	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—5

Base hits—Chicago, 8; Baltimore, 6. Errors—Chicago, 1; Baltimore, 4. Batteries—Chicago, Phyle and Chance; Baltimore, McGinnity and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr.

Boston, 8; Cincinnati, 3.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—The Bostons easily outplayed the Cincinnatis to-day and won their eighth game from the locals. Dwyer was forced to retire after the fifth. Score:

Cincinnati	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3
Boston	0	0	2	0	5	1	0	0	0	—8

Base hits—Cincinnati, 7; Boston, 13. Errors—Cincinnati, 3; Boston, 2. Batteries—Cincinnati, Dwyer and Peltz; Taylor and Wood; Boston, Nichols and Clarke. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and Latham.

Ball Games Postponed.

Rain prevented the local teams from playing yesterday. The Brooklyns were scheduled to play in Louisvile, and the New Yorks had an engagement in St. Louis. The teams will probably play two games to-day.

CANADIAN MARKSMEN'S PRIZES.

Bertram and Blair Winners of the Principal Trophies at Bisley.

BISLEY, July 24.—Bertram, the Canadian marksman, won the Dominion of Canada Challenge Trophy in the National Rifle Association meeting which closed on Saturday, together with the Gold Cross and £20 for the highest grand aggregate in the seven competitions. Bertram also won the Challenge Trophy, value £1,015, for the best volunteer aggregate, and £25, the first prize of the Corporation of London, for the best aggregate score of Indian and Colonial Volunteers.

Blair of the Canadian team won the Wingrove Cup for the best long range aggregate score.

ENGLISH BILLIARDS CHAMPION.

John Roberts Ready to Play, Though His Eyes Need Rest.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 24.—John Roberts, the billiard expert, laughed to-day when asked if he intended to retire this year. He said he could not afford it. He has been at Wiesbaden, where he was told by an oculist that his eyes wanted care and rest. He said his offer of odds to anybody in the world to meet him at English billiards was still open. He looked well.

AMERICANS PREVENTED A RIOT.

How Two Men Quelled the Electric Car Trouble in Korea.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., July 24.—In referring to the recent attack on the electric line by fanatical natives in Seoul, Korea, E. E. Rittenhouse of this city, who was connected with the construction of the road, said:

"I have received several letters from Seoul lately, and the most interesting incident in connection with this uprising has not been told. This is doubtless due to the modesty of the two men interested, through whom most of the news of the riots has reached America. I refer to H. R. Bostwick of San Francisco, manager of the Seoul Electric Company, and H. Raymond Krumm of Columbus, Ohio, Chief of the Imperial Engineering Department, who, alone and unarmed, by their coolness and nerve dispersed a howling mob of from 3,000 to 4,000 Orientals and saved their own lives, the power house, and electric plant.

"At the time the child was run over the streets were literally packed with excited natives discussing the decisions of astrologers and 'mutanges' that the electric railroad and power house were the real causes of the drought and suffering among the people. At the climax of the child the noisy excitement gave way to wild, unrestrained fury, and the howling mass of white-clad humanity fell upon the cars, destroyed and burned them, and drove off the Japanese employes with broken heads.

"A large section of the mob, estimated at between 3,000 and 4,000, appeared before the power house, filling the street and swarming like sheep over the great east gate which adjoins the power house. It was at this point that the two Americans appeared on the scene and started across the open toward the mob. The effect was instantaneous. The sight of those two calm, fearless white men walking briskly into the very jaws of death, utterly ignoring the rage and wrath of thousands, paralyzed them with astonishment and awed them into silence.

"Suddenly Bostwick held up his hand and commanded them to 'chorigah' (disperse) by order of the United States of America. He had hoped to impress them with a show of authority, and parley until their ardor cooled down a little, but was hardly prepared for the stampede that followed the uplifting of his hand. Clubs and stones that were intended for these two brave Americans were dropped and the rioters simply climbed over each other to get away."

TO RESURVEY POLLOCK RIP.

Commander Selfridge Thinks Currents Make Shoal Places.

BOSTON, Mass., July 24.—It has developed that the sending of the coast survey steamer Blake to this port was for the purpose of resurveying Pollock Rip, Vineyard Sound.

Commander Selfridge, in command of this lighthouse district, in the interest of safe navigation through Vineyard Sound, made a request of coast survey officers at Washington that Pollock Rip and its immediate vicinity be resurveyed. The swift currents and ever-changing sands about this important waterway led him to believe that there may have been some changes in the soundings and conditions which existed at the time of the last survey.

If it is found that there are shoal places or obstructions which do not appear on the Government charts, such places will be properly marked by buoys immediately.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

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Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
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Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
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Well margined accounts solicited.
Commissions 1-16 on all business done on Consolidated Exchange.
Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check.
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FINANCIAL.

Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company.

Call for Offers of First Mortgage Bonds for Sinking Fund.

The Atlantic Trust Company, substituted Trustee, under the Indenture of Mortgage and Deed of Trust, bearing date the first day of August, 1875, made and executed by the Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company, as reorganized in 1874, to Edwin D. Morgan and Henry K. Sheldon, as Trustees, to secure the payment of its First Mortgage Bonds for one thousand dollars each, maturing on the first day of August, 1905, and therein more fully described, having on hand cash to the amount of seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000) applicable to the redemption of said bonds, hereby invites proposals for the sale and transfer to it as Trustee of the Sinking Fund thereunder of such amount of said bonds as the said amount of seventy-five thousand dollars so on hand shall be adquate to pay for.

The Trustee is only authorized to accept bonds offered hereunder at not exceeding ten per cent. above par. The bonds purchased hereunder are to be canceled as provided in said Indenture of Mortgage and Deed of Trust.

Proposals for such sales and transfer, in writing, inclosed in sealed envelopes, indorsed "Proposal for sale of Texas and New Orleans Railroad Bonds," will be received by the undersigned at its office, No. 39 William Street, in the City of New York, up to the 2d day of August, 1899, at noon.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY.
JNO. ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

Dated New York, July 8, 1899.

MANHATTAN TRVST COMPANY.
WALL STREET, Corner NASSAU, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, - $1,500,000
OFFICERS.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Secretary,
W. NORTH DUANE, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ANXIOUS FOR MR. BEVERIDGE.

The Senator Quarantined in Japan on Plague-Stricken Ship.

CHICAGO, July 24.—A dispatch from Indianapolis says: "There has been some concern here over the present whereabouts of Senator Albert J. Beveridge. Letters just received from Nagasaki, Japan, dated June 30, showed that he was quarantined on board ship near there, with the Asiatic plague on the vessel. One of these letters, apparently smuggled ashore, was from the Senator himself. He states that the victims on board were Chinese from Hongkong. In the letter the Senator says: 'Thank heavens, Mrs. Beveridge is at Kiota.'

"There has been no cablegram from him since the date of the letter, although occasional cable messages have been received from the Senator since his arrival in the Orient.

"Mr. Beveridge has been over a great deal of China, and traveled over 400 miles on horseback, around Manila. He was with Lawton in his advance, and was under fire several times. Advices by mail say the Senator had a close call in one engagement, where bullets were imbedded in a tree against which he was standing, several lodging within a few inches of his head."

Niagara Suicide Was H. C. Skinner.

BOSTON, July 24.—The man who committed suicide at Buffalo Saturday by jumping into the Niagara River was H. C. Skinner, once of Boston. He is a son-in-law of George E. Grant, a Boston business man. Mrs. Skinner is spending a vacation in New Hampshire, and it is thought may still be ignorant of her husband's act. Formerly Skinner was mileage accountant for the New York Central, but some three years ago he lost his place on account of illhealth and, returning to Massachusetts, has had little to do since.

FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA.
149 BROADWAY,
Northwest Corner Liberty St.
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SURPLUS. . . $2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer, and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.
Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.
Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
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THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
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REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 5.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that twenty-four (24) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

36	212	375	525	844	941	1115
77	254	424	670	930	954	1168
134	297	425	825	933	1109	1182
136	335	498				

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due September 1st, 1899, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.
New York, June 8, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Twenty-four bonds were designated by lot

five days in the week. It is thought that the July output may reach 4,000,000 tons.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A ROCK ISLAND MOVE.

All of the Granger shares held well yesterday and showed encouraging strength in the last hour. Rock Island was the most conspicuous of the group. Flower brokers were persistent buyers around 118½, taking all stock offered there, but making no attempt to advance the price. Houses with Western connections also bought in the same way, and the desire on the part of these interests to accumulate as much as possible without raising the quotation was evident.

Rumors of a deal whereby Rock Island has made an important acquisition are coming into circulation in Wall Street, and may explain the recent inside buying and strength of the stock. It is said that the road is shortly to take over, through an already fully arranged merger, an important connecting line. Rumor varies as to this property. One story is that it is the St. Louis and San Francisco. Another, which seems to have more circumstantial confirmation, says that the St. Louis Southwestern is to be taken over from the Goulds and merged with the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, and that subsequently Rock Island will absorb this combined property.

The recent activity and strength of the St. Louis Southwestern issues, which, by the way, have been more or less due to Flower buying, seem somewhat confirmatory of the latter story. Only yesterday Flower brokers were active in the stocks which were quite strong.

Rock Island insiders are also putting much emphasis upon the company's heavy traffics and the prospect for big business through coming months. They are highly encouraged over the crop outlook and general business in Rock Island's territory. Mr. H. H. Porter, who has just come from the West, says of the outlook:

"The railroads are all beginning to better equip themselves with cars, so as to be prepared for the big business this Fall which they all have reason to believe will tax them to the utmost. They are at present as busy as they can be. It is noticeable also that the increasing prosperity is slowly opening up new country along the lines of most of the main systems, and the railroads are compelled to build new branches to reach these new points. There is therefore a quiet building of new branch lines going on, and perhaps more building than is absolutely necessary were all interests giving the matter the careful consideration it demands. One road after another is beginning to rush extensions to these new points so as to be there first. It is the same old story of railroad building over again, only on a smaller scale.

"The West is full of money. All the country banks are sending into the cities to buy commercial paper. Two or three banks in Chicago are lending money perhaps more freely than it is being loaned here, and at lower rates. Of course all this money will probably be wanted by the middle of next month to move the crops, but it will probably be sufficient for that purpose, so that the East will not be drawn upon to a large extent. The rate for money is rising slowly over the whole country, due of course to the increased prosperity."

THAT FEDERAL STEEL DIVIDEND.

President E. H. Gary of the Federal Steel Company and Secretary George W. Ely of the Stock Exchange met in the latter's office yesterday and devoted considerable time to discussing the status of Federal Steel common stock holders of record of June 28, who since that date have sold their holdings minus the 1¼ per cent. dividend.

Just after the payment of the dividend on Federal Steel common was first enjoined, the Stock Exchange directed that all stock sold "ex-dividend" should be accompanied by a due bill showing the amount due for the dividend. Judge Thomas's continuation of the injunction prevents the company from paying any dividends until after Jan. 1, and until the final trial of the suit the legality of the recently declared dividend will be in doubt. The questions now in debate are as to how transfers of the stock will hereafter be made and as to how the people to whom the dividends really belong will get them when the company is finally allowed to make a distribution of cash.

President Gary is evidently not much disturbed over the matter, and is of the opinion that the complication can be easily arranged. He is not going to allow it to interfere with his proposed trip to Europe, upon which he starts on Wednesday, to be gone about six weeks. Judge Gary said yesterday:

"A special meeting of our Directors will be held on Tuesday (to-day) to consider this dividend question. It is not unlikely that a provision will then be added to the by-laws fixing dates for the payments of dividends on the preferred. Regarding the common stock, the chief difficulty arises out of the doubt surrounding the court's final decision as to the rights of purchasers and sellers of the stock since June 26."

President Gary declined to discuss the persistently repeated rumors that a way out of the difficulty will be found by arranging with a trust company to advance the amount of the dividend to stockholders of record. Wall Street believes that negotiations to this end are in progress, and the recent remarks of President Trowbridge of the North American Trust Company intimating that the Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey may pay the dividends are regarded as significant of what is proposed.

Secretary Ely of the Stock Exchange said yesterday in discussing the Federal Steel dividend matter:

"We are trying to arrange this matter so as to do injustice to no one. What we want is to make a ruling to the effect that holders of the due bills shall receive 1¼ per cent. as soon as a dividend on Federal Steel common is paid, but in order to do this we have to study the legal aspects of the case very carefully. After we have examined the law more carefully it will be proper to bring this matter before the Governing Committee for such action as it may deem advisable. The officers of the Federal Steel Company are disposed to do all they can to facilitate this action."

PAN HANDLE'S STRENGTH.

New activity and strength was shown by the Pan Handle stocks yesterday. The common got up to 66¾ and the preferred to 86½. Philadelphia houses bought considerable of the common, and local interests were also active in the stock. There was no news on the property, and the buyers would give no explanation of their new bullishness. It is understood, however, that the minority's litigation with the Pennsylvania Railroad has taken a new turn and may soon be productive of sensational developments.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

Operations for London account in this market yesterday were limited to about 5,000 shares, chiefly sales of Louisville, Atchison preferred, St. Paul, and Southern Railway preferred. The London market was as dull as our own, and cable advices stated that there is not likely to be any movement in American shares abroad unless New York takes the initiative. The financial situation at London attracted but little attention here. Discounts were somewhat easier, and there seemed to be no thought of an advance in the Bank of England's rate on Thursday, that institution reporting a further gain in gold through receipts from Germany and purchases in the open market.

GOLD FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

Discussing the gold output of the Rand during the last six months, The London Economist says:

"Such persistent accounts have lately been published of the increased scarcity of native labor in the Rand district that a falling off in the production of gold has been expected. The augmentation shown in the total yield for June is, therefore, all the more satisfactory, for although the amount—445,763 ounces—is only 830 ounces larger than the output for the preceding month, it has to be noted that the shortage of one day in June, as compared with May, represents roughly a difference of over 15,000 ounces. In the corresponding month of last year the total was 344,070 ounces, or 101,693 ounces less than for the past month. The figures for the first half of the year show the following comparisons:

	1899. Ounces.	1898. Ounces.	1897. Ounces.
January	410,145	313,826	269,832
February	404,335	297,975	211,000
March	441,578	325,907	232,067
April	439,111	335,125	235,698
May	444,933	344,160	248,305
June	445,793	344,070	251,629
Total	2,585,865	1,961,063	1,388,431

"For the half year the aggregate of 2,585,805 ounces shows an increase of 624,002 ounces, or about 32 per cent. over the production for the corresponding period of last year, while as compared with the six months ended June, 1897, the increase amounts to 1,197,434 ounces, or over 86 per cent. The deep levels appear to have been more particularly affected by the lessened labor supply."

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Meeting of St. Paul's stockholders called for October 5 to assume the title of various roads now operated under lease.

Gold amounting to £32,000 purchased by the Bank of England in the open market and £70,000 received from Germany.

Deficit of $203,000 in surplus reserve shown by weekly statement, outside banks an increase of $4,075 as compared with the previous week.

Directors of the National Biscuit Company expected to meet about the middle of next month to act on dividend question.

Increase of $16,875 in Alabama Great Southern's net earnings for June, making an increase of $11,308 for the fiscal year.

Stockholders of the Lamson Consolidated Store Service Company to be given until August 5 to deposit their holdings for exchange into stock of the American Pneumatic Service Company.

Increase of 23,983 tons in eastbound shipments of dead freight from Chicago for the past week as compared with the previous week, an increase of 73,146 tons compared with the corresponding week last year.

Increase of $106,151 in Southern Railway's net earnings for June, making an increase of $1,025,577 for the fiscal year.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 300 shares of Broadway Bank stock at 245.

Almagamation of the Winnipeg Great Northern Railway and the Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal Company under the name of the Canadian Northern, with an authorized capital of $16,000,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3½@4 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.

Time money, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House Exchanges, $92,929,616; balances, $6,981,366; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $236,264.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3¼ per cent. for short and 3 5-16@3⅜ for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88⅝ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84¼ @4.84½ for sixty days, $4.87⅝ for demand, $4.88⅛@4.88⅜ for cable transfers, and $4.83¾@4.84⅛ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20 for long, and 5.15⅞ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94 9-16 and 95¼, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—Par @21½c premium. San Francisco—Slight premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50@75c discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 15c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—Par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par @50c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 24.—Prices were irregular on the Bourse to-day. Italians and Turks were dull. Spanish 4s improved, closing at 61.90, the highest quotation of the day. De Beers Mines were weak, Rio Tintos were firm, and Kafirs were inanimate. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 82½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 22c for checks.

BERLIN, July 24.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were quiet but generally firm. Spanish 4s were harder on Paris advices. There were speculative purchases of local shares, though after the close of the Boerse they became easier. Transvaal railroads were weaker as a result of the delay in the settlement of the Transvaal difficulty. Exchange on London, 20 marks 47¾ pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, July 24.—Prices were steady on the Boerse to-day. Spanish 4s were in good demand. Mine shares were freely offered at the close.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 24.—American securities, after declining somewhat, were quieter with a hardening tendency, and closed dull.

Consols for money, 106 11-16; for the account, 106 13-16; Atchison, 29⅝; Canadian Pacific, 99⅝; St. Paul, 135; Illinois Central, 119⅝; Louisville, 75; Union Pacific preferred, 79⅝; New York Central, 142¼; Erie, 13⅝; Pennsylvania, 63½; Reading, 16⅝; Erie first preferred, 37½; Northern Pacific preferred, 70½.

Money, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3¼ per cent.; for three months, 3 5-16@3⅜ per cent.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £111,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 113.20; Madrid, 23; Lisbon, 36; Rome, 7.47.

Bar silver steady at 27¾d per ounce. Spanish 4s closed at 60⅝.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.06	.08
Alpha Con	.03	.03
Andes	.15	.16
Belcher	.25	.25
Best & Belcher	.51	.50
Bullion	.09	.09
California	.56	.50
Challenge Con	.23	.25
Chollar	.23	.25
Confidence	.85	.85
Con. Cal. & Va	2.00	2.00
Con. Imperial	.02	.01
Crown Point	.24	.24
Gould & Curry	.40	.38
Hale & Norcross	.33	.33
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.07	.07
Kentuck Con	.04	.03
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.53	.52
Occidental Con	.23	.24
Ophir	1.05	1.05
Overman	.10	.11
Potosi	.51	.51
Savage	.22	.22
Sag Belcher	.06	.07
Sierra Nevada	.60	.59
Standard	2.20	2.20
Syndicate	.05	.05
Union Con	.10	.10
Utah Con	.11	.11
Yellow Jacket	.30	.33
Silver bars	.60⅝	.60⅝
Mexican dollars	49@50	49@50
Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Telegraph	.12½	.12½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 24.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	9¼	9½	9⅞	9¾
Anaconda	47	48	48	50
Anchoria	71	79	71	79
Argentum	26½	28	27	28
Battle	31	32	31½	32½
Columbine	16½	17	17	17⅛
Consolidated	10	10⅝	9¾	10
Dunn	17	17⅜	17	17⅜
Elkton	92½	93	92¾	93½
El Paso	35⅞	36	36	36⅞
Findlay	17⅜	17⅞	18½	18⅝
Garfield	13⅜	13¾	13½	14
Gibson	25	27½	27	27½
Golden Fleece	29	30	24	30
Golden King	85	90	85	89
Gold Coin	205	210	205	210
Gould	22⅜	22⅞	23⅜	23⅝
Isabella	82⅜	82⅝	86¾	86½
Independence	61⅜	61⅝	60½	61
Jackpot	39⅝	39¾	39¾	40
Moon Anchor	110½	113	110½	112½
Matoa	30	31⅜	32	33
Pinnacle	20	20¼	19½	19⅝
Pharmacist	4¼	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
Portland	194½	196	195	196
Rawlings	42	45	42	44
Rosa	25	26¼	25	27
Union	20	20½	28½	28⅝
Vindicator	99½	100	99½	100
Work	23⅞	24¼	24⅛	24¼

Third Rail on Consolidated Road.

BOSTON, July 24.—The Braintree-Cohasset Branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road yesterday began running all its regular trains by the third-rail system. The new portion adds about three miles to the part which for several years has been operated by the third-rail method. N. H. Heft, Supervisor of the electrical department of the road, said to-day: "We regard the opening of this system as one of the most important ventures in railroad service made in years. The result of the experiment will determine whether this system will be introduced in many other branches of the Consolidated Road."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, July 24, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15¼	15½	475	Am. Car & Foundry..	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
60½	61¼	825	Am. Car & Found. pf..	60¾	61½	60¼	60½	+ ⅜
41¼	41⅝	700	American Cotton Oil..	41¼	41⅞	41¼	41½	.....
92	93	183	Am. Cotton Oil pf.....	92⅜	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝	+ ⅛
12½	13	618	American Linseed	13½	13½	13	13	.....
52¼	53¼	1,200	Am. Linseed pf.!.....	54¾	54¾	53½	53⅜	— ⅛
17½	18	400	American Malting Co..	18	18	17⅝	18	.....
69	71	60	Am. Malting Co. pf..	69½	70	69¼	70	.....
39	39¼	1,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref....	39⅛	39¼	38¾	38¾	— ⅜
84⅞	85¼	675	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	85¾	85¾	84½	84⅞	— ⅜
56	56¼	2,425	Am. Steel & Wire.....	56⅜	56¼	56	56	— ⅛
150¾	157	8,145	Am. Sugar Ref.....	157	157⅛	156	156⅞	— ¼
...	104	145	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	103	103½	102	102	.....
38	38½	625	American Tin Plate..	37⅞	38½	37⅞	38	— ½
84¾	85½	300	Am. Tin Plate pf	85	85¼	85	85¼	+ ¼
97¾	98	1,230	American Tobacco pf.	97¾	97⅞	97¼	97¾	— ¼
142	146	100	American Tobacco pf.	143¾	143¾	143¾	143¾	— 1¼
30¼	30½	1,100	American Steel Hoop.	30	30¼	30	30¼	+ ¼
77¼	77¾	365	Am. Steel Hoop pf....	77¾	77¾	77	77	— ¼
19⅞	20⅛	1,400	At., T. & S. F.....	19⅞	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
61½	61¾	14,340	At., T. & S. F. pf....	61⅝	61⅞	61¼	61¾	+ ⅛
55½	55¾	1,500	Anaconda Copper	55½	55¾	55½	55⅝	+ ⅛
47⅞	48½	220	Baltimore & Ohio....	48	48	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅜
72	72½	150	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	— ¼
114⅜	115	7,827	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	115¼	115¼	114½	114⅝	— ½
53⅜	54¼	300	Canada Southern	54	54	54	54	+ ⅛
51⅝	51⅞	200	Cent. Pac., ass't pd..	51½	51⅝	51½	51⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	28¾	1,275	Chesapeake & Ohio...	28⅝	28⅞	28	28⅛	— ⅜
58	...	700	Chicago Con. Traction.	58	58¾	58	58¾	+1¼
136¾	136⅞	6,324	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	136⅝	137	136¼	136⅜	.....
73	74½	150	Chicago & East. Ill...	73½	73½	73½	73½	— ½
123	126	150	Chi. & East. Ill. pf....	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼	+ ¾
14⅛	14¼	1,960	Chicago Great West..	14	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
68	70	310	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	69½	69½	69½	69⅞	+ ⅛
98⅞	99¾	100	Chi. Gr. West., deb....	99¼	99½	99¼	99¼	— ¼
132¾	132¾	8,700	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	131¾	132⅜	131½	132⅛	+ ¼
160¾	161	500	Chicago & Northw....	160	160¾	160	160¾	+ ¾
193	198	15	Chicago & Northw. pf.	192	192	192	192	.....
118¾	118⅞	8,716	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	118½	118⅞	118⅜	118⅞	+ ⅛
15	15⅜	200	Chi. Term. Trans.....	15	15	15	15	— ¾
58	58⅜	120	C., C., C. & St. L....	58	58	58	58	— ⅛
8	11	15	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	8	8	8	8	.....
45¾	46	300	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	45½	45¾	45½	45¾	+ ¼
4¾	5	25	Colorado Southern	5	5	5	5	.....
43½	44½	50	Col. Southern 1st pf..	43½	43½	43½	43½	.....
16½	17½	50	Col. Southern 2d pf....	16½	16½	16½	16½	.....
14¼	14⅞	100	Col. & H. C. & I.....	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
175½	176	5,905	Consolidated Gas	177	177	174½	175	—2
41¼	42½	220	Consolidated Ice	42½	42½	42	42	—1½
41	41⅜	630	Continental Tobacco...	41	41¼	41	41½	+ ⅛
121½	122¾	300	Delaware & Hudson..	121⅜	121¾	121¼	121½	— ¾
21¼	21½	50	Denver & Rio Grande.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	.....
57½	58	2,140	Federal Steel	58	58	57¾	57¾	— ¼
80⅝	80¾	650	Federal Steel pf.....	81	81	80¼	80¼	— ⅝
121¾	122	1,975	General Electric	119½	121⅞	119½	121½	+1½
69	69½	220	Glucose Sugar Ref....	69	69	69	69	— ¼
166	168	10	Great Northern pf....	168¼	168¼	168½	168½	.....
114	116	10	H. B. Claflin Co.....	116¼	116¼	116¼	113¼	.....
21	23	100	Hocking Valley	22	22	22	22	.....
58	58¼	1,020	Hocking Valley pf....	57	58⅛	57	58⅛	+ ⅛
117	117¼	285	Illinois Central	116⅞	117	116⅞	117	.....
100	...	30	Ill. Cent., leased lines.	102	102	102	102	.....
41	41½	400	International Paper...	41½	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ⅜
11	14½	10	International Silver....	15	15	15	15	.....
13¼	13⅜	1,390	Iowa Central	13½	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
52½	53	807	Iowa Central pf.....	52	52½	52	52½	+1
7	7¼	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf...	7	7	7	7	— ¼
54	54½	100	Laclede Gas	54	54	54	54	.....
75	76	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	.....
73¾	73½	1,540	Louisville & Nashville.	73¼	73½	73	73¼	.....
118⅜	118⅝	7,430	Manhattan Con	118	118½	117⅝	118⅜	+ ⅛
211	211½	1,200	Met. Street Railway....	211	212	211	211¼	— ¼
...	...	910	Met. St. Ry. rights....	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	15	820	Mexican Central	14⅜	15	14¾	15	.....
90	91	25	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf...	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	.....
24	25	100	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	24	24	24	24	— ½
64	67	44	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	62	62	62	62	.....
34½	34⅝	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
47⅝	48⅜	5,060	Missouri Pacific	47⅝	48¼	47½	48¼	+ ¼
48¼	48⅝	1,180	National Biscuit Co...	48	48¼	48	48¼	+ ¼
30	30½	100	National Lead Co.....	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	—1
112½	114	100	National Lead Co. pf.	112½	112¾	112½	112¾	.....
49	49⅜	100	National Steel pf.....	49½	49½	49½	49½	— ¼
91¼	91¾	266	National Steel pf.....	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	— ⅛
200	206	50	New York Air Brake..	206½	206¼	206¼	206¼	.....
140¾	140⅞	12,410	New York Central.....	139⅝	140¾	139	140¾	+1¼
26	...	400	N. Y. Ont. & West....	26	26	26	26	— ½
20¼	20⅝	60	Norfolk & West.....	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	.....
70⅝	70⅞	200	Norfolk & West. pf...	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	+ ¼
11⅜	11½	250	North American	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
50½	50⅝	1,310	Northern Pacific	50½	50⅝	50¼	50⅜	+ ⅛
77⅜	77½	100	Northern Pacific pf...	77⅜	77½	77	77¼	+ ¼
47⅜	48	130	Pacific Mail	47¼	47¼	47¼	47½	— ⅛
136¼	136¾	4,152	Pennsylvania R. R....	135⅞	136⅞	135½	136⅜	+ ¼
117⅝	118	800	People's Gas, Chicago.	118	118	117½	117⅞	— ¼
52½	52⅞	1,650	Pressed Steel Car.....	51¾	52¼	51½	52¼	+ ⅞
85¾	86	3,025	Pressed Steel Car pf..	84¾	85¼	84¼	85½	+2¼
60	60⅜	7,580	P., C., C. & St. L....	59½	60¾	59½	60⅜	+1⅛
83	85	310	P., C., C. & St. L. pf..	86½	86½	86½	86½	.....
...	...	500	Philadelphia Co.....	85	85	85	85	—3½
20½	21	100	Reading	20¾	20¾	20¼	20⅜	— ⅜
59¾	60	1,300	Reading 1st pf.....	59½	59¾	59½	59⅝	— ¼
79	80	100	Rio Grande West. pf..	79	79	79	79	— ½
36½	37½	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	37¾	37¼	37¼	37¾	+ ⅛
15	15⅛	3,150	St. Louis Southw.....	15¼	15⅜	15	15	.....
37	37¼	7,590	St. Louis Southw. pf..	36½	37⅜	36½	37¼	+ ⅛
31¼	31⅜	120	Southern Pacific	31⅜	31½	31¼	31½	— ¼
11⅝	11⅝	10	Southern Railway	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	.....
51⅞	52	850	Southern Railway pf..	52¼	52¼	51¾	51⅝	— ⅝
69	69¼	200	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	68¾	69¾	68¾	68¾	.....
22¼	22⅝	1,600	Texas Pacific	22¾	22¾	22½	22⅜	— ⅛
136	137¼	15	Twin City R. T. pf...	138	138	138	138	.....
43¾	43¾	1,150	Union Pacific	43¼	43¾	43¼	43¾	+ ⅛
77¼	77⅝	2,250	Union Pacific pf.....	77⅛	77½	77½	77½	.....
26½	27¼	200	Union Bag & Paper....	27	27	27	27	+1
76¾	78	230	Union Bag & Paper pf.	78	78	77	77	—1
6½	6⅞	1,110	United States Leather.	6⅝	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
72¼	72¼	1,100	U. S. Leather pf.....	72¼	72⅝	72¼	72⅜	— ⅜
9⅝	9½	100	Wheeling & L. E.....	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
...	...	460	Wis. Cent., when iss.	15¼	15¼	15	15	.....
52½	52¾	170	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	.....
Sales.....		172,011						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100¾	...	M. C. R. pf.	105	...
3s, r., 1918	108⅝	108⅞	Man. Beach.	10	23
3s, c., 1918	109½	109⅝	Md. Coal pf.	68	75
3s, 1918, sm.	109½	110	Mex. Cent.	15	15¾
4s, r., 1907	112⅞	...	of Chi., c.	...	...
4s, c., 1907	113¼	...	M. W. S. El.	...	...
4s, r., 1925	129¼	...	of Chi. pf.	53½	56¾
4s, c., 1925	130¾	...	Mex. N. ctfs.	3½	3⅝
5s, r., 1904	111⅞	...	Mex. North.	43	...
5s, c., 1904	112⅝	113⅜	M. & St. L.	54½	56
5s, c., 1906	117	...	Mo., K. & T.	11¾	12½
Adams Exp.	113	115	Mob. & Ohio.	44½	50½
Am. & Sus.	195	...	Mor. & Es.	185	...
Am. Cotton	140	200	Nat. Bis. pf.	100	102½
Am. D. Tel.	...	39	Nat. Starch.	5	7
Am. Express.	137	141	Nat. St. 1st pf.	...	50
Am. Steel & W. Co. pf.	95	97	Nat. St. 2d pf.	...	10
A. S. R. pf.	115	118¾	N. C. Coal.	37	40
Ann Arbor.	18	19	N. J. Cent.	110	117
Ann A. pf.	41	42	N. Y. & N. H.	213	216
B. & O. S. W. pf.	...	75	N. Y. C. & St. L.	13	15
B'klyn U. G.	140	141	N. Y. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
Bruns. City.	15½	16	N. Y. & St. L. 2d pf.	32½	35
B. R. & P.	32½	34½	Norf. South.	68	...
B. R. & P. pf.	73	75	Ont. Mining.	7	9
B. C. R. & N.	100	...	O. R. R. & N.	40	45
Can. Pac.	97	98	O. R. R. & N. pf.	75	77
Cap. Tract.	93	96	Pac. Coast.	38	46
C. G. W. pf., B.	31	33½	P. C. 1st pf.	84	89
C., I. & L.	9½	10	P. C. 2d pf.	41	60
C. M. & St. P. pf.	173	174½	P., D. & E.	2	2½
C. T. & T. pf.	...	48	Peo. & East.	4	5
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	98	99½	P., Ft. W. & C.	184	...
C., L. & W. pf.	...	27¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. sp.	182	...
Cleve. & P.	184	...	P. & W. pf.	9	9½
C. C. & I. D.	1¾	2	P. & W. pf. ctfs.	...	9
C. C. & I. D. pf.	...	5	Pull. Car.	153½	161
C. F. & I. pf.	103	105	Quicksilver.	2	2½
Cum. Cable.	179	...	Quicksil'r pf.	9½	10½
Consol. Coal.	90	95	Rdg. 2d pf.	32¾	33¼
Con. Ice pf.	90	91½	Rens. & Sar.	191	...
Cont. T. pf.	81¼	81⅞	R. W. & O.	101	...
D., L. & W.	167	169	Rio Gr. W.	30	38½
D. & R. G. pf.	...	74¾	S. J. & G. I.	4	4½
D. M. & Ft. D.	21	21¾	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	43	46
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	105	125	St. L. & S. I. 2d pf.	12	14
Fourth Ave.	330	...	St. L. & S. F.	10¾	11
Erie	13¼	14	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	69	71
Erie 1st pf.	26⅝	...	St. P. & D.	55	57
E. T. & T.	96	99	St. P. & D. pf.	102½	104
Ev. & T. H.	39	40	St. P. & O.	108	108½
Ev. & T. H. pf.	82	85	St. P. & O. pf.	170	183
F. & M.	30	32	Sil. Bull. ctfs.	60½	61
F. & P. M. pf.	57	62	Sixth Av.	200	...
Ft. W. & R. G.	22	24	S. R. & T.	7½	...
Glucose pf.	107	108	T. & O. C.	...	20
Homestake.	72	75	T. & O. C. pf.	...	40
Int. P. Co. pf.	78½	79	T. C. R. T.	67	68½
Joliet & Chi.	150	...	U. S. Exp.	49

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	76⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	38⅛
Oats, No. 2 mixed	29½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.80
Cotton, middling	6 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	5⅛
Sugars granulated	5⅛
Molasses, O. K. prime	34
Beef, family	$10.00
Beef, hams	28.75
Tallow, prime	4⅜
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	6¼
Lard, prime	5.75
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	20.50
Butter, Western creamery	18

CHICAGO, July 24.—Flour—Quiet and easy; No. 2 Spring wheat, 70@70¾c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 66@70¾c; No. 2 red, 71@71½c; No. 2 corn, 32½@32¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 32¾@32¾c; No. 2 oats, 24½c; No. 2 white, 29½@29¾c; No. 3 white, 25@28½c; No. 2 rye, 52½c; No. 2 barley, 34@40c; No. 1 flaxseed, 98c; Northwestern, $1.00@$1.01; prime timothy seed, $2.35; mess pork, per bbl, $8.95@$9; lard, per 100 lb, $5.40@$5.50; short ribs sides, (loose), $5.05@$5.25; dry salted shoulders, (boxed), 5¾@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed), $5.35@$5.45; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; sugars, cut loaf, $6.02; granulated, $5.64.

COTTON.—But a moderate volume of business was transacted in cotton futures, yet the market showed considerable firmness most of the session, at one time advancing to a point 3@4 points on the closing figures of Saturday, after opening steady at a gain of 1@2 points. During the afternoon the market eased off a little under local liquidation, closing quiet, 1@2 unchanged to 2 points higher.

Southern spot markets were officially reported by special telegrams to our Exchange as follows: New Orleans, 5⅝c; Mobile, nominal, 5 11-16c; Savannah, 5¾c; Charleston, quiet and nominal; Wilmington, 5¼c; Norfolk, 5 15-16c; Baltimore, 6 c; Memphis, 5¼c; St. Louis, steady, 5¾c; Galveston, 5¾c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	5.53	5.53	5.53	5.51@5.53
August	5.53	5.54	5.52	5.52@5.53
September	5.56	5.57	5.56	5.56@5.57
October	5.71	5.74	5.68	5.69@5.70
November	5.74	5.74	5.73	5.74@5.75
December	5.78	5.80	5.78	5.79@5.80
January	5.82	5.84	5.81	5.83@5.84
February	5.87	5.87	5.87	5.86@5.88
March	5.89	5.92	5.89	5.90@5.91
April	5.92	5.92	5.92	5.93@5.95
May	5.95	5.98	5.95	5.97@5.98

LIVERPOOL, July 24.—Spot cotton easier; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales. American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 2,000 bales; American, 1,900 bales; middling upland, 3 5-8. Futures opened quiet, 1-64@2-64d decline; July, half sellers, 1-64d decline to 1-64@2-64d decline. December-January, 3 41-64; January-February, 3 41-64; February-March, 3 15-64; March-April, 3 15-64; April-May, 3 17-64; May-June, 3 17-64; July-August, 3 18-64; August-September, 3 17-64; September-October, 3 14-64; October-November, 3 13-64; November-December, 3 11-64. Manchester—Yarns quiet, but steady; cloths, moderate demand.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat				
July	76⅜	76⅝	75⅝	75⅝
September	76⅛	76 15-16	76⅛	76⅛
December	78	78⅛	77 11-16	77⅝
Corn				
July	....	....	....	37
September	37⅛	37 5-16	37⅛	37⅛
December	36⅝	36⅝	36¼	36⅜

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat				
September	72⅞	73 3-16	70⅝	70⅝
December	73⅝	74⅜	72⅝	72⅝
May	75⅞	75 13-16	75⅝	75⅝
Corn				
September	31⅞	32	31⅜	31⅞
December	30	30 5-16	29⅝	30⅛
May	31⅛	31 9-16	31⅛	31⅜
Oats				
September	19⅝	19 11-16	19⅜	19⅝
December	2-	20 1-16	19⅞	19⅝
May	21⅞	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞

LITTLE ATTEMPTS WHEAT—Operations in wheat today were light and extended over only a small range of prices. The prevailing tendency was toward higher prices until in the last hour when a sudden inclination on the part of local traders to take profits resulted in a sharp reaction and a rather weak close, although last prices were still higher than on Saturday. Liverpool closed ½d@¾d higher. The visible supply was very late, and showed an increase of 1,746,000 bushels without taking into account the 827,000 bushels burned at Toledo, which will come out of next week's statement. The English visible supply increased 482,000 bushels. The local stock of No. 2 red increased 462,000 bushels, and of No. 1 Northern increased 315,000 bushels. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 76⅝c spot; No. 1 Northern, Duluth 78¼c spot; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 73⅝c spot; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 81¾c to arrive; No. 2 red, elevator, 75c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 24.—Close: Wheat in store—No. 1 Northern, July, 67¾c; September, 67¼@67⅝c; December, 68¾c. On track—No. 1 hard, 69¼c; No. 1 Northern, 68¼c; No. 2 Northern, 67c.

DULUTH, July 24.—Wheat—Hard cash, 73c; July, 73c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 70¾c; July, 70¼c; September, 69¾c; December, 70½c; No. 2 Northern, 65¾c; No. 3 Spring, 63¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 24.—Wheat—Unsettled; No. 1 Northern, 73½c; No. 2 Northern, 71@71¾c. Rye steady; No. 1, 53c. Barley quiet; No. 2, 40½c; sample, 37@40½c.

CORN No. 2 corn quoted 37c, elevator, 37¼c, delivered, and 38½c, free on board, afloat. The visible supply increased 53,000 bushels.

OATS No. 2 oats closed 29¼c; No. 3 oats, 28¾c; No. 2 white, 30½c; No. 3 white, 29¼c; track, mixed, 29@31½c, track, white, 30@36c; No. 2 white, clips, 31c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 61¼c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western 60½c, spot; State rye, 56c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 35@39½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 40@50c, delivered, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $3.75@$3.95; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.50, Winter patents, $3.65@$3.85; Spring clears, $3.05@$3.15; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.40@$2.50, no grade, $1.15@$1.25, to arrive. Rye flour—Fair to good, $3.10@$3.20; patents to taste, $3.30@$3.45. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.25, as to brand. Barrels—Fine white and yellow, 90c; coarse, 77@78c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $15; sacks, to arrive, $16.50@$15.75, lake and rail; sacks, spot, $15.75@$16; coarse white bran, $16@$17; fine, $15@$15.50; middlings, $16@$18; city feed, $16@$16.50; hominy chop, $15@$15.50, bulk, and $15.50@$16, sacks; oil meal, $24.50@$25.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 24.—Flour—First patents $3.90@$3.70; second patents, $3.40@$3.50; first clears, $2.50@$2.60. Bran in bulk, $10.75@$11.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $9.50@$10; family, $10.50@$11; short cut, 20@25 pieces, $11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9; family $9.50@$10.50; packet, $8.50@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15. BEEF HAMS—22@$23.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6c; 180 lb, 6c; 160 lb, 6¼c; pigs, 6¾c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, 7½@7¾c; 10 lb, 6¾c; 12 lb, 6¾c; 14 lb, 6c; pickled shoulders, 5¾@6c; pickled hams, 10¼@10¾c; Western greens, 10½@10¾c; Western S. P., 10¼@10¾c; city greens, 10¾@10¾c. TALLOW—City, 4¾@4¾c; country, 4¼@4¾c. LARD—$5.75; city lard, $5.25@$5.30; refined lard, South America, $5.50; Continent, $6; Brazil, kegs, $7.00; compound, city, 4½c; Western, 5c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7¼c; city lard stearine, 7c.

LIVERPOOL, July 24.—Beef—Extra India mess, 69s; prime mess, 55s. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 57s. Lard—American, refined, in pails, 29s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 51s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 28s; short rib, 16 to 20 lb, 32s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 31s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 30s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 29s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 28s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 28s 3d. Cheese—American finest, white and colored, 47s 6d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull, refined, July-August, 15s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, 52s. Resin—Common, 4s.

COFFEE.—The coffee market made little show of animation, either as regards speculation or pendulations. After opening steady in tone precisely where it left off on Saturday, the market failed to vary during the rest of the forenoon, and followed an uneventful course throughout the late session. Brazil was heavy, but not more so than anticipated; the warehouse movement in this country was moderate. At the close the market for futures was quiet in tone, with prices net unchanged to 5 points higher. Total sales reached 7,750 bags, 3,500 of which changed ownership on the opening call.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	....	....	....	4.35@4.55
August	....	....	....	4.35@4.45
September	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45@4.50
October	....	....	....	4.50@4.55
November	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50@4.60
December	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.85@4.95
January	....	....	....	4.90@5.00
February	....	....	....	4.95@5.05
March	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.00@5.10
April	....	....	....	5.05@5.15
May	5.10	5.15	5.10	5.10@5.20
June	5.15	5.20	5.15	5.15@5.25

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos coffee market steady; good average Santos, 6300; receipts, 4,100 bags; stock, 485,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened partly ¼ pfennig lower; at 2:30 P. M. not unchanged to ¼ pfennig decline; sales, 8,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened steady, unchanged; at 12 M. unchanged; at 3 P. M quiet, unchanged; closed at net unchanged prices; total sales, 12,000 bags; January, 33.25; February, 33.50; March, 33.75; April, 34; May, 34; June 34.25; July, 32; August, 32; September, 32.25; October, 32.50; November, 32.75; December, 33. Rio—Coffee market weak; No. 7 Rio, 6300; exchange, 8 5-32d; receipts, 17,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 7,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 1,000 bags; stock, 231,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 7-16c; muscovado, 3⅞c; molasses, 3⅜c.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls, $7.70, and in bulk $5.20; Philadelphia, bbls, $7.65, and in bulk $5.15; refined, cases, $8.70; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10; deodorized, $10.70. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 26¼@27c; off Summer yellow, 25¼@26c; butter grades, 30@32c; prime white, 29½@30c; prime Winter yellow, 30@32c; linseed, American, raw, 38@40c; American, boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 44@45c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $20.50; iron, Southern, No. 2, soft, $18.75; steel rails, $29; pig iron warrants, $14; lake copper, ingot, $18.50; tin, $30.50; exchange, lead, $4.55; spelter, $6.25.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2.15; tar oil, barrels, $3.75. Spirits of turpentine, 43@43½c. Resin, common to good, strained, $1.30; E, $1.50; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.75; I, $1.80; K, $2; M, $2.25@$2.30; N, $2.70; W G, $3; W W, $3.20.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 24.—Spirits of turpentine, nothing doing, unchanged. Resin, 90c and 95c. Crude turpentine, $1.35, $2.10, and $2.20. Tar, $1.50.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 24.—Spirits of turpentine, 40c. Resin, unchanged.

CHARLESTON, July 24.—Turpentine, 39c. Resin, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—CALVES—Veals, $4.75@$7; tops, $7.15@$7.25; fed calves, $3.75@$4.50; buttermilks, $3.25@$3.50; grassers and yearlings, $2.50@$3; city-dressed veals, 8½@10½c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Lambs active; good lambs firm to a shade higher; sheep, $3@$4.50; no choice here; culls, $2.50; lambs, $6@$7; choice, $7.25; culls, $4@$4.50. HOGS, $4.85@$5.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Little Activity in the Market at Private Contract—Only One Sale at Auction.

Yesterday developed little of interest in the private contract branch of the market. A number of brokers showed considerable activity in their efforts to find out who has bought the Watt property between Seventh and Lenox Avenues. One Hundred and Forty-second and One Hundred and Forty-third Streets, but if any of them were successful they guarded their knowledge very carefully. John C. Shaw, attorney for Mr. Watt, said that the contract for the sale had been sent out for a final signature, and until it had been returned he would not mention the buyer's name.

William Carr, in conjunction with H. C. Senlon & Co., has sold to W. E. Flinn the five-story limestone-front flat 708 West End Avenue, 25 by 100.

A mortgage for $125,000, covering the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, on West Sixty-sixth Street, was recorded yesterday by the St. Nicholas Skating and Ice Company. The mortgage is made in favor of Frank H. Pressby, and has five years to run.

There are no sales at auction scheduled for to-day.

The Auction Room.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., 228 East Sixty-first Street, 20 by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Hyman Schnitzer, $13,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 160 and 162 Wooster Street, for a six-story brick store, 16.11 by 75; William C. Thornton of 133 West Eighty-ninth Street, owner; Buchman & Deisler, architects; cost, $80,000.

Madison Avenue, northwest corner of Ninety-seventh Street, for two seven-story brick and stone apartment houses, 45 by 90.6 by 50 by 95.11; Morris Mandeistein of 355 Pleasant Avenue, owner; Thomas Graham, architect, cost, $165,000.

Crotona Avenue, West Side, 75 feet north of Oakland Place, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 48; Frederick Pirk, owner; L. & J. Wallher, architect; cost, $2,500.

Central Park West, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street, for a seven-story brick flat 93.8 by 120; Patrick McMorrow of 63 East Ninety-third Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $150,000.

Alterations.

No. 741 Fifth Avenue, for a five-story brick dwelling; Mrs. Arthur M. Jones, Tuxedo Park, owner; T. Henry Randall, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 19 West Twenty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling and shop; Michael Bergman of 113 West Seventieth Street, owner; G. A. Schellenger, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 123 and 125 West Seventy-first Street, to a one-story brick church; Evangelical Lutheran Ghaden Kerche, owner; L. & J. P. Walther of 200 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $250.

One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 75 feet east of Anthony Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Charlotte S. Davis, owner and architect; cost, $425.

No. 512 Trinity Avenue, to a one and a half story frame dwelling; Elizabeth Gensch, 512 Trinity Avenue, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 688 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Minna Zeidler of 688 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, owner; John Fricke, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 18 and 20 East Fiftieth Street, to two three-story brick dwellings; Garvey estate of 141 Broadway, owner; Holmes Brothers, architects; cost, $300.

No. 327 Seventh Avenue, to a three-story brick store and lofts; Gilbert F. Ackerman, owner; Slevin & Sheeran of 37 Oliver Street, masons and builders; cost, $250.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, July 24.

AV A, n corner John St, 50x100; John M. Ryan to Helene Heymann 1

CATHARINE ST, e s, s w ½ of Lot 81, map of South Washingtonville, 25x100; Edwin C. Dickinson, receiver, to George B. Beekman 900

CAULDWELL AV, s e corner of 161st St, 16x80; Gustavus Robitzek to Mesie Fredrick 48,000

COENTIES SLIP, 12, e s, 29.8x34.8; David Thompson, referee, to Jeremiah P. Robinson 12,750

CONVEYANCE OF ALL TITLE AS DEVISEE and legatee, will of John G. Smith; James G. Smith to Percival S. Jones 1

LOTS 178, 179, 180, map of portion of Hunt's estate; Johanna Vollmer and another to Caspar Hartmann 1

MADISON AV, 2,693, e s, 25x90; Isaac B. Brennan, referee, to William S. Buchanan 21,700

PARK AV, w s, 200.6 ft s of 182d St, 18x90.10x18x90.2; Ernest B. Wintersmith to the New York Building Loan Banking Company 4,000

PARK AV, w s, 209.6 ft s of 182d St, 18x90.10x18x90.2; Charles A. Bernhardt to Ernest B. Wintersmith 4,000

PARK PL, 23, and 20 Murray St; Isaac S. Jennings to David Banks 170,000

PRIVATE LANE, n s, 183.9 ft from Boston Av, being Lot 43, map property estate of Benjamin Richardson, at King's Bridge, 25x80; Bridget Harney to Henry H. and Nathan F. Vought 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 51.10 ft n of 107th St, 8x100; Atlas Improvement Company to Emily Bayne 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 107th St, 26.10x100; Atlas Improvement Company to Emily Bayne 1

WASHINGTON ST, 378, and 72 Beach St; John Walker to William Duryea and another 1

6TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 26.10x99.10; Frank Koch to August Niegsch; 10th St, s s, 180 ft w of 3d Av, 20x82.6; 10th St, s s, 160 ft e of 1st Av, 20x82.6, (leasehold;) Mitchell A. C. Levy, referee, to Jane B. Duval 5,000

30TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.5; Eliot Gort n to Charles E. Goggins 14,500

53D ST, s s, 116.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.6x100.5; Ida Doblin to Mary Friedel. 1

106TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.9; 106th St, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 50x201.10 to 107th St; Maurice Daly to Celia Haft 1

106TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.9; 106th St, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 50x201.10 to 107th St; Maurice Daly and others, by guardian, to Celia Haft 32,000

125TH ST, s s, 273.9 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x99.11; Catherine Kane to Francis Sullivan 8,000

133D ST, 980 East; Henry Beckmann to Mary J. Lynch 4,800

161st ST, s s, 54 ft e of Cauldwell Av, 26x100; Gustavus Robitzek to Henry Lohden and wife 17,000

Recorded Leases.

BETTMAN, David, to George W. Thompson; 432 3d Av, store and basement, 4 years $1,500

FRANCKE, Jennie W., to Thomas Devine; 264 West 46th St, 3 1-12 years.. 3,000

KEIL, William, Jr., guardian, &c., to Charles McGovern; 795 9th Av, 10 years 2,500

LICHTENAUER, Joseph M., to John Stecker; 176 3d Av, store floor, &c., 4 11-12 years 1,050

Recorded Mortgages.

BECKER, Catharine, to Harry B. Davis; 119th St, s s, 335 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year.. 500

BLEKMAN, George C., to Ella M. Bedell; Catherine St e s, being s w ½ of Lot St, map of South Washingtonville, 25x100, 3 years 1,000

COHEN, Louis, to Samuel J. Ruth and Rachel Hoffman; 739 5th St, installments 5,000

CROGHAN, Mary, to New York and Suburban Co-operative Building Loan Association; Pelham Av, s s, 25.6 ft w of Cambreling Av, installments 2,750

DUNN, Charles J., to George Ehret; 10th Av 350, saloon lease 1,000

EMI K, Edward, Jr., to Helena Schimpf; Tiffany St, e s, 204.3 ft s of 167th St, 5 years 1,800

FRERCK, Merle, to Gustavus Robitzek and others; 161st St, s s, 28 ft e of Cauldwell Av, 26x100, 1 year 10,000

FRERCK, Merle, to Gustavus Robitzek and others; 161st St, s e corner of Cauldwell Av, 1 year 18,000

GOODKINS, Charles E., to Eliot Gorton; 50th St, s s, 160 ft e of 7th Av, 2 years.. 12,500

HAFT, Cecelia, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 106th St, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 3,000

HAHN, Frank J., to Anna C. S. Hassey; 3d St, 25 East, 3 years 3,000

HEYMANN, Helene, to John M. Ryan; Avenue A, north corner of John St, 1 year 5,000

KITCHEN, William R., to Jacob S. Haft; 122d St, n s, 155 ft e of Trinity Av, demand 1,128

LEWKOWITZ, Morris, and another, to Equitable Life Assurance Society of United States; 111th St, 27 East, ½ year, $50 14,000

LOHDEN, Henry, and another, to Gustavus Robitzek and others; 161st St, s s, 54 ft e of Cauldwell Av, 1 year 10,000

LYNCH, Mary J., to New York Mortgage Company; 133d St, 989 East, installments 4,000

McKINLAY, Elizabeth, and another, to William W. Vaughan; Kelly St, n s, 110 ft e of Robbins Av, demand 5,000

MORAN, John and Margaret A., to Julius Stoheim; 71 East 114th St, 5 years 16,000

MORAN, John and Margaret A., to Livingston Wetmore; 71 East 114th St, 1 year 500

NIEGSCH, August, to Frank Koch; 6th St, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years 19,000

O'KEEFE, David, to Warren B. Sammis; Shiels St, s s, Lot 800, map of Laconia Park, William's Bridge, 3 years 500

PRENTICE, Edward A., to William A. Prentice; 94th St, 100 East, 1 year 8,000

POLDOW, Mary, to Mary Wilkens; Rogers Place, e s, 250.1 ft n of Westchester Av, 2 years 5,000

POLDOW, Mary to Charles E. Peper; Rogers Place, e s, 266.9 ft n of Westchester Av, 2 years 5,000

STEENECK, Frederick, to Franklin Savings Bank; 41st St, 411 West, 25x98.9, 3 years 10,000

SULLIVAN, Francis, to Louisa M. Fleischmann; 128th St, s s, 273.9 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years 5,000

THE ST. NICHOLAS SKATING AND Ice Co. to Frank H. Pressby; 66th St, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 225x100.5, 5 years 125,000

WALKER, John, of the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; Washington St, s w corner of Beach St, 3 years 50,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CASKEL, Anna, and Miriam Pollock to Nassau Brewing Company $4,000

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Eli H. Bernheim 100

STEERS, Edward P., to the Twelfth Ward Bank ..... Nominal

WILLIAMS, Leonidas P., trustee, to the Excelsior Savings Bank 15,000

WILLIAMS, Leonidas P., trustee, to the Excelsior Savings Bank 15,000

Mechanics' Liens.

CHERRY ST, 478 to 484; Bernhard Brinkmann against Joseph and John J. Kiernan, owners and contractors $540

PROSPECT AV, e s, 293.6 ft n of Home St, 50x100; John A. Muller against George Stoltz, owner and contractor 150

WASHINGTON ST, 378; Joseph Bingold against John Walke., owner and contractor 152

8TH AV, n w corner of 148th St, 100x95x irregular; Pasquale Tavolacci and another against George Brown, owner and contractor 250

79TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 52x100; Shalack Brothers & Co. against S. W. B. Smith, owner and contractor.. 75

98TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100; Bernhard Brinkmann against Joseph and John J. Kiernst, owners and contractors.. 540

98TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100; Ehrich & Ruppenstein against Joseph and John J. Kiernst, owners and contractors.. 1,038

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 118, LAWS OF 1897.

2D AV, 258; Isidore Jackson, with Samuel Goodman, (ten payments) 11,000

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 96th St, ½ block 200.8; James J. Wilson against Charles J. Le Grasse, (action to enjoin, &c.;) attorney, G. Nathan.

COLLEGE Av, s e corner 146th St, 75x100x irregular; also College Av, s e s, 75 ft n e of Villa Place; Matilda Rebecca Fossing against Edward L. Phipps, individually, executor, &c., and others, (dower, &c.;) attorneys, Putney & Bishop.

LAFAYETTE ST, s s, 150 ft w of Prospect Av, runs s 50.5x s w 79.8 to centre of 170th St x n w 21x n e 71.10x n w 64.10 to centre of Lafayette St x e 20x s 25 to beginning; Perpetual Trageser against Peter J. Lavelle and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hildreth.

LAFONTAINE AV, e s, 36 ft s of 180th St, 125.3100; Hilmar Johnson against Charles A. Foss and others, (action to enforce and foreclose mechanic's lien;) att rney, M. P. Doyle.

PROSPECT AV, s e s, 293.6 ft n e of Home St, 50x100; John A. Muller against George Stoltz, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, B. J. Kelly.

VANDEWATER ST, Lot 31, n s, adjoining land of M. Merritt, &c., 18.1x95x irregular; Charles A. Moran, trustee, &c., against James Goodwin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. G. Williams.

WASHINGTON AV, e s, widened, 192.9 ft n of 163d St, 25x80.9x25x80.11; Emanuel Lowinson against Joseph Levin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Zimmermann.

2D AV, 720; Edgar J. Shipman, general guardian, against Benjamin H. Irving, executor &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hawkins, Delafield & Sturgis.

42D ST, e s, East; Becker N. Mitchill and another, executors, against Daniel B. Freedman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Parsons, Shepard & Ogden.

86TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Katy Hotty against Bertha Fullenbach and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. C. Botty.

96TH ST, s s, 208.6 ft e of 3d Av, 96x100.8; Thomas E. Crimmins against Michael B. Healey and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Phillin & Beekman 75

107TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Henry Herrmann against Moritz Weisskopf, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Herrmann 540

135TH ST, s w corner of Madison Av, 20x99; Lucy A. Egan, individually and as administratrix, against Michael Egan, (action to settle claim to leasehold, &c.;) attorney, J. R. Angel.

BUSINESS TROUBLES,

New York City.

CHARLES A. LANGABEER.—Three judgments were obtained here yesterday, aggregating $1,163, against Charles A. Langabeer of 635 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, in favor of the Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of New York, on three notes which he made to the order of the Alfred E. Owers Company, shoe manufacturers, of Brooklyn.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Hugh R. Healy of 100 Wall Street, who, prior to 1881, was a dealer in molasses, and since then has been a managing agent, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $123,312 and assets nominal. He has an interest in patents, on the faith of which a large expense account was incurred. The patents in 1880 were valued at over $100,000, but turned out to be a disappointment and of no substantial value. Unliquidated claims aggregate $84,000, nominal value, of which $70,000 is against Cyrus A. Healy and $33,145 against John A. Healy. The bankrupt in 1881 transferred merchandise and accounts to Cyrus A. Healy. They have not been accounted for, but were less than the claims held by him. Of the liabilities, $100,765 were secured, $16,711 unsecured, and $5,836 accommodation paper. The secured claims number twenty-one. They were for merchandise sold to Healy, the claims for which were transferred to Cyrus A. Healy, who subsequently made an assignment to Frank H. Platt. The assignment has become so involved in litigation that the bankrupt does not know who owns the claims. The value of the securities was estimated at $50,000.

Louis Rosenthal of West Hoboken and Michael Gordon of Yonkers, who composed the firm of Rosenthal & Gordon, shirt manufacturers, formerly at 106 Franklin Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $26,655 and nominal assets $5,255 on old accounts. They failed in September, 1891.

Robert S. Moore, dentist, of White Plains, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $1,881 and assets consisting of cash $14 and debts due him $1,483, which he values at only $64. The liabilities are for rent, borrowed money, salary, ice, and coal. There are eight creditors.

Sarah Cohn, formerly Sarah Lipshitz, saleswoman residing at 232 East Seventy-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $986 and no assets. She seeks to get rid of a judgment obtained against her on Nov. 17, 1892, when she was Miss Lipshitz, by Simpson, Crawford & Simpson for goods sold to her.

Schedules of Michael Bach, tailor, of 103 East Fourteenth Street, 265 West Forty-second Street, and Poughkeepsie, show liabilities $5,251 and assets cash $2, accounts $233.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AITKEN, William—James McSherry $30

BECKER, William—M. Hopkins 20

CARROLL, Martin, and James F. Cody—J. C. Muller 69

CARROLL, Martin, and James F. Cody—M. Herbst 99

CORNWELL, Anna D.—M. Mahon and another 122

CRAMER, Jay C.—Horace B. Hanson 38

CROCO, Giovanni—A. Tremunti 240

DAVIS, Lewis K.—A. Davy 165

DOLAN, Peter—Edward D. Depew and others 541

DONOHOE, Mary—Max Cohen 131

DONOHOE, Mary—M. Isaacs 419

EMSLIE, HOLLAND & RICHARD—J. M. Constable and others 153

FREDERICKS, Bernhard J.—F. W. Day. 25

GROHMAN, Emil G.—S. Sanford and another 662

GOLDHAMMER, Leopold—The Trotter and Pacer Company 296

KING, Stephen T.—C. St. Aubyn 102

KEANE, Eugene F.—National Cash Register Company 168

KLEIN, Max—W. L. Sutphin 199

KIMBERLY, H. S.—F. W. Day 73

LAFFERTE, Margaret N.—W. Howell 319

LANDENBERGER, C. Fred—Keystone Varnish Company 88

LANGABEER, Charles A.—Twelfth Ward Bank 422

LANGABEER, Charles A.—Twelfth Ward Bank 410

MEISNER, Maurice—M. Hopkins 330

MORRISON, Annie V.—Mary Lynch 22

MORRISON, Annie V.—Mary Lynch 141

MORRIS, Rufus—H. T. Cutler 181

MORGAN, Henry S.—T. C. Estee 304

NEWELL, Edward J.—E. Hamilton 824

NEWMANN, William—The Cudahy Packing Company 198

STAFFORD, Edward F.—H. O. Rasmussen and another 56

STIMMEL, John—M. Seliger 78

THOMPSON, Edward H.—F. F. Woodward 111

WOODHOUSE, Daniel A.—W. J. Stewart. 47

B. KREISCHER & Sons—The American Coal Company of Alleghany County 1,934

CARY MANUFACTURING COMPANY—Merchants' Insurance Company, costs 83

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—M. Gavigan.. 110

KOSTER, BIAL & CO.—John A. Gallagher 267

KOSTER, BIAL & CO.—William Radighan 320

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned until Wednesday, July 26.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Mandelbaum vs. Chesebro.
2—Russell vs. Tillotson.
3—Dickler vs. Batneck.
4—Blackwell vs. Farmer.
5—Kiralfy vs. Tompkins.
6—Matter of Imperial Tobacco Cigarette Co.
7—Matter of Smith.
8—Dreshern vs. Dreshern.
9—Lawrence vs. Herrick.
10—Chambers vs. Moger.
11—Matter of Starke.
12—Matter of Howard Lockwood & Co.
13—Matter of Price.
14—Matter of Summit Av.
15—Merritt vs. Smith.
16—Matter of E. 169th St.
17—Matter of A. T. Smith Co.
18—Stern vs. Gallison & Horran Co.
19—Matter of Thockmorton.
20—Myers vs. Walton.
21—Barnes vs. Barnes.
22—Scandinavian Co-op. Pub. Assn. vs. Kuhn.
23—Macdonald vs. Robinson.
24—Grosse vs. Hourl.
25—Woolsey vs. Schillinger.
26—Matter of Arion Cabinet Co.
27—Sherman vs. Zelgel.
28—Clauss vs. Daly.
29—U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co. vs. Koster, Bial & Co.
30—Buchanan vs. Buchanan.
31—Hand vs. Miller.
32—O'Reilly vs. O'Reilly.
33—Someron vs. Fleisch.
34—Sherman vs. Grinnell.
35—Matter of Alexander.
36—Simon vs. Weiss.
37—Schmitt vs. Serr.
38—Brown vs. Co-op. Pub. Assn.
39—L'Hommedieu vs. Ledger.
40—Galante vs. Galante.
41—Paul vs. Morton.
42—Weigand vs. Diehl.
43—Cody vs. Wilson.
44—Fried vs. Zuckerman.
45—Myers vs. Walton.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J

INSTRUCTION.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.
Founded by the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School, the corporation which maintains Trinity School, in order to provide for girls a thorough secular education, combined with sound religious training.
School year opens September 11, 1899.
For particulars address the Principal, EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., 257 West 93d St.

SYMS SCHOOL.—ROBERT HOWARD SYMS, Headmaster; Wm. C. Simmons, Associate Headmaster, (both formerly of the Berkeley School.) The new school opens Monday, October 2d, '99, at No. 22 West 44th St. For all particulars, address ROBERT HOWARD SYMS, No. 30 West 47th St., City.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

MORAVIAN SEMINARY AND COLLEGE FOR Women. Founded 1749. Modern conveniences. Two hours from New York. J. MAX HARK, D. D. Prin., Bethlehem, Pa.

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT OF THE ETHical Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av.; terms, $200; opens Oct. 2; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

STAMMERING
successfully treated by a physician. Circulars: Dr F. A. BRYANT 105 West 72d St., New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.—The business heretofore carried on by T. T. GROSSMITH, (deceased,) at No. 1 Cedar Street, will be continued under the same firm name by Mrs. MARY L. GROSSMITH, his widow

(Signed.) MARY L. GROSSMITH.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PRAISE FROM DEWEY IS PRAISE INdeed. Our Dewey blotter gives an extract from a letter he wrote us, and his portrait. Want one? Our note-head specialty, 2,000 printed, $3.25. D. A. HUEBSCH & CO., Printers, 31 Rose St., City.

DRY GOODS.

LORGNETTE CHAINS IN THE MOST APproved Parisian styles; Duchess and Albert kid glove fasteners; chatelaines, bags and pocketbooks. JAMMES, 4 West 37th St., near 5th Av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MASTER'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND LIENHOLDERS OF THE COLUMBUS, SANDUSKY AND HOCKING RAILROAD COMPANY, ON THE SECOND ORDER OF REFERENCE.

At a stated term of the Circuit Court of the United States, within and for the Sixth Judicial Circuit and Eastern Division of the Southern District of Ohio, begun and held at the Court Rooms, in the City of Columbus, on the first Tuesday of June, being the sixth day of that month, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine, and in the One Hundred and Twenty-third year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Present, the Hon. William H. Taft, Circuit Judge

On Saturday, the eighth day of July, 1899, among the proceedings had were the following, to wit:

THE METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, &c., complainant, vs. THE COLUMBUS, SANDUSKY AND HOCKING RAILROAD COMPANY and others, defendants.—No. 857.

Upon motion of the plaintiff, it is ordered:

1. That all persons claiming a lien upon or preferential right in the property in the possession of S. M. Felton, as Receiver of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad Company, prior to the lien of the mortgage of said Company to the Metropolitan Trust Company, dated November 3th, 1885, or of its mortgage to the Metropolitan Trust Company dated November 1st, 1895, present their claims on or before August 25, 1899, to H. M. Butler, Special Master in Equity, at his office in Columbus, Ohio; and that in default of such presentation all such claims be forever barred. Said order shall not apply to persons claiming a lien or preferential right on account of material, supplies, labor, or other services tendered to said Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad Company within six months prior to the appointment of said Felton as Receiver thereof, or on account of traffic balances with other Railroad Companies accruing within said six months, the presentation of such claims having been called for by the former order of this Court entered on February 20th, 1899. And it is now ordered that the claims of all persons covered by said order of February 20, 1899, which have not been presented to the Master in accordance with the terms thereof, be, and the same are, hereby forever barred.

2. That said H. M. Butler, who is hereby appointed Special Master for that purpose, determine and report to the court whether any of the following persons have a lien or preferential claim upon said property, to wit: Jonas M. Mayer, Bob Reber, The Second National Bank of Sandusky, Ohio, Ed. H. Zurhorst, Howson L. Peake, Frank Stang, James Flynn, John J. Waginet, D. L. Ransom, guardian; the holders of receiver's certificates issued by N. Monsarrat under the orders of the Court of Common Pleas of Crawford County, Ohio; persons who furnished supplies, labor, or other services to said Railroad Company within six months prior to the appointment of said Felton as receiver thereof, and railroad companies and other persons claiming traffic balances accruing within six months, whose claims have been filed with said Master under said order of February 20th, 1899; any and all other persons who may present claims, as provided in Paragraph 1 of this order.

3. The Master shall report the amounts and priorities of all such claims, the dates on which they accrued, and the nature of the consideration therefor, as well as the amount and priorities of the liens of said mortgages of the Mercantile Trust Company and to The Metropolitan Trust Company. He shall hear and determine said matters upon the pleadings and evidence heretofore filed in this cause, the claims and evidence presented to said Master under said order of February 20, 1899, and upon such order evidence introduced in the form of affidavits or otherwise as may be presented to him on or before August 25th, 1899. He may consider as evidence the sworn statement of the Auditor of the Receiver made from the books of said Railroad Company, which statement said Auditor is hereby directed to file with the Master as soon as practicable, but not later than August 15, 1899, showing in the case on which the several claims filed in said Master's office and reported before filed by said Master, and the several items constituting the same, originated; in arriving at which dates he shall be guided as far as possible by the dates of the invoices or the nature of the transaction out of which the claims or items thereof having special reference to the amounts originating before and after December 1, 1896. Said statement when filed with the Master may be inspected by any claimant.

4. After August 25th, 1899, the Master may hear counsel in behalf of any claims until September 10th, 1899 and shall file with the Clerk of this Court on or before September 25th, 1899, his report, together with all the evidence produced before him. Exceptions to said report may be filed with the Clerk of this Court by any of the claimants affected thereby on or before October 9th, 1899, the same to be heard by the court at Cincinnati October 12th and 13th, 1899.

5. The report herein of the Master under said order of February 20th, 1899, is referred back to him, in order that he may file a single report covering all of the matters included in this order.

6. The Master will mail copies of this order to each party to this suit, or his attorney of record, and to all persons who have filed claims with him under said order of February 20th, 1899, and shall publish in substance once a week for two consecutive weeks in one newspaper of general circulation published in Columbus, Ohio, and in one newspaper of general circulation published in New York City.

7. This order shall not apply to persons to whom S. M. Felton is indebted or liable as Receiver upon Receiver's certificates or otherwise.

July 8th, 1899. H. M. BUTLER, Special Master, 35½ N. High St., Room 5, Columbus, Ohio.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK vs. NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action, on the 5th day of June, 1899, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of the NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY to exhibit and prove their claims against said company before me, the undersigned, the receiver of said company, at my office, No. 95 Nassau Street, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 15th day of December, 1899, and that creditors making proof of their claims will be entitled to all benefit of the judgment and from any distribution which shall be made thereunder.

—Dated New York, June 12th, 1899.

CHARLES H. DANIELS, Receiver.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL KARGER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. No. 1,268.

To the creditors of Samuel Karger of New York City, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Samuel Karger was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine street, New York City, on the 4th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 24, 1899.

UNITED DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—HENRY WAIXEL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Waixel, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 3d, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.
New York, July 24, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—DENNING B. SMITH, and ISAAC SMITH STRONG, lately trading as Isaac Smith's Son & Co., Bankrupts. No. 1,160.

Notice is hereby given that Denning B. Smith and Isaac Smith Strong, lately trading as Isaac Smith's Son & Co., bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated July 24, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee.
New York, July 25, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN SMITH, Bankrupt. No. 1,279.

To the creditors of John Smith, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said John Smith was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 4th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 25, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE W. M. WOOD COMPANY, a corporation, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. No. 1,177.

To the creditors of The W. M. Wood Company, a corporation, of New York City, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said The W. M. Wood Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 4th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 24, 1899.

LEGAL SALES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE assignment of SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 18th day of July, 1899, the undersigned will sell at public auction, under the direction of Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on the 4th day of August, 1899, at 12:30 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the firm of Sawyer, Wallace & Co., lately carrying on business in the City of New York, and all interest of the undersigned as assignee of said firm, in and to the following stocks, notes, judgments, and book accounts, to wit:

STOCKS.

Indian Springs Slate Co., 361 shares; Star Oil Company, 100 shares Northwestern Rolling Stock Co., 8 shares Summer Rolling Mill Co., Cross Creek Lumber Co., 100 shares Michigan Grape Sugar Co., 15 shares Kent Mining Co., 39 $1,000 bonds Washington & Western Ry. Co.

NOTES.

Balance on note P. V. & H. V. Duncan, $4,684.21; balance on note of F. M. Newton, $871.90; balance on notes of C. J. Campbell, $627.32; note H. W. Parish, $808.96; note Charles J. Carriere, $526.08; Wm. A. Gunter, note, $2,256.07; Wm. A. and H. Gunter, note, $2,051.88; 5 notes of Contissini & Co., $129.61; 2 notes M. Jenkins & Co., aggregating $208.91; note Wm. Richard, $152; note J. Collin Vincent, $2,500; note Thorne & Edwards, Sabina, O., $317.65; note David Edwards, Sabina, O., $300; 15 notes Jacob Steiner, Fes., $146,643; note John Dewenny, $1,695.50.

JUDGMENTS.

J. W. Bomgardner of Atchison, Kan., $13,510.86; Wm. McKane, Franklin, O., $226.47; J. D. Tolman, $2,368.95; E. B. Cuthbert, $539.65; J. B. Fickien & Sons, $16,190.22, Fredericksburg, Va.; T. F. Temple & Co., $3,494, Kansas City, Mo.; Potter, Titus & Bradenbaugh, $16,824.60, St. Louis, Mo.

BOOK ACCOUNTS.

Jardine Wallace, $376.85; Lingo & Wright, $691.40; George A. Newman, $21,386.43; W. B. Wilson, G. Bryan, $596.06; Otto P. Kaufman, $295; F. A. Fisher, $52.01; Fulton Milling Co., $265.33; W. L. Black, $1,017.64; S. L. McAdams, $1,074.80; R. T. P. Fisk, $94.68; J. B. Oliver, $2,097.19; M. H. Gunther, $496.89; Herbert Wells, $1,581; Charles Spear, $3,508.78; J. T. F. Owen, $686 25; J. A. Thorburn, $2,270.50; A. Bock, $262.67; R. R. Magnus, $645.40; G. Diehl and Mary Diehl, $10,000; E. H. Ehlers, Hamburg, $3,728.28; N. G. Miller, $17,899.28.

BOOK ACCOUNTS IN LOUISVILLE, KY.

T. J. Bailey, $80.50; M. E. Burke, $1,314.50; T. Carmoody, $893.21; J. N. Furguson, $2,681.18; C. L. Gray, $536.17; F. A. Goodpaster, $3,075.01; Edward Hawkins, $3,83.52; E. O. Hawkins, $115.37; J. & M. B. Lucas, $294.80; C. Landrum, $117.20; J. & J. M. McCutcheon, $164.56; J. W. Mitchell, $632.14; W. B. Taul, $463.16; Dudley Talbott, $228.39; J. N. Walters, $100; H. P. Wilson, $65.12; Waldron & Thixton, $23,282.49.

Dated New York, July 17, 1899.

MARSHALL AYRES, Assignee.
CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Assignee, 120 Broadway, New York. jy18-2aw2wTu&F

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BROWN, RHEUA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RHEUA S. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Harry H. Bottome, Attorney, at No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of June, 1899. HARRY H. BOTTOME, ENOCH VREELAND, Executors.

BURT, HENRY D. W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY D. W. BURT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of R. & E. J. O'Gorman, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1899. LOWELL, LANGDON, ALFRED ROELKER, Executors. R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja24-1aw6mTu

DONALDSON, ELIZA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. DONALDSON, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, in the office of Byron Traver, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1899. ELIZA DONALDSON, Executrix. BYRON TRAVER, Atty. for Executrix, 40 Wall St., N. Y. City.

ap18-1aw6mTu

DU BOIS, JOHN JAY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JAY DU BOIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Duty, Hoyt & Mason, No. 11 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of February, 1899. AUGUSTUS J. DU BOIS, Executor. DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Executor, 11 William St., N. Y. City.

f7-1aw6mTu

ETLING, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ETLING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Royal S. Crane, 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of April, 1899. HARRY MERZ, Executor. ROYAL S. CRANE, Atty. for Executor, 237 Broadway. ap4-1aw6mTu

FIGUEROA Y VELIS, JUSTO RAFAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUSTO RAFAEL FIGUEROA Y VELIS, otherwise known as Rafael Figueroa, late of Cienfuegos, Island of Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1899. ANTONIO TOMAS, Ancillary Administrator, c. t. a. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Admr., 71 Broadway, New York City.

jy11-1aw6mTu

JENNETT, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS JENNETT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, to wit, the office of John Burke & Co. Nos. 106 and 108 Reade Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 30th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1899. JOHN BURKE, JAMES R. HOGG, Executors. WM. J. FANNING, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

my16-1aw6mTu

McHENRY, JR., ALEXANDER R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER R. McHENRY, JR., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the offices of Shepard & Prentiss, his attorneys, No. 10 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of September, 1899.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1899. EDWARD O. McHENRY, Executor. SHEPARD & PRENTISS, Attorneys for Executor, 10 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MARTIN, MARY JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY JANE MARTIN, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, at the law office of C. & T. Perry, No. 77 Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn, New York on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of January, 1899. ROBERT J. ANDERSON, Executor. C. & T. PERRY, Attorneys for Executor.

PROUDFIT, ALEXANDER M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER M. PROUDFIT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New York, the first day of May, 1899. JNO. McL. NASH, Executor. CHAS. L. JONES, Attorney for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City. my2-1aw6mTu

PRYIBIL, HERMAN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons havings claims against HERMAN D. PRYIBIL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the place of transacting business, at the office of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1899. ALBERT PRYIBIL, Administrator. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja24-1aw6mTu

RANFT, RICHARD.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Martha Louise Canzler, William Richard Steinway, Theodore Edwin Steinway, and Maude Emily Louise Steinway, the heirs and next of kin of RICHARD RANFT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Richard Ronft of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Richard Ranft, late of Dresden, Kingdom of Saxony, Germany, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 17th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto af- [L. S.] fixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 22d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

RASTUS S. RANSOM, Attorney for Executor, 260 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City. je27-1aw6wTu

STEVENSON, MARGARET S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET S. STEVENSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1899. JOSEPH G. GOLDACHER, Executor. DAVID D. ACKERMAN, Attorney for Executor, 280 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

ma21-1aw6mTu

SCORGIE, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET SCORGIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1899. HUGH McCULLOCH, JAMES MILLER SCORGIE. WARD, HAYDEN & HATTERLEE, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, New York.

my9-1aw6mTu

WADSWORTH, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. WADSWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Gilbert M. Speir, No. 62 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of April, 1899.

CAROLINE A. WADSWORTH, Administrator, with the will annexed.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Administrator, No. 62 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap25-1aw6mTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN WESTERVELT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the third day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described: All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of West End Avenue, distant sixty feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of West End Avenue with the southerly side of Eightieth Street; running thence easterly parallel with Eightieth Street and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with West End Avenue forty-two feet; thence westerly parallel with Eightieth Street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the easterly side of West End Avenue; thence northerly along the easterly side of West End Avenue forty-two feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.
CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhatten, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

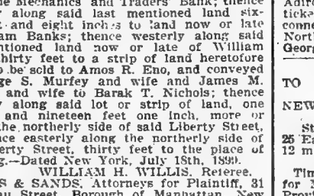

79th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $42,216.30, with interest thereon from January first, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $333.20, with interest from July 5th, 1899, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes and assessments and water rents which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $811.90 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage upon which is due the sum of $40,125 and interest from the 5th day of February, 1898.—Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.
jy7-2aw3wF&Tu

NO. 448 EAST 146TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court—County of New York.—ENOCH C. BELL, plaintiff, against ANDREW KITCHEN et al., defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of July 1899. I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the twenty-eighth day of July, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, and building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street distant two hundred and forty-three (243) feet nine and three-quarters (9¾) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street with the easterly side of Railroad Avenue East; thence running southerly at right angles to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street ninety-five (95) feet; thence easterly parallel with said One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street fifty (50) feet; thence northerly at right angles to said One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street ninety-five (95) feet to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

LUCIEN OUDIN, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

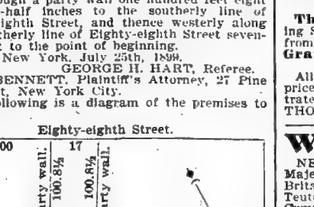

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $14,556.82, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $138.02. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $8,506.67.

LUCIEN OUDIN, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys. jy7-8aw3wF&Tu&jy28

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against CHARLES E. HOFFMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of June, 1899, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the said county, on the 1st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, on the 1st day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and described therein as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of West Sixty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-eight feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Tenth Avenue with said southerly line of West Sixty-fifth Street, and running thence eastwardly and along said southerly line of West Sixty-fifth Street eighteen feet; thence running southwardly and parallel with Tenth Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet five inches, to the centre line of the block between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Streets; thence running westwardly and along said centre line of the block eighteen feet; thence running northwardly and again parallel with Tenth Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the point or place of beginning."

The said premises being known as No. 160 West Sixty-fifth Street. JOHN M. GITTERMAN, Referee.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

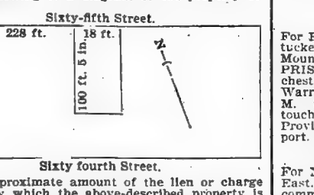

Sixty fourth Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is nineteen thousand and thirty dollars, ($19,030,) with interest thereon from the 22d day of June, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to two hundred and ninety-seven and 33-100 dollars, ($397.33,) with interest from the 1st day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is two hundred and ninety-six and 40-100 dollars, ($296.40.)

Dated New York, July 5, 1899.

JOHN M. GITTERMAN, Referee.
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

jy11-2aw3wTu&Th&au1

95 AND 97 LIBERTY STREET.—NEW YORK Supreme Court, County of New York.—ROBERT E. DOWLING, plaintiff, against THOMAS R. WHITE et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Tuesday, the 8th day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All those certain lots of land, with the buildings thereon, situated in the Third Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the northerly side of Liberty Street, between Broadway and Greenwich Street, now known as Numbers Ninety-five and Ninety-seven Liberty Street, and taken together bounded and containing as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Liberty Street, distant two hundred and thirty-seven feet nine inches, or thereabouts, westerly from the northwesterly corner of Broadway and Liberty Street, (being the southwesterly corner of lot known as Number Ninety-three Liberty Street, now or lately belonging to the estate of John Hone;) running thence northerly along the westerly line of the lot now or lately belonging to said estate of John Hone, forty-eight feet and three inches, more or less; thence northerly still along said lot now or lately belonging to the estate of John Hone, fifty-three feet and seven inches to the southerly line belonging to the estate of Jacob Abramse, deceased, and now or late of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank; thence northerly along said last mentioned land six-teen feet and eight inches to land now or late of William Banker; thence westerly along said last mentioned land, now or late of William Banks, thirty feet to a strip of land heretofore agreed to be sold to Amos R. Eno, and conveyed by George S. Murfey and wife and James M. Benedict and wife to Barak T. Nichols; thence southerly along said strip of land, one hundred and nineteen feet one inch, more or less, to the northerly side of said Liberty Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of said Liberty Street, thirty feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, 18th July, 1899.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

Liberty Street.

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $119,007.05. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $310,414.17.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
jy18-2aw3wTu&F&au8

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —PATRICK S. TREACY, plaintiff, against MARY E. BLACKBURNE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of February, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the sixteenth day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of ground, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eighty-eighth Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of West End Avenue with the southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street, thence running southerly parallel with the easterly line of West End Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches, thence easterly parallel with the southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street seventeen feet, thence northerly parallel with the easterly line of West End Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street, and thence westerly along said southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street seventeen feet to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.
C. W. BENNETT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 27 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

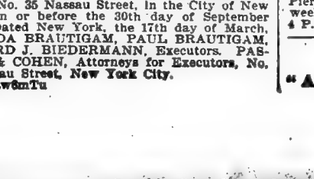

The said premises

PLIGHT OF EXCURSIONISTS

Members of Clairmount Club Forced to Remain Out All Night.

STARTED OFF WITH COLLISION

Ended in Cold and Rain After Much Delay and Discomfort—Anxious Friends Await Homecoming.

Some 2,000 or more residents of the east side were yesterday in various stages of convalescence from the effects of a pleasure excursion in which they had participateded on Sunday.

The outing was given by the Clairmount Club, an association of about sixty young men, with headquarters at 218 Seventh Street. The chief object of the club is the pursuit of pleasure, and the expenses are defrayed largely by the profits of an annual ball in the Winter and an excursion in the Summer. The objective point of Sunday's outing was Forest View Grove, on the west bank of the Hudson, near Nyack, and as last year's excursion to the same place had been voted a huge success by all the participants, everybody on the east side wanted to go. The tickets were only 50 cents for "gent and lady," and the club sold about 1,500 tickets, though some of them were not used.

The excursion was scheduled to leave the Third Street pier at 10 o'clock in the morning. According to the plan the party was to reach Forest View Grove early in the afternoon, and there were to be athletic sports and other amusements, with a return sail down the river in the evening. But misfortune was the fate of the affair from the outset. The excursionists were on hand betimes and hurried aboard the starin barges John Neilson and Sumner, which had been chartered by the club. Then the delay began which was destined to result in no end of discomfort and worry to the members of the party and their friends who remained at home. It was 11 o'clock before the tug Mercy B. pulled the barges out into the stream; and when the start was finally made, an accident caused another wait. As the barge Neilson began to move her stern was swung around by the tide and struck the end of the pier with a crash, which knocked several stanchions, five cases of beer, and sundry boxes of eatables into the water.

There was almost a panic, but after an examination of the damage done it was decided that the accident was not of sufficient importance to warrant a postponement of the excursion, and a fresh start was made. Before the Battery was rounded it became apparent that the tug was having difficulty in towing the two heavy barges. The water was rough and the barges labored heavily, and faces began to lengthen when a drizzling rain commenced to fall. The tug proceeded slowly up the North River with its heavy tow, while the sorry-looking passengers on the barges huddled together for protection from the wind and rain. The Committee of Arrangements tried to induce the Captain of the tug to land at Rockside Park, a short distance above Fort Lee, but he refused, saying that the destination originally decided upon would be reached nearly on time.

As the hours wore on the Captain found that he could not fulfill his promise. Slow headway was made, and it was 7:30 o'clock when the picnic ground was finally reached. Some of the excursionists went ashore, though it was too late to carry out any portion of the programme arranged for the day. They had to hasten back on board the barges, as it was decided to start on the return trip at 8 o'clock.

The sail home was a repetition of the one up the river—only worse. The air became very cold after nightfall, the wind increased almost to a gale, and the rain which was falling outside could not all be excluded by the awnings of the barges. The band played and some of the younger people danced, but old men and women shivered and children cried, while several fights enlivened the proceedings. Most of the people had taken lunch baskets, and there was a stock of provisions for sale on both barges, but everything was eaten and everybody was hungry long before the tedious trip was ended. There was plenty of beer and "soft stuff" to drink, however. Indeed, some of the excursionists charged that the boats were being delayed to afford time for the sale of the liquid refreshments, for which, owing to the weather, there had not been the anticipated demand. This was indignantly denied by those in charge.

While the barges were laboring slowly home, the friends of the excursionists in the city were growing anxious. They began to assemble on the Third Street pier early in the evening, and became the returning party, and as the hours advanced anxious fathers and mothers, worried at the long absence of their children, swelled the throng, until over 500 persons were gathered on the pier. The police were afraid there would be accidents or disorder, or both, when the excursion arrived, and a squad of ten men, in command of Roundsman John Dugan, was sent from the Union Market Station to handle the crowd. James Horton, the life saver on the pier, took the precaution of obtaining three boats and several men to assist him.

It was 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning when the barges were finally towed up to the pier, and it would have been even later if the tug Vanderbilt had not assisted the Mercy B. in hauling her burden from the Battery to Third Street. The police preserved excellent order while the passengers were landing from the barges, and, fortunately, there was no need of the services of the life savers. The landing process was a trying one because of the strong tide, and it was 4:30 o'clock before all the passengers had joined their waiting friends and left for home.

The excursion was the only theme of conversation on numerous east side streets yesterday. The swarms of children in those thoroughfares were somewhat thinner than usual, because the youngsters who went on the excursion were kept indoors to be doctored for colds.

Several members of the Clairmount Club were found at the clubrooms yesterday afternoon, discussing the outing. H. A. Goldberger, Secretary of the committee which had the affair in charge, said:

"We did our best to make the excursion a success, and the delay was not our fault. We shall endeavor to find out if we have any legal remedy for the discomfort which we and our friends suffered. The affair really was not as bad as it has been painted in the newspapers. The young people did not mind it at all. They danced and had a good time. Most of the women had extra wraps for the children, and some of the men took off their coats to keep the old people warm. We had a doctor on board, but there was not much need of his services. There were a few small fights, but we stopped them all before they amounted to anything. It was an orderly and good-natured crowd, taking it all in all."

FAREWELL TO OLD ASSOCIATES.

Two Employes of James McCreery & Co. to Go to St. Louis.

An affair of an interesting character took place in the dry goods store of James McCreery & Co., Broadway and Eleventh Street, yesterday shortly after the close of business. All the employes of the firm assembled on the second floor to say farewell to two of the oldest and most prominent members in the service of the firm. They were Hanford Crawford, who has been general manager of James McCreery & Co.'s Eleventh Street store for fifteen years, and Robert Johnston, for many years the firm's silk buyer, and who has served the house for twenty-eight years. Both of these men have severed their connection with the firm to become partners in the large wholesale and retail dry goods house of the Scruggs, Barney & Vandervoort Company, in St. Louis. The latter firm is being reorganized as a corporation. The old name will be retained, and Mr. Crawford and Mr. Johnston go in on Aug. 1 as equal partners. While Messrs. Crawford and Johnston had been apprised by the committee that their associates wished to extend toward them their best wishes and farewell greetings, the fact that each was to be the recipient of a magnificent solid silver table service was a genuine surprise.

The presentation to Mr. Crawford was made in a few complimentary words by William Johnston, the head of the credit department, while C. D. Kreman, the chief cashier, presented the silver service to Robert Johnston. Brief replies were made, followed by a few moments of hearty handshaking.

James McCreery, being in Europe, was unable to be present, but the firm was represented by his sons, J. C. McCreery, Robert McCreery, and Andrew McCreery.

MR. SHEEHAN'S SUIT ARGUED.

Attorneys for the Tammany Hall Executive Committee Impugn the Loyalty of the Ninth District Leader.

Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court, yesterday heard arguments in the action brought by John C. Sheehan, the Tammany leader in the Ninth Assembly District, against Daniel F. McMahon, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall, and the Police Commissioners to compel them to authenticate the list of candidates for election officers filed by Mr. Sheehan for the Ninth District, and reject the list proposed by Councilman Frank J. Goodwin, Mr. Sheehan's rival for the leadership. Ex-Justice Roger A. Pryor, and Chauncey Truax appeared for Mr. Sheehan; De Lancey Nicoll and John D. Lindsay for Mr. McMahon, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Butts for the Police Commissioners.

In supporting Mr. Sheehan's contentions Judge Pryor said: "Instead of authenticating the lists prepared in regular order by the Ninth District organization, Mr. McMahon sent to the Police Commissioners a spurious list. This list was authenticated by him.

"Only in the instance of the Ninth Assembly District was this action taken. In all of the other Assembly districts the ordinary customs of the party were followed to the letter, and the lists prepared by the district organizations were authenticated by Mr. McMahon and forwarded to the Police Commissioners." He held that this action was contrary to law.

Mr. Nicoll denied the jurisdiction of the court, saying that the action was brought under the primary law and that the election law prescribed no particular method of selecting election officers. He maintained that the power of selecting the election officers to serve for the Democratic Party was vested in the Tammany Hall Committee on Election Officers. Because this committee and Mr. McMahon considered Mr. Sheehan to be disloyal to Tammany Hall, it and he had refused to authenticate Mr. Sheehan's list and applied to Mr. Goodwin for the names of men on whom they could rely. Mr. Nicoll also submitted affidavits from Mr. McMahon and Mr. Goodwin regarding Mr. Sheehan's disloyalty to Tammany Hall.

Judge Pryor obtained permission to file counter affidavits.

"You hold," Justice Fitzgerald interjected, "that Mr. McMahon has absolutely no discretion in the matter, and that he is bound to authenticate the list furnished him by the complainant?"

"Yes," Judge Pryor replied. "The discretion, if any, is with the Police Board to inquire into the qualifications of the persons nominated, and if any of them be legally disqualified not to appoint them."

Decision in the case was reserved.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.—In an action brought by Samuel Levy against Loyal Stanion for the dissolution of the firm of Stanion & Co., composed of himself and the defendant, James J. Nealis, who was appointed receiver, took possession of the assets, which consisted of a liquor saloon at 881 Eighth Avenue, a liquor tax certificate, and the stock and fixtures. After he had taken possession, Tracy & Freeman, acting in concert with one Greenthal, and Stanion as representing Everard, who claimed to own a chattel mortgage covering the premises, including the lease of the saloon, forcibly took possession of the property from the receiver, put him out of the saloon, and locked the doors. In proceedings by Mr. Nealis, Greenthal and Stanion were adjudged guilty of contempt, and fined, and Tracy & Freeman were directed forthwith to deliver to Mr. Nealis the license which had belonged to Stanion, and put him in possession of the premises. On Tracy & Freeman's trial, the order was affirmed. On motion to punish them for contempt for failing to obey the order, they sought to excuse their neglect by saying that the store and stock had been delivered to Everard, and they could not. A motion to confirm the referee's report fining them $780 was denied, and the receiver was directed to pay the referee's fees, $110, and a counsel fee of $150. That order, on the receiver's appeal, has been reversed by the First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice McLaughlin. He holds that the testimony taken by the referee shows a deliberate purpose on the part of the respondents to disregard the rights of the receiver, and to disobey the order of the Court. It is held they were acting in collusion with Everard, and were clearly guilty of contempt. The defendants, unless the $780 is paid, are directed to be committed to the common jail. Charles W. Coleman represented the appellant, and Gratz Nathan was for respondents.

***

NEW PROMISE AFTER DISCHARGE IN BANKRUPTCY.—Eliza M. Kiernan brought suit against Edward Fox, as administrator of Patrick Fox, to recover certain loans made to the latter in 1872. Mr. Fox was discharged from all his debts by a decree in bankruptcy, made in 1881, but plaintiff claimed a new promise by him after his discharge, to pay the debt. On the trial the jury gave a verdict in her favor, but it was set aside by the Court, and an order to that effect has now been affirmed by the First Appellate Division. The claim of an express promise to pay the discharged debt was based upon a letter by Mr. Fox in August, 1886, in which he said that when he was in a position to pay, there was no one he would more cheerfully pay. This, Justice Barrett holds to be ambiguous, as was the expression in the same letter that when he realized, as he hoped to, on some of his interests in real estate, he would not forget his deceased friend's family. "These expressions left the whole matter in the air," Justice Barrett said. "They suggested hope of payment, but they could not have well inspired faith. In a general way they evinced kind feeling and generous purpose, but that is all. There is no certainty about it. It is impossible to hold that this vague and guarded language amounted to a clear, distinct, and unequivocal promise to pay, or that it necessarily or reasonably imported such a promise."

***

REFEREES' FEES IN PARTITION.—Pratt A. Brown appealed from an order of the Special Term, fixing his fees as referee upon a sale in partition. By Section 3,297 of the Code of Civil Procedure, a referee's fees in such case "are the same as those allowed to the Sheriff." The fees to which the Sheriff was then entitled, upon the sale of real property, were distinctly specified in Section 3,307. Under this section, the fees varied somewhat in different localities, and the referee's fees correspondingly varied. By the special act of 1890, New York County was withdrawn from the area of the general act, and the fees collectable by the Sheriff were in many respects doubled; but they were to be paid into the treasury, and he was allowed a salary and a claim upon the county for one-half of the fees allowed to it. The First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Barrett, has affirmed the order below, holding that the legislative intent, as expressed in Section 3,297, could not have comprehended any such changed conditions as those. It related to the general system of Sheriff's fees then in vogue, as minutely provided for in Section 3,307, and did not contemplate the adaptation of the referee's fees, allowed by Section 3,297, to a salary system in which the fees became primarily the property of the county, and were returned to the Sheriff in part, as an incident of the salary.

***

CONVICTION AFFIRMED.—John Moran was convicted, in the Court of General Sessions, of the crime of larceny in the first degree, under Sections 528 and 530 of the Penal Code, upon evidence tending to show that while in the employ of E. Elsing & Co., he, in combination with Thomas E. Flannery, obtained from the firm goods worth $718 under device of a sale of them to one Patrick J. Flannery, who Moran represented was a responsible person. It subsequently appeared there was no such person as Patrick J. Flannery, and that the goods were delivered at Thomas E. Flannery's saloon, whence they were removed, and disappeared. Moran, when called to testify in his own defense, gave an account of the transaction materially different from that given by the prosecution's witnesses. The First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice McLaughlin, has affirmed the judgment of conviction, holding that the question of guilt or innocence, upon the evidence, was one of fact for the jury.

More Trips to Long Branch.

The services of the Cape May steamer Republic and her consort, the Columbia, on the ocean route to the Iron Pier at Long Branch will be increased by the new time table which goes into effect to-morrow. There will be four round trips from Pier 10, East River, the big boats alternating with each other, and leaving New York at 8:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 2:30 and 4:30 P. M. From Long Branch there are boats at 11 A. M., 1, 5, and 7 P. M.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Imparts that peculiar lightness, sweetness, and flavor noticed in the finest cake, short cake, biscuit, rolls, crusts, etc., which expert pastry cooks declare is unobtainable by the use of any other leavening agent.

Made from pure, grape cream of tartar.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LOAN COMPANY IN TROUBLE

New York National Building and Loan Association Defendant.

RECEIVER FOR CONCERN ASKED

Attorney General Hancock Makes Request—Company's Counsel Says Affair Will Come Out All Right.

Counsel for Attorney General Hancock, representing the people, and Charles Strauss, for the defendants, appeared before Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, in response to an order issued by the Justice last week directing J. N. Walter, President of the New York National Building and Loan Association, and other officials of the company to show cause why the association and officials should not be enjoined from paying out funds of the association and why a receiver should not be appointed to wind up its affairs. There was no argument on the case, and an adjournment was taken until to-morrow. No papers were filed.

The application for a receiver and to enjoin the association is said to have been made by Attorney General Hancock at the recommendation of Superintendent Kilburn of the State Banking Department, partly on information obtained from James L. Bell of 35 Nassau Street, who is said to be a shareholder and Director in the association. According to the information said to have been given to Superintendent Kilburn, Walter wrote Bell last year that he had a chance to get control of the association and desired a man with $50,000 to carry out the scheme. J. G. Foster was secured with the requisite amount of money, which was to be used in buying out the interests of William Thompson, then President, and other officials of the company.

The money, according to Bell, was paid over in October last, and Thompson and the others retired. Walter was then elected President. Three notes signed by Walter as President for $75,000. Bell claims, were given to Foster to secure him for the loan, the extra $25,000 being considered as a bonus on the transaction. The notes, Bell says, were made payable ten days after date. Foster, he claims, never succeeded in getting his $50,000. Bell says that he was to receive $5,000 commission, but so far has only received a note for $2,500.

The lawyers in the case declined yesterday to discuss the trouble or allow the papers to be seen. Walter's attorney, however, declared that the statement attributed to Bell was not a full and fair statement of the facts. He declared Walter could satisfactorily explain everything, and that there would be no receiver.

The last report on the condition of the association by Superintendent Kilburn of the Banking Department to the Legislature contains the following data on assets and liabilities:

ASSETS.

Loans on bond and mortgage	$517,400.00
Loans on shares	16,824.75
Contracts for the sale of real estate	20,163.65
Real estate	203,765.23
Cash on hand and in bank	27,123.68
Furniture and fixtures	2,775.35
Interest, premium, fees, and fines due and unpaid	2,851.01
Taxes, insurance, &c., advanced	7,706.69
Deficit	54,031.13
Total	$852,646.49

LIABILITIES.

Due shareholders, installments	$315,018.37
Due shareholders, single payment shares	388,500.00
Dividends credited	106,554.05
Borrowed money	2,000.00
Suspense account	40,290.25
Individual account	283.82
Total	$852,646.49

The receipts are put at $488,172.50 for 1898, with $22,300.28 cash on hand Jan. 1, 1898, and cash on hand Dec. 31, 1898, $27,123.68. In the items of receipts were: Dues and subscriptions credited to members, $213,474.50; mortgages redeemed, foreclosed, or transferred to real estate, $99,462; other loans redeemed, $23,690; interest received, $32,888.05. Items of disbursements were: Loaned on mortgage, $50,950; on other securities, $17,569; dues repaid or applied on loans, $114,055.85; dividends paid or applied on loans, $37,200.94; paid for real estate, $91,435.46; salaries and clerk hire, $14,478.33; agents, $36,052.85.

The report adds that loans were made in Pennsylvania, Alabama, Texas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Iowa, Virginia, and Connecticut, and in seven counties in this State, and that the largest mortgage loan was $30,000.

A footnote of the report states that when it was made Dun & Co. were making an appraisal of the real estate of the association, and that if the estimated cash value of real estate at public sale was taken as a standard of value the deficit indicated would be increased $69,204.93, without including probable losses on certain loans in process of foreclosure.

PRESIDENT POTTER HOPEFUL.

Mercantile Co-operative Bank's Funds May Be Saved.

Charles Edward Potter, President of the Mercantile Co-operative Bank of New York, yesterday made a statement which will startle many of its shareholders and likewise greatly interest many of those in the Mercantile Co-operative Bank of New Jersey.

It was the result of the circulation by the New Jersey concern of printed circulars, in which the New Jersey corporation denied that it is or ever was identified with the New York association.

"That is decidedly refreshing," said President Potter to a TIMES reporter. "The books show that for a long time the business of the Mercantile Co-operative Bank of New Jersey was conducted by J. W. Newbery from this building, and that the total cost to the New Jersey body did not exceed $200 per annum. Cashier F. A. Stedman gave me the figures. The New Jersey bank paid no rent, and the clerical work was done almost entirely by the force in the employ of the New York corporation."

"There will be hot times before this business is through with," Mr. Potter continued. "I am afraid some hotheads will insist on the appointment of a receiver, and a receivership would be very costly to the shareholders. Something can be saved if we do our own liquidating."

The committee appointed at the shareholders' meeting to investigate the affairs of the Mercantile Co-operative Bank of New York will begin its work at the banking house at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-third Street to-day.

Sound Steamer Suicide Identified.

The body of the man who killed himself on the Sound steamer Priscilla Saturday by shooting himself was identified yesterday as that of R. W. Brownell of Bristol, R. I. The identification was made by E. J. Brownell, the dead man's brother. Mr. Brownell shipped his brother's body last night to Bristol on the Priscilla. He said the dead man was studying medicine, and it is thought his mind was unbalanced by overwork.

SALT WATER FISH SCARCE.

High Prices for Bluefish and Weakfish—Coldness and Clearness of Water Responsible.

Recent catches of salt-water fish, particularly bluefish and weakfish, have forced wholesale prices up sharply and placed such fish almost out of reach of the poorer classes. Old fishermen and experts in the business have been depressed by the poor catches and unfavorable conditions, but when they were lucky enough to make a good haul their profits amounted, for the number of pounds sold, to much more than at any time for years.

It is believed in Fulton Market and among fish dealers generally that the coldness and clearness of the water are responsible for this condition of affairs. "Fish can see not only the bait and lines, but the boat and the men, too," said a prominent fish dealer yesterday. "Why, you can look down and see the bottom clearly in thirty foot o' water off the Jersey coast. How can anybody expect to catch any fish when you can see 'em come up, smell of your bait, look at you, an' then walk away?

"Most of the catches that amount to anything have been made around midnight. They'd strike a school o' fish, turn the men out, and catch all they could while the night lasted, but as soon as it got light they'd never get a smell of a fish."

"How about the report that prices are down low and that the market is overstocked with fish of all sorts?"

"It's true only for fresh-water fish. There have been big catches up in the lakes, but that has nothing to do with the salt-water fish. We think the coldness of the water is due to the water along the Jersey, Long Island, and Massachusetts coasts being driven up north to the St. Lawrence Gulf by the southwesterly wind which has been blowing for some time. Once up there it got chilled very quickly, and then up comes a northeaster and drives the cold water all back. The temperature of the water has averaged only about 55 degrees, when it ought to be much warmer. Then, too, it's too clear."

When questioned in regard to the amounts of recent catches and what they ought to be Mr. Brophy, manager of Eugene Blackford's business in Fulton Market, said: "There have been no good catches since June. All along the coast the water has been clear and cold, and what fish have been caught were taken at night. We figure, however, that this last storm will help things along by stirring up the water and thus making large catches possible. Bluefish and weakfish are both in season now, and they're running, too, but the only decent sized catch I've seen lately was one of 4,000 pounds of bluefish that came in this morning. They were only in here about half an hour before they were all gone at 12½ cents a pound. Now 12½ cents wholesale is a big price, and you can see how that is going to put the fish away up where the poor people can't get at them.

"What's a good-sized catch? Oh, anywhere from 8,000 to 10,000 pounds. This fellow who brought in that catch of blues this morning had been out eighteen days to get them, and he was pretty well discouraged over it. He had to fish at night to get anything at all."

THE ANCHOR LINE SOLD.

New Corporation Buys the Steamship Property of Henderson Brothers.

The ownership of the Anchor Line of steamships, plying between Glasgow, New York, and many other ports, has changed hands. The long-established partnership of the well-known ship owners, Henderson Brothers of Glasgow, owners of the Anchor Line, has terminated, and a company has been formed to acquire the entire business of the firm. The company has been incorporated with a capital of £575,000, divided into 32,500 5½ per cent. cumulative preference shares of £10 each, and 25,000 ordinary shares of £10 each, and will issue £325,000 in 4½ per cent. redeemable first mortgage debenture bonds.

At the New York office of the company, Douglas Coverly, one of the agents of the line, stated that the new company was practically in the hands of two Henderson brothers, cousins of the original members of the firm, and a Mr. Anderson, all three of whom have for years been interested in the firm. These three will assume the entire management of the company. The line, it is understood, will not be affected by the change.

FEEDING THE STATE MILITIA.

Lieut. W. J. Henderson Finds the Allowance More Than Sufficient.

The members of the Third Division of the First Naval Battalion are convinced that whenever any body of the State militia complains about the quality of the rations furnished on the State allowance of 48 cents a day for each man some one is making money out of the contract and the volunteers are not receiving all that the State is paying for. This conviction came to them after a tour of duty on the old ship New Hampshire, beginning on Friday night and ending on Sunday evening. In the absence of Commander Duncan, the executive officer, Lieut. Commander W. B. Franklin, ordered each of the four divisions of which the battalion is constituted to perform duty on successive weeks from Friday to Sunday evenings, the purpose being to prepare the men for the annual cruise at sea. The order directed that the men should mess and ration themselves under the supervision of their divisional commanding officers.

Lieut. W. J. Henderson, commanding the Third Division, had often heard complaints of the insufficiency of the State ration allowance, and he decided to take the commissary department of the two days' tour of duty into his own hands. The shortness of the tour and the smallness of the number of men who were present made the test a severe one, but thoroughly satisfactory. Lieut. Henderson said yesterday that if he had had 100 men to feed for a week he would have had them living literally like the fighting cocks they ought to be. He provided for thirty men, and twenty-four men attended. The sum total expended for provisions for the two days was $20.86.

With twenty-four men present, this amounted to about 87 cents a man for the two days, or 43.5 cents a man for each day. Lieut. Henderson, however, provided for more than that number. As examples of what can be done, even with small quantities, on the State ration, Lieut. Henderson quoted the following: Saturday morning breakfast, oatmeal, bacon and eggs, bread and butter, and coffee; Sunday morning breakfast, the same, with the addition of orange marmalade; Saturday luncheon, pork and beans, bread and butter, and coffee; Saturday dinner, beefsteak, fried potatoes, bread and butter, and coffee; Sunday dinner, roast lamb, boiled new potatoes, stewed tomatoes, bread and butter, and coffee. No attempt was made to provide fresh milk, as the ice equipment of the New Hampshire is small. For the coffee condensed milk was perfectly satisfactory. The men declared that they had enjoyed their food, that there had been plenty of it, and that they were thoroughly satisfied with their commissary department. When food such as coffee, sugar, and potatoes can be purchased in large quantities, the State ration should feed men very liberally, and if cold storage for meat in bulk were available, the results would be still better. But under ordinary service conditions of daily supply the ration is sufficient.

So many cheap straw hats in the market that $1 doesn't sound like a low price; but it is a *very* low price for our kind. Were $3.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

260 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

IMMIGRATION LAW FLAWS

Pointed Out by Officials to the Industrial Commission.

MANY UNDESIRABLES GET IN

Suggested Head Tax Be Doubled and More Responsibility Be Placed on Steamship Companies.

The sub-committee of the United States Industrial Commission whose special line of inquiry is the condition of labor and capital employed in general business, which includes the subject of immigration, began its hearings in this city at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. Only three members were present—ex-Congressman John M. Farquhar of Buffalo, Ellison A. Smythe of North Carolina, and Col. Albert Clark of Boston.

Commissioner of Immigration Fitchie was the first witness examined. He spoke of the great care taken in the examination of the new arrivals, as regards their moral, physical, and financial conditions. Notwithstanding this, the Commissioner declared many people were undoubtedly received suffering from dangerous contagious diseases.

He suggested that the law be changed so as to impose a fine on any company landing or attempting to land a passenger suffering from a contagious disease. He believed if a fine was made for each violation of the law the steamship companies would be more careful. Nine per cent. of one shipload of immigrants, he said, were found undesirable and ordered deported. Mr. Fitchie declared that sixty-five cases of trachoma were detected in a single week, and asked for a more rigid medical examination at the port of embarkation.

Mr. Fitchie was asked whether he found the operation of the civil service law beneficial in his department. "Emphatically, no," he said. "Our department is a peculiar one, and I do not believe any examination discloses the qualities needed in many of our employes." To Col. Clark the Commissioner said he believed it would be a good thing if all the offices in his department were taken out of the civil service. To a question as to how good men were to be protected under such a condition of affairs, Mr. Fitchie said he believed the appointing power would protect them.

Assistant Commissioner McSweeney gave a statement of immigration matters since 1890, showing the various steps an immigrant must take before he is permitted to land, from the time he applies to purchase a ticket until the Barge Office gates swing outward for him. Mr. McSweeney said it had been estimated that as a result of the law of 1893, 50,000 persons who applied for tickets to this country were refused transportation by the agents of the steamship companies.

The Commissioners listened with close attention to Mr. McSweeney's recital of the difficulties in enforcing the law regarding the exclusion of the various classes of undesirable immigrants. He said that any allurement offered to any one to come here to labor should be deemed sufficient to bar the immigrant. He also said it would be well to include in the list of undesirables those "birds of passage" who come here and work in the Summer months and go to Europe to spend their savings in the Winter, returning again in the Spring. At the same time Mr. McSweeney said he doubted if there was any class as objectionable as those men who came here without a dollar in their pockets, ready to take any man's job at any price.

Regarding the statistics of the Bureau of Immigration, he said that they were of no value as regards the race or destination of arrivals. During the years 1880 to 1890, 45 per cent. of the arrivals at this port, or nearly 2,000,000 persons, announced their destination as New York City. The census of 1890 showed an increase in the population of only 400,000.

"Do you know that the padrone system still prevails here?" asked Mr. Farquhar.

"We are morally sure that it does. When people come here from Italy, supplied with equal amounts of American gold, we think there is something more than mere chance in the coincidence."

In answer to questions, the Assistant Commissioner said that he would recommend that the head tax be doubled, and that the steamship companies be required to furnish a guarantee that none of their passengers shall become public charges for two years instead of one, as at present. He declared that the reputable companies would support the enactment of such a law.

Mr. McSweeney spoke of the establishment at the Landing Bureau of an office of the Italian Government. "Dr. Egisto Rossi, the representative of the Italian Government," he said, "is a thoroughly honest and capable man, but I believe that while the Italian Government continues its quasi-official supervision over its immigrants the inspection of the United States Government must be offset to some extent.

"The establishment of such a bureau tends to encourage undesirable immigrants to come here, because they feel they will be protected. We believe that the objects for which the office was opened have not been achieved. The padrone system has not been broken; criminals from Italy have not been stopped from coming here, and there is no good reason for its maintenance."

"Do you still thank there is assisted immigration to this country?" asked Chairman Smythe.

"Yes; I think assisted immigration comes from many countries, but that it collects in one, and comes here generally through England, via Canada. Charitable societies in England are continually moving paupers on. They are landed in Liverpool, sent to Quebec, and finally land in New York.

"It was a common boast in Liverpool when I was there in 1896, investigating this phase of the subject, that while undesirable immigrants could not be sent to America through the Port of New York, they could always get in through the back door." The commission will meet again this morning.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

Concerts This Evening at Tompkins Square and Mount Morris.

There will be music at Tompkins Square Park by Philip Wagner & Son's Military Band to-day at 8 P. M. The following is the programme:

Star-Spangled Banner	
March, "Salute the Colors"	Crosby
Overture, "Morning, Noon, and Night in Vienna,"	Suppé
Waltz, "Phroso"	Fuerst
Selection, from "The Idol's Eye"	Herbert
Cornet solo, selected	
Mr. Finkelstein.	
(a) Serenade, "Pleasant Dreams"	Ripley
(b) "Passing the Cotton Field," (Negro Characteristic)	Clarke
Selection, from "Mariana"	Wallace
Potpourri, "A Trip Through Coontown"	Chattaway
Galop, "Sleigh Ride"	Neibig
Finale, "Topsy's in Town"	Crosby

At Mount Morris Park, Lederhaus's Squadron A Band will give this programme:

Star-Spangled Banner	
March, (a) "The Filibuster"	R. H. Barker
(b) "The Gold Club"	R. H. Barker
Overture, "Norma"	Bellini
Indian Characteristic Piece, "Tomahawk Dance"	Herman
Waltz, "Cubana"	Rosey
Cornet solo, "The Serenade"	Herbert
Mr. A. Beringer.	
Overture, "William Tell"	Rossini
Tarantella, "Forosetta"	Arditi
Selection, "Lohengrin"	R. Wagner
Waltz Rondo, "Ocean Breezes"	V. Herbert
March, "The Cuckoo"	Harry Tillman

O'Neill's.

Our Greatest Sale of Women' Wash Skirts!

We place on sale To-Day the entire stock on hand of one the best-known makers of Women's Skirts in America. We bought it wonderfully cheap, so cheap that the values mentioned below seem incredible, but they are nevertheless true.

We have made many memorable offerings in our big Cloak and Suit Department in the past, but none so remarkable in its chances for money saving as this. Read!

WHITE PIQUE SKIRTS, entirely men tailored, full sweep and deep hem, Skirts that sold earlier in the season for 1.25 each **48c**

PURE LINEN SKIRTS, finished with rows of White Insertion, elegantly made, sold earlier in the season at 5.00 . . . . . **1.39**

WHITE PIQUE SKIRTS, with Insertion, a number of them handsomely embroidered, formerly sold at 6.50, now ready for you at **1.98**

These are without doubt the greatest Skirt values ever announced or given by any retail house in New York.

Orders by Mail Will Receive Prompt Attention.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

CLAIMS UNDER AHEARN LAW.

Twenty-seven More Filed, One of Them by Acting Deputy Chief McLaughlin for $35,751.91.

Despite the fact that the courts have held the Ahearn law to be unconstitutional, claimants arise on every side. Twenty-seven new claims were filed with Controller Coler yesterday. The largest of these was that of Acting Deputy Chief of Police William W. McLaughlin, who demanded $35,751.91 for expenses incurred in defending himself against an indictment for bribery in accepting $25 from a contractor for permitting him to use the sidewalk for storing building material. At that time McLaughlin was in command of the Old Slip Precinct. He was convicted, but the Court of Appeals reversed the judgment of the trial court and McLaughlin was reinstated and subsequently made an Inspector. He was afterward promoted to Deputy Chief, but the Civil Service Commission refused to permit him to draw his salary, and the promotion was rescinded. This last action of the Police Commissioners resulted in McLaughlin's bringing a suit to compel them to give him the rank and pay of Deputy Chief. This case is still pending.

Another large claim which was filed yesterday was that of ex-Alderman Thomas Cleary, who seeks to recover $28,650, which, he declares, he expended in defending himself against an indictment charging him with bribery growing out of the Broadway Railroad scandal. Cleary is now the Superintendent of a down-town office building.

Ex-Police Capt. Michael Doherty, who was removed from office in consequence of the Lexow committee's investigation, asks for $5,554. Another claim filed yesterday was that of Grace C. Squire, the widow of Rollin M. Squire, who was Commissioner of Public Works under Mayor Edson and who was indicted in 1888 for conspiracy. Mrs. Squire asks for $6,000, which her husband expended in defending himself against the charge.

The other claims filed yesterday were the following: Roundsman George C. Liebers, $2,000; Detective James Burns, $1,150; Policeman Thomas H. Lynch, $4,285; Policeman John H. Lilly, $2,350.75; Policeman John C. Henderson, $2,350.75; Capt. Max Schmittberger, $5,359.65; W. L. D. O'Grady, $200; Detective William E. Frink, $730.49; E. R. Scott, $425; Cornelius O'Connor, an Inspector of Buildings, $800; Joseph G. Halliday, a gatekeeper in the Department of Correction, $340; Policeman Patrick Kehoe, $100; Policeman John M. Heffernan, $1,150; Policeman Edward F. Fitzgerald, $450, and these doormen in the Police Department: James Martin, Edward F. Nagle, David Roche, John M. Dinneen, Michael Halpin, Patrick L. Flynn, and James F. Smith, $500 each.

LUCK OF A CRIPPLE.

Frederick Larch of Meyers's Hotel Gets a Free Trip to Europe.

Col. Charles Bonner of Philadelphia reached Meyers's Hotel, Hoboken, about a week ago, well supplied with money, and said he intended to take a European trip, but that he regretted he would have to go alone. Frederick Larch, a cripple, who tends the cigar counter at the hotel, showed considerable friendly interest in the Colonel's peculiar predicament. The Colonel finally engaged Larch as valet at $20 a month. Yesterday the pair were to have sailed on the Hamburg-American liner Pennsylvania. Larch went down to the steamship very early in the morning, but the Colonel overslept.

The result is that Col. Bonner is still in Hoboken, while Larch is on the ocean with practically no money and nothing but the steamship ticket. The Colonel has wired the office of the Hamburg Line on the other side to provide for Larch anything that he may need. Col. Bonner says he will take the next steamship for Germany.

STATUS OF AMERICAN ONYX.

A Dealer Tells Why the Foreign Product Is Preferred.

A correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES in Salt Petre Cave, Va., has sent to this office some samples of Virginia onyx from his quarries, as well as a sample of black marble, and says that there is no market for the onyx at present because the dealers in it have entered into a combination to purchase none but the Mexican product. He says "they are in a combine to only purchase of those special ones they are tied to in Mexico, and it would make no difference how fine onyx you would show one of the trust, they will 'down it.'"

The samples were shown to George F. Kunz, the mineralogist, yesterday, and he was asked as to the possibility of there being a combination to purchase from none but certain Mexican dealers. "I know of no such agreement," said he, "and it does not seem to me to be probable. The reason Mexican onyx has been bought is that it is better than the American product. The specimens you show are much inferior to the Mexican product, but even the latter is being much superseded now by Brazilian onyx, which is of a greenish yellow hue, with red stripes or blotches.

"There are plenty of onyx deposits in the United States, but there are not people who care to work them. I have heard, however, that a combination to corner this American onyx in Arizona, Virginia, and elsewhere is in process of formation, and that Batterson & Elsele of 431 Eleventh Avenue and Robert C. Fisher & Co. of 97 East Houston Street are interested in the movement."

At the offices of the two firms mentioned it was said that this report was a mistake, no combination in onyx either existing or being planned. A representative of Batterson & Elsele said: "There is so little American onyx it would not be worth while to attempt to corner it. There would be no money in it. The American onyx is of a poorer grade than Brazilian or Mexican onyx, and that is why the latter is bought."

Mr. Fisher of Fisher & Co. in denying the story of any sort of a combination, said: "There is almost nothing in onyx now. There is no demand for it. Any combination to corner the American product would be a piece of folly."

A Great Tonic.

Vitality, strength and vigor are regained by use of

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY
4 AND 7 P. M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND
8 P. M

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Showers; fresh east to south-east winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,458. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks firm.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 77½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38¼c; cash cotton, 6⅝c.

FOREIGN.—Gens. Pelliuex and de Negrier and Capt. Villaneuve of the French Army were punished by the Government for breaches of discipline in expressing their anti-Dreyfus sentiments. Seventy witnesses have been summoned to the Dreyfus court-martial, including Major Esterhazy, who is in London, but will have safe conduct to Rennes. The resignation of President Krüger of the Transvaal was only conditional, and he is understood to have withdrawn it, but a crisis still exists over the question of the dynamite monopoly. The Peace Conference practically concluded its work, which, according to a review by William T. Stead, is expected to prove of vast importance. The Franco-American reciprocity treaty, which is regarded with satisfaction at Washington, is attacked in France as threatening various national interests. Queen Victoria's eyesight has been greatly benefited by recent treatment. The British Imperial and Colonial Governments have practically agreed upon a Pacific cable plan. Russia and Japan are said to be arming for a possible conflict in Korea. It is expected that the award in the Delagoa Bay arbitration will be announced not later than October. Agitation has been renewed in England in favor of a Criminal Court of Appeal. London is in fear of water and ice famines.—Pages 1, 6, and 7.

Page 1.

Congressman Clayton of Alabama says Mr. Bryan will be a delegate to the next Democratic National Convention.

Mr. Elihu Root returned to this city last night after his conference with the President in Washington. He will meet Senator Platt to-day.

The pension attorneys of Washington are continuing their campaign against Pension Commissioner H. Clay Evans with vigor. They are trying to make Mr. McKinley believe that Republican victory in Ohio depends upon his removal of Mr. Evans.

A peremptory writ of mandamus was served on both branches of the Municipal Assembly yesterday requiring them to authorize bonds amounting to $34,000 for the partial payment of the city's indebtedness to a contractor on the new Hall of Records. An order to show cause regarding concurrence in a bond issue was also served on the Council. There was great indignation in both bodies.

Page 2.

The annual invitation tournament of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club opened yesterday, with 104 starters.

The America's cup challenger Shamrock arrived at Greenock to be rigged for her Atlantic voyage, on which she will start in about a week.

There was no serious rioting yesterday by the strikers and their sympathizers in Cleveland. Bishop Horstmann has issued an address in which he commands the laity to refrain from violence.

Two companies of militia have been sent by Gov. Candler of Georgia to Bainbridge, which is reported to be in the hands of a mob. Charles Mack, the second of the negroes who committed the Ogletree outrage, was lynched yesterday.

The anti-Bryan wing of the Democracy is to have a conference at Saratoga Springs early in August. Democrats here believe it is the first step in an attempt to nominate Augustus Van Wyck for President in 1900.

Page 3.

More messenger boys struck yesterday, a number returned to work, and a good many new ones were hired by the companies.

The citizens of Philadelphia are to raise a fund to present a replica of the statue of Franklin, recently unveiled in that city, to the City of Paris.

Page 4.

Judge Blanchard yesterday reserved decision on the motion of counsel for Roland B. Molineux to inspect the Grand Jury Minutes.

Ah Yu, a Chinaman, who enlisted in the navy in 1884, and served on the Olympia under Dewey, was yesterday granted a pension of $30 per month.

Simple funeral exercises were held over the body of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll yesterday at Walston, on the heights of Dobbs Ferry. The body will be cremated at Fresh Pond, L. I., to-morrow.

Capt. A. S. Barker, who succeeded Admiral Dewey in command of the United States naval forces in the Philippines, has made a report to the Navy Department of operations since he took command up to June 13.

Wall Street rumors regarding Consolidated Gas dividends have caused Mr. Russell Sage to recall his statement, made at the time the gas war started, that many of those who engaged in the contest would be sorry before it was ended.

A private letter from a war correspondent at Manila, dated June 17, and received in London yesterday, says that there is no ending of the war in sight. The writer complains of the severity of the censorship, and declares that the resources and fighting qualities of the natives are misunderstood in the United States. He adds that the American troops dislike the campaign, and that a portion of the volunteers were at one time on the verge of mutiny. Capt. A. S. Barker, who succeeded Admiral Dewey in command of the United States naval forces in the Philippines, has made a report to the Navy Department of operations since he took command up to June 13. Gen. Wheeler sailed for Manila yesterday from San Francisco.

Page 5.

The annual meeting of the New York State Historical Society was held yesterday at Lake George. Two hundred new members were elected.

The Shareholders' Committee has begun its investigation of the affairs of the Mercantile Co-operative Bank. President Potter has issued a statement.

There is to be a hearing to-day of Superintendent Kilburn's application for a receiver for the New York National Building and Loan Association.

The celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the Equitable Life Assurance Society was continued yesterday. President Alexander announced a change in the system of payments of commissions.

The belief was expressed both in London and Washington that the Alaskan boundary dispute would be settled by diplomatic negotiations. A high Canadian official made a statement urging that the question was one for arbitration.

Page 7.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt left Newport yesterday for this city, whence he will start, with a party of friends, on his journey round the world.

Page 8.

The annual convention of the Commercial Law League of America was opened yesterday at Asbury Park.

The thirty-fourth annual report of the Secret Service Division was submitted to Secretary Gage by Chief Wilkie yesterday.

Page 12.

Health Officer Doty yesterday gave a summary of the treatment of yellow fever by the use of Sanarelli's serum in the case of Oscar F. Lackey.

Magistrate Crane, in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, pleaded a prisoner's case, and induced the complainant to withdraw the charge.

The hearing of the sub-committee of the United States Industrial Commission which is inquiring into the working of the immigration law at this port was resumed yesterday.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 10.
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Weather Report.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Markets.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 5.
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French Battleship Suffren Launched.

BREST, France, July 25.—The battleship Suffren was launched here to-day. She is the largest ship in the French Navy, being of 12,500 tons displacement.

FRENCH OFFICERS PUNISHED

Gens. Pellieux and de Negrier and Capt. Villaneuve in Disgrace.

ENEMIES OF CAPT. DREYFUS

Gen. d'Alstein Appointed in Place of Pellieux as Military Governor of Paris.

PARIS, July 25.—At the meeting of the Cabinet this morning the Minister of War, Gen. Marquis de Galliffet, announced that Gen. d'Alstein had been appointed to the military command of Paris, vice Gen. Pellieux, who, the Minister said, had been appointed to the command of the Forty-fourth Brigade, located at Quimper, Department of Finistere. The Minister of War also announced that Capt. Villaneuve, who recently wrote a letter sympathizing with the anti-Dreyfus Prof. Syveton, had been placed under rigorous arrest for sixty days.

While the Cabinet was in session a report was circulated that the Ministers had decided to punish severely a prominent General of division who had indulged repeatedly in remarks incompatible with discipline. The names of Gen. Boisdeffre and Gen. Zurlinden were freely bandied about in this connection. Later it was announced officially that Gen. de Negrier was the officer disgraced.

The decree ordering his degradation is dated July 25. It relieves Gen. de Negrier of his functions as a member of the Supreme Council of War. Among his duties was that of Inspector of four army corps. It appears that in the course of a recent tour of inspection he addressed to the commanders of the corps a verbal communication violently censuring the Government for its failure to defend the army, and declaring that if the Government refused to interfere they themselves must act in self-defense. Gen. de Negrier invited the commanders to transmit the communication to all Generals and officers.

The Minister of War, hearing of this, instituted an inquiry and then summoned Gen. de Negrier to Paris and taxed him with the offense, which he was unable to deny. It is understood that no other Generals are implicated.

The Paris correspondent of The London Daily News on July 17 predicted the dismissal of Gen. Pellieux from the Military Governorship of Paris. It was asserted that Gen. Pellieux had pledged his word to the Minister of War that he had never told a certain story respecting Col. Picquart, and that he even brought an accomplice to support his denial. The Minister of War, however, found a letter in the handwriting of Gen. Pellieux and reached the conclusion that the latter had perjured himself. The correspondent added that this probably explained why Gen. Pellieux was not permitted to command the troops at the review at Longchamps on July 14.

THE DREYFUS COURT-MARTIAL.

Seventy Witnesses Summoned to Give Their Testimony at Rennes.

RENNES, July 25.—Among the seventy witnesses summoned to Rennes by the Government Commissary to testify before the Dreyfus court-martial are the following: M. Casimir-Perier, ex-President of France; M. Cavaignac and Gen. Billot, both former Ministers of War; Gen. Zurlinden, former Military Governor of Paris; Gen. Chanoine, who succeeded Gen. Zurlinden; Gen. Roget, whose evidence in the first trial of Capt. Dreyfus has been published in the Figaro; Gen. Boisdeffre, formerly Chief of the General staff; Col. Picquart, who was sentenced to be dismissed from the army for his championship of Capt. Dreyfus; Col. Du Paty de Clam, a former member of the War Office staff; M. Lebon, former Minister of the Colonies; M. Hanotaux, former Prime Minister; M. Paleologue, a former attache of the Foreign Office; Mme. Henry, widow of the officer who was accused of forging the incriminating document in the Dreyfus case, and Mlle. Pays, reputed to be the mistress of Major Esterhazy.

ESTERHAZY TO BE A WITNESS.

French Government Guarantees Him a Safe Conduct to Rennes.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 25.—Count Esterhazy, who is still in London, is to be a witness at the Dreyfus court-martial if he will accept a summons and safe conduct to Rennes. He will do so, as he has nothing to live on except notoriety.

PARIS, July 25.—At the meeting of the Cabinet to-day it was announced that, in pursuance of the request of the Government Commissioner at Rennes, a trial summons would be issued to compel the attendance of Major Count Esterhazy on the court-martial retrying Capt. Dreyfus. Esterhazy will receive a safe conduct to enable him to testify before the court-martial.

NO PROOF AGAINST DREYFUS.

President of the Court of Cassation Could Find No Evidence.

LONDON, July 26.—The Paris correspondent of The Morning Post telegraphs:

"I am able to vouch for the statement that M. Mazeau, President of the Court of Cassation, recently told President Loubet that in all the evidence submitted there was nothing to establish the guilt of Dreyfus. M. Mazeau has always been an anti-Revisionist."

LONDON FEARS TWO FAMINES.

Water and Ice Supplies Short in the British Metropolis.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 25.—The threatened water famine in the metropolis is almost certain to occur this year. An ice famine, also, is now feared. This is only too likely, as ice is only a luxury here.

SHOCKED BY A BROKEN WIRE.

Trolley Car Passengers Have a Lively Time During a Shower.

During a heavy shower last night a trolley wire broke at Sedgwick Avenue and Wolf Street and a number of passengers on a car of the Union Railway Company which happened to be passing were thoroughly shocked. The motorman, James Flaherty, was hit by the end of the wire and shocked so badly that he was thrown half way back into the car, where he fell unconscious.

None of the passengers was seriously injured. A policeman revived the motorman and he was able to take his car to the stables.

TEXAS IS AFTER A TRUST.

Pool of Six Cotton Oil Companies Accused of Violating Laws.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 25.—The Attorney General's department has received information of the consolidation of six of the largest cottonseed oil companies in Texas into one corporation, named the Continental Cotton Oil Company, with headquarters in New York City.

The consolidated company has a capital stock of $6,000,000, and is the greatest cottonseed oil syndicate in the country. The amalgamation of the six companies is alleged to be in violation of the existing State anti-trust law, and as soon as more complete details of the trust can be obtained suit will be filed against the company by the State.

The plants of the following companies are empraced in the big deal: Paris Oil and Cotton Company, Corsicana Cotton Oil Company, Ladonia Cotton Oil Company, Central Texas Cotton Oil Company, Waxahachie Cotton Oil Company, and Jackson Cotton Oil Company. The officers of the consolidated company are C. L. Rathbone of New York City, President; H. L. Scales of Corsicana, Texas, Vice President; J. J. Culbertson of Paris, Texas, Secretary and Treasurer.

If found guilty of violating the anti-trust law, the penalty provided is that each of the corporations entering into the combination shall forfeit their charters, be fined in the sum of $50 per day for each day that they violated the law, and be placed in the hands of receivers.

CHILDREN SUE THEIR MOTHER.

They Object to Mrs. Hill's $7,000 Husband and the Disposition of Property in New Rochelle.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 25.—Before Judge Barnard to-day there was a hearing in a sensational case from New Rochelle, involving an attempt on the part of the five children of Mrs. Rosaline Hill, formerly Liukert, a wealthy and aged woman, to restrain her from disposing of property valued at $60,000, which the children aver was accumulated by their father, Victor Liukert, and should be held in trust for them.

The children want the Court to direct Mrs. Hill to execute a will in their favor, also to enjoin her from disposing of her property or incumbering it and to adjudge that they have an equitable lien on it and that Mrs. Hill must turn it over to a trustee to administer during her life, she to receive the rents and profits.

It is alleged as a basis for these extraordinary requests that Mrs. Hill is incompetent; that she paid Arthur Hill, aged about thirty years, $7,000 to marry her, and now proposes to give him the rest of her property, which was given to her by her first husband on a solemn promise made at his death bed that she would hold it in trust for the children, and at her demise devise it to them.

Mrs. Annie Cahn of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, a marriage broker, testified that in 1898 she introduced Mrs. Liukert to Fred W. Ewest of New York and Philip Schneider of Bradford Street, Brooklyn, with a view to bringing about a matrimonial alliance. Neither man suited Mrs. Liukert. Both wanted too much money. Schneider made a request for $12,000. Mrs. Cahn said that she then introduced Arthur Hill, a real estate dealer in Brooklyn to Mrs. Liukert, and he agreed to marry her for $7,000. Mrs. Cahn claims that Hill offered to give her a bonus of $800 if the union was effected. He neglected to keep his agreement, and she has sued him to recover the amount mentioned. After the marriage to Hill the defendant sent her a check for $20.

After several witnesses had been examined the case was postponed until Aug. 2.

ENGLISH CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

New Agitation for a Court of Appeal—Mrs. Maybrick's Case.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 25.—The agitation has been renewed in favor of a Court of Criminal Appeal, on account of the hanging of Mary Ansell for the murder of her sister, to whom she sent poison by post. There was considerable agitation in favor of commutation of her sentence on the ground of insanity in her family.

The renewed efforts to obtain the release of Mrs. Maybrick, who is undergoing imprisonment for a somewhat similar crime, are not likely to result to her advantage. There is no doubt in official circles of her guilt. At her trial no sympathy with her was manifested.

It seems extraordinary, though the right of appeal exists in every dispute involving £20, that none is permitted in a case where life is at stake.

BLOOMINGTON COMPANIES UNITE

Gas and Electric Concerns Merged Into One Large Company.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 25.—A corporation named the Bloomington Gaslight and Electric Company has been formed by the consolidation of the Citizens' Gaslight and Heating Company, the Citizens' Electric Company, and the Gridley Gas Works. The capital stock is $400,000.

It is understood the bulk of the capital is furnished by Chicago men. Morris Ullman is the only Chicago representative who openly figures in the combination. This unites all the lighting plants of Bloomington, with the exception of the Bloomington Electric Company.

THE POTOMAC FLATS PARK.

Reclaimed Land Is Now Ready for Work of Transformation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Lieut. Col. Charles J. Allen, in his report on the work done in the reclamation of the Potomac Flats, announces that it has now reached a stage where it is possible to begin the work of developing a park there, in accordance with the act passed March 3, 1897.

The several officers of Engineers who have had charge of the work since 1881 have had under consideration a number of plans for the transformation of the reclaimed flats into a park. Their adviser is J. V. Dunckle, assistant engineer, who for a number of years was engaged in developing the park system of Brooklyn, under Frederick Law Olmstead, John Bogart, and John Y. Culyer.

"LESSONS OF THE LATE WAR."

Capt. McCalla Says an Enlarged Permanent Navy Is a Necessity.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 25.—Before the War College class this morning Capt. B. H. McCalla read a paper entitled "Lessons of the Late War," continuing his subject, "The Want of Preparation for War." He said, in conclusion:

"I know that our officers and men, whether ashore or afloat, all did their best, and I believe that the patriotism, courage, discipline, and gunnery in the ships were excellent. I have witnessed the appreciation and enthusiasm with which officers and men of the navy, and all references to it, have been received by the people from the Atlantic to the Pacific, who have done us great honor, but I cannot close this paper without calling attention to the accepted belief in the United States that our navy is invincible, and that it is large enough for our defense or for the execution of any policy adopted by the Nation. Foreign Governments know exactly the number of our ships and the trained personnel of our navy, and they are not to be deceived by the lists of available yachts and merchantmen, nor misled by claims that the various State Naval Militia forces can take the place of a regular naval reserve. The commercial ships and the Naval Militia have great value as a help to the regular organization, but their importance as a reserve appears to have been, I regret to say, greatly overestimated by the general public since the close of the Spanish war.

"Of one fact we can have no doubt, and that is that as supremacy on the land has been assured by the most perfectly equipped and highly instructed regular army the world has ever known, so dominion on the sea can only be attained and held by means of a large and perfectly appointed permanent navy, the personnel of which will have to work loyally and untiringly in preparing and training for the wars of the future, which, like those of the past, will generally come without much notice or warning."

LAVA FLOW THREATENS HILO.

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 25.—Edward Caypless, formerly a well-known attorney of Seattle, writing from Honolulu under date of July 14, says that the lava flow from Mauna Loa's crater threatens to destroy the city of Hilo, the great sugar-shipping point. He says:

"The lava flow has traversed a distance of thirty-two miles, until it has reached a point within five miles of Hilo, with a direct course for that place, which it is expected to reach before this letter reaches its destination. Naturally the greatest interest and excitement prevails, and it is a seemingly assured fact that Hilo is doomed. Sheriff Andrews of Hilo, in communicating with the Cabinet, suggested the use of dynamite, for the purpose of diverting the stream and saving Hilo, but it has been thought impracticable."

FOR A LIFE-SAVING APPLIANCE.

No Plans Yet Made for Competition for the Pollok Prize.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The plans under which the competition for the Pollok Life Saving Appliance is to be conducted have not yet been formulated.

Relatives of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Pollok, who perished on the steamer La Bourgogne, offered a prize of $20,000 for the best device of this kind, and the American Security and Trust Company of this city is the custodian of the money. Charles J. Bell, the President of the company, said to-day that plans for the competition had not yet been considered, and that no arrangements of any kind had been made for it.

Since the announcement in THE NEW YORK TIMES that such a prize was to be awarded, Mr. Bell has received a number of letters from aspiring inventors seeking for particulars about the nature of the appliance desired, and the conditions under which the competition is to be carried on. He has been unable to answer them, and will not be able to do so until a meeting of the officers of the company, having the matter in charge, has been held.

SICK SOLDIERS NEGLECTED.

Men from Hospital Ship Morgan City from Manila Left, by Shafter's Orders, to Shift for Themselves.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—San Francisco has witnessed another of the war horrors which have made this Nation sick at heart. The hospital ship Morgan City came into port with 500 sick and wounded fighters from the Philippine war. They were weak and wasted. Some of them could not leave their beds.

The vessel was docked at the Fremont Street Wharf. There orders were issued to transfer the stricken men to the Presidio Hospital. These orders were from Gen. Shafter.

For three hours the invalids were kept on the wharf. Not a nurse was sent there to attend to them. Men who needed most careful attention were left to shift for themselves. All that Gen. Shafter did for them was to issue his commands. They wanted medicines and he gave them orders. The people about the dock grew highly indignant. Murmurs arose, but this brought no relief to the pale and trembling men, who had to help themselves or not be helped at all.

Gen. Shafter's orders were to transfer the sick and wounded to the Presidio Hospital on the steamers General McDowell and Vigilant. This meant the landing of all the men on the wharf and then their re-embarkation on the two steamers. Gen. Shafter entirely omitted to make any arrangements for the comfort of the unfortunate men while they were waiting for the Government vessels.

The landing of the men was a sight never to be forgotten. There was not a face which bore evidence of health. Down the gangplank the enfeebled fighters came, with canes and crutches, some with their arms in slings. Some went down the plank leaning on the shoulders of hardier companions, some were carried down on stretchers, but more went down on the backs of their fellows, held on from the rear by others.

Then, when they reached the dock, there was no resting place, no chairs, no couches, no settees, nothing but the rough planks of the wharf and the four whitewashed walls of the shed that covered it.

It was after 4 o'clock in the afternoon when the McDowell and the Vigilant steamed up to the Fremont Street pier. It must have been 5 o'clock when the sick and wounded reached the Presidio hospital.

THIEVES IN PRINCETON.

Citizens Purpose Engaging Special Watchmen at Their Own Expense.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 25.—The citizens of this town were awakened from their sleep last night by the sound of several pistol shots fire by Night Watchman Adams in his efforts to capture two men who were forcing an entrance to Prof. Paul Van Dyke's new house in Library Street.

Adams saw the men at work prying open a window as he was making his rounds on that street at 1 o'clock, but he was some distance from the house, and before he could get across the street they saw him and started to run. He could not overtake them, so he fired his revolver. Nearly every one in that part of the town was awakened by the shots, and Prof. William F. Magie, who lives opposite Prof. Van Dyke's house, heard the shots and hurried out, revolver in hand to assist the night watchman to capture the marauders.

The robbers took a course through Col. Stockton's field and apple orchard, and then through ex-President Cleveland's yard, escaping in the strip of woodland near the golf links, where all trace of them was lost.

Prof. Van Dyke left here on Thursday, to be away for the Summer, and it is the opinion of townspeople that some one in town is an accomplice of the gang, keeping them posted as to the residents who are out of the place. An appeal has been made to the town authorities by many of the citizens to furnish better police protection. If this is not done, they say they will do it themselves at their own expense. Two special watchmen will be put on for at least three weeks, beginning duty to-night.

CHEAP SUGAR IN CHICAGO.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—"There may be a prospect that the people of Chicago can put two teaspoonfuls of sugar in their coffee without bankrupting their savings accounts if some of the wholesalers in this city do not come to terms quickly," said Manager Watson of Franklin, MacVeagh & Co. to-day.

Mr. Watson, as Chairman of the Sugar Committee of the wholesale grocers of Chicago, announced this morning that granulated sugar would sell until further notice at $5.50 a hundred pounds instead of $5.64, which has been the price since June 7. He said: "The price I placed on sugar this morning is just what it costs to buy it by the train load. It cannot be purchased for less than $5.50, after all discounts have been taken off, for that is as low as the refiners will go. But if certain wholesalers in Chicago are not satisfied they can offer sugar for less, and we will show them who can sell the cheapest. I do not care what the sugar costs us; there are houses down town which have stuck to the prices set by the Sugar Committee, and who will sell sugar cheaper than dirt if the outsiders continue to cut. There is no profit in sugar, anway, but any wholesaler who cuts the price demoralizes the whole grocery trade. We intend to stop it, and I think we can show the cutters who are the strongest."

The houses to which Mr. Watson referred in particular are Weber Brothers and Louis W. Stayart, and it is said that the house of Durand & Kasper is included.

MAY LOSE ITS RIGHT OF WAY.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The franchise of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad through the northern half of Evanston is being assailed in the City Council. For two weeks, it is claimed, no steam cars have been running over the company's tracks from Foster Street to Wilmette.

Corporation Counsel Joseph L. Paden has been instructed to prepare a communication setting forth the city's rights to declare the franchise forfeited, and if the facts as set forth by Alderman Gooch are authenticated, the railroad will be deprived of a right of way which has cost many thousands of dollars to maintain.

Since the suburban branch was first built to Evanston it has operated its trains over tracks three miles north of Evanston station in order to hold the franchise, although there have been no passengers for that part of the city. A station has been maintained on the prairie at Noyes Street.

Resolutions which order the Mayor to remove the tracks north of Church Street were favorably received and referred to the Judiciary Committee and Corporation Counsel at the last meeting.

Short vacation trips by Albany Day Line are the best. Send for Summer Book; see advs.—Adv.

WANT H. C. EVANS REMOVED

Pension Attorneys' Campaign Against the Commissioner.

CAN FIND NO GOOD EXCUSE

But Will Try to Make Mr. McKinley Believe that the Ohio Election Depends Upon His Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—New vigor has been infused into the pension attorneys' campaign against Commissioner H. Clay Evans, and from now on until the September Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic every kind of pressure will be brought to bear upon the President for his removal. The attorneys have an active literary bureau in full operation, and its latest output is designed to strike the President in the most vulnerable part of his armor, his sensitiveness to Ohio politics.

It is well known that the President earnestly desires a handsome Republican victory in his own State this Fall, and the pension attorneys and their friends are working hard to turn this fact to account. No stone is unturned to work up an anti-Evans sentiment in Ohio, or at least to convince the President that such a sentiment can be worked up. Some one has started a story that a petition for Evans's removal is in circulation in the President's State, and the number of signers, all veterans, is given with great precision as exactly 6,000. It is declared that the 6,000 will refuse to vote the Republican ticket unless the President accedes to their wishes, although it is not claimed that this threat appears in the alleged petition. The literary bureau contrasts the political unimportance of Tennessee, from a Republican point of view, with the importance of Ohio.

But the great stumbling block in their way is the necessity of providing the President, even should he be inclined to meet these designs, which he is not, with a workable excuse for the Commissioner's removal. The Pension Committee of the Grand Army, which recently made an inquiry into Mr. Evans's conduct of the Pension Bureau, found that whether he were friendly or unfriendly to their organization, his decisions had been strictly in accordance with the law. He has from the first rested his case on the fact that he was simply obeying the law, wherever it might lead him. To remove him for adhering to the law would be the last thing to which the President would consent, even if he were anxious to get rid of his Pension Commissioner, and so far the pension attorneys have been unable to provide the President with any other reason.

The activity of the literary bureau has had one effect not desired or expected by the attorneys. It has aroused the indignation of a number of veterans unconnected with the pension attorney industry, and the Commissioner has received letters from all over the country indorsing his policy. Since the attacks upon him became virulent the number of these letters has largely increased, and this has been especially the case since the outburst of the Kansas post which called upon "a just God to remove a President that retains H. Clay Evans as Pension Commissioner."

Some of these letters, especially from the West, have a vigorous and epigrammatic flavor. One indignant veteran, referring to the Kansas outbreak, wrote:

"Kansas is the damphool State of the world."

Another asked:

"Do the members of Springhill Post, Kan., wish 'a just God' to smite President McKinley with a mortal illness or inspire somebody to murder him?"

"The foes of the present administration of the Pension Office," said another, "want a wide open door." Another calls on the Grand Army at its September encampment to condemn Springhill Post, while still another writes: "The Grand Army should stand by a Commissioner who tries to make a pension an honorable distinction instead of a gratuity."

The pension attorneys realize that the President is not favorably disposed toward their cause, and it is for this reason that such desperate expedients as the Ohio election argument are brought to bear upon him. They are much cast down by their failure to produce any appreciable effect upon the Pension Committee, whose steps the attorneys' ablest advocates haunted every hour of their stay in Washington. They have not given up their hopes in this quarter yet, and nothing will be left undone to influence an adverse report to the National encampment. No one, and this statement includes the Commissioner, knows what the report will be, and all that is known is that the committee found the Commissioner's action to be justified by the law in the cases about which they inquired.

If between now and September the committee could be induced to make a general condemnation of the Commissioner it would greatly facilitate the movement for his dismissal.

ELIHU ROOT IN WASHINGTON.

Introduced to Members of the Cabinet and Visits the War Department—Mr. Alger Makes His Adieus.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The features of the Cabinet meeting to-day were the farewell of Secretary Alger and the presentation of his successor, Mr. Root.

Half an hour after the Cabinet had assembled Mr Root appeared at the White House. He was immdiately admited, and was formally presented to those of his new colleagues whom he had not met. His greeting was pleasant and cordial. He remained but a few minutes, leaving shortly after noon to catch the 12:45 train for New York. When he left the White House he said he would return and assume charge of the War Department on Aug. 1.

Shortly after Mr. Root had departed Gen. Alger made his adieus. He shook hands with the President and each member of the Cabinet. In saying farewell there were many kindly expressions of regret and exchange of well wishes. The Cabinet remained in session about three-quarters of an hour after Gen. Alger's departure. There was a general cleaning up of odds and ends preparatory to the President's departure to-morrow.

Mr. Root appeared this morning at the War Department soon after the work of the department had begun. He was not known at the door of the Secretary's office until he announced himself, and very soon after he had met the Secretary he was presented with a batch of letters that had preceded him, most of them being addressed Elihu Root, Secretary of War. As Mr. Root did not stop to examine their contents, the assumption that they were from New York constituents willing to serve their country in the War Department could not be verified.

MR. ROOT ON HIS POLICY.

Conference with the President Satisfactory, He Declares—Has an Appointment with Senator Platt.

Elihu Root returned to the city last night, after his conference with the President and his visit to the War Department. He said that he had had a long and satisfactory talk with Mr. McKinley, and that the President and he were in complete accord as to the policy of the Administration, and especially in so far as it related to the Department of War and the present course of the Government in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines.

"I am not, of course, familiar with the details of the department," said Mr. Root, "and I could not say, if I would, what my policy may be as to the conduct of the department itself. That is a matter I cannot discuss, and I could not have any very definite views until I have studied it a little more closely and become more familiar with its details and scope. I shall be ready to take up my new duties on Aug. 1, and then I shall make my policy as I go along."

Mr. Root said that he was introduced to the members of the Cabinet Monday night. He will meet Secretary Alger in Washington Aug. 1, and will then be installed in office. He will probably leave this city Monday, July 31. As the President expects to go to Lake Champlain in a day or so, there will be no further conferences between the two until after his return.

When asked if he would meet Senator Platt again before he goes to Washington Mr. Root said that he very probably would. He said that the report that he had an appointment with the Senator for to-day was true.

Mr. Root Buys Land Near Riverhead.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., July 25.—Elihu Root has purchased a plot of land on the west side of Pond Lane, formerly the property of the late Pyrrhus Concer. The price is said to have been $3,650.

SECRETARY GAGE'S OFFICE.

He Says He Can Legally Hold It, Though Owning Shares in a Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Secretary Gage discussed a Chicago report concerning himself this afternoon. The story asserted that the Secretary of the Treasury was holding his office in violation of a law requiring that he should wholly part with his interest in banking concerns before accepting appointment. According to the report, it was learned that Mr. Gage holds 700 shares in the First National Bank of Chicago, and it was understood in Chicago that when he had surrendered the Presidency of the bank he had given up all his holdings. The revelation, as it was termed, was made in attempting to apply the personal tax law in Chicago. This called for the publication of lists of shareholders of corporations.

Secretary Gage, when seen this afternoon, said that he is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Chicago, and that he is glad of it. He said, moreover, that he might be a Director in the bank and still be eligible to the office of Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary says he looked that question up before accepting office, and found that his interest in the bank is in no way a violation of law or propriety. If he is violating the law, he says, he can be impeached, and he welcomes the challenge.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE MEETING.

Tillman's Forces in South Carolina Are Growing Weaker.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 25.—The State Convention of the Farmers' Alliance meets here to-morrow night, J. C. Wilborn, the National President, presiding. A month ago Senator Tillman and other leaders attempted to inject life into the organization, but their efforts seem to have been fruitless. This was, six years ago, the strongest Alliance State in the Union.

There is talk of a farmers' and merchants' combine, but leaders are reticent. Senator Tillman is chiefly interested; his election falling next year, and Alliance influence is needed, but the general opinion is that the body is dead beyond resurrection.

Gov. McSweeney will attend the Editors' Association meeting, instead of the convention.

BRYAN TO BE A DELEGATE.

Will Take Part in the Next Democratic National Convention.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Post to-morrow will say:

"Bryan will be a delegate to the next Democratic National Convention. This statement was made to a Post reporter yesterday by Congressman Clayton of Alabama, who represents his State upon the Democratic National Committee, and who has just returned from the meeting of that committee in Chicago."

PROTEST TO MR. McKINLEY.

Catholics Condemn Insular Commission's Suggestion that Priests Be Allowed to Marry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—In the report of the Insular Commission upon conditions in Puerto Rico, there were a number of recommendations, one of which has amazed and annoyed many Roman Catholics in the United States and in Puerto Rico and Cuba. It was very brief, simply suggesting that priests be allowed to marry, notwithstanding their vows of celibacy. Some very fair-minded and earnest advocates of the broadest form of American development for Puerto Rico have been astonished and grieved about this part of the report.

Archbishop Chappelle, who recently went on a mission for the Pope to Puerto Rico, yesterday visited the President in company with Bishop Blenk, who recently was elevated to the See of Puerto Rico, and, by appointment, had a conversation with Mr. McKinley. A great deal was found in the report which was approved, but Archbishop Chappelle dwelt chiefly upon the recommendation of the commission that priests be permitted to marry, notwithstanding their vows as celibates. No reason was given by the Commissioners for making this recommendation. The President assured Archbishop Chappelle that this recommendation by the commission was regretted by no one so much as by himself.

Some wonder has been expressed that the recommendation was not dropped out of the report at the War Department, it being assumed that it was submitted by the Secretary before being printed and published.

DELAGOA BAY ARBITRATION.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 25.—The Right Hon. William St. John Brodrick, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, speaking for Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, announced to-day in the House of Commons that it was believed the award in the Delagoa Bay arbitration would be given not later than October. Nearly $4,000,000 is at stake.

The originator of the claim, McMurdo, was an American. His successor, Penfield, who married his widow, was formerly Assistant Consul General here and Consular Agent at Cairo.

CANAL'S BOTTOM DROPS OUT.

Special to The New York Times.

KEWANEE, Ill., July 25.—The bottom of the Hennepin Canal, in Henry and Bureau Counties, has fallen out, and the Cincinnati firm which has the contract for the construction on this section is puzzled and in dismay.

Near Sheffield, in Bureau County, the big steam shovels yesterday were busy scooping out the earth. Below the soft superstrata of earth was a bed of hard pan, and when this was scooped through the water suddenly vanished. This morning it was found that the ground for 100 feet around where the shovel stood had sunk ten feet. Subsequent borings brought to light the fact that no solid bottom existed for a depth of forty-two feet below the level of the hard pan. Quicksand in the soil is thought to be the reason of this shrinkage of the ground.

Inasmuch as the canal must be cut according to the accepted surveys through about four miles of ground apparently of the same character, the case presents some engineer features that are quite out of the ordinary, and it is puzzling the contractors to know how they are going to build a canal forty feet above a bottom.

Southern Water Powers Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 25.—The Columbia Canal, 16,000 developed horse power, and the 7,000 horse power at Saluda, have been purchased from New England owners for $800,000 by W. B. Smith Whaley of this city and J. L. Coker of Darlington, S. C. Mr. Coker owns a paper mill, which is to be moved here. Mr. Whaley is President of corporations operating three cotton mills in Columbia. It is understood the mill corporations and the canal corporation will be consolidated into one company, with $3,000,000 capital. Mr. Searles, President of the Sugar Trust, is taking an active interest in cotton mills here, and he is believed to be backing the canal purchase.

ASSEMBLY DEFIES COURT

Writ Served to Compel Action on Municipal Bonds.

COUNCIL MUST SHOW CAUSE

Resolutions Adopted Declaring the Supreme Court's Action Unconstitutional—Will Fight the Case.

A peremptory writ of mandamus requiring the Municipal Assembly to authorize bonds amounting to $34,000 for the partial payment of the city's indebtedness to John Peirce, contractor for the new Hall of Records, was served on both branches of the Assembly yesterday. The writ gave rise to a great waste of breath and much cheap oratory in both houses, and led the Council to assume an attitude of defiance to the Supreme Court, whence the writ issued. In the course of the debate the Corporation Counsel was assailed time and again, accused of lack of respect for the Municipal Ass

weather and sink us and drown us. They'd like to get rid of us that way. They wouldn't have no more trouble with us if they could do that."

The resolution, which required forty-eight affirmative votes for its passage, was defeated by a vote of 38 to 5.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies to place street lamp signs so as to make the names run parallel with the streets instead of at right angles to them.

GREATER CITY'S TAX RATE.

Finance Committees of the Assembly Determine Borough Taxation—Apportionment of Deficiencies.

The Finance Committees of the Council and Board of Aldermen held a joint meeting in the City Hall yesterday and received figures from Controller Coler upon which the tax rates for the several boroughs for the year were determined. The rates will be as follows: Manhattan and the Bronx, 2.4804; Brooklyn, 2.36421; Queens, 3.27445; Richmond, 2.42373.

The difference of rates in the different boroughs is due to the apportionment by the Controller of deficiencies of over $7,000,000, which have been fixed by the Controller according to the increases in assessed valuations last year. These deficiencies were due to the fact that the expenses for running some of the outside boroughs were greater than had been provided for in the budget. The result is that, while the tax rate in the old city of New York is greater than it has been in many years, the rate in Brooklyn is smaller than it has been since 1881, when it was 2.33.

The deficiencies were apportioned among the boroughs as follows: Manhattan and the Bronx, $5,980,269.30; Brooklyn, $132,629.99; Queens, $380,082.49; Richmond, $72,859.10.

The Council and Board of Aldermen will meet in joint session to-day and fix the tax. It is not likely that any change will be made from the figures presented from the Finance Department.

CITY OFFICIALS' CLAIMS.

Policemen Want Defense Expenses Under the Ahearn Law.

A number of claims were filed under the Ahearn law with the Controller by city officials, for expenses connected with defending themselves while on trial for malfeasance in office. Most of them were by policemen, the largest, $1,000, being filed by Capt. Killilea. The claims were as follows: Joseph McLaughlin, $1,381.57; H. A. Spaulding, $500; Michael A. Downes, $500; Joseph Kerrigan, $750; Bernard Murphy, $250; Charles Parkerson, $2,000; Bernard A. Dunn, $250; K. J. Larkin, $500; J. J. Donnelly, $1,050; John Kenny, $500; Thomas Killilea, $1,000; James J. Jordan, $2,000; Samuel J. Campbell, $1,500; Theron S. Copeland, $100; Charles J. Pyle, $1,000; John Rodney, $1,000, and Thomas F. Brady, policeman, $2,000.

Thomas J. McCabe, a clerk in the Building Department, claims $100.

A PILGRIM AT 90 YEARS.

New York, Where Mary Hurley Once Saw Lafayette, the Terminus of Her Annual Tramp.

Mary Hurley, ninety years old, who walked to this city from Bangor, Me., to see Lafayette when he was in this country, and who liked the experience so well that she has repeated this trip every year since, was arraigned in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday on a technical charge of vagrancy. Until this year the woman has always succeeded in selling enough lead pencils to furnish food and lodging for herself.

The aged traveler arrived in Tremont on Monday night, footsore and hungry. She made several vain attempts to dispose of her stock, and finally she asked a night's lodging of a woman, who promptly turned her over to the care of Patrolman Wood of the Thirty-seventh Precinct, who locked her up in the Morrisania Police Station.

In court the woman told a strange a story that Magistrate Flammer discharged her. The woman said she wanted to see the Marquis de Lafayette in 1824 when he came to this city, and as she did not have money enough, she decided to walk down from her home and sell pencils to buy her food. She said she managed to have a splendid time on her trip, saw the Marquis de Lafayette, got back home safely, and felt better than when she started. She said she enjoyed herself so much that she took the trip the next year, and each year thereafter.

The woman said that not once in all her journeys has she been molested. Once she said she stopped at the Reed homestead, the home of ex-Speaker Reed when he was a boy. She said she also knew Hannibal Hamlin well. The last journey, the woman said, was the only one that was bad. She had never found business so dull, and had never sold so few pencils. New York State she declared to be a poor place, and she said she would not like to be found dead in it. She did not want to be sick in the city, and for the first time since she had started her long walks, she had to ask for shelter for a night. She would have slept in some field if the night had not been bad, as she has often, she said, slept by the side of the road in traveling.

The clerks of the court got up a fund of $3.80, with which they purchased her stock of pencils, and she then said that the court was the best place she had seen on her journey this year. She said she would buy another stock of pencils at home.

ELOPERS TRACED TO CLEVELAND.

Both Man and Woman Left Families in Bayonne, N. J.

Mrs. Jennie Levi, wife of Samuel Levi, a dealer in hosiery at 258 Grand Street, this city, and M. Brodsky, also a resident of this city, are the principals in an elopement which came to light yesterday.

The Brodsky and Levi families were spending the summer at the boarding house of Peter Zeik in Bayonne. The Levis have two young children, and the Brodskys a daughter eleven years old. Mrs. Levi disappeared about ten days ago and Brodsky dropped out of sight about the same time. The gossips said that they had gone together, but there was no proof of this until a letter was received by a friend of Mrs. Levi. It was placed in Mr. Levi's hands, and from it he obtained information which led him to visit Cleveland, Ohio. He says the letter was from his wife. On reaching Cleveland he traced the couple, he says, to the Clarendon Hotel in that city, where they were registered under an assumed name. Mr. Levi says he will use the evidence he obtained in an action for divorce. Mrs. Brodsky says her husband had no money when he went away.

NO "EMBALMED" MEAT HERE.

Health Department Officials Vouch for New York's Supply.

A number of officials of the Health Department of this city were seen by a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday in relation to the special dispatch from Cincinnati in yesterday's paper to the effect that an epidemic of stomach trouble, due mostly to "embalmed" meat, threatens that city.

All the officials seen denied utterly that "freezine" or any other preservatives were ever used by New York butchers, wholesale or retail. D. Goodman declared that it would be impossible for any chemicals to be used without immediate detection by the meat inspectors. "We have a very large force of these men," he said, "and I know that their duties are properly performed.

"The use of any artficial preservative, such as that described as being employed in Cincinnati, would result in the immediate detection of and heavy penalties for the guilty parties.

"It is not likely that any retailer in the better parts of the city would ever attempt to sell doctored meats. It might possibly be tried by one or two of the small retailers on the east side, but they have a wholesome dread of the law, and are specially watched by the Inspectors. The $50 fine for a first offense would be a serious matter to them, and they never know when an Inspector may appear to purchase a sample of their meat."

Another official said that new preparations for preserving meat and other perishable foods were continually making their appearance in the West, but had never been found in this city. The "embalmed" milk, of which there were many complaints in Omaha recently, was, he said, another example of this use of chemicals. He added:

"But the people of New York may rest assured that the food they buy is pure. The knowledge among wholesale and retail dealers that the department would come down on them like a ton of bricks if anything wrong were found is pretty general, and up to now not a single case of this kind has been reported. If any dealer tries it, he will deeply regret having done so. Of course, it won't do any harm to remind the dealers of this in THE NEW YORK TIMES."

"For the Sake of Fun Mischief is Done."

A vast amount of mischief is done, too, because people neglect to keep their blood pure. It appears in eruptions, dyspepsia, indigestion, nervousness, kidney diseases, and other ailments. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all diseases promoted by impure blood or low state of the system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

ANTI-BRYANITES' PLANS.

Gorman, Croker, and Their Subordinates to Meet at Saratoga—Working for Van Wyck's Nomination.

The anti-Bryan wing of the Democracy is to have a conference at Saratoga Springs early in August. Ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck, the Democratic candidate for Governor of this State in the last election and a prospective candidate for the Presidential nomination, is already at the Springs. His brother, the Mayor, is expected there by the 1st of August, and so is John F. Carroll. Others are looked for a little later.

Among the other leaders who are to meet at the Springs are Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland, the recognized leader of the anti-Bryan faction; Joseph J. Willett, President of the Bar Association of Alabama, one of the "long talkers" for Tammany at its last Fourth of July celebration, and the originator of the boom of ex-Justice Van Wyck for the Presidential nomination, and Richard Croker. Mr. Gorman and Mr. Willett are expected to reach the Springs by the 1st, but Mr. Croker is not expected before the 4th.

In the meanwhile, however, it is thought that there will be a thorough review of the situation, and especially with respect to the chances of an anti-Bryan and anti-Chicago platform candidate. Mr. Gorman has recently been over the Eastern States, as well as some of the Southern and Middle Western States, and is conversant with the situation. He has frequently said that Bryan, or the Chicago platform, no matter who may represent it as Presidential candidate, cannot possibly win, as the South and the East, as well as portions of the Middle West, will not again take up the defeated cause of free silver.

Mr. Willett's position is well known. He has said that ex-Justice Van Wyck is strong throughout the South and East because he has not committed himself to the support of free silver, which Mr. Willett thinks is losing ground rapidly in the South.

The opinion of the others is equally known to be against making free silver an issue in the coming campaign, and it is generally supposed that they favor Mr. Van Wyck.

Democrats here think that the meeting of these leaders in Saratoga is of very great significance. They say it is the first positive step toward the nomination, or the determined attempt to nominate Mr. Van Wyck at the next National Convention. They take Mr. Willett and others, who have advocated his nomination, very seriously, and think that the meeting at Saratoga will decide the matter.

WORKING AGAINST GOEBEL.

Louisville Democrats Hold a Meeting and Call for a State Convention to Assemble Aug. 30.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 25.—A meeting was held here to-night in furtherance of the plan of disaffected Democrats, to effect an organization in this State, hold a convention and nominate a State ticket in opposition to the one headed by William Goebel, who was nominated here in June.

About 1,000 people attended the meeting, among the most prominent being William H. Sweeney of Marion County, who was the Hardin candidate for temporary Chairman of the June convention, and other leaders of that faction. During the evening Mr. Sweeney made this announcement:

"I come to-night from the greatest Governor of Kentucky, the Hon. John Young Brown, who told me he would accept your nomination and make the fight against Goebel to the last ditch." This announcement was greeted with cheers.

The resolutions adopted contain the following:

"Resolved, That the Democrats of the Fifth Congressional District repudiate the proceedings of the convention at Music Hall, June 21. We agree with the Democrats of Montgomery, Clarke, and Warren Counties that said convention was diverted from its purpose by the unscrupulous domination of William Goebel and by the arbitrary and revolutionary conduct of permanent Chairman Redwine.

"Resolved, That in view of the demand among the Democrats of Kentucky for the holding of a State convention and for the nomination of a Democratic State ticket, to be voted for at the next November election, we request the Democrats of all the counties to co-operate with us in holding a State convention to assemble Wednesday, Aug. 30, 1899."

Delegates were appointed to attend the meeting called for Aug. 2 at Lexington, at which arrangements are to be made for a State Convention. A resolution was adopted urging the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature at once "for the purpose of repealing the Goebel election law and thereby preventing contemplated frauds and probably bloodshed at the November election."

HUDSON GIVING UP MONEY.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., July 25.—This village is in a mild state of excitement to-night owing to the fact that the river is giving up money. Bills of five-dollar, ten-dollar, and twenty-dollar denominations are being washed up all along the shore. Residents are putting in overtime gathering in the harvest, and Village President Eichorn and Patrolman Graney are on the scene and fast becoming exhausted chasing up and down the river bank trying to make the harvesters disgorge.

This midsummer money crop was sown by Peter Hudson, a butler, employed by Mrs. H. C. Lawrence, at Sneeden's Landing, on the west bank of the Hudson. The collection of bank notes is Hudson's hobby. He became overstocked last evening and, with a brother and a friend, he crossed over to this place to disseminate it. He brought about $50 with him. They painted the place deep vermillion, and retired late at night in a hotel.

During the early hours of the morning Peter became possessed with an uncontrollable desire to cross the river to Sneeden's landing. He wandered down to the river, and selecting three boats attempted to cross in all three at once. He was noisily trying to seat himself in the three boats when the owner, Charles Hauptman, sallied out with a gun, and supposing him to be a pirate, collared him.

A messenger was sent post haste for the authorities, and Village President Eichorn, Judge Lange, and Officer Graney responded on the run, heavily armed for battle with guns and knives. Hudson sat quietly until this constabulary army arrived, then he attacked the whole force. He kicked the President in the stomach, butted the Judge, and upper-cut the boatman. The army fell back in disorder, re-formed, and advanced, only to be flanked by Hudson, who grabbed the President's gun and had it almost out of that dignitary's hands when tap on the head from Officer Graney's club took the fight out of him and he was locked up.

This morning he searched his clothing and claimed to be short $510 in his personal accounts. He said he had it in an envelope in his coat pocket. He was fined $20 for disorderly conduct, but couldn't pay his fine. This evening it became apparent that in his struggle at the river's edge he did lose money, for fives, tens, and twenties have been washing up along the shore all evening. The residents soon discovered the wealth and began gathering it in.

President Eichorn and Officer Graney soon collected Hudson's fine from the river, and by threats and cajolery managed to recover $100 besides from the Dobbs Ferry money pickers. The whole population is now sitting on the river bank awaiting the next incoming tide. "There's money in it," they say.

SIX-INCH GUNS FOR THE NAVY.

LONDON, July 25.—At the launching of the British battleship Vengeance at Barrow-in-Furness to-day, Lieut. Dawson announced that Vickers Sons & Maxim, (Limited,) had received an order from the United States for a number of six-inch guns which were to be adopted for use by the American navy.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

SHAMROCK MAKING READY

America's Cup Challenger Rigging for Her Atlantic Voyage.

UNUSUAL PRECAUTIONS TAKEN

The Yacht to be Made as Stanch as Possible, So as to Reach Here in Racing Form.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 25.—The Shamrock arrived at Greenock to-day. Her sails and racing gear have been shipped to New York by the Anchor Line. The yacht will have no more racing until she arrives in American waters. The cup challenger will start on her Atlantic voyage in about a week with a crew of fifty-two men. She will be accompanied by the Erin.

It is unlikely that there will be any more international racing for several years unless she wins. Capt. Hogarth of the Shamrock refused to express any opinion to-day as to the yacht's chances for winning the cup, but said: "Tell the Americans not to lay odds."

GREENOCK, July 25.—Elaborate preparations are being made here for the Shamrock's Atlantic voyage. She will be ketch rigged, and her hull will be strengthened by a novel and specially designed system of screws, braces, and trusses. Her hull will be strapped from end to end with heavy stays, and screw trusses will then be led from side to side and screwed out until they bear hard against the stays. Similar screw braces will be led from the bilge to the deck, and when all are screwed up the hull will be secured against all chance of working, straining, or giving in any direction. The deck will be protected against the Atlantic breakers she may possibly encounter by a heavy sheathing of planking bolted to the supports below.

When all is completed it is anticipated that she will be as safe as a liner, and, unless exceptionally unfortunate, she will arrive in America in such perfect condition that refitting for racing will be a comparatively simple matter.

BIG SLOOPS AT BRISTOL.

Columbia and Defender Will Get a Thorough Cleaning.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 25.—It cannot be said that the race Saturday between Columbia and Defender will be sailed under unfair conditions. When it is over there will be no opportunity left for a complaint about one boat having a clean underwater body and the other a foul one. The Defender was towed up from Newport to Bristol to-day by the St. Michaels, to be hauled out on the marine railway to-morrow morning to have her under-water body cleaned with emery and smoothed up in the same manner as was that of the Columbia.

This plan was arranged yesterday at Bristol by Mr. Iselin, Mr. Duncan, and the designer. It is understood that the two yachts will be put to a full test in Saturday's race.

Capt. Rhodes of the Defender was interviewed by a TIMES reporter about a story that appeared in some of the New York papers to the effect that the crews of the Columbia and Defender were to change about. "There is nothing in it," he said. "There is no foundation for the story at all." Several members of the Columbia's crew said that they had heard of no such project.

BRISTOL, R. I., July 25.—The big Oregon pine mast came out of the Columbia easily about 1 o'clock this afternoon, and was taken over by the lighter Archer to the south wharf and placed beside a similar stick which was taken out of the Defender early in the season. It was learned to-night that the Columbia's steel mast is not yet ready for stepping, but the Herreshoff workmen will keep at it all night, and expect to have it finished in the morning.

The top sides of the new boat were sandpapered this afternoon, and to-morrow she will be given a new coat of white paint.

Mr. Iselin came from Newport, but remained only a short time, going back by way of Bristol Ferry.

It is expected both yachts will be ready to go down the bay either Thursday night or Friday morning.

THE VAQUERO III. WINS AGAIN.

Beats the Wawa by Nearly Three Minutes at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 25.—In a light southerly breeze this afternoon the fleet of thirty-footers raced the Bishops Buoy-Jamestown course twice over. The start was at 3:12 o'clock. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish. H. M. S.	Elapsed Time. H. M. S.
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	5 33 20	2 18 44
Wawa, R. Brooks	5 33 20	2 21 20
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer	5 35 43	2 23 43
Vela, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5 36 50	2 24 50

The Pollywog, Hera, and Carolina did not finish.

GOLF AT SHINNECOCK HILLS.

Annual Invitation Tournament Attracts a Large Crowd of Experts—The Record for the Course Twice Lowered.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., July 25.—A driving rainstorm did not prevent the golfers from taking part in the annual invitation tournament of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, which began to-day, and will continue through the week. Those who made an early start were thoroughly drenched before they left the first tee on their long journey over the links. Of the 116 entries, there were 104 starters.

It cleared off between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning. For the remainder of the day the golfers had good going, and they gave a grand exhibition of skillful golf.

The thirty-six-hole record of 166, which has stood for a year, was twice lowered. It was first broken by Walter J. Travis, who made it in 163, and a short time later Harry B. Hollins, Jr., who held the old record of 166, came in with a new record of 160. The first sixteen qualified at 171, the Peconic Cup division at 182, and the Consolation Cup men at 185. The summaries follow:

PRESIDENT'S CUP.

H. B. Hollins, Jr., Westbrook	80	80	160
W. J. Travis, Oakland	78	85	163
R. Terry, Jr., Shinnecock	78	88	166
A. M. Brown, Shinnecock	84	85	169
U. A. Murdock, Shinnecock	80	82	171
T. M. Robertson, Shinnecock	85	87	172
C. C. Clark, Jr., Shinnecock	87	85	172
D. Chauncey, Dyker Meadow	88	84	172
A. L. Ripley, Oakley	87	86	173
Jasper Lynch, Lakewood	88	87	175
Louis E. Laroeque, Shinnecock	86	89	175
Charles Hitchcock, Point Judith	89	87	176
G. Owen Winston, Essex Co	85	91	176
R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook	88	89	177
R. C. Churchill, Ardsley	89	88	177
James F. Curtis, Essex Co	85	92	177

PECONIC CUP.

R. H. Robertson, Shinnecock	88	89	177
H. H. Curtis, Shinnecock	91	87	178
G. S. Atherton, Wollaston	91	87	178
C. B. Cory, Wollaston	90	89	179
D. Edwards, Dyker Meadow	91	89	180
W. F. Hitt, Chevy Chase	94	86	180
S. P. Nash, Jr., Maidstone	91	88	180
De Lancey Nicoll, Shinnecock	94	88	182

CONSOLATION CUP.

George Phelps, Fairfield	88	95	183
W. W. Hoffman, Jr., Shinnecock	97	96	183
J. G. Bates, Westchester	91	92	183
F. J. De Raismes, Oakland	91	92	183
E. D. Knapp, Westbrook	87	97	184
F. C. Havemeyer, Newport	91	93	184
L. P. Bayard, Jr., Baltusrol	92	93	185
A. Morten, Westchester County	94	91	185

Among the unplaced players there were eight with scores below 190, and twenty-four with scores below 200, while there were a dozen more between 200 and 210.

Aid for Discoverer of Cripple Creek.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., July 25.—"Joe" Womack, the discoverer of Cripple Creek camp, which brought fortune to scores of people, but failed to do anything for him, is not to be forgotten. A pioneer's society has been organized, with the express purpose of arranging for the endowment of the old prospector with a little fortune of $80,000.

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GEORGIA TROOPS CALLED OUT.

Two Companies Sent to Bainbridge, Reported to be in the Hands of a Mob—Another Negro Lynched.

ATLANTA, July 25.—Gov. Candler tonight received the following message from Sheriff Patterson of Decatur County, dated from Bainbridge:

"Town in the hands of a mob. Send aid quick."

Gov. Candler at once ordered the companies of State militia stationed at Valdosta under command of Capt. Littleton and that commanded by Capt. Smith of Thomasville to proceed with all haste to Bainbridge.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., July 25. — Charles Mack, the second of the negroes who committed the Ogletree outrage, was lynched this morning at Saffold. His crime was committed in Early County, and citizens of this (Decatur) county refused to let the mob bring the man into Bainbridge, since it was desired that an innocent county should not suffer the odium of a lynching committed by citizens of another county.

Mack was therefore taken to Saffold, the scene of his crime, in Early County. When that place was reached the mob found the body of Louis Sammin, who had been lynched forty-eight hours before, still swinging from the tree on which it had been left. Mack was carried to Mrs. Ogletree. She recognized him at once, as did also her husband. Mack then made a confession to everything alleged, except holding a pistol to Ogletree's head while Sammin committed his assault.

Mack was then taken to a tree near that on which hung the body of Sammin, and strung up.

As he was pulled off the ground his body was riddled with bullets. The story that the negroes were lynched and scalped in the lower part of the county the day before yesterday is denied by the Sheriff.

There is great excitement here to-night because of a report that a mob is coming to take out another negro who is in jail charged with an attempted assault on a white girl. The Governor has been appealed to.

ANOTHER LYNCHING IN TEXAS.

Negroes Burn a Church in Revenge—One is Caught and Killed.

HOUSTON, Texas, July 25.—Some two weeks ago a negro was lynched in Grimes County. Last night a church at Fuquax Prairie was burned by an incendiary. Suspicion fell on John and Randall Hamilton, negroes. The latter was first found, and, with a rope around his neck, he confessed that John burned the church.

John was found at his home, and his answer to a demand for surrender was a volley of buckshot, Van Wright being fatally wounded and Tuck Moody slightly injured.

The negro escaped, badly wounded, but was recaptured to-day at noon and at once strung up. No further trouble is expected. Revenge for a former lynching it is thought was the motive of the incendiaries.

RACE DISCRIMINATION ALLEGED.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 25.—Henry Tiedge, proprietor of an ice cream saloon in this city, was arrested to-day charged with violating Section 383 of the Penal Code, which declares it to be a misdemeanor for a person to discriminate against another in places of public resort, because of race, creed, or color. His arrest was caused by Walter Jackson, a young colored man, who alleges that Tiedge refused to serve him and three colored women with ice cream at tables. Tiedge pleaded not guilty, and gave bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Mr. Tiedge says he offered to sell the colored people ice cream, but there was no room for them at the tables.

Negro Was Tied to a Tree and Shot.

HATTIESBURG, Miss., July 25.—Henry Novels, a negro, who attacked Miss Rosaline Davis Saturday evening, was captured yesterday, and was identified by Miss Davis. He was immediately tied to a tree and shot to death by the angry crowd.

A RIOT AT CONEY ISLAND.

Police Reserves Called Out to Quell a Disturbance Following a Picnic of Electric Road Employes.

The employes of the Brooklyn and Coney Island Electric Road gave a picnic last night at Feltman's Pavilion, Surf Avenue, Coney Island, and it broke up at 1:30 o'clock this morning in a veritable riot.

There was still a crowd of nearly 2,000 people at the resort, and they became so excited when the row started that the police reserves were called out to restore order.

Four men were arrested, and one was carried unconscious to the hospital with a fractured skull.

The affair began in front of the pavilion just as the picnickers were coming out. A crowd of racing stablemen were passing the place, and they got into a fight with the railroad men.

Beer bottles and walking canes were used as weapons, and one man who was at the picnic was picked up with a fractured skull. He was not known.

Roundsman Myers and Policeman Clark arrested John Whyte, twenty-three years old, of Hamilton, Ontario. His friends, the racing stable men, attacked the police in an effort to rescue him, and the officers blew their distress calls.

A new force of police arrived and the rioters were clubbed into submission. Three more of them, Edward Williams of Louisville, Ky.; George Johnson of Norfolk, Va., and Frank Rish, were locked up. They were badly beaten and had to be attended in the station by a surgeon.

American Writing Paper Company.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 25.—Deeds to all of the companies constituting the American Writing Paper Company have been handed in to-day and the properties have all been paid for. In addition to the mills, which appeared in the circular of Lee, Higginson & Co., as constituting this combination, the company has acquired the Wauregan Paper Company of Holyoke.

No additional securities have been issued to pay for this property. The Directors of the American Writing Paper Company held a meeting to-day in this city, and elected the following Executive Committee: George B. Holbrook, President of the Beebe & Holbrook Company, Holyoke, Mass.; W. N. Caldwell, Treasurer, Riverside Paper Company, Franklin, Mass.; Clarence H. Harding, Secretary, Harding Paper Company, Franklin, Mass.; C. A. Crocker, President of the Crocker Manufacturing Company, Holyoke, Mass., and Aaron Bagg, President of the Parsons Paper Company, Holyoke, Mass.

Burglars at Work in Ohio.

GALION, Ohio, July 25.—Masked burglars entered the home of David Miller, living east of here, and after binding the members of the family demanded the key to his safe. It was refused, and the burglars piled mattresses and bed clothing on top of their helpless bodies, saturated the mass with kerosene, and were about to light it when the old man weakened, accompanied them to his store, and unlocked the safe. They secured about $1,000 in money.

CLEVELAND CAR STRIKE

No Serious Disturbances by the Strikers Yesterday.

BISHOP HORSTMANN'S APPEAL

In a Fervent Address Commands the Laity to Cease from Violence—Nearly 1,200 Troops Under Arms.

CLEVELAND, July 25.—The presence of a large body of troops in the city has prevented any serious disturbance by the street-car strikers and their friends.

There were, however, some small riots this evening, mostly in portions of the city inhabited by foreigners.

At Clay and Pearl Streets a mob of about 200 men and boys, with a sprinkling of women, gathered, and when they could elude the soldiers, stoned the cars and the crews. Conflicts were frequent and a number of arrests were made. At 10 o'clock, as a detachment of militiamen were nearing the spot, the crowd bombarded two cars with stones and other missiles. The soldiers charged with fixed bayonets, and in a few minutes the mob was concealed in the alleys and in their rookerylike houses.

Strikers and their friends held a meeting to-night and various speakers protested against the presence of troops and the carrying of arms by private citizens, meaning non-union street-car employes.

Eleven of the fourteen lines of the Big Consolidated Street Railway were in operation before 7 A. M. The three lines on which cars were not started were the Union, Burton, and Clark Avenue routes.

Adjt. Gen. Axline is in command of the military here, and places the force under him at twenty companies, aggregating nearly 1,200 men. Three hundred of them, from Columbus, Newark, and Chillicothe, arrived this afternoon, and were distributed about the city at points where it is thought trouble is most likely to occur. Mayor Farley said that he thought the force of police and soldiers under Gen. Axline sufficient to overawe any mobs which might collect.

A State law exists which declares that a defendant arrested for carrying weapons, upon proving that he believed his life, liberty, or property endangered while pursuing any lawful act, shall be discharged. Several non-union men, arrested on this charge, have been discharged under the act referred to.

Mayor Farley, Gen. Axline, Police Director Barrett, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Excell, held a long conference on the situation to-day. The result was that a large guard of soldiers was to-night sent to South Brooklyn, where the Mayor believes the disturbing element to be strongest. The Executive Committee of the strikers, meeting today, issued a statement denying any connection with recent disturbances, including the nitro-glycerine explosion which on Sunday wrecked a Euclid Avenue car, and averring their determination to refrain from any unlawful acts. Friends of the strikers are asked to withhold their patronage from the Big Consolidated Company. President Bryan of the Strikers' Association, to whom some local papers have credited utterances advocating Anarchistic tactics in prosecuting the strike, to-day made a complete denial of the published statements.

Ralph Hawley, the non-union conductor who yesterday killed Henry Cornwelt, a boy, appeared before a Magistrate, charged with murder in the second degree. The hearing was postponed and the defendant held without bail.

The Right Rev. Ignatius F. Horstmann, Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Cleveland, issued an address to-day that, it is believed, will result in subduing much of the violence which has made the past week an epoch in local history. The address, in part, follows:

To Our Beloved Children of the Laity in the City of Cleveland, Greeting: As the times are so perilous in our beloved City of Cleveland, we are forced publicly to communicate our sorrow over the frightful events of the last few days. No matter what may have been the grievances of the employes of the Cleveland Electric Railway Company, no matter what may have been your sympathy for the strikers; after the outrages that have been committed, after the terrorizing of the inhabitants of Cleveland and its suburbs, after the danger to life and property which has followed, after the violent resistance to the constituted civil authority, it is our sacred duty to remind you all of your solemn obligations to Almighty God as Christians, and to your city and country as citizens, in this emergency.

It has always been our proudest boast as Americans that we have shown the world we are capable of self-government; that nowhere on earth are law and order so well respected and obeyed; that here at least true liberty reigns, and that every guarantee is given for the full pursuit of life, liberty, and happiness. But now, alas, what do we witness? Anarchy reigns. Riot and rebellion prevail. The civil authority is defied and openly resisted. The city is terrorized by the mob, and the militia must be called out to preserve order. The fair fame of our city as a law-abiding community is in danger. Business has been paralyzed, visitors fear to enter our portals. Our own citizens are in constant danger of their lives.

What, then, is your duty to God, your duty in conscience, to your Church, and your country? It is to uphold the civil authority, to obey the laws, to give no countenance to mob violence, to show no sympathy for those who are in rebellion against law and order. Avoid all crowds. Let not idle curiosity lead you to mingle with those who are thus disturbing the public peace. Remember the words of the Apostle: "Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but from God; and those that are, are ordained of God. Therefore he that resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God; and they that resist purchase to themselves damnation. Wherefore be subject of necessity, not only for wrath, but for conscience sake." (Romans, xiii.) Pray therefore, brethren, that peace may be restored and dwell permanently in our midst, that brotherly charity may once more reign among us all. Prayer is powerful, and if offered up for peace and unity it must be pleasing to God.

Brethren and dear children in Jesus Christ, we exhort, we entreat, we admonish, nay, we command you in the name of our divine Master to hearken to this our instruction, and as good children to cheerfully obey.

The carrying of arms by non-union men has resulted in a perilous situation in the line which separates Cleveland from South Brooklyn, a small, independent municipality on the south side of the river. The street-car crews are allowed in the city to array themselves like walking arsenals, but across the border the Mayor of Brooklyn, assisted by the Town Marshal and the constabulary, had taken steps which guarded that suburb from armed invasion. The officers searched the crews of every car which came across the bridge, but found nothing. The men took the precaution to leave their revolvers on the Cleveland side. On the return trip they again took possession of their weapons.

There were a few incipient riots in South Brooklyn before midnight, but the guards had the situation well in hand. Mayor Farley, to checkmate the Mayor of South Brooklyn, where sentiment seems to be largely in favor of the strikers, dug up an ancient law which declares that in case of riot the Mayor of the largest city may declare himself the chief police commander in the county.

Mayor Farley, with this authority, swore in as special police members of the Cleveland Grays and the Cleveland Scots Guards, placing them under the command of the Police Department. They were sent over the river to Brooklyn for the purpose not only of preserving order generally, but to keep a special eye on non-union men, who are regarded as being more particularly in danger in that section than in any other.

BUFFALO, July 25.—Ralph Hawley, the Buffalo man who is under arrest in Cleveland for shooting a child in the riots of the striking employes of one of the street railways, is a native of Springville, this county, where his father, H. L. Hawley, is a pension agent.

Hawley went from Springville to Cleveland a few days ago for the purpose of taking the place of a striker. He is twenty-six years old.

Bicyclist Holbein Swims 43 Miles.

LONDON, July 25.—The bicyclist Holbein made a record swim from Blackwell to Gravesend and back to-day, covering the distance, forty-three miles, in 12 hours 27 minutes and 42 seconds. He finished fresh and strong.

Trophy Book

Illustrating OVER ONE HUNDRED PRIZE CUPS and pieces pertaining to every kind of Aquatic and Field Sporting Event, made in distinctive patterns in both Sterling Silver and Gold and Silver Plate. For a copy address the

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FINE QUALITY TUCKED DIMITY WAISTS, VALUE $3.50, AT $1.95

DEATH OF OSCAR GERARD.

An American Comedian Passes Away at Adelaide, Australia.

ADELAIDE, Australia, July 25.—Oscar Gerard, an American comedian, who has been playing here with "The Belle of New York" company, is dead.

Oscar Gerard's first known work on the stage was with the Tivoli Opera Company of San Francisco. His first appearance in the East was in Boston in "The Walking Delegate," in which he created the part of Georgie Tree. He played with the Castle Square Opera Company in Philadelphia and New York, after which he went to the Casino and appeared in "The Dangerous Maid." Mr. Gerard was about thirty-five years old. His death is supposed to have been due to consumption.

Baby Dead from Carbolic Acid.

William Dickstein, the two-year-old son of Herman Dickstein of 1,264 First Avenue, died in Flower Hospital yesterday afternoon shortly after being carried in by his mother. While Mrs. Dickstein was in her husband's store yesterday she heard her son scream. Rushing into a rear room, she found the boy lying on the floor with a bottle which contained some carbolic acid by his side. The woman picked the child up in her arms and ran to a near-by drug store and from there to the hospital. The bottle had been in a bureau drawer, but the woman could not explain how the child found it.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR.—Justin S. Kirreh, Shechem, Palestine; A. L. Bagnall, Yokohama; W. H. van Gunten, Havana.

CAMBRIDGE.—Lieut. Cou. von Winning, Imperial Guard, Germany.

EMPIRE.—S. H. Philan, Atlanta; W. F. Walker, Augusta, Ga.

FIFTH AVENUE.—A. M. Ortez, Mexico; J. G. Batterson, Hartford; Gen. Charles L. Fitzhugh, Pittsburg.

GRAND.—S. C. Mills, United States Army.

HOFFMAN.—W. E. Gilbert, Havana; Antonio San Miguel, Havana; Comte Macuriges, Tangier; A. Reichard, Sydney, N. S. W.

HOLLAND.—Irving M. Scott, San Francisco; Charles M. Hays, President of the Grand Trunk Railway, Montreal; H. H. Porter, President of the Rock Island and Chicago Railway.

MANHATTAN.—T. H. Quay, England; Judge Le Roy T. Thoman, Chicago; J. B. Jordan, Boston.

MURRAY HILL.—Col. George M. Moulton, Chicago.

PARK AVENUE.—Prof. W. Lloyd Bevans, Sewanee, Tenn.; Prof. C. Gow, Vassar College.

PLAZA.—A. W. Bowditch, Boston.

WALDORF.—Baron Heyking, German Minister to China; Comte R. Luzzatti, Italy; George Muin, Singapore; James Brown Potter, Newport; Baron von Mumm, German Minister, Washington; Col. R. C. Kerens, St. Louis; K. Hashimota, Z. Sasaki, T. Shibusawa, N. Hadzumi, and K. Doi, Tokio, Japan.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. P. Mabee, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Annewalt, W. H., Allentown, Penn.; hats and caps; Hotel Imperial.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H.

MESSENGER BOYS' STRIKE

More Go Out, While Some Return to Work at Double Rates.

MANY NEW ONES ARE ENGAGED

Meeting Held in the Evening, at Which Strikers Agree to Submit Their Grievances.

More messenger boys struck yesterday at various points, a number returned to work—for double pay, as they said—and a good many new boys were engaged to take the places of strikers. At the Postal Building at 253 Broadway, Manager Wilson began hiring new boys in the morning and taking back those who had been frightened into the strike on Monday. Mr. Wilson said that he needed boys badly, and did not hesitate to hire them, even if they had no recommendations.

To new boys who applied for work he would put a few questions. "Some of our boys are on strike," he would say. "Are you afraid to take a striker's place? Will you stick to duty if they try to lick you?" Those who unhesitatingly answered that they were not afraid to work were employed at once. Over fifty boys were thus employed, and they were sent out without uniforms. The old boys who returned were advised not to wear their uniforms, and they carried their badges in their pockets instead of on their caps. Their books, return blanks, and messages they also carried in their pockets, so as not to be detected by the strikers' pickets.

About noon eighty boys walked out of the Western Union Building, and, after standing for a few minutes on the sidewalk they hurried to attend a meeting of messenger boys at Cortlandt and Church Streets. On the way there they stopped some of their fellows whom they met, and pumelled those who would not join them. There was a large crowd of both American District and Postal boys at the meeting, and after listening to stirring speeches some returned to work, while others marched up Broadway, stopping at all telegraph offices to call out the boys employed there. At Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue they succeeded in getting most of the boys employed at that office to join their ranks.

The boys of both the American District and Postal Telegraph Companies who were working yesterday said that they were getting double pay during the strike. At the Postal office, at 20 Broad Street, one of the employes corroborated the boys' statements, and said they were getting 4 cents per message instead of 2, and when they worked by the hour they were paid 20 cents an hour instead of 10 cents, as formerly, and those who were sent to brokers' offices to work all day got 15 cents an hour instead of 10 cents. Of the forty-five boys who struck on Monday, the employe said, ten had returned yesterday, and ten new boys were taken, but these could not work as quickly as the old hands.

At the station of the American District Telegraph Company in Exchange Place, not more than half of the boys who struck on Monday returned yesterday, and those who were spoken to said they were getting double pay. Several of the strikers came down with the apparent intention to create trouble, but the presence of a few policemen dampened their courage. Manager Danks of this office said he had all the boys he needed.

General Superintendent Rayers of the American District Telegraph Company, in the Western Union Building, said he was getting on very nicely and many of the boys were coming to their senses. It was the Summer season, when business was dull, and a good many boys could be dispensed with. As to the boys' demands for a reduction of working hours on Sunday, Mr. Rayens said that in Summer the boys had a holiday every other Sunday, and at other seasons they worked half a day on Sunday. If the boys wanted to put in a half day's work every Sunday he was willing to make that concession. The boys said they were willing to accept that.

Over 300 strikers held a meeting in the evening at Washington Hall, Eighth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, and Senator Plunkitt and Assemblyman Smith hurried to address them. They urged the boys to submit their grievances to the proper authorities, and predicted victory for the boys if they were right and defeat if they were wrong.

Secretary Colsen advised the boys to have their claims adjusted by their respective managers. So did James Drew, who warned the boys against tearing up messages carried by non-union boys and beating them.

Manager Kelly of the American District office, at Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street, tried to reason with the boys. "I'm with you," he said, "but I don't see that you have any grievance now. If I thought you were right I'd like to be your leader. Half of my boys struck to-day, and that saved me $7."

Then Mr. Kelly advised the boys to send a committee to see Superintendent Rayers.

After some further discussion the boys decided to do so.

MESSENGER BOYS RIDE IN CABS.

Police Cannot Keep Cincinnati Hoodlums from Attacking Them.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 25.—The strike of messenger boys that began last Saturday has reached serious conditions.

Hoodlums and lillers to-day surrounded the telegraph and district offices in different parts of the city, and intercepted the new messengers. The messengers were sent out in cabs with a policeman accompanying each driver, but stones and missiles were thrown at the vehicles. Many of the messengers have been seriously hurt. Two have been stabbed, several hurt by missiles, and many have been badly beaten.

The newsboys joined the strike to-day. Great mobs of hoodlums surrounded the newspaper offices and refused to let the new boys go out with papers. The papers were torn up and destroyed as fast as they were turned over to the new boys. At noon the hoodlums from all parts of the city had gathered in such large numbers that the police seemed unable to disperse them with clubs, and the use of more effective weapons was contemplated.

NEWSBOYS STILL HOLD OUT.

Strikers Pass a More Quiet Day and Few Fights Are Reported.

The newsboys' strike against The Evening World and Journal was of a less bellicose nature yesterday than it had been on Monday, and the men and big boys who had been hired to sell the papers were attacked in only a few instances.

Five men went to sell the papers at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, and were surrounded by a mob of strikers. The opposing factions held a parley, which ended in a conditional truce for the day. The men were allowed to sell their papers to whoever asked for them, but they were not to call their wares nor to thrust them under the noses of passers-by. These two privileges of the trade the strikers reserved for themselves exclusively.

At Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street several men were found selling the papers, and they defied the strikers when ordered to desist. Just as the boys were about to attack the men several policemen swooped down on them and scattered them by a few light blows of their clubs. The boys hid around the corners, and as soon as the policemen were out of sight they attacked the men and took away their papers and tore them up.

SEEK TO HELP THE NEWSBOYS.

Meeting of Those Interested in Movement to Better Their Condition.

There was a meeting last night to begin a movement for the permanent improvement of the condition of newsboys. It was in Room 217 of the Broadway Central Hotel, and was called to order by Rufus W. Frost. Fourteen men and four women attended. Thomas Campbell Copeland and Miss Mary S. Lester have given much time to the problem, and the results of their labor were presented to the meeting in condensed form.

They find that there are in Greater New York 2,500 newsboys, ranging in age from six to sixteen years, and that, apart from the lodging houses, there is no systematic effort to regulate or help them. The authorities of scores of cities have been written to, and their answers show that, while a few of them have municipal regulations for the benefit of the boys, most of them are eager to follow New York's lead in some such movement.

Mr. Copeland's idea is that boys under ten years old should be forbidden the streets after 9 o'clock at night; that the consent of the parents or guardians of all boys be required before they are permitted to sell papers, and that they be regularly licensed, badged, and uniformed. He says his general idea has the support Dr. Lyman Abbott, Congressmen Cummings, and Sulzer, Adjt. Gen. Andrews, Randolph Guggenheimer, the Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, Abram S. Hewitt, the Rev. S. P. Cadman, Aldermen McGarry, Minsky, Glick, Okie, and Schneider, Councilman Hart, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, and many others.

Alderman McGarry was present and was called to the chair after the report had been read. At his suggestion the appointment of committees was postponed until another meeting. The Rev. James Le Baron Johnson, who is a Chaplain of the Fire Department, was among those present, and expressed his strong sympathy with Mr. Copeland's general purposes.

POLICE MAY EXPECT TROUBLE.

Mysterious Moves on Metropolitan Railway's System.

While the general situation in regard to the street railway strike in Manhattan was quiet yesterday, and all of the cars on the several lines of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company were running as usual, it was thought last night that the police fear trouble of some sort.

This conclusion is based upon the action of Chief Devery in sending two men at midnight to the Leonx Avenue and Second Avenue terminals from each of the following stations:

East Eighty-eighth Street, East One Hundred and Fourth Street, East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. A large number of patrolmen from the Bronx district were also distributed along the Sixth Avenue and Eighth Avenue lines during the night.

None of the officials would talk about this action, but their general aspect indicated uneasiness. This apparent fear of trouble was thought to be due possibly to a meeting of the strike committee last evening and the fact that General Master Workman Parsons said Sunday that "the people of this city will learn before the week ends that this strike is not over."

The Strike Committee appointed by General Master Workman Parsons met at 110 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The first business transacted was the preparation of an appeal to the public. A sub-committee was appointed whose duty it will be to visit the strikers and ascertain their condition and feeling with regard to the strike, and upon the report of this committee will depend future action. The appeal issued reads as follows:

To all labor and reform organizations and citizens who believe in fair play:

The public officials having failed to enforce the ten-hour law upon surface railroads, made it necessary for the employes of the lines in New York and Brooklyn to stop work in an attempt to secure an observance of this law. Through the action of the police and the courts in sustaining these companies in their violation of the law 3,000 men are still out of work without means of securing employment. Many of these men were injured by the unnecessary brutality of the police in the service of these companies, making the most unequal contest ever witnessed in this locality.

Therefore, we, the undersigned committee of organized labor, acting in behalf of the railroad employes, appeal to every organization, also every fair-minded citizen, to donate such financial aid to these men as their cause deserves for the relief of their families, thereby showing that all fair-minded people will stand by these men in their demands for the enforcement of the law and against persecution and oppression by these corporations through the assistance of the police and courts. All moneys should be sent to W. J. O'Brien, Treasurer, 110 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The Treasurer will be in his office daily after 3 P. M.

BROOKLYN STRIKERS QUIET.

Cars Run Without Interference and Men Want Their Places Back.

The Brooklyn trolley strike has not yet been officially declared off by the leaders of the strikers, but that it is practically a thing of the past is admitted by the men themselves. Nothing is more convincing in this connection than the fact that nearly all the men who struck are seeking to be put back in their old places.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's system, although again in full operation, has not apparently entirely recovered from the effects of the strike. While the cars are running practically on full headway during the day, the night service on several of the lines—noticeably on the Seventh and Ninth Avenue roads—is not yet as good as before the strike. The company, it is said, is still in need of about 200 or 300 "extras" to restore things to their normal condition.

All of the policemen who were sent over from Manhattan at the beginning of the strike have returned to their precincts. About 100 new men from this side of the river were sent to Brooklyn yesterday. These will be placed on reserve for a few days until all danger of trouble has passed.

MEETING OF FREIGHT HANDLERS

More Men Expected to Quit Work To-day in Jersey City.

A meeting of freight handlers from the Pennsylvania Railroad Piers 27, 28, and 29 was held yesterday afternoon in Hudson Hall, in Spring Street, near Varick Street, President Kenealy, Secretary Casey, and Treasurer Boyle told the men they ought to show more earnestness in the strike and attend the meetings. These officers then said they were awaiting a communication from the freight handlers at Harsimus Cove, Jersey City, who handle most of the perishable freight that comes in from the West, and they had promised to go out on a sympathetic strike to-day if their demands were not met. That, said Mr. Kenealy, may bring the railroads to terms.

At the Pennsylvania piers, continued Mr. Kenealy, there were usually 130 west-bound cars loaded daily, but in the past few days there were not more than ten per day. The Italians who had taken the places of strikers, he said, could not possibly do the work.

Rights of Pickets During Strikes.

A committee from the Building Trades Council called on the Police Board yesterday by appointment. James Cummings of the Steamfitters' Union, the spokesman, said that the Council wished to know how far the rights of delegates and pickets went during strikes, especially as to the neighborhood of buildings where there was a strike. President York stated that there is no law preventing pickets or delegates from standing in front of buildings when on strike. He said they had the same right as any other citizen to stand there, provided they did not disturb the peace or do anything tending to such a violation of law.

Striking Tailors Meet.

Committees of the Tailors' Progressive Union, the Brotherhood of Tailors, and the Independent coatmakers were held yesterday at 112 Clinton Street, and all agreed to sever their connection with the United Garment Workers of America and cast their lot together. The committee of the Tailors' Progressive Union said it was going to sever its connection also with the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, as they were tired of having politics drilled into them at every meeting. All of these unions will order further strikes to-day for an advance in wages.

Lake Ore Handlers May Strike.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 25.—A committee from the striking ore handlers at Ashtabula had a conference with L. C. Hanna of M. A. Hanna & Co. this morning, which threatens to tie up all the great ore docks of Lake Erie. Much had been expected from the conference, and a failure to reach a settlement caused considerable depression among vessel men, as it may result in tieing up a large number of vessels at a time when business is the best it has been for years.

DAIRY PRODUCTS GOING ABROAD.

Low Freight Rates Cause Big Exports to England.

The recent strikes in the dressed-beef companies in this city and Chicago have proved a boon to the dealers in dairy products of this city, who are laying down big quantities of butter and cheese in England in competition with European dairy countries.

The beef companies have long-term leases of refrigerating space on the various transatlantic liners, and owing to the strikes they have not been able to fill this space, and have consequently sublet it on most inviting terms to the dairymen. The latter are now sending butter on all the fast lines at 30s. per ton, whereas the usual charge for transportation has been 75s. This rate enables American butter dealers to lay down good butter in England at from 16½ to 17½ cents a pound, at which price it is successfully competing with a similar grade of butter from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and other European butter-producing countries.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement. Adv.

An Unparalleled Record.

TO-DAY, JULY 26th

ON ITS FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF THE UNITED STATES

has on its books **Outstanding Assurance** for **over a billion dollars**

$1,000,000,000.00

which is more than twice the amount accumulated by any other company in the world during a similar period of its history. Its **Assets** amount to **over**

$270,000,000.00

which is more than twice the amount held by any other company in the world on its fortieth anniversary. Its **Surplus** amounts to **over**

$60,000,000.00

which is also more than twice the amount held by any other company at the end of its fortieth year.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society

120 Broadway, New York

"Strongest in the World."

MERCHANTS FILE A PROTEST.

Say Goods from Puerto Rico Should Be Entered Free of Duty.

BOSTON, Mass., July 25.—Several Boston business houses which do business with Puerto Rico and some of the other newly acquired possessions of the United States have filed protests with the Treasury Department against paying duties on goods brought from these possessions.

The ground taken in these protests is substantially that these possessions hav become parts of the United States, and that products from those places to the United States ought to be subjected to the same treatment that is accorded products offered for sale between different States of this country.

TO IMPROVE THE HOUSEHOLD.

Women Form an Association to Promote Economic Knowledge.

ALBANY, July 25.—The New York State Household Economic Association of New York City was incorporated to-day with the Secretary of State.

Its objects are to awaken the public mind to the importance of establishing bureaus of information where there can be an exchange of wants and needs between employer and employed in every department of home and social life; to promote a more scientific knowledge of the care of children, of the economic and hygienic value of foods, fuel, and clothing; a more intelligent understanding of correct plumbing and drainage in our homes, as well as need for pure water and good light in a sanitarily built house; to secure skilled labor in every department in our houses, and to organize schools of household science and service.

The Directors are Jean T. Milholland, Mary Moore Tilton, Helen Kinne of New York City, Mrs. Melvil Dewey of Albany, Linda Hull Larned of Syracuse, and Caroline E. Jenkins of Newburg.

NEW YORK HARBOR'S NEEDS.

Lieut. Commander Fremont Submits His Report on Its Condition.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Lieut. Commander J. C. Frémont, United States Navy, Supervisor of the Harbor of New York, has submitted to Gen. Wilson Chief of Engineers, a very exhaustive report upon the conditions of that harbor. The report is extremely satisfactory to Gen. Wilson, as it gives all the desired information upon the harbor and what is being done for its preservation. The main features of the report are as follows:

The patrol of the harbor by the Government has been carried on efficiently. The laws and regulations for the preservation of the harbor cannot now be violated with impunity. The attention of the Supervisor has been given to preventing the throwing of waste materials into the East and North Rivers, something that cannot be fully accomplished without co-operation of the harbor police of New York. This is now becoming effectual.

The stoppage of the cremation of garbage is a distinct retrograde movement, and Lieut. Frémont has consulted with Gov. Roosevelt and urged that it be resumed.

Deposits at the mouth of the harbor are condemned. The improvements to be made for the East Channel and the Bay Ridge Channel will compel deposits to be made outside of Sandy Hook lightship. An improved type of vessels will be required to take refuse further out to sea, as the vessels now used cannot go as far out as necessary. Ashes deposited from the numerous craft in the harbor present a difficulty, and the Harbor Supervisor should be empowered to enforce the State law against their deposit. Some State legislation regulating the harbor and to prevent deposits being made in the rivers and harbor has been recommended to the Governor.

Complaint has been made that the smoke from the manufacturing establishments on Constable Hook, N. J., sometimes seriously interferes with the navigation of the main channel into New York. There is no law to prevent this. Complaint has been made by navigation companies about long tows in the main channel, which have seriously inconvenienced vessels, but these tows have a right to be in the channel under the law. Some means may be found to render their presence less objectionable to other navigation interests.

Boy's Neck Broken by a Fall.

Edwin Harris, five years old, of 711 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, was playing in the yard of the adjoining house yesterday when a cellar door on which he stood gave way and he fell into the cellar. His companions found him unconscious. The child's parents carried him to his home and sent for Drs. Kyle and Mitchell, who said that he was dead. His neck was broken and death was instantaneous.

$50,000 a Year for Sparrow Bounty.

CHICAGO, July 25.—A special to The Chronicle from Niles, Mich., says: "Up to July 1 the Treasurer of Van Buren County has paid bounty in six months for the destruction of 15,077 sparrows. It is figured that at this rate the sparrow bounty each year costs Michigan $50,000. It is claimed that people are making the breeding of the birds a very lucrative vocation."

THE WITTHAUS DIVORCE CASE.

Justice Stover Refuses to Change the Decree So as to Give Mrs. Witthaus More Alimony.

Mrs. Ely E. F. Witthaus, who recently secured a divorce from her husband, Prof. Rudolph Witthaus, made application, through counsel, to Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday to have the terms of the divorce decree changed. At the time the decree was granted Mrs. Witthaus accepted $3,640 in a lump sum in lieu of all future alimony. Her counsel said yesterday that she was led to accept this sum by the representation of the defendant that on account of the publicity attending the trial of the divorce suit he was about to lose his position, and that his earning capacity had been so impaired that he would be scarcely able to make a living.

Counsel for Mrs. Witthaus contended that the professor was earning a large salary, and asked for a further allowance for his client.

"We contend," said the counsel, "that under the State law the court has no power to fix a lump sum for alimony and, therefore, the parties have no right to confer that power on the court."

"You've had the money, haven't you?" asked Justice Stover.

"Yes, and we cannot return it, as it has been spent," said counsel.

"Then you don't stand in a very good position, saying to the Court that it had no power to do the thing which has been done and by which you have profited, and asking now for something more liberal," remarked Justice Stover.

"I suppose that, having made these representations to his wife that he would never be able to earn anything in his profession, it was his duty to see that he never did make anything, and if he ever did she should come in and take that, too. There is no use arguing this motion further. While the Court has power to change the decree in the matter of alimony, in this case both parties stipulated regarding the amount to be paid, both knowing the exact situation. The idea that the wife believed that her husband could never again get employment in his profession is unreasonable. The motion is denied."

Prof. Witthaus is widely known as a chemist and has figured as an expert witness is some of the most noted poisoning cases in New York in recent years.

BOGUS CHECKS IN PROVIDENCE.

Two Young Men Buy Goods of Merchants with Worthless Paper.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 25.—Two men, about twenty-five years old, dressed in good business attire, swindled a number of merchants in this city Saturday night with checks drawn by fictitious corporations.

The checks were for small amounts and were counter checks of the National Exchange Bank. About eighteen have been heard of and others are expected. They were all for $12 and $813, and were passed by the two men in payment for articles at various stores.

While the checks were drawn by corporations that do not exist, the fact did not enter the minds of most of the merchants. The checks passed through the Clearing House this morning and were this afternoon sent back to the banks from which they were issued by the National Exchange Bank, where the two firms purporting to have drawn the checks have no accounts.

Mystery in Peekskill Woman's Death.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 25.—Mrs. Mary Corbett, wife of Daniel Corbett of 418 Main Street, this place, was found lying dead today on the New York Central Railroad track at the upper dock crossing. She had been run over by an early morning train. Mrs. Corbett was last seen alive at an early hour this morning when she was searching for her husband, who had gone to a dance. She complained to her neighbors of the way her husband was staying out at night, and said that she would rather be dead than lead such a life. It is a question whether Mrs. Corbett deliberately threw herself in front of the train or was killed accidentally.

Hitch in Surrender of Darling.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 25.—An unexpected complication has developed in the case of William Darling, arrested in Fulton County, Penn., for the murder of Harry Dunham at New Market, Middlesex County, in 1895. Sheriff Sheets of Fulton County has refused to surrender the prisoner except on payment of $275 cash. That is all that is known here. Information to that effect having been wired this morning by Detective Ferguson, sent to get Darling on requisition papers. Gov. Voorhees has notified the Governor of Pennsylvania, and steps may be taken to have Sheriff Sheets impeached for refusing to honor the requisition for the prisoner.

Trust Company's Increase Approved.

ALBANY, July 25.—The Produce Exchange Trust Company of New York City having filed its papers with the State Banking Department, Superintendent Kilburn has formally approved the increase of its capital stock from $500,000 to $2,500,000, and its surplus from $500,000 to $2,500,000.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

ISAAC A. HOPPER INDORSED.

Meeting at the Carondelet Democratic Club—Fight Against Welde.

A large number of the supporters of Isaac A. Hopper, who is aspiring to the leadership of the Democrats in Harlem, met at the clubhouse of the Carondelet Democratic Club, 1,822 Madison Avenue, last evening to give him their indorsement. A. E. Crabtree, President of the Club, presided.

An effort is being made to oust Commissioner of Jurors Welde from the leadership, because it is alleged he is not popular with the voters of the district, and there is dissatisfaction with the way he distributes the patronage of the office.

POLITICIANS AT A "PINK TEA."

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff to Entertain Some of His Supporters.

Another of his series of "political pink teas," as his opponents in the party characterize them, will be given by Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff at his home in Brooklyn this evening. These so-called "political pink teas" are gatherings of election district leaders under Mr. Woodruff's roof, where they are first awed by an exhibition of the Lieutenant Governor's marvelous collection of chromatic waistcoats, and finally instructed as to how to put down the opposition in their respective districts. The leaders of the election districts in the Eleventh Assembly District will take their turn this evening.

Mr. Woodruff will go to Albany to-morrow, and a few days later will return to his camp in the Adirondacks.

TO SELL CASS LAKE TOWN.

Intruders in North Half of Section 15 Must Remove.

WASHINGTON, July 25. — Secretary Hitchcock to-day finally disposed of the Cass Lake (Minn.) controversy. He announced that the Government would sell in parcels the north half of Section 15, which comprises nearly the whole town of Cass Lake. The 500 or more intruders are located chiefly on this half section and on the northeastern part of Section 16. They will have to remove from Section 16 as soon as possible.

The decision of Secretary Hitchcock closes the controversy over the proposed ejectment of the intruders from the Cass Lake Indian reservation lands. Senator Nelson, who subsequently left Washington for Norway, was present when the announcement was made, and expressed his satisfaction.

This places the 355 acres of land open to all for purchase. The half section will be advertised for sixty days, and probably fifteen days more will be allowed before the sale, when the intruders must take their chances in the purchase of the lands or remove from them. The adjoining Section 16 is not to be sold off, as it consists mainly of agricultural lands and is subject either to allotment or homestead requirements. The intruders there must buy land in the other section or remove entirly from the reservation.

BALTIMORE BANKER BANKRUPT.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—Ernest Gittings, who formerly did a general banking and brokerage business in this city under the name of Gittings & Co., filed a petition in the United States District Court this morning to be adjudged a bankrupt.

In his petition, Mr. Gittings declares that his liabilities amount to $33,566.11, while his assets are $20 in cash and $20 worth of clothing, and he claims that these are exempt under the law. The list of creditors is a long one, and all items owed, even down to $5, are enumerated.

A large proportion of the indebtedness resulted from disastrous speculation in stocks, cotton, and grain, according to the petition. Mr. Gittings enumerates a number of brokerage firms in New York and Chicago which hold alleged claims against him for money lost in this way. The heaviest creditors are E. B. Cuthbert & Co. of New York, who hold a judgment against him for $6,500, which they claim he lost in speculating in grain. Among the other creditors are H. Van Riper & Co. of New York for $460, lost in a cotton deal, and J. H. Story & Co., New York, for $1,300, lost in grain deals.

The total amount of the claims held by various brokerage firms, including those mentioned, is $12,479.50. The remainder of the liabilities is made up of sums claimed to be due to local firms and individuals.

ALLEGED INSURANCE FRAUD.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 25.—The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York has instituted a proceeding against Thomas Chase and wife of Milligan, Tenn., in which it alleges that Chase, who is supposed to have died in February, is not dead, and that the $20,000 collected by the supposed widow was fraudulently paid.

The bill enjoins four banks, in which the money is deposited, from paying it on Mrs. Chase's order. An order has also been secured allowing the grave in which Chase is supposed to have been buried to be opened.

It is claimed that the coffin was filled with rocks, which were buried in place of the heavily insured man. Chase was one of the best-known men in East Tennessee.

PERTH AMBOY TO ISSUE BONDS.

City Forced to Act on Account of Wreck of the Middlesex Bank.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., July 25.—The City Council last night voted to issue $40,000 more in bonds to meet the exigencies of the City Government, resulting from the wrecking of the Middlesex County Bank. Mayor Compton recommended that four-fifths of the licenses account be transferred to the sinking fund, and that for the present work on all public improvements be stopped.

Alderman O'Hara, Chairman of the Finance Committee, at the close of the Mayor's speech introduced a resolution authorizing the issue of the $40,000 bonds. A communication was then read from Walter Stanton & Co. of New York offering 101 for the bonds, and to have the money here within twenty-four hours.

The First National Bank of South Amboy was awarded the $10,000 anticipation bonds at 4½ per cent. A resolution was also passed making the First National Bank of South Amboy one of the depositories of the City of Perth Amboy.

Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed James Maguire of Elizabeth ancillary receiver of the property in this State of the Middlesex County Bank of Perth Amboy, N J. The bond of the receiver was fixed at $50,000, and all money received by him is to be deposited with the Union Trust Company. The assets in this State, it was estimated, consist of railroad bonds valued at $8,000 and real estate at 310 and 312 West Fourth Street, valued at $14,000, on all of which the National Park Bank has levied an attachment; also oil paintings valued at $50,000, in possession of Henry T. Chapman, Jr., of Brooklyn, which pictures were transferred to the bank in connection with some loan, but which were permitted by the officers of the bank to remain in the custody of Mr. Chapman.

FRANKLIN STATUE FOR PARIS.

Philadelphians to Raise a Fund for Its Presentation Next Year.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—The citizens of Philadelphia will present to the City of Paris a statue of Benjamin Franklin for the exposition next year.

When the Franklin Statue, recently presented to the city by Justus C. Strawbridge, was unveiled, United States District Attorney Beck, who delivered the oration, suggested that the citizens of the United States ought to present to the French people a statue of the great philosopher, in return for Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty, given to this country. The suggestion took shape to-day, when Mayor Ashbridge appointed a committee of twenty-seven prominent Philadelphians to carry out the idea.

It is proposed to raise the money and have the work begun as soon as possible, so that the statue can be shipped to Paris in time to unveil it before the exposition closes. It is intended to place the statue in Passy, where Franklin resided when he was Minister to France over 100 years ago. Passy, then a suburb, is now in the centre of the exposition grounds. The statue will be a replica of the one in this city, which cost $14,000.

JEALOUSY, MURDER, AND SUICIDE

F. Thever, Angered by Miss McKee, Shoots Her and Himself.

LONG BEACH, Cal., July 25.—F. Thever, fifty years old, shot and instantly killed Miss Dorothy McKee, aged twenty-four years, on the beach here to-day. He was jealous of the attentions to Miss McKee of a young man named Baker.

The girl went with Baker to take a bicycle ride on the beach, and as they were returning Thever rode toward them, running into the wheel ridden by the girl. She dismounted and Thever pulled a revolver and shot her three times in the head and breast. She died instantly.

Thever then attempted to shoot Baker, but missed him. He then shot himself, probably fatally.

Stabbed His Brother Seventeen Times.

ROCHESTER, July 25.—John and Frank Golden of Lockport at their home last evening became involved in a quarrel over a horse. During the quarrel Frank whipped out a penknife and stabbed his brother seventeen times. While the stabbing was taking place John pleaded for mercy, but Frank refused to desist until he thought he had finished his brother. The physician summoned thinks that but three or four of the wounds are dangerous. Frank has disappeared.

President's Vacation Begins To-day.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The President leaves for Lake Champlain at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith, who were to have accompanied the President, will not go with him, but will join the party later. The party will consist of the President and Mrs. McKinley, Miss Sarah Duncan of Cleveland, the President's niece; Dr. and Mrs. Rixey, Secretary Cortelyou, and one or two stenographers.

Couldn't Get Coffin in the House.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 25.—The funeral of William Muirhead Ihrie took place this morning. Owing to the great size of the body, a special coffin had to be constructed for it. It was 2 feet 6 inches wide, 24 inches high, and 6 feet 8 inches long. It was lined with zinc and weighed nearly 500 pounds. It was too large to be taken into the house. It was put in the front door as far as possible, about half its length, and the body was then brought down and placed in it.

Technology Institute Examinations.

BOSTON, July 25.—The entrance examinations for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have been held this year at the following points: Albany, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Concord, N. H.; Denver, Col.; Detroit, Mich.; Exeter, N. H.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Kansas City, Mo.; Louisville, Ky.; Manlius, N. Y.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Pittsburg, Penn.; Portland, Me.; Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; St. Louis, Mo.; St. Paul, Minn.; Springfield, Mass., and Washington, D. C. The total registration, 633, is 78 more than last year, and the largest in the history of the institute. Of these 261 are preliminary applicants for admission in 1900. A continually increasing proportion of applicants divide their examinations between two successive years. Entrace examinations are also held in Boston in September.

Great Neck Post Office Robbed.

GREAT NECK, L. I., July 25.—The Post Office at Great Neck was entered by burglars last night. The safe was blown open and $64.39 in stamps and money was taken. Two registered letters are also missing. The men are supposed to have gone from the Post Office to Jacob Shollenberg's stable and stolen a horse and surrey. The rig has not been traced. This is the third time the Great Neck Post Office has been robbed.

Now Controls Paterson Railway.

PATERSON, N. J., July 25.—The transfer of the Paterson Railway Company's lines to the Shanley syndicate, which controls almost all the street railways in Northern New Jersey, is an accomplished fact, the syndicate having secured a controlling interest of the stock. The former stockholders are well pleased with the price paid for their stock, which was par. There will be no change in the management, officers, or Directors for some time.

Lightning Kills Affianced Couple.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., July 25.—James Harren of Freeport and Agnes Herzog of Millwood were instantly killed by lightning today at the home of Miss Herzog. They were sitting on the porch when lightning struck the corner of the house. They were engaged to be married.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	
Sun rises	4:50	Sun sets	7:22
Moon rises	9:22		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	10:10	Gov. Isl'd	10:42	H. Gate	...
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	10:36	Gov. Isl'd	10:59	H. Gate	12:38

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JULY 26.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Aragonia, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Colon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
City of Washington, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Grenada, Grenada	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Mae, Ponce	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Yucatan, Havana	1.00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JULY 27.

Barbarossa, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Carib, San Domingo	1:00 P. M.	.....
	*1:30 P. M.	
Cienfuegos, Santiago	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, St. Croix	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Peninsular, Azores	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, JULY 28.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Salamanca, Curacao	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 27 at 6.30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 28 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Moana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after July 21 and up to Aug. 14 at 6:30 P. M. on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive Aug. 14. Mails for China and Japan per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. 31 at 6:30 P. M.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails from Hongkong of June 13, Shanghai of June 17, Yokohama of July 1, and Honolulu of July 13, which arrived at San Francisco by the steamer America Maru, are due to arrive in New York on Wednesday, July 26.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JULY 26.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, July 23.
Alps, Santa Martha, July 19.
Foeric, London, July 16.
Harmonic, Gibraltar, July 10.
San Marcos, San Juan, July 20.
Straits of Dover, Antwerp, July 11.

THURSDAY, JULY 27.

British Empire, Antwerp, July 15.
Kansas City, Savannah, July 24.
Norge, Christiansand, July 14.
Pretoria, Hamburg, July 16.

FRIDAY, JULY 28.

Britannic, Liverpool, July 19.
Comanche, Jacksonville, July 25.
Marengo, Newcastle, July 19.

SATURDAY, JULY 29.

Chateau Lafite, Bordeaux, July 19.
Etruria, Liverpool, July 22.
La Touraine, Havre, July 22.
New York, Southampton, July 22.

SUNDAY, JULY 30.

Ohio, Hull, July 18.
Winifred, New Orleans, July 23.

MONDAY, JULY 31.

Excelsior, New Orleans, July 25.
Georgic, Liverpool, July 21.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, July 20.
Tuscarora, London, July 19.
Undaunted, Gibraltar, July 17.

Arrived.

SS Hexham, (Br.,) Painter, Messina July 29 and Palermo July 1, with mdse. to Phelps Bros. & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Alleghany, (Br.,) Low, Savanilla, &c., July 11, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Ardanrose, (Br.,) Walker, Port Antonio, Jam., July 20, with mdse. to the American Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Lampasas, Young, Galveston July 19 and Key West 22d, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Bence, Antwerp July 15, with mdse. and passengers to International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Mexico, McIntosh, Havana July 22, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:35 A. M.

SS Oneida, Staples, Georgetown, S. C

Wanamaker's

Especial Emphasis

THIS morning on the subjects of china and linen, your interest in which appears to be intense and lasting.

The china offers of Monday need some emendation, but the richest of them were in large quantities and can stand another day's selling. The linen story of this morning is the old one on new goods.

Those are two important divisions of a very important sale that reflect midsummer conditions by some ten acres of genuine bargains.

The China Note the toilet sets. The prices are about one-half the lowest you would believe possible even in midsummer. Minute imperfections are the cause of this abnormal reduction. Immaterial so far as practical value is concerned,—most of them are mere slips of the brush in the decorating.

There is sharp demand for the Haviland goods. You'll not wonder at this when you see them, even if the price reductions mentioned below do not make explanation enough.

DINNER SETS
Limoges Dinner Sets, 120 pieces, fine Haviland; were $35, but to-day reduced to $25.
Limoges Dinner Sets, 114 pieces, fine Haviland; were $30, but to-day reduced to $20.
Limoges Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, all handles gilded; flower decorations. Were $25, now $17.50.
Six sorts of Dinner Sets at $10. English and American porcelain, 100 to 115 pieces; were $14, $15, and $17 set, now $10.
BRIC-A-BRAC
Beautiful Castelina marbles, reduced from $4 to $2.75, and from $150 to $100. Plenty around the $8 to $14 marks—all reduced greatly.
French bronzes, at $2.75, from $4; $4, from $6.50; $15, from $25; up to $200, from $325.
Handsome Tepiltz figures reduced a third and more. Now 25c. to $6.75.
FANCY PLATES
French and Austrian; numerous designs; many up to to-day, 45c. and 50c. Choice, 25c. each.
TUMBLERS
35c. doz.—Thin blown tumblers in all the popular sizes and styles; regularly 60c. to $1 doz. These at 35c. doz.
LAMP GLOBES
9-in., all 75c. to $1 kinds, now 50c.; 10-in., 11-in. and 12-in., all $1.50 to $3.50 kinds; now $1.
CUT GLASS
Bowls, $3.25; regularly, $5; $4, regularly $6.
Nappies, $3.50; regularly $6.
Celery Trays, $3.50; regularly $6.
Tankard Jugs, $4.75; regularly $7.
Ice Tubs, $4; regularly $6.
Carafes, $1.75; regularly $2.50; $2.75, regularly $4.
Water Tumblers, $6 doz.; regularly $10.
Water Tumblers, $2.75, $3.50 and $5 doz.
Oil Bottles, 50c. and 65c. each; worth double.
CHAMBER TOILET SETS—"Seconds"—Imperfections you won't mind. Flower decorations and heavy gilt; all beautiful. Prices about half.
$7 11 pieces; floral decorations, tinted grounds, gilt; complete with jar; regularly $12.
$5 Same style of decorations, plainer shapes; 11 pieces, including jar; regularly $9.
$3.50—Same style of decorations; 9 pieces; no jar; regularly $6.
$3.50—11 pieces, including jar; floral decorations, gold supplied; regularly $7.
$2.75—9 pieces, no jar; floral decorations; heavy gilt supplied; regularly $4.50.

Basement.

The Linen Sale A whole store of the best and best-looking linens that art and skill together can supply. Below the average in nothing but prices. A few cases:

TOWELS
At 10c. each—Bleached huckaback, hemmed ends; 15c. kind.
At 25c. each—Extra large and heavy; hemstitched ends; 35c. kind.
At 15c. each—Soft huckaback, ready for use, hemmed ends; 18x37.
BATH TOWELS
At 12½c. each—Snow white, plain or with colored borders; 15c. kind.
DAMASK
At 50c. yd.—Bleached Irish damask, 67-in. wide, a limited number of pieces; generous value at 75c. yd.
At 67c. yd.—Scotch Damask, heavy; good wearing quality, 67 inches wide; 80c. kind.
NAPKINS
At 85c. doz.—Size 18x18 inches; were $1.15.
At $1.50 doz.—Size 20x20 inches; were $2.25.
At $3 doz.—Size 26x26 inches; were $4.25.

Fourth avenue.

Black French Drap d'Etes. Remarkable Bought when prices were low. Prices everywhere rose before the season for selling. We give you the advantage of our successful judgment. Beautifully woven, satiny cloth. Henriettas, deep rich black, the kind to delight at regular prices. Bargain is too hackneyed a term to describe these markings; practically half:

70c. a yd., for $1.50 quality.
80c. a yd., for $1.65 quality.
90c. a yd., for $1.75 quality.
$1 a yd., for $1.85 quality.
$1.25 a yd., for $2 quality.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Attention—Women's Tailor-Made Suits Indispensable this weather, and just the thing for Fall. Tailor-made suits that win applause; absolutely correct in cut and finish, as fashionable as suits can be, and—this is the point—enthusiastically reduced. See these items; pause before the last:

At $10, values up to $18—Mostly of navy blue chevriot-serges; fly-front, tight-fitting and Eton jackets, all silk lined; a few silk lined skirts.
At $12, values up to $22—Mostly navy blue serges; fly-front and Eton jackets; many silk lined throughout.
At $15, values up to $26—Serges and a few homespuns, Eton and fly-front jackets; many silk lined throughout.
At $22, values up to $60—Handsome broadcloths and homespuns, choicest colorings; all perfectly tailored, many trimmed; all silk lined throughout.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Belts And Clasps A most varied gathering in which good taste and moderate price mark every item:

At $2—Sterling silver buckles, on black silk belts; these were $3, $4, and $5.75.
$1.50—Elastic belts, set with steel and jet.
$1.75—Elastic belts, set with steel, jet and turquoise.
18c Clasps, oxidized and gilt; some stone settings.
35c.—Gilt clasps, with turquoise, coral and opal.
50c.—Gilt and enameled clasps, mounted on black and fancy colored ribbons.
50c.—Violet clasps, with rhinestones; reduced from $1 and $2.
50c. to $1.75—Black elastic belts, mounted with jet.

Broadway and Tenth street.

For Girls A word to the wise. Bargains:

Corset Waists for 25c.—Ventilated, flexible, shapely, firm, good wearing, light and cool. Value double.
Shirt Waists for 25c. and 50c.—Pretty patterns in ginghams and percales, made with taste and care, broken sizes.
Petticoats for 25c.—Cambric, wide, well cut; umbrella ruffle; carefully finished, trimmed with lace or plaits and ruffle. Gingham petticoats, too; attractive patterns; umbrella ruffle.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

WANAMAKER'S

More "Good Finds" in the Clothing Clear-up Still seeking stocks upon which heavy runs have been made—quantities which like their prices are exceedingly small. To-day, these for the prompt:

At $8.50—200 men's single and double-breasted serge suits, blue and black; all wool and fast color. In this group are values up to $15. Stylish and well-made, and with no other fault, excepting that the quantity is small. Choose among these at $8.50.
At $2.50—Men's trousers, cheviots and serges; blue and black. Not many, but there are good $5 values in fair proportion.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

About the Humber And Other Good Wheels We have an unexcelled string of wheels here, and high-grade-and-low-price bicycles rule in this store. But the Humber at $35, is perhaps the climax:

Humber Roadsters, 24 and 26-in. frames; Humber Tourists, 24 and 26-in. frames; Lady Humbers, 20 and 22-in. frames; all at $35.

And if the Humber is not your fancy, there's choosing here among best-cheapest, with which the most critical should be content:

Continental, men's in 20, 22, 24, 26-in. frames, $25.
Continental, women's, 20 and 22-in. frames, $26.50.
Continent, men's, 20, 22, 24, 26-in. frames, $30.
Continent, women's, 20 and 22-in. frames, $31.50.
Orient Roadster, $50. Orient "1.30," $65.
Orient Chainless, $75. Brakes, $1.50 extra.
Road Flyer, men's, 22 and 24-in. frames, $16.
Road Flyer, women's, 22-in. frames, $16.

Basement.

Furniture Slip Covering Light, cool materials, in best weaves, — new, tasteful. Price reductions are here shown:—

35c. yd.—Fancy striped linen; green, red, blue, and pink; was 50c.
25c. yd.—Striped English Dimities, for bedspreads and window draperies; white-and-pink, white-and-gold, white-and-blue; were 40c.
35c. yd.—Colored striped Cotton Damask, for slip covers and draperies; pink, blue, green, ecru; was 50c.
15c. to 45c. yd.—Double-faced English Cretonnes; were 25c. to 60c. yd.
15c. yd.—600 yds. Art Ticking; 100 yds. Cretonnes; were 25c.
12c. yd.—150 yds. Cretonne and 150 yds. Sateen Cretonne; were 20c; 210 yds. Striped Denim; was 25c.

Third floor.

Housekeeping Helpfuls Very little prices on a lot of little but important household needfuls:

Manhattan Scouring Soap, 2c. cake.
Hand Scrubs, 2c. and 5c.
Market Baskets, 25c.
Clothes Props, 5c.
Ironing Board on stand, 65c.
Galvanized Soap Holders to fasten on Buckets, 2c.
Brushes for cleaning silver or jewelry, 5c.
Extension hat or coat racks, 5c.
Potato Mashers, 3c.; Whisks, 5c.
Three-Burner Gas Stoves, $1.13; from $2.25.
Water-Coolers, galvanized and enameled lined, at half prices; 85c. to $2.25.
Wanamaker Palm Laundry Soap, 3c. bar.
"Extermine" for insects and bugs; 1c. pkg.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

THE CAPE NOME GOLD FIELDS.

Reports Say that Many Miners Have Discovered Rich Claims.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Coast and Geodetic Survey has received a report from G. R. Putnam, who is out with a party at St. Michael, regarding the recently opened gold fields around Cape Nome.

Mr. Putnam says he cannot vouch for the accuracy of the floating reports from Cape Nome. It is certain that new fields have been opened from five to thirty miles back from the coast, between Cape Nome and Cape Rodney. There are about 2,000 miners in this section, with their principal settlement at Anvil City, a new town not yet on any maps except those of the transportation companies. It is claimed by the boomers that some of the new country is very rich. One of the reports speaks of $10,000 having been taken out of an area twenty-five feet square within a foot of the moss roots. This, however, is not vouched for by Mr. Putnam.

The survey has no very recent reports from the more inland regions, but it is understood that the American miners who were driven out of the Atlin district and went over to the Porcupine country have struck good fields and have already spread out, in some cases to the east of the British line.

Nothing definite is known of the recent Canadian threat to cripple the American coast trade by running a railroad from Klitamat Arm to Dawson City. There is no place called Klitamat Arm on any of the American maps, and it is said to be certain that there is no tidewater point anywhere on the coast whence the Canadian Government could get inland with such a line without crossing American territory, unless they came so far down the coast as to make the undertaking impracticable from both a commercial and an engineering standpoint.

ONE ALIVE OUT OF SEVENTEEN.

Mrs. Bens the Only Survivor of the Bens Klondike Expedition.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—Details of the loss of the Bens expedition are told by passengers of the Bertha, which arrived from St. Michael to-day. Out of a party of seventeen persons who left Port Townsend June 11, 1898, for Kotzebue Sound, to prospect for gold, only one survives, Mrs. H. W. Bens of Clay City, Ky. For twelve weeks she watched over her sick husband, and when he died she was left alone in the wilderness.

After walking nine miles she found a cabin in which three fishermen were wintering. She became sick of scurvy, was tenderly cared for, and finally reached St. Michael and took passage for San Francisco on the Bertha. She will go to Bay City, Mich., where she has a mother, brother, and sister.

The Bertha brought ninety-seven passengers and about $1,000,000 in gold. The largest amount owned by one person was $75,000. The purser says that there is wealth in the Cape Nome district, and declares that there is no truth in the stories of failure to find gold there.

Government to Aid Destitute Miners.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Cabinet to-day considered an appeal from Fort Wrangel, Alaska, for help for forty destitute miners arriving there over the Edmonton trail. The Government advices reported that over 100 more cases were to follow, and while there is no specific appropriation that will cover the case, the result of the discussion was that means will be provided by the Government to get them to their homes.

A Chinaman Becomes a Pensioner.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Ah Yu of Shanghai, China, a landsman who enlisted in the navy in 1884 and was formerly attached to Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, to-day was granted a pension of $30 a month for lung trouble. He has the distinction of being the first Chinese pensioner of this Government.

20,180 Births Against 10,713 Deaths.

According to a report of the Board of Health, the number of births in the city for the first quarter of the year was 20,180 and the number of deaths for the same period 10,713. Four persons, all women, were more than 100 years old when they died; two of them from bronchitis and two of old age.

The new Secretary of War. Full-page portrait of Elihu Root, from his latest photograph, in THE NEW YORK TIMES ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT of Sunday, July 30. Order in advance to be sure of securing a copy.—Adv.

THE PHILIPPINE SITUATION

A Correspondent Writes that the War's End Is Not in Sight.

COMPLAINS OF THE CENSORS

Declares the American Troops Dislike the Campaign and Some Volunteers Were Once Near Mutiny.

LONDON, July 25.—A private letter received here to-day from a war correspondent at Manila, and dated June 17, says:

"There seems to be no end of the war in sight. The censorship is constantly becoming more troublesome. Gen. Otis recently established a rule that any matter relating to the navy must be taken to the commander of the fleet for his approval, and afterward submitted to the military censor, thus adding to our difficulties. For some reason which the censor would not explain, Gen. Otis refused to allow us to send the news of the death of the Monadnock's Captain, (Nichols,) for two days after its occurrence. The General also refused to let us send news of the disappearance of Capt. Rockefeller, (April 28,) on the ground that it would worry his family, or of the killing of Capt. Tilly of the Signal Corps until the next day. The correspondents are all very tired of this arrangement, which simply means that they must go out and run large chances of getting shot, several times a week, with no chance of making reputations, because their stories must always reflect Otis's views.

"It is impossible to write the truth about the situation. The resources and fighting qualities of the natives are quite misunderstood by the American papers, and we cannot write the facts without being accused of treason; nor can we tell of the practically unanimous opposition to and dislike of the war among the American troops.

"The volunteers, or at least a portion of them, were at one time on the verge of mutiny, and unless Gen. Otis had begun sending them homeward there would have been sensational developments.

"We have been absolutely refused all hospital figures."

REPORT BY CAPT. BARKER.

Dewey's Successor in Command at Manila Details Naval Operations.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Capt. A. S. Barker, who succeeded Admiral Dewey in command of the United States naval forces in the Philippines, has made a report to the Navy Department, dated Manila, June 13, 1899, giving an account of naval operations in and about Manila since he took command. He says, in part:

"On May 25 I directed the Princeton, at Iloilo, to take Senator Beveridge to the southern islands of this group, including Cebu, Mindanao, and Sulu. I considered that the department would be only too glad to have every facility given to a distinguished Senator to learn what he could of the situation from actual observation. Senator Beveridge visited Cebu, Zamboanga, and Sulu, returning from the latter place to Manila in a small army transport. The Princeton returned direct to Iloilo to resume duty of blockading.

"On May 26 the Leon XIII. arrived from Zamboanga, having on board the Spanish troops taken from that place, Gen. Montero dying on the day of her arrival of wounds which he had received in action with the insurgents a short time before the evacuation of Zamboanga. At Zamboanga the Castine pulled off the Leon XIII., which had run aground in the harbor; she also saluted the Spanish flag when the Spaniards evacuated the place.

"Heard good reports of the value of our little gunboats, which had been cruising among the islands to the southward, the Albay and Samar using Iloilo as a base and the Manileno using Cebu. Several captures had been made.

"On June 9 the Helena arrived from Jolo, where she had been stationed while our troops were relieving the Spanish garrison. During the day I had an interview with Gen. Otis in regard to an advance to be made by the army on the insurgents between Manila and Cavite.

"On June 10 the proposed advance was made, and our vessels took part in the engagement. Las Pinas and Paranaque were captured.

"The Oregon left here for Lingayen Bay on the 11th to relieve the Concord, so that the latter vessel might dock at Hongkong.

"Reports received from the Wheeling and Helena show that our vessels did excellent service on the 10th inst. Many insurgents were killed by the fire from those and the other ships, and escaped prisoners report that the insurgents are badly demoralized."

Gen. Wheeler Sails for Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—The transport Tartar has sailed for Manila with Gen. Joseph Wheeler, a portion of the Nineteenth Infantry, and a number of recruits for the army in the Philippines on board.

TO GO DIRECT TO WASHINGTON?

Admiral Dewey May Leave Other Receptions Until Afterward.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Washington people who have been arranging for a reception to Admiral Dewey immediately after his arrival home, about Oct. 1, assume that he will come at once to Washington before accepting attentions elsewhere. This assumption is based on the fact that his answer to Secretary Long accepting the programme for Washington, including the presentation at the east front of the Capitol of the sword purchased by Congress, was the first acceptance the Admiral sent. The matter of escaping a prior welcome elsewhere can be managed by Admiral Dewey and the Navy Department without much interfering with the effectiveness of a reception at any other point.

Col. J. R. Bright, Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, and Elliott Woods, Assistant Architect of the Capitol, to-day consulted with W. W. Cox, Clerk of the Senate, to secure his co-operation. Plans for a stand for the east front and arrangements with the police of the Capitol will be made in order to assure the best of order on the part of the great crowd expected here at the time of the public ceremony of presentation.

This Dewey Day is expected to prove a much more attractive event to strangers than the entire three days of the peace jubilee a short time ago.

Concert on Dewey's Flagship.

TRIESTE, July 25.—Admiral Dewey this afternoon entertained Frederick W. Hossfeld, the United States Consul here, and a number of other Americans at a concert given on the Olympia by the ship's band. Admiral Dewey did not leave the ship to-day. He will sail about Aug. 1 for Naples.

THE SANTIAGO FESTIVAL.

Spaniards Do Not Like the Way in Which Cubans Celebrate.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 25.—The celebration of the Fiesta de Santiago began late last night with the arrival from New Orleans of Mgr. Francisco de P. Barnada, the first Cuban Archbishop appointed by the Vatican. Archbishop Barnada's appointment is considered an important event in ecclesiastical circles and was made the occasion of a patriotic demonstration. To-day and to-morrow all business will be suspended.

One thousand Cubans, attired in Spanish uniforms, came from Las Cruces to-day on a tug and barges and imitated the landing of the American Army. They paraded through the city, headed by bands of music. The Cuban inhabitants were crazy with delight, derisively crying "Viva España!" but the Spanish residents were disgusted.

Great demonstrations occurred in front of the Palace and the Cuban and American Clubs.

The suspicious case of illness reported to the authorities yesterday proves not to be one of yellow fever.

The Depository in Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The American Colonial Bank of Puerto Rico has been designated a depository of the War Department for Puerto Rico. A bond of $500,000 is required.

The Best

All Around Curative Lotion for Sunburn, Chafing, Mosquito Bites, Prickly Heat, Inflammation and All Pain is

Pond's Extract

POND'S EXTRACT CO.
76 Fifth Ave., New York

Pond's Extract Ointment cures Piles. Price 50c. per Jar. Trial size, 25c. All Druggists.

MR. SAGE ON THE GAS WAR.

No End in Sight—Recalls His Warnings When Informed of Rumors About Consolidated Dividends.

Russell Sage smiled yesterday when he read this Wall Street bulletin:

Consolidated Gas continues to be sold by people who are in position to know pretty well the effect of the long continued gas war.

We hear from excellent authority that the Consolidated Company has quite recently made a nine months' contract to furnish gas at 50 cents a thousand and has given the privilege of renewal for another nine months at 70 cents or lower if the price at that time is lower. It takes 11 cents a thousand, we are told, to pay the taxes to the city on the company's properties, so that there is not much margin left to meet operating expenses and other charges, and the uncertainty with respect to the dividends gets greater the longer the fight continues.

We have excellent authority for saying that the Directors of the Consolidated Company have informally decided not to pay any more dividends in any quarter unless they have been earned. The immediate question therefore is as to whether the dividend for the current quarter will be earned. On that point there is some difference of opinion, but some people are acting on the basis that it will not be earned. There is, however, a considerable short interest in Consolidated Gas, and that fact prevents traders from taking the bear side and selling what they haven't got.

"That," said Mr. Sage, "goes to show that I was right when the gas war started. I counseled wisdom and getting together and giving and taking, and predicted that some of those who went to war would be very weary before it ended. And there's no end in sight yet.

"And how foolish it all is. Why, bless me, the thing could be settled in a day if we would only get together. The Standard is not in the fight and is not making fifty-cent contracts. It gets its 65 cents a thousand. But just look at even that price. We gas people frowned at the cry of 'dollar gas,' and when it was 80 cents many thought ruin would come or had come, for that matter. How much lower will gas go? I cannot say. It's low enough already.

"The fight is getting through the Summer and perhaps the gas people who are fighting will not agree to agree until Autumn, or on the eve of the sitting of a new Legislature, and in such a case we shall have to appoint committees to Albany and go over the whole business again.

"But I counseled no fight. I foresaw the consequences of one and did what I could in warning."

A persistent Wall Street rumor yesterday was that the next quarterly dividend on Consolidated Gas stock would be "not more than $1," and that it might be only just enough to keep it on the dividend-paying list.

A SAND SCHOONER DISABLED.

The J. Henry Edmunds Meets with an Accident Off Harney Cedars.

Capt. Gaskill of Harney Cedars Life Saving Station reported yesterday that a three-masted schooner, supposed to be the J. Henry Edmunds, about a mile and a half off shore, appeared to have been in collision. J. H. Cox & Co., agents for the Edmunds, stated that they had learned that the schooner had met with a mishap at Harney Cedars, five and a half miles south of Barnegat Inlet. The schooner is in charge of Capt. Fidler, and left Maurice River, N. J., for Lynn, Mass., with a load of sand. The schooner signaled the Mallory Line steamship Colorado that its foretopmast had been carried away. A wrecking tug was sent to the schooner's assistance.

SMOKE NUISANCE CRUSADE.

Grand Jury Returns Indictments Against Three Corporations.

The crusade of the Health Board against the burning of soft coal within the city limits bore more fruit yesterday when three complaints were considered by the Grand Jury, and three indictments were returned against corporations. The indicted corporations are the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, the American Carbonate Company, and the Central Lard Company.

The principal witness before the Grand Jury was President Murphy of the Health Board. He told the jurors that unless the nuisance was soon abated New York would become a soot-plagued city like Pittsburg and Chicago. A year ago, according to Mr. Murphy, the number of firms using soft coal was nearly 2,000, but this number had been reduced one-half through the efforts of the Health Department.

A peculiar feature of the crusade is that the city is burning soft coal at the pumping station at Ridgewood, L. I.

USED THEIR HORNS AS WEAPONS.

Rival Musicians Fight a Duel in a Hoboken Street.

Two rival street bands fought a duel in Hoboken yesterday. The bands met at First and Hudson Streets, where they took up positions at diagonal corners. At first they only glared at each other. Then one struck up "Get Your Money's Worth." The other retorted with "I Don't Care if You Never Come Back." With these two airs they blared away at each other, until several of the musicians desisted from lack of breath.

When Jacob Gettel of 135 Adams Street, leader of one of the bands, led his men across the street,

"What are you doing in this street?" he demanded of Thomas Scherr, leader of the opposition band.

"None of your business," was Scherr's reply. "We have as much right here as you have."

Gettel looked into his cornet, apparently to see if it was loaded. The next minute he brought it down on Scherr's head with a bang that knocked him down. Scherr scrambled to his feet and began to ply a trombone vigorously upon Gettel's cranium. Gettel used his cornet with equal vigor until Policemen Myers and Murray appeared and arrested both men.

When arraigned before Recorder Stanton neither musician would make a complaint against the other, and they were discharged with a warning not to undertake to conduct concerts in the same street again.

Fought His Rescuer.

Max Rosenthal, eighteen years old, a peddler, of 90 Bowery, made a desperate effort to end his life yesterday by jumping overboard from the Staten Island Ferry dock at St. George. A member of the crew of a passing tug leaped into the water to save Rosenthal, but the latter fought his rescuer until a blow on the head rendered him unconscious. He was then picked up and placed on board the tug and landed at St. George. While being placed in the ambulance to be taken to the S. R. Smith Infirmary, he regained his senses, and again struggled to escape and make a second effort to drown himself. He was locked up. Rosenthal says he is penniless and friendless.

Elevated Road and the Grand Jury.

It is understood President Murphy of the Health Board yesterday asked the Grand Jury to consider the case of the Manhattan Railway Company, which, he claims, is violating city ordinances relative to drip pans and the matting in the cars. He also brought up the subject of structural weakness in certain parts of the road, and offered to submit photographs in support of his contentions. It is said the Grand Jury may appoint a committee from among its number to investigate the matter.

CHANGES IN THE PLUNGER.

Officers Consider Plan to Alter Submarine Boat's Motive Power.

Special to The New York Times.

SHELTER ISLAND, N. Y., July 25.—The board of naval officers appointed to examine into and report on the application of the Holland Torpedo Boat Company to change the motive power of the submarine boat Plunger met at the Manhanset House to-day. The Plunger is now under construction at Baltimore, where the board held its previous meetings.

It is proposed by the Holland Company to change the motive power of the Plunger when the vessel is on the surface, or "awash," from steam to gas, as it has been demonstrated that sufficient air could not be maintained to force the oil used as fuel into the furnaces to generate enough steam to propel the boat at the required speed of fifteen knots an hour. It had also been demonstrated that too much heat was generated from the steam boilers to make the boat habitable.

Col. E. D. Meier, Superintending Engineer of the Deizel Motor Company, appeared before the board and explained the working of the internal combustion engines which it is proposed to install in the vessel. The space saved will be used for storing fuel, thus giving the boat a greater radius of action. Upon completion of the statement made by Col. Meier, the board adjourned, to meet to-morrow, when it will examine the engines and witness the practice runs of the Holland boat in Peconic Bay. The board is composed of Naval Constructor William H. Varney, Lieut. Francis J. Haesseler, and Lieut. De Witt C. Redgrave. The work of the board will be continued several days. E. B. Frost and John P. Holland, inventor of the submarine boat, represented the Holland Company at the hearing.

NAMES FOR BATTERIES.

President Issues an Order Designating Those Along the Coast.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—By direction of the President batteries along the seacoast have been designated as follows:

At Marrowstone Point, Puget Sound, Fort Flagler, in honor of the late Gen. D. W. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance.

At Great Gull Point, opposite New London, Conn., Fort Michie, in honor of Lieut. Dennis M. Michie, Seventeenth Infantry, killed at San Juan Hill, Santiago.

At Fort Caswell, N. C., Battery Bagley, in honor of Ensign Worth Bagley, United States Navy, killed at Cardenas, Cuba.

At Long Island Head, Boston Harbor, Mass., Fort Strong, in honor of the late Major Gen. George C. Strong, United States Volunteers, war of 1861-5.

Grover's Cliff, Boston Harbor, Mass., Fort Banks, in honor of the late Major Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks, United States Volunteers, war of 1861-5.

Plum Island, Long Island, N. Y., Fort Terry, in honor of the late Major Gen. Alfred H. Terry, United States Army.

Delaware City, Del., Fort Dupont, in honor of the late Rear Admiral Samuel F. Dupont, United States Navy.

Santa Rosa Island, Fla., Fort Pensacola.

Ballast Point, San Diego, Cal., Fort Rosecrans, in honor of the late Major Gen. William S. Rosecrans, United States Volunteers, Brigadier General United States Army.

Chinook Point, mouth of Columbia River, Fort Columbia.

Admiralty Head, Puget Sound, Fort Casey, in honor of the late Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Casey, Chief of Engineers, United States Army.

Battery at Hawkins Point, Md., Fort Armistead, in honor of the late Major George Armistead, Corps of Artillery, brevetted Lieutenant Colonel for gallant conduct while in command of Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., in the successful defense of that post against the attack of the British fleet under Admiral Cochrane, on Sept. 13 and 14, 1814, and whose steadfast bravery on this occasion saved the City of Baltimore from capture, and was the inspiration of Francis Scott Key in the composition of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Batteries at Fort Caswell, N. C., constituting the defenses of the mouth of the Cape Fear River and of Wilmington, N. C., to be named as follows:

Twelve-inch battery, Battery Caswell. This battery is on the site of old Fort Caswell, which fort is believed to have been named in honor of Richard Caswell, a distinguished member of the Continental Congress, an officer of the Revolutionary Army, and first Governor of the State of North Carolina.

Eight-inch battery, Battery Swift, in honor of the late Capt. Alexander J. Swift, Corps of Engineers, who was employed upon the construction of Fort Caswell, and who died of disease contracted in the field in the Mexican war.

Five-inch battery, Battery Shipp, in honor of the late First Lieut. William E. Shipp, Tenth Cavalry, killed at the battle of San Juan, Cuba.

AUXILIARY VESSELS SOLD.

Navy Department Gets More Than Appraised Values for Most of Them.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Secretary of the Navy has disposed of several vessels purchased by the Government for naval purposes during the Spanish war no longer needed by the navy, as follows:

The repair ship Vulcan, at the League Island Navy Yard, appraised at $100,000, sold to Michael Jenkins of the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company for $175,750.

The collier Scipio, at the New York Navy Yard, appraised at $25,000, sold to Louis Luckenbach of New York at $90,125.

The ferryboat East Boston, at the Boston Navy Yard, appraised at $30,000, sold to Phillips, Wool & Watson of Portsmouth, Va., at $38,091.

The collier Niagara, at the New York Navy Yard, appraised at $60,000, sold to Henry P. Booth of New York at $75,563.

Of the other vessels offered for sale, the yacht Inquirer, appraised at $20,000, was withdrawn at the request of the War Department and transferred to that department, and the bids for the ferryboat Governor Russell, appraised at $35,000, were rejected, as the highest, that of the City of Boston, was $10,000 less than the appraised value of the vessel. The Governor Russell, which is now at the Norfolk Navy Yard, will be reappraised and offered for sale again.

Want Discharges to be "Honorable."

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The members of the Second Oregon at San Francisco have objected to the form of discharge because it does not contain the word "honorable." It is said at the War Department that there are three forms of discharge, "honorable," "without honor," and "dishonorable." If none of these words are used the discharge is considered in law and by the War Department as honorable. It seems that in the blanks used the word "honorable" has been left out, but there is no objection to having it written in if the men desire.

4,792 Volunteer Recruits Enrolled.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Col. Ward, in charge of the recruiting in the department of the Adjutant General's office, reports that the total enrollment of recruits for the volunteer army, not including to-day's recruiting, amounts to 4,792 men, being about one-third of the entire number required. The number of recruits enrolled yesterday was 525.

Battleships Nearing Completion.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The two big battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky are now so well along toward completion that the contractors have called for the eight-inch guns, as they are about ready to put on the upper turrets and mount the guns therein. The last report showed the ships about 92 per cent. completed, but the call for the guns is such a material advance that it is thought their first speed trial will occur some time in September.

To Make the Dixie a Training Ship.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Navy Department contemplates fitting up the Dixie as a training ship for landsmen, to be stationed along the Pacific Coast. A survey board will report on the cost of the alterations to the Dixie.

THE SALE OF TAYLOR'S HOTEL.

Deed Transferring the Property to G. W. Young Filed Yesterday.

The deed transferring the Taylor's Hotel property, in Jersey City, was filed yesterday with George B. Fielder, Register of Deeds for Hudson County. It recites that Jane and Williard C. Fisk, executors of the estate of Lyman Fisk, have transferred the property to George W. Young in consideration of $150,000, paid in cash. The deed was filed by James C. Young, a brother of the purchaser.

No further particulars as to who is behind Mr. Young in the purchase could be obtained, except the fact first stated, that it was bought in the interest of the National Trust Company.

To Auction Cotton for Texas Sufferers.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.—A bale of new Texas cotton, classed strict middling, one and one-eighth inch staple, was shipped by H. & B. Beer to-day to the President of the New York Cotton Exchange to be sold for the benefit of the Texas flood sufferers.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WEEPING FOR INGERSOLL

His Poem the Only Requiem for His Funeral.

THE SIMPLE EXERCISES OVER

Sorrowing Family and Friends Meet in the Room Where He Died—Touching Incidents.

Funeral exercises more simple than those held over the body of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll yesterday there could hardly be. From the fact of this very simplicity they were singularly impressive. The body lay uncoffined on the improvised bier upon which it has rested since Friday in the darkened room at Walston, on the heights of Dobbs Ferry, in which Col. Ingersoll passed away.

A single red rose, emblem of love, placed on the breast by his widow, was the only flower upon the sheet-covered body, but the air of the room was heavily laden with the incense of floral tributes sent by many friends. At the head of the bier was a cushion of sweet peas. The mantel glowed with hollyhocks and poppies, the dead man's favorite blossoms. Other flowers in wreaths and bouquets, or scattered loosely as they had been culled, surrounded and banked the bier. Palms and evergreens were everywhere, even upon the pictures.

There was no music, save that of nature—the mournful dirge of the wind soughing through the trees and vine-clad verandah without; the pitter-patter of the rain upon the window panes, and its monotonous drip, drip, drip from the eaves and branches on to the sodden ground; but these sounds were heard with particular distinctness in the hush of the chamber of death. There were no speeches; only the echoing by others of pearls of eloquence that had fallen from the lips or run from the pen of the agnostic himself.

About forty persons were present, friends of the deceased man. They included a few women. Among them were Mrs. Alfred G. Coale, C. Odilon Mailloux, James Clouston, John G. Heinl, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Levi, Thomas Capek, Dr. S. W. Wetmore, Eugene M. Macdonald, Mrs. F. P. Kaltenborn, Dr. R. H. Coutant, Dr. Joseph Hasbrouck, David Rousseau, and blind Charles Broadway Rouss. As the visitors arrived they were received at the porch by Clinton P. Farrell and conducted into the parlors on the first floor. Shortly after 4 o'clock they were summoned to the death chamber on the second floor for the services. The widow, with her daughters, Mrs. Walston Brown and Miss Maude Ingersoll, and Mrs. Farrell, sat near the body throughout the exercises. They were simply attired in black. Charles Broadway Rouss was accommodated with a chair near the bed. The rest of the company grouped themselves beside the bed and at the foot of the bier. The servants stood at the door. Then Mr. Farrell raised the blind of a window a little and the light fell full upon the placid, kindly face of the dead man. A woman advanced, kissed his cheeks, and burst into tears.

COL. INGERSOLL'S LAST POEM.

Dr. John Clark Ridpath, the historian, stationed himself at the head of the bier and addressing the assembly, said:

"My friends, it is my sad duty to read in the presence of the dead the last poem written by Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, 'The Declaration of the Free':

We have no falsehoods to defend—
We want the facts;
Our force, our thought, we do not spend
In vain attacks.
And we will never meanly try
To save some fair and pleasing lie.

The simple truth is what we ask,
Not the ideal;
We've set ourselves the noble task
To find the real.
If all there is is naught but dross,
We want to know and bear our loss.

We will not willingly be fooled
By fables nursed;
Our hearts by earnest thought are schooled
To bear the worst.
And we can stand erect and dare
All things, all facts that really are.

We have no God to serve or fear,
No hell to shun.
No devil with malicious leer.
When life is done
An endless sleep may close our eyes,
A sleep with neither dreams nor sighs.

We have no master on the land—
No king in air—
Without a manacle we stand,
Without a prayer.
Without a fear of coming night,
We seek the truth, we love the light.

We do not bow before a guess,
A vague unknown;
A senseless force we do not bless
In solemn tone.
When evil comes, we do not curse,
Or thank because it is no worse.

When cyclones rend—when lightning blights,
'Tis naught but fate;
There is no God of wrath who smites
In heartless hate.
Behind the things that injure man
There is no purpose, thought, or pain.

The jeweled cup of love we drain,
And friendship's wine
Now swiftly flows in every vein
With warmth divine;
And so we love and hope and dream
That in death's sky there is a gleam.

We walk according to our light,
Pursue the path
That leads to honor's stainless height,
Careless of wrath
Or curse of God or priestly spite—
Longing to know and do the right.

We love our fellow man, our kind,
Wife, child, and friend.
To phantoms we are deaf and blind,
But we extend
The helping hand to the distressed;
By lifting others we are blessed.

Love's sacred flame within the heart
And friendships glow
While all the miracles of art
Their wealth bestow
Upon the thrilled and joyous brain,
And present raptures banish pain.

We love no phantoms of the skies,
But living flesh
With passion's soft and soulful eyes,
Lips warm and fresh,
And cheeks with health's red flag unfurled,
The breathing angels of this world.

The hands that help are better far
Than lips that pray.
Love is the ever-gleaming star
That leads the way—
That shines not on vague worlds of bliss,
But on a paradise in this.

We do not pray, or weep, or wail;
We have no dread,
No fear to pass beyond the veil
That hides the dead.
And yet we question, dream, and guess,
But knowledge we do not possess.

We ask, yet nothing seems to know;
We cry in vain.
There is no "master of the show"
Who will explain,
Or from the future tear the mask;

FIXING THE ALASKAN LINE

Negotiations Proceeding Toward a Friendly Settlement.

RELIEF FELT IN WASHINGTON

Secretary Hay Hopeful of Success After His Interviews with the British Representative.

LONDON, July 25.—Despite disquieting reports, it is believed at the British Foreign Office that the Alaskan boundary dispute is trending toward settlement. The United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, today forwarded to Washington important detailed dispatches embodying Canada's position with reference to the Lynn Canal strip. Sir Julian Pauncefote's return, it is expected, will advance matters, owing to his knowledge of both the American and the Canadian positions.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The acuteness of the Alaskan boundary situation has been so much relieved as a result of the conferences yesterday between Secretary Hay and the British Chargé, Mr. Tower, that those who have taken most active part in the negotiations feel they can leave the city for a Summer vacation. Mr. Hay will go within a few days, and Mr. Tower will leave to-morrow night for Newport, where he will establish the British Embassy for the rest of the Summer.

One of the effects of renewing direct negotiations in Washington is that the Anglo-American Commission cannot reassemble in Quebec on Aug. 2. That date is only a week off, and as yet Great Britain has not named a Commissioner to take the place of the late Lord Herschell. The purpose now is to secure some mode of settling the boundary question, and thus clear the way for a meeting of the Commission late in the Fall. The strong language used by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Charles Tupper has not found expression in the official negotiations, which are proceeding with every outward evidence of good will.

The main topic discussed in to-day's Cabinet meeting was the boundary line dispute. Secretary Hay explained the status of the direct negotiations now in progress between himself and Mr. Tower, and said that he was not without hope that this vexed problem would be solved by direct negotiation. Great Britain, he said, now seemed willing to consider the proposal of the United States to give Canada the privilege of a port of entry in the Dominion while retaining absolute sovereignty over the Lynn Canal, and it was around this sort of a proposition that the hope of a settlement now hovered.

The speeches of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Charles Tupper came up incidentally in the Cabinet discussion, but no serious attention was given them.

ATTITUDE OF THE DOMINION.

A High Canadian Official Urges that the Boundary Dispute Is One for Arbitration.

BOSTON, July 25.—A dispatch from Ottawa says that a statement as to the facts in the Alaska boundary dispute, from the Canadian standpoint, has been given out by a high official, whose position renders it certain that every word he says in this matter is absolutely authoritative.

"I believe," said this official, "that the only thing that has prevented a very grave and serious situation between the Imperial Government and the United States is the fact that no gold discoveries have been made this year in the disputed territory. The position of the Imperial Government, which of course is that of Canada, is that almost every feasible effort has been made to secure a provisional boundary pending arbitration, but, except as to the White and Chilkoot Passes, where the boundary was settled two years ago, there seems little hope of an agreement on the southern part of the boundary."

The official declared there was not a scrap of foundation for the report that there had been differences of opinion in regard to the matter between the Canadian Government and the British Government. He said that the British Foreign Office had had supreme charge of the business with Ambassador Choate.

"In the failure of attempts to negotiate a provisional boundary," he continued, "the matter hangs in air; but even if the temporary line had been settled, it would have been with the express understanding that it was to stand only pending arbitration. We offered long ago to take the terms of the Venezuelan arbitration, upon which the United States entrusted so strongly under President Cleveland's Administration as the basis for the Alaskan judgment. When that offer was declined, we went even further.

"The United States wants to retain Dyea and Skaguay under any circumstances. We believe these places to be within the proper Canadian line; but we appreciate the fact that the possession of those camps would give us plenty of trouble and annoyance. We cannot deliberately give up territory for nothing, without even the pretense of a protest; but we are willing to have a special article instructing the arbitrators to place all proper weight on the fact that those two towns were built up by Americans without a protest from the Canadian Government. Could we make any greater concession than that?

"As to the board of arbitration, there are plenty of great jurists in the world who would be free from any taint of suspicion. Canada would accept any of these men as umpire. You know the attitude of Russia toward the United States as compared with her attitude toward England. Yet we are willing to submit the dispute to a board of three arbitrators, one to represent Great Britain and Canada, and the umpire to be a man like de Giers of Russia or Dupuy of France, or any other great diplomat of that rank.

"To us this seems absolutely fair or if there be an advantage, it seems to lie with the United States, considering the present European conditions. We want nothing more than simple justice, and we think we are entitled to that. To us the attitude of the United States in the Venezuelan case seems to make it logically reasonable and just that the United States should accept arbitration in the Alaskan case."

CANADIAN CONTENTION UPHELD.

The London Daily Mail Hints That the American Case is Weak.

LONDON, July 26.—The Daily Mail this morning, in a rather strong editorial on the Alaskan boundary dispute, contends that the interpretation of the treaty is preeminently a matter for arbitration. "Yet," says The Daily Mail, "the United States declines to arbitrate simply because the political pressure from the Pacific States is so strong that the President fears his re-election might be endangered if he took the just course.

"We would not be misunderstood. Canada asks no concessions, but only for what she considers her own by right, and she is so confident of her case that she is ready to go before any international tribunal. 'Reciprocal concessions' are talked of, but why should Canada pay a high price for what seems to be her own?

"Whenever the United States has proposed arbitration of any dispute England has invariably acceded. Why should the United States to-day hang back, unless it feels that its case is weak? The United States has the reputation of being a hard bargainer. That is all very well, and we have often made concessions to it simply because we did not desire to quarrel over trifles, but here the vital interests of Canada are concerned, and it must be clearly understood that we cannot sacrifice Canada. We want justice, and an open port or two is not justice."

Decision in Transfer Ticket Case.

Justice Maddox, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday decided in the suit of James H. Roosa against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, to recover damages because a transfer ticket was refused him by a conductor, that the company is not bound to give transfers over the lines leased by it from the old Brooklyn City Railroad Company. Roosa was a passenger on a cross-town car and was refused a transfer to a Third Avenue car. He brought his action to recover a penalty of $50 under Section 104 of the railroad law.

PROMOTION FOR G. W. BOYD.

He Will Become Manager in Charge of Passenger Transportation of the Southern Railway.

Railway men will be more than ordinarily interested and will find significance in an announcement to be made by the Southern Railway Company. George W. Boyd is to be appointed manager in charge of passenger transportation of that system.

Few railway men, big or little, are so widely known as Mr. Boyd. His career has developed with the Pennsylvania Railroad. As Assistant General Passenger Agent of that company, he has had experience bringing his work before the public. For many days his post has had duties similar to those which gave Frank Thomson lifts toward the Pennsylvania Presidency. He has been the Pennsylvania's official host. As in earlier days Mr. Thomson entertained Russian Grand Dukes and British royalty journeying over the Continent, as Mr. Thomson was "in charge" of perilous trips with Lincoln, so in later times Mr. Boyd has been the Pennsylvania's representative when passengers of importance have commanded the railroad's courtesy. Gifted with rare social qualities, Mr. Boyd's successes have been notable.

But the duties so performed have in reality been small beside those of executive detail involved in the responsible department of which he has had charge; and many tempting offers have come to him from other railways watchful of his accomplishments. The new office he takes, as manager in charge of passenger transportation on the Southern Railway, is particularly attractive to a railroad manager of ambition. In the appointment, moreover, there is suggested—so practical railway men will perceive—a significant move upon the part of the Southern Company. No railroad in the country is showing more progressiveness.

Action for a Receiver Fails.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Judge Bradley of the District Supreme Court to-day denied the application of Ambrose C. Dunn of New York for a receiver and an accounting of affairs of the Chesapeake Beach Railway Company and the Chesapeake Bay Construction Company. The answer of the railroad company said that $1,000,000 had been spent on the railroad; that it had no debts, and that Dunn had failed to put $50,000 in the construction company as he agreed to do, and had no interest in the enterprise.

In the Great Gorge Road's Service.

BUFFALO, July 25.—William Kelly, for many years Eastern Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, has been appointed General Passenger Agent of the Great Gorge Road, running between Niagara Falls and Lewiston.

PHILADELPHIA WINS AT POLO.

Defeats the Westchester Country Club Team by Half a Goal.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 25.—Two heavy rain showers this afternoon made polo very difficult, and only a handful of enthusiasts saw the match between the Philadelphia Country Club second team and the Westchester Country Club second team, which the former won by half a goal.

The teams lined up as follows:

PHILADELPHIA.		WESTCHESTER.	
1...A. R. Weld	2	1...Eugene Reynal	2
2...H. P. McKean	4	2...J. C. Cooley, Jr.	2
3...Charles Wheeler	6	3...E. Randolph	2
Back...J. F. McFadden	3	Back...E. C. Potter	4
Total	15	Total	10

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Won By.	Made By.	Time.
1	Philadelphia,	Wheeler	0:30
2	Westchester,	Cooley	0:39

SECOND PERIOD.

3	Philadelphia,	McFadden	0:25
4	Westchester,	Reynal	0:45
5	Philadelphia,	Wheeler	3:25
6	Philadelphia,	Wheeler	9:15
7	Philadelphia,	Wheeler	Limit

THIRD PERIOD.

8	Philadelphia,	Wheeler	7:05
9	Philadelphia,	McFadden	2:16
10	Westchester,	Cooley	3:02

FOURTH PERIOD.

11	Philadelphia,	Wheeler	0:12
12	Westchester,	Reynal	1:30
13	Philadelphia,	Wheeler	12:22

Score—Philadelphia earned 9 goals, lost ½ goal on a safety; net score, 8½ goals. Westchester earned 4 goals and received a handicap of 5 goals; lost 1 goal on penalty; net score, 8 goals. Referee—George Gould. Timer—E. W. McShell. Time—Four fifteen-minute periods.

MR. CROKER'S HORSE FOURTH.

Pace at Goodwood for the Stewards' Cup Too Hot for Americus.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 25.—Richard Croker's Americus started for the Stewards' Cup at Goodwood to-day. He got off well, and was in the lead 200 yards from the post, but finished fourth. L. Reiff, the American jockey, was in the saddle. W. H. Martin, another American, rode Lord William Beresford's Myralka, but finished nowhere.

The race was won by Horatio Bottomley's Northern Farmer. Nineteen horses ran.

Yacht Races for Saturday.

The Manhasset Bay Yacht Club will have one of its favorite dory races on Saturday, the racing in the afternoon being diversified with water sports. There will be an entertainment in the evening.

The Indian Harbor Yacht Club will hold its eleventh annual regatta on Saturday, open to yachts of all classes, enrolled in any yacht club. The race will be sailed under the rules of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound, and the preparatory signal will be given at 11 A. M., the starts being at five-minute intervals. The Regatta Committee is composed of Frank Bowne Jones, Charles E. McManus, D. Willis Merritt, Lee C. Hart, and Thomas A. Mead.

Sues Driggs-Seabury Company.

TRENTON, N. J., July 25.—A bill in equity was filed this afternoon in the United States Court of Equity by Mr. Kling of Coudert Brothers, New York, representing complainants in a suit brought against the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company by A. Tropenas. Mr. Tropenas is a resident of Paris and inventor of a process for making steel castings. In December, 1897, he granted the Driggs-Seabury Company a license to manufacture under his invention in the United States, but alleges in his complaint non-performance of contract and non-payment of royalties on the part of the Driggs Company and seeks to cancel the contract and recover damages.

$11,000,000 Switch Company.

TRENTON, N. J., July 25.—The American Switch Company was incorporated here to-day, capital stock, $11,000,000, half the amount being 6 per cent. preferred stock. The company will manufacture switches and other railroad appliances. The incorporators are William A. Doyle of Chicago and Edward S. Pearson and Benjamin C. Van Dyke of New York.

Wager May Cost Him His Life.

BELVIDERE, N. J., July 25.—Aaron Hildebrant, a wealthy farmer of Oxford Township, is in a critical condition, as a result of being prostrated by the heat while at work in the fields cutting buckwheat. Mr. Hildebrant made a wager that he would have the grain cut by a certain time. His father, Freeholder Hildebrant, is one of the richest men in the county.

A Sword for Lieut. Winship.

MACON, Ga., July 25.—At a meeting of the Mayor and Council of Macon to-night it was unanimously decided to present a sword to Lieut. Emory Winship of the Bennington, who was five times wounded in saving the life of 125 of his comrades at Malabon, in the Philippines, on March 4, as a testimonial of esteem of the people of his native city. Lieut. Winship is now here on leave of absence, and has five of the bullets received in that engagement still in his body. The public presentation will be made in a few days.

To Carry Troops to Manila.

BERLIN, July 26.—The Vossische Zeitung is authority for the statement that the United States Government has chartered for six months the steamer Siam, belonging to the Oriental Steamship Company, to transport troops to Manila.

The Cruiser Newark at Callao.

LIMA, Peru, July 25.—The United States cruiser Newark arrived at Callao to-day.

JAPAN'S NEW TREATIES

Changes in Rules Relating to Foreigners Arouse Interest.

ENTIRE COUNTRY OPEN TO ALL

Aliens May Not Own Lands, but Are Amenable to the Laws of the Empire—The Emperor's Rescript.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

HIOGO, July 4.—All Japan is talking of the changes which will be wrought in the status of foreigners in this country when the new treaties go into effect. The effect of the treaties may best be shown by a sketch of the conditions existing to-day.

The first treaty Japan ever made with a foreign power was made with the United States in 1858. By that treaty the ports and towns of Hakodate, Kanagawa, Yokohama, and Nagasaki were opened on July 1, 1859, and later dates were fixed for the opening of Migata, on the west coast; Yedo, (the capital,) Hiogo, (Kobé,) and Osaka. Similar treaties were soon afterward concluded with the other great nations of the Occident.

In the ports and towns mentioned limited areas were marked out, within which foreigners were compelled to reside, but they were free to travel where they pleased within a radius of twenty-five English miles from the treaty port in which they resided. In order to travel beyond this limit it was necessary for a foreigner to obtain a passport from the local Japanese authorities through his Consul, and while in the interior was required to produce the passport on the request of any local official or police officer, or the landlord of any inn at which he might stop. A landlord harboring a foreigner who failed from any cause whatever to produce his passport would get into serious trouble, and when a foreigner was unable to produce the document he was sent back to the nearest treaty port at the earliest opportunity. This rule has been enforced up to the very last.

Under the old treaties foreigners have not been allowed to trade or conclude contracts while in the interior, or to rent houses or reside in the interior, but in these respects considerable leniency has been shown. So far as residence is concerned, there are several charming health resorts in the interior where foreigners—at least those whose business would admit it—have taken refuge from the heat of the Summer, which is very trying in the busy centres of industrial activity, and the Japanese authorities have raised no objection.

Though the existing treaties have their disadvantages, American citizens resident in Japan, no less than the citizens and subjects of other great powers, while the revision of the treaties was under negotiation exhibited intense opposition to any revision on a basis of equity and mutual benefit, thus putting Japan on an equal footing with the most advanced Occidental countries, and it is no exaggeration to say that even now, despite all the effusive assurances given by the Government of Japan, a large number of American and European residents view the change with considerable apprehension, though they manifest every willingness to co-operate in securing the successful working of the treaties.

The importance of the change will be at once seen when I mention that under the expiring treaties foreign subjects have been governed by the laws of their respective countries. All questions regarding rights of property or person arising between American subjects in Japan have been subject to the jurisdiction of the American authorities. While Japanese subjects who have been guilty of any criminal act toward American subjects in Japan have been arrested and punished by the Japanese authorities, American citizens who may have committed a crime against Japanese subjects have been tried and punished by the Consular Judge according to the laws of the United States.

As Marquis Arimoto Yamagata, the Minister President of the State, tells us in an "Official Instruction to the People," issued in the name of the Cabinet:

"The revision of the treaties has been an affair that has constantly occupied the august mind of his Majesty the Emperor since the restoration, and it has also been a most earnest aspiration of the whole nation."

More than twenty years, as the Premier further says, have elapsed since the first special embassy was dispatched to Europe and America to open negotiations with treaty powers for the revision of the treaties, but the mission was not a success. Several attempts were subsequently made, but the opposition from the politicians within the bounty was fiercer than that encountered from without. Strong measures, in fact, had to be adopted in Tokio to preserve the public peace, as was because of his advocacy of treaty revision on liberal terms that Count Okuna, who has several times been Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, lost his leg, which was shattered by a bomb as the Minister was passing through the streets of the capital in his carriage.

Finally Great Britain led the way in 1894, and since then the Government of Japan has concluded with every important power a treaty which admits her fully into the comity of nations. The Japanese people are proud of the distinction, and point out with glee in their speeches and in the press that she is the only power in Asia which is so honored.

Most of these treaties come into force on July 17, but the French and Austro-Hungarian treaties cannot be brought into operation until Aug. 4. Under these treaties the foreign concessions are given up, and the Japanese authorities assume full jurisdiction over foreign subjects, who will then acquire full liberty to enter, travel, or reside in any part of Japan.

There is one substantial drawback which American and European business men have embraced every opportunity to ventilate, and that is the denial to them of the right of absolute ownership in land. For the Japanese, it is claimed that a form of land tenure known as "superficy," which can be arranged for any number of years, amounts to practically the same thing as ownership. That contention, however, cannot be maintained, because a court of law will have the power, if a definite term has not been fixed by the parties, to determine the lease any time between twenty and fifty years.

It has been unofficially pointed out to the Government that the restrictions upon the ownership of land will tend to keep away that foreign capital of which Japan is so much in need. The majority of the people consider it sacrilegious to sell any part of the "land of the gods" to foreigners, but the leading commercial men perceive that sentiment in these matters must go to the wall, and in the course of a few years the right will assuredly be secured.

The Japanese Government deserves every credit for the great expenditure of effort and no small sum of money in making every preparation for the change. The Government is fully alive to the grave responsibilities it assumes, and as I write there is being published in every town and village in the empire, not only an imperial rescript but official instructions by the Cabinet and by the various departments of State. The local authorities are enjoined "to safeguard the rights of aliens so that they may reside in contentment and pursue their occupations in peace within the dominion of the empire." Special instructions have been issued concerning the conduct of school children, students, soldiers, and police, all drawing attention to the fact that discourteous conduct toward aliens will tend to impair the dignity and prestige of the empire. The Emperor's rescript may be given in full:

"Governing Our realm by the abiding aid of Our ancestors' achievements, which have enabled Us to secure the prosperity of Our people at home and to establish relations of close amity with the nations abroad, it is a source of heartfelt gratification to Us that, in the sequel of exhaustive planning and repeated negotiations, a agreement has been come to with the powers, and the revision of the treaties, Our long-cherished aim, is today on the eve of becoming an accomplished fact; a result which, while it adds materially to the responsibilities of Our empire, will greatly strenethen the basis of Our friendship with foreign countries.

"It is Our earnest wish that Our subjects, whose devoted loyalty in the discharge of their duties is conspicuous, should enter earnestly into Our sentiments in this matter, and, in compliance with the great policy of opening the country, should all unite with one heart to associate cordially with the peoples from afar, thus maintaining the character of the nation and enhancing the prestige of the empire.

"In view of the responsibilities that devolve upon Us in giving effect to the new Treaties, it is Our will that Our Ministers of State, acting on Our behalf, should instruct Our officials of all classes to observe the utmost circumspection in the management of affairs, to the end that subjects and strangers alike may enjoy equal privileges and advantages, and that every source of dissatisfaction being avoided, relations of peace and amity with all nations may be strengthened and consolidated in perpetuity." (Imperial Sign Manual.)

(Signatures of all the Cabinet Ministers.)

(Dated) June 30th, 1899.

HER MISSING SON WAS DEAD.

Camera's Mother Hears of His Death Through an Advertisement.

Through an advertisement that appeared in one of yesterday morning's papers asking for information concerning Frank Camera, thirty-seven years old, the mother of the man learned that her son had been killed by a Long Island Railroad train on Friday, and that his body was in the Morgue in Long Island City. The police of Long Island City saw the advertisement and notified the family of the accident. A brother, Michael Camera, went to the Morgue and identified the body.

Camera's mother has a coffee stand at 219 Mott Street. She said last evening that her son had left his home on Friday to visit his brother Salvin, who lives at 541 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn. That was the last time that any of his family saw him alive. Camera was a music teacher.

CENTRAL FOUNDRY COMPANY.

Nearly Thirty Concerns Absorbed by the New Corporation.

The recently incorporated Central Foundry Company concentrates all the tradesmen in the soil, drainage, and fittings business in this country. The corporation was formed with a capitalization of $14,000,000 and an issue of $4,000,000 of 6 per cent. bonds. The capital stock is to be divided equally into common and preferred, the latter to pay 7 per cent. dividends. The corporation has secured an office at 100 Broadway.

Officers have not yet been elected, but they will be selected at the next meeting, and it is understood that the following men will be chosen: John Reid, General Manager and Treasurer of the Jordan L. Mott Iron Works, President; Alfred Fowle, Jr., First Vice President; Robert A. Regester, Second Vice President and Supervisor of Foundries; G. Schumacher, Secretary; W. S. Riens, Purchasing Agent and assistant to General Manager; W. L. Rogers, Treasurer.

Nearly thirty corporations will be included in this combination, and among them will be the Jordan L. Mott Iron Works, New York City; Monitor Iron Works, New York City; Henry McShane Manufacturing Company, Baltimore; J. Regester & Sons, Baltimore; A. L. Sweet Iron Works, Medina, N. Y.; Beach & Co., Medina, N. Y.; Midvale Foundry Company, Allentown, Penn.; Phoenix Foundry and Machinery Company, Lansdale, Penn.; Hoffman, Bellings & Weller Manufacturing Company, Gadsden, Ala.; Shuster Foundry Company, South Pittsburg, Tenn.; E. L. Tyler & Co., Anniston, Ala.; Alabama Pipe Company, Bessemer, Ala.; Bell Manufacturing Company, Vincennes, Ind.; Rundle-Spence Manufacturing Company, New Orleans; Kingsley Foundry Company, Hammond, Ind.; Wilmington Pipe and Foundry Company Wilmington, Del.; Illinois Malleable Iron Company, Chicago; Humphreys Manufacturing Company, Mansfield, Ohio; Fluskan Tank Manufacturing Company, Aurora, Ill.; C. A. Blessing, Philadelphia; Foran & Abendroth, Flemington, N. J.; Bartlett & Hayward Company, Baltimore, and the Jones Hollow Ware Company, Baltimore.

SUICIDE AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

Wilbur T. Corson of Ardmore, Penn., Found Dead in His Room.

Wilbur T. Corson of Ardmore, Penn., a suburb of Philadelphia, was found dead yesterday in his room at the Astor House. It is thought he committed suicide on Sunday by taking laudanum. Corson registered at the Astor House that day under the name of A. J. Johnson of Norfolk, Va., and was assigned to a room on the second floor. He was not seen by the hotel employes after going to his room except by the chambermaid Monday afternoon, who upon entering the room thought he was sleeping.

Seeing him in the same position yesterday, however, she notified the clerk, and investigation showed that he was dead. An empty bottle labeled laudanum was by his side. The Coroner was notified, and after viewing the body and learning the particulars, pronounced it a case of suicide. Papers in the clothing gave his name, and two brothers-in-law came on from Philadelphia in the afternoon and completed the identification. The body will be sent home this morning.

Corson's relatives thought Corson had committed suicide while temporarily deranged from a severe attack of the grip. The fact that only $3 in cash and some letters showing that he was hard pressed financially were found in his pockets led to the belief that financial troubles caused him to take his life.

Corson was forty-six years of age, and had been employed as bookkeeper for the Thomas Coal Company of Philadelphia, his uncle, Robert C. Thomas, having been one of his employers. He leaves a wife. The laudanum was purchased in Philadelphia.

Mysterious Death at Long Branch.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 25.—Albert Behrman of 341 South Street, Philadelphia, a guest at the Howland Hotel, was found dead in his room this afternoon. Death is supposed to have been due to heart disease, although there are rumors of suicide. Behrman had been at the hotel for one week, and little is known of him. He was about forty-eight years of age, and said to be single. He told the hotel clerk that he intended to leave to-morrow for Europe. Among his effects was found a card with the following: "In case of accident please notify Dr. C. R. Craig of 341 South Twelfth Street, and also turn over to him my effects."

Confederate Veterans to Give a Dinner

The monthly meeting of the Confederate Camp of New York was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, with about twenty members present. W. F. Beasley of North Carolina proposed that a dinner be given at which all the ex-Confederate soldiers in the city could be present and that the price be placed at $1 a head. Some one objected to the price of $1, saying that the last dinner cost $1.25. Mr. Beasley offered to pay the extra 25 cents for all who wanted a better dinner. This did not seem to meet with approval, and Mr. Beasley offered to supply three barrels of whisky, which met with general satisfaction. The resolution for a dinner passed and the date was left to the Executive Committee. Resolutions upon the death of W. L. Cox, a member who died in Newark last week, were adopted.

A New Steamship Line to Brazil.

Santos & Co. of 19 Whitehall Street have for several months been in correspondence with the Government of the State of Para, Brazil, looking toward the establishment of a new line of steamships from New York to the City of Para. The Para State Congress has passed a bill appropriating $50,000 for the project, and the Rio de Janeiro authorities have expressed a willingness to add $200,000 for the same end. The company asks for a guarantee of 7 per cent. interest on $1,000,000 in order to insure the success of its project. The new company, in the event of success, will devote itself largely to the carrying of dressed beef to Para and Rio de Janeiro. There are at present only three lines running to Brazil, and those are more like tramp lines than a regular service. The proposed company will start with three steamers, making tri-weekly trips.

Men of Note Arriving from Cuba.

Several distinguished persons arrived yesterday on the Ward Line steamship Mexico from Havana. They were Señor Antonio San Miguel, editor and proprietor of La Lucha, a leading Havana paper; Señor Veroz, late an officer in the Spanish Army, and Count Macurejes of Tangier. The Count is a member of the Spanish Cortes, who has been to Cuba on a visit and is on his way to Europe. He is at the Hoffman. Señors San Miguel and Veroz are at the home of Señor Carranca. Señor San Miguel, who is said to favor the annexation of Cuba by the United States, will remain in America for two months.

Anxious to Serve Ten Days in Jail.

BURLINGTON, N. J., July 25.—Thomas Rogan was arrested last night for slander and sentenced by Justice Smith to pay a fine of $1 and costs. He refused to pay the fine, and accepted the alternative of ten days in the county jail. His fine was paid by friends, but when told that he could leave the jail he refused to go. He was coaxed, remonstrated with, and threatened, but wouldn't leave. Finally Constable Shinn, under the pretext of taking him to the county jail, got Rogan outside and locked the door against him. Rogan tried to force his way back into the jail. He says he will serve the ten days yet.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement. Adv.

LOAN ASSOCIATION'S CASE

President Walter and the Directorate Offer Their Resignations.

JAMES L. BELL'S STATEMENT

Complainant to the State Talks About Judge Foster's Loan to Walter —Foster Reticent.

There is a hearing set down for this morning in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn on the application made by the State for the appointment of a receiver for the New York National Building and Loan Association, of which J. N. Walter is President.

The principal witness against Mr. Walter, the man upon whose representations Bank Superintendent Frederick D. Kilburn asked Attorney General Davies to make the application, will not be there. The man who claims to have lost $50,000 by Mr. Walter's business transactions will probably not be there. Mr. Kilburn has a signed statement from James L. Bell, who made the representations in the case, and this may be used. He has not subpoenaed Mr. Bell.

Mr. Bell and Judge James G. Foster, who advanced Mr. Walter $50,000, which, as alleged, he has not yet paid back, are keenly hostile to the President of the company, and are determined, it is stated, not to let the matter drop if the application is denied to-day. They used vigorous language yesterday in discussing the situation. Judge Foster (formerly of the Supreme Court in Nova Scotia) declined to say what the $50,000 was to be used for, and Mr. Walter's explanation of that point was not in total agreement with that made by Mr. Bell.

President Walter and his fellow-Directors have handed in their resignations, to take effect when their successors are secured, and it was the President's hope yesterday that he would secure these successors, get the Superintendent of Banking to withdraw his application, and so rehabilitate the concern, which, he says, is thoroughly solvent, in public esteem.

In connection with the present action against President Walter, the fact is recalled that this is not the first time the New York National Building and Loan Association has been brought into notoriety. This concern was incorporated in January, 1890, with William F. Thompson President, Wilbur C. Marsh, Secretary, and W. O. Corning, W. A. Carpenter, and W. G. Havens in the Directorate, along with Thompson and Marsh. In October, 1898, this board resigned. Walter went in as President, W. H. Appleton, a patent lawyer, as Secretary, and Judge Foster, Mr. Bell, and Neil McNeal as additional Directors.

In March, 1899, it became known that President Walter had issued a circular to the shareholders, which set forth that under the previous administration $196,000 had been lost. The shareholders, principally working people, were much disturbed, but could do nothing. Mr. Walter told them that those who sold out would lose 23 per cent., but that those who stayed in might recoup their losses, and said that his policy was to loan no money on real estate over ten miles from the City Hall, and that under this safe rule the association would prosper.

Mr. Walter was asked yesterday what Judge Foster ever got for the $50,000 he put in. He said:

"Well, he never got anything. But it didn't go to us. It went to Thompson and Marsh. There was no understanding that he was to get any stock for it. It was paid to secure the good will of the retiring administration. He was elected a Director, and instead of buying stock he got so strenuous in his demands for money that we put him out."

Mr. Walter excused himself for having induced Judge Foster to give up the notes he held as evidences of the $50,000 loan, by saying it was the only thing to do in order to make a proper showing to the Banking Department, and that the man who advanced Foster the $50,000 to put in, a Mr. Van Buren, would get his money back eventually.

"Is your concern solvent?" he was asked.

"It is," was the reply. "We have $700,000 capital and $62,000 surplus, and we don't owe $1,000 outside of our liability to shareholders."

James L. Bell showed yesterday a copy of his communication to Superintendent Kilburn, on which the Superintendent bases his application for a receivership. This included a letter on Dec. 29, 1899, from Walter to Bell, in which Walter referred to the fact that he had given $80,000 in the association's notes to Foster in return for the $50,000 which Foster had advanced him, and asked Bell to get these notes back for him. Walter also wrote Foster a letter on that day, saying:

"If you will surrender me the notes I agree to give you new ones for the same amounts under the same conditions as those now held by you, at any time you may request them after the 16th of January, 1899."

Judge Foster did give back these notes, and now this letter is Foster's only evidence, he says, of the debt.

Mr. Bell said yesterday:

"Walter wanted to get control of the company, and wanted $50,000 for the purpose. He told me that he would pay $25,000 for the use of $50,000 for fifteen days and give me $5,000 in addition for my services in getting him the loan. I went to Judge Foster, and he got a friend to put up the money, and Walter agreed to give him the association's notes for $80,000, of which $5,000 was to be paid me.

"Judge Foster furnished the loan, and Walter paid the old officers with it in my presence. When Walter got in as President, he issued the association's notes for $80,000 to Judge Foster, and afterward got Foster to give the notes back, and has refused to issue new ones for them.

"He has paid me all my $5,000 commission except $1,840, and that I am now suing him for. He has paid Judge Foster $2,000 on account.

"Will you be present at the hearing in court?" Mr. Bell was asked.

"No," said he. "If Mr. Kilburn wants me he should have sent for me. I am the witness on whose representations he is acting, and he has not subpoenaed me, and when I saw Judge Foster at 2 o'clock he had not subpoenaed him."

Judge Foster was not anxious to discuss the matter yesterday, though he spoke bitterly of Mr. Walter.

"I don't want to discuss this matter," he said, "because I cannot make it plain, and, besides, I may do something in the case, so that I am not anxious to talk of it now."

Mr. Walter said yesterday that he had five men, each willing to be a Director in the concern and each worth over a million, whom he thought Superintendent Kilburn would accept in place of the present administration and withdraw the application for a receivership. Two of these men—said to be Edward P. Doyle of Manhattan and Frederick Austin of Staten Island—went to Albany yesterday to see Superintendent Kilburn, and there heard it said that he had gone to Saratoga. They had to return without seeing him, in order to be at the hearing this morning.

Attorney General Davies is expected to argue the case in person for the State.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

200 New Members Elected at the Annual Meeting at Lake George.

SARATOGA, July 25.—The New York State Historical Society held its annual meeting at Lake George to-day. In the absence of the President the chair was occupied by Daniel C. Farr of Glens Falls. The following officers were elected: President—James A. Roberts, Buffalo; Vice Presidents—Daniel C. Farr, Glens Falls; Robert C. Alexander, New York, and Pliny C. Sexton, Palmyra; Treasurer—James A. Holden, Glens Falls; Secretary—Morris P. Ferris, Glens Falls, and Assistant Secretary—Robert F. Bascour, Fort Edward.

Of the thirty Trustees all were re-elected with the exception of Dr. A. J. Cepon of Glens Falls, and Pliny T. Sexton of Palmyra, who, being members of the Board of Regents, were ineligible. Charles Stone of Glens Falls and George P. Lawton of Saratoga were elected in their places. Two hundred new members were elected. Reports were formally submitted by the officers. William L. Stone of Mount Vernon offered to donate to the society his entire collection of Revolutionary and Colonial relics as soon as it has a suitable place in which to house them.

Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth of Saratoga made an address on historical scenes and incidents of Northern New York.

President Roberts, W. B. Tibbitts, and E. J. West were appointed a Committee on Legislation, with the view to erecting a museum at Caldwell.

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Lot 4—Made of sheer white lawn, trimmed with two rows of fine inserting and three clusters of tan tucks each, running across front, tucked sleeves, worth $1.75; our price 98c

Lot 5—Made of sheer white lawn, round yoke back and front, trimmed with varied tucks and hemstitching, running across front, worth $1.85; our price 98c

Lot 6—Made of fine half linen, generally called German linen, in pink, blue lavender and ox blood; also plain tinted madras with five rows of inserting running bias across the front, worth $2.50; our price . . . $1.24

Women's Wash Skirts.

Lot 1—Made of good quality linen and white pique, worth $1.25; our price 74c

Lot 2—Made of plain white and dotted piques, finished with three folds of white duck, forming tunic effect, worth $3.00; our price . . $1.49

Lot 3—Made of white pique and denim, variously trimmed, worth $4.00; our price $2.61

Twenty Thousand Yards of Cambric, Swiss and Nainsook Embroideries.

The lot includes insertings and edgings, from narrow baby beadings to five-inch edgings, worth up to 39c. per yard; our price . . . 10c

French and English Valenciennes edgings and insertings, in an assortment of pretty patterns, per piece of twelve yards 19c

About two hundred yards of Nainsook and Lawn Tuckings, 18 and 27 inches wide, all this season's goods, worth up to $2 per yard; our price 98c

EQUITABLE AGENTS MEET

Society's Attempt to Eradicate the Evil of Rebating.

PRES. ALEXANDER'S SPEECH

Second Day of the Celebration of the Fortieth Anniversary of the Society's Foundation.

The second of the three days' celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the Equitable Life Assurance Society was devoted yesterday to the convention of Equitable agents. The convention, which was held in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria, was opened at 10:30 o'clock in the morning. Addresses of welcome were made by President James W. Alexander and Vice Presidents James H. Hyde and Gage E. Tarbell. President Alexander received an ovation.

Joseph Bowes of Baltimore delivered a eulogy on the late President, Henry B. Hyde. He spoke of the "iron" contracts of past years, and said that years ago it was easier to secure a policy, but harder to collect the insurance after death. He said that Mr. Hyde introduced the tontine policy and the incontestable policy, and by severe examinations before insuring and prompt payments on death the agents' work was rendered easier. He eulogized the character of Mr. Hyde and his devotion to life insurance. He mentioned his industry and attention to his employes.

Just before the adjournment for luncheon, which was served in the Myrtle Room, President Alexander arose and acknowledged the good wishes that had been expressed for him in the speeches of the morning. Then he said he would take occasion to make an important announcement to the agents and managers gathered there in regard to a proposed new system of payments of commissions. The principal change in the system as announced is that agents will receive smaller compensation in connection with first years' premiums and larger for renewals, thus making it to their interest to solicit permanent insurance. The announcement was received with applause. On motion of Mr. Woods, a committee was named by the Chairman to draft resolutions in

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY.

The only chance for disagreeable outcome in the matter of the Alaska boundary dispute lies in the secrecy that has been observed officially on both sides as to the essential steps in the negotiations. We are aware that the traditions of diplomacy require great reserve in matters still pending, but the traditions are old and musty and deeply charged with the bacilli of irritation. They come down to us from the time when chicane and intrigue were the rule in diplomacy, and it was they that made it possible, some forty years since, for CAVOUR to "cheat all the chancelleries of Europe by telling the truth." It is high time that Great Britain and the United States recognized that the more frankly their people are informed of what is going on in any business between them the better for all concerned.

For entire reserve is impossible. It has not been maintained in the case of the Alaskan boundary. In the United States various semi-official statements have been given out. In Canada like statements have been made in the press and in Parliament. These have been contradictory, and each side has managed to get the impression that the other has been guilty of misrepresentation, besides having put forth untenable claims. For instance, each party now appears to accuse the other of refusing to arbitrate questions of real difference; that is, of reserving certain essential points whatever may be the decision of the arbitrators. The Canadians have been made to believe that the United States refused a proposition to arbitrate, with a referee to decide if the representatives of each side could not agree; that we then refused to have any referee except from South America; that afterward we refused all arbitration of our claim to Skaguay and Dyea. There has been no means of knowing exactly how much—or, rather, how little—truth there was in these stories. So when Sir CHARLES TUPPER, wishing to fire the Canadian heart against the shrewd opponent who has wrested the Government from him, makes an extravagant speech at Ottawa and uses the ugly word "war," Sir WILFRID LAURIER does not completely answer him, but leaves the Canadian heart not quite afire, but hot and cross

It is all a great pity, and it is not easy to see why it should be at all necessary. No sane person believes that "war" will arise between the two countries over any such question as that of a boundary line in Alaska. So far as we have been able to get at the facts in the case the interpretation by the United States Government of the boundary line is sound. A coast line must in a general way follow the actual shore, and not cut across the mouth of such a channel as the Lynn Canal. That is the contention for which our Government has always stood in the disputes arising out of the fishing rights. But this is precisely the sort of a contention that is a proper subject for arbitration if it cannot be adjusted by direct negotiation. And it is precisely such a matter as public opinion on both sides would be likely to treat with fairness and good sense, if only full information be afforded for the formation of opinion.

The exigencies of politicians, as in the present instance, often seem to require tall talk. But the politicians will be entirely harmless in the presence of a well-informed public. We believe that there will be no trouble, but if there is the slightest danger of it it will be the duty of both Governments promptly to "turn on the lights."

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

The Hague conference ends with the recommendation to the Governments represented of three conventions or treaties, of which the most important relates to "the pacific settlement of international disputes." The others, relating to the laws and customs of war on land, are not radical in the changes they propose, nor do they have so nearly the unanimous support of the delegates.

The treaty of "pacific settlement" is richly worth the labors of the conference, and will in all human probability be the beginning of a great and beneficent change in the relations of nations and in the possible sum of ordinary human happiness. If adopted by the powers whose delegates join in the recommendation—and these are practically sure to adopt it—it will be the first agreement among great and strong Governments upon a specific means for avoiding war. It is true that the means agreed upon is not conclusive nor is it compulsory on the Governments signing the treaty. But it is an agreement to set up a permanent machinery, always available, which may be resorted to in case of differences, and those who choose to resort to it pledge themselves to abide by the result. Each of the powers is to name a certain number of persons of authority, and from among the body thus made up arbitrators can at any time be chosen. Meanwhile a permanent and continuous bureau is created through which arbitration can be set in motion and all the preparatory steps be readily taken.

The effectiveness of this arrangement lies in the fact that the obstacles to pacific settlement are formally, by common agreement, reduced to the lowest practicable point. In any dispute arising in the future it will not be necessary for either of the parties to propose arbitration; it is already proposed by general consent; there is no yielding of dignity, no sacrifice of pride, no concession of weakness involved. On the contrary, the common opinion of mankind, expressed through the Governments of all the chief nations, by solemn convention, is now declared to be in support of arbitration. The tendency is to make that the line of least resistance, easier to take, more honorable, more sure to win approval of the general conscience, than the old line toward quarreling and war.

It is easy enough to pick flaws in the agreement proposed, and the simplest minded pessimist can imagine difficulties in its working which he can see no way of overcoming. But the plain fact is that the conditions on which nations will or can go to war are changed by this agreement. Ambassador WHITE, over the tomb of GROTIUS, on July 4, delivered an address which is published by The Independent. He imagined the voice of the great advocate of humanity addressing the delegates of the nations at The Hague:

> Go on with your mighty work; avoid, as you would avoid the germs of pestilence, those exhalations of international hatred, which take shape in monstrous fallacies and morbid fictions regarding alleged antagonistic interests. Guard well the treasures of civilization with which each of you is intrusted, but bear in mind that you hold a mandate from humanity. Go on with your work. Pseudo philosophers will prophesy malignantly against you; pessimists will laugh you to scorn; cynics will sneer at you; zealots will abuse you for what you have not done; sublimely unpractical thinkers will revile you for what you have done; ephemeral critics will ridicule you as dupes; enthusiasts, blind to the difficulties in your path and to everything outside their little circumscribed fields, will denounce you as traitors to humanity. Heed them not; go on with your work. Heed not the clamor of zealots, or cynics, or pessimists, or pseudo philosophers, or enthusiasts, or fault finders. Go on with the work of strengthening peace and humanizing war; give greater scope and strength to provisions which will make war less cruel; perfect those laws of war which diminish the unmerited sufferings of populations, and above all give to the world at least a beginning of an effective, practicable scheme of arbitration.

The voice of GROTIUS has been heard and heeded.

THE TALLULAH LYNCHINGS.

A dispatch from Rome says that the Popolo Romano newspaper of that city reports that "the United States has given assurances that it will prosecute rigorously all who were concerned" in the lynching of five Sicilians at Tallulah, La., last week. We fear that our Roman contemporary has quite forgotten the outcome of Marquis RUDINI'S efforts to obtain from our Government an assurance of that nature seven years ago, when the massacre of eleven Italian prisoners in New Orleans was the subject of a diplomatic correspondence with Mr. BLAINE, then Secretary of State. A reperusal of that correspondence would convince The Popolo Romano that its report about the assurances given by our Government cannot very well be true.

It is generally assumed that foreigners are nearly incapable of comprehending the dual nature of our governmental system, such a thing as the exclusive jurisdiction of a State in matters with which the Federal Government can no more meddle than it can meddle with the affairs of Mexico or Switzerland being too difficult for their mental grasp. Yet Minister PORTER reported to Mr. BLAINE that he found the Under Secretary of the Italian Foreign Office — Minister RUDINI being absent—"thoroughly acquainted with the division between the Federal and State jurisdictions in criminal proceedings under our Constitution." If that well-informed functionary has not left the public service at Rome we may hope that Italy will not in the present matter repeat the mistakes she made in the case of the New Orleans murders.

The treaty of 1871 between Italy and the United States declares that "the citizens of each of the high contracting parties shall receive, in the States and Territories of the other, the most constant protection and security for their persons and property, and shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges as are or shall be granted to the natives, on their submitting themselves to the conditions imposed on the natives." Relying upon this clause but misconstruing its meaning as applied to the United States, Marquis RUDINI, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a telegram of instructions to the Italian Minister at Washington, under date of March 24, 1891, wrote as follows: "Our requests to the Federal Government are very simple. Some Italian subjects, acquitted by American Magistrates, have been murdered in prison while under the immediate protection of the authorities. Our right, therefore, to demand and obtain the punishment of the murderers and an indemnity for the victims is unquestionable." Later this extremely injudicious demand was modified, and our Government was asked to give an assurance that the guilty parties should be brought to justice and that the principle of an indemnity to the relatives of the victims should be recognized. While Mr. BLAINE was engaged in explaining that our Constitution requires that in criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right of trial by a jury of the State or district wherein the crime was committed Marquis RUDINI instructed Baron FAVA to leave Washington. It is supposed that in taking this extreme step he was greatly influenced by considerations of home politics, for certainly nothing had arisen that warranted a rupture of diplomatic relations. The upshot of the matter was that the New Orleans Grand Jury reported that its examination of the subject failed to disclose facts justifying an indictment, so that the members of the mob went unpunished, while the Government made an indemnity payment of 125,000f. for the families of the victims. The Italian Foreign Office expressed its satisfaction with the indemnity and dropped the subject of punishing the murderers.

The demands of Marquis RUDINI were too brusquely made, and the requirement that our Government give a positive assurance that conviction and punishment should be the foreordained result of a criminal trial in a case over which it had no jurisdiction ought never to have been made. We trust that in the Foreign Office at Rome the record of the correspondence with Mr. BLAINE will be examined in season to prevent a repetition of this error in the Tallulah case. The five Italians who were lynched at that place were evidently bad and dangerous men. The town had grown tired of their murderous practices, and when they assailed and tried to kill Dr. HODGE the entire population appears to have turned out to put the desperadoes out of the way. But the members of the New Orleans Mafia were also murderers. The important point is that in the one case as in the other they were unconvicted. Their innocence was to be presumed, at least Italy is justified in insisting that the Louisiana way of shooting and hanging Italian subjects before conviction is a violation of the provisions of the treaty for which we owe reparation.

In the Tallulah case as in the New Orleans case a defect of our system is revealed which was frankly admitted by President HARRISON in his annual message following the Blaine-Rudini correspondence. The Federal Government makes treaties in which it enters into engagements to protect the lives and property of aliens. But when aliens are massacred or lynched it is quite beyond its power to bring the murderers to trial or to assure the injured Government that they shall be tried and if found guilty punished. That is naturally the first demand to be made in such cases. The obvious remedy is to provide by Constitutional amendment or act of Congress that the United States shall have jurisdiction of crimes involving violations of treaties. If the Attorney General could at once instruct a United States Grand Jury to inquire into the Tallulah lynching the Department of State would have a good and satisfactory answer to make to the representations of the Italian Foreign Office.

"OOM PAUL" AND THE TRANSVAAL.

The latest dispatches seem to leave it doubtful whether the disagreement of President KRUEGER with his Volksraad has or has not led him to the length of resigning his office. It is quite certain that there is nobody else capable of guiding the republic with so sure a hand. There is nobody else so capable of withstanding the successive waves of modern civilization that are breaking and advancing over the Transvaal. There is nobody else capable of standing so like a "bull-god," to use ROSSETTI'S image, until the successive waves of progress break over him and "blind him with Destiny." And this the Boers ought to know, and do know. They are as stubborn as he, very likely. They are all very stubborn people. Hence Mr. KIPLING'S expression of "mule rule in the Transvaal." But they know perfectly that he is the only man among them capable of coping with the forces of modern civilization that confront them, capable of beating them off, even for a time. And he on his part is engaged in a duel to the death with the only man in South Africa whom he recognizes as, in will and intellect, his equal—with CECIL RHODES. It is incredible that he should have withdrawn from this contest, which is his life, except under an irresistible pressure.

Such a case seems by no means to be made out by the present complication, so far as we can understand it. The circumstances indicate, or would in this favored land indicate, that the President is in some kind of dynamite "ring" or trust or monopoly, and that fact explains his attitude. But, frankly speaking, that is quite incredible. The Dutch of the Transvaal are a people in a state of arrested development. They are not much different from the Dutch of this island two centuries and a quarter or a half ago. That is to say, they are a simple-minded, Bible-reading, God-fearing people, who have no notion how the world outside of them is going. But just as no Dutch Governor of New Amsterdam could have retained his influence if he had been known or believed to be concerned in an individual job, to the detriment and at the expense of the small burghers, so it is absolutely certain that President KRUEGER could not retain his ascendency for a day if he were commonly suspected to be pursuing personal and private interests at the expense of the public interest of the Transvaal. The very minimum of political shrewdness would teach him that if he had any private interests they should not be produced in public, and he has shown that he has very much more than the minimum. It behooves us all to remember that in this conflict, as CICERO said about the contest between POMPEY and CAESAR, there is something on each side to be approved. And certainly the President of the Transvaal could not hold his people in the idiotic-heroic attitude which they have assumed if he had, or they believed that he had, private axes of his own to grind.

NAVIES, AND NAVIES.

When the Kaiser of Germany starts out to conciliate anybody he slavers him all over, like the anaconda in GOLDSMITH'S "Animated Nature." But between his national and his personal effusion he seems to be in danger of going a little too far.

He has already ordered his delegates to the Peace Conference to rally enthusiastically around a certain proposition, quite irrespectively of its merits, upon the simple ground that France has proposed it, and that it is the only thing France has proposed. We have remarked upon this singular method of "running" a national delegation to an international peace conference. But that is a trifle compared to the "taffy" with which the unscrupulous man has been smearing the French Navy. "In my opinion," he is as credibly reported to have said as he is reported to have said anything about it, "in my opinion, it is superior to the British Navy."

Let us hope that the unscrupulous conciliator qualified this statement and did not make it absolute. Let us hope he said that "per capita" or "per horse-power" it was superior, and not absolutely. Numerically we believe the French Navy is superior, in the number of men on the rolls, that is, to the British Navy. But, as unqualified, only think what gasps of horror this statement is calculated to excite in English-speaking wardrooms. The most bigoted American naval officers believe that British men-of-war have still the right to keep the sea. The most bigoted British naval officers who have read the history of their own navy admit the right of Americans to go to sea in armed ships. But neither class admit the right to float to any other nationality whatever, and to see a Frenchman or a "Dutchman" or a "Dago" afloat in a so-called warship afflicts them with a sense of presumption bordering on impudence. And now comes a gentleman whose own naval traditions show a lacuna between the Hanseatic pirates and the present German Navy, which has not been "proved" and which has been said to consist exclusively of "paper and bad manners," and maintains that the navy which, when it was last seen in competition was seen to be beaten in and driven out of every sea on the globe by the British fleet, "superior, in his opinion, to the English Navy. Of course, what the Kaiser desired was merely to say something nice, and of course he overdid it. How tremendously he did overdo it! Suppose that his encouragement should help to induce the French Navy to pit itself against the British Navy. His responsibility would be very serious. But he was not thinking of that. Without doubt the French Navy, equally without doubt the Prussian Navy, is, on paper, everything that could be desired. But when it comes to sea fighting we desire some traditions of victory and a "record" or two. It is about two centuries ago since JOHN DRYDEN observed that there is no intelligent Englishman who will not admit that the French understand the art of war better than the English do, while, added "glorious JOHN," there is no Englishman, intelligent or not, who entertains the smallest doubt that the English could beat the French.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Though even the most skillful doctors are often helpless when confronted by cases of apoplexy like that of which a prominent "Christian Scientist" died in Poughkeepsie on Sunday, the event still has its lesson and its warning. Possibly enough, medical science could have done no more for Mrs. BARNES, after the attack came, than it did for Col. INGERSOLL after he was stricken, but very possibly indeed it could have warded off the malady for months or years, if the proper treatment had been begun in time, and if the endangered woman had received and heeded good advice as to precautions, dietary and other, which she should take. So, though this is hardly an instance of "Christian Science" murder, or even of homicide, yet the woman's death at that particular time was in all likelihood unnecessary, and there is at least a chance that prompt and vigorous ministration of a saner kind than that which she received from the wretched exorcists would have saved her. Another bearing of the case, however, is better worth consideration than these balanced uncertainties. The physician who was summoned by Mrs. BARNES's relatives, after there was nothing for him to do and simply in the hope that he would relieve them of certain irksome formalities, very wisely refrained from lending himself to any such purpose. He refused to issue a death certificate and turned the case over to the Coroner, where it belonged. That official seems to have had a much less clear comprehension of his duty. Instead of ordering an inquest of the most searching and strict kind, he decided that no investigation was necessary, and so the exorcists were spared almost all publicity and annoyance. This leniency was worse than injudicious; it established an evil and dangerous precedent, and opens the way to the commission of deeds of all degrees of criminality. There is no reason to suspect anything of this sort in this case, but it would have been well to demand the most rigorous proof that all was right, in order that there should be no excuse for failing to do so in cases where the presumption of innocence is not so strong.

—Emperor WILLIAM, always thoroughly convinced in his own mind of his own goodness and greatness, appears to be making special efforts just now to inspire the same conviction in the minds of others. To be, more explicit, he seems suddenly to have awakened to the practical value of popularity. To be sure, he still preserves all of his severity toward those of his own subjects who manifest any hesitation about admitting even his extremest claims, but with foreigners he certainly has relaxed, and by small but significant courtesies is demonstrating a desire to win admiration where he cannot command it. Did he not have a heart to heart talk with Mr. JOHN WANAMAKER the other day, and has he not this week visited Mr. HOWARD GOULD on that gentleman's charming yacht? Here there could have been no question of national diplomacy, simply a yearning for sympathy and appreciation from the citizens of a Republic in which crowned heads and divine rights are not always treated with solemnest reverence. No doubt both Mr. WANAMAKER and Mr. GOULD were kind to the Kaiser, and received his timid advances in the most cordial spirit. Who wouldn't?

—Some very sensible views on the alleged demand for speed at sea are expressed by Mr. T. H. ISMAY, in a letter to The London Times. The letter was written for the purpose of denying the widely published statement that the new White Star steamer Oceanic is to be provided with more boilers and furnaces than her original plans called for, and will be able to land her passengers on Tuesday afternoon instead of Wednesday morning. Mr. ISMAY asserts that his company does not aspire to gratify the desire for extreme celerity, and calls renewed attention to an official circular issued when the order for the Oceanic was given. That document, with entire truth, said: "The great bulk of ocean travelers, though they may be silent upon the subject, have no sympathy with and not much respect for the policy which compels the master of a ship to ignore fogs and head seas, and drive his ship at full speed regardless of possible collisions with derelicts, icebergs, and other ships. They want to cross the ocean in comfort and safety. The reckless driving of Atlantic liners, through fog especially, is dangerous and causes serious anxiety to all intelligent people." Indeed, it does, but why didn't Mr. ISMAY go on and say that nobody except the managers of steamship lines—and that part of the public willing to accept managerial statements on trust—ever felt a doubt about the increased danger that comes from fast running through fogs, or lent even a pretended credence to the crazy theory that such running, by decreasing the duration of peril, also decreases its amount. There never was any public demand for speed at the expense of safety, but every Captain knows that not only a demand, but commands, for it, at just that expense, often come from the men safe ashore in steamship offices.

—Difficult as it is, as a general rule, to draw distinctions between deadly assaults by strikers upon men whose only offense is to go quietly about the performance of their work or business, yet is it both easy and accurate to say that the attack made Monday on Dr. R. P. FROELICH was a peculiarly and abnormally outrageous one. A physician engaged in the practice of his profession, and while alleviating human suffering, is hedged about with a sort of sacredness which is recognized and respected no less in the lowest slums than on fashionable avenues, and yet Dr. FROELICH, simply because he, in answer to a "call," had gone to where an injured non-union conductor was lying in the street, and had dressed the man's wounds, was waylaid on his way home by a crowd of strikers and beaten and kicked in the most brutal manner. This act was more despicable, though less terrible, than even the use of nitroglycerine as an economic and industrial argument, and the men who were guilty of it deserve—but then the measure of their offense cannot be expressed.

—While ex-Gov. HOGG was here he rather tried to belittle the importance of his Fourth of July speech in Tammany Hall, but to his political cronies in Texas he expresses a proud realization of the weight of the blow which he dealt, or thinks he dealt, to Mr. BRYAN'S Democratic foes in New York. The Galveston News publishes a communication which the ex-Governor sent in response to congratulations received from Col. JOHN LOVEJOY of that city. "I am proud of Texas," he wrote, "of my friends, of the plain people," and with this as an introduction continues as follows: "I am grateful to the good Lord for granting me the power of consistency to stand by my convictions at all times, on all occasions, regardless of environments. The plain people have always been my friends. Should calumniators drive them from me to their own discredit, I cannot be driven from them and their cause by any power, however subtle, seductive, or formidable. To speak for them here is much different (as was once supposed) from speaking for them in Texas. Men now are boldly talking for them all over this section who were silent as dead kissing bugs before the memorable Fourth." The clause in parentheses is heavily underscored in the original, but even that doesn't reveal exactly what it means.

NEGRO LABORERS AND STRIKES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thanks for your yesterday's editorial, "Building for the Future," to which I say amen. Argus-eyed sociologists who have studied the race troubles of the South and the alienation between labor and capital of the North see the adjustment of these conditions in the epoch-making movement inaugurated by the Newport News Shipbuilding Company and "contractors in Portsmouth," (Va.,) in the employment of negro labor, which "gave such satisfaction that more were asked for." If, indeed, the employers of labor would follow the "conspicuous example of Mr. C. P. Huntington," we believe that vested interest would be more secure from the lawless spirit that underlies the American strikes and periodic outbursts of labor against the hen that lays the golden egg. The special reasons why the collar manufacturing establishments, the mills, foundries, railroad and other corporations, factories, machine shops, and every avenue of industry should be thrown open to negro laborers on the same terms as other American citizens are cogent:

First—Because negro laborers are loyal to their employers, never becoming "particeps criminis" to movements that jeopardize the interests of their employers. This is their unsullied record for the consecutive period of 250 years. In all the avenues of industry where the colored laborers have been employed, they have done exactly what they are doing now, not only in the shipyards at Newport News, and with the contractors in Portsmouth, (Va.,) but elsewhere as well they have given "satisfaction." A recent public noteworthy example of the colored man's loyalty to his employer was seen out in Illinois, where, at Brush's coal mines, his (Superintendent Brush's) white miners went on a strike; but, says the report, "the negroes whom he had employed remained loyal to him."

Second—The negro laborers are not given to thrusting "demands" in their employer's face all the time. Although they, in common with their Caucasian brothers, are very fond of chicken, they cannot be made to kill the hen that lays the golden egg. The colored people know that invested capital is the source of the workingman's income, and they have the intelligence to appreciate that fact. Consequently the negro is not going to belittle his opportunity for making a livelihood. The negro laborer knows that when capital is "tied up," why, his chances to earn his bread and butter have diminished. The negroes' intelligence leads them to realize that the meal in their barrel and the oil in their cruse can only be replenished by the sweat of their brow. Hence, to cripple, destroy, or incapacitate in any manner his employer is suicidal to his and his neighbors' best interests. "Organized labor," says Dirie, (quoted by The Literary Digest, New York, of July 1, Page 6,) "as it exists today, is a menace to industry," and nowhere in the history of the race have the negro laborers allied themselves with lawlessness. The spirit of lawlessness that is now behind the strikes throughout the land is foreign to the colored laborer. Nowhere on the continent have they defied the "majesty" of the Commonwealth or resorted to violence in any form to gain a point.

Third—Then the negro is a workman that needeth not be ashamed of himself. A recent Southern authority, in writing on this topic, says: "The negro is becoming skilled in the mechanical arts, and there is no possible hindrance to his efforts in that direction." Certain organizations may continue to draw the line on the colored mechanic, but when the Newport News Shipbuilding Company refuses to draw the color line among its employes, and when other large concerns go and do likewise, the deathknell to "riot's red hand" as a menace to industry will have been sounded. On this point a noted thinker, in The Literary Digest of June 19, 1899, Page 217, says: "The white man who would close the shop or factory against a black man seeking an opportunity to earn an honest living is but half free; the white man who withholds from his black brother any opportunity which he himself would possess, is but half free." So that it is to the best interests of capital and of profit to the labor field to see to it that the dusky sons of Ham play an important part in the drama of industry. In the shipyards of Newport News and in the watch case factory at Riverside, N. J., and elsewhere he is acting well his part. When employers in general do as Mr. Huntington and Mr. Zurbrug of Riverside, N. J., have done, the "labor problem" and "negro problem" will pass away as the mist before the rising sun or the stars before the dawn.

REV. JOS. BODDY.
Troy, N. Y., July 24, 1899.

DUPLICATE STREET SIGNS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your issue of to-day contains the solution of the street-lamp problem of how to benefit the trolley riders by placing cross-street signs where they can be read from the cars. Put the lamp signs back to their old positions. Let the Commissioner duplicate the cross-street numbers or names on the car-track side of the lamps, and the thing is done. This would be a benefit at a small cost, and not a drawback connected with it, as we now have, when hundreds of signs are changed in streets remote from trolley lines, and hundreds more that the Commissioner thinks have been changed are not yet reached and perhaps will not be. Your correspondent "H. M. P." cannot circulate about the city much if he meets only uniformity in street signs at present. My experience as a city salesman is to the contrary. The signs are in a mess, partly owing to the lamp cleaners neglecting to change the old frames that have not held glass for years, hence do not need cleaning and are not thought of.

It is to be hoped Mr. Kearny will institute the double naming on streets needing same and a return to the old system elsewhere in the city. Start early and get the job done before Dewey and some thousands of strangers come to town in October, or the police will think strike work is play to directing the "lost in New York."

L. I. N.
New York, July 25, 1899.

Street Sign System Perplexing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to names on street lamps, permit me to give a specimen of my experiences since this modern Moses would have us looking backward. I was riding down Broadway, and was not quite sure of my street, and being rather pushed for time I was anxious not to pass it, particularly, that in accordance with what you say, "leaving a New York street car is an act for which preparation that takes some time is usually required." When I came about to where I thought my cross street should be I saw the idiotic-poor-lonely-one-to-four-corners-post, and all I could see was Broadway, this lonesome post being on the far corner, and until the car was stopping—they seldom do stop—I could not see the name of the cross street, and I came near being thrown down when I finally got to where I could jump off. In driving, this crisscross idea of naming streets is excessively annoying, for when the post is on the far corner it is quite impossible to see the name of the cross street until too late—if other vehicles are passing—to turn into one's street. If we must change, let "one who reads street names" idea be adopted, which, I think, solves the problem exactly.

ONE WHO WANTS TO KNOW "WHERE HE IS AT."
New York, July 25, 1899.

American Champions Not There.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial on "International Athletics," referring to the late contest in England between Yale and Harvard and Oxford and Cambridge, I find the remark: "Still, the team (Yale and Harvard) was undoubtedly representative."

Representative of what? Certainly not of collegiate athletic ability in the United States.

Can it be unknown to intelligent Americans, or forgotten so soon, that at the intercollegiate contests on the Polo Grounds only last May the University of Pennsylvania scored nearly as many points as Yale, Harvard, and Princeton combined, and beat the two former by a score of (as I remember it) 57 to 48?

What amazing assurance in Yale and Harvard pretending under such circumstances to "represent" with such a decidedly inferior team American collegiate athletics!

Compare the scores at the Polo Grounds with those at the late games, and then, if you can justify the action of the pretenders who have brought humiliation to American amateur sport when success would have been certain if the colleges of America had been represented by their true champion, the University of Pennsylvania. For the glory of the flag.

JUSTITIA.
New York, July 25, 1899.

Why Brooklyn Rejoices.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

LOCAL TAX RATE 2.36.

The Lowest Figure Brooklyn Has Known in Seventeen Years.

MANHATTAN RATE IS 2.48.

NUGGETS.

Hard to Masticate.

Mr. Dukane—Jonesy indulged in a linguistic diet yesterday.

Mr. Gaswell—What do you mean by that?

Mr. Dukane—Northside made him eat his words.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Not a Hand-Me-Down.

Grubbs—Perkins seems to be a self-made man.

Stubbs—Well, if you ever saw him when his wife was around you would think he was made to order.—Ohio State Journal.

Not Sure of the Name.

"I have an awful pain in my back," said an old lady to her doctor in Topeka. "Probably you have rheumatism," responded the doctor. "Mebby it is, doctor, but Sister Mary thinks I've got the limburger."—Kansas City Journal.

She Didn't Need To.

"Do you dahnce on your toes, Miss Quickwit?"

"Never, Mr. Clumsey. Other people do it for me."

And he didn't know just what she meant until he tried to get another dance with her.—Colorado Springs Gazette.

A Record-Breaker.

Miles—There is a man over in that museum who has lived for forty days on water.

Giles—Pshaw! That's nothing. I have an uncle who has lived for nearly forty years on water.

Miles—Impossible!

Giles—Not at all. He's a sea Captain.—Chicago Daily News.

A BALLADE OF PEACE.

Clinton Scollard in Northern Christian Advocate.

When will it come, that golden day,
(What kindling joy if it were near!)
When rancorous strife shall pass away,
And war's arbitrament austere?
When the grim spectres Want and Fear
For aye shall seek their grisly den,
The time of which we yearn to hear,
Of "peace on earth, good-will to men"?

Longer than sage's tongue can say,
Longer than knows the wisest seer,
Contention has held sanguine sway
Upon this racked and riven sphere;
Gone are the days of bow and spear,
Yet seems, alas, as far as then
The beatific dawn and clear
Of "peace on earth, good-will to men"!

Shall we despair? Nay, brother, nay!
Though dark the distance be and drear;
Beneath hale Hope's illuming ray
The girdling gloom will disappear.
Then let grim guns salute the ear,
Through Faith's fair guidance we may ken
His kingdom, whom our hearts revere,
Of "peace on earth, good-will to men"!

ENVOY.

O Prince of Peace, that hast no peer,
Grant us thy blessing once again!
And haste the long-dreamed hour and dear
Of "peace on earth, good-will to men"!

PEACE CONFERENCE RESULT

William T. Stead's Review of the Work Done at The Hague.

ARBITRATION PLAN PRAISED

Considered the Commencement of a New Epoch—Prominence of the American Delegates.

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THE HAGUE, July 25.—I have seen the American delegates and they talked freely about the Peace Conference, but refused to make a statement about the results before the conference rises. The following, however, may be accepted as a fairly accurate summary of the views they entertain:

The conference achieved a great success—much greater than the delegates anticipated—and the result was achieved largely by the amour propre of capable men from all parts of the world, determined to accomplish something worth their assembling together. The result surprised all of them, and the magnitude of the gains is imperfectly understood even by the conference.

The establishment of a permanent court of arbitration on the American principle of revision, plus the French declaration of the duty of neutrals to recommend disputing powers to resort to the arbitration court rather than to war, represents vast progress in the evolution of human society. The recognition of the duty to represent to disputants the desirability of resorting to the arbitration court entails no obligation on the Americans inconsistent with their traditional policy. This is made absolutely clear by the declaration signed by the American delegation, read in full at the conference to-day, and entered on the records.

Mr. Low was busily engaged to-day upon the elaboration of the final act recording the work of the conference. Mr. Holls has achieved a position of influence much greater than that of many of the first delegates, and Capt. Crozier is much admired for his plucky fight in support of his amendment to the Russian resolution on the dum-dum bullet.

The relations between the American and other delegates, notably the English, German, and Russian, have been extremely friendly. The Englishmen and Americans acted throughout almost like a joint delegation. This was due to no arrangement or direction, but solely because both nations found common grounds of defense, common interests, civilization, and humanity. The only point on which the English delegates failed to support the Americans was the resolution forbidding the capture of private property at sea. To this the English representatives were not opposed; but, the British Cabinet being divided, the delegates had no instructions regarding the matter, and abstained from taking action.

After the arbitration convention is signed it will probably be open to the adhesion of all other powers, not represented at the conference, on condition that no original signatory of the convention objects. This right to blackball any power wishing to join the convention was insisted upon by Italy, in order to prevent the adhesion of the Pope, and by England, on account of the Transvaal. It is hoped that all the South American States will come in.

It is the unanimous opinion of all the American delegates that the conference begins a new epoch, and that the good seed now sown will bear a rich harvest hereafter.

WILLIAM T. STEAD.

WINDING UP THE CONFERENCE.

Concessions to the United States and Great Britain—Treaties Open Until Dec. 31, 1899.

THE HAGUE, July 25.—An arrangement was agreed to to-day with regard to the objection raised by the American delegates to the International Peace Conference to the use of the word "duty" in Article 27 of the final act in a way that would imply an obligation on the part of the United States to interfere in disputes between European Governments, and vice versa. The word "duty" was retained, but on the motion of the American delegation a definitive declaration was inserted that nothing in the arbitration convention should impose an obligation upon the United States to interfere in European affairs, or vice versa.

At the plenary sitting of the conference this afternoon, in deference to Sir Julian Pauncefote, head of the British delegation, and in order to secure unanimity, the Danish delegates consented that the reference to the landing of cables be struck out of the list contained in Article 53 of the Convention on the Laws of War.

Turkhan Pasha, head of the Turkish delegation, made formal adhesion to the arbitration convention on condition that Turkey's recourse thereto be purely optional.

The Third Committee met this afternoon to hear the report upon the arbitration scheme proposed by Chevalier Deschamps, the Belgian delegate, which the committee approved, and the Plenary Conference afterward adopted without modification. The conference also approved the final act, and then proceeded to consider the preambles and appendices of the conventions and declarations.

The question whether Governments not represented at the conference may, by accepting the terms of the arbitration convention, secure the advantages thereof without first obtaining the consent of all the signatory powers, occasioned a long discussion. It is said that the Vatican has such a right, but that the Transvaal has not. The conference rose without deciding the question.

It is understood that about half the powers, including those forming the Dreibund, will sign the Arbitration Convention immediately. It has been decided that the various conventions shall remain open for signature by the several powers until Dec. 31, 1899.

AMERICAN DELEGATES PRAISED.

Their Declaration of Monroeism an Answer to European Critics.

LONDON, July 26.—The Hague correspondent of The Times pays a tribute to the high esteem in which the American delegates are held by the whole conference on account of the manner in which they conciliated conflicting views and smoothed away friction, and says:

"To-day's American declaration of Monroeism sets at naught the basest insinuations of those Continental politicians and journalists who represent the United States as elated over their victory over Spain, and as eager to mix in European affairs."

MATCH FACTORY SHUTS DOWN.

Matawan Plant Said to Have Been Bought by Diamond Company.

MATAWAN, N. J., July 25.—The Colonial Match Company's plant passed this afternoon from the possession of the Johnson Brothers into the hands of F. C. Eaton and Stephen Van Wyck. A few minutes after the transfer was made the factory closed down, and notices were posted that it would not resume until further notice. It is said there is little probability of a notice of resumption ever being posted.

Eaton and Van Wyck are said to be agents of the Diamond Match Company, and acted for that corporation in buying the local plant. The Johnson brothers started business here about six months ago in a small way. Their business grew rapidly, and they formed a stock company, taking the name of the Colonial Match Company. They held within a share or two of the total issue of the company. Sixty hands were employed, and it was expected the firm would enlarge very shortly.

It is said the purchasers paid the owners $50,000 spot cash for everything. The sale is a disappointment to Matawan, as the plant had come to be looked upon as a fixture here.

To Inaugurate Yale's New President.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 25.—It was announced to-day that the date for the inauguration of President-elect Hadley of Yale has been fixed for Oct. 18. A committee is perfecting elaborate arrangements.

Voting Machines for Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 25.—Mayor Diehl to-day signed the contract which binds the city to buy 110 standard voting machines, at a cost of $55,000. The machines will be used in the November election.

KRUEGER STILL IN OFFICE

Transvaal President's Resignation Was Only Conditional.

DYNAMITE MONOPOLY'S POWER

Believed to Control the Action of Krueger, While the Volksraad Is Its Opponent.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 26.—The South African question remains in statu quo. Advices from the Cape say that Krüger resigned only conditionally.

At Pretoria the general impression is that Krüger and the Volksraad are at violent odds over the proposed cancellation of the dynamite monopoly. Several Americans who live in Johannesburg have asserted in London that Krüger's domination was for his personal benefit, as well as for that of the Boers generally. In the days before the Jameson raid the man who stood between Krüger and those who were willing to pay for protection was well known. It is considered not improbable that the dynamite monopoly may have Krüger in its power.

Pending developments, further discussion of the Outlanders' demands has been suspended.

According to the Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail President Krüger's resignation is regarded as a cute move to create a crisis for the purpose of tiding over the interval until the rainy season begins. The correspondent says that the Dutch extremists ascribe it to a deep British game for the pensioning of President Krüger in order to allow the seizure of the country.

The Volksraad, while maintaining its opposition to President Krüger's views on the dynamite concession, is said to have given the assurance that it still has the utmost confidence in the President, and it is believed that he has withdrawn his resignation. As to the difference of opinion on the question of the dynamite concession, Gen. P. J. Joubert, Vice President of the republic, and the majority of the Volksraad favor cancellation of the monopoly, while President Krüger supports it. The minority of the Volksraad desires to buy out the company.

PRETORIA, July 25.—Amicable relations between the Volksraad and President Krüger have been restored. The conspiracy case against ex-British officers has been withdrawn, and the remaining prisoners were released to-day.

CAPE TOWN, July 25.—It is understood that President Krüger has definitely abandoned the idea of resigning.

FRANCO-AMERICAN TREATY.

Satisfaction at Washington Over the Reciprocity Arrangement—Large Shipments Affected.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The signing of the Franco-American reciprocity treaty is accepted in official quarters here as not only a desirable trade arrangement, but also another evidence of he friendly political ties between the two countries. Expressions to this effect were exchanged during the latter days of the negotiations between those highest in authority on both sides, and it is understood that President McKinley, in particular, was desirous that there should be no failure in a negotiation which promised to establish another friendly bond between the countries.

In a personal way, it is regarded as a noteworthy achievement of the French Ambassador, who in his comparatively brief residence here has not only been instrumental in arranging this treaty, but has performed another important service by acting as peacemaker between the United States and Spain. The officials on both sides are refraining from any expressions of triumph over the results, as they say each side has secured a fair equivalent for what it has given and that the trade of both countries will be much benefited.

The shipments of the United States to France are considerably more than those coming from France. Last year the American exports to France exceeded 500,000,000f., while the trade from France amounted to about 250,000,000f. More than half of this traffic will be influenced by the rates established in the new treaty. In the case of the French shipments, goods worth 50,000,000f. are on the free list, while another 50,000,000f. of goods are not influenced by the treaty, leaving shipments valued at 150,000,000f. to be directly affected by the new rates. The value of American goods affected is even greater than this, owing to the larger amount of American exports.

TREATY ATTACKED IN FRANCE.

Reciprocal Agreement Denounced as Harmful to French Industries.

PARIS, July 25.—At the meeting of the Cabinet to-day the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, announced the signing of the France-American commercial treaty, France giving a minimum tariff in exchange for favored-nation treatment.

The République Française, referring to the reciprocity treaty, says:

"Washington dispatches announce the consummation of the Franco-American treaty. An enormous blunder, against which we endeavored to put the Government on its guard, has then been consummated, and MM. Millerand and Delcassé have betrayed French industry and agriculture to the United States, and in these two branches of our national production ruins will be heaped on ruins.

"True, the treaty has not yet been ratified, and we affirm that it will not be without discussion. Industrial and agricultural associations on every side are, indeed, becoming agitated and manifold protests are being made; and when the Chamber reassembles the Government will find itself face to face with an opposition formidably equipped with arguments, and which will energetically lay bare the fatal consequences of the convention which so cruelly betrays French interests."

Mr. Balfour's Fifty-first Birthday.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 25.—Mr. Balfour, Government leader in the House of Commons, was congratulated to-day upon reaching the age of fifty-one. He has held a seat in the House since 1874, and in the three Governments formed by his uncle, Lord Salisbury, has acted as leader of the Conservative Party.

For a Nicaragua-Honduras Alliance.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, July 25.—President Zalaya of Nicaragua has gone to meet Gen. Terencio Sierra, President of the Republic of Honduras, in the Gulf of Conchagua, on the coast of Salvador, with the object of making an offensive and defensive treaty between Nicaragua and Honduras.

Norwegian Consular Flag Adopted.

CHRISTIANIA, July 25.—It is said that the Government has decided to proclaim a law introducing a purely Norwegian flag for consulates. The fact will be notified to the powers through the Sweden-Norwegian Foreign Minister.

Louvre Shop-Lifting Case Dismissed.

PARIS, July 25.—With regard to the case of alleged shoplifting at the Louvre, with which the name of Miss Hobbs, an American, was associated, the management of the Louvre has withdrawn the charge and explains that there was a mistake.

Venezuela Arbitrators Entertained.

PARIS, July 25.—Baron Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, and a member of the Venezuela Arbitration Commission, entertained his colleagues of the commission at dinner to-day.

Spanish Financial Arrangements.

MADRID, July 25.—The Bank of Spain will be authorized to raise its circulation to $2,500,000,000 pesetas. Loans to the Treasury will be made at 2½ per cent. and private loans at 5 per cent.

Right Railway Builder Dead.

BASEL, Switzerland, July 25.—Nicholas Ruggenbach, the builder of the Righi Railway, is dead.

BRITISH PACIFIC CABLE PLAN.

Agreement Between the Imperial and Colonial Authorities.

LONDON, July 25.—In the House of Commons to-day the Right Hon. William St. John Brodrick, replying on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, said the general lines of the agreement for the construction of the Pacific cable had been reached between the imperial and colonial authorities.

The Government had been informed, Mr. Brodrick said, by the Eastern Telegraph Company that it was prepared to lay a cable from South Africa to Australia without pecuniary assistance of any kind, and that on receipt of landing rights for the new cable it would forthwith reduce the Australian rate to four shillings a word.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S EYESIGHT.

LONDON, July 25.—Truth says to-day: "The Queen has been undergoing a course of treatment for ten weeks for her eyes, as advised by Prof. Pagenstecher of Wiesbaden, and I am rejoiced to say with the most successful result. The Queen's eyesight is no longer in danger, and an operation will be unnecessary.

"Her Majesty now wears powerful glasses of unusually large size and with black rims, which were ordered by Prof. Pagenstecher, and when she is obliged to use artificial light she prefers a shaded wax candle."

KAUTZ AND THE GERMAN NAVY.

BERLIN, July 26.—The Frankfurter Zeitung publishes a letter, the writer of which complains that Rear Admiral Kautz, when leaving Apia, had the American and British anthems performed by the band of his ship, but omitted to order that the German anthem be played while passing the German cruiser which lay in the harbor, the crew of which was ready to give the usual cheers, but stepped back in silence when the omission was noticed.

FUNERAL OF THE CZAROWITCH.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 25.—The funeral of the Czarowitch will take place at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow.

A wreath of flowers sent by the French Government and a silver wreath from President Loubet of France were laid to-day upon the coffin of the dead Prince. Funeral wreaths were also received from Queen Victoria, Emperor William, and King Humbert.

CONFLICT POSSIBLE IN KOREA.

PARIS, July 25.—The Politique Coloniale states that Russia and Japan are arming, with a view to a possible conflict in Korea.

Royal Marriage in Montenegro.

CETTINJE, Montenegro, July 25.—The Duchess of Jutta has arrived here. Crown Prince Danilo met her at Antivari. The Prince and Duchess were received with ovations and rejoicings. Their marriage will take place on Thursday afternoon.

New Austrian Taxes Provoke Riots.

LONDON, July 26.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Telegraph reports the existence of a serious state of affairs resulting from riotous agitations against the new taxes and says that conflicts have occurred between the police and the people at Vienna, Gratz, and other towns.

Antwerp Dockmen's Strike Spreads.

ANTWERP, July 25.—The strike of dockmen is spreading. To-day the painters working on the vessels of the Transatlantique and Red Star Lines struck.

Floods Cause Distress in Chile.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, July 25.—Reports from the southern provinces show that great distress has been occasioned there by the extremely heavy rainstorms which have recently prevailed. Many cities are flooded, and the crops are completely ruined.

LIMA, Peru, July 25.—Cable advices from Santiago de Chile and Valparaiso report that efforts are being mode there to raise funds for the assistance of those who have suffered losses by the recent inundations in the southern provinces.

CHICAGO'S STREET CAR LINES.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Authoritative denial was to-day given by a New Yorker who is one of the chief men in the affairs of the Whitney syndicate as to the stories of further consolidation plans under the Chicago Union Traction Company.

"We are at present occupied with the work of getting our new properties well in hand," said he. "There is no truth in the stories that we have been negotiating for the control of the Chicago City Railway lines at $400 a share or at any other price or on a 7 per cent. guaranteed dividend or any other basis.

"We did not take over the lines of the Chicago Consolidated Traction Company when we leased the North and West Side lines, and we are not negotiating for them now. We have an immense system as it is, and we are trying to get thoroughly acquainted with it and to find out what it can do before we undertake anything additional. We secured control of these July 1, and it takes more than three weeks to get everything in shape.

"The question of a change of motive power is another thing which requires time and careful thought. It cost the old companies millions of dollars to install the cable system, and it will involve millions to introduce a substitute. It is a thing which cannot be done in a day, and it cannot be decided in a day."

MONTREAL BANK SUSPENDS.

MONTREAL, July 25.—A great sensation was caused here to-day by the news that the Villa Marie Bank, one of the oldest institutions in the city, had suspended payment.

The cause assigned is a defalcation on the part of the cashier, F. Lemieux, and J. H. Herbert, the paying teller, both of whom have disappeared.

The amount of the shortage is $58,000.

Mr. Sparenberg's Silver Wedding.

Edward J. Sparenberg and wife celebrated their silver wedding yesterday at their home, 702 Hudson Street, Hoboken. Many political friends, including a deputation from the Republican County Committee, of which Mr. Sparenberg is a member, and of the John J. O'Brien Association, of which he is Persident, called upon him during the afternoon and evening to congratulate the happy couple and to wish them "bon voyage," for this morning Mr. and Mrs. Sparenberg will sail for Europe, through which they intend to make an extended tour. The original wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Sparenberg was the talk of the east side. It was held in the old Pythagoras Hall and the celebration was on a most elaborate scale. Among the guests was Gen. Chester A. Arthur.

Mr. Doll's Bail Questioned.

The hearing of the charge against William F. Doll, who was arrested recently for having a dispute with a street car conductor because he accidentally rang up a fare instead of ringing for the car to stop, was postponed yesterday in order that Mr. Doll might get his witnesses. Mr. Doll is now out on bail, furnished by Frank Moss, counsel of the Mazet committee. The question was brought up as to whether Mr. Moss is disqualified from acting as surety, as the Code of Criminal Procedure forbids an attorney being a surety or bail in any civil or criminal proceeding. Mr. Moss refused to discuss his right to act as surety in the case.

Held to Await Mrs. Lowerre's Injuries.

John Brown, a motorman of the Madison Avenue line of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, was arraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday. Brown had charge of the car from which Mrs. M. T. Lowerre of 60 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, fell Monday night. Mrs. Lowerre wanted the car stopped at Fifty-first Street so that she could get off. The motorman said she got off before the car stopped. Her skull was fractured and she was removed to the Flower Hospital. Magistrate Zeller refused to parole the motorman as is the custom, and he held him to await the result of Mrs. Lowerre's injuries.

Mysterious Insane Case.

A man who said he is an attendant in the Rivercrest Insane Asylum last night brought a man to Bellevue Hospital whom he described as Edward R. Storer, thirty-eight years old, of 30 West Thirty-sixth Street, and asked that he be cared for in the insane pavilion. The request was granted. Dr. James Bishop lives at 30 West Thirty-sixth Street. He said he knew of no such case, and that a Mr. Storer did not live there and had not lived there.

BANKRUPTCY REFEREES MEET.

Gather in Chicago to Consider Proposed Amendments to the Law.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Referees in bankruptcy for many States gathered at the Chicago Beach Hotel this morning to attend a three days' convention to discuss the practical workings of the new Bankruptcy act, and to consider plans for having the law amended to remedy its present defects.

The delegates are friends of the law, and the purpose of the convention is not to secure its repeal, but to devise means for perfecting its operations and for throwing additional safeguards about its administration. A few months' experience with the law has convinced the majority of the referees that it is defective in many particulars, and they think the sooner these defects are remedied the better it will be for all concerned.

Before adjournment the referees intend to form a permanent organization, to appoint standing committees, and arrange for submitting a number of amendments to Congress for consideration at the session this Winter.

Many think that the most glaring defect of the law is the provision relating to involuntary bankrupts. This section is regarded as entirely too vague in its wording, and presenting many loopholes for dishonest persons to defraud their creditors. It is also declared advisable that the relations existing between business partners under the filing of an involuntary paper be more clearly defined by the statutes.

SAYS WANT MADE HIM STEAL.

Man Arrested in Brooklyn Declared His Family Was Starving.

Mrs. Louise Williams, who lives in an apartment house at 10 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn, while in her apartment yesterday afternoon, heard some one tampering with the door, and suspecting it was a thief went to the window and called to a boy to run for the police. As she turned from the window a man entered the room. She confronted him and he said that he was simply hungry and did not contemplate robbery. Mrs. Williams said she would get him something to eat, and as she went to the kitchen the man disappeared. He was caught outside after a chase by Policeman Hines.

When taken to the police station the man asked that Mrs. Williams be sent for, and then told a pathetic story. He said that he lived in New York, where he had a wife and family, who were starving, and had come to Brooklyn to get a position as motorman, but had been unsuccessful. Rather than return to his family without food, he said, he had been tempted to steal. He refused to give his address, saying that he would rather his family should think that he had deserted them than have them know that he was locked up as a thief. He was detained until his case can be investigated.

RUSSIA'S GREAT RAILROAD.

Engineer Friede's Report of Its Progress—Field for Americans.

A recent arrival at the Waldorf-Astoria is Engineer M. Sergey Friede, who reached San Francisco on the steamship Empress of India, then coming direct to New York.

Mr. Friede has just made a tour of Manchuria and Siberia, and he says that such progress has been made on the great trans-Asiatic railway that trains will be running next year from Port Arthur to St. Petersburg.

Of course, for the time being the solidly frozen rivers will be used for laying temporary tracks, and traffic will be suspended during the Spring and Summer while permanent bridges are being placed in position.

Engineer Friede states that the thousands of miles of railway in Manchuria and Eastern Siberia are practically American in construction and equipment and that the shipments of American railroad machinery, tools, and other railroad incidentals will be greater this year than ever before.

This was Engineer Friede's fourth trip over the completed and uncompleted lines of this road in the last three years. He is one of the pioneer Americans in that country, and now expresses himself as satisfied with his work in aiding in opening up Russian Asia to American manufacturers and the eyes of the American people to the enormous field of commerce that will soon be open to them.

A CHRISTIAN SCIENCE FUNERAL.

Mrs. Barnes Buried at Poughkeepsie with Faith Cure Services.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 25.—The funeral of Mrs. Charles H. Barnes, the Christian Scientist, was held from her home this evening. The ceremonies were conducted according to the custom of Christian Scientists without a token of mourning or an acknowledgment of the presence of death.

Mrs. Laura Lathrop, first reader of the Christian Science Church of New York, officiated, assisted by Mr. Allison Butts, and J. Edward Smith.

Mrs. Lathrop made an address which amounted to an argument in support of Christian Science, saying that Mrs. Barnes had not died, for to the spiritual mind, which has the true understanding of Jesus' words, there is no death. Their sister had simply passed to the next consciousness.

The reciting of the Lord's Prayer by all those present and the reading of the hymn "Shepherd, Show Me How to Go o'er the Hillside Steep," completed the service.

NEW PLAY FOR VIOLA ALLEN.

Marion Crawford Arranges with Liebler & Co. to Write It.

George C. Tyler, executive head of the firm of Liebler & Co., has made arrangements for Marion Crawford to write a play to be produced here in the Fall of next year. Viola Allen is to be the star. Mr. Tyler, in company with Viola Allen and her mother, Mrs. C. Leslie Allen, closed the agreement with Mr. Crawford at his home in Sorrento, Italy.

The play will probably be called "In Old Madrid," and the time of the plot will be about 1750 A. D. The drama will be founded on a new story by Mr. Crawford.

Frank Tannehill Fatally Ill.

Frank Tannehill, the veteran actor of the old Bowery Theatre, is sick with Bright's disease at 145 East Forty-eighth Street. He has been ill since last January, when he made his last appearance on the stage with the Hennessy Le Royal Company. Five weeks ago he was taken to the Post-Graduate Hospital, from which he was removed last Sunday. The physician in attendance says there is no hope of Mr. Tannehill's recovery, but that careful nursing may prolong his life for some days. Mr. Tannehill has been known for years as "Old 49," having played that part in "49." He also played for a long time with Fanny Davenport.

Ada Gray in a Hospital.

Ada Gray, the well-known actress, was admitted to the Cancer Hospital yesterday and later in the day underwent an operation. At the hospital last night it was said that she was resting comfortably. All other information was refused.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

William Humphreys has been engaged to play the part of Napoleon in "More than Queen," which Julia Arthur will bring out at the Broadway Theatre next season.

The regular season at the Academy of Music will begin on Aug. 31. Andrew Mack is to appear in "The Last of the Rohans," which has never been presented in New York.

Viola Allen will sail for America on Aug. 12. She sailed for Europe June 2, and since then has been in London, Paris, Naples, and at the home of Marion Crawford, at Sorrento, Italy. She will spend the last two weeks of her tour abroad in the mountains of Switzerland.

Ada Lewis, who played with the Rogers Brothers at the Victoria, has been married to John Parr, a singer. The two had been engaged for some time. Their friends in New York were surprised yesterday to hear that the wedding had taken place after a chance meeting on the Long Island Railroad.

The cast of "The Maid in the Moon," which will have its opening performance on the Casino Roof Garden next Monday night, includes John C. Slavin, Harry Kelly, Lee Harrison, Richard Carle, William Gould, Ruth White, Olive Wallace, Truly Shattuck, Gilbert Gregory, and Lionel Lawrence.

Israel Zangwill, the author of "Children of the Ghetto," which will be first presented in Washington at the National Theatre Sept. 18, and at the Herald Square Theatre in October, sailed for America last Saturday. Rehearsals of this play will begin Aug. 21, under the direction of James A. Herne. Mr. Zangwill will spend two weeks as Mr. Herne's guest at his Summer home, Herne's Oaks, Southampton, L. I., during which time they will go over the piece together, arranging the "business" of the characters and developing the effects.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

A slight improvement in weather conditions yesterday afternoon was warmly welcomed by the thousands who since Saturday night last have been housed at the hundreds of coast and inland resorts, and who at the former have been shivering in hotels and boarding houses not fitted or built for cold or chilly weather. It is not often that a three days' northeaster sweeps the coast in July. The August storm has become proverbial, but a July storm upsets the calculations of the weather prophets.

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The polo and golf tournaments at Narragansett Pier and Shinnecock, respectively, have been much marred in their opening at least by the unseasonable and unpropitious weather. It was curious to see the spectators at both clad in long coats, ulsters, and mackintoshes, and the field and links recalled a late Autumn more than a midsummer day in consequence. The players were not as much inconvenienced by the weather as the spectators, for it is naturally easier for men to play polo and golf in cool rather than warm airs, and the absence of the burning sun generally felt at this time of the year was also a relief. Lovers of the horse were also pleased with the cool weather at Narragansett, for it meant the sparing of much suffering to the ponies.

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An amusing mistake has been made in regard to the Earl of Yarmouth, who came over on the Majestic on her last trip and is now visiting in Newport. The press, in chronicling his arrival, spoke of him as a man of fifty-three, confounding him with his father, the Marquis of Hertford, when, in reality, he is a young man yet in the twenties, as he was born only in 1871, and takes his father's second title of the Earl of Yarmouth by courtesy. The reason of the Earl's visit here has not yet been determined, but, as he is a bachelor and the family is not wealthy, it is to be presumed that he would not be averse to capturing some wealthy American girl. The young Earl's family is one of the best in England, descending from Edmund Seymour, first Duke of Somerset, and it is possible that Newport may see a wedding this Autumn that will throw that of Prince Cantacuzene and Miss Julia Grant in the shade.

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Among the passengers on the Majestic, which sails to-day for Liverpool, will be Mr. William H. Perot of Baltimore and Detective Gault of the same city, who go to England to appear in the case of the Citizens of Baltimore against Mrs. Lettie S. Perot, indicted for the kidnapping of her child, Gladys Perot, of whom the courts, with her consent, had awarded the custody to her grandfather, Mr. Perot. Lawyers all over the country are arguing the question as to whether the English Government will grant the request of this Government and extradite Mrs. Perot. It is said in Baltimore that there is a better chance of this being done on account of the fact that Mr. William H. Perot, the grandfather, although a resident of Baltimore for many years, is an Englishman and is still a British subject, never having been naturalized, and that this will appeal to the English tribunal which is to determine the merits of his claim to his granddaughter. The purpose of Mr. Perot is to gain possession of his grandchild, and if this can be done by impressing the result of persistent refusal on the part of the mother, it is believed that Mr. Perot will be satisfied, and that he will not then demand his daughter-in-law's extradition. Mrs. Perot may be able to make a strong plea before the English courts by showing that she and not her husband obtained the divorce. She will contend, it is thought in Baltimore, that at the time the divorce was granted she agreed to allow Mr. W. H. Perot to have the custody of the children, as she was not financially able to care for them. Being now in better financial condition, she desired to have her daughter with her, and took the means she adopted of securing possession of the child.

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If Mrs. Perot sets up this contention it will be urged that Mr. W. H. Perot not only supported Gladys and her little brother, but also provided for the mother, as she was an inmate of her father-in-law's house in 1894, when she went to Chicago, and the inquiry may also be made as to how Mrs. Perot's financial condition has been improved, and whether it has so really improved as to give any assurance that she could permanently provide for her daughter.

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A Baltimore paper says: "There is a steadily growing sympathy for the mother among her old friends, and throughout the city generally, as indicated in the tone of conversation heard everywhere on the subject. 'After all,' it is said, 'she is the mother of the child,' and that assertion seems a cloak of charity of yards enough to cover all nine counts of the indictment against her. 'Just what any mother would have done,' is a verdict generally pronounced that dismisses the charge in the minds at least of these judges in the world court of opinion. Those who knew the mother well are less charitable, though they, too, sympathize with the mother in her that brought her thousands of miles to see her children, and the mother in her that dared everything to secure for herself her child. Mrs. Perot bids fair to return to Baltimore—if she does return—something of a popular idol, one who played heroically for great stakes, and is none the less heroic because she lost."

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By a curious coincidence, a number of years ago, when the search for the lost Charlie Ross was still active, Mr. Perot's brother, in Demerara, found a white boy there who he thought might be the abducted boy. The boy was sent to Baltimore, and was taken to W. H. Perot's house until Mr. Ross came over from Philadelphia and found that it was not his son. The boy was then sent to a Baltimore orphan asylum.

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Mr. Guy Richards, who is to marry Miss Alice Reese, daughter of Mr. W. Henry Reese of New Hamburg, at Zion Church, Wappinger's Falls, on Aug. 9, has selected as his best man his brother, Mr. Philip Verplanck Richards. The bride will have no attendants. Among those whom Mr. Richards has selected as ushers are Verplanck Richards, a brother of the bridegroom; Richard Trimble, Oliver G. Jennings, Tracy Hyde Harris, James F. Bacon, Daniel Le Roy Dresser, William F. Ward, William Thornton Lawson, Louis Fitzgerald, Jr., a cousin of the bridegroom; William A. Melkleham, and the bride's brother, William Willis Reese. Mr. and Mrs. Richards will sail for Europe after the ceremony, to remain until October.

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Mrs. Astor will give the first of her annual series of dinners at Newport on Saturday, Aug. 5. Mrs. Potter Palmer will give a series of Saturday night dinners during the month of August.

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The Prince of Wales will not have such a dull time at Marienbad as would be imagined. Gradually other announcements have been made, and one by one the members of his own particular set find themselves in need of the cure, and are following the old adage that when the King takes physic the Court does. Mr. and Mrs. George Keppel have engaged rooms at the Hotel Klinger for August, and the announcement is waited and expected that Mr. and Mrs. Willie James will do likewise. The Keppels are very well known in New York, where they have many friends. They are related to the Churchills. They seem to exercise quite an influence on the movements of the Prince of Wales, and he has rather left in the lurch many of his old set for this new coterie. They are young people, full of fun, and always getting up novel little entertainments, somewhat after the fashion of what is known as the artistic set in this city. The Princess rather approves than disapproves, so everything so far is very smooth.

All the London fashion columns and periodicals devoted to social news are filled with descriptions of the Princess Hatzfeldt, who has made a great success in London society. The role of a fashionable woman is rather new to her. The Hatzfeldts lived here a number of years, and made no effort to go into society. She is the adopted daughter of C. P. Huntington, the railroad magnate. At a recent entertainment which she gave in London she had half the peerage present. It was a dance and supper at Claridge's Hotel. Among the number of her intimate friends are Lady Bache Cunard, Lady Hesketh, and Mrs. Mackay. All three are, with her, associated with California. Lady Cunard was Miss Maude Burke of Oakland, Lady Hesketh was Miss Sharon, and Mrs. Mackay has always, on account of her husband's business interests, been looked upon as a Californian.

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French plays seem also to be one of the amusements of Londoners. Mrs. Arthur Paget entertained early in the season the Prince of Wales with a French play and a dinner, and still more recently she had another French play and another dinner for the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. The plays are not classical, but a little on the Palais Royal order. A stage is fitted up with necessary scenery, and the actors and actresses are imported from Paris for the one occasion only. Lady de Gray who always goes one better on these arrangements, has had Coquelin, Réjane, and Granier at her country home at Coombe, and they acted, recited, and sang after dinner on Sunday evening.

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The fashion of having a large number of bridesmaids has been the latest fad in weddings in England. Lady Constance Grosvenor, the daughter of the Duke of Westminster, who married Lord Shaftesbury about ten days ago, had fifteen, five of whom were children. As the happy bridegroom in England is expected to present each of the bridesmaids with a handsome jeweled token, besides supplying them with bouquets, the item is a considerable one, and only men of wealth can afford to have large and fashionable weddings.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 25.—Rain interfered with the outside entertainments to-day, and but for the Golf Club the cottagers, for the most part, would have been compelled to remain indoors. Despite the rain, there were quite a number of bathers at Bailey's Beach.

Luncheons were given by Mrs. Frederic Pearson, Mrs. R. L. Fowler, and Miss S. E. Blatchford, and this evening dinners were given by Mrs. Louis Q. Jones, Mrs. Harley T. Proctor, Mrs. W. W. Sherman, and Egerton L. Winthrop.

On board the flagship Indiana, Capt. H. C. Taylor entertained the commanding officers of the various ships of the fleet at luncheon. The guests included Capt. F. E. Chadwick of the New York, Capt. C. D. Sigsbee of the Texas, Capt. T. F. Jewell of the Brooklyn, Capt. C. J. Train of the Massachusetts, Capt. Edwin Longnecker of the New Orleans, Capt. C. H. Stockton of the War College, Commander J. J. Hunker of the Training Station, and Commander T. C. McLean of the Torpedo Station.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. West of Philadelphia, Mrs. S. G. Cooke of Chicago, W. L. Rich of New York, H. E. Baker of Washington, and Mrs. H. P. Chamberlain and John A. Chamberlain of Buffalo are registered at the Cliffs Hotel.

The rush for automobiles was not in the least lessened to-day because of the rain. In fact, the rain rather helped matters in that line, as every one of these carriages was out. Twelve applications were made for the carriages to-day, and the names added to the waiting list include Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. David King, Mrs. George S. Scott, Ralph N. Ellis, F. O. Beach, H. R. Taylor, Joseph E. Widener, J. F. D. Lanier, Prince Luborwiskie, Miss Fannie Johnson, Mrs. Herman B. Duryea, and Mrs. G. Griswold.

Edward Cramp, the shipbuilder, and Mrs. Cramp are at the Cliffs Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Potter of New York have arrived for the season, as the guests of Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer.

The Valiant sailed for New York to-day, but will return for the Defender and Columbia race Saturday next.

To-morrow the steam roller will be taken over to the polo field and there used for a few days on the new field. The Westchester club players here will begin practice next week. Those who are passing the season here are Harry Payne Whitney, Stanley Mortimer, J. B. Eustis, and Foxhall Keene. The players are of the opinion that the new grounds will, when the matches take place, be one of the best polo grounds in the East. The club members are so well pleased with the grounds that they have had plans made for a pretty clubhouse, and the belief is that the club has purchased the land it originally leased for five years.

Mrs. David King and Miss King have arrived at Kingscote.

The new water works at Spouting Beach were in working order to-day and the supply from the natural spring is being used exclusively. The city water has been turned off and the association will save hundreds of dollars by the discovery of the spring.

All the bathhouses at Spouting Rock are now in use, and the association has found itself in need of additional houses, which will be erected next Spring.

Tennis, both court and lawn, is in greater demand this Summer than ever before in the history of the Newport Casino, the courts being in use to-day even during the heaviest rain.

The new Squash Court will be in use next week. Many of the tennis players who will enter the Casino tournament in August are to arrive here next week and begin practicing for the event. There will be no foreign players in this year's tournament, but it will nevertheless be one of the most interesting held in years. The court tennis players this year are H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., G. P. Eustis, J. Harriman, William R. Travers, Charles Bohlan, W. S. K. Wetmore, William Woodward, Royal Phelps Carroll, William P. Burden, W. F. Burden, Grafton G. Cushing, and G. J. Scott. The lawn tennis players who are showing up well in play are Miss Barger, Mrs. Butler Duncan, the Misses Potter, Richard McCreery, R. L. Willing, Sidney Webster Fish, R. H. I. Gammell, Jr., A. V. Gray, Harold Vanderbilt, Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., H. D. Burnham, K. Louis De Forest, J. R. Livermore, Honore Palmer, and Potter Palmer, Jr.

The paper chase to be held by the cottagers next week in Jamestown will be a very large affair, and quite a number of riders will follow the chase, while others will follow in carriages and on bicycles as far as possible. It is very likely that a pack of hounds will be brought to Newport by Robert L. Gerry in time for the chases during August. G. P. Messervy and Robert L. Gerry are being heartily commended for their daring riding in the chase of last Monday.

The four musicales to be given by Mrs. John R. Drexel will be held on each Saturday evening during August.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin paid a visit to Bristol to inspect the work on the Columbia to-day.

Casino registers include C. Oliver Iselin and L. Goodwin Hobbs.

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will arrive on the Nourmahal on Friday, to remain the balance of the season.

Frederick H. Allen of New York has rented the Hone estate cottage at Old Beach Road and Greenough Place.

The Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia will visit Newport on Aug. 4.

Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer are entertaining the Earl of Yarmouth at Beaulieu.

Major Bentley Mott, United States Army, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hude Beekman.

The steam yacht Clamore arrived from New York to-day.

Mrs. James Hude Beeekman entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Ross Winans gave her first large dinner party this evening at Bleak House.

Mr. and Mrs. V. S. Macy of New York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Kingland at Pinard Cottage No. 3.

Mrs. W. Starr Miller arrived from New York, and is the guest of her mother, Mrs. George Henry Warren. Mrs. Miller will open her cottage in a few days.

J. C. Cooley and Edmund Randolph of Westchester, N. Y., are at Berger's.

E. C. Potter entertained at luncheon at Berger's this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener of Philadelphia have returned from Bar Harbor, and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter.

TO GO ROUND THE WORLD.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt Leaves Newport to Start on His Voyage.

NEWPORT, July 25.—Alfred G. Vanderbilt left Newport at noon to-day to start for his trip around the world. He will go as far as New York on the steam yacht Electra, as the guest of Robert L. Gerry.

At New York Mr. Vanderbilt will be joined by Messrs. Burden, Iselin, and Cochrane, who are to make the journey with him.

Before their son's departure Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a small luncheon this morning at The Breakers. Those present were mostly members of the family.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew will go to New York to-night to see the party off from that city.

MRS. OGDEN GOELET'S DINNER.

The Prince of Wales Her Guest, but Mme. Melba Failed to Appear.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 25.—Mrs. Ogden Goelet gave a dinner in honor of the Prince of Wales at Wimborne House on Monday. Among the guests were Prince and Princess Henry of Pless, Minister de Soveral of Portugal, Lord and Lady Gerard, Lord and Lady Chelsea, and Lord and Lady Coke.

At the concert afterward Mme. Melba failed to appear, although she had been engaged to sing for £400. Mme. Réjane represented several favorite characters. Melba has received £1,000 for appearing at a private house, and Paderewski the same, but both have often appeared for less than that sum.

TWO AMERICANS RENT CASTLES.

Anthony J. Drexel and Mr. Phipps of Pittsburg Lease English Estates.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 25.—Anthony J. Drexel has rented Norris Castle, on the Isle of Wight, from Lord Ampthill, and has chartered the yacht White Heather for nine months.

Beaufort Castle, in Inverness-shire, has been leased to Mr. Phipps of Pittsburg, who is entertaining a large party. The estate embraces 5,000 acres of grouse moors, 11,000 acres of low-ground shooting territory, and a deer forest of 6,000 acres. There is also good fishing. The place is the property of Lord Lovat.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gideon J. Tucker.

Gideon J. Tucker, ex-Secretary of State for New York, who died at his home, 162 West Eighty-fourth Street, this city, yesterday, was a man prominent in National politics for many years.

Mr. Tucker was born in Laight Street, near Canal Street, in 1826. His family had been residents of New York for many generations, his grandfather being one of the signers of the Constitution of the United States. After a common school education in 1844 he became a lawyer's clerk and subsequently wrote for New York newspapers. In 1847 he was admitted to practice as an attorney, and in 1852 he was a tax clerk in the State Conroller's Office at Albany. A few years afterward he became interested financially in The Albany Argus, but in 1855 sold out his interest and founded The New York Daily News as a morning newspaper. In 1857 he was elected Secretary of State, running ahead of his ticket, and being the youngest man that ever held that office. In the following year he became Regent of the University of the State of New York. He was elected in 1862 to fill a vacancy in the office of Surrogate of the City of New York, and was elected to a full term in the following year.

Subsequently Mr. Tucker was elected member of the Assembly from the Eighteenth District of New York County, and while in the Assembly drafted the first Eight-hour Work bill, which was finally defeated by 53 yeas to 64 nays. He drafted and carried through the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and the act of establishing the free New York College. In 1866 he was again elected Surrogate of the County of New York by a majority of 13,500 votes. During this term he prepared and published "Tucker's Surrogate Court Reports," which are recognized as an authority by the legal profession.

From 1868 until 1875, with the exception of being Supervisor of Census in 1874, ex-Judge Tucker practiced law in this city. In 1875, he was one of the leaders who bolted from Tammany Hall and assisted in founding Irving Hall. His health failed a few years afterward, and he went to Arizona. During his stay in the West he held various offices of United States Commissioner and Commissioner of the Supreme Court. Upon his return he accepted a position from the Health Board, which he held until 1886. In that year he was prominently identified with the Mayoralty campaign of Henry George, and since then had been more or less interested in municipal and reform movements.

Peter C. Young.

Peter C. Young of Philadelphia, formerly prominent in the Republican Party in Ohio, died yesterday at his home, aged fifty-one years. He stumped Ohio and Michigan for Mr. McKinley in 1896, and placed Mr. McKinley in nomination when he ran for his first term in Congress.

He served as a private in the civil war, and was for two terms Judge of the Probate Court of Columbiana County, Ohio. For many years he practiced law at Lisbon. In April of this year he was elected Supreme Ruler of the Fraternal Mystic Circle, the headquarters of which are in Philadelphia, and he removed to that city in order to perform the duties of his office. Mr. Young leaves a wife and a child.

Obituary Notes.

Secretary S. E. LEONARD of the Howland Dry Goods Company died of pneumonia early yesterday morning at Bridgeport, Conn.

DORSEY CL

RACES AT BRIGHTON BEACH

Keenan's Queer Ride in the Sea Gull Handicap.

EASY VICTORY FOR TRUMPET

Impartial, at 25 to 1, Takes the Fifth Race—The Track in a Deplorable Condition.

When Jockey O'Connor tried to make a grand-stand finish with Theory a few weeks ago, and was nipped on the post by Hard Knot in a dead heat, a howl went up from the grand stand, and O'Connor was fined $200 by the Stewards and set down for a couple of days. His punishment was a just one, and an equal one at least should have been meted out yesterday at Brighton Beach to Keenan, the former outlaw jockey, for his ride on King Barleycorn, the favorite in the Sea Gull Handicap. Keenan was only recently restored to favor, but if he gives a few more exhibitions like the one on King Barleycorn yesterday he will not remain in good standing long. He deliberately threw away first money on the favorite, perhaps through underestimating the reserve speed of Cambrian, but at any rate he threw it away.

The handicap was aptly named the Sea Gull, for a winged racer of that species would have been better fitted for a mile run over the sea of mud than thoroughbreds. King Barleycorn got in front at the start and rated along there easily, splashing the mud in the faces of A. N. B. and Cambrian, who followed him. Coming into the stretch he was still in front and going easily. Keenan, who rode him, glanced over his right shoulder and saw Cambrian coming under a strong drive, but apparently he believed the latter could not get up to him, or else he wanted to show what splendid finishes they make on the outlaw tracks. He never began to ride again until within fifty yards of the wire, but he had not awakened soon enough, and his mount was beaten a short head.

The track was in a very poor condition, for the rain of Monday night and yesterday morning had left small pools of water all around the course, and to add to the uncomfortable condition of affairs the sky was overcast all afternoon. The Sea Gull Handicap and the Atlantic Stakes—both well named for such a day—were the principal features of the programme. The Prince of Melbourne, with Maher in the saddle, was the favorite for the Atlantic Stakes, but he did not show to advantage on the muddy track, and was easily outrun by Trumpet, who was in front all of the way, and won by a length from the favorite. There were only three starters for the stake—Flaunt was the third one—and Trumpet simply galloped along in front through the mud. Prince of Melbourne trailed behind him, and Maher did not try hard to get up with him until the stretch was reached. If the boy thought that Trumpet would stop there he was mistaken, for he continued to gallop on, and won easily.

P. Dunne uncorked another good thing in the first race, when he sent Reminder to the post. This colt is a full brother to Handball, and his maiden effort stamped him as a possibly good one. He ran in front from start to finish, and won eased up by two lengths from Ten Candles.

Larva and Lady Lindsay had it nip and tuck together for half a mile in the second race, at three-quarters of a mile, but once they struck the stretch the pair gave it up, and St. Clair and Hard Knot had the finish out between them. The latter did not get through the second division quickly enough, and St. Clair got the verdict by a head in a hard drive.

Impartial, an outsider at 25 to 1 in the betting, was the medium of a fair-sized coup in the fifth race. He got away well and made a runaway race of it. Moody, who rode him, made every post a winning post, and the horse lasted just long enough to win from Dan Cupid by a neck. Waitnot, the favorite, got off badly, and ran badly, too, being scarcely able to untrack himself in the heavy going.

If Keenan's exhibition on King Barleycorn was unsatisfactory, his ride on Blueaway, the favorite in the sixth race, was like pouring salt into an open wound. To begin with, he got away absolutely last in a big field; then he took the overland route, which forced the horse to run a sixteenth of a mile further than any of the others, and finally, when it was too late, he came on with a rush, only to be beaten by half a length by Winepress, who was in front all the way.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds that have not won a race of $1,000. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:11 1-5.

1—Reminder, P. Dunne's ch. c., by Hanover-Keepsake, 115 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2. (N. Turner)

2—Ten Candles, W. Lakeland's b. c., 115, 6 to 1 and 8 to 5. (Clark)

3—Post Haste, O. L. Richard's b. c., 122, 5 to 1. (Taral)

Firandoo, 122, 5 to 1, (Mitchell,) and Col. Rue, 115, 60 to 1, (Neumeyer,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Six furlongs. Time—1:16 2-5.

1—St. Clair, T. F. Harrett & Co.'s ch. c., by St. Leonard-Paradox, 124 pounds, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5. (Mitchell)

2—Hard Knot, P. Dunne's br. c., 118, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5. (N. Turner)

3—Donald Bain, C. H. Smith's ch. c., 116, 7 to 1. (Kuhn)

Laura, 117, 20 to 1, (Doggett;) Lady Lindsay, 111, 9 to 2, (Sims;) Onomastus, 116, 7 to 1, (Bullman;) Prince of Wales, 112, 20 to 1, (Maher;) Judge Tarvin, 117, 8 to 1, (O'Leary;) Theory, 120, 15 to 1, (Sullivan,) and Federal, 111, 50 to 1, (J. Gardner,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Atlantic Stakes, for two-year-olds. Purse, $1,250, added to a subscription of $30 each, $10 forfeit, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Six furlongs. Time—1:16 2-5.

1—Trumpet, M. F. Dwyer's br. c., by Imp. Victory-Quessal, 117 pounds, 16 to 5 and 3 to 5. (O'Leary)

2—Prince of Melbourne, J. E. Madden's ch. c., by Bramble-Maid of Balgowan, 127, 7 to 10 and 1 to 5. (Maher)

3—Flaunt, J. B. Leuman's b. c., by Forester-Display, 117, 8 to 1. (N. Turner)

Won in a drive by half a length; twelve lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Sea Gull Handicap, for three-year-olds. Purse, $1,200, added to a subscription of $35 each, or only $10 if declared by 2 P. M. on the day before the race, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. One mile. Time—1:44.

1—Cambrian, W. H. Laudeman's ch. c., by Hindoo-Cambria, 110 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5. (N. Turner)

2—King Barleycorn, J. P. Robinson's ch. c., by Imp. Kantaka-Nattot, 108, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2. (Keenan)

3—A. N. B., J. E. McDonald's br. c., by Hayden Edwards-Sultaness, 107, 7 to 1. (Bullman)

Lackland, 112, 7 to 1, (Maher,) and General Mart Gary, 100, 7 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; five lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third; special weights. One mile. Time—1:45 1-5.

1—Impartial, A. Meyer's b. c., 3 years, by Meddler-Yodal, 105 pounds, 25 to 1 and 6 to 1. (Moody)

2—Dan Cupid, J. Kneale's b. c., 3, 104, 9 to 2 and 6 to 5. (O'Leary)

3—Pins, J. C. Taylor's ch. f., 3, 100, 25 to 1. (Wilson)

Waitnot, 3, 106, 7 to 10, (Van Kusen;) James Tod, 3, 105, 60 to 1, (Gisbourne;) Klondyke, 3, 100, 5 to 1, (Mitchell;) Edith Klein, 3, 104, 25 to 1, (Bullman,) and Kilanna, 3, 102, 100 to 1, (J. Clarke,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by half a length; five lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:51 2-5.

1—Winepress, J. S. Wadsworth's br. m., 3 years, by Strathmore-Pomona, $600, 92 pounds, 3 to 1 and even (Mitchell)

2—Blueaway, J. F. Robinson's b. h., 4, 105, 7 to 1 and 3 to 5 (Keenan)

3—Hanwell, M. F. Stephenson's br. h., aged, 107, 30 to 1 (Forbes)

Ree Mitchell, 3, 84, 50 to 1, (Brien;) Lindula, 3, 100, 50 to 1, (Wilson;) Sensational, 4, 95, 8 to 1, (Gisbourne;) Dave S., 5, 113, 20 to 1, (Sullivan,) and Marsian, 6, 104, 4 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length; six lengths between second and third.

To-day's Card at Brighton.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Timely	108	Lady Ruth 99
Phalin	107	Water Bottle 99
Premature	106	Decimal 99
Frelinghuysen	102	Jamaica 95
First Past	102	Miss Dede 94
Pompadoura	99	Cheesestraw 97
Gold Wing	99	

SECOND RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; weights 7 pounds below the scale; allowances. Six furlongs.

George Le Bar	115	Uam Var	110
Impartial	115	Saccharine	110
Sunny Stream	112	Klondyke Queens	110
Waterhouse	112	Exit	110
Fairy Dale	111	Anne Bell	110
Strain	111	Columbia II	110
Jonah	111	Fair Rebel	109
St. Sulphuric	111	Sculptor	104
Graham Bruce	111	Lillian Maxwell	104

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Five and a half furlongs.

Hampden	125	Chopin	118
Hanwell	125	Fantasy	117
Momentum	125	Mail Bag	115
Buffoon	122	Onondaga's Pride	113
Uncle Louis	122	Althea	113
Belle of Erin	120	Florence Clarke	108
Tabouret	120	Mynheer	94
Mechanus	119	Fluke	93
Connover	118		

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a furlong.

Merry Prince	124	Blueaway	108
Maximo Gomez	115	Barataria	104
The Devil	110	Fast Black	96

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

Doggett	108	Galathee	96
Hard Knot	107	Greyfeld	94
Dan Rice	106	Tunkler	93
Bishop Reed	101	Strangest	84
Chicopee	98		

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap hurdle race. One mile and a half over six hurdles.

Howard Mann	164	Hardy C	140
Premier	158	Article	135
Dutch Skater	150	Harry Crawford	135
Marshall	154	Sanger	130
Snowdown	148		

To-day's Card at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, July 25.—The following are the entries for to-morrow's races:

FIRST RACE.—Introductory scramble; 5 furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Sir Christopher	118	Hellobas 109
Sanders	116	Cormorant 109
Voter	116	Toluca 104
Ben Hadad	116	High Degree 104
Rideau	113	Eloine 95
Our Breezy	111	

SECOND RACE.—Three-year-olds; selling. One mile.

Cathedral	106	Great Neck	99
Cantodas	105	Sparrow Wing	94
Oleska	100	K. C. B.	94
Weller	99		

THIRD RACE.—The Congress Hall; 5 furlongs.

Vulcain	129	Petruchio	104
Golden Rule	119	King's Courier	104
Sardine	119	Mark Cheek	104
Tar Hill	107	Mr. Jersey	104
Matchim	104	Millstone	104
Mayor Gilroy	104	Angle	104

FOURTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; 1 1-16 miles.

Swiftmas	114	Jolly Roger	102
St. Cloud	114	Flon D'Or	102
Tragedian	114		

FIFTH RACE.—Two-year-old fillies; 5 furlongs.

Flammara	119	Indian Fairy	104
Dear Heart	109	Little Veronica	104
Dangerous Maid	109	Lady Algy	104

Cleveland Races Postponed.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 25.—The Grand Circuit races were postponed to-day on account of rain, after two heats had been trotted. In the 2:19 class trotting, Grand Baron won the heat, Dorothea second, Pug third, Allie King fourth. Time—2:12¼. Temper, Excell, Hazel Ridge, Pamlico Chief, Shadel, and Tiptoe also started.

In the 2:23 pace Coney won, Bob Fitzsimmons second, Shadeon third, Sam Medium fourth. Time—2:13½. Wandering Jew, Beauty Spot, Maude Emperor, and Mount Clemens Boy also started.

RAIN AT LONGWOOD COURTS.

Only Two Games Played—Drawings for Championship Doubles.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 25.—Lawn tennis had to take a beck seat here to-day as dripping skies and sodden courts forced a day's postponement of the Eastern championship matches. It rained at intervals almost all day, but the committee managed to dispose of a few of the less important matches between the showers in the afternoon.

The balls and turf were so heavy that good play was almost, if not quite impossible, and few spectators traveled out to the Longwood Cricket Club grounds to see the matches. Ward's victory over Hawes makes him the first player to earn a place in the third round. He will meet either George Wrenn or Davidson, the Southern champion, in this round for a place in the semi-finals. The latter pair meet to-morrow in the second round. Larned and Budlong will also come together to-morrow, and if the weather clears a big day's work is in store for the players.

The Eastern championship doubles, the winners in which will play at Newport in the final series of matches for the National championship in doubles, have been drawn, and the first match, probably the most important of the meeting, will be played to-morrow morning. The handicap has also been drawn, with a list of forty experts entered, and promises some excellent sport, although there is so much already on the programme that to-day's rain is expected to force the final matches over to next Monday.

There are nineteen teams entered in the championship doubles, the draw resulting as follows:

Preliminary Round.—McKittrick and S. Ware vs. Putnam and Wrightington; Hovey and Winslow vs. Merrill and Hitchcock; W. C. Grant and McMaster vs. A. Codman and Marvin.

First Round.—Stroud and Morris vs. Whitman and G. Wrenn; Read and Pier vs. Horton and Presbrey; Davis and Ward vs. Hawes and Little; Clothier and Carpenter vs. winners of the last preliminary round match; Paret and Davidson vs. Campbell and Huntington; Seaver and Miller vs. Larned and Larned; Chace and R. Wrenn vs. Budlong and Wright.

It will be noticed that there are no less than four National champions and ex-champions entered in this event, Campbell, Hovey, Wrenn, and Whitman, and two teams that previously held the National championship in doubles, Campbell and Huntington, and Chace and Wrenn. Some great tennis is looked for, and Campbell and Huntington will have their first test against a modern team to-morrow, when they mett the Southern champions, Paret and Davidson.

The results of the few matches played to-day were as follows:

Championship Singles.—Preliminary Round—Kenneth Horton beat W. E. Putnam, Jr., 6—3, 6—3, 6—3. Julian Codman beat W. D. Dexter, 2—6, 6—1, 6—3, 3—6, 9—7.

First Round.—E. R. Marvin beat P. B. Presbrey, 6—2, 6—0. (unfinished.)

Second Round.—Holcomb Ward beat A. P. Hawes, 6—0, 6—0, 8—6.

AMERICAN ATHLETES' DOINGS.

Yale-Harvard Team Visits Cambridge and Attends Two Theatres.

LONDON, July 25.—The members of the Yale-Harvard athletic team, with the exception of Fox, who has gone to the Continent, visited Cambridge to-day, where they were cordially welcomed by the Masters, Fellows, and under-graduates. Mr. A. Hunter, President of the Cambridge University Athletic Club, conducted the visitors to all the points of interest, such as the River Cam and the cricket field. St. John's and Christ's Colleges were visited before luncheon, which was presided over by the Master of Trinity, the Rev. Dr. Henry Montagu Butler. The athletes then visited King's College Chapel, after which a large reception was given them, and they took tea with the Rev. J. A. Gray of Queen's College.

To-night the team visited the Lyric Theatre, where De Wolf Hopper is playing in "El Capitan," and the Palace Music Hall, where an excellent biograph of the sports of last Saturday was produced.

The team will spend to-morrow on the Upper Thames River.

Australia-Surrey Cricket Match.

LONDON, July 25.—In the match game of cricket begun at Kennington Oval yesterday between the Australian team and the Surrey eleven the Australians were all out for their first innings to-day with 165 runs. The Surrey eleven, in their first innings, concluded yesterday, scored 112 runs. The Surrey eleven were all out for their second innings with 350 runs.

Arrested for Murder of C. A. Brant.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—Detective Shevlin of St. Louis arrested John Connors to-day on a charge of murder. It was the last arrest in a sensational murder case that occurred a year ago in St. Louis, when Charles A. Brant, a stenographer, was held up by three men and shot to death. Two of the men accused of the murder, Edward Helman and Harry Morris of St. Louis, were sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary for burglary. One of them, it is said, "squealed," and as a result Connors was arrested. He says he can prove an alibi.

Burglars Enter Capt. Converse's House

HANOVER, N. H., July 25.—The residents of Norwich, Vt., are considerably excited over an attempted burglary at the house of Capt. Converse of the United States ship Montgomery. The house was entered early this morning, when Mrs. Converse and daughters were aroused. One of the daughters gave chase with a revolver and fired several shots at the man, but he succeeded in making his escape.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Suffer Another Defeat at the Hands of St. Louis.

WEAK BATTING THE CAUSE

Home Team Bunched Hits in the Fifth Inning—Philadelphias Lose in Pittsburg—Baltimore Defeats Chicago.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per C.
Brooklyn	56	26	.683
Boston	51	30	.630
St. Louis	48	33	.593
Philadelphia	48	34	.585
Baltimore	46	35	.568
Chicago	45	35	.563
Cincinnati	40	41	.494
Pittsburg	41	42	.494
New York	35	45	.438
Louisville	33	46	.418
Washington	31	54	.365
Cleveland	15	68	.181

Results of League Games Yesterday.

St. Louis, 4; New York, 2.
Pittsburg, 15; Philadelphia, 12.
Baltimore, 7; Chicago, 3.
Brooklyn-Louisville and Boston-Cincinnati games postponed on account of rain.

Games To-day.

New York in St. Louis.
Washington in Pittsburg.
Baltimore in Cleveland.
Boston in Cincinnati.
Philadelphia in Chicago.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—By bunching their hits in the fifth inning the home team took another game from the New Yorks to-day. McBride, the collegian, was on the rubber for St. Louis, and only in one inning could the New Yorks do anything with his curves. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	1	1	2	0	0
Childs, 2b	0	1	2	0	0
Heidrick, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Wallace, ss	0	0	4	2	0
Cross, 3b	0	1	1	2	1
Tebeau, 1b	1	2	8	2	0
Blake, c	1	2	5	0	0
O'Connor, c	0	0	5	0	0
McBride, p	1	1	0	2	0
Total	4	9	27	10	1

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf	1	2	2	0	0
Grady, 3b	0	1	1	1	0
Davis, ss	0	0	2	4	1
Doyle, 1b	0	0	12	0	0
O'Brien, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Seymour, rf	0	1	2	0	1
Gleason, 2b	0	1	1	9	0
Warner, c	1	1	3	0	0
Carrick, p	0	0	0	1	0
*Wilson	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	7	24	15	3

*Batted for Carrick in the ninth inning.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	—4
New York	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—McBride, Grady. Three-base hit—Childs. Double plays—Tebeau and Wallace; Cross and Tebeau. Base on balls—Off McBride, 3. Wild pitches—McBride, 2. Struck out—By McBride, 5; by Carrick, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Baltimore, 7; Chicago, 3.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Baltimore won to-day because the locals could not hit Kitson's pitching when hits were needed. Garvin also pitched cleverly, excepting in the sixth, when he gave a base on balls and was hit for a double and four singles. Score:

Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3
Baltimore	0	2	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	—7

Base hits—Chicago, 8; Baltimore, 10. Error—Chicago. Batteries—Chicago, Garvin and Donahue; Baltimore, Kitson and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr.

Pittsburg, 15; Philadelphia, 12.

PITTSBURG, July 25.—Pittsburg made it five straight from Philadelphia by winning a game marked by errors and poor plays. The only feature was Williams's home run with two men on bases. Score:

Pittsburg	1	0	0	2	2	6	3	1	0	—15
Philadelphia	3	2	0	2	0	1	0	3	1	—12

Base hits—Pittsburg, 15; Philadelphia, 13. Errors—Pittsburg, 4; Philadelphia, 9. Batteries—Pittsburg, Chesbro, Sparks, and Schriver; Philadelphia, Bernhart, Fraser, and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt.

The Cuban Baseball Team Arrives.

The All-Cuban baseball team, that will tour this country for two months, arrived here yesterday. Manager Abel Linares says that his team is champion of Cuba, and plays a good game, although baseball was only introduced in Cuba a few years ago. A. M. Garcia and F. Redriques are the team's pitchers. The team will play its first game on Sunday against the West New York Field Club at Weehawken.

TRAVELS FAR FOR HIS TEETH.

Bedneyeff Here from the Orient to Have an American Do What Europeans Could Not.

Petras Bedneyeff, an Armenian, arrived at the Barge Office yesterday, having traveled all the way from the Orient in search of a good set of false teeth, of which he stands sadly in need. Hhe carried in his belt $1,675, in gold, and was considered a Croesus in his native land, but the tooth question saddened his whole life.

He made his money by engineering corners on fish, but, although he was invariably long on fish, he found himself early in life short on teeth.

He landed here with but two teeth. The teeth in his possession are so widely separated as to be of no use in masticating food. One is an incisor situated in the left-hand corner of the upper jaw, while the other is a premolar or bicuspid standing useless at the extreme rear of the lower jaw on the right side. Both are nice teeth and ready for anything, but have been useless for a long time for want of working mates.

Bedneyeff has tried various teeth made by dentists of his native land, but these have one by one been left in various meals or inadvertently swallowed by the unfortunate owner. Continuing his search for a durable set of teeth that would stand proper test, Bedneyeff has spent many piasters.

He has received sample teeth from all the marts of Europe. He has investigated and compared the American with the Parisian dentists. He has tested their teeth on leather and camel steak, and in every instance the American product, he says, has withstood the tests most successfully. He wrote to an American competitor, and is now here to have that artist rejuvenate his mouth with the best set of teeth he can make.

An American artist sent on plans on an elevation of Bedneyeff's mouth, with specifications as to the two teeth, with diagrams indicating roughly the crown and bridge work to be done. Bedneyeff says that expense is no object to him. He had some trouble at first in getting through the Immigration Bureau, as he speaks only the Armenian language, which is composed mostly of consonants. Bedneyeff, owing to the scarcity of teeth, spoke with a difficult labial accent, resembling in some respects the sound of a bare-footed boy walking through a muddy river bottom. The interpreter complained that Bedneyeff's conversation was occasionally drowned in a flood of words which issued in a mild jumble unrepressed by teeth.

When asked the usual question as to what he thought of trusts, Bedneyeff looked bewildered and asked for the latest quotations on new teeth. He was finally admitted, however, and while in this city will stop at 57 Washington Street.

American Rails for Abroad.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—James Davidson, United States Consul at Tamsui, in a report to the State Department upon the new railway line to be constructed in Formosa, says that he has been informed by the Communication Department that the rails and bridge material will be obtained in the United States, he believes in Pittsburg. Minister Bryan, at Petropolis, Brazil, at the same time informs the State Department that bids for furnishing a large quantity of rails and accessories for the Central Railway of Brazil will be opened on Aug. 12.

Pig Iron Famine Likely.

CLEVELAND, July 25.—The pig iron famine that was predicted several weeks ago appears to be likely to materialize. The brokers in this city say the dealers are not trying to sell iron for shipment before January next, and none is to be had for shipment sooner than Sept. 1. There will be a long period at the end of the year, it is predicted, when there will be nothing but contract iron.

Two Perish in an Asheville Fire.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 25.—The home of D. H. Knupp, at Black Mountain, eighteen miles east of Asheville, was burned early to-day. E. Fogote, an architect, and an Englishman whose name is unknown, perished.

COMMERCIAL LAW LEAGUE.

Annual Convention at Asbury Park—Reference to Texas Anti-Trust and Bankruptcy Laws.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 25.—The Commercial Law League of America opened its annual convention in the assembly room of the Brunswick, here, this morning. The address of welcome was made by Mayor Ten Broeck, and Judge David Harvey, Jr., William A. Wright of New Haven, and J. Lane Stern of Richmond responded. Mr. Stern read a numbe; of telegrams supposed to have been received from prominent persons.

President Florance, in his annual address, said that since the last meeting of the league, a year ago, there had been greater changes in the fundamental theories of the American Government than in any one year of the Government's existence. The annexation of Puerto Rico, the protectorate over Cuba, and the almost completed conquest of the Philippines have brought about new conditions and involved new Constitutional legislation. An effort to attempt to enforce American law in the new possessions without adapting the laws to the needs and conditions of the people would result in social confusion.

He analyzed minutely the provisions of the new Texas anti-trust law. He declared it unconstitutional from a lawyer's point of view. He said its principles were undermined by the inter-State commerce law, which it violated. To enforce the new law literally would prevent the existence of corporations; partnerships may be even agencies in Texas. People must go deeper to strike out the conditions involved by combinations of capital. Commercial honor was superior to statutory law. The blow to kill trusts, he said, must be open, manly, and consonant with integrity. It must be struck by the National Government.

Speaking on the National bankruptcy law, the President said: "I do not think that all the creditors of bankrupts should be presumed by the law to be imbeciles or that the Judge or referee should be constituted the universal guardian of all these gatherings of presumed lunatics and forbid such creditors from paying out of the funds that belong to themselves the compensation which they, in their business judgment, think proper, particularly when any discontented party of interest can appeal to the court for relief."

The report of the Executive Committee called attention to the pirating of the name of the league by collection agencies. These had adopted names so closely like the league's as to be misleading. A resolution was passed calling on all lawyers to avoid using association titles sounding like that of the league.

On the report of the committee, Feb. 4, 1901, was made John Marshall Day, and lawyers in all parts of the country were called on to unite in celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the great jurist's ascending the United States Supreme Court bench.

Treasurer E. H. Sumerwell reported the league in a healthy financial condition. The report on membership showed that 60 members had dropped out of the league during the year by death or otherwise and 185 had been admitted.

SECRET SERVICE REPORT.

679 Persons Arrested for Forgery and Similar Crimes in the Year.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The thirty-fourth annual report of the Secret Service Division, submitted to Secretary Gage by Chief Wilkie to-day, shows that in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, there were arrested for making or passing counterfeit money and similar crimes, 679 persons. Of these 218 were convicted and 203 are awaiting the action of the courts. The acquittals were less than 24 per cent. Of 79 cases undetermined at the close of the previous year 64 were convicted.

New York State led the year's record with 98 cases; Pennsylvania had 77, Missouri 59, Indiana 41, Illinois 35, and so on down to one each for South Dakota, Idaho, and Mississippi. Neither Vermont, New Hampshire nor Rhode Island had a case. There were 433 native born Americans among the prisoners; 89 hailed from Italy; 23 from Germany; 17 from Ireland, and 8 from Greece. The counterfeit money secured consisted of $55,689 in notes and $20,778 in coin, a total of $76,467.

The list of plates discovered embraces some of the finest workmanship ever turned out by counterfeiters, including those for the famous one-hundred-dollar "Monroe head" silver certificate, and other one-hundred-dollar plates; also those for $50, $20, $10, $5, and $2, the last including the "Hancock" and "Windom" heads silver certificates, for which the members of the division had vainly sought for more than eight years and finally found in the hands of the Johnson Brothers at Detroit, in August, 1898. There were also the beautiful internal revenue stamp plates used by the Taylor and Jacobs gang. The total number of captured plates was 297. There were also 22 dies for striking gold and silver coins, and 413 molds for the running of spurious coin, the largest number ever captured in a single year.

Fifteen new counterfeit notes made their appearance in the year, but of these only two were considered dangerous, and less than half a dozen of these particular notes ever got into circulation. The report touches briefly upon the famous Philadelphia case, and Chief Wilkie pays a tribute to Agents Burns, McManus, Murphy, and Griffin for their splendid work in connection with this case.

CONTRACT LABOR IN HAWAII.

37 Galicians in Prison Because They Refused to Continue Work.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—"When I was at Honolulu," Rabbi M. S. Levy of this city said to-day, "I had occasion to visit the island prison of Oahu, and my attention was drawn to thirty-seven Galicians, subjects of Austria, who were confined because they had refused to fulfill a contract, entered into in Europe, prior to emigration, to work for three years in the Oahu plantation. I have the original contract, made by Jacob Teper, at Bremen. You will perceive that it calls for three years' labor on the plantation, to work out the expenses of the passage of each immigrant, at $18 a month. Under the contract his pay would run only for the time he is actually employed. If he falls sick, his expenses run against him. As a matter of fact, Jacob Teper, after nearly three months' work, had incurred a debt of some $8 to the plantation.

"The prisoners told me they were treated with cruelty and oppression on the plantation, and had such poor food that they were unable to do the hard and exhausting labor.

"They are now in prison under an indefinite sentence to remain there until they pay the debt or agree to go back to work it out on the plantation. So great was their horror of the severities of plantation life that they told me they would prefer to stay in jail forever rather than go back to work for the company."

TWELFTH REGIMENT AFFAIRS.

Lively Struggle for Colonelcy Expected Between Two Officers.

What promises to be a lively struggle for the Colonelcy of the Twelfth Regiment has been precipitated by the retirement of Col. Leonard from that command to go into the volunteer service. There were no surface indications of the feeling in the regiment over the approaching election for the Colonelcy until Lieut. Col. Seiter recalled the orders for company elections in several companies. These orders had been issued by Col. Leonard, and they covered a Captain and Second Lieutenant in Company D, a First and Second Lieutenant in Company G, and a First and Second Lieutenant in Company I.

The two candidates are Lieut. Col. Seiter and Major George R. Dyer, who is the junior Major of the command. Major Dyer is a son of Gov. Dyer of Rhode Island, and Lieut. Col. Seiter is a member of the firm of Higgins & Seiter. The latter has been in the regiment for fifteen years, while Major Dyer has been a member since 1892.

The elections were set for Monday, Tuesday, and Friday of this week. When the men assembled in Company D's room Monday night for the election in that company they were surprised by the announcement that no election would be held until further orders. It was said that Lieut. Col. Seiter had called the orders back. There is a strong Dyer sentiment in the company, and a number of the Dyer men claimed that the setting aside of the election was due to the fear on the part of the Lieutenant Colonel that Dyer officers would be chosen, and thus increase the Major's vote in the Board of Officers. There are, all told, nine vacancies, and of these the Dyer men claim that seven would vote for the Major in the final contest.

The date for the election has not yet been fixed, but it is understood to be the intention of Col. Franklin Bartlett, the acting brigade commander in the absence of Gen. McCoskry Butt, to have the regiment's complement of officers filled up before the election, in order that the selection of Colonel may represent the choice of the entire regiment.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, July 26th, 1899,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By Order of Executors.)
82 shs. Pacific Fire Insurance Co.
(By Order of Trustee.)
50 shs. National City Bank of Bklyn.
(By Order of Administrator.)
2 shs., Importers and Traders' Natl. Bank.
By Order of Elijah L. Roake, Assignee.)
2 shs. Hormiguero Central Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
25 shs. German-American Insurance Co.
30 shs. Bolles Revolving Sash Co. Common.
10 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
$5,000 City of B'klyn 7 p. c. Park Bds., Reg., 1915.
$15,000 City of N. Y. 6 p. c. Water Stock, Reg., 1902.
$10,000 Jersey City 7 p. c. Water Scrip, 1902.
$5,000 Duluth Transfer Ry. Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., (Trust Co. Ctfs.)
$7,066.68 Col., San. & Hocking R. R. Prior Lien 1st Bd. Scrip, (Trust Co. Receipt.)
44 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
25 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
100 shs. American Exch. Natl. Bank.
4 shs. American Exch. Natl. Bank.
4 shs. Fourth Natl. Bank.
3 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
2 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Mutual Gas Co. of New York.
200 shs. Cin., Ham. & Dayton R. R. Common.
100 shs. Prod. Exchange Trust Co.
25 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchg. Bank.
50 shs. 4th National Bank.
71 shs. Trust Co. of America.
78 shs. National Park Bank.
£300 N. Y. Belting and Packing Co. 6 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1918.
$1,000 B'klyn Wharf and Warehouse Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bond, 1945.
30 shs. Continental Fire Ins. Co.
15 shs. International Banking and Trust Co.
5 shs. National Bank of Commerce.

$4,000,000
New York City Gold
3½% BONDS,
Free from Taxes.
LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR TRUSTEES AND ADMINISTRATORS.
Maturing 1918 and 1929.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
Farson, Leach & Company,
35 NASSAU STREET,
NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 69 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

WANTED—Bond salesman; must have an out-of-town following as well as acquaintance with local investors; fine opening for the right man; state age, experience, and salary expected; answers confidential. Address A. B., Box 193, Times Office.

COL. McANERNEY'S PRESIDENCY.

Staff and Directorate of Seventh National Bank Not Changed.

One of the conspicuous traits of Col. John McAnerney, President of the Seventh National Bank, is his attachment to the officers of the institution, and not infrequently he exhibits it in most substantial fashion. Yesterday Cashier George W. Adams's face glowed with satisfaction as he showed his friends a handsome watch and chain. On the inside case of the watch was this

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 25	223,489
To date this year	107,010,573
Corresponding date last year	56,313,457

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 25	$1,702,000
To date this year	$393,172,920
Corresponding date last year	$458,952,280

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 3½@4 per cent.; at three months, 3½@4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty and ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tin Plate..... ½ | Mo., K. & T. pf.... ½
Am. Steel Hoop..... ½ | Nat. Steel..... ½
Balt. & Ohio..... ½ | N. Y. Air Brake.... 4
Brklyn Union Gas.... 2½ | Pacific Mail..... ½
Chi., G. W. deb..... ½ | Pressed S. Car.... 2½
Chicago & N. W.... ½ | Pressed S. C. pf.... 2½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.... ½ | St. L. S. W..... 1¼
C., C., C. & St. L.... ½ | St. L. S. W. pf..... 1
Cont. Tob. pf..... ½ | Union Bag & P. pf.. 1
General Electric..... 1½ | U. S. Reserves..... ½
Iowa Central pf..... ½ | U. S. Rubber..... ½
Met. St. Railway..... ½ |

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed pf..... 2½ | Int. Paper..... ½
Am. Malt. pf..... ½ | M. W. S. El. of Chi. ½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.... ½ | pf..... ½
Canadian Pacific..... ½ | Nat. Biscuit..... 1½
Col. Fuel & Iron..... ½ | N. J. Central..... ½
Consol. Gas..... 1½ | Nor. Pac. pf..... ½
Consol. Ice..... ½ | P., C., C. & St. L.... ½
Del., L. & W..... ½ | Third Avenue..... 4
Great Nor. pf..... 1½ |

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & W. Ind. gen. 1½ | Tenn. C. & I. 1st. De
Int. & G. Nor. 3d... 1 | U. 6s..... 1

Bond Declined.

St. Paul & Duluth Con. 4s..... 2

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Not much improvement shows so far as market conditions go. Weakness does not develop, but inactivity continues. Few stocks are traded in to an extent sufficient to command special attention. In so far, however, as the business situation is concerned, everything developing has favorable aspect.

It is still the fashion for important brokers and traders to be out of town, to be enjoying vacations. But the representatives of every important interest seem disposed to agree that material betterment is ahead. Apparently there is generally expectation of improvement soon to come—and this expectation is reflected in transactions in high financial places.

Money market conditions, railway earnings—virtually every element in the business situation—can be counted upon as hopeful. Bad factors recently threatening have disappeared.

From Europe come assurances—and they are upon highest authority—that before long we are likely to see, not only London, but Berlin and Amsterdam, buying securities on a large scale. Reasons for this are not a necessary recitation. The foreign investor is wideawake enough. Object lessons here have not been wasted upon him.

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Practically every industrial authority agrees that vast betterment is showing; and the list of cheerful statement-makers includes many who hitherto have preferred to profess pessimism.

Fairly illustrative of good conditions now established is a financial exhibit presented confidentially by the managers of the American Cotton Oil Company. A year ago—or, rather, eighteen months ago—this company was proud of a statement which made plain the fact that it had ceased to be a loser. Six months ago—at New Year's—a critical analysis of accounts showed that net earnings had reached a point equal to about 4 per cent. on the company's common stock. But that was showing but little over half of what the present exhibit presents. The figures now given to the Board of Directors are equal to a rate of 7¾ per cent. on the common stock. This wonderful advance it is that somewhat explains the recent strength of Cotton Oil shares on the Stock Exchange; but outside of the inner circle they are not generally known. It is the official expectation that the progress recently made will be increased, and an officer of the company forecasts 12 per cent. earned before the end of this year. And upon similar authority Wall Street is anticipating at least a 5 or 6 per cent. dividend.

But it is as an example rather than as to the property itself that the illustration has value. Few observers, even those closest applying, really appreciate these wonder-working times.

AS EUROPE SEES US.

Mr. Jefferson Seligman of J. & W. Seligman & Co. has just returned from an extended business trip abroad. Mr. Seligman spent considerable time at London, Paris, and Berlin, and gave special attention to financial sentiment at those centres with regard to the feeling upon American securities. In speaking of the situation abroad, Mr. Seligman said yesterday:

"For the moment there is a Summer dullness in business and financial circles abroad, just as there is here. Influential interests are in the mountains, at the seaside, or on their yachts, perhaps even to a greater extent than they are here. But they have not lost sight of America or its possibilities. They have grown to think better of us than formerly, and have been large buyers of our better class of railroad stocks and securities. The traffic showing of our railroads has been very satisfactory to them, and it is conceded on all sides that we are on the eve of an upward movement.

"As yet the foreigners have not done much in our industrials, but they are awakening to the fact that these stocks present some very attractive features. When they understand the subject and the situation better they are likely to become more deeply interested. The industrial preferred stocks will appeal to them more directly, for they offer good returns, and are on a basis that will generally warrant a continuance of dividends.

"Money is working easier in England. For a while it threatened to become tight, as it did in some of the Continental countries, and Government securities declined under the circumstances. This situation, however, is changing materially for the better. France held her own during the recent semi-crisis better than any other nation, because the situation there was steadied by the great array of small investors.

"Europe will need all the wheat and corn we can send abroad. The market for these products is broadening, in spite of favorable crops over there.

"Personally," Mr. Seligman continued, "I look for more prosperous times here. This country is forging ahead very fast. We are entering new fields, creating new markets, and competing in markets that have almost been closed to us heretofore. I cannot recall a time when I have been abroad before when foreigners entertained a better opinion of American properties than now. On all sides it was remarked that we had become a great Nation and a world leader already, and were likely to increase in prestige and power. Many large financial and business interests are sending representatives over here to study the situation and conditions at first hand. Every steamer is bringing them over, and they are probing every business and industry that promises a fair return for invested capital.

"Next year the Paris Exposition will be held. There will be a commingling of Americans and Europeans that ought to be promotive of good to both peoples. It will not begin to be of as much benefit to us, however, as would a world's exhibition held at tidewater in this country—right here near New York Harbor. Such an exhibition, to be held within a short time, while Europe is alive to our progress, our possibilities, and our future, would attract far more interest than any we have heretofore given. It would bring more people from Europe than have ever visited our shores before, and would be an educational institution never before equaled. It must be here at tidewater, however. Europe is looking toward the West with an interest and a desire never before experienced by her business and financial interests."

GRANGER BUOYANCY.

Under the influence of St. Paul's big earnings for the third week of July, which showed a gain of $216,000 over the corresponding week of last year, the Granger shares all showed marked firmness. The St. Paul report improved sentiment on the whole group, and the larger commission houses, as well as inside interests, were buyers. Flower & Co. were again active on the buying side of Rock Island, and were talking higher prices on the increase in earnings and the large crops along the company's lines. Flower interests were also buyers of the St. Louis Southwestern stocks, both of which were conspicuously active and buoyant. The story that Rock Island is to absorb the latter properly through the Chicago and Eastern Illinois was repeated.

Crop advices yesterday were altogether favorable. Experts in the Northwest were quoted as saying that the wheat yield of Minnesota and the two Dakotas will be 50,000,000 bushels larger than last year, and accounts from Kansas indicated an extraordinary corn crop in that State.

FEDERAL STEEL DIVIDENDS.

Federal Steel Directors met yesterday afternoon to discuss plans to fix the position of holders of common stock of record June 28. The Directors unanimously voted to close the transfer books of the company, as to the preferred and common stock, both at the close of business yesterday, the books to remain closed until further consideration by the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee. This action was taken at the request of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange, who are considering but have not yet formulated a plan for the equitable adjustment of the interests of all the stockholders.

The Board of Directors also adopted a by-law fixing as dates for the declaration of dividends the second Tuesdays in March, June, September, and December of each year.

What seems to be now needed is action by the Stock Exchange whereby holders of the due bills which have been given with all stock sold since it has been quoted ex dividend will be given an agreement providing for payment of the 1¼ per cent. as soon as the dividend is payable. Federal Steel Directors seem to have done all in their power to straighten out the complication. President Gary, having seen to this, leaves to-day for a six weeks' trip to Europe.

SOME VANDERBILT BUYING.

Both Pennsylvania and New York Central came into new prominence yesterday, enjoying heavy trading and noteworthy firmness. Pennsylvania figured for something like 30,000 shares, and was in demand all day by important interests. Philadelphia houses took round lots of the stock, Dick Brothers & Co. alone buying 7,000 shares. New York Central touched 141 on buying of the same "Vanderbilt" character as that noted heretofore. In both there was more commission house activity than for some time.

The stocks were more or less influenced by semi-official estimates of current earnings. It was said that New York Central earned $400,000 in the first two weeks of July, and Pennsylvania officers were quoted as promising an exceedingly good statement. There were reasons for believing, however, that the inside buying of the shares, which was at all times evident, was induced by knowledge of more important matters. It was intimated in some high quarters that announcements of much consequence may be made next week.

CONSOLIDATED GAS.

Consolidated Gas made a further decline yesterday, getting down to 173½, and losing between 1 and 2 points net. The stock was quite dull until the noon hour, when a block of shares was thrown upon the market, and in the absence of any support, broke the quotation sharply. This was said to be inside selling, and was looked upon as confirmatory of the recent rumors of a coming cut in the dividend rate.

Before the close of the market another "gas war settlement" story appeared in the Street, saying that stockholders of the several companies are to petition the courts to compel the Directors to end the war. This story, which was subsequently denied, had no effect whatever on Consolidated Gas stock, which continued weak to the close. The rumors of another reduction in the company's dividend rate took more tangible form yesterday, and some important insiders were quoted as intimating that the next quarterly payment will be 1 per cent.

GENERAL ELECTRIC RUMORS.

Yesterday's advance in General Electric to 124½ seemed to be the result of manipulation rather than of buying induced by the many rumors regarding the stock that were in circulation. Specialists and traders were the principal buyers. The rise was accompanied by all sorts of stories regarding the company's earnings, which were said to be running up to 20 per cent. on the common stock. Dividend rumors were also plenty. Boston advices were that the regular dividend rate of 6 per cent. will be continued, but that extra dividends are to be declared as earnings warrant. In other quarters it was declared that the buying of the stock is based on equipment contracts which may soon be closed, and in still others it was said that a settlement with holders of the company's debentures, which can be exchanged for stock, is in view.

BALTIMORE CONFIDENCE.

Messrs. Hambleton & Co. of Baltimore say in discussing the market outlook:

"The strength of the railroad list indicates plainly that the influential moneyed interests are in control of the market and working on the long side. A slightly higher level of money rates is quite probable, but this is no bar to an upward movement in stock values, as it is well understood that higher money is a natural outcome of prosperous trade. Last Saturday's bank statement proved even better than had been expected, and a further favorable showing is looked for this week. London advices reflected a better political and financial outlook abroad, and there were no engagements of specie for shipment from this side. General business conditions are exceedingly satisfactory, and railroad earnings are coming in from week to week with good gains over last year's large totals. Our information from New York is bullish on the better class of stocks, which appear to be a purchase on all reactions.

"It is encouraging to note that there is a prospect of something to be really accomplished in the way of currency reform at the next session of Congress. Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee have been holding conferences during the past fortnight for the purpose of giving the subject thorough and earnest consideration, and it is averred that the outcome of their labors will be the creation of a measure which will practically solve the currency problem. It begins to look as if the Administration's first pledge to the people will ultimately be brought to its fulfillment, and the long-promised relief to the business interests of the country will be finally forthcoming."

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London did very little in this market yesterday, transactions for foreign account amounting to about 7,000 shares. Practically all of this was on the selling side. The arbitrage houses sold St. Paul, Anaconda, the Union Pacifics, Atchison preferred, Louisville, and the Southern Railways.

IOWA CENTRAL'S EARNINGS.

The Iowa Central stocks continue strong and favorable talk on them sems to be getting more and more attention. The preferred yesterday touched 53⅜ and the common 13½, both closing at their highest prices. The buying was more general than heretofore and better in character.

Interests identified with the company state frankly that they have recently been buyers of the stock and, while denying the current stories of negotiations looking to the absorbtion of the road by one of the large systems, say that it is possible that an important alliance will shortly be arranged whereby 5 per cent. dividends on the preferred stock will be assured. It is pointed out that current earnings are relatively large and that but small improvement is now needed to warrant the payment of full 5 per cent. on the preferred. In the eleven months of the fiscal year, from July, 1898, to June, 1899, Iowa Central's net earnings were $558,000 and the statement for June, 1899, which will be published in a few days, is confidently expected to bring up the total for the year to $630,000. Interest and rentals for the full year will amount to about $375,000, leaving $275,000 surplus, which is just the amount needed to pay the preferred stock's full dividend. It is said that another 1¼ per cent. dividend will be paid on the stock in August.

LINSEED OIL MATTERS.

President Guy G. Major, President of the American Linseed Oil Company, yesterday made the following statement in reference to the adjustment of the settlement between the National Linseed Oil Company and the American Linseed Company:

"The officials of the National Linseed Oil Company and the American Linseed Company have been in consultation since Friday morning last adjusting the accounts between the two companies. Substantially all matters of difference have been adjusted and settled, and the officials are now engaged in making out a complete statement of account between the companies. A statement to the stockholders of the National Linseed Oil Company will be issued during the coming week."

Regarding the dispatches which yesterday stated that Messrs. Douglass & Piper would erect a new linseed oil mill at Minneapolis, a company having been formed with $400,000 capital paid in, American Linseed interests say that when the plant of Douglass & Piper was purchased by the company, part of the contract and consideration was that neither Mr. Piper nor Mr. Douglass would enter into the business of the manufacture of linseed oil for the period of five years. They insist that the statement is erroneous, and say that it would be absolutely impossible to operate a plant of the size mentioned with the capital said to be invested.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Increase of $245,941 in Omaha's gross earnings for June, making an increase of $871,317 since Jan. 1.

Bank of England still purchasing gold in the open market, taking £20,000 in bars and £25,000 from Germany and £44,000 from Austria.

Announcement from Wheeling, West Va., of the sale of a great tract of coal and mineral land in the southern part of that State to a syndicate of New York capitalists for $500,000.

Statement from Chicago that the American Bell Telephone Company has completed arrangements for the transfer of its entire business to this city.

Purchase by the road's Reorganization Committee of $1,595,500 Kansas City and Omaha first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds and 17,253½ shares of stock, sold at public auction.

Increase of $506,719 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week, and increase of $113,951 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in July showed increases:

Canadian Pacific	$95,000
Forth Worth & Rio Grande	2,061
Mexican Central	67,880
Mexican National	13,924
Minneapolis & St. Louis	14,402
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	27,176
Rio Grande Western	800
St. Louis Southwestern	16,000
Texas & Pacific	23,973
Wabash	35,919
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10,694
Wisconsin Central	23,407
Total increase 12 roads	$331,356
Increase previously reported	220,993
Total increase 14 roads	$552,349

The following showed decreases:

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	$5,990
Kansas City, Suburban Belt	528
Total decrease 2 roads	$6,518
Decrease previously reported	5,400
Total decrease 3 roads	$11,918
Net increase	$540,431

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3½@4 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.

Time money, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $173,979,520; balances, $8,706,631; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $238,769.

Money on call in London, 1⅝@2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝ per cent. for short and 3⅝@3½ for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84¾ for sixty days, $4.87½@$4.87¾ for demand, $4.88⅝@$4.88½ for cable transfers, and $4.83⅝@$4.84¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20 for long, and 5.16¾ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94 9-16 and 95¼, and guilders at 39 15-16@40 and 40⅜@40 3-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50@75c discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—Par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par @50c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 25.—Business commenced in an undecided manner on the Bourse to-day, but subsequently improved on London repurchasing orders. Rio Tintos were firm, but the advance was not maintained at the close. A decline in rentes toward the close of the market weakened the whole list. Kafirs were strong, it being reported yesterday that the British Cabinet Council had peacefully disposed of the Transvaal matter, but closed irregular. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 45c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 23½c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 61.75.

BERLIN, July 25.—Business was quiet on the Boerse to-day, the attention of operators being chiefly absorbed in preparations for the settlement. Bank shares were in good speculative demand. Canadian Pacifics advanced on traffic-receipt reports. Iron shares were easier on dividend rumors. Exchange on London, 20 marks 49¼ pfennigs for checks.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 19,140,000 marks. Treasury notes increased 520,000 marks, other securities decreased 24,640,000 marks, notes in circulation decreased 45,840,000 marks.

FRANKFORT, July 25.—On the Boerse to-day prices were firm. There was a strong arbitrage demand for Spanish 4s. Local shares were irregular.

VIENNA, July 25.—Prices were firm on the Boerse to-day. Settlement money was easy, the crop prospects in Hungary being regarded as favorable.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 25—4 P. M.—American securities, after a firm opening, were quiet, with a declining tendency. Toward the close the market recovered and closed firm. The settlement absorbs the attention of members of the Exchange.

Consols, for money, 106 9-16; consols, for the account, 106 11-16; Atchison, 20¼; Canadian, 90⅝; St. Paul, 135⅝; Illinois Central, 119⅞; Louisville, 75⅛; New York Central, 144; Union Pacific preferred, 79⅜; Erie, 13⅝; Pennsylvania, 60⅝; Reading, 16⅛; Erie first preferred, 37½; Northern Pacific preferred, 79⅛; Grand Trunk, 7⅞; Anaconda, £11 5s.

Money, 1⅝@2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3⅝@3½ per cent.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £69,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 115; Madrid, 23; Lisbon, 36.50; Rome, 7.00.

Bar silver steady at 27¾d per ounce.

Spanish 4s closed at 60¾.

The Stock Exchange will be closed Saturday, Aug. 5.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Though somewhat broader than on Monday, the market for outside securities was very dull yesterday, and many issues in the active list were entirely neglected. Prices continued irregular, but, as on the previous day, net changes were in few cases important. Many times during the day no business at all was being transacted, and it was some time after the usual hour for the opening of the market that the initial sales were made.

For several days past Chicago and Alton subscriptions had been traded in in larger amount than any other issues, and yesterday again the day's business in these subscriptions headed the list as far as activity is concerned. They continued to show strength, and offerings of the subscriptions were well taken. During most of the day the price remained at 113, but before the close the bids were advanced, and at the end of the day 113¼ was bid, a net gain of three-quarters of 1 point. More than $100,000 of the subscriptions changed hands yesterday. There were also several sales of the Chicago and Alton new 3 per cent. bonds at 94 and interest. These bonds are traded in "when issued," to be delivered out of the first $10,000,000 of the bonds issued by the company. This first issue, it is expected, will be made about the middle of October.

Rubber Goods preferred was strong, and enjoyed a sharp advance. This issue was fairly active, and sold up to 88¼. It closed at 86¼ bid, a net gain of 1¼ points for the day. Developments of importance, it is rumored, will soon be announced affecting the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company. It is said that an effort is being made to bring about closer relations between the several rubber companies, and to secure more harmonious operation.

New Amsterdam Gas common was fairly active and irregular. It advanced early in the day, reaching 32, at which figure several hundred shares changed hands. Shortly before the close 300 shares sold at 31¼, and the stock ended the day with a fractional net loss. The bonds sold as high as 100¾, but there was little trading in them yesterday. They closed with a fractional net gain at 100¼ bid. Specialists say that there has been very good buying of these bonds. Late in the day it was said that the courts would be appealed to by some of the New Amsterdam Gas stockholders in conjunction with stockholders in the other local gas companies to oblige the Directors of the several companies to increase the price of gas. This report, however, was not confirmed.

Republic Iron and Steel common advanced sharply yesterday. With few sales made during the day, this issue sold up to 18½ and closed at 18 bid, a net gain of 1¼ points for the day. The preferred stock was less active, but it also enjoyed an advance, closing at 62¾ bid, a net gain of three-quarters of 1 point. Havana Commercial common sold at 28. There were few or no transactions in any of the other industrials. Standard Oil was dull, and closed 1 point lower than on Monday, at 463 bid.

On the sale of an odd lot, Trust Company of America stock reached 301 yesterday. Round lots, however, sold about 2 points below that figure, and the best bid at the close was 298½, which showed no net change for the day.

Few of the electric stocks showed any activity, but the transportation stocks showed some improvement at the close. New England Transportation gained one-half on 1 point, closing at 10 bid. The coffee stocks were all dull. Union Copper, a stock that has not been much traded in on the curb, sold up to 26, and closed at 24 bid, with no stock offered near that figure. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	31	32
Amsterdam pf	57	59
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100¼	100¾
Bay State Gas	1⅞	2

Industrials.

Beet Sugar	30	32
Beet Sugar pf	81	82½
Distilling Company of America	20	22
Distilling Company of America pf	56	59
Electric Boat	15	17
Electric Boat pf	...	45
Havana Commercial	26	27
Havana Commercial pf	66	67
International Power	...	77
International Pump	23½	25
International Pump pf	66½	67½
National Gramophone	86	87½
National Salt	40	45
National Salt pf. ex div	70	74
Otis Elevator	35	36
Otis Elevator pf	92	94
Republic Iron & Steel	18	18¾
Republic Iron & Steel pf	62¾	63½
Royal Baking Powder pf	98½	99
Rubber Goods Mfg.	30½	31
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	80¼	87
Standard Oil Trust	463	466
Union Steel & Chain	27⅜	27¾
Union Steel & Chain pf	68	69
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	¾

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	97	98
American Air Power	70	75
British Columbia Copper	...	10½
Chicago & Alton subs	113¼	113½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i.	93½	...
Electric Vehicle	95	100
Electric Vehicle pf	115	123
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	...	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	24	26
General Carriage	34¾	37½
Illinois Transportation	5¾	6
Marlleton Copper	8½	9½
Mexican 5s	100	100¾
New England Transportation	10	10½
New York Transportation	21½	21¾
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	23	24
Tennessee Copper	19	19½
Trust Company of America	298½	300
Union Copper	24	...
United Verde Extension	3	4½
*Wahnita Copper	4	7

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	115	118
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	120
Broadway Surface 2d 5s	105	109
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex div	247	249
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	...
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	99	102
Buffalo Street Railway con.	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	190	...
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	118
Columbus (Ohio) stock	97	101
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	111	115
Con. Traction of N. J.	62½	64
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	111	112
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	93½	94½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	84	88
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	117	119
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	92
Nassau Electric 4s	96	97
New Orleans Traction (new)	21	22
New Orleans Traction pf. (new)	96½	98
Ninth Avenue Railroad	170	180
North Jersey Street Railway	35⅞	36⅞
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	94	95
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103½	104½
Steinway Railroad Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	116
Second Avenue Railroad consols	119	122
Sixth Avenue Railroad	203	220
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	199	200
United Traction, Providence	100½	101½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	33	34
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	106½	107

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	...	86
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	95	96½
Hoboken Ferry (new)	53	55
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	42	44
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	85	87
Central Union 6s, guaranteed	106½	107½
Citizens' Gas (Detroit) bonds	97	98
Consolidated Gas of Newark	55	60
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87	90
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21	24
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	108	110
Essex & Hudson Gas	41	42
Fort Wayne Gas	60	65
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	76	79
Indianapolis Gas	110	120
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	104½	106
Lafayette Gas Co.	80	85
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	80	84
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas.	48	52
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	67	70
Mutual Gas of New York	260	310
Madison (Wis.) stock	82	85
New England Gas & Coke	20½	22
New England Gas & Coke bonds	79	80
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	103½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	48	52
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	40	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	88	91
Standard Gas, New York	112	...
Standard Gas, New York, pf	133	138
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	81	85
Western Gas, ex dividend	98	98¼
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	108	110

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	49	51
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith bonds	106	107
Cramps' Shipyard	81	85
General Chemical	50	...
General Chemical pf	98	101
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	54	56
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	96	...
Hudson River Telephone	106	110
Lorillard Company pf	115½	117½
Michigan Peninsular 5s	106¼	107½
Standard Coupler	35	37
Trenton Potteries	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf	...	55
Union Typewriter	23	24
Union Typewriter 1st pf	114	116½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	121
Worthington Pump pf	109½	110¾

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	49	52
Central & South American Tel	113	114
Iron Steamboat	5	6¼
Iron Steamboat bonds	60	70

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Following is the Weather Bureau's summary of crop conditions:

"While drought continues over the western portion of the Carolinas, it has been wholly relieved by abundant rains in Tennessee and generally in the East and Central Gulf States, although portions of Mississippi and Alabama still need rain. Rain is also needed in Southern Texas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, over portions of Indiana, Illinois, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England, but upon the whole the general conditions have been favorable in the States of the central valleys, the lake region, and on the Middle Atlantic Coast. A marked improvement in the general condition of crops is reported from the middle Rocky Mountain States, and seasonable weather conditions have prevailed on the Pacific Coast.

"Corn would be benefited by rain in Nebraska, Iowa, and Indiana, but as yet the crop is not suffering seriously in those States and as a rule has done well. In the other great corn States of the central valleys the crop has made favorable progress. Recent abundant rains have greatly improved late corn in those portions of Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia in which severe drought prevailed, but came too late for early corn, which has been permanently injured in the States named, as well as over the western portion of the Carolinas, where drought still continues.

"Winter-wheat harvest is about finished in the districts east of the Rocky Mountains and continues in Oregon, where a fair crop is being secured. In Eastern Washington hot, dry winds have caused premature ripening.

"The harvesting of Spring wheat has begun over the Southern portion of the Spring wheat region. Over the western portion of the Dakotas very high temperatures—100 degrees and above—proved decidedly unfavorable to Spring wheat, but the crops escaped injury in the eastern portions of these States. In Minnesota the outlook for Spring wheat is generally good, and harvesting will begin this week.

"Oat harvest is nearly completed in the Central valleys and Middle Atlantic States, and is in progress in the extreme Northern districts. Fair to good yields are generally expected in the central valleys. In Wisconsin, however, some damage will result from lodging, and in Nebraska the crop generally is not as good as was expected.

"Over the greater part of the central and western portions of the cotton belt the condition of cotton is somewhat more favorable than at the close of the previous week, and the crop is clean and generally fruiting well. Complaints of shedding are received in Alabama, Georgia, and Florida, and dry weather has checked the growth in South Carolina, Southwestern North Carolina, and portions of Louisiana, and Southeastern Texas. In Arkansas and Oklahoma cotton is in fine condition, growing rapidly and fruting well.

"Late rains have caused marked improvement in the condition of tobacco in Kentucky and Tennessee, and the general condition of the crop in the Ohio Valley, Middle Atlantic States, and New England is very promising, except in portions of Pennsylvania and Virginia. Curing continues in the South Atlantic States."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup 500	109	Mo, K & T 1st 4s 10,000	93
U S 4s, coup, 1907 3,000	113½	Mo, K & T ext 5s 5,000	88½
U S 4s, coup, 1925 25,000	130½	Mex Int 1st 4s 10,000	87
Am C Oil Co 5s 2,000	115½	Missouri Pac 3d 2,000	75
Am Dock & I 5s 1,000	116	Mo Pac trust 5s 6,000	100
A, T & S F adj 4s 1,000	87¼	10,000	99⅞
2,000	87¾	3,000	99⅞
10,000	87¾	5,000	100
General 4s 165,000	101⅞	8,000 b3	100
500	102¼	10,000	100
12,000	101⅞	Mo Pac 1st Coll 5s 10,000	97⅞
Balt & Ohio 3½s 4,000	96⅞	14,000	98
500	96⅞	10,000	98¼
2,000	96¾	12,000	98
18,000	96⅞	18,000 b3	98⅞
Balt & Ohio 4s 7,500	101	10,000	98¾
7,500	101	4,000 b3	98⅞
70,000	101	Mob & Ohio new 6s 2,000	127½
B & O, S W Div 3½s, when iss 15,000	94½	Mob & Ohio gen 4s 1,000	87¼
B'klyn Rapid Tr 5s 4,000	115½	Mob & O, Montgom Div 5s 1,000	109½
B'klyn Un El 1st 2,000	103¾	9,000	108¾
Can So 1st 5s 1,000	108½	N Y C & H deb 5s 1,000	109
Cent Branch U P 1st 2,000	89	N Y, Ont & W ref 4s 5,000	106
Cent Ga Ry con 5s 5,000	96⅝	Norf & W con 4s 20,000	95
5,000	96¾	N Pac prior lien 4s 1,000	103½
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc 10,000	41¼	1,000	103⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s 5,000	97⅝	Nor Pac Term 1st 3,000	115
18,000	97½	10,000	115¼
C, B & Q conv 5s 1,000	138	22,000	115
Chi, M & St Paul gold 7s 7,000	170¼	Ore R R & N 4s 2,000	102
C, M & St P, C & P W Div 5s 6,500	121⅞	Ore S L, Utah B, & col trust 80,000	73¾
Chi Term Tr 4s 7,000	100	10,000	73⅞
C & W Ind G M 22,000	122	People's G & C, Chi, 1st con 6s 1,000	120½
C, C, C & St L gen 4s 5,000	95½	5,000	120¾
Col Mid 1st 4s 5,000	72	Rdg Co gen 4s 17,000	88¾
Col & South

good buying of General Electric, Burlington, and Elevated. New York bought General Electric, Boston and Maine was higher, Bell Telephone sold at 350, Dominion Coal worked up to 53.

Curb prices were: Elm River, 11¾@11¾; Amalgamated, 96¾@97½; Bay State Gas, 90c @$1; Massachusetts Electric quoted at 27½ @27¾; preferred, 70@80.

There is little if any change in the financial situation. Call loans are outstanding at 3 per cent., and money can be obtained at that figure. The banks, as a rule, are asking 3½ and better on call. Time money is firm around 4 per cent., with 3½ quoted, in exceptional cases.

Closing bid and asked:

MINING STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	9½	10	Old Colnoy	10	10½
Allouez	7¾	8	Old Domin	37¾	..
Arcadian	68¾	69	Osceola	87	88
Arnold	14¾	15	Parrot	53	53½
Ash Bed	1¾	2	Pioneer	2	2½
Atlantic	30	..	Quincy	162	164
Baltic	33	34	Rhode Island	7¾	8
B. & C. C.	..	25	Santa Fe	13¼	13⅝
B. & Mont.	366	367	Santa Ysabel	12½	12¾
Butte & B.	75½	79	Tamarack	221	225
Cal. & Hec.	815	825	Utah Cons	44	44½
Centennial	33½	35	Washington	2	2¼
Franklin	10	10¼	White Knob	8	10
Humboldt	2	3	Wirona	12	13½
Isle Royale	47	47½	Wolverine	46½	47
Mohawk	26	26½			

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Bost. & Alb.	261	265	Fitchburg pf.	117	117¼
Bost. & Low.	240	..	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	112¾	..
Bost. & Me.	203	..	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	117½	..
Bost. & Prov.	297	300	West End	..	95
Bost. Elev.	111¼	111½			
Bost. & Sa.	97	99			
C. Mass. pf.	85	..			

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Am. B. Tel.	348	350	Erie Tel	96	..
Chi. Stk. Y.	146½	148	Mex. Tel	3¾	3⅞
Dom. Coal	52¾	52¾	U. S. Oil	47⅞	48
Dom. C. pf.	116	116½	West. Elect.	..	500

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Linseed was again lower. After selling from 52 to 52½, the preferred declined to 50½, and although it afterward sold to 52, it closed at 51½. The common fell from 12 to 10½, where it closed. Biscuit, too, was slightly on the down grade. The common stock declined from 48¼ to 47, closing at 47¼. The preferred ranged from 100 to 100¼, closing at 100⅜. South Side Elevated was in demand at par. Chicago City Railway was dull at 300. Diamond Match had a few sales at 139. Metropolitan bonds brought 96⅝@96⅞ and the preferred stock 56½.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	39
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	70
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	138
National Biscuit Company com	47
National Biscuit Company pf	100
Brewing & Malting Company	2
Brewing & Malting Company pf	13
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company	8
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company pf	19
Chicago Packing & Provision Company	12
Chicago Packing & Provision Company pf	30
North Chicago Street Railroad	238½
West Chicago Street Railroad	120
South Side Elevated Railroad	100
Lake Street Elevated	17½
Lake Street Elevated trust certificates	15½
Street's West Stable Car Lines	20

REGULAR STOCKS.

American Linseed com	10
American Linseed pf	51½
American Tin Plate com	35¼
American Tin Plate pf	85
National Biscuit Company com	47¼
National Biscuit Company pf	100
National Carbon com	18
National Carbon pf	81
National Steel com	40⅝
National Steel pf	91
Diamond Match	138
West Chicago Street Railroad	120

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 25.—There was little snap to the market to-day, notwithstanding the fact the commission houses seemed to be better supplied with buying orders. Room traders, however, had stock to sell around current prices, so that the outside demand had little effect. United Gas moved up another point, to 172, but failed to hold, the rumor of a "meton-cutting" being officially denied. Welsbach Light held at about yesterday's level. Consolidated Lake Superior developed strength, advancing 12⅝, to 13, the latter a new high record. National Electric was slightly higher on the rumor of a deal with the Electric Company of America, which was officially denied.

The general close was firm, at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	22⅞	23	Marsden	15	15¾
Choctaw	40¾	41	Penn. Mfg.	22⅝	23
Con. T., P.	33	33⅜	Phila. Trac.	99⅛	99⅝
El. Stge. B.	153	158	Union Trac.	42⅛	42⅝
E. S. B. pf.	155	160	W. N. Y. & P.	..	..
E. Co. of A.	17⅜	17¾	Penn.	7⅛	7¼
Lehigh Val.	26½	26¾			

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.07	.06
Alpha Con.	.03	.03
Andes	.13	.15
Belcher	.26	.27
Best & Belcher	.55	.51
Bullion	.08	.08
Caledonia	.59	.56
Challenge Con.	.24	.23
Chollar	.23	.23
Confidence	.84	.85
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.10	2.00
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.24	.24
Gould & Curry	.41	.40
Hale & Norcross	.34	.33
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.07	.07
Kentucky Con.	.04	.04
Lady Washington Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.58	.53
Occidental Con.	.23	.23
Ophir	1.15	1.05
Overman	.11	.10
Potosi	.51	.51
Savage	.23	.22
Sag Belcher	.06	.06
Sierra Nevada	.60	.60
Standard	2.40	2.50
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.10	.10
Union Con.	.37	.35
Utah Con.	.11	.11
Yellow Jacket	.34	.30
Silver Bars	60⅝	60⅝
Mexican dollars	49@50	49@50
Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Telegraph	.12½	.12½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 25.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	9⅞	9½	9¾	9½
Anaconda	47	47½	47	48
Anchoria	71	79	71	79
Argentum	26	28	26½	28
Battle	31	31¾	31	32
Columbine	16½	16¾	16½	17
Consolidated	10	10¾	10	10¾
Damon	17	17¾	17	17¾
Elkton	92	92¾	92¾	93
El Paso	36	36¾	35¾	36
Findlay	17¼	17½	17⅝	17¾
Garfield	13¼	13½	13⅝	14¼
Gibson	25	27½	25	27½
Golden Fleece	29	30	29	30
Golden King	85	87	85	90
Gold Coin	205	210	205	210
Gould	22	23¾	22⅝	23¾
Isabella	81	81¾	83⅜	83¾
Independence	69	69¼	01¾	01¾
Jackpot	39¼	39⅜	39⅝	39¾
Moon Anchor	110½	111	110½	113
Matoa	30	31	30	31¾
Pinnacle	20	20¼	20	20¾
Pharmacist	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
Portland	193	196	194½	196
Rawlings	42	44½	42	45
Rosa	25	27	25	26½
Union	30¾	30⅞	29	29½
Vindicator	99½	100	99½	100
Work	24	24¼	23⅞	24¼

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	336	339	340
3d week July	$69,936	$75,926	$73,738
From July 1	144,119	227,778	221,215
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,952	6,563	6,476
3d week July	$543,000	$448,000	$489,000
From Jan. 1	14,310,084	12,986,902	11,150,117
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
3d week July	$7,517	$5,456	$4,749
KANSAS CITY, SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	32	32	33
3d week July	$8,926	$9,454	$6,387
From Jan. 1	294,728	252,844	188,150
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,936	1,956	1,860
3d week July	$307,324	$239,434	$195,257
From Jan. 1	9,152,845	7,298,217	7,104,403
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,266	1,219	1,219
3d week July	$128,947	$112,928	$92,629
From Jan. 1	3,788,772	3,293,277	3,297,782
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	507	366	370
3d week July	$48,561	$33,939	$40,611
From July 1	149,805	102,829	123,768
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,197	2,197	2,197
3d week July	$210,298	$183,122	$184,620
From July 1	557,452	477,349	494,172
OMAHA—			
Mileage	1,492	1,492	1,492
Month June	$860,082	$614,141	$635,567
From Jan. 1	4,596,963	3,724,546	3,446,864
RIO GRANDE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	532	550	550
3d week July	$94,900	$64,100	$54,000
From July 1	194,200	185,800	196,000
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
3d week July	$103,700	$87,700	$76,500
From July 1	289,899	237,884	218,300
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
3d week July	$129,246	$105,273	$103,367
From Jan. 1	4,081,689	3,825,543	3,348,208
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,326	2,326	1,936
3d week July	$280,743	$250,824	$220,109
From July 1	826,937	703,357	617,012
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
3d week July	$36,005	$25,401	$12,720
From July 1	100,632	79,575	47,393
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	937	937	937
3d week July	$115,886	$92,479	$89,224
From July 1	329,570	283,015	298,474

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$281,541,797
Gold reserve	245,740,700
Net silver	4,994,234
United States notes in the Treasury	15,155,841
Treasury notes of 1890	835,690
Total receipts this day	1,339,139
Total receipts this month	38,476,831
Total receipts this year	38,476,831
Total expenditures this day	1,529,000
Total expenditures this month	47,292,000
Total expenditures this year	47,292,000
Deposits in National banks	77,421,070
Silver bullion	991,040
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	103,740
Government receipts from internal revenue	547,730
Customs	739,798
Miscellaneous	51,610

Railroad Securities at Auction.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, for the Reorganization Committee of the Kansas City and Omaha Railway Company, which is operated in connection with the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Company, $1,595,500 Kansas City and Omaha Railroad Company's first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds and 17,253½ shares of its common stock. The bonds were started at $482,638.75, and were knocked down at $638,000. The stock sold for $405. The purchasers in each case were J. & S. Wormser and E. C. Benedict & Co., for the Reorganization Committee.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, July 26.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Thomas, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

Bankruptcy.
946—In re Philip Foley.
1200—In re James Branagan.
Discharges.
764—Charles Lewis.
1000—Weidenman & Rosenbaum.
1044—Bernhard Eckstein.
957—Max Werner.
884—Hyman Harris.
1052—David Sherman.
939—Francis E. Eggleston.
1061—Joseph F. McGovern.
820—David Markowitz.
270—Isaac Bruner.
1110—Louis Silberstein.
1019—Daniel Schwarzkopf.
1057—Tobias Kemelhor.
1057—Jacob Weinstein.
1092—Harris W. Schulman.
1072—Edward H. Watson.
1064—Alfred D. Brink.
1088—Joseph A. Physioc.
1030—Harriet E. Gordon.
1092—Elmer W. Brown.
1066—Moses F. Goldstein.
1067—Samuel Kohn.
1102—James E. Zarr.
1097—Israel Solomon.
570—R. B. Mathie.
1028—Louis Arcnowitz.
823—Edward Stavenhagen.
1068—George B. Guerner.
1086—I. & J. Shenfield.
1046—Edward N. Hurlbut.
959—Weisstock & Gerhat.
462—Louis A. Prince.
963—John J. Macdonald.
1090—Leonard F. Pitkin.
1112—Henry M. Bristol.
1031—Theodore E. Gordon.
972—Alex. Reiman.
1062—Michael Morton.
1085—George E. Merry.
815—Emil Heyman.
930—Charles E. Corwin.
985—Ernst Preise.
932—Theodore A. Cook.
820—Irving T. Hunter.
Discharges under objection.
858—Frank B. Walker.
745—Henry Mass.
602—Jarvis B. Smith.
982—Jacob Blauner.
942—L. & E. Stern.
933—J. H. & N. Fleisch.
209—Jacob Schwartz.
990—Michael Palarino.
Motions in bankruptcy.
In re Apartment Hotel Co.
In re Francis T. Walton.
In re Amelia Walther.
In re Hattie Hyman.
In re George Eisenbach.
In re Ernest Freise.
In re Emil Heyman.
In re James S. Ritt.
In re D. Abrahams & Sons.
In re George Heyman.
In re Adolph Friedman.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts will meet to-day to hand down decisions.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Matter of Devery.
2—Fuhrman vs. Am. Colonial & Trading Co.
3—Kunzemann vs. Kunzemann.
4—Conklin vs. Grinnon.
5—Seery vs. Clarkin.
6—Stelbe vs. Wing.
7—Matter of Brown.
8—Adams vs. Calhoun.
9—Fitzgerald Brothers Brew. Co. vs. Gorman.
10—Matter of Ten Eyck.
11—Marian vs. Humphreys.
12—Lebenthal vs. Crossman.
13—Morton vs. Morton.
14—Kiraify vs. Tompkins.
15—Matter of Morris.
16—Coe vs. Lewis.
17—Franklin Nat. Bank vs. Mogul Mfg. Co.
18—Schueuen vs. Hierhogen.
19—People ex rel. Levy vs. Whalen.
20—Ehmann vs. Wolfrath.
21—Mark vs. Molloy.
22—Helmes vs. Helmes.
23—Grau vs. Lieber.
24—Central Nat. Bank vs. Chason.
25—Gaidner vs. Golder.
26—Matter of Blackwell.
27—Babb vs. Porter Air Lighter Co.
28—Bloom vs. Ponds Extract Co.
29—Reiner vs. Oelbaum.
30—Matter of Broome St.
31—Crane vs. Tostevin.
32—Matter of 15th and 16th Sts.
33—Jacoby vs. Plass.
34—City of New York vs. Johnson.
35—Merritt vs. Smith.
36—Buckley vs. Seltz.
37—Braun vs. Hergert.
38—Himelberg vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
39—Matter of Stevenson.
40—Munster vs. Furbish.
41—Blackwell vs. Farmer, Jr.
42—Waters vs. N. Y. Economical Printing Co.
43—Matter of Frinck.
44—Wheaton vs. Troy.
45—Gansz vs. Gansz.
46—Mutual Bank vs. Mcham.
47—Standard Mfg. Co. vs. Smith.
48—Rabinowitz vs. Bernard.
49—Matter of Appleby.
50—People vs. Keller.
51—Kohler vs. Kohler.
52—U. S. Mortgage Trust Co. vs. Koster, Bial & Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Varnum, S. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Eliza Fellows.
Mary J. Griffith.
Levi Gothald.
Gerson Mannheimer.
Catharine Coyle.
Johanes Dietrick.
Fannie Schlessinger.
Mary A. Case.
Eliza Mittenzwel.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV., Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV. Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake, Herrman, and Gordon for the People.

1—John Dorr.
2—Martin Schwenk.
3—Richard Lee.
4—Emil Rialli, Henry P. Calame.
5—John Kelly.
6—James Martin.
7—Philip Rialli.
8—Frank Morris.
9—William Clark.
10—Thomas B. Nelland.
11—Emil Gfeller, Pleadings.
1—Henry Hardy.
2—Lewis Weiner.
3—Max Levy.
4—Israel Goodman. Max Glass.
5—Charles Beacham.
6—James Frank.
7—George Cook.
8—Max Strauss.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Blumenthal for the People.

1—John Sullivan.
2—Ollie Taylor.
3—Charles Miller.
4—Dominick De Angelo.
5—William Crobart.
6—Joseph Lutch. James Conne.
7—William Melville.
8—Philip McManus. Jacob Lependorf.
9—John W. Hurley.
10—Charles Mitchell.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT — Bischoff, Jr., J. — Berger Manufacturing Company vs. City of New York—M. Clelland Milner.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Parsons vs. Webb—Edgar M. Leventritt. Lawrence vs. Herrick—Michael J. Scanlon. Cameron vs. Fleisch—Michael J. Kelly. Matter of Imperial Tobacco Cigarette Company—Edward J. Kiely.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT — Giegerich, J. — James S. Wight vs. Middlesex County Bank—James Maguire.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Harold M. Sill vs. Margaret Barnes and others—James Mackey.

Brooklyn Court Calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of John Hein, Elizabeth G. Butcher, Elizabeth W. Briggs, Charles E. Edge, and Sadie E. Porcher.

The accounting of James R. Lawrence, William Forter, Charles F. A. Hinrichs, Mary C. Donnelly, Joseph F. Sartov, John W. L'Hommedieu, Lucy C. Prentice, Kate Anderson, Ellen M. Murray, Margaret Nolan, William Larner, William M. Pigot, Sarah F. Cortelyou, Emily Cutler, Valentine Burchhauser, Charlotte Hayward, Jeremiah Erwin, Joseph W. Harper, Daniel McCullum, and William McD. Gibson.

The estate of George C. Tallman, Stephen Losee, John L'Hommedieu, and John Purcell.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Rumors of a Big Deal in Wall Street Property—General Market Still Lifeless.

A rumor that 41 and 43 Wall Street, running through to 45 and 47 Exchange Place, had been sold, caused something of a stir in down-town realty circles yesterday. The property is owned by the heirs of Christopher Roberts, for whom R. M. Gallaway, President of the Merchants' National Bank, is trustee. Mr. Gallaway is at present in Europe, and, so far as the sellers' end of the deal is concerned, it is without confirmation. W. K. Aston, who was mentioned as the purchaser, could not be seen, but at his office it was denied in most positive terms that he had bought the property.

The Arverne-by-the-Sea Company has sold to Samuel Borchardt of this city a tract of land on the south side of Ocean Avenue, at Arverne, Queens Borough, with 200 feet on the ocean, for $28,000. The owner is restricted to erecting dwellings on the property, none to cost less than $4,000.

Duff & Conger and Thomas F. Cody have sold for Mrs. Louise De R. Campbell, the dwelling 111 East Eighty-seventh Street.

Julius Scott has sold, in conjunction with D. Conway, for E. Treacy, a plot of about seventy lots in Brooklyn, included by East Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth Streets, Avenues L and M.

There were no offerings scheduled for yesterday at auction.

Edward Roche mortgaged yesterday to Frank H. Presby the block bounded by West, Washington, Reade, and Duane Streets, in the sum of $271,000 for a period of one year. This is the property which was formerly owned by the city, and which Mr. Roche purchased at auction early in May for $453,000.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, referee, 356 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, 18.6 by 100.11 and irregular, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,717.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David Thomson, referee, Park Avenue, formerly Railroad Avenue, East, 62.2 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 62.2 by 129 by 59.2 by 151.3, vacant. Due on judgment, $8,777.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Trinity Avenue, east side, 283 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, for two three-story frame dwellings, 15.2 by 70; Joseph A. Brantigan, premises. owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $20,000.

Nos. 121 and 123 Avenue C, for a six-story brick flat, 39 by 72.10; Charles Weinstein of 198 Broome Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $35,000.

No. 315 East Ninth Street, for a six-story brick flat, 25 by 78.7; Weil & Mayer of 35 Nassau Street, owners; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $25,000.

Webster Avenue and Two Hundredth Street, for a one-story frame freight house, 40 by 16; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owner; cost, $800.

Ninth Street, south side, 105 feet east of White Plains Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 46; George Caterson, owner; Joseph E. Dubbs, William's Bridge, architect; cost, $3,200.

One hundred and Eighty-second Street, northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue, for a five-story brick and stone flat, 20.10 by 95; Samuel McCracken of 454 West Thirty-fourth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $40,000.

Fort Schuyler Road, south side, 22 feet east of Westchester Creek, for a two-story frame store, 60 by 26, and a one-story frame coal pocket, 100 by 40; John S. Bush, owner; Henry S. Muen of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

No. 78 Morton Street, to a three-story brick fire-engine house; city, owner; cost, $800.

No. 57 West Twelfth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; John Loujer estate, owner; Leila Dreiuer of 57 West Twelfth Street, lessee; cost, $1,000.

No. 67 East Forty-seventh Street, to a six-story brick tenement, with stores; Solomon Farian of 2,728 Broadway, owner; C. B. Meyers, architect; cost, $700.

Nos. 369 and 371 East Fourth Street, to two two-story and attic frame dwellings; Regina Margareten, owner; Henry Regelmann of 133 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 218 East Forty-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; Frank Dobson of 576 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, owner; John L. Jordan, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 155 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, to a two-story brick storage house; Louis L. Kahn, lessee; George W. Kenny, architect; cost, $175.

No. 153 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, to a three-story brick stable; Louis J. Kahn, lessee; George W. Kenny, architect; cost, $125.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, July 25.

AVENUE B, 105, 107, and 109, s e corner of 7th St, 50.8x93; Abraham Siegel to Caesar Casper and others, ⅜ part.
AVENUE B, centre line at s s of Cliff St, runs e 5 ft to w s of Cauldwell Av x s 50x w 5 to centre of Avenue B x n 50; Elizabeth Wright and another, devisee and executors, Dauna Farrer, to John Wright.
BATHGATE AV, w s 200 ft s of 172d St, 50x120; Edward J. Maguire and others to Mary E. Maguire, quit claim.
BRIGGS AV, n s, Lot 24, map of Briggs estate, William Briggs, 100x206.4; Mary Duncan to William J. Ahrens and John Becker.
CHURCH ST, 277, e s, 25x75; 48th St, 61 West, 21.6x100.5; 56th St, s s, 120.10 ft w of 8th Av, 20.10x100.5; 116th St, 168 to 172 East, 47.6x100.11; Broadway, 2,189, w s, 18.4x100; Frances N. Henck to Robert A. Henck.
CRESTON AV, e s, 536.2 ft n of Wellesley St, 25x141.8x25x141.4; Antonia Davis to Robert Courtright.
CROTONA AV, n e corner of 170th St, 27.1 x100.7x59.10x108.8; Crotona Av, e s, 27.1 ft n of 170th St, 25.2x100.7; William Crockett to John Kremer.
INTERIOR LOT, beginning 46.6 ft n of 17th St and 225 ft w of 8th Av, runs s 9.8x w 0.¾x n 9.8x0.1½; also lot 62.2 ft n of 17th St and 225 ft w of 8th Av, runs n 18.11x w 0.8x s 18.11x e 0.2½; George Shepherd to Sarah C. Quinn.
MANHATTAN AV, 58 and 60, and 18 West 103d St; Peter B. Olney, referee, to Joseph M. Philbrick.
MOUNT HOPE PLACE, n s, 450 ft w of Fleetwood Av, 150x125; Mount Hope Place, s s, 450 ft w of Fleetwood Av, 125x125; 176th St, n s, 75 ft w of Fleetwood Av, 25x125; 176th St, n s, 625 ft w of Fleetwood Av, 50x125; John C. Blake to James H. Cassidy.
OPDYKE AV, n w corner of Bronx River Road, 37.11x149.4x91.2x156.9; also Lots 36 to 39, map of Charles Darke, 100x94.8x 100x85.10; Pennington Whitehead, referee, to Henfy F. Vogt.
PEARL ST, 228, s s; Mary Cosgrove to Mary E. Plummer, as trustee.
PEARL ST, 228; Mary E. Plummer, as trustee, to Anson P. Stokes.
UNION AV, w s, 119 ft n of Hall St, 75x 200; Anthony Smyth and wife to the City Real Estate Company.
VALENTINE AV, w s, 552 ft s of 180th St, 16.8x97.7x16.8x97.10; Frederike Kiewel to Ludwig Yung and another.
WASHINGTON AV, 946, e s, 142.9 ft n of 163d St, 25x80.7x25x80.8; Washington Av, 950, e s, 167.9 ft n of 163d St, 25x80.7x25x80.8; Washington St, 946, e s, 117.10 ft n of 163d St, 25x80.5x25x80.6; Joseph Levin and another to Martin Maurer, Jr.
1ST AV, 2,349, w s, 25.2x100; Edward Muller to Louis H. Stroh.
12TH AV, line at centre of proposed 157th St, runs w — to high-water mark, Hudson River; e s — to centre of 12th Av x n 129.11; Eugene M. Jerome and another, executors and trustees, to Michael J. Mahoney and another.
10TH ST, n s, 105 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 114, Wakefield Edwin C. Mott, referee, to James V. Lawrence.
49TH ST, n s, 209 ft e of Madison Av, 21x 100.5; Charles Buek to Annie P. Henry.
88TH ST, n s, 235.7 ft e of 4th Av, 25.7x 100.8; 88th St, n s, 261.1 ft e of 4th Av, 25.2x100.8; James Hagan to Annie Hagan.
89TH ST, 117 West, 25x100.8; George M. Van Hoesen, referee, to H. H. Hart.
102D ST, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; John Immel to John S. Tobin.
102D ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; John Immel and wife to Elizabeth McPhillips.
114TH ST, 528 W e, 20x100.11; Carrie S. and David T. Kennedy to Maude Cammann.
135TH ST, 812 East, 25x100; Margaretha Metzmeier to John G. Surber and wife.
136TH ST, n s, 369 ft w of 7th Av, 16x 99.11; John J. Duffy to Casper Levy.
136TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; James H. Cassidy to John C. Blake.
136TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; John C. Blake to Johanna C. Blake.
151ST ST, s s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 78x 99.11; Anson P. Stokes to Mary E. Plummer, trustee.
151ST ST, s s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 78x 99.11; Anson P. Stokes to Mary E. Plummer, trustee.
157TH ST, centre line at high-water mark, Hudson River, old line runs w — to e s of lands of New York Central and Hudson River Railroad x s 135.4± e — x n w; the City of New York to Eugene M. Jerome and another, executors and trustees.
157TH ST, s s, 30 ft w of Melrose Av, 19.3x100; William C. Arnold, referee, to Henry W. Gilbert.
175TH ST, n w corner of Townsend Av, 100x25; Fannie E. Lawrence to John Connelly.

Recorded Leases.

BERGFLETH, Henry, to James Carty; Avenue A, 243, n w corner of 15th St, 5 years. $1,200
MINTON, Sophie E., to Patrick H. Kennedy; Amsterdam Av, 582, store; 5 years. 300
MINTON, Sophie E., to Ola Swendsen; Amsterdam Av, 582, part of store, 3 years. 240
SCHEER, Dora, to Isaac Dubin; Madison St, 328, 3 years. 4,650

Recorded Mortgages.

BARTELS, Charlotte, to William Crockett; Crotona Av, e s, 75.4 ft n of 170th St, 1 year. $500
BAUER, Karl, to Bernhelmer & Schmid; 954 Columbus Av, leasehold, demand. 2,700
CARTY, James, to Bernhelmer & Schmid; 243 2d Av, leasehold, demand. 3,500
CASSIDY, James H., to Donald B. Toucey; 136th St, s s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year. 4,000
CASSIDY, James H., to Donald B. Toucey; 136th St, s s, 175 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year. 4,000
CONNELLY, John, to Walter S. Sheafer and others, executors, &c.; Townsend Av, n w corner of 175th St, 3 years. 915
CROCKETT, William, to Louisa Randell; Crotona Av, e s, 27.1 ft n of 170th St, 3¼ years. 5,000
CROCKETT, William, to Louisa Randell; Crotona Av, e s, 75.4 ft n of 170th St, 3¼ years. 5,000
DEL MONTE, Julia, to Mary A. Hyatt; 41st St, n s, 166 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years. 22,000
DE MARCO, Celestino, to John Stemme; 115th St, s s, 94 ft w of Pleasant Av, 2 years. 2,000
DOYLE, Joseph, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 4th St, w s, 66 ft s of Horatio St, 5 years. 15,000
DUFFY, Alice F. L., and another to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 537 West 140th St, 1 year. 7,000
EVANS, William, to Frederick S. Battershall; 387 East 10th St, 3 years. 29,000
GARRY, Patrick, to Charles and Katie Fanck; Lots 237 and 238, map of building lots of William A. and Henry C. Mapes, 3 years. 700
GLASIER, Mary, to Samuel G. Dayton; plot beginning 60 ft e of North St, adjoining land of Edna A. Graham, 30x 100 to Bay Av, 5 years. 1,000
GOODMAN, Abraham, and Rudolph Wallach to the American Mortgage Company; 112 Ridge St, 1 year. 22,000
GRAEBER, Mary, to Samuel W. Strickland, trustee; Columbia St, e s, 250 ft n of Livingston St, 1 year. 1,000
HART, Herman H., to Babette Erdman; 117 West 89th St, 1¼ years. 3,000
HENRY, Annie P., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 49th St, n s, 200 ft e of Madison Av, 2 years. 13,500
HENCK, Frances N. and Robert A., East ward P. Schell and another; 277 Church St, 61 West 48th St, 168 to 172 East 116th St, and 2,489 Broadway; also 56th St, s s, 120.10 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year. 5,000
HERR, Jacob, to the Trustees of the Lawrenceville School; 3d Av, w s, 162.2 and 216.4 ft s of 178th St, 3 years. 25,000
HINNERS, Frederick, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 2d Av, n e corner of 122d St, 1 year. 6,000
HOLDING, William F., to Charles E. Appleby and others, trustees; Jerome Av, w s, 301.1 ft s of High Bridge Road, 3 years. 5,000
HOLDING, William F., to Charles E. Appleby and others, trustees; Jerome Av, w s, 281.9 ft s of High Bridge Road, 3 years. 5,000
HOLDING, William F., to Charles E. Appleby and others, trustees; Jerome Av, w s, 320.4 ft s of High Bridge Road, 3 years. 5,000
HO

SUMMER RESORTS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

Trains leave Grand Central Station:

7:30 P. M. with through Sleeping Cars via Utica,
7:50 A. M. with through Parlor Cars via Utica.

For Fulton Chain, Racquette Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND ROBERT FULTON from Pier 32, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; **6:50 A. M.** over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Saranac & Lake Placid; **11:13 A. M.** over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C. G.C.S., 7:50 AM, 7:30 PM, arrive 7.35 PM, 7:55 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 12:55 PM.

STEVENS HOUSE Lve.N.Y.,G.C.S., 7:50 AM, 7:30 PM; ar. 7:35 PM, 7:55 AM, and via Chateaugay, 12:55 PM.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHAS. E. LELAND, Prop.—Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M., 8:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.; arrive 6:33 P. M. and 5:18 A. M.

UPPER SARANAC LAKE.
SARANAC INN, M. B. Marshall, Mgr. D. W. Riddle, Supt. UPPER SARANAC LAKE—Lve. N. Y., Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; arrive at Inn 5:08 P. M. and 5:58 A. M.

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ON LAKE MASSAWEPIE, Adirondacks.
LOVELY SPOT FOR SUMMER OUTING. FINE CAMP SITES AND COTTAGES TO LET. Golf course, Boating, Fishing, Hunting, Lawn Tennis, Billiards, Bowling. Fine Casino for Entertainments and Dancing. Through Vestibuled Palace Car from New York to Childwold. Opens June 20th. For information address,
After June 1st, N. Y. office, Fred. H. Scofield, Metropolitan Building. | CHAS. E. LELAND, Massawepie, New York.

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Charmingly located on LOWER SARANAC LAKE.
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HOLLYWOOD, WEST END, N. J.
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or Atlantic Coast Realty Co., Deal, N. J.

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CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
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O. G. STAPLES, G. DE WITT. | OWNERS AND PROPRIETORS.
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HOTEL NOW OPEN.
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And Eight Cottages. Bernardsville, N. J.
Remains open until October 23d.
35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferries. Altitude 800 feet. GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.

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For rates, &c., call or address
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CLIFFTON HOUSE.
Right on Water Front. BONAIRE, L. I.
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FAVORITE HOTEL on Great South Bay.
75 minutes from L. I. City. 200 rooms. Music. Write for booklet. JENKINS & CLIFFTON, Props.

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T. F. Silleck.....Manager
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WILLIAM E. LEFFINGWELL, President.
Watkins, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at auction, by Martin P. Hatch, Auctioneer, on Friday morning, July 28th, 1899, at Eleven o'Clock, at 91 Thompson Street, this city, a stock of wrought iron, gas and electric fitures; iron, brass, and bronze work; grills, lathe, presses, and other machinery; bar and sheet iron, &c. Catalogues at sale. FRANK BROWNELL, Trustee; EUGENE KULINSKI & CO., Bankrupts. PETER B. OLNEY, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 31 Nassau Street.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO. WILL SELL at auction FRIDAY, AUGUST 4TH, at noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Policy 354,188 of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. Further particulars of the auctioneers, 111 Broadway.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

OUR DEWEY BLOTTER GIVES THE Admiral's portrait and an interesting extract from his letter praising Huebsch's Year Book. We'll mail one with sample of our note-head specialty if you ask. D. A. HUEBSCH & CO., Printers, 31 Rose St., City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

TO THE CREDITORS OF DANIEL G. BROWN, bankrupt.—No. 1,280.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of July, 1899, the said Daniel G. Brown was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 237 Broadway, New York City, on the 17th day of August, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 25, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ISIDORE BURROS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Isidore Burros, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 21st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 23d, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.

Dated July 25th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SIMON COHEN, Bankrupt.—No. 1,170.

Notice is hereby given that Simon Cohen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 24, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 9, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.

New York, July 25, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—EDWARD S. CRAWFORD, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Edward S. Crawford, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 19th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 9th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.

Dated July 25, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS C. SCHOELLER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis C. Schoeller, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 30th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 9th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

ROYAL S. CRANE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 25, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS C. WEBSTER and LENA WEBSTER of the late firm of Webster & Co., bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Myron L. Webster and Lena Webster of the late firm of Webster & Co., bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated July 10th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 9th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee.

New York, July 26, 1899.

TO THE CREDITORS OF EUGENE REICHENBACH, Bankrupt.—No. 1,276.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of July, 1899, the said Eugene Reichenbach was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 237 Broadway, New York City, on the 8th day of August, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 25, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM F. CROSSLEY, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William F. Crossley, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 17th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 23d, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.

Dated July 25th, 1899.

NO. 1,284.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY DINKELSPIEL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henry Dinkelspiel of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Henry Dinkelspiel was duly adjudicated a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William St., in the City and County of New York, on the 8th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, when the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated July 25th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SAMUEL I. STEINHARDT, Bankrupt.—No. 1,140.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel I. Steinhardt, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 21, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 9, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.

New York, July 25, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MYRON L. WEBSTER and LENA WEBSTER of the late firm of Webster & Co., bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Myron L. Webster and Lena Webster of the late firm of Webster & Co., bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated July 10th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 9th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted.

ROYAL S. CRANE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 25, 1899.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $5.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway, Telephone 1388 Franklin.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ST. JOSEPH'S APOSTOLIC SCHOOL, Plaintiff, against ELLEN GOGGIN and DAVID McCLURE, as executrix and executor of the last will and testament of Mary Elizabeth Grady, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 17th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises located in the County of New York, and directed in said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, on the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, between the Ninth and Tenth Avenues, and designated upon a map of the property of Ellen Eliza Ward, made by Samuel E. H. Holmes, City Surveyor, June, 1869, on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, by lot Number 484, commencing on the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, adjoining lot Number 485, and distant two hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of the Ninth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street; thence running northeasterly along said Lot 485 and parallel with the Ninth Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the centre line of the block between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line twenty-five feet to lot Number 488 on said map; thence southwesterly along said Lot 488 and parallel with the Ninth Avenue, ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, and thence westerly along Thirty-ninth Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 18th, 1899.

FRANCIS SPEIR, Jr., Referee,
52 Wall Street, New York.

PURCELL, WALKER & BURNS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 15 Washington Street, Watertown, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 419 West 39th Street.

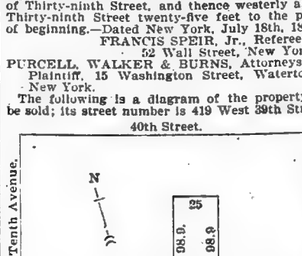

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property, together with certain property located in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, is to be sold, is $7,331.64, with interest thereon from the fourth day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $485.80, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed by the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $5,593.75 and interest.—Dated New York, the 18th day of July, 1899.

FRANCIS SPEIR, Jr., Referee.

jy19-2aw3wW&S&au9

FORTY-SIXTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—WILLIAM WICKE and others, plaintiffs, against MINA DUNCAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the 31st day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-sixth Street, distant one hundred and forty (140) feet westerly from the west side of Sixth Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with the Sixth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly and parallel with Forty-sixth Street twenty feet (20); thence northerly and parallel with the Sixth Avenue one hundred feet (100) and five (5) inches to Forty-sixth Street, and thence easterly along Forty-sixth Street twenty (20) feet to the place of beginning, the said premises being known as Number 108 (formerly Number 76) West Forty-sixth Street."—Dated New York, July 6th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 22 William St., N. Y. City.

The property above described is shown on the following diagram:

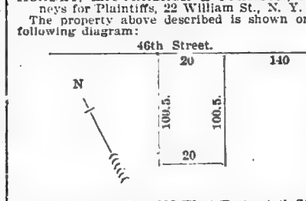

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is ten thousand three hundred and twenty-six 25-100 dollars, with interest thereon from June 13, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to about three hundred dollars, with interest, besides the expenses of this sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is two hundred and thirty-five dollars and interest thereon.—Dated New York, July 6th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—OLAF S. THOMPSON, plaintiff, against HENRY H. SNEDEKER, Amelia Thompson, Jacob Schwartz, Thomas F. Lynch, Dwight H. Corwin, Alois Kramer, George Murray, the E. & H. T. Anthony Company, United States Photographic Supply Company, James W. Christopher, and James J. Nealis, as receiver of the property and effects of Jacob Schwartz, a judgment debtor, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee, by order of this court, dated the twentieth day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and entered herein on the twenty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and in pursuance of another order of this court duly entered in said action on the twenty-fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, hereby require each person not a party to the action, who at the said date of the order first herein above specified had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property hereinafter described, to appear before me on or before the fifteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, (1899,) at my office, No. 280 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, and State of New York, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to prove his lien and the true amount due or to become due to him by reason thereof, to which time and place the reference is adjourned.

The premises are described in the complaint in the above-entitled action as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the brick building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Canal Street, in the Tenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and known by its street number as one hundred and eleven (111) Canal Street, in said borough and city, and bounded and described, as near as can be ascertained, as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Canal Street, as widened and extended, distant about fifty (50) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Canal Street with the westerly side of Forsyth Street; thence running northerly, on a line parallel with Forsyth Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence running westerly, on a line parallel with Canal Street, twenty-four (24) feet and five (5) inches; thence southerly, on a line parallel with Forsyth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the northerly side of Canal Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of Canal Street, as widened and extended, twenty-five (25) feet to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less, and including all rights to the land in the street in front of said premises, and being the same premises formerly owned by Eveline Stack, now deceased.

Dated New York, July twenty-fourth, 1899.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.

GEORGE H. PETTIT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 93 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. jy26-1aw7w

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BALDWIN, SUSAN T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN T. BALDWIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jared G. Baldwin, Jr., 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before February 7th, 1900.—Dated New York, July 19, 1899.

JARED G. BALDWIN, Executor. JARED G. BALDWIN, Jr., Attorney for Executor, 33 Wall Street, New York City. jy19-1aw6mW

BAUM, HARRIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIS BAUM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 121 East 79th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of February, 1899. LENA BAUM, Administratrix. DAVID S. UPDIKE, Attorney for Administratrix, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

fe8-1aw6mW

BURCHARD, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. BURCHARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of June, 1899. WILLIAM J. LEEDS, ROSWELL B. BURCHARD, Executors. VAN DUZER & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je21-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CORNELL, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH CORNELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Horwitz and Samuels, at No. 346 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1899. NATHAN SALSBURY, Executor HORWITZ AND SAMUELS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je21-1aw6mW

DICKSON, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DICKSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richards & Brown, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899. MARTHA J. DICKSON, FRANCIS DICKSON, Administrators. RICHARDS & BROWN, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh8-1aw6mW

DUFFY, SABINA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent. To Margaret Joyce, John Joyce, Michael Joyce, Mary Fox, Kate Manion, Ellen O'Brien, the heirs and next of kin of SABINA DUFFY, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Mary Fox of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have certain instrument in writing, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sabina Duffy, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the City of New York, on the 31st day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 5th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JOHN C. JUDGE, Attorney for Executor, Office and P. O. Address 375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. je14-1aw6w&fy31

DOWIE, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James A. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER DOWIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Bell Wait, Jr., executor's attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York; on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of May, 1899.—HENRY S. AMBLER, Executor. WM. BELL WAIT, Jr., Attorney for the Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. my17-1aw6mW

HAWLEY, RAVAUD K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAVAUD K. HAWLEY, late of the County of New York and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of December, 1899.—Dated June 8th, 1899. CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX, L. DEAN HOLDEN, Executors. ROGER A. PRYOR, Attorney for Executors, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je14-1aw6mW

KEYES, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN KEYES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of ALBERT J. ADAMS, Jr., No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of April, 1899. AIMEE A. KEYES, Administratrix. ALBERT J. ADAMS, Jr., Atty. for Administratrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y. ap19-1aw6mW

LINK, MARY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY A. LINK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Charles E. Miller, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the ninth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of February, 1899. REEVES E. SELMES, CHARLES W. LINK, Executors. CHARLES E. MILLER, Atty. for Executors, 32 Nassau St., N. Y. mh1-1aw6mW

MARCH, PETER S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER S. MARCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Howard R. Bayne, Esq., No. 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of October, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of March, 1899. EGBERT G. MARCH, Executor. HOWARD R. BAYNE, Attorney for Executor, 16 Exchange Place, New York City. mh22-1aw6mW

MILLER, GEORGE C.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 25th day of April, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. MILLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1899. JOHN P. STEVENS, CLARITA C. MILLER, Executors. my2-aw6mW

NEWKIRK, RICHARD G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD G. NEWKIRK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Klingenstein, No. 215-220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1899. SARAH E. NEWKIRK, Administratrix. WILLIAM KLINGENSTEIN, Atty. for Administratrix, 218-220 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. my10-1aw6mW

PRITZ, CHRISTINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTINE PRITZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899. RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER and ANTONY HAHN, Executors. GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys, 30 Broad St., N. Y. City. je14-1aw6mW.

RIEDEMANN, DANIEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL RIEDEMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Davis & Kaufmann, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899.

ADAM RIEDEMANN,
AUGUST C. KREISER,
Executors.

DAVIS & KAUFMANN, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh8-1aw6mW

JANE REDFIELD TURNURE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE REDFIELD TURNURE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Zabriskie, Burrill & Murray, their attorneys, No. 21 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1899.

LAWRENCE TURNURE, JR.,
JEANNIE TURNURE MALLORY,
GEORGE E. TURNURE,
Executors.

ZABRISKIE, BURRILL & MURRAY, Attorneys for Executors, 21 Broad Street, New York. je14-1aw6mW

SANDHAM, SARAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH ANN SANDHAM, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Hardy, No. 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November, 1899.—Dated New York, the 16th day of May, 1899. ANNA M. SANDHAM, Administratrix. JOHN HARDY, Attorney for Administratrix, 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. my17-1aw6mW

SCHWIETERING, HERMANN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMANN H. SCHWIETERING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 28 Greene Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of June, 1899. HERMANN HARTMANN, GERHARD VON THULEN, Executors. LARNED & MARKS, Attorneys for Executors, 170 Broadway, New York City. je28-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SHEIBLE, ALBERT E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT E. SHEIBLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Horwitz and Samuels, at No. 346 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1899. NATHAN SALSBURY, Executor HORWITZ AND SAMUELS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je21-1aw6mW

VAN SCHAICK, JENKINS.—In p

UPHOLD IMMIGRATION LAW

Steamship Agents Testify Before the Industrial Commission.

OFFICIALS OFFER AMENDMENTS

False Testimony Before Inquiry Boards Should Be Treated as Perjury—Contract Labor Violations

The hearing of the sub-committee of the United States Industrial Commission which is inquiring into the working of the immigration law at this port was resumed in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. The examination of Assistant Commissioner of Immigration McSweeney, who was on the stand when the committee adjourned Monday, was resumed. Chairman Ellison A. Smythe questioned the witness regarding the existence of the padrone system in this country.

"If by the padrone system," said Mr. McSweeney, "is meant that immigrants are controlled after they come here; that the commissariat is regulated by these men; that their money is sent back to Italy by these bankers or padrones—if that is what we consider the padrone system, it still exists.

"The system reputed to have obtained years ago by which the bankers and padrones induced these men to come here, I do not think any longer exists, because there is no need for it. They now come of their own accord. Before they come they know that by going to a certain banker they will find employment. My impression is that the Italian immigrants prefer to be under the control of the padrone."

Regarding the exclusion of immigrants, Mr. McSweeney said that of the 13 per cent. of the new arrivals, or 25,000 persons, examined by the special board of inquiry, 10 per cent. were excluded. He said the most important office in his department was the registry office, which passed 87 per cent. of all the new arrivals.

"What records have you in regard to Canadian immigration?" Mr. Farquhar asked.

"There are a great many Canadians who come here every year to work and then return. The problem is more pressing in Boston than here. The port of Boston receives as many immigrants from Canada as from Europe. It has been estimated that from 50,000 to 70,000 come here every year, and many of them find their way as far south as New Orleans, where they work as longshoremen."

Mr. McSweeney's examination was suspended at this point, and he gave way to Gustav H. Schwab, one of the agents of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company. Mr. Schwab prefaced his statement by saying that most of the steamship agents here are citizens of the United States, and that the foreign agents have no desire to throw into this country a low class of persons who can never be assimilated.

Mr. Schwab said he believed the immigration law is ample to protect the country, and is intelligently and carefully executed.

Witness said that the steamship companies had issued orders to their agents to investigate all persons applying for passage, and his company held such agents personally responsible if the immigrant is returned. He believed rigid investigation of the antecedents of such persons was more reliable than the proposed Consular investigation. The agents in many cases were personally acquainted with the applicants, while there were not enough Consuls to examine all the applicants.

Mr. Schwab spoke of the educational test, and said he thought it unwise to keep out the brawn and muscle which is needed for the development of the country. He declared that statistics show that the persons who come from the illiterate countries, notably Italy, Austria, Hungary, and Russia, are the most law-abiding, as shown by the prison returns.

Mr. Schwab opposed the doubling of the head tax for each new arrival as suggested by Mr. McSweeney. He said it would be prohibitory. He declared that about every European country had adopted stringent laws against inviting or even inviting immigration. He said the steerage business had been lucrative in former years, but that the Asian business was now the principal source of revenue.

To Col. Clark Mr. Schwab said the proposed Consular inspection abroad would be only be a failure—it would be a farce. He thought the steamship agents would welcome the appointment of United States inspection agents abroad, but believed the expense would be enormous.

Robert Floyd, representing the Cunard Line, said he agreed with everything Mr. Schwab had said. His passengers, he said, were drawn from Great Britain and Ireland and Scandinavia. He stated that his company would not be a party to any attempt to evade the immigration law, in reply to a question as to the booking of passengers on the other side. Agents, he said, who book a passenger that is returned are at once disciplined. Mr. Floyd said that he had no suggestions to make as to remedial legislation. He believed the present law adequate.

J. Terkville, the agent of the Fabre Line, which plies between this port and Naples, was the next witness. He said his company brought in about 13,000 immigrants last year, nearly all of whom were Italians. From one-third to two-fifths of these had their fares prepaid in this country. The quality of the immigrants had decidedly improved in recent years, he added.

Mr. Terkville said that to his knowledge the evils of the padrone system had been wiped out. He admitted that a few immigrants were coming to this country contrary to law. He said that Italy, like other countries, discouraged immigration. She needed the men for her army.

Arthur Lederer, Passenger Manager of the American and Red Star Lines, said his companies last year brought 25,000 passengers in the steerage. Of these 40 per cent. were prepaid. Mr. Lederer said his companies did not cater to business which might result in having to return the passenger. Agents abroad were only permitted to use the ordinary methods of business to secure passengers.

Mr. Schwab, recalled, denied emphatically the statements made before the sub-committee in Washington that the steamship companies maintained a powerful lobby at the National Capitol. "Since the death of Dr. Gladis," he said, "who furnished us with information of proposed legislation, we have not had a legal representative at Washington, lobbyist or otherwise."

Mr. McSweeney, recalled, in reply to a question of Mr. Farquhar, said there was not sufficient provision made for the protection of immigrants in cases of disaster at sea. He believed the Commissioner General of Immigration should be vested with authority to see that adequate measures were adopted for the safety of this class of passengers.

Mr. McSweeney suggested the passage of a law providing that steamship prepaid tickets shall be sold by none but authorized agents. He said peddlers were in the habit of procuring tickets for persons here with relatives on the other side, receiving a large bonus, and collecting their money on the installment plan.

Mr. McSweeney said he did not believe immigration of the right sort was hurting the country at the present time. He said that applications for 10,000 unskilled workmen had been made upon the immigration authorities since the revival of business last Spring, which they could not and had no authority to furnish.

Mr. McSweeney offered a number of suggestions of amendments to the present immigration law. Among those offered was that the immigrant should declare whether he intended to become a citizen of the United States; to bar out prostitutes; to give the Commissioner General of Immigration power to expend the overfund received at this port at the stations of Boston and other ports, where the income is smaller, and that false testimony given before the boards of special inquiry be punished as perjury. The last one Mr. McSweeney regarded as the most important of all.

Mr. McSweeney said he believed a recodification of the immigration law a necessity with such amendments as practical experience has suggested. He believed an investigation of the connection between immigration and crime a pressing need, and was of more vital importance than the economic dangers.

John J. Quinlan, Supervising Inspector of the Contract Labor Bureau, explained the workings of his department and the law which guides him. Mr. Quinlan said he received little assistance from the trades labor unions, except during the past ten days, when ten stevedores from St. John, N. B., who came here to work, were discovered and deported.

Mr. Quinlan spoke of the great difficulty in securing a conviction in such cases where a suit was brought to recover the penalty. A number of such suits were brought, but only in one case was it successful. He said that generally the men came here in answer to offers to come here to work, and Judges, generally, would not recognize this as the making of a contract in a foreign country.

Witness suggested that the law be amended so that any lawyer be allowed to sue for the penalty giving him and the witnesses the amount recovered from the contractor. Mr. Quinlan thought this would enlist all the trades unions in the work.

Mr. Quinlan also suggested that the law be so amended that any alien coming to this country, under any inducement, request, or suggestion that work could be secured here, although there may be no contract or agreement of any kind, should be excluded, and all persons offering or holding out such inducement should be subject to the penalties already provided for contractors.

The witness gave some interesting testimony of the "birds of passage" from Italy, and his more skilled brothers from the North of Ireland, England, and Scotland. He said he had heard it stated that this class of persons carry away $20,000,000 every year, going home with large sums of money and returning with just sufficient to save themselves from being deported as likely to become public charges.

The hearing will be continued to-day.

Wake up.

There's scalping going on in almost every department of our stores.

It's the very heyday for the money saver and the bargain hunter.

Everything man or boy wears.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

258 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
869 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

MAKING MISLEADING REPORT, CAUSE FOR REMOVAL.—The writ of certiorari obtained by Lawrence Veiller to review the action of Commissioner Thomas J. Brady in removing him from his position as a clerk in the Department of Buildings, has been dismissed by the First Appellate Division. Justice Barrett, in his opinion, says the relator, though not entitled to a regular trial, as are police officers and firemen, could only be removed for cause, after an opportunity of making an explanation; and the cause must be substantial, pointing to some dereliction or neglect of duty, or affecting his character or fitness for the position. The charges in this case were, mainly, the making of a false and misleading report to the Commissioner, when called upon to state in writing the duties performed by him in the former administration, and his failure to report as part of his duties the examination and dismissal of violations, and other cases, and his right, for such such purpose, to use the name of the Superintendent. Justice Barrett says the charges were, upon their face, certainly substantial. The Court, after examining the record, found it impossible to say that the relator's explanation admitted of no reasonable inference of dereliction or neglect. "The failure loyally to respond to such a request or to furnish full and accurate information, as required, was, in our judgment, a substantial cause for removal."

***

PARTY WALL AGREEMENTS.—William Beach Lawrence, who in 1858 owned the premises 488-500 Broadway, made with the adjoining owners, party wall agreements, whereby he was to erect party walls upon the division lines, each adjacent owner agreeing to pay him one-half of the cost; these agreements to be perpetual, and to be considered as covenants running with the land. On July 25, 1898, Isaac Lawrence, son of William Beach Lawrence, conveyed these premises to Joseph P. Barr and Lee Gwynne Lawrence, as Trustees, and the latter having instituted proceedings to effect a sale of the property Henry Corn became the purchaser upon such sale. Mr. Corn refused to take the title offered to him, upon various grounds, among others, the existence of these party wall agrements, and brought suit to recover back his preliminary payments, and the disbursements of examining titles, etc. Judgment in his favor has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division, which unanimously held, Presiding Justice Van Brunt giving the opinion, that as, under these agreements, the right to repair and to rebuild existed, if that necessity arose, and that the party repairing or rebuilding had the right to enforce contribution from the adjacent owner, such an agreement was an incumberance. (137 N. Y., 247.) It had been held not to be an incumberance only where continued under the existing state of things, which, when destroyed, ended the easement.

***

A PARENT'S SUIT FOR LIBEL.—Justice Beekman, in Supreme Court Special Term, yesterday, sustained a demurrer interposed by The Press to an action brought against it by Miles C. Spray for damages for an alleged libel. The publication claimed to be libelous stated that Mabel Spray, a daughter of the plaintiff, who had then, in March, 1897, recently shot herself, had killed two, because she had an unborn child, and that the father, on returning from the theatre, found her dead. The theory of the action seemed to be that there was an implication that the father had not properly cared for and educated his daughter. "The law does not recognize any such presumption," Justice Beekman says, "nor can it justly be inferred from such a condition on the part of a child that the parent has been in any way culpable, nor can an action be maintained on the theory that the article is a libel on the memory of the deceased." A parent, the Court said, has no action for libel because of statements made concerning a dead child.

***

STOCK EXCHANGE MEMBERSHIP.—Carroll Sprogg, a creditor of Earnest Dichman, brought an action to set aside a transfer by the latter of his seat in the Stock Exchange The transfer was made to Richard Henry Savage, as agent, to H. Van Doesburgh, and Savage, with Francis L. Eames as President of the New York Stock Exchange, was joined as defendant. Justice Russell, in the Supreme Court Special Term, yesterday, decided that a complete determination of the controversy cannot be had without the presence of Van Doesburgh as a party defendant. The Court holds that a judgment against Savage would not bind Van Doesburgh, and that a judgment in favor of Savage would not operate conclusively in favor of Van Doesburgh. The complaint is dismissed as to President Eames, it being held there was no necessity for joining the Stock Exchange as a party defendant.

***

TWO MEN TO DO HIS WORK.—Edward P. Hoag yesterday obtained from Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court an alternative writ of mandamus requiring James P. Keating, Commissioner of Highways, to show cause why he should not be restored to the position of Assistant General Inspector of Street Openings in the Department of Highways, from which he was removed on the 23d of February, 1898. Mr. Hoag was appointed to the position in 1897, at a salary of $1,750 a year. The reason assigned when he was dismissed was that the position was abolished. Upon inquiry, Hoag says, he found that soon after his discharge two men had been appointed to do his work, whose aggregate salary was considerably more than he received.

***

MASTER MECHANIC WANTS REINSTATEMENT.—William Coughlin, who was appointed master mechanic in the penitentiary at a salary of $1,200 a year, with board and lodging, and who was dismissed in March, 1898, is seeking reinstatement by an alternative writ of mandamus, issued to Francis J. Lantry, Commissioner of the Department of Correction. Coughlin asserts that he has ascertained that two men were appointed to the position vacated by him, though the pretense for his discharge was that the position had been abolished.

For Croup, Whooping-Cough, Catarrh—any form of "cold"—a safe and almost certain cure will be found in JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,

$1.10;

Regularly $2.00 to $4.50 each.

Sale To-day, July 26th.

300 dozen Men's strictly high grade custom-made Stock Shirts, finest quality of Madras, Oxfords, Cheviots, White Faille, and Silks.

25 dozen of the popular plain colored Plaited-front Shirts.

These Shirts come from one of the leading makers of high class goods,—made and cut by expert workmen. Full size bodies, split-neckbands, double felled seams, all hand barred buttonholes. Sizes 14 to 17½,

$1.10 each. Six for $6.25;

Regular prices $2.00 to $4.50 each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

COURT PLEADS FOR MERCY

Magistrate Crane Would Not Send Youthful Prisoner to Jail.

HAD STOLEN FROM EMPLOYERS

Magistrate Said It Was No Wonder as Lad Did Not Receive Enough Pay —Once Tempted Himself.

Magistrate Crane, in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, successfully pleaded the case of Louis E. Wilson, an eighteen-year-old lad who was brought before him for stealing $18.90 from the Scovill & Adams Company. Wilson had worked for the company for two months, and failed to turn in the money he received from a purchaser. The company was represented in court by its Assistant Secretary, Henry Scott.

After having looked over the complaint, the Magistrate began the hearing by asking the accused youth to make a statement.

"Your Honor, I did it," he began. "I am very sorry for it. I will never do it again."

"What have you got to say to that?" the Magistrate asked of Scott.

Scott replied by saying that there were many clerks in the establishment, and it was desirable to make an example of Wilson.

"How much do you pay him a week?" the Magistrate asked.

"Five dollars," was the prompt reply.

"Five dollars a week is not enough for this boy to live upon. It is no great wonder that he stole," said the Magistrate.

Scott admitted that it was little, but added: "I began on $2 a week, and worked myself up to $1,200 a year."

"You can't tell me anything along that line that I do not know," the Magistrate broke in. "I have passed through that kind of experience right here in New York. I have heard of a number of exceptional cases like yours, but my experience was entirely different. I got $2 a week for a long time. You probably had your parents here in New York, didn't you?"

Scott nodded.

"Well, I had nobody," the Magistrate continued. "I had to get along on the $2 a week the best way I could. In my case my employers paid no more attention to me than if I were a dog. I know that my services were worth at least $50 a week to them, and they paid me $2. There were days when I did not eat at all.

"There was one day I shall never forget it—when I handled $2,500 in cash for my firm when I did not have the price of a meal all day. I confess that that day only the knowledge that I had a mother who believed in my absolute honesty restrained me from stealing. I was pretty near the rock upon which this youth before us foundered.

"Shall I now condemn him because I managed to steer clear of it? You are a business man; I can understand your position, but I am a Magistrate, and I am a Magistrate who has passed through the hardships against which this boy is now battling for his life. I hesitate, as a man and a Magistrate, to send this boy down town with the stamp of a criminal upon him."

The Magistrate paused for a minute, apparently expecting that Scott would withdraw the complaint against Wilson.

"I am taking the position that you would want me to take if you were the prisoner, am I not?" the Magistrate asked Scott. Scott replied that he was.

"You're a member of a church, are you not?" the Magistrate followed up.

Scott replied that, although he had not attended church very regularly lately, he was a member of a church.

"I am glad to hear it," the Magistrate added. "I'm a pretty bad man generally, I suppose. But I think that the best kind of Christianity is that kind which prompts an employer to give his employes enough to live on. I try to be fair to men as I meet them from day to-day.

"I'm a Magistrate just now, and I think the police court is the best place in the world to be good in. But outside of this court, wherever I have been, whenever I have had occasion to hire a man, I have always given him enough to live upon, and a little more sometimes."

There was still no desire upon the part of Scott to withdraw the complaint. "The firm has gone into this matter, and has decided that the law should take its course," he said.

"There is nothing else against the boy, is there?" the Magistrate wanted to know.

Scott replied that there was not, that Wilson had come to them from the Young Men's Christian Association well recommended.

"I will pay the amount of his peculation," the Magistrate ventured.

Scott would not assent to this, and the Magistrate then asked that the President of the company be sent for. Mr. Adams appeared later, and after a private talk with Magistrate Crane, Scott, and the prisoner, consented to withdraw the complaint against Wilson.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

MIDSUMMER REDUCTIONS.

Bits of quaintness—reed, rush, and rattan combining Oriental luxuriousness and airiness with Occidental strength, common-sense and economy.

Green Enameled Reed Suites,

3 pcs., cushioned seats and backs,

$36.00

(reduced from $43.00.)

Draperies and pillows for out-doors and in; from grass-cloth to silk; from dainty Spring tints to rich Autumnal colorings.

Such beauty never goes out of fashion. What a chance to garner it up for Summers to come, if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

1,200 PAIRS

More of Those

MEN'S

Imported Sample Socks

In Two Lots.

15c. *pair,* *6 pairs for 85c.* | 19c. *pair,* *6 pairs for $1.10.*

25c. and 35c. values.

The lot includes new Plain Red, Browns, Blues and Fancy Stripes.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

Concerts This Evening at Abingdon Square and Mulberry Bend.

There will be music at the Abingdon Square Park by Rampone's Old Guard Band to-day at 8 P. M. The following is the programme:

Prelude, "The Star-Spangled Banner"...Key
March, "The Virginian,"...Teichman
Overture, "Morning, Noon, and Night in Vienna"...Suppé
Concert Waltz, "Amoretten Taenze"...Gungl
Tone Picture, "An American Battle Scene"...Tobani

Synopsis.—Opening—Peace reigns over our country—Industries—Busy factories, husbandry—In the cotton fields—Rumors of war soon spread dark clouds all over our country—War declared—The President calls for volunteers—To arms—The first gun is fired—The martial strains of the drum and fife are heard in every village—Troops off to the front—Soldiers' farewell—Embarkation, all aboard on the train—The massing of armies, patriotic airs to cheer the men to victory—The Bivouac—Sundown—Trumpet call, "The Retreat"—Men retire to quarters, talking about the loved ones at home—The "Tattoo"—Extinguish lights—Taps—Above the tread of the sentinels is heard an occasional challenge—Rifle shots exchanged by the outposts—Day breaks—"Reveille"—General alarm to arms—Troops hurrying into positions, an occasional signal gun is heard—Commence firing—The battle—Grand cavalry charge—Patriotic airs are heard spurring the armies on—Bugle call for bayonet charge—Shouts arise above the din of musketry and roar of cannon—Grand climax—Pursuit—Cease firing—Victory—Prayer—Peace proclaimed—General rejoicing—"The Star-Spangled Banner."

INTERMISSION.

Characteristic Piece, "Uncle Rufus's Jubilee"...Rollinson
Soprano Solo, "The Holy City"...Adams
Miss Kitty Rampone.
Popular Selection, "Out for a Lark"...De Witt
Paraphrase, "How Fair Thou Art"...Nesvadba
Polka Humoristic, "The Baby"...Bial
Potpourri, "The Jolly Musketeer"...Edwards
Finale, "Home, Sweet Home"...

At Mulberry Bend Park, Halle's Military Concert Band will give this programme:

"Hail Columbia."
March, "The Bride-Elect"...Sousa
Overture, "Stradella"...Flotow
Waltz, "Moonlight on the Hudson"...Tobani
Characteristic, "Rusty Dusty"...Mullen
"The Night Alarm"...Reeves

Synopsis.—A calm and peaceful night—Ten o'clock—Lights out—All in bed—"Choral"—The alarm—Fire—Fire Box 32—Horses rush out—Hitch up and off—The gallop to the fire—Engines at work, &c.—Fire out—Recall—March home—Chorus, "Home Again."

A Medley of Popular Songs...Boettger
Solo for Cornet, "Baby's prayer"...Halle
R. L. Halle.
Excerpts from "The Wizard of the Nile"...Herbert
A Bunch of Shamrocks...Coates
A Rag-time Skedaddle...Rosey
"Star-Spangled Banner."

ADMIRAL SAMPSON IN THE CITY.

Pays a Visit to Commandant Philip of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, with Mrs. Sampson, yesterday paid a visit to Rear Admiral John W. Philip, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The visit, it was said, was purely of a social character.

Admiral Sampson and Mrs. Sampson came from their home at Glen Ridge, N. J., and were met at Hoboken by the navy yard tug Narkeeta, which conveyed them to the yard. Admiral Philip entertained his guests at the Commandant's residence, and during the day took Admiral Sampson to visit the sailors in the naval branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, situated near the navy yard.

Admiral Sampson, who is on a month's leave of absence from his post as commander of the North Atlantic Squadron, said he is in good health. When asked what part the navy was to take in the welcome to Admiral Dewey, he said that it had not been determined as yet whether the North Atlantic Squadron would meet the Olympia on her return. He was sure, however, he said, that the navy would properly receive the returning hero.

MRS. R. PERCY ALDEN'S WILL.

Her Husband Decides to Contest Its Provisions in the Courts.

Regarding a report from Lebanon, Penn., that R. Percy Alden, a lawyer of New York, would contest the will of his wife, who died recently in Washington, leaving to him $1,000 and the balance of her estate, the personal property alone amounting to $112,000, to her two sons, it was said at Mr. Alden's office, 55 Liberty Street, yesterday, that Mr. Alden was now in Lebanon, where he spends his Summers. The action taken, it was said, was a purely friendly one. The law of Pennsylvania provides that a husband shall receive one-third of an estate at least, and the wife may not ignore this provision.

For this reason, and the further one that Mr. Alden holds claims against the estate, it was decided that Mr. Alden should not accept the bequest and present his claims against the estate, but should, instead, have the property divided according to law, the other members of the family concurring.

An Appeal for Charity Funds.

The Tenement House Chapter of the King's Daughters and Sons has run out of funds, and has made an appeal for contributions, which should be sent to the Superintendent of the King's Daughters' Settlement, 48 Henry Street. The appeal says that the Summer work has halted on account of funds. This work consists of visiting the sick in the tenement districts, the boarding in the country of sick children, and arranging excursions for the poor.

Schoolship St. Marys at Funchal.

The Board of Education has received a cablegram stating that the schoolship St. Mary's arrived yesterday at Funchal in the Madeira Islands and that all on board are well.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement. Adv.

Important to Excursionists! | *Important to Excursionists!* | *Important to Excursionists!*

O'Neill's.

TO EXCURSIONISTS VISITING NEW YORK:

The shopping district is one of the most interesting parts of our city, and we believe we can say without egotism that our store will be found by most people to be the most interesting of all the large establishments hereabouts—broad aisles, high ceilings, a magnificent stock of goods, a beautiful dining-room and all the known conveniences for comfortable shopping. Note here a few of the many attractive inducements ready for you to-day:

In the Women's Hat Dept. (Main Floor.)

A splendid assortment of the best shapes in Rough and Ready and Split Straw Sailors, Golf Hats, Alpines, etc., at

Remarkably Low Prices.

ROUGH AND READY SAILORS, latest and best shape, 25c. to 75c. each.

In SPLIT STRAW, 85c. upward.

TRIMMED GOLF HATS, newest and best shapes, neatly trimmed,

95c. to 5.48 each.

In GRAY and BLACK FELT, 1.25 up.

Children's Trimmed Sailors.

A special assortment in a variety of colors, very neatly trimmed, formerly 98c.,

48c. each.

Two Great Bargains in the Women's Ready-to-Wear Dept.

Homespun Suits.

A special lot of Gray Homespun Men Tailored Suits, jaunty fly-front jacket, lined throughout with colored taffeta, skirt is the full circular shape, percaline lined and velveteen bound.

Special, 9.98

Separate Dress Skirts.

Gray Homespun Separate Dress Skirts made with the new habit back, rows of stitching down the side, percaline lined and velveteen bound,

Special, 5.00

Great Bargains in Women's Wash Skirts!

The Big Sale of Tapestries, Curtains, Mattings, Etc., Still Continues!

6.98 PORTIERES now . . 3.98
9.98 PORTIERES now . . 5.98
20.00 PORTIERES now . . 10.98

Lace Curtains at Half the Regular Prices!

Mattings!

6.98 ROLLS at . . . 4.98
7.98 ROLLS at . . . 5.98
8.98 ROLLS at . . . 6.98

Tapestry and Velour Squares at Greatly Reduced Prices.

All Cash Purchases except Bicycles and Sewing Machines Delivered Free to Any Railroad Station within 100 Miles of New York City.

Midsummer Furniture Bargains!

Rocking Chairs.

Five hundred handsome Rockers, polished wood or cobbler leather seats, mahogany, oak or mahogany finish,

Formerly 5.00 to 9.00,

Now 3.25, 4.50 and 6.00

Morris Chairs,

with maple frames, upholstered in grass cloth, a cool easy chair for warm weather,

Regular Price 9.00,

Special 5.48

"Morris" Chairs, mahogany finish, massive frames, hair-filled cushions, covered in figured velours,

Regular Price 13.50,

Special 8.98

Dining Chairs.

Polished golden quartered oak Dining Chairs, box seats, full size, fine quality of cane in seat,

Regular Price 3.00,

Special 1.98

Sideboards.

Solid oak sideboards, with carved tops, beveled glass, 3 feet 6 inches wide, swell drawers, neat design,

Special 12.48

A LARGE STOCK OF REED AND RATTAN FURNITURE, PORCH AND VERANDA ROCKERS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Noteworthy Values in the Trunk and Bag Dept. (Fourth Floor.)

A special stock of heavy canvas covered Trunks, with heavy iron strap hinges, hardwood slats, Excelsior locks, strongly bound,

30 in.,	32 in.,	34 in.,	36 in.,
2.98	3.35	3.70	4.05

Suit Cases.

Imitation Alligator Leather Suit Cases, linen lined, steel frame, brass catches and straps inside,

22 inch,	24 inch,
3.48	3.75

Also a host of attractive values in Grain and Alligator Leather Bags, Special Hat Cases, Sole Leather Trunks, etc., etc.

OUR RESTAURANT

is the largest and finest of any retail store in New York. Try it. You'll find an excellent bill of fare and splendid service at very moderate prices.

Housefurnishing Goods!

If you're looking for bargains in China, Glassware, Kitchen Goods, etc., come here. You'll find some unusually attractive values.

Refrigerators.

Our line of the celebrated "Leonard" Cleanable Refrigerators is now broken up, and to close out balance on hand have made some very liberal reductions, for instance:

The 9.25 Grade for 6.50

and others in proportion as long as they last.

Dinner Ware.

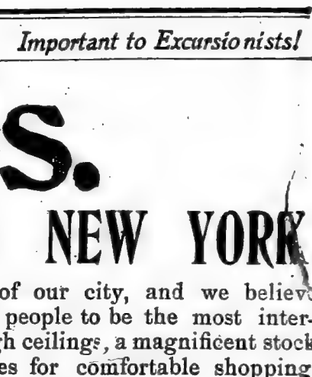

An immense assortment to pick from at wonderfully cheap prices—three quick-selling specials;

100 Piece Sets, formerly 15.00 10.00
112 Piece Sets, formerly 17.95 11.98
130 Piece Sets, formerly 23.95 15.98

Four patterns to select from and every one desirable.

Toilet Sets.

Our stock of Toilet Sets includes all the best of this season's shapes and decorations. We're selling them, wonderfully cheap, too, for instance:

6 Piece Sets, worth 1.98 . . . . . 1.35
10 Piece Sets, worth 3.00 . . . . . 2.25
12 Piece Sets, worth 3.98 . . . . . 3.15

Midsummer Specials in the Grocery Dept.

Teas.

Finest English Breakfast, Japan, Oolong or mixed, ½ lb., 38c.; 1 lb., 75c.; 5 lbs., $3.50.
Choice English Breakfast, Japan, Oolong or mixed, ½ lb., 33c.; 1 lb., 65c.; 5 lbs., $3.00.
English Breakfast, Japan, Oolong or mixed, ½ lb., 23c.; 1 lb., 45c.; 5 lbs., $2.15.
English Breakfast, Japan, Oolong or mixed, 1 lb., 36c.; 3 lbs. for $1.00.
SAMPLE TEAS, 30c. lb.

Major Gray's Chutney.

Quart bottles...57c.; dozen, 6.75

Royal Salad Dressing.

Pints...40c
Half Pints...23c

Corn.

Fancy Maine Corn, can...9c
One dozen cans...1.05

Olive Oil.

Pure virgin, our own importation.
Quart Bottles...60c.; dozen...$7.00
Pint Bottles...33c.; dozen...3.75
Half-Pint Bottles...21c.; dozen...2.35

Antonini & Co.'s.
Quart Bottles...60c.; dozen...7.10
Pint Bottles...33c.; dozen...3.90
Half-Pint Bottles...23c.; dozen...2.05

Sardines.

Packed in pure olive oil. Our own importation.
Boneless, ¼s...15c. tin; dozen...$2.00
Boneless, ½s...25c. tin; dozen...2.90
Extra Fine, 10 to 12 Fish, ¼s., 15c. tin; dozen...1.70
A. GILLET'S 20 to 22 Fish in glass Magnums, 28c.; per doz...3.25
BENT'S WATER CRACKERS (Hand Made.)
2-lb. tins, 35c.; 3 tins for 90c. or, per dozen...3.56

(All Groceries Guaranteed as Represented or Money Refunded.)

ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST STREET.

SERUM IN YELLOW FEVER.

Health Officer Doty Summarizes the Treatment of Mr. Lackey—Efficacy of the Cure Not Yet Proved.

Health Officer Doty yesterday gave a brief summary of the treatment of yellow fever by the use of the new serum, in the case of Oscar F. Lackey, who contracted the disease at Santiago, Cuba, and arrived at this port on the transport McClelland, July 6. Mr. Lackey was discharged as cured July 24. This is the first instance where serum was used in yellow fever in this country. Dr. Doty said:

"Oscar F. Lackey, who was removed from the United States transport McClellan to Swinburne Island on July 6, suffering from yellow fever, was yesterday morning released from the hospital. Mr. Lackey's case was well marked and a pronounced type of the disease, and with his consent the yellow fever serum was used subcutaneously, the first injection of twenty-five cubic centimeters being given about five hours after his arrival at the hospital, at 11 P. M., July 6. Three hours afterward, 2 A. M., he received a second injection of twenty-five cubic centimeters, and a final injection of fifty cubic centimeters at 7 A. M., five hours later, one hundred cubic centimeters in all. No other treatment was given. The case has been under close observation day and night, and every detail carefully noted, a history of which will be published in The New York Medical Record.

"From a scientific point of view, one case cannot prove the value or worthlessness of the serum. Therefore, I regard it as premature to give an opinion on this subject until a sufficient number of cases have been similarly treated and enough evidence presented to justify it. I hope soon to hear from Dr. Baker regarding his work at Vera Cruz.

"In connection with the above, I desire to repeat the statement already made, that this department claims no discovery, either as to the isolation of the specific organism of yellow fever or in the production of the serum. The object of the investigation at the quarantine laboratory, which has been carried on for the last two years, is to test the value of the claim made by Prof. Sanarelli of Montevideo, that he has discovered the germ of yellow fever and has prevented and cured the disease in the human being by the use of the serum. The importance of this subject, particularly to the people of the United States, cannot be overestimated. A claim of this character, made by a reputable bacteriologist, recognized as such by the Pasteur Institute of Paris, one of the leading bacteriological laboratories of the world, cannot be dismissed without a thorough and practical test, in order that the value or worthlessness of the serum be proved."

Spaniard Comes to Join Our Navy.

Francisca Beltram Rodriguez, twenty-seven years old, who hails from Cadiz, Spain, arrived on the steamship Karamania, and was at the Barge Office yesterday. He said he was employed in the Spanish Navy, and came to this country to enlist in the American Navy. He said he wanted to belong to a navy that amounted to something. He was admitted.

FIRE AT THE WINDERMERE.

Early Morning Blaze on the Roof Causes a Panic Among Tenants.

Fire on the roof of the seven-story Windermere apartment house, at Fifty-seventh Street and Ninth Avenue, caused a panic among the tenants at 3 o'clock yesterday morning and resulted in considerable damage. Robert C. Goodsell, Superintendent of the house, lives in specially, constructed apartments on the roof of 400, where he had a little garden and some chickens and pigeons. In one corner of the roof was an observatory furnished as a lounging room. It was there that the fire started, in some unknown manner.

The fire was discovered by an engineer on the Ninth Avenue Elevated Road, who tooted his whistle and attracted the attention of Policeman Smith of the West Forty-seventh Street Station. Smith turned in an alarm and then ran to the entrance of the house and rang the bells so as to awaken the inmates. Superintendent Goodsell was also awakened by the tooting of the engine whistle and saw his observatory in flames.

He hurried into the house below and quickly summoned Charles Beard, the carpenter, the night watchman, and the engineer. While the engineer started up the elevator machinery the night watchman ran through the building reassuring the tenants. Beard started the elevator and ran it up and down twenty times, taking down the frightened tenants, most of whom did not wait to dress.

Meantime the firemen arrived, and as soon as the tenants learned that the blaze was on the roof their fright subsided. The observatory and greater part of Goodsell's apartments were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $1,000.

The Windermere has been the scene of two disastrous fires and several small ones.

LEE-TWEEDY COMPANY'S PLANS.

An Incorporation Effected to Extend Trade, Mr. Lee Says.

The incorporation of the Lee-Tweedy Company, referred to in THE TIMES yesterday, was the subject of some speculation in the dry goods district. To a reporter for THE TIMES Frederick H. Lee, one of the incorporators, said:

"The new concern is of course in its infancy, and it would be premature at this time to say just what we shall do. We shall certainly make a bid for all the trade we can get, but while we shall confine our attention exclusively to dry goods, we have not considered any increase in the number of sales agents.

"The incorporators are the members of the old firm of Lee, Tweedy & Co., and they hold all of the stock. None of it will be listed for two years at least, and probably not then.

"We believe we are on the eve of a very prosperous business era, and that we can better carry out views we have in mind by the formation of a stock company.

"We incorporated under the laws of New Jersey because we could do so more economically, and in business, economy is everything, you know."

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY
4 AND 7 P.M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND
8 P. M. PAIN'S SPECTACLE & FIREWORKS.
9 P. M. JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS OPERA CO. THE JOLLY MUSKETEER.
MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 4.

THE NEW YORK! B'way, 44 & 45 Sts. One Adm. price to all the shows. The Great Golden Spectacle! 500 people! Incl. S. Bernard.
The Man in the Moon!
Roof-Covered Aerial Magnolia Grove Vast Vaudeville! 150 Artists! & "The Fashion Show" in The Promenade de Luxe

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN
66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
GREAT SUCCESS!!
Kaltenborn's Orchestral Concerts.
40 MUSICIANS. RAIN OR SHINE. 25c and 50c.

The Ever Gay CASINO'S Wittiest Hit!!
Its Greatest Success! "The Rounders!"
Only Mat. in Town Nxt Sat.
ROOF TO-NIGHT! RICE'S Summer Nights!
Music in the Air!

KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34TH ST. near B'way.
MUSIC HALL & ROOF GARDEN
Vaudeville—Specialties—Novelties.

LION PALACE ROOF GARDEN, 110th St. & Western Boulevard.
Gertrude Rutledge, Katharine Rose, Rena Aubrey, Mlle. Bellini, Joseph Weber, A. J. Martyne, and others.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance.
CLIFFORD AND HUTH, ROSE EYTINGE, OLYMPIA QUARTET, MIDGLEYS.

Hammerstein's Venetian Terrace, 42 St. B'y & 7 Av
VICTORIA Greatest Place & Greatest Show in N. Y
ROOF GARDEN In Case of Rain, Perf. in Music Hall

THE TURF.

BRIGHTON RACES Daily at 2:30 P. M
Rain or Shine.
Concert by Lander. Take any Coney Island route.

Mexicans Buying Machinery Here.

Antonio Ortez, Paulino Ortez, and Manuel Galena Leyva, wealthy Mexicans, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Señor Leyva said yesterday they had come to New York to purchase the best machinery to be had for use on their sugar plantations. They will spend many th

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Fair; fresh southwesterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,459. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 77⅝c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38⅝c.; cash cotton, 6⅝c.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Ulisses Heureaux, President of the Republic of San Domingo, was assassinated at Moca yesterday afternoon. The murderer, Ramon Caceres, escaped, but is being closely pursued. The Vice President, Gen. Figueres, assumed the direction of affairs. The situation throughout the republic is at present tranquil. The body of Gen. Heureaux will probably be taken to the City of San Domingo for burial. Much excitement has been caused in London by the poisoning of a score of guests of the Inns of Court Hotel. F. W. Bartlett of Philadelphia, who died on Tuesday night, was the second victim to succumb. The cause of the poisoning is said to be American canned fruit. The members of the Yale-Harvard athletic team were entertained at a garden party yesterday, and will be kept busy by many other entertainments arranged in their honor before they disband on Saturday. The degradation of Gen. de Négrier by the French Ministry has caused some alarm in Paris, and the fear of a possible coup d'etat has caused the depression in rentes. It is reported that Gen. Zurlinden is also to be degraded. A hitch in the negotiation of the Chinese-Japanese treaty in regard to the measure of financial control to be accorded to Japan may result in the failure of the whole plan. The United States Ambassador in London, Joseph H. Choate, declared at a luncheon yesterday that he did not believe that any question could possibly arise between Great Britain and America that would lead to war. The discussion of the Army bill in the Spanish Senate yesterday was the occasion of a threatening speech by Gen. Weyler, in which he declared that though he himself had never thought of heading one, revolutions sometimes cleared the political atmosphere. Señor Dato, Minister of the Interior, severely censured Gen Weyler for his speech. The Army bill was adopted. The Roman Catholic reformatory ship Clarence was destroyed by fire at Liverpool yesterday. A dispatch from Simla, India, says that England regarded war with the Transvaal as so imminent a short time ago that the authorities arranged for the sending of 10,000 Indian troops to South Africa as soon as notice was given. The Petit Journal says that Capt Dreyfus is suffering from fever, and that his condition is serious.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Elihu Root had a conference with Senator Platt yesterday and later left for his Summer home.

At a joint session of the Municipal Assembly yesterday the report of the Joint Committee on Finance on the assessment rolls for 1899 was presented, together with a minority report. The reports were laid over for a week.

Page 2.

Dr. W. M. Richards, senior physician of the Third Medical Division of Bellevue Hospital, has been suspended for being absent without leave. Dr. Richards explains that his wife's sickness detained him at home and that a letter of explanation, sent by him to the hospital, was returned undelivered.

Page 3.

After listening to a speech by the Rev. Father Brady of St. Mary's Church, Jersey City, yesterday, the freight handlers employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad decided not to quit work.

The New York Yacht Club's cruise promises to be the biggest affair of its kind ever held in American waters. Many fine craft, including Columbia and Defender, will be at New London, where the boats will rendezvous.

The spar and racing gear of the Shamrock have been placed on board the Furnessia at Glasgow and are expected here Aug. 13. William Butler Duncan, Jr., managing owner of the Defender, denies the story that the crews of the Defender and Columbia are to be changed. There will be no race on Saturday, because the work on the Columbia's steel mast has not been completed.

Page 4.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit system will begin to-morrow the operation of its new line to Manhattan Beach.

Trials of the Holland submarine torpedo boat were made over the Government course in Peconic Bay, and it is said were a decided success.

Justice Stover reserved decision yesterday on the motion to have a receiver appointed for the New York National Building and Loan Association.

It is said that Dry Dock No. 3 in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which was built less than a year ago at a cost of $1,000,000, is threatened with a break in the walls.

In the golf tournament at Southampton yesterday Harry Hollins, Jr., and George C. Clark, from whom so much was expected, were defeated in the first round of the President's Cup. W. J. Travis defeated R. C. Watson.

Mrs. Dora Bell and her two children were taken very sick after eating their lunch yesterday, and a doctor who was called said they were suffering from arsenic poisoning. It is believed the milk which they drank was poisoned, as a servant who ate lunch with the family, but drank none of the milk, was not affected.

Page 5.

The New York Baseball team lost another game in St Louis yesterday. The Brooklyns defeated the Louisvilles.

The second day's session of the convention of the Commercial Law League of America, at Asbury Park yesterday, was taken up in the discussion of bankruptcy.

The Five States Milk Producers' Association is again making efforts to control the production of milk entering this city, but members of the New York Milk Exchange say the movement cannot succeed.

Many hundreds of pilgrims, lame, halt, and blind, journeyed yesterday to the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, on East Seventy-sixth Street, to worship at the shrine of St. Anne and to kiss a piece of bone from her forearm, to which are credited miraculous powers and cures.

Page 6.

Controller Morgan yesterday refused payment of the claim of T. J. Dwyer & Co., canal contractors, for an alleged balance of $39,067.15. He says that allowances made were without authority from the canal board and that agreements between the engineers and contractors are made without power on the part of the engineers.

Page 7.

Contempt proceedings against members of the Municipal Assembly in connection with the Pierce case will be begun to-day.

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, Ernest Iselin, William F. Burden, and Douglas Cochran started from this city last night on their trip around the world.

Page 12.

Controller Coler yesterday declared he will resign unless the new civil service rules are modified so far as they apply to his office.

The sub-committee of the United States Industrial Commission, which is probing the subject of immigration, yesterday finished its labors in this city.

Proceedings to condemn the jewelry, alleged to have been smuggled into this country by Mrs. Phyllis E. Dodge, were begun by United States District Attorney Burnett.

In the continuation of the Baudouine bankruptcy proceedings yesterday John F. Baudouine admitted that his income from his grandfather's estate is $2,500 a month.

Mrs. Elizabeth Vittor of 182 Forsyth Street, fell five stories from her home yesterday and escaped with only a cut on her left arm. Her fall was broken by a number of clotheslines, which held her suspended within a few feet of the pavement.

The recovery of $50 by Miss Lillian C. Moerun in a municipal court in her suit against the New York Poultry, Pigeon, and Pet Stock Association, Limited, as the value of a Manx cat delivered for exhibition in Madison Square Garden, was yesterday affirmed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court.

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Round the world tourists acclaim the Hudson River Day Line trip their most delightful experience.—Adv.

GEN. HEUREAUX IS ASSASSINATED

President of San Domingo Slain by Ramon Caceres.

MURDERER BEING PURSUED

Situation in the Republic Is at Present Tranquil.

A Number of Previous Attempts to Kill Heureaux—He Had Become Unpopular with Many Dominicans.

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, July 26.—Gen. Ulises Heureaux, President of the Republic of San Domingo, was assassinated at Moca at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon.

The name of the murderer is Ramon Caceres. He succeeded in making his escape, but an energetic pursuit was at once begun, and it is probable that he will soon be captured.

The Vice President, Gen. Wenceslao Figuereo, immediately upon the announcement of the President's death, assumed the direction of affairs. At present calmness prevails everywhere in the republic.

The body of President Heureaux will probably be taken to the City of San Domingo for the funeral services.

Gen. Heureaux was elected President of the Republic of San Domingo in 1897 to serve four years, having previously served four consecutive terms. He was the seventh President, having in 1882 succeeded Fernando A. Merino, who had served three terms. He was a native of Puerto Plata, Haiti, a full-blooded negro, and physically an unusually fine specimen of his race. He was born in 1846, two years after the secession of San Domingo from Haiti, and entered the military service of San Domingo as a private when he was sixteen years old. He was appointed Commandant of the district of Puerto Plata, and fought against the Spanish from 1868 to 1874. As soon as he began to be distinguished he became the object of bitter opposition and plots against his life. Probably he could not have himself enumerated the attempts that have been made to assassinate him. Between 1874 and 1878 he was twice exiled for political reasons, and was two years in retirement. In 1878 he took command of an expedition to suppress a revolution in the interests of Spain, was wounded several times, and narrowly escaped assassination. He was first elected President as the leader of the Nationalist Party, which was at the time in undisputed power.

Under Heureaux's Government his country has been tranquil and prosperous by comparison with its earlier history, but he has been the object of innumerable plots and has had to deal with an incipient or developed revolution nearly every year of his terms. In 1894 a peculiarly daring and well-planned plot for his assasination was led by an ambitious young man named Bobadilla. President Heureaux was fully informed of the movement in its incipiency, but permitted it to develop until arrangements were completed, when he suddenly fell upon the conspirators, arrested Bobadilla and nine others, tried them by summary process, and ordered all out to be shot on July 11. Bobadilla was the first victim. After he had fallen dead Heureaux paused a while, pointed to his body with a warning finger, and dismissed the remaining nine with a gesture of contempt, granting them full pardon.

Last year there was a revolutionary attempt led by J. I. Jimines and Gen. Augustin Morales, who were well known in New York and Washington. Gen. Jimines lived several years at the Union Square and Colonnade Hotels in this city. They attempted to land arms and ammunition at Monte Cristi, but Morales and his associate, Gen. Baez, were killed and Jimines had a close and hard run on the steamer Fanita, which he had chartered, to save his life. It was said at the time that Jimines had secured arms from the United States Army authorities at Mobile by representing himself as a Cuban officer. It was reported at that time that Heureaux had been assassinated, but later news contradicted this.

Heureaux had become unpopular with a large part of his people. It was said that he had disposed of all possible rivals by killing them or chasing them out of the country. Many Dominicans never forgave him for deposing Gen. Bellini and abrogating all the more liberal clauses of the Constitution.

While he was President he became immensely wealthy. He owned several manufacturing monopolies, notably that of soap.

NO NEWS FROM AMERICAN CONSUL.

A Warship Will Be Sent to San Domingo if Necessary.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—No information was received up to 9:30 to-night from the Consular representatives of the United State in San Domingo regarding the assassination there to-day of President Heureaux. Pending official advices of the assassination, no formal action will be taken by this Government. William F. Powell, the Minister to Haiti, is also Chargé d'Affaires to San Domingo. This Government is directly represented in the republic by Campbell L. Maxwell, who is Consul General, and John A. Read, Vice Consul.

Secretary Hay to-day paid a brief tribute to the work of the deceased President, saying he understood that Heureaux had given a good administration to the country.

Secretary Long said he could not recall that there were any ships of the United States Navy now in Dominican waters. Should the developments of the next few days show a feeling of unrest and uncertainty regarding the future affairs of the island, a United States man of war will be dispatched to that vicinity to look out for the protection of American interests.

DOES NOT BELIEVE THE REPORT.

Senor Was y Gil Says the News of Heureaux's Murder Is Incredible.

Señor Alexandro Was y Gil, the representative of the Republic of Santo Domingo both in this city and at Washington, was seen at his home, 142 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, last evening, and asked if he had been notified of the assassination of President Heureaux. He said he had not heard of it and thought the news incredible.

"I would have been notified either by the officials of my Government or the officials at Washington, I am sure," said Señor Was y Gil. "The meagre details you give me argue to me that it is improbable. The village of Moca is three days by horse from Santo Domingo, and there is no railroad. President Heureaux would not be in such a place I am sure.

"Only Monday he sent me a cipher message by cable. No, I feel sure it is not he. If it be true, then is our country sorely afflicted. President Heureaux did wonders to make our people happy and give us prosperity.

"I will cable at once, and I hope to be able to disprove the report. It is too great a calamity. It cannot be true."

HISTORY OF SAN DOMINGO.

Many Political Changes Since the Republic Was Established.

The Republic of San Domingo has a Constitution which was adopted in 1844, but has been changed many times, and in important particulars. The legislative power is vested in a Congress of twenty-two members, chosen by popular vote, with a restricted suffrage, two for each province and two for each district, members serving two years. The body can deal only with the general affairs of the country, not with local matters. The President is elected by an Electoral College for a term of four years. He appoints a Ministry which controls administrative affairs. The Cabinet consists of six members. The Governors of the provinces and districts are appointed by the President, and they appoint the minor officials.

San Domingo is the eastern part of the Island of Haiti, and has 18,000 English square miles of territory, and 610,000 inhabitants by the census of 1888. It is divided into six provinces and five maritime districts. San Domingo, the largest city, contains 14,500 persons. The inhabitants are much mixed in race, including a good proportion of pure Spaniards, some pure negroes, and innumerable combinations of Spanish, negro, and other races.

On Feb. 27, 1844, the people of San Domingo seceded from the negro Republic of Haiti, and set up a separate Government under Pedro Santana. The Haitians invaded the country with an army of 20,000 men, but were disastrously defeated.

Santana resigned in 1848 and was succeeded by Jimines. In 1849 Jimines induced the Haitians to attack San Domingo again. Santana defeated the Haitians, deposed Jimines, and was dictator until the election of Buenaventura Baez in the Fall of 1849. In 1861 many of the people of San Domingo desired annexation to the United States, but Baez opposed it. In 1853 Santana was again elected, and banished Baez, who, however, was recalled in 1856. In 1857 Baez was overthrown by a revolution, and Santana was made President for the fourth time. In 1861 he invited Spain to resume authority over the republic. The Spanish sent troops to the island, but in 1863 a rebellion broke out, and after two years of guerrilla warfare marked by the most horrible atrocities on both sides, Spain retired and the independence of San Domingo was again acknowledged.

After an interval of anarchy Baez was again made President, only to be overthrown by a conspiracy in 1866. Then the country was ruled by a triumvirate which was succeeded by Cabral as President, who was succeeded by the inevitable Baez, who served out his fourth fragment of a term, and was succeeded by Ignacio Gonzales in 1873. It was in the last term of Baez that the people, after nearly thirty years of troubled independence, voted almost unanimously for annexation to the United States. President Grant sent a commission to examine into the conditions, and the report strongly favored annexation. No action was taken, however, and in the recent war between this country and Spain the sympathies of the Dominicans were said to be strongly with Spain.

Gonzales served from 1874 to 1878, and was succeeded by Marino, who in 1882 was succeeded by Heureaux. The Vice President is Gen. Wenceslao Figuereo.

The customs duties in 1895 amounted to $1,001,000 gold and the foreign debt for which the duties are pledged is £2,736,750 in 2¾ per cent. and £1,500,000 in 4 per cent. bonds. The collection of these is vested in a Régie controlled by the San Domingo Improvement Company of New York. The army consists of a few regiments and the navy of three small gunboats.

The imports in 1896 were valued at £375,000 and the exports at £557,000. Since then the rates of duties have been raised enormously.

ZURLINDEN MAY BE REMOVED.

Fears of a Coup d'Etat, Following the Degradation of Gen. de Negrier, Cause Depression in Rentes.

PARIS, July 26.—An evening paper is authority for the statement that Gen. Zurlinden, former Military Governor of Paris, will be removed from the Supreme Council of War, as was Gen. Francois de Négrier yesterday.

The depression in rentes, which declined nearly a quarter of a point to-day, is attributed solely to the action of the Ministry in the case of Gen. de Négrier, by which M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Prime Minister, and General the Marquis de Galliffet, the Minister of War, gave new proofs of their energy in dealing with all elements of trouble.

Gen. de Négrier is acknowledged to be one of the best French Generals, and as Inspector General of four army corps and a member of the Supreme Council of War, enjoyed the confidence of his fellow-officers and the public. The compromising statements which he made at Bourges, when he declared that the army might have to defend itself, smack so strongly of a possible coup d'état or some form of pronunciamento in posse that they have created anxiety among financiers and speculators, who do not know what may be the upshot of the Government's strong step, or how far military officers are inspired with sentiments similar to those expressed by Gen. de Négrier.

CAPT. DREYFUS ILL?

The Petit Journal Says that His Condition Is Serious.

PARIS, July 26.—The Petit Journal says that Capt. Dreyfus is ill with fever, and that his condition is serious.

TRANSVAAL FRANCHISE LAW.

Outlanders Denounce It as Inadequate —Rumor that Krueger's Resignation Was Refused by One Vote.

JOHANNESBURG, July 26.—An immense meeting of Outlanders, held here to-night, adopted resolutions denouncing the franchise law as wholly inadequate, and demanding effective guarantees and a proper redistribution scheme.

It is stated that the Executive Council at Pretoria has adopted the new distribution proposal, giving the Witwaters Rand goldfields ten members in the Volksraad instead of four, and an additional six members for Klorksdorp, Heidelberg, and Petchefstroon.

A rumor is current that the Volksraad at first refused to accept President Krüger's resignation only by the Chairman's casting vote.

The Dynamite Company appear to be alarmed at the apparent determination of the Volksraad to cancel the monopoly, and have submitted to the Government proposals for the reduction of the prices of dynamite gelatine. These are accompanied, however, by certain stipulations, one being that the reduction should be dependent on the annual sale of 250,000 cases. The Volksraad adjourned the discussion of these proposals.

PRETORIA, South African Republic, July 26.—The new franchise law was promulgated in The Gazette to-day.

Revolution in Iquitos Quelled.

LONDON, July 27.—The Lima correspondent of The Times cables that the revolution in Iquitos has been quelled and that the Government has decreed the reopening of the port.

BARBER SHAVED THE JUSTICE.

Therefore Was Released When Brought Before Him for Assault.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 26.—With one side of his face clean shaven and the other lathered and unshaven, L. J. G. Curtis, a broker for Armour & Co., walked from E. B. McLane's barber shop, 174 Twenty-second Street, to Joe Bartel's shop, Twenty-sixth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue, followed by a crowd.

Curtis explained to Justice Martin in the Harrison Street Police Court, when he appeared to prosecute McLane for an alleged assault, that he entered McLane's shop and sat in a chair to be shaved. As the shaving progressed, he made remarks derogatory to the barber's razor. These comments caused the barber to jerk the towel from Curtis's neck and order him out of the shop. McLane told the Justice that Curtis tried to hit him with a cup containing lather.

Justice Martin recognized in McLane the barber who had shaved him for fifteen years at the Lexington Hotel. He dismissed the case.

At 3:30 P. M. every day but Saturday and Sunday, and every Saturday at 1:50 P. M., the New York Central's "Saratoga Limited" leaves New York. Empire State Express time; luxurious service; all Wagner cars.—Adv.

ALASKA IS RICH IN GOLD.

Consul McCook Says It Will Outstrip the Klondike—Many Destitute People Want to Leave Dawson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Consul McCook sends, under date of May 24, June 8, and June 20, reports in regard to conditions in Dawson City and vicinity. The city, he says, is being rapidly rebuilt after the recent fire. The following extracts are from his reports:

"There is a great deal of activity in shipping at present; at one time there were seventeen steamers at the various landings. The boats are providing improved accommodations for passengers, and I do not see why excursion parties are not organized to come and see this land of gold, now that traveling is made so comfortable. I should think a trip up the Yukon would be more interesting to Americans than a trip up the Rhine.

"The bulk of passenger and freight traffic will hereafter come by the upper river route, several lines of steamers connecting this port with Lake Bennett. The rates from Dawson to Puget Sound are: First-class, $185; second-class, $160; but these will probably be reduced one-half as the season advances. The rates charged by the companies running boats to St. Michael, there to connect with ocean steamers, are $150 first-class and $100 steerage. No second-class mail will be brought in or sent out for the present, as the rates are too high. No second-class mail matter was received all Winter, and if any one wishes to send papers or magazines to their friends they should mail them as first-class matter.

"Instead of $20,000,000, which was reported as the probable output for this district for the past twelve months, I am informed that $10,000,000 will fully cover the product. Reports from Alaska indicate that more gold will be found there than will ever come from this territory. Alaska is rich in placer mines, but requires development. Very little prospecting was done here last Winter. The miners simply ate up their grub and waited for some one else to report discoveries of gold. If the indications are good, they go on a stampede, dig a hole or two, and if they cannot find pay dirt at once, they say the creek is no good and return. This country requires indomitable pluck and energy. It is very difficult to take care of one's health, as the canned food and poor cooking are hard on the system. Typhoid fever has already broken out—six weeks earlier than last year. The ground upon which the city is built is being drained, $13,000 having been spent on this work. There are several hundred destitute persons in Dawson, who want to get out of the country and have not the means.

"The city is overcrowded at present, most of the work on the mines having ceased for the season, and the gambling fraternity and saloons are reaping rich harvests. At the junction of Eldorado and Bonanza Creeks, fourteen miles from here, quite a town has sprung up since last year, chiefly composed of gambling houses. All sorts and conditions of men are found in this country—doctors, lawyers, politicians—working at anything they can find to do. At one gambling table there sat recently four men, three of whom had been Chiefs of Police in cities in the United States, and the fourth a well-known Pinkerton detective. The authorities are now fining the gambling houses, however, and in spite of all the drinking, &c., order prevails. Dawson is comparatively quiet and safe, and the laws are enforced."

IMPALED ON A WAGON SHAFT.

Passenger on an Electric Car Seriously Injured in a Collision on West Broadway.

Philip Lee Smith, a member of the Harvard Club, was dangerously injured late yesterday afternoon at West Broadway and Broome Street by a collision between a northbound electric car belonging to the Sixth Avenue line, and a wagon, which was heavily loaded with boxes.

He was seated on the end of a seat in the car which was filled with passengers. When the car approached Broome Street it was moving at a fair rate of speed, and the wagon, which was driven by Henry Lowenstein of 240 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, was going downtown on the east or wrong side of the street.

Lowenstein, it is said, attempted to drive between the car and a wagon which was going in the opposite direction next to the curb. The horse, for some reason, probably fright, suddenly swerved toward the car and crashed into it. One of the shafts of the wagon impaled Mr. Smith before he could escape, and penetrated his breast. There was a panic among the passengers, but no one else was injured.

An ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital was called, and Dr. Wren, the ambulance surgeon, pronounced the injury dangerous, and took Mr. Smith to the hospital. At 11 o'clock last night Dr. Wren said that Mr. Smith was resting quietly and in no immediate danger, unless some complication should set in. He declared, however, that the injury was of such a serious character that nothing could be said yet as to the outcome.

Mr. Smith, who is twenty-six years old, was graduated from Harvard University in the class of '97, and is in business in this city at 2 W. 47th Street. His home is at Worcester, Mass. Last September he was elected a member of the Harvard Club.

Lowenstein, the driver of the wagon, was placed under arrest and taken to the Macdougal Street station. Peter Paterson, thirty years old, of 922 Ninth Avenue, received a slight cut over the eye from a box which fell from the wagon. The electric car was considerably damaged.

AN ILLINOIS INSOLVENCY CASE.

Minors May Present Claims After Limitation Has Run.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The formal entry of the decree of court, in accordance with the decision announced two weeks ago by Judge Carter, holding the claim of Olga S. Miller a lien against the assets of Michael W. Ryan, bondsman of the former public guardian, William S. Young, was made today in the County Court.

The decree is of interest because it establishes a precedent in the matter of claims of minors against insolvent estates. The time allowed by statute for the filing of claims against insolvents who have registered their insolvency in the County Court is three months. The claim of Miss Miller, whose estate of some $3,000 had been in charge of William S. Young, now under indictment for embezzlement, was not made against the bondsman, Ryan, until after the time limit had expired, she not having attained her majority till some time later.

A GAS COMPANY ATTACKED.

Chicago Property Owners Oppose the Alleged Monopoly of Business.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 26.—In a bill filed in the Superior Court this afternoon the constitutionality of the People's Gaslight and Coke Company is attacked. Seven property owners have asked for an injunction to restrain the company and the city from laying or permitting to be laid the pipes of the company in various streets. The bill sets forth that by reason of the consolidation of the several former gas companies in 1897 into the present company, a monopoly was created in violation of the intent of the statutes.

The court is asked to grant the injunction to restrain the company and co-defendant from laying pipes on State Street, Michigan Avenue, Indiana Avenue, Wabash Avenue, Stuart Avenue, Wallace Street, and One Hundred and Eleventh, One Hundred and Ninth, and One Hundred and Nineteenth Streets opposite the property of the various petitioners. It is said that under the application the Gas Trust is to be vigorously attacked.

Astronomers to Meet at Williams Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The third annual astronomical conference will be held at the Yerkes Observatory, Williams Bay, Wis., Sept. 6, 7, and 8. Prominent astronomers from this country and Europe will be present. A permanent organization will be effected at the coming meeting, and arrangements made to hold annual meetings at the larger observatories. Dr. Schlesinger, who for the last year has been Professor of Astronomy at Columbia University, New York, left Yukiah, Cal., to-day. He will take charge of the new observatory at Yukiah.

MR. ROOT'S REFORMATIONS

The New Secretary of War May Change Present Systems.

CHANCE FOR YOUNG OFFICERS

Present Rule of Having Men Nearing Their Retirement Direct Affairs May Be Abolished.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Secretary Root, when he takes office next week, will, it is intimated at the War Department, give early attention to bringing about some much-needed reforms in the administration that will need the approval of Congress, but which he will have some months to prepare for the consideration of the two houses. Without having had any experience in the public service, Mr. Root is a well-informed man, and he has learned enough about the defects in the system that prevails in the War Department and in the army to know that the disadvantages under which the army labored a year ago and still labors are chiefly attributable to the custom that puts each of the bureaus in charge of a man who has held his place simply because he had lived nearly sixty-two years in the land and been in the army most of that time.

Very soon after he takes charge Mr. Root will find that each of the departments about which fault was found last year is still directed by an officer nearing his retirement. This state of things is not justification, perhaps, for the censure of the men who have reached high places, as they have no way of escaping prominence and responsibility, even though they be not administrative officers, but by retirement before the age limit has been reached or by resignation.

It is not known that Mr. Root has any plan for immediately putting the real work of the departments in the hands of younger and more active and capable men, without the consent of Congress, for the attempt to do that would at once meet with such general resistance as to make the office of Secretary of War seem at once unbearable. And when the subject is proposed to Congress there is no doubt at the War Department that enough resistance will be made through the Committees on Military Affairs to jeopardize the success of any bill devised to vivify and make effective the departments doomed, in case of a failure of reform, to remain perpetually in the hands of men who have just reached the age when by law and by experience it is compulsory upon them to quit trying to be efficient.

An intimation is heard that this question of a reformation of the War Department was the chief subject of the conversation between the President and Mr. Root when he was here, and that while the advice of the new Secretary as to civil matters in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines will be appreciated, there will be greater appreciation of his ability if it be shown in the direction of very positive reform in the present administrative system, the staff system of the army.

The President is not disposed to despise the services and the experience of the old officers of the army, or to make their declining years miserable, but is impressed strongly with the importance of having such a reform of the army system that when the War Department needs the assistance and suggestions of alert and ripe men it can obtain the very best material in the personnel.

At present it is found by young officers to be almost a crime to suggest ways to do business that are different from the ways to which the old officers have become accustomed. Thinking and inventing are treated as if thought and invention were crime. Young staff officers are tied with red tape and are disabled. The only aspiration that is encouraged is to become old with high rank.

MR. ROOT SEES SENATOR PLATT.

Union League Club to Entertain the New Secretary of War.

Elihu Root, the newly chosen Secretary of War, had a conference yesterday with Senator Platt. Mr. Root called by appointment at the Senator's office about 11:30 o'clock in the morning, and was there for about a half hour. Afterward he went to his office, where he remained another half hour. He then returned to his Summer home at Southampton, L. I.

Neither Senator Platt nor Mr. Root would discuss fully the subject of their conference. Both said that they had talked generally of the duties of the War Department, Mr. Root asking the Senator for information as to many things with which the latter's experience in Washington has made him familiar.

Mr. Root will be entertained by the Union League Club, of which he is President, at as early a day as possible. It is purposed to have a dinner and reception in his honor, but it will not be given until some time after Mr. Root assumes his duties in Washington. It was said yesterday that it is possible that the new Secretary of War will find his work in the capital so exacting that he may retire from the Presidency of the club.

According to his present expectations, Mr. Root will leave this city for Washington July 31. His appointment takes effect Aug. 1.

Mr. Root received a letter of congratulation from Senator Chauncey M. Depew yesterday, in which the Senator said: "Destruction and reconstruction require a level head and a legal mind, and you meet all of the requirements."

NOT GEN. ALGER'S PLAN.

The Sending Home of the Spanish Prisoners Was First Suggested by a Newspaper Man.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Secretary Alger's claim to be considered the originator of the humane policy of sending the Spanish prisoners back to Spain has been challenged. The evidence to show that another was at least ingenious enough to suggest the idea and to get it before the President several days before Mr. Alger went home from the White House to dream over a question put to him by the President, has been produced and it is evident that the President must know that it was not Mr. Alger who first proposed the disposition of the Santiago prisoners that was eventually made.

On July 6, 1898, J. H. Brown, a newspaper correspondent here, sent to the White House and to the address of Secretary J. A. Porter a letter inclosing another letter to the President in the letter to Mr. Porter, which was delivered by hand, Mr. Brown requested that if the suggestions in his letter to the President were worthy of consideration, he hoped that Mr. Porter would ask the personal attention of the President to them. He desired to avoid newspaper exploitation, and so asked the attention of his suggestion first to the President. Mr. Porter approved the spirit of the letter and said that he would at once draw the President's attention to it. The letter to the President was as follows

Within a few days the forces of the United States will hold as prisoners of war thousands of Spanish soldiers and sailors. There is no danger that any large number of Americans will fall into Spanish hands. Would it not be wise, then, to place the rank and file of these prisoners aboard transports, ship them to Spain, and set them free, with the declaration that the United States is not fighting Spaniards, but misrule and oppression?

Such a course would place the conduct of the war on the part of the United States high above the common standard of warfare, would paralyze the machinations of our Continental enemies, and would probably bring Spain to immediately sue for peace. The country would applaud you in this wise, humane, and practical course.

On July 9, three days after this advice was delivered to the President, according to the statement of Secretary Alger, the President, at the White House, asked Mr. Alger what, in his judgment, should be done with the Spanish prisoners. Mr. Alger took the question home with him and dreamed over it, and on July 10 brought to the President the suggestion offered on July 6 by Mr. Brown. If the President showed Mr. Brown's letter to him, he evidently has forgotten the circumstance. The correspondence quoted in part, and which is still on file in the White House, shows that the President was fully advised as to the course suggested by Mr. Alger when he asked the advice of the Secretary of War.

TAYLOR ON NAVAL TACTICS.

Indiana's Captain Says Santiago and Manila Battles Added Little of Value as to Naval Warfare.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 26.—Capt. H. C. Taylor of the Indiana, who now commands the North Atlantic Squadron, and who was formerly President of the War College, gave a lecture on the subject of naval tactics this morning. In the course of his remarks he said:

"The battles of Santiago and Manila, complete successes though they were, have added but little evidence of value to naval tactics. Two fleets composed of fighting material trained to a high point of efficiency by two leaders of great genius, energy, and bravery, annihilated two other fleets unfit and unready, though not deficient in bravery. There was little need of naval tactics in their technical sense. To close in, to stay there, and to fight it out were the only methods that the occasion demanded.

"We have to guard ourselves, however, from placing too great a value upon gun fire, when we consider the tremendous effect it certainly had in these battles. We must form our plans in future based upon an enemy who will be our equal in gun fire, as in other qualities, and who will not permit us to have our own way to such an extent as we had against the Spaniards, and we should not permit the result of gun fire in those two battles to act so powerfully upon our imaginations as to change our regard for those tactical principles which centuries, rather than days, have firmly established."

THE PRESIDENT'S VACATION.

He and His Party Leave Washington for Lake Champlain and Pass Jersey City.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—President and Mrs. McKinley left Washington on a special train at 3 o'clock this afternoon for the Hotel Champlain, Lake Champlain, for a stay of several weeks. With the President were Miss Sarah Duncan, his niece; Secretary Cortelyou, and a retinue of White House attachés and servants. A crowd of several hundred people were at the station to see the Presidential party off. Secretary Hitchcock, Postmaster General Smith, Adjt. Gen. Corbin, and Controller Dawes were also at the train to bid the party farewell.

The train upon which the party traveled consisted of the sleeper Coronet, the composite car Patagonia, and the Atlantic. It went over the Pennsylvania Road to Jersey City, whence it will proceed by the West Shore to Albany, and by the Delaware and Hudson Railroad to Lake Champlain. The party is due to arrive at the Hotel Champlain at 8:45 to-morrow morning.

President McKinley and his party passed through Jersey City last night en route for Lake Champlain. The train arrived at 9:05 and left at 9:20 P. M.

THE HANNAS' BIG IRON DEAL.

Senator's Firm Secures Control of the Chapin and Winthrop Mines and Two Large Steel Fleets.

CLEVELAND, July 26.—The Iron Trade Review to-morrow will say:

"On Friday of this week papers will be passed by which the National Steel Company acquires the well-known Chapin and Winthrop Mines and the steel fleets of the Mutual Transportation Company and the Menominee Transit Company. All these properties are familiarly known in the trade as allied to the Hanna interests, and L. C. Hanna, who is the active head of M. A. Hanna & Co., has represented in the negotiations the various owners of both mining and vessel properties. On the part of the National Steel Company the deal has been conducted by President W. E. Reis. The National Steel Company has acquired almost all the stock of the following companies:

"Chapin Mining Company, holding a twenty-year lease, dating from 1894, of the famous Chapin mine of Iron Mountain, Mich., Menominee range.

"Winthrop Iron Company, owning the fee of the Winthrop Mine in the Ishpeming, Mich., district, Marquette range. The company has in fee 160 acres of mineral lands and, in addition, 80 acres of surface lands.

"The Mutual Transportation Company of Cleveland, owning the steel steamers Coralia, Corsica, Corona, and Camori; also an interest in the P. Y. & A. docks at Ashtabula, Ohio.

"The Menominee Transit Company of Cleveland, owning the steel steamers Grecian, Roman, German, Saxon, and Briton. These vessels have an aggregate capacity of 1,000,000 gross tons of ore per annum.

"The Chapin, known as the largest single producer of iron ore in the United States; has to its credit 7,499,450 tons, its first shipments being made in 1880. It is capable of 900,000 to 950,000 tons a year, under existing conditions. Sales for the present year were close to 850,000 tons. At the beginning of the present year there were between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 tons of ore in sight, and the reserves are considered enormous.

"The Winthrop property has vast quantities of ore in sight and in reserve, and is good for 300,000 tons a year. Thus the two mines will readily furnish about 1,250,000 tons of ore a year. The Winthrop began shipping in 1890, and its total output is 1,236,814 tons.

"It is a stipulation of the transaction just closed that M. A. Hanna & Co. shall handle the various properties involved.

"With the Chapin and Winthrop, the National Steel Company has about 80 per cent. of its requirements in its own hands, having in addition the Oliver, one-sixth of the Oliver Iron Mining Company's ores, an interest in the Biwapik Mine, and a term contract for Adams ore. Its requirements are about 3,000,000 tons."

POSTAGE TO THE COLONIES.

Soldiers and Sailors Need Not Pay Forwarding Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Soldiers, sailors, and other persons in the service of the Government who are serving in our new possessions will no longer have to pay for having their mail sent to them.

The Post Office Department has never been called upon to deal with colonial questions, and consequently the rules governing the forwarding of mail matter have been applied to the Philippines, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and Guam. The result has been that "postage due" has become an item of expense to officers and men who have been sent to these islands.

In an order issued to-day Postmaster General Smith directs that hereafter their actual location shall be considered as the original destination of mail matter sent to them, and that the sending of mail matter from place to place shall not, in their case, be considered as "forwarding." This relieves them from the necessity of paying additional postage.

Prefers Puerto Rico to the Stage.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Trade is to rob the stage of Robert Edeson. The well-known actor, who is now at the Grand Opera House here playing in "Arizona," will leave the company at the end of the present week and hereafter reside in Puerto Rico, where he is to represent several corporations of New York, the names of which he does not disclose. His wife, Miss Helen Berg, will join him there on her return from Europe. Mr. Edeson will go almost immediately to his post and will first make a horseback tour of the island.

St. Stephen's College Sells Land.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 26.—The Trustees of St. Stephen's College, at Annandale, in the town of Red Hook, have sold to Andrew C. Zabriskie of New York the country place in Red Hook known as Blithewood, containing about 130 acres of land. The consideration is given as $45,000. Blithewood is in the vicinity of Rokeby, owned by the Chandler family, and other large estates in Northern Dutchess County. St. Stephen's College is an Episcopal institution.

1899 ASSESSMENT ROLLS

Municipal Assembly Joint Committee Submits

collection	1,689,877.81
Total	$86,183,768.58
Apparent loss by omitted decimals as shown above	360.64
Total	$86,183,407.94

An ordinance embodying the recommendations of the report was submitted with it.

Various city officials were asked for their opinion anent the tax rate. Some expressed satisfaction with it and some did not.

"It's an outrage. Don't say anything more," declared President Frederick Bowley of the Borough of Queens. To his fellow-members of the Board of Public Improvement he quietly but emphatically remarked: "It is fierce!"

"We are charged with a deficiency of $900,092.49," he said later. "On Friday, together, with a number of representative men from Queens, I propose to call on the Controller and inquire about that. I cannot understand it. We will ask Mr. Coler for the plain facts. We want a bill, or, in other words, we want to know what we are paying for."

President Coogan of Manhatten Borough said he thought the rate for Manhattan was perfectly just, considering the many improvements that have been made. "I am a large individual taxpayer myself," he said, "and I feel the rate is very reasonable. It is lower than I expected."

"I am very well satisfied with the rate," said Commissioner of Sewers James Kane. "It is the lowest rate we have had in Brooklyn in thirty years."

William Dalton, Commissioner of Water Supply, said he thought the rate was in every way equitable, and was perfectly satisfied.

Louis Haffen, President of the Bronx, said: "I have not had time to consider the matter thoroughly and do not care to express an opinion."

AGITATION IN QUEENS BOROUGH.

Property Owners Combining to Oppose the New Tax Rate.

Property owners in Queens Borough are preparing to organize to oppose the tax rate levied upon that borough. The owners of $3,000,000 worth of property in Astoria and Bowery Bay have already combined, and have engaged ex-Corporation Attorney Walter J. Foster of Long Island City to represent them. They comprise the Steinway, Victor, Rainey, Einstein, Freeman, Schmidt, and Elliott estates, and the Bowery Bay Building and Improvement Association and the Astoria Homestead Company.

In the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday Mr. Foster obtained an order for a review of the assessments of his clients.

GLOOM AT HUNTER'S POINT.

The Police Enforce Raines Law at Long Island City's Bowery.

An eclipse has come upon the glories of Hunter's Point. Borden Avenue, the Bowery of that locality, is steeped in gloom. The light has gone out of the life of that lurid thoroughfare—at least after 1 A. M.—and the insidious Raines law sandwich has cast its blight broadcast. The change came so suddenly that the owners of the saloons, palm gardens, cafés, and concert halls are still trying to find out what has happened. They are all at sea, for they never dreamed that there would come a day when the law would be enforced relative to closed hours, having music with drinks, &c.

No one ever before interfered with these things along Borden Avenue, and it was not for a moment thought that any one ever would. The oldest inhabitant remembers that Borden Avenue ran wide open when he was a boy. It ran under Gleason and under Sanford, and when Long Island City ceased to be it remained, doing business at the old stand, in the old way. Night before last, however, the edict went forth from the police station that Borden Avenue would have to close up at 1 o'clock.

This caused a shock and was immediately followed by the announcement that the edict "went." It was a difficult thing for Borden Avenue to close up. Some of the saloons had no doors, having remained open for years. Locksmiths were in sudden and urgent demand. Many of the proprietors had to have locks fitted to their side doors because through long disuse and neglect old keys had been lost. The pathetic job of "closing up" the avenue was accomplished on the hour, however. During the early hours of yesterday morning people returning from Manhattan were amazed and confused upon finding Borden Avenue in darkness. Several persons, it is said, thought they had lost their way, and went about inquiring where Borden Avenue was.

This startling change follows the sudden shift of Capt. Tim White to Hunter's Point from Newtown. Capt. White will not talk beyond saying that he was sent to the precinct to enforce the law, and that this will be done, even though Borden Avenue should fall into decay.

HORSECAR WRECKED.

Struck by a Cable Car at Park Row and New Chambers Street—Two Passengers Hurt.

A Third Avenue cable car came into collision with a Madison Street horse car at the corner of Park Row and New Chambers Street at 10:55 o'clock last night. The horse car was wrecked and two of its fifteen passengers were injured. John Flaharty, a salesman, of 49 Greenwich Avenue, received an injury to the spine, and Bertha Comiki, eight years old, of 260 West Thirty-fifth Street, was lacerated about the face. They were sent to their homes after being treated by an ambulance surgeon from the Hudson Street Hospital. The accident threw the occupants of both cars into a wild panic, and hundreds of spectators flocked to the scene.

At the hour named Madison Street Car No. 93 came up New Chambers Street toward Park Row to cross to the west. It was in charge of Driver James McArdle of 356 Madison Street and Conductor Edward Bolk of 81 Division Avenue, Brooklyn. Cable Car No. 573, bound north, came bowling along at the same time. Gripman George Morrison sounded his gong and yelled at McArdle, but the latter kept on his way until the cable car was almost upon him, when he struck his horses violently with the whip. The animals lurched, slipped, and fell just as the car was across the Third Avenue tracks. The next instant the cable car struck it with a crash, toppling it over, and throwing its passengers into the street.

The car was badly shattered, and the front end of the cable car was smashed. The passengers in the latter were badly shaken up, but none was hurt. Flaherty and the Comike girl were picked up and carried into a near-by restaurant, where they were attended by the ambulance surgeon. Gripman Morrison was arrested. Traffic on both roads was suspended for a while, but the disabled horse car was patched up and taken back to the stables at the foot of Grand Street.

TAKEN FOR ANOTHER MAN.

Brooklynite Has an Unpleasant Experience at a Summer Resort.

LONG BEACH, L. I., July 26.—An unhappy resemblance made trouble here yesterday evening for Paul T. Kenny of Brooklyn. He has been a guest at the hotel, and among his fellow guests was a man known as C. E. Merrill. There was a strong resemblance between the two men, which was frequently remarked. They were of the same size, both wore Van Dyke beards, and both dressed neatly but plainly.

A series of petty robberies has annoyed the hotel people, and last evening, when an old man named Wheeler complained that knock-out drops had been given him, and that he had been afterward robbed by a well-dressed man with a Van Dyke beard, everybody began to look for Merrill. Mr. Kenny was known to be absent at his business in Brooklyn, but Merrill had disappeared and had neglected to pay his bill.

Last night, as Mr. Kenny was walking on the beach, he was astonished when one of the usually respectful waiters seized him and ordered him to go to the hotel. He went along thinking he was humoring a dangerous lunatic until they met old Mr. Wheeler, who promptly shouted:

"There's the man who gave me knock-out drops and robbed me!"

Then there was a general rush and excitement.

"Has everybody here gone crazy?" demanded Mr. Kenny, anxiously trying to find out what it was all about.

Here somebody recognized him, and there were explanations and apologies. Merrill has not been heard from.

Quarrel Leads to Murder.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 26.—Matt Stanford, one of the most prominent white farmers in Washington County, shot and instantly killed Preston Carson on the public road, and then went to his victim's home and fired five shots into the house through the front door. The shots hit two of Carson's children, four and six years old. The younger will probably die. Stanford fled, but was captured and taken to Jonesborough and locked up. The men had quarreled over a trivial matter.

CLEVELAND MORE QUIET

Plan to Adjust Questions at Issue Is Proposed.

BIG MEETINGS TO BE HELD

Brooklyn Suburb the Centre of the Combat Between the Street Railway and the Strikers.

CLEVELAND, July 26.—A step in which much hope of conciliating the street car company and its striking employes was taken here to-night by the committee of the Council, which succeeded in patching up an agreement over the difficulties which caused the first strike a month ago. The committee to-night made a request for a special meeting of the Council to-morrow night to discuss ways and means of putting an end to the present distressing situation.

It is regarded as probable that the old committee will be reappointed, and will at once set about its labors. They succeeded in the first instance, after the Board of Arbitration had failed, and a compromise whereby every fifth crew was to be non-union was patched up. The union men, on their part, agreed to treat the non-unionists working with them with every consideration shown members of the brotherhood. Over allegations made by both sides that the other had violated this agreement the strike which started a week ago Sunday grew.

The strikers say that the company did not put enough union men at work, and the company claims that their non-union employes were much harassed by the men of the association. The work of the committee, which is expected to result from the meeting of Councilmen to-morrow will be primarily to discover if the agreement has been violated, and if so, by whom.

The action of the old committee in seeking to repeat its former success meets with the approval of Gen. Axline, members of the State Board of Arbitration, and the Mayor and his advisers, as well as citizens generally, it is said.

The storm centre of the street railway strike has, according to the authorities, settled in Brooklyn, a suburb connected with Cleveland by a long, high bridge. At noon 150 employes of the Born Steel Range Company blockaded a car on the bridge, and dragged the motorman and conductor from their posts, inflicting with their fists and other weapons injuries more painful than serious.

Soldiers on guard at the barn, about half a mile away, hurried to the scene, but the rioters had taken refuge in the factory which stands under the approach to the bridge. The factory was surrounded and the premises searched, but there was no clue by which the guilty ones could be picked out, so the soldiers bent their efforts in assisting the blood-stained motorman and conductor to move the car, most of the windows of which had been broken by stones.

A boy was shot this evening by a non-union conductor, but whether or not the bullet was an accidental one the police have not yet determined. Frank Wright, a boy thirteen years old, was sitting on the front porch of the house at 33 Arndale Avenue when an electric car came along. Although there was no disturbance in the neighborhood at the time, it is stated, the conductor, who stood on the front platform with his motorman, carried a revolver in his hand. Suddenly it was discharged, and young Wright gave a cry of pain. The bullet had entered his right leg just below the groin. The car ran on to Euclid Avenue and into the barn. When the police arrived the conductor was not to be found.

Gen. Axline, in command of the troops here, in order to personally view the situation, took a ride to-day on an Orange Street car. He was in civilian dress and the car was stoned at various intervals all along the route. A rock came near hitting him. The General took other trips through the troubled districts, but declined to give his views of the situation.

The vigilance of the guards while daylight shielded them prevented trouble of a serious nature. Preparations for mass meetings at various points were made during the day. It is expected that a large one will be held in Monumental Square, in the heart of the city, to-morrow night, unless the Mayor prohibits it.

In preparation for one a platform was to-day erected in Brooklyn to protest against the action of Mayor Farley of Cleveland, who has assumed, under the authority of an almost forgotten statute, supreme police power in Cuyahoga County. This leaves Mayor Phelps of the suburb, together with his constabulary, shorn of their robes of power, and they do not like it. The two Mayors are not on the terms that existed between the storied Governors of the two Carolinas.

The soldiers and the Cleveland Chief Executive's special police in Brooklyn are not allowed to use the public hydrants to get water, it is said, and upon various occasions bayonets were of a necessity used to convince shopkeepers that it was wisest to sell soldiers what they wanted. Mayor Farley to-day mailed Mayor Phelps a letter in which he declared that if the Cleveland cohorts had any more trouble about getting water, Cleveland, which pumps the water to the suburb, would attempt to abrogate the water truce and let the whole hamlet go thirsty. Mayor Farley also issued a statement to the strikers in which he said that a man who was more loyal to his labor union than to himself and his country was a coward and a bad citizen.

Cars were run on twelve lines of the Big Consolidated to-day and on most of the lines last night. From this the authorities take much hope for continued improvement.

President Mahon of the National Union of Street Car Employes, in an interview to-day, declared that as the street car company, according to his information, was losing thousands of dollars every day, the strike would have to be settled soon upon advances made by the company. In the face of this, President Everett to-day again told the Board of Arbitration that the company had nothing to arbitrate. The board is unable to take action looking to a settlement in view of the attitudes of the opposing forces.

President Everett of the Big Consolidated has modified his statement to the effect that none of the strikers would be employed, by announcing that he will take back 150 of the old men provided they will apply individually. He adds that possibly this number may be increased as vacancies occur as a result of the "weeding out" process to take place among the new men employed since the strike began.

The strike leaders, however, still insist that every man must be taken back, and, above all, that the union must be recognized by the company. They claim that their ranks remain practically unbroken, and that they are in a position to hold out indefinitely; that the Big Consolidated is losing money to the extent of many thousands of dollars per day, and sooner or later will concede the demands of the strikers.

TROUBLE AT EVANSVILLE.

Negro Miners Cause a Disturbance and Discontented Strikers Threaten Open Combat.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 26.—Rioting prevailed at two of the local mines to-day. As the colored non-union miners employed at the First Avenue Mine came from work they were met by a crowd of small boys, who carried tin horns and tin cans. They followed the miners for about a block and kept up a continual yell. Finally the negroes turned on the boys and pulled their pistols.

They fired several shots into the crowd, but no one was hurt. The boys jumped behind trees and telephone poles for protection. Soon there were several hundred people on the scene, and many of them carried Winchesters. The police dispersed the crowds with difficulty. Nearly 1,000 people gather at the John Ingle Mine, and when the negro miners stopped work they were surrounded by strikers and sympathizers.

Both union and non-union men carried arms, and it is impossible for the officers to disarm them. The wife of one of the strikers made an attack on John Ingle, the owner of the mine, and struck him over the head with an empty powder can. The non-union miners rushed through the line and were brought to the city on a tugboat. The men paraded the streets with their arms, and the police made no effort to stop them. Mayor Akin issued a proclamation to-night forbidding the miners from parading the streets.

The situation is extremely grave to-night, and the officers find themselves unable to control it. The negro miners at the First Avenue mine say they will take Winchesters with them as they go to work in the morning.

NEW THROUGH SLEEPING CAR LINE BETWEEN ST. LOUIS AND DENVER.

Only 24 hours en route.

The Missouri Pacific Railway, in connection with the Rock Island Route from Kansas City, is now operating through sleeping cars between St. Louis and Denver, leaving St. Louis 9 A. M. daily, arriving Denver 11 o'clock the next morning. This is the quickest line between these cities by over two hours.

A CIVIL SERVICE PROBLEM.

Decision by Justice Beekman, If Upheld, Will Affect Hundreds of Office Holders.

A decision by Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court on Saturday, granting the application of one Mehegan for a writ of peremptory mandamus, is of importance to hundreds of office holders in this city.

Mehegan was a driver in the Fire Department, having been appointed after a competitive examination on May 14, 1898, which position he still held when the charter went into effect. He was removed from his position without charges having been preferred against him or a hearing or reasons given for his removal. The substance of Justice Beekman's decision is that the action of the Civil Service Commission appointed by the Mayor as provided for by the charter, changing the classification of competitive positions to non-competitive positions, should have had the approval of the State Civil Service Commission, and that, having failed to get it approved, their action was void.

The Court of Appeals had decided in the case of People ex rel. Terry against Keller (158 New York, 187,) that a renewal in similar circumstances was proper, and affirmed orders of the Appellate Division and Special Term denying writ of mandamus. In that case Terry was a Superintendent of an almshouse in New York City, and held that position when the charter went into effect. His position was a competitive one, but the Municipal Civil Service Commission changed this position to the non-competitive class, and Terry was removed without notice or an opportunity to be heard. Justice O'Brien, in the case, said that the city authorities had the power to make such classification. "They acted within the scope of the authority conferred upon them by the city charter," he said. "The classification therefore was perfectly legal and effectual, and it had the effect of making the relator's position non-competitive." He added:

"I will not be responsible in any degree for throwing the affairs of a great city into inexplicable confusion. To turn out all or at least a great number of the persons engaged in the civil service of the city and to put others in their places would produce a condition of things somewhat akin to anarchy. It is hardly possible to foresee the consequences that would follow such a decision. It is entirely safe to say that whatever effect it might have upon the affairs of the city, it would produce a brood of litigations that would trouble the courts for a long time to come."

This is likely to be the result should the decision of Justice Beekman stand, for as a new man has been put in the place of every man removed, these men will have to go out to allow the old employes to resume their places. The result of an appeal in the Mehegan case is eagerly awaited by hundreds of new appointees.

THE PEROT KIDNAPPING CASE.

Among the passengers on the White Star liner Majestic, which sailed for Liverpool yesterday, were William H. Perot of Baltimore and Detective Albert Gault of the same city, who go to England to appear in the case of the citizens of Baltimore against Mrs. Lettie S. Perot, indicted for the kidnapping of her child, Gladys Perot, of whom the courts, with her consent, had awarded the custody to her grandfather, Mr. Perot.

Mrs. Perot, who was a society belle of Baltimore a year ago, became estranged from her husband, W. V. Perot, of that city, and they were divorced, their two children being given to the husband's father, William H. Perot. He, as their guardian, had them with him at his Summer home at Woodbrook, near Baltimore. Mrs. Perot, who had lived for some time in London, returned to America unexpectedly. She appeared in Baltimore about two weeks ago and asked the grandfather for his permission to see the children. He consented, and she, after having persuaded him to let her keep the daughter, Gladys, at the hotel over night, abducted the child and fled to Canada, whence she sailed on the Dominion Line steamer Cambroman for Londonderry, Ireland.

The abduction created great excitement in Baltimore, and an indictment was promptly obtained against Mrs. Perot, charging her with abduction, and English detectives were notified to arrest the fugitive upon her arrival on British soil. She will be arrested provisionally upon the indictment, after which proceedings will be instituted for her extradition. Detective Gault bears a commission from President McKinley to represent the United States Government during the extradition proceedings. Lawyers throughout the country are arguing the question as to whether the English Government will grant the request of this Government for extradition in the case. The indications are that, even if Mrs. Perot is arrested immediately upon her arrival on British soil, Mr. Perot and Detective Gault will spend perhaps two months in England.

It is said that Mrs. Perot had during her extensive residence in London enjoyed the acquaintance of an influential circle of friends, and that there is every likelihood that she will have the financial aid and practical advice of some prominent Londoners in her fight to retain the custody of the child.

Should Mrs. Perot relinquish possession of the child, it is said, the charge will doubtless be dropped, otherwise a legal battle is sure to follow.

SUSPENDED FROM BELLEVUE.

It was stated at Bellevue Hospital yesterday that the Inspection Committee of the Medical Board had suspended Dr. William M. Richards, senior physician of the third medical division of the hospital for alleged neglect of duty and continued absence from the hospital without leave. It is stated that Dr. Richards has been absent from the hospital since Tuesday, July 18, and, it is claimed, without permission or without notifying the House Surgeon, Dr. Beveridge.

Dr. Richards stated last night, at his residence, 145 East Twenty-first Street, relative to his suspension, that it was true he had been away from the hospital for over a week, but it had been on account of the serious illness of his wife. He left the hospital on the night of Tuesday, July 18, telling the house surgeon that his wife was very ill. When he found how serious her condition was he telephoned to the house surgeon to get a substitute to fill his place, as he did not know when he could return. On Friday last he received a note from Dr. Egbert Le Fevre, visiting physician, notifying him that he was absent without leave, which was against the rules of the hospital. He immediately answered the letter, directing it to the hospital, but it was returned to him this morning marked undelivered, and he inclosed it in another envelope and directed it to Dr. Le Favre's office. Dr. Richards feels confident that the matter will be straightened out with justice to him.

Dr. Richards is the son of Prof. Richards of Yale and is himself a graduate of that university, and was prominently identified with athletics while there. He is the nephew of Charities Commissioner Keller.

Mrs. Ann M. Fair Dead.

Mrs. Ann Maitland Fair, the mother of Mrs. Alice De Graff, who is Publisher Frank N. Doubleday's mother-in-law, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Eighty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, Bay Ridge. She was eighty-seven years old, and had resided with her daughter two years. Prior to that time she lived for thirty-five years in Chicago. She leaves a son in Chicago, Robert M. Fair, who is connected with Marshall Field & Co. She died of old age, and was ill only about a week. Mrs. Fair was a Quaker, and the interment will probably be in the Quaker Cemetery, Brooklyn, to-morrow. Services will be held at the house at 10:30 o'clock.

MR. CARNEGIE'S NEW HOME.

Plans for the House to be Built on Upper Fifth Avenue—Elaborate Landscape Gardening Scheme.

The house which is to be built for Andrew Carnegie on the block fronting Fifth Avenue, between Ninetieth and Ninety-first Streets, will be one of the finest private residences in the city. In one respect it will be the finest, for the large amount of land—the whole width of the block—acquired by Mr. Carnegie will make possible an elaborate scheme of landscape gardening, supplementing and completing the architecture of the house.

In The Architectural Record for the month reproductions of the elevations and the plan of the first story of the house are given. These illustrations are taken from the competitive drawings, which have been modified since the work was committed to the architects, Babb, Cook & Willard, of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York City. By the courtesy of the publishers of The Architectural Record, two of the plans are reproduced in THE TIMES.

The architects have eschewed the over-elaboration of detail, which is such a marked fault of many New York residences, and have designed a quiet, picturesque, but dignified edifice in the Dutch-Colonial style, which is similar in many essentials to the once vilified but recently again popular style of the early Georgian period. The only real departure from the latter is in the roof, in which are placed dormer windows.

The main building is four stories high, with a wing on the Madison Avenue side. Light stone is to be used up to the architraves of the windows of the main story, above which is to be brick with stone moldings, and a stone cornice of plain but elegant design. The windows, in conformity with the style of architecture adopted, will not be large. Those of the first story and the dormer windows in the roof will have rounded heads, those of the remainder are square.

The principal entrance will be on the Ninety-first Street side. On Fifth Avenue about half of the block will be occupied by the building and the remainder by the garden. A wrought-iron railing, with stone pillars, will surround the whole property. The garden is to be built in terraces, with stone-work surrounding the flower beds, in the style adopted in some recent houses in Kensington, notably that of Mr. Burgess,

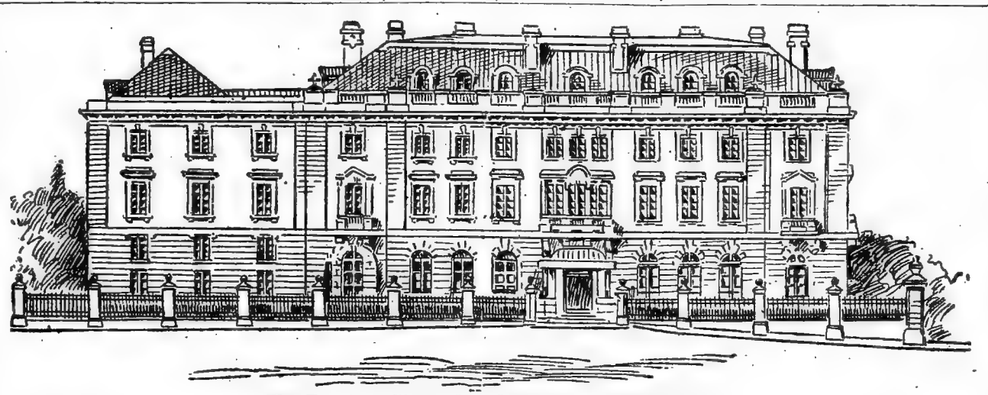

The Front on Ninety-first Street, Showing Entrance.

in the Mulbury Road, in which the garden is arranged in the style of the French chateaus of the early Renaissance.

Entering from Ninety-first Street a small entrance hall leads into another large hall. On the right of the former will be the dining room, leading into a tea room, and on the left a large billiard room. The library, one of the largest apartments in the house, will be to the right, back of the main hall, while on the other side will be the drawing room, of the same size as the library. To the left of the drawing room will be the breakfast room, at the rear of which will be a conservatory, oval in shape, looking on to the garden. A number of smaller apart-

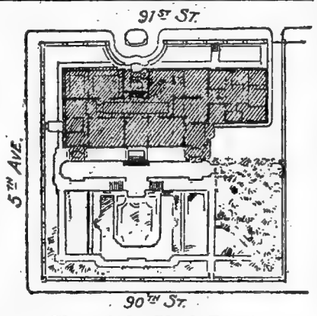

Plan of the Block Front.

ments will be in the wing of the building on the Madison Avenue side.

The plans as given in The Architectural Record do not call for a porte-cochère, but this detail, which is a feature of most of the recent large houses on Fifth Avenue, could be easily added without spoiling the appearance of the exterior.

SPOOKS SCARE A BIG CROWD.

"Haunted House" on Willis Avenue Creates a Sensation—Police Fail to Find the Ghost.

The residents of Willis Avenue, in the northern part of the city, were thrown into a tremendous state of excitement last evening by the discovery of a full-grown and able-bodied spook which has made its habitat, temporarily it is hoped, in a deserted dwelling on Willis Avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-third Street. The residents in the immediate vicinity have reason to believe that the house is haunted by a large family or even a colony of ghosts, each member with lusty lungs.

It is an old two-story frame structure, situated 100 feet back from the street, and was formerly owned and occupied by Charles Hogan, an eccentric old man, who lived there all alone and died there about a year ago. Since Hogan's death the house has been empty and deserted until the spooks moved in.

At 6 o'clock last night residents in the vicinity had their blood curdled by hearing cries of children being spanked coming from the house. The mysterious cries were repeated at short intervals until several hundred awe-stricken people gathered on the sidewalk to listen. The specialty of these spooks seemed to be plain yelling. About 300 persons were congregated on the street in front of the house at 9 o'clock, when there appeared at one of the upper story windows a figure draped all in white.

It appeared to be that of a man about 6 feet tall with a white sheet thrown over his head. Through the draperies eye-holes had been cut—a most unspookilike proceeding. The figure moved a long arm gracefully and cordially at the assemblage and withdrew. Several women and children in the crowd yelled with fright, and many took to their heels. Word was sent to the Alexander Avenue Police Station and seven policemen were sent to the scene on the double quick.

Meanwhile the cries again echoed from the house, and the excited crowd had grown to fully 1,000 persons. Then a lower window of the house opened and the same white figure reappeared for a moment, made a gesture similar to a man frying, "flapjacks," and was gone. No one of the crowd dared approach the house until the arrival of the police.

The latter drew their clubs and advanced upon the house with a terrific show of force and a good deal of noise. At the door they halted, and each patrolman stepped back politely to let the Roundsman enter first but of deference to his rank. The noises had ceased, and there was a suspicious sound of earthly feet shuffling out through a back window. The officers ransacked the house from garret to cellar, but found it absolutely empty. The spook family had gone, bag and baggage.

The policemen found the crowd outside growing momentarily and devoted the remainder of the evening to dispersing it. The crowd became suspiciously noisy and unmanageable. One particularly unruly young man was arrested. He was William McDowell, twenty-one years old, a cabinet maker, of 233 East Thirteenth Street. He was taken to the station house, and his business, that of cabinet making, was so suggestive of spirits and things that he was locked up on suspicion.

Ten Eyck Will Coach Yale Crews.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 26.—Arrangements have just been concluded by which James A. Ten Eyck, the oarsman and winner of the Diamond Sculls at Henley, will act as coach for the Yale crews during the next year.

EQUITABLE LIFE BANQUET

Fortieth Anniversary Celebrated at the Waldorf-Astoria.

PROMINENT PERSONS ATTEND

Handsome Gifts for President Alexander, Who Talks of the Society's Work—The Other Speeches.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States celebrated the fortieth anniversary of its existence by a banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night. Agents of the society had come on to be present at this banquet from the furthest shores of the continent and it gathered together the Presidents of most of its rival companies, politicians, statesmen, business men, and even representatives of the insurance laws of the Prussian kingdom and the German empire.

It was a notable occasion. The dining room was crowded to its fullest capacity, so that many intending guests found seats with difficulty. The room was profusely decorated with flowers and evergreens, and over the President's seat was unrolled a gigantic scroll showing the increasing prosperity of the Equitable Life Assurance Society from 1859 up to the present year.

In the galleries were hundreds of women, wives and friends of the officials of the society, giving, as Bishop Potter said, "the chiefest charm to the occasion." While dozens of the men diners grew hot and weary in the close and oppressive hall, the women stood at their posts until the last toast was drunk, the last sentiment uttered, and the fortieth anniversary was history.

President James W. Alexander of the society presided, offered the toasts, and introduced the speakers. At the head table, with him, sat the following: Joel G. Van Cise, Dr. Edward W. Lambert, Henry M. Alexander, V. P. Snyder, Marcellus Hartley, William Alexander, James G. Batterson, Gage E. Tarbell, Robert A. Granniss, George Presidents of our larger sister companies, and I see these distinguished invited guests who have honored and encouraged us by their presence. What is the word that one who loves the Equitable Society should say to this notable company on this unique occasion? Is it a boast of what has been done, or a keynote for the future?

"Profoundly sensible of the responsibility that has been placed on the shoulders of myself and my associates; impressed with the solemnity of the trust assumed, with sincere affection for my brothers in office in the field; encouraged by the support of a loyal and harmonious body of able officers, Directors and producers, I propose that the administration of this society shall be marked by justice, equity, and conscientious regard for what is right and best in the conduct of such a sacred calling, and that volume of business shall be important only as a secondary consideration.

"Our balance sheet shall represent nothing that is not worth what is there stated. Our investments shall be made first for permanence and next for productiveness. Our premiums and reserves shall be put on the most rigidly conservative basis. Methods which tend to weaken rather than to strengthen shall be avoided.

"The disposition of some agents to make different rates to different people shall be restrained, but less by compact than by removing the incentive. No rush for temporary popularity shall seduce us from doing what goes for safety, economy, and ultimate strength. We shall avoid what is claptrap and pyrotechnic and devote ourselves to what is fundamental.

"We shall recognize that our neighbors in the business have their title to respect as well as ourselves, and shall endeavor to stamp out the contemptible practice of uplifting ourselves by tearing down our rivals. 'There is glory enough for all.'

"And now, my friends, with a sound and vigorous corporation under our care, with hosts of friends and a band of supporters that cannot be excelled, we look forward to a spirited campaign in all that is good and worthy—happy in the conviction that where trust and virtue and sound business principles are the watchwords of our lives, our labors will be rewarded." [Tremendous cheering.]

BISHOP POTTER'S REMARKS.

President Alexander, in introducing Bishop Potter, said that the Bishop's interest in himself was due to the fact that Mrs. Alexander is an Episcopalian; but that the Bishop had told him that he would "see him through," if the Presbyterian route he had selected proved to be unsafe. [Laughter.]

The Bishop retaliated by saying that he would read a cablegram he had received in the morning from Mrs. Alexander, who is in Europe, which read: "Kindly keep your eye on James." This literally brought down the house, and President Alexander blushed until the color could be detected across the banquet room.

Bishop Potter said that he sometimes wished that this Government, which is frequently said to be paternal, was more so. He sometimes wished that some legislation could be enacted to compel men in the labcring classes, upon whose work from day to day women and children must depend, to insure their lives so that their widows and orphans would have something to aid them when the stay of the family was gone.

He thought this law would be of special service to the families of ministers. There was much laughter at this. He argued that the great insurance companies are teachnig throughout the world one of the greatest of all virtues, the virtue of prudence.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew spoke upon the growth of the Equitable Society, saying that of the thirty companies that had started in the great boom of 1850 only three had survived, and of these the Equitable was supreme.

GEN. MERRITT CAUTIOUS.

Gen. Wesley Merritt, who did not expect to speak, but who was called on, anyhow, said that the President had asked that he stand up and be seen. "Here I am," he said. "I am in evidence." [Laughter.] "I sometimes make speeches, which the newspapers do not always report correctly. They were better than they appear the next morning. [Laughter.]

"I am not a talker, however, and I have little complaint to make against the report of my speeches. President Alexander calls me his friend. I am proud to be so reckoned. If I have made any friends here, it is more than I succeeded in doing in some wars. [Laughter.] I hope that I have not said anything that will compromise me." [More laughter.]

Ex-Gov. Morton, who spoke on the growth of insurance said in part: "One of the conspicuous incidents of our country's wonderful growth has been the prosperity of the great life insurance companies. They stand to-day as monuments to the genius of the great leaders who have managed them. They represent the faith and trust of the multitude in individuals, whose honesty, sagacity and high purpose have commanded public confidence."

Among the other speakers were Cornelius N. Bliss, ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, Rabbi Schulman, John A. McCall, President of the New York Life Insurance Company; John R. Hegeman, President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; James G. Batterson, President of the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford; R. A. Granniss, Vice President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and James H. Hyde, George T. Wilson, and Gage E. Tarbell, Vice Presidents of the Equitable.

GOOD BLOOD

full of vitality, comes from the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It cures

Dyspepsia

indigestion and constipation.

See that a Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the Bottle.

TRIPLER AIR-POWER COMPANY.

The Tripler Air Power Company is to be reorganized, and a meeting for that purpose is to be held at 128 West Eighty-ninth Street on Aug. 2 at 4 o'clock P. M. All of the other companies in the same line of business have entered into a combination which the Tripler organization proposes to combat. The number of Directors is to be increased from five to seven, and possibly a new President will be chosen.

It is understood that the use of liquefied air for refrigerating purposes will be discussed at the meeting, the claim being made that Major Tripler, the promoter of the company, has discovered a process by which liquefied air can be safely and economically furnished for refrigerating purposes. Tests are being made almost daily at the headquarters of the company.

BURGLAR TRAPPED AND SHOT.

A small boy informed Policeman Dougherty of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station last evening that a man was lying in the basement of 324 East Thirty-fifth Street, sick. The policeman went to the basement and found Henry Kottslick, twenty-three years old, who said he was a stonecutter, living at 350 East Ninety-first Street, lying on the floor, with a bullet wound in his left breast. An ambulance was called, and Kottslick was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Capt. Delaney's detectives learned after some hours' work on the case that the man had been shot while robbing the flat of Frederick J. Kelly, theatrical advertising agent, at 238 East Thirty-sixth Street.

Kelly's family is out in the country just now, and he does not go home very often. He had some business in his flat yesterday afternoon, and when he arrived there he found the door opening into the dining room open and Kottslick within. When he asked him what he was doing there, Kottslick sprang at him, whereupon Kelly drew his revolver and fired three shots. One took effect, and the burglar ran out and escaped over the roof. He was later found as described.

At the hospital Kelly positively identified Kottslick as the man he had shot. Kottslick's condition is precarious and it is said that he will not recover.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; fresh southwesterly winds.

Unsettled weather conditions and rains have occurred in the lower lake region, the Atlantic and Gulf States and the Middle Rocky Mountain region. The pressure continues high off the Middle Pacific Coast. The area of high pressure Tuesday night in Alberta has moved to Wyoming, diminishing in magnitude, and has caused a fall in temperature from the Middle Rocky Mountain region through the Middle Missouri Valley to Lake Superior. The temperature has risen in the Ohio Valley and the northern plateau region, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Showers may be expected in the South Atlantic States and on the North Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, and generally fair weather elsewhere. Fresh to brisk southwesterly winds will prevail on the Middle and North Atlantic Coasts, and light to fresh southerly winds on the South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1898.	1899.	TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	70	71	74
6 A. M.	70	70	75
9 A. M.	75	72	82
12 M.	77	78	88
3 P. M.	76	84	87
6 P. M.	74	81	86
9 P. M.	74	75	80
12 P. M.	72	74	77

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	81½
Weather Bureau	75½
Corresponding date 1898	73½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	75

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Gen. Roy Stone, Washington.

ASTOR—E. Grimmer, Guatemala; Bishop M. J. Hoban, Scranton; Henry Sears, San Francisco.

BUCKINGHAM—George S. Scott, Newport.

FIFTH AVENUE—Nathaniel Baxter, Jr., Nashville; J. F. Medina, London; N. B. Scott, West Virginia.

GRAND—E. T. Winston, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—Frank H. Larned, Washington; Jose Eugenio Marx, Havana; Solon Spiro, Salt Lake City.

MANHATTAN—Dr. N. A. Goodwin, Ottawa; H. J. Hunt, London; Benjamin Taft, Boston.

IMPERIAL—A. T. Stewart, Rochester.

MAJESTIC—Count L. Dursel, Belgium; Charles R. Ruggles, Chicago; Senator C. P. Vedder, Ellicottville.

MURRAY HILL—J. Rider Caly, Hudson; Gen. J. H. Estey, Brattleborough.

SAVOY—W. F. Bentwick Smith, Boston.

WALDORF—L. Appert, Paris; Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Washington; Victor F. Lawson, Chicago; K. M. Liddell, Belfast; J. P. Spanier, Leghorn, Italy.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Arnold, Miller & Co., Providence, R. I.; E. B. Arnold, silks; Holland House.

Adler, L., Brothers, & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. J. Bakrow, woolens; Hoffman House.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; W. A. Churchill, furniture and upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street.

Bloom, Cohn & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Bloom, woolens; 49 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Bernheimer, G., Brothers, & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; H. Perkins, notions and furnishing goods; 722 Broadway.

Bartel, A. H., Company, Richmond, Ind.; J. M. Coates, domestics; 61 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Cohen, M., Dayton, Ohio; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. H. Bennethum, cloaks; 2 Walker Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions and laces; 2 Walker Street.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; J. H. Groot, cloaks and suits; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; H. G. Schoonmaker, notions; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; F. M. Hayden, cloaks and suits; 115 Worth Street.

Gage Brothers & Company, Chicago, Ill.; C. L. Nelson, flowers and feathers; A. A. Adams, hats; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; T. W. Rich, upholstery goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; G. A. Swallow, laces and embroideries; Stuart House.

Hirsch, S., Harrisburg, Penn.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

"Hub, The," Baltimore, Md.; B. Schleisner, woolens; Hotel

FREIGHT HANDLERS NOT OUT

Priest Appeals to Jersey City Men and They Return to Work.

TO SUBMIT THEIR GRIEVANCES

Clergyman Denounced by Strikers Here —Pennsylvania Road Says Perishable Freight Is Not Delayed.

The striking freight handlers in this city met again yesterday at Hudson Hall in Spring Street, near Hudson Street, and great dissatisfaction was expressed with the Rev. Father Brady of St. Mary's Church, Jersey City, who dissuaded the 700 freight handlers employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad in Jersey City from striking. Secretary Casey condemned Father Brady, who, he said, had been acting in the interest of the corporations.

"I'm as good a Roman Catholic as any one in New York," continued Casey, "and I respect the cloth, but I cannot say that I respect Father Brady. He worked in the interest of the A. P. A. against the Catholics. We are nearly all Roman Catholics here, ain't we?"

"Yes, we are," came from the house.

"All we can do," went on Casey, "is to use our influence and get those Jersey freight handlers to go out. Let's not return to work."

"Right you are," said one of the strikers. "I'm as good a Catholic as any one here, but if the Pope himself were to order me to return I would not."

It was reported that the Lehigh Valley men were trying to go on strike, and had met at Kenny's Hall, at Houston and Greenwich Streets. The proprietor, Kenny, advised the men not to strike, but he succeeded in influencing only a number, for about one hundred of them decided to go out on strike.

The freight handlers in Jersey City learned shortly before 1 o'clock, the hour they threatened to quit work unless their pay was increased, that their demand for 20 cents an hour instead of 17 cents would not be met by the Pennsylvania Railroad. This was officially announced later by Agent John T. Welsh, who has charge of the men, and who urged them not to go on strike, intimating that if a committee of the men was appointed to confer with officials of the road an amicable settlement would be reached. Father Brady also spoke to the men, expressing his sympathy, but deprecating strikes in general.

"Remember your loved ones at home, dear men," he said. "Remember your wives and children. Do not leave them without their daily bread, while you vainly attempt to right a wrong by means of a strike. Remember, strikes breed poverty, misery, and sorrow, and in the end few of them are ever successful.

"During eight years, according to the statistics of the Commissioner of Labor, there were 5,443 strikes. In these strikes 1,879,292 men were engaged. The men lost $71,338,324 in these contests, and the companies who could much easier afford to lose the money, lost much less as a result of these strikes. The companies did not lose half that amount. The companies are able to stand the loss, but the men suffer in consequence of their losses.

"Now, I say, men, appoint a committee from among your number. Go to the company and state your case. Tell them your grievances. I am sure the officials of the railroad company will listen to your appeals and act justly. You will gain much more in that way than you could by striking.

"The best policy you can adopt is arbitration. Let the matter be settled intelligently and amicably. Deal with it with the intelligence which the God you daily worship has given you. Strikes are always detrimental to the men who invoke them. The man who encourages a strike is an enemy to social order, to public peace, to domestic happiness."

After Father Brady finished the men decided they would return to work and appoint a committee to submit their grievances. Mr. Welsh later said he thought all danger of a strike in Jersey City had now passed.

It was said at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Jersey City in behalf of the Superintendent that needless harm is being done to business in New York by the published stories of the effects of the freight handlers' strike. "We find," said the railroad official who was talking, "that Western shippers are afraid to send goods here—especially perishable goods—because they have been made to believe by stories printed in the newspapers that we cannot handle freight and that deliveries will be delayed. The truth is we have not lost any force, and can handle freight as fast and deliver it as promptly as ever.

"The newspapers have printed, on the authority of Mr. Kenneally of the 'Longshoremen's Union, that 1,400 cars of perishable freight are sidetracked between Jersey City and Camden. The truth is, no cars are sidetracked between those points held for New York delivery. Our reports from Meadows' yards, the delivery yards for New York City, and the Jersey City and Marsamus yards show that the number of cars at these points is much less than usual, and no freight is being detained.

"There has been some glut of fruit, some of which has been seized by the Board of Health, but that was caused by the condition of the market, not by our inability to handle or deliver. That condition frequently occurs at this time of year, when there is a rush of fruit stronger than dealers can dispose of.

"The only perishable freight that has accumulated to a considerable extent is melons. That was because the market was glutted. They were detained because of the inability or unwillingness of the consignors to receive them, not because there were delays on the Pennsylvania Railroad, for there are no such delays. We do not know of any strike of freight handlers so far as business and the delivery of freight goes.

"A month ago, before there was talk of a strike, we had more cars between Jersey City and Camden awaiting unloading than we have now. There is absolutely no trouble and no delay in deliveries."

Inspectors of the Board of Health yesterday seized 80,000 pounds of watermelon, 40,000 pounds of muskmelon, and 4,000 pounds of tomatoes and cucumbers along the railroad docks, making 700,000 pounds of fruit and vegetables seized since midday Saturday. In east side markets 3,300 pounds of fruit and 460 pounds of vegetables were seized yesterday as unfit for human consumption.

ENGINEERS SEE MR. ROSSITER.

Talk About Pay as Motormen Said to Have Been Unsatisfactory.

The committee representing the locomotive engineers employed on the lines of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, which is controlled by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, called upon President Rossiter yesterday afternoon in accordance with an invitation extended by Mr. Rossiter to talk over the proposed wage schedule for the operation of elevated trains by electricity. The engineers understood that with the substitution of electricity for steam on the "L" roads they would be graded merely as skilled motormen, and that their pay would be reduced from $3.50 to $2.25 per day.

This was not satisfactory to the engineers, and a week ago a committee of them waited upon Mr. Rossiter in relation to the matter. The trolley strike was then on and Mr. Rossiter was reported to have requested the committee to call again, when he would have more time to talk to them.

The result of yesterday's conference, it was said, was very unsatisfactory to the engineers. It was reported that the committee had requested Mr. Rossiter to sign an agreement not to reduce the wages of the engineers for one year, and that he refused to enter into such an agreement. He is said, however, to have assured the men that their pay will not be reduced for some time yet, and that when electricity was introduced on the road they would be rated as skilled motormen, and be well paid as such.

Several of the engineers said last night that, while there was much dissatisfaction, it was not likely a strike would be ordered, as a majority of the men were against taking such a step. The result of the conference with Mr. Rossiter, they said, had been communicated to Chief Arthur, and the men would follow his advice in the matter.

The Brooklyn trolley strike now appears to be wholly a thing of the past, the company's lines are in complete operation and little evidence of the strike remains. Most of the strikers are seeking re-employment on the road, and the company's offices are being besieged daily by hundreds of them.

NEWSBOYS ARE WEAKENING.

Trouble in the Ranks of the Strikers and More Papers Are Sold.

The newsboys' strike against The Evening World and Journal showed signs of weakening yesterday. More boys sold those papers without molestation, and there was some dissatisfaction among the strikers themselves.

A little before noon the strikers held a meeting in a saloon in Park Row to consider charges that "Kid" Blink and Dave Simonds, two of the leaders, had turned traitors, and has received as much as $400 from the managers of the boycotted newspapers to break the strike. Simonds made his appearance and asked the boys to search him to see if he had any money about him. He turned his pockets inside out and pulled his shirt out of his breeches to show that there was nothing concealed in his bosom.

A committee accompanied Simonds to ascertain whether he had really been bribed, and on its return reported that Simonds was honest. Thereupon Simonds, who had been elected President of the Newsboys' Union, resigned his office and said he would work as a private in the ranks, and then made a speech advising the boys to "stick together." He was elected Treasurer, and Morris Cohen was elected President in his place.

A committee came in and reported that the business manager of The Journal had offered to compromise by charging only 55 cents instead of 60 cents per 100 papers, but the meeting decided not to accept the offer. Nevertheless a short time afterward more boys than ever were selling both Worlds and Journals.

The parade of the newsboys, which was to have taken place last night, was postponed until to-night. The reason, so Morris Cohen, the new President of the Newsboys' Union, says, is that Chief Devery did not sign the permit that Mayor Van Wyck granted. The Chief claimed six hours' notice, which under the law he is entitled to. This the boys did not give him, and he did not consider that he had sufficient time to make the necessary police arrangements.

Messenger Boys Return to Work.

The messenger boys' strike showed more signs of disintegration yesterday. Most of the boys flocked back to their various offices and were generally taken back. The strikers of the American District Telegraph Company practically declared their strike off and worked in their uniforms, but many of the boys of the Postal Telegraph Company wore plain clothes as on Tuesday. At the Postal station at 20 Broad Street Manager Ostrom said that all of his boys returned, but he could not take on ten of them, as their places had already been filled by new boys, who were giving satisfaction.

Lumbermen Strike in Flushing.

A strike occurred yesterday at Copp's lumber yard, in Flushing. The schooner Manchester and Hudson, loaded with 188,000 feet of spruce lumber, arrived at Copp's dock at noon. After working at the unloading for half an hour the men demanded 30 cents an hour for their work, instead of 20 cents. Mr. Copp refused to pay the demand, and the men quit work. Their places had not been filled up to last evening. The strikers say their movement will spread to all the yards in the vicinity.

Chicago Strike May Delay Building.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The tying-up of all building operations all over Chicago threatens to be the immediate outcome of the long-pending brickmakers' strike, unless before night the brick manufacturers of the South Side signify their willingness to forswear all allegiance to North Side yards that are manned by non-union men. Heretofore the strike has been confined to the North Side, where for months past the ban of the Building Trades Council has been on structures in the course of erection because of the refusal of contractors to interdict non-union-made brick.

May Enjoin Striking Glass Workers.

BRIDGETON, N. J., July 26.—The Cumberland Glass Company has obtained from Vice Chancellor Gray a rule for the striking union workmen to show cause why an injunction should not be issued restraining them from interfering in any manner with the operation of the company's large plant. The rule is returnable Aug. 21, and is directed to the Glass-Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada. The company declares it is unable to procure protection from the city or the county.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Suggested Modus Vivendi Was Rejected by the High Commission.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Mr. Tower, British Chargé, had an interview this morning with Secretary Hay, presumably with reference to the suggested Alaskan boundary modus. Nothing has been heard from Mr. Choate on this subject for several days. Mr. Tower also called to say good-bye to the officials of the department, as he is leaving for Newport, which will be the place of the British Embassy during the Summer.

It is pointed out here that there appears to be a misunderstanding in some quarters as to the history of the pending proposition relative to a free port on the Lynn Canal under the United States sovereignty. The Canadian Government never accepted that proposition as the basis or even a temporary arrangement. They did demand the cession outright of such port, while the United States offered to lease to Canada a port for a nominal consideration, so as to retain sovereignty, an arrangement that would have been temporary in character and well adapted to serve as a modus. Both propositions were considered by the Joint High Commission last Winter, and both were rejected. The latter is now again brought forward, but with what success cannot yet be foretold.

SPEECH BY MR. CHOATE.

Believes Peace Between Britain and America Will Be Permanent.

LONDON, July 26.—The United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, speaking at a luncheon in connection with the Staffordshire Agricultural Society show at Wolverhampton to-day, said he believed that no question could ever arise between Great Britain and the United States to interrupt the constant peace which had held them together during the last eighty-five years.

They would, Mr. Choate said he hoped, never leave each other in the lurch; and he expressed the belief that they would cultivate the same spirit of civilization, justice, and freedom which is the real foundation of both Governments.

THE ATTIC HIS JAIL.

New Jersey Family Sentences Boy to Forty Days' Imprisonment.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 26.—Detectives Cherry and Smith to-day investigated the case of a boy being kept in close confinement for thirty-six days. The case was reported to the Prosecutor, and he directed that the investigation be made. The complaint was made by neighbors of the boy's parents, who claimed the boy was being illtreated.

The detectives found the boy to be Albert Rhoades, twelve years of age, of 303 Federal Street. He has been in close confinement in the attic of his parents' home for thirty-six days, and has four days yet to serve. The windows of the attic were nailed fast, one being left open for ventilation. This window was so arranged that the boy could not escape from it. The boy was not being very badly used beyond the confinement, as he was fed and the attic was clean and bright.

The boy's parents say he has been unmanageable for some time, and, ordinary means of punishment failing, they adopted this plan. He was first sentenced by a family council to ten days' imprisonment in the attic for misconduct. He escaped before his sentence had been served, and stole a watch from a neighbor. He was found using it as a toy.

The family council was again called and considered the case, and the verdict was a further term of thirty days in the attic. He has since failed to escape, and has four days more to serve.

The Southern Exposition.

The prospects for the success of the Southern Exposition, which will be held at the Grand Central Palace from Oct. 31 to Nov. 25, are said by the managers to be very encouraging. The press of the South, the railroad corporations, as well as the prominent men of that section are coming forward to support it. Numerous cotton mills, mining, agricultural, and fruit industries, art and educational institutions, have arranged for space. Among the members of the Advisory Committee are the Governors of every Southern State and numerous Congressmen; those from this city are John K. Cilley, President of the Ninth National Bank; James Rowland, President of the New York National Exchange Bank; Frederick B. Schenck, President of the Mercantile National Bank; Col. A. G. Dickinson, Howard R. Bayne, James Lindsey Gordon, Assistant District Attorney; Collis P. Huntington, Franklin Edson, ex-Justice Roger A. Pryor, E. J. Skinner, W. R. Spooner, C. Shayne, James Monroe Heiskell, and Capt. Hugh R. Garden.

SHAMROCK'S RACING GEAR

It Is Expected to Reach Here Aug. 13 on the Furnessia.

OWNER OF DEFENDER TALKS

Mr. Duncan Says Crews of Defender and Columbia Will Not Be Changed —No Race on Saturday.

William Butler Duncan, Jr., the managing owenr of the yacht Defender, arrived in town from Bristol yesterday morning. He said that there would be no race on Saturday between the Columbia and the Defender for the reason that the Herreshoffs had failed to complete the work on the Columbia's steel mast at the time promised. After the mast is put in, the new rigging will have to be stretched, and the Columbia cannot possibly be ready to race until next week. "It is too bad," said Mr. Duncan, "but it cannot be helped."

When asked to confirm or to deny the rumor about the changing of the crews of the yachts, Mr. Duncan said: "It is the greatest piece of nonsense I have ever heard. No sensible person should believe such a story, for there is not an iota of truth in it. Those Columbia men are doing their very best, and it is not fair to criticise them. You must remember that my men have been drilled steadily since early in June. The Columbia men will be all right when the time comes. You may say from me that the crews will not be changed."

Agent Coverly of the Anchor Line announced yesterday that the spars and racing gear of the Shamrock have been placed abroad the steamship Furnessia, which will sail from Glasgow on Aug. 3, and is due in New York on Aug. 13.

Regarding the speculation as to the relative merits of the challenger and the new cup defender, a well-known yachtsman said yesterday: "I think you will find that the question will be settled by the discovery that it is a matter of weight. That the Shamrock touched bottom at the point she did last week makes me believe that she is deeper than she has heretofore been credited with being. She has 40 tons of lead at a depth of 24 feet; it is as good as 50 tons 20 feet deep. If she is carrying a greater spread of canvas than the Columbia and saves ten tons weight by getting her ballast at four feet greater depth, she'll beat our boat. From the reports that reach us, I should say that the Shamrock is more a racing machine than any other craft ever built. By that I mean that she is apparently the truest example of a certain principle, which is almost the opposite of the original idea of a yacht.

"Yachts were, and of course in the main are still, vessels designed for pleasure sailing, as distinguished from vessels invented for war or for trade. As they need not carry armament or cargo, they may naturally be built on finer drawn lines than other vessels and still afford comfort and roominess. Sails are put on to get the propelling power. But in the new boats, the hull proper instead of being the principal consideration is but a float to support the weights of rig and keel; a fulcrum to bear the strain between the wind-pressed canvas and the low placed weight of the keel, and so shaped, of course, as to sail, and to offer the least resistance to the water which it must displace. We may make another concession to it and say that it affords a platform from which the canvas may be hauled and the rudder controlled. This sounds like exaggeration, but it describes the racing machine and it doesn't describe a healthy boat.

"Now, it stands to reason that if you save weight anywhere, and thereby lessen displacement, other things being equal, you get a faster boat. If you lessen your ballast ten tons, yet preserve your stability by lowering the remaining weight, and thereby increasing your leverage, you have gained a tremendous advantage, and I shall look forward with a good deal of interest to see if this is not the secret feature of the Shamrock.

"The kind of metal entering into the construction of the Shamrock's hull is a secret. We know that it is very light, yet we know, also, that the hull must be very strong to bear the strain of spars and keel. I do not believe, however, that our English friends have outdone us in this respect, we having led the way in the building of yachts of well-nigh precious metal. I do not believe that the Shamrock will win, therefore, if she wins, because of any superiority in this respect and consequent greater lightness, or in lines, or in the quality and cut of her sails. In appearance, she is not to be compared with the Columbia.

"Curiously enough while the Columbia has a bow which closely resembles that of the Valkyrie III., the Shamrock's bow as shown in the photographs looks like the Defender's, while the stern overhang resembles the Vigilant's. The Columbia's overhang aft is much more graceful than that of any of the others. In the matter of appearance, we must concede that she is a beauty, even though she be also a machine."

REPAIRS ON THE COLUMBIA.

Steel Mast Completed and the New Topmast Placed.

BRISTOL, R. I., July 26.—The Columbia's steel mast was completed late this afternoon and weighed, but the figures were not announced. The workmen also completed the new topmast for the Columbia, and it will be so rigged on the larger spar as to be easily housed inside the steel mast, sliding down without difficulty. This is the first time that such an arrangement has been tried on any yacht, and there is considerable interest manifested in the outcome of the experiment.

The men who worked on the steel mast were engaged steadily from noon yesterday until 6 o'clock this night, only stopping for meals. It is expected that the Columbia will be hauled out into the stream to-morrow to enable the Defender to be cleaned.

YELLOW FEVER UNDER CONTROL.

Few Cases Reported from Havana During Past Three Days.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Surgeon General Sternberg has received the following from Major O'Reilly at Havana:

"Havard telegraphs from Santiago the 25th as follows:

"'Situation as follows: July 22, no cases, no deaths; July 23, one new case, a civilian, one death, also a civilian; July 24, no cases, no death. Case of soldier on July 20 originated in barracks; garrison promptly moved into camp; no new cases.'"

Gen. Sternberg thinks the conditions are now very favorable toward preventing a spread of yellow fever among the troops in Cuba.

A MISSISSIPPI NEGRO SHOT.

Mob Kills Him for Attacking a White Farmer's Daughter.

JACKSON, Miss., July 26.—News reached here this afternoon of the work of a mob in Rankin last night.

Stanley Hayes, a negro living on Mr. Green's plantation, four miles from Brandon, made an attack on Alice Corley, the fourteen-year-old daughter of a white farmer. A mob of farmers was quickly organized, and about midnight Hayes met the mob face to face while walking along the road through a creek bottom near Greenfield.

A volley of shots from pistols, rifles, and shotguns was poured into his body and he dropped lifeless. The mob then rode away.

SHERIFF SAVES A NEGRO.

Takes Him from Bainbridge to Thomasville for Safekeeping.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., July 26.—On account of the excited state of the people here, Sheriff Patterson to-night took John Williams, the negro who was held in jail here, to Thomasville for safekeeping. A mob has been clamoring for Williams's life for two days past.

Under guard of the two companies of militia, which arrived here this morning, and between lines of jeering people the negro was taken to the station and put aboard a Plant train due at Thomasville at 8 o'clock. There is some talk of the mob going to Thomasville, but this is not regarded seriously, and it is thought the trouble is over.

The action of the leading citizens of the town last night in confronting the mob as it marched to the jail, saved the life of Williams. The lynching party, with dynamite and telegraph poles for battering rams, was on its way to the jail, when Judge Bower and two other gentlemen stopped the mob and pleaded with them to let the law take its course. Judge Bower promised a special term to try Williams, and promised speedy justice. After some replies from members of the mob, they finally disbanded, and the night was passed in quiet.

20 cents

a day go for carfare and are scarcely thought of.

Telephone Service

In Manhattan may be had for only a fraction of a cent over 20 cents a day and will save you much carfare.

32,000 STATIONS

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

18 Cortlandt St. 15 Dey St. 952 Broadway 115 W. 38th St.

BROOKLYN'S DEMOCRATIC CLUB

The Shepard Democracy Incorporates to Promote Party Interests and Bring About Reforms.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 26.—A certificate of incorporation was filed with the Secretary of State to-day by the Brooklyn Democratic Club setting forth as its objects: To promote Democratic principles, including the general and familiar truths long cherished by the American Democracy and especially the principles that Government shall not use its power of taxation for the benefit of individuals or class interests; that import duties should be reduced to the revenue standard, that the coin of the country shall be intrinsically of the value which it nominally represents, that civil service laws shall be maintained, and the course of administrative reform still further promoted, and that the public lands shall be reserved to actual settlers, citizens of the United States, for settlement under the homestead laws; to induce Democrats who accept these principles; and those of our party who have hitherto been indifferent to political duties, to take active part in politics; to promote the election of honest and capable men to public office, to secure purity of elections and of public administration; to encourage the formation of branch clubs, whose objects shall be in harmony with the purposes of this body, and to promote social intercourse among ourselves and associates.

The principal office is to be in the Borough of Brooklyn. The Directors named in the certificate are Edward M. Shepard, Aaron H. Eastmond, Harrington Putnam, Daniel Moynahan, Herman A. Metz, Charles O'H. Cragie, and Charles T. Hoagland, all of Brooklyn.

THE ELECTION OF SENATORS.

Mr. Stewart Wants Election at Proper Times Made a Certainty.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Senator Stewart of Nevada said to-day, in order to obviate the apparent necessity of an amendment to the Constitution to insure at all times a full representation of States in the United States Senate, at the next session of Congress he would offer relief by legislation which, the Senator says, may prove satisfactory. He proposes that the following paragraph be added at the end of Section 15, Title 2, Chapter 1 of the Revised Statutes:

"If on the third Tuesday after the organization of the Legislature, no person has received such majority, then on that day or on any succeeding day the person receiving a plurality of the votes cast, a majority of all the members elected to both houses being present and voting, shall be declared elected."

This, he believes, will meet the necessities of the case, and insure the election of a United States Senator in every State at the time specified by law.

SENATOR MORGAN'S CHANCES.

Opposition to Bryan May Militate Against His Re-election.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Senator Morgan of Alabama may find his chance for a re-election to the Senate impaired by continued indifference or opposition to Col. Bryan. Representative Clayton of Alabama, who represented his State as a member of the National Committee at Chicago, comes here with a conviction that Bryan will be nominated, with the help of a solid delegation from Alabama.

As to the attitude of Senator Morgan, he said to-day that the statements of the Senator had been more talked about in Washington and Chicago than in Alabama.

"What effect will his utterances have upon him personally as a probable candidate for the Senate?"

"In the light of his explanations I cannot see that he will suffer any serious detriment. The people of Alabama have a great admiration for Senator Morgan's abilities, and his world-renowned fame as a statesman. The proof of this is furnished by the fact that they have kept him in the Senate for about a quarter of a century. I do not know that he will be a candidate for re-election. I am on the best of terms with him, and he never told me so. He may conclude to retire while in the full possession of his intellectual vigor, having won a lasting reputation as one of the foremost American statesmen."

Gov. Johnson and Representative Bankhead will be candidates for the Senate to succeed Senator Morgan.

Mr. Clayton hopes the Republican Party will declare for the gold standard, so that the Democrats may go out to fight an "uncontested enemy."

MUST FILE BUTTLING'S LIST.

Dady Loses Suit Over Election Patronage in the ex-Sheriff's Ward.

Ex-Sheriff William J. Buttling of Brooklyn has scored a victory in his legal fight with his old political foeman, Michael J. Dady, over the election patronage in Buttling's ward. Justice Hurd, in the Kings County Court, yesterday, granted the application of the ex-Sheriff, as executive member, representing the Fifth Ward in the Republican General Committee, for an order directing Dady, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, to authenticate and file Buttling's list of election officers for the Fifth Ward. Chairman Dady had refused to file Buttling's list and filed a list of his own selection.

Justice Hurd, in his decision, holds that the purposes of the election and primary election laws would be frustrated if the defendant's contention that he is the person to nominate for appointment all election officers, and that the other members of the Executive Committee may only recommend names were maintained. Continuing, Justice Hurd said that he had not been referred to any section of the party rules or any provision of law which gives the Chairman of the Executive Committee any such right, and that he could find no power given to the Chairman to nominate at all.

The decision also affects the lists presented by Floyd J. Adams of the Nineteenth Ward, William J. Extance of the Twenty-fifth Ward, and Andrew Jacobs of the Sixth Ward, which Dady refused to file. Justice Hurd's ruling, it is said, will also have a bearing on the similar fight instituted in this borough by John C. Sheehan against the Tammany organization, as showing that the courts have jurisdiction in such a matter.

MILITARY CLUB'S AFFAIRS.

A Statement of the Claims Against It Presented by Creditors.

Gen. Avery D. Andrews, receiver of the Military Club of New York, called a meeting of the club's creditors at his offices, 35 Nassau Street, yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Edward Wells, Sr., the receiver's attorney, left this memorandum for the creditors, none of whom had appeared at 3 o'clock:

"The amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver is about $1,000, which represents all the assets except certain outstanding claims for dues of the nominal value of about $500, the actual value of which is uncertain. Claims against the club have been presented by the following creditors: E. M. Hauser, $2; Wallabout Bank, $1,600 and interest; Plaza Bank, $9,032.50 and interest; New York Telephone Company, $59.37 and interest; F. Miranda & Co., $196."

The Military Club was formerly the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association, and the meeting was called with a view to making a satisfactory settlement of the claims which caused the dissolution of the organization.

The Rochester Street Fair.

ROCHESTER, July 26.—Lieut. Gov. Woodruff has accepted an invitation to open the Rochester Street Fair and Carnival on Monday, Aug. 7.

NEW YORK CLUB'S CRUISE

Likely to be Biggest Affair of Its Kind Ever Held in America.

MANY FINE CRAFT WILL GO

Columbia and Defender Among the Number—Objectors to New London as a Rendezvous Reconciled.

From all the indications the cruise of the New York Yacht Club this year will be the biggest affair of its kind that has ever taken place in American waters. In this respect it will be in keeping with the season's yachting affairs generally, the war last year and the following business prosperity having crowded the interest and activity of two seasons into one. The details of squadron runs have not yet been completed, but the date of rendezvous, as already announced, will be Monday, Aug. 7, and the place New London.

The selection of New London for the rendezvous, while not satisfactory to the majority of owners of sailing craft, appears to have its compensations, as the Eastern yacht clubs which usually join in the New York club's cruise objected to a rendezvous in the Sound, while agreeing to New London. The racing yacht men, however, object to the New York club rendezvousing in the waters of another State, and say that the steam yacht men who control the situation show neither a proper local spirit nor a true sporting spirit. Having the rendezvous at New London deprives all of the smaller craft of the racing opportunities they would have if the rendezvous were at Glen Cove or Larchmont. The club, however, made a concession to this interest by cutting off from the cruising course the passage of Cape Cod.

Still, the owners of some of the sailing craft say that the cutting of the course at both ends leaves but very little racing between New London and Vineyard Haven. It appears, however, that a partial remedy for this dissatisfaction will be found in a movement under way for a private cruise of the sailing yachts which are to proceed to the rendezvous from these waters, and in the arrangement of daily runs, starting from Larchmont and stopping at certain of the points on Long Island Sound usually in the itinerary of the New York Yacht Club. The Larchmont contingent of the New York Yacht Club is favorable to this scheme, and a number of yacht owners have already promised to go to the point of rendezvous in this way. If this course is followed, the start from Larchmont would probably be a week from Saturday.

Meantime there is great activity in all of the yacht yards and basins, getting craft in readiness for the cruise. All of the ways here and at this end of the Sound are occupied and promise to be to the latest moment. Many of the yachts owned by New Yorkers are already East, and they are overhauling in local yards—some at New London and some at Newport and Bristol.

Yacht owners intending to join the cruise do not give formal notice of their intention to be present, but Fleet Captain J. Beavor-Webb said yesterday that all owners had been invited upon joining the squadron to send to the flagship lists of their guests, by which means a sort of social register may be kept.

One yachtsman said yesterday, speaking of the yachts which will go on the cruise: "So far as I can learn, every yacht of any consequence in the register and which is in commission will go on the cruise, and that includes a great many steamers chartered for the occasion."

Frederick T. Adams, Commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club, will have as his guests on the schooner yacht Sachem, the officers of the Atlantic Yacht Club.

The Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club will, of course, be on Commodore Morgan's flagship, the Corsair, and there will be quite a party besides.

A run made by the Corsair last week is exciting some talk among yachtsmen. She made the run from off the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street to Newport, a distance of one hundred and forty miles, in six hours and fifty minutes, or a little better than twenty miles an hour. There had been predictions that she would never do better than seventeen miles, but with the smoothing down of her engines she has been developing constantly greater speed-going qualities. She is now here and in readiness for the cruise.

Secretary J. V. S. Oddie, ex-Commodore Brown and F. W. J. Hurst will be the guests of Harrison B. Moore during the cruise in the steam yacht Marietta.

Among the new steam yachts which will be on the cruise besides the Corsair are J. Rogers Maxwell's Kismet, now receiving finishing touches at Tebo's, South Brooklyn; P. A. B. Widener's Josephine, built to take the place of the Josephine bought by the oGvernment and renamed Vixen, and now being finished up on the Delaware; D. W. and A. C. James's Aloha, launched last month at Erie Basin, and being rushed to completion for the cruise; Richard Stevens's Aileen, built at Chester, to replace the Aileen bought by the Government, and now serving as a practice vessel for the Brooklyn Naval Militia. The new boat is under charter to William H. Patterson. Oliver H. Payn's new Aphrodite, John R. Duncan's new Kanawha, and W. J. Matheson's new Lavrock will also be there. Other steam craft will be ex-Commodore Gerry's Electra, John H. Hanan's Sagamore, Lloyd Phoenix's auxiliary Intrepid, Henry Walters's Narada, E. F. Schaeffer's and F. Uhlmann's Vinita; Edward Kelly's Barracouta, Commodore E. C. Benedict's Oneida, Frederick H. Benedict's Vergana, W. Luttgen's Linta, and Edward Weston's Wachusett.

All of the big schooners, sloops, and yawls will be in the squadron runs, including Commodore Postley's Colonia, Howard W. Coates's Gevalia, Vice Commodore E. S. Hatch's yawl Huron, W. Gould Brokaw's Amorita, H. R. and R. Lippitt's Quisetta, the Ramona, Katrina, Uncas, Clorita, Atlantic, Southern Cross, Vigilant, Navahoe, Queen Mab, Syce, Kestrel, and Acushla II., and scores of smaller craft down to the twenty-one foot knockabouts. The attraction above all of course will be the participation in the runs of the Columbia and the Defender. While it is expected that the races of these fliers will overshadow the interest in all the other contests, yet it is recognized that to their appearance in large measure is due also the great enthusiasm felt over this year's cruise.

The Wawa Wins at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 26.—The thirty-footers raced over the Jamestown course this afternoon, with a light and shifting wind from the southwest. The start was at 3:33 o'clock. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Wawa, Reginald Brooks	6:21:44	2:48:44
Hera, R. N. Ellis	6:22:40	2:49:40
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer	6:35:51	3:02:51
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	Did not finish.	

The steam yacht Nooya and schooner yacht Intrepid have arrived.

AMERICAN TRADE IN ASIA.

Associations Formed in China and Japan to Act with New York Body.

The American Asiatic Association of 42 Wall Street announced yesterday the organization, through its instrumentality, of the American Association of China, in Shanghai, and the formation of the American Asiatic Association of Japan. This organization was completed at a meeting of American merchants and others, residents of Yokohama, on June 26. It started with an enrollment of seventy-three members. The following officers were elected:

President, James R. Morse of the American Trading Company; Vice President, George W. Middleton of Middleton & Smith; Treasurer, G. H. Scidmore, Deputy Consul General and legal advisor of the American Consulate; Secretary, L. H. Abel of the Standard Oil Company. Executive Committee—John Lindsey of Frazer & Co., J. W. Copmann of the Standard Oil Company, E. R. Smith of Smith, Baker & Co., T. L. Brower of the China and Japan Trading Company, B. C. Howard, agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and the Rev. E. S. Booth of the American Reform Church Mission.

The objects and purposes of the association are, among other things, to foster and safeguard the commercial and other interests of the United States in Japan, and to promote a beneficial acquaintance and association among Americans in Japan. The association will act in concert with and aid in the purpose of the American Asiatic Association of New York and the American Association of China and such kindred associations as may be hereafter formed in the Orient.

ROBBED AT DINNER, HE SAYS.

Bernardsville Man Causes Arrest of a Woman on a Train.

SUMMIT, N. J., July 26.—Mrs. Elizabeth Walton of Newark was arrested here to-night on the arrival of the 10 o'clock train from Bernardsville. She is charged by Malcolm Thompson of Bernardsville with having stolen $70.75 from him while at dinner at the Bernardsville Hotel. She claims the money is hers.

Mr. Thompson is wealthy and prominent socially. He is related to Lou Thompson, ex-State Senator from Somerset County, and now Chancery Clerk at Trenton.

A PUERTO RICAN RAILROAD.

Decision Concerning the Guarantee of a Dividend by Spain.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Edward Lauterbach and Charles C. Beaman, lawyers, of New York, were at the Department of Justice to-day and had a conference with Attorney General Griggs in regard to the status of the Puerto Rico railroad. This road was constructed under an agreement with the Spanish Government which guaranteed a dividend of 8 per cent. on the cost of the road, on a basis of $28,000 a mile for construction.

One hundred and thirty-two miles of the road have been constructed, leaving fifty-five miles yet to be built. The Attorney General expressed the opinion that the Secretary of War, as the head of the military government of Puerto Rico, had no authority to pay the guarantee assumed by Spain, or to take any action which could in any way bind this Government beyond the time of military occupation. The conclusion was reached that Congress alone has authority to act in the premises.

REFORMATORY SHIP BURNED.

The Clarence, for Roman Catholic Boys, Destroyed at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, July 26.—The Roman Catholic reformatory ship Clarence was destroyed by fire early this morning. It was but a few moments after the fire was discovered until the great three-decker was wrapped in flames. Intense excitement prevailed until it became known that the hundreds of lads and officers on board had been saved by the ferryboats Mersey and Firefly, which quickly made fast to the burning vessel, and began pumping water upon the flames.

The boys on board the Clarence worked with the utmost discipline until they were forced to leave the ship with the officers. The Captain's family and Bishop Whiteside, who spent the night on board the Clarence, lost their personal effects. The crew of the Mersey had a narrow escape, having barely time to regain their own craft, which had great difficulty in getting clear of the burning vessel when the bulwarks of the Mersey were beginning to take fire. Three hours after the fire was discovered the Clarence's back broke and she settled slowly.

This was the second Catholic reformatory ship of the same name that has been burned on the Mersey River. Her predecessor was fired by boys on board of her.

EFFECT OF JAPANESE TREATY.

American Murderer May Serve Only a Fraction of His Sentence.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The State Department is anxious to know what has become of a murderer named Kelly, who at last accounts was held in a Japanese jail under sentence of seven years' imprisonment from the Consular Court at Yokohama.

Some time before the new Japanese treaty, by which the United States surrendered its extra territoriality, went into effect the State Department bethought itself of Kelly, who was the only American long-term prisoner in Japan, and had served but six months of his sentence. It desired to bring him to this country to serve out his sentence, and the only manner in which this could be legally accomplished was by securing a request from the prisoner that his sentence be commuted. Kelly was communicated with, but was not heard from directly. Meanwhile the Japanese Government notified the State Department that it proposed to release all foreigners held in Japanese prisons under sentences from Consular Courts on the day the old treaty expired.

The department remonstrated, holding that Japan by the new treaty assumed the obligation to hold Kelly in jail, but the contention has not yet been accepted. Yesterday came notice that Kelly had made application for a commutation before the letter of the Attorney General relative to his case had reached Japan. Thus he could be brought to the United States if the Japanese Government has not already released him, and on this point the State Department is ignorant.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Sun rises...4:51	Sun sets...7:21	Moon rises..10:23

High Water This Day.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
S. Hook...11:09	Gov. Isl'd..11:35	H. Gate...12:55
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
S. Hook...11:29	Gov. Isl'd..11:51	H. Gate... 1:31

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JULY 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.

Wanamaker

Bathing Suits and Bathing Hats

IMPORTANT items in the list of Women's Summer Wear, as everybody knows, and we give them

the attention that all matters of costume may be sure of getting here.

More than a word is due the new "Brighton" outing hat, which is a bathing hat and more. It is a present reigning fancy at the English watering places and is going to be popular here. We show them first.

The hats cost 50c. and 75c. The trimming to make them the desired thing for other than bathing purposes, cost $2 and $3.50.

As to the bathing suits,—

$2—Mohair and flannel, white trimming braid.
$2.50—Flannel; sailor collar; trimmed with white braid.
$3.50—Mohair; deep notched sailor collar; trimmed with white braid.
$3.75—An especially fine assortment; flannels; various styles; all prettily trimmed; $5 values.
$4.50—Mohair, large white sailor collar, and white vest; trimmed with black braid.
$5—Mohair, blue, black or brown; some $10 values.

Second floor.

Woolen Dress Goods Remnants A notable gathering. From many counters, ends of best, fashionable, distinguished woolen goods, black and colored. The fact that only ends are left stamps these goods popular. 2-yard to 6-yard lengths, folded and marked for convenience. *Prices one-third to one-half off.* Beautiful weaves; these materials:—

Serges, Cheviots, Poplins, Cashmeres, Broadcloths, Drap d'Etes and fancy fabrics in silk-and-wool.

Remnants, Cotton Dress Goods and Linings All's well that ends well. These last offerings of cotton goods, label the sale successful. Remnants of the beautiful fabrics that have held royal sway all season. Each piece neatly folded; marked with prices. Lengths for waists, skirts, and children's dresses.

Prices Half and Under

Cottons—Lawns, dimities, batistes, figured Swiss muslins, ginghams, percales, piques and madrases.
Linings—Nearsilk, percaline, French cambric, striped percaline, moreen and sateen.

Lillian Corsets Half Prices A lot of these fine imported corsets that are not quite immaculate—little evidences here and there of handling—in which values are $2 to $7, have been repriced at $1 to $4.

Lillian Summer Corsets, of fine net and batiste, at $1, $1.50 and $2, though good values at $1.75, $2.25 and $3.

All sizes in these two groups, but not at each price.

Second Floor, Tenth street.

About Two Shoe Stores One motto,—best values at least prices. The main floor store accents the first two words; the fifth floor store lays stress upon the last. In both places, comfortable, shapely, light weight shoes that should defy criticism, as to workmanship or durability.

To illustrate:

MAIN FLOOR
Women's Oxfords—Black or tan, smart, well-fitting; $2 a pair.
Men's Shoes—More than two dozen styles, including patent leathers; $3 a pair.
FIFTH FLOOR
Women's Black Kidskin Boots—Buttoned or laced; toes in latest shapes; oak-tanned soles, welted and stitched; $3 shoes for $1.90 a pair.
Children's Shoes—Kidskin and calfskin, made for service; at vacation prices: 5 to 8, 65c. a pair; 8½ to 10½, 85c. a pair; 11 to 2, 95c. a pair; 9 to 13½, $1 a pair.

Separate Skirts When we announce separate skirts we expect cordial welcome. We have earned it. These will make it doubly sure,—skirts as handsome, as new, as graceful as skirts are made. Some prices one-third of value—none over half. Behold:

At $2.50—Piques in new shades of blue; burlaps and canvases; elaborately trimmed; values up to $8.
At $3—Denims, piques and other materials; trimmings various and artistic; values up to $9.

Second floor, Broadway.

White Shirt Waists, 65c. Their essential quality? Any of these—shapeliness, finish, comfort, beauty, novelty. Plaid lawn or striped madras; detachable collar, laundered cuffs. The price has fallen from $1.25 via $1 to 65c. each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

Returning Good for Evil.

Ethel—Lottie Totkins said you was too mean to live, 'cause you wouldn't let me play with her.

Fond Mother—And what did you say, Ethel?

Ethel—I heaped coals of fire on her head. I said I hoped her mamma wasn't so mean as you are.—Ohio State Journal.

WAR ON FILIPINO BANDITS

Gen. Otis Reports an Engagement with Them in Cebu.

ONE AMERICAN WAS KILLED

Volunteers Reorganizing in the Philippines for Service—Others Are Leaving to Come Home.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Three cable message from Gen. Otis were received at the War Department to-day. One reports another engagement with bandits in Cebu, in which the American force was victorious. It bears date of to-day and is as follows:

"Following from Cebu to-day: Bandits in Cebu mountains robbing and impressing people, coast towns. On Monday Lieut. Moore, with detachment Twenty-third Infantry, while scouting in mountains, fired upon from strongly fortified position; one private killed, name not given. No other casualties. Enemy's loss, five bandits killed, seven captured."

Another refers to the organization of the volunteer regiments in the Philippines, as follows: "Bell has enlisted about 500 men. Wallace, still south, has about 400. Lockett now enlisting has over 400 applications, which are coming in rapidly. Might raise here an additional regiment, exclusively volunteers."

Col. Bell referred to in the dispatch is in command of the Thirty-sixth Infantry, and Col. Wallace of the Twenty-seventh. Col. Lockett is in command of the cavalry regiment which is to be raised in the Philippines. The third dispatch says:

"Storm has abated. Sherman coaled, leaves to-day with all troops California; Grant being coaled, leaves in about four days with troops North Dakota, Wyoming and Idaho. Minnesotas preparing to leave on Sheridan soon as transport can be unloaded and coaled. Other volunteer organizations leave soon as transports are available."

Gen. Otis has been cabled to send the volunteers home as rapidly as possible, it being the desire of the President to have no delay in the matter.

A PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

Not Known Whether Gen. Otis Is Establishing a Provisional System in Provinces or Not.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—It is stated at the War Department that Gen. Otis has made no communications to the department regarding the organization of any provisional Governments in the islands or provinces, but it is presumed that he may be doing so if conditions warrant.

Gen. Otis is acting under instructions from the President dated Dec. 21, 1898. These instructions said that the destruction of the Spanish fleet followed by the reduction of Manila, practically effected the conquest of the Philippine Islands and suspension of Spanish sovereignty. They directed that the military Government of the United States maintained in Manila be extended with all possible dispatch to the whole of the ceded district to the United States by the treaty of peace. The military commander was directed to announce that "We come not as invaders or conquerors, but as friends."

Those who submitted were to be promised support and protection, "all others will be brought within the lawful rule we have assumed, with firmness if need be, but without severity as far as may be possible." Suggestions were made as to the Government of the ceded territory, and the rights of property, taxes, &c. This letter of the President, together with the instructions of Secretary Hay to the Philippine Commission, is the basis of Governments which are to be established in the Philippines.

DEATH OF CAPT. TILLEY.

Capt. Hanna at Iloilo Recounts the Details of the Killing.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., July 26.—A letter received here from Capt. W. B. Hanna of Helena, who for some time has been Captain of the Port at Iloilo, gives further details of the death of the late Capt. George H. Tilley, formerly of New York. Hanna made an official investigation into Capt. Tilley's death, securing the statements of the officers on the British cable ship Recorder, on which Capt. Tilley had sailed to Escalante. Capt. Hanna believes that Capt. Tilley was deserted by the Captain of the Recorder and that his life might have been saved. Capt. Hanna said:

"We buried poor George Tilley on Decoration Day. His death was the most horrible thing I ever heard of. I was sent on board the cable ship to procure the statements of the officers for the official reports and learn all the circumstances last Wednesday. The cable ship Recorder left this port to lay a cable to Cebu. It being somewhat in Tilley's line of work he was very anxious to go, and cabled Col. Thompson, the Chief Signal Officer, for permission and was answered, 'Go by all means.' Arriving at Escalante, the Captain of the ship, the Second Officer, Tilley, and two sailors went ashore in a steam launch to cut the shore end. They landed and proceeded to break in the door of the cable house, with the assistance of two natives they found on shore. All of a sudden they were surprised by a warwhoop, and 200 or 300 natives came charging down the hills right on top of them. The ship's Captain made for the launch, and the rest took to the water amid a heavy fire from the natives. The Second Officer and Tilley were swimming along together for a way when the Second Officer headed for the ship and was picked up by the Captain in the launch.

"Tilley evidently tried to make the opposite shore, but the impression is that he was unable to swim very much. The natives took to their little boats and went after the men in the water. From the ship they could see a man evidently trying to get into one of these boats and the natives beating him off with their oars. This occurred Saturday morning about 11 o'clock. The cable ship cruised around for about three hours and then came in to Iloilo and reported the situation. Gen. Smith immediately gave orders for a company of soldiers and ten days' rations, and they started for Escalante at 6 P. M. Sunday. On arrival Monday morning they found Tilley's body floating in the cove very much decomposed, with his head and face beaten to a pulp and absolutely unrecognizable except by his shoes and clothing. He was immediately brought here, and Gen. Smith and his soldiers started after the natives. They burned the town, but whether they have succeeded in catching the insurgents or not we have not heard yet. The feeling here is intense against the Captain of the Recorder, whose evident cowardice in leaving poor Tilley to his fate is undoubtedly to blame. He lay in the bottom of his launch and made no effort to rescue any of the men. He immediately sailed for Cebu after making his report."

THE RECEPTION TO DEWEY.

Meetings of the Committees on Stands, Music, and Fireworks.

The Committee on Stands of the Dewey Reception Committee met in the City Hall yesterday afternoon, and examined petitions from numbers of private individuals for the erection of stands along the waterfront on the day of the naval parade. A Brooklyn man appeared before the committee and said that he would erect a stand for the committee for the accommodation of 50,000 persons, the people to be admitted free. The committee thought this would be discriminating against the 3,000,000 of people who would want to see the parade, and the offer was not accepted.

The Committee on Music and Refreshments met and considered offers from various choral unions and singing societies who volunteered their services.

Suggestions for a pyrotechnical display on the water front were considered by the Committee on Fireworks at its meeting, but nothing definite was done.

The Committee on Plan and Scope will go over the route of the naval parade to-morrow in Lewis Nixon's Yacht.

Admiral Dewey at Trieste.

TRIESTE, July 26.—Admiral Dewey was busily engaged during the day in replying to his immense American correspondence and in receiving private visitors. The rumors that American politicians have arrived here to consult with the Admiral regarding his possible nomination for the Presidency of the United States are without foundation.

Volunteers Returning from Manila.

MANILA, July 26.—The transport Sherman sailed to-day for San Francisco via Nagasaki and Yokohama, with the California Infantry, consisting of 48 officers and 950 men; two batteries of the California Heavy Artillery, 9 officers and 86 men, and 275 discharged soldiers of other regiments.

To be Inspector General at Manila.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Lieut. Col. Ernest A. Garlington has been relieved from duty in the office of the Inspector General in Washington, and ordered to Manila as Inspector General of the Department of the Pacific.

Assistant Postal Director at Manila.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—F. L. Stocking, Assistant Postmaster at Tacoma, Washington, to-day was appointed Assistant Director General of Posts at Manila. He will be next in rank to Director General Vaille.

RECRUITING IS PROGRESSING.

Gen. Corbin Thinks the Full Number of Troops Needed Will Be Enrolled by July 31.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin is highly gratified by the reports from the different recruiting stations concerning the raising of the ten new volunteer regiments of United States infantry. At the close of business yesterday the number of men enlisted was 5,000. Col. Pettit, commanding the Thirty-first, has secured 1,049 men, at Fort Thomas, Ky. He will soon have a full regiment of 1,300 men.

"I still stick to my prediction that the entire number of men needed for these ten regiments will be raised by the end of the month," said Gen. Corbin this afternoon.

"There have been some suggestions about slow recruiting, but they are made by those who do not understand that the officers for these regiments were only recently ordered to their commands, and that the recruiting stations were until now in only a few places.

"To-day, however, the recruiting officers from headquarters are out in the country, meeting engagements to appear at prescribed places on certain days to consider propositions for service. Posters had to be printed and sent about, offices secured for examining applicants, and Sergeants prepared to take the enlistments as they were offered. Then it ought to be understood that the recruiting officers are extremely particular. If a man answers the first question, 'Are you married?' in the affirmative he is out of the running. We are not enlisting married men, although you would be astonished to know how many married men want to go. The married men ought to stay at home and take care of their families.

"The army of 1898 was a fine army. We never had a better lot of volunteers than those who came in with the militia organizations, but the volunteers we are now getting are more carefully selected than those of last year, and they will turn out to be splendid soldiers. I do not believe it will be necessary to keep a single recruiting office open after July 31."

HOLLAND SUBMARINE BOAT.

Trials at Shelter Island Before a Naval Board as to the Proposed Change in the Motive Power.

Special to The New York Times.

SHELTER ISLAND, N. Y., July 26.—The trials of the Holland submarine torpedo boat over the Government course in Peconic Bay were a decided success. The trials, which consisted of going under water for a mile, diving, and coming to the surface for rapid observations, were given for the board of naval officers appointed to pass on the application of the Holland Torpedo Boat Company to change the motor power of the plunger when on the surface, or "awash," from steam to gas.

The course is situated in Peconic Bay, between Little-Hogs-Neck and New Suffolk, and is two and a half miles long, running directly north and south. The working of the boat yesterday proved that the vessel can be steered in any course by means of the compass, and that it is unnecessary to be able to see below the surface. The members of the board were apparently well satisfied with the vessel's performance.

On her first trial the boat was submerged and run for one mile, coming to the surface for rapid observations and again disappearing. No attempt was made to speed the vessel while it was under water.

Lieut. Francis J. Haiseler was taken on board the boat when she left her moorings at New Suffolk. He examined the working of the gas engines while the vessel was on the surface, and also noted the heat generated while the vessel was submerged. The engines worked satisfactorily. Two thermometers were used in the heat test. They showed 77 degrees while the vessel was on the surface and 81 degrees after she had been sent over the one-mile course submerged, snowing that the temperature was never above that of the normal human body. The boat was submerged on even keel by admitting about five tons of water in the centre tanks. She kept on even keel almost all the time she was under water, and was sent over the course both times while submerged in a direct course, despite the shifting of the tide currents. The time over the mile course was about fifteen minutes. In this time the vessel dived twice before completing the mile run. Both dives were made in four minutes.

At the beginning of the second trial Naval Constructor Varney and Lieut. Ridgrave went on board and examined the vessel when submerged. The time taken for the boat to dive and come to the surface in the first trial was about seven seconds, while on the second trial the time was nine seconds. The trials lasted an hour.

Naval Constructor Varney will witness the trials to-day, which will consist of the boat going over the two-mile course submerged.

DRY DOCK REPORTED SHAKY.

No. 3 in the Brooklyn Navy Yard Said to be Threatened with a Break in the Walls.

Another of the dry docks at the Brooklyn Navy Yard is said to be in a shaky condition. This time it is Dry Dock No. 3, the largest and newest at the yard, with which something is said to be amiss. This dock, which was completed less than a year ago and cost about $1,000,000, is being kept filled with water, an unusual proceeding and one that has given rise to the suspicion of trouble.

All sorts of rumors anent the condition of the dock were afloat at the navy yard yesterday, but none of the officials would admit that there was anything wrong with the structure. No breaks can be noticed in the walls of the dock, and there is no indication, so far as can be seen, that the structure has been weakened.

Among the men employed in the yard, however, it was said that the dock had been filled to prevent a threatened break in the walls.

Dry Dock No. 2 caved in about two weeks ago, as a result of a heavy storm, but as yet nothing has been done to repair the damage. This dock, experts say, is in a very bad way. Water is leaking into the basin, and pumps are kept at work to prevent the dock from filling. The entire front, it is said, is in danger of being forced in by the pressure of the water outside, and to prevent this heavy shore timbers have been placed in the dock.

The small stone dry dock is said to be the only dock now available for docking purposes.

Order of Saint Louis Incorporated.

ALBANY, July 26.—The "Naval Order of Saint Louis," Spanish-American war, 1898, was incorporated with the Secretary of State to-day. Its particular objects are the meeting of members and continuing the good fellowship and feeling begun while commissioned officers on board or with the United States steamer St. Louis, and to perpetuate the part that ship and her consorts took in the Spanish-American war. The Directors are R. Lloyd Parker, Surgeon; Lieut. C. W. Jungen, John Walls, Chief Engineer, of New York City.

Capt. Michie Becomes a Major.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Capt. E. S. Michie has been appointed Major and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers. He is on duty with Gen. Lee, acting as Adjutant General of the department commanded by Gen. Lee in Cuba.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

has been for over 30 years the standard. Scientifically prepared from the finest beef; it strengthens the strong and invigorates invalids.

Every jar signed in blue: Liebig

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Newark has arrived at Callao, on her way to Mare Island.

The Michigan and the Yantic have sailed from Mackinac Island for Detroit.

HAVANA IS FOR THE RICH.

So Says a Paper Which Urges Use of American Methods to Better the Condition of Working Class.

HAVANA, July 26.—El Diario De La Marina says, editorially, in to-day's issue that the working classes in Havana are in very bad condition. The cost of living in the city is high, owing to the raising of prices through the extravagant tendencies of the upper classes. These have been able to get money easily, the paper says, on account of the natural richness of the Cuban soil; but the necessities of life, including the securing of clean, comfortable houses, are out of the reach of the poor, who therefore are forced to live under bad, unhealthful conditions, although they are fairly well paid.

Continuing, the article says:

"Havana City was built for rich people; and reforms should be inaugurated, modeled upon the American plan of building clean, cheap houses for the working people, with the prospect that they may become the owners of the same by paying a small premium, thus encouraging thrift and self-help. The Cubans so far have not shown any private initiative; but if the Americans really wish the country to progress, with some guarantee of an effort on their part the Cubans themselves will step forward and help in the matter.

"Societies of the building and loan sort should be organized under the indirect control of the Federal or insular authorities, and should build in the suburbs homes for the honest working people on the public land. This plan once started money could be obtained here at a low rate of interest to carry it on. If no other plan were practicable, ready-made cottages should be brought from America and put together here. Now is the opportunity for the Cuban labor leaders to agitate for the building of factories on the co-operative plan."

PAYMENT OF THE CUBAN ARMY.

Gen. Gomez Says the $3,000,000 Is an Affliction to Cuba.

HAVANA, July 26.—In an interview with Gen. Gomez, printed in La Lucha to-day, the Cuban commander was quoted as saying:

"Never has a plague more afflicting fallen upon Cuba than the $3,000,000 asked from President McKinley for the Cuban soldiers. The money has been the cause of ill-will among those who, by right and justice, should be eternally united.

"The history of the money is curious. It was thought at first that it ought not to have been received, as it was a dishonor to the Cubans. The aspect is changed now, and it should cause pain to see wandering through Havana soldiers begging for what it was supposed they would refuse with serenity.

"The formation of the supplementary lists of persons incapacitated in the war and the work of payment has already cost $6,000. This money was furnished by Gov. Gen. Brooke, as the Cubans do not possess the ground upon which they tread. Those who do not know the work and the expense involved are naturally impatient, and hold responsible some one who in no way helped to get the money nor asked any one to receive it.

"Those whose names appear on the supplementary lists should not be paid before those who are on the original lists, so as to preserve order. As the money was the gift of the American Government, I am pained by the interest shown by my soldiers, who were trained to go hungry on their march to liberty. The republic will pay them, but when is uncertain. Impatience will not further matters."

GARRISON DUTY IN CUBA.

Natives May Be Enlisted and American Troops Withdrawn.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Some consideration may be given at the War Department to the recommendations by Gen. Garcia on behalf of the Cubans that a force of Cuban troops be raised, to be officered by natives, for garrison duty in parts of Cuba from which it may be considered prudent to withdraw American forces. Many Cubans are reported to be anxious for such service, and Gen. Miles is understood to favor a modified form of the recommendation.

It is improbable that anything will be done in the matter until after the question of a census of the island has been decided. Gen. Garcia says that a census will be very instructive, as it will for the first time give accurately the population of the island and the percentage of blacks, which is smaller than is generally supposed. Most important of all the results to be attained will be the revelation of the universal need of schools and education, which Gen. Garcia says is the crying need of the Cubans.

ENTIRE FAMILY MADE ILL.

Believed They Were Poisoned by Arsenic in Milk They Drank.

A queer case of poisoning was reported to the police of the Fifth Avenue Station, Brooklyn, last evening by Dr. William F. Millington of 352A Ninth Street. Dr. Millington said that he had been called yesterday afternoon to attend Mrs. Dora Bell of 280 Tenth Street, and her two children, Dorothy, three years old, and Milford, three months old.

He found the three suffering from arsenic poisoning, and all violently ill. Mrs. Bell, whose husband, William, is a machinist, told the doctor that she and her two children had drunk some milk at luncheon and immediately after drinking it had become very ill. The milk, Mrs. Bell said, had been obtained at a grocery in the neighborhood.

Mrs. Bell was the least affected by the poison, and she speedily recovered from its effects under the doctor's treatment. The condition of the children, however, was found to be very serious, and it was believed for a time that they would die. They finally partially recovered, but they were still very ill last night.

Dora Franklin, seventeen years old, a servant employed by Mrs. Bell, partook of the luncheon with the family, but did not drink any of the milk. She was not made ill, and from this fact Dr. Millington concluded that the poison was in the milk. He obtained a sample of the milk, which he turned over to the police to be analyzed.

BANKRUPTCY LAW AMENDMENTS

A Referee Fears Efforts to Make Them Will Result in Repeal.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 26.—In an address delivered to-day before the National Convention of Referees in Bankruptcy, at the Chicago Beach Hotel, Charles B. Keller of Omaha declared that the efforts to be made to have the bankruptcy law amended would probably result in the repeal of the act in its entirety.

He reviewed the history of bankruptcy legislation in this country, and pointed to the fact that every attempt made in the past to have such laws amended and perfected had aroused its enemies, who in the end succeeded in having the acts stricken from the statute books.

The speaker took a pessimistic view of the future of the Bankruptcy act. The few months' practical experience with the new law had not been successful, and had convinced all who have studied the subject that the measure is defective in many particulars and in need of radical amendment.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement. Adv.

LOAN COMPANY'S TROUBLES

Argument for a Receiver for the New York National.

MR. HOADLY ASKS FOR TIME

Says He Can Save the Concern, but Attorney General Says It Is Insolvent—Decision Is Reserved.

Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, heard argument yesterday on the application of the Attorney General for an injunction and a receiver for the property of the New York National Building and Loan Association. The Attorney General was represented by Deputy Attorney General Coyne and George Hoadly of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, and Lawyer Quinlan of Strauss & Quinlan appeared for the association.

Mr. Hoadly did not oppose an injunction to restrain the association from paying out moneys, but he contended that the appointment of a receiver would operate to the union of the association and its 5,000 shareholders. He said that it had been proposed and agreed to by State Superintendent of the Banking Department Kilburn that there should be a reorganization, and that James N. Walter, the President, and the Directors of the association should resign. Mr. Hoadly said these resignations had been placed in the hands of a man who declares his ability to effect a complete reorganization acceptable to the shareholders, and which would protect all those interested.

Mr. Hoadly believes the concern to be solvent. He had been told, he said, that it had about $9,000 in hand; that there is over $47,000 in bank, and over 40,000 in cash assets. He asked for an adjournment to enable him to present the case fairly, as he had not had an opportunity to familiarize himself with the facts. In forty-eight hours, he said, he could get the means to save the institution. No creditor or shareholder, he declared, had made any complaint.

Justice Stover said that the day set for the argument had been positively fixed, and he could not agree to the request for an adjournment.

Mr. Coyne then proceeded to set forth the facts alleged. The organization of the defendant corporation, he said, was effected in 1890 and it went into operation immediately. He said that examinations had been made recently, and it had been found that the association is insolvent.

Prior to October, 1898, when the Walters administration went into office, the State Banking Department had had trouble in keeping the association within the lines laid down by the department. At that time the old officers resigned, and it appeared, Mr. Coyne said, that their resignations were brought about by the payment of $50,000 to get them to resign.

"At the annual meeting in January last," said Mr. Coyne, "35,000 shares of stock were issued to the officers themselves and to their friends, and not one dollar was paid into the association then, nor has a dollar been paid in for the stock."

"All the issue has been canceled," put in Mr. Hoadly.

"I deny that," returned Mr. Coyne. "It had not been canceled at the time of the examination by Mr. Slade of the State Banking Department in June last. By voting on that stock Mr. Walter was made President."

Mr. Coyne said that an examination of the association was instituted upon the receipt of a complaint by the State Banking Department. The result was, he said, that the association was found to be insolvent. It was found, he continued, that the officials had, in violation of the law under which the association was organized, indulged in speculation in real estate on Staten Island, and had secured options on real estate which they had permitted to expire. The officials, he said, had tried to buy a piece of property on Staten Island from a Mr. Doyle for $250,000, while it was not worth over $50,000.

The business of the association, Mr. Coyne said, was conducted with the greatest extravagance. Over $400 was paid out for street car advertising, and the company moved into offices the rent of which was three times that of the offices it formerly occupied. Mr. Coyne said that an actuary for the shareholders had sought to set the institution on its feet, but had failed.

The association, he said, was a mutual corporation, and the shares had been scaled down so that it appeared that there was a surplus of $61,000 in the possession of the company. While the company had a right to scale down the shares, he said, it was done without regard for the interests of the present shareholders. The officers in charge, he said, provided for a contingent fund that they might speculate in real estate. They refused, he said, to submit to an examination by the State authorities.

Mr. Coyne concluded his side of the argument by declaring that shareholders were urging the State Banking Department to prevent a reorganization and to close up the association's affairs that they might get what they can. A receiver, he declared, must be appointed. Actions would necessarily have to be begun in the other States, wherein there was property of the association.

Mr. Hoadly denied that there had been any intentional bad management of the association. He denounced James L. Bell, who had complained to the State Banking Department. "He demanded $24,000 blackmail to suppress this matter," said Mr. Hoadly.

Justice Stover reserved his decision.

Mr. Carpenter Not a Director.

W. A. Carpenter, whose name was printed among the Directors of the New York National Building and Loan Asssociation, says he was not a Director at the time of the incorporation of the association or when the concern went under the Presidency of Mr. Walter. He was elected a Director to fill an unexpired term in 1892, and was then elected for a full term. He retired from the Directory in 1896, two years before the sale to Mr. Walter, and was replaced by J. N. Smith.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

CHICAGO STREET RAILWAYS.

Daniel T. Hunt Is President of the North and West Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Daniel T. Hunt has succeeded Charles T. Yerkes as President of the North and West Chicago Street Railroad corporations. The new President is comparatively unknown to the local world of finance—to Chicago he is a stranger. He has been a resident of Chicago only five years, and is the manager of the Chicago offices of the American Surety Company.

The influence that made Mr. Hunt President of the two rich street railway corporations is not deeply hidden. The resident Vice President of the American Surety Company is Jesse W. Spalding, the President of the Union Traction Company, lessee of the properties of the North and West Side Street Railroad Companies. The selection of Mr. Hunt to the Presidency is in deference to Mr. Spalding's desire to have some one in whom he has the fullest confidence. Mr. Hunt is fifty-five years old. He is a native of New York, and has lived most of his life in Rochester.

Will Not Leave the Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—George W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, to-day denied the report published in a New York newspaper that he is to leave the Pennsylvania service to become manager of passenger transportation of the Southern Railway.

LINE TO MANHATTAN BEACH.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Will Begin Its Operation To-morrow.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company will begin the operation of its new line to Manhattan Beach, over the Kings County Elevated, the Brooklyn and Brighton Beach Railroad, and a section of the Manhattan Beach division of the Long Island Railroad, to-morrow. Trains will be run over this line from the Manhattan end of the bridge under from twenty minutes to half an hour headway all day.

The full electric service over the Fifth Avenue elevated line and the Thirty-sixth Street connection to Coney Island was begun on Tuesday. The third-rail system is used to Thirty-sixth Street and the trolley from there to the island.

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all over this country of ours,—deservedly so, too. Absolutely pure, delightful to the taste, and a great aid to digestion. No wonder

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GOLF AT SOUTHAMPTON

Hollins and Clark Go Down Before Curtis and Murdoch.

THEIR DEFEAT IS A SURPRISE

Rain Interferes with the Morning Play—W. J. Travis Defeats R. C. Watson—Many Women Present.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., July 26.—The two young golfers, Harry Hollins, Jr., and George C. Clark, Jr., who had swept everything before them last year, even vanquishing such men as Walter J. Travis and Foxhall P. Keene in the semi-finals, Hollins winning and Clark being the runner up, and of whom so much had been expected this year, were both put out to-day in the first round of the match play for the President's Cup. Hollins was beaten by James F. Curtis, the old intercollegiate champion. Their match was played in the afternoon and was the star event of the day. Hollins was a strong favorite, and they were followed over the links by a great crowd of golf enthusiasts, including several hundred women. The boys put up a stubborn fight, the lead shifting from one to the other during the first half of the match, and Curtis being one up at the ninth. All but two of the holes were halved during the remainder of the match. Hollins made honors even by winning the eleventh hole, while Curtis won the match by capturing the fifteenth hole and halving all the rest. Hollins had a chance to win the home hole in three and halve the match, but his ten-foot put rimmed the cup, and his only chance was lost. There were many sad hearts among the women, as Hollins is their idol in regard to golf, and they had considered him invincible. The score was:

James F. Curtis, Essex County—
Out .....6 5 4 4 4 6 5 5 6—45
In .....6 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 4—41—86
Harry Hollins, Jr., Westbrook—
Out .....6 4 5 5 3 5 5 6 8—47
In .....6 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 4—41—88

The leading attraction of the morning play was the meeting between Walter J. Travis and R. C. Watson, Jr. The start was late owing to the brisk rain of the morning. Travis and Watson were first away and the match was followed by a large gallery, many of the women wearing rubber boots and mackintoshes. Travis won by 4 up and 3 to play. Their cards were:

Walter J. Travis, Oakland—
Out .....5 3 4 4 4 6 6 5 6—48
In .....5 3 4 4 5 4 6 3 3—37—85
R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook—
Out .....5 4 5 5 4 5 6 5 7—46
In .....6 4 4 5 4 5 5 3 5—41—87

A handicap was played in the afternoon, in which there were about forty starters, but there were many withdrawals on account of poor scores. The winner was W. L. Thompson of the Morris County Golf Club. The summary follows:

President's Cup.—First Round—A. L. Ripley, Oakley Country Club, beat A. M. Brown, Shinnecock, by 3 up and 2 to play; Daniel Chauncey, Dyker Meadow, beat L. E. Larocque, Shinnecock, by 5 up and 4 to play; Roderick Terry, Jr., Shinnecock, beat Charles Hitchcock, Jr., Point Judith, by 5 up and 4 to play; Walter J. Travis, Oakland, beat R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook, by 4 up and 3 to play; G. Owen Winston, Essex County, beat R. C. Churchill, Ardsley, by 2 up and 1 to play; U. A. Murdock, Shinnecock, beat George C. Clark, Jr., Shinnecock, by 1 up; J. F. Curtis, Essex County, beat H. B. Hollins, Jr., Westbrook, by 1 up; Jasper Lynch, Lakewood, beat T. M. Robertson, Shinnecock, by 3 up and 2 to play. Second Round—Daniel Chauncey, Dyker Meadow, beat Roderick Terry, Jr., Shinnecock, by 2 up.

Peconic Cup.—First Round—H. H. Curtis, Shinnecock, beat T. W. Hitt, Chevy Chase, by 2 up; S. P. Nash, Jr., Maidstone, beat Duncan Edwards, Dyker Meadow, by 3 up and 2 to play; C. Tiffany Richardson, Lakewood, beat C. B. Corry, Woolston, by 3 up and 2 to play; G. E. Atherton, Jr., Wollston, beat R. H. Robertson, Shinnecock, by 7 up and 5 to play; Curtis beat Nash by 2 up and 1 to go, and Richardson beat Atherton by 3 up and 1 to go.

Consolation Cup.—First Round—Louis P. Bayard, Jr., Baltusrol, beat E. F. Knapp, Westbrook, by 3 up and 2 to play; F. C. Havemeyer, Newport, beat F. J. J. De Raiske, Oakland, 6 up and 5 to play; De Lancey Nicoll, Shinnecock, beat Alexander Morton, County Club of Westchester, by 7 up and 6 to play; George A. Phelps, Fairfield County, beat J. B. Bates, Westchester Golf, by 3 up and 2 to play.

Semi-Finals.—Havemeyer beat Bayard by 1 up, and Nicoll beat Phelps by 3 up and 2 to go.

HANDICAP SCORES.

Name.	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
W. L. Thompson	93	8	75
C. D. Barnes	86	8	78
George Cooke	90	10	80
C. Tiffany Richardson	85	3	82
Daniel Chauncy	88	4	84
Stewart Waller	92	8	84
G. E. Atherton, Jr.	88	3	85
R. Churchill	89	4	85
A. De Witt Cochrane	90	4	86
Duncan Edwards	93	7	88
Granville Kane	99	12	87
E. S. Knapp	94	8	86
Garret Smith	107	8	99
G. Hull, Jr.	94	8	86
R. F. Meyhew	99	12	87
F. P. Kimball	95	8	87
Harry May	83	5	78
T. C. Emmeyer	99	14	85
A. F. Brice	109	13	96

MYOPIA POLO TEAM WINS.

Defeats Devon Players in a Good Game at Narragansett Pier.

A heavy rain this morning did not prevent excellent polo between Myopia first of Hamilton, Mass., and Devon first of Philadelphia late in the afternoon at the Point Judith Country Club for the Point Judith Cup, Myopia winning by a score of 5¾ to 4¾.

The score was tied in the third period, and the last half was close and exciting. The track was in much better shape than could have been expected, following the two days' downpour, there being only one bad miss, resulting from the ball getting into the mud. "Bobby" Shaw made one long, sensational run along the boards, and with Harry Holmes, attracted considerable attention. Randolph Snowden and George McFadden put up a gallant fight for Devon.

Individual team playing was uncommonly good throughout. There were no handicaps. The attendance was nearly 1,000. The teams lined up as follows:

MYOPIA FIRST.	DEVON FIRST.
1..C. G. Rice.	1..C. Randolph Snowden.
2..Robert G. Shaw.	2..G. W. Kendricks.
3..R. S. Agassiz.	3..C. E. Wheeler.
Back..H. H. Holmes.	Back..G. W. McFadden.

Score:

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
1....	R. G. Shaw,	Myopia	9:18

SECOND PERIOD.

1....	C. E. Wheeler,	Devon	5:20
2....	C. R. Snowden,	Devon	4:46
3....	R. G. Shaw,	Myopia	5:55

One-quarter goal safety against Devon in this period.

THIRD PERIOD.

1....	R. G. Shaw,	Myopia	3:48
2....	C. E. Wheeler,	Devon	1:47
3....	G. W. Kendricks,	Devon	0:44
4....	R. S. Agassiz,	Myopia	4:47
5....	R. G. Shaw,	Myopia	2:20

FOURTH PERIOD.

1....	C. E. Wheeler,	Devon	5:13
2....	C. G. Rice,	Myopia	1:28

One-quarter goals safety against Myopia in this period.

The referee was R. L. Beeckman, and the timekeepers H. B. Kane and E. A. Mitchell.

Answer to a Correspondent.

S. A.—There is no premium listed on half dollars of 1830.

"Cluett"
PEMBINA 25c EACH

ARROW BRAND
RARITAN 2 FOR 25c
Collar shape the same in either case but of different grades of linen—different prices as you pay only for material and workmanship.
AT ALL FURNISHERS and CLOTHIERS
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO.
MAKERS
ALSO Monar

WOULD CORNER CITY'S MILK

Five States Association's War on Wholesalers Renewed.

URGING THE FARMERS TO JOIN

Contracts Being Sent Out for Signatures, but Milk Exchange Members Say Movement Will Fail.

The fight of what is known as the Five States Milk Producers' Association against the wholesale merchants forming the New York Milk Exchange, with the object of controlling the production of milk entering this city and forcing higher prices, has been renewed with vigor. The Five States Milk Producers' Association comprises farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. The following contract is being circulated for signature among its members and among farmers who are being urged to join the combine:

I constitute and appoint J. C. Latimer of Tioga Centre, N. Y.; Ira L. Snell of Kenwood, N. Y.; F. B. Aitken of Mecklenburg, N. Y., and Francis B. Hoffman of Deckertown, N. J., my true and lawful attorneys, for me and in my name, place and stead, to bargain, sell, and contract all of the milk produced by the cows owned and controlled by me, except the milk used at my own house, for a term not longer than five years and a price not less than 2½ cents a quart for milk produced during the months of October, November, December, January, February, and March, and 1¾ cents a quart for milk produced during the months of April, May, June, July, August, and September, the milk to be paid for at least monthly, on or before the 10th of each month, for the milk delivered the month previous.

The Directors of the movement claim that they have received support from certain wholesale dealers in this city which insures success. Members of the New York Milk Exchange, however, deny this, and say that there is no possibility of the movement succeeding. Said a member of the Board of Directors yesterday:

"New York is always going to have cheap milk, because the supply is unlimited and the interests of the farmers are too antagonistic to render a solid combination possible. In order that this may be understood by the unlimited, it is necessary to retrace from the beginning the history of this so-called Five States Milke Producers' Association.

"In 1882 the wholesale dealers were paying to the producer an average price for the twelve months of the year of 3 cents per quart, plus the freight, the railroad rates for which at that time were uniform for distant and near-by places. The total cost to us thus amounted to about 4¾ cents per quar The farmers in the near-by districts got together and sought to advance the price one-half cent per quart and to compel us to take all the milk they were prepared to send to town. To this end they organized themselves into societies in all the milk-producing districts in this State and New Jersey within a radius of 100 miles from New York City.

"The merchants refused to accede to these demands. They could not do so. A boycott resulted, and we were forced to draw our supply from points west of the strike radius. Here the cost of land and feed, and consequently of production, being much cheaper, an average rate of 3 cents meant a good profit to the producers. They would not listen to the protests of the striking farmers, and we got all the milk we wanted.

"The combination of near-by farmers petitioned the Inter-State Commerce Commission to have freight rates on milk fixed in proportion to the distance from which it was hauled. The commission recommended to the railroad companies that the freight rates be divided into blocks as follows: 23 cents per 40 quarts for all distances within 50 miles; 26 cents for distances from 50 to 100 miles; 29 cents for 150 miles, and 32 cents for 200 miles and over. There was no milk produced and shipped by rail to speak of within fifty miles of the city, consequently the trade took 26 cents as the minimum rate. Of course, we declined to bear the extra charge of 3 cents in the twenty-nine-cent block and 6 cents in the thirty-two-cent block.

"The farmers in these blocks protested in turn, and in 1898 started the Five States movement. They appealed to the farmers in the twenty-six-cent block to join the organization, help put up the price of milk, and share the cost of extra freight borne by the farmers in the more distant districts. The farmers in the near-by districts, however, remembered how, during their fight in 1882, their brethren in the distant districts had come in and taken their market from them, and refused to join the combine.

"In the Fall of 1898 the organizers of the Five States Milk Producers' Association waited upon the Board of Directors of the New York Milk Exchange, and Mr. Latimer of Tioga laid the experiances of the farmers before us. He said they were selling milk at ¾ of 1 per cent. per quart less than it costs to produce, and practically urged that the city merchants should purchase it at an advanced rate and in unlimited quantity without regard to quality, and repay themselves by advancing the price to the consumer.

"The board's response was that the dealers would have nothing whatever to do with the Five States Association and would continue to take only as much milk as they wanted at the market price prevailing. Thereupon they again approached the farmers in the near-by districts, and a meeting was held last Spring at Goshen, N. Y., but it led to no result and broke up in disorder. It is not likely that the near-by farmers will give up the benefit they derive from the differential freight rates, consequently the Five States Association can do nothing.

"I do not say that the farmer ought not to get more money for his milk. Even the near-by farmer is selling it at starvation rates, yet it is more profitable to do this than turn it into cheese and butter. It is all a question of supply and demand, and there is more milk produced than is wanted. That is the whole trouble in a nutshell."

LAST RITES FOR COL. INGERSOLL.

Arrangements Made for the Cremation of the Body To-day.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., July 26.—If the present plans are carried out the body of Robert G. Ingersoll will to-morrow be taken from the house to Fresh Pond, L. I., for cremation. Clinton P. Farrell, who was Col. Ingersoll's secretary, said to-day the arrangements had all been made. The funeral party will leave Dobbs Ferry about 9:30 o'clock. From the Grand Central Station carriages will be taken. The only persons outside the family who will accompany the body to Fresh Pond are Major O. J. Smith and Mrs. Smith, Fred C. Penfield, and the young men from Col. Ingersoll's office in New York.

It is not yet certain that Mrs. Ingersoll will be of the party. It is thought best she should not be subjected to any more strain than she has already undergone, but it is unlikely that she can be persuaded from journeying to Fresh Pond. The members of the family will return to Dobbs Ferry with the ashes of the Colonel as soon as possible after the cremation.

Mrs. Ingersoll is now under the care of a physician. She cannot be consoled, and sits most of the time in the room where the body of her husband lies. There were a number of visitors to-day, all friends of the dead man.

PYTHIANS PARADE AT UTICA.

Monument to Founder Rathbone Dedicated with Fitting Ceremonies.

UTICA, N. Y., July 26.—The monument to Founder Rathbone of the Pythian Order was dedicated this afternoon with appropriate ceremony and unusual pomp. The parade moved at 2 o'clock and was an imposing one. In one of the carriages preceding the marching bands and companies were Miss Sarah D. Rathbone of Washington, and Miss Lucetta S. Rathbone of Alexandria, Va., daughters of the founder of the order. The parade was watched by thousands of people, and all along the route liberal applause was bestowed upon the handsomely uniformed companies and their military evolutions. There were about twenty-five hundred men in line and at least a dozen bands. Many Pythians were mounted, and the surrounding towns have been scoured to provide the riders with horses.

On reaching the monument the exercises of dedication were immediately commenced. The first address was by Grand Chancellor Charles T. Goodrich of Newburg.

John Young of Rochester, N. H., Chairman of the Monument Committee, made a statement in regard to the construction of the monument. The money to pay for the magnificent work was contributed from every lodge in the country, and the total cost of $14,000 has been met without extraordinary effort or appeal.

This was followed by the dedicatory address by Supreme Chancellor Thomas G. Semple of Allegheny, Penn. Past Supreme Chancellor W. B. Ritchie of Lima, Ohio, also made an address in which a glowing tribute was paid to Rathbone and the story of the birth of the order was told. The exercises closed with the reading of a poem by Charles A. Lee of Providence, R. I. There was no session of the grand lodge to-day.

COMMERCIAL LAW LEAGUE.

Speeches on Bankruptcy by E. C. Brandenburg and Hugo Kanzler at the Annual Convention.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 26.—The second day's session of the fifth annual convention of the Commercial Law League of America was held to-day. It was taken up in the discussion of "bankruptcy." The first speaker was E. C. Brandenburg of the Department of Justice, in Washington, D. C. He is the author of "The Law of Bankruptcy," a "Digest of Bankruptcy," &c.

Mr. Brandenburg said there is to-day no branch of the law of greater interest to the legal fraternity, as well as to the business community, than that of bankruptcy. One point, he said, has been subject to great attack, that with reference to the question of discharges.

There is considerable complaint, he said, on the part of the merchants who have been flooded with notices of bankruptcy hearings, and who are seeing canceled on their books old accounts which have for years been worthless and which are still carried to a certain extent as assets. As a matter of fact 99 per cent. are always worthless. The creditors accordingly lose nothing by the discharge, but ultimately may profit by it through the bankrupt being permitted to start life anew.

Section 6 of the present law, he thought, should be amended so as to limit the liabilities to some reasonable amount. As the law now stands, the exemption in one State may be limited to a homestead of a few hundred dollars in value, and in another it may be worth several thousand, so that there is no uniformity, which is most desirable.

He thought that a man who has taken advantage of the bankruptcy law for a second, third, or fourth time should be compelled to pay a certain portion of his debts, say a third or a half, in the case of his second application, or an additional amount in the case of a third or fourth. This would largely remove the incentive on the part of dishonest business men to repeatedly and intentionally become a bankrupt.

Hugo Kanzler of New York was the next speaker. He discussed needed amendments to the bankruptcy law, which, he declared, errs on the side of overleniency and enables an unscrupulous insolvent to balk a creditor absolutely. He suggested that the law should be changed so as to make the producing of the books of a bankrupt compulsory, so as to give the courts power to deny the discharge of a bankrupt who has failed to account satisfactorily for the loss or deficiency of his assets. He suggested also that the right to file a petition and take the benefit of the pauper's oath be abolished.

Mr. Kanzler declared that there is a widespread belief that the present bankruptcy law is better than the various statutes relating to insolvents that were in force in the several States before its enactment. Most of the cases that have arisen under it, he said, represent "the old deadwood of commercial life," whereas the future "will doubtless be prolific of cases of insolvency presenting entirely new phases, against which the law must be made still more stringent." The one satisfactory feature of the act, he said, is its uniform application. He impressed the necessity of urging on Congress the vital need of framing such amendments as shall shut out from its benefits the bankrupt whose record is that of a cheat.

Mr. Kanzler indorsed the suggestion of the National Association of Credit Men that Section 6 of the act be made to read: "A bankrupt shall be entitled to exempt personal property to the value of $400 and a homestead not exceeding $1,000 in value."

A general discussion followed this speech, and on motion the President appointed E. K. Sumerwell of New York, Frederick Parker of Freehold, N. J.; H. J. Chittenden of Toledo, Ohio; Charles Martindale of Indianapolis, and Charles W. Lovers of Boston a committee to consider the suggestions made in the papers read and report at the next annual meeting of the league.

MAY DIE FROM A BEATING.

Wife Could Not Remember What She Had Done with Two Cents.

NEWARK, N. J., July 26.—Alice Henson, a colored woman, is in the City Hospital in a critical condition as the result of a beating given her this morning by her husband, Joseph Henson. The police are searching for the husband.

Henson was intoxicated, and accused his wife of spending more money than she could account for. The sum unaccounted for, the woman says, was 2 cents, and she afterward remembered she spent this for a cake of soap.

When the woman could not account for the two coppers Henson grabbed a rocking chair and tried to brain her. She had their ten-months-old child in her arms. She warded off the first blow with her left hand and arm, and then tried to get to the door. Her husband headed her off, however, and struck her again with the chair, knocking her down and breaking the chair to pieces.

Henson then took one of the rockers as a weapon and beat the woman all over her body. He then gave her a kick and left the room. The woman regained her feet in a few minutes, and saw her husband ascending the stairs carrying a paving stone. She shut and bolted the door.

Henson demanded he be let in, saying he was going to kill her, as she would have him locked up anynow for what he had done. The woman refused, and he hurled the stone through the door and tried to reach the bolt to draw it.

Mrs. Henson grabbed the rocker with which her husband had beaten her and rained blows upon his arm when he reached it through the hole the stone had made. The row had attracted a crowd, and Hanson realized that the police would soon be on hand. He ran out of the house, and, leaping a back fence, got away.

To Fill House of Refuge Positions.

ALBANY, July 26.—A civil service examination is to be held by the State Civil Service Commission on July 29 for the positions of Superintendent and Head Supervisor of the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson, to fill vacancies caused by the exposé of the cruelties and mismanagement in that institution.

The President Commutes a Sentence.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The President to-day commuted to life imprisonment the sentence of William K. Reed, colored, convicted in May, 1899, in this city of murdering Elizabeth Logan, and sentenced to be hanged Aug. 4, 1899.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company has decided to withdraw from the State of Georgia.

Whitaker Brothers of Detroit have been appointed agents of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company.

James T. Duke of Chicago has been appointed general agent of the Fidelity Mutual Life Association of Philadelphia.

The Mercantile Insurance Company of Charleston, West Va., has been incorporated, with a capital stock of $150,000.

Advices from Little Rock, Ark., state that Frank Wittenberg has been appointed Arkansas State Agent of the German Alliance Insurance Company.

E. F. Beddall, resident manager of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, sailed for England yesterday on the White Star Line steamship Majestic.

Herbert E. Crouch has been appointed manager of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee for Western New York, with headquarters at Buffalo.

Manager Hess of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange ruled yesterday that "open time" insurance may not be carried through a term without monthly premium settlements.

The building and machinery loss due to the recent damage by fire sustained on the plant of the Oakes Manufacturing Company at Steinway, L. I., was estimated yesterday as not likely to exceed 35 per cent. of the total insurance.

A meeting of the Association of Grain Underwriters was held yesterday at the rooms of the American Institute of Marine Underwriters. No action was taken relative to grain on the lakes, and it is thought now that no agreement will be formulated this season, beyond the present limited agreement affecting the hulls of grain-carrying vessels.

At the joint meeting of the various standing committees of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange yesterday, a resolution was adopted advising the Brokerage Committee to limit all permanent certificates issued to brokers, so that they will expire Dec. 31, 1899. The new cancellation rule was not discussed. After the meeting the President of one Exchange company said that the members had not yet obtained any information in regard to how many offices had complied with the new rule affecting cancellation notices for non-payment of premiums, although six days have elapsed since such information should have been accessible to members.

PILGRIMS KISS A RELIC

Lame, Halt, and Blind Visit Saint Jean Baptiste Church.

WORSHIP AT ST. ANNE'S SHRINE

Kiss a Piece of Bone from the Saint's Arm, to Which Miraculous Cures and Powers Are Credited.

Men, women, and children, on crutches or leaning painfully upon walking sticks; blind persons guided by loving hands; the deaf, the sick—in a word, sufferers from almost every imaginable ill, passed in long procession yesterday from dawn to eve through the little red brick French Church of St. Jean Baptiste, on East Seventy-sixth Street. Their visit was to the shrine of St. Anne, mother of the Blessed Virgin, with the object of kissing a relic of the saint, a piece of bone from her forearm, which the curé of the church, the Rev. Frederic Tréteau, obtained seven years ago from the Church of St. Paul Without, at Rome. The occasion was the feast day of St. Anne, which concluded a novena at the church.

A very small percentage of the pilgrims were French, and many came from far distant cities as well as from points near by in New Jersey and on Long Island. Many, too, seemingly hale and hearty, had journeyed to the church for the sole purpose of rendering homage to the saint or of beseeching her to cure afflicted relatives or friends who were unable to come themselves—for miraculous cures are attributed to the relic, which possesses especial virtue on the feast day of St. Anne. A stand beside the altar of the saint was piled high yesterday with crutches and walking sticks, for which, it is said, erstwhile sufferers have at one time or another declared they had no further use.

The relic is inclosed in a small circular silver case, with a glass cover at the front end through which the piece of bone is visible. Standing before the high altar, which was a veritable bower of foliage and flowers, and beside the shrine in which it is usually kept, a priest in cassock and surplice held the relic, and the pilgrims kissed it and pressed it to their bodies.

The procession into the little church began at 5 o'clock in the morning. Soon all the seats were occupied by worshippers, whose places, when they arose to leave, were immediately filled by others. Down the central aisle pressed the pilgrims, who at one time in the day—the noon hour—had to wait their turn on the steps of the church or along the sidewalk. Carriages and cabs drove up continuously, bringing sick or crippled persons and wealthy worshippers to swell the throng. Many women, some poorly clad, some well dressed, pressed puny, ailing children to their breasts or held them on their arms, and read with eagerness the votive tablets on the pillars, which bore, in gilt letters, inscriptions, both in French and English, such as the following:

"Good St. Anne, cure my husband."
"Good St. Anne, cure my deafness."
"Good St. Anne, restore my sight."
"Thanks, good St. Anne, for curing my child."

The heat in the church in the afternoon was terrible. One could scarcely breathe, but even the sick and the weak did not seem to notice it.

Most of those who kissed the relic dropped a coin in the contribution box and offered a taper upon the altar of St. Anne.

In the church during the day Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame sold rosaries, medals, pictures, and miniature statues of St. Anne and other articles. The purchasers generally took these objects to Father Tréteau or one of the attendant priests to have them blessed.

Just inside the church, in a corner, is a colored statue of St Anthony, kneeling and stretching out his hands in supplication to an image of the child Jesus, standing out against a burst of golden glory painted on the wall. Below the statue of the saint is a tablet bearing the words, "St. Anthony, grant my prayer." The hands of the saint were yesterday filled with folded missives, the written requests of the faithful, which were also piled upon the arms and about the base of the statue, and were even scattered upon the floor. Most of those who confided the missives to the saint were young women and girls. Some brought their requests neatly written and folded. Others wrote them kneeling before the statues, in some cases on scraps torn from the margin of a newspaper. Each, before or after placing the paper, put 10 cents or more in a contribution box and lighted a taper to St. Anthony, in accordance with instructions printed upon the box.

Father Tréteau said that, notwithstanding the great heat, no cases of sick or other persons being overcome had been reported to him. He also said that it had not come to his knowledge that any miraculous cures had occurred during the day or during the novena.

LONGWOOD TENNIS GAMES.

Play Started in Doubles—Rain Interferes with Programme.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 26.—Despite the continued unfavorable weather to-day, the Eastern championship lawn tennis tournament was continued this afternoon at the Longwood Cricket Club. It poured all the morning, but the clouds broke about 2 o'clock in the afternoon; and two hours later matches were in progress on several courts. The turf was soft and the balls heavy, but the ground needed rain badly, being thoroughly dried up from the long drought, and the courts did not play as badly as is usual after a hard rain.

Secretary Presbrey hurried off eight matches in the championship singles, completing the first round and beginning the second, and also got some of the Eastern championship doubles under way before sunset. The handicap singles had to be held over till to-morrow.

The Larned brothers and Paret, all New Yorkers, were engaged at the same time, and only the younger Larned was beaten. Paret won easily from J. B. Read, an old Harvard expert, not losing a set, while the elder Larned found little difficulty in disposing of Budlong, who was also unable to get a set.

The younger Larned met Ralph McKittrick, another old Harvard expert, and was expected to win, but did not get under way until the second set, and then he just overhauled McKittrick in time to win out by a deuce score. In the third set Larned started off with a rush, and soon had a lead of five games to two. In the next game he was twice within a single stroke of the set, but his antagonist pulled up even at 5 all. Larned got the vantage game at 6—5, and then had a royal chance to win out with 40 love in his favor; but McKittrick played with splendid nerve, and finally pulled out the set at 8—6. Larned seemed disappointed after losing the third set, and played rather listlessly in the fourth, McKittrick taking it by 6—3, and with it the match.

There are now thirteen experts left in the struggle for Champion Whitman's scalp, and that number, it is expected, will be narrowed down to four by to-morrow night. In the second round Davis plays Marvin and Paret meets Ware, the winners coming together in the afternoon at the same time that Ward and Wrenn meet for the other place in the semi-final.

In the lower half of the draw Julian Codman plays Pier and Larned meets McKittrick, the winners again meeting in the afternoon for one place in the semi-finals, while Carpenter meets Bradley and the winner plays Wright for the fourth position in the semi-final round.

The Eastern championship doubles were started this afternoon and five of the thirteen teams were soon disposed of. They will be continued to-morrow, and the semi-final round in this event will be reached on Friday. With good weather during the rest of the meeting, the finals are expected on Saturday and the challenge match on Monday. The scores of to-day's matches follow:

Championship Singles.—First Round—L. E. Ware beat R. Winslow, 6—4, 6—2, 6—3. J. P. Paret beat J. B. Read, 6—4, 6—3. C. Kenneth Horton beat Julian Codman, 6—3, 5—7, 6—2, 6—3. A. S. Pier beat G. B. Wilson by default. Ralph McKittrick beat E. P. Larned, 6—3, 5—7, 8—6, 6—3. W. A. Larned beat C. R. Budlong, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3.

Second Round—G. L. Wrenn, Jr., beat J. C. Davidson, 6—4, 3—6, 7—5, 6—1. B. C. Wright beat G. E. Eames, 6—3, 6—2, 7—5.

Championship Doubles.—Preliminary Round—F. H. Hovey and F. B. Winslow beat B. F. Merrill and A. B. Hitchcock, 6—3, 6—4, 6—0. Alfred Codman and E. R. Marvin beat W. C. Grant and A. C. McMaster by default.

First Round—D. F. Davis and Holcomb Ward beat R. B. Little and A. P. Hawes, 6—2, 7—5, 7—5. Alfred Codman and E. R. Marvin beat W. J. Clothier and J. R. Carpenter, Jr., 6—3, 6—4, 6—4. C. R. Budlong and B. C. Wright beat R. D. Wrenn and M. G. Chace by default.

SAILORS' ROWING RACES.

Crews of Naval Vessels at Newport Plan Several Contests.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 26.—The racing crews of the cruiser New York and the Old Colony Boat Club posted $100 each this evening for a twelve-oared cutter race, to be pulled here some time next month over a five-mile straightaway course. Saturday the apprentice racing crews of the New York, Indiana, and Brooklyn will race in twelve-oared cutters for a trophy now held by the Indiana's apprentices.

On Monday next the racing crews of the New York and Brooklyn will pull a four-mile straightaway race for $280 a side. About $2,000 will be wagered on the race by the crews of the ships.

INTERNATIONAL BICYCLE MEET.

L. A. W. Officials Discredit the Report that the League Will Be Ignored.

Officials of the League of American Wheelmen in this city maintain that there is no significance in the report that the league will be ignored at the world's championship meet at Montreal next month, and entries from National Cycling Association members be received. A member of the Racing Board said yesterday that he could not see how the French association could influence the International Cyclists' Association by requesting them to accept entries from National Cycling Association riders. Should the request be granted, there will be a clash between the League of American Wheelmen and the foreign associations. It would be ridiculous to call the Canadian event a world's championship meet without the appearance of such riders as "Eddie" Bald, Earl Kiser, Howard B. Freeman, McFarland, Kimble, and Cooper, who are controlled by the National Cycling Association. These riders, according to records, are faster than any foreign riders. In the amateur ranks the National Cycling Association also controls the fastest riders in the country.

The future of the League of American Wheelmen, so far as its control of racing is concerned, rests with the decision of the International Association in the request of the France association to have the Canadian Wheelmen accept National Cycling Association entries. A decision against the league will practically settle the racing question in this country.

CHESS TOURNAMENT GAMES.

Details of Two Contests in the International Tournament.

The scores of two games played in the final rounds of the recent London international chess tournament follow:

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Janowski. White.	Lasker. Black.	Janowski. White.	Lasker. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	37. R—Q	KR—Q
2. P—QB4	P—K3	38. R—Q4	Q—K3
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	39. R—B4	R—Q8
4. B—B4	P—B3	40. Kt—Q4	R—Kt8ch
5. P—K3	P—QR3	41. K—Kt2	BxKt
6. QPxP	BxP	42. KxR	B—B6
7. PxP	KtxP	43. B—Kt3	Q—Q4
8. KtxKt	PxKt	44. RxB	PxR
9. B—Q3	B—Kt5ch	45. QxP	K—B
10. K—B2	Kt—B3	46. Q—Kt4ch	K—K
11. Kt—B3	B—K2	47. Q—R4ch	K—K2
12. R—B	B—B3	48. Q—R3ch	K—Q2
13. P—QKt3	B—K3	49. B—B4	R—QB
14. Q—K2	R—QB	50. Q—R4ch	R—B3
15. R—Q	Q—K2	51. P—K4	Q—Q8ch
16. P—KR3	Castles	52. K—R2	Q—B6
17. P—KKt4	P—KKt3	53. B—K3	Q—Q8
18. B—Kt	KR—K	54. B—B4	Q—Q6
19. P—Kt5	B—Kt2	55. Q—Kt4	K—K3
20. P—KR4	B—Kt5	56. B—Kt3	Q—K
21. RxP	Kt—Q5	57. Q—R4	Q—B6
22. RxKt	BxR	58. B—B4	K—Q2
23. K—Kt2	B—Kt2	59. B—K3	P—B3
24. P—R5	Q—K3	60. K—Kt2	PxP
25. P—R6	B—R	61. BxP	Q—K4
26. P—Kt3	B—B4	62. B—B4	P—Kt4
27. R—R4	B—B4	63. B—Kt3	Q—QB4
28. BxB	QxB	64. P—B3	K—K2
29. Q—Q	R—Q4	65. B—B2	Q—B6
30. Q—K	Q—B7	66. P—Kt4	Q—B5
31. Q—Kt4	P—Kt4	67. Q—R3	K—B2
32. Q—R3	Q—B3	68. Q—Kt2	RxP
33. R—R	R—QB	69. Q—K5	R—KB3
34. Q—Kt4	B—B6	70. P—Q4	Q—Kt6ch
35. Q—K4	R—K	71. K—Kt	Q—Q8ch
36. Q—B2	P—Kt5	72. K—R2	Drawn.

RUY LOPEZ.

Janowski. White.	Steinitz. Black.	Janowski. White.	Steinitz. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	28. QxQ	RxQ
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	29. Kt—Kt3	R—Kt5
3. B—Kt5	P—Q3	30. P—KB3	R—KB5
4. P—Q4	B—Q2	31. P—Kt3	R—Kt4
5. Kt—B3	KKt—K2	32. R—B2	K—Q2
6. B—KB4	P—KR3	33. K—Kt2	K—K2
7. B—K3	Kt—Kt3	34. K—B	K—B2
8. Q—Q2	P—Kt5	35. R—B	R—KR5
9. Cast.QR	BxKt	36. R—B2	K—B3
10. PxB	PxP	37. KtxB	R—Q2
11. BxP	KKt—K4	38. Kt—K3	P—KR4
12. B—K2	KtxB	39. R—Kt2	R—KKt2
13. QxKt	P—QB3	40. R—Q2	R—Q5
14. BxB	Kt—Q3	41. R—B2	R—Kt8ch
15. B—Kt4	Kt—B4	42. K—Kt2	R—K8
16. KR—Kt	Q—B2	43. Kt—Kt2	R(K8)—Q8
17. B—R3	Kt—K3	44. K—B3	P—QR4
18. BxKt	PxB	45. Kt—K3	R(Q8)—Q7
19. Q—Kt2	Q—R4	46. R—B	R—K7
20. RxP	BxR	47. K—Q	P—Kt5ch
21. QxB	Castles	48. PxP	PxPch
22. P—QR3	P—K4	49. K—Kt2	R(Q5)—Q7
23. R—B	Q—B5	50. K—Kt	RxBP
24. K—Kt4	KR—Kt	51. P—R4	R(B7)—Q7
25. Q—B3	P—Q4	52. K—B	R—Q6
26. PxP	QxP	53. Resigns.	
27. PxP	Q—B4		

HARNESS RACES AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, July 26.—Racing results at Cleveland:

2:19 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,200; best two in three. (Unfinished from Monday.)

Dorothea blk. m., by Wild Brine, (McLaughlin)	2	2	1
Terpsy, br. m., (Thomas)	5	1	2
Excell, b. g., (Demarest)	6	3	3
Pug, gr. g., (Findlay)	3	6	5
Altie King, ch. g., (Walter)	4	4	4
Pamlico Chief, b. h., (Curtis)	7	5	6
Hazel Ridge, ch. h., (Gauntlett)	8	dr.	
Shadeland Tiptor, b. m., (Garving)	9	dr.	
Grand Bar On, b. h., (Morbold)	1	dis.	
Buckeye, ch. s., (Teare)	dis.		

Time—2:12½; 2:12¾; 2:12½; 2:17¼.

2:23 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,500; best three in five.

Bob Fitzsimmons, b. s., by Judge Norval, (Hussey)	2	2	1
Coney, blk. g., (Kelley)	1	1	2
Wandering Jew, b. s., (McDowell)	5	5	4
Mt. Clemens Boy, r. g., (Matthews)	8	4	6
Sam Medium, b. g., (Foote)	4	7	5
Shade On, b. s., (Kay)	3	8	3
Beauty Spot, b. m., (Shockenay)	6	6	7
Maud Emperor, ch. m., (Price)	7	dr.	
Olive B., b. g., (Johnson)	9	dis.	
Mace, b. g., (Middleton)	Dis.		

Time—2:13½; 2:10¼; 2:09¾; 2:12¼; 2:12¼.

2:23 Class.—Trotting; purse $3,000; best three in five.

The Queen, blk. m., by Chimes, (Geers)	1	1	2
Royal Baron, b. s., (Spear)	6	4	1
Amiss, b. m., (Middleton)	3	2	4
Chain Shot, b. g., (Laiabo)	4	5	6
Lady Geraldine, b. m., (Ecker)	5	7	5
Belesprit, b. g., (Miller)	7	6	7
Bertha Lee, blk. m., (Lacid)	2	3	3
Ed Winter, b. s., (McDowell)	dis		

Time—2:13¾; 2:12; 2:11; 2:10; 2:14½.

2:19 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,000; best two in three.

Fritz, b. g., by Cardinal, (Alderman)	1	1	
Violation, b. m., (Stillings)	3	2	
Edward S., ch. g., (Hudson)	2	5	
Arbuteskan, b. h., (James)	4	3	
Americus, b. g., (Curtis)	5	4	
Harry Hal, br. g., (Matthews)	6	6	
Dunaber, b. g., (Laird)	7	7	
Ruby Mack, g. m., (Barry)	8	dis	

Time—2:12¼; 2:10¼.

2:27 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,200; best two in three.

Merriment, b. m., by Mambrino King, (Geers)	1	13	1
Derby Lass, blk. m., (H. Sanders)	15	1	3
Black Robert, b. h., (Chandler)	2	3	8
Princess, b. m., (Dobie)	4	14	2
Pluck, g. h., (Rayboid)	6	2	6
Sagwa, b. g., (Carter)	3	9	11
Fraskett, g. m., (Johnston)	12	4	9
Parallax, br. m., (Foote)	13	10	4
Leonidbell, b. g., (Spear)	10	8	5
Frank Creamer, b. g., (Arthur)	7	7	12
Escobar, b. h., (Miller)	8	8	7
Hopergrass, b. g., (Marbold)	11	12	10
Kerolite, b. g., (McAvoy)	5	6	dr
Fitzhugh Lee, blk. g., (Lacid)	14	dr	
David Harum, b. g., (James)	9	11	ds
Berth Herr, br. h., (Kelly)	dis.		

Time—2:13¼; 2:17¼; 2:17¾.

TO SUCCEED JUDGE FIELD.

Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes Appointed Chief Justice of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, July 26.—Gov. Wolcott to-day nominated Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes to succeed the late Walbridge A. Field as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. Judge Holmes, son of the late poet, whose name he bears, is fifty-eight years of age, and a graduate of Harvard College, class of '61. He is a veteran of the civil war, having served until 1863, when, on account of wounds, he was mustered out, having attained to the rank of Brevet Colonel, United States Volunteers.

After returning from the war, Col. Holmes took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. He advanced rapidly in his profession, and in 1882 became a professor in the Harvard Law School. In the same year he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court. Judge Holmes holds the degree of LL. D. from Yale, conferred in 1886. He is married, but has no children.

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RACES AT BRIGHTON BEACH

Many Track Patrons and Bookmakers Absent at Saratoga Meet.

TARAL TRIUMPHS OVER MAHER

Wins Two Races in Driving Finishes—Track Again in Bad Condition—Two Jockeys Thrown.

There were vacant spaces in the grand stand at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday and big breaks in the ranks of stools on which the bookmakers perch themselves in the betting ring, for not only have many of the "regulars" followed the scene of racing to Saratoga, but a number of bookmakers have done the same. Many, however, will continue to follow the game at the seaside track until the meeting winds up, for they will encounter a less formidable game here, even with the inconsistency that some of the Brighton Beach horses show at times, than they would at Saratoga, where a lot of Western and Canadian horses practically unknown to them will figure in the racing.

There were enough bookmakers in line to accommodate the fairly large crowd present, and although the track was in a more abominable condition than it was on Tuesday, the sport was good for the class of horses that went to the post.

There was plenty of sunshine—the first that Brighton Beach has known so far this week—but it was not strong enough to dry the track out well. There were still small pools of mud at intervals along the stretch, but on the backstretch the going was better. There were several tight finishes, but none more exciting than that between Merry Prince and Blueaway in the handicap at a mile and an eighth. It was a hard, nip-and-tuck battle between this pair all the way down the stretch, and at the end Merry Prince got first past the wire by a head, only because he had the best finisher in the saddle. The race was not only a test of speed between the horses. It resolved itself into a duel of horsemanship between Taral and Maher, and the better jockey won. Maher, who had been given an ovation earlier in the day when he landed Saccharine a winner, did his best to earn another round of applause, but the effort was unavailing.

There were six starters in this race, and the smart ones in the ring voted it a race between Maximo Gomez and Blueaway, for the latter had a boy who can ride in the saddle yesterday, instead of a useless pilot like Keenan, who rode him to defeat on Tuesday, and he was certainly entitled to consideration. Merry Prince, it was thought, would not run in the mud, but he proved to be a superior sort of mud lark under Taral's energetic persuasion and upset all calculations. Fast Black, the lightest-weighted of the six, went off in front at flagfall and showed the way through the mud. Then Merry Prince and Blueaway came up with her on the backstretch, and on the far turn Merry Prince assumed command. But it was only for a moment, for Blueaway came tearing after him, and when the pair reached the head of the stretch they were on even terms. Taral saw an opportunity to send his mount up ahead of the other, and in a twinkling had taken up the lead home. Maher rode with whip and spur, and Taral, noting that he was dangerous, went to work likewise, and the result was a thrilling finish between the jockeys of two different schools—one the old and the other the new—in which Taral triumphed for the old school.

Maher, who has been trying hard since W. H. Clark released him from his contract to win a race, finally earned a pair of brackets in the second race, in which he rode Saccharine, the favorite. He kept the filly in front all the way, taking no chances with her, and when he rode back to the scales to weigh out, the crowd in the grand stand applauded him loudly.

The opening race, for two-year-olds, at five furlongs, was won by the favorite, Prelinghuysen, who ran up near the leaders all the way and then came on at the end and beat Miss Dede home easily by a length for the money.

Taral won another race during the day that was due only to his splendid ability as a finisher. This was the third race, a selling affair at five and one-half furlongs, in which Tabouret, a furlong from home, seemed to be winning easily. This time, too, Maher was Taral's opponent, for he had the mount on Tabouret. But "the Dutchman" brought Meehanus, the "beef and bean horse," up with a rattle at the end and nipped the mare out a head on the post. He was given a great round of applause. In this race Moody was thrown on the backstretch from the horse Conveyer, and the Stewards held Sullivan, of Belle of Erin, responsible. They set him down for the bal

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz. Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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THE PENSION SHARKS AT WORK.

The impudence of the Grand Army man in sending a committee to Washington to "investigate" the official conduct and policy of Pension Commissioner EVANS excited a good deal of indignation in communities where fraudulent pension-hunting is looked on with a proper degree of contempt as the most despicable business in which an American citizen can engage. There are good men and patriots in the Grand Army of the Republic. But the organization as a whole has been thoroughly discredited by the success of the effort to turn it into a vast pension-grabbing machine. It comes rarely into public notice nowadays except in connection with its exploits in raiding the Treasury. Its officers and its members know that the pension roll is rotten with fraud. They know that millions of dollars are every year paid out to men and women who have no more right to the money than the common pickpocket has to the purse of his victim. They know perfectly well that the number of deserving veterans and their dependents not already drawing pensions is extremely small. Yet they keep up their ceaseless bawling for more and higher pensions. The conduct of many of the prominent officers and many of the posts of the Grand Army has been such that the public has come to look upon the organization as a band of clamorous beggars utterly shameless and unscrupulous. If the self-respecting men in the Grand Army wince at this popular estimate of the organization it can be pointed out that two courses are open to them. One is to protest vigorously within the Grand Army against its degradation. The other is to withdraw from it.

But if the impudence of the Pension Committee of the Grand Army provoked indignation the indecency of the pension attorneys' clamor for the removal of Pension Commissioner EVANS creates a deep desire to see this rapacious gang scourged out of Washington. The behavior of the Grand Army was like unto that of clients in a litigation who should presume to inquire into the competency and disposition of the court. The pension attorneys openly threaten the court and demand that it be reconstituted to suit their purposes, which are no honest purposes. They have the hardihood to threaten the President that if he does not remove Commissioner EVANS all the Grand Army men in Ohio will vote against the Republican State ticket this Fall and bring upon the Administration the most inconvenient disaster of losing its own State the year before the Presidential election.

About this attack upon Mr. EVANS there are three things to be said. The first is that the pension attorneys can rake and scrape up no material for charges against the Commissioner. The Grand Army committee was obliged to report that he scrupulously obeyed the law. That is the ground of the attorneys' complaint. "God help the surplus," said TANNER when he was Pension Commissioner. The attorneys want a Commissioner who is animated by that spirit. The second observation is that Commissioner EVANS enjoys the full confidence of the President. The gang of greedy pension sharks will strive in vain to poison the Executive mind against him. The third observation is that these pension attorneys cannot teach WILLIAM MCKINLEY anything about the politics of his own State.

Their threat means simply this: If you refuse to give us a Pension Commissioner who will aid us to crowd the pension roll still further with the names of bummers, beggars, deserters, and frauds of every kind, we will cause the "veteran" vote to be cast for the Democratic candidates in Ohio—that is, for free silver and the principles of the Chicago platform. This menace reveals these desperate fellows in their true character. They care nothing for party, for country, for duty, or for decency. An enlarged opportunity to ply their vile trade is their sole care.

President MCKINLEY, himself a veteran of the war, whose words and votes during his long career in Congress sufficiently attest his friendly disposition toward the old soldiers, is in a strong position to rebuke and repel the pension sharks. When President CLEVELAND exposed their rapacious schemes it was said by the begging element that the rebel Brigadiers had turned him against the veterans. Nobody can say that of Mr. MCKINLEY. He is well armed for resistance. There need be no fear that he will not stand his ground.

"QUEM DEUS VULT PERDERE."

That was a very curious and even an astonishing announcement that Tammany made the other day when it betrayed an eagerness for two "places" in the Street Cleaning Department, one of them being the place of the head clerk, Mr. DOE, and the other the place of the Deputy Commissioner, Capt. GIBSON.

"Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad." The Street Cleaning Department is the creation of GEORGE WARING. Everybody knows that in every selection he made for it the public service was the object he had in view. And these two persons, whom Tammany is trying to put out, were two persons whom, so to say, he had sought for "painfully and with tears," who, he had satisfied himself, were the right men in the right places. And GEORGE WARING was the very incarnation of municipal reform. If we had had him for a candidate instead of, saving his absence, that solemn sage, the President of Columbia University, we should at least have had "a run for our money." We should not have had any explanations to make. When people asked, What it was we meant by municipal reform, we should not have had to call the attention of Rivington Street and Avenue A to the able essays of our candidate on municipal reform. We should only have had to say: "Look out of your windows at the street, and remember what it was before WARING began to clean it. That is what we mean by municipal reform." But it was otherwise fated. What with the malignant gusto which the present Governor of the State of New York, as a Police Commissioner, exhibited in enforcing odious laws, and what with our nomination of a reformatory theorist instead of just a man, no wonder we were beaten.

But the memories of the people of this town are not so short as Tammany supposes. They do remember, all of them remember, that WARING cleaned the streets, for the first time within the memory of man. And when the rapacious "organization" demands the "places" of the men whom WARING found indispensable to his work, there is likely to arise a clamor not at all negligible by "the organization."

"Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad." "The organization" is making some huge mistakes. In clutching, in behalf of its own HORGAN and SLATTERY, who, in point of professional reputation, simply have no existence, at the employments of such architects as Mr. WITHERS and Mr. THOMAS, who do possess professional and public standing, it has made two huge mistakes. For these it may have consoled itself by the reflection that people who can read easily and write fluently, and have opinions of their own that are good for something, are, after all, a decided minority in this town, and may safely be disregarded. But the organization cannot make this pretense in respect to the Street Cleaning Department. There is not a man or a woman or a well-grown child in New York who does not know that GEORGE WARING, for the first time, cleaned the streets, and who is not prepared to believe that the men WARING chose for chief places are the best men that could be found for those places. It is well known that when the personal animosity of the Boss is once aroused nothing will prevent him from satiating it. And so, when WARING sued him for libel, WARING made it impossible for himself to be excepted from the general "clean sweep." If Mr. CROKER had given his judgment time to act before his temper came in, he would have conciliated the regard of decent people, rich and poor, to his organization by keeping WARING where he was, even as a unique exception to the rule, for distinguished service. And WARING would now be alive and still would be a public benefactor. But surely the Boss has sense enough not to support this assault upon WARING'S chief subordinates, an assault vigorously repelled, we are glad to say, by Commissioner MCCARTNEY, who, throughout his incumbency, has acted like an honest man and a faithful official. This sudden assault upon the chief places under him he resents, as every decent citizen must resent it. We repeat that this is not a case, like the Horgan and Slattery case, that appeals to a limited class of educated citizens. It is a case the merits and demerits of which are plain to every man and every woman and every child on Manhattan Island. It is inconceivable that Mr. CROKER should sanction it. He ought to be at home. He would be at home if he knew how things were going in his absence, and remembered that "whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad."

DEMOCRATS AND GOLD DEMOCRATS.

At the last election for Congressmen in the City of New York there was not a Democratic candidate who dared to come out in favor of the gold standard or to oppose the free coinage of silver, though several of them were supposed to be secretly "Gold Democrats."

Now, when the platform of the next Democratic National Convention is under discussion, Mr. BRYAN and his followers are outspoken in their demand for a reaffirmation of the 16 to 1 plank of the Chicago platform, but from what "Gold Democrat" does there come a demand for a gold platform? Not one asks for it, not one even hopes for it. The most they ask for is an evasion of the currency question; but that, obviously, will be an impossibility. The Democratic Party will have to be either for silver or for gold unmistakably.—The Sun.

The only Simon Pure, all-the-time, upper-case Gold Democrats are those who in 1896 supported the principles of the Indianapolis platform and voted for PALMER and BUCKNER. There are thousands of other Democrats, just as firmly attached to the cause of sound money and uncompromisingly hostile to Bryanism, who voted for MCKINLEY or did not vote at all. They have therefore not put themselves on record as favoring the gold standard. They are sound-money Democrats, but if party names are to be used with propriety, cannot be described as Gold Democrats, which is the popular name for the National Democrats, the only Democrats of the old faith who have an organization and a name, and the only party that has had the courage to declare for the gold standard.

Of these Gold Democrats there were 133,424 in the whole Union who voted for PALMER and BUCKNER. Of the Democrats who voted for BRYAN and SEWALL there were 6,502,925.

In berating the 133,424 Gold Democrats for not insisting that the delegates sent to the National Convention by the 6,502,925 Bryan Democrats shall adopt a gold standard platform The Sun by no means exhausts the possibilities of unreason. It might jeer at the Spanish nation for not demanding the immediate recession of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, not omitting Guam, and the payment of a thousand millions of indemnity for the pain she suffered while we were thrashing her. It might ridicule OOM PAUL for not compelling Great Britain to deliver over to him JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN bound and gagged. It might scold its candidate, Gen. TRACY, for not insisting that Mr. VAN WYCK let him be Mayor half of the time. It might decree that every tail that refused to wag its dog should be cut off.

The sound-money, anti-Bryan Democrats, who are not specifically Gold Democrats, have many minds. Some of them are in politics as a business. We have little confidence that their opposition to BRYAN will survive his renomination. They have to be regular or quit the business. As for those among them who are uncompromising foes of infamy and disaster, how does The Sun know that they are not even now striving to beat back the tide of Bryanism by means more effectual than going about with a brass band making impossible demands?

THE BLUNDER OF THE MERRIMAC.

We are glad that a naval officer of Capt. MCCALLA'S experience has had the courage to say frankly that the sinking of the Merrimac in the entrance to Santiago Harbor was a mistake. The heroic courage of HOBSON and his men has thrown a glamour around the exploit through which it has been difficult for the people of the country to see it in its true light as the most inept and stupid of all the acts of the war.

In his paper on the results of the war read before the War College at Newport, Capt. MCCALLA made this comment on the sinking of the Merrimac:

> But from a military point of view it was a serious error to try to keep the Spanish ships in the harbor. The one thing which seemed desirable was to encourage them to come outside for battle. And in addition by attempting to block the channel we at once committed a more serious mistake because we advertised the fact that we did not intend to force the entrance to bring CERVERA into action. The policy of the blockading force thus foreshadowed must have given CERVERA and his Government some temporary relief, improved the morale of his officers, and enabled him to land a force of 1,100 seamen from his ships to assist the army.

The proposition that the attempt to shut CERVERA in and ourselves out was bad tactics is a self-proving one. It was like locking and bolting the door that separates two persons who want to fight. If the object is to prevent a breach of the peace, the act cannot be too highly commended. It was not exactly with that intent that we maintained a blockading squadron off Santiago.

On the day before CERVERA'S attempt to escape, Gen. SHAFTER sent this message to Admiral SAMPSON: "I urge that you make effort immediately to force the entrance to avoid future losses among my men, which are already very heavy. You can now operate with less loss of life than I can." This was on July 2. SAMPSON had spent the morning in bombarding the forts at the harbor entrance, silencing their fire. In his behalf Lieut. STAUNTON replied to SHAFTER'S message that the fleet could not enter the harbor until the mines were removed, "a work of some time after forts are taken possession of by your troops." To this SHAFTER replied: "It is impossible for me to say when I can take batteries at the entrance to harbor. If they are as difficult to take as those we have been pitted against, it will be some time and at a great loss of life. I am at a loss to see why the navy cannot work under a destructive fire as well as the army." Later in the day Admiral SAMPSON wrote Gen. SHAFTER as follows:

> Our trouble from the first has been that the channel to the harbor is well strewn with observation mines, which would certainly result in the sinking of one or more of our ships if we attempted to enter the harbor, and by the sinking of a ship the object of the attempt to enter the harbor would be defeated by the preventing of further progress on our part. It was my hope that an attack on your part of these shore batteries from the rear would leave us at liberty to drag the channel for torpedoes. If it is your earnest desire that we should force an entrance, I will at once prepare to undertake it. * * * We have in our outfit at Guantanamo forty countermining mines, which I will bring here with as little delay as possible, and if we can succeed in freeing the entrance of mines by their use I will enter the harbor.

It was not the capture of the City of Santiago, but the destruction of CERVERA'S fleet that was the object of our operations on the south shore of Cuba. Had the sinking of the Merrimac been carried out as planned, the entrance would have been entirely obstructed. But long after the date of HOBSON'S exploit we find Admiral SAMPSON discussing with Gen. SHAFTER the feasibility of forcing an entrance to the harbor and offering to do it if the General earnestly desired it! No other proof of the folly of the Merrimac escapade is necessary. If the defenses of the city on the land side had been a little more formidable, and HOBSON had succeeded in effectually sealing up the entrance to the harbor, the war would have dragged on until Autumn without our being able to rout the foe because we could not get at him.

Admiral SAMPSON repeatedly said that he had little or nothing to fear from the forts. It was the mines that troubled him. If those forty countermining mines at Guantanamo had been put to use early in the blockade, it is possible that no necessity would have arisen for sending a large force of troops to Santiago to be shot by the Spaniards and to die of fever and bad beef.

THE MAGISTRATE'S HOMILY.

We believe, at least we hope, that there is no reader of THE TIMES so hardened to "business" that he was not touched by reading, if he read it at all, the report in yesterday's paper of the manner in which Magistrate CRANE dealt with the case of a confessedly embezzling boy. To reading readers it will recall a sketch of Mr. RUDYARD KIPLING'S, entitled "The Amir's Homily." The Amir in this tale was an Asiatic gentleman intrusted with the power of life and death up somewhere in the back districts of Afghanistan. To him, as we remember the tale, entered as a culprit a person accused of dishonorable conduct, in the nature of malversation, and made the plea of necessity and poverty; and the Amir thereupon broke out upon him, saying that he himself had been very poor in his time, but he had successfully resisted the temptation to which the prisoner had succumbed; and ended up by sentencing the culprit, in his cheerful, Asiatic way, to instant decapitation.

Magistrate CRANE showed himself equally human, but in the reverse way. The point that he kept urging upon the private counsel for the prosecution in this case was the question why, when employers hired a boy at wages upon which it was plain that the boy could not live decently, or even at all, they should pretend to be horrified because once, in a feeble moment, the underpaid boy should embezzle $18.90 which was in his power. The private prosecuting counsel had not a word to say, and the Magistrate took occasion to recount his own early struggles and temptations, which he had had the good fortune to resist, all the while admitting the technical and legal guilt of the boy, all the while invoking the (private) prosecution to withdraw its charge, and not succeeding until he offered to pay out of his own pocket the fine which it was his clear duty to impose; whereupon the private prosecutor demurred and the erring boy was let go free.

There is something very pretty and very fine about the whole business, and the final moral seems to be that the City of New York is very lucky in having so just and frank a man as Mr. CRANE on the bench of Magistrates. It is really appalling, the "summary jurisdiction" of our Magistrates, when we consider what lasting stigmata they can impose, even with their limited powers, upon the people who come before them. It is of the very highest public importance that men wielding such power should be fair-minded, should be sensible, should be inaccessible to "pull." Magistrate CRANE appears to be a Magistrate of that kind. He is, we believe, a survival of the Strong administration, and the manner in which he has discharged his duties, and other like appointees have discharged theirs, makes one of a good many reasons why the citizens of this municipality should be grateful to Mayor STRONG. Magistrate CRANE was abundantly justified when he said, in the course of his little allocution: "I am a Magistrate just now, and I think this office about the best place in the world to do good in." Thanks to ex-Mayor STRONG and more power to the elbow of Magistrate CRANE.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—What was before simply our opinion as to the proper method of placing street name signs has now been changed into a firm conviction by action of the Board of Aldermen. That remarkable body has settled all doubts on the question by the adoption of a resolution instructing Commissioner KEARNY to innovate no more, and to put back in their own places such signs as he has changed. No longer does the logic of The Tribune trouble us, no longer do the adverse arguments of some of our own correspondents tend to give us pause and mitigate our confidence in our own judgment. No New York paper or citizen of the appreciably better or decenter or wiser sort can afford to uphold the Aldermen in anything whatever, and therefore we await with confidence an immediate admission by all of our late antagonists that they were wrong and we were right in this important matter. By what authority the board assumed to dictate to the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies we are too grateful to inquire. Dictate they did, and that's enough to make our position impregnable. From recognition, too, of the fact that the Aldermen are often useful in just this way, and therefore have an excuse for being, we would restrain what we fear will be a general inclination to fall in enthusiastically with the eminent Mr. BRIDGES'S suggestion that the members of the board be loaded on a tug, taken out to sea, and drowned. Of course, that plan, as a plan, does not lack merit. It would be prompt, cheap, and effective, all of which are good qualities; but, on the other hand, one must remember that stuff dumped at sea has a habit of drifting ashore, to the great detriment of suburban property, and that without a Board of Aldermen to be always wrong innumerable controversies which are now easily settled might go on forever. Let Commissioner KEARNY proceed with his reform. The people will all be with him now, and if he improves on his good idea by combining the natural with the reasonable system, after the fashion proposed by THE TIMES, he will make even The Tribune forget his political affiliations.

—It is evident from the rescript on the treatment of foreigners, just issued by the Emperor of Japan, that he still deems it worth while, at least in formal addresses to his subjects, to pay religious respect to his ancestors. MUTSUHITO, as a matter of fact perfectly well known to himself, owes to his ancestors considerably less than any other reigning monarch, for the work of his life has been to overturn or abolish everything they ever did, to open all the doors which they so carefully kept closed, and to give his country a complete set of new ideas. And yet his rescript begins: "Governing Our realm by the abiding aid of Our ancestors' achievements, which have enabled Us to secure the prosperity of Our people at home, and to establish relations of close amity with the nations abroad." A Japanese of the Japanese, the Emperor probably has a deep-lying, semi-theoretical, semi-instinctive belief in this explanation of his marvelous career; but, on the other hand, his well-developed reasoning faculties must have made him smile quietly as he wrote—or read after somebody else had written it—his solemn ascription of all credit where only very little or none at all was due. It is worth noting, however, that his set phrases are no nearer meaningless than those nominally used by the Queen of England when addressing Parliament. The difference between his mental attitude on the ancestor question from that of the Kaiser is also notable, for it shows how much more modest, even if not more sincere, is the Confucianism of the East than that of the West.

—Sincerest commendation is deserved by the Health Officer of this port for the skill he has shown in mingling frankness with reticence as regards his experiments with yellow fever serum and his test of it in the case of Mr. O. F. LACKEY. As a physician, the ethics of his profession required that Dr. DOTY should publish the results of his work only in the medical journals, and discuss them only with his brother doctors. But he is a public official as well as a physician, and in that capacity under legitimate obligations to satisfy legitimate curiosities. The statement given out by Health Officer DOTY, as distinguished from Dr. DOTY, is a model production of its kind. It does not tell much, but enough, and it will give offense in no quarter. The claims made in behalf of the new remedy are kept severely within bounds, and the significance of a single test is not exaggerated, as might easily have been done, and yet the importance of the researches in which Dr. DOTY has been engaged was made clearly manifest, even to the lay mind. This was a real achievement, and, except for a few stray moans that may come from the anti-vivisectionists, nothing but satisfaction with Dr. DOTY'S methods and manners will be expressed by anybody. He is an official who does the city—or the State, rather—high credit.

—Flint-hearted, indeed, must he be whose pulse is not accelerated and whose eyes are not moistened as he reads the fine things said in London about our athletes and about the warming-up of national friendships which their presence in England, their manners, and their prowess have produced. It is all very, very delightful, and these stalwart Americans abroad could not possibly have been better or more affectionately treated if they had been the sons and brothers, instead of the cousins, several times removed, of their enthusiastic hosts. Possibly it is as needless as it is ungracious to note the fact that the boys thus fêted and embraced had just added appreciably to the glory of—the British Empire. Such is the case, however, and—but there, what's the use of doing things that are as needless as ungracious. It's easier, of course, to praise a defeated than a victorious competitor, but that doesn't prove one's inability or disinclination to do both.

MAY BE TOO MUCH OF WAGNER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an article in Tuesday's TIMES referring to the operatic season which has just terminated in London, the strange assertion is made that "German opera, which before Wagner's time was for the English public non-existent, is now represented at Covent Garden by Wagner exclusively."

The first of these statements is true only of works performed in the German language; for twenty or thirty years ago many famous German operas were given which are never heard nowadays. During a residence of several years in England and Ireland in the seventies I had many opportunities of hearing Mozart's "Die Zauberflöte" and Weber's "Oberon," which, in addition to the more familiar "Don Giovanni," "Le Nozze di Figaro," "Der Freischütz," and "Fidelio," formed part of the repertory of that great singer Theresa Titjens, who remained for so long a time the idol of the British musical public, but who, unfortunately, was not heard in America until shortly before her death. Two other works, in which she occasionally sang, were Mozart's "Die Entführung aus dem Serail" ("The Abduction from the Seraglio") and one of Gluck's "Iphigénie" operas, (the "Iphigénie en Aulide," if I remember rightly.) The former was revived with great success by Mme. Sembrich on her first visit to England in 1881, and, if we are to have a Mozart "cycle" in New York next Winter, it should certainly be included in the scheme.

Regarding the statement that German opera is now represented "by Wagner exclusively," it is only necessary to recall the fact that Humperdinck's "Hänsel und Gretel" had a run of six months a few years ago, and that more recently Kienzl's "Der Evangelimann" was successfully given with Van Dyck in the leading rôle. Shortly before his death Sir Augustus Harris brought over to England a German company which produced, among other works, Smetana's "Die Verkaufte Braut." The Carl Rosa Company has also brought out some interesting German operas.

It is quite true, nevertheless, (to quote The Athenaeum,) that "Wagner is now irresistibly paramount, so that there is danger of the rising generation knowing too much of him and too little of his illustrious predecessors."

A. E. G.

New York, July 26, 1899.

SET A TOWN BY THE EARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that there is a discussion, that won't easily down, on the question of the beginning of the twentieth century, I will relate a story of a similar question that happened in the City of St. Johns, N. B., in the year 1875.

There was a very much esteemed and respected citizen there, named Capt. Allan McLean, as fine a specimen of the old shipmaster as ever lived. He was so well liked that the leading citizens of the city decided to give him a testimonial on his seventy-fifth birthday. As he was born, I believe, on the 1st of January, 1800, the unthinking people thought that he would be seventy-five years old on New Year's Day, 1875. But suddenly some person wrote a letter to The St. Johns Globe saying that Capt. McLean would be seventy-six years of age on that day, and gave a strong argument sustaining his contention. Then another correspondent ridiculed the first one; another one took up the question in The Daily Telegraph, attacking the second correspondent. The people had their attention directed to the question, and took sides, and for two or three weeks Chubb's Corner, the public exchange, was the scene of many animated discussions and controversies. The people were classed as seventy-fivers and seventy-sixers.

Sir William J. Ritchie, Chief Justice of Canada, came out with a powerful argument showing how absurd and preposterous it was for any person to claim that Capt. McLean was not seventy-six years old. Feeling ran so high that it was brother against brother, father against son, husband against wife; partnerships were dissolved. The city was all torn up. The hucksters of the North Wharf were in a body for seventy-five; their opponents of the South Wharf were solid for seventy-six. The market women and the fishermen all were at it until far into the night, and such ructions were started that Donnybrook Fair could not compare with it. In the meantime the worthy Captain held his peace, until some of the combatants proposed leaving it to him. This was agreeable to all, as there did not appear any other way of settling such an important question. His answer was: "On the first day of January, 1875, I will be seventy-five years old." His decision made so many bad friends for him that he never got his testimonial.

The moral of this is that if he had not given his decision till after he had the testimonial he would have been that far ahead. It seems that the crowd who followed Sir William J. Ritchie had all the money, and when the Captain decided against him they did not love him as they formerly did.

R. FLAHERTY.

New York, July 24, 1899.

As to Charitable Institutions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As I am an enthusiastic New Yorker, and faithfully read your valuable paper, I am impelled to write you with regard to the existing state of our so-called "charitable" institutions.

I have been told by those who know, that the employes of such institutions are anxious to keep the free list down as small as possible, in order to make sure of their own salaries, and that the institutions themselves "find it necessary to take a few free patients, in order to obtain special exemptions and privileges from the city"—forsooth! A poor and disabled man has come under my notice, for whom I desired to give a Summer holiday, paying for him, and found it impossible to get him located, the reason for non-assistance being that as he lived in apparent comfort, he was not an object of charity.

The sum donated would not be sufficient to pay for him in an ordinary boarding house, and as he is crippled and requires extra attention, ordinary country farmers will not consider it. All this tempts one to exclaim, "Oh for the rarity of Christian charity," and also to note that some people refuse to make a little money when they have the chance, simply because it entails a little trouble! The mothers and babes of the city are well provided for—why not disabled men? Is there no place for them?

And while we are objecting to the street names upon the corner lamps, (which are as crooked as our politics,) why not complain to the householders of New York and Brooklyn that they should keep a light at night near the number of their houses? I was several times obliged last Winter, in our severe weather, to walk several blocks out of my way at night, owing to none of the house numbers being visible. The law should so order it that strangers should not be subjected to such annoyances.

COLUMBIA.

New York, July 26, 1899.

The International Sports.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When the recent challenge was received from Oxford and Cambridge, and several times since then, in the most labored and painstaking manner Harvard and Yale have set forth with all appropriate modesty that they did not pretend to hold the American record, nor were they, as all the world knew, first in this year's intercollegiate contests.

Under these circumstances, what shall we say of the whining, carping tone of "Justitia's" letter, in which he speaks of their "amazing assurance in pretending," &c., and further of "the humiliation" brought to amateur sport by these "pretenders." This is the spirit that needs editorial rebuke from you. This man has not the true love of sport in him, and sees nothing but humiliation in defeat, even though we win four out of nine events.

SPORT.

New York, July 26, 1899.

The Late Cardinal Mertel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your notice of the recent death of Cardinal Theodolphus Mertel at Allumiere you say that he, "like Cardinal Antonelli, was never ordained a priest." Cardinal Antonelli was ordained a priest, though not till a few years before his death. He refused ordination for a long time because he had not time, on account of his multifarious duties, to say mass. Even after his ordination he very seldom did say mass, and never publicly.

ED. R.

New York, July 26, 1899.

Coast Strewn with City Garbage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am glad to see by THE TIMES of to-day that there is some prospect of an abatement of the so-called "Barren Island nuisance," from which we suffer as far south as this on the Jersey coast. A strong northeast wind has been blowing for forty-eight hours, and as a consequence our beach is covered with New York garbage—boxes, barrels, tin cans, and all sorts of litter. It is outrageous that New York should thus dispose of her waste, to the detriment of her neighbors, and I hope THE TIMES will keep the matter before the Governor till some radical action is taken to prevent it.

CHARLES W. CUSHMAN.

Bayhead, N. J., July 24, 1899.

Street Names on Lamps.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The suggestion of "One Who Reads Street Names," in Monday's TIMES, that large capital letters be used on street lamps to indicate the street running parallel to the street name, and that smaller letters be used to indicate the street running at right angles, is a good one. I suggest that the side-street names be put in parentheses. Thus the legend facing Broadway at Bleecker would be as follows:

BROADWAY.
(Bleecker.)

I thought the present system of turning the lamps about, so as to have the names of the side streets face the passenger was a good thing, until the other day I found myself not a little confused in walking through a portion of the city with which I was not familiar. The new system is a mistake. It is not followed anywhere else that I know of, and will inevitably lead to confusion.

J. F. C.

New York, July 25, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Sacrificial.

"She devoted her life to Christian Science."

"Indeed. What did she die of?"—Brooklyn Life.

Defined by Experience.

"Say, pa, what is pessimism?"

"My son, it is one of the results of matrimony and milliners' bills. Now don't ask any more questions."—Colorado Springs Gazette.

The New Definition.

"Klondike luck" at the present time seems to mean the safe arrival of the prospector at the front gate of a sympathetic relative in the States."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Not a Rare Bird Now.

"This bird book that is to be paid for by the State of Pennsylvania—" began Squildig.

"Well?" said McSwilligen, encouragingly.

"Do you suppose that it contains a picture of a round robin?"—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Not Even Placed.

"That man Aguinaldo," said the Complacent Chump, "appears to be indulging a great deal in peanut politics."

"How so?" inquired the young man who never eats veal.

"Why, isn't he numbered among those who also ran?"—St. Paul Globe.

THE POINT OF VIEW.

Hit ar' mighty pleasant lis'nin'
Ter de pattah on de roof,
Ob dem raindraps sof'ly fallin',
Ef yo're shore hit's watah-proof!
An' dere music's berry soofin'
As dey taps de shingle tips,
So yo knows dar ain't no cayshun
Ter go huntin' fur de drips.

Yo' kin heah de wind er howlin'
'Mong dem raftahs oberhead,
Like 't had taken out er contrac'
Fur ter resurrec' de dead.
Yo er "lullerby" mought call hit,
An' wid easy conshunce sleep,
Ef yo 'lows de pore ole cabin
Will er perpendic'lar keep.

Dar's er heap ob pleasin' music
In dem "murm'rin'" brooks 'n cricks,
W'en yo're craps ain't at de marcy
Ob dere oberflowin' tricks.
Fur hit shore am right smahrt different
Whar de p'int ob view yo takes,
Wen erpon Miss Natur's capahs
Yo an' obsarvashun makes!

An' I low yo'd 'joy de thundah,
Beatin' on dat big base drum,
Ef yo're foddah-stack's done sheltahed
'Fore de answ'rin' showah come.
W'en dem sparrers sass de jaybirds,
An' de crows camp meetin' keep,
Yo' mought laugh, purvided onlies',
Dat yore seed cawn's kivahed deep!

Dar am mighty leetle beauty
In dat "music ob de speres."
Ef de while yo' tries ter lissen,
Fate am cuffin' ob yore y'ears.
'Tis de beat'nes' wurl fur humbug,
But dis yere ar' mos'ly true,
Dat hit makes er heap ob difference
Whar yo' takes yore pint ob view!

Mrs. O. B. MERRILL.

CANAL CONTRACTORS LOSE

Controller Morgan Refuses Payment to T. J. Dwyer & Co.

SAYS THE CLAIM IS ILLEGAL

Objects to Overhaul, Excess Charge, and Extra Work— Claimants May Bring Suit Against the State.

ALBANY, July 26.—Controller William J. Morgan has written to Superintendent of Public Works Partridge refusing positively to pay T. J. Dwyer & Co. the sum of $39,057.15, an alleged balance said to be due on a canal contract for improving the Erie Canal from the east line of Oneida County to Lock 46.

Briefly, he declines to pay on the ground that David Snell of Palestine Bridge was a member of the firm to which the contract was let, and at the same time was an employe of the Public Works Department, a violation of the Constitution; also that the final price of the work exceeded the contract price by 42 per cent., and that the arrangement between the contractors and the State Engineer, whereby an extra allowance of $50,000 was made, was entirely illegal.

This is the decision in the first ten cases to be decided by the Controller, amounting in all to over $350,000. The other cases will be taken up later. It is understood that Gov. Roosevelt has ordered a test to be made in each case where the canal contractors' final estimates exceed the amount of their original bid. David Snell is a brother of Jacob Snell, a former Republican State Committeeman, who supported Gov. Black's candidacy.

Controller Morgan, in his opinion, says:

It appears by the evidence adduced before the Canal Investigating Commission that David I. Snell of Palatine Bridge, N. Y., was a member of this firm of T. J. Dwyer & Co. Snell was in the employ of the Superintendent of Public Works during the period in which the bids were received and the contract let.

The canal law provides that no public officer or appointee connected with the care or management of canals shall be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any contract on canals.

Eminent legal counsel are of the opinion that under this proposition of the statute the above contract was void, and that, consequently, there can be no money legally due under it.

In addition to this there are other reasons why this firm has no proper claim against the State on account of Contract No. 1. The work cost the State about 240 per cent. in excess of the amount bid, on which the contract was awarded. The plans and specifications call for 1,000 cubic yards of embankment; the amount of embankment finally allowed was 85,481 cubic yards. The contractors bid 60 cents a cubic yard, which was a very high figure, in fact, it was the highest price but one, paid for embankment on the entire line of the improvement work, but the quantity was so insignificant that the high price attracted little attention at the letting of the contract.

Soon after the work was begun, however, namely, on Dec. 18, 1896, which was just one month after the contract was signed, the engineers and the contractors entered into an agreement whereby the material excavated from the prism of the canal was to be wasted in a spoil bank. For this the contractors were to receive embankment price of 60 cents a yard, regardless of the distance hauled, in addition to the excavation price of 27 cents a yard. Under this arrangement the embankment was increased from 1,000 to 85,481 yards. This agreement was said to be in the nature of a compromise, and was to be a final determination of the whole question of embankment prices for overhaul, but notwithstanding the agreement, 10,000 yards not covered by it were subsequently allowed at the 60-cent rate.

This arrangement, which cost the State $50,688.00, was in my judgment contrary to the provisions of the specifications, beyond the power of the engineer to make, and entirely illegal. The State Engineer himself, in his testimony, admitted that he did not believe this was a legal claim, but said it was allowed as a compromise. The engineer, however, has no power to compromise claims against the State.

The original estimate for vertical wall, upon which the contract was based, provided for 4,000 yards, but in the final estimate this amount was increased to 9,827 yards, an increase of 5,827 yards, not authorized by the Canal Board. This illegal increase of cost amounts to $29,136.50.

Other items of expense were allowed without the authorization or approval of the Canal Board, as required by law. I am of the opinion that the following items should be deducted in the settlement of this contract, viz.: Overhaul, $50,688.60; vertical wall, (excess,) $29,136.50; unauthorized extra work, $2,817.60; illegal allowance for removing stone, $1,402.50. Total, $84,045.20.

In addition to these items of illegality, of which there seems to be no doubt in the minds of persons who have carefully examined the subject, are many others, such as improper classification of rock excavation, &c., which have not been included by me, for the reason that there is some doubt in my mind whether or not they are really illegal allowances. A result of all these alterations, allowances, and extras in connection with this contract is that although T. J. Dwyer & Co.'s accepted bid of $125,620 was the lowest proposal, $301,155.15 has been allowed upon this contract, a sum nearly twice as great as the proposal of the highest unsuccessful bidder.

The Controller points out that Judge Countryman, the Canal Commission, Tracey C. Becker, and Controller Roberts, all declare the contract void.

The amount claimed by the contractors as still due is $39,057.15, but, as shown above, they have been allowed illegally for items aggregating $84,045.20, making an adverse balance against them of $44,988.06. If these contractors have any equities due them under this contract, they must seek relief elsewhere than from the Controller, who can only pay claims against the State which are created according to the provisions of law.

It is understood that, acting under the latest report, the contractors will sue.

ADVOCATES STATE CONTROL.

Banking Superintendent Kilburn Says State Should Supervise Building and Loan Concerns.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 26.—The seventh annual convention of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations opened this morning. President Fred Bader of Cincinnati in his annual address declared that the present meeting marked the beginning of a new era in the popularity and development of the American building and loan system. We can, he concluded, look to the future with contentment.

In his report Secretary H. F. Cellarius presented a table showing that there are 5,576 local associations in the United States, with a total membership of 1,617,837, and aggregate assets of $900,135,739.

This afternoon an address was delivered by F. D. Kilburn, Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York. Mr. Kilburn's subject was "State Supervision of Building and Loan Associations," and he astonished his audience by the decided stand he took and by some of the statements he made. He noted that there were 5,500 loan and building associations in the United States, and all but 350 were classified as locals. The total membership of the locals in New York State was 90,000 shareholders, a sufficient number to secure such legislation as they desired if their powers were exercised.

Mr. Kilburn held that the State Banking Department should have complete jurisdiction over these associations, but there were, he said, two classes of persons opposed to his plan. Those who conduct the affairs of their associations honestly and economically, and are accustomed to guard against unnecessary expense, fail to realize the necessity of such supervision and dread its cost. Secondly, those who are securing a good revenue from the associations and are after fat salaries.

Mr. Kilburn pointed out abuses, and criticised the manner of conducting local associations. He suggested remedies, and advocated vigorous legislation to govern such instances. He said:

"Complaints that have come to me from the poor who have been disappointed, deceived, and wronged are pitiable, and the revelations of waste, mismanagement, and rascality shown by some examinations would be incredible if they were not abundantly proved."

He was opposed to big associations with heavy-salaried officers and large membership. He thought they lost

THE FAMINE IN RUSSIA

Thousands of the People Dying of Starvation and Disease.

A CRYING APPEAL FOR FUNDS

A Committee Formed in This City to Have Charge of Money Raised Here —Rev. Mr. Francis's Report.

The accounts which come from various sources of the terrible famine now raging in the Eastern Provinces of Russia show a very distressing and fearful state of affairs. The lack of crops in Russia, caused by the long-continued drought, has affected an immense tract of land, and millions of peasants are, in consequence, in a most distressing condition. They are literally dying by thousands. Typhoid fever in its worst form, as well as scurvy, both the natural results of bad and insufficient food, are devastating the land.

The Russians themselves are doing all they possibly can for their suffering countrymen, but where millions are starving, of course outside help is necessary. England has already sent large amounts of money and supplies, and now America is called upon to help on the good work.

In New York City a committee has been formed who will have charge of all funds that may be contributed in aid of the starving Russians. On this committee the following gentlemen have consented to act: James A. Scrymser, 37 Wall Street; Col. John J. McCook, 120 Broadway; Morris K. Jesup, 44 Pine Street; Charles A. Moore, 85 Liberty Street, the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, 17 Burling Slip; James Stokes, 49 Cedar Street, and William G. Cochran, Yonkers.

Mr. Scrymser is Treasurer of the committee, and all remittances should be sent to him.

That the condition of affairs in Russia has not been exaggerated is evidenced by numerous letters which have been received in this city and elsewhere.

Princess Alexandra Lieven, in a letter describing how she and her sisters are giving all their time and money for the relief of the suffering peasants on their estate, says:

"I am doing my best to help the poor people, but my private means are not sufficient, and I am obliged to cry for help. It is not a pleasant business, and a very new one for me, because not being very deep in charity, I never asked anybody to help me in my enterprises. But now I have no right to be silent, the misery is too great and I feel too much my responsibility, and so putting aside my pride, I stretch out my hand and beg: help me to save more lives out of the perishing thousands; try to collect something from your friends and acquaintances. We use what we get with the greatest discretion. One child costs us the ridiculously small sum of 1 ruble, 50 copecks, or even less, a month." This is equivalent to about 75 cents of American money.

In a private letter recently received from an American visiting Russia, the following description of the famine was given: "While in St. Petersburg I met Princess Lieven and several other prominent Russians, who spoke concerning the terrible need that exists among the peasants in the famine stricken district in Eastern Russia. I was told that there are several millions of Russians who are actually starving, and many of these people are suffering from scurvy. The Russian people are sending millions of dollars into this district."

The Rev. Alexander Francis, Pastor of the Anglo-American Church in St. Petersburg, who has made a tour through the afflicted district, writes: "I appeal in Christ's name for help. Any money that may be sent will be judiciously expended."

The following report of the conditions in the country has also been received from Mr. Francis, who tells of his experiences on a tour of investigation and aid:

At 10 A. M. we were joined by our forerunners, who immediately took us around the village in two parties, one set visiting one-half and the other set the rest of the houses. There are over 400 houses, so we had our work cut out for us. I became so sick at the sights that met us that I cried a halt after two hours' work. During that time we did not come upon a single house which had escaped the plague; not one. In many houses, five, six, seven, or even eight people, being in some cases the entire family, were lying in rows on broad benches which serve the Tartars as beds—all practically naked. On our entrance they simply bared their teeth, which were loose and bleeding, to show that they could not speak, and pointed to their legs, which were crippled with pains, to show that they could not rise to greet us. Some of them had been lying in that state for months, (one woman for five months,) with not a soul to tend them, and with no other food but black bread, (and but little of that,) of poor quality. * * * On one plank bed, without mattress or covering, lay a mother and four children, and in a sledge, which had been somehow got into the room to serve as a bed, lay the father—all of them emaciated, crippled, and suffering, and the mother in articulo mortis. One had escaped, and it fell to him to care for all the rest. The little ones he could carry into the sun and fresh air, but, God bless him, what could he, a mere boy, do for his suffering father and dying mother? And we, accustomed, most of us, to the sight of misery in acute form, could not even speak a word of sympathy, being choked with our tears.

At 11 A. M. we were asked to go to the burial of a man who had died at 7 that morning. We reached his house in the course of our visitations at about noon, and found that he was already interred at a distance of a few feet from his house, against the wall of which they had laid the only member of the family, who had been able to crawl there to witness the burial of the bread-winner—save the mark—of the family. But I need not describe the scenes. Each house seemed in a more hopeless plight than the other, and soon, as we became familiarized with the sight of suffering, we were able in some measure at least to control our feelings although none of us ventured to speak a word to the other, lest we should be so very un-English as to break down.

In the afternoon, the Zemski Nachalorik and Ispravorik, (local officials,) of the district called to welcome us and invite us to extend our help to neighboring villages, where scurvy is raging and nothing is being done to stay it. Especially did they plead for a Russian village and one about three versts distant, where over 200 known cases are. It was heartrending to have to say "non possumus," but a dozen workers among about 1,000 utterly helpless sufferers in over 400 houses—what are they among so many? Something must be done for them, however, and I am hurrying home to beg for money and volunteers. The ladies at our village will be sadly overworked, for really every patient ought to have a special attendant, but they are nothing daunted, and while there are many poor creatures whose lives no help now administered can possibly save—we saw at least 100 certainly doomed to death—yet their sufferings will at least be assuaged, and to all the villagers a gleam of hope has come. And they are so patient and uncomplaining, thankful, too, for even a kindly touch!

At midnight I stood in the centre of the village, every house of which stood out distinctly in the bright moonlight, and I tried to pray for the people who seemed to lie under a heavy curse, but may God forgive me, there was no faith in my heart, and no petition escaped my lips. I realized that not only that village, but also many others surrounding it in this and other governments, were filled with men, women and children, whose bodies were racked with pain, and whose hearts were broken—and the broken hearts are more appalling to contemplate than even the bruised bodies.

I must not conclude without expressing my admiration of the ladies, who, without ostentation, without even any suspicion of the heroism of their deed, have gone at their own expense to live among and for these people of a different race, language, and creed from their own. Some of them has independent means, two of them are married, others are medical students; one is a musician and the chief is a qualified lady doctor. They have gone there to spend their holiday, travelling, and supporting themselves upon their own earnings. They knew not a soul in the district to which they went, only knew that there was need of them, and had heard the cry "Come over and help us." Yet, without any thought of fear they settled there, protected by female hands driven seventy-five versts from the nearest station to reach the 3,000 Tartars, among whom they are the only Christians. And while full of sympathy, they are most sensible and practical women; one of them is lame, and has gone on crutches there.

I think that I know one or two English women in St. Petersburg who will gladly join the "Noble Army" of Russians, and doubtless more Russians will be found, so that the Zemski Nachalorik's appeal will be responded to, and the village become the centre of a wide sphere of activity.

Riot in a German Poorhouse.

BERLIN, July 26.—At the poorhouse at Schrimm, in the Province of Posen, on Friday last, nearly 400 inmates, most of them Poles, attacked the attendants and overseers with knives and clubs. The police were summoned and were attacked by the rioters. They were obliged to use their weapons in self-defense. Several of the rioters were severely wounded, but finally the ringleaders were arrested and order was restored.

Burial of the Czarowitch.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 26.—The body of the Czarowitch was interred to-day in the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, in the presence of the Czar, the Dowager Empress, and other members of the imperial family, and Prince Waldemar of Denmark.

POISONED AT LONDON HOTEL.

F. W. Bartlett of Philadelphia the Second to Die—American Canned Fruit Said to be the Cause.

LONDON, July 26.—Much excitement has been caused here by the mysterious poisoning of a score of guests of the Inns of Court Hotel, which, it is alleged, was due to American canned fruit. A second victim, F. W. Bartlett of Philadelphia, died last night.

The fruit was eaten a week ago, and all who partook of it were made ill, one of the number dying on July 21, the medical certificate assigning gastric enteritis as the cause of death. An inquest will be held in the case of Mr. Bartlett.

The Australian cricketers, who have been residing at the hotel, were happily absent when the fruit was served.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—Frank W. Bartlett of this city, who died at the Inns of Court Hotel, London, was the head of the Frank W. Bartlett tourist agency of this city. He was about fifty-five years old, and had been in the tourist business for twenty years.

He left here on his annual Summer tour on July 1, and sailed from New York the same day on the City of Rome, having in charge 100 tourists who expected to spend several months in Great Britain and on the Continent. The party was due here on Oct. 1. Mr. Bartlett leaves a wife and a fifteen-year-old son, who are at present summering in Maine.

HISTORIC BUILDINGS BURNED.

Council Hall at Marienburg and Ancient Houses Destroyed.

BERLIN, July 26.—A great fire is raging at Marienburg, in West Prussia. At noon forty houses had been razed. The fire brigades from Dantzic and Elbing were summoned to assist in subduing the conflagration.

The buildings destroyed include the Council Hall, which was built in the fourteenth century, and seventeen historical houses built over arcades, in the Italian style, in the market place.

The historical records were saved, and so far the Castle of the Teutonic Knights, one of the most ancient and interesting historical edifices in Germany, has not been endangered.

ENGLAND EXPECTED WAR.

Arranged for 10,000 Troops to Go to South Africa from India.

SIMLA, India, July 26.—It has transpired that the Imperial Government regarded war with the Transvaal as being so imminent that, just prior to the recent amelioration of the situation, it arranged with the Indian Government for the latter to dispatch 10,000 troops to South Africa on the briefest notice.

New Transvaal Railways.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Consul Macrum has informed the State Department that proposals are to be opened at Pretoria for the construction of two railroads in the Transvaal, one from Belfast to Lydenburg, connecting with lines to Pretoria, and one from Pretoria to Rustenburg. The first opening of bids will be too late for American bidders, but the latter will be on Oct. 12. The tenders must be written in Dutch, and must be addressed "Tender Voor Den Buow Der Shoorweglyn-Belfast-Lydenburg."

HAITIAN FINANCIAL SCHEME.

Meeting of Creditors of the Government Held to Discuss It.

PORT AU PRINCE, July 26.—At a meeting of the creditors of the Government of Haiti, held yesterday in the National Palace here, the Minister of Finance submitted a proposition for the consolidation of the interior debt of the island, which amounts to about $5,000,000.

The plan suggested contemplates the suspension of payment on the principal for one year, and that during that time there shall be a reduction of 36 cents on the export duty on coffee. The creditors retired without having reached a decision, but appeared to be unfavorably disposed toward the proposition. There will be another meeting on Thursday, at which a definite understanding may be reached.

The financial situation is regarded as critical.

THREAT BY GEN. WEYLER.

Tells the Spanish Senate Revolutions Sometimes Do Good.

MADRID, July 26.—The discussion of the Army bill in the Senate to-day led to an exciting scene. Gen. Weyler, arguing against any reduction of the strength of the army, warned the Government that the present situation made a revolution highly probable, since it had never been so easy for the army and people to make common cause. He himself, he said, had never thought of heading a rising, but it must be confessed that revolutions sometimes cleared the political atmosphere and accomplished the work of regeneration.

Señor Dato, Minister of the Interior, replying, severely censured Gen. Weyler, declaring that a General who, with 200,000 men, had failed to suppress the Cuban rebellion, had no right to make such threats, and that any attempt at revolution, no matter by whom, would be proceeded against with the utmost rigor of the law. The Senators warmly applauded Señor Dato's speech.

The Army bill was adopted.

THE AMERICAN ATHLETES.

Many Entertainments for the Visitors to England.

LONDON, July 26.—The members of the Yale-Harvard athletic team were entertained at a garden party to-day by W. H. Grenfell, M. P., at Taplow Court, on the Thames, one of the most charming country houses in England. To-night the athletes attended the performance of "Pinafore" at the Savoy Theatre.

To-morrow the Americans will be the guests of Lees Knowles, member of Parliament for the West Division of Salford, and himself a former champion half-mile runner, under whose guidance they will visit the House of Parliament. There Viscount Curzon will aid in introducing the guests to A. J. Balfour, Joseph Chamberlain, and the Marquis of Lorne, after which a large number of "Old Blues" will be invited to meet the team at tea on the terrace.

On Friday G. C. Vassall of the Oxford-Cambridge team will conduct the Americans to Oxford. The company will disband on Saturday, most of them returning on the American liner St. Louis to New York, while others will go to the Continent.

The Lynching of Italians.

ROME, July 26.—An official communication says that United States Secretary of State Hay has instructed the American Embassy to assure the Government of Italy that the United States will adopt every legal measure warranted by the facts to insure justice in the affair at Talluiah, La. The communication adds that Secretary Hay has expressed to the Italian Chargé d'Affaires at Washington the regret of President McKinley for the deplorable occurrences.

Mrs. Langtry Wins at Goodwood.

LONDON, July 26.—At the second day of the Goodwood meeting to-day, "Mr. Jersey's" (Mrs. Langtry's) Merman won the Goodwood Plate. This event is a handicap of 800 sovereigns, by subscription of 20 sovereigns each, 10 sovereigns forfeit; second to receive 50 sovereigns, and third to save subscription out of the plate. Ten horses ran two miles. Mrs. Langtry, in securing this race, has broken a prolonged spell of ill-luck.

The Commercial Treaty with France.

PARIS, July 26.—The Eclair says that M. Castelin, Republican Revisionist, Deputy for Aisne, will interpellate the Government in the Chamber of Deputies on the concession of a minimum tariff to the United States.

President Loubet at Montelimar.

MONTELIMAR, July 26.—President Loubet arrived here to-day to spend his vacation. He was welcomed by the Mayor and corporation officials, after which he went to visit his mother.

THE SAMOAN COMMISSION.

American Captain for Peace Force Said to Have Been Selected.

BERLIN, July 26.—The National Zeitung publishes an article containing information as to the proceedings of the Commission appointed to consider and decide upon the Samoan question, in which it says:

"The English authorities wanted to establish a force of 800 men under English command to maintain order. The commission was unable to agree to the proposal, but consented to establish a peace force of 100 men, drawn equally from the two native parties, under command of three officers not concerned in the recent events. In accordance with this agreement an English and a German Lieutenant will each have control of fifty men, under the superintendence of an American Captain."

CHINESE-JAPANESE TREATY.

Hitch in the Negotiations May Result in Their Failure.

PEKING, July 26.—The Japanese Admiral and four officers from the squadron at Ta-Ku, Gulf of Pechi-Li, have arrived here to visit the Japanese Minister.

Prince Komura, who was with the squadron, was expected here in connection with pending treaty negotiations, but there appears to be a hitch in the negotiations with regard to the measure of financial control to be accorded to Japan in return for the reorganization of the Chinese Army by Japanese officials.

In high Chinese circles it is believed that the difficulties cannot be surmounted. Prince Ching and the Dowager Empress are the principal advocates of the treaty. Others, though approving any arrangement that would be likely to secure China from foreign aggression, are fearful that the treaty might involve China in serious complications.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Position of Non-Signatory Powers to the Arbitration Scheme.

THE HAGUE, July 26.—Sir Julian Pauncefote, head of the British delegation to the Peace Conference, having demanded that the non-signatory powers be entitled to adhere to the arbitration convention only by the unanimous consent of the signatory powers, Count Nigra, chief of the Italian delegation, proposed an amendment to-day permitting such adhesion if no power opposes. It is hoped that the British Foreign Office will accept the amendment.

The Drafting Committee of the conference to-day decided upon the form of a convention on the laws and customs of war and the adaptation of the Geneva convention to naval warfare, as well as a formula for agreement to the arbitration scheme by non-signatory powers.

It is anticipated that the conventions will be fully signed by Saturday.

MR. WHITE ON ARBITRATION.

Says Monroeism Will Not Hamper It in Any Degree.

LONDON, July 27.—The Hague correspondent of The Times reports a conversation with Andrew D. White, United States Ambassador at Berlin, and head of the American delegation, in which the Ambassador, after referring to the earnest desire of the American people for a comprehensive arbitration scheme, said:

"I believe a vast majority of our people will welcome our arbitration treaty and see in it a serviceable plan from the outset, and a germ from which a more complete system will be evolved by future conferences. As time progresses, without doubt references to the tribunal will become increasingly natural and normal, and thus we may hope to have every advantage claimed for obligatory arbitration without its overwhelming disadvantages. But it could hardly be expected that we should be willing to accept the requirement to sweep away at once, here and now, the policy of Monroeism.

"If any modification is ever made of that policy it must be made by the United States after it has had the fullest opportunity to study the subject in all its bearings. Such a change cannot be made here by implication in a treaty made distinctly for another purpose, and it is important that there should be no doubt on this point."

Mr. White added, however, that the Declaration of Monroeism would leave the United States policy exactly what it had been heretofore, and would not in the slightest degree hamper the operation of the arbitration plan. On the contrary, the United States would fully and faithfully co-operate in the judicial settlement of international difficulties by means of the agency and machinery provided in the convention.

Southampton Welcomes the Saratoga.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 26.—The Mayor and Sheriffs of Southampton paid an official visit to-day to the United States schoolship Saratoga. They were cordially entertained by the commander and officers. At luncheon President McKinley and Queen Victoria were toasted.

Transatlantic Mail Contracts.

LONDON, July 26.—It is announced that the Government has renewed its contracts with the Cunard and White Star Steamship Companies for the carrying of the American mails.

Canadian Court Sustained.

LONDON, July 26.—The Privy Council has dismissed the appeal from the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench of Lower Canada in the case of Demers against the Bank of Montreal.

SHIP CANAL FROM THE LAKES.

Projected Line 30 Feet Deep and 340 Feet Wide Surveyed.

ALBANY, July 26.—Engineer George W. Rafter, in charge of survey for the proposed ship canal from the great lakes to the Atlantic Ocean, has completed his preliminary work and drawn his report. The project is to cut a canal thirty feet deep and three hundred and forty feet wide, which is three and one-third times the depth and five times the width of the Erie Canal, from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, around Niagara Falls, leaving Lake Ontario at Oswego, through the Oswego River into Oneida Lake, thence through the Mohawk to the Hudson River. A single lock will be a thousand feet long with walls over fifty feet high. The greatest problem has been to find storage for water to feed this great canal on its various levels and yet not injure the water supply of manufacturing concerns now using various rivers. Mr. Rafter plans now a great dam at Carthage, on the Black River in Jefferson County, making a lake covering eighty square miles of land feeding the canal.

From this reservoir Mr. Rafter has located a canal ninety miles long, as wide as the Erie, to the proposed ship canal just west of Rome, and on the way down has planned a secondary reservoir in the Salmon River. The commission's work also includes a similar survey for a canal of the same character leaving the St. Lawrence River at the head of the Coteau Rapids and thence into and through Lake Champlain.

Stud Recovered in a Queer Way.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 26.—R. J. Smith, a business man of this city, regained to-day a diamond stud which he lost fifteen days ago. It was worth $100. He left it in a shirt which went to the laundry. At the laundry it disappeared. It was found to-day. It had been dumped into the street gutter with the wash water, and was close to the sewer opening when found.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The season at the Academy of Music will open on Aug. 31, with a production of Andrew Mack's new play, "The Last of the Ronans," by Ramsay Morris.

Margaret Anglin, who played Roxane in "Cyrano de Bergerac" with Richard Mansfield last season, has been engaged to appear in the part of Mimi, in Charles Frohman's production of "The Only Way" at the Herald Square.

John Drew's annual season at the Empire Theatre begins Sept. 11, with Haddon Chambers's play, "The Tyranny of Tears." Mr. Drew will play Mr. Parbury. In his support will be Arthur Byron, Harry Harwood, Frank Lamb, Isabel Irving, and Ida Conquest.

"The Maid in the Moon," by Richard Carle and Frederick Solomon, will be an important feature of Rice's Summer-night's entertainment on the Casino Roof next week. Travesties on the Mazet committee and the principal witnesses who have appeared before it will be a salient feature of the performance.

The new Secretary of War. Full-page portrait of Elihu Root, from his latest photograph, in THE NEW YORK TIMES ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT of Sunday, July 30. Order in advance to be sure of securing a copy.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The long-expected and delayed clearing weather and sunshine finally arrived yesterday, and did not come a moment too soon for numbers of people at the beaches who would otherwise have packed up their belongings and come to town, depressed as they were by the long continuance of the cold rainstorm. Had they known that they would only thus exchange chill winds and gloomy skies for a Turkish bath—for that is what the atmosphere of the city has resembled for two days—they would not have been so eager to change courts, as the tennis players say. It is to be hoped, now that the weather has altered for the better, that the golfers at Southampton and the polo players at Narragansett will have fair skies for the rest of the week, for the tournaments at both places have been sadly marred thus far by the adverse weather conditions.

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For the first time in several months there was no American line steamer sailing yesterday, it having been found necessary to give the St. Paul, the St. Louis, and the New York, which are now performing the service, each a week's stay in dry dock and a thorough overhauling. The New York was laid off at Southampton last week for this purpose and is due here on Saturday; the St. Paul goes into dry dock at Southampton to-day, not to sail on her return trip until Saturday, Aug. 5, and the St. Louis, which reached Southampton last week, came out of dry dock there yesterday and will sail on her return trip next Saturday. The failure of an American boat to sail made the rush for cabins on the Majestic, which sailed yesterday, and on the Fürst Bismarck and the Barbarossa, which sail to-day, so great as to tax the capacity of all three big liners.

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Among those booked to sail on the Barbarossa this morning are Dr. Jared D. Baldwin and Jared D. Baldwin, Jr., Mrs. G. H. Griffin and Miss Griffin, Mrs. Frank J. Lord (formerly Miss Macfarland) and three children, the Rev. W. W. Rutherford and Mrs. Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Woodward, and Mrs. L. Stebbins. The Fürst Bismarck has booked, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Frazier, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Farley and children, Baron de Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Geer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Arden Harriman, Miss Helen S. Husted, Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Larned, Mr. and Mrs. Albert L. Lee, J. C. O'Connor, the Misses Oxnard, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Pettit, Victor Prince, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Potter, son, and daughter; Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Sedgwick, the Misses Sedgwick, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Simonson, Miss M. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Louis C. Tiffany, the Misses Tiffany, and Mr. Isidor Wormser.

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There sailed among others on the Majestic yesterday, and in addition to those whose names have already been published, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Bird and Miss Bird, Miss Harmon Brown, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sydney Carpenter of Philadelphia, Edward T. Davis, J. W. Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. James Logan Fisher, Mrs. Hamilton Disston of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Gamble, G. G. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hopkins of Madison, N. J., and Miss Hopkins, Mrs. Luther Kountze, W. Delancy Kountze, and the two Misses Kountze; Mr. and Mrs. C. Lambert, T. W. Luling, W. J. Mackay and Mrs. M. Mackay, George C. Mercer, the Rev. George Grenville Merrill and Mrs. Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Moore, Dr. J. P. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Osborn, Arthur H. Osborn, F. K. Pendelton, George Pollock, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Schuyler, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Swords, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney S. Ward and Miss Ward, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Ward and children, F. W. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Winslow, and W. H. Perot of Baltimore, accompanied by Detective Gault, who is to go to Liverpool to appear against Mrs. Lottie Perot, the fair abductress of her daughter and Mr. Perot's grandchild. The Rev. George Merrill and Mrs. Merrill have sailed to visit Mrs. Merrill's newly married sister, Viscomtesse d'Osmoy, at the latter's chateau in France. The Viscomtesse was formerly Miss Susan Le Roy Dresser, who, it will be remembered, was married to her French titled husband in Paris on June 19 last. The cards announcing this wedding recently received in this country were double ones and contained the announcement of the wedding both from Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt and the elder Viscomtesse d'Osmoy. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt's announcements or "faire" parts were dated from the Hotel Bristol, Paris, and those of the Viscomtesse from the Chateau de Plessis-Bouquelon, Pont-Audener, (Eure.) The Viscomte and his bride will spend the rest of the Summer at the chateau, where they have invited several American friends of the hostess to visit them.

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The story of the departure on their long-contemplated trip around the world of young Alfred Vanderbilt and his companions, Messrs. Ernest Iselin, William P. Burden, and Douglas Cochran, last night is told in another column. As was said in this column a day or two ago, Mr. Robert L. Gerry, who also accompanied them, will go with the party only so far as Vancouver, and Mr. Whitehouse, who will take two other youths was Mr. Gerry's guest on the Electra from Newport to New York on Tuesday night, left his companions here to sail for Europe yesterday. The trip has attracted much attention from the fact that it is the first time a Vanderbilt has started to circumnavigate the globe and from the wealth and social prominence of young Vanderbilt and two of his companions. Apart from these conditions, the trip as planned is one that is now being constatly taken by women as well as men and has no particular novelty.

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Ex-Gov. Morton, with Mrs. Morton and their four daughters, will go next week to Gov. Morton's camp on the shores of the Upper Saranac Lake, in the Adirondacks. Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting have leased the Deer Island Camp, on Saranac Lake, and will spend August there, and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice and her daughters, who have taken the Dunlop Camp, also on this lake, will spend August there. Mr. and Mrs. Dunlop sailed for Europe last week.

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The report of the coming marriage of Mr. Stewart Brice to a very handsome young woman formerly on the New York stage, and who attracted much attention in London and Paris during the past season there for her beauty and her gowns, has been revived, probably owing to the recent arrival of the young woman from Europe.

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Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and their daughters are said to be on the Teutonic, which sailed from Liverpool yesterday, as are also Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer of Boston and their three daughters. All the liners coming this way will now be filled with well-known people returning home, for the tide has turned notwithstanding the long lists of the outgoing steamers. Sir Julian Pauncefote and Lady Pauncefote and their four daughters, it is reported from London, may return early in August and spent the rest of the season at Newport.

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Prof. Ernst Herter, the sculptor of the much-criticised Heine fountain recently unveiled in the Borough of the Bronx, and Mrs. Herter, who have been traveling through Canada, the Adirondacks, and the White Mountains, arrived in this city yesterday from Newport and are at the Holland House. The sculptor is a tall and handsome man of middle age, with a fine head and splendid physique, and Mrs. Herter, who speaks English perfectly, is a woman of remarkable cultivation and rare good looks—a typical German lady. Prof. and Mrs. Herter, who will sail on their return to Germany on the Königen Luise on Wednesday next, are receiving much social attention. They are persona grata at the German Court, the sculptor being a friend of Emperor William's. Mr. Louis Windmüller entertained them at luncheon at the Merchants' Club yesterday.

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The lion, or rather the lioness, of the present Bar Harbor season is Miss Jennings, a grandaughter of the late Chief Justice of Louisiana. Miss Jennings has only recently returned from a three years' sojourn in the Transvaal, where she met President Krüger, and of the customs and people of which country she made an exhaustive study. Naturally in the present condition of South African politics Miss Jennings is an interesting person to meet, and is asked over and over again to recount her experiences and give her views on the Transvaal matter. Mrs. David Hennen Morris gave her a luncheon one day last week, at which there were present, among others, Miss Rita Morris, Mrs. F. T. Morris, Mrs. Sydney Dillon Ripley, Miss Mabel Van Rensselaer, Miss Emily Trevor, Miss Madeline Knowlton, and the Countess von Schronmitz. Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, who it was erroneously reported would spend the Summer at Southampton after a few weeks' visit at Quogue, L. I., where Mrs. Stokes's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Acosta, and her younger sister pass their Summers, have arrived at Bar Harbor and have taken the Hardy Cottage.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 26.—The butlers of the cottagers are going to have a very swell dance in September, and judging from arrangements thus far made, the dance and the dinner will be elaborate affairs. They have engaged the orchestra which played for the cotillions here during the past two seasons, and the Committee of Arrangements is selecting favors for the cotillion, which will be one of the features. Masonic Hall has been secured for the occasion.

The polo players, and most especially the members of the Westchester Polo Club, are most happy at the outlook for brilliant polo this Summer on the new club grounds. Polo is to be restored to its former place, and excellent playing is looked for.

At the coming annual meeting of the Spouting Rock Beach Association the officers now serving will be re-elected, namely: President—I. Townsend Burden; Treasurer and Secretary—John Nicholas Brown; Manager—John Whipple; Executive Committee—I. Townsend Burden, Henry A. C. Taylor, and George L. Rives. Since the beach gate has been opened to the public on the same plan as the Casino and Golf Club, the association has charged between $200 and $300 to visitors whose names are secured and to whom a bill is sent for the same privileges as are extended at the Casino.

Apartments at the Berkeley are now occupied by Prince Loborwiski, John Bolt, Major Brown, Hugh K. Norman, Prof. Charles Waldstein, Cope Whitehouse, and Fernando Yznaga. Charles Forbes, who is in Paris, is expected to arrive Aug. 10.

Cope Whitehouse gave a children's tea at the Berkeley this afternoon for Miss Nathalie Bailey, daughter of Mrs. Muehlberger. Mr. Bailey received with Mr. Whitehouse.

The Earl of Yarmouth has gone in for tennis and golf very strongly, and finds in Honore Palmer a strong partner in both games.

Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore will hold a large reception on their lawn at Château sur Mer, on Aug. 4 from 4 to 7 o'clock. Four hundred invitations will be sent out.

The Newport Clam Bake Club will meet for their next bake on Friday.

Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks has issued cards for several dinners during the coming month.

Dinners were given this evening by Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. J. J. Martin, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, and Mrs. H. I. Goddard.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel will bring a party of friends from the Pier on the Sultana to attend the Casino dinner to-morrow evening.

To-day a tug was called to Narragansett Pier to tow in the sloop yacht Kelpie, carrying Clarence Ericson of New York, with a party. She was disabled by the loss of her rudder, and is now in dry dock here.

Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg has arrived at Willow Bank for the season.

Mrs. Whitney Warren and Mrs. Evelyn Burden have returned from New York.

Potter Palmer, Jr., returned from New York this evening.

The Governors of the Casino have added to the brilliancy of the night illuminations by having permanent lights placed all around the inner lawn circle of the horseshoe piazza.

The concert at the Casino this evening was quite well attended.

The ladies of the cottage colony have no fear of the heavy rain, as was shown today, for along Bellevue Avenue, when the rain was falling the heaviest, the Misses Potter, robed in long rubber coats, were driving along in a runabout without a cover. Along Thames Street were seen Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, wearing rubber coats, short, heavy skirts, and large rubber golf hats, and carrying no umbrellas.

The regular Wednesday dance at the Miantanket Golf Club occurred this evening. The affair was very well attended.

Center Hitchcock, who is in Europe, is expected here during the first week in August.

Casino registers include Payne Whitney, H. R. Taylor, O. I. Hancock, the Earl of Yarmouth, and Max Agassiz.

Mrs. C. C. Perkins has arrived at the Broun Villa.

S. R. Shipley of Philadelphia is at the Cliffs Hotel.

John R. Drexel was to have taken a large party of guests to Narragansett Pier on the Sultana to-day, to see the polo game, but the rain and high wind prevented.

NAVAL OFFICERS NOT SNUBBED.

But Their Indifference at Newport Has Caused Considerable Comment.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 26.—Certain reports from here relating to the coldness existing between the cottagers and the officers of the North Atlantic Squadron and the absence of naval officers from the large social functions called forth considerable discussion to-day. One of the best-known gentlemen of the Summer colony stated that the officers were not seen as frequently as might be the case, but this was not the fault altogether of the cottagers who entertain, and recited a case wherein he himself had met one of the officers of the fleet and had invited the officer to call at his cottage. A few days later the cottager and the naval officer met each other and the latter never recognized the former.

In another case a cottager who owns one of the handsomest cottages on the avenue, when asked why this state of affairs was existing, said that while Admiral Sampson was here he wished to arrange a large dinner in his honor, but the Admiral stated he had many engagements, and he was shortly to go on leave, so that this dinner was not given.

Another gentleman who served on the committee last Fall, to entertain the naval officers and the crews when the Brooklyn and a monitor came here after the war, said that it was time something was done for the officers, and he would soon propose that a ball be given at the Casino in their honor. Last Summer it will be recalled that the cottagers subscribed $5,000 to entertain the officers and men, but the Navy Department did not send the ships here in the number it had promised, so a large portion of the funds was returned to the subscribers after the officers and men of the two ships were entertained.

Just what will be done in the way of entertaining the officers is not at this time known, and the fact is not lost sight of that, although the fleet has had headquarters here for the past two months, the flagship has not as yet held a single reception on board.

SEASON OPENS AT BAR HARBOR.

First Dance and Dinners Held at the Malverne Last Night.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 26.—After a long delay, the season opened to-night with a decidedly brilliant and successful dance at the Malverne. Society here, especially the younger set, has been waiting impatiently for an opportunity to dance, and the most was made of the occasion to-night. Saturday night there will be another dance, and during August these affairs will be given regularly twice a week.

The dance to-night was, as usual, preceded by a number of dinner parties, the largest being given by Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest of New York. Mrs. Van Nest's guests included Miss Eleanor Patterson of New York, Miss Marion Lawrence, Miss Elizabeth Jackson, next month's bride; Miss Anderson of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Gallatin of New York, Edmund Pendleton, Miss Van Nest, Ardent M. Robbins of New York, John B. Headerson, Jr., Mr. Cushman, Ronald Johnson of New York, the Rev. W. O. Baker, and Paul Hunt.

A number of other prominent New Yorkers were at the dance, including Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Condon, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Y. Stewart, Miss King of Albany, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Abercrombie, Miss Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. George Robbins, Theodore Biornsten, Carroll Brent Chilton, Miss Carpenier, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan G. Barnell, Miss Sharswood, Miss Edwards, Miss Draper, Miss Redmond, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, and Mr. and Mrs. John J. Emery.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Sturgis—Barnes.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 26.—The marriage of Miss Edith S. Barnes to S. Warren Sturgis took place in Trinity Church, Lenox, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The bride is the oldest daughter of Capt. and Mrs. John S. Barnes of New York, who have a beautiful country place here. She is a very popular young woman, having a host of friends who were present. Mr. Sturgis belongs to the Sturgis family of Boston and is a professor in Groton School. The maid of honor was Miss Charlotte A. Barnes, sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids were Miss Christine V. Baker, Miss Eunice Ives, Miss Gertrude Parsons, and Miss Cornelia Barnes, all of New York. The best man was Edward Sturgis of Boston, and the ushers McCollough Sturgis, John Codman, Frederick Cabot, Grafton Cushing, all of Boston, and James Barr and Sanford Barnes, brothers of the bride. The officiating clergymen were the Rev. Harold Arrowsmith, rector of the church, the Rev. Dr. Davis H. Greer of St. Bartholomew's Church, and the Rev. Mr. Peabody of Boston.

The bride was gowned in white satin cut en traine, trimmed with Brussels lace and tulle, and she wore a tulle veil caught up with orange blossoms. She carried a large bouquet of sweet peas. The maid of honor and bridesmaids wore white muslin over pink satin, with hats of ecru straw, trimmed with lace and pink roses. The church was elaborately trimmed with palms and sweet peas. The prevailing colors of the wedding were white and pink, at the request of the bride.

On account of the death of Dr. Russell Sturgis of Boston, half brother of the groom, only a few relatives and intimate friends of the bride and groom went to Cold Brook after the wedding to congratulate the bridal couple.

Miss Adele Kneeland gave the wedding guests an elaborate reception after the wedding in the form of an afternoon tea.

The presents, numbered by the hundreds, came largely from the friends of the bride in New York. The wedding guests included nearly all the cottagers of Lenox and many from other places, especially New York.

VANDERBILT PARTY OFF.

Young Millionaires Started Last Night from This City on Their Trip Around the World.

The Montreal express which went out at 7:30 last night from the Grand Central Station carried Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, the youngest son of Cornelius Vanderbilt, and three companions, who purpose to make a tour of the world. Mr. Vanderbilt's companions were Ernest Iselin, William F. Burden, and Douglas Cochran. The party were in Cornelius Vanderbilt's private car, No. 493, which is one of the most luxur

EQUALITY IN THE SOUTH

S. G. McLendon Says No Law Can Raise the Negro Standard.

TALKS FOR SOUND MONEY

Addresses the Southern Industrial League at Atlanta—Doubts that Trusts Need Be Controlled.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 26.—Permanent organization of the Southern Industrial League was perfected to-day by the convention of Southern merchants in session here. J. K. Orr of Atlanta was chosen President. The object of the league will be to encourage payment and collection of all debts, to wipe from the statute books laws intended to hinder the collection of debts, to protect all forms of invested capital, to prevent the discounting of debts, and to further the completion of the Nicaragua Canal.

D. A. Tompkins of Charlotte, N. C., delivered an address to-day on "Our Export Trade from a Southern Standpoint." Pope Brown, President of the State Agricultural Society, spoke on the "Inter-dependence of Commerce and Agriculture."

S. G. McLendon of Thomasville, Ga., made an address entitled "Are We Equal to Our Burdens?" Mr. McLendon discussed various matters of interest to Southern people. In referring to the race problem, the suppression of the negro, and the supremacy of the whites in the South, he said:

"The very idea of government is inseparable from the idea of burden. In its last analysis, the great burden of human government is the determination of your right and my right.

"The idea of your and my equality from birth was solemnly proclaimed 123 years ago this month. That thought, untrue then, and untrue now, has troubled the world ever since, and is negatived in the very instrument which contains it, where its framers deny to the American Indian the right to defend his wigwam and his hunting ground.

The South combated that idea for nearly a century, but it found fruitage in the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Although transplanted from the Declaration of Independence to the organic law of the land, it is as false to-day as it was the day Jefferson penned it.

"Man, through the agency of government, cannot make two things equal where God Almighty has made them unequal.

"This idea cost the South unnumbered billions, and still its gaunt figure stands hungering at our door. If the doctrine of equality is right, the doctrine of white supremacy is wrong. Under which flag do you train? It is not my purpose to discuss or attempt to solve this problem at this time. Its solution will be delayed by sensation mongers in the pulpit, by fanatics on the platform, by ignorant and vicious scribblers in the press, by crimes, by lynching, and by lying, but through it all the doctrine that all men are born equal will perish, and the Anglo-Saxon, through patience, intelligence, charity, and justice, will rule."

Upon the currency question, he said:

"Congress never did, never will, and never can regulate the value of a single piece of money made out of metal or paper, except in the payment of taxes and executions. The unwritten laws of commerce regulate these, and all other values. To reduce it down to a unit, the buyer and the seller are the only people on earth who are possessed of final and absolute power to regulate values, and Parliaments and Kings and Congresses are utterly helpless in the presence of the power of these two persons.

"England, during a period of 472 years, endeavored to regulate the value of money. She tried this by arbitrary statute, and, failing in this, undertook to meet, with Parliamentary enactment, the values fixed by commerce. She ran the gamut of change in her coinage ratio from 2 1-3 to 1 all the way up to that now in force. Commerce and Parliament fought it out to a finish, and Parliament surrendered unconditionally to commerce on this subject of regulating value in 1816. It was the laws of Parliament that always had to yield when they came in conflict with the laws of trade.

"It is unnecessary here to stop to speak of Russia's experience or to place a flower on the grave of the French assignat. The United States made two efforts on this line, one during the Revolutionary War, and one during and after the civil war. The Continental Congress found it necessary to raise revenue for the prosecution of the Revolutionary War. Without cash, credit, or the power to tax, it issued $200,000,000, or what it called dollars, for this purpose. The people, neither by promises, threats, nor persuasion, would accept them as dollars. Arrest, imprisonment, confiscation, and banishment were all called into requisition in the effort to regulate the value of these dollars.

"In March, 1780, the Continental Congress, finding the Government hopelessly overwhelmed with this debt of $200,000,000, repudiated it by declaring that it was worth only 2½ cents on the dollar in good money. This was done under the famous Forty-to-One act of March 12, 1780. In 1790 it was by the act of Aug. 4 declared that this money was worth only 1 cent on the dollar in good money. The Continental Congress in this first American effort to regulate the value of money, met with dismal failure, which was strictly in harmony with every previous effort of like character, all because every promise of Government to pay is also an implied promise to tax, as the power to tax is the only resource of Government, and the Continental Congress had no such power. Having no power to tax, and no means with which to pay, its promises to pay became wrecked on the sea of commerce.

"The conditions, however, were different when the greenback made its appearance. In 1864 greenbacks, the solemn promise of the Government, declared by law to be worth 100 cents in the dollar, were worth, in fact, 38 cents in the dollar. In 1865 they were worth 70 cents, and in 1866, the year after the war had closed, they were worth 66 cents on the dollar. The United States Government finally succeeded in regulating their value, and in fixing their value at 100 cents on the dollar; but it did all this not by reason of anything that Congress said about their value, but simply by paying them. This it began doing on the 1st day of January, 1879, and for twenty years past the greenbacks have been worth their face value simply because the creditor of the Government, who made them, can get his money by presenting them at the office of the Treasurer. Congress, like Parliament, found itself compelled to acknowledge the supremacy of commerce in the matter of regulating the value of money.

"When we of the South take our stand against our own and the experience of other nations, and join in an effort to uphold this ancient and exploded theory, we assume a burden that reduces our credit, paralyzes our resources, and retards our development.

"Threatened on one hand with the negro, and on the other hand with the party lash, are we not, within these narrow limits, losing the power to think or speak or reason?"

Referring to the agitation against the trusts, Mr. McLendon said:

"The subject of trusts is just now keeping a good many people awake at night. I do not defend trusts, but I do insist that the people have a right to ask that the criminal or evil trusts be named and their crimes specified before they are invited to an indiscriminate slaughter of all corporations created under State laws. The laws against regrating, forestalling, and engrossing, sleep calmly in the statute books of many of our States, but how one sovereign in forty-five is going to dictate the conduct of another sovereign, or how the Federal Government is going to acquire jurisdiction over franchises granted by the State, or over the States which grant them, are questions upon which the anti-trust orators and press have so far given out no information. Until an intelligent indictment against offending trusts is framed and presented to the great assize of the people no progress will be made toward the suppression of an alleged evil.

"In our haste for remedial legislation we often see the wrong man hit. We are groaning to-day under the heavy burden of statesmanship, which introduces laws which can in no way be administered. Let the people awake and scourge such men from public office. Let them awake and suppress that school which would teach that government can usurp the functions of the Almighty and create something out of nothing. Let them awake and quit levying public taxes for private profit. Let them awake and require that only just and reasonable laws shall be enacted, and that these shall be promptly and impartially administered by the courts. Let the people do these things, and our burdens will be lifted, the idle hand and the idle dollar will meet under the banner of equal laws, and while giving employment to each other will give prosperity to our country."

Chilean Exchange on London.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, July 26.—Exchange on London is quoted at 18d for paper and 18d for gold.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company

MILLS BUILDING.
New York, July 12, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 1, 1899, the same to be paid September 5, 1899, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on August 10, 1899.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, July 12, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1899.

On September 5, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer,
New York, July 27, 1899.

A dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on and after Aug. 15, 1899, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on July 31, 1899.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Office of CONSOLIDATED ICE CO.,
23D ST. AND LEXINGTON AV.,
NEW YORK, July 26, 1899.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared and will be payable August 15th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 3d, 1899. The transfer books of the Common Stock will be closed from 3 P. M. August 3d, 1899, until August 16th, 1899. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders of record, unless otherwise instructed.

H. F. MORSE, Treasurer.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent. in cash, payable September 1, 1899, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, as registered at the close of business August 1, 1899.

The stock transfer books will be closed, for the purpose of the above dividend, from August 1st until August 22d, 1899.

A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.

New York, July 19, 1899.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, July 7, 1899.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ PER CENT., and an extra dividend of 1 PER CENT., payable at the company's offices on Aug. 1, 1899. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, July 15, and reopened on Wednesday, Aug. 2.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

New York, July 24, 1899.
Standard Rope & Twine Company

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Coupons due Aug. 1 on the above will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Manhattan Trust Company, Wall and Nassau Streets, New York City.

JOSEPH G. TAYLOR, Secretary.

New Amsterdam Gas Company.

The First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds of the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York, maturing August 1st, 1899, together with the interest due thereon, will be paid on and after that date upon delivery of the same to the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York.

JAMES JOURDAN, President.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.

The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.

J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—COUPON NO. 5 of the First Mortgage Montgomery Division Bonds of this Company, due August 1, 1899, will be paid on presentation on and after Tuesday, August 1, at the Gallatin National Bank, in the City of New York.

HY. TACON, Treas.

Mobile, Ala., July 24, 1899.

THE BANCO INTERNACIONAL e HIPOTECARIO DE MEXICO, Mexico, has declared a dividend of 2 % Mexican money, payable at the equivalent of 95c. per share, at the Banking House of Jas. B. HOLLINS & CO., its agency in New York, on August 15th next, on presentation of Coupon No. 18.

Pacific Bank, July 21, 1899.
No. 470 Broadway, New York.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., payable on and after Aug. 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to Aug 1, 1899.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

The German-American Bank,
New York, July 17, 1899.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from July 22 to Aug. 2.

J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, August 3d, at 19 West 44th Street, at 8 o'clock P. M. DAVID PETTIGREW, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—Certificate No. 971 for 100 shares Common Stock Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as transfer has been stopped and application made for a new certificate. MILLS & ODELL, 2 Wall St.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

40 WALL STREET.
New York, July 1, 1899.

Mr. George Parmly Day has this day been admitted to partnership in our firm.

CLARENCE S. DAY & CO.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

DEWEY IS THE TOPIC OF INTEREST the world over. His portrait and praise of Huebsch's Year Book, printed on a blotter, we send free with sample of our note head specialty. D. A. HUEBSCH & CO., Printers, 31 Rose St., city.

SPANISH WAR LOAN BONDS.

Securities Are Rapidly Being Converted Into Registered Bonds.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The conversion of coupon bonds of the 3 per cent. Spanish war loan into registered bonds continues to go forward rapidly. When the loan was first issued, there were $30,814,000 registered bonds issued on original applications. Since that time there have been exchanged $67,648,540 coupon bonds for registered, so that the total amount of registered bonds of this issue, outstanding for the payment of the dividend due Aug. 1, is $98,460,540.

For a time the amount of bonds registered in the names of National banks held as security for circulation and public deposits increased rapidly, but for the quarter ending Aug. 1 there will be a change shown, the total being less than on May 1.

At the date of the first interest payment, the quarter ending Nov. 1, 1895, the registered bonds so standing in the names of National banks amounted to $22,147,220—416 banks having holdings averaging $53,238. At the end of the next quarter the amount had increased to $52,050,300—772 banks having an average holding of $67,422. The quarter ending May 1 showed a further increase, the total being $59,341,760, divided among 868 banks, an average of $68,366.

The quarter ending Aug. 1 will show a falling off of about $1,000,000 in the holdings of National banks, the total being $58,361,280. The number of banks has increased, however, that amount being divided among 890 banks, and the average holding being $65,574.

As against this falling off in the holdings of registered bonds of National banks, there seemed to be a continued sharp increase in individual holdings. Nov. 1, 1898, there were 41,946 holdings, other than those in the names of National banks, of $29,708,780 registered bonds of the war loan issue. At the end of the next quarter that total had fallen off nearly $1,000,000, standing at $28,861,300. May 1 it increased to $34,396,280, and for the quarter which will end with Aug. 1 the total has increased to $40,099,260, showing the largest increase in such holdings of registered bonds in any quarter since the loan was issued.

Electric Company's Big Mortgage.

A mortgage for $2,000,000 was filed yesterday in the office of George B. Fielder, Register of Hudson County, at Jersey City. It was given by the Minneapolis General Electric Company to the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, Mass., and is dated Jan. 2, 1899. It covers the plant of the electric company which is located at Minneapolis. The mortgage was filed in Jersey City because the company has an office there, it having been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY;
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.

Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.

Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.

Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

B. H. & F. W. PELZER,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
44-46 BROADWAY.
Well margined accounts solicited.
Commissions 1-16 on all business done on Consolidated Exchange.
Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check.
Members Consolidated Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH OFFICE 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Management of ESTATES a SPECIALTY, for which REAL-ESTATE MORTGAGES are always kept on hand.
Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Sec. & Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Asst. Sec. & Treas.

Northwestern Coal Railway Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee under the mortgage of the Northwestern Coal Railway Company, dated May 1st, 1893, desires to purchase bonds of the value of $125,000.

Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M. on the 10th day of August, 1899, and should be addressed as follows:

"The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company,
16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street."

"Proposals for sale of bonds of The Northwestern Coal Railway Co."

Dated New York, July 26th, 1899.

NEW MEXICO LAND & IRRIGATION CO.
Reorganization Committee, 6% Certificates.

On and after July 1st, 1899, the whole of the above certificates outstanding will be paid at the Central Trust Company of New York according to the tenor of the bonds and of the indenture securing the same, namely, at 110 per cent. of the principal sum, adding interest accrued upon the bonds up to July 1st, 1899, after which date interest upon the bonds will cease.

JOHN GREENOUGH, E. G. STODDARD, JAMES BROWN POTTER, } Committee of Liquidation and Reorganization.

New York, June 28th, 1899.

PUBLICATION BY THE WEST SIDE BANK of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1., Chapter 689 of the New York State Banking Laws of 1892:

Isaac Brown, Aug. 21, 1884	$1.18
Chas. Carew, March 11, 1888	33.52
Estate P. Fullmer, May 26, 1894	95.80
G. M. Hofman, April 14, 1894	93.91
Estate Catherine O'Neil, February, 1886	61.54

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.: Theo. M. Bertine, Cashier of the West Side Bank, New York, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief of the unclaimed moneys required to be published, according to Section 28, Article 1., Chapter 689 of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York.

THEO. M. BERTINE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of July, 1899.

NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr.,
Notary Public Kings Co., Certificate filed in New York Co.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, HENRY H. COOK, } Vice Presidents.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

Union Trust Company of New York

80 Broadway.
New York, March 23d, 1899.

The undersigned, the Trustee under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the CECILIA BRANCH, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from CECILIA STATION to LOUISVILLE, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage, providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this Company the installment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($55,000) due on March 1, 1899, and that the undersigned, not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, on notice and request by the undersigned, did, on the 23d day of March, 1899, at its office, in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of Fifty-five Thousand Dollars, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

6,	97,	203,	364,	532,	640,	764,	906,
8,	103,	234,	379,	544,	646,	772,	955,
31,	122,	242,	409,	572,	681,	794,	957,
64,	166,	251,	459,	577,	682,	805,	980,
70,	188,	257,	468,	582,	687,	874,	985,
74,	193,	309,	484,	608,	702,	901,	988,
77,	196,	310,	522,	628,	716,	905.	

Notice is hereby given that the principal of the said above mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned at its office, in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1899, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 5.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPTEMBER 8, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that twenty-four (24) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

36	212	375	525	844	941	1115
77	254	424	670	930	954	1163
134	207	425	825	933	1109	1182
136	335	498				

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due September 1st, 1899, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.
New York, June 8, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Twenty-four bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

T. STALLKNECHT,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
R. D. LANKFORD,
With Richmond and Danville R. R. Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing September 1, 1899, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of September, 1899, at par.

Central Trust Company of New York,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and Its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were row to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport R. R.
First 5% Mortgage Bonds, Due 1916.

In view of the early reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Co., of which system your property is an essential part, and in consideration of the fact that it is proposed to appropriate out of earnings a sum sufficient to meet some extraordinary expenditures, thereby imperilling the payment of the interest on your Bonds, it is deemed of the utmost importance that Bondholders should unite for mutual protection.

Therefore the undersigned, representing a majority of the issue, ask you to join them, by depositing your Bonds with The Mercantile Trust Co., No. 120 Broadway, on or before the 1st of September, 1899.

Negotiable certificates will be issued to depositors.

Copies of the Bondholders' agreement can be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or of either one of the Bondholders' Committee.

CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, No. 31 Broad St.
F. J. LISMAN, No. 30 Broad St.
JAMES H. OLIPHANT, No. 20 Broad St.
ALVIN W. KRECH, No. 120 Broadway.
New York, July 27, 1899.

To the Stockholders of
THE
AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING CO.

In order to afford foreign shareholders an opportunity to deposit their holdings with the City Trust Company of New York under the terms of the Protective Agreement, dated July 12th, 1899, the undersigned committee has agreed to extend the time for deposit of stocks until August 4th, 1899.

The Trust Receipts issued are negotiable.

BERT REISS,
EUGENE V. RODDY, Jr.,
LEWIS W. BABCOCK,
Committee.

Depository
City Trust Co.,
36 Wall St., N. Y.

JAMES C. CHURCH,
WALLACH & COOK,
Counsel.

July 25, 1899.

TO HOLDERS OF
San Francisco and North Pacific Railway
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, hereby gives notice, pursuant to the Sinking Fund provision of the said Mortgage, that the following Twenty-three Bonds have been designated by lot for Redemption at 110 per cent. and interest to February 8th, 1900, viz.:

Nos. 26, 169, 557, 702, 713, 731, 763, 1121, 1407, 1814, 1980, 2622, 2805, 2948, 3194, 3351, 3391, 3504, 3506, 3715, 4101, 4204, 4245.

The above Bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Trustee, in the City of New York, on February 8th, 1900, at which date interest thereon will cease.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
No. 120 Broadway, New York, July 17th, 1899.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 26	251,926
To date this year	107,262,490
Corresponding date last year	56,666,901

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 26	$2,673,700
To date this year	$595,846,620
Corresponding date last year	$463,793,280

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 3½@4 per cent.; at three months, 3½@4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty and ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1
Am. Car & F. pf.	1¾	Mo, Kan. & Texas	⅞
Chi. & East. Ill.	2½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1¾
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	⅞	Mobile & Ohio	¾
Col. Midland pf.	½	Nat. Biscuit	¾
Consol. Gas.	½	Nat. L. O. cfs.	½
Consol. Ice	¾	People's Gas, Chi.	½
Flint & P. M. pf.	1	Pitts. & West. pf.	½
General Electric	¾	St. L. S. W. pf.	1¼
Lake Erie & W.	1½	St. Paul & Omaha	½
Lake E. & W. pf.	2	Twin City R. T.	⅛
Louis. & Nash.	½	Wabash pf.	1
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1¼	Wells-Fargo Exp.	2¼

Stocks Declined.

Am. Lin. Co.	2	Great North. pf.	2
Am. Malting	2¾	Iowa Central	½
Am. Malt. pf.	5½	Manhattan Con.	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	⅞	Met. Street Ry.	1⅛
Am. S. & R. pf.	1¼	Minn. & St. L.	⅛
Am. Sugar Refs.	⅞	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Am. Tin Plate	½	Nat. Lead	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	N. Y. Central	1¼
Balt. & Ohio	½	North. Pac. pf.	½
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	½	Pacific Mail	½
Chi., B. & Q.	¾	P., C., C. & St. L.	1¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Reading 2d pf.	1¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Union Pacific	¼
Federal Steel	½	Un. Bag & Paper	½
Flint & P. M.	3	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Ft. W. & Rio Grande	1¼	U. S. Rubber	1
Glucose Sugar	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Kansas City & Pacific 1st	2	Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Gen. Elect. deb. 5s	1	Texas Pacific 1st	1
N. Y., S. & W. gen. 5s	2½	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1
St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	1	West. Un. coll. tr. 5s	1

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

While Wall Street rests the rumor mongers display some disposition to be active. The Street is full of more or less sensational reports, the usual form of which is innuendo. Most of the representations bear evidences of invention. In so far as market effect is involved, nothing shows, but in a listless way the circulating fables get some attention. They may induce some short selling. Nothing like substantial liquidation comes from them, however. There continues, apparently, to be the utmost serenity among the actual owners of securities.

Meantime each day helps the accumulation of testimony to the genuineness of good times. Railway earnings rise right along to new high levels and practically from every business quarter comes satisfactory assurances. In this piled-up proof of prosperity may be found inspiration for the confident spirit which investors are displaying.

Especially notable is the continually improving tendency of public sentiment. It is practically impossible to find here any business man coming from out of town who has any other view than that of the utmost faith in the lasting quality of commercial and industrial betterment. This is true not of visitors from a few quarters who are representing exceptional interests only, but it is the rule universally.

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In yesterday's market only two or three stocks were conspicuous. New York Central seemed to be under pressure from the professional element, the short interest being materially increased not only in it, but in the standard railway stocks. Just why is not explained. The local gas stocks were sold apparently by owners, and, incidentally, there were in circulation disturbing tales representing unfavorable possibilities in the situation of the gas companies. A few of the specialties, chiefly in the industrials, were made active, but apparently reflected mere manipulation. No public interest showed anywhere. Of important Wall Street interests none appeared to be even casually interested. Yet, even with the strong men of the Street holding aloof, the room trading contingent is able to work prices down, but insignificantly.

IN THE IRON TRADE.

Discussing trade conditions, The Iron Age will say to-day:

"The uneasiness and scarcity of labor is one of the most serious phases of the present situation. The slightest pretext is apparently seized upon for an opportunity to strike. Such disturbances have their immediate effect in throwing the whole line of industries out of gear, so closely dependent upon work to full capacity is each link in the chain.

"The lake ore situation seems to cause most uneasiness in this direction, and it looks as though estimates of the probable tonnage to be brought to market before the close of navigation will have to undergo revision. That this has been anticipated by some of the large interests is indicated by the reports that arrangements have been made to haul large quantities of Lake Superior ore to the furnaces, by rail, during the whole Winter.

"It is somewhat difficult to judge of the demand. A good many of the urgent requirements which some up are really to cover material purchased from, but not delivered by other makers. The majority of consumers of raw material seem to be buying from hand to mouth, and show little disposition to place long time contracts, unless prices are guaranteed, which is sometimes done.

"On the other hand, testimony from the leading Western distributing markets for foundry pig iron all agrees on the point that large sales of delivery far into next year are being made at present full prices. This is certainly not true of the country east of the Alleghany Mountains.

"The development of the pig iron production has been, as was predicted, very much slower than the sanguine were willing to admit. But while that was true during the first half of 1899, it will certainly not be during the second half. Furnaces to make foundry iron are blowing in right and left, and there will be a notable increase in this direction. The majority of them, it is true, are sold ahead, but any disturbance of consumption would be quickly felt.

"The shortage of pig iron is most serious in Bessemer pig, and it is reported that one large interest has been drawing steadily on its emergency stocks and may be soon forced to supplement its own supply by purchases in the open market.

"There is very little doing in steel, although very stiff prices are paid for small lots for early guaranteed delivery. A second Eastern steel plant has taken a large order for steel wire billets for delivery during the current year.

"In the West and East the demand for bars, shapes, bands, hoops, &c., continues heavy. Car builders have placed some good orders and season contracts from the agricultural implement makers are coming in. The structural mills are under heavy pressure and the plate mills continued swamped.

"The wire industry is reported to be quiet, so far as new business is concerned. This is usually the off season.

"The European markets seem on the crest of as extraordinary a rise as our own. In England buyers seem now to be holding off. From the Continent a continuous stream of inquiries is still coming, but little is being actually put through."

PEOPLE'S GAS RUMORS.

People's Gas ran up sharply yesterday, touching 119¾ before noon. The buying came chiefly from Flower & Co. and brokers representing other inside interests. Houses with Chicago connections were also active in the stock. The strength was attributed to reports from Chicago that negotiations are under way which, if successful, will result in the transfer of the property of the Ogden Gas Company to the People's Gas, giving the "trust" a monopoly of the gas business in Chicago. The People's Company was said to have offered $3,000,000 for the Ogden property.

Interests identified with the company said they had no knowledge of any such deal. It is known that negotiations with the Ogden Company have been under way for some time, but the story that the concern has been or is about to be purchased seems to be generally discredited. The statement is made by people close to the Ogden Company's management that an offer of $5,000,000 was made for the company less than a month ago, and a cash tender of $1,000,000 was made. The Ogden people refused to sell at that time at that price, and it is declared very improbable that they would now sell out at $3,000,000. So far as is known the Ogden Company is proceeding with the matter of its bond issue for $10,000,000, and the trust deed to secure such bonds is being drawn to-day in New York by Levy Mayer, the company's counsel. It is suggested that if a sale had taken place the bond issue would be dropped.

SOME SIGNIFICANT STRENGTH.

The stocks of the three properties involved in the rumored Rock Island deal—Rock Island, Chicago and Eastern Illinois, and St. Louis Southwestern—were all conspicuously strong yesterday. Chicago and Eastern Illinois got up to 70½, and St. Louis Southwestern preferred to 38¾. In both stocks Flower & Co. were active as buyers and their purchases were generally regarded as highly significant. There were further denials—one by Edwin Gould himself—of the story that Rock Island interests are about to secure control of St. Louis Southwestern, but the persistent Flower buying and Mr. Gould's own admission that the controlling interests in the two roads are altogether friendly were looked upon as more important than the denials.

CONSOLIDATED GAS.

Some little covering of Consolidated Gas was induced yesterday morning by the reports that the courts are to be used to end the gas war, but no one beyond a few traders put any credence in this talk, and after the stock's first bulge to 176, continued liquidation kn

118¾; Louisville, 75¾; Union Pacific preferred, 79; New York Central, 143⅜; Erie, 13⅝; Pennsylvania, 70; Reading, 10½; Erie first preferred, 37¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 79¼; Grand Trunk, 7⅞; Anaconda, 11⅝.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £93,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 114.50; Madrid, 23; Lisbon, 36.50; Rome, 7.47.

India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s 3 15-16d.

Bar silver quiet at 27 11-16d per ounce.

Spanish 4s closed at 60⅛.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday's market for outside securities differed little from that of the first two days of the week. There was some irregularity in prices and no activity. Possibly with two or three exceptions, the day's business in no issue amounted to more than a few hundred shares. Here and there in the market there was some weakness apparent, but generally the tone of the market was good, but the market is lifeless. Very little selling pressure is exerted and prices remain fairly firm, but in scarcely any quarter of the market is there any marked tendency one way or the other. Advances seem more likely than further declines, but until the market becomes much more active, any general movement of prices is hardly to be expected.

New Amsterdam Gas common again sold up to 32, and later in the day declined to about Tuesday's closing bid. It ended the day with a net gain of three-eighths of 1 point at 31⅝ bid. There was little change in the preferred stock or the bonds. The early advance was attributed to the rumor, published on Tuesday, that an effort would be made through the courts to force the Directors of the local gas companies to increase the price of gas. No confirmation of the report, however, was to be had, and later New Amsterdam Gas common lost most of its early gain. Rumors in regard to the local gas companies are numerous, but definite facts pointing to an early settlement or an indefinite prolongation of the war are still wanting.

Following the sharp rise which occurred on Monday and Tuesday in the Republic Iron and Steel stocks, a rumor was heard yesterday to the effect that a dividend would be declared on the preferred stock some time this week. It was said the company's first quarter ends July 31 and that the first quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. would be paid about that time. No confirmation of the report could be had, and it was not credited in quarters usually well informed about matters concerning the Republic Iron and Steel Company. Persons closely connected with the company stated that the first quarter of the company's fiscal year ends not July 31, but Aug. 31, and that it was not probable that any action in regard to a dividend would be taken until about the end of August.

Chicago and Alton subscriptions continued in demand, and then ended the day with a fractional net gain, at 113½ bid. The Chicago and Alton bonds were not active yesterday. Rumor had it that the whole first issue of $10,000,000 of these bonds had been purchased by a prominent banking house and one of the large life insurance companies. The price was said to be 90, but the sale was made on the condition that on the bonds being declared, within a fixed time, a legal investment for savings banks in certain States. Certain names were mentioned in connection with the rumor, but the report was very vague.

Rubber Goods continued in fair demand, but the prices receded slightly during the afternoon, and both the common and preferred stocks ended the day fractionally lower than on Tuesday. The Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company has just made an important acquisition in securing control of the Dunlop Tire Company. Details of the matter will be found in another column.

Amalgamated Copper was dull. British Columbia Copper sold at 10 and at 9⅞. The latter figure was bid for the stock at the close. Union Copper sold at 26 and closed at 26 bid. The stock of a company called the Universal Car Bearing Company was offered on the curb yesterday without attracting any purchasers. The stock was offered at 50 without a bid.

Electric Vehicle was very dull, and no change occurred in the price of the stock. It was announced yesterday that John Jacob Astor has been elected a Director of the Electric Vehicle Company. New York Transportation sold between 21¼ and 22, and ended the day at 21¾ bid, a net gain of one-quarter of 1 point. The other transportation stocks were very dull.

There was active demand for St. Louis subscriptions with few offerings, and the price advanced very sharply. The last sale of these subscriptions on Tuesday was made at 117¼. Yesterday they sold up to 122 and closed at 121½ bid, a net gain of 4¼ points. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	31⅜	31¼
Amsterdam pf	57	58
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100½	100¾
Bay State Gas	1⅞	2

Industrials.

Beet Sugar	30	31
Beet Sugar pf	81	82½
Distilling Company of America	19	22
Distilling Company of America pf	57	59
Electric Boat	14½	15¼
Electric Boat pf	45	50
Havana Commercial	25½	27
Havana Commercial pf	65½	67
International Power	27	28
International Pump	23½	25
International Pump pf	91½	94½
National Gramophone	86	87½
National Salt	40	45
National Salt pf	68	73
Otis Elevator	34½	35
Otis Elevator pf	92	94
Republic Iron & Steel	13½	14½
Republic Iron & Steel pf	63½	64
Royal Baking Powder pf	98½	99
Rubber Goods Mfg.	30¾	33½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	87	90
Standard Oil Trust	463	466
Union Steel & Chain	27¾	27¾
Union Steel & Chain pf	68	69
U. S. Pneumatic Hoise Collar	3½	5

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	97	98
American Air Power	73	78
British Columbia Copper	9⅞	10¼
Chicago & Alton subs	113½	114
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i.	94	...
Electric Vehicle	95	100
Electric Vehicle pf	115	125
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅜	1⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	24½	25½
General Carriage	34⅜	37½
Illinois Transportation	5½	6
Marion Copper	9½	9¾
Mexican 5s	100⅜	100⅝
New England Transportation	95	101
New York Transportation	21¾	22
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	23	24
St. Louis subs	121½	...
Tennessee Copper	15	19½
Trust Company of America	280½	300
Union Copper	26	28
United Verde Extension	3	4½
Universal Car Bearing	...	50
Wahana Copper	4	7

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	115	118
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	120
Broadway Surface 2d 5s	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex div	247	249
Brooklyn, Path & West End 5s	101	...
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	99	102
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	100	...
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	97	101
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	111	115
Con. Traction of N. J.	62½	64
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	111	112
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400
Kings Co. Elevated 4s, (new)	93½	94½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	87	88
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	117	119
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	92
Nassau Electric 4s	96	97
New Orleans Traction (new)	21	22
New Orleans Traction pf. (new)	98½	98
Ninth Avenue Railroad	170	180
North Jersey Street Railway	35½	37½
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	94	95
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103½	104½
Steinway Railroad Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	116
Second Avenue Railroad consols	119	122
Sixth Avenue Railroad	262	290
Sixth Avenue Railway 1st 5s, (Hackleberry)	113	116
Union Railway 1st 5s	105	108
United Traction, Providence	102	104
Worcester (Mass) Traction	32	34
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	105½	107

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	86	...
Brooklyn Ferry 6 p. c., with int	95	96½
Hoboken Ferry (new)	53	55
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	95	95½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	42	44
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	85	87
Central Union 5s guaranteed	106½	107½
Citizens' Gas (Detroit) bonds	97	98
Consolidated Gas of Newark	60	65
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	87	90
Consolidated Gas of N. J	21	24
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	108	110
Essex & Hudson Gas	41	42
Fort Wayne Gas	60	65
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	76	79
Indianapolis Gas	110	120
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	104½	106
Lafayette Gas Co	92	95
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	80	84
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	48	52
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	67	70
Mutual Gas of New York	300	310
Madison (Wis.) stock	78	82
New England Gas & Coke	20½	22
New England Gas & Coke bonds	79	80
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	48	52
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	40	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	88	91
Standard Gas, New York	92½	93½
Standard Gas, New York, pf	135	138
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	81	85
Western Gas	98	98½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	108	110

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	49	51
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith bonds	106	107
Cramps' Shipyard	81	85
General Chemical	50	...
General Chemical pf	98	101
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	54	56
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	96	...
Hudson River Telephone	106	110
Lorillard Company pf	113¾	117½
Michigan Peninsular 5s	106¾	107½
Standard Coupler	35	37
Trenton Potteries	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf	...	55
Union Typewriter	23	24
Union Typewriter 1st pf	114	116½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	121
Worthington Pump pf	109½	110¾

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	49	52
Central & South American Tel	113	114
Iron Steamboat	5	9¼
Iron Steamboat bonds	60	70

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

50 shares National City Bank of Brooklyn, $50 each, 270½.

2 shares Importers and Traders' National Bank, $100 each, 540½.

62 shares Pacific Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 152½.

10 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 400.

100 shares Produce Exchange Trust Company, $100 each, $200.

$5,000 City of Brooklyn 7 per cent. Public Park registered bonds, due July 1, 1915. Interest January and July. Accrued interest from July 1 last to be charged to purchaser, 149⅝.

$15,000 City of New York 6 per cent. water stock registered, due Nov. 1, 1902. Interest May and November. Accrued interest from May 1 last to be charged to the purchaser, 108⅞.

$10,000 Jersey City 7 per cent. water scrip, due April 1, 1902. Interest April and October. Accrued interest from April 1 last to be charged to the purchaser, 108⅝.

$5,000 Duluth Transfer Railway Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, January, 1936, coupons on. (Metropolitan Trust Company certificate of deposit.) 25⅝.

25 shares Mercantile National Bank, $100 each, 194.

100 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 187 to 187⅜.

4 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 187.

4 shares Fourth National Bank, $100 each, 192½.

2 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 267¾.

50 shares Fourth National Bank, $100 each, 192⅞.

61 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 299.

78 shares National Park Bank, $100 each, 496⅝.

£300 New York Belting and Packing Company, Limited, 6 per cent. debenture bonds, due 1918. Interest January and July, £100 each, $501 per bond.

$1,000 Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bond, due 1945. Coupons February and August. (Ex August coupon,) 86¼.

15 shares International Banking and Trust Company, $100 each, 170.

5 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 270.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 26.—Call money is fairly easy, though some outstanding loans at 3 per cent. will be marked up to-morrow to 3½ per cent. There is a fair volume of call money loaning at 3½ per cent. and some at 3 and even 4½ per cent. Time money is generally quoted at 4 per cent. for practically all dates—for sixty days up to six months—though there are still a few places where this is shaded when the names and collateral are especially choice. Year money is exchanged at 3¾@3¾ per cent.

The stock trading received a little life today from profit-taking in Dominion Coal and its subsequent rally, a sharp advance in East Boston Land to above 8, fair buying of Atchison preferred and Burlington, and the profit-taking in Arcadian. Nothing developed to account for the awakening in East Boston Land, nor the bid to call the stock at 10. It was suggested that the commencement of actual work on the tunnel might be behind the move. The Burlington and Atchison June statements, now about due, are expected to make showings sufficient to account for advances in those stocks. In the coppers, Arcadian, Arnold, Santa Fé, and Utah were the active features, with Utah and Arnold showing the best strength. Calumet advanced 5, to 820. Old Dominion crossed 38.

Curb prices were: Mayflower, quoted 6@7; Elm River, 11½, sales, later 11¾@12; Bay State Gas, 95c@$1; New England Gas and Coke, 21@22; do 5s, 79, sales, later 77@80; Amalgamated, 97@97¾.

The Directors of the New England Telephone Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share, payable Aug. 15, to stock of record July 31.

Closing bid and asked:

MINING STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	9¼	9⅜	Old Colony	9⅛	10⅛
Allouez	7¾	8	Osceola	88	89
Arcadian	67½	68	Parrot	52⅜	53
Arnold	15⅜	15½	Pioneer	2	2¼
Ash Bed	...	24	Quincy	101	104
Atlantic	30	...	Rhode Island	7⅜	8
Baltic	33	33½	Santa Fe	13	13½
B. & C. C.	...	25	Santa Ysabel	12½	12⅜
Bost. & Mon.	366	367	Shoe	36½	37
Butte & B.	78¾	79¼	Tamarack	220	225
Cal. & Hec.	810	815	Utah Cons.	44	44½
Centennial	33¾	34½	Washington	1⅞	2
Franklin	19	19⅝	White Knob	8	10
Humboldt	2	3	Winona	12	13
Mohawk	26	26½	Wolverine	46¾	47

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Bost. & Alb.	265	270	Bost. G. 5s	86	89
Bost. & Low.	240	...	Cent. M. pf. 65	...	...
Bost. & Me.	284	284½	Fitchburg pf.	117	117½
Bost. & P.	297	300	West End	...	95
Bost. Elev.	110½	111			

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Am. B. T.	350	...	Mex. Tele	3¾	3⅞
Chi. Stk. Y.	146½	148	U. S. Oil	47½	47⅝
Dom. Coal	52½	53	Westinghouse Electric	...	50
Dom. C. pf.	114	116½			
Erie Tel.	96	96¾			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Biscuit preferred sold at par to-day. The common stock ranged from 47¼ to 48, opening at 47⅝ and closing ¼ lower. Linseed preferred opened at 51½ and sold off a point, closing at 50⅝. Metropolitan bonds went readily at 96¾, and the preferred stock brought 56¾. South Side Elevated was half a point lower when it closed. Sales, 251,926.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	30		Lake Shore	201½	210
C. & Chi. C. & B. Co	75		Mah. C. R.	150	...
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	139		M. C. R. pf.	105	...
National Biscuit Co. com	47½		Man. Beach	10	22
National Biscuit Co. pf	100		Md. Coal pf.	58	75
Chi. Brewing and Malting Co	2		M. W. S. El.	15	15¾
Chi. Brewing and Malting Co. pf	13½		M. W. S. El. of Chi. pf.	55¾	56¾
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Co	2		Mex. N. ctfs.	3¾	3⅝
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Co. pf	3		Mex. North	...	...
Col. Mid.	5	7	Mich. Cent.	111	...
C. & H. C. & I.	14	14⅞	Mor. & Es.	185	...
Com. Cable	179		Nat. Bis. pf.	97½	101
Consol. Coal	50	56	Nat. Starch	5	7
D., L. & W.	168	169	Nat. St. 1st pf.	50	50½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	20¾	21½	Nat. St. 2d pf.	10	20
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	105	120	N. J. Cent.	115½	116
Erie	13¼	13¾	N. Y. C. & St. L.	13	15
Erie 1st pf.	36⅞	37½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
E. T. & T.	96	99	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	30	45
Ev. & T. H.	39	40	N. Y. & N. H.	212	215
Ev. & T. H. pf.	82	85	N. Y. C. & St. L.	13	15
Glucose pf.	107	109½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
Homestake	63	77	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	30	45
Ill. Cent.	102	103	N. Y. & N. H.	212	215
Ill. Steel	12	15	N. Y. C. & St. L.	13	15
Joliet & Chi.	180	...	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
Kan. C., P. & G.	7	7¼	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	30	45
Kan. & Mich.	10½	15	Ont. Mining	7	9
K. & D. M.	3½	5	O. R. R. & N.	40	45
K. & D. M. pf.	18	19	O. R. R. & N. pf.	75	77
Knick. Ice	50	52½	Pac. Coast	38	46
Knick. I. pf.	74	75	P. C. 1st pf.	84	89
Lac. G. pf.	98	100	P. C. 2d pf.	55	60
			Penn. Coal	375	...
			Peo. & East.	4	5
			P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	83	84
			P., Ft. W. & C.	184	...
			P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	182	...
			P. & W. pf. certs.	9½	10
			Quicksilver	2	2½
			Quicksilver pf.	20½	21
			Rens. & Sar.	191	...
			R. W. & O.	31	...
			Rio Gr. W.	30	33½
			R. G. W. pf.	78	80
			St. L. & S. F.	11	13
			St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	69½	71
			St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	30¾	37½
			St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	50	57
			St. P. & O.	102¾	103¾
			St. P. & O. pf.	170	185
			Sil. bull. ctfs.	60	61
			Sixth Av.	200	...
			Third Av.	100	102
			T. & O. C.	...	20
			T. & O. C. pf.	...	40
			T. C. R. T. pf.	138	140
			U. B. & P. pf.	76½	78
			U. S. Exp.	49	51
			U. S. R.	170½	...
			Wag. Pal. C., ex div.	183¾	187½
			W. & L. E.	9¾	9½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—To-day's market was the most fruitless affair Philadelphia has had for nearly two years; not a single movement of note or significance appeared. Trading for a half hour at a time was suspended, not a single sale being recorded during such periods. Prices, too, were at a standstill. United Gas receded a point, to 170, on profit taking, but it was exceptional, all other quotations fluctuating less than one-half of 1 per cent. Many of the prominent brokers have left the city and will remain away until cooler weather comes or the market develops more activity.

The close was quiet and steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	22⅞	23	Penn. Mfg.	22⅞	28
Choctaw	40¼	41	Phila. Trac.	89⅛	90⅜
Con. Tr. P.	33¾	33⅝	Union Trac.	42⅜	42⅝
El. St. Bat.	150	160	Un. Gas Imp.	160¼	160⅞
El. St. B. pf.	155	160	Welsbach Lt.	46½	47
El. Co. of A.	17⅜	17½	West. N. Y. & Penn. pf.	7⅛	7⅜
Lehigh Val.	26½	26½			
Marsden	15½	16			

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, July 26, 1899.

	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
	15½	16	1,105	Am. Car & Foundry	15⅝	16	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
	60⅞	62½	185	Am. Car & Found. pf	62¼	62½	62¼	62½	+1⅛
	42	42½	2,200	American Cotton Oil	42	42⅝	42	42⅜	+ ⅛
	92½	93½	250	Am. Cotton Oil pf	92⅜	93	92⅜	93	+ ⅝
	10	11½	410	American Linseed	11¼	11¼	11	11	−2
	51	51⅜	900	American Linseed pf	52	52	51⅜	51⅜	− ⅛
	15	15⅞	2,550	American Malting Co	17⅛	17⅛	15¼	15¼	−2⅜
	63½	64	1,730	Am. Malting Co. pf	69	69	61	64	−5¼
	36½	37	800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	37⅜	37⅝	37	37	− ⅞
	84	84½	520	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	84½	84¼	84	84	−1¼
	53⅝	56	3,810	Am. Steel & Wire	56½	56⅞	56	56¼	− ⅛
	96	96½	300	Am. Steel & Wire pf	96½	96⅝	96⅜	96⅜	+ ⅜
	156½	158⅜	8,670	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	156⅜	157⅛	156¼	156¼	− ⅛
	31½	32	1,050	American Steel Hoop	32¼	32½	31⅝	31⅝	− ⅜
	77	77½	200	Am. Steel Hoop pf	77¾	77⅝	77⅜	77¾	+ ⅛
	38	38¼	900	American Tin Plate	38⅜	38⅛	38	38	− ⅛
	97	97⅜	3,000	American Tobacco	97¼	97½	96⅞	97⅛	− ⅛
	40	41	52	Ann Arbor pf	40	40	40	40	.....
	19	20	594	At., T. & S. F.	19⅞	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜	− ⅛
	61⅞	61½	17,580	At., T. & S. F. pf	61½	61⅝	61¼	61¼	− ⅛
	55	55⅞	700	Anaconda Copper	55¾	55⅞	55½	55½	− ⅛
	47⅜	48	100	Baltimore & Ohio	48	48	48	48	− ⅛
	72	72¼	300	Baltimore & Ohio pf	72⅜	72⅜	72	72	− ⅛
	114½	114⅝	8,760	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	115⅜	115⅝	114½	114½	− ⅛
	14	15½	100	Brunswick City	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	− ⅛
	53	54	100	Canada Southern	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	.....
	51⅝	52	100	Central Pacific	51⅝	51⅜	51⅜	51⅝	+ ⅛
	27⅝	27⅞	1,650	Chesapeake & Ohio	28⅛	28⅜	27⅝	27⅞	− ⅛
	88¼	89	100	Chicago Con. Trac	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	− ⅛
	136½	136¾	7,750	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	137	137	136¼	136¼	− ⅜
	75	76	1,600	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	74¼	76½	74¼	76	+2½
	14⅜	14¼	900	Chicago Great West	14¼	14½	14	14¼	.....
	69¾	70	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf. A.	69¾	69⅞	69¾	69¾	− ⅛
	31	32⅜	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf. B.	31½	32½	31½	32½	− ⅛
	10	10¼	25	Chi., Ind. & Louis	9½	9½	9½	9½	.....
	41	41½	10	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	40	40	40	40	.....
	131⅝	131¾	10,440	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	132⅜	132⅝	131⅝	131⅝	− ⅛
	174½	175¼	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	174⅝	175	174½	175	+ ⅛
	118⅝	118⅝	13,920	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	119⅜	119⅝	118⅝	118⅝	− ⅛
	14⅝	15	100	Chi. Term. Trans	14⅝	14⅝	14¾	14¾	− ¼
	98	98½	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	99	99	99	99	.....
	45¼	45½	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ¼
	102	105	35	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	105	106	105	106	.....
	16	18	200	Colorado Midland pf	15⅜	16	15⅜	16	+ ½
	4¾	5	100	Col. Southern	5	5	5	5	.....
	43½	44	10	Col. Southern 1st pf	43½	43½	43½	43½	.....
	16½	17½	18	Col. Southern 2d pf	16½	16½	16½	16½	.....
	41	41⅝	2,930	Continental Tobacco	41¼	41½	41¼	41¼	+ ⅛
	81½	82½	800	Continental Tobac. pf	81⅞	82	81⅞	82	.....
	173⅝	174	6,726	Consolidated Gas	174½	176	173½	174	+ ⅛
	41¼	42½	300	Consolidated Ice	42	42	42	42	+ ⅞
	...	90	50	Consolidated Ice pf	90	90	90	90	.....
	121¼	122	200	Delaware & Hudson	122	122	121⅝	121⅝	− ⅜
	21⅞	21¾	200	Denver & Rio Grande	21½	21⅝	21½	21⅝	− ⅛
	74⅝	75¼	120	Denver & R. G. pf	75	75	75	75	.....
	57½	57⅞	1,120	Federal Steel	58	58¼	57⅝	57¾	− ⅛
	80	81	610	Federal Steel pf	80¼	80¼	80	80	− ¼
	30	32	100	Flint & P. M.	28	28	28	28	−3
	57	60	100	Flint & P. M. pf	58	58	58	58	+1
	25	26¼	200	Ft. Worth & R. G.	22	25	22	25	−1½
	124	124¼	3,863	General Electric	124¼	125	124¼	124¼	+ ¾
	68	68¼	235	Glucose Sugar Ref	68½	69¼	68½	68½	− ½
	164¾	165½	1,130	Green., Northern pf	167	167	165	165	−2
	114	117	10	H. B. Claflin Co	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	.....
	21	23	20	Hocking Valley	22¼	22½	22¼	22¼	.....
	57¾	58¼	184	Hocking Valley pf	58	58	58	58	.....
	117	117½	1,866	Illinois Central	117	117½	117	117⅝	+ ¾
	40½	40⅝	110	International Paper	40¾	40⅝	40⅜	40⅜	+ ¼
	77¾	78	200	Internat. Paper pf	78	78¼	78	78¼	− ⅜
	13	13¼	415	Iowa Central	13¼	13⅜	13	13	− ⅛
	53	53½	750	Iowa Central pf	53	53⅜	53	53	− ⅛
	54	54½	100	Laclede Gas	54	54	54	54	.....
	19¼	19⅝	820	Lake Erie & West	18	19½	18	19½	+1½
	77½	78½	1,400	Lake Erie & West. pf	75	78	75	78	+2
	68	73	60	Long Island	70	72	70	72	.....
	73½	73⅝	4,095	Louisville & Nashville	73⅜	73¾	73¼	73⅝	+ ⅛
	117¾	117⅞	3,185	Manhattan Con	117⅞	118¼	117½	117½	− ⅛
	210½	210⅞	1,125	Met. Street Railway	211¼	211½	210½	210⅝	−1¼
	...	...	1,140	Met. St. Ry., rights	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	13⅞	− ⅛
	14⅝	14⅞	420	Mexican Central	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	− ⅛
	53½	56	100	Minn. & St. Louis	55	55	55	55	− ½
	89½	90½	200	Minn. & St. L. pf	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	−1
	24½	25½	200	Minn., S. P. & S. M.	25¼	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	+1⅜
	65	67	200	M., S. P. & S. M. pf	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	+1
	12¼	12½	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12	12¼	12	12⅜	+ ⅝
	35⅞	36	12,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	35	36⅜	35	36	+1¼
	47¾	47¾	4,500	Missouri Pacific	47¾	48¼	47¼	47¼	− ¼
	46	...	1,000	Mobile & Ohio	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ¾
	47⅝	48¼	300	National Biscuit Co	47⅜	47⅞	47¼	47⅞	+ ¾
	30	31	250	National Lead Co	30	30	30

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

William F. Havemeyer Buys 67 Wall Street—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Richard M. Montgomery & Co. have sold for Henry Parish, as trustee, to William F. Havemeyer, the seven-story office building 67 Wall Street, on the southerly side of that thoroughfare, about 115 feet west of Pearl Street. The property adjoins 69 Wall Street, a similar building, already owned by Mr. Havemeyer, and on its westerly side the twelve-story Sampson Building. The lot at 67 Wall Street contains about 2,900 square feet, measuring 37 feet front, 41.8 feet at the rear, and 66.6 and 91.6 feet on its easterly and westerly lines, respectively. The price paid for the parcel has not been made public.

H. C. Senior & Co. have sold for Dr. W. A. Fanning, to Mrs. J. Vinton, the three-story dwelling 115 West Sixty-third Street, 16.8 by 100.5.

Arthur Gorsch has sold for M. Hoffman, for $10,000, the three-story brick dwelling 137 East Ninety-third Street.

Fine & Weindman have sold to Sheinkopf & Goldberg the three flats 35, 37, and 39 Willett Street, 75 by 100; also, to M. Greenberg, for Lowenfeld & Prager, 201 Allen Street.

Ghames & Losere have exchanged for John P. Petty his four-story double brick flat at 515 Westchester Avenue for the three-story frame flat 1,063 Jackson Avenue; buyer, Maria Engler.

C. P. H. Gilbert, architect, will file plans in the course of a few days in the Building Department for the new residence which is to be erected on Riverside Drive, between One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fifth Streets, for Archibald G. Loomis. The building will be on the American basement plan, and five stories in height. The materials of the front will be limestone and Roman sized brick.

The deeds by which the Government takes title to the new site for the Custom House on Bowling Green were placed on record yesterday in the Register's Office. Details incident to the passing of title will be found in another column. In the table of recorded transfers below descriptions of the various parcels included in the site are given, as well as the names of the various grantors and the considerations which they receive.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

356 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 18.6 by 100.11 and irregular, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Alice Blundell... $5,500

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Park Avenue, formerly Railroad Avenue East, 62.2 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 62.2 by 129 by 59.2 by 151.8, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the defendant, George Stolz 3,800

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Maximus A. Lesser, referee. Houston Street, north side, 180 feet east of Goerck Street, running through to East Third Street, 20 by 158 by 20.2 by 155.6, vacant; also Houston Street, northwest corner of Tompkins Street, 20 by 158.1 by 20.1.8 by 123.6, vacant; also, all right, title, and interest of the mortgagors to the plot, running through from Houston to Third Street between the two foregoing parcels; also, all right, title, and interest of mortgagors to water front between Houston and Third Streets, on the East River. Due on judgment, $17,968; subject to another mortgage for $5,000.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, George E. Mott, referee. 161 East Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,183.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, P. H. Whalen, referee. 269 West Seventy-first Street, north side, 124 feet east of West End Avenue, 18 by 92.2, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,720.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee. 215 West Fortieth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 98.9, three-story stone-front flat; 219 and 221 West Fortieth Street, north side, 250 feet west of Seventh Avenue, each 25 by 98.9, two five-story stone-front flats. Due on judgment, on 215, $3,856; on 219, $5,092; on 221, $2,481, subject to other mortgages, on 215, $22,500; on 219, $21,500; on 221, $23,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co. foreclosure sale, M. Cleland Milner, referee. Third Avenue at its junction with Franklin Avenue, plot fronting 56.6 feet on Third Avenue, 71 feet on Franklin Avenue, and measuring 31.1 feet and 78 feet on its southerly and northerly lines, respectively, two-story brick house, with a small frame dwelling; Third Avenue, west side, One Hundred and Eighty-second and One Hundred and Eighty-third Streets, 74.6 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,037.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, Franklyn Paddock, referee, 612 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Broadway, 15 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,565.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Henry B. Heylman, referee, 320 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue, 36 by 99.11 by 19.2 by about 105, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $12,211; subject to another mortgage for $12,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Twentieth Street, southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue, for a seven-story brick and stone flat, 118.5 by 140.2 by 78.2; W. C. Hunter of 353 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, owner; H. B. Mulliken of 289 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $100,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 172.2 feet east of Westchester Avenue, for four two-story brick dwellings, 18.9 by 49; Henry Berwin, owner; Frank B. Sabetti, architect; cost, $30,000.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, northeast corner of Bergen Avenue, for a six-story brick and stone flat, with store, 72.8 by 100.10; Albert Rothermel of 603 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, owner and architect; cost, $40,000.

Rose Place, south side, 130 feet west of Parker Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 30; T. L. Newman, owner and architect; cost, $2,400.

St. Raymond Avenue, south side, 130 feet west of Parker Avenue, for a two and a half-story frame dwelling, 18 by 30; T. L. Newman, owner and architect; cost, $2,400.

Prospect Avenue, east side, 23 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 48; H. B. Schultz of 557 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $4,500.

Prospect Avenue, east side, 23 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, rear, for a two-story frame shop and stable, 33 by 22 and 14 by 32; H. B. Schultz of 557 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, owner; L. Falk, architect; cost, $1,500.

Southern Boulevard, west side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, for four one-story frame dwellings, 13 by 27; Thomas Phillips, premises, owner and architect; cost, $1,200.

Alterations.

Nos. 307 and 309 East Thirty-sixth Street, to a three-story brick school and hall; St. Gabriel's Church, premises, owner; George H. Streeton, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 11 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; Joseph H. Bennett of 256 West Forty-second Street, owner; J. C. Gumbleton, builder; cost, $275.

No. 176 Macdougal Street, to a two-story brick dwelling and stable; Lispenard Stewart of 6 Fifth Avenue, owner; Clinton & Russell, architects; cost, $800.

One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, south side, 131 feet east of Railroad Avenue, to a three-story frame store and dwelling; M. Acciano of 456 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $500.

No. 58 Ninth Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; Henry Klee, Jr., premises, owner and architect; cost, $800.

No. 222 East Seventy-second Street, to a three-story and basement brick tenement; Abraham Goldberg, premises, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 255 West Fifty-fourth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; M. J. Murray, premises, owner; cost, $350.

No. 112 East Fortieth Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; Emily A. Lawrence of 81 Park Avenue, owner; A. L. Webster, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 1 East Forty-fourth Street, to a six-story brick hotel, estate of C. T. Havemeyer of 369 Fifth Avenue, owner; C. B. Mayer, architect; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 133 and 135 Third Avenue, to two three-story brick dwellings; Clemens Miller of 28 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 85 East Fifty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; W. S. Livingston of 15 West Ninetieth Street, owner; H. H. Esselstein of 220 Broadway, architect; cost, $4,000.

Union Hall Seminary Land Sold.

The Union Hall Seminary property at Jamaica has been sold under foreclosure of a five-thousand-dollar mortgage held by the Jamaica Savings Bank. The property has been bought in by William L. Wood, cashier of the Bank of Jamaica, at $5,700. It is understood that the purchase is in the interest of County Clerk John H. Sutphin, who, it is said, will improve the property probably by the erection of a brick block thereon. The lot has a frontage of about ninety feet on Fulton Street, and extends south to the Long Island Railroad tracks.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, July 26.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 75 ft n of 132d St, 24.11x100; Amsterdam Av, w s, 50 ft s of 133d St, 25x100; George F. Anger to Mary Hennessy $1

BOWLING GREEN, Lot 5, map by Amos Corning, 30.6x128.0x31x128.6; Cornelius Vanderbilt and wife to the United States of America 78,500

BOWLING GREEN, Lot 2, map of Government House lots by Amos Corning; Herman C. Von Post to the United States of America 106,400

BOWLING GREEN, n s, Lot 6, map of Government House lots; John L. Cadwalader to the United States of America. 183,040

BOWLING GREEN, 7, n s; Harriette Berryman to the United States of America.. 286,000

BRIDGE ST, 3 and 5, n s; James Chambers and others to the United States of America, 6-35 part 20,859

BRIDGE ST, 3 and 5, n s; Lewis D. Mason and another, trustees, to the United States of America, 6-115 part 4,172

BRIDGE ST, 3 and 5, n s; Amelia D. Ward and others to the United States of America, 6-140 part 5,215

BRIDGE ST, 3 and 5, n s; George G. De Witt, individually and as executor, &c., to the United States of America, 6-35 part 20,859

BRIDGE ST, 3 and 5, n s; Theodora E. Mason, as sub-trustee, and others to the United States of America, 6-175 part..... 4,172

BRIDGE ST, 3 and 5, n s; Lewis D. Mason and others to the United States of America, 18-175 part 12,515

BRIDGE ST, 3 and 5, n s; George G. De Witt, individually and as executor, &c., to the United States of America 1

BRIDGE ST, n w corner of Whitehall St, 35x irregular; Bridge St, 7, n s; Noel B. Sanborn, individually and as trustee, to the United States of America 1

BRIDGE ST, n w corner of Whitehall St, 35x irregular; Bridge St, 7, n s; James K. Paulding and another, trustees, to the United States of America..... 239,200

BRIDGE ST, 3 and 5; Thomas De Witt, as trustee, to the United States of America, 6-140 parts 5,215

BRIDGE ST, 3 and 5; George G. De Witt, executor and trustee, to the United States of America, 5-35 parts 17,383

BRIDGE ST, 3 and 5; George G. De Witt, executor, to the United States of America, 6-140 parts 5,215

BRIDGE ST, 3 and 5; Alfred De Witt to the United States of America, 6-35 parts 20,859

BRIDGE ST, 3 and 5, n s; Thomas D. De Witt and wife to the United States of America, 12-140 part 10,430

BROADWAY, n w s, Lots 60 and 61, map of Mary C. P. McComb, 199x396x199x —; Wilson P. Marchbank to Julius Katzenberg 1

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, s s, 200 ft e of Broadway, 50x70.11; Amos F. Eno, executor, to Benjamin Mordecai 23,800

CROTONA AV, e s, 75.4 ft n of 170th St, 22.7x100; William Crockett to Charlotte Bartels 1

FREEMAN ST, n s, 158.7 ft e of Union Av, 22x90; George F. A. Glenz and wife to Moses Green 2,000

HOE AV, 1,228; John S. Tobin to John Immel 100

HUGHES AV, w s, new line, 67 ft s of 182d St, 24x95; New York Building Loan Banking Company to Andrew O'Neil.... 4,500

JEROME AV, w s, 125 ft n of Wolf Place, 50x140; William T. Laing to Sarah Werner and another 9,500

LAFAYETTE PLACE, e s, 250 ft s of Jay St, 25x100; Mary Fitzpatrick to Margaret Murphy 1

LORIMER ST, 2, e s, 186.11 ft n of University Av, 50x102.2x50x100; Henry MacCracken to Elizabeth M. Page..... 4,100

LOT 3, map of Government House lots; Theodore C. Camp, as trustee, to the United States of America 156,000

LOT 4, map of Government House lots; Augustus Hemenway and others, trustees, to the United States of America.... 161,200

LOT 5, map of Government House lots; William K. Vanderbilt to the United States of America 78,500

LOTS 77, 78, 79, 106, 107, and 108, map of William O. Giles; Marie F. Giles to William O. Giles 1

LOTS 16 to 23, Block 16; Lots 13 to 18, Block 17; Lots 22 to 40, Block 27; Lots 18 to 25, Block 33; Lots 26 to 33, Block 34; Lots 1 to 4, 5 to 10, 41 and 42, Block 35; Joseph G. Quinn to the Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings. 1

NEW CHAMBERS ST, 36; Rose St, n s, at s w s of New Chambers St, 6.4x3.3x6.6; Frederick C. Dexter to Thomas D. Penfield 1

NORFOLK ST, 34, e s, 25x100; Abram S. Post and another, executors, to Lewis Harber 27,500

STANTON ST, n w corner of Attorney St, 34x65.6; Urry Goodman to Brocka Chanelles 60,000

STATE ST, e s, Lot 12, map of Government House lots, 45x129x29x133; Mary T. Seccomb and others to the United States of America 144,480

STATE ST, e s, Lot 8, map of Government House lots; Hester McIntire to the United States of America..... 80,080

STATE ST, e s, Lot 9, map of Government House lots; Phillips Phoenix and another, executors, &c., to the United States of America, 1-3 part 28,427

STATE ST, e s, Lot 9, map of Government House lots; Phillips Phoenix and wife to the United States of America, 1-3 part..... 28,427

STATE ST, e s, Lot 9, map of Government House lots; Lloyd Phoenix to the United States of America, 1-3 part..... 28,427

STATE ST, 26, e s; the Lutheran Emigrant House Association of New York to the United States of America 98,720

STATE ST, e s, Lot 10, map of Government House lots; Maria S. Heiser and others to the United States of America.. 79,040

STATE ST, e s, Lot 11, map of Government House lots; Mary T. Seccomb and others to Mary T. Seccomb and others.. 1

TIEBOUT AV, 2,093, w s, 16.8x90; Charles H. Thornton and another to Lizzie E. Bowen 1

TOWNSEND AV, e s, 75 ft n of 174th St, 50x100; Fannie E. Lawrence to Charles Eichele 900

WASHINGTON AV, 1,081, w s, 25x100; Elizabeth McPhillips to John Immel.... 100

WHITEHALL ST, w s, 120.3 ft n of Bridge St, runs w 0.7x s 1x w 11.6xn 12.9x e 10.1x s 11.6; also Whitehall St, w s, 139.1 ft n of Bridge St, 12.6x8.5x 12.6x10.8, ½ part; Dellaripha G. Richardson to the United States of America.. 11,450

WHITEHALL ST, s w corner of the open space s of Bowling Green, 130.7x25x 128.6x—; Edward A. Cooper and others to the United States of America..... 136,250

WILLARD AV, s w corner of 2d St, 100x100; Patrick Daly to Josiah Lockwood 1

2D AV, 2,424, e s, 20x80; William Rosenzweig to Samuel Williams..... 1

3D ST, 300 East, 22.7x106; Morris Kronovet to Joachim Spira and Adolph Hirsch. 13,250

3D AV, 2,131, e s, 26x65; Michael McLaughlin to Samuel L. Ferguson 1

3D AV, 2,131, e s, 26x65; Thomas R. Loughran and wife to Michael McLaughlin 1

3D AV, 2,131, e s, 26x65; Kate Fair to Michael McLaughlin 1

3D ST, 300 East, s s, 22.7x106; Adolph Hirsch to Joachim Spira, one-half part.. 1

3D ST, 300 East, 22.7x106; Adolph Hirsch to Joachim Spira, ½ part..... 1

37TH AV, s s, 49.4 ft n of 27th St, 19.6x 100; Elizabeth Nail and others, heirs to John B. Nail 1

6TH AV, e s, 49.4 ft n of 27th St, 19.6x100; Elizabeth Nail and others, heirs to John B. Nail 1

57TH ST, 243 East, 16.8x100.5; Wilhelmina Baruch and another to Mina Schonstein 9,000

75TH ST, 241 East, 20x102.2; George A. Stimpson to George V. N. Baldwin.... 1

84TH ST, 205 West, 27x102.2; Louise V. Weber to Helen J. Erickson..... 1

84TH ST, 205 West, 27x102.2; John S. Peckham to Louise V. Weber 1

84TH ST, 205 West, 27x102.2; Helen J. Erickson to Franklin Burt..... 100

85TH ST, 221 and 223 East, 54x102.2; Mary Hennessy to George F. Anger..... 48,000

96TH ST, 40 West, 17x100.8; Franklin Burt to Helen J. Erickson 1

98TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 75x100.11; John Yard, referee, to Judson Lawson 3,050

98TH ST, n s, 110 ft e of 3d Av, 50.6x 100.11; Babbetta Jaworski to Esther A. Wheaton 1

117TH ST, 328 East, 25x100.10; M. Cleland Milnor to Thomas Booth 5,900

119TH ST, 43 West, 17x100.11; John T. Pearson and wife to Theodore W. Todd 100

125TH ST, s s, 273.9 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x 99.11; Francis Sullivan to Prudential Real Estate Association 8,250

159TH ST, n e s, 172 ft n w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; James W. Ogden to Samuel B. Goodale and others 1

Recorded Leases.

ANGER, George F., to Bernhard Heyner; 85th St, 231 and 233 East, 5 years.... $1,500 to $1,543

BURHAUS, Samuel, Jr., to the Union Reformed Dutch Church; 6th Av, 23, 25, and 27, 5 years 1,600

CUNNINGHAM, James, to James Foley; 16th St, 240 West, 3 years..... 480

KAUGHRAN, John E., to Andreas Waisak; 50th St, 310 East, 3 years..... 588

KIND, Jos. and others to Mortimer Shea; 3d Av, 105, s e corner of 13th St, 10 years 2,000

MURO, Helena, to Augustin Manera and another; 14th St, 118 West, 5 years..... 720

PRIGGE, John to Patrick O'Brien; 8th Av, 2,457, 3 10-12 years..... 900

ROOSEVELT, James R., and others, trustees, to Conrad Molf; 6th St, n s, 350 ft e of Avenue A, 25x90.10, 20 years 750

SCHREINER, John, to Patrick Sullivan; 80th St, 321 East, store, 5 years..... 480

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, Samuel F. and William C., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 27 and 29 West 31st St, 1 year...$125,000

AKIN, Alfred, to the American Exchange Company; 49th St, s s, 750 ft w of 5th Av, leasehold, 1 year..... 18,500

ASH, Magnus, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 245 West 103d St, 1 year 7,500

BEGELSPIKER, Sarah J., to Ida L. Karlebach; Lot 17, Block 507, map of the sub-division of the property of Lyman Tiffany, 3 years..... 2,000

BEGELSPIKER, Sarah J., to Robert H. Bergman; Lot 19, Block 507, map of the subdivision of the property of Lyman Tiffany, 1 year..... 500

BENSEL, Melissa and Margaret E., to the National Savings Bank of the City of Albany, 442 West 56th St, 3 years..... 13,000

BINNINGER, Lizzetta, to Adolph G. Hupfel; Park Av, w s, 300 ft s of 1st St, William's Bridge, demand..... 1,100

BOOTH, Thomas, to John Stemmer; 328 East 117th St, 3 years..... 4,000

BRODIE, Thomas, to Frederick Sackett; 7th Av, e s, 74.11 ft n of 182d St, demand 500

BUCKLEY, Annie, to John J. Brady; Creston Av, n w corner of 182d St, 3 years.. 2,600

BUTT, Marie, to Bowery Savings Bank; 712 East 136th St, 5 years..... 8,500

BUTT, Marie, to Bowery Savings Bank; 714 East 136th St, 5 years..... 8,500

BUTT, Marie, to Bowery Savings Bank; 718 East 136th St, 5 years..... 8,500

CANNON, Mary A., to George H. Toop; 538 and 540 West 153d St, demand..... 1,000

CARROLL, Grace, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; Riverside Drive, s e corner of 81st St, 3 years..... 40,000

CHANELES, Brocka, to Urry Goodman; Stanton St, n w corner of Attorney St, installments 7,000

CLANCY, Peter J., to Elizabeth W. Ebert; 80th St, s s, 247.1 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years 6,000

EICHELE, Charles, to Walter S. Sheafer and others, executors, &c.; Townsend Av, e s, 75 ft n of 174th St, 3 years..... 500

ESLER, Josephine A., and Emma F. Flanagan to George E. Kitching; 34th St, s s, 79.6 ft w of 10th Av, 5 years..... 13,000

FAIRCHILD, Clara, to the Harlem Savings Bank; Lefayette St, n w corner of West Farms Road; Lafayette St, n s, Lot 6, map by Andrew Findlay; Railroad Av, e s, Lot 7, same map; Railroad Av, n w corner of Lafayette St, 1 year..... 3,000

FERGUSON, Samuel I., to William H. Field, administrator, &c.; 2,131 3d Av, 3 years 24,000

FERGUSON, Samuel I., to John B. Harrison; 2,131 3d Av, 2 years..... 3,000

FETZER, Delia, and others to Laura F. Van Riper; 147th St, s s, 315 ft w of Brook Av, new line, 3 years..... 1,000

GIORDANO, Tommasa, to Thomas O'Connor; 180th St, s s, 63 ft e of Mohegan Av, 3 years 2,250

GIORDANO, Tommasa, to Thomas O'Connor; 180th St, s s, 79.1 ft e of Mohegan Av, 3 years 2,250

GLENZ, George F. A. and Tillie, to George and Mary Esch; Ritter Place, s s, 156.11 ft e of Union Av, 3 years..... 1,800

HAGEDORN, Ann D. R., and Alonzo G., to John G. Clancy; 33 Columbus Av, 1 year 3,000

HARBER, Lewis, to Abram S. and William H. Post, executors, &c.; 34 Norfolk St, 5 years 20,000

HENNESSEY, Mary, to George F. Anger; Amsterdam Av, w s, 50 ft s of 133d St, installments 5,500

HENNESSEY, Mary, to George F. Anger; Amsterdam Av, w s, 75 ft n of 132d St, installments 6,000

IMMBEL, John, to Helen S. Rapelye; Washington Av, w s, 52.10 ft s of 168th St, 3 years 4,500

LEVY, Annie, to Catherine Wagner; 177 East 64th St, 5 years..... 10,000

LORDI, Giovanni, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 98 and 100 Bayard St, 5 years 17,000

LORDI, Giovanni, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 58 Mulberry St, 5 years. 10,000

McCRACKEN, William, and others to Morrison & Phimister; 149th St, n s, 100 ft e of the Boulevard, secures material.. 8,750

McGEAN, Alice L., to Emigrant Savings Bank; 2,123 2d Av, 1 year..... 4,500

McINERNEY, Michael and Mary, to Jennie M. Brady; Crotona Av, w s, 100 ft n of Oakland Place, 5 years..... 1,700

McINTOSH, John, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 45, map of St. Raymond Park, 24th Ward, 5 years 300

McKINLEY, Earnest H., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 46, map of H. P. Rose, St. Raymond Park, 5 years..... 300

MOLL, Conrad, to Thomas G. O'Conor; 6th St, n s, 350 ft e of Avenue A, leasehold, 1 year..... 3,500

MORDECAI, Benjamin, to Real Estate Trust Company of New York; Cathedral Parkway, s s, 200 ft e of Broadway, 3 years 16,000

NEUFELD, Morris, and Isidor Cohen to Leonidas P. Williams, trustee; Bathgate Av, e s, 25 ft n of 174th St, 3 years. 12,000

NEUFELD, Morris, and Isidor Cohen to Leonidas P. Williams, trustee; Bathgate Av, n e corner of 174th St, 3 years. 22,000

O'BRIEN, Patrick, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 2,457 8th Av, saloon lease, demand 1,200

O'CONNOR, Roderic, to the Harlem Savings Bank; Intervale Av, n e corner of 167th St, 1 year..... 2,000

OLIVER, John W., to Sarah E. Loder; 431 East 116th St, demand..... 4,000

O'NEILL, Andrew, to the New York Building-Loan Banking Company; Hughes Av, new, n w s, 67 ft s of 182d St, installments 4,800

OUSSANI, Joseph, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 5th Av, e s, 100.11 ft s of 111th St, 1 year..... 12,000

PAGE, Elizabeth M. and Alfred R., to the Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Loring Place, e s, 186.11 ft n of University Av, or 181st St, installments 4,000

PFEIFFER, Frank, to Philip and Eliza. G. Schaad; 152d St, n s, 212.9 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 3,000

RATKOWSKY, Bernard, to Hyman Schnitzer; 54 East Broadway, demand.. 10,000

ROSENBLUM, Herman, to Sigmund Cohn; 217 East 102d St, 1 year..... 500

SCHONSTEIN, Mina and Kalman, to Wilhelmina Baruch and Matilda Ertheiler; 243 East 57th St, 9 years..... 7,500

SELJE, Fritz, to Harlem Savings Bank; 149th St, n s, 275 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 1 year 1,192

SEVECKE, Otto and Auguste, to Elizabeth Plumb; 710 East 136th St, 2 years.. 1,500

SEVECKE, Otto and Auguste, to Bowery Savings Bank; 710 East 136th St, 5 years 8,500

SHANNON, Patrick J., to George Ehret; 283 9th St, saloon lease, demand..... 1,000

SHEA, John, to Emanuel Heilner and Moses J. Wolf; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 170th St, demand..... 1,000

SPIRA, Joachim, and Adolph Hirsh to Morris Kronovet; 300 East 3d St, 2 years 1,500

STORCK, Frederick, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; St. Ann's Av, w s, 75 ft s of 136th St, 5 years..... 10,000

STRAUSS, Moses, to Walter D. Sewell; 124th St, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years. 32,000

TALBOT, Peter, to John A. Beall, trustee, &c.; Riverside Drive, e s, 76.2 ft s of 95th St, 8 months 6,500

WARNER, Peter, to Mary M. Baldwin; 95th St, n s, 145 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years..... 24,000

WAGNER, Peter, to Josephine Brooks and another, trustees, &c.; 95th St, n s, 181 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years..... 24,000

WRIGHT, Stephen and Walter, to Garrett S. Wright, executor, &c.; 22d St, s s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 2 years..... 1,023

WYLIE, Christina S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 242 and 244 East 39th St, 5 years..... 12,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

CARR, Mary V., to J. Romaine Brown and another $5,000

COHN, Sigmund, to Jacob Frisch..... 2,017

FOSTER, Tallmadge W., to George W. Brettell ..... Nom.

GOODMAN, Urry, to Emilie J. Murray.. 5,000

HAPPELL, Adam, to George Mayer and wife..... 950

KNOX, John M., and others, executors, &c., to John M. Knox, trustee, &c..... 8,500

MOWER, Catharine A., to Mathilde E. Weber 18,000

TOMPKINS, Jennie M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 5,000

THE STATE BANK to William Feinberg and Joseph Poistein..... Nom.

TURNER, Sarah F., to Matilda B. Brown. 3,000

Mechanics' Liens.

JEROME AV, w s, 184 ft s of High Bridge Road, 150x100; Harris, McHenry & Baker against William F. Holding, owner; Morrison & Phimister, contractors..... $1,075

LEXINGTON AV, 1,621 and 1,623; Samuel Ferber against John J. Sielke, owner and contractor 168

MINFORD PLACE, s s, 100 ft w of Boston Av, 25x100; Joseph Sonsin against Joseph Pasovsky, owner; August P. Brudelin, contractor 70

ROGERS PLACE, 961 to 965; Joseph Podow against Charles Petersen, owner and contractor 100

WASHINGTON ST, 378; William Muller against John Walker, owner and contractor 176

82D AV, n w corner of 115th St, 100x100; Salvator P. Coniglio against Hyman and Henry Sonn, owners; George M. Story, contractor 154

27TH ST, 244 to 248 West; M. Ewing Fox & Co. against William H. Gildersleeve, owner and contractor 28

54TH ST, 145 to 153 East; B. Kreischer & Sons against Rosamond Herter, owner and contractor 348

80TH ST, 224 East; Jacob Finestone against Bertha Fullenbach, owner and contractor 78

83D ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; Charles O. Carlson against Niels Toelberg, owner and contractor... 700

83D ST, 219 and 221 West; Nathan Passman against Niels Toelberg, owner; Niels and Marie Toelberg, contractors..... 5,000

83D ST, 217 East; Strohmenger & Rosenbaum against Margaret Thornton, owner; Louis Thornton, contractor 160

104TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 94x100.11; M. E. Grsham against William R. Bell, Jr., owner and contractor.. 1,775

138TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Willis Av, 25x 200 to 139th St; Sidney Loog against Abraham Salomon, owner and contractor 100

Lis Pendens.

BOWERY, 163, and 133 Chrystie St.; Grosvenor S. Hubbard, trustee, &c., against Pauline Glassman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Van Sinderen.

CLINTON PLACE, n s, 83.11 ft w of University Place, 25x93.11; Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, &c., against Thomas G. Barry and others, (action to recover possession, &c.;) attorneys, Hawkins, Delafield & Sturgis.

HOME ST, Forest Av, George St, and Morse Av, or old Boston Road, 344x581.4x600x844.2, the block; 136th St, s w corner of Morris Av, 260x 200; Willis Av, w s, extends from 133d to 134th St, 17 lots; Morse Av, w s, 75 ft n of 5th St, 33x100; Morse Av, n w s, at boundary line of map of the Village of Morrisania, 106x 141x irregular; Spring St, w corner of Ella St, 156.3x229x340x325.8 to beginning; Boston Road, n w s at s e corner of Lot 149, map of the Village of Morrisania, 160x195x172.10x102; Lot 28, map of Eltoona, 75x271.4, Westchester; Lot beginning at boundary line of Lots 134 and 135, map of the Village of Morrisania, being 110 ft n of 5th St, 27x41; 136th St, s w corner of Brown Place, 20 ft to old Morris Av x200 to 135th St; St. Ann's Av, w s, extends from 148th to 149th St, contains 24 lots, each 25x100, with parts excepted; Mary J. Westerfield and another against Thomas Rogers, (action for removal of trustees, &c.;) attorneys, Nilson & Willis.

MADISON ST, 270 to 276; Balthasar Diehl against Louis Frank and another, (accounting, &c.;) attorney, J. Laventhal.

PROSPECT AV, widened, e s, 162 ft n e of Westchester Av, 127.8x86.4x irregular; George Stark against George E. Fowler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Otis & Pressinger.

VANDERBILT AV, s e corner of 186th St, 100x 140; Noah C. Rogers against Benjamin Berger and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

3D ST, s s, 171.4 ft e of 2d Av, 33.9x101.9x irregular; Balthasar Diehl against Abraham Silverson and another, (accounting, &c.;) attorney, J. Laventhal.

14TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Prospect Terrace, 54.10x114, Wakefield; Joseph F. Mooney, trustee, &c., against Marie Lasperges and others, two actions, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, M. J. Egan.

32D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 50x139.5x50.1x 141.10; the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States against Robert McNeill and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Colby.

60TH ST, 348 East; Mary T. Mulvey against Charles H. Reilly, executor, &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. Solinger.

101ST ST, 117 East; Julia Drought against Mary E. Doran, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Venino & Sichel.

166TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x 100; Henry Ahrens against Don A. Gaylord and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	77⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	38¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	28
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.85
Cotton, middling	6⅛
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	5¾
Sugar, granulated	5½
Molasses, O. K. prime	34
Beef, family	10.00
Beef, hams	29.25
Tallow, prime	4⅜
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	6¼
Lard, prime	5.60
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	20.50
Butter, Western creamery	17½@18

CHICAGO, July 26.—Flour steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, 70¼@71½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 66¼@70c; No. 2 red, 72@72½c; No. 2 corn, 32¼@32⅜c; No. 2 yellow corn, 33@33¼c; No. 2 oats, 24½c; No. 2 white, 24@26c; No. 3 white, 22¾@26c; No. 2 rye, 51½c; No. 2 barley, 32@40c; No. 1 flaxseed, 97½c; Northwestern, 99c; prime timothy seed, $2.40; mess pork, per barrel, $8.65@$8.70; lard, per 100 lb, $5.27½@$5.37½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.90@$5.15; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¾@ 5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.25@$5.35; sugars, cutloaf, $6.02; granulated, $5.50.

COTTON.—Business in cotton futures was somewhat spasmodic; but in its general character, as well as volume, more encouraging than it has been recently. The opening was steady, with prices 2@4 points higher, and trading for a time was quite active. Later business increased the advance to a master of 5@6 points, when realizing set in and prevented a further advance. Throughout the session the market was helped by the good demand indicated for spot cotton in the English market. The market closed steady, 4@6 points net higher.

Southern spot markets were officially reported by special telegrams to our Exchange as follows: New Orleans steady, 5⅞c; Mobile quiet, 5 11-16c; Savannah steady, 5⅝c; Charleston quiet and nominal; Wilmington steady, 5⅞c; Norfolk steady, 5 15-16c; Baltimore nominal, 6¾c; Memphis steady, 5⅞c; St. Louis steady, 5⅞c; Augusta quiet, 6¼c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	5.48	5.48	5.46	5.49@5.51
August	5.49	5.52	5.47	5.50@5.51
September	5.53	5.57	5.52	5.55@5.56
October	5.67	5.72	5.67	5.70@5.71
November	5.74	5.76	5.74	5.75@5.76
December	5.77	5.82	5.77	5.80@ ..
January	5.81	5.88	5.81	5.84@5.85
February	5.85	5.90	5.85	5.88@5.89
March	5.89	5.95	5.89	5.92@ ..
April	..	..	..	5.95@5.96
May	5.98	6.02	5.97	5.98@5.99

LIVERPOOL, July 26.—Spot cotton steady; sales, 12,000 bales; specul

LEGAL NOTICES.

LESTER L. ENSWORTH ET AL. VS. NATIONAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.—State of Connecticut.—Superior Court.—Hartford County, July 7, 1899.

ORDERED that Frederick A. Betts of New Haven, Conn., be and he is hereby appointed receiver of the National Life Association.

Theodore M. Maltbie and Lewis E. Stanton of Hartford are hereby appointed a committee to receive and examine all claims that may be presented by the creditors and policy holders of said National Life Association, and pass upon the legality of the same, and make full report of their allowance in whole or in part, or their disallowance in whole or in part of any and all claims so presented to this court on or before the first day of January, 1900.

The creditors and policy holders of said National Life Association are hereby required to present their claims against said corporation to the said Theodore M. Maltbie and Lewis E. Stanton on or before the first day of December, 1899. Said claims shall be made in writing, and shall set forth the nature and extent thereof by the person making the same, and shall be supported by an affidavit of the claimant attached thereto, and all claims against said corporation which shall not be presented to said committee within the time herein limited shall be forever barred of recovery out of the estate in the possession and control of said receiver. It is further

ORDERED, adjudged, and decreed that any claim rejected by said committee shall be barred as aforesaid, unless the owner thereof shall make application in writing to the court wherein these proceedings are pending, for the allowance thereof within one month after he shall have received written or printed notice of the rejection or disallowance of said claim. Said receiver is hereby ordered and directed to send by mail, postage paid, a written or printed copy of so much of the foregoing order as limits the time for the presentation of claims against said National Life Association to every known creditor and policy holder of said corporation at his or her last known place of residence, as soon as the same can be conveniently done, and before the first day of September, 1899. And said receiver is also ordered and directed to publish so much of this order as limits the time for the presentation of claims, at least three times before the first day of August, 1899, in a daily newspaper published in the City of New York, and also in The Hartford Daily Courant and The New Haven Evening Register.

By order of the Court

GEORGE A. CONANT, Clerk.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT.—In the matter of the petition of MERRITT & CHAPMAN DERRICK AND WRECKING CO., for limitation of liability as to the steam tug "Hustler."—In Admiralty.—No. 1,228.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to an order made the 18th day of July, 1899, by the Honorable William K. Townsend, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Connecticut, that I, the undersigned, duly appointed trustee, under the provisions of Sections 4,283, 4,284, 4,285 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on Thursday, the tenth (10th) day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at Palmer's ship yard, Noank, in the Town of Groton, County of New London, State of Connecticut, by Richard C. Morris of New London, special auctioneer, the steam tug "Hustler," her engines, boilers, tackle, apparel, and furniture, as she lies at said place.—Dated Hartford, July 24, 1899.

(Sd.) EDWIN E. MARVIN, Trustee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE AMERICAN BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTY COMPANY, a domestic corporation, having its principal office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at Part II thereof, in the County Court House, in the said Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 31st day of July, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the International Banking and Trust Company.—Dated New York, June 23d, 1899.

THE AMERICAN BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTY CO.

By STEWART BROWNE, President.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES ANDRUSS, individually, and as partner of the firm known as A. A. ANDRUSS & SON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,260.

To the creditors of Charles Andruss, individually, and as partner of the firm known as A. A. Andruss & Son, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Charles Andruss, individually, and as partner of the firm known as A. A. Andruss & Son of the City, County, and State of New York, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the fourth day of August, A. D. 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, July 21, 1899.

No. 1,277.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NICOLA GERARDI, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Nicola Gerardi of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Nicola Gerardi was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 31st day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 27th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HUGH R. HEALY, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—No. 1,289.

To the creditors of Hugh R. Healy of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Hugh R. Healy was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 26, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN H. SHIER, bankrupt.—No. 789.

Notice is hereby given that John H. Shier, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 26, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 9, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.

New York, July 26, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CAMPION, JEREMIAH J., Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Jr., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William C. Orr, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated New York, the twenty-second day of March, 1899.—JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Administrator. WILLIAM C. ORR, Attorney for Administrator, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. m23-1aw6mTh

DE LA VERGNE, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. DE LA VERGNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ashbel P. Fitch, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899. JACOB RUPPERT, CATHARINE A. DE LA VERGNE, Executors. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executors, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. je15-1aw6m&d20

JACKSON, EMILY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Cassin, Lydia Cole Jackson, Edith Mayo, and Percy W. Sherman, the heirs and next of kin of Emily Jackson, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, William W. Sherman of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of said Emily Jackson, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 15th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day; then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceedings.

In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the twentieth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety nine.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

P. H. ADEE, Attorney for Petitioner, 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, City of New York. jy27-1aw6mTh&s7

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of the City of New York, plaintiff, against RICHARD DUNCAN HARRIS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 6th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the dwellings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and four feet four inches eastwardly from the easterly side of Park formerly Fourth, Avenue; running thence northwardly, parallel with said Park, formerly Fourth, Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence eastwardly, parallel with Thirty-fourth Street, twenty-one feet one inch; thence southwardly, parallel with Park, formerly Fourth, Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches, to Thirty-fourth Street; thence westwardly, along Thirty-fourth Street, twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning. The easterly and westerly side walls of the building on said premises being party walls.

The said premises being known by the street number 117 East 34th Street, and being the same premises conveyed to the said Richard Duncan Harris, by William B. Dixon, by deed recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 1,626 of Conveyances, Page 35, on October 1, 1881. Subject to the covenants as to buildings and otherwise contained in agreement between Mary Murray and others, recorded in said Register's office in Liber 485 of Conveyances, Page, 594, on March 2, 1847.—Dated New York, July 24th, 1899.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 59 Wall St., New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 117 East 34th Street:

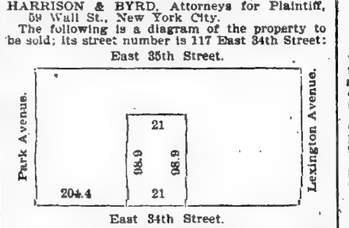

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $28,000, with interest thereon from the 16th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $262 71-100, with interest from Sept. 7, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $900.00 and interest.—Dated New York, 24th day of July, 1899.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee.

jl24-2aw3wM&Th&au15

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against CHARLES E. HOFFMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of June, 1899, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the said county, on the 1st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, on the 1st day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and described therein as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of West Sixty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-eight feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Tenth Avenue with said southerly line of West Sixty-fifth Street, and running thence eastwardly and along said southerly line of West Sixty-fifth Street eighteen feet; thence running southwardly and parallel with Tenth Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet five inches, to the centre line of the block between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Streets; thence running westwardly and along said centre line of the block eighteen feet; thence running northwardly and again parallel with Tenth Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the point or place of beginning."

The said premises being known as No. 160 West Sixty-fifth Street. JOHN M. GITTERMAN, Referee.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

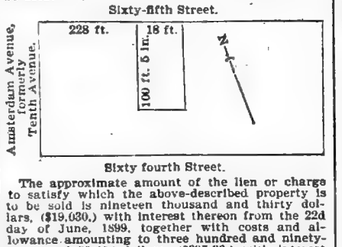

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is nineteen thousand and thirty dollars, ($19,030,) with interest thereon from the 22d day of June, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and ninety-seven and 33-100 dollars, ($397.33,) with interest from the 1st day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is two hundred and ninety-six and 40-100 dollars, ($296.40.)

Dated New York, July 5, 1899.

JOHN M. GITTERMAN, Referee.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

jy11-2aw3wTu&Th&au1

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY RITCHIE BENNETT, Plaintiff, against ELIZABETH M. CARRINGTON et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 10th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot of ground situate in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, known and designated on a map or plan filed in the office of the Department of Taxes and Assessments for the County of New York as "Map prepared under Chapter 411 of Laws of 1876," Vol. 5, Page 2, as Lot Number 54 on block Number 1,467, which said lot is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of the intersection of Samuel Street with Mohegan (formerly Grant Avenue; running thence northwesterly along the southwesterly line of Samuel Street, seventy-five 9-100 feet (75.09;) thence southwesterly and parallel with Mohegan Avenue, one hundred and thirty-three 16-100 feet (133.16;) thence southeasterly, parallel with Samuel Street seventy-five 9-100 (75.09) feet, to Mohegan Avenue; and thence northeasterly, along the northwesterly line of Mohegan Avenue, one hundred and thirty-three and 16-100 (133.16) feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 13th, 1899.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

EDWARD H. KELLY, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

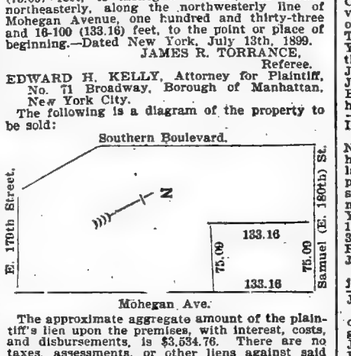

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $3,534.76. There are no taxes, assessments, or other liens against said premises.—Dated New York, July 18th, 1899.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

EDWARD H. KELLY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against HENRY A. BEYER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point of the westerly side of Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue, distant seventy-five feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; running thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, ninety feet; thence northerly, parallel with Park Avenue, twenty-four feet eleven inches; thence easterly, again parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, ninety feet to the westerly side of Park Avenue; and thence southerly, along the westerly side of Park Avenue, twenty-four feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

BELA D. EISLER, Referee.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

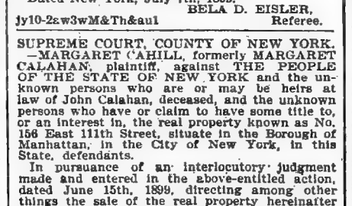

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,283.70, with interest thereon from the 24th day of August, 1898, less the sum of $445 paid on account thereof, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $310.80, with interest from August 25, 1898, less the sum of $100 paid on account thereof, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $454.38 and interest.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

BELA D. EISLER, Referee.

jy10-2aw3wM&Th&au1

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARGARET CAHILL, formerly MARGARET CALAHAN, plaintiff, against THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK and the unknown persons who are or may be heirs at law of John Calahan, deceased, and the unknown persons who have or claim to have some title to, or an interest in, the real property known as No. 156 East 111th Street, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in this State, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated June 15th, 1899, directing among other things the sale of the property hereinafter described, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.:

All the equal undivided one-half part or share of all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and known by the street number 156 East 111th Street, New York City, and being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, distant forty-nine feet and six inches east of the southeast corner of One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Lexington Avenue, at or immediately in front of the centre of a party wall; thence southerly part of the way through said party wall and parallel with Lexington Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block eighteen feet nine inches; thence northerly part of the way through another party wall and parallel with said Lexington Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and thence westerly along said street eighteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated July 19, 1899.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

M. B. & A. M. MACLAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 102 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property, an equal undivided one-half part of which is to be sold:

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DENISON, DAVID STEWART.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID STEWART DENISON, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in the office of Lord, Day & Lord, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 27th day of July, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, he premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of the Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; from thence running southerly parallel to said Eighth Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly, parallel to said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street nineteen (19) feet and two (2) inches to the easterly line of Saint Nicholas Avenue; thence northerly along the easterly line of said Saint Nicholas Avenue to the southeasterly corner of said Saint Nicholas Avenue and said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street thirty-six (36) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 5th, 1899.

HENRY B. HEYLMAN, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 34 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

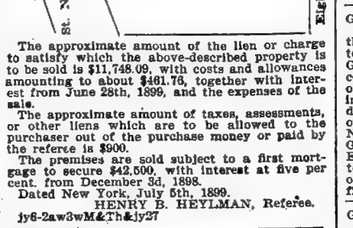

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $11,748.09, with costs and allowances amounting to about $461.76, together with interest from June 28th, 1899, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $900.

The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage to secure $42,500, with interest at five per cent. from December 31st, 1898.

Dated New York, July 5th, 1899.

HENRY B. HEYLMAN, Referee.

jy6-2aw3wM&Th&jy27

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM J. McGUIRE, plaintiff, against JOHN P. MORGAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot of ground situate in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, known and designated on a map or plan file in the office of the Department of Taxes and Assessments for the County of New York as "Map prepared under Chapter 411 of Laws of 1876," Vol. 5, Page 2, as Lot Number 54 on block Number 1,467, which said lot is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of the intersection of Samuel Street with Mohegan (formerly Grant Avenue; running thence northwesterly along the southwesterly line of Samuel Street, seventy-five 9-100 feet (75.09;) thence southwesterly and parallel with Mohegan Avenue, one hundred and thirty-three 16-100 feet (133.16;) thence southeasterly, parallel with Samuel Street seventy-five 9-100 (75.09) feet, to Mohegan Avenue; and thence northeasterly, along the northwesterly line of Mohegan Avenue, one hundred and thirty-three and 16-100 (133.16) feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 13th, 1899.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

EDWARD H. KELLY, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $3,534.76. There are no taxes, assessments, or other liens against said premises.—Dated New York, July 18th, 1899.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

EDWARD H. KELLY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against HENRY A. BEYER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point of the westerly side of Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue, distant seventy-five feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; running thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, ninety feet; thence northerly, parallel with Park Avenue, twenty-four feet eleven inches; thence easterly, again parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, ninety feet to the westerly side of Park Avenue; and thence southerly, along the westerly side of Park Avenue, twenty-four feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

BELA D. EISLER, Referee.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,283.70, with interest thereon from the 24th day of August, 1898, less the sum of $445 paid on account thereof, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $310.80, with interest from August 25, 1898, less the sum of $100 paid on account thereof, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $454.38 and interest.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

BELA D. EISLER, Referee.

jy10-2aw3wM&Th&au1

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARGARET CAHILL, formerly MARGARET CALAHAN, plaintiff, against THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK and the unknown persons who are or may be heirs at law of John Calahan, deceased, and the unknown persons who have or claim to have some title to, or an interest in, the real property known as No. 156 East 111th Street, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in this State, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated June 15th, 1899, directing among other things the sale of the property hereinafter described, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.:

All the equal undivided one-half part or share of all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and known by the street number 156 East 111th Street, New York City, and being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, distant forty-nine feet and six inches east of the southeast corner of One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Lexington Avenue, at or immediately in front of the centre of a party wall; thence southerly part of the way through said party wall and parallel with Lexington Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block eighteen feet nine inches; thence northerly part of the way through another party wall and parallel with said Lexington Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and thence westerly along said street eighteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated July 19, 1899.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

M. B. & A. M. MACLAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 102 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property, an equal undivided one-half part of which is to be sold:

DENISON, DAVID STEWART.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID STEWART DENISON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis D. Haines, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 17th day of August next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of February, 1899. ALFRED J. GODWIN, Administrator. FRANCIS D. HAINES, Attorney for Administrator, 150 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

GRAFF, PETER A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER A. GRAFF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at Johnstown, Fulton County, State of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New York, June 28th, 1899. STEPHEN GRAFF, Executor. WILLIAM KING HALL, Attorney for Executor, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je29-1aw6mTh

HIGGINS, ELIZABETH P.—Pursuant to an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. HIGGINS, late of the City and County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James T. Lewis, his attorney, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1899. E. ELIOT HARRIS, Executor. JAMES T. LEWIS, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. je22-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES A. SACKET, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 53 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, the 31st day of May, 1899. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, ARTHUR D. WEEKES, Executors. JOHN A. WEEKES, Jr., Esq., Atty. for Executors, 58 Wall Street, New York City. je1-1aw6mTh

JENKINS, JOHN JAY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JAY JENKINS, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1899. WILLIAM P. GILLETTE, JAMES S. JENKINS, Executors. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. ja26-1aw6mTh

MATHEWS, JAMES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES F. MATHEWS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of September, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of March, 1899. JOHN VERNON BOUVIER, Jr., Atty. for Administratrix. KATE P. MATHEWS, Administratrix, &c. mh2-1aw6mTh

PALMER, ANN MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MARIA PALMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Foster & Thomson, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of February, 1899. EDWIN PALMER. GEORGIANNA MacFARLAND, Executors. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. f23-1aw6mTh

PATTERSON, WILLIAM T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM T. PITTERSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of April, 1899. REBECCA PATTERSON, Administratrix. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Administratrix, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ap13-1aw6mTh

ROGERS, WILLIAM M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. ROGERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Chalmers Wood, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1899. MARGARET E. MINTON, Administratrix. CHALMERS WOOD, Attorney for Administratrix, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap27-1aw6mTh

RIEFFEL, MARIA E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA E. RIEFFEL, late of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business at the office of Frank L. Hall, her attorney, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1899.

AUGUSTA E. LEIES, Administratrix.

FRANK L. HALL, Attorney for

CONTROLLER MAY GET OUT

Says He Will Resign Unless Civil Service Rules Are Modified.

CANNOT CARRY OUT HIS PLANS

Mr. Coler Feels that His Work Will Be Seriously Hampered and His Individuality Lost.

Controller Coler yesterday declared he would resign unless the civil service rules recently promulgated by the State Commission were modified, so far as they apply to his office. The Controller feels that his work will be seriously hampered, if the rules are insisted on, and rather than have this happen he is willing to quit.

"I have never been and am not now opposed to civil service reform," Mr. Coler said, "but these rules make it impossible for me to carry out my plans for the administration of the office to which I was elected by the people. When I came here it was my idea to give this office a business character, and I have done so thus far, I believe. An elective office, as I take it, should reflect the personality of its incumbent, and no business man would be willing to take it with the sacrifice of his individuality. I feel that these rules will destroy my efforts to make this office reflect my personality, and rather than submit, I shall resign.

"The new civil service rules require me to dismiss within thirty days every one of the temporary appointees in my office. In this class are the expert accountants who have been my mainstay in straightening out the tangles caused by consolidation. This work will be finished in the course of a few months, and then the temporary appointees, who are the best men procurable, will be out anyway. If I have to discharge them now, the work will stop and no one knows what the result will be. No one can expect men whose compensation is fixed at a low rate by the commission, to do as good work as that previously done by men who are at the head of the profession.

"Under these rules, I am allowed one bank messenger. It is ludicrous. Why, we handle hundreds of millions of dollars yearly, and what, pray, could one bank messenger do with these sums? At present we have ten of these messengers, but if one or two or all of them should resign or die, I could not fill the vacancies. I'm under a bond of $250,000 and I'm not willing to risk loss by putting men into office, at the order of the Civil Service Commissioners, to do work that no business man intrusts to a man of whom he knows nothing.

"Out of the places in my department I'm willing that most of them should be from the civil service, but I believe that I should have the naming of the men to whom I must intrust the confidential work of the office. For instance, there are the Inspectors. These men act as checks on the Inspectors of the other departments and if they are all taken from the civil service, we run the danger of collusion. My appointees would avert this danger.

"The rules also provide for one Deputy City Paymaster in the exempt class. I have been planning to reorganize this department by placing a deputy in every borough. This would enable men at work in each borough to get their pay without coming to this office and thus losing a day's work, for which the city, however, must pay. Under these rules this reorganization is blocked, and the city's loss must continue. There are extravagances in other directions, too. The rules give us six chief clerks where one is needed and ten examiners of the accounts of charitable institutions to do work done by four men now.

"The temporary appointees who under the rules must be removed, are men who have worked hard for the city and who have been loyal to me. I had hoped that they might be allowed to continue the work until it was completed, but if they must go I will go with them. I explained the necessities of the office to the State Commission in the ten-minute hearing they gave me, but they paid no attention to it. They did not know how important the office is or they would not have made the mistakes they did. One of them insisted that the Receiver of Taxes, who is my appointee, was elected by the people, and disputed me when I explained the situation.

"I mean exactly what I say in reference to my resignation. I don't hanker after patronage, but neither am I desirous to have my office run by men who may cost me money and bring my administration into disrepute."

George McAneny, Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, called on Mr. Coler later in the day and, it is believed, urged him not to resign, but to make another effort to have the rules amended. Neither Mr. Coler nor Mr. McAneny, however, would discuss the subject on which they talked. Mr. McAneny said that he hoped Mr. Coler would not resign, and that he thought the rules could be changed.

"The State Civil Service Commission is doing the very best it can," Mr. McAneny said, "and I am sure that when Controller Coler calls the attention of the board to the errors in the rules of his department they will be quick to correct them. These are mistakes that are unavoidable in making up a mass of rules. I think they are trivial. Personally, I would recommend that expert accountants be put in the exempt list, as the Controller wants, but I do not think the mistake is as serious as the Controller makes it out.

"While I would personally recommend that the bank messengers be made exempt and that more be given to the Controller, I do not see how civil service appointees could not be used. The position is in a way a confidential one, but any messenger should be put under bond, and with a civil-service man under bond I don't see why he couldn't carry bonds and messages as well as a confidential employe.

"The Controller should apply to the State Board to have the changes he desires made. I consider the rules good, even with the few mistakes, and I know the commission will correct anything it sees to be a mistake. I think the Controller should have applied to the commission before going to the press."

After reading Mr. McAneny's remarks, Mr. Coler supplemented his statement by saying that he is the only official who is by law held personally responsible for his every act. He called attention again to the fact that he is under a heavy bond, and that no position, however small, involving the safety of this bond is trivial. His salary is $10,000 and fees about $17,000. This year, owing to legislative acts, the fees will be less. One serious error or default might eliminate the income for the entire term.

The Controller said that he would appeal to Gov. Roosevelt, relying upon his sense of fairness and his desire for true civil service reform to help him in the matter.

ALBANY, July 26.—In view of the statement made by Controller Coler of New York City to the effect that he would resign his office unless the State Civil Service Commission made a revision of the classification of positions effecting his department, Assistant Secretary Birdseye said this afternoon:

"The board will not meet again now until September. The only matter concerning the Controller's department which has been brought to the attention of the State Commission since the promulgation of the rules for New York City is the question of the classification of the position of expert accountant.

"This position is not specifically mentioned in the classification of the Controller's department, and it is impossible to forecast what will be the probable action of the commission in case a request is made to the commission for a revision of the classification of positions under Controller Coler."

MRS. RYAN HELD FOR CORONER.

She Threw Carbolic Acid on Mrs. McCarthy, Causing Her Death.

Mrs. Annie Ryan of 558 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, who was held in $500 bonds by Magistrate Deuel in the Morrisania Police Court for throwing acid into the face of Mrs. Sarah McCarthy on Sunday while the latter was walking with Mrs. Ryan's husband, was yesterday morning again arraigned before Magistrate Deuel, on the charge of murder, Mrs. McCarthy having died Tuesday.

Mrs. Ryan was accompanied by her father-in-law, who said that his son was the one responsible for the trouble, and carried her fourteen months' old baby in her arms.

Magistrate Deuel remanded Mrs. Ryan to the Coroner. As Coroner McOwen is sick and Coroner Lynch is on a vacation Mrs. Ryan was committed to the Harlem Jail to remain until the Coroner is able to take action in her case.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement. Adv.

THE NEW CUSTOM HOUSE SITE.

Formal Transfer of the Bowling Green Property—Over Two Million Dollars Paid Out.

The formalities attending the passing yesterday to the Government of the titles to the various plots of what has become known as the Bowling Green site by the various owners and holders of equities in the properties on which the new Custom House will be built were interesting. The proceedings were held in the offices of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, 37 Liberty Street. There were present one or two principals on the property owners' side, many lawyers representing absentees and estates and minors, the representative of the Secretary of the Treasury and disbursing agent, Collector George R. Bidwell; United States District Attorney Gen. Henry L. Burnett, United States Assistant District Attorney D. F. Lloyd, and George Waddington, lawyer for the title company.

About $2,197,000 was deposited at the Sub-Treasury to the credit of Collector Bidwell, and he proceeded when all was ready to draw checks to the order of the various owners or their representatives, and received the deeds of the properties, which were sent to be recorded before being forwarded to the Treasury Department. The sum checked out by Collector Bidwell was about $2,195,290, the amount of the awards. It was a little more than $11,000 short of this, because in the case of Plots 15 and 16 of an infant proceeding which will take a couple of weeks to close. The plots, with the owners of record and the amounts paid, are as follows:

Plot 1—Edward A. Cooper, Theodore P. Cooper, Katherine M. Cooper, and Alice B. Hewetson	$136,250.00
Plot 2—Herman C. Von Post	166,400.00
Plot 3—Theodore C. Camp, as trustee under the will of Ferdinand Suydam	156,000.00
Plot 4—Augustus M. Hemenway, Morris Gray, and John C. Gray, as trustees under the will of Augustus Hemenway	161,200.00
Plot 5—Cornelius Vanderbilt and W. K. Vanderbilt	157,040.00
Plot 6—John L. Cadwalader	153,040.00
Plot 7—Harriette W. Berryman	286,000.00
Plot 8—Hester McIntyre	80,080.00
Plot 9—Phillips Phoenix and Lloyd Phoenix, executors under the will of S. W. Phoenix	85,280.00
Plot 10—Maria S. Heiser, Sarah Heiser and Maria S. Heiser, Jr.	79,040.00
Plot 11—Lutheran Emigrants' House Association of New York	98,720.00
Plot 12—Mary T. Seccomb, Bertha Seccomb, Grace M. Wallace, and Hilda Seccomb, (on assignment of lease)	39,000.00
Same, (on property)	39,480.00
E. M. Brown, (assignment of lease)	39,000.00
Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine, (mortgage)	55,000.00
Plot 13—Dewitt & Mason, Interests by Theodore De Witt, attorney	121,680.00
Plot 14—James Kirk Paulding and Noel B. Sanborn, trustees under the will of Elizabeth P. Paulding and Emily P. Paulding	239,200.00
Plots 15 and 16—Della Ripha, Grace Richardson, &c	22,880.00
Total	$2,195,290.00

RUNAWAYS IN BROADWAY.

Vicious Horse Responsible for Them and the Death of One Animal.

While one of the Adams Express Company's wagons was standing quietly in front of the company's offices at noon yesterday a horse attached to a light wagon was driven up near it. Filled presumably with an evil desire for gore, and being of a vicious and uncultured nature, he snapped at the mild-mannered express horse, tearing the bridle from his mouth and frightening him into making a wild bolt for safety in the direction of the Battery.

A team belonging to Finn & Co. was standing in front of 17 Broadway, a few feet from the curb, but not far enough to allow a wagon to pass. The terrified horse, seeing this small opening, dashed into it wildly. He got through, slightly shaken up and wearing a rather worried expression, but the wagon refused absolutely to follow, and stuck for a moment, with much noise of flying splinters and bending of ironwork.

This, in turn, frightened the team, and they started off on a gallop, seized with the idea that they must derail an approaching cable car. They hit the car, and the horse next it shot straight up into the air, to fall back with a broken hind leg. The other horse then stopped.

Wounded as he was, the poor animal was allowed to lie suffering in the sun for a long time before he was shot.

THE RIGHTS OF MOTORMEN.

Persons Alight from Moving Cars at Own Risk, Says Magistrate Mott.

"The man who attempts to alight from a street car before it has stopped does so at his own risk, and the motorman is not responsible if he is injured. I will not order a complaint in this case."

Thus Magistrate Mott delivered himself in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning when Motorman Michael Cunningham of the Sixth Avenue line, living at 328 West Forty-ninth Street, was arraigned before him charged with starting up his car suddenly at the corner of West Broadway and Beach Street yesterday morning, and throwing off Policeman Edward Reilly, thirty-five years of age, who, as a result, was run over by a truck. Reilly is now in the Hudson Street Hospital with a scalp wound, several broken ribs, and a possible broken back, and he may not live.

Policeman Charles McKinney of the Church Street Station, who was passing when the accident to Reilly happened, said that Reilly was standing on the running board of the car which was slowing up, and had hold of the brass upright of the car. Just as the car had slowed up a little, McKinney says, it started again with a jerk, and Reilly was thrown on his back on the pavement, directly under the wheels of a large truck which was following the car. Before the driver of the truck could stop the truck the wheels had passed over Reilly.

An ambulance was summoned from the Hudson Street Hospital, and the injured man was taken there. McKinney maintained that it was the motorman's fault, and he arrested him. He was indignant when Cunningham was released.

RUINED AN INVENTOR'S MODEL.

Two Boys Steal It, Smash It to Pieces, and Sell It as Junk.

The model of an improved pumping engine, the invention of a man who has been at work on it for six years, was stolen from the inventor yesterday, hammered into bits, and then sold for 10 cents to a junk dealer. The inventor wept when he saw the ruins of his work.

The designer of the machine is Adolph Berkheimer, forty-five years old, a mechanic, of 162 East Seventy-ninth Street. For the last six years he has given the greater part of his time to the invention of his improved pumping engine. It was, if it realized his expectations, to raise water to any height, especially in houses, without more than a small percentage of the power now required to raise water in such places, and it was to be so designed that it could be placed in any part of a building and used without trouble or other machinery than the little attached to the instrument itself.

Berkheimer, who is a poor man, dreamed and talked of the invention. He had his workshop in a back room of his house, and he kept his model there.

Yesterday William Duffy, twenty years old, of 175 East Seventy-fifth Street, and William Hupe, nineteen years old, of 1,059 Lexington Avenue, stole the model, which was made of brass. They did not know what it was, and after they had taken it they smashed it up and sold it in the junk shop at Second Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street for 10 cents. The amount they received was so small that they thought they might find something else in Berkheimer's shop worth more, and they went back. Then they were arrested.

The boys were arraigned before Magistrate Zeller in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning, and were held in $2,500 bail each for trial.

Twenty Cases of Typhoid in Flushing.

Dr. E. F. Bradley of the Queens Borough Health Department visited Flushing yesterday in company with Dr. W. H. Allen of Flushing. They made an examination of the condition of the ponds at the Flushing water works, from which the village derives its water supply. Dr. Allen says there are over twenty cases of typhoid fever in Flushing at present. There are seven patients in the Flushing Hospital suffering from the disease, and one died on Tuesday. Dr. Allen says that the condition of the ponds is worse now than ever before, and he attributes the existence of typhoid to the impure water. An analysis of the water will be made in a few days.

GETS $50 FOR MANX CAT

Decision of Municipal Court in Miss Moeran's Favor Affirmed.

JUSTICE MACLEAN A HUMORIST

An Odd Opinion in the Case of Zenda, Lost from Poultry Show in Madison Square Garden.

The recovery of $50 by Miss Lillian C. Moeran, in Municipal Court, First District, before Justice Wauhope Lynn, in her suit against the New York Poultry, Pigeon, and Pet Stock Association, Limited, as the value of a Manx cat which she delivered to the defendant for exhibition at its show at Madison Square Garden, was yesterday affirmed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. The prevailing opinion, by Presiding Justice Freedman, was concurred in by Justice Leventritt, and Justice MacLean wrote a concurring opinion.

The rules of the association provided that the entry of animals was to be made at the owners' risk, and that all specimens would be cared for and returned at the close of the exhibition; that the association would exercise all reasonable vigilance in the care of the exhibits, but would not be responsible for loss by fire or otherwise.

The Presiding Justice holds that the true construction of the contract was that, though the cat was received at the owner's risk, the defendant remained bound to exercise ordinary care to prevent escape. The facts are held to have fully established that the defendant did not exercise the ordinary care requisite for that purpose, but was negligent, and that the escape of the cat was due to such negligence.

In his opinion, Justice MacLean said: "Herein is an instance of bailment, or, to borrow learned language from Massachusetts, (10 Gray, 366,) 'locatum' of a Manx feline, described as a male specimen, longer as to its two hind legs than as to its fore, prize-winning from agricultural societies, of great value, and without a tail. Zenda, for so the Manx was hight, was brought to the show of pigeons, of poultry, and of pets of the defendant, and placed in a coop thereof, by mistress and maid, assisted by an offering man of fair complexion, and dressed in blue checked overalls, with a colored blouse, in which livery many were about, who opened the coop door, and showed both how to open and close it.

"A little later the powerful and peculiar exhibit had moved the iron cage, unforesightedly not fastened at the bottom, along and partly beyond the platform whereon it stood, making an aperture sufficient for its escape. Then he was off. There was a quick but bootless pursuit by the attendants in pack, with many others, with hue and cry. Though often spied in the recesses between the roof rafters and sub-cellar of the vast garden, Zenda was never recovered.

"Whether his manucapture was impracticable, because he was strenuously moved to solitude by jealousy or any other of the impulses delicately suggested by Allen, J., in his lettered and sympathetic opinion (22 Barb 506) anent the contentions of and over the dogs of Oneida County, or because ferae naturae, as was held (47 Hun 366) to be bivalve, though destitute of locomotivity, in an oyster bed litigation, in an adjoining judicial department, is not stated. The defendant contends that it was relieved from liability for such loss because the animal was received at 'owner's risk.' But the proviso in the entrance blank, read with the regulations, also prepared and furnished by the association, caused the owner to assume only the risk arising from ordinary dangers not to be prevented by reasonable and ordinary care on the part of the show company. It left the latter liable for occurrences which might be avoided, with ordinary care and prudence.

"It still left to the exhibitor a right to anticipate that the coops provided, and in which, within the regulations, exhibits could only be shown, would be suitable for their purpose and such as were likely to enable the defendant to carry out its undertaking. Besides, the constructive caption of the cat at the outset was lucrandi anumo, so far as the corporation had a mind.

"It was delivered on the invitation of the defendant, which charged and received a payment for the entry and for the coop. Then it was, to take again from Massachusetts, without plagiary, 'locatum and not depositum, and the defendant was liable for want of ordinary care.' The learned Justice of the Municipal Court, before whom the parties appeared and introduced their evidence, found for the plaintiff, and cast the defendant in damages of $50. He was right."

FORGETFUL LAWYERS IN A FIX.

Neglected to Comply with a Law Affecting Their Right to Practice Here.

Some of the lawyers of this city have been in a queer predicament owing to their failure, through forgetfulness, to comply with the provisions of a certain law that affects their licenses to practice here. Last year an act was passed known as Chapter 165 of the Laws of 1898, requiring all lawyers to file by Jan. 1, 1899, a certificate as to the particulars, time, &c., of their admission to the bar. The penalty for not complying with this law was a forfeiture of the right to practice at the bar.

It was found early in January that a large number of attorneys had neglected to file their certificates with the Clerk of the Court of Appeals. Among these was ex-Gov. Black. Immediately an amendment was introduced and passed extending the limit to July 1, 1899. This amendment was introduced, it was rumored at the time, expressly in the interest of the ex-Governor; but he denied this. Mr. Black's certificate was filed Jan. 3, 1899.

It now turns out that a number of lawyers neglected to avail themselves of this extension, and were, according to the terms of the law, prohibited from practicing at the bar of New York. A ruling of the Attorney General has now been obtained to afford relief to the tardy or forgetful attorneys. They may file their certificates as of date June 30, and be again within the law.

FELL FIVE STORIES AND LIVES.

Mrs. Vittor Owes Her Life to Clotheslines, Which Checked Her Fall.

Mrs. Elizabeth Vittor, twenty-four years old, fell five stories from her home, 182 Forsyth Street, yesterday, and escaped with only a cut on her left arm. She was saved by falling upon a number of clotheslines which checked her fall and held her a few feet above the pavement, from where she was rescued.

Mrs. Vittor lives with her husband on the top floor of the tenement. There are many clotheslines crossing the yard from the different floors of the house. Yesterday, at noon, while Mrs. Vittor was hanging out clothes, she reached out from her window to unfasten a knot that had been tied in her clothesline near the pulley, and in doing so lost her balance.

The woman screamed as she realized that she was falling, and her cries attracted a number of people in neighboring houses. As she fell she struck clothesline after clothesline, carrying all the lines with her as she fell, story after story.

When she had reached the first story, just a few feet above the pavement, her further fall was checked by a number of the clotheslines, which entwined her, becoming taut, so that she hung in the air. The clotheslines were tightly wound about her body, arms, legs, and feet.

Morris Finkel and Mrs. Mary Trember, who live in the house, rushed out, and with knives cut the ropes away from the woman, while others held her up. She was very much frightened, and as she was bleeding from a cut on her left arm an ambulance was summoned from Bellevue Hospital. The surgeon dressed the injury, which had probably been caused at the beginning of her fall by the window sill. Mrs. Vittor remained at home, and later in the day said she felt none the worse for her experience.

Mr. Boas to Leave for Europe To-day.

Emil L. Boas, General Manager of the Hamburg-American Line, will leave for Europe by the Fürst Bismarck to-day. He will join his family in Wildbad, in the Black Forest, and from there proceed to the Tyrol, returning to this country at the beginning of October.

An anonymous writer declares that a summer suit recently bought here, altered to fit, doesn't fit.

What if it doesn't? Do we pretend to be infallible? If the grumbling gentleman had given us his name and a chance to remedy the trouble, it would have been remedied, or he would have had his money back.

Everything man or boy wears.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

260 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

DREW THE LINE AT MICROBES.

Orders to Remove Boxes of Disease Germs from the Health Department Cause a Short-Lived Strike.

A full-fledged strike originated in the Criminal Court Building yesterday, raged through all the degrees of demands, ultimatums, tie-ups, arbitration and conferences, and was incontinently squelched all within the brief space of an hour. A couple of boxes of disease germs caused the trouble. Truckmen were removing the furniture of the Health Department from the building to the new quarters at Fifty-sixth Street and Sixth Avenue. When the bacteriological section was reached the workmen were confronted by two innocent-looking ice boxes, which they were told to handle with extreme care. The boxes contained some choice specimens of smallpox germs in process of cultivation, a few imported yellow fever microbes from Vera Cruz, a valuable assortment of growing tubercule-bacilli, a few typhoid, scarlet fever and other bacteria, all in a healthy state of development.

When the truckmen were apprised of this they fell back in a state of demoralization. After a hurried consultation they decided that these things were not specified in their contracts for removal. They were willing to carry blank affidavits, proclamations, specimens of decayed fruit and vegetables, and most any other odds and ends that the Health Department might have on hand, but they said they did not contract to carry incipient epidemics through the city. They decided to strike, and presented an ultimatum to the effect that if the boxes were placed on the trucks they would take the chances that other residents of this city would have to take who passed the trucks and cart them to their destination.

The janitor Edward Copper, after due consideration, announced that the demands of the strikers would be conceded and gave orders for the cleaners employed in the building to carry out the boxes. By this time it became rumored that the boxes contained, among other things, a few delicately nurtured specimens of the leprosy, hydrophobia, and bubonic plague germs, and the cleaners, who do not fear an ordinary yellow fever or smallpox germ, decided that they were not laborers but cleaners, and that the handling of diseases was not in their line Mr. Copper had another strike on his hands. A delegation of cleaners waited on him and set forth that they were classed as "skilled laborers," and that therefore they were employed simply to "clean," not to "carry." There was considerable oratory brought into play while the truckmen stood idly by, and the disease germs still remained confined to the Criminal Court Building.

It is not known how serious the strike would have been but for the opportune arrival of a higher official, who, upon learning the situation, threatened to clear out the whole crowd of cleaners unless they moved the boxes without more ado. This settled it. The strike collapsed and the incipient plagues were hastily transferred to the up-town district.

DOG BURNED IN A FURNACE.

Ditting Accused of Throwing the Animal In, but He Denies It.

Christian Ditting, a fireman employed in the Congress Brewery, at Scholes and Humboldt Streets, Williamsburg, yesterday, in the Ewen Street Police Court, was held in $500 bail pending a hearing on the charge of having tortured a dog by burning the animal alive in a furnace of the brewery. Ditting lives at 295 Jefferson Street, and the dog, a mongrel, belonged to Frank Gerole, the driver of a brick wagon, living at 186 Scholes Street.

The animal, it is said, had one fault, and that was its persistency in lounging around the entrance to the furnace room of the brewery. It was alleged by Gerole that Ditting became enraged every time the dog appeared, and did all that was possible to make its life miserable. A week ago the dog went into the brewery, and it is alleged that Ditting then seized it and threw it into the furnace.

A man who said he was an eyewitness of the act informed Gerole, and he, in turn, notified the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and Ditting was arrested.

Ditting says that on Thursday last the dog appeared in the furnace room, frothing at the mouth. Ditting said he became thoroughly frightened, and was on the point of running away when the animal started after him. In desperation, Ditting says, he gave the dog a kick which sent it among the ashes, under the furnace fire. He emphatically denied that he had thrown the dog into the furnace.

MR. SAGE ON THE GAS WAR.

Knows of No Proceedings for Restoration of Rates by the Court.

To meet contradictory statements in regard to himself and the gas situation, Russell Sage issued yesterday the following statement:

I have not inspired any stockholder in any of the local gas companies to bring an action at law for the purpose of having the court order a restoration of gas rates. I have been informed, however, that some parties are considering the question of bringing such a suit. No one of the gas companies in this city is making any money at the present price of gas. I should be very much pleased should a restoration of rates be brought about through action of the court or otherwise, but I am not personally back of any suit in this matter. The Standard Company did not begin the gas war, and since its inception has been pursuing the even tenor of its way without reference to what its competitors have been doing.

Mr. Sage said last evening that there was practically nothing new in regard to the various companies and rates. He added: "Stories of meetings had or to be had in my office to discuss or arrange legal proceedings by stockholders to procure a restoration of gas rates are news to me. I know of no stockholder who is in a plan of litigation to settle the gas situation or of any arrangement by which W. Bourke Cockran and Evarts, Choate & Beaman are to act as counsel for stockholders resorting to the courts to settle the gas question."

These denials by Mr. Sage met a "ticker" story that the plan to appeal to the courts had reached a point where Mr. Cockran and William M. Evarts's firm had been retained. Mr. Cockran was not found, but excellent authority scouted the report. At the offices of Evarts, Choate & Beaman the firm's managing clerk said that he had no knowledge of any such case.

Inquiry at the offices of the Standard, New Amsterdam, Mutual, and Consolidated Gas Companies failed to discover any corroboration of the story of an appeal to the courts by stockholders.

Dr. Lusk Exonerated.

The friends of Dr. Obed L. Lusk, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent of the Borough of Queens, are rejoicing over the dismissal yesterday of the charges made against him. The trial was held before the Board of Health. The charges were brought upon complaints made by James P. Tevelin of Jamaica and Messrs. Ayres and Knox of Long Island City, alleging that he retained the several funds of the department in his possession. The decision of the Board of Health was unanimous in Dr. Lusk's favor.

2,000 One Dollar

Negligee Shirts,

Now 65 cts. each.

From our regular stock of Fancy Madras Cloth Shirts—detachable cuffs—that were formerly marked $1.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.,

Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

BRAIN WORKERS

will find an excellent restorative for the fatigue of mental overwork in

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

IMMIGRATION LAW INQUIRY

Industrial Commission's Sub-Committee Finishes Its Work Here.

STATUTES TOO CONTRADICTORY

Dr. Ullo Says This Makes Enforcement of the Law Difficult—The Italian Bureau.

The final session in this city of the sub-committee of the United States Industrial Commission, which is probing the subject of immigration, was held at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. The sub-committee after hearing several witnesses adjourned to meet in Washington in September.

Dr. Lorenzo Ullo, legal adviser of the Immigration Bureau, said there was great difficulty in enforcing the law owing to the many contradictions found in the statutes relative to immigration. A case in point was the law regarding criminals coming to this country whom the law requires shall be returned to the nation to which they belong and the port from which they came. Sometimes the criminal was an Oriental and hailed from Bremen. He thought the law should say such persons should simply not be permitted to land and the steamship companies left to do with them as they believed best.

Dr. Ullo said the present administration of the immigration law was greatly improved and the quality of those employed in its enforcement remarkably good. Formerly, under the State Board, matters were in a chaotic condition, he said.

Major Farquhar examined Dr. Ullo at some length on the question of the contract labor law, which he contended was very defective. "The law of 1885," he said, "provided that skilled workmen should not be permitted to land if under contract to work in any industry at present established. Under this law it would seem that persons coming here to work at any occupation would be privileged if the industry had been established subsequent to 1885." Dr. Ullo said that the immigration law made no express provision for the deportation of contract laborers. The law of 1891 did so by implication, and it was under this act that the department was working.

Dr. Egisto Rossi, the Chief of the Italian Bureau at the Barge Office, which is supported by the Italian Government, said his Government did not encourage immigration to this country. His Government had established the bureau here to regulate the padrone system and for the purpose of keeping a record of Italian immigrants arriving in this country. He denied any one connected with his bureau had ever attempted to approach immigrants until they had been examined.

To Major Farquhar, Dr. Rossi disclaimed any other desire for keeping his office in the Barge Office than to protect incoming Italian immigrants. "Is it true that you issued a circular letter on April 21 last, in which you said that, owing to the war with Spain, labor and industry had ceased in this country, and advised your Government not to grant passports to intending immigrants?" he was asked:

"No; the person who gave you such information did not understand my Italian circular," was the reply. "I simply called upon the Government to urge upon the Mayors and Prefects the necessity of being careful in issuing passports, the more so as this country was engaged in a war and industrial enterprises were in a measure suspended."

"We have been informed that certain Italian Government officials are interested in sending contract laborers to this country, and share the profits with the padrone," said Major Farquhar.

"I do not believe it possible," said Dr. Rossi. "I have no knowledge of the matter, but should like names and data. American foremen, acting for American contractors, have been employing the methods of the padrone since we have been able to repress the operations of the latter."

Dr. Rossi believed the class of immigrants coming from Italy at the present time was becoming more permanent. Regarding the congestion of Italians in most of the large cites, he said it was unfortunate, but was due in a large measure to the great increase in immigration the past year. He believed a large proportion of those people would eventually find their way to the farms of the West.

BAUDOUINE BANKRUPTCY CASE.

The Petitioner Admits that His Income Is Still About $2,500 a Month.

John F. Baudouine was again a witness in the continuation yesterday, in the Singer Building, before Referee in Bankruptcy Theodor Aub, of the proceedings which he has commenced to have himself released from the payment of his debts.

The testimony was along the same lines as at the preceding meeting. Lawyer Masten, representing some of the creditors, delved into the accounts of Mr. Baudouine, the defunct firm of Baudouine & Co., and Mrs. Lulu E. Baudouine, Mr. Baudouine's deceased wife. Dozens of check books, pass books, detached checks, bills, and miscellaneous books and papers were offered in evidence.

In the course of the hearing Mr. Baudouine was asked by Mr. Masten if his income from his grandfather's estate had not averaged since March 30, 1899, the sum of $2,500 a week. Mr. Baudouine at first objected to answering the question, but finally said that his income was still about that amount per month. In answer to a question he said he kept no wine cellar.

Mr. Masten said after the hearing that he believed that he had clearly shown that a large number of checks that had been drawn on the account of the firm of John F. Baudouine & Co. had been used to pay Mr. Baudouine's personal expenses. Several of these checks that had been cashed at Delmonico's and like places were offered in evidence.

An adjournment was taken until Aug. 2, although in the meantime the opposing lawyers are to have a conference and discuss the advisability of letting the case go over until September.

Flushing's Oldest Resident Dead.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Corse, said to have been the oldest resident of the Flushing section of Queens Borough, died yesterday at her home, 133 Madison Avenue, Flushing. She was ninety-four years of age. She lived in Flushing almost all her life. Her husband died fifteen years ago, when he was ninety years old.

O'Neill's.

Two Great Values in

Women's Wash Skirts.

White Pique Skirts, entirely men tailored, full sweep and deep hem,
Regular value, 1.25,
Special 48c.

Pure Linen Skirts, finished with rows of white insertion,
Regular value, 5.00,
Special 1.39

Mail Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.

Women's Golf Hats.

A choice collection of the best shapes in Fine Milan and Rough and Ready Braid at unusually Low Prices, ranging from
95c. to 5.48 each.
In Gray or Black Felt, 1.25 up.

Sailor Hats.

Rough and Ready Sailors. Choice quality best shape,
25c. to 75c. each.
In Split Straw, 85c. up.

Children's Trimmed Hats at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

LEGAL NOTES.

JURISDICTION OF THE MUNICIPAL COURT.—A decision of interest to lawyers with reference to the jurisdiction of the Municipal Court was rendered by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court yesterday. The Philip Semmer Glass Company, the principal place of business of which is in New York County, Borough of Manhattan, brought suit in the Third Municipal District against the Nassau Show Case Company, which has its principal place of business in Kings County. It appearing, on the return of the summons, that neither corporation had its place of business within the Third District, and that plaintiff's principal place of business was situated in the First District of the Borough of Manhattan, the case was transferred to the latter district. The sole defense set up was that the defendant was a domestic corporation, "having its office and principal place of business in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings." The answer was overruled, as containing no defense, and judgment was awarded to the plaintiff. The Appellate Term has directed a reversal. "We are constrained to hold," Justice Leventritt says, in his opinion, "that it was error, and that the answer contained a sound plea to the jurisdiction of the court. The defendant should have been permitted to offer proof to show that its principal place of business was in the County of Kings, and thus establish its residence in that county. On such proof the court would have been without jurisdiction. Under the recent decisions of this court we have held that the exercise of jurisdiction by the Municipal Court of the City of New York is in all things measured by and limited to that possessed by the County Courts, (Rieser vs. Parker 27 Misc. 205,) and that as the latter courts have no jurisdiction over non-residents of the county in which they are respectively located, the Municipal Court of the City of New York, Borough of Manhatton, has no jurisdiction over non-residents of the County of New York. (Tyroler vs. Gummerbach, App. Term, June, 1899.) The defendant corporation is a non-resident of the County of New York. (Constitution of 1895, Article 6, Section 14; Civil Code Procedure, Sec. 341. Heenan vs. N. Y., W. S. and B. R. Co. 34 Hun 602.) Its residence, so far as county courts are concerned, is limited to the county in which its principal place of business is located, and that being the County of Kings, it is a non-resident, so far as the jurisdiction of the Municipal Court is concerned, of the County of New York. We fail to appreciate any conflict between these views and those expressed by the Appellate Division for this department, in the case of Irwin vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad Company, 38 Appellate Division 253. It was there held that the Municipal Court act was not unconstitutional, because it extended the jurisdiction of the court over more than one county, and that the limitation in the Constitution was intended to restrict jurisdiction as to the subject matter and persons, and not as to locality. In the case at bar, the question involved is one of person. The transfer of the cause at the instance of the defendant could not affect the situation. The Court could not acquire, by consent or waiver, jurisdiction forbidden by law. The judgment must therefore be reversed. As the question decided on this appeal, as also the questions involved in the two recent decisions of this court upon which this opinion is predicated, present novel points of law and affect a large number of litigants, a provision may be inserted in the order to be entered granting leave to appeal to the Appellate Division."

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ATTORNEY'S FEES IN DIVORCE.—The right of an attorney to recover compensation from a husband for legal services rendered to a wife in an action brought by the husband for separation from her has been upheld by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. The appeal was from the Ninth Municipal Court, where Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield recovered a judgment against Samuel Ledman after the couple had become reconciled and Ledman's separation suit had been discontinued. Justice Leventritt, giving the opinion, says there are only two cases in the State touching on the question. In Phillips vs. Simmons, 11 Abb. Pr., 287, a recovery was denied the attorney where an action was brought by a wife for an absolute divorce and then discontinued. In the other case, Naumer vs. Gray, 28 App. Div., 529, the action was for a separation brought by the wife against the husband. Justice Leventritt adds: "After a review of the leading authorities of the several States, Justice Cullen seeks to reconcile them by drawing a sharp distinction between the right to recover compensation in actions for divorce and in actions for separation. His conclusions, concurred in by all his associates hearing the appeal, are, briefly, that while an action like the present cannot be maintained where services are rendered in an action for divorce, it will lie where an action was for separation only; but that it is incumbent on the attorney to prove that the suit was for the protection and support of the wife, and that the conduct of the husband was such as to render its institution and prosecution reasonable and proper. Applying this rule to the facts before us, we hold that the judgment must be sustained. This case is stronger than Naumer vs. Gray. There, a separation suit was instituted by the wife, and plaintiff therefore had the additional burden of proving the reasonableness and necessity of the suit. Here, the wife was forced into the litigation, as defendant; and obviously her attorneys, to recover, need prove no justification for her endeavors to maintain unimpaired the marital relation. Public policy furnishes the warrant for the defense of the suit, even as it requires the wife, when, as plaintiff, she brings a husband into court, to show reasonable cause for her action. The judgment will be affirmed."

***

BERTHA LAMKA'S WILL SUSTAINED.—Surrogate Varnum has sustained the will of Bertha Lamka, also known as Bertha Rand, the probate of which was contested by Johanna Speer, her sister. Only $100 was given to this sister, "because she has been unfriendly to me and not treated me as a sister should," and $50 and $100, respectively, were given to children of the sister. The residue of the estate, valued at about $20,000, is given to William Frank Rand, described by the testatrix as her husband, and he is made sole executor. The will provides that if the sister or any of her children should contest the provisions of the will the legacies in their favor should be null and void. The Surrogate says it clearly appears that the testatrix was not the wife of Rand, and that he has another wife living; but that for sixteen or seventeen years, and until the time of her death, they lived together, and she had assumed his name. The evidence shows, the Court says, that during the last year of her life, at least, the testatrix kept a house of doubtful repute and that Rand assisted in its management. She was a woman of strong will, coarse manners, quick temper, and extreme jealousy as far as Rand was concerned, the Surrogate adds, and he sometimes gave apparent cause for such jealousy. He quite frequently indulged to excess in drink, and on such occasions was often brutal and abusive to her. "It is the old familiar story, especially among persons living together in this unconventional and me

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Partly cloudy; fresh west to southwest winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,460. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2, red, 77⅛c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37⅝c; cash cotton, 6⅝c.

FOREIGN.—The divorced wife of William Y. Perot of Baltimore, who recently abducted her daughter from that city, was arrested yesterday upon her arrival in Liverpool on the Dominion Line steamer Cambroman and taken to London, where she was remanded for a week under £100 bail. Her traveling companion, who has figured in the case under the name of Mr. Pierce, proved to be Mr. Blood, a brother of Lady Colin-Campbell. Ramon Caceres, the assassin of President Heureaux of San Domingo, has not been captured, and it is thought that his supporters are preparing to attack the Government troops. The assassin is a graduate of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, and resided in this city until a few weeks ago, when he left for his native country, presumably to inaugurate a revolution. Mr. A. J. Balfour, in a speech at a Conservative luncheon, declared that the concessions offered by the Transvaal would not satisfy Great Britain. Paris was greatly disturbed by a false report of the resignation of Gens. Jamont and Herve. Leading Paris papers replied to the attacks on the Franco-American reciprocity treaty. The objection of Great Britain to one feature of the arbitration scheme delayed the work of the Peace Conference. At a meeting in Dublin it was decided against violent opposition to start a fund for the erection of a statue of Charles Stewart Parnell. The voting in Victoria and Tasmania was strongly in favor of the British colonial federation plan. By a collision on the River Volga 155 persons were drowned.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Miss Adeline Muller, a Brooklyn school teacher, twenty-two, the daughter of a widow, while attempting to cross trolley tracks in Brooklyn on her bicycle, fell, was run over by a car, and both her legs were cut off. She died later in the hospital.

Page 2.

Fire on the top floor of Smith & McNell's restaurant yesterday did damage estimated at $42,000 and caused an incipient panic among the patrons of the place. Maggie Sullivan, a cook, was painfully burned.

The Goodwin faction in the Ninth Assembly District last night held a meeting and adopted resolutions handling Mr. Sheehan without gloves, calling him a traitor, and declaring that he had conspired to undermine Tammany Hall.

Page 3.

The body of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll was taken to the crematory at Fresh Pond, L. I., yesterday and there incinerated. His family took back the ashes in a bronze urn to their country home at Dobbs Ferry.

The Union Railway Company proposes to extend its One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Jerome Avenue lines westward to connect with the Manhattan elevated system at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue.

The American Switch Company has been organized, with a capital stock of $11,000,000, to control the manufacture of railroad frogs, switches, and track equipment in the United States. It is denied that it is a part of Federal Steel.

Page 4.

The annual show of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association was opened yesterday.

President McKinley, Mrs. McKinley, and party arrived at the Hotel Champlain yesterday morning. Mrs. McKinley stood the trip as well as was expected. The President says he has no plans other than to rest.

The case of Francis T. Walton, better known as "Plunger" Walton, who in April last filed a petition in bankruptcy, was before Judge Thomas, in the United States District Court, on appeal against the ruling of the referee. The court sent the case back for further consideration.

Page 5.

The New York baseball team lost a game in Cincinnati yesterday. In St. Louis the Brooklyns won by a score of 12 to 3.

In the championship golf contests at Southampton yesterday Travis defeated Lynch after a hard contest and Ripley won from Chauncey.

Yesterday was favorites' day at the Brighton Beach race track, four first choices being returned winners. Between them, Maher and Mitchell carried off all the honors of the day.

Page 6.

The final tests of the Holland submarine boat before the Naval Board were made over the course in Peconic Bay, and were pronounced satisfactory. The torpedo tests will take place next week.

Page 7.

The Guatemalan Central Railroad is reported to have been purchased by a New York syndicate.

Page 8.

According to a ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, pawnbrokers must hereafter affix a twenty-five-cent stamp to each pawn ticket which contains a storage clause and carries with it the right of storage.

Justice Russell has rendered a decision dismissing the suit of Mrs. Bridget Hoey and others in which it was sought to have set aside a conveyance of real estate made by William Hoey, the actor, to his wife, a year and a half before his death.

Page 12.

The new automobile plant of the Daimler Manufacturing Company, at Steinway, Queens Borough, is well under way.

The Corn Exchange Bank will early in the Fall operate the Queens County Bank of Long Island City as a branch institution.

W. T. Hotchkiss of Hotchkiss & Willcox, 50 Broadway, has secured from the Venezuelan Government a valuable railway concession.

A receiver has been appointed for the New York National Building and Loan Association, with headquarters at 11 Broadway, Manhattan.

A portion of the naval militia of the State of New York will start on a cruise of eight days on the United States steamship Prairie.

The American Travelers' Defense Association, a newly organized body, is seeking to arouse sentiment in favor of petitioning Congress at its next session to repeal the wearing apparel and personal effects clause of the Dingley bill.

Justice Giegerich yesterday issued an order, returnable on Monday before Justice Fitzgerald, to show cause why twenty Councilmen should not be punished for contempt of court in refusing to obey the peremptory writ of mandamus directing the issuance of the Hall of Records bonds.

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GOVERNMENT'S EXPENDITURES.

They Are Not as Heavy for July as Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—With the beginning of the fiscal year, on July 1, the Treasury Department began to show in the daily statement of the condition of the Treasury not only the receipts and disbursements for the current month, but a comparative statement also of the receipts and expenditures for the corresponding day and period during last year. For a few days the statement and comparison seemed to favor 1898. Slowly, however, the comparison is showing this year a little better.

Although the expenditures for July have exceeded the receipts by $10,000,000, the receipts for July, 1899, have been $3,800,000 more than those for July, 1898, and the expenditures, which were $94,805,000, up to and including July 27, 1898, were but $52,454,000, this month is $12,351,000 less. Customs and internal revenue receipts have increased, while contracts for the army and navy have dropped off, and as the year advances the gain promised will be much greater. The excess of expenditures over receipts on this date last year was $26,232,000.

New Route to Rockaway Beach on Sundays. See excursion column.—Adv.

MRS. PEROT REACHES LONDON A PRISONER

Arrested at Liverpool for Taking Her Child from Baltimore.

ACCOMPANIED BY MR. BLOOD

The Man Known as "Pierce" a Brother of Lady Colin-Campbell.

The Mother Arraigned in Bow Street Police Court and Remanded for a Week Under £100 Bail.

LONDON, July 27.—On the arrival of the Dominion Line steamer Cambroman at Liverpool this morning Sergt. Pollins of Scotland Yard and Sergt. Bell of Liverpool arrested Mrs. William Y. Perot of Baltimore on the charge of the abduction of her daughter from Baltimore. Mrs. Perot was accompanied by a tall, military-looking man, and the party had taken passage as Mr. and Mrs. Pierce and daughter. They were arrested at the Customs Depot while waiting for the departure of the express train for Euston Station. "Pierce" is Mr. Blood, a brother of Lady Colin-Campbell.

Mrs. Perot was quietly but elegantly dressed in a silver-gray suit, and wore a thick white veil. She did not deny her identity. She had not anticipated arrest, and was terribly surprised by the event. The arrest was effected quietly, but there was a painful scene between mother and daughter when they began to fear separation, the child weeping bitterly. The police reassured the mother for the present. The child and mother were taken to the police office, but proceeded to Euston Station by a later train. Mr. Blood took charge of the luggage, and accompanied Mrs. Perot to London.

Mrs. Perot was arraigned at the Bow Street Police Court this afternoon. It was 5 o'clock when she appeared before Magistrate Lushington. The prisoner was looking very pale and nervous. The child Gladys remained standing on the floor just below her mother, who exchanged frequent glances of reassurance with her. Sergt. Pollins testified to the facts of the arrest at the Liverpool landing stage this morning as follows:

"I said, 'Mrs. Pierce, I believe?' She smiled.

"'You are also known as Mrs. Perot?' I continued. She answered 'Yes.'

"Pointing to the child, I said, 'That is your daughter, Gladys?'

"'Yes,' she said. 'This gentleman—'

"Mr. Blood then interposed, saying, 'What is it?'

"I said, 'I think your name is Capt. Blood?'

"He said, 'Mr. Blood. What's the matter?'

"I said, 'I am an inspector from Scotland Yard, and will now have to formally arrest you, Mrs. Perot, for stealing this child from the custody of her grandfather.'

"She answered, 'I cannot see how I can possibly be charged with stealing my own child. I divorced my husband, consenting to let my daughter and son be left in the custody of their grandfather. I thought I had the right to take her away if I liked.'"

Mr. Patrick Rose-Innes, Barrister, asked on behalf of Mrs. Perot that bail be granted in order to give him time to prepare the case. He said he would personally give an undertaking to produce the child and substantial bail for the appearance of Mrs Perot.

Col. Hodson of the United States Embassy explained to the Court that the United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, was returning to town this evening, and that the full papers in the case had not arrived. On behalf of the United States he was instructed to oppose the child being given into Blood's custody.

Mr. Lushington then rendered his decision, remanding Mrs. Perot for one week and giving the child into her custody. Bail for Mrs. Perot was fixed at £100, with two sureties, and it was furnished by Sir G. Ewen-Smith and Mr. N. Blood.

When Mrs. Perot, her child, and Mr. Blood arrived at Euston Station they were greeted by Inspector Froest and the correspondent of The Associated Press. To the latter Mrs. Perot said: "This is a pure case of persecution, I assure you. Some of the proceedings are utterly unwarrantable. If taking my child away is an indictable offense, then I am guilty, perhaps, legally, but every mother's heart will be with me in this trouble. We had no idea of this further attempt in a long series of houndings. If I return to America it will be never to leave it without my child. We are perfectly devoted, as you can imagine."

Mr. Blood said: "There is no mystery about this case. The statement that I was traveling as Mr. Pierce is untrue; I traveled under my own name. I am a very dear friend of Mrs Perot and her child, and propose to stand by them. I consider Perot, the grandfather, a scamp to play this inhuman trick. I have engaged the best extradition barrister in London to fight this case."

Mr. Patrick Rose-Innes, who appeared for the prisoner, said after the hearing: "There is not the slightest chance of extradition in this case. The English law says abduction must be against the laws of both England and the United States for extradition. Mrs. Perot violated United States law only." Mr. Rose-Innes said further that even if extradition were granted he could still rescue Mrs. Perot therefrom by habeas corpus proceedings.

Mrs. Perot and her child have gone to Fulham, where they will be the guests of Lady Colin-Campbell.

CAREER OF MRS. PEROT.

Divorced After a Life of Gayety in Baltimore—The Abduction.

The abduction of Gladys Perot by her mother took place in Baltimore on July 13, though the fact was not made public for several days. Inasmuch as the persons involved had been prominent in social circles in Baltimore for years, the affair excited much popular interest.

Mrs. Perot before her marriage was Letitia Spinegal, the daughter of a wealthy ship owner of Demerara, British Guiana. She was born in Halifax, N. S., and moved with her parents early in her girlhood to the South American city. About fifteen years ago, while William Y. Perot of Baltimore was traveling in South America, he met and married Miss Spinegal. They went to Baltimore, where they speedily took a prominent place in society. Mrs. Perot was remarkably handsome, and she soon attracted a large circle of friends, and her life was largely devoted to gayety. Among her friends were several men of high social standing, and eventually scandalous reports got into circulation about the young matron's conduct with these men. Among the number was one young man who later became insane because of his attachment for Mrs. Perot and who died in an asylum. About seven years ago Mr. Perot began a suit for divorce and obtained a decree, the court awarding to him the custody of the two children.

Immediately after the divorce Mrs. Perot disappeared and was not heard from again for a long time, when she turned up in Paris, where she lived for several years with her sister. For the last two or three years she has resided in England, where her beauty has attracted a great deal of attention. Among her friends there was Sir George Ewen Smith, the hero of Tangier. On July 1 she sailed for New York from Liverpool on the Cunard liner Campania, among her fellow-passengers being Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison B. Moore, and the Earl of Donoughmore. She was a great favorite on the steamer, but so well did she conceal her intentions that no one suspected her of intending to abduct her daughter.

Mrs. Perot's movements in this country, previous to her appearance in Baltimore on July 12, are unknown. On that day she registered at a hotel in Baltimore, and immediately sent a note to her former husband's father, William H. Perot, asking him to bring her daughter to see her. Mr. Perot did this the following day, and the mother persuaded him to leave the child with her over night on a promise to return her to him at his home in the suburbs early the next morning. That night the mother and child left Baltimore, and they were not heard of again until July 15, when they sailed from Montreal on the steamship Cambroman of the Dominion Line. On the same steamer was a man who appeared on the passenger list as Neptune Blood, and who was noted as being especially attentive to Mrs. Perot and her child.

Proceedings were at once instituted to apprehend Mrs. Perot, and on July 21 an indictment was found against her in the courts of Baltimore County. The indictment and the necessary warrants, together with a writ of extradition, were given to Detective Albert Gault of the Baltimore police force, who was specially commissioned as a United States officer and who sailed, in company with William H. Perot, the child's grandfather, on the Majestic on Wednesday.

THE HANNA IRON DEAL.

Firm of M. A. Hanna & Co. to Retire from the Mining and Transportation Business.

CLEVELAND, July 27.—There was an error in the report telegraphed from here last night as to the iron deal between M. A. Hanna & Co. and the National Steel Company.

The deal, which was consummated to-day, involves the transfer of property worth several millions of dollars from M. A. Hanna & Co. to the National Steel Company. The sale, according to the best information obtainable to-night, includes the iron mining property of M. A. Hanna & Co. in Michigan as well as its fleet of vessels on the lakes. The list of the property is as follows: The Chapin Mine, at Iron Mountain, Mich.; the Winthrop Iron Company of Ishpeming, Mich., including 160 acres of mining land; the Mutual Transportation Company's fleet, and the Menominee Transportation Company's boats.

This transaction means that M. A. Hanna & Co. are to retire from the mining and transportation business. It is also known that the firm is negotiating for the sale of its coal mining property in the Pittsburg district to the recently formed soft coal trust.

PARSONS' SON ADJUDGED INSANE

His Mother, Widow of the Anarchist, Makes the Complaint.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Mrs. Lucy Parsons, widow of Albert Parsons, the Anarchist, was the most conspicuous person in the Insane Court to-day, and all eyes were upon her as she pleaded with Judge Jones to send her son, Albert R. Parsons, to an insane asylum.

Mrs. Parsons declared that her son had been acting strangely for the last year, and had on several occasions threatened to kill her. Young Parsons, however, asserted that his mother was trying to get possession of some property belonging to him, and wished to put him out of the way. He spoke in a calm, well-balanced manner, and had many witnesses in court to testify to his sanity.

Notwithstanding the young man's answers and the evidence of his witnesses, he was adjudged insane and sent to Elgin.

RABIES IN ERIE COUNTY.

An Alarming Spread of Hydrophobia in Several Towns.

ALBANY, July 27.—According to the statement made to-day by Commissioner Welting of the State Agricultural Department, the worst outbreak of rabies reported in years is now raging in Erie County, where people, dogs, horses, and cows are suffering from the disease. Four of the victims are now domiciled at the Pasteur Institute in New York City.

A large St. Bernard dog, owned by a man named Cook, residing in Albion, is responsible for the spread of the disease. The stricken animal was allowed to run amuck in its wild state some forty miles before he was shot to death at Looneyville a day or two ago. Through him the rabies took root in the towns of Derby, East Aurora, Wales Centre, Looneyville, and Lancaster, all in Erie County. The disease has also made its appearance in Buffalo.

LOST ON THE MOUNTAINS.

Mrs. Llewellyn Spends Two Days in Wandering in the Forest.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 27.—On Monday Mrs. John Llewellyn left her home in Pittston to join a party of eleven others who went to the Wilkesbarre mountains to pick huckleberries. A dense forest covers the mountains for eighty miles. Bears and other wild animals are there in plenty. On Tuesday Mrs. Llewellyn became separated from the others and was soon lost in the woods. Searching parties were at once organized, but no trace of the woman could be found.

Late last night Mrs. Llewellyn made her way out of the woods and was given shelter at a farmhouse. She had traveled a total distance of forty miles, and was on her feet nearly all the time. Occasionally she would rest for a brief period, but she was so terror stricken that she was afraid to linger long in any one place. The excitement, she says, kept her up or otherwise she would have succumbed to exhaustion. She saw a wild cat, but no bears, during her wanderings. All she had to eat was a few berries, and she suffered greatly from thirst, resorting in the early morning hours to drinking the dew from the leaves.

When she realized that she was lost she did not know what course to take. After studying the situation a few minutes she decided on a course and walked over the ground rapidly. When she did not reach the outskirts of the forest she sat down and wept for a while. At first she thought she would lie down and await the coming of her companions, but she knew the forest was infested by wild animals, and she came to the conclusion that it would not do for her to sleep. So she took renewed courage and started again, determined to walk until she came to some opening. The underbrush was very heavy, and as she proceeded her clothes were badly torn.

Late last night she saw a light in the far distance, and made for it. The light was in the home of a woodchopper and small farmer. She knocked at the door and was kindly received by the inmates, who gave her water and food. She was then put to bed. To-day she was suffering much pain.

TUBERCULOSIS PREVENTS SALE.

Ex-Gov. Morton's Herd of Guernseys Infected with the Disease.

Special to The New York Times.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., July 27.—The sale of ex-Gov. Morton's valuable herd of Guernseys at Rhinecliff is indefinitely postponed in order to give the herd a clean bill of health. An official inspection was necessary, and it has been found as the result of this inspection that a large percentage of the animals, fifty or sixty in all, was afflicted with tuberculosis. The examination of the herd was finished this week.

The animals will undergo treatment for the disease, which is not considered dangerous by those who have the case in charge. The sale of milk from the cows has been stopped, and every precaution is being taken to prevent the spread of the disease to the remainder of the herd.

It is said that only a few years ago a similar condition of things was found to exist at Ellerslie in the same herd. Mr. Morton's herd of Guernseys is known throughout the country, having frequently taken prizes at State fairs and other exhibitions.

MORMON ELDERS LYNCHED?

A Masked Georgia Mob Takes Three of Them Away—Not Heard from Since.

ATLANTA, July 27.—A special from Covington, Ga., says that a mob of fifty masked men made away with three Mormon Elders who have been proselyting in Jasper County. The story is to the effect that the three Elders visited the home of William Cunnard, near Newton Factory, Jasper County, yesterday, and endeavored to persuade Mrs. Cunnard to join the church.

While they were at the Cunnard home, fifty masked men on horseback, came up and asked the Elders to accompany them. They refused to do so, and, while they were parleying, Mr. Cunnard procured a rifle and aided the mob in taking the Mormons.

Several shots were exchanged, and in the excitement Mrs. Cunnard had her jaw shattered. The mob finally secured the Elders and rode off with them. Nothing has been seen of them since. The Elders were driven out of two towns in Jasper County early in the week.

DANGERS OF THE SURF.

Three Men, One a New Yorker, Saved by Brave Life Guards at Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 27.—Edwin Berk of New York was pulled from the surf this afternoon just in time to prevent his drowning. Four life guards saved him as a strong current from the inlet was sweeping him out to sea.

Mr. Berk went bathing with a friend from whom he became separated in the crowd of bathers, who, in spite of an unusually high sea, filled the edge of the surf. Mr. Berk seeing his danger, kept himself afloat and called for assistance. Four guards, led by Peter Parker, plunged into the surf with a life buoy. Finally they landed Berk on the buoy, and together they towed the buoy with Berk upon it to shore, where a great crowd cheered the guards. Mr. Berk was exhausted.

Charles H. Booker of Washington was nearly drowned at the Steel Pier. The guards placed him on a life buoy, but were nearly lost by dashing against the piling. Charles Robinson of Philadelphia nearly lost his life in a similar manner.

FALSE RUMOR EXCITES PARIS.

Report of the Resignation of Gens. Jamont and Herve Untrue—War Minister Makes a Statement.

PARIS, July 27.—Gens. Jamont and Herve, members of the Supreme Council of War, were reported to-day to have resigned out of sympathy with Gen. de Negrier, who was removed from the Supreme Council of War on Wednesday. This report, which was without any foundation in fact, created a great deal of excitement, and caused a heavy fall in rentes, as it would have been almost revolutionary in officers such as they to pursue the course indicated. The Prime Minister, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, ordered that strenuous efforts be made to unearth the fabricator of the story.

In view of the excitement caused by the degradation of Gen. Pellieux and de Negrier, and the rumored resignations of other Generals, the Minister of War, Gen. the Marquis de Galliffet, has thought it advisable to issue a communication assuming full responsibility for the recent orders. Gen. de Galliffet says there is absolutely no ground for the assertion that the disciplinary measures adopted since the formation of the new Cabinet were due to the advice or demands of the Cabinet, but that he personally investigated and determined the course to pursue, and then submitted his intention to the Cabinet, which approved his recommendations.

Gen. de Galliffet's communication concludes as follows: "The Minister of War has taken and proposes to retain in the responsibilities accruing to these measures, the leading part, as behooves his position."

GEN. DE NEGRIER MADE A HERO.

Disgraced French Officer Receives Many Marks of Sympathy.

LONDON, July 28.—The Daily Chronicle's Paris correspondent says:

"Though no military movement has followed Gen. de Negrier's disgrace, I am bound to say that, although he has not received the open approbation of other Generals, he is overwhelmed with marks of sympathy from every part of France. He was evidently one of the prospective 'saviors' of France, and he made no secret of his disappointment when M. Deroulede's attempt failed, and blamed Gen. Roget for not snatching the opportunity.

"It was Gen. de Negrier who demoralized President Faure by predicting that the Dreyfus revision would lead to the collective resignation of scores of Generals and officers. His popularity in the army is undoubted."

DREYFUS INDICTMENT PREPARED.

Major Carriere to Ask Confirmation of the First Judgment.

LONDON, July 28.—The Morning Post's Paris correspondent says:

"It is stated from Rennes that Major Carriere has completed his indictment, which formally concludes that Dreyfus is guilty.

"Major Carriere, who is the Government Commissary in the court-martial, will demand the confirmation of the first judgment."

Capt. Dreyfus in Good Health.

RENNES, July 27.—The illness of Capt. Dreyfus, reported yesterday, was but slight, and he has recovered. His friends say that his mental and bodily condition is excellent.

MOTHER AND CHILD BURNED.

Mrs. Schroeder in Her Excitement Jumped from a Two-Story Window.

Mrs. Sara Schroeder, forty years old, living on the second floor of 84 Lewis Street, was cleaning some beds in her home last night with kerosene. She was using a candle for light, when the candle fell from her hand and set her clothing on fire.

The woman in her frenzy ran to the front window and leaped to the pavement. She was unconscious when picked up by a policeman. In addition to probably fatal wounds she sustained internal injuries. The physicians at Gouverneur Hospital, to which she was removed, said she could not possibly live.

Despite Mrs. Schroeder's condition, the woman's husband called at the hospital and insisted on taking her home, saying that he could not afford to have her in such a place. The physicians remonstrated, but he persisted, and Mrs. Schroeder was taken home in a dying condition.

At the time of the accident only one child—there are eleven children in the family—a girl ten years old, was at home when her mother's clothes caught fire. The child tried hard to smother the flames, but only succeeded in setting fire to her own clothing. She then ran down stairs, screaming, into the street. A citizen put the fire out with his coat. In the meantime the mother had jumped from the window.

The little girl is also being cared for at home. Her condition is very serious.

Prisoner's Daring Jump from a Train.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 27.—Joseph Silenski, who was being taken to the county jail, at Long Island City, to-day, escaped from a constable who had him in charge, and jumped from a train, which was going at the rate of forty miles an hour, west of Richmond Hill. The train was quickly stopped, and the constable, who went back expecting to find the man's body, could get no trace of the prisoner, he having disappeared in the woods.

TEACHER, TROLLEY VICTIM

Adeline Muller Suffers Fatal Accident While Riding Her Wheel.

BOTH HER LEGS ARE SEVERED

She Dies in the Brooklyn Hospital—Her Fortitude and Thought of Her Mother.

Miss Adeline Muller, twenty-two years old, a public school teacher, of 116 North Oxford Street, Brooklyn, while riding a bicycle on Atlantic Avenue, that borough, yesterday afternoon, was run over by a trolley car. Both of her legs were cut off above the knees. She died in the Brooklyn Hospital at 1:30 o'clock this morning.

The accident occurred on Atlantic Avenue, opposite Cumberland Street. Miss Muller, with a friend, Miss Olivia Rippingale, of the same address, had stated out from her home for a bicycle ride in Prospect Park. The two girls rode through Cumberland Street to Atlantic Avenue, where the first-named thoroughfare ends. At this point the Long Island Railroad tracks and those of the Butler and Douglass Street trolley line of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system run parallel with each other in Atlantic Avenue. The Long Island tracks are inclosed by an iron fence, with a narrow opening for the passage of pedestrians from the end of Cumberland Street to the opposite side of Atlantic Avenue, where are the tracks of the trolley road.

Miss Muller and Miss Rippingale crossed this path over the Long Island tracks on their wheels. Between the trolley tracks and the iron fence inclosing the Long Island tracks there is a space of about seven feet. When the two girls reached the trolley tracks they turned and rode along in the space between the rails and the fence. After riding about fifty feet along this strip of pavement, Miss Muller heard a trolley car approaching, and, not wishing to be caught between the car and the fence, turned at right angles and attempted to cross the trolley tracks to the other side of the roadway. Her wheel slipped from under her, and she fell in a heap on the track in front of the approaching car. The car—No. 124 of the Butler and Douglass Street line—was in charge of Motorman John Lennerhan of Rockaway and New Lots Avenues. The car was almost upon Miss Muller when she fell, and Lennerhan was unable to stop it in time to avoid running over her.

The forward wheels of the car passed over Miss Muller's legs, which were cut off completely just above the knees. Her body was caught by the rear truck of the car and dragged about twenty feet, when the car was stopped. The young woman was pinned under the truck, and could not be pulled out. About fifty men, who had been attracted to the scene, attempted to lift the car so that she could be taken out, but it was too heavy for them. Word was then sent to the house of Fire Truck No. 5 on Pacific Street, and the firemen came instantly with several jacks. The car was lifted off the rails with these, and the injured girl was taken out. Her severed limbs were found lying on the tracks.

Miss Muller was unconscious, but she recovered her senses in a few moments, and displayed remarkable fortitude. She was suffering terribly, but her first thoughts were for her mother.

"Oh, my poor mother," she moaned. "How will she bear this?"

Then she asked that something might be given her to make her unconscious. An ambulance from the Brooklyn Hospital came up and she was placed in it and taken to the hospital. The severed limbs were also taken to the hospital in a bag. In spite of efforts to save her she died there this morning.

Miss Rippingale did not attempt to cross in front of the car. She fainted when she saw what had happened to her friend.

Miss Muller was employed as a substitute teacher in the Brooklyn public schools. She lived with her mother, a widow, and her elder sister, who is also a school teacher.

Lennerhan, the motorman of the car, was arrested.

Aged Woman Run Down by a Car.

Mrs. Meta Jones, eighty years of age, of 69 Jersey Street, New Brighton, Richmond Borough, was struck by a car on the Staten Island Electric Company's Jersey Street line yesterday afternoon, and fatally hurt.

CHICAGO CLEARING HOUSE.

It Will Be Greatly Strengthened and Its System Improved.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Action taken at a meeting of the Chicago Clearing House Association will elevate the organization to a standard equal to that of the New York Clearing House in the matter of business methods, give it quarters superior to those occupied by any other similar institution in the United States, and strengthen its membership by the addition of two of the largest trust companies in the city, the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank and the Northern Trust Company.

Most important among the new provisions adopted is one which will almost completely revise the present method of making settlements between the banks. Each bank belonging to the association will deposit at the Clearing House gold coin to the amount of 5 per cent. of its average deposits, and against this gold the Clearing House manager will issue Clearing House certificates in denominations of $5,000 and $10,000, which shall be received by the Clearing House in settlement of debit balances of the members and received from the Clearing House by members in settlement of any credit balances due them.

The use of these certificates will do away almost entirely with the present necessity of daily carrying to and from the Clearing House great quantities of gold and currency. About $10,000,000 of gold coin will thus be deposited at the Clearing House.

The present equipment of the Clearing House is inadequate for the safekeeping of such an amount of treasure, and the proper officer has been directed to procure one or more safes of modern construction in which to store the gold. It is provided that each safe shall have three combination locks and shall be so constructed that in order to open them all the locks must be operated together. The combinations are to be kept, one by the manager of the Clearing House and two members, another by the President and two members, and still another by the Vice President and two members, and no one person shall have knowledge of more than one of the combinations. Another desirable change decided on is one which extends from thirty to ninety days the period during which the guarantee of the sealing bank as to the value of a Clearing House money package holds good.

NEBRASKA'S CORN CROP SAVED.

Copious Rains, After Fifteen Days of Hot Weather, Avert Ruin.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., July 27.—Yesterday Nebraska's vast corn crop was on the verge of destruction from heat. To-day the crop is practically assured, for rain has fallen in great volumes all over the State. The downpour has continued since early last night. It is raining to-night in nearly every county in the State, and it is conceded that this rain makes the crop certain.

There are 8,000,000 acres of corn in the State, 2,000,000 in excess of any previous year. The lowest estimate, under present conditions, places the yield at 315,000,000 bushels. The damage by heat has been slight; probably a loss of 5 per cent. can be traced to that source. No hot winds have prevailed, but for fifteen days no rain fell, and the mercury stood at 103 degrees in the shade most of the time, with hot nights and no dew.

The wheat crop has nearly all been harvested, though the rain helped the late wheat. Thousands of merchants and business men in all parts of the State had their business standing still waiting to see how the crop would go, and this morning telegraph orders came to Omaha jobbers, and many went to Chicago, ordering shipments of goods, which were held up until it was known whether the corn would be ruined or made.

It is conservatively estimated that to-day's rain was worth $5,000,000 directly to the people of the State, and indirectly much more.

STROKE OF LIGHTNING KILLS.

Patrick Kelly Stricken at His Work—A Tree Falls on a New York Central Train at Low Point.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 27.—A severe thunderstorm passed over the Hudson River Valley shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon. A number of trees were struck, and a brickyarder named Patrick Kelly was instantly killed by one of the bolts.

Kelly had been working all day, and was just completing his labors when the shower came suddenly. He was putting saddles on a hack in the yard, when a flash of lightning came and he fell dead. His entire body turned black, and his features indicate that he suffered agony for a few seconds. His clothing was badly torn. George F. Horton, a blacksmith employed by the Coverts, was but a few feet from Kelly when the latter was killed. Horton was shocked for an instant, but was not injured.

Passengers on the south-bound New York Central train due at Fishkill Landing at 4:15 o'clock had a bad fright when near the station at Low Point, three miles above here. There was a sharp flash of lightning, then a terrible crash. The passengers were greatly scared when windows began to crash. It was found that a large tree on the river side of the road had been struck by lightning and had fallen on the train as it was passing. Fifteen windows were broken and the cars damaged in other ways. Several passengers received slight cuts.

When the storm was at its height a rowboat was seen to upset in the middle of the river. The occupants of the boat were an unknown man and woman. The man clung to the side of the boat and drew the woman up by his side, holding to her with the other hand. The boat drifted to Brockaway's brickyard, about one mile above here, where they were rescued.

Injured in House Struck by Lightning.

FREEPORT, L. I., July 27.—The house of Charles Rogers at Rockville Centre was struck by lightning this evening, and destroyed by a fire which resulted. Miss Ethel Rogers was stunned by the bolt, and is not expected to live. Several other members of the family were dazed, but recovered in a short time.

FORTUNE IN AN OIL WELL.

It Made One Man Rich and Starts Running Again.

Special to The New York Times.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., July 27.—During the oil craze in this section in the sixties a wonderful well was struck on the property of the late J. V. Rathbone, near Burning Springs, which produced 3,500 barrels a day for a long time and then settled down to a steady producer, yielding a paying output for thirty years.

Three years ago the casing gave way, and the production stopped. No work was done until this Summer, when David H. Leonard and his partners, who had leased the farm, began cleaning the well out. Yesterday the old well suddenly began to flow, and during the first two hours it made 125 barrels. To-night's report from Burning Springs is that the output is now steady at the rate of fifty barrels an hour. Mr. Rathbone, the original owner, died about two years ago, leaving an estate valued at about a million dollars, and his successor in life is said to have dated with striking the wonderful well, which was known at the time as the "Eternal Oil Centre." The strike has produced the greatest excitement, as the field was supposed to have been worked out.

RAILWAY TUNNEL CAVES IN.

Two Baltimore and Ohio Trains Have Narrow Escapes.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Ohio, July 27.—The main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was completely blockaded to-day by the caving in of the tunnel just west of here.

For some time earth, stones, &c., have fallen, and the tunnel was considered unsafe. Once or twice it has been necessary to stop trains before entering the tunnel.

This morning a track inspector, while walking through, observed indications of a cave-in and telegraphed for men and timber to repair the roof, but the men did not arrive in time. The cave-in occurred about twenty minutes after the west-bound passenger train had passed through.

At this time the watchman was in the tunnel and saw that the roof was about to fall, and knowing that a special train from the West was almost due, he started out to stop it. He reached the entrance when he heard a loud noise, and looking back saw the tunnel blockaded. He was just in time to stop the special.

The tunnel is 700 feet long and about 150 feet is blocked. The dirt and stones reach to the top, and it will be at least two weeks before it is cleared up. All trains are running over the Cleveland and Marietta Railway tracks. David Lee, Superintendent of Maintenance of Way, and a number of other officials are here, and work of clearing the obstruction has commenced.

MOSQUITOS SWARM IN CHICAGO.

People Are Fighting Them with Fires in the Streets.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Chicago's plague of mosquitoes is being fought along the western edges of the city with fire and smoke. The swarms came about a week ago, after the copious rains. The pests have increased in number by millions since they first came, and their suppression has become a problem, especially in those parts of Chicago where screens of wire or cotton are not plentiful.

Along the western edge of the city last night myriad bonfires were burning. Clouds of smoke arose, and then settled back to the ground, causing an exodus of the visitors and half suffocating the people. The fires were kindled in the streets and in yards. In some instances they were dangerously near frame buildings, but the residents were willing to undergo the risk of serious fire and to breathe smoke as they slept so long as it would drive away the poisonous little insects.

As one went out over the open prairies beyond the lines of houses the mosquitoes were more numerous. Passengers on trolley cars complained that the insects beat unpleasantly into their faces, and motormen said their sight was interfered with by the swarms of mosquitoes through which their cars rushed.

"Gen." Coxey to Have a Steel Mill.

PITTSBURG, July 27.—"General" Jacob S. Coxey has purchased the old steel plant of Graff, Bennett & Co. at Millvale, near here, and will remove it to Massillon, Ohio. It is his intention to erect a large open-hearth steel plant at a cost of $150,000. The new works will give employment to 300 men.

Gen. Alger Starts for New England.

WEST CHESTER, Penn., July 27.—Gen. Alger, with Mrs. Alger, left the home of their daughter, Mrs. Bailey, at Thorndale, to-day for a two weeks' visit to friends in the New England States. They will return for a few days to Thorndale. Both the General and Mrs. Alger are in good health.

New Fast Train to Detroit.
The New York Central's "Detroit Special" stops at Garrison, Fishkill, Poughkeepsie, Rhinecliffe, Catskill, Hudson, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, &c. Dining, Sleeping, and Parlor Cars. Connects at Albany for Saratoga.—Adv.

DEMOCRATS WANT MONEY

Some of the Leaders Fear that Campaign Funds Will Be Short.

REPUBLICANS TO HAVE PLENTY

Anti-Trust Campaign, It Is Believed, Will Cause the Capitalists to Withhold Their Wealth.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27. — Although the Democrats who have passed through Washington on their way from the recent Chicago meeting have little doubt that the National Convention of Democrats in 1900 will nominate Col. W. J. Bryan, and place him upon another Chicago platform, with a strong anti-trust plank, and their expectations all find expresssion in most hopeful phrases, it is learned that in some of the consultations of those Democrats here occasional do

CALL SHEEHAN A TRAITOR

Goodwin Men Denounce ex-Leader of Tammany Hall.

HIS POLICY RULE OR RUIN

Such Is the Estimate of His Acts Made by His Foes in the Ninth District.

New life was infused into the Sheehan-Goodwin fight in the Tammany organization of the Ninth Assembly District last night by a meeting held under the auspices of the Goodwin faction at the headquarters at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street. Over 300 men were crammed into a space that would not comfortably accommodate a half of that number, and a hundred more congregated in the hallways and on the sidewalk about the doors. The perspiring mass which crowded the room listened to some earnest speeches on the fight now in progress, "The Duties of the Hour," "Loyalty to the Organization," and other topics, and adopted resolutions in which Mr. Sheehan was handled without gloves.

Among the speakers were Mr. Goodwin, Thomas F. Smith, J. A. Lynch, and J. J. Russell. All were vigorously applauded.

The resolutions were as follows:

When a political organization deems it necessary for its own preservation to discontinue the leadership of a man whose further incumbency of that office is regarded as prejudicial to its welfare, it is proper that all of the constituency interested should be informed of the reasons for the desired change.

We hold that a district leader should at all times be loyal to and in sympathy with the principles and policies of the main organization, in order to serve his constituents honestly and effectively, and obtain for them the fair share of those rights and privileges to which they are entitled.

We maintain that when a district leader, by his own reprehensible acts, ceases to occupy such necessary relations his usefulness as a district representative ends, that if consideration for the interests of his constituents does not induce him to resign they are justified in making an effort to compel his retirement.

We ask the Democratic voters of the Ninth Assembly District to ponder over the following facts relative to the political career of John C. Sheehan in this city, and see if they can come to any other conclusion than that he has proved an ingrate and a traitor to the Tammany Hall organization:

Since his arrival here ten years ago, a stranger from Buffalo, Tammany Hall has been his benefactor. Through her influence he was appointed Secretary of the Aqueduct Board, leader of Ninth District, and Police Commissioner, which, together with the many lucrative contracts with which he has been favored, have made him a wealthy man.

Intrusted subsequently with the leadership of Tammany Hall, he was compelled to relinquish it by a majority vote of the thirty-six district leaders, comprising the Executive Committee, who charged him with mismanagement and treachery, and requested his predecessor to reassume the direction of the affairs of the organization.

Since that time he has tried to employ a rule-or-ruin policy by secretly plotting to undermine the organization and attempting to incite district revolts with a view to again exercising "one man rule," which he now hypocritically decries when he cannot be himself such ruler.

When his treasonable designs are discovered by the organization he pretends that its recognized leader wants to turn him down, and then proclaims his intention of fighting in every district, deluded by the belief that those whom he had been coaxing to be false to the organization would aid him in his treachery. Finding himself alone he then announces his intention to confine the fight to his own district, thus endeavoring to make the Ninth District a tool for the gratification of his own ambition.

For the above reasons particularly, therefore, be it resolved, That we, the members of the Tammany Hall Organization of the Ninth Assembly District, in meeting assembled, deem the welfare of the organization as being paramount to the interests of any one man; that while regretting the necessity for doing so we must regard Mr. Sheehan as a traitor to the organization and to the interests of his constituency.

Resolved, further, That we do hereby pledge ourselves in the discharge of our duty to the organization and to the interests of this district to use all honorable methods to defeat Mr. Sheehan at the coming primary election, and to elect a General Committee in this district that will elect a leader who will be loyal to the Tammany Hall Organization.

Mr. Goodwin's supporters claim that their regularity has been approved by Mayor Van Wyck by his selection of Patrick J. Hughes of 345 West Twenty-ninth Street, and George E. Smith of 350 West Twenty-seventh Street as School Inspectors for the Fifteenth School District, which includes parts of the Ninth and Eleventh Assembly Districts. Ordinarily each of these districts has received one inspector, and the fact that the Mayor has appointed two men from the Ninth District at the solicitation of Mr. Goodwin is, according to the latter's friends, an earnest of his support of Mr. Goodwin.

DEMANDS HILLMAN'S REMOVAL.

A report gained currency yesterday to the effect that William Hillman, replevin clerk at the Coroners' office had been marked for removal because of his loyalty to John C. Sheehan in the fight in the Tammany organization of the Ninth Assembly District. According to the report, the Board of Coroners received peremptory orders from Tammany Hall last week demanding the dismissal of Hillman, and it was said that the Coroners met at Coroner Fitzpatrick's house, in Henry Street, and discussed these orders. The matter, it was further said, was finally referred to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion.

The report emanated from one of Hillman's friends, but, according to Coroner Zucca, there is no truth in it. At the Pequod Club last night Senator Munzinger, who has been on the lookout for just such cases in behalf of Mr. Sheehan, said that he had heard nothing of any threat to remove Hillman, and at the headquarters of the Goodwin faction it was said that the report was false, and that if Hillman were removed it would be for other than political reasons.

THE BUTTLING-DADY FIGHT.

The order directing Chairman Michael J. Dady of the Executive Committee of the Kings County Republican General Committee to withdraw the list of election officials filed by him with the Board of Police Commissioners came before Justice Hurd in the Kings County Court for settlement yesterday. The order was obtained by ex-Sheriff William J. Buttling as executive member representing the Fifth Ward in the General Committee, on Wednesday. The lists of the Fifth, Sixth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-fifth Wards are involved. The proceedings were brought by the representatives of these four wards, but Buttling's was made a test case.

In settling the order yesterday Justice Hurd gave Chairman Dady until noon to-morrow to withdraw the list filed by him, and to file in its stead the list prepared by Buttling.

Frank Harvey Field, counsel for Dady, declared that every legal resourse would be exhausted to have Justice Hurd's decision reversed. Dady, he said, would fight the thing out to the bitter end. Lawyer Hugo Hirsh, counsel for Buttling, said that no appeal could be taken from the order except to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which will not sit until Fall.

The faction of the party in the borough of which Dady is a leader is much chagrined over the outcome of the case.

Republicans Nominate at Malone.

MALONE, N. Y., July 27.—The Franklin County Republican Convention, in Malone this afternoon, nominated Halbert D. Stevens of Malone for member of the Assembly.

ANTI-GOEBEL DEMOCRATS.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 27.—The anti-Goebel Democrats have been unusually aggressive this week, and the announcement of ex-Gov. John Young Brown that he would accept the nomination of the new convention for Governor has given an impetus to the movement against Goebel that will cause him much trouble to overcome. To add to the enthusiasm of the discontented Democrats, Major P. P. Johnston this afternoon announced that he would accept the second place, the Lieutenant Governorship, on the new ticket provided ex-Gov. Brown wants him. It is said the Governor is anxious for Major Johnston to be on the ticket.

The Major was until last month the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, which means that he was the real head of the silver wing of the Democratic Party in Kentucky. He had charge of the last Democratic State campaign, and, although the State had gone for the Republican candidate for Governor, W. O. Bradley, by 9,000 and for President McKinley by several hundred, the Major rolled up a Democratic majority of 17,000 for the head of the ticket, Samuel Shackelford, candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

Thus Major Johnston's practical candidacy for Lieutenant Governor will lend the anti-Goebel movement renewed strength, and will cause thousands of his fellow-Confederates to vote the new ticket. The mass meeting to be held here Saturday promises to be one of the largest yet held, and ex-Gov. Brown will likely be present to speak. Elaborate preparations are being made for the entertainment of the delegates to the conference of anti-Goebel Democrats, which will be held here Aug. 2, at which time there will be present leading Democrats from all over the State, who are determined to defeat William Goebel, who was declared nominated for Governor by the late State Convention held at Louisville.

At this conference the matter of nominating a full ticket will be decided. It has already been practically agreed upon that it will be best to nominate a full ticket. When the movement against Goebel first took form it was believed best to nominate only a candidate for Governor and allow the balance of the ticket to remain as selected by the Louisville convention, but the opposition to Goebel is now so strong that nothing but a full ticket will satisfy those Democrats who desire above all things else the defeat of William Goebel for Governor.

KENTUCKY POPULISTS NOMINATE.

FRANKFORT, Ky., July 27.—The Populist State Convention to-day named a full State ticket. John G. Blair of Nicholas County was nominated for Governor. The platform adopted indorses Wharton Barker of Philadelphia for President and Ignatius Donnelly of Minneapolis for Vice President. It reaffirms the former Populist National platform and declares in favor of Government ownership of all public institutions as a means of stamping out trusts. It condemns the Goebel State election law as an attempt to disfranchise the voters of the State, and says further:

"We regret to see that William J. Bryan, for whom the Populists of Kentucky voted in 1896 for President of the United States, by his public indorsement of the ticket nominated at Louisville and the platform there adopted, assumes the responsibility of indorsing the criminal attempts of corrupt elements of Kentucky politics to subvert the ballot."

THE CONDITION OF THE NAVY.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The midsummer Naval Register, just issued by the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department, is interesting in many ways. It is larger than the July Register for 1898; it is typographically better in arrangement, and it has the officers arranged for the first time in any Register according to the provisions of the Personnel bill passed by the last Congress. By dividing the officers up into "blocks of five" the groups are more readily separated, and if the annual Register could add one more typographical aid, the number in grade at the right as well as the left of the page, those having use for the Register would find it more convenient.

For the first time, the name of Admiral Dewey stands in a panel alone, followed by the names of eighteen Rear Admirals, with F. V. McNair at the top, and W. S. Schley at No. 8, Casey next, and Sampson No. 10. B. F. Day, who was a year ago No. 9 on the list of Captains, is at the foot of the list of Rear Admirals. A. H. McCormick leads the list of Captains; Charles H. Stockton, at the head of the list of Commanders, has advanced nineteen numbers since January. George Cowie, an engineer officer, leads the list of Lieutenant Commanders.

The recent rapid advance of officers is illustrated in the case of Lieut. Charles C. Rogers, who was No. 101 in January, and is to-day at the head of the grade. Charles B. McVay, Jr., who is at the head of the list of Junior Lieutenants, was in January No. 19 on the Ensign list.

The arrangement of vessels by ratings may puzzle all except those who have mastered the theory of association of the ships included in the first, second, and third rates. In the eleven vessels classed as first rates appear the battleships, armored cruisers New York and Brooklyn, the monitor Puritan, and the protected cruiser Olympia. The Olympia is of 5,870 tons' displacement, with a battery of fourteen guns, yet in the second rate classification appears the Chicago of 4,500 tons' displacement, with eighteen guns in her main battery. The monitors Monterey, Miantonomoh, Amphitrite, Monadnock, and Terror are in the second rate list. Among the third rates are the Buffalo, Yankee, Prairie, Dixie, and Yosemite, each of which has more than 6,000 tons' displacement. In this class are the old monitors and the new gunboats, the Annapolis and Princeton, and others of similar size and battery power.

Spanish prizes figure in the new Register to a considerable extent. In the list of second rates is the Reina Mercedes, whose fate is really undetermined. Among the third rates are the Don Juan de Austria, Isla de Luzon, Isla de Cuba, each of about 1,000 tons' displacement, or somewhat superior to our Alert and Ranger. In the list of fourth rates appear the Culgoa, Manila, El Cano, Callao, Pampango, Paragua, Samar, Calamaines, Leyte, Albay, Panay, Manileno, Mariveles, Mindoro, Alvarado, Sandoval, Vasco, Guardoqui, Urdaneta, Belusan, and Mindanao. Among the torpedo boats appear such Spanish names as Barcelo, and in the list of tugs are the Waban, Rapido, Sureste, Petrelita, and Ondina.

There are authorized to be built and in process of construction sixty-one vessels, including eleven battleships and three armored cruisers, four monitors, and a large number of torpedo boats.

When the vessels in course of construction are completed the navy of the United States will number, of effective ships for war purposes, exclusive of sailing ships and receiving ships, about 240 vessels of all classes, with at least twenty-five vessels, nearly all battleships, fit to be classed as first rates.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING PLANS.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Of the ten designs submitted by leading architects of the country for a new Department of Justice building, three have been selected for further examination and the remaining seven have been rejected. The successful architects so far are George B. Post, Warren & Wetmore, and Price & Aiken, all of New York. Their designs will be elaborated and when completed the Attorney General will select one which he regards the most meretorious. The building will be of white marble and will cost $1,000,000.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 27.—Señor Luis F. Corea, Minister of Nicaragua, has reached New Orleans, and will remain here for a day or so before leaving for Washington. In coming to the United States Señor Corea is charged particularly with facilitating the building of the Nicaraguan Canal.

"Notwithstanding the fact that the Governmental representative has given the promise of concession to the Eyre-Cragin syndicate," declared Señor Corea, "Nicaragua would make no objection to treating directly with the United States regarding the canal, if the United States would undertake to settle the differences between the conflicting interests."

EXTENSION OF SURFACE LINES.

The Union Railway System to Cross Central Bridge.

The Union Railway Company, now controlled by the Third Avenue Railway Company, which has a monopoly of the surface lines in the Borough of the Bronx, proposes to extend its One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Jerome Avenue lines westward, crossing Central Bridge, to connect with the Manhattan Elevated system at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue and with the Fort George line of the Third Avenue Company's system at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. President Edward Maher of the Union Railway Company would not discuss the matter when seen by a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES. It is understood, however, that the work will be prosecuted late this Fall, as there is a great demand for the proposed extension.

At present the Jerome Avenue line is a broken link, ending at the foot of the Central Avenue viaduct, and passengers from the Bronx district, and there are hundreds of them morning and evening, must walk across Central Bridge to reach the elevated station at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. Transfers are now given between the One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Jerome Avenue lines and the Manhattan Elevated system, and if transfers are given to the Fort George line, when the extension is completed, it means that residents of the Bronx will be able to reach West Harlem and the west side of the city under better conditions and in quicker time than ever before.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

FIRE IN SMITH & McNELL'S.

It Did Damage Estimated at $42,000, and Caused an Incipient Panic—One Girl Badly Burned.

A cry of "Fire!" startled several hundred patrons of Smith & McNell's hotel and restaurant, at Washington and Vesey Streets, a few minutes past noon yesterday. There was a general rush for the street, but when it was learned that the fire was on the top floor of the building and under control of the firemen the panicky feeling subsided.

The fire started in one of the bedrooms in the servants' quarters from an unknown cause. The hotel laundry was on the same floor, and about sixty girls were employed there. All but two of these girls ran screaming down the stairs. The other two, Norah Breen and Mary Hussy, managed to reach the roof and were rescued by Detective Sergeant Oppenheimer.

Another girl named Winifred Mitchell was penned in one of the upper rooms by the smoke and flames. She was shouting for help at the window when the firemen arrived, and when they reached her she fainted. She was carried down a ladder to the street and there attended by an ambulance surgeon. Maggie Sullivan, a cook, was painfully burned, and was so overcome by excitement that she had to be taken to the Hudson Street Hospital. No one else was injured.

The fire burned fiercely for half an hour, and destroyed the top floor of the building and some small frame structures which had been built on the roof. In the extinguishment of the fire all of the rooms on the upper floors were flooded with water. With the exception of the Vesey Street side of the building the flames did not get below the fifth floor. On that side three rooms on the fourth floor were burned out.

The loss is estimated at $42,000. Besides the complete destruction of the laundry and the linen rooms, nearly 100 guests' rooms have been rendered useless.

The insurance on the hotel aggregated $92,500, and was distributed as follows: Liverpool and London and Globe, $22,500; Sun, $10,000, Commercial Union, $10,000; Phenix of Brooklyn, $10,000; North British and Mercantile, $10,000; Aetna, $10,000; Germania, $10,000; Continental, $5,000; Hanover, $5,000. Miller & Maltbie will adjust the insurance loss.

TWO BODIES FROM ALASKA.

One of Them That of James McGrath, Formerly a New York Fireman.

SEATTLE, July 27.—The bodies of two prospectors who died in Alaska were brought here yesterday on the steamer Elihu Thompson from St. Michael. One is that of G. E. Lawrence of Keswick, New Brunswick, who died at Dawson last November of typhoid.

The other is that of James McGrath, a retired New York fireman. He died of scurvy at Arctic City, and was a member of the Anna Wanda party. McGrath's body is to be taken to New York for burial. It will be accompanied by Thomas McArthur and John Brady, also New Yorkers and members of the Anna Wanda expedition.

THEFT OF REVENUE STAMPS.

A Brewer's Clerk Robbed of a Bundle Worth $11,000.

Revenue stamps worth $11,000 were stolen from Joseph Skelding, a clerk of Beadleston & Woerz, brewers at Tenth Street and Greenwich Avenue, yesterday afternoon while he was buying some films and cards for his camera.

Skelding had been sent out to make the purchase of stamps, which was as follows: Ten thousand half-barrel and four quarter-barrel stamps and twenty-five one-dollar documentary stamps. With the bundle of stamps under his arm the young man walked down to Dickinson's store, at 80 Nassau Street, and in a fit of absent-mindedness laid the stamps on the counter while he examined the films. When he looked for the stamps they were gone.

He reported the case at the Old Slip Police Station and Capt. Killilea and Detectives Mitchell and Turley went up to Dickinson's to investigate. They learned nothing which would aid in capturing the thief and young Skelding hurried back to tell his employers what had happened.

It is said that all the breweries in the city and country will be notified of the theft and that the thief will be unable to dispose of the stamps.

FOUND W. E. CARR'S CLOTHES.

Were on the Shore of Newark Bay, but His Cousin Thinks He Is Alive.

Patrolman Massmiller of the Bayonne police found a hat and coat at the foot of West Twenty-second Street, that city, yesterday morning. The articles lay close to the waters of Newark Bay. Papers in the coat showed they belonged to William Estill Carr, who had been in Bayonne for a little over a month and who has not been at his boarding house since Tuesday.

There was a letter in the pockets recommending the young man to H. B. Chamberlain of the Erie Railroad. Mr. Chamberlain was unable to place him at work, but introduced him to the National Biscuit Company. He did not obtain work there, and has been canvassing for a life insurance company.

Carr is a cousin of Walter E. Carr of 53 Manhattan Avenue, this city, who said last night that he was confident his relative was not dead. "He had no reason for committing suicide," said Mr. Carr. "I saw him yesterday, and he said he had a position and would go to work on Monday. I gave him money to tide him over. The mere fact that his clothes have been found does not convince me of his death. He may have been bathing and some accident may have happened to keep him from getting his clothes."

Extra Tax in Long Island City.

The property owners in several sections of Long Island City will this year have to pay an assessment of taxes for street improvements made in 1893 and 1894. The total amount to be paid is $1,250,000, at the rate of $02,500 a year, and maps are being made now to determine whose property was benefited and who will have to stand the extra tax.

The improvements were made under a special act, and nothing has been paid on them because there was some doubt as to the legality of the bonds. Corporation Counsel Whalen has found them regular.

New Air-Power Cars in Service.

The horse cars of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, which have been running on Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets for a number of years, were permanently replaced yesterday by air-power cars. The new cars are of the same size as the ordinary trolley cars of the company. Eight cars were put on yesterday and they worked without a hitch. The full number of cars to be run on the two lines will be sixteen. The air is stored in steel tanks under the seats on both sides of the cars. The tanks contain sufficient air to allow each car to make two round trips.

Borough Hall for Richmond.

The Richmond Borough Board met at St. George yesterday, and adopted a resolution authorizing the Commissioner of Lighting and Supplies to prepare plans for a borough building, to be submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. There is now no building in the borough fitted for use. Many of the city offices are now located in the Richmond Building, at New Brighton, but it is already overcrowded.

Commercial Law League Convention.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 27.—The Commercial Law League convention in session here listened this morning to reports of committees, and transacted some routine business. It was resolved to act with the Bar Association in celebrating John Marshall Day on Aug. 28, 1900. The selection of a city for next year's convention was left to the Executive Committee. This evening there was a big clambake, at which the members and their friends had a good time.

Put Poison in Family's Coffee.

CARMI, Ill., July 27.—Three members of Walter S. Warthem's family were poisoned Tuesday, and his son died last night. A married daughter was arrested to-day and confessed to putting poison in the family's coffee.

DOG BITE MAY CAUSE DEATH.

Doctor Says George Bockovan Is Suffering from Hydrophobia.

George Bockovan, a river pilot, fifty-one years old, is in the New York Hospital, where he was sent yesterday by the physicians of the Pasteur Institute, who say that he is suffering from hydrophobia and cannot live. Bockovan was employed on the freight steamer Corona on June 12, when that boat was lying at the foot of East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street. A strange dog came aboard the steamer, and when Bockovan undertook to chase it off the animal sprang at him and bit him seven times on the right arm, once on the left hand, and once on the neck. The wounds were cauterized at a neighboring drug store, and Bockovan experienced no ill effects from them for several days.

On last Wednesday, however, the pain in Bockovan's right arm became acute. When he tried to eat a piece of beefsteak he found that he could not move his jaws, and when he tried to drink a cup of coffee he found that he could not swallow. He went to the Pasteur Institute yesterday morning, where Dr. Gibier said that his case was one of hydrophobia in its advanced stage. The doctor said that Bockovan had gone so long without treatment that he could not be cured.

MAN AND WOMAN DROWNED.

William Petry and Mrs. M. Smith Fell from a Scow Into the Harlem.

While three or four boys were in swimming in the Harlem River, near the foot of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, yesterday afternoon, they saw the body of a woman floating in the water. The body was being dashed by the tide against an old scow. Policeman John H. Riley of the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street Station, was notified, and he took charge of the body, which was found to be that of Margaret Smith, fifty years of age. Mrs. Smith and her husband, who were in poor circumstances, had been living in one end of the old scow.

Policeman Riley was told that the woman Smith had been drinking heavily. Her husband and a son, sixteen years old, were, it was said, driven away from the scow yesterday morning by the woman, who, it is claimed, threatened to brain them with an axe. A man named William Petry, a yacht builder of Fordham Landing, was in the habit of leaving his tools on board the scow. It was said that he and Mrs. Smith drank heavily yesterday forenoon.

After the woman's body was picked up, a small boat owned by Petry was found tied to the scow. This boat contained some tools of Petry and a black satin bag containing papers. Later, Petry's body was washed ashore at Port Morris.

It is believed that Petry and the woman fell from the scow while trying to get into the small boat.

UNIQUE LAWSUIT IN CHICAGO.

It Is Said William Bartlett Has Sued to Recover Bribe Money.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 27.—The Grand Jury today heard another story of bribery. According to the testimony presented before the jury, a man who had accepted bribe money had threatened to sue for the balance due him for "hanging" a jury, and possibly had actually brought suit.

William M. Bartlett, a teamster of 177 Quincy Street, was accused by Edward Flanedy of 145 West Jackson Boulevard and others of having accepted a bribe while serving on a jury in Judge Tuthill's court.

The alleged bribery was committed during the progress of a suit brought by Isabella Parkes, executrix of the estate of C. E. Parkes, against James Burke, a land owner, then residing at 190 Thirty-fifth Street. The suit was started to recover $2,800, alleged to be due for medical services rendered.

Bartlett alone, it is charged, stood out for the defendant, and held the jury two days, finally forcing a disagreement. He received, according to the story but part of the money promised him for violating his oath as a juror. When Bartlett, it is said, asked for the balance, he was refused. Then was the teamster angry. According to Flanedy, he cursed those who are alleged to have promised him the bribe money, and in his anger told several of his own wrong-doing and of his intention to sue for what he claimed was due him.

WARM WAVE KILLED BY STORM.

Rain Brings Relief from the Heat, but the Wind Does Damage.

After a day of oppressive heat and humidity that prostrated nearly a score of people and brought much suffering and distress, partial relief came to the perspiring city late yesterday afternoon by a severe thunderstorm. The storm came up with a rush at about 5:30 o'clock from the northwest, and assumed the proportions of a gale. The streets were filled with blinding clouds of dust, window shutters and signs were torn from their fastenings and hurled to the streets, and chimneys were toppled over in various parts of the city. Scores of people were bruised by flying debris and several were seriously injured.

At 8 o'clock in the morning the temperature marked 77 degrees and rapidly mounted higher, closely followed by the humidity. At 5 o'clock it stood at 90 degrees, and the residents of the city were looking forward to a night of torture.

Then black clouds began to pile up in the northwest, foreshadowing a heavy storm. At 5:20 o'clock the storm broke. The wind, which had been gradually increasing in fury, became a gale, and at one time swept down out of the northwest at the rate of fifty miles an hour, sweeping every variety of movable thing before it in a dangerous shower. The rain was delayed, however, and did not really begin until 5:50 o'clock. It lasted intermittently until 6:17 o'clock. During that time about .06 of an inch of rain fell. The effects of the storm were felt more severely in the southeastern part of the city and in the outer districts of Brooklyn.

During the storm Bessie Levine, eighteen years old, of 303 Ninth Avenue was struck by a bedstead which was blown from the roof of her home. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital with a broken shoulder blade and a possible fracture of the skull. In Williamsburg lightning shattered the flagstaff on the Lee Avenue Police Station.

The storm subsided as quickly as it came and brought about a perceptible fall in the temperature. At 5 o'clock, before the storm began, the temperature stood at 80 degrees. At 6:35 o'clock, immediately after the storm, the temperature registered 73 degrees, a fall of 16 degrees in a little over an hour.

Train Service to Manhattan Beach.

Beginning to-morrow morning, a new through service will be operated between Brooklyn Bridge and Manhattan Beach, via the Kings County Elevated, Brighton Beach, and Long Island Railroads. The first through train will leave Manhattan Beach at 7:30 A. M., and half-hourly thereafter throughout the day, until 12 o'clock midnight. The first through train in the morning will leave Brooklyn Bridge station at 7:45 A. M., and thereafter every thirty minutes throughout the day, until 10:45 P. M. These trains will stop only at City Hall, Franklin Avenue, Clarkson Street, and Sheepshead Bay. The running time from the bridge through to Manhattan Beach will be 40 minutes. Through tickets will be sold at all stations on the Kings County Elevated Railway.

Tax on Bills Sent for Collection.

Collector Treat yesterday received word from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that bills collectible sent to the collection agencies must have a two-cent stamp affixed. The collection agents say this is a hardship, as many of the bills sent to them for collection are mere "bluffs" and debtors never pay. The Commissioner holds that bills are statements of accounts sent to be collected and remitted.

COLUMBIA GETS HER MASTS.

New Main Spar, Stepped Yesterday, Is Hollow, the Topmast Being Telescoped Inside of It.

BRISTOL, R. I., July 27.—The Columbia's steel mast was stepped to-day. It was in place by 7 o'clock this morning, the workmen having begun on it before daylight. All preparations possible were completed last night, so that the final step was accomplished easily and very quickly.

As it stands, the mast looks taller than the Defender's and is considerably darker in color. The topmast, in conformity with a new idea of her builders, was inside the hollow mainmast, and, operating like a telescope, will be raised and lowered from the deck. The mast hoops were in place, and the spreaders also. The hoops are made of steel tubing, galvanized, and the spreaders are the same as those which were on the Columbia's wooden mast, sticks without crutches.

The men are making good progress in setting up the rigging. This work occupied two days after the Columbia was launched, and it is thought that the sloop will be in sailing trim by Saturday noon. At 10 o'clock this forenoon the Defender, which had been waiting off the docks, was warped into the channel and slipped on the cradle ready to be hauled up at high tide. The crew was ready to begin cleaning her underbody at once.

VICTORY FOR SHAMROCK FIGURED.

Assumed Equality of Vigilant and Britannia Taken as a Basis.

LONDON, July 27.—The Yachting World, issued to-day, contains a long article on the Shamrock's chances in the contests for the America's Cup. Starting upon the assumption that the Vigilant and Britannia were equal, the writer argues that the Shamrock showed herself to be capable of beating the Britannia in a moderate breeze 25 to 26 minutes over a thirty-mile course. With time allowance the Shamrock's net superiority would be 15 to 20 minutes.

As the Defender's superiority over the Vigilant in sailing the same course is estimated at 6 minutes, and the Columbia's superiority over the Defender is assumed to be 3 minutes, it is estimated that the Columbia's superiority over the Vigilant is 9 minutes. Therefore, according to The Yachting World's article, there are excellent grounds for the belief that in the present condition of both yachts the Shamrock will win.

SPECIAL RACES AT NEWPORT.

Thirty-Footers to Sail for Trophies—Vaquero III. Wins Again.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 27.—The thirty-footers raced over the Dyer's Island course this afternoon with a light wind from the southwest. The start was made at 3:08 o'clock. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	5:08:37	2:00:37	2:00:37
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer	5:29:06	2:21:06	2:21:08
Pollywog, A. H. Paget	5:31:38	2:23:39	2:23:39
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5:32:06	2:24:06	2:24:06
Hera, R. N. Ellis	5:34:08	2:26:08	2:26:08
Wawa, R. Brooks	5:34:30	2:26:30	2:26:30
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	5:36:44	2:28:44	2:28:44

The disappointment of the cottagers who had been invited to attend the race between the Defender and Columbia next Saturday, which has been postponed, are again happy, through the goodness of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, who have sent out cards for a luncheon and sail on the steam yacht Narada for Saturday next, when the entire fleet of thirty-footers will race for a silver trophy which Mrs. Jones has offered, in which her husband will sail his boat, the Carolina.

The Narada will follow the race, and the course, which the donor has the privilege of designating, will be signaled from the Narada on Saturday.

To-morrow afternoon the fleet of thirty-footers will race for the trophy offered by Mrs. Herman B. Duryea.

THE BAB WINS AT BAR HARBOR.

Outsails Four Sloops in First of a Series of Three Races.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 27.—Edgar T. Scott's knockabout, Bab, to-day won the first of the three races which are to be sailed here for a cup offered by T. G. Condon of New York.

The race was over a triangular course of 30 miles, 10 miles to a leg, and the winner covered the distance in 4:07:56, leading the Beatrice by 2:50. The other boats were all a few minutes apart at the finish. The entries were Bab, Beatrice, owned by Arnold Watson of Buffalo; Anaqua, owned by A. Howard Hinkle of Cincinnati; Rosalind, owned by Fred May of New York, and Kebayun, owned by W. P. Draper. The finish was off the coast of Mount Desert Island before a wind blowing 13 knots an hour. T. G. Condon, the donor of the cup, was referee and had a large party of guests out on the steamer Mascot. The summary:

Boat.	Start. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Bab	11:35:37	4:08:13	4:07:56
Beatrice	11:36:32	4:11:58	4:10:46
Anaqua	11:37:10	4:14:33	4:12:33
Rosalind	11:35:58	4:13:54	4:13:16
Kebayun	11:36:06	4:15:12	4:14:06

All the starters except the Bab are topsail sloops.

Winds Delay Seawanhaka Cup Race.

DORVAL, Quebec, July 27.—The Sailing Committee in charge of the race between the defender Glencairn III. and the challenger Constance for the Seawanhaka Cup this afternoon postponed the contest until to-morrow, owing to the prevailing high wind. Clinton H. Crane will sail the Constance and with him will be H. M. Crane, Sherman Hoyt of the New York Stock Exchange, and J. B. Thomas.

YACHTING NOTES.

Twenty-eight yachts have already entered at Larchmont for the cruise to New London, where they will join in the rendezvous of the New York Yacht Club, of which they are also members.

George M. Allen's new eighty-foot naphtha launch Alpha was launched on Monday at the works of the Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury & Co., at Morris Heights, on the Harlem River.

The fleet of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia is to arrive at Oyster Bay to-morrow on its annual cruise. The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will extend the hospitalities of their Centre Island home to the visiting yachtsmen, and in the evening will hold a reception, with music and dancing.

The Morris yachtsmen will have a race July 30 for boats of the Lark design. The race will be open to all boats of the class of sixteen feet over all length. Entries are received by the Regatta Committee at 696 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street. The race will be over a triangular course, starting from the yacht station, Pelham Bay Park, south side of the City Island Bridge, the start being made at noon.

The third annual open regatta of the Penataquit Corinthian Yacht Club will be sailed off Bay Shore on the afternoon of Saturday next week, the start being at 1 o'clock. Members of all recognized yacht clubs and Summer residents of Great South Bay who have yachts owned or chartered, are invited to enter their boats. The Regatta Committee is composed of H. Chester Hepburn, Chairman; J. R. Suydam, Chester B. Lawrence, R. B. Roosevelt, Jr., and George B. Magoun.

The American Yacht Club has issued its annual register of yachts and members and book of rules, &c. The book, in cloth binding and convenient form, contains an excellent picture of the club's beautiful place at Milton Point, overlooking the Sound. There are also charts of the club's courses off Rye and off Milton Harbor, and colored plates of flags. The officers this year are: Commodore—Charles A. Gould; Vice Commodore—J. Murray Mitchell; Rear Commodore—George W. Quintard; Secretary—Thomas L. Scovil; Treasurer—William Porter Allen; Fleet Surgeon—Charles I. Pardee, M. D.; Measurer—Howard Willets; Consulting Engineer—George W. Magee, United States Navy. William A. Parsons is Chairman of the House Committee and Stuyvesant Wainwright of the Regatta Committee.

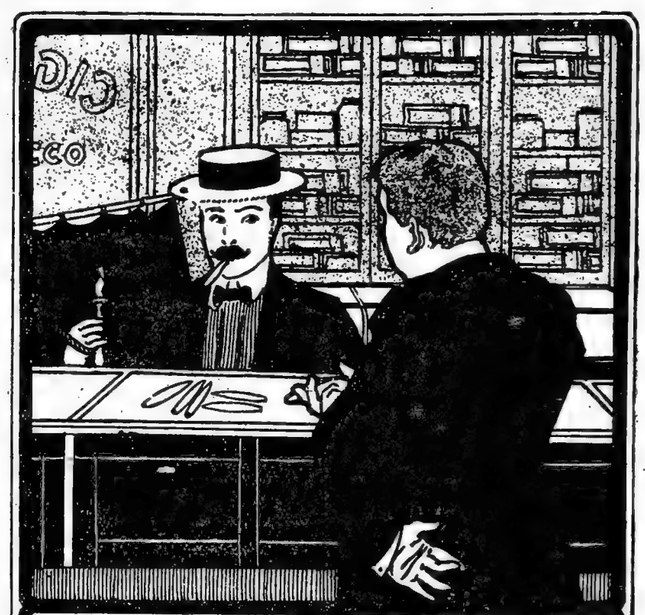

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Frank M. Higgins, Olean, N. Y.

ASTOR—R. E. Daniels, Puerto Rico; A. A. Pruin, Dawson, N. W. T.

FIFTH AVENUE—W. J. Brock, Havana; Potter Palmer, Chicago; ex-Congressman A. M. Scott, Indiana.

HOFFMAN—C. R. Joy, Yokohama.

HOLLAND—F. C. Wood, St. Louis; S. Mohr, Savannah; Baron de Batz, Paris.

NETHERLAND—O. L. Rankin, Spokane; John Sherman, Jr., St. Joseph, Mo.

WALDORF—Theodore W. Cramp, Philadelphia; H. Ogata and Y. Minura, Tokio, Japan; Patrick Calhoun, Atlanta.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Rowe, C. H., Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; F. W. Greene, cloaks and suits; 48 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Carpenter, D. H., Cattlesburg, Ky., dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co., Providence, R. I.; E. H. Tiffany, notions; 2 Walker Street.

Curry Cash Store, Key West, Fla.; M. W. Curry, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. E. Wade, shoes; J. F. Amlexen, ginghams; C. E. Theine, wall paper; 2 Walker Street.

Eisenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; A. Eisenberg, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Emporium and Golden Rule Bazaar, The, San Francisco, Cal.; D. A. Dundas, furnishing goods and laces; F. S. Owles, notions; 108 Worth Street; Westminster Hotel.

Friedman, S., Houlton, Me., dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Friedman, S., Caribo, Me., dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Friedler, J., Natchez, Miss., dry goods and notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Grief, L., & Brother, Baltimore, Md.; S. Grief, woolens; 757 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Guiterman Bros., St. Paul; Leo A. Guiterman, shirting and pantalooning; 320 Church Street; Waldorf Hotel.

Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. Dyott, dress goods; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Albert.

Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. C. Hecht, carpets; Hotel Marlborough.

Jacobs, M., Natchez, Miss., dry goods and notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Lieber Bros., Helena, Ark.; M. Lieber, furnishing goods; 735 Broadway; Hotel Rivers.

Liebman, M., Deadwood, S. D., dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Lumsford, W. H., Petersburg, Va.; hats and caps; St. Denis Hotel.

May Shoe and Clothing Co., Denver, Col.; D. I. Goldstein, furnishing goods; 722 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Root & McBride Co., The, Cleveland, Ohio; G. Dadame, bags; 51 Leonard Street; Holland House.

CASTORIA

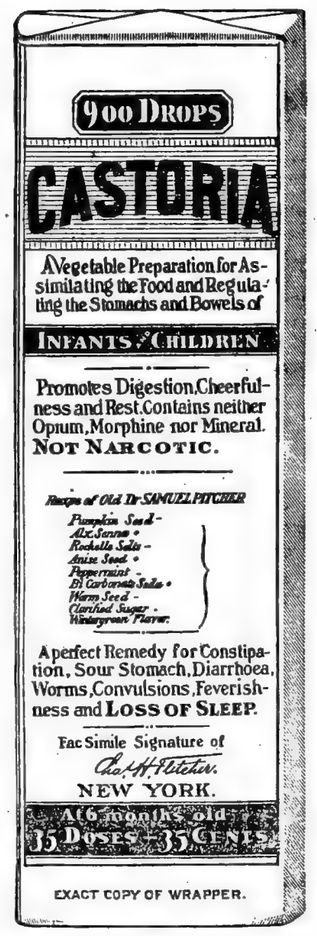

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

The Kind You Have Always Bought and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

WHAT IS CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea —the Mother's Friend.

GENUINE **CASTORIA** ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

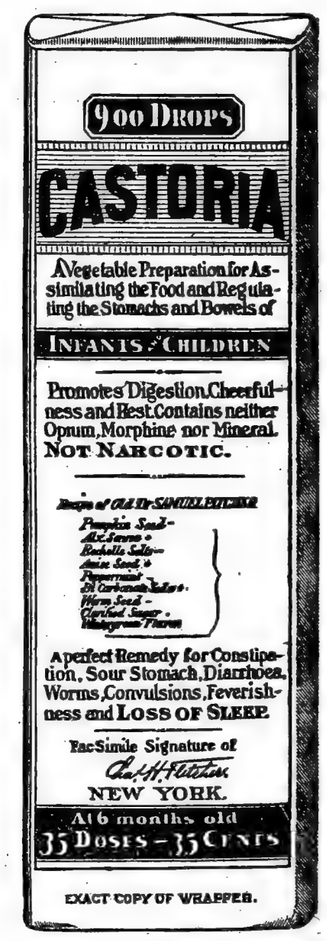

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

The Kind You Have Always Bought. In Use for Over 30 Years.

INGERSOLL'S BODY BURNED

The Widow Bears the Ashes Back to Her Home.

URN AND ITS INSCRIPTION

While Flames Consume the Mortal Frame of the Unbeliever Mourners for Another Sing Hymns.

All that the earth holds of Robert Green Ingersoll lies a heap of white ashes in a costly urn at the house his living presence cheered not many days ago. His body was taken from Walston, the Ingersoll country residence, at Dobbs Ferry, yesterday, and consumed in the crematory at Fresh Pond, L. I. His remains were taken from the beautiful home wrapped in a winding sheet and borne in a hearse. They were carried back in a bronze urn some eighteen inches high in the same carriage with his widow, after a day in which the sorrow of the widow and daughters had been made more poignant by the endurance of a cruel ordeal.

Only the relatives and a few intimate friends followed the body to the building where the furnace awaited it. A few idlers peered between the bars of the grating that fenced the ground in or watched the smoke curling from the chimneys, which told that fire played cruelly about the features whose magnetism had once thrilled thousands. But the public was not there. No ceremony marked the giving of his body to the flames or the bearing away of his ashes. The flowers and tears of those who loved him were the only tributes.

The funeral party left Walston at 8:20 o'clock yesterday morning, five carriages following the hearse. The widow, her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Walston H. Brown; Miss Maud R. Ingersoll, also a daughter; Mr. and Mrs. Clinton P. Farrell, Mrs. Ingersoll's brother-in-law and sister, and their daughter, Miss Farrell; Herbert P. Brown, brother of Walston H. Brown, and their cousin, Clarence S. Brown; John H. Hazelton, the dead man's junior law partner; Major Orlando J. Smith of Dobbs Ferry, Frederic C. Penfield, Dr. John L. Elliott, and Dr. Fred. L. Brady were of the funeral party, which also included three colored women, servants in the Ingersoll family. The body, which was clad only in a white silk winding sheet, lay in a plain, black cloth-covered coffin, without handles or plate, on the top of which lay wreaths of roses and evergreens. Messrs. H. P. and C. S. Brown, Hazelton, Smith, Penfield, and Dr. Brady carried it from the house to the hearse, and it was put aboard a special train, which reached the Grand Central Station about 10:35 A. M. The train was placed at the disposal of the family by President Callaway of the New York Central Road.

The funeral party took carriages promptly on reaching the city, and made their way to the East Twenty-third Street Ferry to Greenpoint. The simple cortège drew little attention in the city's busy streets. Reaching Greenpoint by the ferry the party drove directly to Fresh Pond, which is just beyond Maspeth. Miss Ingersoll was so overcome with grief that she had several fainting spells while on the journey.

The crematory, built mainly of yellow brick, stands on the summit of a steep hill, and the main road reaching it separates it from a cemetery in which there are few handsome monuments to soften the unpleasant prospect. On one side of the crematory grounds stands a saloon, facing on the road, and just below it is an unpretentious hostlery with the sign "Crematory Hotel" figuring on the wall facing the crematory, while the sign "Mt. Olivet Hotel" catches the eye of him who approaches it from the rear. A beer garden is behind it. This garden was the spot where the women who had followed their dead to the chamber of incineration were destined to wait for his ashes.

About 11:45 o'clock the hearse drew up to the side door of the crematory, near the entrance to the incineration room. The coaches with the rest of the party drove to the front door, and the mourners entered the columbarium, with its niches containing scores of urns, among others that which holds Anton Seidl's ashes. Into this columbarium the coffin was carried, and for a few moments the women who had loved the dead man gave way to their grief. Then the last good-bye to the well-known face and form was taken, and the coffin was carried to the incineration room.

Here the body was wrapped in an alum-soaked sheet, thus preventing the flames from catching it too quickly, and it was placed on an iron cradle on a catafalque, which was rolled on wheels to the door of the middle retort, into which the cradle was thrust head first. Soon the smoke from the crematory chimney showed all who cared to look that Robert G. Ingersoll's remains were changing to ashes. The smoke curled up for about fifteen minutes.

Meanwhile the mourners, save Messrs. Hazelton and H. P. Brown, were waiting in the dismal columbarium for the moment when the cherished ashes would be given into their hands. But they found it impossible to wait long. Another funeral party came, bearing the body of George Tallman, to be consumed in the same room where the dead agnostic's remains had been given to the fire. The organ in the upper floor of the crematory usually plays while the process of incineration goes on, but had been quiet this time, owing to the wishes of the Ingersoll family. When Mr. Tallman's body arrived, however, his friends desired some religious service before they gave him up, and the organ was started and they sang hymns. Mrs. Ingersoll and her daughters could not endure the singing in their overstrained condition, and the party left the building.

The only place they had to go to was the beer garden in the rear of the hotel. The hostelry was partly filled with lounging drinkers and consumers of ham and cheese sandwiches, and they might look in vain for a reception room. So they formed a little, black-garbed group at the far end of the garden, and here they waited. The sun beat fiercely upon the road outside, and little air was stirring. A ragged fence, the rear of an uninviting hostelry, with the sight of a piece of cemetery beyond, across the way the grim crematory with its thin stream of silent visitors coming and going—these were the details in a sordid picture which obstrusively offended the vision of the delicate women who were waiting.

The view of the village of Fresh Pond was sufficiently unpleasant to make the mourners stay in the beer garden, and there at least they got shade and comparative quiet. They chatted in low tones to make the ordeal easier to endure. The unaesthetic character of their surroundings had not reduced the spirits of their hosts, however, as one of the men of the party discovered when he asked to have some refreshment brought to the colored servants. "I'm sorry" said the waiter, "but we can't wait on colored people for ye." "Very well," was the reply, "I'll get it myself."

And the speaker did.

The body was consumed by 2 o'clock, but it took some three hours more for the retort to cool off, so that the ashes could be gathered. As 5 o'clock drew near, a breeze which heralded a storm, having cooled the air, the widow, supported on either side by her daughters, climbed the little hill from the entrance to the grounds to the crematory to wait for the bringing out of the urn. It was a beautiful urn of bronze on a porphyry base, which had just come to Tiffany's from Paris, and it was ornamented with carvings of laurel and cypress. On one side were the words, "L'Urne Garde La Poussière, Le Coeur, Le Souvenir," and on the other, "Robert G. Ingersoll."

The ashes of the winding sheets were fanned out as well as possible from the ashes of the body, and the latter were put in a tin box and then into the urn, which Walston H. Brown carried out. There was no breakdown this time. Mrs. Ingersoll and Mr. and Mrs. Brown got into a coach, taking the urn. The party left the place at 5:10 P. M., and went over the same route they had taken first, the train having waited for them at the Grand Central Station. They took the ashes back to the home at Dobbs Ferry.

NO CUBAN TROOPS AT PRESENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The suggestion heard at the War Department that it would be a wise thing to raise some troops in Cuba to relieve the American troops now on duty there, and to provide them with American officers in part, does not meet with the most cordial support from men who are acquainted with the conditions that would have to be met. Later, it is admitted, when fewer of the Cubans aspire to at once be Colonels, such a programme may be advisable.

According to all accounts the experiment of using native troops in Puerto Rico has been successful. When Adjt. Gen. Corbin was asked to-day what he had heard about them, he answered at once:

"Gen. Davis, you may have observed, has not attracted much attention since he took command in Puerto Rico. That is a good sign, for with the slightest dissatisfaction we should be hearing a great deal. He has a battalion of Puerto Ricans in service in San Juan, and Major Carson, who has seen them on duty, tells me that they are fine men, under admirable discipline, proud of their uniforms and the Government, and with many Lieutenants of their own race and language are quite contented and useful.

"I hope that this attempt to make use of the natives in Puerto Rico may be extended, and that in other ways they may be encouraged to protect and provide for themselves. When the time comes for Cuba to follow in the same path, we shall be glad to withdraw our troops and afford them opportunity to show their capacity for preserving order."

FRUIT IN THE CITY'S MARKETS.

General Public Little Inconvenienced by Freight Handlers' Strike—Peaches Not Abundant.

Nothing, perhaps, could have brought home to the Man in the Street the realization of what the freight handlers' strike, were it to become general and be prolonged, would mean to the public so much as the announcement in the newspapers yesterday that no fewer than 700,000 pounds of decayed fruit and vegetables have been seized by the health authorities since Saturday. If this enormous amount has been lost to dealers and, therefore, to consumers, by the turning out of a few hundred men, it is easy to see that a general tie-up would immediately be followed by a famine in the city as far as these seasonable eatables are concerned.

At present the chief losers—leaving the strikers themselves out of the question—have been, first, the farmers who grow, pack, and deliver the goods to the railway companies, and who get absolutely no return for their outlay and trouble; secondly, the commission merchants, who lose what they otherwise would have earned in commissions for handling the goods; thirdly, the dealers in the city and in various Summer resorts who have had orders for tens of thousands of dollars' worth of fruit that they have been unable to fill, and, fourthly, the railway companies who lose the freight charges on the undelivered goods, and the truckmen who lose their cartage. The general public has not been inconvenienced to any extent.

The above-mentioned action of the Health officers, however, with the statement yesterday of Deputy Secretary of Agriculture Martin of Pennsylvania that the peach crop in that State will be almost an entire failure, has called public attention to the question of the fruit supply. The peach crop is a failure in a number of States in addition to Pennsylvania. In Georgia, for instance, the crop was destroyed by frost, and in Connecticut, as well as in some parts of New Jersey, it has been ruined by the disease known as the "yellows."

California, however, has proved equal to the emergency, and instead of canning and evaporating the bulk of her immense output, is sending it East in quantities sufficient to meet all demands and keep prices at the ordinary level. There is a drawback, though, to the California product, and that is that it loses much of its fine flavor during its six days' transit in the refrigerator cars. There is a good peach crop in Michigan, but at present this is being marketed principally at Chicago and other Western points. A limited quantity, but of excellent quality, is coming here from Delaware.

As regards all other kinds of fruit in season the New York market is plentifully supplied, and prices are extremely moderate. Apples are abundant in New York, Delaware, Maryland, California, and, in fact, in every State where they are extensively cultivated. The same observation is true of grapes, plums, pineapples, blackberries, huckleberries, watermelons, bananas, and pears. Yesterday twenty-three cars of mixed fruit from California were sold at auction. More than have prevailed for several days. The first consignment of Seckle pears of this season was among them, and fetched a good price.

For a few days watermelons ruled high. This was at the height of the freight handlers' strike, when very few carloads reached the merchants in good condition. Most of the water and gem melons that became rotten in the freight cars and were seized by the Health Board Inspectors, the merchants say, came from Georgia and Florida, and were of very poor quality. The crop in these two States is now practically exhausted, and the supply of gem melons is being drawn principally from the Carolinas, Virginia, and Maryland, where they are plentiful and of exceptionally fine quality.

The only fruit, in fact, of which there is anything like a scarcity, is oranges. The crop in California has been a poor one, and the imports from Europe are fewer than they have ever been before. The consequence is that they are selling for nearly double the figure they fetched at this time last year, and are the highest-priced fruit on the market outside of the fancy varieties. It is, however, the fruit least in demand at this season.

As to the lemons, the crop has been so unusually abundant that the market has been swamped with them, and importers say they have lost a good deal of money owing to the unprofitable prices that prevail.

To come to conditions in New York State, although the drought has so seriously affected produce, it has not wrought any harm to the fruit crop. There is plenty of all kinds of fruit, and it is of fine quality, and in the western part of the State the grape crop promises to be a record one, both in respect to quantity and quality.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Boston and Albany Directors Discuss the Proposed Lease.

STATEMENT TO STOCKHOLDERS

Reasons Presented Why It Will Be to Their Interests to Accept the New York Central's Offer.

BOSTON, July 27.—The Boston and Albany Directors held an important special meeting in this city to-day. At this meeting they faced the opposition which is being organized against the ratification by stockholders of the lease of the road which the board recently made to the New York Central, and in reply issued a statement of the reasons they had for entering into the lease and of the benefits which they believe will result from it. They also ask for proxies from stockholders in support of their plan.

The statement reviews the terms of the lease and points out that as a result of the rental and of the reservation of $4,000,000 of property the stockholders will receive 8½ per cent. per annum, or, if the property is sold, 8 per cent. per annum and a cash payment of $16 per share.

The Directors then emphatically advanced the claim that the terms of the lease, owing to the provision that the lessee shall pay taxes, actually will net more to the stockholders than would an exchange for 3½ per cent. bonds at $300 per share, or for a cash sale of the stock at the same amount.

Then, in addition to the other arguments, is a detailed reply to the claim that the road could safely pay a 10 per cent. dividend, and a review of the falling earning capacity of the road and an emphasizing of its dependence upon the New York Central, so that the lease is practically the Boston and Albany's best opportunity.

The only absent Directors were Chauncey M. Depew and James M. Rumrill of Springfield, who had, however, authorized the affixing of his name to the statement which Mr. Depew is known to favor. The only objector on the board, Charles S. Sargent of Brookline, was present. The Directors present and signing the statement were: President William Bliss, Boston, who occupied the chair; Vice President E. D. Hayden of Woburn, who acted as clerk of the board; Directors Jacob C. Rogers of Peabody, Zenas Crane of Dalton, Edward L. Davis of Worcester, Samuel Hoar of Concord, who is also the general counsel of the road; Hon. Stephen Salisbury of Worcester, and Hon. Albert C. Houghton of North Adams.

In a semi-official statement made to-day, President Bliss discussed the lease of the Boston and Albany to the New York Central. Mr. Bliss avoided mentioning the terms of the lease, which constitute the only subject of controversy between the Directors and some of the stockholders, but he freely discussed the proposition in its broader bearings. Mr. Bliss intimated that the establishment of a through Vanderbilt line by means of acquisition of the Boston and Albany will lead to improvements of the property, presumably including its terminal facilities, in proportion to the increased business which is expected to come to Boston.

President Bliss said that the proposition to lease the property had been acted upon thus early that the stockholders might have sufficient time to discuss the matter before the next annual meeting, which takes place Sept. 27 next. Discussion, he said, is what the Directors desire, and the wider the interchange of views between the stockholders the better the Directors will like it.

President Bliss denied that an agreement exists between the Boston and Albany and the New York Central to the effect that each company had obligated itself to turn over at Albany a certain amount of business, with a view to having the exchange on a reciprocal basis, and said that the Eastern shipments were fully 35 per cent. greater than those that moved to the West, and, while the tariffs on the merchandise moving toward the seaboard were astonishingly low, yet the handling of it was a source of profitable revenue to the Boston and Albany.

In dwelling upon this point, he went on to say that the New York Central was in a position to take the products of the West to the Atlantic seaboard as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other railroad system in the country. This was possible because of its unsurpassed trackage and equipment, which permitted the hauling of freight trains made up of from sixty to seventy cars, while many of the other roads could not handle more than half this number in a single train.

In enlarging upon the question of freight rates, President Bliss said there had been a downward movement in tariff for the past twenty years, and that the bottom was far from being reached. These changes would continue on their present course so long as it was possible to effect new economies in the methods of transportation and the Boston and Albany should be in a position to accept its proportion of these through charges without embarrassment to its income.

In its relation to the public, continued President Bliss, the Boston and Albany cannot afford to permit competing lines to make better terms with shippers than are applicable over its own system.

Consolidation of railroad properties, Mr. Bliss said, is generally followed by vast improvements in the physical condition of the roads taken in, and he called attention to the condition of the Boston and Providence, the Old Colony system, and the New England Roads since they came under the management of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road.

Mr. Bliss said in conclusion that railroad traffic follows the line of least resistance, and if a through road from the West to points of distribution in New England and to the Boston seaboard can be maintained at a minimum of retroactive influences, its benefits will be manifold and permanently sustained. This section needs a line of this kind, in view of the growing competition to the south, and the lease under consideration is a means to that end, he said.

WESTERN CAPITAL IN BOSTON.

Deal for Dock Property to Increase Grain Shipping Is Pending.

BOSTON, July 27.—Treasurer Charles E. Adams of the East Boston Land Company to-day stated that negotiations were pending whereby Western capitalists hope to acquire large docking properties in East Boston, to be used, it is understood, in handling grain. He would not discuss details, as the deal is not closed, but said that it had to do with enlarging terminal facilities in connection with the railroads.

Among those interested in the grain business, the project has been freely discussed, and the merchants claim that there are grounds for believing the report which comes from the West, that investors, who now control the grain-shipping business at Detroit, Duluth, Buffalo, and Chicago, will establish a large plant for handling grain here, having capital of $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 to expend in such an undertaking.

It is expected that the transaction will be closed within sixty days.

A NEW RAILWAY AGREEMENT.

Contemplates Through Service Between New York and Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 27.—The Chronicle to-morrow will say:

"A new through passenger line is to be established between Chicago and New York by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the Nickel Plate Roads. Notwithstanding denials, it is learned that a close traffic alliance has been entered into between these two companies, one of the features of which will be the establishment of through passenger train service between the two cities. The arrangement between the Nickel Plate and West Shore, by which the former ran through sleeping cars between the East and West, will be discontinued.

"To make the new service uniform for the entire distance the Lackawanna will use Wagner sleepers instead of Pullman. Fast trains will be put on as soon as the details of the arrangement are complete. The distance from Chicago to New York by the new line is 943 miles."

RAILROAD DIRECTORS ELECTED.

The Rutland and Rutland Canadian Roads Name Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

RUTLAND, Vt., July 27.—The stockholders of the Rutland Railroad at their annual meeting, held here to-day, elected these Directors: Percival W. Clement of Rutland, George H. Ball of Boston, John W. Stevens of Middlebury, Vt.; Horace G. Young of Albany, N. Y.; W. Seward Webb of Shelburne, Vt.; E. V. W. Rossiter of New York, Edgar Harding of Boston, George Bird of New York, and Wallace C. Clement of Rutland.

The stockholders voted to lease the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad, the Rutland Canadian Railroad, and the Rutland and Noyan Railroad and to guarantee the bonds of the Rutland Canadian Railroad Company. The last two roads are being built.

The stockholders of the Rutland Canadian Railroad met and elected these Directors: Frank B. Wells, Burlington, Vt.; George R. Bottum, Rutland; Clark L. Pierce, Rutland; W. W. Stickney, Ludlow, Vt., and Waldo P. Clement, New York.

The stockholders voted to lease the Rutland Canadian Road to the Rutland Railroad Company. The Directors of the Rutland Canadian met and organized by electing Frank R. Wells President and Henry G. Smith Secretary and Treasurer.

Long Island Official Resigns.

Samuel F. Prince, for a number of years Superintendent of Motive Power and Rolling Equipment of the Long Island Railroad, has resigned his position, the resignation to take effect Aug. 1. Mr. Prince leaves the Long Island Railroad to accept a position with the Reading Railroad, from which he came to the Long Island Railroad. The Long Island Railroad has selected as Mr. Prince's successor Philip Wallis of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

AMERICAN SWITCH COMPANY.

Capitalized at $11,000,000 to Control Manufacture of Track Equipment —Not Part of Federal Steel.

The American Switch Company has been organized under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital stock of $11,000,000, one-half of which is 6 per cent. cumulative preferred and one-half common stock. The company will practically control the manufacture of railroad frogs, switches, stands, and other track equipment in the United States. It will also control a very large number of patents.

The present plant owners will be largely interested in the new company. The President of the new company is Alfred H. Mulliken, President of the Pettibone-Mulliken Company of Chicago. W. A. Doyle of Chicago will be General Counsel. The Directors will consist of owners of the present plants and prominent financiers who are largely interested in the company. Among these Directors are Anson R. Flower, E. H. Gary, and Henry Seibert. Flower & Co. are the managers of the underwriting syndicate.

Of the plan and scope of the company President Mulliken said: "The numerous designs of frogs, switches, and other track equipment now in use create a large unnecessary expense in first cost and in maintenance. The new company will be in a position to bring into use standard designs combining all the latest inventions with the results of actual use, thereby greatly reducing the cost of manufacture and repairs.

"It has been stated in one or two newspapers that the American Switch Company is to be a constituent or subordinate part of Federal Steel. This is positively without truth. Although some of the same gentlemen are interested in both, the concerns are absolutely independent."

STEEL AND CHAIN TRUST.

Organizing Another Combination, According to Report, Which Will Include More Than 100 Plants.

The Union Steel and Chain Company, recently organized under the laws of Delaware with a capital of $60,000,000, is organizing another giant trust, which will include more than one hundred plants.

In the language of Secretary Charles R. De Freest, the new organization is not a trust, but a combination for a diversification of industries.

The company's charter authorizes it to own and operate steel plants, chain works, iron works, rolling mills, blast furnaces, foundries, coal, iron and mineral lands; coal and ore mines, and manufactories. It may also manufacture and sell coke, iron, steel, and all products.

Secretary De Freest said yesterday that the company has already purchased nearly fifty plants, and is negotiating for the purchase of as many more. It will own and operate plants in nearly every State in the Union. He says there is a great scarcity of pig iron and coke, and the company is about to build 100 additional coke ovens. Just so soon as the necessary material can be secured many furnaces that have long been out of blast will be lighted. The company has made an enormous purchase of scrap iron in Colorado, and is looking for more.

Mr. De Freest says that a great saving will be effected in the making of purchases. He intimated that possibly next week he would be in a position to give out a list of the plants, mines, ovens, furnaces, and mineral lands purchased.

None of the original incorporators is in the Board of Directors, which now consists of Frank Rockefeller, Henry W. Poor, H. L. Horton, and Thomas S. Holmes of New York, William Rotch of Boston, and James W. Hinkley of Poughkeepsie. This number will shortly be increased to fifteen by the election of eight manufacturing Directors, selected from among the owners of the purchased plants.

TO FIGHT THE RUBBER TRUST.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 27.—A party of capitalists organized a company at this place to-day to fight the rubber trust. The organization is to be known as the Milltown Indian Rubber Company. The officers are John C. Evans, President; M. Snyder, Vice President; G. V. Kohlhepp, Secretary, and E. H. Redel, Treasurer.

The capital stock is stated to be $200,000, half paid in. It was announced that the new company would build a factory at Milltown, and begin operations as soon as possible.

Patent Leather Trust May Fail.

NEWARK, N. J., July 27.—The proposed patent leather combine, with a capitalization of $10,000,000, will reach a critical stage to-morrow. The negotiations have been under way for some time past, and with a few exceptions all of the big factories in this city have agreed to negotiate. The negotiations at first were on a cash basis, but this has been changed, and to-morrow the local owners will be told just how much cash and how much stock will be given for the plants. It is said some of the Newark men are willing to take all of the price in stock, while others will insist that they receive all cash.

SICK AFTER DRINKING MILK.

Six More Children in Brooklyn Ill, but Are Doing Well — Health Department Investigating.

Officers of the Brooklyn Health Department found yesterday other cases of poisoning, as a result of drinking milk obtained, it is alleged, at the same place where the milk which, it is claimed, nearly caused the deaths of Mrs. William Bell of 208 Tenth Street and her two young children on Wednesday was bought. The new cases unearthed by the health officers were found in the families of Walter Towers, at 257 Tenth Street, and Mrs. J. M. Lecardi of 261 Tenth Street. The Towers family consists of the father and mother and two children, respectively, nine and four years old. Mrs. Lecardi has five children, the oldest being thirteen years old.

Four of the Lecardi children and both of those of Mr. Towers were taken ill after drinking the milk. William Kramer, Jr., a grocer at Third Avenue and Tenth Street, it is alleged, supplied the milk to all three of the families. It was all taken from the same can, it is said, this can having been kept by Mr. Kramer in his ice box.

Kramer said yesterday the milk was supplied to him by a dairy company with offices on Cumberland Street, Brooklyn. He had never received any complaint about the milk before, he said, and was at a loss to understand how it could have become poisoned. All of the persons who, it is believed, were poisoned by drinking the milk are doing well, and, it is expected, will entirely recover.

Samples of the milk were taken to the local Health Department yesterday for analysis. This analysis will be completed to-day, it is expected. The officers of the department, together with Detectives Dolan and Jepson of the Fifth Avenue Police Station, are investigating the matter, but as yet they claim to have formed no definite theory as to the case.

Several of the health officers are said to be of the opinion that ptomaine poisoning was responsible for the illness of the persons affected by drinking the milk, although Dr. Millington, who attended Mrs. Bell and her children, expressed the belief that the case was one of arsenical poisoning.

$2,000 WORTH OF SILKS STOLEN.

Police Hear Burglar Alarm in Third Avenue Store, but Give No Heed.

When the store of Falk & Dannerberg, at 562 Third Avenue, was opened yesterday morning it was found that the place had been visited by burglars and that silks, valued at $2,000, had been taken. An investigation showed that entrance had been effected through the basement and that a hole about two feet square had been cut into the floor of the storefroom.

The robbery was reported to Sergt. Shaw of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, and Detectives Quinlan and Walsh have been assigned to the case.

The policeman on duty in the neighborhood heard the burglar alarm in the store ringing, but paid no attention to it because the alarm had rung twice within the past ten days when no burglars were in the store.

The Wanamaker Store.

The First Showing
Of Fall Millinery Styles

HERE they are, the first-comers of a rush of beauty, and the first lesson in Fall styles. We like to lead, especially with such models as these.

Linn Faulkner, Lewis, Pouyanne, Borocco and Louise Pujol the elder, all Parisians, send these. Leaders among leaders in the millinery world and authorities that are safe to follow.

The styles are marked. Note the odd little revival of the fashion of sixty years ago, elaborated and refined to a 1900 taste. Note the use of feathers. Note the "butterfly" effects. Note all and note carefully, for these are not experiments, these are *models*.

Visiting buyers of millinery are welcome.

Silk Remnants The difference between remnants from our standpoint and remnants from yours, is that we do not like them, and you do. We are anxious to get rid of them,—you are anxious to get them; a condition that breeds bargains faster than we can write them down. This morning, a case in point. A big tableful in the 10th st. aisle, filled up with the prettiest short-ends of silks you ever picked over. And cheap, of course,—half prices, chiefly; some less, few more. Among them:

Plain colored taffetas, and some in stripes and figures; satins, India silks, bengalines, poplins, surahs, and plain black silks in about every weave.

From 1-yd. to 16-yd. lengths.

Women's Summer Gowns A writer in a fashion article this week makes the statement that a woman cannot have too many of these simple, pretty, inexpensive gowns. Apparently you agree with her for we seem to be unable to offer you too many. At prices like these, especially, it is easy to make your seashore toilet one continual round of variation:

$17.50—Exquisite white and colored piques, best styles, variously trimmed; values up to $30.

$20—White and colored organdies and elaborate piques; varied assortment; values up to $50.

$5—Mainly Piques, handsomely designed and trimmed; values up to $15.

$10—White Organdie, ribbon-trimmed; also piques on several colors, insertion trimmed; value to $25.

$12.50—Mostly of Piques in various colors, some imported; all handsomely trimmed; value $27.50.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Shoes The two stores again. The steady-flowing stream of best quality, low-priced shoes on the main floor, and the whirlpool of good quality, lowest-priced bargains on the fifth. Workmanship, style and finish as you always find them here.

Main Floor:

FOR MEN
Patent Leather Laced Shoes; for dress and evening wear; all the good points of shoes costing a half more, $3 pair.
Box Calf Combination Outing Shoe; English toe, with tips; rawhide soles, flexible and tough, hand welted, for cycling, golf, tennis or regular wear, $3 pair.

FOR WOMEN
Tan Kidskin Laced Shoes for mountain or shore; easy to cure for, soft to the feet, durable; welted and stitched soles; correct toe shapes, $3 a pair.
Oxford Shoes in tan and black kidskin; half a dozen sorts, $2 pair.

Fifth Floor:

A full assortment of comfortable, good-looking shoes at One-Third and One-Half Prices.

RARE INSTANCES:
Men's—$1.40, $1.70, $2.
Women's—$1, $1.20, $1.70.
Children's—65c., 80c., 95c.

Women's and Children's Stockings You may find qualities similar to these below most anywhere— nowhere, however, priced so low.

FOR WOMEN
3 Pairs for 50c.—Fast black cotton stockings; all black, black with unbleached feet or soles, and black with lavender soles; value 25c. to 28c. pair.
25c. a Pair—Cotton stockings in fine gauge, fast black, tan and blue cotton, with white polka-dots. Also of fast black Richelieu ribbed lisle thread, with fronts embroidered with colored silk. And of colored striped lisle thread with white grounds; value 38c., 50c., and 75c.

FOR CHILDREN
12½c. Pair—Medium weight, narrow ribbed, fast black cotton; double knees, heels and toes; value 20c. pair.

Broadway.

Belts This is a "clearing-up" worth attending. Alligator, seal, morocco and patent leather belts; trim, natty, firm and handsome; all kinds that are popular. Many 50c. belts and a few 25c. ones for

10c. Each.

These too:

For $1—Reduced from $2.15 and $2.50; fine seal and morocco, with plaited thong edges.

Broadway Aisle.

Children's Dresses and Skirts All the beauty, elegance and delicacy that good taste can desire; all the durability, comfort and simplicity that good sense can demand. An assortment to linger over; prices to rejoice in:

DRESSES
At $1—One-piece dresses of ginghams and percales; pink, blue, green; attractive styles; trimmings of embroidery, lace and lawn; sizes 4 to 12 years; all reduced from $1.50.
At $1.25—Guimpe dresses; lawn, mostly pink; trimmings of insertion, pique and braid; values up to $2.50.
At $2—Sailor suits; percales, ginghams and crashes; effectively trimmed; sizes 4 to 12 years; values up to $5.
At $3.50—Three-piece Eton and sailor suits; fancy pique, and plain pique with fancy lawn vest and sailor collar; trimmings of braid and insertion; sizes 4 to 14 years; values up to $5.50.
At $4.50—Reefer and sailor suits; fine pique; handsomely trimmed; 6 to 14 years; values up to $8.

SKIRTS
At $1.25—Pique and fine quality duck; trimmings and plain and fancy braid and insertion; sizes 6 to 12 years; values up to $3.

Second floor, Broadway.

The Humber and Some Other Kings The Humber *was* king, but even in its fall from kingship, it retains the admiration of all. Only a few of these wheels left, now,—they are not being manufactured this year, and those we have were made in the Spring of 1898, before the crash came. Made to uphold the prices of $100, $102 and $106, but selling now for

$35 for any Model

Other news of road royalty:—
Continental, Men's 20-in., 22-in., 24-in., 26-in. frames, $25.
Continental, Women's 20-in. and 22-in. frames, $25.
Another shipment of Road Flyers; 100 Women's 22-in. frames; 50 Men's 22-in. and 24-in. frames, $16.
Road Flyer, Jr., $15 and $16.
Basement.

Women's Umbrellas and Parasols All silk, close-rolling umbrellas of beautiful quality. 8 ribs, steel rod, case and tassel. Natural wood and fancy handles, elegant and distinguished.

Dainty taffeta parasols, in fairest styles and colors. The array held prices up to $2.50. All even now,

At $1.50 Each.

Broadway.

Men's Bathing Suits, $1.50 They have been $1.75 to $2.25, and were cheap then. All of excellent worsted, well made; navy blue or black; size 36 to 46. Perhaps enough for to-day and to-morrow morning at $1.50.

Men's Collars, 2 for 25c. Fully equal in all respects of appearance and wear to sorts selling regularly at twice the price. Five-ply, and linen on both sides, so as to hold their shape in warm weather. All good styles, including three heights of the popular "turnover lock front." 12½c., though 25c. would be reasonable.

Men's Percale Shirts 75c. Each Negligee. Exclusive patterns. Best percales. Carefully made. Sizes 14 to 17. Pair of cuffs with each shirt. Good choosing among many desirable styles, at 75c.

Men's Silk Scarfs at 50c. Though now half a dollar that is only one-half and one-third their regular values. This is a lot of scarfs that are shown by the most exclusive furnishers, and by them priced $1 and $1.50. English squares and imperials, in light and dark colorings. Choose from fifty dozen, in many patterns, at 50c. each.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Men's and Women's Bicycle Hosiery Various good styles in this particular collection, but all at one value, and that's a fair dollar's worth. The price, however, is only 50c. pair.

Fast black lisle thread; sizes 8½ to 11; fancy cuffs in black-and-white, and in numerous black and colored effects. Men and women's, 50c. instead of $1.

Men's Underwear It is light-weight balbriggan—incomplete as to sizes. Pink, blue and lavender with faint white stripes. Your size is here in one of those colors, and you may choose at 50c. a garment, though yesterday they sold at $1.

Men's Sun Umbrellas, $1 Large, light-colored umbrellas, faced in cool green, warranted fast color; easy to carry; in vogue for outing, seashore or country use. $1 each.

The Boys' Clothing Store is a Bargain Corner Worthiness first—then moderate cost. They are the points most considered by those that have boys to clothe. And those points receive due consideration here. But there's an additional incentive—one for the boy himself,—style. We've taken unusual care of that, too. Here are various lots, all durable, stylish, and—priced so:

At $2.50—Double-breasted jacket suits, of linen; $3, $4, $5 kinds.
At $5—Bicycle suits, in fancy plaids; sizes 8 to 19 years; values up to $10.
At $1—About 250 washable Sailor Suits in striped Galateas, linens and blue Creole; handsomely trimmed; were $1.50 and $1.75.
At 35c.—Washable Knee Trousers in white duck, brown linen, blue creole, and linen crash. A splendid selection.
At 35c.—Blouses and shirtwaists, percales; were 50c.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th and 10th sts.

CASE OF PLUNGER WALTON

Referee Must Further Consider His Petition in Bankruptcy.

HIS VICTORIA HOTEL LEASE

Judge Thomas in the United States District Court Rules on a Point in Creditors' Favor.

The case of Francis T. Walton, better known as "Plunger" Walton, who on April 10 last filed a petition in bankruptcy, was before Judge Thomas, in the United States District Court, on Wednesday on appeal against a ruling of Referee Royal S. Crane, who reported in favor of Mr. Walton and recommended his discharge. Judge Thomas sent the case back to the referee for further examination.

Mr. Walton's liabilities were stated at $39,774, and assets nil. His principal creditor was Leonard R. Koecker of Philadelphia, whose claim was for $25,000, loaned on promissory notes. Mr. Koecker is dead, but his widow, Louise E. Koecker, and others, executors of his will, through Lawyers Benjamin Alexander of Philadelphia and Julius Lehman of this city, opposed confirmation of the referee's recommendation for the bankrupt's discharge. The objection was made on the ground that Mr. Walton possessed assets that he had concealed from his creditors. It was also alleged that he had transferred certain property to others with a view to beginning proceedings in bankruptcy. It is claimed that since he filed his petition Mr. Walton has secured from the Paran Stevens estate a lease of the Victoria Hotel, upon which he has spent a considerable amount of money.

Questions propounded by Lawyers Alexander and Lehman, as to where the bankrupt procured the funds with which he secured the lease of the Victoria Hotel were objected to by George W. Carr, counsel for Mr. Walton, who argued that it was well settled under the law that property acquired by a person after the filing of a petition in bankruptcy cannot be touched and is exempt, and, therefore, that it was not incumbent upon the bankrupt to furnish information as to how he became possessed of it. This view was upheld by Referee Crane, and hence the appeal to Judge Thomas of Brooklyn, who is sitting in the United States District Court of this borough during the absence upon vacation of Judge Brown.

It was submitted to the Judge by counsel for the executors of Mr. Koecker's will that any property acquired by Mr. Walton after the filing of his petition was a proper subject of inquiry by his creditors.

Judge Thomas, in sending the case back for further examination, said:

"In this case the allegation is made that during the pendency of a petition in bankruptcy the debtor acquired a large and valuable hotel property. This transaction in itself might lead to the impression that the debtor had money or means in order to acquire so valuable a property. To deny the creditors the right to thoroughly scrutinize his action would not, in my opinion, promote justice. I believe the fullest scrutiny should be allowed a creditor in affairs of bankruptcy, and the widest scope given to such examinations. A man holding a lease to valuable hotel property, which means the investment of a large amount of money, cannot refuse to give information to creditors in an examination about his suddenly acquired wealth."

Mr. Lehman said yesterday that he considered Judge Thomas's ruling to be an eminently just one, and of great importance to creditors in bankruptcy proceedings.

"I must, however, be said in justice to Mr. Crane," he continued, "that under the law property acquired after the filing of a petition is undoubtedly exempt from attachment. Still, I have always considered this law to be both unjust and absurd, and had Judge Thomas not ruled as he did I should have been constrained to appeal the case to a higher tribunal. A man might file a petition to-day and under a will succeed to any amount of money to-morrow, and yet his creditors could not touch it."

Justice Thomas, last evening explained that there was seemingly a misapprehension as to the reasons that led him to refer the case for further examination. The question of law that the exemption to property acquired by a bankrupt after the filing of his petition entered in no way into his decision, he declared.

"What I sent it back for," said he, "was that an opportunity might be afforded to show, if it can be shown, that property owned by the bankrupt prior to the filing of his petition was used by him to secure the lease of the Victoria Hotel, or was expended upon the hotel. The referee excluded evidence of this character. He would not even allow the question as to whether the bankrupt had secured a lease of the hotel to be considered. In this I hold that he was wrong, and so ruled."

THE STRIKE IN CLEVELAND.

Mayor Farley Opposes the Plan to Investigate—Thinks Disorders Must Be Checked by Force.

CLEVELAND, July 27.—At a special meeting of the City Council this evening the purpose of which was to start an investigation of the differences between the strikers and the street railways looking to an adjustment, Mayor Farley opposed such action vigorously. He claimed that the work of a special committee on investigation would interfere with the plans of the Executive for the crushing out of disorder. He said the only result could be to keep alive the agitation, and that no good purpose would be served.

"'In time of peace,'" he declared, "'prepare for war,' but when you have war the best thing to do is to bring about peace, and that cannot be done by keeping up the agitation which caused the war. This seems to be a good time," the Mayor declared, "for everybody to mind his own business."

Several of the Councilmen favored the appointment of the committee, but when the resolution came to a vote it was lost.

Many of the strike sympathizers have been very bitter toward Mayor Farley. In public meetings they have charged him with responsibility for the present troubles, and threats against his life have been made. This has led him to provide a guard for his residence on Euclid Avenue, and detectives watch the house every night.

The presence of the troops has had a depressing effect upon the rioters, and up to 10 o'clock to-night there had not been a single outbreak of violence. The cars were operated on nearly all lines on nearly the usual schedules, but in some parts of the city they ran almost empty, the boycott of the lines by the working people being almost universal. President Everett says, however, he does not believe the boycott is effective. He thinks people are deterred from riding by the fear of personal injury, and he says that as soon as the safety of passengers is assured the cars will be as well filled as usual.

The following communication, signed by the leaders of all the more important labor unions in the city, was issued to-day:

"To the Sympathizers of the Striking Rail way Employees in Cleveland:

"We, the members and representatives of organized labor unions, appeal to you to please refrain from using abusive language, the throwing of missiles of any kind, or the using of explosives against the Big Consolidated Street Railway Company's property.

Although some may think this course will help the strikers, we know it is doing the union street car men an injury, and is detrimental in more than one way to them. We beg that you give your support in other ways than unlawfulness."

The Coroner's inquest into the killing of Henry Cornzweit last Monday by a non-union conductor named Ralph Hawley has been in progress for two days. All the witnesses who have testified thus far have told practically the same story, which is to the effect that the shooting was unjustifiable, the boy having done nothing which would have warranted a resort to violence on the part of the conductor.

GRIGGS MAY DEFEND STRIKERS.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 27.—It is probable that the Green Bottle Glass Blowers' Association of America and Canada, whose officers are now in conference here with the manufacturers, will ask Attorney General Griggs, ex-Governor of New Jersey, to become their counsel in the legal contest which is to be begun in the New Jersey courts on Aug. 21 over the rule applied for by the owners of the Cumberland Glass Works of Bridgeton, N. J., for a permanent injunction to restrain the striking glassblowers from interfering with non-union men going to work at the furnaces.

Several of the officers of the association who were seen to-night say that they have received information which indicates that Attorney General Griggs would be willing, if asked, to become their chief counsel. He is quoted as having said in regard to the pending injunction proceedings, that he is opposed to the "abuse of the injunction writ which the present case illustrated."

Attorney General Griggs is believed to be friendly to organized labor.

NEWSBOYS STILL HOLD OUT.

Withdrawal of the Leaders Said to Have Had Little Effect.

The newsboys, notwithstanding the defection of two of their leaders, "Kid" Blink and "Dave" Simons, have determined to continue their struggle for a decrease in price of The Evening Journal and World. It was stated last night that the fight against the two papers would be in the hands of an executive board composed of delegates from each of the boroughs. The headquarters of this board will be announced to-day.

Several members of the board stated last night that the desertion of Blink and Simons had little or no effect on the situation. The new leaders declare that there were fewer of the boycotted papers sold yesterday than on any previous day, and that the strike will be kept up indefinitely. "We ain't got no wolfes and fam'lies," is the cry of the strikers.

The withdrawing of the leaders broke up the parade which the boys were to have had last night. Several hundred boys who were indignant at the action of the leaders congregated on Park Row, but having no permit for a parade they were dispersed by the police. Their numbers were continually increased, however, and between 9 and 10 o'clock the police were kept active in keeping the street clear.

There were a number of fights among the boys. A policeman rushed into one group where a fight seemed imminent and placed one boy under arrest. He proved to be "Kid Blink" himself, and the object of a threatened attack. The merits of the case were not considered by the policeman, who marched Mr. "Blink" off to the Oak Street Police Station. He was shortly afterward released on bail.

The business manager of The Evening World declared last night that the backbone of the strike had been broken, and that neither paper had reduced the price from 60 cents a hundred.

At a meeting of the Newsdealers and Stationers' Association held at 19 Manhattan Street last evening resolutions were adopted supporting the boys in their strike.

Chief Devery sent out a communication to the precinct commanders, saying he was informed the delivery wagons of The World and Journal are being constantly interfered with. The Chief announces his intention to hold the Captains personally responsible for any further depredations of this sort.

A. L. JOHNSON DROPS HIS CASE.

Mr. Rossiter Denies He Charged Complicity in Dynamite Outrage.

The charge of criminal libel made against President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company by Albert L. Johnson, ex-President of the Nassau Railroad, and which grew out of the recent trolley strike in Brooklyn, was dismissed by Magistrate Brenner in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. Mr. Johnson claimed that Mr. Rissiter had intimated that he (Johnson) was responsible for the dynamite outrage on Fifth Avenue during the strike. Mr. Rossiter did not appear in court, but was represented by C. A. Collin. Mr. Johnson was present with his counsel, Samuel B. Clark.

Mr. Clark, when the case was called, told Magistrate Brenner that he had received a letter on Wednesday from Mr. Rossiter's counsel, which, he thought, would facilitate a speedy settlement of the case. He then read the letter, which was as follows:

In the matter of the complaint of Albert L. Johnson based upon the affidavit of a newspaper reporter charging Clinton L. Rossiter with furnishing libelous information, I am authorized as counsel for Mr. Rossiter to state to you, as counsel for Mr. Johnson, that Mr. Rossiter absolutely denies that he used the language attributed to him in the reporter's affidavit, and he further denies that at the interview in question or at any other interview with newspaper reporters or indirectly charged Mr. Johnson with complicity in or responsibility for the dynamite explosion, or any other acts of criminal violence in connection with the late strike.

I have conferred with John D. Kelley, T. S. Williams, John L. Wells and others who were present at the interview in question and they fully confirm Mr. Rossiter's denial. The use of Mr. Rossiter's name in the newspapers to give currency or credit to such charges was wholly unwarranted. You may make such use of this letter as you deem fit.

"My client," said Mr. Clark, "is satisfied with this letter, and does not care to proceed further with the case." The Magistrate then dismissed the complaint.

STRIKERS IN SUPREME COURT.

Habeas Corpus Argued in Cases of Six Metropolitan Men.

A habeas corpus was argued in the cases of George Vanderbeck, Hugh Rowen, Thomas Dwyer, John Linehan, Thomas Fay, and Michael Daly before Justice Geigerich in the Supreme Court yesterday. These men were former employes of the Metropolitan Street Railway, who went out on a strike. They are charged with having violated Section 635 of the Penal Code, which prohibits destruction of property and the interfering with the operation of a railroad.

The first three men named were charged with having boarded a car of the Madison Avenue line at Eightieth Street and attempted to pull off the motorman. The last three men named were in the crowd about the car, and were also arrested. All six men were held by Magistrate Mott for trial.

Counsel for the strikers argued that there was nothing in the conduct of the men as brought out in the testimony before Magistrate Mott to show that a violation of Section 635 of the Penal Code had been committed. He pointed out that this section had merely reference to the destruction of property, the shooting of firearms, and the placing of obstructions on the track.

Justice Giegerich discharged Linehan, Fay, and Daly on the ground that they were not sufficiently identified, and remanded Vanderbeck, Rowen, and Dwyer, dismissing the writ of habeas corpus as to their cases.

THE FREIGHTHANDLERS' STRIKE

The 200 striking freight handlers employed by the Pennsylvania and the Lehigh Valley Railroads in this city met at Hudson Hall yesterday and said that they would keep the strike up for six months if necessary. If it should be found necessary to have further aid the freight handlers it is said on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will also be called out.

General Superintendent F. L. Sheppard of the Pennsylvania Railroad was waited on yesterday by a committee headed by William O'Toole, who laid before him the grievances of the freight handlers employed in the Jersey City yards. The grievances were of a trifling nature. Mr. Sheppard said they would be remedied at once. As to the question of an increase of pay he said he could make no promises. That matter, he told the committee, was being considered by the company.

A rumor that found general belief was to the effect that while the company would not agree to the increased pay asked for, 3 cents an hour, it would offer 1½ cents an hour as a compromise.

Forty freight handlers on the steamer C. H. Northam, one of the New Haven Line's boats to Providence, struck yesterday and freight handlers had to be hired at Providence. General Superintendent Gerety, speaking of the strike, said the vessel went out "light," and that the forty men would be replaced this morning. Asked if he thought the demand of the men, $35 instead of $28 a month, would become general, Mr. Gerety replied the trouble was confined to the one boat, and that no dissatisfaction appeared in the course of a sounding of the other crews. The line employs about 250 freight handlers.

Bootblacks Have the Strike Fever.

The strike epidemic has reached the bootblacks on the East River ferryboats, and they threaten to quit work on Sunday. Up to within a few months ago the bootblacks, who are employed by Vincenzo Cataggio, were perfectly well satisfied with their jobs. Their wages, $5 a week, have not been decreased since then, but Signor Cataggio introduced a system of cash registers, by which every shine must be rung up. The bootblacks declare, with refreshing candor, that this innovation destroys their chances of making an honest living. They demand either that the cash register shall be dispensed with, or that their wages shall be increased to $7 a week. They would prefer the former alternative. A few of the boys struck yesterday, apparently being under the impression that the demonstration was to begin at once. The ferries which will be affected, should the demands of the bootblacks not be met, are all those on the East River and at South Ferry.

LONG BRANCH HORSE SHOW

Large Crowd at the Opening of the Sixth Annual Exhibition.

THE VICE PRESIDENT ON HAND

Mr. Hobart and ex-Senator Murphy Among the Spectators—Winners in the Different Events.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 27.—The sixth annual horse show of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association was opened this afternoon, and will continue the remainder of the week. On the grand stand was represented the beauty and fashion of Monmouth County, with many visitors from other counties. The attendance was very large and the weather perfect.

Vice President Hobart was present with his family, and occupied his box on the front row. In adjoining boxes were ex-United States Senator James Smith, Jr., of New Jersey, and ex-United States Senator Edward Murphy Jr., of New York. Others who occupied boxes were Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, William F. Carey, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jacob Rothschild, Richard Deers, A. Lewisohn, Mrs. Eugene Meyers, Henry Seligman, Joseph Ullman, I. R. Lewisohn, David Rothschild, Walter R. Patten, M. J. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Sanger Pullman, and George Pullman.

The first event was for stallions over 15.3 hands. The first prize, $10, offered by the Hollywood Hotel and Cottage Company, was won by Western Star, bay g., 15.3½ hands, exhibited by Richard F. Carman; Aleo, bay g., 15.3½ hands, exhibited by Ernestus Gulick, won second, and Montrose, ch. g., 16.1, six years, exhibited by Strauss & Hexter, third.

In the class for the best child's pony not exceeding 12.2 hands, to be shown in appropriate traps and to be driven by children not exceeding twelve years of age, the first prize, $25, offered by Robert S. McCreery, was won by Ruby, bay m., 11.3, exhibited by Miss Madge Navin; Daisy, br. m., 11.1, exhibited by J. B. Hoyt, was second, and Bay Mary, roan m., 10.2, exhibited by Master Richard F. Carman, third.

The third event was for hackneys or half-bred hackneys, exceeding 15 hands, shown in harness. The first prize was won by King, roan gelding, 15 hands, 4 years, exhibited by Walter Watson, Jr.; the second by Derica, ch. m., 14.3, 4 years, exhibited by T. J. Loftus, and the third by Brandon, ch. s., 14.3½, 4 years, exhibited by H. C. Haskier.

In the class for single horses, any size, shown in traps, appropriate for ladies, and ladies to drive, the first prize, $50, offered by James Smith, Jr., was won by Lieut. Wright, b. g., 14.3½, 6 years, exhibited by H. C. Haskier. His Nibs, b. g., 14.3, 7 years, exhibited by Miss C. B. Whitcomb, won second money, and Fly, r. g., 15, 9 years, exhibited by Jefferson Seligman. the third prize.

The fifth event, for roadsters, shown in wagons at a walk, jog, and trot, 3 years old or over, not under 15 hands, was won by Clemmil Dell, b. m., 15.2, 7 years, exhibited by E. T. Statsbury. May K., b. g., 15.1½, 7 years, exhibited by William M. V. Hoffman, was second, and Freestone, sor. g., 15.3, 8 years, exhibited by L. Jackson, third.

The sixth event, first prize $50, offered by Jacob Rothschild for horses 14.3 hands that have never won first prizes at recognized horse shows, to be owned and driven by amateurs in appropriate traps, was won by David Harum, b. g., 15½ hands, exhibited by Richard F. Carman; Arden, b. g., 15.1½ hands, 8 years, A. M. Hunter, was second; and Aleo, b. g., 15.3½ hands, 5 years, Ernestus Gulick, third.

In the class for horses under saddle exceeding 15.1 hands the first prize of $50 was won by Gaslight, ch. g., 15.2 hands, 5 years, exhibited by Mrs. Elliott; Ruby, ch. m., 15.1¾ hands, 6 years, Mrs. J. Forbes Potter, was second, and Lady Margaret, ch. m., 16 hands, 4 years, William A. Jamison, third.

The eighth event, for teams, four-in-hand, shown before coach or body brake, first prize $150, was won by Richard F. Carman on the coach Revival; Walter Watson, Jr., won second prize with his team.

The ninth event, for polo ponies not over 14.2 hands, first prize, $50, was won by Tiger, dun g., 14.1, exhibited by Mrs. George L. Meyers; Dodo, bay m., same exhibitor, got second prize.

In the class for single horses suitable for station work, shown to appropriate four-wheeled carriages, open only to residents of Monmouth County, the first prize, $50, was won by Bob Botsford, grey g., 16.1¾, 6 years, exhibited by Philip Lewisohn; Teddy, ch. g., 15.3½, 7 years, Walter Watson, Jr., won second, and Pegasus, ch. g., 16.0, 8 years, T. J. Loftus, third.

The eleventh event, for ponies in harness, to be shown in appropriate traps, first prize, $30, was won by Rubber Neck, buckskin g., 14.1, 6 years, exhibited by Howard C. Brokaw, the only entry.

The twelfth event, for the best pair of high steppers, over 15 hands, to be shown in appropriate carriages, for a prize of $100, was won by A. J. Nutting's Duke, b. g., 15.1, 6 years, and Holly, b. g., 15.1, 8 years; John Arthur's Sir John A., bay g., 15.00½, 6 years, and Sir Walter, bay g., 15.00½, 6 years, won second prize, and Richard F. Carman's Walsingham, bay g., 16, Weston Star, bay g., 15.3½, third prize.

In the class for hunters and jumpers, up to carrying 150 to 175 pounds, the first prize, $75, was won by Ben Bolt, b. g., 15.2½, six years, exhibited by Miss Marion Holloway. Ruby, ch. m., 15.3, nine years, Henry L. Blum, won second prize, and Miss Chick, ch. m., 15.2, eight years, W. F. Simpson, third.

The next event for a prize of $50, given by Edward Murphy, Jr., for horses shown to runabouts, was won by Lord Brilliant, ch. g., 14.3½, eight years, exhibited by H. C. Haskier. Attractive, ch. m., 14.3½, five years, Strauss & Hexter, was second, and Lenton, b. g., 15.1, seven years, Jonas Hefferman, third.

The appearance on the grounds of several teams used by B. Altman & Co. of New York for delivery around Long Branch was favorably commented on. The handsomest team was made up of the white gelding Marcus and the chestnut gelding Fullerton, both high-steppers.

BURIED IN A ROCKING CHAIR.

Directions Given by Mrs. George S. Norton of Pawling Carried Out at Her Funeral.

PAWLING, N. Y., July 27.—Mrs. George S. Norton, wife of a contractor of this place, was buried to-day sitting in a rocking chair, which for months had been her only resting place, and which she requested some time before her death should accompany her to the grave. About six months ago she communicated her desire to Richard D. Kimlin, a carpenter, and asked him to build for her a box large enough to hold her body sitting in the favorite rocking chair.

For two years she had been a sufferer from heart disease, which prevented her from lying down, and her nights as well as days were consequently passed in this chair. The box which she had ordered for her burial was not made until after her death, when her husband told the carpenter that her request was to be followed out to the letter. The box, which was made of seasoned chestnut, was 4½ feet high, 6 feet long, and 2 feet 9 inches wide. It was made in two sections, the lower division being 2 feet 6 inches deep and the upper part, or cover, 2 feet high.

At the funeral the body, dressed in black with a bit of white lace around the throat, sat in the rocking chair, just in the position in which Mrs. Norton breathed her last on Monday. Over the chair, which was a wide, old-fashioned rocker, was spread a coverlet that was made by the dead woman's grandmother nearly a hundred years ago. The head of the corpse reposed against a white embroidered tidy, and, except for a brief period after the service, when an opportunity was given to view the remains, the face was covered with a white silk handkerchief.

The box, which, with its contents, weighed 500 pounds, was fitted with casters, and just before the funeral began it was wheeled into the hall. There was nothing unusual about the service, which was conducted by the Rev. William A. Mackey of the Pawling Methodist Episcopal Church. After the service the box was wheeled out upon the piazza and into one of Mr. Norton's farm wagons, driven by a workman. With the mourners following the wagon, the procession moved to the cemetery, where three masons had been working for two days to prepare the tomb. The grave was 7½ feet deep and walled up with brick masonry 8 inches thick. One of Mr. Norton's derricks was placed over the grave and used to lower the box into the receptacle, Mr. Norton himself taking hold of the rope with three other men.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE PRESIDENT IS RESTING.

Says He Has No Plans for Work During His Vacation at Lake Champlain.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 27.—The Presidential party arrived at Bluff Point Station at 8:45 o'clock this morning, exactly on time. The President and his wife entered an open carriage, drawn by a pair of handsome bays, and were driven rapidly up the long hill to the Hotel Champlain. As they entered the grounds the President's flag was hoisted to the top of the flagpole, where it will remain during the President's stay. As the President and his wife came up the steps the hotel orchestra played "Hail to the Chief" and "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Mrs. McKinley stood the trip as well as was expected, but she looked pale as she walked up the steps. She went at once to her apartments, which were banked with flowers.

Five minutes after his arrival the President was seated in a rocking chair on the private balcony outside his room, enjoying his cigar and taking in the magnificent view.

The President stated that he had made no plans for his stay here, except to get as much rest as he possibly could.

Miss Sarah Duncan, the President's niece; Dr. Rixey, Mrs. McKinley's physician, and Mrs. Rixey; Private Secretary Cortelyou, and Rudolph Foster, the President's stenographer, are of the party.

Postmaster General Smith and Mrs. Smith probably will arrive here Monday. Attorney General Griggs and family have engaged one of the cottages connected with the hotel and will arrive Aug. 15 for a stay of several weeks.

LYNCHING OF THE ITALIANS.

Gov. Foster of Louisiana Reports that Three of the Men Were Naturalized.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The State Department has received from Gov. Foster of Louisiana a preliminary report upon the killing of the five Italians at Tallulah. The point of interest and importance is the Governor's statement that he has been officially advised that three of the men were naturalized American citizens. This statement is directly the reverse of the advices that came to the State Department through the Italian Consular officer at New Orleans, who sent agents into the country to secure information on this point.

Gov. Foster records in his report an earnest disposition on the part of the Sheriff of Madison County, where the affair occurred, to bring the perpetrators of the killing to justice and to lay all of the facts before the Grand Jury of the county. That body is not at present in session, so it cannot undertake to look into the case before the next term of court. Meanwhile the Sheriff himself promises to make a thorough inquiry and to report all of the facts to the Governor through the District Attrney. All of the facts set out in the report of Gov. Foster have been communicated to Count Vinchi here, and he will in turn communicate them to the Italian Foreign Office.

GERMANY IN THE CAROLINES.

Officials on the Way to Establish a Government—Talk of Native Resistance.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Information received in official quarters here is to the effect that a party of German officials, who will inaugurate German rule in the Carolines, recently acquired by Germany from Spain, sailed on Tuesday last by way of Genoa on the North German Lloyd steamer. Those who have been chosen for this work are Dr. Stahl, who will be Vice Governor, and will establish his seat in Panape; Herr Fritz, who will have charge of the Mariannen group, and Secretary Senfft, who will be in charge of the West Carolines, with a seat in Yap.

The party will go to Singapore, and thence to the Bismarck Archipelago, where Dr. Stahl will recruit and drill a native police force for service in the Carolines. No apprehension is felt as to the orderly establishment of German administration in the islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—The Call to-day says:

The natives of the Island of Kusale, in the Carolines, want to be annexed to the United States. The King, high chiefs, and prominent men on the island to the number of seventy-two have forwarded a petition to that effect to San Francisco, with the request that it be laid before the President. The petition was forwarded to-day to the President.

When the barkentine Ruth arrived from the islands a few months ago she brought the news that the Germans were trying to secure a foothold on the islands, and the natives were preparing to resist them. Now that Germany has purchased the group from Spain she will at once take possession, and then there may be a war on Kusale similar to that in the Philippines.

Mr. Carnegie's Offer to San Diego.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 27.—Andrew Carnegie has offered to give $50,000 for a public library in this city if a site be donated and the library maintained as at present.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:52	Sun sets...7:20	Moon rises..10:25

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....	Gov. Isl'd....	H. Gate....1:47
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...12:02	Gov. Isl'd..12:31	H. Gate....2:27

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JULY 28.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston...	.....	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Salamanca, Curacao.....	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JULY 29.

Alleghany, Kingston.....	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alps, Haiti.....	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Trader, Antwerp..	.....	.....
Colorado, Hull.....	.....	.....
Ethiopia, Glasgow.....	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Gascogne, Havre....	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans..	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool.....	6:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana.....	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Mesaba, London.....	.....	9:00 A. M.
Navahoe, Charleston.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Peninsular, Azores.....	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam...	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Silva, Newfoundland....	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Palatia, Hamburg.....	.....	10:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 1.

Comanche, Jacksonville...	.....	3:00 P. M.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Moana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after July 21 and up to Aug. 14 at 6:30 P. M. on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive Aug. 14. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 18 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Aug. 14 and up to Aug. 18 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. 31 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JULY 28.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, July 23.
Alps, Santa Martha, July 19.
Britannic, Liverpool, July 19.
British Empire, Antwerp, July 15.
Comanche, Jacksonville, July 25.
Forric, London, July 16.
Harmonic, Gibraltar, July 10.
Irrawaddy, Port of Spain, July 20.
Kansas City, Savann

RACES AT BRIGHTON BEACH

Between Them, Maher and Mitchell Carry Off All the Honors.

A GREAT DAY FOR FAVORITES

Four First Choices Returned Winners—Lindemere Wins Spinster Stakes from Prejudice by a Nose.

Jockeys Maher and Mitchell had things all their own way at Brighton Beach yesterday, for between them they won all of the six races—Maher taking four and Mitchell the other two. Incidentally, it was favorites' day at the track, for four first choices were returned winners, and Dunblane, the winner of the second race, was second choice. The only outsider of the day was Lindemere, the winner of the Spinster Stakes, and she would not have won if Maher had not thrown away the race for Prejudice. The latter should have won by several lengths, but Maher held the other too cheaply and eased her up in the stretch. Before he could get her into stride again Lindemere had rushed up, and, in a drive, she beat Prejudice a nose on the post.

The race of the day in which most interest was taken by the visitors was the sixth, a handicap at a mile and a half. There were four starters in this, and Bangle was made the choice. His most dangerous contender, it was conceded, was Knight of the Garter, who likes the distance, and has won at it before. But Bangle attended to his case at the start, for he would never let the Knight get away from him to make a runaway race of it. Maher kept Bangle head and head with the Knight for a mile and a quarter, and then the latter had enough, and dropped back beaten. Kirkwood and Merry Prince came on after the leader, and the former secured the place by half a length from Merry Prince, while Bangle won handily by a length.

The Test Handicap, at a mile, proved to be an easy race for Firearm, for he easily outran King Barleycorn and Sir Hubert, the other two starters, and won from start to finish.

Fly by Night won the first race by a length from Donald Bain, and Zanone won from start to finish in the fifth event.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have run and not won at Brighton Beach since July 5. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:41 4-5.

1—Fly By Night, P. Dunne's ch. g., 3 years, by Candlemas-Flibbertigibbet, 101 pounds, 1 to 2 and out ..... (Mitchell)
2—Donald Bain, C. H. Smith's ch. c., 3, 104, 5 to 1 and 6 to 5..... (Kuhn)
3—The Elector, Brown & Ward's br. h., 5, 116, 9 to 1 ..... (Taral)

Grey Jacques, 104, 12 to 1, (Moody;) Twinkler, 110, 60 to 1, (Shaw,) and Pirate M., 105, 10 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, two years old; selling allowances. Purse of $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03 1-5.

1—Dunblane, W. B. Jennings's ch. c., by Midlothian-Lolita, 105 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5..... (Maher)
2—Prestige, W. C. Daly's b. c., 102, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1..... (Slack)
3—Brooch, E. S. Gardner, Jr.'s, b. f., 99, 10 to 1. (Mitchell)

Easterling, 99, 100 to 1, (Michaels;) Gold Lack, 94, 40 to 1, (Leitsch;) Wig, 102, 20 to 1, (Bradford;) Premature, 109, 9 to 5, (Taral;) Salmagundi, 104, 10 to 1, (Kuhn;) Kindred, 106, 20 to 1, (McDermott;) Midwood, 102, 8 to 1, (Moody;) Lady Ruth, 99, 100 to 1, (Phelan;) Mimicry, 99, 100 to 1, (Booth;) Roxburgh, 97, 200 to 1, (J. Clark;) Native, 104, 15 to 1, (Brown;) Oneonta, 100, 200 to 1, (Rodd;) Vibo, 99, 100 to 1, (Cobb,) and Cupid, 107, 100 to 1, (Coylle,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; a neck between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Spinster Stakes for fillies two years old. Purse of $1,000, added to a subscription of $30 each, $10 forfeit, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14 4-5.

1—Lindemere, James Galway's ch. f., by Linden-Zara, 112 pounds, 8 to 1 and 5 to 2..... (Mitchell)
2—Prejudice, J. W. Colt's br. f., 110, 2 to 1 and 7 to 10..... (Maher)
3—Shrove Tuesday, E. S. Gardner, Jr.'s, br. f., 112, 10 to 1 ..... (Dupee)

Juggler, 107, 15 to 1, (Doggett;) Motley, 122, 3 to 5, (Taral,) and Eileen Daly, 107, 50 to 1, (Gardner,) also ran and finished in the order named

Won in a drive by half a nose; ten lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Test Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $1,200, added to a subscription of $25 each, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile. Time—1:42.

1—Firearm, J. Boden's b. g., 4 years, by Rayon d'Or-Fides, 115 pounds, 7 to 10 and out..... (Maher)
2—King Bearleycorn, J. P. Robison's ch. c., 3, 102, 9 to 5 and 1 to 4..... (Mitchell)
3—Sir Hubert, P. Dunne's ch. c., 3, 100, 6 to 1.. (Dupee)

Won easily by three lengths; five lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15.

1—Zanone, M. Corbett's br. g., 6 years, by Black Dean-Arrowgrass, 110 pounds, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3..... (Maher)
2—Rare Perfume, J. Underwood & Co.'s br. c., 97, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1..... (Phelan)
3—Dolly Wiethoff, Buckley & Brown's br. f., 3, 97, 4 to 1 ..... (Dupee)

High Jinks, 113, 8 to 1, (Mitchell;) Decide, 110, 10 to 1, (Clark;) Momentum, 113, 25 to 1, (Kuhn;) Tinkler, 105, 300 to 1, (Cisbourne;) Savory, 97, 300 to 1, (Brennan,) and Percy F., 113, 100 to 1, (Coylle,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $1,200, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and a half.

1—Bangle, E. S. Gardner, Jr.'s, b. h., 4 years, by Iroquois-Bracelet, 119 pounds, 9 to 5 and 7 to 10..... (Maher)
2—Kirkwood, M. L. Hayman's ch. c., 3, 110, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5..... (Dupee)
3—Merry Prince, W. C. Daly's ch. h., 6, 114, 4 to 1..... (Taral)
4—Knight of the Garter, P. S. P. Randolph's b. h., 5, 113, 2 to 1..... (Mitchell)

Won handily by a length; half a length between second and third.

To-day's Card at Brighton.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and an eighth.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
James Tod	99	Satinwood	96
Dan Cupid	99	Brahmin	94

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Reynolds	107	Standing	107
Battle Royal	107	Lady Uncas	104
Mordelmo	107	Liebe	104
Ten Candles	107	Spaldie	104
Elfin Conig	107	Beautiful	104
Finch	107	Give and Take	104

THIRD RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward. One mile.

Jonah	111	Tennith	104
Graham Bruce	108	Cavalleria	101
Sculptor	108	Satinwood	101
Dan Cupid	104	Klondyke Queen	99
Asthore	104	Exit	99
Brahmin	104	Edith Klein	99
Charities	104	Columbia II.	99
Wait Not	104		

FOURTH RACE.—The Jamaica Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward. Seven furlongs.

Isidor	133	Peep o' Day	119
Briar Sweet	121	King Barleycorn	115

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Three-quarters of a mile.

Dave S.	114	Chicopee	99
Abuse	112	Tabouret	97
Tinge	104	Galathee	95
Imperator	102	Rinaldo	94
Gaze	101	Belle of Holmdel	92
Larva	101	Ree Mitchell	90
Rossifer	99	Peace	86

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

St. Clair	126	Klondyke	110
Lackland	118	Exception	105

SARATOGA RACING RESULTS.

SARATOGA July 27.—To-day's races resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Hindus, 115 pounds, (O'Leary,) 15 to 1, won; Hansborough, 115, (Hennessey,) 7 to 5, second; Precursor, 115, (Turner,) 3½ to 1, third. Time—1:02. Floridan, Clales, Golden Rattle, and Monaco Prince also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One and one-fourth miles. Azucena 106 pounds, (Spencer,) walkover.

THIRD RACE.—Madden Stakes. One mile. Kinley Mack, 112 pounds, (Spencer,) even, won; Little Saint, 102, (Bullman,) 3 to 1, second; Hold On, 108, (H. Lewis,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:41½. The Kentuckian, Sattrist, Billy House, Queen of Song, and Sanford also ran. Sanford dropped dead at the finish.

FOURTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Sam Phillips, 110 pounds, (Burns,) 1 to 5, won; Precursor, 101, (Wilson,) 12 to 1, second; Tar Hill, 110, (Bullman,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:09. Albonita also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Manlius, 110 pounds, (Spencer,) 4 to 1, won; Dr. Nembula, 109, (W. Martin,) 3 to 5, second; Chappaqua, 102, (O'Leary,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:15½. Jerry Hunt, Black Bonnet, Passe Partout, Flying Scotchman, Lady Exile, and Athamas also ran. Athamas finished first, but was disqualified for cutting down Lady Exile.

Entries at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five and one-half furlongs. Sakhrat, 108 pounds; Strathmaker, 106; Kic Kumbob, 104; Schnell Laufer, 98; Dear Heart, 97; Monometalist, 87, and Ice Drop, 84.

SECOND RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Ben Hadad, 107 pounds; Caprillo, 101; Kilt, 100; Rideau and Midlight, 98 each, and Frohman, 93.

THIRD RACE.—One and an eighth miles. Tragedian, 114 pounds; The Bachelor, 111, and Filon d'Or, 99.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Selling. Scotch Plaid, 119 pounds; Blarneystone, 113; Caprillo, 111; Myth, 110; Bardella, 107; Sister Alice, 106, and Jaol, 91.

FIFTH RACE.—One and one-sixteenth miles. Selling. Trillo and Beau Ideal, 107 pounds each; Miss Parton, Great Neck, and Waller, 102 each; Cathedral and Vice Regal, 98 each, and Nearest and Bon Ino, 91 each.

HARNESS RACING AT CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND, July 27.—Summary of to-day's races:

2:09 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,500; best three in five.

Hal B., b. s. by Hal Dillard, (Snow)	1	1	1
Ace, b. s., (Ray)	6	2	2
Sally Toler, b. m., (Hussey)	2	3	3
Edith W., b. m., (Weldman)	3	4	7
Nicol B., b. s., (McLaughlin)	8	6	4
Helena Duplex, b. m., (Demarest)	9	5	6
Bessie Leach, br. m., (Middleton)	7	7	5
Argetta, ch. m., (Berry)	4	dis.	
Nellie Bruce, b. m., (O'Neil)	5	dis.	
Exploit, gr. s., (McCarty)	Dis.		

Time—2:06¾; 2:04¾; 2:05¾.

2:08 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000; best three in five.

The Abbot, b. g., by Chimes, (Geers)	1	1	1
Eagle Flanagan, b. g., (Hudson)	4	2	2
Kentucky Union, ch. m., (Ecker)	2	5	3
Mattie Patterson, b. m., (Saunders)	3	3	4
John Nolan, b. g., (Foote)	5	4	5

Time—2:08¾; 2:08¼; 2:08½.

2:11 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,500; best two in three.

Hydrogen, b. h., by Nitrogen, (McCarty)	1	11	1
Will Leyburn, blk. g., (Wilson)	2	2	2
Eyelet, gr. m., (Kenney)	6	3	3
Kitty R., br. m., (Marvel)	3	10	6
Donnough, b. s., (Curry)	9	13	8
Red Seal, b. s., (Hussy)	10	8	4
Miss Margaret, blk. m., (Rush)	4	15	10
Oddity, ch. s., (Jacobs)	5	7	5
Neeta W., ch. m., (Benedict)	8	5	11
Sylvanwa, b. m., (Spear)	14	6	7
Golden Prince, b. h., (Powell)	7	12	9
Rosa L., b. m., (Garvey)	12	9	dr
Fannie Dillard, b. m., (F. Shank)	13	1	ds
Maggie Briggs, b. m., (McCoy)	15	4	ds
Charles Sumner, b. h., (Rogers)	11	14	ds

Time—2:07¾; 2:08½; 2:09¼.

2:16 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,500; best two in three.

Surpal, g. s., by Electricity, (Curry)	1	1	
Pilot Evans, b. g., (Hart)	2	2	
Nigger Jack, blk. g., (Arthur)	3	4	
Precision, ch. m., (Lockwood)	4	3	
Josephine Dixon, b. m., (Chandler)	5	5	
Iris O., b. m., (Garvey)	6	7	
Dan Wilkes, ch. g., (Loring)	9	6	
Buckeye, ch. s., (Teare)	7	8	
Temple Wilkes, b. g., (Galvin)	8	9	

Time—2:11½; 2:11.

Mrs. Langtry Wins the Goodwood Cup.

LONDON, July 27.—Mrs. Langtry's aged chestnut horse Merman won the Goodwood Cup at the Goodwood meeting to-day. Three horses ran two mies and a half.

LONGWOOD TENNIS GAMES.

Ware Loses a Long, Hard Fought Contest to Paret.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 27.—The Eastern championship tennis tournament was continued here to-day on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, both morning and afternoon. The weather was all that could be desired for tennis, except that the heat and humidity were very intense during the middle of the day.

The struggle for the championship progressed rapidly during the day, and only seven players were left in the race when the storm broke, and two of these had been almost disposed of by Larned and Wrenn.

The feature of the day was the Paret-Ware match, which lasted from 10:30 o'clock in the morning until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Before the players finished both were pretty well used up, but the New Yorker was strong enough to play again in the doubles. Ware was rated as one of the best players in the country last season, and he was expected to beat Paret this morning, but the New York man had matters very much his own way during the first two sets. Ware made a splendid rally in the third, and won out with five straight games after 3—1 had been scored against him. In the fourth the conditions were just reversed, for Ware led up to 4—2. Then Paret came on with a rush, and, taking four straight games, won the set and match.

Larned won his first match from McKittrick after two narrow escapes in the first two sets, and lacked only one game to take the second match against Horton, when the storm drove the players from the courts. To-morrow Paret will meet Dwight Davis, and the winner plays the winner of the unfinished Wrenn-Ward match in the semi-finals. Larned plays young Beals Wright in the other semi-final.

Campbell and Huntington, the veteran exchampions, won their first match in the Eastern championship doubles against Paret and Davidson rather easily. Fred Hovey decided to default in this event. The day's scores follow:

Championship Singles.—Second Round—E. R. Marvin beat P. E. Presbry, 6—3, 6—0, 8—6. Third Round—D. F. Davis beat E. R. Marvin, 6—3, 8—6, 6—1; J. P. Paret beat L. E. Ware, 9—7, 6—2, 3—6, 6—1; Kenneth Horton beat A. S. Pier, 2—6, 6—3, 7—5, 8—6; W. A. Larned beat Ralph McKittrick, 10—8, 10—8, 6—4; J. R. Carpenter, Jr., beat F. Bradley, 6—4, 7—9, 6—4, 6—1.

Fourth Round—G. L. Wrenn, Jr., beat Holcomb Ward, 7—5, 6—2, (unfinished;) W. A. Larned beat Kenneth Horton, 6—1, 6—1, (unfinished;) B. C. Wright beat J. R. Carpenter, Jr., 6—2, 9—7, 6—1.

Championship Doubles.—Preliminary Round—Ralph McKittrick and S. P. Ware beat W. E. Putnam, Jr., and E. N. Wrightington, 6—2, 6—2, 2—6, 3—6, 6—2.

First Round—M. D. Whitman and G. L. Wrenn, Jr., beat J. S. Morris and E. A. Stroud, 6—2, 6—0, 6—0; J. B. Read and A. S. Pier beat Kenneth Horton and P. E. Presbry, 7—5, 6—3, 6—0; Ralph McKittrick and S. P. Ware beat F. H. Hovey and F. B. Winslow by default; O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington beat J. P. Paret and J. C. Davidson, 6—1, 6—4, 6—4; W. A. Larned and E. P. Larned beat R. C. Seaver and A. F. Fuller, 6—4, 6—0, 6—2.

Handicap Singles.—F. B. Whittemore (15) beat J. Codman (half 15) by default; J. Shea (30) beat R. P. Huntington (owe 15) by default; W. J. Clothier (scratch) beat G. F. Eames, (half 15,) 6—2, 6—3; J. B. Read (scratch) beat E. R. Marvin (owe 15) by default; G. B. Wilson (15) beat E. A. Stroud, (15,) 6—1, 6—1; F. E. Presbry (scratch) beat W. A. Larned (owe 30) by default; W. S. Bond (owe 15) beat G. Cabot, (15,) 6—4, 6—2.

First Round—R. C. Seaver (half 15) beat L. J. Grant, (30,) 6—3, 6—3, 6—0; E. P. Larned (scratch) beat B. F. Morril, (15,) 6—3, 9—7; R. D. Little (scratch) beat A. C. McMaster, (15,) 6—4, 5—7, 6—4; B. C. Wright (owe 15) beat G. F. Brown Jr., (half 15) by default; W. C. Grant (scratch) beat W. E. Putnam, Jr., (15) by default.

ATHLETES VISIT PARLIAMENT.

British Statesmen Show Interest in the Yale-Harvard Team.

LONDON, July 27.—The members of the Yale-Harvard athletic team who participated in the inter-university contests at the Queen's Club on Saturday were entertained in the Parliament Buildings to-day, where their clean-cut appearance elicited much admiration from former athletes who are now members of the House of Commons.

The American athletes occupied seats in the distinguished visitors' gallery of the House of Commons, and subsequently tea was served to them on the terrace, where Mr A. J. Balfour, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and others joined the party. Mr. Balfour especially evinced interest in the career of the team, asking many questions, and expressing the hope that an Oxford-Cambridge team would go to the United States next year. Mr. Lees Knowles, Member of Parliament for the West Division of Salford, and a former champion runner at the half-mile distance, then conducted the team through the building.

To-night the American collegians attended the Prince of Wales's Theatre to see Martin Harvey's performance of "The Only Way."

Kings County Cricketers Lose.

The Kings County Cricket Club suffered defeat yesterday at the hands of the New York Club at Prospect Park by 14 runs. G. W. Barnes played a good innings of 26 and proved the only double-figure man for Kings County. For New York Alick Richardson bowled in great form, taking 6 wickets for 20 runs, and performing the "hat trick" by clear bowling three wickets with successive balls. W. Hammond played well for 10, while Dr. Hornby made 9. The totals were: Kings County, 52; New York, 66.

Australia Meets Sussex at Cricket.

LONDON, July 27.—The Australian cricket team played with the Sussex eleven at Brighton to-day. When the wickets were drawn for the day Sussex had scored 389 runs for six wickets down.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Brooklyns Won the First Game of the Series in St. Louis.

CINCINNATI DEFEATS NEW YORK

Meekin Was Steady Until the Eighth Inning, When the Home Team Batted Out a Victory.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	58	28	.690
Boston	52	33	.612
St. Louis	49	34	.590
Philadelphia	49	35	.583
Baltimore	48	35	.578
Chicago	46	36	.561
Pittsburg	42	42	.500
Cincinnati	42	42	.500
New York	35	47	.427
Louisville	35	47	.427
Washington	31	55	.360
Cleveland	15	70	.176

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Cincinnati, 9; New York, 2.
Brooklyn, 12; St. Louis, 3.
Louisville, 4; Boston, 3. (First game.)
Louisville, 6; Boston, 5. (Second game.)
Baltimore, 8; Cleveland, 5. (First game.)
Baltimore, 9; Cleveland, 4. (Second game.)
Chicago, 9; Philadelphia, 1.

Games To-day.

Washington in Pittsburg.
Baltimore in Cleveland.
Boston in Louisville.
Philadelphia in Chicago.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—Meekin pitched effectively until the eighth inning, when he was hit for three singles, two triples, and a double. Hahn's batting was a feature. Warner's mask was struck by a foul tip in the eighth and his forehead was cut, forcing him to retire. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
McBride, cf.	1	2	3	1	1	0	0
Corcoran ss.	0	0	0	3	0	4	0
Miller, rf.	2	2	4	0	0	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	1	2	9	1	0	0	0
Selbach, lf.	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
McPhee, 2b.	1	2	4	3	0	3	0
Steinf'dt, 3b.	0	0	0	2	1	2	0
Peitz, c.	0	0	6	0	0	1	0
Hahn, p.	2	2	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	9	12	27	10	2	10	0

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
V.Hait'n, cf.	1	1	4	0	0	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Grady, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Davis, ss.	0	0	0	2	4	0	0
O'Brien, lf.	0	1	2	2	0	0	0
Wilson, 1b.	0	0	0	8	0	1	0
Tiernan, rf.	1	3	3	0	0	0	0
Warner, c.	0	1	5	2	0	0	0
Meekin, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gettig, 1b.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	2	7	24	11	2	2	0

Cincinnati	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	6	..	—9
New York	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Hahn, Miller, Selbach, and Tiernan. Three-base hits—Hahn, Tiernan, and McPhee. Stolen base—Miller. Double plays—Davis and Wilson; O'Brien, Davis, and Wilson; Corcoran, McPhee, and Beckley. First base on balls—Off Meekin, 2. Struck out—By Hahn, 4; by Meekin, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Smith and Latham.

BROOKLYNS WIN AT ST. LOUIS.

The Superbas Easily Took the First Game of the Series.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 27.—The Superbas batted Powell all over the lot for three innings. Donlin took his place and did very well. Attendance, 3,100. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	1	3	0	0	0	0
Childs, 2b.	1	2	6	0	0	4	0
Hedrick, cf.	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
Wallace, 3b.	0	1	3	6	1	0	0
Tebeau, 1b.	0	1	9	1	0	0	0
McKean, ss.	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
Clarke, cf.	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Criger, c.	0	0	4	3	0	0	0
Powell, p.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Donlin, p.	1	1	0	0	4	0	0
Total.	4	3	7	27	16	3	0

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf.	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Keeler, rf.	2	2	1	0	0	0	0
Kelley, lf.	2	2	2	1	0	0	0
Daly, 2b.	1	1	2	5	1	0	0
Ander'n, 1b.	2	2	13	0	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	1	2	4	5	1	0	0
Casey, 3b.	1	2	2	3	0	0	0
McGuire, c.	1	2	2	1	0	0	0
McJames, p.	1	2	0	7	0	0	0
Total.	12	16	27	18	2	0	0

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	—3
Brooklyn	0	4	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	—12

Two-base hits—Burkett, Anderson, Dahlen, Casey, 2. Three-base hit—Jones. Hit by pitcher—Tebeau. Double play—Dahlen and Anderson. Base on balls—Off Powell, 2; off Donlin, 3; off McJames, 5. Struck out—By Powell, 1; by Donlin, 1; by McJames, 2. Stolen bases—Keeler, Hurkett. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Chicago, 9; Philadelphia, 1.

CHICAGO, July 27.—The Chicagos found Magee an easy mark to-day, hitting him at will. Callahan was generous with bases on balls, but effective when hits were needed. Score:

Chicago	2	0	1	1	0	3	2	0	..	—9
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Chicago, 12; Philadelphia, 7. Errors—Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 4. Batteries—Chicago, Callahan and Chance; Philadelphia, Magee and Douglass. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGan.

Two Victories for Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—The Baltimores won two games from the Clevelands this afternoon. Howell was hit freely in the fourth inning of the first game, and he was relieved by McGinnity, who kept his opponents in the proper state of subjection. Colliflower was unsteady in the sixth inning of the second game and forced in two runs by successive bases on balls. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Baltimore	3	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	..	—8
Cleveland	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	—5

Base hits—Baltimore, 13; Cleveland, 13. Errors—Baltimore, 3; Cleveland, 2. Batteries—Baltimore Howell, McGinnity, and Robinson; Cleveland, Knepper and Sugden.

SECOND GAME.

Baltimore	1	1	0	0	0	5	0	2	..	—9
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	—1

Base hits—Baltimore, 13; Cleveland, 7. Errors—Baltimore, 2; Cleveland, 4. Batteries—Baltimore, Hill and Robinson; Cleveland, Colliflower and Shrecongost. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Snyder.

Louisville Wins Twice from Boston.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 27.—The Colonels downed the Bostons twice to-day in two finely played games. Philippi was knocked out of the box in the third inning of the first game, but Dowling, who was substituted, held the visitors down to three singles. Cunningham was hit hard in the second game, but good fielding kept the score down. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Louisville	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	..	—4
Boston	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Louisville, 12; Boston, 9. Errors—Louisville, 1; Boston, 2. Batteries—Louisville, Philippi, Dowling, and Powers; Boston, Nichols and Clarke.

SECOND GAME.

Louisville	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	—6	
Boston	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	—5	

Base hits—Louisville, 12; Boston, 15. Errors—Boston, 2. Batteries—Louisville, Cunningham and Zimmer; Boston, Lewis and Clarke. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

The World Team Defeats the Times.

The World nine won a victory from THE TIMES team in the Morning Newspaper Baseball League contest at Prospect Park yesterday. The score:

Times	0	2	1	3	1	3	0	—10		
World	0	0	0	3	10	10	1	—24		

NEW CLUB IN ST. LOUIS.

Further Talk of Two Major Baseball Leagues in 1900.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—The project to organize a new baseball club in this city to become a member of the American Association, which was organized about a month ago, has been perfected. The St. Louis Baseball Association has been formed, and a team, to be called the St. Louis Browns, will be organized in time to take the field early next season. The old Sportsman's Park has been acquired, and, under the name of Athletic Park, will be fully equipped for baseball purposes. The situation is now stated to be as follows:

There will be two major baseball leagues in 1900. One will be known as the American Association, and the other as the National League, and the circuits of the two will be made up as follows:

American Association—New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, in the East, and Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis in the West.

National League—Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg in the East; Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Louisville in the West.

The Production of Coke in 1898.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The geological survey reports the total production of coke in 1898 as 16,047,209 short tons, with a value of $25,586,699. This was more than 20 per cent. in excess of any previous year in the history of the industry; 21 per cent. more than in 1897, and nearly 90 per cent. more than that of 1888, and five times greater than the 1880 output the first recorded. The average price per ton, however, fell from $1.68 in 1897 to $1.59 in 1898.

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FINE CHAMPIONSHIP GOLF

Brilliant Playing at Southampton for the President's Cup.

LYNCH DEFEATED BY TRAVIS

It Took Twenty Holes, However, to Decide the Contest—Ripley Beats Chauncey After a Hard Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., July 27.—It was a battle of the champions to-day at the Invitation Tournament of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, and the great crowd which visited the links to watch the play in the first and semi-finals for the President's Cup were treated to a display of scientific golf such as is seldom seen upon the links. The two men who had vanquished the Westbrook cracks, Harry Hollins, Jr., and R. C Watson, Jr., in the first round on Wednesday were booked to confront each other in the morning round, and that was sufficient to draw the big crowd which followed the match.

Travis, of course, had the reputation, but the Curtis stock ran high on account of his victory over Hollins, Jr., who, the women still believe, is the best player in America. Travis, who is playing at the top of his game, showed himself to be in fine fettle by the style in which he played the first five holes, doing them in nineteen strokes, to his opponent's twenty-three, and winning four of the five holes, the other one being halved. In fact, Curtis won only one hole going out, Travis being four up at the turn. Coming in, however, Curtis played faultless golf, halving the first two holes and winning the twelfth and fourteenth in par golf. He would also have won the thirteenth hole in a capital five had not the hole been halved by a lucky gust of wind, which blew Travis's ball into the hole after he had played his fifth shot. Travis made a strong finish, and won the match by three up and two to play, but for the enjoyment of the crowd the bye holes were played out. Their cards were as follows:

Walter J. Travis Oakland—										
Out	4	4	4	4	6	5	6	6	3	—42
In	5	4	4	5	0	6	4	4	4	—42—84
James C. Curtis, Essex County—										
Out	5	5	5	4	4	5	3	7	6	—46
In	5	4	3	5	4	7	4	4	3	—39—85

A remarkably brilliant game was played between Lynch and Winston, even though they were not followed by a big, admiring gallery. Winston is only a schoolboy, but he is nevertheless a golfer of rare ability. He kept Lynch guessing, and really forced him to put up as fine a game as he did against Travis in the afternoon. Lynch won by 3 up and 2 to play. Their cards:

Jasper Lynch, Lakewood—										
Out	6	6	5	4	3	4	5	5	7	—44
In	5	5	3	5	6	4	4	5	4	—41—85
Gowen Winston, Essex County—										
Out	5	6	4	5	4	6	6	5	6	—46
In	6	4	3	6	5	5	4	4	..	—41—87

There was no card kept of the match between A. L. Ripley and U. A. Murdock, but the latter was no match for the former.

The day being the first display of clear weather since the tournament began, there was an exceptionally large turn-out of women in the afterno

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz. Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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THE TAX RATE.

Because the tax rate in the first year in which taxes are levied throughout the entire city is found to be unpleasantly high it is not necessary to conclude that consolidation was a costly mistake, of which high taxes will be the perpetual fruit. In the admirably clear and logical analysis of the tax budget prepared by the Joint Committee on Finance of the Municipal Assembly the special causes of the high rate of 2.48 in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx which has been fixed for the next levy are pointed out.

The chief cause is the deficiency of last year, which had to be made up in this budget. Section 901 of the charter provides that the surplus or deficit of 1897 shall be equalized or adjusted in the budget of the following year, and vests the Municipal Assembly with power "to make some equalization and adjustment by different rates of taxation, or otherwise, in the several boroughs, to the end that taking the years 1898 and 1899 together each borough shall pay its proper proportion of the general expenses of the city for both years." This deficiency item, with the 2 per cent. added to guard against deficiencies in collection, amounts to the large sum of $7,319,235, of which $6,099,768 falls on Manhattan and Bronx. This charge raises the tax rate for these boroughs a little over 22¾ cents on the hundred dollars, making a tax rate of 2.48, while without this deficency to be provided for the rate would have been 2.26.

This latter rate is 25 cents on the hundred higher than the rate last year. It is certainly a high rate. The Boston tax rate last year was 1.36. In Philadelphia it was 1.85; in Albany, 2.00; in Buffalo, 1.80. The value of these comparisons is somewhat impaired by a lack of precise information as to the ratio which assessment bears to the actual value of the property in the cities mentioned. There can be no doubt, however, that the New York tax rate is both relatively and actually high. The rate of 2.48 will be all the more burdensome by reason of the recent large increase in assessed valuations. It is a rate which approaches disagreeably near the earning power of many classes of property. But Queens County, with only $80,000,000 of assessed valuation and more than a million of the deficiency to provide for, is burdened with a tax rate of 3.27. The deficiency levy increases the Queens rate 91 cents on the hundred, while Kings County gets off with an increase of a fraction over 2 cents, and a tax rate of only 2.36, the lowest she has enjoyed in years.

The amount of the tax levy is, of course, determined by the amount of the appropriations. Our total budget this year amounts to $93,000,000, of which $9,000,000 is taken care of by the general fund. Deducting the deficiency item of $7,000,000 and the county budgets, amounting to $10,000,000 more, we have left $67,500,000, which represents the amount to be raised for general city purposes. A levy for this amount upon the city's total assessed valuation of $3,477,365,828 would give a tax rate of 1.98.

We can have low taxes only by running the City Government at low cost. Large retrenchment is hardly to be looked for, but it is already evident that considerable sums can be lopped off by charter reform. There is no earthly reason why it should cost more to govern these five boroughs as a consolidated municipality than as separate communities. It ought to cost less. It will cost less if we abolish some of the expensive and useless devices with which the Charter Commissioners provided us. We have already discovered that we do not need Borough Presidents. The whole borough system needs to be simplified, and a host of offices can be abolished without detriment to the public interest. If we avail ourselves intelligently of the results of experience the expenses of the City Government can be reduced to a point where consolidation will not be chargeable with any part of the increase in taxation.

TO JAIL WITH THEM.

It was reported yesterday that the members of the Municipal Assembly who are in contempt of the Supreme Court did not expect to be sent to jail. Of course they do not. Nevertheless, they are eminently fitted to adorn a jail, and it is to be hoped that the hearing on Judge GIEGERICH'S order to show cause why they should not be adjudged in contempt will result in their commitment.

The offense of which these men are guilty is a kind of public ruffianism. The law and the public interest demand that the Municipal Assembly should vote the bond issues required for the purpose of providing the city with funds for needed improvements. They have impudently refused to vote them. When the Supreme Court directed them to do their duty they replied with a contemptuous resolution and defiantly disobeyed the order of the court. The ignorance which betrayed them into the belief that the voting of the bond issues was a permissive and not a mandatory proceeding serves to make them incredulous about going to jail.

Upon men of such brutish minds appeal and persuasion are wasted. The strong hand is the only instrumentality that can compel them to do their duty. The shame and humiliation put upon us by their presence in the halls of the local Legislature will be in a sense mitigated if they are put behind the bars for a season. An ignorant, obstinate, and perfectly shameless man in an office of responsibility is a revolting object. He is less revolting in jail than anywhere else on earth, for that sense of the fitness of things that resides in the mind of every right-thinking man is moved and pleased at the spectacle in a manner that gives positive satisfaction. Besides, a few days in jail would make these persons change their views about approving the bond issues.

SHAM REPUBLICS.

In his life of OLIVER CROMWELL, CARLYLE, contrasting the English Puritan Commonwealth, which was his Utopia, and one of the queerest that the whimsicality of man has ever devised or apotheosized, with the attempt of the Irish at the same time to form a republic of their own, compares the Irish to the monkey who imitated his owner in shaving, and more than intimates that what men may do monkeys may not. It was one of those strokes by which that great writer managed so to endear himself to the unworldly, "queer," impracticable people to whom, by another wonderful stroke of the irony of fate, he himself personally belonged. But his bitter saying had nevertheless its point. Its point is to be seen, and felt, in the assassination of Gen. HEUREAUX, "President of the Republic" of San Domingo.

There is no question about that republic, though it occupies the more civilized end of the island from which it takes its name. It is not a Haiti, of which we really do not, for the moment, recall whether it is just now a republic or an empire, and of which it does not much matter. A republic "tempered by assassination" seems to be a contradiction in terms. But though the phrase would be an unjust or too disparaging description of the whole collection of Latin-American republics to the south of us, it would not be a too strong characterization of the Afro-American republics in the West Indies.

The "leading man" in one of these republics is always and necessarily, whether nominally or not, in fact a dictator. It must be so. NAPOLEON'S cynical and untrue saying was "that there are two levers for moving men; interest and fear." It is so incompletely true that it might as well be wholly false. Religion, patriotism, unselfish sentiments, are far more powerful toward molding the world than these selfish sentiments. But when we consider the "Black Republic" of Haiti, with its reversion to voodooism, cannibalism, and savagery; when we consider the comparatively civilized San Domingo, which gets rid of unpopular Presidents by assassination; when we consider the condition of most of Spanish America, we have to own that if there was brutality there was also force in CARLYLE'S similitude, that not all tribes of men are fit to govern themselves, that republican institutions be plants of slow growth. Upon the whole, in the West Indies, without doubt any European rule, English rule, French rule, Dutch rule, even Spanish rule, such as prevailed before the beginning of this century, and still does to some extent prevail, is and would be better for their inhabitants than the following of their own ways by people among whom a public opinion cannot be said as yet to exist.

That seems to be the immediate moral of the assassination of poor HEUREAUX and of the state of San Domingo. There is an ulterior moral for ourselves. When our anti-imperialists talk about "the consent of the governed," talk about the "right" of Luzon and Cuba and Puerto Rico to govern themselves, do they really think of what they are talking about? Do they realize that they are demanding that we should let these islands revert to the condition of Haiti? It is too true that we have a hard and costly job of work before us, and that many and many a good man, and many and many a thousand dollars must be sacrificed before we get it done. But the alternative? How can any sane man advocate our evacuation of these islands?

THE CONTROLLER AND THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

We trust that Controller COLER will not act hastily on his reported determination to resign unless the civil service rules are altered as he thinks they should be. He is too good an officer to lose unless there is an unavoidable necessity, and that hardly seems to exist.

The chief complaint made by him is that the rules require temporary appointees to be dismissed within thirty days. These include his expert accountants, who, he says, are of a class that will not enter a competitive examination. They have been very useful to him in straightening out the tangles caused by consolidation. Their work will be finished in a few months. "If they must go," he says, "I will go with them." This we consider a valid objection to the rules, and we do not find, on examination of them, that there is any adequate provision for meeting it. Provision is made for appointments without competition in certain schedules, where exceptional qualifications are required, if the Municipal Commission, with the approval of the State Commission, shall suspend the rules; but the expert accountants are not in these schedules. It would be easy to place them there. The principle advocated by the Controller is accepted; his particular requirements would doubtless be satisfied. The same may be said of some other cases he brings forward.

That the Controller has spoken in some haste is plain from the confusion he falls into as to what he calls "extravagance" in the rules, which "give us six chief clerks where one is needed and ten examiners of the accounts of charitable institutions to do the work done by four men now." The rules simply name the number of places that may be filled without competitive examination. They have nothing to do with the number of employés that may be hired. That is fixed by quite other authority.

And Mr. COLER should remember two things: One is that if all the heads of departments were as honest as he the rules might be much relaxed; the other is that the sulky behavior of the Mayor as to the rules has forced the State Commission to do by itself much work that might have been shared by the City Commission. In any case, he can advance the cause of sound administration, which we know that he has at heart, more by trying patiently to get any errors corrected than by throwing up his place.

THE RIGHTS OF PASSENGERS.

Magistrate MOTT has his own ideas of the duties of motormen and passengers. In dismissing the complaint against a motorman for starting his car when a passenger was on the running board, the Magistrate sharply condemned the recklessness of passengers in alighting from cars in motion.

It appears from the statement of a policeman who was a witness of the injuries inflicted in the case before the Magistrate that the passenger was not alighting or trying to do so, when the starting of the car threw him in front of a passing truck, by which he was run over and seriously hurt, possibly fatally. We assume that Magistrate MOTT had before him testimony contradicting and disproving that of the policeman. If he had not, his rebuke of passengers who alight from cars in motion was, at least, not pertinent. It may very well be that the motorman is not responsible in such cases, since he is supposed to be obeying the signals of the conductor, and is not himself in a position to see a passenger alighting behind his back. But if, as the Magistrate says, a passenger alighting when the car is in motion does so at his own risk, there should be some responsibility for the starting of a car when the passenger is in the act of alighting. Surely, taking into consideration the usual motives of the passenger and the employés of the car company, the presumption of reckless haste hardly lies against the former as compared with the latter. As a rule, if the passenger hurries recklessly, it is under the spur of the conductor's peremptory order to "step lively," or under the dread of the car starting before he or she can reach the ground in safety.

It is true that the employés are not personally inclined to be reckless as a rule, but they have a schedule to run on and their interest is in making schedule time. They are practically subject to fine for extra caution in handling their human freight. It is not singular that they sometimes think more of the risk of losing their own time than of the risk of getting a slow passenger hurt. The system, though it may be the best now practicable, is defective. The real responsibility is with the companies. Perhaps if the law should give damages for injuries unless the defendant company could show affirmatively that they had complied with all legal requirements, the companies would find a better system.

AFTER-DINNER ORATORY.

Mr. CHAUNCEY DEPEW, who is perhaps the primate of post-prandial speech makers in this country, which without doubt means that in that specialty he holds "the world's record," is believed and said to have observed that, to make a hit with an after-dinner speech, it was absolutely essential to leave "somebody's hide on the fence." Our excellent Senator's practice has confirmed to his theory. Generally it is the other man's hide that adorns the fence. But it is incident to the Senator's vocation that he should occasionally wake up the wrong passenger, that the wrong passenger should sometimes display an inconvenient promptitude and that it is the ensanguined pelt of the excellent doctor which is turned wrong side out and displayed for the convives to observe. Now a Bishop seems to be fair and easy game. Hence when it became the duty of the President of the Equitable Life to toast and elicit the Bishop of this diocese, it was not in poor human nature, certainly not in Presbyterian and Princetonian human nature, to forbear an attempt at depellation. And so, in his simple, anti-prelatical, Princetonian way he went for the Bishop's pelt with an attack which was entirely mannerly and courteous, of course, but was also, in the French sense, "full of malice." But now behold what happened to that unhappy Presbyterian man for not supposing that a Bishop could be loaded. Having carefully explained that the Bishop's only possible interest in him was an interest in a member of his family who happened to be an Episcopalian, and thus the parishioner, or sheep, or whatever the correct term for that spiritual and disciplinary relation may be, Mr. ALEXANDER seems to have represented himself as an excommunicate and outlaw, "without benefit of his clergy."

That is where the Bishop astonished the simple layman by showing that he belonged to the Church militant, and, so far as the occasion went, to the Church triumphant, by inventing a cablegram from the member of Mr. ALEXANDER'S family in question, which purported to read: "Kindly keep an eye on James." It will not be inferred, we trust, that we are in favor of Bishops promulgating "fake" cablegrams. It is a practice which savors rather of that buff journalism of which we are quite sure that the Bishop would not approve. But there is no prohibition that we are aware of, even in the thirty-nine articles, against a Bishop's being a wit. And equally at the moment and in the cold bromo-seltzer light of yesterday morning, Mr. ALEXANDER must have felt that he had waked the wrong passenger, and that it was not the episcopal epidermis, but the lay, that illustrated the fence.

The ultimate moral of which is that there are much wit and much fun going in the Borough of Manhattan, and that life is still worth living within its confines.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—"Sport," whose letter we published yesterday, was entirely justified in denouncing the letter from "Justitia," which appeared the day before. Whether he was right or not in asserting that the utterances of "Justitia" betrayed "the spirit that needs editorial rebuke" is another question, but just to show our sympathy with "Sport's" views, we are willing to take the chance of proclaiming the obvious aloud, and of condemning that which none of our readers could ever have thought of commending. Every one of "Justitia's" premises were false, to start with, and in the next place he reached every one of his absurd conclusions by reasoning of the crookedest kind. Oxford and Cambridge invited Harvard and Yale to compete with them in certain games. Harvard and Yale accepted, competed, and were beaten. That is all there was to it. Neither England nor America was "represented" in the contests, and none of the four universities that were represented in them ever claimed or hinted that the fame of either nation would profit by or suffer from the victories won. On the contrary, careful and explicit statements were made in behalf of both the visitors and their hosts, and if "Justitia" or anybody else, here or abroad, misunderstood the nature or the purpose of the meeting, the lack of comprehension was due either to willfulness or stupidity. The English athletes challenged whom they pleased. It pleased them to challenge Yale and Harvard, and not to challenge Princeton or any of the several hundred other colleges in the United States, and Princeton and the other colleges had no more "right" to take part in the games than "Sport" would have to be present at a dinner in "Justitia's" house to which he had not been invited. As to the "disgrace" which America has suffered, it is only to be said that there was no disgrace. At worst, it was only a momentary gloom, a reference to the fortunes of war, and a yearning thought of chances to try again. To call the American athletes "pretenders who had brought humiliation to America" would have been despicable if it hadn't been so ludicrous.

—There is something to be said on another side of the question which Magistrate CRANE discussed with such creditable emotion. The case was that of a boy, employed in a large business house at $5 a week, who had yielded to temptation and stolen a few dollars of his employer's money. The Magistrate took the ground that to live in this city on $5 a week is, for a boy entirely dependent on his own earnings, a matter of such extreme and painful difficulty that responsibility for this boy's crime fell in an appreciable measure upon those who paid him so meagre a wage. That view is not without support in many cases, for there is no doubt that employers not a few pay far less for service than they know it is worth and so expose their employés to constant temptations which every now and then one of them is not strong enough to resist. On the other hand, it must be remembered that the boy who enters a business house, knowing nothing of business, is for a longer or shorter period more of a nuisance than an assistance to "the house." Such a boy gets something besides his wages—something of great and practical value. He gets the instruction of experts, and so acquires a capital of knowledge that in time may draw heavy interest. Abroad this feature of the situation is so thoroughly realized by both employer and employé that the latter often not only works for nothing at first, but pays roundly for the privilege of working—and learning. It is money well expended when there are reasonable prospects of advancement, and when the young man can afford to wait—that is, when nothing closely approaching the alternative of starve or steal is presented to him. Here boys entering business life are almost always paid something from the very start, and if it is very little, the employer can truly say that the boy is worth less than nothing at first and not much for many months to come. One thrown on his own resources should consider these things and his own powers of endurance. If he cannot live on $5 a week and hopes for the future, let him seek work better remunerated, even though it does not lead so high. Theft is often explicable, not infrequently pardonable, but rarely indeed is there any real excuse for it.

—As there are several unions of States on this continent, it is impossible for any of us, however proud of or content with the United States of America we may be, to deny that its name lacks both distinctiveness and accuracy. But the men who created the Nation found themselves under the necessity of doing a lot of very important things just as soon as they could, and it is no wonder that they simply made a quick grab at a name, and took a poor one because it was near, instead of delaying more momentous business while they searched far for a good one. It was a National misfortune, little, but real, and the worst feature of the case is the probability that it is now too late to rectify the ancient mistake. Anybody, almost, can suggest a better designation than the one we bear; indeed, it would be hard to suggest a worse. "The United States" supplies no adjective by which to designate the citizens of the great Republic, and hence we are forced to use the word "American" in a way which other Americans, justly enough, regard as impertinent or insolent. Then the term hints at what has been decided to be false doctrine—doctrine which, even if not always unconstitutional, certainly is so now. Despite these and other objections to our National name, the chances are that we will have to make the best of it. There are people who argue for substitutes like "Fredonia" and "Unonia," but the difficulties in the way of their adoption are insuperable, and though "Columbia" has made a sort of a place for itself in the National vocabulary, it is apparently destined never to obtain wider usage than it has at present. Names are queer things. They mean whatever people want them to mean, and about that meaning etymologists and lexicographers have very little to say. Canada and Mexico, Venezuela and Brazil, which are as much United States of America as we, all had better luck than ourselves at the baptismal font, but—well, we're doing pretty well as it is, and we have almost as many things more important than names to think about as had the Fathers.

—Oratory and eloquence, as they were understood in the past, have almost disappeared from the legislative halls of to-day, for our statesmen always have in mind the larger audience reached through the newspapers, and waste little energy either in acquiring or displaying the graces of manner and utterance that leave no impression on the printed page. At the public dinner, however, men must still produce direct effects or none at all, and therefore is it that at these functions, far oftener than in State Houses or Capitols, the new orator makes his first appearance and by a single "effort"—one effort preceded by how much laborious thought he tells only years after—wins instant recognition as the owner of a silver tongue. Frequently, too, it is from the man from whom least is expected that most comes—from the man whose postprandial duties would have been fully performed in the eyes of his fellow-guests, if he had listened appreciatively to the veteran orators and had yielded only brief commonplaces under the toastmaster's compulsion. But now and then they blossom in a night. Thus did WU TING FANG, the Chinese Minister, not long ago; thus HENRY W. GRADY, thus Prof. TWITCHELL of Yale, and a dozen more whom everybody can remember. And thus blossomed at the Equitable banquet Wednesday night, Rabbi SAMUEL SCHULMAN, the associate of Dr. KOHLER of Temple Beth-El. Other fine speeches were made about that board, but it was the general opinion that Rabbi SCHULMAN'S "effort" outranked all the rest, and that New York has a new after-dinner speaker of the first order.

A NEW ETHICAL MOVEMENT?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was with considerable surprise that I read in your yesterday's issue the account of Magistrate Crane's plea in behalf of a lad who had openly confessed his wrongdoing. For a Magistrate and a lawyer to flagrantly ignore the basic principles of our code of morals by practically insisting upon the withdrawal of the complaint in question because the boy received only $5 per week is straining the "quality of mercy" with a vengeance. As to the grounds for leniency in individual instances of wrongdoing, they exist in varying degrees, and the disposition of such cases rests entirely within the discretion of the presiding Magistrate, but surely such disposition should never include an open, public, and distinct avowal of the righteousness of "retiring" or "withdrawing" $18.90 because of the inability of the arraigned person to live comfortably on $5 per week.

Are there not thousands of lads at eighteen (some of them college bred) who are earning only $5 a week? Magistrate Crane would accordingly offer them the privileges of our hospitable town in order that they might procure sufficiency of this world's goods to maintain themselves in proper station from other than honest labor.

It seems to me an exceedingly dangerous precedent and bordering closely on anarchy. Our defaulting bank cashiers will bemoan their fate in failing to have been arraigned before Magistrate Crane, who doubtless upon an inspection of their expense account would have soundly berated the bank officers for presuming to bring charges against their cashier when they could have avoided all possible chance of such a contingency by turning over the assets of the bank to the martyred cashier.

However, it may be owing to our humble understanding that we fail to see the birth of a new ethical movement, which certainly, for convenience possibly, bids fair to outshine all others. THEODORE PRINCE.
New York, July 27, 1899.

Praise for Magistrate Crane.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot refrain from expressing my gratification and appreciation for so merciful and sympathetic a Magistrate (Crane) as was noted in this morning's TIMES. I feel convinced that the boy who was tempted beyond what he could bear will profit by the Magistrate's leniency and become a wiser and better man. Judge Crane says he is not a "church member," but his example might well be followed by many who are. A MOTHER.
Tarrytown, N. Y., July 26, 1899.

Information for the Board of Health.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"No Embalmed Meat Here" is the heading of an article in your to-day's issue, purporting to show that no chemicals are used here. I wish to state most positively that for a number of years the selfsame sodium of sulphite which has been discovered at Cincinnati has been very extensively used by a great many retail butchers in New York and vicinity, and especially was it used, and is used to-day, to preserve chopped meat, sometimes called "Hamburg steak," from decomposition. It is sold to butchers under the name of "meat preservative," and is advertised in the trade papers (National Provisioner and Butchers' Advocate) as such—namely, to preserve the meat. The writer of these lines knows it as a positive fact that this article is identically the same as "Freezine," of Cincinnati's illrepute, and is purely and simply soda of sulphide.

This information is given free of charge for the benefit of "those very active Meat Inspectors, who would come down upon them like a ton of bricks if anything wrong were found." Z. C. OPPENHEIMER.
New York, July 26, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Puts an Edge On.

Grinding a man down sometimes has the effect of putting a dangerous edge on him.—Detroit Journal.

Like Father, Like Son.

Dobson—Did you ever observe how much Toucher's little boy is like him?

Jobson—Yes; only yesterday the child asked me for a penny.—Ohio State Journal.

Not a Mind Reader.

"When will your new frocks be done, Amelia?"

"I don't know; my dressmaker is very reserved and has not yet taken me into her confidence."—Chicago Daily News.

Not Rightly Distributed.

"Th' trouble is," said the janitor philosopher, "that thor's altogether too much civil service in the Govermint, an' altogether too loittle in th' cars, on th' strate, an' in some hotils."—Chicago Daily News.

A Matter of Precaution.

"If I have any trouble with the Indians," said the tenderfoot, who was going to build his shanty, "I'll fight them and then I'll bury the hatchet and live in peace."

"Better bury your Injun first, stranger," cautioned Amber Pete; "better bury your Injun first."—Chicago Record.

RETRIBUTION.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

He saved a little day by day—
Withheld from something that he craved;
"The dollars grow," he used to say,
"From extra pennies that are saved."

His pile of savings grew and grew,
Each day he hoarded more and more;
Each night he ran his fingers through
And gloated o'er his golden store.

And as his wealth increased, his heart
Shrank, hardened, shriveled, and decayed;
He cheated, gouged, and played the part
That many another fool has played.

He rose to power through his wealth,
He crushed those who were in the way;
He gained a fortune, lost his health,
And miserably died one day.

Then came his drunken cousin, who
Had thrashed him when the two were boys;
His savings, and his stealings, too,
One whom he hated now enjoys.

AMERICANS TAKE CALAMBA

After a Hard Fight Lasting Two Hours the Rebels Retreat.

BATTLE IN THE SWAMPS

Gen. Hall Led the Expedition and His Losses Were Four Killed and Twelve Wounded.

MANILA, July 27.—An expedition composed of troops from San Pedro Macati, Pasig, and Morong, under Brig. Gen. R. H. Hall, yesterday captured Calamba, an important trading town on the south shore of Laguna de Bay.

The men experienced two hours' of sharp fighting, during which four soldiers were killed and twelve wounded.

The trenches commanding the harbor were under water, but the swampy condition of the land made the work harder. The troops boarded cascoes Tuesday night. The force comprised 400 of the Washington Volunteers, 450 of the Twenty-first Infantry, 150 of the Fourth Cavalry, and two guns of the First Artillery.

These and the gunboats Napidan and Coste assembled opposite Calamba Wednesday afternoon. Crowds of people in carts and on foot were seen rushing to the hills. Natives escaping from Calamba in canoes said a hundred insurgents held the town.

A force under Capt. McGrath of the Twenty-first Infantry and Capt. Eltonherd landed east of the town, but found a river intervening. Capt. McGrath and Lieut. Batson swam the river under a fire from twenty Mauser rifles. Having crossed the stream, the officers procured a casco to ferry the troops over.

The insurgents retreated through the town, shooting from houses and bushes as they fled to the hills. Three of the Washington Regiment waded from cascoes through swamps, often shoulder-deep, while a group of Filipinos concealed in hay-stacks were shooting at them, until the Napidan focused her six-pounders and Gatling guns on the stacks for a few minutes. Most of the work was done before the Washington Volunteers could reach the town.

The Filipinos left three dead. Of the casualties on the American side, two of the killed and three of the wounded were members of the Fourth Cavalry, and two killed and eight wounded belonged to the Twenty-first Infantry.

There was much shooting by Amigos, who emerged from the bushes with white flags. After the fight a dozen men holding up their hands and shouting "Castillanos!" met the American cavalry. Even Spanish soldiers embraced Americans hysterically.

There were fifty Spanish prisoners at Calamba, of whom some were civil officials and some were soldiers. They had been given the choice of joining the Filipino army or becoming servants to the Filipinos, and chose the army, intending to surrender at the first opportunity. Most of the civilians reached the American lines during the fighting, but the insurgents took others away with them in their retreat. Gen. Hall captured twelve Filipinos with guns.

Major Gen. Henry W. Lawton, Prof. Dean C. Worcester of the American Philippines Commission, Mrs. Lawton, and Gen. Lawton's son accompanied the expedition on board a launch and sat coolly in an unprotected boat close to the shore during the fighting, the bullets splashing about them.

To-day Gen. Hall brought to Manila the Spaniards whom the expedition had released from captivity of more than a year.

Lieut. Larsen, commanding the Napidan, to-day found a long-missing Spanish gunboat, which had been covered with bushes and fishnets so as not to resemble a vessel. The Filipinos, having met reinforcements and thinking that the Americans had evacuated the town, descended from the hills to-day intending to reoccupy Calamba. Gen. Hall easily drove them back.

Gen. Hall will leave a garrison at Calamba.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Calamba is a town on Laguna de Bay about thirty miles southeast of Manila. It is much further south than the United States troops have yet penetrated on land. It is in the province of Laguna. It has a population of 11,476, and is twenty-seven miles from Santa Cruz on the eastern shore of the bay. Its capture is not considered of any strategical importance, except as a part of the plan to harass and worry the insurgents.

DESERTED FROM THE ARMY.

Benjamin Givens to be Taken Back to Manila for Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—On board the transport Ohio, which with the Newport sailed at midnight last night for the Philippines, was Benjamin Givens, private of Company H, Fourth United States Infantry, manacled and guarded, to be returned to Manila for trial upon the charge of "desertion in the face of the enemy," the penalty for which is death. The young soldier has been confined in the Presidio guard house since last Friday. He was taken there from the transport Indiana.

When taken before Col. Freeman at the Presidio to-day, Givens stated that he did not realize for a week after he deserted his post the enormity of his offense. He had been drinking heavily, and in his half-crazed condition went aboard the Indiana. Four or five days out the First Sergeant of his company, who was coming home in charge of an insane soldier, saw him and reported him to the commanding officer. Givens was taken into custody and as soon as the vessel arrived he was sent to the Presidio. Cabled orders from Manila directed he be sent back for court-martial.

Givens deserted from his company when it was stationed at Block House No. 7, a mile and a half north of Manila. The command was under fire constantly from marauding bands. One day in the latter part of May he went to Manila, drank heavily, and cast military obligations to the wind.

DEATH OF HAYES, TRAITOR.

A Kansas Volunteer Tells How the Soldiers Shot Him.

KANSAS CITY, July 27.—The tragic scene which attended the death of Corporal Leonard B. Hayes, America's only traitor in the Philippines, was witnessed by Sergeant George A. Lamarch of Company H, Twentieth Kansas Volunteers, now in this city.

Corporal Hayes, he says, became enamored of a Filipino beauty, and, deserting his comrades, was placed in charge of a Filipino battery, with the rank of Lieutenant. He met his death almost in the first engagement in which he fought against his country. Speaking of this battle, Sergeant Lamarch said:

"We had charged the Filipinos, driving them back and killing and wounding many. Among the wounded left on the field we found Hayes. He was recognized by several of the boys. One of the soldiers of the Second Oregon drove his bayonet through the body of the wounded traitor, and lifted him above his head and held him there while the soldiers shot him. The body was thrown into a trench and buried with several dead Filipinos. We would have treated him worse if we had known how."

Hayes was a Corporal in Company I, First Colorado Volunteers.

Men Wanted for the Hospital Corps.

Men for the new regiments for service in the Philippines are enlisting at a satisfactory rate at the several recruiting stations in this city, but it is said that there is a dearth of applicants for enlistment in the Hospital Corps, which will form an essential part of the new force to be sent to Manila. Applicants for service in the Hospital Corps should present themselves to Major Stephenson, the attending Surgeon, at the Army Building. Men who have had experience in nursing are most desired for this work.

Captive Friars Are Liberated.

MANILA, July 27.—The two friars who were recently arrested here on suspicion that they were the bearers of messages to Aguinaldo from the Filipino Junta at Hongkong have been liberated for want of evidence upon which to prosecute them.

Filipinos Get Ammunition from Japan.

MANILA, July 27.—It is reported in Filipino circles in Manila that the insurgents recently received consignments of saltpetre and lead from Japan. The insurgents had been experiencing many difficulties in the manufacture of good powder, that which they produced lacking power of penetration and range.

Spaniards Pay Ransom for Prisoners f

MANILA, July 27.—As soon as authorization can be received from Madrid to incur the necessary expenditures, the Spanish General, Jaramillo, will send a commission composed of Senors Toral and Rios to Tarlac to carry food, money, medicine, and clothes to the Spanish prisoners there. The commission will also reopen negotiations for the release of the captured. It is reported that $3,000,000 in Mexican money will be offered to the insurgents for the release of the Spaniards. Gen. Jaramillo declines to confirm this report.

Three Transports Leave for Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 27.—Three transports sailed for Manila early this morning. They were the Ohio and Newport, which left the dock shortly after midnight, and the Tacoma, which steamed out toward the Heads at 3 o'clock. Four companies of the Nineteenth Infantry, comprising about 500 men, were evenly distributed on board the Newport and Ohio, besides several hundred recruits. The Tacoma took 300 horses for the Fourth Cavalry.

RECEPTION TO ADMIRAL DEWEY.

City Committee Goes Over Route of the Proposed Naval Parade.

The Committee on Plan and Scope of the Dewey Committee met yesterday in the City Hall, and later went over the route of the proposed naval parade in Lewis Nixon's yacht.

A letter was read from Gov. Roosevelt, in which he said that he would not suggest that the Rough Riders take part in the land parade, as he did not care to have his old regiment used for advertising purposes. It was decided to have the City Hall and the Borough Hall in Brooklyn illuminated for three nights, and to have fireworks displays in all the boroughs. The Governors of fourteen States have accepted invitations to be present, but who these Governors are was not revealed by the committee.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday sent a message to the committee, suggesting that it hold open meetings, instead of the chamber sessions which have been in vogue hitherto, and in consequence the progress of the plans for the reception will be more fully reported.

The committee was out in the yacht over three hours. The route of the parade was discussed, and advantageous points for the fireworks display noted. The committee has decided to have a big display along the shore, where the illumination can be seen from the Battery.

Another feature of the evening entertainment will be the illumination of the Statue of Liberty, the placing of an illuminated triumphal arch on Brooklyn Heights, and the illumination of the Brooklyn Bridge.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Dewey Testimonial Fund, of which Abraham Gruber is Chairman, was held in the afternoon at the Astor House for the purpose of selecting committees on reception and arrangements. A committee was also appointed to wait upon President McKinley to invite him and members of his Cabinet to attend the proposed production of "The White Squadron."

DEWEY TO BE HERE SEPT. 30.

Doings of the Olympia's Officers at Trieste—Death of a Seaman.

TRIESTE, July 27.—It is now expected that the United States cruiser Olympia will arrive in New York by Sept. 30.

Capt. Lamberton and the other officers of the Olympia to-day attended the funeral of the sailors who were killed recently by an explosion on board the Austrian torpedo boat Adler. This afternoon Admiral Dewey drove through the suburbs of the city.

One of the two seamen who were recently taken from the Olympia to the Trieste Hospital is dead.

THE DEWEY HOME FUND.

Treasurer Roberts Believes It Will Go to the $100,000 Mark.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Treasurer Roberts, the custodian of the Dewey Home Fund, which has begun to reach toward $17,000, with $5,000 in hand in New York to be turned over at some future time, said this afternoon that he expects to see the fund increased in two months to $100,000.

The fund is not to be abandoned, but with the efforts now making to bring it to the attention of some persons who have been addressed, but not followed up, the committee in charge of the matter expects to raise a large sum to invest in a home. Washington is expected to show greater interest as outside interest in Dewey and the project develop, for the reason that the attempt to provide a home is one touching local pride. Whatever sum is raised, whether it be less or more than the amount fixed by the committee as desirable to be raised, will be put to the use intended, and not to found a home for sailors, as has been suggested by some who doubt the willingness of the American people to make a gift to Admiral Dewey.

HOLLAND SUBMARINE BOAT.

Final Tests Before the Naval Board Made and Said to be Satisfactory —Torpedo Tests Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

SHELTER ISLAND, N. Y., July 27.—The final trials of the Holland submarine boat, so far as the Naval Board is concerned, were held over the course in Peconic Bay. The trials were for the purpose of ascertaining the effect of wave motion on the vessel when going at a high rate of speed while on the surface and to see if a high speed could be attained at any increased power. The vessel was manoeuvred for nearly two hours and, with the exception of a mile when she was submerged, the boat remained "awash." Most of the power used was from the dynamos. The boat showed remarkable ability in getting headway rapidly and in moving backward when the power was increased. While under water the time was almost perfect and the steering apparatus worked well. A speed test given with the gas engines proved a success. This trial was given over the 1,000-foot course and was made in 1:23, with a trifle more than 112 horse-power developed, giving the boat a speed of about 10 knots an hour. There was very little vibration and scarcely any noise could be heard from the working of the engines. The board was well pleased with the boat's showing.

Naval Constructor William H. Varney, President of the board said: "I don't believe a very high speed is attainable in the proper dimensions of a good working submarine boat while she is on the surface. I am very well pleased with the trials of the Holland boat and am satisfied the submarine vessel is a success."

The board adjourned to-day and will convene at Baltimore in about two weeks when they will complete the work of passing on the application to change the power of propelling the boat when she is on the surface.

A new set of diving engines to be operated by it will be installed in the boat to take the place of those now operated by air. It is believed the change will very materially increase the boat's efficiency. One of the torpedoes to be used in the trial has been completed and placed in the water to ascertain its buoyancy. The torpedo tests will take place next week.

Recruits Now Number 6,030.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The number of recruits for the Philippines enlisted yesterday was 622, making the total 6,030.

BANKRUPTCY REFEREES UNITE.

Organize to Promote the Purposes of the Bankruptcy Law.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Delegates to the National Convention on the Bankruptcy Law concluded their deliberations to-day and adjourned.

Before closing, the organization was made permanent under the name of the National Association of Referees in Bankruptcy. The intention is to hold annual conventions. A set of by-laws was adopted, in which, it is said, the object of the association is to promote the purposes of a National bankruptcy law by making practice in bankruptcy more uniform and suggesting desirable and proper amendments.

W. H. Hotchkiss, in an address, declared that the delegates were strongly opposed to Judge Kohlsaat's suggestion to have the act repealed within a year.

THE MURDER OF HEUREAUX

Killing of San Domingo's Ruler a Political Crime.

HIS ASSASSIN NOT CAPTURED

Supporters of Caceres Reported to be Gathering for an Attack on the Government Troops.

CAPE HAITIEN, July 27.—Details of the murder of President Heureaux of San Domingo received here are to the effect that he was assassinated as he was about to leave Moca yesterday on horseback for Santiago de las Caballeros. The assassin, Ramon Caceres, surrounded by several accomplices, approached the President as he was talking with some friends, and fired twice with a revolver. The first bullet struck the President in the left side and penetrated to the heart, causing instant death. The second bullet killed an old man who was standing near the President.

The assassin and his accomplices then fled to avoid the shots fired at them by the President's friends. It is not known if any of them was wounded. The body of the President was taken to the palace of the Governor of Moca.

President Heureaux's death has caused a panic. It is said that one Juna Isidore Jimones, who took part in the attempted insurrection of June, 1898, is a candidate for the Presidency. It is reported that Gen. Maximo Gomez, former President of the Cuban insurrectionists, who is a native of San Domingo also aspires to the office.

The father of Caceres, the assassin, was put to death by order of President Heureaux in 1884.

FORT DE FRANCE, July 27.—A financial crisis having arisen in San Domingo and an insurrection being feared, owing to the number of the malcontents, President Heureaux went to the north and west of the island to prepare for all eventualities. He was about to leave Moca for Santiago de las Caballeros when he was killed. Booted and spurred, ready to mount his horse, he sat under the gallery of a house in the Rue Colon talking with two friends at 4:30 in the afternoon, when an old man approached to ask for alms. Just as the President gave the old man some money, Caceres, the assassin rushed forward quickly and fired twice from his revolver. One bullet struck the heart of the President, killing him instantly, and the other killed the old man by his side.

The crime was committed so rapidly that the friends of the President were not able to interfere in time to prevent it, but they fired a number of shots at Caceres, who ran away, accompanied by several persons. The assassin's party returned the fire of the President's friends, and Caceres escaped. It is not known whether he was wounded or not. The authorities immediately sent troops to him.

The body of President Heureaux was taken to the house of the Governor of Moca, and thence to Santiago de las Caballeros. Vice President Figuereo, who assumes the Presidential functions, acting with the Ministers, has informed the widow of President Heureaux that the body of her husband will be interred at Santiago de las Caballeros, and orders for the carrying out of this plan have been given to the Governor of Santiago. It is currently reported that this course was decided upon in order to avoid the excitement and manifestations which would be the result of the removal of the remains to the City of San Domingo.

The news of the President's death spread rapidly, and caused much emotion among the inhabitants of the island. It is believed by many that the murder was the result of a political conspiracy. The Governor of Santiago confirms this opinion. It is reported that the assassin's friends are gathering forces preparatory to an attack on the Government troops. It has been learned that Caceres's companions when President Heureaux was killed were Juan Pichardo and Horacio Vasquez. The latter is the brother of a Deputy in Parliament.

Foreseeing the possibility of disturbances, and in order to be prepared for any emergency, Gen. Pepin, Governor of Santiago, has taken important precautionary measures, and has decided to demand that arms and ammunition be forwarded to him from San Domingo. Advices from Santiago received here at a late hour report that the situation there is becoming serious.

Vice President Figuero has taken precautions to prevent disorder, and has taken command of the troops to that end, but up to the present all is quiet.

PUERTO PLATA, July 27.—President Heureaux, who was assassinated in Moca yesterday afternoon, had gone there to see Jacobo Lara. He was accompanied by only six persons. The President, at the entrance to the city, was fired at by four individuals. The body has been brought to Santiago attended by a Government escort and members of the late President's family.

The situation is critical. Enemies of the Government are trying to disturb the peace. Gen. Wenceslas Figuero, the Vice President, succeeds to the Presidency. He will continue the plan of retiring paper money.

ACTION OF THIS GOVERNMENT.

President's Message of Condolence to the Dominican Republic.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The State Department has received confirmation of the death of the President of San Domingo in a dispatch from the United States Consul at Puerto Plata. Consul Reed at San Domingo also confirms the report, but does not give any details.

Official confirmation of President Heureaux's death was communicated to-day to the President at Lake Champlain by the State Department and the following cable message was sent by his direction:

Lake Champlain, via Washington, July 27.
His Excellency Wenslao de Figuereo, President of the Dominican Republic, San Domingo:

In the name of the American people, and in my own, I offer to your Excellency and the Dominican nation most sincere condolence by reason of the death of President Heureaux.
WILLIAM McKINLEY.

CAREER OF RAMON CACERES.

Assassin of Heureaux Started from New York on His Mission.

Ramon Caceres, the murderer of President Heureaux of San Domingo, is about twenty-five years old, and is connected with one of the best and richest families of that republic. A considerable portion of his life has been spent in the United States. He completed his education at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, where he was graduated about four years ago.

While residing in Troy he married Lillie, the adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hakes. Mr. Hakes died some years ago and his widow passed away soon after her adopted daughter's marriage to Caceres. All of the property was left to Mrs. Caceres. Part of the real estate, consisting of a block on Fulton Street, Troy, was recently sold to ex-United States Senator Edward Murphy, Jr.

Caceres converted all of his wife's property into cash and they came to New York and made their home here for some time. Caceres often said that as soon as the opportunity offered he would go to San Domingo and inaugurate a revolution. He started on his mission a few weeks ago, leaving Mrs. Caceres here.

Those who know Caceres are confident that he laid his plans well and had taken precautions to insure his escape.

HITCH IN PEACE PROCEEDINGS.

Great Britain Blocks Arbitration Work at The Hague.

THE HAGUE, July 27.—The committee of the Peace Conference engaged in drafting the definitive acts spent the entire day in attempting to reconcile the demand of Sir Julian Pauncefote that non-signatory Powers be entitled to adhere to the Arbitration Convention only by the unanimous consent of the signatory powers, and the amendment of Count Nigra, head of the Italian delegation, permitting such adhesion if no power opposes. The attempts, however, were without result.

The plenary conference adopted the preamble dealing with the laws and customs of war and the adaptation of the Geneva convention to naval war. The articles of the two conventions were definitively adopted.

The arbitration scheme still awaits Great Britain's acceptance of and accession to the plan.

TRANSVAAL CRISIS NOT ENDED.

Mr. Balfour Says the Concessions That Have Been Offered Will Not Satisfy Great Britain.

LONDON, July 27.—In the course of a speech at a Conservative luncheon this afternoon Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House of Commons, in discussing the Transvaal situation, said that if the Government's endless patience and endless desire to prevent matters coming to a crisis, and if all the resources of diplomacy were ineffectual to untie the knot, other means must inevitably be found to loosen it. Mr. Balfour, however, said he took a more sanguine view of the situation. He understood that the Transvaal was prepared to grant some substantial redress, although quite inadequate according to Great Britain's standard.

It was manifestly impossible, Mr. Balfour said, that Great Britain should permanently submit to freeborn Englishmen being treated as of an inferior race. While he did not take a despairing view of the situation, it would be folly to pretend that all the difficulties had been solved or to proclaim a peace which was not yet assured.

TRANSVAAL NEGOTIATIONS CEASE.

The South African Debate to Begin in Parliament To-day.

LONDON, July 28.—The aspect of the South African crisis has been little changed by the latest news, but the question seems to have arrived at a deadlock. The Blue Book issued yesterday, which brings the history of the case down to July 23, is chiefly interesting as showing that the Cape Ministry approved President Krüger's latest proposals as adequate, and that the Transvaal refused friendly consultation with the British Government before passing and promulgating the Franchise bill. It is understood that negotiations have ceased since this period between Great Britain and the Transvaal.

The closing speech of Mr. A. J. Balfour at a Conservative luncheon yesterday afternoon, which was the subject of much discussion in the lobbies of the House of Commons last night, had a double object—to impress President Krüger with the necessity for further concessions and to silence the rumors of a lack of solidarity in the British Cabinet on the question. The South African debate comes on in the House of Commons to-day, and Mr. Balfour's strong words supporting Mr. Chamberlain are meant to discount by anticipation any indiscreet speeches that might proceed from the Liberal side of the House, founded on Lord Salisbury's reticence, which had been interpreted as disapproval of Mr. Chamberlain's policy.

To Solve the Dynamite Question.

PRETORIA, July 27.—The Raad has referred the dynamite question to a commission of five members for examination in conjunction with the Government, with a view of finding a satisfactory settlement.

FRANCO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

Paris Papers Reply to Criticisms of the Reciprocity Treaty—Attacks Attributed to M. Meline.

PARIS, July 27.—The Temps, in an article printed to-day, expresses the belief that fuller light upon the Franco-American treaty would not be superfluous, adding: "What is known, however, is sufficient to cause rejoicing at the rapprochement of which it is testimony. The interests of the United States and France are far from being as irreconcilable as some have been trying to show, but are in reality easily adjusted. The United States furnishes raw products, and we return manufactures. Opponents of the treaty think this will be reversed, and that France will be inundated with American manufactures, but the facts do not justify their fears."

The Journal des Débats says: "The thousand personal relations which result from business relations are a precious pledge for good understanding between peoples, and it would indeed be a singular means of remaining friends of a nation whose policy is becoming more and more active and interesting if we refuse to remove our barriers when she is disposed to open hers, and to defend ourselves against her by a Chinese wall. The convention appears to be a good piece of business from all points of view."

An unofficial note published to-night says: "The evening papers for some days have been carrying on a vigorous campaign against the granting of a minimum tariff to American leather. It is quite true that M. Méline's Cabinet offered minimum rates on American leather, but the present Cabinet did not maintain the concession in the recent convention, and American leather is still subject to general rates."

LONDON, July 28.—The Paris correspondent of The Times explains that the murmurs against the Franco-American convention, at which the American press is unnecessarily uneasy, are solely due to the efforts of M. Méline to prevent France forming close commercial relations with any foreign power. M Méline's whole strength, the correspondent says, rests on a policy of extreme protection. He is inconsolable at being out of office and he is ready to sacrifice France in order to regain power, but the common sense of a majority of the French Chamber of Deputies will frustrate his machinations.

155 DROWNED IN THE VOLGA.

Collision Between a Cargo Ship and a Passenger Steamer.

BERLIN, July 27.—A dispatch received here to-day from Nijni-Novgorod reports a collision between a cargo ship and a passenger steamer on the River Volga. The passenger steamer was sunk, and 155 persons were drowned.

The Captain of the cargo ship has been arrested for disregarding signals.

BRITISH COLONIAL FEDERATION.

Large Majorities Indicated for the Plan in Victoria and Tasmania.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, July 27.—Voting on the question of federation took place in Victoria to-day. An overwhelming majority in favor of federation is assured. Incomplete returns give 127,047 votes in favor of the plan and 8,240 in opposition.

Incomplete returns from Tasmania, where polling was also in progress to-day, show that 11,100 votes were cast for federation and 720 against.

FOR A STATUE OF PARNELL.

Dublin Meeting Approves the Plan After a Stormy Session.

DUBLIN, July 27.—A meeting, convened by the Lord Mayor, was held at the Mansion House to-day to inaugurate a fund for the erection of a statue of Charles Stewart Parnell.

The members of the '98 Centenary Committee opposed the erection of the statue as inopportune and likely to jeopardize the plans for the Wolfe Tone Memorial. After a stormy session, resolutions in favor of the erection of the Parnell statue were adopted.

Labor and Race Troubles in Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 27.—A complication of strike and race troubles is threatening between native and India coolie laborers. After the agrarian riots reported June 14, the Llanrumney plantation replaced natives with coolies. Yesterday natives attacked the coolies and a riot ensued, which resulted in a victory for the coolies. The police have arrested eight of the ringleaders, who are held pending further developments, which are feared, owing to the general condition of excitement.

Russia and Japan in Korea.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The reports that Japan and Russia are arming for a struggle over Korea are received with much allowance in the diplomatic quarters chiefly concerned. It is pointed out that an entente cordiale was arranged between the two countries last year concerning affairs in Korea. This arrangement is still in force, and there has been no evidence that either Government desired to depart from it.

Irish Women for a Texas Convent.

LONDON, July 27.—The Teutonic, which sailed from Queenstown to-day, carries among her passengers thirty young Irish women, in charge of Mother Mathilde and Sister Teresa, who are going to join a sisterhood at Galveston, Texas.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement. Adv.

OPENING OF DALY'S THEATRE.

Daniel Frohman to Assume Management Upon His Arrival Home.

Daly's Theatre will open early in September with E. H. Sothern in "The King's Musketeer," Virginia Harned playing Miladi.

Daniel Frohman will sail for New York on Aug. 19, as announced yesterday, and will assume the management of the theatre immediately after his arrival.

MR. LEDERER'S NEW PLAYERS.

Virginia Earle and Mr. Powers Sign Contracts with Him.

Virginia Earle and James T. Powers, who have been identified with Daly's Theatre for some years, have signed contracts with George W. Lederer. Miss Earle was offered excellent inducements by several managers, but finally accepted those of Mr. Lederer. Her contract will last for several years.

Both Mr. Powers and Miss Earle made hits in several of Daly's recent plays, and Mr. Powers is especially remembered for his part in "The Circus Girl." Miss Earle made her first successful record at the Casino in "The Lady Slavey," after which she was engaged by Augustin Daly and appeared in "The Circus Girl," "The Geisha," and "The Runaway Girl."

The Kaltenborn Concert To-night.

To-night's programme will be devoted in part to Wagner music at the St. Nicholas Garden. The selections are as follows:

Soloist: Mr. Carl Hugo Engel, Violin.
1. Overture, "Martha".....Flotow
2. Ballet Suite, "Boabdil".....Moszkowski
Scherzo-Waltz, Malageunna.
3. Intermezzo, "Naila".....Delibes
Minuet, "L'Arlesienne".....Bizet
Flute Solo—Mr. Charles Kurth.
4. Dream Music, "Hansel and Gretel".....Humperdinck
5. Violin solo, Hungarian Rhapsodie.....Hauser
Mr. Engel.
6. Waltz, "Fruehlings Stimme," (Spring Voices).....Strauss
Intermission.
7. Prelude, "Lohengrin".....
8. "Ein Albumblatt".....
9. "Wotan's Farewell" and "Magic Fire Scene".....Wagner
10. "Siegfried Idyl".....
11. Kaiser March.....

New Opera for Alice Nielsen.

Victor Herbert has completed the score of the new opera for Alice Nielsen. Rehearsal will begin on Aug. 28 at the Casino under the management of Julian Mitchell.

The personnel of the cast is not wholly determined. It includes, however, Eugene Cowles and Ritchie Ling. The management promises that the rest of the cast will be selected from performers of high reputation.

William Gillette's New Play.

William Gillette's new play "Sherlock Holmes" is not modeled after the plot of any one of Doyle's famous yarns. The character of Sherlock Holmes is faithfully drawn and other parts of the play are taken from minor characters in the various stories. The entire cast is not yet announced. Mr. Gillette himself will take the part of the detective. Katheryn Florence and Ralph Delmore have been engaged, but the nature of their roles is not disclosed.

New Play for the Manhattan.

"A Stranger in a Strange Land" is the new play booked for the Manhattan Theatre during the coming season. It is a comedy by Sydney Wilmer and Walter Vincent. The scenes are divided between England and America, and one of the distinctive characters is to be an American Indian. The cast will not be announced for several weeks.

"Man in the Moon" Company.

Fay Templeton left the "Man in the Moon" company yesterday and has gone to Chicago, where she will remain through the Summer. Marie Dressler is to have her old part in the "Man in the Moon" again after Saturday night, when Laura Burt will retire.

MONTENEGRO'S ROYAL WEDDING

Crown Prince Danilo Marries the Duchess of Jutta.

CETTINJE, July 27.—The wedding of Crown Prince Danilo of Montenegro and the Duchess of Jutta was celebrated this afternoon by the Metropolitan of Cettinje in the presence of the bride's mother and brother, the Prince and Princess of Montenegro, the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Duke Frederick, and others. The inhabitants displayed the greatest enthusiasm, and throughout the day royal salutes were fired.

The bride wore the Montenegrin national costume and was everywhere affectionately welcomed. After returning to Prince Danilo's palace the pair appeared on a balcony and were greeted with acclamations by the populace. The town was tastefully decorated, and to-night most of the buildings were brilliantly illuminated and a torchlight procession marched through the streeets.

GUATEMALAN RAILROAD SOLD.

A New York Syndicate Reported to be the Purchaser of the Property.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27. — President Cabrera of Guatemala has advised Consul General Galecio of this port of the sale of the Guatemalan Central Railroad to a New York syndicate. This road was originally planned by Rufino Barrios to extend from the City of Guatemala eastward to Port Barrios, where connection can be made with New Orleans by water. If finished it would be an extension of the Pacific Improvement Company's road, which connects the City of Guatemala with the Pacific seaboard. There are yet sixty miles of road to be completed.

There were three prospective purchasers, one of them being C. P. Huntington and the others two New York syndicates. Mr. Huntington, it is said, declined to buy the road. Which of the two New York syndicates is the purchaser President Cabrera does not state in his messsage. He, however, informs the Consul General that as a result of the sale exchange in Guatemala, which recently advanced to 4.80, has fallen to 3.80.

Inns of Court Hotel Poisoning Case.

LONDON, July 28.—The Daily Mail, this morning, prints a statement of Bernard Clarges, Director of the American Actors' Society, who was one of the guests at the Inns of Court Hotel, where the mysterious poisoning of a score of guests occurred about a week ago. Mr. Clarges says he was taken very ill after dinenr on Monday of last week. He declares that he ate no fruit, so that it could not have been the canned pears which caused the illness. He finished his dinner with a dish of some sort of cream of a greenish hue; and this, he thinks, may possibly have been the cause of the trouble.

Deschanel-Terry Engagement Denied.

LONDON, July 27.—The Paris correspondent o The Daily Telegraph says that the story of the engagement of M. Paul Deschannel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, to Miss Terry is emphatically contradicted.

THIEF IN A BARROOM.

Bartender and Friends, Looking for Rats, Found M. Ross Rifling the Till.

John Murge, a bartender employed in William Haritsoff's saloon at the northeast corner of the Bowery and Houston Street, locked up the place about 1 o'clock yesterday morning and started with two friends to go up town. While waiting for a car Murge told his companions about the large number of rats that infested the saloon. The three men looked through the door to see the rats, but instead saw a swarthy-looking man rifling the cash drawer, in which Murge had left $30. A policeman was summoned and Murge unlocked the door of the saloon. The thief had turned out the light and had apparently escaped.

After two hours' search he was found wedged in a narrow space between the ice chest and the ceiling of the barroom almost suffocated. He gave the name of Michael Ross and said that he was a laborer. He was held at the Yorkville Police Court in $1,000 bail for trial.

Music in the Parks This Evening.

There will be music this evening at 8 o'clock at Battery Park by the Sixty-ninth Regiment Band and at W. H. Seward Park by Eugene A. Johnson's Military Band.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Society in the suburbs and at the near watering places continues its gayety at somewhat of a jog trot, but with the promise of something more exciting in the weeks to come. The Alfred Vanderbilt party having left Newport and the long-prolonged festivities at the Breakers having ceased, that place has gone back to dinners and luncheons and automobiles for its daily entertainment. There was the weekly dance at the Casino last evening, a description of which is in another column. Bar Harbor has at last begun its season, but promises no large event except the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Jackson and the Rev. Mr. Baker. These young people are just now receiving much attention, and they are the recipients of the many usual dinners with which society seems to think necessary to fortify young couples before they enter the holy state of matrimony.

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Narragansett, with its polo, is possibly just now the gayest of the watering places. The games require the presence of many of the Newport set, as well as that of those who pass their Summers in quieter places. Mrs. George J. Gould has gone to join her husband, who has become an excellent player and a polo enthusiast. Mrs. Gould will be entertained at Newport before she leaves Rhode Island, and there is no harm in prophesying that before many seasons the Goulds will have a Newport cottage and will take their places among the exclusives of that modish community.

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What promises to be the entertainment of August is the lawn or garden party. It is strange that this very charming method of entertaining, which is done so much in England, has never become popular in this country. It is true that few of the New York City houses possess gardens, but all the country estates are admirably adapted for it. Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, who are to give a garden party at Newport on Aug. 4, have not been much in society for several years, owing to mourning and frequent deaths in the Ketteltas family, of which Mrs. Wetmore is a member. The Misses Wetmore, however, have been a great deal in New York, but Mrs. Wetmore has remained with her husband in Washington. Mrs. Astor, who will also give a garden party, was the first to introduce it to Newport society, some years ago, for the début of Miss Van Alen.

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The rumored engagement of Miss Minnie Fell, the daughter of Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer of Philadelphia, to Robert K. Cassatt, the son of Alexander J. Cassatt, the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is being much and favorably discussed at Newport and Bar Harbor. Miss Fell made her début last Winter, in Philadelphia, at a series of entertainments given in her honor by the Drexel family and the relations of her father, who died some years ago. Her mother, who was Miss Sallie Drexel, was a great belle, and, as the widow of John R. Fell, also received much attention. She married last Summer Alexander Van Rensselaer, who was supposed to be a confirmed bachelor. Miss Fell is an heiress on both sides, and Mr. Cassatt is one of the catches of Philadelphia. He is quite a young man, having been graduated at Harvard in 1893.

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The return of Mr. Clarence Mackay, who went abroad three weeks ago, seems to have given rise to much misinformation yesterday on the part of many of the newspapers. Mrs. Mackay did not accompany her husband. He was to have been in London just a week. His mother, who has taken, it is said, a castle in the North of England for the late Summer and the early Autumn, had intended to have a family party there and was much disappointed that her daughter-in-law could not sail with her husband. Mrs. Clarence Mackay has been in rather delicate health, but her condition has not been such as to cause alarm. Mr. and Mrs. Willie Duer, her parents, sailed in the same ship with Mr. Mackay for England, and Mrs. Mackay came on from Newport to bid them bon voyage on the same day on which her husband sailed.

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As will be seen by the cable, the Perot case has taken quite a dramatic turn. The Mr. Blood who accompanied Mrs. Perot to this country, and who is said to have had a part in the abduction of the child, is, according to cable report a brother of that brilliant and well-known woman Mrs. Colin Campbell. The Bloods have all had more or less histories, and this coming into an international case of Mr. Blood now will revive many of the old stories with which the family name has been connected and which for a generation almost have been forgotten.

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Lenox has been quite to the front this week. The Sturgis-Barnes wedding brought a great many people to the Berkshires, and there were several house parties. One of the largest of these was given by Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, who have returned from Newport. Both Mrs. J. A. Burden, Jr., and Miss Lila Sloane are at Lenox, and Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard has been paying quite a visit there before going to Bar Harbor. Lieut. Munson Morris, the grandson of the President of the Knickerbocker Club, was also among the members of the Sloane house party.

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The season proper will, however, not begin in Lenox until September. The golf tournament will commence about the middle of the month, and there is talk of a visit of the polo teams now "starring" the various watering places. This month Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster and the Missess Furniss close their houses and go to Newport and Bar Harbor. Major and Mrs. Mallery have returned from Narragansett, where they had been for some days with Mrs. Mallery's sister, Miss Turnure. Miss Turnure will be at Lenox a short time before paying a round of visits.

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The postponement of the Columbia-Defender race at Newport to-morrow again changes the plans of a number of men who were going on for that event. The catboat races, however, seem to divide with automobile trials the attention of a part of society. Mr. and Mrs. Starr Miller, who have arrived at Newport, will not entertain, as has been reported, owing to the recent death of Mrs. Percy Alden, a sister of Mrs. Miller and of Mrs. Robert Goelet.

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Southampton is very gay this week. Last evening Mrs. Aymar Sands gave a cotillion, at which the presents were very handsome, and this evening there will be the weekly dance at the Meadow Club. The golf tournament attracts society to the club on the hills. Cedarhurst and Far Rockaway have not been behind in the race. The young element which distinguished itself last week in a game of polo, said to be as good as any played by their elders, had a hare and hounds chase. This pastime, now made fashionable again by the Vanderbilts and the Newport set, will go the rounds of the other watering places. There was also a large subscription dinner at the Rockaway Hunt.

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With the many camping parties, the Adirondacks are having more than their general run of fashionable people quite early in the season. Saratoga and Lake George are both holding their own. At the former the hotels are crowded, in expectation of the races, and early in September the Peace Jubilee will take place. Several very charming entertainments have been given by Mr. and Mrs. Julius Caryl and Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Trask have been having a number of guests at their beautiful Japanese villa. Lake George, which has taken to steam and naphtha launches—possibly as a foil to the Newport automobile craze—will have a regatta with a number of prizes in the middle of next month.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 27.—At the annual meeting of the Newport Reading Room next month the question of building a new and elaborate clubhouse on the avenue is to be considered. The site of the present clubhouse on Bellevue Avenue and Church Street is one of the very best in the city for such a purpose. Some of its members are the leading men in the financial and social world, including such gentlemen as John Nicholas Brown, Harold Brown, E. J. Berwind, Royal Phelps Carroll, Robert M. Cushing, George B. De Forest, John R. Drexel, George R. Fearing, Daniel B. Fearing, Elbridge T. Gerry, John N. A. Griswold, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Woodbury Kane, George Gordon King, L. L. Lorillard, Ogden Mills, Charles M. Oelrichs, Hermann Oelrichs, Edwin D. Morgan, Frederick Sheldon, H. A. C. Taylor, William R. Travers, H. McK. Twombly, James J. Van Alen, Cornelius Vanderbilt, W. K. Vanderbilt, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, George Peabody Wetmore, Edward S. Willing, Richard L. Willing, R. T. Wilson, Ross R. Winans, Egerton L. Winthrop, and J. J. Wysong.

The Sons of the American Revolution will hold the annual dinner of the organization on the anniversary of the battle of Rhode Island, Aug. 29. The committee in charge of the banquet is the Hon. D. B. Fearing, F. P. Garretson, and Lieut. Commander J. B. Murdock. In response to a communication from the General Secretary asking cooperation for the observance of the one hundredth anniversary of the burial of George Washington, which falls on Dec. 14, W. W. Sherman and Secretary William F. Ward were appointed to take charge of the matter.

The prominent arrivals to-day among the cottage colony included Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who came from Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson in their launch Nourmahal for the season. Col. and Mrs. Astor are now the guests of Mrs. Astor at Beechwood, and later will visit Mrs. Willing, Mrs. Astor's mother.

As soon as Col. Astor landed from his yacht to-day his automobile was turned over to him and, after driving Mrs. Astor to Beechwood he came back into the city to attend to various matters. Col. Astor's manipulation of the carriage was the best seen here this Summer among the men drivers.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Robert I. Gammell, William Payne Thompson, Mrs. William R. Travers, and James Stillman arrived from New York this evening.

G. Van Nest of New York is visiting here among the cottagers.

The polo players have begun practice on the new grounds, which are already in very good condition. Several sheds are being erected for stabling the ponies, which are expected on Saturday. Tents are now being erected on the grounds for use as a temporary club quarters and until the new clubhouse is erected.

Mrs. I. Townsend Burden gave her first large dinner party of the season this evening at Fair Lawn, at which about twenty-four guests were present. Mrs. Burden has a number of cards out for several large dinners in August.

Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp has started a new afternoon dinner fad, which was tried last Wednesday evening, when Mrs. Kemp entertained at dinner, after which the guests were driven to their cottages in automobiles, with carriages following.

Mrs. Bancroft gave her first reception of the season this afternoon at Purgatory, and it was largely attended.

F. Cope Whitehouse is arranging for a dinner at The Berkely in honor of Miss Julia Dent Grant.

G. P. Messervey has gone to Lynn to visit his mother.

Dinners were given this evening by Mrs. Harold Brown and Mrs. William B. Rogers. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. James Hude Beekman, and Mrs. Harley T. Proctor entertained at lunch.

Mrs. C. L. Best held her first serial entertainment in several seasons on Wednesday last at her cottage, on Bellevue Avenue, which was very largely attended by the cottage colony and the army and navy officers. Mrs. Best has been in mourning for the past two seasons and has remained with her daughter very quietly at her cottage.

Miss Anna Sands has gone to the Mills cottage for the season.

Capt. C. D. Sigsbee of the Texas is registered at the Cliffs.

George J. Gould arrived on his yacht Atalanta this afternoon, and this evening entertained at dinner on board.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and Miss Mills and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer and family are expected here from Europe Saturday.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador, and his family will not return to Newport this season.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold of New York are visiting Pembroke Jones at the Cloisters.

The new steam yacht Idalia, owned by Eugene Tompkins of Boston, arrived here to-day, with the owner and a party of guests on board.

The members of the Mianetuck Golf Club attended the clambake given on the grounds in large numbers this evening.

Miss Virginia Gammell, one of the season's débutantes, has taken up the automobile, and to-day was speeding along the avenue with her instructor. Mrs. John R. Drexel was also out for a spin with Mrs. Nelson, who is a good automobile driver.

Dwight Braman has arrived for a few days at the Berkeley, and will go to his place on Frenchman's Bay, near Bar Harbor, for fishing and boating.

Roland King is visiting his extensive estate.

Casino registers include Samuel S. Beard, J. B. Murdock, H. B. Beass, G. C. Davison, William R. A. Rooney, E. J. Dorn, James G. Doyle, and Dr. Charles L. Nichols.

Golf Club registers include Mrs J. W. Johnson, Miss F. L. Johnson, Mrs. H. L. R. Emett, C. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. Douglas Grant, Stanley Mortimer, Nelson Brown, and Payne Whitney.

Jamestown was the scene of an automobile hold-up this afternoon, where the roads are swampy, caused by heavy rains during the past two days. Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., started to ride to Narragansett Pier, and had crossed over to Jamestown, when the carriage sunk about eight inches in the mud. All efforts to release the carriage from its sunken position were fruitless until two laborers helped Mr. Vanderbilt to drag his carriage out of the mud, and only to move a few yards further and then to wheel into another mudbank. Mrs. Vanderbilt here jumped out, and the carriage was again hauled to dry land, but both Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt deserted it and went to the Pier by horse and carriage.

The Casino dance was well attended this evening, and although the weather was anything but cool, dancing was very generally indulged in. The balconies were well filled with spectators, including several of the cottagers, who merely looked on the merry scene below. Among those present were Mrs. George S. Scott, Miss Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Miss Kane, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown, Miss Little, Lieut. Louis Little, H. R. Taylor, Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, Reginald Brooks, Miss Maude Wetmore, W. S. K. Wetmore, J. W. B. Stokes, Miss French, Miss Kane, Mr. and Mrs Charles Astor Bristed, Miss King, F. W. Andrews, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCreery, Miss Swan, Miss Oelrichs, Count Giusseppe Della Gherardesca, the Marquis De San Vite, E. L. Winthrop, Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George De Forest Miss Burden, Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Miss Gerry, the Hon. aDniel B. Kearing, James Hude Beekman, John Whipple, Miss Goddard, R. H. I. Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest F. Smith, and many of the officers from the North Atlantic Squadron, torpedo and training stations, and war college.

F. W. Andrews, Jr., has arrived for the season.

Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed and Mrs. Lloyd Brice entertained at dinner this evening.

C. H. MACKAY SAILS FOR HOME.

English Reports of the Illness of His Wife Unfounded.

LONDON, July 27.—Clarence H. Mackay sailed for the United States to-day on board the White Star Line steamer Teutonic, from Queenstown. The papers here say that Mr. Mackay's departure was owing to the ill-health of Mrs. Mackay; but the correspondent of The Associated Press is informed that Mrs. Mackay's condition is not serious. Mrs. Mackay is in delicate health and Mr. Mackay is returning to the United States at her request. As he is to remain for some time he has given up his tenancy of Broderick Castle, Scotland, which he took for the Autumn.

NEWPORT, July 27.—Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, who is at the George Tiffany villa here, is in good health.

THE HAND-TRAIN NUPTIALS.

New York Lawyer and the Daughter of Capt. Train to Wed Aug. 5.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 27.—An event of more than usual interest will take place at Bar Harbor during the visit of the North Atlantic Squadron under Admiral Sampson, namely, the marriage of Miss Susan Train, daughter of Capt. Charles J. Train of the United States battleship Massachusetts, to Augustus Noble Hand, son of Richard L. Hand of Elizabethport, N. J. The wedding is set for Aug. 5, the day following the Parker-Baker nuptials, and the presence of the officers of the fleet will add lustre to the occasion.

A large number of invitations have been issued for the church ceremony, which will be performed at 5 o'clock in the afternoon by Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts. The bride, who will be given away by her father, will be attended by a maid of honor, Miss Grace Train, her sister, and by two bridesmaids, Miss Marcia Hand and Miss Theodosia Hand, sisters of the bridegroom.

Mr. Hand, who is practicing law in New York, is a graduate of Harvard University, class of '90, and of the Harvard Law School, class of '94. His best man will be his cousin, Learned Hand of Albany, N. Y. The ushers will be the bride's brother, Russell Train, a cadet on the Annapolis; James B. Ludlow, A. Henry Mosle, Albert Sprague Bard, and Luther B. Pollard of New York, and Arthur Devon Hill of Boston.

Immediately after the ceremony the wedding party will be escorted aboard the battleship Massachusetts by a guard of sailors, and the wedding reception will be held on board the battleship, making a striking contrast to scenes enacted aboard this same vessel only a year ago.

Mr. A. C. Train of Cambridge, a brother of the prospective bride, with his family, is a prominent member of the Summer colony here.

Thomson—Northrop.

The marriage of Miss E. Josephine Northrop, daughter of the late William Watson Northrop of Indianapolis, to John Crawford Thomson of this city was celebrated at the Church of the Heavenly Rest on Wednesday, July 26, at noon. The bride was given away by her brother, C. P. Northrop.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Abel G. Hopkins.

Abel G. Hopkins, D. D., Ph. D., Professor of Latin in Hamilton College, died at his home in Clinton, N. Y., yesterday. He was born at Avon Springs Dec. 5, 1844. He was graduated from Hamilton College in the class of '66, and after completing a course at Auburn Theological Seminary, in which his father was an instructor, he accepted the Professorship of Latin at Hamilton, a position which he retained till his death. He was stricken with paralysis in June, and has since been steadily failing. He was accorded the degree of Ph.D. by Lafayette College in 1887 and the degree of D. D. by Hamilton College in 1899. For several years he had served as Dean of the Faculty. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. JESSE HEIFLEIGH, aged seventy-nine years, Superintendent of the Sunday School Publications of the Church of God, died yesterday from injuries sustained Wednesday night, by falling down the cellar stairs at his residence in Harrisburg, Penn. He was one of the best-known ministers of the Church of God, and he was for years Secretary and Treasurer of its book concern at Harrisburg.

FREE FIGHT ON A STEAMBOAT.

Negro Excursionists Engage in a General Row on the Blackbird.

While the steamboat Blackbird, with a barge in tow, was proceeding up the Hudson River yesterday afternoon with a party of negro excursionists from Elizabeth, N. J., an ugly quarrel was started in the barroom. There were about 1,200 men, women, and children in the party. Nobody seemed to know what started the fight, but within a few minutes a score of men were involved and the quarrel became so exciting that women screamed and the children ran about in terror and were with difficulty restrained from jumping overboard. There were two Elizabeth detectives on the Blackbird, but they were powerless to quell the disturbance.

The Captain of the Blackbird headed his boat for the foot of Seventy-first Street and hoisted a signal of distress. Policeman Hennify of the Sixty-eighth Street Station saw the signal and gave an alarm, which resulted in a squad of reserves boarding the Blackbird as soon as she reached Seventy-first Street. The fighting was still in progress, and the policemen, with drawn clubs, were obliged to force their way into the barroom. They speedily quelled the disturbance, and, at the instance of Charles Hazen, the manager of the excursion, they arrested Alfred Allen, Howard Bingham, George Voorhees, and John Frederick, all negro residents of Elizabeth, and Charles Oliver, a colored coachman of Lake Hopatcong. Joseph Bingham, the brother of one of the men arrested, was found lying on deck in a pool of blood, with cuts on the head and ar

NEW TAX ON PAWNBROKERS

Internal Revenue Stamp Upon Receipts Containing Storage Clause.

DECISION OF THE GOVERNMENT

Money Lenders Must Obey Federal Laws—The Pawnbrokers Express the Greatest Indignation.

Hereafter, according to a ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, all pawnbrokers whose pawn tickets carry the right of storage—that is to say, contain a storage clause in the receipt given—will be forced to put a twenty-five-cent stamp on each ticket. The new order, which has spread consternation among the pawnbrokers of the city, has just been received at the Collector's office, and will be put in force at once. Its purport, which explains the reasons for its enforcement, is as follows:

This office has received a number of communications asking that opportunity be given for the presentation of oral and written arguments in opposition to its ruling that certain tickets or receipts of pawnbrokers are liable to stamp tax as warehouse receipts. It seems desirable that the matter be further explained in order that individual cases of liability may be determined.

The theory upon which the ruling proceeds is as follows:

The act of June 13, 1898, imposes a stamp tax of 25 cents upon a "warehouse receipt for any goods, merchandise, or property of any kind held on storage in any public or private warehouse or yard," with the exception specified in the act.

In some States the rate of interest which may be lawfully charged by a pawnbroker for money loaned by him upon goods deposited is limited by law. To avoid this limitation, some pawnbrokers have adopted a form of ticket or receipt for articles deposited with them which contains a "storage" clause, and in some instances this part of the receipt is filled out with figures which indicate that a portion of the charge made for the accommodation is on account of storage. In other instances this portion of the receipt is not filled out.

This office has held that pawnbrokers bring themselves within the operation of the act of June 13, 1898, when they hold on storage any article deposited with them for which they give a receipt. When such receipt has the storage clause it is a reasonable presumption that they do hold the goods on storage. This presumption cannot be rebutted by a declaration of the pawnbroker that the storage clause in the receipt is void. It must be rebutted by satisfactory proof that the goods are not "held on storage," because no charge has been made on account of storage.

Again, it is not imperative, however, that the receipt should on the face of it indicate that storage had been charged, if, in fact, it has been. To determine whether a charge has been made on account of storage the facts may be gleaned from any record that is available. The receipt itself may be analyzed, and if, from its date and the amount loaned, or time for which loaned, and the total sum to be repaid, it appears that a charge has been made in excess of the legal interest allowed in the locality to be charged for the accommodation the presumption will be that the excess is charged on account of storage, and such presumption can only be overcome by satisfactory evidence that the charge has been all on account of interest, or for something else than storage.

Pawnbrokers who, to avoid State laws of limitation on interest rates, claim compensation for storing the goods of their customers, while at the same time denying the liability of their receipts to stamp tax under the act of June 13, 1898, should be required to prove that they are conducting their business at least in accordance with the United States law.

Collector Treat said yesterday that such collections had been made in Chicago and elsewhere, and it was stated that the enforcement of the new ruling here would be begun at once.

Pawnbrokers who were seen in reference to the matter were highly indignant. They said that it was evidently the intention of the Government to persecute them.

"We pay $500 now for a license from the State and $20 a year as a war tax," said a pawnbroker, "and now they want to charge us more. Of course, the extra money won't come out of our pocket, as we will simply deduct the 25 cents from the amount loaned, but it will mean a less return upon their goods to the pawnors, and perhaps may deter many from doing business with us."

HOEY TRANSFER UPHELD.

Justice Russell Holds that the Actor Was of Sound Mind When He Deeded Property to His Wife.

The suit brought by Mrs. Bridget Hoey, the mother of William Hoey, the actor, joined with a number of his sisters, and by nephews and nieces, to set aside a conveyance of real estate in this city made by him a year and a half before his death to his wife, Helena G. Hoey, has been dismissed by Justice Russell, before whom the case was tried. The action was based upon the charge that the deceased was of unsound mind and memory, and did not know that he was executing the deed. Justice Russell says he has, nevertheless, "concluded to open up the case for a full review of the testimony upon the additional allegation of undue influence, because the evidence is all in, mainly without objection, which the plaintiffs can give upon that additional charge, on which they relied also upon the trial, and also because the matter of undue influence is so closely tied to weakness of mind that it should be usually considered to possibly sustain an action to set aside transfers where the evidence would not justify a finding that the grantor was of unsound mind.

"The evidence of unsoundness," says Justice Russell, in his opinion, "is utterly insufficient to justify any court in transgressing the wishes and the right of action of the deceased grantor. Vagaries and eccentric conduct may tend to show mental disease, and, when coupled with proof of death by paresis, may be sufficient to justify the conclusion of imbecility. But each case is sui generis. What would be extreme evidence of incomprehensible conduct in a staid clergyman, doctor, lawyer, or editor, might be very natural in one whose life was of jest and variety, and who devoted himself to the amusement of other people. William Hoey was evidently a man of rare and exuberant humor, his habitual study was to cultivate that sense, and attract others, not only by his mimicry, but also by eccentricities which would cause his name to be exploited. His life was in one sense a continuous piece of acting, on and off the stage, and his acts and vagaries, hurtful to no one save perhaps himself, were in unison with his habitual current of action. A year and a half elapsed from the execution of the deed to his death, and that death may have been very likely hastened, as also some of his eccentricities caused, by the freedom of convivial habits, which not only let down the restraint of strict decorum of manner, but also weakened the physical powers of a man living largely in the display of his own emotions. His residence at the sanitarium was so caused, and the evidence of the manager plainly shows that Hoey had a clear mind and understanding when he left that retreat. He could also act as well as ever after the deed was executed, repeating the lines not only of plays before committed, but also of new ones freshly learned.

"The counsel for the plaintiffs strenuously urge that Mrs Hoey, being a loyal, affectionate, and devoted wife, her influence was presumably greater than if the contrary had been true, and also that Hoey himself was conscious of failing powers. To whom, then, should a man, fearing possibly his ability to properly deal with his own property, in the not distant future, and perhaps apprehensive of early death, transfer that property but to that same loyal, affectionate, and devoted wife? He had no children. There is a singular dearth of evidence, which is usual in such cases, of expressed desire to benefit his relatives; of what he had already done for these relatives; of any close intimacy with them, showing by inference a wish that they should share in his prosperity, or of the pecuniary necessities of those relatives whom he left behind.

"There was no apparent opportunity on the part of Mrs. Hoey to accomplish this transfer by dominating influence. He himself originated the plan when he was in Chicago and she was in New York. After the first conveyance appeared to have some defect in its execution, he persisted in sending a second deed to her. His letters show clearly that the conveyance was the result of the prompting of his own heart. He remained contented and happy after its execution, for a year and a half, till his death. There is no room for the belief that any undue influence upon him procured the conveyance."

LEGAL NOTES.

LEGAL ASPECT OF COLLISION BETWEEN WAGON AND STREET CAR.—The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court has reversed a judgment recovered by James G. Bryant in a municipal court, in his suit against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for damages resulting from his wagon being run into by one of the company's cars. The plaintiff was at the intersection of Fifty-sixth Street and Sixth Avenue, on his way down town. Presiding Justice Freedman, giving the opinion of the court, said: "Two carriages were standing at the corner, which prevented the plaintiff from driving between the westerly track and the curb, and the plaintiff thereupon drove upon the car track and continued thereon until near the middle of the block, when he turned from the track toward the west, and when the front wheels of his wagon were off the track the hind wheels were struck by a down-town car, and the injuries complained of resulted from such collision. The above statement contains all the testimony on the part of the plaintiff as to the occurrence. It does not appear, although it may be said that the plaintiff was compelled to go upon defendant's tracks at a point where he first went upon Sixth Avenue and that he was compelled to remain in that situation; and it does appear that he voluntarily continued to occupy the dangerous position he had assumed until he was near the middle of the block. At no time did he endeavor in any way to ascertain whether there was a car approaching, nor does it appear from the testimony produced by him, how far distant the car was, either at the time he went upon the track or at the time he attempted to leave it. He relied entirely upon the vigilance of the motorman of the car to avoid being struck. This does not show freedom from contributory negligence on his part. (Johnson vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad, 34 App. Div., 271.)"

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VACANT LOTS OF THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN NOT TAXABLE.—The National Academy of Design has succeeded by writ of certiorari in setting aside an assessment for taxes for 1898 imposed upon its lots on Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Ninth Street and Cathedral Avenue, where it proposes to erect a building for its occupancy in place of the structure at Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, which the association has occupied for over forty years. Justice Stover of the Supreme Court, before whom the proceeding was brought, holds that under the tax law of 1896, the property is exempt from taxation. That law provides that the real property of any such corporation, held by it exclusively for one or more of the purposes enumerated, including the mental or moral improvement of men or women, or for educational, scientific, literary, or library purposes, from which no rent or income was derived, "though not in actual use therefor, by reason of the absence of suitable buildings or improvements thereon, if the construction of such buildings or improvements be in progress, or is in good faith contemplated," shall be exempt from taxation. At the time of the assessment, the National Academy of Design had sold the Twenty-third Street premises, but occupied them as a tenant until the building on its new site, purchased in March, 1897, could be erected. After drawings and specifications, according to the plans selected, had been made, and the work of borings for the purpose of investigating the soil and rock foundations of the site had been proceeded with, the building operations had been suspended for various reasons. The Court holds it was shown that at the time of the assessment the construction of the buildings upon the site was in good faith contemplated by the association, and that it appears that no officer, member, or employe of the association received any pecuniary profits from its operations except that the instructors are members, some of whom receive a salary.

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TITLE ON PARTITION SALE.—Upon a sale for $23,000, of premises in Greenwich Street, last January, in the partition suit of Josephine H. Hubbard against Mary L. Housley and others, the purchaser, Mitchell A. C. Levy, refused to complete his purchase, although he had taken possession and advertised the premises for sale, because the lot was not quite of the dimensions mentioned in the description and because of a defect of title. On his appeal, the First Appellate Division has affirmed an order requiring him to complete his purchase and denying his motion to be relieved from it. Mrs. Ann L. Noe, who had title to this property, bequeathed it as part of her residuary estate to her executors in trust to take possession and convert it into money, and to divide the proceeds into four equal parts, one of which was given to her son, William Noe. In this partition action James H. Noe, her executor, was made a party defendant, but William Noe was not. The purchaser claimed that the devise referred to did not convey any title to the executor, and therefore the undivided one-fourth of the land of which she was seized descended at her death to her four children, and that one of them, William, was the owner of one-fourth of her interest, being one-sixteenth of the whole premises; and that he, as such owner in fee, should have been made a party defendant in the action, and because he was not the title was defective. The Court holds, by Justice Rumsey, that the clause of Mrs. Noe's will referred to operated to vest the title to her undivided one-fourth of the premises in her executor, and therefore it was not necessary to make any other person party to the action in respect to that portion. (85 N. Y. 53.) The Court also held that Mr. Levy had waived objection as to the measurement.

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COURTS WILL NOT AID CLIENTS TO CHEAT THEIR LAWYERS.—Lillian V. Stillwell sued Abner Armstrong, in the Municipal Court, for rent at $75 per month, amounting to $225, under a lease. The tenant claimed an eviction by reason of the dangerous condition of the walls and counter-claimed $500 for loss of business. Mrs. Stillwell, who claimed it was the tenant's duty to keep the house in repair, recovered judgment for $245.22. Pending Mr. Armstrong's appeal to the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, the landlord and tenant settled their differences without the aid or the knowledge of their respective lawyers. P. A. McManus, the tenant's lawyer, when the case was called said the parties had settled and wished to withdraw the appeal. Harry Overington, the attorney for Mrs. Stillwell, having heard of the settlement, retained ex-Senator George F. Langbein to protect his interests. Mr. Langbein objected to any oral statements and demanded that the allegations of the defendant be put in writing under oath and a copy served upon him, which was ordered by the Court. When the matter came up again Mr. Langbein claimed the Court would not aid the parties to cheat their counsel out of payment for their services and the costs and fees fixed by law by a clandestine and surreptitious settlement, but would leave the parties where they had placed themselves. The Court, in an opinion by Justice MacLean, sustained this view, saying that, in opposition to the motion to withdraw the appeal, "the attorney for the plaintiff showed by affidavits that he had not been relieved from or asked to abandon his representation of the plaintiff, and that he was interested in the action to the extent of one-half of any recovery by the plaintiff. Under such objection, coupled with substantial interest of the plaintiff's attorney in the cause of action, and no payment or tender having been made of the costs already accrued, the motion must be denied. No appearance or opposition except the above being offered, the judgment must, upon motion of respondent, be affirmed with costs."

RECORD OF FIRE LOSSES.

Total for Twenty-four Years, $2,585,186,186.

The Chronicle Fire Tables for 1899, containing a review of the fire record in this country for 1898, have just been issued. The volume contains a record of losses by States and Territories during 1898, with exhibits of the monthly, annual, and aggregate fire losses in the United States during the last twenty-four years.

"The fire waste in 1898, which was $130,593,905," the volume states, "brings the record of the fire loss in this country during twenty-four years up to the enormous total of $2,585,186,186. The sum distributed by the insurance companies last year was $73,796,080, and the total sum distributed by the insurance companies during twenty-four years amounts to $1,512,698,528."

The average property loss per fire during 1898 was $1,868, and the average insurance loss was $1,056. Of the kinds of property burned, 44.75 per cent. consisted of dwellings and boarding houses, 6.29 per cent. manufacturing establishments, and 1.85 per cent. hotels, clubs, and restaurants.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Firemen's Insurance Company of Baltimore has been admitted to Wisconsin.

The Cincinnati Fire Insurance Company has been licensed to do business in Michigan.

The Fire Insurance rate war in Newark showed evidences yesterday of extending beyond what is known as the "preferred business." One offer to place the insurance on a mattress factory at "panic rates" has already been made.

It was reported on good authority yesterday that Commissioner Clunie of the California Insurance Department has decided to come to this city for the purpose of conferring with the head office managers in regard to several controversial elements in the San Francisco fire insurance situation.

A dispatch from Lansing, Mich., states that the Insurance Department of that State has collected by means of special examinations nearly $10,000 in taxes in excess of the amount paid on Michigan earnings included in the annual reports of the companies, and that two of the largest companies are considering the advisability of bringing suit to recover the additional amount paid in this way.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
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BANKERS,
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Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
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Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.
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Investment Securities
Recommended.

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BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
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Member New York Stock Exchange.

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Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS.
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on the above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON AND GRAIN.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport R. R. First 5% Mortgage Bonds, Due 1916.

In view of the early reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Co., of which system your property is an essential part, and in consideration of the fact that it is proposed to appropriate out of earnings a sum sufficient to meet some extraordinary expenditures, thereby imperiling the payment of the interest on your Bonds, it is deemed of the utmost importance that Bondholders should unite for mutual protection.

Therefore the undersigned, representing a majority of the issue, ask you to join them, by depositing your Bonds with The Mercantile Trust Co., No. 120 Broadway, on or before the 1st of September, 1899.

Negotiable certificates will be issued to depositors.

Copies of the Bondholders' agreement can be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or of either one of the Bondholders' Committee.

CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, No. 31 Broad St.
F. J. LISMAN, No. 39 Broad St.
JAMES H. OLIPHANT, No. 20 Broad St.
ALVIN W. KRECH, No. 120 Broadway.
New York, July 27, 1899.

We have opened a fully equipped Branch Office at the United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs, New York.
Talbot J. Taylor & Company,
Bankers and Brokers,
30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM E. HARRITY, Chairman
E. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company. Call for Offers of First Mortgage Bonds for Sinking Fund.

The Atlantic Trust Company, substituted Trustee, under the Indenture of Mortgage and Deed of Trust bearing date the first day of August, 1875, made and executed by the Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company, as reorganized in 1874, to Edwin D. Morgan and Henry K. Sheldon, as Trustees, to secure the payment of its First Mortgage Bonds for one thousand dollars each, maturing on the first day of August, 1905, and thereto more fully described, having on hand cash to the amount of seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000) applicable to the redemption of said bonds, hereby invites proposals for the sale and transfer to it as Trustee of the Sinking Fund thereunder of such amount of said bonds as the said amount of seventy-five thousand dollars so on hand shall be adequate to pay for.

The Trustee is only authorized to accept bonds offered hereunder at not exceeding ten per cent. above par. The bonds purchased hereunder are to be canceled as provided in said Indenture of Mortgage and Deed of Trust.

Proposals for such sales and transfer, in writing, inclosed in sealed envelopes, indorsed "Proposal for sale of Texas and New Orleans Railroad Bonds," will be received by the undersigned at its office, No. 39 William Street, in the City of New York, up to the 2d day of August, 1899, at noon.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY.
JNO. ALVIN YOUNG,
Secretary.
Dated New York, July 8, 1899.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY 5% LAND GRANT BONDS.

The Trustees under the Mortgage dated 1st September, 1881, securing the payment of Five Per Cent. Land Grant Bonds of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, desire to receive proposals for the sale to them of such Bonds up to the amount of $225,000 par value, funds for that purpose being in their hands from sales of lands.

The Mortgage provides that the Trustees may purchase Bonds at the lowest price offered, not exceeding 10% premium on the par value thereof and accrued interest.

Proposals addressed to Charles Drinkwater, Esq., Secretary Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Montreal, to be delivered at his office on or before the 8th day of August next, stating price asked in addition to accrued interest.

R. B. ANGUS,
GEO. M. CLARK,
JOHN TURNBULL, } Trustees.
Montreal, 10th July, 1899.

DIVIDENDS.

186th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, July 27, 1899.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Thursday, August 10th, to stockholders of record on August 1, 1899.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, July 17, 1899.

The interest due August 1st, 1899, on the LAKE SHORE COLLATERAL BONDS and the MICHIGAN CENTRAL COLLATERAL BONDS will be paid at this office on and after that date. The transfer books will close at three o'clock P. M. July 20th, and reopen at ten o'clock A. M. August 2d, 1899.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, July 7, 1899.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ PER CENT., and an extra dividend of 1 PER CENT., payable at the company's offices on Aug. 1, 1899. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, July 15, and reopened on Wednesday, Aug. 2.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron Co.
A dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF per cent. out of the net earnings for the year ending June 30th, 1899, has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable August 15th next to stockholders of record on August 4th, at 3 P. M. Dividend checks will be mailed by the Transfer Agents of the Company.

GEORGE H. CLUNE, Treasurer.
Rochester, N. Y., July 28, 1899.

New Amsterdam Gas Company.
The First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds of the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York, maturing August 1st, 1899, together with the interest due thereon, will be paid on and after that date upon delivery of the same to the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York.

JAMES JOURDAN, President.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.

The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.

J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—COUPON NO. 5 of the First Mortgage Montgomery Division Bonds of this Company, due August 1, 1899, will be paid on presentation on and after Tuesday, August 1, at the Gallatin National Bank, in the City of New York.

HY. TACON, Treas.
Mobile, Ala., July 24, 1899.

THE BANCO INTERNACIONAL e HIPOTECARIO DE MEXICO, Mexico, has declared a dividend of 2 % Mexican money, payable at the equivalent of 95c. per share, at the Banking House of H. B. HOLLINS & CO., its agency in New York, on August 15th next, on presentation of Coupon No. 18.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, August 3d, at 19 West 44th Street, at 8 o'clock P. M. DAVID PETTIGREW, Secretary.

Saturday Review of Books and Art,
Published by
The New York Times
CONTENTS TO-MORROW:

LETTERS FROM THE DEAD.
Some of the Manuscripts in the Gluck Collection Buffalo Public Library—A Notable Catalogue.

PROF. NORTON'S LIFE OF KIPLING
Biography of the Poet of War and Conquest by Charles Eliot Norton.

ALFRED THE GREAT.
The Thousandth Anniversary of his Death to be Celebrated in England Next October—The Memorial Volume.

JAPAN AS IT IS.
Stafford Ransome's New Volume Called "Japan in Transition"—Modern Japan in Fiction.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.
By WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

FRENCH DRAMATIC INSTINCT.
A Study, Near at Hand, of the Parisian and of Paris Life. By MINNIE ROBINSON.

A MODERN VIEW OF CROMWELL.
Two Recent Books About Him—Cromwell as a Soldier—A Story of the Great Civil War in England.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 27	267,252
To date this year	107,529,751
Corresponding date last year	56,896,848

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 27	$1,626,000
To date this year	$597,474,620
Corresponding date last year	$466,632,780

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2½@4 per cent.; at three months, 3½@4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty and ninety days, 3¾@4 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy	5/8	Hocking Valley pf	½
Am. Car & F. pf	½	Laclede Gas	2¾
Am. Malting	1¼	Lake Erie & West	1¾
Am. Malting pf	4	Lake E. & W. pf	3½
Am. Sugar Ref	2⅜	Louis. & Nash	1½
Am. Smelt. & Ref	1	Manhattan Con	¾
Am. Smelt. & R. pf	1	Met. Street Ry	⅛
Am. Tobacco	1	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	1
Brook. Rap. Tr.	½	Missouri Pacific	½
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	1	National Steel	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	½	Nat. Steel pf	¾
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1	New York Central	⅛
Col. Fuel & Iron	¾	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	4½
Col. Midland pf	1	Pitts. & West. pf	3½
Cont. Tobacco	1½	Pullman Car	1
Cont. Tobacco pf	2½	St. Joseph & G. I.	⅜
Delaware & Hudson	⅝	St. L. S'w'n.	¾
Del., Lack. & West.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Dul., So. S. & Atl.	2½	Union Pacific pf	⅞
Flint & P. M.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed pf	1⅞	Pressed S. Car	½
Am. Express	1	Reading 2d pf	⅝
Ann Arbor pf	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅞
Glucose Sugar	½	St. Paul & Duluth	½
Int. Paper pf	2¾	St. Paul & Omaha	½
N. Y. Air Brake	5	Sex. Pac. Land Tr.	½
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1½	Wis. Cent. pf., w. i.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Clev. & Canton 1st, t. r.	1	Kent. Cent. 4s	1½
Erie 1st ext. 4s	3	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1½
		Wheel. & L. E. 1st	1¾

Bonds Declined.

Brook. Rap. Tr. 5s	1⅛	Norf. & West. 4s	1½
Green Bay deb. B.	1	Rio Gr. West. 4s	1
M. & St. L. ref. 4s	1		

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Brokers' offices are almost deserted. Customers representing outside public interests as well as professional traders seem disposed to take rest during the midsummer heat. Notable as is the indisposition to buy stocks, there is even more pronounced disposition upon the part of owners not to sell. Thus the market stays almost featureless.

In various quarters, however, appear indications of progress under way in negotiations of large consequence. And when final activity does begin it will probably be accompanied with the disclosure that extraordinary accomplishments have been brought about and are ready to serve as a basis for material improvement in market values.

European orders are discernible in many parts of the market. Gold export talk cuts small figure. Even money-market theorists have given up fixing squeezes in loan rates. No threats against the stability of values appear anywhere. Some efforts are made to create apprehension over possible labor difficulties, but so insignificant is foundation for such representations that the Street gives no practical heed to the tales put in circulation.

***

Yesterday's market was more active than heretofore, and with the activity came strength. The tone was unmistakably bullish and speculative sentiment showed much improvement. Professional scalpers continued bearish, but among the larger interests and the commission houses there was a disposition to buy stocks and to bull the market such as has not been in evidence for weeks past. In such standard shares as the Grangers, New York Central, Pennsylvania, and others of that class, and also in some of the high-priced industrials, pronounced strength was based on buying that was significant. That the larger interests—the rulers of the market—are bullish is evident. That the Wall Street public is bullish and stands ready to buy stocks whenever encouraged is also evident. And the combination of these two promises good and improving times for believers in American securities.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London bought moderately in this market yesterday, the arbitrage houses taking considerable Louisville and small lots of Atchison preferred, New York Central, Northern and Union Pacifics, and St. Paul. The foreign operations amounted to about 12,000 shares. The feeling abroad upon American stocks seemed to be much improved—a fact which the foreign houses attributed more to London's relief over the money situation there than to any new appreciation of Americans. The early London buying was an important influence in making this market firm.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT

LONDON, July 27.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve, increased £422,000; circulation, decreased £64,000; bullion, increased £357,992; other securities, decreased £1,050,000; other deposits, decreased £729,000; public deposits, increased £112,000; notes, reserve, increased £395,000; Government securities unchanged. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 44.29 per cent. Last week it was 42.80 per cent. Rate of discount unchanged at 3½ per cent.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The decision yesterday of the Bank of England to make no advance in its minimum discount rate had good effect on financial sentiment on both sides of the Atlantic. The London stock market reflected the relief felt there, and Wall Street interests were also pleased by the indication of easier conditions abroad. Coming, as it does, close upon the completion of the fortnightly settlement of the London Stock Exchange, the bank's action was regarded as more than usually significant.

The Bank of England's weekly statement also evidenced easier money conditions at London. It showed a rise in the proportion of reserve to liability to 44.2 per cent., or within about 1 per cent. of last year. The bank gained £357,992 bullion during the week. The loan account was reduced £1,000,000. Exchange at both Paris and Berlin advanced sharply during the day.

NORTHWESTERN PROSPERITY.

Mr. Henry Villard is quoted by a Seattle newspaper as saying of the Western outlook:

Twenty-five years ago I established the Alaska Steamship Company, and for many years was closely identified with it. The Pacific Coast Company and the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company were also my properties, the latter until 1884, when I sold it with some other coast securities. It was the Edison Electric Company securities I sold two weeks ago. The plant I owned until 1890. These and many other of the early enterprises which contributed to the growth of this city were started by me, and while for a season they looked like quiet securities, they are all now on a splendid paying basis, quoted high in the market, and to me a source of pride.

When I was here last the whole country was on the eve of a panic. Things did not look very promising for Seattle, but during the interim a great change, and one most marked, has taken place. Stagnation has been supplanted by prosperity, evidence of which can be seen on every hand. I have visited the principal cities of Washington on this trip. Spokane is enjoying a season of prosperity, but is it in any way to be compared to Seattle, which without doubt is the most prosperous and promising city in the Northwest? The change is a permanent one, and a great future is in store for Seattle. The city and its natural advantages are all well known among Eastern capitalists, and Eastern capitalists are now at work to secure some more Seattle securities. This is the best indication of future prosperity for this city that I can give you, and with each year I believe this tendency to invest here will increase.

I will watch the rapid growth of Seattle with much pride, and expect at no great future date to see an astonishing growth here.

ST. PAUL'S MONTH AND YEAR.

Burlington led the Granger group yesterday, making a net gain of a full point, whereas the others advanced only fractionally. The stock seemed to be under less pressure than St. Paul or Rock Island, both of which were held down by realizing and sales for the short account. Flower brokers continued conspicuous as buyers of Rock Island, and also of the St. Louis Southwesterns, both of which were again strong.

St. Paul was variously affected by the company's detailed statement of earnings for the month of June. The increase in gross, amounting to nearly $650,000, was, of course, known, but traders tried to sell the stock down on the relatively light gain in net, amounting to $127,000. Some little long stock came out on the professional selling, but the Street as a whole did not seem to see anything alarming in the figures, and so bought instead of selling, as the bears hoped. It was explained that the comparatively small gain in the net for the month and the heavy increase in operating expenses were the results of the company's liberal expenditures out of earnings for improvements—a policy to which the St. Paul management has adhered for a long time past.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, St. Paul shows gross earnings of $38,310,632, an increase of $4,120,968 over the previous year. Operating expenses were $23,962,836, an increase of $2,761,270. Net earnings were $14,347,795, an increase of $1,359,698.

THE PEOPLE'S GAS ATTACK.

Bearish room traders thought yesterday that they had found a good opportunity for a turn on the short side of People's Gas when it was announced that seven property owners in Chicago had applied to the Superior Court for an injunction to restrain People's Gas and the city from laying, or permitting to be laid, pipes of the Gas Company in various streets, on the ground that the company is a monopoly created in violation of law. Short selling based on this, however, was by no means profitable, for the stock held well above it all day; nor was the opportunity for bearishness of long duration, for before the close it was announced that Judge Chetlain had refused to grant the desired injunction.

Regarding the suit, Mr. F. S. Winston, attorney for the company, was quoted in the dispatches as saying:

"It is a rehash of the suits decided last year in our favor by Judge Dunn and Judge Gibbons. There is a company named, I think, the Cook County Light Company, which has been trying for some time to get from the Council a permit to lay gas mains. That company has tried at different times to prevent our company from entering the streets in question."

According to Chicago newspapers, officers of the Ogden Gas Company admit that negotiations are on for the purchase of the control by the People's Gas. Officials of the latter company, however, say no offer has been made. It is asserted positively that a direct offer was made last week for the purchase of the entire capital stock of the Ogden Company, all of which is in the hands of a trustee.

TOBACCO SHARES ACTIVE.

Among the strongest features of yesterday's market were the tobacco shares. Continental Tobacco common was active to the extent of nearly 25,000 shares, and ran up to 42⅞, gaining more than a full point net for the day. The preferred touched 85, and gained 2½ points net. American Tobacco sold at 98½, and gained 1 point.

The buying of all three stocks looked like inside manipulation, although the rumormongers furnished

account, 105 11-16; Atchison, 20¼; Canadian Pacific, 99⅝; St. Paul, 135⅝; Illinois Central, 120; Louisville, 76⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 78½; New York Central, 142½; Erie, 13⅜; Pennsylvania, 70; Reading, 10½; Erie first preferred, 37⅝; Grand Trunk, 7⅞; Anaconda, 11 5s.

Money, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 3½@3⅝ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England to-day, £201,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 114; Madrid, 22.92; Lisbon, .37; Rome, 7.52.

Bar silver quiet at 27¾d per ounce.

Spanish 4s closed at 59⅛.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Except in Chicago and Alton subscriptions and a very few other issues, no activity was shown in yesterday's curb market. The irregularity that has shown in the market for some time past continued, but at the end of the day most of the net changes of importance were on the side of gains. Early in the day some activity was shown in Rubber Goods common, which under some selling pressure fell off about one-half of 1 point. The opening sale was made at 30½, and between that figure and 30 more than 500 shares changed hands. It was feared that the stock that is to be issued to acquire the Dunlop tire would be put upon the market and cause a decline, and this led to the selling of some long stock. It is not true, however, that the new issue of stock will come upon the market at present. It is stated on excellent authority that it has been agreed between the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company and the persons who are to receive the new stock that it shall be held for two years, thus avoiding the sudden placing in the market of a large block of the stock. The common stock of the Rubber Goods Company closed yesterday at 29⅜ bid, a net loss of one-half of 1 point. The preferred made a fractional net gain, closing at 86¼ bid. All the reports in regard to the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company continue to be of the most favorable character.

The report that the proposed issue of $10,000,000 of Chicago and Alton 3 per cent. bonds had been purchased by a large banking house was confirmed yesterday. Goldman, Sachs & Co. are at the head of a syndicate that has bought the entire first issue of bonds. A member of the firm of Goldman, Sachs & Co. stated yesterday that the bonds were bought to be resold, but that they would not be put upon the market for some months to come. The report that one of the large life insurance companies had agreed to take a large part of the bonds could not be confirmed. Rumor had it that the price paid for the bonds by the purchasing syndicate was 96, and on the curb yesterday the bid for the bonds advanced sharply to that figure. Nothing definite, however, could be learned in regard to the price paid for the bonds, and the rumor that the figure was 96 was not generally credited. The Chicago and Alton subscriptions were the most active issue in yesterday's curb market. Not much less than $250,000 of the subscriptions changed hands yesterday, and there was little fluctuation in the price of the issue. It closed at 113¼ bid, a slight recession from the previous day's closing bid.

The active demand for the St. Louis subscriptions that developed on Wednesday continued yesterday, and there was a further sharp advance in the bids for these subscriptions. They sold up to 125⅝ and closed at 124 bid, a net gain of 2½ points. Trust Company of America stock was fairly active and fluctuated widely. Early in the day it sold at 297, and then declined below 295. For a good part of the day it was offered at 295, with no bid better than 290. Late in the afternoon the stock rebounded about 5 points, and several lots of the stock changed hands at 297 and 298. It closed at 296¾ bid, a net loss of 2 points for the day.

Republic Iron and Steel was very dull, but the report of a strike at the company's works, at Youngstown, Ohio, had very little effect on the bids for the stock. The common stock closed at 17¾ bid and the preferred at 63¼ bid, recessions that in neither issue amounted to more than one-half of 1 point. Little was known about the strike by persons in this city closely connected with the Republic Iron and Steel Company, and it was not thought that the strike would prove as embarrassing to the company as the published reports seemed to indicate was likely. Later this view was confirmed by the report that the strike had been settled during the day.

New Amsterdam Gas common sold up to 81¾ and closed at 81½ bid, a slight advance over Wednesday's closing bid. Wednesday's rumor of the possibility of the New Amsterdam Gas Company being placed in the hands of a receiver was commented upon yesterday, but had no apparent effect on the price of that company's securities. The rumor was not considered well founded, and was not definite enough to cause any liquidation in the stock.

American Air Power sold at 70, and at the close was offered at that figure, the best bid being 68⅝. This was a decline of 4 points from the previous sale, and it caused considerable comment, as it occurred in face of the report that the company's air power cars had been put in regular operation on the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street line.

Bay State Gas, that had been very dull for a number of days, became active yesterday and sold down to 1⅝. Several thousand shares of the stock changed hands at 1⅝ and 1¾, and the stock closed at 1⅝ bid, a net loss of one-quarter of 1 point. No explanation of the decline was had except that advices to sell the stock had come from Boston, where the stock was said to be selling at 1½. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	31½	32
Amsterdam pf	57½	58½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100¾	101
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1¾

Industrials.

Beet Sugar	30	32
Beet Sugar pf	81	82
Distilling Company of America	20	22
Distilling Company of America pf	67	69
Electric Boat	14	16
Electric Boat pf		45
Havana Commercial	26¼	27
Havana Commercial pf	65½	67
International Power		71
International Pump	23	25
International Pump pf	86½	87½
National Gramophone	85	87½
National Salt	40	45
National Salt pf	68	73
Otis Elevator	34½	36
Otis Elevator pf	93	95
Republic Iron & Steel	17¾	18½
Republic Iron & Steel pf	63¼	64
Royal Baking Powder pf	98½	99
Rubber Goods Mfg	295	300¾
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	86¼	86¾
Standard Oil Trust	463	465
Union Steel & Chain	27⅜	27⅝
Union Steel & Chain pf	68	69
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	97	97½
American Air Power	68½	70
British Columbia Copper	9¾	10¼
Chicago & Alton subs.	113¼	113¾
Chicago & Alton 3s. (new) w. i.	96	96⅝
Electric Vehicle	95	100
Electric Vehicle pf	115	123
Electro-Pneumatic, asst'd	1¾	1⅞
Flemington Coal & Coke	24½	25¼
General Carriage	34½	37½
Illinois Transportation	5½	6
Markeen Copper	9	9½
Mexican 5s	100⅝	100⅝
New England Transportation	9¼	10¼
New York Transportation	21½	22
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E	23	24
St. Louis subs	124	125
Tennessee Copper	18¾	19½
Trust Company of America	290½	298
Union Copper	32	
United Verde Extension	3	4½
Wahnita Copper	6	7

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	115	118
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	120
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad ex div	217	219
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	99	102
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River 5s	100	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	107	111
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	111	115
Con. Traction of N. J.	62½	64
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	111	112
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400
Kings Co. Elevated 4s, (new)	103¾	104¼
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	84	88
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	117	119
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	92
Nassau Electric 4s	96	97
New Orleans Traction (new)	21	22
New Orleans Traction pf. (new)	96½	98
Ninth Avenue Railroad	170	180
North Jersey Street Railway	35½	36⅞
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	94	95
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103½	104½
Steinway Railroad Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	116
Second Avenue Railroad consols	119	122
Sixth Avenue Railroad	230	250
Union Railway 1st 5s. (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	200	209
United Traction, Providence	102	104
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	32	34
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	105½	107

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	35	38
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	95	96½
Hoboken Ferry (new)	53	55
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	95	96½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	42	44
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	85	87
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	106½	107½
Citizens' Gas (Detroit) bonds	97	98
Consolidated Gas of Newark	55	60
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87	90
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21	24
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	108	110
Essex & Hudson Gas	41	42
Fort Wayne Gas	60	65
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	76	79
Indianapolis Gas	110	120
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	104½	106
Lafayette Gas Co	90	95
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	80	84
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	48	52
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	67	70
Mutual Gas of New York	290	310
Madison (Wis.) stock	78	82
New England Gas & Coke	20½	22
New England Gas & Coke bonds	79	80
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	109	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Union Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	48	52
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	40	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	88	91
Standard Gas, New York	112	
Standard Gas, New York, pf	135	138
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	81	85
Western Gas	99½	100½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	108	110

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	49	51
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith bonds	106	107
Cramps' Shipyard	81	85
General Chemical	90	
General Chemical pf	98	101
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	54	56
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	96	
Hudson River Telephone	106	110
Lorillard Company pf	115½	117½
Michigan Peninsular 5s	106½	107½
Standard Coupler	35	37
Trenton Potteries	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf		55
Union Typewriter	23	24
Union Typewriter 1st pf	114	116½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	121
Worthington Pump pf	103½	110¾

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	40	52
Central & South American Tel	113	114
Iron Steamboat	5	6¼
Iron Steamboat bonds	60	70
Universal Car Bearing		50

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

American Biscuit bonds 108
Binghamton Gas 5s 92½
Cuban bonds, 1899 ..... 92½
Cuban bonds, 1872 ..... 5⅝
Fern. Coal Co. 15.00
Journeay & Burnham 5.00
Journeay & Burnham pf 25.00
Marshall Mill 60
New York Biscuit bonds 110½
Retsof bonds 75
Retsof stock 15

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 27.—The market was much the same to-day as for several days past—practically featureless and with hardly enough business doing to deserve any comment. The copper shares, although neglected, as a class were fairly well supported. Gossip about the expected early Amalgamated dividend continued, but nothing definite as to dividends developed, and predictions concerning the rate and time of payment can therefore be set down as guesses pure and simple. Once this matter is settled it may furnish the whole copper share list with a fresh inspiration. Arcadian was held steady at from 68 to 69, Centennial was up a fraction, Montana sold at from 354 to 358 ex dividend, Utah at 44, Parrot at 53, and Old Dominion at 38½.

In the general market there was a considerable trading in Atchison. Cochiti again came in for considerable attention and advanced to 14½. Dominion Coal was neglected at 51@51½, and Mexican Central gained a point to 16½. The short interest in the stock now outstanding is said to be very large.

The money market is showing a little stiffer tone and the inclination to advance rates is extending. As yet, however, the hardening process has not amounted to much, and there is no apprehension that it will. The supply of loanable funds is still abundant, but the banks in some cases are disposed to mark up loans at every possible opportunity. Three per cent. continues to be the loaning rate between banks at the Clearing House, and New York funds are still selling at par.

Closing bid and asked:

MINING STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	9½	10	Old Colony		10
Allouez	7⅞	8	Old Domin	37½	38
Arcadian	68	69½	Osceola	88	89
Arnold	14½	15	Parrot	52½	53½
Ash Bed	2	2¼	Pioneer	2 1-16	
Atlantic	50	51	Quincy	161	164
Baltic	33	33½	Rhode Island	7⅝	8
B. & C.	.25		Santa Fe	13½	13⅝
Bonanza	35⅜	36	Santa Ysabel	12½	13
Butte & Bos.	75	80	Shoe	38	46½
Chi. & Hec.	815	825	Tamarack	222	225
Centennial	34	34½	Utah Cons	43½	44
Franklin	15	16½	Washington		2
Humboldt	2	3	White Knob	8	10
Isle Royale	44¾	47½	Winona	13	14
Mohawk	26	26½	Wolverine	47	47¼

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Bost. & Alb.	265	267¼	Bost. G. 5s.	86	89
Bost. & Low.	240		Cent. M. pf.	65	
Bost. & Me.		204	Fitchburg pf.	117	
Bost. & Pr.	297	300	West End		95
Bost. Elev.		111			

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Am. B. Tel.	350		Lamson St	34½	36¼
Chi. Stk. Y.	145	146	Mex. Tele	33	37½
Dom. Coal	51½		U. S. Oil	47½	47¾
Dom. C. pf.	116	116½	Westinghouse		
Erie Tel.	96	97	Electric		50

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Lesned to-day closed at 50⅜, which was the fraction above the opening and a point above the lowest price of the day. The common stock opened and closed at 11. It sold for 10 during the day. Metropolitan bonds brought 96⅜. There were no other fluctuations of note on the list.

Settlement prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
American Strawboard		33			
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.		75			
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co.		2			
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf		13½			
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.		12			
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf		30			
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois		138½			
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.		3			
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf		19			
National Biscuit Co. common		47½			
National Biscuit Co. pf		100			
North Chicago Street R. R.		140			
West Chicago Street R. R.		120			
South Side Elevated R. R.		100			
Lake St. Elevated		17½			
Lake St. Elevated 1. c.		15½			
Street's W. S. C. Line		20			

REGULAR STOCKS.

American Linseed common	10¼		Quicksilver	2	2½
American Linseed pf	49		Quicksilver pf	9½	10⅝
American Tin Plate common	37½		Rens. & Sar.	191	
American Tin Plate pf	83½		R. W. & O.	131	
National Biscuit Co. common	47⅝		Rio Gr. W.	30	38½
National Biscuit Co. pf	99¾		R. G. W. pf.	78	80
National Carbon pf	81		St. J. & G. I.	9	
National Steel common	50		St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	11	13
National Steel pf	92		St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	69	72
Diamond Match	138		St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	32	35
West Chi. Street R. R.	120		St. L. & S. F.	102¾	103⅝
			St. P. & O. pf.	170	183
			Sil. Bull. cfs.	60⅜	61
			Sixth Av.	290	
			Third Av.	185	190
			T. & O. C.		20
			T. & O. C. pf.		40
			T. C. R. R. T.	67½	69½
			U. B. & P.	25½	27
			U. S. Exp.	49	51
			U. S. R. pf.	115¼	116
			U. & B. R.	170½	
			Wag. Pal. C.		
			W. & L. E.	183¼	187½
			W. & L. E. 1st pf.	50	55

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—There was a little more character in to-day's market, the commission business having more orders than on any previous day this week. The demand, however, was found in a few stocks. Consolidated Lake Superior resumed its advance and made a new high record—15. Pennsylvania Manufacturing also developed strength—22⅞ to 24 bid. Pittsburg had buying orders in Consolidated Traction of Pittsburg up to 33⅞. Welsbach Light weakened 1½, to 45, and United Gas, Marsden, and Electric Company of America were also lower, being sold more because of their dullness than any other cause. The remainder of the list was neglected, but steady.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	22⅞	23	Penn. Mfg.	23½	24
Choctaw	40	40½	Phila. Trac.	99¼	99⅜
Con. Tr. Pit.	33⅜	33¾	Union Trac.	42¼	42⅝
El. Stge. Bat.	153	158	Un. Gas & I.	168½	169
El. S. B. pf.	155	160	Welsbach Lt.	45⅞	46¼
El. Co. of A.	17¼	17½	W. N.Y. & P.	7⅛	7¼
Marsden	15½	16			

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends are announced by the following companies, details of which will be found in another column: Bank of the Manhattan Company, Jefferson and Clearfield Coal and Iron Company.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, July 27, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
113	115	37	Adams Express	114	115	114	115	.....
15⅞	16	1,520	Am. Car & Foundry	16	16½	16	16½	+ ⅝
62¼	63	608	Am. Car & Found. pf	62⅝	62¾	62⅝	62¾	+ ½
140	...	400	American Coal	150	150	150	150	.....
42	42⅜	200	American Cotton Oil	42	42	42	42	⅛
50	51	345	Am. Linseed pf	49½	49½	49½	49½	−1⅞
137	140	125	American Express	138½	138½	138½	138½	−1
16¼	16⅜	2,075	American Malting Co.	16	16¼	15	16½	+1¼
68	68¼	1,416	Am. Malting Co. pf	65	68	64¼	68	+4
62¼	56½	1,115	American Steel & Wire	56¼	56⅝	56	56½	+ ⅝
96	96½	125	Am. Steel & Wire pf	96½	96½	96½	96½	+ ⅝
158⅞	159	38,280	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	158⅝	159	156½	158⅝	+2⅝
118¾	118¾	14	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	118	118	118	118	.....
37⅝	38	1,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	37	38¼	37	38	+1
84⅜	85	720	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	83½	85¼	84½	85	+1
37⅝	38	700	American Tin Plate	38	38	37⅞	37⅞	− ⅛
98⅜	98½	6,200	American Tobacco	97	98½	97	98½	+1
31½	32	1,300	Am. Steel Hoop	32	32⅝	31½	31⅝	.....
77	77½	250	Am. Steel Hoop pf	77½	77½	77½	77½	− ¼
40	41	100	Ann Arbor pf	40½	40½	40½	40½	− ½
19⅝	20	335	At., T. & S. F.	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	− ⅛
61⅛	61¾	16,350	At., T. & S. F. pf	61¼	61⅝	61⅛	61⅝	+ ⅜
55½	55½	630	Anaconda Copper	55½	55½	55¼	55½	.....
47¾	48	700	Baltimore & Ohio	48	48	47¾	48	.....
72½	72½	246	Baltimore & Ohio pf	72	72	72	72	.....
114⅞	115	7,990	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	114⅝	115⅜	114½	115	+ ½
51⅜	52	400	Cent. Pac., ass't pd	51½	52	51½	51⅞	+ ⅛
27⅛	28	650	Chesapeake & Ohio	27⅝	28	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
187¼	137⅜	16,515	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	136	137¼	136	137¼	+1
14¾	14⅜	2,100	Chicago Great West	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
31	33	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	33	33	32	33	+ ⅛
10¼	10¼	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
132	132⅛	8,285	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	131⅞	132¼	131⅝	132½	+ ⅛
160⅛	161¼	500	Chicago & North w	160⅜	161¼	160	161½	+ ⅞
118⅞	119	11,045	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	118⅜	119¼	118¼	118⅞	+ ¼
14⅜	15¼	120	Chicago Term. Trans.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	.....
47½	48½	130	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	48½	48½	48½	48½	− ⅛
58½	59	400	C., C., C. & St. L.	58¼	58½	58	58½	.....
99	100	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	100	100	100	100	+1
45¾	46	175	Colorado Fuel & Iron	46	46	46	46	+ ¾
5	7	14	Colorado Midland	5	5	5	5	.....
17	18	488	Colorado Midland pf	16½	17	16½	17	+1
43½	44	25	Col. Southern 1st pf	43½	43¾	43½	43¾	.....
10½	17½	45	Col. Southern 2d pf	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝	.....
14	14⅞	100	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	14½	14½	14½	14½	− ⅛
42⅜	42½	23,980	Continental Tobac	41¼	42⅞	41½	42⅝	+1⅛
84½	84½	3,880	Continental Tobac. pf	82	85	82	84½	+2½
174	174¼	1,743	Consolidated Gas	173½	174½	173⅝	174	.....
41½	43	20	Consolidated Ice	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	.....
...	89	20	Consolidated Ice pf	85	85	85	85	.....
121¼	122¼	385	Delaware & Hudson	121	122¼	121	122¼	+ ⅝
163½	169	990	Del., Lack. & West	163¼	163½	163¼	168½	+ ½
75	75	380	Denver & R. G. pf	75	75⅝	75	75	.....
21⅜	21¼	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	− ½
...	...	800	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	12¼	12¼	11½	11½	+2½
211	211	675	Met. Street Railway	211	211½	210½	211½	+ ⅞
...	...	200	Met. St. Ry., rights	13⅞	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
...	...	820	Mexican Central	14⅞	14⅞	14½	14⅝	− ⅛
89¼	90	3,480	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	89½	90	89½	90	.....
12⅜	12½	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	.....
36¼	36⅜	9,010	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	35⅞	37¼	35⅞	37	+1
47⅞	48¾	4,600	Missouri Pacific	47⅝	48¼	47	48	+ ½
47⅛	48	150	National Biscuit Co.	47⅝	47⅞	47⅜	47⅝	.....
112	115	10	National Lead Co. pf	113	113	118	113	.....
2	2½	50	Nat. Linseed Oil ctfs	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	.....
50½	50⅝	1,140	National Steel	50¼	50¼	50¼	50½	+ ½
92¼	92¼	1,050	National Steel pf	91⅝	92¼	91⅜	92¼	+ ¾
115¾	115⅞	620	New Jersey Central	115¾	115¾	115¾	115⅝	.....
199	201	400	New York Air Brake	201	201	199	199	−5
139½	139¾	3,820	New York Central	139¼	140¼	139¼	139¾	− ⅝
212	213	100	N. Y., N. H. & H	212½	212½	212¼	212½	−1½
...	...	10	N. Y. Lack. & West	131	131	131	131	.....
25⅞	26	815	N. Y., Ont. & West	25⅞	25⅞	25¾	25¾	.....
20½	20⅝	400	Norfolk & Western	20½	20¾	20½	20½	+ ¼
70⅜	70⅞	480	Norfolk & West. pf	70	70¾	70	70¾	+ ¼
...	...	300	North American	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	− ⅛
50⅜	50½	5,825	Northern Pacific	50⅛	50¼	49⅞	50¼	+ ⅛
77	77¼	1,269	Northern Pacific pf	77	77¼	76⅞	77¼	+ ¼
47¾	48¼	250	Pacific Mail	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	.....
139¼	139⅜	3,410	Pennsylvania R. R.	139¼	139¾	138¾	139¾	+ ⅜
118⅝	119	1,120	People's Gas, Chicago	118¼	118⅞	118¼	118⅝	+ ⅝
62	62¼	8,025	P. C., C. & St. L.	58	62¼	58	62¼	+4¼
54⅜	54½	575	Pressed Steel Car	54⅜	54½	54⅜	54½	− ¼
87⅜	87⅞	605	Pressed Steel Car pf	87½	87⅞	87½	87⅞	+ ⅛
13	13½	2,400	Pitts. & Western pf	10	13	10	13	+3½
160	161	200	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	160½	161	160¼	161	+1
20¼	21	500	Reading	20⅞	20⅞	20¼	20¼	− ⅛
59⅜	59⅝	1,320	Reading 1st pf	59⅜	59⅞	59¼	59¼	.....
31⅝	32¼	1,350	Reading 2d p f	31⅞	31⅞	31⅜	31⅜	− ⅜
4¾	5	100	St. J. & G. I.	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅜
10½	10⅝	20	St. Louis & San Fran.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	.....
37	37½	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	− ⅝
16¾	17	8,600	St. Louis Southw	16	17	16	17	+ ⅜
38⅜	38⅝	4,180	St. Louis Southw. pf	39	39¼	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅜
56	57	300	St. Paul & Duluth	56½	56½	56½	56½	−1⅝
108	108¾	100	St. Paul & Omaha	108	108	108	108	− ½
31⅝	31⅞	800	Southern Pacific	31⅝	31¾	31¼	31⅜	.....
11¼	11⅜	340	Southern Railway	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11¼	− ⅜
51⅞	52	1,222	Southern Railway pf	51⅞	52	51½	51⅞	+ ⅛
7¼	7¼	500	Standard R. & T.	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾	− ¼
69¼	69⅝	1,225	Tenn. Coal & Iron	69⅜	69¾	69¼	69¾	+ ½
22¼	22⅝	500	Texas Pacific	22½	22½	22¼	22½	+ ¼
...	...	300	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	12	12	12	12	− ⅛
43¾	43¾	3,470	Union Pacific	43	43¾	42¾	43⅜	+ ⅛
77¼	77⅜	4,223	Union Pacific pf	76⅜	77⅜	76⅜	77⅝	+ ⅞
76¼	78	80	Union Bag & Paper pf	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	.....
6¼	6½	515	United States Leather	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½	.....
72⅜	72¼	920	U. S. Leather pf	72¼	72¼	72¼	72½	+ ¼
50¼	50¾	365	United States Rubber	50¼	50⅝	50¼	50¼	+ ¼
7¼	7¾	230	Wabash	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾	.....
22¾	23	600	Wabash pf	23	23	22¾	23	.....
125	130	10	Wells-Fargo Express	125¼	125¼	123¼	125½	.....
90	90¾	1,480	Western Union Tel	90	90	89¾	90	− ¼
9¾	9¼	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	.....
23⅞	24⅞

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dull Day Among the Brokers—Auction Sales—Niagara Building Transferred.

J. V. Signell has sold to a cash buyer, for about $40,000, 1,410 Fifth Avenue, 28 by 100, one of two three-family flats just completd.

Arthur Gorsch has sold to a client, for $25,000, the five-story limestone-front flat 116 East Eighty-first Street.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold the two five-story brick flats 72 and 74 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, each 25 by 80 by 100.

It is reported that Max Ullmann has bought the three-story brick dwelling 112 East Ninety-fifth Street, 16 by 81.

Neubeck & Busher have sold for the Martin Diehl estate three lots, 75 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 145 feet west of Elton Avenue, to the St. Albert Roman Catholic Church; also, for Mr. Sterzbuch, one lot on the east side of Intervale Avenue, 122 feet south of Freeman Street, 38.3 by 107.4 by 17.3 by 82.

The Niagara Building, 135 and 137 Broadway, northwest corner of Cedar Street, the sale of which was reported about a month ago, was formally transferred yesterday by the Niagara Fire Insurance Company to Jennie M. Tompkins and by the latter to the St. Lawrence Realty Company. Three mortgages covering the property, made by Jennie M. Tompkins, were also recorded—one in favor of the American Bond and Mortgage Guaranty Company, with ten years to run, for $300,000, another in favor of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, with three years to run, for $1,100,000, and a third in favor of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, with three years to run, for $250,000.

Charles J. and Moritz Freedman yesterday filed a mortgage on their property at 565 and 567 Broadway, southwest corner of Prince Street, to the Washington Life Insurance Company for the sum of $365,000 at 5 per cent., due in three years. A mortgage was also filed in favor of Lewis Seasongood on the property for $38,500 at 6 per cent., due in installments.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building salesroom resulted as follows:

By James L. Wells.

269 West Seventy-first Street, 18 by 92.2, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Charles May.....$17,600

By Strong & Ireland.

215 West Fortieth Street, 25 by 98.9, five-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to R. W. Mayer..... 26,150

219 and 221 West Fortieth Street, each 25 by 98.9, two five-story stone-front flats; foreclosure sale, to Joseph Frankenthal.. 46,500

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

612 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 15 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Austin Kimball, as Trustee..... 6,600

By Charles A. Berrian.

820 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, southeast corner of St. Nicholas Av, 36 by 99.11 by 19.2 by about 105, five-story brick flat, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Jesse P. Whiton-Stuart..... 44,916

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Lucien Oudin, referee, 448 and 450 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, south side, 243.10 feet east of Ry 9d, Avenue East, 50 by 95, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $14,695.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Parris, referee, 408 and 410 West End Avenue, east side, 60 feet south of Eightieth Street, 42 by 125, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $43,549; subject to another mortgage for $40,125.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John B. Pine, referee, Brook Avenue, east side, 118 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, each 16.8 by 100.5, three three-story frame flats. Due on judgment, $15,303.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Willow Avenue, for two four-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 77; A. W. Matthews, owner; Ward Cunningham of 483 Courtlandt Avenue; architect; cost, $36,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 113.10 feet east of Lenox Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 21.2 by 88.5; George Schaefer of 70 West Twenty-eighth Street, owner; F. C. Browne of 143 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $17,000.

Fifty-third Street, north side, 150 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, for a five-story and basement brick factory, 150 by irregular; B. & H. Volkening of 230 East Forty-fourth Street, owners; C. Baxter & Sons, architects; cost, $24,000.

Lind Avenue, east side, 206.3 feet south of Union Place, for a three-story frame dwelling, 24.6 by 54.6; Christian Donges of 1,130 Ogden Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $3,500.

Roosevelt Street, northwest corner of Water Street, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 22.8 by 55.11; G. A. D. Bartmer, premises, owner; F. Jackson, architect; cost, $20,000.

Alterations.

No. 763 Tenth Avenue, to a five-story brick dwelling and store; Louisa Muller, owner; Gottfried Franks, lessee; James W. Cole, architect; cost, $500.

No. 26 East Fifty-seventh Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; Henry H. Rogers of 26 East Fifty-seventh Street, owner; Charles Brigham, architect; cost, $2,500.

Eighth Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of Forty-eighth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Wilton Young of 1,216 Fulton Avenue, owner; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, $500.

Fifty-sixth Street, southeast corner of Lexington Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, with stores; Ellen Moon of 675 Lexington Avenue, owner; S. J. Best, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 567 Hudson Street, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; John M. Williams, premises, owner; William H. Walker, architect; cost, $500.

Fourth Avenue, east side, extends from Forty-ninth to Forty-eighth Street, to a three-story brick freight house and stable, 200 by 155; Adams Express Company of 59 Broadway, owner; George W. Longstaff, Bridgeport, Conn., architects; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 876 and 878 Broadway, to a six-story and basement brick store, offices, and lofts; Bridgeman estate, owner; H. C. De Baud, architect; cost, $400.

Nos. 235 to 243 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, to a three-story brick clubhouse; Union Settlement Club, premises, owner; Covell & Smith, architects; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 33 to 43 Gold Street, to a seven-story brick electric station and factory; Edison Electric Illuminating Company, owner; J. W. Lieb, Jr., architect; cost, $1,100.

Nos. 120 and 122 West Fifty-third Street, to a one-story brick electric station; Edison Electric Illuminating Company, owner; J. W. Lieb, Jr., architect; cost, $10,000.

STREET OPENINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice of Hearing.—Opening of Canal Place from East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street to East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, Borough of the Bronx, at 90 and 92 West Broadway, Sept. 18, at noon.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, July 27.

AQUEDUCT AV, s e corner of Evelyn Place, 25.4x92x25x88.11; Michael Kirby, Jr., to William Bassler $1

AVENUE B, 104, 20.8x64.6; Belia Bergoffan to Frederick C. Mayer et another. 18,000

AVENUE C, 123, w s, 19.4x83; Frank D. Butler to Rachel Weinstein and another. 13,000

BOND ST, part, 12, 16.9x100.2x84x—; William K. Porter to Leander S. Stre..... 1

BOSTON ROAD, n w s, 102 ft s w of 166th St, 50.7x140.6x30x148; Donald McLean, referee, to George Tiefel..... 12,200

BROADWAY, 135, n w corner of Cedar St; Broadway, 137, adjoining; the Niagara Fire Insurance Company to Jennie M. Tompkins. Valuable considerations and 50,000

BROADWAY, 135, n w corner of Cedar St; Broadway, 137, adjoining; Jennie M. Tompkins to St. Lawrence Realty Company..... 1,000

CATHARINE ST, w s, at n e corner of Lot 281, map of East Tremont, West Farms, 25x112.6; Markus Eberhart to Edward Cladel 100

DALY AV, w s, being e ½ of Lot 281 to 284, map of Village of East Tremont, 150x112.6; Maria Locher to Markus Eberhart 100

ELLIOTT AV, w s, 200 ft s of Elizabeth st, x ; Mathew Smith to Frank McGarry 3,300

FRANKLIN AV, s s, 200.6 ft s of 166th St, 27x201.9x27x201.10; Donald McLean, referee, to John Reinschmidt 2,650

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 85th St, 102.2x67.3; James V. Falvey and others to Hermann Strauss and another..... 1

LOTS 25 AND 26, Block D, map of Lester Park; Frank McGarry to Mathew Smith. 100

MADISON ST, s s, 171 ft w of Clinton St, 25.6x90; William Feinberg and another to Abraham Rosenberg..... 41,000

MANGIN ST, w s, 71.2 ft s of Stanton St, 50x100; Herman Schneittacher to Sophie Schneittacher, ½ part..... 1

MAPES AV, n w s, 190.8 ft n e of Tremont Av, 52.8x150.2; Hjalmar Ericsson to Rowland W. Thomas 1

MONROE ST, 35, n s, 25x100; Michael J. Whelan to Leopold Kaufmann..... 1

MORNINGSIDE AV, e s, 125 ft n of 117th St, 50x100; B. A. Jackson to Stella A. Jackson 1

PLEASANT AV, w s, 75.7 ft s of 115th St, 13.1x71; Leopold Goldhammer to George R. Sutherland, a referee..... 1

WEST ST, n e s, Lot 28, map of Wardsville, 50x100; Benjamin A. Jackson to Stella A. Jackson..... 375

1ST AV, w s, 50 ft s of 83d St, 25x75; Frederick Vollmar to Joseph Rosenfeld.. 1

1ST AV, 274 to 278, n e corner of 16th St, 69x94; Albert Erdman to Samuel A. Robinson..... 100

2D AV, s e corner of 114th St, 20.11x80; Rebecca Cohn to Marks Cohn..... 1

5TH AV, 357, e s, 50.5 ft s of 46th St, 25x100; Patrick J. Carlin to Hugh A. Ward. Exch

8TH ST, 389 East, 20x94; John S. Morrell to Pincus Lowenfeld and another.. 1

8TH ST, 389 East, 20x94; Matilda Morrell to Pincus Lowenfeld 10,500

8TH ST, n s, 50 ft w from w line of e ½ of Lot 318, on map of Village of Wakefield, 50x114; Charles H. Smyth to Bernard J. Bayersdorffer..... 975

8TH ST, s s, 50 ft w from w line of e ½ of Lot 318, on map of Village of Wakefield, 50x114; Valentine Diehl, executor, &c., to Andrew Silinski 9,000

37TH ST, 350 and 352 West, 25x98.9; Louis Weissman to Harry Midas..... Exch.

40TH ST, 330 West, 25x98.9; Margaret R. Bateman to Annie V. Bryan..... 1

46TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100; Ames Van Wart to Harry S. Shephard.. 1

46TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100; Grace A. Taylor to Harry S. Shephard. 16,500

46TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100; Harry S. Shephard to Elizabeth A. Tolast 1

50TH ST, n s, 97.4 ft e of 1st Av, 19.5x100.5; Henrietta Rice to Sarah and Lawrence Lewis and Cora Rice..... 1

52D ST, 47 West, 22x100.4; Austin M. Greer, executor, &c., and others to Harris Fahnestock 66,000

57TH ST, n s, 78 ft e of 2d Av, 22x100; Abraham Rosenberg to Joseph Poinstein.. 17,000

58TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 7th Av, 25x100.5; William K. Porter to Leander S. Stre 1

73D ST, s s, 123 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Elizabeth E. Smyth to Edward C. Moore and another, executors, &c..... 100

79TH ST, 319 East, 25x102.2; Bertha C. Scheidig to Emanuel Milheiser..... 1

84TH ST, n s, 201.6 ft e of 1st Av, 18.6x102.2; Emma Cox to Elizabeth Karutz.. 1

89TH ST, 117 West, 25x100.8; Herman H. Hart to Albert Erdman..... 100

102D ST, 166 East, 20x100.11; Flora Hirsch to Marie Lukach 1

111TH ST, n s, 187 ft w of 4th Av, 16x100.11; Gesine Schroeder to Nathan Glickman 8,800

123D ST, 152 West, 16x100.11; W. Waldron Thompson, trustee, to Mary G. Thompson 1

124TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 18.6x irregular; Charles A. Jackson, referee, to Anna J. Randell..... 5,500

127TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 25x117.2x28.2x130.7; Herman Kertscher to Herman Kertscher and others, known as Kertscher & Co..... 1

133D ST, 4 East, 20x99.11; Marie Lukach to Flora Hirsch 1

156TH ST, s s, 145 ft w of Elton Av, 75x100; Andrew Silinski to Roman Catholic Church of St. Adelbert, East Morrisania. 1

Recorded Leases.

BUTLER, George H., to John May; 603 11th Av, s w corner of 45th St, 2 11-12 years $360

COHEN, Simon, to Louis Lefkowitz; 403 East 34th st, 2 10-12 years..... 540

FLOEB, Charles, to Frank B. Hoag and another; 2,282 7th Av, 3 years 900

KATZMAN, John, and others to Jacob Zlotnick; 33 Rutgers St and 202 Madison St, 5 years 7,320

KENNEDY, P. J., to Thomas Kean; 777 3d Av, n e corner of 48th St, 3 years..... 1,380

PRZEWORSKY, Annie, to Adolph Weinberg; 66 Pitt St, 5 years..... 875

ZOLL, Caroline, to Otto Stueber; Lots 35 and 36, map of Cebric Park, 5 10-12 years ..... $420 to 480

Recorded Mortgages.

ARMBRUSTER, Christian, to Walter A. Forman; 1224 St, s s, 325 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years..... $3,000

BELESKY, Wincy, to the Bohemian Benevolent and Literary Association; Lots 242 and 243, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 1 year 1,000

BERGMAN, Michael, to United States Trust Company, New York; 113 West 10th St, 3 years..... 11,000

BERNSTEIN, Louis, to Carl Fischer; 103d St, s s, 20.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 2 years 2,500

BLUMENTHAL, Charles, to George R. Bassett; Doris Av, e s, Lot 9, Block F, map of Dore Lyons's property, 3 years.. 300

BOUGHTON, Margaret, and another to Rachel Alterman; St. Ann's Av, n w corner of 157th St, ½ year..... 2,000

BRADY, James B., to United States Trust Company, New York; Columbus Av, n w corner of 79th St, 1 year..... 10,000

COHN, Hugo, to Charles Boessler; 135 Avenue C, 5 years..... 8,000

ERICSSON, Hjalmar, to Rowland W. Thomas; Valentine Av, e s, 466.6 ft n of 180th St, 1 year..... 400

FISTON, Francois C. E., to Charles F. Homer; 127th St, n s, 416.3 ft e of Lenox Av, secures note, 2 years..... 2,000

FREEDMAN, Charles J. and Moritz to Lewis Seasongood; 565 and 567 Broadway, installments 38,500

FREEDMAN, Charles J. and Moritz, to Washington Life Insurance Company; 565 and 567 Broadway, s w corner of Prince St, 3 years..... 365,000

GLICKMAN, Nathan, to Sigmund Mendelsohn; 111th St, n s, 187 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years 5,000

GLICKMAN, Nathan, to Maurice and Louis F. Rothschild, 111th St, n s, 187 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year..... 800

HAUBEN, Samuel, and Abraham Solomon to Charles Jackson; Rivington St, n e corner of Sheriff St, demand..... 14,000

HIRSCH, Flora, to Marie Lukach; 4 East 133d St, 1 year..... 500

HOLLENDER, Benjamin, to George Wiegand; 56 St, installments..... 2,000

HUGHES, Brian G., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; Madison Av, w s, 99.11 ft n of 126th St, 3 years..... 14,000

HUNTER, William C., to Missouria B. and Harry W. Haupt; 119th St, n s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 96.3x118.5 to St. Nicholas Av, 1 year 15,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Well and another; 35 Monroe St, demand..... 15,000

KERTSCHER, Herman, and others to Edmund S. Whitman and others, executors, &c.; 127th St, s s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, old line, 3 years..... 22,000

KRAKOWER, Max, and Jacob Goell to Henry Krakower; Cannon St, e s, 150 ft n of Rivington St; one-half year..... 3,500

LEFKOWITZ, Louis, to Beadleston & Woerz; 403 East 34th St, saloon lease, demand 1,722

LEHMAIER, Louis A. and Sophie G., to Metropolitan Savings Bank; Park (Vanderbilt) Av West, w s, 139.5, 211.5, and 307.5 ft s of 183d St, 1 years, (three mortgages) 4,250

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to American Mortgage Company; 389 East 8th St, 1 year..... 8,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to American Mortgage Company; 389 East 8th St, 1 year..... 1,000

LUKACH, Marie, to David Mayer Brewing Company; 166 East 102d St., demand. 1,000

MALONEY, Mary, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 8th Av, s e corner of 153d St, 5 years..... 20,000

MARCUS, Annie, to Sophie V. Minasian; Prospect Av, s s, 625 ft e of Throgg's Neck Road, 3 years..... 225

MAY, Benedict P., to Maria A. Feuchtwanger, executrix; Fordham Av extension, n s, 550 ft w of Main St, 5 years..... 3,000

MAY, John, to Jacob Ruppert; 603 11th Av, store lease, demand..... 1,500

MIHLHEISER, Emanuel, to Bertha C. Scheidig; 319 East 79th St, 1 year..... 1,000

NEUFELD, Morris, and Isidore Cohen to Delphine Antisdel; St. Ann's Av, w s, 25 ft n of 156th St, 3 years..... 12,250

NEUFELD, Morris, and Isidore Cohen to Adolph M. Bendheim; St. Ann's Av, n w corner of 156th St, 1 year..... 10,000

OLSEN, Louis and Catharine, to Bernard H. Kelly; Main St, n w corner of Silver St, 5 years..... 3,500

O'RORKE, Thomas, to Fanny Sender and another; 974 Boston Av, 5 years..... 18,000

REIMAN, August, to Chessie E. Zeller; 167th St, n s, 23.7 ft e of Kelly St, demand 2,000

ROBINSON, Samuel A., to Albert Erdman; 274 to 278 1st Av, 1 year..... 13,000

ROBINSON, Samuel A., to Albert Erdman; 30 and 32 Pitt St, demand..... 5,000

SCHULTHEIS, Elizabeth, to the Franklin Savings Bank; 523 West 49th St, 1 year 12,000

SEEMAN, Joseph, to Henrietta Forchheimer; 148th St, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 10,000

SHEPHARD, Harry S., to Continental Trust Company; 102 West 46th St, 3 years 16,000

SHEPHARD, Harry S., to Albert L. Conklin, Jr.; 102 West 46th St, 3 years..... 2,000

SILINSKI, Andrew, to Amanda Bussing; 150th St, n s, 145 ft w of Elton Av, 3 years..... 7,000

STORCK, Frederick, to Adolph Krueger; St. Ann's Av, w s, 75 ft s of 136th St, 5 years..... 3,000

TAYLOR, Ella A., to New York Life Insurance Company; 80th St, n w corner of Lexington Av, 6 years..... 65,000

THE MANHATTAN REAL ESTATE AND Building Association to the Mount Morris Bank; 8th Av, e s, 50 ft s of 28th St, 1 year 8,000

TOMPKINS, Jennie M., to American Bond and Mortgage Guaranty Company, trustee; 135 Broadway, n w corner of Cedar St, extends to Temple St; also 137 Broadway, 10 years..... 300,000

TOMPKINS, Jennie M., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 135 Broadway, n w corner of Cedar St, extends to Temple St; also 137 Broadway, 3 years..... 1,100,000

TOMPKINS, Jennie M., to Niagara Fire Insurance Company; 135 Broadway, n w corner of Cedar St, extends to Temple St; also 137 Broadway, 3 years..... 250,000

VOLZ, John, to George W. R. Matteson and others, trustees, &c.; 84th St, n w corner of Lexington Av, 6 years..... 60,000

WAGNER, Peter and Margaret, to Stanley W. Dexter, trustee, &c.; 95th St, n s, 163 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years..... 24,000

WEINSTEIN, Rachel, and Rebecca Cohn to Eugene Honig; 121 and 123 Avenue C, 4 months..... 4,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to New York Security and Trust Company, $22,003

COHN, Rebecca, to the State Bank..... Nom.

CUMMINGS, Elizabeth, to Ophelia Baker. 100

DANZIG, Simon, and Abraham H. Feuchwanger to Clara A. Feuchtwanger..... 4,900

HENDRIE, John W., to Julia L. Ellis.... 25,000

ISAACS, Myer L., to Lewis Seasongood and another, ½ part..... 25,066

LOEB, James, to Myer S. Isaacs, ½ part.. 25,067

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to American Mortgage Company..... 4,800

RISLEY, George H., to Mary E. Hastings. Nom.

SMITH, William H. and Theodore J., trustees, to Louisa A. Gormley, individually, and another, guardian, &c..... Nom.

SULLIVAN, James, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 9,000

TOBSIG, Henry, executor, &c., to Caroline A. Tobsig, 3-10 parts..... 1,500

TOBSIG, Henry, executor, &c., to Henry Tobsig, guardian, &c., 1-5 part..... 1,000

TROWBRIDGE, William B., to William R. H. and Frank B. Martin, trustees.... 10,000

WOESSNER, Anna, to Mary Keckeissen. 3,500

Mechanics' Liens.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,621 and 1,623; the Dimock & Fink Company against Henrietta P. Siefke, owner and contractor. $114

MADISON AV, 1,651 and 1,653; the New York Sheet Metal Works against Margaret Campbell, owner and contractor. 50

MULBERRY ST, 110; Nathan Hutkoff against Vito Cimino, owner and contractor 167

ROGERS PLACE, 901 to 905; Wesley Brown against Charles Peterson, owner and contractor 72

WALES AV, w s, 312.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 50x—; Herman Selder against Michael J. Whelan, owner and contractor 390

3D AV, 2,141; the Berger Manufacturing Company against John V. Pohl, owner and contractor 80

63D ST, s s, 250 ft e of West End Av, 150x100.5; George Colon against Walter S. Evans, owner and contractor..... 54

104TH ST, 60 to 64 West; George W. Hands & Co. against William R. Bell, Jr., owner and contractor..... 339

110TH ST, 531 to 535 West; Willson, Adams & Co. against Carrie Blumenthal and George A. Blumenthal & Co., lessees and contractors 200

110TH ST, 531 to 535 West; Willson, Adams & Co. against Carrie Blumenthal and George A. Blumenthal & Co., lessees and contractors..... 200

112TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 125x100.11; the New York Architectural Terra Cotta Company against Henry Nichoisburg, owner and contractor..... 1,750

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

1ST AV, 274 to 278; Albert Erdman with Samuel A. Robinson, 11 payments.....$35,000

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

PARK AV, s w corner of 100th St, —x—; Jacob Du Bois on Samuel Russell to Vanhorne & Griffen & Co..... $850

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, 1,452 and 1,454; Department of Buildings against Meyer L. Sire, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

DECATUR AV, s w corner of Mosholu Parkway, 50x159.6 and 65.5 to Hull Av x 122.7 to Parkway x240.11 to beginning; Harris Cohen and another against Michael J. Callahan, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Loewy.

INTERIOR STRIP, 58.10½ ft n of 33d St and — ft e of Broadway, runs n 18.11½x e 0.2x s 18.11½x w 0.2½ to beginning; Thomas Kirkpatrick against David H. McAlpin, (action to recover possession, &c.;) attorney, J. Flynn.

LAIGHT ST, 52; Charles H. King against Margaret Monroe and others, (action to recover possession;) attorney, K. Cornwallis.

PITT ST, 15; Mary L. Abney against Abraham Eydenberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, George V. N. Baldwin.

SPRING ST, n w corner of West Broadway, 45.3 x75.4x irregular; Charles E. Pattison and another against John Walker and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Hart & Hopkins.

WALKER ST, s e corner of Centre St, Twenty-fourth Ward, 100x100; Alexander P. W. Kinnan, trustee, &c., against Leopold Fischer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. E. Hedges.

2D AV, 2,357; Bartolomeo Zunino against Theodor Schmidt and others, (specific performance;) attorney, L. Campora.

36TH ST, 248 West; the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against William M. Hoes, as Public Administrator, &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

49TH ST, 148 East; Philip Kleeberg against Clarence H. Brown and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Levi.

55TH ST, 103 East; Isabella J. M. Haydon against Samuel J. Montgomery, individually and as executor, and others, (partition;) attorney, W. H. Blain.

92D ST, s s, 224.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.8; Fanny M. Bedlow against Sarah S. Stillwell and another, to set aside mortgage, &c.;) attorneys, Heyn & Covington.

102D ST, n e corner of Lexington Av, 47.6x75; Emily M. Lawrence, executrix, &c., against Henrietta P. Siefke and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Nash & Jones.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.77½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.37¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.85
Cotton, middling	.06⅞
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¾
Sugar, granulated	.05½
Molasses, O. K., prime	.34
Beef, family	10.00
Beef hams	28.25
Tallow, prime	.04⅜
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06¼
Lard, prime	5.62½
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	20.50
Butter, Western creamery	.18

CHICAGO, July 27.—Flour steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, 70@71c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 66@69c; No. 2 red, 71@71½c; No. 2 corn, 32½c; No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 3 white, 22¾@23¾c; No. 2 rye, 51c; No. 2 barley, 32@40c; No. 1 flaxseed, 97½c; Northwestern, $1; prime timothy seed, $2.40; mess pork, per barrel, $8.65@$8.70; lard, per 100 lb, $5.30@$5.32½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.95@$5.15; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¾@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.25@$5.30; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; sugars, cutloaf, $6.02; granulated, $5.50.

COTTON.—The feature of the day in the market for cotton futures was the straightening out of values in the August position. Prices opened 1@2 points lower, and futures sold off under pressure from the bear side, together with some liquidation. Speculation subsequently dwindled down to a small interchange by the "talent," with the market finally steady, net unchanged to 2 points lower. Southern markets were officially reported as follows: New Orleans, 5¾c; Mobile, nominal, 5 11-16c; Savannah, 5⅝c; Charleston, quiet and nominal; Wilmington, 5¾c; Norfolk, 5 15-16c; Baltimore, 6⅜c; Memphis, 5¾c; Augusta, 6¼c; St. Louis, 5¾c.

Contract prices in the local market to-day were as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48@5.50
August	5.49	5.51	5.45	5.49@5.50
September	5.54	5.56	5.51	5.53@5.56
October	5.70	5.72	5.67	5.69@5.70
November	5.74	5.76	5.72	5.74@5.75
December	5.78	5.82	5.77	5.79@5.80
January	5.82	5.86	5.82	5.83@5.84
February	5.91	5.91	5.87	5.87@5.88
March	5.90	5.93	5.89	5.91@5.92
April	5.93	5.93	5.93	5.94@5.96
May	5.97	6.01	5.97	5.98@5.99
June	6.03	6.03	6.03	—@—

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—Spot cotton steady; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American, 11,000 bales; receipts, 3,000 bales; American, 1,000 bales; middling upland, 3⅜d. Futures opened quiet, partial 1-64d decline; closed steady, net unchanged to ½-64d advance. December-January, 3.15s; January-February, 3.15s; February-March, 3.15½b; March-April, 3.16½s; April-May, 3.17b; May-June, 3.18s; July, 3.19½s; July-August, 3.19s; August-September, 3.18s; September-October, 5.17s; October-November, 3.15½b; November-December, 3.15s. Manchester—Yarns, very little doing; cloths, moderate demand.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	76⅛	76¼	76	76¼
September	76⅛	76¼	75 9-16	75⅞
December	78¼	78¼	77⅝	77⅞
Corn—				
July	...	...	...	36⅞
September	37	37½	36⅞	36⅞
December	36¼	36¼	36	36

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	71	71	70 7-16	70¾
December	72⅞	72 15-16	72 7-16	72⅝
May	75 9-16	75 9-16	75¼	75½
Corn—				
September	32	32	31½	31⅝
December	30⅝	30⅝	29 13-16	29⅞
May	31⅞	31⅞	31	31
Oats—				
September	19⅜	19⅜	19¼	19¼
December	19⅞	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝
May	21⅞	21 13-16	21½	21½

BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat—The see-saw in wheat prices, which has been going on all the week, favored bear traders. A net loss of ½@1c in prices was marked down to their credit, and liquidation of moderate volume attended the decline, which lasted with very little intermission all day. A little demand sprang up just before the close on export rumors, which developed finally into transactions of about 50 loads at the seaboard. Estimates by millers and farmers figured the French crop all the way from 8,000,000 to 34,000,000 bushels under last year's production. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 77½c spot; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 78¼c spot; No. 2 Northern Duluth, 73¾c spot; No. 1 hard Duluth, 81¾c to arrive; No. 2 red, elevator, 75¾c.

DULUTH, Minn., July 27.—Wheat—No. 1 hard; cash, 73c; July, 73c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 70¼c; July, 70c; September, 69¾c; December, 70½c; No. 2 Northern, Spring, 65¾c; No. 3 Spring, 66¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 27.—Wheat lower; No. 1 Northern, 72½c; No. 2 Northern, 71c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 52¼@52¾c. Barley dull; No. 2, 40½c; sample, 35@40c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed at 36⅞c elevator, 37¾c delivered, and 37¾c free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed at 28½c; No. 3 oats, 28c; No. 2 white, 30c; No. 3 white, 29c; track, mixed, 28@30c; track, white, 30@35½c; No. 2 white clips, 30½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 60¼c free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 60c spot; State rye, 55c cash, insurance, and freight, New York car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 37½c cash, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 46@50c delivered in New York. Exporters took 160,000 bushels feeding barley.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.75@$3.90; Winter straights, $3.35@$3.45; Winter patents, $3.65@$3.80; Spring clears, $3@$3.10; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.10@$2.50; no grade, $13.10@$18.25 to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.10@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.40. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.25, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white and yellow, 85@90c; coarse, 70@75c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $14.25@$14.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lbs, $14.50@$14.60, lake and rail; sacks, spot, $15.25@$15.50; coarse Winter bran, $16@$17, latter white; fine, $15@$15.25; middlings, $15.75@$17.50; city feed, $16@$16.50; hominy chop, $14.75@$15.25; bulk, $15.25@$15.75, sacks; oil meal, $24.60@$25.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 27.—Bran in bulk lower at $9.75@$10. Flour—First patents, $3.60@$3.70; second patents, $3.40@$3.50; first clear, $2.50@$2.60.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $9.50@$10; family, $10.50@$11; short clear, $10.25@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $8; family, $9.50@$10.50; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15. BEEF HAMS—$27.50@$29. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6c; 180-lb, 6c; 100-lb, 6¼c. Pigs, 6½c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7¼@7½c; 10-lb, 6¾c; 12-lb, 6¾c; 14-lb, 6c; pickled shoulders firm; quoted, 6c; pickled hams, 10½@10¾c; Western, greens, 10¼@10½c; Western S. P., 10¼@10¾c; city, greens, 10½@10¾c. TALLOW—Prime city, 4¾@4¼c; country, 4½@4⅝c. LARD—$5.60@$5.65; city lard, $5.15@$5.20; refined lard, South America, $6.35; Continent, $5.80; Brazil, kegs, $7.55; compound, city, 4⅝c; Western, 5c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7¼c; city lard, stearine, 7c, nominal.

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—Beef steady; extra India mess, 90s; prime mess, 55s. Pork firm; prime mess, Western, 50s. Hams firm; short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 53s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lb, 32s 6d; short rib, 18 to 20 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, dull, 31s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, dull, 31s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 30s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, firm, 28s 6d. Lard dull; prime Western, in tierces, 27s 6d; American, refined, in pails, 28s 3d. Butter—Finest United States, 86s; good, 63s. Cheese firm; American finest white and colored, 44s. Tallow firm; prime city, 23s; Australian in London, 25s 3d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, August, 16s. Turpentine—Spirits, 32s 6d. Resin—Common steady, 4s. Petroleum—Refined, 6½d. Linseed oil, 22s 9d.

COFFEE.—The situation in the local market took a more cheerful aspect, both as regards the volume of speculation and the movement of prices. The visible supply continued very heavy, with all indications pointing to further accumulation. At the close futures were steady in tone, with prices net unchanged to 5 points lower. Sales were 14,500 bags. The market for spot coffee was inactive and hardly steady, with prices quite nominal, about on the basis of 5¾c for invoice lots and 6¼c for jobbing parcels.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	...	...

INSTRUCTION.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.
Founded by the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School, the corporation which maintains Trinity School, in order to provide for girls a thorough secular education, combined with sound religious training.
School year opens September 11, 1899.
For particulars address the Principal, EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., 257 West 93d St.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS.
109 West 54th St. 669 Madison Av.
Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. New Term opens Sept. 20; Branch School, Oct. 2d.
JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
The Peebles and Thompson School,
Boarding and Day School for Girls,
30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

MISS ANABLE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Girls. Established in 1848. Circular on application. Opens Sept. 28 1350 Pine St., Phila.

THE OSSINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 32d year begins Sept 27.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL { Day School, 35 Nassau St. / Evening School 9 W. 18th St. / Dwight Method of Instruction. LL. B. in 2 years; LL. M. in 3 years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1338 Franklin.

DRY GOODS.

THE LIBERT PERFUMERY, THE LAVALLIERE corsets, the Duchess and Albert gloves, standard of perfection, for sale by A. F. JAMMES, 4 West 37th St., near 5th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; references; wages, $30. Apply L. D., 37 East 28th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

BARBER.—A first-class barber, lately landed from Paris, would like to have private trade at residence. E. B., 10 East 103d St.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE METROPOLITAN METHOD, 848 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone, 967 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER; EXCEPTIONAL ABILITY; ATTRACTIVE PERSONALITY; COMPETENT TO ORIGINATE AND SIMPLIFY SYSTEMS AND METHODS; MUST KEEP MAIN SET HIMSELF WHILE HAVING OVERSIGHT OF BRANCH SETS; STATE AGE AND EXPERIENCE AND GIVE REFERENCES. ADDRESS A. B., BOX 136 TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—First-class, clean-cut, able-bodied and intelligent men for conductors and motormen. Apply 40 State St., daily, in the morning, Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

WANTED—By leading parlor furniture house, a bright and well-recommended young man as salesman and for general office work; one acquainted with the business preferred; good position for proper party. Salesman, Box 198 Times Office.

LEGAL SALES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE assignment of SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 11th day of July, 1899, the undersigned will sell at public auction, under the direction of Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on the 4th day of August, 1899, at 12:30 P. M., all the right, title and interest of the firm of Sawyer, Wallace & Co., lately carrying on business in the City of New York, and all interest of the undersigned as assignee of said firm, in and to the following stocks, notes, judgments, and book accounts, to wit:

STOCKS.

Indian Springs Slate Co., 361 shares; Star Oil Company, 100 shares Northwestern Rolling Stock Co., 8 shares Summer Rolling M. Co., Cross Creek Mining Co., 600 shares Michigan Grape Sugar Co., 15 shares Kent Mining Co., 39 $1,000 bonds Washington & Western Ry. Co.

NOTES.

Balance on note P. V. & H. V. Duncan, $4,684.21; balance on note of F. M. Newton, $851.96; balance on two notes of C. J. Campbell, $827.32; note H. W. Parish, $909.96; note Charles J. Sawyere, $826.08; Wm. A. Gunter, note, $2,256.67; Wm. A. and H. Gunter, note, $2,051.88; 5 notes of Contissini & Co., $129.61; 2 notes M Jenkins & Co., aggregating $268.91; note Wm. Richard, $152; note J. Collin Vincent, $2,500; note Thomas H. Edwards, Sabina, O., $317.65; note David Edwards, Sabina, O., $300; 15 notes Jacob Steiner, Fcs., $146,643; note John Dewenny, $1,695.50.

JUDGMENTS.

J. W. Bomgardner of Chilson, Kan., $13,510.86; Wm. McLane, Franklin, O., $226.47; J. D. Tolman, $2,368.95; E. F. Cuthbert, $539.65; J. B. Fickien & Sons, $16,199.22, Fredericksburg, Va.; T. J. Temple & Co., $3,494, Kansas City, Mo.; Potter Titus & Bradenbaugh, $16,824.60, St. Louis, Mo.

BOOK ACCOUNTS.

Jardine Wallace, $376.85; Lingo & Wright, $691.40; George A. Newman, $21,386.43; W. B. Watson, Jr., $27.75; G. V. Brown, $500.06; Otto P. Kaufman, $285; F. A. Fisher, $52.01; Fulton Milling Co., $265.33; W. L. Black, $1,017.64; S. L. McAdams, $1,074.80; R. T. P. Fisk, $94.63; J. B. Oliver, $2,097.19; M. H. Gunther, $496.88; Herbert Ellerbee, $3,858.61; Charles Spear, $3,858.61; J. T. F. Owen, $686.25; J. A. Thorburn, $2,270.50; A. Bock, $262.07; R. R. Magnus, $645.40; G. Diehl and Mary Diehl, $10,000; E. H. Ehlers, Hamburg, $3,728.28; N. G. Miller, $17,899.28.

BOOK ACCOUNTS IN SUIT.

T. J. Bailey, $80.50; M. E. Burke, $1,314.50; T. Carmoody, $803.21; J. N. Furguson, $2,881.18; C. L. Gray, $536.17; F. A. Goodpaster, $3,675.01; Edward Hawkins, $583.32; B. O. Hawkins, $315.37; J. & M. R. Lucas, $204.30; C. Landrum, $117.20; J. & J. M. McCutcheon, $164.56; W. W. Mitchell, $832.14; W. B. Taul, $163.16; Dudley Talbott, $228 39; J. N. Walters, $100; H. P. Wilson, $65.12; Waldron & Thixton, $23,282.49.—Dated New York, July 17, 1899.

MARSHALL AYRES, Assignee.
CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Assignee, 120 Broadway, New York. jy18-2aw2wTu&F

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 11th day of July, 1899, the undersigned will sell at public auction, under the direction of Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on the 4th day of August, 1899, at 12:30 P. M., all the right, title and interest of the firm of Sawyer, Wallace & Co., lately carrying on business in the City of New York, and all interest of the undersigned as assignee of said firm, in and to the following stocks, notes, judgments, and book accounts, to wit:

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MARSHALL AYRES, Assignee.
CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Assignee, 120 Broadway, New York. jy18-2aw2wTu&F

LEGAL NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT. DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT.—In the matter of the petition of MERRITT & CHAPMAN DERRICK AND WRECKING CO., for limitation of liability as to the steam tug "Hustler."—In Admiralty.—No. 1,226.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to an order made the 18th day of July, 1899, by the Honorable William K. Townsend, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Connecticut, that I, the undersigned, duly appointed trustee, under the provisions of Sections 4,283, 4,284, 4,285 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on Thursday, the tenth (10th) day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at Palmer's ship yard, at Noank, in the Town of Groton, County of New London, State of Connecticut, by Richard C. Morris of New London special auctioneer, the steam tug "Hustler," her engines, boilers, tackle, apparel and furniture, as she lies at said place.—Dated Hartford, July 24, 1899.

(Sd.) EDWIN E. MARVIN, Trustee.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION.

Notice is hereby given that the "Hudson River Line," a corporation organized under the Laws of the State of New York, and having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held at the County Court House, in said County of New York, on the 15th day of August, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name from the "Hudson River Line" to the "Hudson River Day Line."—Dated New York, June 23d, 1899. HUDSON RIVER LINE,

By ALFRED VAN SANTVOORD, President.

ABM. VAN SANTVOORD, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —In the matter of the application of the H. STEARNS COMPANY, for leave to change its name.

Notice is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of August, 1899, at the opening of the Court on said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, praying for an order permitting the Corporation the "H. Stearns Company" to change its name to the "STAR RISDON MANUFACTURING COMPANY."—Dated New York, June 22d, 1899.

H. STEARNS COMPANY,
By HENRY KAMSLER, President.
HENRY MANNE, Attorney for Petitioner, 55 Liberty Street, N. Y. City. je22-law6wF

LEGAL NOTICES.

LESTER L. ENSWORTH ET AL. VS. NATIONAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.—State of Connecticut.—Superior Court.—Hartford County, July 7, 1899.

ORDERED that Frederick A. Betts of New Haven, Conn., be and he is hereby appointed receiver of the National Life Association.

Theodore M. Maltbie and Lewis E. Stanton of Hartford are hereby appointed a committee to receive and examine all claims that may be presented by the creditors and policy holders of said National Life Association, and pass upon the legality of the same, and make full report of their allowance in whole or in part, or their disallowance in whole or in part of any and all claims so presented to this court on or before the first day of January, 1900.

The creditors and policy holders of said National Life Association are hereby required to present their claims against said corporation to the said Theodore M. Maltbie and Lewis E. Stanton on or before the first day of December, 1899. Said claims shall be made in writing, and shall set forth the nature and extent thereof by the person making the same, and shall be supported by an affidavit of the claimant attached thereto, and all claims against said corporation which shall not be presented to said committee within the time herein limited shall be forever barred of recovery out of the estate in the possession and control of said receiver. It is further

ORDERED, adjudged, and decreed that any claim rejected by said committee shall be barred as aforesaid, unless the owner thereof shall make application in writing to the court wherein these proceedings are pending, for the allowance thereof within one month after he shall have received written or printed notice of the rejection or disallowance of said claim. Said receiver is hereby ordered and directed to send by mail, postage paid, a written or printed copy of so much of the foregoing order as limits the time for the presentation of claims against said National Life Association to every known creditor and policy holder of said corporation at his or her last known place of residence, as soon as the same can be conveniently done, and before the first day of September, 1899. And said receiver is also ordered and directed to publish so much of this order as limits the time for the presentation of claims, at least three times before the first day of August, 1899, in a daily newspaper published in the City of New York, and also in The Hartford Daily Courant and The New Haven Evening Register. By order of the Court.

GEORGE A. CONANT, Clerk.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, Part I, thereof, held in and for the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 11th day of July, 1899.—Present: Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice.—In the matter of the petition of the HOME FOR FALLEN AND FRIENDLESS GIRLS, to assume as its corporate name the words "WASHINGTON SQUARE HOME FOR FRIENDLESS GIRLS."—

On reading and filing the petition of the abovenamed corporation, The Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, verified the 23rd day of May, 1899, and the exhibits thereto annexed, and upon reading and filing the affidavit of David S. Owen, sworn to the 6th day of July, 1899, and the affidavit of Thomas Thorp, sworn to and verified the 6th day of July, 1899, showing the due publication of the notice of this application for a change of the corporate name in New York Law Journal and in The New York Times, respectively, being two daily newspapers published in the City and County of New York; and upon reading and filing the certificate of the Secretary of State, bearing date April 12th, 1899, and certifying that the name "Washington Square Home for Friendless Girls" which said corporation proposes to assume is not that of any other domestic corporation or a name which said Secretary of State deems so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive, and the Court being satisfied that said petition is true and that there is no reasonable objection to the change of name proposed, and that the petition has been duly authorized, and on due deliberation and no one appearing in opposition thereto, and upon motion of Manierre & Manierre, attorneys for the petitioner, it is

Ordered that the petitioner, The Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, shall, thirty days after the entry of this order, viz., upon the 15th day of August, 1899, assume as its corporate name the "WASHINGTON SQUARE HOME FOR FRIENDLESS GIRLS;" and it is

Further ordered that a copy of this order shall be duly published in The New York Times newspaper, in the County of New York, once in each week for four successive weeks immediately succeeding the entry of this order, and that this order shall be entered and the papers above mentioned shall be filed at once in the Clerk's Office of the County of New York, and that a certified copy of this order shall, within ten days after the entry thereof, be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

Enter, H. B., Jr., J. S. C.
MANIERRE & MANIERRE, Attys. for Petitioner, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.
jy14-law4wF

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—In the matter of the general assignment of Louis J. Ponvert for the benefit of creditors.

Notice is hereby given that I shall expose for sale at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, on the 19th day of July, 1899, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., the following property, assigned to me for the benefit of creditors, to wit:

Two shares of capital stock of the Hormiguero Central Company, of the par value of $100 each.

Dated New York, July 1, 1899.
ELIJAH L. ROAKE, Assignee.
169 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The sale pursuant to the foregoing notice is hereby adjourned to July 26, 1899, at same hour and place. ELIJAH L. ROAKE, Assignee.

The sale pursuant to the foregoing notice is hereby adjourned to Aug. 2, 1899, at same hour and place. ELIJAH L. ROAKE, Assignee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BANKS, MILES.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Ernest Banks, Maude Ernestine Banks, and to any and all unknown heirs and next of kin of MILES BANKS, late of the County of New York, deceased, whose names and whose places of residence are unknown and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, the heirs and next of kin of Miles Banks, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Joseph F. Banks of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the eighth day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Miles Banks, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the 25th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 30th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

P. H. ADEE, Attorney for Petitioner, 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, City of New York. jy28-law6wF&s8

LEGHORN, ISABELLA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to David Nevin, Jessie Nevin, Annie Nevin, Katherine Isabel Colmery, Mary Louise Colmery, Norman Leghorn Colmery, Margaret Isabella Scott, Isabella Mann, Sarah J. Clifford, United Presbyterian Church of Newburgh, New York, American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, St. Luke's Home and Hospital of Newburgh and New Windsor, Board of Foreign Missions of the United Presbyterian Church, Henry J. Robinson as trustee, and to all persons interested in the estate of ISABELLA LEGHORN, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of the settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry J. Robinson as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 59 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. jy7-law6wF

MARSHALL, OSCAR T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR T. MARSHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Ezekiel Fixman, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of April, 1899. JOHN B. BURGGRAF, ELIZA HONEYWELL, Executors. STEDMAN & LARKIN, 7 Nassau Street, N. Y.; EZEKIEL FIXMAN, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y., Attorneys for Executors.

RUNK, ELIZABETH P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. RUNK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1899. CHARLES A. RUNK, Executor. CHARLES B. HART, Esq., Atty. for Executor, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. ap14-law6mF

WISENDANGER, HENRY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to HENRICH (or WISENDANGER and ANNA BARBARA GRAFF WIESENDANGER, his wife, residing at Niederweningen, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Anna Wirth and Johann Gottfried Wirth, her husband, residing at Niederweningen, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Barbara Trunsiger and Rudolph Trunsiger, her husband, residing at Faellanden, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Johann Martin Wiesendanger and Pauline Winkler Wiesendanger, his wife, residing at Niederweningen, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Felix Alfred Wiesendanger, whose residence is unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained; Anna Barbara Merkl and Johannes Merkl, her husband, residing at Neunuenster, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Heinrich Schibli and Anna Schibli, his wife, residing at Niederweningen, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Anna Meier and Jacob Meier, her husband, residing at Neumuenster, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Hans Rudolph Wisendanger, whose place of residence is unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained; Elizabeth Wisendanger, or Wiesendanger, residing in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York; Annie Goerlitz, residing in the City of Scranton, State of Pennsylvania; Henry Wisendanger, residing in the City and County of New York; Philipine Lieberman, residing in the City and County of New York; William Wisendanger, residing in the City and County of New York; the People of the State of New York; the Attorney General of the State of New York, and the Public Administrator of the County of New York, any and all unknown heirs and next of kin of HENRY WISENDANGER, whose names are unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained, send greeting:

Whereas Philipine C. Wisendanger of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 29th day of June, 1876, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Henry Wisendanger, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the Twelfth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twelfth day of September, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

Dated New York, July 11th, 1899.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 56 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City jy21-law7wF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—HENRY W. SCHMIDT et al., plaintiffs, against MOSES KOENIG et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and fifty-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Avenue "A," running thence northerly and parallel with Avenue "A" one hundred feet five inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Avenue "A" one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street; thence westerly and along said northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Subject, nevertheless, to any and all rights which the City of New York may have in and to the whole or a portion of said premises.—Dated New York, May 29, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMEYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 30 Broad St., N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

56th St.

[Diagram: Avenue A. 26. 100.5. 155. 25.]

55th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,904.75, with interest thereon from the 12th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $155.09, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $600 and interest.—Dated New York, 29th day of May, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to August 1st, 1899, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, June 26th, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

JACKSON, EMILY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Cassin, Lydia Cole Jackson, Edith Mayo, and Percy W. Sherman, the heirs and next of kin of Emily Jackson, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, William W. Sherman of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of said Emily Jackson, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twelfth day of September, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

Dated New York, July 11th, 1899.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 56 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City jy21-law7wF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—HENRY W. SCHMIDT et al., plaintiffs, against MOSES KOENIG et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and fifty-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Avenue "A," running thence northerly and parallel with Avenue "A" one hundred feet five inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Avenue "A" one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street; thence westerly and along said northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Subject, nevertheless, to any and all rights which the City of New York may have in and to the whole or a portion of said premises.—Dated New York, May 29, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMEYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 30 Broad St., N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

56th St.

[Diagram: Avenue A. 26. 100.5. 155. 25.]

55th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,904.75, with interest thereon from the 12th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $155.09, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $600 and interest.—Dated New York, 29th day of May, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to August 1st, 1899, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, June 26th, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

95 AND 97 LIBERTY STREET.—NEW YORK Supreme Court, County of New York.—ROBERT E. DOWLING, plaintiff, against THOMAS R. WHITE et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of February, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of ground, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of West End Avenue with the southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street, thence running southerly parallel with the easterly line of West End Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches, thence easterly parallel with the southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street seventeen feet, thence northerly parallel with the easterly line of West End Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street, and thence westerly along said southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street seventeen feet to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

C. W. BENNETT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 27 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

Eighty-eighth Street.

[Diagram: West End Avenue. 100. 17. Party wall. 100.8½. 100.8½. 17. Party wall.]

The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage for $14,000, with interest thereon at five per cent. from April 2nd, 1899.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,265 60-100, with interest thereon from February 20th, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $262.55, with interest from February 24th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $496 75-100 and interest.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.
VIA SOUND LINES.

FALL RIVER LINE

For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland and Seashore Points Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19 N. R. foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 6:00 P. M. Steamer from New York only, touches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line eastward steamer stops at Newport.

PROVIDENCE LINE

For Newport, Providence, Boston, the North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only at 5:00 P. M., touching at Newport, R. I. (Monday mornings excepted.) Non Monday mornings Fall River Line steamers touch at Newport.

STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Strs. NEW HAMPSHIRE and MAINE. Live. Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 6:00 P. M.

NORWICH LINE

For New London, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, and the East. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and RHODE ISLAND. Live. Pier 36 N. R., Spring St., week days only at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS.
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" " West 22

MAY PUNISH COUNCILMEN

Twenty of Them Ordered to Appear in Contempt Proceedings.

DISOBEYED MANDAMUS WRIT

Justice Fitzgerald Will Hear the Case Monday—Mr. Coler Says Hall of Records Bonds Will Be Issued.

Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court yesterday issued an order to show cause why twenty members of the Council should not be punished for contempt of court in refusing to obey the peremptory writ of mandamus issued by Justice Fitzgerald last Friday directing the Municipal Assembly, the Board of Estimate, and the Controller to issue $2,100,000 in bonds for the erection of the new Hall of Records. The order, which is returnable on Monday, is directed to these members of the Council: John T. Oakley, Thomas F. Foley, Martin Engel, Frank J. Goodwin, George B. Christman, John J. Murphy, Eugene A. Wise, Stewart M. Brice, William J. Hyland, Adolph C. Hottenroth, Bernard C. Murray, Charles H. Francisco, Francis F. Williams, Adolph H. Leich, William A. Doyle, Martin Conly, David L. Van Nostrand, Joseph Cassidy, Joseph F. O'Grady, and Benjamin Bodine.

The order was issued on the application of J. Laflin Kellogg counsel for John Peirce, the contractor for the Hall of Records, who brought the original action to compel the payment of his claim of $34,255, which is due and payable under his contract with the city. The order will be heard before Justice Fitzgerald. Nine members of the Council are not mentioned in the order. They are President Guggenheimer and Messrs. McGarry, Hester, Sulzer, French, Hart, Ebbetts, Mundorf, and Ryder. Of these the first three voted against the resolution to delay action on the bond issue. Messrs. French, Sulzer, Hart, Ryder, Ebbetts, and Mundorf were not served with the order of the court.

With his application for the order to show cause, Mr. Kellogg submitted affidavits, relating to the session of the Council at which the alleged contempt of court was committed. One of these affidavits was by Abram J. Rose of Mr. Kellogg's firm. Mr. Rose presented a verbatim report of the speech made by Councilman Cassidy, in which these passages are noteworthy: "I deny the right of the Supreme Court or any other court to say how I shall vote on a matter of this kind"; and "The Democratic Party, of which I am a member, and under which platform I ran and was elected at the previous election, declared against government by injunction, and if this is not government by injunction, what is it?" Other affidavits as regards the service of the writ of mandamus on twenty-three members of the Council accompany the application in contempt.

Councilman Frank J. Goodwin, who is a party to the suit, said yesterday that he and his colleagues of Tammany Hall had always voted for the issue of bonds for the Hall of Records. He said that they were willing to vote for them again, and he expressed his belief that they would be passed at the next meeting.

Corporation Counsel Whalen will not appear in behalf of the alleged contumacious Councilmen. He said yesterday that the bond issue was in the interest of the public, and he would attempt nothing to avert the punishment of men who disregarded the order of a court. He suggested that the only way the Council could save itself would be to meet and pass the bonds before the date set for the return of the order issued by Justice Giegerich.

Controller Coler, in speaking of the contempt case, said that the bonds would surely be issued, if he had to issue them without the assent of the Municipal Assembly. The State Legislature in passing the act authorizing the erection of the Hall of Records made provision for the issue of bonds, the Controller said, and inasmuch as the issue was authorized by the Board of Estimate of the Strong administration he could see no reason why he should not issue them. If the courts upheld the Assembly in its contention, he said, he would follow this course.

MAYOR SIGNS THE RESOLUTION

Does Not Indorse, However, Language Used in Asking Mr. Whalen's Opinion of Supreme Court Order.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday signed the resolution which was passed by the Municipal Assembly as a mark of its indignation at the action of the Supreme Court in issuing the peremptory writ of mandamus commanding the Assembly to authorize the issue of bonds for the new Hall of Records. The resolution, which was fathered in the Council by Mr. Cassidy of Queens and in the Board of Aldermen by Mr. Stewart of Brooklyn, is, in part, as follows:

Resolved, That the writ of mandamus issued on July 21, 1899, commanding the members of the Municipal Assembly to vote for an issue of corporate stock of this City of New York for the purpose of paying one John Peirce, be referred to the Corporation Counsel, and that the said Corporation Counsel be directed to forthwith advise the Municipal Assembly and the members thereof whether, in his opinion, they are compelled to vote on the question of issuing the corporate stock of the City of New York for the purpose of paying Mr. Peirce, as directed by the Court, and without the exercise of their discretion as to whether such payment should be made or not, and whether an order of this description can be issued without notice to the members of the Municipal Assembly; and be it further

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be directed to forthwith report to the Municipal Assembly all the facts connected with the making of this extraordinary order, including all information in his possession as to the so-called claim of John Peirce, and all communications between said John Peirce or his attorneys and the Law Department of the city, and to report why the pendency of this proceeding to compel the payment of public money by this unusual method was not brought to the attention of the Municipal Assembly, and why the order was not issued to the members of the Municipal Assembly was consented to by the Corporation Counsel without notice of any kind to the Councilmen and Aldermen.

The Mayor's signing of the resolution was all that it required to make it effective. It was said by one of the Mayor's friends that he signed it merely because he felt that the Municipal Assembly had the right to seek advice from the Corporation Counsel, and that his signature was by no means an indorsement of the Assembly's use of the word "direct." The Mayor, it was explained, believes that it is not in the power of the Assembly to command the head of any city department to perform certain work, but he knows how much the members of the city legislature need competent advice, and rather than block them in their search for light he signed the resolution, regardless of the terms in which it was couched.

Corporation Counsel Whalen explained his position in terse but vigorous terms when he was asked what he intended to do in response to the resolution. "I am not required by the charter to take any heed of the orders of the Assembly," Mr. Whalen said. "In this specific case I did not oppose the writ asked for by Mr. Peirce, for the reason that I thought it would be against public policy to do so. By the charter I am the legal representative of the Mayor and Controller, as well as of the Municipal Assembly, and when there is a variance between them it is my duty to aid those who are in the right."

In regard to the postponement of the action for a mandamus to compel the issue of the bonds for the purchase of the Long Island Water Supply Company, Mr. Whalen said that he had procured it so that the Council might have another chance to pass the issue. He will send a reply to the resolution quoted above to the Municipal Assembly at its next meeting.

Mr. Coler Will See the Governor.

Controller Coler yesterday said that he would have a conference with Gov. Roosevelt before the end of the week in regard to procuring a modification of the civil service rules so far as they apply to the Department of Finance. Where this conference will take place, the Controller was unable to say, but he expressed himself as confident that the Governor would see the justice of his contention. "In the original rules, as prepared by the local commission," he said, "I was allowed 188 exempt places, and the State Commission, in its mad desire to hit Tammany Hall, struck me. In my department are men who have been there for years because they were capable, and I propose to protect them or leave the office."

More Ahearn Act Claims.

These claims were filed yesterday under the Ahearn law: Cornelius W. Roe, $447; William E. Cashman, $2,500; William T. Somerville, $4,500; William H. Moloney, $2,250; Bernard Murphy, $500; Bernard A. Dunn, $500; James J. Donnelly, $100; Henry A. Spalding, $1,000; John Hock, $1,500; Patrick Masterson $1 000 and Bernard Meehan, $750. These are all policemen. Joseph V. Scully, assistant to the City Clerk of Brooklyn, sues for $150.

NAVAL MILITIA'S CRUISE.

The First Battalion, Accompanied by a Rochester Division, Will Learn Gunnery on the Prairie.

On board the United States steamship Prairie, bound for their annual cruise of eight days, about 125 members of the First Battalion Naval Militia of the State of New York will start to-day. With them will go about 75 men from the Second Separate Division of Rochester, under command of Lieut. Walbridge, who is in command of the entire detail.

Of the New York Battalion, the First and Fourth Divisions are the best represented. This is due to the fact that the United States steamship Yankee was manned during the war by the men of the Second and Third Divisions, who, having had all the sea life they care for, have taken advantage of the permission to remain at home granted to those who were in the service last year.

Lieut. Walbridge will have as his officers, besides those he brings from Rochester, Lieut. A. N. Robinson, Fourth Division; Lieut. W. J. Henderson, Third Division; Lieut. Russell Raynor, (junior grade,) Ordnance Officer; Ensign Carver, First Division; Ensign Sturgis, Fourth Division.

Lieut. Commander W. B. Franklin, executive officer of the First Battalion, said yesterday that the object of this cruise is not so much to give the men regular routine discipline as it is to instruct them in gunnery.

"The plan laid out for the cruise," said Mr. Franklin, "is as follows: The first two days will be entirely devoted to aiming and pointing drills and sub-calibre practice. The men will be called upon to dismount and mount the guns, and the mechanism of both great guns and the small six-pounders will be carefully explained to them. The remainder of the time will be spent in various drills, landing parties, bayonet exercises, boat drills, the infantry school, and fire quarters."

"On Monday," said Commander Morris R. MacKenzie of the Prairie, "we shall probably go up to see the yacht race, and it is likely that the remainder of the cruise will be in the neighborhood of Gardiner's Bay."

It has been the custom formerly to give each militiaman a mate in the person of a regular navy man, but this will not be the case this year, as there are not enough men on the Prairie.

Commander MacKenzie said he did not care what time the men got aboard the Prairie so long as everything was done in time for him to drop down the bay with the afternoon tide.

MR. RUPPERT'S BIG ICE PLANT.

Will Have a Capacity of a Thousand Tons a Day—Delay in Foundation Work.

Jacob Ruppert, the brewer, will not open his great ice plant, at One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Lincoln Avenue, this season. Work on the factory has been greatly delayed owing to the fact that a firm natural foundation could not be found for the big steel structure. When the erection of the building was decided upon early last Spring, the expectation was that a solid foundation would be found, but soundings made to a depth of forty feet showed no such foundation. Consequently 3,700 piles have been driven, and on these have been laid fifty carloads of iron imbedded in Portland cement to provide a foundation for the superstructure.

The building will be four stories high, but provision has been made for adding two more stories in case they are found to be necessary, so that the capacity of the plant may be increased from 1,000 to 1,800 tons a day. The building will be 200 feet square. From the boiler room will rise a brick-lined iron chimney 250 feet in height, on which will be kept burning, when the plant is in operation, twelve electric arc lights. The engine and boiler rooms will be about 200 by 60, and will probably be the most elaborately fitted rooms of their kind in the country. The eight boilers will represent 3,600 horse power, and the ice machines to be in operation when the plant is running will be three in number—one of 500 tons and two of 300 tons each.

The cost of the ironwork on the building alone will be $300,000, the masonry will cost $162,000, and the expense of equipment will bring the cost of the plant close to a million dollars.

BIG AUTOMOBILE PLANT.

Factory of the Daimler Company at Steinway Well Under Way—Backed by Whitney Interests.

The new automobile plant of the Daimler Manufacturing Company, at Steinway, in the Borough of Queens, is well under way, and it is expected that the machine shops will be ready in less than a year, so that all of the various parts of the self-propelling vehicles can be made at the factory.

Adolph O. Krieger, Secretary of the Daimler Manufacturing Company, says that the Whitney interests are now backing the venture, and the Daimler Manufacturing Company, which is capitalized at $500,000, and has for some time been making motors, will take steps toward reincorporation as an automobile company, with a capital stock several times larger than the present capitalization.

It is also thought that some connection may be developed between the new company and the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company. Rudolph E. F. Flinsch, who is to be at the head of the new automobile concern, has gone abroad on a business trip, and upon his return the organization plans will be still further developed.

New Auto-Truck Company.

TRENTON, N. J., July 27.—The Tractor Truck Company was incorporated here to-day, with a capital stock of $2,500,000. Of this amount $1,000,000 is to be in preferred stock bearing 7 per cent. non-cumulative dividends. The company is to operate automobiles for the carrying of passengers, freight, and express matter. The incorporators are T. Henry Dixon, J. Bausall Taylor, C. Berkeley Taylor, and George H. B. Martin.

RECEIVER FOR LOAN COMPANY.

One Appointed for the New York National Building Association.

Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday granted the motion made on behalf of the Attorney General for a receiver for the New York National Building and Loan Association, which has headquarters at 11 Broadway, Manhattan. The motion was argued before Justice Stover on Wednesday. It was for a temporary injunction to restrain the association from paying out money, as well as for a receiver.

Deputy Attorney General Charles H. Coyne, in the argument on the motion, said that the State Banking Department had examined the association in June last as the result of a complaint and had found that the concern ought to go into liquidation. He also said that it had been found that the business of the corporation was being conducted in an extravagant manner and that the officers had indulged in speculation in real estate.

Justice Stover reserved his decision on Wednesday, handing it down yesterday, granting the motion for a receiver.

FOUND POISONED ROLLS.

Seeming Attempt to Kill Two Jersey City Families.

The Jersey City police are investigating a case which looks like an attempt to poison two families. The wife of Simon Kroll of 177 Pavonia Avenue and the wife of Michael Lipschnitz of the same address found on Wednesday morning packages of bread rolls upon their windows. They thought the rolls had been left by a baker by mistake. During the forenoon Mrs. Krell's son Louis, five years old, opened a package of the rolls and began eating one. His mother took it away from him. Krell failed to find any baker who would claim the rolls, and then became suspicious.

Louis was slightly ill Wednesday evening. Krell gave the hearts of two of the rolls in milk to a cat, and it died yesterday morning in convulsions. A physician examined the rolls, and declared they contained enough strychnine to kill every person on the block. The boy ate very little of a roll and was all right yesterday. The Krells and the Lipschnitzes say they cannot imagine why any one should give them poison.

VENEZUELAN RAILWAY GRANT.

W. T. Hotchkiss Secures a Valuable Concession—The Road to Begin at Puerto Cabello.

W. T. Hotchkiss of the brokerage firm of Hotchkiss & Willcox, 50 Broadway, has just returned from Venezuela, where he secured from the Government an attractive concession for a railroad which, beginning at Puerto Cabello, on the Caribbean Sea, will traverse the States of Carabobo and Lara and end at Barquisimeto. The road will have two sections, one of sixty miles, from Puerto Cabello to San Felipe, and the other, of forty miles, from San Felipe by way of Yaritagua to Barquisimeto.

"No contracts are yet let," said Mr. Hotchkiss yesterday in discussing the concession, "and I regret that news of the success of my mission leaked out, as I am not ready to talk in detail of construction and financial matters. The railroad will run through a splendid country, and its construction will encounter no engineering difficulty of importance. The country is rolling, and the course of the railroad will be along a valley. There will be a single narrow-gauge track. The grades will be light. Few bridges will be necessary. The track will cross small streams only, and the spans will be within fifty or sixty feet. The construction of the roadbed will be by native labor for earthwork and clearing. The greatest obstacle will be dense forest growth, and the road will have a virgin bed. This forest will furnish all the timber needed for ties and other construction of wood. All the rails and rolling stock, locomotives, cars, and ironwork will come from the United States.

"The prospects for the road could not be brighter. Its prosperity will come mainly from freightage. The line will tap the cattle ranges of Llanos de Zamora and the wheat fields of the Valles de Barquisimeto. The resources of the country are vast. It is rich in coffee, cocoa, sugar, tobacco, rice, wheat, cattle, and copper. Its mineral lands are as yet undeveloped. One would not want a better harbor than Puerto Cabello. It has the service of the Red D steamship line of Boulton, Bliss & Dallett of this city. Perhaps we may charter our own vessels for our railroad service.

"As to passenger service, good results may be expected. Puerto Cabello has a population of 30,000; San Felipe, 15,000; Yaritagua, 12,000, and Barquisimeto 40,000. How many other stations there will be on the line I cannot at present say."

JAPANESE NOTABLES HERE.

Studying American Tobacco Cultivation—Buying Material for a Palace.

Many prominent Japanese are in the city. Among them is Prof. N. Hozumi of the Tokio Imperial University, who will sail on the Lucania to-morrow to attend the International Convention to be held at Rome for the consideration of Oriental topics.

Others are K. Hashimoto, Secretary of the Bureau of the Leaf Tobacco Monopoly of the Department of Finance of the Imperial Government. With him is T. Sasaki, the Inspector of Tobacco. They will remain in this country two months, mostly in the South, and devote their time to a study of the cultivation and markets of leaf tobacco. Then they will go to Europe and gather further information for the Government.

H. Katayama, chief architect to the Imperial household, is also here, and before his return to Japan will expend $2,500,000 in the purchase of materials to be used in the construction of a new palace for the Crown Prince at Tokio.

WILL OF BERNARD PETERS.

His Bequests and His Desire Regarding His Newspaper.

The will of Bernard Peters, principal owner and for many years editor of The Brooklyn Times, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon.

The testator leaves $50 semi-annually for four years to Abigail Jane Anshutz, his sister-in-law. To St. Lawrence University he leaves $500 to be added to $500 which he had already given to the Trustees for the establishment of a free scholarship. To Marietta College he leaves $1,000 as a free scholarship for, first, any descendant of his family; second, any descendant of a German emigrant, and if none from these two sources appears to claim the favor, to any deserving young man that the Trustees of the college may name. He further leaves $500 to any faithful family servant who at the time of his death was in his employ for ten consecutive years, and $250 to any servant who at the time of his death was in his employ for five consecutive years.

The remainder of his estate, real and personal, he leaves to his wife, Camilla W. Peters, for life. After her death the estate is to be divided into three equal parts, one going to his son-in-law, William Cullen Bryant, and the testator's daughter, Mary; one to his son-in-law, James A. Sperry, and the testator's daughter, Emily, and the third to his son, Thomas P. Peters. He names his wife as executor. He expresses a desire that the business of conducting The Brooklyn Times be continued under the firm name of E. Peters & Co., and the newspaper be continued as long as possible under the control of his heirs.

PROTEST AGAINST DINGLEY LAW

Travelers' Defense League Wants the Wearing Apparel Clause Repealed.

An organization entitled the American Travelers' Defense Association has been formed for the purpose of arousing public sentiment in favor of petitioning Congress at its next session to repeal the provisions of the Dingley law, which imposes a duty on all wearing apparel and other personal effects over $100 in value purchased abroad and brought to this country by returning residents of the United States. J. Kennedy Tod, the banker, is Chairman of the Executive Committee of this new association, and other members of the committee are ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, James Speyer, Mrs. E. L. Godkin, Mrs. Henry Draper, and Charles H. Marshall. On the General Committee are Elihu Root, August Belmont, John Crosby Brown, William E. Dodge, John L. Cadwallader, Abram S. Hewitt, William Jay, Samuel Sloan, Daniel E. Sickles, Dr. George F. Shrady, the Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert, Horace E. Deming, Frederic J. de Peyster, William S. Opdyke, Robert Hoe, Clement A. Griscom, William R. Grace, and John De Witt Warner.

The repeal of the existing law will be asked for on the following grounds: 1. Because the enforcement of this proviso of the Dingley law produces only an insignificant revenue to the Government and affords no real protection to any American industry. 2. Because the enforcement of the proviso causes vexatious delays and unnecessary and troublesome examination of the personal baggage of American travelers returning to their homes. 3. Because the proviso discriminates against residents of the United States and in favor of foreigners, in violation of the fundamental rights of citizens and residents of the United States. 4. Because the repeal of this proviso will conform the law to that of other civilized countries, including the regulation promulgated by President McKinley affecting the entry into Cuba and Puerto Rico.

It is proposed to form branch organizations of the American Travelers' Defense Association throughout the country.

Bernhard Marks Still Missing.

Bernhard Marks, who disappeared from the Brighton Beach Hotel, Coney Island, on July 20, is still missing. A. M. Marks, a brother, when seen yesterday afternoon, said he could not imagine what had become of the boy. Bernhard, he said, was fourteen years old and was home on his vacation from the Peekskill Military Academy, where he has been a cadet for four years. He was a boy of no physical courage at all. Mr. Marks said that Robert Pinkerton gave as his theory that the boy was perhaps thrown into contact with some of the stable boys or jockeys who have been at the race track at Brighton Beach and had been persuaded to accompany them to the Saratoga races. Another brother, Morris Marks, has gone to Saratoga to search for Bernhard. Mr. Marks said that some one at Brighton Beach, knowing that the family was well-to-do, was possibly holding the boy for ransom, but he hardly thought so.

Another Smoke Nuisance Indictment.

The Grand Jury took up a number of smoke-nuisance cases yesterday. The complaint against Ferguson Brothers, manufacturers of wood specialties, was dismissed. A true bill was returned against J. Malloy & Co., contractors. This firm is at present doing work for the city on Keppler Avenue, between Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth and Two Hundred and Thirty-seventh Streets, and has been using soft coal in the stationary engines. This morning, in Part I, General Sessions, the three corporations, among them the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, which were indicted on smoke-nuisance charges Tuesday, will plead to the indictments.

NEW YORK STATE'S CANALS

Sentiment, as Embodied in Letters, Is Against Abandonment.

VARIOUS SUGGESTIONS MADE

A Barge Canal Proposed by Some, Ship Canal by Others—Ex-Mayor Hewitt Thinks Days of Canals Past.

The Committee on Canals of New York State has issued a pamphlet containing the answers of a number of well-known public men to the circular letter of May 1, in which opinions were requested as to what should be done with regard to the canals.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Edward F. Jones writes from Binghamton that he has been for many years an advocate of the New York State canals, and deems their maintenance of vast importance to the commercial interests of the State. He declares that he is still of the opinion that their abandonment would be a retrogression. "But," adds Mr. Jones, "taking into consideration the fact that the maintenance and repairs of the canals are used by either political party for the corruption of politics, I am not prepared to advocate the further expenditure of money. • • • I have been hopeful for a long time that our canals would pass into the possession and entire control of our Federal Government, and that they would be enlarged to at least compete successfully with the Canadian system of transportation."

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott is of the opinion that the choice of the State would be between the use of the canals in affording cheap transportation through New York, especially for the farmers in the western part of it, and in affording a line in competition with the railroads, which, since it would be owned and operated by the State, the railroads could neither purchase nor control, and which would thus prevent the railroads from becoming a monopoly. "To abandon the canals entirely," adds Dr. Abbott, • • • "would seem to me too hazardous an experiment."

Gustav H. Schwab says in the course of a long letter that he regards the Erie Canal as the most potential factor in the future development of the trade and commerce not only of the State and City of New York, but also of the great West and Northwest. Mr. Schwab adds: "To place the canal in a position where it can meet the modern demands of transportation, it should be transformed into a barge canal, with a depth of 12 feet, and capable of carrying barges of from 1,200 to 1,500 tons. Whether the present Erie Canal could be adapted to this proposition, or whether a scheme would properly involve the building of one entirely new canal, is a question that I am not in a position to determine. The reconstructed barge canal should, however, continuously descend from Lake Erie to the Hudson River.

"The only other alternative to be considered appears to me to be the construction of a ship canal suitable for lake and ocean vessels of 5,000 to 10,000 tons capacity. Such a canal I believe to be removed from consideration not only by the high cost, but I also hold that the benefits that would flow from such a ship canal will not be commensurate with the enormous outlay and with the work."

"I should consider," concludes Mr. Schwab, "the proposition to abandon the Erie Canal a most deplorable mistake and a National blunder."

Morris K. Jesup, President of the New York Chamber of Commerce, says that the Chamber would prefer to have the result of the Canal Committee's investigation before them before arriving at a conclusion. Mr. Jesup adds, however, that the sentiment of the Chamber has been emphatically expressed in favor of the State retaining the ownership of its canals and making the necessary improvements to render them effective.

S. D. Coykendall says, in the course of his reply: "The completion of the present enlargement on the lines already laid down would be better than no improvement, but nothing short of a barge canal can furnish transportation at the lowest cost. A partial enlargement would probably result, a few years hence, in having the work done over again, and the total expenditures would be a larger sum than would now be required to build such a canal as the interests of the Empire State imperatively demand. With a barge canal, finished and in operation, the question of the commercial supremacy of New York would be settled for all time."

Ex-Mayor Franklin Edson of this city outlines "a progressive policy of canal enlargement" from the old unimproved canal to the barge canal which, he believes, "will be the ultimate and final achievement in canal building by the State of New York."

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt is one of the few who replied to the circular by suggesting that the era of the usefulness of the canals is passed. He says that he was brought up in a school of politics which taught that the prosperity of the State of New York was created by the canals, and could not be maintained unless they were kept in a condition of perfect efficiency. He then refers to the "new condition," created by the great reduction in the cost of railway transportation, and goes on to say:

"Unless, therefore, the maintenance of the canal is necessary to insure to the public transportation by rail at this low cost, there is no longer any reason why the people of the State of New York should bear the burden of maintaining a free waterway from the lakes to the ocean. My knowledge of the subject inclines me to believe that we have reached a permanent era of low cost of transportation by rail. Hence the question is presented in altogether a new light, and although I am reluctant to come to the conclusion that the canals have lost their usefulness, I confess frankly that the argument for their continued maintenance is greatly weakened, if not altogether destroyed.

"I am not prepared at this time to recommend the expenditure of $15,000,000, for which there will be no return to the State, except the possible insurance of the present low rates of transportation by rail. It seems to me that the rate of insurance is too high, and that it will be better to continue the canal as it is for a few years longer, when it will become apparent whether there is any real inducement to spend the money for enlargement in order to keep railroad rates in check."

James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway Company, says, in the course of a brief reply: "If the present Erie Canal were enlarged and deepened to a depth of ten feet so that canalboats of 3,000 tons might be used, it is more than likely that the best practical results would be obtained in this way. The low rates of rail transportation have at times made it impossible to operate the canalboats now in use profitably in the grain traffic between Buffalo and New York, and it is not by any means certain that with improved facilities for handling grain at terminal points and other favorable conditions, the rail rates have reached their lowest limit."

G. S. Greene, Jr., considers that the proposition of Major T. W. Symons of the United States Engineers for a large canal of twelve feet depth was and is decidedly the best plan. He regards the propositions to enlarge the canals to eight or ten feet draught as in the right direction, but not going far enough.

Louis Windmüller remarks that discrimination against New York in favor of Boston is likely to be increased by the New York Central Railroad, since it has recently acquired the Boston and Albany. He thinks that if the bed and locks could be enlarged for $50,000,000, so that barges and vessels carrying 50,000 bushels of grain could use it throughout its entire length it would be to the interest of the State to make the improvement.

Most of the other replies received are in favor of the improvement of the canal system of the State.

STATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Investigation as to the Causes of the Decline of Business Resumed at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 27.—The New York Commerce Commission, appointed to investigate the causes of the decline of commerce in New York, resumed its inquiry at noon.

Charles F Sternberg, a grain dealer and elevator owner of this city, testified that he was not in the elevator pool, and that the elevators in which he was interested were not working. The elevators, he said, were becoming more and more in control of the railroads. He believed that the new elevator pool was formed to do away with the canal elevators. He thought the rate now charged, half a cent a bushel, for elevating was a fair price. He did not think the elevator charges responsible for a diversion of grain traffic. The competition at Montreal, Boston, and other ports had reduced grain charges here.

Gibson L. Douglass, General Manager of the Western Transit Company, which owns City Elevators A and B of the New York Central, said they belonged to the Western Elevating Company, and detailed the working of the so-called pool, which he said was simply a group of elevators for the purpose of handling business at this port with a clearing house. The Secretary makes the distribution to the elevators according to the business done.

Mr. Douglass agreed to communicate with his people in New York and answer an inquiry of the commission regarding the percentages paid to the elevators. Mr. Douglass remarked that he did not see in what way this information could help the commerce of the State. He denied that the purpose was to hurt the business of the canal elevators.

CLEARING OFF JUDGMENTS.

Manhattan Railway Has Paid Out This Year Over $250,000—The Sums Range from $75 Up.

Some time ago Russell Sage, in an interview on the subject of the $18,000,000 new capital stock which the Manhattan Railway Company had issued for providing electrical equipment for the road and "for other purposes," said that the Manhattan was paying out at present, and had been for the past few months, a great deal of money in satisfying judgments secured against the company. An examination of the books at the County Clerk's office shows some interesting figures in this connection.

Since the first of the present year the Manhattan Company has paid out over a quarter of a million of dollars in satisfaction of judgments obtained against the company at one time or another during the past ten years. The sums range from $75 to as high as five figures. The largest judgment satisfied was that obtained in 1895 by Charles H. Remsen and William Manus, executors under the will of William Remsen. It was for $32,481.25. Next in amount of the satisfied judgments was that obtained this year by the Seaman's Bank for Savings in the City of New York for $28,259.20.

Of the total paid out, the greatest amount was paid in the satisfaction of 1898 judgments, amounting to about $100,000. Next come the 1899 judgments, which amount, approximately, to $75,000, while third come the judgments for 1895, which total in the neighborhood of $65,000. The remainder of the amount is scattered over other years, except 1890, 1892, and 1893, none of the judgments of those years remaining unpaid being satisfied.

It is interesting in this connection to notice that in 1899 alone, up to the present time, no fewer than 115 judgments against the Manhattan Company have been recorded, amounting in all to about $210,000. A number of these are on appeal, as are many other of the unsatisfied judgments of previous years. The largest of the unpaid judgments of the present year is for $48,546, secured by Augustus D. Shepard on May 6.

The following figures show some of the larger of the judgments obtained against the company during the last ten years that have been paid within the present year, principally since March last:

Date.	Plaintiff.	Amount.
1899.	Frederick Schortmeier	$1,302.91
1899.	Elizabeth Finck and August Finck.	1,895.00
1899.	Edward D. Farrel	4,030.77
1899.	Philip Richards	5,424.71
1899.	The H. B. Claflin Company	7,491.90
1899.	The Seamen's Bank for Savings in the City of New York	28,259.20
1899.	Matilda Mulligan	1,108.90
1899.	Mary L. Dusk	2,771.46
1899.	James P. Kernochan and others, as trustees for Peter Lorillard	4,816.25
1899.	Cecelia Harris	2,406.00
1899.	James Hume	1,296.69
1899.	John Hayes	1,084.85
1899.	Isabella T. Jackson and Helen Thompson	1,094.19
1899.	Rodman C. Pell and Howard Pell, under the will of Mary Pell Hagges	7,803.75
1898.	Frederick H. Kasson	1,411.51
1898.	George B. Bauernschmidt	1,357.13
1898.	Margaret Allen and others, under the will of Peter Allen	3,922.74
1898.	Joseph Cozzet	2,611.77
1898.	Isabella Hoffman	3,647.97
1898.	Patrick F. Dolan	1,047.25
1898.	Elizabeth Grafton	2,917.97
1898.	Clemence L. Hassell and others	1,870.53
1898.	Philip Ohl	1,091.25
1898.	Abi Lamont Floyd Jones	1,005.32
1898.	Alphea E Hawkins	1,411.51
1898.	Ernest F. Bliss	1,899.86
1898.	William H. Hanke and others	2,721.11
1898.	Dorathea Bauer	2,437.30
1898.	Catherine Figure	1,191.38
1898.	Christian Stuffler	2,101.46
1898.	Joseph H. Bennett and others	1,172.91
1898.	Mary F. Morss	1,045.12
1898.	Henry Oesterling	3,169.57
1898.	Christina M. Kramer	1,053.16
1898.	John Pettit	1,838.46
1898.	Mary A. Newton	1,319.12
1898.	James White, Edward P. Martin, and Frederick A. Harter	10,873.62
1898.	Albert L. Tuttle	1,684.62
1898.	Robert H. Martin	2,882.50
1898.	Jacob Eidt	1,818.55
1898.	Mary Noel Neilson	1,327.88
1898.	John F Betz	25,674.27
1898.	William Geyer	1,137.00
1898.	Hume Metzger	1,203.48
1898.	Daniel Mahoney	2,010.54
1898.	Anton Schultz	1,058.33
1898.	Henry Clifford, under the will of William Clifford	1,234.97
1898.	Caroline Schurm and others, under the will of L. B. Schurm	1,184.97
1897.	Joseph L. R. Wood	1,136.01
1896.	William R. Ridabock	14,483.24
1896.	Agnes M. Schmitt	1,989.87
1895.	Charles Remsen and William Manus, as executors of the will of William Remsen	32,481.25
1895.	Mary B. McCullough	3,944.68
1895.	Ann E. Crumbie	3,679.71
1895.	Margaret O'Malley	5,079.08
1895.	Charles H. Collon, under the will of Patrick S. Collon	4,122.17
1895.	John E. Devlin, under the will of John Devlin	8,429.56
1894.	David J. King and others	8,538.00
1894.	Jacob Schwarz	1,283.49
1894.	Jacob Schwarz	1,641.15
1894.	John Schreiner	1,410.91
1894.	Eliza Oliphant	3,647.78

TWO WIDOWS CLAIM ESTATE.

Sandy Hook Pilot's Death May Lead to Revelations.

Two claims by as many alleged widows of Capt. Alfred E. Pittard, a Sandy Hook pilot, who died some time ago, for the estate left by him have turned up in the Surrogate's office, Brooklyn. One of the claimants is Althea Pittard of Brooklyn. She was granted letters of administration on the estate on March 3 last and is now in control of the property, which is said to be of considerable value.

The second claimant appeared in the Surrogate's office yesterday. She gave her name as Henrietta Maria Pittard and said that she came from Bournemouth, England. She produced a will executed in London on May 30, 1893, by which Capt. Pittard left all of his property to his wife, meaning apparently the woman who presented the will. The executors named were John Ackerman of Tompkinsville, S. I., and Capt. Peter Partridge, both pilots in the Sandy Hook service. There will probably be a contest.

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will contain, next Sunday, (July 30th,) among other attractive features the following:

Full-page portrait of Elihu Root, the new Secretary of War.

Scenes in the ancient City of Delft, including a view of the Nieuwe Kerk, where the American delegates to the Peace Conference met to honor the memory of Grotius.

Story on the latest Parisian fad of dressing pet dogs.

New and interesting pictures of old New York.

Portrait of Henry F. Merritt, ex-Consul to Aix-la-Chapelle, Chemnitz, and Barmen, appointed at the request of Mrs. Grover Cleveland.

Photograph of Ruchstuhl's figure of Wisdom, which will be placed in the new Appellate Court's Building on Madison Square.

Group photograph of officers of the cruiser New York, including Rear Admiral Sampson, Capt. Chadwick, and Lieut. Commander Potter.

Photographs of some of the "crack" yachts which took part in the Larchmont Yacht Club's recent races.

Photograph of the English cup challenger Shamrock, taken while on a spin.

Portraits of Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, heir apparent to the throne of Russia; Dr. Robert Stein of the United States Geodetic Survey; Dr. Leopold Kann of Cornell University, and the late Col. Robert G. Ingersoll.

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IRON PRICES AND CITY WORK.

Contractors on Viaduct May Ask for Additional Compensation.

Owing to the increase in the price of iron the contractors who were awarded the contracts for building the One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and Melrose Avenue viaducts in the Borough of the Bronx show no disposition to hasten the work, and in consequence there is a general complaint from residents and property owners. Since the contracts were awarded the price of iron has increased greatly, and as the contracts make no provision for any change in the cost of material the contractors are held to do the work at the price at which the contract was awarded. An attempt may be made to obtain additional compensation for the work from the city, either by a friendly suit or by special legislation.

Another result of the increase in the price of iron is shown in a statement of the contractor who is to place the fence around the Heine Fountain. He says that the iron he will need for the work will cost him three times as much as it would had he bought the material at the time the contract was awarded.

CONDUCTOR SUES FOR $20,000.

Seeks Damages for Slander from Long Island Railroad Passenger.

Israel G. Howell of this city has been sued by Miles Rhodes of Freeport, L. I., a conductor on the Long Island Railroad, to recover $20,000 damages for slander. Howell was a passenger on a

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Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 77c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38c; cash cotton, 6½c.

FOREIGN.—The policy to be pursued in the Transvaal was discussed in both houses of the British Parliament, and Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain asserted the determination of the Government, though anxious for a peaceful solution of the question, to obtain substantial relief for the Outlanders. The funeral of President Heureaux of Santo Domingo, who was assassinated on Wednesday, was held and a period of national mourning was ordered. In consequence of reports of further disturbances in the republic Secretary Long ordered the cruiser New Orleans and the gunboat Machias to proceed to the City of Santo Domingo for the protection of important American interests. Conferences regarding the Haitian debt have been without result, and the creditors of the country are said to be anxious for an American protectorate. The Peace Conference will close to-day, leaving the question of the right of nations not represented to take advantage of the arbitration plan for future consideration. Mrs. Perot, who is under arrest in England for the abduction of her daughter from Baltimore, issued a statement denying the existence of any relations except those of friendship between herself and Mr. Blood, who traveled with her from this country. The North German Lloyd steamship Lahn was sighted with her engine out of order, but declined assistance. Lord Salisbury announced that the British Government had decided to maintain the closing of the Indian mints. An inquest was begun in London in the case of F. W. Bartlett of Philadelphia, who died at the Inns of Court Hotel with symptoms of poisoning. The Court of Queen's Bench in London issued a mandamus against a party of anti-vaccination crusaders. The plague is causing many deaths in India, and the crops are withering for lack of rain.—Pages 1, 2, and 7.

Page 1.

Gov. Roosevelt offered to Representative Ray the Justiceship made vacant by the death of David L. Follett of the Sixth District. Mr. Ray declined the offer.

Homer Folks, member of the Board of Aldermen from the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, has resigned. He is a candidate for the nomination for the Assembly on the Republican ticket.

The anti-Bryan conference at Saratoga in August has been greatly enlarged in scope, and every effort will be made by Tammany Hall to influence the National party to accept the nomination of Van Wyck in 1900.

Members of the Municipal Assembly who have placed themselves in an attitude of defiance to the Supreme Court have become frightened. They are now considering means to obey the court and escape punishment.

Justice Goodrich, in the Supreme Court yesterday, refused to grant a stay in the order made by Judge Hurd compelling M. J. Dady to file the lists of election officers submitted by the Republican executive members of the various wards of Brooklyn by noon to-day.

Page 2.

It is believed that Josiah Sullivan, a Rochester lawyer, committed suicide by jumping from the steamer Puritan. In a stateroom of the boat a letter was found stating that the room had been occupied by Sullivan, and that business and financial troubles were responsible for the act.

Page 3.

Four negroes were yesterday simultaneously executed upon one scaffold in the Baltimore City Jail yard.

Archbishop Ireland returned from an extended trip to Europe yesterday. He expressed himself freely regarding the more important international questions of the day. He said that the United States should end the war in the Philippines, the delay creating a bad impression as to American military power in other nations.

Advices from Samoa dated July 14 say that there is great uneasiness in the Islands, and fights are of frequent occurrence. Chief Justice Chambers has arrived at San Francisco, having left Samoa because the authority of the court was not upheld by the International Commission, which is believed to have been influenced by Germany.

Page 4.

The American yacht Constance defeated the Canadian defender Glencairn III. in the first race for the Seawanhaka Cup at Dorval, Quebec.

"Jimmy" Michael, the former bicycle rider, has begun a replevin suit to secure from Trainer John Campbell two horses which the latter has under his care and which he has refused to give up, claiming a partnership interest in them with Michael.

In the championship golf contests at Southampton yesterday for the President's Cup, A. L. Ripley, the left-handed Boston player, defeated W. J. Travis after a hard-fought game, winning in the last three holes. F. C. Havemeyer won the Consolation Cup.

Page 5.

Volcanic eruptions continue in the Hawaiian Islands and the flow of lava is filling up the land.

The Superior Court of Pennsylvania yesterday decided that the Salvation Army members had no right to conduct meetings in the streets in a manner to annoy the public.

Moody was the principal speaker at the Gospel Tent, Fifty-sixth Street and Broadway, last night. Without naming Col. Ingersoll, he made a striking reference to the death of an infidel.

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, who has returned home after a month spent in studying conditions in Cuba and Mexico, believes that the Cuban sentiment in favor of annexation is growing. His opinion of Mexico under existing conditions is favorable.

Page 7.

Edward H. Martine, who was strangely affected by the news of Col. Ingersoll's death, died at his residence, 16 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, on Thursday.

Page 9.

Weakness in sterling exchange yesterday gave rise to rumors of a turn in the gold tide.

A resolution was yesterday presented in the Canadian Parliament, by which over $6,000,000 are granted as subsidies to railways.

Page 10.

With the exception of the horses entered for the Jamaica Stakes, and a few others, the Brighton Beach track yesterday saw the poorest collection of horses of the season. Briar Sweet won the Jamaica Stakes.

Page 12.

George Davis, a burglar, was caught last night by the Tremont police after a long chase, culminating in a desperate fight.

Capt. George M. Bockhoven died yesterday at the New York Hospital of what the doctors say is an unmistakable case of hydrophobia.

Young Bernhard Marks, who disappeared from the Brighton Beach Hotel, Coney Island, July 20, is at home. He took a surreptitious trip to Buffalo.

Frank Weston, alias Shaw, charged with the theft of the yacht Takitesy, was arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday and was remanded to await requisition papers from Massachusetts.

The demurrer of David C. Taylor to the return of Commissioner of Jurors Welde has been overruled in part and upheld in part by Justice Beekman. Taylor was some time ago dismissed as regular clerk in the Commissioner's Office.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 7.

MR. COLER TO GET RELIEF

Governor Will Aid in Amending Civil Service Rules.

A CONFERENCE AT OYSTER BAY

Controller Argues in the City's Interest and His Own—Sharply Criticised by a Commissioner.

Controller Coler's complaints about the rules recently promulgated by the State Civil Service Commission in so far as they relate to his office were laid before Gov. Roosevelt at his home, in Oyster Bay, yesterday. The Controller appeared in his own behalf, and so well did he present his case that after the conference he announced that a conclusion satisfactory alike to him and to the Governor had been reached. Neither Gov. Roosevelt nor Mr. Coler would say in what particulars the civil service rules would be amended, but the inference is drawn from the statements of both officials that the rules will be revised so as to permit the Controller to administer his office in the way which suits him, and that the Governor is confident that Mr. Coler will not in the slightest degree abuse the power given to him.

Regarding his talk with Mr. Coler, the Governor said:

"Mr. Coler's requests were entirely reasonable, and I am confident that the rules will be so arranged that no hardship will come to him. I assured him that the State Civil Service Commissioners were unwilling to frame any rules which were unreasonable, and that any of those now in force which imposed a hardship upon him would be modified to meet the demands of the public service, so far as the Department of Finance is concerned."

Mr. Coler's account of his visit to the Governor was equally diplomatic. "The Governor received me courteously and listened to me attentively," Mr. Coler said. "I have always found him an easy man to approach, and no one could have received a better hearing. The difficulties which some of the civil service rules work on my conduct of my office were set before the Governor, and we went over them carefully. When we were through he agreed that most of my contentions were well founded, and promised to do all in his power to have the objectionable rules modified in conformity with my wishes. The Commissioners, the Governor assured me, would willingly make the changes I have suggested, and since this controversy began they have assured me that a plan for classification which I have submitted to them will be adopted. I am sure that the contention would not have arisen if there had been more time, so that the Commissioners could have examined into the necessities of my department.

NO DESIRE FOR PATRONAGE.

"I have not asked for any new places, nor am I animated by any desire for patronage in any way. All I want, and all that I asked the Governor for, was that I be allowed to run my office so as best to meet the public needs and protect myself. When I said I would resign if my demands were not acceded to I meant what I said, for I realized that with the present rules the successful administration of my department were jeopardized, and I was in danger of losing financially. Of course, I laid all this before the Governor, but, inasmuch as he sustained my views I do not think it necessary to go into details.

Of the matters discussed by the Governor and Mr. Coler, the one which secured by far the greater amount of attention was that in reference to the removal of the temporary employes in the Department of Finance. Under the White act, it is provided that all such employes must be removed within thirty days after the rules were promulgated. In the Controller's office there are a number of expert accountants—men chosen without regard to their political beliefs—who have been engaged since consolidation went into effect in closing up the accounts of the municipalities which were merged into the Greater New York.

These men, some of whom are among the best accountants in the State, were secured under an act of the Legislature which provided that the work of adjusting the financial affairs of the several municipalities should be done under the Controller's direction by men who are experts in their profession. The work has so far progressed that its completion is only a matter of months. Beginning in a month or two, the force will be gradually decreased, and by Jan. 1, 1901, the Controller hopes that the task will have been completed. To dismiss these men, he says, and engage others to carry on the work would only result in delaying the completion of the work of consolidation.

During the nineteen months since consolidation became effective, the Controller told the Governor, these men have worked hard in the city's interest and have made themselves invaluable in straightening out the tangle. Civil service reform in its most catholic sense, the Controller held, means the retention of capable employes, and not the dismissal of such simply to provide places for those who pass a certain examination. In this view the Governor concurred, and it may be assumed that the rules in this regard will be modified so as to insure the expert accountants their places until their work is finished.

MORE OF MR. COLER'S PLANS.

Another of the matters on which the Governor and Mr. Coler talked was the latter's plan for consolidating the Auditing Bureau in the main office of the department and the extension of the City Paymaster's Bureau to all the boroughs. Mr. Coler, after a long trial of the original plan of having an Auditor of Accounts in each borough, finds that matters can be simplified by having these Auditors under one roof. In cases where the payment of bills due to contractors and others is for some reason delayed the aggrieved party can call personally on him and have the trouble explained and rectified.

By having a Deputy City Paymaster in every borough, he believes the payment of city employes can be expedited and much money saved to the city, as under existing circumstances employes who are not found at their work by the Deputy Paymaster while making his payments are obliged to call at the Paymaster's office, in Chambers Street. Time lost from work for this cause is charged against the city, and in the course of a year the amount of loss reaches well up into the thousands. The new rules permit of only one Deputy Paymaster. The Controller, in urging that he be allowed four more deputies, showed the Governor that the present system was adopted in an emergency, and that its defects have been clearly proved. Gov. Roosevelt was well pleased with this proposed reorganization of the Paymaster's bureau, and it will doubtless become effective.

When asked if he had consulted with the Governor in regard to the abuses existing in the Municipal Assembly so far as the bond hold-ups are concerned, Mr. Coler shook his head and said: "I'd rather not say anything on that subject." It can hardly be assumed, however, it is thought, that the Controller would neglect such an excellent opportunity of impressing on the Governor the uselessness of that body and urging him to suggest to the Legislature the necessity for abolishing it, or, at least, of rendering it innocuous in curtailing its powers by depriving it of its present functions as regards bond issues.

Silas Burt, a member of the State Civil Service Commission, yesterday admitted that the State Commission was willing to alter its rules for the Department of Finance, to meet some of Controller Coler's desires. He claimed that the credit for these changes was due to the commission—not to Mr. Coler, and denied that the Governor had any power in the matter.

MR. BURT'S BITTER WORDS.

Mr. Burt spoke bitterly of the Controller's threat to resign as an unnecessary method of airing a grievance. In regard to the expert accountants he was especially warm, and he declared that they had been appointed without the knowledge of the State or Municipal Civil Service Commission and in plain violation of law. Mr. Burt apparently was ignorant of the passage by the Legislature of a law empowering the appointment of the force of expert accountants without reference to civil service rules. He also complained that the Controller had not asked for additional Deputy Paymasters until after the new rules had been promulgated.

TEXAS ROBBERS IN A CORNER.

"Tom" Ketchum and Two Members of His Band Surrounded by a Posse of State Rangers.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 28.—"Tom" Ketchum, the leader of the band of outlaws who robbed a passenger train on the Fort Worth and Denver City Railroad near Folsom, New Mexico, a few days ago and escaped into Texas after a battle with officers, has been cornered by a posse of State rangers in Tom Green County, northwest of here, and his death or capture will be effected to-morrow unless he should escape in some miraculous manner. Two members of his band are with him.

Ketchum formerly lived in Tom Green County and he has wealthy relatives living in that locality. He has many influential friends among the stock men of Western Texas, and it was in the hope of obtaining aid from them that he made for that section when closely pursued by officers. He and his two men are well armed and prepared for resistance.

Ketchum has the reputation among the Texas authorities of being the most desperate outlaw there is in the Southwest. He led the band who held up and robbed a through California passenger train on the Southern Pacific Road near Lozier, Texas, three years ago, obtaining from the Wells-Fargo safe over $40,000 in cash. The robbers were pursued over 400 miles through Western Texas by rangers and Deputy United States Marshals, but escaped capture.

Shortly afterward Ketchum and his brother "Sam," who was fatally wounded in the battle with officers in New Mexico a few days ago, participated in the Texas and Pacific train robbery, near Coleman, Texas, taking over $30,000 from the express company's safe. They fled to Arizona, where they committed other train robberies and were pressed so hard by officers that they sought refuge in Mexico. They remained in Mexico until a short time ago, when they re-entered Texas and plotted the Fort Worth and Denver City train robbery.

"Tom" Ketchum was raised a few miles north of Austin. He is about thirty years of age, and before entering on his career as an outlaw was widely known in this section as a dead shot with either rifle or pistol.

CHICAGO'S GREAT STRIKE.

Contractors Fear Brickmakers' Strike Will Be the Most Disastrous in Years—7,000 Men Now Out.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The brickmakers' strike and its consequences grow more serious every hour. Seven thousand men, more than half of whom are members of other unions, are now idle, and by the close of to-morrow's working day that number will be doubled, effectually stopping all building operations in Chicago.

If an agreement is not reached within a fortnight, 50,000 men will be out of work, according to the estimates of local contractors, who take the pessimistic view that the building trades are upon the verge of the most disastrous strike of years. The loss to contractors alone already amounts to thousands of dollars a day.

There is one hope, however. The Masons' and Builders' Associations, acting as an intermediary between the men and their employers, have arranged for a conference to be held to-morrow morning, at which the differences will be discussed, and an attempt will be made to come to an agreement.

Few believe that the parties to the strike will get together. The manufacturers announce that they will never recede. The men declare that unless their demands are granted they will call out every workman affiliated with the Building Trades Council. This would eventually cause a calamitous state of affairs, as it would affect almost every branch of industry. But there is a possibility that some concessions may be coaxed out of each side, and to this the contractors pin their faith. The Brickmakers' Alliance will send five men to represent the striking workmen. The same number of conferees will be present in the interests of the manufacturers and of the contractors.

SINKING OF THE MERRIMAC.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 28.—Capt. F. E. Chadwick, chief of Admiral Sampson's staff, who commanded the United States ship New York, and who served all through the war with Spain with Admiral Sampson, has taken exceptions to the lecture given at the War College during the week by Capt. B. P. McCalla, who commanded the cruiser Marblehead during the same war. In his lecture Capt. McCalla, it will be recalled, criticised the policy of sinking the Merrimac in the harbor entrance of Santiago by Hobson and his crew, saying it was unnecessary, and to this portion of the lecture Capt. Chadwick has written what is termed a most interesting statement upholding the feasibility of the sinking of the Merrimac.

Capt. Chadwick was seen on his ship, the New York, to-day relative to allowing the reply or statement to be published, and to this request he stated he had not yet decided about giving it out for publication, but he had sent a letter to his friend Capt. McCalla, to the effect that he had taken exceptions to his lecture bearing on the Merrimac.

RECEIVER OF MONTANA MINES.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., July 28.—This afternoon United States District Judge Knowles appointed John S. Harris of this city receiver of some Butte mining property in controversy. The property in question is a one-half interest in the Shonomish and a two-thirds interest in the Tramway Mines, both valuable properties.

The appointment of the receiver is the result of a suit commenced by the Butte and Boston to establish its title to the specified interests in the properties. F. A. Heinze, as administrator of the Larkin estate, is the other owner. The Court's action places Receiver Harris in the position of joint owner with Mr. Heinze. He is instructed by the Court to see that the interests he represents secure their proportionate share of the ore mined.

Receiver Harris's bonds were fixed at $25,000. He is permitted to incur indebtedness to the extent of $10,000, if he sees fit, by issuing receiver's certificates. The Court gives the Butte and Boston Company permission, after it has given five days' notice, to commence proceedings for extending the receivership to the whole property.

BLAMED FOR PORTIA'S WRECK.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 28.—The Marine Court, which investigated the loss of the Red Cross Line passenger steamer Portia, on Big Fish Shoal, to the westward of Halifax Harbor, on the night of July 10, has found her commander, Capt. W. J. Farrell, responsible for the wreck, and has suspended his master's certificate for six months, but has given him a mate's certificate for that period, in consideration of his heroic conduct in saving the lives of those on board, all of whom, except a boy, escaped.

The decision was delivered at noon to-day by Capt. W. Smith, R. N. R., Canadian Wreck Commissioner. The court comments at considerable length on the circumstances leading up to the disaster, and from the evidence draws the conclusion that Capt. Farrell was guilty of several grave errors in the navigation of his ship, notably, running at full speed throughout thick fog, relying too much on dead reckoning to obtain his position, and not sounding often enough.

First Officer Graham and Second Officer Payzant are reprimanded for not calling the attention of Capt. Farrell to the speed of the ship, especially after 6 o'clock P. M.

HALIFAX, July 28.—The wreck of the steamer Portia, on Big Fish Shoal, was sold at auction to-day to William Grant for $780.

RACE RIOTS IN NEWBURG.

Negroes Employed in Brick Yards Provoke Other Laborers—Lively Battle Between the Factions.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 28.—For the second time this season a riot has resulted on account of the employing of negroes in the brick yards along the Hudson.

It is not known whether it was arranged, but negroes from all points along the river met near the yard of Freeman & Hammond, about two miles below here, last night. There had also been an assembling of the Arab forces, who seem to be most bitter in their opposition to negroes, at a point below the yard. At dusk the two forces took their stand facing each other, like armies on the firing line. There were from 80 to 100 of each. They were armed with bricks, stones, clubs, and a number on each side had pistols.

The fighting continued for some time, when the negroes drove the Arabs back. Then the colored men scattered, having won a victory. But the Arabs, procuring more pistols, again started the fight. A number of shots were fired, two men being hit, but neither was seriously injured. There were a number cut about the head and body. Warrants for the leaders have been issued by Judge Hoysradt, but they have left town. No negroes were working in the yards to-day, and if they resume, as the manufacturers insist they will, further trouble must follow. The feeling against negroes in this business has always been strong, and there have been but one or two yards along the river that have employed negro help. In these yards it was an impossibility to procure white men who would work with them.

The past five years has worked great changes in the nationality of the men who have been employed in the capacity of brickmakers. Then it was almost an impossibility to find any but Irish working there. The Hungarians began to drift here in numbers. Then Arabs and Italians, until now but few Irishmen may be found. Although there were some quarrels, they generally succeeded in getting along pretty well together.

This Spring the demand for brick and the small number left over made the prices high and manufacturers were anxious to open the season early. But men were scarce, and they could not secure enough to properly run their property. Consequently, a number of manufacturers sent South and secured negroes there. The first lot to arrive went to work at Haverstraw. There was a strike and riot at once, all nationalities clinging together against the negro. The result was that the colored men were sent back South.

The yards in this vicinity, which include some of the largest plants in the business, continued to employ the negroes. There was never any serious outbreaks, but there were frequent clashes, when knives and pistols were brought into use, and the officers have been kept busy keeping order.

NEBRASKA'S RETURNING TROOPS

Conflict of Delegations as to Who Will Welcome the Heroes.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—The return of the First Nebraska heroes has been the signal for the gathering here of a large number of Nebraskans, and a considerable row has developed as to just who constitutes the "official Reception Committee." Gov. Poynter, Adjt. Gen. Berry, and Congressman Starke came here as the official representatives of the State. There arrived at the same time Judge Ryan and C. O. Whedon, both prominent Republican politicians in Nebraska.

Judge Ryan declared in a local paper that the Populists had come here to make themselves solid with the retiring troops. He said the Governor was in bad odor with the troops because he had vetoed the resolution of praise for the First Nebraska. He concluded by saying that he and Mr. Whedon would receive the troops officially.

Gov. Poynter, in an afternoon paper, says his delegation came here with State money as State officials to render material aid to the heroes, and deprecates the efforts of the others to make it a matter of politics.

SCARCITY OF PAPER MONEY.

Assistant Treasurer and Controller Tell How to Enlarge Circulation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Assistant Secretary Vanderlip again referred to-day to the newspaper reports, some of which have been clipped and sent to the Treasury Department, about the scarcity of paper money.

"Well," he said, "the country has got about all there is. There is about $20,000,000 in greenbacks in the Treasury, but we must keep some paper money to do business with. We cannot issue any more Sherman notes or silver certificates unless some one deposits the silver dollars in order to get the paper. As I have said to you recently, the Treasury was never in better shape to exchange large bills for small ones or small bills for large ones. If the National banks want more notes, the Treasury is ready to supply the demand at once. Possibly Controller Dawes may be able to suggest an increased supply of paper money through the National banks."

Controller Dawes said: "According to the last statements of the National banks, they could, if they were to issue money according to their capitalization, provide $400,000,000 more of circulation for the country. When you come to look at their arrangements for circulation, however, it appears that they have on deposit to secure circulation only $207,048,699 and $35,000,000 of 'lawful money.'

"On this they have circulation amounting to $241,650,000. That shows that they have issued circulating notes pretty well up to 90 per cent. of the bonds deposited. They might have some difficulty in getting bonds in sufficient amounts to secure a large increase of this circulation, but they certainly would have no difficulty in producing the capital with which to buy the bonds."

DENTISTRY IN PUERTO RICO.

Regulations of This Government Said to Work Injustice.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—A subject which is likely to arouse active interest in the dental fraternity of the United States was laid before the War Department to-day by Dr. A. W. Sweeny of this city. The question arose at the recent meeting of the New Jersey Dental Association whether the regulations now enforced in Puerto Rico regarding dentistry do not work injustice to established dentists there. Dr. Julio Lamoutte, who grew up in the office of his brother there and has been practicing for nearly ten years, with some of the best business of the island at his command, was recently notified that he must suspend practice because his education did not conform to the requirements of the laws.

Dr. Lamoutte and Dr. Sweeny have not yet been able to ascertain whether the law under which the former was excluded from practice was an old Spanish law or an American edict. If it was a Spanish law it is one which has not been enforced, and if it is a new enactment it is considered unjust to make it retroactive. There seems to be no question of the professional qualification of Dr. Lamoutte, whose brother, now in the United States, gave him an apprenticeship of five years before he began his ten years of independent practice.

According to the vague hints of the War Department on the subject, an American diploma from a university is required. Dr. Sweeny pointed out in his talk at the War Department that the enforcement of a retroactive law was contrary to the rule followed in every American State when systems of dental examination and registration were established. He also pointed out that ex post facto laws were forbidden to the States by the Constitution of the United States. This rule, he said, might not govern the military authorities of Puerto Rico, but seemed a reasonable rule to follow in overturning the practices and interests of established business and professional men in the island. The subject was taken under advisement by the War Department.

Up the beautiful Hudson Sundays; music; no liquors; table d'hote dinner. See Lowell ad.—Adv.

FOR VAN WYCK IN 1900

Tammany Hopes Its Saratoga Gathering Will Force Nomination.

ITS ORIGINAL SCOPE ENLARGED

All the Wigwam's Power Enlisted to Influence the National Party—Widely Extended Propaganda.

The anti-Bryan conference at Saratoga Springs during the month of August has already far outgrown its original scope. From a meeting of ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck, ex-Senator Arthur P. Gorman, Joseph J. Willett of Alabama, Mayor Van Wyck, and some others, it has grown into a big gathering of anti-Bryanites and of Tammany leaders, and even of the rank and file of the Tammany Society.

The original idea of the conference has also expanded. It is now contemplated not only to discuss the nomination of Augustus Van Wyck for the Presidency, but to have the gathering at Saratoga Springs which is to make this choice for the Democracy of the country so large as to exert a great moral influence upon the National party. Augustus Van Wyck is to be put forth as the choice of a tremendous body of Democratic statesmen of the East and South, each representing large constituencies, if not States and sections.

The word has gone forth, and all of the Tammany leaders and the officeholders and employes of the city are preparing to spend their vacation at the Springs. There is to be a great rally. The conference will really commence as soon as Arthur P. Gorman and Joseph J. Willett of Alabama meet the ex-Justice and the Mayor at Saratoga Aug. 1, but formal declarations will be delayed until Mr. Croker's arrival, about Aug. 10 or 12.

Democratic politicians in this city are freely discussing the nomination of Augustus Van Wyck, as if it were a foregone conclusion. They say that there is no doubt that the conference at Saratoga will agree to advocate his nomination, and there are many in the Democratic ranks who think that Mr. Gorman, Mr. Willett, and Mr. Croker can settle the thing.

One of the chief claims made for Augustus Van Wyck, as Mr. Willett pointed out in his "long talk" at the Wigwam July 4, is that he is a Southerner. He was born in the South, educated in the South, and, as one of his admirers observed last night, "he still retains in its pristine purity the rich accent of the South." All of these things are expected to tell heavily in the campaign for the nomination, and they are conspicuous weapons in the local Democratic armory.

Some of the Western men who have recently come to New York, particularly J. J. Russell, think, however, that Horace E. Boies, ex-Governor of Iowa, would make a stronger candidate than Mr. Van Wyck. They say he also opposes the sixteen to one ratio of silver and gold, and is merely a bimetallist, who wants to see gold and silver kept on a parity at the true commercial ratio, and not at a fictitious one. His Western popularity would also, they say, give him a support that Van Wyck or no Eastern or Southern man could hope for. They are talking of a ticket made up of Boies and Van Wyck, which, they say, would be very strong. It is very likely that this combination may be discussed at the Saratoga conference.

The friends of ex-Justice Van Wyck are carrying on an active propaganda in the East and South. Copies of the speech against trusts made by Mr. Van Wyck before the Democratic Club of this city last April are being widely distributed. Harry W. Walker, Secretary of the Aqueduct Commission, is now in New England scattering this speech in all the manufacturing towns, and traveling salesmen and others are doing the same work in the South.

RAY DECLINES JUSTICESHIP.

Offered the Seat Made Vacant by Justice Follett's Death—Reasons for Remaining in Congress.

Gov. Roosevelt has offered to Representative George W. Ray the Justiceship made vacant by the death of Justice David L. Follett of the Sixth District, and Mr. Ray has declined it. The selection of Representative Ray was practically decided on in a conference of the Governor, Senator Platt, and others, held at the Senator's office July 11. The following letters were given out last night at the headquarters of the Republican State Committee:

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 25, 1899.

The Hon. George W. Ray, Norwich, Chenango County, N. Y.:

My Dear Mr. Ray: I desire to offer you the vacant Judgeship. I find that the opinion of the Judges and all the leaders of the Bar is practically unanimous in your favor. Very sincerely yours, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Norwich, N. Y., July 27, 1899.

His Excellency, Theodore Roosevelt:

My Dear Governor: Permit me to thank you most sincerely for the proffer, contained in your letter of July 25, of the appointment to the vacant Judgeship in the Supreme Court created by the death of that distinguished jurist, the Hon. David L. Follett.

I have given the subject most serious and careful consideration, for the declination of a position upon the bench where the tenure is fourteen years and the salary $17,500 per annum, saying nothing of the high character and dignity of the position, involves too much when viewed from a personal standpoint to be lightly or inconsiderately made.

A sense of duty to my constituents, my State, and my country, constrains me, after due deliberation, to decline the proffered honor and position at this time. I have arrived at this conclusion with great reluctance, for it has been the ambition of my life to reach a position upon the bench in this high court of our State—an ambition that is laudable and that can only be gratified in the few.

I have had seven years' experience in the Congress of the United States, and at the November election of 1898 was re-elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress, which will assemble next December. The renomination and re-election were asked by me, and carry an implied, if not an express, promise and obligation on my part to faithfully perform the duties of a Representative in Congress, at least during the term for which I was then elected. I regard it my imperative duty to fulfil that obligation. It is true that another of equal or superior ability may take my place, but that successor must be wanting in the experience so necessary to the proper discharge of the duties of a representative in Congress. The National Administration is confronted at the present time with new and perplexing problems growing out of our recent successful war with Spain, especially those relating to the government of Cuba and the control of the Philippine Islands. With the legislative action necessary to solve these questions I have greater familiarity than a new member could have, and to a greater extent also am I familiar with the wishes and plans of the Administration, and as our majority in the House is narrow, I feel that the post of duty is the position I now occupy. I cannot truthfully say that my declination of the position offered is not a personal sacrifice, but it is cheerfully made in the full belief that the post of duty is not that which brings the greatest emoluments or the longest tenure, but that which best serve our fellow-men and our country. Thanking you again for your kind consideration I am most truly and sincerely yours.

GEO. W. RAY.

Three other men in that judicial district have been prominently mentioned in connection with the Justiceship. These are Albert F. Gladding, County Judge of Chenango; Albert H. Sewell, County Judge of Delaware, and County Judge Van Cleef of Tompkins. It is generally thought by politicians that Judge Gladding will now be offered the vacancy.

Justice Follett's term will expire Dec. 31, 1899, but the appointment for the unexpired term carried with it, virtually, the nomination for the full term.

SILVER PLATFORM DEMOCRATS

Informal Report of the State Committee—Plans for the Labor Day Mass Meeting.

The State Committee of the Chicago Platform Democracy met last evening at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Third Avenue and Sixteenth Street. About fifty persons were present. The proceedings were conducted behind closed doors.

It was expected that the committee, composed of Willis J. Abbot, James R. Brown, and Dr. George W. Thompson, which was sent to Chicago to attend the meeting of the Democratic National Committee, would be present and make a report. Mr. Brown, however has not yet returned, as he has interrupted his journey back to New York in order to confer with the Democrats of Buffalo, Albany, Utica, and other cities of Northern New York. Dr. Thompson was present at last night's meeting, and made an informal report, declaring that the members of the National Committee were almost unanimously in favor of the Chicago platform principles.

The committee arranged for well-known Democrats to speak at the mass meeting to be held on Labor Day. It is almost decided that this meeting shall be held at Ulmer Park. Mr. Bryan will be unable to be present, but ex-Gov. Altgeld, Senator James P. Tarvin of Kentucky, Congressman Lentz of Ohio, and National Committeeman Troup of Connecticut have promised to deliver addresses.

The address to the Democrats of New York State which the State Committee prepared would, it was expected, be given out last night. Some of those at the meeting, however, objected to certain features of it, and it was referred back to the special committee which framed it for revision. It will be given out at a meeting next Friday.

MR. DADY'S APPEAL DENIED

Justice Goodrich Refuses a Stay in the Order Made by Judge Hurd.

Frank Harvey Field, counsel for Michael J. Dady, applied yesterday to Justice Goodrich, presiding Justice of the Appellate Court, Brooklyn, for an ex-parte stay, pending appeal from the decision of County Judge Hurd, compelling Mr. Dady to file the lists of election officers submitted by the Republican executive members of the various wards of Brooklyn by noon to-day. The motion for a stay was denied by Justice Goodrich.

Dady's action was an attempt to reverse Justice Hurd's order, as the appeal could not be heard until a month after the election officers would have begun their work, in August. Hugo Hirsh, counsel for ex-Sheriff Buttling, and the other executive members contesting Dady's lists, had not been informed of Mr. Dady's intention to attempt to secure a stay, and Justice Goodrich declined to consider the application until Mr. Hirsh had been summoned to court. The argument by counsel was practically a reiteration of the points brought out before Justice Hurd.

In denying Mr. Dady's application Justice Goodrich said that the granting of a stay would practically annul the decision of Justice Hurd.

PEACE CONFERENCE TO CLOSE.

Rights of Nations Not Represented to be Determined Later.

THE HAGUE, July 28.—The committee charged with the duty of drafting the final acts of the conference met this morning, with all the principal delegates in attendance. The impossibility was admitted of arriving at an immediate understanding regarding the form in which powers not signing the convention might adhere to the decisions of the conference. The committee decided to accept the proposal of M. Bourgeois of the French delegation, that this question be left to be settled by subsequent negotiations, and that the arbitration convention remain open pending settlement of the form of adhesion.

The plenary conference met this afternoon for final acceptance of the Arbitration Convention, with the preambles. The signatures will be appended to-morrow after the closing of the sitting of the conference.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, head of the British delegation, gave a farewell banquet this evening at the Hotel des Indes. Fifty delegates, including the American representatives, were present. The wives of many of the delegates were also among the guests.

INDIA MINTS TO STAY CLOSED.

Lord Salisbury Announces the Action of the British Government.

LONDON, July 28.—In the House of Lords to-day, regarding the dispatches of Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, to Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the Indian Viceroy, Lord Salisbury said the report of the Committee on Indian Currency was to the effect that the Government had decided to maintain the closing of the mints and directed him to take the necessary steps to make a sovereign legal tender at the ratio or 15 rupees to the sovereign.

SPANISH GENERALS' DEFENSE.

Toral and His Associates Received Permission to Surrender Santiago.

MADRID, July 28.—The trial of Gens. Toral and Bareja and others for surrendering Santiago de Cuba will begin on Monday before a supreme court-martial, and is expected to occupy six or seven sittings of the court.

It is said that Gen Blanco, who was Governor General of Cuba during the late war, has signed a deposition to the effect that he gave Gen. Toral permission to surrender all of the district under his command with the exception of Manzanillo. The defense also relies upon a telegram from Gen. Linares, Gen. Toral's predecessor, which was sent after Gen. Linares had been wounded, appealing to the nation to say if the troops at Santiago had not maintained the honor of the army intact, and adding: "If it is necessary that a sacrifice be made and that some one must assume responsibility for the events foreseen and foretold in my dispatches, I offer myself. In loyalty and for the good of my country, no matter what the outcome; I will assume the responsibility of signing the surrender."

A BEAR HUNT IN CHICAGO.

Recently Bought Animal Creates Excitement in Lincoln Park.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 28.—A wild bear escaped in Lincoln Park to-day, and for forty-five minutes created excitement among pedestrians and cyclists.

It was captured after an exciting chase, participated in by mounted park police, a large number of cyclists, and a crowd of men.

The bear is three feet in height, and was purchased from gypsies. The early morning was set as the time to remove the animal to the Zoo in Lincoln Park, where it was placed in an inclosure with a huge grizzly bear.

When Keeper De Vry arrived at the Zoo to-day he noticed the unclean condition of the animal, and immediately ordered a hose turned on the bear. The proceeding enraged the bear, which climbed upon the iron rail surrounding its cell and succeeded in making its escape.

Before the enraged animal could be surrounded he swam across a water channel and headed north through the flower beds. Keeper De Vry summoned the mounted police, and the chase commenced. After running two blocks in the flower beds bruin turned into the bicycle track and dashed down the path.

At Fullerton Avenue the animal was caught by the former keeper of the bear.

Contest for Best Life-Saving Invention

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Some time within the next week the initial steps will probably be taken to arrange for the competition for the life-saving appliance, a prize for which has been offered by relatives of the late Anthony Pollok and his wife. The plan involves the awarding of the prize at the Paris Exposition. When the arrangements have been made a Commissioner will probably be designated by the seal department to receive the various inventions. Charles J. Bell, in whose hands the matter was placed by the relatives of the Polloks, has been receiving a dozen letters a day from ambitious inventors since the announcement was made in THE NEW YORK TIMES that the awarding of such a prize was contemplated.

New Route to Rockaway Beach on Sundays. See excursion column.—Adv.

CITY COUNCIL IN DISMAY

Begins to See the Folly of Defying Court Orders.

TRYING TO ESCAPE PENALTIES

Members' Ordeal to Come on Monday—Corporation Counsel Whalen Refuses to Aid Them.

The members of the Council against whom contempt proceedings have been instituted are becoming frightened at their position and are considering in what manner they can escape punishment. Several of them said yesterday that they hoped that President Guggenheimer would call a special meeting of the Council, so that the resolution appropriating $2,100,000 for the Hall of Records might be brought up. They do not expect the obstructionists to relent, but they desire to place themselves on record as endeavoring to obey the writ of mandamus issued

A BIG ALGER FESTIVAL

Gov. Pingree Invites All Michigan to Attend It.

HE ISSUES A PROCLAMATION

Says the People of the State Should Give the General a Hearty Reception When He Comes Home.

DETROIT, July 28.—Gov. Pingree to-day issued a proclamation "To the people of the State of Michigan," which says:

"On Wednesday, Aug. 2, the Hon. Russell A. Alger will return to his home in Detroit from Washington. Upon request of the citizens and Mayor and Common Council of Detroit, I extend to you an earnest invitation to join in giving him a hearty reception and greeting.

"It is fitting that the State recognize the worth and value to the Nation of the service of Gen. Alger as Secretary of War.

"You are cordially invited to attend the reception at the City Hall and the meeting in the Light Guard Armory, Detroit, at which time the people of Michigan will be given an opportunity to express their appreciation of Gen. Alger and to extend their welcome to Michigan's late representative in the highest council of the Nation."

All the Michigan railroads have decided to make a half fare rate to Detroit for the Alger reception.

GOV. ROOSEVELT AND ALGER.

Reported that the New York Executive Had Much to Do with the Secretary's Withdrawal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Gov. Roosevelt, according to a statement published here, had a good deal to do with bringing about the early resignation of Secretary Alger. In a story that appears in The Star it is said that Gov. Roosevelt, some weeks ago, wrote to a member of the Cabinet a letter which was received prior to the last outburst of opposition to Gen. Alger, in which the desirability of Alger's retirement was dwelt upon as necessary to the continued popularity of the Administration. It is intimated that the letter was indirectly the cause of the revival of the discussion in favor of Alger's retirement that eventually led him to withdraw earlier than he had intended.

Enough appears to be known of this alleged letter from Gov. Roosevelt to justify the assertion that it criticised the general course of affairs in the War Department and suggested that the administration of that department be made more vigorous and effective, that increased activity be insisted upon in the Philippines, and that the President seek the earliest opportunity to rid himself of responsibility for Alger.

Gov. Roosevelt's visit to Washington, it is asserted, was to give the President an opportunity to talk over the early resignation of Alger and also to inquire about the qualifications of Mr. Root for Secretary of War. At that time it was scarcely expected that Alger would get out of the Cabinet inside of two or three months, but it was clearly the President's opinion, as one version of the story goes, that a change should be made at the earliest possible day, and this visit and talk were soon followed by the summons of Alger to Long Branch to hear of the wish of the President from Mr. Hobart.

About a year ago, when Gov. Roosevelt was at Santiago, he sent a "round robin" to the War Department in which a great many things were said that offended the Secretary of War. Another letter written by Col. Roosevelt to Alger and marked confidential got into the papers and provoked great indignation among Roosevelt's friends. This disagreement, which gave the Secretary much annoyance, was patched up afterward and it was supposed that Gov. Roosevelt had become reconciled to the administration of Secretary Alger until this late story began to circulate about the War Department. The members of the Cabinet who are in the city express complete ignorance about the letter.

KEEPING FURNACES BUSY.

Plants in Pennsylvania Turning Out a Good Deal of Pig Iron.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., July 28.—The Henry Clay Furnace in this city and the Topton Furnace, recently purchased by the Empire Steel and Iron Company, are now turning out more pig iron than at any time in their history. This firm aims to render its widely scattered furnace plants, as far as practicable, independent of the market in the supply of raw materials. The firm has secured a large tract of coal land on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, on which 100 coke ovens will be built at once. It has purchased the Oxford (N. J.) Furnace property and ore rights, and while it was not the purpose to start the furnaces, it has been decided to do so.

The Mount Hope Mining Company and Mount Hope Mineral Railroad Company near Port Oram, N. J., have also been absorbed. These were purchased from the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company. Another furnace, owned by this company, and which will be put in blast in a few days, is the Victoria Furnace at Goshen, Va. Its furnaces at Catasauqua are in fine working condition and the output tremendous. The furnaces in the Schuylkill, Lebanon, and East Pennsylvania valleys are now turning out about 22,000 tons of iron weekly. This does not include those in the Lehigh Valley.

AN EXPLOSION IN CLEVELAND.

Street Car Blown Up, but Strikers Are Nearly Under Control.

CLEVELAND, July 28.—A car returning from Euclid Beach Park was blown up by dynamite about 11 o'clock to-night, while returning to the city. The explosion took place a short distance north of the Lake Shore Railroad, about two miles east of the city limits.

The front truck was demolished and the floor of the car shattered. There were no passengers on board and the motorman and conductor escaped without injury.

To-day the street cars were well patronized, especially during the busy hours of the morning and evening.

Mayor Farley and Adjt. Gen. Axline are at present involved in a controversy over what the troops shall do and what they shall not do. The Adjutant General is of the opinion that the National Guard is merely for putting down rioting and not to do police duty. Mayor Farley holds that the troops are here under his authority, and that they will remain here until he feels that they can be dispensed with. The responsibility of preserving the order of the city rests upon the shoulders of the Mayor, he says, and he proposes to see that his plans are not interfered with by any one. The Mayor feels that he has the situation well in hand.

Bolts Hit Princeton Grand Stand.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 28.—The lightning which played about so freely in the thunderstorm last night struck the athletic grand stand at the 'Varsity house a couple of times, and had not a telegraph wire which ran through the building served as a conductor to the electric current, the building might have been a complete wreck this morning. The first thunderbolt struck the flagstaff and splintered it. Scarcely had this been done, when another bolt crashed through the roof, tearing out the shingles and rafters in its path, and, after shattering two of the large centre cross-beams, made its exit into the ground over the telegraph wire. The building will be repaired before the university opens.

Normal School Principal Chosen.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 28.—The local Board of Managers of the State Normal School at New Paltz has unanimously elected Myron T. Scudder Principal, to succeed Frank S. Capen, resigned. Prof. Scudder was for seven years Regents' Inspector of Academies, and is now Principal of the High School in New Haven, Conn. The appointment is subject to the approval of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, but it is understood the choice will be indorsed by that official.

GIRL RESCUED BY A WOMAN.

Mrs. Potts Leaps Into the Water and Saves a Bather from Drowning.

The Westchester Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday School went for an outing yesterday afternoon to Jack's Rock, on the Sound, near City Island. About 200 in all went, the trip being made in carriages. When the Sunday school party reached the Rock they found a party of Brooklyn bicyclists, young men and girls, bathing. Among the bathers was a girl about eighteen years old, and very handsome, who ventured too far out and lost her head. She was so far away from the rest of the party that they could not reach her, and she went down twice.

Just then Mrs. Potts, widow of Prof. Potts, formerly organist at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Westchester, reached the beach and saw the girl's peril. She leaped into the water wholly dressed and reached the drowning girl as she was sinking a third time. She managed to bring her in without help. Mrs. Ferdon, wife of Policeman Ferdon of the Westchester Station, and several other women worked hard over the girl and succeeded in restoring her to consciousness. She was taken home in a carriage.

The picnickers were loud in their praise of Mrs. Potts. The young woman would not give her name to the police when they learned of the accident, and Mrs. Potts respected her request not to make it public.

Mrs. Potts declared she had done nothing extraordinary, and, after a dry gown was found for her, she went quietly about making her share of the fun for the party.

FOUR UPSET IN THE RIVER.

Young Men Were In a Rowboat and Were Rescued by Life Savers.

Four men, who gave their names as Isidore Nagle, wenty-one years old, of 600 Sixth Street; Anthony Brown, twenty years old, of 15 Sheriff Street; Max Schiekowitz, twenty-one years old, of 241 Delancey Street, and Alexander Shier, twenty-one years old, of 175 Second Street, had a narrow escape from drowning yesterday afternoon by the capsizing of a boat in which they were rowing on the East River. The men were rescued by James Horton of 125 Lewis Street and Robert Seers of 135 Columbia Street, members of the Life Saving Corps.

The men hired the boat from James Ross at the foot of Third Street, and after pushing out into the river, headed up stream. There was a strong tide at the time, and the men had hard work to get the boat to the pier at the foot of Fourth Street. When they succeeded the boat was thrown against the edge of the pier and upset. Nagle, Brown, and Schiekowitz could not swim, but had the presence of mind to grab the boat and hold on until opposite the foot of Third Street. Shier, who could swim, followed the men, encouraging them as best he could, to hold on to the boat until help arrived.

Seers and Horton were on the Recreation Pier at the foot of Third Street, and Seers jumped into the water, swam to the men, and, with the assistance of Shier, succeded in keeping the men above the water until the arrival of Horton with a row boat. The three men were nearly exhausted, and it is not likely they could have held on to the boat much longer.

The work of Horton and Seers was loudly applauded by the large crowd who watched the rescue from the shore.

SENATOR'S SONS ARRESTED.

Harry and Charles Coggeshall and Two Companions Got in Trouble with a Cabman.

State Senator Coggeshall's two sons, Harry, twenty-five years old, of 129 West Eighteenth Street, and Charles, of 418 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, both lawyers, were arrested last night in the Grand Central Station on the charge of disorderly conduct. Harry Craig, nineteen years old, of 130 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, a friend of the Coggeshall brothers, and with them at the time, was arrested on the same charge.

The three men and another man, whose name is not known, hired a cab during the afternoon from John Dempsey of 251 West Thirty-second Street. He drove them all around town, and they visited many saloons. They wound up at the Grand Central Station, where they said they were going to take a train for the Adirondacks.

Leaving Dempsey outside, the four men went into the station. They did not return, as he claims they agreed, and he followed into the waiting room and demanded that they pay him $10 which he said was still due him according to his contract. Harry Coggeshall declared that the man had been paid and he told him he had better get out of the station or he would throw him out on his head. He started for Dempsey, but the latter met Coggeshall half way with an uppercut that made him stagger.

"I'm Senator Coggeshall's son, and I won't let any cabman swindle me!" shouted Harry, and he returned to the attack, reinforced by his three companions.

Policeman Cronin interfered at this point, and with the aid of Detective Shorthall and Roundsman McCabe, placed the Coggeshalls and Craig under arrest, the other man making his escape. They were taken to the East Fifty-first Street Station, and later in the night Walter Filbert, who lives in the same house with Harry Coggeshall, called and furnished bail for him.

CARBOLIC ACID AS TOOTH WASH.

Mrs. Geary, It Is Said, Tried an Experiment, with Disastrous Results.

Mrs. Theresa Geary, twenty-one years old, of 341 West Fifty-fifth Street, was painfully burned last night when she attempted to clean her teeth with carbolic acid. The house is a boarding house kept by a Mrs. Hanley.

Shortly after dinner frantic screams were heard from Mrs. Geary's room, together with cries that she was poisoned. Her husband and several women ran to her assistance, and Dr. Armstrong of Roosevelt Hospital answered the ambulance call. Later a private physician took charge of the case.

A policeman on the post at that place said Mr. Geary had told him his wife took the acid to clean her teeth as an experiment. He said it was not an error, as she ordinarily used powder, and could not have made such a mistake.

AFTER THE WRONG BODY.

Mary E. Foley, Reported Drowned at Hartford, Turns Up Alive Here.

Mary Ellen Foley, who, it was reported, drowned herself in the Connecticut River at Hartford on Wednesday, walked into the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station last evening and told the Sergeant that she was lost. The woman said she lived with her cousin, James J. Condon, at 628 Hudson Street, and Condon was notified. He says the woman, who is sixty-seven years old, and eccentric, left her home on Sunday last, and a general alarm was sent out.

Last evening Condon received a message from the Hartford police saying that a body found in the river at that place on Wednesday had been identified as that of the Foley woman. An undertaker was dispatched at once to Hartford to get the body. Thirty minutes later Condon received the message from the local police.

New Style Baggage Car.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad has adopted a new-style express and baggage car. Instead of having platforms on both ends, the new one is built more in the style of a freight car, being without platforms. The automatic coupler is placed close under the bumpers, and the lettering, instead of giving the full name of the road, consists of the single word, "Lackawanna."

GOOD BLOOD full of vitality, comes from the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It cures

Dyspepsia indigestion and constipation.

See that a Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the Bottle.

TRANSVAAL POLICY ARGUED

Question Debated in Both Houses of the British Parliament.

THE GOVERNMENT DETERMINED

Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain Declare that the Demands of the Outlanders Must Be Granted.

LONDON, July 28.—In the House of Commons to-day the Colonial Office vote furnished the Liberals with an opportunity for a debate upon the Government's policy in the Transvaal. The House adopted the Colonial Office vote without a division, after a protracted debate.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, in opening the discussion, said he thought that, in view of the negotiations pending, reticence and reserve must rule debate. While he did not sympathize with Boer opposition to franchise extension, he saw nothing from beginning to end of the story to justify armed intervention. War in South Africa with one of the independent States would be one of the direst calamities possible. The speaker pleaded for further friendly and prudent action through Dutch sympathizers at the Cape. He saw no reason why this should not achieve conspicuous success, as a similar course had done in Canada in time past.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, opened his speech in reply by declaring that Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's language was calculated to embarrass the action of the Government. The grievances of the Outlanders, Mr. Chamberlain said, were admitted on all hands to be serious, but the most serious part was that the outrageous treatment to which they were subjected was part of the settled policy pursued by the Boers. The situation was dangerous to imperial interests.

As regards the racial feud that might result from war, Mr. Chamberlain said, race antagonism already existed, and was poisoning the community. The danger of disaffection in Cape Colony and the Orange Free State was entirely due to the action of the Transvaal. It was not a question of a five or seven years' franchise, but of the power and authority of the empire and of the position of Great Britain in South Africa. Referring to offers of colonial help, Mr. Chamberlain said that if the matter were happily arranged it would always be a satisfaction to think that in time of trial the country might count upon the loyalty of the colonies.

Mr. Chamberlain justified the right of intervention, first, because it was the right of every civilized power to protect its own subjects; secondly, because Great Britain had the right of intervention under the convention as the suzerain power, and, thirdly, because the convention had been broken in letter and in spirit. Referring to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's eulogy of the Hon. W. P. Schreiner, formerly Prime Minister of Cape Colony, and J. Hofmyer, the Afrikander leader, Mr. Chamberlain said both of them had declared that the earlier and illusory proposals of President Krüger were entirely adequate and satisfactory. When they were quoted as impartial judges, whose assistance the Government ought to invite, the House must remember that they had been at least a little premature.

In dealing with the latest proposals, Mr. Chamberlain said: "President Krüger has invited friendly advice, and the Government has thought itself justified in appealing to him that a joint inquiry should be held. These proposals were with the view of determining what representation will be immediately given aliens, which can be the only basis of satisfactory settlement. If the inquiry is accepted, experts will be appointed, and the Government hopes that then it will be possible to reach an agreement. In any case the Government will press for necessary alterations in order to secure the objects in view. We have undertaken the cause of the Outlanders and are bound to see it through. We shall not rest until a conclusion satisfactory to us has been reached. I anticipate that the efforts will be successful; but we will not tie our hands in regard to measures that may be necessary to fulfill anticipations."

In the House of Lords the Earl of Camperdown called attention to the Transvaal situation. The Earl of Dunraven and others followed, all declaring that any departure from the recognized policy of the Government would be not only an act of inestimable danger to the position of Great Britain in South Africa, but it might shake the imperial existence of Great Britain itself. The Earl of Selborne, Under Secretary for the Colonies, made a statement similar in purport to that made in the House of Commons by Mr. Chamberlain.

Lord Salisbury reminded the House that he absolutely dissented from the policy of 1881, which was tainted with the grave fault of optimism. Nevertheless, President Krüger assented in the protocol of the 1884 convention to friendly co-operation of the races; while he had since taken an absolutely opposite line, his one effort having been to separate the English and South African Governments and to reduce the English to the status of a subjugated race.

The Premier declared that he was not surprised that panic overtook President Krüger at the interruption of the gold digging in 1886; but he blamed him for not consulting the British Government on how to deal with the phenomenon. He agreed that if the latest concessions were genuinely carried out, the Government might look forward to a peaceful solution of the crisis. Her Majesty's Government, he said, had put its hands to the plow, and certainly did not intend to withdraw them.

THE TRANSVAAL DEBATE PRAISED.

London Papers Say It Disclosed the Unity of British Sentiment.

LONDON, July 29.—The morning papers generally express satisfaction at the outcome of yesterday's debate in the House of Commons.

The Times says: "The result of the discussion is all that the Ministers could desire. If it has done nothing else, it has exploded the delusion that Mr. Chamberlain is at variance with Mr. Balfour and Lord Salisbury on the Transvaal policy."

The Standard echoes the remarks of The Times.

The Daily News remarks upon the large measure of agreement which the debate revealed between the Liberal and Conservative Parties, and says: "When this fact is recognized it ought to have a most salutary effect in South Africa and contribute powerfully to a peaceful settlement."

GERMAN TOOL MACHINE TRUST.

Asks for Customs Barriers Against American Imports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Simon W. Hanauer, Vice Consul General at Frankfort, in a communication to the State Department dated June 21 discusses the "German Tool Machine Trust." He says:

"This association, which was formed in the Spring of last year and comprises the majority of the works manufacturing tool machines in Germany, held its first annual meeting a short while ago in Düsseldorf, and reports for the year 1897 as follows:

"Our supervisory committee has given the matter of tariff policy careful consideration, in order to be able to supply concise information to the German imperial authorities as to the productive capacity of this branch of manufacture. The declarations of the firms belonging to this trust, as well as of others outside of it, concerning the question of tariff policy have demonstrated the necessity of affording stronger protection to this industrial branch. Stringent measures are especially required in the importation of American tool machines.

"It is also necessary to take steps to have transportation rates to, and the tariffs of, countries in Eastern and Northern Europe reduced, so as to stimulate the export of German machines. Investigations concerning this branch show that in 1897 there were employed in 208 tool-machine works (out of a total of 220 firms operating in Germany) over 26,000 hands, who received a little over 24,000,000 marks (about $5,700,000) in wages. The product of these 208 works was valued at 70,000,000 marks, (almost $18,000,000,) and about three-fourths of the machines produced were exported. This branch of industry is therefore important, and returns for 1898 will show further progress. Almost all the works engaged in making tool machines have undergone large extensions in the last year, and their output is consequently increased.

"It will be noted that the trust asks for the putting down of customs barriers by other foreign countries and strenuously urges the putting up of such barriers against American imports, which latter are in reality the models of the German tool machines."

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR THE DECORATION AND FURNISHING OF COUNTRY HOUSES AND CLUBS

Hispano-Arabe Lustre Pottery

PLAQUES, VASES, PITCHERS, ETC., IN QUAINT FORMS & DECORATIONS

TIFFANY & CO.
UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK

MR. McKINLEY'S DAY OF REST.

Receives a Pickerel as a Present from a Fisherman—Mrs. McKinley's Health Greatly Improved.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 28.—Mrs. McKinley had the best night's rest last night she has enjoyed for six months. She arose this morning at 8:30, and after breakfast spent the morning in reading and knitting, a favorite occupation. After luncheon she took her customary nap, and the afternoon was spent in her room. She did not go out to-day, but if she continues to improve to-morrow and the day proves fair she will accompany the President on a drive around Cumberland Head, along the lake shore.

The President, accompanied by his niece, Miss Duncan, and Mr. Cortelyou, went for a walk to the steamboat wharf. They found an old man sitting on the edge of the dock, fishing. The President had a good long visit with the old fellow, and while Mr. McKinley was talking with him he caught a pickerel weighing nearly six pounds, which he presented to the President.

Among those who called upon the President to-day were Col. Rice and Lieut. Col. Duvall of the Twenty-sixth Volunteer Regiment, at Plattsburg Barracks; Smith M. Weed, and Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank of New York City.

The President has been deluged with invitations from various persons and societies, &c., in Vermont, but on account of Mrs. McKinley's illness he has been obliged to decline all of them. For the present, at least, he will accept no invitations that will take him away from Mrs. McKinley even for a day.

On Sunday the President and Miss Duncan, accompanied by Dr. and Mrs. Rixey, will attend services at the First Methodist Church of Plattsburg, if Mrs. McKinley continues to improve.

THE GOVERNOR SENDS HIS GREETING

Col. Treadwell Bears a Letter of Welcome to the President.

ALBANY, July 28.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day dispatched his military secretary, Col. Treadwell, to Lake Champlain as a courier bearing to President McKinley a letter of cordial greeting and welcome to the State of New York.

THE MEXICO RAILROAD LAW.

New Statute Increases Governmental Powers of Supervision.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The State Department has received from Ambassador Clayton, under cover of a dispatch dated Mexico City, June 14, 1899, a copy and translation of the new railroad law of Mexico, promulgated April 29, 1899. Mr. Clayton says:

"Heretofore, each concession has been the subject of a special law. The general law will hereafter apply to all new concessions, and to all concessions previously granted the terms of which do not conflict with this law. The new law renders it more difficult to obtain subsidized concessions, and accentuates the control exercised by the Government over companies.

"Railroads are divided into those of general interest and those of local interest. Only the former can be subsidized. Among those of general interest are designated those of prime importance yet to be constructed. Such are the lines to connect the central network of railroads with the Pacific Ocean and the isthmus of Tehuantepec, Yucatan, and Guatemala. Lines of prime importance may be subsidized. Other projected lines may be declared to be of prime importance upon the advice of the Cabinet.

"Formerly the supervision exercised by the Government was technical—to secure regularity of operation and safety of passengers. In the future the inspectors appointed by the Government may also call for an account of the financial operations of companies, issues of shares, their obligations,, sinking funds, &c. They will have power to examine the books and all papers relating to the company. This supervision will also be exercised over the formation of new companies. Hereafter a company must first submit to the Government an estimate of the work to be performed on the proposed road, and the amount of capital stock to be issued will be determined from the projected work. It is intended thus to prevent the formation of companies with a capital stock disproportionate to the proposed enterprises.

"This law forbids, under penalty of forfeiture, the selling or hypothecating of concessions to any foreign State. Any shares, bonds, or obligations purchased by a foreign State shall be forfeited to the Mexican Government. The property of railroads in Mexico shall be subject to the Civil Code of the Federal district, except as provided by special law. The law of Dec. 25, 1877, and that of Dec. 16, 1881, excepting the article relating to the acquirement of telegraph and telephone lines by the Government, are repealed."

The full text of the new railroad law is filed for reference in the Bureau of Foreign Commerce.

BODY OF A CHILD IN THE GRATE.

Gruesome Discovery in a House on West Twenty-fourth Street.

The badly decomposed body of a child was found last night wrapped in paper and an old apron in a grate in an upper rear room of the house at 51 West Twenty-fourth Street. Robert Perot of the Herzog-Telesme Telegraph Company, which has headquarters there, made the discovery. This company has only been in the house since April 15 last, and the room in which the body was found has not been used at all.

Mr. Perot decided yesterday to utilize the room, and went up to see what alterations would have to be made. On looking around the room he found the body of the child in the grate. Mr. Perot reported the case to the police, and the body was sent to the Morgue. Detectives are working on the mystery.

The house was occupied previous to the tenure of the telegraph company by Develant Robert, a Frenchman, who conducted a cheap table d'hôte there. He moved out in May 1898, and went to Fairview, N. J. The house was vacant from May, 1898, to April, 1899, and anybody could have gained entrance with a little effort.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

11:45 A. M.—515 Broadway; Ballin & Bernheimer; damage, $200.

1:40 P. M.—156 Forsyth Street; Morris Pincus; damage $800.

5:40 P. M.—841 West Thirty-fourth Street; Margaret Billings; damage, $300.

CAUSE OF RACE TROUBLES

Gov. Candler of Georgia Issues a Lengthy Statement.

A REMEDY FOR LYNCHINGS

Says "Carpetbaggers" and Politicians Are Responsible and Restricted Suffrage Is the Quickest Cure.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 28.—Gov. Candler made public to-day a paper he had prepared in answer to newspaper requests for his opinions on the race question in the South, and as to the lynchings which lately have taken place in his State.

The Governor begins his paper by referring to the emancipation, contrasting the treatment of negroes by the white people of the South before the war to that of the "carpetbaggers" immediately after. Referring to the "carpetbaggers" the Governor says:

"They taught the negroes that freedom meant immunity from toil, that liberty meant license, and that they were the 'wards of the Nation,' and would be protected by the general Government, whose bayonets glistened in every hamlet, whether they were right or wrong.

"These evil teachings had but little permanent effect upon the grown-up negroes, but upon the children, the generation which has grown to manhood since that time, the effect has been most baneful. These were the prime causes of the alienation of the negroes."

Coming down to the times the Governor says:

"A more immediate cause is the perpetual intermeddling with the relations of the races in the South by fanatics and fools who know nothing about the situation.

"They call town meetings and discuss imaginary wrongs of the Southern negro which do not exist, and denounce the Southern white people for crimes they have not committed; they publish in the newspapers grossly exaggerated accounts of such crimes as are committed against the negro in the South and omit any notice of the crime against the white woman which provoked the retaliation; they write incendiary letters to turbulent negroes all over the South, advising them to arm themselves with Winchester rifles, and for every guilty rapist who pays the penalty of his crime to shoot down the first two white men they meet.

"Thousands of such letters have been written to Georgia in the last three months. By such methods they call into existence the very state of things they pretend to deplore—a condition of affairs that did not exist and never would have existed but for them and their senseless, unjust, and incendiary conduct."

Gov. Candler says the intermeddlers of the North do not represent a respectable minority, and that the lawless and criminal negroes in the South constitute less. He continues:

"A few abandoned, reckless, criminal negroes are responsible for all the rapes and lynchings that have occurred, and their influence on those around them is deplorably bad and far reaching.

"Still, it is true that rape, the crime which in nine times out of ten is the cause, immediate or remote, of lynching, is as much deplored by the better class of negroes as by the better class of white men. But as because some negroes commit rape the whole race suffers, so because some white men lynch ravishers all the white people of the South are abused.

"It is a singular fact, too, that the pharisaical fanatics who have most to say about 'Apaches,' 'Southern barbarians,' always stress the atrocity of the lynching, and I have never yet heard of one of them saying or doing anything to discourage the crime which provoked it.

"Indeed, in some cases, instead of denouncing his crime, they have assailed the character of the victim of the brute's lust, which not only encourages bad negroes, but exasperates the friends of Southern womanhood.

"Another and a continually present cause which contributes to race friction is corrupt politics. As is admitted by all candid men, the ballot was put in the hands of the Southern negro when he was utterly unprepared for it. He regarded it as only an article of merchandise to be bartered away to the man who would pay him the most for it, whether a drink of whisky or a dollar or two.

"In many places, his vote, while not a majority, is a balance of power. Hence, unscrupulous men of all parties contend for this vote and hug the negro around the polls, and drive whisky with him. He is forgotten after election, and, like a spoiled child, becomes resentful and vindictive. This brings clashes with the whites."

In speaking of the remedy, Gov. Candler says:

"In Georgia for a generation there has been scarcely a negro between six and eighteen years of age who has not had access to a free school. As a consequence, illiteracy has decreased among them from 85 per cent. in 1870 to 40 per cent. in 1899, and yet it is a startling fact that crime among them has increased in about the same proportion that illiteracy has decreased.

"There is, however, another sort of education which can in time greatly relieve the situation. This is moral education, which must be acquired at the family hearthstone and in the churches and Sunday schools and by the daily contact of the inferior race with the superior for years and even for generations.

"The greatest crime ever perpetrated, not only against American ideals and institutions and human liberty, but against the Southern negro, was when without preparation he was clothed with all the rights and privileges and responsibilities of citizenship.

"We need a remedy immediate in its effects, and this remedy can only be found in a qualified suffrage. The ballot must only be intrusted to the virtuous and intelligent. How many men vote who are intelligent, but are not virtuous, and many more vote who are virtuous but not intelligent. Restrict the suffrage to those having both these qualifications, and one of the greatest causes of irritation will be removed, race prejudice, at least in politics, will be eliminated, and the happiness and the material and moral condition of the Southern negro will be greatly enhanced."

LYNCHINGS MAY INCREASE.

Georgia Supreme Court Is Divided on Nature of Evidence Necessary to Secure a Conviction.

CHICAGO, July 28.—A dispatch from Atlanta says: "It is feared that a decision rendered by the Supreme Court of Georgia will result in encouraging lynchings in the State. The case was that of Dorsey vs. the State, and came up from Carroll County. The Supreme Court split upon the decision, the Justices refusing to affirm the sentence of guilt by the lower court for the following reasons:

"'In order to secure a conviction for criminal assault the evidence must show beyond all reasonable doubt, first, an assault; second, the intent, and third, a purpose to carry into effect this intent with force. If either of these elements is lacking the offense is not made out.'

"Justice Lumpkin, who read the dissenting opinion, said: '

"Evidence warranting a jury in finding that a negro, who had concealed himself by the side of a public road, at a lonely point thereon, at a late hour in the afternoon, suddenly sprang up with a pistol in his hand and rudely accosted an unprotected white woman, who was passing the place, with the words, "I have got you where I have wanted you for a long time," whereupon she immediately turned and fled, and he pursued her until she came within reach of aid, was sufficient to support a verdict of criminal assault, and where such a verdict has been returned upon evidence of this character, and approved by the trial Judge, the Supreme Court ought not to set it aside.'

"It will be difficult in most cases to secure evidence of the three conditions named, hence the belief that lynchings will increase."

TROUBLE IN A TEXAS COUNTY.

People Eager to Avenge Murder of a Girl—Sheriff Afraid to Arrest Suspected Criminals.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, July 28.—Fannin County, seventy-five miles north of Dallas, is in a state of indignation over a terrible crime. An eleven-year-old white girl, the daughter of Alonzo Newton, a farmer, was found hanging lifeless from a tree near the family home by her father. The child was left alone in the morning when her father went to his work. As soon as Mr. Newton discovered the murder of his child he aroused the neighborhood.

News was sent to Bonham, the county seat, seven miles distant, and Sheriff Ribbling's forces, the police of the city, headed by Chief Jackson, and the citizens have searched diligently for a clue to the crime. The search was continued all day, and Justice John Steele, acting Coroner, has been holding an official investigation. The people of Fannin County are terribly aroused, and a lynching, perhaps two of them, may be the outcome. Sheriff Ribbling said to-night:

"We cannot safely arrest the suspected persons because of the excited condition of the people. All I can do is to watch and prevent escapes."

COLORED CLERGYMAN'S PROTEST

The Rev. Reuben I. Gaines, pastor of Bethany Baptist Church, (colored,) corner of Vanderbilt and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn, is greatly troubled over what he terms the unchristian discrimination made against the negro delegates to the convention of the Young People's Baptist Union of America, recently held at Richmond, Va. Mr. Gaines attended the convention as a delegate. He declares that the negro delegates were not allowed to sit with the whites in the convention hall, but were forced to occupy seats by themselves in an obscure corner set apart for them. Mr. Gaines claims that when he attempted to sit with the other delegates from New York he was ordered over to the place reserved for negroes, and that when he tried to ignore the order he was threatened with arrest.

Mr. Gaines says that there is talk of the colored Baptists withdrawing from the Young People's Union and affiliating with the United Society of Christian Endeavor.

CAPT. ROBLEY D. EVANS TALKS.

Praises Dewey and Sampson and Says the Men Who Won the Fight at Santiago Are Neglected.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 28.—Capt. Robley D. Evans, the senior member of the Board of Inspection and Survey of the Navy, is in Boston in the course of an official tour of all the naval stations. He came to Boston from Portsmouth, reaching this city to-day. In an interview on the situation in the Philippines and other subjects he said:

"It seems to me that the navy has got through with its part in the Philippines. I know Admiral Dewey very well indeed. We are all very proud of him, and we shall all be glad to see him. There is but one feeling in the navy in regard to him.

"It is not for the navy to say what the army should do, except that we cannot retreat under fire. The first thing to be done is to whip the Filipinos. When we have done that we can tell better what we shall do with them. The American people can then determine what is to be done, but it is not for me to express an opinion. That is a matter to be decided by others."

Speaking of the work in which he is engaged at present, Capt. Evans said he thought the Government was frittering away its money by establishing too many naval stations. He advocated the selection of a few of the principal ports as places for naval docks and repair shops.

The Captain was asked to express his opinion of the Santiago naval fight, and replied:

"That battle was fought from start to finish on Sampson's plans. Had the Admiral failed, who would have been blamed? He succeeded, and all praise belongs to him, and should be his. They say that he did not throw bouquets at us. That was not what we were there for. We were not looking for bouquets, but for Spaniards, and we got them. That was all we wanted.

"I simply put the Iowa in where her steam would take her. I did not fire a gun myself, but it is for the man behind the gun—the Jackie that handled it—that I care. We officers were all of us in the navy for life, and we knew that the American people would do us justice. We were not looking for honor ourselves, but these men from Manila will come home now covered with medals and our men who were at Santiago get not a medal. There is nothing done for them."

Death of Joseph A. Graves.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 28.—Joseph A. Graves, Principal of the South School in this city, died from an apoplectic shock this evening, aged fifty years. He was a native of Springfield, Mo., and was graduated from Yale in 1872.

Montreal Bank Employe Acquitted.

MONTREAL, Quebec, July 28.—In the Police Court to-day F. X. Lemieux, the accountant of the suspended Ville Marie Bank, who was accused of complicity in the theft of $58,000 stolen from the bank, was discharged, there being no evidence against him. Herbert, the Paying Teller, has not yet been arrested.

Fire Rages in Village of Camillus.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 28.—The village of Camillus, eight miles west of Syracuse, is in flames. Half of the business part of the town is already burned. A steamer and hose cart from Syracuse have gone to the scene on a special train.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Increasing cloudiness, light south to southwest winds.

Showers have occurred in the Middle and South Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, the upper lake region, the upper Missouri Valley, and Middle Rocky Mountain region. The area of high pressure has moved from Alberta to Eastern Montana, increasing in intensity, and has caused a fall in temperature in the middle and northern plateau and the northern Rocky Mountain region and in the Red River of the North Valley. The temperature has also fallen in the Middle States; it has generally risen in the lake regions and New England, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. The pressure is high over the Gulf and Middle and South Atlantic Coasts. Showers may be expected in the Ohio Valley and lake regions, threatening in the Atlantic and Gulf States. Showers and much cooler weather will prevail in the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, and in Kansas and Missouri, and the cool wave will extend to-morrow to the Red River of the South, the middle Mississippi and Ohio Valleys. Light to fresh southwesterly winds will prevail on the North Atlantic Coast, light southerly winds on the middle Atlantic Coast, and variable winds on the south Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	71	70	73
6 A. M.	71	69	75
9 A. M.	71	74	78
12 M.	77	81	83
4 P. M.	78	79	84
6 P. M.	82	77	84
9 P. M.	75	72	79
12 P. M.	74	71	75

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	78⅞
Weather Bureau	74
Corresponding date 1898	74
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	74

The maximum temperature yesterday was 81 degrees at noon and the minimum 68 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 66 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 6 per cent.

Apollinaris

("THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS")

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTIONS.

ROCHESTER LAWYER A SUICIDE.

Josiah Sullivan Believed to Have Jumped from Steamer Puritan.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 28.—It is believed that Josiah Sullivan, a well-known lawyer of this city, and at one time a partner of William J. Hawkins, the young attorney arrested on Saturday night last on the charge of forgery, has committed suicide. It is surmised he jumped overboard from the steamer Puritan of the Fall River Line on the evening of July 25.

A passenger registering as Josiah Sullivan was missing from the steamer that night, and in his stateroom were found letters stating that he was deeply involved financially, and that he had resolved to end his life. Another letter was found addressed to C. Henry Amsden of this city. The letter contained canceled notes, which had been discounted by Amsden, and a personal note to Mr. Amsden.

One of the

IRELAND ON BIG TOPICS

Says All Europe Is Watching and Studying America.

ON THE PHILIPPINE WAR

Delay in Ending It Creates a Bad Impression, He Declares — Peace Conference a Benefit.

Looking hale and hearty, delighted with his six months' tour in Europe, equally delighted to be home again, Archbishop Ireland stepped on to the pier from the gangplank of the White Star liner Britannic yesterday and greeted a number of friends from St. Paul, Minn., who had journeyed here to meet him. He was driven to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where many clerical and other friends in this city called upon him. In the evening he spoke at length about his trip and the impressions he had gathered therefrom.

"I left here on Jan. 14," said he. "I spent three months in Rome and Southern Italy, and three months in Northern Italy, France, Belgium, and England. In the three last-named countries the sentiment of friendship toward and the desire to cultivate intimate relations with the United States are very strong. Indeed, I may say that in this respect France is vying with England. I was assured by men in the highest official positions in the sister republic that the latter during our war with Spain preserved the strictest neutrality. Otherwise, everything possible is being done by the French to manifest the good feeling they entertain toward us. Thus such concessions were made to our demands that at the coming international exhibition in Paris we shall have a great deal more space than we are really entitled to. M. Delcassé told me that the arrangements for the unveiling of the Lafayette Statue in Paris, on July 4, 1900, are already under consideration, and that it is contemplated to make of the ceremony, which will be on an elaborate scale, a great demonstration of France's friendship for the United States.

"In England, of course, the feeling of affection for this country is very strong indeed. The English are not proposing or even thinking of an alliance between the two nations as the term is commonly understood; that is, of a hard and fast political offensive and defensive alliance. It is born of the earnest, sincere sentiment that the ties of kinship of the English-speaking peoples all over the world ought to and must be strengthened by cultivating the sentiment of fraternity and mutual sympathy.

"The King of the Belgians said to me, alluding to the friendship existing between his country and the United States: 'Belgium is not a large country, but we are after all very important on account of our African possessions, our industries, and the capital of which we dispose.' He added that his nephew and heir was charmed with his visit to this country last year, and ever since had been talking about it, expressing his appreciation of American courtesy and lauding the industry and what he calls the marvelous spirit of enterprise of the American people. The King himself ventures the hope of some day visiting the United States.

"Now, although the sincerity of the desire of European statemen for close and cordial relations with this country is unquestionable, the probability is that they would not have gone out of their way to cultivate these relations had we been a small instead of a great and powerful Nation, and it behooves us to maintain that greatness and jealously to watch over ourselves so that we may demonstrate that the triumph of democratic Government is complete and final. The eyes of the whole world are upon us. Our institutions are being explained and discussed in the reviews of Europe. Many statesmen there be who still look upon government by the people on such a gigantic scale as an experiment. Opinion is divided as to whether it will fail or succeed.

"All this should make us very careful. We should adopt as our motto: 'Liberty with authority and authority with liberty,' and strictly bear it out. Anything like riots or mobs or disorders of any kind gives a poor idea of our country abroad and does us immense harm.

"In France thoughtful men say that it is a difficult matter to organize democracy along the lines at present followed there, and the idea is growing that to succeed it will have to be established more upon the model afforded by the United States—that is, in short, the American is the ideal form of democracy.

"One strong feeling was aroused in me by my travels and observations in Europe, and that is that the United States must end the war in the Philippines quickly. Our only policy is to go to work and finish up the business at once. A very bad impression has been created abroad by the fact that we have not been able to liberate the thousands of Spanish prisoners said to be in the hands of the insurgents. This is being much commented upon, and if the war is allowed to drag any longer we shall get a poor reputation as a military nation."

Questioned as to how the arbitration conference is regarded by the people of Europe, Archbishop Ireland replied:

"It is well understood that the result of the conference will be the establishment of an arbitration tribunal, and the statesmen in every country are much relieved. The situation in Europe and elsewhere is delicate, and no country is willing to disarm at present. But all are anxious for peace. The chief thing is that the arbitration idea has taken definite shape. All great movements have small beginnings. The good seed has been sown, and in due course public opinion everywhere will compel recourse to arbitration when disputes between nations arise. With the fear of war eliminated, the necessity for great armaments will pass away."

Archbishop Ireland said that there is not so much turmoil in France over the Dreyfus affair as would appear from the press reports, and that he is satisfied that the decision of the court-martial, whatever it may be, will be accepted as final, as the matter is now being looked at by the French people in its proper light—in the light of the guilt or innocence of Dreyfus divested of all question as to the honor of the army being involved.

"It is an exaggeration to say that the anti-Jewish feeling in France is general," said the Archbishop. "It is confined to a party. There are not more than 100,000 Jews in France. What excites the people is that they possess great wealth, and in fact great enterprises, which they have acquired by industry and perseverance. Some of them, too, own many of the important newspapers, and thus exercise a certain measure of control over public opinion. Their action in dragging, as it were, foreigners into the Dreyfus affair by taking up subscriptions throughout Europe to carry on their campaign in his behalf was resented by the army as a body, which is very sensitive about its honor. The army is the nation. If you touch the one you touch the other."

The Archbishop said that the Pope is in perfect health, and with his physical vigor is likely to live for several years.

The County Council system in Ireland, he said, "works like a charm." Its success has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of Mr. Balfour, who was chiefly instrumental in securing this wide measure of home rule for Ireland.

"There is a marked improvement in the country," continued the Archbishop. "The government of the counties is now in the hands of the people instead of the landlords, and even in the poorest districts the best men are elected. As far as it goes, the people are well satisfied with the system. I also found that there are schools everywhere in the island, and that the Irish people to-day are becoming well educated."

Archbishop Ireland said his stay in New York will be brief as he is anxious to get back to St. Paul.

FRANCO-AMERICAN TREATY.

Advantage on the Side of France in the Reciprocity Arrangement—M. Meline's Opposition.

PARIS, July 28.—At the meeting of the Cabinet this morning the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, briefly summarized the provisions of the Franco-American convention.

The Temps, commenting upon M. Delcasse's statement, expresses the belief that the Franco-American convention will be very advantageous to France. Taking the year 1895 as the basis of comparison, American products benefit by the new treaty to the amount of 50,000,000 francs, while French products to the value of 150,000,000 francs are favorably affected. Out of 654 articles which France taxes, the United States obtains a minimum tariff on 400, and out of about 300 articles taxed by the United States, a reduction of tariff is granted to France on 160.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The opposition of M. Meline, the former Premier of France, to the reciprocity treaty between the United States and that country has caused considerable amusement in official circles here. It is one of the recorded facts of the recent negotiations that M. Meline, who is now attacking the new treaty, offered far greater concessions on American goods than the present Ministry permitted to be inserted in the treaty as finally framed.

M. Meline was at the head of the Ministry during the early stages of the reciprocity negotiations, and at that time Commissioner Kasson received a promise from the French authorities that the minimum tariff would be granted on the entire list of American goods sent to France. This proposition of the Meline Cabinet stood until two weeks ago, although a new Ministry had come into power. The present Ministry decided, however, that the original offer of the Meline Cabinet had gone too far, and as a result a new proposition was advanced two weeks ago, to omit from the minimum list a large number of agricultural products, such as leather, horses, cattle, and butter, produced largely in France.

In the final draft twenty-four of these exceptions are made, largely in the interest of French agricultural products, so that the instrument is much more considerate of French interests than it would have been if framed under the original proposition of M. Meline, who is now at the head of the opposition to the treaty.

BRITISH-AMERICAN ALLIANCE?

Representative Bailey of Texas Is Convinced that One Exists.

HOUSTON, Texas, July 28.—In an interview to-day Representative Joseph W. Bailey said:

"I am fully persuaded that the National Administration has entered into a full and complete agreement for an alliance between Great Britain and the United States. This alliance, in my opinion, is to be both offensive and defensive. I think the reason it has not been published to the world is that, for political reasons, the President is afraid to do so."

Agreement with Portugal Delayed.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The error in the Portuguese reciprocity arrangement, which caused the treaty to be withheld for revision, may prove more of a complication than was at first supposed. The arrangement will have to be resubmitted to the Portuguese Diet, thus causing considerable delay. The error relates to the reduction of duty on still wines.

WILL BUILD THE DEWEY HOME.

Secretary of the Fund Makes an Announcement—Urges Further Contributions at Once.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Secretary of the Dewey Home Fund requests the publication of the following statement:

"There can no longer be any doubt as to whether a home will be purchased by popular subscription for Admiral George Dewey. At a meeting of the National Dewey Home Fund Committee to-day it was found that the aggregate amount of cash actually received by Treasurer Roberts is $16,700, from a total of over 23,000 subscribers. One hundred and three subscribers give $10,000. The statement was made that the $5,000 promised some time since by The New York Journal would be forthcoming shortly, bringing the grand aggregate up to $21,700. The committee agreed to close the subscriptions before the arrival of Admiral Dewey in New York in September, and then to proceed, after consultation with the Admiral as to location, &c., to purchase the home with whatever funds they may at that time have in hand.

"We will purchase the home if not another dollar is received; so that the question now is whether the patriotic and generous people of the country will permit the purchase of a home at the Nation's capital for the hero of Manila with $20,000 or $30,000," say the committee, in making their last appeal. Therefore those who desire to contribute are urged by the committee to contribute at once. All contributions should be forwarded to Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C., who will issue souvenir receipts for the same.

ROOSEVELT AND DEWEY.

Wrong Construction Put on Governor's Letter About the Reception.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 28.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day did not think it hardly worth while to notice a published statement regarding a letter which he had written to Charles A. Whittier of New York. This statement put a false construction on the Governor's letter, especially that part in which the Governor was made to appear as being lukewarm in joining with the Rough Riders in the parade and reception to Admiral Dewey.

The Governor would not discuss the matter, but those who are close to him said that the Governor's letter clearly showed that the statement referred to was false, and for this reason the Governor has authorized the letter to be published. The letter is as follows:

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 19, 1899.

Charles A. Whittier, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York City:

My Dear Mr. Whittier: I have at once referred your letter of the 17th inst. to Adjt. Gen. Andrews, with a request to communicate with you at once and to give you the names of the legislative committee which acts for the State.

I do not think it will be possible to get any Rough Riders here. I hardly think it advisable. I have grown a little sensitive about having the regiment appear in any public function, because of a tendency to advertise it and to make it look as if it was advertising itself. Faithfully yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

FUNERAL FROM THE OLYMPIA.

One of the Crew Buried at Trieste—The Cruiser's Voyage Home.

TRIESTE, July 28.—Isaac Rask, an electrician, who died on board the United States cruiser Olympia, was buried with military honors to-day. The cortege was led by the Olympia's band, followed by a squadron of marines. The hearse was followed by sixty American sailors and a detachment of Austrian marines. Admiral Dewey sent a beautiful wreath. The Austrian authorities offered a military band for the occasion, which was courteously declined.

The Olympia will leave on Tuesday, Aug. 1, for Naples. On the way to New York the cruiser will probably stop at Leghorn, Gibraltar, and Madeira.

Mural Painters to Make Suggestions.

A special meeting of the National Society of Mural Painters has been called for Monday evening in the studio of President John La Farge for the purpose of making recommendations relative to decorating along the line of the Dewey parade. The Committee on Decorations for the Dewey reception has requested the Mural Painters and other art societies to offer suggestions.

The Forests of Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Agricultural Department will soon issue in bulletin form some notes recently made on the forests of Puerto Rico by Robert T. Hill of the Geological Survey. Mr. Hill says that comparatively little of the original forest of the island remains. He estimates the remnant at not to exceed ten square miles. Mr. Hill suggests that one of the principal problems for the United States is to reforest the island. This, he thinks, will be comparatively easy. The soil and climate are well adapted to tree growth, and maturity will be speedily attained. For the present, however, there is not sufficient timber to supply the needs of the island even for fuel.

Surgeon Hamilton Dead at Matanzas.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Major O'Reilly, in a dispatch from Havana, announces that Acting Assistant Surgeon John V. Hamilton died at Matanzas, July 26, of uraemia and chronic nephritis. Surgeon Hamilton was appointed from Durant, Miss., and has been in the service for a year.

Col. Burton Is Ordered to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Col. George H. Burton has been relieved from duty in the office of the Inspector General at Washington, and ordered to Havana as Inspector General of the Division of Cuba.

Enlistments for Philippine Service.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The number of enlistments for the Philippine service yesterday were 595, making the total 6,626.

Attempt to Wreck a Train Failed.

LEWISTON, Me., July 28.—A dispatch from Shawmut says great commotion was caused there this morning by the report of an attempt to wreck the 3 o'clock A. M. Pullman train on the Maine Central Road. Sleepers were chained to the track, but the train was stopped just in time to avert an accident.

NAVAL OFFICERS TRANSFERRED.

Many Changes in the Fleet Now Stationed at Manila.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Navy Department has been notified by cable of a number of changes in the personnel of the naval force in the Philippines. In the Marine Corps Capt. D. Williams has been detached from the Baltimore and placed on the Oregon; Capt. M. J. Shaw has been transferred from the Oregon to the Charleston, and Capt. J. T. Myers has been transferred from the Charleston to the Baltimore.

Commander G. Blocklinger has been detached from the Charleston and ordered home. Lieut. W. S. Crossley has been attached to the Baltimore and has reported for duty. Lieut. T. E. Veeder has been detached from the Baltimore and placed on inspection duty at Hongkong. Capt. G. W. Pigman has reported to command the Charleston.

Ensign R. Z. Johnston has been transferred from the Baltimore to the Oregon; Lieut. A. Hartrath from the Princeton to the Culgoa; Lieut. Stickney from the Culgoa to the Princeton; Lieut. U. T. Holmes from the Baltimore to the Monocacy; Lieut. Commander McCrackin from the Monadnock to the Oregon; Lieut. C. Thomas from the Oregon to the Monadnock; Lieut. C. H. Matthews from the Charleston to Yokohama Hospital; Lieut. Commander H. Morrill from the Castine and ordered home.

Passed Assistant Paymaster J. H. Morrison, reported on the Bennington; Lieut. W. P. Elliott from the Monocacy to the Cavite naval station; Commander C. C. Cornwell from the Petrel to the Baltimore on the Admiral's staff; Lieut. Commander J. A. Shearman from the Glacier to the Castine; Passed Assistant Surgeon L. L. Von Wedekind from the Cavite hospital to Mare Island; Cadet C. E. Morgan from the Charleston to the Bennington.

THE CAPTURE OF CALAMBA.

Gen. Otis Reports Officially the Details and the Casualties.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The War Department this morning received its first official report of the capture of Calamba in the following dispatch from Gen. Otis:

"Hall, with 1,000 men, captured Calamba, important strategic position on Laguna de Bay, yesterday, driving out 300 insurgents. Command composed of portions of the Fourth Cavalry, Twenty-first Infantry, Washington Volunteers, transported in launches and cascoes, gunboat accompanying.

"Casualties:

"Private Charles Gleesupp, Fourth Cavalry, and McDuffy, Company H, Twenty-first Infantry, killed.

"Corp. Thomas Totten, Troop G, Fourth Cavalry, mortally wounded.

"Privates Michael Sheridan, Herbert Tracey, Napoleon White, Company K, Twenty-first Infantry, seriously wounded.

"Privates Hinds and Plummer, Troop G, and Sanson, Troop C, Fourth Cavalry; Philipps, Company H; Christie and Hollister, Company D, and Ashland, Company I, Twenty-first Infantry, slightly wounded.

"Insurgent casualties unknown.

"Forty Spanish prisoners released. Spanish gunboat in good condition, long sought for in bay, captured. This town was the directed objective of Lawton when he captured Santa Cruz and launches in April, but he was unable to reach the town by boats on account of shoal water."

Oregon Troops Are Re-enlisting.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Lieut. Col. Plummer, who is organizing the Thirty-fifth Infantry, telegraphed the War Department to-day that a number of men from the Second Oregon desired to re-enlist in the regiment and return to the Philippines if they could be granted thirty days' furlough. The furlough has been authorized by the War Department to such men as desire to re-enlist.

Marines for the Cavite Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Navy Department has ordered a battalion of marines, 358 in all, to proceed to Manila and take station at the Cavite Navy Yard to reinforce the small contingent now there. The War Department will furnish transportation for the marines, carrying them on steamers leaving San Francisco on the 8th and 15th of August.

Cable Boat Following the Army.

MANILA, July 28.—There is great interest in the first attempt of a cable boat to follow the movements of the army. The boat left Tambay, near Taguig, at the northern end of Laguna de Bay, this morning, after making connection with the land wire, and successfully laid eighteen miles of cable. It is expected that the cable boat will reach Calamba to-night.

Spaniards in the Carolines.

MANILA, July 28.—In compliance with an order received from Madrid, the Spanish transport Alva will proceed from Manila immediately to the Caroline Islands in order to repatriate the garrison and inhabitants of those islands.

CUBAN ORPHAN FUND WORK.

Miss Gill Says It Is Well Established in Remedios.

Secretary Charles W. Gould yesterday sent out the first report of the Cuban Orphan Fund. It is in the shape of a letter from Miss Laura D. Gill, who is in Cuba supervising the work of the fund.

She says the work is well established at Remedios, Cuba. It is of a purely settlement character. The headquarters are in a house rented from ex-Gov. Mora. The military government is repairing an old hospital at Remedios and it will be turned over to the fund for a school.

The boys of the town are flocking to the present headquarters for instruction. Women also ask to be taught how to sew and clean according to American methods.

Against Puerto Rican Franchises.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Attorney General has rendered opinions in three cases involving questions of franchises and concessions in Puerto Rico. In the case of Vicente and José Usera, the Attorney General holds that they do not hold a complete and lawful concession to build a tramway from Ponce to Port Ponce, and that the Secretary of War has no right to confirm such concession. The Attorney General also holds adversely on the application of Ramon Valdez y Cobian for a concession of the right to use the water power of the River Plata. In the case of Frederick W. Weeks, an applicant for permission to construct a wharf or pier at Ponce, the Attorney General holds that to grant the application is beyond the power of the Secretary of War.

Cuban Relief Committee Dissolved.

The Central Cuban Relief Committee, which was appointed by President McKinley in January, 1898, for the purpose of receiving funds and supplies for the relief of the reconcentrados in Cuba, has dissolved and the balance of the funds in its possession turned over to the American National Red Cross, for hospital uses in Cuba, in accordance with the instructions of the State Department. The offices of the committee at 50 William Street will be closed next week.

Copper Deposits Found in Cuba.

HAVANA, July 28.—During the past week about fifty claims have been staked in the hills near Barrera, where it is reported rich copper deposits have been discovered. Transfers of privileges and mining claims have been filed in the office of Señor Rivera by a syndicate which is being organized to undertake the development of mines in the locality.

MRS. IGINA'S IDENTIFICATION.

Claims Drowned Man as Father, Saying He Had $800.

The body of a man was found in the East River at the foot of Market Street by the police of the Madison Street Station yesterday morning. The body was much decomposed. It was sent to the Morgue.

A woman, who described herself as Mrs. Theresa Igina of 231 West Thirty-ninth Street, appeared at the Morgue and identified the body as that of her father, Antonio Cazzaza of New Britain, Conn. She said that he came to this city with $1,000 for the purpose of starting his son in business, and that he disappeared from her house Sunday morning with about $800 in his pocket.

Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon performed an autopsy on the body, and declared that death resulted from drowning. The police last night were disposed to discredit the identification as no such person as Mrs. Igina could be found at 231 West Thirty-ninth Street. Sergt. Macdonald of the Madison Street Station said that his men were working on the case.

SAMOA NOT YET PACIFIED

Great Uneasiness in the Islands and Frequent Fights Reported.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHAMBERS OUT

Left on Refusal of the Commission, Prompted by Germany, to Uphold His Authority.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—Samoan advices, under date of July 14, were received to-day by the steamer Moana. The situation in Samoa is reported to be one of great uneasiness, the attitude of the natives being far from reassuring. Several fights have occurred in different parts of the islands between supporters of the rivals for the kingship and several natives have been killed. At Satafa, on July 4, some Mataafa then attacked the home of an opposing chief named Tanmui, who, with two others, was badly wounded. H. M. S. Torch went to the scene, but quiet had been restored before she arrived.

After the return of the Torch from Satafa the Malietoa men there took offense because the persons who attacked Chief Tanmui's house had not been punished, and made an attack on some of the followers of the rival Chief Suatele, one being killed and several wounded, two of the latter being Suatele's adopted sons. One of these died later in the German hospital in Apia. The warships Torch and Cormorant steamed again to Satafa and arrested two Malietoa chiefs and one Mataafa chief, who are now lodged in jail in Apia pending an inquiry into the matter.

Mataafa has never been in Apia since he visited the Commissioners on the Badger at the time agreed to surrender his arms. This, he claims, he has done and he accepts without reservation the abolition of the Kingship. Malietoa Tanu, after his abdication, intended to go to Sydney and remain there for some time, and the Torch was put at his disposal to carry him as far as Fiji, where his sister, the Princess Famalui, is living; but, acting on the advice of his chiefs, he decided to remain in Samoa.

President Solento took office on June 10 and immediately had trouble with Vice King Tamasese and his chiefs, who considered that, although Malietoa Tanu had abdicated the Kingship, they still constituted a Samoan Government. The Commissioners were appealed to and they requested the Chief Justice to see the Malietoa Chiefs and try and settle things amicably. This he did and the Chiefs left Mulinuu Point.

Nothing much seems to have been accomplished by the International Commission since arms to the number of 400 were surrendered by the contending factions. The Commissioners, however, have been well received on most of the islands they have visited. At Tuluita the natives were prepared to accept the proposed abolition of the royal office and the substitution of an executive appointed by the three powers. At Sapotulifia, the headquarters of Lanati, that chieftain was defiant in manner, indicating future trouble. At Safune, the only place where the natives took a prominent part in the proceedings, there was a fight with axes, knives, and stones in the presence of the Commissioners, one man being severely wounded. The trouble was caused by the meeting of parties of Mataafa and Malietoa men, who were bearing food offerings to the Commissioners.

The outcome of all these conferences was the calling of a mass meeting of the leading men of both sides at Mulinuu Point, to discuss the future government of the islands. The time set for this meeting was the day on which these advices left the islands, and the Commissioners expected to sail for the United States July 15 on the Badger.

The week before this news was dispatched Chief Justice W. L. Chambers issued orders to the people of several towns in Sanali to appear before the Supreme Court in certain civil cases in which the judgment of the court had not been complied with. Chief Lanati ordered them not to obey, telling the people to pay no attention to the orders of the court, which were only words on paper. Some towns did not send representatives, while from the remaining ones only Malietoa men appeared. The Mataafa men openly defied the court.

The Chief Justice then asked the Commissioners to support his authority with warships if necessary, and, on their refusal, he decided to leave Samoa. Their action in refusing the aid asked for to sustain the court's authority is said to have been prompted by dispatches received by the German Commissioner from his Government, which, it is claimed, is greatly displeased with his recognition of the decision of the Supreme Court in the kingship case.

Chief Justice Chambers arrived on the Moana, accompanied by his family. He is on a four months' leave of absence, but says that his business in the United States is of such a nature that he probably will not return to Apia. In an interview the Chief Justice said:

"All is now quiet in Samoa, but I cannot answer for the future. Both Mataafa and Malietoa affect to be satisfied with the present arrangement, which abolishes the office of King and vests the responsibility of Government in the Consuls of the three powers. I feel sure Malietoa is sincere in this. Though fairly elected, and after election accepting the kingship, he never had ambitions in that direction. As soon as the commission arrived he proposed to resign, a spirit which later proved to be in accordance with the plans of the Commissioners, and I have every reason to believe that he will live up to his bargain.

"Mataafa is ambitious. For many years he has thirsted for power, and he will not be so easily satisfied. At the same time, he is a man of exceptional ability, and I have never thought the interests of the natives would especially suffer in his hands.

"In its work the commission has endeavored to eliminate from the original arrangement all of the features that have appeared faulty or weak. Those sections have been simply struck out, leaving nothing in their places. What will rob the whole document of proper effectiveness is the tripartite treaty under which it will have to operate. I am sure that no Government in Samoa will succeed under such an arrangement. The sooner the powers see this and formulate some correction the better for all concerned."

Chief Justice Chambers said he had finished up all of the cases to come before the court this Summer. The commission is empowered to appoint a Chief Justice ad interim, to act in case anything arises before a permanent appointment is made. Up to the time Chief Justice Chambers left the commission had not decided upon the new man.

LONDON, July 29.—The Times this morning publishes a dispatch from its Apia correspondent, under date of July 14, in which he says:

"Malietoa Tanu and a number of his close adherents assembled to-day at the departure of the steamer to bid farewell to Chief Justice Chambers.

"It is expected that Bartlett Tripp and Baron Speck von Sternburg, the American and German members of the Samoan Commission, will leave on Wednesday next. The British Commissioner, C. N. Eliot, will remain to conduct inquiries on behalf of his Government respecting the origin and progress of the recent troubles."

HUNG FROM A MEAT HOOK.

Boy Fell and the Iron Penetrated the Palm of His Hand.

While playing with a number of other small boys that he was a sailor on Admiral Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, Leo Singberger, eleven years old, of 520 East Eighty-seventh Street, fell from a railing in front of a butcher shop at 501 East Eighty-seventh Street, his hand catching on a meat hook. The hook penetrated the palm, coming out on the other side. His companions became frightened at the sight of their playmate hanging in midair and ran away.

Singberger lives nearly opposite the butcher shop and it happened that his mother saw her boy hanging on the hook. She screamed and then started to run down stairs and over to the scene of the accident. Before the woman arrived, however, Policeman O'Brien of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, had lifted the boy from the hook. An ambulance was called, and the injured lad was sent to the Presbyterian Hospital.

Double Tax in Nicaragua Resisted.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—United States Minister Merry was instructed to-day to represent to the Government of Nicaragua that in the opinion of the State Department the $9,000 collected by Gen. Torres from the American merchants in Bluefields should be returned to them. The merchants were required to pay this amount of money on goods that had been assessed previously by the revolutionary party while the latter was in control at Bluefields. This Government objected to the double collection, and the money was deposited with the British Consul at Bluefields to await a decision of the controversy.

SOCIALISTS IN AN UPROAR.

Conquerors of the De Leon-Vogt-Kuhn Faction Have Their Say at Cooper Union.

The leaders of the Socialist-Labor Party who had a falling out a few weeks ago are still washing their linen, and have not yet got to the rinsing process, for such recriminations and uncomplimentary epithets as scoundrels, fakirs, frauds, are still the order of the day. The De Leon-Vogt-Kuhn faction, which got bounced out of power in spite of a fistic fight that its supporters made had its say at a mass meeting held last week, and the victorious faction, with the Volks Zeitung newspaper at its back, had its innings last evening at a mass meeting at Cooper Union.

A gang of De Leonites got into the meeting and tried repeatedly to create a disturbance, but when they found that they were in the minority and that the general enemy, the policemen, were siding with the victors, they subsided, and contented themselves with hissing whenever the victors applauded and cheered.

The trouble with the Vogt-De Leonites was that they did too much bossing. The Volkszeitung advised the abolition of Socialist trades union alliances composed exclusively of Socialist workmen who incurred the hatred of non-Socialist unions by filling the places of strikers of those unions. The Vogt-De Leonites who controlled two papers, the People and the Vorwaerts, insisted on keeping up and fostering those alliances. The Volkszeitung faction then managed to get control of the National Executive Committee from which the other faction was expelled, and also practically took from Vogt and De Leon the two newspapers.

Frederick Schaefer of the new victorious National Executive Committee was in the chair, supported by Henry Slobodin, the National Secretary. A. Mahlon Barnes of Philadelphia reviewed the history of the Vogt-De Leon clique, and said that last February, when they found that their usurpation was at an end, they organized "fake" Assembly districts and sent fraudulent representatives to the National Executive Committee, and when they could not capture that body by these tricks resorted to physical force, but were defeated and came out of the fight adorned with many more phrenological bumps than they had before they sailed in.

Here the De Leonites in the hall began hooting and calling names, as liar, scoundrel, while the Volkszeitung crowd drowned their hoots by cheers, and a couple of policemen ran a hooter out of the hall before he could pick up his hat.

Morris Hillquit, another member of the new National Executive Committee, then undertook to explain the principles and working of the party, which he said were open and above board, and courted investigation, while the old gang was secretive, tricky, and crooked.

"Three cheers for De Leon!" cried a member of that faction, and his associates present gave three hurrahs. These were mingled with cheers for reform by the victors, whistling, and general screaming. The police put out three more De Leonites, and order was restored.

"They are in league with the enemies, the police!" shouted another Leonite, and within thirty seconds he was out in the street, having been prodded out by two policemen's clubs.

Comrade Hillquit then warned all workingmen to steer clear of the newly organized political labor party, which General Master Workman Parsons had said had $100,000 to back it. "Gold," he said, "won't emancipate the workingmen, but will only make them abject slaves."

A collection of $79.83 was taken up to defray the expenses of hiring the hall, more speakers made addresses, and the meeting adjourned after passing resolutions to stand by the Socialist Labor Party.

DESERTED VILLAGE NO LONGER.

Oxford (N. J.) Booming and Alex. Carmichel May Build a Woolen Mill.

BELVIDERE, N. J., July 28.—Oxford, so lately dubbed "The Deserted Village," is once more booming, and to-day from 150 to 200 men are at work bringing order out of chaos and restoring the crumbled furnaces and mills, pumping water out of the iron mines, and making repairs to the nail factory with a view of starting up this industry with a big force of men. New men are coming in by every train, and all sorts of new industries are opening up. The old houses are being repaired, painted, and occupied.

The latest report of a cheering character is to the effect that Alexander Carmichel of New York, who has lately invested much money in buying the Scranton mansion and other property at Oxford, will in a short time locate a big woolen mill in the village and give employment to at least 200 hands.

TO DEVELOP COAL FIELDS.

Twelve Hundred Coke Ovens to be Built on a 5,000-Acre Tract.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Penn., July 28.—A 5,000-acre coal field near here is to be developed with 1,200 ovens. The Federal Steel Company is said to be at the head of a deal.

C. H. Foote of Chicago, Vice President of the Illinois Steel Company and President of the Southwest Connellsville Coke Company, was here last week with John P. Brennan of Scottdale, formerly General Superintendent of the McClure Coke Company, and it is said that final arrangements were made for the development of a field in Fayette County, lying seven miles southwest of Uniontown, and within three miles of Masontown and the Monongahela River.

The development of the field has already begun and will embrace three coke works of 400 ovens each. The work of construction will be in charge of Mr. Brennan. While Mr. Foote is in control and will continue as an individual operator, it is said the company he represents will in time organize and secure a charter. Charles P. Parker, now in the general office of the Southwest Company at Morewood, will, it is said, be the Secretary Treasurer of the new concern. He will leave here about Aug. 15 to begin his work at the field.

The Mount Pleasant Supply Company will proceed at once to build three stores on this field, one at each plant.

To Operate Mount Hope Mines Again.

ROCKAWAY, N. J., July 28.—The Empire Steel and Iron Company has purchased the mines and property of the Mount Hope Mining Company at Mount Hope, and will operate the mines as soon as possible. There is considerable work to be done before the company can get in shape to work the mines. All the mining houses will have to be repaired, and a number that have been torn down will have to be rebuilt. The mines have been idle for the past six years, and everything has been dead in Mount Hope since. The new company is hiring men as fast as they can be placed.

New Cement Lands in New Jersey.

BELVIDERE, N. J., July 28.—Alexander Elliot, Jr., of Orange, the legal adviser of Thomas A. Edison, is at present in Warren County looking after properties that give promise of yielding cement. Nearly all the farms in the Pequest Valley show outcroppings of cement rock, and some of the ledges near Belvidere are rich with cement according to the analysis made. The farmers feel jubilant over the outlook.

A QUADRUPLE EXECUTION.

Four Negroes Simultaneously Hanged Upon a Baltimore Scaffold.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 28.—Upon one scaffold and simultaneously four negroes were at 9:48 o'clock this morning ushered into eternity in the Baltimore City Jail yard.

Three of the men—Cornelius Gardner, John Myers, and Charles James—paid with their lives the penalty for attacking Annie Bailey, a thirteen-year-old negress, while Joseph Bryan, the fourth member of the quartet, killed Mary Pack, a negress, with whom he had resided.

A fifth negro, Daniel Rodgers, convicted of killing his brother-in-law, Charles Lewis, was to have occupied the same scaffold, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by Gov. Lowndes, and he now occupies a cell in the penitentiary.

Mrs. H. S. Whiting Hurt in a Runaway.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 28.—Mrs. H. S. Whiting of Larchmont Manor was severely injured this evening in a runaway. She was driving along the Post Road when her horse took fright at a trolley car and bolted, getting beyond control of the coachman. Mrs. Whiting fell between the shaft and the wheels. The coachman in trying to save her fell out, and was run over by the wagon, but was not injured, as the wagon was light. Mrs. Whiting's face was badly cut, and she is injured internally, but it is thought not seriously.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO

SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS. NEXT NEAR THE FOUNTAIN

Another Short Story of Great Bargains for Saturday Forenoon.

We close at noon Saturday, and unless we manage to be very busy—the short day will result in a shortage of sales. Hence these special bargain propositions.

You need but glance at them to see the money-saving, since prices are not merely shaved a little, but cut to the very core. We want to make it an object for you to come Saturday forenoon, and if you *read* our offers we will surely see you here.

In the Clothing Department. (Main Floor, Rear.)

Between the Hours of 8:30 A. M. and Noon, Saturday, July 29,

5.00 will purchase choice of 212 **Men's Suits,** of standard all woollen materials, of pleasing patterns and excellent service-giving quality—of proper style as to cut and fit; odd sizes from former $9.00, $10.00 and $12.00 lines.

1.00 will purchase a choice of 280 **Men's Fine Hand Shrunk Crash Coats,** left from $4 and $5 suits.

75c will purchase a choice of 310 **Pairs of Men's Crash Trousers,** odd lines left from high class suits.

25c will purchase a choice of a big lot of odd **Crash Vests,** worth up to $1.25.

25c will purchase a choice of 360 **Boys' Washable Sailor Suits,** Denim Dewey Suits and Rough Rider Suits, suitable for lads aged 3 to 7 years; odd sizes and broken lines that formerly sold at 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.25.

In the Hat Department. (Main Floor, Rear.)

Between the Hours of 8:30 A. M. and Noon, Saturday, July 29,

10c will purchase a choice of a **Big Lot of Small Boys' Hats,** all sorts of braids, shapes and sizes, from odd lines that sold formerly for from 50c upwards.

In the Ladies' Clothing Department. (Second Floor, Front.)

Between the Hours of 8:30 A. M. and Noon, Saturday, July 29.

69c will purchase **Ladies' Shirt Waists,** made of white and colored percales, madras, and lawns, that have been selling right along for $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00 and $2.50 each.

69c will purchase **Ladies' Tailor-Made Linen Skirts,** have deep hem and are cut full width, easily worth $1.50 each. Just 150 in all, so you'd better come early if you want one.

In the Underwear Department. (Main Floor, back of Elevators.)

Between the Hours of 8:30 A. M. and Noon, Saturday, July 29,

10c will purchase **Children's Balbriggan Vests, Pants and Drawers,** worth 25c and 35c.

10c will purchase **Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Vests,** in white, ecru and fancy colors, worth 19c.

25c will purchase **Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers,** in plain and fancy colors, with pearl buttons, well made, all sizes; worth fully 40c and 50c.

3c will purchase a choice of **Men's Madras Washable String Ties,** band bows and shirred bows, hundreds of new patterns, worth 10c each.

In the Grocery Department (4th Floor)

Between the Hours of 8.30 A. M. and Noon, Saturday, July 29,

6c will purchase one package of **Uneeda Jinger Wayfer,** sold elsewhere at 10c. per package.

10c will purchase a flat can of **Hazel Salmon.**

6c will purchase a package of **Burnham's Jellycon.**

15c will purchase a pound of **Fancy Four Crown Smyrna Figs.**

8c will purchase a can of **Dessert Peaches, Pears or Apricots.**

40c will purchase a dozen **Sandwiches,** any kind you want.

15c will purchase a pound of **Pound Cake, Homemade Plain, Citron, Marble** or **Raisin Cake.**

30c will purchase a pound of **Coffee,** worth 40c.

35c will purchase a pound of **Tea,** worth 60c.

55c will purchase a gallon of **Choice California Claret.**

1.10 will purchase a bottle of **Hennessey's Imported Brandy.**

85c, 65c or *45c* will purchase a bottle of **Pepper Whiskey**—prices ranging according to quality and age.

At Our Lunch Counter (4th Floor, Front)

Between the Hours of 8.30 A. M. and Noon, Saturday, July 29,

well cooked, well served, dainty quick lunches will be served at extremely reasonable prices.

In the Leather Goods Department (Main Floor, Centre)

Between the Hours of 8.30 A. M. and Noon, Saturday, July 29,

98c will purchase **Olive Colored Dress-Suit Cases,** muslin lined, 4

Wanamaker's

Store Closes at Noon To-day.

Half Prices For a Half Day

ALMOST every price mentioned below is *half* what it was or what it could be. Those not half are less, or at any rate low enough. About wearing apparel almost exclusively, though there's bicycle news, too, that should not be overlooked.

WOMEN'S SUMMER GOWNS—$5 to $17.50, not one price more than half. Dainty Organdies and rich Piques, white and colored.

WOMEN'S GLOVES—Tyrol Suede gloves—lighter than chamois—with four horn buttons; grays and tans. A dollar value, but we've been selling them at 75c.—now 50c. a pair. Excellent assortments, too, of silk and lisle gloves—all moderately priced.

WHITE SHIRT WAISTS—Lawns in every pretty style; trimmed in lace or embroidery, plaited or plain. Arranged in sizes to facilitate selection; 65c. to $6.50.

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS—Fast black cotton with black or unbleached feet and split soles. 3 pairs for 50c. Regularly 25c. and 38c.

GOLF HOSIERY—Men's and women's. Desirable styles The kinds that sold at $1. But this morning 50c. a pair.

SHOES—This for men; 400 pairs of tan kid-skin shoes. Value full $3; $2 a pair. Fifth floor store.

MEN'S PERCALE SHIRTS—Stylish patterns and excellent qualities. Sold many yesterday, but enough, perhaps, for this morning; at 75c.

MEN'S BATHING SUITS—Prices on this collection have been $1.75 and $2.25. Now $1.50. Sizes 36 to 46. Navy blue and black worsted

MEN'S COLLARS—Best styles, all 5-ply and linen on both sides. 2 for 25c., and equal to qualities that sell regularly at 25c.

MEN'S SILK SCARFS—English squares and imperials; light and dark patterns. $1 and $1.50 values. All of these at 50c. each.

MEN'S MADRAS TIES—Best madras, fast colors. 50 gross ready this morning. 100 gross sold rapidly when last advertised So will this lot, for they're only 25c. a half dozen. Double that price for actual value.

BOYS' CLOTHING—Suits for play and suits for dress. Sailor suits in particularly good assortment and much lower in price than you'd expect.

MEN'S BICYCLE CLOTHING—Wool crash and fancy cheviot suits, good $8 values. Choose at $5. Worsted trousers, shepherd's plaids, at $3.50, but well worth $5. "Khaki," linen crash and white duck 'way below regular.

BICYCLES—The Humber at $35—the best wheel value we know.—Tourists, Roadsters and Lady Humbers all at one price—$35. Same wheels sold regularly at $100, $102 and $106. Continentals, men's, $25; women's, $26.50. Road Flyers, men's and women's, $16; boys' and girls', $15, $16.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

HORSE SHOW AT LONG BRANCH.

Secretary of War Alger Present as Vice President Hobart's Guest—Awards of the Judges.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 28.—This was the second day of the sixth annual Horse Show of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association, and the attendance was very large. Many handsome gowns were seen on the grand stand. One which attracted much attention was of red and white paper used by the Chinese in making napkins.

Vice President Hobart again occupied his box with his family, and had as a guest Secretary of War Alger, who watched the various events with evident interest. Mr. Hobart was not looking strong and well. He became tired after sitting in his box for a couple of hours, and soon after 4 left for home. Ex-Senators Murphy of New York and Smith of New Jersey were again interested spectators.

Nearly all the boxes were filled, and there was a much larger number of carriages and vehicles of various kinds in the enclosure than yesterday. At the south end of the grand stand there were a dozen large red umbrellas shading as many refreshment tables, and these were largely patronized. The weather was perfect, a cool breeze sweeping across the grounds all the afternoon.

Following is the summary of the judging of events:

Pairs of horses shown to sliders or Stanhope phaetons; first prize $50, offered by Brewster & Co.; won by Richard F. Carman's Washington, b. g., and Wilson Star, b. g.; H. Hoskier's Lieutenant Wilkes, b. g., and Lieutenant Right, b. g., second, and A. J. Nutting's Duke, b. g., and Rody, b. g., third.

Ponies under saddle; first prize won by Richard F. Carman's Wild Rose, b. m.; Lewin H. Thomas's Dudley Bird, b. m., second, and Mrs. Corbin L. Meyer's Dodo, b. m., third.

Pairs of steppers, not exceeding 15 hands, to be shown to appropriate traps; first prize, $50, won by H. D. Hoskier's Lord Brilliant, ch. g.; Strauss & Hexter's Attractive, b. g., second, and Richard F. Carman's Red Rose, b. m., third.

Trotters harnessed to bicycle sulkies; record of 2:30 or better, first prize $50, won by E. T. Statsbury's b. m., Clemmie Dell; King Rene, the b. s. also belonging to the estate of A. James, second, and William M. V. Hoffman's b. m. Helen K., third.

Harness horses, shown to park gigs; first prize $100, offered by J. B. Doerr, won by Richard F. Carman's Western Star; George B. Daniel's ch. g. Lancelot, second, and Arthur M. Hunter's b. g. Arden, third.

Saddle horses, exhibited at a walk, trot, and canter, first prize $50, won by Edward Wasserman's b. m. Lady Dudley; Holloway's b. g. Two Step, second, and George F. Baker's ch. g. Fashion, Jr., third. Miss G. B. Whitcomb, who rode her b. g His Nibs, was highly commended.

Pairs of horses over 15 hands and not exceeding 15.3; first prize $75, won by John Arthur's b. g. Sir John A., and b. g. Sir Walter; A. M. Hunter and J. E. Gordon, Jr.'s, b. g. Arden and b. g. Mate, second, and James Hafferman's ch. g. Rose and b. g Fenton, third.

Pairs of roadsters, 3 years old or over; first prize $75, won by E. T. Statsbury's b. m. Clemmie Dell and b. m. Arline Chimes; William M. V. Hoffman's b. m. Helen K. and b. m. May K., second.

Pair of ponies, not exceeding 14.1 hands, shown to appropriate carriage, to be driven by ladies; Mrs. R. F. Carman, the only exhibitor, won the prize with her team, b. m. Jill and b. g. Jack. The prize was $50, offered by Mrs. Norman L. Munro.

Park teams, shown before drav or body brakes; first prize $150, won by Richard F. Carman; Walter Watson, Jr.'s., team, second.

Pairs of high steppers not exceeding 15 hands; first prize $100, won by H. C. Hoskier's Lieutenant Wilkes and Lieutenant Wright; Strauss & Hexter's Attractive and Attraction, second; Philip Lewisohn's Sensation and Admiration, third.

Hunters or jumpers up to carrying over 175 pounds to hounds; first prize $75, won by the Central Park Riding Academy's Red Buck; J. A. Holloway's Tornado, second, and the same owner's Red Rover third.

Pair of horses suitable for station work, shown to appropriate carriages, open only to residence of Monmouth County; first prize $75, won by Walter Johnson, Jr.'s., blk. g. Roulette and blk. g. Faro, the only entry.

Harness tandems exceeding 15.1 hands; first prize $75, won by R. F. Carman's Walsingham and Western Star; Arthur M. Hunter's Arden and mate second.

The Toronto Argonauts Here.

On board the White Star liner Britannic, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, was the Argonaut rowing team from Toronto, Canada. They left here on the Teutonic June 14 to take part in the Henley races. The team defeated the Dutch Delft Rowing Club on the 6th of July, winning the first heat. On the following day, however, they were defeated after a hard fight by the London Rowing Club by three feet. The distance raced was one mile and five hundred yards.

A CLOSE CONTEST AT GOLF

A. L. Ripley, the Left-Handed Boston Player, Defeats W. J. Travis.

WINS IN LAST THREE HOLES

The Result a Surprise to Golfing Experts—F. C. Havemeyer Wins Consolation Cup at Southampton.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., July 28.—The ardent admirers of the fascinating game of golf had another great treat of scientific golf to-day at the Shinnecock Hills tournament, where the finals at thirty-six holes were played for the three cups. The weather was superb, as there was scarcely a cloud visible in the heavens, while a cool, refreshing wind swept over the links from Peconic Bay, which counteracted the warm rays of the sun and made the journey over the links most delightful.

The most important match of the day was the contest for the President's Cup between Walter J. Travis and A. L. Ripley, the left-handed Boston expert, which was finally won by Ripley after a magnificent contest. Several hundred women, with their many-colored costumes, joined in the procession which followed the morning match over the links. They enjoyed a rare treat of brilliantly played golf, as the pace set throughout the week has been very fast and a heavy strain to keep up. The morning round of eighteen holes between these two men was very interesting, nearly all the holes having been halved, and at no time did Travis have the lead by more than one up. They went out in 42 and 43 and came in in 43, with Travis one up at the ninth hole, and again at the eighteenth. Six of the nine holes were halved going out and seven coming in. Travis having won two of the first and Ripley one, while they each won a hole during the second nine. Their cards were:

Walter J. Travis, Oakland—									
Out	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	7	—42
In	6	4	5	6	5	5	4	4	4—43
Total									—85
A. L. Ripley, Oakley Country Club—									
Out	5	4	6	4	4	4	5	5	6—43
In	6	4	5	6	5	5	4	4	4—43
Total									—86

In the match for the Peconic Cup between S. P. Nash Jr., and C. Tiffany Richardson the former was five up on the first eighteen holes. Their cards were:

S. P. Nash, Jr., Maidston—									
Out	5	4	4	4	3	5	7	6	5—43
In	6	4	4	5	5	5	5	3	4—41
Total									—84
C. Tiffany Richardson, Lakewood—									
Out	5	4	4	4	4	6	5	5	7—44
In	5	5	4	5	5	6	7	5	5—47
Total									—91

In the final for the Consolation Cup between F. C. Havemeyer and De Lancey Nicoll the former was five up on the first eighteen holes. Their scores were:

F. C. Havemeyer, Newport—									
Out	5	4	6	6	5	6	4	5	3—44
In	5	5	4	5	5	3	5	6	6—45
Total									—89
De Lancey Nicoll, Shinnecock—									
Out	6	5	4	5	5	4	6	6	8—48
In	6	6	4	6	5	7	5	4	4—47
Total									—95

The afternoon play was watched with great interest, and the defeat of Travis by Ripley, who was prior to this tournament, almost unheard of in golfing circles, created a decided sensation. Many surprises have taken place during the week, but this was the most astounding. Ripley played throughout left-handed, and was very accurate in his play. He outdrove Travis at almost every tee, and the contrast between the left and the right handed player was greatly enjoyed.

The second half of the match, witnessed by hundreds, was fought doggedly. Travis started in with honors in his favor from being one up on the morning round, but by the time they reached the third hole the match was all even, through Ripley winning the hole, 248 yards, in three. He took the lead at the fourth hole, but honors were even again at the fifth. Travis then won the sixth and Ripley the seventh, but at the ninth Travis was one up. Ripley squared the account at the thirteenth and took the lead at the fourteenth, but Travis made it all even again at the fifteenth by making the three-hundred-and-seventy-yard hole in the par golf of four. The excitement was very great, as there were only three more holes to be played. Ripley by perfect golf won the sixteenth hole. Then the tug-of-war came. Playing the seventeenth hoe, 214 yards, Ripley drove on the green and won the hole in three to four, which gave him the match by 2 up and 1 to play. Their afternoon card was:

A. L. Ripley, Oakley Country Club—									
Out	5	4	3	4	5	8	4	6	7—46
In	6	3	3	4	6	5	5	3	0—35
Total									—81
Walter J. Travis, Oakland—									
Out	5	4	4	5	3	5	5	6	6—43
In	6	3	4	6	6	4	6	4	0—39
Total									—82

Nash, who was 5 up on Richardson at the end of the morning round, had but little difficulty in defeating him in the afternoon. He won his match at the fourteenth hole by 5 up and 4 to play. Their scores were:

S. P. Nash, Jr., Maidstone—									
Out	5	6	5	5	3	5	6	5	7—47
In	5	7	3	5	4				—24
Total									—71
C. Tiffany Richardson, Lakewood—									
Out	5	5	4	4	6	7	6	5	7—48
In	5	3	4	6	4				—22
Total									—70

Havemeyer, who was 5 up on De Lancey Nicoll on the morning round, won his match in a canter in the afternoon, it being all over at the tenth hole. Havemeyer won by 9 up and 8 to play. They played four of the bye holes and then joined the gallery, following the Ripley-Travis match. Their cards were:

C. T. Havemeyer, Newport—									
Out	4	6	4	4	4	5	4	7	6—44
In	5	4	4	5	5				—23
Total									—67
De Lancey Nicoll, Shinnecock—									
Out	5	5	6	5	5	4	5	5	7—47
In	6	4	5	6	6				—27
Total									—74

Following is the result of the handicap:

Name.	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Gerrit Smith	93	17	76
C. Hitchcock, Jr.	84	4	80
F. J. De Raismes	84	4	80
H. L. Baker	89	9	80
Horace Russell	90	9	81
F. F. Kimball	92	10	82
T. C. Ennever	96	14	82
C. S. Barnes	91	8	83
R. C. Watson, Jr.	85	2	83
E. C. Sand	94	10	84
F. C. Havemeyer	89	4	85
Grenville Kane	96	11	85
Daniel Chauncey	90	4	86
H. B. Hollins, Jr.	87	0	87
J. G. Bates	97	10	87
S. L. Parrish	103	16	87
W. L. Thompson	91	3	88
Alexander Morton	95	7	88
J. H. Merritt	96	7	89
Vincent Hockmeyer	102	12	90
E. Rod, Jr.	104	14	90
J. J. D. Dixon	106	10	96
J. E. Perkins	115	14	101

SAVAGE BOXING CONTEST.

McFadden and Gans Fight a Draw at the Broadway Club.

The patrons of the boxing game in this city have not seen in a long time such a savage yet scientific bout as that between George McFadden of this city and Joe Gans of Baltimore at the Broadway Athletic Club last night. The battle was at 133 pounds for twenty-five rounds, and from start to finish it was give and take as hard as blows could be given and taken.

The men met a few months ago, and on that occasion McFadden knocked Gans out. It was said that Gans was not in condition at the time, but he was in excellent shape last night and both men fought the battle of their lives. In the early rounds of the fight Gans kept playing for his opponent's head and wind, and he landed many a blow.

McFadden started to punch Gans over the heart, and this treatment in a great measure weakened Gans later in the fight. Hard punching on both sides continued all the way through the fight, but the last five rounds brought out some great punishment. In the twenty-fourth round McFadden went to the ground with a left-hand jolt on the jaw, but in the twenty-fifth he made such a brilliant rally that matters were brought about even again, and the decision of Referee Johnny White was—a draw. The crowd that witnessed the bout was the largest the house has ever held.

A Big Bass Caught at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 28.—The largest bass caught in the vicinity of Gooseberry Island this Summer was caught on Thursday by William Post. The fish weighed fifty-six pounds, and was one of the finest ever seen in these waters.

AMERICAN YACHT VICTORIOUS.

Constance Beats the Canadian Boat Glencairn III. in the First Race for the Seawanhaka Cup.

DORVAL, Quebec, July 28.—The first race for the Seawanhaka Cup to-day resulted in a victory for the American challenger Constance over the Canadian defender Glencairn III. by 2 minutes and 15 seconds. The result was a surprise to the yachtsmen from Montreal. Designer G. Herrick Duggan's good luck has become proverbial, and his supporters were willing to back their opinion in a tangible manner.

The preparatory gun was fired at 1:45 P. M., and ten minutes later the whistle blew for the start. The Constance crossed the line first, followed by the Glencairn just a second later. The first leg was to windward; and there was only a slight gain for the Constance until the boats began to tack. Then the American yacht made such headway that she rounded the first buoy four minutes and forty-eight seconds before the Glencairn. It was here that the Canadian boat made her greatest loss, for, while the Constance led from the start to the finish, the Glencairn gained on every subsequent leg, with the exception of the second leg of the second round when she lost five seconds. The Glencairn was handled much better than the American boat.

To-day's race showed that the American boat has the advantage in a light wind, and in beating to windward she can show the Glencairn the way, but before the wind she is at some disadvantage on account of sail area.

The official start was made at 1:55:03, and the winner's time at the finish was 4:13:28.

MOLLYWOG WINS AT NEWPORT.

Beats Thirty-Footers for Duryea Trophy—A New Cup Offered.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 28.—The thirty-footers had a very lively race this afternoon for the trophy offered by Mrs. Herman B. Duryea. Seven of the fleet entered the contest. The wind was light from the west-southwest, but the owners of the little boats and their guests had plenty of sport sailing over the Dyer's Island course.

Start, at 3:05 o'clock. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Pollywog, A. H. Paget	5 44 29	2 39 29
Hera, R. N. Ellis	5 46 04	2 41 04
Carolina, P. du Pont	5 46 30	2 41 30
Puck, E. D. Morgan	5 46 54	2 41 54
Wawa, R. Brooks	5 48 02	2 43 02
Asahi, L. Warren	5 48 14	2 43 14
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer	5 50 27	2 45 27

Henry Walters, owner of the steam yacht Narada, on board of which some of the most enjoyable functions of this season have taken place, has offered a cup, to be competed for by the thirty-footers on Aug. 15. The trophy will be known as the Narada Cup, and is offered for three years.

Arrivals of yachts include the steamers Margaret, Hiawatha, Duquesne, and Impatient, and the schooner Latonia.

INDIAN HARBOR YACHT CLUB.

Entries for the Regatta That Is to be Sailed To-day.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 28.—The following entries have been made for the regatta of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, which will be sailed on the Sound to-day:

SCHOONERS OVER 80 FEET.

Cruising Trim.

No.	Yacht and Owner.	Length Feet.
B 4	Atlantic, Wilson Marshall	86.31

SCHOONERS, 52 TO 80 FEET.

Cruising Trim.

D 26	Katrina, R. E. Tod	73.14
D 16	Nirvana, G. G. Tyson	71.19
F 57	Wayward, C. Smithers	63.82

SLOOPS AND CUTTERS— 52-FOOT CLASS.

Racing Trim.

K 48	Acushla II., Wilmer Hanan	50.15

SLOOPS AND CUTTERS—52-FOOT CLASS.

Cruising Trim.

K 20	Lotowona, T. O'Conor Sloane	47.10
K 54	Ondawa, Henry J. Robert	47.83
K 31	Penguin, George E. Brightson	48.94

SLOOPS AND CUTTERS—43-FOOT CLASS.

Racing Trim.

L 69	Carrie, A. C. Bellows	
L 66	Fleetwing, Dr Francis Valk	42.00
L 50	Tigress, Charles A. Appleton	40.50

OPEN CATBOATS—25-FOOT CLASS.

T 169	Jennie D., Dady & Harrington	23.92
T 63	Elsie, W. F. Gillespie	23.52
T 146	Sirene, Richard Outwater	25.00
T 133	Marguerite, S. G. Poole	

OPEN CATBOATS—21-FOOT CLASS.

V 97	Spunk, C. E. Silkworth	19.00
V 104	Psyche, H. B. Stevens	21.00
V 102	Vera, A. M. Bradley	20.07
V 67	Ruth, Charles T. Wills	
V 101	Lu, Robert Xavier	19.14
V 38	Gosbird, Russell H. Nevins	

OPEN CATBOATS—18-FOOT CLASS.

W 21	Ka Za Za, T. J. McCahill, Jr.	18.00

OPEN CATBOATS—15-FOOT CLASS.

W 23	Scout, Harry C. Hall	15.00
W 25	Lulie Belle, J. M. Williams	14.00
W 26	The Kid, P. R. Bonnet	15.00

RACING KNOCKABOUTS—25-FOOT CLASS.

N153	Momo II., C. H. & H. M. Crane	25.00

RACING KNOCKABOUTS—21-FOOT CLASS.

P131	Mongoose, Simeon Ford	21.00
P128	Indianola, L. R. Alberger	21.00
P145	Robin Hood, G. B. Cortland	21.00
P142	Kantaka, G. J. Bradish	21.00
P—	Louis Ward	21.00
P140	Kittie, Hazen Morse	21.00
P141	Spindrift, S. C. Pirie	21.00

SEAWANHAKA KNOCKABOUTS.

P126	Tosto, L. M. Scott	21.00
P113	Kittiewing, W. L. Bull	21.00
P105	Midge, F. Boyer	21.00
P111	Ismahi, E. C. Benedict	21.00
J106	Dipper, Arthur Iselin	21.00

SLOOPS AND CUTTERS—36-FOOT CLASS

RACING TRIM.

M 99	Anoatok, Oswald Sanderson	33.95
M121	Infanta, W. H. Burgess	33.85
M 64	Tempus, J. D. Billard, Jr.	
M 1	Acushla I., Charles T. Wills	34.00
M122	O Shima San, H. I. Pratt	36.00
M125	Daisy, Ralph M. Hyde, Jr.	32.15

YAWL CLASS.

L 61	Albicore, Seymour J. Hyde	41.00
L 65	Sultan, C. S. Somerville	37.93

CABIN SLOOPS—30-FOOT CLASS.

N132	Alerion, A. H. Alker	28.50
N131	Cora, G. Ashton Kay	
N 96	Water Lilly, T. J. McLaughlin	27.20
N130	Lorelei, Alfred Peats	27.42
N121	Marguerite, John F. Tingee	29.58

OPEN SLOOPS—25-FOOT CLASS.

F 18	Houri, F. J. Bergen	22.95
P 16	Celia, William S. Gould	23.04

OPEN SLOOPS—23-FOOT CLASS.

R 33	Edwina II., J. Nelson Gould	16.01
R 44	Ripple, Dr. J. A. Meek	17.99
R 22	Nike, Guy Fowles	16.00

CABIN CATBOATS—30-FOOT CLASS.

S 57	Kit, James Dunne	29.62
S 65	Sandra, W. L. Ward	30.00
S-12	Dosoris II., H. Sleigh	29.75
S 48	Volsung, De Forrest Brothers	28.70

CABIN CATBOATS—25-FOOT CLASS.

T 79	Qui Vive, George A. Freeth	24.87
T 82	Scat, G. Paulding II	22.73
T 61	Win or Lose, J. S. Appleby	23.50

American Athletes Visit Oxford.

LONDON, July 28.—The members of the Harvard-Yale athletic team, which took part in the contests with the Oxford-Cambridge team at the Queen's Club on Saturday last, visited Oxford University to-day on invitation of Mr. C. N. Jackson, Bursar of Hertford College and manager of the Oxford-Cambridge team. Mr. Jackson met the Americans at the station and drove with them to several of the colleges, including Magdalen, Christ Church, St. John's, and Wadham. The party lunched at Hertford College. In the afternoon the American visitors were taken to the university cricket grounds, where they were entertained at tea in the pavilion, returning to London in the evening.

Cricket Games To-day.

The cricket championship of New York will be practically decided to-day by a game which will be played at Prospect Park between the Manhattans and Team B of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Should the Knickerbockers win, the pennant is bound to go to their organization, either to Team A or to Team B. There will be several other interesting games in this vicinity to-day. The Bridgeport Club will pay a visit to the New Yorks at Prospect Park, Paterson Team A will play Kings County at Paterson, Kearny will play Brooklyn at Kearny, Manhattan Second will oppose Brooklyn Second at Prospect Park, Montclair will play Knickerbocker Team A at Montclair, and Nelson Lodge will play Newark at West New Brighton, S. I.

Australia-Sussex Cricket Game.

LONDON, July 28.—In the cricket match between the Australian and Sussex teams, which was begun yesterday at Brighton, the Sussex eleven concluded their first innings to-day with 414 runs. At the close of play for the day the Australians had scored 388 runs for two wickets down.

MICHAEL AS A HORSE OWNER

Difficulties Beset the Path of the Former Bicycle Rider.

CAMPBELL HOLDS TWO RACERS

Trainer Has Them Under His Care and Claims Partnership Interest—Replevin Suit Begun.

"Jimmy" Michael, the former champion middle-distance bicycle rider, concluded some time ago that he had gained about all the glory and incidental wealth that he could achieve in that line, and began to look about for new worlds to conquer. His diminutive size, coupled with such strong sporting proclivities as he possesses, might have impelled some men to join the feather-weight class in pugilism, but racing was more in his line than fighting, and he decided to become a jockey. A little later it occurred to him that it would be a good idea to have a racing stable and ride his own horses, but thus far fortune has not smiled on his efforts in the new career which he has maped out.

It is nearly two years since Michael first announced his intention to retire from the bicycle track. He did some riding last year, but tried gradually to withdraw from his former associations and to learn the vernacular of the stable and paddock. He did not succeed in getting any mounts last season. Some said the horsemen were afraid to trust him because in his unguarded moments he persisted in speaking of the reins as the "handlebars" or referring to the stirrups as the "pedals."

His first appearance as a jockey was made at Gravesend last Spring, when the horse he rode was named in the list of those that "also ran." The exact reason for the failure of his maiden effort has not been explained from the horseman's standpoint, but one of Michael's former competitors on the cinder track is said to have expressed the opinion that the horse was not "geared" high enough.

Michael's first and only victories thus far on the race track were achieved at Torrington, Conn., where he had two winning mounts on the Fourth of July. It was about this time that he decided to become a horse owner, and a few days later he bought four horses of Capt. John McL. Murphy, whose stock farm and training stable are at Torrington. Two of them were Tom Bigsbee and Miss McLeod, youngsters not yet fit for racing, and it was decided to leave them at Torrington for the present. The other two, Twinkler and Fonsavannah, were at Trainer John Campbell's stable, at Gravesend, and thither Michael went to claim them about two weeks ago. Then began his troubles as a horse owner, which have already proved more vexatious than any he has experienced in his efforts to become a jockey.

Campbell refused to give up the horses, claiming a partnership interest in them. Michael engaged the services of Lawyer Hugo Wintner, who, on the strength of an affidavit by Capt. Murphy that he was the sole owner of the animals at the time he sold them, obtained a writ of replevin, which was served by a Kings County Deputy Sheriff. Campbell forthwith employed Howe & Hummel to defend his interests, and filed a bond, which permits him to retain possession of the horses until the replevin suit comes to trial, in the Supreme Court in Kings County.

Twinkler, one of the horses whose ownership is in dispute, started in the first race at Brighton Beach on Thursday, and finished fifth. The horse was entered by Campbell, but if it had won any part of the purse Michael would have put in a claim for the money. Such action will be taken if either of the horses under Campbell's care wins any races before the determination of the suit.

Michael is not discouraged by the difficulties that have beset his path as a horseman. He says that when he gets his racing stable established he will ride his own horses, and then he hopes to win victories that will make his former ones on the bicycle track look insignificant.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Brooklyns Shut Out at St. Louis Through Cuppy's Pitching—Was a Fine Fielding Game.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	58	27	.682
Boston	53	33	.616
St. Louis	50	34	.595
Philadelphia	50	35	.588
Baltimore	50	35	.588
Chicago	46	37	.554
Pittsburg	43	43	.500
Cincinnati	42	42	.500
New York	35	47	.427
Louisville	35	48	.422
Washington	32	56	.364
Cleveland	15	72	.172

Results of League Games Yesterday.

St. Louis, 5; Brooklyn, 0.
Boston, 4; Louisville, 1.
Philadelphia, 4; Chicago, 2.
Washington, 4; Pittsburg, 1. (first game.)
Pittsburg, 6, Washington, 5, (second game.)
Baltimore, 6; Cleveland, 1. (first game.)
Baltimore, 8; Cleveland, 2, (second game.)

Games To-day.

New York in Cincinnati.
Brooklyn in St. Louis.
Philadelphia in Chicago.
Boston in Louisville.
Washington in Pittsburg.
Baltimore in Cleveland.

BROOKLYNS LOSE AT ST. LOUIS.

Hanlon's Men Shut Out by the Magnificent Pitching of Cuppy.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—Cuppy recovered his old form to-day and was invincible. Seven hits scattered in nine innings were all the Superbas could get. Two men were out in the ninth before a Brooklynite saw second base. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	2	4	0	0	0
Childs, 2b.	1	1	4	3	0	0
Heidrick, rf.	1	1	3	0	0	0
Wallace, 3b.	1	0	0	2	0	0
Tebeau, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0	0
Donlin, ss.	1	1	2	4	0	0
Blake, cf.	1	1	1	1	0	0
O'Connor, c.	0	1	4	1	0	0
Cuppy, p.	0	1	0	2	0	0
Total	5	9	27	12	0	

BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf.	0	2	3	0	0	
Keeler, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	
Kelley, lf.	0	1	4	0	0	
Daly, 2b.	0	2	1	3	0	
Anderson, 1b.	0	0	13	0	0	
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	1	0	1	
Casey, 3b.	0	2	1	6	0	
McGuire, c.	0	0	1	0	0	
Dunn, p.	0	0	0	2	0	
Total	0	7	24	12	0	

St. Louis ..... 0 0 1 1 2 0 0 0 *—5
Brooklyn ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Three-base hits—Wallace, Donlin. Double play—Donlin and Tebeau. First base on hits—Off Dunn, 1. Sacrifice hit—Childs. Struck out—By Cuppy, 2; by Dunn, 1. Stolen base—Blake. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Clevelands Lose Two Games.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—Cleveland made a lamentable showing to-day, losing both games to the Baltimores by one-sided scores. The visitors played with a "don't-care" spirit and seemed quite willing to lose. Kitson in the first and Howell in the second were effective against the Wanderers. Hughey, who has been a terror to the Birds, was a victim of fast inside work, and Schmidt was given miserable support. The second game was called at the end of the fifth inning to permit the Clevelands to catch a train. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Baltimore ..... 1 0 2 1 2 0 0 0 *—6
Cleveland ..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Base hits—Baltimore, 12; Cleveland, 9. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Cleveland, 5. Batteries—Baltimore, Kitson and Robinson; Cleveland, Hughey and Schreckengost.

SECOND GAME.

Baltimore ..... 5 0 3 0 0—8
Cleveland ..... 1 0 1 0 0—2

Base hits—Baltimore, 9; Cleveland, 2. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Baltimore, Howell and Crisham; Cleveland, Schmidt and Sugden. Umpires—Messrs. Snyder and Gaffney.

Pittsburgs Lose and Win.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 28.—Pittsburg and Washington split even to-day on a double header. The only feature in either game was in the ninth inning of the second game, when Washington, with one out and two men on bases, had a chance to win, but Beaumont fielded O'Brien's high fly so quickly that Mercer could not score from third base, and the double play won the game. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Pittsburg ..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1
Washington ..... 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—4

Base hits—Pittsburg, 7; Washington, 9. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Washington, 2. Batteries—Pittsburg, Leever and Schriver; Washington, Dineen and Kittredge. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt.

SECOND GAME.

Pittsburg ..... 1 3 0 0 2 0 0 0 *—6
Washington ..... 0 1 0 1 1 2 0 0 0—5

Base hits—Pittsburg, 9; Washington, 11. Errors—Pittsburg, 4; Washington, 5. Batteries—Pittsburg, Chesbro and Bowerman; Washington, Carsey, Weyhing, and Duncan. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt.

Boston, 4; Louisville, 1.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 28.—The Bostons found Phillippe in the first and ninth innings, and won a highly interesting game. Score:

Louisville ..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1
Boston ..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—4

Base hits—Louisville, 6; Boston, 7. Errors—Louisville, 1; Boston, 2. Batteries, Louisville, Phillippe and Powers: Boston, Willis and Clarke. Umpires—Messrs. Mannassau and Smith.

Philadelphia, 4; Chicago, 2.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Blunders by Connor, coupled with foolish base running, presented to-day's game to the Phillies after Garvin had pitched magnificent ball, allowing but three scattered singles and striking out five men. Score:

Chicago ..... 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2
Philadelphia 0 2

DR. MACARTHUR ON CUBA

He Believes the Sentiment Favoring Annexation Is Growing.

WORK OF AMERICANS PRAISED

Gen. Lee the Idol of the People—Dr. MacArthur's Opinion of the Mexican Republic.

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street, returned to this city yesterday after a month's vacation, which he spent in a study of conditions in Cuba and Mexico. In Mexico, he said, he found a well-ordered republic, though not in the American sense, ably administered, and as progressive as the people of that country, he thought, in their present state of superstition, could be expected to be. In Cuba, he said, he found chaos, from which is slowly emerging another country, or another State of the Union.

"Of Cuba, under American rule," said Dr. MacArthur, "it must be said that there is evidence of the greatest increase in business, of greater security and confidence, and of the brightest hopefulness. The first thought that one has in Mexico, in Cuba, and in all the islands of the Caribbean is that destiny holds all these lands in trust for our country. This seems clearly to be what the future has in store for us. I felt this when I was in Mexico, and saw a magnificent realm, a so-called republic, ruled by a very able man, but a dictator, whom they call 'President.' I felt it when I saw the priest-ridden people in Vera Cruz trying to ward off the plague of yellow fever—not by cleaning their dirty city—but by parading the streets, preceded by images of saints. I felt it again when I saw the American flag floating above Morro and Cabaña. I said to myself, 'it can never come down.'

"This is not mere dreaming," said the Doctor. "I took pains to inquire into the state of feeling in Cuba especially, toward the United States. There seem to be three sentiments or opinions. One, of the Spaniards, who still remain in large numbers in the island, that is very strongly and positively in favor of annexation. They fear the effect upon them of Cuban government. The second sentiment is that held by a large number of Cubans, many of whom have been educated in this country. These believe, as far as I could learn, that it might be to the highest advantage of Cuba to have the United States establish a protectorate, looking to ultimate annexation. The third sentiment is that held now by those who have made many sacrifices for the dream of a republic, for 'Cuba libre.' Many of these are young men who are ambitious, and who want the experiment of a free republic tried, although they admit that it would be a somewhat risky experiment. This third class is very numerous, and I believe that if a plebicite could be had now, Cuba would decide upon an independent republic. I think, however, that this sentiment is declining. The people have seen some of the benefits of enlightened and progressive government, are becoming converted to American ideas, and are beginning to love the American flag as their own.

"A magnificent work is being done in Cuba by our soldiers and administrators. They are developing the island, so that it bids fair to become what it is by nature—the garden of the Western world. They are also eradicating all feeling of irritation between the Cubans and Spaniards, and between the Cubans and Spaniards and ourselves.

"I feel that I ought to say a word here for what I consider the best work that is being done in Cuba to-day. This is being accomplished by the wives of the American soldiers and administrators. I refer particularly to Mrs. Brooke, Mrs. Ludlow, and, above all, to Mrs. Rathbone, the wife of Gen. Estes C. Rathbone, in charge of the Postal Department of Cuba. Mrs. Rathbone, with a truly womanly tact, has adopted the Cuban customs at the receptions she holds weekly in Havana, and it is not too much to say that this social recognition of and comradeship with the Cubans by Mrs. Rathbone and the other American women in Havana, is doing more to bring the people of the island closer to us than all the military and administrative work combined."

Among the many American officers who, Dr. MacArthur says, are doing good work in Cuba, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is the favorite.

The priests constitute, according to Dr. MacArthur, one of the gravest problems of Cuba. "They are continually upsetting Gen. Ludlow," he says, "to have the United States pay them their salaries, and it is impossible for them to get it through their heads that the Church and State are separate under our institutions.

"Yet it is remarkable, I was told by persons who have long resided in Havana, how the Roman Catholic priests have disappeared since the war. It is said that not one is now seen upon the streets for ten or twenty that were visible under the Spanish régime. The Roman priests were for the most part Spaniards, and many have left Cuba with the retreating forces of Spain."

The doctor said that Protestantism is rapidly growing in Cuba and Puerto Rico. His own church here has bought land in Rio Piedras, a suburb of San Juan, Puerto Rico, and will establish a church there under the ministry of the Rev. W. H. Sloan, an American missionary, who has long been working in the City of Mexico.

Dr. MacArthur is now preparing a lecture on the subject of "Juarez, the Washington and Lincoln of Mexico."

SNAKE UPSET WOMAN CYCLIST.

Got Tangled Up in Wheel's Spokes and Mrs. Lathrop Fainted.

MASSAPEQUA, L. I., July 28.—Mrs. George Lathrop of Brooklyn was coasting down a hill here yesterday when a snake darted out of the weeds and attempted to cross the road. Mrs. Lathrop was unable to stop, and ran into the snake. The reptile became tangled up in the spokes of the wheel and Mrs. Lathrop was thrown off. She fainted, but was unhurt, and beyond the bending of a few spokes in the wheel her bicycle was uninjured.

THREE MAINE MEN DROWNED.

One Body Found Tied to Upturned Boat on Lake Umbagog.

NORWAY, Me., July 28.—News was received here this morning that three men had lost their lives in Lake Umbagog, a body of water situated in a wild region in the northern part of Oxford County, and about fifty miles from here, across the country. The names of those drowned are George Clarke, Frederick Clarke, and James C. Bowen, all of Bethel or vicinity.

Bowen and the two Clarkes left their homes on Sunday morning for a trip on the lake. Nothing was heard of the men after that day. Their boat was found on the lake yesterday, bottom up, and with the body of George Clarke fastened to the painter. It is thought Clarke was able to climb upon the boat and tie the rope about him, and that later he died from exposure and lack of nourishment. No trace of the other victims has been found.

A NOVEL HOUSEMOVING.

Cottage of H. J. Flynn, with Family, on a Scow Bound for Jamaica Bay.

The natives along the banks of the Harlem were astonished yesterday to see a two-and-a-half-story frame cottage float up the river with the flood tide. The cottage was nicely balanced upon a large sand scow. That it was occupied was evidenced by the smoke that was coming out of the roof where the chimney should have been, and by a good-sized washing hanging from a clothesline stretched from the second-story window to the flagpole of the scow. A small tug was towing the scow, and the house barely escaped a collision with the abutment of the new Willis Avenue bridge.

On reaching the foot of Lincoln Avenue the scow, with its novel load of freight, was docked. Then the Captain of the scow told his story. The cottage is owned by H. J. Flynn, and for several years has stood at the foot of Delancey Street. Recently Mr. Flynn decided to move to Jamaica Bay, and after consulting several house movers, learned that no great difficulty stood in the way of moving the old house to the new site. Accordingly the house was moved from the dock, and from there transferred to the scow, being rolled on heavy timbers placed from the dock to the deck of the boat. The house was then lashed fast with the aid of heavy ropes and the trip to Harlem begun. At Harlem the scow received another installment of freight in the shape of a small steam launch and a quantity of lumber.

Shortly before dark the tug once more started down the river with the scow, to continue the trip around Coney Island to Jamaica Bay.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON'S PLANS.

New Owners of the Road Contemplate Making Many Improvements.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Somewhere between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000 is to be expended by the new owners of the Chicago and Alton Railroad. New bridges, engines, stations, and cars will consume the greater part of this immense sum, while the roadbed and track will not be neglected. Extensions of main lines, new sidings, and switches, to the extent of 500 miles, will be built.

An entirely new bridge will be constructed across the Missouri River at Kansas City, supplanting the present one, which is considered too light to accommodate the heavy engines that are now being built for the road. New passenger trains are now contracted for with the Pullman Company, and a number of new stations are to be constructed.

Of the proceeds of the $40,000,000 worth of bonds that are to be issued by the company, $25,000,000 will be used for improvements and extensions, and for such other purposes as may be authorized by law. The proceeds of the remaining bonds will be deposited with a responsible trust company, and will be used as needed for the purpose of paying existing indebtedness.

The construction of forty new locomotives of extra large size and power will use up part of the $25,000,000.

WORKING ON NEW FREIGHT YARD

That for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Soon to be Ready.

The work of grading Oak Point, on Long Island Sound, in preparation for establishing the new freight yard of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, is being pushed with all possible speed, and during the past week the force of laborers has been largely increased. It is expected that a tract of land about eight blocks square will be ready to receive the tracks in a couple of weeks. When the work of laying the tracks and building the bridges and slips by which the cars will be transferred to and from the ferryboats is completed, the work of grading the balance of the property will be resumed in order that the entire tract, which is to be devoted to freight-yard purposes, will be available as soon as possible.

The yard will eventually include what is equivalent to about twenty city blocks, and will have a capacity of about 4,000 cars. The depth of water where the slips and bridges and docks are to be located will be more than ample to accommodate the largest ocean steamship, as the water at that point is from 27 to 30 feet deep at low tide.

A WESTERN RAILWAY'S REPORT.

Chicago and Northwestern's Statement of its Earnings.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The fortieth annual report of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, issued to-day, showed that the net income for the year was $3,635,325, a net increase of $1,316,407 over the preceding year. Gross earnings amounted to $38,016,313, an increase of $1,965,752. Passenger earnings for the year were $8,067,626, freight receipts amounted to $28,155,676, and the revenue from express, mail, and miscellaneous business footed $1,793,010. The following shows the increase in the various departments: Passenger earnings, $811,327.51; freight earnings, $1,120,571.22; express, mail, and miscellaneous earnings, $33,854.10; operating expenses, $1,014,162.74; taxes, $9,594.84; revenue tax stamps, $58,471.59; sinking funds, $4,740.

Chicago Railroad Report Denied.

William H. Truesdale, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, said yesterday that a Chicago story that a through passenger service had been arranged between Lackawanna and New York, Chicago and St. Louis, was simply guesswork. It came, he suggested, from arrangements made by traffic agents of the two systems to establish closer relations between the companies which are about to be carried out, and which, in time, may result in a traffic alliance. This denial disposes of the rumor that the arrangement by which the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Company ran through sleeping cars between the East and West on the West Shore tracks is to be discontinued.

A Possible Pacific Railway Deal.

TACOMA, Washington, July 28.—C. S. Mellen, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, in an interview to-day, admitted that the Union Pacific had been offered a half interest in the Northern Pacific from Portland to Tacoma, and terminals in this city, on advantageous terms.

HAWAIIAN VOLCANOES AT WORK

Mauna Loa Is in Full Blast and the Lava Is Filling the Land Around.

HONOLULU, July 21.—The volcanic eruption of Mauna Loa is still in full blast. The lava flow is apparently filling up the table land near the Humuula sheep ranch. Hilo and the whole Island of Hawaii are enveloped in smoke. Vessels encounter dense clouds of smoke hundreds of miles out at sea, and navigators are seriously inconvenienced. Kilauea is also making ready, and the indications are that the volcano will soon be in active eruption.

Frank Davey has returned from a visit to the volcano. He says there is a series of eight craters. Five of them were dead, but appeared to have been active quite recently. One of the others was belching forth smoke and fire and molten rocks of great size. According to Davey, the rocks were as big as horses, and went to a great height.

It took Davey and his party fifteen hours to ascend the mountain from the active crater to the summit, where their horses were left. Two men became delirious on the way for want of water. The trip is described as a terrible one in the extreme. All around the top of the mountain it was cold. At the crater it was very hot. B. S. Pratt was caught on a knoll high up on Mauna Loa, on two sides of which the lava was flowing. The sun was nearly down. He did not know which way to go, and spent the night there as a desperate chance, as he thought, of life. He sat up all night and watched the lava flow. When the fumes were blown his way he lay down on his face to keep from suffocating. Next morning he found his way out by following back down the two flows.

COLLISION AT MINGO JUNCTION.

Ten Workmen Badly Injured and a Large Number Bruised.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, July 28.—Ten men were badly injured and a large number of others bruised and cut in a collision to-day between a work train on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad and a shifting engine, near Mingo Junction. The collision was due to a misplaced switch.

The work train was running at a high rate of speed when the accident occurred. Both engines were demolished, and the cars carrying the workmen were piled up in a heap, many of the men being buried beneath the débris.

AGAINST THE SALVATION ARMY.

Pennsylvania Court Says It May Not Beat Drums in the Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—The Superior Court of Pennsylvania to-day handed down an opinion adverse to the Salvation Army, in which the Court maintains that the question of religious freedom is not involved in a case where the public peace is disturbed. The matter came before the court on an appeal of Joseph Garabad from the Luzerne County courts. He is a Salvation Army officer, and was arrested and fined for beating a drum in a manner to disturb the peace. The Court, in its opinion, says:

"Religious liberty does not include the right to introduce and carry out every scheme or purpose which persons see fit to claim as part of their religious system."

It held that the propriety of the practices of a religious association or its judgment as to the use of a drum as part of its services has nothing to do with the case. The streets, the Court said, belonged to the people, and the fact that the defendant's business was lawful did not justify him in annoying the public.

MOODY ON SIN AND DEATH

Darkest Home That Where No Future Hope Remains.

LOOKING TO ETERNAL NIGHT

Words on the Infidel's Life and End Uttered by the Preacher in the Gospel Tent.

Dwight L Moody was the principal speaker at the Gospel Tent, Fifty-sixth Street and Broadway, last night, and an audience which completely filled the large tent and overflowed into the grounds beyond, listened to him. Mr. Moody was a little late in reaching the meeting, and while the great crowd awaited his coming, four or five hymns were sung in the manner peculiar to these gospel tent services. Each hymn selected was melodious and buoyant in spirit, and the 2,000 voices sang the words with a vim that awakened an uncommon degree of enthusiasm.

Mr. Moody said that he believed down deep in his heart that large American cities were never going to be evangelized unless just such methods of work as these gospel tents were multiplied. For some years past the work of evangelization in large cities had lost in the Summer about all the ground that had been gained in the Winter. Really the Summer was the best time for evangelization, for there were fever topics in hot weather than in the cold weather to absorb the public mind. There were four main topics that usually engaged the attention of the people and the newspapers. These were religion, politics, business, and education. In the Summer, business was more or less light, politics was partly dormant, and all the schools were closed so that religion had a chance to come to the front.

Since the creation of man, said Mr. Moody, there had been a human impulse active to conceal some fault or cover up some sin. There is one thing that a man can be sure of, and that is that his sins will find him out. Nobody can bury his sins so deep but they will come to life again. There was a Divine admonition that whosoever covers up his sins shall not prosper. Mr. Moody said he believed that the reason why so many persons in New York did not prosper was because they sought to cover up their sins.

"It is a great thing to be forgiven," continued the evangelist, "but there are different ways of being forgiving. God's way is the only true way of forgiving. When He forgives your sins, He puts them away entirely, and you are not reminded of them again nor harassed by them. When one human being forgives another human being, the forgiving one is apt to remember the sin that he has forgiven. The speck of it afterward. He never speaks of the forgiven sin to the penitent one. That sin has been hurled away by God, where no malicious devil can ever find it. Don't try to cover up your own sins, my friends. Confess them and let God put them away, and you will be happy. You may deceive your wife, or your husband, or your best friend, but you cannot deceive God. Don't try it."

Mr. Moody told of an acquaintance of his out West whose hair turned white before he was thirty-five years old. This young man was prematurely old, and growing worse all of the time. One day he told Mr. Moody the cause of his deplorable condition. He said that when he was a boy he had committed a sin, and had been trying to cover it up ever since. He had gone from bad to worse in trying to make himself believe that that sin was covered up. When this vexed spirit was shown by the evangelist how to lift the load from his soul by confession to God his physical as well as his moral condition improved and he began to grow younger and happier.

There were different ways of confessing sins, said Mr. Moody. Persons were not obliged to tell Tom, Dick, or Harry all about their private affairs. There were some sins which afflicted the human soul that nobody but God need know about. If one person wronged another then it was the offending man's duty to go to the other and tell him the truth and ask his forgiveness. And whenever a man committed a public wrong he ought to make a public confession and a public appeal for forgiveness.

"It is one of the hardest things, as well as one of the easiest things in the world, to become a Christian," remarked Mr. Moody. "This paradox is easily explained. Everything depends on the human will. If an individual wills it that the life of God shall come into his heart, he will find it very easy to become a Christian.

"Is there any person in this assemblage that has the courage to say: 'I will?' asked Mr. Moody, and a dozen persons responded with "I will!" in rapid succession.

With an impressive gesture and in a significant tone, the evangelist said: "The darkest home on the face of the earth is that home where Death has come and has left no bright spot in the future. The infidel lives in the day and looks forward to eternal night. The Christian lives in the night and looks forward to an eternal day."

After Mr. Moody had completed his address he instituted a service of silent prayer, which lasted for several minutes. In response to his effective appeals more than 100 persons in the audience signified their desire to be specially remembered in the prayers of all the rest.

The Rev. Dr. Morse, assistant pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church in this city, spoke briefly on evangelism. He said that Dwight L. Moody was the prince of modern evangelists, and, he added, it was a fact worthy of mention that Mr. Moody had preached to more persons than any other man living or dead.

ARMY CANTEEN DENOUNCED.

Speech Against It at National Temperance Society's Convention.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 28.—The second day's session of the National Temperance Society convened in the Auditorium this morning. The first speaker was Henry B. Metcalf. He deprecated the existence of the canteen in the army and said it was in operation because of the thoughtlessness and apathy of the American people.

"By a distortion of the law, under an alleged interpretation of the Attorney General of the United States," said the speaker, "Congress has been defied and liquor selling continues. Soldiers have been obliged to serve as bartenders, and if they refused so to act they were punished for disobedience of orders.

"We have the strange condition that regiments whose commanders are willing to engage in the liquor-selling business are supplied with better food than are the regiments whose commanders are more conscientious, and all this under the approval of the President. The protests to him have been many, and yet he fails to act.

"Drunkard making in the army thus continues without hindrance. Let the President listen to the demand of the people and stop this nefarious traffic among our brave soldiers."

DROWNED AT Y. M. C. A. CAMP.

Boy Lost in Lake Mahopac and Would-Be Rescuer Is Barely Saved.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 28.—Harry Campbell, seventeen years of age, who formerly lived here, but whose parents are now living at Germantown, N. Y., was drowned yesterday at Lake Mahopac, where he was staying with a camping-out party of youths from the Yonkers Young Men's Christian Association. Ralph Haywood of this city, in an effort to save Campbell, had a narrow escape, and would have drowned but for Charles Scheibel, another Yonkers boy, who brought him to the surface, and also tried to save Campbell.

The camp was known as Camp Haskett, in honor of the General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association here. There were twenty-nine boys in the camp. Yesterday Campbell, Haywood, and Scheibel were in a rowboat a short distance from the little dock near the camp. They overturned the boat, but as all were good swimmers they treated the matter as a joke. They swam about for a time, and finally Campbell turned to the boat and climbed upon the keel. Campbell sat there a minute and then rolled off. He did not rise again for so long that Haywood became alarmed and dove for him. He found him and brought him to the surface, but Campbell grabbed Haywood, and both went down and did not rise. Scheibel dove and found Haywood, whom he brought to the surface and swam to the bank with him. Several boys who could not swim were there, and they aided in landing Haywood.

Scheibel then turned back to aid Campbell. Campbell's body had floated, but, although a rope was thrown to him, he did not grasp it. The body was recovered two hours later. Then two of the boys walked eight miles to a telegraph station to notify the boy's parents.

STORM OF FLYING FISH.

Bark Samarkand Comes to Port with a Champion Story, for Which Crew and Lone Passenger Vouch.

If during the next Summer any land lubber is hit in the eye by an able-bodied flying fish interfered with in its flight, or flushes a bevy of these "critters" of the South Seas off Staten Island, he can lay the blame on the crew of the bark Samarkand, which made this port yesterday from Java. The Samarkand is a tramp freighter which runs mostly to the Malay Archipelago for sugar and most anything else she can pick up in the way of a cargo.

She picked up mostly flying fish on this cruise, and she didn't get these aboard from any pierhead or lighter, either, but took them aboard unintentional-like while flapping around in the doldrums about 18 degrees south latitude, off the Guinea Coast. The crew of the Samarkand ate flying fish until fishbones fairly stuck out of their ears, and when they got to South Brooklyn they dumped several barrelfuls of living ones into the bay, claiming that they were ashamed to look a flying fish in the face.

Likewise, they brought along a fish story that would make a fresh water fisherman's diary look life a leaf from the Gospel. Every man of the crew of the Samarkand vouches for the story, likewise the only passenger, a Yankee chap named Cody, a tooth fixer, who has been furbishing up the grinders of the Boers from Pretoria to the Cape.

The story runs something like this: The Samarkand, which during the past two years has kept her Scottish crew many leagues from their native heather, back of Loch Fyne, put out from Java with half a cargo of brown sugar. Everything pulled taut and monotonous-like for a month, until the "cracker hash," "salt horse," and "soup and bully" began to go down hard like, and the galley got to be as lonesome as an ancient tomb.

One day early in June the bark was nosing about in the South Sea doldrums feeling for a working breeze, with everything a-flapping up aloft. It was six bells and the tropical sun was just marking a lane of phantom silver leading over to the western horizon. The crew were at supper, and the bo'swain's mate was at the helm a-hanging on to the wheel lazylike, when suddenly off the starboard quarter there was a whirr in the water and then a whirr in the air as if a flock of albatrosses were making for the ship.

The bo'swain's mate took one look in that quarter, then blew his whistle, and dodged behind the binnacle, after getting two terrific welts on the side of the head. The crew tumbled up through the fo'c'stle hatch, then tumbled down again. Old John Spence, the carpenter, took in the situation at a glance.

"Fish!" said he, "tarnation, lighters full of 'em," and rushed below for barrels.

The school of fliers had been attacked on one side by a school of bonitos, while a school of albicore had executed a flank movement on the lee side, and the whole school of fliers took to the air.

The flying fish formed a considerable cloud about six cable lengths wide and extending along the line of the sun as far as the eye could reach, shutting out the light. The bark lay right in the way and the fish struck her like a shower of hailstones and fell senseless to the deck.

The spars, shrouds, stays, weather braces, and hatch combings were soon slippery and shone like silver with the fish scales a sticking to them, while the rigging was sushed and the deck fairly ran with foundering fish. The crew just shoveled them into barrels of salt water until everything on board that would hold water was filled, then an extra watch was set to shoveling fish overboard and cleaning a patch from the cabin hatch.

The fish storm lasted for a half hour, and the striking of the fish against the sheets put the bark along three knots on her course, or the crew of the Samarkand hope to be fast hauled. After the fish storm died out the dead ones were cleaned and salted away and the live ones covered with salt water and placed along under the shadow of the bulwarks for future reference. After this the crew had fish, fried, broiled, boiled, baked, and smothered.

On entering Delaware Breakwater Capt. Peters ordered what fish were left to be thrown overboard, but several barrelfuls were saved for emergency, and some of these were tumbled into the bay when the bark arrived at South Brooklyn. Cody, the passenger, denies that when the fish began coming aboard he ran aloft and called all hands to scrape the keel.

A DUCK MILL COMBINATION.

It Is Said that All Plants in the Country Are in the Deal.

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 28.—The Mirror this afternoon says:

"It has developed from the sale of the Columbia Mills Company of Columbia, S. C., to the Citizens' Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore, that a combination of all the duck mills in the country has been formed. The capital is $16,000,000, and there are thirteen mills, the greater part located in the vicinity of Baltimore.

"The President of the Columbia Mills is Frank P. Carpenter of this city. The sale will be completed next week."

Nut and Bolt Combine to Incorporate.

READING, Penn., July 28.—Notice has been given at the State Department in Harrisburg that an application for a charter for the American Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company will be made on Aug. 17. The capital will be $30,000,000. The formation of the new company will result in the consolidation of a number of the nut and bolt interests in this section, employing altogether 4,000 hands. The incorporators are William J. Jackson, Clayton E. Platt, Frederick Maurer, Walter Wolcott, and Edward Daly, all of Philadelphia.

Lister Plant to be Sold to the Trust.

NEWARK, N. J., July 28.—The big Lister Agricultural Chemical Manufacturing Company will be sold to the fertilizer trust, Robert P. Lister and his sister, Mrs. William B. Selby, who own almost all of the stock, having agreed to sell. It is understood that they will receive $722,000 in cash, and between $150,000 and $200,00 in stock.

Well-Known Pool Player Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 28.—A dispatch from Trenton this morning announced the death of Albert Zanes, a pool player well known throughout this State, Pennsylvania, and New York. His death occurred at the State Hospital, where he has been confined since November with softening of the brain. Zanes was a Princeton man, twenty-nine years old, and unmarried. During the past two years he drank and used cigarettes to excess, both of which shortened his days. He became known as an expert pool player about eight years ago. In 1894 he defeated McLaughlin in a match game at Philadelphia, and in 1895 defeated Mitchell, champion of New England, at Trenton. Charles Stoneback, champion of New Jersey, also met defeat by Zanes at Trenton in a match game.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

Report of the Commission Showing the Government Improvements.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The annual report of the Mississippi River Commission has been received by Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers. It shows that there has been expended on the river for the year ending June 30, 1899, $1,075,000, and allotments for 1900, amounting to $1,250,000, have been made. During the year the United States have built 7,686,758 cubic yards of levees and State and local authorities 3,136,541 yards.

It is not expected that the work of the State and local authorities will be continued to any great extent hereafter. The commission believes fully in the levee system. It has recognized in the past the obligation of giving an equal degree of security against overflow to each of the basins and districts, and the allotment of Government funds has been based on this intention, with such modifications as economic and financial conditions make advisable. Large districts, thickly populated and cultivated, should, say the commission, be kept in a greater degree of security than small and unimproved sections.

Owing to strict quarantine regulations, it has been almost impossible to prosecute work below Cairo. Besides work on levees, there has been dredging, building of revetments, and special improvements at various points. As a result of careful surveys and measurements, the commission says:

"These investigations give no evidence of a general progressive elevation of the bed of the stream, but do justify the belief that with the banks properly revetted to prevent erosion, the ultimate effect of confining the floods by means of levees will be a depression of the river bed and consequent enlargement of channel capacity."

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Presbyterian Pastors to Assemble at Northfield.

THREE SCORE FROM NEW YORK

A Meeting of Unusual Interest and Significance—Leaders of the Liberal Wing of the Church Most Active.

There is more in the spectacle of between fifty and sixty Presbyterian pastors of New York going to Northfield, Mass., for three weeks than appears at first glance. For example, Presbyterian laymen subscribed $1,800 with which to reserve Weston Hall there and entertain, not members of the New York Presbytery during the season, but pastors of Manhattan and the Bronx Presbyterian churches and chapels. And among the three score who are announced to go, although on a little different financial footing, since he is not a pastor, is a professor in Union Theological Seminary, the Rev. William Adams Brown.

It will be remembered that the debates in the New York Presbytery came to be of such character and temper that newspaper reporters were excluded. This exclusion began to be made last year. Soon afterward the suggestion was offered that a better remedy than secrecy would be a reform in the character of the proceedings and the temper of what was said. In order to effect this reform, the Presbytery resolved to cease wrangling and go to praying. Accordingly, several all-day prayer meetings were arranged, the result of which was a clearer ecclesiastical atmosphere.

One step having been taken, another easily followed. The suggestion was made and accepted that the whole Presbytery go to Northfield. The radical character of this suggestion will be understood by the lay mind when it is explained that the leaders in Presbytery and those who brought forward the prayer meeting and the Northfield projects are liberal wing leaders, while the programme which Dwight L. Moody prepares for Augusts at Northfield is the most orthodox that England and America afford. The two men whom New York Presbytery put in charge of the Northfield arrangements for Presbytery entertainments are the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith of Central Church, and the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw of West End Church, both Trustees of Union Seminary, the former a Union enthusiast and the latter the spokesman for Prof. McGiffert at Minneapolis, when the General Assembly called the Union professor to account last May.

The orthodox character of New York Presbyterian laymen is seen in their confining their Northfield maintenance to pastors, and not wasting it upon members of Presbytery who are professors, secretaries, and without charges. Each of those who go to Northfield, even the liberal men, have signified their intention of remaining throughout the whole season of three weeks. A few, perhaps a half dozen, will take their wives, but the other fifty-four are to be free of impedimenta, and able to put in the entire time listening to such orthodox teachers as F. B. Meyer, G. Campbell Morgan, R. A. Torrey, G. A. Selwyn, and Dwight L. Moody.

Liberal Presbyterian pastors of Manhattan and the Bronx who are to visit Northfield this year will be delightfully entertained and housed. Weston Hall will be wholly their own, and it is one of the best dormitories there. The start of the pilgrimage will be made on Monday morning, bright and early. Railroad fares are free both ways.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selected for Aug. 6.

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SUBJECT—The New Heart.—Esek. xxxvi., 25-36.

GOLDEN TEXT.—A new heart also will I give you.—Esek. xxxvi., 26.

The City of Babylon in the time of Daniel was "this present world" at all times, in miniature. It was rich and beautiful, and full of everything attractive to the physical senses and to the ambitions of men. But it was a city in which God was forgotten, or known only in name, and in which, while His physical laws were admired, studied, and carefully obeyed, His spiritual law was of very secondary importance. In this city Daniel and his companions occupied high positions socially and politically. But they were nevertheless in bondage in that city, and like "just Lot" in Sodom, their righteous souls—as those of others in every age—were doubtless "vexed with the filthy conversation of the wicked." (2 Peter, ii., 7-8.)

There were also many others in that city who professed the same faith as they, and who were, like them, captives in a strange land. But they had become identified with the interests of the place and absorbed in its attractions, business, and ambitions. They could hardly be distinguished, except in name, from the people with whom they dwelt, and their condition as captives weighed upon them but very little. Spiritually, it has always been so in the world ever since the fall of Adam, and probably always will be "until the times of restitution of all things." (Acts iii., 21.)

Daniel and his companions, and many of their fellow-countrymen, entered the city when "the first captivity," as it is termed, took place in the time of Jehoiakim. (2 Chron. xxxvi., 5, 6.) Ezekiel and many others entered it at "the second captivity" in the time of Jeboiachin. (2 Chron. xxxvi., 9, 10.) Many others of God's people entered it at "the third captivity," in the reign of Zedekiah, when Judah was utterly overthrown and the Temple at Jerusalem burned. (2 Chron. xxxvi., 11, 21.)

God had delivered His people into captivity because they had rebelled against Him. But He had never taken away His mercy from them. While the great mass affiliated themselves with the heathen about them, some of them—as we have seen—were conspicuous for their faithfulness to Him. They were His witnesses in this heathen city. Moreover, by the mouth of His prophets, Jeremiah and Ezekiel, He called upon all to return to Him, and He promised to restore them again to all the blessedness of fellowship with Him in their own land. Very few comparatively, however, felt their captivity to be enough of a burden to listen to His prophets or care for His promises. But He never withdrew the one or silenced the other. His Gospel of deliverance from bondage—the bondage because of sin—was to be proclaimed as fully and as freely then as it is commanded to be now.

EZEKIEL'S INSPIRED MESSAGE.

The message selected for our study at this time is a beautiful and striking illustration of this. Ezekiel, who proclaimed it, was himself a captive in Babylon, but he was enlightened by the Spirit of God, and sent to declare His grace. So it is now. God has not commissioned angels and archangels to speak of Him to sinful men, but He has put His Gospel into the hands of men—men who are as much and as truly in bondage as those to whom they minister—and He has bidden them "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." (Mark, xvi., 15.) Angels who have never sinned cannot speak of this Gospel as can those who know by their own experience the grievousness of captivity and the blessedness of redemption. So "God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty," and through them it has "pleased God, by the foolishness of preaching, to save them that believe." (1 Cor., xxi., 27.) This is an important feature of His great plan of redemption. Blessed is the man who appreciates the honor of his calling and fulfills it faithfully to the glory of his Master.

So it is that Ezekiel, in this lesson, speaks to his fellow-captives. As "the son of man," (v. 17,) he is called to deliver his message. It is not, however, his own word of sympathy, counsel, or exhortation. It is "the word of the Lord," the declaration of God's purpose and grace toward all in captivity. He has no warrant to declare anything else. Beginning with the sixteenth verse, this special message runs through the rest of the chapter. The well-known Dr. Thomas Guthrie of Edinburgh in 1864 publishes a whole volume elucidating these twenty-three verses. He says of this passage: "Applicable, in the first instance, to the condition of the Jews, it presents a remarkable summary of Gospel doctrines, and that in a form approaching, at least, to a systematic order."

As he suggests, the message may be briefly analyzed as follows:

In v. 17—It speaks of man as sinning: "When the house of Israel dwelt in their old land, they defiled it by their own way."

In v. 18-20—Of man suffering: "I poured My fury upon them," "I scattered them," "They entered unto the heathen."

In v. 21—Of God's pity: "I had pity for Mine holy name."

In v. 22-23—Of God's honor: "I will sanctify My great name, and the heathen shall know that I am the Lord."

In v. 24—Of God's purpose: "I will take you from among the heathen."

Thus the prophet sets before us the attitude of man toward God, and of God toward man. Then, beginning with our lesson, he shows how God will carry out His purposes of grace and mercy toward His sinful, suffering, and scattered people.

In v. 25—He declares God's plan of justification, or of making them clean: "I will sprinkle clean water upon you."

In v. 26-27—He speaks of man renewed: "A new heart also will I give you, and I will put My spirit within you."

In v. 28-35—Of man restored: "Ye shall dwell in the land that I gave to your fathers; I will also save you from all your uncleannesses."

In v. 36—Of man's security: "I, the Lord, have spoken it, and shall I not do it?"

In v. 37-38—Of man's responsibility: "I will yet for this be inquired of by the house of Israel to do it for them."

THE CAPTIVES IN BABYLON.

The condition of man as sinful and suffering, needs no comment; that is self-evident; every man knows it. So it was with the captives in Babylon to whom the prophet spoke. They knew perfectly well that they were not in the condition to which they were entitled as God's people. But their captivity in Babylon was not one of physical suffering and of cruel bondage, as when their fathers dwelt in Egypt. On the contrary it had many delightful things connected with it so far as their commercial, social, and civil relationships were concerned. They were permitted and were able to engage in all kinds of pursuits, to make money without restraint, and to add to their personal comforts without limit. They could hold pleasant social intercourse with whomsoever they chose in the land of their captivity, and they could rise to high and honorable positions in the government. They had even been directed himself to take an interest in the world about them and to "seek the peace of the city" in which they dwelt. (Jeremiah xxix., 1-11.)

But with all these comforts and privileges they could not deny that they were far away from their own land and were separated from their God. The temple in which He had promised to dwell and where they could always find access to Him had been burned and they were surrounded by those that forgot Him. Their captivity was spiritual, and not physical; therefore, it was not keenly felt. It was to awaken them to a right sense of this loss that the prophet first addressed himself. So it is with the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ. To realize that he is a sinner, and that it is a grievous thing to be separated from God, is the first step in every man's salvation. So long as he is satisfied in Babylon he will never desire to return to Jerusalem or be able to appreciate the blessing if he did.

If men, however, do not appreciate this condition of separation from God, He appreciates it, and is grieved because of it. When the "younger son" (Luke, 15) left his father's house there was no pain in his heart, only anticipations of freedom and unrestrained indulgence. But there was great sorrow in the father's heart, and as long as his son remained away that sorrow was never healed. He knew that that son had broken the natural and safe relations to himself. His son bore his own image, and his joy was bound up in the welfare of his child. So God looks upon the sinner "as a father pitieth his children." (Psalms, ciii., 13.) His own perfections are bound up in the salvation of men, and so "there is joy," not only among the angels, but also "in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth." (Luke, xv., 10.) It is the joy of God Himself. So He says by the mouth of His prophet, "Thus saith the Lord God. I do not this for your sakes, but for Mine holy name's sake, which ye have profaned." (v., 22.)

But God is not only a gracious Father; He is also a great King. In dealing with His rebellious subjects, every attribute of His being must be honored; mercy cannot dethrone justice and truth. How, then, shall He show mercy to the guilty? The prophet answers in His name, "Then," when "I will bring you into your own land," "then will I sprinkle clean water upon you, and ye shall be clean." (v., 25.) Evidently, therefore, they could not return as they were. Neither can any sinner be saved as he is. He must be cleansed. But how? The prophet answers by "clean water." What did he mean?

MEANING OF CLEAN WATER.

He was speaking to his countrymen who were perfectly familiar with the law of God as given to their fathers by the hand of Moses. They had no difficulty, therefore, in understanding that "clean water" was pure water, or "water of purifying." (Numbers, viii., 7.) This was water used for the setting apart of the Levites for God's service, and it was to be "kept for the congregation of the children of Israel for a water of separation; it is a purification for sin," (Numbers, xix., 9.)

To prepare it according to the law, "a red heifer without spot, wherein is no blemish, and upon which never came yoke," was slain and her blood was sprinkled "before the tabernacle of the congregation," the one place in all the camp where God could be found by his rebellious people. (Exodus, xxxiii., 7.) After this the body of the slain heifer was utterly consumed upon the altar and its ashes carefully preserved. Then "for an unclean person" the law said, "they shall take of the ashes of the burned heifer of purification for sin, and running water shall be put thereto in a vessel; and a clean person shall take hyssop, and dip it in the water and sprinkle it upon him, and upon everything belonging to him, who was unclean." But the

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz. Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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THE WAY OF M'KINLEY AND THE WAY OF BRYAN.

President McKINLEY and Mr. BRYAN are not unequally endowed with the gifts and capacities for statesmanship. They are both able men. Mr. BRYAN'S mind is doubtless somewhat more alert than that of the President, but the mind of the President is by much the safer and sounder organ of the two. The result is that Mr. BRYAN exhibits a certain shiftiness of character and conviction which makes men distrustful of his sincerity, while Mr. McKINLEY'S caution and slowness provoke the criticism that he has so little confidence in his own judgment that he is unready to act until he has "heard from the people." Neither has that broad and philosophic sweep of mind that marks the creative statesman. But either is mentally capable of performing with credit the duties of any public place to which he might be called.

The difference between the two men that wins for the one the respect and confidence of the people and makes the other feared and distrusted lies in the use they make of their respective abilities and in the character of the appeal they make, respectively, to the American people.

President McKINLEY makes his appeal to the mass of solid good citizenship which constitutes the bulk of the population of the United States. He seeks the approval and asks the confidence of the right-thinking multitude, the sober-minded, conservative, property-owning men in every community throughout the Union. This class, contented with its lot and averse to change, always want a safe man at the helm. They are afraid of overtopping talent and brilliancy. They put aside the Clays, the Websters, and the Blaines for less shining but safer men. They could not trust a man who leaps into fame by a single speech. They have a horror of radical policies and untried ways. In every country it is this class of the population that gives stability to the institutions and fixity to the character of the nation. It is a class which Mr. McKINLEY understands perfectly, for he is of it. His chief and constant anxiety is not to stray from the path wherein he can command the confidence and support of this conservative majority.

Mr. BRYAN'S appeal is wholly to the discontented. He is the apostle of change, radical and sudden. In the view of the class to which he addresses his appeal, nothing that exists is right. The currency, the banks, the bonds, the taxes, the trusts, the interdependence of National systems of finance, wages, labor laws, the courts, and substantially all our institutions and customs have come under their disfavor, and their purpose in politics is to effect swift and sweeping changes in all these. The burden of their complaint is that the people are oppressed and kept down by the money power, which, as they picture it forth in their harangues and tirades, is the associated might of the law-abiding, order-loving, industrious, and successful majority of the population. Into this army of the discontented naturally drift the lazy, the incapable, the repudiators of obligation, the shirks, the visionaries, the cranks, and the Socialists. The point of view of the whole class is intensely Socialistic. They want to change the old order suddenly and completely, but their superficiality of mind precludes any mature mastery of the subjects they so glibly discuss. They never think clear through a subject. They want to establish a new social order, but they have never pointed out how the bills are to be paid or who is to pay them.

Among the discontented and the Socialistic BRYAN is perfectly at home. No burden of principles or convictions disqualifies him from serving them. He is quite foot-loose, and if a great change should come over their spirit and new views obtain, he would contrive to appear to be the first man on the new ground. His quick mind and his extraordinary gift of oratory stand him in good stead in his leadership of such a party. He not only sees that the fundamental demand of the party of discontent is to get by hocus pocus, by hook or crook, without work, the comfortable things which the contented are willing to work hard all their lives to obtain, but he is wonderfully fertile in making all his subsidiary policies spring naturally from this parent principle. The art of getting something from nothing has been the aim of the inflationists, of the free-silver men, and of all the countless shades and grades of Socialistic and social labor organizations in this country. BRYAN knows how to charm them all. His appeals, his speeches, his platform declarations, his political nostrums, his candidacy, are a direct offering to this class.

The fatal blunder of BRYAN and the saving wisdom of McKINLEY appear in this, that the class to which BRYAN appeals is doomed to be always in the minority save in those rare periods that mark the eve of a violent revolution, while the class to which McKINLEY appeals is the majority class in every civilized and enlightened country. Mr. ECKELS put the truth clearly in his interview reported in THE TIMES:

> It (the Democratic Party) has not now, and it cannot gain, the confidence of any considerable part of the conservative elements of the country as long as it has a leadership preaching discontent and engendering class hatred. With the present leadership, no mater how wise a platform might be adopted, nothing would be gained. No party can come into power which, on analysis, shows the leaders of it in every local community almost lacking the confidence of all who make up the business part of such community. It will be found on investigation that from National politics down to local no one is taking an interest in Democratic affairs who is making a living outside of the pale of politics. Of course, no party will be intrusted with the conduct of important Governmental affairs which commands the services of party politicians only. It must be willing now and then at least to pay attention to the advice of those who have some property interests at stake, and it must be able to have their respect and confidence. The struggle which Democracy is now making seems to have as its sole object the driving away of all who own property, no matter whether the amount be large or small. Those who map out its policy are making the serious mistake of counting the number of the discontented of the country to be larger than that of the contented. This is the basis and the blunder of demagogism always.

With incredible blindness the Bryan Democrats continue to make their appeal exclusively to the perpetual minority and to make it in such way as constantly to diminish the numbers to which they appeal. The conditions they depict and the exhortations they make are not of the present day. They belong to a time of universal depression and distress. They have no place in a year of great prosperity. Their minority is diminished every day by their stubborn determination to talk to the voters precisely as they talked to them in 1896.

FRENCH M'KINLEYISM.

It is not so many years ago that our present Chief Executive, then a Representative in Congress from Ohio, and Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, gave his name to a tariff of such extreme and narrow nature that it overthrew his party at the next election. McKinleyism was at that time a very concrete and impressive thing, which every one understood and nearly every one that had anything to do with its operations detested. It is one of the signs of our rapid progress from a provincial condition to full nationhood, from the timid hiding temper of the rustic to the courageous attitude of conscious strength and ripe experience, that the Congressman of the tariff of 1890 is now the President who has proclaimed "the open door" in possessions not then dreamed of, and is leading his country to a career of world-wide commerce such as not even the great free-trade Britain can hope to rival.

One of the most striking incidents in the recent work of the President is the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty with France, the most desperately protective nation of modern Europe, and the opposition waged against this treaty by the arch protectionist, M. MELINE, on precisely the lines of the McKinleyism of 1890. France has a peculiar and ingenious tariff, or pair of tariffs. One is known as the general tariff, and is very high; the other is known as the special tariff, and is usually fixed by treaty with other nations. Until the present time the United States has had to endure the hardships of the general tariff, while nearly all the countries of Europe have enjoyed the advantages of the lower one. By the treaty which has just been negotiated and awaits the ratification of the Senate of each country, the United States admits at a reduced duty certain of the products of French industry, chiefly wines, and France admits under the special tariff, also at reduced rates, some of our products, chiefly food and raw materials and certain forms of machinery. Against this arrangement M. MELINE has declared war. He is out of office, for very good reasons. He was the Premier who was chiefly responsible for the Dreyfus disgrace, as he blindly and stubbornly refused to admit that there was any occasion for action by the Government to correct the gross outrage that it had permitted. The tide of public feeling has run strong against him, and he now finds in the reciprocity treaty a chance to turn its course. In France the most infatuated protectionists are the agriculturists, not so much the peasants and small tenant farmers as the large landed proprietors, who have great influence with the electors. This class is represented by M. MELINE, who has fought its battles in the Legislature and in the République Française, of which he is the chief owner, for some twenty years. He also has on his side a certain number of the manufacturers, who have discovered that the United States are capable now of entering the foreign field, and even France itself, in competition with them. M. MELINE is a shrewd and experienced politician, and he will make a desperate attempt to overthrow the Ministry of M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU on the question of the treaty when the Chambers reassemble in the Autumn. The Ministry is so surrounded with difficulties of all sorts that it may well be that it will be unable to carry the treaty, but it will make a good fight for it.

Unless the treaty is made the pretext for opposition to the Ministry by those of its enemies who care but little about the treaty itself, it is probable that it will be ratified. It is clearly for the interest of the French people. The very thing that arrays against it the large land owners is for the advantage of the mass of the people, who need the cheapest food that they can get. The working classes of the cities will support it. Even the agricultural class is divided as to it, the wine growers finding their profit in the reduction of our duties and the extension of their market. Then there is a decided reaction from the unfriendly feeling that prevailed last year, and a definite desire to cultivate amicable relations with us, who are good customers at home and spend enormously in Paris. The logical French mind will recoil from the absurdity of inviting the Americans to the great exposition for the promotion of trade, and offering them the indignity of refusing to accept a treaty avowedly and really made for precisely the same purpose. To be sure, we did nearly the same thing in 1876, but that was a quarter of a century ago, and we have changed greatly since then.

THE "NON-SIGNATORY POWERS."

It was a curious perversion that was cabled over here a day or two ago by which it was made to appear that Lord SALISBURY, perhaps the most knowing statesman now alive in Europe, had threatened to "bolt" the conference unless the approval of the "non-signatory powers" should be obtained. What made the imputation more impossible, if possible, than it would otherwise have been was the able editorial explanation that the exception was meant to apply to the Transvaal "and other new republics." That is to say that Great Britain, going into an international conference from which her dependent States were excluded by her pretense of "suzerainty," whatever that may mean, would not nevertheless conclude an agreement until her wards or vassals, or whatever they may be called, should first, by other powers, be persuaded to "come in."

On the face of it the proposition was quite absurd. We are not prepared to say that it was entirely elucidated by the proceedings which took place yesterday and which seem to have "left the question to be settled by subsequent negotiations." What is plain on the face of the matter is that if the dependent or vassal States had been invited to the conference the States claiming "suzerainty" would necessarily have staid out. For nearly twenty years the British contention in respect to the Transvaal has been that, so far as "outsiders" and foreign nations were concerned, Great Britain was the Transvaal. In his article the other day in The North American, Mr. SIDNEY BROOKS went near to show that this was not a politic or tenable position for Great Britain to maintain. However that may be, it was evidently out of the question that any other of the powers concerned could guarantee, or that Great Britain could accept their guarantee, that her vassal States should agree to the proceedings of the conference. She is herself responsible not only for the making but for the enforcement of such an agreement on her part. And accordingly the cable dispatches leave the whole business in a muddle. What can be clearly ascertained from the muddle is only that Great Britain, as one of the high contracting parties, could not possibly have insisted that her "vassals" should be coerced by anybody but herself.

HELPING SICK POOR CHILDREN.

The humid heat of the past few days, causing discomfort everywhere, has been especially oppressive in the crowded tenement houses, resulting, as usual, in a marked increase in the number of applications for medical aid for sick children of the poor.

During the past week an average of twenty-five cases daily has been added to the sick list of the Sick Children's Mission, and the doctors and visitors are kept very busy attending to the little patients. Reports recently received from the visiting physicians show that they are seriously handicapped in their efforts to restore the children to health because of the inability of many poor mothers to provide proper food for them.

It is a matter of daily occurrence for widowed mothers to call at the headquarters of the Mission bearing certificates from physicians that their children are suffering for want of food, of which they have no means of providing. All these cases are carefully and kindly investigated and relieved. Much of the existing distress, the visitors find, is owing to absence from the city of ladies who furnish work to and otherwise help these poor families.

In order that these suffering children may be properly cared for the Children's Aid Society would be pleased to receive additional donations. Checks should be drawn to the order of A. B. HEPBURN, Treasurer, and sent to C. LORING BRACE, Secretary, 105 East Twenty-second Street, or to GEORGE CALDER, Superintendent, 287 East Broadway.

THE DANGERS OF THE WHEEL.

The terrible accident in Brooklyn on Thursday evening by which a young woman cyclist was killed may possibly be a warning that others of her class will heed. The crossing of the Long Island Railroad tracks used by her and her companion on their wheels is intended for pedestrians, and is always dangerous for wheels, because it is next to impossible for them to escape if a train should pass after they enter the gate to the crossing. For this reason it never should be taken by cyclists. But if a wheel gets safely through the crossing it has to traverse a double line of trolley tracks on the further side of the fence. The pavement is rough and the incline considerable, so that even a straight passage is more or less risky. In this case the young woman not only incurred the inevitable danger of crossing the steam road tracks, but turned sharply and rode down between the fence and the nearer trolley track, over a strip of rough stone pavement only a few feet wide and slanting toward the trolley track. Hearing a car approaching from behind, the hapless girl tried to cross in front of it; her wheel turned in the rail, she was thrown and run over.

It would be heartless to point out the carelessness that led to this terrible result, if it were not in the hope that it would make others more careful. The errors of judgment that cost this poor creature her life are of a kind that we constantly see, in women riders especially. They arise from the tendency to ignore the essential trickiness of the wheel and the absolute impossibility of knowing how it will behave in the presence of even slight obstacles. This quality of the fascinating machine is realized by experienced riders, who are apt to be the most cautious in encountering such obstacles unnecessarily. We concede the great advantage of the wheel for women as well as for men, and we do not think that the unavoidable risk in its use is sufficient to condemn it. It is sufficient, however, to make it absolutely necessary that no risk not unavoidable shall be incurred. Safety lies only in forming the fixed habit of cool watchfulness and resolutely and persistently shunning all danger that can be foreseen. This is by no means difficult to acquire if the rider once really understands the need of it. The tragic occurrence of Thursday evening may enforce that need on minds inclined to be heedless of it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Familiarity with the niceties of the Spanish language is apt to cause one a good deal of worry nowadays, for the extent to which those niceties are ignored by the writers and speakers of English is in its way very terrible indeed. Of course our maltreatment of Spanish is a crime duplicated by every other nation with respect to every other language than its own, so that, comparatively speaking, we are not especially miserable sinners, but moralists do not approve of that sort of justification, and the offenses of our neighbors do not excuse ours to any appreciable extent. THE TIMES, in this as in other matters, tries to keep in the straight and narrow path of accuracy, and to talk good Spanish when it talks any. It is especially proud of its firm refusal to misdesignate the Island of Puerto Rico, as do so many of its contemporaries. For that and other meritorious deeds of the same kind it would be glad to receive credit—enough credit, if possible, to overbalance the discredit of an occasional linguistic trip. A friend wise in Castilian speech gently reprobates our inconsistency in rejecting "Porto Rico" and accepting "San Domingo," which is, he says, and, we fear, with truth, fully as bad—if it isn't worse. "San Domingo," to a Spanish ear, is "Santo Mingo"; in other words, it is naught, it is naught. Also, naughty, for to take liberties with the names of saints beseemeth none. We will, therefore, try in the future to balance our "Puerto Rico" with "Santo Domingo," and humbly advise other folks to do the same. BUT—while our critic was criticising, why didn't he go to the roots of the error and reveal that though "Santo Domingo" is better than "San Domingo" as the name of a saint, it is all wrong as the name of the nation over which the late M. HEUREAUX exercised such vigorous sway? Whenever that dusky despot talked Spanish he called his land "La Republica Dominicana," and not "Santo Domingo." In English that would be "the Dominican Republic," and whoever wants to be safe from all reproof will steer clear of the saint altogether.

—From Oxford, Penn., comes the news that in Hopewell, a neighboring borough, the people are in angry revolt against the local school authorities because the latter refuse to dismiss Miss ISABEL R. SCOTT, a teacher who has demonstrated her unfitness for continued employment by constant and lamentably successful efforts to inculcate her pupils with the pernicious doctrines of "Christian Science." To this a large majority of the residents of Hopewell strenuously object, but the Board of Directors happens to be itself infected with the plague of Quimby-Eddyism, and four of its members uphold Miss SCOTT in her evil practices, thus making her deposition for the present impossible. A more outrageous state of affairs it would be hard to imagine, for the sound arguments that keep ordinary sectarianism out of the public schools apply with thousand-fold force to any intrusion there of so gross and dangerous a superstition as "Christian Science." That its miserable imbecilities should be forced upon helpless children, trustful and without judgment, is a horror of horrors, and any school official who hires a teacher who believes in the negation of common sense or who does not dismiss one who falls into that deplorable delusion—such an official is not a criminal only in so far as he is an idiot. The people of Hopewell, finding it impossible or inconvenient to change immediately the personnel of their School Board, have done the next best thing—established a new and independent school, in which their children will not be depraved and brutalized by enforced listening to blasphemy and senility disguised as religion.

—Mr. MORETON FREWEN, who probably doesn't know more things about financial matters than any man alive, and who is marvelously industrious and more marvelously successful 'n demonstrating his superiority, has just achieved a new triumph by discovering what, in his opinion, is going to put a speedy and emphatic end to the commercial prosperity of the United States. Writing from Chicago to The London Times, he informs that paper, and through it the world, that, though we have managed to get hold of a lot of gold, we are going to lose it all in a few minutes, and then awful things will happen to us. Mr. FREWEN sees several causes that will contribute to our doom, but what he calls "the factor of the first importance" is our habit of making trips abroad. It seems that the recent "bad times" and the war with Spain, by keeping us at home where we belong, interupted this "economic drain," but now it has begun again, and promises to be heavier than ever before. "Next year," says Mr. FREWEN, "the great new crop of American millionaires, the speculators and manipulators of trust corporations, together with the 'prominent citizens' of 10,000 Western towns, will be swarming like locusts into the French capital. I venture to think that it is this mighty drain by pleasure seekers, a drain increasing from year to year, a drain not confined any longer to the Summer exodus, but including also the wealthy Winter migrants to Cannes and Cairo, as also the marriage portions of American Duchesses and lesser folk—that this drain will in the future assist in making quite impracticable a gold currency for the United States." Just think of that, now! And Mr. FREWEN finds here "many intelligent men" who think that in 1899 and 1900 the tourists will carry out of the country one-half of all its gold! The prospect is indeed alarming—or it would be if one didn't remember the wonderful diversity of Mr. FREWEN'S misinformation and his vast experience in drawing false conclusions from it.

—In declaring that the South is unanimous in its opposition to a policy of "expansion," Mr. HOKE SMITH has apparently made a somewhat grave mistake, and forced us to doubt his ability as an observer and recorder of public sentiment. Papers in all parts of the South have hastened to advise Mr. SMITH that he can more safely speak for himself than for others, on this particular subject, and even the few papers in that part of the country which have seen fit to be exponents of Atkinsonism are displeased with him for trying to rob them of the glory of belonging to a small but gloriously virtuous and wise minority. The Chattanooga Times voices the opinion of by far the greater part of the Southern press when it says that either Mr. SMITH or itself has egregiously missed the tone of Southern sentiment. "If the National Government," it asserts, "were under Democratic control, the party in the South would be unanimously for expansion, in our opinion. The South is better represented on this question by MORGAN and WHEELER than by HOKE SMITH; and it is natural that it should be so. Under Southern Presidents the area of the country was doubled, by conquest and purchase of territory. The South is peculiarly responsible for the annexation of Florida, in 1819: Texas, in 1845; New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, and California, in 1848. The Southern people are as predatory and fond of taking in territory as any people ought to be, and Mr. SMITH is 'way off in his sizing of them up on the question involved in our Far Eastern policy." The Birmingham Age-Herald puts it this way: "When Mr. HOKE SMITH says nine-tenths of the people of Alabama are in favor of admitting that Uncle Sam is licked in the Philippines he simply shows that he does not know Alabama. There is probably not a man in this State who does not hold, with Mr. BRYAN, that no troops should be withdrawn from the Philippines until a stable Government is established." These are typical expressions of belief, and with many others that might be quoted seem to indicate that Mr. SMITH would better guess again.

—That was an eminently judicious appeal which the leaders of the Cleveland strikers issued to their sympathizers, for by declaring that resorts to violence only injured the cause of the discontented men, the leaders showed themselves to be persons of common sense, with a good eye for facts. But why, instead of gently arguing with the rioters, did not these lovers of law and order unite with other good citizens and lend their active assistance to the hard-pressed policemen? It is more than doubtful that any stones would have been thrown or any dynamite exploded in Cleveland if the strikers had made very plain their detestation of such arguments, and if they had done what they could to bring to speedy punishment the ruffians by whose acts they, whether justly or unjustly, have been discredited. As it is, their proclamation is strangely reminiscent of a famous request addressed by some other very respectable person to some other very disreputable ones: "Don't, I beg of you, nail his ears to the pump!" In that case, the intention of the giver of good advice has always been considered open to grave suspicion.

THE RIGHTS OF PASSENGERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day the above heading attracted my attention. Should that same Magistrate have the opportunity and inclination to ride much and observe the treatment that ladies receive, he would no longer blame passengers. I speak from my own experiences. It is not possible to get on a car and get into a seat, unless perchance there are no passengers so one can drop down instantly, without being jerked off one's feet, bufeted this way and that, hitting some lady's hat or bonnet, being thrown against the back of the seat and bruised, then in one's efforts to keep off from the feet and out of the laps of those one is trying to pass, unless one can get hold of something, then a jerk the other way and another bruise. I have a black-and-blue place on my right arm now, the result of the conductor or motorman on the Columbus Avenue line throwing me about like a baseball, or, rather, a football, may say, nearly ten days ago. I have the numbers of those same men, and I did think seriously of reporting them. Worst and meanest of all, the conductor laughed as if it was the richest joke he ever knew because I was so rudely tumbled about. I told him at the time that they ought at least to pay the fare out of their own pockets when they would not give people a chance to get on the car and get a seat. The conductor was a supercilious little puppy, who should not be allowed on a car a day. Just the same in trying to get off. The signal to start is given before it is possible to get to the ground. I feel so indignant I can scarcely keep still. Then, too, they will often take one an entire block after the signal is given, or tried to be given by the passengers, because the conductors are not paying any attention. Some of the conductors are very nice, while others act as if they owned the entire City of New York. But even if they did, I cannot see that that entitles them to endanger the lives and limbs of people.

JUSTICE.

New York, July 28, 1899.

A NEW YORK EXPOSITION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is quite interesting to read the optimistic views of Mr. Jefferson Seligman, as published in to-day's TIMES. It is undoubtedly true that we have reached the point where we must become a nation of exporters. It is also quite true that the coming Paris Exposition will doubtless prove to be a big card for our country, but since our exhibits will be, as it were, drowned in a sea of similar productions from other countries, whatever we may exhibit there would not have the same effect as if we were to hold a home exposition of our own right here in New York, as proposed by Mr. Seligman. Our city is the natural place for such an exhibition, and it seems a little strange that with all the resources we possess, being the great financial centre of the United States and the city best known in Europe, we should allow sister cities like Philadelphia and Chicago to take the wind out of our sails.

Remember, we are now at this day at our best, and we are likely to continue to be able to maintain our efficiency and superiority in productions. Show to the world, therefore, what we have, and let the people abroad know how cheaply and well we can produce, then the market will come.

The writer in 1891 took pleasure in trying to forward the then proposed New York Exposition, which, owing to political reasons, did not materialize. Fresh from his visit to Paris, he was convinced that such an exposition would be of vast benefit to us. At the present day the same reasons exist with more force than ever. Why not, then, organize a body of merchants and bankers to forward such an enterprise, leaving the politicians out, of course. Whatever money may be invested in such effort is bound to be returned to us over and over again. Who will take the idea up? No one would be better suited for it than the gentleman who advanced it in your paper.

CHARLES COLNE.

Brooklyn, July 26, 1899.

ALASKA BOUNDARY QUESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Our ownership of the long narrow strip which shuts off the vast northwest domain of Canada from direct access to the Pacific is only a slight embarrassment to her at present, but will be a formidable one hereafter, when that region shall have been fully settled.

It is easy for us to take a step which might gratify ourselves and almost everybody concerned. A small gore extending from Canadian territory to the head of the Lynn Canal, together with the canal, might be donated by us for common territory of all the Anglo-Saxon peoples, a sort of folkland in perpetuity, with provisions either for joint or for alternate American and British management. This arrangement would not really break apart our Alaskan possessions, and, with proper precautions, it would develop none of the dangers of a "crossing at grade."

Such an act would gratify those of us whose business tact leads them to consider small kindnesses as paying investments in the long run. It would gratify the Canadians, both the patriotic, honest population and the shouters. It would please Great Britain, who must sometimes tire of the rôle of big brother, and of satisfying an appetite that grows by what it feeds on.

Among ourselves, it would be satisfactory to those who wish the Canadians all prosperity; to those who bear well in mind the moral support (and the prospect of contingent material support) of Great Britain during the late "scrap"; to those who desire that the present entente may be lasting, and, finally, to those whose patriotism casts a glance beyond their own generation and foresees possibilities in which a benefit to one of our kindred peoples may prove of far greater benefit to all.

Only The Saturday Review—a journal to which we owe genuine gratitude for its occasional publication of more truth than poetry—and perhaps the Tupperian knights would be dissatisfied. Even the latter might easily discern a benefit in the proof thereby afforded of the wholesome effect of downright terror of a Tupperian invasion.

To prevent some misunderstanding on the part of certain of our northern cousins, we might accompany the act with a prohibition against Americans taking up mining claims in Canada until further disposition in the matter. The grounds on which such a step might be justified are more solid than apparent.

M. N.

Army and Navy Club, Washington, July 26, 1899.

THE NAMING OF STREETS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since you resist the arguments of "F. A." on the street-sign question, I wish to reinforce him. When I read my newspaper I hold it square in front of me, so that the print squarely crosses my line of sight. The nearer a sign is to the same position, the more easily I can read it. As you say, passengers on street cars should be considered first in this matter. On the open cars the seats run crosswise, so the passenger's line of sight is along the avenue. If the sign on the cross street is parallel with the street it comes very nearly square across his line of sight and can be read by a person of normal eyesight half a block or more away. This gives time enough to signal the conductor to stop. On the contrary, if the sign is parallel with the avenue it can be read only at the moment when the car passes it. On closed cars the passenger's line of sight is across the avenue, and just at the moment when he is passing the sign it could be read more easily if parallel with the avenue. He could not read it while approaching it, try as he might, while if it were placed parallel with the cross street he could bring it across his line of sight by merely turning his head.

Another thing. New Yorkers are busy people. If a man looks up from his paper in the middle of a block he wants to learn his whereabouts at once, and not have to wait till the car travels a hundred feet before he can see the street sign, and go back to his reading. You say that "F. A." in arguing for the old arrangement is speaking for strangers at the expense of New Yorkers, but I fail to see why both are not on a par in this matter. You say that New Yorkers learn when they are approaching Forty-second Street, for instance, by seeing the sign at Fortieth or Forty-first Street, but what is the Manhattanite to do when traveling in some part of Brooklyn or Bronx Borough, or even in some unfamiliar region below Bleecker Street, where the streets are not numbered?

Tammany officials are famous for improvements that do not improve, but if the new arrangement is really superior to the old we shall of course see other cities hasten to adopt it. Let us know if you hear of any.

ALDER.

New York, July 26, 1899.

Russian and Hebrew Immigrants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial published in your paper last Monday titled "Immigrants" you say that, according to the report of the United States Bureau of Immigration, only 2,000 Russians came to this country during the last fiscal year, while in your opinion most of the immigrants classified as "Hebrews" also came from Russia. I now wish to know whether there is any country or nation on this earth whose population or people are called "Hebrews" and whether the Commissioners of Immigration have any right to classify the immigrants according to their religion, as the Constitution of this country does not discriminate the believers in a certain religion from the believers in another.

HERMANN EPSTEIN.

New York, July 26, 1899.

Magistrate Crane's Action.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When I saw in one of our "yellow" newspapers an editorial commending Magistrate Crane for his treatment of a certain case last Tuesday, I took it as a matter of course, but I was surprised to see a somewhat similar commendation in your paper. Whatever may be one's individual opinion about ethical wages, it seems to me unjust that a Magistrate and some of our newspapers should stigmatize an old-established and reputable business firm which pays at least the "prevailing rate" to a boy of eighteen who has only just entered its employ.

The Magistrate is reported by two newspapers as saying that when he was a boy and worked for $2 a week his services were worth $50 a week to the firm that employed him. Surely no business house would pay a boy that much; but if not, what amount between $5 and $50 should it pay in order to have proper standing in court in case of larceny?

EX-BOY.

New York, July 28, 1899.

Veteran Association Still Lives.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In speaking of the wind-up of the affairs of the Military Club of New York, you state that it was formerly the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association. This is an error. It was formerly the Seventh Regiment Veteran Club. The Seventh Regiment Veteran Association is still in existence, with a large membership and strong finances. Kindly publish this correction.

PRO PATRIA ET GLORIA.

New York, July 27, 1899.

NUGGETS.

The Artificial Sort.

"She has a face like an exotic."

"Those are the kind that come in boxes, aren't they?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Wouldn't Take the Hint.

Mrs. Sweet—Dearest, what is the prettiest thing in jewelry you have seen this year?

Mr. Sweet—I've seen nothing, my love, so charming as you.—Jeweler's Weekly.

Quite Right.

Quipps—You may talk as you like, but prize-ring contests are not as spicy as they were in the olden days.

Fipps—In what olden days?

Quipps—The days of Mace, for instance.—Boston Courier.

Cordially Received.

Willie Wishington—Those clouds are beautiful, aren't they? So soft and fleecy white resting on that pinkish western sky.

Clorinda Wildhopes—Oh, how lovely! For all the world like a lot of vanilla ice cream on pink saucers.

Willie—Um—er—um—er—um, think you'd like some ice cream, Miss Wildhopes?

Clorinda—How nice of you to suggest it. Whatever put such a delightful idea in your head?—Chicago News.

TROUBLES THAT DO NOT COME.

Lettie S. Bigelow in Zion's Herald.

Of the hard and weary loads
'Neath which we bend and fall,
The troubles that do not come
Are the heaviest ones of all.

For grief that cuts like a knife
There's oil of comfort and cure,
And the Hand which binds the weight
Brings strength and grace to endure.

But to phantoms of pain and woe
The lips of Pity are dumb,
And there's never oil or wine
For troubles that do not come.

There's a song to lighten the toil,
And a staff for climbing the height,
But never an Alpine stock
For the hills that are out of sight.

There are bitter herbs enough
In the brimming cup of to-day,
Without the sprig of rue
From to-morrow's unknown way.

Then take the meal that is spread,
And go with a song on thy way,
And let not the morrow shade
The sunshine and joy of to-day.

COL. HENDERSON ON PENSIONS.

Letter Sent Out by a Grand Army Man Bearing on Speakership Repudiated by His Comrades.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Gen. R. G. Dyrenforth, Commander in Chief of the Union Veterans' Union, and a member of Kit Carson Post, G. A. R., of the District, attracted attention just before Gen. D. B. Henderson became the only Republican candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives, by issuing a circular in behalf of Henderson which adjured every veteran to work for his success and to "down" every member of Congress who refused to bind himself to vote for him as "a friend of the soldier."

This "stand-and-deliver" circular, sent all over the country, at once provoked from self-respecting and high-minded veterans a protest that was approved by Gen. Henderson as thoroughly as by anybody.

Not long ago Kit Carson Post held a meeting and took action on the Dyrenforth letter. It was referred to a committee of comrades of Dyrenforth, and they have reported their opinion of it. They agree with his highly eulogistic description of Gen. Henderson, but they characterize the appeal to Union soldier organizations as unquestionably political, and, for this reason, in direct contravention of the general rule of the order pohibiting the use of the Grand Army of the Republic for partisan purposes. The rule is as follows:

"No officer or comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic shall in any manner use this organization for partisan purposes, and no discussion of partisan questions shall be permitted at any of its meetings, nor shall any nominations for political office be made."

The committee says that in signing his name as a member of Kit Carson Post, Dyrenforth did that which would naturally give rise to the belief that Kit Carson Post indorsed his action, "thereby placing it in a false position before all comrades of our order throughout the land as violating a fundamental rule of the Grand Army of the Republic, which every active member of our post knows we have always rigidly enforced."

In order that there may be no misunderstanding about the matter, the committee states positively and unequivocally that "the above-mentioned circular letter issued by Comrade Dyrenforth never had an indorsement by Kit Carson Post, but, on the contrary, it was emphatically repudiated at the last meeting of the post by a unanimous vote."

TYPHOID FEVER STATISTICS.

State Board of Health Finds Rural Districts Are Most Affected.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 28.—The State Board of Health in view of the recent typhoid fever epidemics in Newark and Philadelphia and the general belief that an unusual number of deaths from the fever occurred throughout the country last year has been analyzing the figures for New York State to find in what localities the disease was especially prevalent. The deaths from typhoid fever have been compared with those from all causes.

It is noticed that the death rate from typhoid fever in the States of this country where careful records are kept is higher than in certain countries of Western Europe. Typhoid fever is usually more prevalent in rural districts than in cities. The rate in the small towns and country districts in this State was in 1897, 149, and in 1898, 174 deaths in 10,000.

The cities of the State do not all of them have a lower rate than the rest of the State and the State Board in a tabulation of the death rate figures groups them for convenience into three classes, those having a rate below that of the rural districts, those having about the same rate, and those having a decidedly higher rate. In the first class, cities having a low rate of deaths in each 10,000 deaths in 1897, are placed, New York, Brooklyn, Yonkers, Utica, and Auburn; in the second class, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and Troy, and in the third, Albany, Elmira, and Binghamton. The board says that in most of the cities as in the State at large, there was in 1898 a decided increase of deaths from typhoid fever, and six of the twelve cities had a higher rate than the rural districts the same year.

Rochester and Yonkers alone had a decrease, but in New York and Auburn the increase was slight. The most remarkable increase was in Troy, which on the basis of last year's returns should rank with Elmira, Binghamton, and Albany as unusually exposed to the disease.

SPRAY FOR SHADE TREES.

Agricultural Department Entomologist Tells How to Kill Insects.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Prof. L. O. Howard, the entomologist of the Agricultural Department, in view of the general prevalence of catterpillars and tree-destroying insects, has published a paper on the protection of shade trees from insects. The Agricultural Department uses on its own grounds a steam spraying machine, and Prof. Howard calls attention to the fact that the foliage here is vastly superior to that in the public parks. In 1895 the elm leaf beetle defoliated the English elms in almost every low-lying town from Charlotte, N. C., to Albany, N. Y., and it is largely with the danger from this pest that the paper deals.

Prof. Howard says that this insect can only be kept at bay by spraying the trees with an arsenical solution. The trees should be sprayed once just after the buds have burst, and then two weeks later. The substance may be paris green, london purple, or arsenate of lead.

"With an intelligent and industrious Superintendent of Parks," says Prof. Howard, "and wise expenditure of a small amount of money each year the shade trees of any city can be kept green throughout the Summer. A strong steam pump, to be used in connection with a small oil-burning boiler, the whole apparatus on a small scale, has been estimated to cost $275. There is no reason why an old fire engine could not be arranged for the shade-tree spraying. In one or two instances a steam fire engine has been used for this purpose without modification.

"Any effort looking toward the arousing of popular sentiment or the banding together of citizens in the interest of good shade trees is desirable."

CHINAMEN WHO GET PENSIONS.

Ah Yu, Who Served on the Olympia, Not the First on the Lists.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The granting of a pension to Ah Yu of Shanghai, China, the other day led to a report that this sailor was the first Chinaman whose services had ever been rewarded in this way by the United States Government. Ah Yu served on the Olympia in 1897, and contracted a disease while in the service which entitled him to a pension.

The Rev. H. S. Stevens, who during the civil war was Chaplain of the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers, denies that Ah Yu is the first Chinaman to receive a pension. He says that a pure-blooded Chinaman served under the name of Joseph Pierce as a Corporal in Company F, Fourteenth Connecticut, during the civil war. Mr. Stevens does not recall Pierce's Chinese name. Pierce joined the regiment on July 26, 1862, and served to the general muster-out on May 31, 1865.

"The regiment," said Mr. Stevens, "had an exceptional experience as to the number and severity of battles engaged in, hardships of campaigns, and casualties, and 'Our Joe,' as we all called him, was rarely off duty—a brave, capable, and faithful soldier."

Pierce, who now lives in Meriden, Conn., received a pension in 1891. Mr. Stevens says he thinks it probable that other Chinamen may have served under American names in the civil war.

CORPORATIONS IN TROUBLE.

Receivers Named for an Investment and a Coal Company.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., July 28.—Judge Jackson of the United States Court, upon the petition of Rollin H. Smith, has appointed W. B. Hoge of

THE FUNERAL OF HEUREAUX

Santo Domingo's President Buried with Great Solemnity.

A SERIOUS OUTBREAK FEARED

The Government Adopting Measures to Deal with an Uprising of Its Opponents.

FORT DE FRANCE, July 28.—The funeral services over the remains of President Heureaux of Santo Domingo, which took place at Santiago de las Caballeros at 5 o'clock last evening, were attended by a large number of people, and were conducted with great solemnity. The body, which had lain in state throughout the day, was buried in the cathedral. The Governor of the province superintended the public mourning. Yesterday throughout the island cannon were fired hourly, and flags were placed at half-mast on all public buildings. The Government has issued a decree ordering a period of national mourning for nine days.

The City of Santo Domingo is in a state of great unrest, and business is entirely suspended. The people fear an outbreak. Last night a band of armed men attacked Moca, where President Heureaux was killed, and fired a number of shots. It is reported that the forces supporting the assassin have been augmented considerably. The Government has taken measures to put down the threatened insurrection.

CAPE HAITIEN, July 28.—The news of the death of President Heureaux was hardly credited here by the people generally until last evening, when undoubted confirmation was received. Then there was great rejoicing among the Dominican exiles, many of whom live in and around Cape Haitien. These exiles, who were driven out of their country by Heureaux, are now preparing to arm themselves and enter Santo Domingo, where they expect their chief, Don Juan Isidoro Jimenez, to join them. The Dominican Government is making preparations on a large scale to maintain itself.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 28.—Advices from Santo Domingo to a Dominican here describe the existence of a well-planned and widespread plot by adherents of Jimenez to depose President Heureaux, which it was thought was sure to succeed. The assassination of President Heureaux is regarded here as an indication of the success of the plot.

GOMEZ AND SANTO DOMINGO.

Cuban General Ignores Havana Talk of Him for President.

HAVANA, July 28.—Gen. Gomez refused to-day to discuss the Presidency of the Dominican Republic, claiming to know nothing regarding the matter. When questioned concerning the rumors circulating in the cafés as to his aspirations to become the head of the Dominican Republic, he expressed contempt for the stories. Nevertheless, he is seriously accused here of conspiring to bring the Island of Haiti, as well as Cuba, under the dominion of the United States. Gen. Gomez's wife and family have left Santo Domingo on board the steamer Maria Herrera, and are expected to arrive in Havana next Monday.

It is thought here that the most popular candidate for the Presidency of Santo Domingo is Señor Juan Jimenez, who took part in the attempted insurrection of June, 1898, and who is now in Havana. It is thought possible, however, that if a revolution takes place, Señor Jimenez's opponents may offer Gomez the leadership.

El Diario de la Marina and La Lucha express the opinion that, considering the present expansion policy, the United States Government may intervene in Santo Domingo.

WARSHIPS FOR SANTO DOMINGO.

The New Orleans and Machias Sent to the Disturbed Republic.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Secretary Long to-day issued orders detaching the cruiser New Orleans from the North Atlantic Squadron at Newport, and directing her to proceed at once to the City of Santo Domingo. Orders were issued also to the Machias, now at St. Thomas, to proceed to the same point, via San Juan. These orders were made at the instance of the State Department and as a precautionary measure, owing to the disturbed conditions following the assassination of President Heureaux of Santo Domingo.

Neither the State nor the Navy Department has received any advices of an alarming character, but owing to the large American interests on the island it was deemed advisable to take every precaution. It is understood that American capitalists have entered into an arrangement with the Dominican authorities by which practically the entire machinery of the island administration is under their direction.

The New Orleans is expected to sail from Newport immediately. The sail to Santo Domingo will occupy about five days, so she is due there about next Wednesday. The Machias is only a day's sail from that point, but she will go to San Juan to carry back Capt. Snow, the naval commandant of that port, before proceeding to Santo Domingo.

Reply to the President's Message.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 28.—This afternoon the President received the following dispatch in reply to his message of condolence sent yesterday:

Santo Domingo, via Haiti, July 27, 1899.
To his Excellency, the President of the United States, William McKinley, Hotel Champlain, N. Y.:

In the name of the Dominican Republic and in my own I hurry to present to your Excellency the testimony of our most fervent gratitude for your condolence on account of the death of President Heureaux. W. FIGUERO.

Haiti, Santo Domingo, and the Pope.

LONDON, July 29.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says the Pope will refuse to arbitrate the Haiti-Santo Domingo frontier dispute unless both States will give him full liberty of action and bind themselves to accept his decision without question.

Minister Powell Expresses Regret.

PORT AU PRINCE, July 28.—William F. Powell, United States Minister to Haiti and American diplomatic representative to the Republic of Santo Domingo, has sent a telegram to Vice President Figueroo, who has assumed the Presidency, expressing the keen regret of the United States Government at the assassination of President Heureaux.

HAITIAN DEBT CONFERENCES.

Creditors Said to be Anxious for an American Protectorate.

PORT AU PRINCE July 28.—There was another meeting yesterday of the creditors of the Government to consider propositions made to them last Tuesday for the consolidation of the interior debt. The creditors will probably accept certain of the Government's propositions, but will refuse others. The meeting broke up without any definite decision having been reached. The Government will now make new propositions to the creditors.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 28.—Private advices received by mail from Haiti state that at the conference between the Haitian Minister of Finance and the creditors of the nation on Tuesday the latter refused to accept the proposals for consolidation of the interior debt because they had despaired of accomplishing a permanent basis of financial prosperity under present conditions. It is added that the creditors have determined to agitate for an American protectorate, to which end they are willing to drive the country into hopeless bankruptcy and invite the necessary American capital to extricate the country from its embarrassments.

RUSSIA SHUTS CHINESE PORTS.

Passport System Excludes Englishmen and Americans.

LONDON, July 29.—According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Mail, the Russian Government has introduced a compulsory passport system for Talienwan and Port Arthur, preventing Englishmen and Americans from traveling there.

INDIA'S DOUBLE AFFLICTION.

Plague-Stricken People Threatened with Loss of Crops.

BOMBAY, July 28.—There were 151 cases and 121 deaths from the plague at Poona on Wednesday. The cases include four Europeans.

The rains still hold off, and the crops are withering.

LABRADOR INDIANS STARVED.

Twenty Dead in the Effort to Reach Davis Inlet to Get Food.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 28.—The steamer Virginia Lake, from Labrador, reports that twenty Indians on that coast starved to death last Winter while trying to reach Davis Inlet in quest of food. The journey was attempted owing to the scarcity of game. Frightful tales are told of the misery endured by the Indians during the Winter.

Owing to the fact that the Labrador coast has been blocked by ice, the news of the suffering of the Indians has not sooner been received.

IMPROVEMENT NOTED IN PERU.

The Country Adopts the Washington Postal Convention.

LIMA, Peru, July 28.—President Pierola to-day opened Congress, and read his message, which says that the revolutionary movement which has been going on is gradually succumbing, more before the resistance of the people than through the efforts of the soldiery. Peru, the message adds, has made progress economically, the commercial movement of the year exceeding that of the previous year by more than 10,000,000 sols, and the public treasury's condition being much improved.

President Pierola also announced the acceptance by Peru of the Washington Postal Convention.

MRS. PEROT AND MR. BLOOD.

Woman Accused of Abduction Denies Rumors as to Their Relations.

LONDON, July 28.—With regard to the rumor that Mrs. Perot, who was arrested yesterday upon her arrival at Liverpool on board the Dominion Line steamer Cambroman, charged with the abduction of her daughter, Gladys, from the child's paternal grandfather at Baltimore, is to marry Mr. Blood, who accompanied her on the voyage across the Atlantic, Mrs. Perot's solicitor points out that Mr. Blood is married and has a family living.

The solicitor adds that Mrs. Perot has asked that emphatic denial be made of hints that any relationship except that of friendship exists between herself and Mr. Blood.

ANTI-VACCINATION CRUSADE.

Sympathy with English "Martyrs" Everywhere Except in Court.

LONDON, July 28.—A case resulting from the anti-vaccination crusade was opened in the Court of Queen's Bench to-day, when the Leicester Guardians, consisting of thirty-five men and five women, appeared to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued to compel the appointment of a vaccination officer. The Guardians were elected under a pledge to resist compulsory vaccination.

During the journey of the Guardians to London crowds of sympathizers met them at various stations and loudly cheered them. Upon their arrival at London they were met by huge crowds, who cheered the "Leicester martyrs" and accompanied them in procession. The Court mandamused the Guardians.

CZAR AND LOUIS NAPOLEON.

Alleged Telegram to the Prince Was Concocted in Paris.

PARIS, July 28.—M. Delcasse, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to-day disposed of the story, which had created a great sensation, to the effect that the Czar of Russia had telegraphed to Prince Louis Napoleon on his birthday expressing the cordial hope that each year would bring the Prince nearer the realization of the best wishes of his friends, "who," it was alleged the Czar's message had said, "are as numerous in France as in Russia."

M. Delcasse said the story was a pure invention and that it had been concocted in Paris.

Fall in French Rentes Discussed.

PARIS, July 28.—The Figaro attributes yesterday's fall in rentes to "brokers acting under orders from a political party desiring to make an impression on the public." The Echo de Paris, the Journal, the Gaulois, and other Nationalist organs throw the responsibility on the Government.

LONDON POISONING INQUEST.

Mr. Bartlett's Death at the Inns of Court Hotel Under Investigation.

LONDON, July 28.—The inquest into the cause of the death of F. W. Bartlett of Philadelphia, at the Inns of Court Hotel on July 26, was begun to-day. D. L. Bartlett testified that his brother was in good health on July 17, but that he was very ill the next morning, and said he "knew he was poisoned." The witness also testified that twenty-two other members of their party had been poisoned; that all were well previous to entering the dining room of the hotel the evening of July 17, and that others of the party who dined elsewhere that night were not sick.

Dr. Mumford testified to having attended a number of guests at the hotel who were suffering from gastro-enteritis. It was brought out in the evidence that there were seventy portions of American tinned apricots served to guests the evening of July 17, and that thirty-four persons were taken ill. Some of these also partook of gooseberry ice cream, to which they attributed their illness. Samuel Moore of Missouri, who, with four relatives, was affected, and other Americans testified.

The inquest was adjourned until Aug. 6.

THE LAHN STOPPED AT SEA.

North German Lloyd Steamer Needed Repairs but Refused Assistance.

LONDON, July 28.—The British steamer Europe, Capt. Tubb, from New York July 17 for London, passed the Lizard to-day, and reported that in latitude 50, longitude 10, she sighted the North German Lloyd steamer Lahn. The Lahn was stopped, and signaled that her engine was out of order, but was expected to be set right soon, and no assistance was required.

The Lahn sailed from Southampton for New York on Wednesday at 5:30 P. M. Gustav H. Schwab, the local representative of the North German Lloyd Steamship Line, said yesterday: "I have no knowledge of the stopping of the Lahn off the Lizard, except what I have seen in the afternoon papers. I do not apprehend that the Lahn's engines are disabled. It is nothing uncommon for ships at sea to stop their engines for an hour to tighten nuts, or for some other trivial purpose."

The Cambroman Delayed by Ice.

LIVERPOOL, July 28.—The delay in the arrival of the Dominion Line steamer Cambroman, which, though due July 25, did not reach this port until yesterday, was owing to the fact that for three days the steamer was surrounded by ice and enveloped in a thick fog. The Cambroman frequently crashed into floating ice, but was not damaged.

Fatal Fall into a Swiss Ravine.

ZERMATT, Switzerland, July 28.—Early this morning tourists discovered Mme. Morel and her daughter at the bottom of a ravine near here. Evidently they had rolled a distance of 1,200 feet. Mme. Morel was dead, her skull having been fractured. Her daughter was badly injured and delirious. Until she recovers her sanity the facts regarding the accident which befell the two women cannot be ascertained.

Venezuela Arbitration Argument.

PARIS, July 28.—M. Mallet-Prevost, Secretary of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission, to-day continued his presentation of the Venezuelan case. He dealt with the period from 1609 to 1648, when, he contened, the Spaniards were all-powerful in Guiana.

Three Sailors Drowned at Kiel.

KIEL, July 28.—The Harbor Master's cutter was capsized here to-day by a waterspout, and three of the members of the crew were drowned.

LONDON THEATRICAL TALK.

Hot Weather and Poor Business—Signs of a War Between London and Provincial Managers.

Copyright, 1899.
Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 28.—The theatrical season is practically at an end. The weather is so hot as to be positively prohibitive to theatregoing, and nothing is doing really well, in a pecuniary sense. The most popular of current theatrical entertainments are still Pinero's "Gay Lord Quex," and the perennial "Belle of New York." Lately "El Capitan" has been picking up. De Wolf Hopper grows in favor with the Londoners upon acquaintance.

In October at the Haymarket Theatre "La Tulipe Noire," by the elder Dumas, Anglicized by Sydney Grundy, will be produced. This has often been announced lately by Messrs. Maude and Harrison, the Haymarket managers. The scene is laid in Holland in the seventeenth century.

"Zaza" will be produced for the first time in London next April at the Garrick Theatre, with Mrs. Leslie Carter, who is already a favorite here, in the title rôle.

Forbes Robertson and Mrs. Patrick Campbell will begin the next season at the Prince of Wales's Theatre in "The Moonlight Blossom," a new Japanese play by Chester Bailey Fernald, the American dramatist.

There are signs of a coming war between the London and the provincial managers because the latter refuse to give anything hereafter but the bare theatre to touring companies. The former have been accustomed to having much in the way of appointments, music, &c., provided for the plays they send on tour, and dislike the change. The provincial managers had "the little end" in the old days, and used to beg. But they beg no longer, and will win in this fight.

"THE MAID IN THE MOON."

Elaborate Burlesque to be Given on the Casino Roof.

An announcement regarding "The Maid in the Moon" was made yesterday by E. E. Rice, the manager of amusements on the Casino Roof Garden. The production will be the first burlesque ever tried in a roof show, and all the appurtenances of scenery and costumes are being prepared on a lavish scale.

"The Maid in the Moon" was written by Richard Carle, and an hour and a half is required for its rendition. Well-known public characters and local happenings are freely satirized in the burlesque, and the personality and methods of favorites in "The Man in the Moon" Company are ludicrously taken off. There are three scenes, depicting a roof garden, the exterior of the New York Theatre, and the investigating chamber of the Mazet committee. Music by Frederic Solomon, with selections by E. E. Rice, will be interspersed through the performance, and the ballet will number thirty girls.

An outline of the cast is as follows: Luna, Ruth White; Sherlock Bernard Doyle, Gilbert Gregory; Loule Freak, John C. Slavin; Richard Croker and Victor Handlestein, Charles Kirk; Manager Ice and Englander Kerker De Koven, Richard Carle; Harrison Stange, Lee Harrison; Spirit of Mischief, Harry Kelly; Waiter, William Gould; Lawyer Hoss, Lionel Lawrence; the Three Fire Brothers, Harrison, Gould, and Lawrence; Fraud Sloan, Gladys Van; Married Wrestler, Edward Begley, and Carrie Off, Olive Wallace.

New Melodrama for the Bijou.

The DorrisAmusement Company will open the Bijou Theatre on Sept. 4, presenting a melodrama called "In Paradise," which is an adaptation from the French by Louis Harrison. Richard Golden and Minnie Seligman have been engaged for the production, and the rest of the cast will be announced in a few days.

Otis Harlan in "My Innocent Boy."

"My Innocent Boy" is the name of a farce billed for the Garrick Theatre early in October, with Otis Harlan as the star. The play, which was first given at the Royalty Theatre in London, and had a long and successful run, will be under the management of Farnk McKee.

Fay Templeton at the New York.

Fay Templeton signed yesterday a contract to appear at the New York Theatre next season, beginning Sept. 15. Walter Jones returned to the cast of "The Man in the Moon" last night.

YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC OVER.

There Are No New Cases Reported in Havana and Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The War Department has received the following from Gen. Brooke, at Havana, regarding the yellow fever situation:

"Gen. Wood reports July 26: 'No more cases reported among troops or Government employes; sanitary condition of city excellent. Intensely hot weather. I think safely consider the present epidemic over.'"

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Surgeon General Sternberg has received the following from Major O'Reilly, at Havana:

"J. W. Dawson, civilian, Las Animas Hospital, Havana, yellow fever, seriously ill, some improvement past two days."

RAN AWAY TO BE MARRIED.

Peoria Catholic Bishop's Niece the Bride of a Protestant.

PEORIA, Ill., July 28.—There is trouble in the family of Dr. L. H. Spalding, a leading physician of this city and brother of Bishop J. L. Spalding of the Peoria Diocese of the Roman Catholic Church. Mayme C. Spalding, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Spalding, aged twenty-one, and Robert M. Lisle, a Protestant, obtained a marriage license in the Peoria County Court on Wednesday afternoon and left on an evening train for Chicago. Strong objection was made to the marriage. The Spaldings preferred that their daughter should marry in the Church, and did not think that she had made a proper selection of a husband

CHICAGO, July 28.—A marriage license has been issued in Chicago to Robert M. Lisle and Mayme C. Spalding. Their ages are given as twenty-six and twenty-one.

MUST NOT BOX SOLDIERS' EARS.

Order Issued to Stop the Practice in the Austrian Army.

LONDON, July 29.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"Ear-boxing by non-commissioned officers has become a common form of punishment in the army, and has resulted in thousands of soldiers being seriously injured. The Minister of War has issued an order prohibiting the practice."

CRUELTY IN THE CAUCASUS.

The Director of a Belgian Company Accused of Torturing Boys.

LONDON, July 29.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily News telegraphs a story taken from a Tiflis paper of incredible brutality in the works of a Belgian iron company in the Caucasus. According to the story, a number of lads who were suspected of theft were horribly tortured by the Belgian Director and six Belgian foremen with a view of forcing a confession. The lads' eyelids were pierced with needles, their bodies were savagely belabored until they lost consciousness, their teeth were extracted, large stones were forced into their mouths, and their foreheads were hammered with the butts of revolvers.

The Public Prosecutor is now making an investigation into the affair.

Volga Collision Story Exaggerated.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—The story of a collision on the River Volga between a cargo steamer and a passenger steamer, which was said to have resulted in the drowning of 155 persons, was an exaggerated version of a collision that occurred July 15, when a few persons were drowned.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Although the first day of the annual horse show at Long Branch was not an entire success, owing to the intense heat of Thursday afternoon, the crowds which attended yesterday made up for the inauspicious opening. This horse show, which is held in the grounds just back of the West End station and near the Hollywood cottages, is a very picturesque and pretty sight, and one that would well repay lovers of fashion and gowns as well as fine horses to take the trip to Long Branch to see. The show is of course the centre of attraction for not only the more fashionable portion of the large Summer colony at Long Branch, West End, and Hollywood, but for the hundreds of New York families who are spending the Summer at Elberon, Monmouth Beach, and Seabright. These last drive to the show from their respective hotels and cottages in handsomely appointed traps of all kinds, and on the grounds and in the boxes meet the distinctive Long Branch element.

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Some of the gowns worn by the Long Branch women on Thursday and again yesterday were remarkably handsome. Many of them came directly from Paris, and their proud wearers were deservedly complimented upon them. The soft and delicate white and cream fabrics, lace trimmed, or with lace insertions, which are the latest Parisian wear for Summer fashionable functions, are exceedingly becoming to women with good figures. As the wearers of these gowns promenaded up and down on the greensward in front of the grand stand or sat chatting in the boxes, or moving around among their friends, they formed a target for admiring eyes. The most beautifully dressed woman at the show thus far has been the fair young former actress whose beauty, gowns, and jewels made her an object of so much attention in London and Paris in the season just over, and who, rumor says, is soon to marry the son of a late United States Senator, who is her constant companion. She looked remarkably well on Thursday and again yesterday in a gown of light silken stuff, covered with rare lace, and on her dark hair she wore a round hat with light blue feather. She carried one of the latest Parisian paasols, lace covered, and with a polished white handle, topped with silver, as tall as herself.

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Among other of the fair attendants at the show whose gowns attract the most attention from their richness and effectiveness are Miss Schiffer, Mrs. Sullivan of Philadelphia, and her sister, Mrs. Oscar F. Livingston of New York, Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood, Mrs. Guggenheim, Mrs. Albert Hendricks, Mrs. C. I. Burkl, Mrs. George Myers, and Mrs. Jefferson Seligman.

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Sir George Ewen-Smith, who became with Col. Blood a surety on the bail bond of Mrs. Lettie S. Perot, arrested in Liverpool on Thursday, on the charge of abducting her daughter, and who is held awaiting extradition proceedings, is a fine-looking elderly Englishman who won much renown a few years ago in what is known diplomatically as the "Tangier incident." Although much older than Mrs. Perot, he has been a special friend of hers for some time past, and accompanied her to Liverpool on the day she sailed from there for America, where he bade her an affectionate farewell. Sir George Ewen-Smith was particularly solicitous as to Mrs. Perot's welfare during the voyage and introduced her to one or two friends, through whom she gained quite an acquaintance on the ship. Her fellow-passengers on that trip were therefore not particularly surprised to read yesterday that he had become one of the sureties for the fair abductress.

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The marriage of Mrs. Meta Kane Cruger, the widow of Eugene Cruger, to M. Raoul Mourichon was announced yesterday. It took place in Paris on June 14. The engagement was announced some time ago in this column. Mme. Mourichon is well known in New York society. She is the daughter of the late Pierre C. Kane of this city, and is consequently related to the Grenville Kanes, the Inness Kanes, the De Lancey Kanes, and other branches of this large and representative New York family. Her first husband was one of the Bell family, of telephone fame. After his death she married Eugene Cruger, who was a familiar figure in New York for years. Mr. Cruger's first wife was Miss Blanche Spedden. She obtained a divorce from him, and with her children lived in this city some years, until she married Mr. Frederic Tams. The wedding was quite a social event, and took place at Grace Church, the Rev. Dr. Huntington officiating. The second Mrs. Cruger also obtained a separation from her husband, and was living apart from him at the time of his death, a little over a year ago. She has been out in Paris society this year, and has been much admired. M. Mourichon, her third husband, is a chevelier of the Legion of Honor. The wedding took place at the American Church, on the Rue de Berri.

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The Lucania carries out quite a large passenger list to-day. Among those sailing on her are John D. Ailing, Mr. George Coppell and the Misses Coppell, the Baron and the Baroness Erlanger of Paris, who have been entertained at Newport; Mrs. J. L. Riker, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight M. Harris, the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Robinson Smith and Miss Smith.

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The ships which come in to-day have booked on their passenger lists Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and family, Miss Anna Sands, who has been with Mrs. Ogden Mills this Spring in London and Paris, returned a fortnight ago, and is already in the Mills cottage at Newport. The Ogden Mills will go straight to that place. Mrs. Ogden Mills was detained in London by the alarming illness of her sister, Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck, who, it is said, is now on the road to recovery.

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Last evening there took place the regular dance at the Meadow Club, at Southampton. The attendance was unusually large on account of the golf tournament, which closes there to-day. Many men are members of the regulation Friday to Monday house parties. Several large dinners were given before the dance. To-day, should the weather prove propitious, there will be a race for the small craft at Newport, for which Mrs. Pembroke Jones has offered a cup.

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The second week of the polo games will commence on Monday at Point Judith, Narragansett Pier. Quite a number of New Yorkers and Summer residents of Newport have been attending these games. Among those have been Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lorillard, and Mr. and Mrs. George Gould. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt has been cruising along the coast, making dashes into New York on the Valiant.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 28.—All society was at the golf club this afternoon and the links were covered with players, who remained until darkness prevented further playing. In the clubhouse many ladies enjoyed tea, and early in the afternoon several luncheons were served. To-morrow afternoon the second in the series of handicap golf matches will be played for the cups in Classes A and B. These matches are open to club members and subscribers. The cups are provided through subscriptions by the members.

This afternoon George Gould took a party of guests to Dutch Island Harbor on the Atalanta. Mr. Gould and his guests visited Fort Greble, and were shown about the new garrison by Lieut. Steele.

Clarence Postley is entertaining a party of guests on his yacht Colonia.

This evening the United States dispatch boat Dolphin arrived from Boston with Assistant Secretary of the Navy Charles H. Allen, who is returning to Washington after having visited the various naval stations on this coast. On the Dolphin are Mrs. Long, mother of Secretary Long, and the Misses Long, daughters of the Secretary. When the Dolphin entered the harbor the acting flagship Indiana saluted the flag of the Assistant Secretary, and in turn the senior officer pennant of Capt. H. G. Taylor was saluted. Later the commanding officers of the warships, the training and torpedo stations, and the President of the war college called upon Mr. Allen to pay their respects.

Capt. Woodbury Kane has returned from New York.

An observation tent is to be added to the other tents to be erected at the polo grounds of the Westchester Polo Club in Batemans Avenue.

Mrs. George Hoffman has arrived and is the guest of her father, J. W. Ellis.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Allen have arrived for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney have returned from New York.

John Kane of New York is the guest of Sidney Webster at Pen Craig.

The wedding of Miss Millicent Rebecca Grant to Mr. Wheelwright Belknap will take place at Trinity Church at 12:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

W. K. Vanderbilt arrived from New York on his steam yacht Valiant to-day, accompanied by Winfield Scott Hoyt, Fernando Yznaga, and F. O. Beach.

The Newport Clam Bake Club held its second bake of the season this afternoon.

The personal effects of Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor were to-day removed from the Nourmahal to Mrs. Astor's cottage, Beechwood.

Congressman Capron was a visitor here to-day.

Gould Hoyt has arrived for the season.

Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks gave her second large dinner party at Rockhurst this evening.

Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse entertained at dinner.

Arrivals at the Cliffs Hotel include Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Schroeder, New Haven; Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Brown, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Barnes, Des Moines; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Carrie, Salem, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Tinkham, Miss Tinkham, Boston; George W. Smith, Philadelphia, and M. H. Stiebel, St. Louis.

Mrs. Elizabeth Oshamplesa, Mrs. Anna Jones Chestnut, and Mrs. Anna E. Reed of Philadelphia, Edward C. Bush of Boston, Mrs. Hugh De Haven of West Town, Penn., and Mrs. Etta Hubbard of Minneapolis are at the Kay Street House.

Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby gave a dance this evening in honor of her daughter, Miss Estelle Willoughby.

At the Gardner House this evening the Summer colony at Jamestown gave a german, which was led by Louis Lehens.

Quite a number of cards were sent out today for some large social functions next month, and the dates of some of the largest dinners have been very much mixed up. In fact, on one evening next month there will be three large dinners occurring at the same hour and day. The dinners already settled for August include those to be given by Mrs. Gerry, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Senator Depew, Mrs. H. M. Brooks, and Mrs. John R. Drexel.

Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, who left Sunday on a cruise, returned on the Navahoe this morning.

Mrs. Willing entertained at dinner Thursday evening in honor of Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor.

The reception to be given by Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore on Friday next is to be on the old-time plan of lawn affairs, and will be one of the largest events of the season, as nearly 400 cards have been sent out. Pretty tents will be erected on the lawn, and dancing, lawn games, and sports will be the features.

The first of the series of musicales to be given by Mrs. John R. Drexel will occur at the Drexel villa on Saturday evening, Aug. 5. Later Mrs. Drexel will give a dance.

Miss Morton, daughter of ex-Vice President Levi P. Morton, George Alden, and Dr. Sayre are registered at the Golf Club.

Casino registers include Lawrence Boggs, Francis B. Swayne, A. Lanfear Norrie, G. A. Bissel, Z. H. Madison, Kenneth Castleman, and Peter L. Pratt.

A large number of polo ponies arrived today.

The members of the British Embassy have arrived from Washington at the Nutshell, and will remain until September. Reginald Tower is the Chargé d'Affaires and W. Max-Muller and Humphreys Owen are Secretaries.

Miss Wolfe, who is visiting her brother, J. Burke Wolfe, at the Osgood villa, will in two weeks sail for Germany, where she will pass the Summer.

FREIGHT HANDLERS' STRIKE.

Concessions Made to the Pennsylvania Men in Jersey City.

At a meeting of the Freight Railroad Employes' Protective Union, an organization composed of freight handlers, yesterday, at 276 Spring Street, the men decided to hold out until the demands of the strikers were granted. It was figured that 1,700 men are on strike at present. Circulars were sent out inviting all sympathizers, including the men employed on the Erie and Baltimore and Ohio docks, Jersey City, and other piers, to be present at a meeting to-morrow afternoon.

Two Italians, who have taken strikers' places on the Pennsylvania Piers 27, 28, and 29, North River, were assaulted last night, one of them being attacked by two burly men, who were caught in the act by a policeman and locked up. The victims were Tony Denyer of 71 Nelson Street, Brooklyn, and Joseph Gassasa of 48 Mulberry Street.

Among the concessions granted to the Pennsylvania Railroad freight handlers in Jersey City, by an order issued yesterday, is the abolition of Sunday work during July and August. The men will have to lose their pay for Sunday work, however, as extra men must be put in their places. They told Superintendent Sheppard they were perfectly satisfied with this arrangement, as they felt the need of one day's rest a week. Another concession is in regard to the semi-monthly pay day. The men have to stand in line when paid and await their turn. In this way each man lost from half an hour to an hour, sometimes more. In future this time will not be docked from his account.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 28.—The strike on the Narragansett Bay Line is practically at an end, the demands of the men having been granted in full. The Richard Peck arrived to-day at the usual time, with a full complement of hands and twenty of the crew of the C. H. Northam. The men, who had been getting $28 and $30 a month, struck for an increase to $35, the wages paid to the men on the Fall River Line, and this was granted.

Commander Wadhams on the Navy.

Commander Albion V. Wadhams of the United States Navy spoke at the old John Street Methodist Church last evening on the relation of the navy to the history of the country. "The navy," he said, "has done a great deal more for the country than the army has done or ever will do." He credited the navy with a large share in the consummation of the Louisiana purchase, the Mexican war, and the civil war. He related several striking incidents which he had witnessed illustrating the bravery and devotion of the American sailor. Several references to Admiral Dewey were vigorously applauded. Two dozen naval cadets were present.

To Lay Off Menhaden Steamers.

AMAGANSETT, L. I., July 28.—The American Fisheries Company has decided to lay off a number of its menhaden steamers, as the run of fish has played out and but few are being caught. Of eighteen steamers reporting on Saturday last, not one had a full haul, and some did not have as many as usually is taken in a day. It costs about $1,000 a month to run a menhaden steamer, and at the rate the catches have been running recently the return would be but a couple of hundred dollars. Some steamers have been sent to Southern waters in the hope that they may have better luck there. The rest will be put out of commission until the fish run better.

State Control of Loan Associations.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 28.—The feeling of the delegates to the convention of the League of Local Loan and Building Associations, which adjourned last night, in regard to placing local associations under State control was, that if the State was willing to stand the expense and not saddle high-salaried officials on to the association, they had no objection to going under such jurisdiction. Otherwise, the delegates are a unit in opposition to State interference. No action on the question was taken in convention.

Ex-Congressman Piper Mortally Ill.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—Ex-Congressman W. A. Piper is lying dangerously ill at the Palace Hotel, of a complication of diseases, and his recovery is not expected. He is about sixty-five years old, and is reputed to be worth $3,000,000. His only relatives are nephews and nieces living in Eastern States.

A New Yorker Injured at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 28.—Mrs. William H. Hart of New York City, who occupies a Union Avenue cottage, was seriously injured in a runaway accident on the Saratoga Lake Boulevard early this evening.

Fatal Train Wreck in Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 28.—Four men were crushed to death this afternoon, seven were seriously injured, and a number slightly hurt in the wreck of a construction train on the Midland Railway near Windsor.

TO CURB CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Chicago to Prevent the Faith Curists from Practicing Unless They Have Physician's License.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Another attempt is to be made to curb the Christian Scientists. Their practice of accepting money for services is, in the opinion of Dr. Hunt of the State Board of Health, a violation of the medical laws. He said to-day:

"From a paper by a prominent Christian Science reader I understand that fees of from $1 to $2 are charged. Under the new law this is forbidden, unless the practitioner is examined by the Board of Health. It is in direct violation of this law for any person to practice medicine who is not a licensed physician. If a Christian Scientist or anybody else desires to engage in the work of healing the sick he must first pass the examination prescribed by the State Board of Health."

At the Department of Health in the City Hall it was stated that it was purely a matter for the State Board of Health. Each day the names of new licensed physicians are forwarded to the Health Department in this city by Dr. Egan, Secretary of the State board, who is located in Springfield, and only these names are recognized. Most of the complaints against the Christian Scientists have come from doctors of medicine, who are protesting vigorously against their new rivals being allowed to practice.

The State Board of Health will meet in September, and at that time the physicians of the whole State will memorialize the body to begin prosecuting every one who practices by means of Christian Science. The followers of this belief smile at the threat, and simply point to the fact that they are not practicing medicine, and are, therefore, not amenable to the State Board of Health or any other body. They take the position that in healing the sick they are merely following the teachings of Christ, and, therefore, practicing religion.

In answer to the threat that a new law will be enacted to cover their case, they reply that they are perhaps strong enough throughout the State to prevent this. Indeed, the Scientists have made wonderful progress. They are about to erect temples in the West and North Sides which will be replicas of the beautiful building in which they hold services on the South Side, and among their late converts are some of the most prominent people in the city.

LIGHTNING STRIKES CLUBHOUSE.

Bolt Injures Three and Knocks Beer Glass Out of a Man's Hand.

BABYLON, L. I., July 28.—The Oak Island Clubhouse, on the beach opposite this place, was struck by lightning during a thunderstorm last night. The bolt struck the flagpole and entered the roof, passing down through the building and under the floor.

Sidney Van Nostrand, the keeper, and his wife were badly shocked, and Capt. Floyd Tooker also had a narrow escape. A beer glass was knocked out of his hand and shattered, but he was not seriously hurt. A pet dog was killed almost instantly.

Van Nostrand's condition to-day was improved, but his wife continued in a critical condition. The clubhouse was considerably damaged.

DISCOVERIES IN ALASKA.

Scientists Have Found a Large Bay and Several Glaciers.

TACOMA, Washington, July 28.—The party of scientists who went to Alaska a month ago as guests of E. H. Harriman of New York are meeting with unqualified success. They made several important discoveries. Among these is an immense bay extending inland over twenty miles. At the upper end of the bay they have discovered a great glacier. This bay was named Unknown Bay. Four other new glaciers which have never before been seen by white men were found at the head of Disenchantment Bay.

In Icy Bay, opposite Carroll's glacier, an immense glacier three-quarters of a mile in width was discovered and named Harriman's glacier. In the bay where the Grand Pacific glacier is located observations were taken which show that its ice wall has receded three miles since Muir and Reed visited the locality and established their survey twenty years ago. These details were brought by local members of the party who left the steamer Elder at Kodiak.

WANDERED ABOUT WITH $1,050.

Old Woman, May Be from Rochester. Found at Barclay Street Ferry.

An apparently feeble-minded old woman, on whose person Matron Greene of the Church Street Police Station discovered $1,050 in cash, was found wandering aimlessly about last night at the Barclay Street Ferry by Policeman Noumaie, who was unable to get from her where she lived or where she wanted to go. The woman, when taken to the police station, said her name is Mrs. Margaret Hyett, and that she is eighty years old. She was neatly clad, wearing a wraper of dark material.

Under the rules of the Police Department, and of Bellevue Hospital as well, the woman could not be sent to the hospital until adjudged insane by a Police Magistrate, so she was locked up as insane.

Upon a search of the woman's clothing two duplicate baggage checks of the Lehigh Valley Railroad were found in addition to the money. They were numbered 329,597 and 329,598, and called for baggage which had been checked at Rochester, N. Y., to this city. Around the two packages in which the money was done up were bands bearing the stamp of the First National Bank of Milwaukee. These bands are supposed to have been placed there by the Milwaukee bank, which may have sent the money in exchange, to a bank in Rochester.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Leon Francisque d'Oremieulx.

Léon Francisque d'Oremieulx, a relative of

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET.
ISSUES
Travellers' Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE
IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 3891 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

B. H. & F. W. PELZER,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
44-46 BROADWAY.
Will maintain accounts solicited.
Commissions 1-16 on all business done on Consolidated Exchange.
Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check.
Members Consolidated Exchange.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

To the Stockholders of
THE
AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING CO.

In order to afford foreign shareholders an opportunity to deposit their holdings with the **City Trust Company of New York** under the terms of the Protective Agreement, dated July 12th, 1899, the undersigned committee has agreed to extend the time for deposit of stocks until August 4th, 1899.

The Trust Receipts issued are negotiable.

BERT REISS,
HUGH V. RODDY, Jr.,
LEWIS W. BABCOCK,
Committee.

Depository
City Trust Co.,
36 Wall St., N. Y.
JAMES C. CHURCH,
WALLACH & COOK,
Counsel.
July 25, 1899.

Northwestern Coal Railway Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee under the mortgage of the Northwestern Coal Railway Company, dated May 1st, 1893, desires to purchase bonds of the value of $125,000.

Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M. on the 10th day of August, 1899, and should be addressed as follows:

"The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company,
16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street."

"Proposals for sale of bonds of The Northwestern Coal Railway Co."

Dated New York, July 26th, 1899.

The Northern Pacific Terminal Co.
OF OREGON.

In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Trust of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:

Nos. 2, 27, 386, 388, 700, 789, 787, 910, 1009, 1031, 1087, 1180, 1168, 1572, 1739, 2102, 2774, 3527, 3713, 3814,

and will be redeemed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, at its office, 16-22 William Street, New York, at 110 and accrued interest, on the 10th day of August, 1899, at which date interest will cease on the above bonds.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee,
by **E. S. MARSTON, President.**
New York, July 13, 1899.

WANTED—Bond salesman; must have an out-of-town following as well as acquaintance with local investors; fine opening for the right man; state age, experience, and salary expected; answers confidential. Address A. B., Box 193, Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, August 2d, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF ELIJAH S. ROAKE, ASSIGNEE.
2 shs. Hormiguero Central Co.
BY ORDER OF ELIJAH L. ROAKE, ASSIGNEE. EXECUTOR.
ESTATE GEORGE S. LITCHFIELD.
40 shs. Adams Express Co.
5 shs. American Express Co.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.
20 shs. Rutherford & Carlstadt Land & Building Co
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
50 shs. Phenix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn.
60 shs. Improved Dwelling Association.
$10,000 2d Avenue R. R. Co. Con. Mtge. 5% Bonds, 1948.
$7,000 Brooklyn Union Elev. R. R. 1st 4-5% Bonds, 1951.
21 shs. Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery R. R.
100 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
40 shs. National Park Bank.
30 shs. Continental Fire Ins. Co.
$5,000 St. Paul, Min. & Manitoba R. R. 2d Mtge. (now 1st) 4% Bonds, 1909.
$5,000 Brooklyn Union Elev. R. R. 1st 4-5% Bonds, 1951.
100 shs. United States Man'fg Co. 8% Cum. Pfd.
35 shs. Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.
$12,000 Central of Ga. R. R. (Middle Ga. & Atl. Div.) 1st Mtge. 5% Bonds, 1947.
200 shs. Atlantic Coast Electric Ry. Co.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.
Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
OFFICERS:
JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Assistant Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, 2d Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Wm. R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Wm. H. Gelsthenen,	Peter Doelger,
Frank H. Platt,	Chas. W. Morse,
James Roosevelt,	Chas. V. Fornes,
Eugene Kelly,	Wm. Halls, Jr.,
George R. Sheldon,	Bernard M. Shanley,
Ed. N. Gibbs,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Edwin Warfield,	James D. Layng,
Edward Eyre,	James Ross Curran.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and Its Terminal Companies.
Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—
First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.
Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.
Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.
In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.
Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.
WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDWD. WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company
CAR TRUST SERIES "A."
Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 6, 24, 42, 45, 49, 59, 61, 80, 100, 115, 175, 197, 211, 217, 221, 234, 295, 309, 324, 393, 405, 435, 590, 738, 749, 778, 790, 827, 888, 935, 936, 939, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1081, 1190, 1235, 1515, 1516, 1557, 1592, 1599, 1702, 1709, have, in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company to Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest, on the 1st day of October, 1899, at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railway Co.
26 Wall St., N. Y.
A dividend of One Per Cent. has been declared on the preferred stock of this company, payable on Aug. 15th next, to stockholders of record on Aug. 4th. Dividend checks will be mailed to the stockholders.
J. H. HOCART,
Assistant Treasurer.

BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY.
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Interest due on Aug. 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the above-mentioned company will be paid on and after said date at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 59 Cedar St., New York City.
WARREN B. NASH, Treasurer.

New York, July 24, 1899.
Standard Rope & Twine Company
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Coupons due Aug. 1 on the above will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Manhattan Trust Company, Wall and Nassau Streets, New York City.
JOSEPH G. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Compania Metalurgica Mexicana.
New York Office, 27 William Street,
July 28, 1899.
The Directors of this company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable September 15th, to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 1st.
C. J. NOURSE, JR.,
Assistant Treasurer.

New Amsterdam Gas Company.
The First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds of the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York, maturing August 1st, 1899, together with the interest due thereon, will be paid on and after that date upon delivery of the same to the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York.
JAMES JOURDAN, President.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 18, 1899.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after August 15th. The transfer books will be closed from August 1st to 15th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

Buffalo Railway Company First Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds.
Coupons on the above maturing August 1st, 1899, will be paid on and after that date at the office of
CUYLER, MORGAN & CO.,
Financial Agents,
44 Pine St., New York.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.
The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.
COUPON NO. 5 of the First Mortgage Montgomery Division Bonds of this Company, due August 1, 1899, will be paid on presentation on and after Tuesday, August 1, at the Gallatin National Bank, in the City of New York.
H. Y. TACON, Treas.
Mobile, Ala., July 24, 1899.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
45 Wall St., New York, July 29th, 1899.
Coupons maturing Aug. 1, 1899, on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.
C. G. HEDGE,
Vice President and Treasurer.

Pacific Bank, July 21, 1899.
No. 470 Broadway, New York.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., payable on and after Aug. 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to Aug 1, 1899.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

186th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, July 27, 1899.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Thursday, August 10th, to stockholders of record on August 1, 1899.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.
The Board of Directors of the Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. this day declared a dividend of One and One-half (1½) Per Cent., and an extra dividend of One-half (½) Per Cent., payable on and after August 10th, proximo, to such as shall be registered stockholders of the Company at 3 P. M. on July 27th, 1899.
The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 27th inst. and reopen at 10 A. M. on August 10th, 1899.
AUGUST BELMONT,
New York, July 10th, 1899. Chairman.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, July 7, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ PER CENT., and an extra dividend of 1 PER CENT., payable at the company's offices on Aug. 1, 1899. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, July 15, and reopened on Wednesday, Aug. 2.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent. in cash, payable September 1, 1899, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, as registered at the close of business August 1, 1899.
The stock transfer books will be closed, for the purpose of the above dividend, from August 1st until August 22d, 1899.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, July 19, 1899.

New York, July 20th, 1899.
A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) Per Cent. on the First Preferred Stock, and One (1) Per Cent. on the Second Preferred Stock of the OMAHA WATER COMPANY will be paid by the undersigned on August 10th, 1899, at its office, No. 22 William Street, New York, to the registered holders of the certificates of beneficial interest pertaining to said stock of record on the books of the undersigned August 1, 1899.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Agent.

The German-American Bank,
New York, July 17, 1899.
The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from July 22 to Aug. 2.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A Trust Receipt for eighty-three shares of the Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, issued in the name of Anna W. Syms. A suitable reward will be paid by the undersigned for its return, or for any information that will lead to its recovery. CHAS. CHASE, Agent.

LOST.—Certificate No. 971 for 100 shares Common Stock Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as transfer has been stopped and application made for a new certificate. MILLS & ODELL, 2 Wall St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, August 3d, at 19 West 44th Street, at 8 o'clock P. M.
DAVID PETTIGREW,
Secretary.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 28.—Trading during the first hour was livelier than for many weeks. Reports that the higher scale of prices would soon become operative started a brisk demand for the coalers, Lackawanna rising 3¼ and the others over a point each. The buying movement spread to the Grangers and active industrials, Burlington, Sugar, and Continental Tobacco improving materially. As the noon hour drew near the activity abated, but there was no lessening of strength, most of the stocks making additional progress upward. The dealings were broad. The decline in sterling and suggestions of a resumption of the gold movement temporarily checked the buoyant swing of the market. Sugar crossed 161 on short covering.

On call, money still ranges from 3 to 4½ per cent., mostly 3½ to 4 per cent. Time money is nominally 4 per cent. for sixty days to six months, though there are exceptions on both sides of this figure. Time money, however, is more closely held, and with the approaching movement of the crops is likely to continue on at least a 4 per cent. level for some time to come. In mercantile paper the best names pass from 4 to 4½ per cent.; good names pass at 4½ o 5 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

MINING STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	19⅞	20⅛	Old Colony	..	9¾
Allouez	7½	8	Old Domin	37½	38
Arcadian	69¾	69⅞	Osceola	88	89
Arnold	14¾	15	Parrot	52	53
Ash Bed	..	2¼	Pioneer	2	2¼
Atlantic	30	30½	Quincy	161	164
Baltic	..	33	Rhode Isl'd	7½	8
Bost. & C. C.	..	25	Santa Fe	13¼	13½
Bost. & Mon.	354	356	Santa Ysabel	12½	13
Butte & Bos.	78	80	Shoe	25½	26½
Cal. & Hec.	815	825	Tamarack	222	225
Centennial	33½	34½	Utah Con.	43½	44
Franklin	19	19¼	Washington	..	2
Humboldt	2	3	White Knob	8	10
Isle Royale	47¼	47½	Winona	..	13
Mohawk	26	26½	Wolverine	46¾	47¼

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Bost. & Alb.	264	265	Bost. Gas 5s.	86	89
Bost. & Low.	240	..	C. Mass. pf.	65	..
Bost. & Me.	201	202	Fitchburg pf.	..	118
Bost. & Prov.	297½	300	West End	..	95
Bost. Elev.	110	110½			

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Am. Bell T.	..	350	Lams. Store	..	36½
Chi. Sk. Yds.	144	146	Mex. Tel	3⅞	3 15-16
Dom. Coal	.. 51½	51⅝	U. S. Oil	47¼	..
D. Coal pf.	116	116½	West. Elec.	..	50
Erie Tel.	.. 96	97			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 28.—There was some activity in Steel to-day. The common stock advanced from 51½ to 52⅛, closing at 52; the preferred closed at 54, a gain of a point and a half. Preferred Biscuit was firm at par; common sold at 47½@47¾. Linseed preferred ranged from 50⅜@51⅜. Metropolitan bonds brought 96⅜; the preferred stock sold for 56⅜@57, and the trust certificates at 15@15½. The day's business was light.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	30
C., Chi. & C. & D. Co	75
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	137
National Biscuit Company	47⅜
National Biscuit Company pf.	100
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company	2
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company pf.	13½
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	12
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	30
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company	3
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company pf.	19
North Chicago Street Railroad	242
West Chicago Street Railroad	120
South Side Elevated Railroad	100
Lake Street Elevated	17½
Lake Street Elevated, 1 cffs	15½
Street's W. S. C. Ltie	20

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—The Philadelphia market did not respond to the advance in New York. The extent of the improvement here was a little more activity in the general list and fractional gains in Consolidated, Lake Superior, the Readings, and Lehigh Valley. Elsewhere prices were about stationary. There was, however, a better feeling apparent, and if New York should hold its improvement a couple of days there is little doubt as to the course local stocks would take.

The close was firm at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	22¾	22⅞	Penn. Mfg.	24	24½
Choctaw	40	40½	Phila. Trac.	99⅜	99⅝
El. St. Bat.	153	158	Union Trac.	42¼	42⅝
El. S. B. pf.	155	160	U. Gas Imp.	168	170
El. Co. of A.	17¼	17½	Welsbach	44½	45¼
Lehigh Val.	26¾	27	W. N. Y. & Penn.	7⅛	7¼
Marsden	15½	16			

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,804,065, against $1,914,846 last week and $1,818,504 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,872,548, against $1,739,429 last week, and $1,815,693 in the same period last year.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends are announced by the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway Company and the Compania Metallurgica Mexicana, details of which will be found in another column.

It is announced that the Buffalo Railway Company and Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company will pay coupons maturing Aug. 1 on and after that date.

The Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company announces that it will pay interest on its bonds on and after Aug. 1.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 28	454,293
To date this year	107,984,044
Corresponding date last year	57,103,893

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 28	$2,115,000
To date this year	$599,587,620
Corresponding date last year	$468,891,980

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 3½@4 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty and ninety days, 3¾@4 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	H. B. Claflin	½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	⅞	Hocking Valley	2¼
Am. Linseed pf.	1¼	International Paper	¾
Am. Malting	½	Int. Paper pf.	1½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	½	Louisv. & Nash.	2⅝
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	½	Met. Street Ry.	½
Am. Steel & Wire	⅞	Minn. & St. L.	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1¼	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	¾
Am. Tin Plate	⅝	Mo., Kan. & Texas	½
Am. Tobacco	1½	Missouri Pacific	½
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	½	National Steel	1¼
Balt. & Ohio pf.	¾	National Steel pf.	¾
Brook. Rap. Tr.	1⅜	N. J. Central	1¾
Cent. Pac., as. pd.	⅜	Norf. & West. pf.	½
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	¾	Northern Pacific	¾
Chi. & East. Ill.	½	Northern Pac. pf.	⅝
Chi. G. W. deb.	⅝	Pressed S. Car	⅞
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	½	Pressed S. Car pf.	⅞
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Pitts. & West. pf.	1
Consolidated Gas	3½	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Cont. Tobacco pf.	½	Reading 2d pf.	¾
Delaware & Hudson	3⅞	St. J. & G. I.	1
Del., Lack. & West.	3½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	5½
Denver & Rio Gr.	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	3½
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1⅞
Federal Steel	¾	Southern Pacific	1¼
Federal Steel pf.	½	Southern Railway	½
Glucose Sugar	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy.	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	St. L. & Southwest.	½
Erie	⅜	St. L. & S. W. pf.	⅝
Lake Erie & W. pf.	¾	Wells-Fargo Exp.	½
Met. W. S. El. of Chi.	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Green Bay deb. B. 1⅞ | St. J. & G. I. 1st 2

There were no declines.

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Rather curious developments showed in yesterday's security market. From inactivity there suddenly sprung much life. Quotations ceased lagging. Most stocks on the board scored advances, some of them substantial ones. Yet no new business token showed anywhere. Conditions were practically just what they have been for days and weeks past—representing a maintained exhibit of prosperity in every commercial and industrial quarter.

Money market rates softened somewhat, sterling exchange quotations declined. These changes were factors of some consequence, perhaps, for all of a sudden many speculators recently pessimistic in the extreme, became full of cheerfulness, and spent the day in making rosy predictions of a character almost as grotesque as were their recent forlorn forecasts.

The business transacted on the Stock Exchange during the day was two or three times beyond the average of recent daily totals; yet there seemed to be little indication of new interest upon the part of the outside public. To a large extent there was a covering movement by bear speculators lately active on the short side.

To-day's bank statement and what it may suggest as to the future of the money market provided much of the basis for the day's Wall Street discussions. Traders short of stocks are sure that surplus reserves will show decrease, while traders long of stocks are equally firm in predictions of surplus reserve increases. Neither the one party nor the other knows anything or can figure anywhere close to what in reality the bank figures will be—speculative prejudices govern all such calculations. What, however, seems to be agreed among traders of most consequence is that if the bank statement be a good one, further activity and strength will be encouraged.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London bought more liberally in this market yesterday than for a long time, taking about 30,000 shares of the international stocks. Of Louisville alone the arbitrage houses bought more than 10,000 shares, and they were also quite active in the first two hours in Southern Pacific, Atchison preferred, St. Paul, Northern and Union Pacific commons, and Southern preferred. Cable advices stated that much of the London buying was for German account, Berlin being particularly bullish on the Pacific shares. The heavy purchases by London itself were understood to be in connection with the completion of the fortnightly settlement in that market.

IN THE EXCHANGE MARKET.

Reviewing the sterling exchange market, Mr. C. Schumacher of C. Schumacher & Co. says:

"Steadiness in short sight sterling and a decline of about one-sixteenth of 1 per cent. in long sterling and in Continental bills were the features of the week in our exchange market until Thursday evening. Yesterday the declines became general. The prices now prevailing show a decline in short sterling of ¼c, in long sterling of ¼@ ½c, and in Continental bills of a full one-eighth of 1 per cent.

"The changes are partly due to a proportionate advance in the discount rate in the open market in London, and a consequent advance in the price of sterling to 25.25 in Paris and 20.50 in Berlin. Most of the decline, however, is due to the advance in our own money market, where the rate on call is now firm at 4 per cent., with 4¼@5 per cent. bid for fixed terms of four and six months. Even at these rates very little money can now be obtained.

"With our money market in this condition at this time of the year, what must it be when the regular Autumn movement of crops must cause a further large drain upon our bank reserves? True, the banks of the interior, West, and South, have now more money in their vaults than ever before, possibly owing to the short-sighted policy of our Clearing House banks in charging high commissions for collecting drafts in the interior.

"The crops, all the same, cannot be moved comfortably without heavy contributions from this centre. With our banks' surplus reserve reduced to only $12,000,000 at the end of July, what must the money market be in September and October, when the crop movement is in full swing? We cannot see anything ahead but a protracted stringency from which we may find it hard to extricate ourselves, since we cannot depend upon Europe to help us out. Gold is steadily advancing there, and their stocks of this metal are comparatively low. The European banks, moreover, can be counted on to raise their discount rates and the price of gold to a point where it may cost very high to bring enough of it here to do us any good. In other words, exchange will have to go very low to enable us to bring it here.

"Just what our stock market may do in such a contingency is a question. In our experience stocks have always shown more activity and greater advances in times such as we now foresee, than when money is at 1 and 2 per cent. Great activity in stocks, however, would increase and prolong the stringency. In that case the relief can hardly be expected much before the new year, after the bulk of the crops have been marketed and the funds returned here."

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the third week of July to-day will cover fifty-nine roads, and will show 16.54 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

Third Week July.	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Gt. South.	$36,232	$4,818	....
Ann Arbor	26,425	4,773	....
B. & O. Southwest.	125,903	10,092	....
*Buff., R., & Pitts.	69,936	....	5,990
Canadian Pacific	543,000	95,000	....
Central of Georgia	96,309	....	24,440
Chat. Southern	1,819	427	....
Ches. & Ohio	244,818	16,277	....
Chi. & East. Ill.	89,931	3,600	....
Chi. Gt. Western	103,434	18,414	....
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	78,397	12,011	....
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	784,479	216,220	....
Chi. Term. Trans.	24,539	703	....
Chi. & West Mich.	41,353	7,532	....
C., C., C. & St. L.	289,529	25,055	....
Cleve., Lor. & W.	36,367	8,445	....
Col., San & Hock.	16,263	....	1,727
Den. & Rio Grande.	147,300	....	5,400
Det., G. Rap. & W.	29,067	2,290	....
Evans. & Ind.	7,096	1,060	....
Evans. & Terre H.	27,809	5,827	....
Flint & P. M.	58,422	9,659	....
Ft. W. & Rio G.	7,517	2,061	....
Grand Trunk—Chi. & Grand Trunk	491,133	71,142	....
Det., G. H. & M.	83,359	31,133	....
Hocking Valley	62,291	10,294	....
Int. & Gt. Northern	44,500	15,485	....
Iowa Central	10,223	....	1,226
Kanawha & Mich.	8,926	....	528
K. City Sub. Belt	75,039	11,202	....
L. Erie & West.	31,513	3,065	....
Louis. & Nash.	497,080	75,120	....
Mexican Central	97,324	67,590	....
Mexican National	126,847	13,924	....
Minn. & St. Louis.	48,561	14,602	....
M., St.P. & S.Ste.M.	90,336	24,213	....
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	210,238	27,176	....
Mo. Pac. & Iron Mt.	473,000	35,000	....
Central Branch	25,000	....	1,000
N. Y., Ont. & W.	98,651	11,952	....
Norf. & Western	278,488	69,248	....
Ohio River	24,539	3,671	....
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	15,682	2,370	....
Pitts. & Western	73,651	14,039	....
Rio G. Southern	6,604	....	1,796
Rio G. Western	64,900	800	....
St. Jo. & G. Island.	35,114	12,190	....
St. L. & San Fran.	125,185	5,116	....
St. Louis Southwest.	103,700	16,000	....
Southern Railway	545,932	22,568	....
Texas & Pacific	129,246	23,973	....
Tol. & Ohio Central.	37,586	10,999	....
Tol., Peo. & Westen	19,212	4,224	....
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	40,571	....	1,896
Wabash	286,743	35,919	....
Wheel. & L. E.	36,005	10,604	....
Wisconsin Cent.	115,886	23,407	....
Total (59 roads)	$7,510,550	$1,110,199	$44,003
Net increase (16.54 per cent.)	1,066,196	....	....

*Decrease due to strike at company's mines.

GRANGERS ALL ACTIVE.

Favorable crop reports and expectation of heavy earnings statements led to buying of the Grangers for both accounts yesterday. Local banking interests and the larger commission houses took large blocks of the stocks, and houses with Chicago and other Western connections were also heavy buyers.

Burlington led the group both in activity and strength. Much of the general buying of the stock was induced by reports received from Boston that the company's statement for June, which is expected to-day, will be one of the best in the history of the road. It was said that the increase in gross will exceed $600,000. It is not likely that Burlington's June net will be very heavy because of the expenditures for improvements charged to operating account.

St. Paul seemed to be under pressure all day which, in the opinion of close observers, represented efforts by important interests to accumulate the stock. Chicago advices stated that the prospect of an enormous corn crop in Kansas and Nebraska and the fact that both roads are showing heavy gains in earnings is the influence that is stimulating Western buying of Burlington and Rock Island.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC STRONG.

Southern Pacific surprised the Street and encouraged its friends yesterday by becoming active and showing noteworthy strength. From 31¾ the stock ran up to 33⅜, closing near its high price, with a gain of between 1 and 2 points. More than 20,000 shares changed hands. Buying by Housman & Co. and other important commission houses was responsible for the advance. Most of this was believed to represent the operations of strong financial interests identified with the company, who of late have been talking with renewed confidence on the property. These interests have predicted heavy buying of both Southern Pacific and Central Pacific as soon as the Central Pacific merger scheme should be formally adopted, and their predictions seem to have come true, for the vote of Southern Pacific stockholders on Thursday to increase their capital stock to $200,000,000 in order to absorb the Central Pacific was practically the last important move necessary to the carrying out of the merger.

SUGAR'S NEW BUOYANCY.

Sugar Trust came into prominence yesterday, being one of the most active and strongest stocks on the list. It led the industrial department and sold as high as 161⅝, nearly 3 points above Thursday's final figure. The buying of the stock came chiefly from brokers believed to be acting for a pool of strong interests who are credited with having bull plans. Boston hou

premiums: Buenos Ayres, 112.80; Madrid, 23.35; Lisbon, 37; Rome, 7.50.
Bar silver firm at 27 11-16d per ounce.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday's market for outside securities was not very active, but compared to recent days the market showed strength and a good deal of life. Advances were recorded in a number of issues, while the net losses for the day were fewer in number and less important than the gains. New Amsterdam Gas and Rubber Goods were specially strong features of the market, and there was very good demand for the Chicago and Alton and the St. Louis subscriptions. The latter closed with a slight net gain at 124½ bid. Details of the syndicate's plans were announced yesterday, and bids were made for the new securities. For the common stock 20 was bid, and at the close the preferred stock was quoted at 70 bid and offered at 72. For the 4 per cent. bonds 91 was bid.

A sharp advance in both the common and preferred stocks of the New Amsterdam Gas Company attracted much attention to those issues, and there was renewed talk of a settlement of the gas war. The buying of the stocks was called good, and though the bids for the stock were substantially advanced, very little stock came out. The common stock advanced to 33¾ bid, and closed at 33 bid, and the preferred stock closed at 70 bid, a net gain of 1½ points in each issue. The market for the New Amsterdam stocks was influenced by the advance in Consolidated Gas on the Stock Exchange, and held well, the advances not reacting at all when Consolidated Gas sold off about 1 point at the close.

Rubber Goods common sold up to 30¾ and ended the day at 30⅝ bid, a net gain of seven-eighths of 1 point. The preferred stock closed unchanged at 86¼ bid. The stock was in fairly good demand, and the denial of the rumors to the effect that the stock soon to be issued by the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company would be shortly placed on the market, tended to strengthen both issues of the stock. Republic Iron and Steel was dull and showed no net change for the day except an advance of one-quarter of 1 point in the bid price of the preferred stock, which closed at 63½ bid. The company is said to be doing a most satisfactory business, and in its own field to be practically without competition.

Amalgamated Copper was dull, but during most of the day the stock was in good demand at a fractional advance over Thursday's closing bids. Offerings of the stock, however, were light, it being held somewhat above the prices bid. Sales were made at 97½ and at 7⅝. Just before the close a few hundred shares of the stock were offered at 97¼, and the issue showed no net change for the day, closing at 97 bid. The other copper stocks were also dull. Tennessee Copper advanced fractionally to 10 bid, and British Columbia Copper fell off one-quarter of 1 point, to 9⅝ bid.

Bay State Gas was fairly active and inclined to sag. It sold at 1⅝, and later the best bid for the stock was 1½. At the close, however, the stock was not offered under 1⅝. There was no news to account for the decline which occurred in the stock yesterday and on Thursday. Electro-Pneumatic was more active than for many days past. It advanced from 1⅝ to 2⅜ and closed at 1⅞ bid.

Several of the electric stocks showed some improvement yesterday, but none of these issues was active. New York Transportation closed at 2 bid, and New England Transportation at 10 bid. Illinois Transportation also made a fractional net gain for the day. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	33	33½
Amsterdam pf	67⅝	70½
Amsterdam 5s with interest	100¾	100⅞
Bay State Gas	1½	1⅝

Industrials.

Beet Sugar	30	32
Beet Sugar pf	81	82
Distilling Company of America	20	22
Distilling Company of America pf.	57	59
Electric R at	10	15
Electric Boat pf	47	50
Havana Commercial	26	27
Havana Commercial pf	65½	67
International Power	77	78
International Pump	92	95
International Pump pf	86½	87½
National Gramophone	86	87½
National Salt	40	45
National Salt pf	72	74
Otis Elevator	34⅜	35
Otis Elevator pf	93	95
Republic Iron & Steel	17⅜	18½
Republic Iron & Steel pf	63½	64
Royal Baking Powder pf	98¾	98¾
Rubber Goods Mfg	30⅜	30⅝
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	86¼	86½
Standard Oil Trust	462	465
Union Steel & Chain	27⅜	27⅞
Union Steel & Chain pf	68	69
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅜	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	97	97¼
American Air Power	70	71
British Columbia Copper	9⅝	9⅞
Chicago & Alton subs	113¾	113¾
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i.	95¾	96¼
Electric Vehicle	99	100
Electric Vehicle pf	115	125
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1⅝	2
Flemington Coal & Coke	24	25½
General Carriage	34¾	37½
Illinois Transportation	57	61
Markeen Copper	9½	10
Mexican 5s	100¾	100⅝
New England Transportation	10	10½
New York Transportation	2	3
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	22	25
St. Louis subs	124½	124½
St. Louis common	20	22
St. Louis preferred	70	72
St. Louis 4s	91	91
Tennessee Copper	10	10½
Trust Company of America	208	215
*Union Copper	32	34
United Verde Extension	2	4½
*Wabnita Copper	4	7

*Selling dollars per share Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	115	118
Broadway Surface 1-t 5s	115	120
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	240	249
Brooklyn, 1sth & West End 5s	101	...
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	99	102
Buffalo Street Railway con	115	...
Central Park, N. & E. River	120	...
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	112
Columbus (Ohio) stock	97	101
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	111	115
Con. Traction of N. J.	122½	124
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	111	112
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400
Kings County Elevated 4s (new)	94	94½
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	84	88
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	110	...
42d St. Man & St Nicholas Av. 2d	89	92
Nassau Electric 4s	96	97
New Orleans Traction (new)	21	22
New Orleans Traction pf. (new)	94½	98
Ninth Avenue Railroad	170	180
North Jersey Street Railway	35½	37½
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	94	95
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103½	104½
Steinway Railroad Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	116
Second Avenue Railroad consols	119	122
Sixth Avenue Railroad	220	226
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	199	200
United Traction, Providence	102	104
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	33	35
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103½	107

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	34	37
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	95	98½
Hoboken Ferry (new)	53	55
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	95	95½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	44	47
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	85	87
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	100½	100⅝
Citizens' Gas (Detroit) bonds	97	98
Consolidated Gas of Newark	95	100
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	87	90
Consolidated Gas of N. J	21	24
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	108	110
Essex & Hudson Gas	41	42
Fort Wayne Gas 5s	60	65
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	76	79
Indianapolis Gas	110	120
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	104½	105
Lafayette Gas Co	80	85
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	80	84
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	48	52
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	67	70
Mutual Gas of New York	280	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	78	82
New England Gas & Coke	20½	22
New England Gas & Coke bonds	79	80
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	116
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L. H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L. H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	48	52
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	87	90
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	40	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	88	91
Standard Gas, New York	132	138
Standard Gas, New York, pf	113	118
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	81	85
Western Gas	99½	100½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	108	110

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	49	51
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith bonds	106	107
Cramps' Shipyard	81	85
General Chemical	50	...
General Chemical pf	98	101
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	45	54
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	96	...
Hudson River Telephone	106	110
Lorillard Company pf	115½	117½
Michigan Peninsular 5s	106¼	107½
Standard Coupler	35	37
Trenton Potteries	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf	...	55
Union Typewriter	23	24
Union Typewriter 1st pf	114	116½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	121
Worthington Pump pf	109¼	110¾

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	49	52
Central & South American Tel	113	114
Iron Steamboat	5	6¼
Iron Steamboat bonds	60	70
Universal Car Bearing	...	50

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, registered		Mo, K & T 2d	
500	108¾	1,000	69¼
U S 3s, coupon		10,000	69½
40,000	108⅞	13,000	69¾
30,000	109	Mo Pac 1st con 6s	
		17,000	118½
Adams Exp 4s		10,000	118¾
3,000	106⅝	Mex Inter 1st 4s	
Am Tobacco Co		6,000	86⅞
scrip		5,000	87
6,000	103	Mo Pac tr 5s	
Atch, Top & Santa		5,000	99⅞
Fe adjust 4s		5,000	99¾
500	85¼	5,000	99⅞
11,000	85½	15,000	100
5,000	85⅜	5,000	99⅞
5,000	85¾	10,000	100
1,000	85⅞	3,000	99⅞
Gen 4s		2,000	100
1,000	101⅜	Mo Pac 1st col 5s	
1,000	101½	20,000	98½
9,000	101⅜	Mob & Ohio g m 4s	
5,000	101⅝	10,000	86⅝
500	101⅞	Nash, C & St L con	
12,000	101½	4,000	108
28,000	101⅞	N Y Cent & Hud,	
50,000	102	Lake Sh col	
20,000	101⅞	3½s	
3,000	102	20,000	101¾
35,000	101⅞	N Y Cent & H 3½s	
Balt & Ohio 3½s		1,000	111
28,000	96⅜	Norf & W Ry con	
10,000	96¼	4s	
Balt & Ohio 4s		28,000	94½
2,000	100⅞	21,000	94⅝
11,000	100⅝	4,000	94½
25,000	100⅝	Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
B'klyn Un El 1st		500	68¼
2,000	103¼	25,000	67⅞
Bur, C R & N 1st		10,000	68¼
500	107½	10,000	67⅝
Canada South 2d		Nor Pac Ry prior	
2,000	111⅝	lien 4s	
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		1,000	103¼
15,000	96⅜	Ore R R & N 4s	
3,000	96⅝	31,000	104⅝
13,000	96¾	Ore Sh Line inc B	
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc		and col tr	
5,000	57½	25,000	74
Cent Ga Ry 3d inc	42¼	500	73½
3,000	6¼	Reading Co gen 4s	
10,000	6½	7,000	88
Cent Pac (at, when-		1,000	88¼
issued		Rio Gr West 1st	
15,000	100½	3,000	98
Ches & O gen 4½s		St J & G I 2-3-4s	
4,000	97¼	2,000	83
2,000	97	St L, I M & So 4s	
2,000	97¼	8,000	88¼
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		2,000	89⅜
3,000	115	25,000	89⅝
Chi Term Tran 4s		1,000	89½
5,000	95⅞	5,000	89⅝
1,000	99¾	5,000	89¾
C, C, C & St L		7,000	89⅞
gen 4s		45	45¾
7,000	95	27,000	114
3,000	94⅜	6,000	114½
Col Midland 1st 4s		10,000	114
2,000	72	St L S'w'n 1st	
Col Midland 2-4s		10,000	95¾
15,000	62¼	10,000	96
5,000	62⅜	St L S'w'n 2d inc	
6,000	62⅝	8,000	65¾
1,000	63	6,000	66
Col & South 1st 4s		25,000	65¾
19,000	89	5,000	65⅝
20,000	88⅞	10,000	66
1,000	88½	10,000	66¼
Det, Mac & Mar		60,000	66
5	113¾	25,000	65⅞
10,000	193	St P & Nor Pac 6s,	50¾
10,000	195	reg, ctfs	77¾
10,000b3	20	3,000	132
Erie gen lien 4s	59	60	90
1,000	72½	5,000	107⅜
Erie 4s, prior bds		3,000	107¼
1,000	91¾	10,000	107⅜
Flint & P M 5s	119	119¾	120
6,000	105¾	4s	104
Gal, Har & S A,		1,000	100½
Mex & Pac		So Pac col tr 4s,	
Div 5s	84¾	when issued	
10,000	103⅝	5,000	84
Ga Pac 1st 6s	118	27,000	84½
2,000	119¾	35,000	84¼
Gila Val, G & Nor		5,000	84
1st		10,000	105¼
Green Bay & West		12,000	112
deb B		South Ry 1st 5s	
50,000	5½	5,000	109¼
100,000	5⅜	1,000	109⅝
65,000	6	3,000	109¼
10,000	6¼	1,000	109⅝
13,000	6⅜	13,000	109¼
Standard R & T 6s		3,735	83¾
3,000	83¾	20,000	85½
3,000	85½	2,000	86
2,000	86	Tenn Coal, Iron &	
Tenn Coal, Iron &		R R, Birm Div	
R R, Birm Div		1st 5s	
1st 5s		1,000	108
1,000	108	Tex & N O con 5s	
Tex & N O con 5s		11,000	103⅞
11,000	103⅞	Tol, St L & K C	
Tol, St L & K C		1st, tr co ctfs	
1st, tr co ctfs		5,000	115½
5,000	115½	Ulster & Del 1st 5s	
Ulster & Del 1st 5s		4,000	104
4,000	104	Union Pacific 4s	
Union Pacific 4s		1,000	105⅞
1,000	105⅞	2,000	105⅝
2,000	105⅝	3,000	105⅝
3,000	105⅝	Wabash 2d 5s	
Wabash 2d 5s		10,000	102¼
10,000	102¼	Wabash deb, Ser B	
Wabash deb, Ser B		15,000	36¼
15,000	36¼	57,000	36⅝
57,000	36⅝	1,000	37
1,000	37	30,000	36⅞
30,000	36⅞	80,000	37
80,000	37	20,000	37⅛
20,000	37⅛	22,000	37
22,000	37	5,000	36⅞
5,000	36⅞	5,000	37
5,000	37	10,000	36¾
10,000	36¾	23,000	37
23,000	37	West Shore gtd 4s	
West Shore gtd 4s		3,000	114½
3,000	114½	Wisc Cent Co 1st,	
Wisc Cent Co 1st,		tr co ctfs	
tr co ctfs		20,000	75¾
20,000	75¾	72,000	75½
72,000	75½	Wisc Cent 1st 4s,	
Wisc Cent 1st 4s,		when issued	
when issued		10,000	94¼
10,000	94¼		

Total sales $2,115,000

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.08	.07
Alpha Con	.03	.04
Alpha Gold	.22	.22
Belcher	.27	.26
Best & Belcher	.56	.53
Bullion	.08	.08
Caledonia	.68	.63
Challenge Con	.31	.25
Confidence	.24	.23
Con. Cal. & Va	.92	.93
Con. Imperial	2.15	2.10
Crown Point	.01	.01
Gould & Curry	.29	.27
Hale & Norcross	.44	.43
Hale & Norcross	.35	.33
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.08	.07
Kentucky Con	.07	.05
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.60	.57
Occidental Con	.22	.24
Ophir	1.10	1.05
Overman	.12	.11
Potosi	.52	.50
Savage	.24	.22
Sag Belcher	.07	.07
Sierra Nevada	.63	.61
Standard	2.60	2.75
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.10	.10
Union Con	.40	.36
Utah Con	.11	.11
Yellow Jacket	.39	.37
Silver bars	60¼	60¼
Mexican dollars	49@50	49@50
Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Telegraph	.12½	.12½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 28.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	9⅞	10	9⅝	9⅞
Anaconda	47	51	46	47
Anchoria	71	74	71	73
Argentum	27	27	25	27
Battle	31¾	32	30½	32½
Bottleblue	17	17½	16¾	17
Consolidated	10¼	10⅜	10½	10⅝
Damon	17	17½	17	17½
Elkton	91	91½	91	92
El Paso	36¼	37	36	36¼
Findley	18½	18⅝	18⅞	19
Garfield	13	13½	13⅜	13¾
Gibson	25	30	25	30
Golden Fleece	24	30	23	25
Golden King	87	90	85	88
Gold Coin	205	210	205	210
Gould	22¼	22½	22⅜	22⅞
Isabella	83½	83¾	84¾	85
Independence	60⅜	61	60½	61
Jackpot	43½	44	41⅜	41¾
Moon Anchor	110	112½	110	113
Matoa	30½	32	31	32
Pinnacle	21¼	22	20⅝	20½
Pharmacist	4½	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
Portland	195	196	193½	196
Rawlings	42	45	41	45
Rosa	25	27½	24½	27
Union	32¼	32⅞	31⅞	32¼
Vindicator	98	100	98	100
Work	26½	26½	25⅞	26

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Emilio Lopez Company of New York City, to manufacture and sell cigars, cheroots, and cigarettes; capital, $25,000. Directors—Emilio Lopez, Marde H. Mack, and Arthur Hophelmer, New York City.

S. D. Crosby Company of New York City, to deal in seeds, grain, and other commodities; capital stock, $15,000. Directors—Samuel D. Crosby, Mederick W. Clarkson, and George L. Clarkson, New York City.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, July 28, 1899.

—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15¾	16	1,445	Am. Car & Foundry	16	16	15¾	16	−⅛
62	63	600	Am. Car & Found. pf.	62	63	62	63	+¼
42¼	42½	4,575	American Cotton Oil	42	42⅝	42	42½	+⅛
93½	94	1,110	Am. Cotton Oil pf	93½	93⅞	93½	93⅞	+⅛
50	51¼	212	American Linseed pf	51¼	51¼	51½	51¼	+1¼
17	18	500	American Malting Co.	17	17	17	17	+⅛
67½	68¼	440	Am. Malting Co. pf	68½	68½	68	68	.....
38½	39	870	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	38½	38⅝	38	38¼	+⅛
84½	85	750	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	85⅜	85½	85	85½	+⅞
57½	57⅝	14,035	Am. Steel & Wire	56½	57⅝	56⅜	57⅝	+⅞
96⅜	97	1,100	Am. Steel & Wire pf	96⅜	96⅜	96½	96½	.....
160	160½	53,079	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	159½	161⅝	159½	160¼	+1¼
118½	118¾	75	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	.....
32	32¼	1,700	American Steel Hoop	32	32½	32	32	+⅜
77½	78	400	Am. Steel Hoop pf	77	77¾	77	77¾	+⅛
38¼	38½	950	American Tin Plate	38	38¾	38	38½	+⅛
103¾	100	28,530	American Tobacco	98½	101	98	100	+1½
55⅝	56	1,250	Anaconda Copper	55⅝	56	55½	55⅝	+⅛
20	20¼	1,075	At., T. & S. F.	20	20¼	20	20	+⅛
62½	62¾	17,775	Atl. T. & S. F. pf.	62	62⅝	62	62½	+⅛
48½	49	300	Baltimore & Ohio	48	48⅛	48	48¼	+⅛
72¼	72⅝	940	Baltimore & Ohio pf	72½	72⅜	72¼	72⅜	+¼
116¼	116⅝	34,315	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	115¼	116⅞	115¼	116⅝	+1⅜
52¼	52⅞	4,050	Central Pac., ass't pd.	52	52⅝	52	52½	+⅛
28	28¼	2,120	Chesapeake & Ohio	27⅞	28¼	27⅞	28¼	+⅛
57	59	500	Chicago Con. Traction.	58⅜	59	58⅜	59	+¼
137⅞	138⅜	24,820	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	137½	138⅝	137½	138	+⅛
75	76½	200	Chicago & East. Ill.	75½	76⅞	76½	76½	+½
14⅜	14⅝	3,500	Chicago Great West.	14½	14⅝	14½	14½	.....
69½	69¾	900	Chi. Gr. West. pf. A.	69	69⅞	69	69⅞	+⅛
90½	91	100	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	91	91	91	91	+½
132⅝	132⅞	12,160	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	132⅝	132⅞	132¼	132⅝	+⅛
174½	175¼	150	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	174½	174½	174½	174½	−½
161¼	161⅞	500	Chicago & Northw.	161¼	161½	161¼	161½	.....
119¼	119⅝	13,925	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	119¼	119¾	119¼	119⅝	+⅛
15¼	15¼	300	Chicago Term. Trans.	15¼	15¼	15	15	+¼
58¼	59	600	C., C., C. & St. L.	58⅞	58⅞	58¾	58¾	+¼
99	100½	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100	100	100	100	.....
45½	47⅞	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	−⅛
16½	17	300	Colorado Midland pf.	16½	17	16½	17	.....
44	45	465	Col. Southern 1st pf.	44½	44⅞	44½	44⅞	+⅜
14	15	310	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	14½	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+⅜
177½	178¼	2,200	Consolidated Gas	175¼	179	175¼	177¼	+3½
42⅝	42¾	17,195	Continental Tobacco	42½	43⅜	42½	42¾	+⅜
85	86	5,475	Continental Tobac. pf.	84½	86	84½	85	+⅜
122¾	123	950	Delaware & Hudson	123	123½	123	123	+⅜
171¾	172	4,200	Del., Lack. & West.	169	172½	169	172	+3½
22	22¼	925	Denver & Rio Grande.	21½	22¼	21½	22¼	+½
76	76¼	1,665	Denver & R. G. pf.	75	76¼	75	76	+1
21¼	21½	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	+⅛
13¼	13¾	200	Erie	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13¾	−⅜
36¾	37	230	Erie 1st pf	37	37	37	37	+⅜
58¼	59	1,129	Federal Steel	58¼	58⅜	58	58⅜	+⅛
80¼	81	445	Federal Steel pf	80¼	80½	80¼	80¾	+½
124½	124¾	1,430	General Electric	124½	125	124¾	124¾	+⅜
69	69½	110	Glucose Sugar Ref.	69½	69½	68½	69¼	+1½
166	167½	20	Great Northern pf.	164½	164½	164½	164½	.....
114	117	200	H. B. Claflin Co.	115½	115½	115½	115½	+½
1,440			Hocking Valley	22	24½	22	24½	+2¼
2,617			Hocking Valley pf.	58⅜	59½	58⅜	58⅞	+⅜
2,110			Illinois Central	117	117⅜	117	117⅜	+⅛
1,350			International Paper	40¾	41¾	40¾	41¼	+¾
77	77½	100	Internat. Paper pf.	77	77	77	77	+1½
110			Iowa Central	13	13	13	13	.....
500			Iowa Central pf.	53¼	53¾	53	53¼	+⅛
110			K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	7	7	7	7	.....
2,425			Laclede Gas	57	58	57	57	+¼
16,539			Louisville & Nashville.	21	22¼	21	21¼	+⅛
100			Met. W. S. El. of Chi.	81½	81½	80	80¾	−⅝
90			Met. W. S. El, Chi., pf.	75¼	75¼	74	75¼	+2⅜
10,405			Manhattan Con	15	15	15	15	−½
2,375			Met. Street Railway	55½	55½	55¼	55¼	.....
1,300			Met. St. Ry., rights	118⅞	119¼	118⅜	118½	+⅛
310			Mexican Central	13⅞	14¼	13⅞	14	+⅛
100			Mexican National ctfs.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	.....
100			Minn. & St. Louis	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	.....
200			Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	55½	55½	55½	55½	+½
600			Mo., Kan. & Texas	90	90½	90	90½	+¾
2,660			Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
10,425			Missouri Pacific	37	37¼	36¾	36¾	−⅛
100			Mobile & Ohio	48	48¾	48	48½	+⅛
			Morris & Essex	45½	45½	45½	45½	+⅛
184¾	185			184¾	184¾	183¾	184¾	.....
47¾	48	100	National Biscuit Co.	48	48	48	48	+¼
30	32	100	National Lead Co.	30	30	30	30	.....
112	114	100	National Lead Co. pf.	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	−¼
2½	3	200	Nat. Linseed Oil ctfs.	2½	2½	2½	2½	.....
96	98	2,130	National Steel	50½	52	50½	51¾	+1¼
92¾	93¾	845	Nat. Steel pf	92¼	93	92¼	93	+¾
115⅞	117⅜	2,200	New Jersey Central	115⅞	117⅜	115⅞	117⅜	+1¾
139¾	140¼	3,020	New York Central	140	140¼	139¾	139¾	.....
39	39		N. Y., N. H. & H.	212	212	212	211¾	.....
26	26¾	2,200	N. Y., Ont. & West.	26	26¾	26	26¾	+⅛
85½	85¾	910	Norfolk & West.	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+⅛
145½	146	910	Norfolk & West. pf.	71	71¼	71	71¼	+⅛
49	50	2,850	North American	11½	11⅝	11½	11½	+⅛
41½	42	4,700	Northern Pacific	50¼	50⅞	50⅜	50⅞

RACES AT BRIGHTON BEACH

The Track Saw the Poorest Collection of Horses of the Season.

A FEW NOTABLE EXCEPTIONS

In the Jamaica Stakes Some Good Animals Were Entered—A 20 to 1 Shot Wins the Fifth Race.

There was one stake—the Jamaica, for three-year-olds and upward—on the programme at Brighton Beach yesterday, and beyond the three horses engaged in this tre lot that took part in the other five races made up the worst representative lot of racehorses that have been brought together on a race track in the East since Gloucester closed its gates some years ago. There were but few exceptions, for the majority of yesterday's runners could have been bought for the price it costs to feed them for a season.

First there was a race for maiden three-year-olds and upward at a mile and an eighth, then another for maiden two-year-olds, and still another was for maidens of all ages. Besides these three, and the Jamaica Stakes, there was a selling race for three-year-olds and upward, and a handicap for three-year-olds.

It was not surprising, under such conditions, that the attendance was lighter than it was even on some of the rainy days early in the week, nor was it astonishing that the spectators watched listlessly all of the over-night events contested. They were not over-enthusiastic, either, over the stake race, for only Briar Sweet, Isidor, and Peep o' Day started, and the first named won easily enough from Isidor. The latter made all of the running for the first half of the seven-furlongs journey, and then, when the stretch was reached, the California mare shook him off easily and went home, winning cleverly by three-quarters of a length. Isidor beat Peep o' Day two lengths for the place.

Four favorites and two others, one an outsider at 20 to 1, and the other second choice, divided the money, and Jockey Mitchell added two more winning scores to his already long list. The outsider was Pearl, who romped home a winner by half a length from Abuse, who had made all the running up to the last hundred yards. Dan Cupid, Ten Candles, and Exit got first money in the first, second, and third races, respectively.

Patrick Connolly, an exerciser, was kicked by the horse Columbia III. at the post after the race was over. He was not seriously injured, but will be unable to leave his bed for some time.

The handicap was an easy race for St. Clair, who ran in front all the way, and was never in danger of being beaten.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:55 2-5.

1—Dan Cupid J. Knoble's b. c., 3 years, by Sir Dixon-Bella Carter, 99 pounds, (even money, and 1 to 4 ..... (Mosby)
2—Brahman, F. L. Beard's b. c., 3, 94, 9 to 5 and 1 to 2 ..... (Michaels)
3—Samwood, E. S. Gardner, Jr.'s, b. g., 3, 96, 4 to 1 ..... (Mitchell)
*4—James Toll, W. C. Daly's b. c., 3, 99, 20 to 1 ..... (McDermott)

*Pulled up.

Won easily by two lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens two years old. Purse of $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01 3-5.

1—Ten Candles, W. Lakeland's b. c., by Candlemas-Tenerine, 107 pounds, 7 to 10 and out ..... (Clark)
2—Lady Uncas, Osceola Stable's b. f., 104, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5 ..... (Mitchell)
3—Liebe, John Daly's b. f., 104, 10 to 1 ..... (Maher)

Elfin Conig, 107, 15 to 1, (Van Kuren;) Beautiful, 104, 60 to 1, (Slack;) Reynolds, 107, 25 to 1, (Doggett;) Give and Take, 104, 40 to 1, (Kuhn,) and Finch, 107, 50 to 1, (Gardner,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by two lengths; the same distance between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For maidens of all ages. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:42.

1—Exit, T. E. Mannix & Co.'s, b. f., 3 years, by Patton-Desta, 99 pounds, 7 to 2 and 2 to 5 ..... (Mitchell)
2—Waitnot, C. L. Railey's ch. c., 3, 99, 11 to 10 and 1 to 5 ..... (Van Kuren)
3—Klondike Queen D. S. Quintan's ch. f., 3, 90, 12 to 1 ..... (Moody)

Edith Kane, 95, 30 to 1, (Dupee;) Tenfish, 104, 6 to 1, (Garrigan;) Asthore, 104, 60 to 1, (Kuhn;) Cavalleria, 101, 200 to 1, (Phelan;) Graham Bruce, 108, 8 to 1, (Doggett;) Sculptor, 108, 25 to 1, (Clay;) Charliess, 104, 300 to 1, (Cox,) and Columbia III., 99, 300 to 1, (Slack,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; six lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Jamaica Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $1,000, added to a subscription of $35 each, $10 forfeit; of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:27 1-5.

1—Briar Sweet, W. B. Jennings's ch. f., 4 years, by Sir Modred-Sweet Briar, 121 pounds, 4 to 5 and out ..... (Maher)
2—Isidor, Marcus Daly's ch. h., 5, 133, 9 to 2 and even money ..... (Clara)
3—Peep o' Day, J. A. McCormack's b. h., 6, 119, 8 to 5 ..... (Doggett)

Won in a drive by three-quarters of a length; two lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14 2-5.

1—Pearl, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s ch. f., 3 years, by Midwinian-Turmoil, 86, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1 ..... (Slack)
2—Abuse, Fred Foster's b. h., 6, 112, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5 ..... (Clay)
3—Galathea, N. McHayes's ch. c., 3, 95, 15 to 1 ..... (Moody)

Rinaldo, 94, 50 to 1, (Dangman;) Tinge, 104, 8 to 1, (Gardner;) Gaze, 101, 7 to 5, (Kuhn;) Chicopee, 99, 300 to 1, (Dupee;) Dave S., 114, 80 to 1, (Doggett;) Belle of Holmdel, 92, 30 to 1, (Settlers' Talcourt, 97, 6 to 1, (Mitchell,) and Rossiter, 99, 300 to 1, (Phelan,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; a length and a half between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, half forfeit; of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:41 1-5.

1—St Clair, T. F. Barrett's ch. c., by St. Leonards-Paradox, 129 pounds, 4 to 5 and 1 to 6. (Mitchell)
2—Lackland, P. Belmont's br. c., 118, 13 to 10 and 1 to 6 ..... (Maher)
3—Klondike, E. P. Suttor's br. f., 105, 50 to 1. (Dupee)
4—Exception, P. J. Mjles's br. f., 105, 50 to 1. (Kuhn)

Won easily by a length; ten lengths between second and third.

To-day's Card at Brighton.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Laureaten	108 Decimal	98
Silver Garter	108 Miss Dede	92
Premature	108 Wig	92
All Gold	103 Midwood	92
Salmagundi	100 Pompadoura	89
Fluke	97 Beverage	89
Gold Luck	94 Mollie Newman	86

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Hurricane	101	Althea 92
Leando	97	Tyran 89
Rare Perfume	97	Glad Hand 87
Frank Ireland	97	

THIRD RACE.—The Rising Generation Stakes, for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Trumpet	122	Christmas Carol	107
Shoreham	112	Wig	107
Gonfalon	107	Midwood	107

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton Cup of $5,000, for three-year-olds and upward. Two miles and a quarter.

Don de Oro	127	Latson	124
Bangle	124	Rappahannock	124

FIFTH RACE.—The Scud Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward. Five furlongs.

Isidor	140	Decide	125
Glorian	132	Big Indian	119
Dave S.	132	Impartial	119
Floronso	129	Rifle Haggerty	117
Larva	127	Florence Clarke	115
Imperator	126	Water King	114
Judge Tarvin	125	Brahmin	113

SIXTH RACE.—Steeplechase. Full course.

Rheinstrom	160	Sir Play	138
King T.	157	The Lost Chord	135
Perion	150		

RACING RESULTS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, July 28.—Results of to-day's races:

FIRST RACE. — Five and a half furlongs. Sakhrat, 108 pounds, (O'Leary,) 4 to 5, won; Schnell Lauffer, 99, (Burns,) 5 to 1, second; Dear Heart, 97, (J. Roland,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:08½. Ice Drop, Monometallist, and Kickumbob also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Midlight, 98 pounds, (Burns,) 6 to 5, won; Kilt, 102, (Wilson,) 5 to 1, second; Rideau, 100, (Mason,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:08½. Frohman also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and an eighth. Flon d'Or, 99 pounds, (Burns,) 3 to 10, won; The Bachelor, 111, (Clawson,) 30 to 1, second; Tragedian, 114, (McGlone,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:54¼.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Bardella, 107 pounds, (Spencer,) even, won; Myth, 110, (Bullman,) 9 to 5, second; Sister Alice, 106, (Wilson,) 35 to 1, third. Time—1:28¾. Cabrillo, Blarneystone, and Jael also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Trillo, 107 pounds, (Spencer,) 3 to 5, won; Bon Ino, 91, (Blair,) 3 to 1, second; Miss Patron, 102, (E. Jones,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:48¾. Vice Regal, Nearest, Great Neck, Beau Ideal, Cathedral, and Weller also ran.

To-day's Entries at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages. Five and a half furlongs. Voter and Sanders, 112 pounds each; Lady Lindsey and High Degree, 100 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth. Swiftmas, 116 pounds; Survivor, 114; Buela, 111; Havoc and St. Cloud, 109 each; Azucena, 104; The Kentuckian, 97.

THIRD RACE.—The McGrathiana Stakes, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Mesmerist, 122 pounds; Sam Phillips, 116; Golden Rule, 113; Mark Cheek and Soldan, 112 each; Sardine, 110; Withers, Wooster Boy, and Mr. Jersey, 108 each.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds. One mile. Roysterer, Batter, Survivor, 121 pounds each; Queen of Song and Dr. Nembula, 106 each; Toluca, 101.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward. Six furlongs. Black Bonnet, 108 pounds; Sadie Southwell, 100; Ineennamara, 105; Flying Scotchman and Chappaqua, 104 each; Emigree, 101; Miss Mitchell, 99.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, hurdles. One and a half miles. Three Forks, 149 pounds; Ell Kendig, 147; Dudley E., 144; Julius Caesar, 140; Horse Play, 132.

HARNESS RACING AT CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND, July 28.—Summary of to-day's races:

2:04 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000; best three in five heats.

Searchlight, br. s., by Darkknight, (McCarty) 3 1 1 1
Anaconda, b. g., by Knight, (McHenry) 1 3 2 2
Frank Bogash, br. s., (Bogash) 2 2 4 3
Directly, blk. s., (West) 4 4 5 4

Time—2:04¼, 2:03¾, 2:05¾, 2:04.

2:10 Class.—Trotting; purse $3,000; best three in five heats.

Elloree, ch. m., by Axtell, (Saunders) 7 5 2 1 1 1
Tommy Britton, br. s., by Liberty Bell, (West) 1 1 3 7 8 3
Cresceus, ch. s., by Robert McGregor, (Ketcham) 3 3 1 5 2 2
Pilatus, ch. s., (Von Meter) ..... 2 2 8 9 5 ro
Battleton, b. g., (Geers) ..... 9 8 7 3 6 ro
Belle J., m., (Spencer) ..... 10 10 10 2 3 dr
Caracella, b. m., (Snow) ..... 6 6 4 8 4 ro
Gayton, b. s., (Kelley) ..... 8 9 9 4 7 ro
Monterey, ch. s., (Williams) ..... 4 7 5 6 dis.
Oakland Baron, br. s., (McDowell) ..... 5 4 6 dr. dis.

Time—2:10; 2:12¾; 2:10; 2:08½; 2:10½; 2:12.

2:14 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,200; best two in three heats.

The Maid, b. m., by Hal Index, (Curtis) 8 1 1
Will Tranby, gr. s., by John Wilson, (Ransdell) 1 8 2
Hontas Brooks, ch. h., (M. Sanders) 2 2 6
Fairview, b. g., (Critchfield) 6 3 4
Lolita, blk. m., (McHenry) 9 5 3
Nerva Patchen, ch. m., (Dempsey) 7 4 5
Laveena, b. m., (Shuler) 3 7 9
Daniel, b. m., (Spear) 4 12 12
Morsinal, (Haywood) 5 6 7
Bay Leaf, b. g., (Fenley) 11 9 8
Lily of the Valley, blk. m., (Mathles) 10 10 11
Walnut Lad, br. g., (Shockeney) 12 11 10
Scapegoat, b. g., (Castle) ..... dis
Burr Patchen, ch. m., (Brown) ..... dis
Lady Herod, ch. m., (Carter) ..... dis

Time—2:08¾; 2:06¾; 2:08¼.

2:21 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,200; best two in three heats.

Delmo Baffo, blk. m., by Milton, (Baldwin) 1 1
Bessie K., b. m., (Stokes) 2 3
Esparto Rex, b. h., (Land) 6 2
Anita S., b. m., (P. Shank) 3 5
William C. K., gr. h., (Cunningham) 4 4
Thornwitch, ch. m., (Benedict) 5 6

Time—2:13¾; 2:13¾.

Monmouth Park Grand Stand Sold.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 28.—The grand stand at the Monmouth Park race track has been sold to a firm for old iron. This stand was the largest and finest in the country in its day. It cost over $150,000. It was 970 feet long, 210 feet wide, and 90 feet high. The purchasers are Leonard & Co. of New York City. The exact price paid is not made public, but it is said to be about one-twentieth of the original cost of the structure

LONGWOOD TENNIS MATCHES.

Larned Has Some Difficulty in Beating Wright—Davis Easily Defeats Both Wrenn and Paret.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 28.—To-day's tennis matches at the Longwood Cricket Club were by far the most exciting of the week, and a large and enthusiastic crowd of spectators cheered the players all through the long day's play.

The morning was given up almost entirely to the championship singles, and the field was rapidly narrowed down. The Davis-Paret match, the only contest in the third round which had not been started, began early in the morning, and the Harvard man soon demonstrated his superiority. His puzzling service and remarkable speed proved too much for the New Yorker, and he won in straight sets.

George Wrenn had a lead of two sets to love on Holcomb Ward of Orange when he started in to finish his match, but Ward pluckily pulled out the third and fourth sets, only to lose the fifth in short order.

Larned needed only one game to finish off his postponed match with Horton, and as soon as this was scored he went into the semi-final round and played young Beals Wright, the interscholastic champion. To the surprise of all, Wright held his own in splendid fashion, and it was apparent to all that he is rapidly improving in his play. In the second set Wright forced the play with excellent judgment, and was repeatedly within two strokes of taking the set. Even in the third set the veteran, Larned, found it no easy task to dispose of the youngster, though he won again by 6—4, as he had in the first set.

The afternoon match brought Davis and George Wrenn together in the other semi-final match, and a battle royal resulted. Davis held a clear lead all through the match, and seemed to have a small margin to spare at the end of each set. Wrenn showed considerable improvement over his first matches this week, and in the third set he made a splendid rally, when the score was 5—3 against him, winning out the set by 8—6. Davis, however, held the last set safe from the start, and finally won it by 6—4.

The feature of the doubles was the exciting play in two of the second-round matches. Campbell and Huntington, the veteran ex-champions, were forced to play five close sets, the scores in four of which reached deuce and vantage before they could dispose of Marvin and Codman, two Harvard players, while the Larned brothers had a similar battle royal on an adjoining court, but they lost the fifth set by 7—5.

The two winning teams will come together in the semi-final round of the doubles to-morrow, while Whitman and Wrenn will meet Ward and Davis in the other semi-final. In the final round of the singles Larned will play Davis to-morrow, and the winner will challenge Champion Whitman, the cup match coming off on Monday.

The scores of to-day's play follow.

Championship Singles.—Third Round—G. L. Wrenn, Jr., beat Holcomb Ward, 6—4, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4; D. F. Davis beat J. P. Paret, 6—2, 6—1, 6—3; W. A. Larned beat Kenneth Horton, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3.

Semi-Final Round—D. F. Davis beat G. L. Wrenn, Jr., 6—3, 6—4, 6—8, 6—4; W. A. Larned beat B. C. Wright, 6—4, 11—9, 6—4.

Championship Doubles.—Second Round—M. D. Whitman and G. L. Wrenn, Jr., beat J. B. Read and A. S. Pier, 6—4, 6—3, 6—1; D. F. Davis and Holcomb Ward beat Ralph McKittrick and S. P. Ware, 6—2; 6—1, 6—2; O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington beat E. R. Marvin and Alfred Codman, 8—10, 7—5, 6—4, 5—7, 8—6; B. C. Wright and C. R. Budlong beat W. A. Larned and E. P. Larned, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4, 5—7, 7—5.

Handicap Singles.—Preliminary Round—E. N. Wrightington (15) beat F. B. Radley, (scratch,) 6—3, 5—7, 6—3; A. F. Fuller (half 15) beat J. P. Paret, (owe 15,) 6—1, (defaulted;) by default First Round—I. C. Wright (half 30) beat Alfred Codman (owe 15) by default; Ralph McKittrick (scratch) beat H. H. Whitman, (half 30,) 10—8, 6—2; F. B. Whittemore (15) beat J. S. Morris, (half 15,) 6—3, 6—8, 8—6; J. Shea (30) beat W. J. Clothier, (scratch,) 6—3, 6—2; E. N. Wrightington (15) beat J. B. Read (scratch) by default; D. A. Fuller (half 15) beat G. B. Wilson, (15,) 6—2, 2—6, 6—1; W. S. Bond (owe 15) beat P. E. Presbrey (scratch) by default; S. P. Ware (half 15) beat A. B. Hitchcock, (15,) 6—3, 6—2; J. R. Carpenter (scratch) beat Holcomb Ward (owe 15) by default; Kenneth Horton (scratch) beat C. B. Wilbur, (half 15,) 5—7, 6—3, 8—4; J. C. Davidson (owe 15) beat W. A. Hopkins, (30,) 6—8, 6—3, 6—0.

Second Round—E. N. Little (scratch) beat F. B. Whittemore, (15,) 6—1, 6—1; E. N. Wrightington (15) beat J. Shea, (30,) 6—3, 6—0; A. F. Fuller (half 15) beat W. S. Bond, (owe 15,) 6—4, 6—0; J. R. Carpenter (scratch) beat W. C. Grant, (scratch,) 7—9, 6—2, 6—2; J. C. Davidson (owe 15) beat Kenneth Horton, (scratch,) 2—6, 6—0, 6—4.

Consolation Doubles.—Preliminary Round—K. Horton and P. E. Presbrey beat W. E. Putnam, Jr., and E. N. Wrightington by default.

First Round—R. D. Little and A. P. Hawes beat J. S. Morris and E. A. Stroud, 6—3, 6—2; W. J. Clothier and J. R. Carpenter beat K. Horton and P. E. Presbrey, 6—3, 6—2; R. C. Seaver and A. F. Fuller beat C. R. Budlong and B. C. Wright by default; J. P. Paret and J. C. Davidson beat B. F. Merrill and A. B. Hitchcock, 6—1, 6—1.

Semi-final Round—W. J. Clothier and J. R. Carpenter beat R. D. Little and A. P. Hawes, 8—6, 10—8.

Cycle Race at Manhattan Beach.

At the Manhattan Beach bicycle track this afternoon, Harry Elkes, Charles Miller, Burns Pierce, and Frank Waller will meet in a 100-mile paced race. The pacing will be done with motor cycles.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale on Lower Water Street—Telephone Company Buys Corner—An Important Lease.

John N. Golding has sold for E. R. Durkee the five and six story buildings occupying the block front on the southeast side of Water Street, between Pine and De Peyster Streets, being known as 135 to 139 Water Street, 86 to 88 Pine Street, and 6 and 8 De Peyster Street. The plot has frontages of 63.4 feet on Water Street, 103 feet on Pine Street, and 96.2 feet on De Peyster Street. The buyers are said to be a prominent firm, who will alter the premises for their own occupancy.

The New York Telephone Company has bought from Mandelbaum & Lewine 61 and 63 Irving Place, southwest corner of Eighteenth Street, old buildings on a plot 52.6 by 100. The telephone company will erect a six-story building on the site, and will, it is understood, transfer to it its "Eighteenth Street" exchange.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have also sold the two four-story brick buildings 333 and 335 Grand Street, on a plot 35 by 80.

It is reported that Joseph Mendelsohn has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 37 West Eighty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.8.

John M. Gibson & Co. have sold for H. M. Brown to C. W. B. Wilkinson the four-story brick store and tenements, 20 by 65 by 83 feet, 733 Second Avenue.

William Fisher has sold for the Jacobs estate to John Beekman the five-story brick flat northwest corner of First Avenue and First Street, 25 by 100.

Parsons & Singer have leased from the plans for John T. Williams to Brown & Seccomb, fruit auctioneers, the building that he is about to erect at the northeast corner of Beach and West Streets, on a plot 100 by 90. Brown & Seccomb will occupy the first two floors, while the upper part of the building will be arranged as offices for fruit importers and brokers.

Auctioneer Phillip A. Smyth will sell at 2:30 P. M. to-day, on the premises, sixty villa sites at Edgemere, L. I.

Plans were filed yesterday for alterations to the Park Row building, to cost $10,000. The improvements will be confined to the southerly half of the first floor and basement, which have been leased for a café and restaurant.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

448 and 450 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 25 by 95, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to Carsten H. Bohlen $23,250

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

408 and 410 West End Avenue, 42 by 125, seven-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Metropolitan Improvement Company 101,736

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Brook Avenue, east side, 118 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, each 16.8 by 100.5, three three-story frame flats; foreclosure sale, to the defendant, John Toelberg 15,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 58 and 60 Cherry Street and 74 and 76 New Chambers Street, for a two-story brick and stone dwelling and a three-story brick stable, 28.10 by 168 and 49.11 by 168; American News Company of 41 Chambers Street, owner; John R. Thomas of 160 Broadway, architect; cost, $55,000.

No. 137 Bleecker Street, for a six-story brick, iron, and stone loft building, 25 by 95; Joseph Clement of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; Richard R. Davis, architect; cost, $50,000.

No. 218 East Ninety-eighth Street, for a six-story brick flat, 24.11 by 86.11; Sussman Reinhardt of 1,634 Lexington Avenue, owner; Schneider & Herter, Bible House, architects; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 435 to 441 East Thirteenth Street, for three six-story brick flats, with stores, 25 and 29.8 by 79.6 and 59.8; M. S. A. Wilson of 21 East Twenty-third Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $65,000.

Alterations.

No. 233 Ninth Avenue, to a four-story brick flat, with stores; David and Sarah Lubelsky, premises, owner; C. H. McAfee, architect; cost, $300.

Nos. 577 and 579 Tenth Avenue, to a three-story brick warehouse; Julia J. Jackson of 626 Tenth Avenue, owner; Janes & Leo of 2,585 Broadway, architects; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 51 and 53 Eighth Avenue, to a three-story brick tenement and restaurant; Lawrence estate of 1,244 Broadway, owner; Charles H. McAfee, architect; cost, $400.

Nos. 134 and 142 West Fourteenth Street, to two seven-story brick factory and loft buildings; C. W. Chapin of 34 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner; Thom & Wilson of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $1,400.

No. 1,689 Madison Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement; Flora Long of 2,072 Second Avenue, owner; Alexander Fowler, architect; cost, $1,800.

Nos. 26 and 28 Lispenard Street, to a two-story brick store and lofts; Mrs. Kate Warner of 20 Union Square, owner; Escher & Evans, architects, cost, $1,100.

Nos. 26 and 28 Lispenard Street, to a five-five-story and basement brick tenements; Annie Selzer of 116 Snediker Avenue, Brooklyn, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $600.

No. 33 West Fifty-seventh Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; A. Wolff of 33 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner; William Baumgarten & Co., architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 47 West Fifty-second Street, to a four-story and basement brick private dwelling; H. C. Fahnestock of 457 Madison Avenue, owner; McKim, Mead & White, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 875 Washington Avenue, to a two and three story brick dwelling; John J. Amsler, premises, owner; Jacob H. Amsler, architect; cost, $2,500.

Northern Terrace, southwest corner of Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, to a two-story frame dwelling; Mary A. Mulligan, owner; John J. Kennedy, architect; cost, $300.

No. 860 Second Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; David Stevenson Brewing Company, owner; Newman & Duncan of 242 West Fourteenth Street, architects; cost, $800.

Nos. 19 to 21 Park Row, to a twenty-five-story brick and stone office building, 104.2 by irregular; William M. Vyins of 123 West Eighty-sixth Street, owner; George Keister of 140 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 582 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a three-story brick tenement, with stores; Sebastian Fischer, premises, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 141 East Thirty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick kindergarten; Church of the Epiphany, premises, owner; C. H. Richter, architect; cost, $310.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, July 28.

AV C, 121 and 123, w s, 38.8x83; Rachel Weinstein and another to Charles I. Weinstein $1

BROADWAY, n w corner of Waverly Place, 29x100; Alletta R. Bailey and others to Mary E. Strong 1

BROOK AV, e s, 24.6 ft s of 170th St, 97.6x100.5; George Stolz to Peter J. Kinzig 1

CHARLES ST, s e r, 241.7 ft e of 4th St, 20x95; Louis Gompfer to A. M. H. Gompfer 10,000

CLINTON ST, n s, 183.4 ft w of Grand Av, 66.8x100; Charles E. Cady to Lucia J. K. Cady 1

COLUMBUS AV, n w corner of 124th St, 50.5x100; Richard H. Clarke, Jr., to Theresa Neiman 1

CROTONA PLACE, w s, 109.10 ft s of 171st St, 25x100; Mary Richards to Howard W. Charles 1

GARDEN PLACE, e s, Lot 432, map of Washingtonville, 36.8x134x36.3x137; Thomas D. Penfield to George E. Hanson 4,000

HENRY ST, 184, s s, 23.10x100; Rachel Phillips and another to Harris Bernstein 22,000

HENRY ST, 184, s s, 23.10x100; Elias Hershfield to Rachel Phillips 21,000

HOWARD ST, 11, s w corner of Elm St, widened, 12.4x70x10.2x70; William K. Porter to Robert D. Green 1

LOT 203, map portion of Hunt estate; Edward C. Herbert and wife to Charles W. Smith and wife 1

MADISON AV, w s, 26 ft s of 120th St, 25x100; Julia Fleischmann to Louis D. Levy 100

MADISON AV, w s, 51 ft s of 120th St, 25x100; Julia Fleischmann to Louis D. Levy 100

MADISON AV, w s, 76 ft s of 120th St, 25x100; Julia Fleischmann to Louis D. Levy and Rosa Cohen 100

MADISON AV, w s, 101 ft s of 120th St, 25x100; Julia Fleischmann to Louis D. Levy and Rosa Cohen 100

MADISON AV, w s, 25.10 ft n of 119th St, 25x100; Julia Fleischmann to Emma Appel 100

MADISON AV, w s, 50.10 ft n of 119th St, 25x100; Julia Fleischmann to Gustav Basch 100

ORCHARD ST, s w corner of Delancey St, 25x87.6; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to Samuel Mandel 15,200

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 122 ft s of 83d St, 42.1x65.11x irregular; Clarence F. True and wife to Francis M. Applegate 75,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 122 ft s of 83d St, 42.1x55.11x irregular; Francis M. Applegate and wife to The Riverside Building Company 1

WEST END AV, e s, 78.8 ft z of 95th St, 20x100; Stephen R. Post, assignee of Arlando Marine, to William E. Finn 1

3D AV, w s, Lot 212, map of Central Morrisania, 50.1x124.9x50x119.10; John W. Cornish to Thomas D. Malcolm 24,598

7TH AV, s e corner of 130th St, 24.11x75; Therese Neiman to Richard H. Clarke, Jr. 1

10TH AV, n s, e ½ of Lot 1,040, map of Village of Wakefield, 50x114; Elizabeth M. Waters to Minnie A. Requa 100

11TH ST, 611, East, 25x103.8; Irving L. Kempner and another to Thomas Adelson and another 1

13TH ST, n s, 205 ft e of Avenue B, 50x103, Unionport; Florence S. Crosby to Domenico Rossi 1

15TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of 7th Av, 20x103.3; 60th St, s s, 160 ft e of 4th Av, 20x100.5; Albert S. Adler to Flora S. Adler 1,000

40TH ST, 445 West, 25x98.9; John McCormick to G. Otto Eiterich 1

51ST, s s, 19 ft e of 1st Av, 18x100.6; Agnes Moeslem to Clark Schwenk 2,300

60TH ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, 22x100.5; William K. Porter to Meyer L. Sire 1

65TH ST, 101, n e corner of 4th Av, 20x80; William K. Porter to Lon Sire 1

84TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; Charles T. Wills to the Edison Electric Illuminating Company 1

84TH ST, 159 West, 25x102.2; Edgar Coles to William H. Reed 1

85TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Arthur G. Muhlker to Johanna E. Bohlig 1

90TH ST, 304 East, 25x100.8; Charles F. Roessle and wife to John Hermes and wife 100

93D ST, 162 West, 17.6x100.8; Lincoln McCormack to Lydia R. Notman 100

117TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x100.11; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to J. Edward Townsend 4,000

123D ST, 63 East, 19.5x100.11; Walter R. Lusher to Morris J. Simon and another 1

Recorded Leases.

ARNOUX, William H., to Benjamin Fox; 72 8th Av, 5 years $2,000

GUNTHER, George A., and others, executors, to William J. Mullen; 861 1st Av, 5 years 720

KELLY, John, to George Kelly; 237 East 23d St, 5 years 900

McDOWELL, Alexander, to Louis Bleiberg and another; 8th Av, n e corner of 112th St, 3 years 360

LUMLEY, Leah S., to Stadler & Falk; 5th Av, 535, 3 years 3,250

Recorded Mortgages.

APPLEGATE, Francis M., to Anna Wogrishoeffer; Riverside Drive, e s, 122 ft s of 83d St, 4 years $40,000

BROSE, Andrew, to Frank D. Harmon and others, executors, &c.; 81st St, s s, 125, 148, and 173 ft e of Avenue A, 5 years, (three mortgages,) each 16,000

BROSE, Andrew, to Samuel Riker; 81st St, s s, 198 ft e of Avenue A, 5 years 16,000

BROSE, Andrew, to Walter D. Sewall; 81st St, s s, 98 ft e of Avenue A, 5 years 16,000

CAMPIGLIO, Lorenzo, and Angela Rofano to the New York Savings Bank; 23 and 25 Roosevelt St, 5 years 34,000

COGAN, John J., to Harlem Savings Bank; 2d St, s e s, 100.1 ft s w of Washington Av, 1 year 2,000

COSTELLO, Dennis F., to George Ehret; 2,204 8th Av, saloon lease, demand 5,000

DROUGHT, Julia, to Isaac Metzger; Morris Av, s w corner of 127th St; also 5th Av, n w corner of 127th St, demand 1,500

DRUMMOND, Robert W., to Catharine L. Beekman; Columbus Av, s w corner of 81st St, 1 year 10,000

ENLER, Josephine A., and others to George E. Kitching; 502 West 34th St, 5 years, (re-recorded) 13,000

FISCHEL, Harry, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 3d St, n s, 212.8 ft e of Avenue B, 5 years 29,000

FISCHEL, Harry, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 3d St, n s, 239.2 ft e of Avenue B, 5 years 43,000

GOODBY, Julius, to Ella J. McPherson; 210 and 212 Avenue A and 505 East 13th St, 1 year 7,000

GROGAN, Charles E., to Ernst Ordemann; 183d St, n s, 325 ft w of Webster Av, 2 years 500

HAMMOND, Eugene H., to Paul M. Herzog; Jefferson St, n s, 189.4 ft e of Clinton Av, 2 months 900

HANSEN, George E., to Aline Joumault; Garden Place, e s, Lot 432, map of Washingtonville, 3 years 2,500

HASSMANN, Moritz, and Solomon Schacht to William H. Doty; 141 Goerck St, 5½ year 1,000

HOFFMANN, Jobst, to James Stokes; 125th St, s s, 229 ft e of Broadway, 3 years 22,000

HOFFMANN, Jobst, to James Stokes; 125th St, s s, 254 ft e of Broadway, 3 years 22,000

HOFFMANN, Jobst, to Frederick G. Potter; 125th St, s s, 229 and 254 ft e of Broadway, 1 year, 2 mortgages, each 2,750

JARVIS, Nathaniel, Jr., and another to Henry J. Welch; 8th Av, e s, 49.11 ft n of 154th St, 1 year 1,500

KAYSER, Raymond C., to Dennis W. Moran; Orchard Terrace, e s, 100 ft s of Elm Av, 3 months 115

KINZIG, Peter J., to George Stolz; Brook Av, e s, 24.6 ft s of 170th St; also Brook Av, e s, 73.4 and 97.8 ft s of 170th St, 2 years, (three mortgages,) each 2,000

KINZIG, Peter J., to George Stolz; Brook Av, e s, 49 ft s of 170th St, 2 years 2,000

LALOR, John F., to Jacob Ruppert; 377 Willis Av, demand 4,000

LEINS, Rosina, to Elizabeth Gifford; Beach Av, e s, 100 ft s of 147th St, runs e 100x s 22 to n w s of Southern Boulevard, 3 years 500

LIPPMANN, William J., to Elizabeth Lippmann; 119th St, n s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 1 year 3,000

LUSTIG, Morris K., to Samuel Greenbaum and another; 3d Av, w s, 80.11 ft n of 101st St, 5 years 14,000

LUSTIG, Morris K., to Edwin W. Greenbowe; 3d Av, w s, 60.11 ft n of 101st St, 5 years 14,000

MALCOLM

INSTRUCTION.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.

Founded by the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School, the corporation which maintains Trinity School, in order to provide for girls a thorough secular education, combined with sound religious training.

School year opens September 11, 1899.

For particulars address the Principal, EMMA G. SEERING, A. M., 257 West 93d St.

SYMS SCHOOL.—ROBERT HOWARD SYMS, Headmaster; Wm. C. Simmons, Associate Headmaster, (both formerly of the Berkeley School.) The new school opens Monday, October 2d, '99, at No. 22 West 45th St. For all particulars, address ROBERT HOWARD SYMS, No. 50 West 47th St., City.

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Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

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HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT OF THE ETHICAL Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av.; terms, $200; opens Oct. 2; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

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1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. E. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway, Telephone 1338 Franklin.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

What Dewey thinks of Huebsch's Year Book with his portrait that's our Dewey blotter. Your name and address, please, and we will forward one, with sample of our noteleaf specialty. D. A. HUEBSCH & CO., Printers, 31 Rose St., City.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—DANIEL C. POTTER, plaintiff, against THE MORNING JOURNAL ASSOCIATION, The New York Evening Journal Publishing Company, The Star Company, William R. Hearst, and Charles M. Palmer, defendants.—Trial desired in the City and County of New York.—Action to recover damages for libel.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 22, 1899.
BENJAMIN SHARPS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Post Office address and office, No. 45 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

To the defendants, The Morning Journal Association, The New York Evening Journal Publishing Company, The Star Company, William R. Hearst, and Charles M. Palmer:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of July, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county on the same day.—Dated July 29, 1899.
BENJAMIN SHARPS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. jy29-1aw8ws

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE TWELFTH WARD BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against JAMES F. DOLAN, Elizabeth A. Dolan, his wife; Louis Hanbuch, assignee of James F. Dolan; Edward Dolan, E. Bates, First National Bank of Rondout, Nineteenth Ward Bank, Maurice Untermyer, Bernard Mahon, the Fitchburg Railroad Company, John J. Hooper Union Paper Company, John Gallagher, Martin J. Burley, and William A. Prendergast, as executor of the estate of Lawrence E. Prendergast, deceased, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 12, 1899. Trial desired in New York County.
CHARLES W. DAYTON,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Lilian E. Bates, Defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Justice Leonard A. Giegerich, dated the 21st day of July, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at New York City, Borough of Manhattan.—Dated July 21st, 1899.

Yours, etc., CHARLES W. DAYTON,
jy22-1aw7wS Attorney for Plaintiff.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MICHAEL BACH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,125.

To the creditors of Michael Bach of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Michael Bach was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 27, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN BERNSTEIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Benjamin Bernstein of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of June A. D. 1899, the said Benjamin Bernstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 28, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX BROCKMAN, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,285.

To the creditors of Max Brockman of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Max Brockman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 28, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SARAH COHN, formerly SARAH LIPSHITZ, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Sarah Cohn, formerly Sarah Lipshitz, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Sarah Cohn, formerly Sarah Lipshitz, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 28, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ABRAHAM GOLDSTEIN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham Goldstein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 24th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 9th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 28, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ABRAHAM H. COHEN, individually and as a member of the firm of Schraub & Cohen, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham H. Cohen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 21, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 9th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 28, 1899.

NO. 1,291.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SARAH COHN, formerly SARAH LIPSHITZ, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Sarah Cohn, formerly Sarah Lipshitz, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Sarah Cohn, formerly Sarah Lipshitz, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 28, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ABRAHAM H. COHEN, individually and as a member of the firm of Schraub & Cohen, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham H. Cohen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 21, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 9, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 28, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES A. LYON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of James A. Lyon of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said James A. Lyon was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 28, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK I. GRAY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Frank I. Gray of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Frank I. Gray was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 28, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—No. 1,149.—EDWIN T. HALL, individually and as a partner in Erastus Ross & Sons, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Edwin T. Hall, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 20, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 9, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 28, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JULIUS MIRANTZ, Bankrupt.—No. 1,118.

Notice is hereby given that Julius Mirantz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 18, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 9, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 28, 1899.

NO. 1,174.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—PATRICK MEEHAN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Patrick Meehan, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 25, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 16th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 28, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,252.

To the creditors of James J. Alexander of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said James J. Alexander was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 28, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES A. LYON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of James A. Lyon of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said James A. Lyon was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 28, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES J. ALEXANDER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,252.

To the creditors of James J. Alexander of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said James J. Alexander was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 28, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS ROSENTHAL and MICHAEL GORDON, individually and as partners in ROSENTHAL & GORDON, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,288.

To the creditors of Louis Rosenthal and Michael Gordon, individually and as partners in Rosenthal & Gordon of Yonkers, in the County of Westchester, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Louis Rosenthal and Michael Gordon were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 28, 1899.

LEGAL NOTICES.

LESTER L. EVSWORTH ET AL. VS. NATIONAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.—State of Connecticut.—Superior Court.—Hartford County, July 7, 1899.

ORDERED that Frederick A. Betts of New Haven, Conn., be and he is hereby appointed receiver of the National Life Association.

Theodore M. Maltbie and Lewis E. Stanton of Hartford are hereby appointed a committee to receive and examine all claims that may be presented by the policy holders and policy holders of said National Life Association, and pass upon the legality of the same, and make full report of their allowance in whole or in part, or their disallowance in whole or in part of any and all claims so presented to this court on or before the first day of January, 1900.

The creditors and policy holders of said National Life Association are hereby required to present their claims against said corporation to the said Theodore M. Maltbie and Lewis E. Stanton on or before the first day of December, 1899. Said claims shall be made in writing, and shall set forth the nature and extent thereof by the person making the same, and shall be supported by an affidavit of the claimant attached thereto, and all claims against said corporation which shall not be presented to said committee within the time herein limited shall be forever barred of recovery out of the estate in the possession and control of said receiver. It is further

ORDERED, adjudged, and decreed that any claim rejected by said committee shall be barred as aforesaid, unless the owner thereof shall make application in writing to the court wherein these proceedings are pending, for the allowance thereof within one month after he shall have received written or printed notice of the rejection or disallowance of said claim. Said receiver is hereby ordered and directed to send by mail, postage paid, a written or printed copy of so much of the foregoing order as limits the time for the presentation of claims against said National Life Association to every known creditor and policy holder of said corporation at his or her last known place of residence, as soon as the same can be conveniently done, and before the first day of September, 1899. And said receiver is also ordered and directed to publish so much of this order as limits the time for the presentation of claims, at least three times before the first day of August, 1899, in a daily newspaper published in the City of New York, and also in The Hartford Daily Courant and The New Haven Evening Register.

By order of the Court.
GEORGE A. CONANT, Clerk.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT.—In the matter of the petition of MERRITT & CHAPMAN DERRICK AND WRECKING CO., for limitation of liability as to the steam tug "Hustler."—In Admiralty.—No. 1,226.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to an order made the 18th day of July, 1899, by the Honorable William K. Townsend, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Connecticut, that I, the undersigned, duly appointed trustee, under the provisions of Sections 4,283, 4,284, 4,285 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on Thursday, the tenth (10th) day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at Palmer's ship yard, at Noank, in the Town of Groton, County of New London, State of Connecticut, by Richard C. Morris of New London special auctioneer, the steam tug "Hustler," her engines, boilers, tackle, apparel, and furniture, as she lies at said place.—Dated Hartford, July 24, 1899.

(Sd.) EDWIN E. MARVIN, Trustee.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MICHAEL BACH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,125.

To the creditors of Michael Bach of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Michael Bach was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 27, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN BERNSTEIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Benjamin Bernstein of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of June A. D. 1899, the said Benjamin Bernstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 28, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX BROCKMAN, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,285.

To the creditors of Max Brockman of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Max Brockman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 28, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SARAH COHN, formerly SARAH LIPSHITZ, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Sarah Cohn, formerly Sarah Lipshitz, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Sarah Cohn, formerly Sarah Lipshitz, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 29, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—MAX PHILLIPS and LOUIS DEMBITZER, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Max Phillips and Louis Dembitzer, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated June 15th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 16th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.
New York, July 28th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS ROSENTHAL and MICHAEL GORDON, individually and as partners in ROSENTHAL & GORDON, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,288.

To the creditors of Louis Rosenthal and Michael Gordon, individually and as partners in Rosenthal & Gordon of Yonkers, in the County of Westchester, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Louis Rosenthal and Michael Gordon were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 28, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JULIUS MIRANTZ, Bankrupt.—No. 1,118.

Notice is hereby given that Julius Mirantz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 18, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 9, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 28, 1899.

NO. 1,174.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—PATRICK MEEHAN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Patrick Meehan, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 25, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 16th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 28, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,252.

To the creditors of James J. Alexander of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said James J. Alexander was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 28, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES A. LYON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of James A. Lyon of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said James A. Lyon was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 28, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES J. ALEXANDER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,252.

To the creditors of James J. Alexander of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said James J. Alexander was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 28, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BURR, AARON H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AARON H. BURR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 129th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of September, next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1899. WALLACE S. JOHNSON, LIZZIE M. SAYRE, Executors. DAYTON & SWIFT, Attorneys for the Executors, No. 20 Broad St., N. Y. City.

BYRNE, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 6th day of April, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. BYRNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM G. BYRNE, Executor. MOSS & FEINER, Attorneys for Executor, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

CLINTON, HENRY L.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lauren Clinton Brown, George A. Bevins, Le Grand Bevins, Ann Carpenter, and Jane Bowen, the heirs and next of kin of HENRY L. CLINTON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Elizabeth S. Clinton of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Henry L. Clinton, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 21st day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy1-1aw6wSa

ELSWORTH, RANDOLPH M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANDOLPH M. ELSWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Murphey & Metcalf, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the thirteenth day of January, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of July, 1899. SOPHIE W. R. ELSWORTH, Administratrix. MURPHEY & METCALF, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy8-1aw6mSa

ENSIGN, HERMON L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMON L. ENSIGN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, 49 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 20th day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1899. ABRAM KLING. LEWIS M. SEAVER. Executors. CHARLES H. DANIELS, Attorney for Executors, 95 Nassau St., New York City. ap15-1aw6mS

EVANS, THOMAS W.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Rudolph H. Evans, Kate G. Muller, Charles F. Muller, Marion M. M. Heberton, Anna E. M. Heberton, Anna E. Miller, Juliette C. Henderson, Clara E. Davis, Katherine E. Whelen, John Roland Enos, Thomas B. Enos, Charles H. Enos, Horace Enos, the heirs and next of kin of THOMAS W. EVANS, deceased, send greeting.

Whereas, Horace S. Ely of The City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Thomas W. Evans, late a non-resident of the County and State of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 26th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy1-1aw6wSa&au12

GIESER, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. GIESER, late of Cos Cob, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of April, 1899. HENRY S. CLOSTER, Executor. RICHARD L. SWEEZY, Atty. for Executor, 62 William Street, New York City. ap8-1aw6mS

GREGOR, CHARLES R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES R. GREGOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 314 Columbus Av., in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of February, 1899. CHARLES S. GREGOR, Executor. W. B. HARISON, Attorney for Executor, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f25-1aw6mS

MOONEY, CHRISTOPHER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTOPHER MOONEY, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas J. Purdy, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of January, 1899.—WILLIAM MOONEY, CHRISTOPHER MOONEY, WILLIAM MOONEY, Executors. THOMAS J. PURDY, Atty. for Exrs., 132 Nassau St., N. Y. City. f4-1aw6mSa

OAKLEY, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA

Doctors Say Capt. Bockhoven's Case Was Unmistakable.

NO PSYCHOLOGICAL ELEMENT

Patient Dictated a Note to His Wife Shortly Before He Died—Buisson Treatment Failed.

George Miller Bockhoven, master of the freight steamer Coropa, fifty-five years old, and living at 515 West One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, died yesterday morning in the New York Hospital of what the doctors say is an unmistakable case of hydrophobia. Aside from the fortitude and coolness with which the patient met death, the case is made especially interesting to the doctors by several unusual circumstances. It appears that there was no psychological element—the man's imagination had no part in the development of the disease—and an experiment tried on him with the new Buisson treatment for hydrophobia failed completely.

Capt. Bockhoven was bitten on the neck, right arm, and left hand aboard his boat, on June 12, by a strange dog. The wounds were not severe. The dog was chased away and Capt. Bockhoven had the injuries cauterized with carbolic acid and thought no more of them, as they healed quickly. He did not mention the matter again, and his wife and son, who lived with him, seem to have forgotten it.

While eating supper Wednesday Capt. Bockhoven was troubled by a strange stiffness in his jaws and found he could not swallow. He suffered much during the night, but did not for some time associate his trouble with the bite of the dog. His family physician at first treated him for asthma but on being told of the biting advised the patient to see a specialist. On Thursday he went to the Presbyterian Hospital. The doctors there questioned him, and on hearing his description of his symptoms advised him to go to the Pasteur Institute. There Dr. Gibier recognized a clearly developed case of hydrophobia and regarded him as doomed. The Pasteur treatment is to prevent the development of the disease not to cure it after it has developed.

Dr. Buisson, a French physician, has recently caused general discussion among doctors throughout the world by a paper in which he declares that he had cured himself of the disease by profuse sweating in a Russian bath. Dr. Gibier had no faith in this treatment, but he saw in it the only gleam of hope for the patient. He did not tell Capt. Bockhoven his conclusions, but did warn the Captain's son.

Most of Thursday Capt. Bockhoven was kept in a Russian bath or rolled in blankets. He sweated freely, but there was no relief. When he went to the institute he was having frequent spasms. They continued all day, even in the bath, and there was every evidence that the disease was developing fast. The patient, however, retained his self-possession. He had no symptom of the intense excitement and panic with which real or supposed victims of hydrophobia are usually afflicted. He was cool and deliberate, obeyed the directions of the doctor, and described his feelings quietly and intelligently.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening it was seen that the experiment—the first of its kind in this country—was a failure, and Capt. Bockhoven was carried to the New York Hospital in an ambulance. His wife and son and Dr. Gibier were with him, and the hospital doctors attended him constantly. All they could do was to watch the disease develop step by step and to mitigate suffering as much as possible with narcotics.

The official history of the case shows lockjaw and constriction of the throat, excessive flow of saliva; the constant coughing and choking usually described as "barking," followed by hallucinations and gradual sinking. Mrs. Bockhoven left the room exhausted at 11 o'clock. About midnight the patient complained of lights moving on the walls and a constant succession of sparks on the ceiling. Dr. Gibier recognized this as an indication that the disease had reached the brain and that the end was near. By his advice, as a last resort, blood was drawn and injections of strong brine were administered, but there was no relief.

In his lucid intervals Capt. Bockhoven was yet cool and master of himself. He understood his condition, but was not frightened, and dictated this note to his wife, which Dr. Gibier wrote:

"My Dear Wife: I know that I have not more than a day to live. I realize that I must die. I understand well that I am suffering from hydronhobia. So don't grieve. You have been happy many years. Now, let's talk matters over. You are well provided for. Our son will take good care of you. But please don't cry."

The patient died at 2:50 o'clock. Because of the unusual character of the case it was reported to Coroner's Physician Hamilton Williams. The official report from the hospital doctors states the cause of death as hydrophobia, and Dr. Williams's certificate gives the same cause. No autopsy was held. Dr. Williams said the cause of death was clearly established, that there was no suspicion of crime, and that in such cases there should be no autopsy unless the family requested it.

$12,500 FOR MIDDLETON'S DEATH.

French Line Must Pay for Running Down Boat in the Bay.

Judge Addison Brown, in the United States District Court yesterday, awarded to Charles Middleton, as administrator of the estate of Robert Middleton, a verdict of $12,500 against the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique for the drowning of Robert Middleton. Middleton was in the employ of the Government last year repairing wires connected with the submarine mines in the lower bay. He was in a small boat near the main ship canal when the steamship La Touraine passed out and capsized it. Judge Brown says Middleton was a man twenty-nine years of age, with a fair prospect of many years of life before him, a wife and two sons dependent upon him, and capable of earning at least $900 a year.

FIRST BALE OF 1899 COTTON.

To be Sold for the Benefit of Flood Sufferers.

The customary arrangements for the sale of the first bale of 1899 cotton have been made by the Board of Managers of the New York Cotton Exchange. It is on its way North, and was grown at Tinton, Patricio County, Texas, and was given to the sufferers by the floods in the Brazos Valley by a New Orleans firm of cotton brokers, who added a bonus of $100 to the full market price of the staple. They forwarded the bale by express to President Thomas M. Robinson of the Cotton Exchange.

The bale, decorated with flags, will be sold at noon on Monday next in front of the Exchange, and from New York it will make the rounds of Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis, Atlanta, and other cities, and when it is finally sold it will have added several thousand dollars to the fund for the sufferers. The New York Cotton Exchange has already raised about $2,500 for them.

THE STUART HOUSE CORNICE.

Alarming Notice Affixed to Hotel Because It Needed Repairs.

A tempest in a teapot has been raised because of the discovery of a defect in an ornamental cornice on the Stuart House, Forty-first Street and Broadway, which was followed by the pasting of a notice on the building by an employe of the Department of Buildings pronouncing the structure unsafe. The notice was torn down and repairs are to be made.

Manager Rivers of the Stuart House said to a TIMES reporter yesterday:

"One day last week a man came here and said the cornice was unsafe and must be repaired. I referred him to M. L. Sire, owner of the building. Last Saturday night a city official called and pasted a notice on the door declaring the structure unsafe. I protested against such a course at such a time, because ever if the alleged defective cornice fell it could not hit any one. I never said I considered the proceeding in the nature of a 'touch,' but I did say I believed some one was looking for a job. The cornice will be fixed."

At the Department of Buildings Superintendent Brady said the notice was put up as a precautionary measure to protect the city in case of accident, and to insure the payment of the cost of the survey.

THE CASE OF DAVID C. TAYLOR.

His Demurrer to the Return of Commissioner of Jurors Welde Overruled in Part and Upheld in Part.

Justice Beekman, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday gave a decision upon the demurrer interposed by David C. Taylor to the return of Commissioner of Jurors Charles Welde, to the alternative writ of mandamus which he obtained to compel his reinstatement as a regular clerk in the office of the Commissioner of Jurors, from which he was removed on March 31, 1898. Mr. Taylor claimed that as the position was competitive, and he was given no opportunity of making an explanation, and the grounds of his removal were not entered upon the records of the office, his discharge was unlawful. Justice Beekman holds that the provisions of the new charter in reference to removal of regular clerks by heads of departments are not applicable, the Appellate Division having held that the Commissioner of Jurors was not "the head of a department" within the meaning of a section of the Consolidation act, and the provision of the new charter on the subject is substantially a reproduction of that section.

Mr. Taylor claimed that he was also protected against summary or arbitrary removal by the law of 1898, requiring the reasons for removal to be stated in writing. It was contended, however, on behalf of the Commissioner, that as Mr. Taylor's removal occurred on the same day as that on which the act of 1898 became a law by the approval of the Governor, it was incumbent upon him to allege that he was removed after the executive approval. Justice Beekman does not concur in this view, and refers to the decision of the Court of Appeals (150 N. Y. 225) that a statute must ordinarily be deemed to have been operative for the entire day on which it became a law. The Court says the presumption is a rebuttable one, and the Commissioner would be free, upon a trial of the issues, to show, if it be possible to do so, that the approval of the Executive was not appended to the act until after the relator had been discharged.

The claim of the respondent that the office of Commissioner of Jurors was a county and not a city office, and that the act of 1898 did not, therefore, apply to the relator, Justice Beekman holds to be untenable. Justice Scott having held (27 Misc. 697) that the office is a city office. It was claimed in the Commissioner's return that as more than four months had elapsed since Taylor was removed before he instituted the proceeding for his reinstatement, he was guilty of such laches as disentitled him to the relief he sought. The Court holds that this delay, unexplained, constituted laches forbidding the issuance of the writ. If there were any reasons for the delay, the burden of showing them rested upon the relator. None having been given, the demurrer to this defense is overruled.

Justice Beekman holds that the other defenses to the writ which have been demurred to are insufficient, and that as to them the demurrer should be sustained.

LEGAL NOTES.

IT WAS AN EXECUTORY CONTRACT.—Gustavus A. Waeber and another of this city claimed $3,019.23 damages from Gabriel Talbot and others of Bordeaux, France, because French peas purchased of them, in 1898, instead of being of extra fine quality, as represented, were of an inferior grade. After much testimony had been taken on the trial of the action, the plaintiffs were allowed to amend the complaint by alleging that defendants warranted the peas to be merchantable as "Talbot Extra Fine Peas 22-24," and that they were not so merchantable. Judgment for defendants on dismissal of the complaint, at the end of the trial, has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division. Justice Ingraham, giving the opinion, says it is clear that this was an executory contract for the sale of the goods, and not a completed sale of any particular peas, there being no specific goods described or identified as those included within the contract and no general mass of goods from which the goods sold were to be separated. There being no express warranty, an acceptance of the articles, as a compliance with the contract, precluded the plaintiffs from holding the defendants responsible for any lack of quality of the goods sold and delivered. It was held to be the plaintiffs' duty at once to rescind the contract and offer to return the goods, as a condition precedent to the right to recovery. They not only failed to prove such rescission and offer to return the goods, but proved such a course of dealing with the goods after the discovery of a defect, as to preclude them from maintaining any action, either for the damages sustained because of the failure of the goods to comply with the contract, or to recover back the consideration money paid. The plaintiffs, after having full knowledge of the condition of the peas, and of the fact that they were not of the quality called for by the contract, had the option of rescinding the contract and of returning the peas to the defendants, and recover back the money they had paid, or of retaining the peas as a compliance with the contract. The evidence showed that plaintiffs insisted upon retaining, and did retain the peas, and disposed of them, and no unequivocal offer was made to return them.

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NO PROOF OF TRANSFER OF THE STOCK.—Hugh McConnell brought an action in the Supreme Court in this city to compel the Playa De Oro Mining Company to transfer to him fifty shares of its stock, standing in the name of Hattie E. Ketchum upon its books, represented by a certificate in her name, and upon the back of which he claimed was indorsed a power of attorney to transfer, signed by her. McConnell claimed he bought this stock from Mrs. Ketchum, and that after she signed the certificate, it was delivered to him by her agent. Mrs. Ketchum, in her answer, admitted the ownership, but denied the sale and transfer. It appeared on the trial that after Frank E. Ketchum had transferred these shares to his wife, he assumed to sell them to plaintiff, the power of attorney upon the back of the certificate purporting to be signed by Mrs. Ketchum. The First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, has reversed judgment given for plaintiff, holding that the evidence to prove Mrs. Ketchum had signed the power of attorney was totally insufficient, and that the trial court, in deciding that from the circumstance Mr. Ketchum had apparent authority to sell and dispose of the certificate, lost sight of the issues presented by the pleadings. The only evidence offered to show that Mrs. Ketchum signed the power of attorney was that of Gayley, a lawyer, who had seen her sign the verification of a pleading, as he said, with a gloved hand. Mrs. Ketchum said she signed it without her gloves. Justice Van Brunt says that according to his own testimony this witness had never seen Mrs. Ketchum write under conditions which would enable him to form a judgment as to what was her proper signature, and the signature being denied by her, and reasons being given why it did not look like hers, it would have been error, even if the Court had found the signature was hers. But the Court did not so find, but based its judgment upon another set of circumstances, which did not seem to have any foundation in the proof. It was a somewhat peculiar circumstance, the Court said, that the plaintiff should have held this stock for two years after its alleged purchase, without any attempt whatever to have it transferred upon the books of the company.

MASONIC INFLUENCE IN COURT.

Magistrate Thought He Saw It in Case of Negro Excursionist.

Magistrate Meade, in the West Side Police Court, yesterday intimated that the Brotherhood of Freemasonry interfered with justice. He did not lay great stress on his remarks in the case of the negro rioting on the steamer Blackbird, and dismissed the case of Charles Oliver, who, according to the statement on Thursday of Charles Hazen, manager of the Masonic excursion, was supposed to have slashed Joseph Bingham with a knife.

Magistrate Meade was astonished when Hazen said he only knew what a "brother" had told him. He tried to find out from Hazen something about the fighting in which Bingham got hurt, but Hazen said he could not tell anything about it. The Magistrate then called out loudly so that every one in the courtroom could hear him: "Is there any one in court who knows anything about the assault on this man?" The courtroom was filled with colored people, but no one answered. The Magistrate then said to Hazen:

"The influence of Masonic brotherhood seems to have been working. This man is discharged."

Funeral of Lottie Fowler.

The funeral of Mary Theresa Connolly, better known as Lottie Fowler, the medium, who died in the Manhattan State Asylum for the Insane, on Ward's Island, last Saturday, will take place to-day. She was expelled from Russia in 1881 for having prophesied the assassination of Alexander II., which came true six days after the date she had named. The interment will be in Calvary Cemetery.

THEFT OF THE TAKITESY

Frank Weston, Alias Shaw, the Alleged Thief, Arraigned.

POSED AS YACHT'S OWNER

Boat Disappeared from Her Anchorage Off Salem, Mass., Last June, and Was Found in the North River.

The stanch little sloop yacht Takitesy was missing from her anchorage off Juniper Point, at Salem, Mass., one day in the middle of June last, and thereby hangs a tale of yacht piracy which came out yesterday in the Centre Street Police Court, when J. G. Appleton, manager of the Underwriters' Salvage Company of Boston, and member of the Jubilee Yacht Club of Beverly Farms, appeared against one Frank Weston, alias Shaw, whom he charged with stealing the boat. The Takitesy was a thirty-footer, three years old, and a comfortable sea boat.

The alleged yacht pirate was trapped through the efforts of T. Fleming Day, editor of The Rudder, who accomplished his purpose through the yacht stations along the coast, while Mr. Appleton expended some $500 in vain search, which took him hither and thither along the coast and as far north as the Bay of Fundy. Mr. Day had been doing a little detective work on his own account for a year past in the hope of entrapping a gang of yacht pirates which has been operating hereabout and on the New England coast, and this case at once aroused his attention.

Mr. Appleton has a place at Juniper Point, and just off his grounds lay the Takitesy, one of many yachts and other craft anchored in the vicinity. On hearing of the case Mr. Day at once caused notices to be sent to all yacht clubs and to club and The Rudder stations. The yacht was heard of in Vineyard Haven Sound and again at City Island, but she slipped away in each case before her skipper could be apprehended. All trace of her was then lost until Mr. Day was notified on Monday that a boat answering the description was anchored in the North River off Ninety-second Street. He at once investigated. On the stem of the boat appeared the name Katy in iron capital letters nailed on, but the paint on the yacht's counter bore traces which showed that similar letters which had been removed spelt Takitesy. Even the nail holes remained. The thief had in fact utilized four of the old letters in making the new name. The alleged owner of the craft, it was learned, had recently joined a local yacht club, through which it was found that he was a man about twenty-eight years old, of medium height, stockily built, and of the complexionless order, his hair being of light red and his eyebrows almost white. He was accustomed to wear a bicycle suit and made a good appearance. He had given his name as Frank Weston and his address as 1 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and had said that he had recently come from down East to take a position with a firm of contractors at work on the upper west side. He had also announced that he was willing to sell his boat, in which he had made the journey from his former home. Mr. Day called at the One Hundred and Fifteenth Street address and found that Weston passed there as the son of the janitress of the building. Mr. Day found his man and learned that he would sell the boat for $600. He arranged to meet him and go aboard on Thursday evening, and then notified the police of the Thirtieth Precinct. Defectives McManus and O'Neill were detailed to meet Mr. Day when he should come ashore again with Weston.

Aboard the yacht Mr. Day found a buoy with the name Appleton on it, and a pair of oars marked Takitesy. There was also a spirit compass, which had been taken from an Italian bark wrecked last Winter off Cape Cod. Weston said that he had been a sailor man, and had brought the craft here himself. He had lost her papers, he said, during a storm on the way down. She was his property, however, he said, and he added the information that he had also another sloop the We're Here at Juniper Point. Mr. Day recollected that a craft of that name belonging to Dr. Trask of Flushing had been cut from her moorings in Flushing Bay last Autumn, and he concluded that he had finally got on to the track of the yacht pirates.

Going ashore, the detectives were found waiting, and Mr. Day, pointing to Weston, said: "You're under arrest." Weston was very indignant when told that he was under arrest charged with stealing the yacht. It was all a mistake, he said. He had bought the yacht.

There was a man known as Shaw who worked on a Salem lobster sloop in the early part of this year. He was employed by one Fagin, and his reputation was of the worst among those people because in 1897 he had been caught making off with a catboat, as was believed at the time, with the intention of stealing it. No case could be made out, however, and he soon afterward disappeared. He was not seen again until last Fall, when he arrived in Salem waters with the large sloop We're Here.

On June 12, the day before the Takitesy was missing, Shaw was seen looking over the yachts lying at Juniper Point, and that night most of the local boat owners removed the wheels of their yachts so that they could not be steered. The Takitesy was not so protected, however, and that and the seeming invitation contained in her name was supposed to have accounted for her unscheduled departure from the harbor. The disappearance of Shaw was noted immediately afterward also, and suspicion rested upon him until Fagin announced that Shaw had gone to New York, and he showed a pair of rubber boots which he said Shaw had sent to him by express. The express office verified this information, and the time of the parcel's arrival seemed to preclude the possibility of Shaw's having been concerned in the stealing of the boat.

On Thursday night Mr. Appleton, the owner of the Takitesy, was called in to confront Weston.

"Why, that's Shaw," he said.

Weston, alias Shaw, turned livid. Fairly beside himself with rage, he cried: "If I'd known your game, one of us would have gone overboard while we were out there just now. I'd have killed you."

Weston was locked up, and yesterday was removed to await requisition papers from the Massachusetts authorities. Mr. Appleton said that he had been willing to spend many times his yacht's value to capture and convict the thief in order to break up yacht piracy. The Salem authorities were notified yesterday that the We're Here left by Weston in the care of his friend Fagin was stolen property, and to take such action as seemed necessary.

It appears that after the Takitesy disappeared Fagin offered to rent Mr. Appleton the We're Here. Mr. Appleton said yesterday that in the light of what had now transpired he thought this had been a case of "rubbing it in."

It is believed now, in some quarters, that Weston could throw some light on the disappearance of the Seawanhaka knockabout which was taken from an anchorage in Oyster Bay last Summer.

Before Weston was led away to his cell yesterday, he declared that when he got out he would kill Mr. Day, and use a dynamite bomb on the Summer home of Mr. Appleton at Juniper Point.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR ENGLAND.

The Nutfield Will Carry Twenty in Her Hold.

The steamship Nutfield of the Lamport & Holt Line, now lying at the foot of Montague Street, Brooklyn, will next week sail for England with twenty American-built locomotives as a portion of her cargo. The engines are to be used for hauling freight trains on the Midland Railroad, England.

The order for the machines was divided equally between the Schenectady and Baldwin Locomotive Works. The Schenectady engines are of the eighty-ton type, those built at the Baldwin works being twenty tons lighter in weight.

Cadet Appointment in Jersey City.

Fred Brensinger of 231 Pacific Avenue, Jersey City, has been appointed cadet to West Point to represent Hudson County, by Congressman W. D. Daly. A young man who was appointed by ex-Congressman McEwen failed to pass the entrance examination. Brensinger is the son of Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Brensinger of the Fourth New Jersey National Guard Regiment, and Principal of Public School No. 9. He is a graduate of the Jersey City High School. The alternate appointment is Charles Milton, a young newspaper man.

Dr. D. Jayne's famous prescription for Lung and Throat Diseases is still sold under the name of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

What is Cream of Tartar?

When the juice which is pressed from grapes for wine-making ferments, the acid of the fruit is crystallized and precipitated. This is collected, refined to absolute purity, and ground to a powder. This is cream of tartar.

Fruit acids are among the most wholesome and important constituents of the food of man. They are absolutely requisite to maintain health. In grape cream of tartar there are combined the most useful of leavening agencies and a most healthful food article.

This highly refined acid of the grape, or cream of tartar, is the material from which Royal Baking Powder is made. It is many times more expensive than ingredients used in many baking powders, but being healthful in itself, it adds healthfulness to the food instead of degrading it.

In imitation baking powders poisonous alum is used instead of healthful cream of tartar. Such powders seriously affect the health.

KILLED HERSELF WHILE INSANE

Mind of Mrs. S. C. Smith Affected by Worry Over Probate of a Will.

Mrs. Sophia C. Smith, a widow, fifty years old, was found yesterday morning strangled to death in her room, at 123 East Fifty-eighth Street, where she had been boarding for ten days. The case was undoubtedly one of suicide. The woman had tied one end of a sheet about her neck and the other end to a bedpost, and then had let herself fall from the bed.

Mrs. Smith, who was in comfortable circumstances, is believed to have become suddenly insane. Her mind was affected about four years ago, and she was committed to the Middletown State Hospital for the insane, but last September she was discharged as cured. Since then she had occasionally acted strangely.

Louis R. Smith, manager for Detwiller & Street, manufacturers of fireworks of 172 Fulton Street, is the eldest son of Mrs. Smith. When informed of his mother's death he declared that she was undoubtedly suffering from a temporary attack of insanity when she killed herself, and that it was possible that the worry and excitement attending probate proceedings in regard to the will of her uncle, Robert Porter, may have caused the attack. Mrs. Smith went to Brooklyn on Wednesday to attend the probate of the will. She expected to inherit the property.

Mrs. Smith's husband, A. Ogden Smith, died in 1887. Besides L. R. Smith, she leaves another son, C. O. Smith, and two daughters.

FIGHT OVER STOCK TICKERS.

Matthew M. Looram Wants Them Replaced in His Rooms.

Lawyer Henry C. Wilcox, representing Matthew M. Looram of Manhattan, yesterday applied to Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for a mandatory injunction to restrain the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company from interfering with the transmission of stock quotations to the rooms of the plaintiff and to compel them to put back two tickers in the plintiff's rooms, which had been removed therefrom. Mr. Wilcox said Looram got the tickers in 1898 from the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, which is leased by the Western Union.

The plaintiff stipulated that he would use the tickers only in the business conducted by him and not to run a so-called bucket shop. There was a contract that provided that the tickers could be removed at the option of the Western Union. They were removed in April last, the explanation for their removal being that the Stock Exchange committee had withdrawn its approval by which the instruments had been placed in Looram's offices.

Mr. Wilcox said the courts had decided that the company must serve all without discrimination and that the reasons for the removal of the tickers should be given. Justice Stover said that if the transmission of quotations was a duty to the public, then the company was bound to furnish them; but it appeared to him that it was not bound to throw broadcast to the public all the information it received. He reserved decision.

BERNHARD MARKS RETURNS.

A Hurried Trip to Buffalo—Recognised by a Cabman.

Bernhard Marks was returned to his mother at the Brighton Beach Hotel, Coney Island, at 6 o'clock last night. He disappeared from the hotel July 20.

The boy went to Buffalo and spent all his money. Then he begged his way home on the railroad. He arrived at Fulton Street Ferry, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. A cabman named Johnson recognized him. He was turned over to the Chief of Police. The latter conducted him to his mother. She is still very ill in consequence of his disappearance. Last night Bernhard was securely locked away from reporters. The family refused to give any account of his wanderings. The cabman may get $500 reward.

William E. Carr Not Drowned.

William E. Carr, the young Bayonne man parts of whose clothing were found on the Newark Bay shore Thursday morning by a policeman, is alive and well. He said yesterday that he went bathing two blocks below where his clothing was found. When he returned to the shore only his trousers remained. He searched for a block up and down for his clothing, and, thinking the remainder had been stolen, he donned the trousers and sneaked to his boarding house by a back way. He then put on a suit of clothes and went to Brooklyn. He thinks some one took his coat and other belongings as a joke and dropped them where they were found.

Receivers for Loan Association.

Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday appointed William C. Breed and Clifford W. Hartridge as receivers of the New York National Building and Loan Association. Each is required to give a bond in $50,000. The Attorney General seeks to dissolve the corporation, claiming that the concern is insolvent and that the officers have violated the law under which the association was created by speculating in real estate.

THIEF MAKES A FIERCE FIGHT.

Shoots Hat Off One of His Pursuers and Is Pounded Into Submission by Three Policemen.

George Davis, thirty-four years old, and refusing to give his address and any more information about himself, was arrested last night by the Tremont police after a long chase, culminating in a desperate fight. The man was surprised in an effort to loot the residence of Mrs. Anna Heath of 971 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street.

Mrs. Heath returned home late in the afternoon and was surprised to find Davis in her dining room busily engaged in packing her silverware into a valise. He ran when he saw her and jumped over the fence into One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street. He carried a lot of plate, jewelry, &c., his pockets bulging out as he ran.

Thomas Kerr, a mail carrier of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Jefferson Avenue, heard Mrs. Heath's cries and gave chase. The burglar kept in the lead for six blocks, and Kerr then began to close in on him. When within fifty feet the fugitive wheeled suddenly and taking deliberate aim fired two shots at Kerr. One passed through his hat, carrying it off. Kerr never faltered, but increased his speed and managed to grapple with the burglar. The latter fought like a madman and tried hard to shoot Kerr. A fierce struggle of some moments followed, when the burglar managed to free the hand in which he had the revolver and brought the weapon down with crushing force on Kerr's head. The mail carrier dropped as if shot, and was unconscious for half an hour.

Davis then started off again, but a large crowd was after him. Foremost in the crowd were Acting Captain Hodgins and Policemen Kane and Wood. They all carried their revolvers in their hands, and called repeatedly to Davis to stop, shooting over his head. He paid no attention to them, but kept on until he began to get winded.

Davis finally stumbled over a stone and fell prostrate. The policemen were on top of him in a moment. He fought with all the desperation of a man with a lost cause, and, tired though he was, he made it very interesting for the three policemen. They finally battered him into submission. He was cut and streaming with blood when taken to the station.

When he was searched three solitaire diamond rings, several brooches, three gold watches, and some silver plate, all the property of Mrs. Heath, and worth, she claims, $2,500, were found on him. The police say he is an old offender, and believe he was recently released from Sing Sing.

Everybody cheered Mail Carrier Kerr for his brave effort to catch the thief. He took great chances, as he was unarmed, and it was only the bad marksmanship of the burglar that saved his life.

THE LAST OF "LITTLE ITALY."

Houses Being Torn Down to Make Way for Jefferson Park.

What was once the heart of "Little Italy," in Harlem, now bears a desolate, forsaken appearance, and, judging by the ruins and débris that cover the three square blocks east of First Avenue, between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets, one would suppose that an invading army had visited the spot and devastated it with fire and shot.

Several years ago, the property within the boundaries mentioned was acquired by the city for the purpose of establishing a public park, to be known as Jefferson Park. The district was densely populated, and was, perhaps, the most notorious in the city, and the news that it was to be wiped out was joyously received by the better class of residents in East Harlem. After the site had been acquired, funds to build the park were not available, and it was not until about six weeks ago that the tenants were ordered to vacate. This they did slowly and reluctantly, many of the more aggressive being moved with the aid of a policeman's night stick.

The tenements which stood on the property, several hundred in number, were then sold at public auction, and the buyers were given thirty days to remove their purchases from the spot. Many of the buyers complied with the law and moved the buildings, but there were as many more who did not, and as a consequence a resale of the buildings and property not removed by purchasers was advertised several days ago. Thereupon, in order to prevent a resale, one of the buyers obtained an injunction.

In the meantime, those who have buildings, parts of buildings, or other property in the condemned tract are working like beavers, and yesterday there were several hundred workmen pulling down the walls of many houses and carting away the brick and wood work. In a few days everything will be leveled to the ground, and as soon as the débris is carted away work on the park will be begun.

Mercantile Co-operative Bank Affairs.

The committee appointed by the shareholders to investigate the affairs of the Mercantile Co-operative Bank of New York was in session all day yesterday at the banking house, Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue. President Potter attended and rendered the committee much assistance, but nothing new was developed. The investigation will be continued next Tuesday.

TOOK CONEY ISLAND SAND.

Men Who Went Ashore in a Schooner Caught Before They Got Away.

Two New Jersey men yesterday tried to move a portion of Coney Island and were arrested. Magistrate Nostrand held them each in $500 bail. The manager of the Oriental Hotel said he wanted them prosecuted.

The men gave their names as Nicholas Esselan and John Connelly. During the high tide Thursday night they went ashore near the Oriental Hotel in the schooner Robert Emmet. When the tide went out they loaded the schooner with seventy-five tons of white sand. It is valued at a dollar a barrel. The Manhattan Beach, Land and Improvement Company claims it all. When daylight broke the men were arrested.

INSURANCE WAR IN NEWARK.

Fire Risks Being Written at What Are Virtually "Panic Figures."

The fight among the Newark agents over fire insurance rates is rapidly becoming bitter. In many of the offices yesterday special hazards, such as woodworking establishments, foundries, iron works, and factory risks generally, were canceled and rewritten at 50 per cent. of the tariff rates which were recently suspended. Dwelling houses are also being insured at what are virtually "panic figures." The preferred business has not yet begun to come in for cancellation and rewriting, but those classes of risks will probably be reached next week.

The territory until lately covered by the Newark board rates, comprised the City of Newark, Belleville, and Clinton, in Essex County, and all that section of Hudson County which lies west of the Hackensack River. The rate war is expected by the New York managers to extend to the Oranges, so that the Essex County Committee will be compelled soon to declare their rates off also. The companies are preparing to enter the fight in the same manner that they went into the demoralized rate market in this city last Summer, and all idea of profits on Newark business will probably be abandoned for 1899.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Preferred Accident Insurance Company of New York has applied for admission to Massachusetts.

The German Insurance Company of Freeport, Ill., has been admitted to Alabama, and T. D. Howard & Co. of Birmingham have been appointed agents.

The effect of the local fire insurance rate war of last year and the extraordinarily heavy losses of the first five months of this year are beginning to be felt. It was reported yesterday that a large New York company contemplates a 30 per cent. reduction in the salaries of its entire office force.

The new Craig law in North Carolina, requiring insurance companies to become North Carolina corporations, so that they cannot apply in the Federal courts for equitable relief from State requirements, has aroused some discussion among the New York managers of foreign companies. One manager said yesterday that compliance with the North Carolina law ought to enable the foreign companies to resist the discriminatory clause of the Iowa tax law, and that this could be accomplished if a retaliatory measure were to be passed by the North Carolina Legislature next Winter. At the present time thirty-two States in the Union have retaliatory laws. Vice President Henry Evans of the Continental Insurance Company said yesterday that he did not think the Craig law would help the foreign companies to avoid the Iowa discriminatory tax.

Answers to Correspondents.

Mrs. A., Fort Meade, South Dakota.—Mercury is at present the evening star and arrived at the furthest east from the sun on July 22. Mars comes to our meridian in the middle of the afternoons, some three hours before the sun, and is to be found in the constellation Lion, three degrees or so from Regulus.

ONE OF THEM.—If a chess player receives the odds of queen's rook, he does not thereby forfeit his privilege of castling on the queen's side by moving the king to queen bishop's square. Of course, this also could be included in the odds, but would not be unless so understood. It is not allowable by the generally accepted rules of chess to castle when the king is in check or would have to pass over or onto any square attacked by a hostile piece. If queen knight's square is so attacked, the king may still be castled on the queen's side, as the rook may pass an attacked square.

New Service to Rockaway Beach.

Commencing to-morrow, a Sunday service will be operated from the Brooklyn Bridge terminal of the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad through to Rockaway Beach, running over the elevated road to Flatbush Avenue incline, and thence over the Long Island Railroad to Rockaway Beach. The first train will leave at 7:10 A. M.; next train at 8:10 A. M., and thereafter on a thirty-minute headway until 10:10 P. M. The last train will leave Rockaway Beach at 11:37 P. M. Round trip tickets from Manhattan will be 35 cents, and from any station in Brooklyn 30 cents.

At 12.01 P. M., the hour glass and stores are empty.

Up to 12 there is plenty of "sand" and plenty of everything man or boy wears.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

For Dyspepsia.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Imparts strength, and makes the process of digestion natural and easy.
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY
2 P.M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND
4 & 9 P.M. JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS OPERA CO.
8 P.M. PAIN'S THE JOLLY MUSKETEER. SPECTACLE & FIREWORKS.

THE NEW YORK! B'way, 44 & 45 Sts. NO MAT. TO-DAY! One Adm. price to all the shows. The Great Golden Spectacle! 500 people! Inc. S. Bernard. The Man in the Moon! Roof-Covered Aerial Magnolia Grove Vast Vaudeville! & "The Fashion Show" in The Promenade de Luxe

The COOL ONLY MATINEE In town TO-DAY! CASINO'S Wittiest Hit!! "The Rounders!"
ROOF TO-NIGHT: Music in the Air! RICE'S Summer Nights!

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN
66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
GREAT SUCCESS!!
Kaltenborn's Orchestral Concerts.
Robert Hosea, Baritone Soloist, Sunday. 25c. & 50c.

KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34TH ST. near B'way.
MUSIC HALL & ROOF GARDEN
Vaudeville—Specialties—Novelties.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance.
CLIFFORD AND HUTH, ROSE EYTINGE.
OLYMPIA QUARTET. MIDGLEYS.

Hammerstein's Venetian Terrace, 42 St. B'y. & 7 Av
VICTORIA Greatest Place & Greatest Show in N. Y.
ROOF GARDEN In Case of Rain, Perf. in Music Hall

LION PALACE ROOF GARDEN, 110th St. & Western Boulevard.
Gertrude Rutledge, Katharine Rose, Rena Aubrey, Mlle. Bellini, Joseph Weber, A. J. Martyne, and others.

THE TURF.

BRIGHTON RACES Daily at 2:30 P. M. Rain or Shine.
Concert by Lander. Take any Coney Island route.

Racing Express Trains
via Kings County "L" will run through from BROOKLYN BRIDGE TO BRIGHTON EVERY 15 MIN. On race days between 12:15 and 2:15 P. M. Time, 30 minutes. Stops only at City Hall, Brooklyn.
Also via 5TH AV. "L" LINE and CULVER ROAD Electric Elevated Train Service. Take SEA VIEW Road to race track.
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

The Illustrated Magazine Supplement

Which accompanies the SUNDAY edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will contain, to-morrow, among other attractive features, the following:

Full-page portrait of Elihu Root, the new Secretary of War.

Scenes in the ancient City of Delft, including a view of the Nieuwe Kerk, where the American delegates to the Peace Conference met to honor the memory of Grotius.

Story on the latest Parisian fad of dressing pet dogs.

New and interesting pictures of old New York.

Portrait of Henry F. Merritt, ex-Consul to Aix-la-Chapelle, Chemnitz, and Barmen, appointed at the request of Mrs. Grover Cleveland.

Photograph of Ruchstuhl's figure of Wisdom, which will be placed in the new Appellate Court's Building on Madison Square.

Group photograph of officers of the cruiser New York, including Rear Admiral Sampson, Capt. Chadwick, and Lieut. Commander Potter.

Photographs of some of the "crack" yachts which took part in the Larchmont Yacht Club's recent races.

Photograph of the English cup challenger Shamrock, taken while on a spin.

Portraits of Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, heir apparent to the throne of Russia; Dr. Robert Stein of the United States Geodetic Survey; Dr. Leopold Kann of Cornell University, and the late Col. Robert G. Ingersoll.

Order in advance to be sure of securing a copy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the news that's fit to print."

CIVIL SERVICE DECISION.

Significance of Justice Beekman's Order Somewhat Overrated.

The significance of Justice Beekman's order in the Supreme Court on Saturday last, granting a writ of peremptory mandamus to Driver Mehegan of the Fire Department, who was removed from his position without, as he claims, charges being made against him or a hearing or reason given for his removal, was, it appears, somewhat overrated. The substance of Justice Beekman's decision, as reported, was that the action of the Civil Service Commission appointed by the Mayor as provided for by the charter, changing the classification of competitive positions to non-competitive positions, should have had the approval of the State Civil Service Commission, and that, having failed to get it approved, their action was void.

What Justice Beekman decided was

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1899. SIXTEEN PAGES.

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The New York Times,
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art,
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

A new Walt Whitman book entitled "Notes and Fragments" has just been prepared by Dr. R. H. Bucke of London, Ontario. "Notes and Fragments" consists of material made up from manuscript notes in Walt Whitman's hand, written mostly in the fifties, which came to Dr. Bucke under the poet's will. They throw a flood of light upon Walt Whitman's aims, studies, ambitions, and intentions during the important preparatory years of his life. Moreover, these notes present a valuable narrative to the critic, who would fully comprehend the poet's mental evolution.

A volume of fascinating old ballads is to be published shortly by the Doubleday & McClure Company. It is to be entitled "The Golden Trinity and the Green Bed." One of the best-known ballads was first printed as "Sir Walter Raleigh Sailing in the Lowlands, Showing How the Famous Ship Called the Sweet Trinity Was Taken by a False Galley, and How It Was Recovered by the Craft of a Little Sea Boy, Who Sunk the Galley." The book will contain the words and music of the songs and the text will be illustrated with fourteen large drawings in color by Pamela Colman Smith. These illustrations, which are stencil reproductions, are admirable in color and full of quaint character. The edition will be limited to 500 copies.

Two important novels are in preparation at Dodd, Mead & Co.'s. One is "Wine on the Lees," by J. A. Steuart, author of "The Minister of State," and the other, by Bernard Capes, is entitled "Our Lady of Darkness." The interest of the first story turns upon certain phases of the drink question, and is, to all intents and purposes, a problem novel. "Our Lady of Darkness" has its scene of action at the period of the French Revolution, and the picture alternates between England, Belgium, and Paris. There is much plotting in this tale, the movement is rapid, and the incidents are numerous and dramatic.

An edition not to exceed 100,000 copies of "The Celebrity" is in press for immediate publication by the Macmillan Company. Mr. Winston Churchill's latest novel, "Richard Carvel," is now in its sixty-fifth thousand. As it was published only on June 1, it is said that the record of its first two months is without precedent. Many other great novels that have become popular, even when first published as serials, have had periods of uncertainty immediately after publication in book form; but "Richard Carvel," which seems to have been popular from the first, was not presented as a serial.

We have schools of journalism in this country, and colleges also which are devoted to different branches of mercantile instruction, but the project of the Paris Cercle de la Libraire is certainly unique. This is for a school of booksellers. The prospectus describes a three years' course at the school, during which time the man who would manufacture and sell books is to be thoroughly grounded in French literature and the literature and language of two or three foreign countries. Commercial law, as well as the tenets of the moral law that is supposed to exist between author and publisher, will also receive attention. Practical instruction will, moreover, be given in regard to paper manufacture, letter press, bookbinding, and illustration. It is a question whether a man thus equipped will turn out a better book than the myriads of human beings who are now in the trade, but he could certainly write entertainingly of his craft, and would be an interesting fellow to interview.

"Young April," Mr. Egerton Castle's new novel, although having completed its run as a serial in the July number of Temple Bar, will not be presented in book form by the Macmillan Company until October. The postponement is made in deference to the wishes of the proprietors of Frank Leslie's Monthly, in which magazine the tale has still two months to run under the title of "April Bloom." The publishers have secured Mr. Albert B. Wenzall's sketches for the illustration of the story.

A new romance, dealing with a period of American history and a portion of the country practically untouched in fiction, will be presented in October by the Doubleday & McClure Company. This will be William R. Lighton's "Sons of Strength: A Romance of the Kansas Border Wars." It is the life story of a foundling who when grown goes to Kansas and takes part in the stirring events which marked the struggle between the friends and the opponents of slavery in that State.

Charles Major, author of "When Knighthood Was in Flower," is putting the finishing touches to a new historical novel dealing with the period of Charles II., and introducing some of the more famous characters of the time. Nell Gwynne plays a prominent part in the tale. The book will probably be ready for Mr. Major's publishers, the Bowen-Merrill Company, early in October.

A new biographer of George Sand is now claiming attention. He is M. Wladimir Karenine. The first two volumes of his work have just been brought out by Ollendorff. They are bulky octavos, bearing the title "George Sand: Sa Vie: Ses Oeuvres: 1804-1876." They are illustrated with many photographs, fac similes of autographs, &c. The amount of material of the future volumes of the work may be judged from the fact that the story thus far presented is only carried to 1838. The part of the biography published has been received in this city by Meyer Brothers & Co.

Mr. W. L. Alden, the London correspondent of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, is not the only one over there who has dared to treat Jane Austen with less respect than she is accustomed to. Stephen Gwynn in The Cornhill says some harsh things about her personality in his article, "The Decay of Sensibility." Mr. Gwynn has found that he disturbed a hornets' nest. Both Mr. Walkley and Mr. Andrew Lang have taken up the cudgels in defense of the author of "Sense and Sensibility." Mr. Lang, in speaking of Louisa Musgrove's fall at Lyme Regis and Mr. Gwynn's treatment of it, writes: "Mr. Gwynn may try taking a header from the Cobb on the hard stones (which was what Louisa did in effect) and then estimate the results. A very dull priest once fell out of a window, lit on his head, became a clever man, and ended as a Pope. Mr. Gwynn's experiment may have a similar and salutary effect on his brain." Mr. Walkley exclaims: "The gentle Jane unlovable! How could an unlovable woman create those lovable women, Emma and Ann and Elizabeth and Catherine?" And so the battle is on again. Mrs. Ritchie, the daughter of the late William Makepeace Thackeray, has presented somewhere a picture of the personality of Jane Austen. Miss Austen visited the Thackerays and took tea with them. Her hosts waited in vain for the brilliant conversation, or even intelligent remarks, that they expected. Thackeray before the evening was half over made his escape to the club.

LETTERS FROM THE DEAD.

Some of the Manuscripts in the Gluck Collection, Buffalo Public Library—A Notable Catalogue

The Buffalo Public Library will soon publish a descriptive catalogue of its Gluck collection of manuscripts and autographs. In 1887, when the late James Fraser Gluck presented his collection to the library, Mr. J. N. Larned, then Superintendent, said it was the largest and most valuable owned by any public institution in this country. Ten years later, in 1897, Mr. Gluck gave to the library other manuscripts of almost equal value with his first gift. Since his death, Dec. 15, 1897, the collection has been augmented by valuable gifts from other friends of the institution. One of the conditions of gift stipulated by Mr. Gluck was that the library should print a proper catalogue. This work has now been done under direction of the Library Board, by Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, wife of the Superintendent. She has given several months to the compilation, bringing to bear upon it exceptional skill, born of experience and love of the work.

The result is a beautifully made volume of some 175 pages, royal octavo, containing a brief biography of Mr. Gluck, an account of how he formed the collection, an annotated list of the manuscripts and letters, biographical data, portraits, index, &c. But it is much more. It is the repository of literary treasures unknown to the reading world. No manuscripts are reproduced in fac simile, but the whole or parts of many letters or poems of exceptional interest are here printed for the first time. It is difficult to convey in brief space an idea of the richness of the collection. Over 400 distinguished men and women, most of them authors, are represented, in some cases by several manuscripts.

Through the courtesy of Superintendent Elmendorf THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW is permitted to select from advance sheets some of the more notable of these manuscripts, here first published.

Passing over in the list the names, among many others of Amos Bronson Alcott, Louisa M. Alcott, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Elizabeth von Arnim, Sir Francis Bacon, Philip James Bailey, Balzac, Beaconsfield, Jeremy Bentham, Béranger, John Bigelow, R. D. Blackmore, James G. Blaine, William Blake, John Bright, Charlotte Brontë, Phillips Brooks, and other "B's," we come to the Brownings. Elizabeth Barrett Browning is represented by two personal letters to Theodore Tilton, while he was editor of The New York Independent.

"Both letters," says the editor's note, "are written during the serious decline in health and strength to which both her sorrow and disappointment over Italian national affairs and her grief at the death of her favorite sister contributed. The first is an interesting record of her devotion to the cause of united Italy. The second shows her deep feeling for the safety of the United States and her intelligent understanding of American affairs. This knowledge concerning American matters was doubtless gained from association with many American acquaintances, both in Florence and in Rome. Mr. Browning says: 'In fact, I believe that if we were to make out a list of our best and dearest friends we should find more American than English names.'"

The first letter is dated from Casa Guidi, Florence, but was really written from Siena, where the Brownings spent the Summer of 1860, in the Villa Alberti. The second letter was written from 126 Via Felice, Rome, certainly after the death of her sister, late in 1860 or early in the following year, probably in April, 1861. The handwriting is much changed from that of the first letter and shows the fading vitality which suddenly failed utterly in June.

Neither of the letters has been published, and as both are of great interest, they are printed in full:

I.

July 20, [1860.]
Casa Guidi, Florence.

Dear Sir: In acknowledging your liberality in $200 received through Mr. Francis, I send you other two new poems on Italian affairs with a certain reasonable shyness. Pray understand that I would not for the world take advantage of your having perhaps overgenerously made a rash engagement with me. If these MSS. destined for a future edition of my Italian volume, should suit you, they are at your service; if not, let them pass simply into Mr. Francis's hands for the book. Do I tire you of Italy? Another time I may let you have poems of a more general interest. Only, here, it is hard for us to understand how anything can be of a more general interest than this subject. We are feeling keenly about the south. May God keep that hero, Garibaldi. His danger is less from the sword than from certain influences unfavorable to the national sentiment, and against which he should have steel in his brain. Divisions coming now (for the first time in this great movement!) would strengthen the separatists at Naples, and turn to earnest what has been merely formal and official in the action of foreign diplomacy. When did Mazzini's finger ever touch Italy without a blot showing where? Mr. Francis hints that your people are not very Napoleonist. Neither am I in any par-

tisan sense. My "summing up" is a bare statement. As for the Emperor, there will be a reaction in time, and meanwhile it would be a pity if abstract thinkers, such as you and I, should allow ourselves to be carried away in the panic and passion of Europe, from an estimate of the real position. The Emperor's far-sightedness in foreign policy produces a necessary disagreement with statesmen who do not see far, and his recognition of the rights of majorities and the nationalities, being perfectly understood by the retrograde parties at least, these build monstrous barricades of impossible calumnies for the arrest of progress and the confusion of the world. Will they succeed in their scheme of drumming up a coalition of the old Governments against France? And, in that case, on whose side will go the peoples? Those are questions, but this is a fact, that at home the Pope's tyranny is maintained and abetted by French anti-imperialist parties as a means of opposition to the Emperor. "Non his armis" you would say if you were a French protestor against the Government. Is France to stir a finger, do you think, to get these so-called liberals back to power? Believe in the instinct of nations.

Let me add one word. I must, for I have only written so many because of being drawn into admiring sympathy with you by your noble address in the church of Theodore Parker. What affected me was—not the eloquence, no—but the rare union of largeness and tolerance with fidelity to special truth. In our age faith and charity are found—but they are usually found apart. We tolerate everybody because we doubt everything—or else we tolerate nobody because we believe something. And largeness of intellectual vision becomes indistinctness in the apprehension of outline just as is the case in physical near-sightedness. I congratulate you on being able to speak so. Would that great truths had always such brave witnesses. And would that brave men (like Theodore Parker) had always great truths to be brave for.

My husband unites with me in respects and good wishes, while I remain, dear Sir, most faithfully yours,

ELIZABETH B. BROWNING.

I recommend to your attention Edmond About's pamphlet "La [nouvelle] carte de l'Europe" and "La Prusse [en 1860]."

We are at Siena at present, but our address continues to be Casa Guidi, Florence:

II.

126 Via Felice,
Rome, [Early in 1861.]

My Dear Mr. Tilton: If you have had time under the pressure of your many thoughts at this crisis to think of me at all you may have wondered at the gap in my letters—but I have suffered great unhappiness and lost my usual power of occupying myself in consequence.

Now I send you something—or nothing as you may decide—(three poems)—I don't insist on its being something—remember that. I have received The Independents very thankfully. It was by an accident that I saw the "Garibaldi" stanzas in the anti-slavery paper first, and I should be quick to acknowledge that the typographical faults were confined to it. You are very good in representing me with correctness, as in all the rest. My husband has drawn for the remittance belonging to the last two poems, "Garibaldi" and the "Summing Up."

Perhaps one of these days his sense of your generosity and appreciation of it as a peculiar expression of kind sentiment toward both of us may overcome his disinclination to the periodical channel. Never suppose that I have not done my best to send him to you in my stead—I know my place too well as poet, and my duty too well as your contributor. Shall I say that Cornhill and The Atlantic Monthly have hitherto solicited him in vain? But I don't give up hope.

I thank you very much for your most interesting letter on American affairs. I go with your party entirely. The Constitution could only be rectified from within, unless you attacked it from without with guns, and I think Garrison eschewed the latter mode. He would use neither Congress nor sword. Now the question is thrown into new possibilities of solution by that fine madness of the South, which is God's gift to the world in these latter days in order to the restitution of all things and the re-constitution everywhere of political justice and national right.

See how it has been in Italy! If Austria had not madly invaded Piedmont in 1859, France could not have fought. If the Pope had not been madly obstinate in rejecting the reforms pressed on him by France, he must have been sustained as a temporal ruler. If the King of Naples had not madly refused to accept the overtures of Piedmont toward an alliance in free government and Italian independence, we should have had to wait for Italian unity. So with the rulers of Tuscany, Modena, &c. Everybody was mad at the right moment. I thank God for it. "Mais mon cher," said Napoleon to the Tuscan ex-Grand Duke, weeping before him as a suppliant, "vous etiez à Solferino." That act of pure madness settled the Duke's claims upon Tuscany. And looking yearningly to our poor Venetia (to say nothing of other suffering peoples beyond this peninsula) my cry must still be: "Give, Give! More madness Lord!"

The Pope has been madder than anybody, and for a much longer time, exactly because his case was complex and difficult and because with Catholic Europe and the French clerical party (strengthened by M. Guizot and the whole French dynastic opposition, I wish them joy of their cause) drawn up on the Holy Father's side, the least touch of sanity would have saved him, to the immense injury of the Italian nation. As it is, we are at the beginning of the end. We see light at the end of the cavern. There's a dark turning, indeed, about Venetia—but we won't hit our heads against the stalactites even there—and beyond we get out into a free, great, independent Italy. May God save us to the end!

At this point the anxiety on American affairs can take its full share of thought. My partiality for frenzies is not so absorbing, believe me, as to exclude very painful considerations on the dissolution of your great Union. But my serious fear has been and is, not for the dissolution of the body, but the death of the soul—not of a rupture of the States and civil war—but of reconciliation and peace at the expense of a deadly compromise of principle. Nothing will destroy the Republic but what corrupts its conscience and disturbs its fame—for the stain upon the honor must come off upon the flag. If, on the other hand, the North stands fast on the moral ground, no glory will be like your glory—your frontiers may diminish, but your essential greatness will increase, your foes may be of your own household, but your friends must be among all just and righteous men, whether in the body or out of the body. You are "compassed by a great cloud of witnesses" and can afford to risk anything except conscience. Ought not the North, for instance, to propose a pecuniary compromise, taxing itself for compensation to the South? What surprises me is that the slaves don't rise.

Never imagine from anything said to you by Mr. Bayard Taylor, who remembers far too well a mere historical remark of mine upon the influence of government on art, that I am non-republican. I honor republicanism everywhere as an expression of the people, but it seems to me that a theoretical attachment to any form of government whatever is simply pedantry, as if one should insist on everybody's wearing one kind of hat or adopting one attitude. A genuine government is simply the attitude of that special people. What we require for every man (or state) is life, health, muscular freedom to choose his own attitude. Let us be for the democracy and leave the rest. Who cares for the figure at the helm so long as the people's wind is in the sails? I care little. Only I do care that the democracy should have power—that each man should have the inheritance of a man and the right of voting where he is taxed. So this is my creed.

If I had an opportunity I would send you photographs of my husband and even of myself—though I had better rest with you perhaps in the engraving which you think like Mrs. Tilton, since that surely must have points in my favor. Three little daughters have you? That is better than one little son—seeing that we often feel it too frightful to have all our treasure in a single coin. The pure gold of it only increases the fear. Oh—I must send you a photograph of our boy.

We shall be in Rome till May and then return to Florence.

Napoleon will come out admirably in the Italian results. He has had Europe at the end of the diplomatical sword of fence and a European coalition against him as no remote contingency. Often what has seemed like opposition to our progress here has simply been putting on the drag down hill when the wheel was inclined to a perilous velocity. But there are some who cannot understand, and more who will not. It will be enough that the Italian nation understands.

As to novel writing, I go so naturally into verse. What is truth in my convictions as well as what is warmest in my emotions run naturally to rhyme. And life is short and art long—as has been said once or twice before. Then you have Mrs. Stowe. Her new story opens beautifully and promises what she can keep. I congratulate The Independent upon it.

That is all for to-day. My husband unites in regards with me, and I remain most truly your friend,

ELIZABETH B. BROWNING.

Robert Browning is represented in the collection by a long letter written from Brittany, a few weeks after Mrs. Browning's death, to Theodore Tilton, in New York. Like the foregoing letters of Mrs. Browning, it has never been printed:

St. Enogat près Dinard, France, Sept. 11, 1861.

My Dear Sir—(or, rather, reciprocating an affectionate expression of yours, shall I not say? My dear Friend:)—I have felt the very kindness of your letter stop more than one attempt to say something in reply to it: this, that I am resolved to write now, may at least tell you that I was neither insensible nor ungrateful when your two newspapers, together with that letter, reached me. I will not try and explain why it is that, by what might pass for a fantastic perversion of feeling, all the last things seem almost unduly precious—last incidents, last appreciations, last kindnesses—and it is certainly not because our acquaintance with you was late in the day that it will be the less valued. Let me hope that, without my motive, you will, for your part, continue to hold what you have so generously taken up, and remember that the dim days before me could ill spare the light of a single kind face I count upon. One day, if ever we see each other face to face, I may correct some of the misstatements which have got into currency, and a few of which reappear in your notice. Dear Hillard's story is altogether a myth, for instance. But absolutely nothing of the private life ever transpired, and fancies like this do no great harm. I have seen no other notices, indeed no other American newspapers, in this wild corner of Brittany where I am endeavoring to regain strength of various kinds. In a fortnight I shall be in London, where I must occupy myself with the education of my only child. On my arrival I will send you the photograph you had the goodness to desire—and another taken a few days before our departure from Rome—one so nearly all I could desire as to put the previous attempts out of my thoughts: there is a photograph also from a picture made of the room in Casa Guidi we have been used to for fourteen years, which may go with the rest. I will send these—say for me—to dear Page, to Hillard, and to other friends of whose sympathy I am sure. Thank them deeply.

Chapman wrote me nearly two months ago to say that a new edition of the poems was wanted at once. I shall attend to this on my return to England, but I may say something to you at once. There remain unpublished a few poems, reserved for another volume. Some of them are among the writer's best, she thought—and I think. Do you wish to print these, as you printed the others? Only, I suppose I should add, in closer succession, so as to enable Chapman to include them in the edition which I should retard till the latest possible. The intense excitement of your own politics may have changed the direction of the interest of your readers; I can well understand if it be so; but your own munificence renders such a question necessary. My wife would never, of late years, write for any other periodical than yours and Thackeray's—for whom she had a personal friendship: the last poem she ever wrote, an exquisite one, was sent to his magazine—but I countermanded it—nor is there any publication to which I shall intrust that and the rest unless to yours. You will tell me by a word to the care of Chapman & Hall, 193 Piccadilly.

I have never heard from Mr. Francis, by the way since he printed the "Napoleon III.," &c.—does he wish me to continue to send him early proof sheets of whatever else may be published in England? I, too, have lost the "explanation of American affairs," and what can I do, in the absence of authentic information, but assure you, however unnecessarily, of my belief in the justice and confidence in the triumph of the great cause? I shall soon know a little of the truth on recent events only to be guessed at now, but on the righteousness of the principle I want no information. God prosper it and its defenders! Ever yours affectionately and gratefully, ROBERT BROWNING.

The collection includes a number of poems by great authors, which are not included in ordinary collections of their works. Thomas Campbell is represented; so are Keats and Leigh Hunt, each by a sonnet. The Keats manuscript is dated Jan. 16, 1818, and is entitled, "To Mrs. Reynolds's Cat." Mrs. Reynolds was the mother of Keats's friend, John Hamilton Reynolds, and of the wife of Thomas Hood. She gave the sonnet to Hood, who published it in The Comic Annual for 1830. It is given in the "Poetical and Other Writings of John Keats," edited by Forman, but does not appear in ordinary editions. It is as follows, the spelling, capitalization, and punctuation of the manuscript being followed:

TO MRS. REYNOLDS'S CAT.

Cat! who hast past thy grand Climacteric,
How many mice and Rats hast in thy days
Destroyéd? how many tit bits stolen? Gaze
With those bright, languid segments green and prick
Those velvet ears—but prythee do not stick
Thy latent talons in me—and upraise
Thy gentle mew, and tell me all thy frays
Of Fish and Mice and Rats and tender chick.
Nay look not down nor lick thy dainty wrists
For all the weesy Asthma, and for all
Thy tail's tip is nicked off, and though the fists
Of many a Maid has given thee many a mawl
Still is that fur as soft as when the lists
In youth thou enterd'st on glass bottled wall.

There are two manuscripts by Leigh Hunt; one a report of a lecture by Carlyle on German literature, the other the following sonnet, "which is not found in ordinary editions of Hunt's poems":

TO FAME.

O Fame, what art thou? Who can know, alas!
His claim to any share in thee or thine,
Till he has pass'd that dim and awful line,
Which no man ever pass'd or e'er shall pass,
Prizing thy gifts! Rare beings still amass
Treasures that after ages count divine;
Yet ere they pass from earth thou giv'st no sign
That they in memory shall outlive the mass.
How oft, in life, they pine for very bread,
While wordy critics smirch their lays with blots;
How oft above each unremember'd head,
Year after year, the dock or hemlock rots;
And then thou nam'st their love, or woe, or mirth;
And towns that let them die, boast that they gave them birth.

There is a characteristic letter by Macaulay, written from London March 25, 1849, to an American friend in response to a letter of congratulation on his "History of England," the first two volumes of which were just published. The letter is a curious revelation of the historian's conception of American taste and habits:

My Dear Sir: I have received a very kind and welcome letter from you, which it would be ungrateful in me not promptly to acknowledge. What you tell me of the reception which my book has found in the United States gratifies me much, but at the same time surprises me. For it seems to me that very few books have in as high a degree the merit or demerit of being intensely English: and I should have thought that this peculiarity, which has conduced not a little to the success of my volumes here, would have made them seem dull to a people who have never seen anything resembling our Court, our Bishops, our country gentlemen, our country clergymen; to a people who are strangers to the feeling of loyalty to a family, respect for an aristocracy, zeal for the privileges of an established Church. I should have thought that our disputes about the patriarchal theory of government, the divine right of Kings, regency, abdication, and so forth, would have been as uninteresting to you as the controversy between the followers of Omar and the followers of Ali. I am glad to find that I was mistaken. I should greatly enjoy a trip to the United States if I could be sure that I should be as free and as obscure as I am when I go to Paris or Brussels, that I should be at liberty to choose my own associates, and that I should never be forced to make a show of myself at dinners and public meetings. But my dislike of exhibition, which was always strong, and which never yielded except to clear public duty, has, since I quitted politics, become almost morbid. And what I hear of the form in which your countrymen show their kindness and esteem for men whose names are at all known deters me from visiting you. I need not tell you that I mean no national reflection. Perhaps the peculiarity to which I allude is honorable to the American character; but it must cause annoyance to sensitive and fastidious men. Brougham or O'Connell would have liked nothing better. But Cowper would have died or gone mad; Byron would have insulted his admirers, and have been shot or tarred and feathered; and, though I have stronger nerves than Cowper's, and, I hope, a better temper than Byron's, I should suffer much pain and give much offense.

I assure you that I and many others remember your visit to us with pleasure, and hope to see you here again. We have gone through rough times, but a quiet season seems to be before us. But I must stop. Ever yours truly, T. B. MACAULAY.

The collection contains, and this remarkable catalogue prints, several long letters of distinct value to students of American history. There is a heretofore unpublished letter by George Washington, addressed to "the President of Congress," and dated New York, Sept. 12, 1776—the day of that consultation of Washington and his Generals, which decided the evacuation of New York. There are several of Horace Greeley's remarkable manuscripts, one of them a letter to Theodore Tilton, dated New York, July 10, 1865, in which he says:

I suppose I must stop writing for you under the vote of to-day: tho' I don't believe The Tribune has one less subscriber to-day for all I've written for The Independent. However, I shall slip in an article now and then without my name, for I presume the name is the trouble. I don't think writing good articles for other papers does hurt; if I wrote bad ones it might.

Several pages of the catalogue are given to a very long letter by Frederick Douglass to Theodore Tilton, dated Rochester, Oct. 15, 1861. In it Mr. Douglass discusses the President's policy and other political aspects of the time. Something is given in the catalogue under "Seward"; the Gluck collection, it is understood, contains interesting Seward letters, but in their case, and in some others, the allusions to persons still living are too many and too pointed to make their publication expedient. This is especially the case with a series of twelve letters by Charles Sumner. Some day some historical burrower will delight in them.

The first volume in the Modern English Writers series, projected by Blackwood & Sons of London, has just made its appearance. It is entitled "Matthew Arnold," by Prof. Saintsbury. In it an interesting analogy is drawn by the great critic's critic. This is particularly evident in regard to what Prof. Saintsbury says concerning Arnold's essay on Gray in M. Humphry Ward's "English Poets."

ALFRED THE GREAT.

The Thousandth Anniversary of His Death to be Celebrated in England Next October.

At a meeting convened by the Lord Mayor of London, at the Mansion House, 18th March, 1898, it was proposed by the Bishop of London, seconded by the Right Hon. J. Bryce, M. P., and unanimously resolved that the thousandth anniversary of the death of King Alfred, which will occur in October, 1901, be celebrated by a national commemoration.

The Queen having signified her approval, and interesting speeches made by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Winchester, Sir Frederick Pollock, Mr. Louis Dyer, (representing the Chicago Historical Society,) and several others, an Executive Committee was appointed, with a long list of members, under the Presidency of the Lord Mayor of London and the Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock as Treasurer. Subscriptions have been invited, it being thought that $150,000 will be required to cover the expenses of a proper memorial and all incidental expenditures.

Besides a statue of King Alfred and a memorial hall at Winchester, to be used as a museum of early English history, it has been proposed to hold an exhibition of ninth century objects in London, the commemoration including also a military review, naval display, historic pageant, and a meeting of learned societies.

Subscriptions are invited and may be forwarded to members of the committee, or to Secretary, Guildhall, Winchester.

THE MEMORIAL VOLUME.*

The City of Winchester, the old capital of Wessex, the royal residence and burial place of King Alfred, will take a very prominent part in the celebration next October, and, in the meantime, the present volume edited by Alfred Bowker, the Mayor of that city, has been issued.

The volume consists of chapters by various competent hands on the life and times of one whom, in an introductory poem, the present Poet Laureate calls "The Spotless King," adding:

"So, through the distance of a thousand years,
Alfred's full radiance shines on us at last."

The book contains a general introduction by Sir Walter Besant, which, in substance, is the address delivered in the Guildhall of Winchester at the laying of the cornerstone of the King Alfred Memorial, which is to be erected at Winchester. This memorial will consist of a statue of King Alfred, and a hall, to be used as a museum of early English history.

In addition to Sir Walter Besant's introduction, Frederic Harrison writes of "Alfred as King." "Alfred the Religious Man and Educationalist" is treated by the Lord Bishop of Bristol. Charles Oman, Fellow of All Souls', Oxford, writes of "Alfred the Warrior," while the President of the Royal Geographical Society, Sir Clements Markham, describes the "England of Alfred's Day" and what he did to settle and enlarge its boundaries. "Alfred as a Writer" is by the Rev. John Earle, Professor of Anglo-Saxon, Oxford, while Sir Frederick Pollock, Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence, briefly epitomizes what is known of "English Law Before the Norman Conquest," and, finally, the Rev. W. J. Loftie writes of

lished the freedom of his institutions—"the right of free meeting, the right of free speech, the right of free work."

The Saxons were fond of music, singing, poetry, and all manner of outdoor sports. "In a word, the Anglo-Saxon of the ninth century was in essentials very much like his descendant of the present day. He was religious; he was a lover of order; he was a good fighting man; he was fond of outdoor sports and occupations; he was tenacious of his freedom; he was imaginative, poetical, and dreamy; he was fond of music; he was still full of the old traditions and superstitions which ruled his life long after he had become a Christian. * * * In one virtue he was as yet wanting. We must not expect in him what we call the national and patriotic sentiment. The man of Wessex was the enemy of the man of Mercia; the North stood aloof from the South; there was no England or Britain. * * * It was part of the work of Alfred, unseen and unsuspected, to make it possible to weld the different nations into one; to create little by little the love of country in place of the old loyalty to the tribe."

The Danish invasions, the sacking of the monasteries, and the seemingly complete subjugation the Danes had effected after nine years of almost continuous victory, is too well known to need any reference. Even the old gods had returned, and Woden, and Thor, and Friga, and the rest were apparently once more the ruling deities of the land. "What follows is like a dream. Or is it like the uprising of the French under Joan of Arc? * * * The people had lost heart; they had apparently given in. Yet, on the appearance of their King, they sprang to arms once more; they followed him with one consent, and on the first encounter with the Danes they inflicted on them a defeat so crushing that they never rallied again. In one battle—on one field—the country was recovered."

King Alfred's next step was to restore the country to its old prosperity and strength. How he did this; his turning the principal towns into walled cities; his recognition of the importance, geographically, of the City of London, and his gradual efforts toward raising it into the great herd and centre of the country, are also adequately touched upon. Alfred also recognized the fact that England, to be safe from foreign attack, must possess a navy, and it is often claimed that the King's success in teaching the people they must keep a mastery of the sea was his highest achievement. "The history of the English Navy is checkered, * * * but since the days of Alfred the conviction has never been lost that the safety of England lies in her command of the sea. Fortresses and walled cities are useful; it is a very great achievement to have given them to the country; but it was a greater achievement still to have given to the country a fleet which was ready to meet the enemy before they had time to land, and to give them most excellent reasons why they should not land; to make the people understand above all things and before all it was necessary for all time to keep the mastery of the seas."

King Alfred's other labors, his code of laws, which he sought to connect with religion, thus linking the human and the Divine law as closely as possible; his efforts in the cause of education; the founding and support of schools that the people might be educated, and the encouragement of all the arts and sciences, are also amply illustrated.

This wise King also endeavored to closely connect England with the rest of the world by encouraging scholars, men of learning, and skilled workmen of all kinds to come to his land, and also busied himself in creating commercial relations with foreign

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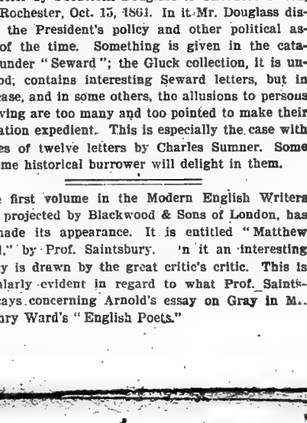

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which will delight all those who find no comfort in plain English. He would probably prove to be a highly uninteresting youth in real life, but in this tale he is a character study, and therefore he is to be accepted as something out of the ordinary. He is full of ambition to go to the war and serve as a cavalryman. He accomplishes his purpose, and loses his arm through the treachery of one of his comrades. He afterward saves this same fel-

in the waters of romance the usual procedure is to prepare yourself. Mr. T. Galion is indifferent to any ordinary formalities. He grabs you crop and heels, and souses you, clothes and all, in a geyser of fiction.

Barnard Aubanel is an English artist. He has seen a lady in the park, and falls madly in love with her. He has never addressed a word to her. The hero dines at a restaurant, and he and his companions

MR. NORTON'S KIPLING.

Biography of the Poet of Conquest and War by Charles Eliot Norton.*

This coldly authentic sketch of Kipling's life resembles an extract from an encyclopedia. But it carries Prof. Norton's signature, and therefore the conviction of complete truthfulness. It is singular to find the professor dans cette galère—the severe, scholarly classicist, the translator of the "Divina Commedia," lending countenance to the author of "Bill 'Awkins," tolerating the composition of local, ephemeral, ill-constructed verses written in patois on narrow themes. To be understood by and to influence all mankind, it is not sufficient to be a national poet. Dante was an international poet, because he spoke of things which interested everybody, and did it so grandly that the Italian language came to be universally studied. Successive generations learned Greek to feel sublime with Homer, French to laugh with Molière, German to criticise with Goethe. But although the Swede or the Brazilian might willingly toil for years with the object of reading "Hamlet," neither would in the least consider the "Barrack Room Ballads" adequate reward for a laborious acquisition of the English tongue. This one would conjecture to be Prof. Norton's point of view. And by another reason is the biographer placed in a curious position. He is not only an "anti-imperialist" of light and leading, but opposed altogether to military slaughter. Kipling's British lion bellows to the remotest confines of the earth, of which his paw covets the whole. The sufferings of the soldier Kipling most humanely commiserates, but to insure the greater glory of the British Empire he must stand ready behind the "Gatlin' gun to talk to them 'eathen kings." The professor was no doubt satisfied to write a formal biographical notice, which entailed no expression of literary or philosophical opinions.

This little book, which contains no news, but was "prepared with his [Kipling's] approval," gives weight to a salient circumstance of Kipling's career. He was blessed by the gods in his friends and relations, in his pastors and masters. From his earliest boyhood his parents watched Rudyard's budding talents with an intelligent affection. They sent him to a private school, where his proclivities would have a chance of being watched instead of being lost in the heterogeneous scrimmages of compulsory football at Rugby. At Westward Ho, one of his teachers gave him the freedom of a small but excellent library, and the boy's term reports must have shown his father and mother that a neglect of other branches coincided with an effective attachment to literature. Young Kipling wrote good essays and edited the school journal. His holidays were passed in the most favorable atmosphere, for he was housed by intellectual relatives intimate with distinguished men of letters and artists. From these came encouragement and good counsel. Kipling was not sent to a university, to be made a gentleman of, to fit himself for obscurity and starvation in a respectable profession, to have his experiences and human sympathies limited. Nor was he ever condemned to an uncongenial mode of earning a living. On the contrary, his heart's desire was thrust upon him while he was yet a boy. His wisely loving parents put him upon the road to fame and fortune when they secured a position for him, which he assumed at the age of seventeen, on the staff of the Lahore Civil and Military Gazette. But even Kipling cannot have been endowed as the precocious babies of Prof. Norton's acquaintance. According to him, these creatures, whose speculative faculties disclose little more to them than the way from a hand to a mouth, up to the age of three receive "ineffaceable impressions," shaping their "conceptions of the world."

The publication of this biography in book form is of peculiar interest to bibliophiles. Only 100 copies have been printed, all of which were, of course, sold at once, and now are at a premium. This, too, is the only opportunity to get the biography as a single book, and, in fact, at all as a book, for it will be embodied in one of the volumes of the forthcoming new popular edition of Kipling's works. It has been previously published in McClure's Magazine. At the end of the biography stands an official list of the "Books by Rudyard Kipling." They are twenty-five in number, the first, "Schoolboy Lyrics," having been privately printed, in 1881, at Lahore.

L. S.

The Journalist in Fiction.*

The invasion of the journalist into the field of fiction is becoming a serious matter for the legitimate creator of the yarn of commerce. It has been said with a frequency which is very tiresome to the average man that there is no new thing under the sun, but this journalese fiction is one of those things which have at least a new aspect. Perhaps the matter is only one of appearance. Indeed, the mind of a man who makes a careful examination of the work, if it can be called a work, is likely to emerge from the trial with the conviction that there is nothing in these sketches that can be called creative in the sense that the fiction of such writers as Thackeray and Dickens was creative.

The story of "Doc Horn," as told by Mr. George Ade, is not a novel, nor is it a series of short stories. It is simply a collection of newspaper sketches, in which the same part of a city is constantly used for the local color, and in which the same personages appear as the characters. That they are types of humanity such as actually exist in any great city is not only easy to believe, but is one of those things which any experienced newspaper man knows to be fact. Whether they are such types of character as are worth embalming in story is another question. In the hands of writers truly great such persons have been made immortal. In the hands of Mr. Ade they seem to be extremely small. Their doings and their sayings seem to be the merest shadows of some little microcosm of a world, and they themselves appear as the puppets of a modern Lilliput.

Yet it is safe to say that this book will be popular. Is it not a day of small things in books? Do not the people rage and the heathen imagine a vain thing about the veriest trash that ever came reeking from the press? Lest this query may convey an incorrect impression and do an injustice, let us hasten to say that "Doc Horn" cannot be called trash by any means. But it is not of the order of true fiction, nor yet of masterly character sketching. It belongs to the same category of newspaper work as Mr. Townsend's "Chimmy Fadden." It is the result of a newspaper man's observation of the types of humanity, who, a newspaper man, has lingered in the cheap places and found that the essential elements of mankind are much the same there as they are elsewhere. There are some very pretty touches in the book, and it will, as we have already said, be read by a good many persons, to whom this class of writing seems to be a new thing in the world of letters.

Mark Twain's Editions in England.

It seems that the sojourn of Mark Twain in London is quite as likely to benefit the English people as it is himself. As was said in a cable dispatch to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW not long ago, Mr. Clemens was in London in order to superintend the publication of an édition de lux of his works. This edition will be presented simultaneously in England and America. But this is not all. We understand that there will shortly appear on the other side an authorized uniform edition of the entire works of Samuel L. Clemens. This last is the outcome of the constant appeals that have been made to the author of "Innocents Abroad" ever since his arrival in the British metropolis. But if a popular uniform English edition, why not a popular uniform American edition?

Mark Twain first made his appearance in London in 1867, through a little volume of sketches headed by the celebrated "Story of the Jumping Frog." Three years later appeared in London "Innocents Abroad; or, The New Pilgrim's Progress." In 1871 a number of works by this author were presented to the London public under various titles: "Screamers," "Eye-openers," "A Burlesque Autobiography," and "A Pleasure Trip on the Continent." All these books were published through Messrs. Hotten and were not authorized by the author. A collection of Mark Twain's writings was published over there by J. C. Hotten in 1873 entitled "Choice Humorous Works," and to the following year Messrs. Chatto presented a collection called "Choice Works," and then, in 1876, came "Tom Sawyer" and in 1880 "Tramps Abroad," and so on—the later works being copyrighted editions.

The édition de luxe now in preparation will be an autograph one, in twenty-two octavo volumes. "Innocents Abroad" together with a critical estimate of the famous humorist by Prof. Brander Matthews, will occupy the first two. This critique includes 7,000 words, and is said to be very exhaustive. The arrangement of the edition, which will be limited to something over 1,000 sets for America and England, is as follows:

BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

"The Innocents Abroad," illustrated by Peter Newell, two volumes. With biographical criticism by Brander Matthews.
"A Tramp Abroad," illustrated by T. De Thulstrup, two volumes.
"Following the Equator," illustrated by A. B. Frost, Frederick Dielman, and others, two volumes.
"Roughing It," illustrated by B. W. Clinedinst, two volumes.
"Life On the Mississippi," illustrated by E. H. Garrett, one volume.

FICTION.

"The Gilded Age," illustrated by W. T. Smedley, two volumes.
"The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," illustrated by J. G. Brown, one volume.
"Huckleberry Finn," illustrated by E. W. Kemble, one volume.
"Pudd'nhead Wilson," illustrated by E. W. Kemble, one volume.
"The Prince and the Pauper," illustrated by Frank T. Merrill, one volume.
"Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court," illustrated by Dan Beard, one volume.
"Joan of Arc," illustrated by F. V. Du Mond, two volumes.

SHORT STORIES AND SKETCHES

Vol. I., illustrated by F. B. Opper, one volume.
Vol. II., illustrated by A. B. Frost, one volume.
Vol. III., illustrated by Dan Beard, one volume.
Literary Essays, one volume.

A special feature of the edition is the series of frontispieces, which will be reproductions of photographs and paintings of the author made at a period near the time when the different tales were written. The portraits are etchings or photogravures, and include a reproduction of the latest portrait of Mark Twain, painted by Spiridon, in Vienna, in 1898. With two exceptions the illustrators of the volumes are Americans. Their names are J. G. Brown, A. B. Frost, W. T. Smedley, Peter Newell, B. W. Clinedinst, Dan Beard, F. B. Opper, Frank J. Merrill, E. W. Kemble, T. De Thulstrup, E. H. Garrett, F. V. Du Mond, Frederick Dielman, Allan Gilbert, Thomas Fogarty, John Harley, and W. H. W. Bicknell.

*RUDYARD KIPLING. A Biographical Sketch. By Charles Eliot Norton. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company.

*DOC HORN. A Story of the Streets and Town. By George Ade. Pictures by John T. McCutcheon. Chicago and New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

LA GIOCONDA AGAIN.

The Laughing One Returns to the Consideration of Matrimony for Literary Women.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Permit me to thank your two correspondents for their kind sentiments expressed in my behalf, though I meant the discussion to be less personal and more general. The one who signs "Kinahan Cornwallis" asks me to write about myself, and though against my principles and that of all well-balanced minds I will touch upon a point or two hoping they may prove suggestive to one or more.

No, I am not a "blue stocking," though that was in tangible form the parting gift of my sister-graduates to me on commencement day at our private school, my only Alma Mater. But I was always fond of a bookish atmosphere, and my longing as a child to meet a flesh and blood editor seems unaccountable in contrast with my views thereon to-day. Perhaps the reason of the change can be traced to the fact of my having met that creature since then upon divers occasions. He is harmless, as a rule, but the safest way to approach him is through the Post Office. But I am wandering into dangerous realms.

Parenthetically, was the ghost of an editor ever known to return from that much-discussed bourne to tell us into what circle of torture he had been consigned? (With apologies to Shakespeare and Dante.)

Speaking from experience, the desire to rush into print develops itself at a tender age and the abnormal yearning decreases with years. The editors have something to be thankful for! I must have been eight or nine when I thought I could write a novel. I filled a blank butcher's book from cover to cover and dreamed vague dreams of future fame. There is more of calculating and less of day dreaming in the pages of our meat worthy to-day. It has been said that no one can look through the batch of his or her early love letters without feeling infinitely foolish. The same could be applied in the case of the first heart whisper or youthful productions of the pen. Of course I can only speak of the former from hearsay, but to the latter I can testify in truth.

I am not a believer in too many female clubs when they serve as counter-attractions to the sweet circle of home. Of course, we are our own agents in such matters, but while lectures, &c., possess a unique value in our educational upbuilding, almost indispensable in these days of inquiry, a plethora of meetings should not be indulged in at the cost of ill-health, and consequent ill-humor. If a woman be so constituted as to attend to her domestic functions, and be ready to receive her father, brother, or husband with a smile of welcome, let her go to her meetings, and may they prosper. We know how many of our sex are in sympathy with progressive movements, but are physically unable to adapt themselves to the nervous strain. "Cui bono?" applies to nerves as well as to mosquitoes. The headache is the natural result of overwork of any kind, and especially so in mental overactivity, but I like to quote Mrs. Browning in this:

If heads that hold a rhythmic thought must
act perforce,
For my part I choose headaches.

As one of the helps to that perfect contentment arising from the life we create within ourselves, I keep a pen-and-ink quotation book, adding occasionally a bit of striking verse from newspaper or magazine, to be pasted instead of copied. Thus I can hold imaginary conversations with the great spirits of the past and present, and keep my mind stored with beautiful thoughts which often come to me, as I sit alone, and bring me rare delight. "Brilliant Thoughts of Brilliant Minds" is my title. The work has a table of contents, and is now in its second volume. Much of my material is gathered from sermons, which I enjoy reading, the whole reflecting my choice of books. Volume I. is represented by the quotation from Emerson: "That man shall be learned who reduceth his learning to practice."

Volume II. teaches the charming lesson from John White Chadwick's "Carpe Diem," which is worth reading in its entirety:

See that no minute's glow
Of all the shining hours unheeded goes—
No fount of rightful joy by thee untasted
flows.

To the humble literary aspirant my advice is, never be discouraged if the rejected MSS. return, and still return. Think long and soberly before entering the writer's career, but if you feel "called" to the divine mission, work!

As a closing word, let earnestness be the keynote of everything we women undertake. In that spirit, the beating of an egg, the darning of a stocking, or the writing of a manuscript—each of these in its place assumes an individual importance demanding our best energies and undivided attention. We want conscientiously prepared meals, neatly darned hosiery, and the best thoughts in well-chosen language.

I could speak at length upon many phases of home life as related to the outside world which appeal to me, but I fancy I hear the tones of the editorial gavel announcing: Time is up!

So, with friendly greetings to all sincere literary workers, Cordially

LA GIOCONDA.

Atlantic Highlands, N. J., July 25, 1899.

Intellectual Aspirations and Marriage.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Presumably a great deal of ingenuity will be expended in the inquiry set on foot by your correspondent, La Gioconda, whether or not "a literary life lessens a young woman's chances of matrimony." Among many people this is a question of serious import, since it is concerned with a movement comparatively new in woman's life, and therefore one whose issues are at present doubtful. The writer's private opinion, formed after duly considering the different aspects of the question, is that in the case of the young woman under discussion the probabilities of marriage are reduced to a decided minimum.

The first truth which makes its presence felt is that for a woman to devote herself wholly to the pursuit of a profession immediately places her out of the sphere of true womanhood, as it is conceived to-day. In order to hold a position in this sphere, it is essential that she possess certain determinate qualifications. The substance of these are best set forth in the personage of a wife as the skillful manager of her home, as the loving mother of her children, as the comforter of her husband, and as a woman having noble ideals, and a liberal education. Qualified but in regard to the last one of these attributes, the young woman is deficient in her ability to perform the duties devolving upon her in the married state; she is unable to do her part in those things which go to make a home life possible. As a literarian, the life she leads is in diametrical contradiction to what she was intended for by nature; she is as unwomanly as a prizefighter is unmanly. To express my thought completely, she is in truth disqualified to retain the name of woman in the sense in which it is commonly understood.

Wedlock with one in this condition is inconsistent with the ideal of married life, and sensible men, to whom that ideal is an object of desired attainment, will not be liable to err in this respect. Verily, then, the chances of matrimony seem to grow smaller for a young woman who gives herself up to a literary mania.

It is an erroneous view that is taken which maintains that in order to be equal intellectually to the opposite sex, woman must dedicate her life to the pursuit of literature. It hardly appears rational to deem recourse to such action necessary. In the first place, the assertion seems to imply that the premise is assumed that all men who live in an intellectual atmosphere devote themselves wholly to literature. But according to general ideas and reports it seems that all who lead a literary life are but a handful to the myriad that actually enjoys the blessings of intellectuality.

Women can enter into the realm of mind and live in a sphere of invigorating and ennobling thought in the same manner that most men do, without discarding the traits of womanly life, without transgressing the will and the purposes of nature. Their brothers obtain for themselves the prerogative by having for their bosom friends books which contain treasured on their pages the golden harvest of thought that flowered in the minds of the most gifted sons of the race. They find no need of sacrificing their worldly occupations and employments. They retain their residence in the world of intellect and beautiful ideals by devoting their leisure moments to the society of their pure and good friends—the books. It is almost a matter of tautology to assert now that by simply following their example women can realize the aspirations they have toward an intellectual life, and attain an equal footing with men.

Apparently it is not necessary then that they devote their bodies and souls to the pursuit of literature—unless "to fill their minds with strong, inspiriting thoughts" implies that they must become writers of problem novels and conductors of newspaper beauty columns; for that is the general way in which the field of women literary workers is occupied.

It follows naturally, moreover, that a young woman need not "relinquish her intellectual aspirations" for fear of a decrease of her chances in the marriage lottery. For it is not her aspirations which cause the danger, but her departure from her true sphere by devoting herself wholly to the writing profession. If a man were so timid as to refuse to take her for a wife because she possessed some mental excellence or had a desire to attain it, he must be the incarnation of imbecility and not worth having for a husband. M. S.

New York, July 24, 1899.

Golf for Women.*

This book treats exclusively of golf as it is played by women in England, Scotland, and Ireland. It comprises a history of the Ladies' Golf Union and championship competitions, sketches of notable women players, a directory of women's golf clubs in Great Britain, and chapters on such topics as "Ladies as Golf Professionals," "Ways, Manners, and Dress," and "Aspects of the Game." The last-named contribution, by M. Boys, is particularly interesting, and contains some good advice for the men as well as the women who play golf.

Doubtless the volume will fulfill some sort of purpose in this country, though it was manufactured, as it seems, mainly for circulation in England. The young woman who is about to play golf can surely learn something worth learning from it.

OUR LADY OF THE GREEN. (A Book of Ladies' Golf.) With chapters by Iactie Pearson, A. Bennett Pascoe, and others. Edited by Louis Mackern and M. Boys. New York: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.25.

TWO BOOKS ABOUT INDIA.

Prince Bojidar Karageorgevitch's Account of His Travels.*

Bojidar Karageorgevitch, the author of this volume, is a Prince of Servia, who has traveled extensively in India, the book giving in exquisitely poetical prose a description of thirty-eight of the cities of the Indian Empire, with accounts of the people, their religious rites, and other ceremonies, as well as their household customs, which, with accurate descriptions of the landscape and buildings, make up a fascinating picture of India, and one very full of local color; a picture saddened, however, by descriptions of the famine and the plague, with the consequent death of thousands.

Prince Bojidar's book was written in French, the translation being by Clara Bell, and is published in advance of the French edition. It contains an interesting portrait of the Prince.

The book is so vivid, so picturesque, that one seems to know India very thoroughly after reading it. Like Kipling, Prince Bojidar shows us certain phases of life in India which make the country live for us; but while the former gives us more particularly the life of the foreign residents in India, the latter writes of the natives, their manner of living, their dress, customs, surroundings, and native Indian art, both in its perfection and in its gradual decline, under the influence of only partly grasped English ideas.

Well may the book be called "Enchanted India," for from its very beginning both the matter and the manner of its telling bear a strong resemblance to a well-written fairy tale, or to some new Arabian Nights told with a certain grasp of the subject, however, that lends an air of truth to it all; for while all the picturesque details which go to make up a picture of an enchanted land are emphasized, yet the sordid details underlying this portrait are not carefully hidden out of sight, or only to be read between the lines.

Prince Bojidar's very opening paragraph is a good example of his charming style: "The air is heavy with delightful perfume; we are already coasting the Indian shore, but it remains invisible, and gives no sign but by these gusts of warmer air, laden with that inscrutable aroma of musk and pepper. A lighthouse to port, which we have for some time taken for a star, vanishes in the light mist which hangs over the coast, and there is nothing but the immensity of waters under the clear night, blue with moonlight. * * * Before daybreak, in the doubtful light of waning night, dim masses are visible; gray and purple mountains—mountains shaped like temples, of which two, indeed, seem to be crowned with low, squat towers, as if unfinished. The morning mist shrouds everything; the scene insensibly passes through a series of pale tints, to reappear ere long in the clear, rosy light which sheds a powdering of glowing gold on the broad roadstead of Bombay. But the enchantment of this rose-tinted land is evanescent."

Whereupon Prince Bojidar goes on to state the disappointment which follows on a more intimate acquaintance with Bombay, adding: "The air is redolent of musk, sandalwood, jasmine, and the acrid smell of hookahs smoked by placid old men, sitting in the shadows of their doors. The ground here and there is stained with large pink patches of a disinfectant, smelling of chlorine, strewn in front of the houses where any one lies dead. And this, of itself, is enough to recall to mind the spectre of the plague that is decimating Bombay; in this excitement, this turmoil of color and noise, we had forgotten it."

In the same chapter is a most interesting account of a Parsee wedding, much too long for quotation, except as to one strange custom, which applies as well to all other feasts: "Servants bearing large trays offer the company certain strange little green parcels; a betel leaf screwed into a cone and fastened with a clove, containing a mixture of spices and lime, to be chewed after dinner to digest the mass of food you may see spread out on the tables in the dining room." Another and prettier custom is the passing of bouquets made of a spray of jasmine stuck into the heart of a pink rose, and as one is taken a servant sprinkles both guest and flower with rose water. As a contrast to the wedding feast, Prince Bojidar adds: "Out of doors meanwhile one funeral procession almost trod on the heels of the last; at the latest gleam of day, and out toward the west, above the Field of Burning, a broad red cloud filled all one quarter of the sky."

Once more he writes: "At the top of Malabar Hill, in a garden with freshly raked walks and clumps of flowers edged with pearl shells, stand five lime-washed towers, crowned with a living battlement of vultures; the great Dokma, the Towers of Silence, where the Parsees are laid after death, as naked as when they came into the world, and as they must return to nothingness, to feed the birds of prey, which by the end of a few hours leave nothing of the body but the bones to bleach in the sun and be scorched to dust, that is soon carried down to the sea by the first rains of the monsoon."

The above, again, is in contrast to the description of Nautch girls, the bazaars, and the gambling houses. The following description is from an account of Grant Road, the abode of the strict beauties: "One of them was standing against a curtain of black satin, embroidered with gold; muslin that might have been a spider's web hardly cast a mist over her shoeless skin, pale, almost white, against the glistening satin and gold, all brightly lighted up. With a large hibiscus flower in her hand, she stood in a simple attitude, like an Egyptian painting, then moved a little, raising or lowering an arm, apparently not seeing the passers-by who gazed at her, lost in a dream that brought a strange green gleam to her dark eyes."

The language of the entire book is so beautiful that one is tempted to quotation on almost every page. For instance, Prince Bojidar's account of a journey from Jané to Nandguan contains the following: "Before us the road lay pink in color, with purple lines where the pebbles were as yet uncrushed; it was hedged with blossoming thorn bushes, and among the yellow and violet flowers parrots were flitting, and screaming minahs, large black birds, with russet-brown wings, gleaming in the sun like burnished metal."

How the color fairly runs riot in the above and in the following: "Round a village well, inclosed by walls with heavy doors that are always shut at night, a perfect flower bed of young women had gathered—slender figures wrapped in robes of bright, light colors, drawing water in copper jars. The sunbeams drifting between the leaves of a tarbot tree that spread its immense expanse of boughs over the well, sparkled on their trinkets and the copper pots, dappling the gaudy hues of their raiment with flickering gold." Prince Bojidar describes Calcutta as "an aggressive capital," the city entirely without distinctive style, colorless, dusty, and noisy, "as of a fair prolonged to the latest hours of night." In the city there are six hundred tanks, filled with stagnant water, in which the natives wash themselves and their clothes.

Of Darjeeling, the Prince writes: "Next morning, so far, so high on the horizon! I saw a pink spot; then, as the day broke, the rose color spread, broader, lower, turned paler, then to white, and the Himalayas lay before me in blinding glory of size and light." And a description of a sunrise there is particularly beautiful: "Far away, in the transparent air, above a wall of gray cloud—the dull, dingy gray of dirty cotton wool—a spot showed as a beacon of lilac light, of the hue and form of a cyclamen flower; this turned to rose, to brick red, to warm gold color, fading into silver, and then against the blue sky, showed immaculately white. This was Gaurisaukar—Mount Everest—the top of the world, appallingly high, inconceivably vast, though lost in the distance, and seen from a hillock three thousand meters above the sea. After this giant, a whole chain of lavender and rose-colored peaks, turning to blue, came into sight in the marvelously clear atmosphere; then the sun rose below us; in the throbbing tide of heat the mountains seemed to come closer to us, but immediately the mist gathered about Gaurisaukar. 'The Apsaras, wearing impenetrable veils, that mortals may not gaze too long on the throne of the gods,' said my sais, who had fallen on his face since the first appearance of the snow-crowned colossus, with hands upraised toward the paradise of Indra."

The chapter devoted to a description of Benares is particularly fascinating, with its long account of the sacred Ganges and the various religious rites connected with that river; the account ending as follows: "Then from a bridge across the Ganges for a moment we had a last glimpse of the sacred city, the gold-colored umbrellas, the throng of bathers on the steps to the river, and then Aribulla gravely remarked: 'If only India had three cities like Benares it would be impossible ever to leave it!'"

Allahabad, Lucknow, Cawnpore, next follow, with their constant reminders of the mutiny. Lucknow the Prince calls "a vision of Europe," with its "cottages surrounded by lawns under the shade of tall trees, and against the green the scarlet coats of English soldiers walking about, and close to the houses, as if dropped there by chance, tombs covered with flagstones and inclosed by railings, and on all the same date, June or July, 1857."

And so the chronicle runs, from Agra, Delhi, Peshawur, Dehra Don, back once more to Bombay, until finally again at sea, the Prince writes: "Bombay, towering above the sea, in a golden glory, the tall towers and minarets standing out in sharp outline against the sky, splendid in color and glow. Far away Malabar Hill and a white speck, the Towers of Silence; Elephanta, like a transparent gem, reflected in the aquamarine-colored water, a rosy light flooded the whole scene with fiery radiance, and then suddenly, with no twilight, darkness blotted out the shape of things, drowning all in purple haze, and there, where India had vanished, a white mist rose from the ocean that mirrored the stars."

Hindu Philosophy.*

At the exposition of 1893 in Chicago among the delegates to the World's Parliament of Religions was the Swâmi Vivekânanda, the author of the present work. He was the representative of the Hindu religion. He is a Vedântist, or a follower of the doctrines of Shankara Acârya. Since 1896 he has been lecturing and holding classes to teach his system of philosophy in America and, more recently, in England and India. His successor at present in New York is the Swâmi Abhedânanda. Both these men, as well as others like them, are thoroughly in earnest in their desire to teach the great truths of Vedântism to all who care to hear. It is unfortunate that their work is too often confounded with the deplorable excesses of the fanatical devotees of theosophy. In reality, it is possible for any one to believe in the Vedânta philosophy and still belong to any religion. Although there are things in the system which are difficult to receive, still the great doctrines are the same which pervade our own religion. It teaches a pure morality, charity, and kindness to all and it aims to instill into its followers a desire for perfection, without which they can never enjoy eternal happiness.

This perfection is to be attained in various ways, and one of the most important of these is by Râja Yoga, or conquering the internal nature. The soul is, as it were, enveloped in a dense covering of sin and ignorance. This must be broken through, and to do this there are many ways. All the orthodox systems of Indian philosophy have as their basis this liberation of the soul. They differ from each other in the means; the end is ever the same. Râja Yoga is, as we have said, one of the chief methods of attaining this object. It is subdivided into several stages, each of which has a separate name in Sanskrit, for in that language the vocabulary is so large that there is no necessity to stint the number of names for anything.

There are eight of these principal steps. The first Yama is truthfulness, chastity, not injuring anybody, and non-covetousness. This non-injuring includes not only men, but animals as well. The second Niyama consists of regular habits and observances, or what we may call ritual. Prânâyâma is the third step. The word means "the controlling of the vital forces of the body." This is closely connected with the next step, Pratyâhâra, or bringing these forces under the control of the will. Dhâranâ is "fixing the mind on the lotus of the heart," a technical expression too abstruse to explain here. Dhyâna is meditation. This is connected with Asana, or the position of the body at times of thought, and, in general, in practicing Yoga. If meditation be not easy at first, then sit down and look at the end of your nose. This is a valuable preparation for controlling the thoughts, which must be done. You are to think of God, the Almighty, the Intangible, the Inexpressible. The last step is Samâdhi, which is a kind of superconsciousness, the one-formedness of the mind. As it is said in the Kurma Purâna: "He who has given up all attachment, all fear, and all anger, he whose whole soul has gone into the Lord, he who has taken refuge in the Lord, whose heart has become purified, with whatsoever desire he comes to the Lord, He will grant that to him. Therefore worship Him through knowledge, or worship Him through love, or worship Him through renunciation. He is my beloved worshipper who is not jealous of any being, who is the friend of all, who is merciful to all, who has nothing of his own, whose egotism is lost; he who is always satisfied; he who works always in Yoga, whose self has become controlled, whose will is firm, whose mind and whose intelligence are given up to me, know that he is my beloved Bhakta, (lover of God.)"

Following the lectures on Râja Yoga, the second part of the volume is devoted to a translation, with commentary of the Yoga Aphorisms of Patanjali. These are the great authority for al rules of Râja Yoga, and they are very sacred to the Vedântist.

In a lecture on immortality, Swâmi Vivekânanda shows that the Hindus realize the cycle of life of the biologists. He aptly compares this cycle to the Ferris Wheel of the Chicago Exposition.

In the chapter on Bhakti Yoga, or search after the Lord, which is through love and by love, the means of concentration by love are explained, by which at last the zealous worshipper may indeed perceive God.

A valuable portion of the volume to students is the glossary of Sanskrit technical terms. This includes not only such terms as are employed in the book, but also those frequently employed in works in the Vedânta philosophy in general.

Stories by Mrs. Catherwood.*

Mrs. Catherwood's new volume consists of sketches of "plain Americans," varying in locality, in time, and in condition of life. The tales are of the slightest possible texture, both as to plot and delineation of character. In the hands of a less skillful narrator the stuff of which they are made would have been "pinched into pitiuous smallness." Even Mrs. Catherwood scarcely succeeds in convincing her readers that the stories are worth the telling, but they are told so gracefully and vividly that the reading is a pleasure, even though the interest aroused is occasionally but languid, and the reader sometimes rather resents finding himself at the last page of a little tale as soon as he begins to feel himself properly acquainted with the characters.

"The Fairfield Poet" is, however, complete in its pathos, and "A Kentucky Princess" in its portraiture of noble girlhood. "Fézgare" is very tender and sweet, though the title is something of an irritant. How should it be pronounced, and what process of abbreviation or evolution ever extracted it from the name "Fergus Dering"?

If "The Queen of the Swamp" is of less value than Mrs Catherwood's former books it has, nevertheless, a distinction of style and a fidelity of drawing never lapsing into caricature, that will make it an acquisition to every Summer library.

A Romance of the War.*

How the Signora Angela Rosaline Peresell was rescued from prison by enterprising American officers and the accidents and vicissitudes of heroine and various heroes,

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*ENCHANTED INDIA. By Prince Bojidar Karageorgevitch. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

VEDANTA PHILOSOPHY. Lectures by the Swami Vivekananda on Raja Yoga and other subjects. New York. The Baker & Taylor Co. 1899.

*THE QUEEN OF THE SWAMP, AND OTHER PLAIN AMERICANS. By Mary Hartwell Catherwood. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

*SAN JUAN; OR, THE FALL OF THE TYRANT. By Mrs. St. Justin Beale. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

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The Maternity of Harriott Wicken. Mrs. Dudeney, 1.08.

The Strong Arm. Robert Barr, 88c.

PAPER COVERED NOVELS.

Equality. Edw. Bellamy, 36c.

The Untold Half. Allen, 36c.

The Naked Truth. Ross, 36c.

Pabo, the Priest. Baring Gould, 36c.

The Game and the Candle. Broughton, 32c.

Forest Lovers. Hewlett. 31c.

The Manxman. Hall Caine, 29c.

The Adventures of Francois. Weir Mitchell, 31c

The Cruise of the Cachelot. F. Bullen, 18c.

The Old Mill Mystery. Marchmont, 22c.

The Blind Goddess. Tyler, 31c.

Soldiers of Fortune. Davis, 29c.

Young Mistley. Merriman, 15c.

Phantom Future. Merriman, 14c.

Tekla. Robert Barr, 31c.

THE OLD ANN ST. BOOK STORE.
BARGAIN NO. 27.
GREEN TREE LIBRARY.
JOHN GABRIEL BORKMAN, by Henrik Ibsen.
LITTLE EYOLF, by Henrik Ibsen.
PHARAIS, by Fiona Macleod.
PLAYS, 2D SERIES, by Maurice Materlinck.
VISTAS, by William Sharp.
16mo. cloth, deckled edges, gilt tops. Chicago: Stone & Kimball. Pub. prices, $1.25 and $1.50. Our price, postpaid, 50c. each.
ISAAC MENDOZA,
17 Ann Street, New York.

Mrs. St. Justin Beale tells in dramatic manner. Incidents in campaigning, actual warfare, the ravages of fever, are well described. The romance has for conclusion the surrender of Santiago, and historical events are faithfully followed.

Infringement of Copyright.

An important question of copyright has just been adjudicated in the English courts. It was an action brought by the Oxford and Cambridge Universities against the Messrs. Gill & Son for infringing the right of the plaintiffs in the revised version of the New Testament. The plaintiffs' contention was that the Messrs. Gill & Son had infringed their copyright by publishing editions of St. Luke and the Acts of the Apostles which contained passages taken directly from the Revised Edition. The defense denied the plaintiffs' copyright in the Revised Version on general grounds, though admitting the publication of the books complained of.

The counsel for the plaintiffs stated that the universities had paid to divines and scholars £20,000 for the preparation of the Revised Version, and that the copyrights duly registered had been guaranteed the universities. Mr. Justice Cozens-Hardy gave a decision in favor of the plaintiffs, the defendants to pay costs. The Justice, in his decision, said that the excuse of the plaintiffs that portions of the Revised Version had been introduced by them in their book as a means of comparison between the Old and the New Version of the New Testament was "rather an aggravation than a mitigation of the wrong done."

"The Solitary Volume."

It is rather strange that when a certain work is said to be represented by only one copy in existence, which is broadly advertised as high-priced, or is announced to have been sold at a good round sum, several other copies almost instantly come to life. The earliest known copy of Mr. Kipling's "School Boy Lyrics" realized on April 24 last at Sotheby's the extraordinary price of £130. On July 3 last there was sold three copies of the same booklet which had later come to light on the sale of the alleged solitary volume. A few years ago a book collector offered a large price for Mrs. Morton's "The Power of Sympathy," said to be the first American novel. An interesting circumstance of this work is that the author's family had bought up the entire edition and destroyed it; only two copies were known to be in existence—one was in possession of the Boston Public Library, the other had been sold to a collector for $36. The owner of this last refused to part with it at any price, and the collector first mentioned had the temerity to offer $500 for a perfect copy of the work. Notwithstanding the statement of a well-known historian in 1872, that "not a single copy was known to be in existence," four immediately presented themselves to the astonished bibliophile while one old lady from Dorchester sought an interview with seven copies under her arm. It is rather hazardous to announce "the solitary volume" unless you have already ascertained that it is solitary by offering to buy at a good price any other that happens to be in existence.

JAPAN AS IT IS.

Stafford Ransome's New Volume, Called "Japan in Transition."*

M. Pierre Loti, in his "Madame Chrysantheme," writes in a fascinating manner about Japanese women, as does Mr. Lafcadio Hearn. And lately there has been in vogue quite a series of delicate Japanese love stories, with the uncouth man of the West mixed up in them. Possibly such romances may have conveyed some slight information, if nothing more. It is, however, satisfactory to have before you a good, solid book, the one Mr. Stafford Ransome has written, the title of which is "Japan in Transition." The author, who is a journalist, went to Japan in 1896, and lived there for about two years, and the book summarizes in a form less ephemeral than must be adopted for journalism the impressions received.

"There are," writes Mr. Stafford Ransome, "three distinct Japans in existence side by side to-day—the old Japan, which has not wholly died out; the new Japan, which as yet has hardly been born, except in spirit, and the transition Japan, which is passing through its most critical throes just now." The old feudal Japan, a curious subject, has been fairly well thrashed out, but as to the transition state, it is in this particular condition that the problems are likely to occur the solution of which the author discusses.

About Japan such information as we obtain Mr. Ransome believes is for the major part derived from foreigners, and usually they belong to two distinct categories—the "pro-Japanese" and the "anti-Japanese." The author is aware that in many of his opinions he will run counter to one or both of these parties.

So much has been written of one sort and another about Japan that a writer in almost anything he says is likely to be plagiarizing or contradicting one or another authority; and in endeavoring to throw light on the chaotic problem of Japanese methods his book is almost bound to appear somewhat controversial and argumentative.

Mr. Ransome tells us what are the popular misconceptions of Japan as entertained in the West. Pretty generally, the man who has to write up Japan bases his notions and works out his phrases on what he sees in the treaty ports. As well try to describe Spain from a visit paid to Gibraltar:

> Treaty-port people, and especially treaty-port journals, tell us that all Japanese are bad. Well, once upon a time, a very learned monarch said in his wrath that all men are liars, and it is possible that this sweeping statement is as accurate as the other, for the treaty-port resident is in a continual state of wrath, or rather of irritation, with regard to Japanese matters. His interests in the country being, as a rule, purely of a commercial nature, he is naturally sore when he finds that the new generation of Japanese are increasingly able to carry on trade without his assistance. For there is no doubt that the treaty-port foreigner in days gone by created and built up the international trade of the country, and he is perhaps right in his estimate of the treaty-port Japanese with whom he comes in daily contact.
>
> Suppose, with Mr. Ransome, there was a treaty port in England at Wapping Old Stairs, and that a highly respectable class of Japanese merchants had settled there for purely business purposes. Fancy these Japanese entirely indifferent to the habits and customs of the English, and that there were Japanese editors publishing daily newspapers, denouncing every English "dock laborer, cabman, interpreter, and miner." Of course there would be friction and of a disagreeable kind. Transpose the picture and you have the condition of the treaty port. As at Wapping Old Stairs the real, well-to-do Englishmen would not be present; so in the treaty port the highly bred and cultured Japanese are absent. Hence the many misconceptions regarding Japan. People visit these treaty ports, make short, flying trips to certain stereotyped places, and with but slight knowledge write an enormous quantity of misleading stuff. There is, strangely enough, the exact opposition to the maligner. It is the over-enthusiastic person who becomes "Japonified," (Mr. Ransome says he has not invented this word.) The visitor, who does not know a word of Japanese, "becomes enamored of the country, and possibly of some one in it, and is rapturously maudlin in telling us all about it."
>
> To such a man Japan is peopled with "dear little giggling dolls, in dear little miniature houses made of cardboard. He eats fairy food out of miniature dishes, hangs the graceful costume of the country on him as if the Kimono were a towel and he a clotheshorse, strains the sinews of his legs in squatting on the floor and tells us that he fears his head would knock a hole in the fragile ceiling if he would stand upright."
>
> We all know the writer Mr. Ransome refers to, and what a "lotus eater" this man is, and yet how charming are his stories. This rapturous style of writing up Japanese is not in the taste of the author of the volume under notice. His desire is to be practical. Japan is in the process of transformation, changing its Oriental methods for Western ones. How is this being done? Has old Japan entirely passed out of existence? The author believes that old Japan has not gone "or will ever altogether go." Daimios, Shoguns, feudalism are of the past, but the veneration for old traditions "is as strong now as it ever was."
>
> Your modern Japanese, though he may consider Western methods good, our constructing and the usage of material things better than his, does not think it essential to throw aside all past convictions. The Japanese man is by nature studious. He retains his own freedom of thought and a certain independence.
>
> There are people who hold that the so-called civilization of Japan is only a thin veneer, which will neither bear much investigation nor the test of time; that all that is being done has been due to a vainglorious feeling brought about more particularly by the success of the late war with China. "But such is not the case, for, although one may call the Japan of the present day an artificial Japan, in most senses of the word, still the Japanese, who are thorough in everything, are thorough even in their artificiality. * * * In the long run it will be found that contact with Europeans will not transform the Japanese into a people with European instincts, but that they will have assimilated and absorbed into their nature so much of our habits as they think advisable.
>
> A common phrase of the trade-port journal is that the Japanese "ape the foreigner." So they may in a certain measure. They often wear European clothes, they build offices in a modern style, and the furniture is foreign, and they speak English and conduct their business in English, but "at home they revert naturally to their methods of life, to their own clothes, and to their own language."
>
> One stupidity, which has been accepted by us, is to believe that "little" asserts itself to everything Japanese. The belittling adjective has been used in and out of season, and the superficial writer always emphasizes it. The Japanese anthropometrically are smaller than are Americans or Englishmen, but in overasserting that we use the wrong end of the telescope when we minimize Japanese brains. There are small houses everywhere, but Mr. Ransome states that there is more floor area enjoyed by the Japanese living in Tokio than by the average Londoner in his native city. Suppose in the olden days a little went very far. Now we are bound to admit "that their army, navy, mercantile marine, railroad systems, public buildings, educational, political, financial, commercial organizations, their aspirations and their doings, must all be counted large when compared with kindred institutions in the average European country of to-day."
>
> Mr. Ransome differs materially with Sir Edwin Arnold in his estimation of the Japanese. Sir Edwin deemed them as frivolous:
>
> The Japanese have, it is true, a keen sense of humor and of the ridiculous, and the spirit of burlesque and caricature is strongly developed in their nature; but in their own particular way I believe that they look on the problems of life as seriously as the rest of the world, and that in their endeavors to probe and solve them satisfactorily they are often more persevering and thorough than the people of almost any nation.
>
> The author describes the hotel accommodations such as the visitor finds them. He tells of the difficulties of the language. To acquire it is a laborious and lengthy task. You may pick up the jargon by dint of hard work. But if you wish to speak Japanese you are not to keep in touch with Europeans. Think of a comparatively modern form of writing known as "Katakana," a phonetic alphabet or syllabary containing just under fifty characters!
>
> When one glances at such a book for the first time and learns that the shortest way of saying "I" in respectable Japanese is "Watakushi wa," and that to change the simple pronoun into the plural "we" it is necessary to add two syllables to the above five, the embryo student may be well excused for standing aghast at the appalling nature of the task he had thought of setting himself, and, indeed, for turning tail then and there.
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> The status of the foreigner in Japan in the future will be much modified, since, according to the accounts published this week, Consular courts are done away with. Mr. Ransome separates foreigners into four classes: The business foreigners, the missionaries, the passing visitors, and "the few technical advisers and others who for one reason or another live among the Japanese." All of them, in a certain measure, have conferred benefits on the Japanese. The complaint of the foreign business man is, however, constant. He finds his pupil, now thoroughly conversant with business, in the act of throwing him over. There is no gratitude in business, and the English, German, and American merchants are precisely like the Japanese ones:
>
> From the missionary point of view the Japanese no doubt display their ingratitude by accepting free education and refusing to adopt Christianity. But, unfortunately, the missionaries have not yet come to an agreement between themselves as to the lines on which Christianity should be preached, and consequently a Japanese, if he were inclined to adopt Christianity, may be excused if he does not know which of the many conflicting sections of that faith he ought to follow.
>
> Mr. Ransome shows that Japan if attacked could show a strong front, due to her strategical conditions and to her navy. Russia, Mr. Ransome intimates, is Japan's enemy, and he says that the Japanese are perfectly familiar with that fact. Japan dreads Russian influence in Korea. If ever Russia attacks Japan it will be when the Korean Peninsula is the primary basis of hostilities. It is a question for naval authorities to solve whether such ships as Russia now owns on the Pacific Coast could cope with the Japanese ships. Certainly Japanese statesmen know who are their friends, and so there is a natural leaning toward Great Britain and the United States, and Mr. Ransome writes: "There is no ally from a British point of view in that part of the world who could compare with Japan. * * * Together, as far as naval warfare is concerned, England and Japan could at the present day hold the position against all comers."

*JAPAN IN TRANSITION: A comparative study of the progress, policy, and methods of the Japanese since their war with China. By Stafford Ransome, with 4 special maps and illustrations. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.

MODERN JAPAN IN FICTION.*

No matter how many times we are told of the course of life in the country appropriately named the "Land of the Day's Beginning," accounts of it seldom fail to fascinate the imagination. The subject of the present book is "New Japan," and the realization it brings of a changing order and a vanishing charm adds to the reading an element of melancholy not to be appreciated by those who are welcoming a new influence in civilization and commerce, a new importation of energy and skill, from the East, whose wise men have suddenly perceived and followed the prophetic star. In one of Loti's books he describes an Autumn festival in honor of the Empress Harou-Ko, (the Springtime.) His picture of the Empress stepping rhythmically between the ranks of her courtiers, her violet umbrella shading a face marked by the impenetrable, ancient calm of her race, and by the smile of its impregnable courtesy; her robes the insignia of a nobility which was before history began, and her very presence in a place where the curious glance of the foreigner might fall upon her indicating a revolution against tradition hardly to be conceived by the Western mind brings vividly before us the strange aspect of the transitive period; and Mrs. Fraser's more intimate pictures of Japanese idols overthrown within their infinitely sacred domestic precincts, and of a new law of independent rights gradually making itself felt among the women of Japan, are deeply interesting.

The story that gives to the book its name is the history of Tara, who becomes the wife of an Englishman and labors to please him through the complicated system of English housekeeping, singularly out of accord with the austere simplicity that is her inheritance and dower. She belongs to the time of the early seventies, before the ways of her country had materially changed, and her attitude toward her husband is that of the true Japanese wife. The following passage conveys the impression:

> O Tara, beautifully dressed in gray silk, lined with pink, sashed in her best brown and gold obi, was sitting in her drawing room waiting for Thornton to take her to see Mrs. Hardwicke. He came in with a piece of paper in his hand, and she saw for the first time a look of intense annoyance on his face. In an instant she had thrown herself down on the floor, entreating in the gentlest tones for forgiveness. She was sure that she had offended him in some way, and was ready to plead guilty to every accusation except the one of having intended it.

This gentle passion of affection is apt to call out the impulse toward protection on the part of those who profit by it, and Thornton's enduring love for O Tara is most convincingly portrayed. The real tragedy of the experience is not the somewhat melodramatic abduction of the child, but the waning of O Tara's beauty and strength under conditions that seemed to the Englishman natural and easy, and that beat upon the frail Japanese constitution like hail upon a branch of the national plum blossoms. As the reader watches the visible decline of the girl, who looks upon twenty as the time for being tired and feeling old, he must inevitably feel that a price is laid upon happiness, which comes through the severing of many ties and the uprooting of deeply planted customs. "To go for a little into the country, to live in a Japanese house, away from the brick walls, and to see woods and rice fields." This, after all, is O Tara's secret desire.

O Ione, in the story called "A Son of the Daimyos," has crossed the line dividing old from new Japan; she has her opinion concerning a prospective husband and enforces it. Her mother knows that her child, "educated in the freer atmosphere of modern school and home, will never take the place of mere smiling slave to husband and children assigned to the wife of old Japan," but she knows also that "the love and the faithfulness, the heroic loyalty of the traditional Japanese woman will never fail O Ione's husband," and the stirring close of the tale in which heroism plays the leading part proves that she is right.

The description of the wedding ceremony is one of many charming passages in which a delicate realism combines with the pervasive sentiment that marks every sincere record of Oriental life.

> A Japanese wedding ceremony is a patriarchically simple affair. All pomp and display are reserved for the feast which is given later in the day. In a small chamber of the Omori Yashiki, (for the ceremony takes place in the bridegroom's house,) fitted with fine woods and utensils for the poetic ceremony of the "honorable" tea, O Ione and Yasu plighted their troth. It was toward evening, and the sunset breeze came in with fitful freshness from the garden, all one burst of peonies and roses, in honor of the day. The tablets of Yasu's ancestors had been placed in the niche of honor, and the fragrant incense was burning before them, while graceful groups of the lucky flowers, red and white peonies mingled with branches of pine and bamboo, rose on either side from bronze dishes full to the brim with limpid water—a sign that Summer had come, indeed, for water in any quantity is considered too chilly to look at in cold weather. The Princess, the real maker of the marriage, was represented by her maid of honor, who stood near the ancestral table. Yasu Omori, a few steps in advance of her, waited in silence for the advent of the bride. He looked a worthy descendant of a line of warriors as he stood, his hand resting lightly on his sword, his dark eyes afire with expectation, and joy illuminating every line of his handsome face, as the setting sun outside was reddening every flower in the garden. A young girl, one of O Ione's cousins, held the silver cup from which bride and bridegroom must drink the sacrificial wine. She and the Princess's lady were in their beautiful national dress, and the whole picture was strangely typical of the Japan of to-day. In the purely Eastern room the young officer, in the smart naval uniform, was to wed his bride in a ceremony whose simple details, whose archaic worship, are much the same as they were before Lars Porsena marched on Rome.
>
> The screens were pushed back, and O Ione delicate and brilliant as a June rose, and clad in sweeping robes of golden magnificence, was led in by her mother, who, contrary to custom, had insisted on being present. Yasu's heart leaped at the sight of his bride, and she was trembling all over when he took her hand and led her close to the tablets, before which she bowed in her first act of homage to her husband's forefathers. Then the other young girl came forward, and, standing between them, held up the strangely shaped silver cup. Yasu put his lips to it on one side, then O Ione on the other; nine times they drank that mystic wine of the joys and sorrows of life, and their eyes met in dumb vows of immortal constancy across the silver brim. And that was all.

Mrs. Fraser is the wife of the British Minister to Japan, and her opportunities for observation have not been wasted. Her stories are neither sentimental nor superficial. We have long been out of relation with a civilization with whose better side we cannot with all our cleverness compete. The spectacle of that civilization advancing after many centuries of immobility to meet our own is one to engage attention in whatever form it is presented.

*THE CUSTOM OF THE COUNTRY: Tales of New Japan. By Mrs. Hugh Fraser. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1899. Price, $1.50.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

"Islington," East Orange, N. J.: "Who publishes 'The Life and Life Work of Samuel Phelps,' recently referred to in THE SATURDAY REVIEW?" This book, written by W. May Phelps and John Forbes-Robertson, was published at 12s. by Sampson Low, Marston & Co., London, in 1886.

George H. Teck, 111 Broadway: "What books other than histories treat on ancient Greece? I want something that runs like a story and at the same time gives the real facts."

"J. F.," Mamaroneck, N. Y.: "The Latin elegiac distich lately given in THE REVIEW should read as follows:

"Sit mora sub ramo, canit Omar fontis ad oram;
Cui sit amor quantum dat tibi Roma, Maro."

Which means about this:

"'Let us tarry a while under this bough. Omar is singing at the fountain's marge. May our love for him be as great as Rome gives to thee, O Virgil.'"

C. M. O'Leary, Manhattan College: "I subjoin a free translation of the anagram on the name of Omar:

"Let us enjoy leisure under the leafy
branch of the margin of the fount, sings
Omar.
To whom can belong love as great as Rome
bestows on thee, O Maro? (Virgil is
meant.")

This translation is free, but readily accords with the literal one.

"E. K. M.," New York City: "May I, after this lapse of time, recall Mrs. Kinsley and perhaps give another source for the quotation asked for? About thirty years ago an ingenious mosaic poem called 'Life' went the rounds of the newspapers, in which each line was a quotation from a different poet. It contains the idea asked for:

"'How long we live not years but actions tell.—Watkins.
"'The man lives twice who lives the first life well.—Merrick.'

"Watkins is unknown to me. Don't make any change in the form of your excellent paper."

Dr. A. C. Bardes, 317 East Thirteenth Street: "Can you tell me the name of the author of the poem that tells of the nine or ten blind men who, feeling of different parts of an elephant, give a description of what they feel? The poem ends by saying: 'While each was partly in the right all were in the wrong.'"

H. R. Ostron, New York City: "What value, if any, has this book, 'Political Essays; a Series of Letters Addressed to the People of the United States. By Timothy Pickering, Late a Senator in Congress. Canandaigua, J. D. Demis, 1812?'" It has little value.

D. H. Newhall, 396 Broadway: "In the REVIEW of May 20, 1899, attention was called to 'Recollections of Lincoln and Douglas Forty Years Ago. By an Eye Witness. 18mo. Privately printed.' Where can a copy be obtained?" Books printed for private circulation are usually distributed among the author's friends, and copies generally do not soon come upon the book market. Our correspondent might advertise for a copy or ask some prominent book dealer to look for the book.

"L. T. D.," Long Island: "I would like to know where I can obtain a copy of W. W. Story's 'A Roman Lawyer in Jerusalem.' This justification of Judas Iscariot was published, a small pamphlet, perhaps, twenty years ago or more." Foley says that this book was published in Boston in 1870. It is now probably rare, and a copy must be advertised for or secured through a dealer in books.

Howard A. Graham, Chicago: "I read a number of years ago a novel called 'An Earnest Trifler,' by Mary A. Sprague, which interested me very much. Who is Miss Sprague, and what else has she written?" Mary Anlin Sprague lives in Newark, Ohio. Her father was the late Henry D. Sprague, a lawyer. "An Earnest Trifler" was published by J. R. Osgood & Co., in 1879, and was widely commended. Despite its success, Miss Sprague does not seem to have written anything else.

Louis T. Froelich, 141 State Street, Brooklyn.—"I am very much interested in the Devonshire County of England, and wish to make a study of its geography, history, literature, &c. Will you kindly recommend, in the columns of your SATURDAY REVIEW some good books on this topic?"

The following books will be found useful: "Devonshire Scenery," by W. Everitt, Exeter, 1834; "Ways and Means in a Devonshire Village." by E. C. Shariand, London, 1885; "History of Devonshire," by R. N. Worth, London, 1886; "The Donkeys on the Coast of Devon," by M. S. Gibbons, London, 1887; "Devonshire Notes and Notelets," by Sir W. R. Drake, London, 1888; "Barnstable During the Great Civil War," by R. W. Cotton, London, 1889; "Roman Devon," by J. B. Rowe, Plymouth, 1890, (nine pages only;) "Art in Devonshire," by G. Pycroft, Exeter, 1883; "On Some Mineral Localities in Devon," by C. L. N. Foster, Truro, 1877; "Devonshire Bibliography," by G. C. Boase, London, 1893; "Devonshire Stories," London, 1878; "Church Bells of Devon," by the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, Exeter, 1872; "The Ringer's Guide to the Church Bells of Devon," by Charles Pearson, Exeter, 1889; "Catalogue of Mammals, Birds, &c., of Devon," by J. B. Rowe, London, 1893; "Devonshire Plant Names," by the Rev. Hilderic Friend, London, 1879; "Words Current in Devon in the Fifteenth Century," London, 1882; "Flora of Plymouth," by T. R. A. Briggs, London, 1880; "Handbook of the Torquay Flora," by Robert Stewart, Torquay, 1860; "The Borders of the Tamay and the Tavy," by Mrs Bray, London, 1879; "Bygone Days in Devonshire and Cornwall," by Mrs. Whitcombe, London, 1874; "Devonshire Parishes," by Charles Worthy, Exeter, 1888-9; "Records of the Rocks," by the Rev. W. S. Symonds, London, 1872; "Eruptive Rocks of Brent Tor and Its Neighborhood," by Frank Rutley, London, 1878; "History of Devonshire," by R. Polwhele, Exeter, 1793-1806, three volumes; "An Exploration of Dartmoor and Its Antiquities," by J. L. W. Page, London, 1889; "Exeter," by Prof. E. A. Freeman, London, 1888; "Lundy Island," by J. R. Chanter, London, 1877, and "The History of Torquay," by J. T. White, Torquay, 1878. Of guide books there are quite a number, including Black's, Worth's, and Ward and Baddeley's. In addition to Boase's excellent bibliography there are Worth's "The Three Towns of Bibliotheca, (Plymouth, Devonshire, Stonehouse,") Plymouth, 1873, and Davidson's "Bibliotheca Devoniensis." Exeter, 1852. If our correspondent desires a list of the best novels dealing with Devonshire, word should be sent to THE REVIEW and it will be compiled.

"X. Y. Z.," New York City: "Is 'Quo Vadis' historically accurate? Is there any authority for crediting the wholesale persecution of the early Christians? Also, is there not contemporary proof—letters of Plutarch and others—indicating that there were many upright and devout 'pagans' at that period?" At the height of its popularity "Quo Vadis" was thoroughly discussed and critically examined in THE REVIEW. See the articles and correspondence that appeared here from January to April, 1898. In the issue for Jan. 20, 1898, Prof. Harry T. Peck of Columbia University wrote about "'Quo Vadis' as History," and concluded that "Rome was just the Rome that 'Quo Vadis' reveals to us."

"E. W.," New Brighton, S. I.: "'G. R.' of Boston is right and 'E. W.' was wrong. Christie Johnstone lived at New Haven, near Edinburgh. The book containing the account of St. Ives and the pilchard fishery is Wilkie Collins's 'Rambles Beyond Railways,' published in 1852—'Christie Johnstone' in 1855. Not having read them for over forty years the mistake was easy."

William E. Bates, 331½ Eighth Street, Jersey City: "Has there been published any book composed entirely of photographs relating to the Spanish-American war—in other words, a photographic history of the war?"

"Essebee," New York City: "Can you inform me where and at what price a Centennial map can be procured?"

A. O. Halsey, 466 Summer Avenue, Newark, N. J.; "I have in my possession twenty-two plates, illustrations to Dr. Syntax's 'Tours.' These designs are lithographs of India ink wash work. Each design has engraved on left-hand corner of margin, 'Drawn by Rowlandson.' Five of the pictures have in the right hand margin 'Drayton Ag.' (Water.) Three of them have no artist's name save Rowlandson's. The balance have in right-hand corner 'Engraved by Drayton.' The plates are probably spoils from an old book, but what is the book?"

We do not know the book from which these plates were apparently taken. From what our correspondent says in an omitted portion of his communication, he is evidently familiar with the available information on the subject. According to Lowndes, Combe's "Dr. Syntax's Tour in Search of the Picturesque" appeared in 1812 with thirty-one colored plates "after Rowlandson," and was reprinted in 1813, 1815, 1820, &c. The "Second Tour of Dr. Syntax in Search of Consolation" appeared in 1820 with twenty-four plates, "after Rowlandson." In 1821 was published the "Third Tour of Dr. Syntax in Search of a Wife," with twenty-five plates, also "after Rowlandson."

L. Brown, 704 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Please inform me through THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW whether a large engraving of Nuremberg by Albrecht Durer in 1838 has any particular value?" If a reproduction from Durer, executed in 1838, it probably has little value.

Mrs. L. T. Kieffer, 232 Lancaster Avenue, Lancaster, Penn.: "The poem beginning, 'Have you heard the tale of the aloe plant?' which 'A. T. R.' asked for, was written by the Rev. Henry Harbaugh, D. D., President of and Professor in the Theological Seminary of the Reformed (German) Church, located at Mercersburg, Franklin County, Penn. He died in 1867, aged fifty years. He wrote a great deal, both in prose and poetry. Among his works is a collection of poems in Pennsylvania German, entitled 'Harbaugh's Harfe.' I do not know where the poem referred to is printed. Dr. H. was a valued personal friend of mine—a genial warm-hearted Christian gentleman. At his funeral Dr. Philip Schaff said: 'He had more than talent—he was a genius.'"

L. M. Jeffries, Rapides, La., who has the poem, clipped from The New Orleans Picayune in 1861, where it was credited to "Harbaugh, an English writer," writes: "I think it probable, however, that it was written by Henry Harbaugh, an American clergyman, who published a volume of poems in 1860."

Mrs. Lyman Hall, Goshen, Conn.: "'E. E. W.' of Boston will find the lines he seeks in Lord Byron's works. I give the poem from memory. I often sing it with piano accompaniment and an air of my own composition.

"'NAXOS.

"'When I left thy shores, O Naxos,
Not a tear in sorrow fell;
Not a sigh or faltered accent
Broke my bosom's struggling swell.
But my heart felt cold within me
And I waved a hand as cold
When I thought thy shores, O Naxos,
I should nevermore behold!

"'Still the blue waves danced around me,
'Mid the sunbeams' jocund smile;
Still the air breathed balmy Summer,
Wafted from you happy isle;
Till some voice a song awaking
Of my home and native shore,
'Twas then I wept, O Naxos,
That I ne'er should see thee more.'"

Thomas Johnston, Brooklyn: "I am pleased to be able to inform 'Student, Brooklyn,' that the author of the poem beginning 'A cloud lay cradled' was John Wilson, ('Christopher North,') born in Paisley, Scotland, May 19, 1785; died at Edinburgh, April 3, 1854. Wilson was one of the literary giants of his time and country. Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, his versatile genius commanded equal admiration as a poet, essayist, (critical, political, and miscellaneous,) and story writer, and to his varied and voluminous contributions to its earlier numbers Blackwood's Magazine was largely indebted for its popularity.

"The poem in question ('The Evening Cloud') is one of the most exquisite in the language, and I give it complete from memory, with perfect confidence, at the risk of trespassing on valuable space:

"'A cloud lay cradled near the setting sun,
A gleam of crimson tinged its braided
snow;
Long had I watched the glory moving on
O'er the still radiance of the lake below.
Tranquil its spirit seemed, and floated slow;
E'en in its very motion there was rest;
While every breath of eve that chanced to
blow
Wafted the traveler to the beauteous
west.
Emblem, methought, of the departed soul,
To whose white robe the gleam of bliss is
given,
And by the breath of mercy made to roll
Right onward to the golden gate of heaven,
Where to the eye of faith it peaceful lies,
And tells to man his glorious destinies.'

"'Flow gently, sweet Afton,' was written by Robert Burns; set to music by A. Hume. This poem was composed in honor of Mrs. Stewart of Stair, whose paternal property was situated on the banks of the Afton, an Ayrshire tributary of the Nith, near New Cumnock. Mrs. Stewart was one of the first persons of rank who knew or extended any friendship to Burns."

Both of "Student's" requests were also kindly answered by Miss Minnie Louise Wittkowski of New York City, by "T." of Northport, N. Y., and by "Jamie." "C. M. G." of Hartford, Conn.; H. Rintoul Crawford, 42 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and W. J. Williams of 217 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, wrote in answer to "Student's" second request.

"K. M. D.," Yonkers, N. Y.: "The lines asked for by 'W. A. R.' are from Ella Wheeler Wilcox's 'Worth While.' The entire poem is as follows:

"'WORTH WHILE.

"'Tis easy enough to be pleasant,
When life flows along like a song;
But the man worth while is the one who
will smile
When everything goes dead wrong;
For the test of the heart is trouble,
And it always comes with the years,
But the smile that is worth the praise of
earth
Is the smile that comes through tears.

"'It is easy enough to be prudent,
When nothing tempts you to stray;
When without or within no voice of sin
Is luring your soul away;
But it's only a negative virtue
Until it is tried by fire,
And the life that is worth the honor of
earth,
Is the one that resists desire.

"'By the cynic, the sad, the fallen,
Who had no strength for the strife,
The world's highway is cumbered to-day;
They make up the item of life,
But the virtue that conquers passion,
And the sorrow that hides in a smile—
It is these that are worth the homage of
earth,
For we find them but once in a while.'"

Answered also by D. M. Curtin, 53 Monroe Street; by J. W. Canfield, Middletown, N. Y., and by "E. E. S.," New York City.

"N.," New York City: "For the benefit of 'Sue-Sue' I would say that the chief characters in 'Les Mystères de Paris' are Rudolph and Marie; among those in 'Le Juif Errant,' Adrienne, Djalma, Gabriel, Rodin, and Rose and Blanche, twin sisters; in 'Martin,' Basquine, Scipion, Mrs. Wilson, and Miss Wilson."

Miss Minnie Louise Wittkowski, 1,828 Madison Avenue: "The poem entitled 'The Annuity,' for which E. H. Emmet, Morristown, N. J., is searching, was written by George Outram, (Scotland, 1805-56.) It is from a little work, printed for private distribution, bearing the title, 'Legal Lyrics and Metrical Illustrations of the Scottish Forms of Process.' The poem can be found in William Cullen Bryant's 'Poetry and Song.'"

Answered also by H. Rintoul Crawford, 42 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street.

"T.," Northport, N. Y.: "The lines, 'La vie est vaine,' &c., inquired about by Joseph J. Arnaud, 400 East Seventy-eighth Street, are credited in my scrapbook to a Belgian, Léon Montenacken, on the authority of The New York Tribune. The same paper suggests that he found his suggestion in de Musset's rhymes:

"'La vie passe vite,
Comme un nuage
Le coeur s'agite
Dans un orage.

"'La vie passe vite;
Un pauvre espoir,
Quelque merite,
Puis—au revoir!'

"Du Maurier's adaptation is also given:

"'A little work, a little play,
To keep us going—and so, good day!
A little warmth, a little light,
Of love's bestowing—and so, good night!

"'A little fun to match the sorrow
Of each day's growing—and so, good morrow!
A little trust that when we die,
We reap our sowing! And so, good-bye!'"

Miss M. L. Wittkowski, New York City: "The couplet,

"'Be the day short or never so long,
At length it ringeth with even song,'

was quoted at the stake by George Tankerfield, (1555.) See Fox's 'Book of Martyrs,' Chapter 7, page 346.

"The original,

"'Be the day never so long,
Evermore at last they ring to even-song,'

is from John Heywood's 'Proverbs,' (Part II., Chapter 8,) the earliest collection of English colloquial sayings, first printed in 1546."

Miss Fanny Thornton, 207 West One Hundred and Sixth Street: "I inclose a copy of the poem 'Cousins' asked for by 'M.' of Phillipsburg, N. J., in your issue of July 22. It was given to me by some elderly Irish ladies from a collection of poems by a man named Fitzgerald, who had been a friend of their early days, so that he must have written probably about 1840:

"'COUSINS.

"'Had you ever a cousin, Tom?
Did your cousin happen to sing?
Sisters we've all by the dozen, Tom,
But a cousin's a different thing;
And you'll find if ever y'd kissed her, Tom—
But let that be a secret between us—
That your lips would have been in a blister, Tom,
For they're not of the sister-genus.

"'There is something, Tom, in a sister's lip,
When you give her a good-night kiss,
Which savors so much of relationship
That nothing occurs amiss.
But a cousin's lip, if you once unite
With your own, in the quietest way,
Instead of sleeping a wink that night,
You'll be dreaming the following day.

"'And people think it no harm, Tom,
With a cousin to hear you talk,
And no one feels any alarm, Tom,
At a quiet, cousinly walk;
But, Tom, you'll soon find what I happen to know,
That such walks grow into straying.
And the voices of cousins are sometimes so low,
Heaven only knows what you'll be saying.

"'And then there happens so often, Tom,
Soft pressure of hands and fingers,
And looks that were molded to soften, Tom,
And tones on which memory lingers,
That long ere your walk be half over the springs
Of your heart are all put into play,
By the voice of these fair, demi-sisterly things
In not quite the most brotherly way.

"'And the song of a sister may bring to you, Tom,
Such tones as the angels woo.
But I fear if your cousin should sing to you, Tom,
You'd take her for an angel, too,
For so curious a note is that note of theirs
That you'll fancy the voice that gave it
Has been all the while singing national airs,
Instead of the Psalms of David.

"'I once had a cousin that sung, Tom,
And her name may be nameless now,
But the sound of those songs is still young, Tom,
Though we are no longer so.
'Tis folly to dream of a bower of green
When there's not a leaf on the tree.
But 'twirt walking and singing that cousin
has been—
God forgive her!—the ruin of me.'"

"X. Y. Z.," Newport, R. I., sends a version (from an original copy made Dec. 12, 1863,) that is quite similar save that it omits the latter half of the first stanza and the whole of the fifth stanza, but has this stanza at the end:

"And now I care naught for society, Tom,
But live a most anchorite life;
For I've lived myself into sobriety, Tom,
And out of all wish for a wife;
But oh, if I said one-half I might say,
So sad are the lessons 'twould give,
'Twould keep you from loving, for many a day,
And from cousins as long as you live."

"A. E. A.," Syracuse, N. Y., sends a version (from a copy dated 1852) which gives the first three verses of Miss Thornton's version, with a few unimportant changes.

"J. P. H.," New York City: "Where can I find the recitation of which the following is a part? Who is the author?

"'Forgotten? Ne'er while Freedom's stars
Shine forth in deathless light
From out the flag he loved so well,
For which he struggled, fought, and fell
His guerdon was the soldier's scars,
And death, far from his native vale.
Brave heart, that beat for love and right,
Brave soldier, Nathan Hale!'"

LOVELINESS

The last new story by Elizabeth Phelps Ward is the gem of the August *Atlantic*. The author is unequaled for her always happy mixture of humor and pathos and her felicitous treatment of children. "LOVELINESS," a story of a little girl's devotion to her pet dog, shows all these at their best, combined with remarkably bold and dramatic situations. Buy the August *Atlantic* and read

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1899.

THE COMMON VOCABULARY.

Whatever may be thought of the particular merits or defects of the lists of 500 necessary words which have been sent to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, their patient authors have unconsciously attempted to answer a question that was asked by Dr. Edward Everett Hale more than a year and a half ago—a question that aroused some public interest at the time, but that now seems to be almost forgotten. Dr. Hale, writing to The Critic to correct some false impressions regarding his reported advocacy of a study of the Algonquin language, put this query: Has any one "ever prepared a vocabulary of what may be called the 'courier language'"? By such a language was meant a list of the 600 words that are most necessary to communication between human beings, Dr. Hale selecting that autocratic limit as being the one which is considered sufficient for European couriers and is held to be the outside limit for the vocabulary of Italian opera. Although he added that the Book of Judges contained hardly a hundred words more than this, he did not express an opinion that this limit was a hundred words above that which is used by "the average man." So far as we remember, no one offered the list required; and so the efforts of some SATURDAY REVIEW readers to prepare a catalogue of 500 "necessary words" are the closest attempts that have been made to answer his inquiry. They are none the less interesting for their variation and the criticism they have evoked, nor the less valuable because shorter than that which Dr. Hale suggested. It were a good deal easier to add a hundred words than to take them off.

If there is one thing above another which the study of these lists has brought out, it is the inadequacy of a 500-word limit for any average of intelligence which THE TIMES readers find it easy to picture. On that point our correspondents are unanimous. From "W. H. S.," whose two-year-old boy used nearly 700 different words, to "M. B. R.," who, opening his dictionary, found 648 words beginning with A that he deemed to be absolutely necessary, there is agreement that 500 words is too scanty an allowance for a civilized man—not to speak of a woman.

Are not these correspondents right? If Italian opera finds sufficient resource in little more than the limit condemned, is it not because it deals with the single subject of romantic love and hate; or if the courier's minimum limit be scarcely larger, is it not because great fields of subjects on which "the average man" would want to speak lie outside the sphere of the courier's business conversation? The growth of knowledge in the direction of specialization is, however, as much responsible for the growth of language as is the extension of the field of knowledge. The man with a vocabulary restricted to less than 1,000 words could possibly speak of the weather as "good" or "bad," but he could not afford to expend any of his precious words on a discussion of "barometric" conditions, with detailed references to "humidity," "temperature," "waves of depression," "cyclonic centres," and so on. We sometimes forget in running over the discoveries and inventions that have lately expanded our language so marvelously, that it has gained almost as much in richness through tremendous specialization.

But still the most stirring and easily flattering review is that of the growth of the language through the extension of knowledge. In Dr. Bullokar's dictionary, which appeared in 1616, one page gives the words from "meteor" to "miniver." "Mineral" is defined by the doctor as "anything dug out of the ground," and among the words that are lacking are middle, might, mile, milk, mill, mind, and minister. The authority on which we have made this statement adds that when, 150 years later, the dictionary of Dr. Johnson appeared, there were required fifteen large pages to cover the same space, while to-day the Century Dictionary devotes forty-nine pages to the like alphabetical range. There was only one micro word in Bullokar's work, there were a column of them in Johnson's, and in the Century Dictionary they fill six pages.

English-speaking people use more words now than they ever did before. That they have not grown prolix is one of the certain proofs that, on the average, their ideas have kept pace with their powers of expression. It is the old law of supply and demand which has led to the latter's creation. From the 600 words of the "courier language" it is a long cry to the several thousand that most readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW use in normal discourse. No, we said nothing about their interesting correspondence. Such a change is creditable; but before the staggering array of words which seem now to be so necessary, it is a pleasure to think that in our hearts—perhaps thanks to heredity—we are still loyal to a small and old vocabulary, that no command of language moves us as does the use of those simple, primitive words that were coined in the childhood of the race as essentials of expression; that the most moving eloquence is still that which uses the simplest words, is never the verbose.

A MODERN VIEW OF CROMWELL.

Oliver Cromwell, England's great commoner, who came perilously near being England's greatest King, is now filling a larger place in English thought and life than ever before. The three hundredth anniversary of his birth has found him raised in the esteem of his countrymen, "cleared of unjust aspersion," and his monument erected even in Parliament House with the consent of the British Government. For two hundred and fifty years he has had to bear the burden of the Puritan. And it is the fashion of our age, that boasts of its tolerant spirit, to decry the Puritan and paint him in the darkest hues. He has been called narrow, bigoted, intolerant, a psalm-singing and prayer-droning hypocrite. But the detractors of the Puritan forget what he really did for freedom, both civil and religious, and the impulse he gave to the progress of a better and broader civilization.

It has often been the custom to take these old worthies out of their environment and set them down in our time, so widely different, and laugh at their odd and grotesque appearance. Our great-grandfather's clothes would make people stare and smile if paraded on Broadway to-day. But the clothes were all right in their time and in keeping with their surroundings. So the old Puritans were not as bad as some would have us believe. They were fitted to their times and their peculiarities were the outcome of their particular setting. We see better than the world has ever done before that Oliver Cromwell was the product of his age and raised by the Power that guides the destinies of nations to be the foremost man of his generation. The man who could number among his friends a Hampden and a Milton must have had some shining qualities.

It is a remarkable fact, and one well worth the noting, that the very best life of Cromwell in many respects has been written by an American, Mr. Samuel Harden Church. G. P. Putnam's Sons have just issued an edition de luxe of this remarkable work, which on its first appearance was accorded high praise in these columns for its just and careful estimate of the great soldier and statesman.

This volume is intended as a commemoration edition of the tricentennial of the great Puritan. Two other recent works on Cromwell are reviewed to-day.

"LOVE'S COMEDY" TRANSLATED.

Prof. C. H. Herford, well known as the translator into English verse of Ibsen's "Brand," has lately been at work on the only one of the "social dramas" as yet untranslated into English. Prof. Brandes in his lately published appreciation of Ibsen devotes much consideration to this work; "Koerlighedus Komedie"—"Love's Comedy." Prof. Herford says of his new subject in an interview published in The Pall Mall Gazette: "'Love's Comedy' was the first work of Ibsen's second period, which culminated in 'Brand' and 'Peer Gynt.' It was written in 1862, and produced in the following year. But it is also the first of the social dramas, exposing with admirable verve the comedy of 'courtship' as regulated by the usages of Continental society. Here for the first time Ibsen shows his keen interest in the question of marriage, because of the light it throws on his fundamental problem of the needs of individuality. In 'marriage for love' he sees only the probable shipwreck of one or the other life which it unites. Marriage is thus subject to the suspicion with which Ibsen regards all forms of social communion—that its evils can only be evaded when it is entered into with sober calculation and cool judgment. Hence the anomaly that Ibsen, the poet of almost extravagant idealism, is at the same time an advocate of the marriage of convenience!

"It has its tragic side also, for Ibsen brings before us two lovers, the hero and the heroine, who embody his fine idealism and rise high above the heads of commonplace lovers whose affectations are deployed before us: Falk and Svanhild seem capable of an ideal marriage, and of thus refuting Ibsen's own theory. But at the last moment they 'come to their senses' (as he would say) and part forever rather than risk having the ideality of passion blurred and soiled by the humdrum routine of married life. We see then the point of connection with the later dramas, where he generally pursues the problem of individuality, and often in relation to marriage. But 'Love's Comedy' differs from all the rest by being written, not in prose, but in wonderfully vivacious verse; not in imitation of the commonplaces of ordinary talk, but with a prolific unfolding of all the resources of poetic wit.

"The figures do not speak like ordinary people, but they are exceedingly life-like for all that. There is the theological student Lind, (that is 'Mild,') who woes and wins the gentle and insipid Auna, (blushing like a girl, and amazed to find her not offended at his boldness;) Styver, who has been engaged for ten years, and no longer affects to feel any romance; the pastor Strawman, who has parted with all his ideals in the midst of his family of twelve little girls, who all hang at his coat-tails; Mrs. Halm, the mother of Auna and Svanhild, who keeps guard on the due observance of the conventions of love-making; Miss Jay, (engaged to Styver)—also a stickler for every article of the romantic coda, but dead to its spirit—and several others. There is not much action; but the vivacity of the dialogue and of the character-drawing makes the work highly entertaining."

The following extract from the translation is part of a scene between Falk and Svanhild; he is indignantly foreshadowing her descent from the life of poetry of which she has had a glimpse with him, to the life of social convention in which she has been born and bred:

Falk:
Nay, Svanhild, do not jest! Behind your scoff
Tears glitter—O, I see them well enough,
And I see more: when you to dust are fray'd
And kneaded to a shapeless lump of clay,
Each bungling dilettante's scalpel-blade
On you his dull devices shall display.
The world usurps the creature of God's hand,
And sets its image in the place of His;
Transforms, enlarges that part, lightens this;
And when upon the pedestal you stand
Complete, cries out in triumph: "Now she is
At last what Woman ought to be! Behold
How plastically calm, how marble cold!
Under the lamplight's soft irradiation;
How well in keeping with the decoration!"
(He passionately seizes her hand.)
But if you are to die, live first! Come forth
With me into the glory of God's earth!
Soon, soon the gilded cage will claim its prize,
The Lady thrives there, but the Woman dies;
And I love nothing but the woman in you.
There, if you will, let other woo and win you;
But here my spring of life began to shoot,
Here my song-tree put forth its firstling fruit,
Here I found wings and flight: Svanhild, I know it.
Only be wise—here I shall grow a poet!

Franklin as a Peacemaker.

Paul L. Ford's paper in the "Many-Sided Franklin" series in the August Century treats of the philosopher and statesman as an opponent of war, favoring arbitration in the settlement of international disputes.

He argued in favor of the abolition of privateering, claiming that "the practice of robbing merchants on the high seas" was "a remnant of ancient piracy." In 1783, in the framing of the treaty of peace with Great Britain, he advocated that the misery of war should be henceforth limited to the actual belligerents, and proposed to accomplish this result by an article to the following effect:

If war should hereafter arise between Great Britain and the United States, which God forbid, the merchants of either country then residing in the other shall be allowed to remain nine months to collect their debts and settle their affairs, and may depart freely, carrying off all their effects without molestation or hindrance. And all fishermen, all cultivators of the earth, and all artisans or manufacturers unarmed, and inhabiting unfortified towns, villages, or places, who labor for the common subsistence and benefit of mankind, and peaceably follow their respective employments, shall be allowed to continue the same, and shall not be molested by the armed force of the enemy in whose power by the events of the war they may happen to fall; but, if anything is necessary to be taken from them for the use of such armed force, the same shall be paid for at a reasonable price. And all merchants or traders with their unarmed vessels, employed in commerce, exchanging the products of different places, and thereby rendering the necessaries, conveniences, and comforts of human life more easy to obtain and more general, shall be allowed to pass freely, unmolested. And neither of the powers, parties to this treaty, shall grant or issue any commission to any private armed vessels, empowering them to take or destroy such trading ships or interrupt such commerce.

The proposition ran so far in advance of public opinion that the British envoys refused even to consider it; but later it was made part of the treaty the American commissioners negotiated with Prussia, and in that form received better appreciation in Great Britain, a leading review asserting that it was "The best lesson of humanity which a philosophical King, (Frederick II.,) acting in concert with a philosophical patriot, (Franklin,) could possibly give to the Princes and statesmen of the earth." In yet another way Franklin was far in advance of his own times, for in maintaining that "All wars are follies, very expensive, and very mischievous ones," he asked: "When will mankind be convinced of this and agree to settle their differences by arbitration?"

BOOK NEWS IN LONDON.

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Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

LONDON, July 28.—Messrs. Heinemann announce two books of interest because of the Dreyfus case. One is by Lionel Decle, an Anglicized Frenchman. The other is by "The Modern Jew," by Arnold White, who was commissioned by Baron Hirsch to report to him on the condition of the Jew in Europe for colonization in Argentina.

***

The report circulated that Rudyard Kipling has been bitten by a dog is untrue. It was merely a boil on his hand.

***

London authors are preparing a welcome for Dr. Drummond, the author of the French-Canadian dialect poems, who pays a visit to England shortly. His "Habitat" receives high praise here and his reception will be a warm one. He will stay with Mr. Robert Barr.

***

The falling off in the output by many popular novelists appears to be owing to their anxiety to write for the stage. The difference in profit between a successful novel and a play is so enormous that most of the novelists are using great exertions to get plays on the boards. Zangwill has been spending a long time in arranging his "Children of the Ghetto" for the stage to the entire neglect of other work. Saturday he sails for America to superintend the production. Conan Doyle, whose play has just been finishing a run at the Garrick, is going to try again, while J. M. Barrie, Anthony Hope, and Hall Caine are all writing plays.

***

The Hilltop population of Woldingham yesterday produced "Al Fresco," a play relating to the district, based on a Woldingham woman's refusing to allow King James to enter her doors for refreshments because he was a Papist. The play is by Robert Barr, who resides on the estate where the incident happened. His "Countess Tekla" is also being dramatized.

***

Gov. Roosevelt's book, "The Rough Riders," is severely commented on owing to self praise. The Daily Chronicle's Review, believed to be written by Charles Williams, the oldest active war correspondent, is particularly hard on the author. He says that no modest person could read Col. Roosevelt's book without a qualm. And, further, "We have never before met such vanity in print from one who was notoriously a brave soldier." Of the history of the war by the war leaders, also published here, he says: "These books involve the publication of innuendoes and indirect depreciations by the last men who should have uttered them. We do not know how discipline lives alongside of the attitude of mind which has permitted responsible officers to do this."

***

G. P. Putnam's Sons publish a full reply in The Author to Mr. Kipling's charges of piracy. They accuse Kipling of forcing the matter into court when they wished arbitration. They say that their edition was limited to 100 sets, and deny all thought of bad faith or piracy.

***

Eugene Field's poems are still selling well—in fact, show a tendency to increase. His child's verse has a firm hold on the English people, and will outlive most of the American authors' works here.

T. B. F.

A Monogram on Sarah Bernhardt.

An English translation of M. Huret's monograph on Sarah Bernhardt has just appeared in London from the press of Chapman & Hall, with a preface by M. Rostand, the author of "Cyrano de Bergerac." This preface is in the form of a letter to the author. "It seems to me," Jules Huret writes M. Rostand, "that the life of Mme. Bernhardt will perhaps form the greatest marvel of the nineteenth century. It will develop into a legend. To describe her tours around the world, with their ever-changing scenes and actors, their beauties and absurdities, to make the locomotives and steamers speak, to portray the swelling of the seas and the rustling of robes, to fill up the intervals of heroic recitative with speaking, singing, shouting choruses of poets, savages, kings, and wild animals; this would need a new Homer built up of Théophile Gautier, Jules Verne, and Rudyard Kipling." Among the stories which M. Huret has collected is this: "One day Mme. Bernhardt happened to enter a Protestant church in America and heard the minister denounce her as an 'imp of darkness, a female demon sent from the modern Babylon to corrupt the New World.' Before the day was over the clergyman received this note: 'My Dear Confrère: Why attack me so violently? Actors ought not to be hard on one another. Sarah Bernhardt.'"

Some interesting figures regarding bookmaking are given by The Werner Company of Ohio, which have just revised their new "Americanized Encyclopedia Britannica." The issue includes 37,500 sets of fifteen volumes each. To print the 308,854,000,000 words required 11,125 reams of paper, which weighed 1,323,875 pounds.

TWO CROMWELL BOOKS.

A Story of the Great Civil War.*

The three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Cromwell has been rich in literature bearing upon the life and age of the great commoner. Among the latest productions is a novel by Mr. Arthur Paterson, the author of "The Gospel Writ in Steel" and "For Freedom's Sake." The scene of his stirring romance, "Cromwell's Own," is laid in the days of the great civil war, when King Charles and his Parliament were at bloody feud. The opening chapter of the book introduces us to the hero of the story, Ralf Dangerfield, and his wild friend, the Viscount Charlton, at the University of Cambridge, in the year 1640.

In the midst of his gambling perplexities Dangerfield is summoned suddenly to London by an old friend of his father's. Dr. Taunton meets him on his arrival and confirms all his fears. The elder Dangerfield, unknown to his son, has for many years been an adherent of the proscribed Socinian creed. He comes to understand that his father had written a book in defense of his opinions, and for it he was condemned by the Council to a heavy fine, the pillory, and mutilation. The punishment is bitter for an old man, and Ralf, on his father's death, registers a vow of revenge. His father gives him a letter to his old friend Cromwell, to be used in case of need. For two years, following his father's request, he learns the art of war by hard service in the Low Countries.

On the breaking out of the rebellion he returns to England and seeks out Cromwell. His experience and character make him a favorite with the man of destiny, who has a warm corner for him in his heart on account of his friendship for his father. He does effective work in drilling and disciplining the Parliamentary forces. Ralf lives in Cromwell's household. In the same family is Rachel Fullerton, Cromwell's ward. Her uncle, a bigoted Covenanter, fears lest the wicked Unitarian should fall in love with a daughter of the faith, so he does his best to blast his character and his popularity with his Roundhead friends. His schemes make up a large part of the plot of the book.

Owing to the persecution of this bigot Ralf is brought to bay, and avows his belief in his father's religion. This was what his enemies wanted. But in the results they were disappointed, for his very frankness and sincerity win for him Cromwell's favor.

The changing fortunes of the civil war afford scope for a variety of intense and thrilling situations. Through the machinations of his enemies, Ralf gets into some very trying situations. But from them all he is extricated with honor, if not with glory. Some good men in the book do some very strange and rather dishonorable deeds, but they are all reckoned as a part of the strategy of war. Through it all Dangerfield takes part in Cromwell's battles, and helps him to win his victories. One can but hold in admiration the General's wonderful mastery over men, and the way he takes in a critical situation or solves a knotty problem.

The Cavaliers have a supreme contempt throughout their well-disciplined and soldierly ranks for what they deem the mob of Roundheads, and their eyes are opened when they come in contact with "Cromwell's Own," and to their disgust find themselves badly beaten. Their astonishment is so great that they cannot by any means understand what it all means. The Marquis of Newcastle institutes an inquiry as to the cause of his veterans being so badly used, and finds that "a regiment of Parliamentary horse, as well mounted and armed as the best-accoutred cuirassiers, with a discipline and a method of fighting never heard of before among the Roundhead cavalry, led by a man with a heavy face and a rasping voice, one Col. Cromwell of Ely, carried all before it.

"Such an ill-favored rascal," one of the Captains said within the hearing of the Marquis, "that I could have struck him down once in the push, but, by my faith, I was feared my sword would be turned by the wart on his nose."

"Sir," said his commander, in a tone that quenched the ready laughter of the staff, "should it ever be my fortune to take prisoner the man you honor with your raillery, I trust he will give me the privilege of sitting at my own table. An we be not careful, the day is drawing nigh when we shall know this Cromwell as the first General of Horse in England."

True to the main facts of history is this estimate, and throughout the volume the same fine historical judgment and discrimination are witnessed. Mr. Paterson's portrait of Cromwell cannot fail to enlist the approval of even the warmest admirers of the Protector. The author has been a careful student of the character and times of which he treats. The greatness of the soldier and statesman, his keen insight into human character, his power of weighing motives, and ability to brush aside the web of pretense and hypocrisy, his broad and tolerant spirit in dealing with those who differed from him and the Covenanters on religious topics, are all painted with the strokes of a master hand. The author is to be congratulated on his truthfulness to history and breadth of view. He has caught the very essence of the Protector's complex and masterful nature that will long live in the realm of fiction. The Cromwell of his pages is neither all saint nor all worldling, all piety nor all selfish ambition. He is a patriot, and a man of like passions as we are to-day. His mastery over men shines out in every line of the artist's pencil. It will be hard to find a historical novel that has more to commend it as a study than this production of Mr. Paterson. We predict for it wide popularity in this country just at this time, when the great Englishman has been filling so large a space in the attention of the student and current literature. And it is pleasant to chronicle that on all sides the caricatures of the massive Puritan are giving way to the reality, and that it is great enough and commanding enough to lend the weight of a truly imposing personality to the centuries.

*CROMWELL'S OWN. A Story of the Great Civil War. By Arthur Paterson. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

Cromwell as a Soldier.*

The fifth volume in the Wolseley Series of military works from the pens of writers who know by experience the duties of a soldier's life is "Cromwell as a Soldier." It is written by Lieut. Col. T. S. Baldock, P. S. C. In his preface the editor of the series, Capt. Walter H. James, frankly says: "So far as Englishmen are concerned, Cromwell is looked upon almost, if not entirely, from a political point of view, and his qualities as a soldier are known only to the most intimate students of military history." The author himself declares: "That Cromwell was a great military genius is universally admitted, but the grounds on which rest his claims to be one of England's foremost soldiers are not always well understood." This book is an attempt to show these grounds. And it adds another to the many tributes that the year has brought forth to the memory and character of this very remarkable man.

The author writes in a plain, straightforward, manly way, a soldier's thought about a soldier's life and deeds. Without himself falling into the fervor of the hero-worshipper, he does not wonder at Carlyle's enthusiasm for his hero. Cromwell by nature and choice was a civilian until stern necessity laid upon him the responsibilities of a commander. His military genius is seen first in the quickness and keenness of his insight into what constituted an army. He did not set out to reform the whole army, but only to make his own troop efficient in drill and discipline and reliable in battle. His own command became the model of the whole Parliamentary army. He knew that a mob could not win victory over the even poorly trained troops of the Cavaliers. He saw too instinctively the tactics that ought to govern a troop of horse. His genius showed itself in discipline and also in the hour of battle. He knew how to prepare for the fight, and he knew the very strategic point, at a glance, on which depended the issue of a battle.

Marston Moor, Naseby, and Dunbar were Cromwell's battles and Cromwell's victories. At Marston Moor the Royalist horse had routed the Parliamentary right wing and driven them panic-stricken from the field. Cromwell's Ironsides had done heroic work that day. Royalist regiment after regiment was met and dispersed on the King's right. Cromwell was not the commanding General. He was blissfully ignorant as he pursued his victorious career of how things stood. But this was what he saw all of a sudden, and this was what he did. In a flash through the deepening twilight he perceived the Royal horse charging the flanks of the Scots and pursuing the Yorkshire foot over the ridge beyond. In the author's words:

He thus became aware for the first time that the Parliamentary right wing had been routed. Ever cool in the hottest fight, with his well-disciplined squadrons always well in hand, Cromwell called his men off and re-formed them in line of battle; re-formed them on the same ground and facing the same way as Goring's horse had faced before the battle commenced. When Goring's horsemen returned from the chase they found the dreaded Ironsides drawn up across their path. In vain they tried to rally. Cromwell's choice troops burst through them and sent them flying. The tide of defeat was turned into victory and the battle was won. One man really did it. The same was true at Naseby. At Dunbar Cromwell was in command. His practiced eye saw at once the weak point in his foe's position. He hurled his troops against it, and in a very short time was master of the field.

The battle of Dunbar was the most dramatic of all of Cromwell's battles. Criticising the battle, the author says: "To insure success in the fight every available man must be brought into it. By keeping this maxim clearly in view Cromwell had twice beaten Scotch armies outnumbering his own by at least two to one."

He was quick to seize on any mistake made by a foe and profit by it. For instance, in 1650 Leslie kept his forces always concentrated. But in a careless moment he allowed his army to occupy a piece of ground where his wings were powerless to support one another. Cromwell immediately took in the situation, flung his army on the right wing, and routed it before the left could rally to its support. The author says: "So simple does this appear after a great victory is won that success is often attributed far more to the blunders of the vanquished than to the genius of the victor. As a matter of fact, the problem is far more complicated, and only very great Generals can take advantage of these fleeting opportunities. The view of a General in command of an army is not that of a historian calmly reviewing past events. It is obscured by much contradictory and false information, by uncertainty about his enemies' numbers, dispositions, and intentions."

The one thing in which Cromwell differs from other great Generals is that he was a civilian. Yet the force of his genius alone placed him in the very first rank of military Captains. It was not enthusiasm or revenge that led on Cromwell's troops to victory. It was superior organization and sound military training. Col. Baldock says of Cromwell:

Politicians may differ as to the polity he as Protector developed. Soldiers can have nothing but praise for the military organization he introduced. The army he created was far beyond those of his day in organization, tactics, discipline, and especially in the class from which its ranks were recruited. In this respect it was superior to the British Army at any subsequent period. Never since have farmers, tradesmen, and artisans pressed so eagerly into the ranks. This is no doubt due to the fact that never since then have Englishmen of that class felt compelled to take up arms in the defense of any cause which was more to them than life. But the army of to-day is, nevertheless, the direct descendant of Cromwell's new model army.

So to this day the influence of Cromwell survives in the English Army. What the Protector taught his soldiers are the very characteristics highly prized down to this time. What are they? Devotion to duty and great coolness and steadiness amid the tumult and horrors of battle. That spirit is Cromwell's teaching, the spirit of Marston, Naseby, and Dunbar.

*CROMWELL AS A SOLDIER. By Lieut. Col. T. S. Baldock, P. S. C. (The Wolseley Series.) New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $6.

Dreyfus's Letters to His Wife.*

The French sub-title to this volume, "Lettres d'un Innocent," is the most concise of introductions to the letters written by Capt. Dreyfus to his devoted wife. Certainly, in the United States no one has more carefully studied the entire Dreyfus matter than Mr. Walter Littlefield, who writes the preface. These letters are indeed convincing that the man was incapable of treason. Following Mr. Littlefield, we take this from his introduction:

The reader who expects to find in the epistles before us arguments tending to prove the innocence of the writer will be disappointed. Even if the prisoner actually attempted defense, it was not allowed to pass the censor. Only a persistent declaration of innocence will be found here—a declaration that is repeated with awful and tragic monotony until it smites the ear like the wail of an innocent soul in Dante's "Inferno."

Capt. Dreyfus, for his military title he never can relinquish, wrote regularly to his wife until the Spring of 1898, "when he became a victim to the conditions of his solitary position." Then he bade "a final adieu to his wife and children and declared he would write no more. He was beset with unconquerable sadness. He was haunted by the fixed idea to exculpate himself from the charge of treason. Yet he could only deny and deny." Had he been in furthermost Siberia, Capt. Dreyfus would have learned more there of what was passing in Paris and in the world at large than in his cage in French Guiana. Mr. Littlefield gives briefly but clearly the history of the case from the first accusation up to the present time. For the "most stupendous miscarriage of justice" Mercier, the Minister of War, is to blame, for "the reputation of Mercier and very possibly the existence of the Cabinet became staked on the conviction of Dreyfus." It is barely possible to fancy a set of military men who were "monkeys" becoming "tigers." Even when Capt. Dreyfus was in his den at Devil's Island by the order of M. Lebon, Minister of the Colonies, the unfortunate prisoner, almost bereft of his reason, was "chained to his couch, while the lamp that was kept burning over his head attracted hordes of tropical insects." Human infamy reached its very lowest stage when the devoted husband was told, with sneers, that the life of his life—his wife—was unfaithful to him. The world has not become ashamed of France, but of certain Frenchmen who have lowered the dignity of their country, but the world pays its sincerest homage of respect to the bravery of Picquart, of Zola, who almost alone and undaunted faced the storm.

The importance of these letters cannot be questioned. Their interpretation is clear. It is morally impossible that the husband, the father, under torture, if he were guilty, could have written such honest, such sincere letters. They ring true in every line. The words are those of a loyal and fearless man stricken down with a terrible grief, but in his agony faithful to his wife, his children, and to his country, and sure that his innocence would become evident some day. The following extracts will give some idea of the character of the letters:

"January, 1895.

"But whatever may come, I am sure that history will place things in their true position. There will be in our dear country, France, so easily excited but so generous to innocent sufferers, some honest and courageous enough to try and find the truth. * * * And I, my darling, what can I say to you? That my heart is broken, at least they will have accomplished that. But be tranquil; until my last breath I shall stand firm. I will not weaken nor bow my head."

"Never, surely, have two unfortunate creatures suffered as we suffer. If I had no faith in the future, if my conscience, clear and pure, did not tell me that such an error cannot exist eternally, I could, of truth, give way to the darkest thoughts. I should despair. Once, as you know, I determined to kill myself. I yielded to your remonstrances. I have promised you to live, for you have made me realize that I have not the right to desert my post; because I am innocent I must live. But alas! If you could know how sometimes it is more difficult to live than to die! But be tranquil, my darling; no matter how I am tortured, I shall not belie your generous efforts. I will live * * * as long as my physical strength and, above all, my moral strength hold out."

"Between the courage that makes a man confront danger—no matter what danger it may be—and the courage that enables him to bear, without fainting, the worst of outrages, scorn, and shame, there is a great difference. I have never lowered my head, believe it; my conscience forbade that. I had a right to look all the world in the face. But, alas! all the world cannot look into my soul, into my conscience. The fact is there, brutal and terrible. That is why each time that I receive one of your dear letters I have a ray of hope; I hope at least to hear good news.

"This long-continued outrage is heart-breaking. I would rather have stood before the execution squad; at least, then, there could have been no possible discussion, and you could afterward have rehabilitated my memory; but how far will my strength carry me? How long will my heart continue to beat in this atmosphere of scorn, I so proud of my stainless honor, I, so haughty, that is what I cannot tell. I do not feel bodily suffering, but, oh, my God, that I might be spared the torture of my soul! I live only in the hope of seeing my name soon cleansed of this horrible stain.

"Ile de Salut, March, 1895.

"I shall not speak to you of my voyage. I was transported in the manner in which a vile scoundrel whom I represent deserved to be transported. It was only just. They could not accord any pity to a traitor, the lowest of blackguards; and as long as I represent this wretch I can only approve their conduct. But your heart can tell you all that I have suffered—all that I suffer. I live only through the hope in my soul of soon seeing the triumphant light of my rehabilitation. That is the only thing that gives me strength to live. Without honor a man is not worthy of life. * * * My nervous system is in a deplorable condition. Embrace all my children, and for you a thousand tender kisses."

In this volume may be found the additional letters of 1898-9, and one of major importance is Capt. Dreyfus's own statement of his case, first made public July 11 of last year.

*LETTERS D'UN INNOCENT. The Letters of Capt. Dreyfus to His Wife. Translated by L. S. Mordaunt. With portraits. New York: Harper & Brothers.

History of a Great Railroad.*

The author of this unique book begins it with an explanatory preface, telling why he wrote the volume. It may be that if any of the younger generation of readers takes it up, he will need such an explanation of the performance of the task, but surely no one who has seen twenty-five years of life in the City of New York will ask to be told why a man has written the history of the Erie Railroad. That Wall Street is a field for romance has been proved over and over again, but in all the stories and plays which have been written with the doings of the Street as their foundation there is nothing which can equal the plain statement of facts contained in this volume.

Mr. Mott says that when the movement toward the formation of the Erie Company began, Missouri was the only State west of the Mississippi, Chicago was a small village clustered about Fort Dearborn, Buffalo was a Western village, and Detroit a frontier post. "Summer and Winter," he says, "saw the poor emigrant with his household in a hooded wagon, which often served for vehicle, stable, and tavern, moving toilsomely to the distant West, or what was then called the distant West, and it was rarely more distant than Illinois." It must be remembered that in the development of the Erie Road from that period to the present is comprised the history of some of the most remarkable men whom this country has produced. The entire history of the early career of the wonderful Jay Gould is connected with that of the Erie, and one cannot go through these pages without learning of the deeds of such men as Samuel Marsh, Robert H. Berdell, Gen. John A. Dix, H. J. Jewett, John King, J. G. McCullough, Daniel Drew, and James Fisk. The story of the career of Fisk alone makes one of the most fascinating chapters in the book.

The author has shown a great deal of skill in the manner in which he has told the story of the strictly financial proceedings of the company. It is not a promising subject for the pen, yet as Mr. Mott has handled it, it is certainly readable, even to those who are not altogether wrapped up in the doings of that mysterious realm known as the "Street." On the other hand, that part of the book which is given wholly over to the publication of what may be called the vital statistics of the road is complete. There is a series of tables, carefully compiled from the official records, showing the growth of the Erie year by year, the number of miles of track laid each year, the yearly increase of the rolling stock, the number of passengers and tons of freight carried each year, the number of passengers, employes, and others killed on the road each year, the annual earnings and expenses since 1841, and much other information of a similar nature. It is a book which every Wall Street and railroad man will desire to read, and from which most men can learn much.

*BETWEEN THE OCEAN AND THE LAKES. The Story of Erie. By Edward Harold Mott. New York: John S. Collins.

A handsome edition de luxe of Bulwer Lytton's "The Last Days of Pompeii" will be shortly issued by Rand, McNally & Co. of Chicago. The edition will be handsomely illustrated with fifty-eight monogravures reproduced from original photographs. The same publishers will also issue next week "Baldoon," a new novel by Leroy Hooker, and about Sept. 1 an eight-volume set of Kipling's works, under the following titles: "Barrack Room Ballads, Departmental Ditties, and Other Ballads"; "Soldiers Three," "The Phantom Rickshaw and the City of Dreadful Night," "Wee Willie Winkie," "American Notes and Other Stories," "Under the Deodars and the Story of the Gadsbys," "Mine Own People and In Black and White," "The Light that Failed," and "Plain Tales from the Hills."

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

William L. Alden.

LONDON, July 2.—The trouble with what the magazines call a "symposium" is that the reader of it seldom gets "any forwarder." He reads half a dozen diametrically opposite opinions of a given question, and there is no one to tell him authoritatively which is right. The question of "multiple reviewing" has been discussed in this way in The Bookman, but it is difficult to see what has been gained by the publication of the conflicting views of the writers, some of whom approve and others disapprove of multiple reviewing. The theory of those who think that a reviewer ought to be at liberty to review the same book in half a dozen different publications is that it does no harm, because, as a rule, no man ever reads more than one of the reviews. But it often happens that the publishers, in advertising a book, quote approving sentences from a long list of reviews. Suppose that all of these have been written by one and the same man. Does not the public, when reading these approving sentences, inevitably imagine that they represent a consensus of opinion on the part of a large number of critics, and that a book thus praised must be worth reading? Nobody doubts the independence and integrity of Dr. Nicoll, who just at present is the typical multiple reviewer. If he praises a book it is because he conscientiously believes that it deserves to be praised. But what if he is mistaken? He has his likes and dislikes as has every man, and he may happen to like very much a book which is in point of fact entirely undeserving of praise. There being no fixed and invariable standard of criticism, the keenest and most cultured critic living is liable to praise a book which is little better than rubbish and to condemn another which is a work of true genius. If the critic has the right to express his opinion in, say, six different publications and under half a dozen different names, will he not inevitably do much harm whenever he makes a mistake in his estimate of a book? No matter what the writers of The Bookman's symposium say, either for or against the practice, it is certain that the first impulse of the ordinary man is to look upon multiple reviewing as fraught with possible injustice to authors, and as something which deserves to be put down. How to put it down is another question—one to which at present there does not seem to be any answer. Perhaps the best plan would be the abolition of all criticism of new books.

In that case people would buy books that were well advertised by the publishers, and well spoken of by their friends. That is virtually what the public does at present, for the number of people who buy books simply because this or that critic has praised them is probably comparatively small. The opinion of the critics has not in the least hurt the sales of Miss Corelli's books, and it is probable that had "The Christian" been ridiculed instead of being treated seriously, its sales would not have been appreciably affected.

There is a rumor that important changes are to be made in Punch. So far as can be learned, there is to be an infusion of serious comment and discussion into the venerable paper, and some alteration is to be made in its size and price. The obvious joke that the infusion of humor into Punch is more necessary than the infusion of additional seriousness has naturally been made several thousand times since the news of the contemplated change was announced. Whatever may have been true in the past, there is certainly no lack of genuine humor in Punch at the present time. So much of it deals exclusively with things purely English that it is not understood outside of England. Hence it happens that the average American who sees Punch regards it as lacking in humor just as the average Englishman fails to understand the greater part of the humor of Puck. In the opinion of most Englishmen it will be a mistake to make any change in Punch. Indeed, there is general belief that to make any change in Punch would be as much a violation of the British Constitution as it would be for a Londoner to go out on a pleasant day without his umbrella. If Punch is to be remodeled, fears for the safety of the House of Lords and the permanence of the Established Church will become general.

Mr. Clarence Rook has made a hit with his new book, "The Hooligan Nights." It is a slummy book, with a London thief and rough as its hero. On the whole, it is very cleverly done, and is certainly very interesting. Of its absolute fidelity to truth there may well be a doubt, but there can be none of the fact that the public has eagerly bought and read it. Probably, like the humor of Punch, "The Hooligan Nights" will fail to be appreciated outside of England, but the book is certainly a success, and it deserves to be read. It will be interesting to compare it with Mr. Pett Ridge's "A Breaker of Laws," when the latter comes to be published in book form. In each book the hero is of the same type, and, curiously enough, has the same Christian name.

It was said that Mr. Jerome had gone to Germany in search of local color for a historical novel, but it now appears that his forthcoming book is to be entitled "Three Men on a Bicycle," and is to describe a cycling tour in the Black Forest. Evidently Mr. Jerome means to imitate Mr. Jerome, and to produce a book which the critics will call an imitation of "Three Men in a Boat." If so he does wisely to forestall his hostile critics by boldly parodying the name of his first successful book. If the new book contains as many genuine laughs as I found in "Three Men in a Boat" I shall be heartily glad to see it. Mr. Jerome's last book, "The Second Thoughts of an Idle Fellow," was avowedly a continuation of his previous book, "The Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow," but it was generally acknowledged to be a decided advance upon that deservedly popular book. I have often been told that I ought not to like Jerome's books, and that their humor is "cockney." Precisely what is the distinguishing note of cockney humor I do not know, neither do I know why it should be unhesitatingly condemned. I only know that Jerome's books have given me a great deal of innocent pleasure, and I feel grateful to the man who can make even one laugh grow where none grew before.

Fiona McLeod's "Dominion of Dreams" will of course be published in America. Somebody took me severely to task the other day for saying that there are at least two women writers now living whose books will outlive those of George Eliot, and demanded to know the names of the two women in question. Very well! I don't mind saying that one of them is Fiona McLeod, and if the man who reads it cannot see why it should survive he is only to be pitied. As a matter of fact, the sale of George Eliot's books ought to be the surest indication of their position in public estimation. Do these sales keep pace with those of Dickens and Thackeray? And if the public, which still continues to read the two great Victorian novelists, cares less and less for George Eliot, does it not mean that her books are not destined to immortality?

Did I mention in my last that we are to have a new daily paper? If not let me say that the Pearson people are about to issue a new morning daily. The remarkable success of The Daily Mail, published by the Harmsworths, has probably suggested to the Pearsons that there is room for a somewhat improved Mail. The new paper is to have several original features, and there can be little doubt that it will prove as brilliant a success as have the numerous Pearson publications.

The other day I mentioned on the authority of a newsdealer that certain of the illustrated magazines have lately fallen off in circulation. This, however, is certainly not true of Pearson's Magazine. I can say of my own knowledge that the circulation of Pearson's Magazine has increased with every single number that has been published since its first appearance. Its present circulation is something enormous, and whatever may be the fate of other illustrated magazines, there is so far not the slightest reason to suppose that Pearson's will lose its hold on the public.

W. L. ALDEN.

FRENCH DRAMATIC INSTINCT.

A Study Near at Hand of the Parisian and of Paris Life.

It has long been conceded, I believe, that the French are to the front in the dramatic art—both in composition and interpretation.

It is rather interesting to trace some of the causes of this success, and if one takes Paris in which to do it, one may be supposed to comprehend the nation, as "Paris is France."

The French are essentially a dramatic people. Their whole sparkling, spicy history consists of an infinite number of more or less gilded, brilliant scenes—any one of its periods may be resolved into three acts and a mocking prologue. They possess those qualities naturally, which generally insure the favorable reception of a play, viz., passion in all its phases, a tendency toward piquant novelty, the power of epigram, a keen appreciation of the "three unities," and a marvelous gift for general effect.

It is profoundly true that "the whole world is a stage, and all men are actors," but the Anglo-Saxon race does not seem to perceive that it is "playing a part," and the Celtic one does, and comports itself accordingly. It is not necessary to probe very deep into the individual life of the Parisian to prove the truth of this assertion.

Take a stroll about Paris any morning that you want to, and let your meanderings lead you among the "people"—the heart of the ebb and flow of a country's life.

Probably you will meet a troop of ouvriers in white and blue blouses, with their big spades set rakishly across one shoulder, if you are an early enough riser. Only note their attitudes, the ends of a red sash swinging jauntily by their side, their big velveteen trousers inflated with the wind, their slouching velveteen or stockinet caps set on one side of their heads. There is enough of the atmosphere of a fell brigand, strolling troubadour, or stormy revolutionist about them to set up a dozen small theatres. And they know that the eye of the public is on them, and cater to it by swagger, bravado, malicious observation, as much as if they were walking the boards before a smaller audience at the Odéon or Théâtre Française. If they sit down before a café to have a glass of absinthe or red wine, they group themselves around the table and glare and wave their hands at each other in such histrionic fashion that one wonders why he has considered eating and drinking so commonplace an affair.

I sometimes go into a Marché along the southern edge of the city, between 9 o'clock and midday, and I am constantly moved to astonishment and admiration at the many "rôles" I see being played. There is Juliet in black lace mantilla, high-heeled red shoes, twirling a flower and casting sentimental glances at Romeo, in corduroys and big felt hat, with his black eyes "rolling in a fine frenzy." Of course, the fact that he is peddling letter paper and she carrying a big market basket is of secondary importance. The strangest, most fantastic old men, with flowing hair and wearing dress coats of some long-past mode, roam in and out among the stalls, looking as if they were about to deliver some high-flown monologue, or had already given it to a stupid, gaping audience.

The stalls themselves are arranged in a wonderfully clever manner, with the keenest eye for stage effect, and their keepers stand behind them, collecting an audience by their thousand little grimaces—their tragic and melting tones—by the most coquettish and insinuating of graces, over a sou's worth of carrots or onions.

One of the types that best illustrates these dramatic tendencies is the old women who keep the newspaper kiosks at street corners. They usually wear a short black skirt and jacket, felt shoes, shoulder cape, and a towering cap that is an intricate combination of black lace and bright ribbon ends. One would not suppose that so much could be made out of that costume, but see one of these dispensers of news in it, and all sorts of stage rôles will flit through your imagination. She might be a sibyl with her sharp, brilliant black eyes, looking out of the depths of her sentinel box, or a sorceress, or something else as wicked, though always a very "comme il faut" one, well understood; and when she issues from it to take a little turn before shop windows, as she moves up and down, a smart little array of very black water waves showing under her cap frill, her face of a powdery whiteness, one can think of nothing less than an old tragedy queen waiting calmly for the plaudits she knows she well merits and will soon receive.

Then there are the dear little grisettes, the factory girls—the shop women. How can they resist rouging and decking themselves out with knots of rose, violet, blue, and striking the most picturesque attitudes, as if they were about to fall into a dance step before a breathless crowd of spectators, when their minds are revolving every minute all sorts of delicious little melodramas?

It is worth one's while to travel on top of an omnibus in Paris if he likes the emotional side of life. Of course tickets are lost, and one cannot always make connection between two car lines without losing time—that is the same from Boston to Peking; but when one doesn't and one is a Parisian there is a moving and tempestuous scene, and the onlooker has his feelings as much divided between the conductor and the suffering passenger as though he were witnessing the development of a plot behind the glare of footlights.

The professional beggar enacts his little drama before your eyes a score of times a day, and is so resourceful that he has a new phase of it to present every time he encounters you. I have never heard a mendicant of any nation beg as appropriately as the Parisian one. When he utters these two words, "Misère, charité," there is a depth of passion and power in them that is worth two sous, just to hear it—even though he may have twice as much money in his pocket as you have. The domestics in Paris are evidently quite au fait with the clever beggar tricks of their nation, for when a foreign mistress is beset by passionate demands for "charity" they always counsel her to keep her money for a better cause, and assure her that the seemingly haggard and worn creature at their door is only "making the comedy."

It seems to me that one of the secrets of Paris's revolutionary tendencies is a liking for dramatic movement, the novelty of the thing, and the desire for entirely new settings—and the very reason that these changes follow so swiftly is that instinct for unity of "time, place, action" trying to maintain itself in a proper manner.

And how could she give up her duels? One of the most spirited features of her great stage would be eliminated, and that mouth-filling word "honneur" would sink into disuse.

Great, wonderful, tragi-comic Paris, what would the slow-moving Anglo-Saxon race do if it were not permitted to sit below your footlights every day and watch your figures exhaust the gamut of passion and wit? What would the geniuses of the world do if they were not permitted to bask in your thrilling atmosphere, where the "greenroom" life is the real one, and that one outside smacks of the threatre, its tinkling sounds and vivid colors.

MINNIE ROBINSON.

It is not generally known that the late Matthew Arnold had aspirations to become a great fisherman, in theory at least, and dearly loved the society of those who practiced the gentle art, and told about their experiences afterward with more or less regard for veracity. Once he paid a visit to a friend in Wye. While there he expressed his desire to catch a salmon. His friend doubted whether he had ever thrown a line in his life. Nevertheless, a rod, reel, and some rudimentary tackle were purchased. His host did not fish, so a visitor undertook the charge of the affair. The keeper was summoned, and, having been consulted, indicated a pool with a lawn sloping to it where no chance of fouling trees interposed, and where a salmon had been lying in the low water for a considerable time. By all reasonable probabilities the fish was certain not to rise, so the mentor sat down and smoked peacefully. To his utter amazement the miracle happened; he saw the fish come for the fly, seize it before the poet could snatch it away, and immediately the fight began. Arnold was adjured to "give him the butt," and the salmon, as luck directed, ran down by the bank. The friend looking on thought no chance should be wasted, made a wild dive with the landing net, and in a moment the salmon was on the bank. It was summary but sufficient. The poet was so excited that he actually wept, and his friend persuaded him that, as Providence had specially intervened to let him know for once the joys of the barbarian, he had better let well alone and go home with his prize. That was Arnold's first and only salmon.

HISTORY AND FICTION.

Collateral Reading in United States History—Fiction and Verse.

The following list of books, suggested for collateral reading in the study of United States history, certainly shows a catholic taste. The list was compiled by Miss Dorothy Taft of Montclair, N. J., and has been put to practical use in educational work:

PERIOD OF DISCOVERY.

Fiction.

Cooper—Mercedes of Castile.
Coryell—Diccon the Bold; Diago Pinzon.
Henty—By Right of Conquest; Under Drake's Flag.
Kingsley—Westward Ho.
Monroe—Flamingo Feather.
Scott—Kenilworth.
Simms—Vasconselos.
Wallace—A Fair God.

Poetry.

Longfellow—Discoverer of North Cape; Skeleton in Armor; Sir Humphrey Gilbert.
Lowell—Columbus.
Tennyson—Columbus.
Whittier—The Norsemen.

COLONIZATION PERIOD.

Fiction.

Austin—Betty Alden; Dr. Le Baron and His Daughters; A Nameless Nobleman; Standish of Standish.
Bynner—Agnes Surriage; Begum's Daughter; Penelope's Suitors.
Carruthers—Cavaliers of Virginia.
Catherwood—Story of Tonty; Romance of Lady St. John; Romance of Dollard.
Mrs. Cheney—Peep at the Pilgrims.
Mrs. Childs—Hobomok; The Rebels.
Cogswell—Regicides.
Cooper—Leather Stocking Tales: Last of the Mohicans.
Drake—New England Legends.
Earle—Margaret Winthrop.
Eggleston—Pocahontas.
Hawthorne—Grandfather's Chair; Septimius Felton; Twice Told Tales.
Henty—With Wolfe in Canada.
Irving—Knickerbocker History; Sketch Book; Legend of Sleepy Hollow; Rip Van Winkle.
Kennedy—Rob of the Bowl.
King—Monsieur Motte.
Lowell—Among My Books.
Monroe—At War with Pontiac.
Motley—Merry Mount.
Paulding—Dutchman's Fireside.
Scott—Woodstock.
Sedgwick—Hope Leslie.
Seton—Romance of the Charter Oak.
Stimson—King Noanett.
Stowe—The Mayflower.
Thackeray—The Virginians.
Thompson—Green Mountain Boys.
Tomlinson—Three Colonial Boys.
Wilkins—Adventures of Ann.
Anonymous—Faith White's Letter Book.

Poetry.

Bryant—The Twenty-second of December.
Hemans—Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers.
Holmes—Pilgrim's Vision.
Longfellow—Courtship of Miles Standish; Evangeline; Giles Corey of Salem, New England Tragedies; Hiawatha; Tales of a Wayside Inn.
Pierpont—The Pilgrim Fathers.
Preston—Thanksgiving Day; The First Thanksgiving.
Stedman—Peter Stuyvesant's New Year's Call.
Whittier—Abraham Davenport; Cassandra Southwick; Pennsylvania Pilgrims; King's Mission; Witch of Wenham.

THE REVOLUTION.

Fiction.

Dickens—Tale of Two Cities.
Eggleston—Captain Sam; Big Brother; Signal Boys; Hoosier Schoolboy; Hoosier Schoolmaster; The Circuit Rider.
Hale—Philip Nolan's Friends; Man Without a Country.
Henty—Reign of Terror.
Martineau—Peasant and Prince.
Seawell—Decatur and Somers; Little Jarvis; Midshipman Paulding.
Tomlinson—Boy Officers of 1812; Boy Soldiers of 1812; Search for Andrew Field; Tecumseh's Young Braves.

Poetry.

Butterworth—Whitman's Ride for Oregon.
Curtis—The American Flag.
Drake—The American Flag.
Holmes—God Save the Flag; Ode for Washington's Birthday; Old Ironsides; Union and Liberty.
Key—Star-Spangled Banner.

PERIOD OF SLAVERY AGITATION.

Fiction.

Brooks—Boy Settlers; Boy Emigrants.
Butterworth—In the Boyhood of Lincoln.
Eliot—Archer Alexander.
Harris—Uncle Remus; On the Plantation.
Harte—Tales of the Argonauts.
Munroe—Golden Days of '49; With Crockett and Bowie; Through Swamp and Glade.
Stowe—Uncle Tom's Cabin; Dred; Nina Gordon; A Minister's Wooing.
Tourgée—Hot Plowshares.
Wallace—A Fair God.

Poetry.

Baker—The Black Regiment.
Bryant—Death of Slavery; African Chief.
Cowper—Negro's Complaint; Slavery.
Harris—Revival Hymn.
Holmes—Brother Jonathan's Lament to Sister Caroline; Voice of the Loyal North; Our Country; Voyage of Good Ship Union.
Longfellow—Slave's Dream; Slave in the Dismal Swamp; The Good Part That Shall Not Be Taken Away; The Quadroon Girl; The Slave Singing at Midnight; To W. E. Channing; Warning.
Lowell—The Present Crisis; Biglow Papers; Ode to Garrison; Fugitive Slaves.
Pierpont—Fugitive Slave's Apostrophe.
Whittier—Angels of Buena Vista; Arisen at Last; Astraea at the Capitol; Brown of Ossawatomie; Farewell to a Slave Mother; Hunters of Men; Jubilee Singers; Kansas Emigrants; Moloch in State Street; O Holy Father, Just and True; O Thou Whose Presence Went Before; Rendition; Slaves of Martinique; Slave Ship; Our Countrymen in Chains; Yankee Girl; Toussaint L'Ouverture; William L. Garrison.

THE CIVIL WAR.

Fiction.

Austin—Dora Darling.
Coffin—Winning His Way.
Craddock—The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountain.
Crane—The Red Badge of Courage; The Little Regiment.
Eggleston—Southern Soldier Stories.
Goss—Jock Alden; Jed; Tom Clifton.
Henty—With Lee in Virginia; Friends Though Divided.
Knox—The Last Army.
Page—Burial of the Guns; In Ole Virginia; Among the Camps; Two Little Confederates.
Roe—A Knight of the Nineteenth Century; An Original Belle.
Stables—For Life and Liberty.
Stoddard—The Battle of New York.
Trowbridge—Cudjo's Cave; Drummer Boy; Neighbor Jackwood; Three Scouts.

Poetry.

Aldrich—Pro Patria.
Anonymous—The Confederate Flag; The Battle Cry of Freedom; Just Before the Battle, Mother; To the Tories of Virginia; The Stars and Bars.
Bell—The Alabama.
Bigney—The Battle Field of Manassas.
Cary—Voice of the Northern Women; Soldiers of the South.
Finch—The Blue and the Gray.
Gilder—Grant.
Hayne—Sonnet.
Holmes—Voice of the Northern Women; Soldiers of the South.
Lanier—Centennial Meditation of Columbia.
Lowell—Commemoration Ode.
Mackay—Spirit of '61.
Melville—Gettysburg.
Moore—Song of Marion's Men.
Parsons—Sheridan's Ride.
Read—Sheridan's Ride.
Timrod—Ode.
Whittier—Barbara Frietchie; Laus Deo; Ode; Proclamation.

SALES.

Rare Books.

The Messrs. Sotheby sold recently in London: John Saunders, "Love's Martyrdom," a play in five acts, privately printed in 1856, an interesting copy corrected throughout by Charles Dickens for representation on the stage, with an autograph letter from Dickens giving his reasons for his alterations, £25 10s.; a collection of portraits illustrative of Cibber's "Apology," with an "Essay on the Illustration of Books," 1824, £14 10s.; C. Delange, "Recueil de toutes les pièces connues jusqu'à ce jour de la Faïence Française dite Henri II. et Diane de Poitiers," 1861, £12 10s.; L. Fagan, "History of Engraving in England," 1893, £10 15s.; John Kip, "Nouveau Théâtre de la Grande Bretagne," with the supplement, 1715-28, £32, and Capt. John Smith, "The Generall Historie of Virginia," &c., with the genuine engraved title by John Barra, maps of Virginia by W. Hole, the Summer Isles and New England, by S. Pass, 1627, £15 5s.

In the same sale were many rare engravings and Kelmscott Press publications. The highest price given, £53 10s., was paid for Chaucer's works. The sale also included three pages on vellum of "De Civitate Dei" of St. Augustine, with illuminations by an artist of the school of François Foucquet, fifteenth century, each page being 17⅝ inches by 12½ inches, £300; Napoleon I., fragments of a notebook on the history of Corsica, entirely in the handwriting of Napoleon, probably unpublished, £16, and Vespucius, "Mundus Novus," 1504, the first dated edition and extremely rare, £50.

A First Folio Shakespeare.

For a "First Folio" Shakespeare the extraordinary price of £1,700 was paid at Christie's, nearly £1,000 more than the previous record, which was £715, for the Daniel copy, sold in July, 1864. It was almost perfect, and in a genuine state, as originally issued, with a few manuscript notes and the prologue to "Romeo and Juliet" added in a contemporary hand. A unique edition of "Helyas, the Knyght of the Swanne," printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1512, sold for £410.

Old Silver.

A collection of old silver made by the late Marchioness of Londonderry was sold by the Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods. The sale netted some $24,000. Among the most important articles were an oval-shaped soup tureen and cover, chased with foliage and shells, 1769, inscribed "Wynyard completed in its Reconstruction 17th January 1849," 99 ounces, at 9s. 6d. per ounce, and the companion, inscribed, "A souvenir of her old soldier to the Lady of the Soil, for her Tower of Garron, 17th January, 1849," 103 ounces, at 11s. per ounce; a set of three plain cylindrical William III. sugar castors, the tops and feet repoussé with bands of fluting, by S. Dell, circa 1686, 25 ounces, at 83s. per ounce; a large punch-bowl repoussé and richly chased with Amphitrite, Neptune in a chariot, dolphins, &c., 8¼ inches high, Dublin, 1762, 154 ounces, at 10s. 6d. per ounce; a set of three oblong-shaped tea caddies, chased with Chinese figures in borders, by W. Shaw and W. Priest, 1755, 74 ounces, at 40s. per ounce; a dessert service by J. Wakelin and W. Tayler, 1787, 206 ounces, at 47s. per ounce; a hot-water jug and cover, spirally fluted and chased in the style of Van Vianen with grotesque masks and foliage in high relief, 10¼ inches high, by Paul Lameric, 1738, 34 ounces, at 135s. per ounce; a large helmet-shaped rose-water ewer, chased with strap ornament in high relief, 12 inches high, and a circular dish, 16¼ inches in diameter, 1724, 105 ounces, at 51s. per ounce.

A First Copy of Waverley.

Although comparatively a poor copy, the margins of some pages being torn, a first edition of Scott's "Waverley," fetched £1

MIDSUMMER AND TRAVEL NUMBER

The August CENTURY

contains

THE SITUATION IN CUBA

By Major General LEONARD WOOD.

General Wood states that he has found the Cuban people to be with him on all projects in which he could have expected the support of honest and self-respecting citizens.

TORNADOES and THUNDER STORMS are interestingly treated in the following articles:

In the Whirl of the Tornado. A personal experience in the recent tornado at Kirksville, Mo.

Tornadoes. Practical aspects of the subject by Prof. CLEVELAND ABBE of the Weather Bureau.

Powerful Electrical Discharges. By Professor TROWBRIDGE of Harvard, describing some remarkable experiments.

The Protection of Electrical Apparatus. By ALEXANDER JAY WURTS of the Westinghouse Electric Co.

Needless Alarm During Thunder Storms. Answering the questions, Do trees protect? etc.

OTHER ARTICLES AND STORIES

Glimpses of Wild Life About My Cabin. An essay by JOHN BURROUGHS. Illustrated.

The Beau of 'Arriette. A story of Louisiana by MARY TRACY EARLE, author of "The Wonderful Wheel." Illustrated by Albert E. Sterner.

The Eskeragh Rascals. An illustrated story by the new Irish writer, SEUMAS MACMANUS, author of "Through the Turf Smoke," etc.

The River of Tea. By ELIZA RUHAMAH SCIDMORE, author of "Java: The Garden of the East." An illustrated article on the Yangtsze Kiang. Steamers run one thousand miles inland on this famous river, down which float many thousand pounds of tea.

The Transit of Gloria Mundy. A story by CHESTER BAILEY FERNALD, author of "The Cat and the Cherub."

Feast Days in Little Italy. Describing a peculiar phase of life on the East Side of New York, by JACOB A. RIIS. Illustrated by Jay Hambidge.

Alexander's Invasion of India. By Professor BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER. With two full-page pictures by Castaigne.

The Churches of Auvergne. By Mrs. SCHUYLER VAN RENSSELAER. Pictures by Joseph Pennell.

Franklin as Jack of All Trades. By PAUL LEICESTER FORD, telling of Franklin as a swimming-teacher, a seller of Franklin's "Crown Soap," a dealer in bond-servants, a natural artisan, the inventor of double spectacles, the discoverer of the lightning-rod and the Franklin stove, etc.

The People of the Reindeer. An illustrated article on life among the nomadic Lapps. By JONAS STADLING. Containing some interesting experiences of the author.

Negro "Spirituals." A description of some of the religious songs composed by the negroes themselves, and not before written or printed. With music and a full-page picture by Potthast.

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THE VEST POCKET OMAR

WHAT READERS THINK.

Henry Kingsley's Novels.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of July 22 heralds a new edition of Henry Kingsley's novels which Mr. Clement Shorter is preparing for publication by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co.

If it be true, as THE TIMES says it is, that "this brother of Charles Kingsley is almost unknown to American readers of fiction"—a statement which I am hardly willing to credit—it is pleasant to know that these most readable and entertaining books are at last to be brought, through an American issue, to the notice of that omnivorous and insatiable multitude. To those who already know them, the news that these stories are about to enter on a new lease of life brings a grateful sense of anticipation as well as of reminiscence.

Henry Kingsley's works, it is certain, never attained, either in this country or in England, to that degree of popularity accorded to "Westward Ho," "Hypatia," and "Two Years Ago." Though the writings of the two brothers possess certain characteristics in common—notably a brilliancy and picturesqueness in the descriptions of scenery—they are hardly to be compared, since they cannot be viewed from the same standpoint. Henry Kingsley's stories are fiction pure and simple, quite devoid of high moral purpose and guiltless of any attempt at social or religious reform. They are able representatives of that school of "old three-deckers," whose mission, according to Mr. Kipling, is "to carry tired people to the Islands of the Blest," hence they are dear to the belated remnant of readers who from time to time seek a refuge from the introspective and analytical apostles of modern realism, in the obsolete romances of that Golden Age when the merit of a story was rated more or less in accordance with the amount of pleasure to be derived from its perusal! More of us who have not yet relegated Thackeray to a dusty oblivion, and who confess to a weakness for the good Barsetshire folk, still keep green the memory of Henry Kingsley, of whose novels the best and most well known is undoubtedly "Ravenshoe." Some years ago, after taking a good deal of trouble to procure a copy of this book for a village library, my search was rewarded by finding a really excellent one published by Dodd, Mead & Co.

The well-worn copy of "Stretton," which lies before me as I write, is one of the old Harper editions of paper-covered, illustrated novels of 1860. I think these two are the only ones which I have ever seen published in this country.

Sensational they are, if you like, even to the verge of becoming melodramatic, but the sensationalism is of a vigorous, wholesome kind, and the melodrama never degenerates into anything worse.

The characters—men and women alike—are drawn with a firm and spirited hand, and if the colors are sometimes rather high, they are laid on with no feeble touch.

In both the English and the Australian stories there is the same breezy, outdoor atmosphere which pervades Charles Kingsley's work, and it is in the interpretation of nature that the consanguinity of the two men betrays itself most clearly.

"Geoffry Hamlyn," which is really a series of Australian sketches strung on a slight connecting thread of romance, is as full of local color and of individuality as is Lindsay Gordon's Australian verse; one feels the dazzling sunshine, hears the swift ripple of the shallow rivers, and smells the yellow wattle flowers. The book is by no means free from coarseness, as I remember it, but neither was bush life in the fifties free from coarseness, I suppose. I know of nothing in English fiction more touching than Geoffry Hamlyn's story of the lost child, and I have always felt that I owed a personal debt of gratitude to Mr. Rossiter Johnson for fitly enshrining it in one of his volumes as a "little classic." Can any reader of the story get beyond the point where the bewildered, exhausted little boy stumbles hopelessly along the range, sobbing for his mother, but still cuddling in his arms the comical little bear, his sole companion in the awful solitude—without feeling a lump in his throat and seeing the page grow dim and blurred?

To go back to "Ravenshoe," it was a genuine satisfaction to find on rereading the book, after an interval of many years, that it still held for me much of the fascination which made it so thrilling to the less critical and more romantic appreciation of eighteen. The glamour had not all departed, and Lord Saltrie and old Lady Ascot, Adelaide and Walter, Charles and Mary, were almost as companionable as of old.

As we grow older the novels whose spell is potent enough to make us forget the approach of "the dozy hours" are easily counted, but I think I could still sit up until the lamp burned low and the log whitened into ashes to follow Charles Ravenshoe through the Crimean campaign, or to emerge with Jim Mordaunt and his companions, unscathed and triumphant, surrounded by a halo of glory from the horrors of the Indian mutiny.

I must touch, too, however briefly, on the charming bits of child life, as happy as Kenneth Grahame's own, of which one catches glimpses here and there.

We would have liked a more prolonged and intimate acquaintance with Gus and Flora. ("Ravenshoe" again.) audacious but never abnormal, and with those dear but dimly remembered boys and girls who are playing at being arctic explorers in the first chapter of "Sleute of Sleutes."

Mr Justin McCarthy, in his lately published "Reminiscences," pays a tribute to the memory of Henry Kingsley, for whom he felt a personal regard.

"Assuredly," he says, "Henry Kingsley was a gentleman by birth, family, and training, but assuredly, also, he had a bluntness and roughness of speech which sometimes astonished and bewildered his newer acquaintances. Whether his manners were an accident or an affectation, it is certain that he had the heart and the spirit of a gentleman, and that he was appreciated by all who really knew him. There was a distinct touch of something like genius in him."

M. E. H.

Elizabethtown, N. Y., July 24, 1899.

More Concerning the Lord Hamlet.

I.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In regard to the age of Hamlet, let us admit the fact given by C. T. If Hamlet were thirty, why did he not ascend the throne immediately upon the death of his father, even if the Danish monarchy were elective? Why does Laertes say "His will is not his own," &c., which is proof that he was a youth, and it was this only that kept him from the throne, to which he was destined when he came to proper age?

Following upon this comes Ophelia's description: "The expectancy and rose of the fair state." Then comes Polonius, "he is young," followed by the King's expressions, when consulting his fellow-students, "being of so young days brought up together"; "and neighbor'd to his youth," "you are boys together." Then, again, after his fellow-students try to probe him, Hamlet suspecting them as spies, begs them to confess "by the consonancy of our youth." And last the Ghost, "I find thee apt, and duller should'st thou be than the fat weed that rots itself in ease on Lethe wharf," indicating immaturity of youth.

From a natural fact in human nature Gertrude seems to be forty years of age, for at her "age the heyday of the blood is tame" when she married Cladius. Then if she was forty and Hamlet thirty she must have married King Hamlet when she was ten.

The action of the play takes place when France is the centre of art, as Laertes proves and Denmark enjoying a high degree of prosperity. Then why should a man of thirty, and heir to his father's throne, be just going back to Wittemburg or college when he should be graduated? His youth may be acknowledged when we see how he moralizes on the drinking habits of his countrymen; evidently a young prohibitionist. And finally, how timid he is to shedding blood, a youthful abhorrence to the sight of it.

May we not believe Blackstone: "The poet in the fifth act had forgot what he wrote in the first."

I say he is twenty.

GUY PEHON.

Washington, July 24, 1899.

II.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Bearing upon the subject of Hamlet's age it seems possible that the following lines from the play scene were intended by Shakespeare as a broad hint at the number of Summers his hero had seen.

Player King.—Full thirty times hath Phoebus' cart gone round
Neptune's salt wash and Tellus' orbed ground,
And thirty dozen moons with borrowed sheen
About the world have times twelve thirties been,
Since love our hearts and Hymen did our hands
Unite commutual in most sacred bands.
—Act III. Scene 2.

May I trespass one moment longer upon your time to offer you my heartiest thanks as well those of a friend of mine in England to whom I regularly send a copy of your REVIEW, for the weekly literary feast your paper affords us.

N. L. L.

New York City, July 24, 1899.

III.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In my controversy with "C. C." I have no wish to be either unfriendly or unfair. But neither do I care to see this controversy lapse into a tiresome series of platitudes and quibbles. True scholarship should fly at nobler game.

With "unhousel'd" and "unaneled" I have, I repeat, no manner of quarrel. But in the word "disappointed" I have ever found a huge stumbling block. It does not mean, it cannot mean, "unabsolved." Even if, by some verbal jugglery, it could be made to bear that meaning, the word would still be monstrously misplaced. In the order of our Catholic sacraments the first and by all odds the most important and essential is penance; and to make a man or a ghost—in the blossoms of his sin—talk of receiving the eucharist before he had first been sacramentally absolved, is to make that same man or ghost talk language very much akin to nonsense. We may be quite sure that the real Shakespeare, who knew his Catholic catechism never was guilty of any such absurdity.

But, says "C. C.," "disappointed" may mean "unprepared." Well, and what then? Is the difficulty removed? Nay, rather, is it not greatly increased? For, of a verity, it is not a little singular that this very rational ghost, complaining of having been generally unprepared, should, just before and just after this complaint, dwell with some emphasis upon two particular and comparatively unimportant items of his general unpreparedness. It is as if one were to say: President McKinley bears sway over Hoboken, the United States, and—Fishkill-on-Hudson.

I am pleased to learn that the Century Dictionary is not, after all, responsible for the extraordinary definition of "unhoused," which in a moment of thoughtlessness I fathered upon that learned compilation. Although my oversight was both natural and pardonable, I none the less beg The Century's forgiveness.

JOHN BAXTER.

Hoboken, July 22, 1899.

IV.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Being much interested in the discussion in THE SATURDAY REVIEW concerning the reality of the ghost in "Hamlet," and in the arguments of the astute, grave philosophers who have attempted to elucidate the subject, and their various theories, may I ask whether the mental condition of the Prince did not call forth the object that he considered his father's spirit in arms? This would agree with his address to the phantom as "Thou, dead corse, revisit'st thus the glimpses of the moon," for if it was a real spirit where did the spirit steal the steel to put on as armor, how did he sustain the weight of the armor while he walked the earth, and what became of it when he sank into the earth? Again, the spirit's reply sustains this theory: "My hour is almost come, when I to sulphurous and tormenting flame must render up myself."

What would become of the armor in the sulphurous flame? Why, of course it would be converted into sulphuret of iron and drop down on the floor of the prison house.

The whole is a case of sympathetic self hypnotism.

One guard thought he saw a ghost, and told his fellow, and he sees it, and they both tell Horatio, and he sees it, and he tells Hamlet, and, of course, Hamlet sees the ghost.

The mental condition of Hamlet explains the rest of the vision. But perhaps some philosophic readers may be able to solve the important question as to where ghosts and spiritual beings procure the apparel in which they are clothed when they visit the earth, and appear to its mortal residents, and may be pleased through the columns of THE REVIEW to enlighten those who are not so well informed upon the subject.

S. T. B.

Seymour, Conn., July 20, 1899.

V.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I think your correspondent James Falkner, Jr., not entirely correct in disagreeing with your notice of Appleton Morgan's latest book, "Study in the Warwickshire Dialect," &c.

I think what you said in your issue of June 24 that this sort of thing is "quasi-scientific and philological-literary pastime"—a mere s'amuser avec la moutarde instead of a dinner—is quite right.

If Mr. Morgan has the leisure for such luxuries he is a very fortunate person indeed? For the rest of us there are too many earnest questions to be answered, too many serious problems of science and of economics, to dawdle over a speculation as to what traces of a buried and forgotten corruption of intelligible speech may have lingered in the mind of the man who wrote Shakespeare's plays. Ibsen has been accused of watering weeds. But what shall we call Morgan's differential and integral calculus of solecism and bad grammar?

HENRY C. FINCK.

New York, July 25, 1899.

Hall Caine and Plagiarism.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Let me place before your readers a few facts which may amuse them. You say in THE REVIEW of 8th inst.: "No one has been bold enough to accuse Hall Caine of plagiarism."

Hall Caine, in his "Manxman," was shown to be a plagiarist in a leading New York newspaper early last year. The same charge was made in extenso last October in The Manx Sun, the leading newspaper in the Isle of Man, right at Caine's own door, in six columns of matter, in which absolute proof was had of plagiarism of the most flagrant kind by Caine, from a little poem called "The Mellah," published by George Quarrie about ten years ago, a copy of which was proved to have reached Mr. Caine. That was a juvenile attempt by Mr. Quarrie, since which he has allowed a few other poems, &c., to see the light in Manx papers, where he has long been looked upon as the "Burns of Manxland."

Among his latest work, his "Old Coaching Days in Isle of Man," "Neil Kermish," "A Legend of Manghold Head," "Grandma's Christmas Story," &c., have attracted wide attention, The Manxman (magazine) devoting much space to their discussion, saying, among other complimentary things:

"Mr. George Quarrie has contributed a series of excellent poems to The Manx Sun. His last, entitled 'Grandma's Fairy Story,' must rank as high in merit and conception as any yet written by Manxmen. It is cleverly written, and the way the author handles it proves that he possesses the true poetical instinct. For genuine merit, true poetic ring, and perfect meter, note the following:

There, still the mighty battle axe a former
Baron swung,
Which on the helms of Scottish knights at
Castletown had rung,
When Bruce himself of Bannockburn, with
all his stalwart train,
Laid siege to Castle Rushen's walls, and
laid it all in vain.
A lance or two, three long claymores, good
cloth-yard shafts and shields
All told of days when manliness could carry
battlefields;
When skill and prowess won the prize and
courage brought renown,
And noble deeds made noble men, from
commoner to crown."

In "The Dance" in Quarrie's "Mellah"—considered by competent judges quite equal in merit to the best of Tam o' Shanter—Caine besides garbling, and, through his ignorance of the Manx dialect, bungling and marring the original in doing so, also indulges in verbatim plunder. Thus, in the seventh verse of "The Dance" Quarrie wrote in the "Mellah":

But hit the floor with heel and toe
Till heaven help the boards below.

On Page 289 of "The Manxman" Caine makes one of his characters say:

Hit the floor with heel and toe
Till heaven help the boards below,

claiming that couplet, taken bodily out of one of Quarrie's verses, as his own creation.

What has Mr. Kenyon to say to this coincidence"?

E. J.

Brooklyn, July 19, 1899.

"Unconscious Assimilation."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

That portion of Mr. Alden's letter dated July 4, and published in THE REVIEW of July 15, which examines the charge of plagiarism against Hall Caine and others, is decidedly amusing in affording a striking illustration of the theory promulgated. This subject was extensively discussed some years ago, and the explanation presented by Mr. Alden was then brought forward. The absorption of the ideas or language of an earlier author in such a way that they might be used at a later period in the firm belief that they were original was then termed "unconscious assimilation."

ALDEN S. HULING.

Topeka, July 20, 1899.

"The Literature of the Future."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

By present indications the literature of our times will be greatly changed within the next 100 years, in both character and value. The most serious question is whether poetry will cease to be written from lack of real poets. Our line of great poets is broken. From Homer to Tennyson the verse-makers have succeeded each other with nice regularity, but after centuries of steady advancement science seems to have overcome the superstition; the picturesque, imaginative construction of our lighter vein literature and master poets is wanting. We know what embarrassment there was in England not long ago in selecting a Poet Laureate. The spirit of poetry no longer impresses, no longer charms or interests to any great extent. And why? Possibly some might think writers are coming around to Carlyle's point of view, "If a man has anything to say worth saying let him say it in good, plain prose." Be that as it may, poetry will not die of itself. Not while we have such a glorious, inspiring past wherein all may look and see many a story told in verse that would be commonplace and dull in prose. Its beauty, its mystery, its influence will always prevail; though great poets no longer live, though poetry may lie dormant at present and perhaps in the near future, the poetry of the past will live. It is the progression of science, the broadening of men's minds, the preference for commonplace things that is taking the heart out of the verse of to-day. Though we may bluster and shout in admiration of "The White Man's Burden" and "The Man With the Hoe," Kipling can do much better writing prose, and Markham's original theme accounts for his poem's notoriety; his form of expression cannot be called poetry of any beauty whatever. If poetry ever revives to equal its past standard of excellence, it will have to conform to the thoughts and conditions of the time—namely, by being written in tune with science and the mechanical nature of the period. A glimpse at the opening lines of Tennyson's "The Princess" will illustrate the style I refer to.

In other branches of literature innovations may be noticed. There is a craving at present for novels; original sensational romances attract wide attention. Of these the historical novel is the favorite. How long it will remain so is the question. The materials of sensation have been sought for in all quarters. The tidal wave of fiction almost drowns serious reading, and has much to do with the decline of poetry. Books of travel and exploration suffer from it; also biographical works; but there is sure to be a reaction soon. To quote from a prominent authority, "What can be the mental and moral state of those who live upon poor novels, filled with false ideals of character, the ideal changing with every new tale?" The sensational essentials of fiction must soon be exhausted. The novels of to-day simply amuse; they do not teach. They do not satisfy the craving of the literary mind. Men's tastes change and tire of too much shallow reading. Then what must they turn to? Present conditions, the important social problems, the ever-improving educational systems, the successful advancement of science, all tend to determine what literature must be taken up. I think serious reading will succeed the present taste for light fiction. All novels in the future will have a mission to instruct as well as amuse. Theology, social science, philosophy, and history will receive special attention; the purpose of the age will be to make better citizens, intelligent voters, higher education for children, and more harmony among the social classes. The popular stories of the day will probably be reproduced on the stage, which will become a practical school of instruction, illustrating the wonders and uses of new invention, of new schemes for bettering the welfare of the people, intermingled with the plot of the story, all tending to show things as they really exist or can be put to practical use. The present popularity of the historical novel shows the growing desire for and appreciation of things more real and true to life.

ALBERT E. McKAY.

Brooklyn, July 22, 1899.

"David Harum" and Other Topics.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Will you allow me space to reply to "Elizabeth Worthington," at whose hands I received a fearful castigation in your issue of July 22?

Perhaps "reply" is too formidable a word to use. I merely wish to soften the pangs which my letter in reference to "David Harum," published July 1, has caused Miss Worthington.

Miss Worthington challenges my criticism of two letters in their turn criticising "David Harum." Perhaps she is right. Certainly she has selected the weak points of my communication with remarkable perspicacity. I may have been a trifle uncourteous; for that I make an individual apology to Miss Worthington, but nevertheless, I maintain my position just as firmly but with a somewhat meeker spirit than before. There is no doubt whatever concerning "David Harum's" literary excellence, and, although I may have wielded the cudgel rather clumsily in defense of the book, that does not alter the fact that the sentiments of Miss Worthington and her colleagues are at fault. However, the matter is of no great consequence.

And now, putting aside the question of "David Harum," I wish to call your attention to a rather disturbing paragraph in the "London Book Notes" of your issue of the 22d. Your correspondent says that Robert Louis Stevenson's books have "taken a terrible slump." That is possible, but his statement at the end of the paragraph that, "Stevenson now takes his proper place and finds no wide circle of readers" will, I am sure, be regarded as nothing short of heresy by a large number of Americans. That remark opens up a new point of view to me. Hitherto I had been under the impression that Stevenson's popularity was even greater in England than in America. Your correspondent conveys the impression that

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he has never had any real popularity. It is often the case that an author's death gives an impetus to the sale of his books. That is true of Stevenson, but I would be very sorry to learn that his vogue in England was not great during his lifetime, and that his popularity after his death was but a passing fad of the British littérateur. It would be interesting to know what Americans, and especially readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, think about this.

I noticed another bit in your issue that gave me the keenest pleasure. Some one was writing of Sienkiewicz, and made the statement that since the death of the Rev. E. P. Roe and Robert Louis Stevenson he had become a worshipper at a new shrine, namely, Sienkiewicz. But, bracketing E. P. Roe and R. L. Stevenson, the "Opening of a Chestnut Burr" and "Treasure Island"—it was too delicious!

WENTWORTH VENABLE.

Washington Square, July 25, 1899.

Kipling and Tennyson.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

While the subject of Kipling editions is undergoing such animated discussion, it may be of interest to note the amusing if somewhat appalling mistake made by the editor of a recent copyrighted edition of Kipling's poems, published by George M. Hill of Chicago, an edition for sale at all the reputable book stores. Under the heading "Verses from the Prose Works" this verse from Tennyson's "Palace of Art" is included:

"I built myself a lordly pleasure-house,
Wherein at ease for aye to dwell;
I said: 'O Soul, make merry and carouse,
Dear Soul—for all is well.'"

KATHARINE M. ROOP.

Frost Valley, N. Y., July 23, 1899.

"The Man with the Hoe."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Four lines there are in Prof. Markham's poem on "The Man with the Hoe," which should attain the immortality of quotation:

"The emptiness of ages in his face,
And on his back the burden of the world."
"Through this dread shape the suffering ages look;
Time's tragedy is in that aching stoop."

The elaborate objection to the "seraphim," set forth in your columns with all the pomp and circumstance which paraded poetic rivalry can achieve, is essentially small. Understood like, or as suggestive of "lower than the 'angels,'" the line ought to satisfy even the microscopic critic who least understands the Hebraic spirit. But when the poet avers that

"Down all the stretch of Hell to its last gulf
There is no shape more terrible than this—
More fraught with menace to the universe,"

I object to "universe." Poetic license, I admit, goes a good way, but it doesn't go quite so far as that, at least here and now.

W. MATCHES.

Brooklyn, July 25, 1899.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

It is really painful to read in the letter of so apparently intelligent a correspondent as he who writes in THE REVIEW of July 15, under the heading "Markham's Poem and Gray's Elegy," not only a misquotation from the latter—which is of itself inexcusable—but that he actually emphasizes the error by repeating it elsewhere in his communication.

It seems a late day, indeed, to remind any reader of English poetry, that the word "disdaining" does not appear in the verse which your correspondent has quoted, and that it is grandeur's "disdainful smile" which is therein recorded. Such a substitution jars upon the sense, and mars the unity of the line.

CARROLL S. TYSON.

Bircheroft, Mount Desert Island, Me., July 18, 1899.

Why Steal Songs of Others?

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Upon reading your reply to George H. Teck in to-day's issue, the thought occurred to me, why should Americans lay claim to a song written by an Englishman, and so plainly, for his own country? "The Red, White, and Blue," as originally written, began with the word "Britannia," not "Columbia." The former, you will agree, is more like a "gem" of the ocean than the latter. We have plenty of good songs of our own. Why steal those of other countries?

RALPH H. REID.

New York, July 22, 1899.

THE CATALOGUE OF SCIENCE.

Prof. Cyrus Adler, Librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, presents in full the work of the second conference, the object of which was the publication of "The International Catalogue of Scientific Literature."

The first conference having been held in 1896, the second one met in London on Oct. 11 of last year. Not less than eighteen countries were represented, and the United States by Prof. Adler.

One main point under discussion was the method to be employed in classification of works, and Prof. Michael Foster, representing the Royal Society of London, proposed that "each of the sciences for which a separate schedule of classification is provided be indicated by a Roman capital letter (hereafter called a registration letter) as a registration symbol." For instance, beginning with mathematics, that would be the letter A, and anthropology Q. This proposition met with much opposition, the difficulty being the arrangement of the various subjects. The specialists wanted a distinctive prominence to be given to their particular subjects. Finally the resolution was unanimously agreed to.

It is proposed that a separate schedule be provided for each of the following branches of science: Mathematics, Astronomy, Meteorology, Physics, Crystallography, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, (including Petrology,) Geography, (Mathematical and Physical, excluding Political and General,) Paleontology, Anatomy, Zoology, Botany, Physiology, (including Pharmacology and Experimental Pathology,) Bacteriology, Psychology, and Anthropology.

The opinion of the conference differed as to the language to be used in writing and engrossing the titles of books or papers on the "primary slip." Prof. Foster's idea was that the full title should be given in the language it was written in, but limiting the languages to English, French, German, or Latin. In case the language was one other than these four, it should be translated into English. Then Prof. Foster made an amendment that Italian should be added. Then arose, as was to be expected, the discussion as to the usage of Latin. Dr. Brunchorst, the Norwegian representative, made the statement "that within a few years the Latin language will have disappeared from use in Norway, and that there would probably be no public school in Norway in which Latin could be studied. Dr. Adler held that every title should be given in the language in which the paper is written, without any exception whatsoever. Profs. Foster and Armstrong both pointed out that some translation of titles was necessary, but Dr. Adler stated that, while translations of titles might be given when necessary, the original title should also be given, either in the original character or in a transliteration. It was agreed to omit Italian, but retain Latin, and the first part of the resolution was then carried.

The classification subject being, after all, the most important one, M. Chevalier Descamps, the representative from Belgium, objected to the symbolic method. Prof. Arthur Rücker of the Royal Society of London controverted the opinions of M. Chevalier Descamps. The most striking portions of Prof. Rücker's speech were as follows, and with Prof. Adler we think that most American men of science will agree with the gentleman of the Royal Society:

I very much regret, speaking for myself, that I find myself at variance with him on several fundamental points. In the first place, he urges us to adopt the scientific system of classification, which shall not change from five years to five years, or ten years to ten years, but which shall hold good for all time or for a very long period of time. One of the very great advantages of our system is that we recognize that science is a growing subject. The notation that fits it to-day will not fit it next year, or ten years hence. Let us suppose scientific knowledge had sooner led us to recognize the close relation of electricity and light. Surely the mode of division would be quite different. The definition of zoology before and after Darwin would have been different. A classification which then appeared to be scientific would now be recognized as inadequate. The very first thing we must recognize is that our scientific knowledge is imperfect and growing, and we must adopt a system capable of easy modification as our knowledge increases. Another point which Chevalier Descamps made was that we adopt different methods with regard to different sciences; in some cases the numbers are followed by symbols; in some cases the numbers are separated by a hyphen, and so on. We have gone into this question as scientific men, and, although perfectly ready to submit the result of our work to the criticism of other scientific men, we do believe that the plan that suits best one science will not suit another. Take one example. Take, for instance, zoology. There is the question of arrangement of the subject in accordance with the species of animals, and the question of arrangement with regard to the geographical distribution. Here are two ideas to which there is nothing similar in physics or chemistry. It would be disastrous if we attempt to force all these sciences to adopt the same method. If two things are essentially different, we do not apply the same principles to both. In the last place, Chevalier Descamps says the main object of classification is to tell us where to find a particular object with which we are dealing. I do not much believe in the average memory of scientific men being able to grasp a large number of numbers. I believe it is much easier to find the place by using symbols, which are more distinct than a large number is from a small one. Significant words which are for temporary use have their own meaning. You find them alphabetically.

Finally it was agreed that the authoritative decisions as to the schedules be intrusted to an international committee, to be hereafter named by the conference, together with three representatives of the Royal Society.

The final sitting of the conference was devoted to a consideration of the finances of the catalogue. Prof. Rücker's estimate was that the book catalogue would cost £5,000. The primary slip catalogue would require £3,000, a year, the secondary slip catalogue £6,000. Altogether the undertaking would bring about in the five years an outlay of £40,000.

The United States has been asked to furnish $10,000, and numerous petitions have been forwarded to Washington to the various representatives of the Government favoring such a grant, but so far without success. Prof. Adler in conclusion writes:

In view of the failure of Congress to make an appropriation for carrying on the work in this country, it will be necessary should the catalogue begin Jan. 1, 1900, to make some special provision. It is hoped that by the co-operation of universities and libraries in five or six of the large centres the work can be carried on for one year, and that when the subject is next presented to Congress it will meet with more favorable consideration.

It is most desirable that just such a catalogue, a universal, scientific one, should be provided for. It will be of the greatest help for human advancement, and the advantages to us of the most practical kind. It would be selfish on our part if we did not bear a fair proportion of the cost.

Literature Meteorologically Considered.

In Ainslee's Magazine there is an amusing article, "The Literary Weather Bureau," the author of which prefers anonymity. He bases his studies on literary popularity, on the same principles which determine meteorological conditions. Having settled, then, what are the laws governing literary ventures, it will become possible, he puts it, "for the publisher of the future to reduce his losing ventures to a minimum, and for an author, after he has had a book published that will furnish the necessary data, to avoid the ruinous results of publishing in the wrong direction."

There being, then, taken for granted that there is a normal intellectual atmosphere, what must be studied are the barometric pressures. These four rules are presented for consideration: (1) Impulses of humor travel from the west to the east; (2) impulses of wisdom from the east to the west; (3) poetry travels from the north to the south, and from the south to the north, and (4) "only waves that are direct in their motion develop permanence. Cycionic waves are short lived, and a second is never generated from the same source."

Now comic as this may seem, as shown by the printed charts, the first two deductions seem to be plausible enough. One might even extend this literary meteorological phenomenon and add that the humor of the West crosses the Atlantic and blows steadily in the remote East, which is England. The question of the permanency of the impulse no one can ever know anything about. With one exception the author of "The Literary Weather Bureau" treats of fiction. And of those authors named there is probably only one that will find a place in literature after the next twenty-five years have passed, and yet it may be added that with some of them their last word has not been said.

Told of the Late Dr. Wallace, M. P.

People who are familiar with Scottish newspapers, and particularly with The Scotsman of Edinburgh, will appreciate the following anecdote about the late Dr. Wallace, M. P. It seems that a few years ago the editor of The Scotsman invited him "kindly to furnish an article on a light theological topic." At the end of a fortnight the doctor responded by sending a bundle of manuscript attached to which was the title, "The Relations between the Presbyterian Churches and Modern Thought." When set up the article made forty columns. It became a puzzle how to get rid of it. The editor finally decided to use it piecemeal. Whenever the foreman of the composing room said to the editor "We have got no leader," the reply was: "Eh, mon, just knock off about a column and a quarter o' Wallace." It is reported on high authority that the article was used in this way twice, first from beginning to end, and then from the end to the beginning. "And," remarks The Westminster Gazette, "they are still at it."

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Under Fire	Cashin, Anderson and Others
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The New Adam and Eve	Nathaniel Hawthorne
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The Two Renwicks	Marie Agnes Davidson
The Young Volunteer	J. E. Crowell
The Trembling of Borealis	Paul D'Argenteuil
Nathan Hale	Charlotte Molyneux Halloway
The Trust	D. A. Reynolds
The Cliff Dweller's Daughter	Charles T. Abbott
Hearts vs. Diamonds	Carl Chester
The Evolution of Dora	Estelle Baker
Rolina	Amelia H Hough
The Republic of America	L. B. Hartman
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The World of the Saloon	Thomas Tabor
A Gentleman in Waiting	Cornelius V. V. Sewell
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NOTES AND NEWS.

Items Gathered During This Week's Tour of the Publishing Houses.

The fourth edition of Edward Markham's "The Man with the Hoe, and Other Poems" is in press at Doubleday & McClure Company's. The first edition was presented May 27, the second July 1, and the third July 23. "McTeague," by Frank Norris, published by the same house, has its fourth edition also in press.

The sales of "David Harum" are still running at from 1,000 to 1,500 a day. The book is now in its two hundred and thirtieth thousand.

With a story of the Middle West Mr. Booth Tarkington will make his début as a novelist in "The Gentleman from Indiana," shortly to be presented in book form by the Doubleday & McClure Company. Its career as a serial in one of the magazines augurs for its author a striking addition to the ranks of successful American novelists. The author gives pictures of a country editor's life in Indiana, and the romance of the love story is extremely delicate.

"With God in the World," by Charles H. Brent, is in the press at Longmans, Green & Co.'s.

The people interested in Mark Rutherford will be glad to know of the contemplated new editions of his books. One is "The Autobiography of Mark Rutherford" and Mark Rutherford's "Deliverance," (bound together,) and the other is "The Revolution in Tanner's Lane," by Mark Rutherford. These books are edited by the author's friend, Reuben Shapcott. The plates of the above books have been acquired by Dodd, Mead & Co. The old issue has been long out of print.

In Scribner's Magazine for August will appear an article from the pen of Frederick Irland, describing a five-hundred-mile canoe trip, from Mattwa to the head waters of the Ottawa River. It is abundantly illustrated from the author's pictures. The installment of the Stevenson letters in this number was written during the author's stay at Saranac Lake in the Adirondacks in 1888. Robert Grant closes his series of Search Light Letters with a politico-sociological view addressed "To a Political Optimist." Henry Van Dyke will have a poem entitled "A Slumber Song for the Fisherman's Child," with illustrations. W. C. Brownell, the eminent critic and author of "French Traits," will have an appreciation of the work of George Butler, the American artist. Many of Mr. Butler's best pictures will be reproduced for the article.

Henry Holt & Co., who are the authorized publishers of Anthony Hope's "Dolly Dialogues," announce a thirteenth edition of the work. This is a good record for an authorized publication when there are pirated editions in the field.

Judge Daniel Wait Howe has just published through the Bowen-Merrill Company, "The Puritan Republic." The book gives a concise account of the Massachusetts Colonies, beginning with the persecution of the early forefathers of the Pilgrims in England, which led to their migration to Holland, the emigration of the Leyden congregation to America, the founding of the Plymouth Colony, and the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. This is a distinction between Puritan and Pilgrim which some teachers of American history fail to recognize.

An addition to G. P. Putnam's Son's series of "American Men of Energy" will be shortly forthcoming in Noah Brooks's "General Henry Knox."

It is A. W. E. Mason and not Prof. Knapp who has collaborated with Andrew Lang in "Parson Kelly: An Historical Story." The book will be published in October by Longmans, Green & Co. The same publishers will also present "The History of St. Mary's Castle and the Port of Dover," by the Rev. S. P. H Stratham, late Scholar of Queen's College, Cambridge, who is the rector of St. Mary in the Castle.

John Lane of the Bodley Head published this week a volume of poems by Winifred Lucas, entitled "Fugitives," and a historical romance by Frank Mathew called "Defender of the Faith." The last volume has two portraits after Holbein. A. E. J. Legge's novel, "Both Great and Small," and "The Mandata," by T. Baron Russell, were also presented this week.

Meyer Brothers & Co. have received from Paris the following books: A. Allais's "L'Affaire Blaireau," Hugues le Roux's "Jeunes Amours," Anne de Bovet's "Marionettes," F. de Nion's "Amoureuse Demozart," Henry Gréville's "P tite Princesse," Gyp's "Les Isolatres," Champsaur's "La Faute des Roses," Richepin's "La Bombarde," de Vaudere's "Froleurs," P. Mael's "Cendrillonnette," Mathilde Serao's "Sentinelles Prenez Garde à Vous," Silvestre's "Fleurs Amoureuses," J. Case's "Les Sept Visages," P. Guedy's "L'Heure Bleue," Carmen Sylva's "Le Hêtre Rouge," and Marbeau's "Jardin des Supplice."

The Macmillan Company has published within a week "The Peasants' War in Germany, 1525-1526," by E. Belfort Bax; "War to the Knife; Or, Tangata Maori" by Rolf Boldervood; "Partial Portraits," by Henry James, and, in the Temple Classic Series, under the editorship of Israel Gollancz, "A Sentimental Journey Through France and Italy," by Laurence Sterne, and "The Sonnets of William Wordsworth."

All the French publishers seem to agree that the exposition of 1900 will create a demand for books on Paris, and a number have been advertised. Here are some that have been received by Meyer Brothers & Co of this city: Charles Simond's "La Vie Parisienne; Paris de 1800 à 1900 d'après les Estampes et les Mémoirs du Temps," which is published in collaboration with a great many well-known men. The work when complete will form three volumes. Another book is by Louis Barron, author of a number of works on Paris and its environs. His work is entitled "Paris Pittoresque de 1890 à 1900"; it will form one volume of 450 pages, illustrated with 500 pictures. Another work worth mentioning is the new volume in the "Panorama" series. Every lover of Paris will admire that oblong volume under the title of "Paris Instantané." It shows the "Modern Babylon" in beautiful half-tone reproductions of photographs, not only of the familiar spots, but also of small streets, corners, and monuments which hold much of the historic interest of old Paris.

Rider Haggard's "Farmer's Year" will be issued in book form in October by Longmans, Green & Co. There will be three illustrations for each month, thirty-six in all.

The series by G. W. Steevens appearing in The Daily Mail of London and entitled "Travels in London" will be brought out in book form some time in the Fall by W. Blackwood & Sons.

In to-day's issue of The Living Age appears Mr. Bagoto's discussion of the question, "Will England Become Catholic?" translated from the Nuova Antologia. There is also a clever story on life in India called "The Gospel of the Air Ball," describing the unexpected consequences which followed the introduction of football among the native Indian troops. In The Living Age for Aug. 5 will appear Mme. Darmesteter's essay on "The Social Novel in France."

Smith, Elder & Co. of London will publish in the Autumn a memoir of the late Charles Sturt, the well-known Australian explorer. The memoir has been prepared by the wife of his son, Col. Napier Sturt, R. E., and will be presented with a portrait and maps.

"The History of Lord Lytton's Indian Administration" will be published in New York and London in the early Autumn by Longmans, Green & Co. The work, which is edited by Lady Betty Balfour, is compiled from letters and official papers.

Mr. Dickson's paper on "Thackeray's Contributions to Punch" has been omitted from the August number of The Critic to make room for "A Repentance: A Drama in One Act," by John Oliver Hobbes, (Mrs. Craigie.) Besides this there is an article on Charlotte Brontë and her two friends, Miss Taylor and Miss Nussey, by Marion Harland, who has recently visited the scenes in which the drama of Charlotte Brontë's life was acted.

R. H. Russell has just published "The Cup Races, a Pictorial History of the International Yacht Races for the America's Cup," by L. A. Shafer. The work is a collection of fourteen large wash drawings reproduced in half tone, giving a complete history of the winning and defense of the "blue ribbon." Opposite each picture is a concise note of explanation of the different challenges, with dates and results.

Edward Page Gaiton will contribute to the September Woman's Home Companion an illustrated account of the Castellane residence in Paris. This palace, it will be recalled, was completed through the wealth and taste of the Countess de Castellane, (née Gould) and reproduces the Grand Trianon built by Louis XIV., the scene of so much festivity of that brilliant Court.

Meyer Brothers & Co. are having the finishing touches put to the newly discovered novelette by Honoré de Balzac. Only about 400 copies will be issued. The text will be illustrated with fine water-color drawings, which are delightfully characteristic of Balzac. It is significant that all the work of making this book will be done in this country.

Pietro Orsi has just finished a volume on "Modern Italy," which G. P. Putnam's Sons have in press. The same publishers also announce for early issue a work by Francis Aidan Gasquet, called "The Eve of the Reformation in Great Britain," which is a study of the thought of the English people immediately preceding the rejection by Henry VIII. of the jurisdiction of Rome.

The Continental Publishing Company will present a volume of short stories by William Winslow about the last of August. The title of the book will be "A Daughter of Neptune." The scenes of some of the stories are laid in the West, where Mr. Winslow spent several years.

It is now positively announced that the first Series of Historic Houses, entitled "Historic Homes of Old England," will be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons about the 1st of September. Among the authors of this volume are the Duke of Marlborough, the Duchess of Cleveland, Viscount Emlyn, and the Countess of Warwick. The Rev. A. H. Malan, who edits the work, has an essay on "Alnwick Castle." Mr. Malan says in his preface: "The best sources of information on historic houses are county histories, papers of the various antiquarian and field club societies' transactions, and private family memoirs." As the editor points out, these sources are not accessible to the average traveler, and in each case he has selected as the author a person whose birth and brining up have been intimately associated with the surroundings to be described.

Miss E. Theodora Crosby's article on "The Caroline Islands and Their People," published in The Missionary Review of the World for January, 1899, has been reprinted in the form of a neat brochure. The article contains a valuable map and many interesting pictures in half-tone.

Among the table decorations at a recent dinner given to Ambassador Choate in London were four books which the host said "had done more to bring England and America together than a century of literature." The titles of the volumes were Brice's "American Commonwealth," Capt. Mahan's "Sea Power," Henderson's "Stonewall Jackson," and Trevelyan's "American Revolution."

Although in England people have long appreciated the food qualities of mushrooms, in this country scientific knowledge of the subject has been a closed book except to a few of the elect. The Bowen-Merrill Company is about to present a work by a recognized authority on fungus growth. It is entitled "American Fungi," and the author is Capt. Charles McIlvaine. In it there will be over 800 species, (750 of which are edible,) with full botanical descriptions.

G. P. Putnum's Sons announce two books of poems for early publication, "Lyrics of the West," by Elva Irene McMillan, and "Songs from the Psalter," being presentations in verse of some of the psalms by the Rev. Richard Arnold Greene.

The American Economic Association has just brought out through the Macmillan Company a volume of over 500 pages, entitled "The Federal Census." The book consists of twenty-one essays upon various aspects of the last census. Among the writers are teachers of statistics of Brown University, the University of California, Columbia University, Cornell University, Yale University, &c.

The Universal Brotherhood, published today, opens with a continuation of Dr. Alexander Wilder's articles on "Egypt and the Egyptian Dynasty." There is also an analysis of Goethe presented in an article signed "A. N. W."

"Rita" contributes to the August number of The American Queen a story entitled "Marrying a Title, or An American Girl Abroad," while Mary E. Wilkins is represented by a tale called "How Charlotte Ellen Went Visiting." In the same number Sybil Bernstein writes on "A Bohemian in Johannesburg."

Among the short stories published in the August number of The Ledger Monthly are "The Romance of a Book Shop," by Mrs. J. H. Walworth, and "Mrs. Twisden's Summer Boarder," while Mrs. Clement Farley writes on "Thoughts Affecting Life of a Young Girl."

Dr. Willis J. Beecher, Professor of Hebrew Language and Literature in Auburn Theological Seminary, presents in The Homiletic Review for August an exhaustive article entitled "Three Ways of Studying a Biblical Narrative."

II.—BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 27.—Miss Amy Brooks has prepared a very pretty set of illustrations for "Told Under the Cherry Trees," Grace Le Baron Upham's Christmas book for 1899. The hero is a small boy, one of whose achievements is preventing a railway accident by stopping a train on its way to a "washout," and the artist, who read the story, a task neglected by too many of the craft, made studies for the picture of the act in one of the worst storms of last Spring, in a day so dark that the locomotive's headlight was blazing its best. Mrs. Upham is the wife of Mr. Henry Upham of Messrs. Damrell & Upham, the firm now occupying the "Old Corner."

"A Narragansett Friends' Meeting in the Seventeenth Century; or, Quaker Beginnings in Rhode Island," a historical study by Miss Hazard, President of Wellesley, will appear in the Autumn from the press of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Miss Ruth Hall, whose first book, "In the Brave Days of Old," was found so agreeable by young readers, has prepared another story for them, "The Boys of Scrooby." The boys are three in number, and through one the Pilgrims are brought into the tale.

"The Boys of '98," Mr. James Otis's "war book," appearing only nineteen days before last Christmas, was in its fifth thousand when the holiday came, and its sale still continues to be so extraordinary that its publishers, Messrs. Dana Estes & Co., will place it on their Autumn list for 1899, together with two other volumes by the same author. These, it may be suspected, almost "wrote themselves" from the material collected for the larger book. They are, "When Dewey Came to Manila," and "A Story of Santiago," and they have seventeen full-page pictures apiece, besides smaller drawings. Mr. Otis will add a second volume to the "Privateers of 1812 Series" in "Captain Tom, the Privateersman," a continuation of "The Cruise of the Comet." It will be illustrated by Mr. J. W. Kennedy. Mr. F. H. Costello's more serious way of treating "Mr. Madison's war" will be manifested in "On Fighting Decks in 1812," a tale of boys who fought on the Constitution and also encountered the pirate of the period. "Two American Boys in Hawaii," by G. Waldo Brown, will tell the story of the revolution by which power passed from the natives to the American residents, and Mr. Edward Serate meyer will continue his "Minute Boys Series" with "The Minute Boys of Bunker Hill." The tale will include an account of the siege of Boston. The list does not look as if designed to please the Peace Society.

For girls, Messrs. Dana Estes & Co. will publish "Peggy," by Mrs. Laura E. Richards, a continuation of "The Three Margarets," but a complete story; "Little Song's Mission;" by Miss E. B. Barry, who this year has written a book for her own illustrations instead of merely illustrating the books of others, and the firm will revive "The Story Without an End," one of the favorites of the children who read Mary Howitt and Miss Martineau. "Harum Scarum Joe," by Miss Will Allen Dromgoole, is as much a girl's book as a boy's, and sisters will insist upon the right to look at "The Boys' Browning," a selection containing "The Pied Piper" and the poems of riding and fighting.

Mr. William Jameson Reid of the Royal Geographical Society, after some years spent in exploring China and Thibet, has written a serious and careful account of the various tribes encountered, and also of the topography and productions of the country. He had adventures, but did not court them, working in the same spirit as Prof. Worcester in the Philippines. His book will be a royal octavo, with full-page half tones from drawings by L. J. Bridgman, and will be illustrated by maps, plans, and small pictures in the text.

THE WEEK IN ART.

It is, of course, impossible at this dead centre of the year's activities in the art world to give any particular art news, or to attempt to do more than note the occasional incidents which may be of interest to the art public, now dispersed to the four winds of heaven. The art seasons of Paris, London, and Berlin have closed. The sales of the year in Paris, and for the most part in London, are over, and artists and art lovers who gathered in the French and English capitals during May, June, and early July are now themselves seeking recreation by the sea, in the valleys, on the mountains, and at the spas of Europe.

The Summer art schools in this country, which are growing more numerous every year, are unusually successful this season, That conducted by William M. Chase at the Shinnecock Hills is perhaps the best known and most prosperous. Mr. Chase has an unusual number of pupils this year, the largest, in fact, since he started his school, and some of the work already done shows much promise. As heretofore, Mr. Chase gives a public criticism at the Art Village of the work done during the previous week on Monday mornings, and this criticism is one of the most interesting features of the season at Southampton as well as Shinnecock, being attended by numbers of visitors from both places. On the afternoon of the same day Mr. Chase gives a reception in his private studio. The portrait class has its sessions every afternoon, and an indoor sketch class meets on three evenings of the week, while there are also preparatory classes in drawing and painting.

J. Alden Weir has a small and flourishing art class at Ridgefield, Conn.; J. H. Twachman instructs a number of pupils in plein air landscape painting at Cos Cob, Conn., and Hugh H. Breckenridge and T. P. Anshutz have a large class from the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in the suburban village of Darby, Penn., between Philadelphia and Chester; Prof. J. L. Tadd gives instruction in industrial training at Saranac Lake in the Adirondacks.

Howard Pyle, the well-known illustrator and artist, has a picturesque studio in an old mill near Chadd's Ford, Penn., where some ten students, pupils of what is known as the Drexel Institute Summer School of Illustration, work. There are a number of other American artists who have with them students at their various country retreats to whom they give instruction during the Summer season of outing, and there are occasional small classes to be found here and there in the mountains and along the beaches taught by some prominent artist, or who work under his direction, and enjoy perhaps an occasional weekly visit from their instructor. Numbers of art students have gone abroad—more than for many years past. While many of these will remain through the exposition year, some will return during the Autumn months, bringing the result of their Summer's work with them.

Mrs. James Mercer Garnett of Baltimore, first active President and Honorary President for life of the Grand Division of the Daughters of the Confederacy in Virginia, has just received a letter from the sculptor Casper Buberl regarding his statue of Admiral Semmes, which has just been completed, and which will be the chief feature of a monument to Admiral Semmes to be erected in Mobile, Ala., next October. Mrs. Garnett has also received two handsome photographs of the statue. The statue will be cast in bronze in two weeks. When completed the monument will be 20 feet high, the statue 8 feet 6 inches, and the pedestal 11 feet 6 inches. On the base will be inscribed:

Commander C. S. Steamer Alabama, Rear Admiral C. S. Navy; Sailor, Soldier, Patriot, Statesman, Scholar, and Christian Gentleman.

Mr. Buberl has done much beautiful work both in the North and South. One of his finest works is the statue erected in 1893 in memory of the Confederate dead near the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, Va. The figure is a Confederate soldier with a strong, handsome, Southern face. Another piece of work at Alexandria, Va., is taken from Elder's painting, "Appomattox."

A new Salon is to be formed in Paris, to be called the Société Nouvelle de Peintres et de Sculpteurs. The President is to be M. Gabriel Mourey and the present membership is to be limited to twenty artists and sculptors, while new members are to be admitted by a majority vote. M. Amand Jean of the new society states that he and his brother artists "are neither seceders nor revolutionaries," which would argue that the new society is not a protest against the present Salon.

There has been some comment over the story that some one connected with the Academy of Design is said to have given to an advertising man for the sum of $400 the privilege of covering the fence surrounding the academy's temporary structure at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Ninth Street, and which he agreed to erect for the purpose, with advertisements. The speculative advertiser, after building this fence, is said to have covered it with flaring posters describing the merits of a new five-cent cigar. This is considered by some people as being hardly in keeping with an institution which is supposed to stand for art instruction, culture, and advancement. It is said that the official of the academy who sold the privilege for the academy's benefit inserted a clause in the contract that the fence could be torn down at any time on ten days' notice, so that those who have raised a howl over the proceeding can presumably obtain redress, if the academy decides to take up the matter.

A SLAP AT PUBLISHERS.

A Curious Document of 65 Years Ago Recently Brought to Light.

Such a remote quarrel is it that the literary archaeologist may never write "this is the first row on record between author and publisher." To-day much publicity is given to contentions between the writer of books and the manufacturer of them. The laborer with his pen declares his condition to be a pitiable one, and that he is the serf of a feudal lord. In order to emancipate himself the literary broker now intervenes in behalf of the author, and this personage is being berated by the publisher. Is there to be a strike, to be followed by a publishers' trust?

Before us there is spread out an original document. The ink is faded. From internal evidence it must have been written some sixty-odd years ago—possibly antecedent to 1834. Who wrote it is unknown. It looks as if it had been made for publication, and was possibly rejected. It was bought last month among a lot of stray papers at an auction sale in London, by a well-known New York collector. Reading a few lines, this gentleman was struck by the style of it, and it has been sent to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. The article has for a title "A Little Plain Speaking About Booksellers." The length of the document—some 5,000 words—prevents our printing it in full. We give then the more important passages in it. It begins:

It has been often said in reference to the March of Intellect that to perfect the education of a generation we must begin by educating a race of mothers. On the same principle, according to our own notions, a regenerated body of authors will never be obtained without the previous education of a race of booksellers.

It may be remarked that the French have recently entertained an idea of this kind, and propose the establishment of a school of publishers. Since there exists in the United States what is called a school of journalists, perhaps the heads of such an institution might enlarge their scope and teach the young and the ambitious how to become newspaper publishers, or, easier still, book publishers.

The writer continues:

It is a curious thing that booksellers of all times and countries have distinguished themselves by their ignorance, a fact often avouched by word of mouth, but rarely by word of print, for it is not through the medium of the booksellers themselves that words of print are permitted to pass before the public eye. How vast therefore must be their influence upon the literature of a country; how essential to the interests of the intellectual world their enlightenment and equity; how important that the prism through which we take our view of the progress of letters should be true, pure, and flawless. The elephantine author of Rasselas might in a fit of righteous wrath knock down an ignorant bibliopole with one of his own lexicons, or Pope or Swift in their pungent satire damn to everlasting fame the glorious and immortal Tonson and Lintots, but were these men thereby rendered a jot the less influential upon the literature of their day?

Then the writer inveighs against publishers who hire people to write up the trash of "the Hon. Lord So and So and Lady This or That," and then "these gaudy fantoccini" have the applause of the public. He adds:

Nevertheless the bookseller by whom so vile a system of things was brought into play merits at least some tribute of goodwill from the lovers of letters. No man has been known to hazard sums so considerable in the purchase of copyright, and £1,500 given for the second series of O'Hara Tales, as well as the very liberal prices first edition, but never a shilling for subsequent ones.

At the conclusion of this paper this may be found:

We do hope that in the next century the book trade will not fall into the hands of men who accept it indifferently, as if it were a business in dry goods and tobacco, calicoes and stuffs, tallow and train oil. We hope they will have handled spelling books before they are called on to decide on the manuscripts of Byrons yet unborn, and that if they persist in "making authors," they will at least condescend to qualify themselves for the manufacture.

Perhaps at some coming meeting of the English Society of Authors Sir Walter Besant might like to read this paper. If so, the original document is at his service.

A Good Detective Story.*

Despite her split infinitives and other questionable use of English, Miss Green always manages to be entertaining, which, after all, is the main thing in story-telling. She never fails to engage the interest of her readers at the outset of the tale, and then to hold it unabated to the end. Clue after clue is successively offered for the solution of the mystery, only to be abandoned in turn as freshly discovered facts show how untenable each theory is, and probably few of her baffled though eager hearers are able to solve the problem until the story is all but completed. And she does this with a very considerable degree of art. Her characters are not too many or the incidents too numerous. She gives few, if any, details not essential to the unraveling of the web, and yet she furnishes all the data actually needed to enable the reader, if shrewd enough, to foresee what the end must necessarily be. Her plots are well conceived, their development natural and gradual, her style simple and direct. She easily holds the first place among her countrywomen as the writer of detective stories.

Agatha Webb is a benevolent old woman who meets with a violent death (by a dagger thrust in her breast) in the middle of the night, and the problem set is to discover by whose hand she died and the motive for the deed. The ingenuity displayed by the author in the novelty of the motive invented proves how really skillful she can be in a skill not less marked by the variety shown in her different books. The contrast between "Agatha Webb" and its predecessor, "Lost Man's Lane," is as noticeable as between either of these and "The Leavenworth Case" or "The Forsaken Inn" or "Behind Closed Doors" or any of the other dozen volumes she has published. And this diversity appears not only in the method by which the crime, if it be a crime which forms the basis of the story, is committed, but in the accompanying incidents, the dramatis personae, and the scene selected for the plot to be unfolded. The slow death from starvation of a young bride thrust by her husband on her wedding night into the concealed and forgotten room of a country inn, the not less agonizing though perhaps speedier death from suffocation of six or seven people suddenly precipitated into a hidden pit dug by a maniac close to an old-fashioned well, the far quicker death by pistol shot of an old and wealthy man in the library of his city home, and the almost instantaneous death by self-administered poison of a girl at the very moment her sister in the room below was being married illustrate the great versatility that Miss Green is capable of. Surely no one can complain of much sameness in her writings.

Such detective honors as there are in "Agatha Webb" are won not by the production of the Kelmscott Press agree with the writer in Blackwood, who insists that the Morris books are "the most bitterly disappointing"? Morris's fault, it is declared, was that "he packed his page so full of ornament that the eye is dazzled as it looks." A book is made to be read, "and the art of printing is only perfect when it conforms use to beauty." Alden and Caxton were the masters of simplicity in bookmaking, "but to Morris a book was a bibelot or plaything, to be held in the hand and to amuse the eye with a general effect." It is a sensitive critic who writes this, for he declares that to read a Kelmscott book is as "irksome as it would be to wear two thick overcoats on a Summer day."

Astounding were the many qualities William Morris possessed, and is he to be blamed because he tried to excel in them all? As Jack of all the aesthetic trades, was he master of none? If, as the author of this surprising article intimates, Morris had left out his socialistic paradoxes, things had gone better with his art schemes. It was the highest art, that of the aristocracy, he catered to. A Duchess might buy his hangings, but never a milkmaid, and it is true that, while preaching equality and socialism, he was making furniture adapted only to the whims of the very rich. How could he inveigh against capitalists when it took a vast amount of money, his own means and the funds of others to start any one of his manufacturing enterprises? When for printing wall papers or books, or weaving draperies, or for the joinery of chairs or tables, there had to be a balance ready to be drawn upon from a vulgar bank?

A sincere man was Morris, and in his way he preached what he believed was true. The critic makes no error when he insists that Morris was "caught in his own net; he was driven by the love of enterprise, which was stronger than himself, to occupy the position which he most heartily condemned in others."

In THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW Mr. J. W. Mackail's "The Life of William Morris" was fully reviewed, and what were Morris's achievements and his failure were balanced. We differ widely from the writer in Blackwood, who would rather have the world believe that Morris's achievements represent the sum of his failures.

Let his chairs crumble to pieces, his draperies be moth-eaten, the superb books he manufactured be eaten by the worms, but surely his own writings will not perish. Whether it be "Jason" or the "Earthly Paradise" which will live the longer we do not know. But surely they will find a place, and a lasting one, in English literature. So before ten years are over there will come not the rehabilitation of William Morris, for that is not necessary, but an ampler and a fuller justice will be done him. We will relegate them to the lumber room—chairs, furniture, carpets, and the general material turnout, and regard only the spiritual creations of the man himself. Narrow, even captious criticism, falls to seize the greater, nobler qualities of William Morris.

Sylvanus Urban vs. Urbanus Sylvan.

That compound literary personage, Sylvanus Urban, the critic of country and town manners, made his first bow when The Gentleman's Magazine was born. He is a gentleman of venerable age, for he dates back to pretty nearly 170 years ago. Fancy a name contemporaneous with Congreve, Steele, Defoe, Gay, Pope, Swift, Fielding, Richardson, Sterne, Smollett, Goldsmith, Hume, Garrick, and Dr. Johnson. Sylvanus Urban is, then, one of those

BOOKS THAT SUCCEED

The Man With the Hoe
and Other Poems
By EDWIN MARKHAM

Published May 27
2nd Printing, July 1
3rd Printing, July 23
4th in hand

MR. MARKHAM'S poems have not only attracted more attention in the newspapers and magazines than any other book of the year, but bid fair also to make a record in the matter of sales. Droch, in Life, points out that "The Man With the Hoe" has only served to call attention to Mr. Markham's other great poems, "which are the real thing."

Size 5x7½; Photogravure frontispiece; Price, $1.00 net.

From Sea to Sea
Letters of Travel in India, Japan, and the United States.
By RUDYARD KIPLING

Published June 12
35th Thousand in Press

2 vols, 5x7½; Price, boxed, $2.00.

McTeague
A Story of San Francisco.
By FRANK NORRIS

First Edition, February 25
Second Printing, April 24
Third Printing, May 20
Fourth Ready Immediately

DR. CONAN DOYLE, who read the advance sheets of this powerful book, has given it as his opinion that Mr. Norris is "the great American Novelist"; and he is "not sure but that 'McTEAGUE' is the great American novel."

Size, 5½x8¼; Price, $1.50.

Through the Turf Smoke
The Love, Lore, and Laughter of Old Ireland.
By SEUMAS MAC MANUS

First Edition, February 11
Second Printing, March 29
Third Printing May 1
Fourth Just Ready

MR. MacMANUS'S stories of Irish peasant life in his native Donegal are receiving great attention, as is shown by his stories in the current magazines. His success is growing daily, and this volume continues to win much appreciation.

Size, 4½x7; boards; Price 75 cents.

Bob, Son of Battle
By ALFRED OLLIVANT

10th Thousand.

MR. OLLIVANT'S great dog story is classed by BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE as the best work of 1898 by a new writer. Each month sees an increased sale. Despite the general Summer dullness already a thousand a month is called for, and before the Fall a thousand a week is likely to be the rate of demand.

Size, 5x7½; Price, $1.25.

The Jamesons
By MARY E. WILKINS

8th Thousand.

THIS amusing story of a "New Woman" amid the New England villagers, whom the author alone can portray, is first-class Summer reading. Light and attractive and thoroughly characteristic of Miss Wilkins's works.

Size, 4½x7; Illustrations in color; Price, $1.00.

The Day's Work
By RUDYARD KIPLING

JULY 1899

BALZAC'S HEROINES.

A Study of the Wonderful Group of Women in the Comédie Humaine.

Men are not always good delineators of their women characters. They underrate them or overrate them, and rarely judge them accurately. They are saints or Jezebels, or monsters of obstinacy or profligacy, or colorless or forceless; but they are hardly ever women. It is no easy task to write a novel of character and present a dozen different men and women, and impersonate them satisfactorily.

Few novelists do it. Fewer still give to women her feminine characteristics of strength and beauty. It has been said that woman was the keynote of Balzac's work. This is true; for woman was the most potent factor in Parisian society in his day, and to write up his "Comédie Humaine," as he proposed it, and leave woman out, or give her an inferior part in the drama of life, was to prove false to fact, and he was too honest and heroic for that. So he wrote of woman con amore, and she is the ideal of his richly freighted volumes.

The centenary of his birth occurring this recent month of May, we turn naturally to his works and reread a dozen of them, and instinctively say that the most interesting of the new novels is an old one! What a delicious charm in "Père Goriot" and its vivid pictures! How richly characterized is "Eugénie Grandet!" How manly "Albert Savarus!" What a training and a triumph had "Louis Lambert!" How singularly celestial is "Séraphita!" How weirdly moral is "La Peau de Chagrin!" What helpful reading is in that "Country Doctor!" The rise and fall of "César Birotteau" is packed with lessons for the plucky young man. How clearly the characters stand out, how charming the flavor, how intense and real the life!

Balzac was the most prolific writer of his day; and now, after fifty years of reading, he stands peerless among French authors. His writings bear no evidence of haste. The eighty-eight books that make up his "Comédie Humaine" are each finished in plan and thought and character. The marvel is he furnished so much and furnished it so perfectly.

In his types of womanhood he is unexcelled and unsurpassable. He created the modern novelist's true woman. In the veins of his women not a drop of ink flows; they live, move, and have their being in his pages as really as they did in his city. To him they were real, and he compels every reader to feel their presence and respect their rights. Whence came all his knowledge of girl nature? How came he to interpret so accurately the thought and heart of these "white doves" of the home? How knew he all their delicate intricacies of feeling, passion, and prejudice? How came he to delineate them in such way that every woman reader seemed to see her own past life faithfully mirrored? No wonder that woman first discovered his power as a writer and proclaimed his ability, and set all Paris to reading his stories of realistic life. She lifted the shadowing clouds that had so long filled his sky and gave him the sunlight of popular favor.

Balzac passionately loved his mother and sister Laura. His sister was the good angel of his life. She believed in his genius and told him so. Her cheery correspondence for a score of years inspired perpetual hope. She lighted up his poky little garret in great Paris. She cast the horoscope of his future, and made him dare to believe it. Her spirit and hand shaped his earlier literary years. What Wordsworth's sister Dorothy was to her poet brother, that Laura was to her novelist brother. Among the women who were really helpful to him were Mme. de Birney, Mme. Carrand, a special school friend of his sister; Mlle. Delphine Gay, afterward the wife of Emile de Girardin; the unknown "Louise," and Mme. Hanska, who for years was an unknown correspondent, and then for sixteen years they were lovers, and finally married four months before his untimely death. These were his friends and real helpers. They interpreted to him the true woman life and character he so royally depicted. Their homes were as asylums of rest and refreshment. Here for a while he forgot his failures and debts. Here he was regirded with power to resume his tasks in the hope that by and by Paris and the world would acknowledge his work and worth.

In his portraiture of women, and he portrayed hundreds of them, not a type is lacking. Here he is the master of his art. His remarkably vivid descriptions of la Duchesse de Langeais, Mme. Firmiani, the Countess in "Colonel Chabert" Mmes. Claes and Jules and de Monteauf, Beatrix, Mlle. de Touches comprise woman almost in her entirety. They are landmarks in her psychological study, and so true to nature are they that their appearance marked a new era in literature. In all these portraits he is intensely realistic. His women are not angels; they are like women, they have their excellences and their faults, their passions and their prejudices, their powers and their weaknesses.

In Eugénie Grandet, Mme. de la Chanterie, Marguerite Claes, Azathe Rouget, Mme. Jules Pierette, Mme. Hulot, Ursule Mirouët, he has created a series of irreproachable Madonnas. With Balzac love is the mainspring of humanity; without it religion, history, romance, art would be useless. This human passion he has analyzed and explained its every phase. In "Modeste Mignon" we have an example of his masterly power of analysis, keen, incisive, piercing all pretense and opening up that wonderful thing, the mysteries of a young girl's heart. The first awakening of love in the pure-minded girl is not deemed an unworthy study by this great artist. Its delicate growth and gradual expansion into an all-absorbing passion, gentle yet strong, absolutely free from every taint, is all handled with consummate skill and with all the tenderness of a woman's touch. The plot is not extraordinary, but simple and natural and even commonplace, and yet so deftly wrought up that it holds rapt attention and teaches its lessons and does its beneficent work. Every reader closes the book filled to the overflow with the purest thoughts and feelings.

Eugénie Grandet, another beautiful girl, the very soul of honor and obedience, touched with first love, rises like some white flower out of a garden of nettles, briers, and weeds! Into every character he portrays he enters with all the enthusiasm of his nature. Each one seems to be his favorite. Their surroundings and tastes and profession or trade is the very condition he seems to be best acquainted with and the one of all others he is most in sympathy with. It seems incredible that one mind could have grappled with such a multiplicity of details of woman's world and work, and so thoroughly mastered it all, making it a power fresh and attractive in so many stories working through so many different characters. He garnered every possible type, from the lowest to the highest, and no two are alike, each is original, and profoundly human.

The worst woman in the "Comédie Humaine" is Valerie Marneffe in "La Cousine Bette." She is as beautiful as she is bad, as rapacious as captivating; flattery and deceit are the tricks of her oily and dangerous tongue, her social atmosphere is full of subtle poison, her coils are charming and deadly. Then, as a perfect contrast, we have his last created character, Mme. de la Chanterie, who is absolutely without a flaw; she is thoroughly good, ever returning good for evil, the law of kindness is the law of her life—she is the Madonna of women!

In gleaning through his familiar pages we marked scores of passages concerning woman most fit for quotation; we give a few: "A woman's real physiognomy does not begin until she is thirty." "Woman lives by sentiment where man lives by action." "A woman who is happy does not go much into society." "Beauty is the spirit of all things. It is the seal which nature has placed on her most perfect creations. . . . is woman's dowry by divine rights." "I have never seen a badly dressed woman who was agreeable and good-humored." "The woman who has laughed at her husband can no longer love him." "It takes an old woman to read an old woman's face." "Women of the world have a marvelous talent for diminishing their faults. They can efface anything with a smile, a question, or a feigned surprise." "In the life of every woman there is a moment when she understands her destiny, and in which her organization, hitherto dumb, speaks authoritatively."

These quotations show the spirit of the man toward his heroines—toward womankind. No author has a higher appreciation of her character and power than he. None has said nobler and truer things. He worships at her shrine as lover of mother and sister, friend and wife! H. C. F.

"The Victory of the Will."

Unbelievers of every species have been so common in France since the third republic made irreligion a worldly advantage that M. Victor Charbonnel, formerly Professor of Rhetoric in the College of St. Etienne and author of "La Volonté de Vivre," can scarcely be called conspicuous, although his friends like to style him the Renan of to-day. The letter which he addressed to the Archbishop of Paris announcing his withdrawal from the Church did not attract prolonged attention, for his journalistic work, although good, was not remarkable in a country in which style is worshipped, and his name was unfamiliar. Moreover, he was not violent in his unbelief, but studiously gentle, and he found disciples only among those restless and lonely souls who, seeing no creed precisely adapted to all their idiosyncrasies, fly hither and thither, seeking for authors and preachers to furnish them with a few shreds or twigs for the construction of their spiritual nests. M. Charbonnel himself scorns no source of material. In the essays in his book, published in this country under the title of "The Victory of the Will," he quotes not only Emerson, whom one would expect him to revere, but Count Tolstoi and M. Maeterlinck; although he makes many reservations in regard to the last author. Still, it is somewhat startling to see a list of works for spiritual reading beginning with the Evangelists and ending with Maeterlinck, and including St. Francis, Thomas à Kempis, and Bossuet; it sets one to thinking what the Eagle of Meaux might have said of some of the company. It is, however, entirely unfair to judge such a book by any formal standard, for it is intended to supply the absence of all, and its evident honesty entitles it to respect. The author teaches spiritual independence, self-communion, the cultivation of conscientiousness, the use of every possible means to strengthen and solidify the character, a constant struggle for growth, and constant indefinite aspiration for the highest good. Deliverance and salvation are found in faith in a moral ideal, and in the religion of the ideal is the beginning of the religion of God.

The introduction by Miss Lilian Whiting says that M. Charbonnel "is the Emerson, the Maeterlinck of France," which suggests a Jekyll-Hyde combination, and after remarking, "our attitude toward [sic] the unseen world is being [sic] revolutionized," declares, "This change is the result of the direct communication that exists between the inhabitants of the seen and the unseen." This is not M. Charbonnel's doctrine, but it is interesting as showing the latest theories current among those Americans who with no intention of imputing charlatanry or superstition to them may be called Spiritualists. It has the well-known note of the amateur speculative philosopher, the premeditated misuse of prepositions, substituting "within" for "since," for instance; it groups incongruous authorities by the score, and its lack of logic is wondrous, but it is honest, sweet-tempered, and indicates a mind regulated by the highest principle known to its author. She thinks M. Charbonnel's book "arresting." It will hardly convince any one having any convictions, but it may comfort and support those who have none.

The translation by Miss Emily Whitney is a remarkably good piece of work.

*THE VICTORY OF THE WILL. By Victor Charbonnel. [One Dollar.] Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

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The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.
Showers in afternoon; southwesterly winds becoming northwesterly.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,461. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 30, 1899.—TWENTY PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

FOREIGN.—The special correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES in London says that the Parliamentary debate on the Transvaal question is accepted as proof of the unity of all parties in Great Britain in demanding that the Boers grant the rights for which the Outlanders are contending. War seems out of the question, but England is ready for it, and in order to prevent it the Boers must concede every demand. The English naval manoeuvres which began yesterday are for the purpose of deciding how best to protect grain vessels crossing the Atlantic from a possible attack by American warships. Denmark is having trouble with Iceland, which demands home rule on the pattern enjoyed by British colonies. Negro lynching in the United States is strongly commented on by the leading newspapers in London. The Peace Conference at The Hague held its final session, the number of nations signing the several treaties varying from fifteen to seventeen. A letter was read in which the Pope promised his co-operation in attaining the objects of the conference. According to an article published in the National Review of London, Emperor William of Germany desires to bring about an alliance with France and other countries of Western Europe against Great Britain, the United States, and Russia. The advances of France to Germany have caused irritation and suspicion in Russia. Gen. Antonio Guzman Blanco, ex-Dictator and President of Venezuela, died in Paris, which had been his home for several years. The disgrace of Gen. De Négrier has created a profound impression throughout Europe, and has drawn attention to and caused admiration of the civil as well as military courage of the new French Minister of War, General the Marquis de Galliffet. Major Esterhazy declares that he will not attend the Dreyfus court-martial at Rennes. The official view in England seems to favor the suggestion that the United States should lease a harbor to Canada in order to settle the Alaskan boundary dispute, but there is considerable opposition to it. The Saturday Review declares that by accepting it, Canada would debar herself from again raising the question of territorial right. The body of F. W. Bartlett of Philadelphia, who died suddenly in the Inns of Court Hotel, London, supposedly from poison, is to be brought to this country. The report of Sir D. Barbour on the condition of Jamaica, in which he suggests that the colony should relinquish its Constitution and accept imperial control in return for financial aid, has greatly angered the Jamaican people. The prospect of a Chino-Japanese alliance has been welcomed by England and Germany, but The London Spectator declares that it might menace European interests by making China too powerful. A report from London to the effect that Mr. McClure has purchased the business of Harper & Brothers, and that the money for the purchase was supplied by J. Pierpont Morgan, was denied by Henry Harper. The insurgents of Santo Domingo are cutting telegraph wires, and preparing to attack a city. Two United States warships are to start immediately for Dominican waters.—Pages 1, 7, and 15.

Page 1.

Secretary Long and other officials at Washington do not believe that Admiral Dewey expressed the opinion that our next war will be with Germany, as he is reported to have done in the course of an alleged interview.

The six-story building at 57 North Moore Street was gutted by fire last evening. The loss was $100,000. The dense volumes of smoke, caused by the burning of corn, cork, and paper, made the fire a dangerous one. Several firemen were injured.

Page 2.

Schuyler Van Ness of this city, who is in jail at Newark, N. J., because he could not pay a $2 50 fine, will receive $36,000 in cash next week.

The fact that Eugene Noroff, who committed suicide on July 9, left in his trunk some small brass tubes and rods supposed to have been used in making cigarettes was the basis for a dynamite bomb sensation yesterday.

Francis J. Curran, until recently a motorman on the Second Avenue line of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, was held yesterday on a charge of plotting to blow up with dynamite a car barn and tracks of the company. Giant powder and dynamite were found in his possession. He is an ex-convict.

Page 3.

The Columbia and Defender arrived at Newport from Bristol yesterday.

Mrs. Alexander E. Cohen of 320 West Eighty-eighth Street died suddenly Friday night while attending a dance at the Ocean House, Long Branch.

Page 4.

A farmer of Vicksburg, Miss., yesterday shot four boys who, it is claimed, were stealing watermelons. He may be lynched if caught.

A portion of the Harvard-Yale athletic team which competed in the inter-university sports in London on July 22 sailed from Southampton for New York on the St. Louis yesterday.

Commissioner Shea of the Department of Bridges has followed the example set by Mr. Coler, and has threatened to resign if civil service rules are not modified to meet the exigencies of his office.

The papers in the contempt case against the Council have been served upon a majority of the members. The proceedings will go on to-morrow whether or not the remaining members are served in the interim.

The full terms of the New York Central's Boston and Albany lease have been made public. The Central will pay a rental of $500,000 per quarter, and may make alterations, but cannot change termini. It has an option of purchase on certain excepted property.

Page 6.

The biggest crowd of the season saw E. S. Gardiner's Bangle win the Brighton Cup race at the Brighton Beach track yesterday. Gonfalon captured the Rising Generation Stakes. Four favorites won.

Page 7.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Universalist Church of America began at Saratoga last night.

Page 8.

The New York baseball team lost another game in Cincinnati yesterday. The Brooklyns won a game in St. Louis.

By its victory in the Tennis League tournament at Orange, N. J., yesterday, the West Side Club has now a clear lead for the intercub championship and trophy, and cannot be beaten.

Barns Pierce of Boston won the 100-mile paced bicycle race at Manhattan Beach yesterday in 3:27:05 2-5, establishing a new world's record. Waller was second, seven and one-third miles behind; Elkes was third, and Miller last.

Page 10.

Carl Schurz, who has been seriously ill as the result of ptomaine poisoning, is rapidly recovering and will soon go to his Summer home

At the Orleans County Republican Convention at Medina yesterday, W. W. Phipps of Albion, Mr. Platt's representative, was nominated without opposition.

The address to the voters in the New York Democracy prepared by the State Committee of the Chicago Platform Democracy has been given out for publication.

Ex-Sheriff William J. Buttling and Col. Michael J. Daly met in the office of the Board of Elections in Brooklyn yesterday and engaged in a war of words over election lists. No blows were struck.

The Sheehan-Goodwin contest grows more bitter, and the friends of the ex-leader of Tammany Hall are indignantly denying charges of treachery made by Sheehan's foes. John B McGoldrick declares that Mr. Sheehan voluntarily yielded the reins of Tammany to Mr. Croker out of gratitude.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
National Guard Notes.—Page 20.
Woman's Department.—Page 16.
Current Literature.—Page 17.
New Corporations.—Page 19.
Business Troubles.—Page 19.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 4.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Amusements.—Page 13.
Legal Notes.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Railroads.—Page 4.
Society.—Page 12.

At 3:30 P. M. every day but Saturday and Sunday, and every Saturday at 1:30 P. M., the New York Central's "Saratoga Limited" leaves New York. Empire State Express time; luxurious service; all Wagner cars.—Adv.

DEWEY'S TRIUMPHAL ARCH

One to be Erected at Madison Square Will Be the Most Elaborate Ever Attempted.

A SUPPLEMENTAL COLONNADE

Ornamental Figures Particularly Elaborate — Gratuitous Services of the Sculptors, Equivalent to Nearly $200,000.

The great triumphal arch to be erected in this city in honor of the return of Admiral Dewey will not only be worthy of the occasion, but will be the most elaborate and artistic structure of its kind ever attempted here or in Europe. Temporary arches have hitherto been seldom other than arrangements in evergreens and artificial flowers on wooden frames, whose temporary character was the only excuse for their hideousness. The Dewey arch will be of the same material as that which was used in the decorations of the Chicago Exposition—not exactly permanent, but capable of withstanding wind and rain for at least a year. It will be ornamented with a profusion of works by some of the best sculptors in the United States, who have offered their services gratuitously. It will be a dignified, imposing, and yet graceful structure, and the hope has been already expressed that funds may be subscribed to reproduce it in some permanent form.

A short time ago the National Sculpture Society appointed a special committee, consisting of J. Q. A. Ward, (Chairman,) Karl Bitter, and F. Wellington Ruckstuhl, sculptors; Charles R. Lamb, the architect and designer of stained glass, and J. De Witt Warner, to present to the Dewey Celebration Committee the offer of the gratuitous services of the members of the society, and to suggest plans and designs for the artistic embellishment of the city on the occasion of the welcome to the Admiral.

This special committee has held several meetings, and on July 20 submitted a preliminary report and plan for the consideration of the Committee on Plan and Scope of the Dewey Celebration Committee. Informal conferences were afterward held with members of the Plan and Scope Committee, and last Thursday another report was made. The Committee on Plan and Scope announced yesterday that it had accepted the designs of the Sculpture Society's committee for the triumphal arch and colonnade, and also the use for triumphal columns to be erected at Montague Terrace, Brooklyn. There is therefore now no doubt that the society's work will result in the erection of a splendid, appropriate, and artistic structure.

THE DESIGN ELABORATE.

A large number of plans and suggestions were considered, but the society's committee reported unanimously in favor of the erection of the large triumphal arch in Fifth Avenue at Twenty-fourth Street. But the arch, magnificent and elaborate as it is to be, is not the only feature of the design. It is to be supplemented by a line of columns, extending on each side of Fifth Avenue, from Twenty-third Street to Twenty-fifth Street, six columns to be north and six south of the arch. These columns are also to be enriched with sculptures. The two columns furthest at each end from the arch—those namely at the corners of Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Streets, will be particularly elaborate, and at their bases will be allegorical groups.

The drapery and festoons connecting the colonnade of columns are all a part of the design, which, in its general features, is the work of Charles R. Lamb. There will be none of the hideous color discords which are almost inevitable when work of this description is done in the haphazard way which has hitherto been usual. The arch, the draperies, and festoons, even the decorations of the receiving stand which will probably be erected in Madison Square, will all follow one harmonious design.

Little color is to be used on the arch, and the sculptures and pillars of the colonnade. All this work is to be finished in mat white, with no trace even of cream. The capitals of the columns and a few of the minor details will be picked out in gold, but the effect of brilliance is to be derived from the draperies of the receiving stand and the festooning of the columns.

RESEMBLES ARCH OF TITUS.

The arch itself is similar in its general design to the great Roman memorial arches, particularly the Arch of Titus, which, with the two great piers on either side of the central opening, permits of important masses of sculptural enrichment. In other respects, however, the Roman models have been departed from to a considerable degree. While the Arch of Titus is pierced but once, the location of the Dewey Arch at the junction of four streets makes it advisable that it should be pierced at its axis east and west by minor openings, as in the Arc de Triomphe at Paris. These openings will be flanked by single figures, probably recumbent lions.

The four great piers of the arch will probably have bas-relief decorations, and at their bases are to be large allegorical groups. These bas-reliefs and groups should, it is suggested, represent a continuous series, personifying (1) "Patriotism," (the call to arms,) (2) "War," (the fight,) (3) "The Return," (the victors returning to their native land,) and (4) "Peace," (the volunteers again taking up their peaceful occupations.)

The finials of the columns, on either side of the allegorical groups mentioned, are to be portraits figures, from eight to twelve feet high, of famous American Admirals and naval officers. The committee of the Sculpture Society wrote to Secretary of the Navy Long requesting him to suggest the names of the eight heroes who he thought would most fittingly represent the navy. In reply, he suggested John Paul Jones, representing the War of the Revolution; Decatur, Hull, Perry, and MacDonough, representing the war of 1812, and Farragut, Porter, and Cushing, representing the war of the rebellion.

The spandrils over the main entrance, on the north and south sides, are to have basreliefs symbolizing the Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean on the one side and the North River and East River on the other, "thus," in the words of the committee's report, "emphasizing New York's position as the most important commercial city of the country." The two keystones of the arch are to be surmounted by great American eagles, which will probably be gilded.

Above the wings of the eagles shall, it is suggested, be placed inscriptions, to be chosen by the Celebration Committee, in recognition of the services of and welcoming Admiral Dewey.

QUADRIGA OF SEA HORSES.

A novel feature of the design is the quadriga of sea horses, drawing a ship, surmounting the apex of the arch. At the prow of this ship stands a figure, symbolizing Triumphal Victory, with outstretched wings. This is one of the most effective portions of the structure.

The large surfaces above the minor arches on the west and east sides of the edifice are to be covered with designs in high relief, the subjects of which have not yet been definitely chosen, but for which allegories of "The Protection of Our Country" and "The Advancement of Civilization" are suggested.

As for the large sculptured groups to be placed at either end of the colonnade, four in all, the committee suggests some such subjects as "The Army" and "The Navy" for one end and "The West Indies" and "The East Indies" for the other.

For the reviewing stand in which it is expected that Admiral Dewey, the President of the United States, the Governor of New York, the Mayor, and other high officials will sit, together with the specially invited guests, in order to view the land parade, the committee has also made suggestions. Taking for granted that this stand will be erected at some point in Madison Square facing Fifth Avenue, it is desired, as has been stated, that it shall form a part of the general scheme of decoration. The committee suggests that there shall be a specially designed rostrum and sedilia, in which a sculptural composition of five figures, symbolizing Greater New York, with its five boroughs, could be effectively introduced. Coats of arms of the United States, the State of New York, and the City of New York, could be placed in front of the stand, while the background could be large gonfalons for flags, so that this special rostrum would be rich and elaborate in color, in contrast to the sculpturesque effect of the Triumphal Arch.

Another remarkable feature of the recommendations is the suggestion that arrangements should be made with one of the gas companies to have the columns of the colonnade topped with flambeau lights, and similar lights affixed to the corners of the cornice of the arch, while the arch itself should be illuminated with electric lights. The latter should outline the structure, and also be arranged so as to properly display the sculptures. A magnificent effect would result if this plan be carried out, as there is little doubt will be done.

COST COMPARATIVELY SMALL.

In its second report the committee states that it has caused detailed estimates of the cost of the work to be prepared by competent men, and that this expense will be comparatively small, since the contributions of the sculptors will include not merely their professional work, but a good deal of what would otherwise be incidental expenses. The committee adds:

"In a case like this, where colossal groups are to be temporarily put up in "staff," the total expense—after the designs are settled and the models made, (all of which, as well as general supervision, the sculptors propose to give)—is not to exceed, say, one-fifth to one-tenth of what would be a low price for the whole in marble or bronze. Inasmuch, therefore, as for every dollar which the city was to spend, the sculptors propose to give the equivalent of five or ten times as much, it has not occurred to them to stint the recommendation, the burden of carrying out which would fall so largely upon them, and the committee therefore felt free to recommend, as it has done, (as its contribution,) a scheme of sculpture decoration beyond anything that has ever before been realized for such a purpose.

"When our report was drafted, however, and we found that to carry it out would involve a great part of the time between now and October of between twenty and thirty sculptors, the committee called an emergency meeting, at which some twenty were present and others represented, and, putting the plans before them, called the roll for pledges of co-operation. Every man present pledged himself without limit, and as a result the committee felt fully justified in offering the services of the sculptors of the society to the extraordinary extent involved in our report, that of the equivalent in professional services of from $150,000 to $200,000."

The actual erection of the arch and colonnade will occupy about a month, this time of course not including the work on the bas-reliefs and groups, which will be begun at once. But little adjustment would be necessary to make the structure a permanent ornament of Madison Square, the Battery, Central Park, or some other open space in the city, all that would require alteration being a few details. It is to be hoped that the funds for this purpose may be found either by the city or by subscription.

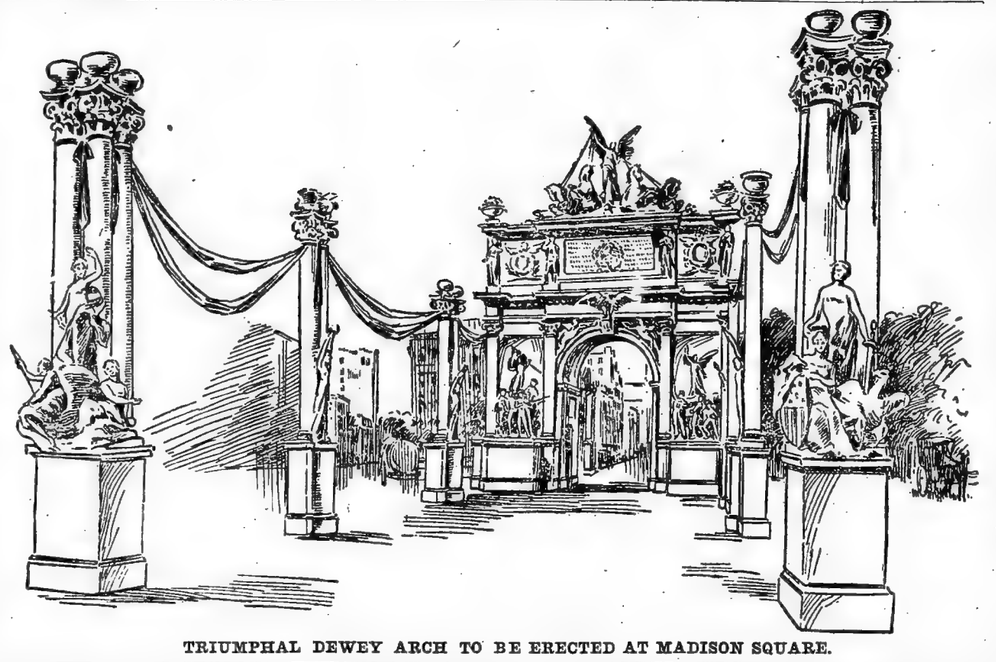

TRIUMPHAL DEWEY ARCH TO BE ERECTED AT MADISON SQUARE.

DEWEY'S ALLEGED PREDICTION

Not Believed in Washington that He Declared Our Next War Will Be with Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The report published in a New York paper that Admiral Dewey, in the course of an interview, had predicted a war with Germany, and had criticised Germany's foreign policy, has annoyed the Admiral's friends here beyond measure. No one believes that the Admiral said anything of the kind, and all point to his long record of discreet utterances and refusal to be drawn into any discussion of public affairs as indicating the improbability that he would now break loose in such a startling fashion.

Secretary Long said bluntly, when asked his opinion of the alleged interview: "I do not believe it." The same thing was said by the officials of the State Department.

Herr von Mumm, the German Minister, visited the State Department to-day and talked with Secretary Hay. It is thought likely that the alleged interview may have been one of the topics of conversation.

The alleged interview appeared in The New York Herald, and was sent to that paper by its correspondent at Trieste. Admiral Dewey was quoted as saying: "He (Admiral von Diederichs) was relieved from his Manila post in accordance with an arrangement of long standing, and because his time was up, not as a concession made in friendliness to the American Government. Germany's policy is to prevent other powers from obtaining what she cannot acquire herself. * * * We need a large and thoroughly equipped navy that can cope with any other power. * * * Our next war will be with Germany."

HELPS THOSE WHO HELPED HIM

George A. Lee, Who Left Sodus Poor but Ambitious, Returns Wealthy and Grateful.

Special to The New York Times.

LYONS, N. Y., July 29.—The recent experience of Deputy Sheriff Collins in a business transaction with George Albert Lee, the "Sodus boy financier," whose thousand-dollar strike in Wall Street was the theme of long stories in the metropolitan journals a few months ago, and who has added $80,000 to his fortune by a business transaction entered into in Philadelphia, has brought out some interesting incidents concerning the former Wayne County farm boy. Mr. Lee has decided to make Sodus his permanent Summer home. He arrived there three weeks ago with his wife and two little sons, and is now superintending the building up of an establishment such as Sodus has never seen.

Deputy Sheriff Collins, with an execution in his pocket issued upon a judgment of $183, which had been recovered by a Buffalo creditor and docketed by transcript in the Wayne County Clerk's office, called upon Mr. Lee a few days ago and stated his business. Promptly the young financier took a thousand-dollar bill from a large roll of money and tendered it in payment. The officer had not the change. Lee tried another pocket and succeeded in finding small bills sufficient for his purpose. He explained that he had forgotten the matter and could not recall the nature of the debt.

Since his arrival at Sodus, Mr. Lee has taken steps toward the accomplishment of what he has had in mind since he first left his home and friends—rewarding those who helped him to get a start. When he was a boy he worked as a farm hand for Mrs. Tyndall and Mrs. Pyncheon, widowed sisters, whose farm is not far from the village. The women took a liking to him and helped him in many ways. They even mortgaged their farm for $2,000 to start the boy in his first business venture. The debt increased until it looked as if the women were doomed to lose their home. Then Lee came back and heard about it. Two weeks ago he paid off the mortgage, leaving the home of his benefactresses free and clear. In addition, he fixed up the old farmhouse inside and out, bought a horse and phaeton for his old employers, and gave them $100 in cash.

Miss Laura Clark, an aged aunt of Mr. Lee, who befriended him during his early struggles for a livelihood, has also been rewarded. Miss Clark received a call from her nephew about two weeks ago. A few days later wagon loads of goods began to arrive at Miss Clark's home. When the last wagon had been unloaded the aunt found herself the possessor of a new and complete housekeeping outfit, even to carpets and stoves.

Mr. Lee next turned his attention to his father's home, which also is to be his own during future Summers. The old place is undergoing a general overhauling, and will soon be transferred into a handsome modern dwelling, with all conveniences. A building of unique architecture is being planned to occupy a site in the rear of the house. It will be a gymnasium, with all appurtenances. A fine new barn is also being built.

THE DEATH OF F. W. BARTLETT.

Body to be Brought Here—No Poison Yet Discovered.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 29.—The body of F. W. Bartlett of Philadelphia, who died suddenly at the Inns of Court Hotel with symptoms of poisoning, has been inclosed in a metallic casket and placed in charge of Major Frigout of the American Consulate. It will be shipped to New York by the Atlantic Transport Line next Wednesday. Mr. Bartlett's uncle and aunt will continue their journey to Paris and the party of tourists which he was conducting will proceed under charge of his assistant. Several persons who dined at the hotel on the day that Mr. Bartlett became ill are still suffering, but their condition is not dangerous.

The State Department at Washington has called on the Consular office here for a full report of the case. Major Frigout attended the inquest yesterday. The doctors required more time to make an analysis of the contents of the stomach, nothing that could have produced the fatal illness having been discovered so far, and the inquest was adjourned.

VETERANS COMMEND MR. EVANS.

Satisfied with Pension Bureau Affairs and Condemn Attorneys.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The fury of the pension attorneys' war on Commissioner Evans, while it has not had any perceptible effect upon the President, has resulted in arousing numbers of veterans in different parts of the country to protest against it.

Commissioner Evans has received a number of letters from old soldiers who are indignant at the course pursued by the pension attorneys, and among them is one which he received yesterday from Gen. William Farrar Smith, better known in civil war days as "Baldy" Smith. Gen. Smith's letter, which comes from his home, in Wilmington, Del., cordially indorses the Commissioner's course for fairness and justice. The General also thanks Mr. Evans for the care with which he has looked out for and protected the interests of veterans.

DE GALLIFFET'S COURAGE

The French Army Chiefs Have at Last Met Their Master.

HIS REMOVAL OF DE NEGRIER

The Latter Behaved Like a Poltroon When Charged with Sedition—Gen. de Pellieux's Lie.

LONDON, July 29.—The disgrace of Gen. De Négrier has created a profound impression, not only in France, but all over Europe, and has brought into prominent notice the amount of civil as well as military courage possessed by the new French Minister of War, General the Marquis de Galliffet.

Before him the pasteboard patriots who threatened terrible vengeance with the army if they were thwarted by the republic double up and fall to pieces, and the public is beginning to realize that at last the right man has been found to suppress the real traducers of the army, those who degrgaded its honor and shamed its uniform by chicanery and intrigue. It is symbolic of the change in the situation to see Gen. De Pellieux, who, in full regimentals, attempted to bully the jury into the conviction of Zola, now whining pitifully for a pension from the position to which he has been disgraced.

When Gen. De Pellieux searched Col. Picquart's rooms he found a bundle of love letters from a Mme. M—, the wife of a well-known Judge, to Col. Picquart. Gen. De Pellieux read the letters carefully, and sent them to the woman's husband, who, upon the evidence they furnished, obtained a judicial separation from her. When asked by Gen. De Galliffet if he had sent the letters, Gen. De Pellieux denied on his word of honor that he had done so, but the Minister of War found that the General had been lying, and hence the punishment imposed upon him was in even greater degree than it would otherwise have been.

The removal of Gen. De Négrier tends to the salvation of the republic, as, if his flagrant insubordination had been overlooked, the discipline of the army could scarcely have been maintained. Details of the interview between Gen. De Galliffet and Gen. De Négrier show how misplaced was the confidence of the public in the latter. When taxed with issuing seditious circulars, instead of boldly sticking to his guns, the General equivocated, prevaricated, and behaved like a poltroon until forced into a corner. Gen. De Galliffet then treated him like a whipped schoolboy, and ordered him to go forthwith and fetch the original documents. Even then Gen. De Négrier had not the courage to return until Gen. De Galliffet sent him a command to come, and not to forget the circulars.

Gen. De Galliffet's communication, issued yesterday, in which he avowed full responsibility for the disciplinary measures adopted toward the Generals, contrasting so strikingly with the pusillanimity of previous French Ministers of War, will add to the respect both of the army and the nation for him, and fully justifies Premier Waldeck-Rousseau's bold step in appointing him to prescribe for a grave political disease. No member of the General Staff has dared to lift a finger against Gen. De Galliffet. Gen. Zurlinden left Paris without a murmur; Gen. De Pellieux, who lied to his superior, only asks for money, while Gens. De Boisdeffre and Gonse have done nothing to save their tool, Lieut. Col. Du Paty de Clam.

WILL NOT GO TO RENNES.

Esterhazy Says He Has Told the Truth and It Is Now Others' Turn.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 29.—Esterhazy is not going to Rennes, so his counsel, Mr. Newton, must continue to act as his cashier. When seen last night, his manner was as bombastic as usual. He asked why he should go to Rennes. He had told the truth, he said, and had accused many, and it was their turn now. He had done what he had felt to be his duty, and nothing was left for him to do. He looks miserable and doubtless feels worse. When Dreyfus is acquitted there will be nothing left for Esterhazy but to blow his brains out.

POLITICAL OUTLOOK IN OHIO.

John R. McLean Announces that He Will Run for Governor and Opens Headquarters at Cincinnati.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 29.—The positive entrance of John R. McLean into the Ohio political arena continues to influence the active minds of Democratic manipulators. Mr. McLean intends to emulate the historic feat of the late Calvin S. Brice by coming back to a State that has only known him in the last fifteen years as a visitor, establish a residence, and stand for Governor. McLean has authorized the announcement, and Lewis G. Bernard, a Cincinnati regulator of affairs political, has opened headquarters at the Palace Hotel in that city. Mr. McLean's fortune is estimated at $15,000,000.

Many Democrats of Mayoralty calibre were "favorably mentioned" early in the agitation, and some obtained almost enough recognition from the State at large to warrant their friends in thinking that the recognition would in time assume the proportions of a boom, but they have been scratched and are no longer in the running.

So far as can be discovered, after a review of sentiment, however, there is no popular demand for Mr. McLean, except from county and city workers who know how he stands on the money question. He informs that weak proportion of the party that has had the temerity to question his long absence that he has remained in Washington because the capital is a sort of news centre at which he could be valuable. The probable nominee for the Bryan common people recently left his residence at Washington for his residence at Narragansett Pier, but he is in daily touch with events in this State. Col. James Kilbourne of this city appeared to have the best chance until Mr. McLean's advent. Col. Kilbourne believes in free silver, is somewhat of a philanthropist, and modest. He has a snug fortune, and treats his employes well. Col. Kilbourne badly worsted Congressman Lentz in the contest in this county for delegates, in fact capturing all but one. He has strength in other counties, or had until the McLean entry ushered in its doubts.

Some pretend to believe that Mr. McLean merely wants to control the nomination, and will, at the proper time, throw it to ex-Gov. Campbell, who will reappear just before the convention at the head of the Butler County delegation, but it is evident that the bee has at last found permanent lodgment in Mr. McLean's bonnet; that he wants to be Governor, Senator, and President in turn. At Zanesville it will probably be McLean against the field, and the field will lose. At this stage, when twenty-eight counties have chosen 281 delegates, it is claimed that only fifty-two are for Mr. McLean, but it is too early to make an estimate that will last out the week.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. REED.

Considers that Prosperity in England and America Will Last.

LONDON, July 29.—Thomas B. Reed, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives, greatly enoyed his run on the Continent. Mr. Reed said to-day:

"I spent three weeks in Brussels, and was there during the recent acute crisis. Belgium has yet other crises to meet, but her tremendous resources will enable her to come out on top. In Berlin I met many leading statesmen. One learns much from such men, and obtains a point of view totally different from that of America. I found everywhere on the Continent evidence of a continued and growing good will toward the United States in the best circles, and among those whose opinion every American values. I spent a month in Paris, and watched the French and the French Constitution with wonderment. The infinite wit of the French, with the casual view they take of things which we Anglo-Saxons hang to with serious tenacity make them a most fascinating study. Naturally, I cannot give opinions of home politics. The United States and the Administration are now tackling a field of foreign politics never presented to or dealt with by any former Administration. Time will straighten out this tremendous problem presented to us. All I can say is that we will solve it well and honorably."

Mr. Reed went on to say that he had noticed many changes in England. There had been, he said, a great revolution in institutions and the international education of the people. They knew Americans better. On every side, Mr. Reed said, he saw signs that Great Britain was on the crest of a wave of prosperity. America was enjoying a similar experience. "Everything," Mr. Reed continued, "points to the continuance of this prosperity. We only want to get foreign difficulties ended quickly, and internal prosperity will continue for a long period."

THE HARPER-McCLURE DEAL.

A Report from London that Mr. McClure Has Purchased the Harpers' Business Is Denied.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 29.—Mr. McClure has taken charge of Harper Brothers' London office. It is said on the best authority that J. Pierpont Morgan found $3,000,000 to back Mr. McClure, and that the latter has purchased the Harpers' business, but will retain the name of the firm for its sentimental value.

The attention of Henry Harper, who was at his residence, 21 Madison Avenue, in this city, last evening, was called to the foregoing statement. He said that he knew of no other foundation for it than the working alliance entered into between the houses of Harper & Brothers and the S. S. McClure Company about two months ago. This alliance was publicly announced on June 3, with the explanation that the two concerns, having a number of interests in common, had decided to work together. There were certain plans under consideration, it was said, that could best be carried on by an alliance such as had been formed.

"There is nothing in the talk about Mr. McClure having purchased the Harper's business," said Mr. Harper, "and I know nothing whatever about J. Pierpont Morgan's relations with Mr. McClure. The alliance between the two publishing concerns will be carried out on the lines announced."

The most important enterprise to be carried out by Harper & Brothers and the McClure Company will be the publication of a great American encyclopedia, to be called the Harper-McClure Encyclopedia. Mr. Henry Harper said that he could not tell just when work on this publication would begin, and he was not prepared to say how much of an investment it would represent.

Asked whether he thought it likely that Mr. McClure had induced J. Pierpont Morgan to advance the necessary capital to produce the new encyclopedia, Mr. Harper replied that he had not heard a word on that subject.

It was ascertained that the proposed Harper-McClure encyclopedia would represent a financial outlay of considerable magnitude. The publishers' purpose is to make it a standard American work, in a sense similar to the Encyclopedia Britannica.

Frank N. Doubleday, Vice President of the McClure Publishing Company, said last evening that there had been no new arrangement made with regard to the relations between the two publishing houses. The alliance formed about two months ago was the only arrangement contemplated. He said that the matter of beginning work on the new encyclopedia had not been discussed, so far as he knew.

Under the terms of the alliance announced on June 3, John W. Harper, the President of Harper & Brothers, becomes Second Vice President of the McClure Company, and S. S. McClure, the head of the corporation bearing his name, becomes a Vice President in the firm of Harper & Brothers. Frank N. Doubleday, John S. Phillips, and Albert B. Brady, all officers in the McClure Company, are to become also officers in the Harper corporation.

President John W. Harper announced at the time that the alliance was made public that there would be no change in the conservative business methods of the house of Harper & Brothers.

AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

An Ohio Political Conference May Be Held in London This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 29.—Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor is staying at the Royal Hotel, Blackfriars. Senator Hoar is at Bournemouth, and Senator Hanna is in Switzerland with Consul General William McKinley Osborne, who is not well. The American Consulate is overworked. There are thousands of American visitors, and the business is tremendous.

The simultaneous presence in London of Gen. Grosvenor, T. E. Burton, and H. A. Garfield, coupled with the announcement that Senator Hanna will soon arrive here, is believed to indicate the possibility of an important Ohio political conference here next week.

H. L. Chapman, who was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio at the election of 1897, and who is just closing a European tour, says that, despite the action of his friends, he will not be a candidate before the Ohio Democratic Convention in the Autumn. Mr. Chapman thinks John R. McLean of Cincinnati will be the nominee, though, he says, it is difficult to select the winner among the multitude of entries. Mr. Chapman says that with the riots in Cleveland and dissatisfaction regarding the war in the Philippines, this looks like a Democratic year.

MAY REGISTER MAIL AT NIGHT.

Order Is Made for the Benefit of Those Employed in the Day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Enterprising postmasters in some of the large cities of the Union have inaugurated a scheme for giving the advantages of the registry system to people who cannot get to the post office during the regular business hours. The clerks at the night stamp windows have been supplied with books of registry receipts, and the receipt of matter for registration at night has been authorized.

This new departure has greatly pleased the Post Office Department, and to-day Assistant Postmaster General Madden issued an order calling the attention of postmasters to the plan and strongly recommending that it be put in operation in all large cities, and, in fact, wherever it appears advantageous.

Mr. Madden calls attention to the fact that persons who are employed during the regular registration hours are practically debarred from the use of the registry system.

No Free Delivery for These Towns.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 29.—Six weeks ago the citizens of Somerville, Westfield, Cranford, and Bound Brook appealed to the postal authorities at Washington for the establishment of a free mail delivery system in their towns. First Assistant Postmaster General Heath has replied to the effect that an investigation made by Inspector Snow does not warrant the service being established.

Steamer City of Lowell.
Up the Hudson Sundays. See adv.—Adv.

TRINITY PROPERTY BURNED

Stubborn Fire and Blinding Smoke in North Moore Street.

A NUMBER OF FIREMEN HURT

Chief Croker Estimates the Loss at $100,000—Twenty Families Driven Out of a Tenement.

The six-story brick building at 57 North Moore Street was gutted by fire early last evening. The building, which is owned by the Trinity Church Corporation, was closed up at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Shortly before 6 o'clock fire was discovered in the basement of the building, occupied by the William P. Sandford Manufacturing Company. The flames went up through the elevator shaft rapidly, spreading through the entire building and wrecking the contents. The dense smoke from the fire hung over a large portion of the lower west side of the city for several hours, and the fire in the building was not completely extinguished at midnight.

Many of the firemen were driven back repeatedly, overcome by the thick smoke, which was caused by a large quantity of canned goods packed in sawdust, broom corn, cork, and paper. Four firemen were removed to a hospital on account of injuries. The fire was very stubborn, and was not thoroughly under control until 9 o'clock.

Chief Croker, who was in charge, estimated the total loss on building and contents at $100,000. The fire was confined to the building in which it started.

The adjoining building at 61 North Moore Street, a six-story tenement structure, inhabited by twenty families, was cleared by the police. Four women, who locked themselves in their rooms, were afterward dragged out through the smoke.

The following named firemen were taken to the Hudson Street Hospital suffering from injuries: Peter F. Murphy of 110 Leroy Street, hand badly cut by broken glass; John L. Trip of 274 Spring Street, right ankle sprained by falling from low extension roof in the rear of the burning building, and Louis Uhl of 351 East Thirteenth Street, lacerated hand. Fireman Murphy's hand was severely injured, and it was said at the hospital that it might bring on lockjaw. W. Bauer, John Murray, and James Irvin were seriously overcome by smoke, and were treated by Ambulance Surgeon Bailey. John Conway of Engine Company 55, who was hit in the eye by a flying hose, was taken to the hospital by Chaplain Johnson of the Fire Department, who personally directed the work of rescuing firemen from the smoke.

Leo B. Hayes, eighteen years old, and employed by Seaman Brothers, who occupied the upper floors of the building, was hit by the water from a bursting hose on an adjoining roof, and was knocked fully thirty feet. He was rendered senseless for a few minutes, but recovered.

The building was leased from the Trinity Church Corporation by Enos B. Smith, who occupied part of the second floor and sublet the remainder of the building. He sustained a loss of about $15,000 on broom corn. The sub-basement and part of the ground floor were occupied by A. Booth & Co., dealers in canned goods. Their loss was placed at $10,000. The William P. Sandford Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of wood pie plates, occupied the basement and part of the ground floor, and sustained a loss of fully $25,000. Seaman Brothers, who had a large stock of wholesale groceries on the three upper floors, placed their loss at $30,000. The other tenants were G. C. Osterseh, Wildman & Treherne, bottles and corks, and Potter & Wrightington, health goods.

The roof of the building was cut up by the firemen and was badly damaged by the flames. Chief Inspector O'Connor at 10 o'clock last night said that the walls gave no indication of weakness, and it is thought that the building loss will not exceed $15,000. The building was erected about eight years ago, and had suffered from two fires during the last three years. The losses on adjoining buildings were small, and were due wholly to smoke and water. All of the losses were covered by insurance.

The large crowd which watched the fire gave the police little trouble, only one arrest being made. James E. Lee, a laborer, of 34 Harrison Street, tried to break through the fire line at North Moore and Greenwich Streets, and was arrested on a charge of being disorderly. He was taken to the Leonard Street Station.

The Hudson Street car lines were completely blocked for several hours.

GEN. MILES TO ASSERT HIMSELF.

Wants a Decision as to His Relations with the War Secretary.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Post to-morrow will say:

"Gen. Miles will ask Secretary Root for a speedy decision as to the relations existing between the General Commanding the Army and the Secretary of War. He is now preparing his side of the case, which will be submitted to the new Secretary.

"The condition which has existed in the War Department since the campaign in Puerto Rico is reviewed, showing that Gen. Miles, while the Major General commanding the army, has had little or no voice in the management of affairs of the army, and it is stated that with the incoming Secretary he hopes the present condition will change."

COLORED POSTMASTER MENACED.

Threats Against the Life of the Rev. Joshua Wilson at Florence, S. C.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 29.—Threats against the life of the Rev. Joshua Wilson, the newly appointed Postmaster at Florence, who is a negro, are freely made, and Senator John L. McLaurin has gone to Washington with a delegation to protest against Mr. Wilson's assuming charge.

Mr. Wilson has previously been Postmaster at Florence. There is nothing against his character or ability.

A BIG LAND DEAL IN MAINE.

A New York Paper Company Buys 12,050 Acres for $450,000.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWAY, Me., July 29.—The Great Northwestern Paper Company of New York to-day purchased from the Madison Manufacturing Investment Company 12,050 acres of land and all water rights and privileges on the land.

There are several important water powers on the property, which is in Somerset County.

The price paid was $450,000, and is the largest real estate transaction

PLOT TO BLOW UP TRACKS

Dynamite Found in Possession of an ex-Motorman.

A BIG CAR BARN THREATENED

Curran, ex-Convict, Held—Experimented During the Strikes with High Explosives, Police Allege.

The police believe they have in their possession evidence of a plot to blow up with dynamite the tracks and a car barn of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. The alleged plot is said to be the outcome of the recent strike fiasco.

Detective Sergts. Brown and Fogarty have been mingling with the discharged employes in plain clothes for the last two weeks, and, upon the information they gathered they arrested Francis J. Curran of 340 East Ninety-sixth Street, as stated by the police, and James Smith of 837 Tenth Avenue, Friday night, at Second Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street. Curran had in his pocket a flat stick of dynamite three inches long and two inches wide, fitted with two percussion caps. The dynamite was wrapped in a plain piece of paper and tied with insulating tape, so that it would excite no suspicion, as the police said, when placed on the car tracks. There was no evidence against Smith, but he was taken into custody because he was in Curran's company when the latter was arrested.

Curran is an ex-convict, whose number is 2,176 in the Rogues' Gallery. He has served two terms in Sing Sing Prison for burglary. His brother, Bernard Curran, the police say, is now serving a seven-year sentence for counterfeiting. Curran was discharged from Sing Sing Prison two years ago, and since that time he has been employed as a motorman on the Second Avenue line of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company until he was discharged two weeks ago for using abusive language to one of the officials at the Ninety-sixth Street barn. The detectives state that he was a ringleader in the recent strike riots in Second and Third Avenues. They also assert that he has been under surveillance ever since the beginning of the strike for experimenting in explosives. They attribute an explosion which occurred a few days ago under a Second Avenue car, but which resulted in no damage, to him.

The police went to Curran's quarters immediately after arresting him, and there they found about seventy-five pounds of giant powder, dynamite, and percussion caps, which they seized and turned over to the Bureau of Combustibles for examination. Two addresses were given for Curran, one at 340 East Ninety-sixth Street and the other at 1,845 First Avenue. The janitress at 340 East Ninety-sixth Street says she knows nothing of the man further than that he visited some one in the house. Diligent search failed to disclose who this person is; 1,845 First Avenue is near the large power house, which is being built by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, between Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth Streets. The explosives were found at this number, the police state.

Detective Frank Price and Ladislaus Stransky of the Central Office, who were sent out to look over Curran's apartments again, took to Police Headquarters last night a wooden box which they said they had found in Curran's apartments at 1,845 First Avenue.

The box is a foot and a half long, a foot high, and ten inches in width. It was varnished yellow. In one end of the box was a little compartment partitioned off, and in this was a dry battery. The battery stood in one corner of the compartment and was labeled. The label read as follows:

"For highest regenerative power. Keeps full strength while at rest. Used for telephone, electric bells, annunciators, railway signals, surgical and dental supplies. For open or intermittent circuit work."

With the box the two men claim to have found some clockwork with 200 or 300 yards of insulated wire.

The detectives believe that Curran wanted to use the wire in connection with the firing of bombs.

Curran and Smith were arraigned before Magistrate Zeller in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning on the charge of being suspicious persons. As there was no specific charge against Smith, he was discharged. Curran maintained the stolid indifference he had shown when Capt. McClusky tried to force him to confess at Police Headquarters. He denied flatly that he had anything to confess, saying that he had no intention of blowing up trucks, cars, or buildings; but he was unable to explain why he had dynamite and percussion caps in his possession. Inspector of Combustibles George E. Murray stated to Magistrate Zeller that he found that the sticks taken from Curran contained a sufficient quantity of dynamite to blow up the tracks, wreck a car, and kill all on board, and that the caps were of fulminate of mercury, which would explode on being touched by a car wheel. Magistrate Zeller held Curran in $1,000 bail for a further hearing Monday morning.

ARRIVAL OF MR. CHAMBERS.

State Department Has No Official Notice of His Leaving Samoa.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The State Department has not yet been officially advised of the arrival in this country of Chief Justice Chambers of Samoa, and, in fact, it does not yet know that he has taken leave of absence as reported.

Respecting Mr. Chambers's statement that he might not return to Apia, as Chief Justice, it may be said that there was an expectation here when the Samoan Commission started out that Mr. Chambers would relinquish his place in conformity with the tacit arrangement to make a clean sweep of all the officials at Apia of all nationalities who had in any way been involved in the troubles.

The State Department has no official advices whatever from Apia.

Trolley Accident in Spring City.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING CITY, Penn., July 29.—A serious trolley accident occurred here this evening, and about thirty persons were more or less seriously injured. A car left Phoenixville on the Montgomery and Chester trolley line at 8:30 P. M. It was loaded down with people, there being seventy-four passengers while the seating capacity was forty-four. When the car reached the curve at the corner of Main and Walnut Streets the motorman lost control of it, and it shot down the steep incline at a rapid rate. When opposite the grocery store of James Nodlit the car left the rails, and, after running about fifty feet obliquely across the street, dashed into the side of the store. The car was badly wrecked and the passengers were hurled in all directions.

To the Memory of Philip Crosson.

The district Captains of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District met at the rooms of the Madison Square Republican Club last night and adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of Philip Crosson, the oldest election district Captain in the constituency. Mr. Crosson was actively engaged in political work as a Captain when the present Assembly district was part of the old Fifth. A committee was also appointed to raise a fund for the widow, and a handsome sum has already been pledged.

Ex-Secretary Day's Health Improves.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—It will be gratifying to the many friends of Judge William R. Day, who is sojourning in Jackson County, N. C., to learn that he is regaining health and strength. In a letter to Chief Clerk Michael of the State Department he says: "I am glad to say my health is considerably improved here, and I expect to return to Canton in the Fall in good condition."

Entry of Goods from the Paris.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Attorney General has given an opinion in the matter of the entry of merchandise taken from the wrecked steamship Paris, in which he concludes, "the merchandise in question may be properly regarded as merchandise taken from a wreck, and entitled to entry by appraisement under Section 2,928 of the Revised Statutes."

Industrial Sub-Commission in Idaho.

WALLACE, Idaho, July 29.—The sub-commission of the Congressional Industrial Commission concluded its labors here today, going immediately to Wardner, where they will inspect the stockade occupied by the prisoners arrested in connection with riots. They will leave for other fields in the evening.

MIDDLESEX BANK AFFAIRS.

Valentine's Unindorsed Notes Amounting to $36,000 Never Authorized —Evidence of Forgery.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., July 29.—President U. B. Watson of the wrecked Middlesex County Bank to-day refused to talk about the papers found in the private desk of George M. Valentine, the defaulting cashier. His brother, J. T. Watson, Vice President of the bank, stated that the $25,000 note of Valentine's found there was never before the Board of Directors, and he is at a loss to know how it was discounted. He claims that none of Valentine's unindorsed and unsecured notes, amounting to $36,000, was ever authorized by the bank.

Louis Briegs, when seen, stated he never signed the $1,500 note found in the desk and knows nothing about it. Briegs also stated that Valentine has assured him that his affairs (in Valentine's care as assignee) are all right.

The note for $25,000 which Mr. Watson denies knowing anything about was drawn by Valentine to his own order without any indorsement, and was found on the books of the bank. It seems to have been recognized by the bank officials as an overdraft. Mr. Watson admitted that there had been overdrafts, but none that was not covered. The President said that Valentine's father told him (Mr. Watson) over a year ago that he would cover any overdrafts his son might make.

In reference to the doubtful loans of the bank Mr. Watson said that all loans had been authorized by the Board of Directors, which had met regularly twice a week and passed on every important piece of business. The note for $1,500 drawn apparently by Louis Briegs to Valentine's order, and which the latter denies all knowledge of, is suspected of being a forgery. The signature is somewhat different from Mr. Briegs's ordinary signature.

When Prosecutor Voorhees was asked today if the finding of the unindorsed note would induce him to bring criminal action against the officers of the bank, he did not care to say anything at present. He has communicated with the committee of depositors of the broken bank and informed them that he is ready to prosecute any who may have been guilty with Valentine. The committee has replied that they will be glad to avail themselves of the prosecutor's services as soon as it gets things straightened out.

Receiver McGuire has had several mortgages put on record in New Brunswick which should have been filed months ago, and in some cases years ago. One of the mortgages was given five years ago by a present Director of the Middlesex Bank to cover notes which the bank had discounted. This Director will be asked to explain why the mortgage was not filed sooner.

Mayor Compton and Collector of Customs Carson are being talked of for the position of permanent receiver should James McGuire, the temporary receiver, refuse to continue in charge of the bank's affairs. The permanent receiver will be appointed Monday by Vice Chancellor Pitney.

WAR ON KANSAS CHURCH BELLS.

Editor Asks a Legislative Enactment Against Ringing Them.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 29.—B. J. Sheridan, editor of The Western Spirit, at Paola, has inaugurated a war on church bells, declaring them nuisances. Mr. Sheridan would have the Kansas Legislature enact a law prohibiting the clanging of church bells. He says:

"Men go to the bank or store at the proper time, women open up their millinery stores on time without being rung up. They do no good. Really, they are a nuisance. There is neither utility nor necessity for them. Their clanging, whanging, and banging provokes more people to wrath than they bring to repentance.

"People would go to church on time without the bell. Relying and depending on the bell is evidence that their devotion to God is very weak. If a person's religion is so weak that a hired man must break the commandment pulling a bell rope on Sunday and get the person to go to a place of worship, his religion will never save him."

BROTHERHOOD OF THE KINGDOM.

Seventh Annual Conference to Begin at Marlborough To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 29.—At Marlborough on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday will be held the seventh annual conference of the Brotherhood of the Kingdom. A number of prominent men from all over the United States have promised to be present and make addresses on religious, political, social, and charitable topics.

On Tuesday, N. O. Nelson of St. Louis will talk on "Industrial Co-operation", the Rev. E. T. Root of Providence on "The Political Programme of Christianity"; E. H. Crosby of New York on "Imperialism," and the Rev. F. C. A. Jones of Newark, N. J., on "Expansion Idea Under the New State."

On Wednesday Samuel L. Jones of Toledo, Ohio, will speak on "Municipal Co-operation," and H. Lusk of New Zealand on "Tendencies in American Democracy." Elwood Pomeroy of Newark, N. J., will discuss the referendum, and Richard Heath of England will read a paper on "The Anabaptist Community—Life in Moravia."

On Thursday and Friday papers will be read by the Rev. Samuel T. Carter and the Rev. R. M. Binder of New York, C. R. Woodruff of Philadelphia, Prof. Norman Fox of Morristown, N. J., George H. Gibson of Commonwealth, Penn., the Rev. F. W. C. Meyer of New Haven, Conn., Prof. Nathaniel Schmidt of Cornell University, the Rev. B. M. Hutchins of Pawtucket, R. I., and others.

The topics to be discussed by the convention are "The New Christian State," "The New Politics," "The Church of the Future," and "The Reign of God in the World."

CASSASSA'S BODY REMOVED.

Mrs. Ighing Is Positive the Dead Man Was Her Father.

The body of the man found floating in the East River Friday morning has been finally identified by Mrs. Theresa Ighing, as that of her father, Antonio Cassassa, a fruit dealer of New Britain, Conn., and has been removed from the Morgue to an undertaker's shop. The police of the Madison Street Police Station are interviewing every one they can reach who has had within the week any business or personal relations with the fruit dealer.

They do not yet believe that Cassassa was thrown into the river after being robbed of the $500 alleged by his daughter to have been in his possession early Sunday morning. They deny that he exhibited rolls of bills in any store.

HEALTH IN BRONX BOROUGH.

Closer Inspection Causes Great Decrease in Contagious Disease Cases.

There has been a remarkable decrease in the number of contagious disease cases in the Borough of the Bronx since the opening of the branch of the Health Department several months ago. A comparison of the statistics shows a reduction of almost 80 per cent. During the first six months of 1898 there were 2,570 cases of contagious diseases reported, while for the first half of the present year the total number was only 545.

This great change is believed to be due mainly to the increase in the number of Inspectors from five to eight, and partly due to the fact that the Inspectors are now under control of the Bronx branch of the Health Department, whereas last year, until late in the Fall, the Inspectors had their headquarters in the Manhattan office, and much of their time was consumed in making trips up and down town.

According to the rules of the department, every physician who is called to a patient whom he finds to be afflicted with a contagious disease is required to immediately fill out and forward a printed postal card to the department, stating the name, age, residence, and disease of the patient; how the disease was contracted, number of families in the house, and the location of the school attended by the children of the family. Every morning at 9 o'clock the eight Inspectors, all of whom are physicians, report to the branch office, on Franklin Avenue, and from there start out on their tours of investigation.

"Zoolak," what is it? New trade name for Dr. Dadirrian's "matzoon." Refreshing—Druggists.—Adv.

"The Laborer is Worthy of His Hire."

But a wage-earner can earn more if he has vigorous health. The blood is the life-giving and strength-making part of the system. If it is pure, all is well; if not, it should be purified with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which makes the weak strong.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

ELECTION IN KINGS COUNTY.

Attorney General Holds that Sheriff, Register, and Clerk Were Elected for Two Years Only.

ALBANY, July 29.—Attorney General Davies has made a ruling in the matter of the terms of office of the Sheriff, County Clerk, and Register of Kings County. The ruling is to the effect that these officers were elected for two years only, and that another election must be held this Autumn. Secretary of State John T McDonough had asked the Attorney General for a ruling.

In his reply, the Attorney General said that the Constitution says the Legislature shall fix the term of officers in Kings and New York Counties at two or four years. The Legislature has neglected to fix the terms of the three offices above mentioned since the adoption of this provision of the Constitution. The Attorney General quotes from a decision of the Court of Appeals to the effect that until the terms of offices are changed by the Legislature, the minimum period should be taken as the duration of the terms, and says:

"I am informed that no law was passed at the recent session of the Legislature affecting this question. I think in view of this that your only course will be to follow the suggestions of the court referred to in determining the term of all officers in Kings County not fixed by statute since the adoption of Section 1, Article 10, of the Constitution."

This defect in the election laws was discovered by the officials interested. Some weeks ago the County Clerk of Kings, William P. Wuest, sent to the Secretary of State the regular notice of an election to fill these offices this Autumn; but Mr. McDonough thought there was an error, and replied that "our records show that the officers were elected in November, 1897, and therefore their term of office does not expire until Dec. 31, 1900, as the term of such officers is three years."

County Clerk Wuest replied through his counsel that "three-year terms of office can no longer exist in the County of Kings. Sheriffs, Registers, County Clerks, and District Attorneys in said county must be elected for terms of either two or four years, as the Legislature shall direct; and in no case can the term of office of an elective officer in said county expire in other than an odd-numbered year."

The legal question came up in what is known as the Eldred case, and Chief Judge Andrews, in the Appellate Division, gave it as the Court's opinion that "until the Legislature acted, the terms of office of county officers elected in the Counties of New York and Kings must be deemed to be two years." The Secretary of State had overlooked this decision, upon which Attorney General Davis's ruling is based.

The Brooklyn party leaders had already prepared for the election. It is considered beyond question that the present officers will be renominated by the Democrats. They are: Sheriff—Frank D. Creamer; County Clerk—William P. Wuest, and Register—Henry F. Haggerty. An election will also be held for a successor to the County Treasurer, John W. Kimball, but there was no question as to the duration of his term of office. He will be renominated also. The Republicans have not yet decided upon their candidates.

WATTERSON ANSWERS BRYAN.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Henry Watterson, editor of The Louisville Courier-Journal, who, accompanied by Mrs. Watterson, arrived at the Auditorium Annex to-day, reiterated his determination to support Goebel for Governor, saying that as between a Democratic organization candidate and a Republican organization candidate he considered the former much preferable. Regarding that part of the recent speech of W. J. Bryan relating to expansion, Mr. Watterson said:

"If the consent of the governed which Mr. Bryan talks about is to be taken, literally, then the Jefferson purchase of Louisiana was an act of corruption and rapine, and our whole Indian policy has been a monstrous outrage and tyranny. Mr. Bryan fails to note the divergence that exists between tradition and progress. He fails to discriminate between people civilized and people barbarous, and ignores the simplest facts of contemporaneous history.

"According to his theory there is no difference between a savage and a statesman, and Aguinaldo stands on the same footing with Washington. Yet the facts in connection with Aguinaldo's insurrection furnish the best proof that the Filipinos are not capable of self-government; that if left to themselves they either would relapse into Anarchy or become the prey of European contention. And that as we have interests in that quarter of the globe and have assumed responsibilities as a conqueror in war, we are bound in duty and honor to maintain our position until our supremacy is recognized.

"It does not follow that when we have suppressed the insurrection we shall set up a despotism or violate any American principle. It does imply, however, that we shall address ourselves to our new duties in those countries, as we have on other occasions. Mr. Bryan makes a mistake in proposing to abridge the onward march of civilization, and he makes another mistake in striving to convert the Democratic Party, always the party of National expansion, to theories that did not stay the hand of Jefferson himself."

OHIO INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 29.—Mayor Samuel Jones to-day addressed an open letter to the people of Ohio explaining his position as an independent candidate for Gorvernor. The following is the letter, in part:

"There are many indications that the present is the time for an independent political campaign of education in Ohio. On June 10 the Republican Convention met in Columbus and named a ticket that many thought and believed was practically arranged by two men, the people having no choice in the matter.

"Very long afterward the Democratic State Committee met to arrange the day of the State Convention, and its action was worse, if possible than that of the Republicans. Realizing that there was a strong sentiment in the State for independent political action, they set the date of the convention so late that it would be impossible to get an independent ticket into the field after the Democratic Convention, their purpose evidently being to compel the people to choose between the two old parties.

"In view of this situation I announce that for the purpose of testing the quality and extent of the sentiment for an independent candidate I invite those who feel that such a move should be made to write to me for blank petitions of correct legal form upon which to secure signatures, petitioning the Secretary of State to place the name upon the ticket.

"By careful study of the responses to this letter we shall be able to decide whether the sentiment is sufficiently pronounced to warrant so great an undertaking. If the decision shall be affirmative, I will enter upon the duties of the campaign in the interests of a larger humanity, wholly indifferent to the consequences to me personally."

Defective Hose Does Damage.

A fire occurred in the building 116 and 118 Franklin Street shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, which resulted in about $5,000 worth of damage before it was extinguished. The damage was caused principally through the bursting of the hose on the third floor. The building is occupied principally by A. W. Hanington, who stamps linens and other fabrics on the two top floors, and by Snedecker & Co., dealers in silk and cotton bindings. There are several other firms in the building who deal in hosiery, among them Bateman & Doud. The fire started on the top floor of the building. It was extinguished in fifteen minutes. Through the breaking of the hose on the third floor, however, the water percolated through to the other floors of the building, and the damage was thereby very materially increased. The cause of the blaze could not be ascertained by the firemen. There was no one in the building when the fire occurred.

RUSSIAN DYNAMITE SCARE

Cigarette Machinery Found in Dead Man's Trunk Taken for Bombs.

BELONGED TO EUGENE NOROFF

Suicide's Landlady Also Discovered a Hotel Plan and Turned the Lot Over to the Police.

The fact that a ne'er-do-well Russian named Eugene Noroff, who committed suicide in Central Park on July 9 left in his trunk some small brass tubes and rods, supposed to have been used in making Turkish cigarettes, of which he was fond, and a plan of the Madison Avenue Hotel, in which he was at one time a clerk, was the basis for a dynamite bomb sensation yesterday. Noroff was fifty-three years old and came to this city twenty years ago. He was fourteen years cashier in a restaurant at 178 Broadway, and had since been employed at various places, including the Hotel Von Glahn and the Madison Avenue Hotel.

He had many acquaintances and some good friends, but never told much of his early life. Those who knew him best believed from his manners, tastes, and education that he had good reason for reticence, and was a black sheep of a wealthy family of the smaller nobility. He kept his passport until the last, and it described him as "E. Von Noroff," the "von" being unusual for a Russian. Besides his own language he spoke French fluently and German and English fairly well.

"He had no gumption and no ambition," said a German who knew him well, talking of him yesterday. "Plot? Blow up? Ach! Piff! He would plot for plenty of good tobacco and some liquors to drink, for what more did he care?"

This seems to be a fair summary of Noroff. He was a tall, well built, handsome man, with beard and hair turning gray and a finely cultivated palate. He usually spent more than he earned. He liked Turkish tobacco at $15 a pound, and wine at $3.50 a pint, and, when he had money, patronized the most expensive restaurants. He also liked to gamble in a quiet way. Beyond these indulgences he had, apparently, no purposes or desires.

When he got a job he held it until there was a change of some kind, because he was polite and a fine judge of tobacco, attentive to customers, and honest in his settlements. All his later jobs were keeping cigar stands. He never seemed to care for any other kind, or to want promotion or advancement.

His last place was with the Madison Avenue Hotel. He was there five weeks, and was apparently contented, but the hotel closed in April, and then he began to lament his financial failure and talk of suicide. He did not have energy enough to seek work. Several times he was told of places where he could probably find employment, and he answered, listlessly, "I'll go there in two or three days."

When Noroff learned that he was to lose his place at the hotel he went to board with Mrs. Jackson, at 336 West Fifty-ninth Street. Mrs. Jackson is a good-natured, good-looking German woman of middle age, with an apparent tendency to become interested and excited on slight provocation and an appetite for mysteries, more especially mysteries involving her boarders.

Noroff was a foreigner, and a reticent foreigner with a big trunk. Then he told that he was a Russian, and had been a Judge at home, and the atmosphere of mystery and dread thickened around him. He talked despondently and spoke of suicide and of friends of his who had killed themselves, and he became delightful. He went with Mrs. Jackson when she moved to a flat at 305 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, and on July 9 walked to Central Park and blew out his brains with a revolver.

None of his friends was surprised. Noroff had been talking of suicide so much that they believed he would destroy himself when he had spent all the money he could get and was confronted with actual want of the good things he liked. Whenever he was urged to make an effort he said he had waited too long and that his case was hopeless.

Last Thursday Mrs. Jackson opened her boarder's trunk. She found in it three copper tubes with openings in them the size of an ordinary lead pencil and three tubes about the size of a pencil. They were each between six and seven inches long. There was also a little pinewood box three inches long and half an inch deep, with a tube in the top, and a plan of the Madison Avenue Hotel, with marks—circles and crosses and hieroglyphics—on some of the rooms. This was probably some memorandum Noroff had made while he was at the hotel—possibly his way of keeping the tobacco stand accounts against the rooms. Friends of the dead man who saw the rods and tubes described think they were used by Noroff in making Turkish cigarettes, to which he was particularly devoted. He was a cigarette maker by trade, although he had worked little at it.

Mrs. Jackson wrapped tubes, rods, box, and plan in cotton waste and carried them gingerly to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, where she told of the mystery surrounding her dead boarder and announced her belief that she had discovered a dynamite plot. In Mrs. Jackson's mind, Russians and dynamite are associated as intimately as are landlords and rent bills or butchers and vexations.

The police were not impressed or frightened. They noted Mrs. Jackson's address and the points of her story, took charge of the materials, and went calmly about their business. But the story was developed yesterday, and there were indications of tremendous sensations in police and journalistic circles. Why a man who had been plotting to blow up an empty hotel should go off and commit suicide and leave his infernal apparatus to devastate Mrs. Jackson's flat, in One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, was not explained.

Inspector Murray of the Bureau of Combustibles took the tubes and rods and box from a nervous policeman yesterday and whistled cheerfully as he turned them about, blew into them, and tapped on them. He pronounced them harmless, and then pried open the little box. He found in it some smalt, wrapped in a bit of brown paper. Smalt is blue glass reduced to an impalpable powder with protoxide of cobalt, and is used as a pigment and by sign painters for coloring surfaces. A flash of lightning might fall on a ton of it and produce no more effect than by striking a mud bank. It could not be coaxed or forced to explode or burn or do anything else that would harm anybody.

Mrs. Jackson was happy in her gloomy silence, and was wrapped close in mystery yesterday in her flat. First she said she would not talk until she had taken "advice"—declining to say whose advice, or when or where or how she would take it. Later she locked her lips tight lest some revelation would fall, and would say nothing but "You'll have to excuse me," which everybody did. The neighborhood seemed to be quite in a flutter over its narrow escape from Noroff's cigarette machinery and sign-painting material.

Dr. E. Clerihew of 104 West Sixty-first Street, who was Norhoff's physician three years, said last evening that he did not believe his former patient would have hurt a fly. His impression was that Norhoff held a position at home corresponding to that of a Supreme Court Justice here. Other friends of the supposed bomb plotter thought his judicial functions were about like those of a Justice of the Peace.

The New York Detained at Quarantine

Although the steamer New York, from Southampton, was sighted early last evening she did not arrive at Quarantine until nearly 10 o'clock, after the time that she could be passed by the health officer; she had, therefore, to anchor at Quarantine for the night. She is to arrive at her dock at 6 o'clock this morning. Among the passengers are Mrs. Payn, wife of Louis Payn, State Superintendent of Insurance, who had gone abroad for her health; A. H. Beardsley, Bishop S. C. Breyfogel, T. C. Bates, T. M. Carnegie, C. W. Fuller, G. A. McClellan, S. V. R. Townsend, and R. B. Walsh.

Dr. Robert Hunter Dies Suddenly.

Dr. Robert Hunter died suddenly at his Summer home in Caesarea, Canada, yesterday. Dr. Hunter was born in Scotland seventy-five years ago, where he was educated, coming to America about 1800. He continued his studies in this country, and soon became known as a lung specialist. He settled in New York City about ten years ago. Some years ago he bought the Netherwood Hotel near Plainfield, and turned it into a sanitarium for consumptives. It was not a success, and he gave it up about a year ago. Dr. Hunter continued his office in New York during this time, spending the Summer months each year at his home in Canada. He leaves five sons and one daughter.

JUDGE VAN WYCK'S BOOM.

G. H. Wilson Says that Many Southern Commercial Travelers Are Pledged to Support Him.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, July 29.—Judge Augustus Van Wyck had a new experience as a golf player this afternoon. It was raining hard, and he used an umbrella, but this did not prevent him from making a good showing.

After his return to the Grand Union Hotel he had a long talk with G. H. Wilson, the head of the Commercial Travelers' Association for the Southeastern States. Mr. Wilson has just made a complete tour of Alabama, and he said that the stand taken by Joseph J. Willett, President of the Bar Association of that State, and Senator Morgan was having much effect.

In addition to this the commercial travelers are distributing the anti-trust speech delivered by Judge Van Wyck before the New York Democratic Club last Fall. Mr. Wilson also said that at a recent meeting of commercial travelers held in Birmingham, Ala., resolutions were adopted pledging the members to distribute the Van Wyck speech and to use their best endeavors to have delegates elected to the next Democratic National Convention who favor the nomination of Judge Van Wyck for President. Mr. Wilson says that the commercial travelers' associations of other States of the South will soon take similar action.

"Bryan is presumably just as popular as ever," said Mr. Wilson. "But the impression is increasing among the people that no radical candidate as Bryan can't be elected. The Southerners are afraid that if the Republicans are continued in power the fiscal census will be so constructed that their representation in Congress will be largely decreased, and possibly a force bill might be passed. They feel that if Judge Van Wyck were elected it would be the same as one of their own people, for he was born and educated in the South and thoroughly understands the needs of that section. They also know that his personal character and political record are above reproach."

After talking with Mr. Wilson, Judge Van Wyck had a visit from Alderman John J. Coughlin ("Bathhouse John") of Chicago, one of Mayor Harrison's right hand men. Mr. Coughlin said that he considered that Judge Van Wyck had made a wonderful race for Governor of this State, in view of the military heroism of Theodore Roosevelt. The Alderman then went over the situation in Chicago.

Col. James G. Berritt of Maryland, who is a friend of Senator Gorman, also had a talk with the Judge and reviewed the situation in Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia. Col. Berritt thinks that if the party could get together and make the battle on the old ground, namely, New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Indiana, there is a good chance of winning at the next election.

There are a number of people here from all parts of the South who have talked to Judge Van Wyck in the same way. A letter was received to-day from Senator Pettus, stating that, as Richard Croker would not be here till the week after next, he (Senator Gorman) would not arrive in Saratoga till Aug. 10.

Judge Willard of Alabama also telegraphed that he would arrive on Aug. 10, and will be accompanied by several prominent Southern lawyers, who would be on their way to attend the session of the American Bar Association. Thomas G. Jennings of the Jefferson Club, St. Louis; Hugh J. Brady, Charles P. Higginson, and several other politicians of St. Louis are expected here at the same time. It is rumored to-night that these men will represent Gov. Stephens of Missouri, who would like to run for Vice President on the ticket with Judge Van Wyck.

BIDDING TO GO TO CONGRESS.

Special to The New York Times.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, July 29.—Ralph R. Rule, an attorney of Green Spring, Seneca County, writes a letter saying that he favors the proposition of R. P. Scott of Cadiz to auction off the Republican Congressional nomination. By reason of his living in the State he is eligible in the district, and he offers $15,000 for the nomination, which is $5,000 better than Scott's bid. If successful, he proposes to devote the proceeds of the office toward establishing a school for training young men in the economical and political sciences.

On July 12 Scott, who is rich, bid $10,000 for the nomination, proposing to all the candidates that the nomination be put up at auction and knocked down to the highest bidder. He agreed, if elected, to use all the salary in educating four students each year in some college. He also proposed that the candidates stand a civil service examination for the position.

SAILORS LEFT ASHORE.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 29.—The United States cruiser New Orleans sailed to-night for Santo Domingo. When the ship sailed she was short sixty of her men, who were on leave, and this deficiency was made up from the various ships in the fleet.

The men sent from the fleet will be replaced with 150 men brought from the Brooklyn Navy Yard by the Piscataqua, which arrived to-day. The men who are absent from the New Orleans are for the most part in Fall River, and will return to the flagship.

Officers were on shore all day looking for the absent men, and with the aid of the police many were sent on board.

LONG TRIPS IN AUTOMOBILES.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 29.—Mr. and Mrs. Davis of New York, who are traversing the continent in an automobile, left Syracuse for the West at 11:05 o'clock this morning, going by the Genesee Turnpike, which they will follow through to Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 29.—The Kokomo (Ind.) gasoline automobile, driven by Elwood Haynes and Edgar Apperson, which is en route from Kokomo to Brooklyn, arrived in this city at 8 o'clock last night and left at 10:30 this morning for Syracuse. The automobile to this point has covered a little over 600 miles.

One-Armed Messenger Roe at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 29.—Arthur V. Roe, the one-armed Postal Telegraph messenger who left New York on Sunday morning at 9:30 en route to the Pacific Coast, arrived in Buffalo at 7 A. M. in fine condition. He will leave Buffalo at 2 P. M. for Erie.

A "Whooping-Cough Party."

Special to The New York Times.

PEORIA, Ill., July 29.—There have been kissing-bug and Hobson parties in Peoria recently, but the first whooping-cough party in this vicinity was given by Miss Luthy, the fourteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Milton Luthy, at their home, 914 Sandford Street. For ten days Miss Luthy has suffered with the whooping cough, and all of her companions were similarly afflicted. Yesterday Miss Luthy invited seventeen of them to her home, and though all were coughing, they had a splendid time. The menu for dinner included dainties for convalescents.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Showers in the afternoon; fresh southwesterly winds, becoming northwesterly.

The area of high pressure, central in Montana Saturday night, has moved to Nebraska and has caused a fall in temperature from New Mexico through the Lower Missouri Valley to the upper lake region, Concordia and Dodge City reporting a fall of 30 degrees in 24 hours. The temperature has risen in the middle and northern plateau and Northern Rocky Mountain regions, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Showers have occurred in a narrow strip from the middle plateau region through the Middle Mississippi Valley to the Middle Atlantic Coast. A trough of low pressure extends from Arizona to Alberta, and the pressure continues high over the gulf and off the North Pacific Coast. Showers may be expected in the Middle Rocky Mountain region, showers and cooler in the Red River of the South Valley and the Middle and West Gulf and Middle Atlantic States; showers and cooler to-morrow in the South Atlantic States. The cool weather will continue several days in the Atlantic States. Brisk southwesterly winds will prevail on the North Atlantic Coast and variable winds on the Middle and South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1898.	1899.	TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	73	71	73
6 A. M.	74	71	75
9 A. M.	74	72	84
12 M.	80	78	87
4 P. M.	87	74	84
6 P. M.	85	72	81
9 P. M.	81	71	77
12 P. M.	80	71	77

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level:

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	79¾
Weather Bureau	74
Corresponding date 1898	79
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	73

The maximum temperature yesterday was 79 degrees at 12 M., and the minimum 70 degrees at 5:30 A. M. The humidity was 75 per cent. at 6 A. M., and 89 per cent. at 6 P. M.

VAN NESS IN JAIL AGAIN

Has Not $2.50 to Pay a Fine, but Will Get $36,000 Next Week.

QUEER MAN WITH BIG INCOME

He Spends Most of His Time on the Bowery or Serving Sentences for Intoxication.

Schuyler Van Ness is in jail at Newark, N. J., for intoxication, doing a ten days' sentence, in default of a fine of $2.50. His friends here will not pay the fine for him because they want to be sure that he will be on hand and sober to get $36,000 in cash, which a lawyer has for him, and to assist at the settlement of a larger property, of which one-seventh will be his.

Of all the queer characters around and along the Bowery Van Ness is one of the queerest. He is a member of an old New York family, which owned immense properties in the Catskills. He owns a large interest in property in this city and Brooklyn worth $190,000, and from which he has a handsome income. His wife secured a divorce from him years ago, and is now remarried and living at Irvington-on-Hudson. He is about fifty years old, and while he has a room at the New Amsterdam Hotel, he spends most of his time on the Bowery or serving sentences on the island for intoxication. He spends money lavishly for everything but fines.

"I pay money enough in taxes toward running this town. I'll be d—d if I pay it any more in fines," he said years ago, and he sticks to it.

He has been sent to Blackwell's Island time after time, and unless somebody pays his fine for him or has him discharged he serves out his sentence faithfully. He came off the island several weeks ago, and immediately went to the Garfield National Bank, where he drew $1,000 in currency. He bought a suit of clothes, and then appeared at Steve Brodie's saloon, in the Bowery, where he proceeded to "blow in" his money, buying liquor for all comers.

He was then struck with the idea that he would like to go out to Milwaukee. He went and on his way back stopped to do time in Philadelphia, where the police arrested him for his usual offense. He came back here and learned from A. W. Perry, a lawyer of Greenpoint, L. I., that his mother's brother, William Porter of Greenpoint, had left him one-seventh of his large estate. Thereupon he secured a copy of the will, borrowed $35 from the lawyer, and started for Long Branch. In Newark he went on a debauch which landed him in jail again.

He was quite cheerful and unabashed in discussing his affairs with Warden Underhill of the Newark City Jail, and showed him a copy of the Porter will to prove his assertions. He looks as if he did not have a dollar on earth—rough, unkempt, and sodden.

He induced the Warden to telegraph to his brother, to an Eldridge Street address in this city, but the brother lives in Brooklyn, it is said, and no reply was received. Then the Warden was persuaded to come over and see Steve Brodie.

"Know Schuyler Van Ness?" said Brodie; "well, I guess I do. Got him in jail, have you? Well, you keep him. That's just where we want him. We've been looking for him all over. I'll pay you something to keep him there until the 7th of August, and so will he. He will be wanted here that day to get his money and help settle the Porter estate. If he gets out before then, he may turn up or he may not. He's safe where he is."

Brodie sent the prisoner a suit of clothes and advice to stay where he is.

Van Ness said he would send word to Mr. Perry of his predicament. In talking of his history he said he was a bugler in the Thirteenth Cavalry in the civil war, and had been in the show business most of his life.

BISHOP THREATENS A PARISH.

Unless the Members of St. Patrick's Church, East St. Louis, Give Way, They Will Be Excommunicated.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., July 29.—Bishop John J. Janssen of the Belleville Diocese threatens to excommunicate all the members of St. Patrick's Parish in East St. Louis. Unless a compromise is effected within the next twenty-four hours it is expected that notice of such action will be promulgated. It will be the first instance in the history of the Roman Catholic Church in this country of the excommunication of an entire parish. Twelve hundred people are threatened with exile from the ministrations of the Church.

The impending infliction of the Church's extreme penalty will be the consequence of three

INDIAN HARBOR REGATTA

Fifty-one Yachts Take Part in the Club's Annual Races.

FAVORED BY A GOOD BREEZE

Cruising Fleet of the Corinthian Club of Philadelphia Arrives in Time to Witness the Sport.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 29.—The Indian Harbor Yacht Club held its eleventh annual regatta this afternoon. Fifty-one yachts started, the largest number of starters at any race this season, except one at Larchmont, where there were fifty-four. There was a fresh breeze from a little east of south, and a dancing sea. It had been a dead calm in the morning, but shortly after noon it was noticed that sailing craft off the Long Island shore were catching a wind from the south'ard that sent them along at a rattling clip. The Regatta Committee's boat then put off, and by the time the starting line was reached the wind had come across the Sound and was brushing up the surface of the water in refreshing style.

The Katrina, Nirvana, and Wayward were the only schooners which sailed. In the 52-foot sloop class the Acushla II. had to take a walkover. The Syce, which had been entered, had been compelled to take advantage of an opportunity to go on the ways, it being difficult at this time to find any unoccupied, as a great many yachts are overhauling preparatory to the cruise of the New York Yacht Club. The Ondawa and Penguin made up a class in cruising trim in boats of 52-foot racing measurement, and the Fleetwing and Tigress represented the 43-foot class of sloops. In all the other classes there was a good showing up of boats.

There were four courses. The schooners sailed a triangle, south-southwest to Matinnicock Point, east ¾ north to the Centre Island Buoy, and northwest ½ north home, fifteen miles, twice around, making the course thirty miles.

For the 52, 43, and 36 foot classes of sloops the first leg was the same as with the other course; the second leg, northwest ½ east till it bisected the third leg of the first course, and then home, northwest ½ north. Twice around made a course of twenty-two miles.

A third course was for 30 and 25 foot classes of sloops and catboats and 25 and 21 foot classes of knockabouts. It lay with the first triangle, with the first and third legs coinciding, and the second legs parallel, twice around, making fourteen miles.

The fourth course for 21 and 18 foot classes of sloops and 21, 18 and 15 foot classes of cats was coincident with the first leg of the preceding course, twice around, making nine miles.

This made it a beat, a reach, and broad reach on the first and third triangles; a beat, a broad reach, and another broad reach on the second, and a beat and broad reach home for the little fellows.

The start was at 1:05 P. M., and the boats went over the starting line with booms to starboard, crossing in the following order:

Nirvana, Katrina, Acushla II., Wayward, Ondawa, Pinguin, Anoatok, Acushla I., Possum, (yawl,) O Shima San, Lorelei, Sultan, Vorant II., Tigress, Daisy, Alerion, Fleetwing, Albicore, Mongoose, Wyntji, Kittie, Spindrift, Kentaka, Robin Hood, Dipper, Houri, Celia, Ripple, Nike, Edwina II., Windoro, Dosoris II., Win or Lose, Dandy, Qui Vive, Volsung, Scat, Mystic, Ruth, Ka-Za-Za, Gosbird, Sirene, Psyche, Vera, Elsie, Lobster, Jennie D., The Kid, Marguerite, Spunk, Louie Belle.

The Wayward was wide of the line at the starting signal, and was badly handicapped. The little fellows went over in bunches. The yachts heeled well over and made a fine picture as they bore away in the sunlight, splitting tacks, and soon spreading out, so that they dotted a wide area of the Sound. While they were still on the first leg the scene was enhanced by the cruising fleet of the Corinthian Club of Philadelphia, steamers, schooners, and sloops reaching down the Sound bound for Oyster Bay, where they will spend to-day, the yachtsmen being the guests of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club.

The racers were timed at the home mark on the first round as follows: Alerion, 2:34:00; Lorelei, 2:35:30; Ka-za-za, 2:44:33; Nike, 2:45:17; Vera, 2:45:28; Spindrift, 2:47:55; Spunk, 2:49:23; Mongoose, 2:51:06; Kittie, 2:51:39; Robin Hood, 2:51:41; Windora, 2:51:56; Volsung, 2:52:57; Wyntji, 2:52:57; Dipper, 2:54:46; Houri, 2:56:09; Kentaka, 2:56:40; Celia, 2:58:12; Qui Vive, 2:58:21; Lobster, 2:58:54; Gosbird, 2:59:13; Psyche, 2:59:44; Dosoris II., 3:00:07; Acushla II., 3:01:00; Mystic, 3:03:21; Win or Lose, 3:04:18; Dandy, 3:05:28; Scat, 3:05:57; Penguin, 3:07:36; Ruth, 3:08:17; Louie Belle, 3:08:29; O Shima San, 3:09:02; Ondawa, 3:10:27; Anoatok, 3:10:32; Sirene, 3:11:08; Acushla I., 3:12:47; Katrina, 3:15:25; Elsie, 3:15:49; Albicore, 3:16:00; Tigress, 3:16:10; Sultan, 3:16:39; Fleetwing, 3:21:20; Vorant II., 3:21:28; Wayward, 3:22:13; Marguerite, 3:22:23; The Kid, 3:23:08; Nirvana, 3:24:54; Possum, 3:31:04; Daisy, 3:37 50.

The Edwina II. was disabled by losing her rudder, and the little Marguerite was disqualified by fouling the stakeboat.

On the second round the Tigress and Ondawa lost their tomasts, but both finished, the Tigress a winner in her class. The Kid and the Ripple dropped out of the race. The 21-foot knockabout Wyntji, owned by the daughter of E. C. Benedict, was sailed by Mr. Benedict himself, and won over Arthur Iselin's Dipper.

A. Bryan Alley sailed Oswald Sanderson's Anoatok, and C. H. Davis sailed the Acushla I. better than she has been handled any time this season.

The summary follows:

SCHOONERS—52 TO 80 FEET. CRUISING TRIM.
Start, 1:05 P. M.

Yacht and Owner.	Length. Feet.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Katrina, R. E. Tod	73.14	3:10:55	4:05:55
Nirvana, G. G. Tyson	71.10	3:31:15	4:26:15
Wayward, C. Smithers	63.82	5:24:04	4:19:04

SLOOPS—52-FOOT CLASS. RACING TRIM.
Start, 1:10 P. M.

Acushla II., H. W. & A. Hanan	50.15	4:44:49	3:34:49

FIFTY-TWO-FOOT CLASS—CRUISING TRIM.
Start, 1:10 P. M.

Ondawa, H. J. Robert	47.83	5:28:28	4:18:28
Penguin, G. E. Brightson	48.94	4:58:17	3:48:17

FORTY-THREE-FOOT CLASS—RACING TRIM.
Start, 1:15 P. M.

Fleetwing, Dr. Francis Valk	42.60	5:23:27	4:08:27
Tigress, C. A. Appleton	40.50	5:20:55	4:05:55

36-FOOT CLASS—RACING TRIM.
Start, 1:15 P. M.

Anoatok, O. Sanderson	33.95	5:04:12	3:49:12
Acushla I., C. T. Wills	34.00	5:05:09	3:50:09
O Shima San, H. I. Pratt	36.00	4:59:18	3:44:18
Daisy, R. M. Hyde, Jr.	32.15	Not timed.	
Vorant II., L. Whittemore	33.80	5:20:09	5:04:09

YAWLS—43-FOOT CLASS.
Start, 1:15 P. M.

*Albicore, S. J. Hyde	41.00	5:15:20	4:00:21
Sultan, C. S. Somerville	37.93	5:16:14	4:01:14
Possum, W. N. Bavier	33.00	5:38:33	4:23:33

*Sultan won on corrected time—3:56:17.

CABIN SLOOPS—30-FOOT CLASS.
Start 1:15 P. M.

Alerion, A. H. Alker	28.50	3:45:37	2:30:33
Lorelei, A. Peats	27.42	3:56:32	2:41:32

OPEN SLOOPS—25-FOOT CLASS.
Start 1:50 P. M.

Houri, F. J. Bergen	22.53	4:19:20	2:40:20
Celia, W. S. Gould	22.04	4:26:12	2:56:12

EIGHTEEN-FOOT CLASS.
Start 1:30 P. M.

Edwina II., J. N. Gould	18.01	Disabled.	
Ripple, Dr. J. A. Meek	17.98	Did not finish.	
Nike, Guy Forbes	16.00	4:00:27	2:30:27

CABIN CATS—30-FOOT CLASS.
Start 1:35 P. M.

Windora, W. L. Ward	30.00	4:10:00	2:35:00
Dosoris II., A. H. Sleigh	29.75	4:24:30	2:49:30
Volsung, De Forest Bros.	28.70	4:09:39	2:34:39
Mystic, Clarence Lockwood	27.10	4:30:15	2:55:15

CABIN CATBOATS, 25-FOOT CLASS.
Start, 1:35 P. M.

Qui Vive, George A. Freeth	24.87	4:24:10	2:29:10
Scat, G. Paulding Jr.	22.73	4:37:25	3:02:25
Win or Lose, J. S. Appleby	23.50	4:33:35	2:58:35
Dandy, J. H. Temple	24.92	4:39:23	3:04:23

OPEN CATBOATS, 25-FOOT CLASS.
Start, 1:40 P. M.

Jennie D., Dady & Harrington	23.92	Not timed.	
Elsie, W. F. Gillespie	23.52	4:56:54	3:16:54
Sirene, Richard Outwater	25.00	4:46:00	3:06:00
Marguerite, S. G. Poole		Disqualified.	

21-FOOT CLASS.
Start, 1:40 P. M.

Spunk, C. E. Silkworth	19.00	4:01:54	2:21:54
Psyche, H. B. Stevens	21.00	4:25:37	2:45:37
Vera, A. M. Bradley	20.07	3:52:02	2:12:02
Ruth, Charles T. Willis		4:35:23	2:55:23
Gosbird, Russell H. Nevins		4:26:58	2:46:58

18-FOOT CLASS.
Start, 1:40 P. M.

Ka Za Za, T. J. McCahill, Jr.	18.00	3:49:25	2:09:25

15-FOOT CLASS.
Start—1:40 P. M.

Louie Belle, J. M. Williams	14.00	4:35:17	2:55:17
The Kid, P. R. Bonner	15.00	Did not finish.	
Lobster, T. J. S. Flint	15.00	4:22:57	2:42:57

RACING KNOCKABOUTS—21-FOOT CLASS.
Start—1:25 P. M.

Mongoose, Simeon Ford	21.00	4:16:53	2:51:53
Robin Hood, G. E. Gartland	21.00	4:20:31	2:55:31
Kantaka, G. J. Bradish	21.00	4:28:55	3:03:25
Kittie, Hazen Morse	21.00	4:16:12	2:51:02
Spindrift, S. C. Firie	21.00	4:09:59	2:44:59

SEAWANHAKA KNOCKABOUTS.
Start—1:25 P. M.

Dipper, A. Iselin	21.00	4:23:56	2:58:56
W. Yatjo, F. S. Hastings	21.00	4:21:59	2:56:59

The winners were Katrina, Acushla II., Penguin, Tigress, O Shima San, Sultan, Alerion, Houri, Nike, Volsung, Qui Vive, Sirene, Vera, Ka-Za-Za, Lobster, Spindrift, and Wyntji.

THE DEFENDER INJURED?

Reported that She Was Run Into by Her Tug Off Bristol—Now at Newport with Columbia.

BRISTOL, R. I., July 29.—The Columbia left for Newport about 2:45 P. M., in tow of the tender St. Michaels, which took her out just beyond Hog Island. There the Columbia put up her sails and proceeded under her own canvas.

Meanwhile the Defender had been launched, and when the St. Michaels returned she took her in tow in turn and started with her for the same destination.

The boats had not been gone long before they came back to the harbor, and Capt. Rhodes of the Defender came ashore and proceeded at once to Nat Herreshoff's residence. He refused to make any statement as to the cause of their return, but it is reported that when a little way out the St. Michaels ran into the Defender, damaging her more or less.

It is supposed that Capt. Rhodes's visit to Mr. Herreshoff's residence was for the purpose of obtaining his opinion whether or not Defender's injuries were serious enough to interfere with her anticipated races with Columbia next week.

If this was the case, it is believed that Mr. Herreshoff did not regard the matter in a serious light, for at about 7 o'clock the St. Michaels again started for Newport towing Defender, and nothing more was seen of the two boats.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 29.—The Columbia arrived from Bristol this afternoon, with C. Oliver Iselin on board, and on the way down the new steel spar was tried and everything worked well. The Columbia will have a few trials before she meets the Defender for the Newport Yacht Racing Association trophy, which may be Tuesday, although the Regatta Committee of the association has not yet arranged the date.

The Defender arrived this evening in tow of the tender St. Michael's.

CASTELLANE'S YACHT BEATEN.

The English Boat Laurea Defeats the Anna in the First of Three Races for the Coupe de France.

COWES, July 29.—The first of three international races for the Coupe de France took place on the Solent to-day. The course was twenty-four miles. The Temple Yacht Club, holder of the cup, defended the title with the Laurea, owned by Edward Hore. The challenging club is the Union des Yachts Français, and Count Boni de Castellane had the yacht Anna especially built to try to rewin the trophy. The other races of the series will take place on July 31 and Aug. 2.

The yachts to-day had a good start in a northwest breeze. The Laurea gained at the start and gradually increased her lead, winning by 1 minute 39 seconds.

The Laurea led around each mark of the course, and was eight minutes ahead at the Nab buoy. Off Warner she misunderstood the course and lost twelve minutes, which, however, was recovered in beating homeward. The Anna allowed the Laurea 40 seconds. The wind was light. The race was started at 11:30 A. M. and was finished by the Laurea at 3:28:55 P. M. and by the Anna at 3:29:48.

The Prince of Wales was one of the spectators of the race.

The Coming Regatta at Cowes.

LONDON, July 29.—The Cowes regatta is anticipated with keen interest. An immense gathering of yachts and yachtsmen is expected. The Shamrock sails for America, practically untried. The entries for the Queen's Cup at Cowes include the Britannia, Meteor, and Satanita. If the Meteor competes it is hoped that the contest will throw some light upon the present capabilities of the Britannia, and the value of the Shamrock as a cup challenger.

30-FOOTERS RACE AT NEWPORT.

H. B. Duryea's Vaquero III. Wins the Trophy Given by Mrs. Pembroke Jones

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 29.—There was a race to-day by thirty-foot sloops for the trophy offered by Mrs. Pembroke Jones, whose husband owns the thirty-footer Carolina. The race was followed by the steam yacht Narada which carried a party of guests of Mrs. Jones, who, as donor of the trophy, selected the course. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr. Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. E. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sheldon, James V. Parker, and James Woodward.

Herman B. Duryea was the winner of the trophy. The yachts started at 11:40 A. M., with the wind strong from the southwest. The course designated by Mrs. Jones was from the buoy off Fort Adams to the whistling buoy off Point Judith twice over. The summary follows:

Name and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	4 00 37	4 20 37
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	4 01 36	4 21 36
Hera, R. N. Ellis	4 03 02	4 23 02
Pollywog, A. H. Paget	4 03 04	4 23 04
Vesta, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	4 04 13	4 24 13
Ashai, L. Warren	4 05 21	4 26 21
Wa Wa, R. Brooks	4 06 36	4 26 36
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer	4 07 49	4 27 49
Puck, E. D. Morgan	Did not finish.	

The Veda struck a small obstruction off Point Judith, but continued in the race.

DOUGLASTON YACHT CLUB RACES

The Huguenot Club Wins the Two Special Events at Manhasset Bay.

The Huguenot Yacht Club of New Rochelle won the two special events at the Douglaston Yacht Club races at Manhasset Bay yesterday afternoon. The conditions were admirable for yachting, a strong southwest wind blowing up the bay. There were only two competitors in the knockabout class and six in the dory class. The summaries:

KNOCKABOUT CLASS.

Boat, Club, and Owner.	Start.	Finish.
Thelga, Huguenot, A. B. Thayer	4:09:36	5:26:00
Midge, Douglaston, J. Boyer	4:09:38	5:26:40

DORY CLASS.

Zena, Douglaston, F. E. Barnes	4:22:00	5:23:32
Dud, Douglaston, W. Corry	4:22:00	*
John Dory, Douglaston, C. M. Greene	4:22:00	5:24:00
Tom Cod, Douglaston, L. Harway	4:22:00	*
Perriwinkle, Douglaston, Mr. Francis	4:22:00	*
Prize, Huguenot, H. H. Van Rensselaer	4:22:00	5:23:02

*Did not finish.

Regatta in Hempstead Harbor.

The annual regatta of the Hempstead Harbor Club of Glen Cove will be sailed over the club course in Hempstead Harbor next Saturday, starting at noon. The race will be sailed under the rules of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound, and will be open to yachts enrolled in any recognized club. Prizes are offered, where two or more boats enter, for thirty-six-foot, thirty-foot, and twenty-five-foot restricted classes of cabin sloops; twenty-one-foot and eighteen-foot restricted classes of open sloops, thirty-foot and twenty-five-foot restricted classes of cabin cats, twenty-one-foot and eighteen-foot restricted classes of open cats, twenty-one-foot class of racing knockabouts, and fifteen-foot special classes of open sloops and cats.

The Ariel Wins at Oconomowoc.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., July 29.—The second race for the Green Lake Challenge Cup in the Oconomowoc Yacht Club's regatta over the nine-mile course was won to-day by F. W. Peck's Ariel, Green Lake Yacht Club; Adoryn, Neenah Yacht Club, second; Mystic, Oconomowoc Yacht Club, third; Pistakee, Pistakee Yacht Club, fourth. Time—1:24:24½. The first race for the Green Lake Cup having been won by W. H. Dupee's Magic, an additional race will be sailed between the Ariel and Magic to decide the winner of the cup.

Seawanhaka Cup Race Postponed.

DORVAL, Quebec, July 29.—Lack of wind caused the postponement of the second race for the Seawanhaka Challenge Cup, between the Constance and the Glencairn to-day. The next race will be sailed on Monday, and the course will be a triangular one.

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MR. McKINLEY AT PLATTSBURG.

Welcomed to the State by Col. Treadwell on Behalf of the Governor—Mrs. McKinley Stronger.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 29.—President McKinley's first caller this morning was Col. George Curtis Treadwell, Gov. Roosevelt's Military Secretary, who bore a message from the Governor bidding the President welcome to New York State. Walter C. Witherbee, the new Collector of Customs for the District of Champlain, also called in the forenoon. The President spent the remainder of the forenoon in reading the newspapers and in attending to his correspondence.

Mrs McKinley was feeling even stronger than she did yesterday, so after luncheon the team of bays was sent up to the hotel, attached to a low, easy-running phaeton. The President had intended to handle the reins himself, but, owing to the strong wind that was blowing, it was deemed unwise to go outside the grounds, and therefore a two-seated carriage was brought up with a carver, and the President and his wife took a short drive around the hotel grounds. The drive proved too much for Mrs. McKinley, however, and they returned to the hotel in less than half an hour. The President, assisted by Secretary Cortelyou, helped Mrs. McKinley from the carriage to a wheel chair, in which she was wheeled to her apartments.

The President is familiar with the roads in the vicinity of Hotel Champlain, and as Mrs. McKinley is able to accompany him he will enjoy the many beautiful drives along the lake shore and back into the mountains.

The President and Mrs. McKinley both expressed their sorrow upon learning of the death of two members of the Twenty-first Regiment, which was in the thick of the fight in the last battle near Manila. The Twenty-first Regiment was stationed at Plattsburg Barracks two years ago, while the President was here, and each morning a guard mount was held on the lawn in front of the hotel, after which they were reviewed by the President. Mrs. McKinley gave the regiment a handsome silk flag, which it carried all through the Santiago campaign, and which it is now defending in the Philippines. The regiment came to be known as the "President's Own," and both he and Mrs. McKinley take a special interest in its movements.

Acting Secretary Cortelyou left for New York City to-night. He will return on Monday.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 29.—Col. Treadwell, Gov. Roosevelt's military secretary, who has arrived here, will make arrangements for Gov. Roosevelt's visit to the Catholic Summer School on Monday, Aug. 21. Great preparations are being made for the Governor's visit, among the functions proposed being a public reception in the evening at 8 o'clock.

Mgr. Martinelli at Plattsburg.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 29.—Mgr. Martinelli, Papal Delegate to America, arrived at the Hotel Champlain this evening from Washington, on a visit to the Catholic Summer School. He was met at Albany by Father M. J. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral of New York City, who is also President of the Summer School. Mgr. Martinelli will officiae at pontifical high mass at St. John's Church in Plattsburg to-morrow morning. In the party accompanying Mgr. Martinelli were Mrs. M. A. Mills, George B. Coleman, the Rev. Dr. J. H Wall, and the Rev. Father James Tierney.

DROPPED DEAD AT A DANCE.

Mrs. Alexander E. Cohen Suddenly Expires at the Ocean House, Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 29.—Mrs. Catherine Cohen, who occupied the Crall cottage, on Second Avenue, Long Branch, died suddenly last night while attending a dance at the Ocean House. Mrs. Cohen and her husband, Alexander E. Cohen, a wholesale confectioner, residing at 320 West Eighty-eighth Street, New York, visited some friends at the Ocean House in the afternoon.

After dinner they went down to the ballroom and Mrs. Cohen danced for some time. Suddenly she complained of feeling ill and went out on the veranda, thinking the fresh air would do her good.

Hardly had Mrs. Cohen been seated when she fell forward. When picked up by her husband she was dead. Heart disease was the cause.

THIEVES INVADE BOSTON.

William Gilbert and His Wife, Members of a Gang, Fall Into the Hands of the Police.

BOSTON, July 29.—William A. Gilbert of Kansas City and his wife, Clara, alias Cora, Gilbert, of Spokane Falls, were arraigned in the Municipal Court here to-day, charged with the larceny of $75, and were held for the Grand Jury. At Police Headquarters Gilbert acknowledged that he was a professional "crook" and that his wife was a pickpocket.

Some days ago Chief Inspector Watts received information from New York that Gilbert, his wife, and several others were in the city. Gilbert and his wife were found in a lodging house. Last night they were followed to the theatre districts, where Mrs. Gilbert robbed a man of the $75. She and her husband were arrested in a side street as they were dividing the money.

The woman was wearing jewelry valued at more than $1,000, including a gold bangle bracelet made of nine new English sovereigns, four American two-and-a-half-dollar gold pieces, with the band studded with diamonds valued at $625. Gilbert also wore diamonds and other jewelry estimated at $400. In his pockets were pawn tickets for several hundred dollars' worth more.

A search of the prisoners' rooms brought to light three large trunks filled with property of considerable value, all supposed to have been stolen. A low estimate would be $1,000 for the silks, satins, and furs found in the trunks.

From Mrs. Gilbert, Chief Watts learned that Nellie Riddell, one of the gang, while in Boston, robbed a man of money and property valued at $900. On securing this plunder, she immediately left the city. On the strength of Mrs. Gilbert's statement the Chief began an investigation and verified her story. He will ask for a warrant on Monday morning for the arrest of Miss Riddell.

SAN FRANCISCO'S POISON CASE.

Miss Campbell Confesses She Sent the Fruit to Her Address.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—The mystery of the sending of a basket of poisoned fruit to Miss Florence Campbell of 610 Ellis Street has been solved by Chief of Police Lees, and the result shows that there was no attempt made to take life and that no one was even made ill by the poisoned fruit.

It appears that Miss Campbell sent the poison to herself in furtherance of a little plot by which she hoped to keep her name from figuring as co-respondent in a divorce suit.

According to the confession, which has been made by Miss Campbell, the basket of fruit was sent on June 29 to 610 Ellis Street, where Miss Campbell had been residing with John R. Rathom.

It was claimed at first that Miss Campbell and Mrs. Elsie Scheib had been made ill by eating the fruit. The police learned of the case and an investigation was made by Chief Lees, who, after Miss Campbell had been identified as a recent purchaser of arsenic, connected her with the purchase of the basket and placed fruit. Confronted with these discoveries, Miss Campbell confessed.

The results of the investigation were laid before the District Attorney, who stated that the California law did not cover the case. There will consequently be no prosecution, and no police interference with Miss Campbell's announced intention of returning to her old home in West Virginia.

HAS CONFIDENCE IN OTIS

The President Is Satisfied with the General's Work.

ARMY OFFICERS WANT MERRITT

Say Otis Is a Good Officer, but Is Better Fitted for the Duties of a Civil Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—A portion of the correspondence between Secretary Alger and Gen. Otis was made public to-day. The Secretary, acting under instructions from the President, recently sent to Gen. Otis a communication from which the following is an extract:

"The President directs me to say that he is perfectly satisfied with the work you have accomplished and believes you have done as well as could have been done under the circumstances."

In Gen. Otis's reply, which was very long and very full, he said:

"I appreciate very much the confidence the President has expressed in me, and assure the President that I have no other ambition or thought than to fulfill the President's instructions. With the plans now matured I believe that we can suppress the rebellion in a reasonably short time, with honor to the United States and satisfaction to the President."

It is expected in Administration circles that, unless the rainy season interferes, Gen. Otis will drive the rebels from Cavite Province and that the Philippines Commission will follow up his work by establishing municipal governments in the towns from which the insurgents are expelled.

Gen Otis cabled yesterday for twelve Colt automatic machine guns and 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition. The army does not use Colts, and a request for the guns was made to the Navy Department, which loaned the guns.

Army officers who have read about the intention of the President to renew to Gen. Otis these assurances of the entire confidence of the Administration in his competence to conduct the campaign in the Philippines to a successful conclusion, regret that intimations have not been made of a decision to try another commander in the field and confine Gen. Otis's work to the government of the islands under a military commander of greater vigor.

"Otis," said an army officer very friendly to the General, "is an excellent officer, but he is not the sort of officer that Merritt is. Given full authority and instructions to suppress the insurgent forces in the Philippines, Merritt would do what he was expected to do, would demand men enough to do the work, and would let nothing whatever come between him and his idea of duty. In that respect Merritt is as cold-blooded as steel. He would not be brutal, nor would he encourage brutality in his army, but he would never trifle or let up.

"Merritt took Otis out with him, knowing him well, and he intended that he should do just the sort of work I have indicated that a subordinate of high rank should perform. The trouble with Otis is that, being a good man for details, and fitted for the duties of a civil government, he has tried to do too many small things, losing sight, while ingrossed in minor matters of administration, of the more important affairs going on at the firing line.

"It would not surprise army officers to learn, before the Fall campaign opens in Luzon that Gen. Merritt was to resume command at Manila. His acquaintance with the situation, so clearly set forth in the report made by him to the War Department on his return from Manila, will, in the event of his reassignment to the station, inspire confidence in whatever is undertaken there, and will be the most assuring action that the Administration could possibly take."

OTIS AND THE CORRESPONDENTS.

Brig. Gen. Charles King Defends the Commander at Manila.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—In an article published to-day in The Star Brig. Gen. Charles King refers thus to the so-called "round robin" of the Manila correspondents:

"Newspaper correspondents played the mischief with the cause of the Union the first two years of the war of the rebellion, and gave more aid and comfort to the enemy than the Southern victories at the two Bull Runs. Our great and successful Generals, like Grant and Sherman, muzzled or expelled them.

"Gen. Otis, at Manila, with the most trying, difficult task before him—that of bringing the insurgent Tagals to terms—has exercised an undoubted right in maintaining censorship over the dispatches of a large array of correspondents of the press, but that he has ever suppressed important facts or deceived his superiors at Washington I cannot for a moment believe. Some of the correspondents sent fair and honest reports; others did not, but, at all events, if they did not like Otis's censorship, all they had to do was to send their copy to Hongkong, sixty hours away, and have it wired from there."

In speaking of the Filipino character, Gen. King says: "A flag of truce means no more to a Tagal than to a Modoc, and, take him by and large, as our sailors say, he is pretty much what Kipling described him—'half devil and half child'—a creature who respects nothing less than force and strong government. These people must be soundly thrashed for their treachery and utterly subdued before peace can be possible for a moment."

THE CONDITIONS AT MANILA.

An American Writes of the Life and Customs of the People—How Order Is Maintained.

Special to The New York Times.

MANILA, May 28.—Police duty here in the city goes on as usual, except that we are having a considerably easier time of it than we did when we first moved in. The natives and the Chinese are now beginning to understand something of what American law means, so there is little or no danger of outbreaks on their part within the city, and things run along pretty smoothly at last.

This is New Manila where we are stationed. Old Manila, the walled town, is a very different place, and puts one in mind of a jail more than anything else. There are four gates leading through the wall, and the only possible way of getting in is by passing through one of these gates. Then they have it fixed so that they can flood it around the outside, something like a canal, and there are bridges at each gate, which can be raised at will. So it ought to be almost impossible for troops to enter the town without the help of artillery. All around the wall, inside, are arches with large, heavy barred doors, and here are the dungeons where they used to confine the Filipino prisoners.

This city wall is about 18 feet thick by about 15 high. There is a regular network of passageways running around inside of it, and on its top is where all the guns are mounted. They have any amount of guns and ammunition, but all old style and of little use against modern weapons. Some of them bear the date 1700.

The principal buildings in Old Manila are the churches. The streets are about twenty-five or thirty feet wide, and look like some of the alleys in New York.

New Manila, our place, is where all the business is done. It has the Custom House, one or two banks, and some pretty good stores. The outskirts of New Manila are nothing but bamboo huts, surrounded by fine banana groves. The city is picking up in business lately, and the sanitary conditions are really good. Some American habits are beginning to "catch on" a little. The natives are wearing more clothing than they did, and we don't see nearly as many as we used to running around half dressed.

I went to church last Sunday to see the sights. Inside and overhead all the churches are fine, but they have no pews—nothing but bare stone floors. The people kneel as long as the preaching lasts. Then, as soon as it is over, they all file past the priest and give him what part of their week's earnings he is entitled to. And so the poor native is saved for another week.

As to our police duty, the 8:30 o'clock order still holds good. Every person found out after that hour is arrested, and pays a small fine the next morning. But the fact is that we have far more trouble with our own soldiers than with natives. The men come in and fill up with beno, a native drink that sets them plumb crazy—ready to do almost anything. It is nothing for one of them in that condition to go into a Chinese store, draw a gun on the proprietor, and take all the poor Chinaman has; or to go into a restaurant and eat what he wants and then walk out without paying a cent. We have had fifty different cases of that kind here in our district. Some of them have been given as much as a year in Bilibid Prison for offenses of the sort.

Yesterday two soldiers out of the Twentieth Kansas stole a caribou, or water buffalo, (used here for heavy carting,) out in the country, brought it into town, and sold it to a Chinaman for $20, Mexican. This morning another Chinaman came in and had the first one arrested for stealing his buffalo. Now, the poor Chinaman that bought the buffalo from the soldiers is out $20, and is liable to get a year's confinement if he can't find the men that he bought it from. It is fair to say that our own men are the cause of at least half the trouble that comes up.

THREE REGIMENTS FOR SERVICE.

The 27th, 30th, and 31st to Sail for Manila Early in September.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Col. Pettit, commanding the Thirty-first Regiment at Fort Thomas, Ky., telegraphed the War Department to-day that his enlistments number 1,150, which is within 200 of the full quota of the regiment. He will withdraw the recruiting officers on Monday, and the regiment will then be organized for actual service. He thinks that in a month it will be ready for the front.

It is stated at the War Department that the Thirty-first Regiment, the Twenty-seventh, and the Thirtieth will no doubt be ready to sail for Manila on the Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan about Sept. 10.

PHILIPPINE FATALITIES.

List Embraces 23 Officers, 699 Privates, and 14 Civilians.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 29.—What purports to be a full list of fatalities in the American Army in the Philippines up to June 2 has been compiled by Fred F. Eiteli of The Manila Freedom, who claims to have obtained it from the records of the Surgeon General's office at Manila.

The total number of fatalities is 736—23 officers, 699 privates, and 14 civilians attached to the army. A remarkable feature of the record is found in the statement that the number of officers killed in battle is out of all proportion to the number of privates killed. On the other hand, fewer officers died from disease, proportionately, than privates.

Out of the 23 officers dead, 16 were killed in action, 2 were drowned, and 5 died of disease. Of the 699 privates, 294 died of wounds received in action, 9 were killed accidentally, 23 were drowned, and 7 committed suicide. One hundred and six died of typhoid fever, 89 of smallpox, 47 of dysentery, 28 of pneumonia, 19 of malarial fever, and 14 of meningitis. The remainder died from various diseases.

Of the 14 deaths among civilians, 7 were from smallpox and 3 from gunshot wounds received in action.

Machinery to Coal Manila Transports.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—There has been great difficulty in coaling the transports at Manila, which has caused delay in sending home the volunteers. There is now on the way to Manila hoisting apparatus which will enable the ships to be coaled at the rate of 600 tons a day. Quartermaster Pope has been instructed to have old hulks loaded with coal so that they may be brought alongside the transports and the coal transferred by the new machinery.

New Cable Across Laguna de Bay.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Gen. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, has received a dispatch from Major R. E. Thompson, commanding the Signal Corps in the Philippines, saying that Major Maxfield has laid a cable across Laguna de Bay from Taguig to Calamba, the last town to be captured from the insurgents. This insures uninterrupted telegraphic communication between Manila and the advanced posts of what has been the insurgent country.

Patients to Remain at the Presidio.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—All the convalescent volunteers at the General Military Hospital will be held there until the regiments are mustered out. It is stated that among 760 patients at the Presidio there are only 3 cases of typhoid fever, and that there is little danger that it will spread.

Horses and Mules for Philippines.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 29.—The Quartermaster at Chickamauga Park to-day started a shipment of 482 horses and mules for the army in the Philippines, via San Francisco, in compliance with an order from the War Department.

Men Enlist for Philippine Service.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The number of enlistments for the Philippines regiments yesterday was 456, making a total of 7,092.

THE CUBAN ORPHAN FUND.

More Contributions Acknowledged, Making the Total $21,900.41.

The trustees of the Cuban Orphan Fund have received the following contributions, in addition to $16,064.25 previously reported:

J. G. White, $1,000; W. E. Dodge, H. C. Frick, Charles W. Gould, and Mrs. William M. Wood, $500 each; Mrs. F. L. Eldridge, Assistant Treasurer, $358; a friend of the cause, $300; Percy R. Pyne and William G. Low, $250 each; Mrs. O. E. P. Stokes, $200; A. R. Flower, John D. Archbold, R. H. I. Goddard, John Nicholas Brown, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Shepard, Edward W. Sheldon, F. W. Whitridge, and E. A. Brooks, $100 each; Mrs. R. Burnham Moffat, Charles A. Hoyt, James H. Dunham, and Angelica B. Faber, $50 each; W. C. Church, C. N. Bliss, Jr., A. Carter Morison, Charles C. Beaman, Charles E. Whitehead, W. H

BOSTON AND ALBANY LEASE

Full Terms of the Agreement with the Central Made Public.

RENTAL $500,000 PER QUARTER

Central May Make Alterations, but Cannot Change Termini—Option of Purchase on Certain Property.

The full terms of the lease for 999 years of the Boston and Albany Railroad to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company and of the supplementary agreement are of more than ordinary interest because of the magnitude of the transaction and the importance of some of the minor details. The instruments were executed June 30, and are signed by President William Bliss and Secretary E. D. Hayden for the Boston and Albany and by President S. M. Callaway and Assistant Secretary D. W. Pardee for the New York Central.

The first clause of the lease turns over to the lessee the entire railroad property of the Boston and Albany, with materials and supplies and money, except the corporate seal of the Boston and Albany and certain Directors' and stockholders' record books and real and personal property not needed for the operation of the railroad. These include the securities and money held by the Trustees of the Improvement Fund, proceeds of real estate in Boston to be conveyed by the Boston and Albany Railroad Company to the Boston and Providence Railroad Company less the amount required to be paid to the Old Colony Railroad Company for land on Kneeland Street, in Boston, to be conveyed to the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, and also less the amount required to be paid for land to be conveyed by the Boston and Providence Railroad corporation to the Boston and Albany Railroad Company near the present crossing of the railroads of the companies.

Also reserved for the use of the lessor and its stockholders are:

Proceeds, when obtained, of land taken by the Boston Terminal Company, 94,185 square feet, bounded northwesterly by the northwesterly line of Lehigh Street, northerly by remaining land of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company and by land formerly of the Old Colony Railroad Company, southeasterly by Fort Point Channel, and southwesterly by other land of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, (to be conveyed to the Boston and Providence Railroad corporation;) and a parcel of land on Exeter Street, Boston, bounded easterly by Exeter Street, northerly by land of Thomas Wigglesworth and others, westerly by remaining land of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company by a line parallel with and distant 110 feet westerly from Exeter Street and southerly by other land of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, and by Huntington Avenue.

In Clause 2 it is provided that during the term of the lease the lessor will continue its corporate existence and all the lessee legally but Clause 3 says that the lease shall not be assigned nor underlet without the consent of the lessor in writing. Clause 4 provides for contracts by the lessor with railroads leased or operated by it, and for their renewal "upon the most favorable terms practicable."

Clause 5 states the terms of rental at $500,000 per quarter, payable at the end of March, June, September and December, the first payment to be made Sept. 29, 1900, and $10,000 per annum to defray the expenses of keeping up the organization of the lessor. It also provides the payment of taxes, rentals of leases, and indebtedness according to this schedule:

Five per cent. bonds, due April 1, 1902, $3,858,-000.

Four per cent. bonds, due Oct. 1, 1913, $3,627,-000.

Lease, Pittsfield & North Adams Railroad Company for ninety-nine years from Dec. 1, 1876, rental, $22,500 per annum.

Lease, Ware River Railroad Company for 999 years from Jan. 1, 1874, rental, $52,500 per annum.

Lease, North Brookfield Railroad Company for fifty years from Jan. 1, 1886; rental, $3,000 per annum.

Traffic agreement, Providence, Webster and Springfield Railroad Company for ten years from May 1, 1897, to pay 25 per cent. of the earnings.

Traffic agreement, Chester and Becket Railroad Company, to pay 25 per cent. of gross earnings.

The Central in Clause 5 engages to settle all floating debt, to defend all suits against the lessor, to keep the leased road in excellent physical condition and equipment, and to make such reports as will enable the lessor to make legal returns, and to permit the lessor's agents to have access to the property. Clause 6 protects the lessor against actions which may come of the operating of the road by the lessee. It also provides for the return of the road at the expiration of the lease in as good condition as when demised.

Clause 8 relates to the treatment of the leased line by the lessee. The Central can make alterations to suit itself, but the termini must not be changed, and the line must not leave any of the cities it now touches. Clause 9 deals with the contingency of neglecting, refusing, or failing to carry out the lease agreement. It gives the usual power of expulsion to the lessee. Clause 10 provides for the changing, amending, canceling, or annuling of the agreement by mutual consent. There is also this provision:

It is further understood and agreed that all debts and obligations of the lessee incurred or created by this agreement, or evidenced thereby, are made and shall be subject to the prior charge and due payment of every bond issued under and secured by a certain indenture made and dated the fourth day of February, 1898, by and between the lessee and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, for the purpose of acquiring shares of the capital stock of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company and pledging all the shares of the capital stock of the said Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company then or thereafter acquired by the said lessee, and subject also to the prior charge and due payment of every bond issued under and secured by another certain indenture made and bearing date the 15th day of April 1898, by and between the said lessee and said Guaranty Trust Company of New York, for the purpose of acquiring shares of the capital stock of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and pledging all the shares of the capital stock of the Michigan Central Railroad Company then or thereafter acquired by said lessee.

The supplementary agreement deals with the property excepted and reserved from the lease in the first clause. It provides for a valuation of the property and the giving of an option on it to the lessee. The agreement continues:

If the said New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company elects to take and purchase said excepted property it shall forthwith pay said the Boston and Albany Railroad Company therefor in its 3½ per cent. debenture one-hundred-year bonds, at par, the sum of $4,000,000, the interest thereon to be adjusted to the day upon which said lease takes effect, and the Boston and Albany Railroad Company shall thereupon transfer and convey all of said excepted property to said the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, to be held by it as its own property and not under said lease. If said the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company shall elect and determine not to take and purchase said excepted property then the said the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company shall thereupon pay to the said the Boston and Albany Railroad Company in its 3½ per cent. one-hundred-year bonds, at par, such part of $1,000,000 as may be needed, together with the amount of the valuation of said property made as aforesaid, to make the full sum of $4,000,000, to the end that the said the Boston and Albany Railroad Company shall have and hold reserved property of the value of $4,000,000.

PACIFIC RAILWAY PLANS.

Northern Pacific and Oregon Companies May Use Same Tracks at Tacoma.

TACOMA, Wash., July 29.—President C. S. Mellen of the Northern Pacific Railway, in talking to-day of the railway situation on the coast, said:

"We have offered the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, which is the Union Pacific system, to let them run into Tacoma over our tracks from Portland, and to give them terminals here, so far as we have any say in the matter, at very reasonable terms. We would rather divide the cost and expense of maintaining one line than to pay all the cost ourselves. The traffic between here and Portland for many years can all be done over the one line and not be crowded. As for terms, we will make terms that are satisfactory.

"The war between the Northern and the Union is mostly in the newspapers. Many of the stockholders are owners in both roads, and where we can save money by such an agreement it will be made. The Northern Pacific will continue to make Tacoma its main terminus on the Pacific, but we have also acquired large terminals in Seattle. The deal has been closed, though it has not been given to the public. We shall naturally utilize the land."

SIOUX CITY TERMINAL LINE.

May Be Secured by the Great Northern at the Foreclosure Sale.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, July 29.—Sioux City railway men claim to have assurance that President James J. Hill of the Great Northern will be a bidder at the foreclosure sale of the Sioux City Terminal Railway and Warehouse Company's properties Aug. 22. The properties can hardly be bought for less than $2,000,000.

The Great Northern is already managing the Sioux City and Western Road for William S. and Robert E. Tod, the present owners, and is expected to acquire the title to the system soon. It will also doubtless acquire within a few months the Sioux City and Northern, an arrangement which will give it direct access to Sioux City.

STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT.

Reorganized Railway Company Files Articles of Incorporation.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 29.—Articles of incorporation of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company, which is a reorganization of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company, were filed to-day with the Secretary of State.

The company's capitalization is $500,000, and the Directors are J. Frank Emmons, J. Van Smith, James M. Davis, O. S. Wood, Louis Stanton, Allan M. Jenks, Walter T. Lewis, James G. Lynch, Charles B. Hill, James H. Jones, Charles Kattenstroth, Edgar Geiershoffer, and Norman Hall of New York City. The company controls twenty-four miles of track.

RECEIVERS TO WITHDRAW.

Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Will Make a Fresh Start Tuesday.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 29.—Arrangements are now under way for taking the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Road out of the hands of the receivers, Messrs. Harmon and Robinson, and the property will be turned over to the reorganized company at midnight next Monday.

The articles of incorporation of the new company are ready and will be filed either to-day or Monday. The reorganized company will be known as the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad Company. The name is the same as the corporate name of the present company, except that the word railroad is to be used instead of railway. The Directors and officers will be elected next Monday. E. R. Bacon will be the President and W. M. Greene Vice President. Both are at headquarters here now.

Gen. B. R. Cowen, the Special Master Commissioner, who recently sold the property at the foreclosure sale, has executed and delivered the deed to the purchasers, who represent the Reorganization Committee

NEW OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Cincinnati, Portsmouth, and Parkersburg Incorporated.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 29.—The Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Parkersburg Railway Company, with headquarters at Cincinnati, was incorporated to-day, with a capital of $2,000,000. The company will operate a railroad starting from Cincinnati and passing through Hamilton, Clermont, Warren, Clinton, Highland, Ross, Vinton, Jackson, Athens, and Washington Counties, with branches extending from Blanchester to Hillsborough, from Hamden to Portsmouth, from Mineral to Carbondale, and from Belpre to Marietta.

The property which will be operated by this new company formerly belonged to the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Companies, and was purchased at judicial sale on July 10, 1899, by a committee composed of Edward O. Bacon, George Hoadly, Jr., and J. Chauncey Hoffman, for $3,510,000. These are among the incorporators of the new company. The other incorporators are William E. Jones and Edward W. Storey.

Kansas City and Gulf Road Earnings.

OMAHA, Neb., July 29.—The first quarterly report of the receivers of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company has been filed in the United States Circuit Court at Kansas City. The exhibit covers everything on the main line from April 28 to May 31, and shows that the gross earnings were $328,374, with operating expenses of $213,581. The net earnings were $114,-793, but against this amount taxes are charged in the sum of $9,185, making the main line's actual net earnings for May and two days of April $105,608. The report of the Texas Division covers from May 3 to May 31. The gross earnings were $17,005; operating expenses, $13,081; net earnings, $4,823. This makes the total net earnings for May $110,431.

New Outlet for Southern Coalfields.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 29.—The presence of B. C. Faurot of the Columbus, Lima and Milwaukee, in Toledo, while declared to be insignificant, was followed by the giving out of reliable information that the road is about to enter condemnation proceedings in several counties in Ohio for a right of way to parallel the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, and to form another outlet for the Southern coal field in connection with the Ohio Southern. President Faurot declined to give any positive information, but it is known that their attorneys have been instructed to bring the condemnation suits.

A New Railway for Mexico.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 29.—There was incorporated with the Secretary of State to-day the Mexican Mineral Railway Company, to operate in the Republic of Mexico, with a capital stock of $350,000. The entire road is to be situated within the State of Nuevo Leon, Republic of Mexico, with the termin: at the San Pedro mining district and Monterey. The Directors are George D. Cook, Arthur B. Turner of Chicago, and William F Gillesby, Robert S. Towne, Charles J. Nourse, Jr., George F. Peabody, Edward M. Shepard, Acosta Nichols, and Charles J. Peabody of New York City.

New Manhattan Beach Line Opened.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company began yesterday the operation of its new line to Manhattan Beach, over the Kings County Elevated Railroad, the old Brighton Beach Road, and a short section of the Manhattan Beach Division of the Long Island Railroad. Trains are run at intervals of from twenty minutes to half an hour from the Manhattan end of the bridge from 7:45 A. M. to 10:45 P. M. The running time to the beach is forty minutes.

Rates for Dewey Celebration.

Passenger agents of the Trunk Line Association will meet in this city on Tuesday to discuss reduced rates from all points to this city during the Dewey celebration in October. Some of the roads have announced their intention of making extraordinary preparations to meet the demands of travelers.

Mortgage on a Michigan Railroad.

DETROIT, Mich., July 29.—The Detroit, Rochester, Romeo and Lake Orion Railroad placed on record to-day, to secure an issue of twenty-year first mortgage bonds to the Union Trust Company, trustee, a mortgage of $600,000, covering its entire system, from Royal Oak to Rochester, and extending to Romeo and Oxford, a total of forty-four miles.

An Old Baggage Agent Dead.

Michael Walsh, the oldest baggage agent on the New York division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, died Friday night at his home, on Church Street, New Brunswick, N. J. He had been in the service of the railroad company for forty-seven years.

Saved Sheriff Creamer's Nephew.

EAST MORICHES, L. I., July 29.—Dr. Joseph Creamer, Jr., of 122 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, a nephew of Sheriff Kreamer of Kings County, was rescued from drowning last evening at this place while bathing in the surf. The young man owes his life to Fletcher Raynor, a member of the Centre Moriches Life Saving Station. Dr. Kreamer, while swimming in a heavy sea, suddenly became helpless and called for assistance. He was being carried out by a heavy undertow when Raynor went to his assistance, and, after a hard struggle, brought him ashore. He was in a semi-conscious condition, but revived soon after being rescued.

Railway Men Cause a Train Wreck.

OMAHA, Neb., July 29.—Burlington passenger train No. 1, westbound, was ditched last night at Murray, Iowa, by some freight cars which had been pushed out on the main line by a switching crew. Engineer Gouldin's leg was broken, and Conductor Slingtuff was seriously cut on the head. Only one passenger was injured, and he only slightly. The train was delayed six hours by the wreck.

Ambulance Struck by Trolley Car.

A New York Hospital ambulance, which was responding to a private call last evening, was struck by a Sixth Avenue electric car at Nineteenth Street and badly damaged. Dr. Percy Turnure, who was sitting in the rear end of the ambulance, escaped injury by jumping. No arrests were made.

In Summer time
Pond's Extract
Is the vital principle of bliss. It cures Sunburn, Chafing, Mosquito Bites and all Pain. Look for the buff wrapper. Better sure than sorry.
POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Ave., New York.
Pond's Extract Ointment cures Piles. Price 50c. per jar. Trial size, 25c.
All Druggists.

MESSENGER BOYS STRIKE AGAIN.

Philadelphia Experiences the Second Strike Within a Week.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—The Western Union messenger boys to-day went on strike for the second time this week.

The former strike occurred on Thursday, when about 200 stopped work. They wanted 3 cents instead of 2 on all messages, payment for undelivered messages, and 60 cents for night work instead of 50. Having made no formal demands at that time, Superintendent Gill induced them to return that same day and present any grievances. This they did, but toward last midnight they evidently grew impatient, and about twenty-five stopped work.

While delivering messages at the newspaper offices some of the boys learned that an advertisement had been inserted in the papers for 200 boys. Under those circumstances the strike was at once declared on again. To-day all the boys in the main office went out, and linemen and clerks were pressed into service. By noon the boys, mounted on bicycles, had visited all the branch offices, and as many, if not more, than on Thursday, joined the strikers.

This afternoon the officials of the company notified the boys that all those who wanted work should return, and that those who failed to return would be discharged and their places filled by other boys. This had the effect of causing almost a stampede among the striking boys, and nearly all of them returned to work before 6 o'clock. Those who have not returned are giving the company a little trouble by delaying or threatening the boys who have returned to work.

A detail of policemen is constantly on duty around the various telegraph offices to prevent any disturbances.

TROOPS NEEDED IN CLEVELAND.

Danger from the Railroad Strike Not Over—Boycott Spreading.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 29.—The blowing up of a Euclid Beach car last night has demonstrated the fact that the danger point has not yet been passed in connection with the street car strike in this city. As a result of this fresh outbreak of lawlessness the plan to release the military force early next week will probably be abandoned, and the soldiers retained for an indefinite period.

The boycott inaugurated by the strikers continues to spread, and attempts are now being made to cause it to become effective against the soldiers on strike duty in the city. A prominent grocery firm with which a contract had been made for supplying food to the troops failed to deliver the goods to-day at the time specified. In explanation the members of the firm said that they preferred, on account of the boycott, not to furnish the goods. As the result of a threat on the part of Adjt. Gen. Axline to take summary action against the firm, the supplies were quickly forthcoming.

Cars were operated on several of the more important lines of the Big Consolidated Company last night, and to-day cars were moving on every line in the system.

CHICAGO'S STRIKE TROUBLES.

50,000 Men Will Probably Be Out and Much Building Stopped.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Hope for a speedy settlement of the brickmakers' strike was to-day abandoned when the manufacturers declined to meet in conference with the union men in pursuit of the conciliating design of the contractors.

According to various labor leaders connected with the Building Trades Council, the refusal of the manufacturers to open the matter to arbitration means a tie-up of the building operations where non-union brick is used and the calling out, in a sympathetic strike, of the local unions affiliated with the Building Trades Council. The strikers in this event would number 50,000 men.

COURT ENJOINS BRICKMAKERS.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Judge Dunne has issued the injunction asked by the Union Pressed Brick Company restraining the carrying out of the alleged agreement between several of the pressed brick companies and the Masons' and Builders' Association, which it was alleged practically barred the article manufactured by the Union Company from the market.

The order issuing the injunction affirms the right of a court of chancery to interfere by injunction to prevent the commission of a crime where property damage from which no relief could be had in a court of law might result.

SHOT A BERRY PICKER.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 29.—Priscilla Handy, colored, twenty-two years of age, while picking huckleberries in the garden of Mrs. Sarah Comly to-day was shot and dangerously wounded by the latter. The young woman and three companions started out to pick berries about noon. When they reached Mrs. Comly's place on Hickory Lane, near Kirkwood, they proceeded to fill their baskets from the vines on the grounds.

Mrs. Comly appeared and ordered them off. The four women refused to go and were defiant. Mrs. Comly went into the house and returned with a rifle. She fired four times in the air, but as the berry pickers continued their stealing she fired another shot, this time aiming at the group.

The Handy woman screamed and fell to the ground. The ball had struck her in the hip. She was taken to the Cooper Hospital. Mrs. Comly was not arrested.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH MEETS.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 29.—The Universalist Church of America began its eighteenth annual National Summer meeting in Saratoga to-night, and will continue in session for ten days. This denominational body met for sixteen consecutive years at Weir, N. H., until last year, when it assembled here and returned this year. A large majority of the delegates arrived on special trains this afternoon and evening.

The Rev. Dr. O. H. Shinn of Cambridge, Mass., is President of the association, and he officiated to-night at the reception given to the delegates at Vermont House, the headquarters of the Universalists.

The opening sermon to-morrow morning will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas of Chicago.

OLD APPLE WOMAN ARRESTED.

Margaret Barry, an old woman, who for years has kept an apple stand under the North William Street arch of the Brooklyn Bridge, was arrested last night on a charge of receiving stolen goods. A trunk was stolen from a wagon at Peck Slip yesterday afternoon. A general alarm was sent out, and about 9 o'clock last night Policeman J. J. Riley of the Oak Street Station learned that the trunk was at 14 Cherry Street.

Margaret Barry lives there. When the officer visited the place he found the old woman carrying the contents of the trunk up stairs. She said the trunk was brought to her house by a young man. It contained several silk pillows and pieces of silk. Thomas Sullivan of 26 Cherry Street was arrested on the old woman's information. They were both locked up in the Oak Street Station.

Murderer Held for Trial.

HADDAM, Conn., July 29.—Joseph A. Hough, who has confessed that he killed Harry Chadwick, his rival in love, at Chester on the night of July 16, was heard before a Justice's Court here this morning, and held for the higher court on a charge of murder in the first degree. He was taken back to the jail, and his case is scheduled to come up in the Superior Court on the fourth Tuesday of September.

In Charge of Honolulu Census.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Alatau T. Atkinson, has been designated by Census Director Merriam as special agent in charge of the census in Hawaii. He had charge of the Hawaiian census in 1896.

LONG BRANCH HORSE SHOW.

Ex-Senator Hill and Randolph Guggenheimer Present at the Last Day of the Exhibit.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 29.—A large and fashionable crowd assembled to-day to witness the events of the last day of the sixth annual Horse Show of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association. Among the visitors was ex-Senator David B. Hill, who occupied a chair in the box of F. P. Earle. President Guggenheimer of the New York Municipal Assembly was also an interested spectator.

There was a large number of smart turnouts on the infield, among them two or three tally-ho coaches, and the seats upon them were all occupied by the visitors who came with them. The Seventh Regiment Band played at intervals during the afternoon. There were no accidents to mar the day's pleasure, and this year's show, both socially and financially, has been a great success.

The awards of the judges follow:

Mares or geldings, exceeding 15 hands. First prize, $50, won by George B. Holmes's ch. g. Lancelot; Strauss & Hexter's br. g. Voltaire, second, and Richard F. Carman's blk. s. Britain third.

Harness horses, shown before appropriate traps, First prize, $50, won by Strauss & Hexter's gr. g. Attractive; H. C. Hoskier's ch. s. Brandon, second, and Strauss & Hexter's ch. m. Attraction, third.

Roadsters. First prize, $50, won by T. E. Gordon, Jr.'s, b. g. Doctor Frank; E. T. Stroysbury's b. m. Annie Lavillion second, and William Hoffman's b. m. May I, third.

Stallions, mares, and geldings, over 15 hands and not exceeding 15.3. First prize, $50, won by Strauss & Hexter's b. g. Sir Roderick; Richard F. Carman's b. g. David Harman second, and George B. Hulme's ch. g. Lancelot third.

Ladies' saddle horses, ridden by ladies. First prize, $50, won by Mrs. J. Forbes Potter's ch. m. Ruby; Edward Wasserman's b. m. Lady Dudley second, and Miss G. B. Whitcomb's b. g. His Nibs third.

High steppers, to be shown at a 5 and 10 mile gait. First prize, $100, won by Strauss & Hexter's g. g. Attraction; George B. Hulme's ch. g. Lancelot, second, and Strauss & Hexter's Sir Roderick, b. g., third.

Champion prize open only to horses having taken a first prize under saddle at the National, Boston, Philadelphia, and Long Branch Horse Shows, prize of $100 won by W. Stanton Elliott's Flashlight.

Pairs of horses, first prize, $75, won by Richard F. Carman's b. g. Washingham and b. g. Western Star; George B. Hulme's ch. g. Lancaster and g. g. Big Ben, second.

Single harness horses shown to traps appropriate for lady and ladies to drive, first prize, $50, won by Miss G. B. Whitcomb's b. g. His Nibs; H. C. Hoskier's ch. m. Lady Brilliant, second, and T. J. Loftus's ch. m. Dexter, third.

High steppers, first prize, $50, won by Strauss & Hexter's b. g. Sir Roderick; R. F. Carman's Western Star, second, and John Arthur's b. g. Sir John A., third.

Tandems, first prize, $75, won by H. C. Hoskier's Lieutenant Wilkes and Lady Brilliant; R. F. Carman's David Harum and Red Rose, second, and C. L. A. Whitney's Roswell and Ben Hur third.

Hunters or jumpers to be shown over six fences five feet high, first prize $75, won by Central Park Riding Academy's blk. g. Jay; Henry L. Blum's ch. m. Ruby, second, and Miss Chick, ch. m., owned by William F. Simpson, third.

Prize of $50 offered for the best pair of horses and best appointed victoria or cabriolet, won by Walter Watson, Jr.'s, b. m. Trilby and Glory.

CHANGES IN DRUG TRADE CLUB.

Restaurant and Culinary Departments Under New Management.

As a result of numerous complaints made by some of the active members of the Drug Trade Club of this city against the cuisine, there is to be a sweeping change in the restaurant and culinary departments of that down-town club this week. Taking effect on Tuesday, there will be a new Superintendent, a new chef, and an entire new set of waiters; also other new features in the restaurant.

This social organization of the members of the wholesale drug trade of New York has been uncommonly successful as a down-town lunching and dining club. It occupies nearly the whole of the top floor of the Woodbridge Building, in William Street, and its quarters are handsomely fitted and furnished.

The drug trade men have found it a convenient place to hold business conferences with out-of-town visitors, and likewise meetings of corporation Directors. On such occasions, however, a satisfying luncheon or dinner is desired, and recently there have been a great many "kicks" against the lack of variety on the bill of fare and the tiresome sameness of the noonday luncheon.

The House Committee has secured as Superintendent the former steward of the Lincoln Club and of the Field and Marine Club in this city, and it is the purpose of the new régime to give a tempting variety and to leave no gastronomic comfort unsupplied. Some of the most active patrons of the club have expressed satisfaction at the proposed change.

NO ONE CLAIMS MRS. HYATT.

Brother of Woman Found with $1,050 on Her Too Poor to Care for Her.

Margaret Hvati, eighty years old, who was found wandering aimlessly about in the vicinity of the Barclay Street Ferry Friday night, with $1,050 in her pockets, was arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday. Policeman Newmaier told Magistrate Mott that he had taken charge of her as she was walking about the streets muttering incoherently to herself, and had no idea where she wanted to go and could not tell what her name was.

She told the Magistrate her name and said that she had a brother named John Daly, who lived in Paterson, N. J. She could give no further information about herself. Magistrate Mott sent her to the Church Street Station until her brother could be communicated with.

Last night she was taken to the Tombs, where she could be better cared for. The police authorities telegraphed her brother in Paterson and received an answer which stated that he and his wife were sick, and while they would like to take care of her they were too poor.

She will be kept in the Tombs until Monday, and if not taken care of by relatives or friends by that time, will be again arraigned before the Magistrate and final disposition made of her case.

Four men called at the Church Street Police Station during the day to claim relationship to the woman. One of these declared that forty years ago he was sent to an institution, and had lost track of his relatives. "I believe the woman is my long-lost sister, and I would like to see her," he said. He and the other callers were referred to the Tombs.

THE MILE RECORD LOWERED.

McDuffee Rides It, Motor Paced, at New Bedford in 1:28.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 29.—Eddie McDuffee, champion middle-distance rider of the world, broke the world's mile record on the Buttonwood cycle track this afternoon, making the mile in 1:28. This is the first mile ever ridden under 1:30, motor-paced. McDuffee was loudly applauded by 3,000 spectators as soon as the time was announced. There was intense excitement as the rider sped over the mark at the finish.

McDuffee rode beautifully. He followed his pacing machine closely, except on the final turn for the home stretch, when the machine seemed to let out suddenly and left him some four or five feet behind, but the plucky rider put on a great burst of speed and caught up quickly. When he crossed the line he was riding like clockwork. The first quarter was made in 23 seconds. The second in 22 seconds, while the third was in 20 3-5 seconds. The rider could not quite hold this terrific pace, and on the last quarter dropped to 22 2-5 seconds.

The conditions were perfect. The motor cycle was admirably handled, and McDuffee and his manager expressed the opinion that the track is the fastest in the country.

This was the second trial for McDuffee, who, in an earlier attempt, made the mile in 1:31 flat, equaling Harry Elkes's time.

ATHLETES START FOR HOME

A Portion of the Harvard-Yale Team Sails on the St. Louis.

DID NOT ESCAPE CRITICISM

Blamed Because They Measured the Ground for the Hammer Throwing—Burke Has Given Up Racing.

LONDON, July 29.—A portion of the Harvard-Yale athletic team, which competed in the inter-university sports at the Queen's Club, last Saturday, sailed for home to-day from Southampton on the American liner St. Louis.

A large crowd assembled at the collegians' hotel here this morning to bid them farewell. They all sang "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the Queen." Hearty handshakes and drinking of healths followed, and amid cheers from their friends and admirers the athletes started for the Waterloo Station, where they entered a special saloon car and were carried to Southampton. A battalion of the Grenadier Guards en route to Aldershot gave the Americans a rousing cheer as the train started, in response to which the Harvard-Yale boys waved their college colors.

While the American university athletes have been made much of during their stay in England, they have not entirely escaped the criticism which generally greeted their predecessors here.

They have been severely blamed because they brought a tape measure on the grounds and checked the rings measured for their hammer throwing; and the English public has taken every opportunity to emphasize the fact that the English won every event where stamina and endurance were required. At best, the praise given to the Americans has been mixed with condescension, President Hunter of the Cambridge University Athletic Club saying in his speech at last Saturday's dinner that he and his friends really did not know or care exactly where the Americans came from, but were satisfied they were real good sportsmen, while Truth this week says: "The lesson we learned is one that will do an immensity of good, and that is that the men of Harvard and Yale are real good fellows, so very, very different from what many believe Americans to be."

The poignancy of American disappointment over the loss of the international university athletic games was at first too great to permit of a realization of the true value of the contests and how much the achievements of the Harvard-Yale team have done for international athletics; but before starting for Paris to-day a leading member of the team said: "I am convinced that as far as substantial benefits are concerned, our defeat has done more for us than victory could have done. It has spurred our English friends to strive to know us better. One of the great successes of the meeting is the fact that English amateurs have learned that we can stand defeat without attempts to excuse and without quibbling; and, while the closeness of the contests demonstrated that we were foes worthy of their steel, the way we have borne defeat has proved to them that Americans are true sportsmen. Undoubtedly both sides have learned much, especially in the matter of training."

It is quite pathetic to see how Burke, the Harvard runner, takes defeat. He has been in bed most of the week with cramps and acute pains in the stomach. His illness is aggravated by the belief that he alone is responsible for the Americans' defeat. Burke has lost fourteen pounds within the week. He said to-day:

"Mr. Wendell leaves to-night for Paris. I am unfit to take the voyage yet. I had pains all through my training, and entered the race in a funky condition. When I covered 300 yards I knew I was beaten. Graham had a lot in him and finished strong as a bull. Yes, Wendell knew of my condition, but we were not throwing away any chances, and so I determined to do my best, and was well beaten by the best man I have ever met. He is a stronger man than Jordan, whom I defeated in America. Now I say good-bye to the running path. I have given away my pumps and breeches, and will never set foot upon the track again. Wendell was dreadfully cut up about it. A more pathetic meeting than ours last Sunday morning you cannot imagine. Wendell was in tears. We don't excuse ourselves, but accept defeat in a sportsmanlike spirit. The great hospitality of the Britishers palliated our defeat, but there was not a man of us who was not thoroughly homesick. All except myself have started for home ahead of the time intended.

"As regards a meeting next year, it is proposed that a British team visit the United States about Easter, but that is almost our Winter season, and then many will flock over to the Paris Exposition. Altogether, there seem to be a great many difficulties in the way. One thing I can say as a Harvard man: We hope to challenge Cambridge on the river, and any challenge from Cambridge, I have no doubt, will be accepted. The meeting has done good for athletics and for international amity."

The Saturday Review devotes a leading article to severe criticism of the American athletes, who "possess virtues we oft associate with professional training," and comes to the conclusion that Americans are the better gymnasts and Englishmen the better athletes.

The Spectator, after congratulating itself that all the long races were won by Englishmen, says the American team contained at least four Irishmen or Irish-Americans.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

A. K. Murray of Cincinnati has been appointed Ohio general agent of the Allemania Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburg.

Vice President James H. Hyde of the Equitable Life Assurance Society sailed for Liverpool on the Cunard Line steamship Lucania yesterday.

L. F. Daniel has been appointed special agent of the Milwaukee Mechanics' Insurance Company for Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

The Preferred Accident Insurance Company of New York has been admitted to Massachusetts, and James F. Phelps & Co. have been appointed agents at Boston.

The Newark fire insurance rate war displayed more activity yesterday. Rates on several classes of special hazards were quoted at a lower figure than on Friday. The preferred business will be reached this week, it is thought, and a meeting of the Essex County committee will probably be called within ten days, when rates may be declared off for the entire county. Middle Department officials had maintained until yesterday that the prospect for confining the rate war to the City of Newark was good.

The fourth annual convention of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents will be held at Buffalo, beginning Aug. 9. The subject of "overhead writing" will be taken up, and an effort will be made to devise some method by which the association may be enabled to supplement and perhaps complete its partial success in checking the practice of writing risks at metropolitan points over the heads of the local agents. Several prominent New York underwriters have promised to address the convention.

William Grohnwaldt, General Manager of the South German Reinsurance Company, and Dr. Charles Simon, Vice President of the Swiss Reinsurance Company of Zurich, will sail for Europe Thursday on the Koenigin Luise of the North German Lloyd Line. Both managers have practically decided to enter their companies in this country, and it thought more than probable that one resident manager for the two corporations will be appointed for the United States. The Salamandra Fire Insurance Company of St. Petersburg is also debating the advisability of opening an American branch.

Mormon Missionaries Go to England.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—Twenty-nine Mormon missionaries from Utah sailed on the steamer Pennland from this port for Liverpool to-day. They are all young men. In speaking of their missionary work in foreign lands, R. G. McIlvarrie, one of the party, said: "There are 3,000 Mormon missionaries now at work all over the world, and the number is daily increasing. Every man goes at his own expense, and because of the faith that is in him."

Train Conductor Injured by a Tramp.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 29.—An Erie Railroad conductor, Isaac Terry, was assaulted as the train was leaving Port Jervis to-day by a tramp who was stealing a ride. The tramp struck him on the head with a large stone, fracturing his skull. The conductor was removed to a hospital, where he lies in a precarious condition. The tramp escaped.

THE REGATTA AT BOSTON.

New York Athletic Club Crew Wins Senior Eight-Oared Race—Ten Eyck Wins His Race Easily.

BOSTON, July 29.—The result of the great three-cornered championship single scull race between Edward Ten Eyck, Joseph Maguire, and Joseph Whitehead, which served to attract over 20,000 people to the banks of the Charles River this afternoon, was scarcely a feature in the second and final day of the National regatta. Ten Eyck simply rowed away from his opponents, and merely paddled over the line at the finish, six lengths ahead of Maguire and nine ahead of Whitehead. Still, Ten Eyck came within a foot of losing the race on a foul, for he turned the wrong buoy, and Maguire missed hitting his shell by a short foot. Maguire's subsequent protest was not allowed.

The New York Athletic Club won the four-oared and the Jeffries Point Rowing Association of East Boston the doubles, while the intermediate singles and the association senior singles were won by Frank B. Greer, also or the Jeffries Point, and John Rumohr of Rat Portage.

But one accident marred the day's sport, and again the Vesper crew of Philadelphia, in the intermediate eight-oared race, was the unfortunate victim. With a winning lead, No. 2 in the boat broke his row lock, and with great heroism jumped overboard rather than become a passenger. He was picked up in safety, but wept when his crew lost the race.

In the senior event four good crews battled for supremacy, and while the Pennsylvania Barge crew at the end pulled out ahead, the Knickerbockers were but a short distance away, with the Millstreams and the Vespers exactly even at the line.

After this race came the intermediate eight-oared race, which was postponed yesterday because of the accident to the Vesper crew. The Atalanta crew of Springfield dropped out, leaving the New York Athletics and the School Boy crew of the Boston Athletic Association to have it out with the Vespers.

The latter got the best of the start, but at the end of the half-mile all three were practically on even terms. Coming under the bridge the Vespers had a lead of half a length, with the New Yorks second and the Boston Athletic Association third. At the three-quarters of a mile, half way to the finish, the Boston Athletic Association got by the New Yorks, and started after the Vespers.

It was right here that the accident, which probably robbed the Vespers of the race, occurred. Loeffler, who was rowing No. 2, suddenly broke his rowlock, and without the slightest hesitation jumped over the side of the boat. The press boat took him aboard, still clinging to his oar. When the youngster saw his boat drop behind the leaders his heart broke. The schoolboys won in a hot finish with the New Yorks by a quarter of a length.

The intermediate double sculls carried off the palm from the spectacular standpoint, for six pairs contested, and it was an even race to the turn. From that point, however, the Jeffries pair drew steadily away and won by two lengths.

Another race with an exciting finish was that of the intermediate fours, between the two New York crews. The Harlem crew led all the way to the turn, but by the finest kind of work the New York Athletic Club swung their shell around first and were soon three lengths to the good. The Harlems just failed to catch them at the finish.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee this morning Walter Stimpson of the Arlington Boat Club was elected President of the association.

The summary:

Intermediate Senior Sculls.—Final Heat—Won by Frank B. Greer, Jeffries Point Rowing Association, East Boston; James O'Keefe, Atalanta Boat Club, Springfield, Mass., second; J. C. Mason, Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto, Canada, third; Frank Kerns, Wachusett Boat Club, Worcester, Mass., fourth. Winner's time—10:49. Second's time—11:00.

Association Senior Single Sculls.—Final Heat—Won by John Rumohr, Rat Portage Rowing Club, Rat Portage, Ontario; C. S. Titus, Young Men's Gymnasium Rowing Club, New Orleans, second; C. H. Lewis, Wauchusett Boat Club, Worcester, Mass., third; J. B. Juvenal, Pennsylvania Barge Club

WE DELIVER DAILY
to all the seashore resorts from the Highlands to Asbury Park; also at Rockaway Beach, Arverne and Far Rockaway, and on Long Island Sound at Larchmont, Orienta, Mamaroneck, Rye Neck, Harrison and Rye.
Orders by mail or telephone promptly attended to.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

All paid purchases of $5 or more delivered,
FREIGHT PREPAID,
to any railroad station within the following States:
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

6th Semi-Annual Trade Sale of Furniture.

The sixth semi-annual trade sale of Furniture which begins at The Big Store Monday, and is to continue throughout August, will present many striking features—none more so than its abnormally low scale of prices.

These trade sales were originally designed to dispose of surplus stocks—the goods we had to buy in excess of our legitimate requirements to obtain control of factories and to get prices lower than any firm buying in limited quantities could ever hope to reach.

But this year things are reversed. The remarkable advance in the prices of raw materials—iron, brass, hair, coverings, hardware—to say nothing of the advance in the cost of labor—has resulted in a corresponding increase in the price of the finished product, everywhere but here.

Our contracts were placed many months ago, before prices soared skyward, and we could take this furniture stock now, should we elect to do so, and sell it at a big proft at wholesale to other dealers. But we shan't. As we buy so we sell, is a motto we consider ourselves solemnly pledged to, and this splendid congress of the woodworkers' and upholsterers' art—60,000 square feet of magnificent furniture—will be thrown open to you Monday at but a slight advance over our original cost—*meaning prices that compared with retail quotations elsewhere prevailing* will amount to a saving to you *OF FULLY ONE-HALF.*

Of course some of you will be skeptical. Very well. Let such come and see real $3.75 Rockers selling for $1.55, real $7.00 Iron Beds selling for $3.75, real $36.00 Brass Beds selling for $20.75, real $30.00 Oak Bedroom Suits selling for $17.50, and they will be quickly convinced. They will also see workmanship and finish that is not surpassed in this country anywhere at any price.

All goods will be packed and shipped, or stored for 60 days, free of charge. The only reservations we are compelled to make are these—We will not accept mail orders for advertised furniture, and we reserve the right to limit quantities to be sold to any one person, as a protection against dealers.

$5.50 Oak Cane Seat Office Chair for 3.50
This chair is swivel-revolving and tilting, with adjustable handscrew for any weight, making the spring stiff or flexible.

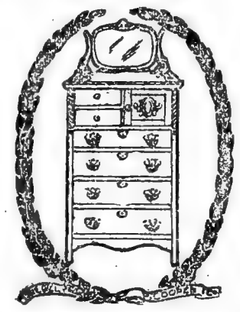

$12.50 Chiffonier for . . 8.50
This Chiffonier is 6 feet high, 3 feet wide, is well finished, has 6 drawers and a hat box, and a French bevel plate mirror, 20x 12 inches.

$3.50 Piano Stool for . . 1.75
This stool has glass balls on legs, and can be had in any finish.

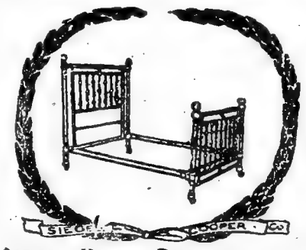

$35.00 Heavy Brass Bedstead for . . . 20.75
This bedstead has 1½ inch pillars, with husks on uprights, and is 5½ feet high, has heavy filling, cast balls, 5-ply lacquer, any size desired.

$1.15 High Back Oak Brace Arm Chair for 68c
This is a pretty dining-room chair, and has cane seat; it's a real good chair, too—as you will find.

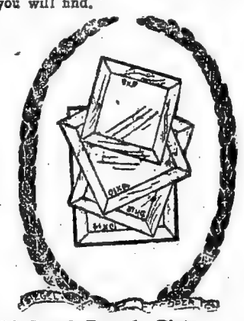

$6.00 Bevel French Plate Glass for 3.75
size 18x40 inches, in neat gilt frame.

$12.00 Leatherette Couch for 7.75
This couch has high springs, is large and comfortable, and has the appearance of a genuine leather couch. (Leatherette wears well and will not crack.)

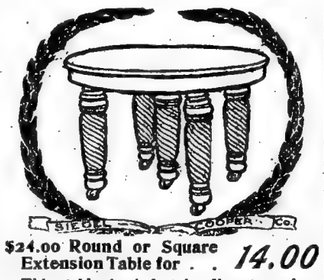

$24.00 Round or Square Extension Table for . . 14.00
This table is 4 feet in diameter when closed, extends 8 ft., seating 12 people when open; has 5 inch spiral legs and is easy working.

$45 Handsome Roll Top Desk for . . . 25.00
This desk is 4 ft. 6 in. wide, is 32 in. deep, has 14 raised panels in back; it is made of highly polished oak, rub finished, and has drawers that work perfectly.

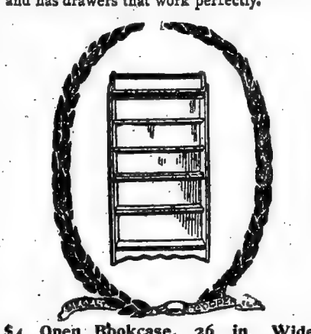

$4 Open Bookcase, 26 in. Wide, with adjustable shelves, for 2.75
$5.50 Open Bookcase, 30 in. wide, adjustable shelves, for . **3.50**
$6.00 Open Bookcase, 36 in. wide, with adjustable shelves, for . . **4.00**
$7.50 Open Bookcase, 42 in. wide, with adjustable shelves, for . . **4.75**
$9 00 Open Bookcase, 48 in. wide, with adjustable shelves, for . . **5.50**

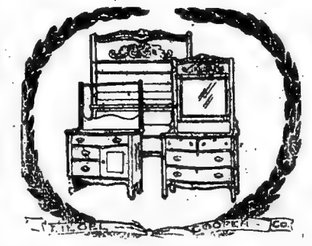

$31.00 3-piece Golden Oak Bedroom Suit for . 17.50
This handsome bedroom suit has full swell or round front dresser, also one drawer in washstand rounded; the dresser is nearly 7 feet high; bed is 6 ft. 6 in. high, full width; width of dresser base, 3 ft. by 21 in. deep; made in Grand Rapids, Mich., extremely well made and highly finished.

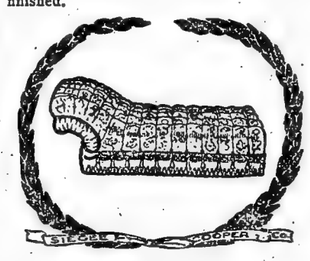

$22.50 Turkish Tufted Couch for . . . 13.50
This is a large sized couch, and is covered with high-grade coverings of your own selection; has full spiral tempered steel springs and is well made throughout, and has hair or moss top; soft, luxurious and comfortable.

$1.60 Chair for 90c
This is a heavy, strong, handsome chair, with heavy turned rungs and spindles, well made and well finished.

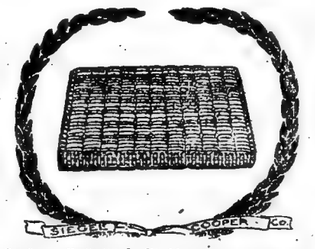

$16.75 Soft Hair Mattress for 10.00
This mattress is made with A. C. A. or fancy ticking, in one or two parts, and will be made to order to fit any bed.

$32.00 Oak Mantel Folding Bed for 18.50
This is a well finished, easy working bed, has two round French plate mirrors, one large pattern plate French bevel, and full woven wire spring.

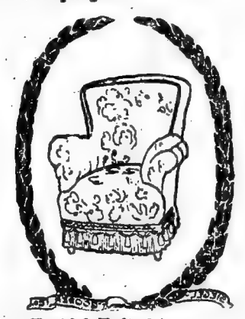

$35.00 Turkish Tufted Arm or Reading Chair for 18.50
We make this comfortable chair to your order. It will be covered with Belgian velvets or velours of your own selection. A customer who tried a sample of this chair exclaimed: "How comfortable! I could sit here forever in this chair!"

Wash Fabrics at the Lowest Prices.

The selling season is almost over and prices have just about reached the limit of lowness, as these quotations will show. If you want wash fabrics at all you'll never again buy them so cheap.

At 3¾c a yard we will sell 7,800 yds. of Printed Lappet Mulls, the original price of which was 12½c.

At 3c a yard we will sell 17,000 yds. of Colored Grenadines, the original price of which was 12½c.

At 5c a yard we will sell 250,000 yds. of Printed Piques, the original price of which was 12½c.

At 6c a yard we will sell 10,000 yds. of Dotted Mulls and Navy Blue and White India Mulls, the original price of which was 12½c.

At 8c a yard we will sell 4,500 yds. of Fine Organdies and 3,000 yds. of Dimities, the original prices of which were 15c. and 19c.

In the White-Goods Section.

You will find the following goods at greatly reduced prices: White and Colored Piques, fancy White Goods, White and Plain Organdies, Colored Embroidered Dotted Swiss Mulls, and some Plain India Linens.

Big Price Reductions in Children's Wear.

We're somewhat overstocked in this department for this season of the year, hence these liberal reductions in prices:

Children's and Misses' Cambric Umbrella Drawers, slightly soiled but otherwise perfect; made with umbrella ruffle, edged with fine embroidery, sizes 10 to 18 years; worth fully 75c. each; here to-morrow at . . . **45c**

Children's Fine Organdie Dresses, with Mother Hubbard yoke of fine Nainsook insertion, neck and sleeves edged with fine Valenciennes lace, sizes 2 to 5 years, worth $1.50, here to-morrow at **75c**

Infants' Cambric Night Slips, with box plait down front, turnover cuffs, neck and cuffs trimmed with neat Cambric ruffle; worth 25c.; here for Monday at **15c**

Table Ware & Cutlery.

Two strong specials for Monday's sale:

Rogers A. A. Teaspoons, choice of two designs, per set of six . . **49c**

Solid Steel Scissors, guaranteed to hold the edge, sizes from 2½ inches (for embroidery work) to 6½ inches (for dressmaking purposes), at, per pair . . . **25c**

We will cheerfully exchange any pair of these scissors that fails to give satisfaction to the purchaser, if promply returned.

In Our Bargain Shoe Corner

We will place on sale to-morrow, Monday,

1,975 Pairs of Women's Oxfords; in blacks, tans and browns, 16 different styles to select from, the kinds that we have been selling all through the season at $1.25, $1.50 per pair; your choice for just **80c**

Wall Paper Dept.

Third floor, front.

Our Semi-Annual Sale of Wall-Paper will be inaugurated Monday, July 31, in connection with the great Semi-Annual Trade Sale of Furniture. Extraordinary bargains will be the order of the day, as we will sell good Wall-Papers of the latest and best designs at prices lower than they are quoted elsewhere or anywhere. Here are a few sample prices:

10,000 rolls of fine Wall-Paper, of the kind that sells everywhere at 8c. per roll, at **3c**

Handsome Dining-Room Wall-Paper, the kind that sells everywhere for 20c. a roll, at **9c**

Embossed Gold Wall-Paper, made to sell at 35c. a roll, at . . **19c**

Parlor, Hall, Library and Dining-Room Wall-Papers, the kind that sells everywhere at 50c. a roll, at **28c**

A Line of Pressed Wall-Papers, that cannot be equalled for less than $2.00 a roll anywhere, a high-class decorative paper, in this sale at . . **75c**

Summer Jewelry Novelties.

In addition to our great stock of fine jewelry we carry a full line of the latest and prettiest trinkets, all of which we are selling at price reductions that make them the cheapest ever quoted in this market. We mention a few by way of illustration:

Real Rugged Coral Cyrano Chains, 48 inches long, regularly worth $1.48, here to-morrow at . . . **95c**

Imported Purses, have gate top, with ring and chain attachment, regularly worth 48c. each, here to-morrow at . . . **29c**

Shirt Waist Sets, a choice selection, stone set, black, crystal, pearl, and fine gold plated, with pins and buttons; regular price 38c. to 48c., here to-morrow at the extremely low price of . . **17c**

Men's Fine Madras Negligee Shirts,

Worth fully $1.00; Monday at less than half **44c**

Right in the midst of the wearing season **Negligee Shirts** of all grades are selling here lower than ever, consequently now is the best time to buy if you would secure the greatest value for your money. For to-morrow we offer a choice of thousands of fine Madras Negligee Shirts, with white laundered neckbands, detached link cuffs, pearl buttons, in hundreds of beautiful patterns, as perfect in all respects and quite as handsome, too, as the $1 shirts that are sold everywhere, for just . . . **44c**

Also, on sale to-morrow, Several Hundred Dozen Men's Madras Negligee Shirts, with attached collars, made with yoke, felled seams and pearl buttons, all sizes; sold regularly at 65c., very special at **39c**

Summer Silks

The Silk Department presents two very liberal and attractive offerings in summer silks for Monday's sale. Here they are:

Just 35 Pieces of Plain Black Foulard Silk, fully 24 inches in width, a pure silk of a heavy, handsome and very serviceable quality; would usually be considered a special offering at 75c. per yard; here to-morrow, at . . **49c**

Just 25 pieces more of those handsome Blue and White Figured India Silks, which we have been selling at 69c per yard, very special for Monday, at **48c**

The Annual Trade Sale of China, Glassware and Household Goods

begins also to-morrow with assortments unrivalled in this country and with price attractions that will put to shade even our own best previous efforts to save you money on the things you need.

Dinner Set of finest thin Austrian China, 102 pieces, including soup tureen, pink spray decoration with embossed edged plates and handsomely gold traced, imported to sell for $23.00, to go to-morrow at . . . **13.50**

Dinner Sets of finest thin Austrian china, 102 pieces, including soup tureen, large floral decorations in natural colors, handsomely gold lined, imported to sell for $25, to go to-morrow at . **13.50**

Tea Set of 56 pieces, new shapes, newest decorations, of finest thin Lanternieres French China, decorated in natural colors and handsomely gold traced, imported to sell at $9.00, special to-morrow at **4.50**

Dinner Set of 100 pieces, of finest white Maddock's porcelain, including soup tureen, new shape, richly embossed, regularly sold at $9, special to-morrow at . **6.75**

Tumblers of the best quality crystal glass, large size, handsomely fluted and banded, regularly sold at 30c. per dozen, special, per dozen, at **15c**

Jelly Tumblers of best quality glass, with tight tin covers; special to-morrow at . **1c**

Mason Fruit Jars, fitted with porcelain-lined metal tops, best quality glass, quart size; special per dozen **35c**

Mrs. Potts's Irons with malleable iron jackets, full nickel-plated, consisting of 3 irons, stand and handle, regularly worth $1, special at **55c**

Toilet Sets of 10 pieces of thin porcelain, new, large shape Ewer and Basin, richly decorated in floral designs, in natural colors and heavily gold stippled, made to sell at $5.00, special at **2.65**

Umbrella Stands, large size, in Japanese and terra-cotta colors, raised designs, or in rustic finish, regularly sold at $1.75, special at **95c**

Carpet Sweepers, Bissell's "Columbia," with all the latest improvements, regularly sold at 2.25, special at **1.25**

Curtain Stretchers, the folding style, built of hardwood lumber, retinned pins, malleable iron hinges and joints, full size, regularly sold at $1.25, special at . . **65c**

Our Model Refrigerators and Ice Boxes, warranted to give perfect satisfaction, built of hard wood, great savers of ice, having perfect circulation of air; style No. 432 (26 in. wide, 39 in. high), special to-morrow at **6.25**

Style No. 493 **Ice Chest,** 32 in. wide, 22 in. deep and 32 inches high, special at **4.75**

Ash or Garbage Cans, of galvanized iron, extra heavy, with drop handles and double bottoms, full size, regularly sold at $1.10, special at **47c**

Model Blue Flame Oil Cooking Stoves, perfect in construction and very simple to manipulate, no smoke or smell and fully guaranteed against leakage; the 2-burner size, worth $6.50, special at . **4.50**

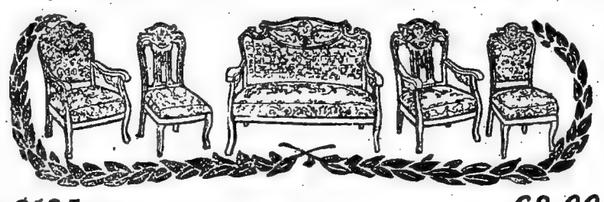

$125 5-Piece Mahogany Parlor Suit for . . . 68.00
5-Piece Parlor Suit, with mahogany veneered panels, inlaid with best French marquetry of handsome colored wood, copper, brass, german silver and pearl, covered with fine damask tapestry or embroidered with silk on Roman plush; frames are hand-polished, heavy and strong, altogether a handsome, comfortable suit, made to your order by expert mechanics.

$10.00 Solid Oak or Mahogany Finished Chiffonier for 5.75
A thoroughly well-made article, carefully finished, fitted with 24x12 in. beveled mirror, making same 6 ft. high and 32 in. wide.

$6.50 Solid Oak or Mahogany-finished Chiffonier for 3.75
This Chiffonier has 5 drawers, is 32 in. wide, 19 in. deep and 56 in. high, has double top, easy working drawers and is nicely carved and finished.

Groceries.

Our stock of good things for the inner man is large, fresh, pure and wholesome, and our prices are the lowest in town. At no other store on Manhattan Island can you get such values as these:

Meats: Corned Beef Rump Butts, per lb. 8c

Provisions: Fancy Lean Strip Bacon, lb. 10c

Fish: Choice Family Mackerel, no heads, no tails, per kit . 1.25

Tea: 5-lb. caddy early picking, new season, garden grown Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast, Gunpowder Teas, a rare treat for lovers of good tea, lb., 43c

Coffee: Special Combination Java Coffee, 7 lbs., $1.00; lb. . . . 15c

Mocha and Java Coffee, roasted hourly, in any amount, lb. . . 25c

Baking Powder: Hazel Baking Powder, only the purest ingredients used, per lb. 29c

Extract: Milford Brand Extract, full 1-lb. bottles, vanilla, 65c.; lemon, 50c

Milk and Cream: Superb Cream or Rival Brand Condensed Milk, can, 6 1-2c

Canned Vegetables: Quinton Brand Extra Jersey Tomatoes, mammoth cans; Orange Blossom or Lilac Brand Maine Baby Corn, or Emerald Brand Sweet Wrinkle Early June Peas, doz., $1.15; can 10c

Boston Baked Beans, 3-lb. can, 1899 pack, doz., 80c.; can . . 7c

Gold Dust Brand Asparagus, large, fully matured stalks, doz., $2.75; can, 22c

Canned Fruits: Gold Seal Brand Selected Bahama Pineapples, sliced or grated, or Farren's Preserved Strawberries, 2-lb. cans, extra delicious, per doz., $1.85; per can . . 16c

Special for Monday.

Ladies' Wash Skirts.

$1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.95, $4.75 and $5.75 Wash Skirts, Monday at

95c., 1.50, 1.95 and 2.95.

The materials of these fine skirts are pique, duck and crash. Some of the skirts are plain tailor-made, some are elaborately braided, all are of liberal widths and made with deep hems. They are all of this season's make, faultless as to fit, finish and style. It's a big assortment, to be sold without reserve or exception at the above prices.

Special for Monday.

Ladies' Wash Suits.

$2.95, $3.95 and $5.00 Wash Suits, at 1.50
A lot of just 75 suits, made of crash and duck cloths and piques. Great bargains. Come early if you want one.

Special for Monday.

Ladies' Shirt Waists.

We are disposing of the balance of our great stock of High-Class Shirt Waists at extremely low prices. These waists are all of this season's production, all the materials and styles being new and popular. Look at these reductions, for instance:

Ladies' $1.25 and $1.50 Shirt Waists, Monday at . . . **55c**

Ladies' $1.75 and $2.00 Shirt Waists, at **79c**

1,750 Umbrellas,

worth from $2 to $5 each, on sale to-morrow at . 1.25

We bought this big lot cheap for cash from a prominent manufacturer who preferred the ready money to the goods. "As we buy, so we sell," is a well-known motto of the house, so if you want great bargains in fine Umbrellas come here to-morrow and look over this magnificent assortment. The coverings of these umbrellas are of pure silk serge and standard grade Union Taffeta Silk, sizes 26 and 28 inches, with cases and tassels to match; all made on Harvey steel rods and finished in the best manner throughout. There is a matchless variety of handles for men and women, in pearl, horn, decorated Dresden, gold and enamel, ebony and fine natural woods, both plain and silver-mounted. An unrestricted choice of the entire assortment to-morrow for **1.25**

Our Annual August Sale of Carpets, Rugs and Curtains

will also commence Monday, July 31st. The prices of all grades of Carpets and Upholstery Goods have advanced much of late and are still advancing. We anticipated this and bought large quantities before it took effect, hence the values we will offer you will be surprising, averaging 20% to 25% lower than the same qualities command elsewhere.

Smith's Savonnerie Carpets, noted for designs, colorings and wearing qualities, new goods just from the loom, the kind that you pay $1.50 per yard for elsewhere, here to-morrow at **95c**

High Pile Axminster Carpets, standard makes, in all the latest effects, with and without borders, the most popular carpet in the market to-day; sold elsewhere at $1 25 per yd.; our price for this sale **85c**

Wilton Velvet Carpets, a most desirable carpet for style, quality and price, a large assortment of choice patterns to choose from; the advance in carpets makes the price on these goods $1.15 per yard, our price **75c**

Double Extra Tapestry Brussels Carpets, colorings, designs and quality guaranteed, exclusive patterns, selected from all the standard makers, suitable for rooms or halls and stairs; actual value, per yard, 80c.; our price **55c**

300 Rolls of Tapestry Brussels Carpets, not the best, but good durable carpets, would be good value at 65c. a yard; we will sell this lot only at, per yard . . **45c**

Khorassan Carpets, in artistic styles and colorings, 36 inches wide, strictly all wool, extra heavy quality, will wear longer than a Brussels; sold regularly at 90c. per yard; our price for this sale . . **60c**

200 Rolls Full Extra Super Carpets, guaranteed all wool, Brussels styles and colorings, regular value 70c. per yard; our price for this sale **50c**

Ingrain Carpets, in handsome styles and colorings; price should be 40c. a yard, but we will sell it for **25c**

Plain Ingrain Carpets, all colors, suitable for filling around rugs, actual value 50c. per yard; our price **30c**

750 Pairs Ruffled Curtains.

75c. Etamine Ruffled Curtains, 3 yards long, at pair . **38c**

$2.45 Swiss Ruffled Curtains, 3 yards long, at pair **1.25**

$2.50 French Net Ruffled Curtains, 3 yards long, at pair **1.25**

$3.75 Swiss Ruffled Curtains, 3 yards, at pair . **2.25**

$6.50 Bobbinet Ruffled Curtains, 3 yards, at pair **3.90**

300 Pairs Bobbinet Curtains

with exquisite lace insertions and edges.

Prices in this sale are positively one-half original cost!

Former selling prices were $3.50 to $6.75; now offered to you IN TWO LOTS—To close, per pair,

2.25 & 1.95.

Grenadine and Snow Flake Curtains.

are constantly growing more popular. They'll be more popular when you see them at our present prices! 363 PAIRS IN ALL, and here's the story:

$1.75 kind, now, per pair .	95c
$2.50 kind, now, per pair .	1.35
$3.75 kind, now, per pair .	2.25
$5.00 kind, now, per pair .	2.90
$6.75 kind, now, per pair .	3.90

Lace Curtain Prices Extraordinary.

It's said that lace curtains are a difficult article to buy, because it's hard to tell their value. Not so with us this week, for at the present prices you simply cannot help seeing that they are remarkably cheap!

Nottingham Lace Curtains.

Some at half-price, some cheaper:
49c, 69c, 1.25, 1.95, 2.65, 2.95

Irish Point Lace Curtains.

2 to 6 pair lots to close.
These cannot be landed in America by the manufacturer at the following prices, but we need the space for larger lots. Would it not be wise to lay away a few pairs for fall? Prices per pair:
2.65, 3.35, 4.25, 5.75, 7.50

RACES AT BRIGHTON BEACH

Biggest Crowd of the Season Sees Bangle Win the Cup Race.

FOUR FAVORITES IN THE LEAD

Bangle's Victory for the Bedford Cup an Easy One—Gonfalon Captures Rising Generation Stakes.

That E. S. Gardner, Jr., has a really good horse in Bangle, the son of Meddler and Sunnyside, was demonstrated yesterday at the Brighton Beach race track, when Bangle galloped home an easy winner in the Brighton Cup at two and a half miles. It is not every day nowadays that racing associations schedule an event at such a long distance, and when they do the crowd that turns out to see them is always a large one. More races at long distances would be popular, a fact the big crowd of yesterday attested to by their generous applause for the very hollow victory of Bangle. There was no stage of the race at which Bangle was in danger of being beaten for the cup, for he simply rated along, Maher, who rode him, being confident of his speed and his ability to stay; and then at the end he galloped away from the contender, Don de Oro, while Latson, the only other starter, trailed in ten lengths behind the Don.

The crowd that turned out to see the race was easily the largest the track has held this season, and this means much when it is considered that the greater number of the "regulars" have gone to Saratoga. Every one present was on tip-toe about the Brighton Cup, for with such a small field and the race for first money limited to practically two of the three there was some interest in trying to pick the better of the two.

The three got off together to a fair start, with Bangle showing the way down the stretch past the grand stand. Behind him, but at his heels, was Don de Oro, while Latson, upon whom Taral had been instructed to ride a waiting race, trailed along twenty lengths behind. Bangle's head was up in the air, for Maher did not want to let him lose too much speed in the early part of the race, and before they made the turn that brought them around to the back stretch Don de Oro and Latson were running together, stride for stride. As they went up the back stretch Don de Oro went to the front, and he showed a lead of about a length. He held this, too, all the way around until the grand stand was passed for the second time, but he was beginning to fag a little, and when they again struck the back stretch Bangle closed on him, and finally took his old place of command. On the far turn, where if Latson was ever to be a contender he must move up, Taral began to urge him, but all to no purpose, and then Bangle began to move away from Don de Oro. At every stride he improved his lead, and apparently without much effort, for Maher was sitting still on him, while O'Leary was punching Don de Oro out for every ounce in him. Once straightened out in the stretch Maher eased Bangle up, and allowed him to gallop, and he came home an easy winner four lengths in front of Don de Oro, who in turn beat Latson ten lengths for place honors.

The programme at Brighton yesterday was a fairly good one outside of the Brighton Cup, even though the fields in some of the events were light, and as four favorites were successful, the visitors went home in a happy frame of mind and pocket.

There was one event—the Rising Generation Stakes at three-quarters of a mile—the result of which was a hard blow to the talent. There were but three starters—Gonfalon, Shoreham, and Trumpet—and they came home just in the order named. The Dwyer pair, Trumpet and Shoreham, were held favorites at the prohibitive price of 1 to 6, coupled, while Perry Belmont's Candidate was at 3 to 1. The latter took the lead at the start, and was never afterward reached by the others. He won easily by two lengths, while Shoreham beat his stable companion out a neck for second money.

Marcus Daly's Isidor found an easy spot in the Seud Stakes at five furlongs, even though he carried 140 pounds, and galloped in a winner by five lenghts from Florence Clarke.

King T. won the steeplechase after Rheinstrom, the top weight had run himself out by cutting out a hot pace; Rare Perfume won a selling race at a mile, and Fluke opened the day for the backers of favorites by winning all the way the first race of the day, a five-furlong dash.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds that have run and not won at Brighton since July 5, weights 7 pounds below the scale; selling allowances. Purse of $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01 4-5.

1—Fluke, Hayman & Frank's ch. g., by Fiddlesticks-Flavia, 97 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.. (Mitchell)
2—Midwood, Green B. Morris's ch. c., 92, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1 ..... (J. Slack)
3—Gold Lack, J. J. Hyland's b. g., 94, 60 to 1.. (Gatzsch)

Salmagundi, 100, 30 to 1, (Moody;) Premature, 106, 2 to 1, (Maher;) Miss Dode, 92, 15 to 1, (Wedderstandt;) Wig, 92, 30 to 1, (Bradford;) Mollie Newman, 86, 15 to 1, (Phelan;) Decimal, 93, 100 to 1, (Gisbourne,) and Laureatea, 105, 15 to 1, (Daggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; a neck between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners since June 15; selling allowances. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:41.

1—Rare Perfume, J. Underwood & Co.'s br. c., by His Highness or Ludwig-Early Blossom, 97 pounds, 3 to 5 and 1 to 5..... (Mitchell)
2—Hurricane, Woodward & Anderson's ch. c., 101, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5..... (Coupee)
3—Althea, W. Jennings's br. f., 92, 8 to 1.. (J. Slack)

Leando, 97, 6 to 1, (Moody;) Glad Hand, 87, 150 to 1, (Phelan,) and Tyran, 89, 40 to 1, (Hewett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a gallop by six lengths; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Rising Generation Stakes, for two-year-olds. Purse of $1,000, added to a subscription of $30 each, $10 forfeit, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:17 1-5.

1—Gonfalon, Perry Belmont's ch. c., by Fonso-Falerna, 107 pounds, 5 to 1 and even money ..... (Maher)
2—Shoreham, M. F. Dwyer's br. c., 112, 1 to 6.. (Doggett)
3—Trumpet, M. F. Dwyer's br. c., 122, 1 to 6.. (O'Leary)

Won easily by two lengths; a neck between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton Cup, for three-year-olds and upward, of $100 each, starters to pay $100 additional, with $500 added, of which $1,500 to second, the third to save his stake. Two miles and a quarter. Time—3:56 2-5.

1—Bangle, E. S. Gardner, Jr.'s, b. c., 4 years, by Meddler-Sunnyside, 124 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 4 ..... (Maher)
2—Don de Oro, J. Boden's ch. h., 5, 127, even money and 1 to 5..... (O'Leary)
3—Latson, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, br. c., 4, 124, 10 to 1 ..... (Taral)

Won in a canter by four lengths; ten lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—The Sand Stakes, a welterweight handicap for all ages. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01 4-5.

1—Isidor, Marcus Daly's ch. h., 5 years, by Amphion-Isis, 104 pounds, 3 to 5 and out. (Taral)
2—Florence Clarke, John Daly's b. f., 3, 115, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2..... (Maher)
3—Water King, G. B. Morris's br. c., 114, 40 to 1 ..... (Gardner)

Judge Tarvin, 125, 8 to 1, (O'Leary;) Florono, 129, 40 to 1, (Shaw;) Impartial, 119, 100 to 1, (Moody;) Dave S., 132, 200 to 1, (Wedderstand;) Larva, 127, 8 to 1, (Doggett,) and Imperator, 126, 8 to 1, (Mitchell,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a gallop by five lengths; a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap Steeplechase. Purse of $200 added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Full steeplechase course. Time—5:09.

1—King T., H. W. Smith's b. g., 6 years, by Kinglike-Revolt, 157 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2 ..... (Mr. Smith)
2—Perion, F. Gebhard's ch. g., 4, 150, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1..... (Hector)
3—Rheinstrom, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. g., 5, 160, 9 to 10..... (Cochrane)

Sir Play, 138, 10 to 1, (Callahan,) *The Lost Chord, 135, 40 to 1, (Mr. Watterson,) also ran and finished as named.

*Fell.

Won in a drive by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

RESULTS AT SARATOGA.

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Voter, 112 pounds, (Spencer,) 1 to 12, won; High Degree, 100, (Burns,) 9 to 1, second. Time—1:06½.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. The Kentuckian, 97 pounds, (McCann,) 8 to 1, won; Swiftmas, 116, (Wilson,) 4 to 1, second; Azucena, 104, (Bullman,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:47½. St. Cloud and Havoc also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Mesmerist, 122 pounds, (Spencer,) 7 to 5, won; Sam Phillips, 116, (Burns,) 15 to 1, second; Sardine, 113, (J. Hill,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:01¼. Golden Rule, Mr. Jersey, and Wooster Boy also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Toluca, 101 pounds, (Burns,) 6 to 5, won; Batten, 121, (J. Hill,) 3 to 1, second; Survivor, 121, (Spencer,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:40. Queen of Song also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Chappaqua, 104 pounds, (Burns,) 8 to 5, won; Emigre, 101, (McCann,) 5 to 1, second; Ineennamara, 105, (Clawson,) even, third. Time—1:15½. Sadie Southwell, Flying Scotchman, and Black Bonnet also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a half, hurdle. Dudley E., 144 pounds, (Finnegan,) 3 to 5, won; Julius Caesar, 140, (Sprague,) 3 to 1, second; Three Forks, 149, (Owens,) 4 to 1, third. Time—2:50½. Eli Kendig and Horse Play also ran.

Monday's Entries at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs. De Lacy, 115 pounds; the Rush, Tar Hill, and Mischievous, 110 each; May Jane and Be Be S., 107 each; Cialos, Floridan, Hansbrough, and J. H. Sloan, 103 each.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward. Mile and three-eighths. Trillo, Laverock, Connoisseur 106 pounds each; Adolph Spreckles and The Bachelor, 103 each..

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five and one-half furlongs. Sakhrat, Neponset, His Excellency, and Post Haste, 110 pounds each; Flamora and Belle of Orleans, 107 each; Hansbrough, 100.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and one-sixteenth. Selling. Myth, 111 pounds; Toddle Ladle, 106; Charley Rose, 104; Miss Patron, 103; Trianon, 101; Cathedral, 99; Arquebus, 96; Weller, 95; Nearest, 94.

FIFTH RACE.—Maiden fillies, three-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Ineennamara, 111; Miss Mitchell, Mai, Rose O'Lee, and Queene Isle, 104 each.

AMERICAN JOCKEY'S SUCCESS.

W. H. Martin Wins Two Big Events at the Alexandra Park Races.

LONDON, July 29.—At the first day of the Alexandra Park July meeting to-day, W. H. Martin, the American jockey, won the Juvenile Plate on Lord William Beresford's Pomfret. Nineteen horses ran five furlongs.

Martin also won the Alexandra Handicap, on F. Sokes's Master Willie. J. Reiff, another American jockey, was second on E. Foster's Marceline. Eight horses ran five furlongs.

SAIL FOR THIS COUNTRY.

"Tod" Sloan, "Pedlar" Palmer, and I. Zangwill on the Campania.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.—United States Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado, Israel Zangwill, the critic and novelist, and Tod Sloan, the American jockey, sailed for New York to-day on the Cunard Line Campania. "Pedlar" Palmer, the bantam pugilist, was also a passenger. The sailing of Palmer and Sloan drew a large number of sporting men to the steamship pier, who gave the pugilist and the jockey a hearty farewell.

The return of Riley Grannan to London is believed to foreshadow a vigorous turf campaign by the American contingent, and the fact that few jockeys have been able to ride Lord William Beresford's horses to victory since the suspension of "Tod" Sloan has done much to renew faith in him and to create the belief that he will repeat his successes when he returns.

MR. HOBART GIVES A CLAMBAKE.

The Vice President Entertains Many Guests at Pleasure Bay.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 29.—Vice President Hobart gave a clambake at the Green Gables, Pleasure Bay, to-day, to a large number of friends. The place was gayly decorated, and music was furnished by a string band.

Among the many guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hobart were Gen. and Mrs. Russell A. Alger and Frederick Alger, Mr. and Mrs. Hobart Tuttle, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Walton.

Robbers Murder with an Axe.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 29.—The aged wife of John Pritzke was found dead to-day at her home, in North Little Rock. The body was horribly mutilated, having been chopped to pieces with an axe. Near the body sat the husband, who was in a dying condition from wounds inflicted with an axe. The house had been robbed. There is no clue to the perpetrators of the crime.

GOLF HANDICAP AT KELSO.

Won by Herbert Jaques of Boston, with a Net Score of 87.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 29.—The weekly handicap golf tournament at Kelso to-day went to Herbert Jaques of Boston, who made a net score of 85, with a handicap of 12. Arden Robbins and Frank Ellis, Jr., played off the tie of last week, the latter winning. Robbins, who played from scratch, was in poor form, and could do no better than 98. The score:

	Gross.	H'd'cap.	Net.
Arden Robbins	98	0	98
A. D. Childs	104	2	102
T. G. Condon	95	5	90
W. B. Burr	106	8	98
Frank Ellis, Jr.	97	8	89
Rufus E. Shapley	106	10	96
George Robbins	109	12	97
Herbert Jaques	99	12	87
L. Brigham	111	15	96
Frank Ellis	117	18	99
A. H. Hinkle	120	20	100
Miss F. Hinkle	115	24	91
G. W. Guthrie	134	25	109
J. L. Ketteridge	135	30	105
Mrs. T. G. Condon	126	24	102

Nassau Country Club Golfers.

A number of the Nassau Country Golf Club members took part in three competitions yesterday on their links at Glen Cove, L. I. The regular club's handicap was won by C. E. Robertson. A special members' and guests' handicap was won by S. S. Baldwin, while an interesting handicap foursome resulted in a tie, the players being:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
A. C. Humphries and J. B. C. Tappen	104	14	90
J. V. Koch, Jr., and H. W. Thayer	110	20	90
C. E. Robertson and Walter Perry	115	21	94
H. S. Beard and S. S. Baldwin	121	22	99

The principal scores in the regular club event were:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
C. E. Robertson	95	12	83
H. W. Thayer	110	25	85
J. B. C. Tappan	95	10	85
F. B. Pratt	98	12	83
S. P. Hopkins	99	12	87
W. B. Hoar	117	29	88
Percy Chubb	100	12	88
Herbert L. Pratt	100	12	88
J. V. Koch, Jr.	103	14	89

Gordon Wins the Governor's Cup.

Gordon Gordon, with a low net score of 64, won the competition for the Governor's Cup at the Flushing Golf Club's grounds yesterday. Summary:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
G. Gordon	84	20	64
L. Littlejohn	99	26	73
J. H. Gordon	93	17	76
C. A. Griscom	93	16	77
C. Colgate	90	8	82
H. M. Hubbell	101	18	83
W. W. Beebe	107	24	83
C. L. Murray	101	18	83
E. B. Mitchell	99	16	83
G. R. Leslie	99	13	86
W. H. Baxter	108	22	86
W. B. Harrison	118	22	96
J. D. Peterson	119	22	97

In a match with George R. Leslie, W. J. Travis won by five up.

Dutchess County Club Beats Glenwood.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 29.—The Dutchess County Golf Club defeated the Glenwood Golf Club of Hudson on the former's links this afternoon. Following is the score:

Dutchess Co.		Glenwood.	
W. A. Adriance	11	Esselstyn	0
Pelton	1	Rice	0
Collingwood	8	Cody	8
Seaman	4	Scoville	0
Peeris	0	Bradley	0
Wetteran	6	Dubois	0
J. E. Adriance	2	Evans	0
Total	32	Total	1

A New Branch Post Office.

A new branch Post Office, to be known as Station R, will be opened Tuesday morning at 3,319 Third Avenue, Jeremiah Cronin has been appointed Superintendent of the new branch, which will have a force of twenty-two carriers, covering the district from One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street to the Twenty-third Ward line, north and south, and from Jerome Avenue to the Bronx River east and west.

ON THE ENGLEWOOD LINKS.

Home Team Defeats Richmond County Country Club by 11 to 23.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., July 29.—The return match between the Richmond County Country Club and the Englewood Golf Club was played on the Englewood's links this afternoon. Englewood succeeded in wiping out the bad beating she had at Richmond County in the previous match, and finished with the very decisive score of 23 to 11 in her favor. Many of the matches were close, and were only settled on the home green. Dr. Wells and Chadwick headed the two teams, and after a see-saw match finished all even at the eighteenth hole. Bonner and Baylis also were unable to score on each other, and four other couples were separated only by a single hole to the good at the finish. The following is the score:

Richmond Co. C. C.		Englewood Golf.	
Chadwick	0	Dr. Wells	0
Paterson	5	Baker	0
Schuyler	0	Wilson	6
Park	0	J. H. Sherwood	1
Williams	0	F. Enos	1
Taintor	0	Moore	2
Lowery	0	Coppell	4
Dusk	1	Reinmund	0
Baldwin	0	Booth	5
Ripley	0	Bottome	3
Walker	0	Thompson	1
Bonner	0	Baylis	0
Blyth	5	Banks	0
Total	11	Total	23

The fourth contest for the Captain's Cup for associate members, eighteen holes putting and approaching, was decided July 26, with ten entries, Miss Smith scoring three points, with a total of 55; Mrs. Ogden, two points, with 56, and Mrs. Reinmund and Miss A. Barber, one each, with 58.

The full eighteen holes of the course will be ready for play on Labor Day.

THREE GAMES AT ARDSLEY.

Two Handicaps for Men—Miss Brooks Wins at Putting.

The usual triple contest took place yesterday on the Ardsley Club links, the number of competitors being somewhat smaller owing to the absence of many of the golfing members. Samuel McElroy won the prize in the Class A handicap, while R. H. Brewster captured the trophy in Class B. Miss Lillian Brooks won the women's putting match. The players and scores are:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
S. McElroy	94	12	82
L. B. Churchill	93	9	84
J. Jaffray	97	11	86
H. L. Edgar	97	10	87
J. W. Bird	102	14	88
H. B. Galley	96	7	89
H. Page	98	8	90

CLASS B.

R. H. Brewster	102	17	85
A. B. Barron	106	17	89
E. H. Hawkins	116	25	91
R. R. Remington	128	20	108

Woman's Putting Match—Miss Lillian Brooks, 44; Miss Ethel Gould, 45; Miss D. O. Clarkson, 46; Miss S. Gregory, 46; Miss Kirkham, 49; Miss G. Fraser, 49.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

SPECIALS!

Midsummer Hosiery Sale!

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

500 dozen Children's Fine Fast Black and Tan Ribbed Cotton Hose, with double knees, double heels and toes, sizes 5 to 9 inches, and worth 15c. to 25c.; special 9c. and 11c

300 dozen Ladies' Fast Black and Tan Cotton Hose, warranted fast color, and made with double heels and toes and elastic tops, worth 15c. pair; special, 9c.

250 dozen Ladies' Fine Imported Tan Cotton Hose, plain and ribbed, made with double soles, high spliced heels and double toes, good value at 25c. and 35c.; special, 12c.

150 dozen Children's Fine Ribbed Lisle Thread Hose, made with double and high spliced heels, knees and toes, sizes 5 to 9 inches, and color warranted; 15c. pair.

Perfumery Department.

Perfumed Talcum Powder, in tin canister, 5c.

Sea Salt, for the bath, 10-lb. bags, 9c.

Columbus Root Beer Extract, makes 5 gallons, 9c.

Bay Rum, bottle, 10c.

Florida Water, bottle, 10c.

White Castile Soap, bar, 10c.

Witch Hazel, the very best, pint bottle, 15c.

Warner's Lithia Tablets, 3-grain, bottle, 19c.

Perfume Extracts in the following odors: Violet, Heliotrope, Jockey Club, White Rose and White Lilac, per ounce, 10c.

Fans! Fans!

Japanese Fans, endless variety to select from, grading in price from 5c. to 50c. each.

Special Lot of Silk Empire Fans, handsomely decorated; a few lace trimmed; value 75c., to close, 25c.

LADIES' NECKWEAR.

500 dozen Ladies' Mull and Lace Novelties, consisting of jabots, four-in-hands, fichus, sailor collars, etc.; manufacturers' samples, to close out at 25c., 48c., 75c. and 98c., being less than half regular prices.

GROCERIES.

Select Groceries, reasonably priced, makes the selling easy. Write for price list.

Rice—Whole grain, genuine Carolina, pound 9c.; 3½ pounds for 30c.

Crystallized Ginger—Healthful—wholesome—half-pound tin box, 19c.

Soused Mackerel—Small fish, heads and tails off—pound can 14c.; two pound can 23c.

Pound Cake—Lighten the cook's labors this hot weather—try ours—plain, marble, raisin and citron, pound, 17c.; nut cake pound, 20c.

Fruit Syrup—They're pure—a little in ice water makes a cooling drink, pint bottles, 25c.

Flour—Special—Pure Food Brand—Monday's price, per barrel, $4.35.

Butter—A pound brick of solid sweetness, 22c.

Muslin Underwear at Half Manufacturers' Prices.

Ladies' Muslin Underwear, made of good quality muslin and cambric, trimmed with lace and embroidery and insertions, these are manufacturers' samples and are sold at one-half price of manufacture.

AT 19c.

Umbrella Drawers, plain ruffle, Cambric and Muslin Corset covers.

AT 29c.

Muslin Drawers, trimmed with fine embroidery, Corset Covers, Chemise, and Skirts.

AT 49c.

Gowns, trimmed with embroidery, insertion and lace, embroidery ruffle skirts, drawers trimmed with lace, insertion, and embroidery.

AT 59c.

Gowns, lace and embroidery trimmed; Skirts, with embroidery; Drawers, umbrella ruffle, trimmed with lace and cluster tucks.

Other lots, at 69c., 79c., 98c., $1.25; worth double and more than the price asked.

SUMMER UPHOLSTERIES.

Third Floor.

SPECIALS FOR MONDAY.

Cross Stripe Grenadine Curtains, good colors and designs; regular, $1.35 pair; special, 98c. pair.

Ruffle Swiss Curtains, striped and figured centres, 3 yards long, 40 inches wide; value, $1.00; special, 69c. pair.

Dresser Sets, made of sheer Swiss with ruffle, finished with colored lining and ribbon decoration; for complete set, 75c., 98c., and $1.25.

Cushion or Stoop Seats, embroidered denims, full size, special, 29c. each.

Ingrain Mats, 18x36 inches, special, 19c. each.

Furniture Slip Covers to order, made of Belgium linen, for suit of 5 pieces, $7.45.

White and Gray Fleece Blankets, 10-4 size, special, 39c. pair.

Bed Spreads, full size, hemmed, ready for use, special, 39c. each.

Bed Spreads, new designs, fringed, special, 98c. each.

Marseilles Spreads, full size, good value at $1.75; special, $1.29 each.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

1837. MATTHEWS. 1899.

Mail Orders receive prompt attention. All goods shipped free of charge within 100 miles of New York. All purchases amounting to $5.00 and over, free of charge in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts.

Silverware Attractions.

SILVER TABLE WARE.

200 pieces of Sterling Silver Table Ware, comprising sugar shells, butter picks, bon bon spoons, nut picks, individual butter spreaders, berry, pickle, and olive forks, also napkin rings, will go on sale to-morrow at 49c. each.

Rich Cut Glass Syrup Pitchers, (large size,) with quadruple plated lid and handles; special at 98c., former price $2.48.

Quadruple-plated Ice Tubs, satin finished, burnished bands; special at $1.48.

Quadruple Plated Tea Sets, consisting of teapot, sugar bowl, gold lined cream pitcher and spoon holder, satin finished, engraved with artistic burnished shields on both sides; special at $5.50. Former price, $8.39. Initials engraved free of charge.

Quadruple Plated, Large Size Waiter, to match set; special at $2.25. Former price, $3.39.

Also, a lot of odd pieces, such as sugar bowls, creamers, spoon holders, slop bowls, etc.; special at 75c.; less than half the usual price.

Specials in Toilet Necessities.

Sterling Silver Mounted Tooth Brush Holders, 25c.

Sterling Silver Mounted Tooth and Talcum Powder Holders, 25c.

Sterling Silver Mounted Paste and Salve Jars, 25c.

Sterling Silver Manicure Pieces, consisting of shoe hooks, nail files, curling irons, shoe horns, tooth and nail brushes, 25c.

Sterling Silver Mounted Ebony Hair, Cloth, Hat and Military Brushes; special at 49c.

MILLINERY.

Women's Outing Hats.

A choice selection of the best shapes in rough and ready and split straws, golf hats, alpines at remarkable low prices.

Rough and Ready Sailors, 48 and 69c.

Trimmed Golf Hats, newest and best shapes, neatly trimmed in gray, black, royal, brown, tan, and white, at 87c. to $4.98.

Split Sailors, 98c. and upward.

Misses' Trimmed Hats in a variety of colors, neatly trimmed with taffeta or satin ribbon, flowers and chiffon, formerly $3.98; at $1.47.

UNTRIMMED HATS.

Clearing sale of our entire stock of untrimmed hats, turned alpines, fine chips and fancy straws, ladies' and misses', all colors, at 25c., special.

Sale of Flowers.

All kinds of Wreaths, Fine Sprays and a full line of small effects to close out at 10c. and 25c.

UPHOLSTERY DEPT.

White Irish Point Curtains.

Our $4.98, $5.25, $5.50 up to $6.50 grades, in two, four and six pair lots, to close out at $4.75 a pair.

CURTAIN CORNERS, REAL LACE, at 49c., 69c., 89c., and $1.39.

BED CANOPIES, white, umbrella frame, at $1.35 and $1.85 each.

COTTAGE CURTAINS, with fluted edge, at $1.19 a pair.

COUCH COVERS, Bagdad effect, at $2.49 each.

COTTON REPP TAPESTRY, Empire designs, at 60c. a yard, 50 inches wide.

TAPESTRY PORTIERES, that were $4.75, for this sale, at $3.98 a pair.

VESTIBULE LACES, 18 and 30 inches wide, at 49c., 60c., 69c., 98c. and $1.35 a yard.

Window Shades, good quality, at 23c. each; with knotted fringe, 32c. each.

Shades made to order at short notice.

3-fold Screens with Solid Oak Frames, at $1.39 each, five feet six inches high.

SPECIAL SALE

Metallic Beds and Bedding.

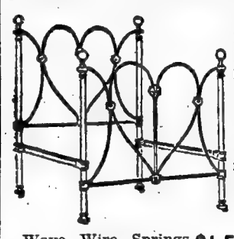

75 Heavy Metallic Beds, extra high head and foot, 1 inch posts, brass knobs and caps, for this sale only $2.98.

Wove Wire Springs to fit..... $1.50, $2.00

White Enamel Steel Woven Springs..... $2.50

FULTON STREET, GALLATIN PLACE, LIVINGSTON & SMITH STS., Brooklyn.

Fine Cotton Mattresses, made in layers, will not mat, pack or lump as cotton usually does, covered in best fancy striped ticking, tufted close, very soft and comfortable, equal to any $12.00 mattress made. Our price, all sizes..... $5.00

All kinds of Mattresses at lowest prices, upward from $1.25.

Feather Pillows 58c. and upward.

CLOTHING.

You'll be well repaid by a visit to this department during these Summer days.

Read the items below, then you'll understand how we create business.

Men's $8.00 & $10.00 Suits at $5.00

350 of them in strictly all wool home spun, cheviot and serge (a large portion of these suitable for fall wear), splendidly lined and made in latest 3 and 4-button sack style, sizes 34 to 42, the regular value of these suits from $8.00 to $10.00, on Monday and until all are sold the price will be $5.00

Men's Washable Vests, 35c. & 48c.

In Figured Crashes, Silk Embroidered Linen Crashes and Linen Duck, made in the cool six-button, collarless style, sizes 33 to 44—$1.00 and $2.00 quality 35c. and 48c.

JEWELRY.

We mention a few of our specials in Jewelry Department for Monday.

Sterling Silver link Cuff Buttons, value 48c., at 10c. a pair.

Belt Buckles, value from 48c. to 69c., at 25c.

Waist Pin Sets, enameled and gold plated, 25c.

Gold Plated Waist Pin Sets, (three in set,) at 5c.

Crystal Cyrano Chains, value 98c., at 39c.

Empire Combs, value 64c., at 39c.

Three and Four Inch Side Combs, at 25c. a pair.

TOILETS,

FOR MONDAY ONLY.

Fine Quality of Talcum Powder, 4c.

Superior Quality Face Powder at 8c.

Fine Imported Sachet Powder, violet and orris, at 5c. an ounce.

Fine lot of Imported Dressing Combs, at 5c.

FANS AND FRAMES.

We are closing out our entire stock of Paper Fans at 5c. and 10c. each; some worth from 25c. to 48c.

Special lot of Dewey Fans, in white, at 10c.

Aluminum Pin Trays, value 15c., at 5c.

Burnished Gilt Photo Frames, cabinet and card size, at 15c. each.

Large assortment Perfume Atomizers for Monday, special, 69c. and 98c.

LEATHER GOODS.

Closing out our entire stock of Leather Belts at less than one-half the original price.

Genuine Leather Pocketbooks, with double inside frame and strap, 25c.

Drinking Cups, in leather cases, at 29c.

Flasks and Medicine Cases at very low prices.

Dress Suit Cases, Gladstone, Oxford, Club Bags, at prices not to be equaled.

SMOKY

FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Morris K. Jesup, and many other prominent people.

J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert,"

215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1613.

HARBOR HILL GOLFERS BEATEN.

Plainfield and Englewood Teams Each Win Victories.

The Harbor Hill golfers of Staten Island fared badly in their team competitions yesterday, as they were beaten in two matches. The largest contest took place on the Harbor Hill grounds against a visiting team of eleven golfers from Plainfield. The latter won by the high score of 45 holes to 12. The teams and scores were:

HARBOR HILL.	Holes.	PLAINFIELD.	Holes.
Otto Hochmeyer	0	P. Reinhart	3
E. J. Dorrel	0	William Glenny	12
A. B. Elliott	0	L. Talmage	5
C. Spark	4	H. R. Proctor	0
A. B. Lawson	3	C. Von Bosskirck	0
J. E. C. Leavitt	0	N. Sheppard	5
H. G. Van Vechten	0	W. Cossin	9
G. Stewart	0	S. Ard	1
H. Hasbrook	0	J. W. Reinhardt	6
H. Van Vechten	0	H. Huntington	4
C. Y. Wemple	5	E. Von Bosskirck	0
Total	12	Total	45

The second contest was played by another team at Englewood. The game was more closely contested, but the Englewood players won by two holes, scoring 16 to 14 for Harbor Hill. The scores are:

HARBOR HILL.	Holes.	ENGLEWOOD.	Holes.
J. Max Cawere	4	L. L. Clarke	0
C. C. Goldsborough	0	L. D. Mowry	3
R. McKee	0	M. Mackay	1
H. V. Carrere	0	C. Woolsey	6
R. C. W. Wadsworth	2	G. Gain	0
C. H. White	4	L. S. Coe	0
G. G. Jansen	4	M. Yeaman	6
D. Rawson	4	S. Slicker	0
Total	14	Total	16

SPORTING GOODS.

HENLEY GOLF BALLS

MR. WALTER J. TRAVIS writes as follows:

Messrs. SAM'L BUCKLEY & CO.,

AGTS. HENLEY TEL. CO., LTD.,

100 William St., New York.

Dear Sirs: Most balls are good, a few are better, but the very best I have met with (and I have tried them all) are the HENLEY Balls. They fly and put remarkably well, and preserve their shape splendidly. In short, they embody all the qualities that constitute a really first-class ball.

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) WALTER J. TRAVIS.

Can be bought up town at

SLAZENGER & SONS, 6 EAST 15TH ST.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN.

Two Surprising Values in Men's Negligee Shirts:

We place on sale to-morrow a large lot of Men's Negligee Shirts with one pair of detached link cuffs, made of good quality percale in attractive patterns and finished with felled seams; also a lot of flannel Cycling Shirts with linen neckbands. Both are excellent shirts and both are extraordinarily cheap at . . 37c

Men's Negligee Shirts of very fine madras and French percale, in a large variety of handsome stylish patterns, with one pair of detached cuffs. These are high class shirts, made and finished in the best possible manner and fully worth $1.50 each, take them at 69c

Main, front, left.

More Unexampled Cheapness in Women's Shirt Waists.

You've learned to look for the unusual when we announce a Shirt Waist Sale, and you'll not be disappointed in the offerings we've prepared for to-morrow and this week, be your expectations ever so great. While taking note of the astonishingly little prices, however, don't overlook the fact that there are other features besides cheapness to make the opportunity attractive. The quality of all the Waists is excellent, the styles are right and the patterns are the prettiest imaginable.

White Waists.

1,000 white lawn Waists, the "Derby" make, with hemstitched fronts and pearl buttons—that were $1.00, go at 39c

1,500 white lawn Waists, with tucked fronts, were earlier in the season $1.25, go at 59c

2,000 white lawn Waists, with entire front tucked and insertions between tucks—heretofore $2.00 and $2.75, go at . 97c and $1.23

A sample line of white lawn Waists, in sizes 34 and 36 only—regular $1.00 to $3.00 grades, goes at . . 79c

Colored Waists.

Our entire collection of colored Waists have been grouped into three lots for selling, as follows:

Lot 1—Percale Waists, in striped effects, tailor finished, made with pearl buttons, were $1.00, go at . . 29c

Lot 2—Fine madras Waists, in a variety of handsome effects, were $2.00, go at 59c

Lot 3—Fancy tucked madras Waists, in many handsome styles, some trimmed with embroidery, were $2.00 to $2.75, all go at . . 97c

Second floor.

Two of the Best Silk Items Ever Offered

2,500 yds. of very superior quality 24 inch printed Foulards and Japanese Silks—rich and exclusive designs and desirable colors, that have been selling at 69c., 79c. and 95c. per yd—have been reduced to 39c

COUNCIL TO FACE COURT

Defiant Members to Answer for Contempt Without Delay.

PAPERS SERVED ON MAJORITY

President Guggenheimer Not Inclined to Lend His Aid—Condemned for Delaying Bond Issues.

Papers in the contempt case brought against the members of the Council for disregarding a peremptory writ of mandamus have been served upon twelve of the offenders. Vice Chairman John T. Oakley and Councilman Eugene A Wise were the last men to be served. There remain eight of the contumacious municipal legislators to be served, but, whether or not they are found before Monday, the proceedings will go ahead. There will be no postponement asked for by Kellogg, Rose & Smith, the attorneys who are conducting the proceedings. In cases where it has been impossible to serve papers on members of the Council the proceedings will be delayed until they are found, but the majority must face the music to-morrow.

The only way out of the dilemma, as it appears at present, is for the recalcitrants to induce President Guggenheimer to call a special meeting of the Council for an early hour to-morrow. This, it is said, Mr. Guggenheimer is unwilling to do, as he believes that nothing short of a prospective term in jail will bring the "blockade squadron" to terms. All the city officials are either desirous of having the men who have held up bonds go to jail or would view such a proceeding with equanimity, and it is said that no political influence will be exerted to avert a severe punishment.

One of the most prominent office holders in the administration said yesterday, in reference to the Councilmanic dispute: "No political party can afford to stick by these fellows. Every one of them is a disgrace to his party, and the organizations will be placed in the position of indorsing the bond hold-ups if they do not repudiate these men in the Fall conventions. Tammany Hall cannot afford to stand for such men as Wise, Murray, and Hyland, who have opposed some of the bond issues, despite the fact that they were favored by the administration which Tammany placed in power. In Brooklyn, both the Republicans and the Willoughby Street organization will have to repudiate Leich and his two satellites, Williams and Francisco, and French, Ebbetts, Conly, and Doyle.

"The Democratic members will have to go before their constituents with besmirched records. In Queens, Councilman Cassidy's actions as a 'hold-up artist,' he believes, will help him in his fight for the leadership against John P. Madden. Whether the people of the Borough of Queens will buy a 'gold brick' like that remains to be seen. None of the Councilmen will appear as candidates this Fall, more's the pity, but they will all seek indorsement, and no party can give this without stultifying itself."

Corporation Counsel Whalen was quoted in a newspaper yesterday morning as saying that the resolution referring the writ of mandamus in the Pierce case to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion did not require the approval of the Mayor to become effective. A reference to the charter would have saved the Corporation Counsel from making an erroneous statement, if he made the one credited to him. Section 40 of the charter states positively that all resolutions and ordinances passed by the Municipal Assembly must have the approval of the Mayor before they become operative. Failing the Mayor's approval, resolutions or ordinances may become effective if the Mayor refuses either to approve or veto them.

SHEA FOLLOWS MR. COLER.

Threatens to Resign If Civil Service Rules Are Not Modified for Department of Bridges.

John L. Shea, Commissioner of the Department of Bridges, announced yesterday that unless the State Civil Service Commissioners modified their rules, so far as his department is concerned, he would resign. Mr. Shea's particular grievance is that he is compelled by the rules to select from the eligible list a Chief Engineer for the contemplated bridge over the East River between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Queens. The place has already been given to Richard S. Buck, who had charge of the construction of the two new bridges over the Niagara River.

Commissioner Shea says that the first man on the eligible list is a young man who has never built an important bridge, and he is unwilling to intrust the new structure, which will cost the city over $5,000,000, to an inexperienced engineer. If he should do so, he says, he would not be consulting the best interests of the city, and, rather than violate his oath in this way, he declares, he will resign.

THE TRANSVAAL PROPOSAL.

Government Plan of a Joint Commission Criticised in England—The Boers May Not Agree to It.

LONDON, July 29.—It is not expected that President Krüger will be likely to refuse to listen to the Government's new proposal for a joint commission to examine the Transvaal Franchise bill, though this is possible.

This proposal meets varying criticism here. Liberals are inclined to regard it as another instance of the incurable tendency of the Salisbury Government to shelve every difficulty by referring it to a commission. Mr. Labouchère calls it a climb-down on Mr. Chamberlain's part; and undoubtedly it savors more of Salisbury than Chamberlain. Others think it a concession to the Transvaal's contention that the matter should be referred to arbitration. All agree, however, that it forms a practical bridge of which Krüger can avail himself to retire from an impossible position.

PRETORIA, July 29.—The general tone of the Parliamentary debate is regarded as satisfactory, but doubt is expressed in official quarters as to the acceptability of the proposed joint inquiry unless it shall include all questions in dispute.

Germany Not to Annex Bear Island.

BERLIN, July 29.—In consequence of inquiries from the St. Petersburg Chancellery, Germany has formally repudiated all intention of annexing Bear Island, and ordered the Consul at Tromsoe to inform the traveler Lerner, who recently occupied the island with a view to revivifying the German fisheries there, that in the event of his action leading to complications he must not reckon upon any support from Germany.

The Kaiser May Visit France.

BERLIN July 29.—A Westphalian paper reports that negotiations have been proceeding between Paris and Berlin in the last ten days preparatory to the visit of the Emperor to Cherbourg or Brest on his return from Norway. Nothing, apparently, is known of such plans in Berlin, where preparations are being made for the arrival of the entire imperial family at Wilhelmshohe next week.

Driven Away from Treaty Waters.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 29.—The British warship Buzzard is driving the colonial fishermen out of the treaty coast waters along the northeast coast of the island at the instance of the French fishermen, who complain that the colonists are interfering with their fishery. A number of colonial vessels are returning southward, their fishing having been spoiled by the Buzzard's action.

Yellow Fever Ceases in Panama.

COLON, Colombia, July 29.—It is officially announced from Panama that the yellow fever epidemic has ceased there. The total number of cases reported since the outbreak of the disease is eighty-eight, of which forty-five resulted fatally.

Big Fire at Hull.

HULL, July 29.—Bryson, Jameson & Co.'s timber yard and Saner & Co.'s grain warehouse were destroyed by fire to-night. The loss is £120,000.

GEN. ANTONIO G. BLANCO DEAD.

Ex-Dictator of Venezuela Expires in Paris—He Did Much to Develop the Country.

PARIS, July 29.—Gen. Antonio Guzman Blanco, ex-President of Venezuela, is dead.

Gen. Antonio Guzman Blanco played a most important part in the history of Venezuela. For many years he was the absolute dictator of the country, either in name or in fact, and he was in the habit of calling himself its "pacificator and regenerator." While he used his power to amass a large private fortune, it is generally acknowledged that his was the principal influence in establishing a better Government than had existed prior to his time and in developing the material resources of the nation.

He was born at Caracas in 1828. His father was the private secretary of Simon Bolivar, and was at one time a member of the Venezuelan Cabinet. Living in an atmosphere of revolution, he became a soldier when a mere boy. His rise to power occurred in 1863, when, at the head of a revolutionary force, he marched on Caracas and overthrew the existing Government, of which Gen. José Antonio Paez was President. A new Government was organized, with Gen. Tovar Castro as President and Gen. Blanco as Vice President. The latter, however, was the real head of the Administration, and for nearly twenty-five years thereafter his was the controlling mind in the Government.

A new Constitution was proclaimed on March 28, 1864, making large extensions in the popular rights. From 1867 to 1871 the country was disturbed by various revolutionary movements, all of which were suppressed by the strong hand of Blanco. In December, 1871, he was proclaimed provisional President, or Dictator, and in 1873 he was regularly elected President. He was re-elected in 1877, and again in 1881, and he exercised complete control over the Administration of Gen. Joaquin Crèspo, who succeeded him as President in 1884. It was not until 1888 that a popular revolution put an end to his authority and placed Dr. Pablo Rojas Paul in the Presidential chair.

Under the direction of Blanco as Dictator and President a system of compulsory public education was organized, telegraph and postal systems were established, and many railroads and other public works were constructed. The projects undertaken and carried out by him resulted in an enormous increase in the commerce and wealth of the country. By an amended constitution adopted through his influence in 1881, the twenty States of which the republic had originally been composed were consolidated into eight States, five Territories, and one colony, and the General Government was centralized and strengthened.

The arbitration of the boundary dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana, which is now in progress at Paris, was first suggested by Gen. Blanco in 1882, when he directed the Venezuelan Minister in London to suggest to the British Government that means of settling the question. In 1884, after he had given up the Presidency, but while he still retained his almost dictatorial power in Venezuela, Gen. Blanco went to London as Minister Plenipotentiary for the purpose of reaching a settlement of the dispute. On his way he stopped in Washington and conferred with the Secretary of State, who instructed James Russell Lowell, then United States Minister in London, to use his discretion as to how far his good offices could profitably be employed, but, at any rate, to "take proper occasion to let Lord Granville know that we are not without concern as to whatever may affect the interests of a sister republic on the American continent and its position in the family of nations." As the result of the combined efforts of Gen. Blanco and Mr. Lowell, Lord Granville agreed to a general arbitration of the boundary question, but before the treaty was signed Lord Salisbury became Premier, and, upon his refusal to conclude the arrangement made by his predecessor, the negotiations came to an end for the time being.

His mission to England was Gen. Blanco's last important public service. Being out of office, and for a time absent from Venezuela, his influence waned, and a strong party sprang up by which he was accused of having used his power for private gain. During the temporary occupation of Caracas by a revolutionary force, numerous statues of himself which he had caused to be erected in the Venezuelan capital were demolished by his enemies. One of these statues bore the following inscription, which Blanco had dictated: "To that Illustrious American, the Pacificator and Regenerator of the United States of Venezuela, Gen. Antonio Guzman Blanco." These words are an index to the pride and self-esteem which were among Gen. Blanco's most striking characteristics.

Shortly after his fall from power, Gen. Blanco took up his residence in Paris with his wife and five children. He became noted in the French capital as a dandy in dress and a brilliant entertainer, the fortune which he had amassed in Venezuela enabling him to gratify all his tastes for pleasure and luxury. One of his daughters is married to the Duc de Morny, a leader in the fashionable life of Paris.

FEAR AMERICAN COMPETITION.

German Manufacturers Say that They Are Being Undersold—Exports to This Country Decreased.

BERLIN, July 29.—The Associated Press correspondent's recent interview with Dr. Schwarzenstein has been reproduced in the newspapers here, with comment mostly friendly to the United States, but the Deutsche Tages-Zeitung takes occasion to express distrust of the Government, and says: "All depends upon the means employed for preserving friendly relations with the United States. American friendship is not worth having, if it must be purchased by the abandonment of important German interests, especially economic advantages, or by keeping cool when German dignity is wounded."

The Solingen Chamber of Commerce reports that exports from that district to the United States have fallen off 40 per cent. as the result of the Dingley tariff. The Dresden Chamber of Commerce in its report complains loudly of the increase of American competition, especially in manufactured articles, and explains that American superiority in the world's markets is due to the extraordinary activity of United States Consuls, to the immense capital of American manufacturing companies, permitting the greatest possible division of labor and specialization, enabling them to produce cheaper in spite of higher wages, and to high protection. The report admits that Americans sell at low, even cutthroat, prices, but explains this by the assertion that high duties enable manufacturers to sell for high prices at home, while they dispose of their surplus abroad at the lowest prices. The rate of the falling off in exports to the United States leads to the view that exportation will cease entirely, and that it will become necessary for German manufacturers to build branches in the United States.

The announcement that one of the great American insurance companies has decided to comply with the requirements of the Prussian law in order to be readmitted to do business here is received with the greatest consternation in insurance circles. The Deutsche Versicherungs Zeitung this week has a strong protest, asserting that experience shows that American companies are untrustworthy, and warning the Government against again giving them the right to do business here.

AMERICANS GENEROUS BUYERS.

Lavish Patrons of London Shops—Banquet to a Detroit Pharmacist.

LONDON July 29.—The inrush of Americans is unabated and they are to be seen everywhere. They are lavish purchasers of everything that strikes their fancy. Shopkeepers say this is the best American season since the financial panic of 1893, and declare that the new customs regulations seem not to affect purchases, and that the sign, conspicuous in many shop windows, "Prices made to meet the American tariff," is apparently superfluous. This is particularly true as regards art and curio dealers, who say that Americans no longer ask the price of an article, but purchase the most expensive objects they display.

There was an interesting little event on Friday, evidencing the way Americans are gaining commercial ground in England, when President Martindale of the British Pharmaceutical Association gave a banquet in honor of William Warren of Detroit, Mich. Leading members of the pharmaceutical profession were present. Mr. Martindale, in the course of his speech, said this was the first occasion that an American pharmacist had been invited to a banquet by his British brethren, who now recognized that America had bestowed some of the greatest discoveries known to the pharmaceutical world.

DOMINICAN INSURGENTS ACTIVE

Cut Telegraph Wires and Expect to Attack a City—American Warships to Start at Once.

CAPE HAITIEN, July 29.—Advices just received from the Dominican frontier say that the insurgents have cut the telegraph wires in the neighborhood of Santiago de las Caballeros, and also near Moca.

The insurgents in the western part of Santo Domingo await the arrival of Don Juan Isidore Jiminez, under whose leadership they expect to attack Santiago.

FORT-DE-FRANCE, July 29.—Tranquillity prevails at Monte Christi, but all the people are anxiously awaiting the important events which it is expected will occur shortly. Gen. Pichardo, the Governor of the city, has taken all possible measures to repel any attack which may be made by the followers of Señor Juan Jiminez, one of the candidates for the Presidency of the republic. It is said that Gen. Pichardo has advised the Government to issue a decree proclaiming amnesty for all Dominican exiles, with a view to appeasing the people.

At La Vega Real Gen. Don Pedro Bobea has taken steps to suppress outbreaks should they occur. Up to the present time perfect order has been maintained; but notwithstanding that fact, all law-abiding citizens have been called upon to bear arms and hold themselves in immediate readiness for service.

At Moca, where the people criticise harshly the laxity of the Governor, Gen. Juan Gonzalez, many versions are in circulation regarding the killing of the President. One has it that the assassin shot him with the muzzle of the weapon held close to Heureaux's breast, crying, as he fired the fatal shots: "Ah, tyrant! Tu n'es pas digne de gouverner plus longtemps!" (Ah, tyrant! you are not worthy to govern longer!) Almost before the words were uttered the President fell as though struck by lightning, with a bullet through his heart. Other accounts say the President was struck by several bullets, and that the assassins made their escape on horses, which had been provided and were held in readiness for them by friends.

Gen. Pedro Pepin, the Governor of Santiago, is acting with the utmost energy and has succeeded in overawing the enemies of the Government. The greatest quiet reigns throughout the city. The population of Porto Plata are convinced that the grave events that have occurred are due to incessant agitation.

It is known that Jiminez and his partisans will not delay, but intend to disembark either at Porto Plata or Monte Christi. Jiminez is not a popular candidate for the Presidency, as it is believed he would ruin the country in the course of time, and desires simply to make a fortune for himself and enrich his family and friends. It is said that the Governors of all the provinces are disposed to energetically defend the existing Government. The merchants of Porto Plata have held a meeting and decided to continue to accept paper money of the country for a period of thirty days.

Summing up the situation, it may be said that a majority of the people seem to be favorable to the present Government.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—A cablegram has been received at the Navy Department from the commander of the Machias, now at St. Thomas, W. I., stating that in conformity with the department's order he would sail from that port to-morrow for Santo Domingo. The Machias will probably stop at San Juan, Puerto Rico, on the way to land Commander Snow, who is to take charge of the naval station there.

The commander of the New Orleans also announced his readiness to start for Santo Domingo at once, so that before the middle of next week the American navy will be sufficiently represented in Dominican waters to protect American interests of all kinds, should there be a revolution. The department had not heard up to the close of office hours of the sailing of the New Orleans.

There were no dispatches indicating cause for alarm at the situation in the island.

TROOPS BACK FROM ALASKA.

Lieut. Spaulding Explains Why He Dispersed a Miners' Meeting—Miners Bring Gold.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—A close estimate places the amount of gold brought down by the steamer St. Paul, which arrived this morning from St. Michael, at something over $500,000, of which one-half belongs to the Alaska Commercial Company. The largest amount in the possession of any one person is $70,000, which is credited to John Ericson. Other fortunate miners are R. C. Alexander and brother of Maryville, Mo.; C. S. Judy of Golden, Ill., and F. C. Day of Newark, N. J.

The usual conflicting stories regarding the outlook at Dawson and prospects at Cape Nome are told by the passengers. H. J. Dignin of Rochester, N. Y., who has been in Dawson for two years, has sold out his claims, and says that the future of that section is not promising.

Lieut. Spaulding, United States Army, with fifteen men of his command, who had been stationed at St. Michael and Cape Nome, came down on the St. Paul. His company will probably be recruited to its full strength, and may be sent with other regulars to Manila. Lieut. Spaulding explains his action in dispersing a miners' meeting on July 10 on the ground that a large number of lawless newcomers proposed to pass a resolution throwing open the district for relocation. They had a force ready to jump all the best claims in the district. This, the Lieutenant says, would inevitably have resulted in much bloodshed, so he stopped it at once.

Capt. Turamond, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, returned on the St. Paul. He made the trip with Col. Ray's expedition. Col. Ray, with the companies of the Seventh Infantry in his command, landed safely at St. Michael, and when last seen the command was starting up the Yukon on two river boats, the Leah and the Sarah.

STORM'S HAVOC AT ST. MICHAEL.

Klondike Steamers in the Bay Dashed to Pieces or Sent Flying Seaward.

ST. MICHAEL, July 18 (per steamer St. Paul, San Francisco, July 29.)—The most severe Summer windstorm seen here in many years swept over the bay yesterday from early morning until nearly midnight. Boats anchored in the stream were torn from their fastenings and either swept ashore and dashed to pieces or sent flying seaward.

Fortunately no lives were lost, as the majority of the vessels were steamers built in 1897 for the Yukon rush, and which since early Spring have been idle, anchored in the bay. Their owners in many instances have either gone to Cape Nome or Golovin Bay, giving up all hope of selling or leasing their vessels.

The damage will amount to many thousands of dollars.

Belknap—Grant.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 29.—Miss Millicent Rebecca Grant, a granddaughter of Capt. M. C. Marin, United States Navy, and Francis Wheelwright Belknap, son of Commander Belknap of the navy, were married at Trinity Church at noon to-day. The church was prettily decorated with palms and plants. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry Morgan Stone.

The bride entered the church on the arm of her uncle, E. C. Brush of Boston, and at the chancel rail was met by the bridegroom and the best man, Francis Oliver of New York. The bride was given away by her uncle. She was attired in a gown of white silk, with a long train, and wore a bridal veil of tulle, caught up with orange blossoms. The maid of honor was Miss Elizabeth Grant, sister of the bride, who wore white point esprit over green silk, and a large white hat, with ostrich plumes. The bridesmaids, Miss Anna Hayden and Miss Emily B. Warren, wore white silk and large hats to match, and, like the maid of honor, carried ferns. The ushers were Andrew C. Breese of Newport, Francis Greene and Henry Wheewright of Boston, and Daniel W. Armistead of Newport.

The guests at the church and at the reception, which followed at the cottage of the bride's aunt, Miss Marin, on Kay Street, included some of the oldest families of Newport and many cottagers, as well as naval officers and their families. After the reception Mr. and Mrs. Belknap started on their wedding trip.

Illness of Frank Tannehill.

Frank Tannehill, the veteran actor, still continues very ill. It was said yesterday that his condition was slightly improved, but no hopes of his ultimate recovery are entertained. He is with relatives at 145 East Forty-eighth Street.

Maggie Cline's New Engagement.

Maggie Cline has just been engaged as a special feature for the Aerial Magnolia Grove's next week's programme. She will appear for the first time on Monday night.

A KNOTTY DIVORCE QUESTION.

Fight Over the Consolidated Exchange Insurance Money of the Late Edward C. Kimball.

In the suit of Harriet I. James, wife of John S. James of Brooklyn, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, against Charles George Wilson, President of the New York Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, Justice Stover, sitting in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has directed Maud E. Kimball to be substituted as party defendant, and also that President Wilson pay into the Supreme Court $4,000 insurance money. Maud E. Kimball, by the terms of the order, must answer in twenty days, or the money will be handed over to Mrs. James. A knotty divorce question is involved in the suit.

Maud E. Kimball claims that she is the widow of Edward C. Kimball, a broker, who died at his home in Brooklyn in November, 1896, leaving a considerable estate. He joined the Consolidated Exchange in January, 1889. Recently his sister, Mrs. Harriet L. James, brought an action against President Wilson of the Exchange to recover $4,000, one-half of the insurance of $8,000 allowed by the Exchange on the death of a member. The plaintiff claims that her mother, Harriet A. Kimball, is entitled to the remaining half, and that her brother left no wife or children. President Wilson then received notice from Maud E. Kimball that she was entitled to the entire fund as Kimball's widow.

Maud E. Kimball was married to James L. Semon on May 2, 1885. In 1890 she obtained a decree of divorce from Semon in North Dakota, he failing to contest the suit. Semon is still living. His divorced wife married Edward C. Kimball on June 29, 1895. Shortly after the death of Kimball, Semon, with the consent of his former wife, it is claimed, had the decree of divorce amended by striking out the recital that he had made no formal appearance to contest the suit. He claimed to have sent a letter to the plaintiff's counsel while the divorce suit was pending, denying his wife's charges, and on the strength of this claim the decree of divorce was amended.

A month before this action had been taken letters of administration were granted by Surrogate Abbott in Brooklyn on the estate of Kimball to Harriet I. James, Harriet A. Kimball, and John S. James. A few days after the divorce decree had been amended in North Dakota Maud E. Kimball applied to Surrogate Abbott for letters of administration on the Kimball estate. The application was denied, and the case went to the Supreme Court. The court held that the North Dakota divorce was not to be upheld in this State, when there was no personal service in North Dakota and no answer to the summons and complaint. The decree as amended was not recognized by the New York courts.

Maud E. Kimball sued out a writ of error in the Supreme Court of the United States, and the writ was dismissed in May last without the question of the validity of the North Dakota divorce having been determined. It appeared that Kimball had left a will bearing date of July 7, 1890, bequeathing all his property to his sister and mother.

As the case now stands, Maud E. Kimball, or Semon, doesn't know whether she was Broker Kimball's wife or not. The United States Courts will probably be called upon to decide the question, which must be settled before the insurance money can be disposed of.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 29.—This afternoon the annual meeting of the Newport Golf Club occurred and the election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President—Buchanan Winthrop. Secretary and Treasurer—R. I. Gammell; Vice President—William R. Travers; Governors Until July, 1901—R. I. Gammell, John Bolt, Victor Sorchan, Arthur T. Kemp, and George Peabody Wetmore.

This afternoon the naval officers of the Newport naval stations gave a hop at the war college to the officers of the North Atlantic Squadron.

This evening many dinners were given by the cottagers, among the hostesses being Mrs. W. W. Sherman, Mrs. R. I. Gammell, and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

George Gould to-day entertained a large party on his yacht Atalanta.

Mrs. John Clinton Gray gave a large luncheon this afternoon and will give a small dance Aug. 8.

Major Theodore K. Gibbs has cards out for a large dinner for Aug. 12.

The Hon. Lispenard Stewart has sent out cards for three large dinners in August.

Senator Depew has sent out cards for a large luncheon for to-morrow.

Mrs. John R. Drexel has selected the evenings of Aug. 5, 12, 19, and 26 for her series of four musicales. The Eureka Trio of colored singers have been engaged for one of the musicales, and Wilhelm G. Hinrichs, the tenor, will be heard at another. Mrs. Drexel will also give a large dance during the coming month, as well as a number of large dinners on the steam yacht Sultana and at the Drexel cottage.

Arrivals at the Kay Street House include William Hall of Edgewood, Miss Elizabeth M. Ball, and Miss Clara American of New York; Mrs. E. C. Brush of Brooklyn, and Mrs. J. W. Hickman and Mrs. T. W. Wood of Philadelphia.

In the handicap golf match played on the links of the Newport Golf Club this afternoon some fifty players contested for the cups in the two classes. In class A, Reginald Brooks won with a net score of 81. In Class B, P. W. Livermore won by a net score of 81. The next best score was made by J. Ellis Hoffman.

The condition of Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., has rapidly improved since his arrival here, and he is now fully recovered.

To-day Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen visited the commanding officer of the North Atlantic Squadron, Capt. H. C. Taylor, on the Indiana, after Capt. Taylor had paid his respects. During the afternoon Mr. Allen entertained on the Dolphin.

Lord Donoughmore and Reginald Ward are expected from Mexico about Aug. 14 and probably will visit Mr. and Mrs. George S. Scott, and sail for England on Aug. 2.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Grosvenor have returned from New York.

Miss Grosvenor has entirely recovered from her encounter with a kissing bug.

Amos T. French is the guest of his mother, Mrs. F. O. French.

James Stillman has joined his family here.

Mrs. E. T. Potter gave an informal dance this evening at her cottage for her daughters.

The largest gathering of the cottagers which has yet assembled at the Golf Club was there this afternoon, and luncheons were very numerous, they being given by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Miss Evelyn Burden, Miss Josephine G. Johnson, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Madeline Goddard, Mrs. Whitney Warren, and Mrs. Joseph F. Stone.

Mrs. George S. Scott gave her first large dinner of the season this evening, in honor of the Earl of Yarmouth. The table decorations were of blue and white, and among her guests were Senator Depew, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Ralph N. Ellis, Mrs. Ladenburg, Mrs. Douglass Grant, Marquis de San Vito, and Mrs. George Hoffman.

Mr. and Mrs. John Innes Kane of New York are visiting Mr. and Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn

Mr. Frank, whose marriage to Miss Barnard is to occur shortly, is visiting his fiancée and her sister, Mrs. J. C. Shainwold, at the Cliffs Hotel.

Mr. Robert G. Hone is here from New York.

R. L. Cutting of New York is the guest of I Townsend Burden, at Fair Lawn.

The Governors of the Casino held a meeting this morning to hear Treasurer George R. Fearing read his annual report, which was said to be very satisfactory. The meeting was presided over by Cornelius Vanderbilt, who has, in fact, presided at all the Governors' meetings since his return from Europe.

This morning H. L. Herbert, President of the Polo Association, came over from Narragansett Pier to investigate the reports to the effect that the new polo field of the Westchester Polo Club in Bateman's Avenue, was in poor condition, and with E. L. Winthrop, Jr., visited the grounds. Mr. Herbert found the new grounds in splendid condition. The first game to be played there is set for Aug. 7.

Senator Depew Taking Long Walks.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 29.—Senator Depew has taken to walking for exercise, and each morning walks to and from the Pinard cottage to the Casino. He says he finds the exercise very beneficial. Senator Depew has used his horses very little this Summer. He considers a walk from the Casino to the Breakers on Ochre Point a fair piece of exercise. It is said that Senator Depew is to have an automobile before the season is over, and will learn to use it before his return to New York.

LIABILITY OF HUSBAND.

A Lawyer Finds He Must Pay for Garment His Wife Wore Without His Protest.

When Mary A. Graham, a dressmaker, sued Abraham B. Schleimer, a lawyer, in the Eleventh Municipal Court, for services and materials in making a silk dress for his wife, he insisted that the action could not be maintained against him, but that his wife alone was liable. It was claimed on the trial that the articles in question were not what are known as necessaries, it having been shown that the husband provided his wife with a weekly allowance, besides paying his household expenses. The articles were contracted for by the wife, with whom the defendant was living, and whom he cared for, and were worn in his presence without objection made by him.

The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment given in favor of the plaintiff. Presiding Justice Freedman said, in his opinion, it was true that under the statute (Laws of 1896) a married woman may make contracts, transact business, and exercise all the powers and enjoy all the rights in respect to her property and her contract as if she were unmarried.

This statute, however," the Presiding Justice said, "does not absolve the husband from liability for such articles as she may purchase for herself, if they are suitable in quantity and quality to the station of the wife in life, the means of her husband, and the manner in which he permits her to live. Moreover, if a husband allows his wife to wear articles in his presence and with his knowledge which he would ordinarily be liable to pay for as necessaries, and he makes no objection, he will be liable to pay for them, for his permission to her to retain and enjoy them without objection is equivalent to ratification of the purchase. (33 Barb. 160.) In every case it is a question for the jury, or for a court sitting in place of a jury, whether under all the circumstances the articles supplied to the wife and for which it is sought to make the husband liable on his implied authority to her, are or are not necessaries."

In the similar case of Marion Davey against Alpheus Hyatt, Jr., Justice Joseph, in the Seventh Municipal Court, has just dismissed the action, holding that the wife had the right to become individually responsible for the goods, and, although she did not specifically state that she was contracting on her individual credit, there was no doubt she was individually liable on the claim, and the goods were not furnished on the credit of the husband.

LEGAL NOTES.

RENTAL DAMAGES NOT PROVED.—Emeline M. Gray was awarded $2,390 rental damages to her premises, southwest corner of Ninth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, from Dec 1, 1887, to May 12, 1898, or about the rate of $275 a year, on the trial, at Special Term, of her suit against the New York Elevated Railroad Company, for an injunction and damages. The Appellate Division, on the company's appeal, holds that justice requires a new trial. The only question raised was whether the award was sufficiently supported by the evidence. There is a four-story building on the land, containing two stores on the ground floor, one fronting on the avenue, and fifty feet deep, the other fronting eighteen feet on Forty-sixth Street, and twenty-one feet deep. In 1881 the total rent of the property was about $2,080 a year, and it has increased annually about $300. This is due largely to a steady increase in the rent of the Ninth Avenue store, so that the rent of the portion of the premises directly abutting on Ninth Avenue, and which, it might be inferred, would be most seriously affected, has increased 50 per cent., while the rent of the part furthest removed has barely held its own. Justice Barrett, in his opinion, says it is impossible to obtain any definite or reliable results from the testimony of the expert witnesses called on behalf of the plaintiff, which is characterized as a bundle of inconsistencies and contradictions, coming directly in conflict with the few tangible facts of the case. "When we consider," Justice Barrett said, "that the actual rents of the property have increased; that the part in closest contact with the road has increased by far the most; that it does not appear what the property actually brought before the road, and that the estimates as to pre-road rental values—upon which the defendants are forced to rely—are of the most unsubstantial and unreliable character, it cannot well be said that the plaintiff made out a cause of action by a fair preponderance of evidence."

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CHARGES AND COUNTERCHARGES IN DIVORCE.—William D. Lutz has secured from Justice Russell a decree of absolute divorce from his wife, Mary, upon the ground of alleged unlawful intimacy between her and a man named Harper about fifteen months ago. The wife's defense was that her husband had drugged her and had made an agreement with Harper to compromise her reputation, and Harper gave evidence on her behalf in support of this charge. "The witness Harper," Justice Russell says, "on his own confession is utterly unworthy of belief, admits that he would sell his soul for the $50 alleged to have been offered him, and on the witness stand indicated such a hardened callousness of moral perception as almost justifies the belief of aberration of mind. The conduct of the wife herself was not entirely consistent with devotion to a husband, instincts of alarm against attacks upon chastity, and subsequent indignation and perception of what she now claims to have been the criminal conduct of her husband. She did not indicate quite the proper sense of offended rectitude in regard to the previous evening visit of Harper, and, knowing if the accusation was true, that the extremest instance of infamous cruelty which her husband could have perpetrated upon her was this conspiracy of Harper, of which she had early been advised through her counsel, she entirely omits to plead, in her averments of defense and counterclaim, the cruelty of this severest charge of all, which, if true, would render it utterly impossible for her to again live with her husband. It is also very apparent that if the hire for $50 to swear away the honor of his wife was a fact in aid of divorce, the husband would have continued to pay the mercenary tool and procure at least silence, if not affirmative evidence. It is the part of prudence to those who seek to accomplish crime through others to keep their servants well paid, and conscious guilt avoids stimulating motive to expose on the part of the person bribed. Justice Russell says the trial of this case illustrates the injustice of the present provisions of law in regard to the competency of husband and wife to testify in divorce cases, referring to Section 831 of the code, which declares that a husband or a wife is not competent to testify against the other upon the trial of such a case, except to disprove the charge against him or her. "It will thus be seen," the Court said, "that the law graciously permits the husband in this case, if the wife had charged him with adultery, to go upon the witness stand and deny any evidence tending to prove such offense; but when, as here, she has charged him and brought witnesses to sustain the charge, that, having committed the fouler crime of drugging her for base purposes, and of perjury, he is excluded from testifying to rebut such evidence, and state the fact of his own innocence." The Court was compelled to so rule in the present case.

Rochester Drowning Mystery.

ROCHESTER N. Y., July 29.—The police to-day believe that the unknown woman whose body was found at Oklahoma, a little resort on Irondequoit Bay, east of Seabreeze, and near the Forest Lawn Path, was murdered. Three men called on Chief Hayden to-day and stated that they were fishing in the bay near the place where the body was found at 12 o'clock last Thursday night, and saw a man and woman walking along the path. Shortly afterward the man was seen riding his bicycle along the path alone. The police are working upon this clue.

Bricks Around Drowned Man's Neck.

The body of a man was yesterday found floating in the East River, near Pier 5. Two bricks were tied around the neck. A slip of paper with the name "Josef Bockindorf, Second Avenue, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, College Point, L. I.," was found in the vest pocket of a blue serge suit he wore. The man was 5 feet 10 inches in height, weighed 200 pounds, and had gray hair and chin whiskers.

Brooklyn Tailors to Strike.

About 1,500 tailors employed in the shops of the Brownsville section of Brooklyn will quit work to-morrow morning as a result of the refusal of the contractors to come to terms with them. This action was decided upon at a conference of the leaders of the tailors last night. The Brownsville tailors are well organized and are affiliated with the striking tailors in Manhattan.

FORT HAMILTON BUILDINGS.

Capt. Allen Says the Post, Being Within New York City, the Houses Have Become a Disgrace.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The War Department has received a report from Capt. S. E. Allen on the condition of the buildings at Fort Hamilton.

Capt. Allen says that the surroundings of the post, in the way of parks and driveways, and its proximity to the city, make it a "show post," and that the barracks should be made attractive. The light battery barracks, which were originally constructed for sixty men, are entirely too small for the present command. He characterizes the enlisted men's barracks as "exceedingly unsightly," and says that their ugliness has been accentuated by the building of the new hospital.

The field officers' quarters, he says, are far inferior to the Captains' quarters, and the upstairs' rooms are mere attics. There is no furnace nor is there a Quartermaster's storehouse. He urges the construction of a proper set of band quarters, saying that the present quarters of the band are unfit for occupancy.

"The present accommodations for troops," he says, "are unsanitary and unsightly, and in consequence of the fact that the post is now within the limits of New York City and a new driveway or boulevard passes the post, and immediately adjoining the post are a park and country house, these buildings have become a disgrace."

BISHOP BECKER DEAD.

Head of the Diocese of Savannah Passes Away in Washington, Ga., After a Brief Illness.

WASHINGTON, Ga., July 29.—Bishop Thomas A. Becker of the Diocese of Savannah died here at 8:30 this evening. He came to Wasaington some time ago to assume charge of the Summer school during the absence of Father Riley in Europe. The Bishop was taken seriously ill Thursday night and continued to grow worse. The last rites were administered by Father Kelley of Savannah.

The funeral will be held from St. Patrick's Church, Savannah, Monday morning.

Thomas A. Becker, although a Roman Catholic prelate, was the son of Protestant parents. He was of German descent, and was born at Pittsburg, Penn., on Dec. 20, 1832. He studied at the Propaganda College, in Rome, and was ordained to the priesthood in that city on June 18, 1859.

On returning to this country he was assigned to Richmond, Va., and thence he was sent to Martinsburg and Berkeley Springs, West Va. After the close of the civil war he went to Baltimore, and was attached to St. Peter's Church there. Later he became Professor of Theology, Ecclesiastical History, and Sacred Scriptures in Mount St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Md. Prof. Becker acted as one of the chief Secretaries of the Second Plenary Council, which assembled at Baltimore. He was then stationed at the Richmond Cathedral.

In March, 1868, he was appointed Bishop of the new diocese of Wilmington, Del., and was consecrated in August of that year in the Baltimore Cathedral. He was transferred to the see of Savannah in May, 1886. Bishop Becker contributed in large measure to reviews and periodicals. One series of his articles, on the idea of a true university, which appeared in The American Catholic Quarterly, attracted wide attention.

MEEDS TUTHILL DEAD.

Was a Lawyer, but Had Practiced Little of Recent Years.

Meeds Tuthill, a lawyer, sixty-six years of age, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning at 33 East Ninth Street. Coroner's Physician Williams said death was due to heart disease. The dead man had lived at the house but six months, and little was known of him there except that he was very fond of playing the violin.

Twenty years ago Mr. Tuthill had an office at 115 Broadway, but he has practiced but little for some time. He was very reticent about his affairs, and evidences of slight eccentricities were discovered in his room, where were found a linen collar sewed to an undershirt, a variety of homemade cigarette cases, constructed of paper, and a collection of keys of all shapes and sizes. In one of his pockets there was $414.82 in cash.

Mr. Tuthill leaves a brother, Enoch Tuthill of this city, and a sister at Binghamton, N. Y.

DEATH OF JOSEPH H. SHARLAND.

The Trainmaster of the Manhattan's Eastern Division Passes Away.

The funeral of Joseph H. Sharland, who was trainmaster of the eastern division of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad, will take place from the family residence, 2,023 Lexington Avenue, Tuesday mor

A NEW BICYCLE RECORD

Burns Pierce of Boston Wins the 100-Mile Race in 3:27:05 2-5.

MADE LAST MILE IN 1:54 3-5

Waller Was Second, Seven and One-Third Miles Behind; Elkes Third, Miller Last—Paced by Motors.

Burns Pierce of Boston won the 100-mile paced bicycle race at Manhattan Beach yesterday afternoon, riding the century in 3:27:05 2-5, and establishing a new world's record. Frank Waller of Boston was second, Harry Elkes of Glens Falls third, and Charley Miller fourth. Pierce was seven and one-third miles ahead of Waller when he crossed the tape. All the men had to finish the century to receive a share of the one-thousand-dollar prize, of which Pierce received 40 per cent. All contestants used motor cycles for pacing.

Nearly 5,000 persons were present when the men started on their long journey. Elkes was the first away, and from then until the conclusion of the forty-seventh mile it was an exciting struggle between Elkes and Pierce. The others were distanced from the start. Nearing the forty-eighth mile Elkes's pacing "quad" broke down, and Pierce rushed to the front, gaining nearly a lap before Elkes got new pace. At the fiftieth mile Pierce was a third of a mile in front. The grind was beginning to tell on Elkes. At the fifty-fifth mile Pierce gained another lap, and from that time on he continued to draw away from Elkes, who was in distress.

Elkes went off the track after Pierce had covered fifty-seven miles, but came back later, much refreshed. When he returned Waller had cut down Elkes's lead for second place to one lap. Miller was then one mile behind Waller. Pierce, at this stage, had a winning lead. He was riding a remarkable race. Elkes again left the track on Pierce's seventieth mile, and when he returned Pierce had a lead of six miles over Waller, who was two and a third miles ahead of Miller. The latter had also passed Elkes. Elkes caught and passed Miller on the eighty-fourth mile, thus gaining third place. Pierce covered the last mile in 1:54 3-5, and was fresh at the finish. The others were much fatigued.

The position of the other contestants when Pierce finished was: Waller, 92¾ miles; Elkes, 89½ miles; Miller, 89 miles. All but Elkes remained awheel from start to finish. During the race they took stimulants from the men on the pacing machines. The following table gives the position of the men at each mile:

Miles.	Lead-er.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Time.
1	Elkes.	Pierce.	Waller.	Miller..	1:54 3-5
2	Elkes.	Pierce.	Waller.	Miller..	3:42 3-5
3	Elkes.	Pierce.	Miller.	Waller..	5:30 3-5
4	Elkes.	Pierce.	Waller.	Miller..	7:19 2-5
5	Elkes.	Pierce.	Waller.	Miller..	9:07
6	Elkes.	Pierce.	Waller.	Miller..	10:59 2-5
7	Elkes.	Pierce.	Waller.	Miller..	12:51 2-5
8	Pierce.	Elkes.	Waller.	Miller..	14:37 2-5
9	Elkes.	Pierce.	Miller.	Waller..	16:25 4-5
10	Elkes.	Pierce.	Miller.	Waller..	18:19 4-5
11	Elkes.	Pierce.	Miller.	Waller..	20:08
12	Elkes.	Pierce.	Miller.	Waller..	21:57 2-5
13	Elkes.	Pierce.	Miller.	Waller..	23:46 4-5
14	Elkes.	Pierce.	Miller.	Waller..	25:36 1-5
15	Elkes.	Pierce.	Miller.	Waller..	27:25 1-5
16	Elkes.	Pierce.	Miller.	Waller..	29:18 4-5
17	Elkes.	Pierce.	Miller.	Waller..	31:42 1-5
18	Elkes.	Pierce.	Miller.	Waller..	33:04 4-5
19	Elkes.	Pierce.	Miller.	Waller..	34:53 1-5
20	Elkes.	Pierce.	Miller.	Waller..	36:48 1-5
21	Elkes.	Pierce.	Miller	Waller..	38:46 3-5
22	Elkes.	Pierce.	Miller.	Waller..	40:39 2-5
23	Elkes.	Pierce.	Miller.	Waller..	42:33 1-5
24	Elkes.	Pierce.	Miller.	Waller..	44:35 2-5
25	Elkes.	Pierce.	Miller.	Waller..	46:30 2-5
26	Elkes.	Pierce.	Miller.	Waller..	48:23 3-5
27	Elkes.	Pierce.	Miller.	Waller..	50:19 1-5
28	Pierce.	Elkes.	Miller.	Waller..	52:17 1-5
29	Elkes.	Pierce.	Miller.	Waller..	54:03 4-5
30	Elkes.	Pierce.	Miller.	Waller..	56:01 3-5
31	Elkes.	Pierce.	Miller.	Waller..	57:56 4-5
32	Elkes.	Pierce.	Miller.	Waller..	59:55 3-5
33	Elkes.	Pierce.	Miller.	Waller..	1:01:51 4-5
34	Elkes.	Pierce.	Miller.	Waller..	1:03:50 4-5
35	Elkes.	Pierce.	Miller.	Waller..	1:05:56 3-5
36	Elkes.	Pierce.	Miller.	Waller..	1:08:04 2-5
37	Pierce.	Elkes.	Miller.	Waller..	1:10:10 1-5
38	Elkes.	Pierce.	Miller.	Waller..	1:12:03 4-5
39	Elkes.	Pierce.	Miller.	Waller..	1:14:11 4-5
40	Elkes.	Pierce.	Miller.	Waller..	1:16:18 4-5
41	Elkes.	Pierce.	Miller.	Waller..	1:18:14 2-5
42	Elkes.	Pierce.	Miller.	Waller..	1:20:18 1-5
43	Elkes.	Pierce.	Miller.	Waller..	1:22:22 3-5
44	Elkes.	Pierce.	Miller.	Waller..	1:24:25 4-5
45	Elkes.	Pierce.	Miller.	Waller..	1:26:31 4-5
46	Elkes.	Pierce.	Miller.	Waller..	1:28:27 3-5
47	Elkes.	Pierce.	Miller.	Waller..	1:30:34 4-5
48	Elkes.	Pierce.	Miller.	Waller..	1:32:40 2-5
49	Pierce.	Elkes.	Miller.	Waller..	1:34:30 3-5
50	Pierce.	Elkes.	Waller.	Miller..	1:36:22 1-5
51	Pierce.	Elkes.	Waller.	Miller..	1:38:18 1-5
52	Pierce.	Elkes.	Waller.	Miller..	1:40:34 1-5
53	Pierce.	Elkes.	Waller.	Miller..	1:42:29 2-5
54	Pierce.	Elkes.	Waller.	Miller..	1:44:25 3-5
55	Pierce.	Elkes.	Waller.	Miller..	1:46:31 1-5
56	Pierce.	Elkes.	Waller.	Miller..	1:48:22 4-5
57	Pierce.	Elkes.	Waller.	Miller..	1:50:26 1-5
58	Pierce.	Elkes.	Waller.	Miller..	1:52:26 3-5
59	Pierce.	Elkes.	Waller.	Miller..	1:54:26 1-5
60	Pierce.	Elkes.	Waller.	Miller..	1:56:26 4-5
61	Pierce.	Elkes.	Waller.	Miller..	1:58:36 3-5
62	Pierce.	Elkes.	Waller.	Miller..	2:00:47 2-5
63	Pierce.	Elkes.	Waller.	Miller..	2:03:02 1-5
64	Pierce.	Elkes.	Waller.	Miller..	2:05:09 1-5
65	Pierce.	Elkes.	Waller.	Miller..	2:07:22 1-5
66	Pierce.	Elkes.	Waller.	Miller..	2:09:38 3-5
67	Pierce.	Elkes.	Waller.	Miller..	2:11:59 3-5
68	Pierce.	Elkes.	Waller.	Miller..	2:14:02 3-5
69	Pierce.	Elkes.	Waller.	Miller..	2:16:14 4-5
70	Pierce.	Waller.	Elkes.	Miller..	2:18:23 2-5
71	Pierce.	Waller.	Elkes.	Miller..	2:20:29 2-5
72	Pierce.	Waller.	Miller.	Elkes..	2:22:39 3-5
73	Pierce.	Waller.	Miller.	Elkes..	2:24:52 2-5
74	Pierce.	Waller.	Miller.	Elkes..	2:27:01 1-5
75	Pierce.	Waller.	Miller.	Elkes..	2:29:25 4-5
76	Pierce.	Waller.	Miller.	Elkes..	2:31:56
77	Pierce.	Waller.	Miller.	Elkes..	2:34:05 1-5
78	Pierce.	Waller.	Miller.	Elkes..	2:36:14 2-5
79	Pierce.	Waller.	Miller.	Elkes..	2:38:31 2-5
80	Pierce.	Waller.	Miller.	Elkes..	2:40:42 1-5
81	Pierce.	Waller.	Miller.	Elkes..	2:42:53 3-5
82	Pierce.	Waller.	Miller.	Elkes..	2:45:11 3-5
83	Pierce.	Waller.	Miller.	Elkes..	2:47:41 4-5
84	Pierce.	Waller.	Miller.	Elkes..	2:50:06 3-5
85	Pierce.	Waller.	Miller.	Elkes..	2:52:23 3-5
86	Pierce.	Waller.	Miller.	Elkes..	2:54:47 1-5
87	Pierce.	Waller.	Miller.	Elkes..	2:57:02
88	Pierce.	Waller.	Miller.	Elkes..	2:59:19 2-5
89	Pierce.	Waller.	Miller.	Elkes..	3:01:38 1-5
90	Pierce.	Waller.	Miller.	Elkes..	3:03:54 4-5
91	Pierce.	Waller.	Miller.	Elkes..	3:06:07 3-5
92	Pierce.	Waller.	Elkes.	Miller..	3:08:35 3-5
93	Pierce.	Waller.	Elkes.	Miller..	3:10:56 1-5
94	Pierce.	Waller.	Elkes.	Miller..	3:13:22 2-5
95	Pierce.	Waller.	Elkes.	Miller..	3:15:48 2-5
96	Pierce.	Waller.	Elkes.	Miller..	3:18:09 4-5
97	Pierce.	Waller.	Elkes.	Miller..	3:20:32 3-5
98	Pierce.	Waller.	Elkes.	Miller..	3:22:51 4-5
99	Pierce.	Waller.	Elkes.	Miller..	3:25:10
100	Pierce.	Waller.	Elkes.	Miller..	3:27:05 2-5

RACES AT ASBURY PARK.

The Grand Circuit Meet Brings Together Some Speedy Riders.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 29.—The Grand Circuit bicycle race meet here to-day, under the auspices of A. A. Zimmerman, brought out a crowd of several thousand people and a field of the speediest riders who are following the circuit.

The trial heats were all hotly contested and good time was made. The gravel track was in excellent condition and there was little wind to interfere with the riders.

In the third heat of the half-mile amateur J. H. Hunter of Harrison, N. J., fell heavily and was carried from the track limp and helpless, but soon regained consciousness. No bones were broken, although he was considerably cut and bruised.

The interest was centred in the Grand Circuit one-mile championship, which brought out a big field of professionals, including Cooper, Stevens, Eaton, Kiser, McFarland, Freeman, and Sims. The race was won by Stevens. C. B. Jack won the $25 prize, for the fastest heat, although he went the mile in the slow time of 2:17 3-5.

In the second heat of the half-mile professional handicap, O. L. Stevens had a bad fall just as he crossed the tape on the last lap. He finished second, however, and was able to ride in the final. The summary:

One-Mile Novice.—Won by John Morris, Asbury Park; A. L. Poland, Bradley Beach, second; W. Rushton, Asbury Park, third. Time—2:32 3-5.

Half-Mile Open, Amateur.—Won by W. T. Wahrenberger, New York; G. H. Collett, New Haven, second; H. F. Kusel, Philadelphia, third. Time—1:15.

Professional Championship, (one mile.)—Won by O. L. Stevens, Ottumwa; H. B. Freeman, Portland, second; Iver Lawson, Chicago, third. Time—2:11 4-5.

Mile Open, Amateur.—Won by G. H. Collett, New Haven; Joe Harrison, Asbury Park, second; W. T. Wahrenberger, New York, third. Time—2:40.

Half-Mile Professional Handicap.—Won by Hardy Downing, San José, Cal. (45 yards;) C. B. Jack, Philadelphia, (40 yards,) second; Charles Hadfield, Newark, (40 yards,) third. Time—1:01.

Two-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by Teddy Goodman, New York, (90 yards;) John King, Newark, (60 yards,) second; T. V. W. Richt, Brooklyn, (60 yards,) third. Time—4:34 2-5.

Coming Cycling Events.

Arthur Zimmerman and "Eddie" Bald will meet in a match race for a purse at the race meet of the New Jersey Racing Association at Vailsburg, N. J., this afternoon.

The Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island will conduct a road race on the Coney Island cycle path on Labor Day.

In addition to the race meet to be held at Berkeley Oval on Aug. 5, there will be a race of 100 miles for the members of the National Cycling Association.

Bicycle Racers Injured by Falls.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., July 29.—During a bicycle road race here this afternoon Robert Allen, who won the juvenile race, was thrown from his wheel as he crossed the starting point on the return and broke his collar bone. In the adult race Fred B. Norcott was thrown from his wheel after reaching the first quarter and sustained a serious injury to his back. John Atkinson won the prize, having covered the distance, seven miles, in 20 minutes and 40 seconds.

ORANGE TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The West Side Club Wins and Now Has a Clear Championship Lead.

By winning in both the singles and doubles yesterday afternoon in the fourth series of matches in the New Jersey and New York Tennis League tournament at Orange, N. J., the West Side Tennis Club practically won the interclub championship and trophy in both events. Only one more series of matches remains to be played, and as the West Side Club has not been defeated so far, it has a lead which cannot be overcome.

Hugh Tallant, the old-time Harvard crack, represented the West Side Club in the singles and completely outplayed his opponent, Cochran of the Morristown Field Club. In the doubles the Yale champion, J. A. Allen, and R. D. Thurber, played under the West Side colors. Both were in excellent form and easily defeated Gillespie and McKeever, the Morristown Field Club pair. The scores follow:

Championship Singles.—Hugh Tallant, West Side T. C., defeated H. Cochran, Morristown F. C., 6—0, 6—1; P. H. Condict, Orange L. T. C., defeated R. M. Boyd, Jr., Montclair, A. C., by default.

Championship Doubles.—A. J. Hinck and O. H. Hinck, Montclair A. C., defeated Jay Bramhall and J. Giffin, Orange L. T. C., 3—0, 6—4, 6—4; J. A. Allen and R. D. Thurber, West Side T. C., defeated S. H. Gillespie and Buel McKeever, Morristown F. C., 6—1, 6—4.

THE CLUBS NOW STAND.

	Games. Singles. Won.	Lost.	Doubles. Won.	Lost.
West Side T. C.	3	0	3	0
Orange L. T. C.	3	0	1	2
Morristown F. C.	1	3	2	2
Staten Island C. and B. B. C.	1	2	1	2
Montclair A. C.	0	3	1	2

DAVIS DEFEATS LARNED.

Earns the Right to Meet Whitman in the Challenge Round.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 29.—There was a sensational ending here this afternoon to the lawn tennis matches at the Longwood Cricket Club. In the semi-final round of the championship doubles ex-Champion O. S. Campbell fell in the middle of the fifth set of a most exciting match and wrenched his knee so badly that it was impossible for him to continue and he and Huntington had to default to Wright and Budlong.

Then Davis beat Larned in the final end of the singles after one of the most sensational matches on record. The veteran captured the first two sets in good style, but in the third Davis began to put up a wonderful game and Larned could not get near the balls. As his opponent improved Larned's play fell off and he went to pieces toward the end, making a number of double faults in the last set. Davis allowed the veteran just six games in the last three sets, after losing the first two, and his victory gives him the right to meet Champion Whitman in the challenge round for the Longwood Challenge Cup. As he is also in the final match for the Eastern championship in doubles, it has been arranged to have one of the matches played on Monday and the other on Tuesday, the doubles being given the preference in order to release three of the players, who want to play in other tournaments on Tuesday.

The feature of the day was the finals in the singles, and the biggest crowd of the week came out to the grounds to see the play. At first Davis was badly off his game. He repeatedly failed to get his famous twist service into the court, and when he did it was so slow that Larned was able to hit it fast and accurately, constantly passing the young Harvard expert as he came running into the net. Both the first and second sets went to the veteran on this kind of play.

In the third set there was a sudden change. Davis began to get better control of the ball and his speed and accuracy improved materially. In the critical seventh game, with the score at 3—11, Davis passed Larned four times in quick succession, and after that the veteran got just three more games in the match, while Davis was piling up fourteen.

It was a hard fall for Larned, and reminded some of the older tennis lovers of his match at Newport against Nisbet and Wrenn in previous years, when he went down hard in similar fashion after having won the first two sets.

In to-day's play, however, it cannot be said that he lost his nerve. On the contrary, Davis improved so rapidly that when he was in his streak it was impossible for the veteran to beat him. The scores of the day's play follow:

Championship Singles, Final Round—Dwight F. Davis beat William A. Larned, 4—6, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2, 6—1.

Championship Doubles, Semi-Final Round—D. F. Davis and Holcomb Ward beat M. D. Whitman and G. L. Wrenn, Jr., 6—2, 8—6, 6—2; R. C. Wright and C. R. Budlong beat O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington, 3—6, 2—6, 7—5, 6—1, 4—1, (defaulted.)

Handicap Singles, Second Round—R. C. Seaver (half 15) beat J. C. Wright, (half 30,) 4—6, 6—1, 7—5; E. P. Larned (scratch) beat Ralph McKittrick, (scratch,) 6—4, 6—2, 8—7; R. C. Wright (owe 15) beat S. P. Ware, (half 15,) 8—6, 6—4.

Third Round—R. C. Seaver (half 15) beat E. P. Larned, (scratch,) 6—2, 6—3; R. D. Little (scratch) beat E. N. Wrightington, (15,) 6—2, 5—6, 6—2; R. C. Wright (owe 15) beat A. F. Fuller, (half 15,) 6—4, 8—4; K. R. Carpenter (scratch) beat J. C. Davidson, (owe 15,) 6—4, 3—6, 6—2.

Semi-Final Round—R. C. Wright (owe 15) beat J. R. Carpenter (scratch) by default.

Consolation Doubles, Semi-Final Round—J. P. Paret and J. C. Davidson beat A. F. Fuller and R. C. Seaver, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Final Round—J. P. Paret and J. C. Davidson beat W. J. Clothier and J. R. Carpenter, 1—6, 6—4, 6—0.

ANOTHER RISE IN LUMBER.

It Is Said Prices Will Be Advanced Fifty Cents on Monday.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 29.—It is said here that lumber will advance another 50 cents straight Monday morning, this being the fifth marked advance in prices this year.

The lumber interests claim to be entirely justified in advancing the price. It has been many years since there was such a demand as the present season has shown, and even with the advancing prices the demand continues to exceed the supply.

It seems that elevator builders, who are using "cribbing" in great quantities, will soon have to resort either to the higher grade of cribbing, which is almost too expensive for the purpose, or take to steel for elevator building. There have been but few years when so much activity has been shown in the elevator business.

CONVICT WANTS FINE REMITTED.

Stephen Dutton Objects to Serving Out $5,000 at a Dollar a Day.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 29.—Stephen A. Dutton, a convict in Sing Sing Prison, was taken to-day from the prison and brought before Justice MacLean, who is holding a Special Term of the Supreme Court here, for a decision on the legality of his sentence. Dutton secured from a Mrs. Godfrey and her daughter valuable real estate in Washington in exchange for property here, which he claimed to own, but in reality only leased. The Godfreys became suspicious, and the investigation which followed resulted in Dutton's arrest and conviction.

He was sentenced in New York on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses in the third degree to three years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $5,000. He has served his time in prison, but he is held to serve out the fine at $1 a day, which will, when completed, make him serve thirteen years on conviction for a crime in the third degree, which is more than the sentence could have been had he been convicted of the same crime in the first degree. He wants to have the fine remitted and the sentence completed with his term of imprisonment. Justice MacLean reserved decision.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

Wheeling Properly Understood an Inexpensive Pleasure.

NATIONAL MEET AT BOSTON

Hundreds of Local Enthusiasts Will Avail Themselves of the One-Rate Fare—Miscellaneous News.

It is said by some people that bicycling is an expensive pastime and that it is no cheaper as a means of transportation than street or steam cars. These people claim that repairs count anywhere near one cent a mile. As a matter of fact bicycling can be made either a very expensive pastime or a very economical one. If the rider chooses he can spend as much money on a machine as on boating, golf, and other sports—by keeping up to date in the matter of new devices and joining several clubs. Veteran cyclists, however, say that it is easy to get out of bicycling the greatest possible amount of pleasure with a small expenditure. With a first-class wheel and a reasonable and intelligent use of it, the expenditure for repairs, apart from the tires, will be practically nil. One may ride a machine year after year and the cost per annum should not be more than a dollar or two, and if a rider is experienced enough to attend to adjusting and to look over the machine carefully before and after a ride he may get through the year without any expenditure at all. As to the durability of tires there is a great deal of guesswork. Sometimes tires will last three years, but if a rider is unfortunate in the way of punctures they may have to be replaced more frequently. A rider can repair his own tires, for the use of the tire repair kits now being sold can speedily be acquired.

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The one-rate fare to Boston, which has been arranged for by the League of American Wheelmen for the National meet next month, is expected to attract a large number of cyclists to Boston from all over the country. Hundreds of local enthusiasts will make the journey, since the round-trip fare has been fixed at $5 by rail and $4 by boat. Tickets can be purchased in New York from Aug. 13 to 17, and will be good until Aug. 31. The meet begins on Aug. 14, but the extension of time for returning has been made so as to give visiting cyclists an opportunity to enjoy runs through New England. The one-rate fare is not limited to members of the League of American Wheelmen.

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A Chicago man, J. A. Carlisle, is working on some new tires that he believes will attract attention. In each case the principle is almost similar, although its application differs. In one of the tires air pockets are arranged on either side; in another three small inner tubes are arranged within the tire, each independent of the other. A puncture in one does not anect the other. The idea is to prevent the total collapse of the tire in case of a puncture.

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A swiveled lamp reflector is one of the latest devices seen on a machine. The device provides for cords running from the handlebar grips to the sides of the reflector. By this means a flash of light can be thrown in any direction. The reflector can be removed by lifting it vertically.

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A leaky valve often gives a new rider a great deal of worriment. If the tire becomes deflated after a ride a thorough inspection of the tire is made without the discovery of a supposed puncture. The rider then comes to the conclusion that the tire is porous. By a simple means a leaky valve can be detected. Take a small glass, one that can be held close to the rim, so that the entire valve is immersed. The tire must first be pumped hard, and if there is any escape of air it can be detected, as the air escaping will form bubbles. It is best to leave the repairing to an experienced person. Sometimes the leak is caused by a defective plunger, but more often the cement which is used to fasten the valve to the rubber valve tube on the tire dries up, allowing air to escape between this little tube and the valve.

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There have been many complaints recently about the condition of the Coney Island cycle path. After every rainstorm the track in places is in a deplorable condition. After the heavy shower last Sunday cyclists had to ride through pools of water in places. There were several "spills," as the little pools hid washouts from view. The authorities promised to put the path in good condition early in the season. There have been some repairs made, but the path, as a whole, is in a bad shape.

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The following is the weekly road report issued by the League of American Wheelmen for the benefit of the cycling public:

While as usual at this season of the year all the roads are dusty, the heavy rains have made riding in this respect much more pleasing than usual in the midsummer season. The macadam and other hard country roads were washed fairly clear of dust. The side paths were washed in a few places, and these spots have been taken care of by the Highway Commissioners or Side Path Commissioners. Cycle paths are in first-rate condition.

In Queens and Nassau Counties the Highway Commissioners have at last been aroused to action and are resurfacing as rapidly as possible the macadam roads that gridiron these two counties. In Suffolk County the newly appointed Side Path Commissioners have been successful in the sale of licenses, and have realized quite a fund, and have made no delay in starting the work on the side paths where most needed along the trunk lines—that is, the South Shore or Merrick Road and the North Shore Road. Work has been done on the bad spots near Amityville, Moriches, and Quogue. The sidepath east of Good Ground for a short distance is at present in fair shape only, but work has been started there, and also, on the four-and-one-half-mile stretch over the Shinnecocks between Canoe Place Inn and Southampton, the entire surface is being reloamed and will soon be in first-class shape. The Patchogue-Port Jefferson path has had much money spent on it, and the surface is fine. The Eastport-Riverhead and the Westhampton-Riverhead paths are both in good shape. Quogue path to Riverhead is fair only. The path between Bridgehampton and Easthampton and through Easthampton Village is in good shape. The path between Easthampton and Amagansett is fair.

The old path between Sag Harbor and Hog Neck is to be abandoned, and a new and better path is under construction. The cycle path across Shelter Island, the home of Chairman Preston of the Side Path Commission, is four and one-half miles long and is in fine shape. The path between Riverhead and Greenport and Orient has had more work done on it this year, and is better than ever before. The path between Wading River and Riverhead is fair. The sidepath between Wading River and Port Jefferson is fair. The Side Path Commissioners are now at work on a path which will run from Riverhead to Port Jefferson on the plateau, and not on the road most used now, which runs close to the shore. The Side Path Commissioners are building a new path between St. James and Smithtown, connection to be made between this path and Huntington. The Brentwood path and the path between Islip and Central Islip be in good shape. A new path has been built from Lake Ronkonkoma, running about seven miles east, and connecting with the Patchogue-Port Jefferson cross-island cycle path.

Boats are running on schedule time between Port Jefferson and Bridgeport, Conn., and between Sag Harbor and Greenport and Block Island, and thence from Block Island to Newport. This gives wheelmen a new route and a pleasing sail, and makes the trip from New York to New England much easier.

Cycle Records Lowered in England.

LONDON, July 29.—At the Crystal Palace track this evening A. A. Chase broke the bicycle record for two, three, and four miles, covering the distances respectively in 3:25 1-5, 5:09, and 6:55 4-5. Chase was paced by a motor tandem.

PLENTY OF GOLF ACTIVITY.

Many Cups Offered by Members of the Seabright Club—Summer Resort Links Busy.

With the close of the recent Shinnecock Hills Golf Club tournament ended the last big event in the metropolitan district until September. The excellent array of golfers at Southampton made the event very nearly equal to a National championship. Neither Herbert Harriman, the present American champion, nor Findlay Douglas, who held the honor last year, was present, and John Reid, Jr., James A. Tyng, and H. P. Toler were absent. With these exceptions, and one or two good men from the West, the field included nearly all of the big men.

Walter J. Travis well maintained his reputation, and his brilliantly steady golf was one of the features of the event. Jasper Lynch, the Lakewood champion, furnished one of the surprises by almost defeating Travis in the semi-final round for the President's Cup. Lynch has always been known as a steady golfer, but that he could give Travis such a hot race was totally unexpected. As it was, Travis just managed to win at the twentieth hole.

The younger element suffered severely. Harry Hollins gave an indication of winning golf on the opening day by repeating his performance of a year ago and winning the gold medal for the lowest score, but the following day he was not up to top form, and J. F. Curtis, the former intercollegiate champion, from Harvard, beat him by one hole. G. Owen Winston, the New York interscholastic champion, and R. C. Watson, Jr., suffered a similar fate. The Shinnecock course was in excellent condition, and with the exception of one or two rainy days everything was conveniently and cheerfully arranged. Miss Beatrix Hoyt, the three-year woman champion of America, was among the interested spectators.

Golfing activity during the month of August will be chiefly confined to the popular Summer resorts by the seashore and in the mountains. Tournaments of various kinds will be announced at Saratoga, Lenox, Stockbridge, Pittsfield, the White Mountains, Newport, and all along the Jersey coast from Seabright to Cape May. At the latter place tournaments for men and women are held every week. Elliot Rogers of Allegheny City recently gave three silver cups for handicap competition, and they were all won by Philadelphia golfers, R. W. Harney, William M. Allen, and Samuel Bispham.

The Seabright Golf Club, which is one of the leaders in Jersey coast activity, has arranged an elaborate programme of club competitions for August, and both men and women will find plenty to occupy their attention. The August cup for a bogey handicap is presented by H. L. Terrell, and will be played for on Aug. 7, 14, 21, and 28. The competitors having the best card in each week will compete at match play for the trophy before Sept. 4. The August cup for women is given by Mrs. E. D. Adams, and will be played for under the same conditions as the men's cup, only it will be a medal play handicap.

Mrs. H. S. P. Prentice has given a silver trophy for a special bogey handicap to be finished on Aug. 8. Mrs. W. Gill Wylie has offered a cup for a thirty-six-hole medal play handicap, and Mrs. George R. Howell has given a cup for a mixed foursome competition to be played every Saturday during August, the winning team each week qualifying to play off at match play in the first week of September.

The members of the Englewood Golf Club do not intend to allow the present year to go by without giving an open tournament, despite what has been said to the contrary. The event will be held somewhat later than last year, possibly in September, and the officers are also considering the advisability of holding an open tournament for women later in the season as well. An event of this sort, coming just before the women's championship contest at Philadelphia, would undoubtedly attract a large number of contestants, and in this respect Englewood has several good players who would form a convenient nucleus to draw others to the tournament. Both of these open events will be held on the new eighteen-hole course.

The annual club championship contest will begin next Saturday with an eighteen-hole medal play round, the first sixteen active members, men, to qualify for the championship cup presented by Sheffield Phelps, and the leading eight associate members, women, will qualify to continue at match play for the women's championship cup. The succeeding cup contests will take place on Oct. 7, 14, 28, and Nov. 4. A mixed foursome contest for members will be played next Wednesday, and on Saturday, Aug. 12, the monthly handicap cups given by Mrs. Evans and Mrs. Benner will be played for again.

The Western golfers, who failed to win as large honors as they hoped for in the National championship at Onwentsia, will have an opportunity on Sept. 7, 8, and 9 to try for Western championship honors, as upon those days the first tournament of the newly organized Western Golf Association will be played. It will be open to all amateur golfers, native or foreign, who now reside within 500 miles of Chicago. The tournament will be played on the links of the Glenview Club, near Chicago.

CHAMPIONSHIP CRICKET GAMES

Manhattans Defeated by Team B of the Knickerbockers—New Yorks Defeat the Bridgeports.

Local cricketers had a busy day yesterday, and played several interesting matches. The chief game of the day took place at Prospect Park, where Team B of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club gained a victory over the Manhattans by 57 runs. A. V. Clarke bowled finely for the winners, obtaining 6 wickets for 28 runs. The first six Knickerbocker batsmen scored double-figures. T. Clarke, with 25 not out, making the highest score of the game. T. G. Clarke added 22, J. E. Pitcher, 16; A. V. Clarke, 14; G. A. Gittins, 13, and C. H. Clarke, 11. For Manhattan, the only double-figure scorers were J. Adams, 16, and E. J. Atwood, 10. The totals were: Knickerbocker Athletic Club Team B, 126; Manhattan, 69.

The Bridgeport Cricket Club visited Prospect Park for a game with the New Yorks. The contest proved altogether between the bowlers, and the New Yorks pulled off the victory by just 20 runs. The totals were: New York, 57; Bridgeport, 37.

S. Pedlow was in great form with the bat at Prospect Park. He hit vigorously for 71 in the game between Brooklyn and the Manhattan second eleven. G. Seale added 27 not out for Brooklyn, and the innings was declared closed with 6 wickets down for 142. The Manhattans then lost 7 wickets for 62, and the game was left drawn.

At Central Park the Stamford (Conn.) Club visited the New Amsterdam team, but against the bowling of T. C. Cliff and A. C. Canning they made a poor stand. The totals were: Stamford, 55; New Amsterdam, 80.

The Paterson Team B eleven played a close game with the Caribbeans, and won after a hard struggle by the narrow margin of 2 runs. The totals were: Paterson Team B, 35; Caribbeans, 33.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club sent a team of seven men to Montclair for a game with the Montclair Athletic Club, but they proved enough to gain a victory by 35 runs. The totals were: Knickerbocker Athletic Club, 100; Montclair Athletic Club, 65.

The Brooklyn Cricket Club journeyed to Kearny for its association championship match with the local club, and suffered defeat by 36 runs. The scoring was low on both sides, and extras cut a prominent figure in the game, the Brooklyns allowing their opponents no less than 30. The totals were: Kearny, 85; Brooklyn, 45.

Australians' Big Cricket Score.

LONDON, July 29.—In the cricket match begun on Thursday between the Australian and Sussex teams, the Australians declared their innings closed to-day, with 624 runs for four wickets. Trumper scored 300 runs not out. The Sussex players closed their first innings yesterday, with 414 runs, and the Australians at the close of play yesterday had scored 388 runs for two wickets down.

New Jersey Trolley War Ended.

ROSELLE, N. J., July 29.—The fight between the Kean and the Riker trolley interests in this place is at last ended. The two interests have long been at war for supremacy in this town, and the Riker interest has practically won the victory. The Borough Council, after six months' delay, last night passed an ordinance to widen Second Avenue from 60 to 81 feet, and to extend it through to Lorraine. This involves the granting of franchises to the Elizabeth and Westfield Street Railway Company, which is fighting the company controlled by Senator Kean. It is expected that at the next meeting of the Borough Council the franchise will be granted.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Brooklyns Win a Closely Played Game in St. Louis.

NEW YORKS CONTINUE TO LOSE

Philadelphia Wins Another Game in Chicago—Washington Loses to Pittsburg—Other Games Postponed.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	59	27	.686
Boston	53	33	.616
Philadelphia	51	35	.593
St. Louis	50	35	.588
Baltimore	50	35	.588
Chicago	46	38	.548
Pittsburg	44	43	.506
Cincinnati	43	42	.506
New York	35	48	.422
Louisville	35	48	.422
Washington	32	57	.360
Cleveland	15	72	.172

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Cincinnati, 9; New York, 8.
Brooklyn, 6; St. Louis, 4.
Pittsburg, 6; Washington, 5.
Philadelphia, 7; Chicago, 6.
Boston-Louisville game called in the third inning on account of rain, with score 7 to 0, in favor of Boston.

Games To-day.

New York in Cincinnati.
Brooklyn in St. Louis.
Washington in Chicago.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—McBride's unsteady pitching gave Brooklyn to-day's game. The St. Louis team made a great finish in the ninth inning, and gave the Brooklyns a scare. With two men on bases, Burkett made his second home run of the game in this inning. Attendance, 8,300. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	2	2	3	0	0
Childs, 2b.	0	1	5	1	0
Heidrick, rf.	0	2	1	0	0
Wallace, 3b.	0	1	2	3	1
Donlin, ss.	0	2	0	0	2
Tebeau, 1b.	0	0	10	1	0
Blake, cf.	1	1	3	0	0
O'Connor, c.	1	1	3	4	0
McBride, p.	0	1	0	0	1
Powell, p.	0	0	0	1	0
*Criger	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	10	27	10	4

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, cf.	0	0	1	3	0
Keeler, rf.	0	1	0	0

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Two Down-Town Deals the Best Features of the Last Week.

ACTIVITY IN FALL RENTING

Latest Sales by Brokers — Tract Near Bronxwood Park to be Sold at Auction—Mortgages Filed.

William F. Havemeyer's purchase of 67 Wall Street proved to be the redeeming feature of an otherwise conventional week. It may be said that Mr. Havemeyer's decision to buy was hastened by the sale of the Custom House to the National City Bank, but the transaction seems to have been rather in the natural course of events, in view of Mr. Havemeyer's previous ownership of a large parcel adjoining. Another sale of down-town property—that of the block front on Water Street between Pine and De Peyster Streets—was of more than ordinary interest, being a deal of good proportions in a district which nowadays seldom figures in real estate records. The name of the buyer of these buildings, however, is still carefully guarded.

The three old structures on Broadway, between the Manhattan Life and Union Trust Company's Building, owned by George Crocker and Peter Marie, continue to be the subject of rumors of one sort and another. Both Mr. Crocker's business representative and his attorney said yesterday that the two buildings owned by him had not been sold, and the attorney added that there were not at present any active negotiations on for the property.

By all odds, the most encouraging features of the market for the time being are the reports of an unusually early and active season in the renting of residences for October occupancy. It had been feared that the rapid increase in the number of elevator apartment houses might seriously affect the demand for the average class of dwellings. Such has not been the case, according to representative agents on the upper west side. Not that the new apartments are without call, but the number of inquiries for residences is almost unprecedented for this time in the Summer.

"Ordinarily," said one Columbus Avenue broker, "if our Fall renting begins to look fairly active by the middle of August we are satisfied. But this year we had a number of inquiries as early as the middle of May, and business in the house-renting line has been on the move and gaining strength every day. It may stop as unexpectedly as it began, but if it keeps up the season will be the liveliest in years. So far as rentals are concerned there has been little change from last year's figures. Some owners who were not getting any too much income from their houses in former years have had a bitter pill to swallow in the shape of an increased tax assessment of anywhere from $2,000 to $10,000, but rentals have been increased in but few instances."

The determining of the tax rate for the year, by the way, is an event generally hailed with delight throughout the real estate market as putting an end to a vast amount of talk that began with the opening of the assessment rolls in January, and has continued ever since, and in spite of which the successful Spring season was all the more remarkable.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Elizabeth Schaffer has sold the old building 27 West Twenty-fourth Street, 25 by 98.9, taking in part payment property at Bridgeport, Conn.

The Suffolk Street German Reformed Church has bought from William C. Oesting for $10,000 the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 131 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, 75 by 95.

Joseph A. Farley has sold one of the row of the American basement dwellings which he is erecting on the south side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, between Broadway and Riverside Drive.

J. Arthur Fischer has sold for Charles and Rose Delmonico for about $25,000 the three-story brick stable 152 West Twenty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.

Louis Friess has sold the four-story American basement dwelling 558 West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street.

The Auction Room.

The sale of a dozen parcels under foreclosure made up the business of another uninteresting week in the salesroom. This week's list shows little improvement, either in length or quality, the only offering of any importance being the sale of the Adee estate's holdings at William's Bridge. This tract consists of about thirty-three acres and is bounded by Bronxwood Park, White Plains Avenue, and the William's Bridge Road. Bronxwood Park itself was originally a part of the tract, and Thursday's sale may on this account command considerable attention from suburban speculators.

There were recorded last week 284 mortgages for $5,566,552, of which 100, for $1,685,480, were at 5 per cent.; 109, for $779,272 were at more, and 75, for $3,121,800, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 256 mortgages, for $2,449,823, of which 77 for $893,500, were at 5 per cent.; 142, for $654,778, were at more, and 37, for $901,550, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JULY 31.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 108 West Forty-sixth Street, south side, 140 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,628.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Michael J. Kelly, referee, 208 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $9,813.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Lawrence Godkin, referee, 154 West Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 130.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 73.7, together with an interior lot adjoining at the rear, 24.10 by 25.3, four-story front and rear tenements. Due on judgment, $14,650.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 141 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 270.1 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 19 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; all title of Jennie Tinney on April 3, 1899.

TUESDAY, AUG. 1.—By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John M. Glitterman, referee, 160 West Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 228 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 18 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,427.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Bela D. Eisler, referee, 1,868 Park Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 24 by 90, three-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $10,473.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Yard, referee, 106 and 108 Avenue C, northeast corner of Seventh Street, 40.8 on the avenue by 25.3 on the street, three-story brick and iron-front building. Due on judgment, $42,608.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, John P. Clarke, referee, Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 155 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 100.5, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,060.

THURSDAY, AUG. 3.—By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, George E. Mott, referee, 161 East Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,183.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George Waddington, referee, 951 St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, 51.9½ feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 75 by 62 by 74.11 by 82.7½, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,595; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Alfred T. Ackert, referee, 232 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 266.8 feet west of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 100.9, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,250; subject to another mortgage for $4,750.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Warren W. Foster, referee, 247 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, north side, 550 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $16,730.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Walter M. Mead, referee, 781 to 789 St. Nicholas Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 102.2 by 94 by 99.11 by 72.2, five four-story brick flats, with stores in the corner. Due on judgment, $50,390.

By John S. Mapes, partition sale, Isaac N. Mills, referee, tract of 33⅓ acres belonging to the estate of James T. Adee at William's Bridge, and bounded by Bronxwood Park, William's Bridge Road, White Plains Road, and the lands of William Augustus Spencer.

FRIDAY, AUG. 4.—By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Sherman Evarts, referee, 552 West Forty-second Street, south side, 209 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, 18 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement; also, a strip having a frontage of 1 foot on the south side of Forty-second Street, 109 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, and extending southerly 75 feet to a point. Due on judgment, $11,100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 77 Seventh Street, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 80; August Ruff of 52 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $20,000.

Nos. 381 and 385 South Street, for a one-story brick factory, 26 by 42; Smith Ely, owner; L. F. Heinecke of 62 Bowery, architect; cost, $1,000.

Western Boulevard, east side, 50.11 feet north of Ninety-ninth Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 50 by 87.4; J. C. Burne of 102 West Forty-second Street, owner and architect; cost, $75,000.

Convent Avenue, east side, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, for fifteen three-story and basement brick and stone dwellings, 19, 17.6, and 20 by 55; Walter Fox of 238 Broadway, owner; Henri Fouchaux, architect; cost, $210,000.

No. 716 Eleventh Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 15 by 25; Mary Chavers, owner; J. W. Cole, architect; cost, $50.

Wilkins Place, east side, 75 feet south of Jennings Street, for a two-story brick and stone dwelling, 21 by 45; James Kenny of 175 Elizabeth Street, owner; J. H. Lavelle, architect; cost, $4,000.

Southern Boulevard, west side, 60 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, for a three-story brick dwelling, 22 by 50; Catherine Blaeser of 680 Morris Avenue, owner; Neils Goelberg, architect; cost, $4,500.

Crotona Park North, north side, 75 feet west of Prospect Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 56; Herrmann Schoene of 88 Rivington Street, owner; Rudolf Weyer, architect; cost, $9,000.

Ninth Street, south side, 380 feet east of White Plains Avenue, for a two-and-a-half story frame dwelling, 20 by 34; Frederick Waselski, Williams's Bridge, owner; William T. Mapes, architect; cost, $2,800.

Garden Place, east side, 516 feet south of Bronx Place, for a one-story brick shop and stable, 12 by 36; Elizabeth Laier, premises, owner; William T. Mapes, architect; cost, $250.

Alterations.

Tenth Street, south side, 355 feet west of Avenue D, Unionport, to a one-story frame dwelling; William Heinrichs, premises, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $500.

No. 152 East Thirty-eighth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Robert Sturges, premises, owner; T. M. Shaw, architect; cost, $600.

Creston Avenue, east side, 275 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; Louis Cohen, owner; Rudolf Werner, architect; cost, $1,000.

Railroad Avenue, east side, 300 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, to a two-story frame stable; R. F. Otto of 745 East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, owner; R. Werner, architect; cost, $100.

No. 461 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; C. J. Chartress, owner and architect; cost, $300.

Potter Place, south side, 137 feet east of Anthony Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling and store; Thomas Kleinberg, owner; W. T. Mapes, architect; cost, $300.

No. 341 West Fifty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Henry Moeller, premises, owner; Thom & Wilson, architect; cost, $900.

No. 67 West Forty-seventh Street, to a five-story brick, frame, and stone dwelling; Columbia College, owner; Thomas Wilson of 1,180 Broadway, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 175 East Broadway, to a four-story and basement brick tenement and store; H. Bernstein of 77 Canal Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $800.

No. 32 East Sixty-second Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Emma H. W. Bang, premises, owner; James B. Lord, architect; cost, $100.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, July 29.

BEACH AV, n e corner of Kelly St, 25x100; John H. Baker to Isaac Goldberg, trustee 1

DITMARS ST, n s, Lot 751, map of Elizabeth R. M. King, 166x166x165.6x156.5, City Island; Isaac C. Van Allen to Henry Hunneke 1,000

EAGLE AV, s w corner of 156th St, 200x99.4x200x99.2; Louis Brandt and another to Hilde B. Reeves 100

EAGLE AV, e s, 225 ft s of 156th St, 100x115; Louis Brandt and another to Julius Schledorn 100

LIBERTY ST, 95, s s, 26x76.8x irregular; John A. Vanderpoel to Emily N. Vanderpoel 1

LOTS 104, 112, and 113 amended map of the Cammann estate; Mark G. Holstein to Ida Hess 5,000

LOTS 13 and 16 to 23, Block F; Lots 17 and 18 to 23, Block G; Lots 2, 4, 9, 10, and 11, Block H; Lots 16 to 19, Block D, map of the property of Dore Lyon; Anna E. Lyon to Lillian V. Parker 1

MAPLE AV, w s, Lot 69, map of the property of William F. Duncan, 25x100; Charles M. Camp referee, to Albert N. Tunstall 500

TRAVERS ST, s s, 80 ft w of Briggs Av, 25x88; Mary A. Kronenbitter and another to Chester Edwards 1

WILLIAM ST, 23, w s; Henry M. Dater, referee, to Sarah M. Marion and others 110,000

2D AV, 567, w s, 19x62; John P. Clark, referee, to Charles Braun and others 12,000

13TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 20.10x75; Herman J. Eckoff to Mary Stappers 1

16TH ST, 114 East, 31.6x103.3; John H. Vanderpoel to Emily N. Vanderpoel 1

18TH ST, 410 East, 25x92; George Born to Kate Johnsen 1

27TH ST, s s, 349 ft e of 9th Av, 44x98.9; Herman J. Eckhoff to Mary Stappers 1

98TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.11; the Twelfth Ward Bank to Meyer Hillman 7,600

98TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.11; the Twelfth Ward Bank to Frederick Herrmann 7,600

99TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 200x100.11; Myer Hellman to Salomon Marx.

121ST ST, 128 East, 20x34, block; John L. Daniels to the Edison Electric Illuminating Company 7,000

102D ST, s s, 72 ft e of West End Av, 28x50.11; Salomon Marx to Myer Hellman 1

111TH ST, 129 East, 15.11x100.11; Celia Kiernberger to John McAdam and another 1

113TH ST, 115 West, 25x100.11; Ida J. Dovey to Charles H. Wetzel 1

127TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x169.7 to Lawrence Dox s e 50.4x n 95.7x w 25x n 100; Aloysius Kesseler and another, executors, to Max Marx 12,250

132D ST, s s, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Joseph Levin to William T. Hookey 1

132D ST, s s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Joseph Levin to Max Kobre 1

179TH ST, s s, 127 ft e of Valentine Av, 25x99.10; Frederick Emanuel to Richard A. Reinisch 1

183D ST, n s, 235 ft w of Grand Av, —x70.1x14.8x75; Aqueduct Av East, e s strip; Robert C. Wood to Daniel F. Sullivan 1

Recorded Leases.

LECOCQ, Julie R., committee to J. and J. Yagts; Fulton St, 225, 5 years 800

MEIKZ, Harry, and another to William C. Cregan; 46th St, 236 East, 3 years 300

Recorded Mortgages.

BRAUN, Charles, and others to Charles Fritz; 2d Av, 567, w s, 19x62, 3 years 4,000

CALLAHAN, William H., and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 38th St, 525 to 531 West, 3 years 30,000

CHISLING, Max, to Isaac Cohen; Willett St, w s, 150.6 ft n of Rivington St, demand 1,000

DAVIES, Charlotte S., to Mary A. Kronenbitter and another; Travers St, s s, 80 ft w of Briggs Av, 1 year 950

DRESCHER, Ernst, to Susanna Staufer; 9th St, s s, 248 ft w of Broadway, leasehold, 5 years 5,000

GREER, Rachel, to William Braun; Grand Av, w s, 50 ft n of 184th St, 3 years 6,000

GREER, Rachel, to Anne E. Levy and others, executors, &c.; Grand Av, w s, 50 ft n of 184th St, 1 year 1,000

HARLOW, John J., to Jacob Ruppert; 9th Av, 742, n e corner of 50th St, demand 6,500

HEALY, John, to Harbor and Suburban Building and Savings Association; Croton St, s s, 189.5 ft w of 10th Av, installments 7,333

HELLMAN, Myer, to Edward P. Lyon; 98th St, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 2,500

HELLMAN, Myer, to Edward P. Lyon; 98th St, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 2,500

KITCHEN, William R., to William T. Hookey; 137th St, n s, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year 4,000

KINGSTON, Mary J., to John F. Steves; Travis St, proposed, n s, 101.4 ft e of Decatur Av, 4 months 1,200

LAKE, William H., to Warren-Scharf Asphalt Paving Company; St. Nicholas Av, s w corner of 154th St, 1 year 4,175

LANG, Amelia V., to Lehmann Bernheimer; 71st St, 38 West, 5 years, (gold) 26,000

LEVIN, Joseph, to Manufacturers' Trust Company; 132d St, s s, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 17,500

LEVIN, Joseph, to Sanford H. Steele, executor, and another; 132d St, s s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, (two mortgages,) demand and 3 years 18,250

LOSERE, George, and another to Bertha Losere; Lots 20 and 21, Block A, map of Mapes estate, 3 years 3,000

LUFT, Henry A., to Edward Haight and another, executors and trustees; Union Av, e s, 91 ft s of 156th St ..... ---

MANDELA, Adolf, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Sheriff St, 118 to 122, 75x100, 1 year 30,000

MARX, Max, to the American Mortgage Company; 127th St, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year 11,000

MARX, Salomon, to Myer Hellman; 99th St, s s, 200 ft e of Madison Av, 1½ years 3,000

MARX, Salomon, to Myer Hellman; 99th St, s s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 1½ years 5,000

McMULLEN, James W., to Ward B. Hoag; Avenue C, 191, w s, 19.6x67, 2 years 1,000

MURPHY, Daniel J., to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; 186th St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand 12,500

MURPHY, Daniel J., to H. Raabe & Sons; 186th St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand 8,500

NAARDEN, Charles, to Edward J. Knapp; 125th St, s s, 362 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 23,000

NAARDEN, Charles, to Marianne Rosengweig; 125th St, s s, 362 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand 2,500

NAARDEN, Charles, to Fitch Gilbert; 123th St, s s, 308 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 23,000

NAARDEN, Charles, to Thomas Reilly; 125th St, s s, 308 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 6 months 1,500

NAARDEN, Charles, to Frederick G. Potter; 125th St, s s, 308 ft w of Amsterdam, 3 months 5,000

NAARDEN, Charles, to Julia Gillespie; 125th St, 528 West, 3 years 18,500

NAARDEN, Charles, to Julius H. Seymour, as trustee; 125th St, 526 West, 3 years 4,500

NAARDEN, Charles, to Thomas Reilly; 125th St, 526 West, 6 months 1,500

O'CONNOR, Anna, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 2d Av, 398, corner 23d St, demand 3,000

REEVES, Hilde B., to Louis Brandt and another; Eagle Av, s w corner of 156th St, 1 year 13,600

REEVES, Hilde B., to Louis Brandt and another; Eagle Av, s w corner of 156th St, 1 year 40,000

REINISCH, Richard A., to Frederick Emanuel; 179th St, s s, 127 ft e of Valentine Av, old line, 3 years 3,000

SCHLEDORN, Julius, to Louis and John Brandt; Eagle Av, e s, 225 ft s of 156th St, 1 year 16,500

SCHLEDORN, Julius, to Louis and John Brandt; Eagle Av, e s, 225 ft s of 156th St, 1 year 6,700

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to A. C. Quackenbush; 92d St, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, demand 5,000

STEWART, Peres M., and another to Mary A. Gwyer, executrix and trustee; 106th St, n s, 107 ft e of Riverside Drive, 3 years 26,000

STOPPERS, Mary, and another to Jere J. Campion and another; 13th St, n s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years 12,000

STUMPF, Anthony, to Henry Hachmeister, as guardian; 146th St, s s, 190 ft w of Brook Av, 3 years 8,000

THRALL, John E., to Alexander A. Ahrens; Lots 42 to 45, map of 89 lots, Perot estate, 3 years 4,000

THRALL, John E., to William G. Ahrens and another, guardians; Lots 77 and 78, map of 89 lots, Perot estate, 3 years 1,000

THRALL, John E., to William G. Ahrens; Lots 77 to 81, map of 89 lots, Perot estate, 3 years 3,000

TOELBERG, John, to Sarah A. Williamson; Madison Av, e s, 840 ft s of King's Bridge Road, demand 1,500

WOOD, Robert C., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 133d St, n s, 235 ft w of Grand Av, 3 years 1,500

WRIGHT, Peter J., to the Northern Cooperative Building and Loan Association; Stebbins Av, e s, 33.8 ft n of 167th St, installments 1,500

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25.11 ft s of 142d St, 75x100; John M. Rider and another against Clarence A. Leat and another, (action to declare trust deed, &c.;) attorneys, Rider & Smith.

BOULEVARD, e s, extends from 161st to 162d St, 199.10x100; Boulevard, n e corner of 162d St, 44.4x104.1x—x162.11; 162d St, s s, 200 ft e of Boulevard, 300x99.11; The Mutual Life Insurance Company against Jacob D. Butler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. E. Miller.

BOWERY, 163, and 183 Chrystie St; Grosvenor S. Hubbard, trustee, &c., against Rosa Barnett and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Van Sinderen.

CHERRY ST, 24 to 28; Department of Buildings against George B. Vunderpool and another, executors, &c., (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

MOUNT MORRIS PLACE, w s, 50 ft n of 122d St, —x—; Department of Buildings against Thomas J. McGuire, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 450 ft n of Talmadge St, 25x145; Washington Av, w s, 237.5 ft n e of Quartz Road, 25x145, and Lewis St, Lot 5, w s, adjoining land of Charles Marril and others, 25x100; Annie Matthies against Electa Weiffenbuch and others, (partition;) attorney, J. Elsner.

65TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.5; John C. Barth against Joseph Lane and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lippmann & Ruck.

Assignments of Mortgages.

BARBOUR, William D., and Thomas J. Norman, trustees, &c., and others to William T. Shedd, trustee $18,000

DE HIERAPOLIS, George S., to Basile Sahb ..... Nom.

DE HIERAPOLIS, George S., to Basile Sahb ..... Nom.

HEBBERD, Ella L., administratrix, &c., to Robert O. N. Ford and another, executors, &c.; assigns, mortgages 7,000

KILPATRICK, Edward W., to Thomas L. Watt 10,000

5TH AV, 2,222; Isidor Glassheim against Hersch Frank, owner and contractor 150

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, e s, 200 ft s of 168th St, 75x100; the New Jersey Adamant Manufacturing Company against Farrell & Algie and David Quigley, owners; Morrison Brothers, contractors $340

ELTON AV, w s, 100 ft n of 160th St, 50x100; the New Jersey Adamant Manufacturing Company against Farrell & Algie, owners; the Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company, owners and contractors 77

ELTON AV, w s, 50 ft n of 160th St, 50x100; Charles Van Olinda against Edward W. Henley and John J. McDonald, owners; Morrison Brothers, contractors 72

JACKSON AV, n e corner of Cedar Place, 75x100; The Mulhern Steam Heating Co. against Jennie E. Miller, owner and contractor 605

MULBERRY ST, 173, and 5 Centre Market Place; Vincenzo Villani against Tomaso Farese and Giuseppe Staffa, owners and contractors 490

WALES AV, 687 and 689; Salvatore Torres against José Rodriguez, owner and contractor 840

5TH AV, 2,224; Isidor Glassheim against Hersch Frank, owner and contractor 150

14TH ST, s w corner of Prospect Terrace, 16x114, William's Bridge; Antonio Papanton and others against Earl G. Pier and others, owners; James De Carlo, contractor, (9 liens) 721

103D ST, 103 West; Isidor Glassheim against Hersch Frank, owner and contractor 150

104TH ST, 56 to 60 West; John J. Gordon against William R. Bell, Jr., trustee and contractor 1,031

123D ST, s s, 500 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100; Zimmermann & Jansen against Arthur G. Mulliken, owner and contractor 875

135TH ST, 3 West; Isidor Glassheim against Hersch Frank, owner and contractor 137

174TH ST, n w corner of Webster Av, 75x100; Oscar G. Borkstrom against Frank P. Sabetti, owner and contractor; Joseph Vegliante, owner 138

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

EAGLE AV, e s, 225 ft s of 156th St, 100x115; Louis and John Brandt, with Julius Schladorn, (six payments) $16,500

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Carpenter House	" "	75	2 00	8 to 12	J. H. Carpenter
The Arlington Hotel	" "	50	2 00	8 to 10	E. J. Worden
The Worden	" "	75	2 00	10 to 14	E. J. Worden
Hotel Woodfin	Crosbyside, N. Y.	200	2 00 to 3 00	10 to 17 50	W. M. D. Doughty
Kattskill House	Kattskill Bay, N. Y.	100	2 00	8 to 10	A. P. Scoville
Lake View House	Bolton, N. Y.	90		10 to 15	R. J. Brown
Sagamore	Sagamore, N. Y.	400	4 00 up	17 50 up	M. O. Brown
Hundred Island House	Shelving Rock, N. Y.	100	3 00 to 3 50	14 to 21	H. E. Nichols
Pearl Point	" " "	100	2 50	10 to 18	J. S. & H. R. Stuart
Picturesque Huletts	Hulett's Landing, N. Y.	150	2 50	10 to 15	H. W. Buckell
Sabbathday Point House	Sabbathday Point, N. Y.	40	1 50	8 to 10	F. D. Carney
Hotel Uncas	Silver Bay, N. Y.	70	2 00	8 to 10	Smith Sexton
Silver Bay House	" "	250	3 00 to 4 00	15 to 25	Silas H. Paine
The Hillside	Hague, N. Y.	70	2 00	8 to 10	John McClanathan
Island Harbor House	" "	50	1 50	8 to 10	B. A. Clifton
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NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

Departments and Offices Are Deserted by Chiefs and Clerks.

MR. ROOT'S POLICY OF REFORM

Rumors of Changes Are Causing Some Disquietude—Lawyers Are Not Always the Best Secretaries.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—President McKinley's departure marked the beginning of the midsummer dull season in Washington. The Cabinet has not quite abandoned the city, but some members of it had given up staying at their offices even before the President found opportunity to leave his work and the weary round of duties in the Executive Mansion, in which, notwithstanding his daily drives, taken with religious regard for his health rather than for enjoyment, he is a sort of prisoner caged and unable to avoid the baiting to which office seekers would subject him from year's beginning to year's end. The completion of the list of officers for the new regiments of volunteers, selected largely from the regular army, with a sprinkling of political soldiers who had seen very little service a year ago, released him from confinement, and not even the discordant sounds from Ottawa, uttered by Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as explained by Secretary Hay and her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Tower, dissuaded him from complying with the desire of Mrs. McKinley to go once more to Lake Champlain to enjoy its climate and a complete escape from the song of the eager patriot who longs to serve his country for a remuneration. Until about a week ago the weather had been so much better than that of a year ago that Washington and the White House were not uncomfortable. But with two or three very hot days last week, a cool Sunday for respite, and then a succession of hot and muggy days, the place has become so oppressive as to send throngs of people away to the shore resorts, from which visitors are bringing unbelievable stories about the icy water for bathing, the nights spent under blankets, and the uninterrupted sunshine and refreshing breeze.

The departments have taken on their midsummer look of depletion, for clerks who have not exhausted their thirty days' leave are getting off with all haste to mountain and shore, to rest from the arduous labor of a short seven hours a day for rather less than 278 days in the year. With all the absentees at rest, the business of the Government goes on as usual. With the hotels the season is a trying one. Scarce one of them but would be glad to close and give its clerks and servants a chance to follow other clerks and servants who have migrated to the resorts for the Summer. Some years ago the hotel proprietors met the Summer dullness more frankly than they do now. It was the custom, as recently as fifteen years ago, for several of the prominent houses to "shut down" in the Summer after the short session of Congress. But business hitherto since that period has continued to be good enough in midsummer to lead the managers to keep going, even with small returns.

***

Next week we are to have a new Secretary of War. Mr. Root has been here, has visited the War Department, has talked with the President on two occasions, has met some of the gentlemen with whom he is to be associated, has been introduced by half-tone and villainous woodcut to the population of Washington, and has been made acquainted by Secretary Alger with the appearance of the office he is presently to occupy. While Mr. Root was here he was not very talkative about his "policy," or half as communicative with regard to the President's policy as his questioners hoped to find him. The President has not been more confidential than is his wont about what he expects the War Department to do. Yet the news has gone from Washington, with apparent authority, which bureau officers of the War Department evince a disposition to believe, that Mr. Root is not to meddle much with the bureau chiefs about war matters, but is to leave all those military questions which the bureau chiefs like to administer without interference entirely to them.

If Mr. Root will adopt that method of avoiding a certain amount of friction and irritation, and will see to it that bureau authority is not diminished, that tradition and custom, sometimes held accountable for lack of department efficiency, are venerated and respected, and that Major Gen. Miles is kept constantly "snubbed," he will be a popular Secretary of War with the officers who consider the War Department and the army system without flaw or blemish, and he will not be here a month before he will be aware that his judgment is approved. But if he should turn out to be a real Secretary of War, and fully awake to the power as well as the responsibility upon him, and presumes to challenge the wisdom or soundness of those chiefs who have a keen appreciation of the authority they have been permitted to exercise, he may take it for granted that he will find obstructions in his way and that the path of duty is not strewn with roses. Already there is some disquietude over the report that Mr. Root is to come here with well-defined plans of reform for the army system.

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It is the testimony of army officers who are not prejudiced or overanxious to have the military character of the administration of the office exaggerated, that the very best Secretaries have been civilians, and several of the best Judges, by reason of their business sense and experience, declare that the best Secretary the department has had since Stanton was a plain civilian—Daniel S. Lamont—who knew little of law and nothing whatever about military affairs, outside the duties of a staff Colonel on the roll with other civilian Colonels attached to the retinue of a State Governor. That a lawyer does not always make a good Secretary was illustrated in the case of an eminent Judge, from an Eastern State, who became Secretary of War with no inclination for the business, no sympathy with the soldier, and with an utter inability to accustom himself to the formalities of association among officers.

This Secretary's ignorance of some common laws surprised officers of the army who were supposed by him to know nothing of law. A ceremony was to take place here in Washington. About 5,000 invitations were to be issued, and inquiry was made of the Secretary to ascertain from what appropriation the cost of sending the invitations should be taken. The Secretary promptly ordered that they should be sent out under cover of penalty envelopes. The officer who was to send them in this way knew that it would be a violation of the law, but he obeyed orders. There was a "fuss" about it, and three or four days later the officer who had reluctantly obeyed an order regarded by him as illegal was called up by the Secretary, who demanded by what authority he had used the penalty envelopes to carry the invitations. The officer, who had consciously violated the law by order of his superior, answered that it was done "by order of the Secretary of War," and presently produced the written order upon which he had acted, explaining that he knew it was wrong at the time he obeyed it. Yet this violation of law was committed by order of a lawyer who had been on the bench of a high court for seven years.

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A traveler recently from the West stopped on his way through Illinois, at the town of Waterloo, to pay a visit to William R. Morrison, recently an Inter-State Commerce Commissioner and formerly a prominent Democratic member of the House of Representatives and a champion of free trade when the Democratic Party was carrying the country upon the issue of taxation. Col. Morrison, who does not lose his soldier appellation here, has been reduced at Waterloo, where he is now the "Captain" of the little town, a sort of "cross-fence" adviser and arbiter in all matters of politics of a National character. Having put away something like $40,000 while an Inter-State Commerce Commissioner, he went back to his old home, built a comfortable but not pretentious house, to suit the taste of his wife, and, putting out his shingle as a lawyer, he settled down under his own shade trees to enjoy his declining years in comfort, with not too much business to worry him. There are many Germans in Waterloo, and Mr. Morrison has some command of the language, but not much. He converses, after the custom of the country, in a pigeon lingo of German-English, and his judgments, he victoriously declares, meet with less challenge than those made by him as an Inter-State Commerce Commissioner.

He does not play golf yet, but he finds it agreeable to take part in occasional whist contests, just as he used to do in Washington. As a matter of course, a good deal of his practice is in railroad controversies, but he has made it a rule, which he states to his would-be clients, that he cannot be employed to overturn the decisions which he helped to make while an Inter-State Commerce Commissioner. All political ambition seems to have been outlived. But in the district that formerly elected and re-elected him to Congress there are many Democrats who would be glad to see him once more in the House of Representatives, with a majority devoted to Democratic principles freed from dogma, at liberty to advocate liberal tax laws, economy in administration, and simplicity of executive modes of living. "But," says "Horizontal Bill," "the party can get along very well without such old-fashioned fellers as I am."

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Just as the Navy Department is issuing its midsummer Register, the Revenue Cutter Service gets out its annual Register of officers and vessels in that service. Since the last Register was issued the navy has absorbed and then released a part of the cutter service, and the burden of patrolling the coast and protecting the revenue, that devolved upon a smaller number of officers and vessels than usual, has been resumed by the whole fleet. Owing to the lack of a retiring law for the Rvenue Marine, the Register does not show as many changes in proportion to the force employed as the navy. At the head of the list of Captains, thirty-seven in number, is Alfred B. Davis, commanding the Morrill, at Milwaukee, an officer who has been on lake stations continuously since 1888. He is sixty-seven years old. Capt. Henriques, who is seventy-three years of age, is waiting orders at New Bedford. The "permanent waiting orders" list, authorized in 1895, is full, and so, in the absence of power to retire and no reason for dismissal, this aged Captain and two others, entitled by service and years to be retired, are kept idle and on the Register. G. E. McConnell, who was No. 3 on the list of First Lieutenants a year ago, leads his grade; Preston H. Uberroth, at the top of the list of Second Lieutenants, has advanced three numbers; S. A. W. Patterson, No. 5 of Third Lieutenants a year ago, now leads his grade. There are 34 officers on the "permanent waiting orders" list—15 line officers and 19 Engineers, the top of this retired list being held by Capt. Francis Martin, who will be 100 years of age if he lives until next June. He has been out of service about twenty-three years. The fleet consists of 42 vessels—8 first rates, 18 second rates, 11 third rates, and 5 launches and other small vessels. The Northern Station, at New York, now includes the Gresham, first rate and one of the newest vessels in the service; the Manhattan, the Calumet, and the Hudson, third rates. Louis N. Stodder, one of the Captains of the service, was an officer of the Monitor when she foundered off Hatteras Dec. 31, 1862.

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Pennsylvania Avenue has been so long on the decline as a popular thoroughfare and has appeared to be so helpless to resist the tendency of business to go to F Street and northward that the enterprise of The Evening Star, in constructing a fine new building on the site of its old establishment, corner of Eleventh Street, seems worthy of notice as an indication that business can be done in the avenue after all. The erection of the great city Post Office immediately opposite has hoped to arrest the flight of business, and the example of The Star, if followed by the owners of a large number of antiquated and ramshackle structures between Fourteenth Street and the Capitol would undoubtedly prove as profitable as decorative. If The Star had been inspired a few years ago with confidence in its future, it could have obtained its extended site a good deal cheaper than it got it when it decided to improve. Having chided the Government for the exasperating slowness with which it raised the city Post Office, The Star is driving its work ahead with diligence. When it is done there will be seen on the avenue quite the best business structure to be found in its entire length. Of ten stories in height, steel frame, and granite facing, it will be imposing to look at, and its interior arrangements will be carried out in the best of taste and with regard to the convenience of the newspaper and its tenants.

The Star did not need to put up a new building to direct attention to itself. It is the one thing in Washington that everybody thinks he must have. Newspaper men will appreciate the extent and character of its prosperity by the repetition of a little form of swearing in adopted at a meeting of jovial people who were initiating the manager of a rival newspaper as a member. "The gentleman will step forward and prepare to take the oath of office," was the command of the presiding officer. The publisher stood forth. "The candidate will kiss the 'small-ad' page of The Star." He did it, and The Star man joined in the laugh at the expense of his friendly adversary.

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Towels, unless chained down, are apt to get away from Government offices, although it is the custom of the purchasers in the departments to require that towels for departmental use shall have the name of the department woven plainly in the towel ends. An illustration without comment of this inability to tell the difference between the property of the citizens and that of the citizen found its way into a local paper a day or two ago. Ellen, a colored woman who had engaged to do the washing for two ladies who were near neighbors, mixed the pieces up in the delivery. She was informed that she had evidently brought Miss Blank's towels to Miss Jones. "Ef dey ain't yo' towels," she replied. "I dunno whose dey is. Dey isn't Miss Blank's, 'cause all ob hers is marked 'Treasury Department,' ma'am." E. G. D.

RAILROAD EMPLOYE IN TROUBLE

Long Island Freight Agent Accused of Robbing a Newsstand.

Frederick H. Hanson, freight agent of the Long Island Railroad at Queens, was arrested by Detective Savage of the Long Island Railroad in the railroad depot yesterday afternoon on a charge of petty larceny. Hanson was later arraigned before Magistrate Smith and held for examination next Wednesday.

Harold Haywood, the news agent in the Long Island Railroad station at Long Island City, some time ago complained to the police that his stand was being robbed day after day. In all he lost about $300 worth of cigars, candy, and other articles that were usually displayed around the stand.

Detective Savage saw Hanson take a handful of cigars while Haywood was making change. The detective arrested Hanson and found eight cigars in his pocket. The prisoner denied the charge. Haywood told the police Hanson purchased of him frequently, and always handed over a bill in payment. In making change Haywood always turned his back.

TWO JERSEY CITY BOYS DROWN.

Men Stand on Canal Bank, but Make No Attempt at Rescue.

Two boys were drowned in the Morris Canal at Jersey City yesterday. They were Joseph Bulger, twelve years old, of 314 Seventh Street, and James Quinn, ten years old, of 311 Seventh Street. The lads went to the canal to bathe. They had been in the water but a short time when Quinn was seized with cramps. He shouted for help and Bulger swam to him. No sooner had he reached his friend than Quinn grasped him about the neck and dragged him down.

Several men stood on the canal bank near by, but they made no attempt to rescue the boys. Joseph Karsti, twelve years old, of 121 Essex Street, plunged in after them. He found them lying on the bottom of the canal together. He succeeded in breaking Quinn's hold on Bulger and brought him to the surface. Then he dived a second time and brought Bulger up.

A physician who had been summoned made an effort to revive the boys, but life was extinct. The bodies were removed to the morgue. When the police came to look for the garments the boys had worn they could not be found. Some one had stolen them.

No More Perpetual Riparian Grants.

The Riparian Commissioners of New Jersey met at Jersey City on Friday afternoon and finally adopted a resolution that has been under discussion since June to the effect that no more perpetual grants in front of shore property shall be made. Hereafter the State will only grant leases for twenty-five years, with the privilege of renewal within the discretion of the board. The new rule went into effect at once, and three grants on the Delaware River were made under it; also one at Bergen Point. The application of the Auditorium Amusement Company of Atlantic City for a grant of 900 feet was denied. The grant was opposed by the city and a majority of the shore owners.

CHICAGO'S GREAT REVENUE

New System of Taxation Increases Receipts of the City.

WHAT WILL J. R. TANNER BE?

Gas Trust Again After the Ogden Company—Baseball "Fans" Deplore Their Club's Poor Showing.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 29.—The hand of the Tax Assessor has fallen heavily this Summer upon the poor rich man. Publication has just been given the lists of personal property assessments for the South Town, compiled from the sworn schedules of the property owners themselves, submitted under the new revenue law.

Such results as have so far been achieved in Chicago have made the friends of the new revenue measure feel elated. Men whom the Assessors were never able to reach before, and who paid taxes on a few hundred dollars' worth of personalty, are now down on the tax books for valuations reaching far up into the thousands, because they have been forced to come forward and make affidavit as to their possessions. Failure to schedule entailed a severe monetary penalty, and few cared to let the Tax Board deem them recalcitrant and place its own valuation on their personal property.

Consequently the wealthy South Side now shows a total personalty of $40,000,000, where last year it boasted only $13,000,000. Under the new system the assessments must be double those of last year to produce as much revenue. Since they have proved triple, the county's treasury will be plethoric—the increases in other divisions of the city and the rest of the county are expected to be in proportion to that in the South Side.

Among the noteworthy valuations this year, that of Marshall Field & Co. is $5,144,000, while in 1898 it was $650,000. N. K. Fairbanks is down for $533,100 in personal property, and last year he was rated at only $50,000. One of the biggest increases in the whole list has been shown by R. T. Crane, who will pay on $423,000, as against $4,500 last year. P. B. Armour is scheduled at $300,000. The Chicago City Railway is to be one of the biggest taxpayers, being put on the books at $4,000,000.

The Gas Trust, according to report in financial circles, is reaching out its tentacles for the Ogden Gas Company's property, and if the negotiations now said to be under way should be successful, the People's Gas Light and Coke Company will have the field in Chicago to itself.

The Ogden enterprise has been a thorn in the side of the trust ever since it secured a franchise and began operations on the North Side three years ago. Its competition was so aggressive that a deal was soon made through the overtures of the trust by which the Ogden Company confined its service to the upper division of the North Side. It is this section that the People's Gas Company now seeks. Current report was that the Ogden promoters received considerations tantamount to $3,000,000 for its former concession, and a like sum is now said to be offered for its plant and good will.

The Ogden Company has a capital of $2,000,000, an authorized bond issue of $10,000,000, and a plant with a capacity of 2,000,000 cubic feet a day. Only $800,000 has been expended by the company.

Chicago's baseball club, which not long ago briefly held third place in the League race, is sadly disappointing local admirers of the game. This week the organization has fallen to the bottom of the first division through defeats by Baltimore and Philadelphia, following a disastrous Eastern trip. For the first time this year home players have been bitterly derided by the spectators for weak playing, and the club is criticised as seldom before. The weakness is not inexplicable, however. In the first place the pitching staff is inadequate, and in the second place some of the best players are on the hospital list. For instance, when the first Philadelphia game opened Wednesday, Manager Tom Burns found the following unavailables on his team: Catcher Nichols, broken arm; shortstop Demontreville, sprained ankle; Third Baseman Wolverton, stiff shoulder; Centre Fielder Lange, rheumatic leg, and Pitcher Callahan, Griffith's great twirling rival and his only other strong pitcher on the team, sprained back. In spite of this, Callahan was put in to play shortstop, of necessity, and helped to lose the game. Under such conditions the club finds many apologists, and so far the majority of the "fans" have been loyal.

By far the loudest cry against the opening of the drainage canal under prevailing conditions has arisen from the residents of Whitehall, Kampsville, and other Southern Illinois towns, a thousand persons assembled in the Whitehall Park Wednesday, and heard speeches urging the removal of the Federal dams at Kampsville and La Grange before the water of the Chicago River and Lake Michigan shall be allowed to flow into the big sanitary ditch. An appeal to President McKinley and Gov. Tanner is to be the outcome of the meeting.

The protesting people have no hope of making a successful fight against the canal project itself; its futurity is in the main assured after harder fights have been won for the drainage scheme. But in the resolutions they adopted they declare that "before lake water and sewage shall be turned into the Illinois River the channel should be prepared to receive it by the removal of all dams and the dredging of the river." Congressmen from the district and in adjacent counties have been enlisted in the agitation.

Two strong rivals of Gov. Tanner for the Republican Gubernatorial nomination are mustering their followers at Chicago, and have pitched their tents in the domain of the Cook County machine. One is W. J. Calhoun, Interstate Commerce Commissioner, who has given coy intimation that he has contemplated being a candidate for some time, but who has made formal announcement of his ambition only this week. The other aspirant for the Governorship is Judge W. G. Cochran of Moultrie County.

There is especial ground for interest and speculation in the springing up of Republican candidates, because it is really no matter of common knowledge what future John R. Tanner has chosen for himself—that is, whether he wants another term, or whether he is going to be Shelby M. Cullom's rival for the United States Senatorship. Moreover, Tanner's strength in the machine is so great that if he wants to be Governor again, so well versed politicians say, he will not have hard work to obtain the nomination. But Tanner gives no sign. If he is working for the Governorship or for Cullom's toga his operations are being carried on so carefully that the public sees no trace of them. And until he has given some earnest of his intentions the political situation will be vague and interesting. R. B. P.

CITY TAXES ITS OWN PROPERTY.

Fund Given by Robert Ray Hamilton for a Fountain Depleted.

Robert Ray Hamilton, who died in the West on Aug. 23, 1890, left an estate valued at $300,000. Among the bequests made by him was one of $10,000 for the erection of an ornamental fountain in one of the streets or public places in New York City, and this gift was accepted by the municipal authorities. Last year Mr. Hamilton's personal property held by his executor, Gilbert M. Speir, was assessed for taxation at $18,000. Mr. Speir stated to the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments that the personal property, exclusive of bank shares, subject to taxation, did not exceed $6,000, at which the amount taxable was then fixed.

Subsequently Mr. Speir secured a writ of certiorari to have the tax canceled on the ground that the property held by him was exempt from taxation. He stated in his petition that he had $9,500, being the $10,000 left by Mr. Hamilton for the fountain, less $500 inheritance tax, which had been paid, and that he was waiting for the selection of a suitable location by the municipal authorities to hand over the money.

Justice Nash, while holding that the assessment on this sum of $9,500 is erroneous, as the property of the city is exempt from taxation, says that the executor should have informed the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of that fact upon his application to them to correct his assessment. He says:

"The tax having been assessed in accordance with the statement of the relator, in the absence of further application within the time limited, he cannot now be heard to complain. It is unfortunate that this fund, given to the people of New York, should be depleted by taxes and costs, but there seems to be no help for it in this proceeding."

Dr. D. Jayne's famous prescription for Lung and Throat Diseases is still sold under the name of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Stern Bros

To-morrow, in their

Boys' Dep'ts

Balance of
Boys' Washable Sailor Suits
sizes 3 to 12 yrs., at 95c
Heretofore $1.75 to $3.00

High-class Sailor Suits
of English Serges,
sizes 3 to 12 yrs., at $3.75
Heretofore $6.50 to $7.50

Boys' Trousers
of All-wool Navy Blue Cheviots and Mixtures,
sizes 3 to 16 yrs., at 59c
Value $1.00

Stern Bros

offer the following

Exceptional Values in White Goods

3000 Yds. Fine
Victoria Lawns,
40 inches wide, at 11c
Regular value 15c yd.

5000 Yds. White
Striped Lawns,
in lace effects, at 14c
Regular value 19c yd.

950 Yds.
English Cambrics,
42 inches wide, at 19c
Actual value 30c yd.

West 23d St.

SHEEHAN NOT TURNED OUT

Yielded Tammany Leadership to Croker Out of Gratitude.

MR. McGOLDRICK'S REVELATION

Sheehan-Goodwin Fight Grows More Bitter—Indignant Denials of Treachery by ex-Leader's Friends.

The contest in the Ninth Assembly District between John C. Sheehan and Councilman Frank J. Goodwin, representing the organization of Tammany Hall, promises to grow more bitter from this on to the close. Mr. Sheehan's friends, who are very indignant because of the resolutions and speeches of the meeting Thursday night in the interest of Mr. Goodwin, are prepared, they say, to make some startling revelations.

The first of these revelations was made yesterday by John B. McGoldrick, one of Mr. Sheehan's warmest personal friends, former Secretary of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall, and ex-Clerk of the City Court. This is to the effect that John C. Sheehan was not "turned down," or "thrown out," as is generally asserted in strict Tammany circles, but that he voluntarily withdrew from the leadership of the organization, where he was so strongly intrenched, according to his friends, that even Mr. Croker could not have moved him an inch. This withdrawal was made because of his friendship for Richard Croker, Mr. McGoldrick says. When he (Mr. McGoldrick) asked Mr. Sheehan why he had voluntarily laid down the leadership, the latter replied:

"I laid it down for Richard Croker. I laid it down because Croker once trusted me."

It was a return of confidence and friendship, and in gratitude, according to Mr. McGoldrick, that Mr. Sheehan thus transferred the leadership of Tammany back to Richard Croker, who had laid it down, as he said, permanently, several years before. It was practically through Mr. Croker that Mr. Sheehan got the leadership when the former gave it up, in order to enter upon a racing career on the English turf; and Mr. Sheehan felt, according to his friends, that when Mr. Croker returned to this country he should tender him the leadership of the organization. It was done, and Mr. Croker accepted it. Of course, the other side does not agree to this statement of alleged facts.

Another revelation that Mr. McGoldrick makes is that it was Sheehan, and not Croker, who conducted the campaign for Robert A. Van Wyck, and practically elected him Mayor of this city. Richard Croker, he says, had nothing to do with planning or conducting the campaign, and that every move in it that was successful was conceived and carried out by Mr. Sheehan.

Again, Mr. McGoldrick says that the statements contained in the Goodwin resolutions, adopted Thursday night, are false. The resolutions say, in reference to Mr. Sheehan:

"Since his arrival ten years ago, a stranger from Buffalo, Tammany Hall has been his benefactor. Through her influence he was appointed Secretary of the Aqueduct Board, leader of the Ninth District, and Police Commissioner, which, together with the many lucrative contracts with which he has been favored, have made him a wealthy man.

"Instrusted subsequently with the leadership of Tammany Hall, he was compelled to relinquish it by a majority vote of the thirty-six district leaders, comprising the Executive Committee, who charged him with mismanagement and treachery, and requested his predecessor to reassume the direction of the affairs of the organization."

Mr. McGoldrick says that Mr. Sheehan is not a rich man, but that his career, even as given in the resolutions, proves him to have been a very successful political leader to have done so much in ten years.

As to the charge that a majority of the thirty-six members of the Executive Committee compelled Mr. Sheehan to relinquish the leadership of Tammany Hall, Mr. McGoldrick says:

"I was Secretary of the Executive Committee from the time Mr. Sheehan became the leader of Tammany Hall until the 1st of January, 1898. No such vote was ever taken in the Executive Committee, and no word of treachery or treason was ever uttered at any meeting of that committee, and I never missed attending a single meeting of the body. The statement that such a vote was taken, and that a majority of the thirty-six members voted to oust Mr. Sheehan from the leadership is not true; and I venture to assert that whoever penned the resolution knew it was not true when he was writing it."

Mr. McGoldrick also says that it was due to Mr. Sheehan's leadership in the Ninth District that Mr. Goodwin was elected to the office he now holds. Referring to the part taken by Mr. Goodwin in the matter of the leadership of Tammany Hall, at the time Mr. Sheehan retired, Mr. McGoldrick says:

"At that time Goodwin posed as the friend of John C. Sheehan; but he was then going around (I was told this by one of his most intimate friends) with a paper trying to have the members of the General Committee agree to make him leader in place of Mr. Sheehan. The Sunday before Mr. Sheehan left Tammany Hall Mr. Goodwin declared that, come weal or woe, no matter what happened, he would always be the friend of John C. Sheehan. I have heard men declare that even at that time Mr. Goodwin had in his pocket his resignation from the Pequod Club." This meant a breach with Mr. Sheehan.

John C. Sheehan is still at Long Branch. He will return to the city to-morrow, and there will be an important meeting of his friends and supporters on Tuesday night.

Stern Bros

To-morrow, in their

Upholstery Dep'ts

Clearing Sale of
Muslins, Madras & Fancy Lappets
for cottage draperies, at 18c yd.
Formerly 25c to 60c

Muslin and Net Curtains, at 65c pr.
Reduced from $1.65

Hammocks

at 95c, $1.25, $1.95
Formerly $1.50 to $3.75

Stern Bros

To-morrow, on second floor

Special Values in Ladies' Shirt Waists

Of Colored Percales, at 48c
Of Colored Piques and White Cheviots, at 75c
Of Colored Madras and Fancy White Lawns, $1.35
Of White Piques, at $1.65

West 23d St.

CAMPBELL TO MEET HILL.

Democratic National Committeeman to Explain Proceedings at Chicago.

Frank Campbell of Steuben County, New York's representative on the Democratic National Committee, came to town yesterday and proceeded on the 2 o'clock boat to Long Branch, whence he went to Normandie-by-the-Sea to meet ex-United States Senator David B. Hill. The committeeman will tell the ex-Senator just what occurred at the meeting of the National Committee at Chicago, and a conference on the political situation will follow.

It is quite possible that, before returning to the city, Mr. Campbell will see ex-United States Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., who is at Elberon.

SUIT FOR ELECTION EXPENSES.

Plaintiff Paid a Dollar for Two Claims Against Westchester Men.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 29.—Charles Clearwater, nephew of Frank Frye, President of the Peekskill Traction Company, thinks that political debts should be paid. Therefore he is suing for $187 each two Westchester County men, ex-Sheriff John Duffy and Harry T. Dykman, a well-known lawyer and a son of Supreme Court Justice Dykman.

The case is a legacy of the campaign of 1893, when George W. Robertson, a Peekskill stove manufacturer, ran against A. H. Morris, son of the horseman, for Senator in this district. Robertson ran on an anti-horse, anti-gambling plank, and won. Morris said afterward that he spent $40,000 in the canvass.

These two bills for $187 each are claims still unsettled. At least that is what Louis Oelhafen says. Oelhafen was a sort of a politician himself at that time. Now he is a clerk in the Vanderbilt Hotel, New York. The allegation is that Dykman and Duffy, the defendants in a suit just brought in the court of Judge Lynch, this village, engaged Oelhafen to do certain work during the campaign, to canvass this town and Highlands and reach people that no one else could.

Oelhafen was "to receive $5 per day and disbursements." This, says Oelhafen, was "dirt cheap for the influence I was adding to the canvass." When the term of employment was up Duffy and Dykman did not pay, it is alleged. Oelhafen says his appeals for cash were always met with, "Oh, that will be all right. We will see that you get your money."

In June last Oelhafen sold the claims to Charles Clearwater for $1, and he at once sued Dykman and Duffy. The case came up in court first on Tuesday, and all the parties interested were present. Mr. Clearwater was represented by Jacob Dorsch, and Charles Wessley of White Plains appeared for the defendants. Clearwater, the holder of the claims, was examined, as well as Oelhafen. Another witness, Matthew Clune, proved on the stand that the contract for services was made. The plaintiff then rested, and the case was adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock. At that time neither the defendants nor their counsel appeared in court, so Judge Lynch awarded judgment for amount claimed and costs.

An hour later a brief was received from Lawyer Wessley, asking that the case be dismissed because the two men should have been made co-defendants and sued together rather than having two separate cases. The Judge reopened the case, and will examine the brief and the law, and give another decision.

Consolidated Investments Company.

A dispatch from Parkersburg, West Va., yesterday stated that Judge Jackson of the United States court had appointed W. B. Hoge of Wheeling and R. Hilton Smith of Pittsburg receivers of the Consolidated Investments Corporation, with offices at 63 Wall Street. A. R. Shiffer, New York agent of the company, said yesterday in reference to the matter: "Smith, who has been nagging at our company for some time, alleges breach of contract. It is a piece of spite work, pure and simple, and, though I have had no advices from the home office at Washington, I am prepared to say that the receivership won't stand. Smith has no ground for action."

Sailors Accused of Mutiny.

Charles Kankaansas and Oscar Anderson, two sailors of the Russian ship Columbus, lying at the Cavan Point docks, were yesterday arraigned before United States Commissioner Lindsley Rowe at Jersey City, charged with mutinous conduct in refusing to go to work when ordered by the mate. The complaint was made by W. Teplow, the Russian Consul General at New York. The men denied the charge. They said they had libeled the ship in a New York court for their wages because the Captain had refused to pay them. They also alleged that the ship was unseaworthy, and that several of the crew had deserted on that account. The officers of the ship said this was untrue. The men were remanded until to-morrow.

Another Arrest in Drentzhoff Case.

Coroner Cronin of Long Island City yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of an expressman named Vetter, who is supposed to know something about the death of Rudolph Drentzhoff. Drentzhoff's body was found in Maspeth a few days ago. He had been assaulted and his skull fractured. Two men are now under arrest. Vetter the day before the body was found, went to Drentzhoff's home, 34 Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn, and asked for the latter's trunk. It was delivered to him. Vetter refused to inform the authorities where he delivered the trunk, but it is believed he took it to the home of one of the men under arrest.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Streets.

Representative values in **BLACK SILKS** *for Monday.*

Rich Black Satin Duchesse, 20 inch . 68c. yard | 24 inch . 79c. yard
24 inch Imported French Surah, cost 75c., at . . . 58c. yard
21 inch Alexandre Giraud's brilliant Black French Taffeta, 85c. quality . . . . . 65c. yard
40 pieces of 20 inch Imported Taffeta, strong bright finish, the best value in the market, at . . . . . 55c. yard

2,300 Remnants of Colored Silks,

Representing all kinds shown this season, lengths from 3-4 to 12 yards, sold by the piece, prices averaging from . 25c. to 55c. per yard
Which is merely nominal.

BRYANITES TO THE VOTERS.

Address of the State Committee of the Chicago Platform Democracy Asking Aid and Suffrage.

At the meeting of the State Committee of the Chicago Platform Democracy held Friday night in the Teutonia Assembly Rooms it was stated that an address that had been prepared by the State Committee to the Democrats of New York and which was to have been given out that night would be given out later. The address has been sent out for publication and is as follows:

To the voters of the State of New York:

In 1896, before the Chicago Convention met, the condition of the Democratic Party was hopeless. Disgraced by the betrayal of its principles by Grover Cleveland and the friends of the money power in whom he surrounded himself, it was regarded by the people with the contempt which the perfidy of its leadership had earned for it.

The act of Mr. Cleveland, unauthorized by the people, in calling a special session of Congress to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, and the bond scandals, which were the fruit of his Administration, were the means by which a corrupt plutocracy were secured in their control of the Government.

So hopeless was the condition of the party that the chance of enjoying the spoils of office was not a sufficient inducement to lead the political bosses and corruptionists to seek to control the convention.

For the first time in several years it was possible for a truly Democratic Convention to assemble, whose delegates represented the Democratic masses of our people. At this convention the spirit of true Democracy asserted itself. The party refused to be encumbered longer with the burdens of Cleveland's record, it rescued the leaders to the rear, and it adopted as a platform a clear and simple statement of the eternal principles of Democracy. Under the inspiring leadership of William Jennings Bryan and against the combined forces of intimidation, corruption, and plutocracy the Democracy of this Nation waged the greatest campaign ever fought in American history. By the nomination of Bryan the Democratic Party became worthy of its noblest traditions, and over 6,500,000 voters were counted as having voted for its candidate.

Since that convention Tammany Hall, as at present organized, has been the bitterest enemy of the principles of the Democratic Party.

Tammany Hall in 1897 repudiated the National platform, and nominated as its candidate for Mayor of New York one who had not openly supported the party in 1896. In response to a demand expressed at a truly Democratic Convention Henry George was nominated upon a platform which reaffirmed the platform adopted at Chicago.

In 1898 the so-called regular Democratic State Convention, acting under the domination of Tammany Hall and the venal leaders who control that organization, again repudiated the platform of the party. The Chicago Platform Democracy determined that their principles and platform should not be thus ignored, and called a State convention at Syracuse, and prepared to nominate by petition an independent ticket. But in the last hour of the last day in which the certificate of nomination was required by law to be filed with the Secretary of State, the certificate of nomination from Ulster County was, through the criminality of the so-called leaders of the regular Democracy of this State, contemptibly and lawlessly destroyed in the law office of David B. Hill.

This crime made it impossible that the Chicago Platform Democracy should be represented by candidates upon the official ballot of the State.

Since that time the Chicago Platform Democracy have perfected a permanent organization in this State. Its object is to form a medium through which the sentiments of the Democratic masses in this State may find expression. It will, in obedience to this sentiment, strive for the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, and the renomination of William Jennings Bryan.

Believing in the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and believing that it is the mission of the Democratic Party to apply these principles to modern conditions, we pledge ourselves to make the Chicago platform Democracy the instrument through which this purpose shall be accomplished.

We take this occasion to warn the people that the monopolists of this country by "criminal aggressions" perpetrated upon a foreign people are endeavoring to make the masses of this country forget the equally "criminal aggressions" which, by special privileges and unjust laws, they inflicted upon their own countrymen.

The industrial liberty of the citizen has been destroyed by the growth of monstrous trusts that exist by virtue of special privileges, and, as a result, the great mass of our citizenship, instead of enjoying the freedom guaranteed by the Constitution, have become slaves to monopoly.

The Chicago platform Democracy demands such uncompromising action as shall bring about the destruction of the criminal trusts, and to accomplish this purpose we advocate the abolition of all special privileges and the Governmental ownership and operation of all natural monopolies.

We appeal to all citizens who believe in the principles upon which this Government was founded to give us their support and co-operate with the wealth producers from all sections of this country in order that this Government shall be administered upon the principle of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

Many Election Inspectors Rejected.

Never in the history of local politics, according to statements made by officers of the dominant political organizations, have there been so many rejections of persons selected to serve as Inspectors of Election as this year. The number is said to be three times larger than last year. In many cases men who have served as Inspectors for five, ten, fifteen, and in some cases, eighteen years, have been rejected. In most cases bad penmanship is the cause assigned. The responsibility for the wholesale rejections is attributed to Police Commissioner Abell, who has personally examined all the blanks. The Republican organization in the Twenty-second Assembly District, Charles Lexow, leader, is the only one in the entire city to escape slaughter.

W. W. PHIPPS FOR ASSEMBLYMAN

Mr. Platt's Representative Nominated at Orleans County Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

MEDINA, N. Y., July 29.—W. W. Phipps of Albion was nominated for the Assembly at the Orleans County Republican convention to-day.

It was expected that the contest would be between organization and anti-organization factions, but the L'Hommedieu organization showed such strength that contesting delegations did not try to enter the convention. Mr Platt's young representative controlled things absolutely, having forty-five of the fifty delegates. Watson Whipple of Medina and Frank Edwards of Holley of the L'Hommedieu faction, were sent uninstructed to the judicial convention, and the old county ticket was renominated.

The victory for the Platt organization is considered a very important one.

ILLNESS OF CARL SCHURZ.

Rapidly Recovering from an Attack of Ptomaine Poisoning.

Carl Schurz, who has been for several days grievously ill from an attack of ptomaine poisoning, was said by his son, Carl L. Schurz, yesterday, to be so far on the road to complete recovery as to be able within a day or two to go to his Summer home on Lake George.

Mr. Schurz's illness was caused by his eating of fish. His ailment was first noticed on Tuesday, and his physician, Dr. Abraham Jacobi of 110 West Thirty-fourth Street, was summoned. Dr. Jacobi was in attendance on the patient all Tuesday night, but on Friday Mr. Schurz had so far improved that the physician left the city.

MOTT AVENUE ASSESSMENTS.

Property Owners Protest Against Bearing Whole Expense of Widening.

Property owners in the Borough of the Bronx are seeking to have the Mott Avenue assessments reduced, on the ground that the former width of the avenue was satisfactory to them, and that the widening was ordered to provide a suitable approach to the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, and is consequently a benefit to the entire city. Many lengthy petitions, either for a reduction of the assessments, which aggregate over $230,000, or for having the entire expense borne by the city, have been presented to the Board of Public Improvements and referred to Chief Engineer Louis A. Ris

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The New York Times.

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Pages 11-20

AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION

United States Well Treated in the Matter of Sites.

NATIONAL PAVILION PLANS

What the Building Will Look Like When It Is Completed—Four Annexes Secured—The Art Exhibit.

The efforts of the Commissioner General of the United States to the Paris Exposition of 1900 have been unexpectedly successful in procuring a number of places within the grounds which were not in the original plan of the designers of the fair. It was known that, in addition to the space accorded the United States in the various main buildings, this country would have, like other nations, a site allotted on the Quay d'Orsay on the Seine, near the Pont des Invalides, a bridge that now connects the Champs Elysées directly with the Champ de Mars and the Invalides. That site is to have a building erected on it after the design here shown; the other buildings are marked on the ground plan given herewith, and will be mentioned later.

On the quay in question will rise side by side, mirroring themselves in the waters of the Seine, the various national pavilions, or little palaces, where the rulers of the several nations or their official representatives who may visit the exposition will be lodged. Workmen from each nation will erect some edifice that recalls a famous structure in their own land, or in some way recalls their country. The President of the United States is debarred by law from leaving this country; his presence is therefore out of the question, but the people of the United States will have their own building all the same, where they can meet. The design here reproduced has been drawn and modeled in clay by Mr. C. A. Coolidge of Chicago, pupil of H. H. Richardson, and by Morin Goustiaux, submitted to the Chief Commissioner and the French authorities, and accepted by them. Let us consider it more closely:

In its general aspect it suggests, without in any way imitating them, the architecture of the Capitol at Washington and the architecture of the White City at Chicago. It suggests their spirit, not their actual appearance. The site is narrow; the building is very small compared with either of its prototypes, but the architect has tried to give it importance notwithstanding the narrow limits allowed. Two points will cause it to be conspicuous in the row of National pavilions. In the first place, in all probability it will be the only structure in that row which has a high dome; in the second the porch, which is recognized with difficulty as a deep porch in the cut, because of the lack of perspective in the original, which is a front elevation, comes forward so as to span the roadway on the quay and reach within a few feet of the water's edge. The other pavilions are not so. Thus the American National pavilion will be easily distinguished from the others by its high dome and advancing porch. Perhaps it will not fall behind the others in its architectural lines and sculptural embellishments; at any rate it will be very different from all.

The style of architecture is a rich classic, expressed by the Corinthian columns of the porch with their florid capitals, fluted and banded shafts, and the sculptural details of the frieze above. By its nearness to that of the Invalides, which is famous the world over, the dome will naturally call for comparisons.

The sculpture will consist of eagles on the apex of the dome and on the lower levels, modeled by Flanagan; above the porch in front of the dome a quadriga, with prancing horses before and a Victory upon the chariot, all modeled by Proctor; reliefs in the spandrels of the arch in the centre of the façade under the porch, modeled by McNeil, and the equestrian statue of Washington, modeled by French for ultimate erection in Paris as a gift of American ladies resident there. This occupies the most prominent position of all, under the porch over the esplanade in the front of the building.

In some respects the sketch here given will be departed from in the pavilion itself. Thus, the "Washington" by French does not have its right arm by its side, but holds the sword straight up above its head. Nor will the horse, which has been modeled by Potte., nor will the steeds of the quadriga above the porch prove exactly like the sketch.

With a frontage of 85 feet and a depth of 90 feet, the top of the dome will be 160 feet from the ground. As the Seine is to be patrolled by boats of an American line, there will be a landing directly below the porch, which will be fashioned, or at least ornamented, like a classic barge. At Vincennes, up the river, there is to be a trolley line on the American system, with which these boats will connect, so that visitors can reach the Exposition's main grounds by water, landing at the National pavilion.

The building is to be executed in "staff," to suggest, but not closely imitate, stone, and will be white; the statuary may introduce touches of color, but these will not be violent. The only place where strong color may be used will be within the great arch of the entrance, where painting is to be applied.

The plan of the pavilion is square, and the interior is open well upward to the lofty dome from the floor of a rotunda, which is to be the meeting place for American visitors. Immediately to the right and left of the entrance are elevators. Further to right and left are parlors for ladies and gentlemen, respectively; beyond is the drawing room common to both sexes. These rooms are 13 by 30 feet. On the second and fourth floors, reached by stairways and elevators, are rooms for the various States, where registers will be kept for those who wish to inscribe their names. The third floor will furnish rooms for the Commissioner General and his staff.

The interior of the rotunda and dome is to be decorated with mural paintings and sculpture by American artists; for this purpose $10,000 has been appropriated, about one-third of what is needed. It is hoped that another $20,000 will be subscribed by private persons in order that the pavillion shall be worthy of the Nation. An Art Commission to advise on this work has been appointed, consisting, in addition to J. B. Cauldwell of New York, Director of Fine Arts on the staff of the Commissioner General, and C. A. Coolidge of Chicago, architect of the building, of a number of others—architects, painters, sculptors, and laymen well known in the arts.

They include John La Farge, President of the Society of Mural Painters, and Howard Russell Butler, President of the Society of American Painters; George B. Post, Charles F. McKim, R. S. Peabody, and Henry Van Brunt, the architects; also Daniel C. French, the sculptor, and Halsey C. Ives, Henry Walters, and Charles L. Hutchinson, laymen interested in the arts. Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, and Kansas City are represented on this commission, which may therefore be called fairly representative of the country; its members are to have entire charge of the mural decorations and the artistic treatment of the interior.

The difficulty of largest importance in matters of this kind is the tendency of artists without known merit to enlist the sympathy of Congressmen and politicians who are ignorant of the problems to be solved, and especially ignorant of the situation in France with regard to the fine arts. They work on the kindly feelings of men in power and procure letters to the Commissioner General, asking things which are entirely out of the question. The Committee on Decorations thus established by the Commissioner General will serve at least to guard against the crimes committed in the name of art on such occasions. They cannot turn artistic genius on with a hose, but they can at least prevent any very serious follies from being perpetrated, and thus save the country from becoming the laughing stock of Europe. Indeed, it is not among the impossibilities that American art will take a high stand in the Exposition of 1900. Properly managed and properly backed by our artists, there is no reason why the limitations as to wall space and number of exhibits may not work to a good end, preventing that excess of exhibits which defeats its own purpose by wearying the attention of visitors and also that of the juries who award prizes and honors.

By reference to the general plan of the exposition it will be noted that the United States has secured some important annexes. Over by the Trocadéro, for instance, but across the river, is the Department of Forests and Fisheries. Here a log cabin, 96 by 21 feet, has been arranged for, where the Forestry Bureau will exhibit. The long roof tree of the cabin is broken in the centre by an old-fashioned log fort, which rises above the roof like those used in the last century. The latter is to be covered with rough splints from the tree, while the walls are, of course, rude logs. Groups of wild American animals will be shown here. In the same general quarter, over on the Avenue de Suffren, near the Agriculture Building, will be another American annex three stories high, about 100 by 40 feet. A third annex, 40 by 50 feet, will be close to the Pont d'Iena, near the building of the Merchant Marine; there our Weather Bureau will have its exhibit. A fourth annex, near the Invalides, will connect with the Liberal Arts, or "Diverse Industries," Building. It is to be only one story high and have a very singular construction. As it is placed among trees, which cannot be sacrificed, each tree on the whole site, which is 112 by 80 feet, will be inclosed, so that the boughs will be above the low roof of the structure. Certainly with its four annexes, in addition to the National Pavilion, the United States cannot be said to be badly treated in the way of sites.

As to the space for works of art in oils, water colors, and black and white, the Commissioner General has obtained two rooms and a gallery overlooking the great central covered court. The Fine Arts Building is in some respects like the old Palais de l'Industrie, where the Salon used to be held. As one enters from the new avenue named after the Czar of Russia, built right across the site of the old Palais from the Champs Elysees, one finds one's self in a vast covered garden set with statuary, and beyond, directly in front, are broad stairways. Crossing the garden and mounting the stairs, the American rooms are directly to the left, next to those given to Japan. How much space will be allowed for statuary, and whether the statues of a given nation are to be grouped together or scattered about is not yet decided by the authorities of the exposition. It is enough to be certain that no effort will be spared by the Commissioner General and by Mr. Cauldwell, the art director, to obtain a larger amount of wall space if the artists come forward with pictures that will pass the jury. This time an effort will be made to have American painting represented by men who live in America as well as those who stay abroad. Hitherto the latter have had all the honors.

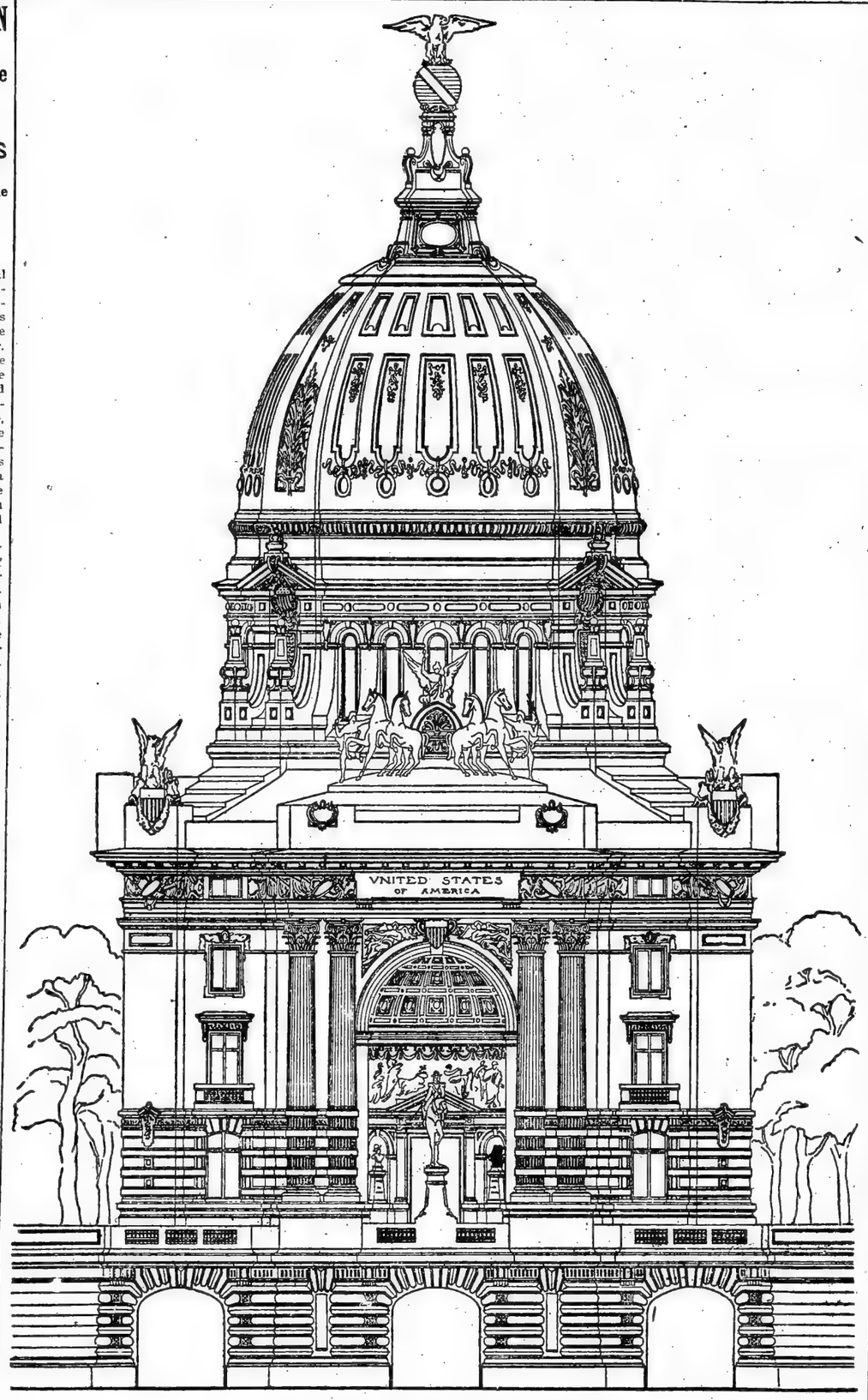

THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL PAVILION,
PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900.
C. A. COOLIDGE AND MORIN GOUSTIAUX,
Architects.

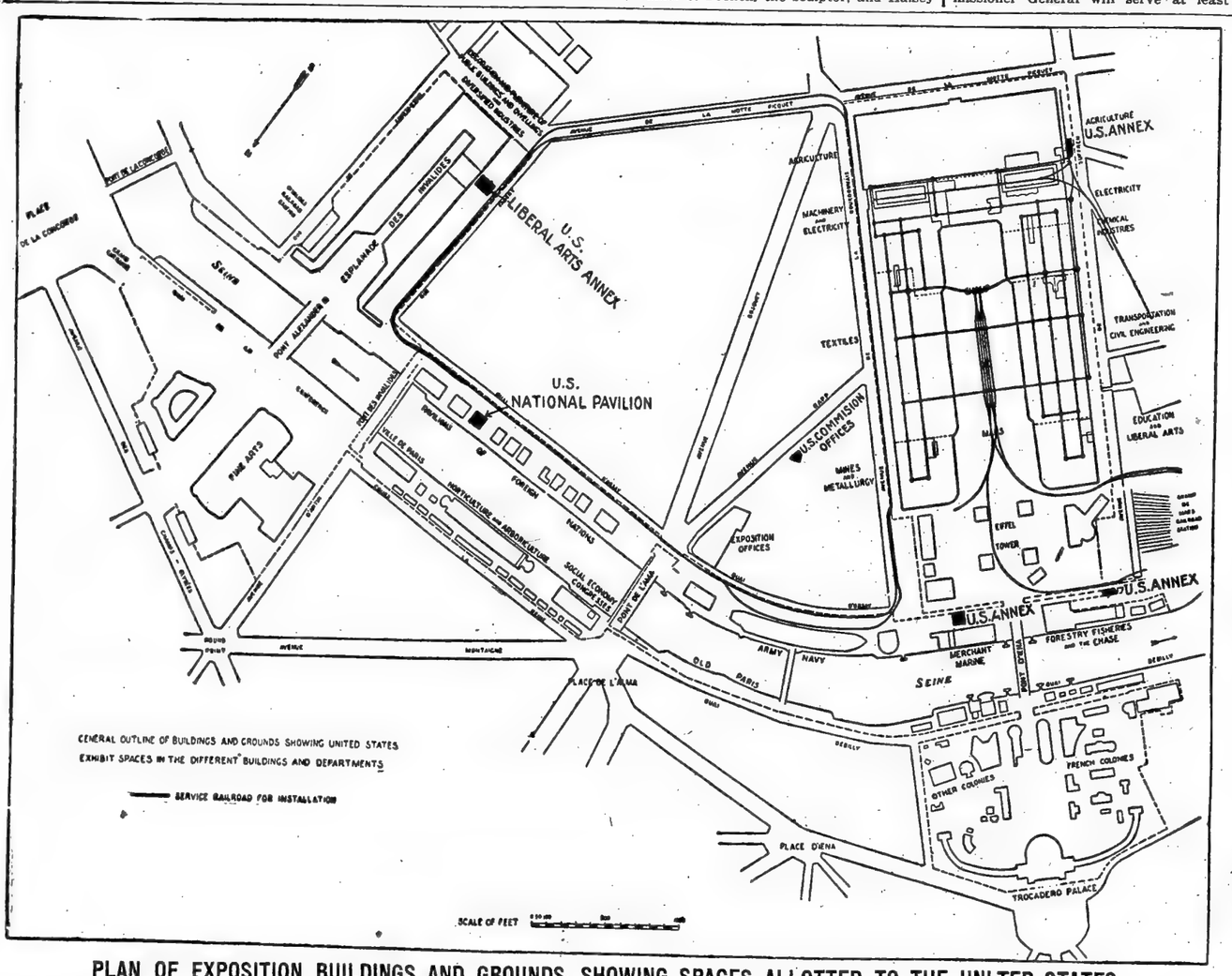

PLAN OF EXPOSITION BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, SHOWING SPACES ALLOTTED TO THE UNITED STATES.

$60,000 FOR AGRICULTURISTS.

County and Town Societies Get Balance of Appropriation.

ALBANY, July 29.—The State Agricultural Department to-day completed the apportionment of $60,000 among the county and town agricultural societies of the State. This is the balance of an appropriation of $86,000 made by the last Legislature. Of that sum $22,000 went to the State Agricultural Society, $2,000 to the Hornellsville Farmers' Club, and $2,000 to the Cambridge Valley Society and Stock Breeders' Association. Of the remaining $60,000, the law provides that 70 per cent. shall be given to the county and 30 per cent. to the town agricultural societies. This apportionment gives $42,000 to the county and $18,000 to the town societies. The former sum is divided among fifty-two and the latter among thirty-one societies.

The division of the money among the county societies is as follows:

Albany, $805; Allegany, $510; Broome, $638; Cattaraugus, $611; Chemung, $680; Chenango, $609; Clinton, $945; Columbia, $965; Cortland, $656; Delaware, $648; Dutchess, $659; Erie, $990; Essex, $538; Franklin, $859; Fulton, $1,084; Genesee, $702; Greene, $529; Herkimer, $672; Jefferson, $1,013; Lewis, $458; Livingston, $552; Madison, $572; Montgomery, $714; New York, $755; Niagara, $601; Oneida, $569; Onondaga, $882; Ontario, $758; Orange, $1,205; Orleans, $746; Oswego, $896; Otsego, $837; Putnam, $526; Queens, $1,459; Rockland, $562; St. Lawrence, $762; Saratoga, $895; Schoharie, $762; Schuyler, $571; Seneca, $711; Steuben, $987; Suffolk, $841; Sullivan, $711; Tioga, $633; Tompkins, $849; Ulster, $850; Washington, $1,133; Wayne, $664; Westchester, $1,767; Wyoming, $550; Yates, $580.

There is a controversy in Rensselaer County between two societies as to which is the legal county society entitled to receive the apportionment. They are the Agricultural and Liberal Arts Society and the Rensselaer County Agricultural and Horticultural Society. The matter is still pending, hence there was no apportionment of money in that county.

New Camp for State Troops.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 29.—Frank Frye is authority for the statement that Major Gen. Roe has selected a three-acre lot, sloping down to the shore of Lake Mohegan, as a spot on which next year the battalions of the National Guard will camp when they leave the State Camp on their practice marches. This year they went to Croft's Farm, four miles, and from there to Lake Oscawana. The roads were rough and rugged, and many hills were encountered. The route to Lake Mohegan is through a picturesque country, with but slight ascents, and at the lake the surroundings and environments are equally as delightful as at Lake Oscawana. The distance from camp is seven miles. It is also expected that the cadet battalion of the United States Military Academy at West Point will encamp on this spot in a few weeks.

Three Drowned in Chequamagon Bay.

ASHLAND, Wis., July 29.—A rowboat containing W. C. Ott and Mrs. and Miss Boynton was caught in the terrific gale which prevailed for two hours on Chequamagon Bay last night. All three were drowned, and the bodies have not yet been recovered. Mr. Ott was a resident of Chicago, and was here on a visit.

Indian Corn at the Paris Exposition.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Col. Clark E. Carr of Galesburg, Ill. has been in conference with the Paris Exposition officials in the interest of the American Maize Propaganda, which proposes to make a striking exhibit of Indian corn and its food products at the international show next year. The object of the propaganda, of which Col. Carr is chief promoter, is to teach the world the importance of Indian corn as food. It is intended to establish, in connection with the American agricultural exhibit, a "corn kitchen," and furnish visitors with all kinds of maize foods. Commissioner General Peck has encouraged the plans, and Col. Carr believes he will get an appropriation ample for carrying on the work.

Horner's Furniture.

TO INTENDING FALL BUYERS.

In view of the certain advance in prices which will go into effect the coming Fall on all lines of Furniture, we suggest to intending buyers the importance of taking advantage of the low figures we are now quoting, by which a saving of from 10 to 20 per cent. will be effected.

To make room for Fall stock, many pieces have been marked down to secure their clearance.

Purchases made now will be held until wanted.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

THE EFFECTS OF STOCK-TAKING.

Broken Lines and Lots---Badly Broken Prices.

We have done with all cut pieces, broken lines and odd lots; there is no longer room in our stock for such hampering accumulations. Early Fall deliveries are gathering from far and near and must be given immediate admittance. Utterly oblivious to worth or cost, we so transform our recent prices as to make it a moral certainty that our object will be attained, and the store be swept clear and empty of every remnant and every waif and stray in Summer merchandise.

WE START WITH UNTRIMMED HATS.

White Leghorn Hats, Java Short Backs in natural color, and French Body Hats, with an earlier valuation of 98c. to $1.75, after stock taking, price 29c

Fine Split Braid Sailors, with double brims, correct in proportions and head sizes, value $1.75, for 98c

Rough Braid Sailors, earlier commanding $2.25, now . . 98c

Newest Braid Sailors, reduced from $2.50, now close at . . $1.48

Milan Hats, velvet and quill trimmed, Mackinaws trimmed with crepe de chine and quill or silk and quill, at specially made clearing prices.

SEVERAL VERY SPECIAL SILKS.

Corded and Plain Wash Silks, closing out the balance, many combinations and colorings, finally reduced to 19c

36-inch White Habutai Silks, now offered at 48c

20-inch Black Taffeta Silk, superior kind, now 55c

Silk Remnants in general will be found clearing Monday at approximately Half Price.

WASH GOODS. 5c. 7c.

The greatest quantity of cut pieces—Organdies, Batistes, Lawns and Dimities—that lack, perhaps, 10, 15 or 20 yards of their full length, but yet afford ample materials for the largest dresses. Whilst of 10c., 12½c, and 15c. values, and in the most attractive patterns, we are forced, under our short-length rule, to sacrifice them at one or other of the above cited prices.

SHIRT WAISTS, 29c., 49c., 69c., 98c.

From their very nature Shirt Waists are particularly exposed to the "odd lot" trouble. Some design or other excites attention. A run is made on it; result, a broken line. Inventory adjusts all this. Lone garments are merged into lower-priced lots, broken sizes in high-priced garments are placed with cheaper assortments. It follows thereby that the greatest of the season's bargains are now presented, doubling and trebling the value of money spent on this floor.

WASH SUITS.

White and dotted Pique Dresses, trimmed with insertion and braid—brown and blue Denim Dresses, braided and piped—all sold up to $12.50—now, to close $5.00

Odd Suits in denim and lawn, lace and braid trimmed, have been $12.50—now, to close $6.50

Odds and Ends in dimity and fine lawn Dresses, sold up to $24.75—now . . $12.75

Dotted Swiss French Organdie and Point d'Esprit Dresses, lace and ribbon trimmed, have been $30 and $35—now are $19.75

SACQUES.

In pink, blue, lavender and white lawn, full ruffled fronts, collars and sleeves . . 49c

HOUSE ROBES.

Lawn Kimonas in white, blue and lavender, odd lot, to close at $1.39

WASH SKIRTS.

The first lot are all of pique, as fine as we have seen, three distinct styles of trimming with insertion, a very high order of workmanship, perfect form and fit, habit back and inverted pleat, plain and dotted fabrics $1.95
(Not nearly half worth.)

The next lot are French Model Skirts, in the choicest English Pique, copied direct from a Francis model, every imaginable style of trimming is included, flat back or pleat. With them are elegant skirts of Irish Linen, with latest braidings $3.75
(Many were $6.00.)

RIBBONS
For the neck and belt.

750 pieces of No. 30 finest double-faced Satin Ribbon, manufacturers' seconds, in white, cream and some few light colorings. Price should be 50c., but is 33c

PARASOLS ARE NOW 59c. AND $1.95.

The hottest month is to come, and all our Colored Parasols are 59c. and $1.95, with very few exceptions. The saving on these is incalculable, seeing that a great many have hitherto brought $4, $5, $6 and $7, while the very simplest was $1.25. Figures cannot err, so all who seek a sumptuous Coaching, Street or Carriage Sunshade will not fail to profit by this opportunity.

LADIES' BATHING SUITS.

Of Navy Twilled Flannel, trimmed with rows of white braid; regular value, $2.85, sale price $1.98

Of English Brilliantine, black with large sailor collar, belt and trimming of red duck, trimmed with rows of black braid; Navy and Black, with large sailor collar and knot of white mohair, trimmed with braid $3.98

ONE IN SHIRTS.
Negligee Shirts for Men and for Boys.

Men's Madras Negligee Shirts, laundered neck bands and one pair of separate link cuffs, many patterns, full line of sizes, regular 75c. quality. Boys' Percale Negligee Shirts, 2 collars and one pair of cuffs. Choice of either . . . 39c

ONE IN GLOVES.
Ladies' Lisle and Taffeta Gloves.

2, 3 and 4 button white, black, grays, modes and tans, all taken from regular stocks and marked . . . 25c

MISSES' SKIRTS.

On no department has our closing rule fallen more heavily than right here. Prices bear no comparison to what they recently were, and parents enter upon a perfect harvest of bargains.

Crash, Duck, Dotted and White Pique Skirts, plain and braided, sizes 10 to 16 years, reduced for quick clearing to 75c

Linen, White and Colored Pique, imported duck and denim Skirts, piped, finely braided, panelled or trimmed with folds of contrasted pique—greatest scope for selection—reduced now to the rare low price $1.45

$28 "VICTORS" NEARLY GONE!

The last few "Victors"—To the great mass of men and women whose business engagements hold them in town until August a holiday is no holiday unless a bicycle goes along—and many never think of buying until the very last thing.

ARE YOU FAMILIAR WITH VICTOR HISTORY?

Its constant modernizing? Its undeviating quality? Its popularity? The fact that its aggressive, progressive makers have startled the country by producing as fine a Bicycle for $28.00 as they ever did for $100.00? All these are facts—and we are waiting to prove them to all men and women who will not wait too long.

19th St. Sixth Avenue. 20th St.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY

This is the last Sunday in July, and there remains but one month of the Summer season of outing. The 1st of September, to be sure, does not close the Summer season as of yore, and Newport, Southampton, and even Bar Harbor are sometimes as gay during the first half of September as in August, but the mass of the people who take vacations and who leave their city homes once a year for rest and recreation begin to return at the end of August, while the opening of the schools in middle September definitely closes all but those resorts which are not dependent upon any but the more fashionable and leisure element.

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Narragansett Pier should remain with Newport and Southampton as a September resort, but for some inscrutable reason the Pier closes its season on September with a bang. Never are sky and sea and air more lovely and refreshing at the Pier than in September, and yet its thousands of fascinated visitors deliberately turn their backs upon the place when it is at its loveliest. Lenox is distinctively an Autumn resort. It has been trying to make of itself a Summer resort, but even those who know and love it best understand that its true season is the Autumn, when its woods are aflame and its air is as exhilarating as wine.

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The past week, to use an Irish bull, was only half a week at the Summer resorts. In other words, the northeast rainstorm of three days, which generally does not come before the middle of August, descended on Sunday last and swept the coasts until Wednesday. During this period of storm and cold winds life at the coast resorts from Cape May to Eastport, and even the nearer inland resorts, was very dreary, but hope and life revived with the warm sun of Wednesday, and although Thursday was almost insufferably hot, the last three days of the week made up for the dreariness of their predecessors.

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Newport had its weekly Casino dance, some handsome dinners, a few luncheons, and yesterday a number of yachting parties, for when some of the yacht owners, who had for the third successive time invited guests to see the Columbia and the Defender race, found that this contest was again postponed, they managed to organize a race of the thirty-footers, which gave them an excuse to take their guests out. The week cannot, however, be said to have been wildly gay, and so far the season at Newport contains more of promise than of fulfillment. The young Earl of Yarmouth, who on his arrival here was at first confounded with his father, the Marquis of Hertford, has been the lion at Newport, and seems to have been thoroughly enjoying himself. Rumor credits him with the intention of securing a wealthy American wife, but this rumor may not be well founded.

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Southampton, after its golf ball of Saturday week, shivered and shook for three days ot storm and cold, and took three days more to dry itself out. Meanwhile the golf tournament went merrily on, for your true golfer is not deterred by storm, or wind, or cold. The Southampton season of 1899 is a curious one, compared with those of past years. There is much lunching and dining and some informal dancing, but the two elements in its society hold aloof from one another, and the older views the younger with suspicion. While this state of things continues the place is bound to remain in somewhat of a transition state. While Southampton lost Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, who at one time expected to spend the Summer there, it has Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., who is sufficiently attractive to fill the place of several belles, Mrs. Henry M. McVickar and Mrs. Henry May, and these three form a trio who do not let time hang heavy on their own or their friends' hands.

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The most ardent admirers of Bar Harbor are beginning to admit that there is something wrong with that place. The burning of the Kebo Club house, which it was thought would lead to arranging for a temporary casino for use this season, did not have this effect, and pending the building of a permanent casino the visitors at Bar Harbor have no central place for meeting. The attempt to hold subscription dinners at the Malvern at $4 per head is said to have been a failure, as it should have at that price. Sherry at Narragansett charges but $2.50 per dinner for his dinners de luxe and this is amply sufficient, even in Summer, for a table d'hôte dinner. There will have to be some new life infused into Bar Harbor before it can regain its former position in fashionable favor, and first of all a casino should be built without delay and in a central and accessible spot.

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Polo has been the attraction of the week at Narragansett, and the Newporters during the past three days have come over in droves to witness the well-contested games. Life at the Pier, however, is lagging a little this Summer, but August will probably bring its old prosperity to the resort. There are no particular belles there as yet, and no beauty contest has so far been started.

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Of the nearer resorts Long Branch has had the gayest half week, with its annual Horse Show, which closed last night. This was really a beautiful sight, and was much enjoyed not only by the Summer residents of Long Branch and Hollywood, but by a large number of people who dwell along the Jersey coast at this season from the Atlantic Highlands to Sea Girt. Some of the more wealthy women at Long Branch are noted for handsome dressing, and their gowns worn at this show were worth going many miles to see.

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The equine display was also an excellent one, and the judges found great difficulty in making some of their selections. Among the judges were several well-known young Newporters, including Perry Tiffany, while from other resorts came Sidney Harris, Henry Barclay, Thomas Maitland, John R. Townsend, and other prominent lovers of horses. Seabright sent a large contingent of visitors each day to the show, and this diversion was welcomed by the Summer habitants of Seabright, who are trying to enjoy themselves, but who are not entirely success-ful this year.

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The general break-up of the season in London has been followed by many house parties for the month of July. August is the fashionable month at the German and Continental Spas. Marienbad, of course, is crowded, and the visit of the Prince of Wales which will occur the second week in August, has caused the demand for accommodations to far exceed the supply. It would seem as if there were a general tendency toward embonpoint in the European nobility. Every year the place has been well patronized by a number of German and Austrian Archduchesses and Princesses and the lesser royalties. There are dances twice a week, and already some beautiful cotillions have been given, but owing to the nature of the cure no supper is served.

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Reports of the condition of Mr. Fitzhugh Whitehouse's eyes from Wiesbaden are much more favorable. At one time, that he was ill at all was denied, but his son has gone over at once, sailing this week. Wiesbaden is quite well filled for the Summer, but so far the Americans who are there are few in number. Homburg only begins its season the second week in August, and it will be somewhat dimmed by the non-appearance of the Prince of Wales, who has been always one of the stellar attractions of the place.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt and the youngest Miss Post are taking quite a cruise in the Conqueror, Mr. Vanderbilt's yacht, which went over a few weeks before they did and which they joined at Marseilles. The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have been giving several house parties at Blenheim, where they will be for some little time. Mrs. Bradley Martin and her daughter, Lady Craven, will entertain a succession of these parties at Balmacaan, and Mr. William Waldorf Astor, who had at last accounts returned to Cliveden, will pass a part of the late Summer in his newly acquired estate in the North.

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Mrs. Goelet and her daughter will be at Homburg, after visiting at several country houses. Their lease of Wimbourne House will soon be up. It is doubtful if they can keep the house another season, as Lord and Lady Wimbourne intend to entertain in London next year, and their house is one of the handsomest and most commodious in town. They were in mourning this Spring.

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Mr. and Mrs. Antonio de Navarro (Mary Anderson) have been in London for a short while, but they will pass the Summer, as usual, at their pretty place at Broadway, where they will have several house parties. Miss Van Wart has taken Ditton Park, a large house near Windsor, and this Summer she will entertain there. Sir Bache and Lady Cunard will go to their country place, and the Prince and Princess Hatzfeldt will visit them.

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The coming week, with the regattas at Cowes, will be of much interest to English and American people. The Prince of Wales will, of course, be present, and the Queen and her Court are at Osborne. The Count and Countess de Castellane set sail from France for the Isle of Wight this week with a large party on board their yacht, for the different races and regattas. Lord William Beresford and the Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Randolph Churchill, Lady Hesketh, and the young Duke and Duchess of Marlborough will be at Cowes for some of the festivities.

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Lord Anglesey, who was in this city last Winter and who was separated from his beautiful young wife shortly after their wedding, has begun to entertain London society on an elaborate scale. He is giving a large house party at his place in Wales, Plas Newydd. Theatricals will be one of the amusements of the guests, among whom is the Duke of Manchester. Plays will be given with the Duke and the host in the caste, and as a bonne bouche M. Coquelin, who is also one of the party, will recite. This is the first entertainment given at the Welsh place, so well known in this country on account of its figuring in the domestic troubles of the last Marquis of Anglesey, since the present Marquis and his wife separated.

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The engagement of Lord Grenard of Castle Forbes, Ireland, and Lady Cantelupe, the widow of Lord De La Warr's eldest son, who died in 1890, will recall the fact that at one time it was reported that Miss Bonynge of San Francisco was to marry Lord Cantelupe, who lost his life in a tragic manner soon after his marriage to the present Lady Cantelupe. Miss Bonynge afterward married Lord Deerhurst. Lord De La Warr was somewhat involved in the Hooley schemes, which made such a sensation in England last year. Lord Grenard is only twenty-four years of age and much younger than his prospective bride.

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Tennis, which for so long has been neglected in favor of golf, has been taken up at Newport this Summer, and the courts at the Casino are crowded with players. The enthusiasm of the Earl of Yarmouth for the game may possibly have had something to do with its coming again into vogue. Among the other players are Mr. and Mrs. Butler Duncan, Jr., Miss Potter, and Miss Edna Barger. The tournament will be held in the last week of August as heretofore.

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Whether the dinner dance or not is going out of fashion in this country, just as it has become popular in England, is still a question, but it will not be much in favor this Summer at Newport. Mrs. Potter Palmer has announced that she intends to give a series of dinners, not dinner dances. It was always rather a selfish form of entertainment, and it was an excuse for not asking more than a certain number of people. In England the same result is reached by written invitations or cards simply with the words "Come and dance this evening," giving the affair an informal character, and thus avoiding unnecessary explanations with people who are required to be asked to all large functions.

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Easthampton and Westhampton are very gay this Summer, but, with the exception of the Casino dances and house parties, the life is almost all in the open. Bay Shore and Islip and Babylon are very popular just now with young couples. Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Jr., are near Bay Shore, and Mr. and Mrs. Lester M. del Garcia, who were married last Spring, are at Islip, where they have taken for the Summer the cottage of Mrs. Allen McLane Hamilton. Mr. and Mrs. del Garcia will give a series of house parties during August.

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George Gould and William K. Vanderbilt have been living on their yachts this Summer, and this week both of these beautiful vessels were moored in Newport Harbor. Mr. and Mrs. Gould have been entertaining very handsomely on board. They will remain in the neighborhood until the close of the polo games in August. Mrs. Kingdon, Mrs. Gould's mother, will pass part of the Summer at the Lodge, in the Catskills. Miss Helen Gould and her brother, Frank Gould, always stop a short time at her country home, on the western slope of the Catskills, near the birthplace of her father.

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Mrs. Frederic Goodridge and her son, Frederic Goodridge, were booked to sail yesterday for Holland. Mr. and Mrs. Iselin will remain in this country, passing part of the Summer at Riverdale. Mrs. Frederic Goodridge will return to New York early in the Autumn.

NEWPORT.

The wet weather of the week only interfered with outside pleasures. Dinners and luncheons have been numerous, as the daily bulletins in THE TIMES have shown. The Casino dance Thursday evening was well attended by the women of the younger set. This cannot be said of the men. The young Earl of Yarmouth has been widely entertained by the cottagers this week. Miss Julia Dent Grant has also been a guest of honor at many events, and Mrs. Palmer gave two informal luncheons in her honor. Golf, automobile driving, tennis, bathing at Bailey's Beach, and yachting have each been greatly enjoyed.

The departure of young Mr. Vanderbilt for his tour of the world, the paper chase, the kissing bug, and the rain have all given ample subjects for gossip. There is talk also of the expected announcement of the engagement of a well-known bachelor and a charming widow.

Dinners were given during the week by Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. Harold Brown, W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. L. Q. Jones, Mrs. Harley T. Procter, Mrs. W. W. Sherman, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, E. L. Winthrop, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mrs. E. D. Morgan, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Edward Morrell, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, William Cutting, Jr., Mrs. William E. Carter, William Woodward, Mrs. William Post, Mrs. R. B. Carpenter, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, G. P. Messervey, and Mrs. E. J. Berwind. Luncheons were given at the Golf Club and at the cottages by Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Mrs. Fred Pearson, Miss S. E. Blatchford, Mrs. R. L. Fowler, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor, Miss Anna Sands, Isaac Townsend, Mrs. William R. Travers, Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay. Receptions were held on Monday by Miss C. O. Jones and Wednesday Mr. Cope Whitehouse gave a tea at the Berkeley.

The first dinner given this season by Mrs. I. Townsend Burden occurred on Thursday. Twenty-four covers were laid. On Tuesday Mrs. Ross Winans gave her first dinner and on Friday Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks gave the largest dinner of the season, when she entertained twenty-eight guests at Rockhurst. Next week the large dinners will begin and among those who will begin their season's entertaining will be Senator Depew, who has chosen Monday evening for a large dinner at the Pinard cottage. On the following Saturday Mrs. Astor, Sr., will begin her dinners. On the same evening Mrs. Potter Palmer gives her first large dinner of the season.

The arrival of Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor on Nourmahal during the week brings to Newport two more automobile drivers and welcome additions to the cottage colony. Col. Astor will give a reception on his yacht next week. It is understood that Col. Astor has brought a Hungarian orchestra to play on the Nourmahal. Another arrival during the week was George Gould on his yacht Atalanta. Mr. and Mrs. Gould gave several dinners on the Atalanta. Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg is at Willowbank for the season.

The Newport Yacht Racing Association has provided additional racing fixtures for Aug. 9. These will take the entire cottage colony afloat. The Philadelphia colony was increased on Monday by the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. George K. Huhn of the Quaker City, who have taken the Arnold cottage, on Rhode Island Avenue, for the remainder of the season.

The paper chases have begun, and the course selected is on Conanicut Island, where the farmers do not object to cottagers from Newport riding horseback over their lands. The day selected for these chases is Monday. It is the intention of the Fox Hunt Club to continue these hunts until September. The fox last Monday was Mr. George P. Messervey. The riding of the women, especially of the Misses French, Burden, and Gerry, was excellent. It is expected that at least twenty young people will follow the hounds on Monday. One of the most enjoyable dinners of the week was that given by Mrs. Richard McCreery on Monday evening in honor of Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan at the Golf Club, where candles and kerosene lamps were used for illuminating the pretty clubhouse. The guests were entertained during the serving of the dinner by the Mandolin Club, and after the dinner as well. The electric light plant destroyed by fire is to be replaced shortly, and when this is done dinners will be very frequent there.

The prettiest girls at any Summer resort in America this year are to be found at Jamestown. These fair maidens come over here in smart traps or with their wheels on fine mornings, take a spin along the Ocean Drive, join the throng at the Casino morning concert, or call upon their Newport friends. The Jamestown girl is jolly, a good dancer, sings, plays golf and tennis well, and can swim like a fish, fence, drive, and ride. It is not strange, therefore, that so many young men go over to Jamestown each evening, or that thirty or fifty young men come up from New York or Philadelphia each Friday or Saturday evening and do not stop here longer than is necessary to catch the boat for Jamestown. There is only one Jamestown, and the Summer set there is the liveliest to be found at any Summer resort.

The principal entertainers afloat this season have been Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones on Mr. Walter's yacht Narada. Besides the sail and the luncheon or dinner, Mrs. Jones has had music of all kinds. What has pleased her guests the most has been a band of colored jubilee singers, who were brought from New York. This band will undoubtedly be the novelty here this season, as the colored singers have been offered tempting inducements for various cottage entertainments. When the Joneses are not on the Narada they are entertaining a big houseful of guests at The Cloisters, on Ochre Point. Only a few evenings ago Mrs. Jones gave a large dinner served by Berger, at which each cover cost $20. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have given over thirty entertainments thus far this season, and during August will give a ball at The Cloisters.

The coming-out reception of Miss Gammell last Saturday was only the first of three or four others to be given this season. The next débutantes to be introduced will presumably be Miss Swan, Miss Marion Fish, and Miss Proctor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harley T. Proctor, who are occupying the Cutting cottage, on Bellevue Avenue. The large dinners of the season will be given on Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday evenings. Those of Sunday are to occur at the Casino grill rooms. There has been some talk of conflicting dates, which form a serious social problem every season. Two seasons ago only one hostess had Saturday evening for her dinners, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice. Now Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. Wetmore have the same evenings, and so have several others. Some of the cottagers have selected Thursday evening, which will detract from the success of the Casino dances held that evening. The Casino Governors, when they decided to have but one dance a week this Summer instead of two, changed from the regular Friday evening to Thursday because for the past two seasons Friday evening was usually very much taken up. Now the cottagers will change from Friday to Thursday.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Spouting Rock Association will take place shortly. Reports have it that several changes in the list of officers will then take place, and the controversy as to the rights of the people on the beach will be brought to a close. It is now very generally understood that the tact of Mr. John Whipple and the friendly co-operation of the representatives of the southern wards will effect a great improvement in the Ocean Drive, and preserve that "Golden Strand." In whose embellishment every Newporter has a substantial pecuniary interest. The beach consists of two distinct parts, separated by the point of rocks on which the pavilion has been erected. The Spouting Rock Beach Association will lease for a nominal rent the eastern end, and the avenue will be carried round behind the bathhouses. The fence along the beach to the west will be left, but the beach itself will be open to the public for carriages as well as cyclists and pedestrians. The City Solicitor has been consulted as to the rights of the city in the marsh land to the north of the Ocean Drive. The parties interested claim that this formed no part of the farm purchased by the Smith and Bailey heirs, and is public or common land. It is said that if the City Council should take this view, under the advice of the City Solicitor, certain members of the association, aided by the owners of the properties adjoining Almy's Pond, are willing to expend a considerable sum in dredging a pond and raising the level of the swamp between the property of Mr. W. Starr Miller and the lawn of Mr. O. H. P. Belmont's Belcourt property.

R. G. Max-Muller, Secretary of the British Legation, is by far the most popular of the foreign colonists at Newport. Baron Louis Ambrozy of the Austrian-Hungarian Legation; Mr. W. Shaw Safe of England, Count Giuseppe Della Gherardesca of Italy, the Marquis de San Vito, Prince Cassimir Lubomirsky, and the Earl of Yarmouth are the foreigners here this week. For the first time in the history of Newport, the cottage owners along the Cliffs are visiting the Forty Steps. It has become a favorite resting place for Mr. Potter Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, and many others. The Carrolls, when they wish to enjoy a morning's fishing, go below the Forty Steps. The city authorities would do well to repair and improve the Forty Steps, which is one of the most picturesque spots on this side of Newport, and a favorite place for the children of the cottagers with their nurses.

The work on Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs's villa is being pushed very rapidly, and, according to present plans, the new Rosecliffs will be ready next season for her occupancy. Early in September Mrs. Oelrichs and her sister, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., together with Mr. Vanderbilt, will go to San Francisco to settle the estate of the ladies' father, the late Senator Fair, and the prospects are that New York will not see them until late in the Winter. It is generally understood here that next season the Defender will be sailed by Mr. Vanderbilt, Jr., and that he will sell his sloop yacht Carmita this Fall. The month of August will be very lively here, and some large affairs will be given by Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry. It is more than likely that Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will give a ball in honor of her daughter, Miss Marion, and this will be her coming-out affair. With the Sunday night concert dinners at the Casino, the tennis tournament, the weekly receptions which will begin next week, and the polo playing revived, the coaching parade, and most likely a parade of automobiles, there will be an abundance of entertainments to occupy the attention of the cottagers and their guests all through August and a part of September. The scarcity of young men is still a serious problem and a matter that has been freely commented upon by the women during the week. Had there been more men there would have been a dance during the present week at a Bellevue Avenue cottage. Where the young men hide themselves during the day is the mystery of the hour. That they do may be fully proved by inquiring from some of the women who gave dinner parties during the week. There may be something done during the coming week to bring some of the young men from the Pier and Lenox to make up the deficiency.

A force of mechanics has begun certain improvements at Wakehurst, which are to be completed as soon as possible, and the report has been started that Mr. Van Alen, with Miss Van Alen, may return late in August, for the rest of the season, and with the Van Alens may come an American titled widow. Dinner dances will be numerous next month, and while the majority will not be large affairs, they will be welcome events, to the younger set especially. Mrs. Potter Palmer is to give two small dinner-dances and one large one to introduce the Prince Kantakusin in September to the cottagers. Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks will give a large dance, preceded by a dinner, the latter part of August. Mrs. Fish is to give a dance in her barn at The Crossways, Mrs. John R. Drexel is to have four musicales during August, when Mullaly's Orchestra will play. Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. H. McK. Twomoly, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry will also give dinner-dances during the coming month, and before another week has passed other cottagers will give dinner-dances as well. The cotillion favor makers have already arrived and expect to do a thriving business with the cottagers.

The automobile company here is not able to begin to fill the orders it has received. The cottagers who ordered their carriages in New York last Spring are now receiving them, and very slowly, but within the next two weeks at least twenty more automobiles will have arrived here. The automobile has almost driven out the bicycle. Only four of the women of the cottage colony are using their wheels to any extent this season. They are Mrs. I. Townsend Burden and Miss Burden, who are both in training; Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll. During the week Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs has used her automobile alone, and Miss Post, who was the first lady to automobile alone, has been greatly in evidence, and has caused many of the ladies of the smart set to take up automobiling. The cottagers who are using automobiles are Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Travers, J. Nielson Howard, Reginald Vanderbilt, F. M. Davies, H. Roger Winthrop, Miss Daisy Post, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Reginald and Max Norman, and George L. Scott. During the week there have been several races at night from the Casino to and from the Golf Club house. Two slight accidents have taken place. These carriages are being taken to the beaches, to dinner parties, and to all sorts of functions by their owners, much to the delight of the coachmen of the cottagers. Rumor has it that the Executive Committee of the Newport Horse Show may decide upon adding an automobile carriage class to the show next September.

Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt have deferred their Newport visit until the latter part of the coming month, when they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Nicholas Brown. Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, who went abroad early last month, intending to remain for the Summer, is again preparing for an ocean voyage, and will return to her cottage before the middle of August. Reports have it that the Duchess of Manchester is to pay Newport her long-promised visit next month, to remain for a month. She will go to Lenox for a brief visit.

Mrs. N. D. Clapp and her daughter, Miss Clapp, who returned from Europe recently, are passing the season with Mrs. Clapp's brother, Mr. J. Burke Wolfe, and during the week several little luncheons and dinners were given in honor of Miss Clapp, who is to be one of the three bridesmaids at Miss Grace's wedding. Mrs. Potter Palmer also gave a luncheon in honor of Miss Grant. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and family are expected at their Newport villa within a week from Europe. When they arrive the cottage colony will be complete for the season, save for the absence of Mr. Van Alen. The dressmakers who have come to Newport for the season and rented expensive stores on the avenue wish they had remained in New York, for, although they have been here almost a month, they have not taken in enough to pay their store rent. This is due to the large number of gowns which the women brought over from Europe during their recent visits there. The most elaborate gown seen here this season from Paris is one of white satin, with pearl trimmings, which Mrs. Potter Palmer is wearing, and which is stated to have cost $5,500. While the dressmakers are hoping for trade, the provision dealers say this is the best season they have had in five years.

W. K. Vanderbilt has decided to pass the Summer here and has during the week sent up all his horses and carriages. He lives on board his handsome yacht Valiant, which runs to New York once a week with the owner. Mr. Vanderbilt has as his guests on the yacht Messrs. Winfield Scott Hoyt and Fernando Yznaga. Dinners and luncheons have been given daily on the yacht, which anchors back of the torpedo station, and Mr. Vanderbilt intends to give several large affairs on the Valiant during the cruise of the New York Yacht Club. The social problem, "What to do Sunday afternoon," has been solved by Mr. Lispenard Stewart. Mr. Stewart is one of the House Committee of the Newport Golf Club, and when he was elected, with Mr. William R. Travers, the two made many agreeable changes at the clubhouse, especially in the culinary line, added many comforts for the women, and gave out that teas and luncheons would be made "a specialty." Mr. Stewart led off with a tea and the next Sunday a luncheon. Then Mr. Travers did likewise, and then came Mrs. James P. Kernochan and several others, and now Sunday teas and luncheons at the club are the fad. Last Sunday the weather was as disagreeable as one could imagine, and yet the clubhouse was completely filled with the cottagers, some of whom were entertaining at luncheon, while others were enjoying tea.

The chief women bathers this year are Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Arthur Kemp. Mrs. Oelrichs usually wears a black brilliantine suit with black silk stockings and one of those charming old-fashioned poke bonnets of blue. It is fashioned of duck, with a plain, rather high crown, which is closely stitched, as is the brim. A wide piece of the duck is tied around the crown into a large bow in front. Streamers of the same material fastened at the short back are brought over the brim and knotted becomingly under the chin. Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., wears a chic costume of dark blue silk, with a blue hat similar to that worn by her sister. Mrs. Kemp favors black brilliantine, and her head is usually adorned with a crimson handkerchief.

The children of the fashionables seem to enjoy the beach more than their elders. Shortly after 9 o'clock in the morning, accompanied by maids or tutors, they begin to assemble at Bailey's Beach, and pretty is the picture that they form. The lads bathe awhile and then indulge in ball playing on the beach, which necessitates another plunge at the end. The young Masters Burke-Roche sometimes ride down to the beach on a tandem. They are handsome little chaps, tall with erect bearing, which they evidently inherit from their handsome mother. They usually wear light gray suits with knickerbocker trousers and large white round collars brought over their coats. Their white straw hats are finished with striped bands, and they wear tan shoes with black stockings. Little Miss Henrietta Thaw, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, is also a cyclist and excites admiring comments when on her wheel. In dainty white muslin, with a large hat trimmed in blue to match her eyes, sunny hair and pink sash, both flying in the soft breeze from the sea, she spins along like a piece of Dresden set in motion. Natalie Duncan, another young lass and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Butler Duncan, frequents the beach. She is slight, with straight chestnut hair half concealed some days by a wide brimmed straw hat, ornamented with blue ribbon. Her dainty white frock is often brightened by a string of large coral beads, which nestle closely about her tiny throat.

One of the most admired of the throng on the avenue during the morning hours is "Baby" Vanderbilt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr. No pair of prancing steeds draws his carriage, but instead it is pushed along by a white-gowned nursemaid, and the little chap does not appear to notice the difference. "Baby" Vanderbilt is a laughing picture in which blue eyes, flaxen hair, strawberries-and-cream complexion make the striking points. Pink is the color of his babyship, and he often wears a coat fashioned of dotted swiss over a silk which matches his chubby cheeks. His exquisitely embroidered white sunhat, which goes with this, is trimmed with pink taffeta ribbon, brought around the fluffy crown and tied in a bow at the front.

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Owing to a recent death in her family, Mrs. Benjamin Thaw of Pittsburg has abandoned her plans arranged for entertaining at Beach Mound, her beautiful Summer home on Bellevue Avenue. This is a disappointment to Mrs. Thaw and her friends, as she was also deprived last season of entertaining here because of the unfinished condition of her house. Beach Mound is an imposing pearl gray structure, with a piazza at the side supported by Colonial columns. It is just opposite the villa occupied by the Hermann Oelrichs, and commands a fine view of the ocean. The dining room is particularly attractive finished in old oak. Rare pieces of antique Wedgwood adorn the shelves of the richly carved cupboards, and shining plate adds to the beauty of the massive sideboard.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs was noticed among those present at the Casino Thursday morning. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are almost constant attendants at these morning affairs, as are also Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Sheldon.

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Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin is the possessor of one of the prettiest yachting waists that will be seen here this season. It is of white taffeta embroidered with a turquois blue polka dot. The draped front has a yoke vest of tucked pineapple mull, with lace insertion let in between. The wide revers are edged with a fold of taffeta, in color matching the dots, outlined with narrow lace braid. The silk is brought from under the revers and tied in a sailor knot where they join. It then falls to the waist, to which it is fastened. The otherwise plain back has a round yoke of the mull finished at the lower edge with a fold of the silk, edged with the lace braid. The tight sleeves falling over the hands are also edged with the same trimming that completes the yoke. The waist was designed by Jennings.

NARRAGANSETT PIER.

In spite of the frequent showers of the early week, the grounds and clubhouse of the Point Judith Country Club have presented an animated and attractive appearance each afternoon since the beginning of the polo tournament on Monday. Polo enthusiasts, people who know nothing of the game, but wish to see and be seen; merry parties from Newport who have lunched at the Casino on the way, cottagers out for the daily afternoon drive, dainty maidens by the score, yachtsmen, people who wear yachting suits but have no yachts, riders, drivers, and cyclists come together each day to witness the spirited contests. This season the tournament will last two weeks instead of one, as is usually the case. The players are from various clubs, including the Philadelphia Country Club and the Myopia and Lakewood Clubs. George J. Gould is a conspicuous member of the latter.

The morning bath, which has been an institution ever since Narragansett has been known as a Summer resort, is as popular as ever. The Narragansett girl swims as naturally as she dances, and during her morning dip she must undergo the scrutiny of the crowd of lookers-on quite as much as when she floats across the ballroom floor. For this reason the bathing suit must be considered quite as much as is the evening gown. While serge and flannel are the popular fabrics seen along the beach, one woman appears daily in a pale blue satin dress suggestive of the merry bathers in painted waves that one sees across the footlights, and several other costumes almost equally conspicuous serve to furnish material for the kindly criticism that one Summer girl is sure to have for another.

Dancing is, of course, the chief amusement for Summer nights. This year, however, the semi-weekly Casino dances by no means constitute the gayeties in this line. The Mathewson ballroom is crowded with merry dancers each Monday and Friday night, and at the Rockingham the same people dance on Tuesday nights. The Mathewson concerts are this year attracting much attention among hotel and cottage people, owing largely to the engagement for the season of Purdon Robinson, the New York baritone. Mr. Robinson, with his mother and sisters, has taken a cottage here for the season. Miss Florence De Vere Boese and Miss Bertha Cushing also sing at these musicales. Fred Grant Young, the still-life painter, has a studio for the Summer on Beach Row and his paintings are on view each morning.

The automobile fad has reached Narragansett, and electric carriages are becoming so numerous that they have ceased to be a novelty to the villagers or a source of terror to the farmer's horse. W. A. Hazard of New York entertained a party of twenty, including a number of the visiting polo players, at luncheon at the Casino Wednesday. The table was beautifully decorated with blue hydrangeas. The yacht Sapphire, owned by Harrison Drummond, was at anchor in the bay Wednesday.

SOUTHAMPTON.

Golf reigned supreme here during the past week. The majority of the visiting players have left, and their places have been taken by others who are to participate in the invitation tennis tournament at the Meadow Club. Many are also here who have come to witness the play, attracted by the long list of noted entries. The tournament will begin on Tuesday and end on Saturday. The Meadow Club is harboring quite a few visitors. Among last week's arrivals were Mr. and Mrs. José Aymar, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Henning, W. F. Hitt, E. M. Byers and Albert Gould Jennings. The Misses Barnes had as their guests Francklyn Hoyt, and Miss Harper. Arthur J. McClure was the guest of H. H. Boyesen, and Miss Reboul is stopping with Miss Helen V. C. Morris at the cottage of A. C. Monson.

The social events of the week, while not numerous, were large in most instances. Mr. James C. Parrish gave a luncheon of twenty covers on Sunday, at which the guests included Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cryder, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Howland, S. L. Parrish, the Misses Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Barber, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Russell, and Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese. On Tuesday evening, Mrs. E. S. Knapp gave a dinner and card party, at which those present numbered thirty. On the same evening Dr. Charles Townshend Dade gave a dinner party of twenty covers to Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor at the Meadow Club. Mr. and Mrs. Trevor will give their first dance of the season at their own residence, Meadowmere, on next Thursday evening.

The principal event of the week from a social standpoint was the ball given at the Meadow Club by Mr. B. Aymar Sands on Thursday evening. It was an affair at which the younger and gayer set ruled supreme. The dignified element was conspicuously absent, and the entertainment possessed a swing that had hitherto been foreign to Southampton. Dancing commenced at 10 o'clock, with supper at 11 and a cotillion at midnight, followed by general dancing. The cotillion was led by Henry G. Trevor and Miss May E. Sands. Landay's Orchestra furnished the music. The guests numbered over 150, and included, among others, Mr. and Mrs. T. Wyman Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., George C. Clark, Jr., the Misses Clark, Dr. and Mrs. H. Holbrook Curtis, Miss Boardman, Miss Alice K. Sands, Mrs. Harry McVickar, Robert C. Sands, Dr. Charles Townshend Dade, Ashbel Barney, James T. Barney, Col. and Mrs. Henry May, H. F. Godfrey, E. Drexel Godfrey, Miss Ellis, Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, Miss Henderson, L. F. H. Betts, the Misses Hollins, Mr. and Mrs. William Mansfield, George Leiter, De Peyster Tytus, T. Markoe Robertson, W. F. Hitt, E. S. Knapp, Samuel L. Parrish, the Misses Barnes, Miss Wyckoff, Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Miss Beatrix Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Miss Post, Victor Morawetz, Edward W. Southworth, Miss Barclay, Miss Fanny Howland, Stewart Waller, Miss Ethel Ketcham, George L. Kobbé, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Larocque, Jr., Duncan Wood, Edward Pell, G. Thornton Warren, Dr. George A. Dixon, Mrs. Charles Steele, Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley, Jr., Miss Violet Stewart, James L. Breese, and Miss Phelps.

Mr. S. L. Parrish gave an informal tea at the Art Museum on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Notwithstanding the strong attraction of the golf tournament, almost the entire Summer colony was present. The object of the affair was the awarding of Mr. Peter Marié's prize for the best definition of personal charm. The large attendance was probably due to the fact that the contest had been generally considered a large joke, and everybody was desirous of learning the result. The exercises included addresses by S. L. Parrish, Horace Russell, James C. Parrish, and Henry E. Howland. The prize, which was in the form of an enameled laurel leaf with the word "charm" inscribed on it in diamonds, was won by Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis. Many of the essays were read, but the winning definition was for some reason or other kept secret. The judges of the contest were Mrs. James L. Breese, Horace Russell, Mrs. Duncan Cryder, Mrs. Thomas H. Barber, ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, and James C. Parrish. Out of deference to Mr. Marié, the audience was largely representative of the fair sex. Among Mr. Marié's admirers were the Misses Barnes, Mrs. James L. Breese, Mr. and Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Miss Sands, Mrs. A. B. Claflin, Gen. and Mrs. Thomas H. Barber, Mrs. Edward Van Ingen, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, the Misses Schieffelin, Mrs. George R. Sheldon, Mrs. Elihu Root, Mrs. Charles T. Barney, the Misses Barney, Mrs. James F. Ruggles, Miss Parrish, Dr. and Mrs. M. Allen Starr, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Howland, Miss Howland, Mrs. Newbold Edgar, the Misses Edgar, the Misses Gray, Selem H. Wales, Col. and Mrs. Henry May, Mrs. Charles Steele, Mrs. Robert Wally, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Coe, Dr. and Mrs. T. Gaillard Thomas, Mrs. J. L. Lamson, Dr. and Mrs. H. Holbrook Curtis, Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley, Mr. and Mrs. Du

A. H. Dickson of Wilkesbarre, and Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Webb.

Among recent arrivals at Paul Smith's are Mr. and Mrs. E. J. King, Jr., Miss Alice Stanley Coe, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Williamson, J. A. Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Manny, Mrs. R. L. Redfield, Miss A. M. Galen, Leo C. Teller, N. S. Worthington, Harry Balfe, Miss Estelle Dudley, W. I. Lamb, Miss Byrd, Miss Abert, H. H. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Barough, Mr. and Mrs. A. McCrae, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Garden, George W. Robinson and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Martin., Miss Nicholson, and Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Francis.

The Algonquin is thriving this year. Here guests who enjoy a quiet time throng. The hotel is more crowded than ever before. Among recent arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Storrs of Rochester, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Palmenberg of New York, J. C. Heald of Washington, Henry N. Healy of Brooklyn, S. C. Pettit of Yonkers, Mr. and Mrs. V. R. Blehdon of Buffalo, Mr. J. F. Marshall and Miss Rae Marshall of Buffalo, M. A. Gluick of New York, D. A. Wightman of Rochester, N. Y.; George R. Westbrook of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. James F. Pierce, G. E. Ellis, and F. E. Harrington of Albany; Dr. and Mrs. H. N. Jackson of Burlington, Vt.; Dr. Charles Burleigh of Boston, William B. Bragdon of New York City, B. W. Deare of Boston, S. Bauer of New York City, Grace C. Sheldon of Buffalo, N. Y., and W. H. Lathrop and O. I. McCard of Syracuse.

The Del Monte, which lies between Colby Pond and the Lower Saranac, cater rather to family trade than to transients. That the management has been successful is evident by the additional cottage which it have been forced to build to accommodate the August rush.

Among the late arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Van Alstyere and Mrs. G. W. Paine of Sandusky, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. F. Gerbers of Lancaster, Penn.; Mrs. and Miss Traugatt of Syracuse, N. H. Burke, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Lederle and family, Miss Anna McDonough, Miss J. E. Walton, Miss J. G. Westendorf, Mr. and Mrs. Jay T. Knecht, Miss Ethel Knecht, and Mrs. H. F. Loaming of New York City; Mary B. Powers, Joseph Powers, Mary A. Early, Lulu Early, Joseph Early, and N. J. Merritt of Boston.

Things have been growing more and more lively at the Ampersand. The concerts and informal dances are enjoyed by all, and the broad verandas overlooking the lake are always crowded. Golf still holds the interest of those athletically inclined. Those who have the welfare of the baseball nine at heart are having a hard time of it, trying to get the men out and keep up enthusiasm. New Yorkers at the Ampersand are Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Kohn, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Iryon, Jr., W. H. Crossman, Miss Underhill, N. Gilford, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bruch, Mrs. R. J. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Hessberg, I. W. Orniston, Mr. and Mrs. William O. De Witt, Mr. Charles Otten, Mrs. Flagge, Miss Wallace, Mrs. T. B. Enos, Mrs. T. B. Lee, Augustus F. Hally, Jr., James S. Burdett, Mr. and Mrs. Melbert B. Cary, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Jewel, Dr. and Mrs. Charles B. Kelsey, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Rice, Miss Grace Ruther, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Jessup, Mrs. Henry H. Adams, Miss Adams, Mr. and Mrs. King, Miss Stevens, Charles J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Julian N. Henriques, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Hall, and C. V. Shurman.

NORTHEAST HARBOR.

NORTHEAST HARBOR, Me., July 29.—The Summer colony ever here has been impatiently awaiting the advent of the season. For a time the dearth of young people was such that the Summer threatened to be dull and uninteresting. There were no entertainments of any sort, and the life was very much depressed. During the past week, however, things have been taking a decided brace.

There have been several yachts in the harbor this week. A party of four came in on Mark Hopkins's sloop. They were Stanton Whitney, William Whitney, and Mr. Brown. They are all Harvard men, and are being entertained by O'Donnell Hillen at the Hillen cottage.

A feat of notable endurance was accomplished recently by Dr. Benjamin K. Tilton and Langdon Marvin of New York. Starting out from Northeast Harbor in the morning, they proceeded to climb Newport, Dry, Green, and Pemetic Mountains. Then, after luncheon at Jordan's Pond, they finished up their little jaunt by scaling Jordan, Sargent, and Brown Mountains, winding up home shortly after dusk. Dr. Tilton was a well-known athlete at Harvard, and was on the winning '91 crew, and also on the football team. Marvin rowed with his class crew while in college.

John Saltonstall, manager of the Harvard crew for next season, had his yacht in the harbor this week. With him were Otway Byrd and John Glidden, Harvard 1900 men.

J. C. Rice of Boston has been visiting the Marvins.

The yacht Lagondo came in this week, having on board the owner, Edward Browning; Mrs. Browning, and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Townsend.

Francis E. Woodruff and Mrs. H. E. Woodruff of Morristown, N. J., are at the Clifton House.

The Rev. Edward Everett Hale is the guest of the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot.

The Hon. and Mrs. C. S. Fairchild are the guests of Mrs. Bernard Henry, at Contenta.

Mrs. James Rawle of Bryn Mawr is spending the Summer at one of the hotels with her two daughters, the Misses E. and L. Rawle.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Lamb are at the Gilpatrick cottage for the season.

Miss E. P. Cresswell is registered at the Kinbarn.

The Misses Whitney and Jordan and Langdon and Edwin Marvin enjoyed a picnic to Cranberry Isle on Thursday.

Mrs. Stephen Whitney and her son, Harry Whitney, who have been on an extended fishing trip in Canada, returned this week to Northeast Harbor.

The golf course was opened on Saturday with a very successful golf tea, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Vaughan, and Mrs. Henry Gardiner had the affair in charge.

Mrs. Henry Parish of New York is at the Costa cottage for the season.

LONG BRANCH.

A northeast storm that raged here during the first three days of the week compelled every one to keep indoors. Bathing, cycling, and driving were at a standstill. Nevertheless, many people arrived during the week who had come for the horse show, which lasted three days—Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. After three days of stormy weather it became clear and hot, and on Thursday afternoon the thermometer registered 100 in the shade, the hottest weather experienced here this season.

Ex-Mayor William L. Strong, accompanied by Mrs. Strong and their son, P. Bradlee Strong, who will arrive from Manila next week, will occupy a suite of rooms at the Elberon Hotel late in August. Last night a lawn party, for the benefit of the First Presbyterian Church, was held on the lawn of Cottager E. Meyer, Chelsea and Third Avenues. The Summer colony at Elberon rejoices in the opening of the handsome new station at that place this week. Stewart Shilleto of Cincinnati, Ohio, has taken Elberon Hotel Cottage No. 7 for the season. Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Limburger of New York have left their Elberon cottage and gone to Saranac Lake, N. Y., and the cottage is now occupied by H. Abraham. Judge J. W. Slocum and Mrs. Slocum left Tuesday afternoon for a three weeks' sojourn in the Adirondacks.

The Meyer property, on Bath Avenue, opposite High Street, has changed hands. The new owner is Herman Behr of New York. The Monmouth Beach Country Club, in point of membership, passed its high-water mark this week, when more than one hundred and fifty members were on the list. James E. Lippincott is in Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Lippincott will be absent several weeks. Urban Strasser and Lewis Amberg of Rochester, N. Y., while here as the guests of John P. Heinweiser this week, saved the little child of William H. Greenot from drowning in front of the Ocean Hotel. The boy, but three years of age, fell from a jetty into the ocean, and was rescued by Strasser and Amberg.

Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Du Bois of New York are spending the Summer at the Griffin cottage, on Myrtle Avenue. Mrs. J. M. Green of Trenton is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin P. Morris. Prof. Green is now touring abroad. Ex-Senator and Mrs. Henry S. Perhune are at the Pemberton cottage, on Ocean Avenue.

A cotillion was recently given at the Ocean Hotel by Mrs. C. H. Rivers, Jr. Mrs. Rivers introduced many new figures, among them the chariot race and the revolving star. The spider and fly, a new figure, was also given.

There are three victims of the kissing bug at this resort, in each instance the "kiss" causing a swelling of the face. The victims are the Misses Tillie Marks, Margaret Jackson, and Gussie Wright.

A party of twenty guests from the United States Hotel went crabbing at Pleasure Bay this week and succeeded in catching two bushels of crabs. In the evening the guests enjoyed a crab roast.

Mr. and Mrs. Myron H. Oppenheim of New York have closed their Elberon cottage and gone on a two months' visit to Westport, N. Y. Mrs. George M. Pullman left her Elberon cottage this week for Alexander Bay, where she will remain for a couple of weeks, returning then to Elberon. Charles A. Rothschild of Paris is a guest at the Hollywood Hotel. Joseph C. Rosenbleuth, United States Navy, is at the West End Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jolly, New Yorkers, who have been popular Summer residents at this place for many seasons past, are entertaining at their Chelsea Avenue cottage Mrs. W. H. Jolly of Texas. Mrs. Jolly enjoys the distinction of having one of Texas's most populous towns named after her.

WILLIAMSTOWN.

This Summer resort is now well filled with cottagers and guests. Miss Sabin and Miss Harriet Sabin gave an afternoon tea on Tuesday in Torrey's Woods. Mrs. Courtland Gale gave a dinner on Tuesday evening. Among her guests were Mr. and Mrs. Sabin, Mr. and Mrs. Hubbell, Mr. and Mrs. Bullock, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Doughty.

Mr. C. B. Hubbell gave a driving party on Thursday to celebrate his birthday. His guests included Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Sabin, and Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt. Another driving party went to the Idlewild at South Williamstown Saturday evening, where they had a supper and a dance. Some of those in the party were Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Doughty, Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Sabin, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hubbell, and the young people of their house parties. Mrs. James M. Ide gave an afternoon tea on Friday at her country place, Imfelden, at which most of the Summer colony were present. The Misses Vail of Stamford are guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Doughty. The engagement is announced here of Miss Everdell of New York and Grosvenor Grannis of Chicago.

These are some of the recent New York arrivals at the Greylock: Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Henshaw, Edwin Howell, William Everdell, Jr., D. O. Edson, Miss E. T. Edson, and Mrs. P. W. Wildey.

GEMS FROM THE LAKE REGION.

No Less Than 17 Well Identified Diamonds Discovered Up to Time of Prof. Hobbs's Latest Report.

Some recent interesting "finds" of diamonds in Northern Michigan have reawakened interest in the diamond field of the great lakes. Two or three valuable stones picked up in Michigan and Wisconsin have been in the possession of Tiffany & Co. of this city for some time. They are still uncut. Discoveries of diamonds in the region of the great lakes began more than ten years ago, and Prof. William H. Hobbs of the Madison University has compiled an interesting paper treating of the principal discoveries, which was first printed in The Journal of Geology a few weeks ago.

Mr. Hobbs says that in the Summers of 1887, 1888, and 1889 G. H. Nichols of Minneapolis, assisted by W. W. Newell and C. A. Hawn of Rock Elm, Wis., prospected for gold in the bed of Plum Creek, Rock Elm township, Pierce County, Wis. In the course of their work they found ten or more diamonds varying in weight from ½ carat to 2 carats, besides a number of stones of microscopic dimensions. The stones were found in the well-worn gravel of the bed of the creek associated with garnets, gold, and platinum. Some were colorless, but others were bluish or slightly yellowish. Three of the stones were sent to G. F. Gunz, the Tiffany expert, for examination. These weighed, respectively, 25-32, 7-16, and 3-32 of a carat.

In November, 1893, a white diamond of 3 14-16 carats was taken to Prof. Hobbs in a collection of quartz pebbles by Charles Devine, a farmer, of Oregon, Dane County, Wis. The stones had been found in October of the same year by a small son of the farmer while playing in a clay bank on the farm of Judson Devine in the town of Oregon, which is about twelve miles south of Madison. Soon afterward Prof. Hobbs learned that a yellow diamond of over 15 carats was in the possession of Col. S. B. Boynton, a jeweler of Chicago. This stone was found near Waukesha, Wis., in 1876 by a farmer while digging a well. Both the Oregon and the Waukesha diamonds were subsequently purchased by Tiffany & Co., and are still uncut in the Tiffany collection.

Mr. Kunz in 1894 reported the finding by Frank B. Blackmond of a diamond weighing almost 11 carats at Dowagiac, Cass County, Mich. This stone was found in the glacial drift, and some search was afterward made in the vicinity for other stones, but with negative results. According to Prof. Hobbs, the latest diamond to come from the great lake region is "a diamond of purest water weighing 6 carats." It was found in 1897 by two children of J. B. Taylor in the Town of Milford, Clermont County, Ohio. It is now owned by Herman Keck of Cincinnati, and was recently cut into the form of a brilliant. Before cutting a cast was taken of it, and the stone is being studied by Prof. Thomas N. Norton of the University of Cincinnati.

Up to the date of Prof. Hobbs's most recent calculations no less than seventeen well identified diamonds varying in weight from ½ carat to more than 21 carats have been discovered in the region of the Great Lakes. Prof. Hobbs says: "If it were possible to visit all the homes in the lake region I have no doubt that many diamonds would be found in the little collection of pebbles and local curios which accumulate on the clock shelves of country farmhouses."

The localities at which these diamonds have been found are distributed throughout an area of nearly 600 miles in length by 200 miles in width, with its longer axis trending almost exactly northwest and southwest. Six of the eight localities are near the centre of this territory within an area of about 200 square miles, with its centre near the City of Milwaukee. All of the diamonds excepting those from Plum Creek were obtained from the deposits of glacial drift. The color of the diamonds thus far found in this region varies from "white" to white tinged with green and to pure yellow. The several stones exhibit also varying degrees of transparency, one or two being of a remarkably pure water.

A MAMMOTH CATTLE RANCH.

G. B. Loving Would Combine Fifty Under a $25,000,000 Capitalization.

George B. Loving, editor of The Texas Stock and Farm Journal, at Fort Worth, is in the city seeking to interest a number of New York capitalists in the purchase of about fifty cattle ranches in Texas and New Mexico. He has seen some of them and expects to consult many more during the coming week. While Mr. Loving does not say he will succeed, he is quite sanguine. Mr. Loving says ranch property is paying well, and he is working on the theory that if a small ranch is profitable a very large one, well managed, will be even more so. His idea is to have the purchased ranches adjoin as much as possible.

Mr. Loving agrees with the Armours that any proposition to form a trust with a view of controlling the entire cattle raising business of the country is not practicable. He is acting as the agent of the ranchers, who have given him options. It is proposed to capitalize the embryo company at $25,000,000.

MRS. BEDLOW AGAIN AT LAW.

Seeks to Have Transfer of Property by Miss Stillwell Set Aside.

Mrs. Fanny M. Bedlow, who, with her three children, was a plaintiff in several suits brought in the Supreme Court to recover from Sarah A. Stillwell, the daughter of the mistress of the boarding house where her husband, Alfred Bedlow, lived, a large amount of property which Bedlow had deeded to her, is again a litigant over part of the estate. Mrs. Bedlow was successful in all her actions. Her husband died in May, 1898.

For several years prior to his death Mr. Bedlow lived apart from his family. He had conveyed to Miss Stillwell, among other property, a sixth interest in Pier 49 East River. This property was decided in one of Mrs. Bedlow's previous suits to belong to her children, Alfred Bedlow, Jr., Florence B. Townsend, and Julia A. Frothingham, and she was awarded a third of the rental for life, as being portion of her dower right.

Pending the decision in the case, Miss Stillwell had leased her interest in the pier to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company for ten years, at an annual rental of $2,166.66, and had collected over $10,000 in rents before Mrs. Bedlow's action had been decided. Mrs. Bedlow got judgment against her for $3,831.20 on July 7, and an execution was returned unsatisfied.

Miss Stillwell, it is alleged by Mrs. Bedlow, transferred to her sister, Lydia A. Prentiss, the property 60 West Ninety-second Street, believing she would lose the suit, and did so without any consideration. First, Mrs. Bedlow claims a mortgage was given by Miss Stillwell for $8,000 to her sister, and two hours before Mrs. Bedlow's judgment was filed, Miss Stillwell had a deed recorded, absolutely conveying the property to her sister.

Mrs. Bedlow now sues to have this mortgage and the subsequent deed set aside as fraudulent, and executed by Miss Stillwell to defraud her of her rights as a creditor of Miss Stillwell.

FLAG RAISING AT SULU

Description of the Customs and Faith of the People There.

AMERICANS NOW IN CONTROL

Queer Proceedings When Dato Entertained a Detachment of Americans—Musical Programme with Dances.

Special to The New York Times.

U. S. S. Helena—Off Bakoor, Manila Bay, June 10.

On the morning of May 16 our orders came to prepare to get to sea that night, and we had to hustle. We coaled ship, took in water, took in oil, started fires in the boilers, secured things for sea, and got out at 7 P. M. That night and the next day we were steaming along Mindora Island, and just at dusk were at the north end of Panay Island, where Iloilo is. We went the route we did in order to pick up, should we see them, the crew of an American ship that was wrecked off Mindora a short time ago. We didn't find it, though we saw the wreck. We went first to Zamboanga, on the Island of Mindanao, and then to Jolo, or Sulu, on the Island of Sulu, in the Sulu Archipelago, where a detachment of the Twenty-third Infantry had been sent to relieve the Spanish garrison there.

The trip carried us to within 6 degrees of the equator, a fine, cool trip for this May time! We passed Mindanao, the island the Mohammedans are on, and reached Zamboanga, the capital of Mindanao, on May 19. About midday the second day out we ran foul of a Hongkong-Australian liner, got so close to her we could almost distinguish features, and I saw two women in black sun bonnets racing aft to get a view of us. They were "Australianesses," going home to England, just the people we read of in novels.

In the evening we ran into Zamboanga. You can't imagine such a condition as exists there. About 1,000 Spanish soldiers have been gathered there from the little islands round, and recently have been really fighting for their lives. The town is a small village, and at present there are no whites in it except the Spanish, and they have sent away all of their goods and chattels. They live in the village and close to it. In the dense cocoanut groves that surround it the natives have gathered. These natives are said to be armed with a few rifles, and with guns and ammunition, from the gunboats we bought. These gunboats were gathered here by a Spanish agent who bought them for us, and it is said this agent let our enemies have the rapid-firing guns, ammunition, and provisions from them.

At Zamboanga we found the Castine. She has been gunning all about the islands, capturing steamers and trading vessels, and is now here watching the town for developments. In the harbor was a large Spanish transport, sent to gather in the Spanish soldiers to repatriate them, and when we were there they were trying to figure out some scheme by which these soldiers could be safely withdrawn. The Spanish officers feared that should they begin to evacuate the town, the natives would mass and rush the last few hundreds and massacre them. At 4 o'clock this ship left Zamboanga for Sulu, and we anchored in the midst of a lot of islands waiting until 2 in the morning, when we could get up anchor and go ahead. We could see a big fire in the direction of Zamboanga, twenty-five miles away, and fighting was probably going on there.

On May 20 I witnessed the final scene of our war with Spain, at the town of Sulu, Sulu Island, Sulu Archipelago; the hauling down of the Spanish flag, in that far-off corner of our new territory, and the hoisting of the United States flag; the marching out of the Spanish garrison, and the marching in of ours.

To go back to the time of our anchorage, on the shoal in the Sulu, 25 miles from Zamboanga; the next morning we were in sight of no end of pretty little green islands with white coral beaches, and near us was Sulu, a perfect little gem, apparently in quite a high state of cultivation. By 10 o'clock we were in sight of the town, and by 11 had anchored close off the mole and close to the Spanish transport Leon XIII., which had come the night before with 800 of our Twenty-third Infantry to relieve the Spanish garrison there, and to take the latter back to Manila and Spain. From the ship the town and country were beautiful.

Soon after we had anchored, a Spanish Army officer came aboard, and later one of our army officers. The latter told us that the ceremony of transferring would take place at 5 o'clock, and when the Captain invited the officers to go with him to see it, I donned my cleanest white suit and my sword and went along. The sum total of the territory to be surrendered to us was about one-eighth the size of the Naval Academy grounds proper at Annapolis—just about the size of the parade ground, say.

Surrounding it was a loopholed stone wall rather low and thin, more like a garden wall than anything else. On the wall were watch towers, and a short distance outside the walls were blockhouses. The town itself is a gem, as I said before; its streets are broad and covered with clean white sand; trees line the sidewalks; flowers of brilliant color grow everywhere, and enough space is taken from the limited area to make two pretty flower squares; on many trees are the most luxuriant orchids growing. Eden, if peopled, must have looked somewhat like Sulu, except that in the case of Sulu I saw but two or three specimens of the Eve "persuasion." The main body of the inhabitants were Spanish troops, (now American troops,) the rest were Chinese. No "Moros" (the Spanish name for the Mohammedan inhabitants of these islands) are permitted inside the walls after 6 in the evening. All told, I should say there are less than 2,000 inhabitants, counting in the soldiers. Among the crowd there were a good many "Moros," but they belong to a totally different race from the "Tagalos," (the natives of Luzon,) have different and more savage features, and dress like the savages they are, using the most brilliant colors, without regard to their matching qualities. They are far behind the Filipinos around Manila in knowledge of the world, and approach the purely savage state very closely.

AMERICAN FLAG RAISED.

We found at 1 o'clock that the ceremony of transfer was deferred until 5 o'clock in the evening, so we came back to the ship for luncheon. Between that and 4 o'clock I loafed about the ship, watching some Moro bum-boatmen sell their fruits and beautiful fish. One of the men was as sharp as tacks, and knew how to coax the Mexican dollars from the jacky's pocket by prices that seemed small, but were in reality an advance of some hundreds of per cent. over what he could get ashore. Among the fruits were bananas, three times as large as any I had seen before, and having a delicious flavor. The fish were beauties in color and shape, and some were delicious as food. We had samples for luncheon and dinner. At 4 o'clock in the evening we went ashore to see the function.

Our troops formed with their band at one end of the town, the Spaniards with bugles at the other. At 5 our troops marched to the Spanish headquarters and formed along the street, a continuation of the Spanish line. As our band played the Spanish national air, the Spanish troops saluted, with the Spanish flag at the masthead. Then immediately our troops and the Spaniards presented arms, while the American flag was run up, our band playing "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the Helena firing a twenty-one-gun salute. As soon as this was done, the Spaniards marched the length of our troops, while we presented arms, and then both bodies marched to their quarters again. When the ceremony was finished we came back to dinner. Among the crowd watching the function were some Moros—a feudal chief and a number of his retainers. Queer chaps they all were, in their thin, skin-tight trousers, gayly colored turbans, shirtless bodies covered with thin Eton jackets, embroidered or plain. Each one carried a sharp native bolo stuck through his sash in a wooden scabbard, and some of them carried old Remington rifles.

One of the officers of the Twenty-third had taken his bicycle, the first ever seen or heard of in these islands. I think the Moros must have seen magic in it, for the chief and his people followed it and handled it as long they could, and their wonderment and puzzlement were laughable.

The presence of the Sultan there at that time, or the cause of it, rather, is the key of the present situation. He went down to see just where he and his kind are to stand in the new administration, and his future course depends upon the assurance he received. As far as I can understand it—and the Spanish General does not seem very clear on the subject—from time immemorial the Sulu Archipelago has been ruled by the Sultan independently of any foreign power—has been independent, in fact. Each year the Spanish Government has paid a fixed sum to this Sultanate, and subjects of Great Britain and Germany have been doing the same. Practically these three powers have been paying for privileges allowed them.

The privilege allowed the Spaniards was that of living at Sulu; they never had collected a cent of taxes or tribute. The rights which the Spaniards ceded us in the Sulu group were not rights at all, as they had none to cede; and unless the Sultanate agrees to give us certain privileges, such as he may wish, we can claim nothing without interfering with the independence of a people who have been independent for centuries, under a Government they have established and held intact the whole time.

On the 20th the Leon XIII. got away and took all the inhabitants of Sulu with it—the last representatives of a misrule of 300 years. Our Captain visited the "Dato," or native chief of Sulu, (the most important man next to the Sultan,) and the Dato, with his suite of seven or eight men, returned the visit within a short time, inviting the Captain to visit him again and bring a number of his officers.

The Dato is a man of about thirty, lighter as to his complexion than the common herd, and slight and graceful, but rather "loungy" and catlike in his movements. His teeth are black and worn away from chewing betel nut and lime; otherwise he is fairly good looking.

On his visit to the ship he was bareheaded and barefooted, and was dressed in a skin-tight pair of khaki trousers, a bright sash, and an Eton jacket of khaki, with bright embroidery on it.

A VISIT TO THE DATO.

On the following Monday we made a visit to him. We started from the ship and went to the wharf at Sulu, where we picked up some officers from the Princeton and from the army post. At noon we steamed about five miles down the coast to the Dato's house, which, like that of the Malay in general, was built of piling, some distance out in the sea, and we reached it in a sailboat and climbed a short, vertical, rough ladder that led to a wide door opening into a large, lofty room, its ceiling being the thatch of the roof. There were two boatloads of us, and the first boatload, of which I was one, had to stand around and wait until the second could come, bringing the senior officers and the interpreter, I, in the meantime, explaining to the Chinaman, in Spanish, that the Captain would come later, the Chinaman explaining the same thing to the Dato, who came in shortly after we got there.

The room was a very large one and was furnished with a table and a large bed, and numerous chests on the floor, twenty or thirty rifles on the walls, and a few bent, wooden chairs scattered about. Of these latter there were not enough when our whole party had entered, so some nimble-footed Moros climbed under the thatch and brought down some more. We were all seated in a circle about the foot of the bed where the Dato sat in state. The bed was a canopied one, such as are used all over this country, with a rattan mattress, over which was spread a green coverlet. Piled at the head of the bed were numerous "sausage" cushions of green, with white linen trousers lying on them. The Dato was dressed, as to his legs, in skin-tight khaki drousers; around his shoulders was thrown a dark plaid, or rather this was around his neck; his body was bare; he was as polite as possible all the time. His little son, about nine or ten years of age, was brought in and spoke to us, and showed that he had inherited from his father the habit of command, showing it in his looks and in the way that he biffed and bit the other children that came in his way; he was bare bodied, and wore a fine grass brocade, wide trousers, with a broad white sash band, that he would haul around his little brown body and tuck in at the waist. His father chewed betel nut, while he smoked cigarettes.

As soon as we had come there began to gather retainers, all armed with wicked-looking "borongs" or "kris," and a piratical-looking crew they were. When we had sat talking and looking for some time the Dato asked if we cared to see the market, and sent men to guide us to it. As we passed from the big room to the platform we stepped over a lot of dogs chained there, and some one told me they were "chow dogs," or dogs that were to be eaten later. From the platform to the shore was a railingless walk built of round bamboo poles, precarious footing for some of the party, but all of us got over without falling. We walked along a sandy path close to the beach, for about a quarter of a mile, before we reached an open space, in the centre of which was a large, spreading, thick-leaved tree.

Here were gathered probably two or three hundred Moros, with a few Chinamen. Every man and nearly every boy, from ten years up, was armed with a wicked looking knife or spear. It was somewhat creepy at times—looking into the snake-like eyes of some of these savages, whose pastime is running amuck and who think little of killing each other. The scents in the market place were something fearful—fishy, principally. The things for sale were chickens, betel nut and little odd packages done up in green leaves; the whole thing being worth less than $100 probably.

To the people we were objects of wonder. These people are not one bit like the Tagalos. These latter are gentle and human-looking, in comparison, and are much more intelligent looking, too.

We spent probably one-half or three-quarters of an hour in the market, and then went back to the Dato's house.

THE DATO ENTERTAINS.

There we found the centre table spread with sweet cakes of queer form, and cups of thick black tea. I tried the tea, but passed on the cakes as they looked greasy, and I was not at all certain what animal had furnished the lard. About twice as many people were in the room, the men all armed, and preparations had been made to give a musical entertainment for us. First a sort of xylophone, built of a soap box and bamboo poles, was brought in and a woman played on it accompanied by two men with violins, and she and one of the men sang a love song, forty-seven (more or less) verses, while the accompaniment droned on monotonously and tunelessly. There was no music in it for me.

During this playing some workmen brought in a bamboo frame they had just made, about 12 by 2 feet. From end to end were stretched two long, strong elastic cords, and on these were placed eight or ten cast brass pot looking things, bottoms up. Two women came in coyly and began to hammer on the pots with white peeled wands, making music (?) for dancing. One was hammered the base on two larger pots hung from the rafters by cord, while another pounded on two snare drums with his hands. The time was good, and soon a man got into the centre of the floor and danced a posturing dance, his feet moving very slightly, but in time, and he swayed his body and waved his hands as a principal part of the performance.

The Dato called for volunteers from the women to dance, but the only response came from a villainous looking old hag who danced with the greatest sang froid, and with the graces that her grandchild would have assumed more fittingly. Her people applauded her, and laughed at her wildly, but she was not rattled a particle. Following her came a war dance apparently.

One and sometimes two men would dance with spear and sword, apparently in mortal combat with an enemy. This was interesting for a short while, but it was creepy when the wild-eyed savage began to pretend an attack upon one of our party who was seated next me, and the more violent his flourishes of the spear, the louder came the applause of the Moros. All of us felt glad when it was over and when the time came to go. None of the women were even passable looking, and the only interesting one I saw was a little maiden of about ten who was busy fetching and carrying all the time.

I think that the Dato is a thinking man and a smart one, too. Some of his speeches show that he realizes his comparative smallness outside of his little bailiwick. During the entertainment he said to one of our party, "that a good heart may beat under poor clothes." When we started to go, he asked to go with us, and did leave with three of his retainers, after having donned a natty little white Eton jacket, open in front, with very pretty little bits of embroidery.

During the evening I went ashore to see the parade and hear the music. There I saw a second native Prince with his retinue, forming an odd combination of color in their dress. I am glad so many are coming in, for all are impressed with what they see.

We left Tuesday for Zamboanga and Iloilo, and got here at Manila on June 10, just in time to have our hand in the skirmish, where our army drove the insurgents beyond Paranaque and Las Pinas. The trip was not an unpleasant one. I will say for Sulu that it is the pleasantest place I have found in the East, as far as harbor and climate are concerned. Little islands are dotted all about, and heavy storms and seas must be a rarity, otherwise these native villages would be washed away with every wind that came, and by this time the builders would have become discouraged and would have built on the land.

The temperature in the wardroom was about 85 degrees all day, but it did not seem hot and muggy, was more like Manila Bay in the pleasant Winter months, though one would not think it could be so at 6 degrees of latitude from the equator. Our men on shore there will thrive, and it will make a good place to send ships and troops when they need relaxation from the enervating climate of Luzon and the other islands.

IN THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

What the Composers, Players, Singers, and Managers Are Doing in Various Places.

The recent cable dispatches from England giving the plans of Mr. Maurice Grau for next season contained little that was not already known. The most significant portion of the cable was the part giving the list of tenors. It was noticeable that this list did not contain the name of Jean de Reszke. It had been stated several times that the greatest living tenor would not come to America next year, but people had become so used to that story that they did not believe it. M. de Reszke told the musical editor of THE TIMES that he did not intend to come back next season, and the musical editor published the fact with the comment that Mr. Grau would undoubtedly do all in his power to induce the tenor to change his mind, and perhaps with success. It seems now that Mr. Grau was not successful in his attempt.

Just what is the real reason is not yet known.

The pitiable harpies who try to live by feeding on the refuse which falls from the tables of the professional musicians, and who always pretend to have special information, will undoubtedly say that M. de Reszke is not coming to this country because his voice has failed. This statement will be printed by the jackals with great glee, because M. de Reszke never yet has paid anything to have his picture published. It may be quite true that M. de Reszke's voice is not in good condition, but it will probably be found that a little rest will put it in shape for work again. The chances are that he is going to gratify his long-cherished desire to sing in some of the German cities. It would not surprise the present writer to hear of his singing Lieder, "Tristan und Isolde" in Berlin with Lilli Lehmann.

M. Alvarez, who is to take his place in the tenor department of Mr. Grau's company, is a man of immense temperament, whose Don José in "Carmen" is a tremendous performance. He will undoubtedly please a part of the New York public, but not that part which is fond of the refinements of an intellectual art. Mr. Van Dyck will return to us with his amazing method and his hard theory as to the manner in which Wagner ought to be sung. Mr. Van Dyck took his criticisms of last season much to heart, and after the manner of his narrow-minded kind proclaimed his belief that they were inspired by Jean de Reszke. The statement was quite true, but not in the sense in which Mr. Van Dyck meant it. M. de Reszke never asked any one to say that Mr. Van Dyck did not know how to sing; he just showed them that he did not.

M. de Reszke had nothing to fear from the efforts of Mr. Van Dyck. The only possible rival to the Polish tenor was M. Saleza, and he was warmly praised in the papers. M. de Reszke's powers of inspiration seemed to fail him just where he most needed them. The promised return of Mme. Calvé will give pleasure to the large number of her admirers, but it is to be hoped that she will let us hear her in something else than the everlasting Carmen. As for the others, there is nothing new to be said. They are all old friends. The return of Mme. Sembrich is assured, and this will be a source of delight to all who love perfect singing for its own sake.

Young Mr. Kaltenborn's concerts continue to draw large audiences at the St. Nicholas Garden. The most trying period of the Summer season is now at hand, and if these concerts succeed in passing it they may last well into the Fall or toward the time when the serious season of music begins. For these who are looking for other music at the present time there are the concerts of the Sousa Band at Manhattan Beach and the antics vocal of Mr. De Angelis and his company in "The Jolly Musketeer."

MUSICAL MATTERS AT HOME.

Chicago has evidently been well pleased with the work of the Castle Square Opera Company. A recent issue of The Evening Post of that city said: "Next Monday night's performance of 'Tarantella,' the new Jakobowski opera, first produced at the Studebaker a week ago, will usher in the closing week of the present season of the Castle Square Opera Company in Chicago. This season will have covered a period of 17 weeks—138 performances in all—and the season has been the longest and most successful of any season of opera in English in Chicago. The admirable work of the Castle Square Company, the care it gives productions, the general excellence of its performances, have assured the organization a firm foothold among the music lovers of Chicago, and the company will probably receive a royal welcome in September, when the Fall season opens. 'Tarantella' is proving a treat for the theatregoers and music lovers. The work is full of bright music, the comedy is clever, the story is romantic, the costumes are elaborate, and the scenery is remarkably placed, particularly in the night effects of the second act, where Vesuvius is in eruption and the moon rises over the illuminated town of Naples. Were it not for the definite announcement that this season would close July 29, and the fact that the already overworked artists and chorus need a rest, this engagement could be indefinitely continued, but in the circumstances the management is willing to close while the season is at its height. Consequently there will be but eight more performances of 'Tarantella,' beginning next Monday night."

The Philadelphia Times says that Mme. Melba has made $1,000,000 in six years and that more than half of it is American money.

The Nebraska Conservative says: "The Western part of this country, including that in which we live, may properly be called a musical desert, in that outside the large cities one may spend a lifetime without ever hearing any music worthy the name. This is not because the inhabitants are indifferent to music; on the contrary, it is the desire and purpose of each one to have it in his home, as is shown by the amount of money invested in private musical instruments, which will in every community aggregate an enormous amount, in proportion to the outlay for any other form of pleasure or education. It is simply a case of arrested development; wishing to hear music, we have seen no other way to that end save to teach our daughters the difficult art of producing it with their fingers, usually on the pianoforte.

"Every house, nearly, therefore, has its piano; but from their silent insides no anthem pealing startles the passer-by with strange alarms; not once, we should say, in a month, on an average. We invest several hundred dollars in delicate apparatus, and we expend a greater or less amount in employing such instruction for our daughters as we can obtain; but the daughters, alas, seldom or never arrive. The reason is plain: piano playing is a profession by itself, and requires not only as much special education as any other trade, but a very exhaustive and long-continued physical training; now we have too many other uses for our daughters to allow more than one in ten thousand to become an expert pianist, and none but an expert can get the proper results from a piano."

Franz Kaltenborn plays his solos at the St. Nicholas Garden on his new Stradivarius, which cost him $6,000. Adrienne Remenyl, the daughter of the violin's former owner, sang at the garden last Monday night and made a pleasing impression. Her voice is too light for the kind of music she selected, but she should do very well with light songs, especially with piano accompaniment.

MUSICAL MATTERS ABROAD.

M. Ernest Reyer, the composer of "Sigurd" and "Salammbo," has been elevated to the dignity of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor. This is the crowning of a career which has not been exempt from struggle, for the composer had to wait many years before the works just mentioned were produced at the Opéra. M. Reyer, who succeeded Berlioz as musical critic of the Débats, is a fairly tall, military-looking man, who was born at Marseilles in 1823, but by no means looks his age. He succeeded Felicien David as a member of the Fine Arts Academy in 1876.

Departures for Baireuth have commenced. The festival begins to-morrow week with "Das Rheingold," and the first of the two cycles of the "Ring" will be continued on Sunday with "Die Walküre," on Monday with "Siegfried," and on T

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 30, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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THE ASSAULT OF SOCIALISM ON THE COURTS.

Within the present decade the new Socialism, which includes the forces of discontent, disorder, and revolution, has come to perceive that the courts are society's great bulwark of defense against its ravages. The injunctions issued by a Judge of the United States Court to check the wild work of DEBS and his fellow-savages in the great Chicago strike and orders of a like nature issued to restrain strikers in Pennsylvania and West Virginia have given vogue to the phrase "government by injunction," which is always and everywhere a red rag to the Socialist bull. Judge WOODWARD'S charge to the jury at the trial of Sheriff MARTIN in the Lattimer shooting case, which upheld the foundation principle of Anglo-Saxon civilization and respect for the constable's staff, engendered a still further and still deeper dislike for the law and its interpreters among the restless men who have put themselves at the head of what is commonly called the "labor" movement.

At Chicago in 1896 this spirit of resentment against the courts found a voice in the menace of the platform that if the reckless candidate there nominated should become President the Supreme Court would be reconstituted, in political speech "packed," to reverse the decision declaring the income tax law unconstitutional. Numberless Socialist, Populist, and "labor" conventions have denounced the courts as tools of the money power, and judiciary candidates acceptable to the new Socialism and representing its views are soon to be nominated in this city.

Here are the elements of a momentous struggle. An examination of the forces which respectively defend and assail the old order must reassure the pessimistic and cheer the gloomy. Upon the primary organs of the political structure the principles of the new Socialism easily set their controlling grasp. In Boards of Aldermen they constantly find a lodgment, Mayors fall under their sway, Legislatures sometimes yield to them, and, more rarely, in some States Governors, ambitious and misjudging, become the advocate of the most mischievous schemes as a means of strengthening their hold on the people Expressed in general terms, this means that the agitators readily obtain power where a small constituency, especially a city constituency, is appealed to, but grow less influential as the electoral basis of power broadens, until where the appeal extends to a whole State, embracing many communities, urban and rural, and therefore representing the average of public opinion, their success is only sporadic and temporary. ALTGELD, PINGREE, and TILLMAN illustrate occasional triumphs of this nature. The conclusion to be drawn from the infrequency and short duration of Socialist domination in States is that the majority public opinion is against the agitators, who come to the top generally by accident on some political tidal flood, and are swept away by the refluent waves.

Three causes conspire to produce a feeling of confidence in the bench as a sure, permanent, and adequate defense against subversive social forces: (1) The almost uniformly high character of the Judges of all our higher courts; (2) the right of appeal, under which the possibly wrong and dangerous decisions of one Judge may be reviewed in the higher courts up to the very highest; and (3) our common law, the common law of England, the accumulated results of more than a thousand years of striving by a sober-minded, law-abiding, liberty-loving, and industrious people to establish the relations of man to man upon a fixed and just basis.

It is not easy for a bad man to mount to the bench of any of the higher courts. In the States where Judges are still appointed, as in Massachusetts, a distinguished career at the bar is uniformly the best title to a more illustrious career upon the bench. Where the judiciary is elective, that saving remnant of respect for public opinion which persists in the minds of the politicians who manipulate the nominating conventions suffices, save in rare cases, to preserve the tradition of learning and respectability in judiciary candidatures. The uproar over Mr. RICHARD CROKER'S rough interference in Judgeship nominations last Fall was a warning example of the firmness of the public resolve that however much the other departments of government may be debased, the bench must be kept high, pure, and independent.

Finally, when we come to the highest tribunal, to the Supreme Court of the United States, we see that even a bad President in a single term of four years, having on the average not more than one or two vacancies to fill, would be powerless to change in a controlling degree the constitution of the court; while to proceed by impeachment and removal or by largely increasing the number of Justices, would imply and require the possession of such a full measure of power that the President who should undertake it might justly plead that he held a mandate from the people to establish the new order. But again, the bad President is the slenderest of possibilities. Nothing approaching that calamity has befallen us in our National life of more than a hundred years. The reckless man who appealed with all his eloquence to a half-maddened people in 1896 profited by more favoring circumstances than are likely ever again to conspire for the advantage of unsteady and unsafe ambition, yet he was beaten. The rape of the Supreme Court by the forces of Socialism must be regarded as only a remotely possible peril. That bench will remain a sure and general protection against the aberrations of the inferior Federal and State courts. It is the court in which the law is interpreted for the whole people, and it is constituted in accordance with their will. It represents the entirety of dominant public opinion, that massive majority sentiment that according to our theory of government is right.

With a judiciary system that has stood the tests of a hundred years, interpreting a system of organic law recorded in the Federal and State Constitutions that is the product of the best minds of the Nation, and a system of common law that embodies the rules of right conduct that have fallen from the lips of more than thirty generations of jurists of the English-speaking race, the agitators of the new Socialism seem, indeed, to have set their lances against the hills, "rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun." Our law, bristling with writs and remedies devised to protect the humblest subject from the oppressive acts of his King, is not less solicitous to protect society from the madness of the humble citizen turned anarchist. The King with his sceptre and the striker with his brickbat stand upon an equal footing of enforcible good behavior before the supreme majesty of Anglo-Saxon law.

But as in the last analysis the law, the courts, and the Judges are creations of the popular will, the safe-guarding of the existing order of good laws and wise Judges must depend upon its continued support by the sovereign power of the people. The confidence which carries with it that support can be retained only so long as the scales of justice are held even. The destruction of the courts would surely follow any attempt on their part to exert a biased and partisan influence in this struggle of which they are the subject matter. It would be equally unfortunate should they be moved by demagogic impulse to take too lenient a view of labor riots, or show themselves less solicitous to guard the lawful rights of the striking motorman than the rights of the moneyed corporation which employs him. The Americans are an observant and thinking people, and the strong inclination of the vast majority of them is toward right and justice and the reign of law, which are the indispensable conditions of industial progress and the security of life and property. The fathers believed in the average wisdom of their collective judgments. They are to-day not less worthy of respect. The courts are the last line of defenses with which this strong people have girdled their domain to insure their undisturbed enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Is any man so distrustful of their continued sanity as to believe that out of their own number they will permit an army to be raised that will possess and pervert to hostile use those towers of strength under whose protection they have come to commercial maturity, exercising in tranquillity the privileges of toil and trade?

OUR INTERESTS IN THE FAR EAST.

Perhaps the most important article in the current number of The North American Review is that by Mr. JOHN BARRETT, our former Minister to Siam, on what he entitles "The Paramount Power of the Pacific." That power is, in his view, the United States. Mr. BARRETT has already impressed his countrymen as an observer not only of special information, but of general good sense, and they are prepared to receive his suggestions with confidence. His suggestions are that our interests in the Far East are already important enough to demand our earnest attention, and that they are destined, with the prestige that DEWEY has acquired for us in the Pacific, to become far more important still.

Certainly the detail of Mr. BARRETT'S computations makes his expectations seem moderate and reasonable. The foreign trade of the Philippines, now over thirty millions, he estimates will be doubled in the next decade. But his concern is mainly for China. "American exports to the Far East to-day approximate $40,000,000," "and there is no reason why they should not expand in the near future to $150,000,000 and our total exchange reach $300,000,000." The potential foreign exchange of China he estimates at $700,000,000, "provided always that the Government is reformed and the door of trade is not closed." And to show that our share of the foreign trade will be important, Mr. BARRETT adduces the fact that when he first visited Niu-Chwang, "the gateway to Manchuria," American imports were not more than 15 per cent. of the total, whereas to-day they are over 50 per cent.

It is quite absurd to say that our interests are not threatened, to say, as the State Department was last year hypnotized by the Russian Embassy into saying, that we were not concerned in the rivalries of Russia and England. Mr. BARRETT takes a far more rational view, and his conclusion as to our National interests, our National duty to protect them, and the means of protection we should take, are worth quoting in full:

> A reasonable and logical conclusion as to our present policy in China could be summarized as follows: First, we should stand firmly and persistently for the integrity of the Chinese Empire, and use our influence for the inauguration of reforms of government; second, we should insist on the "open door" and absolute freedom of trade, in accordance with the stipulations of the old Tien-Tsin treaties, from Canton to Niu-Chwang; third, we should direct our political and moral influence against the delimitation of alleged "spheres of influence," or actual "areas of operation," and withhold formal recognition thereof until, or unless, fourth, seeing the inevitable development of such spheres and the consequent breakup of the empire—without willingness to resort to war—we should demand and insist upon the open door and freedom of trade with and in these areas of quasi sovereignty; fifth, we should consider the advisability of securing a port in Northern China, but only in the event of the break-up of the empire, or by legitimate purchase and treaty; and, sixth, the United States as far as possible should work in harmony and on the same lines with other powers having similar commercial interests, to protect them from further limitation.

SCULPTORS TO THE FRONT.

The action of the Sculpture Society in volunteering to design and decorate a triumphal arch to grace the Dewey celebration in October is only what might be expected of an organization which has taken the lead in many matters of the arts since its foundation. On the last occasion when a temporary arch was erected it was in the hands of the architects. When it came to be turned into permanent form and placed in Washington Square the architects did their duty and then dropped the matter, so that the Washington Arch is as much an anomaly and a negation of its purpose as if an equestrian monument were to be erected and the work were to stop short with the pedestal.

In other words, a triumphal arch is an architectural foundation for sculpture. The Washington Arch is a play with such very slight allusions to Hamlet that the wayfarer can hardly understand what the drama means to say. In ancient times a triumphal arch was erected of wood and inscribed with names, crowned with effigies, and hung with shields and spears and other trophies of the enemy long before the great examples of such structures were erected at Rome and elsewhere in stone. It is a natural and appropriate way of greeting a conqueror; but if it remains a mere architectural arch without the figures and objects which explain the reason for its erection, it becomes an empty, irrational echo of what the ancients did with a full understanding of its purpose.

The arch, therefore, emanates properly from the sculptors, who may call upon the architects for the structural part, but should be held accountable for the more important features, namely, the sculpture to crown the arch, embellish the two shafts, decorate the inner arch, and ornament the flanking buttresses.

Thanks to the good sense of Messrs. BUTTERFIELD, CLAUSEN, and GUGGENHEIMER and the other members of the committee, the offer of the sculptors has been accepted, and they will design and decorate with sculptures appropriate to the man and the occasion to be honored a triumphal arch across Fifth Avenue at Madison Square between the Worth Monument and the opening of Twenty-fourth Street. This arch will have a span of some sixty-five feet and reach a heighth of ninety feet with the group of figures that is to form its crown.

The site for such a temporary decoration of the city is well chosen, for it lies in the very heart of the town, and yet is so surrounded by an open park and irregular square that it will interfere in the least possible degree with the movement of wagons and passengers. It avoids the car lines and has the very important advantage of being seen for considerable distances up and down Fifth Avenue, along Broadway from Union to Madison Square, and perhaps to a certain degree from the westward down Twenty-fourth Street, without speaking of the glimpses that will be obtained of it from East Twenty-third Street and other streets debouching on Madison Square. Moreover, it is close by the grand stand where the dignitaries of the city will sit to welcome the procession.

The sculptors have also agreed to furnish the designs and decoration of two pairs of triumphal columns, about fifty feet high, to be erected on Montague Terrace, Brooklyn. Each pair of the columns will support an entablature carrying a tripod, and the two pairs will be connected across the street by garlands of green leaves and flowers; the names of the vessels in the battle of Manila Bay will be inscribed on the pedestals from which each pair of columns will spring.

It is difficult for the public, which interests itself but little concerning artists, to realize what the offer on the part of the sculptors in the Sculpture Society means with respect to labor. The city will pay for the raw materials and the cost of erection only, but the sculptors will not be paid for their two months of active labor with brain and hand in producing works of art in the clay which will do them and the city honor. Sculptors have to eat; and if they give their time and genius to the city it is at the expense of other work which supports them and their families.

The city should hail this action on the part of the Sculpture Society as a warrant that it may call upon other organizations of artists to labor disinterestedly for the common good, whenever the particular kind of art to which they are devoted shall be required to add lustre to festal occasions.

THE OUNCE OF PREVENTION.

We publish in another column a letter from a correspondent, in which he urges certain legal requirements as conditions precedent to marriage, with a view to preventing those evils from which escape is sought in divorce. His argument in substance is that since the law of this State makes divorce so exceedingly difficult, it ought in equity and from a regard for the interests of society to do all that it can to prevent hasty, ill-assorted, and ill-advised marriages. The measure that he relies on, and the only one that he suggests, is that a license, with previous publication of the names of the parties to the intended union, shall be required.

The essential idea of this suggestion is entirely reasonable. The law of the State of New York is as lax as to the contracting of the marriage relation as it is severe in regard to its dissolution. The contract can be entered into in the most free and easy fashion, and the fact of its existence can, even under certain not very complex conditions, be established by inference. The law, indeed, almost paraphrases the old witticism as to marriage, and makes of it a cage that any one outside can enter at will, and no one inside can get out of. Undoubtedly there is great inconsistency in this treatment of the nature of the contract, which is as cynically frivolous at one extremity as it is exacting at the other. The device of publication of intention is a logical one. It lends a certain solemnity to the decision of the parties. It gives time for the development of objections or of legal obstacles. It might in some cases lead to timely instead of the traditional leisurely repentance. Its chief importance, however, would doubtless be in its influence on the minds of the intending parties, who would be forced to look on the step on which they had resolved as something involving responsibility, something in which the society of which they are members has a definite interest, and which it surrounds with formal safeguards. It would be equivalent to giving in advance, and while there is yet time for heeding it, the warning that is now usually given by the officiating clergyman at the wedding, when there is not one chance in a million that, if really needed, it will be heeded.

It would, however, be rash to infer that this influence would be very effective. The view taken of the solemnity of a betrothal, and therefore of the marriage to which it is a pledge, is not likely to be very seriously affected by provisions of law, unless these provisions express the general sentiment of the community. If that sentiment is sane, sincere, and wholesome, it will so shape the education of the young and the conduct of family life, that legal requirements will not be greatly needed. If the general sentiment be, as it is to a most regrettable extent, careless, frivolous, or worse, the law cannot greatly change the course of those who have been subjected to the sentiment. As marriage is the beginning of the family, so it is in the family that the ideal and standard of marriage are produced. It is in the family that the character of its members' future in marriage is earliest and most largely determined. The law may guide and aid, and it may protect the community in some small degree from the errors or follies of those who have not received or have neglected good influence in the family, but for the greater part it is on the sentiment of the mass of families that make up the community that the wisdom or unwisdom of the marriages in each generation depends.

A WOMAN AND HER GRIEVANCES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When workmen have a grievance they strike. When women have a grievance they are compelled to submit, or rush to the columns of their favorite newspaper.

I am a woman, and have a grievance, in fact, a whole collection of grievances; but just at present my particular grievance is against the Broadway cable cars. The whole system and service is not only an outrage to an intelligent public, but fraught with unparalleled danger.

Will you grant me space to state some personal experiences? Perhaps others will follow, and so convince THE TIMES of the magnitude of the ignominious treatment we women are compelled to silently endure—or walk. Can you not institute some reform or suggest a remedy by which women who are no longer young nor spry can board or leave a car without a constant menace to their lives and property? In the first place, the step is so high that it is almost impossible for many women and children to use it. This is certainly a needless inconvenience, and could and should be rectified. Street cars were not ordained and established solely for giants, as they alone could use them with any degree of comfort. Few women can take such a high step, consequently we generally get in by pulling ourselves in with our arms, grasping anything that comes first to secure this end. I personally so dread this effort that I avoid it whenever possible, for walking is preferable.

Then we barely get a foothold before the signal is given to start—I say foothold advisedly, as we rarely get both feet on. Then what follows? Both gripman and conductor combine to make riding a matter of torture. The car starts with such force that we are thrown in a heap, often in some man's lap; sometimes on the floor. The act more nearly resembles diving than dignity. If one is able to maintain the latter, it is put to flight at the first curve, for the car is swung around corners with such rapidity that we all go toppling over like tenpins. Indeed, we endure enough jolts and jars to jerk our insides out of place, which, together with the mental strain, is sufficient to induce nervous prostration, if not permanent injuries.

Then how exasperating to have a car go deliberately by without any attention paid to your signal to stop! I have stood on the curb and counted nine cars pass by. It was down town, in a busy section, and I was afraid to venture standing alongside the track, until a Columbus Avenue car came along. There was no block; no policeman. I was helpless. Finally at the risk of being run down by express wagons and trucks I stepped to the middle of the street. The first car was a Broadway one; the next a Lexington Avenue and then a Columbus—which I wanted. It passed, and the motorman shouted, "Take next car," without ostensible reason. Then I waited for three or four more cars in a most uncomfortable frame of mind, for, having been run over once, I do not court the experience a second time. I often feel I place my life in jeopardy in boarding a cable car.

Then, having successfully steered through impending dangers, and finally aboard, what assurance have we of reaching our destination? I once rode only two blocks when the car stopped, but my fare had already been collected. Last Tuesday I was at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, and, being in a desperate hurry to reach Eighteenth Street and Broadway, thought a car would expedite matters. A Lexington Avenue car, going west, stopped at the east side of Fourth Avenue to take on passengers. Thinking that was customary, I hurried across, but was too late for that car. I waited for the next, which would not stop on that side. I retraced my steps, and again waited for a third car, which I boarded. At Broadway the car stopped; then some one shouted, "All out!" Instead of gaining, I lost time.

Coming up town last week, I asked for and received a transfer. At Fifty-ninth Street, as I got off to take the other car, the conductor shouted, "Your transfer is no good except at Sixty-fifth Street." Why, is beyond comprehension, for we all know they are good at the Fifty-ninth Street junction. This week, upon asking for a transfer at about Sixty-second Street, the conductor very offensively said, "You should have got this at Fifty-ninth Street." Now, what are we to do? Conductors seem to be chronic objectors. We are at their mercy. Ask them to let us off, they pay no attention, and we are in doubt whether they have even heard us. Ask again, and perhaps they will stop, and maybe they will not. They actually seem to resent being disturbed.

To sum up this long complaint, we have hard work to get on a car, and when we are on we either cannot get off when and where we want, or are compelled to get off where we do not want to. H. D. M.
New York, July 29, 1899.

SLOW PASSENGERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There will always be those who will complain of the conduct of the conductors and motormen on the surface roads, but, generally, they will be found to be those who are the torment of their fellow-passengers' lives. They come up to the car leisurely, look it over deliberately, more often than otherwise select an already crowded seat instead of one which is empty or only partially filled, and then crawl on as slowly as though they were walking in a funeral procession. When they want to get off they wait until the car is right at their corner before they give the conductor the signal, and then fret because that much-abused public servant does not have the car stopped in the middle of the block. If the car is a closed one they keep their seats until just as the car stops, when they get the full benefit of the jar, whereas, should they rise before the corner is reached and be at the door when the car stops, they would escape nearly all this inconvenience. If women, they find it absolutely impossible, twenty-four times out of twenty-five, to learn the first elements of the law of moving bodies, and so they get off facing backward, necessitating the dead stoppage of the car. If the conductors did not hurry up the slow passengers when getting on and heeded the clamor of a few about coming to a full stop when alighting, the cars would not make two miles an hour and would be of no use to the great majority of the men and women who now use them. They go most irritatingly slow as it is, for they have to stop at almost every corner; they have on board a number of old and feeble persons for whom they must come to a dead stop, and the snail-paced who do not realize that if all loitered as they do it would take one hour for a car to go from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to Astor Place. As a matter of fact, but few men, except those either quite old or ill or heavily loaded with parcels, ask to have the car come to a full stop for them to get on or get off; they prefer to swing on or off when moving slowly, for there is then less shock than when the car is absolutely still. With most women it is different, for various reasons, the chief of which I have stated—their inability to grasp the fact that to move safely one must move in the same direction as does the vehicle which one wishes to board or from which one wishes to descend. This knowledge seems to be instinctive with all men and boys.

Those who can most easily adapt themselves to their changing environments are those who stand the best chance of survival, and among these are not included those who pass behind a car on the down track and do "not notice" that there is a car close upon them on the up track, nor those who cannot distinguish between the tactics proper in the country with a farm team and the methods necessary in crowded city streets with modern transit facilities. Did you ever reflect upon the cause of the slow moving of a crowd off the platforms of the elevated road or out of a theatre or lecture hall? Why should not these platforms and these buildings be cleared very much more quickly than they are? Why do all these persons move at such a snail's pace? Because a few in the front loiter and so block the way for all. There is no possible excuse for these jams. And those who are responsible for them are of the same class of loiterers as those who have so lessened the usefulness of the surface roads, and, if they could have their way, if the railway employes heeded their generally causeless complaints, would reduce the speed on our surface cars to less than that of a pedestrian.
E. C. WALKER.
New York, July 29, 1899.

THE OUNCE OF PREVENTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On June 26 I sent you a letter, which was printed in THE TIMES a few days afterward, under the heading "Regarding Divorced Persons."

Since that time the New York Bar Association has recommended legislation which will make divorce in this State more difficult, and in several of our State gatherings of denominational ministers the clergymen have agreed not to remarry those who have been the "guilty parties" in divorce cases.

It is quite generally understood that the "guilty party" is very often an innocent man or woman who is willing to bear the disgrace of being legally pronounced guilty of adultery in order to secure freedom in States which, like our own, recognize no other grounds for divorce than adultery, lunacy, or conviction of an infamous crime.

I have had some opportunity to know what misery is caused by unhappy marriages, as indicated in my previous letter. If divorce is to be absolutely denied to those who have not drawn prizes in the matrimonial lottery, and they must choose between suicide and lifelong unhappiness, is it not possible to help matters for those whose doom has not yet been sealed by making marriage more difficult? A license law requiring the publication of the names for several days before the ceremony might be found useful, especially in preventing hasty marriages and those between people differing too greatly in education or social position, such marriages being the ones which are most likely to prove failures.

When you have time, I shall be glad to have you take up this question in your editorial columns. It is surely of enough importance and interest to warrant careful consideration. LAYMAN.
New York, July 14 1899.

EXPANSION—IMPERIALISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a distinction between the above terms. While the one may imply local self-government, the other points to centralism. While the former may mean "the greatest good to the greatest number," the latter indicates a concentration of power and wealth in the hands of a limited class. If we regard them in their proper light, each emphasizes the difference between Democracy and Republicanism.

Expansion simply means an extension of our boundaries by the annexation of contiguous territory. Such, for example, as the Louisiana purchase or that of Texas or Florida. Under expansion we might properly acquire all the islands adjacent to this continent, as the Bermudas or the whole group of West India Islands. This is what may be termed a natural expansion—a safeguard for the benefit of the entire Republic.

Imperialism is quite another thing. This term includes a settled colonial policy for this country, a career of conquest, the acquiring of territory in Asia, Africa, and Europe, a large standing army, and the building of immense fleets.

History teaches by analogies. It is by contrasting the institutions of other countries that we are enabled to expose the fallacies and ill-considered purposes of our own.

When Rome entered upon a policy of conquering and acquiring countries outside of Italy the republic soon merged into imperialism. Her ancient liberties were lost, and tyranny, licentiousness, and venality sapped her strength and proved her downfall.

Spain once had vast colonies. When Columbus sailed from Palos, in 1492, she was one of the most powerful nations of Europe. Almost dating from that period, she gradually sank to the lowest rank. The wealth of Peru and Mexico proved her bane.

It may be claimed that Great Britain is an example of a prosperous colonizing country. In England and Wales two-thirds of all the land is owned by less than 10,000 persons. The richer class are increasing and so are the poorer. Its prosperity is on a very unstable basis. As an English writer says: "The turn of trade, or the obstinacy or shortsightedness of our working class, or a great naval war, may drive us from the markets of the world and bring down our auxiliary as well as our productive industries." And from another: "The life of our agricultural laborers is one of incessant toil for wages too scanty to give them a sufficient supply even of the first necessaries of life. No hope cheers their monotonous career; a life of constant labor brings them no other prospect than, when their strength is exhausted, they must crave, as supplicant mendicants, a pittance from parish relief." In that country every one person in forty is a pauper and a charge upon the community.

Our acquisition of the Philippine Islands may mean much to us. It assuredly means an expenditure of not less than one million of dollars per day for the maintenance of our army and navy there.

It means a large increase of corrupt office holders in those islands. It means the suppression of public opinion there.

It means an influx into this country of the natives of those islands, in the wake of the Chinese. They are said to number about 10,000,000. If those islanders do not come of their own accord, our railroad and trust companies will most assuredly find it to their advantage to import them as cheap labor, to supply the place of our white labor. You must remember that the Reading Railroad started the importation of the Poles, Russians, and Italians. I might also suggest that the right of suffrage may be very profitably extended to those islanders. The Republican Party has never been overscrupulous as to the means it takes to carry out a certain policy. It granted the right of suffrage to the negro more as a matter of practical and business politics than as a moral obligation or as something for the benefit of the people at large.

What a splendid field the Philippines will afford for jobs of all kinds! A paradise for the army contractor and those who stand in with Hanna and his crowd!

I am not in favor of an abandonment of those islands I believe that where our flag has once been raised it should never be lowered. I do not class myself with Cleveland, Atkinson, Gorman, &c. These men are extremists. Anti-imperialists, (so-called,) gold-standardists, admirers of Aguinaldo, un-Americans, and of the genus cranks.

Bryan counseled Democratic Senators to vote for the treaty with Spain, by which we acquired those far-off islands. If I understand him aright, he is not an imperialist. Nor is he in favor of a colonial policy. Nor does he support Aguinaldo. He is first for his country, right or wrong.

Pride should forbid us to retreat from a semi-savage, although blunder has been heaped upon blunder by the present Administration. The people demand a change. Alger is no more to blame than Corbin, Otis, Shafter, or McKinley. Let us first settle the trusts before we commence to civilize Asia. STATE VOLUNTEER.
New York, July 28, 1899.

MAGISTRATE CRANE'S RULING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to say a few words regarding "the other side of the question, which Magistrate Crane discussed with such creditable emotion." In Germany a boy enters a business house for a certain number of years (usually three to five) as an apprentice. During this apprenticeship the employer agrees to teach the boy everything pertaining to his business. The courts grant to the apprentice time to attend evening business college, (at his own expense, of course,) even if his employer should prefer to have his services during late hours. It is the rule to pay a small salary during apprenticeship, ranging from $40 to $100 per year. Cases where a boy has to pay cash in addition to his services are usually confined to the finer classes of mechanical trades or where a boy with means wants to shorten his term of apprenticeship, in which latter case he will be exempted from performance of labor that does not tend to advance the knowledge of his trade or business.

Compare this with the case in question: A boy entering the office of any large business concern in our beloved country has no legal right to any information whatsoever, except what his employer finds it to his own advantage to impart, in order that he may not be losing time or money, certainly with no regard to the advancement of the boy. It is my candid opinion, and I believe also that of most American clerks, that a boy is not beholden to the firm for any business knowledge gained, but to his own powers of observation or the kindness of some fellow-clerk. I am sorry to see you try by such argument to qualify your sentiments of yesterday's editorial, wishing more elbow room to a man of Magistrate Crane's stamp. F. A. VOSS.
Brooklyn, July 28, 1899.

DRASTIC REMEDIES SUGGESTED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The effect of consolidation upon taxation in this Borough of Manhattan is now fully developed, and the figures are certainly appalling. The expenditures of the new city for the current year are more than $30,000,000 in excess of the combined expenses of the several boroughs before their union, and substantially the whole of the vast increase is to be borne by Manhattan, the taxation of Brooklyn being actually less than before consolidation.

This result has been brought about partly by reckless extravagance, and partly by the provision of the new charter which requires an equalization of assessed values among the boroughs, and which necessarily and as a matter of simple arithmetic imposes upon Manhattan for all time a very large proportion of the expenses of Brooklyn. Through the combined genius of Platt and the gifted framers of the new charter, Manhattan has been brought down from affluence to poverty, and the consequences must be accepted, whether we like them or not. Luxuries can no longer be indulged in, and to save their homes from virtual confiscation the people of the borough must for a long time practice the greatest economy in public expenditure.

All salaries and wages of public servants should be at once reduced as far as possible, and all but the most necessary improvements stopped; the music in the parks and the public baths should be discontinued; the period of attendance at public schools should be reduced, so that no additional schools may be required; public charities of every kind should be strictly limited, and the building of new bridges, piers, and public buildings should be suspended.

In this way, and in this way only, can any relief be obtained. MUGWUMP.
Manhattan, July 29, 1899.

INTERNATIONAL ATHLETICS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I did not see "Sport's" letter in Thursday's TIMES, but your comments in yesterday's paper lead me to ask for another "inning," if your space will not thereby be unduly intruded upon, as in my "stupidity" I am still unenlightened as to the mysterious something of which the team of Yale and Harvard is "undoubtedly representative," and which justified the two universities in snapping up an "invitation" to contest with an admittedly inferior lot the best the two English universities could produce.

The heading of your article, "International Athletics," an athletic affair between nations, sufficiently shows that you understood it to be more than a mere contest between two teams of college athletes. I have no interest whatever in any college or university, but I take a passing interest in everything, and as an American have a right to indulge in patriotic feeling and to object to the un-American, unprogressive, spirit that will knowingly confront foreign superiority in any competitive event with known mediocrity when acknowledged superexcellence is at command. I remember reading a year or so ago that the Intercollegiate Athletic Association had challenged Oxford and Cambridge, and that the challenge had been declined. I am a believer in natural rights, and do not question the right of the English youths to decline meeting the best our country can produce in college athletics; nor do I deplore the lack of "the stern joy that warriors feel who meet with foemen worthy of their steel" in their British bosoms, and which may have been the effect of a comparison of records.

Yale and Harvard are still members of the "intercollegiate," and it occurs to a patriotic American that a far higher spirit would have been shown and a better result for our country secured had they declined to exhibit their inferiority and to publicly and explicitly say to the people across the water: "There is a team in our association that is far and away above us, and which is entitled to and must receive the recognition that is its due for its intelligent, persistent, and courageous efforts at advancement in all college sports and success in attaining it."

It has been plainly intimated, on the other hand, that the occult quality of which Yale and Harvard are "undoubtedly representative" has brought about the "invitation" that has followed the declination of the association's challenge.

That the contest was considered as between the best that could be produced on either side of the pond is abundantly shown in spite of the "explicitness" of the team, which was ventilated probably only on this side by the comments of the British press and by your editorial of July 25, from which I quote:

"One of the most important of these conclusions is that where endurance is involved as well as strength or agility, the Briton is apt to be the better man"—than the American—a fair inference—and which would have been more convincing if the American representative had been Grant, who in the two-mile run beat the Harvard and Yale men in such hollow fashion.

"The tendency in foot racing, as in horse racing, is to develop 'sprinters' at the expense of 'stayers.'" This deduction from the late "international" affair is also inconclusive while Grant is available for the test.

"Certainly it cannot be agreeable to our [American] undergraduate athletes to observe that in the only two hollow contests that were made, we [the American teams] were as completely outclassed in long-distance running as the British [not Oxford and Cambridge] in hammer throwing."

As an American citizen I hugely enjoyed the magnificent display by the peerless Kinglein, Clapp, Tewksbury, Grant, Baxter, McCracken, and others, and feel mortified that their progressive excellence is ignored, where a more chivalrous spirit would compel full recognition and a feeling of rejoicing in the progressive result achieved.

Where do you find the word "disgrace" in my first note? "Humiliation" is the word. Still if disgrace is preferred to humiliation, there's no use quarreling about a word. For the glory of the flag.
New York, July 28, 1899. JUSTITIA.

Reward Man Who Crossed the Signs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The man who had brains enough to "cross" the street signs should, if employed on a salary, have it doubled and be given plenty of time to figure out more such up-to-date schemes.

When you walk along a street you know the street you are on without twisting. On the "trolley," from your seat you notice "43d," giving you time to signal the conductor that you stop next.

Finish with all speed the whole town, and we can tell "where we are at" without so much "rubber-necking" as formerly.

One man suggests pensioning the author for what he has done already, but I say no, we cannot afford to have him put on the shelf.

Give him room and opportunity and we will have a city.
F. E. JOHNSON.
New York, July 26, 1899.

Displaying of Street Signs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Ignoring the question of the proper way to have the names on street lamps displayed, it seems to me that the size of the letters is quite inadequate. I have often thought that the best solution of the entire matter would be for our city to use the plan adopted in Paris, which is to display on all corners a neat white and blue sign, which would be perfectly legible by night. There is one of such signs to be seen at the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Waverley Place. In this connection I wish to call your attention to the absolute need of street signs throughout the Bronx. They are very many streets there without any names on them whatever. I have written twice to the Commissioner of Highways about it, and have also called the attention of President Haffen to the matter, but without being able to accomplish anything.
F. R. H.
New York, July 29, 1899.

Suggests Electricity in a Tunnel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think if you would agitate through the columns of your paper the use of electricity in the tunnel of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad to ventilate it you would earn the respect of thousands of sufferers who are daily subjected to a sweat bath in consequence of the windows, doors, and ventilators being shut tightly to keep out the coal gas. COMMUTER M.
New York, July 28, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Didn't Succeed.

Hotel Proprietor—Why didn't you ring up the office if you wanted money?

Guest—Well, I touched the bellboy, but without success.—Syracuse Herald.

Another Illusion Gone.

McSwatters—Did you visit the Quartier Latin while in Paris?

McSwitters—Yes; but they speak French there just like the rest of the town.—Syracuse Herald.

At His Old Tricks.

Teacher—Who was Mercury?

Johnnie—He was the liar of mythology. That's why they put him into thermometers. He's still up to his old business, Pa says.—Syracuse Herald.

The Bird That Tells.

The military man walked nervously back and forth till his spurs jingled like sleigh bells. Stopping abruptly before the woman who had confronted him, he asked:

"How do you know all these things about my past?"

"A little bird told me."

"Sdeath!" he hissed. "Another round robin!"—Washington Star.

Unexpected Resources.

Mr. Rambo, moving vaguely and uncertainly toward his home at a late hour, was held up by a footpad, who went through all his pockets and found a quarter of a dollar.

"Shay," hiccoughed Mr. Rambo, surprised himself at the extent of his portable wealth, "how ju know I had all that left?"—Chicago Tribune.

THE WRECK.

Charles W. Hird, in Boston Transcript.

Battered and bare on the sand it lay,
Just within reach of the turning tide,
Where the whirling eddies in sportive play
Gurgled in glee through its gaping side.
They laughed in their play and seemed to say:
Ha! Ha! we remember quite well the day
When you plunged to the grasp of a waiting sea,
And you spurned us aside with impunity.

You were bravely decked out on that natal day;
You joyed in your strength, so brave, so free;
Little you cared if some did say
That danger lurked on the shining sea.
You laughed at the wail in another's tale.
Who had seen the glories of life grow pale;
You were eager to rush in the fiercest strife.
You chafed at delay in your fresh, new life.

Then came the day with your sails so white
Spread to the gentle Summer breeze;
You felt so brave in the glad sunlight
As you sailed away for the unknown seas.
You dashed the spray with your prow away,
"The sea is my slave!" you seemed to say.
Then the storm king noted your vaunting pride,
And calmly his coming time did bide.

And so, when your life seemed oh! so fair,
You had tasted success—poor foolish thought!
When your lightsome heart knew never a care,
Each moment of life with joy was fraught,
Down came the blow that laid you low,
And changed your joy to a wailing woe;
The storm king but raised his mighty hand
And you drifted a wreck on the shifting sand.

"You spurned us once," the ripples say;
"You dashed us aside in your day of pride,
And now we toss you in our play;

We sport with your woe with each turning tide.
You're not alone in your pride o'erthrown,
For the moan of the lost is a ceaseless moan;
And there's never a day but the murmuring tide
Toys with the wreck of some lost one's pride!"

All strewn with wrecks is the shore of life;
Poor human wrecks that life's fierce tide
Has crushed and choked, while its strife
Has laughed at the puny power of pride.
You turn away in disdain to-day,
All puffed with pride you will go your way.
But time in its turn will strike you low,
And the higher the pride the deeper the woe.

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Transvaal Debate in Parliament a Proof of British Unity.

PLAN OF NAVAL MANOEUVRES

To Protect Grain Vessels at Sea from Attacks by American Warships.

Movement for Automatic Couplings—Denmark and Iceland at Odds—A Castle for Sale.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 29.—Englishmen always stand together when a foreigner attempts to stand between them. The great debate last night was not great in any way except as a proof of this statement.

The only question of importance in England for months has been the result of the negotiations with the Transvaal. As has been cabled previously, England is determined to get "her pound of flesh." Last night's debate put this beyond doubt, if, indeed, any doubt remained after Mr. Balfour's speech Thursday afternoon. Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of Cape Colony, who is directly in charge of the situation in South Africa, could not have desired more solid support.

It was generally known what Mr. Chamberlain's attitude would be, but there was some doubt as to that of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, leader of the opposition. Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, the former Liberal leader, was not present at the debates. His absence was considered curious, but was not beyond understanding Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's speech was regarded as in support of the policy of the Government. He wabbled a bit, but what is an Opposition leader to do?

Lord Salisbury echoed Lord Selborne's statement: "Her Majesty's Government have put their hands to the plough and will not look back." Mr. Chamberlain was greeted with cheers on rising to answer Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and received terrific applause at the conclusion of his speech. The gist of his remarks was: 'We have come to the conclusion that the grievances of the Outlanders are substantial and the situation is a matter of imperial concern. We have taken up their case and we are bound to see it through. We shall not rest until a conclusion satisfactory in our estimation has been reached." These were his exact words, and from the mouth of a Cabinet officer they were most grave.

This afternoon Col. Knox, until recently commanding the Royal Horse Artillery at Newbridge, was ordered to the Cape to command the troops at the "Natal frontier post." Nothing which has occurred since gives reason to suppose that the dispatch published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Tuesday regarding England's intentions was not correct in every particular. The minor papers here make no bones of saying that England wants the Transvaal and will have it. The Outlanders are getting more insistent and the Boers more reasonable. War seems out of the question but England is ready for it and in order to prevent it the Boers must concede every demand.

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The operations in the naval manoeuvres which began to-day will be interesting to Americans. The purpose is to decide how best to protect grain vessels from American attacks. The plan of the manoeuvres begins with two vessels in charge of a cruiser crossing the Atlantic. One squadron is to make an effort to capture the vessels, and another will attempt to defeat the plan. The first squadron will bring the vessels safely to England. Each squadron will be equipped as in actual war.

This game, which has never before been played, will be one of vital interest in England. The manoeuvres will last about a week. The correspondents with the squadrons will be treated generously, though heretofore they have been considered necessary nuisances.

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In some respects the word "Conservative" is hardly a name in this country. The bill introduced in Parliament some time ago to make the use of automatic railway couplings obligatory led to a fight between the trades unions and the railways. The latter were strong enough to have the bill withdrawn. Then a royal commission on the subject was appointed, in which the only railway man of importance is Sir James Thompson, manager of the Caledonian Railway, who advocates the use of the Westinghouse system. The other railways are solid against it, but the adoption of automatic couplers is only a question of time. The loss of life under the old system is very large, but it may still require many years to inaugurate the reform.

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Denmark is having trouble with Iceland, whose Parliament is demanding home rule on the pattern of that enjoyed by the British colonies. It passed amendments to the Constitution which were vetoed at Copenhagen. The dead-lock has resulted in unrest and dissatisfaction in Iceland.

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Here is a chance for an American longing for a relic. Chepstow Castle, to be put up at auction in October, was one of the first five Norman castles built in the reign of William the Conqueror. During the Parliamentary war its inhabitants adhered firmly to the royal cause, and the castle was not surrendered to the Parliamentarian forces till after a vigorous siege, in which it sustained considerable damage.

On the restoration of Charles II. Henry Marten, one of those who sat in judgment on Charles I., was confined in it till his death.

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Negro lynching in the United States is strongly commented on by the leading newspapers here. The St. James's Gazette editorial says that this practice forms a horrible blot on the civilization of the Anglo-Saxon race. It expresses surprise that American visitors in London excuse and apologize for the perpetrators of such horrors. Negroes are uncommon in England, and the people know nothing of the characteristics of colored desperadoes.

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Many pieces of sculpture and carving in the Victoria and Albert Museum were discovered some time ago to be spurious. Now bogus paintings also have been found, among which are two supposed Constables which have proved to be imitations. The museum is a favorite resort of American tourists, and until these discoveries was supposed to be an unblemished collection of art curiosities.

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Mary Anderson now devotes herself to music. Her friends say that she has a voice that would be worth a fortune were she again to go on the stage, but her friends are probably a trifle optimistic.

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The American athletes have had an enjoyable visit to this country. They have been to the House of Commons, to Oxford and Cambridge, to the theatres and music halls, and in fact have seen a little of everything, including Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain. They have won everything except the object of their visit.

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The Saratoga is at Southampton, and London is filled with American bluejackets. Their health may not be improved by their visit here, but otherwise there is no reason to regret it.

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Americans should be warned not to bring dogs to Europe. Under the English law which will go into effect Aug. 18 such animals must be detained six months in suitable private premises, which must be approved by the authorities.

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London is supposed to be dead, and the railway stations are crowded morning and night with people hurrying to the seashore and the Continent. Still it is only hundreds of thousands who are going away, while millions are compelled to stay.

T. B. F.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

The Saturday Review Vehemently Opposes the Suggested Leasing of a Harbor to Canada.

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LONDON, July 29.—The Alaskan boundary dispute again looms large in the newspapers, and a heated discussion is raging for and against the latest suggestion that a harbor should be leased to Canada.

The official view seems to favor this compromise as a general basis for a friendly arrangement. It is pointed out that as the United States, Canada, and Great Britain have to live as neighbors, and in their hearts' desire to live as friends, neither side can afford to assume a non-possumus attitude, or act as if this were to be the last transaction to be arranged; and as the main question at issue, though almost lost to view among the multitude of irritating side issues, was a means of easy access to the Klondike, the lease of a harbor would seem to meet the practical needs of Canada.

On the other hand, The Saturday Review voices the feeling of a considerable section of the public in pointing out that, by accepting the suggested settlement, Canada debars herself from again raising the question of territorial right, and becomes a mere licensee where she claims to be the owner in fee simple. Many think the proposed compromise would lead to endless complications, annoyances, acts of retaliation, and attempts on one side to restrict the rights of the other side. Under the proposed compromise, The Saturday Review thinks, Canada ought in no event to surrender her rights in international law, unless she concurrently receives considerable concessions from the United States on other questions before the commission. The Saturday Review proceeds to claim that Canada now suffices for herself, both politically and economically, and has no further need of the United States; that only the most factious policy on the part of Great Britain could revive the annexationist party in Canada, and asks what possible reason could Canada have for involving the country in the gravest internal questions. The article concludes as follows:

"With thousands of Americans slaughtering Filipinos whom they went to free, while the truth is concealed from the public by methods worse than Russia's, as an instance of external aggression, and with a reign of terror in Cleveland, where a tram strike is conducted with nitroglycerine bombs, as an example of internal convulsion, there is raised the grave question of what will happen when the present tide of prosperity turns. Therefore, to urge Canada to go beyond the bounds of reasonable concession would be good neither for her nor the empire."

In connection with the Alaskan dispute, the Right Hon. Herbert H. Asquith, formerly Secretary of State for the Home Department, repudiated in a Canadian paper recently remarks which he had made to the correspondent here of The Associated Press. When Mr. Asquith was visited by the correspondent to-day and asked wherein he had been inaccurately reported, he replied: "What I said to you was said in the course of a casual conversation. I have said nothing in public about the Alaskan question, and have not given leave for any utterance on the matter to be published. Any interview I always revise, and like to have it in my own words. I uttered no sentiment reflecting on Canada at any time. I therefore could not adopt the utterances in question, and when my attention was directed to them I was as a public man bound to repudiate what had evidently been published as a public utterance."

THINKS CANADA AN INFANT.

Britain Refuses to Regard the Alaskan Question as Grave.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 29.—It may be a bit rough on Canada, but the British Government refuses to recognize the Alaskan boundary question as grave. The mother country is fond of her infant, but refuses to consider Canada anything more important.

THE CASE OF PROF. ARONS.

May Lose His Chair in Berlin Because of His Socialistic Ideas.

BERLIN, July 29.—The press of Berlin devotes much attention to the Arons case. Dr. Arons is a professor who lectured on physics in Berlin University, and a Social Democrat, whose presence in the university had given great offense to all favorable to drastic measures for combating Socialism. The Diet passed a law a year ago, called by the press the Arons law, making it possible for the Government to proceed against and dismiss Socialist professors.

The philosophical Faculty a week ago tried Prof. Arons, and unanimously declared that they saw no occasion to take action. The State Attorney appealed the case to the Ministry, who, it is regarded as certain, will dismiss Prof. Arons.

The papers of all parties discuss the case at great length. The Liberal papers side with the Faculty, holding that their decision was the only one consistent with the freedom of university instruction. The Centrist press defends the Faculty on the ground that Prof. Arons, as Professor of Physics, does not handle the question of Socialism in his lectures.

A Portable Army Search Light.

BERLIN, July 29.—A German officer has invented an acetylene searchlight which can be carried by one man, and which will illuminate everything within a distance of a hundred yards. It is expected to be of great use in searching for the wounded after a battle and in bridge-building at night.

American Automobiles in France.

A cable dispatch from Paris received yesterday at the offices of the Electric Vehicle Company said that at the automobile races at Suresnes the American vehicles won every prize. The vehicles are all of the Columbia model, and were made at Hartford, Conn.

PEACE CONFERENCE ENDED

Treaties Signed and Concluding Session Held at The Hague.

POPE'S LETTER OF APPROVAL

He Promises Co-operation in Support of the Work Accomplished—The Closing Addresses.

THE HAGUE, July 29.—The International Peace Conference met for its final sitting to-day, when it was announced that sixteen States had signed the arbitration convention, fifteen the other two conventions, seventeen the declaration prohibiting the throwing of projectiles or explosives from balloons, sixteen the declaration prohibiting the use of asphyxiating gases, and fifteen the declaration prohibiting the use of expansive bullets.

A letter was read from the Queen of Holland to the Pope, asking his moral support of the conference, and the reply, promising co-operation and recalling the fact that he had many times performed the function of arbitrator and assuring her Majesty that, in spite of his present abnormal position, the Pope would continue to seek the advancement of civilization, was also read.

Baron de Staal delivered the farewell address, thanking the representatives of foreign States. He said the work accomplished, while not so complete as might be desired, was sincere, wise, and practical. The great principles of the sovereignty of individual States and international solidarity, apparently so opposing, had been reconciled by what they had accomplished. He affirmed that in time to come institutions which had their origin in the need of concord would be the dominating influence, and that thus the work of the conference was truly meritorious.

Minister Estournelles and Dr. Beaufort followed, the latter saying that if the conference had not realized Utopian dreams, nevertheless it had disproved pessimistic forebodings; and the moral effect would more and more influence public opinion and aid Governments to solve the question of the limitation of armaments, which still remain a source of grave consideration for statesmen of all countries.

Baron de Staal then declared the conference closed.

PRESS COMMENTS IN BERLIN.

Newspapers Differ as to the Effect of the Peace Conference.

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BERLIN, July 29.—The papers this week have been giving their verdicts on the outcome of the Peace Conference at The Hague. The tone of the comment of papers friendly to the conference generally is one of disappointment that so little has been done, while those opposing indulge in gleeful felicitations that no more was accomplished.

The Tageblatt considers that the plan of arbitration adopted marks an important step toward securing the peace of the world, and adds: "Whoever knows the tollsome way in which progress of international law is made will be satisfied with this result."

The Post says: "The result shows that those were in the right who had been neither too optimistic nor too pessimistic in expectations." The most important result, the Post says, is that a method is now open to nations for settling difficulties, adding: "While the conference has not ushered in the millennium, still it shows that the powers are earnestly striving to preserve for the peoples the blessings of peace."

The National-Liberal Borsen-Zeitung calls the final protocol a funeral oration, and says the results equal zero.

The Kreuz Zeitung, referring to the United States and England, says: "The Nations that boasted loudest of their humanity made the stoutest resistance to really practical humanitarian propositions." The Kreuz Zeitung points out that while England and the United States stood together, opposing the prohibition of bombs filled with noxious gases, the United States backed up England's refusal to abandon the dum-dum bullet. "The platonic declaration of the conference for the principles of the Czar's proclamation," the Kreuz Zeitung continues, "introduces absolutely no change in existing conditions."

The Agrarian Deutsche Tages Zeitung makes merry over the friends of peace, whose cherished hopes are far from being realized.

The Voerwaerts gives the conference a parting shot, calling it a comedy. "The hardest work of the members," this journal says, "was to refrain from laughing in each other's faces at their own insincerity."

The Hague correspondent of the Frankfurter-Zeitung says: "The American delegates are quite satisfied with the achievements of the conference. They played a very happy rôle, which they were able to do through their conciliatory position. It was chiefly due to this position of the Americans that Germany was finally won over to the plan of a permanent arbitration bureau. Mr. Holls and others told the correspondent that after Prof. Zorn's speech, in which Germany's opposition to the permanency of the arbitration court was emphasized, the situation had grown critical, and it seemed probable that the conference would dissolve prematurely and nothing be accomplished, which would have brought the odium of the fiasco upon Germany, and have the effect of isolating her in her relations with other powers."

PLANS OF EMPEROR WILLIAM.

The German Ruler Said to Desire a Continental Alliance Against England, America, and Russia.

LONDON, July 29.—The National Review, in an article discussing the probability of an alliance between France and Germany against England, has reached the conclusion that such a move is within the bounds of practical politics. The writer points out that Germany's future expansion must be colonial, and that France has similar interests. In this respect both France and Germany are somewhat barred by England's widespread holdings.

The common belief that England is the enemy of every power with colonial or maritime ambitions, the writer asserts, supplies both Frenchmen and Germans with an argument in support of union. Emperor William, it is argued, is acting upon the supposition that, much as France dislikes Germany, she must dislike England more, after the Fashoda incident. The Emperor dreams of forming a coalition of central and western powers of the Continent, to be used, first, against England; secondly, against the United States, and finally, against Russia, though at the commencement the latter power will be included in the German firm. The writer finds in these dreams an explanation of the hitherto almost inexplicable policy of the German Emperor toward the United States. The article continues:

"The reason for Emperor William's seeming desire to unnecessarily quarrel with a State of such gigantic strength is that he wished to assume the position of champion of Europe against trans-marine powers. To the Continent, before 1898, the United States appeared a huge, drowsy monster that spent its energy in rare moments of wakefulness in nibbling the lion's tail. No one objected much to this; but when the huge beast shook itself and planted one paw upon the Spanish West Indies and another upon the Philippines it became an object of real terror to European statesmen, who did not know whom it might next attack. The conditions were all the more unnerving, as England refused to walk into the trap and turn her navy against the United States. So the events of 1898 only served to bring the two trans-marine powers together."

RUSSIA'S SUSPICION AROUSED.

Advances Made by France to Germany the Cause of Irritation.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29.—The tendency manifested by France toward rapprochement with Germany is causing great irritation and suspicion.

The newspapers here express in strong terms their great dissatisfaction and try to demonstrate that Russia and France could not admit Germany to their intimacy without prejudice to themselves, as the Franco-Russian alliance is based upon objects diametrically opposed to the aims of Germany.

QUAINT OLD CUERNAVACA

Mexican Summer Resort Where Cortez Was Wont to Rusticate.

STILL SMACKS OF XVI. CENTURY

Pleasures and Scenes of the Journey to It Over the Mountains from the City of Mexico.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 24.—The altitude of this city is usually given as being 2,240 metres, or 7,347 feet. While many do not feel it an uncomfortable place to breathe in—asthmatic and bronchial affections being often entirely relieved—there are some who find it necessary to seek a lower altitude once in a while. The necessity and pleasure of such temporadas was recognized by the earliest Spaniards, and, to the credit of the native Indians be it said, they found nearly all places now considered the most delightful resorts already occupied and appreciated for the same qualities that prove attractive at the present time.

In the valley of Cuernavaca Cortez found a quaint village nestling on the slope of a mountain as it merged into the lower land. Of course he wanted the place and, of course, also, he took it. That was in the spring of 1521 and there has never been a time since when the town of Cuernavaca has not been a delightful spot in which to gather up scattered mental and physical forces. The original houses were destroyed and the Spaniards would have chosen a new site for rebuilding had it not been for lack of water elsewhere. The old Caciques had chosen exactly the right place at first, so the same spot gave foundation to what is now one of the most delightful and retired towns in the republic. Artists slip away from the world to paint there and invalids often grow strong in the pure air.

Leaving the city the train is soon passing over the battlefield where Ulysses S. Grant and Robert E. Lee fought as young soldiers under Gen. Scott in the war with Mexico in 1847. The old Molino del Rey, or King's Mill, and the Castle of Chemultepec look calm and peaceful as the train flies by. It seems incredible that so short a time ago—as history reckons time—these two sister republics, Los Estados Unidos de Mexico and los Estados Unidos del Norte, were at war. Every foot of the way is historic. Villages are passed with beautiful grounds in their midst, hidden from view by high walls, where wealthy Mexican families spend the tempo de aguas, or rainy season.

San Geronimo is a bit of a place where it is claimed there are no very poor people. There are about 1,000 Indians. They know nothing of what passes in the great outside world, and they care nothing. A bath on St. John the Baptist's day, a pilgrimage to the Villa de Guadalupe once in a while, preferably Dec. 12; an observance of the saints' days in general, and they are happy.

Looking back over the valley, as the train slowly climbs among the mountains, no one wonders that the hearts of Cortez and his adventurous followers leaped at the magnificent view that spread out before them when they came there for the first time from the eastern shore.

Ages ago heat did tremendous work among these mountains, and the lava beds bear eloquent testimony to its power. The reddish brown masses, not unpleasant to the sight, were once troubled rivers of molten volcanic matter overflowing from the bowels of the earth. Then came great cuts where the mountain sides have given room for railroad tracks. The Austrian military engineers of Maximilian's army declared it was impossible to carry the work over the Huitzilac Mountains. That was over thirty years ago. It has been done, and the trip, which used to be made on horseback, laboriously in coaches or stages drawn by mules over the old stone-paved highway, is now made swiftly and in comfort in trains. The ancient road, occasionally visible from the car windows, is still used by the Indians, who bring their wares for sale in the city, and by people who live on haciendas in its vicinity.

No guards are needed on the trains, but in the olden times bands of robbers lay in wait for rich folk traveling with retinues of servants and plenty of gold and silver to spare, as the gay Dick Turpins of Mexico thought. These bandits could be generous on occasion. It is related that a party of travelers with a beautiful service of silver in their possession were once waylaid on this road. The service was of unique design, and the owner bewailed its loss, whereupon the chief of the robber band courteously returned one of the pieces in order that another set might be made from the design.

Down the mountains in great loops lies the track. For miles the town may be seen, apparently a short distance below, but loop after loop must the train follow before it is reached. Instead of a railroad station there should be a moat and a drawbridge at Cuernavaca, as more in keeping with the spirit of the scenery, though not so convenient for railroad traffic. Whole families of Indians under the shed—would there were a better name for it—are a comfort to the eye, which would like to shut out the sight of passengers in shirt waists, convenient skirts, and sailor hats. No wonder the engines shrieked, coming over those old lava beds and mountains, knowing what they were bringing into the valley. The "coches" waiting bear into the town those who should have entered over the drawbridge, are, save one, of the past. They may be drawn by up-to-date mules, or marvelously thin horses, driven by men wearing suits and hats like those in pictures of "The Great Earthquake at Caracas," studied and wondered about by persons now in their second babyhood, but those "coches" antedate all such fashions.

Water is scarce in the City of Mexico, is plentiful in Cuernavaca. One source is the Ojos (Springs) of Gualupita, two miles away, underground until near the town, when it passes through a stone viaduct built by the Spaniards in 1530. Old Popocatépetl and the equally white-peaked Iztaccihuatl are bold and brilliant as they stand sparkling under the gaze of the tropic sun against a sky of tropic hue, without the smallest cloud clinging to their great, craggy sides. That is one way to see these mountains—there are as many as there are days, if they choose to be seen at all and do not hide themselves in the clouds.

Turn to the right and there is the old yellow cathedral, inclosed by a scalloped wall. It does not weary the brain to know that Cortez confessed his sins in that ancient church. The confessions of Hernan Cortez! Perhaps they are to be found in some forgotten manuscripts tucked behind the old clock in the tower. He must have been proud of that clock—a present from his Emperor, to whom he wrote those humble letters descriptive of his accomplishments in the New World.

Strolling through the narrow sloping streets with garden walls on each side laden with overhanging vines, one gets glimpses into patios with oddly shaped fountains and beautiful flowers. The squalor, general and saddening, among this city's poor, is not to be seen in Cuernavaca. Kindly contented faces smile at the stranger. Old faces are humorous with wrinkles added by time, not care and anxiety.

The pretty falls of San Anton are not far from the village named for the same saint, and to each of them one has to cross a bridge, another piece of old Spanish work. It spans the lower depths of a barranca, and the pottery making Indians care nothing for the steep climbs to and fro. These potters may have no fine kilns, but they have their mango groves, thick underneath with coffee and guayavas trees. One Indian family has all those things, and, in addition, a great stone lizard, a relic of ages long past, that the guide books have just discovered. Under their mango and coffee trees is a big stone and on it is cut the lagarto, as though it had climbed up to sun itself.

REPORT ANGERS JAMAICANS.

Sir D. Barbour Thinks They Should Accept Imperial Control.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 29.—The report of Sir David Barbour, late Financial Minister of India, who has been studying the sugar industry of Jamaica in its bearings upon the political situation, has been published here.

The report has created a sensation and angry disappointment, being regarded as the result of a prearranged scheme to despoil the colony of a representative Constitution, which would be likely to encourage the American annexation tendency by alienating the wavering sentiment of loyalty. It may be summarized as follows: The condition of the colony, though precarious, is not altogether hopeless; but an immediate loan of £1,675,000 is necessary, which would be warrantable only if the colony resigns its Constitution, accepting imperial control.

Public opinion considers that anything would be preferable to the surrender of the Constitution, even the most conservative whispering of annexation as an alternative.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

QUESNAY DE BEAUREPAIRE RENEWS HIS CAMPAIGN.—THE NEW YORK TIMES of July 17 contained an article showing how Quesnay de Beaurepaire, the ex-Judge of the Court of Cassation, had been gulled concerning his evidence against Dreyfus. M. de Beaurepaire, in spite of his unfortunate episode with "Karl," has renewed the campaign. Recent cable dispatches announced that the Commissioner of the Government at Rennes had refused permission to the ex-Judge to appear before the Dreyfus court-martial. M. de Beaurepaire has therefore addressed a letter to Gen. Lucas, commanding the Tenth Army Corps, demanding that he be heard. The matter is now before the Premier, M. Waldeck Rousseau. In a recent article in L'Echo de Paris, M. de Beaurepaire accuses Capt. Dreyfus of having delivered documents to different foreign powers within the last ten years. In his letter to Gen. Lucas he declares that he acts only as Mathieu Dreyfus did when he brought his charges against Esterhazy. Quesnay de Beaurepaire says he is well provided with documents and witnesses to prove his charges. He proposes to reveal a number of serious facts and presumptions connected with the affair, some of which may even give rise to separate prosecutions. The others are directly bound up in the present case. The writer declares that neither set can be overlooked or pushed aside, as they are calculated to determine or to strengthen the opinion of the Judge and to contribute efficaciously to the discovery of the truth. This denunciation, pursues de Beaurepaire, can therefore be entertained, and under these circumstances the petitioner will have a legal right to make a statement, to produce documentary evidence, and to call witnesses.

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PAUL DEROULEDE DEFENDS HIMSELF.—The recent article in La Gazette de France showing that Royalists conspired with the various nationalistic leagues to overthrow the French Government has called forth denials from both Royalists and leaders of the leagues. Paul Déroulède is said to be wild at the story that he accepted 50,000 francs from the Royalists. He makes a formal denial in a letter to the press of France, and declares that all subscriptions which poured into the coffers of the Patriotic League have been scrupulously devoted to the propaganda of the Plebiscitary Republic as opposed to the Parliamentary Republic. "Nobody," he continues, "will make of me a Royalists agent in spite of myself. I know what I want, and I only do what I wish; what I desire is a republic of the people, for the people, and by the people. I have not nor have I ever had any other object." M. Déroulède admits that he had in his possession on the day of the Faure funeral 50,000 francs, but he asserts it was destined, had he succeeded in inducing Gen. Roget to turn his horse's head in the direction of the Elysée, for the purchase of provisions for the gallant soldiers, who had been on their legs since 6 o'clock that morning. Had the soldiers led by Roget arrived at the palace a good meal would soon have been forthcoming. M. Déroulède ends his defense as follows: "No, the Government will never get the world to believe that I acted in complicity with the Royalists, as I am their determined adversary, my only object being to substitute the republic of the people for the Parliamentary Republic." He acknowledges, however, that he was approached by certain Royalists on the eve of his fiasco and queried as to what he would do if the Duc d'Orléans suddenly appeared among his friends. "Tell them," he answered, "that no one will succeed in making Déroulède a monarchist, malgré lui, and if the Duc d'Orléans comes among us I shall arrest him with my own hand."

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AUSTRIA'S REAL VIEW CONCERNING THE UNITED STATES' REFUSAL TO ARBITRATE THE HAZLETON AFFAIR.—The Vienna cable dispatches recently called forth by the refusal of the United States to arbitrate the claims made by Austria-Hungary concerning the killing of some Austrian subjects at Hazleton, Penn., nearly two years ago, give an idea that the Austrian Government is grievously disappointed at the action of the United States. This is not altogether so, although the uninspired press of Vienna has tended to perpetuate this opinion. Before many harsh things had been published against the United States there appeared an inspired article in the Wiener Allgemeine Montags Zeitung, which shows the true position of the Imperial Government, and intimates that its action is not without significance for other powers. It contends that it is an open question whether reclamations on behalf of foreign subjects should be left to the jurisdiction of the local court or be settled by means of diplomatic negotiations between the Governments concerned. It adds that the decision of a court of arbitration on this point would be of importance, not only for Austria-Hungary and America, but for all the powers. The Austrian Government, it concludes, desired simply to formulate a test case, and there is no reason whatever to apprehend that any serious diplomatic conflicts will arise from this difference of opinion. It appreciates the position of the American Government, as its acceptance of the demand for arbitration in the particular case might have tended to cast a slur upon its own Judges and stultify a decision of one of its own courts.

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THE INCREASE OF CRIME IN ITALY.—An interesting volume to sociologists has just been published in Rome by the Administrator General of Italian Prisons. The volume contains particulars concerning the domicilio coatto, or enforced residence, for 1896-7. In 1897 the convict settlements for the Coatti (ticket-of-leave men) numbered eight, most of them being situated on islands in the Mediterranean. In them were confined 2,682 persons. Most of the prisoners were above the age of thirty, the frequency of crime increasing from 1.8 to 69.9 per cent. between the ages of eighteen and thirty. The crimes of the Coatti are theft, fraud, perjury, and infliction of personal injury. The volume gives a comprehensive record of the comparative criminality of the different provinces. The lowest on the list is the extreme southern Province of Basilicata, with only four prisoners out of the total, 2,682. The highest percentage is held by the Province of Rome, which furnishes 223 prisoners. Next comes Campania, and afterward Sicily. Piedmont, Lombardy, Venice, and Emilia are relatively low. It is with considerable apprehension that sociologists view the fact that not even Naples, or Sicily, which is supposed to be the home of the banditti, can equal Rome in the proportion of criminals. The total cost of maintaining the Coatti is about $150,000 a year.

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FRANCE AND TRIPOLI.—The Giornale di Sicilia, the most important Sicilian newspaper, published recently an article written from Tripoli, in which is described the efforts of the French in those regions, which, sooner or later, it is said, will bring the territory under the French flag. The writer says that the news, which arrives from the interior every day, concerns the rapid and regular advance of the troops and the so-called French exploration missions, which are nothing but military expeditions of conquest. Offers have been made to the inhabitants of Ghadames and of Fezzan of markets for all their products and of supplies for their needs. Many of the natives, it is said, are taking advantage of these offers and are going into Tunisian territory and allowing the French to penetrate into Tripolitan territory. "Thus," continues the writer, "a kind of territorial confusion is created which to-morrow would give inside 'much thread to spin' to whomsoever attempted to delimitate the respective frontiers of Tripoli and Tunis. By this system Ghadames is already de facto a French possession, although by a former treaty it belongs to Tripoli. The final stroke by which our Latin sister will obtain supremacy in the Mediterranean will be struck in this part of the world, while Italy will continue to occupy her time with petty quarrels. France, with the acquisition of Tripoli, will obtain territory worth twice as much as Tunis, both because of the natural richness of the soil and because, by means of it, she will shut Italy in an iron circle, if one day we attempted to be her rival."

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CONCERNING THE RECENT SEIZURE OF EMILE ZOLA'S WORKS IN BERLIN.—The seizure of Emile Zola's works in Berlin, which has recently been reported, was not instituted by the German Government authorities or because the books themselves were objectionable. The Government censor had nothing to do with the matter. It was simply the result of a quarrel between publishers emphasized by the judgment of a Stuttgart court. It seems that the German library at Stuttgart and the Grimm library of Budapest had both secured from M. Zola the right of translating his novels into the German language, the one for Germany and the other for Austria-Hungary. It now appears that the Grimm library, getting out its edition first, immediately placed the books on sale in the Berlin bookshops. The publishers at Stuttgart, on being informed of the matter, at once instituted proceedings, and, according to the judgment above noted, an order was given to seize all of Emile Zola's works in Germany that had come from the Budapest publishers.

WHAT BERLIN TALKS ABOUT

Texas Fever the Latest Excuse for Excluding American Meat.

PEACE CONFERENCE HUMOR

What Russia Has Done Since the Czar Published His Proposal for Disarmament—A New Opera.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 18.—On the 15th the decree of the German Government, shutting out Belgian beef, went into effect. This decree was promulgated, so far as I know, before the arrival of the American beef in a Belgian port, but was nevertheless aimed directly at American meat. It will be remembered that three countries, Germany, Denmark, and Belgium, decided to shut out our beef, but that Belgium afterward rescinded the order. Large shipments of beef were then planned from the United States, so say the Germans, destined for Germany by way of Belgium. Hence the new decree.

It is a grave question whether the decree is constitutional. The German authorities distinctly base the reasonableness of their action on a certain paragraph, which says that if dangerous epizootic diseases are rife in any country, the meats of that country shall not be allowed to pass the frontier. The only scientific authority cited is a certain professor, who remarked that Texas fever "might possibly" be disseminated by means of dead meat. This, in the opinion of our scientific attaché, Dr. Stiles, and almost all other students of the subject, is an absurdity, inasmuch as Texas fever comes from a tick that lives in the skin of the cattle.

There has been quite a discussion between two Berlin papers, one of which, the Deutsche Tages-Zeitung, undertook to prove the zoological absurdity above mentioned, but the editor has not been able to show one single case on record of Texas fever having been introduced by dead meat. Meanwhile the Agrarians rejoice that our meat has been "held up," even if for a short time only. The rest of us are waiting to see whether the American Government will retaliate.

The text of the new German Copyright bill, which is to be laid before the Reichstag next Winter, has been published, and appears to contain one clause important to the United States—namely, that foreign books, in order to be protected in Germany, must be published in that country. This will have, it appears, about the same effect as our own law, compelling the setting in America of all books protected there.

According to the proposed German bill a German subject may publish where he likes and still enjoy protection in Germany, but foreigners will not be allowed this privilege. Copyright will be, as now, given for a period of thirty years after death on books and for fifty years in the case of musical compositions. If posthumous, works are protected for ten years after publication.

RUSSIA AND DISARMAMENT.

The Germans, press and people, continue to regard the Peace Conference at The Hague more or less in the light of a joke, referring particularly to the fact that the monarch of that enlightened country, Russia, was the one who launched the scheme. One of the best German comic weeklies publishes the following historical synopsis, which is amusing as well as in almost strict accordance with the facts:

Aug. 17, 1898.—The Czar publishes his proposal for disarmament.

Sept. 20, 1898.—The Russian Government lays down two new armored vessels of about 13,000 tons.

Dec. 20, 1898.—The Russian Minister of the Navy asks for an appropriation of $200,000,000, and proposes to increase the Eastern squadron by four battleships, six cruisers, and a number of torpedo boats.

Jan. 12, 1899.—The budgets of the Russian army and navy are increased by about $35,000,000.

Jan. 18, 1899.—The Russian Government orders three armored cruisers of 11,700 tons and proposes to build another smaller cruiser and a number of torpedo boats.

Feb. 16, 1899.—The Czar publishes a ukase depriving Finland of autonomy and incorporating it in the Russian Empire, thus breaking his most sacred word of honor and practically enslaving a hitherto free and happy people!

Feb. 18, 1899.—The solemn but respectful protests of the Finnish people are scouted and the ukase upheld.

May 5, 1899.—The Czar has a bill passed in the Finnish Chamber, against the will of the members, increasing the Finnish Army from 6,000 to 30,000 men, and directing that Finland shall pay $2,000,000 to the Russian war budget yearly.

June 26, 1899.—About 14,000,000 rubles are assigned to the new war harbor at Vladivostok.

July —, 1899.—Russia is out of cash.

July —, 1899.—Russia proposes at The Hague that the effective fighting strength of the nations shall not be increased, nor their budgets, for five years, the colonial troops excepted.

There is perhaps as much biting irony in the above simple recital of facts as in a more humorously written article. The Germans claim to be much freer from hypocrisy than the Russians, as they are frankly opposed, on practical principles, to the disarmament plan.

At The Hague, however, the spirit among the Americans is much more hopeful, bordering, indeed, on the enthusiastic, the feeling being that an unexpectedly good beginning has been made, especially in regard to arbitration. A friend who is intimately connected with our commission there writes me as follows:

I made up my mind when in —— that if the conference did anything it would be done by the United States and Great Britain. Such has proved to be the fact. The arbitration plan, which is mainly the blended proposals of those two countries, with hints and suggestions from Russia, France, and Italy, is really admirable—it goes just far enough, being a mild, workable, inexpensive, moderate, sensible plan, and if supported by public opinion as it ought to be, should really prove a worthy beginning of an international tribunal that will grow with time and prove of irestimable value in the future.

As to disarmament, nothing could come of it. When the causes of war are done away with in the coming years by the creation and development of a good arbitration tribunal, the necessity for armaments will be much less and they will begin to tumble to pieces of themselves. But before that a good amount of international law has to spring into being to take the place of decisions by force of arms.

BAIREUTH WAGNER FESTIVAL.

It has already become next to impossible to get a ticket for the Baireuth Wagner festival this Summer, the orchestral rehearsals of which have begun. A number of changes in the dramatis personæ have been made owing to the withdrawal of Felix Motti and others. Nobody has as yet been found worthy to take Motti's place, and the conductors will therefore probably be only three in number. As Frau Motti will also be absent, the rôle of Eva in "Die Meistersinger" will be sung by Frau Gadsky of Berlin and Fräulein Kernic of Munich. Ernst Kraus will sing 'Siegfried," Burgstaller confining himself to the other most important rôles, particularly Parsifal.

Just now the stage of the great Festspielhaus is taken up with rehearsals of the decorations and complicated machinery. Siegfried Wagner, surrounded by the new nimbus of fame as the composer of the "Baerenhaeuter," sits at the piano, while the indefatigable Frau Cosima, aided by Herr Fuchs, head stage manager in Munich, directs the movements of the machinists and "supers." They are having most trouble just now, however, in trying to make out of Dr. Kraus and Herr Sistermans, who have never sung in opera, actors worthy of Wagnerian traditions. It is well known that Frau Cosima has always claimed that anybody can act if you only show him how, and it must be confessed that not a few of those who have made successes at Bayreuth have been transferred from the concert stage to that of the music-drama by the talented if eccentric daughter of Liszt.

Sistermans is to sing Gurnemanz in "Parsifal" and Pogner in "Meistersinger," while Dr. Kraus has undertaken the difficult part of Hagen in the Trilogy. Hans Richter is in charge of the orchestra, the rehearsals being held in the great restaurant opposite the theatre. At present the orchestra consists of 126 musicians, and how truly they represent German instrumental talent is proved by the fact that of these picked virtuosi 21 hail from Hanover, 15 from Karlsruhe, 12 each from Weimar and Vienna, 9 from Berlin, 8 each from Schwerin and Meiningen, 6 from Dessau, 4 each from Budapest, Brunswick, and Darmstadt, 3 each from Leipsic, Hamburg, Stuttgart, and Wiesbaden, 2 each from Coburg and Dantzic, and 1 each from Frankfort, Moscow, Bruenn, Paris, Dresden, Bueckeburg, and Bremen.

The real pièce de resistance this Summer will be "Die Meistersinger," which has been thoroughly "neu einstudirt," (completely recast.) The performances begin, as already announced, on the 22d of this month, with the "Ring der Nibelungen," followed by the "Meistersinger" and then "Parsifal." Owing to the sickness of Motti, Hans Richter will conduct "Parsifal" this Summer for the first time in his life.

ARTISTIC EVENT OF THE WEEK.

The artistic event of the week in Berlin has been the production at the Theater des Westens, of a musical setting of Hauptmann's celebrated fantastic drama, "The Sunken Bell," by Heinrich Zoellner, well known to New Yorkers from his residence in the United States. The impression on public and critics was a bad one, and it is difficult to see why a compos

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

There are trials and tribulations in a beautiful little town not far from New York, and it is all on account of a dog and a cuckoo clock. The man of the family says that that clock must go, and the woman persists that the clock is the pride and joy of her heart; however, she doesn't take the proper amount of comfort with it because of a ridiculous dog that hasn't an idea outside of hunting in his head, and that it is a fool dog anyway not to know a real, live bird from one in a cuckoo clock. It is always a little difficult to get at the true inwardness of a story after it has been the subject of discussion in a family for some time, but this is the way this one goes as it comes to the ears of disinterested outsiders.

It seems that it had been the dream of the woman for years, in fact, it was the fulfillment of a dream of her childish days, to have a cuckoo clock. The man has always thought that a bird in a cage was much more sensible than a little, make-believe bird that would come out and call the hours. Being an amiable husband, however, and as the wife had never seen fit to gratify this great desire herself, he came home one day with the much-longed-for cuckoo clock. The wife was in raptures. If she could she would have had the bird sounding its notes all day long.

This was all as it should be, and everything would have gone on peacefully if the man had not owned a beautiful Irish setter dog, the best bird dog in the neighborhood. The dog was not around when the cuckoo came out the first two or three times to sound its notes, and the family did not know that he was in the next time until, as the bird appeared, they suddenly became aware of a tense red figure before the clock, nose straight out in the air, one foot lifted, while a beautiful, plumy tail was standing out straight behind.

"Good gracious!" exclaimed the man in astonishment, "he's 'pointing.'"

By that time the bird had returned to its home in the clock, and the dog dropped his tail with a wondering look that said as plainly as could be:

"Why didn't you get your gun? I did my part."

The dog evidently forgot all about the strange bird then, and it was some time after that he was again in the house when the cuckoo came out to sound its notes, and again Master Dog set his nose and tail straight for that strange intruder, lifting one foot gently after the other. But, lo! the bird disappeared, and the master of the house broke into a hearty guffaw. That was too much for the dog. With a surprised, bewildered, reproachful look, he dropped his tail between his legs and slunk out of the room.

From that time on the bird seemed to prey upon his mind. He could hardly be induced to leave the house, and whenever the notes of the cuckoo sounded he would creep stealthily into the room, night or day, and whether company was present or not. In the middle of the night the family would hear his stealthy footfall going past the chamber doors in the hall on the way to the room below. Occasionally, if some one came suddenly into the room, they would find the dog, nose and tail out, moving in the direction of that bird. When he saw that he was discovered he would slink sheepishly out again.

Every hour of the day the first notes of the bird call him to the room. He has grown to have a depressed and haunted look; he is thin, and his master asserts that if something does not happen before long there will be a case of nervous prostration registered in the canine medical annals.

That is the way the matter stands at present. The woman clings to the cuckoo clock, and the man insists that it is cruelty to dumb animals to keep such an instrument of torture in the house. Privately, and when the happy possessor of the clock is not around, he says that it is enough to give human beings nervous prostration, to say nothing of a dog. He thinks the arguments in favor of keeping it are becoming only half-hearted and that when some one happens to have one of the severe sick headaches that will come occasionally in the best regulated families, the cuckoo clock will go suddenly and silently.

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Are the people who are arranging the New York Botanical Gardens doing so with the thought in mind of every use to which they may be put in the future? The Eighty Club ball has recently been given in the Botanical Gardens in London, and was delightful because of the space afforded as well as the coolness that was enjoyed. A fête was given later for the gardens, which have not been popular among society people for some time, but are again becoming fashionable. It does not seem from the arrangements of the buildings at Bronx Park that there will be any spacious plant-inclosed hall for society to engage. It is true that the social season in New York occurs at a different time of the year to that of the London season. But what a delightful thing it would be, after a long sleigh ride to the park on a fine Winter's evening, to have a dinner and a dance surrounded by beautiful plants. And what an income it would mean for the city! It looks as if our Park Directors did not have an eye to the enjoyment of the people. Do they love society less or plants more?

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All flats should be arranged with a secret means of entrance designed to meet the wants of tenants who go out leaving the apartment empty and find when they return that the keys have been left inside. It is difficult sometimes to get a locksmith who is willing to run the risk of breaking into a house where he does not know the people. He has too much fear of being implicated in a robbery, and thieves are often so eminently respectable in appearance that they have thrown really respectable people into disrepute.

A woman who was unfamiliar with flat life and a stranger in the city, locked herself out of the house the other day. Her first thought was the locksmith, but it was too late for him to go around to the house and get away before 6, and he frankly admitted that he did not like to loan or let a bunch of keys for fear of becoming implicated in a burglary. The woman was at her wits' end, but she went back to the house and interviewed some of the other residents, and the result of this was the loan of a step ladder. Fortunately, in this case there was a window in the storeroom of the flat opening into the outer hall. It was a square window, high up in the wall, but of good size, and, also fortunately, as the woman was not a gymnast, under the window inside was her own step ladder, not very firmly placed, to be sure, but so that with the help of the wall as a resting place for her hands, she could manage very well.

There is another apartment house family which has a number of women members with only one door key between them, where there is now a regular method of gaining entrance to the house so well patronized that it is quite as natural for the members of the household to come in by the window as by the door. In time apartment-house women will become a class of athletes quite by themselves. The women of the second family always take the airshaft in times of emergency. The house is fortunately not very high between floors, and they live in the second flat. When they are locked out they have only to go to the door of the woman on the first floor; she, from long experience, has always a high step ladder in readiness to put up in the airshaft, the most athletic of the locked-out ones mounts it and scrambles into one of her bedroom windows.

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"There are more women than men who come to receive attention for their eyes," says the oculist. "Perhaps the women are more conscientious in their duties and in their devotion to sewing and embroidery. With not so much general strength of body, they suffer more from the eyes. How do people abuse their eyes chiefly? How don't they abuse them? There is nothing that they can do that is bad for them that they do not do."

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The frankness with which women display the pockets they wear under their skirts is surprising. A woman going down one of the side streets off Lower Broadway the other day suddenly discovered the need of something she had in one of these inner pockets. She lifted her dress skirt as complacently as if it had been an overskirt, entirely regardless of the fact that there were a number of people around her and that she was directly in front of a window where several men were sitting at work, and displayed a big bag or pocket of bed ticking suspended low down on her petticoat about at the knees. That might be a dangerous pocket to display in a dry goods store. It was so large that it would suggest other uses than that of containing a pocketbook and a handkerchief.

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"I am always made sorry when I ride in the cars, through the shopping districts particularly," says the woman, "to see the way mothers ill-treat small boys. It is an ethical cruelty, but quite as disastrous as physical ill-treatment might be, it seems to me. I see poor little fellows of seven and eight, nice little men who would be manly if they were allowed to be, pulled around in the cars, out of the cars, pushed into that seat and out of it into another as if they were so many little dummies. They usually are very nearly that, for seven or eight years of such pushing and pulling are enough to take all the spirit out of a small boy unless he has unusual vigor of character. A boy of that age ought to be beginning to look out for his mother and finding seats for her. Occasionally a sensible mother, who treats her boy like a human being, is to be found, and it is a pleasure to see the two together. The boy who is dragged around like a little muff during the early part of his life is apt to come to himself after a time if he is not entirely ruined, and then he goes to an opposite extreme is rude and self-asserting while he is trying to establish an equilibrium, and the mother can't imagine what the trouble is."

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The long-handled lemonade spoon is an iced tea and coffee spoon as well, and it is a most satisfactory article to use in the tall glasses in which the iced Summer drinks are served.

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Miss M. E. Farson, who has recently become District Superintendent in the Chicago public schools, relates an interesting experience of hers when she was a School Principal. There was one unmanageable boy in the school. Different measures had been tried with him without success, and he was only kept from suspension by the pleading of his parents. One day Miss Farson sent for him to come to her for a talk. But after much discussion the boy was still obdurate.

"What can I do," said Miss Farson finally, "to make you like me well enough to become one of my best boys?"

Some thought in the boy's mind seemed to be struggling for expression, and finally he exclaimed:

"If you didn't wear that darn black dress I think I should feel a lot better. I don't like that dress."

The objectionable gown was changed for one of red, much to the satisfaction of the pupil, who eventually, whether it was owing to the change of gown or to less material influences, became tractable.

The experience of a number of teachers bears out the color influence shown in this experience. They have found that different colored gowns have a decided influence upon the behavior of the children. Several of them have said, however, that red is an objectionable color to wear in the school, as its vividness seems to waken all the animal spirits in the children, and while not perhaps intentionally naughty they are difficult to manage.

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English waterproofs come in the form of box coats, half length, and ulsters, all with a coat finish and turn-over, velvet-faced collars with lapels. The shorter coats are satisfactory, but the ulsters are a delusion and a snare for anything but driving, where they are not needed. For walking they are heavy and impossible to hold up; it is difficult to lift the dress inside of them, and even if this is done, the lower edge of the ulster becomes wet and drabbled and dampens the ankles and makes the boots damp and muddy.

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When the man becomes a bargain hunter he goes about it with masculine seriousness, hunts bargains by level and rule, and there is nothing feminine that can equal him. There is one man in New York who never buys anything at the regular market price. Just now he is wearing a straw hat that cost 35 cents. That really is a bargain in bargains, though he has limited himself to 50 cents for a straw hat and $1 for the soft felt hats he wears in Winter. He also rejoices in a suit that cost $7.50, and the man who orders his clothes at the shop where there is only "one price" says he cannot see much difference between the bargain suit and his own, where there are two figures in the dollar mark. But then a bargain always looks better on the other man. The woman who knows says that a bargain-hunting man is never a bargain as a husband. The bargain habit in the woman is only a bit of femininity emphasized, but the bargain spirit in the man means a strong characteristic which is not agreeable in any one who is the provider for a household.

There is a P. S. to this story, which has come in at the eleventh hour, and which goes to show that man as a class is a recognized bargain hunter. These latest advices show that at the time the man—supposed to be a rara avis—when he purchased his thirty-five-cent hat, also purchased a number of other small things, his entire bill amounting to 75 cents. Thereupon the clerk in the shop, which undoubtedly caters to the man bargain hunter, presented him, in consideration of his extensive purchases, with a card numbered around the side for punches, entitling him to have his shoes blacked fifty times in that establishment, without charge. Did ever a tea store offer a woman so large a premium as this?

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"I wonder if there is anything that can cause such a feeling of wrath as a tract in the wrong place or given inopportunely," says a grieved woman. "I certainly think I never was so angry in my life as I was the other morning. I had been up late the night before and had slept late. Every one in the apartment had gone except the maid when I finally arose and started for the bathroom for my morning tub without troubling to throw a bathrobe over my robe de chambre. As I passed the outer hall door there was a gentle tap upon it. I knew that tap very well. It was that of my landlady, who lives in the house. The maid in the kitchen would not hear that light knock for a long time, and, besides, the landlady wished to speak to me. Several times it has happened when there have been business matters about which she has wished to speak to me that she has come to my rooms before I was up—I am a late riser—and I have received her. Quick as a flash the thought came to me: 'I will throw open the door and surprise her, and she can say what she has to say to me here.' When the outer hall door is kept carefully locked, and one lives on the upper floor, there is not the slightest danger in such a proceeding—no one passes the door. Undoubtedly it was foolish, but in the inspiration of the moment it seemed to me quite a joke, and with a smile on my lips ready to make a lively remark, I flung the door open.

"Alas! there stood a man, a meek little fellow, but a man nevertheless, who held out a tract to me. I had a sudden and strong revulsion of feeling. I flung the door to more quickly than I had opened it, and through it I gave the man my opinion, which, strengthened by circumstances, was an emphatic one, upon the propriety of people who forced their way into private houses for any purpose whatever, but particularly to distribute tracts. If it had been a man to sell potatoes who had found his way in, I might have forgiven it, but that tract man! Anyway, I think he had an idea that I was not exactly pleased."

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There is not much waste wood in a big city like New York. Everything that can be is utilized for fuel; no matter what it is or where it is thrown, there is always some man, woman, or child ready to cart it away almost before it has passed out of the hands of the first owner. But there is one kind of wood that even the thrifty Italians pass over, and yet there is so much of it that if it were utilized it would make some glorious fires. This is interesting also as a commentary upon the way vessels are built. The wood that cannot be used is to be found in great pieces that are sawed off the sides of old vessels which are turned into coal barges. A great many good ships have been made, in their old age, into the more plebeian craft. Whole sides are sawed off while they are in the process of transformation, and these are dumped on shore or into the water, where they float ashore later. But the timber composing them is fastened together by spikes, each about a foot apart, and each spike is clinched—that is to say, bent over at the end and pounded firmly down. It is almost a day's work to pull out a spike and it is impossible to chop the great pieces of timber, for the spikes are so frequent that they turn the edge of the hatchet, and as kindling wood that vast amount of good lumber is absolutely useless, because it is impossible to get it into anything that approaches a small piece.

LONESOME LITTLE WILLIE.

"I'm just as sad as I can be! I'm lonesome, too, all day;
They ain't no one to play with me when papa's gone away!
I'd like to romp with Johnny Dix, the boy 'at lives next door,
But he won't let me 'cause he's six and I'm just only four.

"I wisht 'at I'd grow offul tall some night when I'm asleep,
And Johnny he'd stay just as small as he is now and keep
But only six while I got ten or nine or 'leven—oh,
I bet he'd like to race me then!—I wouldn't let him, though!

"He says 'at I can go and play with little Eddie West;
But he wears kilts and, any way, I like big boys the best;
It ain't no fun fer me to be with such a little thing,
'Cause he's just only half-past three—and I was four this Spring.

"I wisht my papa didn't need to work down at the store;
If he could stay home always we'd show that there boy next door!
My papa he's the best of all, for he ain't never told
Me I'm no good, jist 'cause I'm small, and only four years old."

—S. E. KISER in Chicago Times-Herald.

NEW CLASS FOR WORKING GIRLS

They Are Learning Machine Sewing—After Eight Weeks They Will Go Into Shops and Make Good Wages.

The newest thing in the way of classes is one in machine stitching started the 5th of this month under the auspices of the Alliance Employment Bureau of the New York Association of Working Girls' Societies. The work of the bureau is to find employment for the girls belonging to the different clubs in the association for a small consideration and for a slightly larger fee for any girls outside who wish to go to them. Influence of club life being educating and the club girls retaining their positions when they have found them, the work of the bureau is largely with outsiders. It is a helpful work, for it not only finds work for those who go to its rooms, but sees that the places to which the girls are sent are safe from a sanitary as well as moral standpoint. In the call for employes, that for good machine operators is large, and the work is remunerative. To meet this demand and enable girls to obtain satisfactory positions, this class has been started.

The bureau, which is now situated in the Friendly Aid House, 248 East Thirty-fourth Street, has the use of a large, light room in the house for its new class, and there it has twelve sewing machines of different makes and as many girls operating them. The girls appear to be all of them under eighteen, though of the legal working age, and have come through the Superintendents of settlements, girls' clubs, and churches, which were notified when arrangements for the class had been completed.

The girls are all of a good class and intelligent. There is no special age limit, but a certain degree of maturity was required, and no girls were taken unless it was judged that they would have the strength to learn and keep on with the work. In the three weeks now passed they have made good progress. The term will be eight weeks. If the girls cannot learn in that time those having the class in charge believe they never will. There is a competent instructor, and the girls began by stitching across plain cloth, each line of stitching at a certain distance from the next to educate the eye. Then the rows of stitching were crossed. They have made tucks by a gauge, fine tucks in plain rows and in clusters, stitched on narrow bands and put on insertion—thin, white cloth strips set into heavy cloth. Special strips of this insertion are put on bias, meeting in a point, that the pupils may learn to turn neatly or mitre the corners. This is a delicate piece of work. Small pillow shams have been made to get the idea of ruffling as well as tucking, and now the girls are to learn cording and to make plain buttonholes by hand that they may put the finishing touch to machine-made garments.

The girls take turns at the different machines to understand the working of all and be able to manage any machine they may find in the shops. The use of power they cannot learn in the class, but that is a small consideration if they understand the finesse of the work. There are at least six members of the class who promise to become first-rate operators, and the others are expected to do, at least, fair work.

The class is free, but some of the girls cannot afford to join, even at that, and to enable them to do really good work in the future the clubs, or settlements, which are sending them are paying them a small sum weekly. One girl receives $2 a week for her support until she has finished the course. No difficulty is expected in placing the girls when they have finished the eight weeks, and it is thought that then, after a month's experience in a shop, each will be able to make enough to support herself. After that her pay will be raised gradually until, as a first-class operator, it will be very good.

Before finishing the course the girls are to be allowed to make each of them a shirt waist as elaborate as their machines will enable them and they can afford to buy materials to put into it. A strange discovery has been made in connection with this proposed shirt waist making. It might have been supposed that nowhere in the city was there any one who objected to that most popular of women's garments, but there are two girls in the machine class who are not enthusiastic about making the waists, because they never wear them, their tastes running in other directions.

Katie, a thin little woman, who looks to be the youngest in the class, wears waists made full and with a ruffle around the yoke, probably because she considers that they increase her slender proportions, while her next-door neighbor in the class, who is as plump as Katie is thin, wears a similar waist, and for an exactly opposite reason—because it makes her look more slender. No one had thought that any one could take exception to a shirt waist, and now it remains to be seen what Katie and her plump friend will devise to make them look more beautiful than the popular garment could.

The girls will also put together an infant's slip as a part of their class work, and a yoke. There is no idea of teaching them to make garments, so much of the work in shops is done by the piece, one operator making sleeves, another collars, and so on. If the class proves a success it will be enlarged and fifteen girls taken in later, or if it is exceedingly popular several classes will be formed, as fifteen girls are as many as one instructor can comfortably look after.

The color line is not drawn in the class, and one colored girl, admitted by the consent of the girls, is a member. She was brought by a colored clergyman, who will see that work is taken in for her when she has learned to manage the machine, as it would probably be difficult for her to find a place in a shop.

The girls have the use of the kitchen of the Friendly Aid house, pay 5 cents a week each for tea, which one of the girls makes, and then take their luncheons down stairs and eat them comfortably, sitting at little tables.

ODD APARTMENT HOUSE FOLKS.

All Kinds Are Seen by the Woman Who Lives in One—Strange Things to be Found in Very Respectable Neighborhoods.

"There is nowhere that you will find the truth of the statement that if you only wait long enough everything will come to you as in an apartment house," said the housekeeper the other day to her friend from out of town. "It is something more than ten years now since I have been living in this big city of apartment houses, and in that time I have seen more different kinds of people than I would have seen in a lifetime if I had staid in my native town.

"This is not because I have unusual opportunities for observation for either. On the contrary, I have never imbibed the true city spirit sufficiently to move every year. In all the time I have been here I have only lived in two apartments, and those in most eminently respectable parts of Brooklyn, the one-time City (now borough) of Churches. And I am a busy woman, too, with but little time to give to my neighbors. I have my own friends, and only know my neighbors in the house as their personality is in some way thrust upon me. This is more easily done in an apartment house than in any other kind of dwelling, for where there are inclosed airshafts they act as megaphones for distributing sound and transmit the conversations of the families below to the families above with startling distinctness.

"To live in an eminently respectable apartment house does not at all imply that the other people in it will be models of propriety and refinement. Landlords are more interested in incomes and families without children than in culture certificates. However, unconventionality is usually interesting. The conventional people always live as the world lives, and that is tiresome. But we have not been troubled with tiresome people. Our neighbors have often been so animated and the megaphone so active in distributing sounds at a time when we were preparing to sleep that we would have pardoned them if they had been less interesting and more quiet.

"The most interesting of the unconventional families which have been neighbors to us was one that consisted of three people. There was a young husband and wife and the wife's young sister. They belonged to the class that does not know of the existence of a chaperon, and does not believe in chaperon in any form. But they were intelligent, the women most attractive, and in looks much above the average of women. The elder sister, Bess, was a tall, well-formed brunette, who, I think, would be called exceptionally handsome. She was young, not more than twenty-one, and the sister a pretty little blonde, small, plump, and very childish, with lovable ways. She could not have been more than eighteen. The husband was older, possibly thirty, a Frenchman, whom they called 'Jacques.' He was a little fellow, much smaller than his wife, so that when the three were out together it was always the little sister who walked with the husband, while Bess walked ahead or behind, for the difference between her size and that of her husband was a trial to her. It was a pleasant, natural, wholesome family, and it was impossible not to be interested in them, as one met them in the hall and on the stairs.

THE SERPENT IN THE EDEN.

"But the villain came into the Paradise. He was a big light fellow, whom they called 'Tom.' Tom was older than any of them and an evil-looking man. I think he may have been a friend of the husband. That I am not sure about. He was a man who looked as if he might be very ugly upon occasion. He certainly was not the man with whom one would like to trust a woman of whom he was fond. But he came from time to time to take Mrs. Bess out driving.

"There was no mystery about it. Jacques seemed rather pleased than otherwise at the attention his wife received. The little sister would go out when they came home to pet the horse and talk to it. It was to his credit that Tom seemed to be rather fond of his horse. The air shaft megaphone used to report conversations about the horse that took place about that time between Jack and Mrs. Jack.

"'That is the cunningest horse,' Mrs. Jack would say. 'It seems to know everything.'

"'Why don't you get Tom to give it to you?' Jack would ask, much interested.

"'Oh, he wouldn't,' Mrs. Jack would reply. 'He thinks the world and all of that horse.'

"After a while there came times when Tom and Mrs. Jacques would come home and forget to speak to the horse before they came up the steps. Tom's hand would be on Mrs. Jacques's arm, and she would have the downcast, self-forgetful, enraptured look to be seen on the face of a girl with her true love, but a dangerous look to be on Mrs. Jacques's face.

"Then there were dreadful sounds that came up through that megaphone. There were the loud, angry tones of Jacques, recriminations, furniture thrown about, sobs and heart-broken denials from Mrs. Jacques, and finally, sobbing as if her heart would break, poor Bess went out with her wraps on and walked slowly, still sobbin, down the street.

"That was a tragedy the megaphone had been telling. We were all wakened, the children frightened, and there was nearly as much excitement upstairs as down, and it did not cease until an hour or so later, when the furniture on the floor below had become quiet, Bess had come back, and everything was apparently peaceful once more.

"An apartment house megaphone is something like an interesting story—it leaves a good deal to the imagination; and we never knew exactly the end of the story. The family left the house soon after, and when we heard a Mme. Bess who was announced as a fashionable dressmaker, and remembered that the Bess we had known had been very clever at making clothes, we concluded that it was the Bess we had known, and that she was no longer Mrs. Jacques.

"The family which came to take the place of Jacques and Mrs. Jacques was less interesting and the magaphone reports were annoying. The family consisted of a widow with a son and daughter. The son was dissipated. When he came home at night groans and sighs were carried up to us.

"'Oh, dear! Oh, dear! Oh, dear! I wish I was down East again. Oh, I wish I was down East again!'

"So did we, for it was impossible to sleep with those groans coming up through our windows. One night the girls coming home with a party of friends from some church affair found a man stretched full length on the vestibule floor. It was the widow's son, who had been unable to get further or let the family know that he was there. They left soon after.

"There were other families pleasanter to know, but less picturesque. There was one dear old couple. The wife was an old-fashioned housekeeper. Her house was as neat as a pin, well kept and well aired. When one has lived in an apartment for a time one learns the advantage of well-aired houses and how little the majority of families know about open windows.

"You are the best-smelling family we ever had below us," the dear old housekeeper said to me once with a little laugh, and I appreciated the compliment, for I knew that it meant that there were no odors of unventilated bedrooms and stale cooking going up through that airshaft from us to her, for it transports scents as well as sounds.

"There may have been a story in that family. The husband was making less and less money each year; there was more and more economy, but no one would ever hear it from the old couple, and they had many friends. They left before we did to go to an apartment that was less expensive.

"There was another family with which we became very well acquainted, bright, clever people, living the ordinary life of such people; but with increasing means and a growing family they left to take a house to grow up in. Other families were not interesting enough to remember at all.

THE BELLE OF THE STREET.

"There was one family across the street in which we became somewhat interested because the daughter, a little girl when we went there, was the belle of the street, though she felt somewhat superior to the others on it and was not much with them. She was a pretty girl, with long, flowing, crispy light hair, and she was dressed always like a fashion plate. The mother was what might be called a 'dressy' woman, though she was stout and commonplace, and did not show off her clothes to advantage.

"I remember one little incident connected with her which I thought extremely humorous. A neighbor's child had died, and while the funeral was in progress our dressy friend across the way sat out on her stoop, a gay parasol over her head, and watched every detail with interest, occasionally stopping to put her handkerchief to her eyes and wipe away a tear of sympathy.

"We seemed to be unfortunate in getting into houses where there were families addicted to liquor, or, perhaps, there are more of them than we realized before we took to apartments. The unconventional family this time was a husband and wife and a baby. The husband was a man of good family, a family in which there was some money, but the wife was an Irishwoman of very ordinary family, and both husband and wife drank, as we soon learned. The husband might have been a good-looking man if his face had not been so weak. The wife was really a pretty woman. She spoke good English, and had a pretty modest way of speaking. We were separated from her by more floor space than from Bess and Jack, and there was less information conveyed to us by way of the megaphone.

"The only thing I remember coming to us by that means was one morning when we were opening the beds, and the windows into the airshaft, and we heard the little Irish lady below, who had not yet arisen, telling her mother, who was visiting her, the different attractions of the neighborhood, and that chief among them was a beer saloon in the immediate vicinity.

"There was a bright little baby in the family, and we became very fond of him, as we saw him every little while, and used to borrow him to visit us occasionally. There were times, it was said, when his mother was not in a condition to hold him, and he had some severe falls, but he seemed to thrive on his treatment and was a most attractive baby.

"The real character in this house was a woman who knew everything in it and in all the houses around. She must have spent her time with her ears glued to keyholes and her eyes at the windows. There was nothing in the neighborhood that she did not know, and I am sure that if I had been uncertain of the date of happenings of any kind in my own family she could have given it to me accurately.

"For some reason or other she took a fancy to us, and we became her confidents, much to our amusement. It was always a question as to which of us she would catch next. She used to come to the apartment door and give a tiny little rap, hardly louder than the scratching of a mouse. We knew what that meant. One of us would go to the door. There would be our neighbor with her finger on her lip, and as she caught sight of the door opener she would point her finger down below with great mystery, exclaiming:

"'Sh-h-h-h-h!'

"She would almost never come in, but, standing at the door, give a long and mysterious account of the shortcomings of some of our neighbors, all in the faintest of whispers. Then, with her finger on her lip, she would creep down stairs again like the woman detective in a dime novel. She was much more interesting to us, and the stories she told us were legion.

"I have reason to think that these stories were true. Indeed, she took great pains to verify them, even to that one of the pretty little Irish lady down stairs, who, the last time she left the house, did not return, because she was making a disturbance on the street, and was taken away, as our mysterious informer said, in a 'hurry-up.' We never saw her in the house again certainly, and her husband packed up the household goods, and that was the last we saw of them until one day I met the woman with the baby in a car, and was very glad to see the little fellow again.

SERIES OF EXCITING EVENTS.

"We had detectives watching the house next us, at one time, to get evidence in a divorce case. The man who lived there, later was taken away to be treated by the gold cure, and a contractor who had a handsome house across the way was nearly mobbed one night by workmen he could not pay. They lined both sides of the street, vowing they would not go home until they had their money. In the meantime every light was out in the contractor's house and it was shut tight as a drum. Before midnight the men departed one by one, but it was an exciting scene to see the workmen of all classes, from the bare-armed laborer to the well-dressed carpenter, watching the house. Of course our friend the woman detective did not fail to interview the men to get the story accurately.

"Then we ourselves chanced to see a little old man who owned another house across the street, and whose family was away for the Summer one day when he had come home to see that everything was safe, fall from the stoop and get a severe cut on the head. The police patrol wagon came for him, and we rather agreed with the warm-hearted man who went out and argued with the policemen for disgracing the nice old gentleman who had been hurt by carrying him away in such a conveyance.

"That sympathy we found later was thrown away, for it the nice old gentleman had not been drinking he would not have had the fall. Patrol wagons seem to be fatal to the residents of a place, for neither the old man or his family ever came back again, and their furniture was taken away and other people moved into the house.

"Now, my girl of all work has only just come to tell me in great excitement of a poor, lonely old woman who has poisoned herself with paris green in a house back of us.

"What I am wondering is as to what must be the experiences of families that move frequently, and that may happen to get into neighborhoods not so eminently respectable as those in which we have chanced to live."

ONE LIFE.

A little lass, just eight years old,
Eyes like the skies and hair like gold,
Off to school in a frock of blue,
With a basket of lunch and a book or two.
This is Susy!

A débutante of sweet eighteen
In a satin gown all shimmer and sheen,
Flushed and eager at her first ball,
With a score of men at her beck and call.
This is Sue!

Twenty-eight, and is affably bored
With America after a year abroad,
Her maid and poodle are brought from France,
And she reads French menus now at a glance.
This is Susanne!

Thirty-eight and a spinster still,
The last few years have treated her ill;
Her hair is gray and her face has creases,
As she darns the stockings of five little nieces.
This is Aunt Susan!

—From The New York Weekly.

HOW THE SUMMER WOMAN SHOPS

Many Opportunities—Brisk Business at the Woman's Exchange.

It is fortunate for the business world that women take so much pleasure in shopping that when they leave town for the Summer they make it worth while for the shops to follow them. The big department stores do an enormous mail-order business in Summer, the jeweler, the man who deals in antique goods, the woman who sells embroideries and embroidery materials, to say nothing of milliners, modists, and confectioners, have Summer shops at the different watering places, and frequently in the hotel buildings.

The exhibition of goods in the hotel parlors, or a room set apart for the purpose, now forms a regular part of the hotel Summer programme. There are beautiful laces one day, embroideries the next or for several days, and the dealers in Eastern goods, with their fascinating unset opals and quaint silver goods of beautiful workmanship, do a wonderful business.

The Syrian quarter of New York is nearly depopulated of the better class of its inhabitants in Summer. The dark-haired Syrian women have their vacations in the Winter, but in the Summer they are scattered about the country at the most fashionable Summer resorts selling the goods of their husbands, fathers, and brothers, who have shops on Fifth Avenue in New York as well as in less fashionable districts.

Much of all this is for the hotel custom, but the more select cottage colonies are not averse to shopping. The consigners of the New York Woman's Exchange, at Madison Avenue and Forty-third Street, do a large business in Summer, and an extra large stock of goods is kept on hand to meet the demand. Many wealthy and influential women are interested in the Exchange—many of them are counted among its managers.

To these different managers at their Summer homes are sent large trunks full of goods of all kinds—pretty little silk workbags, housewives of various kinds, embroidered picture frames, and hand-painted china, attractive as favors or prizes. The managers give large social affairs, and the guests come with delight and buy up the greater portion of the goods.

Last week Mrs. Charles E. Miller gave a sale and tea on the lawn of her cottage at Southampton. There was an admission fee of 50 cents, for the benefit of the Exchange. Tea and cake were served free, and the cottagers invested largely in the work of the consignors.

The woman's shopping instinct is a valuable one, and should receive the credit given to her other instincts.

TO A MAGAZINE-COVER GIRL.

I'll not gainsay your beauty, for indeed
you're wondrous fair,
But tell me, oh, I pray you, how you ever fix your hair?
It sweeps in wavy billows up and down and 'round the page,
It winds you and it binds you in an inky, silken cage.

And, while you are about it, lovely type of perfect grace,
Explain the way you manage to secure your gown in place;
It's made of airy nothings, and it hardly seems to touch,
And if you'll send a pattern, I will thank you very much.

I hope you won't be angry, but another thing I'd know—
A question that perplexes me as seasons come and go—
What do you call the flowers you invariably wear—
Those little things like cabbages that nestle in your hair?

—WALLACE DUNBAR VINCENT in Brooklyn Life.

BROOKLYN GIRL IN BUSINESS.

Miss Jennie Moody Now M. J. Moody—Her Name Has Money Value—A Big Firm's Secretary and Treasurer.

If all the world were water
And all the water were ink,
What would we do for bread and cheese,
What would we do for drink?

That is the way the old nursery rhyme runs, and the problem it propounds would be a difficult one to answer if there was any chance of the conditions it supposes coming true, but there are not. What is society going to do if all the society women go into business is a question which has looked recently as if it might become a problem, but then all the society women are not going into business, though there has seemed recently a tendency among them to take up serious affairs, and now Brooklyn has an ex-society and present business woman.

The Secretary and Treasurer and Acting Supervisor of the Leonard Moody Real Estate Company is the daughter of the head of the firm, who has given up her social life almost entirely for business affairs. Miss Moody's entrance into business was somewhat different from that of most of the women who have entered commercial life. She went into it not from personal necessity, but because, all the children in her father's family being daughters, when he felt the need of a young head in his business, in lieu of the son who generally follows in the paternal footsteps, he took his daughter, and she has relieved him almost entirely of business cares since.

There were a number of bright girls in the Moody family, who were well known in Brooklyn society, all of whom are married now except the present Miss Moody, who has turned her steps in another direction. It was two years ago when she slipped into business affairs almost accidentally. An uncle had died, and her father being about to go away on a month's business trip, decided to give his daughter power of attorney during his absence. She hadn't the slightest idea about how any kind of business was conducted then, and had never done anything in her life but have as good a time as she possibly could. But if her father was willing to trust her, she was willing to do what she could to help him.

During that month she signed all the checks that went out of the establishment, which is a large one, with three offices in different parts of the city, and looked into matters in detail. Evidently she convinced the family that there was in her the making of a good business woman, and when Mr. Moody retired he suggested her continuing the work.

"If I am going into it," said Miss Moody, "I am not going to do it like a poll parrot. I am going to understand it and I shall begin at the beginning." And she did, taking charge of the books and registering all the building entered at the office.

But that was mere detail work when she had learned it, and she wanted something harder and she became cashier. At first she took the money as it was brought in, but after a time that part of the work was delegated to an assistant and she has charge of the cashier's books. She kept business hours at first, but those she has shortened now.

And society? Well, she has no further interest in society now. She has given up everything in the way of clubs; she feels that a mere social life is a life wasted, and the theatre, the opera—she has always been devoted to music—and an occasional card party are her only social recreations. She has gone into business for good.

"I should not think of dancing all night as I used to," she says. "I never go where there is dancing now, and I would not think of going to a tea. I did go to one last Winter, because my sister gave it, and people were amazed to see me, and I was bored to death."

Miss Martha Jane Moody is this business woman's name. She had a change of name when she had a change of heart in regard to society, she thinks. Up to that time she had always been "M. Jennie" Moody. But that would never do for signing checks, so she writes her name plainly and simply Martha Jane. She signs the old name still in her private correspondence, but always the business name for checks, and "M. J." Moody for some office business, for no one knows then that the writer is not a man.

Miss Moody left town last week to take a vacation until September, if business affairs do not call her home, as they did last year, before the date she had set, and while she is away she is going to do nothing but give herself absolute rest.

"People do not realize what a strain there is in a business like this," she says, "and yet when you understand it it seems very easy. You must work systematically, and then things cannot go very far wrong. Everything is comparatively easy and a pleasure when you are really interested in it."

THE BACHELOR'S LAMB CURRY.

He isn't a real, bona-fide bachelor, but one of those more or less happy anomalies with which every city is filled in Summer. He has a comfortable abiding place in the suburbs, with truly all the comforts of home—with the exception of wife and family—for he is staying in his own house, with a servant to keep things in a sort of presentable condition, so that the mistress of the house, when she returns in the Fall, may still see some familiar landmarks in her pretty abode.

He does not live entirely upon lamb curries during his enforced bachelorhood; in fact, he is not supposed to do any cooking except to make the coffee, which he prepares in the morning, to take with thick cream and some nice little health-food biscuits that are really very good, as well as possessing all the virtues of several soft-boiled eggs and a loaf of white bread. The curry is an incidental to which the man treated himself the other day, and he thinks more of it than of all the customaries he gets at the restaurant. This is the way he tells about it:

"I can tell you how to make a first-class lamb curry. You take the cold lamb you have in the house—yes, that's what I said, the lamb you have in the house—and cut off the lean, with just a little bit of fat, and chop it fine. Then you put in the frying pan a piece or butter as big as your fist—as big as a woman's fist—well, perhaps that is a good deal, but a good big chunk; then you put in as much cream as you have in the house—that is, what is left from the half pint that you had for your coffee in the morning. Next you put in a lot of curry powder, just the right quantity—well, a good, big teaspoonful for a delicate man. Then a little paprika on top of that, and some salt. Then you put it on the stove and cook it. Then sit down and eat it, and, by Jove! it's so good you'll want some more."

As to the amount of lamb to be used, the bachelor goes into more detail.

"You see," he says, "I usually take my dinner in the city, but I felt one day like having some home-cooked lamb, and I sent up a leg and some beets and potatoes and things, but Great Scott! when they were all cooked there was enough for a regiment, so I invited one of the boys to take dinner with me. There were two days' rations left when we had finished then, and that's where the curry comes in. There was one day hot lamb, one day cold lamb, and two days curry, see?."

The Kissing Bug.

It wasn't the kissing bug, but that presuming insect gave the man an opportunity to make a pretty speech. Maybe the girl was angry. Certainly the man was most impertinent, and no one could have blamed her if she had resented it. It was in the car, and it was a most innocent little winged creature that was crawling up the girl's sleeve when the man leaned forward to brush it off with his newspaper.

"Don't be alarmed," he said, as he accomplished the gallant act, "it wasn't a kissing bug." Then he added, half under his breath—she was a very pretty girl—"I wouldn't have blamed it if it had been."

TO FOSTER ROSE CULTIVATION.

New Society Organized Which Will Hold Exhibitions.

A number of persons in this State desiring to increase the general interest in the cultivation of roses have formed the American Rose Society, the main object of which is to foster, stimulate, and increase the production in every possible way of improved varieties of the rose suitable to the American climate and requirements. It is further proposed to organize a system of exhibitions at such time and place as the society may select, and to offer prizes of money, medals, and certificates for meritorious new varieties of roses. The officers of this society are: President—William C. Barry of Rochester; Vice President—Benjamin Dorrance of Dorranceton, Penn.; Treasurer—John N. May of Summit, N. J.; Secretary—Paul M. Pierson of Scarborough, N. Y.

The officers of this new organization desire to make it a continental society, and to this end they are now in correspondence with members of the English Rose Society. It has been decided to hold two exhibitions in New York in the Spring of 1900. The first

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

Voices of Africa.

AFRICA.

Sphynx among continents—the nations strive
To guess my ancient riddle; Greece essayed—
She drooped to death; upon me Rome set grave—
She died in her own bonds; the Persian laid
His life down in my deserts. For a day
I smiled on each, then tore them for my play.

THE SAHARA.

The ghosts of buried cities scale the air
When day wakes my mirage. The lion keeps
My iron hills. The bones of men lie bare
Where my thirst-sickle its rich harvest reaps.
Time, like a little child, amid my sands
Builds and unbuilds with feeble, listless hands.

EGYPT.

The gods who dwell 'mid equatorial snows
Bade Nilus cleave the waste, and I awoke.
A giant robed in mystery I arose;
The young world listened, breathless, when I spoke.
My Sphinx Time's sister is; her brood lies hid
Where the dead dream 'neath rock and pyramid.

JOHANNESBURG.

A maenad seated on a golden throne—
My plaything is a nation's destiny;
My feet are clay; my bosom is a stone;
The Princes of all lands are fain of me.—
But, stark, before the splendor of my lutes,
The grim Boer, leaning on his rifle, waits.
—WILLIAM CHARLES SCULLY, in The Spectator.

Webster's Idea of the Great Orator.

Senator George F. Hoar in Scribner's.

The orator who would do justice to a great theme or a great occasion must thoroughly study and understand the subject; he must accurately and, if possible, minutely digest in writing beforehand the substance, and even the form, of his address; otherwise, though he may speak ably, he will be apt not to make in all respects an able speech. He must entirely possess himself beforehand of the main things which he wishes to say, and then throw himself upon the excitement of the moment and the sympathy of the audience.

In those portions of his discourse which are didactic or narrative, he will not be likely to wander in any direction far from his notes; although even in those portions new facts, illustrations, and suggestions will be apt to spring up before him as he proceeds. But when the topic rises, when the mind kindles from within, and the strain becomes loftier, or bolder, or more pathetic, when the sacred fountain of tears is ready to overflow, and audience and speaker are moved by one kindred sympathetic passion, then the thick-coming fancies cannot be kept down, the storehouse of the memory is unlocked, images start up from the slumber of years, and all that the orator has seen, read, heard, or felt returns in distinct shape and vivid colors. The cold and premeditated text will no longer suffice for the glowing thought. The stately, balanced phrase gives place to some abrupt, graphic expression, that rushes unbidden to his lips. The unforseen incident or locality furnishes an apt and speaking image and the discourse instinctively transposes itself into a higher key.

Russian Financial Problems.

From The National Review.

For a striking illustration of the fiscal poverty of the Russian Empire we need go no further than the fact that 130,000,000 of people have only enough realized wealth to bear the following taxation:

ESTIMATES FOR 1899.

	Rubles.
1. Real property and personal taxes...	44,713,331
2. Taxes on commerce and industry...	54,061,900
3. Tax on movable property.....	14,779,400
	113,554,631

From the same sources Prussia, with only 30,000,000 of people—less than one-fourth of the Russian population—raises nearly, if not quite, as much revenue, taking State and local taxation together. Between the two there is, however, an important difference. The direct taxes in Prussia might be doubled without throwing an oppressive strain on the taxpayers, while in Russia they appear to have passed the limit of endurance. For years no attempt has been made to increase them. The efforts of every succeeding Finance Minister are directed rather to their alleviation. Every opportunity is taken to reduce them, and it is generally done by transferring part of the burden to the indirect taxes, which are more varied and elastic. The ever-growing charges of the empire fall with almost their whole weight on the consumers' taxes—spirits, beer, tobacco, and customs' duties. Relatively to the resources of the people these are crushing. The drink duties alone, including the spirit monopoly, are expected by M. Witte to produce in the current year 560,000,000 rubles, or fully £60,000,000. Russian Sir Wilfrid Lawson might say that vodka keeps the Russian Government solvent. It provides one-half of the fiscal revenue proper, and about one-fourth of the entire income of the empire.

Peculiarities of Colored Children.

From The Journal of the American Medical Association.

Colored children are much more sensitive to heat than white children, which probably means that their power of discrimination is much better, and not that they suffer more from heat. Colored girls have larger circumference of head at all ages than white girls. White children not only have a greater standing height than colored children, but their sitting height is still greater; yet colored children have a greater weight than white children, that is, white children, relatively to their weight, have longer bodied than colored children. The percentage of long-headedness (dolicocephaly) among colored boys is more than double that of white boys. This may be due to racial influence.

Hospital for Animals. Bombay.

From The Nineteenth Century.

It is a large place, with many low buildings, one of which was pointed out to me as the sparrow house. Among the inmates of the hospital at the time of my visit were cattle, dogs, kittens, jackals, goats, poultry, gulls, and monkeys. Any sick or injured animal is taken there and fed and preserved. As to the extent and the character of the medical attendance I cannot speak; and certainly in one or two respects it seemed that the arrangements for the comfort of the patients were capable of improvement. But no doubt in some ways an immense deal of suffering is saved by this benevolent institution, which takes us back to the days of the great Buddhist King Asoka, more than two thousand years ago, whose tender thought for the welfare of both men and animals is so marked in his stone-cut edicts. Besides animals that are sick and injured, those whose life is threatened are taken to the hospital. A pious Jain will buy off animals about to be killed and send them to this institution, where they are carefully preserved, and never by any chance parted with for money. In Benares a sort of hospital for cows has been started by Rajah Sivaprasad himself.

"I suppose," I said, "that a good Jain would not think of engaging in field sports?"

"Never!" replied the Rajah. "Neither a good Jain nor a bad one. He would be made an outcast if he did. In my own house not even snakes are killed, but only driven away."

"Are the Jains always vegetarians?"

"Yes, always. And, more than that, we endeavor to avoid even green vegetables, under the idea that cutting the plant may hurt it. Our diet, as far as possible, is dry vegetable food. We would not needlessly pick a leaf from a tree lest the tree should possibly feel pain."

Hawaiian Commerce.

From Harper's Magazine.

The Hawaiian Islands are an example of commercial development under a close or protected system. It was in 1876 that the islands first touched an interest of $1,000,000 in our import trade, chiefly through the whale fisheries, as they made a convenient stopping-place for American whalers. The interest was not doubled until the reciprocity treaty went into effect (1877) and sugar became the great article of commerce, with rice as the second in importance, but representing only one-tenth the value of the sugar. The granting of free entry into the United States for these two products was equivalent to remitting to the Hawaiian planters the sum of $1,000,000 a year, every dollar of which acted as a bounty on production. It was natural to find that so liberal a gift was soon appreciated, and the energies of the islands were directed into laying out plantations of sugar and rice. As rice proved of uncertain profit the cultivation for export has not prospered, although the domestic consumption increased through the influx of Asiatics. The exports of this grain were 2,250,000 pounds in 1876, attained a maximum of 13,684,200 pounds in 1887, and are now about 5,500,000 pounds a year.

Very different was the course of sugar, for which the only market was the United States. Beginning with an export of 26,000,000 pounds in 1876, it passed 100,000,000 in 1882; doubled itself within four years; passed 300,000,000 pounds in 1893; was 443,500,000 pounds in 1896, and in 1897 touched 520,000,000 pounds, giving no sign of halting or any absence of power to increase in the future. The annual bounty of $1,000,000 given in the first year of the operation of the reciprocity treaty was then more than $5,250,000 a little less than one-half the grant made to the Louisiana planters in the best season of the direct bounty in the tariff law of 1890.

A Letter of Tom Hood's to His Children

From The Fortnightly Review.

I wish there were such nice green hills here as there are at Sandgate. They must be very nice to roll down, especially if there are no furze bushes to prickle one at the bottom! Do you remember how the thorns stuck in us like a penn'orth of mixed pins at Wanstead? I have been very ill, and am so thin now I could stick myself into a prickle. My legs, in particular, are so wasted away that somebody says my pins are only needles; and I am so weak I dare say you could push me down on the floor and right through the carpet, unless it was a strong pattern. I am sure if I were at Sandgate you could carry me to the Post Office and fetch my letters.

The Make-Up of Kings and Presidents.

From The Spectator.

Napoleon, with a face as if it had been modeled from a Greek cameo, was never, in Talleyrand's judgment at all events, quite a gentleman. He gesticulated too much, and was altogether too violent for the correct taste of the great noble trained under the old régime. Perfection of body is not necessary either, for many misshapen men have been dignified even when they were not, like the Duc de Vendome, Princes of the Lilies in days when that distinction meant so much. Little men and wizened men have both inspired awe, for great soldiers trembled if Louis XIV. frowned; and no man received without weakened knees a rebuke from William III. The protruding under-lip of the Hapsburgs has never detracted from their majesty, and Victor Emanuel, who, for all his good manners, always suggested to the onlooker a bull face to face with the matador, was for all that every inch a King. It is a rare advantage, however, to one who learns ceremonial department late, to have a person like that of the late President Faure, and there are kinds of personal deficiency which seem fatal to the idea of dignity.

It is very difficult to think of lofty dignity accompanied by a bad squint, or to associate the idea with that kind of rufous look which in ordinary men invariably suggests underbreeding. There is a redness which is full of dignity as well as grace—the Vikings were all red—but there is also a kind of redness which is unspeakably vulgar. "Distinguished" or not, all men in great positions, unless armored in legal powers or admitted intellectual supremacy, must, to a certain extent pose, and if they possess from nature a fine bearing their task as poseurs is only rendered the more easy.

With the Khomais.

Col. Sir R. L. Playfair in Chambers's Journal.

We appeared to be regarded with some distrust; nothing like a cordial welcome was accorded to us, but the owner of a hut placed it at our service. It was not more than fifteen feet square, reeking with foul odors. the ground splashing with liquid mud, and our party consisted of ten persons besides ourselves. We therefore preferred pitching our own tent. No sooner was this done, and we had commenced to prepare our dinner of preserved meat with the aid of a spirit lamp, than a great circle of wild-looking fellows gathered around us and watched our movements with wondering gravity. They allowed us to eat our meal without interruption, which done, we commenced to amuse them by the exhibition of compasses, barometers, and tricks with pocket handerchiefs and string; and Kingston, who was an unerring shot, astonished them with the accuracy of his aim. I do not think, however, that it was till we produced a pot of jam and distributed it to this assembly that we entirely succeeded in gaining their affection and became the best possible friends. They declared that we must never leave them—they would give us land and sheep; and as for wives, the full number of four each were at our disposal on very moderate terms!

Ultimately they undertook to escort us to La Calle, the frontier town in Algeria, and we felt that the pacific conquest of the Khomais had been effected. So little was known of these people that when the military authorities of Algeria determined to invade their country, the General in Chief consulted me as to its topography and resources, and when the Association Française pour l'Avancement des Sciences met at Algiers in 1881 I was asked to give a conference on the subject. This I did at a séance générale in the theatre.

Even Suppose.

Even suppose that I could forget
What you were; I should know you yet;
Even suppose (and my hope is this:)
That bathed in the tides of an exquisite bliss,
Your face has lost, through those cloudless years,
The lines of trouble, the stain of tears,
I shall see it then, as I see it yet,
Even suppose that I could forget.

Even suppose I might choose to be
Friend of an angel, it seems to me
Heart's choice is once, though the flesh forget;
Not knowing why, I should choose you yet,
Even suppose that I could forget.

What will it be that will make you known?
I claimed you once; you are still my own;
A kiss, perhaps, that I left on your cheek—
Where all is spirit, will kisses speak?
Dead or living, I love you yet,
Even suppose that I could forget!
—E. M. HEWITT, in The Pall Mall Magazine.

The Arab Horse.

From The Saturday Review.

An Arab cannot dispense with food altogether, like the legendary camel of travelers' tales, but his needs are few, and he will maintain his health and spirits under conditions which other horses would never be able to endure. Indeed, not only can he put up with hardships at a pinch, but he actually deteriorates under the generous regimen which is considered necessary for other horses. This has been proved over and over again by purchasers who have refused to believe the usual three feeds of corn to be supererogatory and the morning hour of walking exercise insufficient. There is probably no being so obstinately conservative as an English coachman, and, even when he finds an Arab grow utterly unmanageable, he is not to be convinced that the simple cause is lack of exercise and exuberance of feeding. The fact is, an Arab is naturally so high spirited and so difficult to tire that even a single feed of corn is excessive unless he is being subjected to exceptionally hard work. He will answer every requirement as a hunter if his diet be restricted to hay or even to grass, and in the Summer time he is most satisfactory if he has the run of a paddock, where he can choose his own food and exercise. So far, the quality of the normal Arab in everyday life

What a picked horse can do when put upon his mettle almost baffles belief. An officer, recently returned from the Soudan, relates that, after a ride of 800 miles, his horse showed no signs of work, though he had cast all his shoes before accomplishing a quarter of the journey, though many of the camels had died, and the others had suffered severely. Again, it was an Arab of 14.2½, which carried ten stone six pounds and won a ten-mile race at Ferozepore in twenty-five minutes, a feat of endurance probably unequaled in equine annals. And Lord Roberts can bear testimony to the powers of the Arab which carried him through all his campaigns during twenty-five years and, alone among the horses of history, received official authority to wear the Afghan medal with four clasps. Such qualities are worth insisting upon at the War Office as a short cut to the solution of many problems of economy and dispatch in the transport service.

Winged Carriers of Disease.

Lady Priestly in The Nineteenth Century.

With regard to cholera, it was found that when house flies were fed with pure cultures of that disease the bacilli were found in their intestines and excreta up to four days later. Further, if in addition to the pure cholera culture a little sterilized broth were added, then immense quantities of bacilli were found, indicating that they not only thrive but multiply in the bodies of the flies. Thus may the seeds of cholera be insidiously deposited on food or in milk to develop into the full-blown disease in the human body. These, then, are some of the primitive ways in which disease may be spread, for the germs not only live in the water and the soil, but in the air, ready to fall on everything about us within easy access to flies.

In addition to these direct ways of transplanting the seeds of disease there are other and more roundabout methods known to science by which certain flies, fitted by nature with a complete inoculating apparatus, introduce into the human blood the germs of deadly diseases. These flies are chiefly mosquitoes—not all mosquitoes, but certain species, that not only have the power to elaborate the germs of human diseases within the area of their own bodies, but are gifted with the power of extracting these germs from one blood of man, and of giving them back to man again.

To follow this study it will be necessary to transport ourselves mentally to those tropical lands where insect life abounds, and where the mosquito house of science has been adopted to keep mosquitoes in, by men devoting their lives to unraveling the mystery of the connection of these insects with disease. In China, South America, and countries where different forms of elephantiasis prevail, this deplorable disease has long been associated in the medical mind with a certain species of mosquito; hence the searching investigations that have brought to light the life-history of the blood-worm, Filaria sanguinis hominis, its partnership with the mosquito, and the effect of its presence in the blood and tissues of man.

Ballad.

"Whither away? Shall we sail or stay?
Whither away," I said,
"Into the sunset's glory of gold and passion of rose-red?
Over the water changed to wine and into the sky we slip,
But never a fairer shore than this shall find our buoyant ship,
Not though by shadowy Arcady we drop the anchor at last,
And in the dusk our weary sails came rattling down the mast.
Into the dark steals off the bark: let us stay in our bridal June:
Whither away should lovers stray from the Island of Honeymoon?"

"O far away in the dying day, and further away," she cried,
"Ere the glory of gold has faded yet or the passion of rose-red died,
O far away from the happier present visit the happy past,
Though never shall our ghostly sails die down the shadowy mast:
For we will flit by the twilight land and name the places fair,
But set no foot on the shore," she cried,
"nor drop the anchor there:
But under the night with so swift a flight that the keel is singing in tune,
Back, haste back on the starry track to the Island of Honeymoon!"
J. RUSSELL TAYLOR, in Scribner's.

Electric Car Heating.

From Cassier's Magazine.

The great objection to the stove is that it heats the space near it to an uncomfortable degree, while the more distant places, especially at the forward end, remain cold. Cars should not be kept too warm, especially in city service, as people seldom remove wraps on entering, and any temperature above 50 or 55 degrees F. becomes oppressive.

The heat due to the presence of people in the car alone reaches an appreciable amount. Experiments by the writer showed a difference of from 15 to 25 degrees F. between the temperature inside and outside of a loaded car in service with no heating apparatus in operation. On the whole, it is perfectly safe for ordinary temperate climates to supply heating apparatus capable of raising the temperature of the empty car in motion 35 degrees F. Even if the external temperature fall to zero, this will give 50 or 55 degrees F. inside a loaded car, and this is ample for comfort.

Despite its inferior economy, the electric heater has many advantages, which are rapidly making it a general favorite with both managers and the riding public. It is cleanly; there are no ashes or coal littered about the car; it does not take up any seating capacity; the heat is distributed over all parts of the car, and the warm air sweeping over the floor keeps it dry, as no stove can. The heaters need not be removed each Spring and replaced each Fall. They are always in place, ready to be put in service in case of a chilly evening, or any unseasonable weather.

They require, however, rather more current than is generally assumed. To heat an eighteen or twenty foot closed car 30 degrees F. takes at least nine ampères, while a twenty-five-foot body will take twelve to fourteen ampères for the same rise in temperature. Roughly speaking, it requires about three watts, or, at 500 volts, 0.006 ampère per cubic foot of car space.

The Queen's Housekeeping.

From The Pall Mall Magazine.

The first thing every morning a paper of suggestions from the clerk of the kitchen is placed before the Queen of England, from which, in her own hand, she orders the menus of the day, both for herself and such of her grandchildren as may be with her. These menus are at once sent to the kitchens, gardens, and other departments concerned, to obtain the viands required, and their contents duly entered, together with the quantities of materials used, in the books which are kept in the royal kitchen. The Queen's chef receives a salary of £500 per annum, and has as satellites four master cooks, two yeoman of the kitchen, two assistant cooks, two roasting cooks, six apprentices, and six kitchenmaids, besides pantrymen and other lesser lights. In addition to the great kitchen at Windsor there are the greenroom for vegetables, and the confectionery and pastry kitchen. This last is a most important department, controlled by a confectioner with six assistants and fitted in the most complete manner. All her Majesty's favorite cakes, biscuits, pastry, &c., are made here and sent by special messengers several times a week to whichever of her residences the Court may be staying at.

All stores at Windsor are under proper supervision, no materials being served out without proper requisition signed by the head of the department concerned. Not a bag of dog-biscuits can even be ordered for the kennels unless on the proper printed form. In fact, the whole vast establishment is practically as methodically conducted as any great London business. This method, which was evolved by her Majesty and the late Prince Consort out of the chaos which descended from the days of George IV., entirely does away with waste, extravagance, and the abominable perquisite system, and, moreover, enables her Majesty to exercise that wise control over her finances which enables her to keep the grandest establishment on relatively the smallest royal income in Europe.

The Italian in Politics.

Jacob Riis in The Atlantic.

Very early Pietro discovered that it is every man for himself in the chase of the happiness which this powerful vote has in keeping. He was robbed by the padrone—that is, the boss—when he came over; fleeced on his steamship fare, made to pay for getting a job, and charged three prices for board and lodging and extras while working in the railroad gang. The boss had a monopoly, and he was told that it was maintained by his "divvying" with some railroad official. Rumor said, a very high-up official, and that the railroad was in politics in the city; that is to say, dealt in votes.

When the job gave out, the boss packed him into the tenements he had bought with his profits on the contract, and if he had a family, told him to take in lodgers and crowd his flat, as the Elizabeth Street tenements were crowded, so as to make out the rent, and to never mind the law. The padrone was a politician and had a pull. Pull is dependent on votes. The more votes, the bigger the pull. The boss had a lot. He had robbed him, but that was part of the plan, in pursuit of which he was rich and mighty. Now it was Pietro's turn. With his vote he could buy also what to him seemed wealth. In the muddle of ideas, that was the one which stood out. When citizen papers were offered him for $12.50, he bought them quickly, and got his job on the street.

Chinese Squeezes.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

There are about 30,000,000 registered cultivators in the empire, and (at present low silver rates) the nominal taxes do not much exceed 30,000,000 half-crowns, or, say, £4,000,000 in all. It must not be imagined that 30,000,000 registered cultivators means only 30,000,000 owners. It will suffice for present purposes to explain that when the land tax was made immutable 180 years ago, all transfers of property were in future to be so arranged in a "fish-scale register" that every increment or change should fit into one of the then existing "scales." Now, as silver is too valuable a commodity, even at its present price, to be handled by a community which dines for halfpenny and counts in tenths of a farthing, it has always been the custom to rate the silver in brass coins, and the result has gradually come to be that in the harder instances four, five, and even ten times the nominal land tax is extorted. Then there is the 10 per cent. or 15 per cent. extra for waste, a fee for the collector's receipt, and many another "local" charge, charity, compensation, or other squeeze superadded.

Roughly speaking, it may be said that the district magistrate (a functionary corresponding to the French prefect of department, who keeps the registers,) collects three times the tax due, and is besides, as a matter of policy, always slightly in arrears officially. Thus he has at least twice the amount of the real land tax to keep for himself. Of course, the value of each such prefect's berth is well known to the official body, and the average amount which he may keep for himself varies from £500 to £5,000 a year, according to its situation and pedigree. The rest of the money extorted goes partly into the pockets of the prefect's police mob, partly in birthday presents and bribes to his superiors, and partly in the legitimate expenditures upon official state. Salaries are paid out of the recognized official portion.

Wedding Pictures.

From Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly Magazine.

An analysis of the statistics shows that 41 of the 102 artists who have painted wedding pictures were American or English; the others were distributed throughout the Continent of Europe. Forty-seven of the wedding pictures are owned in America, 19 being in permanent collections in New York City; the rest are scattered all over Europe. Thirty-one artists have chosen for their theme some incident directly connected with the marriage ceremony. The scenes of 7 other pictures are laid "before" the wedding, and 3 "after" the wedding. Eleven treat of wedding processions, 7 of wedding parties, 5 of wedding feasts, 3 of wedding trips, and 3 of wedding gifts. The general belief that brides do an unusual amount of primping on their wedding days is confirmed by the discovery that no fewer than eight artists have devoted their talents to the mysteries of the "Toilet of the Bride." Another shows the choosing of the wedding jewels, another the selection of the wedding gown, while still another reveals the process of making this most important garment. It is comforting to find that while the "Departure of the Bride" is shown by five artists, there are five other equally able painters ready to devote themselves to bringing her home again, safe, sound, and smiling, in the "Return of the Bride." There are six pictures of the Bride," and two of "Bridesmaids," but only one of the "Bridegroom." Indeed, in nearly all the wedding pictures pretty brides and bridesmaids are given conspicuous positions, while the artists treat the bridegroom as if he were tolerated only because bridegrooms are considered indispensable in marriage ceremonies.

Milking Reindeer.

From The Century.

With a good deal of running, gesturing, and shouting the herd was finally brought into the inclosure, only a few of the wildest animals escaping over the fell, past some of the little children. Rushing into the inclosure in an unbroken stream of more than a thousand animals, the herd did not cease running—the reindeer is always on the move, except at its regular resting times—but continued to circle against the sun. The reindeer in these circular motions always runs against the sun; if it runs with it it is a sign of disease of the brain. In the midst of the reindeer, leaping, bounding, and butting in a friendly way, while giving out their peculiar grunting sound, the picturesque figures of our Lapponian friends were seen, surrounded by a thicket of horns. Our hostess, having hung to a birch in the middle of the inclosure, stood, like a number of other women, mostly girls, with a wooden scoop in her hand, ready to milk the first of the female reindeer caught; while at the outskirts of the inclosure stood a number of children with large pails to receive the milk from the scoops, the smaller children either running about playing outside the camp or giving salt and angelica to some of the tamest animals. The most important actors on the scene, however, were the men moving slowly about in the midst of the herd, holding the lasso behind their back in the right hand and looking sharply at the running animals.

As quick as lightning a lasso whizzed through the air, the frightened animals recoiling and then increasing their speed. When the lasso hit the mark the cow was hauled in, and tied to a birch while the milking was done. So they kept on for nearly two hours. The quantity of milk yielded by each animal is very small, at the most about a teacupful, but it is of very high nutritive quality. The milking, which is by no means regular, is done, if possible, once a day. In Winter time there is, of course, no milking. To prevent the calves from sucking their mothers pieces of bone are tied into their mouths, or the udders are besmeared with tar. Some of the Lapps consider it sinful to milk the reindeer, and thus deprive the calves of their food.

The Missouri.

I.

Between low brinks of ragged clay
The rapid river takes its way.

Its heavy, tawny waters flow
As if their road they did not know;

Swirl off in loops, spread out in lakes,
Whose sandy shoals trail sluggish wakes.

They gnaw away the tumbling banks,
Mow down their leafy willow ranks;

They dwindle, till the dust blows round
Where fishes swam and men were drowned,

Then flood the bottoms miles away,
Fence, barn, and house their scattered prey,

But yet, far back, the hills remain,
Which all their wanderings restrain.

II.

O mighty river, we may see
Our new democracy in thee.

No Rhine art thou, by cliffs beset
With castles on each parapet;

No Thames, of placid, even tide,
With grass lawns edging either side;

But strong, and turbid, and perplexed
By frequent whirls and eddies vexed—

At times an overwhelming fall
Of brute destruction—yet through all

Large wealth bestowing—grain and woods
Upspringing where once swept by floods.

And so we know, whate'er thy force,
God's hills will hold thee to his course.
—CAMERON MANN, in The Century.

English Secret Service Money.

From Chambers's Journal.

The term "secret service money" is usually applied to a fund placed at the disposal of Ministers to be expended, at their discretion, in promoting or protecting the interests of this country. These moneys consist of a sum of £35,000 annually included in the estimates, in respect of which Ministers are only required to make a declaration that the moneys spent have been expended "in accordance with the intentions of Parliament." As Ministers are required to give no account of their stewardship, it is obvious we have no means of knowing how these moneys are expended. The reader, however, who carries his mind back to episodes within his knowledge, such as the collapse of the Fenian conspirators, or of their later development, the "Irish Invincibles," will have little difficulty in realizing how indispensable a fund of this kind is to the protection of a state, and of understanding the infinite variety of uses to which it may be applied.

Glacier Monument.

John Muir in the August Atlantic.

One of the best general views of the middle region of the park is to be had from the top of a majestic dome which long ago I named the Glacier Monument. It is situated a few miles to the north of Cathedral Peak, and rises to a height of about 1,500 feet above its base, and 10,000 above the sea. At first sight it seems sternly inaccessible, but a good climber will find that it may be scaled on the south side. Approaching it from this side, you pass through a dense bryanthus-fringed grove of Patton hemlock, catching glimpses now and then of the colossal dome towering to an immense height above the dark evergreens; and when at length you have made your way across woods, wading through azalea and ledum thickets, you step abruptly out of the tree shadows and mossy leafy softness upon a bare porphyry pavement, and behold the dome unveiled in all its grandeur.

Fancy a nicely proportioned monument, 8 or 10 feet high, hewn from one stone, standing in a pleasure ground; magnify it to a height of 1,500 feet, retaining its simplicity of form and fineness, and cover its surface with crystals; then you may gain an idea of the sublimity and beauty of this ice-burnished dome, one of many adorning this wonderful park.

Rhyme For Vacation.

Oh, the elephant 's a-sitting on the watermelon tree,
A-singing of his home upon the deep and blooming sea,
While the noble kangaroo
Is inquiring for the "zoo,"
And the snakes are riding bicycles, as happy as can be.

Oh, the whale is soaring gracefully through the warm Winter sky,
While the jellyfish play football in the turnip field hard by;
And the tiger and the mouse
Are building of a house
In the green and fertile desert, while the rabbit wonders why.

Oh, the parents in this country strange are striving every day
To foster in their little ones an aptitude for play;
But every girl and boy
Thinks studying a joy,
And play a bore, and begs for work to pass the time away!
—ISABEL RUSSELL McCURDY, in St. Nicholas.

The Race Question in the Philippines.

From Appletons' Popular Science Monthly.

Very different are the conditions in the Philippine Islands; and, in view of the importance which the "skin question" plays in the conflict raged by the Americans, I think it proper to deal further with this fundamental question of Philippine politics, especially since the journals and the politicians, at least those of America, have given very little attention to the matter.

The small number of creoles, of whom, besides, the principal part live in the City of Manila, which the Americans have in their power, would not alone explain why the war of independence and the formation of the Philippine Republic must be spoken of as pre-eminently the work of Christian, civilized Malays, and mestizos. For there are in America countries, like Paraguay, where the number of whites is even smaller than in the Philippine Islands, and yet the separatist movement and the foundation of the State were the exclusive work of the creoles.

Why has it been thus? Because the Indians and the negroes do not possess that inclination toward civilization and that capacity for assimilation that are evident in the colored populations of the Philippine Islands. It is supposed that the Philippine Malays have Japanese blood in their veins; but, all the same, whether the supposition is founded or unfounded, it is certain that not only do they resemble the Japanese more or less in features, but that also many mental traits are common to them with these wide-awake Orientals, and they even excel them in a moral respect.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

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For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland and Seashore Points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19 N. R. foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 6:00 P. M. Steamer from New York, Sundays only, touches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line eastward steamer stops at Newport.

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For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Strs. NEW HAMPSHIRE and MAINE. Lve. Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 6:00 P. M.

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Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the world.
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For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West.
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Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M. On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Kaaterskill, and Haines Corners connect.
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EMPRESS OF CHINA.....Sept. 11, Dec. 4
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FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
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Lahn.....August 8 | Trave.....August 22
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‡Twin-screw Expr. Steamer.
SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
Koenigin Luise.....Thurs., Aug. 3, 9 A. M.
Frederick der Grosse...Thurs., Aug. 10, 10 A. M.
Bremen.....Thursday, Aug. 17, 10 A. M.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Saale at 11 A. M.
Aller.....Aug. 2 | Ems.....Sept. 9
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HAMBURG-AMERICAN
Twin Screw Express Line to Cherbourg (Paris), Southampton (London), H'mburg
A. Victoria, Aug. 10, 10 AM | Columbia, Sept. 14, 10 AM
F. Bism'ck, Aug. 24, 10 AM | P. Bism'ck, Sept. 21, 10 AM
A. Victoria, Sept. 7, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Oct. 5, 10 AM
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Patria, Aug. 12, 8:30 AM | Pennsylva., Sept. 2, 3:30 PM
Patricia, Aug. 19, 3:30 PM | Palatia, Sept. 9, 8 AM
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AMERICAN LINE.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.
New York.....August 2 | New York....August 23
St. Louis.....August 9 | St. Louis.....Aug. 30
St. Paul.....August 16 | St. Paul.....Sept. 6

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
*Southwark....August 2 | *Kensington.....Aug. 16
Westernland.....Aug. 9 | Noordland.....Aug. 23
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R. J. JACOBS & CO.,
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FINANCIAL.

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46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
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CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Pres't. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Pres't.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Chas. S. Fairchild, Jno. G. McCullough, Wm. H. Appleton, Edward Uhl, Wm. L. Strong, Frederic R. Coudert, James J. Hill, B. Aymar Sands, Wm. F. Buckley, John W. Sterling, Stuart G. Nelson, John A. McCall, Hudson Hoagland, H. Walter Webb, James Stillman, James A. Blair, Edward N. Gibbs, Frank W. Stearns, M. C. D. Borden, Edm. D. Randolph, Aldace F. Walker.
This company is authorized to act as Executor Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
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BOND DEPARTMENT.
CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

MINORITY STOCKHOLDERS.
Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company
The undersigned have agreed to act as a committee to take such action as may be necessary to protect the interest of the holders of the minority stock. Stockholders desiring to participate must deposit their stock with Messrs. Rolston & Bass, No. 16 Broad Street, who will act as depositary for the committee, and who will issue participation certificates against stock deposited. A payment of ten cents per share must be made at the time of the deposit of stock. All stock must be deposited on or before August 1st, after which date no stock will be received except upon terms to be imposed by the committee.
Copies of the agreement may be had at the office of Messrs. Rolston & Bass, or from either of the undersigned.
Dated New York, July 1, 1899.
Committee: SIMON ROTHSCHILD, JOHN S. TILNEY, ALFRED SULLY.

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FINANCIAL.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and its Terminal Companies.
Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—
First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.
Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.
Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.
In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.
Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will then be notified directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.
WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
R. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST RECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
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Stock speculation explained by an experienced operator. Send 10 cents in coin or stamp to
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WRITE FOR INFORMATION OF THE NEW investment to W. J. MADDEN, Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Hocking Valley Railway Company,
Columbus, Ohio, April 25, 1899.
Interest on the following bonds, when, and as payable, will hereafter be paid at the office of J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall Street, New York:
First Mortgage 4% extended bonds of The Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad Company.
First Mortgage 7% bonds of The Columbus & Toledo Railroad Company.
Second Mortgage 7% bonds of The Columbus & Toledo Railroad Company.
First Mortgage 7% bonds of The Ohio & West Virginia Railway Company.
First Consolidated Mortgage 4½% bonds of The Hocking Valley Railway Company.
WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.

186th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, July 27, 1899.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Thursday, August 10th, to stockholders of record on August 1, 1899.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Louisiana and Missouri River R. R. First Mortgage Bonds.
Louisiana and Missouri River R. R. Guaranteed Preferred Stock.
Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago R. R. Preferred Stock.
Coupons and dividends on the above, maturing August 1, 1899, will be paid on and after that date at the office of
CUYLER, MORGAN & CO., Financial Agents, 44 Pine St., New York.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.
The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
45 Wall St., New York, July 29th, 1899.
Coupons maturing Aug. 1, 1899, on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.
C. G. HEDGE, Vice President and Treasurer.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
45 Wall St., N. Y., July 30, 1899.
Coupons maturing Aug. 1, 1899, on the bonds of the **Kansas City and Pacific R. R. Co.** will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.
C. G. HEDGE, Vice Prest. and Treas.

United Breweries Co. of Chicago First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds.
Coupons from above bonds due August 1st, 1899, will be paid on and after that date at the
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY,
30 Broad St.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A Trust Receipt for eighty-three shares of the Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, issued in the name of Anna W. Syms. A suitable reward will be paid by the undersigned for its return, or for any information that will lead to its recovery. CHAS. CHASE, Agent.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, August 3d, at 19 West 44th Street, at 8 o'clock P. M. DAVID PETTIGREW, Secretary.

TRUST COMPANIES FLOURISHING.

Report of Superintendent Kilburn of the State Banking Department.

ALBANY, July 29.—Superintendent Kilburn of the State Banking Department to-day completed his tabulation showing the aggregate condition of the fifty-two trust companies of the State on July 1 last. The figures show large increases over the totals of a year ago, when, however, there were four less trust companies. The statement shows:

Resources: Bonds and mortgages, $37,139,510; stock investment, $148,971,045; loaned on collaterals, $378,218,689; loaned on personal securities, $39,865,910; overdrafts, $21,054; due from banks and bankers, $2,081,522; real estate, $9,765,490; cash on deposit, $83,062,453; cash on hand, $10,541,808; other assets, $12,689,036; total, $722,356,523.

Liabilities: Capital stock, $38,050,000; surplus, $58,255,883; undivided profits, $11,501,117; deposits in trust, $251,588,488; general deposits, $332,874,217; other liabilities, $20,086,815; total, $722,356,523.

Supplementary: Profits during past six months, $15,632,924; interest credited depositors, $5,646,268; expenses for six months, $1,997,286; dividends declared, $2,462,000; taxes paid, $113,994; deposits on which interest is allowed, $539,973,606; bonds and mortgages purchased, $4,754,264.

Big Cargo of American Oil for Japan.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—The British tank steamer Acara to-day cleared from this port for Japan with probably the largest cargo of oil ever shipped from this city. The steamer's cargo weighs about 7,000 tons.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

At the beginning of the week there seemed to be some threats of further substantial gold exports; at the end of the week the indication seemed to point, rather, to gold imports. International exchange conditions show some curious phases. They swing from strength to weakness easily—manipulation being meanwhile practically all on the side of making sterling rates stiff. Not in exchange only, but in the general domestic money market the situation is keenly sensitive—it being difficult even for veteran bankers to forecast with explicitness what may be just ahead.

One fact brought out with sharpness is that New York is no longer the country's sole loan market centre. Funds to-day are being put out here for the account of Western lenders on a scale that no National optimist could have dreamed. Less than a year ago there would have been the stamp of ridiculousness on the suggestion that Denver and Kansas City and Omaha and Seattle could be offering discounts in Wall Street. Yet just this phenomenon is now of record.

Much ado recently was raised over representations that Winter wheat harvests were to be impaired, and on the Stock Exchange it really became on this account a fashion to predict grave Western calamities. Such prosperity progress as had been scored was according to the current habit disposed of in prophecies which boded disaster for every railroad and industrial corporation having Western relations. Some of the cleverest speculators on the Stock Exchange committed themselves to this sort of stuff and nonsense, and adroit manipulative efforts were resorted to in an incidental campaign for depression. Some weak-hearted investors were scared and sold out; but actual liquidation did not reach large volume—the real owners of securities having progressed beyond ordinary scarecrow nervousness. In very large majority stocks sold on Western crop damage talk were for the short account, speculative wholly. And meanwhile Western railway earnings have been steadily mounting higher and higher—such exhibits being ever the safest of business criterions. Some crops do undoubtedly suffer, and in some sections damages are material; but the average fact is that normal conditions prevail and that we are to have in 1899 harvest yields which will not only supply home demands, but offer large surpluses to meet foreign necessities. The West—the Northwest and the Southwest—has progressed far beyond old-time standards; west of Chicago we have no longer a "section" merely crop growing; it has taken place by great strides in National industry and commerce. And it is in reflection of the thrifty bustling Western town quite as much as representing agricultural prosperity that financial surpluses have been piled up till practically at every Granger crossroads the old fashion of burdensome debts has disappeared, every Granger bank being able to offer to make loans in the markets of the East. Of financial phenomena here is one that theorizing economists are well entitled to wonder over. The fact of it has been largely in evidence lately, for not least among the elements that have headed off money market pinches so freely predicted has been the readiness of Western money to respond to every quickening demand in Wall Street.

Throughout most of the week hesitation has marked Stock Exchange transactions, it being evident that the most substantial of financial interests were not yet ready to help along activity; indeed exceptional influence seemed to be exerted to restrain the market every time broadening tendencies developed. This feature of the situation is in many ways explained by the free and easy guessers of Wall Street, but the truth is that satisfactory explanations are not forthcoming. It may be that even the stanchest of financiers have seen reasons for waiting upon money market conditions, for it is undeniable that some elements—having to do with financing extended syndicate operations—have been involving extraordinary loan market risks. But transactions of this sort are now pretty generally concluded; and continuing apprehensions on such a score are hardly probable. Indeed, it can be stated upon the very highest authority that the foremost bankers of Wall Street are convinced that interest rates are from this time forward to work easier. Mr. Morgan, Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Stillman, D. O. Mills, J. Edward Simmons, and others of such standing and relationships are confident that we are to have funds in abundance and at rates which will provide opportunities for Wall Street activity.

Aside from money-market threats no bear factor of importance has lately been figuring at all. We are not hearing much now of dangers from the overextension of industrial capitalization and speculation. Every crisis in that quarter seems to have passed without the disclosure of any of the disasters which Wall Street pessimists were all last Spring prophesying. Among the "trusts," however, there are current developments suggestive as well as interesting. One such figures in the affairs of what on the Stock Exchange is known as the Malt Trust. A stockholder of financial standing descended on that company during the week declaring himself suspicious of blind-pool management, and demanding an opportunity to inspect the corporation's books. When professional Wall Street heard of this professional Wall Street laughed, though the announcement that the inquisitive investor was threatening a lawsuit had the effect of knocking Malt quotations down. Of course, everybody in the financial world has been brought by Sugar Trust precedent to understand that a trust must be a mystery, that stockholders in trusts are to take what they get, ask no questions, and submit meekly to the end of the chapter—infliction of an assessment. But here comes a new departure. The Malt Trust flaunts no contempt in the face of the investor. Instead, the official statement is: "Here are our books; if you are a stockholder look them over." Wall Street is surprised; investors have a right to feel gratified.

The incident is not without significance. It suggests progress, suggests extending appreciation of a wholesome public sentiment, suggests tendency toward a financial policy which sooner or later must be the rule and not the exception. The mystery idea in corporation management has not one single feature of business sense to excuse it. It can't last; investment prudence is against it; the principles of common honesty are against it. And in very self-defense, for their own financial credit's sake, there are bound to be, and soon, followers of the Malt Trust's example. Had there been no other development of interest during the week, this incident of a trust's books presented for a shareholder's inspection would still have been sufficient to make the week notable.

A variety of indications seem to suggest that when expected security-market activity does begin, leadership will be taken by railway stocks rather than the industrials. Phenomenal increases in earnings make properties like St. Paul and Burlington and Rock Island attractive to conservative investors beyond past precedent. Such tested stocks are really taking the place of preferred shares, and even to a large extent of mortgage bonds hitherto in request by investors looking rather to safety than large net income. Those preferred shares and first mortgages have been absorbed till practically the market is bare of such gilt-edged issues, and practically no other recourse is open to the conservative investor than to take hold of standard dividend payers of the St. Paul, Burlington, and Rock Island class. Much more is being earned upon such stocks than current dividends represent, and it is beyond any manner of question that dividend increases must soon come.

It will be likely, though, that exceptional speculative activity will drift into the railway stocks of medium market value—shares like Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Atchison, Southern Railway, Norfolk and Western, and Baltimore and Ohio. The reorganized properties, a class by themselves, will probably become especially the fashion, while Southern Pacific, for immediately operative reasons, seems likely to have activity of its own, even if the rest of the market continue for a while to lag. Mr. C. P. Huntington has some surprising exhibits ready for Wall Street.

SATURDAY.

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 29	215,172
To date this year	108,199,816
Corresponding date last year	57,199,882

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 29	$832,000
To date this year	$600,420,620
Corresponding date last year	$469,924,980

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 3 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty and ninety days, 3¾@4 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy	½
Am. Car & F. pf	1
Am. Linseed pf	1½
Am. Smelt. & Ref	2
Am. Smelt. & R. pf	½
Am. Steel & Wire	¾
Am. Steel & W. pf	½
Am. Tin Plate	⅞
Am. Tobacco	5
A., T. & S. F.	¼
A., T. & S. F. pf	½
Balt. & Ohio	¾
Chi., Ind. & L. pf	2½
Chi. & Northwest	1
Consol. Gas	1¾
Cont. Tob. pf	1½
Del., Lack. & W	1
Great North. pf	3
Int. Paper	¾
Int. Paper pf	2
Manhattan & Nash	½
Minn. & St. L	½
Nat. Steel pf	½
Norf. & West	¾
Norf. & West. pf	½
Northern Pacific	1¼
P., C., C. & St. L	¾
Reading 2d pf	1
St. Paul & Omaha	½
Southern Pacific	½
Southern Ry. pf	⅞
Wis. Cent. pf. w. i	⅞

Stocks Declined.

Chi. & East Ill.	½
Chi. G. W. deb	½
Chi. & Northwest. pf.	2½
Des M. & Ft. D.	½
Nat. Biscuit	½
U. S. Rubber pf	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

T. C. & I., Birm. 6s..1½ | West. Un. col. tr. 5s.1½

Bonds Declined.

Ft. W. & D. C. 1st..2 | Lehigh Val. Term. 5s.1

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London bought about 20,000 shares in this market yesterday, the foreign houses being active on the buying side from the opening to the close. It was the heaviest Saturday's business done by the foreigners for many weeks, and was all the more remarkable because of the semi-holiday character of the London market. Northern Pacific common seemed to be the London favorite, between 8,000 and 10,000 shares of the stock being taken by arbitrage brokers. Much of this buying was believed to be for the account of Berlin, where sentiment on the Northern Pacifics has been vastly improved of late. Atchison preferred, Louisville, the Union Pacifics, Southern Pacific, and Southern Railway preferred were also well taken by London. Americans closed abroad above the parity for all stocks.

GAS STOCK HIGHER.

Short covering forced the price of Consolidated Gas to 179½ yesterday, the stock closing near that price, with a net gain of nearly 2 points. Liquidation seemed to have stopped for the moment, and the supply of stock from inside sources that was so much in evidence earlier in the week disappeared. The upward movement gave rise to the usual rumors of a pending settlement of the gas war, and the Street was flooded with stories of this sort. Tipsters were around saying that they had received warning not to be caught short of the stock. There were no indications of inside buying, however, and houses identified with local gas interests held off from Consolidated and the curb gas shares as well. New Amsterdam holders still maintain their confidence in their ability to earn fixed charges and to force a settlement on the part of Consolidated Gas. It is said that New Amsterdam wants a division of territory, but Consolidated managers refuse to give it.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

The new activity and strength shown by Southern Pacific and Central Pacific during the past few days has attracted Wall Street's attention to the two properties and given rise to much discussion as to the business and earnings of the Southern Pacific system. The formal vote of the company's stockholders to increase the capital stock to $200,000,000, in order to purchase the Central Pacific, seems to have been the signal for an outburst of bullishness on the part of Southern Pacific interests, the more important of whom were heavy buyers of the stock on Friday and yesterday, and among whom there is now outspoken confidence in the future of the property. Wall Street people known to be close to Speyer and Huntington interests are very bullish on Southern Pacific, and make many points in its favor. The purchase of the Central Pacific materially strengthens the company's financial position.

Through heavy expenditures during the past two years, the road's physical condition has been wonderfully improved, and the percentage of operating cost is said to have been reduced materially during the year just ended. The increase in Pacific Coast business has brought about a substantial increase in the company's business, and, having no rival in its territory, the further expansion of the Pacific trade seems likely to give Southern Pacific's railroad and steamship lines great benefits.

It is difficult to make any estimate of Southern Pacific's earnings in the year just ended. In the previous annual period, which ended June 30, 1898, the company earned gross $35,780,337 and spent for operations $24,819,726, leaving a balance of $21,160,611. The operating ratio was thus 62 per cent. In that year, however, more than $19,700,000 was "expended in respect of other companies" and $1,299,258 for betterments and additions, which reduced the surplus to $2,823,344. People conversant with the Southern Pacific figures estimate that there was earned for the stock about 4 per cent.

In the fiscal year just ended the road will undoubtedly show material increases in gross, and, although profits may be again diverted to improvement of the property, it is believed that something substantial will be saved for the stock.

The point is made that with the improved physical condition the operating cost can be considerably reduced. The roads are more favorably situated for cheap operation than the Atchison system, yet the latter's management is confident that it can operate for less than 54 per cent. Southern Pacific interests estimate that if they operate for 55 per cent. they will be well able to pay 4 or 5 per cent. on their stock.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Wall Street awaited the weekly bank statement yesterday with considerable interest. Forecasts of what would be shown were varied, and it was evident that the Street was all at sea in estimating the figures. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that the statement would be a favorable one, and some little of the morning's strength in prices was due to such anticipation. When the Clearing House figures were published, however, they were found to be quite disappointing, and led to selling by timid bulls and by speculators who had bought stocks early in the day expecting a better showing.

The heavy decreases in the several items were surprising. Deposits showed a shrinkage of about $12,740,000, loans decreased $8,335,000, and surplus reserve lost $1,245,000. The banks lost about $4,430,000 in cash. Nearly all of this latter shrinkage was in specie, and it was explained that considerable gold was sent to Canada during the week, and that the Treasury absorbed $2,732,000, chiefly on account of customs and internal revenue receipts. The former of these facts was not given proper consideration in Friday's estimates of what would be shown. In view of the rather active borrowing of funds by Wall Street brokers during the week, the heavy contractions in loans was a surprise. The decrease in deposits was also unexpected.

Had it not been for the heavy decrease in deposit liabilities, the loss in cash would have brought about a much more important shrinkage in surplus reserves. As it was, the loss in the latter brought down the excess above legal requirements to $10,811,000, which is much less than was held in the corresponding weeks of 1898 and 1897.

The bank statement, although unfavorable, was not regarded with any apprehension among conservative interests. Except among the bearish room traders, it did not give rise to thoughts of tighter money, for, as authorities pointed out, the interior is so well supplied with funds that the usual August drafts upon New York are not likely this year.

SUGAR HOLDING BACK.

Sugar Trust yesterday did not keep up its pace of Friday. Barely 6,000 shares changed hands, and the stock made a fractional loss despite the strength of the general market. There were, however, indications of inside buying of the stock, and the more important bulls on it did not seem concerned over its failure to advance. They persisted in their statements that the sugar trade war has been settled, and that the company is now making handsome profits. Sugar trade interests say in response to inquiries that the consumption of refined sugar this year will not only exceed that of any former year, but the ratio of increase over last year will be larger than was ever known before. The distribution is very active, and many new contracts have been made under the guarantee to Jan. 1, 1900. The fruit situation has improved very much in the last two months, and the demand on that account is greater than was anticipated. It is evident that the trust believes in a strong market for raws, for it has pegged the price of refined at 5½ cents for the rest of the year.

NORTHERN PACIFIC BULLS.

One of the strongest stocks in yesterday's market was Northern Pacific, which advanced steadily and closed at its highest price, 52, with a net gain of more than a full point. London buying was quite effective in the stock, and brokers understood to be acting for Morgan & Co. and other inside interests were also conspicuous as buyers. About 15,000 shares changed hands.

Friends of Northern Pacific have been undaunted by the recent dullness of the common stock, and have been quiet buyers on all recessions. They have maintained that the company's big earnings would tell on the stock in time, and have talked persistently and confidently of higher prices. The establishment of new friendly relations between Messrs. Morgan and Hill and between Northern Pacific and Great Northern, and the prospects for larger dividends on Northern Pacific common are likely to be kept to the fore as bull points on the stock.

Regarding the latest Northern Pacific move, a Wall Street newspaper says:

"Northern Pacific's offer to Union Pacific of a half interest in its Portland-Tacoma line and Tacoma terminals is as important to Great Northern as to either of the other lines. As long as Oregon Navigation was controlled by Northern Pacific and Great Northern the latter was assured of favorable traffic arrangements into Portland, but now that the voting trust has been dissolved and Union Pacific comes into control, it is possible for Great Northern to be shut out entirely. It has been said that President Hill, foreseeing this emergency, decided to build a belt line paralleling Northern Pacific between Portland and Puget Sound, on the old Union Pacific grade. One of Mr. Hill's agents recently bought up all the Fax certificates against the old grade, which, it is generally supposed, gave Mr. Hill control of most of the property. It has been said that in case Mr. Hill fails to interest Northern Pacific and Union Pacific in this scheme of using a double track from Portland to Puget Sound jointly he will build the proposed line anyhow. He would prefer the former arrangement, for it would place Union Pacific in such close relations with his road and make the interests of the three lines so identical so far as local traffic would be concerned that the chances of disturbance would be minimized. In a general way it may be presumed that Mr. Hill has carefully figured out all the possible changes in relations and prepared to protect himself."

TOBACCO ACTIVITY.

The tobacco shares held their conspicuous positions yesterday, American Tobacco running up to 105, Continental common to 43⅜, and Continental preferred to 86½. American's net gain for the day amounted to 5 points. There was absolutely no news on the properties, and once more the buying seemed to be for purposes of manipulation and was done by pool brokers. Gossip on the stocks was the same as has been in circulation for some time—Continental's big earnings and the prospect of a dividend on the preferred, and American's proposed extensions to Japan. Regarding the state of the tobacco trade, of which Wall Street is now hearing so much, the United States Tobacco Journal says:

"The market has settled down to a kind of Summer vacation. Like the leaf men, who run in occasionally from the Summer resorts for apparently no other purpose than to reassure themselves that they have not forgotten the locality of their offices, so an occasional buyer strolls into the sample rooms for no other purpose than to play a practical joke by asking for something that he knows he cannot get. But there is always something going on in old stock, which, however, by the time the regular samples of the new crops are ready to be exhibited will have vanished completely from the market. According to the most careful calculations, not more than 3,000 boxes of all types and odds and ends of old stock are in the hands of the entire market, and none in the country districts.

"The eighth inscription, and the last one before the vacation, took place at Amsterdam, and out of about 20,000 bales of Sumatra offered only 155 bales were taken for the American market. That practically seals the fate of any further appreciable supply of the 1898 crop for American consumption. In fact, the interest of our market in the inscriptions died out some time ago. The best that the 1898 crop offered was undoubtedly picked up at the earlier inscriptions by our American buyers, and is sure to go into consumption ere long. For the old stock on hand has been rapidly diminishing since the extremely small quantity of the new for American consumption became an acknowledged fact. Prices for the better grades of the old crop are, therefore, advancing."

BURLINGTON'S TWELVE MONTHS.

Again yesterday the Granger group showed decided strength. Buying by commission brokers and by houses with Western connections was at all times in evidence, and reflected the improvement in sentiment brought about by good crop news and the Burlington statement for June. Profit-taking hurt the group before the close, but the reactions brought in new good buying.

Western buying of the Grangers has been stimulated by the rains in Nebraska, which have greatly improved the condition of corn. The minimum estimate of the crop in that State is now 320,000,000 bushels and it will probably turn out to be much larger. Kansas will also produce a very large crop. Chicago and the West realizes that this state of affairs forecasts big Granger earnings.

Burlington's statement for June fully came up to expectations. The gross for the month was $3,761,825, an increase of $568,876. Net earnings were $1,311,769, an increase of $412,319. After the deduction of operating expenses, charges, and the month's proportion of the annual charges, the road showed a surplus of $461,769 for the month. This is an increase of the previous June's surplus of $432,748.

For the full year ended June 30, Burlington's gross was $43,389,425, and the net $16,843,794. The surplus for the year, after deducting the charges, is $6,478,794, an increase of nearly $400,000. This is nearly 7 per cent. on the stock.

NORTHWEST'S FULL YEAR.

Details of the full Chicago and Northwestern report for the fiscal year ended May 31 were received in Wall Street yesterday. The balance sheet shows:

	1898-9.	1897-8.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$38,016,313	$36,050,561	$1,965,752
Op. ex. and taxes	24,828,714	23,746,485	1,086,969
Net earnings	$13,187,599	$12,304,075	$878,783
Fixed charges and sinking funds less certain other income	6,572,980	7,005,864	*437,623
Balance	$6,614,618	$5,298,211	$1,316,407
Income from other investment	543,977	456,935	87,042
All income	$7,158,595	$5,755,146	$1,403,449
Dividends	3,523,270	3,519,823	3,446
Surplus	$3,635,325	$2,235,322	$1,400,003

*Decrease.

There has been written off the surplus income account $5,000,000 and a like amount has been written off "cost of road." The balance sheet shows as follows:

ASSETS.

	1899.	1898.
Cost of road	$174,353,318.40	$175,498,009.11
Sinking Fund	8,975,322.04	8,590,352.04
General assets	30,231,417.99	28,185,640.00
Current assets	7,709,704.32	8,160,492.92
Total	$221,269,762.81	$220,434,494.07

LIABILITIES.

	1899.	1898.
Capital stock	$63,847,320.53	$63,791,320.03
Funded debt	134,645,000.00	133,645,000.00
Sinking fund	8,975,322.04	8,590,352.04
Current liabilities	6,477,046.74	5,965,982.63
Surplus income	7,324,473.50	8,441,338.37
Total	$221,269,762.81	$220,434,494.07

The surplus of the year thus reported is equivalent with the amount paid in dividends to very nearly 12 per cent. on both classes of the company's stocks. Changes in the company's capitalization during the year were small. Preferred and common stock were each increased by $28,000 in exchange for bonds of the Peninsula Railroad of Michigan, and there were issued $2,964,000 3½ per cent. general gold bonds to take up a like amount of bonds retired. There was issued $1,000,000 of 3½ per cent. bonds for permanent improvements on the property, which bonds, however, were not sold and are in the company's treasury.

Details of operating expenses make the following showing:

	1898-9.	1897-8.	Changes.
Maintenance of way	$4,732,470	$4,946,494	†$214,024
Maintenance of equipment	5,071,972	4,245,032	*826,439
Conducting transportation	13,083,218	12,678,049	*415,169
General expenses	760,380	773,802	†13,421
Total	$24,828,714	$23,746,455	*$1,082,229

*Increase. †Decrease.

It will be noticed that over one-half of the increase in expenses is in maintenance of equipment. The company purchased 74 locomotives in renewals, and purchased and built 2,937 freight cars for replacement, which replacement, however, resulted in a considerable increase in capacity.

In maintenance of way the company laid nearly 16,000 tons more steel rail than in the previous year at an increased net cost of only about $53,000. The main saving in the maintenance of way department was in tie renewals and bridge repairs and renewals.

President Hughitt gives in his report full details of the company's construction account during the year. There was charged to this account a sum of $3,988,309, of which there was spent for about 175 miles of double-track work $1,258,137; for elevating tracks in Chicago, $990,726; for additional equipment, $737,083; and for bridges, right of way, side tracks, &c., $905,601. The company will shortly have in operation 625 miles of double-track road, embracing a considerable portion of its three principal main lines running north, northwest, and west from Chicago.

The company has incorporated two other companies to build branch lines, one of about 90 miles in length and the other about 119 miles in length. These companies are to issue first mortgage bonds at the rate of $16,000 per mile, bearing 3½ per cent. interest to be guaranteed by Chicago and Northwest, and the roads are to be taken into the Northwest system when completed.

The report gives the usual account of the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Road, which earned during the year a surplus of $253,807, an increase of $36,766 over the preceding year.

The Chicago and Northwestern's receipts from land sales were $269,447 during the year.

WHEAT MARKET SITUATION.

Dullness was the chief feature of the Chicago and local wheat markets last week, and the July deal went out in a flicker yesterday. Several attempts were made to stimulate dealings in the interest of the longs. Reports were of unfavorable conditions in the Northwest, and scaling down figures on the Spring crop were prevented. But they availed little against the conviction that the second crop of this year will be of excellent quality and of sufficient volume to offset the shortage in Winter wheat. Still there were several bull factors that may come into play now that the September and December deals alone occupy attention. One is the marked and steady absorption of wheat in the European markets, as shown by diminution of stocks, and the other the extremely steady export demand in the face of large Argentine shipments. A deterrent phase of the situation is found in evidence that the farmers are not likely to have a "hold-your-wheat" policy this year, and a bull market with stocks piling up at primary and distributing points and railroads resorting to expedients to get cars to carry grain and establish safe schedules for running trains is out of the question. Half a dozen granger lines report car famines and general railroad prosperity is reflected in the stock market quotations. If the longs are to receive any comfort until definite news of the Argentine crop is received it will be through positive information that frost in the Northwest has caught a large area of wheat in milk cars. Such a happening is little likely to be chronicled. In spite of late sowing, the Spring crop is everywhere reported as well ahead. Harvesting some of it began last week in Minnesota, and reaping will be in full swing in North Dakota before the end of the week.

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The course of the leading wheat and corn futures in the Chicago and New York markets during the past week is shown in the following tables of actual closing prices:

CHICAGO FUTURES.

Wheat—	July 22.	24.	25.	26.
July	69⅝	69⅞	70⅝	70⅝
September	70 9-16	70½	71⅛	71⅝
July	69⅝	70¼	70¼	
September	70⅝	71⅛	70 13-16

scriptions were also fairly active, and made a fractional net gain for the day, closing at 125 bid.

Chicago and Alton subscriptions continued active and strong, about $140,000 of the subscriptions being traded in at about 113½. They closed at 113¼ bid, a net gain of one-quarter of 1 point. Trust Company of America stock, of which about 200 shares changed hands, sold from 296 up to 299. It closed at 296 bid, a recession of 1 point from Friday's closing bid. Both issues of Republic Iron and Steel were strong, making net gains on very light transactions. The common stock gained five-eighths of 1 point, closing at 18⅝ bid, and the preferred stock closed at 64 bid, showing a net gain of one-half of 1 point.

Among the electric stocks Electric Vehicle common and New York Transportation showed some improvement, but none of the stocks of this group was active. The copper stocks were quiet and firm. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	34½	34½
Amsterdam pf	59	60¼
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100½	101
Beet Sugar Gas	15¼	17½

Industrials.

Beet Sugar	30	32
Beet Sugar pf	81	82
Distilling Company of America	20	22
Distilling Company of America pf	57	59
Electric Boat	12	16
Electric Boat pf	42	45
Havana Commercial	26	27
Havana Commercial pf	65½	67
International Power	17	18
International Pump	53	55
International Pump pf	67	68
National Gramophone	86	88½
National Salt		42½
National Salt pf	71	74
Otis Elevator	34½	36
Otis Elevator pf	93	95
Republic Iron & Steel	18⅝	18½
Republic Iron & Steel pf	64	
Royal Baking Powder pf	98	98½
Rubber Goods Mfg	90	93½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	86½	87
Standard Oil Trust	462½	464
Union Steel & Chain	29	30
Union Steel & Chain pf	69	70
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅞	¾

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	97	97¼
American Air Power	71	80
British Columbia Copper	95	100
Chicago & Alton 3½s	113½	114
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i.	95⅞	96¼
Electric Vehicle	98	100
Electric Vehicle pf	115	125
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅞	2
Flemington Coal & Coke	24	26
General Carriage	34⅞	37½
Illinois Transportation	5⅝	6
Markwell Copper	9½	10
Mexican 5s	100⅝	100⅝
New England Transportation	10	10½
New York Transportation	22¾	23¾
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E	23	24
St. Louis subs	125	125½
St. Louis common	21	22
St. Louis preferred	73½	74⅞
St. Louis 4s	92½	93½
Tennessee Copper	19	19½
Trust Company of America	296	299
*Union Copper	30	40
United Verde Extension	3	5½
*Wahnita Copper	4	7

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	115	118
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	120
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad ex div	247	249
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	99	102
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	190	
Central Park, N. & E. River 1s	111	113
Chicago Union Traction stock	97	101
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	111	115
Con. Traction of N. J	62½	64
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	111	112
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	94	94½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	84	88
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	117	119
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Nassau Electric 4s	96	97
New Orleans Traction, (new)	21	22
New Orleans Traction pf. (new)	96¼	98
Ninth Avenue Railroad	170	180
North Jersey Street Railway	35½	36½
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	94	95
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103½	104½
Steinway Railroad Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	116
Second Avenue Railroad consols	119	122
Sixth Avenue Railroad	220	230
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	199	200
United Traction, Providence	102	104
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	33	35
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	105¼	107

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	34	37
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	95	96½
Hoboken Ferry (new)	53	55
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	95	95½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	42	44
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	82	84
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	104¾
Consolidated Gas of Newark	55	60
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	87	90
Consolidated Gas of N. J	21	24
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	108	110
Essex & Hudson Gas	41	42
Fort Wayne Gas	65	68
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	76	79
Indianapolis Gas	107	115
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Co	60	65
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	77	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	48	52
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	67	70
Mutual Gas of New York	290	310
Madison (Wis.) stock	78	80
New England Gas & Coke	20½	22
New England Gas & Coke bonds	79	80
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L. H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	48	52
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.) stock	40	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	88	91
Standard Gas, New York	112	113
Standard Gas, New York, pf	133	134
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	81	85
Western Gas	99	100
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	108	110

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	49	51
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith bonds	106	107
Cramps' Shipyard	81	85
General Chemical	50	
General Chemical pf	98	101
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	45	54
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	96	
Hudson River Telephone	108	110
Lorillard Company pf	115¼	117½
Michigan Peninsular 5s	100¼	101½
Standard Coupler	35	37
Trenton Potteries	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf		55
Union Typewriter	23	24
Union Typewriter 1st pf	114	116
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	121
Worthington Pump pf	109½	110¾

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	49	52
Central & South American Tel	113	114
Iron Steamboat	5	6¼
Iron Steamboat bonds	60	70
Universal Car Bearing		50

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows a decrease in reserve of $1,244,475. The banks now hold $10,811,125 in excess of legal requirements.

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	July 22.	July 29.	Decrease.
Loans	$767,843,600	$759,509,100	$8,334,500
Deposits	874,882,000	862,142,700	12,739,300
Circulation	13,803,400	13,575,800	27,600
Legal tenders	57,122,300	56,934,400	187,900
Specie	173,655,800	169,412,400	4,241,400
Reserve	230,776,100	226,346,800	4,429,300
Res. required	218,720,500	215,535,675	3,378,825
Surplus	12,055,600	10,811,125	1,244,475

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$23,330,375	$22,264,575	$43,991,450
Jan. 14	28,283,075	25,100,475	52,172,825
Jan. 21	34,983,675	31,275,200	57,067,800
Jan. 28	30,232,025	35,809,450	59,148,250
Feb. 4	37,462,675	34,781,625	54,540,050
Feb. 11	35,511,825	32,437,050	51,638,225
Feb. 18	34,373,525	29,598,450	55,665,950
Feb. 25	30,334,900	22,959,325	57,520,975
March 4	24,778,125	20,823,500	55,556,925
March 11	23,203,000	22,781,425	52,863,750
March 18	19,074,175	28,060,100	48,108,975
March 25	18,557,325	33,851,475	48,894,150
April 1	15,494,850	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 8	15,018,825	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 15	19,471,525	37,346,075	46,966,900
April 22	24,175,900	43,525,100	49,257,900
April 29	26,834,675	44,504,675	48,917,825
May 6	19,351,950	43,916,475	44,005,075
May 13	27,187,625	46,997,225	44,490,500
May 20	34,681,525	50,715,250	45,988,950
May 27	45,933,725	53,704,600	46,616,100
June 3	42,710,600	52,249,700	45,320,925
June 10	39,323,100	53,841,100	47,001,475
June 17	30,003,200	59,272,800	48,390,950
June 24	25,897,900	62,206,250	49,299,150
July 1	14,274,550	62,013,550	41,384,875
July 8	5,062,475	53,345,300	41,361,375
July 15	10,698,750	59,305,825	46,036,900
July 22	12,055,600	43,012,000	47,361,575
July 29	10,811,125	41,904,475	45,720,150

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$10,811,125	1894	$71,903,725
1898	41,904,475	1893	*4,301,075
1897	45,720,150	1892	24,231,275
1896	17,728,600	1891	19,481,350
1895	41,167,175	1890	8,969,650

*Deficit.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, July 29, 1899.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16	16½	1,175	Am. Car & Foundry	16	16⅝	16	16½	+ ½
64	64½	2,225	Am. Car & Found. pf	62¾	64	62¾	64	+1
42¼	42⅝	650	American Cotton Oil	42	42¼	42	42¼	+ ¼
51½	52	450	Am. Linseed pf	51⅜	52¾	51⅜	52⅜	+1⅛
137	140	10	American Express	139⅛	139⅛	139⅛	139⅛	
17¼	17¾	360	American Malting Co.	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
38½	38¾	540	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	39	39	38½	39	+ ⅛
85½	86	300	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	86	86	86	86	+ ⅛
58¼	58⅝	7,300	American Steel & Wire	57⅝	58½	57⅝	58¼	+ ⅞
96¾	97	555	Am. Steel & Wire pf	97	97	97	97	+ ½
159⅞	160	5,815	Am. Sugar & Ref. Co.	160¼	160⅝	159½	159⅞	— ⅛
32	32¼	300	Am. Steel Hoop	32¼	32¼	32½	32¼	+ ¼
38⅝	39	1,950	American Tin Plate	38½	38½	38⅜	38⅝	+ ⅛
83	85½	20	Am. Tin Plate pf	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	
104	105	14,570	American Tobacco	105	105	104	105	+5
20¼	20⅝	2,485	At., T. & S. F.	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20½	+ ½
62¼	62⅝	20,625	At., T. & S. F. pf	62½	62¾	62¼	62⅝	+ ½
55⅜	56	200	Anaconda Copper	56	56⅜	56	56½	+ ⅜
48¼	49	500	Baltimore & Ohio	49	49	48⅞	48⅞	+ ⅝
72½	72⅞	860	Baltimore & Ohio pf	73	73	72⅝	72⅝	
116	116¼	10,370	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	116⅝	117	115⅝	116⅛	— ¼
98	98⅝	25	Canadian Pacific	99	99	99	99	
52⅝	53	1,050	Central Pacific	52⅞	52⅞	52⅝	52¾	+ ¼
28¼	28⅜	1,020	Chesapeake & Ohio	28¼	28⅜	28	28⅛	
58¼	59	200	Chicago Con. Traction	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	— ⅛
137¾	138	8,735	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	138¼	138¼	137½	137⅞	— ⅛
75½	76⅛	100	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	76	76	76	76	— ½
14½	14⅝	2,890	Chicago Great West	14½	14⅝	14½	14½	
81	82	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	69½	69⅝	69¼	69¾	— ⅛
90½	91	100	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	90½	90½	90¼	90½	— ⅛
41	43	100	Chi., Ind. & L. pf	43	43	43	43	+2½
132⅝	132⅞	6,400	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	132⅞	133	132⅜	132⅝	+ ⅛
162	162½	2,150	Chicago & Northw	162½	163¼	162½	162½	+1
196	198¾	168	Chi. & Northw. pf	196	196	196	196	—2¼
119¾	119½	3,050	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	119¾	119¾	119	119⅝	
58¾	59	2,125	C., C., C. & St. L.	58¾	59	58¾	59	+ ⅛
46⅜	46¾	560	Colorado Fuel & Iron	46	46⅜	46	46	+ ⅛
4½	5	1,100	Colorado Southern	5¼	5⅜	5	5	
44½	45	450	Col. Southern 1st pf	45	45	45	45	+ ⅛
14¼	15	200	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
179	179½	975	Consolidated Gas	179	179⅝	179	179¼	+1⅜
41	42	500	Continental Tobacco	42	42⅛	42	42	+1⅛
78½	79¼	2,505	Internat. Paper pf	79	79¾	78½	79	+2
12¾	13¾	600	Iowa Central	13	13	13	13	
53	53¼	80	Iowa Central pf	53½	53½	53½	53½	
6¾	7	300	K. C., Ft. S. & Gulf	7	7	7	7	
21¾	21¾	350	Lake Erie & Western	21½	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
81	81½	420	Lake Erie & West. pf	81	81½	81	81	+ ¼
70	70	100	Long Island	70	70	70	70	
75⅞	76	5,650	Louisville & Nashville	75⅞	76	75½	75¾	+ ½
13⅜	13⅝	2,010	Manhattan Con	119	119	118	118⅝	— ⅛
212	212¼	1,100	Metropolitan St. Ry	211¾	212¼	211¾	212	
22	14½	100	Met. W. S. El. of Chi.	15	15	15	15	
14⅜	15	1,635	Mexican Central	15	15⅛	15	15	+ ¼
55⅜	56	690	Minn. & St. Louis	55¼	56	55¼	56	+ ½
90½	91	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	90½	90¾	90¼	90¼	
66	66	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	65¾	65¾	65½	65½	— ¼
36¾	37	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	36¾	37	36¾	37	+ ¼
48¾	48¾	5,075	Missouri Pacific	48¾	48¾	48	48¼	+ ¼
45½	46	700	Mobile & Ohio	45½	45⅝	45½	45⅝	+ ¼
47¾	47¾	400	National Biscuit Co	47¾	47¾	47½	47½	— ¼
51¾	52¼	390	National Steel	52	52	52	52	+ ¼
93¼	94	850	National Steel pf	93¼	93⅞	93¼	93⅝	+ ⅜
116¾	117	200	New Jersey Central	117¼	117½	117	117	— ⅛
139¾	139¾	1,600	New York Central	140¼	140¼	139⅝	139⅝	— ⅜
26¼	26⅜	1,020	N. Y., Ont. & West.	26⅜	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
21	21⅛	2,125	Norfolk & Western	21	21½	21	21⅜	+ ⅛
71¾	71¾	2,160	Norfolk & West. pf	71½	72	71¼	71⅜	+ ⅛
111¾	113	100	North American	113	113	113	113	+ ½
51¾	52	14,575	Northern Pacific	51¼	52	51½	52	+1¼
77¾	78	395	Northern Pacific pf	77¾	78	77¾	78	+ ¼
48¾	48¼	495	Pacific Mail	48	48¾	48	48⅝	+ ⅜
137	137½	5,600	Pennsylvania R. R.	137	137½	136⅝	137	+ ⅝
119	119	650	People's Gas, Chicago	119¼	119¼	119	119	
61	61½	2,420	P. C., C. & St. L.	61½	62	61¾	62	+ ¾
14	14	100	Pitts. & West. pf	14	14	14	14	
54¾	55¼	450	Pressed Steel Car	54¾	55¼	54⅜	55	— ¼
88	89	300	Pressed Steel Car pf	89	89	89	89	+ ¼
21¼	21¾	300	Reading	21¼	21⅝	21	21	+ ¼
60¼	61	4,200	Reading 1st pf	60¾	61	60¼	60¼	+ ⅝
33	33¼	1,200	Reading 2d pf	32⅞	33¼	32¾	33¼	+1
5¼	5⅜	300	St. J. & G. I.	5½	5½	5½	5½	
16¼	16½	800	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	16	16½	15¾	16¼	+ ¼
10¾	11¼	1,400	St. L. & San Fran	10¾	11	10¾	11	+ ¼
16¾	16¾	1,240	St. Louis Southw	17	17	16¾	16¾	
38¼	38½	1,084	St. Louis Southw. pf	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¾	+ ⅛
108	108¾	190	St. Paul & Omaha	108½	108½	108¼	108½	+ ½
33¼	33¼	9,805	Sixth Avenue	33½	33⅝	33¼	33¼	+ ½
12¼	12¾	3,000	Southern Pacific	11⅞	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	+ ¼
53¼	53½	10,986	Southern Railway	52⅜	53½	52⅜	53¼	+ ¼
7	7¾	200	Standard R. & T.	7	7¼	7	7¼	— ⅛
70¾	70¼	1,550	Tenn. Coal & Iron	70¼	70¾	70	70⅜	
22¼	22¾	400	Texas Pacific	22¼	22⅜	22¼	22½	— ⅛
44	44½	2,810	Union Pacific	44½	44⅝	43⅞	44	+ ½
78	78	1,360	Union Pacific pf	78	78	77⅝	77⅞	— ⅛
78	78	110	Union Bag & Paper pf	78	78	78	78	
72	72¾	300	U. S. Leather pf	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¾	+ ½
50¼	50½	170	United States Rubber	50¾	50⅝	50¾	50¾	+ ⅛
115¼	116	418	U. S. Rubber pf	115¼	115½	115¼	115¼	— ¼
23¾	23¾	1,165	Wabash pf	23¼	23¼	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
			Western Union Tel	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	
			Wheeling & Lake Erie	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
			Wis. Cent., when iss	15	15	15	15	
52¼	53	100	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	+ ⅜
		Sales		215,172				

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100½		Knick. l. pf.	74	75
3s, r., 1918	108¾	108¾	Laclede Gas	57	57½
3s, c., 1918	108¾	109¼	Lac. G. pf.	98	100
3s, 1918, sm.	108½	109½	Lake Shore	201½	210
4s, r., 1907	112¼	112¾	Mah. C. R.	150	
4s, c., 1907	113	114	M. C. R. pf.	105	
4s, r., 1925	129	129¾	Man. Beach	10	22
4s, c., 1925	130	130¾	Md. Coal pf.	58	75
5s, r., 1904	111¾	111⅞	Met. St. Ry. rights		14¼
5s, c., 1904	112⅝	113½	M. W. S. El. of Chi. pf.	56	57
D. C. 3-65s	119		Mex. N. ctfs.	3½	8⅝
Adams Exp.	113	115	Mex. North.	48	
Alb. & Sus.	195		Mich. Cent.	111	
Am. Coal	140	160	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	24½	26
A. C. O. pf.	95	96	Mo., K. & T.	12¾	13
Am. D. Tel.	39	41	Mor. & Es.	135	
Am. Linseed	11	11¼	Nat. R. pf.	97½	102½
A. M. C. pf.	67¼	68¼	Nat. Lead	30	31
A. S. H. pf.	77½	77⅞	Nat. L. pf.	112	114
A. S. R. pf.	118½	118¾	N. J. C. ofs.	2	3
Am. T. & C.	103		Nat. Starch	5	7
Am. Tob. pf.	141	143½	Nat. St. Ist pf.	50	59½
Ann Arbor	18	19	Nat. St. 1st pf.	50	
Ann Arb. pf.	40½	41½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	13¼	14
B. & O. S. W. pf. ctfs.	7	9	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
B. & L. pf.	106¼		N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	30¼	35
B. Un. Gas	138	140	N. Y. A. B.	198	202
Bruns. City	15¼	16	N. Y. & N. H.	212	216
B., R. & P.	33½		N. Y. C. & St. L.	13¼	14
B., R. & P. pf.	74	75	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
B., C. R. & N.	100		N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	30¼	35
Canada So.	53¾	54	Norf. South.	69	75
Cap. Tract.	95	96	Ont. Min.	7	9
C. & E. Ill. pf.	121	126	O. R. R. & N.	40½	42½
C. G. W. pf.			O. R. R. & N. pf.	75	78
C., I. & L.	10	10½	Pac. Coast	37	39
C., M. & St. P. pf.	174½	175½	P. C. 1st pf.	83	88
C. T. & T.	14¾	15¼	P. C. 2d pf.	59	61
C. T. & T. pf.	46	48	Penn Coal	375	
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99¾	100½	P., D. & E.	2	2½
C., L. & W.	9½	11	Peo. & East.	4	6
C., L. & W. pf.	37¾	41	P., C. & St. L. pf.	83	86
Cleve. & P.	184		P., Ft. W. & C.	184	
C. C. & I. D.	1¾	2	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. pf.	182	
C., C. & I. D. pf.		5	Pull. Car	160	161
C. F. & I. pf.		102	Quicksilver	2	2½
Col. Mid.	5	6½	Quicksil'r pf.	9½	10¾
Col. Mid. pf.	15½	17	Rens. & Sar.	101	
Col. So. 2d pf.	10½	17½	R. W. & O.	31	
Con. Cable	170		R. G. W.	30	38
Consol. Coal	50	56	R. G. W. pf.	78	80
Consol. Ice	42¼	43	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	51	52
Con. I. pf.	85	89	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	70½	72
D. & R. G.	21¾	22¼	St. P. & D.	55	57
D. M. & Ft. D.	20¾	21¼	St. P. & D. pf.	103	104
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	105		St. P. & O.	170	185
Erie 1st pf.	16¼	19	Sil. bull. ctfs.	60½	61
E. T. & T.	96	99	Sixth Av.	200	
E. & T. H. pf.	82	85	T. P. L. T.	12	13
F. & P. M.	30	32	Third Av.	185	190
F. & P. M. pf.	57	60	T. & O. C. pf.		40
Ft. W. & R. G.	24	26½	T. C. R. T.	67½	68½
Glucose pf.	107	107½	T. C. R. T. pf.	136	138½
Hock. Val.	23½	24¼	U. B. & P.	25½	27
Homestake	72	73	U. S. Exp.	99	51
Ill. Cent.	1.100		U. S. Leath.	6¼	6¾
Int. Silver	11½	15	U. S. & B. R.	170½	
Int. Silver pf.			Wabash	7⅝	7⅞
Kan. & Mich.	10½	15	Wag. P. Car.	185½	188¼
K. & D. M.	3½	5	W.-F. Exp.	125	130
K. & D. M. pf.	18	19	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	50	55
Knick. Ice	50	52½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	23¾	24⅞

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27 11-16d per ounce, and in New York at 60¼c. Mexican silver dollars at 48c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 2,000 shares of Crescent sold at .01, 50 Consolidated California and Virginia at 2.20, 100 Kingston and Pembroke at .35, 100 Portland at 1.90, 1,800 Phoenix at .13, 400 Sierra Nevada at .65@.67, seller 10, and 500 Work at .25.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated and Industrial Exchanges:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.95	Plymouth	.10
Belcher	.20	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.10
Best & Belcher	.50	Potosi	.48
Breece	1.70	Quicksilver	2.15
Brunswick Con.	.15	quicksilver pf.	8.00
Caledonia B. H.	.20	Savage	.20
Chollar	.20	Sierra Nevada	.59
Crown Point	2.00	Standard	2.50
Colorado Cent.	.01	Small Hopes	1.30
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.30	Union Consolidated	.35
Con. T. Co. stock	.04	Utah	.10
Con. T. Co. bonds	.14	Victor	1.30
Com. T. Co. scrip	.01	Yellow Jacket	.35
Crescent	.15	Argentum Juanita	.23
Catalpa	.20	Alamo	.68
Deadwood Terra	.65	Anaconda	.44
Eureka Consol.	.50	Cripple Creek Con.	.10
Father De Smet	.01	Creede & Crip. Ck.	.07
Gould & Curry	.40	Gold & Globe	.04
Hale & Norcross	.33	Golden Fleece	.22
Homestake	45.00	Isabella	.80
Horn Silver	1.45	Mollie Gibson	.24
Iron Silver	.30	Mount Rosa	.22
Julia Consol'dated	.02	Phamacist	.04
Kingston & Pemb.	.25	Portland	1.85
La Crosse	.16	Specimen	.06
Leadville Con.	.09	Union	.29
Little Chief	.19	Work	.25
Mexican	.62	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.15¼
Moulton	.30	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.13¼
Ontario	6.00	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.12¾
Ophir	1.05	Grey Forge	.12¾
Occidental	.20		

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

A. G. M. & M. Co.	.14	Gar. Con	.13
Gold Magnet	.01	Golden Fleece	.24
Gilpin & Lincoln	.44½	Isabella	.82½
Jennie Blanche	.55⅞	Justine	.01
Morenci Cop. con.	2.00	Mollie Gibson	.25
Morenci Cop. pf.	1.58	Mount Rosa	.25
Alamo	.09½	Pande Basin	.30
Anaconda	.47	Sentinel	.002
Anchoria	.70	Union Gold	.31
Cr. Ck. Con.	.01	Waldorf	.01¾
Cannon Bal.	.006	Work	.26
Elkton	.90	Rosario Hon

BUYING UP IRON MINES

All the Great Manufacturing Concerns Intrenching Themselves.

RIVALRY IN SECURING MINES

Increased Demands for Ore Stimulate Exploration and Discovery—Supply Will Last for Years.

DULUTH, Minn., July 29.—The struggle for supremacy in the iron ore market, and the desire of great corporations to intrench themselves for as long into the future as they may possibly do, has been very strikingly shown in the past few weeks by the Minnesota Iron Company. Previous to the absorption of that company by the Federal Steel last year, previous in fact to the startlingly great and long continued purchases of mines by the Carnegie interests, the Minnesota was content to sit back and wait for owners of mineral lands to come to its terms. If they did not they might whistle for a purchaser.

But now the condition is reversed. The buying of mines by Messrs. Carnegie and Oliver did not excite the Minnesota Company for a long time, but the latter received a sudden jolt when the former went into the Minnesota's field at Ely, this State, and bought the Pioneer for $100,000 higher price and a greater royalty per ton than the Minnesota had been willing to pay. The mine had been thrown at the Minnesota Company time and time again, and though it would have paid the purchase price by a few years of the profit its railroad would have made on the haul, it refused to consider the purchase. Then the Carnegie Company went to the Marquette Range, and bought for nearly $1,000,000 the properties of the Lake Superior Iron Company, and on the Menominee took options for a score or so of mines that had been abandoned ten or a dozen years, and the Federal Steel Company decided that it must be active.

So the Minnesota has now been buying mines. How expeditious it has been is shown by the surprising fact that in the past ninety days it has taken options and exploration rights on probable mineral bearing lands, or has bought outright, eighty-four tracts on the Menominee Range alone, besides a number of others on the Marquette. Heretofore the Minnesota Company has refused to consider any mining property that was not on the line of its own railroad, evidently regarding the profit in the haul to the lake of more importance than that of mining. Now it is buying mines on the range furthest distant from its docks, and is buying them for the mining alone.

There are now thirty-five more active mines in the Lake Superior region than a year ago, when there were sixty-nine, and the present number will be increased by a dozen more by the beginning of another season. Many of these new mines are old properties that had been abandoned as valueless five, ten, or twenty years ago, and have long since fallen into ruin, their shafts filled with water, their villages become deserted, their buildings crumbled to ruins. A dozen villages in the lake country that have not breathed the breath of life for ten years are now suddenly prosperous, with probability of a long career. More than 2,400 men are working in these long-abandoned mines, and more than 18,000 are busy in the mines of the five lake ranges. Four years ago there were not 11,000 men in the mines.

GREAT DEMAND FOR ORE.

There has come a great change in the iron ore business of late. Properties that six months ago could not give their product away at any price are now sought after and can sell their ore at a profit. There is an active demand for all of the many classes of ore mined in the Lake Superior region, Bessemer, and non-Bessemer, rich and lean, high and low grade, hematite, magnetite, limonite, and everything else. High phosphorus ores that the maker of steel would no more have in his furnaces than he would have had dynamite are now in great demand.

The change is not wholly an increased demand, but is in part owing to the development of the smelting industry, which is able to use successfully and profitably ores of a class that could not be managed a short time ago. All qualities are popular, and there is room at the furnaces for every grade at some price.

The initiative in the movement that has revolutionized the iron mining industry of the United States was due to the foresight of Andrew Carnegie, and is not the least of the many successes of that able leader. His company began its quiet purchases of mines five years ago, and has been at it ever since, faster than at any time since its rivals have seen the drift of its intentions and have followed suit to the best of their ability.

Besides the many mines owned by this company, its land lookers have been at work for the past year and have tied up thousands of acres, that will be examined as speedily as possible. It has a score of the finest mines in the world in its ownership, and has lands that may contain another score. Following the Carnegie Company in amount of acreage and mines, and very close to it, is the Minnesota Iron Company, the mining branch of the Federal Steel Company. It has many magnificent mines, one of which has a reserve of ore sufficient to permit the mining of almost a million tons a year for two generations.

NATIONAL STEEL COMPANY'S SUPPLY.

Another concern that has recently placed itself in a position where it is safe, for a time at least, from the fear of shortage of ore reserves, is the National Steel Company, which has recently bought for $3,500,000 the great Chapin Mine of the Menominee range, and which has a contract for a sixth of the output of many of the Carnegie mines for a term of twenty years. It is also buying more, though it is pursuing a more costly policy than the other great companies, and one that is scarcely likely to give as good results. It is buying developed mines, instead of exploring favorable lands that can be had at low prices.

Still another combination that has secured some mines, though not nearly enough for its needs, is the Republic Iron and Steel Company, which consists of a number of rolling mills and similar concerns North, West, and South, united by the indefatigable Moore Brothers. The great American Steel and Wire Company, one of the very few trusts in the iron trade, controlling practically all the steel wire and nail output of this country, and under a recent and secret agreement 50 per cent. of the like trade of Europe, has been a buyer of mines and of steamships for carrying its ore, and has now secured a very valuable set of mines, by far the chief tonnage of which will be from properties that it bought while they were in an undeveloped stage, and which the company was able to get at far less than they have since proved to be worth.

The tin plate trust has no mines, but relies on the National Steel Company for its material. Many of the great steel-making concerns of the country outside these mammoth consolidations have their own mines, and the tendency to this end is constant and growing more and more rapid year by year as they see the marked success of the Carnegie Company in its mining deals.

The firm of Jones & Laughlins of Pittsburg has recently taken a number of undeveloped tracts that are showing now that they have a very large and valuable deposit of Bessemer ore, and they are about to close a deal of great magnitude for more ore lands in the Minnesota country. Groups of furnaces of the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys, and all through the Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania regions are interested in mines, chiefly on the Mesaba Range, and the furnace man who has no direct connections for ore is to-day in a position where he begins to fear for his future.

These consumers understand the situation. They see a vast gain in consumption and they realize that the United States can continue to dominate the iron trade of the world as long as her supply of material is held at reasonable prices, and to keep these supplies within reason they are buying ore lands and securing vast stores of ore for the future. Nor is it an immediate future for them. The mines of the Carnegie Company are able to supply its needs of 4,000,000 tons a year for a longer time than any of the present members of that co-partnership are likely to remain on earth, the Federal Steel Company has in one mine 50,000,000 tons of merchantable ore, the National Company has in its Chapin Mine a body of ore that will outlast any of its officials, the Steel and Wire has in its Sauntry a storehouse that measures up 40,000,000 tons above the water level.

All the lake ranges are this year increasing their shipments over those of last year, any preceding year, except the Gogebic, whose stores seem to be running low. Two years ago the Carnegie Company bought two groups of mines here, and it is now seen, as it was not then, that these groups represent five-sixths of the available Bessemer supplies of that district. The Gogebic has been the leader in ores of high grades cheaply mined, and the effect is now evident; its cream has been skimmed. There may be very large additional supplies found there, but it will take money and skill to discover and mine them. In all the remaining four ranges there is more ore in sight than at the beginning of the present season, the scramble and higher price having stimulated exploration and discovery. Most of the mines now being found pass quickly into the hands of one or another of the four or five great steel-making combinations of the East and North that are fortifying themselves against the future.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Many New Features in the Operation of the Organization Noted in Its Annual Report.

In its work of the manufacture and distribution of copies of the Holy Scriptures throughout the world, during the latter part of 1898 and the early portion of 1899, the American Bible Society tells an interesting story in its eighty-third annual report, which has just been published. Many new features have been introduced into the operations of this organization in the course of the fiscal year just passed. One of these features appears in the form of the report itself, within whose pages are several half-tone illustrations showing notable phases of the work of the society in distant lands.

Changes have also been made in the manufacturing department of the society during the year. Three new presses have been put in place, and a rounding and backing machine and a case-making machine have also been purchased. These machines are capable of turning out 5,000 volumes a day.

The most important new departure in the administration of the affairs of the society in the domestic field is the establishment of a new office in place of that occupied by the District Superintendent. For seventy-five years the society employed these district Superintendents to labor in various parts of the United States for the purpose of organizing and stimulating auxiliary societies. The expenses of this system amounted recently to about $30,000 annually, while at an earlier period they were more than twice that sum.

Twenty-one of these Superintendents represented the society in the year 1897-8, when it was decided to abolish the office. In their places new men have been chosen to do a different and more extended work. Instead of having from twenty to thirty or more representatives in the different States, four men have been chosen as field agents. The Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Law of Spartanburg, S. C., is the field agent for South Carolina, North Carolina, Florida, Georgia, and Alabama; the Rev. George D. French of Morristown, Tenn., has Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana; the Rev. Dr. John Pearson of Toledo, Ohio, represents Ohio, Virginia, and Michigan, and the Rev. Dr. William R. Henderson of Chicago, Ill., has charge of Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin. Others will be appointed to the same work as the emergency may require.

The total issues of copies of the Scriptures at home and in foreign lands by the society during the last year amounted to 1,380,892, of which 780,943 were issued from the Bible House and 599,949 in foreign lands. Of the volumes issued from the Bible House 110,673 copies were sent to other lands, and, when added to those reported as issued abroad, they make the number 719,622, which represents the foreign circulation of the year. There were given to the Chaplains in the United States Navy 1,250 volumes and 71,360 volumes to the Army Commission of the Young Men's Christian Association, for the use of the sailors and soldiers in the late war with Spain.

Reports of agents of the society in Mexico, Central and South America, and from Europe, Asia, and Africa show a most satisfactory circulation of the Bible. Especially is this the case in China, where, on every hand, increased interest in the Bible and the Christian religion has been manifested, notably in the palace of the Emperor. In Japan, too, royalty has become interested in the Christian religion, and the Emperor has accepted a copy of the Bible in English from the Bible societies and a Japanese Bible from his Christian subjects.

In the field of translating the Scriptures into heathen tongues and dialects that of China appears to have been the most active during the year. The Epistles to the Romans, Corinthians, and Galatians, in Hinigua Colloquial, have been carried through the press, and the missionaries are now preparing other portions of the New Testament. A revision of the Foo-Choo Colloquial New Testament has been begun and a revision of various books of the Old Testament in Shanghai Colloquial have been taken in hand, while Leviticus and First Kings have been translated for the first time.

Since the organization of the American Bible Society, in 1816, its issues of copies of the Holy Scriptures amount to 65,962,505. The expense of carrying on its work for the past year was $370,064.33.

BASEBALL NEWS AND NOTES.

The past week has been a disastrous one for the New Yorks, and they are in a fair way to fall back into tenth position in the League race. The team failed to win a game in St. Louis, and in each case poor batting, coupled with ineffective pitching, was the cause. After the team's last successful Western trip it was hoped that it would get into seventh place before Aug. 1, but from present indications the team will find it a hard task to finish better than ninth. All this is discouraging to the local enthusiasts, and there is no hope for them at present. There have been rumors galore to the effect that the club would change hands, but they are without foundation. A number of offers have been made to Andrew Freedman, the present head of the club, but it is understood that he is not yet prepared to sell out. Those who wish to secure control are lovers of the game, and would do everything possible to have this city represented by a good team. The club will have to stand a big loss this season. The attendances at the Polo Grounds recently were not large, and the team is drawing poor crowds away from home, due to its position in the race.

It now looks as though the Brooklyns will carry off the pennant honors. The team is playing a consistent game. The Boston's chances are not so good since they lost two games in Louisville. This enabled the Brooklyns to increase their lead to more than eighty points, a big advantage at this stage of the season. The Philadelphias were prominent factors up to last week, but struck a losing gait that sent them into third place. The Philadelphia team, by the way, has experienced its first run of ill-luck. Ewing's popularity is waning in Cincinnati. The injury to La Joie has helped to break up the infield and has also weakened the team in batting.

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The stories from the West that the Cincinnati Club is trying to secure McGraw as manager for next season in place of "Buck" Ewing makes it look as though Ewing's popular ty is waning in Cincinnati. There is, however, no chance of securing McGraw. The latter has capital invested in business in Baltimore. He loks after this business when the Baltimore team is not on the road. Ewing would be a popular manager in New York. He was the most popular player that ever wore a New York uniform in the days of the famous Giants. He was the greatest catcher in the business. Ewing knows the game thoroughly, but in Cincinnati he never had any really good material to work with.

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The All Cuba team will play the opening game of its American tour to-day at Weehawken with the West New York Field Club.

CHILDREN'S ATHLETIC TOURNEY

Probably Will Be Held at Claremont Park—Boys in Training.

The work of arranging an athletic tournament for children from the various vacation schools and open-air gymnasiums is progressing rapidly, and a committee will call shortly on James E. Sullivan, Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union, to supply officials to conduct the meeting. No definite date has been set, but the event will probably be held on Sept. 1 at Claremont Park.

The Directors of gymnastics in the vacation schools and at the open-air playgrounds have been notified to begin systematic training of their boys for the meeting and to choose a team of ten boys to represent the school at the meet and compete for the ten prizes. The gymnastic programme will consist of class work on the vaulting bar, parallel bar, vaulting buck, and combination ladder. There will be athletic events also.

The exhibition of special features and advanced work will be limited to schools which during the Summer shall have developed attractive work outside of regular tournament work, such as balancing in classes on floor or on apparatus, pyramid building, and fancy drills.

THE HEAVENS IN AUGUST

The Month of Dog Days and Star Showers.

NIGHTS OF STARRY SPLENDOR

Where to Find the Planets—The Zodiacal Signs—Interesting Features of the Month.

There are two features for which August is distinguished—one the dog days and the other the first of the series of falling stars. There is another month—November—that has the latter distinction, but the canicular, or dog, days, belong exclusively to this month. The constellation known as Canis Minor was at one time known as Canicula, and so that word is often used in scientific circles to denote these particular days. It was also used to denote Sirius, or the Dog Star, the largest and brightest of all the stars. It is really a mighty globe. It far transcends in splendor our own sun, but it is plunged into the depths of space to such an appalling distance that its enfeebled rays when they reach the earth give us the impression, not of a mighty sun, but only of a brilliant star. From the rising, then, of this Dog Star the ancients reckoned their dog days, which were forty in number—twenty before and twenty after the star's rising. The rising of the star was ignorantly supposed to be the occasion of extreme heat and of the diseases incidental to those days.

As we look up into the heavens to find particular stars there are certain tints connected with the prominent ones, the named stars, as we popularly call them, that aid us in distinguishing them from others. These delicate tints can of course convey to us but a very imperfect idea of their real coloring. In passing from our latitude, with its peculiar meteorological conditions, to the limpid regions of the tropics, the colors of the stars are accentuated, and the sky becomes a veritable casket of precious gems. Antares, Pollux, Aldebaran, Betelgeuse, and the planet Mars shine like rubies, Polaris, the North Star, Capella, Castor, Arcturus, and Procyon are veritable celestial topazes, while Sirius, Vega, and Altair are diamonds of the first water, eclipsing all others by their dazzling whiteness.

The names of the signs of the zodiac, although fairly familiar to us by this time, are not always easy to remember in their order, and unless we do fix them in mind the difficulties of finding ourselves about are very much greater. The name of zodiac, given to the zone of stars which the sun traverses during the course of the year, comes from Greek words referring to the species of figures traced on this belt of stars, in which animals predominate. Our ancestors called these twelve signs of the zodiac the "houses of the sun" or "the monthly abodes of Apollo," because the day star visits them each month, and returns every Spring to the beginning of the zodiacal city. In English they are the Ram, the Bull, the Twins, the Crab, the Lion, the Virgin, the Balance, the Scorpion, the Archer, the Goat, the Water Bearer, and the Fishes. The signs by which each is distinguished are a vestige of the primitive hieroglyphics which described them.

The Ram which, moving in front of the herd and regulating the march, opens the series. This constellation has in itself nothing remarkable; the brightest of its stars indicates the base of one of the horns of the leader of the sheep, and is only a star of the second magnitude. After the Ram comes the Bull. Admire on a fine Winter's night the charming Pleiades which scintillate in the ether; not far from them shines a fine red star, this is Aldebaran, the eye of the Bull, one of the choicest of our brilliants. We now have the Twins, whose heads are marked by two fine stars, Castor and Pollux. Cancer, the Crab, is next in order, but unfortunately contains no conspicuously bright twinkler. The Lion is more fortunate, as he has the brilliant first magnitude star Regulus, with several of the second magnitude, and a regular figure formed of third magnitude stars, making a trapezium. The Virgin contains a very bright star, popularly known as Spica. The Balance has two second magnitude stars which are very much like the Twins. The Scorpion follows this, and is quite a remarkable constellation, a star of the first magnitude, called Antares, marks the heart in the middle of two stars of the third magnitude, and above these are three bright stars arranged in a diadem. The Archer has his arrow formed of second and third magnitude stars, and pointing toward the tail of the Scorpion. Capricornus is not at all a conspicuous group, but possibly it may be recognized by two third magnitude stars quite near each other and representing the base of the animal's horns. Aquarius is indicated by a triangle of third magnitude stars, the one at the apex being a point on the Equator. Pisces in itself is inconspicuous, but it is just south of a large and magnificent quadrilateral known as the great square of Pegasus.

The speed of the sun in August increases materially, as by time of reaching the equinox approaches, and we find that at the month's close nine and one-half degrees of northern declination have disappeared. The intense heat of the month is greatly modified by the lengthening nights, which are gradually taking unto themselves many minutes from the light of Day.

The August moon is new on the 4th, reaches the phase of first quarter on the 14th, is full on the 20th, and passes into last quarter on the 27th. It occults Mercury on the 7th, and we would have a charming picture to gaze upon if 'twere not for the fact of the planet's invisibility on that occasion. Almost all of the conjunctions between moon and planets take place this month between the new and the full moon, so that we have the majority of the wanderers as evening stars.

A notable exception to this distribution of the planets is found in Neptune, which is twice in conjunction with the moon, once on the 2d and again on the 29th. We miss so many pleasant tableaux in not being able to see this magnificent planet, whose approaches to the moon are, for this month at least, closer than almost all the other planets.

Venus is now rising only three-quarters of an hour ahead of the sun, and her laziness in this particular is greatly to her discredit, as the nearer she gets to the sun the dimmer grows her disk, and shortly she will be shut entirely from view. However, she will not be out of sight very long, and when once we get her as an evening star we shall have the pleasure of her company for the remainder of the year, from the time of sun-setting until the planet herself hides her fair face behind the line of the western horizon.

Mercury is at present an evening star, but having swung as far to the eastward as the line that tethers him to the sun permits him to do, he is now bound the other way, and, reaching his point of inferior conjunction with the sun on the 19th, he joins the company of the morning stars and remains there the rest of the month. We sometimes complain of the heat of the sun; but what is our poor luminary compared with the dazzling furnace of Mercury? It is as if ten suns together darted their rays on our heads at noontime. So that if any Mercurian drops down upon us he'd fancy himself in the arctic even were he to bring up in Central Africa or hottest Asia. Mars comes to our meridian in the middle of the afternoon, some three hours or so after the sun. He is in the constellation of the Lion. Unfortunately he is very small at present and his size diminishes daily, but his clear, steady light still admits of his being distinguished in the setting of brilliants surrounding him.

Jupiter's approach to the sun can be noticed very easily now, for we find him at sunset further and further down in the western side of the heavens. We shall hold onto him, however, until November, as he does not cease to be an evening star until his conjunction with the sun on the 13th of that month.

Uranus reaches the position of quadrature with the sun on the 27th, and still ranks among the evening stars. He is in the constellation of the Scorpion, and comes to his highest point on our meridian shortly after 7 o'clock in the evening.

Saturn and the moon are in fairly close proximity on the 16th. This will really be the most picturesque of the monthly conjunctions, and it is unfortunate that the planet is not as large and as brilliant as we sometimes have it.

Contributions to a Charity.

The United Hebrew Charities acknowledges the following contributions in response to its recent appeal to settle a poor family in the country on account of both man and wife having become chronic invalids through overwork in the city: Nathan Bijur, $20; I. S. Korn, $5; A. Bernhard, $5; "I. L.," $1; "G.," $5; Morris Koblonzer in memory of his wife, $3; "S. H. F.," $5; Philip Dominich, 50 cents; Walter M. G., $5; "Won on Jeffries," $5; "H. S.," $1; Mrs. Sol Stein, $10; Mrs. A. Steinam, $10; Simon Rothschild, $25; L. Kahn, $5; Anonymous, $20; Herman & Lichten, $5; Mrs. Julius Laubheim, $5; Joseph L. Buttenweiser, $10; Otie and Edwin Marks, $5; Mrs. A. Scheftel, $25; F. B. Korn, $5. Total, $180.50.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

Use the Celebrated Carlsbad Pine Cone Soap.

BROOKLYN.

Candy Store and Soda Fountain in the basement.

A Wireless Telegraphy of Prices.

It is a current saying that on the day that General Gordon was killed at Khartoum, the people in the streets and bazaars of Cairo knew of it, though the distance in a direct line is a thousand miles, and no telegraph to connect the cities. In our own city is wireless telegraphy working, this store's phenomenal midsummer prices are in every one's thoughts, their influence is felt and talked about far beyond the city gates. Many already know before we make an announcement that this week will have startling advantages for them. And there's a reasonable cause for such prices, too. Not only is the Summer stock clearing time for us, but it is the Summer stock clearing time for the manufacturer, who comes to us with goods at less than cost to manufacture prices. The best, the new, the seasonable things we take and pass along to you, regardless of profit. Thus midsummer dulness is an unknown quantity in this store.

To-morrow's offers are particularly electrical, a transmission of wireless telegraphy. Every alert shopper will detect and utilize the electro waves of midsummer prices. Our advertisement is but a click of the instrument, the whole store is charged with the force.

We will deliver all purchases Free of Charge at any Railroad Station within a radius of 100 miles. When the purchase amounts to $5.00 or more, the goods will be sent Free of Charge to any Railroad Station in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. And we will deliver at your door Free of all Charges purchases for any part of Long Island reached by the Long Island Express.

Phenomenal Prices for Wash Dress Stuffs.

At 4c. to 7c. for Regular 12½c. to 19c. Goods.

Section C, Extreme Rear.

Perhaps never in the history of the Dress Goods business have such phenomenal prices been given as our offers of this season, sensational to the trade but particularly gratifying to us because you have appreciated our efforts and bought enormously. These exceptional sales have more than attracted the attention of manufacturers and bring you another really startling offer to-morrow—some of the prices even less than one-third the lowest market rates. Can you really afford to overlook them?

AT 4c. FOR 12½c. GOODS.—28-inch Printed Lappet Lawns, in effective bourette stripes, good designs and rich colorings.

AT 5c. FOR 10c. GOODS.—29-inch Fela Vela Ducks, *black grounds only*, with white and colored dots and small designs. 29-inch Cadet Blue Piques in short lengths (from 3 to 12 yards).

AT 7c. FOR 12½c., 15c. AND 19c. GOODS.—Broken assortments of Fine Lawns, Organdies, Handspuns, Cambrics, Jaconets and Zephyrs.

We've about 6 or 7 hundred yards of Mousseline de Soie, the 50c. kind, which we offer at 15c. The early comers will get it.

Clearing Sale of Hosiery and Underwear.

Broken lots from our many recent sales to be closed out without any thought of cost.

AT 9c. INSTEAD OF 19c.—Women's Richelieu Ribbed White Cotton Vests, fine quality, low neck, no sleeves, prettily trimmed at neck and arms.

AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 50c. AND 65c.—Men's extra quality Balbriggan Shirts, French necks and long sleeves, also Drawers in ecru and tan.

AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 50c.—Women's Cotton and Lisle Thread Tights, open and closed, knee length; ecru, white and black.

AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 39c. AND 50c.—Women's Ingrain Plain and Ribbed Black Lisle Thread Hose, split feet, tipped heels and toes; also fancy striped and tan Richelieu Ribbed Ingrain Lisle.

Sweeping Reductions on Shirt Waists.

A display in itself well worth seeing, all seasonable, stylish, pretty conceits, both silk and cotton, tailored in the very best manner and at prices in many instances much less than ordinary very low selling prices.

AT $1.50, REDUCED FROM $2.98.—An assorted lot of China Silk Waistsin Cerise, Lavender, Blue and Pink, tucked front, detachable self collar, shirt-waist style, sizes broken.

AT $2.98, REDUCED FROM $3.98, $4.98 AND $5.98.—A choice lot of Taffeta Silk Waists, in stripes, checks and plain shaded effects, and some extra fine Plisse striped Taffeta Waists in dainty colorings.

AT 59c., REDUCED FROM 98c. AND $1.25.—White Lawn Waists in different styles, some with two insertings in yoke, others inserting down front and embroidered inserting in yoke.

AT 98c., REDUCED FROM $1.45 AND $1.79.—Tweed White Lawn Waists, some tucked yoke, others two and three rows of fine insertings. In this lot are some very pretty dresses, tucked round yoke, trimmed with embroidered inserting, never sold less than $1.98.

Great reductions in fine White Waists at $1.45, $1.69, $1.98, $2.25; were from $1.98 to $3.50.

AT 29c., REDUCED FROM 69c.—Fancy Lawn and Percale Waists in very pretty and desirable patterns, including lavender, pink and light blue.

AT 49c., REDUCED FROM 98c.—An assorted lot of fine Percale and Fancy Lawn Waists, in dainty stripes and checks, among them some manufacturers' samples; never sold less than 75c. to $1.25.

AT 98c., REDUCED FROM $1.45 AND $2.25.—Fine Waists in Madras, Fancy Lawn, Percale and Dimity, assorted styles and colors.

Sweeping reduction in finer Waists at $1.25, $1.45, $1.79; were from $1.98 to $3.98.

The Scarf Sale of the Season.

5c. to 10c. Ties at 8 for 25c.

Washable Cotton String Ties at 8 for 25c. instead of 5c. to 10c. each. Not sent C. O. D., exchanged or credited. And, then, what of these opportunities?

AT 12½c.—Men's and Women's 25c. and 50c. Scarf Ties and Bows, washable cottons and fine silk.

AT 25c.—All of our Summer Scarfs for men, in all shapes, perfectly fresh goods.

AT 59c.—A splendid lot of regular 90c. quality Negligee Shirts for boys at 59c.

At 75c.—The regular $1.00 to $1.25 quality of Boys' Negligee Shirts.

AT 90c.—The best values ever given in Boys' Negligee Shirts. To thoroughly introduce our "Boys' Furnishing Department" we have gathered a splendid lot of Boys' Negligee and Stiff Bosom Shirts, worth regularly $1.25 to $1.50. Some with 2 collars and 1 pair of cuffs, others with 2 pairs of cuffs, all at 90c.

59c. FOR MEN'S $1.50 SHIRTS.—Men's Negligee Shirts, the regular $1.00 to $1.50 qualities, at 69c.

95c. FOR MEN'S $2.00 SHIRTS.—Another lot of the extraordinary Shirts we are selling at 95c., including that splendid style with 2 collars and 1 pair of cuffs detached, regular $1.50 to $2.00 values.

A Startling Book Offer.

Just 3c. a Volume.

Not Sent C. O. D.

Almost a whole library of good reading for half a dollar. It happens in this wise: While arranging and buying for our extensive book store, which we intend to open permanently this fall, we ran across a very unusual bargain in a lot of exceptionally attractive books, in fact, too good to keep until fall, especially as they are the very kind of handy volumes convenient for summer reading, while traveling, outings, &c.

Though they are the size that go in and out of the pocket in a jiffy, they are books full of matter, three and four hundred pages, good paper, clear, well-printed, easy-reading type, tastefully covered in paper. The classics of the world—3c. each. Why, it will pay you to buy the whole list in duplicate and hand them around to your friends. Here are the subjects, books published to sell for 10c. each—one or as many as you like, 3c. each, to-morrow.

Lucile—Owen Meredith.
Dreams—Olive Schriner.
Frankenstein—Mrs. Shelley.
Light of Asia—Edwin Arnold.
Queen of the Air—Ruskin.
Ethics of the Dust—Ruskin.
Emerson's Essays.
Paul and Virginia—St. Pierre.
Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare.
Bracebridge Hall—Irving.
Poe's Poems.
John Halifax, Gentleman.
In Memoriam—Tennyson.
Rasselas—Johnson.
Poems—Robert Browning.
Book of Golden Deeds.
Selections from Epictetus.
Last Essays of Elia.

$1.00 for a Cheap at $2.00 Umbrella.

Dress Goods Section.

You can defy St. Swithin if you buy one of these two-dollar Umbrellas for a dollar. They are in sizes for men and women, both 26 and 28 inches, covered with the best quality Union taffeta, not the ordinary kind, but the kind guaranteed not to crock or fade. Harvey rods, paragon frame, case and tassel, handles of turned Cape Horn, Dresden, natural woods and black ones for mourning. 750 of them at $1.00, not $2.00.

Better Silk Inducements.

AT 39c. INSTEAD OF 49c.—Habutai Silks, warranted to wash like a silk handkerchief. The newest seasonable styles and best qualities of stripes and plaids for waists and children's dresses.

AT 49c. INSTEAD OF 75c.—Black Figured India Silks, and very pretty, 24 inches wide, the kind that are reinforced by satin stripes; ten styles of them, all silk.

TWO BARGAINS in plain black Habutai—27 inches, 49c., instead of 75c.
36 inches, 65c., instead of 89c.

AT 59c. INSTEAD OF $1.00—5,000 yards Fancy Taffetas, none of them, if sold regularly, worth less than $1.00 a yard.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Adjt. Gen. Andrews has made public the findings of the court-martial which was convened to try Capt. Horatio P. Witherstine of the Thirty-first Separate Company of Mohawk, Herkimer County. Gen. Andrews, in reviewing the proceedings, says, among other things:

The Court presents a record barren of evidence, making it difficult and practically impossible to dispose of the charges so as to do justice with certainty and exactness. After making its findings on the charges and specifications, the Court has spread upon the record a statement covering some six and one-half pages, justifying its own proceedings and reflecting upon the persons who were instrumental in preferring the charges. It is permissible under certain conditions for a Court to file with its findings explanatory statements; but a careful examination of precedents fails to find anything to warrant what the Court has placed on the record in the present case. The Court certainly departed from this rule, and by so doing has impaired its own efficiency and in a large measure has defeated the very purpose for which the court was organized. Aside from a failure to call witnesses the report of the Judge Advocate, N. G., N. Y., has referred to the manner in which witnesses called before the Court were examined. It was far from searching and not at all satisfactory. It is extremely unfortunate from the standpoint of the administration of military justice that these charges are left to be disposed of upon a record so bare of testimony. The Court has signally failed to carry out its sworn duties.

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Capt. Witherstine was charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and violation of Section 177 of Chapter 559 of the Laws of 1893. The first and second charges pertain to alleged wrong acts in connection with the filling in of the lot for the State armory at Mohawk, and the third charge to the wrong appointment of J. P. Holden as laborer in the same armory. There are eleven specifications in the first charge and nine in the second charge.

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Lieut. R. H. Sayre, Inspector of Small Arms Practice of Squadron A, in order to keep the members of the command fully posted regarding the supplementary practice days at Creedmoor, has issued a pocket guide giving the dates of the several days assigned in the different classes, the time the trains leave, and other useful information.

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The Board of Officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment has decided that the regimental band at future parades shall be equipped with green plumes on their helmets. For some years past the band has been without green plumes, and in street parades where nearly all the troops are equipped in the State uniform, it has been difficult for the friends of the Sixty-ninth to distinguish it from some of the other regiments. With waving green plumes the band at the head of the regiment will, after this, be easily recognized. The regimental rifle team has been practicing steadily at Creedmoor for some weeks and hopes to make a creditable showing.

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In the Second Brigade commissions for newly elected and appointed officers have been received as follows: Major Charles O. Davis and Lieut. Frank H. Rogers, Thirteenth Regiment; Capt. Charles C. Baldwin, Second Signal Corps; Capt. John J. Dixon and First Lieut. Charles E. Maxfield, Forty-seventh Regiment.

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Company C, Twenty-second Regiment, will hold a reunion next Sunday at the Cove Hotel, Livingston, S. I. The reunion will be participated in by both veteran and active members, and all former members of Company C are invited to be present. The committee has perfected all the arrangements, and aside from an elaborate dinner there will be bowling, bicycle and swimming races, and other sports, as well as a good time generally. The committee in charge is Sergt. Mahon, Corps. Green, Hearn, and Stevens, and Private Harbeson. The company is commanded by Capt. Lilliendahl, senior in his grade, and one of the most popular officers in the regiment. The Quartermaster's department of the regiment has been busy the past week issuing the new red coats to the several companies. These coats are exceptionally handsome, and will be worn by the regiment for the first time in the parade in honor of Admiral Dewey.

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In speaking of the action of Lieut. Col. Seiter of the Twelfth Regiment in setting aside the company elections ordered by former Col. Leonard, officers outside the Twelfth, while admiting that Lieut. Col. Seiter had a perfect right to countermand the elections, are of opinion, however, that it was injudicious on his part to do so. It is the general custom to order an election if the former incumbent has passed the examining board, and this is frequently done in order to save time.

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Col. Clayton of the Fourteenth Regiment, with a view to finding out the exact condition of his command, has ordered the several companies to parade at the armory, when the Colonel will personally make an inspection of them, as well as of their quarters, books, papers, uniforms, equipments, &c. The inspections to be made are as follows: Company E, Aug. 1; Company B, Aug. 2; Company F, Aug. 3; Company I, Aug. 4; Company A, Aug. 8; Company D, Aug. 9; Company M, Aug. 10, and Company L, Aug. 11. Second Lieut. James O. Moore of Company G, who has been a member of the regiment since 1898 and served in the volunteer regiment, has resigned for business reasons.

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First Sergt. George Donovan of Company K, Twelfth Regiment, known as one of the most expert riflemen in the Guard, and an old member of the Twelfth, has taken his honorable discharge after eleven years' service, much to the regret of Capt. Blake and other officers and men of the Twelfth. He was for nine years a member of the Twelfth Regiment rifle team and one of its most reliable shots. Previous to joining the Twelfth Sergt. Donovan was in the British Army for twelve years, being a member of the Scots Guards. While in the latter regiment he took part in the Soudan campaign in 1885, and received both the British and Egyptian decorations for that service. Some of the old members of Company D are anxious to learn something as to the whereabouts of their old First Sergeant, T. C. Rose, who disappeared eight years ago. Nothing has been heard from him since. He was a valued member of the company, and served as a Lieutenant in the war of the rebellion. A picture of the Sergeant and a number of his effects are still carefully retained in the company room in the hope that he will bob up serely there sooner or later. The company room is in mourning for Corp. Burt Fox, who died a few days since of typhoid fever. He was a highly esteemed member of the company in which he had served for five years.

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Capt. Henry Melville of the Eighth Regiment has been appointed a member of the Fifth Brigade Examining Board to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Capt. George B. Rhoades of the Seventh Regiment.

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The indications are that there will be a large attendance at Creedmoor next Saturday, when members of the National Guard can take advantage of the first of the supplementary practice days to qualify as marksmen and sharpshooters. There will be ample opportunity for all to practice.

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Major William G. Bates, who is at present commanding the Seventy-first Regiment, has redetailed the following officers, who were formerly on the staff of Col. Francis: Lieut. Whittall as Battalion Quartermaster, Capt. True as Regimental Commissary, and Capt. Leewald as Assistant Surgeon. The regimental rifle team has commenced its practice at Creedmoor for the Fall matches with excellent results, and Lieut. Williams, who is supervising the practice of the team, is satisfied with the work thus far accomplished. Former Capt. Meeks of Company I was presented by the members of his command with a handsome sword last Tuesday night. The Captain, who has been appointed an officer of volunteers, has joined his regiment at the Plattsburg Barracks.

***

Col. Morris of the Ninth Regiment, in order that there may be no delay in securing new uniforms for the men of his command, has directed company commanders to be present with their companies during the first week in August on their respective drill nights to have the men properly measured. Lieut. Watkins of Company B has been detailed to command Company K pending the election of a successor to Capt. Byrne, who resigned to accept a commission in the Twenty-sixth Regiment of Volunteers. Former Commissary Sergt. R. C. Chadsey, well known as an old time athlete, and who served with the Ninth Volunteers, has been listed in the Twenty-sixth Regiment, United States Volunteers, for service at Manila.

***

The celebration on July 26 of the twenty-first anniversary of the organization of Company G, Thirteenth Regiment, the Beecher Company, which was organized in Plymouth Church twenty-one years ago, was a very enjoyable event. Former Col. William E. Watson of the Thirteenth Regiment presided, and among the other guests present were: Gen. A. C. Barnes, Col. David E. Austen, Major Gustav A. Jahn, and Dr. R. Jarrett. After dinner addresses were made, and merry songs sung, including one in which were introduced the names of Col. Watson, Lieut. Hanold, Lieut. Rae, Sergt. Baxter, the Corporals and high privates. The company is making good progress in recruiting.

***

These are busy times in the Second Naval Battalion, in preparation for the annual practice cruise, which will commence on Tuesday, Aug. 8, and last a week.

AMONG THE OARSMEN.

The present indications are that Harlem River clubs will make almost as many entries in the Middle States Regatta at Philadelphia on Labor Day as if the event were to be held on the home course. With one or two exceptions, every club on the river has signified its intention of making one or more entries, and in several instances four entries will be made by one club. Active work will be commenced by the crews in a few days, and from then on to within a few days of the regatta the river will present a lively appearance, both morning and evening.

The next local regatta to be held in or about this city is that of the Hoboken Amateur Rowing Association on Saturday, Aug. 19.

The New York Times.

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. XLVIII....No. 15,461.
SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIXTEEN PAGES. JULY 30, 1899. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

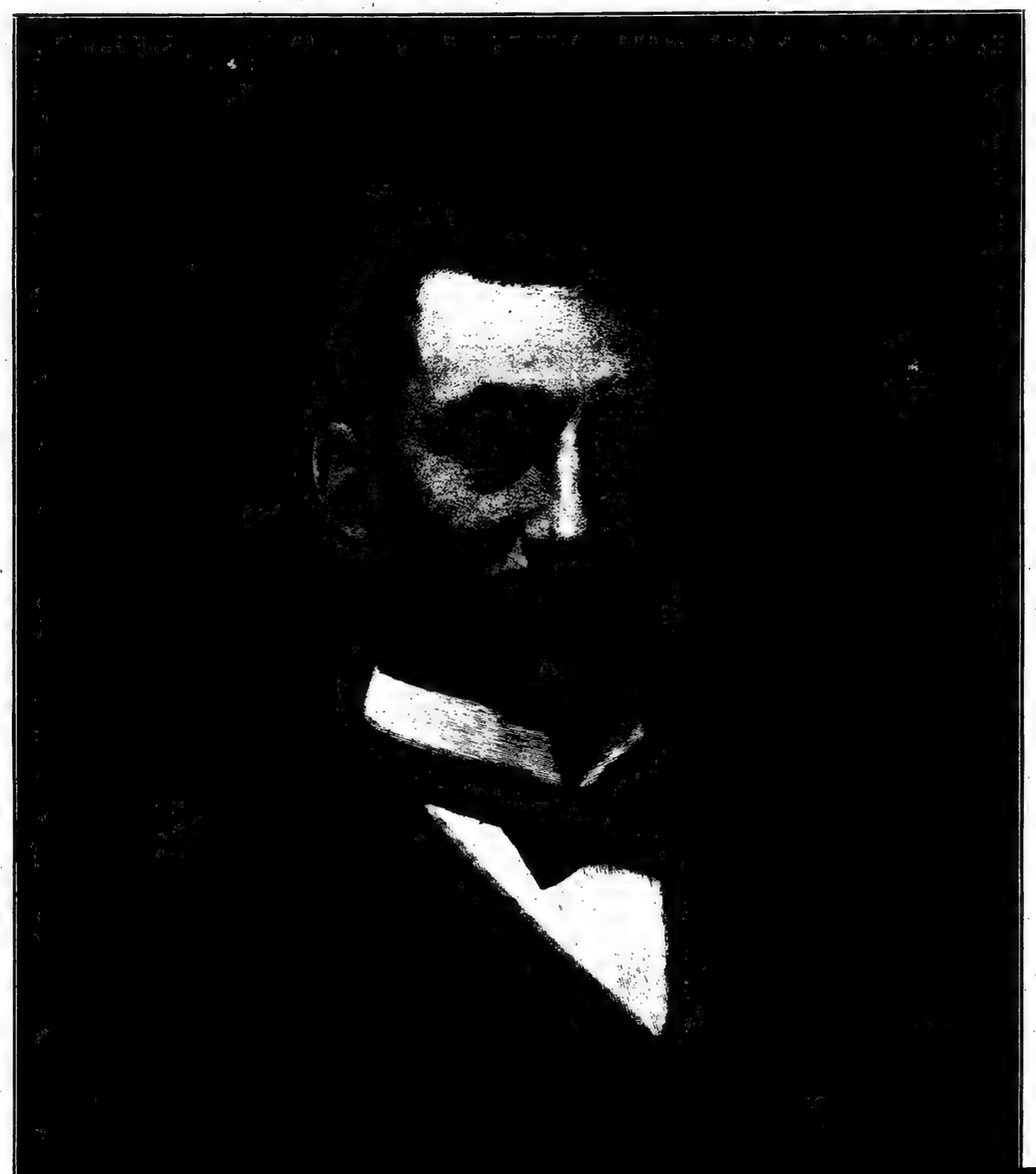

JULY 1899

The New York Times
Illustrated Magazine Supplement.

JULY 30, 1899.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

France in her desire to have her birth rate exceed the death rate should look across the Rhine into Hesse. "Great joy reigns there," according to a correspondent in Le Gaulois. The principle of taxation of bachelors has at last found acceptance in the Grand Duchy, and has been made a law by the Diet. Unmarried men are henceforth to pay a sur tax of 25 per cent. on their incomes, over and above what the benedicts pay. Doubtless the result of the experiment will be regarded with some interest by intelligent Frenchmen, although anti-Teutonic prejudice may blind the eyes of many to the beneficial results. There is no doubt that, in that frugal Grand Duchy, a bachelor will be able to keep a wife on the odd 25 per cent. Hence the experiment will appeal to foreign sociologists; they will see how far a man's marital tendencies have been checked by pecuniary considerations. The famous Hessian boot will not be rarer than the Hessian bachelor, if the estimate of the philo-marital Diet's designs are realized, and the proverb that "marriages are made in Heaven" may give way to the axiom that husbands are created in Hesse.

***

It very often happens, particularly in this country, that a man secures a position of trust through the influence of friends whom his plea that he has had "bad luck" particularly touches. The explanation in the matter is only found in the gambler's adage, "My luck will turn." Very frequently "luck," which is simply a matter of circumstance and application, does not smile on the candidate after he has secured his new position. It not infrequently happens that his friends are made to feel his continued disregard of circumstances and lack of ability. The Rothschilds of Paris do things differently. It is said on pretty good authority that they will never employ any one in any capacity who has been "unfortunate." They always ask the man who applies to them for a situation, however humble, "Have you ever had any bad luck?" And if the reply be in the affirmative he is rejected without further discussion. To this apparently severe and, to some, unjust mode of dealing they attribute much of their success in business. But the question is, Does the injustice outweigh the wisdom?

***

It is announced in the clerical organs of Paris that Mgr. Richard intends to sanction the beard movement among his clergy. We suppose—although the Church press does not say so—that Mgr. Richard will act only in this matter after consulting the Vatican. He has some precedent on his side, to be sure, for Mgr. Geulbert, who was Archbishop of Paris in 1871, allowed the priests to grow their beards during the Commune that they might be able to avoid detection. He later on permitted them to retain their capillary appendages. It may not be generally known that in the reign of Oswy, the last of the Bretwaldas, who flourished toward the end of the seventh century, a formidable contest arose between the See of Rome and the Roman Catholic Church in England, Scotland, and Ireland, as to whether priests should shave or not. The Britons obstinately clung to their beards and the strife waxed so warm that Oswy convoked a meeting of ecclesiastics at Whitby, where it was decreed that priests should shave all but a thin crown of hair off their heads, and that they should wear no hair on the face under pain of stripes. Be it remembered, however, that priests who reside in heathen countries are to-day permitted to wear their beards. Should Archbishop Richard give the permission in question there might be some unkind remarks made on the subject. There would certainly be foreigners mean enough to say that, considering recent royalist demonstrations, Paris had as much right to be classed among the infidel lands as Dahomey or Madagascar.

***

According to a French gentleman who has spent some weeks at Newport this Summer, Americans do not know how to enjoy themselves. If they actually do enjoy themselves it is in the most languid and phlegmatic manner, and hence escaped his notice. "The ladies," he says, "look nice and coquettish in their trim-fitting tunics and Zouave trousers, but they rarely go near the water. As for the men, a fat Teuton looks an absurd object enough in the costume of the bath, but substitute a very lean banker from New York or a lawyer from Boston, and it cannot be said that the change is for the better." The French gentleman is utterly unable to account for the women's distaste of taking a dip, but he explains the American middle-aged man's abhorrence of the sea readily enough: "I suppose it results from the undue speed at which he lives during the Winter, which so prostrates him that he is incapable of exertion during his leisure moments, and must experience a sort of Summer hibernation." He describes the cotillion as "a German species of the minuet." After dancing it the women go wearily to bed and the men repair to the dining room, where the sideboards are usually furnished with every concoction known to the famous American bar. After hearing the above tirade we came to the conclusion that the Frenchman had not even been in Newport. However, it is not easy to recognize one's frailties when presented through the impressions of a Gaul. A Briton's comments would meet with more consideration just now.

ELIHU ROOT.

ANY person meeting Elihu Root for the first time and on an occasion of no especial significance, would be likely to underestimate the aggressive vigor of the man's character. His manner is calm and self-contained, and his countenance is usually expressive of serenity and amiability. There is nothing about his personal appearance to suggest the lawyer militant, much less the warrior militant. Yet there are many men who have felt his powe. in legal and political controversy who are willing to concede that the new Secretary of War has the essential qualities of a fighter. The excellent portrait of Mr. Root which appears on the first page of this magazine is from an etching recently copyrighted and published by Charles Barmore of 10 Wall Street, this city.

Mr. Root's courage is of the sturdy and uncompromising type. He is never without convictions on subjects of importance, and his manner of expressing his convictions is as clear, forcible, and emphatic as are the convictions themselves. He is always in earnest, and when dealing with dishonesty and corruption in municipal affairs or in politics generally he takes no pains to pick out the softest words in describing offenses and offenders. On the contrary, he uses words that sting and singe.

At various stages of his warfare against political rascality Elihu Root has hurled philippics which have branded the objects of attack for all time. He has been particularly severe in his treatment of the class of politicians that seek public office only for the opportunities offered of personal aggrandizement and profit. His conception of the duties of citizenship is much more elevated and strict than that of the average partisan.

There are several men in public life who have been strengthened in their sense of duty and guided in their course by taking counsel with Elihu Root. He is usually a conservative as well as a shrewd adviser.

"A BIT OF KENT, ENGLAND."

From the Painting by Charles Graham.

A mutual regard has existed between Mr. Root and Theodore Roosevelt for a great many years. During the recent Gubernatorial campaign, when Tammany Hall essayed to question Roosevelt's eligibility for the Governorship on the ground that he was not a citizen of New York State, having surrendered his citizenship when he took up his temporary residence in Washington while officiating as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, it was Mr. Root who settled the question by expounding the law. He prepared a statement of the facts, combined with points of law, which speedily squelched the attack of the Tammany campaigners along this particular line. On numerous occasions since he assumed the reins of Government at Albany Gov. Roosevelt has found it desirable to consult Mr. Root.

Intellectually, Elihu Root is a versatile as well as an able man. His alert mind and keen observation embrace most things of vital interest to humanity, and he is ever ready to aid in promoting the welfare of his fellow-beings. One of his most recent public utterances was a speech in the Metropolitan Opera House, on the occasion of Archbishop Corrigan's jubilee, in which he urged a broad liberality in the treatment of social and religious questions. Mr. Root was one of the delegates at large in the Constitutional Convention of 1894 in Albany, and, although Joseph H. Choate was the President of that body, Mr. Root, as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, did a great deal toward shaping the proceedings.

A native of New York State, Mr. Root comes of good old New England ancestry, of which he has always been proud. For a number of years he was the President of the New England Society of this city. Oren Root, the father of the new Secretary of War, was a scholar and a man of high character. He was Professor of Mathematics in Hamilton College continuously from 1849 to 1885, and for a part of the time also Professor of Mineralogy and Geology. When Elihu was born, on Feb. 15, 1845, the family resided in Clinton, Oneida County, and it was in that vicinity that the distinguished lawyer spent his boyhood. He was industrious and studious in his youth, and even before he entered college had developed a strong and determined character.

After being graduated from Hamilton College in 1864 he took up the study of the law. His means were limited, and during the three years that he was preparing for admission to the bar he added to his income by tutoring. He was admitted to the bar in this city in 1867, and by his vigor, enthusiasm, and ability speedily won recognition and a place in his profession. Although not restricting his reading or his practice to any particular line or department of the law, he gradually acquired a reputation for special proficiency as a corporation lawyer. For many years past he has had a very large corporation practice, while at the same time he has won numerous triumphs in other departments of legal controversy.

With the beginning of his professional career Elihu Root identified himself with the Republican Party, and has remained an avowed Republican ever since, although on some occasions he has manifested a degree of independence startling to those Republicans who on all occasions submissively bow to the will of "the organization." In recent years Mr. Root has been admittedly one of the leaders of the reform element of the Republican Party. He was a candidate for the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas on the Republican ticket in this city in 1879, and, although defeated, he polled a large vote. President Chester A. Arthur appointed him United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York in 1883, and he held the office until the middle of President Cleveland's first term, when he resigned. Mr. Root was a close friend and adviser of President Arthur.

For a number of years Mr. Root's active interest in politics made him a prominent and influential figure in the local and State conventions. While on all occasions striving for harmony in the party, his chief contention invariably was for honesty and adherence to principle. He served for several years as the representative of the Twenty-first Assembly District on the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee. In 1886 he was Chairman of the Republican County Committee, but within the next few years the methods followed and approved by a majority of the Republican leaders in this county aroused his open hostility, and in 1893-4 he became one of the most energetic and potent members of the "Committee of Thirty," which conducted a revolt against the "machine politics" of the Republican county organization. He made no pretense of withdrawing from the Republican Party, but took the ground that the needed reforms should be encompassed by Republicans within the organization.

At present Mr. Root is the leading or the associate counsel of some of the largest corporations in this country. He is the chief counsel of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and has been William C. Whitney's legal adviser in other important enterprises. In 1894 Mr. Root received the degree of LL. D. from Hamilton College, of which he has been a trustee since 1883. After the retirement of Col. John Hay from the post of Ambassador to the Court of St. James's Elihu Root's name was coupled with that of Joseph H. Choate as a possible successor. Mr. Root did not seek the office, and his approval of the selection of Mr. Choate was prompt and cordial.

"Few lawyers have made a more remarkable record in winning the number of cases undertaken than Elihu Root," says the "History of the Bench and Bar of New York." "In the famous Stewart will case he was the leading counsel for Judge Hilton, and he defended the suit of Branagh vs. Smith, disposing of the claim of the alleged Irish heirs against the Stewart estate. He was leading counsel in the Hoyt will case, as also in the Fayerweather contest. He also appeared in the Broadway surface railroad litigation, the Sugar Trust contest, the suit (growing out of the Bedell forgeries) of Shipman, Barlow, Larocque, and Choate vs. the Bank of the State of New York. He defended the proceedings before Mayor Grant for the removal of Dock Commissioners Matthews and Post. In the aqueduct litigation (O'Brien vs. the Mayor of the City of New York) he won against the opposing counsel, Joseph H. Choate, saving to the city several millions of dollars. He successfully resisted the removal of Charles A. Dana to Washington, under indictment in the District of Columbia for publication of a libel in The New York Sun. In one of the most sensational cases of recent times he defended Robert Ray Hamilton from the machinations of the notorious Eva Mann.

"Mr. Root's legal practice is characterized by exhaustive work in the preparation of his cases and a keen intellectuality which penetrates to the marrow of things. He is also a ready speaker, but with the same characteristic of intellectuality appeals with forceful logic to the understanding rather than merely to the more ephemeral emotions. Especially notable was the analysis and exposure of municipal corruption in his famous address at Cooper Union during the Presidential campaign of 1892. Preceding the Parkhurst agitation, this arraignment astonished all by the boldness of the assault; while its anticipation of the Lexow exposures seems now almost prophetic, and exhibits the keenest penetration on the part of its author."

In the Spring of 1893 when a large fleet of foreign vessels was in the New York Harbor and in the Hudson River a banquet was given at the Hotel Waldorf in honor of the principal officers of the visiting fleet. Mr. Root responded to the toast to Argentina in a manner that excited the enthusiasm of the officers of the Argentine cruiser Nueve de Julio, and on the 31st of May, 1893, these officers presented Mr. Root with a handsome silver loving cup as a memento of the occasion. This cup was made to order in New York, and is 8¼ inches high and 11 inches wide at the mouth.

By nature frank and generous, with an exceedingly amiable and sociable disposition, Mr. Root is very popular with those who know him. He is not only brilliant and convincing in oratorical effort, but he is brilliant and entertaining in conversation. In the club or in the drawing room he is a delightful companion. He is now President of the Union League Club of this city. He was formerly President of the Republican Club, and one of the Vice Presidents of the Bar Association of New York. He is a member of numerous clubs and societies, including the Century, University, Lawyers', and Metropolitan Clubs, The Players, and the New England Society.

In his first speech to the members of the Union League Club Mr. Root urged upon them stanch support of three needed reforms—better primaries, sound currency, and pension rolls purged of all suspicion of dishonesty and fraud. He furthermore admonished his fellow-members as follows: "Let us beware of putting forth crude and ill-considered expressions of opinion. No matter by what authority propositions may be advanced, they should be considered, discussed, and the reasons which lead others to different conclusions should be weighed. Let us not meddle with too many things or with unimportant ones. The men and the bodies who continually assault the public ear with their views upon all subjects, and seek in private station apparently to direct all the operations of government, soon fail of a hearing altogether, and fall into disrepute as mere busybodies. And let us take no action unless we are in earnest and are prepared to follow it to the end."

Elihu Root earnestly supported Seth Low for Mayor in the Fall of 1897. In a speech at Carnegie Hall in that campaign Mr. Root thus described his Republicanism: "No one can regret more than I that all Republicans in this great city are not standing together to-night, without doubt and without question, waging a good battle against our ancient foe. But a condition confronts us—a question of duty which must be solved by each man on his own conscience and his own manhood, and regrets are in vain. What is the condition that confronts us Republicans? There are two Republicans, each a candidate for Mayor of the great City of New York. Each is supported by many Republicans; one has behind him the regular—so-called regular—organization of the Republican Party in this city. The other—to support whom we are here to-night—has behind him the clear and unmistakable declaration of the party itself on municipal affairs. * * * Shall we recant? [Cries of "No! Never!"] Shall we, because this county organization, sprung from the primaries of which you have heard, composed as it was, sees fit to depart from the principles which you and I have taken our stand upon and believe, shall we recant? [Cries of "No!"] No, the Republican Party never failed in its adherence to its principles. * * * Now, my friends, we are Republicans, and we are going to continue Republicans. No one can prevent it either now or hereafter. We will support the candidates of the Republican Party whenever these candidates stand on the principles of the Republican Party."

It was in this speech that Mr. Root said of Gen. B. F. Tracy, the "regular" Republican candidate for Mayor: "He may think that he is running for office, but he is not. He is the great American Perseus, leaping into the yawning gulf of non-partisanship for the purpose of saving the county machine."

AFTER THE DROUGHT.

A sudden stir among the maiden leaves
And little murmurs from the widowed grass.
The hurried trumpet call of winds—the roll
Of God's great drums across the echoing hills,
And uniformed in gray, with glittering spears,
The Regiment of Raindrops marches back,
And all the world grows beautiful again.
—ELLA WHEELER WILCOX in The Criterion.

1899

"OFF FOR EUROPE."

BARRING the experience of being aboard an outward-bound steamer, nothing quite equals the fascination of watching one as she leaves her pier for the other side of the water. Then, if ever, we involuntarily put ourselves in the places of those on board, and feel happy in the mere knowledge of the happiness they must feel. For what an anticipation it is, the conquest of the brave old ocean and the sight of lands which never, perhaps, have met the eye!

Never before have tourists left in greater numbers for Europe than this Summer, and the docks of the big ocean liners on sailing days are crowded with friends and relatives waiting to wave a last good-bye as the liner heads down the bay. Here and there, too, in the crowd is occasionally seen one who is not waving to any one, but is simply gazing wistfully at the departing steamer. Perhaps he is thinking of a home he left on the other side and how near this ship will come to it in a week's time. Many a foreigner is seen in these crowds. He is scarcely ever noticed owing to the enthusiasm of the others, and after the steamer has left, he passes out with the throng and is quickly lost in the street.

Sometimes, however, a spectator is seen who is evidently an American. His glances will turn from the ship to the people around him. He seems to be taking things philosophically, and yet, if we wait till the crowd leaves the pier, very often we shall find him to be the last one to leave.

The process of starting an ocean liner on her journey is an interesting one in itself. The ship at her pier is an unwieldy thing, a great helpless baby that has to be pulled and pushed around by diminutive little tugs whose smokestacks come no higher than the liner's main deck. As the ship casts away from the pier a number of tugs come scurrying around her, and so impudent do they look that it is hard to escape the impression that they have reasoning powers and are trying to show off their superiority in being able to manage themselves.

Even with the tugs puffing around her, it is a slow process taking the ship into midstream. She is usually towed out backward, and not until she has had her prow turned full down stream are the hawsers connecting her with the tugs cast off, and the liner started ahead under her own steam.

With the exception of the departure of the pilot when the steamer is fairly out to sea, this is the last link that connects her with the country she is leaving. Down the stream she goes under bare steerage way, and every boat on the river gives her a wide berth, for even at the slow speed at which she is going, there would be small hope for anything that came in her way.

Her decks are always crowded with travelers, and they are on the lookout for any unusual incident as a last thought for their journey. They often meet excursion parties before they pass out of the lower bay, and many a traveler has carried with him for years the memory of an enthusiastic greeting of hat and handkerchief wavings he received as he started out across the ocean.

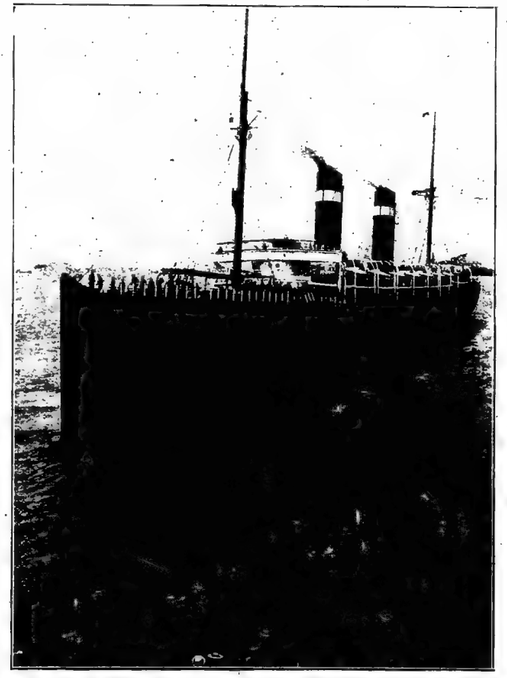

THE ANNUAL EXODUS OF SUMMER TOURISTS TO EUROPE.
The St. Paul Leaving her Dock for Southampton.

THE DEATH'S HEAD MOTH.

Butterflies may mean much in the way of auguries, says The Gentleman's Magazine. The variegated ones, of bright coloring, are fortunate, especially if fluttering near the wayfarer. But the bronze butterfly, or moth, is not lucky. Of all the race, however, the most dreaded as an augury is what is commonly known as the "death's-head moth." People who are very firm of nerve in other matters have often been much agitated on finding one of these in a room. The villager does not simply augur death from the likeness to the skull in the marking of the back, but various minor misfortunes. This moth, (whose scientific name, Acherontia atropos, is sufficiently grim,) is a very large one, and, flying into cottage rooms, and making for the candle, often extinguishes it, which doubles the terror of the omen. It is worth while recalling to mind, in view of the gloomy auguries which in many places accompany this moth's appearance, the fear it excited in parts of Poland in 1824. It swarmed in the potato fields—these and jasmine plants being its favorite haunts—and at dusk into open cottage windows.

The noise peculiar to the moth became to the terrified peasantry a voice of anguish, and when it flew into the light and extinguished it they anticipated war, pestilence, hunger, and death to man and beast; in fact the wildest horror, as described in contemporary accounts, overspread in that year a very wide district. Even now, however, so many decades later, and in much less impressionable rural England, the aspect of the moth and its sound are seen and heard with dread. From the yellow and brown-tailed moths, too, similar, though less terrible, omens are deduced. Possibly the markings on the back of the death's-head moth, which are sufficiently startling to a nervous person or invalid when unexpectedly seen, account in some degree for the ill-omen which its appearance is deemed to be.

"THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH."

No knight rides forth upon a Summer morn
To seek adventure for a day and year,
No drawbridge falls at summons of his horn,
No wrathful foe doth prove his sword and spear,
Nor battle giveth he for maid forlorn;
No seneschal doth bid a courteous cheer.

Though the old armor rusteth on the wall,
And the good sword hath now no power to bite,
No mailed heel ring through the quiet hall,
No charger paw the ground at morning's light,
Yet may he still do work not mean or small—
Still may he be a "perfect, gentle knight."

Still lives the high ideal; still the strong
May help the weak, may succor the distressed,
Lighten the burden that the age's wrong
Lays on the wretched; still may he invest
His soul with knighthood, though no minstrel song
Greet his emprise or glory in his quest.

—C. J. GRIFFIN, in Chambers's Journal.

SUMMER CRUISES OF MEN-OF-WAR.

To the average man the Summer cruises of our men-of-war seem to be mere pleasure trips along the coast, but this is far from being a correct view of the matter. It is the policy of the Navy Department to send the cruising squadrons into many ports in order that the people may see for what they are paying and that a proper National pride in the navy may be fostered. But when the ships are at sea, out of sight of the admiring throngs, they go through a great number of evolutions, which are of the highest importance to the efficiency of the service. If it were possible for people to see these evolutions, as they can see those of an infantry regiment in camp or on a field day, they would at once understand their value, although many of the movements would be inexplicable to them.

The evolutions of a squadron of ships, however, are absolutely necessary to that constant readiness for action which is held to be the first and the final essential of a good navy. For example, to steam in column and keep the proper distances between the ships is by no means an easy matter, yet it is the first requisite of a squadron at sea. In order that this may be properly done, the speed of all the vessels in the column must be equal. Ten knots an hour is the normal cruising speed of our squadrons, and this must be maintained in a squadron comprising ships of various types and widely differing horse powers. The engineers must know just how many revolutions a minute to give their engines in order to get the required speed. Having learned that, they must know how to maintain it.

Now, as the safety of the ships from collision with one another is largely dependent upon their keeping the right speed in the performance of any squadron movement, it is evident that if the officers learned nothing from these Summer cruises along the coast but how to maintain a steady rate of speed, the cruises would be of high value. But these cruises give many other results. The peculiarities of all the ships in steering, for instance, are thoroughly learned by the officers attached to them. It may be that in the cases of some of the ships these have been ascertained before, but not by the same officers. As any officer in the service may at some time be ordered to this or that vessel, it is not possible that his knowledge gained on one of these Summer cruises can be valueless to him.

When at sea a squadron is exercised in all the necessary drills, such as fire and collision, and general quarters for action. Daily reports are made to the Admiral as to the skill and celerity of the various crews in the performance of the different evolutions, and every effort is made to overcome all deficiencies. Target practice takes place at regular intervals, and there is the incessant study of the sighting drill. Ships are a good deal like soldiers in one way; they cannot be made efficient unless they are kept at work. The American sailor is just like any other sailor; he will do nothing with all his heart and all his strength if he has nothing to do. But if he is kept hard at work from morning till night at those things which go to make an efficient man-of-war's man, he will, when the occasion arises, fill an enemy's fleet so full of holes that it will look like a set of floating pepper boxes.

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REAR ADMIRAL SAMPSON, CAPT. CHADWICK, AND LIEUT. COMMANDER W. P. POTTER, ON THE DECK OF THE CRUISER NEW YORK.

THE ADVANTAGES OF DIRT.

The mother who would have her children healthy must not be afraid to have them occasionally dirty, says a writer in Harper's Bazar. While cleanliness is akin to godliness, there is a clean dirt that comes from contact with the sweet earth that is wholesome. Have the little ones bathed frequently, insist that they come to meals with immaculate hands and faces, but, between meals, have them so dressed that they are free to run and romp as they will.

An overcareful mother of an only child complained to a physician that her baby was pale and delicate. He asked to see the child, and the nurse brought in the two-year-old from the veranda, where he had been seated on a rug, looking at a picture book. His dainty nainsook frock was spotless, as were also the pink kid boots and silk socks.

"What that child needs is wholesome dirt," was the physician's verdict. "Put a gingham frock and plain shoes on him, and turn him loose on the lawn or in the fresh earth. If he is not rosy and happy in a month, let me know."

At the expiration of the prescribed time the baby was transformed. The eyes that had been heavy were bright, the skin had acquired a healthful glow, the arms and legs were plump, and the languid, tired little patient had become a rollicking boy. The freedom, fresh air, and clean dirt had, in a month's time, wrought a greater change in the child's system than all the skill of the medical fraternity could have effected.

Mothers who take their little school boys and girls away for vacation should let them romp at will out of doors, fish in the brook, ride on the hay, and wear strong shoes and clothing of which they need not be too careful. A child is much happier if untrammeled by too many "don'ts." And the mother is happier, too, if she need not say "don't" every hour in the day.

EXILE.

Steel-dark sea and sunset sky,
Waters cold in the dying light;
Depth of calm that seems to sigh
Ere the coming of the night;

Homeland mountains shadowy blue,
Sinking o'er our milk-white trail;
Quiver of the throbbing screw,
Crashing westward with the mail.

Memory lost in hopeless grief,
Closed the book, the story done:
God grant such as me relief
Ere the rising of the sun.

—C. R. LONGFIELD in Chambers's Journal.

The Distinction.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Customer — Some of these combs are marked 75 cents and others $2.75, and they look exactly alike. What's the difference?

Salesgirl—Those are tortoise shell, and these are real tortoise shell.

Notes from London.

From Pearson's Weekly.

There is a glacier in Switzerland which moves at the rate of four inches in every hundred years. We have no glaciers in this country, but we have four-wheeled cabs.

Suspicious.

From The Morris Herald.

Eight pairs of twins were born last week in Chicago. Coming on the eve of the beginning of the work of the Federal census takers this looks suspicious.

1899

A TRIBUTE TO HUGO DE GROOT.

THE North Sea lashed itself into a fury last night, and when this morning—that of the glorious Fourth—dawned the earth was well-nigh flooded by the torrents. Rain, however, did not quench the enthusiasm that began to flicker several days ago, when it was announced that "the delegates of the United States of America will lay a wreath, in the name of their Government, on the tomb of Hugo de Groot," known as Grotius, who lies buried in the Nieuwe Kerk, in the ancient City of Delft.

There is an attractive dignity in this simple old town of Delft, with its church spire rising so abruptly from out the market place, and in the strong noonday sun it is a dazzling sight as it stands out strong against an expanse of blue sky. In the tiptop of the spire the chimes rang out the quarters and then the hour in a quaint, cracked tune, and then the deep bell tolled the hour of eleven. Carriage after carriage rolled up to the door of the church, and gayly dressed ladies and profusely decorated men entered the crumbling old portals. Never, I fancy, since the days when the iconoclasts divested them of their ornaments have the cold, whitewashed walls of this beautiful Gothic church presented such a warm appearance as to-day, with the hundreds of gayly flowered bonnets of the ladies contrasted against them.

It was said to be a celebration by the Americans, but curiosity as well as friendly desire attracted further crowds, for there seemed as many nations represented within the walls of the Nieuwe Kerk to-day as flags hung out by the hotel keepers in The Hague.

The vast choir was set aside for the specially invited guests. And it was a friendly spectacle to look upon so many faces truly American in so far away a little corner as the City of Delft. Then the little badges of our country's colors began to gain courage and shine out from the gloom that enveloped the church within as well as without, a truly patriotic spirit began to glow among us, and we realized it was the glorious Fourth. We were going to spend it within the cold, whitewashed walls of the Nieuwe Kerk among the shades of dead princes, statesmen, and other great beings of the past, while the only cannonading that we heard was the storm raging without and the rain booming a lively dirge over our heads.

If there lay beneath our feet the vestiges of so much greatness as the inscriptions read on the many slabs that floor the church, there surely stood also among us many who were living who had claims to as high a place amid the ranks of men as had ever been in the ages past. The chair was taken by Yonkheer van Karnebeek, first delegate of the Netherlands to the International Peace Conference. After a few appropriate words spoken in excellent English, Mr. Karnebeek introduced his Excellency Andrew D. White, United States Ambassador to Germany and President of the American delegation to the Peace Conference.

Mr. White made a most fitting and eloquent address, in which he granted the Oracle of Delft the highest place as poet, scholar, historian, statesman, diplomat, jurist, and as the writer De Jure Belli ac Pacis. He said that to him is due the gratitude, not only of a part, but of the whole world, and that such a debt could only be discharged by studying for international enlightenment this great work which had lain unheeded by Catholics and Protestants alike, and that there seemed to rise from out the tomb of Grotius a voice that said in his own words: "The light shines into the darkness, but the darkness comprehends it not," and that Calvinists in the Netherlands and Lutherans in Germany have paid small tribute to the wisdom of this great man.

Mr. White paid further tribute to Holland as being one of the makers of what is good in America, and that we looked upon things Dutch as being among those treasures to be held.

As we were gathered there in the old church on one side of the speakers lay the remains of William of Orange, on the other those of perhaps a greater man, Hugo de Groot. There comes from out their graves these words: "Go forth on your mighty mission! Stop not for cynic, pessimist, pseudo-philosophers. Go forth with the work of peace to strengthen peace and humanize the ways of war."

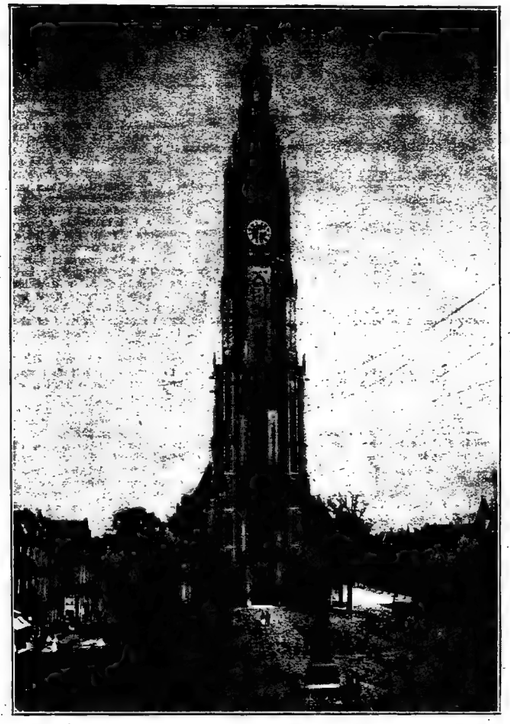

NIEUWE KERK, DELFT, AND THE STATUE OF GROTIUS.

Count de Blit, whose name is most familiar in our country, and who in sympathy and personal connection is as much American as Swede, rose, and in his splendid English made a few remarks and read a telegram just received from his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway. The organ then played, and we sang two verses of "Wilhelmus van Nassouwen":*

Wilhelmus van Nassouwen, ben 'ick van duytschen bloet
Het vaderlandt ghetrouwe, blijf ick tot in den doedt;
Een Prince van Orangiën, ben ick vrij onverveert;
Den Conninck van Hispaengien heb ick altijt gheert.
* * * * * * *
Mijn schilt en mijn betrouwen sijt Ghij, o Godt, Mijn Heer!
Op U soo wil ick bouwen, verlaat mij nimmermeer!
Dat ick doch vroom mach blijven, U dienaer t' allerstont,
De tyranny verdrijven, die mij mijn hert doorwondt.

I offer a literal translation of these very beautiful words:

Wilhelmus van Nassouwen, I am born of Dutch blood,
And faithful to my fatherland I shall be unto death;
As Prince of Orange, I am dauntless, free;
Yet the King of Spain I have always honored.
* * * * * * *
Thou now, O God and Saviour, my faith and shield shall be.
Upon Thee I rely, and O forsake me not!
Help me to live in piety and, as Thy servant true,
To vanquish tyranny, which wounds my very heart.

To me "Wilhelmus" is the finest national anthem I have ever heard. It had a fine opportunity to-day to prove its musical and stirring value, for the grand Russian hymn and hymns of America were given by the able organist and director of the chimes in Delft, Mr. Joh-Kethel, who, however, did not catch the dignity of "Hail, Columbia," but "jigged it" through on the small pipes. When the address of thanks was given by the Hon. Seth Low, who never fails to do the right thing, and whose remarks were exceedingly enjoyable, for the long list of the "to be thanked" on this occasion made it no light or agreeable task to undertake, and only Mr. Low could have done it without making the moment ridiculous, (I felt as if the audience should get up and give him a vote of tnanks,) we got relief from the stone grave slabs over which we sat in somewhat unsteady chairs owing to the carvings of the slabs, and walked about conversing with the Siamese, the Chinese, the Danes, the Russians, &c. The Americans were there galore, all with flags somewhere, and the "somewhere" on the part of one very hysterical-looking, overworked American lady, who was evidently taking a hurried holiday, was chosen to be a vest front for her brown jacket. It called forth many smiles from apathetic "high dames," for the flag's stripes were rather large, but I thought her enthusiasm pathetic, and somehow I could read a deeply sunken wound in her enthusiastic yet sad countenance. I blessed her, really, in my heart.

When compliments were further exchanged and the wreath hanging on Grotius's tomb examined and admired, we all went over to the Stadhuis, where a luncheon was provided by the hospitable hands of the American delegates. The menu, which I give, shows we were not starved, and also that the excellent Restaurant Van der Pyl knew how to get up the latest dishes.

Stadhuis-Delft,
Hugo Grotius Celebration,
July 4th, 1899.
Luncheon.
Hors d'oeuvres variés.
Consommé en tasse.
Filets de sole à la Grotius.
Poulardes à la Washington.
Cailles d'Amérique, salade laitue.
Gâteau à la Conférence de la Paix.
Tutti-frutti.
Canapés Delft.
Café noir.

Toasts went the rounds, of course, and the oldest member of the City Council of Delft led off with a high-sounding note of praise to the American delegation to the Peace Conference, in which Mr. White was the central figure; but I fear there was little of it understood by those worthy representatives, as the speech, being English, was marked very much by a Delft accent, which, with my accustomed ears and near proximity to the dear old well-wisher, who was a perfect Pieter Stuijfsandt in type, was found difficult to understand.

However, it was responded to in all the friendly spirit given; but the fun was when the Mynheer sat down among his comrades again. There were twelve of them. They joked with him in their own language over the final clause of the response to his toast, which was that the fine old City of Delft, with her ancient buildings, hospitable ways; her inhabitants, husbands, wives, and children, might prosper, and, in the words of Caleb Plummer, keep on prospering forever. I judged from all I could hear of the laughing remarks of the jolly Delft crowd that our particular "Pieter" in question had always been and was a bachelor! A touching, and to many, I have no doubt, comforting toast was offered in person by the American Ambassador to the Netherlands, Going to touch the glass of each American visitor himself, he said, in a quiet voice:

"I only just want to say that we are all over here to-day, but in our hearts we are with the rest of them in our own land; so here's 'to home.'"

MEVROUW HANKEN-PARKER.

The Hague, Holland, July 4, 1899.

*Words in the Old Dutch language by the intimate friend of William of Orange, Marnix van St. Aldegonde.

On Dogs That Go Into Society

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

BY JOHN J. WALLER

"EVERYTHING is perfect that comes from the hand of the Creator," wrote Jean Jacques Rousseau, cynic and skeptic though he was; but a certain class of his fin-de-siècle countrymen, and particularly of his countrywomen, are doing all they can to belie the famous writer by the peculiar efforts they are making to beautify and bedeck God's handiwork, and by imposing upon certain of the four-footed beasts quasi-human habits which ill-become them, and, in the end, simply tend to make them look ridiculous. I refer to the craze just now raging in Paris for creating a class of so-called "fashionable dogs"—an aristocratic canine society made up of chiens du monde as distinguished, not only from the common curs of the street, but from the well-fed, well-kept, naturally clothed companions of the bourgeoisie and professional and business people. It is not enough to possess an animal of pure breed and faultless manners; he must be of blue-blooded canine stock, perfumed and pampered with luxuries and dressed à la dernière mode de Paris, in costumes to suit the weather, the particular season of the year, and even in accordance with the etiquette of certain social functions which he may be called upon to attend. To meet the requirements of this new state of society which has arisen in the fashionable world of dogs the "Canine Costumier"—or, in plain English, the Dogs' Tailor and Dressmaker—has become an absolute necessity, and one of the leading ladies of the "movement" assures me that very shortly these aristocratic pets are also to have their Directory—giving their names and addresses, their pedigrees, distinguishing qualities, and reception days!

Any visitor to Paris wishing to convince himself of the absolute correctness of these statements and to verify the details which follow has but to step into the Galerie d'Orleans, at the Palais Royal. There he will find displayed in two windows of the "Tailleurs pour chiens" an extraordinary collection of ornaments and costumes, which go to form the outfit of the up-to-date society dog of "la Ville lumière"! For some years past the ancient glories of the magnificent Palais Royal have been gradually passing away. In the earlier days of the republic it was the home of almost all the fashionable jewelers of Paris, the arcades literally blazed with diamonds and precious gems, and the person in search of a handsome present invariably turned his steps that way. Now the place is dreary and deserted, almost all the jewelers have moved to the boulevards and the Rue de la Paix, a few dealers in mock diamonds remain, and the most striking feature of the once-famous Galerie d'Orleans is the tailor for dogs! Sic transit gloriam mundi, and the indulgence of fads and fancies takes the place of deeds of charity and chivalry in these days, when gold is a god and the love of luxury a prevailing passion.

Probably no city in the world possesses so many dogs as Paris. Walk the Champs Elysées or the Bois de Boulogne in a morning and you will find such a crowd of canine pets as you could meet nowhere else. Every lady who pretends to any position at all owns one or more, and upon them she spends as much money as would keep a family of poor people. Philanthropists and moral philosophers complain that toy dogs are taking up attentions which should be bestowed upon children, and those who have the future of the country at heart sigh at the spectacle and tremble when they think of the decreasing population. It is useless to preach to these people. They simply reply that they might do worse things with their wealth, and that they ought to be rather complimented than otherwise for putting so much money into circulation.

Leaving these social and economic considerations aside, let me detail for you some of the features of this extraordinary craze for dressing up society dogs. A few years ago the classic wrap in blue or brown cloth, hemmed and braided and bearing the arms or the initials of the owner, was regarded as a piece of extravagance, but this is looked upon as a very commonplace covering in aristocratic canine society to-day. Now, in the shops of the Galerie d'Orléans you will find complete trousseaus for dogs of all sizes and all classes—toilettes de reception, mantles for cold days, and waterproofs for rainy days; dust coats for excursions, plaids for railway journeys, and gray linen suits for the seaside. And the imagination of these people who are so anxious to make the life of dear little doggie a really happy one does not stop here. This year they have gone one step further in rendering the sublime handiwork of the Creator ridiculous by providing their pets with sets of fine linen. No society dog which really respects itself would think of possessing less than a dozen undergarments of lawn if it be in good health, or silk or surah if it should be subject to colds or nervous complaints! Then if the "poor darling" should be troubled with watery eyes, a dozen embroidered cambric handkerchiefs become an absolute necessity. And this is not all. His delicate little feet must be kept dry by boots, made to measure, of leather, or india rubber to suit his particular temperament.

But, says my reader, surely these are exaggerated cases, and such foolishness cannot have taken any great extension. I made particular inquiries upon this point and found that the dogs' tailors in Paris can now count upon something like 5,000 or 6,000 regular customers from whom they receive orders for "garments" of one sort or another several times a year. One of the tailors took me into his confidence so far as to say: "For the most part our clients belong to the higher classes of society—people who can afford to pay high prices and who pay ready cash. The business is, therefore, a very profitable one, because the materials used do not cost very much and we sell them at a large profit. For instance, I recently had a very remunerative order from the daughter of a diplomat in Paris. She was about to be married, and I made a set of gala-clothes for her dogs to match the liveries of the lackeys in her father's household. As the bride entered the residence after the ceremony, her three dogs were awaiting her at the top of the grand staircase dressed in these costumes with bouquets of orange blossoms attached to their collars and held in a silken leash by one of the footmen. The effect was marvelous! Then again the daughter of a rich

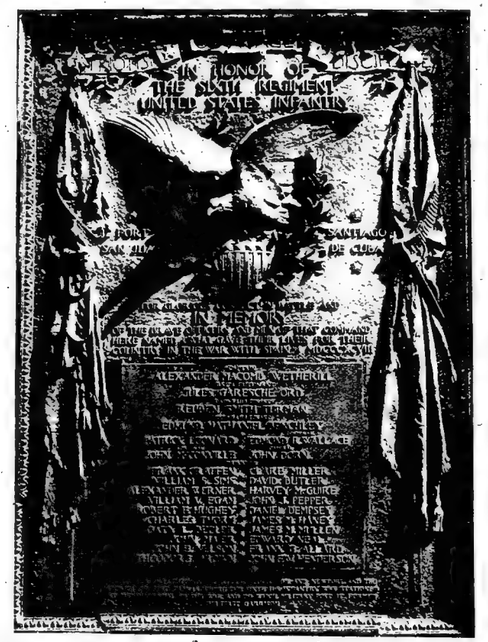

BRONZE TABLET IN HONOR OF THE SIXTH REGIMENT, UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

Unveiled at Fort Thomas, Ky., by the People of Cincinnati, on the Anniversary of the Battle of San Juan.

banker, recently married, had another idea. I made to measure for each of her dogs—she had half a dozen—regular bridesmaids' costumes of white faille embroidered with lace and garlanded with orange blossoms, while on their feet they wore small slippers of white satin, also specially made to measure!"

These details naturally excited one's curiosity to the utmost, and I was led to ask for a complete description of the trousseau of a really select society dog. First of all, I was informed, the collar has been changed from a mere steel or leather circle of servitude into a purely decorative article. That most in vogue just now is the shape of a man's collar made of white celluloid with a bow in red celluloid fixed in front, while a little silver or gold Swiss bell is attached to take the place of a pin. Then on the left "ankle," in the case of a really fashionable lady dog, a gold bracelet, ornamented with colored stones (in some cases real emeralds and rubies are used) must be worn. This also may have a gold or a silver bell attached to it.

Now comes the trousseau proper. This is composed of undergarments for night and day in lawn or silk for Summer and fine flannel for Winter. Then there are the pocket handkerchiefs, in linen embroidered with lace, which are placed in a pocket on the left side of the overmantle and bearing the arms or initials of the owner. The boots and shoes are of various patterns and materials—kid, calfskin, patent leather, or india rubber. The latter find most favor, and they are laced or buttoned au choix. Bow-wow has his boots put on when he goes out, and they are taken off for him at the door as he comes in, so that he does not dirty the carpets or the staircase after his promenade in the Bois.

As to costumes, your well-bred lady of the canine aristocracy is furnished with a morning gown for the house made of muslin or surah for the hot Summer months and of flannel for the Winter. The costume de ville is made of all sorts of materials to suit the weather and the occasion, and just now it is adorned with a fashionable collet and Medicis collar. The robe may be trimmed in colors to match those of the dress of the dog's mistress. Then we have the seaside costume made of white piqué or of other light stuffs, and completed with a small sailor's hat to shield the delicate eyes of "tou-tou" from the glare of the sun. One fanciful Parisienne has determined to complete the costume during her visit to Trouville this Summer by having a small parasol made of red silk which will be held upright in a ferrule fixed in position upon the dog's back. This will also serve as an en-tout-cas in case of showery weather, to keep the glossy hair of the "precious beauty" dry.

Could the ingenuity of woman with nothing better to occupy herself find anything more to ameliorate the condition of the canine race? Scarcely, you say. But we have not yet quite completed our survey of the creature comforts of the Parisian society dog. Let us not forget the toilet requisites, for these include quite a collection of combs, fine and coarse, of brushes, of fancy soaps, and of perfume bottles. Then there is doggie's cot, upon the arrangement of which just as much care and luxury are bestowed. The most favored form at this moment is the Chinese pavilion upholstered in silk and covered in its exterior with white skin. Little windows are fixed in the walls for the double purpose of affording amusement for the spoiled inhabitant as well as giving him the fresh air necessary for his well being. The price of these luxurious little habitations for the "mashers" of modern dog society ranges from $25 to $100. As to the complete trousseau—upon what the tailor called a "modest scale"—the following figures were quoted:

Collar with imitation stones	$2.50
Bracelet with imitation stones	1.75
Half dozen undergarments	12.50
Half dozen pocket handkerchiefs	1.25
Two double pairs of boots, (four feet)	5.00
One morning costume	3.50
One walking costume	7.50
One traveling costume	5.00
One seaside costume	5.00
One costume de ceremonie	12.50
One Winter coat with fur collar	8.50
	$65.00

Add to this $35 or $40 for a cot, and you have at once a bill of $100. And this the tailor assured me was a very ordinary sum to spend upon a dog's outfit in Paris. Many ladies will pay as much as this for the collar and bracelet alone, ordering gold to be used and inlaying it with real stones. These luxuries in the way of jeweiry have naturally greatly increased the number of dog stealers, who now and then make a splendid "haul" when they take a guardian unawares and run off with a fashionably dressed society pet. One's sympathies in this case are almost irresistibly on the side of the thief.

Dr. Leopold Kann,

Who Will Represent Cornell University on the Expedition for the Exploration of Ellesmere Land.

SIXTH INFANTRY MEMORIAL.

The largest bronze tablet so far set up in America has been unveiled at Fort Thomas, Ky., in honor of the Sixth Regiment of United States Infantry and in memory of those members of the command who fell in the war with Spain. It is 8 by 11 feet and weighs 1,800 pounds.

The erection of this tablet was accomplished by the citizens of Cincinnati, through the Chamber of Commerce, and the tribute is a notable one in being the first of the kind ever erected by the people to the soldiers of the regular army. The sculptor was Clement J. Barnhorn and the designer H. L. Bridwell.

While the manufacture of the tablet was under way the former Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment, Harry C. Egbert, who had been promoted to Brigadier General of Volunteers, met his death in the Philippines, while leading the Twenty-second in battle. A second tablet, therefore, was quickly made in honor of Gen. Egbert, and the two were unveiled on the same day.

The Sixth Regiment was stationed for several years at Fort Thomas, Ky., near Cincinnati, and formed the first garrison of this important military post. During this period it was largely recruited from the locality. The regiment was commanded by Col. Melville A. Cochran. Its departure for the war, as it marched through Cincinnati, was an impressive outburst of popular affection. The two battalions numbered about 500 men with 30 officers, and this was the strength of the regiment throughout the Cuban campaign, its augmentation to a war footing not being effected till after the protocol.

Col. Cochran being retired at Tampa, after thirty-seven years' service, the command devolved upon Lieut. Col. Harry C. Egbert, who led the regiment until he was severely wounded at the foot of San Juan Hill. The regiment landed in Cuba June 23, 1898. In the battle of July 1 and 2 the Sixth, together with the Sixteenth United States Infantry, and the Seventy-first New York Volunteer Infantry, (held in reserve,) formed the First Brigade (Hawkins's) of the First Division (Kent's) of the Fifth Army Corps.

The chief stronghold upon the chain of intrenched hills forming the San Juan ridge, Fort San Juan, was captured by the Sixth and Sixteenth Regiments, leading, together with the Thirteenth, Eighth, and Twenty-fourth United States Infantry. The losses of the Sixth in the battle numbered 128 officers and men killed and wounded, or over 36 per cent. of its officers and 26 per cent. of its men, by the official records.

The total killed or who died from wounds during the short campaign at Santiago in the regiment were 4 officers, 4 non-commissioned officers, and 20 enlisted men.

Dr. Robert Stein of the United States Geodetic Survey.

Who, in Company with Dr. Kann and Harvard's Representative, Will Set Out Shortly for an Exploration of Ellesmere Land.

1899

RUCKSTUHL'S "WISDOM."

A STATUE FOR THE APPELLATE COURTS, NEW YORK.

IT will be some time before the people of New York realize the importance of the precedent established by the new Appellate Courts on Madison Square with respect to its artistic decorations. Mr. James Brown Lord, the architect, resolved that sculpture and decoration should be liberally used in order to re-establish the old combination of the three arts of architecture, sculpture, and painting, closely knit together, each augmenting the other. It was no easy task to convince the powers that be of the necessity of spending money in sculpture and painting; but the architect stuck to his aesthetic guns and the result is that Mr. Lord has fixed a standard from which it will be impossible for our rulers to recede hereafter.

His idea has been to use sculpture to accentuate and strengthen certain parts of the building, such as the entrance on Twenty-fifth Street, the structural framework of the building represented by piers and pilasters, and the sky line of the roof. The sculpture is to reinforce the architectural effects of the building. Now, as the area given him for the Appellate Courts was unfortunate in its size and location, being on a corner, so that only two sides are visible, with the narrower, instead of the longer, side looking on Madison Square, he could not indicate by the structure for what purpose the building was meant to be used, but through the liberal employment of sculptures he could call attention to the building as a public one.

One of the seated figures which will be most noticed, owing to its position near the sidewalk at the entrance, is the "Wisdom," by Ruckstuhl, shown here. It will be to the left as the steps are mounted, so when one approaches from Madison Square and turns into the building it will be seen at close quarters from its two sides and its front. Its companion piece to the right of the entrance will be a seated statue of "Force." The obvious meaning of these figures is that law is based primarily on wisdom, but must rely upon the strong arm to carry out its behests or it falls to the ground.

Ruckstuhl's embodiment of "Wisdom" is an old man such as we imagine Minos, Pythagoras, Lykurgos, or other mythical law givers of the Greeks to have resembled, or else Moses, or one of the prophets of the Israelites. The face, however, is neither Greek, nor Jewish, nor that modification of the Jewish often used in Biblical subjects by painters and sculptors which may be called Arab or Syrian; it is very distinctly American, having what Europeans have called the "American eye." Whether this "American eye" consists of a larger eyesocket than the average, or a tendency to open the eyelids wider, or is a vaguer quality, such as the Greeks of Homer's age attributed to themselves when they used the adjective "quick-glancing," or, as Lang translates the word, "glancing-eyed" Achaians, would be difficult to decide. The eyes of "Wisdom" are large and set deep in wide sockets, gazing fixedly out on the audience. His lips are firmly pressed together. The impression of a man expounding the law is carried out finely by the powerful but quiet gesture the sculptor has given the right hand. While the left supports firmly on his knees a broad-leaved book, the right index is placed on some line on the right-hand page of the book, evidently some line to which "Wisdom" is calling attention. The line of this hand, which is bent at the wrist, carries the eye upward from the leg under the book to the shoulder. Robe, book, and brawny arms offer a whole of agreeable proportions, and in order that the head shall not rise unsupported from the mass of the figure, the sculptor has thrown one part of a great mantle, or toga, over the crown; the two falling sides of the mantle rest on the outer shoulders, so that a certain pyramidal effect is obtained for the entire statue.

The fixed gaze and attitude of "Wisdom" is contrasted with a movement in the beard, which recalls portraits of Meissonier taken in later life, and perhaps also the glorious beard of Michael Angelo's "Moses." The throne on which "Wisdom" sits has no allegorical figures or emblems; it is a solid marble Curule chair, with conventional ornaments of a floral sort in the classic spirit. The drapery on the torso and about the legs is abundant and handsome, consisting of a thin sleeveless tunic reaching to the instep, and the voluminous mantle or toga, which covers the lap, and protects head, neck, and back, in a way that suggests old age.

The strongly accentuated features recall Mr. Ruckstuhl's "Solon," in the Library of Congress, but we have here a milder, more reflective countenance. The "Solon" at Washington, and the equestrian monument to Gen. Hartranft at Harrisburg, have increased Mr. Ruckstuhl's fame very materially, but it is probable that those who look closely at sculpture will very generally agree that this statue marks a higher level than either of the statues mentioned. Indeed, it will offer a high-water mark which must put the sculptor to his trumps in order that the companion piece, "Force," shall not remain conspicuously inferior.

"Wisdom" will be a most impressive and attractive adjunct to the long façade of the Appellate Courts, sounding for those approaching the building just the right note of gravity and nobility of thought. The pose is easy and restful; there is nothing breathless or suspended in the body or limbs; only the eyes, bend of head and expression of the right hand rivet the attention and compel the passer-by to ask himself what the figure means, and, if he is not quick-witted enough to guess at once, then to decipher the inscription below the throne arranged for him who runs to read.

The decorations of the Appellate Courts should give those of our public officials pause who are criticising the architect of the new Hall of Records for asking too large appropriations for sculpture and mosaics. Money spent on good art in public edifices and squares bears a return to the city out of all proportion to the original cost. It brings people to the city as spectators and keeps them in town as permanent settlers because wherever they go they find good architecture reinforced by beautiful sculpture and painting. It encourages private citizens to bolder expenditures for the arts, gives employment to artisans and manufacturers, and educates the people at large in an understanding of art. Eventually such training of artists, of amateurs, and of the public has its effect on manufacturers, and these, entering into successful competition with the industrial output of foreign countries, add to the wealth of the Nation. It is therefore shortsighted to cripple an architect like Mr. Lord or Mr. Thomas of the Hall of Records on the side of decorations for a public building. The tide of improvement sets that way, and public officials should defer to experts who have had more leisure than they to watch the trend of things in matters artistic here and abroad. There was some murmuring in Congress, for instance, at the expenditure proposed for decorations in the Library of Congress, but since they have been finished we hear no more of it. The satisfaction and admiration expressed by foreigners as well as Americans at the results there achieved have convinced those who originally criticised these appropriations that the money has been well spent.

CHARLES DE KAY.

"WISDOM."

Marble Statue by F. Wellington Ruckstuhl for the Entrance to the New Appellate Courts Building.

Profile of the Statue of "Wisdom," by F. Wellington Ruckstuhl,

To Be Placed at the Entrance of the New Appellate Courts Building.

BOYS AT PLAY.

The imaginative element is very strong in most boys, says The National Review. This comes out strikingly regarding their pets. They firmly believe that all creatures have the same tastes as themselves, therefore they will take the guinea-pigs into the greenhouse to show them the flowers, and give the rabbits a ride on their tricycles. At Christmas they prepare a Christmas-tree for the guinea-pigs and give presents to all their pets. When out walking they will beg to take home a starfish or young crab, "just to let him see our nursery and to stay all night."

They made a tram-line, and ran a tin tram from the garden door to their own garden in order to give rides to a green frog that lived in the greenhouse, and they imagined the frog enjoyed it. On wet days Ronald will pretend to ring up an imaginary telephone bell in the nursery, and the following conversation will take place:

"Are you there, Mrs. Guineapig?"

"We are sorry it is a wet day, and we can't come to see you; but we are giving a tea party this afternoon. Will you come?"

"Will you bring your husband, too?"

"At 5 o'clock."

"All right; good-bye."

In the afternoon they arrange the tea party, Mr. and Mrs. Guineapig come, and they all have a good time together.

They imitate everything they see; thus they play house, shop, train, tram, digging mines, making beer in a brewery, or rescuing a ship off the rocks. If they have been to a circus they play circus, or if to a photographer they play photographing. A great game is church. They make a pulpit of chairs, dress up in surplices of towels, and act bishop and parson. They sing hymns, make a collection, christen and marry dolls, and perform funeral services.

STEVENSON'S BOYISH PRANK.

Stevenson was still a rather little boy, says Chambers's Journal, when in the Summer holidays, having been reading a number of "detective" novels of a bad kind, he was passing one Sunday afternoon along a road which led through one of the suburbs of Edinburgh, and saw a deserted house, left furnished, but without apparently a caretaker. It suddenly struck Stevenson that it would be a very gallant thing to break into this house. No one was in sight, and stealing round he found it possible to open a window at the back and so climb in. It really was unoccupied, and he prowled from room to room looking at the books and pictures in a great excitement of spirit until he heard as he thought a noise in the garden. This sent him immediately, in an instant collapse of courage, under a bed; and then terror seized him. He imagined himself pounced upon, charged with robbery, marched home with gyves upon his wrists, and arriving just as the family were assembling to attend evening service. He burst out crying and could not stop, and his sobs echoed in the empty house.

He crept out where he had crept in, having done no harm to anything except his little tender Scottish conscience. But the spirit of adventure was native to him, as exemplified in the story, and also a sort of solitude, as of a boy obliged to play by himself for want of other pirates and burglars to combine with.

THE DUKE'S COOLNESS.

The coolness in action of great commanders like Marlborough, Wellington, John Nicholson, and Stonewall Jackson has been worth whole battalions in the fighting line, says a writer in The Cornhill. Basil Jackson, who had frequent opportunities of seeing the "Iron Duke" during the hours of the terrible Sunday, has recorded the interesting and characteristic fact that the only sign of nervousness that he remarked in him was that in a dangerous crisis he observed him moving in and out the folds of the powerful field glass which he carried, and of which he made such admirable use in this and his other campaigns. By the way, English telescopes of the time were far better than the French, and it was looked upon as a prize when one of them fell into their hands. In one of Wellington's battles against Soult, he was able to read that very able General's intentions by his gestures to an aide-de-camp, and accordingly took prompt measures to counteract his plans; and years afterward, when they were both old men, he astonished the Marshal by telling him how he had defeated him.

THE NEW WEDDING DRESS.

The newest thing in wedding dresses is muslin. Not the common book muslin of our mothers, but mousseline de soie or chiffon, an expensive and lovely fabric which drapes beautifully and gives the wearer a classical and picturesque appearance. The satin wedding dress is hopelessly démodée and is no longer seen in Paris, where fashion has returned to the fabrics used by the Empress Josephine and her Court, such fine muslins as were brought by the Créole from her exotic home in La Martinique. Josephine was celebrated for her graceful gait as she glided across a drawing-room draped in these clinging materials, with her little scarf hanging from her shoulders, and looking like a nymph. The mode is perhaps one of the most trying possible, for modern women have too swinging and masculine a stride to look well in swaddling clothes.

SUMMER NIGHT.

All in the leafy lanes
The glow-worm lights his lamp.
The nightingale complains
In scented dew and damp.

The nightingale her ache
Bares to the lonely night,
When there is none awake,
Nothing in vale or height.

The glow-worm lights his lamp
Under the blossomed may,
Hung in the dew and damp
His lamp lights up the way.

The nightingale complains
All night to field and grove;
The glow-worm in the lanes
Hath lit a lamp to Love.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

Gracie's Sticker.

From Pearson's Weekly.

It is really not a father's fault that his little daughter supposes him to know everything. Children are born to have faith. But one parent should have expected trouble when his child began:

"Papa, you went through the scientific course at school, didn't you?"

"Yes, dear; I spent two years on science."

"When you look in a mirror, the left side of your face appears to be the right side, and the right side seems to be the left. The looking-glass reverses it, doesn't it?"

"Yes."

"Then, why doesn't it reverse the top and bottom of your face the same way?"

"Why—er—an."

The Acme of Misery.

From Pearson's Weekly.

The extreme depth of misery is a small boy with a new pair of boots and no mud puddle.

Photograph by Rockwood, N. Y.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll,

Who Died at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., on July 21.

NEW YORK IN FORMER DAYS.

THE average New Yorker is always ready to look at pictures of his city. He will look at a picture taken three years ago with the same interest he finds in one a day old. Indeed, so rapidly do changes occur in many localities and scenes that a picture may not remain up-to-date for any length of time. The day is still in the memory of thousands of residents when the Crystal Palace, for instance, stood in Bryant Park, at Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street, and vacant lots were as numerous thereabouts as they are now in the upper part of Harlem. Plenty of people now living remember the time when the New York Central ran its trains clear down to Vesey Street.

It is such things as these that give to the average resident of New York so great an interest in the appearance of the city, not only at times of great public crises, but at all stages of its growth.

In the office of the City Trust Company, on Wall Street, of which John D. Crimmins is Vice President, there is an aggregation of pictures of early New York scenes, collected by Mr. Crimmins. Many of the pictures have never been published, and the idea they give of the appearance of the city in past years is of remarkable interest.

There is something refreshing, too, in stepping into the office of the traditional "soulless" corporation and finding its interests, as it were, devoted to something else than the mere accumulation of wealth. For, though the pictures are the personal property of Mr. Crimmins, the City Trust has a unique distinction all along "the Street" through its gallery of old New York views.

Mr. Crimmins has become an authority on the history of New York City, and has one of the most valuable libraries of New York data in existence. He has gathered practically all of his pictures himself from nearly every imaginable quarter, and but few of them belong to any one set. In the collection which is on exhibition there are no less than fifty-one pictures, and they include, in addition to the maps and scenes, interesting old charters, some of them dated 1666 and signed by Col. Richard Nicholls, the first Governor of New York, and also army commissions, resolutions of Congress when it used to hold sessions in New York, a plan of the surprise of Stony Point by Gen. Wayne in 1779, and a plan of the attack on Fort Clinton and Fort Montgomery "by his Majesty's forces under Sir Henry Clinton," Oct. 6, 1777, "published by William Faden, London, Geographer to the King, June 1, 1784."

One of the most valuable pictures in the group is a bird's-eye view of New York in the fifties, looking from Forty-second Street. The old reservoir is there in all its glory with a promenade on top, and the Crystal Palace adjoins it on the west. Sixth Avenue, as will be seen from a reproduction of the picture, is equipped with horse cars, though, of course, no sign of its future elevated road is yet to be seen. Fifth Avenue, however, on the left, has its original line of stage coaches, and, mayhap, the very same coaches now in use.

Another picture of the same sort is a view of the lower part of the city in 1842, looking south from the steeple of St. Paul's Chapel. The site of the present St. Paul Building was then occupied by Barnum's Museum. It is curious to think that the present uneven appearance of the city down town could ever have presented the vista of roofs which appears in this old-time view. Trinity Church and the Museum itself are about the only buildings that give any identification of the neighborhood.

The north end of City Hall Park, as it looked as late as 1825, is as interesting a picture as there is in the collection. The old American Museum faces Chambers Street, near the site of the present County Court House building. The American Museum, or "Scudder's" Museum, as it was generally called, was founded by the Tammany Society in 1790, for the purpose of collecting and preserving everything relating to the history of the country. The museum originally occupied a room in the City Hall, and in later years occupied a building on Chatham Street. At that time the almshouse stood on City Hall Park, with the Old Bridewell on one side and another prison on the other. New York had its apple woman and street vendor in those old days, and if the scene has been faithfully drawn they appear to be very much the same as those we see to-day.

NEW YORK CITY IN 1842.
Looking South from the Steeple of St. Paul's Chapel.

A view of Wall Street in the early years of the century is a rare one, and must have been made much earlier than the fire of 1835. The Merchants' Exchange, which was destroyed in the great fire, is seen at the head of Broad Street. Some of the older residents will recognize the church on the left. It is the First Presbyterian Church, a stone structure built in 1719. The church was rebuilt in 1748, and stood until 1844. Lower down on either side were the residences of many of the wealthy citizens, though the march of commerce was already making great inroads in the street.

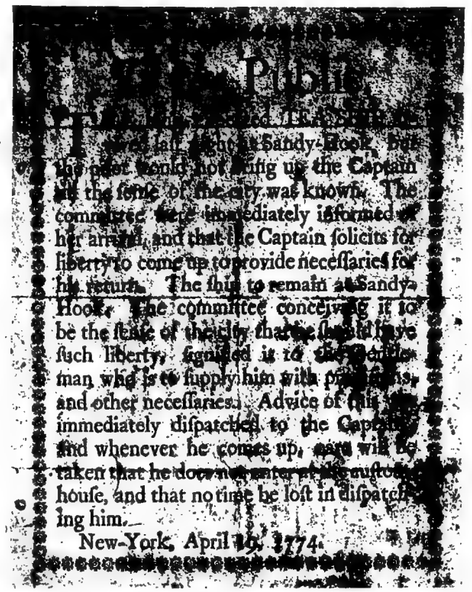

FAC-SIMILE OF THE ORIGINAL "BROADSIDE," DATED APRIL 19, 1774.
Published on the Arrival of the Teaship "Nancy," Capt. Lockyer, at Sandy Hook.

The Government House, at the foot of Broadway, was a famous residence in its day. It was built in 1790, facing Bowling Green, and was originally designed for the residence of Gen. Washington, who was then President. Owing to the removal of the Capitol, however, he never occupied it. It then became the Governor's house, and was the residence of Govs. George Clinton and John Jay. The building was subsequently used for the Custom House, from 1799 until 1815, when it was torn down.

Mr. Crimmins's collection embraces many still older views of New York and has in it also a large engraving of the tearing down of the statue of King George III. on Bowling Green.

This statue had been an eye-sore to the patriot citizens of New York for five years and more, but for a long time no one seemed ready to make the first move in such an open act of treason. The news of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, however, raised such a state of excitement in the city that the populace was ready for anything, and it needed but a suggestion to send the people in crowds toward Bowling Green bent on disfiguring, if not destroying, the hated statue.

The fact that it was made of lead had a good deal to do, no doubt, with its destruction, for the patriot army was sadly in need of ammunition, and here was material enough to make at least 42,000 bullets.

A rope was presently thrown around the statue, and then another. Some one mounted a stepladder on the other side and commenced prying the horse from its pedestal with a crowbar. Before long the statue yielded, tottered for a second on the edge, and then crashed to the ground amid the wild shouts of the crowd.

The statue was quickly carried away and taken to Connecticut, where it was melted into bullets.

There is also a remarkable old colored draft of New York Harbor and vicinity as it appeared in 1776. Brook Land, as Brooklyn was then called, was a little settlement in the neighborhood of the navy yard of about the same size as Flatbush on one side and "Bushwyk" on the other. "Cunny Island" is our present Coney Island, but Sandy Hook bears the same name it now has.

On the Hudson River side were the villages of "Comunipun," "Bergen," and "Powell's Hook" or "Hobuck." Governors Island was "Nuting Island."

New York was not without its "extras" in those days, contrary to the general opinion. Eight or twelve page newspapers in colors had, of course, not yet arrived, but when an important piece of news had to be spread abroad it was done, and in short order. One of the old-time handbills is re-

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF NEW YORK CITY, LOOKING SOUTH FROM FORTY-SECOND STREET, IN THE EARLY FIFTIES.

The Crystal Palace and the Old Reservoir Are in the Foreground.

produced, such as were then in vogue. These were printed in quantities on cheap paper about 6 by 9 inches in size. The occasion of this particular handbill was the arrival of one of the unpopular tea ships. Boston had already held its famous "tea party," and New York would no doubt have followed suit if the vessel had ever come up the bay. But the Nancy never got beyond Sandy Hook. The Captain, Capt. Lockyer, was only allowed to come up to the city and fit out his ship for the return voyage.

FRENCH ROMANCE OF TO-DAY.

People in England are constantly complaining that French novels are not what they were, says a writer in The Contemporary. And that is true; the crop is slighter, and the quality has abruptly varied. "Ye cannot gather grapes of thistles." A few months ago one of the first of French novelists told me how impossible he found it to lose himself in an imaginary world while such ominous rumors fill the streets of Paris. The intricate Chinese puzzle of fashionable psychology seems, after all, a trivial thing compared to the tremendous issues of reality. And if the author feels this, judge of the sentiments of the reader! The effect of the Affaire Dreyfus on literature has been the sudden disappearance of the roman-à-trois, the old Provençal theme of the married lady, her husband, and her lover. After a brilliant renaissance, after occupying almost the whole area of fiction, this theme has subsided, and if people read and write novels still, to a certain extent, these novels, or at any rate, the best of them, have a wholly different motive, interest, and intent.

LAYING GHOSTS.

According to one tradition, says the Rev. G. S. Tyack, in his "Lore and Legend of the English Church," it was the rule at one time to provide each church with a ghostly defender against the spells of witches or their diabolic practices. In order to do this, a dog or a boar was buried alive under one of the cornerstones of the building, and its apparition kept off all profane intruders. In case any person buried in the churchyard is unable to rest, but haunts the place at night, the ghost may be laid (so, at any rate, it was supposed in Staffordshire not very long ago) by cutting a turf, at least four inches square, from his grave, and laying it under the altar for four days. Cornwall at one time boasted the possession of several priests who were famous as ghost layers, the Rev. Thomas Flavel being the most noted. His services were in great demand, and his methods were of a masterful kind, for he appears generally to have visited the haunted churchyard armed with a horsewhip, and to have combined exorcism with vigorous flogging.

AMERICANS AND CUBANS.

It is difficult for the average American to understand fully the nature of the irritation caused by our military occupation, says The North American Review. In the first place, it must be remembered that we are an alien race. Our methods of thought, of speech, of action are different from theirs. Brusqueness is our characteristic, politeness theirs. We offend them without suspecting it. We ride rough-shod over their prejudices, without knowing it.

The officers of our army, generally speaking, in their dealings with the islanders, have adopted, as far as practicable, the Castilian form of courtesy; but this cannot be said for the men. There is a variety of our genus homo who likes nothing better than to show his contempt for a foreigner, especially a "Dago," and there is no question that he has largely taken advantage of his opportunities in Cuba, and is still doing so. The soldier is seen everywhere, in the finest hotels and restaurants. If he wishes to make himself disagreeable, all classes of people are exposed to the annoyance. Insults from the soldiers are fiercely resented by the Cubans, but they say nothing. The matter would be less serious were such things reported to the authorities. They are not, and this is because we are the successors of the Spanish Army.

LOOKING DOWN WALL STREET FROM TRINITY CHURCH AT THE BEGINNING OF THE CENTURY.

SPANISH INDIFFERENCE.

Nothing, indeed, is so striking to the traveler as the perfect serenity of Madrid, says a writer in Blackwood's, and it is a serenity not of carelessness but of resignation. The Spaniard, being a brave man, regrets that he has been beaten; but, being also a creature of confirmed habit, he convinces himself that regret is not worth expressing. So once more the pertinacity of the Spanish character is exemplified. The great Kings who in the past ruled the peninsula suffered many and grievous defeats, and it was their constant practice to put away from their minds the unpalatable truth.

Two years ago the average Spaniard was secure in the knowledge that Cuba would be his until the end of time; to-day he knows that Cuba belongs to him no more. But he does not declare his knowledge; he bears it with what patience he may, and turns to celebrate the distinctions of the past. Nor can the unprejudiced traveler traverse Spain without a side glance at the neighboring republic. The French and the Spaniards are both popularly believed to carry Latin blood in their veins, and though many a conquest has mixed the race of each, they still stand to one another in the relation of distant cousins.

Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch,
The New Heir Apparent to the hrone of Russia.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Sometimes in dreams I see
The houses of the Lord, not built with hands;
Each mansion that in God's own city stands,
Empty and waiting.
Lifts up its everlasting doors for me.

And some of these are ceiled
With flaming swords, as for some hero's home;
And some for weary souls that long did roam
Are soft be-cushioned;
And some are set in green and lilied field.

But fairest of them all
Are those great houses whereout laughing eyes
From nursery windows look, and sounds arise
Of little voices
Holding within eternal festival:

And flying glimpses gleam
Of nut-brown locks, of golden curly head,
Of innocent floweret faces, hands outspread
In joyous welcome,
And little feet that dance across my dream.

And rounded rosy limbs
Through cloudy curtains glance and disappear;
And tiny songs and prattle sweet to hear,
And lovely laughter,
Ring softly out, and baby mirth o'erbrims.

And there at last I know
The barren woman shall keep house some day,
A joyful mother of children: and shall say,
Sobbing with gladness,
"Past all my hopes, why hast thou blessed me so?"

—Pall Mall Gazette.

Wanted to be Comfortable.

From The New York Weekly.

Mother (at Fashion Bay)—Where in the world did you get that outlandish straw hat? It looks like an umbrella.

Daughter—I borrowed it.

"Why don't you wear your pretty yachting cap?"

"I'm going yachting."

JOHN PAUL JONES.

INTEREST has recently been revived concerning Capt. John Paul Jones, America's first Admiral, and the United States Government has attempted in vain to discover where this hero of the naval warfare of the Revolution lies buried. John Paul, to use his real name, died in Paris July 18, 1782, and was buried with the highest honors by the French Government. Mr. Henry Vignaud of the United States Embassy in Paris has been appealed to from Washington to locate his grave, but the most careful research has failed to discover it. It is the mournful belief that the body was placed in a rented grave and that when the lease expired the bones were then taken up and thrown into the Potter's Field.

John Paul was an extraordinary man whose many-phased character and marvelous adventures have appealed to many writers of fiction. His latest appearance in a novel is in the historical romance "Richard Carvel," recently published by the Macmillan Company. Here the author, Mr. Winston Churchill, not only describes John Paul as he appeared in the famous fight between the Serapis and the Bon Homme Richard, but he gives us a picture of the early life of the great Captain and tells why he disowned Scotland, his native land. John Paul is introduced to the reader entirely unsuspectingly. His real identity is not learned until later. The hero, Richard Carvel, had been held a prisoner on board the Black Moil, a pirate craft, when an armed brigantine hove in sight and after a few broadsides sank her. Young Carvel is picked up and taken on board the stranger. Here he first meets the man who is to be his mentor in many future adventures, John Paul, of the brigantine John of Kirkenbright, in the West Indian trade. Although John Paul can speak pure English he frequently finds pleasure in dropping into his native Scottish dialect. In the pages that follow the author by a touch here and there gradually impresses the reader that John Paul is no ordinary man. Not only does he reveal the frailties of his simple nature—his charming egotism and pedantry, his love for fine clothes and the company of men of quality—but he shows those phases of character which, a little more than a decade later, are to make the John Paul Jones of history. Here is a suggestive line or two:

"The John made a good voyage for that season, with fair winds and clear skies for the most part. 'Twas a stout ship and a steady, with generous breadth of beam, and kept by the master as clean and bright as h's porringer. He was emperor aboard her. He spelt Commander with a large C, and when he inspected, his jackies stood to attention like man-o'-war's men. The John mounting only four guns, and but two of them nine-pounders, I expressed my astonishment that he had dared attack a pirate craft like the Black Moll without knowing her condition and armament.

"'Richard,' says he, impressively, for we have become very friendly, 'I would close with a thirty-two and she flew that flag. Why, Sir, a bold front is half the battle, using circumspection, of course. A pretty woman, whatever her airs and quality, is to be carried the same way, and a man ought never to be frightened by appearances.'"

Here is another touch: Capt. Paul, through the schemes of his enemies, loses command of the John on her arrival in Scotland, and Carvel says that the man who rescued him from the pirates shall not want for friends or money. "Mr Carvel," he replied with an impressiveness that took me aback, "reward is a thing that should not be spoken of between gentlemen."

Young Carvel marvels at the learning that John Paul betrays when the occasion offers. "I made bold to ask him at what school he had got his knowledge.

"'At none, Richard,' he answered with pride, 'saving the rudiments at the parish school at Kirkbean. Why, Sir, I hold it to be within every man's province to make himself what he will, and I early recognized in Learning the only guide for such as me. I may say that I married her for the furtherance of my fortunes, and have come to love her for her own sake. Many and many the 'tween-watch have I passed in a coil of rope in the tops, with a volume of the classics in my hand. And my happiest days, when not at sea, have been spent in my brother William's little library. He hath a modest estate near Fredericksburg, in Virginia, and none holds higher than he the worth of an education. Ah, Richard,' he added, with a certain sadness, 'I fear you little know the value of that which hath been so lavishly bestowed upon you. There is no creation in the world equal to your fine gentleman.'"

In these words John Paul bids farewell to his neighbors: "You, who are my countrymen, who should be my oldest and best friends, are become my enemies. You, who were companions of my childhood, are revilers of my manhood, you have robbed me of my good name and my honor, of my ship, of my means of livelihood, and you are not content; you would rob me of my country which I hold dearer than all. • • • Renounce her I do, now and forevermore! Henceforth I am no countryman of yours. And if a day of repentance should come for this evil, remember well what I have said to you."

"As long as I live," says Richard Carvel, who relates the tale, "I shall never forget John Paul's alighting upon the bridge of the Sark to rid himself of a mighty farewell address to Scotland he had been composing upon the road. And this he delivered with such appalling voice and gesture as to frighten to a standstill a chaise on the English side of the stream, containing a young gentleman in a scarlet coat and a laced hat, and a young lady who sobbed as we passed them. They were, no doubt, running to Gretna Green to be married."

From "Richard Carvel." Copyright, 1899, by The Macmillan Co., N. Y.

"IF I MIGHT KILL THIS MONSTER I WOULD DIE WILLINGLY."

At length the two travelers reached London, but not before they meet Sir Horace Walpole at a tavern, who, without betraying his identity, entertains them at dinner. As to John Paul—"this arch-aristocrat dazzled him. When he attempted to follow in the same vein he would get lost. And his really considerable learning counted for nothing. He reached the height of his mortification when the slim gentleman dropped his eyelids and began to yawn. I was wickedly delighted. He could not have been better met. Another such encounter, and I would warrant the Captain's illusion concerning the gentry to go up in smoke. Then he might come to some notion of his own true powers."

We will pass over the London sojourn, where Capt. Paul and Carvel were arrested for debt and passed many weary days in Castle Yard, and also the episode of how a commission in the Royal Navy was offered the Captain only to be refused by him. When next John Paul appears upon the scene it is in Maryland; the Revolution has just begun. John Paul is on his way to Philadelphia "to obtain a commission in the navy soon to be born." He is introduced by Carvel to a party of local patriots, among whom is a member of Congress. They discuss the new navy. Says one, "I believe and pray that the King will come to his senses. And as for the navy, it is folly. How can we hope to compete with England on the sea?"

Then John Paul speaks. He would never attempt to meet England's navy. "That would be the height of folly. I would divide our forces into small, swift-sailing squadrons, of strength sufficient to repel her cruisers. And I would carry the war straight into her unprotected ports of trade. I can name a score of such defenceless places, and I know every shoal of their harbors. For example, Whitehaven might be entered. That is a town of 50,000 inhabitants. The fleet of merchantmen might with the greatest ease be destroyed, a contribution levied, and Ireland's coal cut off for a Winter. The whole of the shipping might be swept out of the Clyde. Newcastle is another likely place, and in almost any of the Irish ports valuable vessels may be found. The Baltic and West Indian fleets are to be intercepted. I have reflected on these matters for years, gentlemen. They are perfectly feasible. And I'll warrant you cannot conceive the havoc and consternation their fulfillment would spread in England."

Later on, when John Paul stands on the quarterdeck of the Bon Homme Richard, the reader recalls this speech that is so like a prophecy. There is another speech, too, that is recalled. It is the farewell to Scotland delivered on the bridge of the Sark. John Paul Jones never forgave.

W. L.

From "Richard Carvel." Copyright, 1899, by The Macmillan Co., N. Y.

"IN WALKED JOHN PAUL HIMSELF."

From "Richard Carvel." Copyright, 1899, by The Macmillan Co., N. Y.

"YOU • • • WOULD SELL YOUR DAUGHTER AND YOUR HONOR FOR A TITLE."

TO MAKE INSOMNIA A PLEASURE.

So many people suffer from insomnia nowadays that it is a wonder they do not adopt the time-honored fashion of French Kings, and indeed of our ancestors generally, the en cas by the bedside, the meal of fruit or bread and cold chicken and wine, put ready in case of wakefulness. Many a merry little meal might be eaten in the middle of the night when thoughts crowd on the mind and care sits heavy. It is the wakeful digestion that claims its due and clamors to be fed. Our forefathers were wise, and many a hunter after old furniture knows the quaint little cupboard with a grated door which served for the night meal, and is now sometimes labeled a cheese cupboard. A bedside book is of no use when the pangs of hunger make for mastery, but with a book and a "snack" one can contrive to pass some pleasant hours, even when sleep does not touch one's eyelids, and the sweet boon of unconsciousness evades one's grasp.

The Origin of Bowing.

From Pearson's Weekly.

The probability is that the origin of this custom could only be found by going far back into the ages of antiquity, when prostration was the attitude of the slave before his master. In short, what we now call politeness began in servility. There can hardly be any doubt but that the practice of bowing the head originated in exposing the neck to the stroke of the sword. From its earliest literal meaning it took a figurative one, meaning first submission, then deference, then mere politeness. As Herbert Spencer says, "The nod or bow of modern politeness is the last relic of the prostration of ancient servility." In the same way we shake hands with the right instead of the left because the right was the sword hand, and the giving of it into the hand of an enemy was a sign of peace and good faith. Taking off the hat, too, is a relic of doffing the helmet, and so leaving the most vulnerable portion of the body undefended as a mark of confidence on entering the dwelling of an ally or friend.

FROM PENANG TO THE PHILIPPINES.

EIGHTEEN months ago the name of Consul General Wildman was very frequently seen in American newspapers. As the agent of the United States Government in Hongkong, he was in a position to be a valuable aid to Admiral Dewey in the descent upon the Spanish squadron in Manila Bay. Later on he rendered valuable service to his country in keeping the Washington authorities informed concerning the rapidly gathering conspiracy of the Filipino leaders against the American arms. Mr. Wildman's experiences in the Far East extend over a number of years and are well filled with romance and tragedy. Some of the events that have punctuated his career he has set down in a volume of 350 pages, well illustrated by Henry Sandham, and published by the Lothrop Publishing Company of Boston. The book, which is entitled "Tales of the Malayan Coast," is dedicated "to our hero and my friend, Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N."

No attempt has been made by Mr. Wildman to hang the "tales" upon any thread of narrative; each is complete in itself, although the same characters appear again; the charm of personal experience is emphasized here and there with legends of place, if not of actual fiction on the part of the writer. In a word, as Mr. Wildman says in his preface, "These stories are the result of nine years' residence and experience on the Malayan coast—that land of romance and adventure which the ancients knew as the Golden Chersonesus, and which, in modern times, has been brought again into the atmosphere of valor and performance by English expansion, and Admiral George Dewey of the Asiatic Squadron, the hero of American achievement."

It is hard to discover whether Mr. Wildman is a realist or an idealist; possibly he is a little of both. The story of "Baboo's Good Tiger" is related with such an air of truthful reminiscence that it is hard to believe it the work of the imagination. The story opens in this way: "Aboo Din's first born, Baboo, was only four years old when he had his famous adventure with the tiger he had found sleeping in the hot lallang grass within the distance of a child's voice from Aboo Din's bungalow."

Thus at the very beginning the reader feels the breath of the atmosphere of Kipling's famous child of the jungle and turns from page to page in eager anticipation. Baboo was always contriving to get himself lost. His attempts were usually marked with signal success. "Sometimes he was no further off than the protecting screen of the 'compound' hedge, or the cool, green shadows beneath the bungalow. But oftener the Government Sikhs had to be appealed to, and Kampong Glam in Singapore searched from the great market to the courtyards of Sultan Ali. It was useless to whip him, for whipping seemed only to make Baboo grow. He would lisp serenely as Aboo Din took down the rattan withe from above the door, 'Baboo baniak jabat!' (Baboo very bad!) and there was something so charmingly impersonal in all his mischief that we came between his own brown body and the rod time and again."

One day Aboo Din rushed in upon the Consul with the cry, "Tuan (my lord) Consul, tiger have eat chow dog and got Baboo!" Pursuit was at once organized, although Mr. Wildman freely admits that he had not much hope of finding the tiger, much less of rescuing Baboo, dead or alive. "The jungle loomed up like an impassable wall on all three sides of the compound, so dense, compact, and interwoven that a bird could not fly through it. Still I knew my men, if they had the courage, could follow where the tiger led, and could cut a path for me."

The chase proceeded slowly and at length the Consul reached an open space in the jungle where he was arrested by a cry from Aboo Din. "I found him on his hands and knees, gazing stupidly at the prints in the moist earth.

"'Tuan,' he shouted, 'see Baboo's feet, one—two—three—more! Praise be to Allah!'

"'Apa?' (what does it mean?) I said.

"Aboo Din tore his hair and called upon Allah and the assembled Malays to witness that he was the father of this Baboo, but that, in the sight of Mohammed, he was innocent of this witchcraft. He had striven from Hari Rahmadan to Hari Rahmanan to bring this four-year-old up in the light

From "Tales of the Malayan Coast."
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A CROCODILE HUNT ON THE MANUR.

of the Koran, but here he was striding through the jungle, three feet and more at a step, holding to a tiger's tail!

"I shouted with laughter as the truth dawned upon me. It must be so—Baboo was alive. His footprints were before me." And so the search is continued. At the second wet spot in the jungle they eagerly scanned the trail for signs of Baboo, but only the pads of the tiger marred the surface of the slime. Aboo Din squatted at the foot of a huge mangrove and broke forth in loud lamentations, but the fertile imagination of the Consul came to the rescue.

"'Aboo,' I commanded, sarcastically, 'pergie! (move on!) Baboo is a man and a witch. He is tired of walking and is riding on the back of the tiger!'

"Aboo gazed into my face incredulously for a moment, then picking up his parang and tightening his sarong, strode on ahead without a word."

But they found Baboo at last. They were resting at noon when suddenly a pear-shaped mangrove pod struck the Consul full in the breast and a childish voice came from the neighboring jungle: "Tabek, (greeting,) Tuan! Greeting, Aboo Din! Tuan Consul no whip, Baboo come out." Immunity was promised and so Baboo came out. Here is Baboo's story in his own words:

"Kuching besar (big cat) eat Baboo's chow dog, then sleep in lallang grass. Baboo find and say, 'Bagus kuching (pretty kitty,) see Baboo's doll?' Kuching no like Baboo's doll mem (my lady) Consul give. Kuching run away. Baboo catch tail, run, too, Kuching go long ways. Baboo 'fraid Aboo Din whip, and tell kuching must go back. Kuching pick Baboo up in mouth when Baboo let go. Kuching hurt Baboo. Baboo stick fingers in kuching's eye. Kuching no more hurt Baboo. Kuching stop under banian tree and sleep. Big slading (Malayan bull) come, fight kuching. Baboo sorry for good kuching. Baboo hid from slading.

From "Tales of the Malayan Coast."
Copyright, 1899, by the Lothrop Publishing Co., Boston.
BABOO'S GOOD TIGER.

Aboo Din no whip Baboo?"

And here we have the origin of what in a few years will become a legend of the place, for in a tale entitled "Baboo's Pirates," the author writes: "Since Baboo had become a hero and earned the appellation of the Hariman-Anak (tiger child) his vanity directed his footsteps toward Kampong Glam, the Malay quarter of Singapore. Here he was generally to be found, seated on a richly hued Indian rug, with his feet drawn up under him, amid a circle of admiring shopkeepers, syces, kebuns, and fishermen, narrating for the hundredth time how he had been caught at Changi by a tiger, carried through the jungle on its back until he came to a great banian tree. * * * Often he enlarged on the well-known story and repeated long conversations that he had carried on with the tiger while they were journeying through the jungle."

Possibly at some future day a visitor to the Palacca jungle may give to the world Baboo's revised edition of his marvelous experience.

"If you run amok in Malaya," writes Consul Wildman, "you may perhaps kill your enemy or would your dearest friend, but you may be certain that in the end you will be krissed like a pariah dog. Every man, woman, and child will turn his or her hand against you, from the mother who bore you to the outcast you have befriended. The laws are as immutable as fate." This is the introduction to a tale in which a Malayan maid in love with a Prince is forced to marry a boatman's son. The bridegroom realizing the truth "runs amok." He is krissed, but as he lies dying the insanity leaves him for a moment, and he murmurs to the Prince: "She—loved you. Love is from—Allah. But not for—me; —for the English—and—Princes." Then they throw his body to the tigers.

Space will not permit further extracts from this little volume, whose contents are certainly out of the ordinary. But besides the interest in the narratives themselves, the insight that they give into the Malayan character is both fascinating and instructive to the people of the Occident, who are launched upon the mission of civilizing the natives of the Far Equatorial East. W. L.

From "Tales of the Malayan Coast."
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THE MAKING OF THE KRISS.
"He Fashions It from Well-Hammered and Well-Tempered Celebes Iron."

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Franklin, Webster, and Emerson are the three great New Englanders, writes Senator Hoar in Scribner's. Each of them was a great public teacher. If Webster did not lack, at least he did not manifest, Franklin's wonderful common sense, as applied to common things and common life. He had not Emerson's profound spiritual discernment or wonderful poetic instinct. But his intellect seems like a vast quarry. When you have excavated the great rocks at the surface you know there is an inexhaustible supply left. When he died the people felt as if the cornerstone of the Capitol had been removed; as if the elephant had died that bore the universe on his back.

Emerson's portraiture of Webster at Bunker Hill is made up of a few strokes. But it reveals the whole secret. Great as were the things that Webster said, profound as was his reasoning, lofty as are the flights of his imagination, stirring as are his appeals to the profoundest passions of his countrymen, there is a constant feeling that Jove is behind these thunderbolts. That is the contrast between him and so many other orators. Even in Choate and Phillips you anr admiring the phrase and the elocution, and not the men. In Webster you are thinking of the man, and not the phrases. The best things that he said do not seem to his listener to be superior, and rarely seem to his listener to be equal, to the man who said them. There is plenty of reserve power behind—

Half his strength he put not forth,
but checked
His thunder in mid-volley.

BY WILLOW CREEK.

The tent is pitched for sleeping in where
cottonwoods are green,
And Willow Creek is running, rippling,
singing all the way;
The misty hills are dim and far, the last
the sun has seen,
And buds and leaves and silver fish are
sleeping after play.
The day is slowly dying in a twilight gray,
And evening birds sing sweet for thanks
that this one day has been.

The stars are out in clusters, but the moon
was never seen,
And Willow Creek is running, rippling,
singing all the night;
With a breath of balm-of-Gilead comes the
breeze at morning keen,
The cloudy east is broken by a single
rift of light.
The night is slowly dying in a day-dawn
gray
And morning birds sing sweet for thanks
that this one night has been.

—MOIRA O'NEILL in Blackwood.

Miss Estelle Reel,
Superintendent of Indian Schools.

LOVE ASTRIDE A BROOMSTICK.

By HAIDÉE WRIGHT.

THERE'S Hester—walking beside Major Arnott's chair again! Really, Percy, she's awfully good-natured!"

Percy Bevis dropped his eyes to the lower terrace, took off his hat to the woman, nodded to the man, then turned and smiled in Mrs. Vincent's face.

"Hester's a dear girl, aunt; I'm very fond of her; but she has a mania for the Diseased which is almost unwholesome."

His aunt laughed.

"That cripple fellow, now, he'd be bound to appeal to her. Her heart is a regular 'Hospital for Incurables.'"

"Well, come, now; it's a sad case"—Mrs. Vincent spoke indulgently. "Paralysis at thirty-seven; such a bright career! He did great things in India, I'm told."

"He was an able officer, certainly. But there"—lightly—"malaria's the deuce! You never know what aftermath of disease it may leave behind it."

It was at Eastbourne. The band was playing. They talked or listened in turn, pacing up and down.

Said Mrs. Vincent presently, with a downward nod, which, gentle though it was, set the bird-of-paradise plumes in her bonnet waving bravely:

"When is it to be, Percy? Have you spoken to her yet? Oh, come, now"—her nephew feigning innocence—"there's been some sort of understanding between you for the last eight years. Isn't it time you came to something definite?"

"To be definite," said Mr. Bevis, in his airy, complacent way, "is to be dull. It is the incomprehensible that attracts and holds attention. As a proof of it"—he stopped, glanced down, then laughed—"I don't mind confessing that only Hester's inaccessibility has kept me faithful all these years."

"Faithful?" Mrs. Vincent's upper lip cavilled at the word.

"Well? It's a good, old-fashioned virtue."

"My dear boy! Do you suppose I haven't heard of your numerous flirtations?—with the pretty widow in Ceylon; that horrid Barker girl at Gibraltar; then the woman with the red hair and equally ruddy reputation; the—?"

"'Sh, 'sh"—her nephew, softly chiding her indiscretion in thus discussing his, struggled feebly, with the smug smile of complacence. A lady passed them. He broke off, whispering, "Fine woman, that."

Mrs. Vincent turned her head. "She ought to be," dryly. "I know her well by sight. Gets her figure and her gowns from my own tailor. Well, there's truth in what you say. Men are drawn to the mysterious, as inevitably as a child's eyes are attracted by a farthing rushlight."

Mrs. Vincent's worldly little laugh rang out.

"How the stories of our youth mislead us! The sex of the Bluebeards should have been reversed; it is he who would have gone picking the lock of his wife's incomprehensibilities; having succeeded, of course, she would have ceased to interest him."

"Come come, now, aunt; one, Eve, has handed down other traditions."

"Eve! Eve is out of date, hopelessly old-fashioned, like our grandmothers. Woman has progressed since Eve's time, handing her babies and weakness over to her husband to nurse. Besides, you forget"—a gleam of malicious humor sparkled in her eyes—"while you have been waiting for dead men's shoes and Hester has been looking round for her vocation, Time has not been standing still with either."

"Good gracious, aunt!"—his tone expressed anxiety—"do I look decrepit? I have all my teeth left, I assure you."

"You are thirty-one," his aunt reminded him; "Hester twenty-nine. Unlike you, she looks her age, an extremely silly thing for a woman of the world to do."

"If Hester looks her age," said Mr. Bevis presently, "it's certainly through no excess of sentiment or feeling. She's the embodiment of propriety, of cold, calm impressiveness. She reminds me," he added, with his eyes half closed, "of a frozen lake—"

"After a twelve hours' frost—exactly. Don't trust to appearances; the ice is very thin."

Mrs. Vincent glanced about. Her nephew was growing interested.

"The 'Danger'-board attracts me." In quite another tone, "There's a delightful sort of enjoyment in skating over the risky places."

"You'll go through."

"A cold bath is always invigorating."

"Um!" She shot a shrewd glance at the obstinate face beside her. "Take care you don't find eddies and undercurrents you little dream of. 'Sh! they're playing Chopin. Hester's not in sight. Find me a chair; I want to rest and listen."

On the lower parade Miss Wolstencroft was walking, her hand on the arm of the paralytic's chair.

"I could do it in half the time," she was assuring him with insistence.

The answer came in a dry tone: "You measure with a woman's eye, Miss Wolstencroft, and they are all afflicted with a geometrical squint."

"Oh!"

"The thing's impossible, I tell you. The pier is twice the length you estimate. I couldn't run it myself in under—"

He stopped, looked blank, gnawed his mustache in a sort of helpless fury, then gave the order to "turn" in a peremptory tone.

The man obeyed. Miss Wolstencroft came round to the windward side of the chair. Finding a cushion displaced by the restless, impatient head, she patted and smoothed it, apparently oblivious to any awkwardness in the air arising from his slip.

"It's really marked, the way in which we thin women are slighted, Major Arnott," she went on brightly. "Just as if flesh meant strength—it doesn't, it buries it! Now, I am very strong. I have a pasty face, I know; but that arises from a nasty, carping disposition. I'm slight because I grizzle. There—excuse the slang—but I could run the length of that pier in thirty seconds, and, at my time of life, I consider that a very fair record."

She smiled down on him her "kind, cooling smile," as Bevis called it. Its effect on Arnott, looking up, was rather the reverse.

"Strength, speed! What's the use of 'em, pray?" he growled out savagely. "Pride of strength is about as foolish as envying the flight of a butterfly. A rough hand makes a dab at it, and the airy flutterings are stopped, the pretty gay wings reduced to a pulpy film sticking to the hand of a schoolboy."

He laughed, then brought his fist down suddenly on the arm of his invalid chair.

"Look at me, Miss Wolstencroft. I was strong a year ago. . . . I could run and leap and dance with the best. . . . And now, what am I? A poor shell of a man, lying here like the hulk of a disused ship pulled high and dry upon the sands. . . . No more work for me, no more ambition, no more fun. Only a wreck for the rats to play in, for the birds to come and build among the rotten planks. God! when I think of it! I—who only a year ago was a man—to lie helpless for the rest of my days most likely, a useless lump, a hopeless incumbrance, gibbering presently, perhaps, over past strength and bygone valors. . . . I'm not a bad chap, Miss Wolstencroft. I've had my fling, it's true, taken my fun when it came along, bought my experience, like the rest, but I've never done a mean or dirty action in my life; yet here I am, in the prime of life and strength, cut off, disabled—"

The sea was sparkling in the sunshine. Miss Wolstencroft blinked her eyes, as if the strong light hurt them, before turning them on him.

With an inarticulate murmur—poor man! it sounded like a curse—he turned his head aside.

"I am looking at you, Major Arnott," she said brightly.

"Then don't," he groaned, "for it can't be a pleasurable sight."

"I am looking," she went on, as if he had not spoken, and with her head a little on one side, "and trying to measure your shoulders with my incompetent woman's eye. They obscure the view," plaintively; "I wish you'd turn them round."

The broad back was motionless, however.

"I'll stake my purse to a penny postage stamp," she continued critically, "they're twenty-two across if they're an inch. Plenty of room for the birds to nest in, eh, Major Arnott?"

He turned; a deep sigh strangled in a laugh.

"Don't try to flatter me into tranquillity and nice behavior, Miss Wolstencroft; I'm not to be cajoled."

Nevertheless, his humor palpably lightened.

"And so," he went on presently, "you are confident of your powers?" He looked her over, a doubtful expression on the strong, attractive face. "That's like you! "I shall lose my money, but I shall have bought you a lesson in humility. Now, when shall it be, eh?"

She accepted the challenge promptly. "To-night, by moonlight, when the pier is deserted. As for your money, you shall see."

The smile of victory was on her lips. The words came trippingly. Major Arnott demurred in favor of the present.

"I feel 'fey,'" she told him; "but I'm not going to make an exhibition of myself in broad daylight, all the same. Frisking along the pier, kicking up my heels for the benefit of the multitude, would never do at my time of life. No. I must have a becoming background for my middle-aged freaks; soft moonlight, rippling water, stars—if they are procurable—lights in the distance, and ships on the horizon. I'm rather like the elderly fairies in the back row of the ballet, Major Arnott—as nimble as the best of 'em, and 'look all right at night.'"

"You're the youngest woman of my acquaintance," he said, thoughtfully, regarding her with sober gravity from under penthouse brows.

"I'm fairly hale and active," was the cheerful response."

"You're younger in thought and mind"—continuing—"than many forward chits of seventeen. When one first meets you, your reserve chills—even while it interests. But day by day your shyness, indifference, pride (or what the deuce it may be!) melts, and one takes a pleasure in watching your nature unfolding leaf by leaf, like a sunflower turning to and expanding in the sun." (She lowered her chin suddenly.) "The longer one knows you the younger you become. I could almost swear that I could count the years as you slipped them off—like a butterfly in the chrysalis stage shedding its skin. . . . I am curiously watching each transit; by the end of our acquaintance, I expect—"

"I shall have returned to swaddling clothes, and wave you a 'ta-ta' with my bib in one hand and my gum-soother in the other." Major Arnott looked annoyed as Hester's laugh rang out. "Butterflies and sunflowers, indeed! Donkeys and thistles! It's injudicious flattery that turns an old maid's head."

She turned hers and looked at him—a look that ended in a laugh on both sides.

"You are the kind of old lady," he said, "subsiding into gravity, "who is responsible for a deal of mischief in the world, I'm thinking."

"I?"

"Yes, you," mimicking her tone. Then, voice and face softening, "Your heart is so tender, so full of womanly sympathy; and when one tries to express a part of one's gratitude, you—you leap on the back of some wild, elfish fancy, and go clattering and rearing round our heels till we take to them at last, dropping our gratitude in the road for you to ride over. . . . I sometimes feel," he added, when she failed to answer him, "that it would be a pleasant and invigorating thing to mount a beast of the same genus, and go riding with you. Cloudland must be a pleasant place if you explore it in company. . . . Oh, to mount one of the broomsticks of my youth, and go flying through the air again in search of Tomfoolery Land!"

"Is there room for me?" A quiet voice it was, but with a queer little thrill in it, that put the question. "If so, take me up in front of you. My beast is hard to hold in sometimes. You look so safe. I'd like to try your broom."

"Would you come?" wistfully. "I haven't ridden it for years."

"I shouldn't be afraid of mounting it—with you."

"I might fly higher than you bargained for"—his sombre eyes were kindling—"and when you saw us rising higher and higher above the housetops, you might cry and beg to be put down."

"And then you'd drop me?"

"No!" The word shot out, charged with stubborn meaning. "If you once mounted, I should hold on tight."

"I believe you would," laughing a trifle nervously. "You'd finish your race, though you might drop at the post."

"Will you enter one with me?" His eyes were on fire now. "A race with phantoms, and nothing at the end of it; a wooden broomstick to carry us, and a helpless cripple astride it to steer you to Tomfoolery Land?"

Hester, shaking with some strong emotion, tried to answer lightly:

"Your broomstick is almost as uncontrollable as my horse. We musn't soar too high. Perhaps Earth's the safest place for us poor mortals, after all."

"The safest, yes; but the sweetest?" Major Arnott's face was flushed. "Hester"—in a whisper—"dear one, don't you see? I've mounted the broom, and am head and shoulders into Cloudland already. Don't turn away. . . . Hester. . . . Why—"

Midway up to her eyes, where they were creeping covertly, hand and handkerchief were arrested suddenly.

"You're crying! Crying! You! Stop it, Hester! Stop it, I tell you, or I shall forget this"—his glance swept down the nerveless limbs outlined beneath the rug—"and remember only that I'm a man—who loves you."

The aged man trundling the bath chair ambled along with bent back and deaf ears apparently. It was half-past one. The "Front" was well-nigh deserted. Above them, on the upper terrace, a woman's high-pitched voice was heard distinctly.

"No, she's still marching that tiresome cripple up and down. Call to her, Percy. The girl's good-nature will induce her to forego her lunch."

A complacent voice replied, "What's lunch to Hester when there's a new monstrosity to add to the collection? Let's leave them, auntie. They're happier as they are. He's half-way through his symptoms, and Hester's morbid mind is reveling in the Unhealthy."

They moved away. The sentences came disjointedly.

"You're jealous, Percy"—in Mrs. Vincent's tones. "Kind. . . . Kind, because she pities the poor thing. That's all."

Their voices died in the distance. Down below, the man and woman who were left turned their eyes from each other's twitching faces. She motioned to the chairman. He dropped the handle slowly, and, seating himself on a distant bench, gazed placidly out to sea. Hester's eyes returned to Arnott's. Shame and suffering were looking out of them, and above these things a stern, dogged questioning. She answered it. Under the shelter of the overhanging terrace she leaned down.

"It isn't true," she whispered, her face transfigured with the passion of pity she denied. "That's not the reason. It's just because I love you—love you, dear." Then, bending low, she kissed him on the lips.

And the bath-chair man sat blinking in the sun.

* * * * * * * *

Bevis had had his answer, and he didn't like it. (They were back in town now, Bevis and his aunt and Hester.) So Percy's visits ceased, and his aunt was very wroth.

Major Arnott and his man were installed in "furnished rooms." Bare, unlovely as they were, the time she spent there, the one golden hour stolen from the dreary twenty-four, transformed that "first-floor front" into something like a Paradise—for two pairs of eyes, at least. (Perhaps Peters, assigned an attic with a sloping roof, might, of the bumps upon his head, tell quite a different tale; but Peters's opinion was not asked.)

It was this said Peters whom Hester, encountering upon the stairs one evening, stopped to question.

"You've returned?" she said—rather needlessly, of course.

He admitted so much, with caution.

When she would have questioned him, he rushed into a description of the Private Nursing Home, its inmates, and the incidents attendant on their detention in it during the last seven days.

Her face sharpened with anxiety.

"What was the doctor's verdict, Peters? I would rather know."

Photograph by F. Huber Hoge, Brooklyn.

"THE ORPHANS."

A Widower Consigning His Motherless Children to the Care of the Sisters of St. John's Home, Corner of St. Mark's and Albany Avenues, Brooklyn. Sister M de Chantal, the Superintendent of St. John's Orphan Asylum, Is Standing in the Doorway.

1899

Peters avoided her eye—and a direct answer.

"My master's expecting you," was all he said, and she passed on up stairs with a sinking heart.

On the couch by the window Arnott was lying, the invalid chair wheeled into a corner out of sight. Something in his attitude—a dogged squaring of the shoulders, an indefinable rebellion—struck her at once, and the pathos of it, the incongruity between the man and his fate, gripped her by the heart. Her lips stiffened a little. She moistened them, then went and knelt beside him.

"Never mind," she said unsteadily; "it—it can't be helped."

But, as his arms went round her, she turned her face to his breast, and the shadows falling round them screened and shut them in, so that their tears were hidden, even from each other.

"It is quite hopeless, then?" she whispered, when the fire was growing dimmer.

"Quite. . . . I may walk on crutches in a year or two, but I shall never be my own man again."

He looked up presently, and broke into a laugh. "Why don't you say it's God's will, Hester? That it's done for some wise purpose, and we must bow to the decrees of Fate? Your tongue's not ready with these cut-and-dried condolences."

Then, as she answered nothing, he drew her close, till her head rested on his shoulder and his cheek was laid on hers.

"Do you know what it means? The end of everything—the 'Finis' to a book concluded in its second chapter. . . . And we only write once with the pen dipped in our heart's blood; after that we counterfeit the copy with flourishes and red ink. . . . Oh, Hester!"—his voice was husky now—"our dreams—our hopes and dreams . . . they're like a band of little children drowning before our eyes, and we must watch 'em sink because our hands are tied."

He leaned his forehead on his clenched fists, and sobs shook his frame. Then Hester, kneeling beside him, broke into a bitter cry.

"God isn't just! He isn't just!" she said.

"Hush, dear. You're too good . . . It's we who are exacting. . . . We expect Him to stop the earth revolving, because of a little heartache."

Hester was crying. He stroked her roughened hair.

"Dreamers, dreamers both. Two fanciful fools astride a broomstick. . . . A bump! and we're on earth again, with nothing but loneliness before us all our days."

And the shadows lengthened until they encircled those quiet figures, and the fire's dying embers flickered—flickered, and died out—and the room was left in darkness.

Then Hester, speaking passionately, broke a long silence.

"Why should it end? Why need they drown? Murray, our hands are free if we will help each other. Love is so sweet, and life so hard! Unless we take our sunshine when it comes, we shall shiver in cold and darkness all our lives. Ah, I know!" She sprang to her feet and began pacing up and down. "You're looking prudence at me—prudence and the selfishness called wisdom—everything that wrings the joy and sweetness out of life. We're poor; you're stricken; I'm weakly; so we've no right to love; common-sense cries, 'I forbid it!' Well, I've only one answer—We do love. God put it in our hearts. Your doctor's verdict can't root it out again. If you're helpless, the more need of me. You were lonely, so God set me at your side, and I won't leave it, Murray—I swear I won't—till you stop loving me or drive me away with blows." She was down on her knees again, her arms thrown round him.

"My dear, my dear, don't put me from you just because your need of me has grown the greater! I'd be so little hindrance—you shouldn't feel the care of me—"

"Hester, dearest, hush!"

"And no one could ever love you better, or take such care of you, as I would. Peters, of course, is kind; he likes you, and so he tries to understand, but I know! I know everything you think and feel and suffer—yes, and, while I suffered with you, I would make you laugh—"

"Hester! For God's sake—"

"Because he only likes, and I love you—! That's the difference."

And then she broke down, and lay sobbing in his arms. And Arnott kissed her, without speaking, his wet cheek laid on hers.

"You've tortured me, Hester"—the quiet voice came presently out of the shadows—"but I've won the fight. 'Sh, 'sh, dear heart; don't cry! . . . What did you think of me? I was a man, Hester, before I was a cripple. I couldn't be less than one, even to gain you."

The postman was going on his evening rounds. In his deep suffering and great renunciation, Arnott yet found his ears straining to catch the monotonous "rat-tat." He bent down and stroked the stricken head.

"My poor girl! . . . Life may have held few prizes for you, but you're not reduced to drawing a hopeless blank like me."

She lifted her face presently, and got upon her feet.

"I would rather have married you, helpless as you are—"

Her voice broke. She walked over to the fireplace. In the glass their blank eyes met.

"Hester."

She nodded to the blurred reflection. "I wrote by to-day's mail resigning the post which has been kept open for me out yonder." His voice was very gentle. "Deprived of it, my income would pay Peters's wages and keep me in tobacco. You are a delicate, refined woman, with the instinct to enjoy and revel in the sunshine. . . . Well, into the sunshine you shall go, if I have to take you by the shoulders and drive you from my side."

She made a final effort. "If you drive me from you, you drive me, most likely, into the arms of another man."

"What's that?"

"Mr. Bevis is hopeful of winning what you don't care to keep."

"Hester!"

"What? Didn't you know it? Have you never understood?" She spoke recklessly, excitedly, walking up and down. "Why, it's been the one golden prospect dangled before my eyes. To escape my brilliant future, I practiced for a nurse. My health broke down. I tried—and failed—again. And I wanted so little—I wasn't greedy, after all. Just to earn my own living, to keep my self-respect. But I've tried, and failed, and I acknowledge my defeat. Oh, I know my place!" She threw back her head and laughed, not overmirthfully. "When Percy has sown his wild oats, and is growing doubtful about the crop, he will come to me again and offer to 'settle down.'" She paused. Her manner changed. She turned dimmed eyes upon him. "Murray"—passionately—"in loving you I've found my woman's birthright. If you throw me back upon myself, you cheat me—show me God's best gift, bathe me in the glory of it, teach me what living means, and then shut me out in the darkness and the cold. . . . Murray"—his chin was sunk; she crept a little nearer—"my dear—"

The door was pushed open by a grimy hand.

"The lamp," said Lena the slavey, who stood upon the threshold.

It smelled of paraffin. So did her hands; she wiped them on her apron.

"Will the lady stay to supper?"—with a bland and heavy smile.

There was a pause. Then, "No," said Arnott, speaking brusquely in his suffering, "the lady's going. . . . Hester, my dear, good-bye."

Hester picked up hat and gloves and walked toward the door. There she stopped, fumbling with the hatpins.

The sympathetic maid went to her assistance.

"Let me find the 'eads, Miss. Yer 'ands is tremblin'."

"You'll let me come and see you sometimes?"—turning at the door.

"No."

"You will be lonely. I should be so glad to come!"

"Better not."

"Then, surely, I may write to you? Letters might bring comfort."

"Cold comfort, Hester. . . . I should only want—more."

There was silence in the room, broken only by Hester's sobs.

"God bless you, then," she muttered, and, sobbing, stumbled out.

"God bless you," repeated Arnott—but only the shadows heard.

* * * * * * *

Nine months later, Arnott, sitting in his chair before the window, heard the bells ring out from the church in the neighboring square.

A knock. Peters entered. He carried some deep-red roses. "The—the ceremony must be over, Sir. They passed some time ago."

It was out! Uneasiness seized him. His master raised his eyes.

A pause. Then, "To-day's curry was atrocious, Peters. Give Lena another lesson."

His voice, coldly courteous, sent Peters through the door. "And, Peters," it recalled him, "the curry is the only matter I need trouble you to superintend."

Arnott, left alone, kept his eyes upon his book. The minutes passed, ticked off by the hideous gilt clock upon the mantelpiece. . . . Hand and eyes went wandering. They settled on the roses.

"The last," he muttered, sighing, and laid them on his knee.

A sound of wheels disturbed the quiet square. He raised his head and listened, then looked out.

A smart brougham this! White flowers filled the carriage lamps, were on the coachman's breast and whip. But oh! incongruous circumstance, a coal cart barred the way.

The woman, leaning forward, glanced upward at the house. Their eyes met in steady, earnest scrutiny.

A crimson rose went spinning through the window. It fell in the bride's white lap. "Well, thrown!" The man beside her, smiling, complacent, applauded with gloved hands, and then the brougham rolled away.

Arnott, straining his eyes to watch it out of sight, fell backward.

"Oh, God," he groaned, "be good to me and put me out of it—soon!"

But God didn't answer him just then. Only the shadows, lying in wait, leaped out of their corners, finding him alone, and, as they clustered over his bent head, an organ grinder in the street below struck up a lively tune. Twelve months later, more roses came to the house in the dreary square, but they were white roses this time. Hester laid them herself inside the quiet hands.—The Sketch.

HENRY F. MERRITT, EX-CONSUL TO AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, CHEMNITZ, AND BARMEN, AND MRS. MERRITT.

Mr. Merritt's Appointment as Consul at Barmen Was Secured by Mrs. Cleveland.

MRS. CLEVELAND'S APPOINTMENT.

Few of the ladies of the White House in our generation have been known to counsel in National matters with the Chief Executive. From one who has had opportunity to see and hear, I learn that Mrs. Hayes was the only one for several preceding Administrations, and none since her time has been known to even suggest an appointment. My informant gives as an excuse for what he graciously terms non-interference that the President has such a multitude of counsel from party leaders and constituents that nothing is left for the White House mistress. Perhaps the common sense of the women who have occupied the high place has dictated and governed. Let us hope so.

However correct my amicus curiae may be in general, I know of one exception. It does not come under the harsh head of "interference." On the contrary, it was done with such finesse that the President, so I am told, did not even hesitate, and although he had violated one of his pronunciamentos to reappoint none who had held place under his first Administration, the politicians did not object in this case. And the appointment met the approval of Democrats and Republicans.

Mrs. Cleveland will be surprised to-day, no doubt, to learn that she was the first lady of the White House in many years to ask the President to make an appointment, and one which caused him to break a rule, but the fact remains that she did it.

There is such a pretty and tender story in connection with the appointment that I am sure the former gracious White House lady, whose life interests her sex, will be glad to hear the outcome of "her appointment."

Somewhere in the records of state one will find that Henry F. Merritt of Chicago was appointed Consul by President Cleveland to Aix la Chapelle in 1886. A few pages further there is an entry showing that before the expiration of Mr. Cleveland's first term Henry F. Merritt was transferred from Aix la Chapelle to Chemnitz.

When Mr. Blaine came in as Secretary of State in a Republican Administration, a young man called and handed in his resignation. This was Henry F. Merritt.

"Why do you do this?" asked Mr. Blaine.

"I was appointed by President Cleveland, a Democrat, and I am a Democrat," was the answer.

(I am giving you the exact words as nearly as I can remember them as they were told to me by one who was in the State Department when the incident occurred.)

"The post at Chemnitz is an important one, commercially," said Mr. Blaine, "and I am familiar with the trade relations between that place and our country. I know something of your work there. You may be a Democrat, but as Consul at Chemnitz you have shown that you are an American first. Go back to your post until I accept your resignation."

Mr. Merritt returned, and was serving acceptably until Illinois politicians—not unlike politicians of other States—made a demand on President Harrison, and Consul Merritt resigned, but I am told that Mr. Blaine regretted asking for the resignation.

The day after Mr. Cleveland's second inaugural Mr. Merritt went to the White House. His card reached Mrs. Cleveland, and the ex-Consul was bidden to call. I am told that President Cleveland complimented the Consul's work, and expressed a regret that he could not again honor him, citing his pronunciamento to make no reappointments.

Then the ex-Consul paid his respects to Mrs. Cleveland and her mother. A little story was told of an anticipation abroad. It interested two women. Mrs. Cleveland asked a question; after it was answered she made a memorandum, and the young man made his adieu, and went to Chicago to visit his old home. President Cleveland inaugurated the World's Columbian Exposition May 1, 1893. Henry F. Merritt was one of the throng that witnessed the touch of the button. Within less than thirty days after that event, in a batch of nominations sent to the Senate, was this: "Henry F. Merritt, to be Consul at Barmen, Germany." Ten days later the young man called at the White House, paid his respects to the President, thanked Mrs. Cleveland, and sailed from New York for his post a week after.

Barmen is a manufacturing city in the Rhenish province, and the work of the Consul there is important, and certain lines of business in this country are interested in the Consular work at that post. I am informed that the integrity of Consul Merritt at Barmen saved hundreds of thousands of dollars to certain industries in this country.

Henry F. Merritt was high in Masonic affairs. He was introduced as a visiting brother by the Worshipful Master of a Barmen lodge, and delivered several lectures before it. The Master was infatuated with the Consul's knowledge of the craft, and charmed with his personality. The fondness between the two men for the society of each other increased. The Consul was the guest of the German in the latter's home. The German sickened, and the Consul was his faithful attendant to the end. Just before the death of the German he said to the Consul:

"You are the only man I ever knew to whom I would willingly intrust my wife's affairs and those of my children. If all are satisfied, be the husband and father of this household."

When a year had passed Henry F. Merritt was both. The German was a man of means. He left his property to his wife and children. After the Consul had married the German's widow she made over to him, against his protest, all her rights. Her children—a young man and a daughter—did the same. They regarded the Consul as their protector, and their trust in him was one of the most beautiful exemplifications of faith I ever knew.

When Mr. McKinley became President Henry F. Merritt resigned, but it was nearly a year before he was relieved.

He returned to Chicago accompanied by his accomplished German frau and her two children. The daughter was a strikingly handsome girl. The former Consul bought a home in one of the suburbs of the Western metropolis and beautified it, for he was a man of refinement and exquisite judgment in all that goes to adorn a home.

He established a lucrative business, and admitted his stepson as a partner. For a season the sunshine of success and that peace which mystifies men and women by reason of its completeness, blessed the returned American and his family of a foreign country.

Then came quick sickness, too swift to be arrested, and the head of the household died almost suddenly. Every death is cruel. But somehow this seemed pitiful. The German family that had just come to a realization of the meaning of American happiness were left here alone. A sea between two graves. I am told that the family finally returned to the old land, the old home in Barmen. And why not?

When Henry F. Merritt was Consul at Aix la Chapelle two ladies called at his office. They were Americans in search of information regarding travel and other matters. Consul Merritt was assiduous in his efforts in their behalf. Something in his manliness, sincerity, and high-born courtesy left a more than favorable impression. As the ladies were leaving the younger one asked the Consul to command her in case he should ever desire her influence, and she laughingly added, "I may have some, some time."

The callers were Mrs. Folsom and her daughter, Miss Frances Folsom.

AMY GRIDLEY AYER.

JULY

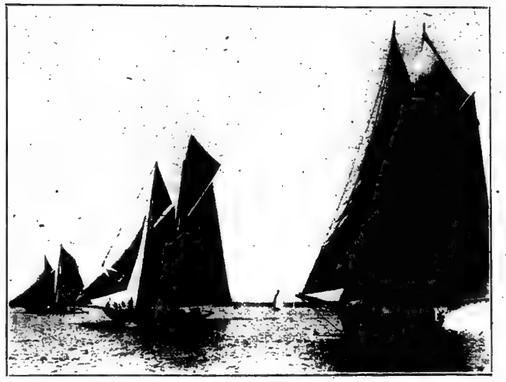

THE KATRINA, QUISSETTA, AND ELSEMARIE ON THE STARTING LINE.

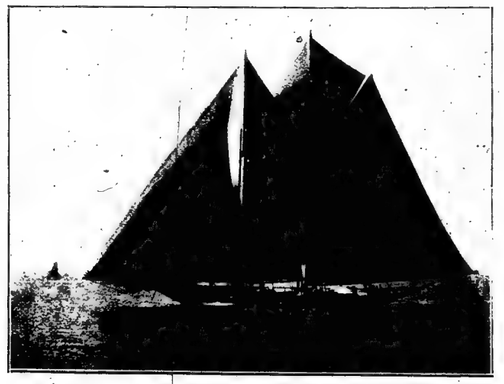

FRANCIS L. LELAND'S ARIEL.

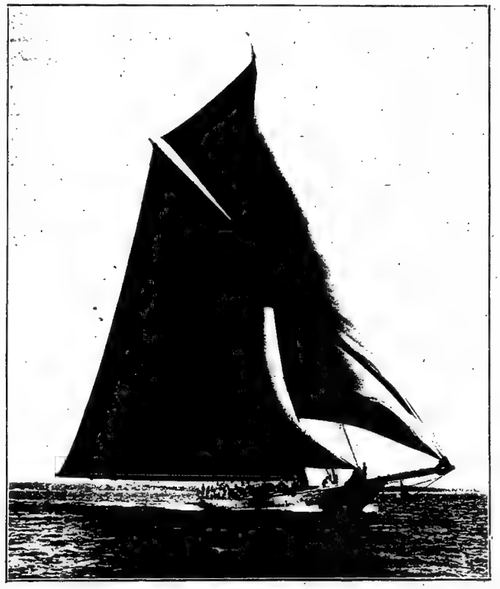

PERCY CHUBB'S VIGILANT.

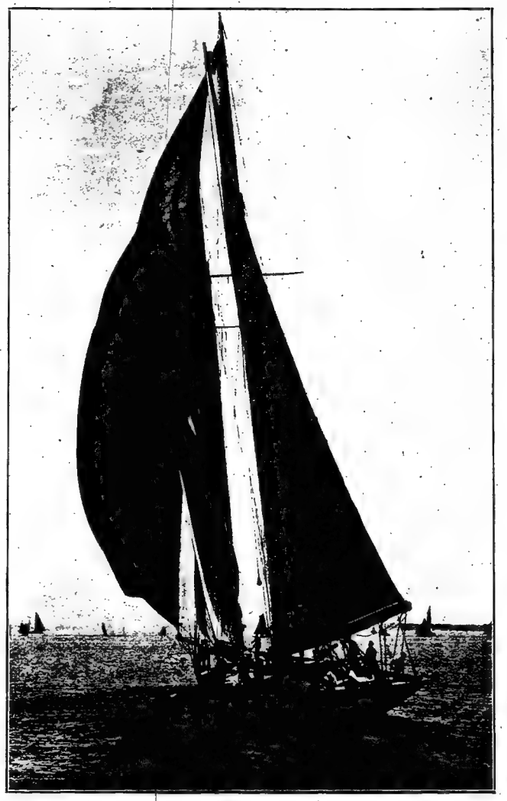

CLARENCE A. POSTLEY'S COLONIA.

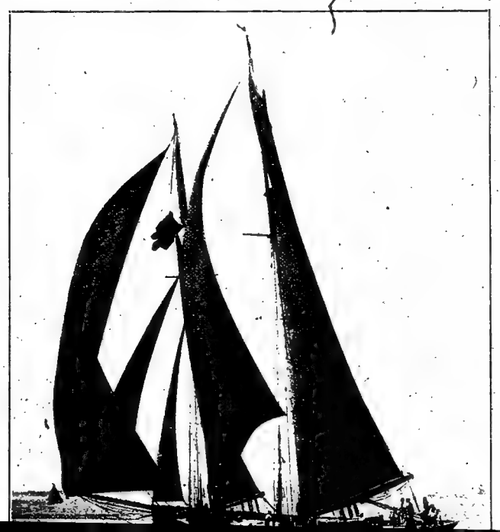

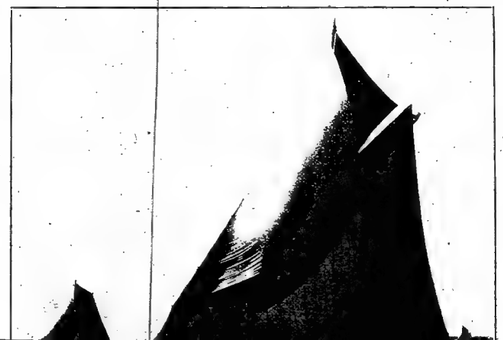

OVER LAND AND WATER

INTERNATIONAL CHESS TROPHY.

THE International Universities' Chess Trophy for which picked teams of Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton battled by cable with the experts of Cambridge and Oxford last April, is nearly completed, and the donor, Isaac L. Rice, New York, has just forwarded to the universities of both countries photographs of the drawing with copies of the rules to govern contests for its possession. The trophy is being made by Theodore B. Starr, New York, and is considered one of the most elaborate and costly emblems of victory ever presented for chess matches, its value being about $1,200.

The plan of the trophy is a shield of silver, the various parts to be in relief. It will be about twenty inches in height and fourteen inches in breadth. In the centre is the globe showing the North Atlantic with the two countries joined by cable; Columbia and Britannia stand at either side of the globe with their flags above them. An eagle with outstretched wings supports the globe, while beneath the eagle is a panel showing Columbia and Britannia seated at a table playing chess. The seals of the colleges, the emblems of the countries, and other embellishments add to the strength of the design; and branches of olive leaves joined at the bottom rise on both sides.

The first match was played April 21 and 22, the universities being represented by six players on a side. The Americans played at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, New York, and the Englishmen at the British Chess Club, London. After an interesting contest the British won by the close score of 3½ to 2½.

The rules to govern future contests were drawn up by Dr. L. D. Broughton, Jr., Brooklyn, who represented the American universities in the negotiations for the match. They are intended to cover matches which will allow all the universities of both countries to have an interest in the trophy, the control of the matches and the selection of the teams being in the care of the colleges named on the emblem.

The rules provide for a Board of Trustees, consisting of eight members, who will have charge of the trophy. A member will be chosen from each of the alumni associations of Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, and two each from the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge. In case the Americans win the trophy, the donor has suggested that it be held first by Columbia, as being the first in alphabetical order, and if won subsequently by the other universities, to be held by them in the same order.

The control of the matches will be in charge of the Presidents and Vice Presidents of the different university chess clubs. Each country will be represented by a team of six or more players. According to the method of challenging, before Nov. 1, any of the chess clubs may challenge the university then holding the trophy. In case no challenge is issued before Nov. 1, any university club in the country last defeated may challenge the university holding the trophy. If no challenge is issued before Dec. 15 the university holding the trophy will not be required to defend it during the following year.

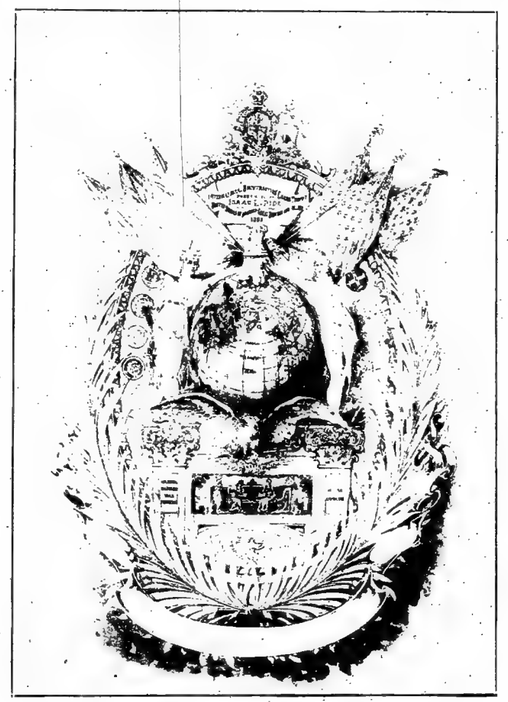

INTERNATIONAL CHESS TROPHY COMPETED FOR BY THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN UNIVERSITY CHESS CLUBS.

HERE AND THERE.

The outcome of the race next month between the forty-footers at Toronto for the Canada Cup, won by the Canadian boat several years ago, will be watched with especial interest, as the result may be more far-reaching than would appear on the surface. The new Canadian Cup defender, which will compete with the challenger from Toledo, has been built by Duggan, the designer of the "freak boat" that has been so successful in defending and retaining the Seawanhaka Cup. If, as the Canadians fondly believe, Duggan's skill as a designer is not confined to the small raters, but extends to larger craft, the boat that will seek to retain the Canada Cup will prove a flier. If it should win in that race it is believed that Mr. Duggan may try his hand at the ninety-footers, and there are some who see in him a possible rival to the Herreshoffs. Indeed, in a letter received in this city by a former Canadian from a well-known Canadian yachtsman, it is hinted that a Canadian syndicate, in the event of a failure on the part of the Shamrock to win the America's Cup, will get together enough capital and call upon Mr. Duggan to design a yacht to try for this larger prize. Certainly Mr. Duggan's success in the small boats has been remarkable. Mr. Duggan—his full name is George Herrich Duggan—is, as may not be generally known, the Engineer of the Montreal Bridge Company, with headquarters at Lachine, Quebec, a famous boating place, a few miles from Montreal and just above Lachine Rapids, on the St. Lawrence.

***

Those who have followed the accounts of the Bisley meet must have noticed, perhaps with some surprise, the excellent showing of the Canadian marksmen, notably Crowe, Fleming, Bertram, Cartwright—who, by the way, is a son of Sir Richard Cartwright, one of the Canadian Cabinet Ministers—and Wetmore. They have carried off many individual prizes and several team prizes, and on all sides their good marksmanship has been highly commended. Individually, indeed, it is not too much to say that the Canadians this year have the strongest team that ever went across the water—either to Wimbledon, in the old days, or to Bisley. The best individual showing, however, ever made by any member of a Canadian team was three years ago when Private Hayhurst of Hamilton, Ontario, won the Queen's prize at the shoot—the prize that is, which carries with it the greatest honor of the entire meet and to win which all the crack marksmen of Great Britain and the colonies must be beaten. It was the first time in its history that Canada had ever won the prize, and when Hayhurst returned from England with the team he was given a remarkable reception from the moment he landed in Montreal until he finally reached Hamilton.

***

One of the amusing stories current in various newspapers of late was that Richard Croker had finally decided to retire from the turf; and—this is the amusing part—as corroborative of his intention the sale for $2,940 of his colt Knickerbocker after winning the Cobham Plate at the Sandown Park meeting was cited. It was pointed out that Knickerbocker was Mr. Croker's favorite colt, and that he never would have parted with it did he not intend to withdraw from racing. Such a statement, of course, is ridiculous. The fact of the matter was that the Cobham Plate race was a selling race. This means that the winner had to be put up for sale after the race, and it was for this reason, and none other, that Mr. Croker's colt was parted from him.

***

Perhaps one of the most interesting athletic meets of the year in this vicinity will be the annual championship games to be held by the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union on Aug. 12 at the Knickerbocker Field, Bergen Point, N. J. There will be sixteen events on the programme, and the list of entries promises to be a big one. Already it is assured that teams will be entered by the New York Athletic Club, the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, the Pastimes, and the West Sides. The Bergen Point track is a fast one, and it would not be surprising if some records were broken.

***

The rage for sending teams across the water during the Paris Exposition year has extended to the bowlers of the country, and it is now announced, on the authority of Manager Samuel Karpf of the Greater New York team, that a five-man bowling team will certainly be sent to Paris next year, and perhaps to England and Germany. The team will be made up of men who make the best averages in the tour of the various teams throughout the United States this year. It is said that American balls and pins will be used in Paris and that the alleys will be of American make.

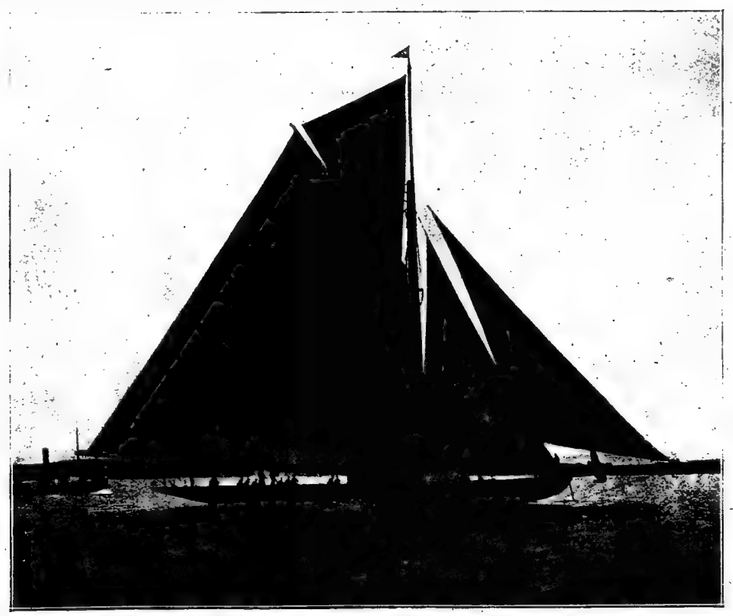

From a Photograph by West & Son, Southsea, Published in The London Yachtsman.

THE SHAMROCK.

JULY 1899

SHE KNEW HIM.

She—Why did you ever marry him?
Heiress—He told me he could never live without me.
She—I do not doubt it.

A Valuable Book.

From The Chicago News.

"Now, here is a book!" exclaimed the seedy man, as he dashed into the banker's private office.

"Don't want any books!" grunted the banker.

"But this is one you can't help being interested in."

"Haven't time to read books, and—"

"But I am sure you will take this book," persisted the seedy man.

"Look here, Sir, do you intend to leave this room, or must I—"

"Don't need to call the janitor; I'll go. This is your book, though."

"My book?"

"Yes, your pocketbook. I found it in the hall." Then he vanished.

A Choice of Terms.

From The Chicago Post.

"I understand he has met with financial reverses."

"Oh, dear, no. He wasn't wealthy enough for that. He has merely gone broke."

Claims Recognition.

From The Chicago Record.

The "man with the hoe" is a hero just now;
His value and merit are points, we allow;
But in the not Summer, I rather suppose,
Big credit is due to the "man with the hose."

Dr. John Ladd Burnham, Yale, '96,

Who Has Just Broken all Records at the Yale Medical College by Winning Every Honor in the Power of the Student to Gain.

Love's Sacrifice.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"Why, darling!" exclaimed the pretty bride of three weeks, as she rushed to embrace her husband. "How good it was of you to skip baseball once and come home early. You're just too sweet."

And he accepted it all without saying a word about there being no game.

A Stroke of Fortune.

From The Washington Star.

"Yes," said Mamie, "my presence of mind is what saved me on commencement day."

"Everybody was saying you must be an intellectual wonder," said Maud, admiringly.

"Well, it was partly luck. When I tied the pages of my essay together I got them all mixed up, and I didn't discover it till I got on the platform. I was scared nearly to death. But I read straight on as if nothing had happened, and it was all for the best. It sounded too profound for anything."

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Old Crow Rye
IS THE BEST ON EARTH.
H. B. Kirk & Co., N.Y.

Among the Summer Girls.

From The Ohio State Journal.

Miss Topnotch (at seaside resort)—Did you know Minnie Hybred and her mother arrived this morning?

Miss Wayup—Yes; but they are going to stay only a few days.

Miss Topnotch—How do you know?

Miss Wayup—They brought only five trunks.

Saved His Reputation.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"Yes," said Mr. Chugwater, "out in Colorado I've seen strawberries so big—"

Here Mrs. Chugwater gave him a warning glance.

"So big," he went on, "you couldn't eat more than a pint of them to save your life."

Household Notes.

From The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

William—I understand you moved your family last week.

Jackson—Yes; our servant girl didn't like the location we were in.

The Wooing at Golf.

From The Chicago Record.

"Hasn't Willoughby Perkins proposed yet?"

"No, mamma; his approach work is all right, but then he gets nervous and foozles."

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Generally fair; fresh west to northwest winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,462. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 31, 1899.—10 Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY: TEN PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 77⅞c; cash corn, No 2 mixed, 37⅝c; cash cotton, 6⅛c.

FOREIGN.—The situation of the Government of Santo Domingo is critical, an attack by the revolutionary forces being expected at any moment. Troops had to be called out in Paris to quell a disturbance, and at Rennes an attack was threatened on Maitre Labori, counsel for Capt. Dreyfus. According to reports published in Paris, there is no case against Col. du Paty de Clam, and Maitre Labori will demand that M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire disclose the names of the persons from whom he received the alleged evidence of the guilt of Dreyfus. State Secretary F. W. Reitz of the Transvaal intimated that Great Britain's suggestion of an inquiry would be resisted unless it should embrace all matters in dispute between the two Governments in recent years, including the convention of 1884. The London papers of this morning speak in praise of the work accomplished by the Peace Conference—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Two men and a boy were drowned in the Delaware at Philadelphia by the capsizing of a rowboat.

Thirty cases of what is believed to be genuine yellow fever and three deaths from the disease have been reported at the National Soldiers' Home, near Hampton, Va.

President McKinley spent a quiet day at Plattsburg yesterday. A cold wave struck the place at night, and wraps and overcoats were in demand.

Ernest Marquart, a twelve-year-old boy, was caught robbing a till at Red Hook, near Poughkeepsie, and was sent to the Elmira Reformatory.

The much-advertised coronation of a gypsy queen at Netherwood, N. J., yesterday attracted a crowd of 6,000 persons, who found they had encountered a brand new game.

A passenger train and a freight train were wrecked on the Erie Railroad, near Lackawaxen, about 11 o'clock Saturday night. The engineer and the fireman of the passenger train, which was the New York vestibuled for Buffalo and Cleveland, were killed and seventeen of the passengers and a number of the crew were injured. Among the passengers were several New Yorkers. Thieves from Port Jervis robbed a number of the victims.

Page 2.

Senator Platt announced at the Oriental Hotel yesterday that Albert H. Sewall would probably succeed the late Justice Follett on the bench.

A rumor was in circulation yesterday that Dr. Jenkins has borne the news to Mr. Croker in England of a call to the citizens of New York to rise up and get rid of all bosses.

Miss Florence T. Donnell, daughter of the late Ezekiel T. Donnell, was taken to Bellevue Hospital from the Plaza Hotel yesterday, temporarily violently insane. She had alarmed the hotel guests by her hysterical outcries and screams for help.

The members of the Samoan Commission have forwarded their report, together with the draft of an amended treaty, to their respective Governments. They recommend the abolition of the Kingship and other important changes in the form of government.

President McKinley will give a reception and a dinner in honor of Admiral Dewey when the latter visits Washington. Admiral Dewey, when questioned at Trieste, declined to discuss the alleged interview, in which he was represented as predicting a war with Germany.

Page 3.

The fight of the pension attorneys for the removal of Commissioner Evans continues. One of the new arguments advanced is that a bitter fight is being waged against the Commissioner in his own State for delegate at large to the National Convention.

Page 4.

Some reasons for the failure of the surface railroad strikes in Manhattan and Brooklyn were disclosed at the meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday. The men were never properly organized, and General Master Workman Parsons failed to show the Central Federated Union that a union of railroad men existed, as he alleged.

The twenty-one men arrested in Brooklyn on suspicion of being involved in the elevated road dynamite outrage, it was said yesterday, will bring suits against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for $210,000 damages.

Page 5.

Eddie Bald yesterday defeated Arthur A. Zimmerman in a mile bicycle race on the Vailsburg track.

It has been definitely decided that the Columbia and the Defender will race again on Wednesday and Friday. The Columbia was out yesterday at Newport and tried her new mast.

Page 7.

The last Sunday evening sociological conference of the Summer took place at the rooms of the Social Reform Club last night.

Page 10.

Two more deaths from the Brooklyn trolley cars were reported yesterday.

Ex-Mayor Gleason of Long Island City has decided to fight the Queens Borough tax rate

Franz Bohmer of 376 East Seventy-sixth Street was run down and killed last night by a trolley car on Jerome Avenue.

Two men and a boy were caught at the Brighton Beach Hotel yesterday while in the act of robbing one of the rooms.

George McAneny, Secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League, has addressed a letter to Secretary Gage in answer to the Secretary's letter regarding the President's civil service order.

Miss Irene Simpson of Newark was killed by a trolley car yesterday. She was driving with two brothers. The wagon was hit by the car. One brother was seriously injured and the other was badly bruised.

The bark Glenrosa, which arrived off Scotland Lightship last Monday and was dismasted in a storm, was towed into port yesterday after having drifted about helplessly for five days.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers. Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 5.

Ocean Grove Camp Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, July 30.—The several meetings held to-day on the camp grounds were in the interest of temperance, the leaders of the services being officials of the National Temperance Society. Despite the threatening weather 5,000 persons gathered in the Auditorium for the morning service. Bishop Fitzgerald presided, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler of Brooklyn. The sermon this evening was preached by the Rev. Dr. James B. Dunn of New York, Secretary of the National Temperance Society. His theme was "The Story of the Canteen," and he made a strong plea for the suppression of liquor selling in the military camps.

Van Ness Still in Jail.

NEWARK, N. J., July 30.—Schuyler Van Ness, who within a few days is to receive $36,000 in cash, is still a prisoner in the county jail, to which he was committed because he could not pay a fine of $2.50. He is, however, a voluntary prisoner now, as money has been received for his fine, and he might have gone free to-day. The amount of the fine was received by Warden Underhill, who declines to say who advanced the money. Van Ness decided to remain in jail until to-morrow morning, when he will start for New York.

Secretary Alger Goes Out To-day.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Secretary Alger and Mrs. Alger returned to Washington this afternoon. The Secretary will formally relinquish control of the War Department to-morrow, and his successor, Mr. Elihu Root, will take hold.

DOUBLE WRECK ON THE ERIE RAILWAY

Freight Runs Into a Landslide, and Passenger Train Follows.

TWO KILLED AND 26 INJURED

Thieves from Port Jervis Rob a Number of the Victims.

Several New Yorkers Injured—The Killed Men Were from Port Jervis —Three Passengers Missing.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., July 30.—At 11 o'clock last night, Erie passenger vestibuled train No. 7, for Buffalo and Cleveland, leaving Jersey City at 7:30 o'clock, was wrecked and burned two miles east of Lackawaxen, only two cars escaping the flames. The train consisted of a mail car, express car, café car, and three Pullman cars. The wreck occurred during a storm which caused a landslide. An east-bound Erie freight train was first wrecked, and the passenger train plunged into the freight wreck. The engineer and fireman of the passenger train were killed, and fifteen passengers and a number of the crew of both trains were injured. In addition, three passengers are unaccounted for.

The wreck was preceded by a cloudburst and storm which lasted two hours. A section of the bank fell on the east-bound tracks directly in front of the freight train. Several trees went down with the rocks and the earth, and the freight cars and engine were turned over directly across the west-bound tracks of the Erie Road. Fifty-five freight cars constituted the train, though only twenty-two were derailed, and the débris was piled up on the west-bound tracks just as the No. 7 Buffalo and Cleveland express put in an appearance; running at the rate of fifty miles an hour. The engine of the express train crashed into the wreck, and the baggage and mail car, combination and buffet car, and two Pullman sleepers were piled up on the tracks immediately in front of the wrecked freight cars. The first sleeper was split into two parts as a result of the accident, and the passengers were thrown thirty feet down a bank. Fire at once broke out and four cars of No. 7 and nine of the freight cars were burned.

Baggage Master Becker, who found himself under the baggage car door, recovered consciousness to discover that he was alone in the heart of the wrecked passenger cars. He managed to crawl from his position only to find a blaze starting in front of him, while half of a car was somehow braced up immediately over him. He called for assistance, but there was no response. Then he saw the passengers who had been hurled down the thirty-foot embankment, endeavoring to extricate themselves from the débris and make their way up the bank. They were clad only in their night clothing, and many of them were bleeding and moaning.

At once the uninjured passengers and members of the crew began a systematic work of rescue. Blankets were brought in from the Pullman cars and wrapped around shivering, hysterical women and half-conscious men. Word was telegraphed to Port Jervis, a relief train was at once arranged for, and Dr. Cuddeback, Dr. Swartout, Dr. Johnson, and several trained nurses returned for the purpose of caring for those needing immediate assistance. The relief train soon reached the scene of the accident, and nearly all of the injured persons were removed to the hospital.

Following is a complete list of the killed and injured, as far as known, up to the present time:

KILLED.

OUTWATER, STEPHEN, Port Jervis, engineer.
SELLS, FRANK, Port Jervis, fireman.

INJURED.

BOYD, G. H., Sharon, Penn.; scalp wound.
BOYD, Mrs. G. H., Sharon, Penn.; bruises on back and shoulders.
BELZ, G. E., Cleveland, Ohio; cuts on the head and hand burned.
BECKER, JOHN, Attica; baggagemaster; head cut, and bruises.
COLLINS, A. S., 344 West Avenue, Buffalo; slight injuries.
DRAKE, F. L.; Pullman conductor; slight injuries.
DUNBAR WILLIAM, New York; chef; bruises, scalded.
FREYBOLD, W., 62 Jefferson Street, Hoboken; slight injuries.
FRAZIER, ROBERT, Jersey City; waiter; scalded hands.
HEATH, Mrs. F. C., 1,838 Seventh Avenue, New York; cut on head and back injured.
HUNT, Mrs. ELIZABETH, Newark; slight bruises.
KILPATRICK, F. S., 117 Seventeenth Avenue, Denver; slight injuries.
LOVEJOY, WILLIAM, Jersey City; waiter; burned hands.
MOORE, JEANETTE, Cleveland, Ohio; slight injuries.
MULFORD, Miss FLORENCE ADEL, Newark; slight bruises
MERGOTT, F. L., Newark; slight contusion, bruises on left leg.
PARKER, L. E., 21 Cortlandt Street, New York; hands burned.
SANFORD, FRANK M., New York; chef; bruises, scalded
SHAY, BERNARD, Port Jervis; engineer, freight, pelvis broken.
SMITH, FRED, Port Jervis; brakeman; shoulder broken.
SMITH, RICHARD, 208 Milwaukee Street, Chicago; slightly injured.
STEPHENS, C. L., 117 Garfield Avenue, Chicago; bruises, minor contusions.
TRIMMER, J. M.; trainman, No. 7; shoulder injured.
THORNTON, MICHAEL; porter; shoulder bruised.
VIEU, F., 3 West Third Street, New York; cut on head and right arm.
WELCH, TIMOTHY; conductor, No. 7; back and legs injured.

Miss Mulford, who is a singer from Newark, and Mrs. Hunt of the same place were on their way to attend a Chautauqua Society meeting. They were taken to the residence of friends here.

Of the persons injured and now at the hospital, Bernard Shay of Port Jervis, the engineer of the freight train, and G. E. Belz of Cleveland, Ohio, were most seriously hurt, but it is not thought that their wounds will of necessity prove fatal. Mr. Belz is a stenographer in the office of Traffic Manager Thomas of the Erie system, with headquarters at Cleveland.

Several thieves from Port Jervis, who, it is supposed, reached the scene of the wreck on the relief train, ransacked the clothes of the passengers during the period of excitement. F. Vieu of 3 West Third Street, New York, lost clothing containing $300 in bills and a gold watch. F. S. Kilpatrick of Denver lost $190, a gold watch, a diamond pin, and a diamond stud. On the way to the hospital he noticed a man wearing his trousers. Together they went through the pockets, but found the money gone. The man said the trousers had been given him by one of the trainmen, but claimed that the money and valuables must have been taken before he received the present of the clothing.

After several hours' search the bodies of Engineer Outwater and Fireman Seils were found under their engine by persons attached to the wrecking train. Both bodies had been burned to the waist. The men were identified by their watches.

Conductor Welch, who was removed to his home, was not seriously injured. He had a train check in his possession, showing three persons as yet unaccounted for. Two were from Cleveland and one from Cattaraugus. The Cattaraugus man traveled on an editorial ticket. It is believed that all three have taken refuge in the vicinity of the wreck, and that they will be heard from later.

Thousands of persons visited the scene of the wreck to-day.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Superintendent of Transportation Van Keuren of the Erie Says Accidents Were Unavoidable.

Superintendent of Transportation George Van Keuren of the Erie Railroad was at the Jersey City offices of the company all day yesterday, assisted by his clerks, receiving details regarding the wreck and directing the work of caring for the dead and wounded and preparing for the resumption of traffic.

When seen at his office yesterday afternoon Superintendent Van Keuren gave the following official version of the series of accidents:

"As far as we have been able to learn," he said, "it was brought about by an act of Providence, and could not be avoided through human foresight or ingenuity. The primary cause was a severe rain and wind storm, which raged throughout that section last night, causing a nasty slide on the Erie tracks at a point on the Delaware River two miles east of Lackawanna and twenty-one miles west of Port Jervis. At this particular point a steep hill towers on one side of the tracks, while on the other an embankment shelves more or less abruptly down to the river. With the landslide a big tree had fallen directly across the east-bound track. The exact hour when the slide occurred is of course unknown, but it could not have been many minutes before 11 o'clock, at which hour Freight Train No. 82, with 55 cars, bound east, reached the spot, running at the usual rate of speed—about 20 miles an hour. There is no curve at this point, and the stretch of roadbed is without grade. The night was very dark, and we are led to suppose that neither the engineer, B. Shay, nor his fireman, Parsons, saw the obstruction, at least, until the engine was close upon it.

"The engine struck the obstruction and was thrown a considerable distance down the embankment, fifteen freight cars were derailed and piled up in a confused heap on the west-bound track or scattered along the side of the roadbed.

"Passenger Train No. 7, which left Jersey City at 7:30 o'clock, bound west, was due at that point at that moment, and the flagman of the freight train, recalling that fact, started on the run down the west-bound track to give the warning. He was too late, however, for within two minutes after the first train was wrecked the passenger train came in sight, running at a high rate of speed. The engine of the passenger train struck the wreckage of the freight train and was completely wrecked, being derailed and run a considerable distance in the mud. Following the engine into the mud were the mail, express, and café cars and two sleepers. The derailed cars were badly wrecked.

"The news of the accident was carried to Lackawaxen by the trainmen, and as soon afterward as possible wrecking trains with physicians on board were dispatched to the scene from Port Jervis and Hornellsville.

"The dead and injured were taken to Port Jervis, and several of the latter proceeded on to their destinations soon afterward. As far as we can learn, none of the injured is in any danger. Some of the hurts were trivial. The west-bound track was opened at 11:45 o'clock this morning, and the east-bound track will be open for traffic at 6 P. M. The roadbed where the accident occurred has always been in good condition, and never gave any trouble before. The Erie Railroad is furnished with a complete system of block signals, but the peculiar combination of circumstances under which the first accident occurred rendered the second inevitable. We will make a thorough investigation, of course, but at present do not attach any blame to any one."

PARIS AND RENNES DISTURBED.

A Public Meeting Ends in a Melee and an Attack Is Threatened on Capt. Dreyfus's Counsel.

PARIS, July 30.—M Paul Deroulède, President of the League of Patriots; M. Marcel-Habert, Revisionist member of the Chamber of Deputies, and M. Millevoye, editor of La Patrie, addressed a patriotic meeting to-day at Mende, Department of Lozere, declaring that the Parliamentary republic was responsible for all of France's trouble. The meeting ended in a mêlée, and it was found necessary to call upon the gendarmes and a battalion of infantry to disperse the crowd.

A telegram from Rennes announces that an affray occurred there to-day between Dreyfusites and Nationalists, who were prevented by the police from carrying out their design of marching to the house of Maître Labori, counsel for Capt. Dreyfus.

DU PATY DE CLAM AND DREYFUS.

Case Against the Former May Fail—Demand on de Beaurepaire.

PARIS, July 30.—The Matin announces that there is no case against Col. du Paty de Clam, and this announcement has since been confirmed by M. Menord, Col. du Paty de Clam's counsel.

The Siècle says that Maitre Demange and Maître Labori, counsel for Capt. Dreyfus, will demand that M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, ex-President of the Criminal Chamber of the Court of Cassation, produce the names of the persons from whom he received the alleged information establishing the Captain's guilt.

A TWELVE-YEAR-OLD BURGLAR.

Captured at Red Hook, Near Poughkeepsie, While Tapping a Till.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 30.—The town of Red Hook continues to sustain its recently acquired record for sensations. The list was added to yesterday by the capture of a twelve-year-old burglar, who has been levying tribute on tills and goods in the village stores for months past. When captured he had been burglarizing Cramer's meat market, in Red Hook Village, and the barber's shop adjoining. The name of the juvenile criminal is Ernest Marquart.

For a long time there has been a series of petty burglaries in Red Hook. Many business places were entered, but the jobs were so cunningly planned and carried out that no trace could be obtained of the thief. Friday night Ernest Marquart, the juvenile miscreant, undertook his burglarious work at the early hour of 10 o'clock, shortly after the stores closed. He was detected by William Van Steenburgh and Isaac Witnall, who were passing the Cramer store when the clang of the bell on the money drawer attracted their attention. They investigated and found a back window open. Entering the place they surprised the youth at his work.

The boy was arrested, and after hearing the evidence Justice Miller committed him to the Elmira Reformatory.

TRIPLE DROWNING ACCIDENT.

Two Men and a Boy Lose Their Lives in the Delaware at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—By the capsizing of a small boat in the Delaware River early this morning Otto Kampf, aged thirty-seven years; his son Albert, aged eight, and Christian Ostertage, Kampf's brother-in-law, thirty years old, were drowned. Two others, Frank Knober and Louis Metins, were rescued after clinging for over an hour to the up-turned boat.

Shortly after midnight last night the party started up the Delaware on a fishing trip. Opposite Bridesburg, a suburb of this city, Kampf attempted to change seats with Ostertage, who was rowing. Both men stepped to the same side of the boat, which immediately turned bottom up, precipitating the occupants into the water. Kampf and Ostertage sank at once. Metins grasped the boy, Albert, and succeeded in climbing upon the boat, where he was joined by Knober. Albert, however, lost his balance, fell overboard, and was drowned.

Metins and Knober were taken from their perilous position by a fisherman who heard their cries for help.

Refreshing Breezes, Grand Scenery, Skilled Orchestra. Albany Day Line Steamers. See advts.—Adv.

BURGLAR NEARLY STRANGLED.

Man Caught in Indianapolis Held Fast by a Clothesline Around His Neck, Till Police Arrived.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 30.—At an early hour this morning, bicycle patrolmen who were called to Morton Place, one of the fashionable districts of the city, found the members of a family standing over John Robinson, a Chicago burglar. Around Robinson's neck was a clothesline, drawn taut. Robinson had been caught by Dr. J. T. Alexander after a hard fight.

Dr. Alexander, his wife, W. J. Groenwaldt, and Miss Annie Groenwaldt had been out bicycling, returning home after midnight. The two men took the bicycles to a rear door, while the women went in the front way. The burglar, who was inside, ran to the rear and into the two men. A struggle followed, and the burglar was finally captured.

Mrs. Alexander brought a clothesline and a noose was made and thrown around the man's neck. When the police arrived the man was nearly strangled, and it was with some difficulty that they untied the noose. At the station at daylight Robinson, as he gave his name, was a sorry sight, with his lacerated neck.

In Robinson's pocket were found twelve skeleton keys. He says he was merely searching for food.

SCIENTISTS' TOURS IN ALASKA.

The Harriman Expedition Has Arrived at Seattle, Returning After Many Important Discoveries.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 30.—The Harriman Alaska expedition returned here to-day on the steamer George W. Elder. The expedition, both from a scientific and pleasure point of view, was an entire success. A journey of over 9,000 miles was made. The party left Seattle May 31, sailing northward through the inside channel, stopping at Victoria, Wrangel, and Juneau, reaching Skaguay June 6. From here the members of the expedition went over the White Pass to the headwaters of the Yukon.

Returning to Skaguay, they sailed for Glacier Bay, where several days were spent studying the glaciers and making collections. Sitka was visited next day. Three days were spent examining the old town, climbing some of the neighboring mountains, and making collections. From there the party steamed to Yakutat Bay, going to the extreme head of the bay, and examining and mapping the glaciers about it. Several days were devoted to an exploration of Prince William Sound, which is little known.

At the completion of its work there, the party proceeded to Cook Inlet, and later, on its way westward, a party of scientists was left at Kukat Bay, North Kodiak Island, to make collections on the Alaskan peninsula, which up to that time had never been visited by naturalists. Kodiak and Wood Island were then visited. The Fourth of July was celebrated while the steamer was in the Harbor of Kodiak.

From there the route was westward via the Shumagen Islands, where a party of naturalists was left until the return of the vessel. They passed through Unimak Pass into the Bering Sea to Unalaska, the Pribilof Islands by way of Bogostof volcano, and then into Plover Bay in Siberia. From Plover Bay the party crossed to Port Clarence, on American soil, and from there went to St. Lawrence Island, on the way steaming around King Island, and later visiting Hall and St. Matthew Islands, returning to Seattle over much the same route followed on the journey northward.

Large collections were made in vertebrate and invertebrate zoology and in botany, geology, and ethnology. Many birds and mammals hitherto rare were found in considerable numbers, and it is altogether probable that many new invertebrates are included among the collections made. The geographical results of the expedition are considerable and important.

New waters were entered and explored and many new glaciers discovered, studied, and mapped. An extensive fjord hitherto unknown and a splendid glacier running into it at its head were named by the geographers of the expedition after Mr. Harriman. The geologists had many opportunities of studying the rocks and of investigating the action of the glaciers. It was found that most of the glaciers which have hitherto been known and explored are retreating.

In Siberia, and also at Port Clarence, the Eskimos were found in their primitive condition, living in huts made from the bones of whales and covered with skins, and traveling in boats of skin. At Port Clarence a great number of them had gathered to meet whalers, which were lying there awaiting the arrival of the supply ship, then overdue. Several of the whalers had already provided themselves with natives and with dogs for their long cruise into the arctic. Several thousand photographs were taken, and these will be a revelation of magnificent scenery, even to those who have seen the better known portions of Alaska. With unusual good fortune, unobstructed views were had of both St. Elias and Fairweather Ranges.

AUTOMOBILES BEAT A TRAIN.

Record Broken in a Race in France Covering 226 Miles.

PARIS, July 30.—Two automobiles to-day beat the Paris-St. Malo express in a race between those cities, a distance of 226 miles, making the best time ever recorded for an automobile.

They covered the distance in 7 hours and 35 minutes. The time of the train was 7 hours and 48 minutes.

ACCUSES RAILROAD BRAKEMAN.

Passenger Will Sue the Pennsylvania for Alleged Rough Handling.

NEWARK, N. J., July 30.—Charles Lunck of 346 East Fifty-eighth Street, New York, will bring suit against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-morrow because of alleged rough handling and indignity to which he was subjected by a brakeman in the employ of the company. Mr. Lunck was a passenger on the 10:15 train from New York last night and was accompanied by two women. In order that the party might face each other Mr. Lunck turned one of the seats.

When the train started a brakeman, he alleges, ordered him to turn the seat back the way he had found it, but he refused. The brakeman thereupon, he alleges, roughly swung the back of the seat over, forcing him out of it. When he demanded an explanation, he claims, he was choked by the brakeman. The incident caused much excitement.

PRESIDENT'S QUIET SUNDAY.

Took a Walk in the Morning and Read the Newspapers at Night.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 30.—President McKinley did not attend church to-day, as he had intended to do, but instead remained at the hotel with Mrs. McKinley. This morning he went for a long walk with his old friend Commander Buckingham of the navy, and after luncheon he was out for a short walk with Dr. Rixey. Mrs. McKinley continues to improve steadily.

To-night the weather has turned cold, the steam has been turned on in every room in the hotel, and overcoats and wraps are in demand. If it clears off there will probably be a light frost.

The President is much interested in the progress of affairs in the Republic of Santo Domingo, and he reads the newspapers with great eagerness. The New York and Washington morning papers do not reach here until 7:30 P. M., so the evening is always spent by the President in reading them.

The students at the Catholic Summer School of America are anxious to have the President visit the grounds, which are only about a mile from the hotel, and the President has promised to do so as soon as Mrs. McKinley's health will permit.

See Niagara Falls before you go to Europe. Only 9 hours by the New York Central.—Adv.

MAKING OF A GYPSY QUEEN

Harrison Band's Press Agent Scores a Remunerative Triumph.

HEAD MAN VOLUBLE BUT VAGUE

His Daughter, "Snake" Mary's Successor, Will Tell All About It, However, for Two Dollars.

A little colony of gypsies sojourning hard by a road house on the outermost confines of Netherwood, N. J., appears to have hunkered most of the press and a considerable proportion of the people of this country with a story of a coronation of a gypsy queen called "Laurel." Nobody knows who is the press agent of the camp or the road house or both, but he has made and established a new press-agent record. Because of his genius the long contest between gypsy craft and New Jersey thrift has resulted in a decisive and remunerative triumph for the mystic wanderers, and, in the language of such as shoot craps, he has "flung the hot wallops into" metropolitan and provincial journalism, which means that he has secured for nothing advertising worth many thousands of dollars.

The Harrison band of gypsies has been established in New Jersey more than half a century, and in that time has made its regular annual rounds, the men trading horses, the women telling fortunes. The Jerseyman being himself a difficult and complicated proposition in a horse trade and instinctively and on principle tenacious of his coin, the Harrisons have struggled toward affluence by slow degrees. One of their regular stations is at Netherwood, which is a carefully rural community—one of those settlements which with lawns and trees properly bestowed and elaborately rustic dwellings advertises "this is the wide, happy, peaceful, and simple country." It is on the main line of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

NOTICES OF THE CORONATION.

Some weeks ago notices began to appear in the newspapers that "Snake" Mary, queen of the American gypsies, was about to abdicate, because she was ninety-five years old and the burden of her queenship was heavy upon her, and that a new queen was to be elected. Then the public was told that Laurel Harrison, a gypsy maid of surpassing beauty and talent, was likely to be chosen queen and to be crowned at Netherwood, where there would be a great convocation of gypsies from every part of the continent, and a weird, picturesque, and curious ceremony. The time for this event was set for last Sunday, but it rained that day, and the announcement followed that the gypsies would not crown a queen until the sun shone propitiously upon her. Yesterday, if fair, was set for the event.

Probably 6,000 people were at the camp yesterday. They were from various parts of New Jersey and New York. Many of them traveled long distances. The camp consisted of five showily painted vans and seven tents, thirty-five or forty assorted horses, a number of chickens tied by the legs under the vans, a variety of dogs securely attached to trees and tent poles, and probably twoscore gypsies, ranging in age from "Snake" Mary, ninety-five years old and visible to the curious for 10 cents in hand paid, to a baby in arms about ninety-five days old, but already gifted with the power, according to its mother, of conferring luck upon donors of nickels and bestowing indefinite but large blessings upon those who would contribute dimes. There was absolutely no limit to the prosperity and happiness awaiting such as conferred upon this staring infant so much as a quarter of a dollar.

HARRISON VOLUBLE, BUT VAGUE.

The head man of the camp is James Harrison, father of the new queen, a person with shrewd but kindly countenance, English blue eyes and fair complexion, white stubble on his face, and going about in his shirt sleeves, with checked waistcoat and trousers of divergent checks and indifferent fit and an obtrusive gold watch chain. He had "horse" written large all over him, and in giving information was voluble but vague.

When approached he led a reporter away from the throng into the woods and sat on a stump under the greenwood tree. He said Laurel had been elected queen over her cousin, Posey Dean Harrison, having been selected by "Snake" Mary, his mother-in-law, as her successor.

"How was she elected?" he was asked.

"By vote, Sor; by vote of all our people in this country, Sor. She got it, Sor, by a big vote over Posey, Sor."

"How did they vote?"

"Like other people vote, Sor."

"Well, but where are they? Are they here?"

"Sent their votes by mail, Sor."

"How many votes did Laurel get?"

"'Deed an' double I don't know, Sor. She got it by a big vote. There was a box full of 'em."

"What size box?"

"'Deed an' double, Sor, I don't know, Sor. I didn't see it meself, Sor."

Mr. Harrison, being further pressed, said the votes had been counted and the result declared by two women who had come "on the train" for the purpose, and had immediately departed. He did not know the names of these women, or whence they had come, or whither they had gone. Asked concerning the many other tribes of gypsies advertised to be present, he said they had been detained by the prospects of rain. Inquired of concerning the phenomenon of people in California, South Carolina, and Kentucky being restrained by fear of rain at Netherwood, N. J., where it had turned out a fine day after all, he fell back on his asseveration that "'deed and double" he didn't know, and resented inquiries as to whether anybody suspected that he would lie.

TANGLED UP ON HIS AGE.

"I've been in this country forty-five years, Sor," he continued, indignantly. "Everybody around here knows, Sor, I wouldn't lie t' ye or any other man, Sor. I kem here when I was seventeen year old, Sor, an' have been here ever sence."

"How old are you, Mr. Harrison?"

"I'm upwards of seventy years old, Sor."

"Purely as a matter of mathematical inquiry, Mr. Harrison, if you came here at seventeen and have been here forty-five years, how do you get over seventy from seventeen and forty-five?"

"'Deed an' double I don't know, Sor, but its truth I'm tellin' ye, Sor. I'm an Englishman meself, an' I wouldn't lie t' ye, Sor, but me mother was from Egypt—an' I believe me grandmother was, too," he added rather dubiously.

"If your mother was born in Egypt, Mr. Harrison, it seems likely that her mother was there. You were not present at the time of your mother's birth?"

Mr. Harrison looked puzzled, but renewed his assurance that he wouldn't lie for any consideration or purpose, but that he was sure his mother was an Egyptian. As to her mother having been in that country at any time his information was not clear, and he was too truthful a man to risk deceiving anybody with surmises which might or might not be correct. "About them things," he added, he had little knowledge. Put to him any question about horses or cattle or hogs or anything like that and he felt qualified to answer.

DIDN'T SEE LAUREL CROWNED.

As to the ceremony of crowning his daughter Laurel queen of all the gypsies, it had been performed, as he understood, between 6 and 7 o'clock yesterday morning in her tent. He did not know who was present—thought it had been done by his brother-in-law and two women. Supposed there was an actual crown, but had never seen it; was at the time busy showing a pair of horses to a gentleman. Being a truthful man, didn't know whether he was personally king of the gypsies. If he was, guessed there were other kings ahead of him.

"But, Sor," he continued; "Laurel will tell ye all about it, Sor. Ye'll find her a pretty girl, Sor, an' a bright 'un at that."

These predictions were verified when the reporter pushed his way through a crowd of men and women to Laurel's tent. Outside of this was a well-worn narrow blackboard, bearing in chalk this inscription, presumably mystic Romany:

GRIPSEY QUIN
ARIVED
SEP IN AND SEE
50 CENTS FOR YOUR
FORTUNE TOLD
10 CENTS
REMIT.

Near the door of the tent sat a stalwart gypsy youth, who inquired:

"Want your fortune told?"

"I suppose so," was the reply.

"Suppose nothin'," said the dark-eyed guardian of the soothsayer shrine, "d'ye want t' do business or not?"

"I'm a newspaper reporter."

"Step right in," said the guardian, grinning.

QUEEN WANTS TWO DOLLARS.

Inside the tightly closed tent the "queen" was found to be a pretty, slender girl of seventeen, with handsome brown eyes and the dark, rich red complexion that reminds one of the sunny side of a seckel pear. She wore the usual gypsy gaudy combinations of yellows and reds, and a wreath of artificial poppies and vines. She sat on a brilliantly colored camp stool. Two other gypsy women, older, were sitting Turkish fashion on red rugs, busy telling fortunes. The "queen" smiled and showed a gold tooth and some minor exposition of the skill of her dentist and suggestions that his bills must have been formidable.

"Want your fortune told?" she inquired sweetly.

"Miss Harrison," said the reporter, "I will be obliged if you will give me the facts about your coronation."

"I'll tell you all about it," said the queen, with another gracious smile, "for $2."

"She's a sweet girl," remarked a bystander.

"Yep; and she'll be sweeter when she gets some sugar," retorted the alleged new queen of the gypsies vivaciously.

But the accounts of the coronation had been so nebulous and variant that the conviction that better works of fiction might be secured for less money was deepening. The reporter decided to compromise on having his fortune told.

The queen took the open palm of the left hand and made a cross on it with the coin.

"This gentleman," she said, "gives this 50 cents with a willing heart."

With this preliminary error of diagnosis of the case she proceeded:

SAMPLE OF FORTUNE TELLING.

"Sometimes," she said, in a sing-song, unpunctuated recitative, "this gentleman thinks he will continue in that business that he is in the rest of his life, and sometimes he feels like he would like to try something else. Am I right? Now close your hand and make a wish it was not greedy neither was it covetous you owe some money and then again there is some owing to you. am I right? You will soon get some money and then you will spend it. am I right? You have a brother-in-law did you ever think he was untrue to you well you are right he thinks a great deal of you give me a dollar and I'll tell all your fortune."

Comparison of notes showed that several hundred other people had surrendered 50 cents per head for this style of information. The three women were hard at work all day. Frequently dozens of people were waiting outside the tent for turns. As the telling of a fortune usually occupied three minutes, they probably gathered in $10 an hour each, and for the eight working hours $80, a total of $240 for the day. This is apart from the money paid to see "Snake" Mary, a female of respectable but somewhat gaudy appearance sequestered in a tent and inspected through a round hole therein.

The adjoining roadhouse was inundated by a tidal wave of prosperity, and worked nicely with the fortune telling enterprise. Men who surrendered their 50 cents for a fortune rushed off to drown their gloom in beer, and, becoming excited and reckless by reason of drink, incontinently returned to try Queen Laurel with a dollar to see what better she could do.

The New York people who went to see the coronation returned home joyful and hilarious, as is the wont of New York people who comprehend that they have encountered a brand-new game and been cleverly despoiled of their coin. The New Jersey folks left slowly, sorrowful, and doubtful.

One farmer in a dusty sulky drove away as the sun went down in profound meditation. He said he didn't believe there'd been no queen nor crown nor nuthin'; that he was sadly suspicious that the whole thing was a darned fake, and that he had spent seventy-odd cents to no good or useful end.

DUM-DUM BULLETS AT JOLIET.

Mauser Rifles of the Penitentiary Guards Loaded with Them.

CHICAGO, July 30.—The Tribune says: "Every guard on the penitentiary walls at Joliet is armed with a new Mauser rifle, and the rifles are loaded with dum-dum bullets. This is said to be the first instance of their use in the United States.

"The bullets used at Joliet are made by an American firm, and they are described on the label of the boxes that contain them as 'soft-nose bullets.' When they are fired into a body the soft nose flattens and spreads, and the long projectile assumes the shape of a mushroom. One of these projectiles makes a small hole on entering, but on passing out it tears away the flesh and leaves a ragged wound, sometimes as large as a man's hand."

MISSOURI INSURANCE WAR.

Proceedings to Annul American Central Company's Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 30.—Attorney General Grow has instituted quo warranto proceedings in the Supreme Court to annul the charter of the American Central Insurance Company of St. Louis for violation of the State anti-trust laws. This company, it is alleged, was a member of the St. Joseph Social Club, which the Supreme Court found in the recent suit against the seventy-three foreign insurance companies to be an illegal combination to control rates for fire insurance under the Fetter rate system.

These companies were required to pay a fine of $1,000 each in lieu of being ousted from doing business in the State, but the suit to-day may prove a more serious matter, because, if it stands, the charter of the company must be forfeited, because it is a Missouri corporation. This will throw it into the hands of a receiver and stop it from doing business at all.

It is stated that the ousted companies have furnished the information which has caused the Attorney General to proceed against the American Central.

Letters of instruction have been received here from several of the companies, in which they give positive instructions to their agents to steer clear of all combinations, as they desire to obey the laws of the State.

DAHLGREN HEIRS DISPUTE.

Stepdaughter of the Late Admiral Brings Suit Against Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The daughter and stepdaughter of the late Admiral Dahlgren are to meet as antagonists in the courts. Mrs. Romaine Von Overbeck, the stepdaughter, yesterday instituted proceedings in equity against Mrs. Ulrica Dahlgren Pierce, the daughter. She asks for an accounting and receivership for the proceeds of a portion of the estate of Samuel F. Vinton, her maternal grandfather. This part of Mr. Vinton's estate, it is claimed, was left to his daughter, Mrs. Dahlgren, and on her death was to go to Romaine and her brother.

Mrs. Pierce is the executrix of Mrs. Dahlgren's estate, and it is alleged that she has not settled the estate, has filed

TO END TROUBLE IN SAMOA

Report of the Commission Sent to Restore Peace in the Islands.

KINGSHIP TO BE ABOLISHED

Other Changes Recommended in the Form of Government Established by the Treaty of Berlin.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—The members of the commission sent to Samoa by the United States, Great Britain, and Germany are said to have forwarded their report, together with the draft of an amended treaty, to their respective Governments. The Call publishes the following as the report of the commission:

"We have the honor to submit herewith to the consideration of our three Governments the inclosed draft of a modified and amended version of the act of Berlin. In preparing these modifications and amendments our method has been to consider, first, what are the evils which have caused the recent troubles in Samoa and the general condition of the islands, and, secondly, which are the measures most likely to remove or minimize those evils. The chief evils may be grouped under four heads:

"First—Those which appear to inevitably attend the election of a King in Samoa and his subsequent efforts to exert his authority.

"Second—Those which are due to the rivalry of foreign nationalities between themselves and to their disposition to take sides in the native politics, and thus increase the importance and bitterness of disputes which arise.

"Third—A third class of evils have their origin in the fact that for many years there has been no law or Government in Samoa other than native custom outside the limits of the municipality. Murder and other serious crimes have remained unpunished when committed by persons of rank, and the Supreme Court and the nominal Government at Mulinuu have been equally powerless to exert any force.

"Fourth—The insufficient enforcement of the customs regulations has allowed unscrupulous traders to distribute large numbers of arms among a native population rent by political factions and ready to fight both one another and Europeans.

KINGSHIP A USELESS OFFICE.

"To meet the first of these evils we have temporarily abolished the Kingship and recommend that it be permanently abolished. The action which we have taken in the matter does not appear to have aroused any hostile feeling among the natives. No doubt many great Chiefs regret that they will no longer have an opportunity of gratifying their ambitions and indulging that passion for rank and ceremony which is innate in the breast of every Samoan. But even the Chiefs have acquiesced in the change; some of the most important have stated that they think it is for the good of Samoa, and we believe that the population, unless worked on by extraneous influences, (which is unhappily not impossible) will assent to the abolition without a murmur and without regret.

"Every white man—German, English, and American alike—who has given evidence before the commission, (with the exception of one or two lawyers, who had interest in the case,) has recommended that the commission do away with the Kingship, and we may also refer to the opinion of Sir E. Malet, recorded in the protocols of the conference of Berlin, and of Mr. Bates in his report on Samoa. It seems impossible to say of the office any good whatever. It is comparatively modern as an institution. It served no useful purpose. In recent years, at any rate, the King had no authority or practical power to even collect taxes beyond the limits of the municipality, and within those limits his authority was superfluous. The turbulent part of the population was to all intents and purposes in permanent rebellion against him, and the mere fact that orders were issued through him was liable to provoke disobedience in many districts.

TITLE ALWAYS IN DISPUTE.

"Further, it seemed impossible to devise any plan by which an undisputed or even peaceful succession can be secured. The Kingship depends on the grant of certain titles by certain districts. They are in the gift, not of the whole population, but of small bodies of electors who owe their position to their rank. Even among these electors the principle that the majority of the vote bestows the title is not accepted, and the gist of all the laws and customs of Samoa is that there is nothing to prevent two candidates from being duly elected King at the same time.

"Formerly the claims of such rivals were decided by force of arms, but the framers of the act of Berlin, who evidently thoroughly understood Samoan customs and practice in this matter, laid down that 'questions respecting the rightful appointment of Kings shall not lead to war, but shall be presented for decision to the Chief Justice of Samoa.' Recent experience has unhappily proved that an attempt to settle the question in this way also leads to war, and we are therefore strongly of the opinion that the only chance of preventing such dissensions in the future is to abolish the office which provokes them.

"In the place of the Kingship, we propose to create a system of native government analogous to that which works successfully in Fiji. The Islands will be divided into Samoan administrative districts, corresponding as nearly as possible with those recognized by Samoan usage, for each of which a chief will be responsible, and these chiefs will meet annually at a place in a native council, to discuss such matters as interest them, and make recommendations to the administrator and council. Native courts will be allowed to punish minor crime according to native laws and customs and every provision has been made to secure to the Samoan population complete independence and self-government. We fear, however, that the same causes which produced rival Kings will long continue to produce rival chiefs, who will claim the post of the provincial Government and create continued dissension.

RIVALRY OF NATIONALITIES.

"Perhaps the evils which it is least easy to cure are the second class those which arise from the rivalry and mutual hostility of the different nationalities. This hostility permeates all departments of life. The traders on one side combine against those on the other. The Municipal Council is divided into two parties, each determined to support its own programme, and defeat that of the other. Proposed reforms and measures are judged, not on their merits, but by party consideration, and officials, however impartial they may wish to be, are considered to belong to one side or the other, according to their nationality, and inevitably end by becoming more or less partisans.

"From the very commencement of the late contest for the Kingship it was more than a native quarrel between Mataafa and Tanu. On the one side were ranged one nationality and its officials and on the other side the two other nationalities with their officials, and the contest was prolonged and not allowed to reach its natural termination. We do not think it will ever be possible to do away with this state of things under a tripartite administration, and we take this opportunity of recording our opinion that the only natural and normal plan of government for these Islands, and the only system which can assure permanent prosperity and tranquility, is a government by one power. We regard it, however, as beyond our province to make any but a general statement on such a subject, and we have endeavored to amend existing arrangements in such a manner that they may prove, if not entirely satisfactory, at least workable.

"We propose to introduce an element of unity and centralization into the Government by the appointment of an administrator, who will doubtless be chosen from some disinterested power. He will be assisted by a council of delegates from the three Governments, who might exercise such Consular functions as are necessary in Samoa. We propose to give this administrator a large measure of authority, which, if exercised by a just and capable man, should enable him to put an end to many disputes.

NEW PLAN OF GOVERNMENT.

"We propose that the administrator and the three delegates should form a legislative council, and we have introduced into the act several clauses giving them power to modify existing ordinances. We are of opinion that the original act of Berlin was drafted and has been construed in too rigid a manner, and that greater elasticity in its provisions would have a beneficial effect. We have, therefore, empowered the council to make such alterations as it may think fit in the boundaries of districts, the details of native government, and other matters enumerated in the proposed act.

"Thirdly, we hope to create a greater harmony among the white residents by abolishing Consular jurisdiction. We believe that in other parts of the world such jurisdiction prevails only where the laws of a country are, for religious or other reasons, not suitable for application to foreigners. But the Chief Justice of Samoa is an American or European, and administrates American or European law. It would appear, therefore, that there is no reason why he should not take cognizance of all suits brought against foreigners, or why foreigners should enjoy privileges of extra-territoriality except that of not being amenable to the jurisdiction of native courts, which will deal only with such matters as are decided according to native customs.

"Hitherto Consular jurisdiction has been a powerful means of embittering international strife in Apia. Each nationality has its own law, and the Consul who administered that law was popularly regarded, not as an impartial judge, but as the protector of his own nationality. We believe that by abolishing this outward sign of separate internal institutions, and by submitting all nationalities to one court and one law, a great advance will be made in the direction of removing petty rivalries and jealousies and restoring good relations between the various white colonies.

TO ENFORCE PUBLIC ORDER.

"The third class of evils arises from the lawlessness now prevailing in Samoa outside the municipality. For many years there has been no law in these districts, and native institutions permitted chiefs to commit crimes with impunity. Murder, theft, and other offenses were left unpunished, and trade suffered, owing to the difficulty of affording planters adequate legal protection in their dealings with the aborigines. We hope to improve this state of things by giving the Chief Justice an enlarged jurisdiction over all these islands, so as to include all cases between natives and foreigners, as well as the lower grades of crimes committed by natives against each other. To lighten the work of the Supreme Court, we have made the Municipal Magistrate a court of first instance within the limits of the municipality.

"Fourthly, we have felt it our duty to deal somewhat severely with the importation of arms and ammunition into Samoa. The prohibition existing in the treaty has become a dead letter; the management of the customs has been exceedingly lax, having been largely in the hands of merchants, who naturally found it convenient to have easy regulations. Private commercial houses have been allowed to discharge goods direct into their own receiving sheds without any examination, and though we make no specific accusations, it is clear that there can have been no difficulty in introducing large quantities of arms, and that arms were so introduced.

"We therefore feel it essential that the customs regulations should be stringently inforced under the supervision of the administrator, and that adequate customs accommodation, with an adequate shed, shall be provided with as little delay as possible.

"BARTLETT TRIPP,
"High Commissioner of the United States.
"C. N. E. ELLIOTT,
"Her Britannic Majesty's High Commissioner.
H. STERNBERG,
"High Commissioner of Germany."

DRAFT OF THE NEW TREATY.

The draft of the proposed new Samoan treaty, as prepared by the Commissioners, is a document of 5,000 words. The important features of this treaty are enumerated and discussed in the commission's report, the treaty setting forth the details of the modified form of Government for Samoa as outlined in the report.

The treaty begins with a declaration of the neutrality of the Islands of Samoa and an assurance to the citizens and subjects of the respective signatory powers of equality of rights. It provides for the immediate restoration of peace and good order, and to this end permanently abolishes the office of King and limits the authority of chiefs, but creates a system of native government.

Provision is made for the appointment of an Administrator at Samoa, to be appointed by the three signatory powers, or, failing their agreement, by the King of Norway and Sweden. The Administrator's salary will be $8,000 per annum, and he is to execute all laws in force in the Samoan Islands. He shall possess the pardoning power, and make municipal appointments with the consent of the Legislative Council, the legislative power being vested in the Administrator and the Legislative Council of three members, one being appointed by each of the three powers. There is also to be a native Assembly, composed of the Governors of different districts of the islands.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is to be appointed as at present, receiving a salary of $5,000. The jurisdiction of the court is increased by the modified treaty, while the present system of consular jurisdiction is to be abolished. The treaty contains municipal and customs regulations, all of which are more strict than at present. The general provisions of the treaty are to remain in force for three years, although in the meantime special amendments may be adopted by the consent of the three powers with the adherence of Samoa.

COLOGNE GAZETTE ON SAMOA.

American Chief Justice and British Commissioner Attacked.

LONDON, July 31.—The Times's Berlin correspondent says The Cologne Gazette publishes a dispatch from Apia, dated July 14, saying that Chief Justice Chambers, instigated and supported by English influences, attempted to postpone his departure until Bartlett Tripp, the American member of the Samoan Commission, threatened to employ force against him. The correspondent adds:

"The Gazette violently attacks Mr. Eliot, the British member of the commission, for 'intriguing,' which is a silly slander if would be incapable of in dealing with other than the Samoan question."

Pickpockets on Surface Cars.

Because of the numerous complaints that have been made recently of pickpockets on the street cars running to Fort George the police yesterday kept a sharp look-out. At 8 o'clock last evening Mrs. Ida Gurge of 163 Varick Street, Brooklyn, was about to board a Fort George car at Manhattan Street and Amsterdam Avenue. She carried a baby in her arms. Detective Curran of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, who was walking behind her, saw Max Rosenthal, thirty-five years old, creep up behind her and put his hand in her pocket. Curran sprang at the man, and had him arrested before he could withdraw his hand. Rosenthal is a professional pickpocket, and is known as the "Rabbi." His picture is No. 41 in the Rogues' Gallery. Lena Schlenker of 254 West Ninety-third Street also lost her watch on an Amsterdam car, while on the way to Fort George. She complained to the conductor, and the latter stopped the car in front of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Police Station and summoned Detectives Doherty and Ross. The woman accused William Blank, eighteen years old, of 42 Clarkson Street, of having stolen the watch. He was locked up on suspicion. The watch was not recovered.

Taking an Outing on a Coach.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 30.—An outing party from Camden, composed of ten persons, arrived here by coach last night. E. A. Armstrong, ex-Speaker of the New Jersey Legislature; Edward H. Burling, and W. E. Hannington were in the party. They came in a tally-ho coach, and they will leave in the morning on a ten-days' tour through the State, making stops at Somerville, Morristown, Dover, Lake Hopatcong, and Delaware Water Gap.

Henry Bock Found Drowned.

The body of a man was taken from the Hudson River at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street late last night. It was taken to the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station, and there identified as the body of Henry Bock, twenty-two years old, of 850 Second Avenue.

Furnace and Coke Companies Combine

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 30.—It is authoritatively stated to-day that there has been a consolidation of the Chattanooga Furnace Company and the Lookout Mountain Coal and Coke Company, the latter controlling 2,500 acres of coal land on Lookout Mountain, near the property of the Durham Coal and Coke Company. The company will open several coal mines on its property, and it is said will erect 150 or 200 coke ovens at once.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

INSANE WOMAN IN HOTEL

Piteous Cries of Miss Donnell Alarm Plaza's Guests.

TAKEN TO BELLEVUE HOSPITAL

Miss Donnell, a Woman of Wealth, Brooded Over the Loss of Father and Mother.

Miss Florence T. Donnell, daughter of the late Ezekiel J. Donnell of 44 West Fifty-eighth Street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital from the Plaza Hotel early yesterday morning, temporarily violently insane. The case was such an urgent one that the physician and nurses who were caring for Miss Donnell were afraid to wait for the arrival of the ambulance which had been telephoned for, and the patient was taken to the hospital in a carriage.

The guests of the hotel were startled at about 3 o'clock in the morning by loud cries of "Help! Murder!" Miss Donnell had rushed past the nurse who was with her in the night, and had reached the landing, where her screams produced almost a panic throughout the building. Some of the guests, believing the hotel was burning, started cries of "Fire!" and the employes had great difficulty in reassuring them.

Ezekiel J. Donnell, Miss Donnell's father, died about a year ago, leaving a large estate, which included the house at 44 West Fifty-eighth Street. After his death Miss Donnell continued to live there with her mother, Mrs. Lydia Donnell. The latter died two months ago, and the daughter inherited the house and a large portion of the property. Her mother's death, following so quickly that of her father, affected her greatly, and she became more and more melancholy, until it was evident that there was danger of her mind being affected. Dr. Timothy F. Allen of 3 East Forty-eighth Street, was in constant attendance, and about a week ago, seeing that his patient's condition was no better, he advised that she should move temporarily to the Plaza Hotel, where she could receive better attention, and where the change of scene might benefit her.

There was no indication of any considerable change for the worse in Miss Donnell's condition until yesterday morning, when the sudden attack of insanity already described caused consternation throughout the hotel. As soon as Miss Donnell became unmanageable, Dr. Allen was sent for, but was unable to quiet her. The nurses and hotel employes had succeeded in getting her back into her room by the time the physician arrived, but she struggled continually to free herself, and once was only just prevented from flinging herself from the window. She cried repeatedly that she was about to be murdered, and that some one was trying to rob her of her property.

When Dr. Allen arrived he decided, since the case was an urgent one, and arrangements could not be made quickly enough to send Miss Donnell to a private institution, that it was necessary to have her taken to Bellevue Hospital. He telephoned to Police Headquarters for an ambulance, and one was sent to the hotel at once, but before it arrived Miss Donnell had been removed in a carriage, as stated.

On arriving at Bellevue Miss Donnell was placed in the insane pavilion. Dr. S. W. Robertson, who is in charge of that department, would not express an opinion as to the case, except that Miss Donnell was "highly nervous." She will be examined by Dr. Allen Fitch, State Examiner of the insane, probably to-day. She remained in a violent condition for some time after her arrival at the hospital, but was ultimately quieted by the use of opiates. Late last night it was stated at the hospital that Miss Donnell was much calmer, and that her condition was greatly improved generally. It was added, however, that she would not be removed until to-morrow at the earliest.

The servants at 44 West Fifty-eighth Street would say little when questioned by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday about the matter. They seemed indignant that Miss Donnell had been taken to Bellevue Hospital instead of a private institution, and said that the attack was only a temporary one.

"What business is it of any one's what is the matter with her?" said one of them, apparently the housekeeper.

The name of Everett P. Wheeler was given as that of a friend of Miss Donnell. Mr. Wheeler could not be found at his city home, 731 Park Avenue yesterday, as he was staying with his family over Sunday at Green's Farm, Conn.

Miss Donnell is about forty years old. She has a Summer home at Milbrook, N. Y.

PANIC ON A TROLLEY CAR.

Four Men Assault the Conductor, but Are Overpowered by Police.

Scenes of the wildest excitement were created in a Gates Avenue car between St. Nicholas and Flatbush Avenues, Brooklyn, last night when four men assaulted, and, it is claimed, robbed Max Blank, the conductor of the car. The car was on its way to Brooklyn shortly before 9 o'clock, having on board about eighty passengers, most of whom were women and children returning from a picnic.

At the point mentioned above, which is a lonely locality three blocks from the Ridgewood depot, the conductor approached four male passengers in the rear of the car and demanded fares. The four men at once set upon the conductor and began beating him. The screams of the women on the car attracted the attention of Police Captain Gaus of the Hamburg Avenue Police Station, who, with a force of his men, is still doing strike duty at the Ridgewood depot, and with several of his policemen he ran to the car.

The officers found a terrific fight raging in the car between the four men and Conductor Blank and several passengers who had gone to his assistance. Women passengers were running screaming from the car in every direction. By a vigorous use of their clubs the policemen rescued Blank and arrested his assailants. The conductor, who was terribly bruised and covered with blood, said that the men had robbed him of about $6 in change.

The prisoners gave their names as Frank Walker, twenty-two years old, of 411 Hamburg Avenue; William Mansfield, twenty-five years old, of 427 Knickerbocker Avenue, and Peter and Andrew Kleinmeyer of 216 Himrod Street. They were locked up, charged with assault and robbery.

FARM LABORERS IN DEMAND.

As High as $2 to $3.25 a Day, and Board, Offered in the Northwest.

ST. PAUL, July 30.—The scarcity of farm labor in the great wheat fields of the Northwest made itself apparent to-day when the railroad offices received appeals by wire and mail asking for their aid in behalf of the farmers, whose crops are threatened because they cannot secure laborers to harvest the grain. The employment agencies are advertising all over the country, but can find very few available men. The wages offered run from $2 to $3.25 a day and board.

The Milwaukee Road to-day received a telegram from Bowdle, South Dakota, asking that fifty men be sent to that station at once. Two dollars a day was offered for field hands at Bowdle, and it is not unlikely that $3 a day will be offered within the next week.

At the general offices of the Omaha Road requests are being received for harvest hands from all points along the line in Iowa, Minnesota, and South Dakota.

In the Red River Valley the situation amounts almost to a crisis, and the Northern Pacific and Great Northern officials were busy trying to devise some means of inducing laborers to go to the relief of the farmers.

The Street Lamp Question.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The comments on the street-sign question, as found on your unusually bright and readable editorial page, have interested me particularly, inasmuch as I hoped they would call attention to the one great defect that attaches to the system to-day—its lack of luminosity at night. When the present lamps were introduced and kept lit, I thought them the best arrangement I had seen in any of our larger cities, and I have seen a number. In their present state, street names turned or unturned, they are good for little at night, especially as viewed from a rapidly moving car. And so, Mr. Editor, please lend us your influence and let us again have light. ITINERANT.
New York, July 29, 1899.

MANILA HEROES RETURN

Unexpected Arrival of Nebraska Fighters Prevented Formal Greetings.

TRANSPORT AT SAN FRANCISCO

The Man Who Fired the First Shot of the War Against the Filipinos Conspicuous on Deck.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—The untimely arrival of the United States transport Hancock, having on board the Nebraska Regiment and two batteries of the Utah Artillery, completely destroyed all the arrangements which had been made for a royal reception and an enthusiastic welcome to the fighting volunteers returning from the battlefields of the Philippines.

The Hancock dropped anchor in the stream shortly before midnight last night. The committees here from Nebraska and Utah had given up all hope that the vessel would arrive before this morning, and had prepared to be up at dawn to-day to greet the expected ship. The tugs and launches had been chartered, and Gov. Poynter of Nebraska had planned with all care and detail to be the first man aboard the Hancock and welcome the heroes from his State back to American soil.

But there were no reception committees afloat at midnight, and only one small delegation of Nebraska people, headed by Judge Robert Ryan of Lincoln, and C. O. Wheaton of the same city, accompanied the Custom House officials and the correspondents on the race down the bay.

Quarantine and customs regulations prevented even this little band from being nearer the deck of the ship than the approach to the gang plank. The returning soldiers have no criticism to offer on their quiet reception. They cheered themselves hoarse at the sight of the little fleet of launches, and from the decks of the transport shouted greetings and messages to the people on the craft below.

Col. H. B. Mulford of the Nebraskas, who is in command, soon appeared at the railing. By his side stood William Grazen of Company D, the sentinel of the Nebraska Regiment who fired the first shot in answer to shots from the Filipinos which started the war with the insurgents. He killed the first Filipino who died by an American bullet, and it was this shot which was the signal of the advance of the entire American line and the great rout of the rebel army of the night of Feb. 4.

"I don't think you will see any of us returning to Manila very soon," said Col. Mulford, in response to a question. "Just one man in the entire regiment re-enlisted. Only twenty-five remained in the Philippines to engage in business.

"The Nebraska troops had as much work in this war," continued Col. Mulford, "as any regiment, volunteer or regular. Our death roll in the Philippines from gunshot wounds, accidents, and disease is sixty-two. Including the sick and wounded who are recovering, we dropped, all told, 204 men. On the Hancock are more than 100 wounded soldiers.

"The entire regiment is glad to know that it is to be mustered out in San Francisco. We have had a pleasant trip, and it has improved the men wonderfully. Quite a number of them will have to go to their homes, but I am assured that every one will soon be all right."

The men on the Hancock numbered 1,136 and included the two Utah Light Batteries and 40 discharged men from the Twenty-second United States Regiment. Lieut. Col. Colton of the Nebraska Regiment remained at Manila, where he will engage in banking. Only one man died on the Hancock after she left Manila. He was Private Richard Walph of Battery A, Utah Artillery, and he died of typhoid fever at Nagasaki. Among the officers of the Nebraska regiment who were severely wounded are Capt. Hollingsworth, and Lieut. Wadsworth, who was shot in the leg.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

Committee of Citizens With $75,000 Going to Welcome Them.

CHICAGO, July 30.—A committee of prominent Pennsylvania politicians, officials, newspaper, and railroad men, traveling in a special coach, passed through Chicago to-night en route for the Pacific Coast to welcome home the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, which is expected to arrive in San Francisco from Manila about Aug. 5. The committee carries a fund of $50,000, raised by citizens of Western Pennsylvania, with which to bring the Tenth home and prepare a welcome for the returning soldiers.

Besides the citizens' fund of $50,000, the Pennsylvania Railroad subscribed $25,000. The particular feature of this trip of welcome and escort lies in the plans already perfected for paying off the members of the regiment while on their way home, and at the same time providing them with their mustering-out papers. By special arrangement with the War Department there will be a pay car attached to each of the military trains that pulls out of San Francisco, and in each pay car will be the Paymaster and Government officials who will give the officers and men their pay and discharge papers. Over $200,000 will be distributed in this manner.

PRESIDENT TO HONOR DEWEY.

Plans Made for a Reception and a Dinner at the White House.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—President McKinley will give a reception to Admiral Dewey at the White House when the latter arrives in Washington. The reception will differ in no important respects from regular affairs of that character at the White House, except that the Admiral will occupy a place in the line of the receiving party, the President coming first, Mrs. McKinley next, and then the Admiral.

It is expected that a dinner also will be given to the Admiral at the White House, and this, following the custom at state dinners, will be an elaborate festivity. The Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, members of the Cabinet and their wives, and some others will be invited. Admiral Dewey will escort Mrs. McKinley into the dining room, the President following with the wife of Secretary Hay. As the guest of honor, the Admiral will sit at the right hand of Mrs. McKinley, the President being directly opposite his wife. Between the President and Mrs. McKinley will stand an elaborate work of art in flowers, prepared by the White House gardener, probably representing the cruiser Olympia, while down the middle of the long table will extend the mirror frame in gold imported by Dolly Madison, bordered by a bank of blossoms and smilax, so as to make it resemble a miniature lake. Much of the table service will be of gold

DEWEY ON NEWSPAPER REPORTS.

He Ignores the Alleged Interview About a War with Germany.

TRIESTE, July 30.—Admiral Dewey, when questioned by a representative of The Associated Press to-day regarding the report of an interview published in a New York paper, in the course of which the Admiral is quoted as saying, "Our next war will be with Germany," said: "I long ago gave up denying or affirming newspaper reports."

Admiral Dewey remained on board the Olympia to-day taking luncheon with Capt. Lamberton, the commander of the cruiser, and afterward receiving United States Consul Hossfeld.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S PROGRAMME.

Will Take the Warships Out to Meet Admiral Dewey.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 30.—The North Atlantic Squadron will leave here Aug. 2, arrive at Bar Harbor Aug. 4, and remain till Aug. 10. The return here will be about Aug. 15, and the ships will remain till the latter part of the month or the early part of September, when they will sail for Philadelphia to take part in the reunion of Farragut Association of Naval Veterans.

During the stay of the fleet in Philadelphia a naval review is to be held of the ships. It is expected the President and Secretary of the Navy will be present. From Philadelphia the fleet will return to Newport for a few days. It will coal and provision here; then start to sea for the purpose of escorting Admiral Dewey and the flagship Olympia to New York. Admiral Sampson will return to the flagship to-morrow.

Transport Valencia at Manila.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Gen. Otis has informed the War Department of the arrival at Manila yesterday morning of the transport Valencia. There were no casualties en route. The Valencia sailed from San Francisco June 29 with Headquarters Troops B and M, Fourth Cavalry, and Companies E and H, Twenty-fourth Infantry, in all 10 officers and 454 enlisted men.

The Newark May Go to Manila.

LIMA, Peru, July 30.—The United States cruiser Newark will probably remain at Callao for a fortnight and then proceed to San Francisco to receive Admiral Kautz. Afterward she will proceed to Honolulu, and, according to some rumors, may go to Manila.

SEWALL MR. PLATT'S CHOICE.

The Senator Says He Will Succeed Follett—No Action Against Mayor Van Wyck.

A number of politicians met Senator Platt at the Oriental Hotel yesterday to discuss the selection of a successor on the Supreme Court bench to Justice Follett, the calling of an extra session of the Legislature, and the prospect of a combination of Republicans and Independents this Fall and in 1900 to defeat Tammany.

Among those at the various conferences were Lemuel Ely Quigg, Albert H. Sewall, County Judge of Delaware; Albert F. Gladding, County Judge of Chenango; M. Van Cleef, County Judge of Tompkins; Frank Enz, Chairman of the Republican County Committee of Tompkins; ex-State Senator E. C. Stewart of Tompkins; Michael J. Dady, and Representative Charles G. Bennett of Brooklyn.

In spite of the strong delegation from Tompkins County, which came in the interest of Judge Van Cleef, and the fact that Judge Gladding had the indorsement of Representative Ray, who declined the Justiceship Friday, Senator Platt told all who saw him that Judge Albert H. Sewall had been selected for the vacancy in the Sixth Judicial District. It is not thought that the Governor will have a contrary opinion in the matter, and that Judge Sewall will be appointed at once.

Mr. Quigg announced that the sentiment of the leaders all over the State is opposed to calling an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of reducing the term of Mayor Van Wyck. He said that Gov. Roosevelt is also opposed to it, and that there is little chance of having the Legislature meet again for any purpose now in sight until the regular session.

Mr. Quigg also announced that there is certain to be a combination of Republicans and Independents, especially the Citizens' Unionists, against Tammany. He said that the leaders in the several districts are being allowed to have things their own way, and that they are harmoniously joining forces with all Independents for the overthrow of Tammany Hall.

NEW JENKINS TRIP RUMOR.

Unsupported Statement that He Carries to Mr. Croker a Call Ominous to Tammany Hall.

According to a rumor in circulation yesterday, Dr. W. T. Jenkins, who sailed for England Saturday a week ago, has gone there to see Richard Croker, his brother-in-law, on very important political business. It was said that the doctor carried in his pocket a copy of a call to the citizens of New York to rise up and get rid of all bosses.

This call, according to the rumor, was signed by Daniel Browne, as Secretary of the body of citizens in the movement. Mr. Browne is the law partner of John C. Sheehan, who is now engaged in a lively and interesting fight against Mr. Croker in the Ninth Assembly District. Among other signers there are mentioned Seth Low, J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank; John D. Crimmins, William R. Grace, Oswald Ottendorfer, William H. Clark, ex-Mayor Edward Cooper, ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, George J. Gould, Hugh J. Grant, and John H. Starin.

Ex-Mayor Cooper last night denied that he had signed any such document, and it was said at the Staats-Zeitung that Mr. Ottendörfer had been in Europe for several months, and knew nothing about the matter.

Dr. Jenkins said before he left the city that he was going to London for the purpose of examining plans of crematories for possible use here. It is not generally believed by Tammany men that his trip to England can have any political significance whatever.

Iowa Republican Convention.

DES MOINES, July 30.—Delegates and politicians are gathering here for the Republican State Convention, which will meet on Wednesday. The convention will renominate Gov. L. M. Shaw, Lieut. Gov. J. C. Hillman, Superintendent of Schools R. C. Barrett, and Railroad Commissioner E. A. Dawson. The only contest will be over the Supreme Court Judgeship, for which there are several candidates. The platform will indorse the St. Louis platform and President McKinley's Administration, including the war policy in the Philippines, and probably will contain an anti-trust plank.

AMERICAN ART COLLECTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 30.—The statement made by an English expert on old paintings that he had refused to investigate Chicago and New York private collections respecting the genuineness of pictures purporting to have been painted by old masters, on the ground that he knew that most of them were forgeries, and hence it was useless to examine them, attracted considerable attention among Chicago artists.

William Le Baron Jenney, who was appointed recently as one of the Municipal Art Commissioners, said that he was unable to say if the pictures in private collections were genuine. "I never have examined the pictures in the private collections closely," said Mr. Jenney, "and hence I would be unable to state whether they are genuine or not. Of one thing I am certain, however; that is, that every picture in the Art Institute is what it pretends to be. I am inclined to believe that the statement made by the artist is overdrawn, as most of the men who have made collections have been able to tell a genuine picture from a forgery. Some of them have employed well-known artists to select their pictures, and it would be next to impossible to deceive these men."

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Generally fair; fresh west to northwest winds.

The area of high pressure central Saturday night in Nebraska has moved to Indiana, diminishing in magnitude, and has caused a general fall in temperature east of the Mississippi Valley, except stationary on the Atlantic Coast. The temperature has risen from the Rocky Mountains to the Mississippi Valley and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. A trough of low pressure extends from Arizona to Manitoba, and a storm appears to be developing in the East Gulf. Tampa reporting a pressure of 29.84 inches, which is a fall of 0.14 in twenty-four hours. Showers have fallen in the Atlantic States and from the Middle Rocky Mountain region to the Middle Mississippi Valley. Showers may be expected in the South Atlantic States, the Red River of the North, the Middle Missouri, and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and generally fair elsewhere. Moderate temperatures will prevail in the Atlantic States. Brisk westerly winds will prevail on the North Atlantic Coast, light northwesterly winds on the Middle Atlantic Coast, and high southerly winds, becoming variable, on the South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1898.	1899.	TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	78	70	76
6 A. M.	78	71	76
9 A. M.	81	66	77
12 M.	88	69	78
4 P. M.	81	77	84
6 P. M.	75	78	79
9 P. M.	77	72	74
12 P. M.	75	70	70

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	76¾
Weather Bureau	71½
Corresponding date 1898	79½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	73

The humidity at 8 A. M. was 76 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 50 per cent. The maximum temperature was 78 at 6 P. M. and the minimum 66 at 9 A. M.

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MEDIUM CALLS INGERSOLL

Boston Spiritualist's Failure Moves His Audience to Anger.

DENOUNCED AS A FRAUD

The Champion of the Malcontents Forces Another Trial and an Alleged Spirit Replies.

The announcement that the late Col. Robert G. Ingersoll would speak in the spirit last night was sufficient to draw an audience of two hundred or more persons to Lyric Hall, Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue. The prospect of an evening's entertainment was so alluring that each readily contributed the 25 cents demanded. As a preliminary, Manager C. B. McDonald announced that there would be a discussion on "Is There a Hell?" Before the evening's work concluded half of the audience believed there is such a place, and one man said a branch institution thereof appeared to have been established in Lyric Hall.

The Rev. Father Bruns of the "Bruns School in Seventh Avenue," who said he was formerly a Roman Catholic priest, began the speaking. He said he did not, "as a Catholic," condemn Col. Ingersoll unreservedly. The Colonel had given money to the poor, and God, the father said, rewards good acts, no matter by whom they may be performed.

William Frank, a medium, who came highly recommended from Boston, then took the platform. He declared that there is no hell, and proved it to his own satisfaction with the declaration, "Because I know it." He told of two letters which he claimed he had evidence to prove were written by Col. Ingersoll just before his death. The letters, he said, are in the Ingersoll home now, stamped and ready for the postman. One of them, he said, is addressed to Archbishop Corrigan, and contains queries relative to confession. According to the medium, Col. Ingersoll wanted the Archbishop to tell him why one man should go to another to get absolution for his sins, and why not to God direct. Also, what power one man has more than another in this respect, and several questions of a more commonplace kind.

Having thus introduced himself, the medium said he would try and "call up Col. Ingersoll."

After the usual exhibition of callisthenics, stiffening of arms, and relaxation of the same, screwing up of his face, &c., the medium straightened up and declared he was unable "to call the Colonel."

"Is the line busy?" asked a man in the rear in an obviously sarcastic tone.

Not noticing the interruption, the medium went on to say that there was some strong antagonistic influence in the hall, and he would have to bid his audience good night. Everybody turned and glared fiercely at the sarcastic individual, and he soon left the hall.

Manager McDonald, a trim, well-dressed person, who seemed to hold his audience in great disdain, then said he was sorry, but he would have to bid the "ladies and gentlemen a pleasant good night."

He added that the Rev. Dr. Harris, also on the programme for a dissertation on hell, had been unable to attend.

Just then a large, gray-haired man, with a beard of the patriarchal type, slowly arose and said:

"I don't know what the rest of the folk here think about this, but my opinion is that it's a fraud of the worst sort." Then he sat down, while the bolder ones applauded. The applause so encouraged the last speaker that he forthwith arose again and asked what he was offered for his 25 cents.

"In these days one can't give such large sums for nothing," he declared, and the audience echoed, "That's so!"

Manager McDonald replied, asking the protestant if he wanted a "hell here on this stage for 25 cents." The man replied that he would give Mr. McDonald a hell for "less than that if you come down here on this floor."

A brief period of quiet was obtained, when the Rev. Mr. McCarthy, announcing himself as "the former pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, who had forsaken church and people to follow the creed of the Spiritualists," got the stage.

He caused a renewal of the disorder by telling Father Bruns that he was not a Catholic priest, had never been one, and, what was more, was only a book agent.

"And one that does not sell many books!" he added, with great emphasis.

Mr. McCarthy was quite as venerable in appearance as the man who asked embarrassing questions, but much more aggressive. He said he would see "if honest folk must be swindley openly," and bounding into the wings with agility creditable in a man of half his years he soon emerged with the medium, Frank. He said he had convinced the medium that there was only one way to preserve order and prevent the destruction of at least 25 cents' worth of property for each person in the hall, and that was to immediately hold communication with Col. Ingersoll.

The medium then said he would "try once more and get the Colonel." The lights were lowered, and after a repetition of his epileptic performance, the medium suddenly went into a "trance," and in deep, unnatural tones, he began:

"I am the spirit of the late George M. Chapman. I bring Col. Ingersoll with me. (Here an elderly woman in the audience jumped up and exclaimed, rapturously: 'I knew they'd fetch him. Just give 'em time and have faith!') I passed out of this life eleven years ago. I have a son living. He was an actor. Now he's in an insane asylum. I bring the Colonel with me, but he's very weak. He cannot talk to you as he would like to. His voice is weak, and you may not recognize him at first. To prove that I am the spirit of Mr. Chapman let me say that I knew a Mr. Kelsey living in this city and in the insurance business. I knew Col. Ingersoll well in life. He settled a will case for me. The Colonel has not changed his ideas at all. He knows now that there is no hell. But he has found out that there is a supreme spirit controlling the universe. In the main he finds he taught the truth."

Here the medium hesitated for a moment, had a few more contortions, and then said:

"The Colonel won't be able to talk

LYNCHING AND ITS REMEDY

Governors of Southern States Give Their Views on the Subject.

HOPEFUL OF SOLVING PROBLEM

Tardy Justice for Criminals and Race Problem Generally Responsible for Mob Violence.

The lynching of persons in the Southern States by mobs who know or suspect that they are guilty of certain repulsive crimes is a matter that has excited universal interest and often universal horror. It has been repeatedly declared by those who have studied this problem on the ground, and who are more or less conversant with conditions in the South, that these conditions modify very greatly the natural enormity of this offense against established law and order. It has been urged that the lynching is seldom a mere wanton taking of human life, and that there are nearly always present reasons that explain, even if they do not always justify, the violence of the mob.

Probably the chief reason put forward in explanation, and often in justification, of lynching is the delay and uncertainty in the administration of the criminal law, especially in the remote localities in which these crimes are usually committed. Underlying this, and underlying all other causes, is the question of race; but this is a problem that is not within the jurisdiction of courts or Legislatures. It must depend for solution upon education and increased civilization and better relations between the races themselves. Those who seek for some immediate remedy believe that it can be found in better and more stringent laws, more expeditiously administered.

Recently THE NEW YORK TIMES addressed to most of the Governors of the Southern States the following letter:

"It has often been urged that the delays in the administration of the criminal law in the rural portions of many Southern States had much to do with inciting crowds to lynch persons accused of crime. In one State, at least, we are informed that vigorous steps will be taken at the next session of the Legislature with a view to making the punishment of crime more speedy and certain.

"We shall be pleased to receive, for publication, your views in the matter as affects the State whose Chief Executive you are and also whatever you wish to state concerning needed legislation in your Commonwealth and the chances of its enactment."

To this letter only two Governors replied—Gov. Atkinson of West Virginia and Gov. Johnston of Alabama. Their letters are given below. THE TIMES then had its correspondents in the Southern States ask the Governors who had not replied for their views on the subject. Such answers as were obtained in this manner are also given below.

It will be found that the Governors give a more cheerful view of the situation in the South than is usually held in this section of the country. Most of them think the problem capable of solution, and that it is in process of solution, by means of laws recently enacted, and a stricter and more rapid enforcement of those already on the statute books.

GOV. ATKINSON'S VIEWS.

Gov. G. W. Atkinson of West Virginia replied as follows:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Replying to your letter of the 29th ult., relative to indiscriminate lynchings in some of the Southern States, I beg to say that such occurrences in West Virginia are very rare indeed. We have had but one lynching in this State for many years past, and that grew out of a colored man shooting a white man. The question of races was brought in, and the white people of the community lynched the negro. I investigated the matter carefully, and instituted proceedings against the parties at fault. I do not know whether they will be convicted or not, as it is always difficult to prove the guilt of any person when a large number participate in a crime.

I have always opposed lynchings of any and all kinds. Our courts in West Virginia are well manned, and we have but little trouble of the character named. When a party is guilty of murder he is speedily tried and properly punished. Lynchings usually result from two causes: First, the failure of the courts of a State to duly punish offenders of the law, and, secondly, the race problem.

Only a small portion of our West Virginia population is composed of negroes, and, therefore, the race problem cuts but a small figure with us. Our courts usually discharge their duties properly, and there is, therefore, no cause for lynchings. Our State laws are complete relative to this matter, and we need no additional legislation.

G. W. ATKINSON,
Governor of West Virginia.
Charleston, West Va., July 3, 1899.

GOV. JOHNSTON'S REPLY.

Gov. Joseph F. Johnston of Alabama gave his views as follows:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have your letter to-day of 29th ultimo. At the last session of the General Assembly a law was enacted authorizing the Governor, whenever a serious crime was committed, to order a special term of the court for the immediate trial of the offender. One case has arisen since then (February.) An unoffending white woman was shot in her own house by two negroes. The negroes fled. One, probably the least guilty, was captured and hanged by a mob. Subsequently the other was captured in another county, detained there by my direction, a special term of the court ordered within a few days, the court held, the negro tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged in about thirty days. No kind of effort was made to intercept the orderly administration of justice in the case of the negro tried. This is the only case we have had under the act. We have been almost free of mob law for two years. I think the new law will tend to suppress the influence of the few who are ready to ignore the laws of the land. JOSEPH F. JOHNSTON.
Montgomery, Ala., July 3, 1899.

WHAT GOV. CANDLER SAYS.

Gov. Candler of Georgia gave his reply through The Associated Press, and it was published in full in THE TIMES of Saturday, July 29. He calls attention to a removal by education of many of the causes of lynchings, and makes the following suggestion:

"We need a remedy immediate in its effects, and this remedy can only be found in a qualified suffrage. The ballot must only be intrusted to the virtuous and intelligent. How many men vote who are intelligent, but are not virtuous, and many more vote who are virtuous but not intelligent. Restrict the suffrage to those having both these qualifications, and one of the greatest causes of irritation will be removed, race prejudice, at least in politics, will be eliminated, and the happiness and the material and moral condition of the Southern negro will be greatly enhanced."

GOV. McSWEENEY'S VIEWS.

In reply to questions of THE TIMES's correspondent at Columbia, Gov. M. B. McSweeney of South Carolina made the following statement:

"There have been complaints of tardiness in the trial and punishment of criminals in South Carolina. It has also been stated that too many guilty persons escape punishment through technicalities of the law. For the first complaint there is some reason. Punishment is too slow. But this trouble seems almost inseparable from civil courts as distinguished from military tribunals. The drumhead court-martial, necessary in war, is intolerable in time of peace.

"Every person charged with crime has certain rights guaranteed by the Constitution. One of these rights is to have a fair trial. The right of appeal is likewise guaranteed. The proceedings made necessary by these guarantees are, from their nature, slow. What a military court can do in days must in civil tribunals require months.

"In South Carolina we have three criminal terms a year in every county. I cannot see that this number can be increased. Special terms might be ordered for the trial of particular crimes, but even then the impatience of the mob might not be allayed. The mob seeks instant punishment. In its view a week's delay is as bad as a year's.

"The principal cause of delay in the courts in this State lies in the hearing of appeals. In almost every case the entering of an appeal assures a delay of at least a year in the execution of a sentence. More than one effort has been made to cure this trouble by increasing the sittings of the Supreme Court, which hears appeals. But the Legislature has never seen fit to change the law existing here for almost a century—the law which provides two sessions a year for the Supreme Court.

"Viewing the whole situation, I cannot say that I expect any legislation here looking to the speedier punishment of crime. As now advised, I cannot say just what form such legislation should take.

"My own judgment is that we must look beyond legislation to stop lynchings. These acts of violence every good citizen deplores. They are dangerous in the extreme. No man would rejoice more than I to see them end. I fear, however, that the only hope of relief lies in the stopping of the particular crime which is chiefly the occasion of mob law in the South. The negroes as a class do not appreciate the enormity of this crime. If they did there would be few lynchings in the South.

"The conditions altogether are unsatisfactory. We can look for improvement only through better regard for the law on the part of all classes of the people."

GOV. JONES'S STATEMENT.

Gov. D. M. Jones of Arkansas gave the following answer to a TIMES correspondent:

"In my judgment, the so-called delays in the administration of criminal law so far as Arkansas is concerned have not been the cause of the lynching of any person accused of crime. The lynchings in this State have generally been in cases of rape, and especially of rape and attempted rape, and especially when the assault has been made by a negro upon a white woman.

"This crime is so heinous and revolting that all the laws in the world, no matter how severe the punishment or how speedy its infliction, cannot in my judgment prevent lynching when the accused falls into the hands of the enraged mob.

"I can suggest no remedy because there is none, except the cessation of the crime itself. Of course, this is to be deplored because it is always best that the law should be permitted to take its regular course, but as long as human nature remains as it is the conditions in this respect will not be improved."

GOV. BLOXHAM'S REPLY.

Gov. W. D. Bloxham of Florida answered a TIMES correspondent by quoting from his message to the Legislature in 1897 as follows: "I feel a profound regret in stating that since my incumbency of the Executive office lynchings in two counties have caused the character and civilization of our people to suffer in the estimation of the world."

He suggests that the State law "should be so amended as to make not only a successful assault but even an 'assault with intent' punishable with death; leaving it to the discretion of the jury in the latter event to recommend to mercy, or to inflict another punishment deemed by many even more potent than all others and 'best suited to the crime.'

"Our Constitution should be so amended as to have a Circuit Judge appointed for the State, who could be directed to hold court in any county where a necessity existed, whether that necessity was produced by unusual crime or by disability of the Judge of the circuit. Until such an amendment could be ratified, I would recommend that Section 1,374, Revised Statutes, be so amended as to authorize the Governor to appoint and assign any of the Judges of the Circuit Courts to hold special terms of the court in any county, at such time or times as the Governor may direct, to try any criminal case that he may call to the attention of the Judge, and such other cases as the Judge may deem proper to take up."

After recomending the removal from office and punishment of every Sheriff who permits fatal mob violence, the Governor says:

"In addition, public sentiment should be awakened to the necessity of educating the popular mind to the necessities of observing the law. To that end, the public press, the teachers of the land, and all good citizens should unite. The press of our State has done noble work in that direction, and let the law-abiding and honor-loving people sustain it, and with the co-operation of teachers, spiritual and clerical, and all who look to an elevated citizenship as the true solution of good government, join in the laudable effort to enthrone law and justice as the only governing forces that can sustain our social fabric. There should be no individual redress of wrong. There must be no lynching."

Gov. Bloxham again submitted these recommendations to the Legislature of 1899.

The Governor of Mississippi declined to reply.

The Governor of Virginia also declined to reply, but said that he "will take up this matter in his message to the Legislature which meets in December next."

PROTEST AGAINST LYNCHING.

A Clergyman Declares It Is the Greatest Evil Now Menacing the Republic.

The Rev. P. Butler Thompkins of the St. James's Presbyterian Church, 211 West Thirty-second Street, preached upon the subject of a proper judgment for the offenses of humanity yesterday. He said, in part:

"All righteous law is given of God to man for his guide and rule of life. God judges men according to law, and so ought we. But we have turned away from the law and order to mob violence. Of the many evils now menacing America, lynch law is by far the greatest and most dangerous. It is a disease that has taken possession of the American conscience and is gradually devouring it. This disease is contagious. From the South to the North it has spread. It had its origin in race hatred. It is a disease so foul that the Federal Government is afraid to touch it, and the State Government refuses to cure it. It must heal itself. This disease is inordinate hatred. It first makes its victims mad. What is the effect of this anarchy? Not only the negroes, but white men are being lynched; not only Americans, but foreign subjects are being murdered. Five Italians in Louisiana have been lynched—Roman subjects. Even the life of a Roman has no value in America—except it be money value. Nothing will be done about the lynching of the five Italians. Nothing can be done. Our Government is defective. It is powerless to protect either foreigner or citizen.

"Proud America, thou art drunk with pride, greed, and wealth. God is looking on with horror. Retributive justice is thy fate. The South is the arena upon which this long tragedy is being played. The North is the gallery filled with spectators. What is God saying? 'Who sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed.' Let us not be deceived. God is not mocked.

"In the name of God and in behalf of humanity, I protest against lynching for any cause. It perverts justice, robs the law, dishonors God, and plants the seed of lawlessness in our youth; it undermines the Republic and defeats the end for which government was ordained. I plead for a righteous public opinion that will crush out of existence this sin which is destroying our manhood, our civilization, and our Christianity. I appeal to all of our rulers, both North and South, East and West, to take one common stand in behalf of law and order."

HEAVY IRON ORE PRODUCTION.

Output in 1898 Over Nineteen Million Tons, the Biggest in Any Year.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The report of the Geological Survey on the production of iron ore for the year 1898 has been completed by Special Agent John Birkinbine. The year recorded the maximum iron ore production for the United States, a total of 19,278,369 long tons. This was 1,700,323 long tons, or 10 per cent., in excess of the previous maximum of 17,518,046 long tons produced in 1897, and over 1,250,000 tons above the record for Great Britain in 1880, when 18,026,049 long tons were mined. The ores of the British Isles also average lower percentages of metal than those exploited in this country, and therefore represent a smaller pig metal product.

The variety of iron ores produced includes red hematite, the output of which was 83 per cent. of the total, and brown hematite, which was 10.3 per cent. of the aggregate product. Magnetite and carbonate ores make up the remaining 6.7 per cent.

The total output in long tons of all varieties by States was: Michigan, 7,346,816; Minnesota, 5,983,500; Alabama, 2,401,748; Pennsylvania, 773,082; Tennessee, 593,227; Virginia, 577,713; Wisconsin, 509,645; Colorado, 318,480; New Jersey, 275,438; New York, 179,951; Georgia and North Carolina, 169,083; Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming, 55,969; Missouri, 50,000; Ohio, 43,868; Kentucky, 12,913; Connecticut and Massachusetts, 20,251; Texas, 9,705; Maryland, 5,941.

Possible Kidnapping in Michigan.

HOUGHTON, Mich., July 30.—Joseph, the ten-year-old son of Charles Ruelle, disappeared last Friday afternoon. His father, believing that the lad has been stolen, offered a reward to-day of $500 for his safe return or for information leading to his recovery. The father is wealthy, and it is believed the lad has been stolen and is being held for ransom.

THE FIGHT AGAINST EVANS

Pension Attorneys Continue Their War Upon the Commissioner.

AN ORGANIZED PRESS BUREAU

One of the New Arguments Advanced Is that Mr. Evans Is Being Opposed, Politically, in His Own State.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30.—The desperation of the personally conducted pension attorneys' campaign for the removal of Commissioner Evans is shown by the nature of some of the expedients to which they have been compelled to resort. The most carefully planned and elaborately executed manoeuvres have so far produced not the smallest effect on the President, and the futile explosion of all the heavy artillery has reduced the attacking party to the use of weapons of smaller calibre.

The utter failure of the effort to convince the President that the election of Judge Nash as Governor of Ohio depended on getting the Commissioner out of the way has had a discouraging effect, though it is not likely that the attorneys will give this promising argument up altogether. In thrashing around for a political argument that will serve their turn they have hit upon the politics of Tennessee. This might not seem at first sight to be a very promising field, but it is being worked for all it is worth. Various inoffensive-looking paragraphs have been appearing from time to time in different papers to give the impression that a bitter fight is being waged against the Commissioner for delegate at large to the National Convention. It seems like a small thing, but if it could be made to appear that the Commissioner has not only aroused Ohio to discontent, but has lost his grip on his own State by his pension policy, it would be an additional link in the chain of evidence as to his unpopularity which they are industriously trying to forge. It has been argued against Evans all along that his own State amounts to nothing from a Republican standpoint, but it would be conclusive evidence of his unpopularity if the President could be convinced that he cannot hold even Tennessee.

As a matter of fact there is no opposition to Mr. Evans for delegate at large to the next convention, except what comes from a small element in his party which has long been against him, and whose antagonism dates back of his pension policy and has nothing to do with it. The circumstantial stories about the mythical revolt in Tennessee emanate chiefly from this city, and their source is the same as that from which the other efforts to impress the President come.

The people who are exasperated by Mr. Evans's stand and would like to move him away from in front of the United States Treasury no longer hope directly to influence the President Their desire now is to reach him by indirection, and their guns are trained chiefly upon the Pension Committee of the Grand Army. That committee still has more than a month in which to prepare its report on the conduct of the Pension Bureau, and much may be done in that time. It is a matter of bread and butter to the pension attorneys, and the instinct of self-defense prompts them to do everything they can to remove the formidable barrier between them and their daily bread. It is the desire to catch at every straw which prompts the use of such forlorn weapons as the mythical war against Evans in Tennessee. They have no means of knowing whether Mr. McKinley would yield even if the Pension Committee took the action they desire, and the Grand Army ratified it; but they realize that that is their only hope, and the attempts to beat up sentiment against Evans in the most unlikely bushes are all designed to influence the Pension Committee and thus ultimately to reach the President.

The literary bureau of the ring is well organized and skillful, and it has some notable contributors. One of them, whose name has not appeared as yet in connection with the movement for the displacement of the Commissioner, is said to be one of his predecessors in office. This gentleman wields a powerful pen, as was shown to the cost of the Treasury during his administration of the Pension Bureau, and the contributions which are credited to him would have added to his reputation if he had signed them.

AMERICAN WOMEN IN CUBA.

They Are Doing a Noble and Philanthropic Work in Relieving Suffering and Distress.

HAVANA, July 30.—Many of the public buildings of the city being vacant last year, they were used for shelters for the large number of Spanish and Cuban widows who had been left without means, and after the inauguration of the American régime the occupants were allowed to remain. More recently, however, these buildings have been emptied of their inhabitants, and either torn down or thoroughly disinfected and put in repair to be used as offices or for other purposes, their temporary inhabitants being placed in homes for widows or sent back to Spain.

Several of these women who objected to becoming inmates of widows' homes appealed to Mrs. Brooke, wife of the Governor General, for aid or advice. Others applied to Mrs. Ludlow. Both Mrs. Brooke and Mrs. Ludlow since Jan. 1 have given personal assistance to the needy women. Besides Mrs. Brooke and Mrs. Ludlow, Mrs. Estes Rathbone, wife of the Director of Posts, has also done excellent work in this respect. In fact, it is not generally known what a prominent part in philanthropic work the American women here have taken and are taking. In some cases arrears of rent have been paid, and in others money has been advanced and food and clothing given in such a way as not to hurt the susceptibilities of the receivers. Doctors have been sent in cases of illness, children have been cared for, and situations have been obtained for the sons or other male relatives of the needy families.

In Santiago it has been the same as in Havana. The kindly work done by Mrs. Leonard Wood and her sister, Miss Condit Smith, during her stay from November to May, will long be remembered, not one of the many who sought their aid being turned away.

As a Cuban woman said to-day: "The wives of the American officials in Cuba have been shining stars in their husband's successful administration of the affairs of the island."

DEMONSTRATIONS IN HAVANA.

The Democratic Society Holds a Meeting and Parades the Streets Flaunting Defiant Banners.

HAVANA, July 30.—A mass meeting was held to-day under the auspices of the Sociedad Democratico, a branch of the Cuban National Society of Independence. A procession paraded the streets for two hours, headed by a band and bearing banners with the inscription "Cuba is and by right ought to be free" and "Peace work."

Two girls dressed to represent Cuba and America, rode in the procession. Cuba Libre was represented by a girl with broken chains on her wrists. Few American flags were to be seen on the streets, but hundreds of Cuban emblems were displayed.

A number of speeches were made at the meeting, all in favor of absolute independence and union, and urging the furtherance of work to secure this result. Señor Barrian said some had spoken of the Assembly as one party and of Maximo Gomez as another. "The cry now is, death to either if that be necessary to secure the union of the people."

Hitherto, the speaker declared, the Cuban National Party, owing to divisions in it, had not done anything, but now the various factions are uniting throughout the country. He himself had formerly represented the Socialist Party, but had sunk his personal feelings for the sake of union. The National Party had rejected the plan to give a reception to the family of Gen. Gomez, who was only a personality. The object now was for all to unite, white and black. Their party he said, now represented the people, and it remained for it later to throw out whoever did not like what the party did.

Señor Gonzalo said the party had three main ideas—absolute independence for the island, universal suffrage, and the absolute management of Cuban affairs by Cubans henceforth. Among the other speakers were Señores Gualberto Gomez, Aceo, and de la Torre. Two thousand persons attended the meeting.

HAVANA FIREMEN KILLED.

While Giving an Exhibition Two Men Fall from a Rope.

HAVANA, July 30.—The firemen of Havana held a parade to-day, and exhibited their skill by putting out a fire built for the occasion in Central Park. Two thousand people witnessed the parade, among them being Mayor Perfecto Lacoste and Gen. Ruiz Rivera, the civil Governor.

During the exhibition two men were killed and one was injured. The injured man will probably recover. A rope had been made fast to the stonework on top of a high building, and three men attempted to descend by it at the same time. Just after they had started the stonework gave way and the men fell. One struck upon the balcony of a flat, and was caught by a gentleman standing there watching the exhibition, and was prevented from falling to the ground. The other two men were killed outright.

The man whose fall was broken was badly bruised. He was at once put to bed, and after a time recovered sufficiently to be removed to his home. Eight other persons were hurt, but none seriously, by the falling debris.

Asks Aid for Puerto Ricans.

The Merchants' Association of New York, at a meeting on July 18, appointed a committee of five for the purpose of aiding in the work instituted on behalf of Puerto Rico by the Colonial Aid Society of the United States. The committee, consisting of Duncan D. Chaplin, Chairman; S. Cristy Mead, Treasurer; William R. Corwine, Secretary; John C. Eames, and H. D. Lockwood, has issued an appeal for contributions of money, materials for clothing for women and children, cereals, drugs for the establishment of a dispensary, condensed milk, and similar articles. The agents of the New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company have agreed to transport all goods sent by the Colonial Aid Society free of charge, and the War Department has ordered that all goods thus shipped be received in San Juan free of customs duties.

SOUTHAMPTON HORSE SHOW.

Meeting Which Commences Aug. 24 Will Include Gymkana and Pony Races and Polo Matches.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., July 30.—Plans for the proposed horse show assumed a more definite aspect yesterday, when a special meeting of the projectors of the enterprise was held at the Meadow Club. Only a few minor details remain unsettled. A tract of land of about fifty acres in the old town part of Southampton, owned by Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas, the President of the Horse Show Association, has been selected as an appropriate site for the meeting, which will commence on Aug. 24.

The events on that day will consist of gymkana and pony races. The horse show proper will take place on the two subsequent days. The entire following week will be devoted to polo matches. The committees having the affair in charge are: Committee on Arrangements—James L. Breese, Chairman; Charles Coster, Harry M. Vickar, Stephen Peabody, Henry G. Trevor, and Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas, ex officio; Horse Show Committee—William C. Gulliver, Henry May, Charles Coster, T. Wyman Porter, and Henry G. Trevor; Polo Committee—Peter F. Collier, Benjamin Nicoll, Stephen Peabody, Harry M. Vickar, and Maxwell Stevenson; Gymkana and Pony Committee—Henry A. Barclay, J. W. Ramey, James L. Kernochan, William Manice, and Harry Robbins. The judges as far as known will probably be Reginald Rives, H. L. Herbert, Thomas Hitchcock, John E. Cowden, E. H. Talmage, and George R. Read.

The classes, according to the present arrangement, will be as follows: Class 1, fours; Class 2, tandems; Class 3, pairs over 15.2; Class 4, pairs under 15.2; Class 5, pairs suitable for a woman's trap and driven by a woman; Class 6, single horses, suitable for carts, gigs, &c.; Class 7, single horses, suitable for runabouts, &c.; Class 8, single horses, suitable for a woman's trap and driven by a woman; Class 9, road horses, single; Class 10, road horses, pairs; Class 11, ponies 14.2 and under, shown in harness; Class 12, ponies, 13.2 and under, suitable for children; Class 13, saddle horses up to 200 pounds, shown at walk, trot and canter; Class 14, saddle horses up to 160 pounds, shown at walk, trot, and canter; Class 15, women's hacks, to be ridden by women; Class 16, ponies, 14.2 and under, to be shown under saddle; Class 17, jumping, middle and heavy-weight horses, up to 165 pounds and over, to be shown from four feet jumps, conformation to count 25 per cent., performance 75 per cent.; Class 18, jumping light-weight horses up to 165 pounds, shown under same condition as Class 17; Class 19, farm pairs, shown to farm wagons.

The conditions governing the horse show are as follows: (1) Horses to be shown by amateurs; (2) Horses to be owned in Suffolk County, questions regarding such ownership to be settled by committee without appeal; (3) Right is reserved to reject any entry; (4) Protests as to soundness to be decided by the veterinary surgeon of the association during the judging of classes and without appeal; (5) Entries in Classes 11 and 16 not to be eligible for Class 12, and vice versa; (6) Entries in Class 6 not to be eligible for Class 7, and vice versa; (8) Entries in Class 13 not to be eligible for Class 14, and vice versa; (9) Entries in Class 17 not to be eligible for Class 18, and vice versa; (10) Entries in every class to number at least three; (11) Entrance fee to be $2 per horse in every class except Class 17, which is to be free; (12) Entries to be mailed with entrance fee on or before Aug. 18 to Charles Coster, Secretary of Committee, Southampton, L. I. Several cups have already been offered for the polo contest, but nothing definite is known as yet as to which teams are to play.

Boat Race Between Squadron Crews.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 30.—The race between the crews of the New York and Brooklyn will be pulled over a four-mile straightaway course to-morrow afternoon. The purse is $280 a side. Crews of the two vessels have over $1,500 wagered on the result.

THE CONFERENCE ON TRUSTS.

Governors, Congressmen, and Representatives of Commercial Clubs and Labor Unions Invited.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Ralph M. Easley, Secretary of the Civic Federation of Chicago, returned to-day from the East, where he has spent two weeks furthering the interests of the coming conference on combinations and trusts, to be held in this city September 13-16. While in Washington he arranged with the State Department for a circular of inquiry to the Consuls throughout Europe, asking for information concerning trade combinations of all kinds.

In behalf of the Committee of Arrangements he extended an invitation to the Inter-State Commerce Commission and the United States Industrial Commission to each attend in a body. Members of both commissions write they will favor accepting the invitation.

As the relation of the protective tariff to trusts will be discussed, invitations have been accepted by representatives of the Protective Tariff League, the United States Export Association, and the Tariff Reform Commission of the Reform League of New York and the Home Market Club and New England Free Trade League of Boston.

Thirty-five Governors are appointing seven delegates each. In twenty instances the Governors, Attorney Generals, and Labor Commissioners will accompany the delegates. As many members of Congress have stated their intention to come to hear the discussions and asked for seats, the committee has decided to invite all the members to be present, and special arrangements will be made for all who accept.

The Presidents of thirty-seven National and State commercial, agricultural, and labor organizations have sent acceptances. The labor organizations' representatives include Samuel F. Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; John W. Hays, General Secretary of the Knights of Labor; P. J. Mcguire, Secretary and Treasurer United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; James O'Connell, President International Machinists; Samuel B. Donnelly, President International Typographical Union; P. H Morrissey, Grand Master Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; Henry White, General Secretary United Garment Workers of America.

An effort is being made to secure the attendance at the conference of E. J. Smith of Birmingham England, whose phenomenal success in promoting combination movements in England is dealt with in recent advance sheets of a Consular report. It is claimed in this report that Mr. Smith's plan has been successfully working for several years, and that it secures a sure profit to the manufacturer and satisfactory wages and conditions to the artisan without unduly raising the price of the commodity to the consumer. Mr. Smith's plan is indorsed by Joseph Chamberlain and many members of Parliament, and will be discussed at the conference

Tug Founders and Captain Drowns.

DETROIT, Mich., July 30.—A dispatch from Harbor Beach, Mich., says: "The tug Grace A. Ruelle of Detroit foundered in the heavy sea while crossing Saginaw Bay last night. Capt. Jule Lemay of Detroit and Engineer Fred Sayre were the only ones on her, and took to a raft when the tug went down. After drifting for twelve hours Capt. Lemay endeavored to swim to the shore. He had gone but a little way when he sank and drowned. Engineer Sayre stuck to the raft and was picked up an hour later."

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:55	Sun sets...7:17	Moon rises...	...

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....2:23	Gov. Isl'd...3:06	H. Gate....5:02
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....2:55	Gov. Isl'd...3:34	H. Gate....5:30

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY. (MONDAY.) JULY 31.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Scottish Prince, Rio Janeiro	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, AUG. 1.		
Comanche, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Excelsior, New Orleans	.....	1:00 P. M.
Madiana, Barbados	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 2.		
Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Britannic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Chicago City, Bristol	.....	.....
Massilia, Naples	.....	.....
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, AUG. 3.		
Ardandhu, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kaffir Prince, La Plata Countries	2:00 P. M.	.....
Koenigin Luise, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Santiago, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trojan Prince, Naples	.....	.....
FRIDAY, AUG. 4.		
Iroquois, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Origen, Kingston	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Moana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after July 21 and up to Aug. 4 at 6:30 P. M. on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive Aug. 4. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 18 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Aug. 4 and up to Aug. 18 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. 31 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY. (MONDAY.) JULY 31.

Advance, Colon, July 26.
Forric, London, July 16.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, July 22.
Georgic, Liverpool, July 21.
Marengo, Newcastle, July 19.
Ohio, Hull, July 18.
Tuscarora, London, July 19.
Undaunted, Gibraltar, July 17.
Winifred, New Orleans, July 23.

TUESDAY, AUG. 1.

Brasilia, Hamburg, July 20.
Kansas City, Swansea, July 19.
Manitou, London, July 20.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, July 21
Westernland, Antwerp, July 22.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 2.

Manhattan, London, July 21.
Teutonic, Liverpool, July 26.

THURSDAY, AUG. 3.

Lahn, Bremen, July 25.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, July 22.

FRIDAY, AUG. 4.

Benlomond, Gibraltar, July 21.
Campania, Liverpool, July 29.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, July 21.

SATURDAY, AUG. 5.

Archimede, Gibraltar, July 23.
Jersey City, Swansea, July 22.
St. Louis, Southampton, July 29.

Arrived.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool July 21, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Southeast of Fire Island at 12:45 A. M. 31st.

SS Koenigin Luise, (er.,) Reimkasten, Bremen July 20 and Southampton 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Belor, (Br.,) Hosking, Hamburg July 13, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M. 29th.

SS British Empire, (Br.,) Riddle, Antwerp July 15, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 9:35 P. M. 29th.

SS Agnes, (Nor.,) Hatvoesen, Samana July 23, with fruit to Bartram Bros.—vessel to Bennett, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Excelsior, Boyd, New Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Crailsheim, (Br.,) Kirkwood, Baltimore July 28, with mdse. in transit to Benham & Boyesen.

SS Olidna, (Ger.,) Hansen, Baracoa, &c., July 21, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Guvandotte, Hiller, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Hamilton, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Potjer, Rotterdam July 20 and Boulogne 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Antilla, (Br.,) Montell, Nassau, N. P., July 22 and Governor's Harbor 26th, with mdse. and passengers to F. T. Montell & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS Caracas, Woodrick, Porto Cabello, &c., July 20, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 9:32 P. M.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Manitou, (Br.,) Cannons, London July 20, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Line. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:10 A. M. 31st.

SS Kilmorack, (Br.,) Ferguson, Tilt Cove, N. F., July 23, with copper ore to American Metal Refining Co.—vessel to Miller, Bull & Knowlton. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., July 30, 9:30 P. M., southwest, light, clear.

Sailed.

SS Catania, for Galveston.
SS Cynthiana, (Br.,) for Copenhagen.
SS Rabat, (Span.,) for Havana.
SS Evelyn, (Br.,) for Carteret, N. J.
SS Peninsular, (Port.,) for Lisbon.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 30.—SS Prinz Regent Luitpold, (Ger.,) Capt. Walter, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Bremen to-day, not previously.

SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Capt Losewitz, from Antwerp for New York,, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Bremen, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, (from Bremen,) sld. from Southampton for New York at 1:30 A. M. July 21.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Rupe, from New York, arr. at Havre at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Tartar Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, from New York for Naples, Genoa, &c., arr. at St. Michael to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 8:45 P. M. to-day.

Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Loveridge, sld. from Hull for New York to-day.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co

Both sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Macy's Low Prices

During this week we offer a number of special inducements to buyers. Our stores are so organized that we can furnish any part of a Summer outfit for your home or for your person. Here are a few specials. There are others in all departments.

Silks.

5,000 yards all-silk black Pongee, with fine taffeta finish, nearly yard wide, suitable for summer shirt waists and dresses, worth 75c. per yard, our price, 49c.

Rich Fancy Taffetas, a special purchase that includes all the most desirable colorings; they cannot be produced to-day for less than 80c. per yard; our price, 49c.

Cotton Dress Goods.

Beautiful Sheer Swiss Organdie in an assortment of cross bar and broken plaids, stripes, figures and scroll effects, on back grounds of navy, red, white, black and lavender, all fast colors, worth 10c. per yard; our price, 6c.

Polka-dotted Duck Suiting, in navy and white, black and white, gobelin and white, gold and black; also hair-line effects in black and navy and solid colors, including pink, navy, black, tan, cardinal and Yale; sold elsewhere at 12½c. per yard; our price, 8c.

Imported silk-striped Ginghams, an unbroken assortment, sold by us all season at 19c. and 24c. per yard; our price now, 10c.

Covert Cloth, in five shades of tans and grays, three shades of navy blue, extra fine quality, 28 inches wide; our special price, 10c.

Umbrellas.

Pure Silk Umbrellas, steel rods and tight rollers, paragon frames, cases and tassels. Artistic Dresden and silver mounted natural wood handles, large variety of shapes, 26 and 28 inches—suitable for men and women. You'll find umbrellas like them elsewhere for $3.00 and $3.50; you'll find them here only at $1.48.

Lawn Shirt Waists.

Women's Shirt Waists, made of sheer white lawn, trimmed with two rows of inserting down front, worth $1.25; our price, 79c.

Women's Shirt Waists, made of sheer white lawn, trimmed with three clusters of five tucks each and two rows of inserting running straight across front, tucked back yoke; worth $1.75; our price, 98c.

Women's Shirt Waists, made of sheer white lawn, trimmed with twelve rows of fine inserting down front; worth $2.25; our price, $1.39.

Women's Su

The August Furniture Sale

The Wanamaker Store

LIBRARY BEDROOM | PARLOR DININGROOM | HALL KITCHEN

WE announce this morning the opening of our third August Furniture Sale in New York. While we believe that our New York public requires little explanation of its principles or elaboration upon its advantages, it is, nevertheless, a matter of such real importance that it deserves the most serious attention that the advertiser can give it.

It is in such movements as this that certain characteristic Wanamaker principles find their best expression. It is in such powerful economical movements that a store comes nearest to its full duty to its public. In fact, we believe that

The Time

Why August? Because August has certain strategical advantages for a sale of this sort. In accepting goods now, we are enabled to utilize the dull times of the manufacturers. We turn a quiet furniture month into a very lively one. We suggest home improvement and home establishment at what we have found to be a proper time.

The Economies

For nearly a year there have been steady and swift advances in the prices of everything that goes into good furniture. The increase is from 30 to 100 per cent. since our last sale.

Lumber prices have advanced 30 per cent.
Glass prices have advanced over 60 per cent.
Hardware prices have more than doubled.

Yet, our prices on this immense collection will show no advances whatever, and on a vast and comprehensive list of cases, including all sorts and grades, will average a saving of one-third from present fixed retail figures. In many cases the price is one-half.

The Quantities

There have been manufactured, selected, and made ready for the sale, almost exactly one-half million dollars' worth of the best furniture made in America, and that means the best in the whole world. All of this immense quantity,—enough to fill a freight train two miles long—is either already delivered and on exhibition, or in our warehouses in reserve. It is by far the largest collection of furniture ever gotten together for any retail occasion, and in its aggregate surpasses in quantity any exposition-collection we have ever known.

The Qualities

This is all Wanamaker furniture, made expressly to our order by safe and reputable firms. It does not include a single piece of anything that is not good.

Varnish and veneer, backed by bluster and brag can perform wonders of deception. Varnish, especially, can cover more sins than charity. Consequently there is a prevalent and pernicious kind of furniture-making that gives a great deal of shine for a very little money, and deludes the public quite successfully into material financial loss. Furniture of this sort we abhor, and we cannot say anything stronger of the qualities you will find here than that they are as far removed from that pestilential trash as the East is from the West.

Good goods, but cheaper than you have ever seen them.

The Prices.

Detail in such a forest of furniture must necessarily be lost. It would take this page to catalogue the collection. That shall be a day-to-day duty for some time to come, but meanwhile, here is a summary. There are:

125 Styles—Odd Parlor and Library Suits, $20 to $2,000.
15 Styles—Davenport Sofas, $20 to $100.
40 Styles—Odd Parlor Chairs, $3 to $48.
60 Styles—Couches, $7.50 to $67.50.
100 Styles—Parlor and Curio Cabinets, $7 to $230.
115 Styles—Music Cabinets, $4 to $50.
15 Styles—Parlor Pedestals, $5 to $16.50.
260 Styles—Parlor Tables, $1.50 to $200.
75 Styles—Women's Desks, $4.75 to $140.
42 Styles—Library Tables, $12 to $140.
280 Styles—Bookcases, $5 to $129; 54 Styles—Buffets, $5 to $93.
137 Styles—Sideboards, $10.50 to $280.
63 Styles—Extension Tables, $3.50 to $115.
105 Styles—China Closets, $10 to $130.
250 Styles—Dining Chairs, 60c. to $46.
100 Styles—Chamber Suits, $12 to $640.
250 Styles—Chiffonieres—$4.50 to $120.
100 Styles—Bureaus, $5 to $127.50; 40 Styles—Wardrobes, $10.50 to $225.
90 Styles—Iron Bedsteads, $1.75 to $32.
50 Styles—Brass Bedsteads, $16 to $150.
12 Styles—Folding Bedsteads, $4 to $95.
125 Styles—Bedroom Chairs, 65c. to $12.50.
70 Styles—Hall Stands and Hanging Racks, $1.25 to $125.
35 Styles—Hall Benches, $9 to $100.
100 Styles—Tabourettes, $1.50 to $7.

The Showing

The store is turned into a furniture exposition this morning, and visitors to the Paris Exposition next year, will see nothing larger, nor more varied in furniture collecting than we can show to-day. American makers are the best in the world, at last; but so far as the French and Austrians and Swiss can show superiorities in specialties, they are shown here.

We have been identified with furniture making, selling and improvement for many years. But we have never done so well in selection, collection and prices as now.

The Deliveries

Goods purchased at this sale will be stored by us for future delivery without charge to the customer.

With the Furniture, Carpets, Mattings and Linoleums

First, very good news of these mattings, if news of reduced prices is good. A timely reduction, but it could scarcely be otherwise, for there is no time in the year when mattings are not wanted. Their usefulness is extending rapidly. The good sorts have a place in homes the year around.

We have 830 rolls of the best mattings made that we will sell as follows:—

150 rolls of fine heavy China mattings, weighing 100 and 110 lbs. to the roll of 40 yards. Our prices have been $12 and $15 a roll; now reduced to $9 and $10.

150 rolls of good strong straw mattings, but not quite so fine as the lot first quoted; weighs 85 to 90 lbs. to the roll; has been $10; now $7.50 a roll of 40 yards.

Other grades that have been $9, now $7; and some that were $7, now $5. Another sort that was $6, now $4.50.

Japanese mattings, fine, and very handsome in design. We offer 250 rolls of them in 46 patterns and several grades at the following reductions:

A fine, 240-warp matting, very handsome; has been $15; we reduce the lot to $10. Some that have been $10, now $7.50; and others $9, now $7.

We have accumulated about 1,200 yards of short ends of linoleums that we will sell at

One-quarter, One-third and One-half Price

It depends on the length of the remnant whether the reduction is of only one-half its former price, or as much as three-quarters. This is a twice-a-year chance, and it seldom lasts more than a day and a half or two days.

Regular $1 linoleums at 25c., 35c. and 50c. a yard.
Regular 70c. linoleums at 18c., 23c. and 35c. a yard.
Regular 50c. linoleums at 12½c., 17c. and 25c. a yard.
All remnants of inlaid linoleums, regularly priced at $1.50 sq. yd., reduced to 75c.

Ingrain Carpets

Best all-wool Extra Super Ingrain; prices have been 65c. to 75c. per yard, now 50c.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

Will Not Open Thomas Chase's Grave.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 30.—A special from Bristol, Tenn., says that the attorneys for the insurance companies wherein the death of Thomas Chase, who held a policy of $27,000, and whose death has been brought in question, have abandoned the idea of opening the grave in which Chase is alleged to have been buried at Milligan, Tenn. President Hopewood of Milligan College makes a statement that Chase is surely dead, and that the dead body was seen by no less than fifty people who were intimately acquainted with him, and there could not possibly be any mistake as to his death.

Two Murderers to Die To-day.

SING SING, N. Y., July 30.—Louis Pullerson and Michael McDonald will go to the electric chair to-morrow morning. Both murderers rested quietly to-day and were visited by Father Creeden of this village and by two Sisters of Mercy. Pullerson, who is a colored man, was convicted of killing his wife in New York at 327 West Thirty-ninth Street by choking her to death. McDonald shot and killed Stephen Titus in New York on May 4, 1898. Titus was timekeeper for a packing house on Eleventh Avenue.

Texas Robbers Elude Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 31.—"Tom" Ketchum, the train robber, who was believed to have been cornered two days ago in Tom Green County by a posse of State Rangers and Deputy United States Marshals, has again given the officers the slip. His rendezvous was found, but before an attack could be made on the place Ketchum and the two members of his band who were with him evaded the officers. The outlaws are believed to be in hiding, and a thorough search of that section will be made for them.

Asked for a Job, Took His Watch.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 30.—John Skillen, a contractor, living on East Grand Street, while on his way to his home this evening, was stopped by a negro who asked him for a job. Mr. Skillen told him he had nothing for men to do just now, and was about to pass on, when the man grabbed him by the throat, and, while choking him, took away his watch and chain worth $200. Mr. Skillen made an outcry when released, and his son, John Skillen, Jr., who was just leaving his father's house, chased the robber several blocks without catching him.

Killed by a Fall Down Stairs.

PEEKSKILL, N. J., July 30.—Uriah Fouts of Cleveland, Ohio, was killed here last night by falling down stairs. He was on a visit to his son, T. M. Fouts, on Washington Street. The body will be taken to Cleveland on Tuesday. Mr. Fouts is survived by a widow and seven children. He was born in 1829.

Alleged Incendiary Fire.

BLANDFORD, Mass., July 30.—A house and two barns belonging to Miss Annie N. Lewis was burned this morning. The loss is estimated at $5,000. Thomas Dunn was arrested, charged with setting the fire.

STRIKERS NOT ORGANIZED

Reasons for the Defeat of Surface Railroad Men.

REJECTS PARSONS' DELEGATES

Fails to Prove to Central Federated Union that His Alleged Union Ever Existed.

Some reasons for the failure of the surface railroad strikes in New York and Brooklyn were brought to light yesterday at the meeting of the Central Federated Union. The men had never been properly organized, and it is now doubtful whether any line had furnished even a corporal's guard to the surface railroad men's organization. What General Master Workman Parsons's motives were for making a "hullabaloo" over his railroad men's union and forcing a strike is still a mystery, for he was unable to prove to the Central Federated Union that such a union had even an existence when delegates from that alleged union sought admittance to it. This last-named body referred the credentials of the railroad delegates to its Miscellaneous Section, and the section failed to find such a union, although Mr. Parsons had promised to show it. The section and the Federated Union withheld these facts, as rumors of strikes were in the air, and they feared to injure such a union, if there was one, on the eve of a strike by publishing the result of their investigations.

Several years ago there were delegates from the surface railroad men in the old Central Labor Union, but Delegate James P. Archibald said that those delegates represented no one but themselves, and an investigation proved the truth of his assertions.

Delegate Robert Winston of the Liberty Dawn Association of Coach Drivers is a great friend and admirer of Mr. Parsons, and it was his attempt yesterday to vindicate his friend that let the cat out of the bag. Mr. Parsons was expected to be present at the meeting, but he did not make his appearance.

Delegate Winston said that during the past week General Master Workman Parsons had enrolled 300 motormen and conductors into a union at a meeting at Seventy-third Street and Third Avenue. He went on to say:

"Very strong indignation was manifested against President Prince of the Central Federated Union for his language at the meeting of the Miscellaneous Section on Tuesday night last. He said that Parsons had turned over a corpse to the Central Federated Union when he got it to appoint a Treasurer for a fund for the strikers, and he objected to being appointed on Mr. Parsons's relief committee of fifteen.

"This certainly was a strange speech for a man who last Sunday advocated independent labor political action, and then threw a wet blanket on all plans for aiding the strikers. Perhaps this is a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde case, and it was not perhaps the same Prince who spoke at both meetings, although both looked alike in every respect."

Chairman Prince left the chair to defend himself, and asserted that it was he himself who had spoken at both meetings. He said:

"I am in sympathy with the men who went out if there was a strike, but there is one thing that I refuse to do. I won't have anything to do with a dead strike. I am not here to build up the Knights of Labor. I am a trades unionist, and belong to the American Federation of Labor, and if I have any time to waste I will not waste it on the Knights.

"Parsons wanted to hand a dead package to us when he appointed a committee of fifteen to handle contributions for the relief of the strikers. I am a dealer in live stock, and don't want any corpse thrust upon me by being appointed on such a committee. I am in favor of an independent political labor party, but not one like that proposed by Parsons with $100,000 behind it to keep the ball rolling. I have not criticised the management of the strike, but I won't be on Parsons's committee now that the strike, such as it was, is over."

"Is it not a fact," asked Delegate Foley of the caisson workers, "that delegates from an organization of street-car employes formed by Mr. Parsons under the auspices of the Knights of Labor had their credentials approved?"

Delegate Prince said it was not true, and Delegate Herman Robinson of the Miscellaneous Section, to which the credentials of the surface railroad men's union were referred, jumped up and said:

"I believe now in coming out openly with the facts. When the strike was first talked of a committee from the Miscellaneous Section was appointed to investigate the standing of the alleged union. That committee was unable to report. It is a fact that we indorsed the strike. I said at the time that I was dissatisfied, but not for publication, as I did not want to do the strike any harm.

"On two occasions Mr. Parsons promised to satisfy the committee that his union was in good standing, but he failed to appear, although an appointment was made each time. No proof whatever was offered that any such organization as that of the surface railroad men existed. Some of the Knights of Labor were doing very sneaking work."

Here Delegate O'Brien of the granite cutters interrupted Robinson by saying: "You should not say what you think at all times. There is no doubt that the motormen and conductors had tried to better their condition, and this kind of talk does not help the strikers' fund. Last Sunday I was elected Treasurer of the strike relief fund, and thus far I have received only $216."

"What was done with the credentials of the alleged union of surface railroad men?" asked a delegate.

"They were laid over until we could ascertain whether the union was a bona fide one or not," replied Delegate Prince. "There were two delegates named in the credentials, but they were not street car employes. Mr. Parsons promised to prove beyond a doubt that his union really existed, and was in good condition, but failed to do so, or even to make his appearance on two special occasions when appointments for that purpose were made. He promised to introduce us to the new union. We went to the appointed place, and waited until 10 o'clock, but not a soul appeared. We thought it best not to make any report so as not to do the men any possible injury on the eve of the strike. Mr. Parsons has never since made any effort to prove that the union existed then or that it exists to-day. I shall say here that I have no use for labor leaders with methods like those of Parsons."

"Were not the delegates of the alleged union seated in the Central Federated Union?" asked Delegate Egan of the letter carriers.

The Recording Secretary looked over his books, and could find no record of their having ever been seated.

A delegate here rose and in a tone of disappointment, remarked: "The employers will be glad to hear of this split in the ranks of labor."

"There is no split. I'm only stating the facts," said Delegate Prince.

The meeting then accepted Delegate Prince's report of the failure of the Committee on Credentials to find that Mr. Parsons's surface railroad men's union ever existed.

After the meeting a delegate from Brooklyn, who was engaged in the strike there, said that what had transpired at the meeting would throw back the organization of surface railroad men for ten years.

He claimed to have heard talk of dynamiting at a meeting of strikers in Carberry Hall, on Rockaway Avenue, on the night before that on which the elevated railroad pillars on Fifth Avenue were blown up. It was on the strength of this information that the police visited Carberry Hall and arrested twenty-one strikers whom they found there.

When the men were arraigned before Magistrate Brenner in the Adams Street Police Court no evidence was produced to show that they were directly or indirectly connected with the dynamite plot. The men, beside suing the railroad company, also threaten to have Ashby arrested for perjury.

ALLEGED DYNAMITERS TO SUE.

Men Arrested in Connection with Brooklyn Outrage Want $210,000 from Rapid Transit Company.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, it was said yesterday, will be called upon to defend suits for damages aggregating $210,000 as a result of the arrest of the twenty-one men at Carberry Hall during the trolley strike on suspicion that they were involved in the elevated railroad dynamite plot. These men, it was stated yesterday, had engaged Lawyers Isaac M. Kapper and Eugene V. Brewster to bring proceedings against the railroad company for damages for alleged persecution and for false imprisonment. Each of the men will bring suit for $10,000 damages, and papers in the case will, it is said, be served to-day.

The men claim that their arrest was in the nature of persecution, and they also declare that it has operated to prevent their obtaining employment in Syracuse and other cities. The men assert that they can produce fifty affidavits of strikers who attended the meeting at which William Ashby, the railroad detective, claimed the alleged dynamite plot was hatched, to prove that Ashby was not present at the meeting.

Ashby was the chief witness against the men when they were arraigned in court.

NEWSBOYS FORM A NEW UNION.

Elect a Man as Leader and Will Divide City Into Districts.

There was a rally of newsboys at Gardner's Hall, at 21 Suffolk Street, last evening, to organize a new union and elect new officers. Abraham Lippman, who has a newsstand at Canal and Essex Streets, called the meeting to order. He is a grown-up man, and for some time he ran the meeting much to the disgust of Simon Levy, who was trying to wedge in a word without success.

After some skirmishing the boys accepted a suggestion of Lippman's to have a full-grown man for a President, and elected James G. Neill, fifty years old. President Neill, in making his inauguration speech, said that the price maintained by some of the evening papers virtually imposed a tax on newsboys and newsmen, and the latter could not transfer the tax to the public as other dealers did the war tax.

Mr. Neill suggested that all union boys should wear badges, and become affiliated with other labor organizations. He proposed that the city should be divided into districts and send delegates to a central union. The meeting adopted Mr. Neill's suggestions.

Other officers were elected as follows: Vice President—"Racetrack" Higgins of Brooklyn; Secretary—Abe Cutler; Treasurer—Dave Ruben of Bleecker Street and the Bowery; Sergeant at Arms—"Yellow" Simon Levy. John Masin was elected head Captain, and will select his district Captains. A floral horseshoe was sent by William Reese, the colored lemonade seller in Printing House Square, for the best orator of the day. It was won by George J. Fabian.

TROUBLES OF NEW YORK TAILORS

Brooklyn Men to Strike To-day—Manhattan Men Return to Work.

At a meeting of tailors employed in the shops in the Brownsville District of Brooklyn last night at American Star Hall, Pitkins Avenue and Christopher Street, it was agreed to declare a strike this morning. The meeting was addressed by Joseph Barondess, who advised and instructed the men how to carry on the strike, cautioning them against violence. As a result of the meeting 1,500 garment workers will go on strike. This number will include operators, finishers, basters, and pressers.

The tailors demand a ten-hour day, a graded scale of wages, and an increase in pay. They also demand that a working week shall not consist of more than fifty-nine hours. They claim that the contractors have violated the agreement made with the tailors after the strike of 1896.

The contractors say they will stand out against the demands of the men, and can secure plenty of men to take their places. It is believed that an attempt to do this will cause trouble to-day, and Police Captain Veisor of the Brownsville Station will keep all his men in reserve for an emergency.

The strike of coat makers in Manhattan is ending. It was reported yesterday at their headquarters, at 145 Suffolk Street, that 1,000 men had been granted their demands and had returned to work.

The cloth spongers who struck on Friday for an advance of 15 per cent. in wages met at 585 Bowery. The Strike Committee reported that five employers had settled with their men, but later repudiated their promises. It was decided to call those shops on strike again to-day.

Bootblacks Accept a Compromise.

The bootblacks on the ferryboats who had threatened a strike against Padrone Vincent Cattogio for an advance of from $5 a week to $7 were smiling yesterday as they polished passengers' shoes. "We've compromised," said a leader. "Cattogio offered to pay us $6, and we accepted that, as we are not yet well organized." He added that as soon as the bootblacks' union is thoroughly organized they will ask for $7 a week, and strike if it is not forthcoming.

Blacksmiths Hereabout Uneasy.

The blacksmiths and blacksmith's helpers of New York, Jersey City, Bayonne, Elizabethport, and Newark threaten to go on strike to-morrow if their demands for an increase of wages and reduction of the hours of labor are not granted. They ask that 30 cents an hour be the minimum wage and that the hours of labor should not exceed nine and one-half a day.

SOLDIERS SEIZE ICE CREAM.

Troops in Cleveland Will Bear No Boycott—People Still Afraid to Ride on Cars.

CLEVELAND, July 30.—A crowd of soldiers who belong to the troops called here on account of the street railway strike halted an ice cream wagon to-day and took from it a four-gallon freezer full of cream. They offered money for the cream, but the driver of the wagon refused to accept it, saying he could not sell it. The soldiers say they ordered the cream several days ago, and the dealer promised to deliver it, but it did not come, probably because of the boycott. When the soldiers saw one of the company's wagons coming to-day they stopped it, took the cream, and offered to pay for it. The people in the neighborhood looked upon this as a great outrage, but the soldiers only laughed and treated it as a joke.

Notwithstanding the fact that big crowds were upon the streets to-day, there were no outbreaks of violence, and apparently very little attention was paid to the Big Consolidated cars, which ran on all lines on schedule time. On the south side and out Broadway to Newburg, the cars were run practically empty, but the east side lines, especially those running to the parks, were well patronized, though they carried fewer passengers by far than usual on fair Sundays.

Adjt. Gen. Axline, speaking of the fear of the people to ride on the cars in certain sections of the city at night, said to-day: "This state of affairs is likely to continue for several weeks or months unless a settlement is reached. The only way to put a stop to it is to declare martial law. That will require 4,000 or 5,000 soldiers, and every street will be patrolled. Everybody will be required to remain indoors after a certain hour, and all who are out after that time without a permit will be arrested. But martial law would put an end to the trouble effectually."

A number of ministers preached on the strike to-day. To-night at the First Methodist Episcopal Church the Rev. Louis Albert Banks took occasion to denounce the violence that had taken place, and condemned the proposed boycott as highwaymen's tactics. He was loudly applauded by the large congregation present, some of the people clapping their hands, and others pounding on the floor with canes. When the applause had subsided an aged member of the church went forward and delivered a short address indorsing what the minister had said. He then called upon all who indorsed the sentiment expressed to arise, and the whole congregation stood up and remained standing for some time.

ADOLPH L. LUETGERT'S BURIAL.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Thousands of persons attended to-day the funeral of Adolph L. Luetgert, the wife murderer, who died at the Joliet Penitentiary. Prominent in the group about the bier at the Northwest Turner Hall were Luetgert's three children near a floral pillow with the inscription: "Our Father's Words, 'I am innocent.'"

Lawrence Harmon, who was the counsel for Luetgert, delivered an address at the close of which he said: "He is dead, but his wife lives. I call upon Louisa Luetgert, the missing woman for whom he suffered, without ever uttering an unkind word regarding her, to come forth and remove the unmerited stain from the name of the father and her innocent children."

Chicago ex-Mayor in a Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

HANNIBAL, Mo., July 30.—Ex-Mayor Swift of Chicago, who is contractor at the Burlington shop buildings here, and his son, Charles, had an altercation with a number of railroad employes to-day. A regular mix-up followed, in which brickbats and knock-downs were frequent. No one was seriously injured. Mr. Swift objected to the manner of handling some fine brick, and this precipitated the difficulty.

COLUMBIA AND DEFENDER

The Big Yachts Will Meet Again on Wednesday and Friday.

COLUMBIA TRIES A NEW MAST

Took a Trial Spin Yesterday—Much Speculation in Bristol as to the Merits of the Boats.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 30.—Capt. Woodbury Kane of the Regatta Committee of the Newport Yacht Racing Association held a conference with C. Oliver Iselin on the Columbia to-day, and later the committee saw Mr. Duncan.

Dates for races between the Defender and the Columbia were decided upon for Wednesday and Friday next under the same conditions as the last race, when the Defender met with a mishap.

The Columbia went outside as far as Point Judith to-day with C. Oliver Iselin and a few friends on board. The new steel mast was tried as well as the rigging. The Columbia tacked and wore to, to give the spar and rigging a good test. The trial was satisfactory.

The tender St. Michael's, while towing the Defender out of Bristol Harbor Saturday, ran into the whiskers on the yacht's boom, which led to the report that the tender and the Defender had collided, and that the latter was damaged.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, July 30.—The past week has been a busy one at the boat shops where Columbia and Defender were being fitted for racing. There was as much activity about the boat shops as there has been at any time since the construction of Columbia was begun. All departments were being operated to their greatest capacity. Many small details of rig were changed on the Columbia. Where these changes were made it was done with the view of improving the racing machine to such an extent that every possible second of speed could be developed in the coming races. The next race between the yachts off Newport should be the means of developing every good point in both the boats, with favorable weather conditions.

There have been varied opinions in the past few weeks as to how much faster Columbia is than the Defender. Some accounts give it as four minutes on a thirty-mile course, while others give greater figures. All things considered, it is regarded in Bristol that the best points of both yachts have not really been brought out at any time since the Columbia was launched. The nearest approach to it was the race off Newport a week ago last Friday, when the Defender was obliged to withdraw after half an hour's racing, after breaking her mainsheet span. Her span is such now that it is strong enough to hold successfully two mainsails like that of the Defender's.

Her underbody is as clean and smooth as it can be without burnishing it. Her sails and running riggings are timbered up to such an extent as would give one reason to suppose that she will be at her best next week off Newport. Columbia, now that she has a changed rig in the shape of a new steel mast, which gives her more stiffness than she has shown, with a clear underbody and refitted sails, should show more speed than she has since she has been launched. The above-named improvements are all in the line of extra speed. With a later and more improved model there is no question about Columbia's leading Defender in the Newport races. Aside from this, Columbia has her hull below the waterline smoother than Defender's, offering less resistance to the water. There is no question about Defender's being handled by Capt. Rhodes and his crew up to a high standard of efficiency. The crew of the Columbia recognize the importance of the work before them. They feel the criticism they have been getting of late, and express themselves to the effect that now that the sails and running rigging are not so stiff as they were formerly, they will demonstrate to the public that they are not as slow as some would have it, and are fit for the task before them.

Special Regatta at Newport Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 30.—Woodbury Kane, Ralph N. Ellis, and H. B. Duryea of the Regatta Committee of the Newport Yacht Racing Association have decided to have a special regatta on Saturday next for races between the two big single stickers, Navahoe and Vigilant, and between the sloops Syce and Kestrel, and a prize will probably be offered for a race between the thirty-footers. Should any big schooners turn up in the meanwhile willing to race the committee will offer a cup for that class next Saturday in addition.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB'S RUN.

Circular Issued by S. Nicholson Kane Announcing the Details of the August Cruise.

S. Nicholson Kane, Chairman of the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club, yesterday issued this circular announcing the details of the club's August cruise, the rendezvous being at New London, Conn., next Monday:

There will be the customary squadron runs from port to port, in cruising trim. Crossing the line will be regarded as an entry unless otherwise directed.

In each class there will be a prize for first, if two or more start, and a prize for second, if four or more start. (A yacht alone in her class will sail in the class next above. R. IV., Sec. 5.—Yachts alone in their respective classes, with the class next above not filled, will be bunched in a mixed class, R. II.)

The day before the squadron disbands the club will offer the "wind-up" cups, to be sailed for over a triangular course starting from Brenton's Reef Lightship and finishing off Castle Hill Light, open to yachts that have made any of the runs. In each class a prize for first, if two or more start. Cruising trim, except that the Columbia and Defender will sail in racing trim.

The Vice Commodore offers a cup for the schooner winning the greatest number of runs, all sailing as one class. The Rear Commodore offers a cup for single-masted vessels and yawls upon similar terms. The Commodore will offer a cup for 30-footers owned by members of the club, to be sailed for on the day of the "wind-up" cups.

When the Commodore has ordered the squadron under weigh the committee will establish the start lines, which, like the finishing lines, will be between a white flag on the committee boat and the points indicated below. New London to Gardiner's Bay.—No. 1. Letter B. From a mark east of Sarah's Ledge Buoy to and around a mark 3½ miles S. by W. ½ W. from Watch Hill Light, leaving it to starboard; to a mark 3½ miles S. S. W. from Plum Island Light; 30 miles. No. 2. Letter C. From a mark east of Sarah's Ledge Buoy to and around a mark 3½ miles S. by W. ¼ W. from Montauk Point, leaving it to starboard; to the finish mark, placed as for Course No. 1; 30 miles.

On each course Race Rock must be left to port. The marks will display a large club signal. R.—The Commodore will state at the New London meeting that after the run has been made the squadron will anchor at will, and that the flagship and yachts wishing to accompany her will proceed to anchorages off Shelter Island and Greenport or Gardiner's Bay to Newport.—From a mark 4 miles S. S. W. from Plum Island Light, to Brenton's Reef Lightship, leaving Point Judith Whistle Buoy to port; 43 miles. Newport to Vineyard Haven.—From Brenton's Reef Lightship to West Chop Buoy. (Red No. 2.) leaving Vineyard Sound Lightship on port hand; 37 miles. Vineyard Haven to Newport.—From West Chop Buoy to Brenton's Reef Lightship, leaving Vineyard Sound Lightship on starboard hand; 37 miles.

Owl and Gamecock Colors.—Will be rowed for at such port as the Commodore shall decide, under the management of the Fleet Captain. Entries: Gamecock, $10; Owl, $5; dinghies, $2; launches, $10. The club will add $5 an oar, and $10 for launches.

At Newport, on Aug. 14, a $1,000 cup for schooners and a $500 cup for single-masted vessels and yawls, offered by Capt. John Jacob Astor, New York Yacht Club, and open to yachts belonging to the club that have not hauled out to clean since the commencement of the cruise, will be sailed. The course will be either Club Course No. 4 or No. 5. The start will be off Brenton's Reef Lightship at 10:30 A. M. Entries, which must be in writing, will be received at clubhouse, New York, up to 12 M. Aug. 12, and at the Newport Station (No. 0) up to 8 A. M. Aug. 14. Capt. Astor reserves the privilege of inviting foreign yachts that may be in American waters to enter the race.

The side-wheel steamboat Warwick, (formerly Day Star,) has been chartered for this occasion. She will leave Commercial Wharf, Newport, at 9:45 A. M. Members can obtain tickets, $3 each, including lunch, but exclusive of wine, &c., and also extra ticket for their friends, at the same price, at the clubhouse, 67 Madison Avenue, up to Aug. 11, and from Capt. F. P. Sands at the Newport Station on or before the morning of the race.

KNICKERBOCKER YACHT CRUISE.

Boats Will Rendezvous at Sea Cliff Next Saturday.

The annual cruise of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club will commence next Saturday. The programme of the cruise is as follows:

Saturday, Aug. 5—Rendezvous at Sea Cliff.

Sunday, Aug. 6—Informal run to Black Rock.

Monday, Aug. 7—First squadron run, Black Rock to Thimble Islands.

Tuesday, Aug. 8—Remain at Thimble Islands. Dress ship, gig races, swimming matches, and general events. Fireworks in the evening.

Wednesday, Aug. 9—Second squadron run, Thimble Islands to New London.

Thursday, Aug. 10—Meeting of Captains on board the flagship immediately after colors, to decide on further runs.

Fleet Capt. Irving Sands announces that the Commodore will give three prizes to yachts making best runs from Thimble Islands to New London, the yachts being classed as follows:

Class A—Yachts over 43 feet and not over 70 feet, racing length.

Class B—Yachts over 30 feet and not over 43 feet, racing length.

Class C—All yachts 30 feet racing length and under.

In addition to these prizes the Vice Commodore has given a cup known as "the Newman Cup," which will be raced for under the following conditions: The owner winning the greatest number of squadron runs on any annual cruise to hold the cup for one year, and any owner winning the cup two years, not necessarily consecutively, to retain the cup.

Time allowances will be computed from the club tables.

Chartered for America's Cup Races.

The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club has chartered the Fall River Line steamboat Rhode Island for the America's Cup races. Tickets which are sold only to members and their friends vary in price from $5 for a single ticket for one race to $18 for the series of five races. Staterooms are from $3 to $5 extra, and there is an extra charge for postponed races.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Brooklyn, Cincinnati, Washington, and Louisville Win—New York Beaten in the Ninth Inning.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	60	27	.690
Boston	53	33	.616
Philadelphia	51	35	.593
Baltimore	50	35	.588
St. Louis	50	36	.581
Chicago	46	39	.541
Cincinnati	44	42	.512
Pittsburg	44	43	.506
Louisville	37	48	.435
New York	35	49	.417
Washington	33	57	.367
Cleveland	15	74	.169

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Brooklyn, 9; St. Louis, 5.
Cincinnati, 5; New York, 4.
Washington, 7; Chicago, 3.
Louisville, 9; Cleveland, 2.
Louisville, 16; Cleveland, 13.

Games To-day.

New York in Louisville.
Brooklyn in Cincinnati.
Baltimore in Pittsburg.
Philadelphia in Cleveland.
Washington in Chicago.
Boston in St. Louis.

Brooklyn, 9; St. Louis, 5.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—Catcher O'Connor of the St. Louis team was injured by a foul tip in to-day's game, and as Criger is laid up for repairs, Blake had to don the mask. This broke up the team, and Brooklyn had little trouble in winning. Donlin's work at short was miserable. Attendance, 17,000. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	2	2	0	0	Jones, cf.	3	2	0	0	0
Childs, 2b.	0	2	6	2	0	Keeler, rf.	2	3	1	0	1
Heidrick, rf.	0	0	1	0	1	Kelley, lf.	0	3	3	1	0
Wallace, 3b.	0	0	1	4	0	Daly, 2b.	1	2	1	3	0
D'Fn, ss.	1	0	1	5	0	Anders'n, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0
T'b'n, 1b, ss.	1	1	5	2	0	Dahlen, ss.	1	0	2	0	1
Blake, cf. c.	2	0	3	1	0	Casey, 3b.	0	2	3	4	1
O'Connor, c.	0	0	1	1	0	Farrell, c.	1	2	8	2	0
Hemphill, cf.	0	1	3	0	1	Donovan, p.	1	1	0	2	0
Young, p.	1	2	0	2	1						
Total	5	9	27	12	7	Total	9	15	27	12	3

St. Louis	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0—5
Brooklyn	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	2	1—9

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Brooklyn, 4. Three-base hits—Young, Jones, Keeler. Home run—Daly. Double play—Childs and Wallace. Bases on balls—Off Donovan, 3; off Young, 1. Passed ball Blake. Struck out—By Donovan, 3; by Young, 2. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr.

Cincinnati, 5; New York, 4.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—Pitcher Seymour of the New Yorks "went to pieces" in the ninth inning to-day, and allowed the Reds to win a game which they expected to lose. He allowed two hits, gave two bases on balls, and hit a batsman in this inning. Most of the hits made off Hahn were scattered. Attendance, 5,880. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McBride, cf.	0	0	5	1	1	Van H'n, cf.	1	1	4	0	0
Irwin, ss.	0	1	0	1	0	Gleason, 2b.	1	1	3	5	0
Miller, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	Grady, 3b.	0	1	1	3	2
Beckley, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0	Davis, ss.	0	0	1	3	0
Selbach, lf.	0	0	5	0	0	O'Brien, lf.	1	1	3	1	0
McPhee, 2b.	1	1	1	1	0	Doyle, 1b.	1	2	9	2	0
Stenfeldt, 3b.	2	1	0	1	0	Tiernan, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Peitz, c.	0	0	9	0	0	Warner, c.	0	2	3	0	0
Hahn, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Seymour, p.	0	2	0	2	1
†Wood	1	1	0	0	0						
Total	5	4	27	5	1	Total	4	10*	25	16	3

*One out when winning run was scored.
†Batted for Hahn.

Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3—5
New York	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—4

Earned runs—New York, 2. Two-base hits—Hankey and Warner. Three-base hits—Doyle and Gleason. First base on balls—Seymour. Struck out—By Seymour, 2; Hahn, 5. Passed balls—Warner, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Lynch.

Louisville Wins Two Games.

LOUISVILLE, July 30.—The Colonels took both games from Cleveland to-day. Cunningham pitched good ball in the first game, and the result was never in doubt. The second game was a slugging match, and the visitors made a great effort to overcome the Colonels' long lead. A sensational catch by Clarke was a feature in the second game. Attendance, 9,624. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Louisville	2	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	1—9
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—2

Base hits—Louisville, 11; Cleveland, 7. Errors—Louisville, 1; Cleveland, 3. Batteries—Louisville, Zimmer and Cunningham; Cleveland, Shreck and Knepper. Umpires—Messrs. Mannassau and Smith.

SECOND GAME.

Louisville	0	1	0	7	0	8	0	0	0—16
Cleveland	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1—13

Base hits—Louisville, 13; Cleveland, 21. Errors—Louisville, 3; Cleveland, 6. Batteries—Louisville, Powers and Dowling, Brashear and Philippi; Cleveland, Sugden and Cullflower. Umpires—Messrs. Mannassau and Smith.

Washington, 7; Chicago, 3.

CHICAGO, July 30.—The "Senators" outplayed the "Orphans" at all stages of the game to-day, winning as they pleased. The clean fielding of the visitors and Freeman's hitting were the features. Score:

Washington	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0—7
Chicago	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0—3

Base hits—Washington, 9; Chicago, 7. Errors—Washington, 0; Chicago, 5. Batteries—Washington, Kittridge and McFarland; Chicago, Donahue and Garvin. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald. Attendance, 4,000.

All Cubans Meet with Defeat.

The All Cuban Baseball team played a good game yesterday, meeting the West New Yorks at Weehawken before a large crowd. The visitors displayed fine work in the field, particularly E. Pratts at first base, Arcana at centre field, and Carrillo at short. They got their runs on bases on balls, errors, and three hits. They were not able to hit Vorhees. Rodriguez pitched well. Score by innings:

West New York	0	0	0	0	5	0	3	0	0—8
All Cubans	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—5

Base hits—West New Yorks, 8; All Cubans, 5. Batteries—Vorhees and O'Neil, Rodriguez and Quintero.

Other Games.

At Hazleton, Penn.—Wilkesbarre, 19; Lancaster, 9.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 12; Milwaukee, 6.
At Newark—Newark, 6; Reading, 3.
At Providence—Providence, 10; Hartford, 5.

Head Caddies to Play Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 30.—Joseph Doebel, head caddy at the Fairfield County Golf Club, will go to White Plains to-morrow and play the last half of a seventy-two-hole match on the Knollwood grounds, with Walter Paul, the head caddy of that club. Both are expert players and have been engaged in several matches heretofore. Doebel is two-up on Paul so far in this match.

BICYCLE RACES AT VAILSBURG.

Eddie Bald Easily Defeats Zimmerman in a Mile Race—An Exciting Handicap Finish.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, July 30.—The friends of former bicycle champion Arthur A. Zimmerman gave him a rousing reception at the Vailsburg track this afternoon, when he met and was defeated by Eddie Bald in a mile match race for a thousand-dollar purse. The match was first scheduled for last Sunday, but had to be postponed on account of rain. Up to that time there had been considerable betting on the race, with Zimmerman favorite at odds of 9 to 10. Bald, who has failed to win a point in the National championships this season, was reported to be in poor form. During the past week, however, he has been training hard, and after his quarter-mile warming up even money was offered on him, with few takers.

Bald had the pole, with Zimmerman on the outside not a foot away. At the crack of the pistol both wabbled, each waiting for the other to take the lead. Zimmerman fell in behind Neville who was pacing the men, before they had gone 100 yards, and Bald tacked in behind him. The three rode like one at a fast clip, until Neville dropped out on the last lap of the three-quarters, when the men were supposed to fight the remainder out between themselves.

Zimmerman continued to lead, Bald hanging on doggedly. Suddenly, at the beginning of the last furlong, Bald shot into the lead, and when Zimmerman raised his eyes his opponent was going like the wind ten yards ahead of him. The "Jersey Skeeter" let out his celebrated "kangaroo" sprint for all it was worth, and though he succeeded in closing up some of the space, Bald crossed the tape an easy winner by about twelve feet.

Stevens, the Buffalo crack, challenged the winner, and placed a check for $500 in the hands of Manager Bachelder of the Vailsburg track, to bind the match.

The remainder of the card furnished by the New Jersey Racing Association was good. The most exciting finish was in the one-mile professional handicap. McFarland, thanks to the pacing of his partner, Freeman, overtook the long handicap men on the turn into the home stretch, but he was pocketed in such a manner that it was impossible for him to pick his way through to the front. All the riders came down to the line in a bunch. Eaton lasted longest, and won by a length. In the last six inches Stevens picked up his front wheel and shot it across the line, taking second money from Maya by the width of his tire. The summaries:

Quarter-Mile, Novice.—Won by John Burnett, Newark; C. Wassell, Newark, second; C. McLear, Newark, third. Time—0:35.

Half-Mile, Professional.—Won by Jay Eaton, Lorraine, N. J.; McFarland, second; H. B. Freeman, Portland, Ore., third; Iver Lawson, Chicago, fourth. Time—1:02 2-5.

One-Mile Match Race.—Won by E. C. Bald, Buffalo; Arthur A. Zimmerman, Manasquan, N. J., second. Time—2:13.

Half-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by F. A. Munz, Kings County Wheelmen; Thomas Firth, Harrison, N. J., second; Walter Babb, Paterson, N. J., third. Time—0:59 3-5.

One-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by Jay Eaton, Lorraine, N. J., 40 yards; E. D. Stevens, Buffalo, 60 yards, second; Otto Maya, Rochester, 140 yards, third; William A. McGee, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., 100 yards, fourth. Time—2:02.

Two-Mile Tandem, Handicap, Amateur.—Won by W. A. Rutz and E. C. Hausman, New Haven, Conn., scratch; J. H. Hunter and A. W. Ross, Newark, 40 yards, second; G. C. Schreiber and J. H. Lake, New York City, 70 yards, third. Time—4:06.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

The Coney Island Jockey Club has announced for the Autumn meeting the following racing days and probable order of stakes:

First Day, Saturday, Aug. 26.—The Futurity, $45,000, for two-year-olds; Futurity course. The Fall Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

Second Day, Monday, Aug. 28.—The Autumn Maiden, for two-year-olds; five furlongs. The Flying Handicap, for three-year-olds; six furlongs.

Third Day, Tuesday, Aug. 29.—The Dolphin, for three-year-olds; one mile and a furlong. The Mineola Hurdle Race, for three-year-olds and upward; two miles, over eight hurdles.

Fourth Day, Wednesday, Aug. 30.—The Dash, for two-year-olds; five furlongs. The Ocean Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

Fifth Day, Thursday, Aug. 31.—The Partridge, for two-year-olds, six furlongs on turf. The Reapers, for three-year-olds; one mile and three-sixteenths.

Sixth Day, Friday, Sept. 1.—The Sapphire, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. The Turf Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter on turf.

Seventh Day, Saturday, Sept. 2.—The Flatbush, for two-year-olds; seven furlongs. The Omnium Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

Eighth Day, Monday, Sept. 4.—The Autumn, for two-year-olds; Futurity course. The Twin City Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter. The Westbury Steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward; long course.

Ninth Day, Tuesday, Sept. 5.—The Flight, for two-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs.

Tenth Day, Wednesday, Sept. 6.—The Belles, for fillies two years old; Futurity course. The Russet Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half on turf.

Eleventh Day, Thursday, Sept. 7.—The Golden Rod, for two-year-olds; six and a half furlongs on turf. The September, for three-year-olds; one mile and three-eighths.

Twelfth Day, Friday, Sept. 8.—

Thirteenth Day, Saturday, Sept. 9.—The Great Eastern Handicap, for two-year-olds; Futurity course. The Autumn Cup, for three-year-olds and upward; two miles.

To-day's Card at Brighton Beach.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old. Five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Water Bottle	105	Kamara	105
Lady Uncas	105	Blenca	105
Beautiful	105	Summer Girl	105
Lady of the Vale	105	Juggler	105
Timely	105	Two Hearts	105
High Gala	105	Pompadoura	105
Betsey Jane II	105	Merry Wanderer	100
Calea	105		

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs.

Stuart	124	Red Cross II	110
Plucky	118	Col. Rue	106
Ceylon	115	Cheesestraw	106
Standing	114	Modrine	104
Wax Taper	112		

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

Abuse	123	Hurricane	112
Box	123	Dr. Parker	112
Glorian	123	Judge Tarvin	112
Second Chance	120	Glengar	112
Donald Bain	112		

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and forty yards.

Brahmin	106	Village Pride	101
Dr. Parker	106	Althea	101
Formero	106	Maid of Harlem	101
Tyran	103	Lindula	101
Klondyke	101		

FIFTH RACE.—The Islip Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Firearm	113	Peep o' Day	111
Imp	111	King Barleycorn	104
Briar Sweet	111		

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap hurdle race. Two miles.

Premier	159	Hardy C	130
Primate	149	The Lost Chord	130

FOR THE CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club has now virtually secured the cricket championship of New York, for its two teams—A and B—are tied for the lead, with a percentage which cannot be approached by any of the other clubs.

The contest for third place between Manhattan, Staten Island, and New York still promises to be interesting, and unless the Manhattans can pull themselves together they are likely to lose their lead. The New York team is now playing a better game than it has put up in years, its "out-cricket" especially showing a marked improvement. The following are the records:

METROPOLITAN LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	P. C.
K. A. C., A.	7	5	1	1	.833
K. A. C., B.	7	5	1	1	.833
Manhattan	8	3	3	2	.500
Staten Island	5	2	3	0	.400
New York	6	2	4	0	.333
Newark	5	0	5	0	.000

NEW YORK CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	P. C.
Paterson, A.	6	5	0	1	1.000
Manhattan II.	5	2	1	2	.666
Kearny	7	3	2	2	.600
Brooklyn	9	3	4	2	.428
Kings County	9	2	5	2	.285
Paterson, B.	6	1	4	1	.200

In the contest for the Batsman's Cup thirty-five men who have played in at least two matches are in the double-figure list. H. C. Wright is first with 76.00, and C. P. Hurditch, M. R. Cobb, J. F. Curran, C. H. Clarke, and F. F. Kelly have all averages over 40. In bowling the best records are held by F. F. Kelly (8.20) and A. V. Clarke (8.61).

Pennant for Paterson Cricketers.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 30.—The Kings County Cricket Club of Brooklyn played the Paterson Cricket Club a game here yesterday for the championship of the New York Cricket Association, and by gaining a victory by 74 runs the home team practically secured the championship pennant. Mayor Hinchcliffe is one of the oldest and most enthusiastic members of the Paterson club, and rumors are current that when the pennant is presented a fitting celebration will take place. The totals of the game yesterday were: Paterson, 103; Kings County, 29.

LAWN TENNIS AT SOUTHAMPTON

Tournament on the Meadow Club Courts Marks the Revival of the Long Island Championships.

The lawn tennis tournament that opens to-morrow on the courts of the Meadow Club, Southampton, L. I., marks the revival of the former Long Island championships, that have lapsed for several years. This tournament was arranged by ex-Judge Henry E. Howland and his son John Howland, the old-time Yale player, immediately upon the receipt of the decision of the English players, Dr. Eaves, Doherty, and Mahoney, to abandon their proposed visit this year.

As the Englishmen's absence put all arrangements for the St. George's tournament at Hoboken at naught, the stars of the tennis courts were only too glad of the opportunity to gather on the Shinnecock courts and revive the old Long Island fixture. There appears to be every likelihood now that this will be permanent, and that next season the meeting will be held under the auspices of the National Lawn Tennis Association, as formerly.

The tournament this year becomes important because of the prominence of the players entered, and while every man of them has won and held championship titles, it actually takes on the character of a tournament between the veterans and the striplings in the sport.

The entry of the old-time National exchampion, Henry W. Slocum, promises to be the greatest surprise of the season. Ollie Campbell, the three times champion in the early nineties, is also entered, and from the reports of his play this season will prove a strong contestant even in the Nationals at Newport, for which he is preparing. Others of the "old guard" who will participate are Howard Taylor, three times winner of the Long Island championship; Robert P. Huntington, Ford Huntington, Bob Wrenn, National ex-champion; W. A. Larned, and the famous Malcolm Chace. Larned is also credited with capturing the title three times in the Long Island tourneys.

Chief of the younger element is the National champion Malcolm D. Whitman, the tall Harvard player who has wrought some startling innovations in the stroke of the modern game. So far this season Whitman has not met with defeat. But this week he will have to reckon with W. A. Larned and Dwight Davis. This trio are regarded as the leaders among the American players today, and are the favorites for the honors. Davis is a Harvard man, and his cyclonic style is almost invincible. Another Harvard player, Holcomb Ward, will also strengthen the ranks of the youngsters. J. A. Allen, the Yale champion; Leo Ware, ex-champion of Canada; George Miles and Edwin P. Larned, the Orange Club experts; Alfred Codman of the Longwood Club, Boston, and Rupert King will complete the number.

The schedule of events as arranged will consist of men's scratch singles and doubles, but there is also an effort being made to include an event for the women, which will probably result in mixed doubles being added to the programme. First and second prizes will be awarded in each event, the cup for the singles being in the nature of a challenge trophy should the effort to make the tournament a regular fixture prove successful.

ON MORRISTOWN COURTS.

Tennis Tournament of the New Jersey and New York League.

The New Jersey and New York Tennis League will hold its first annual championship lawn tennis tournament in singles this week on the courts of the Morristown Field Club, Morristown, N. J., the play commencing to-morrow afternoon. Only members of clubs in the league are eligible for entry, and, although the lists do not close until to-night, there is already assured a large and strong gathering of players.

The rules of the National Association will govern all matches, which will be the best two in three sets, except in the final round, which will be the best three in five, advantage sets. There will be but one prize, the Challenge Cup, presented by Samuel H. and John T. Gillespie of the Morristown Field Club. All matches will be in charge of Referee Walter Griffiths.

The strongest entries from the different clubs in the league include: West Side Tennis Club—Hugh Tallant, H. E. Avery, and R. D. Thurber; Orange Lawn Tennis Club—Jay Bramhall and C. F. Watson, Jr.; Morristown Field Club—Buel McKeever, S. H. Gillespie, H. Mercer Walker, Edward Woodward, and J. T. Gillespie; Staten Island Cricket Club—Oscar M. Von Bernuth and J. D. Ogilby; Montclair Athletic Club—A. J. Hinck, O. H. Hinck, and R. M. Boyd, Jr.

European Tennis Championship.

There will be a new feature in the lawn tennis tournament at Homburg this year. Several sportsmen belonging to different nations have created a championship of Europe, and the prize will be a cup of the value of 50 guineas. This competition will take place for the first time in Homburg. Next year it will be transferred to Paris as one of the many attractions of the exposition. After this there is reason to presume that it will return to Homburg, and be fixed there as a permanent feature of the Homburg tournament.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.77⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.37⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.85
Cotton, middling	.06⅛
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅝
Sugar, granulated	.05⅛
Molasses, O. K., prime	.34
Beef, family	10.00
Beef hams	29.25
Tallow, prime	.04½
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06¼
Lard, prime	5.65
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	20.50
Butter, Western creamery	.18

CHICAGO, July 29.—Flour steady; patents, $3.45@$3.55; straights, $3@$3.25; clears, $2.80@$3.10; Spring specials, $4; hard patents, $3.50@$3.80; soft patents, $3.30@$3.40; straights, $3@$3.10; bakers', $2.40@$2.60; No. 3 Spring wheat, 69@70c; No. 2 red, 70¾c; No. 2 corn, 32@33c; No. 2 yellow, 32@32¼c; No. 2 oats, 20¾@21c; No. 2 white, 23¼c; No. 3 white, 22½@23½c; No. 2 rye, 52⅜c; No. 1 flaxseed, 97½c; Northwestern, $1; prime timothy seed, $2.45; mess pork, per barrel, $8.10@$8.80; lard, per 100 lb, $5.25@$5.37½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5@$5.20; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¾@5½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.40@$5.45; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; clover, contract grade, $6.50.

COTTON.—While the market for cotton futures was firmer, speculation was slack, with trading for the most part confined to operations between members of the Exchange; made chiefly for the purpose of evening up old accounts. Prices advanced 3@4 points on the opening call, and further improved 1@2 points. Sales of cotton goods in this country were of an encouraging volume. The market was finally dull, 1@3 points net higher.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	5.52	5.52	5.52	5.50@5.52
September	5.58	5.58	5.58	5.55@5.56
October	5.71	5.72	5.70	5.70@5.71
November	5.76	5.76	5.76	5.74@5.75
December	5.81	5.81	5.80	5.79@5.80
January	5.85	5.86	5.83	5.83@5.84
February	....	....	....	5.86@5.88
March	5.92	5.92	5.91	5.90@5.91
April	5.96	5.96	5.96	5.94@5.96
May	5.99	6.00	5.99	5.98@5.99
June	....	....	....	6.01@6.03

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	76¾	76¾	76	76¾
September	76¼	76½	75 15-16	76¼
December	78 11-16	78¾	78⅛	78½
Corn—				
July	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
September	36⅝	36⅝	36⅛	36⅜
December	36⅛	36⅛	35¾	35¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	71⅝	71⅝	70 13-16	70¾
December	73¼	73⅝	72¾	72¾
May	76	76	75¾	75¾
Corn—				
September	31⅝	31⅝	31⅛	31⅜
December	30	30	29½	29⅝
May	31¼	31¼	30¾	30¾
Oats—				
September	19⅝	19⅝	19¼	19¼
December	19 13-16	19 13-16	19⅝	19⅝
May	21⅝	21⅝	21½	21½

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The wheat market made response on Saturday to the news from India intimating that the cr

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 31, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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THE WORK AT THE HAGUE.

There is a tone of cynicism in the references of most of the German papers to the work of the conference at The Hague, though it is to be noted that the more dignified and intelligent among them do not adopt this tone. With those that do the wish is father to the thought. The military spirit that they show is precisely that which the conference opposed, and, in spite of all that can be said, has distinctly weakened.

The fact that sixteen nations, including the most powerful and the most advanced in Europe, have become signatories of the arbitration convention really changes the situation as to war and peace radically. It makes war more difficult and improbable, and it makes peace more easy and certain. It creates obstacles in the way of the former and safeguards for the latter. It raises in the mind of the world a presumption that did not exist in favor of peace. It is a formal and general declaration that the nation that enters on the path of war without having exhausted the means provided for avoiding it must expect the condemnation of the opinion of civilized mankind.

It will be said that no nation is obliged to regard this opinion. That is true. It is equally true that this opinion is all that has secured every change for the better in the relations of nations. It is open to any Government to-day to violate any of the essential principles of what is called international law, if it choose to do so. There is no court before which it could be arraigned, there is no machinery of punishment that could be set in motion against it. Other Governments might, indeed, join in defending its victim, but there is no legal obligation on any one of them to do so. Yet it is simply incredible that any Government would in war bombard a defenseless and unfortified city, or kill prisoners, or turn troops loose for rapine and outrage, as was done with impunity only little more than a century ago. Nor is this the only evidence of the power of opinion. Every one of the changes for the better that have been adopted was originally suggested by mere writers, with no authority but the respect their motives and their reasoning inspired, and often without official station or even actual experience in diplomacy.

The opinion of mankind that has thus advanced in humanity and wisdom and has carried with it the practice of Governments, is now for the first time formally and solemnly declared in favor of arbitration, and a practical and permanent provision, always available, is made for a resort to arbitration. It is an immense gain, and we have the right to look for solid and valuable results from it as time passes. It is a reasonable hope that the meeting of the conference at The Hague will in the future be regarded as one of the noblest landmarks in the history of the race.

A PAGE OF PORTRAITS.

The current Harper's Weekly has an amazing page which it behooves all Americans to ponder. It is a page containing a little text, which is neither here nor there, and which we admit we have not read. But mainly it is a page of portraiture, of illustration. The portraits are those of the leading members, meaning the most conspicuous members, of the Democratic National Committee. We should not like to say that these pictures have been selected with a sardonic or satirical intention. Of course, the hypothesis of such a selection is more or less tenable. Before the art of "processing" attained its present perfection, and while the art of engraving had still something to do with contemporary periodical literature, there may have been some reason to believe that satire tampered with "the block" in illustrated periodicals and elongated the ears or abbreviated the noses of hostile politicians. At present and with "process" there can be no question of this kind. These people appear absolutely as nature and the camera combined to represent them.

And we really entreat the attention of our readers to their physiognomies, in the representation of which the most that can be done by editorial malice must be done in the way of selection. We cannot even detect any evidence of this kind of malice. BRYAN, of course; BURKE of Illinois, TARVIN of Kentucky, HOGG of Texas, GAHAN of Illinois, WATSON of Illinois, ALTGELD of Illinois, CARTER HARRISON of Illinois, (there really does seem to be an abnormal concentration of interest upon Illinois,) TILLMAN of South Carolina, STONE of Missouri, GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS of Massachusetts. Without doubt these are representative and conspicuous members of the Democratic National Committee, always excepting the preponderance of Illinoisans.

It is a curious panorama. We do not mean to be more personal than we have to be, but, after all, there is a good deal of force in the old saying that "after forty a man makes his own face." These faces afford matter, we will not say for apprehension and alarm, but at all events for most serious consideration, when it is considered that these are the men who aspire to sway the destinies of this country, that these are the leaders of what they would call in the British Islands "her Majesty's Opposition," that these men offer the only alternative to a continuation of the rule of MCKINLEY.

That rule, as our readers know, we consider to be very much mixed, partly good and partly bad, with the good undoubtedly preponderating in intention, and upon the whole the bad not preponderating in practice. A like page of the President and his advisers and confidants could not be made up by the most malicious editor so as to inspire in the minds of sober men an equal distrust. We have promised to be as impersonal as the subject would permit, but when we radiate from the central countenance of BRYAN, and go to the bordering statesmen, we are obliged to say that distrust in these people naturally results from the contemplation. The "rounder" and the fanatic are about equally in evidence. There is ex-Gov. STONE of Missouri, for example, whose countenance is undoubtedly that of the fanatic who might have been a leading member of the Rump Parliament or of the Jacobin Club, and whom several thousands of New Yorkers experienced on that awful night when BRYAN spoke in Madison Square Garden, and when the ex-Governor of Missouri insisted upon boring, with general considerations, a huge audience that had assembled to be entertained by the magnetic BRYAN, little dreaming that the magnetic man would turn out to be as great a bore as the theorist. When they discovered it, after having vainly endeavored to choke off STONE by calls for BRYAN, and after BRYAN had been striking for some fifteen minutes what we may call his statesmanlike gait a humorous auditor suggested to his neighbor, "Why not call for STONE?"

Really these countenances deserve public consideration. We except the countenance of Mr. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS, although singular injustice has been done to it by the photographer, because the friends of Mr. WILLIAMS have for a long time been inquiring "what he was going to do in that galley" without receiving any satisfactory response. Quite possibly Mr. WILLIAMS does not himself know. "CORNEEL," observed the late Commodore VANDERBILT, speaking of one of his sons, as was duly sworn to in court, "CORNEEL is a smart fellow, but he's got a cog out." But assuredly the page of photographs that our esteemed contemporary has been publishing as those of the men who aspire to sway the destinies of this Republic ought to be hung up where it can be frequently consulted by the voting public between now and the time when we are called upon to choose whether we shall intrust ourselves to the guidance of these philosophers and friends rather than to intrust ourselves to the present Administrative "outfit," the present outfit, be it always observed, not now including the recently retired Secretary of War.

SHOW THE BOOKS.

Nearly all the criticism of the new bankrupt law is directed to its failure to secure accountability for fraudulent or dishonest acts on the part of debtors.

In the recent discussion before the Commercial Law League, one point of this character was brought out by Mr. HUGO KANZLER of this city. He suggested an amendment by which the books of an applicant for release under the law could be called for by the Court in order that the Court can refuse a discharge unless the assets of the insolvent are satisfactorily accounted for. This is a provision that will commend itself to all honest debtors or creditors. It is of the very essence of equity. It must be remembered that the prime object of the Bankruptcy act is to relieve honest debtors of obligations that they are unable to meet, and to enable them to resume business and become self-sustaining and productive members of the community. It is obviously imperative that the debtors shall be both honest and really unable to meet their obligations. It is no benefit to the community to set dishonest men free to resume a career of dishonesty. That involves a double mischief, the escape of dishonest men from the consequence of their own wrongdoing and actual aid in continuing their evil course with profit at the expense of others.

The dictate of justice and of the law alike is that all debts shall be paid. If the law steps in to relieve a man from that primary obligation, it must see to it that there is sound reason for doing so. The man who seeks such an extraordinary favor from the law must come before its tribunals with clean hands, and it is the clear duty of the legislator to make sure that he does so. The first condition imposed upon him should be that he show how his debts were contracted, how his business was conducted, how his property or that of his creditors was disposed of, in a word, that he prove that he has acted honestly throughout. In every way the burden of proof is rightly on him, the presumptions are all in favor of those to whom he has obligated himself.

A sound bankrupt law should be as much a hindrance to dishonesty as an aid in honest misfortune. If it be not, it is sure to do more harm than good.

THE DREYFUS DRAMA.

A long time ago LA FONTAINE wrote: "Les Français sont les comédiens du bon Dieu." French character has not greatly changed since. Had the conspiracy against DREYFUS been conducted with no regard for dramatic possibilities, the case would hardly have been heard of outside of France. Whether ESTERHAZY would have been convicted, we are not prepared to say. DREYFUS, however, would certainly have never seen the Ile du Diable. The dramatic element in the mental make-up of the Frenchman has its advantages—for the innocent man in the long run. The play must run its course. Fortunately, the Dreyfus drama will be completed during the victim's life. It was not so with JEAN CALAS or with PIERRE VAUX. Their rehabilitation came after death.

The most ambitious actor in the drama before us is undoubtedly Col. le Marquis DU PATY DE CLAM. It was he who arranged the arrest of DREYFUS, producing a scene that would have done credit to the Porte St. Martin. It was he who would have arranged the prisoner's cell in Cherche Midi with mirrors and a glaring lamp, had but the honest, unimaginative FORZINETTI permitted such stagecraft. It was he who invented the "veiled lady" and made mysterious appointments with ESTERHAZY, where he appeared disguised in spectacles and a false beard. In fact, as EMILE ZOLA wrote in his famous letter "J'accuse," this "ill-omened person conducted everything. * * * His hand betrays him by his absurd methods."

Even the traitor ESTERHAZY, tired of waiting for his cue from the General Staff, cannot refrain from a little side acting on his own part. On Oct. 16, 1897, he rushes in upon SCHWARZKOPPEN with a drawn revolver and bids the German Military Attaché go to Mme. DREYFUS and tell her that her husband is guilty. The phlegmatic Teuton does not appreciate the part thus thrust upon him and kicks the traitor down stairs.

And so it goes on; every situation is carefully planned; every incident is elaborately acted out with a keen sense of its dramatic possibilities. Nor can the defenders of DREYFUS be said to be wanting in histrionic appreciation. But there is a difference. It is the difference between the imitation and the real thing. The rôles played by EMILE ZOLA and his friends are not open to ridicule. What could be more dramatic than his terrible denunciation of the conspirators in the columns of L'Aurore? What more dramatic scene can be imagined than that presented in the tribunal of the Correctional Police, when GEORGES PICQUART, about to be taken to the military prison of Cherche Midi, stood up and said: "I would have the people know, if there be found in my cell the rope of LEMERCIER-PICARD or the razor of HENRY, that I have been assassinated. I am not the sort of man to commit suicide."

In what other way could PICQUART have revealed the peril of his position? ZOLA's burning words demanded the rectification of a monstrous judicial error. PICQUART sought to fortify himself against his enemies. Both have been successful. No one can say that more literal phrases uttered in more commonplace surroundings would have won their cause.

Evidently the French nature is imbued with the histrionic spirit. It is a part of the Frenchman's life. On the surface it seems strained and unnatural to us. But it is only when the motive of the actor is unrighteous that his rôle appears really ridiculous. Let his motive be pure and high and his part, fantastic though it be, cannot fail to appeal to honest sensibilities.

"AMPELOPSIS TRICUSPIDATA."

The introduction of the Japanese ivy into this country was undoubtedly a boon. Like the country from which it comes, it is a wonderfully quick grower, and in American cities it has wrought great changes. In the rural regions it has not supplanted the native plant known to botanists as ampelopsis quinquefolia, and to plain people as Virginia creeper, over which the chief advantage of the imported article is its amazing rapidity. That increasing number of our fellow-citizens, mainly women and children, who make a point of getting out of town before the middle of June and of not returning before the middle of September, do not know what a transformation is wrought during their absence in the Summer aspect of the city. In many residential streets the house fronts disappear entirely behind a wall of green.

This is quite as it should be. The hiding of the New York brownstone front is undoubtedly a public benefaction, and if the Japanese ivy could be induced also to overgrow the sheet-metal cornices which surmount the brownstone fronts, that would be all the better. This is a public service which ampelopsis has not thus far shown itself capable of performing. But we ought to be grateful to it for concealing so much as it does conceal of the brownstone fronts. Its lustrous green goes very well indeed with the chocolate of the stone, and when it partly conceals and partly reveals the architectural "features" of the front, the spectator is at liberty to imagine them a good deal better than they are. Besides, the waving curtain of foliage is in itself an extremely grateful object, especially when the breeze strikes it and ruffles its surface into waves with crests of emerald light and hollows of opaque shadow.

But nevertheless ampelopsis has its abuses as well as its uses, and its abuses are coming to be as much in evidence as its uses. As a screen for bad architecture we have said that it leaves nothing to be desired, nor as an ornament to dead walls which have no architectural pretensions. One of the luckiest instances of its employment is on the old reservoir at Forty-second Street, now doomed to demolition. The slope of rough masonry is not only effectively embanked and embowered, but the big Egyptian moldings that crown the wall are indicated, and almost emphasized, even while they are concealed. The architects of the Public Library will be very fortunate if they put in its stead anything so welcome to a sensitive passer-by as the aspect which the ivy-grown wall they are about to tear down presents at the end of this current month of July.

But other employments of ampelopsis are by no means all so lucky. Churches as well as houses in Fifth and Madison Avenues betray a belief that the vine cannot be overgrown, and it is used not merely and properly to emphasize the architecture, but also to hide it. And this is a misfortune when the architecture is good. There is one slim spire in Upper Madison Avenue which is, so to speak, architecturally draped and with an excellent result. But the pretty little church at Sixty-sixth Street and that avenue is smothered, and needs a good deal of cutting out of the greenery to produce the best results. But perhaps the most injurious application of the plant is at Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, at the rear of the Temple Emanu-El. The temple, as we all know, is one of the prettiest things in New York, and perhaps the prettiest thing about it, excepting the picturesque front on the avenue, is the porch at the rear, with its admirable proportions and its graceful and delicate Moorish detail. Now, it is just this detail that the ampelopsis is being instigated to overrun, although there are expanses of rough wall alongside where ampelopsis would be entirely in order. Decidedly the growers of Japanese ivy on buildings of architectural interest ought to take architectural advice before they begin to overgrow these edifices.

Mr. GEORGE MCANENY, the Secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League, has made a rejoinder to the recent letter of Secretary GAGE. He traverses in detail Mr. GAGE'S allegations of error, and, in our judgment, effectively. Of course, there can be, on the part of the league or its Secretary, no partisan or personal motive to discredit a high officer of the Government; but it is exceedingly desirable that the truth shall be made clear as to the way in which the law is observed or evaded; that is the only possible method of securing fidelity. It is clear, from an impartial review of the facts, that Mr. GAGE has been misled and ill-advised as to the course of affairs in his own department. He cannot be expected to know all its business in detail, but this discussion ought, it would seem, to show to him that some of the subordinates on whom he relies are serving him very poorly. If his means of information were more trustworthy, we are convinced that his zeal for practical and efficient application of the merit principle would find an ample field for work.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A very handsome pamphlet, issued by "the Committee on Stenciling" of the National Piano Manufacturers' Association of America, calls renewed attention to a form of commercial dishonesty from which both the public and the reputable manufacturers and dealers have suffered severely. A "stenciled piano," as understood in the trade, is one that bears some other name than that of its maker. All stenciling is deception, in a greater or less degree, but where the substituted name is that of a respectable and responsible dealer, no appreciable harm is done, and as the same thing, to the knowledge of all, is done with respect to numberless other articles of trade, there is little desire and less hope that the practice in its so-called legitimate phases will ever be abandoned. Indeed, when a bill was introduced in the last Legislature absolutely forbidding in this State any traffic whatever in stenciled pianos, the New York Piano Manufacturers' Association took prompt and effective action against it, and the bill never came to a vote. Still, the manufacturers are eager that something may be done to prevent or punish the gross frauds that this stenciling system makes easy of accomplishment, and it was with a view to discovering a method of separating the stenciling goats from the stenciling sheep that the National Association has placed itself on record as "approving of and fully in sympathy with the position taken by the committee, as opposed without reservation to any practice in marking pianos which does not clearly connect the name of the actual maker with the instrument itself." It is hard for outsiders to see why the Redington bill did not accomplish just this, but as it is impossible to doubt the sincerity and good intention of the association's members, one may safely assume that their objections to the bill were proper. The pamphlet under consideration suggests no remedy for the evils about which it complains so bitterly, its object being merely to induce intelligent discussion and so bring forward a definite plan of action on which the better men in the piano trade can unite against its pirates and thieves.

—A decision just rendered by the Pennsylvania Superior Court treats the question of what is and what is not "religious freedom" with a courage and clearness of understanding that might well be imitated by every Judge and juror before whom are brought cases in which ignorant fanaticism or unscrupulous greed demands toleration on the ground that the right to worship without interference is involved. Too often the mere raising of this claim and the utterance of a few pious phrases are enough to win entirely undeserved leniency, and the result is the continued practice of rites which at best are a method of exploiting the credulous, and at worst constitute a grave danger to public health and morals. The case decided in Pennsylvania was of no great consequence in itself, being merely that of a Salvation Army officer in Wilkesbarre who had persisted in beating a drum in the streets, though the Mayor of the city had explicitly refused to give him a permit. Judge ORLADY, by whom the decision was rendered, took occasion, however, to discuss the subject of religious liberty at considerable length, and every word he said is as sound sense as it is sound law. He asserted the entire groundlessness of the impression that "religious liberty includes the right to introduce and carry out every purpose which persons see fit to make a part of their religious system." Nobody can doubt that such an impression exists, though nobody dreams of being consistent enough to carry it to its logical conclusion and permit human sacrifice, or even polygamy, however sincere may be the conviction that they are matters of Divine sanction or command. It is only when some charlatan or fanatic preaches against the observance of sanitary precautions or the employment of doctors and surgeons that the unintelligent draw back in alarm from the suggestion of legal interference. The Wilkesbarre drummer, a comparatively harmless nuisance, posed as a martyr, but Judge ORLADY coldly pointed out that he was only a willful breaker of the law, and that his punishment raised not a religious question at all, but the much simpler one, whether the local ordinances forbade the use of the streets for purposes that interfered with the free passage through them of the ordinary traffic for which they are designed. To that there could be but one answer—an affirmation of the man's conviction of a misdemeanor.

—Nothing is more discouraging to the participant in a controversy than to have one's opponent admit that one is right in everything except his conclusion. "Alder," whose communication on the street-name problem we published Saturday, did just this unkind thing, and therefore did he worry us much more than did "F. A." and the others who denied the accuracy of our premises. For premises, be it noted, are mere matters of knowledge or observation, in which anybody may be mistaken without incurring much humiliation, but when the legitimacy of the use made of the premises is questioned, then it's different and very trying to the temper. New Yorkers should be considered before strangers in the placing of our signs, conceded "Alder," and New Yorkers on street cars before New Yorkers on the sidewalk. He also joined us in assarting that street-car passengers want to read the sign a block or two below the street where they want to get off, and that signs at right angles to the line of vision are most easily read. And after all that he favored the old system of arrangement! This only proves that the human mind is a mighty queer contrivance and that the possessor of one of them can't guess with any degree of accuracy as to the working of a mind in the possession of somebody else. But, by the way, "Alder," "F. A.," and all the other participants in this interesting discussion—including ourselves—might well be asking what it is accomplishing, whether Commissioner KEARNY or anybody else in authority is giving it the slightest attention. So far as we personally have been informed, they are paying no heed at all to us, replying neither to those who blame nor those who praise the innovation recently started. Possibly they scorn us all as meddlers in matters that, since we are not in office, do not concern us. That, too, would be a bit trying to the temper.

—A dog story, which we yearn to believe, but find it impossible not to regard with deep suspicion, is published by The Philadelphia Times as a special dispatch from Port Jervis. It is to the effect that one Mrs. ARTHUR BEAGLE—a disquietingly appropriate name in a dog story, to start with—went on Friday—unlucky day, that—to a field near Rood's Creek in search of berries, variety unnamed. With Mrs. BEAGLE, so the tale runs, went her ten-year-old child and a water spaniel. As the trio approached the creek—but we prefer to quote exactly in so important a matter: "Immediately on arriving in the lot the dog began acting queerly, and would brush against its little mistress as if to warn her not to proceed further. As the child kept on, the dog lay down in the path in front of her, and then it was discovered that the faithful brute was on top of a rattlesnake, which bit the animal in several places. Mrs. BEAGLE killed the reptile with a stone. The dog died an hour afterward." Now, that may be all right—except, of course, as to some of the English, and that doesn't count in a dog story—but somehow it strains the imagination a good deal. Far be it from us, however, to assert that nothing of the kind ever happened. Not all good dogs are wise, any more than all good humans, and it may be that this dog was marvelously good and still as much of a fool dog as the dispatch makes out. It's hard to conceive, though, of a spaniel that could call attention to a snake in no other way than by sitting down on it.

—People will await with interest the inevitable publication of the paper in which Capt. CHADWICK has answered Capt. MCCALLA's criticisms of the Merrimac scheme. According to report, the paper is a defense of the "feasibility" of sinking the vessel in Santiago channel, but it can hardly be that, since neither Capt. MCCALLA nor anybody else ever doubted that it could be done. Indeed, Lieut. HOBSON demonstrated most conclusively that there was nothing impossible, or even difficult, in taking the Merrimac in beyond the forts and scuttling her. He did it, which is the ultimate proof of feasibility, and the mere fact that he did not block the channel has no bearing on the contention which Capt. CHADWICK is said to have made. He must have viewed the incident from some other point of view, however, for he knows as well as anybody else that what the Nation is eager to learn is not that the Merrimac might have been so placed as to cork that famous bottle, but why, in the name of mysteries, the commander of the besieging fleet wanted the bottle corked. That has never been explained, and if the Captain can do it he will confer a lasting favor upon us all.

GENERAL NOTES.

Sunday street cars have been introduced in Ottawa, Canada, without the "carnival of dissipation" which the opponents of the innovation had predicted would ensue.

* * *

In compliance with a recent decision of the State Supreme Court, Gov. McSweeney of South Carolina has instructed the dispensary constables that they must no longer carry concealed weapons.

* * *

The New Hampshire Railroad Commission has ordered that all electric passenger cars run in that State during December, January, February, and March, shall be provided with vestibules. This does not apply where the cars make trips not exceeding fifteen minutes in schedule time.

* * *

The City of Winchester, Va., has received a gift of $30,000 from Charles Broadway Rouss, to be expended in the erection of a public building on the public square. Winchester was Mr. Rouss's birthplace, and in the past ten years he has given it over $100,000, including a waterworks system.

* * *

The good-roads movement is making progress in Illinois. A series of district conventions, each embracing several counties, will be held throughout the State in September, under the auspices of the State and Inter-State Good Roads Association. At each of these a sample road will be built by an expert engineer, road-making machinery shown, and addresses made.

* * *

Manufacturers in the Pittsburg district are complaining of a great scarcity of skilled labor. The shortage most marked is that of expert glass decorators, who are being advertised for all over the country, the manufacturers say, without results. The supply of this class of labor in this country seems to have been exhausted and the glassmakers say they will have to await the arrival of recruits from abroad.

SHAM REPUBLICS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was with close attention that I read in this morning's issue of your paper your editorial "Sham Republics," and I must confess to a feeling of disappointment when I had finished, for, as a rule, your editorial remarks are logical and well-based. I have paid particular attention to your reasons for supporting the occupation and retention of the Philippines, and I was in hopes that at last you were going to advance something like a valid reason for our taking and retaining them, but once again was I doomed to disapointment. With your permission, I would like to submit a few observations on the general subject of your editorial. If I rightly apprehend the trend of your remarks in "Sham Republics," it is that it is for those who have the strength, the power to enforce their will, to decide whether or not the weaker shall or shall not have any say in their own governmental affairs; that, if the strong shall do what the strong never have done—admit the weak to a participation in the government—it shall be only and when the strong shall so decide, without regard to the weaker. This is merely the apotheosis of might.

You ridicule the Puritan Commonwealth of Cromwell's day. Might I suggest that you have overlooked the Constitution of that Commonwealth, as also the practical working thereof. The practical carrying out of that Constitution would have advanced the liberties of the world fully 300 years and would have saved rivers of blood and tears and untold agony, but might said otherwise, and you apotheosize might.

A republic "tempered by assassination" may be a contradiction in terms, but a citizen of a Republic where a Lincoln was assassinated by a partisan of a defeated political cause, and a Garfield by a disappointed spoils hunter, is hardly in a position to point the finger of scorn at a republic which has just lost its President through private vengeance.

The "leading man" in any South American republic may be, necessarily, a dictator, but an organ of public opinion in a Republic whose Supreme Court has asserted unlimited powers in its President in time of war (i. e., made him dictator) and where the legislature has within eighteen months voted $50,000,000 in a lump to be spent in the "National defense" as the President saw fit when we were not attacked and were in no danger of being attacked, and the legislature has also practically abdicated its functions into the hands of said President, thrust aside the Constitution, and groveled before the "leading man"—as long as army and navy commissions and contracts held out, at any rate—should be chary about picking motes out of the eyes of Spanish-American republics.

We are in Luzon and Cuba and Puerto Rico by "the right of the stronger," to quote from the fable of the Wolf and the Lamb, and by no other right. As a gloss, we say we are there "to preserve order" (while our syndicates and capitalists reap harvests sown in American blood and treasure, to paraphrase Gen. Funston)—and mobs are chasing negroes over the face of the land and lynching them when caught, and riotous strikers are terrorizing the home city of our "King Maker" Hana—and to confer "the blessings of civilization" on people whom we neither know nor understand, but whose heritages we do covet "as fields for American enterprise." Just suppose that some nation whose "leading man" has not been assassinated these several centuries past (England, Austria, Prussia, now Germany) should assert that we are in need of having order preserved among us and should undertake the job of conferring the blessings of civilization, in the shape of Maxims up to date, upon us, and should be strong enough to put us down, would you not be the first to raise your voice in clamorous protest, and would you, oh, would you, refer to the lynchings of negroes and Italians the riots at Pana, Ill.; Warder, Idaho; Cleveland, Ohio, as proofs of our ability "to preserve order," and to the practical extinction of the Indian as proof of our ability "to confer the blessings of civilization" on inferior races?

One other point: You assume that the peoples of Haiti, Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines are all of the same race and characteristics. You ought to know, and if you do not then modesty should be invited to a place in your sanctum, and if you do know then you presume on the ignorance of your readers, that the people of Haiti are mainly negroes, the Puerto-riqueños are mainly white, the Cubanos ditto as late as the days of Weyler, and the Filipinos are Malays, and that the degree of civilization attained in any particular case is no measure of the degree attained in any other case; and you seem to make our test of civilization (creature comfort) the test of the civilization attained by these peoples. How do you know that they are not as comfortably situated in their way as you are in yours? What proofs have you that they cannot govern themselves satisfactorily to themselves? What right, save that of might, have we to say to them: "Not as you desire but as we will so shall you do"? How do you know that any of these islands—Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Luzon—will revert to the condition of Haiti? And, by the way, what is the condition of Haiti? You have said in that same editorial that you did not know! (* * * We do not * * * recall whether it is * * * a republic or an empire * * *.) Has any Spanish-American country ever reverted to that condition? Has not Spanish Haiti (Santo Domingo) gotten away from it? Have not all of the Spanish-American countries advanced from frequent to infrequent revolutions? Are you dealing fairly with your readers by such stuff as you are giving us relative to imperialism?

A SANE MAN.

New York, July 28, 1899.

AS IT MIGHT BE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of Mr. Neal H. Ewing advocating an agreement to recognize the coming century as beginning Jan. 1, 1900, which appeared in your issue of July 22, is an excellent argument on the disputed point. His position may be strengthened, however, and made, it would seem, unanswerable. Mr. Ewing concedes too much in allowing that the 1901 advocates are right in claiming the twentieth century will not begin until that year, and asking them to consent to date the century from Jan. 1, 1900, as a concession to convenience, and in harmony with the figures. They are right only by their method of notation, which many expert authorities are agreed is inapplicable to an exact expression of the divisions of time; a contention which is confirmed by this difference of a year in computing the duration of our era.

The confusion as to the hour when the new century will begin arises wholly from the system of notation used. If cardinal notation is adopted the century will not begin until Jan. 1, 1901, since this is the year 1899, and the hundredth year will be required to complete the full cycle, but by the ordinal system this is the nineteen hundredth year, and the nineteenth century will end with it; in other words, it is 1,899 years and six months from the beginning of the Christian era. To close reasoners the ordinal seems the only exact notation for measuring time and space. The civil engineer adopts it. He measures from a given point; his first station is 0, his second is at the completion of the first 100 feet, which he calls Station No. 1, the 100 feet not being named until they are complete; therefore, Station No. 1900 is 1,900 feet from the place of beginning. It would be impractical and intolerable were it otherwise.

Time should be measured by the same method, though discrepancies in years are not so disastrous as they would be in metes and bounds. We do adopt it in very many and important instances. Notably, in calling the present the nineteenth century, and the next the twentieth. Many use it in naming the days of the month. We designate the life of our Nation in State papers by it, the present year, since the 4th of this month, being written thus: "A. D.," (which may be as correctly rendered "from" as "of" the year of our Lord,) "1899, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-fourth." And all men invariably use it in counting their age. The man born Jan. 1, 1900, would be a centenarian, full and complete, Jan. 1, 1900. The first year of life is not the year 1; it is not a year until it is finished, and should not be named until the end, as, comparably, the engineer names his first division only when it is complete.

Since we adopt this system in so many cases, why not do so in all? If we are agreed to consider Jan. 1 at the beginning of the first year—not the year 1—as the date of Christ's birth, then the Christian era will have comprised nineteen hundred full years Jan. 1, 1900, as likewise, if the Saviour were on earth to-day, He would number nineteen hundred full years of earth life at that date. Can there be any question as to this being the only exact method of noting the duration of the life of the era, as it surely is of the individual? It is well known, as Mr. E. says, that the first centuries were wholly suppositious divisions of time, the race on earth at that period not using our artificial dates as applied to them; then why not adopt a supposition and notation which will not require any concession from any one, nor the cutting off a year from the first century to reconcile divergent views, as Mr. E. suggests, but which will figure up absolutely accurately, and be definitively explicit in nomenclature as to what is meant, so that the date 1900 shall mean nineteen hundred years from the birth of our era, and not eighteen hundred and ninety-nine years from it?

The mistake made as to the real date of the beginning of the new century by the abacists, counting with blocks or balls, and the accountant measuring time as he does dollars—the one insisting that it takes 100 balls to make a hundred, and the next hundred begins with 101, the other reaching the same result with dollars and certificates of stock—is in using a notation that is only applicable to things, as a measure from a point of a division of time. The two systems have but an inexact relation to each other, and will always differ, when applied to measuring time and distance, by one unit of measurement, whether that unit be a year or a century, a chain or a mile; one cannot be proved by the other.

EDWARD ALDEN.

New York, July 24, 1899.

Something Wrong with the System.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although you are perfectly correct in your contention that the nineteenth century still has one year five months and seven days to live, still the twentieth century should begin on the first day of January, 1900. The paradox results from our illogical system of dating, and the proper remedy is to change the system, not to attempt the utterly impossible task of crowding a century into ninety-nine years, as suggested in a recent letter to you. The date 1899, as applied to this year, is inaccurate in either the second or the fourth digit. In order to represent both the current year and the current century the date should be written 1999; to represent both the past year and the past century, it should be written 1898. My own preference is for the latter form, for several reasons. To say that to-day is 1899—7—24 is about as logical as to say that the time is 2:30 P. M. because the second hour after noon is half gone. The first year of our era should not have been designated the year 1 but the year 0. In conclusion allow me to anticipate a criticism by stating that the conventional date of this letter proves not that I am inconsistent—but simply that I have sense enough to accept a condition which I cannot hope to alter.

GEORGE E. WEST.

Brooklyn, July 24, 1899.

Married Men Only Suitable.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Riding last evening on a Lenox Avenue car, bound for New York's Coney Island, I witnessed what might have been a frightful accident, but was averted by my fellow-passenger. A lady with a baby in her arms and another child by the hand beckoned to the conductor to let her off at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and the avenue. She landed safely on the ground, when away started the car, leaving her child behind, and then mother and child both commenced to give vent to heartrending screams, which gave the passengers the idea, revolting in its nature, that the child was under the car wheels. Had the conductor been a married man, and a father, he would have been to the lady's side assisting her to alight with her children, as often is the scene witnessed. Too much haste is displayed by these young conductors, who are busy chatting instead of minding their business.

A VICTIM.

New York, July 29, 1899.

Travelers on Street Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to suggest to "Justice" that if he had reported that disagreeable conductor and car-jerking gripman to the company's Superintendent or President, he would have received a courteous reply, and the men would have been justly punished, as it is a strict rule not to start with a jerk. If travelers on all lines of transportation would take or send in a nice manner their troubles and grievances direct to the officers, and not "air" the same in the public press, they would receive more satisfaction themselves, and indirectly do the public a "good turn."

WALTER B. BROWN.

New York, July 29, 1899.

NUGGETS.

True to the Soil.

McSwatter—He has everything at his fingers' ends, that professor.

McSwitters—Even real estate—Syracuse Herald.

The Real Currency Trouble.

Small bills are said to be scarce, but those "little bills" may be counted upon to come around as usual the first of the month.—Boston Transcript.

A Chicago Comparison.

She (musically inclined)—What is your opinion of Wagner's works?

He—Never saw them, but I don't suppose they are in it with Pullman's.—Chicago Daily News.

Willing to Pay.

Madam Newriche—I want a first-class passage to Dublin.

Agent—Yes, Ma'am.

Madam Newriche—And I insist upon having a smooth passage, no matter what the cost.—Boston Traveler.

THE TRUTH TRIUMPHED.

From The Denver Evening Post.

A silent man stood thinking in the cañon of the Platte,
His thoughts seemed almost wrecking his dollar-fifty hat,
His hands were oft uplifted in sort of pantomime,
As though his active thinker was working overtime.
Along the shore he wandered with slow and measured pace,
A maze of thoughtful wrinkles twined o'er his sun-tanned face,
For in his troubled bosom there was a vicious fight
As Wrong strove to deliver a knockout blow to Right.

All day with Job-like patience he'd cast his fly for trout,
But not a speckled beauty had let him yank it out,
And to his mind was clinging the boasts he'd made in town
Of what a string he'd show them ere yet the sun went down.
In his imagination he heard the laughing jeers
Of taunting, teasing townsmen vibrating in his ears,
And oft his glances wandered to ranch-boy sitting nigh
Who had a string of beauties he knew that he could buy.

He was an honored deacon in Hill of Zion Church,
And never did a falsehood his pious lips besmirch,
And never had the tempter got in its work so pat
As at that prying moment up on the dashing Platte.
"No one will ever know it," the tempter whispered low,
"Go buy the jay-boy's captures and take them home to show.
And all your friends and neighbors will stand with staring eyes
And laud you as a troutist up to the arching skies!"

But Right by skillful sparring got in a blow at Wrong,
And down the grand old cañon he fishless trudged along,
And unto all his townsmen was brave enough to say
He never got a nibble through all the heated day.
He told about the jay-boy who yanked the beauties out
While he sat right beside him and never caught a trout,
Nor offered he excuses, but freely did admit
That as a trouting expert he reckoned he was nit.

The people stared in wonder and thought he'd gone insane,
The minister embraced him again and yet again,
The grocer on the corner assured him o'er and o'er
His credit would be gilt-edged in future as his store.
He soon was nominated for justice of the peace
And best the other fellow as slick as axle grease,
And oft he kneels in secret and thanks the Master that
He didn't make a purchase from that jay-boy on the Platte.

DREAD IN SANTO DOMINGO

Attack by Revolutionary Forces Momentarily Expected.

GOVERNMENT IS DEMORALIZED

First Assault Will Probably Be Made at Puerto Plata—Talk of Gomez for President.

PUERTO PLATA, July 30.—The situation of the Government of Santo Domingo is critical. An outbreak is momentarily expected The friends of the Government are under arms and ready for action to protect property and preserve the peace. Gov. Pepin has assembled troops in Moca, and the Governor of La Vega Real has 1,000 men.

The burial of President Heureaux was conducted with fitting honors. A feeble attempt was made to seize the body by the assassins—Ramon Caceres, Manuel Caceres, Horacio Vazquez, and Domingo Pichardo—who are in the country about Moca with their followers. In Puerto Plata there is an urgent demand that the Government send a sufficient force to Moca to hunt down the assassins of the President.

The Minister of the Treasury has arrived at Moca in hot haste. The Government is taking step for the protection of business and the finances f the country, and expects to carry out the contemplated cancellation of the State bank notes.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 30.—A private cable dispatch received here by way of Cape Haitien reports that the revolution in Santo Domingo is progressing favorably. The dispatch says that the real reason for the detention of President Heureaux's body at Santiago and its interment there was that the country between Santiago and Puerto Plata is occupied by the insurgents, who, abandoning their plan of occupying Moca as a base of operations, are concentrating to attack Puerto Plata, which is feebly garrisoned. Great excitement prevails, owing to the fact that the Government has not been able to ascertain the extent of the ramifications of the revolution and has become demoralized since the death of the President.

In the event of the evolution succeeding, it is said that Jiminez and Jhones, the reputed leaders of the revolution, will agree to retire, offering the Presidency to Gen. Maximo Gomez, who would prove acceptable to all parties. A deputation, it is reported, is going to Cuba to confer with Gomez

IN MEMORY OF BISMARCK.

German Papers Except the Socialist Organ, Issue Special Editions.

BERLIN, July 30.—Almost the whole German press issued memorial editions to-day, the occasion being the anniversary of the death of Prince Bismarck. The Vorwaerts, the Socialist organ, however, was silent.

THE TRANSVAAL MAY RESIST.

PRETORIA, July 30.—State Secretary F. W. Reitz, in the course of an interview to-day, said that if the inquiry proposed was to embrace all matters in dispute of late years between Great Britain and the Transvaal, including the convention of 1884, it might be acceptable, but if the franchise only was to be considered, the Volksraad had passed on that, and further consideration of the question was regarded as tantamount to legislating through a commission, thus depriving the country of its independence.

British Unity Delights Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, July 30.—The newspapers here hail with delight the assurances of unanimity on the Transvaal question in the Imperial Parliament, which they consider is presaging an effective settlement of the crisis.

Hungarian Poet's Anniversary.

BUDAPEST, July 30.—Elaborate celebrations were held throughout the country to-day on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the death of the National poet, Sandor Peterfi.

From London to Dieppe by Balloon.

LONDON, July 30.—Percival Spencer, the aeronaut, with a companion named Pollock, started in a balloon from the Crystal Palace at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and arrived near Dieppe, France, a mile and a half inland, at 8 o'clock last evening. The balloon reached an altitude of 12,000 feet. The trip was without incident.

Victoria's Vote for Federation.

MELBOURNE, July 30.—Practically the total result of the referendum to the Commonwealth of Victoria of the federation question is 151,352 votes for federation to 9,956 votes against.

Centenarian's Return to Ireland.

QUEENSTOWN, July 30.—Among the passengers on the Cunard Line steamer Umbria, which arrived here yesterday, was Alice McMahon, who, after a residence of 101 years in America, is on her way to Ireland to spend the remainder of her days.

Death of Albert Menier.

PARIS, July 30.—The death is announced here of Albert Menier from typhoid fever. He was a brother and business partner of Henry Menier, the chocolate manufacturer.

Spain to Tax Interest on Her Debt.

MADRID, July 30.—The Senate met to-day, and approved the tax on interest on the debt.

MAY BE BOARDING HOUSE THIEF.

The Brooklyn police believe they have captured a notorious boarding house thief in Henry S. Herbert, who was locked up yesterday for rifling a trunk in the boarding house of Mrs. Elizabeth Brooks at 125 Livingston Street. On Saturday Herbert applied to Mrs. Brooks for a room and board, and a room on the second floor was given to him. On the same floor lives Mrs. Anna Hale, who had occasion to come to Manhattan yesterday.

After leaving the house Mrs. Hale recalled the fact that she had left her keys lying on the mantel in her room, and resolved to return for them. Arriving at her room she found Herbert busily going through her trunk. Undaunted by the man's size, she quickly seized him and screamed for help. After a short struggle Herbert broke away, leaving his hat in Mrs. Hale's clutches and ran down the stairs, she following closely at his heels.

John Brooks, the husband of the landlady, who was in the basement, heard the row and got to the first floor just as Herbert dashed out of the front door. Brooks gave chase and captured his man two blocks away. Detective O'Brien took Herbert to the Adams Street Police Station on Mrs. Hales's complaint and then went back and searched the man's room. He found two satchels, one containing bricks, while in the other was a "jimmy" of the latest pattern, a woman's pocketbook, and a woman's gold watch in a case upon which was inscribed the name "Bertha."

Mrs. Catherine Knobell, who formerly kept a boarding house at 166 Clinton Street, visited the police station yesterday afternoon and identified Herbert as the man who hired a room from her in May, 1896, and later got away with $800 in money and jewelry belonging to her boarders. Complaints of such thievery have been coming to the police from the "Heights" district for two years, and they think that in Herbert they have the right man at last.

Lady Barristers in France.

From The London Mail.

PARIS, June 30.—In the Chamber to-night, on the motion of M. Viviani, a bill was carried, by 319 votes to 174, admitting properly qualified women to practice as advocates.

One of the opponents of the measure declared that young Frenchwomen desirous of making their way in the world should go to the Colonies, as their English sisters did, and thus bring about good colonization.

Another orator protested that the next thing would be that women would want to vote.

"We will go as far as that," cried some members of the Extreme Left. Thereupon a great uproar arose.

The result of the voting was loudly cheered.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

ATTEMPTS TO DEFINE LESE MAJESTE IN GERMANY.—There is much discussion in the Imperial Diet of Germany just now as to the proper definition of lèse majesté. Those conservatives who believe that its definition should be very comprehensive have been much encouraged by a verdict just published in which the Imperial Court confirms the conviction by the lower court of a Socialist editor for lèse majesté contained in comments on a speech from the throne. The Supreme Court rejected the arguments advanced by the counsel for the defense that a speech from the throne is a Government act, and not a personal expression of opinion on the part of the Emperor. The Judges, however, regard the speech as a governmental act in which the Emperor may proclaim his personal opinion, and they condemn the accused for criticising passages of this description. Already in the Reichstag Count Ballestrem has attempted to formulate regulations excluding from debate all imperial proclamations save those that have been communicated to the Reichstag officially or have been published in the Imperial Gazette. Much to the consternation of the Government representatives, Count Ballestrem's regulations seem to legalize the discussion of a speech in which the Emperor announced the introduction of the so-called "Penal Servitude bill." In order to prevent future application of the rules in this sense the official report of the debate on this bill contained words ascribed to the President of the Reichstag which he never uttered. Count Ballestrem characterizes this interpolation as an unauthorized distortion of his ruling. His ruling, like the judgment of the Supreme Court above noted, is likely to be a subject of frequent debate in the next few months, in view of the evident determination of the Emperor to continue his personal advocacy of the measure for the protection of workmen willing to work. It is the consensus of opinion in Berlin that when the Reichstag reassembles one of the first demands on which the Liberal Parties and the Centre may be expected to insist will be an official investigation into the origin of the alleged forgeries in the report of the debate on the Penal Servitude bill.

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PRISONERS TORTURED IN HUNGARY TO MAKE THEM CONFESS.—The European press contains graphic stories sent by correspondents at Mocsa, near Komorn, Hungary, and from Vienna, concerning the tortures of three men and three women in order to make them confess a robbery that they had not committed. It seems that twelve persons were originally arrested by the Mocsa police, against whom there was not the slightest ground of suspicion. A man named Stephen Kovacs, on being examined, refused to confess. His hands were then chained to his feet, and he was thrashed on the soles of his feet and on his hands until the cane used was broken. Molnar, the Secretary of the Commune, who had administered the torture, then took a heavy walking-stick and struck Kovacs, while even the District Judge himself stamped upon and kicked the unfortunate man with his spurred boots. As the victim continued to declare his innocence, Molnar caused spirits to be poured into a tin plate and set on fire under the prisoner's naked feet; and, later on, he poured the burning liquid over them. At this point, having received a severe blow from the cane of the Judge, the wretch fainted. When he regained consciousness he confessed, saying that he had buried the stolen treasure under a certain tree. Of course, the money was not found, and the torturers returned to their task. One of the last acts of Molnar was to insert the blade of his pocketknife under the finger nails of one victim. The other prisoners were treated in a similar manner. In the meantime the real thief, Desidar Todt, the village smith, hearing of the infamous treatment of the prisoners, made a confession and returned the money. The Hungarian Government, on being informed of the affair, suspended the Judge and the Secretary for a month, and dismissed from office two other officials.

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THE SUDDEN REALIZATION OF BRITISH LANDED INTERESTS IN JAPAN.—As a consequence of the recent treaties by which Japan has placed herself upon the level with her most civilized rivals in commerce, the landed properties in the Island Empire held by foreigners become practically the possession of the country. Up to this time such lands were held under so-called perpetual leases. Of the whole area of the foreign settlement of Yokohama, 51 per cent. is owned by British subjects. While the land represented is only 115 acres, it is a most valuable holding, for although it passed into the possession of the foreign tenants at an average price of £192 in the settlement and £66 on the hill, it is now worth £9,000 an acre in the settlement and £2,000 on the hill. The land in the neighborhood of the main thoroughfare of Yokohama is still more valuable. Front lots are worth £36,000 an acre and rear lots £20,000, representing an average rental of £1,470 an acre. Although in general the Japanese business premises are small and narrow, there is a tendency on the part of banks and similar institutions to build on a larger scale.

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LOSSES OF LIFE AND SHIPPING IN THE BRITISH MARINE.—According to an official return just laid on the table of the House of Commons, there was an appreciable diminution last year in the number of casualties in connection with vessels belonging to the United Kingdom. The total number of ships lost in 1897-8 was 419, with a tonnage of 142,099, these figures being lower by 80 as regards the number of ships and 35,470 as regards tonnage than in 1896-7; lower by 28 ships and by 70,129 as regards tonnage than for 1895-6, and lower by 181 vessels and by 67,368 in tons than the average for the last twenty-two years. The number of vessels lost was lower than in any of the previous twenty-one years except 1892-3, while the tonnage lost was lower than in any of those years. From one of the early tables given in the return, it is learned that, excluding her Majesty's ships, 14,207 vessels of all descriptions, representing a tonnage of 4,610,479, belonging to the United Kingdom, were totally lost in the twenty-seven years ended with June, 1898. Thus, the average annual loss was 690 vessels, representing a tonnage of 209,567. Turning to the statistics showing the loss of life, it is shown that in the last twenty-two years there have been 6,124 wrecks and casualties to ships belonging to the United Kingdom, which were attended with a loss of 18,382 persons, of whom 12,854 were members of the crews and 5,528 were passengers, pilots, or other persons not named on the shipping articles. The average annual loss during the twenty-two years was 1,744 persons while the loss in 1897-8 was 681 persons, of whom 629 were sailors and 52 were passengers. The number of seamen lost in 1897-8 was lower than in any of the previous twenty-one years, and the number of passengers lost was lower than in any of those years except five. Compared with the average for the twenty-two years, the figures show a decrease of 864 in the number of seamen and of 199 in the number of pasengers lost. Fifty-two lives were lost in 1897-8 from foreign vessels that met with casualties on or near the British coast, and nineteen by the wreck of the American steamer Idaho, on the Canadian shore of Lake Erie.

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THE DUM-DUM BULLET COMPARED WITH THE LEE-METFORD.—The British War Office has issued a return showing the effects of the Lee-Metford bullet in the recent fighting in India, and also the effects of the Dum-Dum bullet and the Martini-Henry bullet. Instances are given of the slight wounds made by the Lee-Metford bullet. A native of the Swat Valley was struck by three Lee-Metford bullets at the Malakand on April 3, 1895, in the thigh, lower back, and arm. Two days afterward the man walked to camp, had his wounds dressed, and walked away again. Another native struck by six bullets rapidly recovered. At Khar a native was struck by a Lee-Metford bullet in the head. The bullet passed through the head, penetrating the frontal lobe of the brain, but there was no serious result. Reports on the effect of the Dum-Dum bullet used in the fighting show that when it strikes a hard bone a severe wound is caused, but that otherwise the wound is no worse than when a Lee-Metford is used and less severe than a Martini-Henry wound. In a considerable portion of cases the Dum-Dum left the body unaltered in shape. In connection with the above return, it may be noted that experiments with a modification of the Dum-Dum bullet tried at Bisley the other day were far from successful. Particularly was the ammunition found defective in the heat of the day, and at a meeting held by the National Rifle Association it was decided to withdraw the new ammunition and to revert to the old type.

Carl Schurz is Improving.

Carl Schurz, who is ill at his home, 16 East Sixty-fourth Street, suffering from the effects of ptomaine poisoning, was reported to be considerably improved last night.

PEACE CONFERENCE WORK

London Papers Speak in Praise of What It Accomplished.

AMERICAN DELEGATES ACTIVE

Efforts of Mr. Holls in Connection with the Arbitration Plan Made Him Prominent.

LONDON, July 31.—The morning papers all devote space to the closing of the Peace Conference.

The Standard says: "It must be a source of pride to Russia to know that she carried with her, in agreeing to all the conventions, declarations, and resolutions, a majority of the nations represented. True, the minority, which makes important exceptions and reservations, includes such powers as Great Britain, the United States, Germany, Austria, Japan, and Italy. Still Russia can console herself with the support of France, Belgium, Bolivia, and Brazil, whose opinions on such topics as the laws of maritime warfare, the limitation of the calibre of naval ordnance, and the pattern of rifle bullets must carry weight, even if they conflict with the British Admiralty and the German War Office."

The Daily News says: "The chief work was, of course, the definite, unanimous assent of the assembled States to arbitration as a substitute for war. The Pope's letter, too, must have an excellent effect upon Roman Catholic countries, and Protestants will read it with feelings of high esteem for the sincerity of the aged Pontiff, who, in language worthy of his high station, acknowledges the duty of the Church to preserve the peace of the world."

William T. Stead says in The Daily News: "The American delegation has been one of the most useful elements in the parliament. If the old traditional policy of America had been construed with such severity as to forbid the presence of American delegates at the international gathering the world would have been the loser. Andrew D. White, the chief of the delegation, held himself much in the background, but did not spare effort privately to bring about a good understanding between the representatives of the powers.

"But the man of the American delegation who left much the deepest mark upon the conference and its work was the American lawyer Mr. Holls, Secretary of the delegation. Mr. Holls was comparatively unknown before the conference, but it had hardly come together before his energy and his determination compelled all his colleagues to feel that he was one of the strong men of the conference. Owing to his appointment on the Comité d'Examen he was able to play a much more conspicuous rôle than any other of the American delegation, and he made the very best use of this unique opportunity.

"Apart from the article introducing the special mediation, which bears his name, he was chiefly instrumental in introducing the principle of revision into the arbitration convention. In this he was ably seconded by Seth Low, whose exceptional abilities had, unfortunately, little opportunity for exercise. But, nevertheless, he impressed his colleagues very favorably.

"Capts. Mahan and Crozier made hosts of friends and stuck to their guns manfully, or, rather, one stuck to his asphyxiating shell and the other to his expanding bullet, with a resolution of pertinacity which commanded the admiration even of those who opposed them."

The Hague correspondent of The Times credits the United States with signing all the conventions and declarations except the declaration concerning the interdiction of projectiles containing asphyxiating gases, and says: "The signatures of most, if not all, of the States which were withheld from the Arbitration Convention, will be obtained after the revised text has been duly examined."

ON PRACTICAL SOCIOLOGY.

Last Sunday Conference—Chief Speaker Routed by a Socialist.

The last Sunday conference on practical sociology to be held at the rooms of the Social Reform Club, 45 University Place, this Summer, took place there last night, and Lawrence Gronlund, the speaker of the evening, was well pelted with queries by members of the audience. He left before the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Gronlund began his address by taking up the recent conference of social reformers at Buffalo, and blamed them for consuming four days in discussing the Philippine question. He then attacked it himself, declaring: "No matter what the Declaration of Independence says, we must preserve order." Mr. Gronlund also advocated a system of Government banking, which would be of great help to the farmers, he thought. He said they much outnumbered the wageworkers. He also advocated obligatory arbitration.

"I don't know why we want any banks at all," remarked a critic who disparaged the Government banking scheme. "We don't need 'em. All we need is a medium of exchange for what we create. [Faint applause.] Three-quarters of the money supposed to be in circulation is in the possession of the trust companies now, kept on call for use in speculating in Wall Street."

Samuel Seabury, who is a single-taxer, made an address, in which he declared that Mr. Gronlund was neither a Socialist nor a single-taxer, but fell between the two schools. Enthusiastic stamping in the rear of the room greeted this statement.

Before Mr. Gronlund escaped, a Socialist in the front row arose and said: "Will you excuse me as a seeker for knowledge, Mr. Chairman, if I ask Mr. Gronlund a question?"

The Chairman smiled placidly, and Mr. Gronlund, who had been asked a great many questions during the evening, demanded, rather shortly, "Well, what is it?"

"You say," the questioner went on impressively, "that only 3,000,000 of our voters are wage workers."

"That was in 1890," corrected Mr. Gronlund, hastily.

"Oh! And you say the farmers outnumber them?"

"Do you know how many farmers there are?" demanded Mr Gronlund.

"No, I don't."

"Well, there are 7,000,000."

"Well, then," retorted the Socialist, waving an impressive finger at the speaker of the evening, "are these 7,000,000 farmers employing farmers or are not at least 6,500,000 of 'em 'the man with the Hoe'?" [Hearty applause in the rear.]

Mr. Gronlund stammered rather testily that the 7,000,000 people he referred to were engaged in agriculture, and the Socialist resumed his seat, with an air of profundity and the remark, "I'm sorry you dodge the question, Mr. Gronlund." Mr. Gronlund shoved his straw hat down on his head and went out.

Mr. King announced that the single taxers would have open-air meetings at Madison Square on Tuesday and Friday nights, and the Socialist Labor Party at the same place on Wednesday night.

ILLNESS OF MRS. PAYN.

Insurance Commissioner's Wife Bears the Voyage Home Satisfactorily.

Among the passengers who arrived on the steamship New York yesterday morning was Mrs. Louis F. Payn, wife of the State Insurance Commissioner, accompanied by her son, E. L. Payn and wife, Dr. A. B. Van Loon, her traveling physician, and two nurses.

Mrs. Payn went abroad in April, being then in ill-health. At Lucerne she became worse, and when she reached Paris she was very sick. Her husband joined her there, called a consultation of physicians, and also sent cable to Dr. Van Loan to join the party. It was finally decided that Mrs. Payn had a disease of the pleura, and while she may improve a great deal, her age makes the attack more or less dangerous.

The New York was detained at Quarantine all night, and this was a great disappointment to Mrs. Payn, who expected to leave the ship Saturday night. Yesterday morning the party was met by Dr. Robert M. Daly of 132 East One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street, and Mrs. Payn was driven in an invalid's carriage to the Holland House. Arrangements will be made to-day to convey her to her home at Chatham, N. Y.

Dr. Van Loon stated last night that Mrs. Payn was better after the voyage than was anticipated. She had shown great pluck and endurance all through. On Sunday she rested better than for several days, and now feels quite strong.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 30.—Miss Paulding, niece of Senator Chauncey M. Depew, gave a luncheon in the Pinary cottage this afternoon. The affair was one of the largest of the season, the guests being Miss Julia Dent Grant, Henry R. Taylor, Miss Daisy Pierson, Marquis de San Vito, Mr. Redmond, Miss French, Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., Miss Scott, Honore Palmer, Frank W. Andrews, Jr., Miss Clapp, Miss Goddard, Miss Daisy Post, J. B. Stokes, and Senator Chauncey M. Depew. The table decorations were pink hydrangeas, maidenhair fern, and gardenias.

The Casino was the scene of many brilliant dinners here this evening, and the concert was very largely attended. New electric illuminations were used. Dinners were given at the grillrooms by Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Mrs. Harley T. Procter, Mrs. George Von L. Meyer, Mrs. Henry Clews, William Woodward, and Mrs. Robert B. Carpenter.

Mrs. George B. Deforest gave two entertainments to-day—luncheon at the golf club and dinner at Gooseberry Island. Others entertaining this evening included Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan, Mrs. Edward Morrell, and E. L. Winthrop, who gave his first large dinner of the season.

W. K. Vanderbilt took a party to Narragansett Saturday, and attended the hop at the Casino. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter and those of Mr. Vanderbilt's party on the Valiant. This evening Mr. Vanderbilt entertained at dinner on the Valiant.

The steam yacht Electra has arrived from New York, after being dry docked there.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Harriman have arrived for a visit.

Charles M. Oelrichs has returned from New York.

The third paper chase of the season will take place at Jamestown to-morrow afternoon. Twenty young people will follow the fox, who will be G. P. Messervey.

Registers at the golf club include Reginald Tower, Chargé d'Affaires of the British Embassy; Chester Griswold, Goold Hoyt, J. Ellis Postlethwaite, Mrs. David King, Prince Cassimir Lubomirsky, A. Gordon Norrie, and A. E. O. Humphrey-Owen.

VANDERBILT PARTY'S TRAVELS.

Expected to Sail from Vancouver for Japan To-day.

GLACIER, B. C., July 30.—It is expected that Alfred Vanderbilt, son of Cornelius Vanderbilt, and his friends who are accompanying him on a trip around the world, will sail from Vancouver to-morrow by the steamer Empress of Japan.

The members of the party enjoyed the trip through the Rocky Mountains over the Canadian Pacific Railway. The travelers telegraphed ahead for game and fish, and as a result their private car was kept well stocked with edibles. When the travelers reached the Selkirk range of mountains today their train was sidetracked within twenty minutes' walk of the base of the great glacier. Mr. Vanderbilt and his friends were escorted by Swiss guides to the glacier. Mr. Vanderbilt and Douglass Cochrane permitted the guides to lower them into one of the minor crevasses with the aid of ropes. They descended 85 feet into the icy gorge and experienced a decided change of temperature.

Young Men Taking to Travel.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 30.—Word has been received here that Robert L. Gerry, who accompanied Alfred Vanderbilt and his party to Canada with the intention of leaving them there, continued West with his friends for the greater part of their journey across the continent. Mr. Gerry will visit Canada on a fishing trip before returning to Newport. Peter Goelet Gerry, his brother, is also absent from home, and is supposed to be in Canada fishing. His return is not expected for a month at least. The most popular amusement among the young men of the cottage colony seems to be making long journeys, and the members of the younger set are complaining of the scarcity of young men.

Mrs. Henry White Seeking Health.

LONDON, July 30.—Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy, and Mrs. White have gone to the Vosges Mountains for the benefit of Mrs. White's health.

Opera Singer to Marry a Count.

Count de Feo, an Italian nobleman, will marry Miss May Garlick, an opera singer, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest this afternoon. Miss Garlick met the Count in Paris some years ago while cultivating her voice there The Count's father is said to be an Italian Senator and his mother a lady in waiting to the Queen. The bridal couple will sail on the American liner New York on Wednesday.

Weber and Fields at the Beach.

The Weber & Fields Company will commence its engagement at Manhattan Beach immediately at the conclusion of the present Jefferson De Angelis Opera Company engagement. It will present "Hurly Burly," "Catherine," "Pousse Café," and other of its burlesques and travesties. Weber, Fields, Cissie Loftus, Peter Dailey, and all the rest of the Broadway Music Hall favorites will go down to play at the beach.

PROPOSED BIG CATTLE RANCH.

John V. Farwell of Chicago, a Large Texas Land Owner, Is Interested.

CHICAGO, July 30.—John V. Farwell, who owns immense tracts of land on the Panhandle in Texas, verifies the report that he is interested in the proposed combination deal by which the promoters of the Consolidated Cattle Company expect to round up 600,000 head of cattle on the big ranches of Western Texas and Eastern New Mexico for breeding, fattening, and marketing.

Swift & Co., the Chicago packers, who some time ago were reported as having invested $300,000 in Texas cattle, are credited with preparing to invest $1,000,000 in a similar manner.

"Now that the free cattle ranges are a thing of the past in the Western States, cattle for market must be cared for on inclosed ranges," said Mr. Farwell. "Not only is there plenty of grass for the stock in Western Texas and Eastern New Mexico, but plenty of corn. Some of the finest beef cattle in the market now come from Texas."

The syndicate controls 3,100,000 acres of land in the Texas Panhandle, on which some 160,000 head of cattle feed at present. The other large ranches in Texas and New Mexico, which, it is claimed, are to be included in the combine, are: H. Haiff & Brother, 35,000 head of cattle; B. T. Ware & Co., 24,000 head; John T. McElroy, 15,000 head; J. M. Daughterty, 13,000 head; T. J. Martin, 7,000 head; W. E. Crowley & Co., 7,000 head; Devitt & Flotow, 6,500 head; St. Louis Cattle Company, 14,500 head; A. J. & F. M. Long, 14,000 head; the Llano Cattle Company, 8,000 head; the Nave-McCord Cattle Company, 16,000 head; C. C. Slaughter, 60,000 head, and J. B. Slaughter, 15,000 head, all in Texas, and Scott & Roberts, 25,000 head of cattle, and Cowden Brothers, 17,000 head, New Mexico.

Dreyfus Case Precedents.

From The London Chronicle.

The Dreyfus drama naturally recalls similar tragic episodes in French history. The case of Count de Bellegarde affords some singularly striking points of resemblance. The Count was a Colonel of Artillery in the reign of Louis XV., and being an honest man he was determined to expose certain frauds upon the Government in connivance with contractors and Inspectors. The Director of the Arsenal implicated charged the Colonel with being a traitor, and as in the case of Dreyfus trumped-up charges secured a condemnation. The Count was degraded and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in a fortress. Like Dreyfus, he had a wife Lucie, who with indomitable faith and courage never ceased to labor for his release, and, like Dreyfus, after four years, when Marie Antoinette interested herself in the case, he was brought out of prison. Eventually the Count was fully vindicated and set free. May this, too, be the lot of Dreyfus!

But a precedent of a kind for the Dreyfus case may be found in English criminal annals. Few people will remember the shocking experience of a Mr. Barber, an English solicitor of the highest respectability, who was found guilty of forgery and sentenced to a long period of penal servitude in Van Diemen's Land. He was put to the most degrading labor, under a discipline of exceptional severity. Years rolled by, but at length a day arrived when he was summoned before the Governor to be informed that a man had confessed on his deathbed that he was guilty of the crime for which Barber was condemned, and that the Governor was directed to inform Barber that he was a free man. The case was brought before the House of Commons, which was so greatly moved that the unfortunate solicitor was granted a large sum of money.

WHAT PARIS TALKS ABOUT

Socialist Congress to be Held to Consider Party Policy.

EX-KING MILAN'S INTRIGUES

The Death of Baroness Nathaniel de Rothschild a Loss to Art—Hatred of Germany Dying.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 21.—The most interesting outcome of the present political situation is the General Socialist Congress, to be held at an early date for the purpose of considering whether M. Millerand's acceptance of a Cabinet portfolio was treason to Socialism or not. M. Jules Guesde, who is, in a sense, the Nestor of Collectivism, says it is. He is backed up by twenty-five Deputies, who at his bidding have withdrawn from the Republican majority, so that the Government, when the Chamber meets again, will have, on paper at any rate, only a majority of one.

According to M. Jean Jaurès, the great orator of the Socialist Party, this apparent schism in the Socialist Party is only superficial, and will really have the effect of consolidating it more than ever. For years past the Socialists have suffered from the lack of periodical general congresses and a permanent committee competent to decide, as soon as they arose, questions as to the proper solution of which individual members of the party might hold different opinions. This congress must have sovereign powers, and its authority will have to be recognized by all. Had it been in existence M. Millerand would never have accepted his portfolio as Minister of Commerce without its consent, and there would have been no division in the party. There can be no doubt that the existence of a general congress, meeting periodically, would strengthen the Socialist Party very much, which is at present broken up into a number of little groups, whose raison d'être is not very clear, and whose squabbles are a source of great weakness.

M. Jaurès holds that Socialism could not refuse the appeal for help so pathetically made by M. Brisson to all the advanced groups to come to the assistance of the republic in danger. He admits that the class war between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie must never be abandoned until Collectivist theories have triumphed, but holds that a military dictatorship or domination would do more to retard this triumph than a temporary alliance with a bourgeois Cabinet headed by the Opportunist Waldeck-Rousseau, and including the "massacreur," Gen. de Galliffet.

Jaurès is a clever man, but he is principally a brilliant orator, and he has the weaknesses of the artist—he intoxicates himself with his own words, and to him all is gold that glitters. Guesde, on the other hand, is an austere theoretician, and has never accepted the least compromise. Even when he was starving in a garret in the Avenue Montsouris, no offers, however brilliant, could induce him to write even on the most uncontroversial economic questions in a bourgeois review. He and Jaurès are not a little jealous of each other; but the decision of the general congress can be easily foreseen. It will be of a nature to cover a possible retreat into the negation of pure theory, presided over by M. Jules Guesde, while accepting to the full the positive advantages of the present situation, with which the Socialists are at heart delighted.

ATTACK ON MILAN A "FAKE."

Public opinion has been a good deal amused here over the "fake" attempt to assassinate ex-King Milan of Servia at Belgrade, which that astute monarch evidently got up himself as an instrument of offence against the Radicals. Milan is hated here, and the French Government would gladly back up an intervention on the part of Russia in Servian affairs to secure his final expulsion from the country, which some ten years ago he promised to quit for ever.

In the meanwhile, Milan's intrigues are a very serious menace to European peace. His villainies rouse honest indignation in every country and call for intervention, but so jealous are the powers of one another that each is fearful of taking a preliminary step. M. Yves Guyot, one of the promoters of the League of the Rights of Man, which has done so much to help on the Dreyfus case to a right solution, uttered a characteristic phrase on the subject of Milan a couple of days ago. "Let the scoundrel beware," he said, "and remember the fate of Stambuloff, the Bulgarian tyrant, who was found one day murdered in grim earnest, and minus those two cruel hands which had signed so many bloody executions." M. Yves Guyot is a Senator, and a former Prime Minister. His strongly expressed view is typical of what everybody thinks here, and foreshadows distant action on the part of the Legislature, which cannot fail to be fruitful of important political consequences.

The artistic world, even more than the financial world, was grieved to hear of the sudden death from apoplexy of the Baroness Nathaniel de Rothschild. This very old lady, sister of Baron Alphonse de Rothschild head of the French branch of the family, and first cousin of the English Lord Rothschild, lived in a vast mansion close to the British Embassy, whose magnificent gardens reach to the Champs Elysées. She extended ample but somewhat eccentric hospitality to a mixed crowd of geniuses, Jews and Gentiles, among whom the artistic element predominated.

She had been very beautiful in her youth, and was one of the most brilliant figures at the Court of Napoleon III., until her husband died, which was just before the disasters of 1870. Latterly she came to be of unwieldy bulk. She painted, and in early youth composed. As a watercolorist she showed real talent, and she was an admirable patron of art, taking special pleasure in the discovery of unrecognized genius. This latter trait in her character led her to make a very extensive collection of pictures by modern painters, some of which are of great value, and though purchased out of sentiment of pure generosity, will prove to have been a good financial speculation when they come to be sold. Others, on the contrary, must be included under the category of "croûtes."

THE KAISER MAY VISIT PARIS.

There has been wonderfully little said in the French press on the subject of Emperor William's meeting with the French cadets of the Iphigénie at Bergen, because, for one thing, the Dreyfus case has almost exhausted the French journalist's powers of vituperative abuse, and then, again, the hatred of France for Germany is becoming every day more platonic. I do not think that any Frenchman of the youngest generation has the least desire to go to war for the purpose of recovering Alsace and Lorraine. To-day we hear that French and German naval officers are to fraternize with one another at Geestemünde, and the most extravagant of the Chauvinist papers—the Presse—only finds two words—"What, again!"—to say about the incident, while the other papers ignore it altogether. Every day there is more and more likelihood that William's pet scheme of visiting the exposition next year will be fulfilled. The Czar is credited with the idea of calling together a congress of monarchs to be held in Paris during the exposition, and the Kaiser could hardly be absent from such an august gathering.

I recently paid a visit to the observatory of the well-known astronomer, M. Camille Flammarion, which is situated at Juvisy, and found the eminent man of science absorbed in a completely new study—the effects of different colored light on the growth of flowers. As the conclusions to which M. Flammarion's experiments have led have never been stated before, they may be of interest. He finds that flowers grow quickest when subjected exclusively to the red rays of the solar spectrum, and they do not grow at all under the influence of the blue rays, but seem to sleep, without perishing, however. Some curious results have also been obtained by the action of different special colors on flowers and leaves with respect to their form, size, and hue. In this way M. Flammarion has succeeded in growing a lilac plant which bears on the same branch petals varying in color from white to red, passing through all the various shades of red and violet.

The astronomer, not content with these discoveries, has tried the effect of different solar radiations on the development of insects and inferior animals. Silkworms, he finds, give more silk under the influence of the average ray than under that of the blue. Canary birds develop the most brilliant plumage, lay most eggs, and sing best under the red ray. M. Flammarion has erected special glass houses, with panes of different colors, for the study of these phenomena, and the results he has obtained would seem to give a renewed credit to that famous old "prison cure" which raised so much controversy a few years ago.

ROWLAND STRONG.

WANTED HERE FOR LARCENY.

Charles Ackron and William Wharton, Who Had $6,000 on Him, Arrested in Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 30.—Charles Ackron, proprietor of the Tivoli Garden, and William Wharton, alias Somers, alias Hall of New York, are held by the local police awaiting extradition to New York, charged with swindling. Wharton leased a bathhouse here in early Summer, conducting it together with Mrs. Wharton.

Detective McConville of New York last night found him at the bathhouse and arrested him. Wharton at first denied his identity, and called on a crowd on the board walk to rescue him. Several hundred persons surrounded them, and the prisoner would have escaped but for the timely arrival of several policemen. Ackron was found in another part of the city.

The men are charged with obtaining $850 worth of chairs from the Brooklyn Chair Company, for which bogus security is said to have been given. Wharton had $6,000 concealed about his person when captured, and offered $1,000 for an opportunity to use his fists upon the detective. To-day Mrs. Wharton visited her husband in jail and obtained $300 to pay her expenses back to New York.

A real estate agent lodged a complaint with the police to-night that Wharton had not paid the season's rent for his bathing house as yet.

It was said at Police Headquarters last night that Ackron and Wharton were arrested on bench warrants for grand larceny, issued by the Court of General Sessions last Friday. Nothing else was known about the case.

MAY BE KNOCK-OUT DROPS.

Bottle Found in the Possession of One of Three Prisoners.

Three men, on one of whom was found a bottle of alleged knock-out drops, were arrested at 153 Park Row at midnight last night, and after being exhibited to the incoming section of policemen on the station house floor, were locked up on the technical charge of being suspicious persons.

The Oak Street police have been on the lookout for these men for two weeks past, as many complaints have been made by saloon keepers that they frequented their places, and not only tried to give doses of the drug to patrons, but even attempted to hold up the proprietors.

The prisoners gave their names as follows: Martin Farrell, thirty-one years old, of the Globe Hotel on Park Row, corner of Mulberry Street. He is known as "Red Farrell," and the police say his picture is in the Rogues' Gallery. William Bracey, twenty-two years old, a waiter from Canada, and Isaac Jones, twenty-five, who also claimed to be a waiter living with Bracey at 120 Park Row.

These men were seen at the Bridge entrance last night by Detectives Henry Hahn and Abraham Snydecker, who followed them to the place on Park Row. There they were seen to act suspiciously and arrested. A small phial, believed to contain knockout drops, was found in Farrell's pocket, and secured before he could break it on the floor.

These are believed to be the same men who on Sunday night last entered a saloon at 22 Chatham Square, and while trying to administer the drug to a drunken man were set upon by the proprietor and driven from the place at the point of a revolver.

MR. McKINLEY AND SILVER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your editorial to-day entitled "Democrats and Gold Democrats," if I remember correctly, the only platform that came out fairly and squarely for gold was the Palmer and Buckner platform. The Republican Party (The Sun to the contrary notwithstanding) has always shied at the word gold like a skittish colt. The Hanna syndicate expected to nominate Mr. McKinley on a silver platform, but were prevented by Mr. Platt. I haven't much regard for Mr. Platt, but am willing to give him credit for that, although he could not succeed in getting anything more than a sound-money plank. They shied again at gold. Mr. McKinley's whole previous record in Congress and elsewhere had been in favor of silver, so that the sound-money plank was a quibble to dodge the issue, gold. I don't believe that he will succeed again in fooling the voters. Here is one who does not intend to be fooled by him, and I know and hear of many more; not only gold Democrats, but out-and-out Republicans. One gentleman (a Republican) remarked to me only a short time since: "McKinley is a 'trimmer.' He changes with the wind and trims his sails accordingly." I hear practically the same opinion of him from all localities.

I am not the only gold man that I know who

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Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis and Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co's.
TO NET 4·20%.

$50,000
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic
1st Gold 5s of 1937.
ROAD EARNS THREE TIMES THE INTEREST ON THIS ISSUE.
TO NET 4·25%.

$150,000
Wisconsin Central
New 1st Mtge. Gold 4s of 1949.
DELIVERABLE WHEN ISSUED.
TO NET 4·25%.

$100,000
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern
1st Gold 5s of 1925.
GUARANTEED PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST BY
Southern Pacific Company.
ROAD IS EARNING INDEPENDENTLY AT THE RATE OF OVER 3 TIMES ITS INTEREST CHARGES.
TO NET 4¼%.

$100,000
Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern
1st Gold 5s of 1945.
THE MORTGAGE IS $4,300 PER MILE. THE ROAD IS EARNING ABOUT DOUBLE ITS INTEREST AND THE PROPERTY IS A GROWING ONE.
TO NET 4·95%.

$100,000
Elmira, Cortland & Northern
1st Gold 5s of 1914.
GUARANTEED PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST BY
Lehigh Valley RR.
TO NET 5·05%.

$100,000
Pecos Valley & Northeastern
1st Gold 5s of 1948.
MORTGAGE IS LIMITED TO $8,500 PER MILE. THE COMPANY IS EARNING ITS INTEREST CHARGES AND THE LINE IS AN IMPORTANT CONNECTION OF THE ATCHISON SYSTEM INTO SOUTHWESTERN TEXAS.
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TO THE HOLDERS OF THE Consolidated Sinking Fund Mtge. Bonds OF THE Braddock Gas & Light Company.

Notice is hereby given that all of the outstanding bonds above mentioned, issued under the mortgage to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, dated February 1st, 1893, are hereby called for redemption under the provisions of said mortgage, and will be paid and redeemed at par and accrued interest on the 11th day of September, 1899, at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, State of New York.

The bonds so to be redeemed and paid are numbered as follows: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 162, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250.

Dated July 31, 1899.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee.
by E. S. MARSTON, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE Sinking Fund Gold Mortgage Bonds OF THE BRADDOCK GAS & LIGHT COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that all of the outstanding bonds above mentioned, issued under the mortgage to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, dated February 1st, 1898, are hereby called for redemption under the provisions of said mortgage, and will be paid and redeemed at par, accrued interest, and a premium of five per centum on the 11th day of September, 1899, at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, State of New York.

The bonds so to be redeemed and paid are numbered 251 to 400, both inclusive.

Dated July 31, 1899.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee.
by E. S. MARSTON, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE McKeesport Light Company.

Notice is hereby given that all of the outstanding bonds above mentioned, issued under the mortgage to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, dated May 1st, 1893, are hereby called for redemption under the provisions of the said mortgage, and will be paid and redeemed at par and accrued interest on the 11th day of September, 1899, at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, State of New York.

The bonds so to be redeemed and paid are numbered as follows, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141.

Dated July 31, 1899.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee.
by E. S. MARSTON, President.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A Trust Receipt for eighty-three shares of the Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, issued in the name of Anna W. Syms. A suitable reward will be paid by the undersigned for its return, or for any information that will lead to its recovery. CHAS. CHASE, Agent.

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Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on certificates of Deposit.
TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL ESTATE.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR RAILROAD AND OTHER MORTGAGES.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, } Vice-Presidents.
JAMES W. TAPPIN,
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Cord Meyer,
Anson R. Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne,	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Dessar.
Percival Kilhue,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtiss,	John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown.	James W. Tappin.
Seth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard
W. Seward Webb.	

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and Its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were row to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDWARD WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY 5% LAND GRANT BONDS.

The Trustees under the Mortgage dated 1st September, 1881, securing the payment of Five Per Cent. Land Grant Bonds of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, desire to receive proposals for the sale to them of such Bonds up to the amount of $225,000 par value, funds for that purpose being in their hands from sales of lands.

The Mortgage provides that the Trustees may purchase Bonds at the lowest price offered, not exceeding 10% premium on the par value thereof and accrued interest.

Proposals addressed to Charles Drinkwater, Esq., Secretary Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Montreal, to be delivered at his office on or before the 8th day of August next, stating price asked in addition to accrued interest.

R. B. ANGUS, GEO. M. CLARK, JOHN TURNBULL, } Trustees.

Montreal, 10th July, 1899

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.
WRITE FOR INFORMATION OF THE NEW investment to W. J. MADDEN, Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

COLLEY & CO., Bankers,
Offer for Subscription at par entire issue
$700,000
1% MONTHLY DIVIDEND STOCK,
PAR VALUE $25,
full paid and non-assessable, of the
New York Zinc Co.

Terms of payment, 5 per cent. on application, 5 per cent. on allotment, 90 per cent. on or before Sept. 2, 1899.

This company will own 167 acres Zinc ore land in the Missouri Kansas District, upon which are 8 mills that produced last year 44,377,630 pounds of Zinc ore.

Mr. Frank Nicholson, the well-known engineer, says that net earnings of this Company will be over $150,000 per year, and there is actually $800,000 worth of ore in sight at one mill.

Copies of prospectus giving particulars may be had on application.

Full engineer's report and photographs of the mills and property can be seen at our offices.

Subscription books will be opened on Wednesday, Aug. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., at all our offices.

COLLEY & CO.,
7 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
30 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON.
49 WESTMINSTER ST., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Transfer agents International Bank & Trust Co., New York.

To the Stockholders of
THE
AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING CO.

In order to afford foreign shareholders an opportunity to deposit their holdings with the **City Trust Company of New York** under the terms of the Protective Agreement, dated July 12th, 1899, the undersigned committee has agreed to extend the time for deposit of stocks until August 4th, 1899.

The Trust Receipts issued are negotiable.

BERT REISS,
HUGH V. RODDY, Jr.,
LEWIS W. BABCOCK,
Committee.

Depository
City Trust Co.,
36 Wall St., N. Y.
JAMES C. CHURCH,
WALLACH & COOK,
Counsel.
July 25, 1899.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company

Mills Building, New York, June 14, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the net earnings of the Company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, the same to be paid August 3, 1899, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on July 11, 1899.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on July 11, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on July 24, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, June 14, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on July 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 24, 1899.

On August 3, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

186th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, July 27, 1899.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Thursday, August 10th, to stockholders of record on August 1, 1899.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

Office of the Treasurer, New York, July 27, 1899.

A dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on and after Aug. 15, 1899, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on July 31, 1899.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, July 7, 1899.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ PER CENT., and an extra dividend of 1 PER CENT., payable at the company's offices on Aug. 1, 1899. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, July 15, and reopened on Wednesday, Aug. 2.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Louisiana and Missouri River R. R. First Mortgage Bonds.
Louisiana and Missouri River R. R. Guaranteed Preferred Stock.
Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago R. R. Preferred Stock.

Coupons and dividends on the above, maturing August 1, 1899, will be paid on and after that date at the office of
CUYLER, MORGAN & CO., Financial Agents, 44 Pine St., New York.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, July 24th, 1899.—A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Monday, August 21st, 1899. Transfer books of the Preferred and Common stocks will close on Saturday, August 5th, at 12 M., and reopen on Wednesday, August 16th, 1899.

S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railway Co.
36 Wall St., N. Y.

A dividend of One Per Cent. has been declared on the preferred stock of this company, payable on Aug. 15th next, to stockholders of record on Aug. 4th. Dividend checks will be mailed to the stockholders. J. H. HOCART, Assistant Treasurer.

Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron Co.

A dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF per cent. out of the net earnings for the year ending June 30th, 1899, has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable August 15th next to stockholders of record on August 4th, at 3 P. M. Dividend checks will be mailed by the Transfer Agents of the Company.

GEORGE H. CRAWNE, Treasurer.
Rochester, N. Y., July 28, 1899.

BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY.

First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Interest due on Aug. 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the above-mentioned company will be paid on and after said date at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 59 Cedar St., New York City.

WARREN B. NASH, Treasurer.
New York, July 24, 1899.

Standard Rope & Twine Company
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Coupons due Aug. 1, on the above will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Manhattan Trust Company, Wall and Nassau Streets, New York City.

JOSEPH G. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Compania Metallurgica Mexicana.
New York Office, 27 William Street,
July 28, 1899.

The Directors of this company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable September 15th, to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 1st.

C. J. NOURSE, JR., Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY, No. 23 Broad Street, (Mills Building.)—Coupons due August 1st, 1899, from the following Bonds will be paid on and after that date at this office: TEXAS AND NEW ORLEANS R. R. CO. 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Main Line; GALVESTON, HARRISBURG AND SAN ANTONIO RY. CO. 1st mortgage 6 per cent., Eastern Division.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

New Amsterdam Gas Company.

The First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds of the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York, maturing August 1st, 1899, together with the interest due thereon, will be paid on and after that date upon delivery of the same to the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York.

JAMES JOURDAN, President.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.

The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.

J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—COUPON NO. 5 of the First Mortgage Montgomery Division Bonds of this Company, due August 1, 1899, will be paid on presentation on and after Tuesday, August 1, at the Gallatin National Bank, in the City of New York.

HY. TACON, Treas.
Mobile, Ala., July 24, 1899.

Pacific Bank, July 21, 1899,
No. 470 Broadway, New York.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., payable on and after Aug. 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to Aug 1, 1899.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

What will happen in the sterling exchange market this week? This is the inquiry chiefly interesting Wall Street circles. If exchange quotations decline there will be immediate expectation of gold imports, and rates will have to advance very sharply if anything further whatever is to be heard of gold exports. Should it come about that gold importations are really feasible, Wall Street will undoubtedly feel that finally has come the "reason" so long sought for restarting a security market boom.

The extraordinary buoyancy of a year ago has cured Wall Street of the idea that Summer must always be marked by dullness. Indeed, it has done more—has really persuaded Wall Street that August this year ought to equal the record of last August. Thus, the month opening to-morrow will prove disappointing to Wall Street if it fails to mark a period of exceeding cheerfulness.

Certainly it does seem as if the matter of giving the American security market new life rests largely with a comparatively few leaders in the financial world. Mr. J. P. Morgan, the Messrs. Rockefeller, the Vanderbilts, the Flower contingent, and their allies seem actually to be vested with power and influence enough to start the market spinning. Business conditions are beyond all doubt in their favor. And evidences abound—so commission brokers are testifying—that the outside public is disposed toward enthusiasm, and only waiting for leadership.

***

Bearish room traders to-day are apt to make use of the unfavorable features of last week's bank statement, as they did on Saturday. They are not, however, likely to get much attention from thinking men. Superficially the banking statement was unfavorable. But it should not be disturbing, for an analysis of the figures brings out naught but what is indicative of activity and progress in the American business world. Conservative banking authorities agree that there are and will continue to be ample funds for all legitimate demands, and that rates for Wall Street loans cannot be advanced unless mercantile activity throughout the country draws New York deposits into business channels. And there can be nothing bearish in the fact that American business men are active and in need of cash wherewith to carry on their extended trade.

BOSTON AND MAINE.

Ever since the first announcement of the New York Central-Boston and Albany deal, Wall Street has heard vague rumors of a coming change in the control of the Boston and Maine. Boston newspapers have printed many reports, and as many denials, but the rumors circulate persistently and will not down. Discussing the matter, The United States Investor remarks:

"It is difficult for the public to believe that there are not some important developments pending with reference to Boston and Maine, aside from a possible increase in the dividend rate from 6 to 7 per cent., in the face of such an advance as the stock has experienced recently. There has been good buying of the shares this week, which has resulted in advancing them to 204—the highest price touched in many years. Authoritative denials that there are deals impending continue to be made, however, nor is it officially admitted that the dividend rate is to be increased. All sorts of stories are afloat, none of which can be authoritatively verified. Some of these stories relate to a possible acquisition of the Boston and Maine by the New York Central, although the Vanderbilt interests are quoted as saying that they do not want the property. Other reports refer to a possible union between the New Haven Road and the Boston and Maine, which, it is needless to add, are likewise vehemently denied. The present traffic relations of the Boston and Maine, as far as through business is concerned, are with the Canadian Pacific, which is known to be antagonistic to the Vanderbilts. Can the Canadian Pacific afford to dispense with such relations? If not, is not the Boston and Maine worth more to the Canadian Pacific than to the Vanderbilt lines? We hear very little regarding the Canadian Pacific in these days, but the management of the latter property is alert and alive to its own interest."

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended July 28, 1899	$7,335,449
Week ended July 29, 1898	7,716,703
From Jan. 1, 1899	301,109,129
From Jan. 1, 1898	254,288,898

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended July 25, 1899	$7,668,759
Week ended July 26, 1898	7,554,598
From Jan. 1, 1899	260,270,597
From Jan. 1, 1898	279,592,756

Imports of Gold.

Week ended July 28, 1899	$59,974
Week ended July 29, 1898	1,856
From Jan. 1, 1899	8,117,131
From Jan. 1, 1898	69,001,707

Exports of Gold.

Week ended July 28, 1899	$508,431
Week ended July 29, 1898	14,000
From Jan. 1, 1899	25,783,232
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,662,097

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended July 28, 1899	$448,457
Week ended July 29, 1898	12,144
From Jan. 1, 1899	17,666,201

Net Imports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1898	64,339,610

Imports of Silver.

Week ended July 28, 1899	$139,191
Week ended July 29, 1898	4,013
From Jan. 1, 1899	2,244,503
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,427,109

Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 28, 1899	$725,015
Week ended July 29, 1898	1,206,198
From Jan. 1, 1899	28,043,377
From Jan. 1, 1898	25,642,305

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 28, 1899	$585,824
Week ended July 29, 1898	1,204,185
From Jan. 1, 1899	25,798,874
From Jan. 1, 1898	24,215,196

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended July 28, 1899	$199,165
Week ended July 29, 1898	5,869
From Jan. 1, 1899	10,361,634
From Jan. 1, 1898	70,428,816

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 28, 1899	$1,233,446
Week ended July 29, 1898	1,222,193
From Jan. 1, 1899	53,826,709
From Jan. 1, 1898	30,304,402

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 28, 1899	$1,034,281
Week ended July 29, 1898	1,216,329
From Jan. 1, 1899	43,465,075

Total Net Imports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1898	$40,124,414

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANKS

The Amount of Deposits Far in Excess of Withdrawals.

FIGURES FOR SIX MONTHS

Indication of Prosperity Among the People of Manhattan and Brooklyn —Also in Neighboring Counties.

ALBANY, July 30.—During the first six months of 1899 there was paid into the savings banks of Greater New York by depositors an amount in excess by $20,000,000 of that withdrawn by depositors. With the statement of the Franklin Savings Bank lacking, the deposits over withdrawals are $19,010,576.

With this single exception the aggregate deposits of the banks of Manhattan for the six months ended June 30 were $66,587,170 and the withdrawals $53,001,586; for those of Brooklyn, deposits $22,292,862, withdrawals $17,301,617; for Queens, deposits $1,091,718, withdrawals $766,956, and for Richmond, deposits $389,324, withdrawals $330,339.

The greatest increases in deposits over withdrawals in the individual banks are in round numbers as follows:

Emigrant Industrial, $1,500,000; German of New York, $1,700,000; Seamen's, $1,100,000; Greenwich, $1,100,000; Williamsburg, $1,300,000; Dime of Brooklyn, $1,000,000; German of Brooklyn, $500,000; Bank for Savings, $500,000; Dry Dock, $900,000; Union Dime, $900,000; Harlem, $700,000; Metropolitan, $900,000.

In resources, comparing July 1, 1899, with July 1, 1898, the greatest increases are shown to be as follows: Emigrant Industrial, $2,900,000; German of New York, $2,700,000; Seamen's, $2,000,000; Williamsburg, $2,000,000; Bank for Savings, $1,800,000; Greenwich, $1,800,000; Dime of Brooklyn, $1,500,000; Dry Dock, $1,400,000; Union Dime, $1,200,000; Bowery, $1,100,000; Irving, $1,100,000; Brooklyn, $1,100,000; Metropolitan, $1,000,000.

The following tables are prepared from the statements in the State Banking Department:

Reports of Savings Banks for First Six Months of 1899.

MANHATTAN.

Savings Banks.	Resources.	July 1, 1899. Due Depositors.	Surplus.	For Six Months. From Depositors.	For Six Months. Paid.	Average, Each Account.
Emigrant Industrial	$65,384,476	$55,720,054	$9,663,822	$8,519,659	$7,042,107	$642.53
Bowery	76,989,657	67,047,773	9,919,884	6,825,305	6,874,030	539.47
German	50,935,888	46,437,470	4,498,418	5,244,054	5,594,752	456.88
Bank of Savings	67,167,826	59,618,733	7,549,093	5,251,221	4,737,045	448.21
Seamen's	52,529,834	44,044,459	8,481,144	4,898,723	3,654,875	554.34
Greenwich	41,538,907	37,461,570	4,075,813	4,760,960	3,659,666	509.00
Dry Dock	24,022,685	21,769,988	2,253,697	4,034,389	3,108,792	380.80
Union Dime	19,206,589	18,152,124	1,053,354	3,274,911	2,874,911	258.33
Citizens'	13,660,097	12,040,090	1,620,006	2,297,365	1,965,418	396.60
East River	17,738,253	15,224,240	2,514,013	2,217,810	1,812,315	784.39
Manhattan	10,527,503	9,500,754	1,026,748	1,927,728	1,800,586	483.59
Harlem	9,373,001	8,739,989	633,012	2,260,856	1,589,286	284.83
New York	16,874,436	14,684,558	2,179,878	2,498,269	1,582,940	585.76
Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks	9,333,181	8,297,739	1,035,441	1,439,571	1,283,020	603.60
Irving	10,291,091	9,457,438	833,653	2,100,261	1,165,582	612.01
Broadway	6,380,910	5,862,432	518,477	941,313	732,965	677.73
North River	4,822,841	4,498,349	324,492	1,072,228	731,342	331.88
Metropolitan	8,248,354	7,682,790	651,565	1,946,075	1,052,506	632.16
Excelsior	2,838,796	2,691,155	147,641	932,150	667,948	808.15
Empire City	1,229,592	1,212,193	17,399	544,793	499,084	159.27
American	1,153,491	1,100,880	52,111	317,623	225,742	244.47
Dollar	678,346	674,731	3,615	366,727	227,349	83.58
United States	755,089	751,547	3,541	349,656	214,624	123.65
West Side	640,850	612,293	28,550	159,074	153,35	
Italian	184,548	183,351	1,197	126,717	65,052	150.78
Washington	4,370	4,370	.....	4,385	15	118.11

BROOKLYN.

Williamsburg	$42,421,481	$34,662,395	$7,759,086	$5,142,533	$8,812,771	$436.51
Dime	26,814,349	24,744,557	2,069,792	3,895,516	2,879,873	419.68
Brooklyn	39,611,128	34,024,761	5,586,366	4,477,583	4,204,203	574.96
South Brooklyn	17,390,941	15,287,757	2,303,184	2,150,083	1,803,456	502.23
Kings County	7,911,765	6,988,789	922,975	977,902	730,987	603.20
German	5,172,440	4,761,711	38,689	1,132,211	866,741	274.18
Germania	4,203,550	3,903,474	298,075	914,141	551,936	375.33
Greenpoint	3,650,133	3,163,064	487,069	683,930	546,838	326.89
Dime of Williamsburg	4,048,697	3,785,699	262,997	958,238	567,149	433.04
East Brooklyn	3,222,316	2,938,439	283,876	595,735	411,213	284.05
Bushwick	1,695,671	1,640,939	54,733	416,353	277,220	303.82
East New York	1,152,062	1,029,646	122,416	250,937	190,031	244.50
Brevoort	867,659	794,184	13,476	248,952	180,691	200.39
City Savings	901,377	876,566	24,811	252,729	162,463	223.94
Eastern District	284,792	280,870	3,921	149,827	85,287	114.14
Greater New York	66,093	64,702	1,391	47,772	30,158	67.55

QUEENS.

Jamaica	$1,736,960	$1,541,571	$195,389	$300,366	$214,926	$379.04
Long Island	1,525,156	1,362,461	162,695	472,928	308,270	158.42
Queens County	1,039,314	948,238	91,076	149,699	106,151	295.64
College Point	622,100	529,490	92,610	71,625	74,922	274.02
Roslyn	565,278	523,648	41,330	91,699	61,954	347.24

RICHMOND.

Richmond County	$273,690	$260,886	$10,503	$104,725	$69,015	$138.81
Staten Island	1,584,005	1,434,981	149,024	384,599	261,324	247.

EXCURSIONS.

New York's Ocean Trip

DIRECT TO THE IRON PIER AT

LONG BRANCH.

ROUND TRIP FARE, 75 CENTS.

FAMOUS CAPE MAY — MAMMOTH
IRON STEAMER, and STEAMER,

REPUBLIC and the COLUMBIA

Leave Pier 10, E. R., (above South Ferry.)	Leave Long Branch,
8:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M.,	11 A. M., 5:00 P. M.,
10:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M.	1 P. M., 7:00 P. M.

Trolley connections for Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and other New Jersey Coast Points.

The best service, by the best boats, ever given, which accommodates people who go for the quick sail down and back for the splendid view of the Bay, Harbor, the Forts, Sandy Hook, the Highlands, and the cottage cities on the Jersey Coast, or the people who wish to spend a few hours, or a day, at the seaside.

The REPUBLIC, that has so long been the "flyer" to Cape May, is a favorite with all who travel on her.

The COLUMBIA is celebrated as the Queen of Chesapeake Bay, and, with her large licensed capacity, a fitting sister ship to the REPUBLIC.

Both boats have immense deck room, elegant saloons, excellent restaurant, open at all times, and are built especially for sea-going work, stanch, fast, and reliable for prompt service.

There are concerts and vaudeville performances on all trips without extra charge.

Nothing that can secure comfort and amusement to their passengers is neglected.

Tickets on them is to know them. To know them is to like them.

W. F. Russell, Mgr., 1,181 B'way. Phone 211 Mad. Sq

All the World in Miniature, and a Veritable Filipino Village.

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, Bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.

TIME TABLE—ST. AMBROSE leaves Cortlandt St. piers, 8:45, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:15 P. M. So. 9th St., Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00 P.M. East 23d St., 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11:00 A. M. for East 23d St. and Cortlandt St., 12:00 M., 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half-hourly 1:10 to 9:10 P. M., 10:50 P. M.

Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10 and half-hourly 1:10 to 9:10 P. M., 10:50 P. M.

Leave foot Whitehall St. (Battery) via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, daily *7:00, and hourly 8:00 A. M. to 1 P. M., and every forty minutes, 1:40 to 9:40, and *10:20 P. M. *Week days only.

EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 6:30, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:50 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, *1:50, 2:20, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 8:50, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, *9:50, 10:00 P. M. Last train returning 10:40 P. M.

Trains marked * runs Saturday only and Sept. 4.

EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

DIRECT TRAINS FROM BROADWAY FERRIES VIA BROOKLYN UNION "L" R. R., week days leave Broadway Ferry 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 A. M., and half-hourly from 9:34 A. M. to 9:34 P. M. Last train from Rockaway Beach at 10:57 P. M.

FARE 15 CENTS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALATIAL IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by annex), 8 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 " " New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 " Returning, the New York 5:20 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

Iron Steamboat Co.,

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.

Leave 22d St., N. R., hourly, 9:00 A. M. to 9 P. M. Leave Pier 1, N. R., hourly, 9:30 A. M. to 9:30 P. M. Leave New Iron Pier, Coney Island, hourly, 10:40 A. M. to 10:40 P. M.

Excursion Tickets, 25 Cents.

ROCKAWAY BOATS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Steamers GEN. SLOCUM & GRAND REPUBLIC. West 20th St. 8:40 A. M., 10:00 A. M., 1:35 P. M. Christopher St. 8:50 A. M., 10:15 A. M., 1:45 P. M. Battery Landing 9:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M., Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:20 P. M. Return at 11:30 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.

Week days, Grand Trip 40c. Sun. & Holidays, 50c. Music.

CONEY ISLAND via CULVER ROUTE.

FOOT OF WHITEHALL ST., L. I., 9:30th St. Brooklyn Ferry. Fast trains connect with express trains Hourly 9:20 to 12:20, then every 20 minutes until 6:20, then every 40 minutes until 10:20. Quickest trip to the Island, time 30 minutes.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Fented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1338 Franklin.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of LOUIS CELLER, Jr., individually and as partner of the firm known as L. Celler, Jr., & Co., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,272.

To the creditors of Louis Celler, Jr., individually and as partner of the firm known as L. Celler, Jr., & Co., of the County and State of New York, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, July 25th, 1899.

NO. 969.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—MAX FREEMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Max Freeman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 26th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 9th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 29, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CHARLES LERNER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Lerner, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 6th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 9th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 29, 1899.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.
Trains leave Grand Central Station:

7:30 P. M. with through Sleeping Cars via Utica,
7:50 A. M. with through Parlor Cars via Utica.

For Fulton Chain, Racquette Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 32, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains: 6:30 A. M. over D. & H. for Saratoga, Lake George, Saranac & Lake Placid; 11:13 A. M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBRUGZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 7:50 AM, 7:30 PM, arrive 7:35 PM, 7:55 AM, and via Chateaugay, 12:55 PM, 10:55 PM.
STEVENS HOUSE Lve.N.Y.,G.C.S.,7:50 AM, 7:55 AM, and via Chateaugay, 12:55 PM. 7:30 PM; ar. 7:35 PM,

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHAS. E. LELAND. Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M., 8:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.; arrive 6:33 P. M. and 5:13 A. M.

COOK'S TOURS.

NOVA SCOTIA,
GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE,
BERMUDA.

August of all months in the year is the one for seeing **Nova Scotia**, the "**Land of Evangeline**," and becoming acquainted with the French Canadians of Lower Canada.

Tours for these **delightful resorts** leave New York **August 3** and **17**.

EVERYTHING INCLUDED.
Nothing better for health and pleasure.

BERMUDA. We have two more tours to Bermuda, **Aug. 5** and **19**, eleven days for $39, all included, limited numbers.

Independent Tickets for EVERY kind of traveller EVERYWHERE. **Lowest rates.**

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HOLLYWOOD HOTELS AND COTTAGES,

HOLLYWOOD, WEST END, N. J.

The most beautiful resort on the New Jersey coast. Superior cuisine and service.

EUROPEAN PLAN.

Suites, with bath. Concerts daily. Eighteen-hole GOLF course and new clubhouse at hotel entrance. Private surf bathing pavilion. For illustrated booklet or terms, address

JOHN T. DEVINE, Mgr.,
HOLLYWOOD, N. J.
Also Proprietor
THE SHOREHAM, Washington, D. C.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

HOTEL EARLINGTON
Rooms en suite with Baths,
ST. JAMES HOTEL
Located in Earlington Park
BATHING ESTABLISHMENT
Directly Opposite Hotel Earlington.
GOLF LINKS.
E. M. EARLE & SON

DEAL COUNTRY CLUB AND CLUB COTTAGES, DEAL, N. J.

Inn cottages may be rented by week, month, or season. Newly furnished; all improvements, including bath. Meals served in new open-air dining room. Superior cuisine. French waiters. Hotels golf course reached in three minutes. Fine bathing beach.

A. L. SIEGHORTNER, Manager.
or Atlantic Coast Realty Co., Deal, N. J.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,

QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.
Two hours from New York by Harlem R. R. NOW OPEN.....1,200 FEET ELEVATION
Golf Links and all other amusements.
N. S. HOWE, Manager.
Post Office address Pawling, N. Y.
Circulars and information at SCOFIELD'S, 1 Madison Av., N. Y. City.

LONG BRANCH.
UNITED STATES HOTEL OPENS JUNE 24.

For rates, &c., call or address
S. PROSKEY,
1,133 BROADWAY, N. Y.

SOMERSET INN

And Eight Cottages. Bernardsville, N. J.
Remains open until October 23d.
35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferries. Altitude 800 feet. GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
T. F. Silleck.....Manager
Oriental Hotel
Jos. P. Greaves.....Manager

INSTRUCTION.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.

Founded by the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School, the corporation which maintains Trinity School, in order to provide for girls a thorough secular education, combined with sound religious training.

School year opens September 11, 1899.

For particulars address the Principal, EMMA G. SEIRING, A. M., 257 West 93d St.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls

Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

MORAVIAN SEMINARY AND COLLEGE FOR Women. Founded 1749. Modern conveniences. Two hours from New York. J. MAX HARK, D. D., Prin., Bethlehem, Pa.

MISS ANAGE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Girls. Established in 1848. Circular on application. Opens Sept. 28 1350 Pine St., Phila.

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT OF THE ETHICAL Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av.; terms, $200; opens Oct. 2; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

BERKELEY 23 WEST SWIMMING SCHOOL, 44TH ST.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEACH, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BEACH late of Evanston, Illinois, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at Room 49, No. 51 Chambers Street, in Manhattan Borough of the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New York, June 30, 1899. CATHARINE BAGOT TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney for Executors, 51 Chambers St., N. Y. jy10-law6mM

BEEBE, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT BEEBE, late of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin B. Kenyon, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, January 28th, 1899.

ARCHIBALD N. BEEBE, Executor.
BENJAMIN B. KENYON, Attorney for Executor, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja30-law6mM

CUMING, JAMES R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES R. CUMING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard W. Freedman, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. LETITIA CUMING, ALMON GOODWIN, HENRY THOMPSON, Executrix and Executors. RICHARD W. FREEDMAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 2 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. jy3-law6mM

GILBOUGH, JOHN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN W. GILBOUGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of ADAMS & ADAMS, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1899. EMILY T. GILBOUGH, Executrix. ADAMS & ADAMS, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City. my15-law6mM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GOLDMAN, MANASSAH L.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MANASSAH L. GOLDMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 806, No. 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1899. EDWARD GOTTLIEB, Executor. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York. my1-law6mM

HULSEBERG, MARIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Henry D. Otes, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of MARIA HULSEBERG, deceased, Henry Hulseberg, John Carle Hulseberg, Lena Hulseberg, George Hulseberg, Ettie Ziegler, Leonora Henrietta Wellbrock, Frederick Wellbrock, Howard Wellbrock, Henrietta Wellbrock, Anna E. Voight, Christopher Otten, Caroline W. Thiemann, Louisa Von Kaas, Adolph Von Kaas, Henrietta Dieckmann, Theodore Dieckmann, Netta Dieckmann, Ida Dieckmann, Emma Dieckmann, Gerhardt Dieckmann, Frederick Dieckmann, Wilhelmina Dieckmann, George Dieckmann, and Louise Otten as sole legatee and devisee under the last will and testament of Gerhardt Otten, deceased. Send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the (25th) twenty-fifth day of October, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why the probate of the alleged last will and testament and of the alleged codicil thereto of Maria Hulseberg, late of the County of New York, should not be revoked, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 28th day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.] P. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy31-1aw6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH F. JENNINGS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, May 29th, 1899.

MARY J. RYAN, Executrix.
PATRICK J. JENNINGS, Executor.
BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executors, No. 54 Wall Street, (Manhattan,) New York City. my29-1aw6mM

KYLE, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KYLE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of May, 1899. THOMAS H. KYLE, Executor. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Executor, Borough of Manhattan, 206 Broadway, City of New York. my29-1aw6mM

MADDEN, MARY M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY M. MADDEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Reid, Esselstyn & Ketcham. No. 35 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 1st day of July, 1899. WILLIAM H. PORTER, Executor. REID, ESSELSTYN & KETCHAM, Attorneys for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York City. jy3-1aw6mM

MAZAS, CAROLINE, or KUNIGUNDA MAZAS, or KUNIGUNDA ELLRODT, or MARY C. ELLRODT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John R. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE MAZAS, or KUNIGUNDA MAZAS, or KUNIGUNDA ELLRODT, or MARY C. ELLRODT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of L. P. Mingey, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New York the 28th day of January, 1899. MARY LORENTZ.

L. P. MINGEY, Attorney for Executrix, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ja30-1aw6mM

SARRA Y VALLDEJULI, JOSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSE SARRA Y VALLDEJULI, late of Havana, Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of Lanman & Kemp, Nos. 68 and 70 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 21st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899.

CELIA HERNANDEZ DE SARRA,
Ancillary Administratrix.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attys. for Ancillary Administratrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y.

SCHMITT, GEORGE, JR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE SCHMITT, Jr., late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Marshall, Moran, Williams & McVickar, Attorneys, No. Thirty Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York the twenty-eighth day of January, 1899. CLARA E. SCHMITT,
Administratrix.
MARSHALL, MORAN, WILLIAMS & MCVICKAR, Attorneys for Administratrix, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f4-1aw6mM

THEES, JOHN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. THEES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Sackett & Lang, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1899. ANNA THEES, OSCAR D. THEES, JOHN D. THEES, Jr., Executors. SACKETT & LANG, Attorneys for Executors, 99 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh6-1aw6mM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—HAROLD M. SILL and THOMAS H. ODGEN, as Trustees of Amelia Bogert and also as Trustees of Pauline Sill, Plaintiffs, against MARGARET BARNES and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 25th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-second day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, known by the street Number 423 West 49th Street, and said lot being known and distinguished on a map entitled "A Map of 188 Lots in the 12th Ward of the City of New York," being part of the estate late of Phillip Webbers, deceased, filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York as Lot Number 183, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say, Beginning on the northerly side of Forty-ninth Street at a point distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the westerly side of the Ninth Avenue, and running thence northerly on a line parallel with the said Ninth Avenue and along the westerly side of Lot Number 184 on said map and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-ninth and Fifty-first Streets; thence westerly along the said centre line of the block being the rear of Lot Number 158 on said map twenty-five feet to Lot Number 182 on said map, thence southerly along the easterly side of the said last-mentioned lot one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly line of Forty-ninth Street, and thence easterly along the said northerly line of Forty-ninth Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 27th, 1899.

EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Referee.
CHARLES DE KAY TOWNSEND, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 71 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
Street number of this property is 423 West 49th St.

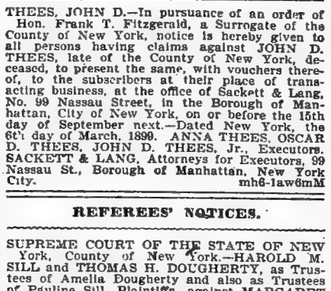

West 49th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is twenty-one thousand six hundred and sixteen 87-100 ($21,616.87) dollars, with interest thereon from twentieth day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and ninety-one ($891.00) dollars, with interest from July 25th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is six hundred and eighty-five 85-100 ($685.85) dollars and interest.—Dated New York, July 27th, 1899.

EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Referee.
jy31-2aw3wM&Sa&u21&22

REFEREES' NOTICES.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE AND 117TH STREET. —New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, vs. MAUD NESBIT et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly entered in the above-entitled action on the 29th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, distant one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet and eleven (11) inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street with the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with the easterly line of Eighth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth Streets; thence easterly, along said centre line of the block, seventy (70) feet eleven and one-half (11½) inches to the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue; thence southerly, along the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue, eighty-eight (88) feet and nine and three-quarters (9¾) inches; thence westerly, on a line parallel with One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, ninety-two (92) feet five and one-eighth (5⅛) inches; thence southerly, on a line parallel with the easterly line of Eighth Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet two and three-quarters (2¾) inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; and thence westerly, along the said northerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning; be the said several dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, July 31st, 1899.

RUFUS B. COWING,
Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

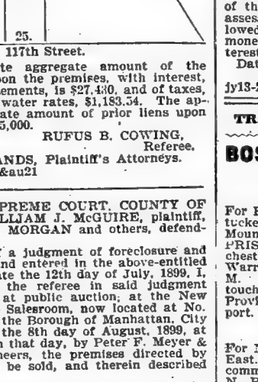

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $27,420, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $1,183.54. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the property is $25,000.

RUFUS B. COWING,
Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
jy21-2aw6wM&Th&au21

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM J. McGUIRE, plaintiff, against JOHN P. MORGAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and four feet four inches eastwardly from the easterly side of Park, formerly Fourth, Avenue; running thence northwardly, parallel with said Park, formerly Fourth, Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence eastwardly, parallel with Thirty-fourth Street, twenty-one feet one inch; thence southwardly, parallel with Park, formerly Fourth, Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches, to Thirty-fourth Street; thence westwardly, along Thirty-fourth Street, twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning. The easterly and westerly side walls of the building on said premises being party walls.

The said premises being known by the street number 117 East 34th Street, and being the same premises conveyed to the said Richard Duncan Harris, by William B. Dixon, by deed recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 1,626 of Conveyances, Page 83, on October 1, 1881. Subject to the covenants as to buildings and otherwise contained in agreement between Mary Murray and others, recorded in said Register's office in Liber 485 of Conveyances, Page 594, on March 2, 1847.—Dated New York, July 24th, 1899.

JAMES R. TORRANCE,
Referee.
HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 59 Wall St., New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 117 East 34th Street:

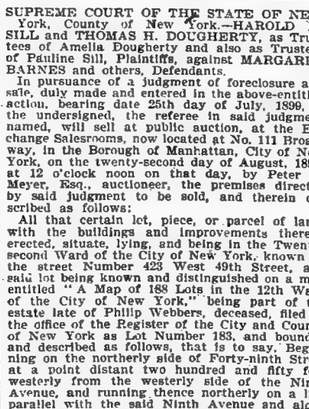

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $28,000, with interest thereon from the 19th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $202.71-100, with interest from Sept. 7, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $840.00 and interest.—Dated New York, 24th day of July, 1899.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee.
jl24-2aw8wM&Th&au15

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT—NEW YORK COUNTY.—WILLIAM A. HAZARD, plaintiff, against LIZZIE SCOTT, ADAM MORAN, and WINNIFRED MORAN, defendants.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June ——, 1899.

FRANKLIN W. MOULTON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Post Office address and office, No. 59 Wall Street, New York City.

To the defendant Lizzie Scott: The foregoing summons is served on you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Martin L. Stover, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 14th day of July, 1899, and on the said 14th day of July, 1899, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County, City, and State of New York, which said complaint was originally filed on the 13th day of July, 1899.—Dated July 14, 1899.

FRANKLIN W. MOULTON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy17-1a7wM&au23

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY RITCHIE BENNETT, Plaintiff, against ELIZABETH M. CARRINGTON et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 10th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the city, county, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, distant five hundred and fifty feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, (as widened,) running thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the way through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Forty-seventh and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Streets, running thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and along said centre line twenty-five feet, running thence southerly and again parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 11, 1899.

WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.
FRANK G. WILD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 15 Beekman St., Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number is 287 West 147th St.

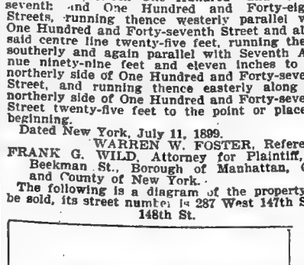

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $16,364.43, with interest thereon from July 7, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $355.23, with interest from July 11, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $44 and interest.

Dated New York, July 11, 1899.

WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.
jy13-2aw3wTh&M&au3

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.

VIA SOUND LINES.

FALL RIVER LINE

For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland and Seashore Points Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 6:00 P. M. Steamer from New York, Sundays only, touches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line eastward steamer stops at Newport.

PROVIDENCE LINE

For Newport, Providence, Boston, the North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only at 5:00 P. M., touching at Newport, R. I. (Monday mornings excepted.) On Monday mornings Fall River Line steamers touch at Newport.

STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Strs. NEW HAMPSHIRE and MAINE. Leave Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 6:00 P. M.

NORWICH LIN

REPLY TO SECRETARY GAGE

Mr. McAneny on the Treasury's Obedience to Civil Service.

HE CHARGES EVASION OF RULES

Return to the Spoils System—Decisions and Figures Quoted to Refute the Secretary.

George McAneny, Secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League, has addressed a letter to Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. McAneny's letter is in reply to the Secretary's recent letter to the league concerning the scope and effect of the President's civil service order. Mr. McAneny writes in part as follows:

"In your letter to the Civil Service Reform League, dated July 14, you have challenged the accuracy of certain of the statements contained in my open letter of the 11th. Your references are not to the facts presented in disproof of your charge that the league, in its comments on the President's civil service order, has been guilty of false representation. So far as appears you have dealt with those subjects introduced to show that the attitude of the Treasury Department toward civil service reform has not been consistent, and that your own view of the merits of the order could not, therefore, be accepted without reserve.

"Your letter, being addressed to the league, has been properly referred. Those questions of fact alone that you still raise I shall answer personally.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE.

"I showed in my letter that the most imperative call for strict application of the civil service rules, under the present control of the Treasury Department, had been in connection with the administration of the Internal Revenue Service. It was pointed out that since this branch of the civil establishment had so greatly expanded—$273,0 0,000, or more than half of the annual income of the Government, now being collected through its agency—it had become more than ever important that subordinate officers and employes should be selected for ascertained fitness only, and that the force should be as free as possible from the interference or the mutations of party politics. I then stated that, notwithstanding the fact that the rules did apply to the entire service when you took office, there have since been sweeping changes in 'the force of agents and clerks known commonly as Deputy Collectors,' and that the new appointments were made generally in open disregard of the law, and in most cases for political reasons. On this subject you make the following comments:

"'There are no such clerks and agents. His remarks are without application, unless it be to Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue, and I do him the credit to believe that it is these he had in mind.'

"Speaking with reference to the entire Revenue Service, you add:

"'Very few removals of any kind have in fact been made, and when made they have been in strict conformity with the President's order of July 27, 1897, which requires antecedent to removal, the filing of charges and the opportunity for defense.'

"There were 3,282 officers and employes in this branch on Feb. 1 last. Up to that date—and since March 1, 1897—there had been reported to the Civil Service Commission 1,552 separations, including removals and resignations, or about 50 per cent. of the whole. As the Collectors in many districts had for a long time failed to make monthly reports of changes, as required by law, the actual proportion, no doubt, was greater. The meaning of these figures will be more plain when it is considered that among the force of letter carriers—who have been long under the civil service rules—the separations through removal, resignation, and death, in the years 1896-7 were 2.5 per cent., and in the years 1897-8, 2.9 per cent.

REMOVALS OF DEPUTIES.

"Concerning removals made in 'conformity with the President's order of July 1897,' I will show merely what has been the practice in the cases directly in point—those of the Deputy Collectors—without attempting to rehearse the complaints made respecting other classes. I offer the following specimen extracts from the official reports of the Civil Service Commission in these cases."

Mr. McAneny here cites the reports of removals of Deputy Collectors by the Collectors at Richmond, Va.; Nashville, Tenn.; Dallas, Texas, and Baltimore, Md. The reports go on to show that the vacancies created by such removals were filled regardless of the requirements of the civil service rules applying to the cases under consideration.

"Respecting my statement that new appointments were made generally in open disregard of the law, you say:

"'I knew when writing this that there is and long has been a contention as to the legal right of Collectors to appoint their deputies.'

"I not only knew this, but stated both the fact and the attendant circumstances. Certain Collectors had indeed made the novel claim that the law giving them the right to appoint deputies was not modified by the later enactment fixing the method of appointment. This proposition had, however, been promptly rejected by eminent lawyers, whose opinions had been asked by the Civil Service Commission, while the Attorney General, to whom the department had made application declined to give any opinion at all. Whatever other authority may have been invoked has not as yet been published. I suggested, moreover, that the attempt to establish the precedent in these cases, that a statute in operation may be ignored merely because some interested person has questioned its validity, was not only an unusual, but a somewhat revolutionary proceeding.

"But the most surprising explanation offered for some of these appointments is this:

"'But they were made in view of Section 3,148 R. g., (the law granting the right to appoint,) an authority invoked by Collectors for their independent action in the premises, and as he must well know in some instances sustained by the courts.'

"There are no cases whatever in which the courts have sustained the contention to which you refer. The only cases arising in the Internal Revenue Service have been those involving the right to remove, a radically different thing, and the decisions in these are merely in keeping with previous decisions on the same subject relating to other branches. The Civil Service act itself does not regulate the method of removal as it does that of appointment. It has been held uniformly, therefore, that the removal rule of July, 1897, cannot be enforced by the judicial authority, but that it can be by the Executive. In the suit of Woods against the Postmaster General, the first to be determined, Judge Cox of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia held as follows:

> The President may lay down rules for the internal policy of his Administration, and may require his chief executive officers dependent upon his pleasure for their tenure of office, to conform to them, or else to sever their official relations with him, and in that sense the rules relied on by the complainant were within his political and executive authority. But the enforcement of such rules is a matter between the President and his Cabinet, and not a matter for the courts, or one in which the complainant has any legal interest.

"Concluding your mention of the Internal Revenue Service, you say:

"'With all the assertions of right and power made by the Collectors to appoint their own deputies, a claim which has been put in practice in certain cases, it still remains true that the restraining influence of the Treasury Department has been such that out of a total of 963 such appointees, 752 Deputy Collectors were appointed, and on May 29 last held their positions, under the provisions of the civil service law and rules.'

RECORDS AGAINST MR. GAGE.

"These figures can hardly be intended to represent, in their proportion, the operation of the law under the present Administration. The records of the Civil Service Commission, with which they are quite irreconcilable, show that during the period from March, 1897, to June, 1898, there were not more than twenty-nine deputies appointed from competitive lists. Up to October, 1898, there were three more so appointed, and, so far as appears, there have been none since. From March, 1897, to February, 1899, on the other hand, 232 appointments of deputies were reported as having been appointed under the contention that these offices were not subject to classification.

"I referred, in my letter, to the appointment of many hundreds of clerks and others, under a partial suspension of the civil service rules, during the progress of the war with Spain. I showed that, notwithstanding the fact that the Civil Service Commission was prepared to furnish practically all of the eligibles needed, its machinery had been deliberately set aside by an act of Congress, and the whole of this great class of appointments placed on a patronage basis. I showed, also, that, while the appointments that have followed have been in both the War and Treasury Departments, the first exempting act was passed as the result of representations made by Treasury officials, to the effect that the Civil Service Commission was not prepared to meet the emergency.

"I have already stated that the commission had at this time 6,000 names upon its clerical registers, and was prepared to furnish as many eligibles as might be needed, at the shortest notice. That this was the natural means of securing such employes you show by your own statement that up to the date in question you had appointed emergency employes under the law, and in no other way—in itself a creditable record.

"In showing the number of persons appointed under this and subsequent exempting acts—persons whose employment has already been continued for a second year and now seems apt to continue indefinitely—I referred for purposes of comparison to the number appointed in the Treasury Department after competitive examination under the civil service law.

"You ask:

"'What is his purpose in making this statement, even if it be true? Is it to insinuate that vacancies have been filled of new clerks appointed contrary to law? Suppose that only fourteen clerks have been drawn from the commission's eligible lists; as the Secretary of the Civil Service Reform League he must know that there are eligibles under the civil service law other than those whose names stand on the eligible lists of the Civil Service Commission.'

OLD SYSTEM RE-ESTABLISHED.

"The places in the Treasury Department really filled, under the war acts, by promotion or transfer—forty-four in all—were mainly in the offices of the Auditors. Including these, the full list of such appointments in the Treasury Department proper, up to Sept. 30, 1898, was 142; in the Internal Revenue Service, 375, (72 clerks and 303 deputies;) and in the War Department, 525—a total of 1,042. Of the appointments in the War Department a number were also made through changes within the service, but by far the greater number were made from the outside. I said to you that, while I offered no speculation as to the character of individual appointees in the Treasury Department or to the influences that had led to their selection, it was clear that, so far as the operation of the civil service law is concerned, the old system had to a very appreciable degree been re-established. To this I will add the assertion that, as a consequence of this policy, the efficiency of entire bureaus in the War Department was seriously impaired at a time when efficiency had perhaps never been so urgently important. When I reaffirm that the exemption from examination, granted as the result of the representations of Treasury officials, was repeated in each following act, without the correction of the erroneous statements made, until finally, under the act of March 3, 1899, all additional employes 'rendered necessary because of the increased work of the war with Spain,' may be appointed, for indefinite terms, 'without compliance with the conditions of the Civil Service act,' the pertinence of this illustration will be plainly apparent.

"In justifying the statement of the league concerning the effect of the rule permitting the reinstatement of persons removed for 'delinquency or misconduct,' without regard to the length of time elapsing since their separation from the service, I pointed out that the way had been opened for the practice of wholesale political reprisals at each change of Administration, involving the multiplication of removals in order to permit reinstatements. I allowed, however, for some limitation on this rule imposed, it was supposed, by the nature of its terms. The Treasury Department has virtually abolished all limitation by adopting the following construction, to be found in 'Treasury Decisions,' under date of June 29, No. 21,313:

> Referring to this clause of Rule 9, it is evident that if persons dismissed from the service on false charges are reinstatable without regard to the one-year-time limit, those persons who have been summarily dismissed without the formality of charges preferred, without delinquency or misconduct, and for no just cause, are qually entitled to reinstatement at any time, and it is held that the rule applies to the latter class.
>
> "The effect of the rule, as thus construed, will be to permit the reinstatement, without examination, of any person dismissed from the service at any past time, with or without the statement of cause, and for reasons altogether within the discretion of department officers. It applies to the whole service the policy against which the Civil Service Commission and the league successfully contended, during the second Cleveland Administration, when it was proposed to permit the reinstatement of the railway mail clerks dismissed at the outset of the Administration of President Harrison. The evil effects of such a plan were pointed out with exceptional clearness in the statements made by Commissioner Roosevelt at that time.

MEANS OF EVASION.

"It has been said that the changes in the removal order of July, 1897, to which I have not as yet alluded, have added to the effectiveness of that ruling. It now appears that the reverse is true. It was pointed out to the President some time ago that certain departments it had been claimed that this rule—requiring the statement of reasons for removal, and an opportunity for explanation—did not relate to removals made from particular positions, but only to those taking the employe altogether out of the service. It was shown that under this construction, in order to evade the rule, a department officer might reduce the employe to a salary that he could not afford to accept, and thus force him out by indirection.

"In the Philadelphia Post Office alone fifty such reductions were made, affecting, among others, a Superintendent who a year before had received a medal for the highest degree of efficiency in his work. It was suggested that the only way in which to remedy this practice would be to apply to reductions the same reasonable rule that governed removals—a construction already adopted under the Treasury rules. It was supposed by some that the language contained in the revised rule was intended to accomplish this result. A month ago, however, a Superintendent of station in the New York Post Office, who had secured his position by successive promotions, was notified, while at his work, that he would be reduced that same day to a low grade clerkship, involving a change in salary from $2,000 to $1,000. The procedure prescribed for cases of removal was not followed. The case was taken to the Post Office Department, and a formal decision given that under the rule as revised reductions, even of this extreme sort, are not to be considered as removals. The only effect of this change, therefore, is to repeal those parts of the Treasury rules referred to, and to recognize this means of evasion as a regular proceeding. Coupled with the provision for indiscriminate reinstatements, in whatever vacancies may exist or be created, the effect of this ruling will readily be appreciated."

WORK OF ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

Funds Needed to Meet the Expenses of the Floating Hospital.

St. John's Guild has issued a circular setting forth the magnitude of the work being carried on in its particular field of charity. The two floating hospitals carried 18,424 child patients during the first three weeks of their operation. Seven hundred and twenty-nine children were taken to the Seaside Hospital at New Dorp, S. I.

Some of the contributors for this work among the children are "Savings of Carola and Fred," $20; proceeds of an entertainment given by the Storm King Mountain Club, $1; Miss Helen Miller Gould, for one trip of the Floating Hospital, $250; Mrs. H. D. Auchincloss, $100; Mrs. James H. Bowman, $1; Scott, Ellen & William, through Mrs. J. P. Fillebrown, $10; Julie and Esther, $10; Miss J. W. M., through Mrs. John M. Toucey and Mrs. William Kennon Jewett, $25; proceeds of a fair held by six little girls, through L. G. G. Martin, $5.53; Mrs. Mary R. Engelsby, $10, and Mrs. Louis Hasbrouck and children, $10.

The expenses of the Floating Hospital are twice as much as in former years, and funds are needed at once to continue the work. Checks should be drawn to the order of William R. Warren, Treasurer, 501 Fifth Avenue.

Franklin Street Fire Insurance.

The insurance on the property of Charles L. Christmann, at 116 and 118 Franklin Street, where a fire occurred Saturday afternoon, was distributed as follows: Underwriters', Hartford, Conn., $5,500; Commercial Union, $5,000; Aetna, Hartford, Conn., $5,000. C. R. Young & Co. will adjust the losses, which amount to about 50 per cent. of the insurance.

Entertainment at the Y. W. C. A.

There will be a unique entertainment at the hall of the Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East Fifteenth Street, this evening, known as "A Midsummer Treat." Admission is free.

GLEASON TO FIGHT TAX RATE.

Long Island City's ex-Mayor Claims There Should Be a Surplus in Queens Borough.

Ex-Mayor Patrick J. Gleason of Long Island City is to fight the Queens Borough tax rate. He instructed his counsel on Saturday to appear before the Municipal Assembly and make an effort to have the rate in Queens made lower, or, failing in this, to go into the courts and fight the case. Mr. Gleason says that if he was not a prisoner he would go before the Assembly himself. He is now serving out a judgment imprisonment and may not leave the County of Queens until the judgment is satisfied.

Mr. Gleason claims that instead of there being a deficiency of over $900,000 for Queens Borough to pay this year, there should be a surplus to the credit of the borough. He claims to have the figures to prove this is true, and challenges Controller Coler to a battle in which figures are to be the weapons. He says that the property owners in what was Long Island City will not be injured by the high tax rate nearly so much as those who live outside of that portion of the borough.

In the old days, he says, the property inside of the old city limits was assessed to its full value and taxed accordingly. Outside of that portion—in the country districts—he says the residents do not yet realize what the tax rate means. To all intents they paid the last year before consolidation about 1 per cent. This year they will have to pay what appears on its face to be about 3 per cent. This, he says, is delusive and likely to lead many to think that things are not so bad as they are painted.

The property in the outlying sections appreciated rapidly in assessed valuation in the hands of the city's Assessors, and in many cases the old assessed valuation was tripled, and in some cases more than that. In those cases the property owners will have to pay about 9 or 10 per cent. upon the old valuations.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

Concerts This Evening at Washington Square and Corlears Hook.

There will be music at Washington Square Park by the Eighth Regiment Band to-day at 8 P. M. The following is the programme:

"Star-Spangled Banner."
March, "Echelon".....Retford
Overture, "Triomphale".....Rubinstein
Valse de concert, "Ganymede".....Kuhner
Fantaisie unique, "Gathering of the Nomads"..Ellenberg
Scenes popular, "Runaway Girl".....Caryll
Duet for baritone and cornet.....Messrs. Seltzer and Fookes.
"Lohengrin," (Act III.).....Wagner
Leaflet—
(a) Valse popular.....Mackie
(b) Oddity, "Shuffling Jasper".....Scouton
Gems of Irish song.....Kappey
Galop "Fire and Flame".....Saro

At Corlears Hook Park A. Halle's Military Band will give this programme:

"Hail Columbia."
March, "Heroic".....Rollinson
Overture, "Hunting for Luck".....Suppé
Characteristic, "First Heart Throbs"..Ellenberg
Gems of the season.....Chattaway
Humoresque, "Whistling Rufus".....Mills
Excerpts from "The Fortune Teller".....Herbert
Solo for cornet, "The Moth and the Flame"..... Witt
Played by R. L. Halle.
A bouquet of Irish melodies.....Coates
Paraphrase, "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep" Lovemberg
March, "National Unity".....Knight
"Star-Spangled Banner."

PLOT AGAINST SURFACE LINES.

Detectives Fail to Find Confederates—Curran Has Visitors.

Detective Sergeant Welles and other Central Office men who are at work on the alleged dynamite conspiracy case for which Francis J. Curran was arrested last Friday evening, had discovered nothing up to a late hour last night to strengthen the belief that Curran had confederates in the plot to blow up the property of the Metropolitan Traction Company, particularly the car barns at Second Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street. There is still a guard of twenty policemen maintained there.

Curran had several visitors yesterday, but declined to make a statement of his connection with the alleged conspiracy. His case will come up for examination before Magistrate Zeller, in the Yorkville Court, this morning.

BURGLARS AT BRIGHTON BEACH.

Two Men and a Boy Caught Robbing the Room of One of the Guests.

Two men and a boy were arrested at the Brighton Beach Hotel yesterday afternoon while in the act of robbing one of the rooms. The burglars, who were subsequently locked up in the Sheepshead Bay Police Station, gave their names as Henry Miller, twenty-five years old, of 39 Delancey Street; Jacob Cohen, twenty-three years old, of 26 Stanton Street, and Abraham Finkin, fifteen years old, of 147 Norfolk Street, all of this city.

The three were observed acting in a suspicious manner on the hotel veranda about 5 o'clock by House Detective Maxwell and Detective O'Connell of the Sheepshead Bay Police Station, who kept a close watch upon their movements. At 8 o'clock, while the majority of the hotel guests were at dinner, the three burglars went up the main staircase to the second floor and got out on the roof of the veranda.

Thence they made their way to the window of Room 171, occupied by George Bodine, a bookmaker, who was at dinner. The window was quickly opened by means of a "jimmy," and Finkin was sent into the room. At this juncture the two detectives, who had watched every move of the trio, appeared and arrested the two men on the veranda. Assemblyman Roche, who is part owner of the hotel, and had been called upon for assistance, went into the room and collared Finkin. The latter had just opened a top bureau drawer which contained $2,000 in bills.

CHASE FOR HIGHWAYMAN.

Bold Attempt at Robbery in a Street in Brooklyn.

A bold hold-up followed by a lively chase after the alleged highwayman caused much excitement in South Brooklyn early yesterday morning. John Bray, a fireman, employed on the steamship Viola, lying at Erie Basin, was returning to his ship when a man sprang out of a doorway at Warren and Columbia Streets, and seized him by the throat with one hand while he tried to rifle Bray's pockets with the other hand. Brey shouted for help, and Policeman Cooney of the Hamilton Avenue Station came to his aid.

The highwayman took to his heels and Cooney started in pursuit. The fugitive paid no attention to the policeman's command to stop, and the latter fired two shots after him from his revolver. After a chase of several blocks Cooney caught his man. At the station house the prisoner gave his name as Patrick McCann, twenty-two years old, of 191 West Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

Naval Militia on a Cruise.

The converted yacht Aileen, manned by a crew of the Brooklyn Naval Militia, cruised up the Sound yesterday, and lay over night in Cold Spring Harbor. The yacht was in command of Lieut. Orlop. The cruise was for practice, the militia being instructed in gunnery and seamanship. About fifteen members of the battalion went to Rockaway Beach yesterday in a gig, and camped out there over night.

Old Apple Woman Held.

Margaret Barry, who has sold apples and papers around the entrance of the Brooklyn Bridge every since it was first thrown open to the public, and who was arrested Saturday night, was yesterday held for examination in the Centre Street Police Court on a charge of complicity in the theft of a trunk. The trunk was found in the cellar of the old woman's home at 14 Cherry Street. Patrick Shea, better known as "Dopey" Shea, and Thomas Sullivan, who were also arrested, were likewise held for examination.

Found Dead Near a Crossing.

Joseph Spitzmeyer, thirty years old, of Gates Avenue, near the Morris Canal, Jersey City, was found dead near the Ocean Avenue crossing of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at daylight yesterday. The body was badly mangled, and it is supposed that Spitzmeyer was struck by a freight train, which passed west at 2 A. M. The body was removed to the Morgue.

Cornerstone for a New Church.

The cornerstone of the Zion German Evangelical Lutheran Church, at McAdoo Avenue and the Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City, was laid yesterday with appropriate ceremonies by the Rev. William Sanft, pastor. An address in German was delivered by the Rev. F. W. Oswald, President of the New York Conference, and an address in English by the Rev. G. C. Berkemeier. The new church will be of granite and brick, and will cost $30,000.

Off on a vacation?
Write or wire us if you need anything.
We send anything, anywhere.
Everything man or boy wears.
ROGERS, PEET & Co.
260 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

VICTIMS OF BROOKLYN CARS

Two More Deaths Reported Yesterday Swell the List to 248.

NUMBER OF OTHERS INJURED

One Motorman Who Ran Down a Boy Struck in the Face by an Angry Witness of the Accident.

The green motormen who got the places of strikers on the Brooklyn trolley roads are contributing very largely to the excitement of life in the borough over the bridge. Trolley accidents are every-day affairs in Brooklyn, but since the strike a new record even for that borough has been established. Within the last three days as many people have been killed by the cars, while more than a score of persons have been more or less seriously injured. Two deaths were added to the trolley's ever growing list yesterday, swelling the roll to 248, the number killed since the introduction of the electric railroad in Brooklyn.

Frank Stanton, twenty-eight years old, of 2,131 Fifty-third Street, was run down and instantly killed by a car of the Third Avenue line at Third Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, early in the morning. He jumped from an express car going north, in front of the other car, which was bound south, and which he had not seen approaching.

Philip Schnell, thirty-four years old, of 1,400 Gates Avenue, who was one of seven persons injured in a collision between a car of the Canarsie line and a peddler's wagon at Rockaway and Riverdale Avenues Saturday night, died in St. Mary's Hospital. His skull had been fractured.

Besides these two fatalities, many other trolley accidents, less serious in character, were reported during the day.

Thomas Philpot, fifty-four years old, of 623 Main Street, Paterson, N. J., was thrown from the step of a Marcy Avenue car at Sheepshead Bay and was injured about the legs.

Charles Walters, twenty-nine years old, of Stanhope Street and Underwood Avenue, while crossing Liberty Avenue at Grant Street, was struck by a car of the Liberty Avenue line and received a fracture of the knee cap and several scalp wounds.

Car 816 of the Marcy Avenue line ran into a coupé owned and driven by John Malady of 270 Gold Street, at Marcy Avenue and Quincy Street. Malady was thrown to the street and received contusions of the back and left leg. The coupé was badly damaged.

Six-year-old Frank Conklin, whose parents live at 416 Grand Street, had a narrow escape from what seemed almost certain death. The child was crossing Grand Street, at Rodney, when he was struck by a trolley car of the Grand Street line. The little fellow was caught up in the fender, but he rolled out again before the motorman could stop the speed of the car, and had passed under the front part of the network when the car was brought to a stop. The boy was picked up unconscious, and a call sent to the Eastern District Hospital. Surgeon Bullwinkle found that the boy had received several scalp wounds and abrasions all over the body. He was taken to his home.

Car 141 of the Bergen Street line ran into an open switch at Nostrand Avenue in the evening, and several of the passengers were thrown to the street. Mrs. Millie Armont, twenty-three years old, of 886 De Kalb Avenue, received contusions of the head and arms. She was attended by an ambulance surgeon and went home.

Baldwin Canin, sixty-two years old, of 132 Raymond Street, while attempting to pass between two cars of the Rockaway Avenue line, at Canarsie, was struck by one of them. He received a fracture of the ribs, and was taken home in an ambulance.

James Narlan, five years old, of 49 Columbia Street, while playing in the street in front of his home was struck by Car 2,409 of the Cross-town line. He escaped with a few bruises. When the car was stopped, after the boy had been knocked down, a crowd, which had witnessed the accident, gathered and threatened the motorman. One man in the crowd jumped on the car and struck the motorman in the face. He then ran away. Several policemen drove the crowd back, and when it was seen that the boy had been only slightly hurt the car was allowed to proceed.

WOMAN KILLED BY TROLLEY.

One Brother Seriously Injured and Another Bruised—Their Wagon Hit by a Car.

NEWARK, N. J., July 30.—Miss Irene Simpson, twenty-seven years old, of 113 Mechanic Street, was crushed to death under a trolley car at midnight, her brother, Walter received a terrible scalp wound and other injuries, while her brother, Charles S., escaped with slight bruises and a bad shaking up.

The Simpsons had been out for a drive through the suburbs, and were hurrying home to get out of the rain when the accident occurred.

The brothers and sister were seated in a new bicycle runabout, drawn by a spirited horse. While driving east along Clinton Avenue near Ridgewood Avenue, the horse took fright and bolted on the west-bound track. Car 279 of the Clinton Avenue line was coming along at a high rate of speed. Miss Simpson, realizing the danger, cried out in alarm to her brother Charles, who was driving. He endeavored to get the horse clear of the tracks, but before he had succeeded the car struck the runabout full in the middle. The two men were hurled some distance and landed clear of the tracks, but Miss Simpson was thrown directly in front of the car and was crushed beneath it.

When the car was brought to a stop she was found wedged under the front trucks, and timbers had to be secured to jack the car up before she could be removed. She was still breathing when taken out, but died a few minutes later.

Meanwhile Charles, who was able to rise after the collision, had run screaming for help up the avenue, while those who responded took care of Walter, and assisted him to the office of Dr. Crimmins, a block away, where his injuries were dressed. He was removed to his home in a police ambulance.

Charles became hysterical when he saw the horror of the accident. When he recovered he arranged with Undertaker Skinner, who was near when the accident happened, to look after the remains of his sister.

It was found that Miss Simpson's skull was crushed, and her body mangled. The runabout was demolished, but the horse which was cut loose from it escaped unhurt. He was caught a few blocks away.

Motorman Brown and Conductor Peter Brown, who were in charge of the car, were arrested, and later were charged with manslaughter. They will be arraigned in the Upper Court to-morrow.

KILLED ON JEROME AVENUE.

Man Run Down by a Trolley Car and Ground to Pieces.

Franz Bohmer, seventy-seven years old, of 376 East Seventy-sixth Street, in crossing Jerome Avenue last night, was knocked down by a trolley car and killed. The motorman of the car, Timothy Tracey, of Boston Road and Southern Boulevard, was locked up.

When the car struck Bohmer he was crossing the avenue in the middle of the block between One Hundred and Seventy-fifth and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Streets. There are few lights there, and the place is quite dark. The car was well upon the man before he saw it, and in an effort to get out of the way he ran directly into it. He was carried under the wheels and wedged in the under framework of the car before the motorman could bring it to a stop.

So firmly was the body wedged in and ground up that it was necessary to jack the car up to get it out. This required half an hour's work, during which time a crowd of a hundred persons gathered, and there was much excitement in the neighborhood.

The body had been cut in pieces, and it finally had to be removed portion by portion. It was carried to the Alexander Avenue Station, where a daughter of the dead man, Mrs. Mary Jones, identified it, and had it taken to an undertaker's.

Staten Island Trolley Victim Dead.

Mrs. Meta Jones of 69 Jersey Street, New Brighton, Richmond Borough, who was struck by a Staten Island electric trolley car in front of her home on Thursday afternoon last, died yesterday afternoon. She was eighty years of age, and at no time was there much hope of her recovery. Daniel Owens, the motorman, is under arrest.

THREE FALLING BABIES.

Two Drop from Fire Escapes and the Other Into the River—Only One Badly Hurt.

Abraham Levy, a coatmaker, lives on the fourth floor front of the big tenement at 318 Rivington Street. He has three rooms. With him to share this meagre space are Mrs. Levy and ten little Levys, the latter ranging from eleven months to thirteen years.

Not the smallest problem that confronts Mr. Levy and his good spouse is what to do with the ten children when night falls. Last night this problem seemed more perplexing than ever. It was solved when Isaac, seven years old, proposed to his mamma that she put him and Abraham, two years old, out on the fire escape. The expedient was not new, and it was adopted.

An hour later the little Levys had all been properly stowed away and quiet reigned. It was suddenly interrupted by a hubbub on the fire-escape, a second commotion in the street below, and the frantic screams of children, both above and below.

The trouble was caused by Abraham, who grew restless in his sleep, and, in trying to explore the fire-escape, fell through the opening. He dropped without impediment until he struck the awning of a delicatessen shop on the ground floor, and then bounded off into a can of garbage near the curbstone.

Here he was found by a neighbor and carried to a near-by drug store. Dr. J. Bouder of 54 Lewis Street said the boy had nothing worse than a slight cut on the ear. He was taken home to parents and weeping brothers and sisters, where he was in danger of suffocation from their frantic welcomes until a neighbor woman interfered in his behalf.

Not quite so fortunate was three-year-old Frederick Miley of 455 West Thirty-eighth Street. He was placed out on the fire-escape on the third floor for a brief nap, but waking fell to the street. He had several ribs fractured, and will probably die.

Another accident in which a child was the central figure occurred last night when an Iron Steamboat from Coney Island discharged her cargo of passengers at West Twenty-second Street. In the excitement of landing, Mrs. Mary O'Brien of 212 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street dropped her three-year-old child, George, into the river.

Frederick Strauss, a deckhand on the steamer, leaped over the side of the boat and brought the child up in safety. He did it so quickly that the baby was hardly the worse for his experience. Strauss went back to his work as if he had done nothing unusual. Mrs. O'Brien took her baby home.

GAVE NOTICE OF A SUICIDE.

Detroit Man Whose Name Was Used All Right at Home.

A card bearing the name of George M. Bloom, 229 Brooklyn Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, was found on North River Pier 31 yesterday afternoon. Under the name were the words, "With The Detroit Free Press."

On the reverse of the card and written in a legible but hurried hand was the following:

"To-day, the thirtieth day of July, 1899, I have committed suicide. Am tired of living the life of poverty. Good-bye everybody. Notify my people if not too much trouble. George Bloom, 229 Brooklyn Avenue."

The card was picked up on the pier about 5 o'clock by a longshoreman, James Sullivan, who handed it to Policeman Joseph P. Hay, who took it to the Leonard Street Station.

Pier 31 is a new adjunct completed for the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, and it has not been yet covered with a shed. The day and night watchmen there, as well as some employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad, whose ferry rack adjoins the pier on the south, said last night that there were a number of people going on and off the pier all day and that they had not heard of any one jumping overboard. In fact, they said, it would be impossible for any one to do so without being seen.

DETROIT, Mich., July 30.—George M. Bloom, whose card was found on a pier in New York, is still alive and in this city.

Annual Blanket Sale! | *Annual Blanket Sale!* | *Annual Blanket Sale!*

O'Neill's.

Annual Sale of Blankets!

To-day we begin one of the most important sales of the year—a sale that every thrifty housekeeper within traveling distance of New York always looks forward to with eager interest.

This year's offering will be bigger and better than at any previous season. Glance down these columns and note the remarkable values within your reach.

Eastern Wool Blankets!

Your pick of Five Thousand Pairs at these wonderfully cheap prices:

Ten-Quarter size, 50c., 79c., 95c. $1.50 pr.
Eleven-Quarter size, 98c., 1.15, 1.65, 3.75 pr.
Twelve-Quarter size, 3.75, 3.98, to 4.98 pr.

Crib Blankets!

An immense stock of Crib Blankets in all sizes. The prices this year are unusually low, ranging from 50c. to 4.98 pr.

☞ All cash purchases of these goods delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City.

California Blankets!

Ten Thousand Pairs ready for you to-day at these prices—They speak for themselves:

Ten-Quarter size, 2.75, 3.25, 3.98 to 5.50 pr.
Eleven-Quarter size, 2.98, 3.75, 4.50 to 7.98 pr.
Twelve-Quarter Size, 3.98, 4.98, 5.50 to 9.98 pr.

Some extraordinary values in

Bed Spreads!

One thousand Crochet Spreads, full size, choice pat terns 59c., 79c., 89c. to 1.35 each.

A special lot of Marseilles Spreads, full size, worth in regular stock, 1.98, 1.25 each.

Equally attractive values up to 3.50.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

CARPETS

CONTINUATION OF OUR

Great Clearance Sale!

All the Various Grades in Single Pieces and Patterns We Do Not Intend Duplicating.

AT REMNANT PRICES.

Also a Special Sale of

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!

New Hartfords.

Equal in Effect to an Oriental and Very Durable. Woven In One Piece. Cannot Be Found Elsewhere in the City.

(Carpet sizes.)

7.6x 9,	former price	$33.75;	now.....	$17.00
9x12,	" "	54.00;	"	27.00
10.6x12,	" "	63.00;	"	31.50
12 x12,	" "	72.00;	"	36.00
12 x15,	" "	90.00;	"	45.00

Full Line of All Other RUGS (Foreign and Domestic)

AT SUMMER PRICES!

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

Refreshing.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

A few drops added to half a glass water refreshes and invigorates.

Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

DISMASTED OFF SANDY HOOK.

Bark Glenrosa Had Almost Poked Her Nose Into Port When She Met a Storm and Was Blown Away.

The Nova Scotia bark Glenrosa, Capt. Henry Card, from Port of Spain, Trinidad, was towed into this port early yesterday morning in a disabled condition by the tug James Ray. Every one of the vessel's topmasts is gone, and her lower masts are badly strained as a result of a drubbing given her by a storm seven days ago off Scotland Lightship, after the Glenrosa had almost poked her nose into port.

The Glenrosa, a stanch vessel of 487 tons burden, sailed from Port of Spain July 6 with an unusually heavy cargo of pitch for New York, and made good weather of it until she picked up the Scotland Lightship, late in the afternoon of last Monday. A heavy sea was running at that time, and the weather had become so thick and foggy that Capt. Card concluded to stand off shore until morning. The vessel was accordingly put about and headed off shore to wait over night for better weather.

The Glenrosa was carrying plain sail at the time, but in some manner got caught in the trough of the sea and rolled so heavily that her cargo shifted early in the evening, and she became unmanageable. At 9 o'clock that night the foretopmast was carried away, and fell into the sea. Before the sailors had time to cut it away it had dragged the maintopmast down with it with a crash, and a moment later the connecting rigging had snapped off the mizzen-topmast, and the vessel was in an almost inextricable tangle of spars, sails, stays, and rigging, at which the terrified sailors worked all night cutting away.

During one of the plunges of the bark the forelewermast became unstepped and fell over to one side, where it stood out at an angle of 45 degrees, threatening every moment to go by the board.

The wind was blowing strong, and the vessel was completely at its mercy all night. Early Tuesday morning the crew, by means of steel hawsers used as stays, managed to right the foremast and brace it in a temporary fashion and then set a foresail as best they could, and supplementing it by a spanker managed to keep the ship's head to the wind. The wind finally died out, and the Glenrosa drifted helplessly twenty-two miles to the south.

On Tuesday she sighted the steamship Cherokee, being then fifteen miles east-northeast from Barnegat. The Cherokee was not in a position to tow, but promised to report the Glenrosa's condition and have tugs sent to her aid.

Soon afterward the wind set in from the southwest, and the luckless Glenrosa was blown twenty-six miles to the northeast, bringing up again ten miles off the Scotland Lightship. At 3 P. M. Saturday the tug James Ray found her drifting about like a log, and brought her into port.

The Glenrosa had drifted ninety-seven miles in five days. She had on board Capt. Card, his wife, and thirteen-year-old son Ralph, the first and second mates, six sailors, and the cook. Capt. Card owns one-sixteenth of the vessel, the remainder being owned in Windsor Nova Scotia, whence the Glenrosa hails. The vessel is now lying off Liberty Island and will be repaired.

Bathers Lose Watches and Money.

Kenneth A. and Edward B. Southworth of 142 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, were robbed at Midland Beach Saturday afternoon. They went bathing, hiring adjoining dressing rooms. When they returned from the water they found their rooms had been opened, and their gold watches and money had been taken. Their loss is about $125.

Body Found in Morris Canal.

A man's body was found in the Morris Canal at Culver Avenue, Jersey City, last evening. The man appeared to have been about forty years of age, and had dark hair and sandy mustache. A notebook in his pocket contained this address: "A. Reddell, 254 Eldert Street, Brooklyn." A pawn ticket was made out to A. Lewis.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY
4 & 7 P.M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND
8 P.M. PAIN'S SPECTACLE & FIREWORKS.
9 P.M. DE ANGELIS OPERA CO. THE JOLLY MUSKETEER.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 4.
NEXT WEEK. THE WEDDING DAY.

THE B'way, 44 & 45 Sts. One Adm. to all!
NEW YORK! The Great Golden Spectacle! 500 people! Inc. S. Bernard
The Man in the Moon!
Roof-Covered Aerial Magnolia Grove & Fashion Show in Premen. de Luxe!
Vast Vaudeville! 150 artists! Mme. Herrmann! Letty! First appearance To-night of MAGGIE CLINE!

KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34TH ST. near B'way.
MUSIC HALL & ROOF GARDEN
Va

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended July 29...	1,584,143
Same week last year.....	1,440,610
Stocks to date this year....	108,199,816
Corresponding date last year.	57,199,882
Bonds for the week.....	$10,570,200
Same week last year.....	$18,662,800
Bonds to date this year....$600,420,620	
Corresponding date last year.$469,924,980	

Morey rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2½@4; at three months, 4; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¾@4 per cent.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

PROSPECT FOR EASY MONEY

State of Affairs in France Causes Influx of Gold to London—Trade Continues Good, and Cash Is Spent Freely—No Opposition to the Increased Navy Estimates—Demand for American Cereals Likely to be Heavy.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, July 30.—As swiftly as it arose, the tightness in the money market seems to be passing away. Early last week it appeared probable that the Bank of England could maintain its hold over the market, and Stock Exchange loans to end in August were rarely granted under 4 per cent., and often 4½ per cent. Discount, too, kept firm at from 3⅝ per cent. to 3¾ per cent., but all the time the market was being undermined. The Bank suddenly ceased to secure any portion of the current business, whether in advances or discounts, and, although the leading bill brokers continue to quote their foreign customers high rates, the tendency is now to sink under 3¼ per cent. Short loan money, too, has fallen in price, in spite of the nearness of the end of the month, until 2¾ per cent. is the best rate obtainable for loans into August. Day money is often no better than 2 per cent.

Why has this sudden change occurred? The causes are various. The inflow of gold, small but steady, has not put enough new credit-generating power in the hands of the open market to have much influence, but it does operate as a cheapener. The ominous state of affairs in France likewise helps by sending French money here for investment, and during these ten days past French bankers have been buying bills on London well below the bank rate. But the most potent depressing influence of all lies with the Bank of England. It screwed rates up by temporarily borrowing large amounts from other banks or from the market. This creates a passing stringency, which draws in money from all quarters, and then, when the Bank repays these advances, the flood of credit becomes greater than ever. Should the bank take back its consols this week, money is bound to be cheap, as the Government is also paying out cash heavily. This week also the holiday season definitely commences, and the promise, therefore, is for easy money till September. But it is obviously most difficult to be sure, just because of these secret and sudden efforts, to force rates up. Some political funk or sharp fall in New York or Berlin exchange might put the Bank again on the warpath, and then the game of seesaw would be renewed.

Apart from the causes mentioned, diminished speculation and the influx of bullion work together to produce moderate ease. Since the beginning of June £4,560,000 in gold has reached the Bank of England from abroad. Of this, £1,750,000 has passed into internal circulation, a proof of industrial activity, and the remainder is held by the Bank. Until last week the Bank of France was competing against us for the supply of metal, but the flow of French money to London already mentioned has raised Paris exchange and driven our rival buyer off. It is probable, therefore, that lower discount rates may prevail for a short time without checking the absorption of new gold by the Bank of England. What the future of our market, and in some degree of all markets, may be after August depends upon the influx of gold more than any other influence.

The trade of the country continues good, especially internal trade, and thus far no important labor disputes have arisen to mar the prospect. The people and the Government are both pleased with themselves, and all are spending money jovially. A few years ago the announcement that an additional £6,000,000 was wanted for naval works, making about £24,000,000 in all for the new naval programme, would have excited a storm of wrath. Now it scarcely draws any passing remark beyond "All right; we can afford it."

The harvest reports from France are now indifferent, but are again better from Russia. The latter's prospects for cereals are fair to good, but for roots they are generally bad. On an average I should say that the probability is that European demands upon American farmers will be heavier this year than last. Should the crops in the Indian northwest fail, as it is now feared they will, much larger food supplies must come from you, and again give to you supreme command over our money market.

I see that Wall Street is working up the prices of railroad securities, but we are not yet quite in the mood to follow your lead slap-bang. We just nibble and buy a few favorites, Louisvilles especially, and if we are not hustled too fast we are sure to come galloping along in our thousands presently. A. J. W.

The Money Market.

During the week just ended the money market was more active than heretofore, but, although easier in tone, rates were relatively uniform throughout. There was an ample supply of funds, and it was a distinguishing feature of the market that the larger financial institutions were at all times ready to make big loans for long periods at current rates.

In the call market practically all the business was transacted at 3½ and 4 per cent. Once or twice a few loans were made at 2½ and 3 per cent., but these were exceptional and not significant. The uniformity of rates was considered remarkable, such steadiness not having been known for quite a while. The demand for call funds from stock brokers increased as the week went on, but it was in the time department that Wall Street's requirements showed most. For accommodation of that class there was quite an active inquiry, and it was evident that many commission brokers were preparing for stock market activity which they expect during the next two months. Rates for collateral loans held around 4 per cent. on good mixed securities for relatively long dates. Where the collateral was of dividend-paying railroad stocks, the rate was usually 3½ per cent., and where the pledged securities included more than the usual quantity of the industrials, 4½ per cent., and sometimes 5 per cent. was demanded by the banks.

Mercantile paper was quiet throughout the week, the demand both in New York and elsewhere being comparatively light. Institutions and individual lenders were disposed to put their funds in collateral loans rather than in the merchants' bills. Commercial paper brokers report a fair supply of attractive names, but the amount offering does not seem to be unusually abundant. Authorities state that any little increase in the demand will soon clean up the market.

At the close of the week many bankers were inclined to look for easier money during the coming ten days. The bank statement was not of a character to make Wall Street believe that rates will decline, but banking authorities state that from present indications the cash position of the local institutions should show improvement from this time on. Next week the Treasury will pay out something like $8,000,000 for interest, and it is probable that the greater part of this money will come directly from the Treasury and will not be drawn from the depository banks. This should reinforce the money market, and, barring unusual demands, should keep it easy. Advices from San Francisco report the arrival there of $500,000 gold from Australia, in addition to the million and more received from the same source last week. Some local bankers regard these Australian shipments as indicating a plan on the part of Great Britain to pay its balances to the United States, in order to protect the Bank of England's reserves and gold.

Albany Lease.

One of the signers of the circular sent out in opposition to the ratification of the New York Central-Boston and Albany lease is quoted in The Boston Globe as thus defining his position:

"Let it be distinctly understood that the opposition is not a matter of sentiment, but a matter of business. It is to the terms of the proposed lease, and not to the leasing of the road, that the opponents object. It is generally known, and even admitted in the circular in favor of the lease, that the New York Central would have been willing to pay $300 in 3½ per cent. bonds for the Boston and Albany stock. Owing to taxation questions this, as stated in the circular, would not have been satisfactory to the many shareholders who wish to hold their investment free from tax, but let us see to what conclusion this brings us.

"The New York Central, had it purchased the stock, paying 300 in 3½ per cent. bonds, would have been obliged to pay substantially the same taxes on the Boston and Albany Road on its 8 per cent. stock as they will have to pay under the proposed lease at 8 per cent. In addition thereto they would have had to pay interest on $300 at 3½ per cent. due on the bonds issued in exchange for Boston and Albany stock. This would be 10½ per cent. per annum and taxes so far as New York Central is concerned.

"Is it possible that the New York Central would have been willing to pay through the issue of its own securities 10½ per cent. per annum to Boston and Albany shareholders in addition to the taxes which it must pay in any event, and yet that it was unwilling to pay more than 8 per cent., with a possible half of 1 per cent. additional under the form of lease? On the contrary, most of the large railroads prefer to guarantee a stock rather than to issue their direct obligations for the purchase of the shares."

Louisville's Earnings.

Recent heavy increases in Louisville and Nashville's earnings are attracting much attention in financial circles, both here and abroad. London has been even more aggressive in its purchases of the stock during the past ten days than local investors and speculators. Financial interests located in Louisville's own territory also seem to be appreciative of the road's progress, for many buying orders in the stock were last week received in Wall Street, and dispatches from the City of Louisville state that both stock and bonds of the company have been recently taken in round blocks by local speculators and investors. A dispatch received from that centre on Saturday said:

"Great confidence is felt in the future of the Louisville and Nashville and its securities. A bank President who has made a study of Louisville and who is intimately acquainted with its business says the road is so well managed that the stock is now on an investment basis. It is positively stated that the earnings now per car mile exceed those of either the St. Paul or Burlington Railroad. Louisville is much more of a favorite here than the Southern, though that, too, has its strong friends in Louisville."

The road's earnings seem to warrant this confidence. Since the beginning of the fiscal year there has been a steady increase of $10,000 a day or better. The third week in July was the biggest week in the history of the road, gross earnings running up to $497,000. This is at the rate of $166 per mile as against $127 per mile earned by St. Paul in the same week.

The Car Famine.

From all parts of the West come reports of a rapidly extending car famine. Dispatches say that the railroads are carrying to their utmost capacity and are obliged to refuse orders daily because of the lack of cars. The General Freight Agent of the Lake Shore says that his Summer business is four times as great as last Summer. The Burlington General Freight Agent says that he would use immediately 10,000 box cars if he could borrow or hire them. The Wabash Freight Agent says that his business is only limited by the capacity of the road. The Michigan Central has just been compelled to refuse a request for 1,500 cars to carry grain to the seaboard, and is

Continued on Page 7.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 29, 1899.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Sat., July 29. Bid.	Closing Sat., July 29. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended July 29, 1,584,143.	Amount Capital Sto'k Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ended July 29. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End July 29, 1899.
117⅞ February 28.	108⅝ January 16.	113	115	..	Adams Express	$12,000,000	June 1, '99.	2	114	115	114	115	103	87
21⅞ May 25.	15 June 15.	16	16½	+ 1	American Car & Foundry Company	29,000,000			15½	16⅝	15⅝	16½	...	5,930
65 May 25.	50⅜ June 16.	64	64½	+ 3⅜	American Car & Foundry Company pf	29,000,000	July 1, '99.	1½	60¼	64	60¼	64	...	4,493
50 April 20.	35 July 6.	38½	38⅝	— ½	American Smelting & Refining Company	27,000,000			39½	39¼	37	39	...	6,270
94½ April 20.	80 May 31.	85½	86	+ ⅝	American Smelting & Refining Company pf	27,000,000			85¾	86	84	86	...	3,640
41¼ May 3.	24 May 24.	32	32¼	+ 2¼	American Steel Hoop Company	19,000,000			30	32½	30	32½	...	10,005
83½ May 4.	70 May 15.	77¼	77⅝	+ ⅞	American Steel Hoop Company preferred	14,000,000	July 29, '99.	1¾	77⅝	78¾	77	77⅝	...	1,985
42⅜ July 28.	33⅜ March 6.	42¼	42⅝	+ ⅝	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '98.	3	41¼	42⅜	41¼	42⅛	23⅜	9,425
95 May 9.	88⅛ January 5.	96	96	+ 1⅜	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,600	June 1, '99.	3	92⅜	93⅞	92⅜	93⅞	78½	1,543
13½ July 22.	9¾ June 20.	11	11¼	— 2	American Linseed Company	13,000,000			13½	13½	11	11	...	1,028
54½ July 22.	44⅛ June 20.	51½	52	— 2½	American Linseed Company preferred	13,000,000	June 15, '99.	1¾	54⅜	54⅜	49¼	52⅜	...	4,537
145 January 9.	133 June 19.	137	140	..	American Express Company	18,000,000	July 1, '99.	3	138½	138½	138½	138½	136	147
37½ January 24.	15 July 27.	17¼	17⅜	— ⅜	American Malting Company	14,500,000			18	18	15	17¼	27	5,855
87¾ January 26.	61 July 26.	67½	68¼	— 2	American Malting Company preferred	14,400,000	July 15, '99.	1¾	69½	70	61	68	77¼	3,948
150 July 27.	*130 February 3.	140	150	..	American Coal Company	1,500,000	Mch. 1, '99.	5	150	150	150	150	...	400
72 May 4.	45 February 8.	58¼	58⅝	+ 2½	American Steel & Wire	47,100,000			56¼	58¼	56	58¼	39	30,935
106⅜ March 13.	92½ February 8.	96¾	97	+ 1	American Steel & Wire preferred	48,150,000	July 15, '99.	1¾	96	97	96	97	88½	2,255
132 March 20.	123¾ February 4.	155½	160	+ 2¾	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	July 3, '99.	5	157	161¾	156	159⅞	139¾	119,680
123 March 20.	110 January 16.	118½	118⅝	..	American Sugar Refining Company pf	36,968,000	July 3, '99.	1¾	118	118⅝	118	118⅛	113	89
105 April 18.	99½ March 2.	...	104	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	June 1, '99.	1¾	103	103⅝	102	102	95	145
52⅝ April 4.	33 May 24.	38⅝	39½	+ ⅜	American Tin Plate Company	28,000,000			37⅞	39¼	37⅞	39⅝	...	5,395
91½ February 8.	81 June 1.	85	85½	+ ⅜	American Tin Plate Company preferred	15,000,000	July 29, '99.	1¾	85	85⅝	85	85⅝	...	980
228½ April 5.	88¼ June 21.	104	105	+ 7½	American Tobacco Company	54,500,000	†May 1, '99.	2	97¼	105	96¾	105	121⅞	54,188
150 March 6.	132 January 4.	141	145½	— 1½	American Tobacco Company preferred	14,000,000	May 1, '99.	2	143⅝	143⅝	143⅝	143⅝	129½	160
43¼ May 23.	36 May 8.	40¾	41½	— ⅞	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000			40½	40¾	40½	40½	...	152
24⅛ February 23.	17 May 9.	20½	20⅝	+ ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	102,000,000			19⅞	20⅝	19¾	20⅜	13¾	7,884
67 February 23.	50⅝ January 7.	62½	62⅝	+ 1	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred	114,199,500	July 20, '99.	1½	61⅝	62⅝	61¾	62⅝	34⅝	95,820
79 April 26.	42½ March 22.	55¾	56	+ ⅜	Anaconda Copper Mining Company	30,000,000	May 9, '99.	$1.25	55⅞	56¾	55¼	56¼	...	6,855
61¼ April 12.	43⅝ June 22.	46¾	46	+ ⅝	Baltimore & Ohio	35,000,000			48	49	47¾	46⅞	...	2,040
76½ January 27.	67⅛ June 21.	72½	72⅝	+ ¼	Baltimore & Ohio preferred	35,000 000			72¼	73	72	72⅝	...	2,806
137 April 15.	77⅝ January 3.	116	116⅜	+ 1	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	43,000,000			115¾	117	115½	116⅜	89¾	61,442
180 March 17.	135 June 3.	138	140	+ 2¾	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '99.	3	140¼	140¼	140¼	140¼	121	100

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 29, 1899.—Continued.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Sat. July 29. Bid.	Asked	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Capital Sto'k Outstandin	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Week Ended July 29. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End July 29, 1899.
21¼ January 31.	9⅛ May 9.	15¼	16	— ⅛	Brunswick Dock & City Improvement	5,000,000	.....	..	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15¼	10¼	250
70 January 23.	50¼ June 2.	53⅝	¾	..	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '99.	1	54	54	53⅝	53⅝	53	500
93½ May 31.	84½ March 15.	93	93⅝	..	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Apl. 1, '99.	2	97¼	97½	97	97	84¾	325
53⅝ May 17.	45¾ May 9.	52⅝	52	+ ⅛	Central Pacific, assessment paid	60,379,000	Jan. 2, '98.	½	51½	52⅛	51¼	52⅜	...	6,500
31½ February 2.	23⅞ May 31.	25¾	25⅞	..	Chesapeake & Ohio	50,533,400	.....	..	25½	27⅛	27⅛	25⅞	22⅜	8,600
60⅜ April 28.	39¼ July 12.	58½	59	+ 1⅜	Chicago Consolidated Traction	15,000,000	.....	..	58	59	58	58½	...	1,700
146¾ February 18.	124¼ January 7.	137⅝	138	+ 1½	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	93,760,200	June 15, '99.	1½	136⅝	138¾	136	137⅝	105¼	75,049
79¼ May 1.	69¾ January 4.	76½	76¾	+ 3	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,187,800	July 1, '99.	2	75½	76½	75¼	76	69	2,150
125 March 2.	121⅝ January 3.	121	125	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	5,850,700	July 1, '99.	1½	123¾	123¾	123¼	123¼	107½	130
20⅝ January 23.	12 June 1.	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅝	Chicago Great Western	21,238,000	.....	..	14	14⅝	14	14½	15⅝	13,320
73¼ February 24.	50¾ January 5.	60	60⅞	..	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,364,600	July 31, '99'	2	60¾	60⅞	60	60⅝	39	1,210
35⅞ March 28.	23 June 22.	31	33	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,480,100	.....	..	31½	33	31½	33	25½	310
93¾ February 15.	83¾ January 3.	89½	91	..	Chicago Great Western debentures	10,670,800	July 15, '98.	2	89½	91	89½	90¼	71¾	400
12½ April 25.	7⅞ January 6.	10	10½	..	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	.....	..	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	10⅜	25
46⅜ March 6.	31 January 4.	41	42	+ 2½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	5,000,000	Mch. 20, '99.	1	43	43	43	43	35⅞	110
115⅝ February 20.	102¾ January 4.	122⅝	123⅝	+ ⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,924,309	Apl. 20, '99.	2½	121⅜	123	121½	122⅝	100	55,305
175⅝ July 1.	166¼ January 3.	174½	175¼	+ ⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	35,505,409	Apl. 20, '99.	2½	174½	175	174½	174½	152	388
168 March 29.	141¼ January 4.	162	162½	+ 2½	Chicago & Northwestern	39,116,806	July 6, '99.	2½	160	163¾	160	162½	131¾	4,330
200 June 27.	138 January 19.	196	196½	..	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,286,400	July 6, '98.	1½	196	196	196	196	175	185
122¾ January 27.	107½ May 13.	110¾	111	..	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	May 1, '99.	1½	118¼	119⅛	118¼	119⅛	96¾	74,060
109⅜ June 27.	81 February 8.	108	108½	+ ⅛	Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha	21,463,200	Feb. 20, '99.	3½	108½	108¾	108	108½	83¾	440
25¾ March 27.	7¼ January 6.	14⅜	15¼	— ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer	13,000,000	.....	..	15	15¼	14⅜	15	7⅜	720
56⅝ March 27.	36½ January 3.	46	48	+ ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer preferred	17,000,000	.....	..	45⅝	48⅜	45⅝	45½	29	500
65⅞ April 10.	42⅞ January 4.	58⅜	60	+ ⅛	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	25,000,000	Aug., '98.	1½	58	59	58	59	42¾	4,305
102⅜ January 26.	94 May 10.	99¾	100⅛	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	10,000,000	July 20, '99.	1½	99	100	99	100	84	400
10⅜ January 25.	9 July 5.	9½	11	..	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	..	8	8	8	8	14⅜	15
86 April 21.	80¾ February 8.	86⅝	89¾	+ ½	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000	.....	..	45½	46¾	45	46	21	1,435
115 May 11.	88 January 6.	...	102	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron preferred	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '97.	4	105	106	105	106	...	35
6¾ January 7.	7 February 6.	5	6¼	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	.....	..	5	5	5	5	...	14
22¾ January 3.	15¼ July 14.	15½	17	..	Colorado Midland preferred	4,984,800	.....	..	15¾	17	15¾	17	10	335
5⅜ January 6.	4½ June 12.	5	5¼	+ ⅛	Colorado & Southern	30,995,000	.....	..	5	5⅜	5	5	...	1,325
58⅜ March 17.	41⅜ June 16.	44½	45	+ ⅞	Colorado & Southern first preferred	8,500,000	.....	..	44½	45	44½	45	...	1,014
26 March 22.	16 June 2.	16½	17¼	..	Colorado & Southern second preferred	3,500,000	.....	..	16¾	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	...	127
18 April 19.	6½ February 5.	14¼	15	..	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000	.....	..	14⅜	15	14⅜	15	...	710
68⅜ April 17.	36 June 21.	43	43¼	+ 2¼	Continental Tobacco Company	48,845,700	.....	..	41	43⅜	41	43¼	...	53,370
96¼ March 15.	78 June 29.	86½	87	+ 5	Continental Tobacco Company preferred	43,845,000	.....	..	81⅞	86⅞	81⅞	86½	...	11,380
225½ March 11.	163 June 6.	179	170½	+ 2¼	Consolidated Gas	39,078,000	June 15, '99.	1½	177	179¼	173⅜	179¾	196⅝	21,410
85¾ January 31.	40⅝ May 31.	42¾	43	..	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	May 17, '99.	2	42¼	42½	41¼	42	41	840
97 March 18.	87 July 5.	85	89	..	Consolidated Ice, preferred	3,500,000	July 15, '99.	1½	90	90	90	90	90	120
128⅝ April 20.	106½ January 3.	121½	122½	+ ¾	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	June 15, '99.	1½	121⅜	122⅝	121	122	107	2,185
179 April 4.	157 January 3.	172½	173	+ 4½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	28,200,000	July 20, '99.	1½	168	173¾	168	173	153	8,120
25⅝ April 27.	18½ January 7.	21¾	22¾	+ ⅝	Denver & Rio Grand	38,000,000	.....	..	21½	22¼	21½	22¼	12	1,175
80 April 27.	68½ January 11.	76	76½	+ 1	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	July 17, '99.	2	75	76½	74⅝	76	50⅝	2,310
23¾ January 3.	15¾ June 1.	20¾	21¼	— ½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,253,100	.....	..	21⅜	21½	20⅜	20⅜	16¼	400
14 April 22.	7⅞ January 4	...	...	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic preferred	10,000,000	.....	..	12¼	12¾	11½	11½	...	300
16¼ January 19.	12¼ June 23.	13¼	13⅝	..	**Erie**	112,232,700	.....	..	13½	13¾	13⅜	13¾	13½	280
42 January 24.	33½ June 21.	36¾	37⅛	+ ⅛	Erie first preferred	42,344,000	.....	..	36⅝	37¼	36⅝	37¼	35	746
41½ June 9.	36 March 28.	36⅝	40	..	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Aug., '93.	7½	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	...	40
75 April 3.	46⅝ February 8.	53⅜	53¾	+ ⅛	**Federal Steel Company**	46,484,300	†July 20, '99.	1½	53	53⅝	57½	53⅜	...	7,851
98½ April 3.	72½ May 13.	80½	80⅝	+ ⅛	Federal Steel Company preferred	53,261,100	July 20, '99.	1½	81	81	80	80½	...	2,594
32¼ May 15.	17 January 4.	30	32	..	Flint & Pere Marquette	3,298,200	.....	..	28	29	28	29	...	200
65 May 19.	43½ January 3.	57	60	..	Flint & Pere Marquette preferred	6,500,000	Feb. 15, '99.	1	58	58	58	58	...	100
30 March 28.	14 February 1.	24	26½	..	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	.....	..	22	25	22	25	12	200
125 July 28.	95¼ January 3.	124½	125	+ 4¾	**General Electric Company**	18,276,000	July 15, '99.	1½	119½	125	119½	124¾	...	12,955
76¾ March 20.	62½ April 7.	68¾	69½	+ ¼	Glucose Sugar Refining Company	24,027,300	June 1, '99.	1½	69	69¾	68	69½	...	1,039
196 March 13.	142¾ January 6.	167½	168½	..	Great Northern preferred	80,372,100	May 1, '98.	1¾	167	168½	164½	168	120¾	2,920
117½ July 13.	97 January 3.	114	116	+ ⅛	**H. B. Claflin Company**	3,829,100	July 15, '99.	2	115½	115½	115½	115½	...	335
29 April 27.	22 July 12.	23½	24½	+ 3¼	Hocking Valley	6,000,000	.....	..	22	24½	22	24½	...	1,570
60½ April 27.	54½ May 13.	59	59¾	+ 1¼	Hocking Valley preferred	10,000,000	.....	..	57	59½	57	59¾	...	6,100
122 January 23.	110 June 1.	117⅝	117¾	+ ½	**Illinois Central**	52,500,000	Mch. 1, '99.	2½	116⅞	117⅞	116⅞	117¼	100⅝	6,728
*103 July 13.	*99¾ June 12.	100	...	..	Illinois Central leased line	10,000,000	July, '98.	2	102	102	102	102	...	30
68¼ January 23.	33 May 13.	41	42	+ ⅝	International Paper Company	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1½	41⅛	42	40¼	42	...	5,370
95 January 5.	75½ July 27.	78½	79½	+ ½	International Paper Company preferred	22,539,100	July 1, '99.	1½	78½	79½	75½	79	...	3,265
35⅞ February 4.	10 May 6.	11½	15	..	International Silver Company	10,000,000	.....	..	15	15	15	15	...	10
12¾ April 28.	10¼ March 7.	12⅞	13¼	..	Iowa Central	8,488,800	.....	..	13¼	13½	13	13	9¼	3,865
53⅜ July 25.	42⅞ May 31.	53	53¾	+ 1⅝	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,800	Mch. 1, '99.	1½	52	53⅝	52	53¼	32½	3,787
15 March 22.	7¾ January 13.	10½	15	..	**Kanawha & Michigan**	3,000,000	.....	..	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	..	10
18 January 6.	7 March 15.	6⅞	7	— ⅛	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	23,000,000	.....	..	7	7	7	7	16	510
58 July 28.	51 March 4.	57	57½	+ 3	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Mch. 15, '99.	1½	54	58	54	57	51¼	4,925
22¾ January 27.	14¾ June 9.	21¼	21½	+ 3⅝	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	.....	..	18	22¼	18	21⅝	15	9,620
81⅞ July 27.	60 January 15.	81	81¾	+ 4⅝	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¼	76	81¾	75	81	71½	5,935
65 April 4.	56¼ January 5.	68	71	..	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '98.	1	70	70	70	70	...	200
76 July 29.	63 March 6.	75⅝	75¾	+ 3⅜	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Feb. 10, '99.	1½	73¼	76	72	75⅜	53⅝	37,660
138⅜ April 3.	97 January 4.	118½	118⅝	+ ⅝	**Manhattan Consolidated**	48,000,000	July 1, '99.	1	118	119¼	117¾	118⅜	107	27,590
269 March 28.	187¾ January 11.	212	212½	+ ½	Metropolitan Street Railway	40,000,000	July 15, '99.	1¾	211	213	210¼	212	153½	9,810
14½ July 21.	13⅜ July 27.	14	14½	— ⅛	Metropolitan Street Railway Rights	.....	.....	..	13⅝	14	13⅜	13⅝	...	4,702
17⅛ April 27.	6 January 7.	14⅜	15	..	Mexican Central	36,000,000	.....	..	14⅝	15¼	14⅜	15	5	4,003
4⅞ April 26.	1 January 6.	3½	5	..	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	.....	..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	...	100
16 May 5.	14 April 25.	14½	15¾	..	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago	7,500,000	.....	..	15	15	15	15	...	225
58 June 6.	44½ May 3.	56	57	..	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago pf	9,000,000	.....	..	56	56	55¼	55½	...	323
62½ April 28.	35½ January 6.	55⅝	56	+ ⅛	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	.....	..	55	56	55	56	39¾	900
96⅛ May 5.	73⅞ January 10.	90½	91	— ½	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	July 15, '99.	2½	89¾	90½	89¾	90½	58½	500
37⅛ May 18.	5 January 24.	24½	26	+ 1½	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie	14,000,000	.....	..	24	25¾	24	25¾	...	400
72 May 18.	29 February 10.	65	68	+ ¾	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie pf	7,000,000	.....	..	65¾	68¾	65½	65½	...	344
14⅞ January 30.	11⅜ May 10.	12¾	13	+ ⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000	.....	..	12	12⅞	12	12⅞	11	1,400
42½ April 3.	30¾ May 31.	36⅝	37	+ 2	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	.....	..	34½	37¾	34¼	37	35	24,820
52¼ April 4.	38⅜ June 1.	48¼	48¾	+ ⅛	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	47⅜	48¾	47	48¼	35½	31,510
49⅜ April 17.	32 January 3.	45⅝	46	+ ⅜	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	2	45⅜	46¼	45¼	45⅝	27	1,800
*185 June 1.	176 January 3.	185	...	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, '99.	3½	184¾	184¾	184¾	184¾	...	13
92 January 21.	41⅝ May 16.	47¼	47¾	— ½	**National Biscuit Company**	29,000,000	.....	..	48	48¾	47	47½	...	3,465
107½ January 18.	97½ July 7.	97½	102½	..	National Biscuit Company preferred	23,000,000	June 30, '99.	1¾	101	101	100¾	100¾	...	70
40½ January 20.	28 June 1.	30	31	— 1¼	National Lead Company	14,905,490	Mch. 1, '99.	1	30¼	30¼	30	30	36⅞	600
115 January 21.	110¾ June 14.	112	114	..	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,600	June 15, '99.	1¾	112½	112¼	112¼	112¼	109⅜	380
8½ January 7.	2 July 13.	2	3	½ — ...	National Linseed Oil certificates	.....	.....	..	2½	2¾	2½	2½	...	350
63 April 24.	43⅜ June 2.	51⅜	52¼	+ 2½	National Steel Company	32,000,000	.....	..	49½	52	49½	52	...	6,770
95 March 28.	83 May 15.	93½	94	+ 2½	National Steel Company preferred	26,000,000	June 30, '99.	1¾	91½	93¾	91½	93⅜	...	4,021
122⅜ April 22.	97 January 3.	116½	117	+ ½	New Jersey Central	27,053,800	May 1, '99.	1	116	117¾	115⅝	117	89¾	4,020
230 July 19.	112 January 3.	198	200	+ 1	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	200¾	200	196	196	84½	735
144⅜ March 29.	121¾ January 3.	139⅝	139⅞	+ ⅛	New York Central	100,000,000	July 15, '99.	1	139⅜	141	139	139⅝	115⅝	42,406
222 April 26.	199 January 19.	212	216	— 1½	New York, New Haven & Hartford	52,398,600	June 30, '99.	2	212½	213½	212½	212½	190	198
41 January 23.	29½ May 4.	30¾	35	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000	.....	..	32½	32½	32¼	32¼	36	200
133 June 7.	129½ January 27.	...	...	..	New York, Lackawanna & Western	10,000,000	July 1, '99.	1¼	131	131	131	131	...	10
28⅜ March 27.	18⅜ January 3.	26¼	26⅝	+ ½	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900	.....	..	26	26½	25¾	26¼	14¾	5,325
22⅜ April 27.	17⅜ March 17.	21¼	21½	+ ½	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	.....	..	20¼	21½	20¼	21⅜	...	4,820
72 July 29.	61⅝ January 6.	71¼	71⅞	+ 1¼	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,600,000	Feb. 24, '99.	2	70⅜	72	69¾	71⅝	53	5,330
12½ April 19.	6⅞ January 6.	11½	11¾	+ ⅜	North American	30,776,300	.....	..	11⅜	11¾	11¼	11⅝	6⅝	3,825
51½ February 16.	42⅜ January 7.	51⅞	52	+ ½	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Feb. 3, '99.	1	50½	52	49⅞	52	20½	31,935
81½ February 23.	73 June 1.	77⅞	78	+ ⅜	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	June 5, '99.	1	77⅛	78	76⅞	78	71½	4,950
10¼ April 27.	6 March 23.	7	9	+ ¼	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Dec. 31, '97.	75c	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7½	3⅞	130
67¾ February 21.	58½ July 5.	59	61	..	**Pacific Coast** second preferred	3,914,400	Apl. 17, '99.	2	59	60	59	60	57	90
55 January 30.	43¼ January 4.	48⅝	48½	+ ⅛	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	June 1, '99.	1½	47½	48⅜	47½	48⅞	29⅝	2,800
142 January 23.	122⅜ January 5.	136⅞	137	+ ⅞	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,363,250	May 31, '99.	2½	135⅞	137¼	135½	137	117	66,691
129⅜ April 3.	101 May 13.	118⅜	119	+ 1	People's Gas, Chicago	28,668,800	May 25, '99.	1½	118	119⅜	117⅝	119	99⅜	16,330
3⅝ April 27.	1 January 10.	2	2½	+ ⅜	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	.....	..	2¼	2½	2¼	2½	...	400
102 March 3.	85 July 24.	...	...	..	Philadelphia Company	7,500,000	July 15, '99.	1¼	85	85	85	85	...	500
88 January 23.	43 May 11.	61	61½	+ 2⅞	Pittsburg, Cin. Chi. & St. Louis	24,387,100	.....	..	59½	62¼	58	62	43	24,040
93 January 23.	80 February 10.	83	86	+ 1	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,640,200	Mch. 20, '99.	1½	86½	86½	86½	86½	62¼	310
59½ April 13.	43⅜ June 1.	55	55½	+ 3⅝	Pressed Steel Car Company	12,500,000	.....	..	51½	55½	51½	55	...	4,535
90 April 13.	78 May 25.	87½	88½	+ 5⅝	Pressed Steel Car Company preferred	12,500,000	July 10, '99.	1¾	84½	89	84½	89	...	6,540
14 July 28.	7 May 18.	13	14	+ ⅝	Pittsburg & Western preferred	5,000,000	.....	..	9¾	14	9½	14	...	3,800
164¾ January 4.	136 January 21.	160	161	+ ⅜	Pullman Palace Car Company	54,000,000	May 15, '99.	1½	160½	161	160½	160¾	211	320
14 April 13.	8 January 7.	9½	10¾	..	**Quicksilver** preferred	4,291,300	May 15, '99.	½	11½	11½	11½	11½	5½	10
25 January 24.	19¾ May 13.	21	21¼	+ ⅛	**Reading**	69,900,000	.....	..	20½	21¼	20¼	21	17½	1,900
68½ April 4.	51¾ January 7.	60½	61	+ ½	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	.....	..	59½	61	59½	60½	41½	21,640
38½ March 22.	29¾ January 7.	33	33½	..	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	.....	..	32½	33¾	31⅜	33½	21	6,650
90 June 8.	66 January 3.	78	80	..	Rio Grande Western preferred	6,500,000	May 1, '99.	1¼	79	79	79	79	...	100
6 January 9.	3¾ June 24.	5½	5⅝	..	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,500,000	.....	..	4½	5½	4½	5½	6½	725
55 January 7.	38½ May 24.	51	52	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred	5,491,000	Jan. 3, '99.	2	46	51½	46	51½	56½	1,115
17¼ January 9.	9 June 1.	16¾	16½	+ 3⅜	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,500 000	.....	..	14	16½	14	16¼	20	1,664
14⅞ February 1.	8⅝ January 6.	11	11½	+ ¾	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,980	.....	..	10⅝	11	10½	11	7½	3,520
44⅞ January 31.	33½ January 5.	38	39	+ 1½	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	Mch. 3, '99.	1	37½	38¾	36⅝	38⅝	20	2,700
17 July 27.	8⅝ January 5.	16¾	16½	+ 1⅝	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500 000	.....	..	15¼	17	15	16½	5¾	23,235
39⅜ July 26.	17 January 3.	38⅝	38½	+ 2⅝	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	.....	..	36½	39¾	36½	38⅜	10⅝	56,959
58 July 1.	36 January 5.	55	57	— ¾	St. Paul & Duluth	4,660 200	July 5, '87.	3	56½	56½	56½	56½	17¾	300
44 January 31.	27 May 9.	33¾	33¼	+ 1¾	Southern Pacific	126,527,300	.....	..	31½	33⅝	31½	33½	19⅞	34,176
14 January 16.	10¼ January 5.	12	12½	+ ⅜	Southern Railway	119,900,000	.....	..	11½	12⅜	11½	11⅝	9⅜	9,375
55 April 22.	40⅞ January 24	53½	53¼	+ ⅞	Southern Railway preferred	60,000,000	Jan. 20, '99.	1	52½	53¼	51½	53¼	31⅜	26,450
12 January 10.	7 June 1.	7	7¾	— ⅛	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	..	7½	7⅝	7	7¼	5¾	2,100
71¼ July 12.	36 January 9.	70⅜	70½	+ 1⅜	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	68⅜	70⅜	68⅜	70⅜	25½	15,450
25⅜ March 1.	17¼ January 3.	22½	22⅝	— ⅛	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	.....	..	22⅜	23	22¼	22½	12½	12,230
13½ January 17.	11¼ June 19.	12	13	..	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	10,370,000	.....	..	12	12	12	12	...	300
242 February 27.	166½ January 25.	185	190	— 4	Third Avenue	12,000,000	May 31, '99.	1¾	190	190	190	190	...	100
73 April 17.	38 January 3.	67½	68½	+ ⅞	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	.....	..	68¾	69⅜	68⅝	69⅜	...	800
141 February 24.	117½ January 6.	136	138½	..	Twin City Rapid Transit preferred	2,892,200	July 1, '99.	1¾	138	138	138	138	...	15
50⅝ February 21.	38½ June 20.	44	44⅛	+ ⅜	**Union Pacific**	87,585,400	.....	..	43¼	44¼	42⅞	44	23¾	16,690
84½ January 23.	72 June 1.	77⅝	78	+ ⅛	Union Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Apl. 19, '99.	1½	77⅞	78½	76⅝	77¾	61½	16,526
45 March 28.	24 June 1.	25½	27	+ ½	Union Bag & Paper Company	16,000,000	.....	..	27	27	26¾	26½	...	300
80 March 29.	76 May 31.	76½	78	..	Union Bag & Paper Company preferred	11,000,000	July 1, '99.	1¾	78	78	77	78	...	620
60 January 11.	48 May 31.	49	51	+ ⅞	United States Express	10,000,000	May 15, '99.	1½	50	50	50	50	42	100
8 January 23.	5¾ June 21.	6¾	6½	+ ⅛	United States Leather	61,509,000	.....	..	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼	7⅛	2,345
78 April 4.	68 June 1.	72	72¾	— ⅜	United States Leather preferred	60,909,900	July 1, '99.	1¾	72¼	72¾	72¼	72⅜	68⅝	6,175
57 April 5.	42⅝ January 5.	50⅝	50½	+ ½	United States Rubber	23,666,000	July 31, '99.	1	51	51	50	50¾	38⅜	945
121 July 8.	111 January 3.	115¾	116	— ½	United States Rubber preferred	23,525,500	July 31, '99.	2	115½	115½	115½	115½	96½	129
8⅞ January 24.	7¼ June 19.	7⅝	7⅞	..	**Wabash**	28,000,000	.....	..	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	430
25½ April 5.	19 May 24	23⅞	23¾	+ 1	Wabash preferred	24,000,000	.....	..	22	23½	22¾	23¾	15½	8,675
*131 June 30.	*125 February 10.	125	130	..	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 15, '99.	3	128	128	127½	127½	122½	210
98¼ January 24.	87¼ June 1.	90	90½	— ⅛	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	July 15, '99.	1¼	90¼	90½	89¾	90⅝	93	2,229
11⅛ May 9.	8¾ June 13.	9½	9⅝	+ ¼	Wheeling & Lake Erie	15,000,000	.....	..	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9⅝	...	880
64 January 30.	27 May 9.	50	55	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie first preferred	2,500,000	.....	..	54	54	54	54	...	10
32⅜ May 13.	21½ June 23.	23⅝	24⅞	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie second preferred	7,000,000	.....	..	24¼	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	...	147
16⅜ June 13	13½ May 24.	...	...	..	Wisconsin Central, when issued	.....	.....	..	15½	15⅝	14⅜	15	...	1,460
55 June 13.	48⅝ May 26.	52½	53	..	Wisconsin Central preferred, when issued	.....	.....	..	53⅝	53	51¾	52⅝	...	2,045

Note—The highest and lowest prices, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Less than 100 shares. †And on May 1, 100 per cent. in stock.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending July 29, 1899.

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928.	102¼	Jun 15	98	Feb 15	101	June 19	98	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	96¾	Jul 18	87¾	May 10	93	July 27	94½	96
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	103¾	May 31	98¾	Apr 7	101¾	July 29	101¾	101¾
Do., registered	103¼	Jan 23	100	Jan 20	101	Mar 29	..	..
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	85¼	Jan 8	78	Jan 6	85¾	July 29	85¼	85½
Do., 4s., registered	85¼	Feb 4	83	Feb 20	83	Feb 20	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan 20	106	Jan 9	110	Jan 20	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	102	May 19	100¼	Jan 19	102	June 5	99	..
Baltimore & Ohio—								
Balt. & Ohio prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	100¾	May 26	96¼	Jul 27	96¾	July 29	96	96¾
Do. mtg. gold 4s, 1948	102¾	May 23	100¾	May 12	101	July 29	100¾	101
Balt. Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990	106½	Mar 8	106¼	Mar 8	106¾	Mar 8	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	..	..	..	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Monongа. River-1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	..	..	..	104¾	July, 92	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	112	Feb 15	108¼	Jan 11	111	June 5	..	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd.int.g.5s, 1930	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	..	..
Col. & Cin. Mid 1st ext. 4½s, 1939	85	Jan 19	85	Jan 19	85	Jan 19	..	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	..	..	..	..	107¼	Jul 28,98	..	..
B. & O. SW. RR. 1st gtd. g.4½s, 1990	111	Feb 3	107¾	Jan 12	108	Mar 13	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993	94	Jan 23	93¾	Jan 23	94	Jan 23	..	..
Do., do., trust receipts	94	Jan 27	94	Jan 27	94	Jan 27	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	32¼	Jan 11	32	Jan 11	32¼	Jan 11	..	..
Do. do., Series B, 2043	13¼	Jan 28	10¾	Jan 16	12	Feb 23	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	11½	Feb 10	11½	Feb 10	11½	Feb 10	..	..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911	130¼	Jan 30	123	Apr 11	128½	May 22	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	129¾	May 23	128	Mar 15	128	June 5	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	105	Jan 30	103	Mar 17	104½	May 10	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	105	Apr 28	102¾	Feb 25	105	June 5	..	..
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1947	112	Jan 30	108¾	Jan 6	112	Jan 30	..	..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	90	Feb 1	89	Feb 1	90	Feb 1	..	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	115¼	Jul 14	102¼	May 13	113¾	July 27	115½	..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	117½	Apr 5	117½	Apr 5	117½	Apr 5	118	..
Bkyn.Q.Co. & S.1st con.gtd.g.5s,1941	108¾	Apr 20	105¾	Jan 3	107¾	July 21	107	107½
Brooklyn Union El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950	104½	Jul 8	103	Jul 27	103	July 29	104	104
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	..	..	..	74	Sep., 96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	111	Feb 20	107½	Jan 7	109¾	July 27	108¾	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Jan 20	117½	Mar 15	120	June 28	120½	..
Do.,con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	130½	Jul 6	129	May 15	130½	July 6	128¾	130½
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	..	..	..	103	Ap 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	..	..	..	100	Feb., 96	..	..
Buff., St. Mary's & Nor.West 1st 5s, 1927	105	Feb 17	101½	Feb 8	105	May 13	102	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	109½	May 15	106	Jun 10	108	July 12	108	109
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	117½	May 19	111	Jan 7	116½	July 20	116½	..
Do., do., registered	110½	Feb 4	110½	Feb 6	110½	Feb 6	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	..	..	..	140	Fe 14, 97	..	..
C. R., I. Falls & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	..	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111¼	Jun 12	108	Jul 5	108	July 26	108½	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	112	Feb 24	109	Mar 6	111½	July 28	111½	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	106	Ja 30, 97	..	..
Central Br. Union Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	93¾	Jan 31	89	Jul 25	89	July 25	..	..
Cen. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga.col.g.5s,1937	96	Apr 26	95	Jan 18	96	Apr 26	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	120	Jun 29	116¾	Mar 28	120	June 29	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	100¾	Apr 29	91¾	Jan 31	95	July 29	96¼	96¾
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44¼	Feb 23	38	Feb 8	42¾	July 28	42½	43
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15	Feb 20	11	Apr 10	13	July 14	12¼	13½
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	7½	Feb 27	6	May 31	6½	July 28	6¾	6¾
Do., Macon & Nor.Div.1st g.5s,1946	..	..	..	..	95	De 23, 98	..	..
Do., Middle Ga. & Atl. 5s, 1947	102	Jun 29	102	Jun 29	102	June 29	95¾	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	..	..	..	..	90	Jul 6, 98	..	..
Cent. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	132	Jan 11	109½	May 3	110	June 6	110¼	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	112½	Mar 20	112½	Mar 20	112½	Mar 20	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	122¾	Jun 24	113½	Jan 4	121¼	July 27	120½	121½
Do., do., registered	121¼	Jun 22	112¾	Jan 7	121½	July 22	..	..
Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal con.as.7s,1900	102¼	Apr 1	98¾	Jan 7	100¼	July 25	..	100½
Do., 5s, 1912	100	May 6	87¾	Jan 11	100	May 6	100½	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116¼	Jul 11	114	Apr 27	116	July 25	115	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1836	..	..	..	..	104	No 13, 97	..	..
Cen. Pac. ext. g. 5s, Ser. A, D, 1898	..	..	..	..	103	Fe 24, 98	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	..	..	..	..	102	Fe 21, 98	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1899, Speyer certs.	100	Jun 6	103¼	Mar 20	107¼	July 20	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1901, Speyer certs.	107½	Feb 24	103	Mar 20	103½	Mar 23	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. cts. dep. E, 1904	..	..	..	..	103	Oct 20,98	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	108¾	Mar 11	105¼	Feb 23	108½	Mar 29	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	113¾	Jun 15	112¾	Jun 19	112¾	June 19	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1925, Speyer certs.	125¾	May 27	112¾	Feb 10	123¼	July 29	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	110½	Mar 14	107	Apr 10	107	Apr 10	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	112	Apr 19	112	Apr 19	112	Apr 19	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	123¾	May 27	120¾	May 10	122¼	May 27	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	121¾	Jun 19	121¾	Jun 19	123¾	June 23	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	105	Mar 10	103	Jan 19	104½	Apr 5	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	106½	Jun 2	103½	Apr 15	106¾	July 7	..	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	..	..	..	98	Au 6, 97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	..	..	..	..	105½	De 19, 98	..	..
Ches. & Ohio g. 6s, Series A, 1908	110½	Jun 14	117	Apr 14	119½	June 14	118	121½
Do., g. 6s, 1911	121¼	Feb 21	180¼	Mar 2	129	June 28	119	122½
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	121	Apr 25	117¾	Jan 3	119	July 18	..	119¾
Do., registered	118½	Mar 15	117	Jun 2	117	June 2	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	97¾	Jul 25	90¾	Jan 4	97	July 29	97¼	97¾
Do., do., registered	94	Jan 18	92¾	Jan 18	92¾	Jan 18	..	..
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	108	Jun 27	104	Jul 21	104½	July 26	104	105
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	100	Jun 19	100	Jun 19	100	June 19	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	..	..	..	..	85¼	My 27,98	..	..
Warm Springs Valley 5s, 1941	101¼	Apr 29	101	Apr 26	101¼	Apr 29	..	..
Elliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd.g.5s,1902	104	Feb 7	101¾	Apr 7	103	July 22	..	..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	110¾	Apr 19	108	May 5	109	June 12	108	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	107½	Jan 6	104	Feb 1	104	Feb 1	105	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	106¾	Feb 24	106¾	Feb 24	106¾	Feb 24	104	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	..	..	..	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	117¾	Jun 29	113¾	Jul 20	113¾	July 29	113¾	114
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	105	Mar 16	104¾	Feb 15	105	Mar 16	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	113	Apr 24	109¾	May 10	112¾	July 15	111	112¼
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	151½	Feb 18	125½	Jan 6	138	July 25	..	148
Do., Iowa sinking fund 5s, 1919	116¾	Jun 12	115¾	May 1	116¾	June 12	117¾	..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919	107	Jul 26	105	Feb 27	107	July 26	107	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	105	May 26	101¼	Jan 26	105	July 20	..	105
Do., 4s, 1921	103	Feb 3	100	Apr 11	100	Apr 11	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	..	..	..	..	107½	Jan., 96	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	113¾	Jul 21	105¾	Jan 3	113¾	July 29	113¾	..
Do., do., registered	111¾	Jun 2	111¾	Jun 2	111¾	June 2	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	124	Jul 6	120	Mar 13	124	July 6	123	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	108	Mar 24	105¾	Apr 27	106¾	July 21	..	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	114½	Apr 3	114	Jul 27	114	July 27	114½	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	138	Jun 30	134	Jan 27	137	July 20	137	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	117½	Jun 13	109¾	Jan 10	115	July 28	..	115½
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	103¼	No 18, 98	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	107	Feb 23	107	Feb 23	107	Feb 23	106½	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	118¼	Jun 9	114¼	Jan 17	118½	June 9	..	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 6s, 1947	106½	May 17	92	Jan 10	107½	June 19	..	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	110½	Jun 9	104	Jan 4	113	July 7	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	171¼	Jun 9	160¾	Jan 7	170¼	July 25	170	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	168¾	Apr 10	163¾	Feb 16	168¾	Apr 10	170	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	168¾	Apr 12	160½	Jan 10	168½	May 30	170	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	171½	Jun 9	169	Jan 3	171	June 9	170	..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	171	Jun 17	161	Jan 11	170	July 6	170	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	122¼	Jun 3	112¾	May 13	121¾	July 5	119½	..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	..	..	..	..	115½	No 30,98	117½	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	122½	May 12	118¼	Jan 11	121¼	July 29	121¼	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	132¾	May 25	129	Jan 19	132¾	May 25	129½	..
Do., do., 5s, 1910	..	..	..	..	109¼	Dec 7, 98	111½	113¾
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	125	May 2	121½	Feb 24	123	May 2	121¼	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	124	May 26	118¾	Jan 3	123½	July 24	121½	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	127¾	Jun 16	118½	Jan 19	123	July 29	..	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	112¾	Apr 18	110	Mar 14	112½	Apr 18	..	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	122½	Jun.	122½	Jun	122½	June 1	..	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	127	Jun 1	119	Apr 6	126¾	July 17	..	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	118¾	May 18	115	Feb 6	118¾	May 18	..	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	137½	Jul 18	137½	Jul 18	137½	July 18	..	..
Do., con. sinking fund 5s, 1916	..	..	..	..	100½	Jul 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	119½	May 12	112½	Feb 9	115½	July 17	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	114½	May 4	108¾	Jan 17	112¾	July 29	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	103¼	Fe 19, 98	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	121	Jun 10	121	Jun 10	121	July 25	121	..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	126	Jan 30	125	Jul 10	125	July 10	125	..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145¾	Jul 11	142¾	May 4	145¾	July 11	145	..
Do., gold 7s, 1902	115	Jan 3	113	May 24	111½	Jan 31	112¾	July 7
Do., do., registered	114	Apr 14	113	Jan 13	114	Apr 14	..	..
Do., sinking fund, 1879-1929	122¾	Mar 13	116	Jan 6	118	July 17	..	120
Do., do., registered	116	Jan 14	116	Jan 14	116	June 14	..	120
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	110¾	May 16	106¾	Apr 12	109	July 21	109	110
Do., do., registered	109	Feb 3	105¾	Mar 28	105¾	Mar 28	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	123	Jan 30	121½	May 4	122¾	July 17	122½	123
Do., registered	..	..	..	..	119¼	De 27, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	111½	Mar 28	108	May 12	110	July 10	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	109½	Mr 19, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	118	Feb 9	117¼	May 22	118	July 18	..	..
Do., do., regis.	117¾	Feb 7	98	..	..	..	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	100	Feb 1	106	Apr 7	100	May 9	..	..
Do., registered	106¾	Feb 20	106¾	Feb 20	106¾	Feb 20	..	..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987	110¾	Jun 24	102¾	Jan 3	110	July 29	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	103	No 19, 98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	..	..	..	..	107½	My 26,98	104¼	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	..	..	..	..	102¾	Ap 12, 98	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	124	Jun 19	124	Jun 19	124	June 19	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117½	Feb 6	117½	Feb 6	117½	Feb 6	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	111	Jan 3	111	Jan 3	111	Jan 5	113	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	113	Apr 24	113	Apr 24	113	Apr 24	113	..
Iowa Midland 8s, 1900	..	..	..	..	108	Oct 21,98	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	143	Jul 7	139¼	May 3	140¾	July 20	..	143
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	..	..	..	105¾	Fe 24, 97	..	112¾
Do., ext. and imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	125¼	May 23	117¾	Feb 1	124	July 24	..	126¾
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	..	..	..	..	138	De 13, 98	..	147¾
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	146	Jul 6	140	Mar 6	146	July 6	..	..
Do., incomes, 1911	114¾	Jun 17	114¾	Jun 17	114¾	June 17	..	..
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, 1917	139¾	Jun 27	131¾	Jan 10	134	July 7	132½	133½
Do., do., registered	134½	May 19	132	Jun 6	133½	June 13	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988	110¾	May 17	101¾	Jan 4	107¾	July 27	107½	108
Do., do., registered	107¾	Apr 6	105¾	Mar 7	107¾	Apr 6	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	98½	Apr 27	98	Jan 9	98½	May 1	98½	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	86	Jul 20	83	May 9	86	July 20	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1905	98¾	May 18	98¾	May 18	98½	May 18	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	114	Apr 25	109½	Jan 12	114	June 27	113	114
Do., do., small	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	Ap 15, 97

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	141	May 11	138	Jan 9	137¼	July 12	136½	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	138	Mar 27	134½	May 9	134½	June 21	135½	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	134	Jan 12	131	Apr 18	133¾	July 7	133	134½
Northern Wisconsin 1st 6s, 1930	140	Mar 23	140	Mar 23	140	Mar 23	..	..
Chi. & W'n. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	..	..	..	..	106	Jul 25,97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	125	May 4	120¼	Jul 11	123	July 25	..	125
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947	102¾	Jun 5	93½	Jan 3	99¾	July 28	..	..
Chi. & W. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921, coupon off	99½	Jun 28	99¾	Jun 28	99¾	June 28	..	..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con.sk.fd.7s, 1905	..	..	..	..	119	Oct 25,97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	..	..	..	103¾	Mr 13, 97	..	..
Cin. Day. & Ironton 1st grtd.g.5s,1941	115	May 3	112	Feb 9	113	May 5	114½	..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	..	..	..	..	105¾	Apr., 95	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr.Co. cts. for 1st 5s,1917	97	Mar 30	70¾	Jan 22	91	July 27	..	..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g.4s,1993	96	Jan 26	87¾	Jan 12	94¾	July 28	..	..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	97	Jun 29	95¾	May 27	97	June 30	96	98
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	105¾	Feb 3	99¾	Jan 7	102¾	July 12	102	103
Do., do., registered	99	May 4	99	May 4	99	May 4	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	..	..	..	97	Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	..	..	..	97	Au 31, 98	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g.4s,1991	97	Apr	95	Feb 9	96¼	Apr 24	..	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	104	Jan 27	102	Jan 3	103½	Mar 30	104	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	..	..	..	100	Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev., con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	118¼	May 31	118¼	May 31	118¾	June 14	118½	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	103½	Apr 29	103¾	Apr 29	103¾	Apr 29	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	88¾	Jan 28	82¾	Apr 7	84½	July 28	84	85
Do., income 4s, 1990	33	Jan 10	22	Jan 3	30	June 30	28	30
C., C., C. & Ind. con. g. 7s, 1914	135¾	Jul 6	135¾	May 11	138½	July 6	138¾	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	137½	Jun 23	134½	Jul 6	134½	July 18	135	..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I.7s, 1901	108¼	Feb 10	108¼	Feb 10	108¼	Feb 10	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g.5s,1933	108¾	Jul 20	108	Jul 11	108½	July 20	..	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	134¼	Jun 16	128	Feb 15	134¼	June 16	..	..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947	69	Jan 12	62	Jul 11	63	July 28	62	63
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947	76	Jan 12	70¼	Mar 18	72	July 28	71	72
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	90	Jun 13	86¼	May 13	89¾	July 29	88½	89¾
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	Dec., 95
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	126½	Jun 15	126¾	Jun 15	126¾	June 15	125	..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906	124½	Jun 7	124½	Jun 7	124½	June 7	124	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 28	142	May 4	142	June 17	140	..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	..	..	..	109	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	111	Mar 14	108¾	May 3	108½	June 28	108	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	145½	May 11	143	Jan 20	143¾	July 18	141	..
Do., registered	..	..	..	..	140	Oct 26,98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West 1st 6s, 1921	142½	May 18	138	Feb 9	138	July 17	138	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	118½	Apr 5	117	Feb 8	118½	Apr 5	..	..
Do., term and improvement 4s, 1923	103½	Jun 20	103¾	Jun 20	103½	June 20	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	..	..	..	..	108	Aug 1,98	104	..
Del. & Hud. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	..	..	..	..	146	Sep 13,98	142	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	143	May 4,97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	120½	Apr 21	120½	Apr 21	120½	Apr 21	122	124½
Do., registered	122	Jun 6	122	Jun 6	122	June 6	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	117¾	Feb 21	115	May 2	116	June 1	116½	..
Do., do., registered	117½	Jan 20	114½	Apr 17	116¾	June 16	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	153	Mar 29	150½	May 31	150½	May 31	150	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	141	May 6,98	..	..
Den. & Rio Grande 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	104	May 31	100	Feb 27	100	July 27	100¼	101
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1900	100	Feb 20	105¼	May 4	105¾	May 25	..	..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	108¾	May 25	102¼	Jan 3	106	July 27	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 4½s, 1936	112¾	Jun 13	108¾	Jan 9	108½	July 29	..	..
Denver Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s, 1933	92	Jan 24	80	Jan 19	92	Jan 24	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	108	Apr 27	107¼	Apr 25	108	Apr 27	106	..
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s, 1995	70	Jul 20	68	Jul 12	70	July 20	69	70
Det.,Mack. & Mar.ld.gt.3½s,Ser.A,1911	24	Jan 17	17½	Mar 25	18½	July 6	18¼	20
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	111	Mar 23	105	Jun 13	110	July 6	..	..
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928	..	..	..	..	92¼	Fe 11, 98	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g.5s,1937	116	Jun 14	111¾	Jan 16	114	July 14	113½	115
Elgin, Jol. & East. 1st g. 5s, 1941	110	Apr 25	104¾	Jan 3	106¾	July 24	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	121	Jul 27	115¼	Feb 15	121	July 27	119	121
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	121	May 25	121	May 25	121	May 25	122½	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	116¾	Jul 27	116¼	Jul 11	116¾	July 27	117	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	123½	Mar 30	121	Jan 20	121	June 21	122	..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	106¼	Apr 14	105	Apr 4	106¼	Apr 14	107	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	145¾	Jan 26	143	Apr 4	144½	July 27	..	146½
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	..	..	..	..	143	De 30, 98	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	..	..	..	..	139	Sep 20,98	141	..

1899

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	97½	Jul 27	91	Jan 10	97½ July 27	..	..
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	109 Mr 19,98	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	..	....	..	....	103 Ja 18, 98	..	..
Louis. & Jef. Bridge gtd. g. 4s, 1945	98½	Jul 29	97¾	Jul 25	97¾ July 28	..	..
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	112⅝	Apr 3	95	Jan 3	110 July 29	..	..
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	121⅝	Jun 14	116	Jan 14	118¾ July 19	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	102⅞	Apr 1	100⅞	May 1	101⅛ July 21	..	..
Metro. St. Ry gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	124	Jan 28	118⅝	Jan 4	124 July 27	123¾	124
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	125¼	Jan 30	121	Jun 9	123 June 20	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	127	Jan 14	123¾	Jan 3	126¼ July 20	126	..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	128⅜	Feb 3	124	Mar 21	126½ July 20	125¾	..
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	77	Jun 23	68¾	Jan 4	77 June 23	..	..
Do. 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	25½	Apr 27	16½	Apr 3	20¼ June 14	20	21
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	14¾	Apr 27	9¾	Apr 18	12 July 29	12	12¼
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	88⅜	Feb 24	84½	Jan 6	87 July 29	86	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90 Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1927	..	....	..	....	15 Dec 7, 98	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1927	14	Apr 5	14	Apr 5	14 Apr 5	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100 Ja 30, 97	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	150	Apr 20	145	Jan 6	150 Apr 20	..	..
Do., 1st con g. 5s, 1934	115½	Jun 27	110½	Jan 18	115½ July 17	115½	..
Do., 1st and refunding g. 4s, 1949	99	Jun 29	93	Jul 27	98⅜ July 29	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	125	Jan 27	121	Jul 12	121 July 12	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	127	Jan 27	127	Jan 27	127 Jan 27	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	128 De 12, 98	..	..
Mil. El. Ry & Light 1st con. 5s, 1926	105½	Feb 16	102½	Feb 4	105½ Feb 16	..	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	96	May 25	91¾	Jan 3	93⅜ July 29	93	93½
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	71	Jan 6	65¼	May 9	69¼ July 29	69	69¼
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	91¼	Apr 27	82	Jan 19	88⅜ July 25	88	89
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	91	Jul 14	86	Jan 19	90½ July 26	90	90½
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	82	Jan 21	75¼	Jan 5	79 July 26	77	79
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	95	Feb 27	85	Jan 21	95 Apr 27	..	..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	107½	Apr 28	101¼	Jan 3	107½ July 13	..	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	121¾	Apr 28	108¾	Jan 9	118½ July 29	118¼	118¾
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	117	May 17	111	May 1	116 July 27	115	..
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	100¼	Jul 14	91½	Jan 3	100 July 28	99¾	100½
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	98½	Jul 26	88	Jan 3	98¼ July 28	98	99
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	109	Jul 13	106	Feb 20	109 July 13	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	115	Apr 20	111½	Jan 17	111½ July 10	..	..
St. L. & Iron Mount. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	106¾	May 20	103¼	Feb 6	106 July 24	105½	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	107½	Jan 16	105	May 20	106¾ July 19	105½	..
Do., Arkansas Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	106¾	Apr 6	105¾	Jan 16	106¾ Apr 6	..	..
Do., gen. con. ry & ld. grt. g. 5s, 1931	114	Jul 14	105	Jan 3	114 July 29	..	..
Do., gen con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	111½	Jan 31	110	Jan 31	111¼ July 5	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	130¼	May 9	125	Jan 9	127½ July 29	..	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	122	May 23	117	Feb 21	121¾ June 30	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	88	Feb 27	82½	Jan 4	86⅝ July 28	..	..
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	109½	Jul 25	106	Jan 4	108 July 28	..	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84 Apr., 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	132¾	Feb 14	131¼	Jul 8	131½ July 8	129	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	105⅜ De 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	108⅝	Mar 28	105½	Apr 22	108 July 27	108	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M., W. & Al., 1917	..	....	..	....	108 Mar., 96	..	..
Jasper Branch 6s, 1923	115	Mar 22	115	Mar 22	115 Mar 22	..	..
No. O. & N. East. prior lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	103½ Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	117½	Jan 31	113	Jul 13	113 July 17	112	..
Do., do., registered	117⅝	Jan 30	112	Jun 27	112 June 27	..	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	113¼	Jan 30	107¼	Apr 28	109 July 25	..	..
Do., do., registered	113¼	Jan 26	113½	Jan 26	113¼ Jan 26	..	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	..	....	..	....	108¼ Fe 21, 98	..	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	May 3	103¼	Jun 26	103¼ June 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104½ Feb 5, 98	..	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	107⅞	Feb 2	103½	Jun 26	103½ June 26	..	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	104⅜ Jne 30, 98	..	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	113¼	Jun 12	110¼	Jan 12	111¼ July 28	110¾	..
Do., do., registered	112½	Apr 14	111½	Feb 17	112½ Apr 14	..	..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s, 1998	102	Jan 28	98	Jan 6	101⅜ July 26	101¾	102
Do., do., registered	100	May 25	97½	Mar 15	100 May 25	..	..
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	103	May 25	99¼	Jan 4	101⅞ July 28	101⅞	102
Do., registered	102	Jan 26	98	Jan 6	102½ July 7	..	..
West Shore 1st g. 5s, gtd., 2361	117¾	Jun 29	110¼	Jan 3	114⅜ July 28	114	115
Do., registered	115¾	Jun 15	105¾	Jan 4	114 July 27	114	..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	..	....	..	....	108 No 5, 98	110	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	106 Jne 17, 98	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1940	..	....	..	....	95 Jul 28, 98	..	..
Do., do. registered	..	....	..	....	104 Jul 24, 97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jan 12	103¾	Jun 14	104 July 11	104	..
Do., do., registered	106¼	Jan 27	103	May 10	104 June 27	104	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103 May 7, 97	104	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	132	Jan 18	128½	Apr 12	129 July 10	129	130
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	109 Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	113	Apr 13	113	Apr 13	113 Apr 13	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107 Au 13, 98	110	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	..	....	..	....	100 Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	123	Jun 16	123	Jun 16	123 July 14	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—							
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	123	Jun 13	123	Jun. 13	123 June 13	..	..
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, 1900	107¼	May 4	103¾	Jul 8	103¾ July 17	103¾	..
Do., do., registered	106½	Feb 20	105¼	Jan 3	105¼ June 15	..	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	117¼	Mar 20	114¼	Jun 20	115 July 18	114¼	..
Do., do., registered	116½	Jan 3	114¼	Jun 15	114¼ June 15	..	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	112⅞	May 5	106	Jan 3	110¼ July 28	110	110¼
Do., do., registered	111	Apr 27	106	Jan 5	111 Apr 27	..	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	108¾ Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal RR. 1st 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	121 Oct 24, 98	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	112½	Apr 27	109	May 1	110¾ June 20	..	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	103	May 6	103	May 6	103 May 9	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	..	....	..	....	122 Fe 25, 98	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	121½ Jne 21, 98	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	125¼ Ja 20, 98	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	106 Fe 25, 98	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	108	Jan 26	105¾	Apr 3	107¾ July 19	..	..
Do., do., registered	106½	Jul 19	104¾	Apr 19	106¾ July 19	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	....	..	....	104½ Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	191	Apr 21	173	Jan 6	187½ July 13	..	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	184	Apr 20	172	Jan 19	184 Apr 20	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	126¼ Au 26, 98	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125¼ Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	121½	Jun 20	117¾	Jul 6	117¾ July 6	117¾	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	115	May 11	113	Jul 29	113 July 29	113	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	108⅞	May 25	106	Jan 4	108⅜ May 27	..	..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	106½	Jun 1	103	Apr 12	105¼ July 29	105¾	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	101¼ No 30, 98	..	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 11	114¼	Jan 3	119¼ Apr 12	..	..
Do., do., registered	112	Jul 20	112	Jul 20	112 July 20	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	131¼	May 15	131¼	May 15	131¼ May 15	134	..
Do., do. registered certificates	132	Jul 28	132	Jul 28	132 July 28	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry prior lien 4s, 1997	106¾	Jun 14	101⅞	Jan 5	102⅝ July 27	102⅜	103¼
Do., registered	104½	May 12	102	Jul 14	103½ July 28	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	70	Jan 21	66¼	May 9	67¼ July 29	67⅜	68
Do., do., registered	66½	Jun 17	65½	May 16	66¾ June 17	..	..
Washington Central 1st g. 4s, 1948	96	May 5	90	Jan 27	95 May 11	..	..
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	110	Apr 21	112	Jan 6	115½ July 27	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	107¾	Jun 22	107½	May 22	107¾ June 22	..	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	135	Jun 19	130	Feb 7	135 June 19	..	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	128 No 25, 98	..	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	117½ Au 30, 98	..	..
Do., con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1022	..	....	..	....	101 Fe 23, 97	106	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	101	Apr 22	96¼	Jan 16	100¼ July 28	100	102
Nor. & West Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	96	Mar 27	88½	Jan 7	94½ July 28	94⅜	95
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	94 Apr., 96	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82 Feb., 87	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	..	....	..	....	102¾ Ja 26, 98	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	85 De 17, 97	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	85	Feb 7	65	May 24	75 May 25	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sink. fund g. 6s, 1909	114	Apr 28	100	Feb 10	112 July 26	112⅜	..
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	105	May 31	100¼	Jan 3	101⅝ July 28	101¼	101⅜
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1923	133¼	Jul 13	128	Mar 1	132¾ July 24	132	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	..	....	..	....	121 Jne 18, 98	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	102 My 24, 97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	116	Jun 26	108	Jan 7	113¼ July 29	112¼	113½
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	96	Jul 7	85	Jan 7	95 July 27	..	..
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	74⅞	Apr 13	65½	Jan 4	74 July 28	..	..
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	108	Mar 16	103	Jul 23	103 July 29	103	104
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101½ Dec., 99	105	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	118	May 22	114¼	Feb 15	115½ July 27	115½	116⅞
Do., do., registered	115½	Mar 9	115¼	Mar 9	115¼ Mar 9	..	..
Do., do., gtd. 3½s, tr. reg. cts., 1937	..	....	..	....	102 No 11, 98	..	..
P., C. C. & St. L. gtd. g. 4½s, 1940, Ser. A	118	Jul 14	114¼	Apr 13	118 July 14	117½	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	119	Jun 13	114	Apr 11	118½ June 30	..	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	113 No 23, 98	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	..	....	..	....	107 De 30, 98	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	107½	Jan 6	105¼	Mar 15	105¾ Apr 13	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	100¼ Ap 23, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	141	Mar 29	135¾	Jan 6	141 Mar 29	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140½	May 1	140¼	May 1	140½ May 1	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	135	Jun 7	135	Jun 7	135 June 7	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	110¼ Jul 8, 97	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	108	Apr 19	106	Apr 19	108 Apr 19	..	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	121	Jul 5	121	Jul 5	121 July 5	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	113¾	Jun 2	113¼	Jun 2	113¾ June 2	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102 No 10, 97	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	108 My 12, 97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	..	....	..	....	115¾ Fe 24, 98	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	101	Feb 20	90	Jan 19	99¾ June 29	..	..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100 De 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs.	97	Jan 28	93¾	Apr 3	94¼ July 29	..	..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	17 My 23, 98	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	..	....	..	....	20 De 30, 98	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	126	Apr 28	120	Apr 28	126 Apr 28	125	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	100¾	Jul 18	100	May 9	100¾ July 18	100	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1933	..	....	..	....	137 No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107¾ Oct 20, 98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	121 No 28, 93	..	..
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, 1928	..	....	..	....	114 Mar., 93	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117 Mar., 89	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	90	Jun 24	90	Jun 24	90 June 24	..	..
Pitts. Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	118	Jul 17	113	Jan 5	118 July 29	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	96 Jul 14, 97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	100	May 24	96	Jan 5	100 June 8	99½	100
Do., do., J. P. M. certificates	100½	Jun 28	95½	Jan 31	99⅜ July 29	89¼	100
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	91¾	Jun 16	85¾	Jan 7	88⅝ July 29	88¼	88½
Do., do., registered	85½	Jun 26	85¼	Jun 1	85¾ July 11	..	..
Rio Grande Western 1st g. 4s, 1939	102¾	Jun 30	97	Jan 4	98¼ July 29	98	99
Utah Central gtd. g. 4s, 1917	88¾	May 13	87½	Apr 20	88 June 27	..	86½
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	104¼	Jan 24	102¼	Feb 3	104 May 2	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940	74½	Jun 20	72½	Feb 17	74¼ June 20	72	74

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	84	Jan 27	70½	Jul 11	83 July 28	83	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	114¾	Mar 2	112⅜	May 9	114 July 17	114	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	115¼	Mar 25	112½	May 5	114 July 26	114	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	115	Mar 24	112½	May 5	114 July 14	114	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	113¼ July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	126¾	Jun 27	122	Jan 3	124½ July 25	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	112½	Jun 30	107	Jan 5	106¼ July 27	..	..
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	105½	Mar 27	100½	May 23	101 June 23	..	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105 Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. RR. g. 4s, 1996	89	Jun 15	82	Jan 4	85½ July 28	85½	86½
St. L. & S. F., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	102	Mar 16	98	Jan 12	100 July 8	100	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	96½	Jul 8	84¾	Jan 4	96 July 28	95½	96
Do., 2d g. 4s inc. bond cts., 1989	66¼	Jul 28	46¾	Jan 4	66¼ July 28	67¼	68
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	108¾	Mar 9	108	Mar 7	108½ Mar 9	108½	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	122¾	Jun 19	120	Feb 8	120 Feb 8	..	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	115	Jan 20	113	Feb 8	113½ July 7	..	..
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1968	102	May 18	96½	Jul 25	99½ July 25	..	..
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	124½	Feb 20	121	Apr 3	122 June 7	121	..
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	125½	Jan 24	122	Jul 21	122 July 21	121	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	140½	Jun 28	133¾	Mar 8	143 July 13	142	..
Do., do., registered	137⅞	Feb 23	137⅜	Feb 23	137¾ Feb 23	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	119½	Jun 29	112¼	Jan 5	117 July 24	116	117½
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106½ My 29, 97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	108½	Apr 14	104½	Jan 25	105⅞ July 27	105	..
Do., do., registered	104	Jan 24	104	Jan 24	104 Jan 24	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	122½ Jan 13, 98	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	137½	Jun 23	134¼	Mar 18	137½ Jun 23	134½	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	135 Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	117½	Jun 28	113¼	Jan 24	117½ June 28	120	122
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	113¾	Mar 2	110½	Apr 17	111½ July 10	111½	..
Witmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	120	Apr 11	115	Apr 26	120 Apr 11	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24, 96	..	..
S. Fe, Pres. & Phenix 1st g. 5s, 1947	107¼	Jul 27	95	Mar 13	107½ July 29	106	108
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	100 Oct 20, 97	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	125¼	Feb 15	125¼	Feb 15	125¼ Feb 15	128	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	112	Mar 17	112	Mar 17	112 Mar 17	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	104¾ Feb 5, 97	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass. pd.	..	....	..	....	80 Ja 25, 98	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—							
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 4910	114	Apr 28	113¼	Jun 6	113¼ June 6	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	110½	Feb 27	110	Feb 27	110 Feb 27	..	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	105	Apr 28	100½	Jan 6	103⅞ July 29	..	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1903	..	....	..	....	102 Nov., 94	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	113½	Jun 26	107	Feb 21	110⅝ July 29	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	112	Mar 17	111	May 31	111 Mar 31	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	90	Feb 16	87½	Apr 27	88⅜ July 25	88	88½
Morgan's La. & Texas 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114 No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	139	Jan 20	138	Jul 6	138 July 13	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	105	Mar 18	97	Jan 3	105 Mar 23	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	88	Feb 28	77½	Jan 6	80¼ July 29	80	80½
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	116 De 14, 98	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106¼ Nov 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	106½	Jun 17	102	Jan 3	103⅞ July 28	..	..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	115	Jun 29	103¼	Jan 3	112 July 28	..	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	122	Apr 20	122	Apr 20	122 Apr 20	110	110⅞
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	102¼ No 11, 98	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1905-37, stpd	109¼	Apr 21	106	Jan 4	108⅜ July 29	108¼	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	101	Apr 5	90	Jan 3	97¾ July 26	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	..	....	..	....	113½ No 25, 98	..	..
Gila Val., Globe & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	105¼	Jul 21	104¾	Jun 30	105¼ July 28	104¾	105¾
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	112½	Jun 29	103¼	Jan 3	108½ July 29	109¼	109⅝
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	98 Oct 31, 98	..	..
Memphis Div. 1st gtd. 4-4½-5s, 1996	110¼	Jun 13	107½	Jan 4	110¼ June 13	..	..
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	110	Jul 8	106	Mar 3	110 July 29	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112¼ Au 17, 97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	113¾	Jun 8	117	Mar 18	113¾ June 8	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	105⅞	Jun 12	104½	Feb 1	105⅞ June 12	98¾	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	118½	Jun 28	114½	Jan 14	116½ July 19	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	120	Jul 14	115	Jan 6	119½ July 29	..	..
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	124½	Feb 27	119½	Jul 28	119¾ July 28	120	122
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	125	May 10	119	Jan 9	121½ May 19	..	..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	126¾	Jun 24	123	Jan 31	126¾ June 24	123	125
Do., equip. sink. fund g. 5s, 1909	100	Mar 17	100	Mar 17	100 Mar 17	..	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	110	Jun 2	106	Apr 19	109 June 26	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	119½	Jun 19	113	Jan 5	115¾ July 10	..	..
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	115¾	May 13	113¾	May 13	113¾ May 13	..	..
Do., serial, Series E	100

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

Following is a list of the stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Foundry	1	Laclede Gas	3
Am. Car & F. pf.	3½	Lake Erie & West	3½
Am. Steel Hoop	2½	L. E. & West. pf.	6½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1½	Louis. & Nash.	3½
Am. Steel & Wire	3½	Mex. St. P. & S. S. M.	1½
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	1	Mo., K. & T.	1½
Am. Sugar Ref.	2½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	3
Am. Tobacco	1½	Nat. Steel	2½
A., T. & S. F. pf.	1	Nor. Steel pf.	2½
Brook. Rap. Trans.	1	North. P. & W. pf.	2½
Brook. Union Gas	2½	Nor. Pacific	1½
Chi. Gas. Trac.	1½	People's Gas Chi.	1
Chi. Bur. & Qr.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L.	3½
Chi. & E. Ill.	2	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Chi. Ind. & L. pf.	2½	Pressed Steel Car	3½
Chi. & Northwest.	2½	Pressed Steel Car pf.	5½
Cont. Tobacco	2½	Pitts. & West. pf.	5
Cont. Tobacco pf.	3	St. J. & Gr. I. 2d pf.	3½
Consol. Gas Co.	2½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Del., Lack. & W.	4½	St. L. Southwestern	1½
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	1	St. L. Southw. pf.	2½
Gen. Electric	4½	So. Pacific	1½
Hocking Valley	3½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
Hocking Valley pf.	3½	Wabash pf.	1
Iowa Central pf.	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed	2	Nat. Lead	1½
Am. Linseed pf.	2½	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Am. Malting pf.	2	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1½
Am. Tobacco pf.	1½	Third Avenue	4

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Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1	L. & N., S. & N. Ala. 5s	2
C. & W. Ind. gen. 6s	1½	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1
Det., M. & M. l. g. 5½s	1½	Mo. Pacific 3d	1
Int. & G. N. 3d	1	Or. Sh. Line, Inc. B.	1
Iowa Central 1st	1	St. J. & Gr. I. 1st	2
Kan. City & Pac. 1st	2	St. L. Southw. 2d	2½
Kent. Central 4s	1½	Tenn. C. & I., DeB. 6s	1
		T. C. & I. 1st Birm. 6s	3½
		Wabash deb., B.	1½

Bonds Declined.

Brook. Rap. Tr. 5s	1½	Or. Sh. Line, Inc. A.	1
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	1	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	1
Erie prior lien	1½	St. P. & Dul. con 4s	2
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	3	So. Pac., Ariz. 1st	1½
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	1	Texas Pacific 1st	1

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, July 31.

Consolidated Car Heating Company—Books close.
Chicago Great Western Railway—Dividend payable on preferred A stock.
Cornwall and Lebanon Railroad—Dividend payable.
Daylight Prism Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred stock.
Erie and Western Transportation Company—Dividend payable.
General Electric Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
New England Telegraph and Telephone Company—Books close.
New York Air Brake Company—Books close for special meeting.
United States Rubber Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.

Tuesday, Aug. 1.

Albany (N. Y.) Street Railway—Dividend payable.
American Gem Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Tobacco Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Bethlehem Iron Company—Dividend payable.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad—Dividend payable.
Canada Southern Railroad—Dividend payable.
Central Railroad Company of New Jersey—Dividend payable.
Chicago Edison Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad—Dividend payable.
Cincinnati, Newport and Covington Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Virginia Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Columbus (Ohio) Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Compania Metallurgica Mexicana—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Corn Exchange Bank—Dividend payable.
Des Moines and Fort Dodge Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston—Dividend payable.
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Flat Top Land Company—Dividend payable.
German Exchange Bank—Dividend payable.
Great Northern Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Hamilton Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Harrison Brothers & Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
H. B. Claflin Company—Dividend payable on first and second preferred.
Henderson Bridge Company—Dividend payable.
Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Illinois Central Railroad—Books close.
International Pump Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Kings County Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Lawyers' Title Insurance Company—Dividend payable.
Lincoln National Bank—Dividend payable.
Mahoning Coal Railroad—Dividend payable on common
Municipal Gas Company, Albany—Dividend payable.
Nassau Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Pacific Bank—Dividend payable.
Pennsylvania Coal Company—Dividend payable.
Procter & Gamble Company—Books close for dividend on common.
Pullman's Palace Car Company—Books close.
Rio Grande Western Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Rochester Gas and Electric Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway—Dividend payable on first preferred.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad—Dividend payable.
Saratoga Gas Electric Light and Power Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Standard Underground Cable Company—Stock dividend payable.
Torrington Company—Dividend payable on Class A stock.
Union Street Railway, New Bedford, Mass.—Dividend payable.
Norwich Iron and Steel Company—Books close.
Worcester (Mass.) Traction Company—Dividend payable on preferred.

Thursday, Aug. 3.

Consolidated Ice Company—Books close for dividend on common.
Northern Pacific Railway—Dividend payable on common.

Friday, Aug. 4.

Jefferson and Clearfield Coal Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Toledo and Ohio Central Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.

Saturday, Aug. 5.

St. Paul Gas Light Company—Books close.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, July 30.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, increase, 2,420,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 4,316,000 pesetas.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	112	115
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	107	..
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	95	100
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	39	41
Bleecker St. & F. Fy 1st 7s	102	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	115	118
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	118	120
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	101	..
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	117	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	249	251
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	116	120
Brooklyn El. bonds	103	103½
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	100	103
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	110	..
Central Crosstown	250	270
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	190	..
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	112	113
Christopher & Tenth Street	170	175
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	105	107
Coney Island & Brook. stock	300	320
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	103	106
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	59	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	111	112
Columbus (Ohio) stock	97	101
Columbus (Ohio) 5s	111	115
Columbus Crosstown 1st 5s	103	104
D. D. E. B. & B. stock	150	165
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	118	125
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	102	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	..
Eighth Avenue 6 per cent. scrip	108	..
42d St. & Grand St.	400	420
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	84	88
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	117	119
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	89	92
Kings County El. 4s, (new)	94	94½
Louisville St. Railway com.	42	44
Louisville St. Ry. pf.	111	113
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (Bklyn).	113	..
Nassau Electric 4s	95	97
New Orleans Tr. com., (new)	21	22
New Orleans Tr. pf., (new)	96½	98
Ninth Avenue	180	190
North Jersey Street Railway	35½	36½
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	94	95
North Shore Traction, com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103½	104½
Rochester Railway	20	24
Rochester Railway con. 5s	107	110
Sixth Avenue stock	203	220
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s	115	120
South Ferry 1st 5s	110	113
Steinway R R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	116
Twenty-third Street	390	405
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	106	108
Union Railway	190	200
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	116
United Traction, Providence	102	104
United Trac., Prov., bonds	115	116
Worcester Traction common	33	35
Worcester Traction pf.	105½	107

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry, new	53	55
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	95	95½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	34	37
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry 5s	95	96½
Union Ferry	42	44
Union Ferry bonds	101	102

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	215	225
Atlantic	200	225
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	295	310
Brooklyn	415	..
Central	1990	2010
City	375	..
Colonial	415	..
Continental	310	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1425	1450
Fifth Avenue	395	..
Franklin	310	..
German-American	35	..
Guaranty	900	..
Hamilton	265	..
International Banking & Trust	155	175
Kings County	345	..
Knickerbocker	360	..
Lawyers' Surety	102	108
Lawyers' Title Insurance	145	155
Long Island Loan & Trust	250	260
Manhattan	235	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	300	..
Mercantile	850	..
Metropolitan	390	..
Nassau	175	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	600	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1450	..
People's	305	320
Produce Exchange, (new stock)	200	205
Real Estate Trust Co.	300	..
Standard	220	..
State	300	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	395	405
Trust Company of America	290	300
Union	1400	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	485	..
United States	1600	..
Washington	300	..
Williamsburg	220	230

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked
Citizens'	115	120
Commonwealth	100	106
Continental	512	..
Eagle	245	250
Empire City	90	100
Farragut	110	..
German-American	515	..
Germania	270	..
Greenwich	165	170
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	175	185
Home	280	290
Kings County	180	..
Nassau, Brooklyn	155	..
New York	100	110
Niagara	180	..
North River	140	..
Pacific	150	160
Peter Cooper	115	125
Phenix, Brooklyn	195	205
Rutgers	..	100
Stuyvesant	70	80
United States	117	123
Westchester	300	..
Williamsburg City	430	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	425	..
American Exchange	181	..
Astor National	400	..
Bowery	283	305
Broadway	235	..
Butchers' & Drovers'	85	..
Central	189	190
Chase	400	..
Chatham	305	..
Chemical	4300	..
Citizens'	142	..
City	1975	2050
Colonial	240	..
Columbia	160	..
Commerce	265	275
Continental	130	140
Corn Exchange	360	380
East River	135	..
Eleventh Ward	165	..
Fifth Avenue	2750	3100
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2250	..
Fourth National	190	..
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Gallatin	375	..
Gansevoort	..	85
Garfield	150	101
German-American	115	..
Germania	380	..
German Exchange	240	260
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	125	..
Hanover	725	..
Hide & Leather	117	..
Home	100	..
Importers & Traders'	535	..
Irving	165	..
Leather Manufacturers'	200	..
Lenox	225	..
Lincoln	750	..
Manhattan	250	..
Market & Fulton	225	..
Mechanics'	200	215
Mechanics & Traders'	..	101
Mercantile	105	..
Merchants'	175	..
Merchants' Exchange	120	..
Metropolis	415	..
Mount Morris	240	..
Mutual	140	..
Nassau	152½	..
National Union	330	..
New Amsterdam	405	..
New York	245	..
New York County	1500	..
New York National Exchange	116	..
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
Ninth National	90	95
North America	180	..
Oriental	190	..
Pacific	170	..
Park	510	..
People's	200	..
Phenix	107	114
Plaza	450	..
Produce Exchange	130	..
Republic	190	..
Riverside	190	..
Seaboard	225	..
Second National	350	..
Seventh National	160	..
Shoe & Leather	103	108
State of New York	125	135
Twelfth Ward	130	..
Union Square	210	230
Western	325	..
West Side	300	..
Yorkville	210	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	100½	102
Amalgamated Copper	97	97¼
American Air Power	..	71
American Bank Note Co.	49	52
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	7
American Press Association	100	107
American Soda Fountain	5	10
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	45	50
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	10	15
American Typefounders'	49	51
American Graphophone	125	130
American Graphophone pf.	130	140
Anderson Tobacco	10	12
Barney & Smith Car	22	25
Barney & Smith pf.	80	85
Barney & Smith Car 6s	105	107
Beet Sugar	30	32
Beet Sugar pf.	81	82
Bliss, E. W.	132	140
Bliss, E. W., pf.	125	130
British Columbia Copper	9⅝	10
Carter-Crume pf.	60	80
Celluloid Company	88	92
Central & South American Tel.	113	114
Central Fireworks	14	16
Central Fireworks pf.	57½	60
Chesebrough Mfg.	340	345
Ches. & Potomac Tel. stock	75	80
Chicago & Alton subs.	113¾	114
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i.	96¾	96¾
Consolidated Car Heating	49	55
Consolidated Fireworks com.	8	15
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	60	70
Cramps' Ship and Eng. Bldg.	81	85
Distilling Company of America	20	22
Distilling Co. of America pf.	57	59
Eastman Kodak Co.	100	110
Electric Boat	12	16
Electric Boat pf.	..	45
Electric Vehicle	98	100
Electric Vehicle pf.	115	125
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid.	1⅞	2
Empire & Bay State Tel.	76	..
Erie & Western Trans.	85	95
Flemington Coal & Coke	24	26
General Carriage	34¾	37½
General Chemical	50	..
General Chemical pf.	98	101
General Electric Automobile	10	15
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	116	120
Havana Commercial	26	27½
Havana Commercial pf.	65½	67
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	54
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	96	..
Hoboken Land & Imp.	110	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	106	110
Illinois Transportation	5⅝	6
International Power	73	77
International Pump	23	25
International Pump pf.	67	68
Iron Steamboat	6	6¼
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	70
J. B. Stetson com.	75	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	115	..
Journeay & Burnham com.	5	..
Journeay & Burnham pf.	25	..
Lanston Monotype	90	95
Lorillard pf.	115½	117½
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	35
Markeen Copper	9¼	10
Mergenthaler Linotype	195	205
Mexican 6s	100¼	100¾
Michigan Pen. Car bonds	106¼	107¼
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	..	100

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
National Gramophone	86	86¾
National Salt	..	42¾
National Salt pf., ex div.	71	74
National Wall Paper deb. stock	70	80
New England Transportation	10	10½
N. Y. Biscuit bonds, 6s	110½	114
N. Y. Transportation	22¾	23¾
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	180	190
Nicaragua Construction, new	..	10
Old Dominion Steamship	90	..
Otis Elevator	34½	36
Otis Elevator pf., ex div.	93	95
Penn. Salt Mfg.	100	..
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	132	140
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	23	24
Pratt & Whitney com.	4¼	5
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Procter & Gamble	370	380
Procter & Gamble pf.	190	200
Republic Iron & Steel	18¾	18½
Republic Iron & Steel pf.	64	..
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	25	..
Royal Baking Powder	98	98½
Rubber Goods	30	30½
Rubber Goods pf.	86½	87
Safety Cap Heating & Light	145	153
St. Louis subs.	125	125½
St. Louis com., when issued	21	22
St. Louis pf., when issued	73½	74¼
St. Louis 4s, when issued	92½	93¼
Simmons Hardware com.	140	145
Simmons Hardware pf.	125	130
Singer Mfg. Co.	520	550
Standard Coupler	..	39
Standard Oil	462½	464
Susquehanna Coal 6s	120	..
Swift & Co.	101¼	102
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	108	110
Tennessee Copper	19	19½
Texas & Pacific Coal	62	66
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	110	..
Trenton Potteries com.	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	..	55
Trow Directory, new	55	65
*Union Copper	30	40
Union Steel & Chain	29	30
Union Steel & Chain pf.	69	70
Union Switch & Signal	83	88
Union Switch & Signal pf.	120	125
Union Typewriter com.	23	24
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	114	116
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	18	121
United Shoe Machinery com.	35	37
United Shoe Machinery pf.	25	27½
United States Envelope 1st 6s	111	112½
United States Glass	33	35
United States Glass pf.	80	85
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	114	116½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	¾
United Verde Extension	3	5½
*Wahnita Copper	6¾	7¼
Westinghouse Air Brake	440	450
Worthington Pump pf.	106½	110⅝

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	67¾	68¾
Baltimore 1st 5s	111	113
Bay State	1⅝	1⅞
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with int.	82	84
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9½
Central Union Gas bonds	106½	107⅛
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	108	109
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 5s	103½	106
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	108	..
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	106	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. con 6s	118	126
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104½	106¼
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	45	50
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	101	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark	58	60
Consol. Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21	24
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	87	90
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	92	96
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	108	110
Essex & Hudson Gas	42½	44
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	..	65
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	76	79
Grand Rap'ds stock	103	105
Grand Rap'ds bonds	103	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	48	52
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	67	70
Indianapolis stock	107	115
Indianapolis 1st 6s	105	107
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	..	85
Lafayette 1st 6s	77	82
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	48	52
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	67	70
Madison (Wis.) Gas	78	82
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	107	111
Mutual of New York	290	310
New Amsterdam	34¾	34½
New Amsterdam pf.	59	60¾
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	100½	101
New England Gas & Coke	20½	22
New England G. & C. bonds	79	80
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
N. Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109
Ohio & Indiana stock	48	52
Ohio & Indiana bonds	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	88	91
Standard Gas, New York	112	..
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	135	138
Standard Gas, New York 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	19
Syracuse Gas 5s	79	83
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	99	100
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milwkee.	108	110
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlanta & Charlotte	127	..
Bald Eagle Valley	200	..
Boston & Providence	300	..
Cayuga & Susquehanna	200	..
Columbus & Xenia	214	217
Delaware & Pound Brook	175	185
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	102	..
Erie & Pittsburg	155	165
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	138	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	120	..
Grand River Valley	115	..
Inter-Ocean Tel. Co.	120	..
Kansas City, St. L. & C. pf.	150	..
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	145	..
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	175	..
Naugatuck	252	265
New York & Harlem	380	..
N. Y., Lackawanna & Western	133	135
Northwest Tel. Co.	115	..
Norwich & Worcester pf.	208	..
Old Colony	202¾	..
Oswego & Syracuse	209	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	140	..
Providence & Worcester	275	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	175	..
Utica, Chen. & Sus. Valley	150	154
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	274	..
Valley of New York	112	..

The Car Famine.

Continued from Page 1.

now 2,000 cars short of requirements. The Baltimore and Ohio could use 1,000 more cars at once. The Nickel Plate cannot handle nearly all of its freight. The Pennsylvania has largely increased its stock of cars, but is already short of equipment. More pianos have been shipped from Chicago West and Southwest in the past three months than in five years before. Business above their car capacity is reported by the Missouri Pacific, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and St. Louis and San Francisco.

Outside Securities.

In the market for outside securities during the past week advances were recorded in a number of issues, and at the close on Saturday market conditions seemed at least as favorable as at the close of the previous week. Indeed, in the increased activity, accompanied by a good deal of strength in several quarters of the market, it seemed that the predictions of improvement made by many observers of the market had begun to be realized. A number of issues, it is true, showed on Saturday material recessions from the closing bids of the previous week, but most of these declines were in stocks that were very dull. In the absence of activity these issues showed a tendency to sag, but in nearly all the issues in which the week's transactions were at all large, substantial improvement showed. Especially at the end of the week did the market show strength and increased activity. Early in the week the market had been very dull, and on several days curb brokers had very little to do, and even at the end of the week activity was confined to a few issues.

Much attention was given to the New Amsterdam Gas stocks, and many rumors affecting these issues were circulated during the week—most of them merely the repetition of earlier rumors, and they seemed to have little better foundation than when they were first spread. Late in the week intimations were had that the various opposing interests in the local gas industry were about to come together to settle the question of the gas war and to prevent the continuance of rates that are said to leave absolutely no margin for profit, if indeed they do not entail actual loss. Nothing developed to show on what the report was founded, or at all events to indicate that the prediction of an early settlement was more reliable than the many other similar reports that had proved unfounded, but the report had much influence on the stock of the New Amsterdam Gas Company. The common stock gained 3½ points net, closing for the week at 34⅜ bid, and the preferred stock, which closed at 59 bid, gained 1½ points net. Early in the week there had been a good deal of unfavorable talk about the gas stocks and about New Amsterdam Gas in particular, but its effect on the price of the stock was much less than that of the more favorable rumors of the latter part of the week. Those who are bearing New Amsterdam Gas say that at the present rates the company cannot earn its fixed charges, and that a much longer continuation of the war will prove disastrous. On the other hand, those who take the more optimistic view say that the New Amsterdam Company can make gas much more cheaply than any of the other local gas companies, and is thus in a much stronger position than they occupy, and also that the probability is that a settlement will soon be reached. The latter view seems to be the one adopted by nearly all the stockholders of the New Amsterdam Gas Company, for nothing like extensive liquidation in the stocks of this company appears.

The St. Louis Street Railway subscriptions were active and strong and advanced steadily throughout the week. Opening at about 116, they sold up to 125, and on Saturday closed at 125 bid. The details of the proposed consolidation were made public on Friday, and immediately a market was made for the several securities to be issued under the plan of merger. On Saturday more than 1,000 shares of the common and preferred stocks were traded in, and during the first day's trading the bids for both issues of stock, as well as for the bonds, were substantially advanced. The common stock closed at 21 bid, the preferred at 73½ bid, and the bonds at 92½ and interest bid.

Chicago and Alton subscriptions were also in good demand, and on large transactions advanced 1 point, from 112¼ to 113⅛. They closed at 113½ bid. The price of the 3 per cent. bonds which it is proposed to issue advanced steadily early in the week, and later, when the sale of $10,000,000 of the bonds to a syndicate headed by Goldman, Sachs & Co. was announced, the price of the bonds advanced sharply to 96, which, according to rumor, was the price at which the bonds had been taken by the purchasing syndicate. The $10,000,000 of the Chicago and Alton bonds purchased by Goldman, Sachs & Co. represent one-fourth of the authorized issue and the full amount of the bonds which it is proposed to issue at present. It is understood that this first issue of bonds will be made about the middle of October. It was at first said that the purchase of these bonds was made conditional upon the bonds being declared legal investment for savings banks, but this was not the case. The syndicate formed for the purpose bought the bonds outright.

Rubber Goods was the most active of the industrial stocks. It was announced during the week that the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company had acquired the Dunlop tire and would secure the stock of the Dunlop Tire Company by issuing a certain amount of treasury stock. The agreement of purchase provided that the stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company issued for the purpose of acquiring the Dunlop tire should not be put upon the market at the present time, and in fact not within two years. This, however, did not seem to be clearly understood, and a good deal of Rubber Goods common was put upon the market in anticipation of a decline, which the selling of a large block of stock might be expected to bring about. The preferred stock, however, continued to advance, and closed at 86½ bid, a net gain of 1¾ points. The common stock lost 1½ points, closing at 30 bid.

Republic Iron and Steel advanced about 2 points in each issue, the common stock ending the week at 18⅝ bid, and the preferred at 64 bid. There was some talk of a dividend being declared very soon on the preferred stock of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, but this proved to be premature, as the company's first quarter does not end July 31, but Aug. 31. It was said by persons closely connected with the company that there is no doubt as to the payment of the dividend on the preferred stock at the end of the quarter. A strike occurred in one of the company's works, but it was settled in a day or two, and the announcement of the strike had no effect on the stock.

Amalgamated Copper, and, in fact, all the copper stocks, were dull. Several of them, including Amalgamated Copper, ended the week with slight net losses. Mariken Copper gained 1 point, and Union Copper advanced several points, closing at 30 bid.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1899 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing July 29. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.
195	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,500,000	July, 1899	3½	*206½ May 11		*206½ May 11		*206½ May 11, 1899
..	..	American Bank Note								*43 Mar. 5, 1898
..	39	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	May 15, 1899	1	52½ Mar. 3		33 Jan. 3		38 July 1, 1899
..	..	American Spirits Mfg.	27,864,300	..	..	15⅛ Mar. 13		5⅝ July 20		5⅝ July 20, 1899
..	..	American Spirits Mfg. pf.	6,866,000	..	..	41⅛ Mar. 13		29 June 1		*27⅛ July 20, 1899
18	19	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	..	..	18 July 19		14 Apr. 20		18 July 19, 1899
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1899	3	.. ..		.. ..		*121 Nov. 28, 1898
7	9	**B. & O. Southwest.** pf., tr. r.	19,767,300	..	..	9½ Apr. 12		7⅞ June 23		8⅛ July 12, 1899
..	..	Beech Creek	5,665,000	July, 1899	1	.. ..		.. ..		100 Oct. 31, 1898
106½	..	Boston Air Line pf.	1,429,000	July, 1899	2	.. ..		.. ..		106¾ Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W., pf., Series B.	5,000,000	..	..	21 Feb. 15		21 Feb. 15		21 Feb. 15, 1899
31	33½	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	6,000,000	..	..	35 Jan. 3		30¾ Mar. 25		35 June 6, 1899
74	75	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf.	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1899	1	78 Jan. 14		60 May 9		73 July 13, 1899
100	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Feb. 1, 1899	4	110 Jan. 31		100 Jan. 17		*110 May 22, 1899
93	96	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	July 1, 1899	75c	*92 May 26		85 Feb. 29		*92 May 26, 1899
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	..	..	.. ..		.. ..		21¾ Oct. 15, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	Mar. 1, 1899	1¾	175½ Mar. 25		168 Jan. 11		171 April 5, 1899
..	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	3,479,500	Mar. 1, 1899	1¾	*199 Feb. 10		*192 Jan. 30		*198¼ Feb. 15, 1899
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1899	4	.. ..		.. ..		102½ May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	July 1, 1899	1½	.. ..		.. ..		120 June 4, 1898
37¾	41	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling pf.	5,000,000	Oct., 1896	1½	45 Apr. 26		37¼ June 23		37¼ June 23, 1899
184	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	June 1, 1899	1¾	*188¼ June 28		184¾ Mar. 6		*188¼ June 28, 1899
1¾	2	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	5,500,000	..	..	5⅞ Apr. 21		1½ Jan. 17		*1⅝ July 20, 1899
..	5	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf.	500,000	..	..	8⅛ Apr. 21		2 Apr. 14		*6 May 10, 1899
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf.	336,700	..	..	30 June 9		*10 Feb. 25		30 June 9, 1899
179	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	July 1, 1899	1¾	189 Jan. 26		189 Jan. 26		189 Jan. 26, 1899
50	56	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb., 1899	2	56 Mar. 23		52 Mar. 7		52½ May 1, 1899
105	..	**Des Moines & Ft. D.** pf.	763,000	Aug., 1898	6	110 June 13		80 Jan. 3		110 June 20, 1899
..	..	Detroit City Gas	4,313,000	..	..	85 May 12		68 Jan. 4		85 May 12, 1899
..	..	Dul., South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	..	..	5⅝ Apr. 20		3 Apr. 14		4 June 26, 1899
880	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July, 1899	3¾	.. ..		.. ..		*382½ Oct. 3, 1898
16½	19	Erie 2d pf.	16,000,000	..	..	22½ Jan. 30		16¾ May 8		*18¾ June 30, 1899
96	99	Erie Tel. & Tel.	5,000,000	May 15, 1899	1	99 July 5		*92¾ Jan. 14		97¼ July 15, 1899
82	85	Evans. & Terre Haute pf.	1,284,000	Apr. 15, 1899	2	85 June 13		70 Jan. 7		*80 July 7, 1899
..	..	**Ft. W. & Denver City**	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898	2	25 Jan. 5		15 June 6		15 June 6, 1899
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	July, 1899	1¼	.. ..		.. ..		*108½ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899	1½	*30 Mar. 23		*20 Mar. 23		*30 Mar. 23, 1899
107	107½	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	12,619,300	June 1, 1899	1¾	110 Jan. 12		106⅜ May 31		107½ July 19, 1899
..	..	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf.	2,400,300	May 1, 1899	1¼	*101 June 6		*90½ Jan. 31		*101 June 6, 1899
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	May 1, 1899	1¼	*100 Feb. 28		*100 Feb. 28		*100 Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	Harlem	8,638,650	July 1, 1899	2	*390 Mar. 14		*380 Jan. 25		*390 Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	..	..	120½ May 2		57½ Jan. 3		*105 May 20, 1899
72	75	Homestake Mining	12,500,000	July 25,	50c	74¼ June 30		60½ Feb. 10		*74½ July 21, 1899
3¼	5	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	26,000,000	..	..	5¼ Feb. 1		3 May 9		3¼ June 20, 1899
18	19	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,600	Apr. 15, 1899	½	18 July 5		16 May 2		18 July 5, 1899
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,500,000	Jan. 1, 1899	1	*32 Jan. 25		*30½ Jan. 16		*32 Jan. 25, 1899
50	52½	Knickerbocker Ice of Chicago	4,000,000	July 1, 1899	1¼	63½ Feb. 23		45 Apr. 7		50½ July 12, 1899
74	75	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.) pf.	3,000,000	July 1, 1899	3	84 Feb. 17		72 June 24		74 July 7, 1899
98	100	**Laclede Gas** pf.	2,500,000	June 15, 1899	2½	102½ May 18		95 Mar. 9		95½ July 18, 1899
201½	210	Lake Shore & Michigan So.	49,466,500	July 28, 1899	3½	208 Jan. 24		196½ Jan. 5		201¾ June 30, 1899
10	22	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	..	..	39 Apr. 25		5 Feb. 25		16 June 29, 1899
58	75	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	July 1, 1899	2½	60 Apr. 25		58 Apr. 24		60 Apr. 29, 1899
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June 30, 1899	5	.. ..		.. ..		*152 May 31, 1899
111	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 28, 1898	2	116 Jan. 24		112 Jan. 13		*110½ July 19, 1899
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	1	.. ..		.. ..		*72¼ Nov. 21, 1898
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	..	..	9¼ Jan. 14		3½ June 9		3½ June 9, 1899
5	7	National Starch Mfg.	5,000,000	..	..	5⅞ May 3		4½ Mar. 17		*5¼ May 9, 1899
50	50½	National Starch 1st pf.	3,000,000	May 1, 1898	2	50 Mar. 18		43 April 20		43 Apr. 20, 1899
10	20	Nat. Starch Mfg. 2d pf.	2,500,000	Jan., 1898	6	23 Feb. 9		13 Mar. 17		*15 Apr. 4, 1899
37	39	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 3, 1899	3	42 Jan. 25		37¼ Apr. 24		*37 May 11, 1899
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 10, 1899	3	.. ..		.. ..		*250 Nov. 16, 1897
13½	14	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	14,000,000	..	..	16⅜ Jan. 23		12 June 29		13 July 18, 1899
65	75	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar., 1898	2	79 Jan. 23		65 Mar. 7		68 June 23, 1899
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	July 15, 1899	1½	.. ..		.. ..		*124 Jan. 22, 1897
69	75	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	July 10, 1899	1	70½ June 2		70 May 15		70½ June 2, 1899
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	..	..	*5 May 26		*5 May 26		*5 June 26, 1899
40½	42½	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	24,000,000	July 1, 1898	1	52 Jan. 23		33 June 2		*40 July 22, 1899
75	78	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	11,000,000	July 11, 1899	2	77 July 6		68¾ June 16		75½ July 21, 1899
37	39	**Pacific Coast**	6,809,400	Apr. 17, 1899	1	51 Jan. 26		33 May 11		*39½ July 15, 1899
83	88	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	1,515,500	Apr. 17, 1899	2½	99 Feb. 20		84½ Apr. 18		*83 July 18, 1899
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	2	.. ..		.. ..		*95 Sep. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	June 1, 1899	1¾	*110 June 26		*110 June 26		*110 June 26, 1899
375	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	May 1, 1899	4	*375 June 17		*362 Feb. 16		*375 June 17, 1899
4	5	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	..	..	7 Jan. 10		4 May 27		4 June 19, 1899
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	July 1, 1899	2	121 Jan. 16		*117 May 16		*117 May 16, 1899
184	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago	19,714,200	July 1, 1899	1¾	*188¼ June 9		180 Jan. 10		*183½ June 9, 1899
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	July, 1899	3	*137 Mar. 3		*137 Mar. 3		*137 Mar. 3, 1899
2	2½	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	..	..	4 Apr. 13		2¼ June 14		2¼ June 14, 1899
191	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1, 1899	4	*194 May 11		*187 Feb. 14		*193 June 28, 1899
30	38	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sep. 30, 1898	2	43½ Feb. 3		25½ Jan. 4		*33 May 3, 1899
131	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	10,000,000	May 15, 1899	1¼	130½ Jan. 26		125⅝ Mar. 1		*131¼ June 5, 1899
70½	72	**St. L. & San Fran.** 1st pf.	5,000,000	July 6, 1899	2	75½ Jan. 26		64 May 13		69 July 19, 1899
103	104	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	4,000,000	Mar. 1, 1899	3½	98½ Jan. 23		93 Jan. 5		103 July 1, 1899
170	185	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	12,646,800	Feb. 20, 1899	3½	182 June 29		170 June 16		182 June 29, 1899
60½	61	Silver Bullion certificates		..	..	65 Apr. 28		60. Apr. 21		60¼ June 29, 1899
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1899	3½	*200 Mar. 2		*200 Mar. 2		*200 Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Standard Dis. & Dis.	15,000,000	..	..	25½ Jan. 14		12½ June 2		*13 July 20, 1899
..	..	Stand. Dis. & Dis. pf.	8,000,000	July 10, 1899	1¾	82½ Jan. 10		57½ June 28		61 July 12, 1899
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	June 30, 1899	1	.. ..		.. ..		*147 Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf.	3,721,100	June 30, 1899	3	.. ..		.. ..		*144½ Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	550,525	July, 1899	2½	.. ..		.. ..		100 Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Tenn. Coal & Iron** pf.	1,000,000	July 15, 1893	1	145 Mar. 28		111 Jan. 4		*140 June 12, 1899
..	..	Texas Central	2,649,400	..	..	.. ..		.. ..		10 July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 16, 1899	4	.. ..		.. ..		*40½ Feb. 5, 1897
..	20	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1893	1	25 Jan. 25		20 Jan. 21		20 Apr. 4, 1899
..	40	Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	3,705,000	July 25, 1899	1¼	42 Mar. 22		35 Jan. 25		42 Apr. 8, 1899
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	July 1, 1899	½	.. ..		.. ..		64 July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July 10, 1899	2½	.. ..		.. ..		*215½ Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	June 1, 1899	3½	.. ..		.. ..		165 Oct. 20, 1897
185½	188¼	**Wagner Palace Car**	20,000,000	..	..	182 July 18		181 July 17		182 July 18, 1899
..	..	Warren Railroad	1,800,000	July, 1899	3½	.. ..		.. ..		*174 Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,180,000	May 15, 1899	1½	.. ..		.. ..		94½ Dec. 27, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23, 1897	2	.. ..		.. ..		3 Apr. 18, 1898
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.	8,813,096	..	..	.. ..		.. ..		*88 Sep. 23, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1899	3	98¼ Jan. 24		93½ Mar. 6		*96 Mar. 15, 1899
..	..	Wisconsin Central 2d in. paid	8,067,900	..	..	8¾ June 27		8½ June 27		8¼ June 27, 1899
..	..	Wisconsin Central pf., t. r.	2,549,200	..	..	5 Mar. 15		1⅝ May 26		3 June 14, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, July 29, total transactions included 1,534,143 shares of stock, $10,434,000 bonds, with $136,200 Government and no State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, are:

STOCKS.	July 30,'98.	July 29,'99.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$1,440,610	$1,584,143	$143,533
Banks	10	200	200
Mining	300	43,200	42,900
BONDS.	**July 30,'98.**	**July 29,'99.**	**Decrease.**
R. R. & M.	$17,339,200	$10,434,000	$6,905,200
State	25,000	..	25,000
Government	1,295,600	136,200	1,159,400

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, July 30.—Last week was a satisfactory one in the market here, the business in yarns about equaling the production, and prices remaining unchanged. The demand for cloth was active, and many Eastern goods were sold far into 1900. Prices continued hardening, and many orders had to be turned down.

Calcutta bought shirtings, and the aggregate of the week's India and China business was considerable. Indian fine goods wanted higher prices, with delivery next year. The miscellaneous trade was good. Printing, bleaching, and sateen weaves all hardening. There was no change in the favorable home trade conditions. Fresh printers sold freely at rising prices. The situation in the German markets was unchanged.

JULY 1899

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BANKERS, 41 WALL STREET, N. Y.

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Lists of current offerings sent on application.

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BRANCH OFFICE: 67 STATE ST., ALBANY.

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MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

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William T. Floyd, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange. Frederic P. Moore.

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71 BROADWAY.

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Globe Street Railway.
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George Barclay Moffat. Alexander M. White, Jr.

Moffat & White,

BANKERS,

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, NO. 1 NASSAU STREET.

DIVIDENDS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Boston & Maine pf.	3	Sept. 1	Aug. 16	Aug. 21
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg pf.	1	Aug. 15	.....	.....
Bur., C. R. & Northern.	2	Aug. 1	July 5	Aug. 2
Bur., C. R. & Northern (extra).	2	Aug. 1	July 5	Aug. 2
Canada Southern.	1	Aug. 1	July 3	July 17
Central of New Jersey (quarter).	1	Aug. 1	July 14	July 21
Chi. Gt. West. pf. A (semi-annual).	2	July 31	June 26	July 1
Chi., R. I. & Pacific (quarter).	1¾	Aug. 1	June 30	July 10
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf.	3½	Aug. 21	.....	.....
Cin., Ham. & Day. new pf. (quarter).	1¼	Aug. 8	July 28	Aug. 9
Cin., Ports. & Va. pf.	2	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Cornwall & Lebanon.	2½	July 31	.....	.....
Des Moines & Ft. D. pf. (annual).	7	Aug. 1	July 5	Aug. 2
Great Northern pf. (quarter).	1¾	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
Hunt. & Broad Top Mt. pf.	3	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Illinois Central.	2½	Sept. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 22
Louisville & Nashville.	1½	Aug. 10	July 27	Aug. 10
Louisville & Nashville (extra).	½	Aug. 10	July 27	Aug. 10
Mahoning Coal common.	3	Aug. 1	July 25	Aug. 2
Northern Pacific.	1	Aug. 3	July 11	July 24
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter).	1	Sept. 5	Aug. 10	Aug. 21
Rio Grande Western pf.	$1.25	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Rome, Water. & Og. (quarter).	1¼	Aug. 15	.....	.....
St. J. & Grand Island 1st pf.	1	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
St. P., Minn. & Manitoba (quarter).	1½	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 3
STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.				
Albany (N. Y.) Ry. (quarter).	1½	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Albany (N. Y.) Ry. (extra).	1	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Boston Elevated.	3	Aug. 15	.....	.....
Cin., Newport & Covington.	½	Aug. 1	July 25	Aug. 2
Columbus, Ohio, St. Ry. (quarter).	1	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 1
Twin City Rap. Tran. Com.	1	Aug. 15	Aug. 11	Aug. 16
Union Street, New Bedford, Mass., (quarter).	2	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	3	Aug. 1	July 21	Aug. 1
BANK STOCKS.				
Bank of the Manhattan Company.	4	Aug. 10	July 27	Aug. 10
Corn Exchange.	6	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 2
German-American.	3	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 2
Lincoln National (quarter).	3	Aug. 1	July 26	Aug. 1
Pacific (quarter).	2	Aug. 1	July 21	Aug. 7
TRUST COMPANY STOCKS.				
Farmers' Loan & Trust (quarter).	5	Aug. 1	July 21	Aug. 2
Hamilton, Brooklyn, (quarter).	2	Aug. 1	July 25	Aug. 1
Kings County, Brooklyn, (quarter).	2½	Aug. 1	July 25	Aug. 1
Nassau.	3	Aug. 1	July 26	Aug. 2
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
American Glue pf.	$4	Aug. 1	.....	.....
American Tobacco (quarter).	1½	Aug. 1	July 17	Aug. 2
American Tobacco pf. (quarter).	2	Aug. 1	July 17	Aug. 2
Bethlehem Iron.	1	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Cambria Steel.	60c	Aug. 15	.....	.....
Chicago Edison (quarter).	2	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf. (quarter).	1¼	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 2
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf. (quarter).	1½	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 2
Compania Metallurgica Mexicana pf. (semi-annual).	4	Sept. 15	Aug. 1	Sept. 16
Consolidated Car Heating Co.	1½	Aug. 15	July 31	Aug. 16
Consolidated Car Heat. Co. (extra).	1	Aug. 15	July 31	Aug. 16
Consolidated Ice common.	1	Aug. 15	Aug. 3	Aug. 10
Day Light Prism Co. (quarter).	2	July 31	July 24	July 31
D. Prism Co. pf. (semi-annual).	4	July 31	July 24	July 31
D. Prism Co. pf. (extra).	2	July 31	July 24	July 31
Edison El. Ill. of Boston (quarter).	2	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 2
Erie & Western Transportation.	2½	July 31	July 25	Aug. 1
Flat Top Coal Land.	½	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Flat Top Coal Land pf.	1	Aug. 1	.....	.....
General Electric pf.	3½	July 31	.....	.....
Harrison Bros. & Co. pf. (quarter).	1¾	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 3
Henderson Bridge.	2½	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 2
International Pump pf. (quarter).	1¾	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 1
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal pf.	2½	Aug. 15	Aug. 4	Aug. 16
Lawyers' Title Insurance.	2½	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
Municipal Gas, Albany (quarter).	2½	Aug. 1	July 25	Aug. 2
New England Tel. & Tel. (quarter).	1½	Aug. 15	July 31	Aug. 15
Omaha Water 1st pf.	2½	Aug. 10	.....	.....
Omaha Water 2d pf.	1	Aug. 10	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Coal (quarter).	4	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 2
Procter & Gamble common.	6	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Pullman's Palace Car (quarter).	1½	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Quincy Mining.	$6	Aug. 15	July 20	Aug. 1
Rochester Gas & Electric pf.	3	Aug. 1	July 21	Aug. 1
St. Paul Gas Light (quarter).	1	Aug. 15	Aug. 5	Aug. 16
Saratoga Gas, El. Lt. & P. pf.	2½	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 4
Standard Underground Cable.	*40	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
Torrington Co., Class A.	4	Aug. 1	July 21	Aug. 1
Torrington Co., Class B.	8	Sept. 1	.....	.....
United States Rubber.	1	July 31	July 15	Aug. 1
United States Rubber pf. (quarter).	2	July 31	July 15	Aug. 1
Warwick Iron & Steel (quarter).	2	Aug. 10	Aug. 1	Aug. 11

*Stock.

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open	Date.	Nature.
Chicago & Alton.	.....	.....	Sept. 7	Special
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul.	.....	.....	Oct. 3	Special
New York Air Brake Co.	July 31	Aug. 17	Aug. 16	Special
Toledo & Ohio Central.	Aug. 4	Sept. 5	Sept. 4	Annual

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, July 30.—Americans received considerable attention from investors last week, and prices were buoyant and strong, showing material improvement and closing at the best figures of the week. The feature of the dealings was the buying of Louisville and Nashville shares.

The principal advances were: Wabash debt, which rose 1⅞ points; Norfolk and Western preferred, 1½; Northern Pacific, 1¼; Louisville and Nashville, 1½; Central Pacific, 1⅜; Baltimore and Ohio, 1; Denver and Rio Grande, ¾; Erie preferred, ¾; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅝; Reading firsts, ⅝; Union Pacific, ⅜. Most of the other Americans rose from ¼ to ½ point.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60 5/16d.

Bar silver in London was 27 11-16d per ounce, and in New York 60¼c. Mexican silver dollars at 48c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 554,120.63 ounces of silver bullion.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.

27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

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Government and Municipal Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Also First Mortgage Bonds of Established Railways.

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Surplus 500,000
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Corporation, commercial, and private accounts, subject to check and payable through Clearing House, accepted and interest paid on their daily balances.

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Capital, . . $1,500,000
Surplus . . 1,400,000
Deposits . 25,000,000

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Stocks, Bonds, Investment Securities.

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The Mercantile Trust Co

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

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THE STATE TRUST CO.

100 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000

Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates. Interest allowed on deposits.

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WILLIAM A. NASH, HENRY H. COOK, } Vice Presidents.
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OF NEW YORK.

36 WALL STREET.

OFFICERS:

JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE H. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Assistant Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, 2d Asst. Secretary.

STATEMENT JUNE 30TH, 1899.

RESOURCES.

N. Y. City Bonds	$1,421,842 91
Other Bonds and Securities	184,215 00
Bond and Mortgage	20,000 00
Loans on Collaterals	8,876,421 57
Bills Purchased	160 920 00
Cash in Vault and Banks	1,922,415 43
Furniture and Fixtures	12,210 48
Interest, Commissions, etc., Receivable	41,891 05
	$12,639,916 43

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	1,000,000 00
Undivided Profits	41,029 75
Deposits:	
General $10,471,744 17	
In Trust 87,922 00	
	10,559,666 17
Interest, Taxes, etc., Payable	39,220 51
	$12,639,916 43

Began business March 1, 1899

Jacob Rubino,

3 BROAD ST., Drexel Bldg., NEW YORK

BROKER AND DEALER IN

Railway Bonds, Guaranteed Stocks, and Other Investment Securities

That do NOT NEED REORGANIZATION

HATCH & FOOTE,

BANKERS,

No. 3 Nassau and 18 Wall St., N.Y.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.